

Oral | Symbol S (Solid Earth Sciences) | S-MP Mineralogy & Petrology

[S-MP46_28PM2] Deformed rocks, Metamorphic rocks and Tectonics

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We invite all researchers who aim to understand the dynamics of the earth's crust and mantle at the plate boundaries, to discuss the latest results from various viewpoints. The scope will include contributions through petrology and structural geology as well as various techniques including rheology and transformation of heat and mass.

5:15 PM - 5:30 PM

[SMP46-P09_PG] The metamorphic evolution from PrP to LBS facies in a late Paleozoic cold subduction system in Kurosegawa belt

3-min talk in an oral session

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Keywords: lawsonite, blueschist, HP/LT type metamorphic rocks, Kurosegawa belt, petrogenetic grid, cold subduction system

Introduction: Recent progress of thermal modeling and thermodynamic calculation can help the general understanding of the thermal structure of subducting plate and the total movement of H₂O stored in high-pressure type metamorphic rocks from the trench to the upper mantle depth in various subduction settings (e.g., Peacock & Wang, 1999; Hacker et al., 2003). For example, Peacock (2009) indicated that the oceanic plate in the Philippine Sea plate subducting below the Kii Peninsula would suffer the cold HP/LT type metamorphism represented by zeolite facies, prehnite-pumpellyite facies, pumpellyite-actinolite facies, lawsonite-blueschist facies to jadeite-lawsonite-blueschist to 2GPa. However, the natural example recording abovementioned progressive metamorphic evolution has not been recognized yet. Recently prehnite-pumpellyite facies and lawsonite-blueschist facies units have been recognized in the Otao unit of Kurosegawa belt in Yatsushiro area, Kyushu, Japan (Kamimura et al., 2012). However, the relationship of two metamorphic units has not been verified yet. In this paper, we propose the progressive change of metamorphic grade from the prehnite-pumpellyite facies to lawsonite-blueschist facies based on petrography and thermodynamic phase analysis in metabasite system.

Petrography and Mineralogy: We confirmed that the prehnite-pumpellyite facies assemblage is predominant in the Tobiishi subunit of (Kamimura et al., 2012), but we newly found pumpellyite-actinolite facies from the western end of this subunit. In the lawsonite-blueschist facies unit, Hakoishi-subunit of (Kamimura et al., 2012), located to the west of the Tobiishi-subunit, following mineral assemblage with excess chlorite, quartz, albite and phengite are systematically distributed from the east to the west in the subunit: lawsonite + pumpellyite + aegirine-augite, pumpellyite + Na-amphibole, lawsonite + pumpellyite + Na-amphibole, lawsonite + Na-amphibole + aegirine-augite. The compositions of sodic pyroxene, pumpellyite and Na-amphibole also show the following systematic trend westwards in the subunit; jadeite component of sodic pyroxene generally increases from X_{Jd}=0.12 to X_{Jd}=0.50 with X_{Aeg}= up to 0.5. Al content of pumpellyite increases from 3.7 to 4.6 p.f.u. for O=24.5 Fe³⁺/(Al+Fe³⁺) in Na-amphibole decreases from 0.8 (riebeckite) to 0.15 (glaucophane).

Thermodynamic phase analysis: To

evaluate stability relationship among abovementioned mineral assemblages, the phase diagram was constructed in the NCFMASH system with PERPLE_X software package (Connolly, 2005) for 1-10 kbar and 100-400 C. The considered minerals are stilbite, laumontite, prehnite, pumpellyite, ferro pumpellyite, tremolite, ferro tremolite, diopside, hednbergite, clinocllore, daphnite, lawsonite, glaucophane, ferro glaucophane, clinozoisite and albite with excess, quartz and water. As the first order approximation, solid solution in each mineral was ignored. The newly constructed phase diagram predicts following representative mineral assemblages appear with the increase of the pressure along the high HP/LT path. lawsonite + pumpellyite + clinopyroxene, pumpellyite + glaucophane, lawsonite + pumpellyite + glaucophane, lawsonite + glaucophane + clinopyroxene. This metamorphic evolution in the model system is coincident well with the natural observation in the Hakoishi subunits. **Conclusion:** Mineral assemblages observed in metabasites of the Tobiishi and Hakoishi subunits and the newly constructed petrogenetic grid suggest the metamorphic grade increases from prehnite-pumpellyite facies to lawsonite-blueschist facies westward ca. 20km in the Otao unit of Kurosegawa belt. The westward increase of Al content in pumpellyite, Na-amphibole, and Na-clinopyroxene also suggest the metamorphic grade increases westward. Thus, this area would become a type locality of a cold subduction system as proposed by the Peacock (2009)'s thermal modeling.