

SIT036-01

会場: 101

時間: 5月24日10:45-11:00

スラブの沈み込みによるHIMU端成分の形成；ポリネシアの海洋島玄武岩の地球化学的研究より

Geochemical constraints for the origin of the HIMU source mantle from the Polynesian ocean island basalts

羽生 毅^{1*}, 巽 好幸¹, 仙田 量子¹, 宮崎 隆¹, 常 青¹, 平原 由香¹, 高橋 俊郎¹, 川畑 博¹, 鈴木 勝彦¹, 木村 純一¹, 中井 俊一²

Takeshi Hanyu^{1*}, Yoshiyuki Tatsumi¹, Ryoko Senda¹, Takashi Miyazaki¹, Qing Chang¹, Yuka Hirahara¹, Toshiro Takahashi¹, Hiroshi Kawabata¹, Katsuhiko Suzuki¹, Jun-Ichi Kimura¹, Shun'ichi Nakai²

¹海洋研究開発機構地球内部ダイナミクス領域, ²東京大学地震研究所

¹IFREE, JAMSTEC, ²ERI, University of Tokyo

One of the major issues of mantle geochemistry is to decipher heterogeneous nature of the mantle through the studies of the ocean island basalts (OIBs) related with upwelling of hot mantle plumes. In this study, we focus on OIBs from French Polynesia, with unique geochemical characteristics referred to as HIMU. Combined Pb-Sr-Nd-Hf-Os-He isotope analyses using mineral separates provide reliable isotopic information of the basalt source. HIMU source mantle has high Pb isotope ratios ($^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb} > 21.5$), low Nd isotope ratios ($\epsilon_{\text{Nd}} < +4$), low Hf isotope ratios ($\epsilon_{\text{Hf}} < +3$), low He isotope ratios ($^3\text{He}/^4\text{He} < 6 \text{ Ra}$), and moderately high Os isotope ratios ($^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os} = 0.14\text{-}0.15$). Low He isotope ratios are consistent with involving recycled materials, most probably, the oceanic crust in the source. However, moderately high Os isotope ratios suggest that HIMU source is not a recycled oceanic crust itself, but a metasomatized mantle by subducted oceanic crust-derived melt. Such the metasomatism can occur at various settings in the recycling process. These would include (a) wedge mantle metasomatism beneath subduction zones by melting of the oceanic plate slab, (b) metasomatism of the upper mantle by melting of stagnant slab, (c) metasomatism of the lower mantle by melting of deep slab near core-mantle boundary, and (d) metasomatism of mantle peridotite by adiabatic melting of the recycling materials in the upwelling plume. Time-integrated isotopic growth over Giga years is requisite to form the present HIMU source. Such the ancient HIMU source should have particular parent-daughter element fractionation in Sm/Nd, Lu/Hf and U/Pb deduced from the present day Nd, Hf and Pb isotopes. These would constrain when and where the oceanic crust melt metasomatism occurred. We demonstrate a possibility that melting of the oceanic crust in the lower mantle at 2-3 Ga leaving Mg-perovskite as the residual phase adequately fractionates these parent-daughter element ratios. If this is the case, the oceanic crust was subducted and melted to metasomatize the lower mantle to generate HIMU source.

キーワード:スラブの沈み込み,マンテル端成分, HIMU,同位体,リサイクル

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