

[EJ] Evening Poster | H (Human Geosciences) | H-DS Disaster geosciences

## [H-DS09]Submarine landslides and their consequences

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By recent high-resolution marine surveys, a lot of submarine landslides and their aspects have become recognized all around the world. Accordingly, submarine landslides also came to be known as a factor which may directly or indirectly affect our lives, causing tsunami or coastal erosion, cuts of submarine communication cables or pipelines, destruction of marine constructs, etc. Submarine landslide studies are strongly propelled by two International Geological Correlation Programmes (IGCP-511; 2005-2009 and IGCP-585; 2010-2014). International Ocean Discovery Program (IODP, former Integrated Ocean Drilling Program) raised submarine landslide as one of the important geo-hazard topics in new phase (2013-2023). However, generation factor and flow style of submarine landslides are very various, and have not been systematically sorted out yet. This session welcomes all scientists, researchers and engineers who investigate submarine landslides in the ocean, or ancient slide deposits on land, and who deal with model experiments or numerical simulations as well. We also welcome the topics in wider range of submarine geomorphology including shallow subseafloor faulting or sediment gravity flow that share fundamentally the same scientific background.

## [HDS09-P01]Rheological properties of composite serpentine-brucite suspensions: Implications for mudflow behavior on forearc seamounts

★ Invited Papers

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Keywords:serpentinite mudflow, Mariana seamount, mud rheology

To better understand the factors that influence seafloor serpentinite mudflows, such as those recently documented on the Marianas seamounts, we have conducted rheological measurements on composite serpentine-brucite suspensions at 7 °C and a salt concentration of 0.6 M. The resulting flow curves were fitted by the Bingham fluid model, from which the Bingham yield stress and dynamic viscosity of each suspension was determined. Both the yield stress and dynamic viscosity increase as the water content of the suspension decreases. Increasing the brucite fraction in the solid mixture results in an increase in yield stress and a decrease in viscosity of the suspension for the same water/solid ratio. Physicochemical parameters such as pH, temperature and electrolyte concentration also moderately affect the rheology of the suspension, but the influence is not as significant as has been previously observed for suspensions containing smectite (Kameda and Morisaki, 2017). The results suggest that mineral composition of the serpentinite mud, especially the abundance of brucite, has as much of an impact as water content on variable mudflow behaviors. In order to examine the effect of these changes in rheology on runout distances of serpentinite mudflows, we have constructed 1D numerical models for downslope spreading using the software BING (Imran et al., 2001). The results indicate that the runout distance gradually decreases with increasing brucite content until ~25% brucite content, above which there is a much more rapid decrease. It is noted that these findings are fairly consistent with the observation on the typical serpentinite seamounts on the Mariana forearc: S. Chamorro seamount has a distinctive summit knoll that is absent on the Conical seamount, because the only the mudflow

documented on S. Chamoro contains more than 20 wt% brucite. We therefore suggest that, in addition to water content, variations in the mineralogy of the serpentinite mud can be another significant factor for variable mudflow behaviors on the Mariana seamounts.