

## 広帯域MT法による地殻内流体の3次元分布解明 3D imaging of geofluid by wideband magnetotellurics

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Magnetotelluric measurements have been conducted over the five years in the central part of NE Japan arc surrounding the Naruko Volcano with approximately 3km grid. Over 200 sites were used for modeling the crustal resistivity structure in detail. Full impedance tensors for 8 periods were used for inversion. To alluviate the computational load, first four short periods were used to image upper crustal features and the resultant model was used for a prior model for another set of inversions with longer 4 periods.

The obtained model show the crustal conductor underneath the Mukaimachi caldera and Sanzugawa caldera. Seismic tomography shows low S-wave velocity for both, however, the resistivity image show clear low resistivity for Mukaimachi Caldera, but not for Sanzugawa Caldera. This difference may be due to the salinity of the fluids underlying the volcanic regions.

キーワード: 地殻流体, マグネトテルリクス, 比抵抗, 3次元構造  
Keywords: geofluid, magnetotellurics, resistivity, 3d

## 東北地方上部マントル沈み込み帯の3次元電気伝導度構造 Three dimensional electrical conductivity model in the subduction zone beneath north-eastern Japan

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Our final goal is to infer a geofluid map (GFM) from both of the seismological (seismic velocity,  $V_p/V_s$ ,  $Q$  etc.) and electrical conductivity structures in the wedge mantle of subduction zone beneath northeastern Japan. While plenty of high-resolution three dimensional (3-D) seismic tomographic images has been revealed there, none of 3-D electrical conductivity distribution model, of which the resolution is comparative to those of seismic tomography, has been proposed in terms of wedge mantle in subduction zones. Here, we show a high-resolution 3-D electrical conductivity distribution model in the wedge mantle beneath northeastern Japan used as input of GFM.

We carried out long-period MT observation using the state-of-the-art equipments, LEMI-417 and NIMS. The total 72 site observation has been completed. To remove tilt changes, baseline steps and drifts of fluxgate magnetometers, we first subtracted magnetic field variations to which a median filter was applied, from raw data. The horizontal coordinate of magnetic field data in each site was rotated before the response calculation such that the declination of the averaged horizontal component should be consistent with the 2010 absolute geomagnetic observation map provided by Geospatial Information Authority of Japan. We used the BIRRP processing code (Chave and Thomson, 2004) to estimate MT responses and have successfully retrieved them up to 61440 seconds in period.

The MT impedance responses were inverted into 3-D electrical conductivity model using WSINV3D (Siripunvaraporn et al, 2005), the data-space Occam inversion method. The all input data error floor was assigned to be 10 percent. We investigated the optimal reference model with trial and errors. The test model was (1) uniform models, (2) layered models and (3) layered models with subducting slab models. The best RMS in each reference model was (1) 2.81, (2) 2.71 and (3) 2.48, respectively. Hence, we adopted the reference model of the layered model with subducting slab.

The conductivity profiles normal to the trench axis in higher latitude than N 39 degrees delineate conductive region on the subducting slab, and the conductive region is raised just beneath the central range of northeastern Japan (Ou-backbone range). This electrical image is well consistent with that obtained by the seismic tomographic model. On the other hand, a profile in lower latitude than N 39 degrees reveals that the conductive region is overturned towards backarc. The top of the overturned conductive body coincides with Gassan Volcano location, one of the outstanding backarc volcanism. However, Chokai Volcano, another distinctive backarc volcanism has no subsurface conductive root originated from deep upper mantle. The overturned mantle convection image is not found in the seismic tomographic image.

## S-wave attenuation on the western side of Nankai subduction zone: implications for geofluid distribution and dynamics

### S-wave attenuation on the western side of Nankai subduction zone: implications for geofluid distribution and dynamics

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One major cause of seismic wave attenuation is the presence of fluid in rocks. In this study, we estimated the attenuation structure in southwestern Japan and western Nankai trough by applying the attenuation tomography that takes account of apparent amplitude attenuation due to multiple forward scattering [Takahashi, 2012]. Because the estimated attenuation  $1/Q$  in our tomographic study was much larger than  $1/Q$  due to wide-angle scattering, our estimated  $1/Q$  is composed mainly the intrinsic  $1/Q$ .

High  $1/Q$  ( $>1/500$  at 4-8 Hz) was imaged beneath the Quaternary volcanoes. The highest attenuation ( $1/Q \sim 1/250$  at 4-8 Hz) distributes beneath the Beppu-Shimabara rift zone at 40-60km depth. Beneath this rift zone,  $1/Q$  becomes larger as depth increases. Random inhomogeneities in this zone are relatively strong at 0-40 km depth; whereas at 40-60 km depth random inhomogeneities are almost comparable to those in non-volcanic area. Meanwhile, in northeastern Japan, uppermost mantle beneath the volcanoes shows strong inhomogeneities and high attenuation. Apparent attenuation at the uppermost mantle beneath the Quaternary volcanoes is high in both study areas, but relative contributions of scattering and intrinsic attenuation differ between northeastern Japan and the Beppu-Shimabara rift zone. If we consider random inhomogeneities and  $1/Q$  in other areas, the weak random inhomogeneities and high  $1/Q$  beneath this rift zone suggest that random inhomogeneities due to the presence of igneous rocks are not significant, and that any magma inclusions are too small to excite S-wave scattering at 4-32 Hz.

At off Shikoku region, moderate  $1/Q$  ( $1/800 \sim 1/1000$  at 4-8 Hz) is imaged at 0-20 km depth. This moderate  $1/Q$  is estimated as  $1/Q(f) \sim 10^{-2.5} f^{-0.5}$ . Similar moderate attenuation can be found beneath the south of Shikoku at 20-40km, beneath the northern edge of Shikoku at 40-60km depth, and beneath Chugoku area at 40-60km depth. From geometry models of subducting Philippine Sea plate, most of the moderate  $1/Q$  zone is located in and around the oceanic crust of subducting Philippine Sea plate except beneath Chugoku region. In this area, Shelly et al. [2006] pointed out fluid existence in the oceanic crust by estimating  $V_p/V_s$  structure. This correspondence implies this moderate  $1/Q$  reflects fluid in the subducting slab. If we suppose that  $1/Q$  of P- and S-wave have the same frequency dependences and that random inhomogeneities of P- and S-wave has the same scale dependences, we can show possible cases of fluid flow induced by the passage of low frequency seismic waves ( $<1$  Hz) by applying a theoretical model of wave attenuation in saturated porous random media [Muller and Gurevich, 2005]. As a phenomenon suggesting such fluid flow by lower frequency seismic wave, triggering of non-volcanic tremors by surface waves passing has been observed [e.g., Miyazawa and Brodsky, 2008]. Even though we further need P-wave studies for detailed examination of this topic, it is likely that random inhomogeneity, intrinsic at 4-32 Hz and triggered tremors can be used to investigate medium properties and fluid dynamics.

## 秋田県森吉山周辺の地震活動：流体の移動との関連 Seismic activity near the Mori-yoshi-zan volcano in northeastern Japan: Implications for geofluid migration

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2011年東北地方太平洋沖地震によって、各地で誘発地震が発生した。その中で、秋田県森吉山周辺での地震活動は、地殻流体との関係において興味深いと考えて研究を行って来た。我々は、震源位置の精度を高めるために、2012年9月から臨時地震観測を行っている。観測点は、最も活発な地震クラスターの直上付近に1点、その7 km程度北西の地点に9点から成るアレイ観測点を設置した。震源決定には、クラスター直上の1点と、アレイのうちの1点を用いた。これら臨時観測点のデータを加え、Double-difference法を用いて震源の再決定を行った。震源は顕著なマイグレーションを示し、そのパターンは複雑である。震源のマイグレーションを間隙流体圧の拡散によると解釈し、圧力源の位置と圧力増加が生じた時間、及び流体の拡散係数を、複数のマイグレーションに対して求めた。その結果、拡散係数として $0.01\sim 1.0$  m<sup>2</sup>/sの値が推定された。この値は、先行研究において水の圧入による誘発地震や自然地震から推定した値と調和的である。観測された地震波では、S波の後に顕著な後続波が見られる。これをS-S散乱波と仮定して、back-projection法で散乱源の位置を推定をした。その結果、散乱源は森吉山の北西約5 km、深さ13 km付近に存在することがわかった。この深さは、森吉山付近の深部低周波地震の震源深さの上限にほぼ対応する。森吉山周辺での地震活動は、東北地方太平洋沖地震から約2か月経過してから開始した。地震波の散乱源を流体の貯留する場所と考え、ここからの流体圧の拡散が東北地方太平洋沖地震直後に始まり、2か月経過して地震発生層の下限に達して地震活動を開始したと考えると、拡散係数の値として0.2 m<sup>2</sup>/s程度が推定される。これは上記の推定の範囲内に収まる。このことも、森吉山周辺での地震活動が地殻流体にトリガーされていることを示唆する。

キーワード: 東北地方太平洋沖地震, 誘発地震, 震源マイグレーション, 散乱, 地殻流体

Keywords: The 2011 Off the Pacific coast of Tohoku Earthquake, triggered seismicity, hypocenter migration, scattering, geofluid

## 地殻の電気伝導度は H<sub>2</sub>O-NaCl 流体で説明できるか？ Is H<sub>2</sub>O-NaCl fluid enough to explain high electrical conductivity in the earth's crust?

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古い大陸地殻では深さ 20 から 30 km に高電気伝導層が観測されている [1]。水流体 (aqueous fluid) の存在が、この高電気伝導層を説明するのではという仮説があり [2]、その仮説を検証するためには、高温高压条件における水流体の電気伝導度を知らなければいけない。地殻内の水流体は液体から超臨界状態に相当し、これらの状態での電気伝導度を知る必要がある。

実験的には電気伝導度の測定結果は、NaCl 水溶液の場合、圧力 ( $P$ ) < 400 MPa, 温度 ( $T$ ) < 1073 K, 塩濃度 ( $c$ ) < 0.6 wt% の低温低圧低塩濃度に限られている [3]。我々は古典分子動力学 (MD) 法を用いて、超臨界状態にある H<sub>2</sub>O-NaCl 流体の電気伝導度を計算した。

超臨界状態の水を取り扱うため、我々が開発した H<sub>2</sub>O 分子モデル (FIPC) [4] を使用した。計算の詳細は文献 [4] と同様である。本計算では塩濃度が 10 wt% 以下の H<sub>2</sub>O-NaCl 流体について計算した。

電気伝導度の等温線を見ると、圧力の増加とともに電気伝導度も増加し、高压で飽和することが分かった。また温度の増加とともに電導度が減少することも分かった。これらの挙動は、温度圧力変化に伴う密度、イオンの動きやすさ、水の誘電率の変化で説明できる。

地殻のある圧力温度分布のモデルに沿って、電気伝導度の変化を計算すると、電磁気観測で見られる電気伝導度の変化のうち、H<sub>2</sub>O-NaCl 流体で電気伝導度の一桁の変化を説明できることがわかった。しかし観測で見られる 2 桁程度の電気伝導度の変化を説明するためには、流体の連結度や CO<sub>2</sub> の影響等を考量する必要があるようである。

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Keywords: salt water, electrical resistivity, supercritical fluid, molecular dynamics, static dielectric constant

## 花崗岩中の空隙の連結度 Connectivity of cracks and pores in a granitic rock

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Seismic velocity and electrical conductivity are used to map the fluid distribution in the crust. Seismic velocity reflects the contiguity of solid phases, while electrical conductivity the connectivity of fluid phases. The combination of velocity and conductivity could provide us a strong constraint on the fluid distribution. However, mapping of the fluid distribution has not been successful. The connectivity of fluid phases in rocks is poorly understood. In order to understand the connectivity of fluid phases in rocks, we have made conductivity measurements on a fluid-bearing granitic rock under various confining pressures.

Fine grained (100-500 $\mu$ m) biotite granite (Aji, Kagawa pref., Japan) was used as a rock sample. The sample is composed of 52.8% plagioclase, 36.0% Quartz, 3.0% K-feldspar, 8.2% biotite. The density is 2.66(1) g/cm<sup>3</sup>, and the porosity 0.8(1) %. The porosity was estimated from the mass of the dry and wet samples. Cylindrical samples have dimensions of 25 mm in diameter and 30 mm in length, and saturated with 0.01 mol/l KCl aqueous solution. Simultaneous measurements of elastic wave velocity and electrical conductivity were made using a 200 MPa hydrostatic pressure vessel. The pore-fluid is electrically insulated from the metal work by using plastic devices (Watanabe and Higuchi, 2013). The confining pressure was progressively increased up to 125 MPa, while the pore-fluid pressure was kept at 0.1 MPa. It took five days or longer for the electrical conductivity to become stationary after increasing the confining pressure.

Elastic wave velocities and electrical conductivity showed reproducibly contrasting changes for a small increase in the confining pressure. Elastic wave velocities increased only by 5% as the confining pressure increased from 0.1 MPa to 25 MPa, while electrical conductivity decreased by an order of magnitude. The increase in velocities is caused by the closure of cracks. Most (~80%) of the decrease in electrical conductivity occurred below the confining pressure of 5 MPa. The decrease in electrical conductivity must also be caused by the closure of cracks. The decrease in porosity was only 0.07(1) %. Such a small change in porosity caused a large change in electrical conductivity. The connectivity of fluid was maintained at least up to the confining pressure of 125 MPa. A calculation with the effective medium theory (Kirkpatrick, 1973) suggests that the fluid forms a network with small coordination number (average coordination number=2.3), and that the connectivity at higher pressures is maintained by stiff pores. More cracks are open at lower pressures to link pores, drastically increasing electrical conductivity.

キーワード: 空隙, クラック, 連結度, 花崗岩, 電気伝導度

Keywords: pore, crack, connectivity, granitic rock, electrical conductivity

## マントル捕獲岩中の粒間流体形状：岩石物性に対する効果 Geometry of intergranular fluids in the mantle xenoliths: Implications for the physical properties of upper mantle

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Recent magnetotelluric (MT) studies have revealed that crust and uppermost mantle are less resistive than dry rocks in various localities in the world. This suggests that interconnected fluid phases present more ubiquitously than previously realized. Intergranular fluids also decrease seismic wave velocities and changes Vp/Vs ratio, thus interpretation of the seismic tomographic images largely depends on the volume fraction and geometry of the fluid phase. The conventional view on grain-scale fluid distribution is based on dihedral angle between minerals and fluids in isotropic monomineralic rocks (i.e. ideal equilibrium geometry). Natural rocks are, however, composed of anisotropic multiple phases and undergo textural adjustment to minimize interfacial and strain energy such as grain growth and dynamic recrystallization, which results in microstructural complexity. In order to understand real fluid distribution in deep-seated rocks, we conducted an X-ray CT study of xenoliths from the uppermost mantle from various localities.

The mantle xenoliths samples investigated were from Ichinomegata (NE Japan), Eifel (W Germany), San Carlos (AZ, USA), Bullen Merri and Shadwell (Victoria, AU), Kilbourne Hole (New Mexico, USA), Longang-hu (NE China), Gi-rona (Spain), Lanzarote (Canary islands), and Moses Rocks (Utah, USA). The micro-focus X-ray CT imaging was performed using Comscantecno ScanXmate-D160TSS105 in Tohoku University Museum with a tube voltage of 100 – 130 kV and current of 90 – 120 mA. The voxel size was typically 43 – 73  $\mu\text{m}^3$ . The 3-D image analysis was carried out with a software package Slice[1].

All the observed spinel lherzolite and Harzburgite xenoliths contained up to a few vol% of intergranular pores, indicating that the rocks were saturated with a free-fluid phase. The imaged pore fluids are typically polyhedral and tens – hundreds of micrometers in scale; this suggests that they were formed via coalescence of smaller pore fluids. The fluids are localized in interphase boundaries (between different mineral phases), while most of the monomineralic triple junctions lack pore fluids. All these characteristics are consistent with the results of grain-growth experiments in a fluid-bearing biminerale system[2]; in other words, the role of interfacial energy anisotropy and grain growth are crucial in determining fluid distribution in nature. In the ellipsoid approximation, the 3-D shape of the intergranular fluids show deformed rugby-ball shape with aspect ratios larger than those of the equilibrium fluid geometry determined by the dihedral angle[3]. The geometry, distribution and thus connectivity of fluids cannot be assessed simply from dihedral angles.

The results of CT imaging suggest that no pervasive grain-scale fluid interconnection is established in the uppermost mantle. To explain the observed low electrical resistivity in the mantle which does not undergo partial melting, concentration (localization) and interconnection of CHO fluids in a larger spacing, such as in meter-scale shear zones should be necessary. Given the observed geometry of the inter-granular fluids, their effects on Vp/Vs ratio is limited.

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Keywords: mantle xenoliths, rock microstructure, elastic wave velocity, electrical resistivity, grain growth

## マントル起源かんらん岩捕獲岩中の鉍物境界に発達する微細組織観察 Ultra-fine textures along grain boundaries in nominally fresh mantle xenoliths

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マントル物質中の結晶と結晶の境界(相境界)に、メルトや水に富む流体がどのように、どれだけ存在しているかは、メルトの発生や移動、マントルの物性・化学組成変動に直接的な影響を与えるため重要な情報である。実際に実験岩石学的、理論的アプローチは多い(例えば Drury, *geophysical research letters*, 1996, Hiraga et al., *nature article*, 2004)が、天然物質の観察例はほとんどない。

我々の研究グループでは、これまで知られていなかったマントル起源かんらん岩の結晶表面(相境界)のナノスケール微細組織に着目し、この組織が、固相-流体反応で相境界に形成された物質であると仮説をたて検証している。天然マントル物質を観察するためには、マントル起源の新鮮なかんらん岩と鉍物相境界を壊さないで観察する方法が必要である。かんらん岩捕獲岩は新鮮であるが、上昇時の体積増加のため鉍物相境界がはがれ、地表付近での低温低圧条件下で変質し、鉍物相境界の観察としては不十分である。そこで、新たな結晶表面観察・分析方法を確立し、天然かんらん岩試料に適用することが必要となっている。

本発表では、世界的に最も著名なかんらん岩捕獲岩の産地である米国アリゾナ州サンカルロスのかんらん岩捕獲岩での観察結果について予察的結果を報告する。先行研究では、このサンカルロスのかんらん岩捕獲岩結晶相境界にアモルファス相が報告されている(Wirth, *Contrib. Mineral. Petrol.*, 1996)。

鉍物境界を観察するには、一般的にTEMを用いた観察が主流であるが、できるだけ容易に多く観察したい。近年、電気を利用した鉍物分離装置(selFlag)が開発され、鉍物相境界を壊すことなく岩石を鉍物単位にばらばらにすることができるようになった。そこで、海洋開発研究機構のselFlagを用いて鉍物境界にそってばらばらにし、高空間分解能電子顕微鏡(FE-SEM)で観察した。

このかんらん岩捕獲岩の結晶表面の微細組織には多様性があり、以下のように分類した。(1)  $\mu\text{m}$ スケールで確認される組織(虫食い状組織や網目状の組織、自形のような物質、エッチピット)、(2)  $<\mu\text{m}$ スケールの高空間分解能で観察される組織。(1)の $\mu\text{m}$ スケールで確認される組織の上には、シート状の物質があり、その上に別の結晶が形成している場合もある。また、(1)の $>\mu\text{m}$ スケールで観察される組織であっても、(2)の $<\mu\text{m}$ スケール組織の集合体であるものも存在する。

現在、かんらん石結晶表面のEDS分析による化学組成の定性分析によって、表面を構成している物質の同定を行っている。かんらん石の(2)  $<\mu\text{m}$ スケール組織は、 $<\mu\text{m}$ スケール組織が確認されない部分と比較するとMgよりもSiが多く、Alが含まれている。このことは、エッチピットの内部と外部でも同様で、内部と比較し外部はMgよりもSiが多く、Alが含まれている。また、シート状の物質や、自形のような形状の物質にはCaとSが含まれ、さらにNaとClからなる結晶もあった。また、今後透過型電子顕微鏡により結晶表面形態を観察する予定である。これらの結果から、相の同定や、形成条件、形成プロセスを報告する。

キーワード: かんらん岩捕獲岩, 微細組織, 透過型電子顕微鏡, 結晶相境界, 流体  
Keywords: peridotite xenolith, Microstructures, TEM, grain boundary, fluids



## 下部一中部地殻条件下における元素輸送：三波川帯，塩基性片岩の吸水反応の例 Elemental transport under lower-middle crustal condition: example from hydration of basic schist, Sanbagawa belt, Japan

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To constrain the behavior of geofluids under the lower to middle crustal conditions, hydration reactions and trace element and Sr-Nd-Pb isotopic compositions of basic schists in the Cretaceous Sanbagawa metamorphic belt, a typical regional metamorphic belt in the circum-Pacific orogeny, have been investigated based on the observations of thin-sections and outcrops. The basic schists have undergone significant hydration from 0.8 GPa, 550 °C to 0.3 GPa, 400 °C during decompression towards the surface at the final stage of metamorphism. High-field-strength and rare-earth element compositions of the basic schists, as well as the Sr-Nd-Pb isotopic ratios, are different among three mineral zones with different peak P-T metamorphic conditions; the basic schists in the low-grade chlorite zone shows N-MORB-like compositions whereas those in the higher-grades, garnet and oligoclase-biotite zones, show more enriched compositions (E-MORB-like). On the other hand, there is a common feature to all the metamorphic zones; the enrichment degree of some group of elements (e.g., large-ion lithophile elements) relative to high-field-strength and heavy-rare-earth elements is proportional to loss on ignition that approximately measures the bulk rock H<sub>2</sub>O content. This correlation suggests that Li, B, K, Cr, Ni, Rb, Sr, Cs and Ba have been added to the basic schists during hydration. The addition of these elements amounts to as much as 60-80% of the bulk abundance, indicating that significant amounts of elements were transported via pervasive fluid flow, which overprinted the variation in the bulk rock compositions of the protolith. The estimated compositions of hydration fluid show high concentrations in large-ion lithophile elements, lead and light-rare-earth elements (10-100 times denser than primitive mantle, Fig. 1) and are similar to those of the slab-derived fluids<sup>[1]</sup> that induce arc volcanism. These elements (Cs, Rb, Ba, K, La, Ce and Pb) are thought to have been preferentially partitioned into the fluid when it was generated at depth. Such high concentrations indicate a high temperature origin of the hydration fluid, and are consistent with a model of hot slab subduction during exhumation of the Sanbagawa belt.

### References:

[1] Nakamura, H., Iwamori, H., and Kimura, J.-I., 2008 *Nat. Geosci.*, **1**, 380-384

キーワード: 地殻流体, 変成作用, 微量元素, Sr-Nd-Pb 同位体, 吸水反応, 三波川変成帯

Keywords: geofluid, metamorphism, trace elements, Sr-Nd-Pb isotopes, hydration reaction, Sanbagawa metamorphic belt

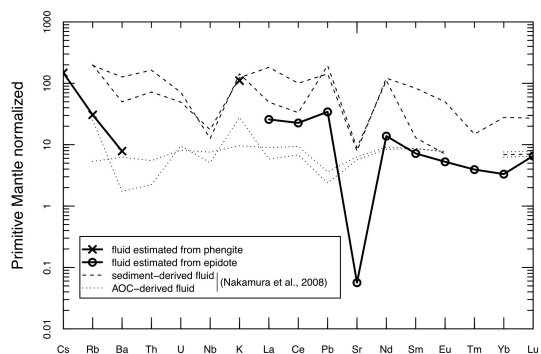


Fig. 1 Estimated compositions of the hydration fluid (solid lines). Compositions of slab-derived fluids estimated for arc volcanism (dotted lines; Nakamura *et al.*, 2008 *Nat. Geosci.*, **1**, 380-384) are shown for comparison. Note that the concentrations of LILE, Pb and LREE in the hydration fluid are in the range of slab-derived fluids.

## マントルウェッジにおける蛇紋岩化作用の進行：酸化還元状態への影響 Progress of serpentinization in the mantle wedge and its effect on the redox state

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Serpentinization of peridotite in the mantle is a key process that significantly changes the physical properties of the mantle. Serpentinization also produces hydrogen, which is essential not only for the activity of microbial systems in hydrothermal fields on the seafloor, but also for controlling the oxidation state of the mantle in subduction zones. Hydrogen is generated along with the formation of magnetite during serpentinization. However, there still remains controversy about what factors promote the mineralogical reactions responsible for magnetite formation during serpentinization in natural ultramafic rocks. Recent petrologic studies have proposed that serpentinization reactions proceed via a two-stage process involving the early formation of serpentine and brucite and subsequent magnetite formation. Many studies proposed that magnetite forms by the break down of ferrous brucite promoted by the addition of aqueous silica, but others proposed that magnetite forms by the breakdown of ferrous serpentine which releases silica component. To solve this controversy, we examined a number of variably serpentinized harzburgite and dunite samples taken from the Iwanaidake ultramafic body in Kamuikotan belt, Japan (Miyoshi et al. 2014). Petrographic observations of these samples revealed that successive changes in textures, mineral chemistry, whole-rock H<sub>2</sub>O contents, and magnetic susceptibility with the progress of serpentinization of harzburgite involved two stages: replacement of olivine by serpentine and brucite, and subsequent formation of magnetite along with more-magnesian serpentine and brucite. The later reactions occurred concurrently with serpentinization of orthopyroxene, which supplied the silica component. In serpentinized dunite, which doesn't contain orthopyroxene, serpentinization involved replacement of olivine by serpentine and brucite, and the fraction of magnetite did not increase with the progress of serpentinization. These observations, and the fact that the Iwanaidake ultramafic body originated from the forearc mantle of the Northeast Japan arc, suggest that the silica supply from serpentinization of orthopyroxene is an essential factor for the formation of magnetite during serpentinization in mantle wedge.

Our observations imply that serpentinization in the mantle wedge of subduction zone produces H<sub>2</sub> along with magnetite if sufficient amounts of silica component are supplied from subducting slab, which will probably occur because dehydration in subducted sediments can supply silica-rich fluids. Since H<sub>2</sub> is expected to exist as immiscible hydrogen-rich gas phases that coexist with H<sub>2</sub>O fluids in normal subduction zone conditions, it will be rapidly migrate upwards owing to its very low density. Then the remaining serpentinites will become oxidized. Such oxidation associated with serpentinization would occur in the shallow part of the wedge corner where temperatures are lower than ~600 °C, but the oxidized (magnetite-bearing) serpentinite will be dragged downwards in the mantle wedge. Thus serpentinization reactions can be one of the main processes to increase the oxygen fugacity of the mantle wedge. On the other hand, the H<sub>2</sub> gas removed from the wedge corner will produce highly reduced fluid phases, which may result in reducing the shallowest part of the forearc mantle and the lower part of the forearc crust. This could be the cause of rare presence of metal phases in subarc peridotite.

Reference:

A. Miyoshi, T. Kogiso, N. Ishikawa, K. Mibe (2014) *American Mineralogist*, in press.

キーワード: 蛇紋岩化作用, 水素, 磁鉄鉱, 沈み込み帯, 酸化還元状態

Keywords: serpentinization, hydrogen, magnetite, subduction zone, redox state

## 石英脈形成に伴うき裂間隙構造の発達 Evolution of porosity structures in a fracture during quartz vein formation

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Ubiquitous occurrences of quartz veins suggest that dissolution/precipitation of silica provides significant effects on the hydrological and mechanical properties within the crust. For example, a model has been proposed that fracture sealing processes control the change of pore fluid pressure and thus earthquake cycle. Previous studies on natural quartz veins have focused on estimates of P-T conditions, stress and strain fields and fluid compositions; however, details of dynamics of fluid flow and how fractures are sealed during vein formation are still unclear. In this study, we synthesized quartz veins by the hydrothermal experiments, and observed the aperture structures by using X-ray CT to clarify how aperture structures evolve during vein formation.

We conducted the hydrothermal flow-through experiments for quartz precipitation from Si-supersaturated solutions under controlled high temperature and high pressure condition. The experimental apparatus consists of two vessels for preparation of the Si-supersaturated solution and for precipitation, respectively. The precipitation vessel has double-structure: the main flow path was the inner alumina tube (diameter=4mm), and the outer SUS tube was filled with static solutions. The advantage of this system is that we can take out the non-destructive sample for the X-ray CT analyses. We conducted two types experiments: first one is precipitation in porous media with alumina balls, the second one is rock slice as analog of a fracture.

In the alumina-ball experiments, we carried out the precipitation experiment at supercritical (430C, 30MPa) and vapor condition (370C, 20MPa). In both experiments, the significant silica precipitation within few days, but showed contrasting porosity structures. Under supercritical condition, amorphous silica was predominantly formed with covering the surfaces of the alumina balls and alumina tube, and discrete quartz crystal (50  $\mu\text{m}$ ) within the amorphous silica layers. The porosity ( $\phi$ ) gradually decreases with minimal porosity ( $\phi = 0.4$ ) at  $\sim 38\text{mm}$  from the inlet. In contrast, under vapor condition, fine-grained quartz grains (0.1-1  $\mu\text{m}$ ) were directly nucleated in solutions using surface of vapor, and immediately settled on the bottom. The porosity rapidly decreases from 18 mm ( $\phi = 0.8$ ) to 25 mm ( $\phi < 0.1$ ) from the inlet. These results suggest that a depressurization of crustal fluids related to fault dilation by earthquakes would cause a formation of fine-grained silica particles, and their mineralogy and transport/deposition properties strongly depend on properties water.

In the experiment with rock slits, we evaluated the effect of rock substrate (amount and distribution quartz in the fracture wall). The P-T conditions and solution chemistry are similar to the previous experiments, but we used granite core with a slit ( $\sim 300 \mu\text{m}$ ). The mineralogy and aperture structures changes systematically along the fluid flow path. From the inlet to 35 mm of fracture, nucleation of quartz and other silica polymorphs predominantly occurred, regardless of vein wall minerals. From  $>35\text{mm}$  low Si concentration, silica precipitates occurred as epitaxial overgrowth from quartz crystal. The wavelength of aperture structures is controlled by distribution and grain size of quartz of the host granite. Accordingly, fractures are not sealed homogeneously, but complex flow pathways are evolved during vein formation. Such a variation in the precipitation mechanism and porosity structures during quartz vein formation may affect the evolutions of permeability and strength of rock fractures in the Earth's crust.

Keywords: Hydrothermal experiments, Quartz, Vein, Fracture, Porosity

## LAL-ICPMS法を用いた局所高精度Pb同位体分析による熱水性方鉛鉱の起源推定 High precision in situ Pb isotope analysis of galena by LAL-ICPMS technique

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Radiogenic Nd and Pb isotopic compositions of the fluids originated from subducting Pacific and Philippine Sea plates have been characterized from isotopic trends observed among arctic volcanic rocks (Nakamura et al., 2008). Origin and evolution of the fluids that produced hydrothermal ore deposits may now be investigated by radiogenic isotopic compositions of ore deposits. In this study, we analyzed the micro scale isotopic variation of Pb in a hydrothermal galena to shed light on the macro scale dynamics of the fluids. To investigate the possibly small degree of isotopic changes within a galena sample, both high spatial resolution and high precision are required for the isotopic analysis. We employed the combination of laser ablation in liquid (LAL) micro sampling technique (Okabayashi and Hirata, 2011) and solution-based Pb isotopic analysis by MC-ICPMS technique to meet the analytical requirements. In the LAL micro sampling, laser-ablated sample particles are trapped in the liquid that placed above the sampling area. The trapped samples are then dissolved and introduced to the ICPMS as a solution. The advantage of the combined LAL-ICPMS technique over laser ablation (LA) ICPMS technique is the stable ion signals due to solution form, which allows high-precision isotope ratio measurement.

Sample analyzed in this study was a hydrothermal galena from Hosokura mine (Miyagi, Japan). A microscopic texture of the sample was observed in detail with FE-SEM-EDS system (JEOL JSM-6500F) prior to the isotopic analysis. A fs laser (IFRIT, Cyber Laser, Japan) with a wavelength of 780 nm (~200 fs pulse width) was used for the LAL micro sampling. Care was taken to avoid sampling of grain boundaries and inclusions. Typical spatial resolution was 150 micron in diameter and 30 micron in depth. The laser-sampled PbS (300-400ng Pb) trapped in Milli-Q water was dissolved in conc. HNO<sub>3</sub>, and adjusted to 200 ng/mL Pb solution in 0.15 M HNO<sub>3</sub> for Pb isotopic analysis. Pb isotope ratios were determined with a MC-ICPMS, Neptune (Thermo Instruments, Bremen, Germany). An isotopic reference material of Tl (NIST-SRM 997) was added to the final sample solutions for the correction of mass discrimination of Pb in the instrument to have a concentration of 20 ppb Tl.

Galena occurs as discrete layers of ca. 1cm width in between layered CaF<sub>2</sub> as well as sub mm-sized inclusion within thick CaF<sub>2</sub> layer. Galena inclusion and layers were numbered from 1 to 3 according to its precipitation order. Grain size of the galena in each of the layer is several hundred microns to several millimeters. Euhedral quartz with a size of 10-100 micron occurs along the grain boundary of galena and as an inclusion within galena grains.

Small but significant Pb isotopic variation of sub-permil order was observed among and within the 3 galena layers. The analyzed samples clearly form a linear trend in the <sup>208</sup>Pb/<sup>207</sup>Pb vs. <sup>206</sup>Pb/<sup>207</sup>Pb diagram. The observed Pb isotopic trend indicates that the Pb isotopic composition of the fluid that produced the galena has slightly changed during galena precipitation. The Pb isotopic composition of the galena is consistent with mixing of a sediment component of the Pacific plate (Nakamura et al., 2008) with a deep fluid derived from Pacific Ocean plate (Nakamura et al., 2008) and/or the DMM. With the high-precision isotopic analysis as demonstrated in this study, LAL-ICPMS may have an important contribution to high-spatial-resolution geochemical studies in the future.

キーワード: 地殻流体, LAL法, Pb同位体比, 方鉛鉱, 局所同位体分析

Keywords: Geofluids, laser ablation in liquid, Pb isotope ratio, galena, in situ isotope analysis

中央構造線沿いに湧出する高塩分泉の起源 —プレート脱水流体起源の可能性についての水文化学的検討—  
Origin of saline waters distributed along the Median Tectonic Line in southwest Japan

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温泉起源流体としての変成流体を探索するために、西南日本の前弧域の中央構造線沿いに湧出する高塩分温泉において、温泉水や付随ガスを採取し化学・同位体分析を行った。その結果、和歌山と四国地域で採取した温泉水試料から、現海水や浅層地下水に比べて水素・酸素安定同位体組成の大きく異なる温泉を見出した。四国地域の温泉起源流体は、Li-B-Cl 相対組成や He 同位体システムティクスから、続成流体の一つであることが確認された。一方、和歌山地域の温泉起源流体は、続成脱水流体とは異なる Li-B-Cl 相対組成を示し、また高い <sup>3</sup>He/<sup>4</sup>He 比を有していることから、大分平野で得られたものと同様、その起源が変成脱水流体にあると判断された。和歌山、大分の温泉起源流体と四国、宮崎のそれでは、付随ガスの化学組成において前者が CO<sub>2</sub> に富むのに対して後者は CH<sub>4</sub> に富むという明瞭な違いが認められ、また、和歌山と大分の付随ガスに含まれる CO<sub>2</sub> の大半が、沈み込み帯の火山ガスと同様に、海成炭酸塩に由来するものであることが示された。さらにこれら起源流体の Li-B-Cl 相対組成は、続成脱水流体と火山性熱水流体のその中間的な値を示した。これらの結果は全て、和歌山と大分の温泉起源流体が、沈み込むフィリピン海プレートより脱水してきた変成脱水流体であることを示唆しているものと考えられた。

キーワード: 温泉水, プレート脱水流体, 中央構造線

Keywords: hot spring water, dehydrated fluid from subducting plate, Median Tectonic Line

## 東北日本のヘリウム同位体比分布；地質構造との比較 Distribution of the helium isotope ratios in northeast Japan in terms of geological setting

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The distribution of slab fluid defined by high Li/Cl ratios conforms the area of "hot fingers" (Tamura et al., 2002) in Northeast Japan (Kazahaya et al., submitted). Conversely, the high  $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$  ratios distribute wider and do not match with slab-derived fluids indicating that some of the mantle-derived helium would not be transported with magmas or slab fluids but directly upwells as mantle-derived fluid. The  $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$  ratios vary along the volcanic front showing an areal contrast; such as a low-ratio-area close to volcanoes are observed in the central part of Tohoku. We propose here an extended helium upwell model which can explain the spatial variation of  $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$  ratios with the following concept; 1) The most important constraint for mantle helium upwelling is the crustal structure divided by tectonic lines; Hatagawa Tectonic Line (HTL) divides the Kitakami and Abukuma belts. Ryoke belt and north part of Abukuma belt is torn apart by number of faulting events. The rest of parts, Abukuma granitic province and Kitakami province form very large stable blocks which might prohibit helium to upwell from mantle. 2) A view from U-Th content in the crust is important to understand the flat distribution of mantle helium in back-arc region; Low U-Th crust in the back-arc with less crustal  $^4\text{He}$  production is favorable to explain the flat and high  $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$  signature, such as oceanic crust might have. Tanakura Tectonic Line (TTL) divides the thick crust of continental margin (sedimentary prism and granite) with Ryoke belt.

キーワード: ヘリウム同位体比, 東北日本, 空間分布, 地質構造

Keywords: helium isotope ratio, northeast Japan, areal distribution, geological structure

## 地下水中に含まれるスラブ流体の新指標：塩水のLi-Cl-Br関係 The Li-Cl-Br systematics of saline groundwater: A new indicator for slab fluid

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In this study, we propose Br/Cl ratio as a new indicator for slab-derived fluids, which is useful to distinguish their sources between pore water and hydrous minerals in subducting slab. The areal distribution of slab-derived fluids and their sources using Li/Cl and Br/Cl as geochemical evidences will provide a view for water circulation in subduction zones.

Subducting slab contains waters (originally seawater) as pore water and many kinds of hydrous minerals. Hydrous minerals such as opal, clay or mica will decompose to release water during subsiding, and pore water will be released by compaction. Even though such complex process occurs, behavior of halogen ions in the subducting slab may be simple because they are always enriched in aqueous phase (pore water) and the rest are in minerals as a replacement of OH. Some metamorphic fluids in wedge mantle peridotite with Br-enriched signature have been observed and were indicated to be from pore water in the slab. The mineral dehydration process is supposed to be responsible for Br-depletion in slab-derived aqueous fluid. Therefore, halogens are potentially good indicators concerning with the water behavior in subduction processes.

The higher Br/Cl ratios (>0.0035 in wt.) have been observed in fossil seawater and oil field brines due to the addition of Br from organic matters. The very low Br/Cl waters (<0.0025 in wt.) have feature of <sup>18</sup>O-shift to the slab (magmatic) fluid end member, which is quite lower than that in seawater (Br/Cl = 0.0034 in wt.), indicating that these waters originate from dehydration of the slab.

キーワード: Li-Cl-Br, スラブ起源流体, 地下水, 沈み込み帯

Keywords: Li-Cl-Br, slab-derived fluid, groundwater, subduction process

## 沈み込み帯の火山岩における U-Th 放射非平衡の起源 Origin of U-Th disequilibrium in subduction zone volcanic rocks

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Subduction zone magmatism is induced by the addition of slab derived fluids to the mantle wedge [1]. Chemical compositions of subduction zone volcanic rocks are largely controlled by the chemical and physical properties of the slab fluid. The nature of slab fluids have been extensively studied by geochemical approach utilizing trace element abundances and isotope compositions in arc basalts [2]. U-series disequilibrium in arc volcanic rocks is a useful tracer to understand the origin of arc magmas as well as the timescales of fluid/melt migration in subduction zones. However, detail of the process that producing  $^{238}\text{U}$ - $^{230}\text{Th}$  disequilibrium in primary melts in the mantle wedge is still poorly constrained.

In this study, we determined  $^{238}\text{U}$ - $^{230}\text{Th}$  disequilibrium in volcanic rocks from the Northeast Japan Arc (Iwate, Akitakoma, Yakeyama, Hachimantai, and Kampu). In addition, we performed a numerical simulation that reproduced ( $^{238}\text{U}/^{232}\text{Th}$ ) and ( $^{230}\text{Th}/^{232}\text{Th}$ ) ratios in primary melts in a subduction zone, by simultaneously calculating mantle dynamics, hydro phase reactions and trace elements transport. To discuss the origin of U-Th disequilibrium in arc volcanic rocks, the new data and previously published U-Th data around Japan were evaluated based on the result of the numerical simulation. The numerical simulation performed in this study

Most of arc volcanic rocks possess  $^{238}\text{U}$ - $^{230}\text{Th}$  disequilibrium with 238U excesses, suggesting the addition to the mantle wedge of slab fluid enriched in U relative to Th. The feature of  $^{238}\text{U}$  enrichment is well reproduced by the numerical simulation. Interestingly, the simulation produced two positive trends in the U-Th diagram; the shallow trend matches data from the Izu-Mariana arc, while the steep slope is consistent with data from the Kamchatka arc. This strongly suggests that the positive trend in the U-Th diagram for a single arc samples simply reflects the variation of ( $^{238}\text{U}/^{232}\text{Th}$ ) and ( $^{230}\text{Th}/^{232}\text{Th}$ ) ratios in primary melts produced in the mantle wedge, and the slope does not have any age significance. Thus, as discussed in [3], the decoupling of U-Th and Th-Ra ages for arc samples would be explained by assuming that the slab derived fluid have ( $^{230}\text{Th}/^{232}\text{Th}$ ) ratios higher than the mantle wedge composition.

Although the NEJ frontal-arc lavas (Iwate) possess  $^{238}\text{U}$ - $^{230}\text{Th}$  disequilibrium with  $^{238}\text{U}$  excesses, the extent of 238U enrichment is moderate (<10%) compared to the other frontal-arc samples. In addition, Iwate lavas have relatively low ( $^{230}\text{Th}/^{232}\text{Th}$ ) ratios that cannot be explained by the numerical simulation. This implies that the ( $^{230}\text{Th}/^{232}\text{Th}$ ) in mantle wedge beneath Iwate volcano is lower than that in the depleted MORB mantle (DMM), due presumably to ancient mantle metasomatism by Th-enriched fluids derived from sediments.

In contrast to the frontal arc samples, the extent of  $^{238}\text{U}$  enrichment in the NEJ samples decreases as the slab depth increases, and the rear-arc lavas (Kampu) show 230Th enrichments relative to  $^{238}\text{U}$  (<10%). This generally reflects gradual decrease of the amount of slab derived fluid mixed into the wedge mantle. The  $^{230}\text{Th}$  excesses in rear-arc lavas would be produced by the melting of garnet-bearing upwelling mantle, as reproduced by the simulation. However, our data for Kampu show 230Th excesses with an extremely low ( $^{230}\text{Th}/^{232}\text{Th}$ ) ratio (~0.8) that plots outside the simulation data. This is explained by assuming the existence of metasomatized mantle beneath the NE Japan as discussed above, although the possibility of direct addition of Th-enriched fluid to the DMM-like mantle cannot be ruled out for the generation of rear-arc magmas.

References: [1] Iwamori (1998) *EPSL* 160, 65. [2] Nakamura et al. (2008) *Nature Geosci.* 1 380. [3] Yokoyama et al. (2003) *JGR* doi: 10.1029/2002JB002103.

キーワード: U-Th 放射非平衡, 沈み込み帯, 火山岩, スラブ由来流体

Keywords: U-Th disequilibrium, Subduction zone, volcanic rocks, slab derived fluid



## 沈み込み帯深部の水循環とマントル対流との相互作用 Water transport coupled dynamically with a plate-mantle convection system involving a shallow to deep subduction zone

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水がマントル岩石の融点を下げ、部分融解を作り出すことは、島弧の火成活動に不可欠であると考えられている。島弧下のマントルの流動と水輸送を結合した数値モデリングにより、スラブが脱水してから部分融解の生成に至るまでの過程を詳しく理解できるようになった (Iwamori, 1998; 2007)。一方、背弧や大陸プレート内部においても、火山活動が見られることや、リソスフェアが大きく変形し、表層に厚い地震波高速度域が見られないことから、沈み込んだスラブからの水が影響を与えている可能性があると考えられる。それでは、沈み込み帯深部に沈み込んだスラブから水がどのように発生し、また、水は沈み込み帯のダイナミクスにどのような影響を与えるのであろうか。これらの動力学過程を理解するため、沈み込み帯深部までの水輸送とプレートの沈み込みを動的結合したマントル対流の数値モデルを構築し、シミュレーションを行った。

基礎となるモデルとして、これまで著者らが開発してきた自発的沈み込みのモデル (Tagawa et al. 2007; Nakakuki, et al. 2010) を使用した。このモデルに、含水鉱物の相図 (Iwamori, 1998; 2007) と水輸送を組み込む。岩石の最大含水量は相図から決まる水和鉱物・結晶内の水だけでなく、結晶粒界の水も考慮した。水がマントル対流に与える影響として、含水によって岩石の密度や粘性が低下する効果 (Karato and Jung 2003) を考える。最大含水率を超えると岩石は脱水し、その水は浸透流により上方に運ばれると考えられる。その速度は、マントル対流よりも大幅に高速であると考えられるので、脱水した水は瞬間的に上方へ動くとして、その移動をモデルに取り入れた。水の拡散はマントル対流の時空間スケールよりも無視できるほど小さいので、水の輸送は拡散項のない移流方程式で表されることになる。拡散のない式をEuler的な方法で解くのは難しいため、マントル対流に伴って移動する水の移流方程式の解法に Marker-And-Cell (MAC) 法を適用した。脱水を計算する際、メッシュと粒子の間で水含有率を交換する必要がある。このとき、脱水した水をメッシュ内の粒子に分配する扱いを工夫し、水が玄武岩と橄欖岩との間で拡散するのを極力抑えた。

岩森らの研究や地震学的な研究 (Kawakatsu and Watada, 2007) によると、海洋地殻から脱水した水は、スラブ上面の橄欖岩に取り込まれ serpentine あるいは chlorite として、150km 程度の深さまで輸送される。我々のモデルでは、この含水層が安定に形成されるためには、沈み込む海洋地殻の含水量は 2% 程度以上でなければならなかった。また、強度については、プレート境界の逆断層と同程度かそれよりも小さくしなければならなかった。これらは Horiuchi (2013) の結果と調和的である。この相が choke point で分解した後、水は高温のマントルへ脱水し、高温の nominally anhydrous minerals (NAMs) により深部へ輸送される。このとき、NAMs が持つことの出来る水は最大で 0.2 wt. % 程度と推定される。これより大きい場合 (0.4 wt. %) には、深部へ輸送される水が多くなりすぎて島弧下のマントルを水で満たすことは出来なくなってしまう。岩石の相図から予想されるように、NAMs は脱水することなく、マントル遷移層に沈み込む。Richards and Iwamori (2010) は水平なスタグナントスラブが形成された際、含水層がレイリー・テイラー不安定を起こし、プルームとして上昇する可能性を示した。これに対し本研究では、そのような不安定の発生は見られなかった。一方、下部マントルに沈み込むスラブは、下部マントルの含水力に依存して脱水する。下部マントルの含水力が 410km 以浅の NAMs マントルより小さい場合には脱水を起こす。この場合、スラブ上面の含水層は 660km 相境界面を境に大きく水平方向へ広がることが分かった。これは、上方への脱水とマントル対流に伴う斜め下降を繰り返すためである。脱水した水によって、水に飽和した薄い層が 660km 相境界直上に形成された。この層は軽いので、不安定となり、含水プルームとして上昇し始める。410km の相境界より上部では、含水力が遷移層よりも小さい。このため、含水プルームは 410km 境界に達すると水を放出する。放出された水は、島弧下の水輸送と同様、浸透流として上昇する。その浸透流は、含水プルームの大きさによっては上盤プレートにまで達することも見られた。このような機構により、背弧側リソスフェア下のウェッジマントルには大量の水が運ばれ、島弧から 500 から 1000km 程度の範囲が 1 億年程度の時間で水に満たされた。含水プルームと背弧側プレートの相互作用は、リソスフェア下部を浸食するため、時間が経過しても背弧リソスフェアを薄いまま保つことが出来る。この作用により、含水プルームは背弧に部分融解を引き起こすだけでなく、島弧下のアセノスフェアを高温に保つ機構としても働くことが分かった。

SIT40-17

会場:416

時間:5月1日 15:45-16:00

キーワード: 沈み込み帯, 水輸送, 遷移層, スラブ, 含水プルーム, マントル対流

Keywords: subduction zone, water transport, transition zone, slab, hydrous plume, mantle convection