Annual Report FY 2011

平成 23 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に大部門制を採り、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23年度も8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23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24年3月に山本順司助教が退職し、北海道大学准教授として異動された. 外国人客員教授Yu氏が平成23年5月に離任され、12月にKorenaga氏が別府に着任された.研究員(研究機関)では、平成23年4月1日付で小森省吾氏(阿蘇)、山本圭香氏(別府)が採用された.山本圭香氏は同年9月に退職し、オーストリア科学院宇宙研究所の研究員として採用された.10月1日付で、潮見幸江氏(阿蘇)が採用された.また、小森省吾氏が24年3月をもって退職し、4月に台湾の中央研究院地球科学研究所の研究員に採用された.24年4月には、安部祐希氏(阿蘇)が採用され、研究を開始している.

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 23 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.

最後に、当施設の火山研究センター(旧京都帝国大学阿蘇火山研究所)本館が、平成24年2月23日に登録有形文化財として登録された。研究所設立の志を受け継いでいく覚悟を新たにしている。

平成 24 年 6 月 平成 23 年度地球熱学研究施設長 鍵山恒臣

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 eight 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. Junji YAMAMOTO, Assistant Professor, moved to Hokkaido University as an

Associate Professor at the end of March 2012. Prof. Kang-Min YU from Korea left in May, 2011. Prof.

Jun KORENAGA from the U.S. joined us as a visiting professor from December, 2011. As postdoctoral

associates, Dr. Shogo KOMORI and Dr. Keiko YAMAMOTO joined in April 2011. Dr. Keiko

YAMAMOTO moved to Space Research Institute, Austrian Academy of Sciences at the end of September

2011. Dr. Sachie SHIOMI joined in October 2011. Dr. Shogo KOMORI moved to Academia Sinica,

Taiwan at the end of March 2012. Dr. Yuki ABE joined in April 2012.

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.

At last, it is honorable for us Aso Volcanological Laboratory was registered as a Registered Tangible

Cultural Properties by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in February

2012. We have to inherit the spirit of establishment of the Laboratory.

Aso, June 2012

Tsuneomi KAGIYAMA,

Professor/Director of 2011 fiscal year

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1. 構成員 Members

教授	<u>Professors</u>	研究機関研究員	Doggowala Associates
大沢信二	Shinji Ohsawa	下岡順直	Research Associates Yoringo Shitaoka
鍵山恒臣*	Tsuneomi Kagiyama*	ソフヤン ヤヤン	
竹村恵二	Keiji Takemura		, ,
门们总	kelji rakemura	山本圭香	Keiko Yamamoto
准教授	Associate Drefessor	4月1日着任、9	
	Associate Professors		emy of Sciences • PD ~
大倉敬宏	Takahiro Ohkura	小森省吾	Shogo Komori
古川善紹	Yoshitsugu Furukawa	4月1日着任、3	
nt.4//		(Academia Sini	·
<u>助教</u>	<u>Assistant Professors</u>	潮見幸江	Sachie Shiomi
宇津木充	Mitsuru Utsugi	10月1日着任	
川本竜彦	Tatsuhiko Kawamoto		
柴田知之	Tomoyuki Shibata	大学院生	<u>Graduate Students</u>
山本順司	Junji Yamamoto	安部祐希	Yuki Abe
3月31日退職		三島荘智	Taketoshi Mishima
(北海道大学総合	博物館・准教授へ)	熊谷仁孝	Yoshitaka Kumagai
横尾亮彦	Akihiko Yokoo	黒岩健一	Kenichi Kuroiwa
		浅野 剛	Tsuyoshi Asano
外国人客員	<u>Visiting Faculties</u>	徳本直明	Naoaki Tokumoto
ユー カンミン	Kang-Min Yu	深沢直哉	Naoya Fukasawa
5月20日離任		堀田耕平	Kohei Hotta
是永 淳	Jun Korenaga		
12月5日着任		事務補佐員	<u>Secretaries</u>
		今村町子	Machiko Imamura
技術専門職員	Technical Professionals	一万田 歩	Ayumi Ichimanda
馬渡秀夫	Hideo Mawatari	宮田美保	Miho Miyata
吉川 慎	Shin Yoshikawa	土井有紀	Yuki Doi
技術職員	Technical Staff	技術補佐員	<u>Technical Assistant</u>
井上寛之	Hiroyuki Inoue	<u></u>	Yumi Kameishi
教務補佐員	Research Assistant	臨時用務員	Supply Janitor
芳川雅子	Masako Yoshikawa	山崎咲代	Sakiyo Yamasaki
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* 施設長

* Director

2. 研究活動 Research Activities

2.1. 機関内共同研究 Institution Collaboration

Mantle wedge infiltrated with saline fluids from dehydration and decarbonation of subducting slab

T. Kawamoto, M. Yoshikawa, Y. Kumagai, Ma. H.T. Mirabueno (Christchurch City Council, New Zealand), M. Okuno (Fukuoka Univ.) and T. Kobayashi (Kagoshima Univ.)

Slab-derived fluids play an important role in heat and material transfer in subduction zones. Dehydration and decarbonation reactions of minerals in the subducting slab have been investigated using phase equilibria and modeling of fluid flow. Nevertheless, direct observations of the fluid chemistry and P-T conditions of fluids are few. This report describes CO₂-bearing saline fluid inclusions in spinel-harzburgite xenoliths collected from the 1991 Pinatubo pumice deposits. The fluid inclusions are filled with saline solutions with 5.1±1.0 wt.% NaCl equivalent, magnesite crystals, CO₂-bearing vapor bubbles, and a talc + chrysotile layer on the walls. The xenoliths contain tremolite amphibole, which is stable in temperatures lower than 850–900°C. Pinatubo volcano is located at the volcanic front of the Luzon arc associated with subduction of warm oceanic plate. The forearc mantle and the uppermost mantle beneath the volcanic front can be hydrated by CO₂ bearing saline fluids, which originates from the subducting slab. Dehydration and decarbonation take place and seawater-like saline fluids migrate from the subducting slab to the mantle wedge.

Seasonal variation of speleothem growth observed combining hydrologic and geochemical data of limestone cave drip-water

T. Mishima, S, Ohsawa, M. Yamada (Nara Women's Univ.) and T. Sakai (Oita Univ.)

A technique for estimating speleothem growth rates was devised by combining the drip water flow rate and the difference of the Ca²⁺ concentration in drip water before and after its dripping on a stalagmite. The technique was put to practical use for an active stalagmite in Inazumi limestone cave in southwestern Japan. As shown in Fig. 1, during monthly observations conducted for about three years, we observed an expected seasonal variation of the stalagmite growth rate: it was high in winter but slow in summer. However, rapid growth temporarily slowed around January, probably because of a shortage of drip water during winter. The variation appearing on speleothem growth is caused fundamentally by seasonal variation in the degree of

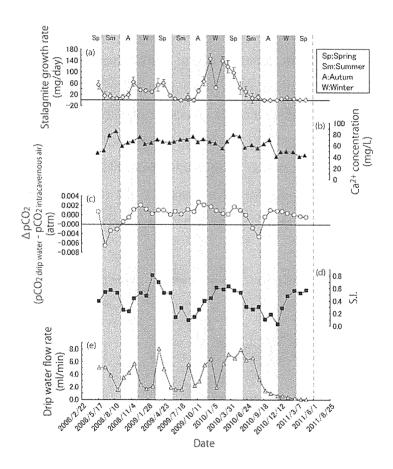


Fig. 1 Variation in growth rate, hydrochemical parameters (Ca^{2+} concentration, ΔpCO_2 , S.I.) and drip water flow rate monitored at monitoring site Su in the Inazumi Cave: (a) stalagmite growth rate, (b) Ca^{2+} concentration of the drip water from the ceiling, (c) ΔpCO_2 (difference between pCO_2 of the intracavernous air and equilibrium pCO_2 of the drip water), (d) Saturation Index (S.I.) of the drip water from the ceiling, and (e) drip water flow rater as measured under the stalagmite on the handrail.

saturation of drip-water for calcite. Results contradict the assertion that speleothem arowth increases at low p_{CO2} of intracavernous air and slows in high p_{CO2} conditions.

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 fiscal year, we replaced data loggers (HAKUSAN KOGYO COOP. LS-8000SH; 16 bits resolution) at TRM (Tsurumi-dake) and KRK (Karaki-san) with LS-7000 (24 bits resolution). In Fig. 1, all the epicenters are plotted, which were automatically located within the RMS residual travel time of 0.15 second in the period from April 2008 to March 2012.

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

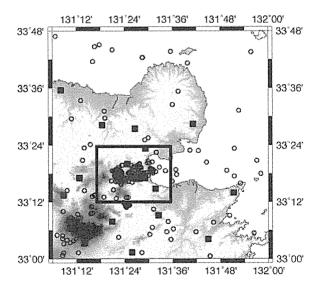


Fig.1 Epicenter distributions (open circles) in the period from April 2008 to March 2012, as determined automatically using IGS, Hi-net, Kyushu Univ. and JMA data. Solid squares show seismic stations. A rectangular denotes the area which is shown in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3.

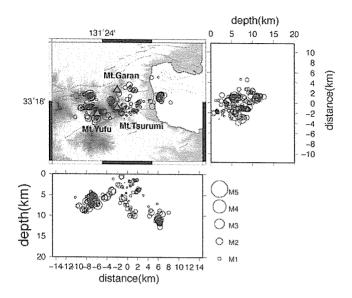


Fig.2 Relocated epicenter distributions in the rectangular shown in Fig.1 period from April 2008 to March 2011 with E-W and N-S cross-sections. Triangles and solid lines show active volcanoes and active faults, respectively.

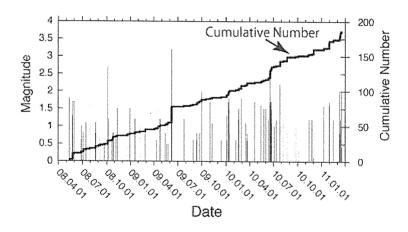


Fig. 3 M-T diagram and cumulative number of earthquakes shown in Fig. 2.

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). In Fig. 3, M-T diagram and cumulative number of the earthquakes in the rectangular area are shown. Seismic swarm occurred in June 2009, June 2010 and also in March 2011 just after the 3.11 earthquake.

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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Brownish discoloration of the summit crater lake of Mt. Shinmoe-dake, Kirishima Volcano, Japan: volcanic-microbial coupled origin

S. Ohsawa, K. Sugimori (Toho Univ.),
H. Yamauchi, T. Koeda, H. Inaba, Y. Kataoka (JMA)
and T. Kagiyama

Active crater lakes on Holocene volcanoes display various colors resulting from absorption and scattering of sunlight by dissolved and/or suspended materials in the lake water (Delmelle and Bernard, 2000; Onda et al., 2003; Oppenheimer, 1997). Moreover, convective circulation, particle size, and chemical precipitation in crater lakes possibly enhance color changes in 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 because of vent activity (Christenson, 1994; Christenson and Wood, 1993). Similar cases have been reported in other crater lakes (Delmelle and Bernard, 2000). Temporary color changes from bluegreen to solid green has been observed at Yudamari crater lake of Aso Volcano, Japan, before eruption occurred at the lake bottom and the disappearance of the blue inaredient 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 attributable to jarosite precipitation in the lake water occurred after a phreatic eruption through the lake (Bani et al., 2009). Color changes of the same type in lake waters were reported at the Kusatsu-Shirane Volcano, Japan (Ossaka and Kikawada, 2009) and at Keli Mutu Volcano, Indonesia (Pasternack and Varekamp, 1994). Recently, such drastic changes in lake water color from blue-green to brown were observed at the summit crater lake of Mt. Shinmoe-dake called Shinmoe-ike, Kirishima Volcano in southern Kyushu, Japan.

Kirishima Volcano is a quaternary andesitic composite volcano occupying an area of about 20 km×30 km elongated in the northwest to southeast 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. More than 50 eruptions at Kirishima Volcano have been documented since AD 742, and they occurred mainly at Mt. Shinmoe-dake and Mt. Ohachi but one exception is Mt. Iwoyama which issued a small lava flow in 1768 (Imura, 1992). Furnarolic activities have been observed on the inner slope of the crater of Mt. Shinmoe-dake. Their gases have been investigated geochemically (Hedenquist and Aoki, 1992; Ohba et al., 1997; Ohsawa et al., 1995; Sato et al., 1999). At a recent eruption occurred on 22 August 2008, an eruption fissure trending in the E-W direction and about 0.8 km long opened from the inside of the summit crater of Mt. 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). Discoloration of the crater lake water occurred about 8 months after the 2008 eruption and continued for about 2 months (from the end of April to the beginning of July, 2009). Our aim in this study is to analyze factors leading to the brown discoloration of the lake water body using geochemical and microbiological analyses of samples collected from Shinmoe-dake crater lake.

A drastic change in lake water color from blue-green to brown was observed at the summit crater lake of Mt. Shinmoe-dake, Kirishima volcano about 8 months after the 2008 eruption. It continued for about 2 months from the end of April to the beginning of July, 2009. We attempted to analyze the factors leading to the brown discoloration of the lake water body using geochemical and microbiological analyses of samples collected from the crater lake. Based on the obtained results, we arrived at the following conclusions.

(1) The discoloration was attributed to a brownish color suspension that had formed in the lake water. This matter was identified as schwertmannite (Fe₈O₈(OH)₆(SO₄)) using X-ray fluorescence (XRF) and FT-IR analyses of the suspension sample and a

thermodynamic calculation from chemical data of the lake water.

- (2) A cultivation test of iron-oxidizing bacteria for the sampled lake water with lakebed sediment and XRF analysis conducted for its brownish products showed that Shinmoe-dake crater lake is the habitat of Acidithiobacillus ferrooxidans. These bacteria participated in the schwertmannite formation.
- (3) The mineral that served as an energy source for the iron-oxidizing bacteria was inferred to be pyrite (FeS₂) in the hydrothermally altered tephra that was ejected and which fell into the lake during the 2008 eruption. The 8-month delay of the discoloration from the pyrite-including ash fall is explainable: the iron-oxidizing bacteria, fed before the winter had set in, resumed activity in the springtime.

In consideration of the results described above, the brownish discoloration of the summit crater lake of Mt. Shinmoe-dake probably resulted from the volcanic-microbial coupled process.

As described above, Mt. Shinmoe-dake has experienced magmatic eruption from the beginning of 2011. The crater lake completely disappeared when lava filled in the crater: consequently, no more investigation of Shinmoe-dake crater lake is expected. However, further problems have presented themselves, for example, why did jarosite (KFe₃(SO₄)₂(OH)₆) not form in the Shinmoe-dake lake as it did in the Voui crater lake of Aoba volcano, Vanuatu (Bani et al., 2009)? Because schwertmannite is a metastable mineral and because it changes into stable minerals over time (e.g. Bigham et al., 1996), the difference of the two might be related to the kinetics of ferric mineral precipitation in the aquatic solution. Therefore, more intensive inquiry into this problem and reference to advanced studies such as those by Acero et al. (2006) and Egal et al. (2009) are expected to yield interesting findings.

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 Bull. Volcanol. Soc. Jpn, 44, 279–283. (in Japanese with English abstract)

Genesis of the Quaternary magma from Sakurajima volcano, southern Kyushu Island, Japan

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D. Miki (Kyoto Univ.) and K. Takemura

Major and trace elements with Sr, Nd and Pb isotopic compositions are reported for the lavas of Sakurajima volcano, which is a post-caldera volcano located in the Aira caldera. Analyses have also been performed for basaltic rocks from pre-caldera stage and monogenetic volcanoes nearby Sakurajima volcano. The analyzed samples of Sakurajima are (olivine)- orthopyroxene- clinopryoxene- plagioclase bearing, porphyritic, hyaloophitic or hyalopilitic andesites and dacites. Mid ocean ridge basalt (MORB)-normalized trace element patterns show typical island arc character with Nb depletion and Rb, K and Pb enrichment, suggesting addition of aqueous fluids to the mantle wedge. The Zr and Nb concentrations make a liner trend from similar value of MORB to that of crustal materials. The Sr, Nd and Pb isotopic compositions plot close to the mixing curve connecting MORB-type mantle and sediments of the Philippine Sea Plate, and depart from the mixing curve to the direction of being more radiogenic. These

observations indicate that the primary magma generated by partial melting of MORB-type mantle wedge, which was hydrated with fluids derived from the subducted Philippine Sea plate. Furthermore, a contribution from crustal materials is evident from Zr/Nb ratios and isotopic compositions. Major element variations show linear trends on the Harker diagrams, with the exception of P₂O₅ and TiO₂, which show two different trends. The studied samples discriminate into low- and high-P based on trends in P₂O₅ vs. SiO₂ diagram. Low-P and high-P show different trends of SiO₂, P₂O₅, TiO₂ concentrations and 87Sr/86Sr ratios relative to plagioclase modal abundances. The high-P samples show continuous trends, and their ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr ratios increase with decreasing plagioclase suggesting simple assimilation and fractional crystallization (AFC) process. The SiO₂ content of low-P rapidly increases from 63 to 66 wt.% at the modal abundance of PI is nearly 20 vol.%. The Sr isotope ratios of low-P with <20 vol.% of PI are obviously high compared to those of high-P. From these observations, we suggest that the rapid increase of SiO₂ with high ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr ratio point towards involvement of crustal materials to the magma chamber, in which the ACF process is proceeding.

Preliminary report on Thermoluminescence dating of ASO-4 pyroclastic flow

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

Abstract

This report describes eruption age of ASO-4 pyroclastic flow from Aso volcano, central Kyushu, Japan. This age was determined using Thermoluminescence (TL) method for feldspar (plagioclase) extracted from ASO-4 pyroclastic flow. Paleodose measurement was performed single aliquot regenerative-dose (SAR) method. TL age of 85±8 ka was obtained. Results show that TL age obtained here is useful for accurate estimation of the eruption age of ASO-4 pyroclastic flow.

1. Introduction

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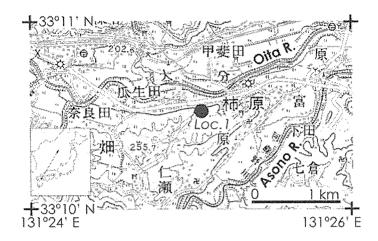


Fig. 1 Locality map of sampling points. Loc. 1 is 33° 10′ 44.5″N, 131° 24′ 56.5″E. This is the 1:50,000 scale topographic map of "Beppu" published by Geospatial Information Authority of Japan.

Age of recent large-scale eruptions of ASO-4 pyroclastic flow (Machida and Arai, 2003) from Aso volcano is essential to investigate stratigraphy in Kyushu Island (Takemura et al., 2010) because tephra of the eruption is widely distributed over the island and serves as key bed. A previous study reports thermoluminescence (TL) age of pyroclastic flows as 78.4±2.3 ka and 71.0±2.9 ka (Nagatomo, 1990). However, the estimation seems to be unsound. Recalculation of the original data (Adachi, 1989) shows that TL ages for plagioclase were 101±3 ka and 95±4 ka. Furthermore, these samples were collected at open site and were no-welded tephra. Consequently there is room for further investigation of the TL age of ASO-4 pyroclastic flow. This study describes the TL measurements of feldspar in welded samples from ASO-4 pyroclastic flows. Combination of the TL measurements with upcoming data of paleodose will reveal the eruption age of ASO-4 pyroclastic flow.

2. Sampling and sample preparation

Sampling location (Loc. 1) of ASO-4 pyroclastic flows is 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. 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, which is plagioclase (Takemura et al., 2011), was separated from magnetic minerals using a magnet. Treatment of the feldspar using 5% HF was 15 min. We obtained ca. 1.4 g of residue by sieving with 75–150 µm fractions.

Table 1 SAR protocol for paleodose estimation

Step	Treatment	Observed
1 (a)	Give dose, Di	-
2	Preheat (200 °C for 10 s)	-
3	TL readout from 100 to 400 °C	Li
4	Give test dose, 30 Gy	-
5	Cut heat (200 °C)	-
6	TL readout from 100 to 400 °C	Ti
7	Return to 1	-

(a) Step1; For the natural sample, i = 0 and $D_0 = 0$ Gy.

3. Paleodose measurements

For age determination of ASO-4 pyroclastic flow, Paleodose was measured by single aliquot regenerative-dose (SAR) protocol (Murray and Wintle, 2000). TL measurements were performed using the TL/OSL reader NRL-99-OSTL (Nagatomo et al., 2007) at Nara University of Education (NUE). Sample was 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 Schott BG39 filter. Regenerative-doses and test-doses (see Table 1) were administered using a Risø 90Sr/90Y beta-ray source built into the TL/OSL reader at NUE.

4. Annual dose rate measurements

The annual dose (dose rate) of ASO-4 pyroclastic flow sample was 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 K₂O in ASO-4 pyroclastic flow sample were analyzed with high–pure Ge detector (EGSP 8785, Eurisys Mesures) at Nara University of Education. The annual dose was calculated using the dose-rate conversion factors of Adamiec and Aitken (1998). The annual dose was obtained as sum of beta, gamma and cosmic dose rate. Contributions of cosmic-dose

Table 2 Result of ASO-4 measured by TL dating with SAR protocol.

Paleodose (Gy)	U (ppm)	Th (ppm)	K ₂ O (wt%)		γ +Cosmic ray (mGy/a)	Annual dose (mGy/a)	TL age (ka)
433.1±37.6	3.82±0.20	12.32±0.55	3.86±0.22	3.25±0.15	1.88±0.06	5.12±0.16	85±8

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 dose of ASO-4 pyroclastic flow is shown in Table 2.

5. Results and discussion

The growth curve for feldspar of ASO-4 pyroclastic flow is shown in Fig. 2. The growth curve can be fitted using linear form. The TL sensitivity changes for Test-dose due to heating and irradiation were close within ±10%. This indicates that condition of the SAR protocol in the present study will be adequate. Paleodose of ASO-4 pyroclastic flow was 433.1±37.6 Gy that gave weighted mean between 435.4±40.6 Gy and 419.7±100.0 Gy. The paleodose, annual dose, and TL age obtained are listed in Table 2. Consequently, obtained TL age of ASO-4 pyroclastic flow was 85±8 ka. Previous TL ages (Adachi, 1989) were some overestimated than the present result, because previous samples had took at open site and were contamination.

Respective numerical ages of ASO-4 pyroclastic flow were 84±25 ka by Fission track method (Tamanyu, 1978), 80±2 ka by U-Th method (Omura et al., 1988) and 89±7 ka by K-Ar method (Matsumoto et al., 1991). The stratigraphic approaches according to information using long continuous record from ocean sediments and Lake Biwa sediments indicate 87 ka (Nagahashi et al., 2004) and 87.1±6.7 ka (Aoki et al., 2008),

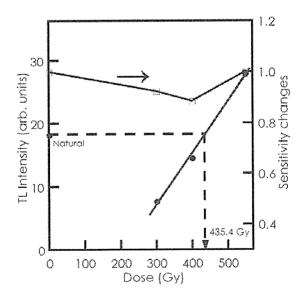


Fig. 2 TL growth curve (closed circles) and sensitivity changes (open squares) of test-doses for each regenerative-dose.

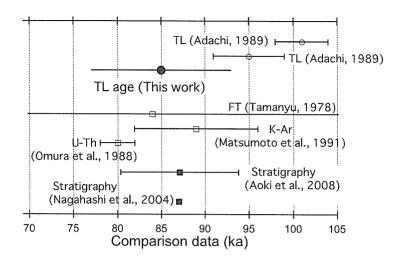


Fig. 3 TL age compared to ages using other methods for ASO-4 pyroclastic flow.

respectively. The present TL age is within the error of those ages (Fig. 3).

6. Conclusion

We measured TL age using feldspar (plagioclase) with SAR protocol for ASO-4 pyroclastic flow. The obtained TL age was 85±8 ka. This age is fairly consistent with the results of other methods and stratigraphic approaches.

The more detailed measurements of the paleodose using SAR protocol including a fading test will enhance the time resolution of the eruption ages.

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Thermoluminescence dating of Sakurajima-satsuma (Sz-S) tephra from Sakurajima volcanic

Y. Shitaoka, J. Yamamoto* and T. Nagatomo (Nara Univ. of Education)

Abstract

This report describes eruption ages of Sakurajima-Satsuma tephra (Sz-S) from Sakurajima volcano, located in southern Kyushu, Japan, to reinforce the ages based mainly on ¹⁴C dates. Their ages were determined using thermoluminescence (TL) method with polymineral fine grains (PFG). After collecting two Sz-S samples from two localities, we assessed their respective age using TL as 13.8±1.3 and 13.4±2.0 kyr. The ages were consistent with previously reported ¹⁴C ages. Results of this study suggest that the first eruption of Young kitadake stage on Sakurajima volcano started at ca. 13 kyr.

1. Introduction

Sakurajima, located in the southern volcanic front in Kyushu, is a very active volcano in Japan. Tephra beds from Sakurajima volcano are designated collectively as the Sakurajima-tephra (Sz) group. The eruption history of Sakurajima volcano is classified tephrostratigraphically into the following three stages: Old kitadake, Young kitadake, and Minamidake (Kobayashi and Ezaki, 1997). The first eruption of the Young kitadake stage is designated as Sakurajima-Satsuma (Sz-S or P14) tephra (Kobayashi and Ezaki, 1997), which is volcanic ash of the largest eruption of the Sz group (e.g. Moriwaki, 1992). Sz-S derived from Sakurajima volcano is a key marker for volcanic stratigraphy, paleoenvironmental study (e.g., Moriwaki, 1992), and archeological study (e.g., Kodama, 2001) in southern Kyushu and surrounding marine regions because this tephra, with the largest volume (ca. 11 km³: Kobayashi and Tameike, 2002) of Sakurajima tephras, is widespread throughout southern Kyushu. Therefore, age determination of this key tephra layer (Sz-S) is expected to contribute greatly to the advancement of studies in multiple fields.

This report describes the eruption age of Sz-S, as determined using the Thermoluminescence (TL) method of polymineral fine grains (PFG) with the multiple

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aliquot additive dose (MAAD) protocol (Aitken, 1985).

2. Sampling and TL measurements

We collected two Sz-S samples from two localities (Fig. 1) in the Osumi (Loc. 1) and Satsuma Peninsulas (Loc. 2). Sampling sites were covered with an opaque cloth. All samples were collected after the top surface layer with ca. 5 cm thick was removed.

After PFG (ca. 4–10 µm) were separated by suspension in acetone, they were treated

with 10% hydrogen peroxide for 16 hr and with 10% hydrochloric acid for 90 min. Then TL measurements were performed using a Daybreak TL reader (model 1150; Shitaoka and Nagatomo, 2011).

A standard MAAD protocol was used to determine paleodoses. For each sample, three added doses (10, 20 and 30 Gy) were applied to sets of natural TL aliquots (generally five in each set). The equivalent dose (De) of the sample can be estimated by fitting the data assuming linear dose-dependence. Consequently, for correcting the nonlinear portion in the low-dose region (nonlinearity correction, Δ in Table 1; Aitken, 1985; Shitaoka and

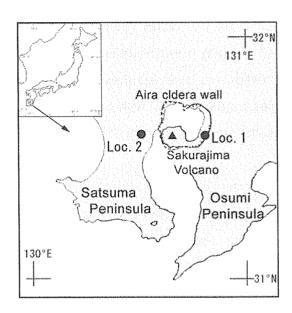


Fig. 1 Locality map of sampling points. Loc. 1 is 31° 35′ 18″N, 130° 47′ 35″E. Loc. 2 is 31° 32′ 53″N, 131° 31′ 45″E.

Table 1 Results of TL dating of Sz-S

Locality	Equivalent dose (Gy)	Δ (Gy)	Paleodose (Gy)	U (ppm)	Th (ppm)	K ₂ O (wt%)	Water (wt%)
Loc.1	17.1±1.2	2.4±1.3	19.5±1.8	1.04±0.08	7.16±0.36	1.04±0.07	81±1
Loc.2	17.8±0.97	-0.9±2.2	16.9±2.4	1.05±0.14	7.32±1.29	0.85±0.10	79±1

Alpha ray (mGy/yr)	Beta ray (mGy/yr)	Gamma+Cosmic ray (mGy/yr)	Dose rate (mGy/yr)	TL age (kyr)
0.37±0.01	0.53±0.03	0.51±0.01	1.41±0.03	13.8±1.3
0.32±0.04	0.45±0.04	0.48±0.04	1.26±0.07	13.4±2.0

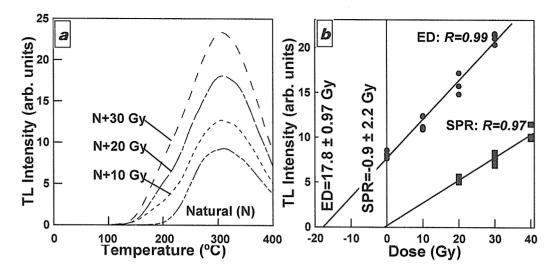


Fig. 2 TL glow curves (a) and TL growth curve (b) (Loc. 2). The equivalent dose (De) and the nonlinearity correction (SPR, Δ in Table 2) were estimated using the TL growth curve. The plateau area (Integrated area) is 280-320°C.

Nagatomo, 2011), we measured the TL of the samples annealed at 350°C for 60 min and conducted irradiation at 20, 30 and 40 Gy.

The dose rate was measured using a gamma-ray spectrometer. Uranium, thorium, and potassium concentrations were measured using a high-purity Ge detector (EGSP 8785; Eurisys Mesures). The dose rates -alpha, beta and gamma- were calculated using the dose-rate conversion factors (Adamiec and Aitken, 1998). The dose rates were corrected using the present-day water contents. Contributions of the cosmic dose rate to the dose rate were assumed as 0.15 mGy/yr by following Prescott and Hutton (1994) and Shitaoka et al. (2009).

Fig. 2a presents results of TL measurement. The De of each sample can be converted to an apparent dose by extrapolation using a linear model of TL growth (see Fig. 2b). The TL growth for each sample was obtained from each plateau area (e.g., 280–320°C), as determined using systematically performed plateau tests (Aitken, 1985). A lack of fading of TL signals within each plateau area was confirmed using plateau tests. The estimation method for nonlinearity correction (Δ in Table 1) is analogous to that of De (Shitaoka and Nagatomo, 2011). The TL growth for nonlinearity correction was obtained from each plateau area (e.g. 280-320°C). The paleodose of the sample is the sum of the De and the nonlinearity correction (Δ). The dose rate was obtained as the sum of alpha, beta, gamma and the cosmic dose rate. The paleodoses, dose rates and TL ages are

Table 2. The reported ¹⁴C ages of samples relating to Sz-S (Okuno, 1997).

Stratigraphic position	Material	¹⁴ C date (yrBP)	Calibrated age (cal yrBP)	Lab no.
In Sz-S	Charcoal	10,670±100	12,700-12,400	NUTA-4634
In Sz-S	Charcoal	11,050±120	13,100-12,800	NUTA-4642
Below Sz-S	Soil	10.910±80	12,900-12,700	NUTA-3784
Below Sz-S	Soil	11,280±80	13,300-13,100	NUTA-3878
Below Sz-S	Soil	11,330±90	13,300–13,100	NUTA-4025
Below Sz-S	Soil	11,660±100	13,600–13,400	NUTA-3868
Below Sz-S	Soil	11,850±90	13,800–13,600	NUTA-3561

Calibrated ages were estimated the data set of IntCalO9 data set (Reimer et al., 2009)

presented in Table 1. The respective paleodoses of Sz-S samples of Loc. 1 and Loc. 2 were 19.5 \pm 1.8 Gy and 16.9 \pm 2.4 Gy. The respective dose rates of Sz-S samples of Loc. 1 and Loc. 2 were 1.41 \pm 0.03 mGy/yr and 1.26 \pm 2.0 mGy/yr. We obtained the TL ages, 13.8 \pm 1.3 kyr in Loc. 1 and 13.4 \pm 2.0 kyr in Loc. 2. Uncertainties of each TL age were ca. 9-15%; they were mostly attributable to scattering of the glow curves of each aliquot and sensitivity changes of annealing samples for nonlinearity correction (Δ).

We tentatively calibrated the AMS-14C data (Okuno, 1997) in relation to the Sz-S bed using the IntCal09 dataset (Reimer et al., 2009) (Table 2). Okuno (2002) obtained a calibrated age of 12,800 cal yrBP for Sz-S. The TL ages newly obtained in this study, 13.8±1.3 and 13.4±2.0 kyr, are fairly consistent with the calibrated-14C ages with the error limits (Fig. 3).

4. Conclusions

We measured TL ages using PFG at MAAD protocol for Sz-S tephra of Sakurajima volcano to reinforce the ages mainly based on the ¹⁴C dates. The obtained TL ages from the tephra itself were 13.8±1.3 and 13.4±2.0 kyr. These ages are fairly consistent with the calibrated age for those ¹⁴C dates of charcoal and soil samples closely related to tephra layer, ca. 12,800 cal yrBP. Results show that TL ages obtained here are useful for accurate estimation of the eruption age of Sz-S.

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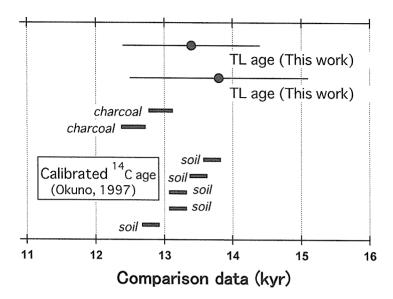


Fig. 3 TL age of Sz-S compared to calibrated ¹⁴C age of samples closely related to the Sz-S layer.

provided us many useful comments and data.

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2.2. 研究報告 Scientific Reports

Partitioning of Pb, Rb, and Sr between aqueous fluids and haplogranite or jadeite melts under high-temperature and high-pressure conditions

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S. Reguer, C. Mocuta, S. Kubsky, D. Thiaudière (Synchrotron SOLEIL),
S. Ono (JAMSTEC) and T. Kogiso (Kyoto Univ.)

Partition behavior of Pb, Rb, and Sr among crystals, melts, and fluids is important to understand magma genesis and elemental recycling in subduction zones. Using a micro-focused synchrotron x ray, in-situ x-ray fluorescence (XRF) spectra are obtained from aqueous fluids and haplogranite / jadeite melt at 0.3-1.3 GPa and 730-830°C. Partition coefficients between aqueous fluids and melts are calculated for Pb, Rb and Sr ($D_{Pb}^{fluid/melt}$, $D_{Rb}^{fluid/melt}$) with and without (Na, K)Cl. As pressure increases, $D_{Pb,Rb,Sr}^{fluid/melt}$ increase. As salinity in solutions increases, $D_{Pb,Rb,Sr}^{fluid/melt}$ also increase, especially $D_{Pb,Rb}^{fluid/melt}$ are larger than unity in experiments using 13-25 wt.% (Na, K)Cl bearing solutions.

New approach to evaluating the mass flux of volvcanic fluids using the electrical conductivity structure of volcanic fields

S. Komori*, T. Kagiyama, J. Fairley (Univ. of Idaho) and M. Utsugi

Volcanic areas have hydrothermal systems, discharging the volcanic fluids as groundwater flow. The electrical conductivity structure of a volcano has a potentiality for evaluating the volcanic fluids flux. This study examined the quantitative relation between the electrical conductivity structure and the volcanic fluids flux, modeling its dissipation into an aquifer. Numerical simulations were performed to obtain the distributions of temperature and salinity, under the conditions of volcanic fluids with

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^{*} Now at Academia Sinica

variable parameters of mass flux, temperature, and salinity. The obtained distributions were converted into the distributions of pore water conductivity and surface conductivity of matrix. Regarding the surface conductivity of matrix, which represents the degree of hydrothermal alteration, it was estimated using the assumption that the surface conductivity is a function of temperature and salinity of pore water. The simulated electrical conductivity structure was converted into the conductance as a function of the distance from the injection center. Simulation results showed that the flux of volcanic fluids corresponds to the decreasing trend of the 'Normalized Conductance', which is the conductance at a certain distance from the center divided by that one at the center. The normalized conductance could be the simple and easy way to estimate the volcanic fluids flux.

Based on this finding, we attempted to estimate the mass flux of volcanic fluids using the electrical conductivity structure of Unzen volcano. The estimated flux at Unzen volcano was in the range between $3x10^4$ and $3x10^5$ t/yr. This range corresponds to the equivalent degassing magma of 0.2 to 2 km³/kyr, assuming 6 wt.% of the water content of magma. These values roughly correspond to the magma production rate of Unzen volcano, suggested by the crustal deformation. In Unzen volcano, the dome-forming eruption dominates. This study suggests that the accumulating magma beneath Unzen volcano has been effectively releasing the volcanic fluids into the aquifer, and that the effective degassing into the aquifer might prevent the explosive eruption.

Evolution of carbon dioxide bearing saline fluids in the mantle wedge beneath the northeast Japan arc

Y. Kumagai, T. Kawamoto and J. Yamamoto*

We investigate chemical compositions of fluid inclusions in amphibole-bearing spinel-plagioclase lherzolite xenoliths of the Ichinomegata volcano, the northeast Japan arc. The fluid inclusions are composed of CO_2 - H_2O -Cl-S fluids. At equilibrium temperature of 920°C, the fluid inclusions have pressure of 0.68-0.78 GPa, which is

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corresponding to 24-28 km depth. The molar fraction of H_2O and the salinity of fluid inclusions are 0.18-0.35 and 3.71±0.78 wt% NaCl equivalent, respectively. Assuming that these fluid inclusions have originated from a vapor-saturated basaltic magma, H_2O and CO_2 contents of the magma coexisting with the fluids preserved as fluid inclusions are 2.9-5.3 wt.% H_2O and 0.7-0.8 wt.% CO_2 , respectively, based on an H_2O - CO_2 partitioning model between silicate melts and fluids, and the molar fraction of H_2O of the fluid inclusions. The Cl content of the magma is 0.02-0.05 wt.% based on the salinity of the fluid inclusions and a partition coefficient of Cl between basaltic melts and H_2O - CO_2 -Cl fluids. The salinity of the fluids to produce partial melting for the formation such basalts is 0.9-1.4 wt.% NaCl equivalent using the H_2O and Cl content of the vapor-saturated magma. Our approach to estimate the volatile composition of basaltic magmas and slab-derived fluids allows us to discuss the evolution of volatile composition in the sub-arc mantle.

The Quaternary adakite distribution of Kyushu Island, Ryukyu Arc, Japan

T. Shibata, M. Yoshikawa and K. Takemura

The Quaternary volcanoes are widely distributed in Kyushu Island, Japan. Philippine Sea plate is subducting beneath Kyushu. Clear distribution of deep seismic foci is observed below the Quaternary volcanoes in southern area, but not in northern area. Notsu et al. (1990) examined the contribution of subduction to the magma source, and emphasized that no slab derived material is observed in northern area from Sr isotopic compositions. Volcanic activity similar to the within-plate type volcanism has been also emphasized for the magma genesis of this area (e.g., Kita et al, 2001). However, we found adakitic rocks, which show high Sr/Y ratios and low Y concentrations (e.g., Defant and Drummond, 1990) from some Quaternary volcanoes in north Kyushu on the basis of published data (Otha et al, 1990; Itoh, 1990). Therefore, the magma genesis is still controversial. We studied lateral variations of Sr, Nd and Pb isotopic and trace element compositions for Quaternary volcanics from Kyushu to investigate the magma genesis. From the results, a clear variation of Sr/Y ratio, decreasing from north to south, is observed along the volcanic front. Some of the Sr/Y ratio of the most northern part of

Kyusu shows the value >100. The all analyzed Pb isotope compositions show a single liner trend in ²⁰⁸Pb/²⁰⁴Pb v.s. ²⁰⁶Pb/²⁰⁴Pb diagram. The liner trend of Pb isotope ratios can be explained by the binary mixing of the Shikoku Basin basalt and tereginious sediment which might be a constituent of the subducting slab. The similar binary mixing relationships are found in Sr and Nd isotopic systematics. The isotopic characteristics of the Quaternary magma in Kyushu can be explained by the magma generation process of island arc, in spite of the lack of deep seismic foci in northern area. It is considered that high and low Sr/Y ratios suggest the contributions of partial melt in the north and aqueous fluid derived from subducting slab in the south, respectively. If these suggestions are correct, the difference of magma genesis in north and south might be related with the ages of subducting Philippine Sea plate which are < 25Ma at northern and >50 Ma at southern area.

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Development of a laser-interferometric gravity-gradiometer for volcanological studies

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A new type of gravity gradiometer, employing technologies of laser-interferometry, has been developed at the Institute for Cosmic Ray Research (ICRR) of the Tokyo University since 2009 (Kuroda and Nishimura, 2009; Fig. 1). Laboratory tests at the ICRR showed that the gravity gradiometer had achieved its target resolution of about ± 1 μ Gal (= 10^{-8} m/s²) per meter, or ± 10 E. We plan to use this gravity gradiometer to study underground density variations in the Mt. Aso area.

The working principle of the gravity gradiometer is the following: two test bodies are mounted separately by about 0.7 m in the vertical direction in the vacuum tank of the gravity gradiometer. The test bodies are thrown up by an actuator installed in the vacuum tank. The differential displacements between the test bodies during their free falls are monitored by a laser interferometer. Vertical gravity gradients are estimated

from the measured differential displacements. Because the differential displacements are measured during free falls of the test bodies, the obtained gravity gradients are, in principle, insensitive to the motion of the observation points. This indicates that vertical gravity gradients can be measured with a good resolution even the environments of active volcanoes with seismic vibrations, and also on moving vehicles, such as ship and aircraft. Therefore, it is expected that this type of differential interferometric gravity-gradiometer will be useful for resource exploration and various field researches sciences and geodesy.

Currently, the gravity gradiometer is installed at the ICRR and some modifications for volcanological studies

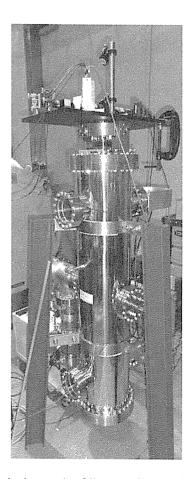


Fig. 1 A photograph of the gravity gradiometer at the ICRR, Tokyo University. The height and weight of the gravity gradiometer are about 1.5 m and 100 kg, respectively.

have been made during this half year. One of the major improvements is the automation of data taking, which allows us to collect data continuously without an operator. We plan to move the gravity gradiometer from the ICRR to the Aso Volcanological Laboratory (AVL) in 2012 and carry out the first measurements at the absolute gravity station inside of the AVL building. By comparing measured values of gravity gradients with absolute gravity values, we will infer time variations of underground density distribution at the absolute gravity station. Through these actual measurements, we will be able to clarify what sorts of improvements are necessary to make the gravity gradometer practically useful for volcanological studies. By working on the necessary improvements, we intend to design and fabricate a new portable gravity gradiometer for field researches in volcanic regions.

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Thermoluminescence dating of sediments related to a submerged forest in Ono River at Hita, northern Kyushu, Japan using total bleach method

Y. Shitaoka, T. Nagatomo (Nara Univ. of Education) and K. Takemura

Abstract

This report describes assessment of the deposition age of sediment around woods in a submerged forest at Hita, northern Kyushu, Japan, to ascertain their relation to the ASO-4 pyroclastic flow event. The age was determined with quartz fine grains using total-bleach thermoluminescence (TL). The obtained TL age is 81±7 ka. Results of this study suggest that the forest submergence is related to the ASO-4 pyroclastic flow event.

1. Introduction

This report describes thermoluminescence (TL) dating of sediment samples relevance to a submerged forest in Ono River (Fig. 1) at Hita, northern Kyushu, Japan. The cause of this forest submergence was ASO-4 pyroclastic flows event (Machida and Arai, 2003).

The Conventional radiocarbon (14C) age of wood from the submerged forest was >46,000 a BP (Beta-249847, ITNH-00018). 14C However method and dendrochronology cannot be adequate because they exceed the range of the method's application. Therefore, we report the TL age of sediment around the wood in the submerged forest. The TL age was determined using total bleach method (Aitken, 1985; Shitaoka et al., 2008) because of fluvial sediments including redeposition tephra.

Sampling points were covered with an opaque cloth. Sample 1 and sample 2 were collected after the ca. 5 cm thick top surface layer was removed (Fig. 2).

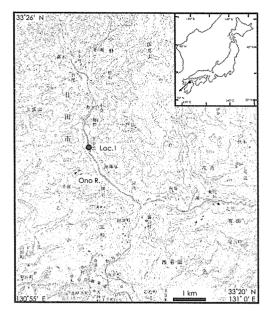
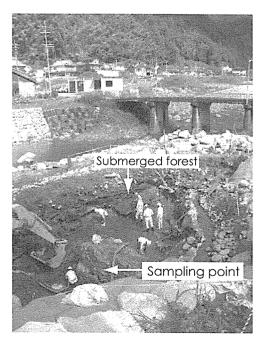


Fig. 1 Locality mapping of the sampling site. This 1:25,000 scale topographic map, "Yoshii", was published by Geospatial Information Authority of Japan.



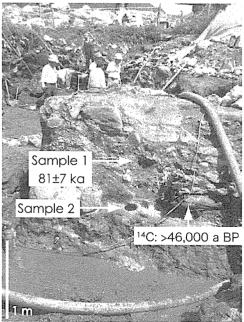


Fig. 2 Sampling points at the site. Semimetal samples for TL measurement are sample 1 and sample 2.

2. Sample preparation

Sample preparation procedures were conducted in a dark room. After polymineral fine grains (PFG) (ca. 4-10 μ m) were separated by suspension in acetone, they were treated with 10% hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂) for 16 hr and with 10% hydrochloric acid (HCl) for 90 min. Then PFG was treated with 20% hydrosilicofluoric acid (H₂SiF₆) to obtain only fine quartz grains. No IRSL signal was observed after the H₂SiF₆ treatment, which indicates that minerals other than quartz fine grains were dissolved in H₂SiF₆ solution.

3. Paleodose measurements

The total bleach multiple aliquot additive dose method (Aitken, 1985; Shitaoka et al., 2008) was used to determine paleodoses. The TL measurements were performed using a TL reader (model 1150; Daybreak Nuclear and Medical Systems, Inc.). The sample was heated at a rate of 10°C/s from 100 to 450°C in a nitrogen atmosphere. The detection wavelength was 350-470 nm (FWHM).

For each sample, four additional doses (50, 100, 150 and 200 Gy) were applied to sets of natural TL aliquots (generally five in each set). Measurements for residual TL were conducted with samples that had been bleached for 8 hr with a 50-60 klx light source (Seric Ltd.).

4. Annual dose measurements

The annual dose (dose rate) was measured using a gamma-ray spectrometer. Uranium, thorium, and potassium concentrations were measured using a high-purity Ge detector (EGSP 8785; Eurisys Mesures). The dose rates (alpha, beta, and gamma) were calculated using the dose-rate conversion factors reported by Adamiec and Aitken (1998). Then the dose rates were corrected using the present-day water contents. Contributions of the cosmic dose rate to the dose rate were assumed as 0.15 mGy/a by following Prescott and Hutton (1994) and Shitaoka et al. (2009).

5. Results and discussion

Fig. 3a presents results of TL measurement for Sample 1. Data of TL glow curves for sample 2 were scattered because of incomplete signal reset in TL caused by bleach. The TL growth curve for sample 1 was obtained from each plateau area (e.g., 315-335°C), as determined using systematically conducted plateau tests (Aitken, 1985).

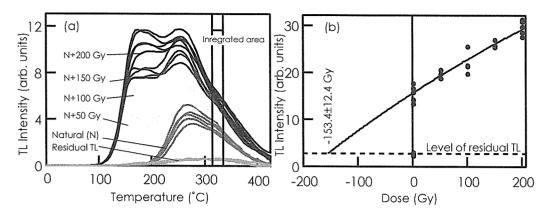


Fig. 3 TL glow curves (a) and TL growth curve (b) (sample 1). The plateau area (integrated area) is 315-335°C.

Table 1 Results of TL dating.

	Paleodose (Gy)	α ray (mGy/a)	β ray (mGy/a)	γ ray+ cosmic ray (mGy/a)	Annual dose (mGy/a)	Water content (wt%)	TL age (ka)
Sample 1	153.4±12.4	0.64±0.02	0.55±0.03	0.70±0.02	1.89±0.04	67	81±7
Sample 2	n.d.	0.65±0.02	0.50±0.02	0.71±0.01	1.86±0.03	115	n.d.

n.d.: not determination

The TL growth of the sample can be estimated by fitting the data assuming exponential dose-dependence (Fig. 3b). The paleodose was read off from the intercept on a horizontal line through the level of residual TL using extrapolation of TL growth. The paleodose of sample 1 was estimated as 153.4±12.4 Gy. The paleodose, annual dose, and TL age obtained from respective samples are presented in Table 1. Consequently, the obtained TL age of sample 1 was 81±7 ka, which is consistent with the conventional ¹⁴C age inferred for wood in the submerged forest: >46,000 a BP.

The respective numerical ages of ASO-4 pyroclastic flow were 84±25 ka using fission track method (Tamanyu, 1978), 80±2 ka using U-Th method (Omura et al., 1988), 89±7 ka using K-Ar method (Matsumoto et al., 1991), and 85±8 ka using TL method (Shitaoka et al., 2012). Stratigraphic approaches according to information using long continuous records from ocean sediments and Lake Biwa sediments respectively indicate 87 ka (Nagahashi et al., 2004) and 87.1±6.7 ka (Aoki et al., 2008). As described in this paper, the age of ASO-4 pyroclastic flow is 85-87 ka. We might therefore reasonably conclude that the forest submergence was caused by or occurred after the event of ASO-4 pyroclastic flows.

6. Conclusion

We obtained the TL age, 81±7 ka, using total bleach method of sediment around wood in a submerged forest in Ono River at Hita, northern Kyushu, Japan. Compared with the previous report for age in the ASO-4 pyroclastic flow, the present TL age reinforces the inference that the forest submergence is related to the ASO-4 pyroclastic flow.

Acknowledgments

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Mass variation in outcome to high production activity in Kamojang Geothermal Field, Indonesia: A reservoir monitoring with relative and absolute gravimetry

Y. Sofyan, Y. Fukuda (Kyoto Univ.), J. Nishijima, Y. Fujimitsu (Kyushu Univ.) and M. Taniguchi (RIHN)

1. Introduction

The Kamojang Geothermal Field (KGF) is a typical vapor dominated hydrothermal system in west Java, Indonesia (Fig. 1). This geothermal field is the oldest exploited geothermal field in Indonesia. From 1983 to 2005, more than 160 million tons of steam has been exploited from the KGF and more than 30 million tons of condensed water and river water were injected to the reservoir system. Regarding to the electricity demand, installed capacity of KGF increased from 30 MWe to 140 MWe in 1987 and 200 MWe in 2007. Concerning to the evaluation of the steam production in the KGF, the decline of steam flow rate notably occurred at some production wells (Moeljanto, 2004; Doddy et al., 2000).

2. Method

Mass variation in the geothermal reservoir can be measured by using the map of the gravity changes. Gravity changes observed in the KGF between 1999 and 2005 at 51 benchmarks are interpreted in terms of a change of mass. Concerning to the production mass increase, gravity changes also observed between 1999 and 2008 at 30 benchmarks (Fig. 2).

The relative gravity measurements before 2005 were done with LaCoste and Romberg type G 655 and G 653 gravimeters. These gravimeters are also added by the basicmeter unit



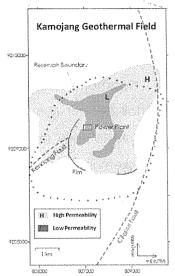


Fig. 1 KGF location.

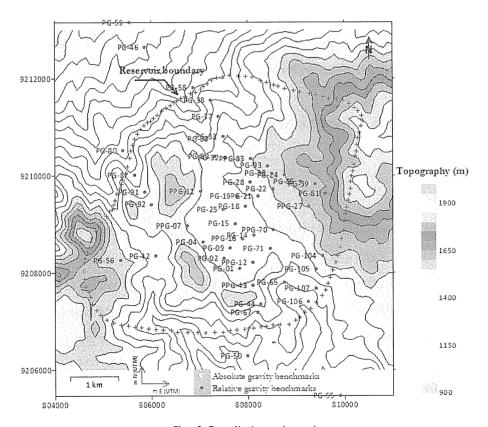


Fig. 2 Gravity benchmarks.

(galvanometer) which has high accuracy to read the relative gravity. The theodolite type water pass NAK2 universal automatic level was used to the leveling survey (Kamah and team, 2000). After 2005, relative gravity measurements have been performed using a Scintrex CG3 gravimeter. This gravimeter is automatic gravimeter with electronic advances. The basic of CG3 has a readout resolution of 5 μ Gal with a standard deviation of less than 10 μ Gal (Scintrex CG-3, 1995). The recent gravity measurement was conducted using absolute gravimeter in 2009 and 2010 at 12 gravity benchmarks. This has good precision and accuracy factor of 10 μ Gal. The A10 uses laser, interferometer, long period inertial isolation device and an atomic clock to measure the position of the test mass very accurately (Micro-g LaCoste Inc., 2006).

According to relative gravimeter measurement, the round measurement method of the earth gravity field in the KGF was conducted with PG 55, the gravity benchmark outside of the Kamojang reservoir boundary, as a reference gravity point. It is assumed that gravity remained constant at the reference. Hunt (2000) explained the correction factors of the gravity measurement were classified into the correction of variations with position, variations with time and changes in position of mass in the earth. The correction and calculation were applied in the data processing of the observed gravity data in KGF.

A mass balance or material balance is an application of the mass conservation to the analysis of physical systems. The mass balance is used to analyze and to count the mass that enters or leaves the system. The mass balance in the geothermal reservoir is regulated by the amount of production, injection and natural recharge. Gauss's theory (Hammer, 1945; Hunt, 2000) explains the mass variations are obtained by gravity changes:

$$\Delta m = \frac{1}{2\pi G} \sum (\Delta g, \Delta A), \qquad \qquad \cdot \cdot \cdot (1)$$

where Δm is the mass changes (kg), Δg is the gravity changes (mGaI), ΔA is area concerned (km²), G is the gravitational constant 6.672x10-11 Nm²kg-². The gravity change Δg for each grid as calculated below:

$$1\Delta g = \frac{dg_{i,j} + dg_{i+1,j} + dg_{i,j+1} + dg_{i+1,j+1}}{4}, \qquad (2)$$

where ($dg_{i,j}$, $dg_{i+1,j}$, $dg_{i,j+1}$ and $dg_{i+1,j+1}$) are the gravity change at one grid square.

3. Result and discussion

The gravity changes from the repeat gravity measurement (RGM) directly illustrate the mass variation in the subsurface. The distribution of the corrected gravity changes at the Kamojang Geothermal Field helps to give an image of the mass movements that occurred as a result of exploitation (Fig. 3).

The long wavelength above about 500 m of corrected gravity changes contour data in these three periods has a various range with similar trends. The negative value is interpreted in terms of net mass loss of production and the positive value is interpreted in terms of net mass gain of water injection and natural recharge. Large negative anomaly typically occured at the gravity benchmarks that located near to medium or high production wells. This large negative gravity changes were primarily caused by the net mass loss of steam from the geothermal reservoir due to exploitation. The small positive value of the gravity change occurred near the injection wells. The gravity changes is larger in the high permeability zone.

Mass variation in the reservoir was caused by production and injection activities. Mass variation in KGF from 1999 to 2005 is about -3.34 Mt/year while is about -3.78 Mt/year from 1999 to 2008. Another period between 2009 and 2010, during increased capacity 140 to 200 MWe, mass variation decreased about -8.24 Mt. According to the history of production and injection, natural recharge to the KGF's reservoir is estimated at about

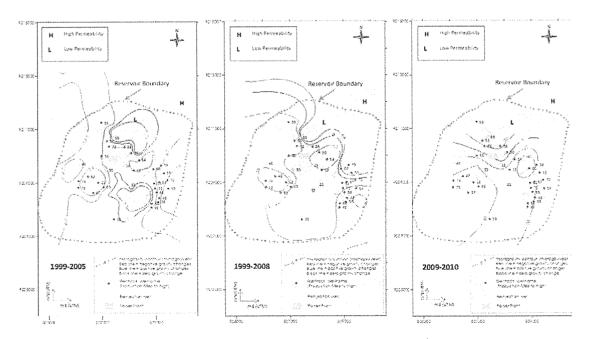


Fig. 3 Gravity changes at KGF.

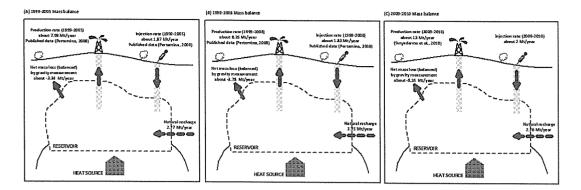


Fig 4. Mass balance model at KGF

2.77 Mt/year from 1999 to 2005 and 2.75 Mt/year from 1999 to 2008. Between 2009 and 2010, KGF has a bigger mass deficiency rate throughout 200 MWe maintain production. Mass balance model in the Kamojang geothermal reservoir was shown in Fig. 4.

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The electrical resistivity structure of Aso volcano inferred from broadband MT surveys

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Aso volcano is a Quaternary active volcano located in the northeast of Kumamoto prefecture, central Kyushu, Japan. It had formed the huge caldera through the four large pyroclastic eruptions until 90ka, since then it has been in active mainly at the central cones.

Electrical resistivity structures of active volcanoes provide us the useful information for understanding mechanisms of current and past activity, and for foreseeing future activity. Therefore there are many previous works to estimate resistivity structure also at Aso volcano, for example, Takakura et al. (2000) and Utsugi et al. (2009) show the NE-SW cross-section diagram by broadband magnetotelluric (MT) survey. However, it is insufficient to conclude what kind of substances and the state are reflected because of the shallow exploration depth, down to only 5km below sea level. Because a seismic low velocity zone and a sill-like pressure variation source are expected at approximately 6km (Sudo and Kong, 2001) and 15km (GSI, 2004), respectively, we should fill the gaps in exploration depth so that we can compare resistivity data with other data and estimate the subsurface structure accurately. Additionally, there are many poorly-understood themes for Aso volcano, for example the shape of caldera floor and its formation process, subsurface structure related to large pyroclastic eruptions, complicated tectonics in caldera and so on. It's important to reveal the deeper resistivity structure for understanding them, thus we carried out broadband MT observations.

Fig. 1 shows the observation points of our survey. There are nine observation points, of these, seven arranged along a line of Utsugi et al. (2009) cover craters of Mt. Naka-dake, the low velocity zone and the sill-like pressure variation source. Other two arranged

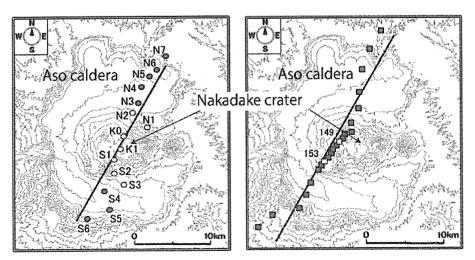


Fig. 1 Survey sites of Wide-band MT survey on Aso Caldera.

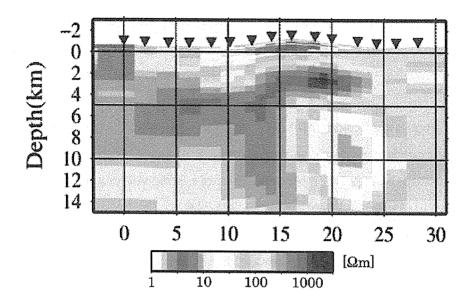


Fig. 2 Resistivity cross section of Aso caldera as inferred from MT soundings.

along a line of Takakura et al. (2000) lie directly on the low velocity zone. We invested one or two months for each point, and succeeded in obtaining data up to 1000 s with low noise at the former seven. Then two-dimensional inversions (TM-mode) were applied to NE-SW profiles also with data of previous works. As a result, we revealed the resistivity structure down to 15 km below sea level for the first time (Fig. 2), and found three features as follows.

(1) A high resistivity body continuing to deep part

There is a region of Hundreds of ohm meter (Ω m) continuing to about 15 km below sea level with 5km width at the central part of caldera. Its strike seems to correspond to Oita-Kumamoto Tectonic Line (OKTL), hence it could be a large intrusion along OKTL.

(2) A low resistivity body at southern caldera

There is a region up to $100 \, \Omega m$ centered at about 9 km below sea level from southern slope of central cones to Nango-dani. In light of information of seismic velocity, magnetization and so on, it might be a low density region such as tuff body or some kind of hot region.

(3) A non-conductive magma chamber

There is no low resistivity region centered at Kusasenri, the seismic low velocity zone expected a magma chamber corresponds to relatively high resistivity region instead. Although molten rock is generally considered highly conductive, actual

magma chambers so structurally and materially complicated that it might not show low resistivity.

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Conductivity structure beneath Chi-shing volcano in Tatun volcanic area, Taiwan

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Tatun volcanic group (TGV) is located at northern Taiwan, and more than 20 volcanic domes and cones have been created within and around Tatun Graben, which is bounded by Chinshan Fault in the north and Kanchiao Fault in the south. On Oct. 2011 (Oct. 7–18), we carried out the Audio-frequency Magneto-Telluric (AMT) survey around Chi-shing (七星) volcano which is one of the volcanic cones of TGV and has Shao-Yu Kang (小油坑) that is one of the most active fumarolic areas of TGV to clarify the subsurface electrical conductivity distribution, which is the sign of degassing around volcanoes. In our survey, we arranged the survey line passes through the north side of

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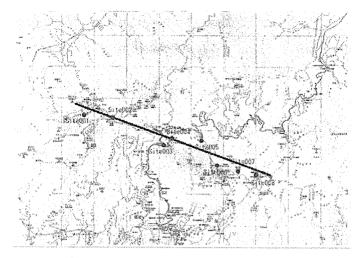


Fig. 1 Survey line and observation points

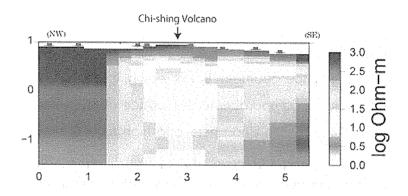


Fig. 2 Resistivity structure beneath Chi-shing volcano.

the volcano, extending northwest-southeast direction. The total length of survey line is about 10 km, and the total numbers of the survey sites were 8 sites (Fig. 1).

We used three MTU-5A equipments (Phoenix Geophysics Inc.), and observation was performed during 5-6 hours in daytime. In Fig. 2, we show the resistivity structure beneath our survey line obtained by 2D inversion (Ogawa and Uchida, 1996). From this result, it was found that, low resistivity area exists beneath the Chi-shing volcano from deeper to shallower part. And this low resistivity area continues to the shallower part of eastern side. It is the first time that the detailed subsurface resistivity structure was obtained on this area.

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Thermal structure beneath Far Eastern Russia inferred from geothermobarometric analyses of mantle xenoliths: direct evidence for high geothermal gradient in backarc lithosphere

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Based on P-T information of mantle-derived xenoliths, this report describes a geotherm in Far Eastern Russia, which is situated in the backarc of volcanic chains in eastern Asia. The mantle xenoliths have abundant CO_2 fluid inclusions. Accurate determination of the internal pressure of the CO_2 fluid inclusions enables estimation of the depth provenance of the mantle xenoliths. The depth provenances obtained from five mantle xenoliths are correlated with equilibrium temperatures estimated using a geothermometer. Assuming that the correlation reflects the geotherm in this region, it corresponds to heat flow of around 100 mW/m², which is comparable to the surface heat flow in the volcanic arc. Such high heat flow implies a thin lithosphere and high temperature of the shallower upper mantle.

Backarc areas are universally characterized by both high surface heat flow and the occurrence of recent volcanic activities. Furthermore low seismic velocity anomaly is widely observed in the shallower upper mantle in the backarc, especially in eastern Asia. The present xenolith geotherm suggests that the seismic anomaly arises from high temperature of the shallower upper mantle. It would be direct evidence for warming of the lithospheric mantle and subsequent lithosopheric thinning, which is likely attributable to asthenospheric upwelling.

Interpretation of interannual landwater mass variation over the Indochina peninsula observed by GRACE

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1. Introduction

The Indochina peninsula is located in an area affected by the Southeast Asian monsoon system, and substantial seasonal variation in landwater is observed in this area. In addition to the seasonal effect of the monsoon system, the Indochina peninsula is also affected by the changes from interannual climate system over the Pacific and Indian Oceans, which causes precipitation and temperature anomalies over this area directly, or coupling with a monsoon event. As a result, landwater variations over the Indochina peninsula are closely related to global-scale events, which play an important role in the global energy and water cycle of the climate system.

Since its successful launch in 2002, Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment (GRACE; Tapley et al. 2007) has consistently provided time variable gravity field solutions and currently offers nearly 10-year datasets for research. Thus, it has become possible to discuss interannual mass changes on the scale of several years to a decade. Besides of the long data time span, GRACE provides time variable solutions of which the total masses are globally conserved through the entire observation period. Thus, we can use the data not only to recover regional mass variations in the concerned area, but also to investigate the relationship of the mass variations in other areas with considering the process of the mass transport system.

In this study, we focus on recovering and discussing the interannual components of the terrestrial water storage (TWS) mass variation over the Indochina peninsula using GRACE data. Empirical Orthogonal Function (EOF) analysis is applied to the obtained interannual mass variations, and the temporal and spatial correlations with climate indices are investigated to specify the dominant climate system that causes the variation.

2. GRACE data analysis

2.1 GRACE data

In this study, version 02 of the CNES/GRGS 10-day gravity field solution (Bruinsma et al., 2010), which was calculated from the GRACE GPS, K-band range-rate, and LAGEOS-1 and 2 satellite laser ranging (SLR) data, was used to recover temporal mass variation over the Indochina peninsula. The data was provided as Stokes coefficients up to degree/order 50. Smoothing or filtering was not necessary because the generation process included stabilization. We used the solutions from July 29, 2002, to April 22, 2009.

Any gaps present correspond to the observed data gaps of the GRACE satellites.

2.2 Recovery of interannual TWS mass variations

To derive the time variable components of the GRACE gravity field solutions, the average value over the entire time period was subtracted from each Stokes coefficient. Next, the time variable components were converted to the 1×1 degree grid surface mass variation data for each time period by following Wahr et al. (1998).

GRACE detects radial integrations of mass variations on and beneath the Earth's surface. To extract the components of TWS mass variations, mass variations caused by other sources were estimated and removed from the recovered total mass variations. The Sumatra-Andaman Earthquake, which occurred on December 26, 2004, caused large mass redistribution of solid earth (Han et al., 2006). The co-seismic signal was estimated and removed by fitting the mass step components at the date of the earthquake. For the removal of post-seismic signals, we applied a simple boxcar-type filter to the area affected by the signal assuming that the ocean water mass change over the area was sufficiently small throughout the entire time period.

Finally, the linear trend component was removed from the obtained interannual TWS mass variations, since the main target of this study is the interannual signal with the oscillation period less than GRACE data span.

3. EOF analysis and results

We applied the EOF analysis to the residual interannual components. For the analyzed areas, we included the Indian Ocean in addition to the surrounding land region because meteorological TWS variations generally show close-relation with ocean variations. Figs. 1a to 1d show the obtained spatial patterns and the corresponding temporal coefficients of the first to fourth EOF modes, respectively. Although these four modes explain only about 30% of the total interannual mass variations, each of the higher modes explains less than 2%, nor shows significant interannual mass variations. Thus, we used these first four modes for the further discussions. Table 1 shows the contribution rate of the 4 modes. It shows that the third and fourth modes give large effects over the Indochina peninsula.

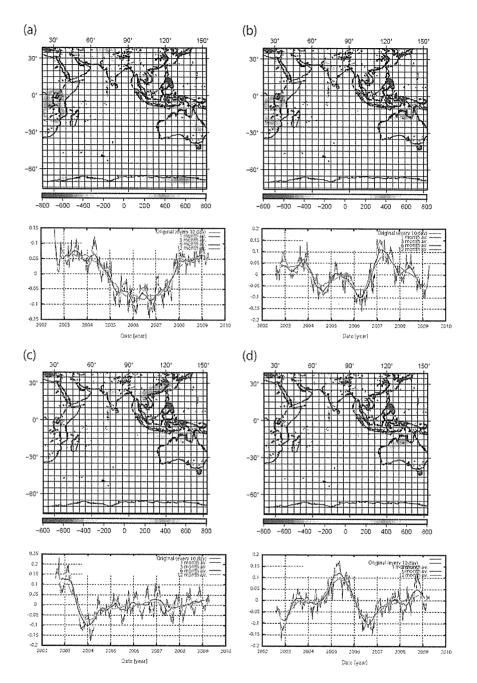


Fig. 1 Spatial patterns and the corresponding temporal coefficients of the (a) first, (b) second, (c) third, and (d) fourth principal modes derived from EOF analysis of the GRACE-derived interannual mass variations.

4. Discussion

4.1 ENSO and IOD indices

Interannual meteorological or climatological changes over Southeast Asia, including

Table 1 Contribution rates of the first to fourth principal EOF modes.

Area	Contribution rate with respect to total interannual mass variation (%)						
	1st mode	2nd mode	3rd mode	4th mode	Sum of 1st to 4th modes		
Overall EOF-analyzed area	11.18	6.98	5.53	4.77	28.4		
Irrawaddy + Salween	3.69	3.45	6.71	7.10	20.9		
Chao Phraya + Mekong	2.82	2.85	12.59	10.87	29.1		

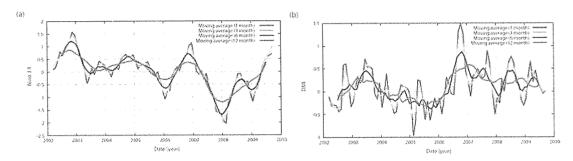


Fig. 2 Time series of the 1, 3, 6 and 12-month running means of (a) Niño3.4 and (b) DMI.

the Indochina peninsula, are strongly influenced by internal oscillation modes of the climate system in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. In these modes, ENSO and Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) are prominent patterns that exhibit interannual oscillation periods. Considering the geographical location, we supposed that the linear-trend-removed observed interannual TWS mass variation over the Indochina peninsula is strongly affected by these two dominant modes.

To identify the durations of ENSO events, we used surface ocean climate index Niño3.4 released regularly by the Ocean Observations Panel for Climate, UNESCO (OOPC, 2012). With the occurrences of El Niño and La Niña events, the index sign became positive and negative, respectively. On the other hand, Dipole Mode Index (DMI) is an index of IOD, which is also regularly released by OOPC (2012). When the DMI sign was positive, the SSTs of the tropical western and southeastern Indian Ocean showed positive and negative anomalies, respectively. The precipitation decreased in Indonesia and Australia and increased in Eastern Africa. When the DMI sign was negative, opposite phenomena were observed. Figs. 2a and 2b show time series of Niño3.4 and DMI.

4.2 Interpretation of obtained EOF modes

4.2.1 Second EOF mode

As shown in Fig. 1b, the significant oscillation period of the second EOF mode is about 2 to 4 years. Thus, some relation with ENSO event is expected. Fig. 3a shows the correlogram between the temporal coefficients of the second EOF mode and Niño3.4 within the phase difference ±1 year. As shown in Fig. 3a, the second EOF and Niño3.4 show the highest negative correlation with the correlation coefficient of 0.70 and the phase delay of 7 month for 12 month moving average. The observed phase delay can be partly explained by the fact that ENSO event is the internal mode in the Pacific Ocean, and Niño3.4 is defined as the SST anomaly of the central tropical Pacific Ocean. It takes several months for propagating the SST anomaly from Pacific to the equatorial Indian Ocean (JMA, 2012). Further, Niño3.4 is defined by not mass anomaly but temperature anomaly on the sea surface. SST anomaly causes change of atmospheric waves and influence meteorological conditions through the atmosphere-ocean interactions. Thus, observed water mass variations, which reflect precipitation and evaporation changes, possibly have some phase delay compared to SST anomaly.

We also compared the spatial pattern of the second EOF mode (Fig. 1b, upper panel) with the typical schematic diagrams of weather anomaly caused by the ENSO event (NOAA, 2012). In Fig. 1b (upper panel), significant positive mass change over middle-east Africa, significant negative mass changes over south-east Africa and north part of Australia, and weak negative mass change over Indonesia are observed. These mass

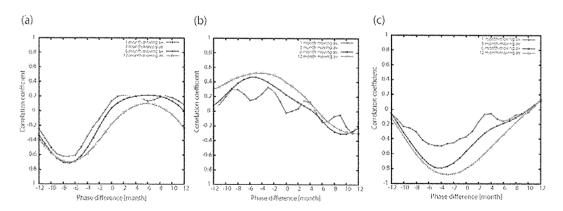


Fig. 3 Correlograms between (a) Niño3.4 and the second EOF mode, (b) DMI and third EOF mode, and (c) DMI and fourth EOF mode, respectively. Positive sign of the phase difference means that phase of EOF mode precede compared to a climate index.

changes correspond well with the spatial patterns of wet and dry area of El Niño winter shown in NOAA (2012). We thus consider that the second EOF mode mainly caused by the ENSO event.

4.2.2 Third EOF mode

The spatial pattern of the third EOF mode (Fig. 1c) shows dipole patterns (negative in east, and positive in west) in the Indian Ocean. The pattern is similar with the pattern of the SST anomaly of the positive IOD event shown in the Fig. 2a of Ummenhofer et al. (2009). They estimated typical SST and moisture flux anomaly patterns of IOD event using about 30 year reanalysis products. In Fig. 1c, positive mass changes are observed over middle-east Africa, the Indochina Peninsula and the ocean of northeast of Australia, while negative mass changes are observed over north India, and north and south-east Australia. A weak negative pattern is observed over Indonesia. The positive over Middle East Africa and negative over eastern Indian Ocean regions agree with the positive IOD event. Fig. 1c also shows good correspondence with the Fig. 2c of Ummenhofer et al. (2009), which shows typical divergence and convergence areas of moisture flux in the positive IOD event. In the Fig. 2c of Ummenhofer et al. (2009), convergences of moisture fluxes are occurred over middle-east Africa, the Indochina peninsula and the ocean of north Australia. Divergences of the moisture fluxes are occurred over north-east Africa, north and south-east Australia. Over the Indonesia, large west- and eastward divergence fluxes are significant, although small northward positive fluxes are observed. These convergence/divergence areas correspond well with the positive/negative mass change areas in Fig. 1c, respectively. Further, the temporal coefficient of the third EOF mode shows biannual fluctuations, which are typical IOD pattern caused by coupling with monsoon. Thus, we inferred that the third EOF mode related to the IOD event. Fig. 3b shows the maximum positive correlation between the third EOF and the DMI for 12 month moving average is +0.53 with the phase delay of 5month. The phase delay is also due to the fact that DMI is a function of SST anomaly.

On the other hand, although the spatial pattern of the fourth EOF mode is not well corresponding to the typical moisture flux of DMI, its time series has much higher correlation with DMI than the third mode as shown in Fig. 3c, with the correlation coefficient of -0.88 and the phase delay of 3 month for 12 month moving average. It is

discussed in the next section.

4.2.3 Fourth EOF mode

The temporal coefficients of the second and fourth modes show high negative correlation with the time difference about 10 month, which is near to the time interval between El Niño and La Niña event in Fig. 2a. However, the correlation coefficient between the time series of the fourth mode and Niño 3.4 is low itself. It is probably because the values of local maximum/minimum of the fourth mode are not significantly large compared to the second EOF mode. Positive mass anomalies over Indonesia and eastern part of Australia, which are features of La Niña, are observed in Fig. 1d. Further, mass anomaly over the middle Indian Ocean is positive in Fig. 1b, while it is negative in Fig. 1d. Thus, we considered that the fourth EOF mode is also related to ENSO event, and shows the parts of La Niña event. However, the spatial pattern of the fourth EOF mode also shows some common features to the second EOF mode. Negative mass anomalies over south-east Africa and northern part of Australia are observed in the both spatial patterns. On of the possible reasons is that it takes longer time to recover TWS storage from large negative value to average level, compared with ocean mass anomalies. Thus, the negative TWS anomalies at the latest El Niño event can be still observed at the next La Niña event.

To explain the high correlation of the fourth EOF mode and DMI compared with the one of the third EOF mode and DMI, we considered the difference between the definition of the DMI and the IOD event. Although the IOD events are recognized as one of the leading EOF modes of the Indian Ocean SST anomaly (Saji et al., 1999), the DMI is not defined by using the EOF components, but by using original (total) SST anomaly. Therefore, estimated DMI includes not only SST anomaly caused by IOD itself, but also the ones caused by other known/unknown climate variations. On the other hand, Ummenhofer et al. (2009) depicted the figures of typical IOD SST anomaly and the moisture flux using the data of the IOD events with which the ENSO events did not occur simultaneously. In actual, during the data period in this study, the IOD and the ENSO events occur simultaneously, as is occasional case in the Indian Ocean. Therefore, the ENSO event should affect the SST anomaly used for calculating DMI.

4.2.4 First EOF mode

The source of the first mode (Fig. 1a) is not clear at this stage. However, the effect over the Indochina peninsula is small, as shown in Table 1.

5. Conclusion

Our result shows that the effects of ENSO and IOD are dominant on the interannual TWS mass variations of 2002 to 2009 over the Indochina peninsula. As shown in this study, satellite gravity data can provide new aspects to investigate the relations between TWS and the climate oscillations and useful to improve current knowledge of the climate oscillations, especially in quantitative part.

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Infrasound Array Observation at Sakurajima Volcano

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As strikingly underlined by the recent Eyjafijallajökull, Grímsvötn, and Puyehue eruptions, once a enormous volume of ash is ejected social and economical activities in the vast areas, not only the proximal area from the volcanoes, become much sluggish. One of the reasons of this problem is vulnerability of aviation to ashes suspended in the air. We have to carefully monitor and mitigate the significant volcanic ash hazard to aviation. Infrasound observations can make a contribution of this construct; for example the ASHE project (Garcés et al., 2008) makes a clear the feasibility of acoustically detecting significant atmospheric ash emissions quantitatively (Fee et al., 2010) and rapidly notifying civil defense authorities. On the other hands, spectral features of infrasound signals from Vulcanian and Plinian eruption columns have a similarity to that empirically-derived from experiments of pure-air jets (Matoza et al., 2009). They concluded that we may be able to estimate volcanic jet parameters such as the expanded jet diameter and velocity, volume flux, fluid composition, and vent over-pressure from broadband acoustic recording in the future. However, to date it is not sufficiently clear to substantial relations associated with the infrasound signals to behaviors of uprising volcanic columns. Features of infrasound characteristics associated with various eruption column dynamics and the accurate source of locations in the columns should be investigated first. Therefore, we conducted a line-array observation for infrasound waves of eruptions at Sakurajima volcano during the last half year of 2011. Results of the 2011 infrasound observations at Sakurajima volcano revealed several basic but suggestive facts for the future study of volcanic infrasound. Two peaks, around 2Hz and 0.5Hz, in power spectrum of the infrasound are identified; the former peak would be related to the eigen frequency of the vent of Showa crater, but the latter would be related to dynamics of eruption clouds. The first 10 s duration of the infrasound signal is made by explosion itself. However, after that time, diffraction and reflection waves from characteristic topography around Sakurajima

volcano, like a wall-like topography of the Aira caldera, are dominant.

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The Sr and Nd isotopic ratios of GSJ standard rocks, JA-1

M. Yoshikawa and T. Shibata

We analyzed Sr-Nd isotopic compositions of the rock standard JA-1, provided from the Geological Survey of Japan (GSJ), to check reliability of longterm measurements.

The analytical procedure for chemical separation and mass spectrometry basically followed Shibata et al. (2007). The samples were decomposed by HF + HClO₄ in a 7 ml teflon beaker. Sr and Nd were roughly separated with 2.5M HCl using 1 ml Muromac® AG50W-X8 resin. Sr was purified with 3M HNO3 and 0.5M HNO₃ using 0.1 ml Sr Spec Resin®. Nd was purified with 0.22M hydroxy-alpha-isobutric acid using 0.3 ml AG50W-X8

Table 1 Sr-Nd isotopic compositions of the JA-1 rock standard

year	ear m		⁸⁷ Sr/ ⁸⁶ Sr 2σ _m		2σ _m
2004	8	0.703556	±0.000008	0.513061	±0.000013
2008	1	0.703564	±0.000012		
2008	3			0.513070	±0.000014
2009	3	0.703529	±0.000015	0.512998	±0.000028
2011	11	0.703560	±0.000013	0.513054	±0.000007
average		0.703552	±0.000016	0.513046	±0.000033

resin with pH buffer. Mass spectrometry was carried out on a thermal ionization mass spectrometer (TIMS) ThermoFisher MAT 261. Normalizing factors to correct for isotopic fractionation during measurements for Sr and Nd are 86 Sr/ 88 Sr = 0.1194 and 146 Nd/ 144 Nd = 0.7219, respectively. Measured ratios for standard solutions were 87 Sr/ 86 Sr = 0.710265±0.000032 (2 σ) for NIST SRM987, 143 Nd/ 144 Nd = 0.511843±0.000037 (2 σ) for La Jolla from Feb. 2005 to Mar. 2012.

Our data were consistent with each other (Table 1) and within the range of previous reported values (Table 2). This result indicates that our analytical procedure and condition of TIMS have kept good performance.

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Table 2. Previous reported values of the JA-1 standard rock

	⁸⁷ Sr/ ⁸⁶ Sr	error	¹⁴³ Nd/ ¹⁴⁴ Nd	error	Reference
	0.703250	±0.000050	0.513100	±0.000020	Nohda and Wasseburg (1981)
	0.703586	±0.000011			Kurasawa (1984)
	0.703636	±0.000010			Shirahase and Nakajima (1984)
	0.703670	±0.000050			Zhang Zichao (1987)
	0.703507	±0.000016	0.513065	±0.000010	Kagami <i>et al.</i> (1989)
	0.703630	±0.000010	0.513088	±0.000008	Okano <i>et al.</i> (1989)
	0.703637	±0.000012			Notsu and Hirao (1990)
	0.703572	±0.000008			lizumi et al. (1994)
			0.513086	±0.000005	Arakawa (1992)
	0.703557	±0.000018	0.513078	±0.000008	Orihashi et al. (1998)
	0.703543	±0.000006	0.513092	±0.000012	Miyazaki and Shuto (1998)
	0.703566	±0.000007	0.513102	±0.000018	Shibata et al. (2003)
	0.703549	±0.000009	0.513079	±0.000008	Míková and Denková (2007)
average	0.703587	±0.000050	0.513086	±0.000012	

Average ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr value was calculated without the data obtained by Nohda and Wasserburg (1981).

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- Komori, S., Kagiyama, T. and Fairley, J., New approach to evaluating the mass flux of volcanic fluids using the electricalconductivity structure of volcano. Taiwan-Japan Joint Workshop on Tatun Kyushu Volcanic Activity (台北, Taiwan, 2012年3月)
- Maemoku, H., <u>Shitaoka, Y.</u>, Nagatomo, T. and Yagi, H., Geomorphological examination on the drastic change in river system of Ghaggar River during mature Harappan period, northern India. EGU2011 (ウィーン, Austria, 2011年4月)
- Maemoku, H., Miyauchi, T., Okuno, J., Nakamura, A., Kubota, K., Yokoyama, Y., Miyake, N., Shitaoka, Y., Nagatomo, T., Matsuoka, H., Okamura, M., Yagi, H. and Osada, T., Reappraisal for natural impact on decline and fall of the Indus Civilization. INQUA Congress Bern 2011 (ベルン, Switzerland, 2011 年7月)
- Morishita, T., Zanetti, A., Mazzucchelli, M., <u>Yoshikawa, M.</u>, Suzuki, T. and Tamura, A., Partial melting, modal metasomatism and serpentinization due to multiple infiltrations of geofluids in the Finero Mafic-Ultramafic Complex, Italy (Invited). Joint Symposium of Misasa-2012 and Geofluid-2 (三朝, Japan, 2012年3月)
- Nishijima, J., Fukuda, Y., <u>Sofyan, Y.</u>, Taniguchi, M., Abidin, H.Z. and Delinom, R., Groundwater level monitoring using A10 absolute gravimeter. EGU2011 (ウィーン, Austria, 2011年4月)
- Ohsawa, S., A geochemical analysis using published hydro-chemical data of hot springs in Tatun volcanic region, Taiwan. Taiwan-Japan Joint Workshop on Tatun-Kyushu Volcanic Activity (台北, Taiwan, 2012年3月)
- Sato, D., <u>Shibata, T.</u> and Matsumoto, I., Sr, Nd and Pb isotopic compositions of Adakitic magma from the Wakurayama Dacite in San-in district, SW Japan. AGU Fall Meeting (サンフランシスコ, USA, 2011 年 12 月)
- Shibata, T., Yoshikawa, M. and Takemura, K., The Quaternary adakite distribution of Kyushu Island, Ryukyu Arc, Japan. AGU Fall Meeting (サンフランシスコ, USA, 2011年12月)

- Shimano, T., <u>Yokoo, A.</u>, Iguchi, M. and Miki, D., Petrological monitoring at Sakurajima volcano, SW Japan. XXV IUGG General Assembly (メルボルン, Australia, 2011年7月)
- Shitaoka, Y., Sagawa, M., Nagatomo, T., Wei, Q., Cao, M. and Hu, P., Preliminary study on the age of the disappearance of the Datong Lake and the Appearance of the Sanggan River based on OSL and 14C data in the Nihewan Basin, China. The 16th International Symposium: SUYANGGAE and Her Neighbours in Nihewan (河北省, China, 2011年8月)
- Shitaoka, Y., Sagawa, M., Wei, Q., Nagatomo, T., Hu, P. and Cao, M., Preliminary report on age of both disappearance of Datong Lake and appearance of Sanggan River in Nihewan Basin, China located between Hebei and Shanxi provinces, China. The 4th annual meeting of the Asian palaeolithic association (東京, Japan, 2011年11月)
- Takemura, K., Hayashida, A. and Danhara, T., Stratigraphy of the Lake Biwa sediments during the past 1 Ma, central Japan. INQUA Congress Bern 2011 (ベルン, Switzerland, 2011 年7月)
- Taniguchi, M., <u>Yamamoto, K.</u> and Sarukkalige, R., Groundwater resources assessment based on satellite GRACE and hydrogeology in western Australia. XXV IUGG General Assembly (メルボルン, Australia, 2011年6月)
- Tsuchiya, N., <u>Shibata, T.</u>, <u>Yoshikawa, M.</u>, Adachi, Y. and Miyashita, S., Petrogenesis of the Lasail plutonic complex, northern Oman ophiolite, Oman. International Conference on the Geology of the Arabian Plate and the Oman Mountains (マスカット, Oman, 2012年1月)
- <u>Utsugi, M.</u> and <u>Kagiyama, T.</u>, Resistivity structure of Tatun and Aso volcano obtained by MT and AMT survey. Taiwan-Japan Joint Workshop on Tatun Kyushu Volcanic Activity (台北, Taiwan, 2012年3月)
- Yamamoto, J., Kurz, M.D., Ishibashi, H. and Curtice, J., Noble gas isotopic compositions of mantle xenoliths in a kimberlite. Goldschmidt Conference (プラハ, Czech, 2011 年8月)
- Yamamoto, J., Kurz, M.D., Ishibashi, H. and Curtice, J., Noble gas isotopic constraint on depth of layered mantle boundary. 質量分析学会同位体比部会(釜山, Korea, 2011年11月)
- Yokoo, A. and Iguchi, M., Prior processes of outburst of a Vulcanian eruption. XXV IUGG

General Assembly (メルボルン, Australia, 2011年7月)

Yoshikawa, M., Python, M., Shibata, T., Ueda, A., Sato, T., Arai, S. and Tamura, A., Variation of refertilization of the basal Iherzolites in the northern Fizh block from the Oman ophiolite. International Conference on the Geology of the Arabian Plate and the Oman Mountains (マスカット, Oman, 2012年1月)

2.4. 共同研究 List of Collaborations

国内 (Domestic)

鍵山恒臣, 東京大学地震研究所, 客員教授

鍵山恒臣, 京都大学生存圈研究所, 研究担当

鍵山恒臣, 京都大学防災研究所 (火山活動研究センター), 研究担当

鍵山恒臣,吉川 慎,横尾亮彦,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)」

鍵山恒臣,吉川 慎,潮見幸江,東京大学宇宙線研究所との共同研究,「重力勾配計の火山地域へ の適用実験(東京大学宇宙線研究所・教授・黒田和明)」

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

下岡順直,奈良教育大学との共同研究,「OSL法を用いた遺跡堆積物の年代推定に関する研究」

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:東京都スポーツ文化事業団東京都埋蔵文化財センター・比田井民子)」

下岡順直, 鹿児島県指宿市教育委員会・火山灰考古学研究所との共同研究, 「西多羅ヶ迫遺跡に 関連した堆積物のルミネッセンス年代測定」

下岡順直,東北大学考古学研究室との共同研究,「山形県丸森 l 遺跡の堆積物に関する年代推定」 下岡順直,火山灰考古学研究所,大沢研究室との共同研究,「平戸市春日(丸尾山)地点のリン・ カルシウム分析」

下岡順直,山本順司,早田 勉,齋藤武士,石橋秀巳,三好雅也,三好まどかとの共同研究,「神 鍋単成火山群の最新噴火活動年代決定」

竹村惠二, 京都大学防災研究所, 研究担当

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

横尾亮彦,京都大学防災研究所(火山活動研究センター),研究担当

横尾亮彦, 産業技術総合研究所, 協力研究員

横尾亮彦,東京大学地震研究所一般共同研究,「火山噴煙に伴う微動型空気振動現象に関する観測的研究」

横尾亮彦,京都大学防災研究所萌芽的共同研究,「火山噴煙に伴う微動型空気振動現象に関する 研究」

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」
- 竹村惠二, ICDP Project,「Lake Biwa and Lake Suigetsu: Recorders of Global Paleoenvironments and Island Arc Tectonics」

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」、3,900千円
- 鍵山恒臣(代表),基盤研究(B),「噴火未遂発生場の構造と揮発性成分の動態に関する研究」, 8,900 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)」,420千円
- 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(代表),挑戦的萌芽研究,「スラブ流体の微量成分元素を高温高圧蛍光X線でその場分析する」, 1,500 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)」, 1,400千円
- 大沢信二(分担), 基盤研究(A), 「多相固体包有物を用いた深部流体活動の実態解明(代表: 京都大学・教授・平島崇男)」, 300千円
- 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」,900千円
- 柴田知之(分担),基盤研究(C),「東南極セール・ロンダーネ山地に産するグレンビル造山期 深成岩の火成活動史と成因解明(代表:島根大学・准教授・亀井淳志)」,200千円
- 下岡順直 (代表), 若手研究 (B), 「放射性炭素年代との相互比較による光ルミネッセンス年代 測定法の確度検証」, 2,300 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(代表),挑戦的萌芽研究,「高圧発生装置を用いない高圧実験法の開発」,700千円
- 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(代表:京都大学・助教・川本竜彦)」,400千円
- 山本圭香 (代表), 若手研究 (B), 「衛星重力データによる水滞留時間の算出とグローバルな水 再配分過程の解明」, 500 千円

- 横尾亮彦 (代表), 挑戦的萌芽研究, 「火山噴煙現象の定量的理解に向けた空気振動研究の挑戦」, 2,400 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」,500千円
- 芳川雅子(分担),基盤研究(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・特任准教授・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
- 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」, 8,177 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」, 142千円
- 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」, 7,000 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)」, 850 千円
- 横尾亮彦(代表),東京大学地震研究所一般共同研究,「火山噴煙に伴う微動型空気振動現象に関する観測的研究」, 1,000 千円
- 横尾亮彦(代表),京都大学防災研究所萌芽的共同研究,「火山噴煙に伴う微動型空気振動現象に関する研究」,300千円
- 横尾亮彦 (代表),京都大学教育研究振興財団在外研究短期助成,「火山噴火時の火口底変形・破壊過程に関する観測的研究」,330千円
- 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」,142 千円

4. 教育活動 Education

4.1. 学位・授業 Academics

学位審査

鍵山恒臣: (審査員) 阿部祐希 (博士 京都大学大学院理学研究科)

(主査) 浅野 剛 (修士 京都大学大学院理学研究科)

大倉敬宏: 安部祐希 (博士 京都大学大学院理学研究科)

(審査員) 福居大志 (修士 京都大学大学院理学研究科)

竹村恵二: (審査員) 石村大輔 (博士 京都大学大学院理学研究科)

(審査員) 末岡 茂 (博士 京都大学大学院理学研究科)

(審査員) 浅野 剛 (修士 京都大学大学院理学研究科)

 (審查員)
 齋藤 真
 (修士 京都大学大学院理学研究科)

 (審查員)
 柳楽祐平
 (修士 京都大学大学院理学研究科)

(宏木号) 从山、吉 (佐丁 李柳 1.公上公时四公开办公)

(審査員) 外山 真 (修士 京都大学大学院理学研究科)

宇津木 充: (審査員) 浅野 剛 (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,堤 浩之,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, 内藤陽子

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

地球熱学 竹村恵二,大沢信二,鍵山恒臣,川本竜彦,柴田知之,山本順司

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, 横尾亮彦

陸水学

大沢信二

課題演習 DA (固体地球系)

大倉敬宏ほか

課題演習 DC (マグマの発生から噴火まで)

健山恒臣, 大沢信二, 柴田知之, 川本竜彦, 宇津木 充,

山本順司, 横尾亮彦

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

課題演習 DD(気象学総合演習)

余田成男, 石岡圭一, 内藤陽子, 石川裕彦, 林泰一, 大沢信二

課題研究 T3 (固体)

地球熱学全教員

課題研究 T2(流体)

大沢信二

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

地球熱学・地熱流体学 I B

竹村恵二, 鍵山恒臣, 大沢信二

地球熱学・地熱流体学ⅡA

鍵山恒臣, 古川善紹, 大倉敬宏

地球熱学・地熱流体学ⅡB

鍵山恒臣, 竹村恵二, 大倉敬宏

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

多階層地球変動科学特論:宇宙地球化学

平田岳史, 大沢信二, 高橋けんし

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、宮崎真一、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

堤 浩之, 竹村恵二

活構浩論ゼミナールII

堤 浩之、竹村惠二

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 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 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, 8月30日~9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, 山本圭香, 下岡順直, 杉山達哉)

観測地球物理学演習 A

(阿蘇, 9月1日~4日)

宫崎真一, 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, 9月5日~8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・阿蘇実習

(別府, 阿蘇, 9月20日~23日) 鍵山恒臣, 大沢信二, 宇津木 充, 柴田知之, 山本順司

(協力:井上寬之,馬渡秀夫)

ポケットゼミ実習

(阿蘇, 8月27日~30日)

鍵山恒臣,大倉敬宏,宇津木 充,横尾亮彦

(協力:吉川慎,井上寛之)

その他

鍵山恒臣, 熊本大学, 非常勤講師, 2011年6月

川本竜彦、山形大学理学部, 非常勤講師, 2011年10月

大倉敬宏、熊本大学理学部、非常勤講師、2011年度後期(集中)

潮見幸江, 東京海洋大学海洋科学部, 非常勤講師 (物理学), 2011年度

下岡順直、熊本学園大学、非常勤講師、2011年度前期

下岡順直, 別府大学, 非常勤講師, 2011年度前期

芳川雅子,京都大学理学部,講師(地球科学輻合ゼミナール第9回),2011年12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)

- 2011年4月13日 小森省吾,「電気伝導度の間隙水とマトリックス成分への分離手法と 火山への応用ー揮発性物質放出量推定のためのアプローチ」
 - 4月27日 山本圭香,「GRACE 衛星重力データを用いたインドシナ半島の陸水変動 の研究」
 - 5月11日 川本竜彦,「放射光蛍光 X 線を用いた高温高圧条件でのマグマと水の分配 係数」
 - 6月1日 大沢信二,「非火山性温泉の地球化学的研究」(施設内共同研究(代表: 大沢信二)報告) 大沢信二,「火口湖の地球科学的研究」(施設内共同研究(代表:鍵山)報告)
 - 6月8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)
 - 6月22日 下岡順直, 「火山噴出物の熱ルミネッセンス年代測定」(施設内共同研究 (代表:山本順司)報告)
 - 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29日 柴田知之,「火成岩の地球化学からの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)
 - 7月6日 川本竜彦, 「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)
 - 10月12日 山本順司、「マントルの化学的層構造は存在するか」
 - 10月26日 潮見幸江、「重力勾配計の開発と阿蘇火山での適用試験計画」

- 11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)
- 11月9日 芳川雅子,「海洋リソスフェアのアナログとしてのオマーンオフィオライト」
- 11月30日 宇津木 充,「阿蘇中岳火口周辺の3次元磁化構造解析」
- 12月7日 Sofyan , Y., 「Preliminary result of gravity monitoring on Aso volcanic field, central Kyushu」
- 12月21日 小森省吾,「電気伝導度構造を用いた,阿蘇火山における火山性流体フラックスの推定」
- 2012年1月11日 是永 淳,「Thermal history of Earth and the evolution of oceans」

地球熱学・地球熱流体ゼミナール I (金曜セミナー)

- 2011 年 4月 15日 徳本直明,「YbPd の硬 X 線光電子分光による Yb 平均価数温度依存性」
 - 4月22日 深澤道哉,「沈み込み帯の塩素の循環」 堀田耕平,「GPS 観測による桜島の地殻変動に関する研究」
 - 5月13日 熊谷仁孝,「ピナツボ 1991 年噴出物から採取されたカンラン岩中の CO₂ を含む塩水包有物」
 - 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」
 - 5月20日 三島壮智,「稲積鍾乳洞の滴下水の水文化学データから知る石筍の成長の 季節変動」
 - 6月3日 浅野 剛,「阿蘇火山中岳周辺の比抵抗構造」
 - 6月10日 熊谷仁孝,「一ノ目潟から採取されたマントル捕獲岩中の流体包有物の観察」
 - 6月17日 安部祐希,「レシーバー関数を用いた阿蘇カルデラの地殻構造解析」
 - 7月8日 堀田耕平、「GPS 観測による桜島の地殻変動に関する研究」
 - 7月15日 徳本直明,「阿蘇中岳での ACTIVE 探査の概要」
 - 10月14日 三島壮智,「鍾乳石の茶色島の原因物質の特定とその形成過程」
 - 10月21日 熊谷仁孝,「一ノ目潟から採取されたマントル捕獲岩の流体包有物の分析」
 - 10月28日 浅野 剛,「阿蘇火山広帯域 MT 探査 解析の途中経過と2次元断面の解釈」
 - 11月 4日 堀田耕平,「GPS 観測による桜島の地殻変動に関する研究」
 - 11月11日 徳本直明,「ACTIVE 探査による阿蘇中岳周辺の比抵抗時間変化に関する研究」

- 11月18日 風間卓仁、「桜島火山における重力観測データの地下水擾乱補正」
- 12月2日 吉岡貴浩、「マントル捕獲岩から推定する背弧の地温勾配」
- 12月9日 諏訪博之、「渦輪モデルを用いた噴煙の渦構造の画像解析」
- 12月16日 浅野 剛,「広帯域 MT 法による阿蘇カルデラ比抵抗構造探査」
- 2012年 1月 20日 安部祐希,「レシーバ関数を用いた九州地方の地殻および最上部マントルの構造解析:火山活動の理解に向けて」
 - 1月27日 浅野 剛,「広帯域 MT 法探査でみる阿蘇火山の比抵抗構造」
 - 2月3日 吉岡貴浩、「マントル捕獲岩から推定する背弧の地殻熱流量」 諏訪博之、「渦輪モデルによる火山噴煙の噴出速度推定」

特別セミナー(別府)

- 2012年2月8日 中田弘太郎 (電力中央研究所),「地下水年代測定の原理と適用例」
 - 2月21日 柵山徹也 (海洋研究開発機構),「Melting of a st agnant slab in the mantle transition zone: Constraints from Cenozoic alkaline basalts in eastern China」
 - 3月7日 片山郁夫(広島大学理学部),「蛇紋岩の浸透率異方性と沈み込み帯での流体移動」

5. 学外活動 Activities in Scientific Societies

鍵山恒臣: 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

日本高圧力学会評議員

芳川雅子: 科学研究費第一段審査(書面審査)委員

6. 社会活動 Public Relations

各種委員等

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

国土交通省九州地方整備局緊急災害対策派遣ドクター

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議長

大分県環境審議会委員(自然環境部会、温泉部会)

大分県環境影響評価技術審査委員

大分市横尾遺跡指導者会委員

別府市環境保全審議会委員

京都府環境影響評価専門委員会委員

三重県防災会議活断層部会委員会委員

福井県原子力安全専門委員会委員

石川県能登町真脇遺跡調査指導委員会委員

KG-R(KG-NET·関西圈地盤研究会)第3期研究委員長

ひずみ集中帯委託研究プロジェクト運営委員会委員

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

琵琶湖博物館総合研究 • 共同研究審查委員会委員

関西国際空港(二期地区)地盤挙動調査委員会委員

国宝臼杵磨崖仏保存修理委員会委員

警問断層帯(南東部)の重点的調査研究|運営委員会委員長

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

大分県環境審議会温泉部会委員

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

経済産業省休廃止鉱山鉱害防止対策研究会(九州ブロック会議)委員

経済産業省九州鉱山保安協議会委員

講演等

鍵山恒臣:

2011年7月19日 JICA 火山学・総合土砂災害対策コース講義「火山熱学・演習」

2011年7月24日 火山研究センター一般公開特別講演「噴火未遂の視点で見る阿蘇山の活動」

2011年9月17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」

川本竜彦:

2011年10月14日 日本地球化学会講師派遣事業による授業と体験実験,長崎県佐世保市立広

田中学校「地球の中のマグマと水を目で見よう~あたたかい氷をつくろう~」

2011年11月18日 日本地球化学会講師派遣事業による授業と体験実験,広島県私立鈴峰女子

高等学校「あたたかい氷をつくろう」

2012年3月5日 日本地球化学会講師派遣事業による授業と体験実験、大分市立滝尾中学校

「暖かい氷を作る」

下岡順直:

2011年10月15日 大分県少年少女科学体験スペース「O-Labo」出前講義「身近な砂の性質

を知ろう」

2011年12月21日 宇佐市立天津小学校理科実験授業「校庭の砂でマグマを作ろう!」

竹村恵二:

2011年6月7日 大分県液化石油ガス製造所等保安研修会「2011年東北地方太平洋沖地震

と東南海・南海地震」,別府豊泉荘

2011年6月9日 大分県高校地歴公民部会研修「大分の地震と火山」、大分鶴崎高校

2011年6月10日 別府ロータリークラブ「別府の地震活動」、別府ホテルニューツルタ

2011年7月12日 別府青山高校「火山・地震・温泉-別府の地形が語るもの」

2011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」(亀川地区)

講師

2011年8月2日 別府ホテル旅館消防研修「別府地域の自然災害」, 別府社会福祉会館

2011年8月5日 九州消防研修「九州の地震災害」、別府亀の井ホテル

2011 年 8 月 6 日 京都大学理学部福岡講演「身近の地球の脈動を九州から考える」, 福岡銀 行ホール

2011年9月1日~9月3日

KAGI21 国際若手サマースクール講師、琵琶湖・京都市

2011年9月17日 「大阪の津波防災を考える」大阪ウオーク連合主催・地盤工学会出前講義講師

2011年9月30日 和歌山地盤講演会パネルディスカッション,建設交流館グリーンホール

2011年10月5日 大分ジオパーク構想学習会「やまなみハイウェイロードサイドの地形・地質―別府・由布・九重の火山の魅力ー」、ニューライフプラザ

2011年10月9日 「別府「みょうばん」を歩く」別府湯の里講師

2011年10月15日 大分県少年少女科学体験スペース「O-Labo」出前講義 「身近な砂の性質を知ろう」

2011年10月25日 「琵琶湖・近江盆地の堆積環境と変遷」滋賀地盤研究会講演

2011年10月31日 別府・由布院・九重ジオパーク構想ツアー講師

2011年11月26日 姫島ジオシンポジウム (コーディネーター), 大分県姫島

2011年11月29日 大分の地震環境と地盤環境、大分県生活環境部

2011 年 12 月 18 日 大分ジオシンポジウム基調講演「別府・由布・九重の火山の魅力―やまな みハイウェイロードサイド地形・地質」およびパネルディスカッション, 別府市 APU

2012年1月24日 関西地盤協議会, 滋賀の地盤研究会「近江盆地の生成と地盤形成と特徴」, 建設交流館

山本順司:

2011 年 10 月 15 日 大分県少年少女科学体験スペース「O-Labo」出前講義 「身近な砂の性質を知ろう」

2011年12月21日 宇佐市立天津小学校理科実験授業「校庭の砂でマグマを作ろう!」

横尾亮彦:

2011年8月11日~12日

高校生アースサイエンスセミナーin 阿蘇「阿蘇ジオパークを科学する」講師

7. 一般公開報告 Openhouse

一般公開報告(別府)

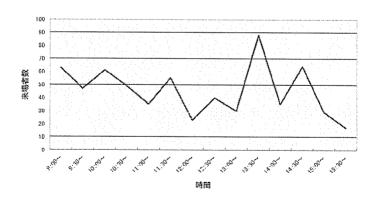
京都大学大学院理学研究科附属地球熱学研究施設では、平成23年7月30日(土)午前9時~午後4時まで研究施設の一般公開を行い、同日午後7時から午後10時まで研究施設建物のライトアップを行った。また、翌7月31日(日)午後1時半~午後4時半に別府市の亀川温泉をめぐる夏休み地獄ハイキングを行った。一般公開には昨年度を大幅に上回る636名(前年度は522名)にお越し戴いた。ライトアップには25名が、ハイキングには非常に暑い中40名の市民に参加していただいた。恒例になりつつある来場者へのプレゼントとしては、世界遺産マップや周期表下敷きを用意した。

今年度の日本は、東日本大震災とその後の放射線問題を抱えている。それゆえ、大分県にある理系研究施設として、市民の関連リテラシーの向上が責務であると思われる。本報告書をご覧戴ければその責務に対して我々がどのように対応したかがお分かりいただけるであろう。

広報活動には、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いただいた。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が大幅に伸びた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 23 年度研究施設一般公開担当 山本順司

時間別來場者數



一般公開ご来場者数: 636名

ライトアップご来場者数: 25名

夏休み地獄ハイキング参加者数: 40名

総計:701名

・研究施設一般公開の概要

7月30日(土)午前9時から午後4時まで研究施設の一般公開を行った.来場者は636名. 7時間の間,真昼を除き常に100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.一部屋外で展示・解説を行った.好天に恵まれたため,屋外展示も順調に行えた.科学団体や公民館へ時間差来場をお願いしていたため,これまで通り,昼過ぎのピークだけに抑えることができた.

・公開または提供した題材

温泉・火山・地震・断層資料

日本で起こった今日の地震

地球史カレンダー

研究施設の沿革と温泉・地震・火山

研究施設の歴史的所蔵品

大分の災害と火山

別府の地形地質模型

いろんな「水」の電気の通りやすさを測ってみよう!

地下水について学ぼう!

赤外線と可視光線の違いを体験してみよう!

自然放射線計測

重力探查2011

天然に存在する放射性元素

砂地盤の液状化実験

1/130 万地球断面図

地震計コーナー

比重

七輪マグマ2011

アイソスタシー

マグマのはやさ

超臨界流体

高校生による研究発表コーナー

高圧の氷の世界

虹の世界

ライトアップの概要

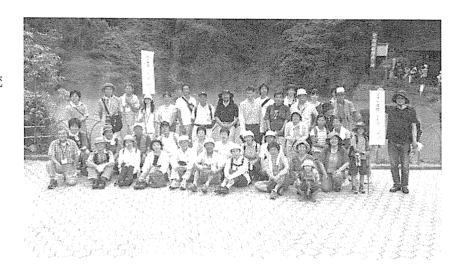
2005年度から,市民と触れ合う機会を増やす事や大学資本の社会還元の一環としてライトアップを一般公開の一事業として実施している. 日時は一般公開後の19時から22時で,これまでは宣伝不足のためか来場者は数名にとどまっていたが,今年度は正門での呼び込みを行ったためか25名の来場者を数えた. 研究施設建物内は人員不足のため公開できなかったが,玄関から見える部分の説明や玄関に設置している展示ケースを用いた解説が竹村教授らによって随時行われた.

・ 夏休み地獄ハイキングの内容

今年度は別府を代表する亀川温泉付近を歩きながら、噴気・地熱活動・岩石の変化の様子や 地形を観察して別府の成り立ちを考え、さらには私たちの住んでいる地球の息吹を感じること を目的に、竹村教授を中心とするワーキンググループによってハイキングルートの選定および ハイキングが行われた.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.今年度は亀川温泉を含むルートを選定した.観光ではまず立ち入ることがない亀川温泉の裏手の高地を巡り、火山活動と温泉の関係を体感するプランであった.少々高低差が大きいコースであったが途中で落伍する参加者はおらず、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

- 1. JR亀川駅(集合)
- 2. 西念寺北側の火砕流
- 3. 高平山火砕岩
- 4. 展望台
- 5. 内竃の温泉
- 6. 急傾斜地危険地域
- 7. 高平山火山岩
- 8. 血の池地獄 (解散)



・アンケート集計結果(一般公開) 次ページに示す.

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 23 年 7 月 24 日 (日) 9:30~16:00

天気:晴れ

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		百分字	70.1	23.9	0.0	6.0	0.0				100
	虹の世界		88	42	0	8	0		*		116
		百分率	57.6	35.6	0.0	6.8	0.0				100
	- MATERIAL PROPERTY AND	. 回答数	58	35	0	16	0		***************************************	800	100
		百分亭	53.2	321	0.0	14.7	0.0				102
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	至力原治201		49	39	0	14	0				102
		百分率	48/0	38.2	0.0	13.7	0.0			er.	100 98
	prinations		49	34	0	15	0				100
		百分率	50.0	34.7	0.0	15.3	0.0				100
	地震計コーナー		65	35	0	11	0			iien	100
		百分率	58.6	31.5	0.0	0.0	0.0				112
	tige of war.		76	27	0	9	0				100
		百分率	97.9	24.1	0.0	8.0	0.0				100



3. 内容

● 当日のスケジュール

9:30 見学会開始

10:00 特別講演 (鍵山)

11:00 講演終了

建物見学ツアー(5階からの展望)

実験・実演

13:00 特別講演 (大沢)

14:00 講演終了

建物見学ツアー(5階からの展望)

実験・実演

16:00 見学会終了

● 特別講演

· 10:00~11:00

「噴火未遂の視点で見る阿蘇山の活動」

京都大学 鍵山恒臣

· 14:00~15:00

「阿蘇火山の温泉」-新たな研究手法による未知の温泉水生成機構の発見-京都大学 大沢信二

- 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
 - ・ 気象庁による業務紹介
- 公開実験・工作・体験
 - ・「ECO 地震観測のデモンストレーション」
 - 「サーモトレーサーを使って温度を測ってみよう」
 - ・「色々な温泉水を電球の明るさで調べてみよう」
 - 「カルデラ形成実験」
 - ・「光波測距計で距離を測ろう」
 - ・「重力計を使った実験」
 - ・「七輪 de マグマ」
 - ・「水電気分解式ペットボトルロケット」
 - ・「虹の世界」
 - 「比重実験」
- 視覚的展示物
 - ・「ウィヘルト地震計のデモンストレーション」
 - ・「阿蘇火山のリアルタイム微動振幅レベルモニター」
 - ・「各観測点のリアルタイム波形モニター」
 - ・「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)
- 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

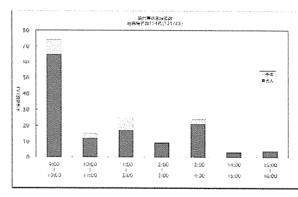
● A4・A3版ポスター・チラシを配布・掲示

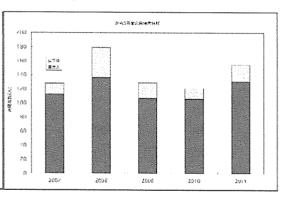
赤水郵便局・アゼリア 21・あぜり庵・阿蘇火山博物館・阿蘇市営運動公園・阿蘇市役所・海猫屋・大津町役場・温泉センターウィナス・火山研究センター入口・河陽郵便局・K'Sコーヒー・JR阿蘇駅・JR 立野駅・高森中学校・立野小学校・たわら屋・パークゴルフ場・古木常七商店・道の駅大津・南阿蘇村役場長陽支庁・めるころ (50 音順)

- イベント案内レター (50件)
- 西日本新聞・毎日新聞・読売新聞・朝日新聞・熊本日日新聞
- 市町村広報(阿蘇市・大津町・高森町・南阿蘇村・小国町・南小国町・西原村)
- 熊本県観光情報ホームページ掲載
- 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
- NHK熊本放送局データ放送
- NHK熊本放送局「クマロク」(7月22日)生放送出演

5. 見学者に関する集計

来場者数:154名(大人131名,子供(高校生以下)23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	熊本市内	熊本県内	熊本	県外		合計
回答数	27	27	14	3	3		71
百分率	38.0%	38.0%	19.7%	4.	.3%		100%
Q2. 年	三代を教えてく	ださい					
	10代	20代	30代	40代	50代	60 代以上	合計
回答数	0	0	6	8	18	39	71
百分率	0.0%	0.0%	8.4%	11.3%	25.4%	54.9%	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	新聞・雑誌	DM	ポスター	TV	合計
		F					
回答数	12	5	20	12	6	14	69
百分率	17.4%	7.2%	29.0%	17.4%	8.7%	20.3%	100%
Q4. ¾	そ年も来たいと	思いましたか?					
	はい	いいえ	わからない				合計
回答数	66	0	3				69
百分率	95.7%	0.0%	4.3%				100%

7. まとめ

開催日は、ここ数年同様、夏休みに入った最初の日曜日(7月24日)に行った。当日の天候も良く、開場前から多くの来場者があった。今年度は団体の来場者が無く、すべて少人数のグループであった事を考えると、大変広く多くの方に来場していただいた。着実に火山研究センターの地道な活動が認知されつつあると考えられる。

・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、これまで行なってきたポスター 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・新聞各紙へ「週末の イベント」欄への掲載の継続と今回新たに各 TV 局のデータ放送への掲載依頼も行なった。さ らに、その依頼がきっかけとなって、NHK熊本放送局制作の夕方のニュース番組に現地から 生出演し、当日行なう実験や地震計のデモンストレーションおよび告知を行なった。アンケー ト結果からも、この告知は、多くの来場者を獲得した要員の一つとなったと考えられる。 また、来場者数が昨年度より増加している事から、今年度の告知方法が効果的であった事を証 明している。

・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、南阿蘇村商工会主催のイベントと開催日を合わせ、集客の相乗効果を得られるよう計っている。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

毎年趣向を凝らし、阿蘇火山をテーマにした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、さらに今年度は気象 庁職員を召還し、ブースを設けて、ひと味違った火山へのアプローチを解説していただいた.

また、地球熱学研究施設本館からは、特別講演をしていただいた大沢先生をはじめ6名の職員に「重力計宝探し」「七輪マグマ」「水電気分解式ペットボトルロケット」「マグマが斑晶を運ぶ様子や比重の実験」「アイソスタシー」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

この5年間の来場者推移グラフから、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、告知の方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が無い条件にも関わらず、このような結果が得られた事は、大変素晴らしいことである.

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

- ・準備される方は大変でしょうが、講演内容のポイントを文章にしていただくと有り難いです
- ・こういうものは、たくさん機会を増やしてほしいです
- ・もっともっと日時等分かりやすくしてほしい
- ・もっと来られる機会がほしい
- ・もっと多くの人に当センターの活動をアピールしてほしい. そのためには、開催についてもっと力を入れて PR すべきだと思う.
- ・テレビ等ニュースを多く出したらいいのでは?
- 屋台があればなおいいです。
- ・道案内を分かり易くしてほしい

感想 (大人)

- ・一般公開を初めて知り勉強させてもらいました
- ・次に参加する時は子供(小学生)を連れてきたい
- ・興味本位で来てみましたが、不思議が多すぎて楽しかった
- ・職員さんの説明が親切だった
- ・子供が科学に興味を持ってくれると嬉しいし、阿蘇郡市地域に住んでいたらぜひ知っておき たい事ばかりでした

- ・こんなに丁寧に説明していただけるとは思ってもいなかったので、すごく感激しました.有り難うございました.また来年も来たいです.
- ・とても実験が分かりやすく面白かったです。また来たいです。有り難うございました。
- 狭い暗い室内での講演はちょっと・・・エアコンもきつい
- ・午後のクーラーが強すぎ寒かった
- ・非常に興味深く見学させていただきました. 講演もすごく面白く有り難かったです.
- ・大変良かった、これからも続けてください
- ・おかげで楽しい知的な1日を過ごす事が出来た.
- ・夏休みの研究課題にとても勉強になりました.
- ・火山の事が少し分かって面白かったです
- ・大変面白かった. 有り難うございます
- ・講演が一番面白かった
- ・子供にも分かりやすいように工夫してある.次世代の子供達に少しでも興味を持ってもらうためにとても良い事です.
- ・ぜひ続けてほしい. 講演は午前中の鍵山先生の講演を聴く機会があったが、素人にもわかりやすく、とても聞きやすかった. 最後の意見に対する回答も楽しく聞く事が出来た. 来年もぜひお願いしたい.

感想 (子供)

- ・水の実験とカルデラ実験が面白かったです
- ・七輪でマグマ作りとカルデラを作る実験が楽しかった.

火山研究センター 吉川 慎

8. 来訪者 Visitors

ßπ	「蘇
1	1 YEAR

2011年 5月17日~18日 篠原宏志氏(産業技術総合研究所), 森 俊哉氏(東京大学) 5月31日 葉 義雄氏, 陳 中華氏(台湾中央研究院), 呂 佩玲氏(台湾中央 氣象局地震中心), 林 朝宗(台湾中央地質調査所所長), 林 永 發(台湾陽明山國家公園管理所所長),他7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) 6月10日 柴田正紀氏(京都大学財務部長),他8名 6月14日~15日 篠原宏志氏(産業技術総合研究所) 7月1日 西阪 昇氏(京都大学施設担当理事),他6名 7月4日 中野一新氏(大妻女子大教授,京都大学名誉教授),他1名 7月5日 島村史孝氏(西日本新聞阿蘇支局長) 川辺信一氏(阿蘇警察署副署長),他2名 7月5日 7月6日 緒方幸治氏(高森警察署長),他3名 7月14日~15日 金嶋 聡氏(九州大学), 山本 希氏(東北大学) 8月3日 市原美恵氏(東京大学) 8月11日~12日 本多栄喜氏(湧心館高校),他6名 8月16日 本多栄喜氏(湧心館高校), 他3名 8月27日~30日 ポケゼミ学生8名 9月1日~4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1日~4日 観測地球物理学演習 A 学生13 名 9月5日 石川尚人氏(人間・環境学研究科) 9月5日~8日 加納靖之氏(防災研究所) 9月21日~22日 課題演習 DC「マグマから噴火まで」学生5名 9月30日 山下隆丞氏, 他 1 名(気象庁阿蘇防災連絡事務所) 10月5日~7日 金嶋 聡氏(九州大学), 山本 希氏(東北大学) 11月1日 長崎市立村松小学校 16名 11月9日 松本 徹氏(阿蘇警察署署長), 他 2 名 11月15日 中尾克彦氏(熊本県警本部長),他3名 11月24日~29日 筒井智樹氏, 雨宮 裕氏(秋田大), 寺田暁彦氏(東工大), 増田

一弘氏, 小枝智幸氏, 植村英明氏(九州管区気象台), 加納将行

氏, 二村忠宏氏(理学部)

11月26日~28日 宮町宏樹氏(鹿児島大)

11月29日 片尾 浩氏, 三浦 勉氏, 米田 格氏, 坂靖範氏, 青木裕晃氏, 青

木将氏(防災研), 岩崎貴哉氏, 及川 純氏, 蔵下英司氏, 羽田敏

夫氏, 坂 守氏(東大地震研)

12月19日~20日 篠原宏志氏,下司信夫氏(産業技術総合研究所),棚田俊收氏

(防災科学技術研究所),下村雅直氏(福岡管区気象台),山本 希氏(東北大学),神田 径氏,寺田暁彦氏(東京工業大学),森 俊哉氏(東京大学),宮縁育夫氏(熊本大学),須藤靖明氏(阿蘇

I I LINSTI NEN III A FA

火山博物館),他8名

12月21日 安養寺信夫氏(砂防・地すべり技術センター),他1名

2012年 1月20日 品川孝造氏(国際電子)

2月14日 並河宏明氏,他3名(施設部)

2月14日 山下隆丞氏,他1名(気象庁阿蘇防災連絡事務所)

2月22日 後藤 進氏(福岡管区気象台), 井上秀穂氏(気象庁阿蘇防災連

絡事務所),他2名

2月28日 高橋秀典氏(防災研究所)

3月8日 家森俊彦氏(地磁気センター), 冨澤一郎氏(電気通信大学)

3月27日 寺田暁彦氏(東京工業大学), 宮縁育夫氏(熊本大学), 篠原宏志

氏,下司信夫氏(産業技術総合研究所)

3月27日~29日 川勝均氏(東京大学), 金嶋 聡氏(九州大学), 山本 希氏(東北

大学)

<u>別府</u>

2011年 4月19日 川辺氏,工藤氏(別府市消防本部)

4月23日~26日 吉岡貴宏氏(地球熱学)

4月25日 森下氏(金沢大学)

4月27日 中田氏(電力中央研究所)

5月6日 照山氏、青木氏,他1名(大分県生活環境部)

5月9日~11日 成瀬敏郎氏(兵庫教育大)

5月11日 照山氏、青木氏(大分県生活環境部)

5月12日~13日 長谷川 航氏(理学部地質学鉱物学教室)

6月1日 照山氏, 梶原氏, 南氏(大分県生活環境部)

6月1日 植村氏,麻生氏(大分県工業振興課)

6月1日 角氏(大分県高校地歴公民部会)

6月6日 川辺氏, 小畑氏(別府市消防本部)

6月7日~8日 田上氏, 渡邊氏, 他学生3名(理学部地質学鉱物学教室)

6月18日 木村氏, 他高校生6名(大分豊府高校)

6月25日~7月1日 吉岡貴宏氏(地球熱学)

6月30日 西阪理事,他5名(京都大学本部),中久保氏,三方氏(理学部)

7月16日 教諭2名,生徒50名(明星小学校)

7月28日 垣田氏, 松本氏(理学研究科事務部)

7月30日 淡路氏, 森脇氏, 木南氏(京都大学本部理事)

8月4日 古川氏(別府語り部の会)

8月4日~5日 中村氏,有賀氏,吉村氏,他18名(理学部化学教室)

8月17日~27日 千葉恵美氏(北海道大学理学部)

8月29日~9月2日 学生16名(理学部)

8月31日~9月2日 青島氏(理学部地球惑星事務室)

9月19日~23日 小森氏, 他 5名(地球熱学)

9月27日~28日 長谷川 航氏(理学部地質学鉱物学教室)

9月27日 川幡穂高氏(東京大学)

9月29日 古川氏,川田氏(別府語り部の会)

9月29日~30日 土谷信高氏(岩手大学)

10月10日~16日 吉岡貴宏氏(地球熱学)

10月25日~26日 山本倫弘氏(理学部地質学鉱物学教室松岡研究室)

11月19日 日田高校 SSH(日田高校)

11月22日 恒賀氏(大分県生活環境部)

11月23日 山極氏, 野中氏, 三方氏, 上芝氏(理学研究科)

11月29日~30日 長谷川 航氏(理学部地質学鉱物学教室)

12月1日 17名(ESR 応用計測研究会・ルミネッセンス年代測定研究会)

12月6日~13日 熊谷仁孝氏, 吉岡貴浩氏(地球熱学)

12月13日 橋本氏, 恒賀氏(大分県生活環境部)

12月16日 的川氏(はやぶさ関連)

12月17日 由佐氏, サンガ氏, 他10名(別府温泉地球博物館)

2012年 1月25日 別府消防署関係者(別府消防署)

1月17日 大坪氏(産業技術総合研究所)

1月31日 藤田氏, 三浦氏(別府市)

2月1日 古庄氏(別府語り部の会)

2月11日 横山氏(慶応大学4年生)

2月15日 施設部長,他(京都大学本部施設,理学部事務部)

2月16日~27日 Esti 氏, Haryo 氏(熊本大学)

2月20日 照山氏、南氏(大分県)

2月20日~24日 岩田智加氏(島根大学)

2月21日 柵山徹也氏(海洋研究開発機構)

3月1日 櫻井氏(別府青年会議所)

3月2日~3日 鍵 裕之氏(東京大学)

3月2日~3日 技術職員2名(京都大学理学部技術部)

3月5日~16日 Esti 氏, Haryo 氏(熊本大学)

3月7日~8日 片山郁夫氏(広島大学)

3月12日~13日 酒井治孝氏,河上氏,他11名(理学部地質学鉱物学教室)

3月12日~13日 中久保氏, 奥村氏, 三方氏, 今井氏, 松本氏(理学部中央事務)

3月15日~16日 川田哲也氏(理学部化学教室)

3月21日~23日 長谷川 航氏(理学部地質学鉱物学教室)

3月26日 照山氏, 神志那氏(大分県生活環境部)

3月30日 橋本氏, 他1名(大分県姫島村)

9. 定常観測 Routine Observations

Geophysical Monitoring Under Operation at AVL Aso Volcanological Laboratory Permanent Stations

Nakadake monitoring network

Seismic Stations: PEL, KSM, SUN, KAF, KAW, KAE, KAN, UMA, TAK (WLAN tele-

metry)

Geodetic Stations: HNT (water-tube tilt 3-comp.; WLAN telemetry), SUN (3-comp.

tiltmeter; WLAN telemetry)

HNT (invar-bar 3-comp. extensometer; WLAN telemetry)

ASOM, UCMK (GPS, VPN telemetry)

Electro-Magnetic Stations:

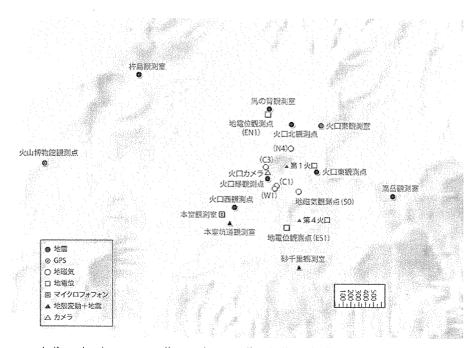
C1, C3, S0, W1 (proton, total force (TF); on-site logging), N4

(proton, TF; Orbcom satellite telemetry), newC223 (fluxgate

3-comp.; online), FF2 (proton, TF; online)

EN1, ES1 (electrometer, 4-comp.; on-site logging)

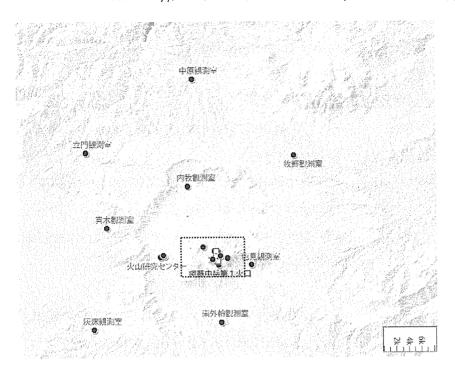
Acoustic Station: HND (microphone, WLAN telemetry)



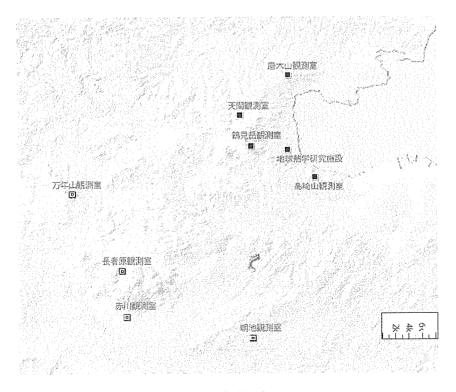
Seismic, geodetic, electro-magnetic and acoustic stations in the central part of Aso volcano

Central Kyushu regional network

Seismic Stations: AVL(6), MAK, NBR, MKN, HDK, TAT, MGR, ASJ, HNY, SKM (online telemetry), KRK, AMM, TRM, GSI, TSK (online telemetry)



Seismic network in the central Kyushu



Seismic network in the Beppu area

10. 装置・設備 Instruments and Facilities

装置 Instruments

別府

ICP 発光分光分析装置

波長分散型電子プローブマイクロアナライザー

(海洋科学技術センターに貸し出し中)

エネルギー分散型電子プロープマイクロアナライザ

波長分散型蛍光 X 線分析装置

エネルギー分散型蛍光X線分析装置

粉末X線回折装置

液体シンチレーションシステム

イオンクロマトグラフ

ガスクロマトグラフ

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)

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 chromatograph

Gas chromatography

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)

阿蘇

阿蘇, 九重火山連続地震観測システム

Continuous seismic monitoring system

for Aso and Kuju Volcanoes

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

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)

Observation tunnel for ground deformation

Borehole temperature monitoring system

Video monitoring system

Proton and fluxgate magnetometers

Geomagnetic absolute measurement system

Tiltmeters

Portable seismometers

(broad-band, 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, Milli-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.

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. 1a) and for isotopic ratios of Sr, Nd and Pb: employing a thermal ionization mass spectrometer (Fig. 1b) 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. 1c). The analytical methods established at BGRL realize the precise analyses of trace and isotopic compositions of ultra trace amounts of the samples (Fig. 2).

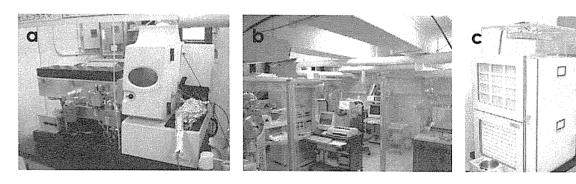


Fig. 1 (a) Inductively coupled plasma mass spectro- meter, (b) Thermal ionization mass spectrometer, and (c) Sample evaporation system under the ultra clean environment

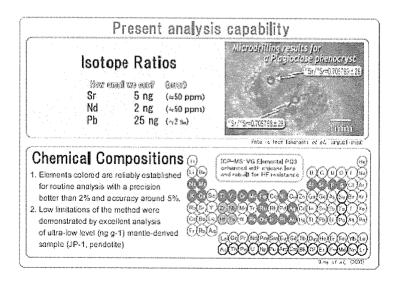


Fig. 2. Analytical method for isotopic and trace element compositions established at BGRL

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.

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。

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



Beppu Geothermal Research
Laboratory

Noguchibaru, Beppu, Oi ta 87 4-0903

Japan

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〒874-0903 大分県別府市野口原

電話: 0977-22-0713

ファックス: 0977-22-0965

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

Aso Volcanological Laboratory Minamiaso, Kumamoto 869-1404, Japan

Telephone: +81-967-67-0022 Facsimile: +81-967-67-2153

阿蘇 (火山研究センター)

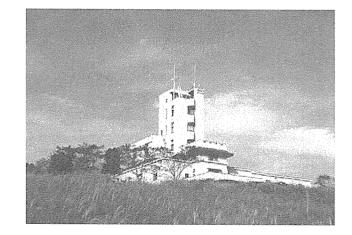
〒896-1404 熊本県阿蘇郡南阿蘇村河陽 5280

200

電話: 0967-67-0022

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)

Editional compilation by A. Yokoo Printed by Touka Shobo (email: e@touka.com)

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編集兼発行者

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