

山地の隆起・削剥史と低温領域の熱年代学

Uplift and denudation history of mountains and low-temperature thermochronology

*末岡 茂¹

*Shigeru Sueoka¹

1. 日本原子力研究開発機構

1. Japan Atomic Energy Agency

熱年代学は放射年代学の一分野で、加熱による娘核種の拡散で見かけ年代が若返る現象を利用して、熱イベントの時期や到達温度などを推定する学問領域である。これを、地下深部の高温領域で形成された岩石（例えば花崗岩）に適用すれば、その地域の削剥史を復元することができる。特に、フィッション・トラック法や(U-Th)/He法など、比較的低温で年代の若返りが起こる手法（低温領域の熱年代学）は、地表から数km以内の地殻浅部における削剥史の推定に有効である。このような研究は、スイスアルプスの事例（Wagner et al., 1977, Mem. Instit. Geol. Mn. Univ. Padova）を皮切りに、世界各地の様々な変動帯（大陸衝突帯、受動的大陸縁、楯状地、堆積盆、陸弧、島弧など）に適用されてきた（例えば、Herman et al., 2013, Natureのコンパイル参照）。いまや、本手法は変動地形学や構造地質学などの分野で、不可欠な手法のひとつであると言える。しかし、本手法を有効に用いるためには、冷却、削剥、隆起という複数のプロセスを段階的に考慮する必要があり、放射年代学の知識に加えて、地下の熱構造、地殻浅部における変形メカニズム、地表における削剥過程などに対する理解もしばしば要求される。特に削剥については、関わった物質は運搬・溶解などにより原位置から損なわれてしまうこともあり、直感的にイメージするのが困難だと思われる（実際、熱年代学の黎明期～成長期にあたる1970年代から1990年代頃では、査読付きの国際論文においても、しばしば隆起と削剥の混乱・誤用が見られる）。本発表では、熱年代学にあまり詳しくない方々にも本手法の理解を深めてもらうことを第一の目的として、熱年代学の基礎から山地への応用に関する基礎的な概念や用語の整理を行う。加えて、フィッション・トラック法と(U-Th)/He法を中心に、日本列島の山地における適用例や、既存データのコンパイル結果なども紹介する予定である。

キーワード：隆起、削剥、低温領域の熱年代学

Keywords: uplift, denudation, low-temperature thermochronology

Cooling history of the Higher Himalayan Crystalline nappe and underlying the Lesser Himalayan Sediments in eastern Nepal revealed by fission-track dating of detrital zircons.

*中嶋 徹¹、酒井 治孝¹、岩野 英樹²、檀原 徹²

*Nakajima Toru¹, Harutaka Sakai¹, Hideki Iwano², Tohru Danhara²

1. 京都大学大学院理学研究科地球惑星科学専攻、2. (株)京都フィッション・トラック

1. Division of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Graduate School of Science, Kyoto University, 2. Kyoto Fission-Track Co., Ltd

Fission-track (FT) dating of detrital zircon has been applied to the Higher Himalayan Crystalline nappe and the underlying Lesser Himalayan sediments (LHS) distributed along a 120 km long section from Mt. Everest to the Main Boundary Thrust (MBT) in eastern Nepal. In this paper, we report the results of 70 km long southern section between the Main Central Thrust (MCT) and the MBT. We collected rock samples from the Higher Himalayan Crystalline nappe of eastern continuation of the Kathmandu nappe and underlying autochthonous middle Proterozoic sequence of the LHS. Zircon FT ages show younging toward the north from 12.1 Ma just behind the MBT to 3.0 Ma just below the MCT in the root zone at southern slope of the Everest massif. It suggests that the LHS was covered by hot crystalline nappe comprising of metamorphic rocks, and fission-tracks of the detrital zircons have been annealing since 12 Ma. On the basis of retreating rate of isotherm line of closure temperature of ZFT, we estimated average cooling rate of the nappe and underlying LHS as about 7 mm/y, which is as same as 8-7mm/y, reported from the Kathmandu nappe in central Nepal (Hirabayashi, MS, 2017). If we applied this rate to the HHS to the north of the MCT in the Everest massif, the location of ZFT age of 0 Ma would be located at 23 km to the north of the MCT, beneath Mt. Kantega (6685 m). It suggests that the underground of Mt. Everest is even now under hot condition higher than 220-350°C Thus, heat source of hot HHC is ascribed to partially melted middle crust of Tibet, which southern front is located at about 100 km to the north of Himalayan giants.

キーワード：フィッション・トラック年代、ヒマラヤ、ナップ、ジルコン

Keywords: fission-Track age, Himalaya, nappe, zircon

Influence of surface condition on data quality of U-Pb zircon geochronology: an example from AS3 zircon, the Duluth Complex, U.S.A.

*竹原 真美¹、堀江 憲路^{1,2}、外田 智千^{1,2}、清川 昌一³

*Mami Takehara¹, Kenji Horie^{1,2}, Tomokazu Hokada^{1,2}, Shoichi Kiyokawa³

1. 国立極地研究所、2. 総合研究大学院大学、3. 九州大学

1. National Institute of Polar Research, 2. the Graduate University for Advanced Studies (SOKENDAI), 3. Kyushu University

U-Pb zircon geochronology by using microbeam analysis such as SIMS and LA-ICP-MS has played a pivotal role in geochronology because one of the advantages of microbeam analysis in U-Pb geochronology is to select the appropriate analytical spot for U-Pb dating. Many analysts empirically believe that accuracy and precision of microbeam analysis strongly depend on the surface condition of analytical spots. Especially, existence of fractures within the analytical spots is considered to decrease the data quality, but there is no quantitative evidence that the fractures result in some negative effect on the data quality. In this study, we quantitatively discuss influence on the data quality from the surface condition of the analytical spots. AS3 zircons collected from gabbroic anorthosites of the Duluth Complex, Minnesota, U.S.A., were used in this study. Previous work reported that some grains in AS3 zircons yield discordant data due to Pb loss caused by thermal diffusion (Schmitz et al., 2003).

Observation of thin sections by optical microscope and electron microprobe reveals chloritization of amphibole in AS3, which suggests hydrothermal alteration. U-Pb analyses of some AS3 zircon grains yielded discordant data. The analytical spots that yield discordant data can be classified into (1) altered domains characterized by high contents of LREE and non-formula elements, such as Ca, Al, and Fe, and (2) domains containing undersurface fractures. In the case that analytical depth is close to the undersurface fractures, the second domains also show high LREE contents. When the fractures in zircon worked as channels of hydrothermal fluid (Carson et al., 2002), there are possibilities that areas around the fractures was altered like a clad by the fluid. Therefore, selection of the analytical spots for U-Pb zircon dating should be based on observation of fractures not only on the surface but also under the surface. When AS3 zircon is used as U-Pb reference material, it is important to carefully choose analytical spots on the basis of the backscattered electron and optical microscope images for achieving more precise analysis.

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Preliminary report of zircon oxygen isotope record in western part of the Napier Complex, East Antarctica

*堀江 憲路^{1,2}、竹原 真美¹、Williams Ian³、外田 智千^{1,2}、本吉 洋一^{1,2}、白石 和行^{1,2}、廣井 美邦^{1,4}
 *Kenji Horie^{1,2}, Mami Takehara¹, Ian S. Williams³, Tomokazu Hokada^{1,2}, Yoichi Motoyoshi^{1,2}, Kazuyuki Shiraishi^{1,2}, Yoshikuni Hiroi^{1,4}

1. 国立極地研究所、2. 総合研究大学院大学、3. オーストラリア国立大学、4. 千葉大学

1. National Institute of Polar Research, 2. The Graduate University for Advanced Studies (SOKENDAI), 3. Research School of Earth Sciences, Australian National University, 4. Chiba University

The oxygen isotopic composition of zircon is a powerful tool to characterize parental magma, complementing trace element data. Recently technical improvements of a secondary ion mass-spectrometer allow us to obtain highly accurate and precise oxygen isotope data of zircon from thin sections or grain resin mounts. Numerous studies show that non-metamictized zircons can preserve their oxygen isotopic ratios ($\delta^{18}\text{O}$) from the time of crystallization, even though high-grade metamorphism and anatexis. The zircon oxygen isotope record is generally preserved despite other minerals that have been disturbed by high-grade metamorphism or intense hydrothermal alteration due to slower diffusion rate. The Napier Complex in East Antarctica has attracted considerable interest from a viewpoint of long Archaean crustal history from 3800 Ma to 2500 Ma and $>1000^\circ\text{C}$ ultrahigh-temperature (UHT) metamorphism in a regional scale. There are many petrological, geochronological, and geochemical reports, but the zircon oxygen isotope data completely lack. In this study, we tried to analyze the zircon oxygen isotopes in garnet-bearing quartzo-feldspathic gneiss (YH05021606A) collected from Fyfe Hills in the Napier Complex.

The quartzo-feldspathic gneiss, YH05021606A, was collected by Y.H. during the field work at the 2004-2005 Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition. The zircon U-Pb ages of the YH05021606A sample are already reported in Horie et al. (2012) and shows multiple age peaks centered at ca. 3025, 2943, 2883, 2818, 2759, 2674, 2518, and 2437 Ma. Horie et al. (2013) picked zircon grains afresh and analyzed U-Pb ages, Th/U ratios, and rare earth elements (REE) compositions. The oxygen isotope analyses were performed on same resin disc as Horie et al. (2013). The zircon oxygen isotope analyses were carried out by a sensitive high-resolution ion microprobe (SHRIMP II) with the 5-head advanced multi-collector (AMC) at the National Institute of Polar Research, Japan. ^{16}O , ^{17}O , and ^{18}O were detected by the Faraday cups at low mass (LM), Axial, and high mass (HM), respectively, and were measured on 10^{11} ohm resistors in current mode. The surface of the grain mounts was coated by aluminum prior to the analysis.

The U-Pb analysis of zircon yielded similar age population to Horie et al. (2012) and revealed younger ages of ca. 2273, 2195, 2106, and 1980 Ma. C1-chondrite-normalized REE abundance patterns of the YH05021606A zircons were characterized by a large fractionation between light REE (LREE: La, Pr, and Nd) and heavy REE (HREE: Tm, Yb, and Lu), positive Ce anomalies, and negative Eu anomalies. The inherited zircons shows highly fractionated patterns between LREE and HREE. The zircons of ca. 2505 Ma and ca. 2490 Ma are characterized by weakly fractionation between middle REE (MREE: Gd, Tb, and Dy) and HREE. The HREE of ca. 2490 Ma zircons are more depleted than those of ca. 2505 Ma zircons, which indicates that growth of garnet had continued from ca. 2505 Ma to ca. 2490 Ma. The REE patterns of the younger age zircons are characterized by a large fractionation between MREE and HREE. Although the YH05021606A zircons have various U-Pb ages and trace element composition, the oxygen isotope analyses yielded homogeneous $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ ratios among zircon grains with various ages ($5.68 \pm 0.30\text{‰}$). The $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values of the YH05021606A zircons are consistent with those of zircon in equilibrium with the mantle

(5.3 ± 0.6 ‰: Valley et al., 1994). In this presentation, the homogeneous $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ ratios in the Fyfe Hills zircons will be discussed. °C

キーワード：ジルコン酸素同位体、SHRIMP、ナピア岩体

Keywords: zircon oxygen isotope, SHRIMP, Napier Complex

TIMSを使用した、ダブルスパイク法による高精度Ba安定同位体分析法 Precise determination of $\delta^{137/134}\text{Ba}$ stable isotope ratios by double-spike thermal ionization mass spectrometry

*宮崎 隆¹、木村 純一¹、Vaglarov Bogdan S.¹

*Takashi Miyazaki¹, Jun-Ichi Kimura¹, Bogdan S. Vaglarov¹

1. 国立研究開発法人海洋研究開発機構地球内部物質循環研究分野

1. Department of Solid Earth Geochemistry, Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology

Barium has seven stable isotopes: ^{130}Ba , ^{132}Ba , ^{134}Ba , ^{135}Ba , ^{136}Ba , ^{137}Ba , and ^{138}Ba . Recent researches focus on seawater, igneous rocks, carbonates, sulfates, and soil-plant systems using the Ba isotope fractionation. Barium is a large ion lithophile element and is usually incompatible in the mantle minerals. Barium is mobile in aqueous fluids and thus an important tracer of water recycling in the Earth's mantle. Miyazaki et al. (2014) first applied stable Ba isotope ratios to igneous rocks using double-spike Multiple Collector-Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry (MC-ICP-MS) and observed significant difference in $\delta^{137/134}\text{Ba}$ between JB-2 (slab fluid influenced) and JA-2 (slab or crustal melt influenced). They found that the ratio of BHVO-2 (oceanic island basalt) was between JB-2 and JA-2 and could not distinguish it either from JB-2 or JA-2 because of overlapping analytical errors. Although their analytical repeatability was far better than the previous reports, development of a more precise analytical method is required to apply stable Ba isotopes to igneous processes.

The double-spike method is effective for Ba isotope analyses either in thermal ionization mass spectrometry (TIMS) or MC-ICP-MS. However, isobaric interferences of Xe in Ba isotopes prevent further higher precision analyses due to instability of Xe blanks in the matrix plasma support Ar gas in MC-ICP-MS. We here report development of a high-precision Ba isotope measurement using double-spike TIMS. We modified double spike TIMS method developed for Pb isotopes by Miyazaki et al. (2009). Longer baseline measurement performed before and after sample measurement is the key technique. This avoids unnecessary sample waste during baseline measurements within sample runs. Use of double Re-filaments and exponential law mass fractionation correction were combined to improve repeatability of $\delta^{137/134}\text{Ba}$. The measured repeatability of the Ba standard solution SRM3104a was $\delta^{137/134}\text{Ba} = \pm 0.023\%$ (2SD, $n = 26$), 1.4 times better than that achieved by MC-ICP-MS. The SRM3104a normalized $\delta^{137/134}\text{Ba}$ value of IAEA-CO-9 was $0.013 \pm 0.029\%$ (2SD, $n = 24$) which is identical with the reported values $0.017 \pm 0.049\%$ (Nan et al., 2015) and $0.014 \pm 0.046\%$ (van Zuilen et al., 2016). Analyses of geological rock standard samples are ongoing and the results will be reported in the talk.

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キーワード：バリウム安定同位体、表面電離型質量分析計、ダブルスパイク

Keywords: Stable Ba isotope, Thermal ionization mass spectrometry, Double spike

The paleo environmental research in southern part of Mongolia by lake sediment analysis

*Uyangaa Udaanjargal¹, Noriko Hasebe¹, Davaadorj Davaasuren², Makoto Sambo¹, Yukiya Tanaka³, Keisuke Fukushi¹

1. Kanazawa University, 2. National University of Mongolia, 3. Kyunghee University

Lake Boontsagaan, Orog and Olgoy are located in the Valley of the Lakes, Gobi-Altai transition zone, which stretches from central to western Mongolia. The surface area of the lake is 252 km² for Boontsagaan, 140 km² for Orog lake and 1,79 km² for Olgoy lake. The sediment cores were collected from these three lakes in 2014-2016. The sedimentary features (e.g., water content, grain density, grain size, chemical composition) and ages (RI measurement) were analyzed and correlated to meteorological data of the area (annual temperature, precipitation and wind 1975-2015, Bayankhongor station).

The mean annual temperature was 1.5°C, mean precipitation is 205 mm and average daily temperatures reached to 15–20°C (www.ogimet.com/gsohc.phtml).

Totally 6 sediment cores were collected from these three lakes in different locations by Sateke plastic corer and were sliced into 1.0cm intervals from the top. The content of water was measured directly by drying a given amount of the sediment at 105°C (Lambe and Whitman, 1969; Dringman, 2002). Samples of 50 mg were dried at 77°C for 24 hours and were then treated by 10% hydrogen peroxides (H₂O₂) for 24 hours to estimate organic matter concentration. Calcium carbonate in the sediment was dissolved by 1-N hydrochloric acid and concentration was calculated. Analysis of the biogenic silica content follows the method described in Mortlock and Froelich (1989). Grain size was measured for whole sediment and mineral fraction with SALD2200 laser diffraction particle size analyzer. The chronology of sediments was established by ²¹⁰Pb measurement. We collected outcrop sediment and analyzed by OSL dating method. These outcrops consist of paleo lake deposit and are indicative of high lake water level.

From the result of the unsupported ²¹⁰Pb, sedimentation rate of Olgoy lake was about 0.5 cm per year for last 40 years. Sedimentation was faster before that. Physical and chemical properties of sediments are compared to meteorological data to interpreted the effect by the local climate change. OSL ages indicate the time when water level was high.

Keywords: lakes, sediment feature, climate data