
 インターナショナルセッション（口頭発表） | セッション記号 S（固体地球科学） | S-CG 固体地球科学複合領域・一般

[S-CG09_28PM1]Deep Carbon Cycle

コンビナー:*佐野 有司(東京大学大気海洋研究所海洋地球システム研究系)、大谷 栄治(東北大学大学院理学研究科地学専攻)、鍵 裕之(東京大学大学院理学系研究科附属地殻化学実験施設)、座長:佐野 有司(東京大学大気海洋研究所海洋地球システム研究系)、鍵 裕之(東京大学大学院理学系研究科附属地殻化学実験施設)

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Volatiles including carbon and hydrogen have strong impacts on various phenomena, such as material and geochemical circulations in global earth, and mantle convection and dynamics of the earth's interior and deep life. We welcome contributions on volatiles in the earth from wide range of disciplines such as geodynamics, volcanology and petrology, mineral physics, isotope geochemistry, and biogeoscience.

15:54 ~ 16:00

[SCG09-P01_PG]Gas geochemistry and soil CO₂ flux in active volcanic areas, China

ポスター講演3分口頭発表枠

*WEN Hsinyi¹、YANG Tsanyao frank¹、GUO Zhengfu²、FU Chingchou¹、CHEN Aiti¹、ZHANG Maoliang²
(1.Department of Geosciences, National Taiwan University、2.Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences)

Changbaishan intra-plate volcano and Tengchong hydrothermal area are two of the active volcanic areas in China. In order to better understand current status of magma/hydrothermal activities of the Changbaishan intra-plate volcano and Tengchong hydrothermal area, we have conducted the soil gas survey and bubbling gas sampling from hot springs around the Tianchi crater lake and Rehai geothermal area.

In Changbaishan volcano, the results show that CO₂ is the major component gas for most samples. The maximum value of helium isotopic ratio of 5.8 R_A (where R_A = ³He/⁴He in air) implies more than 60% of helium is contributed by mantle component, while carbon isotope values fall in the range of -5.8 to -2.0‰ (vs. PDB), indicating magmatic source signatures as well. Nitrogen dominated samples, 18Dawgo, have helium isotopic ratio of 0.7 R_A and carbon isotope value of -11.4‰, implying the gas source might be associated with regional crustal components beneath 18Dawgo. The first-time systematic soil CO₂ flux measurements indicate the flux is ca. 22.8 g m⁻² day⁻¹ and 6.8 g m⁻² day⁻¹ at the western and southern flank of Changbaishan, which is at the same level as the background value in the Tatun Volcano Group (24.6 g m⁻² day⁻¹), implying that Changbaishan may not be as active as TVG.

In Tengchong hydrothermal area, the preliminary results show that CO₂ is the major component gas for most samples. The helium and carbon isotopic ratio fall in the range of 0.5 R_A to 3.5 R_A and -4.7 to -1.6‰ (vs. PDB), respectively. We also analyzed the hot springs water. The δ D and δ¹⁸O values fall in the range from -59.8 to 84.6‰ and -6.20 to -12.38‰ (vs. SMOW), respectively. Rehai has the highest helium isotopic ratio of 3.5 R_A, which implies ca. 40% of helium is mantle-derived. The δ D and δ¹⁸O results implied the water in this area was affect by primary magmatic water. Nevertheless, samples from Banglazhang and Shihchiang hydrothermal areas show much lower helium isotopic ratio of 0.8 R_A and 0.5 R_A, respectively. It suggests that the local tectonic setting plays an important role for the gas degassing in this area.