Annual Report FY 2010

平成 22 年度活動報告

Institute for Geothermal Sciences

Graduate School of Science
Kyoto University

京都大学 大学院理学研究科 **附属地球熱学研究施設**

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.平成22年度からはじまった第二期中期計画では、施設運営のために、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.この懸案に対して、科学研究費などの競争的資金の獲得が顕著であり、その内容は、本年報の研究費(Funding)の項にまとめた.

平成16年度設置された施設運営協議会が平成22年度も9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。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。この実質化の拡充が平成22年度も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担っている。

人事面では、平成22年9月に横尾亮彦氏が助教として火山研究センターに着任された. 平成22年12月にYu氏が外国人客員教授として着任、23年5月に離任された. 研究員(研究機関)に、6月1日付けで下岡順直氏(別府)が、12月1日付けでYayan Sofyan氏(阿蘇)が採用され、Marie Python氏が、平成22年10月をもって退職し、北海道大学に採用された. 山田 誠氏が、23年1月から京大教務補佐員となり、その後23年4月に研究員として奈良女子大に異動された. また、三好雅也氏が23年3月をもって退職し、4月に東京大学に異動した. 23年4月には、小森省吾氏(阿蘇)、山本圭香氏(別府)が採用され、研究を開始した. なお、竹村が平成17年から6年間務めた施設長は23年3月で終了し、4月から新たな施設長、鍵山教授の下で施設の運営が開始された.

年報にみられるとおり、国内・国外での多くの共同研究が実施され、別府・阿蘇をフィールドとした多目的観測サイト活動を 22 年度も数多く実施した.これらの活動は、今後も地球惑星科学専攻や地球科学輻合部との協力で積極的に継続されていくことが期待される.

平成23年6月 平成22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 1928). 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.

Meetings of the steering committee set in 2004 were held nine 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 Campus, Aso and Beppu Laboratories used

constantly for seminars and special lectures.

In personal affairs, Dr. Akihiko YOKOO joined us as an Assistant Professor at Aso Volcanological Laboratory in September 2010. Prof. Kang-Min YU from Korea worked at Beppu as a visiting professor from December, 2010 to May, 2011. As a postdoctoral associate, Dr. Yorinao SHITAOKA joined in June 2010, and Dr. Marie PYTHON left to Hokkaido University. Dr. Makoto YAMADA left to Nara Women's University. Dr. Masaya MIYOSHI moved to The University of Tokyo at the end of March 2011. Dr. Yayan SOFYAN was adopted in Aso in December 2010, and Dr. Shogo KOMORI and Dr. Keiko YAMAMOTO joined in April 2011. At the April of 2011, Prof. Tsuneomi KAGIYAMA promoted as a new director of Institute for Geothermal Sciences.

As listed in annual report, we carried out many collaboration works with domestic and international organizations and science groups. Our institute made a great contribution as a field station of the multi-purpose field sites for education and research activity. These activities will continue under the collaboration with Division of Earth and Planetary Sciences and Integrated Earth Science Hub.

Beppu, June 2011, Keiji TAKEMURA, Professor/Director of 2010 fiscal year

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2. 研究活動 Research Activities

2.1. 機関内共同研究 Institution Collaboration

CO₂ bearing saline aqueous fluid inclusions in olivine of peridotite xenoliths of Pinatubo 1991 ejecta.

T. Kawamoto, Y. Kumagai, M. Yoshikawa and T. Kobayashi (Kagoshima Univ.)

Spinel peridotite xenoliths are present in the dacitic rocks of the Pinatubo 1991 eruption, Luzon Island, Philippines. The Pinatubo volcano is one of the Bataan arc-front volcanoes that are associated with eastward subduction of the South China Sea floor along the Manila Trench. Peridotite xenoliths are mainly composed of olivine and orthopyroxene, with minor amounts of spinel and calcic amphibole surrounding spinel and orthopyroxene. Small grains of clinopyroxene and phlogopite also surround spinel and orthopyroxene. Phlogopite and amphibole inside of peridotite xenoliths have major element chemistry different from those of selvage.

Many fluid inclusions less than 30 micrometer in diameter are present in olivine. Raman spectroscopy shows that those fluid inclusions are mainly composed of H₂O, magnesite, unidentified crystal and a bubble. Raman spectra indicate the presence of hydrous mineral on a wall of host olivine, which can be chrysotile or talc. In addition to these phases, CO₂ vapor and liquid exist in inclusions. These suggest that the inclusions were composed of H₂O-CO₂ and reacted with olivine to form talc, magnesite, and CO₂ - bearing aqueous fluids. Using a cooling stage, we determined melting temperature of ice or in some inclusions CO₂ clathrate, and estimated NaCl equivalent amount dissolved in the fluid inclusions to be 1-14 weight %.

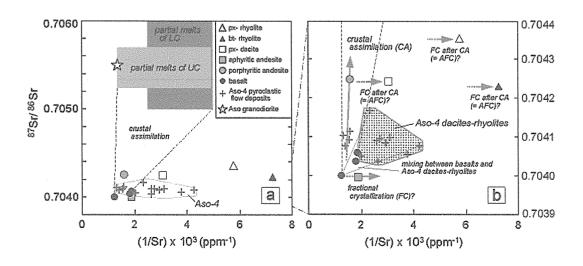
As a pioneer work, Roedder (1965, American Mineralogist) reported CO₂ inclusions commonly observed in mantle xenoliths in worldwide. One exception was CO₂-H₂O inclusion from orthopyroxene in a peridotite xenolith of Ichinome-gata volcano, at back-arc side in the northeast Japan arc. For last 15 years, H₂O inclusions have been reported from several peridotite xenoliths in subduction zones: from Iraya, Bataan (Schiano et al., 1995, Nature), Lihir, Papua New Guinea (McInnes et al., 2001, Earth and

Planetary Science Letter) and Avacha, Kamchatka (Ishimaru and Arai, 2008, Geological Society, London, Special Publications). The present description of the fluid inclusions in the Pinatubo peridotites indicates that CO₂ bearing saline aqueous fluids can be present beneath the volcanic front of Bataan arc, Philippines.

Genetic relationship between the post-caldera and caldera-forming magmas of Aso volcano, SW Japan: Constraints from Sr isotope and trace element compositions

M. Miyoshi, T. Shibata, M. Yoshikawa,
T. Sano (National Museum of Nature and Science),
T. Shinmura (Kumamoto Gakuen Univ.)
and T. Hasenaka (Kumamoto Univ.)

We analyzed Sr isotope and trace element compositions of the post-caldera volcanic products of Aso volcano on central Kyushu so as to investigate the genetic relationship between the last caldera-forming (Aso-4) magmas and post-caldera magmas. The ⁸⁷Sr/86Sr of magmas are drastically changed from homogeneous (0.7041–0.7042) caldera-forming stage to heterogeneous (0.7040–0.7044) post-caldera stage. In addition, the obtained geochemical data suggest that the Aso-4 magma did not contribute to the origin and compositional evolution of the post-caldera magmas (Fig. 1). These observations indicate that the post-caldera magmas were probably generated independently from the Aso-4 magma. (published in JMPS, Feb 2011)



Recent seismic activity in and around the Beppu graben, Kyushu, Japan.

T. Ohkura, H. Mawatari and K. Takemura

Since July 2007, seismic activity in the Beppu graben has been monitored by real-time telemetry system using IP-VPN network. And since April 2008, seismic data of Hi-net, JMA, and Kyushu Univ. have been combined to locate earthquakes in and around the graben. Fig.1 shows epicentral distribution with seismic stations used in this study. In this figure, all the epicenters are plotted, which were automatically located within the RMS residual travel time of 0.15 second.

We relocated events in the rectangular area of Fig.1 using manually picked P- and S-arrival times. In Fig.2, epicenteral distribution in the area is shown with the E-W and N-S cross sections. As indicated in the previous works (Annual Report FY2000 and FY2002), the lower limit of seismicity shown in the E-W cross section becomes shallower toward the eastern flank of the active volcanoes; Mt. Garan and Mt. Tsurumi and there is an aseismic zone at a depth of 5 km, where a high electric conductive body is located by electromagnetic surveys (NEDO, 1989).

Acknowledgements

We thank the National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention, Kyushu University, and Japan Meteorological Agency for waveform data.

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NEDO (1989) Regional exploration of geothermal fluid circulation system, Tsurumi-dake area. National Geothermal Resources Exploration Project, New Energy Development Organization, Tokyo, pp. 342.

Fig. 1 of Miyoshi et al. 1/Sr vs. 87Sr/86Sr diagram for the post-c aldera volcanic products. (a) The dark shaded rectangle shows the compositional range of the estimated partial melts (from 1 to 100 % of modal batch melting) of mafic lower crust beneath Kyushu (granulites and gabbros) The light shaded rectangle indicates the compositional range of the estimated partial melt (from 1 to 100 % of modal batch melting) of silicic upper crust (granodiorites) from central Kyushu. The area circled with thin line shows the compositional range of Aso-4 pyroclastic flow deposits. (b) The magnified figure of (a). The dotted area shows the compositional range of Aso-4 dacites and rhyolites. Two thin lines connecting the Aso-4 dacites and rhyolites and basalts are the mixing lines among them. Arrows show the possible compositional evolution processes.

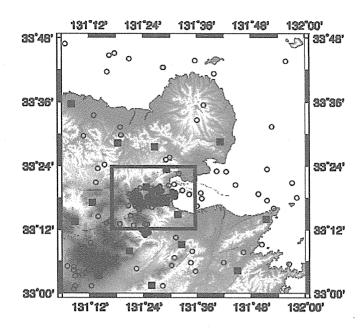


Fig. 1 Epicenter distributions (open circles) in the period from April 2008 to March 2011, as determined automatically using IGS, Hi-net, Kyushu Univ. and JMA data. Solid squares show seismic station. Solid lines are active faults. A rectangular denotes the area which is shown in Fig. 2.

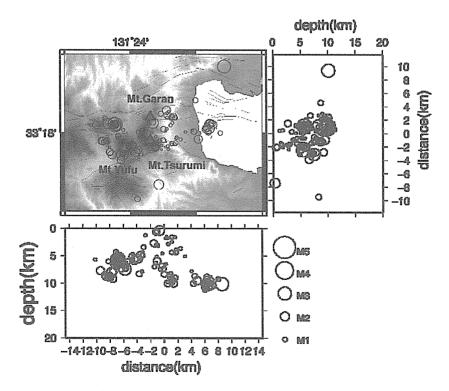


Fig. 2 Relocated epicenter distributions in the area shown in Fig. 1. period from April 2008 to September 2010 with E-W and N-S cross-sections. Triangles and solid lines show active volcanoes and active faults, respectively.

Identification of the matter resulting in the discoloration to brown of the blue-green lake water in the summit crater of Mt. Shinmoe-dake, Kirishima Volcano in Southern Kyusyu, Japan

S. Ohsawa, T. Kagiyama, H. Yamauchi (JMA) and T. Koeda (JMA)

1. Introduction

Active crater lakes on Holocene volcanoes display various colors, which result from absorption and scattering of sunlight by dissolved and/or suspended materials in the lake waters (Oppenheimer, 1997; Delmelle and Bernard, 2000; Onda et al., 2003). Moreover, convective circulation, particle sizes and chemical precipitation in crater lakes are possibly to enhance changes in color of the water bodies. For example, at Crater Lake of Ruapehu Volcano, New Zealand, a transition in the lake's color from blue-green to pale grey indicates remobilization of lakebed sediments due to vent activity (Christenson and Wood, 1993; Christenson, 1994) and similar cases have been reported in other crater lakes (Delmelle and Bernard, 2000). Temporary color change from blue-green to solid green has been observed at Yudamari crater lake of Aso

before volcano. Japan, eruption occurred at the lake bottom and the disappearance of the blue ingredient results in diminution of aqueous colloidal sulfur, which is produced by the reaction of SO₂ and H₂S supplied from subaqueous fumaroles (Ohsawa et al., 2010). At Voui crater lake of Aoba volcano, Vanuatu, a spectacular color change from light blue to red due to jarosite precipitation in the lake water occurred after phreatic eruption through the lake (Bani et al., 2009). Recently, such a drastic change in lake water color from blue-green to brown

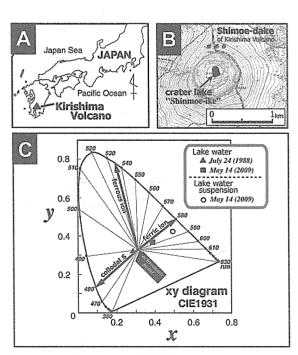


Fig. 1 Location maps of Kirishima volcano (A) and the crater lake of Shinmoe-dake, Shinmoe-ike (B) and the drastic color change of the crater lake showing on the xy-chromaticity diagram established by CIE in 1931 (C).

was observed at the summit crater lake of Mt. Shinmoe-dake called shinmoe-ike, Kirishima volcano in southern Kyushu, Japan (Fig. 1A).

Kirishima Volcano is a quaternary andesitic composite volcano occupying an area about 20km x 30km elongated in the northwest to southeast direction and containing more than 20 eruptive centers, which have been repeatedly active. Mt. Shinmoe-dake is a small stratovolcano situated at the central part of Kirishima Volcano, and more than 50 eruptions occurred mainly at this volcanic edifice and also Mt. Ohachi have been documented since A.D.742 (Imura, 1992). Fumarolic activities have seen on the inner slope of the crater of Mt. Shinmoe-dake and their gases have been geochemically investigated well (Hedenquist and Aoki, 1992; Ohsawa et al., 1995; Ohba et al., 1997; Sato et al., 1999). At a recent eruption occurred on August 22, 2008, an eruption fissure trending E-W direction and about 0.8 km long opened from the inside of the summit crater of Shinmoe-dake to the western upper slope, and volcanic ash erupted from the fissure drifted to NE and covered an area extending more than 30 km from the volcano (Geshi et al., 2010). The discoloration of the crater lake water occurred about 8 months later after the 2008 eruption and continued for about 2 months (from the end of April to the begging of July, 2009). Our aim in this study is to analyze the factors leading the brown discoloration of the lake water body by means of geochemical analyses of dissolved chemical components and suspension of lake water, and lakebed sediments. This year, we will report the origin (cause matter) of the discoloration to brown of the blue-green lake water.

2. Sampling and methods

The crater lake of Mt. Shinmoe-dake, whose diameter is about 200m and depth might be 30m, has no regular surface inlets or outlets (Fig.1B). Chemical information of this crater lake is scarce but it was reported in Ohsawa (1992) that the lake water was acid-SO₄ type ([SO₄²-]=144mg/L, [Cl-]=0.7mg/L) and pH was 3.1 on 24 July 1988. There will be no subaqueous fumarole at the bottom of the lake, judging from that surface temperature of the lake is seasonally varied in response to change in air temperature (unpublished data of Kagoshima Local Meteorological Observatory).

Water samples for chemical analyses were collected from the crater lake on 14 May 2009. Measurement of water temperature was carried out at the site with taking photograph of the lake by a digital camera. Moreover, sample of lakebed sediments

was collected on the same day. Color of the crater lake water, described in terms of the chromaticities x and y of the Yxy standard color system established by the Commission Internationale d'Eclairage (CIE) in 1931, was converted from RGB data of the crater lake on the digital photographs taken by means of a function of the Adobe® Photoshop Elements (the Photoshop histogram). The digital photograph for 1988 was prepared from a photo print obtained by a still camera using a flatbed scanner.

Major dissolved chemical components were determined with ion chromatography and pH was measured with a digital pH meter. Total Fe (sum of ferrous and ferric ions (Fe²⁺+Fe³⁺)] was analyzed using spectrophotometry with the 1,10-phenanthroline method after reducing Fe3+ with hydroxylamine hydrochloride; Fe2+ was determined without Fe³⁺ reduction using the spectrophotometric method. The Fe³⁺ concentration was obtained by subtracting the concentration of Fe²⁺ from that of total Fe. X-ray fluorescence (XRF) and FT-IR analyses were conducted for filtered suspension in the lake water sample (ca. 7mg from 340mL) obtained on 14 May 2009 using the $0.45\,\mu$ m pore size membrane filter. The XRF analysis was carried out using a JEOL (Nihon-Denshi) JSX3220 energy-dispersive X-ray spectrometer with an X-ray tube of rhodium target (Rh). The FTIR spectrum of the suspension sample was recorded by a Nicolet 6700 FTIR spectrometer attaching a horizontal ATR accessory with a diamond crystal as reflection element. Color measurement of the filtered suspension sample was carried out using a model CM-503i colorimeter produced by Konica Minoruta Holdings Inc. Powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis of a fine part of the lake deposit sample was done using a Rigaku Miniflex X-ray diffractometer with an X-ray tube of copper target (Cu) after drying at an ambient temperature.

3. Results and discussion

As shown in Fig. 1C, the hue of the discolored lake water in brown, whose value is extracted from the digital photograph taken on 14 May 2009, agrees with that of the brown suspension collected from the water sample at the same time. This result objectively shows that the brown discoloration was due to the brown suspension, therefore identification for the suspension is equivalent to know the cause of the discoloration. Moreover, the brown suspension is likely to be a sort or a variety of ferric hydroxide minerals such as goethite (FeOOH) or jarosite (KFe₃(SO₄)₂(OH)₆) experientially supposed from its color, and also pH and chemical composition of the lake water as the

Table 1 Surface temperature, pH and concentrations of dissolved materials of water on May 14, 2009. "n.d." is an abbreviation for not detected.

Tw		Cl	SO ₄	Na	K	Mg	Ca	Fe ³⁺	Fe ²⁺
(℃)	pН	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)
22	2.76	2.0	343	4.0	1.0	4.0	63.0	32.2	n.d.

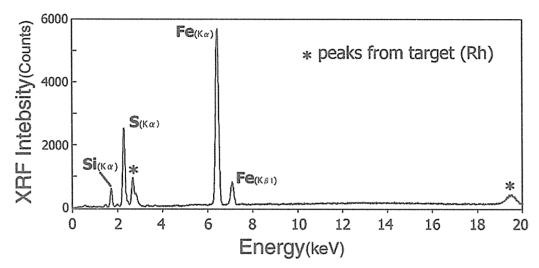


Fig.2 Result of X-ray fluorescence analysis of the brown suspension sample collected on 14 May 2009.

mother solution (Table 1).

The result of the XRF analysis of the suspension sample shows that it has Fe as a principle element (Fig. 2), and then this strongly supports that the brown suspension will be a kind of ferric hydroxide minerals as mentioned above. It also contains of S and Si, and the relatively large signal of S suggests that S is not a minor component (Fig. 2). In addition, K is not detected, therefore it is inferred that the suspension will not be goethite and jarosite but should be Schwertmannite (Fe₈O₈(OH)_{8-2x}(SO₄)x [$1 \le x \le 1.75$]). The FT-IR analysis gives one of persuasive evidences for the validity of the inference (Fig. 3). As shown in the IR absorption spectrum pattern, some typical spectrum from schwertmannite can be seen at the wave numbers of somewhat larger than $1000cm^{-1}$. For your information, a try by the Laser-Raman analysis was not succeeded because mineral structure change of the sample was occurred by heating of laser such as suggested by Mazzetti and Thistlethwaite (2002). The other evidence is provided by a chemical speciation of the sampled lake water as shown in Fig. 4., and schwertmannite was oversaturated with the lake water discolored in brown. Consequently, we conclude

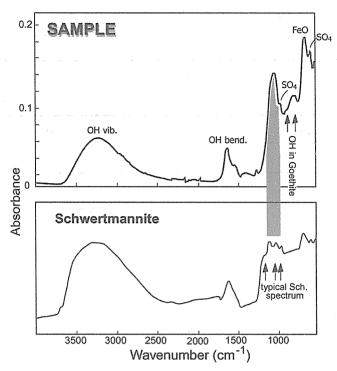
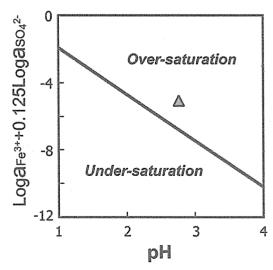


Fig.3 Result of FT-IR analysis of the brown suspension sample collected on 14 May 2009 with a FT-IR spectrum of schwertmannite (Bigham et al. 1994) and some hints for the mineral identification cited from Choo and Lee (2002), Regenspurg et al. (2004) and Equeenuddin et al. (2009).

Fig.4 Plot of logarithm of the Fe³⁺ and SO_4^{2-} activities versus pH for the lake water sample on 14 May 2009. Solubility line of schwertmannite were calcurated using thermodynamic data cited from Majzlan et al. (2004).



that emergence of schwertmannite is the immediate cause of the discoloration to brown of the blue-green lake water.

Acknowledgment

The authors are grateful to workers of Fukuoka District and Kagoshima Local Meteorological Observatories of Japan Meteorological Agency for their technical assistance in sampling of the lake water and the lakebed sediments and we also thanks

Mrs. Taketoshi Mishima and Takuya Sakai for their technical assistance in chemical analyses of the water samples and Dr. Tomoyuki Kobayashi and Prof. Takao Hirajima who tested a Laser-Raman analysis for the suspension sample.

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Origin of Dissolved Inorganic Carbon of Hot Spring Waters Discharged from the Non-volcanic Region of Central Kyusyu, Japan

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For elucidation sources of dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) in hot spring waters discharged from the non-volcanic region between Aso and Kirishima volcanoes of Kyusyu District, Japan, and also in order to search a deep-seated aqueous fluid derived from subducting oceanic plate in the region, we analyzed major chemical components, δD and $\delta^{18}O$ of water and $\delta^{13}C$ and concentration of DIC of the hot spring waters. Although water of every hot spring is originated from meteoric water shown by water isotopic data (δ D and δ ¹⁸O), relationships between δ ¹³C and concentration of DIC demonstrate that the DIC should be formed by mixing of soil and two kinds of deep-originated CO₂. This idea is supported by isotopic data of rare gases (3He/4He vs. ⁴He/²⁰Ne) and relation between concentrations of Ca and HCO₃ ions. It is confirmed that the two kinds of deep-originated CO2 are mantle-derived CO2 and CO2 originated from subducted marine carbonate by a calculation of contributions of source carbons of selected hot spring waters. Moreover, we calculated respective contribution ratios of deep-originated CO₂ to DIC of all the hot spring waters on the basis of the linear relation observed between contribution ratios of deep-originated CO₂ and δ^{13} C values of DIC of selected hot spring waters, and expressed hot springs showing high contribution ratios (≥55%) on a published map showing crustal resistivity structure of this studied area, thereby it appears that hot springs rich in DIC derived from the subducted marine carbonate are roughly concentrated on low electrical resistivity zone extending NE

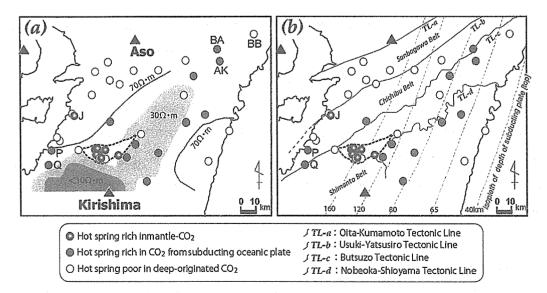


Fig.1 Geographical distribution of hot springs showing high contributions of deep-originated CO_2 overlaid on maps showing (a) resistivity distribution in 10-30 km depth illustrated by Kagiyama and Munekane (2006) and (b) major tectonic lines and isopleth of depth of subducting Philippine-sea plate.

direction from Kirishima volcano (Fig. 1). This result suggests the possibility that an associated aqueous fluid of dehydrated fluid from subducting oceanic plate forms the low electrical resistivity zone. On the other hand, distributions of high contributions of mantle-originated CO₂ of hot spring waters are concentrated in the Hitoyoshi Basin which is thought to be a tectonic basin formed by fault movement, and this result suggests that a passageway for rising of mantle-derived CO₂ must be formed in the crust under this area. (published in J. Hot Spring Science of Japan, 60, 418-433, 2011)

Preliminary report for Thermoluminescence dating of lava rock from Oninomi monogenetic volcano in central Kyushu, Japan

Y. Shifaoka, M. Miyoshi, J. Yamamoto, T. Shibata, K. Takemura. and T. Nagatomo (Nara Univ. of Education)

Abstract

This study reports eruption age of basaltic rocks from Oninomi monogenetic volcano, which is located in central Kyushu, Japan. The age was determined by thermoluminescence (TL) method for quartz. Generally, quartz is disequilibrated with mafic magma such as basaltic one. The present quartz grains are therefore crustal xenocrysts captured during ascent of Oninomi magma. This speculation is corroborated by the occurrence of rounded or allotriomorphic shape of the quartz.

Paleodose and annual dose were estimated using a standard multiple-aliquot protocol and gamma ray spectrometer, respectively. The resulting TL age is 13.4 ± 6.0 ka. The lava exists between two widespread tephras, which are Aira-Tanzawa ash (AT) (ca. 26—27 ka) and Kikai-Akahoya ash (K-Ah) (ca. 7.6—7.7 ka). Consequently, the TL age is stratigraphically consistent and exhibits availability of quartz as a probe for dating of mafic rock.

1. Introduction

Oninomi monogenetic volcano (Fig. 1) in the Yufu-Tsurumi Graben in central Kyushu, Japan consists of a scoria cone and two lava flows. The geochemical characteristics of these lava flows are different from Tsurumi and Yufu Volcanoes (Ohta et al., 1992), which

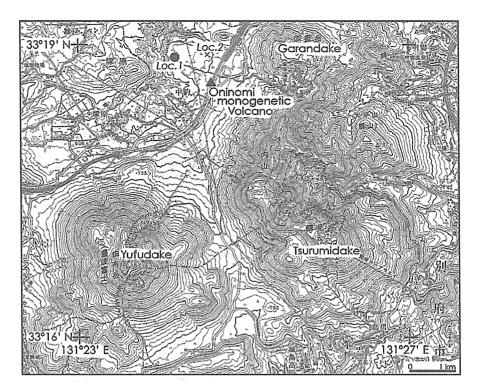


Fig 1. Location map of in this study. Loc. 1 is sampling point of a lava flow of Oninomi volcano. Loc. 2 is observation point of stratigraphy, which is K-Ah on a lava flow of Oninomi volcano (see Fig. 2).

are active volcanoes adjacent to Oninomi volcano. It likely suggests that magma of Oninomi volcano has a different source from that of Tsurumi and Yufu volcanoes. Thus eruption ages of the volcanoes are absolutely vital in considering evolutive process of arc magma.

According to the stratigraphical approach, eruption age of Oninomi volcano was estimated as follows. The lava flows of Oninomi volcano exist between two widespread tephras (Ohta et al., 1992), which are Aira-Tanzawa ash (AT) (ca. 26—27 ka) and Kikai-Akahoya ash (K-Ah) (ca. 7.6—7.7 ka) (Shitaoka et al., 2011) (Fig. 2). Taking radiocarbon ages (14C) for tephra layers on Tsurumi volcano into consideration, the age of the lava flows of Oninomi volcano was estimated to be 29—10.5 cal ka BP (Fujisawa et al., 2002). The stratigraphic constrains for the eruption age of Oninomi volcano had been important to reconstruce evolutive history of the active volcanoes in this region. The numerical age for the lava rock of Oninomi volcano, however, has not been reported yet, because it is not easy to determine such a young age for mafic lava.

The lava rock of Oninomi volcano contains up to 0.6 vol.% of quartz whose size is ca. 0.5-1.0 mm (Ohta et al., 1992). The quartz grains show rounded shape, which is due to



Fig 2. Stratigraphy at Loc.2. K-Ah is on a lava of Oninomi volcano.

resorption, suggesting that the quartz grains were crustal xenocrysts and were captured during ascent of the lava. Xenocrysts can lose luminescence signals easily because of heating by surrounding magma. Therefore the quartz grains in the lava flows of Oninomi volcano might be applicable to thermoluminescence (TL) dating. In this paper, we measure luminescence signal from quartz grains using TL method, and determine the eruption age for the lava flow.

2. Experimentals

2.1. Sample and geological background

The coexistence of Within-Plate (WP) type and Island-arc (IA) type magmas is a common signature of magmatism within large graben system associated with subduction zones (Leeman et al., 1990; Luhr, 1997; Kita et al., 2001). Beppu graben, which is located in northern volcanic front of Kyushu, is one of the most active graben in southwestern Japan. The magmatism in and around Beppu graben is quite complex, because the IA-type, WP-type, High-magnesian andesite, and adakite-like magmas coexisted within the same region (Kamata, 1989; Nakada and Kamata, 1991; Sugimoto et al., 2006).

Nakada and Kamata (1991) indicated that the composition of volcanic rocks from

northern Kyushu entirely varied from WP-type to IA-type with time after the subduction of Philippine Sea plate started (6 Ma), and argued that this temporal change of magmatic type shows progressive metasomatism of the source mantle by descended oceanic slab components. On the other hand, Ohta et al (1992) pointed out that Quaternary WP-type basalt exceptionally erupted from Oninomi monogenetic volcano in Beppu graben. Thus the magmatism and its tectonic background in Beppu graben are still controversial.

To clarify the relationship between evolution of magma source and tectonics, eruption ages of the volcanic products are essential. However, the reported absolute ages of young volcanic rocks are significantly limited in Kyushu. In this paper, therefore, we report the eruption age of WP-type Oninomi volcanic products by using TL method.

2.2. Sample preparation and instrumention

Samples used in this study were collected from a lava flow of Oninomi volcano (Fig. 1). Surface layer of the rock samples, which had been exposed to sunlight resulting in reduction of their luminescence, was removed with a diamond cutter. Then the samples were sieved into a fraction of 250—50 µm using a crusher and standard sieves. The sieved samples were treated with 20% HCI for 90 min. Initially feldspar and the other minerals excepting quartz were separated by etching with 20% HF for 90 min. The etched fraction (natural sample) was sieved into 150—75 µm to remove any smaller grains and partially etched feldspars.

TL measurements were performed using a Neoark TL/OSL reader NRL-99-OSTL (Nagatomo et al., 2007) at Nara University of Education. Samples were heated at a rate of 5°C/sec from 100 to 400°C in atmosphere of nitrogen. TL from a sample is lead to PMT (R1140P, Hamamatsu photonics Co., Ltd., Japan) housed in a cooling unit (-20°C) through two condensing lenses and Schott BG39 filter. Additive doses were administered using a Risø 90Sr/90Y beta-ray source at Nara University of Education.

2.3. Paleodose and annual dose estimation

A standard multiple aliquot additive dose (MAAD) protocol (Aitken, 1985) was applied to the treated sample. In the MAAD protocol, TL is measured for both natural sample and additive dose sample (artificially irradiated samples). The sample were divided into 20 fractions, then some fractions exposed to 25, 50, 75 Gy with the 90Sr/90Y beta ray at a

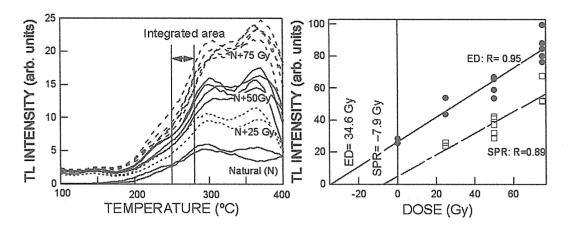


Fig. 3. TL glow curves (left) and TL growth curve (right). The equivalent dose (ED) and the non-linearity correction were estimated by TL growth curve. The plateau area (Integrated area) is 265-280°C.

dose rate of ca. 4.7 Gy/min (Shitaoka et al., 2006). The equivalent dose of sample can be estimated by fitting the data assuming linear dose dependence. Thus, for correcting the non-linear portion in the low dose region, we measured TL of the samples annealed at 350°C for 60 min.

The annual dose (dose rate) measurements were performed using gamma-ray spectrometer. The concentrations of U, Th and K in the sample were analyzed by a Ge gamma-ray detector (EGSP 8785, Eurisys Measures) at Nara University of Education. The annual dose was calculated using the dose-rate conversion factors (Adamiec and Aitken, 1998). Contributions of cosmic-dose rate to the annual dose were assumed as 0.15 mGy/a by following Prescott and Hutton (1994) and Shitaoka et al. (2009).

3. Result and discussion

Fig. 3 (left) shows the result of TL measurement. The equivalent dose was estimated by extrapolation of linear trend in diagrams of TL growth vs. dose (Fig. 3, right). Temperature region of $265-280^{\circ}$ C is satisfied with plateau test (Aitken, 1985). The estimation method for non-linearity correction (Δ in Table 1) is analogous to that of equivalent dose. Paleodose of the sample is sum of the equivalent dose and the non-linearity correction. The annual dose was obtained as sum of beta, gamma and cosmic dose rate. The paleodose, annual dose and TL age obtained are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. The result of TL dating

Equivalent dose (Gy)	∆ (Gy)	Paleodose (Gy)	U (ppm)	Th (ppm)	K ₂ O (wt%)	β ray (mGy/a)	r +Cosmic ray (mGy/a)	Annual dose (mGy/a)	TL age (ka)
34.6±26.3	-7.9±10.1	26.7±11.9	0.90±0.08	5.50±0.35	1.41±0.10	1.19±0.06	0.80±0.03	1.99±0.07	13.4±6.0

Error of the paleodose was ca. 45% as shown in Table 1, which was caused by scattering of data in the glow curves of additive dose samples (Figure 3 (left)). It is quite likely caused by either instability of detector or imperfect zeroing of the sample. To reduce the uncertainty of obtained paleodose, it will be necessary to repeat the TL measurement or to develop the TL detection system.

Obtained TL age of the lava flow of Oninomi monogenetic volcano was 13.4 ± 6.0 ka. The lava flow exists between AT and K-Ah (Ohta et al., 1992), which the TL ages of AT and K-Ah are ca. 26—27 ka and ca. 7.6—7.7 ka, respectively (Shitaoka et al., 2011). Thus, the TL age of the lava flow is stratigraphically consistent with the reference data of the tephras. Fujisawa et al. (2002) proposed that the age of the lava flow of Oninomi monogenetic volcano was a little older than ca. 10.5 cal ka BP, which is within the error of the present TL age.

Consequently, it is safe to say that the xenocrystic quartz has a potential to elucidate eruption age of host magma even if the magma has a mafic composition.

4. Conclusions

We performed TL dating for a basaltic lava flow of Oninomi monogenetic volcano, which contains a small amount of xenocrystic quartz. We obtained the TL age of 13.4 ± 6.0 ka, which is stratigraphically consistent with the reference ages of surrounding widespred tephras. The present result suggests that quartz serves as a probe for TL dating even for mafic magma.

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Pyroclastic flows from Aso Caldera, central Kyushu, Japan – TL dating of Aso-4 and Aso-3 pyroclastic flows

K. Takemura, Y. Shitaoka, T. Shibata and M. Miyoshi

1. Introduction

Four times of gigantic eruptions from Aso Volcano are recorded by pyroclastic flows and widespread tephras distributed in and around Japanese Island (Machida & Arai, 2003 etc.) during past 300 thousand years. Gigantic eruptions are called as Aso-1, Aso-2, Aso-3 and Aso-4 pyroclastic flows in ascending order (Ono and Watanabe, 1985). Scientific works such as petrology on volcanic products, geophysical prospecting in and around caldera region, mode of eruption during caldera forming are progressing.

There are several main subjects regarding on the large eruption and materials related with caldera formation, at Aso Volcanic region. (1) volcanostratigraphical and chronological subject (2) volcanological and volcanotectonic subject (3) petrological and geochemical subject on volcanic rocks (4) Paleogeographical and paleotopographical subject, and evaluation of natural damage by eruption (5) present hydrological and geomorphological subject, and utility and resources of eruptive product (Takemura et al., 2010).

In the report in 2010, we summarized the chronological assumption on the eruption ages of four pyroclastic flows from Aso Caldera region, and we introduce the tentative

result of TL dating of Aso-4 and Aso-3 pyroclastic flow deposits in this report.

2. Chemical characteristics and reported ages of Aso-4 and Aso-3 pyroclastic flows Chemical characteristics of Aso-4 and Aso-3 pyroclastic flows:

Geochemical characteristics of volcanics from Aso volcano show temporal variation with time from pre-caldera, caldera, post-caldera stages (Furukawa et al., 2009; Miyoshi et al, 2011). The temporal change is also observed from within caldera stage (Hunter, 1998; Furukawa et al., 2007). According to Hunter (1998), Aso pyroclastic deposits of caldera stage have wide range of chemical compositions (SiO2 = 52.8 to 69.4 wt %). All the unit of Aso 1 to 4 shows different chemical and isotopic variations. Although major and trace element compositions of Aso 1 – 4 show similar trends at < 62 wt % SiO2, Aso 1 and 2 and Aso 3 and 4 show different trends at > 62 wt % SiO2. It can be observed, most remarkably, form the variations of FeO*/MgO and SiO2. FeO*/MgO ratios decrease from Aso 1 to 4, and Aso 1 and 2 and Aso 3 and 4 classified to tholiitic and calc-alkaline series, respectively, by the definition of Miyashiro (1974). The enrichment of large lithofile elements and depletion of high field strength elements are observed form Aso 1 to 4, which are the typical characteristics of island arc magma. Concentrations of those incompatible elements tend to decrease from Aso 1 to 4 (Furukawa et al., 2009). Isotopic composition of Sr changes from heterogeneous (87Sr/86Sr = 0.70410 to 0.70445) to homogeneous (87Sr/86Sr = 0.70402 to 0.70412) with time from Aso 1 to 4, while that of Nd is relatively homogeneous through all units. Hunter (1998) explained those geochemical characteristics of caldera stage magmas by fractional crystallization with crustal assimilation (AFC) model, and emphasized that the different chemical compositions among Aso 1 and 2 and Aso 3 and 4 are caused by difference of fractionating assemblages. Furukawa et al. (2009) suggested that trace and isotopic compositions of pre-caldera stage is similar to Aso 1, and those of post-caldera are more heterogeneous compared to pre-caldera stage and Aso 1 (Miyoshi et al., 2011). From those observations, geochemical characteristics of Aso 3 and 4 magmas are most closed to upper mantle characters.

Reported ages of Aso-3 and Aso-4 pyroclastic flow:

Aso-3 pyroclastic flow:

The reported radiometric ages of Aso-3 pyroclastic flows are listed below. They are

103±4.2ka by fission track dating (Okaguchi, 1978), 110±3ka by TL dating (Nagatomo, 1990). The K-Ar ages measured using the lava flows between Aso-3 and Aso-4 cycles are about 90-120 ka (Itaya et al., 1984). Matsumoto et al. (1991) also obtained the K-Ar age of 123±6ka. Recent reports (Kamata, 1997; Ono, 1996 etc) are mentioned about 120ka as the age of Aso-3 pyroclastic flows. From the viewpoint of stratigraphic approach, Aso-3 tephra is discovered at the horizon close to marine isotope stage 5.5, which is the age of peak of the last interglacial period. Therefore, relationship between marine transgressive sediments and tephra horizon is important information According to recent information, Aso-3 tephra is located at the horizon between stage 6 and stage 5.5 (Shimoyama et al., 1999), and Nagahashi et al. (2004) calculated about 133ka as the age of Aso-3 eruption.

Aso-4 pyroclastic flow

Reported radiometric ages are listed below. In 1960's, ¹⁴C measurements on samples related to Aso-4 pyroclastic flows were carried out. Those results indicated that the Aso-4 eruption occurred at the age of about 30ka; however, these results are based on the measurement of limitation of ¹⁴C method. Since late 1970's, other radiometric methods were used. Tamanyu (1978) reported fission track age of 84±25ka, and Omura et al. (1988) measured the age of 80±2ka by U-Th method. Matsumoto et al. (1991) reported the age of 89±7ka by K-Ar method. Recent reports (Kamata, 1997; Ono, 1996 etc) are mentioned about 90ka as the age of Aso-4 pyroclastic flows. From the Stratigraphic approach, recent information from long continuous record from ocean sediments and Lake Biwa sediments indicate 87 ka (Nagahashi et al., 2004) and 87.1 ka (Aoki et al., 2008), though Machida et al. (1985) assigned the age of Aso-4 eruption as about 70ka stratigraphically.

3. Samples and Petrography

Sampling locations of ASO-3 and ASO-4 pyroclastic flows are shown in Fig. 1. Samples (size ca. 7 – 20 cm in size) were collected in the field with no special precautions against exposure to sunlight.

Aso-4 (Thin section No. 1.):

The sample is densely welded tuff, and includes ~10 vol. % crystal content, as plagioclase (4 vol. %, 0.6–1.6 mm), hornblende (2 vol. %, 0.8–1 mm) plus minor (<1 vol. %)

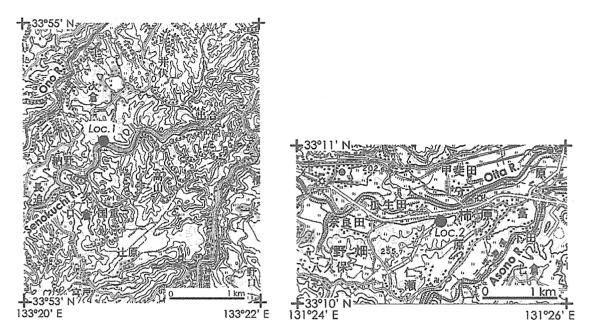


Fig. 1. Sampling locations of ASO-3 (Loc.1; 32° 54' 22.2" N, 131° 20' 32.1" E) and ASO-4 (Loc.2; 33° 10' 44.5" N, 131° 24' 56.5" E). This is the 1:50,000 scale topographic map of Takeda published by Geospatial Information Authority of Japan.

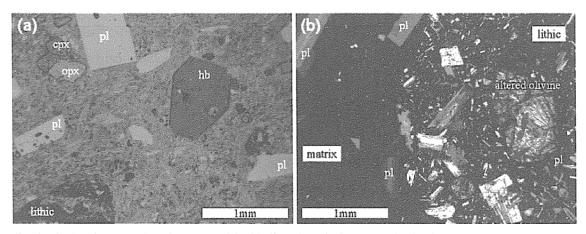


Fig. 2. Photomicrographs of Aso-4 welded tuff. Abbreviations: pl=plagioclase; opx=orthopyroxene; cpx=clinopyroxene; hb=hornblende.

orthopyroxene (0.4–0.6 mm), minerals (0.4–0.6 mm) (Fig. 2a). Crystals Significantly compacted essential lenses deformed glass shards and microlites. 5 fragments are observed. The relatively (iddingsites, Fig. 2 b) and show

clinopyroxene (0.4–1.4 mm) and opaque show euhedral to broken shape. and matrix represent eutaxitic texture with vol. % of sub-angular shaped basaltic lithic fresh lithics include olivine pseudomorphs intergranular texture in their groundmass.

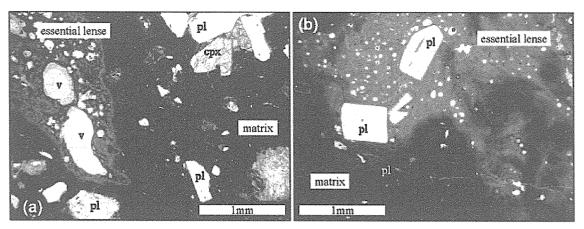


Fig. 3. Photomicrographs of Aso-3 welded tuff. Abbreviations: pl=plagioclase; cpx=clinopyroxene; v=vesicle.

Aso-3 (Thin section No. 2.):

The sample is densely welded tuff, and includes ~7 vol. % crystal content, as plagioclase (4 vol. %, 0.4–2.0 mm) plus minor (<1 vol. %) orthopyroxene (0.4–0.6 mm), clinopyroxene (0.4–0.6 mm) and opaque minerals (0.2–0.4 mm). Crystals show euhedral to broken shape. Particularly vesiculated and banded essential lenses and matrix show eutaxitic texture (Fig. 3 a, b). Matrix is composed of deformed glass shards, fragmented crystals and microlites. Approximately 20 vol. % of angular- or sub-angular-shaped andesitic lithic fragments is observed. The groundmass of relatively fresh lithics shows hyaloophytic texture with plagioclase and pyroxene micro-crystals.

4. Preliminary study on Thermoluminescence dating of ASO-3 and ASO-4 pyroclastic flows

Ages of recent large-scale eruptions of Aso volcano (ASO-3 and ASO-4) are essential to investigate stratigraphy in Kyushu Island because tephra of the eruption are widely distributed over the island and serves as key beds. A previous study reports thermoluminescence (TL) age of these pyroclastic flows as 110.5 ± 3.0 ka for ASO-3, and 78.4 ± 2.3 ka and 71.0 ± 2.9 ka for ASO-4 (Nagatomo, 1990). However, the estimation seems to be unsound. Recalculation of the original data (Adachi, 1989) show that TL ages of plagioclase were 122 ± 3 ka for ASO-3 and 101 ± 3 ka and 95 ± 4 ka, for ASO-4 (Table 1). Furthermore, these samples were collected at open site and were no-welded tephra. Consequently there is room for further investigation of the TL ages of ASO-3 and ASO-4. This study describes the TL measurements of feldspar in welded samples from

Table 1. TL data measured by Adachi (1989)

	Equivalent dose (Gy)	∆ (Gy)	Paleodose (Gy)	β ray (mGy/a)	γ +Cosmic ray (mGy/a)	Annual dose (mGy/a)	TL age (ka)
ASO-4	345±10	0	345±10	2.40	1.01	3.41	101±3
A3O-4	321±13	. 0	321±13	2.24	1.14 🛴 🗡	3.38	95±4
ASO-3	449±13	26	475±13	2.98	0.91	3.89	122±3

Table 2. Annual dose of ASO-3 and ASO-4

	U (ppm)	Th (ppm)	K ₂ O (wt%)	β ray (mGy/a)	γ +Cosmic ray (mGy/a)	Annual dose (mGy/a)
ASO-4	3.82±0.20	12.32±0.55	3.86±0.22	3.25±0.15	1.88±0.06	5.12±0.16
ASO-3	3.78±0.21	13.48±0.62	3.54±0.22	3.14±0.17	1.90±0.07	5.04±0.18

ASO-3 and ASO-4 pyroclastic flows. Combination of the TL measurements with upcoming data of paleodose will reveal the eruption ages of ASO-3 and ASO-4.

Sample preparation:

Samples (size ca. 7-20 cm in size) were collected in the field indicated in Fig. 1 and 2 with no special precautions against exposure to sunlight. Marginal rim of each sample was eliminated with etching by 20% HF for 24 hrs. Remnants were crushed in the dark using a vice and then sieved into 50-500 µm fractions through standard sieves. After the sieved samples were treated with 20% HCl for 90 min, feldspar was separated from magnetic minerals using a magnet.

Treatments of the feldspar from ASO-3 and ASO-4 using 5% HF were 10 min and 15 min, respectively. The residue of ASO-3 was ca. 75 mg. We obtained ca. 1.4 g of residue from ASO-4 by sieving with $75-150 \, \mu m$ fractions.

Annual dose rate measurements:

The annual doses (dose rate) of samples were determined from low-background gamma spectrometry measurements. The rock fragment used for the gamma spectrometry is the same as that for TL measurements, avoiding possible effects of local heterogeneity in the dose rate. Concentrations of U, Th and K in ASO-3 and ASO-4 samples were analyzed with high-pure Ge detector (EGSP 8785, Eurisys Measures) at Nara University of Education. The annual dose was calculated using the dose-rate

conversion factors (Adamiec and Aitken, 1998). The annual dose was obtained as sum of beta, gamma and cosmic dose rate. Contributions of cosmic-dose rate to the annual dose were assumed as 0.15 mGy/a by following Prescott and Hutton (1994) and Shitaoka et al. (2009). The annual doses of ASO-3 and ASO-4 are shown in Table 2.

Future experimental plan:

TL measurements were performed using a Neoark TL/OSL reader NRL-99-OSTL (Nagatomo et al., 2007) at Nara University of Education. Samples were heated at a rate of 5°C/sec from 100 to 400°C in atmosphere of nitrogen. TL from a sample was lead to PMT (R1140P, Hamamatsu photonics Co., Ltd., Japan) housed in a cooling unit (-20°C) through two condensing lenses and

Table 3. SAR-TL protocol

Step	Treatment	Observed
1 (a)	Give dose, Di	-
2	Preheat (200 °C for 10 s)	-
3	TL readout from 0 to 400 °C	Li
4	Give test dose, 30 Gy	-
5	Cut heat (200 °C for 10 s)	-
6	TL readout from 0 to 400 °C	Ti
7	Return to 1	-

(a) Step1; For the natural sample,

i = 0 and D_0 is the natural dose.

Schott BG39 filter. Regenerative-doses and Test-doses (see Table 3) were administered using a Risø 90Sr/90Y beta-ray source at Nara University of Education.

For age determination of ASO-3 and ASO-4, Paleodose should be estimated. We have a plan to measure paleodose of each sample using single aliquot regenerative-dose (SAR) method (Murray and Wintle, 2000). The detailed measurements of the paleodose will enhance the time resolution of the eruption ages.

Acknowledgements

Special thank to Drs. J. Yamamoto, S. Aoki, S. Hiraga and T. Nagatomo for sampling and annual dose measurements.

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2.2. 研究報告 Scientific Reports

Conductivity distribution of the surface layer in the northern Aso Caldera

T. Kagiyama, S. Yoshikawa, M. Utsugi and T. Asano

It is interesting to clarify the movement of hydrothermal water beneath volcanoes. Because electrical conductivity of ground strongly depends on the conductivity of pore water, VLF-MT survey is a powerful tool to clarify the distribution of hydrothermal water in the shallow depth. Aso Caldera has acid crater lake in Nakadake Volcano, which is one of the post caldera cones, and has many hot springs within the caldera such as Uchinomaki, Akamizu (Fig. 1). It is interesting to clarify the diffusion of hydrothermal water around Naka-dake, and the relation between Naka-dake and hot springs within the caldera. On this aspect, the authors have carried out VLF-MT survey around Aso Caldera to clarify electrical conductivity distribution in the surface layer. This report briefly describes the result in the northern part.

Distribution of conductivity is presented in Fig. 2. Conductivity distribution shows two typical features; caldera floor has almost homogeneous and high conductivity (> 100µS/cm), while the post caldera cones show wide range. Most cones such as Kishima-dake and Ohjo-dake have lower conductivity (<30µS/cm), except around

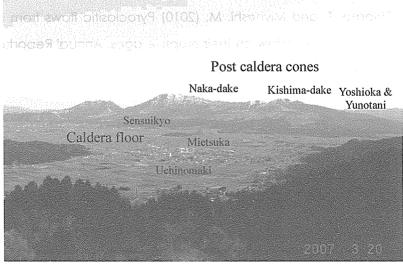


Fig. 1 View of Aso Caldera from the northern rim.

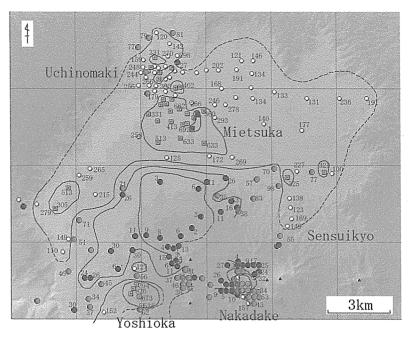


Fig. 2 Conductivity distribution around the northern part of Aso Caldera and post caldera cones by VLF-MT. Unit: µS/cm

Naka-dake Craters and western flank of post caldera cones such as Yoshioka and Yunotani (>300µS/cm). Kusasenri Volcano, located between Naka-dake and Yoshioka has also rather high conductivity (30-100µS/cm). These areas locate along the E-W trend of the major post caldera cones. Most part of the northern flank of the post caldera cones shows low conductivity (<30µS/cm). However, higher conductivity was found around Sensuikyo, just north of Naka-dake Craters. This suggests down flow of hydrothermal water from Naka-dake Craters to the caldera floor.

Caldera floor has almost homogeneous conductivity. This feature is explained by the fact that the caldera floor was under the lake until 9 ka and is covered by lake deposit. However, extremely high conductivity was found at three areas (>500µS/cm). Two of them correspond hot spring areas; Uchinomaki in the north and Akamizu in the west. The third area is distributed around old post caldera cones, Mietsuka (Fig. 3). The age of these cones was estimated around 46 ka(Matsumoto et al., 1991), and no hot spring is distributed. High conductive zones, Uchinomaki, Mietsuka and Naka-dake are located along the NNW-SSE line. Hydrothermal water may be supplied along this line.

These results suggest that hydrothermal water is supplied along the E-W trend crack from Naka-dake to Yoshioka, mainly supplied beneath Naka-dake, and expanded to the northern caldera floor. The NNW-SSE trend from Naka-dake to Uchinomaki may

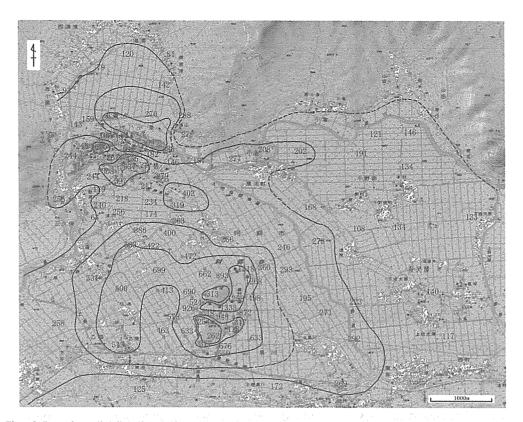


Fig. 3 Precise distribution of conductivity within the northern part of Aso Caldera. suggest a tectonic fault.

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Synchrotron Radiation X-Ray Fluorescence Analysis of Aqueous Fluids and High-Magnesian Andesite Melt Under High-Temperature and High-Pressure Conditions

T. Kawamoto, K. Mibe (Univ. of Tokyo), K. Kuroiwa and T. Kogiso (Kyoto Univ.)

1. Introduction

Silicate melts and aqueous fluids are major fluids in subduction zones. Elemental

partition among minerals and these fluids is a key to under-stand the elemental transfer from subducting slab to mantle wedge. Partition between minerals and melts is relatively well known, while partition between aqueous fluids and melts remains to be investigated.

2. Experiments

Synchrotron radiation X-ray fluorescence analysis is conducted to know elemental distribution between aqueous fluids and high magnesian andesite melt under high-temperature and high-pressure (HTHP) conditions. We put Cs, Ba, La, Sm, Gd, Ho, and Yb-doped high-Mg andesite with water or a saline solution (2.5 mol NaCl and 2.5 mol KCl per 1 kg water) in a metal tube + single-crystal-diamond lids and brought it under HPHT conditions. We achieved HTHP conditions with SPEED 1500 Kawai-type large-volume press installed at BL04B1, SPring-8, Japan. Incident X-ray is a white beam with energy ranging from 20 keV to 150 keV. During heating at a given pressure, synchrotron X-ray radiography technique allows us to observe a melt globule surrounded by aqueous fluids through the diamond windows (Mibe et al, 2004). SR-XRF spectra are collected from the melt globule and the aqueous fluid using an SSD detector placed with 6 degrees to incident X-rays.

3. Results

A series of experiments has been carried out at pressures of 1, 1.5, 2 and 2.2 GPa. The spectra show characteristic X-ray peaks of the doped elements superimposed on a continuous X-ray background. At 1 GPa, no characteristic X-ray peak from any doped element is observed in CI-free fluids and all the doped elements are partitioned into melts. At 1.5 GPa and greater pressures, only Cs is found in CI-free fluids, with one exception of small X-ray peak of Ba at 2 GPa. In contrast, X-ray peaks of Cs and Ba are observed in saline solutions at 1 GPa. In addition to Cs and Ba, a small peak of La is also found in the saline solutions at 1.5 GPa and greater pressures. The other elements (Sm, Gd, Ho, Yb) are found only in melts at all conditions.

4. Discussion

NaCl and KCl in aqueous fluids have large effects on elemental partition between melts and fluids as Keppler suggested (Keppler, 1996). He measured distribution coefficients between saline solution and andesitic melt based on quenched experiments and reported D Ba and D La at 0.3, 1, 1.5 and 2 GPa. The present observation is qualitatively consistent with reported values in his measurement (Keppler, 1996).

Elliott and his colleagues suggested two slab-derived components: a melt component and a fluid component in order to explain trace element characteristics of ba-salts and basaltic andesites in the Mariana arc (Elliott et al, 1997). Both components are characterized by enrichment of alkali and alkali earth elements. The fluid component shows rare earth element abundances relatively similar to MORB, while the melt component shows more light rare earth element rich pattern (Figure 3 in Elliott et al. (1997)). Such features can be consistent with a CI-rich aqueous fluid and a melt that can be formed through a separation of a slab-derived supercritical fluid during its migration to the surface (Bureau and Keppler, 1999; Kawamoto, 2006). If this is the case, the melt should be characterized by less abundance of alkali elements and more abundance of alkali earth and rare earth elements than the aqueous fluid. The aqueous fluid and melt components suggested as slab-derived components in the Mariana arc show features consistent with a CI-rich aqueous fluid and a melt formed through a separation of a slab-derived supercritical fluid. In order to address this hypothesis, more data sets of elemental partition under HTHP conditions are required. Chemical fractionation of slab-derived supercritical fluids may play an important role in subduction zone magmatism.

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Vertical mapping of hydrothermal fluids and alteration from bulk conductivity: Simple interpretation on the USDP-1 site, Unzen Volcano, SW Japan

S. Komori, T. Kagiyama, H. Hoshizumi (AIST), S. Takakura (AIST) and M. Mimura (DPRI, Kyoto Univ.)

Volcanic edifices often have hydrothermal systems in the shallow subsurface, and these hydrothermal systems may discharge volcanic gases. Electrical conductivity (resistivity) surveys have potential for the estimation of the fluxes of volcanic gases, because interstitial water conductivity steeply increases when salinity increases by the dissolution of volcanic gases. However, in the subsurface of volcanoes, there are essentially two factors increasing bulk conductivity: the salinity of hydrothermal fluids and conductive clays by hydrothermal alteration. Therefore, the estimation of the fluxes of volcanic gases by electromagnetic methods requires to separate bulk conductivity simply into pore water conductivity (σ f) and matrix conductivity (σ s), which are related to salinity and hydrothermal alteration, respectively. The objective of this study is to separate observed bulk conductivity simply into of and as by the use of drillcore samples based on Revil's model and to map the vertical variation of these two conductivity components for examination relation between bulk conductivity and hydrothermal fluids as the first step toward demonstrating the feasibility and practicality of using geophysical methods to constrain volcanic gas fluxes. As a case study, this study was conducted at the USDP-1 borehole site located on Unzen Volcano, SW Japan, and the bulk conductivity was successfully separated as shown in Fig. 1. The results consistently explained the vertical profiles of temperature and core permeability and suggested little hydrothermal alteration at this study site. The simple method of separating bulk conductivity may be applicable to vertical or lateral mapping of hydrothermal fluids and alteration at volcanoes, and separated values of of and os may be of great help for the estimation of the fluxes of volcanic gases and the intensity of

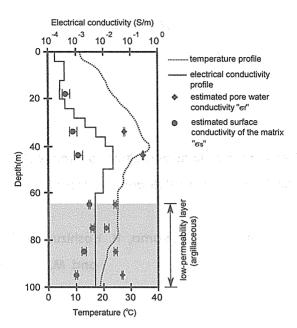


Fig. 1 Vertical profiles of temperature, bulk conductivity, estimated pore water conductivity of and surface conductivity of the matrix of after the separation of electrical conductivity based on Revil's model.

hydrothermal alteration.

Petrological and geochemical study for the Quaternary magma from Sakurajima volcano, southern Kyushu Island, Japan.

T. Shibata, J. Suzuki, T. Kobayashi (Kagoshima Univ.) and D. Miki (DPRI, Kyoto Univ.)

The volcanic activity with caldera formation is one of the most catastrophic phenomena on the Earth so that geological, petrological, geochemical and geophysical studies have been accumulated (Furukawa et al., 2009). From those studies, it is believed that huge amount of silicic magma chamber have been formed before caldera formation and eruption of pyroclastics is occurred by any trigger (e.g. Hildreth and Wilson, 2007). To explain the genesis of the silicic magma, several models have been proposed as follows, 1) fractional crystallization of mafic magma with crustal

assimilation (AFC model) (e.g. DePaolo, 1984; Caffe et al., 2002; Reagan et al., 2003), 2) partial melting of basaltic lower curst (e.g. Takahashi, 1986; Bead and Lofgren, 1991) and 3) partial melting of basaltic rocks, which have solidified just before the silicic magama activity, settled on the lower crust (e.g. Sisson et al., 2005; Ban et al., 2007). Thus, the genesis of caldera forming silicic magma is still controversial. To be elucidated the maguma genesis, investigations of magmas of pre-, intra or post-caldera caldera stages are useful, because there is a possibility that the producing of next caldera forming eruptions is proceeding during those stages of volcanic activities (e.g. Furukawa et al., 2009; Miyoshi et al., 2011). Sakurajima volcano is the post-caldera volcano of Aira caldera, situate on volcanic front of Ryukyu arc, southern Kyushu Island, Japan (Fukuyama, 1978). After the Aira caldera formation at ca. 25 ky (Miyairi, 2004), the volcanism of Sakurajima started at ca. 22 ky and still active at present (Okuno, 1996). Therefore, Sakurajima can be considered as one of the suitable volcano to investigate the genesis of caldera forming silicic magma. However, geochemical study for Sakurajima volcano is restricted to lavas erupted at historical ages. Therefore, we collected volcanic rocks, mainly lava samples, from nearly all the volcanic unit defined by Fukuyama (1978), and carried out petrological and geochemical study. In additions to Sakurajima samples, investigation to basaltic rocks occurred closed to Aira caldera to estimate the primary magma of Sakurajima volcano.

The volcanic rocks of Sakurajima volcano are consisted with andesite and dacite with mineral assemblage of (olivine) - orthopyroxene - clinopryoxene - plagioclase, and show porphyritic texture with hydro - ophitic and hydropilitic groundmass. Most of the plagioclases have dusty zone. From the major element compositions, magmas of Sakurajima show a trend of calcalcaline rock series (Miyashiro, 1978), and classified medium - K (Gill, 1981). The liner trends are observed from Harker diagrams from most of elements excepted for P2O5, Y and Cr. On the basis of model calculation, it is difficult to explain those of trend by fractional crystallization, and magma mixing between mafic and felcic magma seems suitable mechanism producing those magmas. MORB normalized trace element patterns show typical island arc character of depletion of high field strength element and enrichment of large lithophile elements. From this observation, primary magma of Sakurajima is generated by partial melting of mantle wedge added the fluids derived from dehydration of subducted Philippines sea plate. The variation of isotopic compositions of Sr and Nd obtained by this study, which lie on

the tow component mixing curve between Shikoku Basin basalt (oceanic crust of Philippines sea plate) and terrigenous sediments, support this explanation. It also can be pointed out that basalt collected from besides Aira caldera possible to represent a primary magma of Sakurajima, because the Sr and Nd isotopic composition is plotted on the same mixing curve, although further detailed investigation is necessary.

TL dating of marker tephras for 100 ka relevant to archeological chronology

Y. Shitaoka, K. Takemura, J. Yamamoto, S. Aoki (Nara Univ. of Education)
and T. Nagatomo (Nara Univ. of Education)

In order to determine the age of an archeological site accurately, tephra as key bed is one of the most important markers. It is effective to determine the age of tephra layer samples collected from the area close to the source vent of the tephra. The tephra

Table 1. The results of TL dating for marker tephras

Tephra	Paleodose (Gy)	Annual dose (mGy/y)	TL age (ky)
Za-Kw	30.9±17.6	1.12±0.04	28±16
Nr-Y	79.9±12.8	1.22±0.09	66±12
Nr-N	140.4±10.4	1.59±0.08	88±8
Kth	140.8±5.3	1.53±0.13	92±9
Yk-Y	74.8±7.7	0.96±0.05	78±9
Ac-Md	72.6±7.5	0.65±0.02	112±12
Nt-S	27.2±3.7	1.87±0.06	15±2
As-K	21.0±2.8	1.28±0.06	16±2
As-YP	17.4±2.8	1.07±0.06	16±3
A = C =	25.6±4.3	1.14±0.06	22±4
As-Sr	32.0±3.3	1.62±0.06	20±2
As-BP	16.2±3.2	0.72±0.04	23±5
Group	46.3±6.7	1.98±0.11	23±4
MP	26.6±1.9	1.08±0.05	25±2
	250±45	2.52±0.12	100±18
On-Pm1	338±162	3.06±0.14	111±53
SUk	35.7±6.6	1.89±0.09	19±4
SI	182.5±37.5	3.72±0.10	49±10
SUn	279.3±48.6	3.89±0.19	72±3
SK	107.4±13.1	0.97±0.03	110±14
lk	14.7±1.2	2.20±0.07	6.7±0.6
K-Ky	16.2±2.3	2.14±0.12	7.6±1.2
K-Ah	10.7±2.6	1.40±0.05	7.7±2.0
Sz-13	22.6±7.3	2.12±0.07	10.7±3.5
Sz-S	24.2±1.2	1.79±0.08	13.5±0.9
AT	53.9±7.3	2.05±0.11	26±4
_ ^1	61.5±12.8	2.32±0.21	27±5
A-Tm	74.9±8.7	2.91±0.11	26±3
A-lw	62±7	0.86±0.06	77±10
Aso-4	321±13 0.34 94		94

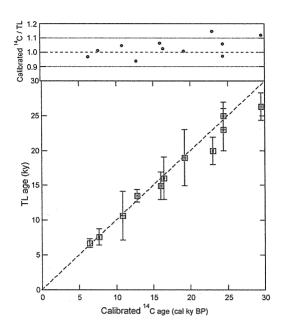


Fig. 1. TL age vs. calibrated ¹⁴C age for maker tephras

sample near by the source vent, which is collected from a thick and less-altered layer, give us the most provable age of the tephra.

In this work, we try to determine the age of marker tephras using Thermoluminescence (TL) dating (Table 1). We make a comparison between TL age and calibrated radiocarbon chronologies (Fig. 1). The data set of numerical ages of marker tephras will constitute valuable contribution to the framework of the archeological chronology.

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Preliminary result of repeat gravity measurement on Aso volcano field, central Kyushu

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1. Introduction

Repeat gravity measurement (RGM) or microgravity consists of the repeated measurements of the earth gravity field in the same location with different times. The RGM is generally used to distinguish data in the range of $1-500\,\mu\text{Gal}$ from those in geophysical prospecting (Bouguer anomalies) which usually laid in the range 500-100,000 μGal (0.5-100 mGal) (Hunt, 2000). The aim of microgravity surveys is to precisely measure the value of gravity (g) at a point (x, y, z) at a specific time (t). This involves the precise measurement of gravity and removal or correction for spurious temporal effects that change the value of gravity. The principal of repeat gravity measurement is to measure temporal gravity changes during some period of times associated with the change of reservoir subsurface.

We conducted relative gravity measurement on 28 benchmarks and absolute gravity measurement on 7 benchmarks on west side of Aso volcano field. Total area of measurement is about 50 km^2 . The most recent of relative gravity measurement was conducted on April 11 - 14, 2011 and the most recent of measurement by absolute gravimeter was conducted on June 2, 2011. Distribution of gravity benchmarks on Aso volcano field is shown in Fig. 1.

2. Data acquisition and result

2.1. Relative gravimeter

Gravity measurements have been performed using a Scintrex CG5 gravimeter. This gravimeter is automatic gravimeter with electronic advances. The basic of CG5 has a readout resolution of 1 μ Gal with a standard deviation of less than 5 μ Gal (CG-5 Scintrex, 2008). CG5 gravimeter demonstrates that residual long term drift is less than 0.02 mGal /day. This relative gravimeter has high accu racy and low residual drift category. The relative gravity measurements were also supported by LaCoste and Romberg type G 1016 gravimeters.

The round measurement method of the earth gravity field in Aso volcano field was conducted with AVL benchmark as a reference gravity point. The closed loop of the gravity measurements was tied to AVL. At each gravity benchmark, gravity measurement was conducted adverse in the same closed loop. This round measurement is useful for accurate drift correction. The example of relative gravity measurement in one benchmark of Aso volcano field can be seen in Fig. 2.

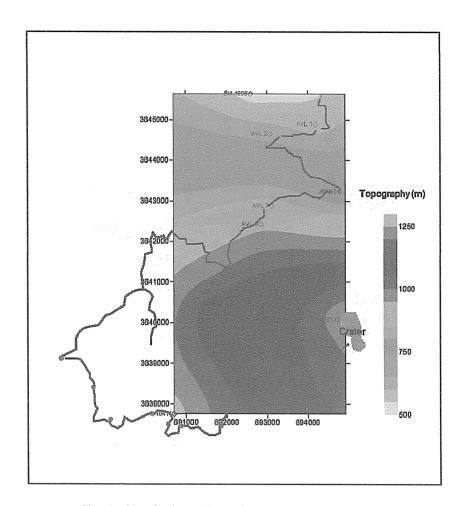


Fig. 1. Gravity benchmarks on Aso volcano field

There are 28 relative gravity benchmarks which are tied to AVL benchmark. The relative gravity data in April 2011 measurement can be seen in Table 1.

2.2. Absolute gravimeter

The A10 absolute gravimeter is a portable absolute gravimeter produced by Micro-g LaCoste Inc. We used this absolute gravimeter for monitoring the subsurface condition in Aso volcano field. This absolute gravimeter has accuracy factor 10µGal and good precision. It operates on a 12VDC power supply (i.e. vehicle battery) and operating temperature range between -15°C and 40°C. We can measure the absolute gravity using the vehicle battery at the field. The principle of this instrument is simple. A test mass is dropped vertically in a vacuum chamber, and then allowed to fall an average distance 7cm. The A10 uses a laser, interferometer, long period inertial isolation device and an atomic clock to measure the position of the test mass very accurately. Fig. 3

(Micro-g LaCoste Inc., 2006) shows the concept of the absolute gravity measurement. A test mass, containing a corner cube retro-reflector, is dropped from the top of the vacuum chamber. A laser is split to reflect off the falling the test object and a fixed



Fig 2. Relative gravity measurement

Table 1. Relative gravity data on April 2011

Station	X easting	Y northing	Grav. rel	Station	X easting	Y northing	Grav. rel
	m	m	mGal	31011011	m	m	mGal
AVL	687685.541	3640363.553	0.000	10415	688439.244	3638535.431	26.375
1890	686043.493	3641179.912	30.060	Aso CC	694943.415	3640059.765	-153.464
1895	692407.680	3645961.120	7.575	AVL 1	694206.219	3644887.116	-3.693
9822	689844.946	3640597.895	-33.408	AVL 10	691948.086	3640738.440	-109.004
10401	687669.724	3639324.983	20.473	AVL 11	692235.243	3640411.244	-126.327
10402	688873.228	3640462.765	-8.841	AVL 13	693177.374	3640096.860	-120.824
10407	693637.410	3639930.609	-122.664	AVL 14	694404.644	3639566.315	-133.319
10408	694978.535	3640083.488	-153.710	AVL 3	693113.447	3644698.121	-26.028
10409	693305.283	3638679.458	-98.939	AVL 5	694800.217	3643234.865	-47.066
10410	691759.406	3637683.110	-77.989	AVL 5 (A10)	694800.217	3643234.865	-46.762
10411	690706.492	3637761.741	-52.883	AVL 7	693123.088	3642869.060	-73.542
10412	690411.425	3637722.466	-27.484	AVL8	692851.147	3642420.012	-85.142
10413	690044.619	3637907.303	-1.808	Hondo B	694183.995	3639837.352	-133.260
10414	688937.999	3637762.932	23.139	Museum	692003.956	3640463.603	-128.172

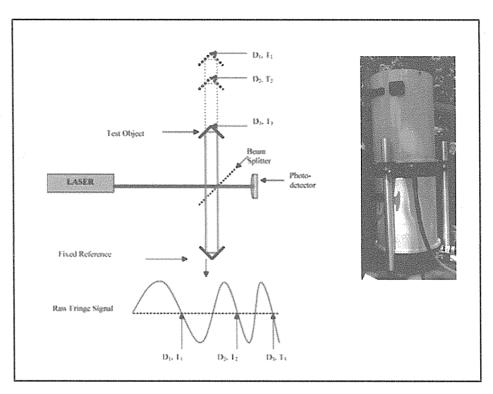


Fig. 3. A10 Absolute gravimeter

reference which serves as a reference. The test object accelerates to the bottom of the vacuum chamber under the influence of gravity. The raw fringe signal is detected by the photodiode as the dropped object falls. The obtained gravity data are combined into a set which usually consist of 100-150 drops. Our typical setup parameters are listed below:

Drop interval: 1 second

Number of drops/1 set: 100

Set interval: 3 minutes

Number of set: 10

The raw gravity data are processed with the software 'g' version 7. This software is designed to work with Micro-g LaCoste absolute gravimeter to acquire and process the gravity data. And this software needs the input of some parameters, including the location of the site (Latitude, Longitude and Altitude), geophysical corrections, and other corrections. We can correct the effect of the earth tide, ocean load, barometric pressure and polar motion in acquiring the gravity data.

There are 8 absolute gravity benchmarks. The absolute gravity data in the recent time (May 2010, October 2010 and June 2011) of measurement can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Absolute gravity data

Station	Y Northing	X Easting	Elev.	2010/05/13		2010/10/27		2011/06/02	
				Gravity	Error	Gravity	Error	Gravity	Error
	m	m	m	μGal	μGal	μGal	μGal	μGal	μGal
AVL05	3,643,234.00000	694,800.00000	744	979371912.01	10.78	979371910.95	10.90	979371954.64	10.86
MUSIUM	3,640,463.60292	692,003.95607	1,142	979290409.81	10.61	979290424.35	13.89	979290433.51	10.61
ASO.CC	3,640,059.76517	694,943.41504	1,269	979265072.56	10.96	979265047.04	10.72	979265084.34	11.04
HONDO	3,639,837.35168	694,183.99532	1,178	979285085.39	10.73	979285173.11	10.70	979285163.40	10.67
SKI	3,640,394.45824	693,121.92152	1,117	979297843.43	10.88	979297849.94	10.90	979297866.96	10.79
10411	3,637,761.74128	690,706.49157	926	979366093.79	10.59	979366090.41	10.92	979366110.72	10.63
AVL	3,640,363.55300	687,685.54104	1,494	979418798.1	10.56	979418810.36	10.86	979418818.80	10.55

3. Discussion

Gravity measurements are an indispensable component for any volcano monitoring strategy (Battaglia, 2008). A key assumption behind gravity monitoring is that changes in earth's gravity reflect mass-transport processes at depth (Dzurisin, 2003). The monitoring of the subsurface condition by gravity data needs continuous measurements. Gravity relative data of April 2011 will be compared to other gravity data in the future measurements at the same benchmarks. These data also will be linked to absolute gravity data in near benchmarks.

We conducted repeated gravity measurement in Aso volcano field by A10 absolute gravimeter in 3 different times. These have a short different period of data. However, we have interesting evidence during small eruption on May 15, 2011. The gravity change before eruption and after eruption shows a different mass transport. We assumed this mass changes come from hydrothermal fluid in the subsurface. The gravity changes in Aso volcano field before eruption (May 13 – Oct 27, 2010) and after eruption (Oct 27, 2010 – June 2, 2011) can be seen in Fig. 4.

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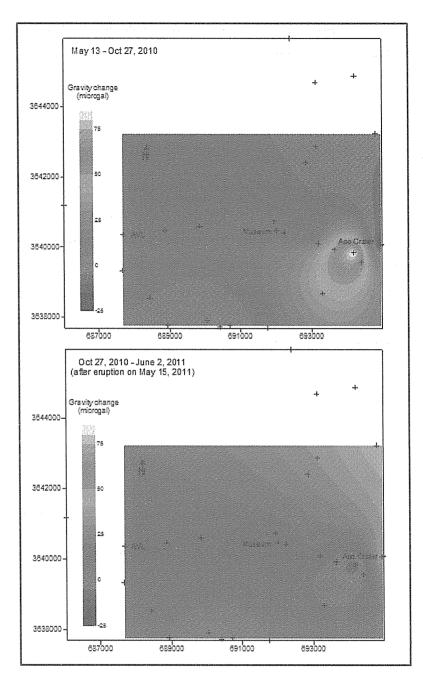


Fig. 4. Gravity change on Aso volcano field

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Development of new simple hydrostatic equilibrium model for sustainable evaluation in geothermal reservoir with limited recharge

Y. Sofyan

1. Introduction

Geothermal energy is renewable energy but sustainability is not self-evidence. Renewable describes an attribute of the energy resource, i.e. the energy removed from a resource is continuously replaced by more energy on time scales similar to those required for energy removal and those typical of technological/societal systems (30-300 years), rather than geological times (Rybach L. and Mongillo M., 2006; Rybach L., 2003). Sustainability is the doctrine that economic growth and development must take place and be maintained for long time (Ruckelshaus, 1989). Sustainable geothermal utilization should refer to how geothermal energy is utilized and Axelsson et al. (2005) discussed this for 100-300 years utilization. Axelsson (2010) clearly explained that the main modes of sustainable geothermal utilization.

2. Conceptual model

Sustainable geothermal utilization will be evaluated by new simple hydrostatic equilibrium model (Fig. Hydrostatic equilibrium occurs when compression due to gravity balanced by a pressure gradient force in the opposite direction. In the physical sciences, Pascal's law or the Principle of transmission fluid-pressure of states that pressure exerted

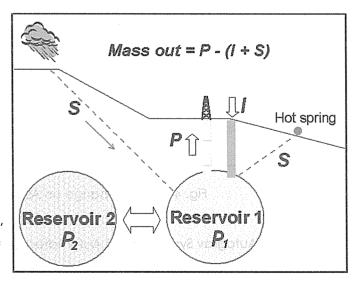


Figure 1. Simple model development of hydrostatic equilibrium

anywhere in a confined incompressible fluid is transmitted equally in all directions throughout the fluid such that the pressure ratio (initial difference) remains same. Regarding to sum of pressure forces, we develop a simple hydrostatic equilibrium model

between two reservoirs. The objective of model development in this paper is to simplify a fluid movement in the subsurface. We did not consider rock permeability, boundary condition or geological structure factor in this model, but we sure that are some important factors for this fluid flow. Some important factors like these factors are not addressed in this research.

Axelsson et al. (2010) discussed some examples of equilibrium model in some geothermal fields between production rate and recharge rate. Increased production rate was followed by decrease of water level. According to similar idea, we also build two reservoirs in the subsurface that are production and recharge reservoir for this model. Mass balance between production and recharge reservoir is tied by hydrostatic equilibrium law. Initial condition in the hydrostatic equilibrium model between these two reservoirs is has same pressure. Regarding to high mass extraction from some production wells, the pressure of production reservoir will decline. The pressure difference between these two reservoirs can cause a fluid movement from recharge reservoir to production reservoir. The final condition when increased fluid mass recharge balances the discharge mass acquires a new hydrostatic equilibrium. These processes continuously work throughout a period production activity to achieve the latest hydrostatic equilibrium. The alteration of hydrostatic equilibrium in these periods has a strong correlation with mass change in the same time. Some mass changes will be expected in these two reservoirs during this fluid flow. Mass changes in the subsurface reservoir can be estimated using repeat gravity measurement method in geophysical technique. Calculation of mass change could be determined using a Gaussian method.

3. Result and discussion

The developed equation from new simple equilibrium model is:

$$(P-I) = -(1 + RF) MC + S$$

which P is production rate, I is injection rate, MC is mass change, S is entered fluid from surface and RF is recharge factor. Recharge factor (RF) of the above equation is quite related to recharge rate of the discharged reservoir and mass changes rate.

This developed model is applied to geothermal reservoir with limited recharge that is Kamojang geothermal field, Indonesia. Some papers have data of Kamojang geothermal field (Sofyan et al., 2010; Sanyal et al., 2000; Kamah et al., 2000; Moeljanto, 2004; Pertamina, 2008; Suryadarma, 2010). Regarding to data of production rate,

injection rate and mass change rate from repeat gravity measurement, Kamojang geothermal field has a recharge factor about 2%.

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Tentative Results of AMT Survey on Tatun Volcanic Area, 2010

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Tatun volcanic group (TGV) is located at northern Taiwan. This volcanic group is consists of more than 20 volcanic domes and cones. These volcanos have been created within and around Tatun Graben, which is bounded by Chinshan Fault in the north and Kanchiao Fault in the south, and they have no historical record of eruption.

In our study, we carried out AMT (Audio frequency Magneto-Telluric) survey around TVG to clarify subsurface electrical conductivity distribution, which is the sign of degassing around volcanoes. On Oct. 18 – 22, 2010, we made AMT survey around "Seven Star Volcano" (Fig. 1). However we planned to observe by 8 points on this area (site001 – site008), only 5 points (site001, 002, 005, 006 and 007) were able to be observed because of a huge typhoon that hit Taiwan. Furthermore, the data obtained by these surveys was limited one because of the heavy rain. Fig.2 shows sounding curves of apparent resistivity and phage change. From these data, subsurface resistivity structure of site005, 006 and 007 were obtained (Fig. 3). Because of the long frequency noise occurring by the contact-resistivity change due to the rainfall, we used 1000Hz – 10Hz

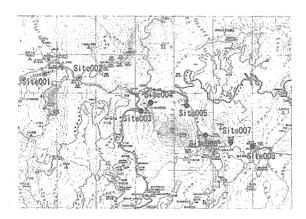


Fig. 1 Site map of the AMT survey on Tatun volcanic area, 2010.

band data and the resistivity structure of the shallower part can be obtained. From these results, a low resistivity layer (1-0.1 Ohm-m) is commonly seen on 100 - 300m depth. This result suggests that, hot spring water or highly alternated layer exits on this depth. The more detailed information about the distribution of the subsurface hydrothermal system can be obtained by continuing the AMT survey on this area

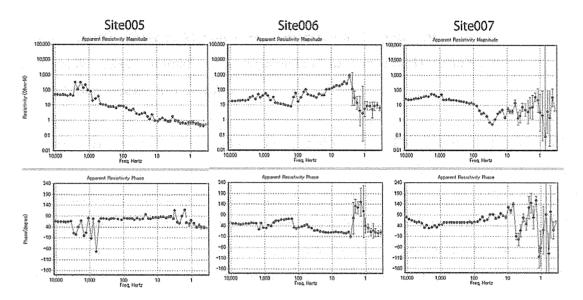


Fig.2 The sounding curves of apparent resistivity (upper) and phase difference.

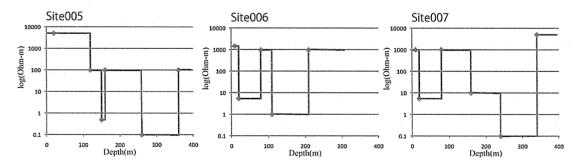


Fig. 3 1-dimensional resistivity structure of site005-007. Horizontal axis is depth (m) and vertical axis is resistivity (Ohm-m).

Retentivity of CO₂ in fluid inclusions in mantle minerals

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To assess the capacity of fluid inclusions in mantle minerals for CO₂ retention, annealing experiments were conducted for two mantle xenoliths with CO₂ inclusions for 8 days at 1000°C under atmospheric pressure and fO₂ of 10-11 MPa. The results show no marked decrease in the CO₂ density of the CO₂ inclusions for any examined mineral—olivine, orthopyroxene, clinopyroxene, or spinel. It is noteworthy that no appreciable decrease in CO₂ density was observed during the annealing experiments. The CO₂ density of CO₂ inclusions in olivine in the present mantle xenoliths is lower than that in pyroxenes or spinel. Results of previous studies indicate that the low CO₂ density in olivine is attributable to plastic deformation of olivine around CO₂ inclusions during annealing in ascending magma.

Results of this study present fundamental implications for deformation mechanisms that arise from internal pressure of fluid inclusions in silicate minerals. We calculated the stress field in minerals having a CO_2 inclusion. Results show that the crystal lattice around the CO_2 inclusion has a steep stress gradient. Such local stress in the mineral induces a local rise in the density of dislocations around the CO_2 inclusions. The orthopyroxene used for this study showed sparse distribution of dislocations around a CO_2 inclusion, although olivine showed dense dislocations around CO_2 inclusions, implying that the low CO_2 density of the CO_2 inclusions in the olivines results from volume expansion of the CO_2 inclusions during annealing of the host mantle xenoliths in ascending magma.

In this respect, constancy of CO_2 density during the annealing experiments for all minerals is an interesting finding. Regarding olivines, the reduction of internal pressure of the CO_2 inclusions or interaction of the dense dislocations possibly inhibits decrepitation or further volume expansion of the CO_2 inclusions during annealing experiments. However, pyroxenes and spinel show higher and similar CO_2 density, which reflects the resistance to plastic deformation and which indicates the effectiveness of CO_2 inclusions in the minerals as a depth probe for mantle xenoliths.

The combination of the depth probe with chemico-physical information of mantle xenoliths will elucidate both the geochemical and geophysical structure of the shallower mantle. Furthermore, accurate study of the volume change of CO₂ inclusions during an annealing experiment will constrain the rheological properties of host minerals.

Prior processes of outburst of explosive eruption: A case study of Sakurajima volcano, Japan

A. Yokoo and M. Iguchi (DPRI, Kyoto Univ.)

Showa crater of Sakurajima volcano have been re-active since June 2006, after 58 years quiescence. Annual numbers of explosive eruptions accompanying ≥10 Pa excess pressure on infrasound recorded ARM are reached to 580 in 2009. From our multi-parametric observations in 2009, typical prior processes of outburst in explosive eruption have been revealed as follows.

At a few hours before the eruption onset, magma starts to migrate and storage in the depths of a few hundreds meters. It is clearly recognized in record of strain change as a shallow inflation process. On the contrary to the strain record, characteristic tilt changes before occurrence of each eruption are not so clear. Since a few tens minutes before the eruption, SO₂ gas emission rate is gradually decreasing which indicates that a sealing process progresses at the crater bottom toward the eruption. In the time around 10-20 minutes before the eruption, inflating rate of the volcano starts to accelerate due to a construction of a plug above the conduit thus a formation of a gas pocket beneath the crater. They are also observed as the weakening then disappearing of volcanic glow in night-time events. At a few minutes before the eruption, small tremor starts to emerge and then its amplitude becomes larger with strain changes of inflation turning to be deflating. This is considered as the gas release through fractures newly constructed within the plug for a gas pocket. Seismic signals also shows that expansion process starts to occur at only one second before the eruption. It is probably the time when effect of the depressurization process reaches to the depth of magma head and sudden expansion of magma with degassing starts. About a half of a second later, such expanding magma rises and pushes the gas pocket up, which also detected in seismograms. It leads to swelling of crater ground for radiating weak infrasound preceding phase as of the case of summit eruption. After the failure of the plug due to its deformation, the accumulated gasses and expanding magma itself ejects together from the crater as a start of the eruption surface phenomena.

Trace element compositions of amphibole of the fresh ophiolitic harzburgite from the Hayachine-Miyamori-ophiolitic complex, Japan

M. Yoshikawa, T. Shibata and K. Ozawa (Univ. of Tokyo)

The Hayachine-Miyamori (HM) ophiolitic complex in the Kitakami Mountains, northeastern Japan is located in the Hayachine Tectonic Belt, which is one of the oldest geological terrane in Japan and consists of ultramafic tectonite and cumulate members corresponding to the lower ultramafic sections of ophiolites (e.g. Ozawa, 1984). Peculiar feature of the refractory peridotite in the HM complex is presence of primary amphibole (Ozawa, 1988). Additionally, the major, trace element and Sr-Nd isotopic compositions of clinopyroxene are attributed to open-system melting with influx of slab-derived hydrous materials around 500Ma (e.g. Ozawa, 1988; Ozawa & Shimizu, 1995; Yoshikawa and Ozawa, 2007; Yoshikawa et al., 2008).

Coltorti et al. (2007) demonstrates that Nb and Ti contents of amphibole in mantle-derived peridotites represent a robust new tool to constrain the tectonic nature of different mantle domains, that is suprasubduction (the mantle wedge above subduction zones) or intraplate tectonic environments.

We present trace-element concentrations including high field strength elements (HFSE; e.g. Nb, Zr, Hf and Ti) of amphibole in the fresh 73003 harzburgite from the HM ophiolitic complex to conform open-system melting at the arc setting.

Trace element concentrations of amphibole were determined in situ on thin polished section using a 266 nm UV Nd YAG laser (CETAC LSX 200) connected to a ThermoFisher X2 quadruple inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometer (Q-ICP-MS) system housed at I.G. S. at Beppu (Yoshikawa et al., 2010). The amphibole of 73003 shows extensive right rare earth element and large ionic lithophile element enriched primordial mantle-normalized pattern (e.g. Lan/Ybn =9) with depletion of HFSE and Pb (Fig. 1). This pattern is parallel to whole rock pattern measured by solution ICP-MS and similar to clinopyroxene pattern analyzed by ion microprobe (Yoshikawa and Ozawa, 2007). Our data shows that amphibole is major budgets of the incompatible elements of the peridotite as suggested by Eggins et al. (1998).

In discrimination diagram as proposed by Coltorti et al. (2007, Fig. 2), amphibole of sample 73003 plot within the field of suprasubduction amphibole, suggesting that the

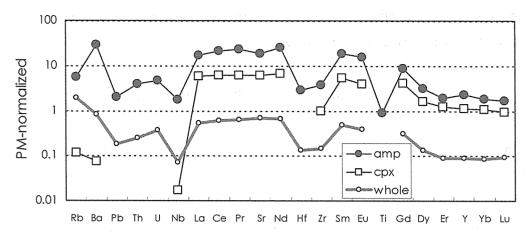


Fig. 1. Primordial Manlte (PM) -normalized trace element pattern of amphibole in sample 73003. Whole rock and clinopyroxene data are also shown. Normalizing values from McDonough and Sun (1995).

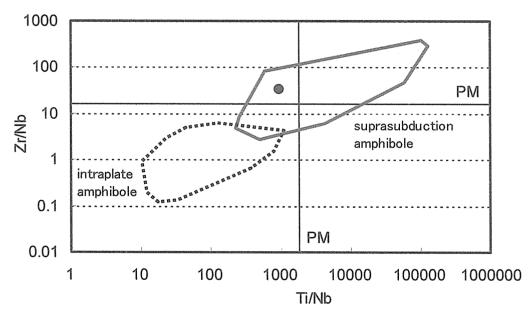


Fig. 2. Zr/Nb vs Ti/Nb diagram for amphibole (Coltorti et al., 2007) of sample 73003 from the Hayachine-Miyamori ophiolitic complex. Primordial Mantle (PM) values are from McDonough and Sun (1995).

HFSE depleted amphibole produced as a result of melting and/or dehydration of the oceanic crust and sediments. Trace element compositions of the amphibole 73003 strongly support open-system melting at subduction zone as presented by the previous studies.

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Abe, Y., Ohkura, T., Hirahara, K. and Shibutani, T., Development of common conversion point stacking of receiver functions for detecting subducted slabs. AGU fall meeting,

- (サンフランシスコ, USA, 2010年12月)
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- Kawamoto,T., Mibe, K., Kuroiwa, K., Shibata, T. and Kogiso, T., Elemental partitioning between aqueous fluids and magmas: First synchrotron XRF analysis with large volume HPHT apparatus. The 2nd TANDEM Symposium on Deep Earth Mineralogy, (武漢, China, 2010年11月)
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- <u>Utsugi, M.</u>, <u>Kagiyama, T.</u>, The resistivity structure of Aso caldera, Japan, obtained by wide band magneto-telluric survey. 2010 Western Pacific Geophysics Meeting(台北, Taiwan, 2010年6月)
- Yamamoto J., Kurz, M.D., Curtice, J., Arai, S. and Prikhod'ko, V.S., Subduction related signature in noble gas isotopic compositions of mantle peridotites. Goldschmidt Conference (ノックスビル, USA, 2010年6月)
- Yamamoto, Y., Torii, M. and <u>Takemura, K.</u>, Magnetic properties of tephra recovered from Lake Biwa sediments. International Field Conference and Workshop on Tephrochronology, Volcanism, and Human Activity (霧島市, Japan, 2010年5月)
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- Yoshikawa, M., Kumagai, Y., Kawamoto, T. and Kobayashi, T., CO₂ bearing saline aqueous fluids of amphibole and phlogopite bearing peridotite xenoliths in Pinatubo 1991 dacite, Philippines. Symposium on Geofluids(東京,Japan,2010年3月)

2.4. 共同研究 List of Collaborations

国内(Domestic)

鍵山恒臣, 京都大学生存圈研究所, 研究担当

鍵山恒臣, 東京大学地震研究所, 客員教授

鍵山恒臣, 京都大学防災研究所, 研究担当

鍵山恒臣, 吉川慎, 産業技術総合研究所との共同研究,「中部九州の活動的火山の活動評価に関する共同研究(地質情報研究部門マグマ活動研究グループ・グループ長・篠原宏志)」

川本竜彦、東京大学地震研究所一般共同研究、「緑泥石の脱水分析と破壊実験」

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

大倉敬宏,京都大学防災研究所(火山活動研究センター),研究担当

大沢信二、産業技術総合研究所深部地質環境研究コア深部流体研究グループ、客員研究員

- 下岡順直,群馬県埋蔵文化財調査事業団との共同研究,「群馬県における旧石器編年-石器群の 出土層位・テフラ・年代測定・植物珪酸体分析データを 統合した詳細な旧石器編年の作成 - (代表:群馬県埋蔵文化財調査事業団・主任調査研究員・関口博幸)」
- 下岡順直,広島県庄原市教育委員会・火山灰考古学研究所との共同研究,「広島県庄原市高野町 所在の動植物遺存体包蔵地の調査~和南原・上深石山~」
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- 下岡順直,総合地球環境学研究所研究プロジェクト,「環境変化とインダス文明(代表:総合地球環境学研究所・長田俊樹)」
- 下岡順直, とうきゅう環境財団研究助成,「多摩川流域における後期洪積世初頭の人類文化の成立と地形環境について(代表:東京都・比田井民子)」
- 竹村恵二, 文部科学省地震調査推進本部受託研究,「上町断層帯における重点的な観測観測(代表:京都大学・教授・岩田知孝)」
- 竹村恵二,三井物産環境基金,「別府湾海底コアの解析にもとづく 10 年スケール気候変動・レジームシフトの歴史的変遷の解明(代表:北海道大学・准教授・山本正伸)」

竹村惠二, 産業技術総合研究所, 併任(図幅担当)

竹村恵二,京都大学防災研究所(地盤災害研究部門),研究担当

竹村恵二, JAMSTEC 高知コアセンターとの共同研究,「琵琶湖掘削コアの物性情報解析に基づ く第四紀環境変遷の解明」

宇津木充,京都大学防災研究所(火山活動研究センター),研究担当

宇津木充,鍵山恒臣,電気通信大学電子工学科との共同研究,「ELF帯電磁波動を用いた国内 電電荷量マッピングー九州地域地震及び火山活動に関連したELF・ULF放射の観測(電 気通信大学電子工学科・教授・芳原容英)」

国際(International)

- 鍵山恒臣,科研費海外学術調査,「台湾北部の火山地熱系の構造に関する研究(対応機関:台湾中央研究院地球科学研究所)」
- 大倉敬宏, JICA-JST 地球規模課題対応国際科学技術協力事業,「フィリピン地震火山監視能力強化と防災情報の利活用推進」
- 大倉敬宏, JICA-JST 地球規模課題対応国際科学技術協力事業,「インドネシアにおける地震火山 の総合防災策」
- 竹村恵二, ICDP Project, 「Lake Biwa and Lake Suigetsu: Recorders of Global Paleoenvironments and Island Arc Tectonics」
- 竹村惠二, 日韓共同研究, 「Paleoenvironments from lake deposits along the east coast of Korean Peninsula」

3. 研究費 Funding

科学研究費補助金

- 鍵山恒臣(代表),基盤研究(B),「台湾北部の火山地熱系の構造に関する研究-琉球弧南北両端部における比較」, 6,300 千円
- 鍵山恒臣(分担),特別推進研究,「2011年霧島火山(新燃岳)噴火に関する総合調査(代表: 東京大学・教授・中田節也)」,300千円
- 川本竜彦(代表),基盤研究(B),「沈み込み帯の流体学:流体とマグマの間の元素分配」,3,100 千円
- 川本竜彦(分担),新学術領域研究(研究領域提案型),「地殻流体の起源と化学(代表:京都大学・准教授・小木曽哲)」,1,500 千円
- 大倉敬宏(分担),特別推進研究,「2011年霧島火山(新燃岳)噴火に関する総合調査(代表: 東京大学・教授・中田節也)」,600千円
- 大沢信二 (代表), 基盤研究 (C), 「鍾乳石の茶色い縞々に着目した古気候変動復元技術構築に 関する基礎的研究」, 780 千円
- 柴田知之(代表),基盤研究(C),「中部九州地域の第四紀火山フロントのアダカイト質および 非アダカイト質マグマの成因」,1,040千円
- 竹村恵二(分担),基盤研究(B),「琵琶湖周辺における土砂供給源の時代変化:気候変化で土砂供給源地は変るか?(代表:奈良女子大・教授・高田将志)」,400千円
- 竹村恵二 (分担), 基盤研究 (B), 「天池堆積物の高分解能解析による過去5万年間の大気中の 炭素14濃度変化の解明(代表:名古屋大学・教授・北川浩之)」, 250千円
- 山本順司 (代表),新学術領域研究 (研究領域提案型),「マントルウェッジを通過するリサイクル炭素の検出」,1,800 千円
- 山本順司(分担),基盤研究(B),「沈み込み帯の流体学:流体とマグマの間の元素分配」,4,030 千円
- 芳川雅子 (代表), 基盤研究 (c), 「西南日本沈み込み帯域マントルの岩石・化学的特徴とその 進化過程に関わる火成活動」, 600 千円
- 芳川雅子(分担),海外学術(B),「島弧深部熟成過程:アルバニア・オフィオライトの地殻ーマントル境界時空変動(代表:金沢大学・准教授・森下知晃)」, 1,500 千円

受託研究、奨学寄付金等

鍵山恒臣, 大倉敬宏, 宇津木 充, 横尾亮彦, 地震・火山噴火予知研究計画(代表: 東京大学地

震研究所), 3,062 千円

- 三好雅也 (代表),原子力環境整備促進・資金管理センター平成 22 年度放射性廃棄物重要基礎 技術研究,「カルデラ火山地域における大規模噴火再発の可能性評価」,3,150 千円
- 大倉敬宏(分担), 防災科学技術研究所受託研究,「ひずみ集中帯の重点的調査観測·研究」, 5,111 千円
- 柴田知之(代表),九電産業株式会社,「地球熱学の地球化学的研究」,804千円
- 竹村恵二 (代表), 平成 22 年度京都大学コアステージバックアップ研究費,「琵琶湖堆積物による第四紀マルチタイムスケール古環境変遷解析に関する研究」, 2,660 千円
- 竹村恵二 (代表), 文部科学省地震調査推進本部受託研究「上町断層帯における重点的な調査観測 (代表:京都大学・教授・岩田知孝)」分担項目 (サブテーマ), 「上町断層帯の重点観測調査」, 10,000 千円
- 竹村恵二(分担),三井物産環境基金,「別府湾海底コアの解析にもとづく10年スケール気候変動・レジームシフトの歴史的変遷の解明(代表:北海道大学・准教授・山本正伸)」,1,060千円
- 竹村恵二 (代表), 地域地盤環境研究所, 「近畿地方の第四紀テクトニクス」, 1,000 千円
- 山本順司(代表),京都大学教育研究振興財団国際研究集会派遣助成,「希ガス元素組成から探るマントルカンラン岩中の沈み込み由来成分」,200千円
- 山本順司(代表),深田研究助成,「流体包有物の内圧を利用した鉱物の降伏応力推定法の開発」, 500 千円
- 横尾亮彦(代表), サウンド技術振興財団研究助成,「火山噴火活動推移予測のための噴火低周波 音の観測研究」,500千円
- 芳川雅子(代表), 九電産業株式会社, 「地球化学的手法を用いた地球熱学プロセスの解明」, 522 千円

4. 教育活動 Education

4.1. 学位・授業 Academics

学位審查

鍵山恒臣: 小森省吾 (博士 京都大学大学院理学研究科)

(主査) 小豆畑逸郎 (修士 京都大学大学院理学研究科)

(審査員) 南 拓人 (修士 京都大学大学院理学研究科)

(審査員) 山本友里恵 (修士 京都大学大学院理学研究科)

大倉敬宏: (審査員) 小森省吾 (博士 京都大学大学院理学研究科)

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大沢信二: (審査員) 小森省吾 (博士 京都大学大学院理学研究科)

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(審査員) 針山岳大 (修士 京都大学大学院理学研究科)

横尾亮彦: (審査員) 小豆畑逸郎 (修士 京都大学大学院理学研究科)

講義・ゼミナール

学部

地球科学実験 A 大倉敬宏ほか

ポケットゼミ:火山の噴火を見てみよう

鍵山恒臣, 大倉敬宏, 宇津木 充, 横尾亮彦

Visual 地球科学 古川善紹, 久家慶子, 酒井 敏 地球惑星科学入門Ⅱ 中西一郎, 福田洋一, 竹村恵二

観測地球物理学演習 A 鍵山恒臣, 大倉敬宏, 宇津木 充, 宮崎真一, 西 憲敬,

齋藤昭則, 横尾亮彦

観測地球物理学演習 B

竹村惠二,大沢信二,柴田知之,川本竜彦,山本順司,堤 浩之

竹村惠二, 鍵山恒臣, 大沢信二, 川本竜彦, 柴田知之, 山本順司 地球熱学

火山物理学I 古川善紹

火山物理学Ⅱ 鍵山恒臣, 大倉敬宏, 石原和弘, 井口正人, 宇津木 充

陸水学 大沢信二

課題演習 DA(固体地球系) 古川善紹ほか

課題演習 DC (マグマの発生から噴火まで)

鍵山恒臣,大沢信二,柴田知之,川本竜彦,宇津木 充,山本順司

課題演習 DC (活構造) 堤 浩之,岩田知孝,竹村惠二

課題演習 DC(地震学) 平原和朗, 久家慶子, 大倉敬宏, 加納靖之

余田成男, 石岡圭一, 内藤陽子, 石川裕彦, 林泰一, 大沢信二 課題演習 DD(気象学総合演習)

町田 忍、家森俊彦、藤 浩明、能勢正仁、宇津木 充 課題演習 DD(地球磁気圏)

課題研究 T3 (固体) 地球熱学全教員

大沢信二 課題研究 T2 (流体)

課題研究 T1 (電磁気) 宇津木 充

大学院修士課程

地球熱学·地熱流体学IA 竹村恵二, 鍵山恒臣, 大沢信二

竹村恵二, 鍵山恒臣, 大沢信二 地球熱学·地熱流体学 I B

鍵山恒臣, 古川善紹, 大倉敬宏 地球熱学・地熱流体学ⅡA

鍵山恒臣, 竹村恵二, 大倉敬宏 地球熱学・地熱流体学ⅡB

第四紀地質学 竹村恵二

多階層地球変動科学特論:地球生物圏史科学

田上高広,福田洋一,竹村恵二,堤 浩之,酒井治孝

多階層地球変動科学特論:地球物質科学

平島崇男, 小畑正明, 中西一郎, 大沢信二, 柴田知之

大沢信二, 諏訪 浩, 寺嶋智巳 水圈地球物理学ⅡA

大沢信二, 諏訪 浩, 寺嶋智巳 水圈地球物理学ⅡB

大沢信二, 寺嶋智巳, 斉藤隆志 水圈地球物理学ⅡA

水圈地球物理学ⅡB 大沢信二, 寺嶋智巳, 斉藤隆志

水圏地球物理学ⅢC 大沢信二, 寺嶋智巳, 斉藤隆志

大沢信二, 寺嶋智巳, 斉藤隆志 水圏地球物理学ⅢD

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IA

小畑正明, 平島崇男, 山本順司

地球物質科学セミナーIB

小畑正明, 平島崇男, 柴田知之

地球生物圏史セミナーⅡ

酒井治孝, 山路 敦, 松岡廣繁, 前田晴良, 竹村恵二

固体地球物理学ゼミナール

福田洋一, 宫崎真一, 竹村恵二

地震学ゼミナールⅡ

平原和朗, 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, 諏訪浩, 寺嶋智巳, 斉藤隆志

活構造論ゼミナールI

竹村恵二, 堤浩之

活構造論ゼミナールII

竹村惠二, 堤浩之

地球熱学・地球流体学ゼミナールⅠ 竹村恵二、鍵山恒臣、大沢信二、川本竜彦、柴田知之、山本順司

地球熱学・地球流体学ゼミナールⅡ 鍵山恒臣, 竹村恵二, 古川善紹, 大倉敬宏, 宇津木 充, 横尾亮彦

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

地球テクトニクスセミナー

田上高広, 堤 昭人, 渡邊裕美子, 大沢信二

地球テクトニクスセミナーA

田上高広, 堤 昭人, 渡邊裕美子, 大沢信二

地球テクトニクスセミナーB

田上高広, 堤 昭人, 渡邊裕美子, 大沢信二

野外実習

観測地球物理学演習 B

(別府, 7月30日~8月1日) 竹村恵二,大沢信二,堤 浩之,柴田知之,川本竜彦,山本順司

(協力:馬渡秀夫, 芳川雅子, 三好雅也, マリー・ピトン, 山田 誠)

観測地球物理学演習 A

(阿蘇、9月6日~9日)

宮崎真一, 大倉敬宏, 鍵山恒臣, 宇津木 充, 横尾亮彦,

里村雄彦, 西 憲敬, 斉藤昭則, 内藤陽子

(協力:吉川慎,井上寛之)

課題演習 DC (地球の鼓動を探る) 阿蘇実習

(阿蘇, 8月21日~24日)

大倉敬宏, 吉川 慎, 井上寬之

課題演習 DC (マグマから噴火まで) 別府実習

(別府, 8月18日~20日)

鍵山恒臣,大沢信二,宇津木 充,山本順司

課題演習 DD 別府実習

(別府, 8月18日)

大沢信二

ポケットゼミ実習

(阿蘇, 9月1日~4日)

鍵山恒臣, 大倉敬宏, 宇津木 充, 横尾亮彦

(協力:吉川慎,井上寬之)

多階層地球変動科学実習(大学院)

(随時の実習で大沢は多階層地球変動科学実習結合系を実施した) (11月 20日~22日) 余田成男ほか

その他

鍵山恒臣, 熊本大学, 非常勤講師, 2010年7月

鍵山恒臣, 理学研究科技術職員研修会, 講師, 2011年3月

大倉敬宏,熊本大学理学部,非常勤講師,2010年度後期(集中)

柴田知之,京都大学工学研究科,「エネルギー資源開発工学」,講師,2010年4月

竹村恵二, 理学研究科技術職員研修会, 講師, 2011年3月

三好雅也, 熊本学園大学, 非常勤講師, 2010年度前期

山本順司,三好雅也,下岡順直,馬渡秀夫,別府市立境川小学校,講師,2010年11月

山本順司, 三好雅也, 下岡順直, 青少年のための科学の祭典, 講師, 2010年11月

4.2. セミナー Seminars

地球熱学・地球熱流体ゼミナールⅡ(地球熱学セミナー)

- 2010 年 4 月 21 日 大沢信二,「非火山地域温泉の地球化学的研究」(施設内共同研究(代表: 鍵山恒臣)報告)
 - 4月28日 三好雅也, 「沈み込み帯における物質循環の解明」(施設内共同研究(代表:柴田知之)報告)
 - 4月28日 三好雅也,「阿蘇後カルデラ期火山噴出物の地球化学的研究」
 - 5月12日 芳川雅子, 「フィリピンのカンラン岩捕獲岩の地球化学」(施設内共同研究(代表:川本竜彦)報告)
 - 6月2日 大倉敬宏, 「別府地域の最近の地震活動」(施設内共同研究(代表:大倉 敬宏)報告)
 - 6月9日 下岡順直,「TL・OSL 法による年代測定―火山噴出物と歯のエナメル質への適応例を中心に―」

- 6月23日 山本順司,「微小二酸化炭素流体密度決定法の精確度検証」(施設内共同研究(代表:山本順司)報告)
- 6月30日 山田 誠, 「別府河川の温泉環境科学的研究」(施設内共同研究(代表:大 沢信二)報告)
- 7月7日 竹村恵二,「阿蘇火砕流の地球科学」(施設内共同研究(代表:竹村恵二) 報告)
- 10月06日 川本竜彦、「高温高圧蛍光 X 線によるマグマと水流体の間の元素分配」
- 10月13日 横尾亮彦,「桜島昭和火口における噴火直前過程」
- 10月27日 柴田知之,「両子山火山第四紀マグマの地球化学的特徴」
- 12月1日 芳川雅子,「ダブルスパイク法を用いた Sr 同位体比分析」
- 12月22日 Sofyan, Y., 「Monitoring of the Geothermal System using Repeat Gravity Measurement Method」
- 2011年1月26日 Yu, Kang-Min,「Stories of sandstone, specially on quartz」

地球熱学・地球熱流体ゼミナールI(金曜セミナー)

- 2010年4月16日 小豆畑逸郎、「赤外画像の解析手法」
 - 4月23日 浅野剛,「高温液滴落下実験によるマグマ水蒸気爆発発生メカニズムの検 討」
 - 4月30日 山本友里恵,「岩石磁気学的手法を用いた火山灰の同定~琵琶湖湖底堆積物中の火山灰を対象として~」
 - 5月21日 熊谷仁孝,「分子動力学計算による氷6から氷7への相転移の観察」
 - 6月4日 鈴木淳、「島弧玄武岩の化学的特徴について」
 - 6月25日 三島壮智,「新手法で明確になった鍾乳石の成長速度の季節変動と成長速度を変化させる要因」
 - 7月9日 小森省吾、「マグマの脱ガスが火山体の電気伝導度構造に与える影響の定量的検討」
 - 7月16日 鍵山恒臣,「火山地域における表層電気伝導度分布について」
 - 10月1日 浅野剛,「由布岳・由布院盆地周辺の表層電気伝導度と温泉の分布」
 - 10月15日 小豆畑逸郎、「赤外カメラによる噴湯現象の観察」
 - 10月22日 山本友里恵、「琵琶湖湖底堆積物中に挟在する広域テフラの磁気特性」
 - 10月29日熊谷仁孝、「分子シミュレーションを用いた高温高圧条件の水の構造変化の観察」
 - 11月5日 安部祐希,「レシーバ関数で見る九州地方のフィリピン海スラブ」

- 11月12日 小森省吾,「火山体浅部の電気伝導度構造とマグマ脱ガスの定量的関係~ 円筒座標系からの考察」
- 12月03日 小豆畑逸郎、「赤外カメラによる噴湯現象の観察」
- 12月10日 山本友里恵,「琵琶湖湖底堆積物中に挟在するテフラの磁気特性」
- 12月17日 堀田耕平、「桜島の地殻変動に関する研究」
- 2011年1月28日 小豆畑逸郎、「火山・地熱地域における噴湯現象の規則性に関する研究」
 1月28日 山本友里恵、「琵琶湖湖底堆積物中に挟在するテフラの磁気特性」

特別セミナー(別府)

- 2010年 8月20日 上田晃(京都大工学部),「高温域へのCO2固定化」
 - 10月12日 山口勇央(京都大学地質学鉱物学教室),「領家変成帯青山高原地域西部の 岩石学的研究およびジルコンの記載」
 - 11月11日 Jefry, G. Ryan (Univ. South Florida),「Studies of Subduction Processes (using "fluid-mobile" trace elements): Looking Shallow, Deep, and Old」
- 2011年 1月26日 曽田祐介(早稲田大学),「佐志生断層沿いの蛇紋岩マイロナイト」

5. 学外活動 Activities in Scientific Societies

鍵山恒臣:

日本火山学会各賞選考委員

日本火山学会国際委員

Indonesian Journal of Physics 誌 Editor

大沢信二:

日本温泉科学会評議委員

竹村恵二:

日本第四紀学会副会長

日本第四紀学会評議員

川本竜彦:

日本鉱物科学会評議員

日本鉱物科学会研究奨励賞選考委員長

6. 社会活動 Public Relations

各種委員等

竹村恵二:

大分県ジオパーク構想アドバイザー

大分県地域防災計画再検討委員会有識者会議 座長

大分県環境審議会委員(自然環境部会、温泉部会)

地盤工学会関西支部「地下建設工事においてトラブルが

発生しやすい地盤の特性とその対応技術に関する研究委員会」委員

京都府環境影響評価専門委員会委員

海域活断層調查検討会委員(地球科学総合研究所)

KG-R (KG-NET・関西圏地盤研究会) 第2期研究 副委員長

ひずみ集中帯委託研究プロジェクト運営委員会 委員

別府市環境保全審議会委員

三重県防災会議活断層部会委員会 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

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に関する評価委員会」委員

大分市横尾遺跡指導者会 委員

琵琶湖博物館総合研究・共同研究審査委員会委員

『関西国際空港(二期地区)地盤挙動調査委員会』委員

石川県能登町真脇遺跡調査指導委員会委員

鍵山恒臣:

文部科学省科学技術・学術審議会測地学分科会火山部会臨時委員

火山噴火予知連絡会委員

火山活動評価検討委員会委員

霧島火山防災検討委員会および霧島火山緊急減災砂防計画検討分科会委員

阿蘇火山噴火緊急減災対策砂防計画検討委員会委員, 幹事

東京大学地震・火山噴火予知研究協議会委員

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

JICA 研修「火山学、総合土砂災害対策コース」講師

阿蘇防災教育推進委員会委員

国土交通省九州地方整備局緊急災害対策派遣ドクター

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

大分県環境審議会温泉部会委員

休廃止鉱山鉱害防止対策研究会(九州ブロック会議)委員

財団法人中央温泉研究所「平成 22 年度温泉資源の

保護対策に関する調査検討業務」に係る検討委員

講演等

鍵山恒臣:

2010年4月30日 JICA 火山学・総合土砂災害対策コース講義, 「火山熱学・演習」

2010年7月25日 火山研究センター一般公開特別講演「地下の電気伝導度で見る内牧温泉ふ

しぎ」

2010年9月21日 阿蘇防災教育,教員・防災担当者研修会 講師

2010年9月25日 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」

2010年12月20日 福岡管区気象台火山セミナー講演「噴火未遂の視点で見る霧島火山群の構

造と火山活動」

竹村恵二:

2010 年 7 月 27 日 KG-R 総会「関西国際空港の地球科学」、大阪合同庁舎(近畿地方整備局)

2010年7月31日 地球熱学研究施設(別府)施設公開,

「夏休み地獄ハイキング」(鉄輪・柴石地区)講師

2010年11月13日 ふるさと地盤診断ウオーク講師, 地盤工学会関西支部

2010年10月29日 伊丹北高校講演「六甲山地と大阪湾の成立」

2011年1月15日 上町断層を歩く、大阪ウオークの会主催・地盤工学会出前講義講師

2011年2月1日 別府温泉地球博物館シンポジウム

2011年2月19日 別府温泉地球博物館講演「温泉のもとは火山ー別部の火山と地形」、ニュ

ーライフプラザ

吉川 慎:

2010年9月21日 阿蘇防災教育,教員・防災担当者研修会 講師

7. 一般公開報告 Openhouse

一般公開報告(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22年7月30日(金)午前9時~午後4時まで研究施設の一般公開を行い、同日午後7時から午後9時まで研究施設建物のライトアップを行った。また、翌7月31日(土)午後1時半~午後4時半に別府市の鉄輪温泉から柴石温泉をめぐる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522名(前年度は317名)にお越し戴いた。ライトアップには34名が、ハイキングには非常に暑い中25名の市民に参加していただいた。

今年度の一般公開事業の特色としては、平日開催を積極的に試みた点ではなかろうか。事前の話し合いでは休日開催案も検討されたが、休日に来られない市民に配慮するという考えから今年度は平日に行い、来年度からは休日開催と平日開催を隔年で行うことに決めた。来場者数が大幅に増加した一因はこの平日開催にあったかもしれない。

広報活動には昨年同様,別府市教育委員会,別府市役所記者クラブ,新聞各紙,テレビやラジオ各局の協力を戴いた.また大分を地盤とする多くの科学団体及び教育機関の積極的な広報支援は来場者数を大幅に伸ばす主因になったと思われる.ここに厚く御礼申し上げる.本報告書は今後の運営に資する意見を提案するものである.

平成22年度研究施設一般公開担当 山本順司

一般公開ご来場者数: 522 名

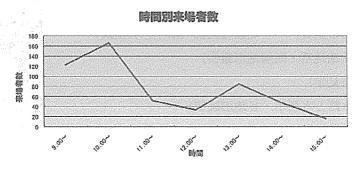
ライトアップご来場者数: 34名

夏休み地獄ハイキング参加者数: 25名

総計: 581名

研究施設一般公開の概要

7月30日(金)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522名.7時間の間,真昼を除き常に75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。火や大量の水を使う展示があったことや企画が多かったため、展示を全て屋内で行うことができず。一部屋外で展示・解説を行った。通り雨に遭ったが概ね好天に恵まれたため、屋外展示も順調に行えた。



・公開または提供した題材

クリーンルーム

研究施設の沿革

地球史カレンダー

研究施設の歴史的所蔵品

石の世界

大分県の火山

別府の自然

ハザードマップ

別府の地形地質模型

1/130 万地球断面図

温泉の汲み上げ方と温泉スケールの発生

Google Earth で巡る九重の炭酸泉

プラズマで探る地球の息吹

砂地盤の液状化実験

地震計コーナー

比重って何?

マグマを作ろう

サーモグラフィー

勾玉作り

わんがけ砂金探し

ライトアップの概要

2005 年度から、市民と触れ合う機会を増やす事や大学資本の社会還元の一環としてライトアップ を一般公開の一事業として実施している. 日時は一般公開後の 19 時から 21 時で, これまでは宣伝 不足のためか来場者は数名にとどまっていたが、今年度はラジオやテレビで積極的に宣伝したため か34名の来場者を数えた.

研究施設建物内は人員不足のため公開できなかったが、玄関から見える部分の説明や玄関に設置 している展示ケースを用いた解説が竹村教授らによって随時行われた.

今年度は「別府夏の宵祭り」の日程決定が遅れたため、共催とすることができなかった。共催に なっていればより広く宣伝されたことになり、より多くの方にご来場頂けたのではなかろうか。

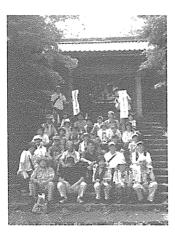
・夏休み地獄ハイキングの内容

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、毎年度工夫 を凝らしてルート選定を行い、別府八湯全てを網羅するハイキングコースの策定を当面の目標とし ている. 今年度は鉄輪温泉から柴石温泉までの峠越えコースを選定した. 観光ではまず立ち入るこ とがない鉄輪温泉の裏から山道や森林遊歩道を辿り、断層崖を越えて柴石温泉を目指す少々難度の 高いコースであったかもしれない、しかし途中で落伍する参加者はおらず、若干予定時間を超えた が予定コースを全員で踏破することができた、観光では得られない別府の魅力を紹介できたのでは ないかと思われる.

ハイキングルート

大谷公園(集合)→ 白池地獄(鬼山地獄・かまど地獄)

- → 温泉神社(火山岩の変質) → 北鉄輪西部(植生と火山灰)
- → 北鉄輪 (別府扇状地眺望・断層地形観察)
- → 北鉄輪(噴気地帯見学)
- → 北鉄輪(水田用水路と水利用・谷地形眺望)
- → 柴石川の谷(森林遊歩道)
- → 柴石川上流(柴石川河崖および川底観察)→ 柴石入り口(解散)



・アンケート集計結果 (一般公開)

1	どちらからい	いらっしゃい	`				***************************************			·	
			分集内侧府市	大分県外	凹答なし						合計
	回答数	80	27	5	Ö						112
	百分率	71.4	24.1	4.5	0.0						100
2	年代を教えて		E-7-1	NP. L3	0.0						100
2	平代を叙える										
		6歲未満	6-15減	16-19跟	20-39組	40-592	60-79線	80線以上			合計
	回答数	4	42	0	30	27	28	1			132
	百分率	3.0	31.8	0.0	22.7	20.5	21.2	8.0			100
3	どのようにし	して今回の一	-1							***************************************	
		ポスター	市戦	新聞	テレビ	人に斃いて	その他	なし			合計
	回答数	30	30	7	15	28	20	0			130
	百分率	23.1	23.1	5.4	11.5	21.5	15.4	0.0			100
4			遊しになられ								
	27-T-QC013-D	はい	いいえ	図答なし							合計
	F70.60-100-										
	回答数	16	99	0							115
	百分率	13.9	. 86.1	0.0	-						100
5	今回の一般	公開の全体的	ÿ.								
	ş	中常に良かっ	7) 臭かった	普通	良くない	*常に良くなし	回答なし				合計
	网络数	53	55	6	0	0	0				114
	百分率	46.5	48.2	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0				100
6	今回の一般	公開の各イベ	ベントの感激を						~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~		
			疫かった	普通	際くない	覚えていない	なし				습위
	クリーンルーム	密答数	33	25	3	23	0				84
	ソソーンルーム	百分率	39.3	29.8	3.6	23 27.4	0,0				
											100
	樹代施設の沿革	国答数	38	38	1	16	0				93
		百分率	40.9	40.9	1.1	17.2	0.0				100
	始終まカレンダー	回答数	42	34	1	14	0				91
		百分率	46.2	37.4	1.1	15.4	0,0				100
	972月日本中で京日 株式	回答数	43	32	0	12	0				87
		百分率	49.4	36.8	0,0	13.8	0.0				100
	石の世界		70	25	0	5	0				100
	TIONER	百分平	700	25.0	0.0	5.0	0.0				100
	大分衆の火山	回答数	73	25	0	4	0				102
		百分率	71.6	24.5	0.0	3.9	0.0				100
	別府の自然	図答数	61	31	0	8	0				100
		百分平	61.0	31.0	0.0	8.0	0.0				100
	ハゲードマップ	回答数	51	30	1	11	0				93
		百分率	54.8	32.3	1.1	11.8	0.0				100
	Ref-Confembrate	茴香数	54	27	1	10	0				92
	No Postorio and and and	百分率	58.7	29.3	1.1	10.9	0.0				100
		田答数	43	34	0	12	0.5				
	I/1 Statements Will										59
		百分率	48.3	38.2	0.0	13.5	0.0				100
	MANUFACTURE - UNIX	回答数	61	33	2	6	0				102
		百分率	59.8	32.4	2.0	5.9	0.0				100
	Contract the Bellies	回答数	74	18	1	7	0				100
		百分率	74.0	18.0	1.0	7.0	0.0				100
	72.82 mi 6min ma	回答数	48	19	4	13	0				84
		百分率	57.1	22.6	4.8	15,5	0.0				100
	からかく気は火を調	密答数	52	19	1.	8	0				80
		百分平	65.0	23.8	1,3	10.0	0.0				100
					2						
	物質計ジーナー	回答数	81	19		0	0				102
		百分率	79,4	18.6	2.0	-0.0	0.0				100
	比重って何?		47	22	0.	10	0				79
		百分率	59.5	27.8	0.0	12.7	0.0				100
	マグマを作るう	回答数	64	15	. 1	6	.0 "				86
		百分率	74.4	17,4	1.2	7.0	0.0				100
	サーセグラフィー	回答数	54	20	0	5	0				79
		百分率	68.4	25.3	0.0	6.3	0.0				100
	勾玉作り		35	27	1	10	0				73
	WHITE O										
		百分率	47.9	37.0	1.4	13.7	0.0				100
	おんがいかなはし	四答数	39	23	4	10	0				76
		率公百	51.3	30.3	5.3	13.2	0.0				100

一般見学会報告 (阿蘇)

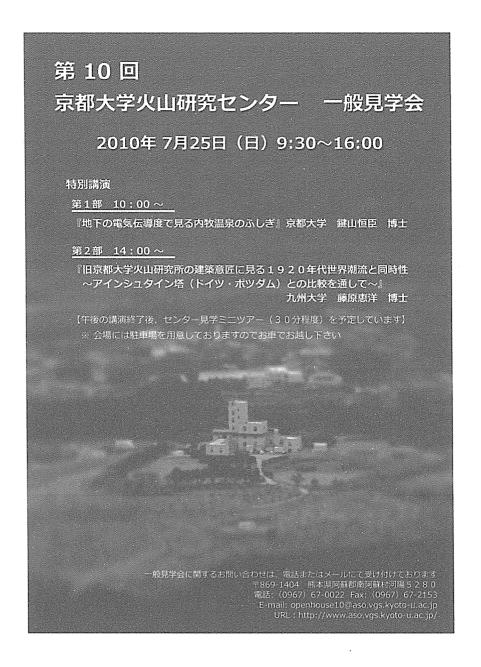
1. 目的

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 22 年 7 月 25 日 (日) 9:30~16:00

天気:曇り時々雨



3. 内容

● 特別講演

· 10:00~11:00

「地下の電気伝導度で見る内牧温泉のふしぎ」

京都大学 鍵山恒臣

· 14:00~15:00

「旧京都大学火山研究所の建築意匠に見る1920年代世界潮流と同時性 ~アインシュタイン塔(ドイツ・ポツダム)との比較を通して」

九州大学 藤原恵洋

- 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
 - ・ 阿蘇火山関連コーナー
 - ・ 火山研究センターの歴史・建物関連コーナー

● 公開実験・工作・体験

- 「サーモトレーサーで記念撮影」
- 「電気伝導度計を使った水や温泉水の違いを調べてみよう」
- ・「光波測距計で距離を測ろう」
- 「勾玉磨き体験」
- ・「七輪 de マグマ」
- ・「水電気分解式ロケット」
- ・「マグマが斑晶を運ぶ様子や比重の実験」

● 視覚的展示物

- ・「地震計のデモンストレーション」
- 「ウィヘルト地震計のデモンストレーション」
- ・「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」
- ・「阿蘇火山の四季」
- 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
- 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

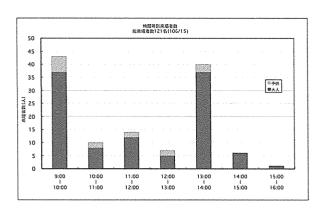
● A4・A3版ポスター・チラシを配布・掲示

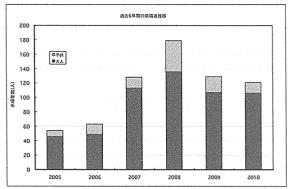
赤水郵便局・アゼリア 21・あぜり庵・阿蘇火山博物館・阿蘇市営運動公園・阿蘇市役所・海猫屋・大津町役場・温泉センターウィナス・火山研究センター入口・河陽郵便局・K'Sコーヒー・JR阿蘇駅・JR立野駅・高森中学校・立野小学校・たわら屋・パークゴルフ場・古木常七商店・道の駅大津・南阿蘇村役場長陽支庁・めるころ(50音順)

- イベント案内レター (50件)
- 朝日新聞イベント情報掲載
- 市町村広報 (阿蘇市・大津町・高森町・南阿蘇村)
- 火山研究センターWebページに掲載
- 理学研究科 Web ページに掲載

5. 見学者に関する集計

来場者数:121名(大人106名,子供(高校生以下)15名)





6. アンケート集計結果

Q1. どちらからお越しになりましたか?

	阿蘇郡市内	熊本県内 阿蘇郡市以外	熊本	県外			合計	
回答数	22	21	1	0			53	
百分率	41.51%	39.62%	18.	87%			100%	
Q 2. 年代を教えてください								
	10代	20代	30代	40代	50代	60 代以上	合計	
回答数	1	0	3	9	11	28	52	
百分率	1.92%	0.00%	5.77%	17.31%	21.15%	53.85%	100%	
Q3. どのようにして今回の一般公開を知りましたか?								
	友人・知人	インターネッ	卜 新聞	引・雑誌	ダイレクトメール	ポスター	合計	
回答数	13	0		10	12	5	40	
百分率	32.50%	0.00%	2	5.00%	30.00%	12.50%	100%	
Q4. 来年も来たいと思いましたか?								
	はい	いいえ	わか	らない			合計	
回答数	43	0		7			50	
百分率	86.00%	0.00%	14	.00%			100%	

7. まとめ

今年も昨年と同様,夏休みに入った最初の日曜日(7月25日)に行った.過去6年間のグラフから判るとおり,昨年とほぼ同程度の来場者があった.当日午後2時過ぎから雷を伴った激しい雨が降ったことを考慮すると,客足はまずまずであったと考えられる.また,今年は口蹄疫の影響もあり各地のイベント自粛が相次いだ.南阿蘇村も例外ではなく,同日に企画されていたイベントが中止になった.このことは来場者数に少なからず影響を与えたと考えられる.

・イベントの広報活動について

昨年のイベント告知方法が一定の成果を挙げたことにより、今年も同様に、ポスター掲示・Web における情報掲載・ダイレクトメール・近隣市町村広報誌に加えて、新聞各紙へ「週末のイベント」

欄への掲載を依頼した. 今回のアンケート結果から、友人・知人・およびダイレクトメールから情報を得たという方が約半数以上にのぼることがわかる. 次に多かったのが新聞・雑誌から情報を得たという方であったが、地元大手の新聞社への掲載がなされなかった. この点は次回への反省材料としたい.

今後の告知の軸として、ダイレクトメールなどの直接的なものや新聞・メディアを使った告知は もちろんのこと、地デジ化によって普及したデータ放送などへの掲載も積極的に依頼し、効果的に 告知していきたいと考えている.

・開催時期について

小学中学生が自由研究の課題を探す上で、夏休みに入った最初の日曜日という設定は今後も有効であると考える。また、今年は例外的に実施されなかったが、南阿蘇村では毎年この時期にセンターの麓でイベントを行っている。このようなイベントを活用し自治体との結びつきを強化することは、地域に密着した研究施設の活動にも良い影響を与えると考えられるため、今後も日程を合わせて行う事を継続していきたい。

イベントの内容

今年は10回目の開催を記念して、阿蘇火山の研究活動の展示や実験・体験コーナーに加え、火山研究センターの建物や研究活動の歴史をテーマにした展示コーナーの新設および地元出身の建築史家藤原恵洋九州大学教授に「旧京都大学火山研究所の建築意匠に見る1920年代世界潮流と同時性~アインシュタイン塔(ドイツ・ポツダム)との比較を通して~」というタイトルで講演をしていただいた.

また、地球熱学研究施設本館からは6名の職員にサポートして頂き「勾玉磨き体験」「七輪 de マグマ」「水電気分解式ロケット」「マグマが斑晶を運ぶ様子や比重の実験」などの主に実験・体験コーナーを担当して頂き好評を博した。

・一般見学会の世間への浸透

過去6年間の来場者推移グラフから、今年を含めた4年間の来場者数は、安定した状態で推移していることがわかる。この要因として、告知の手法もさることながら、火山研究センター一般見学会の存在自体が浸透してきていることがあげられる。火山研究センターの立地や公共交通機関の無い場所において、このような結果は大変素晴らしいことである。

今後も新たな企画を考え,火山の素晴らしさをわかりやすく一般の方々に伝えていきたい.

最後に、見学会に来場してくださった皆さんからのコメントを紹介する.

意見

- ・火山の観測をして、近辺の防災に役立っているシステムがあるか知りたい.
- ・講演内容のもっと詳しい資料があれば嬉しいです.
- ・パンフレットに今後の火山活動の見通しを記載してほしい. 冷房が少しきつかったです.
- ・少し前まで、福岡県に住んでいましたが、このような企画を存じませんでした。知っていたらもっと前から参加していたと思うので、他県への公務もされたら色々な方(中学生など)も参加で

きると思います.

- ・家でとっている朝日新聞のイベント欄で見て知りましたが知らない人が沢山いると思います。もっとチラシや他で宣伝されたらと思います。もったいないです。
- ・もっと宣伝があると良い。10回もしているとは知らなかった。
- ・入り口の外に、まず、阿蘇火山の紹介を大まかに展示(地図・写真)していただけると阿蘇山を よく知らなくても入りやすい、よく分からず(火口のイメージがないまま)サーモグラフィや濃 度の実験をしてもピンと来ない人が多いと思う。

感想

- ・七輪 de マグマがすごかった. 西南の役の展示まで驚きました (親切) 今回建物についての熱い講演のあとに見せて頂いたツアーが面白かったです. 皆さんのすごく丁寧で親切な応対に敬服しました. 昨年はなかった屋上への案内や積極的な解説,そして,なかなか聞けない専門的な講演が毎回とても楽しみです. 素人ですべてを理解できないにしても,日頃先生がたがどんな研究をされているのか,また,こんなに身近にある火山の地下で一体何が起こっているのかをふと考えるきっかけとなり,大変有り難い見学会と思います.
- ・普段は行きたくても行けない火山研究所に入れて、貴重な講演も聴かせて頂き大変有り難く思いました。今後もずっと続けて頂くと有り難いです。
- ・サーモグラフィが面白かった. 説明がわかりやすかった.
- ・2Fの機器が面白かった.この建物自体して歴史を感じた.
- 初めて実物が見られて良かったです。
- ・マグマの仕組みが面白かった.
- ・創設時以来の大地震計が面白かった.
- ・ウィヘルト地震計が面白かった.
- ・観測機器の見学・説明, 先生の講演も面白かった.
- ・大変面白く今まで以上に満足しました. 毎年楽しみにしています.
- ・外観からは想像できないほど、内観の素晴らしさを堪能しました.
- ・講演は午前・午後とも面白いです. 来年も期待しています.
- ・研究センター建物についての講演があり面白かった
- ・講演会・地震計が面白かった.
- ・地球の内側. 比重の展示が面白かった.
- ・比重の説明と地震計が面白かった.
- ・水の電気伝導度測定が面白かった.
- ・第一部の講演・地震計・噴火実験が面白かった.
- ・楽しいかつ興味深い物ばかりでした.これからも研究頑張ってください.
- ・昔の地震計、震源の深さを示す透明の模型のモデルが面白かった.
- ・石作りが面白かった. 石磨きがためになった. 分かりやすく楽しかったです.
- ・地震計とセンターの建物が面白かった.

火山研究センター 吉川 慎

8. 来訪者 Visitors

阿蘇

14.1 WAD		
2010年	5月17日	芳原容英氏(電気通信大学電子工学科),他2名
	6月1日	山下隆丞氏,他1名(気象庁阿蘇防災連絡事務所)
	7月13日	鉾井修一氏,他6名(工学研究科)
	7月25日	藤原恵洋氏,他13名(九州大学芸術工学研究院)
	8月17日	佐藤英樹氏,他9名(岡山県井原市学校教育研究会)
	8月18日	浅野敦行,他2名(京都大学研究推進部)
	8月21日~24日	加納靖之氏(京都大学防災研究所)
	8月24日	平井紀夫氏,畑 守人氏(京都大学監事),他5名
	9月1日~4日	京都大学ポケゼミ 1回生6名
	9月6日~9日	西 憲敬氏, 宮崎真一氏, 齋藤昭則氏, 谷口藍奈氏(理学部)
	9月7日~8日	芳原容英氏(電気通信大学電子工学科),他1名
	9月7日	藤田浩司氏(阿蘇市総務課)
	9月10日	長崎県高城台小学校 16 名
	9月13日~16日	及川 純氏(東京大学)
	9月13日~14日	Dr. Iris Zink, 他4名(ドイツテレビ協会)
	9月15日	山下隆丞氏, 他1名(気象庁阿蘇防災連絡事務所)
	9月25日	桂 輝雄氏, 他 1 名 (第二高校), 第二高校地学部 5 名
	9月27日~29日	金嶋 聡氏(九州大学), 山本 希氏(東北大学)
	11月11日	鈴木良典氏(文部科学省地震・防災研究課長),他1名
2011年	1月31日	山下隆丞氏,他1名(気象庁阿蘇防災連絡事務所)
	2月7日~9日	小山崇夫氏(東京大学)
	2月10日	川井秀一氏(京都大学副理事)
	2月17日	高田盛宏氏(南日本新聞社社会部)
	2月24日	井崎 圭氏(西日本新聞報道センター)
	3月8日	芳原容英氏(電気通信大学電子工学科)
	3月9日	西村 進氏(京都大学名誉教授),長谷中利昭氏(熊本大学理学部),
		他インドネシア人留学生5名
	3月15日~16日	技術職員8名(京都大学理学研究科技術部)
	3月21日	石川尚人氏, 阪上雅昭氏(人間·環境学研究科), 平野知映氏
		(京都嵯峨芸術大学)
	3月22日~24日	金嶋 聡氏(九州大学), 山本 希氏(東北大学)
	3月30日	市原美恵氏(東京大学)

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2010年	5月12日~14日	田上高広氏,他5名(理学部地質学鉱物学教室)				
	5月17日~19日	石村大輔氏(理学部地球物理学教室)				
	5月17日~21日	鈴木 淳氏(地球熱学)				
	5月26日~27日	長谷川 航氏(理学部地質学鉱物学教室)				
	6月6日~7日	内村氏, 他 3 名 (鹿児島大学)				
	7月5日~7日	濱田盛久氏(東京工業大学)				
	7月13日~15日	長谷川 航氏(理学部地質学鉱物学教室)				
	7月28日~8月1日	鈴木 淳氏(理学部地球物理学教室)				
	7月30日~31日	大倉敬宏氏(地球熱学)				
	8月6日~8日	学生7名(京都大学理学部)				
	8月5日,9日~10日	安本氏(京都大学理学部)				
	8月19日~9月8日	山本氏(理学部地質学鉱物学教室)				
	9月1日~8日	鈴木 淳氏(理学部地球物理学教室)				
	10月9日	酒井悠助氏,他5名				
	10月12日	河上哲夫氏, 山口勇夫氏(理学部地質学鉱物学教室)				
	10月25日~26日	宫縁育夫氏(熊本大学)				
	10月29日~30日	吉川 慎氏(地球熱学)				
	11月11日~12日	長谷中利昭氏,他2名(熊本大学理学部)				
	11月16日~17日	日本質量学会同位体比部会参加学生 16名				
	11月19日~22日	気象学演習学生 13 名 (京都大学)				
	11月22日~23日	大学院生3名(理学部地質学鉱物学教室)				
	12月1日~3日	藤井俊行氏,福谷哲氏(京都大学原子炉)				
	12月4日~8日	山本正伸氏,他3名(北海道大学環境)				
2011年	1月17日~26日	熊谷仁孝氏(地球熱学)				
	2月1日	斉藤・サンガ氏, 他 5 名 (大分県・APU ほか)				
	2月10日	川井秀一氏(京都大学副理事)				
	2月10日	平野氏, 本部事務部長(京都大学理学部), 総務部長				
	2月19日	由佐悠紀氏,他5名(大分県他)				
	2月21日~26日	大学院生5名(理学部地質学鉱物学教室平島研究室)				
	3月14日~15日	技術職員 4名(京都大学理学研究科技術部)				
	3月16日~17日	清杉孝司氏(南フロリダ大学)				

3月28日~29日 余田成男氏, 平島崇男氏, 他30名程度(理学部, 防災研,

生存研,人環)

3月25日~30日 熊谷仁孝氏(地球熱学)

9. 定常観測 Routine Observations

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.)

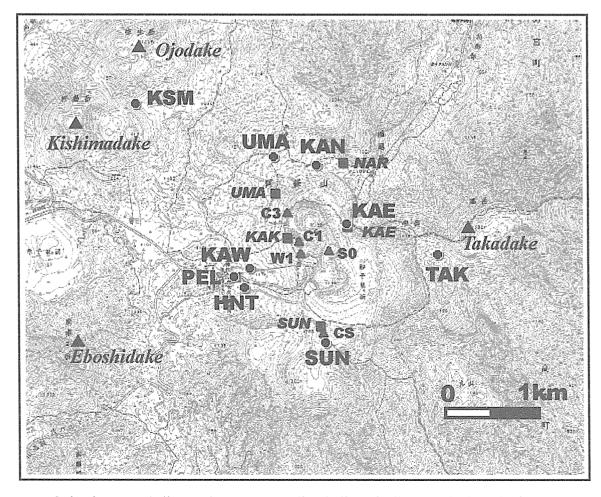
Microphone: HND (microwave telemetry)

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)

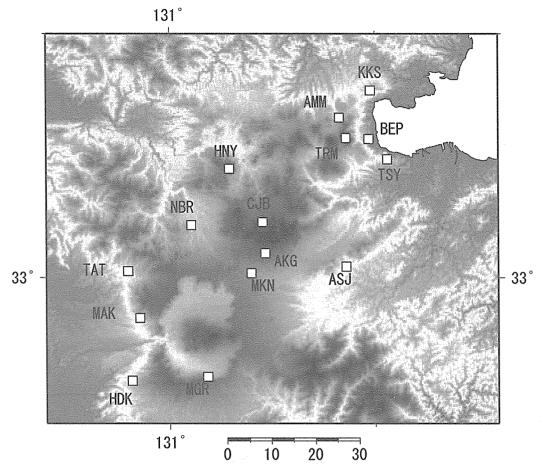
Ground Temperature: KAK (boreholes of 70 and 150 m deep; microwave telemetry)



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

Central Kyushu regional network

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



Seismic network in the central Kyushu.

10. 装置・設備 Instruments and Facilities

装置 Instruments

【别府】

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

Kuiu Volcanoes

Observation tunnel for ground deformation

Borehole temperature monitoring system for

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・冷却ステージ(京都実験室)

傾斜計

可搬型地震計(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

Heating and cooling 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ソ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, Mili-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)

阿蘇中岳第一人口から南西 1 km の, 地下 30 m 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, 25 m), 短周期地震計, 長周期地震計, 広帯域地震計, および強震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

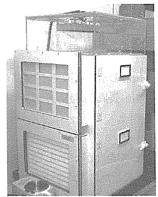


Fig. 3. Sample evaporation system under the ultra clean environment

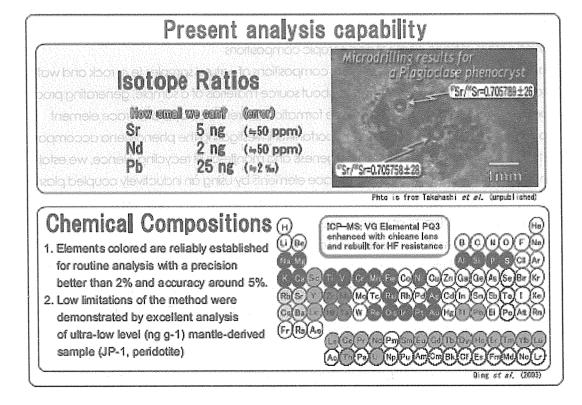


Fig. 4. Analytical method for isotopic and trace element compositions established at BGRL

Institute for Geothermal Sciences

Graduate School of Science, Kyoto University

京都大学大学院理学研究科 附属地球熱学研究施設



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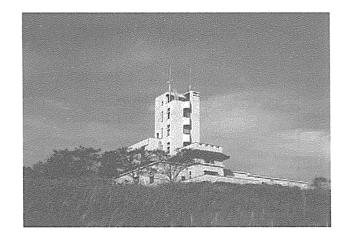
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5280

ファックス: 0967-67-2153

Homepage: http://www.aso.vgs.kyoto-u.ac.jp/



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)

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