

東北日本弧プレート境界および前弧間の比抵抗不均質 Electrical resistivity heterogeneity between the trench and fore-arc area in NE Japan arc

市原 寛^{1*}, 笠谷 貴史¹, 馬場 聖至², 市来 雅啓³, 小川 康雄⁴
Hiroshi Ichihara^{1*}, Takafumi Kasaya¹, Kiyoshi Baba², Masahiro Ichiki³, Yasuo Ogawa⁴

¹ 海洋研究開発機構, ² 東京大学地震研究所, ³ 東北大学大学院理学研究科, ⁴ 東京工業大学火山流体センター
¹Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology, ²Earthquake Research Institute, University of Tokyo, ³Graduate School of Science, Tohoku University, ⁴Volcanic Fluid Research Center, Tokyo Institute of Technology

We discussed 2-D resistivity distributions around the rupture zone of the 2011 Tohoku earthquake (M9.0) along latitude 38 degrees north and 39 degrees north in order to clarify structural properties and fluid distribution. Magnetotelluric (MT) impedances were obtained mainly in the ocean using ocean bottom electro-magnetometers (OBEMs). Long period land MT data also obtained near the coastline. Based on these data, we carried out 2-D resistivity inversion after the evaluation of 3-D bathymetric effect. The inverted resistivity model in the survey line of latitude 38 degrees entirely consists of conductive surface layer (< 3 ohm-m) and subsequent resistive area (> 1000 ohm-m). The thickness of surface conductor is a few km at landside of trench axis. On the other hand, the conductor distributes from surface to about 10 km deep in the Pacific plate and thus seems to correspond to the oceanic crust. The oceanic crust conductor can be recognized after the subduction, however, is disappeared at the about 20 west of the trench axis. It implies fluid dehydration from fluid rich oceanic crust soon after the subduction. In the presentation, resistivity distribution in the cross section along latitude 39 degrees will be discussed.

キーワード: 地殻流体, 比抵抗構造, 海底電位差磁力計, 東北日本弧, 2011年東北沖地震, 日本海溝
Keywords: Geofluid, electrical resistivity structure, OBEM, NE Japan arc, 2011 Tohoku-oki earthquake, Japan Trench