Japan Geoscience Union Meeting 2013 (May 19-24 2013 at Makuhari, Chiba, Japan)

©2013. Japan Geoscience Union. All Rights Reserved.

SMP44-11

会場:102A

時間:5月20日12:00-12:15

共振法によるクロミアンスピネルの単結晶弾性定数の測定 Measurements of elastic constants of single-crystal chromian spinel by fequency resonant ultrasound spectroscopy

小野 謙弥 1* , 原田 裕也 2 , 米田 明 3 , 山本 順司 4 , 渡辺 了 1 Kenya Ono^{1*}, Yuya Harada², Akira Yoneda³, Junji Yamamoto⁴, Tohru Watanabe¹

1 富山大学大学院、2 広島大学大学院、3 岡山大学地球物質科学研究センター、4 北海道大学総合博物館

¹Department of Earth Sciences, University of Toyama, ²Department of Earth and Planetary Systems Science, Faculty of Science, Hiroshima University, ³Institute for Study of the Earth's Interior, Okayama University, ⁴Hokkaido University Museum, Hokkaido University

Chromian spinel grains in mantle xenoliths usually contain fluid inclusions whose residual pressure (fluid density) can provide us the origin depth of the xenoliths. Elastic properties of chromian spinel are essential for precise estimation of the origin depth. Although elastic constants of spinel (MgAl₂O₄) and chromite (FeCr₂O₄) have been already reported, few studies have been done on chromian spinel. We thus have studied elastic constants of a chromian spinel single-crystal via a resonance method.

Chromian spinel grains were collected from mantle xenoliths from Sveyagin, Russia (Yamamoto et al., 2009, Island Arc). One grain was selected in terms of the uniformity of crystallographic orientation examined by SEM-EBSD. The selected grain was shaped into a rectangular parallelepiped $(0.517 \times 0.417 \times 0.412 \text{ mm}^3)$. Each face was polished flat (< 1 micrometer) in an orientation perpendicular to {100} or {110}. The crystallographic orientation of the specimen was determined by the X-ray precession method. The density is $3.83(1) \times 10^3$ kg/m³, which is calculated from the chemical composition analyzed with EPMA and the lattice parameter (a= 0.8115(1) nm) determined by XRD.

Lower 16 oscillation modes were observed in the frequency range from 4 to 9 MHz. The oscillation of a specimen is not free oscillation, because the specimen is held between two transducers. A specimen-holding force F affects resonance frequencies. In order to infer the resonance frequencies of free oscillation, resonance frequencies were measured as a function of the specimenholding force F and then extrapolated to F=0.

Elastic constants are determined by comparing calculated and measured resonance frequencies. FEM was employed to calculate resonance frequencies. C₁₁, C₁₂ and C₄₄ are 264(3), 154(3), and 142.6(2) (GPa), respectively. Compared with elastic constants of end members, spinel (Yoneda, 1990) and chromite (Hearmon, 1990), chromian spinel has the lowest C₁₁ and intermediate C_{12} and C_{44} .

キーワード:弾性定数,クロミアンスピネル,共振法,マントル捕獲岩 Keywords: elastic constants, chromian spinel, resonance method, mantle xenoliths