

SIT037-04

会場:展示ホール7別室2

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沈み込む海洋地殻におけるエクロジャイト-ガーネタイト相転移の機構と速度

Mechanisms and kinetics of the eclogite-garnetite transformation in subducting oceanic crust

西 真之^{1*}, 久保 友明¹, 加藤 工¹, 富永 愛子¹, 大藤 弘明², 舟越 賢一³, 肥後 祐司³

Masayuki Nishi^{1*}, Tomoaki Kubo¹, Takumi Kato¹, Aiko Tominaga¹, Hiroaki Ohfuji², Ken-ichi Funakoshi³, Yuji Higo³

¹九州大学, ²愛媛大学, ³JASRI

¹Kyushu Univ., ²Ehime Univ., ³JASRI

Pyroxene and garnet is the major constituent of the upper mantle and the mantle transition zone conditions in subducting mid-ocean ridge basalt (MORB) (e.g., Irifune et al., 1986; Aoki and Takahashi, 2004). Experimental results show that the volume fraction of pyroxene gradually decrease and that of garnet increase with increasing pressure, and pyroxene-free majoritic garnetite is produced above 15 GPa (the eclogite-garnetite transformation). However, it has been suggested that the mineral transformations in subducting plates are kinetically inhibited and therefore low-pressure phases could metastably survive without transforming to its high-pressure phases (e.g., Sung and Burns, 1976).

The eclogite-garnetite transformation proceeds by two stages when the transformation kinetics is taken into account (Nishi et al., 2009). The 1st stage in the transformation is the exsolution of majoritic garnet from pyroxene. The 2nd stage in the transformation is the formation of majoritic garnet by absorbing pyroxene component in pyropic garnet, which is occurred by chemical diffusion of $\text{Si}^{4+} + \text{M}^{2+} \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Al}^{3+}$ ($\text{M} = \text{Mg} + \text{Fe} + \text{Ca}$) in garnet. Here we report the experimental results on kinetics of the dual stage transformation.

Exsolution mechanisms and kinetics of majoritic garnet from Al-rich clinopyroxene (the 1st stage in the eclogite-garnetite transformation) were examined at 12.5-14.5 GPa and 1100-1400C by time-resolved in-situ X-ray synchrotron diffraction measurements. Experiments were conducted using a Kawai-type high-pressure apparatus SPEED-1500 at SPring-8, Japan.

$\text{Si}^{4+} + \text{Mg}^{2+} \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Al}^{3+}$ diffusion rates in garnet (the 2nd stage in the eclogite-garnetite transformation) were determined at pressure of 15 GPa and temperatures of 1600 and 1900C using a Kawai-type multi-anvil high-pressure apparatus (QDES) at Kyushu University. Natural single crystal of pyropic garnet and MgSiO_3 enstatite powder were used as starting materials. Diffusion profiles were obtained by using SEM-EDS and TEM-EDS

I constructed metastable phase relations of subducting MORB at 700-1350C taking these transformation kinetics into consideration. Our results indicated that the density of MORB based on the metastable phase relations is much lower than that based on the equilibrium phase relations. This suggests that metastable MORB may not have strong driving force of subduction at the mantle transition zone unlike previous studies of equilibrium MORB, which may contribute to plate stagnation around the mantle transition zone.

キーワード:相転移カインेटィクス,拡散,海洋地殻,エクロジャイト,メージャライト,マントル遷移層
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