前弧かんらん岩の加水反応速度に対する実験的制約:有馬型熱水の湧出条件への応用 Experimental constraints on the serpentinization rate of fore-arc peridotites: implications for the welling condition of the "Arima-type" hydrothermal fluids

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In order to palce a constraint on the water circulation in subduction zones, hydration rates of peridotites have been investigated experimentally in fore-arc mantle conditions. Experiments were conducted at 400-580°C and 1.3 and 1.8 GPa, where antigorite was expected to form as a stable serpentine phase. Crushed powders of olivine ±orthopyroxene and orthopyroxene + clinopyroxene were reacted with 15 wt% distilled water for 4-19 days. The synthesized serpentine was lizardite in all experimental conditions except that of 1.8 GPa and 580°C in the olivine + orthopyroxene system, in which antigorite was formed. In the olivine + orthopyroxene system, the reactions were interface-controlled except for the reaction at 400°C, which was diffusion-controlled. Corresponding reaction rates were 7.0  $\times 10^{-12}$  –1.5  $\times 10^{-11}$  m·s<sup>-1</sup> at 500–580°C and 7.5  $\times 10^{-16}$  m<sup>2</sup>·s<sup>-1</sup> at 400°C for the interface- and diffusion-controlled reactions, respectively. Based on a simple reaction-transport model with these hydration rates, we infer that leakage of the slab-derived fluid from an water-unsaturated fore-arc mantle is allowed only when focused flow occurs with a spacing larger than 77-229 km in hot subduction zones like Nankai and Cascadia, whereas the necessary spacing is just 2.3-4.6 m in intermediate-temperature subduction zones like Kyushu and Costa Rica. These calculations suggest that fluid leakage in hot subduction zones may occur after the fore-arc mantle is totally hydrated, while in intermediate-temperature subduction zones, leakage through a water-unsaturated fore-arc mantle may be facilitated.

キーワード:加水反応、スラブ流体、蛇紋石、前弧マントル

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