

Early Paleozoic subduction in Cathaysia: evidence from tectonic mélangé in the northwest Yunkai Domain

*Songfeng Liu^{1,2}, Songbai Peng^{1,2,3}, Qinsen Han^{1,2}

1. School of Earth Sciences, China University of Geosciences, Wuhan 430074, China, 2. Center for Global Tectonics, China University of Geosciences, Wuhan 430074, China, 3. State Key Laboratory of Geological Processes and Mineral Resources, China University of Geosciences, Wuhan 430074, China

Abstract

The early Palaeozoic tectonic history of the South China has been extensively debated in the last two decades, two contrasting groups of models have been proposed, i.e. subduction collisional belt vs. intracontinental orogen. The Yunkai Domain is one of the most important pre-Devonian metamorphic basement, which is located in the west Cathaysia Block. In this study we report an early Paleozoic subduction-collision related tectonic mélangé in the northwest Yunkai Domain, South China. The mélangé is consisted of volcanic rocks, ophiolite fragments and forearc accretion sedimentary complex, with strong deformation of lineation, foliation, fold and thrust fault. We present the detailed LA-ICP-MS zircon U-Pb dating, major and trace element geochemical and Lu-Hf isotopic data for the volcanic rocks and ophiolite fragments. Zircon U-Pb dating shows that the volcanic rocks were erupted at 460–443 Ma and the intrusion age is 430 Ma. The ophiolite fragments yield the formation age of 455–437 Ma. The volcanic rocks are composed of high magnesian-magnesian basaltic andesite, allgovite, andesite and dacite rocks, show the affinities of arc related rocks (mostly like sanukite), with LREE, LILE (Rb, Ba, Th and U) enrichment and HFSE (Nb, Ta and Ti) depletion. The ophiolite fragments (basalt, diabase and amphibolite) are similar to those of mafic rocks from supra-subduction zone (SSZ), with LILE (Rb, Ba, Th and U) enrichment HFSE (Nb, Ta, Zr, Hf and Ti) depletion. The volcanic rocks and the ophiolite fragments are similar to those from forearc or arc setting. Zircon Lu-Hf isotopes of the volcanic rocks give negative initial $\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ values between -4.7 and -0.5. Zircon Lu-Hf isotopes of mafic rocks in the ophiolite give scattered negative initial $\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ values between -11.0 and +2.3. The $\varepsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ values of the volcanic rocks and the ophiolite fragments indicate different degrees addition of crustal material into the mantle source. The volcanic rocks and ophiolite fragments of the mélangé indicate an early Palaeozoic subduction progress was happened in this area. Briefly, our research on the mélangé, in combination with early Paleozoic metamorphic features and the widely distributed early Palaeozoic igneous activities, reveal that the tectonic history have experienced subduction accretion orogenic process in the early Palaeozoic, Yunkai Domain, South China.

Acknowledgments

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Keywords: Yunkai Domain, Yunkai tectonic mélangé, volcanic rocks, High-magnesia andesite, ophiolite fragments

Zircon record for prolonged magma chamber processes before the largest Quaternary Toba super-eruption

*Pingping Liu^{1,2}, Sun-Lin Chung^{1,3}, Xian-Hua Li², Yu-Ming Lai⁴, Qiu-Li Li²

1. Inst. Earth Sci., Acad. Sinica, 2. Inst. Geol. Geophy., Chin. Acad. Sci., 3. National Taiwan Univ., 4. National Taiwan Norm. Univ.

The enormous amount of eruptible magmas and the time intervals between large volumes of major eruptions suggest that magmas may need a significant period of time (~ a million years) to accumulate before a supereruption. However, radiometric ages show that the resident time of a magma reservoir is significantly shorter. This study, for the first time, used in situ zircon U-Pb dating and Hf-O isotopes to decipher Toba magma chamber processes, which gave birth to the largest Quaternary eruption on Earth. Besides the well-recognized four eruptions in Pleistocene, magmatic activities of Toba magma chamber can be traced back to 10.5 Ma, followed by infrequent magma intrusion at 5.2 Ma. Age spectrum of zircon indicates that the volume of eruptions correspond to time of magma storage and evolution. The Youngest Toba Tuff (YTT), in particular, record ~ 450,000 years of crystal accumulation in the upper crustal magma chamber before eruption. Such long periods of magma chamber processes were unlikely to be sustained directly by recharge of voluminous basaltic magmas in terms of zircon Hf-O isotopes, but were probably maintained by periodic influx of fluids and silicic magmas melted in depth. Fractional crystallization and accumulation of crystal mush during this interval help to increase the viscosity of the magma and therefore trap the fluids beneath the chamber roof until triggered for explosive eruptions.

Keywords: volcano, super-eruption, zircon U-Pb dating , magma chamber

Metamorphosed tectonic blocks in the Yuli belt, eastern Taiwan: a petrological perspective

*Chin Ho Tsai¹, Chiao Liu¹, Wen-Han Lo¹

1. National Dong Hwa University

Rare and small meta-mafic/-andesitic and serpentine bodies scattered in the Yuli belt have long been interpreted as tectonic blocks in literature. Although a *mélange*-like environment has been proposed, the tectonic setting(s) and geological evolution of the whole Yuli belt remain debating. It is obvious that the tectonic blocks differ greatly from the matrix meta-sediments (mainly pelitic and psammitic with minor chloritic) in terms of whole-rock geochemistry and protolith origin. However, whether they were metamorphosed under the same or different conditions is a critical question yet to be answered. High-pressure metamorphic minerals, such as glaucophane and omphacite, have been identified in many of the tectonic blocks but not in the matrix meta-sediments by far. However, more field observations indicate that the former are embedded within the latter. Therefore, it seems less likely that both were metamorphosed at different physical conditions as previously thought. We have investigated representative litho-types from tectonic blocks and adjacent meta-sediments by using electron-beam microscopy, traditional geothermobarometry, and equilibrium phase diagram modeling. Peak metamorphic temperatures for tectonic blocks and country rocks are fairly consistent at around 500-570° C, whereas peak metamorphic pressures, although less well constrained, are in the range of 10-17 kbar. These P-T estimates indicate that both tectonic blocks and surrounding meta-sedimentary rocks are coeval in petrotectonic evolution and represent a type of subduction zone metamorphism. The apparent difference in mineral assemblage, metamorphic grade, and texture for some similar or different rock types is misleading and probably reflects complex nature or superimposition controlled by bulk-rock composition, deformation, retrogression, metasomatism, and/or fluid activities.

Keywords: high-pressure metamorphism, subduction, glaucophane, omphacite, *mélange*

Significance of Zr-in-rutile thermometry for deducing the decompression P - T path of a garnet-clinopyroxene granulite in the Moldanubian Zone of the Bohemian Massif

*臼杵 直¹、飯塚 義之²、平島 崇男³、スフォイ ッカ マルチン⁴、江 博明¹

*Tadashi Usuki¹, Yoshiyuki Iizuka², Takao Hirajima³, Matrin Svojtka⁴, Bor-Ming Jahn¹

1. 国立台湾大学、2. 台湾中央研究院地球科学研究所、3. 京都大学大学院理学研究科、4. チェコ科学アカデミー

1. National Taiwan University, 2. Institute of Earth Sciences, Academia Sinica, 3. Department of Geology & Mineralogy, Graduate School of Science, Kyoto University, 4. Institute of Geology of the Czech Academy of Sciences

This work aims to show the importance of Zr-in-rutile thermometry for evaluating the P - T history of granulite facies rocks, where higher diffusion rates in the main constituent minerals impede the use of geothermometers based on element distributions. We apply Zr-in-rutile thermometry to a garnet-clinopyroxene (Grt-Cpx) granulite from the Moldanubian Zone of the Bohemian Massif. Three major metamorphic evolutionary stages are identified from the Grt-Cpx granulite. The early high-pressure (HP) stage is represented by an inclusion assemblage in garnet: a high-Ca garnet core (32–38 % grossular, 30–32 % pyrope and 32–35 % almandine) + omphacite (36–39 % jadeite and 3–5 % Ca-Tschermak) + plagioclase (18 % anorthite) + pargasitic amphibole + rutile + zircon + quartz. The subsequent medium-pressure (MP) stage is represented by matrix minerals composed of augitic clinopyroxene (2–6 % jadeite and 2–6 % Ca-Tschermak) + orthopyroxene + ternary feldspar (17–23 % anorthite, 41–44 % albite, 33–43 % orthoclase; re-integrated compositions from antiperthite grains in the matrix) + rutile + ilmenite + quartz. The final low-pressure (LP) stage is represented by a symplectic corona composed of calcic plagioclase (~90 % anorthite) + orthopyroxene + magnetite. Application of Grt-Cpx and/or jadeite-quartz-albite geobarometers gives pressures of ~1.8 GPa for the early HP stage and 1.3–1.4 GPa for the MP stage. The final LP stage is constrained to lower than ~0.7 GPa using conventional geothermobarometers. Rutile inclusions in high-grossular garnet have a rather low and limited range of Zr contents (mostly 1100–1500 ppm), regardless of inclusion size. This suggests that rutile inclusions preserved the initial Zr compositions without much modification by later re-equilibration. Application of Zr-in-rutile thermometry yields a temperature of ~830 °C at ~1.8 GPa for the early HP stage of granulite evolution. Rutile grains in undeformed clinopyroxene-rich domains of the matrix generally occur as small euhedral crystals and have higher Zr contents (mostly 8000–10000 ppm), corresponding to 980–1066 °C at 1.35 GPa using Zr-in-rutile thermometry. In contrast, those in strongly deformed quartz-rich domains of the matrix occur as coarser and more elongated grains with lower Zr contents (3000–5000 ppm), yielding slightly lower temperatures due to retrogressive re-equilibration. Based on these results, we reveal that the studied Grt-Cpx granulite underwent a significant heating by about 200 °C during the early stage of decompression from the peak pressure. SHRIMP U-Pb dating for the zircon inclusions in high-grossular garnet indicate that the HP stage of the studied granulite occurred at c.340 Ma, which is indistinguishable to reported LP zircon ages from South Bohemia. Thus, the studied granulite was rapidly heated and exhumed from mantle depth to middle to upper crust in a short period. This rapid heating associated with exhumation was caused by incorporation of the Grt-Cpx granulite into higher temperature felsic granulites which exhumed from deeper parts of the continental collision zone.

キーワード : Zr-in-rutile温度計、ザクロ石-単斜輝石圧力計、高圧グラニュライト、大陸衝突帯、ポヘミア山塊
 Keywords: Zr-in-rutile thermometry, garnet-clinopyroxene barometry, high-pressure granulite, continental collision zone, Bohemian Massif

Igneous zircons preserving protolith age but internally deformed during the high-pressure metamorphism

*REHMAN Ur Hafiz¹

1. Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Kagoshima University

Zircon, a mineral highly resistant to alteration and secondary effect, generally serves as a robust tool to provide accurate age data of the magmatic, metamorphic or detrital origin of the rocks in which it is crystallized, recrystallized or trapped. Most of the published articles on zircon age data mainly report U-Pb age data and associate their results with the geological or tectonic events to their research areas. No doubt, most igneous rocks (plutonic and volcanic both) yield age data fairly accurate and identify the geological event of the rocks which contain those dated zircons.

However, in case of zircons formed or occurring in metamorphic rocks may not yield straight-forward age results. The reasons are (1) presence of inherited detrital or igneous-origin core domains, (2) the overgrowth domains, could be igneous or metamorphic, and (3) the outer rim or late-stage domains. Studying zircons via CL-imaging enables to distinguish such domains if present. However, those domains have been deformed or subject to U, Pb and trace element mobility is not easy to understand. Studying zircon for EBSD may be a useful tool to identify those internal deformations in single zircon crystals. In this paper an EBSD results on already dated zircons from the Himalayan HP eclogites have been presented. The age-data suggest their magmatic origin but several domains preserve internal deformation, probably occurred during the HP Himalayan eclogite facies event.

Keywords: Zircon, age, Eclogites, Internal deformation, High-pressure metamorphism

Origin of the garnet amphibolites from the Mitsuishi area, western Hokkaido Japan -constraints from the metamorphic petrology and structural analysis-

森田 めぐみ¹、*岡本 和明¹、山本 啓司²、久保 和希¹、Mita Yuji¹

Megumi Morita¹, *Kazuaki Okamoto¹, Hiroshi Yamamoto², Kazuki Kubo¹, Yuji Mita¹

1. 埼玉大学教育学部地学、2. 鹿児島大学理学部

1. Faculty of Education, Saitama University, 2. Dept. Earth and Environmental Sciences, Kagoshima University

Kamuikotan high P/T metamorphic rocks preserve one of the coldest geotherm (0.6 –0.8 GPa/°C) in the Jurassic subduction zone in circum Pacific orogenic belt. The Kamuikotan metamorphic rocks distribute as a belt extending north-south directions in central-western Hokkaido Japan. They suffered blueschist and subsequent greenschist facies metamorphism. However, the origin of the garnet amphibolites is still debatable because they suffered relatively higher P and T conditions, and exhibits as blocks in the serpentinites. Ueda et al. (2013) and Ueda & Orihashi (2014, 2015) have revealed several important new discoveries as follows, 1) origin of the garnet amphibolites are subducted warm oceanic crust 2) they overprinted blueschist facies metamorphism. Based on these important contribution of Ueda`s work, we have described garnet amphibolite blocks. Additional new things are follows. 1) Garnet amphibolites had reached amphibole decomposition temperature fields, producing rutile and zircons. 2) Garnets have relative high Ca core and Ca poor rims. 3) The garnet amphibolite blocks suffered L-tectonite (constrictional) type strain during cooling stage. Amphibole and white mica were rotated along YZ axis and garnets had overgrown and recrystallized showing snowball and S shape structure in the YZ sections. Above these features suggest that garnet amphibolites were separated from subducted crustal layers in dehydration/melting process, and that hydration and constrictional strain process were operated during exhumation stage in cold subduction zone.

キーワード : Garnet amphibolites in blueschist belt、 subjected warm oceanic crust、 hydration process
Keywords: high grade blocks in serpentinite, dehydrated warm blocks into cold subduction zone,
constrictional strain in exhumation

Tectono-metamorphic evolution of the Kurosegawa tectonic belt in Southwest Japan

*小山内 康人¹、中野 伸彦¹、足立 達朗¹、北野 一平²、吉本 紋¹、加藤 涼介²、土谷 信高³、石塚 英男⁴
*Yasuhito Osanai¹, Nobuhiko Nakano¹, Tatsuro Adachi¹, Ippei Kitano², Aya Yoshimoto¹,
Ryosuke Kato², Nobutaka Tsuchiya³, Hideo Ishizuka⁴

1. 九州大学大学院比較社会文化研究院地球変動講座、2. 九州大学大学院地球社会統合科学府、3. 岩手大学教育学部、4. 高知大学理学部

1. Division of Evolution of Earth Environments, Faculty of Social and Cultural Studies, Kyushu University, 2. Graduate School of Integrated Sciences for Global Society, Kyushu University, 3. Faculty of Education, Iwate University, 4. Faculty of Science, Kochi University

The Kurosegawa tectonic belt distributed in Southwest Japan (from Kii peninsula to Kyushu) has a significant role in understanding the tectonics and formation of Japanese Island. The belt is underlain by a serpentinite melange with complicated tectonic block assemblage of granitic rocks, high-temperature (HT)-type metamorphic rocks (metagabbros: Grt-Cpx granulite, Grt amphibolite and Cpx-bearing amphibolite, metapelites: Grt-Crd-St gneiss and Grt-Bt gneiss) and high-pressure (HP)-type metamorphic rocks (metagabbros: Jd-Gln rock, Gln-bearing metagabbro, metabasalt: Lws-Gln schist, metasediments: Phn-Gln+/-Lws schist and Grt-bearing quartzite).

The granitic rocks and the protoliths of the HT-type metagabbros are supposed to be derived from volcanic arc at an active continental margin based on their major, trace, and rare earth element (REE) chemistry. On the other hand, geochemistry of the protoliths of the HP-type metagabbro and metabasalt indicate mid oceanic ridge basalt (MORB)-like precursors. The LA-ICP-MS U-Pb zircon dating of granitic rocks (collected from Nabaenohana, Anan, Mitaki and Yatsushiro areas) gave the Upper Ordovician magmatic ages of ca.450 Ma with the older inherited core ages of 570-3090 Ma. The U-Pb ages of the HT-type gabbros (from Nabaenohana and Yatsushiro areas) have similar magmatic age ranging ca. 439, 446 and 453 Ma concordant clusters. The HP-type gabbros (from Engyoji and Yatsushiro areas) show the igneous age of the Late Cambrian (ca. 490 Ma). The detrital U-Pb zircon ages from the HP-type metasediments (from Anan and Yatsushiro areas) range from 430 to 3000 Ma, therefore the sedimentation would be finalized after Silurian. The Rb-Sr isochron ages for the Lws-Gln schist (typical HP-type blue schist) gave 300-270 Ma, which may indicate the age of HP-type metamorphism. These results show that the Cambrian oceanic magmatic sequence (protoliths of the HP-type gabbros and basalts) covered by Silurian pelagic sediments (protoliths of the HP-type metasediments) subducted to the already existed palaeo-Asian continent and formed an active margin arc system during the Upper Ordovician. The protoliths of the HT-type gabbros and the granitic rocks would be situated in the lower crustal portion and the upper crustal portion of the arc system, respectively. The similar assemblages are present in the South-Kitakami belt and the Nagato tectonic belt suggesting similarities in their origin.

キーワード : U-Pbジルコン年代、花崗岩類、高温型変ハンレイ岩、高圧型変ハンレイ岩、黒瀬川構造帯
Keywords: U-Pb zircon dating, granitic rocks, HT-metagabbro, HP-metagabbro, Kurosegawa tectonic belt

九州西端西彼杵変成岩(白亜紀沈み込み帯)の深部沈み込みと超高压変成作用：ダイヤモンド・石墨集合体の発見

Deep subduction and the ultrahigh-pressure metamorphism of a Cretaceous accretionary prism, the Nishisonogi metamorphic rock, western Kyushu, Japan: Finding of diamond-graphite aggregates

*西山 忠男¹、西 右京¹、吉朝 朗¹、石丸 聡子¹、寺内 正己²、荒井 章司⁵、森 康³、重野 未来³、大藤 弘明⁴

*Tadao Nishiyama¹, Ukyou Nishi¹, Akira Yoshiasa¹, Satoko Ishimaru¹, Masami Terauchi², Shoji Arai⁵, Yasushi Mori³, Miki Shigeno³, Hiroaki Ohfuji⁴

1. 熊本大学先端科学研究部理学専攻地球環境科学講座、2. 東北大学多元物質科学研究所、3. 北九州市自然史・歴史博物館、4. 愛媛大学地球深部ダイナミクスセンター、5. 金沢大学理工学研究域自然システム学類

1. Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, School of Science, Graduate School of Science and Technology, Kumamoto University, 2. Institute of Multidisciplinary Research for Advanced Materials, 3. Kitakyushu City Museum of Natural History and Human History, 4. Geodynamics Research Center, Ehime University, 5. College of Science and Engineering, Kanazawa University

白亜紀沈み込み帯である九州西端の西彼杵変成岩より、ダイヤモンド・石墨集合体(DGA: diamond-graphite aggregates)を発見した。DGAは蛇紋岩メランジュ中に産し、蛇紋岩に含まれるものと泥質片岩に含まれるものがある。蛇紋岩中のものには2つの産状がある。クロミタイト中のもの(Nishiyama et al. 2014)、石英・炭酸塩岩に発達するシュードタキライト様黒色脈中のものの2種である。泥質片岩中では、強く変形した黄鉄鉱斑状変晶中に産する。DGAを確認したすべての薄片はダイヤモンドペーストを用いずに作成(Al₂O₃ラッピングシート使用)し、カーボン蒸着はしていない。

いずれのDGAも1 μmから10 μm程度の粒子として産し、金蒸着によるEDS分析ではCが確認され、ラマンスペクトルでは1330 cm⁻¹のダイヤモンドのバンドと1580 cm⁻¹(G)ならびに2680 cm⁻¹(S1)の石墨のバンドを示す。またSEM-SXES法により、これらの粒子は場所によりsp³とsp²が混在していることが確認され、ダイヤモンドと石墨の混合物であると判断した。

クロミタイトは蛇紋岩中に1 cmから最大50 cmの厚さの薄層として稀に産し、径数100 μmのクロミタイトよりなる。そのクロミタイト中にpseudosecondary inclusionとして長さ数10 μmの包有物の列が認められ、その中にDGAが確認される。またSiO₂を2 wt%程度含み、6~8 wt%程度の水を含有する特異なクロミタイトも産する。

石英・炭酸塩岩は石英とマグネサイトを主とし、少量のドロマイトを伴う塊状の堅硬な岩石で、蛇紋岩やアクチノ閃石片岩にCO₂が作用して形成されたと考えられる。蛇紋岩メランジュの限られた範囲に多量に産し、稀に黒色のシュードタキライト様脈を伴う。シュードタキライト様脈は厚さ1 cm程度の細脈で、分岐や流動組織を示すがガラスは残存しておらず、石英とマグネサイトの微粒の混合物となっている。この中に径10 μm程度の粒子としてDGAが産する。このDGAには周囲の変成岩には産しない様々な鉱物が伴われる。珪灰石、ファヤライト、多量のZrを固溶するルチルなどの高温条件を示す鉱物、還元条件を示す自然銅球晶、MgSi₄O₉組成の未知鉱物、ジルコン、ゼノタイム、輝石(Na_{0.27}Ca_{0.32}Mg_{0.80}Fe_{0.42}Al_{0.19}Si_{2.02}O₆)、角閃石(Na_{0.30}Ca_{1.73}Mg_{4.09}Fe_{0.85}Al_{0.13}Si_{8.00}O₂₂(OH)₂)など、いずれも数μm程度の微細な粒子として産する。またアナテーズ中に見られるSiO₂組成の鉱物はラマン分光法で石英のスペクトルを示すものもあるが、全く何のスペクトルも示さないものがあり、非晶質の可能性もある。

蛇紋岩メランジュ中の泥質片岩は緑泥石+フェンジャイト+アルバイト+石英の鉱物組み合わせを有し、ザクロ石の分解組織が認められる。この岩石には、蛇紋岩メランジュ外の結晶片岩中には見られない強く変形した黄鉄鉱斑状変晶が含まれ、その中にDGAとシリカの包有物が多量に含まれている。シリカ包有物は石英のラマンスペクトルを示すが、特徴的な突起を有する形態を示し、電子線でダメージを受けるという、通常の石英

には見られない性質を示す。突起状の形態は、コース石からの相転移による体積膨張による可能性があり、電子線によるダメージは転移により微粒の多結晶集合体になっているためである可能性がある。

これらのDGAはそれぞれ異なる成因のものである可能性が高いが、同じ蛇紋岩メランジュのさまざまな岩石からDGAが産することは、この蛇紋岩メランジュが全体としてダイヤモンドの安定領域である深さ（120km以深）まで沈み込んだことを強く示唆する。DGAにおけるダイヤモンドと石墨の共存が、沈み込み時における石墨からダイヤモンドへの部分的な転移を示すものか、上昇時におけるダイヤモンドの部分的な石墨化を示すものかが問題である。DGAに板状の形態を示すものがあることは、前者の可能性を示唆するが、現時点では明確な判断はできない。

蛇紋岩メランジュ以外の結晶片岩の変成条件は、最高500 °C, 1.5G Paであり、コース石やダイヤモンドの安定領域に達していない。しかし、今回泥質片岩中からもDGAが発見されたことから、蛇紋岩メランジュのみならず、周囲の結晶片岩も深部沈み込みを経験し、再度上昇してきた可能性があることを示している。

島弧海溝系の沈み込み帯では、現在までコース石やダイヤモンドの産出は知られていない。本報告はこのような沈み込み帯においても、蛇紋岩メランジュにおいては超高压変成岩が形成されうることを示す点で、沈み込み帯のダイナミクスに新たな視点を与える。

キーワード：深部沈み込み、超高压変成作用、ダイヤモンド・石墨集合体、西彼杵変成岩、シュードタキライト、蛇紋岩メランジェ

Keywords: deep subduction, ultrahigh-pressure metamorphism, diamond graphite aggregate, Nishisonogi metamorphic rock, pseudotachylyte, serpentinite melange

Origin of ophiolite pulse and thermal state of the upper mantle in the Ordovician time constrained from the Hayachine-Miyamori Ophiolite

*木村 隼史¹、小澤 一仁¹、飯塚 毅¹、栗谷 豪²

*Takafumi Kimura¹, Kazuhito Ozawa¹, Tsuyoshi Iizuka¹, Takeshi Kuritani²

1. 東京大学大学院 理学系研究科、2. 北海道大学大学院 理学研究院

1. Graduate School of Science, The University of Tokyo, 2. Graduate School of Science, Hokkaido University

It is critical to know the thermal history of the mantle in order to better understand the evolution of the earth because the mantle under thermal convection occupies 80vol% of the earth.

The mantle potential temperature (MPT) is a temperature of mantle material adiabatically brought to the surface. The thermal history of the mantle has been examined by revealing secular change of MPT estimated from non-arc basalts and modeled with a parameterized convection model. The so far obtained MPT change and the model, however, cannot resolve episodicity, the critical feature of the earth's thermal history, which can only be tackled by accumulation of data with higher resolution.

Ophiolite pulses, in which a large number of ophiolites formed in a confined period, are thought to reflect thermal episodes. However, the relationship between the Ordovician ophiolite pulses and the proposed plume model are not clear because of the predominance of arc ophiolites and scarcity of LIPS for the Ordovician pulse. This must be resolved by MPT estimation for the Ordovician mantle, for which two difficulties relevant to arc magma genesis must be overcome: the involvement of H₂O and complex thermal state.

In this study, we develop a novel method for MPT estimation for arc environment by using ultramafic dikes from Hayachine-Miyamori Ophiolite, northern Japan. The estimated MPT, melting depth and water content in source mantle are ~1360°C, ~170km and ~0.15wt% respectively. The geochemical data of the dike indicate passive upwelling of NMORB source-like garnet peridotite from sub-slab mantle without strong influence of slab-derived fluids. The estimated MPT may reflect the global value if operation of small-scale convection is considered. We conclude that the Ordovician upper mantle has a thermal state similar to the current upper mantle. Surface tectonics, such as assembly and breakup of supercontinents and a peculiar water delivery, might be responsible for the Ordovician ophiolite pulse.

キーワード：マンタルの熱状態、マンタルポテンシャル温度、オフィオライトパルス、島弧オフィオライト

Keywords: thermal state of the mantle, mantle potential temperature, ophiolite pulse, arc ophiolite

Geochemical study of P-type jadeitites (jadeite precipitates) from the New Idria serpentinite body, California

*高橋 菜緒子¹、辻森 樹¹、常 青²、木村 純一²

*Naoko Takahashi¹, Tatsuki Tsujimori¹, Qing Chang², Jun-Ichi Kimura²

1. 東北大学、2. 海洋研究開発機構・地球内部物質循環研究分野

1. Tohoku University, 2. Department of Solid Earth Geochemistry, Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology

P-type (fluid precipitation) jadeitite (Tsujimori and Harlow, 2013) is an excellent media to decipher subduction zone fluids and fluid-induced geochemical processes. As the best example of P-type jadeitite, veined jadeitite from the New Idria serpentinite body of the Diablo Range (California, U.S.A.) was investigated. Vein-network textures and growth textures of oscillatory-zoned jadeite crystals suggest that the jadeitite suffered brittle deformations and subsequently brittle microcracks were filled by jadeite precipitates repeatedly. An integrated study of LA-ICPMS trace elements and lithium isotope geochemistry constrain a property of jadeitite-forming high-pressure/low-temperature aqueous fluids and a possible scenario for formation of the veined jadeitite. Compositions of the jadeitite-forming fluids estimated using partitioning coefficients between clinopyroxene and fluids have trace element patterns similar to experimentally-determined fluids in equilibrium with coesite-bearing metasedimentary rocks. In-situ analyses confirmed a wide variation of isotopic composition (from -12 to +7 permil) and abundance (4-68 $\mu\text{g/g}$); those values show a systematic distribution fitting a curve led by the fluid-rock interaction equation. Geochemical data suggest that deep fluids enriched with some specific elements and light lithium might have migrated to forearc depths along slab-mantle interface from a great depth. During the migration/upwelling process, fluids interacted substantially with various metamorphic rocks in the interface. Various degrees of fluid-rock interaction and stepwise fluid infiltration at forearc depth recorded in New Idria jadeitite give new insights into the behavior and dynamics of aqueous fluids in subduction zone.

キーワード：ひすい輝石岩、Li同位体、沈み込み帯

Keywords: jadeitite, lithium isotope, subduction zone

Petrographical and chemical evolution of a troctolites rich section of oceanic crust located directly above a spreading centre, example from Wadi Mahram, Oman ophiolite

*Marie Python¹, Claire Charles¹, Natsumi Ito¹, Shoji Arai²

1. Hokkaido University Department of Natural History Science Division of Earth and Planetary Systems Sciences, 2. Departement of Earth Science, Kanazawa University

Petrographical and chemical evolution of a troctolites rich section of oceanic crust located directly above a spreading centre, example from Wadi Mahram, Oman ophiolite

Marie Python, Claire Charles, Natsumi Ito, Shoji Arai

The Maqsad or Sumail massif in the Oman Ophiolite is known for its well defined mantle structural diapir well matching other petrographical and chemical data, allowing us to locate the axis of a former spreading centre. However, most of the studies conducted on this famous massif concerned the mantle section and published data include mantle harzburgites and mantle dykes and intrusions petrology and chemistry. The crustal section in this massif is only locally known in its lowest part located near the mantle/crust boundary. In this study, we conducted a sequential study of the 2 km thick Wadi Mahram crustal section (from mantle-crust boundary to sheeted dyke transition) located directly above the mantle diapir, i.e. directly above the Oman spreading axis.

The crustal column above the Maqsad diapir is exceptionally rich in troctolites as this lithology represent more than the three quarters of the observed facies and is present at any level from the basis to top of the section. Troctolites are layered in the lower levels, close to the mantle-crust transition zone, intercalated with minor olivine gabbros layers, and the layering is crosscut by centimeter scale olivine gabbro dykes. From the middle to the top of the section, vary textured troctolites progressively become isotropic at the boundary with the sheeted dyke complex. Meter scale olivine gabbros and olivine-free layers are more abundant at the top. Dolerite dyke cutting troctolite and gabbro structures are abundant near the sheeted dyke complex and probably represent its root system.

Down section mineral chemistry evolution show a considerable contrast between the troctolites and the olivine gabbros. The troctolites chemical characteristics seem to be evolving on a large scale with 2 superposed main bodies at the top and the bottom of the section, about 800 m thick, showing a regular evolution probably in relation to magmatic differentiation during fractional crystallisation. A minor block between these 2 main troctolite bodies show a strong chemical scatter in association with variable textures and mineralogies suggesting that melt mixing and melt/rock reaction were the dominant processes during its formation. Between the layers of troctolites, olivine gabbros layers show petrographical and chemical properties that could have been acquired by local magmatic processes like differentiation in small scaled trapped melt pocket or local melt/rock reaction during melt migration to the surface. As it was already shown by studies on magmatic dykes in the mantle, the presence of differentiated dykes cutting the layered structure at the section bottom show that significant differentiation degree may be reached within the mantle and differentiated melt can be injected from the mantle into the crust. These differentiated melts are however injected during the late magmatic history of the section as they cut already cooled lower troctolite. Traces of mixing with these differentiated melts are found only at 2 levels in the crust: at the intermediate vary textured level or at the topmost level, below the sheeted dyke complex.

Keywords: Oman Ophiolite, Gabbroic Crust, Mantle diapir, Troctolite

Detailed imaging of the subduction front in the locked and 2010 Mentawai tsunami earthquake rupture zones from full waveform inversion of seismic reflection data

Gabriel Huot¹, Yanfang Qin¹, *Satish Singh¹

1. Institut de Physique du Globe de Paris

The Sumatran subduction zone is one of the most seismically active zones on earth. Since 2004, three great earthquakes ($M_w > 8.0$) occurred (2004, 2005, 2007), rupturing the forearc region along the megathrust. The 2004 earthquakes also ruptured the frontal section of the megathrust, supposed to be aseismic, generating a destructive tsunami. While the 2005 and 2007 great earthquakes did not generate a powerful tsunami, the 2010 M_w 7.8 earthquakes did by unexpectedly rupturing the updip part of the Mentawai segment, which has already ruptured in 2007 in the forearc region. The northern part of the Mentawai segment, between the 2007/2010 and 2005 rupture zones is still locked and might generate a great earthquake, and possibly a destructive tsunami. Therefore, the understanding of rupturing processes and differences between the different segments of the Sumatran subduction zone are critical to assess rupture potential.

We combined downward continuation, traveltime tomography and full waveform inversion on this 15-km-long streamer and low frequency seismic data to characterize the nature of the accretionary wedge and the plate interface. The downward continuation of the streamer data to the seafloor enhanced the refraction arrivals to be observed from near-zero offset up to far offset. Then, the travel time tomography was used to determine the background velocity from the upper sediments down the top of the oceanic crust. Starting from these velocities, we perform an elastic full waveform inversion to determine the detailed velocity structure of the sub-surface. In both regions, the combination of pre-stack depth migrated seismic images and high resolution velocity results show a low velocity subduction channel with high porosity at the plate interface that connects active frontal thrusts at the toe of accretionary wedge, suggesting that the frontal section of the prism is seismogenic. Computation of the porosity of the sediments determined fluid content along these channels and faults. Active seaward and landward-vergent faults at the front of the subduction could generate a powerful tsunami by moving the seafloor at high depth.

Keywords: Sumatra subduction zone, Tsunami earthquake, Full waveform inversion