

## Gas geochemistry and soil CO<sub>2</sub> flux in active volcanic areas, China

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Changbaishan intra-plate volcano and Tengchong hydrothermal area are two of the active volcanic areas in China. In order to better understand current status of magma/hydrothermal activities of the Changbaishan intra-plate volcano and Tengchong hydrothermal area, we have conducted the soil gas survey and bubbling gas sampling from hot springs around the Tianchi crater lake and Rehai geothermal area.

In Changbaishan volcano, the results show that CO<sub>2</sub> is the major component gas for most samples. The maximum value of helium isotopic ratio of 5.8 R<sub>A</sub> (where R<sub>A</sub> = <sup>3</sup>He/<sup>4</sup>He in air) implies more than 60% of helium is contributed by mantle component, while carbon isotope values fall in the range of -5.8 to -2.0 ‰ (vs. PDB), indicating magmatic source signatures as well. Nitrogen dominated samples, 18Dawgo, have helium isotopic ratio of 0.7 R<sub>A</sub> and carbon isotope value of -11.4 ‰, implying the gas source might be associated with regional crustal components beneath 18Dawgo. The first-time systematic soil CO<sub>2</sub> flux measurements indicate the flux is ca. 22.8 g m<sup>-2</sup> day<sup>-1</sup> and 6.8 g m<sup>-2</sup> day<sup>-1</sup> at the western and southern flank of Changbaishan, which is at the same level as the background value in the Tatun Volcano Group (24.6 g m<sup>-2</sup> day<sup>-1</sup>), implying that Changbaishan may not be as active as TVG.

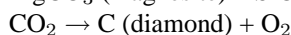
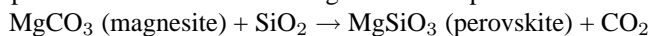
In Tengchong hydrothermal area, the preliminary results show that CO<sub>2</sub> is the major component gas for most samples. The helium and carbon isotopic ratio fall in the range of 0.5 R<sub>A</sub> to 3.5 R<sub>A</sub> and -4.7 to -1.6 ‰ (vs. PDB), respectively. We also analyzed the hot springs water. The δD and δ<sup>18</sup>O values fall in the range from -59.8 to 84.6 ‰ and -6.20 to -12.38 ‰ (vs. SMOW), respectively. Rehai has the highest helium isotopic ratio of 3.5 R<sub>A</sub>, which implies ca. 40% of helium is mantle-derived. The δD and δ<sup>18</sup>O results implied the water in this area was affect by primary magmatic water. Nevertheless, samples from Banglazhang and Shihchiang hydrothermal areas show much lower helium isotopic ratio of 0.8 R<sub>A</sub> and 0.5 R<sub>A</sub>, respectively. It suggests that the local tectonic setting plays an important role for the gas degassing in this area.

## The reaction between $\text{MgCO}_3$ and $\text{SiO}_2$ at high pressure and temperature and genesis of ultra-deep diamonds

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Carbon, one of the important light elements for the Earth science, is reserved in the deep part of the Earth. The evidence of the deep carbon is found in ultra-deep diamonds or estimations of carbon fluxes between the surface and interior of the Earth. Subducting slabs are considered as an important C-source of the Earth. Following reactions of  $\text{MgCO}_3$  and  $\text{SiO}_2$  are potentially important in the slabs descending into the deep mantle:



These reactions can play a fundamental role in the deep carbon cycle.

In this work, we investigated the reaction between  $\text{MgCO}_3$  and  $\text{SiO}_2$  up to about 80 GPa and 3000 K using a laser-heated diamond anvil cell combined with in-situ synchrotron X-ray diffraction (XRD) technique and Raman spectroscopy. The starting material is the powered 1:1 (in mole fraction) mixture of natural magnesite (Brazil, Bahia) and reagent  $\alpha$ -quartz. 5 wt.% platinum powder was added to the sample mixture in order to absorb laser and estimate the pressure in the sample chamber. NaCl, KCl or  $\text{SiO}_2$  glass powder was stuffed into the sample chamber as pressure media. XRD patterns of high P-T samples and recovered samples were acquired at beamline BL10XU of SPring-8. Raman spectroscopy was carried out to high-pressure conditions. Raman spectroscopy was also conducted for the recovered samples.

In the present results made at about 70 GPa, diamond and  $\text{MgSiO}_3$  perovskite are detected at temperatures greater than 1750 K. The high P-T XRD patterns in the experiments at 50-60 GPa and 2000-3000 K show the appearance of a small amount of  $\text{MgSiO}_3$  perovskite. Our study demonstrated that formation of diamonds was confirmed in the range of 1300-1500 km depth of the lower mantle in subducting slabs due to the reaction of  $\text{MgCO}_3$  with  $\text{SiO}_2$  and the breakdown of  $\text{CO}_2$ . This phase relations have a possibility to explain one of the origins of diamonds from the lower mantle.