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平成 19 年度活動報告

Institute for Geothermal Sciences

Graduate School of Science
Kyoto University

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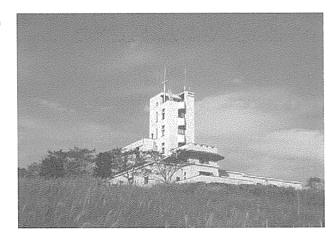
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Front Cover Image:

A strombolian explosion in the 1st crater of Mt. Nakadake, Aso volcano in October 1979. (Photo by M. Sako)

表紙の写真

1979年10月の阿蘇中岳第一火口のストロンボリ噴火の様子(迫幹夫撮影)

Chinetu-chan designed by Miho Saito Editional compilation by T. Kawamoto, Printed by Primedia



地球熱学研究施設は、平成 9 年に火山研究施設(阿蘇)(昭和 3 年設立)と地球物理学研究施設(別府)(大正 13 年設立)が統合改組された理学研究科附属施設である. 地球上で最大規模の火山・地熱温泉活動域のひとつである中部九州地域を巨大な実験装置とみなして、野外観測や室内実験などを中心に、造構運動・火山活動・地熱温泉活動など地球の熱的活動に関する地球熱学の学問体系の構築をめざしている. この基本理念に立脚して、専門分野の異なる研究者が弾力的に協力できるよう、大部門制を採り、以下の5つの研究分野が置かれている. 地熱流体論研究分野、地熱テクトニクス研究分野、火山構造論研究分野、火山活動論研究分野、地球熱学情報研究分野(外国人客員)である. 平成 16 年度には京都大学が法人化され、研究教育の効率化さらには定員削減を余儀なくされる状況にある. 法人化4年目にはいり、施設運営のためには財政的に運営交付金に加えて競争的資金の確保が重要になっている.

他方,平成 16 年度設置された施設運営協議会が平成 19 年度は7回開催され,理学研究科との連携が実質化されてきているが,遠隔地の課題をみすえながら,阿蘇と別府の有機的な連携を強化する努力がより一層必要となっている.このような中で,学内での地球熱学研究施設の研究教育面での位置付けをより明確にすることが必要であり,平成 19 年4月からは,懸案であった京都勤務が,理学研究科附属施設の京都分室の形で認められ,院生・学生の教育や研究科内での役割分担の課題に取り組みはじめた.この実質化が平成 19 年度の重要な課題であった.平成 18 年度設置された TV 会議システムはセミナーや特別講演を中心に活用され,遠隔地からの情報発信に大きな役割をになっている.

人事面では9月末に外国人客員の Helmy Hassan 氏が離任した. 研究員(研究機関)の杉本健氏が,平成20年1月15日をもって退職し,教務補佐員として3月31日まで勤務され,4月1日に地熱エンジニアリングに就職された. 後任として山田誠氏が平成20年1月16日付けで別府に着任した. 学術振興会のPD研究員であった斉藤武士氏は4月1日付で信州大学助教に異動した. COE研究員の西村光史氏は平成20年4月1日に教務補佐員に異動した. 別府の事務室で勤務された宮崎奈美氏が平成20年3月31日付で退職され,後任に宮崎恵子氏が平成20年4月1日から勤務を開始した. また京都分室では,土井有紀氏が平成19年6月から事務補佐員として勤務についた.

21世紀 COE も最終年度になり、研究施設の研究テーマが関係する重点課題 J2b で成果をあげ、J3b での京都キャンパス・インドネシア ITB との共同研究(鍾乳洞プロジェクト)が展開された. 最終年度のシンポジウムが若手を中心として別府で開催されたことも大きな成果であった. 別府・阿蘇をフィールドとした多目的観測サイト活動を数多く実施した.

平成 20 年 6 月

平成 19 年度地球熱学研究施設長 竹村恵二

Preface

Institute for Geothermal Sciences was established in 1997 from Beppu Geophysical Research Laboratory (established in 1924) and Aso Volocanological Laboratory (established in 1930). We regard central Kyushu, one of the most active volcanic and geothermal fields in the world, as a natural experimental facility. The Institute for Geothermal Sciences is promoting a comprehensive research on thermal structure and the dynamics of the Earth' interior into volcanism, geothermics and tectonics by field work, laboratory experiments, and theory. Based on the fundamental scope of our research, a variety of research works can flexibly cooperate within this interdisciplinary geothermal science research system. We have the following five research units, for geothermal fluids, for geothermal tectonics, for volcanic structure, for volcano-dynamics and geothermal intelligence section (visiting research scholar from abroad). In 2004 fiscal year, Kyoto University was reformed to juridical personalization of national universities. The situation puts us under pressure to do efficient education and research with limited staffs and funds. Total revenue is decreased and it forced to get other competitive fund associated with personalization in 2004.

Meetings of the steering committee set in 2004 were held seven times in Kyoto campus, and the cooperative relationship between our institute and Graduate School of Science was intensified. Taking into consideration on the subjects related to remote institutions from main campus, we need to make effort to intensify cooperative work at Aso and Beppu. In 2007 fiscal year, the Kyoto Branch of our institute was established in Kyoto campus, and the effort for intensive education for students and taking a role for Graduate school started, and Kyoto Branch works well as a first step especially for education for Graduate students. TV meeting systems connecting Kyoto and Uji Campus, Aso and Beppu Laboratory used constantly for seminar and special lectures.

In personal affairs, Dr. Hassan M. HELMY as a visiting faculty left at the end of September from Beppu. As a postdoctoral associate, Dr. Takeshi SUGIMOTO left to Geothermal Engineering in April, 2008. Dr. Makoto YAMADA was adooted in Beppu in January 2008. Dr. Takeshi SAITO left to Shinshu University in April, 2008. Dr. Koshi NISHIMURA moved to Research Assistant from Research Associate (COE). Nami MIYAZAKI as a secretary in Beppu left in March, 2008 and Keiko MIYAZAKI was adopted in April, 2008. Yuki DOI as a secretary in Kyoto is working from June, 2007.

The activity of the KAGI 21 (Kyoto University Active Geosphere Investigations for the 21st Century Centers of Excellent program) program was last fiscal year, and our institute made a great contribution for scientific activity on water and material circulation at the active geosphere, stalagmite project and as a field station of the multi-purpose field sites for education and research activity. The last symposium by KAGI organized by young scientists was held in Beppu

Beppu, June 2008 Keiji TAKEMURA, Professor/Director

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構成 員 Members

教授 Professors 研修員 Research Fellow

鍵山恒臣 Tsuneomi Kagiyama なし

竹村恵二 (施設長) Keiji Takemura (Director)

- 研究生 Research Student

准教授 Associate Professors なし

大倉敬宏 Takahiro Ohkura

大沢信二 Shinji Ohsawa JSPS 研究員 JSPS postdoctoral fellow

古川善紹 Yoshitsugu Furukawa 齋藤武士 Takeshi Saito 3月31日退職 信州大学へ

助教 Assistant Professors COE 研究員 Research Associate (COE)

宇津木充 Mitsuru Utsugi 西村光史 Koshi Nishimura

川本竜彦 Tatsuhiko Kawamoto 3月31日退職 教務補佐員へ

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6月着任

研究機関研究員 Research Associates 臨時用務員 Supply Janitor

杉本健 Takeshi Sugimoto 山崎咲代 Sakiyo Yamasaki

1月15日退職 教務補佐員をへて3月31日退職

石橋秀巳 Hidemi Ishibashi 山田誠 Makoto Yamada

Morihisa Hamada

Akihiko Terada

1月16日着任

寺田暁彦

浜田盛久

研究活動 Research Activities

機関内共同研究 Institution Colaboration

Tentative estimation of the age of Tsurumidake summit lava, Beppu City, by paleomagnetic directions and paleointensities

S.Fujii, N.Ishikawa (Kyoto Univ.), T.Saito, T.Sugimoto, K.Takemura

The eruption age of the Turumidake summit lava at Tsurumi Volcano in Beppu City, Kyusyu, is still controversial: Kobayashi (1984) suggested that the age of the lava is younger than Kikai-Akahoya tephra (K-Ah: 7.3cal kaBP) and that the eruption occurred 1500-1200 years ago judging from the distribution pattern of historic sites and descriptions in the ancient manuscript. However, Fujisawa et al. (2002) suggested that the age of the lava is older than K-Ah according to tephra chronology. In order to estimate the age of the lava based on paleomagnetic directions and paleointensities, we performed paleomagnetic measurements on the lava samples collected at four sites.

Progressive demagnetization experiments of thermal and alternating-field methods were effective to isolate stable magnetic components carried by magnetite (Fig.1). Site-mean directions of the characteristic magnetic components were obtained from three sites (Fig.2 and Table 1). The mean directions of TS-01 and 02 were almost consistent, and had deeper inclination than the present geomagnetic field direction. An overall mean for the two sites was Dec = -6.8°, Inc = 58.5° and alpha-95 = 2.2° . A mean direction of TS-04 (Dec = -10.3° , Inc = 44.5° and alpha-95 = 2.0°) was clearly different from the mean of TS-01 and 02. We employed the double-heating technique (DHT) of the Shaw method(Tsunakawa and Shaw, 1994) for paleointensity determination. Eight paleointensity values were obtained from TS-01, 02 and 04 samples (Fig.3 and Table 2), and mean values were 43.9±7.4 T for TS-01/02 and 35.6±2.2 T for TS-04 (Table 2). A better-determined value of TS-04 seems to be slightly lower than the present geomagnetic intensity (47.2T) and a mean of TS-01/02. The differences in pleomagnetic direction and paleointensity value between TS-01/02 and 04 may imply a possibility for the presence of lava units with different formation age in the Turumidake summit lava. We compared our paleomagnetic results with the time variation in declination and inclination at Beppu Bay in the past 10000 years (Fig.4(A); Ohno et al., 1991), and the paleointensity variation of Japan in the past 14000 years (Fig.4(B); Miki, 1999 and personal communication). TS-04 data may imply that the formation of the lava unit at TS-04 occurred before about 8 ka. The mean direction of TS-01/02 may be corresponded to segments at about 1 ka and 8 ka for the secular variation curve at Beppu Bay. However, the mean paleointensity value with large confidence limit is not useful for the age estimation.

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D.Miki., 1999. Estimate of the Ages of Lava Flows at Sakurajima Volcano, Kyushu, Japan; Inferred from Paleomagnetic Directions and Paleointnsities, *Bulletin of the Volcanological of Japan*, 3, 111-122.

Ohno et al., 1991. Geomagnetic secular variation curve recorded in the sediment from Beppu Bay, Kyushu, Japan, Rock Magnetism and Paleogeopysics, 18, 68-74.

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Site	Dec	lnc	α ₉₅	к	number of specimen
TS-01	-3.5	58.6	4.1	159.8	9
TS-02	-9.5	58.4	2.4	375.0	11
TS-01,02	-6.8	58.5	2.2	225.9	20
TS-04	-10.3	44.5	2.0	599.9	10

Table 1. Mean directions of stable magnetic components.

Site	Sample	paleointensity	Site	Sample	paleointensity
	2B	45.37		37-1C	37.74
TS-01	3B	34.55		40A	33.33
	8-2C	50.86	TS-04	44D	35.76
TS-02	20-1D	37.85			
	21-2C	50,77	<u> </u>		
Mean:T	S-01,02	43.9±7.4μT	Mean :T	S-04	$35.6 \pm 2.2 \mu$ T

Table 2. Experimental results for paleointensity determination by the DHT Shaw method.

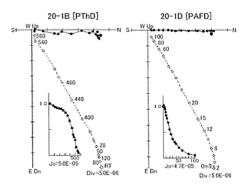


Fig. 1. Example of progressive demagnetization experiments.

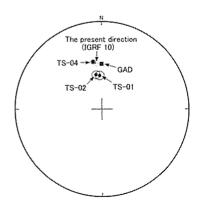


Fig. 2. Sites mean directions of stable magnetic components.

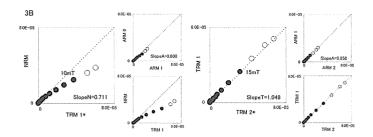


Fig. 3. Results of the DHT Shaw method.

(A) TS-01, 02 TS-04

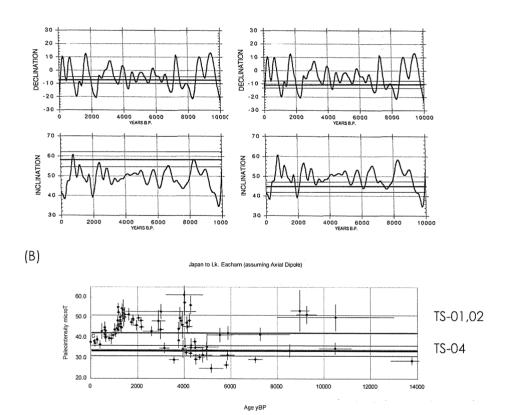


Fig. 4. Paleomagnetic results plotted on (A) the time variation in declination and inclination at Beppu Bay in the past 10000 years (Ohno et al., 1991) and (B) the paleointensity variation of Japan in past 14000 years (Miki, 1999; personal communication).

Seismic observation in the Beppu graben, Kyushu, Japan.

T. Ohkura, H. Mawatari, K. Takemura

In the Beppu graben, seismic activity was monitored from March 1993 to May 2000 by real-time telemetry system (Annual Report FY2000 and FY2002). After May 2000, the real-time

observation was suspended and a new network using dial-up system was established.

In July 2007, we established new real-time telemetry system using IP-VPN network. The same seismic stations as the previous network (AMA, KRK, TKS, TRM and IGS) were equipped with a data logger (DATAMARK, LS-8000SH) and a serial-to-IP converter (DATAMARK, DA207 or TP210). Seismic data from a 1-Hz three-component seismometer (Mark Products, L-4C-3D) are digitized with a 16-bit resolution and a rate of 100 Hz at each station and transmitted through IP-VPN (NTT FLETS group) or LAN to a PC at IGS. All the data are collected and analyzed by a PC-based WIN system; earthquake detection, creation of event files, pickings of P- and S- arrival times and hypocenter determination are automatically executed by WIN system. We also manually pick the P- and S- arrival times for the

events which were triggered at more than three stations. Epicenter distributions in the period from July 2007 to March 2008 are shown in Fig. 1 with E-W and N-S cross sections.

From April 2008, seismic data of Hi-net stations around the study area are being provided via DPRI, Kyoto University using IP-VPN network. We will further study on focal mechanisms and seismic velocity structure combining these data for a better understanding on tectonics and structure of the Beppu graben.

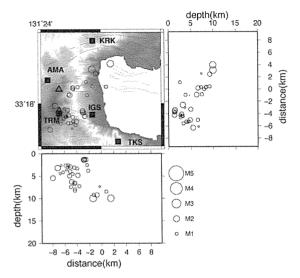


Fig.1 Epicenter distributions in the period from July 2007 to March 2008 with E-W and N-S cross-sections Because of missing observation, we have no data from 30 Sep. through 30 Oct. Squares and triangles show seismic station and active volcanoes, respectively. Solid lines are active faults.

The latest lava flows at Tsurumi Volcano, East Kyushu, Japan (2)

T. Saito, T. Sugimoto, K. Takemura

Tsurumi Volcano is one of the active volcanoes emplaced within the Beppu-Shimabara Graben, Kyushu, Japan. It started its activity more than 60, 000 years ago and recent activity was studied by Fujisawa et al. (2002). They concluded that the latest lava flows were effused between 7.3 and 10.5 cal ka BP by using tephrochronology and radiocarbon dating. However, recent study of our group revealed that there are some problems with the tephrochronology and the distribution of the latest lava (TS lava) at Tsurumi volcano.

According to previous studies, TS lava was flowed down in three different directions (e.g. Kobayashi,

1984; Hoshizumi et al., 1988; Ohta et al., 1990). TS lava was characterized by lower SiO₂ compositions (56-60 wt.%) and richer in clinopyroxene phenocrysts (~6 vol.%), while older lava showed higher SiO₂ compositions (58-65 wt.%) and poorer in clinopyroxene (<2 vol.%; Sugimoto et al., 2006).

In order to characterize the petrology of the latest lava and to determine its distribution, we collected lava samples along the forest road at the northeastern foot of the Tsurumi-dake (Fig. 1). Microscopic observation indicated that the lava samples from TS-01 and TS-04 probably did not derive from the latest eruption because they contained smaller amount of clinopyroxene (Fig. 2). Lava samples from TS-02 and TS-03 contained abundant clinopyroxene, indicating the latest eruption. Whole rock major elements compositions were determined with Rigaku XRF system 3070 based on the methods of Sugimoto et al. (2007, and under revision). Whole rock major elements compositions also indicated that TS-01 (90030904 and 287* in Fig. 3) did not derive from the latest eruption, while compositions of TS02 (90030902 in Fig. 3) was within the range of the latest eruption. Our results suggested that the latest lava flow was restricted in distribution below TS-04 and the lava from TS-01 to TS-04 belonged older deposits. However, it is inconsistent with the distribution of the previous studies. We will give the constraint to distribution area in the TS lava by detailed additional analysis.

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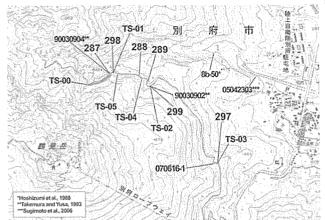


Fig. 1.

Topographical map of northeastern foot of
Tsurumi-dake. Sampling locality was shown.

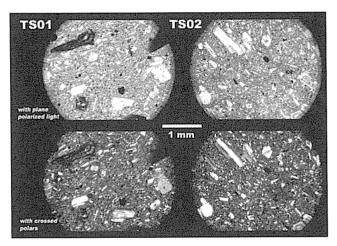
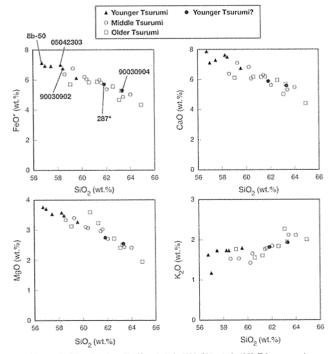


Fig. 2.
Photomicrographs of lava samples of TS-01 and TS02.



*This study. Other data from Hoshizumi et al., 1988, Ohta et al., 1990, Takemura and Yusa, 1993 and Sugimoto et al., 2006.

Fig. 3.

Harker's diagrams for the Tsurumi volcanic rocks.

The lateral and temporal variations of geochemical characteristics for Quaternary volcanics from Kyushu, Japan

T. Shibata, M. Yoshikawa, T. Sugimoto, K. Takemura

Philippine Sea Plate (PHP) is subducting beneath Kyushu Island. The age of subducting PHP is 17 - 25 Ma and >50Ma at eastward and westward from Palau - Kyushu Ridge, respectively. Deep seismic foci is observed below the volcanoes at south Kyushu, but not at north (one exception). At the volcanic front in this area, the magma genesis is still not defined, such as, there is no contribution of subducting PHP (Notus, 1990), the magma is island arc type (Nakada & Kamata, 1991), both of the Island arc magma and intra plate magma are observed (Kita et al., 2001). On the other hand, it is believed that magams of back arc side is not related to the subducting PHP, but to extensive mantle upwelling due to opening of the Okinawa Trough (Nakada et al., 1997; Uto et al., 2004). However, Wang and Zhao (2006) presented that the high-resolution 3D tomographic images of Kyushu subduction zone, and emphasized that strong low velocity anomalies are observed form mantle wedge in between descending PHP and upper mantle just below Quaternary volcanoes in entire area, and fluids dehydrated from PHP are supplied to the mantle wedge not only at the volcanic front, but also at the back arc side (Unzen). Therefore, magma genesis of volcanoes of Kyushu subduction zone is still controversial. To elucidate the magma genesis, we examined the lateral and temporal variations of Sr, Nd and Pb isotopic and trace element compositions for volcanic rocks from Kyushu, Japan. A part of this study is presented in the other report in this volume.

The lateral variations of Sr, Nd and Pb isotopic and trace element compositions for Quaternary volcanics from Kyushu, Japan

T. Shibata, T. Kobyashi (Kagoshima Univ.), K. Sugimoto, O. Ujike (Toyama Univ.), J. Itoh (AIST),
K. Takemura

The Quaternary volcanoes are widely distributed in Kyusu Island, Japan. Philippine Sea plate is subuducting beneath Kyushu. Clear distribution of deep seismic foci is observed below the Quaternary volcanoes in southern area, but not in northern area. Thus, no contribution of subducting slab to the magma source, or volcanic activity similar to the within-plate type volcanism have been emphasized for the magma genesis of this area [e.g. 1, 2]. However, volcanic rocks with island arc type chemistry are reported from some Quaternary volcanoes from north Kyushu [e.g. 3, 4] so that the magma genesis is still controversial. Therefore, we studied lateral variations of Sr, Nd and Pb isotopic and trace element compositions for Quaternary volcanics from Kyushu to investigate the magma genesis. From the results, a clear variation of Sr/Y ratio, decreasing from north to south, is observed along the volcanic front. Some of the Sr/Y ratio of the most northern part of Kyusu shows the value >100. The all analyzed Pb isotope compositions show a single liner trend in 208Pb/204Pb v.s. 206Pb/204Pb diagram. The liner trend of Pb isotope ratios is situated between the ranges of mid

ocean ridge basalt, shikoku basin basalt and tereginious sediment which might be a constituent of the subducting slab. The similar relationships are found in Sr and Nd isotopic systematics. The isotopic characteristics of the Quaternary magma in Kyushu can be explained by the magma generation process of island arc, in spite of the lack of deep seismic foci. It is considered that high and low Sr/Y ratios suggest the contributions of partial melt and aqueous fluid derived from subducting slab, respectively [e.g. 5]. If this is the case, high Sr/Y ratio observed from northern part of Kyushu indicates that the subducting slab is partially molten in the area. References

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Water temperature measurement of crator lake at Nakadake, Aso volcano

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The temperature of the lake surface has been regularly measured from the crater rim by JMA for over 10 years using an IR thermometer. The temperature measured by an IR thermometer is, however, usually lower than the actual temperature due to the absorption effect by water vapor. To overcome this problem, we calibrated JMA's data with an occasional in-situ temperature measurement of the lake in July 2007.

It should be noted that such an in-situ measurement cannot be performed frequently because it requires a substantial amount of effort to first put thermometers into the crater lake and to subsequently recover them. This direct measurement revealed that water temperatures at 10 and 100 cm below the lake surface are uniform, showing a higher value by 8 K than a simultaneous measurement with the IR thermometer. We assume here a difference of 6 K between the temperature determined by the IR thermometer and the in-situ temperature, taking into consideration the skin effect (slight decrease of water temperature in a boundary layer at the very surface of the lake; Oppenheimer, 1997) based on the wind velocity at the Aso Weather Station (AWS; operated by JMA) located at approximately 1.2 km west of the first crater. Using this procedure, we obtained the temporal change in the lake surface temperature.

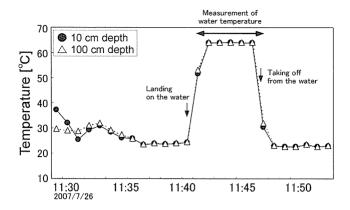


Fig. Record of the in-situ temperature measurement of the lake "Yudamari" in Aso volcano on 26 July 2007.

Derivation of travel time of limestone cave drip water using tritium/helium 3 dating method

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A method of deriving the travel time of drip water based on the tritium/helium 3 (3H/3He) dating method was demonstrated in limestone caves in Indonesia. Drip water samples were taken from the Cipicung and Ciawitali caves using different methods (Fig. 1). In the Cipicung cave, after we attached a rubber tube directly to a thin stalactite, drip water was pulled into a hypodermic syringe through a thin brass pipe while isolated from the cave air. Because the pulling rate of the piston rod of the syringe was somewhat lower than the free flow rate (drip rate) of drip water, more than several minutes were necessary to fill the syringe with the drip water sample (Fig. 2). In the Ciawitali cave, only a thicker stalactite dripped sufficient water; it was not possible to attach the rubber tube to it. For this eason, we abandoned air-isolated sampling and took the drip water sample as quickly as possible into the hypodermic syringe through a plastic funnel covering the stalactite.

From the derived tritiogenic 3 He contents (2.15 \pm 0.84 TU and 1.35 \pm 0.77 TU) and the measured tritium concentrations of the drip water samples (2.02 \pm 0.27 TU and 1.19 \pm 0.40 TU), the 3 H/ 3 He ages (travel times) of the drip waters from the two caves were estimated as 12.9 \pm 3.8 years and 13.5 \pm 6.3 years. The latter age is probably overestimated because re-equilibration of He between drip water and cave air is expected to occur during sampling. For reliable derivation of 3 H/ 3 He age, it is advisable to take a drip water sample that is kept isolated from the cave air.

(Geophys. Res. Lett., 35, L08405, doi:10.1029/2008GL033237)

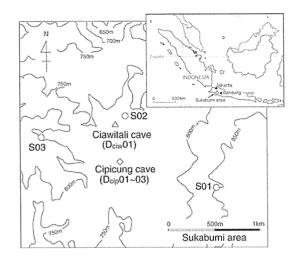


Fig. 1 Locations of study areas: D_{cip} 01-03 and D_{ciw} 01, and S01-03, respectively, show drip water (D) and spring water (S) sampling sites.

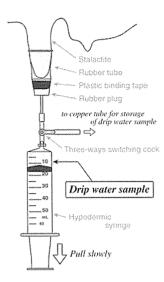


Fig. 2 Schematic illustration of the sampling apparatus for drip water for rare gas analyses.

Petrology and Sr-Nd isotopic geochemistry of ultramafic xenoliths from the French Massif Central

M. Yoshikawa, T. Kawamoto, J. Yamamoto

Ultramafic xenoliths from Mont Briançon, Ray Pic, and Puy Beaunit in the French Massif Central show a wide range of mineral compositions and Sr-Nd isotopic compositions. Temperature and pressure conditions were estimated based on pyroxene composistion and CO₂ inclusions, yielding 920–1040 °C at 0.95–1.14 GPa (35.1–41.1 km depth) for the xenoliths from Mont Briançons, 960–1060 °C at 0.94–1.10 GPa (32.7–39.8 km depth) for those from Ray Pic, and 790–940 °C at 0.62–0.67 GPa (22.3–24.5 km depth) for those from Puy Beaunit. These data suggest that the Mont Briançons and Ray Pic xenoliths were derived from the uppermost mantle, whereas the Puy Beaunit xenoliths were derived from close to the crust–mantle boundary. The estimated geothermal gradient beneath the French Massif Central is steeper than that predicted by the conventional conductive model, thereby providing support for the lithospheric thinning proposed by Werling & Altherr (1997).

The Al_2O_3 content and Mg# (100Mg/(Mg+Fe)) of clinopyroxenes and Cr# (100Cr/(Cr + Al)) and Mg# of spinels suggest that the peridotite xenoliths represent residues after various degrees of partial melting of a fertile peridotite, with the Mont Briançons, Ray Pic, and Puy Beaunit xenoliths representing < 11%, < 2%, and 14–18% of partial melting, respectively. The

major element of minerals and Sr-Nd isotopic compositions of cpx within the BR4 xenolith from Mont Briançon indicate that this is the least-depleted peridotite, with a Nd model age of 330 Ma. This finding is consistent with the partial melting age obtained by Witting et al. (2006), indicating that these xenoliths may represent the mantle wedge above the Variscan subduction zone.

The Sr-Nd isotopic variations of clinopyroxenes reflect an additional process: a positive correlation between ¹⁴³Nd/¹⁴⁴Nd-¹/Nd raises the possibility of mixing processes among the depleted mantle and three distinct metasomatic agents: (1) a component related to the European Asthenospheric Reservoir (Granet et al., 1995), (2) a lower crustal granulite, and (3) K₂O-rich aqueous fluids required for the formation of phlogopite. We found relationships among the depth of origin, degree of partial melting, and isotopic signatures; from south to north, the xenoliths show the following trends: (1) shallower origin; (2) more strongly depleted mineral compositions, suggesting higher degrees of partial melting; and (3) isotopically more enriched features indicative of mixing with a crustal component and K₂O-rich aqueous fluids. (submitted to Geological Society of London)



研究報告 Scientific Reports

Hydrogen contents of Ca-rich plagioclase phenocrysts from basaltic magmas erupted at volcanic front.

M. Hamada, T. Kawamoto, T. Fujii (Univ Tokyo)

Ca-rich plagioclase is common and the most abundant phenocryst in frontal island arc basalt. Experimental studies (Sisson and Grove, 1993; Takagi et al., 2005; Hamada and Fujii, 2007) have shown that up to 6 wt.% H_2O in melt is necessary to crystallize Ca-rich plagioclase (\sim An₉₀) from basaltic melt.

However, in Izu volcanic arc, existence of H_2O -rich basaltic magma has not proved yet. Analyses of melt inclusions yields lower H_2O content ($\leq \sim 2$ wt.% by Saito et al., 2005; Hamada and Fujii, 2007). Hamada and Fujii (2007) discussed that volatiles might leak from H_2O -rich melt inclusions after entrapment in plagioclase.

In order to solve contradictions on estimated H₂O content in frontal island arc basalt, we analyzed trace amount of H in Ca-rich plagioclase obtained from the 1986 eruption and the 1987 eruption of Izu-Oshima volcano (34°N 44', 139°E 24'), using polarized infrared spectra by the procedures of Johnson and Rossman (2003, 2004). Analytical results of plagioclase phenocrysts are shown in Fig.1(a). As a whole, H contents of plagioclase from the 1987 eruption are lower than those from the 1986 eruption. Three distinct levels of H content were recognized: 220-300 ppm H₂O, 100-160 ppm H₂O and 50-100 ppm H₂O. Assuming partition coefficient of H₂O between plagioclase and melt = 0.004 (Johnson, 2005), H₂O content of surrounding melt is ~6 wt.%, ~3 wt.% and ~1.5 wt.%, respectively. Three levels of H₂O content are consistent with H₂O solubility at the estimated depth of magma chambers detected by seismic studies: 8-10 km deep magma chamber (Mikada et al., 1994), ~4 km deep magma chamber (Ida, 1995) and ~1 km deep magma head (Watanabe et al., 1998). These analytical results confirm that H₂O content in island arc basaltic magmas is originally higher than analyzed H₂O content in melt inclusions. Variation of H content in plagioclase can be explained by polybaric crystallization from H2O-saturated melt, as have been discussed by Hamada and Fujii (2007).

Fig.1 (b) illustrates our interpretation of analytical results for each eruption. H content in plagioclase is proportional to H_2O content in melt which crystallized plagioclase. Crystallized plagioclase moves upward due to its lower density compared to mafic minerals and melt. Plagioclase stagnates at each magma chamber and re-equilibrates with surrounding melt with lower H_2O . The magma erupted in 1986 was derived from both 8-10 km deep magma chamber (A) and ~4 km deep magma chamber (B). The magma erupted in 1987 was derived from both ~4 km deep magma chamber (C) and ~1 km deep magma

head (D). In both eruptions, time scale of internal magma mixing and eruption was within several days, short enough for plagioclase to re-equilibrate with surrounding melt in terms of H_2O (Johnson, 2006).

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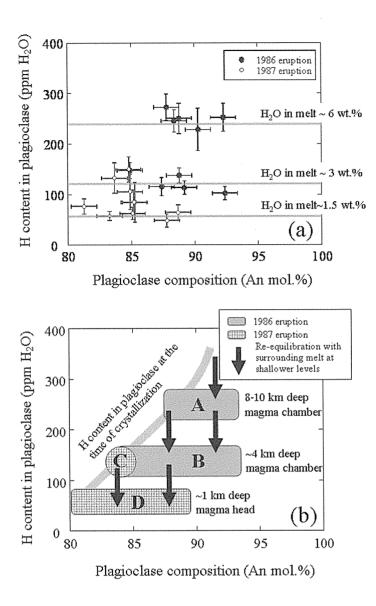


Fig.1 (a) Analytical results of plagioclase phenocrysts from the 1986 eruption and the 1987 eruption. (b) Interpretation of analytical results shown in (a).

Bubble number densities in rhyolitic pumices: constraints from fast decompression experiments

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Bubble number density (BND) in natural pumices are controlled by decompression rate, and therefore, BND can be applied as decompression rate meter of ascending magma (Toramaru, 2006). Conventional decompression experiments of hydrous rhyolitic magmas have reproduced BND up to 10^{14} m⁻³, while BND in natural Plinian pumices exhibit up to 10^{15} m⁻³ (e.g., Toramaru, 1990; Klug and Cashman, 1994; Klug et al. 2002). Mourtada-Bonnefoi and

Laporte (2002) reproduced BND up to 10^{15} m⁻³ at 10 MPa/s under CO₂-rich (500 ppm \leq CO₂ \leq 1000 ppm) conditions. Effect of dissolved CO₂ in melt decreases surface tension at bubble-melt interface and increases BND.

In this study, a series of isothermal decompression experiments were conducted in an attempt to reproduce large BND comparable to natural Plinian pumices. Starting material was crystal-free homogeneous rhyolite glass with \sim 6.6 wt.% H_2O . CO_2 was not dissolved in it. Experiments were conducted uding externally-heated pressure vessel and under following conditions: 700 °C and 1 MPa/s, 800 °C and 10 MPa/s, and 800 °C and 100 MPa/s. Pressure medium was N_2 gas. We used the same starting material and experimental techniques as Mourtada-Bonnefoi and Laporte (2004), except the smaller decompression rates in their experiments ranging from 0.03 to 1 MPa/s at 800 °C.

Homogeneous bubble nucleation occurred in almost all the decompression experiments. The measured BNDs are plotted in Fig.1 together with those by Mourtada-Bonnefoi and Laporte (2004). At 800°C, we measured BNDs equal to $\sim 10^{14}$ m⁻³ at 10 MPa/s, and $\sim 10^{15}$ m⁻³ at 100 MPa/s. The BNDs observed at 1 MPa/s and 700°C were $\sim 10^{14}$ m⁻³, which was comparable to those measured at 800 °C and 1 MPa/s by Mourtada-Bonnefoi and Laporte (2004). Decreasing temperature by 100 °C gave negligible effect on reproduced BND.

The experimental BNDs are also compared with BNDs calculated by the numerical model by Toramaru (2006) in Fig.1. Calculation reproduces experimental results within an acceptable error range at decompression rate ranging from 0.17 to 10 MPa/s. Experimental BNDs at 0.03 MPa/s and 100 MPa/s are smaller than calculated BND. The former may be due to very low total number of bubbles, from 2 to 10, and difficulty in measuring precisely the volume of vesiculated core, as was discussed by Mourtada-Bonnefoi and Laporte (2004). The latter could be explained by following reasons: (i) actual decompression rate of the sample might be smaller than nominal rate because transducer is very close to the valve to bleed the gas, while the pressure vessel is further away; (ii) the actual decompression rate of rhyolitic melt inside the Pt capsule may be smaller than that of the surrounding N_2 gas; (iii) temperature inside the pressure vessel might decrease temporally due to very fast decompression of N_2 gas. Effect of the third possibility is expected to be negligible on BND because BNDs produced at 1 MPa/s is almost identical at both 800 °C and 700 °C. In either case, large BNDs in natural Plinian pumices can be reproduced from hydrous silicic magmas without CO_2 at decompression rates ≥ 10 MPa/s.

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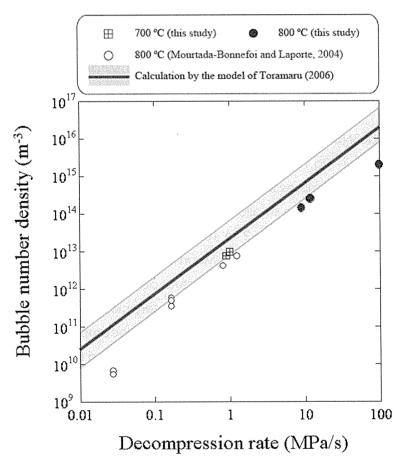


Fig.1 Comparison of experimental and calculated bubble number density (m-3) plotted against decompression rate (MPa/s). Experimental data whose vesicularity ≥5 vol.% were selected.

Non-Newtonian behavior of plagioclase-bearing basaltic magma: Subliquidus viscosity measurement of the 1707 basalt of Fuji volcano, Japan.

H. Ishibashi

Laboratory measurements of viscosity of basalt erupted in 1707 A.D. from Fuji volcano, Japan, were done using a concentric cylinder rotational viscometer at temperatures of 1297–1157°C, 1 atm pressure, and fO₂ near the Ni-NiO buffer. On cooling, elongated plagioclase crystals with a mean length/width ratio of ca. 8.5 appeared at 1237°C, followed by olivine at 1157°C. At progressively lower temperatures, the total crystal volume fraction increased monotonously to ca. 0.25; viscosity increased from 38.9 to 765 Pa s at a shear strain rate of 1 s⁻¹. This basalt magma behaves as a Newtonian fluid at temperatures greater than 1217°C, but shear thinning behavior occurs at temperatures less than 1197°C because of the suspended plagioclase crystals. This behavior is well approximated as a power law fluid. At the onset of shear thinning, the crystal volume fraction was a very low 0.13, which is attributed to the pronounced lath-shaped of plagioclase crystals. Relative viscosity, /r, the ratio of viscosity of suspension to that of the suspending fluid, increases monotonously with increasing crystal volume fraction at a constant shear strain rate, and with decreasing shear strain rate at a constant crystal volume fraction. These dependencies on the crystal volume fraction and shear strain rate can be described using a modified form of the Krieger-Dougherty equation as

$$\ln \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{1}{r} \int_{1}^{r} \frac{1+\ln(1-\sqrt{r})\ln G}{\ln(1-\sqrt{r})} \ln \frac{1}{r} \ln \frac{$$

where \sqrt{s} is the crystal volume fraction, G is the shear strain rate, \sqrt{s} is the maximum packing density, \sqrt{s} is the apparent intrinsic viscosity at G=1 s⁻¹, and \sqrt{s} is a shear thinning parameter. For this experiment, \sqrt{s} and \sqrt{s} are, respectively, 5.46 and 0.118. These parameters depend on the textural characteristics of suspended crystals. The equation can describe the relative viscosity of magma and the arbitrary crystal shape if these parameters' mutual relationships and textural features are clarified in future experiments. (Submitted to Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research)

Raman spectral determination of crystallographic orientation of olivine

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Relationship between Raman spectra and crystallographic orientation was examined for single crystals of Fo₈₉Fa₁₁ olivine [(Mg_{0.89}Fe_{0.11})₂SiO₄], which is representative composition of mantle-derived olivine. Unpolarized Raman spectra were obtained for chemically homogeneous olivine grains with various orientations on a thin section of a mantle-derived

rock (dunite) using the confocal micro-Raman equipment and unpolarized exciting laser at the Geochemical laboratory, University of Tokyo. Crystallographic orientations of each olivine grains were determined by an electron backscattered diffraction (EBSD) at Department of Geology and Mineralogy, Kyoto University.

Five apparent peaks at 822, 854, 881, 914, and 955 cm⁻¹, denoted respectively as p-1, p-2, p-3, p-4, and p-5, were observed in the spectral range from 700 to 1050 cm⁻¹. Although peak positions are constant, intensity patterns vary with crystallographic orientation. Intensity ratios of p-1, p-4, and p-5 to p-2 vary in the range of 0.6-1.5, 0-0.3, and 0.065-0.155, respectively. The maximum is near the [100] axis, near the [001] axis, and near the [001] axis for p-1, p-4, and p-5, respectively. The minimum is near the [010] axis, near the [100] axis, and near the [101] axis for p-1, p-4, and p-5, respectively.

Intensity ratios of p-1, p-4, and p-5 to p-2, l_i/l_2 (I=1, 4, 5), were empirically formulated as functions of crystallographic orientations as follows;

 $I_{i}/I_{2} = (\alpha_{1i}\theta^{2}/\pi^{2} + \alpha_{2i}\theta/\pi + \alpha_{3i})\sin^{2}\varphi + (b_{1i}\theta^{2}/\pi^{2} + b_{2i}\theta/\pi + b_{3i})\sin\varphi + c_{i}$

where a_{1i} , a_{2i} , a_{3i} , b_{1i} , b_{2i} , b_{3i} , c_i are constants. φ is the angle between the [100] axis and the incident direction of the laser, and θ is the angle between the [001] axis and the incident direction of laser projected on the {100} plane. The equations represent measured intensity ratios within a standard deviation of 0.06, 0.03, and 0.01 for p1, p4, and p5, respectively. Combination of the obtained empirical equations enable us the Raman spectroscopic determination of crystallographic orientation of olivine. (Journal of Raman spectroscopy, in press)

Risk on geothermal activity dominant volcanoes and mitigation of volcanic hazard

T. Kagiyama

The efforts for prediction of volcanic eruptions and mitigation of volcanic hazards have been done in many volcanoes in the world. Concretely, examination of history of volcanic eruptions and monitoring of volcanic activity are main methods. Research on volcanic eruptions has achieved a lot of results so far. For instance, it succeeds in detecting many precursory phenomena such as increase of seismic activity, deformation of volcanic body suggesting the accumulation and the movement of magma, geomagnetic changes caused by the rise of the temperature and anomalous change of volcanic gases (Ishihara, 1997). However, the author considers it is not suitable to apply these methods to Tatun geothermal area, because these successes are achieved in the volcanoes, which have magmatic eruptions, not non-magmatic eruptions. This paper aims to propose the following idea, which is a little bold; volcanic activity has two end members depending on the easiness of ascent of magma (Fig.1). The type of volcanic activity will be eruption dominant (ED) when the magma easily ascends to the ground surface, while it will be geothermal activity dominant (GD) in an

opposite case. We need some developments in understanding GD volcanic system to mitigate volcanic hazards in geothermal area.

Variety of precursor of eruptions

After examining various kinds of volcanic activity in Japan, it was found that manner of precursors are different to each other. For instance, Sakurajima Volcano frequently has eruptions after seismic swarm and/or ground deformation (Ishihara, 1990). In Asama Volcano, similar phenomena have been observed until eruptions in 1973. On the other hand, eruption has not occurred in Iwate Volcano, though many precursory phenomena such as deformation of volcanic body and increase of seismic activity indicating magma intrusion were detected (Tanaka et al., 2002). Expansion of geothermal activity was detected just on the hypocenter zone. In recent Asama Volcano, the correspondence of the seismic swarm and the eruption has changed to be unclear and the prediction of the eruption turned to be difficult. Increase of geothermal activity is frequently observed after magma intrusion associated with seismic swarm, but no magmatic eruption occurs in many cases and phreatic eruptions occur in some time (Kagiyama, 2006). In Aso Volcano, red glow is frequently observed in the crater and phreatic or phreatomagmatic explosions sometimes occur. These differences originate in the variety of easiness of magma ascent.

Risk on GD volcanoes

In GD volcanoes, small phreatic explosions tend to occur frequently (several years or several tens years) and large magmatic eruptions occur after long rest time (several hundreds years or several thousands years) as shown in Fig.2. We have to examine the history of volcanic eruptions, and to prepare for both types of eruptions. For frequent occurred phreatic eruptions, monitoring of geothermal activity, geomagnetic change and volcanic gases are useful. Monitoring of seismic activity is needed, but we have to know that no seismic precursor is detected just before the eruption in many cases. Because stop of magma ascent followed by degassing cause phreatic eruption. For large magmatic eruptions, traditional monitoring is recommended, but we have to pay attentions to pyroclastic flows. We also have to pay attentions to poisoning by volcanic gas such as SO_2 or H_2S , and to collapse of altered volcanic body in non-eruptive stage.

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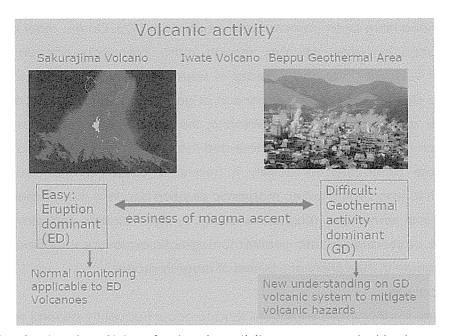


Fig.1 Diversity of volcanism. Styles of volcanic activity are represented by two end members; eruption dominant volcanism and geothermal activity dominant volcanism.

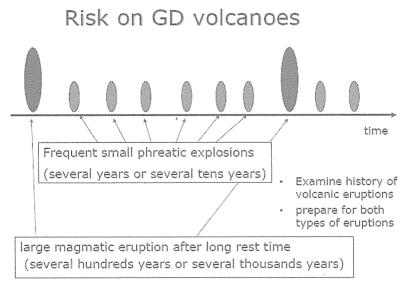


Fig.2 Typical volcanic activity of geothermal activity dominant volcanoes; large magmatic eruption after long rest time and frequent small phreatic eruptions. Risk on GD volcanoes reflects this character.

Looking for critical endpoints between silicate melts and aqueous fluids using x-ray radiography

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We have been conducting a series of high-pressure and high-temperature experiments in order to understand mixing and unmixing behavior between various silicate magmas and aqueous fluids using synchrotron X-ray radiography at SPring-8. Mibe et al., (2004) reported a critical endpoint between Sr plagioclase melt and aqueous fluids at 4 GPa. We call the high PT assembly suitable for X-ray radiography as Mibe-cell. Mibe et al. (2007) reported a critical endpoint between peridotite and aqueous fluids at 3.8 GPa. Although the manuscript has not yet accepted, Mibe et al. (rejected) suggested a critical endpoint between basalt and aqueous fluids at 3.4 GPa (this preferred value is updated). The pressure values of 3.8 GPa for peridotite-H₂O and 3.4 GPa for basalt-H₂O are much lower than petrologists expected before. Furthermore Kawamoto et al. (AGU meeting abstract) suggested 2.9 GPa for a critical endpoint between high-Mg andesite and aqueous fluids, and 2.6 GPa between sediment and aqueous fluids. If these values are the case in the nature, the fluids derived from dehydration reactions of hydrous minerals in the subducting slab are in the supercritical conditions.

The research group led by Drs. Max Schmidt and Peter Ulmer at ETH has also reported experimental works on this subject. Kessel et al. (2005) suggested 5.5 GPa as a critical endpoint in the system of basalt- H_2O , and Melekhova et al. (2007) suggested 11.5 GPa in the system of MgO-SiO₂ peridotite and H_2O . These suggested values are much higher than our preferred values (Mibe et al. 2007 JGR, Mibe et al. rejected).

Kessel et al. (2005) and Melekhova et al. (2007) put only 20 weight % water in their experimental charges, and measured the water concentrations of fluids quenched in diamond aggregates by laser ablated ICP instrument. When they found a large compositional change within a small temperature change at a pressure, they suppose that there is a solvus between melt and fluids at the temperature. They judged a critical endpoint when such a large compositional change is not seen and the composition changes constantly as temperature increases. We think that their experimental design is not appropriate to determine the critical endpoints because of the following two reasons. (1) They cannot observe the coexistence of a fluid and a melt at any PT condition. This is because they put only 20 wt % water in their experimental charge, while they suggested the solvus at 60 - 90 weight % water. (2) They suggested the large change of composition during a small change of temperature as a sign of the existence of solvus. However, Nakamura (1974)

reported experiments of SiO_2 -H₂O system and showed a similar feature BEYOND the critical endpoint. This means that all experiments reported by Kessel et al. (2005) and Melekhova et al. (2007) are possibly beyond the critical endpoints. This is consistent with our suggestions. Some researchers think that the reality can lie between suggestions by ETH group and us. However, we do not agree with them, because the suggestions by Kessel et al. (2005) and Melekhova et al. (2007) gave no constraint on the location of the critical endpoints.

Mibe-cell with X-ray radiography also has a possible weak point. When we see two fluids with X-ray radiography, we can say there is a solvus at these PT conditions. However, it is difficult for us to deny an existence of possible small solvus when we do not see two fluids. We may have too weak eyes to see the compositional difference between them. Therefore, we have taken an eye test for Mibe-cell with critical endpoints between albite and H_2O system, which has a critical endpoint at around 1.5 GPa based on visual observation of solvus by Shen and Keppler (1997) and quench experiments by several groups (Paillat et al., 1992; Stalder et al., 2000). Recently we have done our first eye test using albite with 50 wt. % H_2O at SPring-8; we saw two fluids at 1.4 GPa while one single fluid at 2.0 GPa. This simple test guarantees an ability of X-ray radiography method with Mibe-cell to determine the critical endpoints in silicate melts and aqueous fluids within an uncertainty of at worst \pm 20 % relative or 0.3 GPa for this case.

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Water, heat and chloride balances of the crater lake at Aso Volcano, Japan

T. Saito, S. Ohsawa, T. Hashimoto (Hokkaido Univ), A. Terada, S. Yoshikawa, T. Ohkura

Morphometric observations of the crater lake at Aso Volcano, Japan, was carried out and the change of its water level, surface area and water volume between Aug 2000 and Aug 2003 were estimated. The lake water was sampled three times during this period and the concentrations of chloride in the water were measured. Mass balance was evaluated by solving the water and chloride budgets simultaneously. Results showed that the lake water was mainly supplied by volcanic input (3500-6200 ton/day) which occupied at least 60% of the water influx. Meteoric water flux (420-2500 ton/day) was not dominant, which occupied less than 20% of the water influx between Aug 2000 and Apr 2003. Lake water was mainly dissipated by evaporation from the lake surface (3800-5900 ton/day). Seepage from the lake bottom (880-2200 ton/day) occupied about 13-37% of the water outflux. Heat balance indicated that thermal energy of volcanic input was about 150-200 MW, which occupied more than 95% of energy influx. Most heat loss occurred at the lake surface through evaporation (100-150 MW). The specific enthalpy of volcanic input was estimated to be about 2500-4200 kJ/kg, which corresponds to the enthalpy of superheated steam at several hundred degrees C. It was suggested that mass and heat are input into the lake by the addition of superheated steam at several hundred degrees C. Water flux and enthalpy of volcanic input between Apr 2003 and Aug 2003 were estimated to be larger than those between Aug 2000 and Apr 2003. This is consistent with the observation that the water temperature became higher, the water level was decreased and small mud eruption was occurred. Our results indicate that the crator lake at Aso ranks among the peak-activity volcanic lakes in the world. (J. Geotherm. Res. Soc. Japan. Vol. 30. P. 107-120. 2008)

Precise remote-monitoring technique of water volume and temperature of a crater lake in Aso volcano, Japan: Implication for a sensitive window of volcanic hydrothermal system

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H. Sasaki (Kokusai Kogyo, Co. Ltd.)

A high-resolution Digital Surface Model and a commercial digital camera have enabled precise and continuous monitoring of the crater lake at Aso volcano. Combining the IR thermometry with the system, our simple and intensive observation from July 2006 onwards has provided more accurate measurements of lake volume and temperature, than any previous studies. The heat discharge stayed mostly constant at approximately 220 MW, except for an abrupt increase to 280 MW that coincided with a rapid decrease of the water level in August 2007. Simultaneously, an increase in temperature at a shallow depth was suggested by other observations. As was seen in this example, the crator lake responds to even slight changes of volcanic fluid supply, which can be well quantified by our method. Thus, a crater lake can be monitored more precisely than subaerial fumaroles whose energy estimation is often accompanied by large uncertainties. Our monitoring technique of a crater lake provides us information on a subsurface hydrothermal system beneath it, for which any in situ measurements are practically impossible.

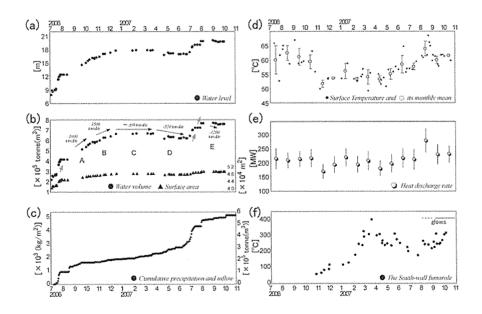


Fig. (a) Water level, (b) water mass (volume) and surface area of Yudamari crater lake. (c) Cumulative precipitation and cumulative income due to precipitation. (d) Temperature of the lake surface measured by JMA's IR thermometry. (e) Computed monthly mean heat discharge rate from the lake surface. (f) Temperature of the South-wall fumaroles.

(Earth Planets Space, 50, in press)

The Ice Box Calorimetry: A handy method for estimation of heat discharge rates through a steaming ground

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We developed a new technique, Ice Box Calorimetry, for estimating heat-discharge rates through steaming ground. Figure shows a model of heat balance on the ground surface. The ice placed on the steaming ground melts because of the heat flux, including the net incident radiation R_n , surface heat flux by conduction C, surface heat flux by evaporation E, and the total geothermal flux from depth Q (W/m²). Here, Q includes conductive heat, convective heat, and latent heat within vapor. The heat balance can be written as

$$R_n - C - E + Q = M(1)$$

where M (W/m²) is the heat required to melt the ice. To evaluate the total heat (i.e., R_n , C, and E), we placed a thermal insulation mat on the steaming ground surface and put an ice box upon the mat. In this case, the heat required to melt the ice, M_0 , is written as

$$R_n - C - E = M_0 \tag{2}$$

If two ice boxes are located next to each other at the same time (one insulated and one not), we can presume that the thermally insulated ice absorbs as much heat of R_n , C, and E as the ice box laid directly upon the steaming ground. Consequently, we obtain Q by subtracting equation (2) from (1):

$$Q = M - M_0 \tag{3}$$

We can easily measure M and M_0 . The heat necessary to melt the ice M corresponds to the weight of molten water m (kg) multiplied by the heat of fusion L (J/kg) and divided by the surface are of the bottom of the ice S (m^2):

$$M = \frac{Lm}{St} \tag{4}$$

where t is the time required to melt m kg of ice and L is 3.34×10^5 J/kg. Following equation (4), we write M_0 as follows:

$$M_0 = \frac{Lm_0}{St_0} \tag{5}$$

where m_0 is the weight of ice melted over t_0 seconds. In this study, we measure t, m, t_0 , and m_0 at the steaming ground according to the procedure described below, and calculate Q using equations (3), (4), and (5).

Ice within an aluminum box provides a powerful tool for measuring the total heat transfer from the ground surface, including conductive heat, convective heat, and latent heat within vapor. Using this method, we are able to rapidly measure heat-discharge rates without the need for specialized apparatus. Applying Ice Box Calorimetry to the Nishiyama steaming ground at Usu volcano, Japan in September 2006, we identified local variations in heat discharge rates. The total heat discharged from the entire geothermal area in September 2006 is estimated to be 27 MW, which represents just 1% of the rate immediately following an eruption from the volcano in 2000.

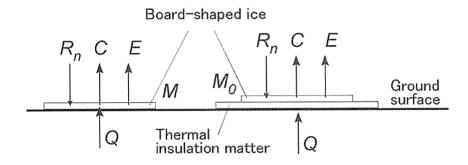


Fig. Heat budget for ice on the ground surface. R_n , C, E, Q, and M indicate net incident radiation, surface heat flux by conduction, surface heat flux by evaporation, geothermal flux from depth, and the melting heat of ice, respectively.

(Earth Planets Space, 50, in press)

Quantitative analysis of geothermal events at the Yoshioka hot spring, Aso Volcano, in 2006

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New geothermal activities occurred at the Yoshioka hot spring of Aso Volcano from June 2006. We found the new fumarole "a3" in a new steaming ground "A". The maximum temperature of steams from it exceeds 98 degrees centigrade. In August, a vigorous fumarole "b1" and new steaming grounds "B" and "C" were formed. Vapor fluxes from these fumaroles obviously increased in October, and the daily mean heat and water discharge rates of the

fumarole "b1" were estimated approximately to be 15-30 MW and 6.7-13 kg/s (580-1, 100 ton/day), respectively. Especially, "b1" ejected about 10 tons of ash on 16 October. After November 2006, temperatures of steaming grounds fell, and heat and water discharge rates of the fumarole "b1" decreased to be about 4.6 MW and 2.0 kg/s (170 ton/day), respectively. The average heat discharge rate from "b1" is more than tens times higher than that of existing natural fumaroles in the Yoshioka, Yunotani, Jigoku and Tarutama hot springs in the usual period. We infer that the vigorous geothermal events are caused by the temporal increase of vapor flux from the deep geothermal hot water.

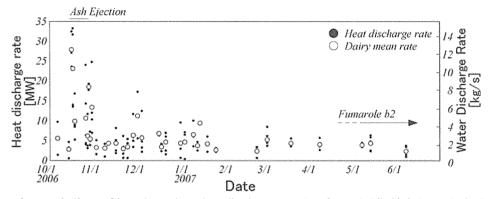


Fig. Time-series variation of heat and water discharge rates from b1(b2) (closed circles). Open circles represent daily mean rates.

(Bull. Volcanol. Soc. Japan, 50, p335-340.)

Quantitative evaluation of heat discharge rates from the geothermal area formed during the 2000 eruption of Usu volcano, Japan: Comparison with magma cooling processes following the 1977 eruption

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We estimate heat-discharge rates for a geothermal area formed during the 2000 eruption of Usu volcano, Japan. Field observations carried out in September 2006 reveal that heat-discharge rates from fumaroles, areas of steaming grounds and crater lakes are 8, 8.2, and 2 MW, respectively. The total heat-discharge rate measured in September 2006 represents just 1% of the rate immediately following the eruption.

Integration of the heat-discharge rate from April 2000 to September 2006 yields an accumulated discharge of approximately 3×10^{16} J, equating to the cooling of 9×10^6 m³ of magma. This amount of magma corresponds to several percent of the total intruded magma

volume estimated from analyses of ground deformation associated with the 2000 eruption.

Compared with the 1977 eruption, the 2000 eruption involved the discharge of large amounts of heat from fumaroles. Fumaroles that developed during the 2000 eruption showed a decline in activity in short time. Areas of steaming ground associated with the 2000 eruption showed rapid growth compared with those of the 1977 eruption but discharged relatively little heat. We suspect that differences in the hydrological environments of the two eruptions (e.g., hydraulic conductivity around the intruded magmas) led to contrasting patterns of propagation of the hydrothermal systems around the intruded magmas.

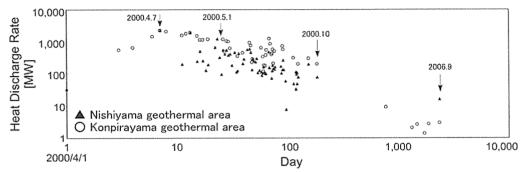


Fig. Temporal trends in heat-discharge rates within the Nishiyama and Konpirayama geothermal fields. The data before 190 days are referred to Goto et al. (2007) and Meteorological Research Institute (2002).

(Bull. Geotherm. Soc. Japan, submitted)

Strength of mantle minerals

J. Yamamoto

Most mantle-derived minerals contain CO₂ as a dominant component of fluid inclusions. Residual pressure of the CO₂ fluid is widely used as a depth probe for the minerals. Determination of depth where the mantle rocks are carried up by ascending magma, a so-called mantle xenolith, has important implications to explore uncharted territory. The fact that the residual pressure in the CO₂ fluid inclusions is specific to individual host mineral species has been a long-standing problem (e.g., Yamamoto et al., 2002). Yamamoto et al. (2002) proposed that most fluid inclusions in mantle xenoliths stretch in response to the changing pressure and temperature during ascent. Change in the volume of fluid inclusions results from elastic and plastic deformation of the surrounding host mineral. Thus, there was no conclusive evidence that the residual pressure of the fluid inclusions is adequate for a geobarometric probe. In this report, I compiled influence of both elastic and plastic deformation of host minerals on the CO₂ density in the CO₂ fluid inclusions in mantle xenoliths during ascent.

Plastic deformation

The pressure contrast among mineral species mainly results from plastic deformation of the host mineral around the fluid inclusions that occur during depressurization, accompanied with transportation of the minerals to near the Earth's surface (e.g., Yamamoto et al. 2002). The driving force of the plastic deformation is the pressure difference between the inside and outside of fluid inclusions. For example, in the case of a xenolith entrained by magma from 1 GPa (ca. 40 km depth) to the Earth's surface, the pressure difference between the inside and outside of fluid inclusions becomes

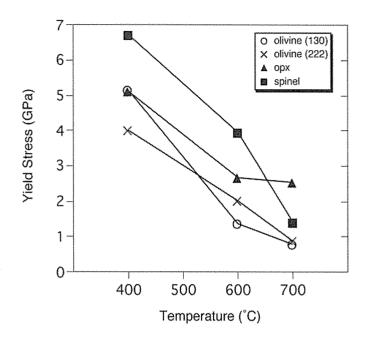


Fig. 1. Yield stress of mantle minerals as a function of temperature, which were estimated using widths of X-ray diffraction peaks as a function of pressure, temperature and time (Yamamoto et al., 2008).

1 GPa. Fluid inclusions in hard minerals such as a diamond must retain a constant pressure, even at the temperatures of typical basaltic magma ($1000^{\circ}\text{C}-1200^{\circ}\text{C}$), because plastic deformation does not occur efficiently around them. On the other hand, the pressure reduction is probably greater in weaker minerals. Yamamoto et al. (2002) measured the residual pressure of fluid inclusions in olivine, orthopyroxene, clinopyroxene, and spinel. Those results suggest that the relative strength of these minerals is in the order of spinel \geq orthopyroxene = clinopyroxene » olivine at ca. 1 GPa and 950°C. This order is identical to estimated yield strengths of the minerals (Yamamoto et al., 2008).

Yamamoto et al. (2008) presents that the yield strengths of olivine, orthopyroxene, and spinel decrease with temperatures up to 700°C at 10 GPa. The progressive decrease in the yield strength is expected at a temperature greater than 700°C (Fig. 1). These facts indicate that the inner pressure of the fluid inclusion in xenolith entrained at ca. 1 GPa is fully relaxed in the basaltic magma. However, the fluid inclusions in mantle xenoliths retain the high fluid density corresponding to around 0.8 GPa at 1000°C, even in soft minerals such as olivine (e.g. Yamamoto et al. 2002, 2007). This discrepancy is explainable by the low strain rate of the mantle minerals. The strain rate of olivine is far higher than that of pyroxenes and spinel. Therefore, it's likely that CO₂ fluid inclusion in olivine selectively expand during ascent of mantle xenoliths. By using the strain rate, we can calculate the degree of expansion of CO₂ fluid inclusion during ascent.

Figure 2 shows the density change CO_2 fluid of inclusions in olivine as a function of annealing time. During ascent, CO₂ fluid inclusion can keep pressure as high as that at the time of trapping. Thus, huge differential stress occurs between fluid inclusion and surrounding crystal lattice, and then the surrounding crystal lattice plastically deform with time. In the case of a dry olivine, the fluid inclusion volume expands by 10% for about one day. The strain rate of

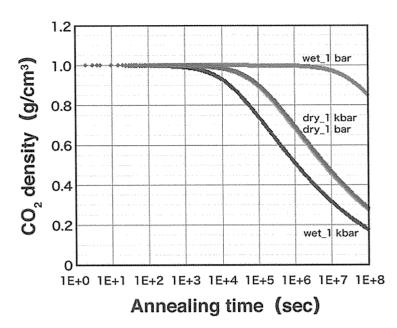


Fig. 2. Calculated change in density of CO_2 fluid inclusions in olivine as a function of annealing time under conditions of $1000^{\circ}C$ and oxygen fugacity of QFM+1.5 in log unit. The CO_2 fluid inclusions with initial density of 1.0 g/cm3 expand with annealing time resulting from plastic deformation of crystal lattice around the inclusions by the huge differential stress. The calculation is based on constitutive equation os the diffusion creep mechanism using parameters from Karato and Jung

pyroxenes and spinel should be several orders of magnitude lower than that of olivine. Therefore, to estimate trapping depth of the mantle xenoliths, it's appropriate to adopt the residual pressure of CO₂ fluid inclusions in pyroxene and spinel.

Elastic deformation

Although several geological studies have produced and discussed models of elastic deformation of surrounding crystal lattice around fluid inclusion, none have substantiated a hypothesis through actual measurements of natural samples. A main reason is the analytical difficulty in identifying the influence of volume change of fluid inclusions in response to the elastic deformation of the surrounding crystal lattice during ascent and subsequent cooling. That influence is small because of the opposite effect of thermal expansion and compressibility of the host mineral. Recently, a precise measurement method for CO₂ density in fluid inclusions, which is applicable to semi-opaque minerals such as spinel, was proposed using micro-Raman spectroscopic analyses (Yamamoto et al., 2002; Kawakami et al., 2003; Yamamoto & Kagi, 2006). By applying this method, Yamamoto et al. (2002) revealed a higher CO₂ density in fluid inclusions in spinel than in pyroxene in a mantle xenolith; they assumed that this density variation is caused by the difference in elastic properties between the minerals. Yamamoto and Kagi (2008) tested an elastic deformation model to explain the difference in the mineral-specific contrast of CO₂ density in fluid inclusions.

Figure 3 shows a plot of R vs. Delta for CO_2 fluid inclusions in a mantle xenolith from Far Eastern Russia (Yamamoto and Kagi, 2008), where R and Delta are the intensity ratio and the split

between the Raman peaks for CO₂, which increase increasing density of CO₂. The respective CO₂ fluid densities in the fluid inclusions are estimated to be 1.02, 1.15, 1.15, and 1.19 g/cm³ for olivine, orthopyroxene, clinopyroxene, and spinel. As described above, during ascent of a mantle xenolith, constituent minerals expand decompression and shrink with a subsequent temperature decrease. We can calculate the

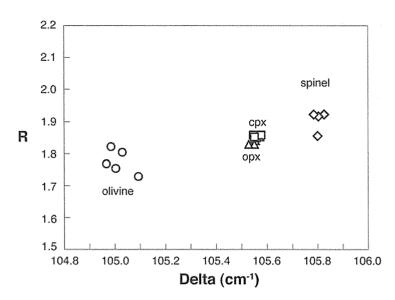


Fig. 3. Plots of R vs. Delta of CO_2 fluid inclusions in several mineral species from a mantle xenolith from Far Eastern Russia. Data are from Yamamoto and Kagi (2008).

volume change of the minerals caused by decompression and a decrease in temperature during the ascent based on differences in the bulk modulus, shear modulus, and thermal expansivity. The pressure of CO₂ estimated from the CO₂ density of 1.19 g/cm³ is around 1.14 GPa at an equilibrium temperature of the mantle xenolith of 931°C. In the case of the mantle xenolith derived from a shallow mantle region (1.14 GPa and 931°C), the volume of CO₂ fluid inclusions in olivine, orthopyroxene, clinopyroxene, and spinel decreases elastically by 1.4%, 0.9%, 0.7%, and 1.5%, respectively. Therefore, the predicted difference in the volume change between spinel and pyroxenes is 0.6–0.8%, whereas the difference in the CO₂ density measured in our sample between spinel and pyroxenes is greater than 3%. Estimated uncertainties in CO₂ densities are less than 0.3% for pyroxenes and spinel, and are not a likely explanation for the difference between the observation and the elastic model. Assuming a mantle mineral with equilibrium temperature of 1000°C, the difference of 3% in the CO₂ density corresponds to the difference of 2-3 km in depth. This difference could be considered as an uncertainty of the geobarometric method.

Several possibilities are cited as the main cause of the difference. One possibility is the uncertainty of several parameters used for the calculation of volume changes of fluid inclusion. Elastic properties of mantle minerals are closely related to their chemical composition. Most deformation experiments of mantle minerals under high temperature and pressure have been performed on synthetic materials. Normally chemical compositions of the synthetic materials differ greatly from those of natural mantle minerals. It is necessary to accumulate basic knowledge, particularly that related to the mechanical behaviour of natural mantle minerals. The other possibility is local plastic deformation of pyroxenes around CO₂ fluid inclusions, thereby decreasing the CO₂ density. The excess CO₂ density in spinel beyond the value predicted by elastic deformation may result from the difference in plastic properties between spinel and pyroxene. Little is, however, known about the plastic

deformation properties of spinel and pyroxenes. Tangled dislocations are also probable cause affecting the yield strength of minerals. Indeed, a remarkably high density of tangled dislocation has been observed in the crystal lattice around fluid inclusion in olivine (Yamamoto et al., 2002; 2008) but it is unknown in pyroxenes and spinel. Combination of such rheological observation and precise determination of the density difference of CO₂ fluid among mineral species will serve as a useful deformation probe for natural mantle minerals. That is, minerals with dense CO₂ fluid inclusions in mantle xenoliths form a natural laboratory for the study of deformation mechanisms under enormous differential stresses under high temperatures.

Summary

By applying a densimeter for CO₂ using micro-Raman spectroscopy, significantly lower CO₂ densities were determined in olivine. It can be explained by severe plastic deformation of olivine during transport of the mantle xenolith resulting in systematic lower CO₂ density in olivine. The slight difference in the density between pyroxenes and spinel is not satisfactorily explained by an existing plastic and elastic deformation model, and existing knowledge of rheological properties of the minerals. The slight density difference suggests cryptic deformation mechanism of natural mantle minerals. Precise analyses of CO₂ density will reveal deformation properties of natural mantle minerals under high differential stress and temperature. That is, fluid inclusion in mantle xenoliths is a useful probe for deformation mechanisms as well as depth.

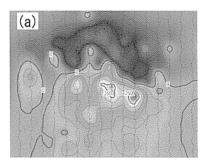
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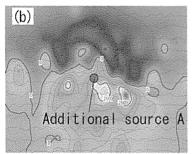
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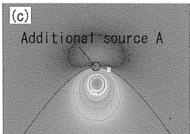
Detection of aeromagnetic anomaly change – Application of simultaneous equivalent anomaly method.

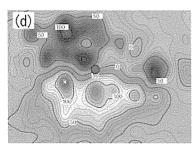
M. Utsugi

Repeated aeromagnetic surveys are one of the promising ways of inspecting volcanic activity. In dealing with such data, there is a problem of how to extract the true change of magnetic anomalies from a limited set of observation data, i.e. the problem of spatial alias effect. Recently we developed the method of "simultaneous equivalent anomaly" for helicopter surveys of variable elevations to extract statistically the errors from ambiguous noise sources. This technique can be applied to overcome the spatial alias effect in detecting magnetic anomaly change between aeromagnetic surveys at different times. Fig. 1 shows a model example to test the availability of this method in deriving the magnetic anomaly change. We consider 10 x 10 km area, in which anomalous source bodies are buried. We assume the observation was made along 15 N-S lines (Fig. 1 (a)) for the first survey, and an additional source "A" exists for the next survey with 15 E-W lines (Fig.1 (b)). The contours of Fig. 1 (a) and (b) shows observed magnetic anomalies on first and second survey,









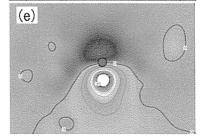


Fig. 1 Test of discovering a magnetic anomaly change by simultaneous equivalent anomaly method for 15 N-S and 15 E-W survey lines.

respectively. Fig. 1 (c) shows the magnetic anomaly produced by an additional source "A", and this is geomagnetic the temporal anomaly change that we should detect. Fig. 1 (d) shows the resultant anomaly chanae obtained comparing by the upward continuation of each flight data to the common surface. This figure shows the obtained anomaly change contaminated with noises because of the spatial alias effect. On the other hand, the result obtained by simultaneous equivalent anomaly method (Fig. 1 (e)) is an adequate approximation to the ideal pattern Fig.1 (c).

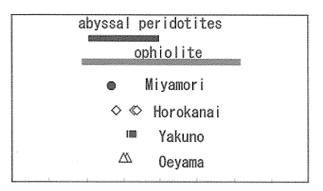
Osmiun isotopic composition of harzburgite from the Hayachine-Miyamori ophiolitic complex

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The ¹⁸⁷Os/¹⁸⁸Os isotopic composition of depleted MORB type mantle (DMM) has been obtained from chromitites in worldwide ophiolites (Walker et al., GCA, 2002). Combination of Re-Os and Sm-Nd systematics of peridotites from orogenic lherzolite massifs, ophiolites, and xenoliths in alkali basalts and kimberlites indicate the existence of heterogeneities of the upper mantle (e.g. Roy-Barman et al., Chem. Geol., 1996; Pearson et al., GCA, 1995). These studies suggeste that peridotites do not represent a simple residue left after partial melting but suffered complex subsolidus history.

The Hayachine-Miyamori ophiolitic complex in the Kitakami Mountains, northeastern Japan consists of ultramafic tectonite and cumulate members, which are structurally and chemically similar to the lower ultramafic sections of ophiolites (e.g. Ozawa, 1984). Rb-Sr and Sm-Nd isotopic systematics of this complex were determined (Yoshikawa and Ozawa, Gondowana Res., 2007) and the isotopic data with trace element compositions of clinopyroxenes of this complex (Yoshikawa and Ozawa, 2007; Ozawa and Shimizu, JGR, 1995; Ozawa, JGR, 2001) suggeste that the complex experienced partial melting events around 430 Ma ago with influx of three agents.

We determined ¹⁸⁷Os/¹⁸⁸Os and ¹⁸⁷Re/¹⁸⁸Os isotopic ratios of a fresh harzburgite boulder 73003-1 (Fig. 1). The isotopic ratio is within the range of abyssal peridotites and chromitites of ophiolites. The ¹⁸⁷Re/¹⁸⁸Os ratio is also within the range of chromitites from ophiolites. The chromitites has been considered as indicators of the initial Os isotopic compositions, because they have very low Re/Os ratios and the required age corrections are small (Walker et al., GCA, 2002). This harzburgite has slightly lower ¹⁸⁷Os/¹⁸⁸Os ratios than chromitites of Oeyama ophiolite which yields the similar age (420Ma). It is suggested that the Os isotopic composition of this fresh sample resisted disturbance by late-stage events, such as alteration and serpentinization. The slightly lower 187Os/188Os ratio compared with the ratios of chondrite at 430Ma and of present average abyssal peridotite (0.1247; Snow & Reisburg, EPSL., 2000) further suggests that influxed fluid to the harzburgite which was derived from a subducting altered oceanic crust (Yoshikawa & Ozawa, 2007) did not largely contributed to change the ¹⁸⁷Os/¹⁸⁸Os ratio, although radiogeic Os isotopic composition of metasomatized peridotites by fluid derived from subducting oceanic crust has been reported (e.g. Brandon et al., Chem. Geol., 1999). We conclude that this sample is suitable to discuss the mantle processes in the Hayachine-Miyamori complex using combination of Re-Os and Sm-Nd isotopic systematics.



0.110 0.115 0.120 0.125 0.130 0.135 0.140 0.145 0.150 187Os/188Os

Fig. 1. Os isotopic composition of harzburgite from the Hayachine-Miyamori opiolitic complex compared with present-day values for abyssal peridotites (Martin, GCA, 1991; Roy-Barman & Allegre, GCA, 1994; Snow & Reisburg, EPSL, 1995; Brandon et al., EPSL, 2000) and chromitites world-wide ophiolites and from Horokanai, Yakuno and Oeyama in Japan (Walker et al., GCA, 2002).



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- 渡邊裕美子,松岡廣繁,上田純,坂井三郎,山田誠,大沢信二,木口雅史,里村雄彦,中井俊一,B. Brahmantyo, K. A. Maryunani,田上高広,竹村恵二,余田成男,インドネシア・西ジャワで採取された鍾乳石の炭素・酸素同位体組成,京都大学21世紀COEプログラム「活地球圏の変動解明」別府シンポジウム2007(2007年9月別府)
- 渡邊裕美子,松岡廣繁,上田純,坂井三郎,山田誠,<u>大沢信二</u>,木口雅史,里村雄彦,中井俊一,B. Brahmantyo, K. A. Maryunani,田上高広,<u>竹村恵二</u>,余田成男,鍾乳石を用いた古気候解析 ーインドネシア・西ジャワの例一,日本地球化学会(2007年9月岡山)
- 山本順司,中井俊一,西村光史,兼岡一郎,鍵裕之,佐藤佳子,荒井章司 マントルウェッジのメルト包有物と粒間成分,日本地球化学会年会(2007年9月,岡山市)
- <u>芳川雅子</u>, 新井田清信, 幌満かんらん岩体ダナイトチャネルと壁岩ハルツバージャイトの鉱物同位体組成, 日本地質学会第114年学術大会 2007年9月 札幌
- Yoshikawa, M., Niida, K. Rb-Sr systematics of olivine, orthopyroxene and clinopyroxene in dunite dykes and their wall harzburgite of the Horoman peridotite complex, Hokkaido, Japan, International symposium on Gondowana to Asia and 2007 IAGR Annual convention. (2007年11月 福岡)

共同研究一覧 List of Collaborations

国内

鍵山恒臣, 竹村恵二, 大倉敬宏, 大沢信二, 柴田知之, 西村光史, 宇津木充, 東京大学地震研究所 特定共同研究(B) カルデラの構造と活動そして現在 Out of range への挑戦

川本竜彦、愛媛大学地球深部ダイナミクス研究センター 客員研究員

川本竜彦, 岡山大学固体地球研究センター 共同利用研究員

川本竜彦, 東京大学地震研究所一般共同研究

大倉敬宏,東京大学地震研究所一般共同研究 阿蘇火山における広帯域地殻変動観測

大倉敬宏,東京大学地震研究所一般共同研究 火山性微動の短周期地震計アレイ連続観測による 阿蘇山火口直下の火山ガス流の研究

大倉敬宏,東京大学地震研究所特定共同研究(B)新世代無線通信データ伝送システムの開発

大倉敬宏,東京大学地震研究所特定共同研究(B) 衛星リモートセンシングによる地震・火山活動 の解析

大倉敬宏,東京大学地震研究所特定共同研究(B) フロンティア観測地球科学の推進

大沢信二, 産業技術総合研究所 客員研究員

大沢信二,岡山県下の鍾乳洞の水文調査 参加機関:岡山理科大学理学部基礎理学科

柴田知之、芳川雅子、キリンホールディングス: 重金属の同位体分析法の開発

竹村恵二,平成19年度(2007)京都大学防災研究所一般共同研究(19G-09) 代表:山本浩司(財団 法人地域地盤環境研究所主席研究員) (分担):電子地盤図の作製と地盤防災アセスメントへ の有効活用に関する研究

竹村恵二,国際日本文化研究センター共同研究員

竹村恵二,京都大学防災研究所 研究担当(地盤災害研究部門)

竹村恵二,独立行政法人産業技術総合研究所併任(図幅担当)

国際

竹村恵二, ICDP Project Lake Biwa and Lake Suigetsu: Recorders of Global Paleo environments and Island arc Tectonics.



研究費 Funding

科学研究費補助金

- 鍵山恒臣(代表)基盤研究(B) カルデラ噴火準備過程解明のための火山地域地下構造とマグマ活動 の研究 5,000 千円
- 川本竜彦(代表), 基盤研究(C) 高温高圧実験による沈み込むスラブ由来流体の化学組成の理解, 1800 千円
- 大沢信二,基盤研究(A)(2)(代表:京都大学教授 平島崇男岡田篤正)分担 課題名:大陸衝突帯 の地下深部ダイナミクス―高温高圧下での流体活動とその役割の解明―
- 齋藤武士(代表),特別研究員奨励費 「火山体の磁気と火山噴出物の磁性の研究-磁気岩石学から のアプローチ」1100千円
- 柴田知之(代表),基盤研究(C) 沈み込むスラブが部分溶融する物理条件の推定 900 千円 竹村恵二,21 世紀 COE プログラム (代表:京都大学教授 余田成男) 分担 課題名:活地球圏の変動解明
- 竹村恵二,基盤研究(A)(代表) 課題名:琵琶湖堆積物の高精度マルチタイムスケール解析ー過去15万年間の気候・地殻変動(13,500千円)
- 竹村恵二,基盤研究(B)(代表:立命館大学教授 岡田篤正)分担 課題名:要注意の長大活断層を対象とした活動域区分・活動履歴の高精度化. 5,700 千円
- 竹村恵二,基盤研究(B) (海外)(代表:名古屋大学助教授 北川浩之)分担 課題名:炭素14年 代キャリブレーション年代域の拡大にむけた中国東北部火口年縞堆積物の採集
- 竹村恵二, 基盤研究(S) (代表:国際日本文化研究センター教授 安田喜憲)分担 課題名:年縞の 分析による年単位の環境史復元と稲作漁労文明の興亡
- 竹村恵二,基盤研究(B) (代表:京大理学研究科 教授 鍵山恒臣)分担 課題名:カルデラ噴 火準備過程解明のための火山地域地下構造とマグマ活動の研究
- 芳川雅子(代表), 基盤研究(C) 上部マントルでのマグマ移動の解明: 鉱物の同位体組成を用いた新たな試み 700 千円
- 寺田暁彦, 萌芽研究 火山噴煙のリモートセンシングに関する新手法の開発, 3, 300 千円(代表: 橋本武志)
- 山本順司(代表), 若手研究(B) 超高精度地質圧力計の開発とマントル流体の四次元精査 500 千円

受託研究, 奨学寄付金

- 浜田盛久,京都大学21世紀COEプログラム・若手研究者研究活動経費,「火山岩の斜長石斑晶に含まれる微量の水の定量分析」交付額 400 千円
- 鍵山恒臣, 東京大学地震研究所, 平成18年度特定共同研究(B)(研究課題: カルデラの構造と活動 そして現在-Out of range への挑戦, 課題番号 2005-B-01, 811 千円)
- 鍵山恒臣,大分県温泉調査研究会,平成19年度調査研究事業(研究課題:伽藍岳・塚原の地熱活動の周辺域への広がりに関する調査,70千円)
- 川本竜彦(日本側代表),日本学術振興会とフランス外務省の間での日仏交流促進事 SAKURA:沈 み込み帯における鉱物・フルイド・マグマによる水と二酸化炭素の循環 1000 千円
- 大沢信二,産業総合技術研究所深部地質環境研究センター研究費 1000 千円

柴田知之,九電産業,「熱水のストロンチウム同位体組成の測定」に対する研究助成,510千円 竹村恵二,(財)地域地盤環境研究所,活断層に関する研究助成.

寺田暁彦, 京都大学 21 世紀 COE プログラム・若手研究者研究活動経費, 活動的火山の火口周辺における熱水循環システムの解明-阿蘇火山中岳の火口湖を例として-,500 千円

芳川雅子, 九電産業株式会社 熱水のストロンチウム同位体組成の測定」に対する研究助成 150 千円

芳川雅子, 九電産業株式会社 岩石等のストロンチウム同位体組成に関する研究助成 590 千円 芳川雅子, 九電産業株式会社 実験水・岩石等のストロンチウム同位体組成に関する研究助成 740 千円

教育活動 Education

学位,授業 Academics

学位審査

鍵山恒臣: (審查員)Nurlia Sadikin (博士 京都大学大学院理学研究科)

(審查員)南賢一郎 (修士 京都大学大学院理学研究科)

大倉敬宏: (審查員)Nurlia Sadikin (博士 京都大学大学院理学研究科)

竹村恵二: (審査員)岩城麻子 (修士 京都大学大学院理学研究科)

(審查員)松本充弘 (修士 京都大学大学院理学研究科) (審查員)根木菜摘 (修士 京都大学大学院理学研究科)

講義, ゼミナール

(学部)

ポケットゼミ:地球の熱を測ってみよう Introductory Seminar on Observation in Volcanoes

鍵山恒臣,大倉敬宏,宇津木充

地球惑星科学1 平原和朗,福田洋一,竹村恵二

観測地球物理学演習 A 鍵山恒臣, 須藤靖明, 大倉敬宏, 宇津木充, 里村雄彦, 藤森邦夫,

西憲敬,斉藤昭則, 内藤陽子

観測地球物理学演習 B 竹村恵二,大沢信二,堤浩之,柴田知之,川本竜彦,山本順司

グローバルテクトニクス 田上高広, 古川善紹

地球熱学 竹村恵二, 鍵山恒臣, 大沢信二, 川本竜彦, 柴田知之

火山物理学1 古川善紹

火山物理学 || 鍵山恒臣, 大倉敬宏, 石原和弘, 井口正人

陸水学 大沢信二, 諏訪浩

課題演習 DA 固体地球系 古川善紹ほか

課題演習 D3:地下構造と活構造, 地表変動 竹村恵二, 堤浩之, 赤松純平, 福岡浩, 岩田知孝

課題演習 D4:地球熱学 鍵山恒臣,柴田知之,川本竜彦,宇津木充

課題演習 D6: 気象学総合演習 余田成男, 石岡圭一, 内藤陽子, 大沢信二, 林泰一,

石川裕彦

課題演習 D7:地球磁気圏の構造と波動現象 町田忍, 家森俊彦, 竹田雅彦, 齋藤昭則, 能勢正仁,

宇津木充

課題研究 T8: 地表変動, 固体地球物理, 火山物理 堤浩之, 竹村恵二, 鍵山恒臣

(大学院,修士課程)

地球熱学, 地熱流体学 IA 竹村惠二, 大沢信二

地球熱学, 地熱流体学 IB 竹村恵二, 大沢信二

地球熱学, 地熱流体学 IIA 鍵山恒臣, 古川善紹, 大倉敬宏

地球熱学, 地熱流体学 IIB 鍵山恒臣, 古川善紹, 大倉敬宏

第四紀地質学 竹村恵二

活地球変動·結合論 B 田上高広, 福田洋一, 竹村恵二, 堤浩之

活地球固体圈特論 B 平島崇男, 小畑正明, 中西一郎, 大沢信二, 古川善紹, 竹村恵二

水圈地球物理学 IIA 大沢信二, Sidle, Roy C., 諏訪浩

水圈地球物理学 IIB 大沢信二, Sidle, Roy C., 諏訪浩

応用地球電磁気学 A 大志万直人, 鍵山恒臣 応用地球電磁気学 B 大志万直人, 鍵山恒臣

地球惑星科学特殊研究(修士論文) 全教員

(大学院修士課程および博士後期課程)

地球物質科学セミナー 小畑正明, 平島崇男, 柴田知之, 山本順司

地球生物圏史セミナー 増田富士雄,前田晴良,竹村恵二,大野照文

固体地球物理学ゼミナール IV 中西一郎, 久家慶子, 大倉敬宏

水圏地球物理学ゼミナール III 大沢信二, Sidle, Roy C., 諏訪浩, 斉藤隆志

活構造論ゼミナール | 竹村恵二,堤浩之 活構造論ゼミナール | 竹村恵二,堤浩之

地球熱学, 地熱流体学ゼミナール | 竹村恵二, 大沢信二, 川本竜彦, 柴田知之, 山本順司

地球熱学,地熱流体学ゼミナール || 鍵山恒臣,古川善紹,大倉敬宏,宇津木充応用地球電磁気学ゼミナール | 大志万直人,鍵山恒臣,神田径,吉村令慧

野外実習

観測地球物理学演習 B (別府, 7月30日~8月1日) 教員多数

観測地球物理学演習 A (阿蘇, 8月1日~4日) 教員多数

課題演習 D2 阿蘇実習 (阿蘇, 9月 25日〜28日) 大倉敬宏ほか

課題演習 D5 別府実習 (別府, 11 月 22 日~24 日) 大沢信二

活地球圏科学実習(大学院) 余田成男,他(随時の実習で,大沢は活地球圏科学実習結合系を実施した.11月22日〜24日)

その他

京都大学ジュニアキャンパスセミナー「火山の噴火を見てみよう」鍵山恒臣, 大倉敬宏

川本竜彦, 愛媛大学理学部 集中講義 10月19日~21日

大沢信二, 岡山理科大学「総合理学特別講義 V | (大学院集中講義)12月20日~21日

セミナー Seminars

地球熱学, 地熱流体学ゼミナール I (別府)

平成 19年(2007年)

- 4月18日 石橋秀巳 スピネル-メルト酸素分圧計; 北西九州東松浦地域の新生代玄武岩質マグマ の酸化状態
- 5月15日 所内共同研究成果報告

大沢, 竹村 石灰岩地域の水文・地質学的研究

竹村, 斉藤, 杉本, 馬渡 鶴見岳・由布岳火山群の最新活動時期に関する研究

6月6日 所内共同研究成果報告

山本 西村 メルト包有物 LAM 分析法の確立

川本,山本, 芳川 マントルゼノリスの同位体化学

6月20日 所内共同研究成果報告

大倉,馬渡,古川,竹村 九州中部地域の地震活動

柴田, 芳川, 西村, 杉本, 竹村 九州弧火成岩類の地球化学的特徴の時空変化

- 6月27日 浜田盛久 島弧火山フロントの玄武岩マグマは水に富むか?乏しいか? -斜長石班晶中 の微量の水の定量分析に向けて-
- 7月4日 川本竜彦 炭酸塩マグマとケイ酸塩マグマとの不混和現象のその場観察
- 7月17日 Hassan Helmy, Mafic-ultramafic cumulates from deep levels of island arcs: the role of magmatic fluids
- 10月3日 杉本健 珪酸塩岩・炭酸塩岩の主成分元素の同一検量線法による蛍光 X 線分析
- 10月16日 柴田知之 甲府盆地北側山地に分布する新第三紀~第四紀火山岩類の地球化学的特徴の時間変化
- 10月31日 芳川雅子 上部マントルでのマグマ移動プロセスの解明: 幌満かんらん岩体ダナイト脈の鉱物の同位体組成を用いた試み
- 11月14日 川本竜彦 沈み込み帯マグマ成因論の中での二酸化炭素の役割
- 11月28日 石橋秀巳 斜長石を含むマグマの非ニュートン流体的ふるまい: 富士山 1707 年噴火 玄武岩質溶岩のサブリキダス粘性率測定
- 12月18日 齋藤武士 諏訪之瀬島火山, 明治溶岩の示す磁気岩石学的特徴

平成 20 年 (2008 年)

- 1月16日 西村光史 結晶沈降によるマグマの組成散乱 -定式化と応用-
- 1月17日 浜田盛久 含水流紋岩マグマの高速減圧実験 気泡数密度とマグマ減圧率の関係へ の制約

特別セミナー(別府)

平成 19年(2007年)

- 5月9日 Kenneth Koga, Laboratoire Magmas et Volcans, Universite Blaise Pascal, ダイヤモンド中の炭素の自己拡散 Self diffusion of carbon in diamond
- 9月13日 Dirk Splenger, Kyoto Univ., Evolution of garnet in dunitic Archaean SCLM, WGR (Norway)

平成 20 年(2008 年)

3月3日 千葉恵美, 北海道大学, マリアナトラフかんらん岩: できたての背弧海盆直下の上部

阿蘇 <セミナーリスト>

- 4月24日(火)13時30分-15時00分 鍵山恒臣,新しい視点で見る火山活動-噴火卓越型 vs.地熱活動卓越型
- 5月29日(火)13時30分-15時00分 寺田暁彦, 氷を用いた噴気地観測手法の提案
- 6月5日(火)13時30分-15時00分 大沢信二,火口湖水のカラーモニタリングによる火山活動 の診断
- 6月19日(火)13時30分-15時00分 宇津木 充, 地震に先行する磁場変化のシミュレーション7月3日(火)13時30分-15時00分 大倉敬宏, 阿蘇カルデラ周辺の地殻変動
- 7月24日13時30分-15時00分 寺田暁彦, 火口湖の時間変動モデルー阿蘇湯だまりと浅部熱水系との関係-
- 10月24日(水)10時00分-11時30分 新村太郎(熊本学園大学),阿蘇地域における火山岩類の SrおよびNd同位体比の時間変化
- 12月12日(水)10時30分-12時00分 鍵山恒臣,電磁気構造から想像される噴火様式を規定する過程-雲仙火山の例
- 12月26日(水)10時30分-12時00分 宇津木 充,空中磁気データからの時間変化検出の方法
- 1月23日(水)10時30分-12時00分 寺田暁彦, 最近2年間の阿蘇中岳火口湖の水量変動観測と その解析: 浅部熱水系としての理解
- 2月27日(水)10時30分-11時30分 大倉敬宏, 阿蘇火山における長周期微動波形の時間変化
- < 京都ゼミ>北白川 4 号館 1 階会議室 (テレビ会議システムを用い別府・阿蘇セミナー室で放送) 4/20 岩部智紗「大阪湾 1,700mコアの花粉分析による Stage 19 の気候復元」 宇内克成「TICoCl3の光物性」
- 4/27 小森省吾「火山体浅部における比抵抗構造と熱水の流れ」
- 熊谷仁孝 「ラマン分光実験と分子動力学計算から見た純水とアルカリ塩化物水溶液の水素結 合の違い」
- 5/11 三井雄太 "Effects of changing pore pressure conditions on aseismic slip events" 安部祐希「レシーバ関数による阿蘇の地下構造の解析」
- 5/25 立尾 有騎「樽前山 1909 年溶岩ドームの岩石学的研究」
- 6/1 小森省吾 〜論文紹介〜 有珠浅部の水環境: 既存資料の解析 大島弘光, 松島喜雄 北海道大 学地球物理学研究報告(62):79-97
- 6/8 安部祐希 一論文紹介 Yoshiyuki Tatsumi "Formation of the volcanic front in subduction zones" Geopysical Research Letters vol.13 p. 717-720, 1986
- 6/22 岩部智紗 〜論文紹介〜 Clive Oppenheimer "Limited global change due to the largest known Quaternary eruption, Toba ≈74kyr BP?" Quaternary Science Reviews 21 (2002) 1593-1609
- 6/29 立尾有騎 〜論文紹介〜 Kazuhiro Ishihara "Pressure source and induced ground deformation associated with explosive eruption at an andesitic volcano: Sakurajima volcano, Japan" Magma Transport and Storage, edited by M. P. Ryan, pp. 336-356, 1990
- 7/6 熊谷仁孝 〜論文紹介〜 John P. Brodholt "Molecular dynamics simulations of aqueous

- NaCl solutions at high pressures and temperatures" Chemical Geology 151, 1998, 11–19
- 7/13 宇内克成 〜論文紹介〜 鍵山恒臣 『火山の熱的活動』 火山, 第 2 集, 第 30 巻, 1985, S121-S136
- 10/5 小森省吾 火山体浅部における比抵抗構造と熱水の存在に関する研究 一まとめと今後の展開にむけて
- 10/12 岩部智紗 2007 年 琵琶湖掘削と堆積物の高精度 マルチタイムスケールの解析にむけて
- 10/19 宇内克成 論文紹介 "Heat Flux Estimation in Geothermal Areas Based on the Heat Balance of the Ground Surface" Mitsuru Sekioka and Kozo Yuhara Journal of Geophysical Research vol.79
- 10/26 熊谷仁孝 分子動力学を用いた純水・NaCl 水溶液の観察: 0-1 GPa
- 11/02 安部祐希 レシーバ関数を用いた九州中南部の地下構造解析
- 11/09 立尾有騎 『桜島火山における非爆発的噴火と地盤変動について』
- 11/16 小森省吾 Cities on Volcanos 5 Conference (November 2007, Shimabara, Nagasaki) ポスター発表 『The Relationship between Resistivity Structure and Existence of Geothermal Solution in the Shallow of Volcano』
- 11/30 竹村恵二 「関西国際空港地盤調査」
- 12/07 岩部智紗 論文紹介 "The Greenland Ice Core Chronology 2005, 15-42ka. Part1: constructing the time scale" Andersen, K. K., et al Quaternary Science Reviews 25 (2006) 3246-3257 "The Greenland Ice Core Chronology 2005, 15-42ka. Part2: comparison to the other records" Andersen, K. K., et al Quaternary Science Reviews 25 (2006) 3258-3267
- 12/14 Nurlia Sadikin, Study on volcano-tectonic earthquakes and magma supply system at Guntur volcano, West Java, Indonesia with long-term dormant period
- 12/21 三井雄太 ほか "Fluidization of granular material in a subduction thrust at seismogenic depths" Ujiie et al., EPSL, 259, 307-318, 2007.
- 1/11 宇内克成 霧島火山群・硫黄山における熱的活動の低下
- 1/18 三井雄太 論文紹介 "Transportation of H₂O beneath the Japan arcs and its implications for global water circulation" Hikaru Iwamori Chemical Geology 239 (2007) 182-198
- 2/1 小森省吾 「火山体浅部における比抵抗構造と熱水:雲仙火山と他火山との比較」



学会活動 Activities in Scientific Societies

鍵山恒臣

日本火山学会事業委員, 国際委員

Indonesian Journal of Physics 誌 Editor

川本竜彦

Geochemical Journal 誌 Associate Editor (2007年12月まで)

大倉敬宏

日本火山学会大会委員

大沢信二

日本温泉科学会理事(広報·交流委員長)

日本水文科学会評議員

地球惑星科学委員会国際対応分科会 IAHS(国際水文科学協会)委員

竹村恵二

日本地質学会地方地質誌九州地方編集委員会委員

日本地質学会地方地質誌近畿地方編集委員会委員

社会活動 Public Relations

鍵山恒臣

火山噴火予知連絡会,委員

火山活動評価検討委員会,委員

東京都三宅島活動検討委員会,委員

霧島火山防災検討委員会および霧島火山災害予測図検討分科会,霧島火山災害警戒避難検 討分科会,委員

地震予知·火山噴火予知研究協議会,委員

火山噴火予知研究委員会,委員

JICA 研修「火山学,総合土砂災害対策コース」,カリキュラム委員および講師

大沢信二

大分県温泉調査研究会理事

大分県温泉監視調査委員会委員

大分舞鶴高校スーパーサイエンスハイスクール指導教官

別府鶴見ヶ丘高校『模擬講義』講師

大分舞鶴高校スパーサイエンスハイスクール特別講演会講師

竹村惠二

大分県地震被害想定委員会副委員長

大分県天然記念物緊急調査(地質·鉱物·自然現象)指導委員

大分県環境影響評価技術審査会員

福井県原子力安全専門委員会臨時委員

関西国際空港深部地盤掘削委員会委員

地震調査研究推進本部ニュース サイスモ サイスモスコープ執筆委員

独立行政法人産業技術総合研究所 「地層処分にかかる地質情報データの整備」評価委 員会委員

三重県防災会議活断層部会委員会委員

京都府地震被害想定委員会委員

大分県温泉監視調査委員会委員

文部科学省 科学技術政策研究所 科学技術動向研究センター 専門調査員

関西国際空港(二期地区)地盤举動調査委員会委員

石川県能登町真脇遺跡調査指導委員会委員

KG-R(KG-NET・関西圏地盤研究会)第1期研究 第1部会長

琵琶湖博物館総合研究,共同研究審查委員会委員

「地盤情報から学ぶ堆積盆地の地盤特性と防災・環境」講習会. 地盤の成り立ちー大阪 堆積盆地の形成. 大阪建設交流会館

大分地方気象台講演.「大分の活断層・地震・被害想定」.

地盤工学会関西支部. ふるさと地盤診断ウオーク講師

京都中部広域消防組合設立 25 周年記念防災講演会「南丹地域の地震被害想定一殿田ー神吉・越畑断層を主に考える」. ガレリア亀岡

由布川峡谷の形成 由布市朴木小学校

地震工学若手の会 講演 「カルデラを中心とする九州中部の地下構造」 阿蘇内牧 地球熱学研究施設(別府)施設公開 「夏休み地獄ハイキング」講師 福井県防災会議講演講師

一般公開報告 Openhouse

オープンハウス報告書(別府)

京都大学大学院理学研究科附属地球熱学研究施設では、平成19年8月4日(土)午前9時~午後4時まで研究施設の一般公開を行った。また8月10日(金)午前10時半~午後4時に別府市の明礬温泉から朝見川断層沿いを対象とした夏休み地獄ハイキングを行った。一般公開には昨年度を大幅に上回る317名(前年度は268名)にお越し戴いた。ハイキングには非常に暑い中46

名(前年度は30名)の市民に参加して 戴いた.

今年度の一般公開事業の特色としては、一般公開の付帯事業として定着してきた夏休み地獄ハイキングを規模、内容ともに拡充するため外部資金の獲得を目指した点である. 具体的には大分県内の様々な研究教育機関と連携して「独立行政法人科学技術振興機構の地域科学技術理解増進活動推進事業」の機関活動支援事業に応募し、採択された『おおいたサイエンス



点(大分大学)』の活動の一つとして実施した.これは活動資金の拡充だけでなく広報活動の効率 化にも大きく寄与した.

• 夏休みハイキング

今年度は『おおいたサイエンス交差点(大分大学)』事業による活動資金援助を受けて、温泉や火山、地震を肌で感じられる企画を拡充することにした。温泉や火山、地震を全て網羅するにはやはりある程度移動しなければならないため、大型バスを借り上げて別府を南北から挟み込む二つの断層帯両方を効率的に巡検することにした。巡検内容は竹村教授によって昨年度のルートを基に大幅に拡充され、それらを短時間で見聞する理想的なルートが策定された。ただ、大勢の参加者が予想されたこともあり、午前中に地球熱学研究施設内でハイキングルートの事前説明(バーチャルハイキング)を行うことにした。移動中のバス内でも竹村教授による解説が継続的に行われた。

ハイキングルート

- 1. 京都大学地球熱学研究施設
- 2. 明礬温泉紺屋地獄周辺
- 3. 明礬温泉
- 4. 朝見川断層崖
- 5. 杉乃井地熱発電所
- 6. 乙原の滝
- 7. 别府金山跡
- 8. ラクテンチ

ハイキング内容

本企画は、実地で活動的な地球の息吹を感じることを目標に立ち上げたものである.しかし、 様々な年代および経歴をお持ちの大勢の参加者に実地で短時間に解説するのは困難であるため、 午前中は野外巡検の背景を室内で解説することにした.

8月10日(金)10時から受付を開始し、10時半から午後の野外巡検で巡るコースの解説を行った.11時過ぎに一旦休憩を挟み、12時まで京都大学地球熱学研究施設内の研究機器を見学して戴きつつ機器に関連した討論を行った.13時まで昼食をとって戴き、13時から16時までの予定で野外巡検を行った.野外巡検では別府市内に散在する地熱活動地帯や断層地帯を中心に回り、各地点の移動にはバスを用いた.移動中の車内でも車窓から見える様々な現象や地形を解説した.

今回のタイトルは「夏休み地獄ハイキング 2 0 0 7]. 参加者全員に,竹村教授監修のパンフレット (附録 2 参照)が配布され,ハイキング中は随時,竹村教授や随行職員による解説が行われた.ハイキング中は天候に恵まれ,事故もなく無事にラクテンチで解散することができたが,巡検地の追加や大型バスが通行できないルートがあったため解散時間は予定を大幅に上回る 1 7 時半になってしまった.

当日の予定時間割

10:00 受付開始(9:30に集合して打合せ&会場設営)

10:30 集合

10:35 開会の辞

10:40 バーチャルハイキング(ハイキングコースの予習)

11:20 休憩

11:35 研究施設内見学(昼食スペースの設営)

12:00 昼食

13:00 野外巡検

16:00 解散(アンケート回収)解散場所は研究施設

本企画はほぼ一日を掛けて一般市民と地球科学者が実地で交流する内容になっており、研究機器に関する質疑応答や野外巡検中の様々な話題提供および議論は参加者の知的欲求を低い垣根で満たすのに役立ったのではないかと思う。また、大学や研究施設のオープンキャンパスや講演会などでは生み出せない和気あいあいとした雰囲気が醸し出されていたように思う。

今回は、当初想定していた人数(30名)をはるかに上回る参加者(46名)を受け入れたために、個々の参加者への配慮が希薄になっていたかもしれない。たとえば、参加者の地球科学に対する知識レベルにはかなり幅があるようで、統一的な解説だけでは満たされなかった参加者もおられたように思う。やはりもう少し小規模のグループで催すか、グループ対話形式を採ることにより、それぞれの参加者が抱いている疑問を吸い上げる仕組みを構築すれば参加者の満足度はより増大するように思う。

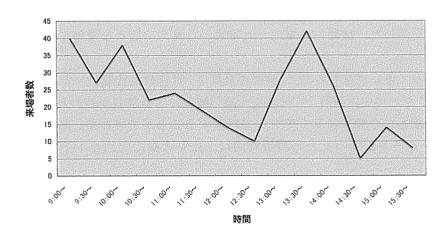
・広報活動の拡充

今年度は『おおいたサイエンス交差点(大分大学)』事業による広報にも期待していたが、『おおいたサイエンス交差点(大分大学)』のポスターの作成が当研究施設の一般公開開催日に間に合わず、昨年度の媒体を踏襲する形式になった. ただ、今年度はテレビやラジオ、新聞による宣伝を取り入れた.

研究施設一般公開の内容

8月4日(土)午前9時から午後4時まで研究施設の一般公開を行った。来場者は317名、7時間の間, 真昼を除き常に 40 人ほどの来場者が研究施設内を観覧する状態であったため終始緊張感が漂っていた。しかし, 企画も多かったため比較的時間をかけてそれぞれの展示物の解説を行うことができたように思われる。

時間別來場者數



公開または提供した題材

研究施設の沿革と標本, 別府の自然, 歴史的所蔵品, 2007 年大分県中部の地震, 砂地盤の液状化実験, ハザードマップ, バーチャル地球儀, 空から見た別府, 地球史カレンダー, 1/130 万地球断面図, 阿蘇火山の観測, 石の世界, 電子顕微鏡の世界, ふれあい広場, 研究室公開!

アンケート集計結果(一般公開):

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別府の自然	回答数	94	35	1	1	0		- Anna
	百分率	71.8	26.7	0.8	0.8	0.0		1
歷史的所蔵品	回答数	83	43	0	1	0		1
	百分率	65.4	33.9	0.0	0.8	0.0		1
2007年大分県中部の地震	回答数	86	37	0	1	0		1
	百分率	69.4	29.8	0.0	0.8	0.0		Ţ
砂地盤の液状化実験	回答数	105	30	0	1	0		Ì
	百分率	77.2	22.1	0.0	0.7	0.0		1
ハザードマップ	回答数	91	35	1	3	0		1
	百分率	70.0	26.9	8.0	2.3	0.0		1
バーチャル地球儀	回答数	111	20	2	1	0		Y
	百分率	82.8	14.9	1.5	0.7	0.0		1
空から見た別府	回答数	90	38	0	1	0		yperic
	百分率	69.8	29.5	0.0	0.8	0.0		1
地球史カレンダー	回答数	78	47	0	3	0		general
-0-4-2-1	百分率	60.9	36.7	0.0	2.3	0.0		-
1/130万地球断面図	回答数	84	42	0	0	0		1
17 10077 地址和四回	百分率	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0		1
TEXT TO A SECURI								
阿蘇火山の観測	回答数	88	36	1	2	0		1
Transfer who as AD	百分率	69.3	28.3	0.8	1.6	0.0		1
研究室公開!	回答数	93	33	1	0	0		1
	百分率	73.2	26,0	8.0	0.0	0.0		1
石の世界	回答数	104	29	0	0	0		anna a
	百分率	78.2	21.8	0.0	0.0	0.0		*****
電子顕微鏡の世界	回答数	99	34	0	0	0		}
	百分率	74.4	25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0		1
ふれあい広場	回答数	75	29	0	5	0		ì
	百分率	68.8	26.6	0.0	4.6	0.0		1

・今年度の一般公開のまとめと来年度の一般公開において改善すべき点や提案

一般公開のアンケートを取り始めて 4 年目. 来場者数は堅調に増加し,満足度も高く,それはリピーター率の増加に反映されているものと思われる. 来場者から戴いた感想や要望にもそれほど深刻なものは見られなくなり,毎年度アンケート結果に基づいて改善を重ねてきた効果が出ているものと思われる.

広報に関しては、今年度はメディア各局の協力を得てテレビやラジオによる広報を取り入れたが、その他の広報手段は昨年度を踏襲したため、当初、来場者数は昨年度並に落ち着くものと予想していた。しかし結果的に来場者数は昨年度に比べて約 2 割の大幅増となった。総来場者数 317 名がそれぞれ 1 時間ほど見学されたならば 1 時間当たりにすると 40~50 名の来場者が施設内を見学されていることになり、全構成員 15 名による対応が困難になり始めている。特に来場者数が急増する昼過ぎ 2 時間ほどの混雑具合は尋常ではなく、催しの解説どころか見学自体が困難になっているようだ。また、その時間帯の駐車場も混み合っており、駐車場整理の人員を割くことを検討すべきかもしれない。これら来場者数に関するデータを勘案すると、一般公開のスタイルを変えない限り、来場者数の更なる増加を意図した広報活動の必要はなくなったのではなかろうか

そこで、もし今後も同様のスタイルで一般公開事業を継続するのであれば何に注力していけば良いか考えてみたい。ここ4年間の一般公開に関した話し合いで常に議論になっているのは来場者の世代構成である。昨年度までは世代構成の偏重を解消させるべく広報や企画に工夫を施してきたが、その効果は思うほど得られず、今年度は世代構成の偏重を議題にしないことにした。しかし一般公開事業の趣旨が社会への知識還元だけでなく社会からの要望に応えることにもあるのならば、昨今の社会問題となっている理科離れを和らげるために中高生の来場者数をこれまでのように気にかけるべきであるかもしれない。

昨年度から一般公開の休日開催に踏み切った.しかし、このような社会貢献活動は非常勤職員の名目上の業務ではないかもしれず、開催日の日当の支給の可否だけでなく、万が一事故が起こった際の補償問題など制度上の問題をはらんでいる.前回と今回は構成員のアウトリーチに対する理解によって休日開催が実現できたが、大学自体が時折行う社会貢献活動が大学の本分として推奨されるものであるならば、非常勤職員の休日出勤や振替休日を認めるなど制度の整備を急ぐべきであろう.

一般公開事業を維持拡充していくにはそれなりに労力と資金が必要である。今年度は大分県内の様々な研究教育機関と連携して「独立行政法人科学技術振興機構の地域科学技術理解増進活動推進事業」の機関活動支援事業に応募し、採択された『おおいたサイエンス交差点(大分大学)』事業の活動資金援助と研究教育機関からの応援人員によりハイキングの内容を大幅に拡充することができた。しかしこのような援助が毎年度得られる保証はないため、今回の応募を機により一層密接になった大分県内の様々な研究教育機関との関係を維持していく方策を練るべきであるかもしれない。

平成18年度研究施設(別府)一般公開担当 石橋秀巳・浜田盛久・山本順司

一般見学会報告書 (阿蘇)

1. 目的

一般市民,特に地域住民・関係機関に,当センターの活動内容を広く知ってもらうことで,センターに対する関心・理解を得る.また,社会への学術的知識の還元・啓蒙をはかる.

2. 開催日時

平成19年 8月 5日(日) 9:30~16:00

3. 内容

ポスター展示(約30点)による研究内容の紹介・火山学の一般向け解説 公開実験・工作

- ・「地震計のデモンストレーション」
- ・「重力を知ろう!」
- ・「サーモトレーサーで記念撮影」
- ・「宝石探し」
- ・「石の磁力を測ろう」
- ・「虹の実験」

施設備品展示(新旧地震計等各種観測装置の展示・解説)

火山に関するビデオの上映

火山に関する書籍の閲覧供与

視覚的展示物

- ・「九州の地震活動リアルタイムモニター」
- ・「阿蘇火山の微動振幅レベルモニター」
- ・「石の世界 (別府―島原地溝帯の石の展示)」

見学者パンフレット(大人用,子供用)を配布 お年寄りの来場者を考慮し休憩室を設置

4. 社会告知の方法

A4・A3版ポスター・チラシを配布・掲示

赤水郵便局・アゼリア・阿蘇駅・阿蘇火山博物館・阿蘇市教育委員会・温泉センターウィナス・河陽郵便局・九州東海大学・久木野小学校・久木野中学校・熊本大学・立野小学校・たわら屋・地球熱学研究施設・地球物理学教室・長陽小学校・長陽西部小学校・長陽中学校・長陽パークゴルフ場・テレワークセンター・白水小学校・白水中学校・中松小学校・南阿蘇村観光協会・南阿蘇村教育委員会・南阿蘇村商工会議所・南阿蘇村役場・宮地駅・夢の湯(50 音順)

阿蘇テレワークセンターメールマガジン

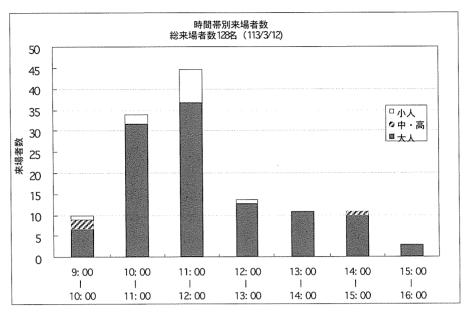
校外学習通信 (メールマガジン)

イベント案内レター

火山研究センターWeb ページによる公示

5. 見学者に関する集計

来場者数:128名(大人113,高校・中学3,小人12)



Q1. どちらからお越しになりましたか?

	阿蘇郡市	熊本県内 阿蘇郡市以 外	熊本県外	,			合計
回答数	15	34	3				52
百分率	28.8%	65.4%	5.8%				100%
	- 11- 2. del 3	> 2 % (
Q 2 . 年	三代を教えて 10代	ください 20代	30代	40代	50代	60代以上	合計
Q 2 . 年 回答数			3 0 代 6	4 0代 3	5 0代 13	6 0 代以上 27	合計 64

Q3. どのようにして今回の一般公開を知りましたか? 友人・知 インターネ 新聞・雑 ポスタ

ット

人

回答数	12	4	16	5	24	63
百分率	19.0%	6.3%	25.4%	7.9%	38.1%	100%
Q 6.火	山研究センタ	ターの社会的貢	献度があると	と思いまし	たか?	
	あると思	ないと思う	わからな			合計
	う		V >			
回答数	60	1	5			66
百分率	91.0%	1.5%	7.5			100%

盐

ポスタ その他

合計

6. まとめ

今年度は昨年度に引き続き8月に行った.南阿蘇村のイベントに日にちを合わせたことと、夏休みの開催が一般の方々に浸透してきた証拠に、昨年度を上回る数の小学生や親子連れの参加があった。また、告知はおおむね昨年度と同じ方法で行ったが、変更点として、昨年度のアンケート欄に「イベント情報の送付を希望される方は住所氏名を記入ください」という項目を追加したので、住所氏名を記入していただいた方々1件1件に一般公開の案内を記載したダイレクトメールを送付した。その効果も来場者大幅増へとつながった

来年度も同様に、7月に開催される南阿蘇村のイベントに合わせて開催することを計画している。したがって、今年度上回る来場者があることが予想されるが、これは同時に多くの方に阿蘇火山の魅力や火山研究センターを知っていただける良い機会でもあると考えている。

最後にアンケートに回答していただいた方々の感想をいくつか紹介する.

- ・とてもわかりやすく説明していただき興味深く聞くことが出来ました. ありがとうございました. もっと学校などを通して PR されればいいと思います.
- ・1928年に研究所が開設され、これまで地味な研究を続けてこられたことに感動しました.
- ・説明が面白く興味がわいてきましたどうもありがとうございました.楽しかったです.
- ・すぐ近所に住んでいるにもかかわらず、研究センター内のことをまったく知らなかったので、今回とても興味があり参加しました。どれもとても興味深いものでした。
- ・近くを通るたびに「中でどんなことをされているのか」と思っていたので、今回研究されている内容をとても詳しく案内していただき、勉強にもなりました。ありがとうございました。
- ・日程が合わないと一年間も来られないので、もっと回数を多くしていただけると助かります.体験したり、触れたり(作ったり)することが出来ることが良かったです.説明がわかりやすくて、うれしかったです.
- ・今度は孫など連れてきたい

以上

火山研究センター 吉川 慎

来訪者 Visitors

【阿蘇】

平成19年(2007年)

5月30日 松島氏 他3名(九州大学)

6月11日 気象庁阿蘇山測候所 2名

6月19日 立野小学校5,6年生17名

7月9-11日 金嶋氏, 高木氏(九州大学)

7月9-12日 山本氏(東北大学)

9月18-21日 久家氏,有本氏,三井氏(理学研究科)

10月4日 気象庁阿蘇山測候所 2名

11月6-8日 高木氏(九州大学)

11月6-9日 山本氏(東北大学)

11月28日 国際火山都市会議5巡検旅行(米国,メキシコ,イタリア,ニュージーランドなど7カ

国) 27名

平成20年(2008年)

2月4日 気象庁阿蘇山測候所 2名

2月5日 東京大学地震研究所 小山崇夫,青木陽介

2月5日 京都大学防災研究所 神田 径

3月10-11日 第4回カルデラ勉強会(北大, 東大, 九大, 産総研, 京大防災研, 京大人間環境, 熊本大, 鹿児島大, 神奈川温泉地学研など) 30名

3月11日 松本氏(九州大学)

3月17-20日 及川氏(東京大学)

3月18-19日 松島氏(九州大学)

野外実習

課題演習 D2 阿蘇実習 (阿蘇, 9 月 18 日〜21 日)大倉敬宏ほか 地球科学実験 B 阿蘇実習(阿蘇, 12 月 1 日〜2 日)大倉敬宏

【別府】

平成 19年(2007年)

4月3日 大井信夫, 佐々木尚子 (ONP 研究所, 地球環境研)

4月6日 花宮廣務 (大分地方気象台)

4月21日 水上知行 (名古屋大)

4月20~21日 戸田茂ほか4名 (愛知教育大学)

4月24~26日 田上高広・松岡廣繁ほか8名 (京大理学研究科地球惑星地質学鉱物学)

4月24~26日 北岡豪一・山田誠・三島 (岡山理科大)

5月9日 Kenneth T. Koga, Estelle Rose-Koga(CNRS and Université Blaise Pascal)

5月26~27日 安部・熊谷・立尾・岩部・宇内 (京大理学研究科地球惑星)

5月31日~6月1日 能田成 (台湾成功大学)

6月6日 蒲原学・御沓稔弘 (大分県生活環境部)

6月8~10日 松島・松本ほか2名 (九大島原地震火山センター)

- 6月9~10日 清水洋ほか2名 (九大島原地震火山センター)
- 6月9日 緒方, 本山ほか3名 (大分県生活環境部 防災危機管理課)
- 6月9日 阿南ほか1名 (別府市環境安全課)
- 6月 12~19 日 Marie Python (金沢大学)
- 6月16~17日 石川尚人ほか2名 (京都大学)
- 6月19日~7月13日 柴田慎二郎(富山大学)
- 6月26~27日 松島ほか (九大島原地震火山センター)
- 6月27日 里崎・斎藤 (大分児童文学と読み物の会)
- 6月27日 佐野広記 (NHK 大分)
- 7月17日 辛島・里崎ほか20名 (大分児童文学と読み物の会)
- 7月29日~8月1日 理学部学生18名 (京都大学理学部)
- 7月31日 後藤・恒賀 (大分県教育庁文化課)
- 8月4日 施設一般公開 一般市民 名
- 8月9日 新正裕尚 (東京経済大学)
- 8月10日 Bogdan Vaglarov(JMASTEC)
- 8月10日 施設一般公開 一般市民 50名
- 8月23日 本部・理学研究科5名 (京都大学本部・理学研究科事務)
- 8月23~26日 三島 (岡山理科大学)
- 9月11日 難波正憲 (APU)
- 9月13日 Dirk Spengler (京都大学)
- 9月13~14日 Marie Python (金沢大学)
- 9月15日 淡路・余田・平島ほか9名 (京都大学・地球物理・地質・地磁気センター)
- 9月15~17日 小林記之ほか (京都大学)
- 9月16~17日 淡路・余田・平島ほか(約100名) (京大 COE KAGI21)
- 9月21~23日 山田誠 (岡山理科大学)
- 9月21~24日 網田和宏 (秋田大学)
- 10月18日 石川有三ほか2名 (気象庁・大分地方気象台)
- 10月22日 大倉ほか2名 (理学研究科・経理)
- 11月13日 小林浩ほか2名 (NHK 大分)
- 11月16~17 森下 (金沢大学)
- 11月 21~25日 余田・田上・石岡・林ほか (理学研究科院生 9名 + 教職員) (5名 + 防災研 2名)
- 11月26~27日 三村・水谷・ほか12名 (京大防災研, 関西国際空港, GRI等)
- 11月30日 高校教員10名程度 (大分県高校理科部会)
- 12月5日 堀江興 (放送大学)
- 12月 10~21日 Dirk Spengler (京都大学)
- 12月15~19日 河内悠紀 (京都大学田上研)
- 12月15~19日 三島壮智 (岡山理科大学)

平成 20 年 (2008 年)

- 1月7日 古川 (大分市教育委員会)
- 1月7日 濱田 (応用地質)

- 1月7~11日 松本・千眼(京都大学・地鉱 学生)
- 1月15日 堀江興 (放送大学)
- 1月16日 梶原 (地熱エンジニアリング)
- 1月25~26日 今泉ほか (九電産業)
- 2月4~8日 新村 (熊本学園大学)
- 2月7~8日 大倉 (京都大学・阿蘇火山研)
- 2月27日~3月1日 福田洋一・長谷川崇 (京都大学・地球物理)
- 2月28日~3月13日 千葉 (北海道大学)
- 2月29日 小学生5, 教員2 (由布市朴木小学校)
- 3月3~6日 新井田(北海道大学)
- 3月11日 中田他2名 (電中研)
- 3月11日 濱田 (応用地質)
- 3月17~18日 Kenneth T. Koga (CNRS and Université Blaise Pascal)
- 3月24~25日 大倉 (京都大学・阿蘇火山研)



Geophysical Monitoring Under Operation at AVL

Aso Volcanological Laboratory

Permanent Stations

Nakadake monitoring network

Seismic Stations: HNT, PEL, KSM, SUN, KAE, KAE, KAN, UMA, TAK (microwave telemetry)

Tiltmeters: HNT (water tilt 3-comp.), SUN, KAE, NAR, UMA, KAK (on-site logging)

Extensometers: HNT (invar 3-comp.)

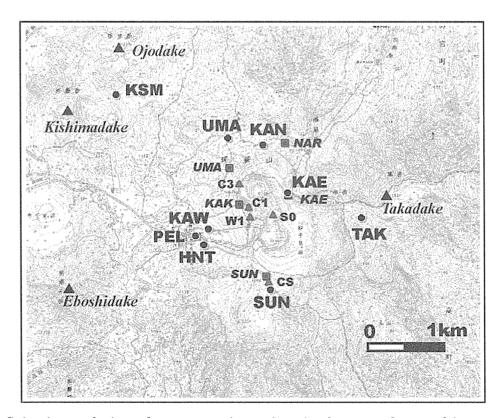
Microphone: HND (microwave telemetry)

Geomagnetic Stations: C1, C3, S0, W1, CS, NGD, FF1 (proton; on-site logging)

C223 (fluxgate 3-comp.; on-site), newC223 (fluxgate 3-comp.; online)

FF2 (proton; online)

Ground Temperature: KAK (boreholes of 70 and 150 m deep; microwave telemetry)



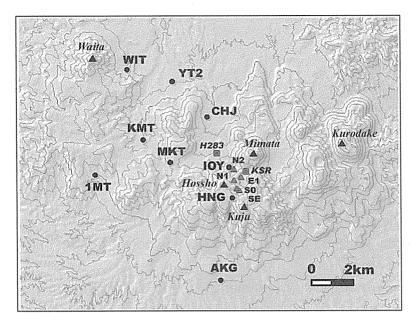
Seismic, geodetic and geomagnetic stations in the central part of Aso.

Kuju monitoring network

Seismic Stations: HNG (radio-telemetry), AKG, CJB, IOY (on-site logging)

Tiltmeters: H283, KSR (on-site logging)

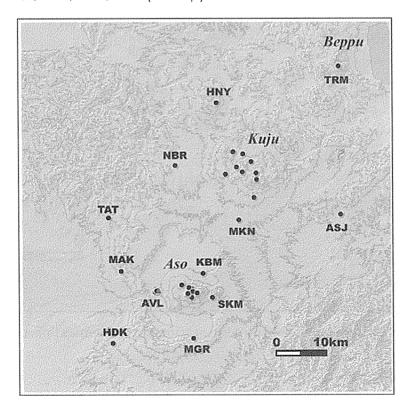
Geomagnetic Stations: N2, E1, S0, SE (proton; on-site logging)



Seismic, geodetic and geomagnetic stations in Kuju area.

Central Kyushu regional network

Seismic Stations: AVL(6), MAK, NBR, MKN, HDK, TAT, MGR (online telemetry)
ASJ, HNY, SKM, KBM (dial-up)



Seismic network in the central Kyushu.

装置,設備 Instruments and Facilities

装置 Instruments

【別府】

ICP 発光分光分析装置

波長分散型電子プローブマイクロアナライザー(海 洋科学技術センターに貸し出し中)

エネルギー分散型電子プロープマイクロアナライザ

波長分散型蛍光X線分析装置

エネルギー分散型蛍光X線分析装置

粉末X線回折装置

液体シンチレーションシステム

イオンクロマトグラフ

ガスクロマトグラフ

【阿蘇】

阿蘇、九重火山連続地震観測システム

地殼変動観測坑道

孔中温度観測システム

ビデオ映像監視システム

プロトン磁力計

フラックスゲート磁力計

地磁気絶対測定システム

[Beppu]

ICP emission Spectrometer

Wavelength dispersive electron microprobe (lent to JAMSTEC)

Energy dispersive electron microprobe analyzer Wavelength dispersion type X-ray Fluorescence analyzer

Energy dispersionty type X-ray Fluorescence analyzer

Powder X-ray diffractometer Liquids scintillation system

Ion chromatography

Gas chromatography

[Aso]

Continuous seismic monitoring system for Aso and

Kuju Volcanoes

Observation tunnel for ground deformation Borehole temperature monitoring system for Aso

Video monitoring system of Aso and Kuju Volcanoes

Proton and fluxgate magnetometers

Geomagnetic absolute measurement system

Tiltmeters

自動滴定装置

ピストンシリンダー型高圧発生装置

ICP-MS 用レーザーアブレーション装置

四重極型 ICP-MS 装置

表面電離型質量分析装置

外熱式ダイアモンドアンビル (京都実験室)

ラマン顕微鏡(京都実験室)

フーリエ変換型近赤外分光光度計

赤外顕微鏡

加熱ステージ(京都実験室)

傾斜計

可搬型地震計(広帯域, 短周期)

人工震源車

重力計

地磁気地電流測定装置(広帯域型 ULF, ELF, VLF 型)

光波測距儀

水準測量システム(自動読み)

Automatic titration system

Piston cylinder type high pressure apparatus

Laser ablation system

Inductively coupled plasma mass

spectrometer(ICP-MS)

Thermal ionization mass spectrometer (TIMS)

Externally heated diamond anvil cell (at Kyoto)

Raman microscope (at Kyoto)

FT-NIR spectrometer

IR microscope

Heatings stage (at Kyoto)

Portable seismometers (broadband short period)

Car-mounted seismicsource

Gravimeters

Magneto-Telluric measurement

system(broad-band type, ULF, ELF, VLF-band)

Electronic distance measurement system

Leveling survey system (automatic reading)

設備 Facilities

【別府】

岩石粉砕, 鉱物分離室

パックミル、ディスクミルによる岩石粉砕やアインダイナミックセパレータによる鉱物分離を行う。

器具洗浄室

実験に用いる器具の洗浄を行う. クリーンドラフト1台, ドラフト1台, イオン交換筒, MIII-Q が設置されている.

クリーンルーム

ニューロファインフィルターを設置し極力金属使用を控えた設計で、クラス 100 のクリーン度を達成している. Sr, Nd, Pb 同位体比分析のための化学処理(試料の分解、イオン交換クロマトグラフィーによる目的元素の抽出)を行っている.

「阿蘇

地下観測坑道(阿蘇火山地殼変動観測坑道)

阿蘇中岳第一火口から南西 1km の, 地下 30m に設けられた, 直角三角形の水平坑道で, 1987 年度に竣工した. 現在は, 水管傾斜計(25m), 伸縮計(20, 25m), 短周期地震計, 長周期地震計, 広帯域, 地震計, 強震計, 超伝導重力計が設置されている.

火山研究センター構内地震観測システム

火山研究センター構内では、従来からトリパタイトによる地震観測を行ってきたが、平成13年度に、ノイズ低減の為、約200mのボーリング孔を4本掘削し、孔底に地震計を導入した。これにより、S/N 比は大幅に改善され、従来識別できなかった中岳の長周期微動が検出されるようになった。また、ボーリングコアを採取したことにより、研究センターの丘、高野尾羽根(たかのおばね)火山について地質学的に新たな知見が得られつつある。これは、阿蘇中央火口丘の噴火史を研究する上でも貴重な資料である。

[Beppu]

An analysing system of trace element and isotopic compositions

Radiogenic isotope and trace element compositions of natural samples (e.g. rock and water, etc.) provide us important information about source materials of a sample, generating processes from the sources and age of the sample formation. Therefore isotope and trace element compositions of natural samples are important for investigating the phenomena accompanied with material transfer, such as magma genesis and mantle-crust recycling. Hence, we established an analytical method for determining trace elements by using an inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometer (Fig. 1) and for isotopic ratios of Sr, Nd and Pb: employing a thermal ionization mass spectrometer (Fig. 2) at Beppu Geothermal Research Laboratory (BGRL). The system presented here is made from collaboration with Institute for Frontier Research on Earth Evolution. The methods of chemical preparation for the each analysis were also established. All our chemical procedures are performed under a clean environment, which is basically handmade with our original design (eg. Fig. 3). The analytical methods established at BGRL realize the precise analyses of trace and isotopic compositions of ultra trace amounts of the samples (Fig. 4). Furthermore, we are developing methods to realize the mass production of the assay tests. By employing the described analytical methods, we are progressing with the study of magma genesis and material transfer in the mantle, etc.



Fig. 1. Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometer



Fig. 2. Thermal ionization mass spectrometer



Fig. 3. Sample evaporation system under the ultra clean environment

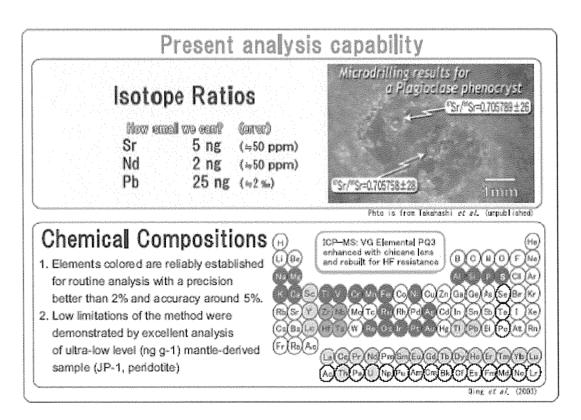


Fig. 4. Analytical method for isotopic and trace element compositions established at BGRL

