

[JJ] Evening Poster | S (Solid Earth Sciences) | S-VC Volcanology

[S-VC41]Active Volcanism

convener:Yuta Maeda(Nagoya University), Takahiro Miwa(National research institute for earth science and disaster prevention), Yosuke Aoki(東京大学地震研究所, 共同), Takeshi Nishimura(Department of Geophysics, Graduate School of Science, Tohoku University)

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This session discusses various aspects of active volcanisms including, but not limited to, recent and historical eruptions, various phenomena associated with the volcanic activities, underground structures of the volcanoes, and developments of new instruments based on geophysical, geochemical, geological, and multidiscipline approaches. We also welcome studies on understanding and predicting the transitions of the eruptive activities from observational, theoretical, and experimental approaches.

[SVC41-P22]The Discharge rate of water-dominated plume after the phreatic eruption in 2014 at Mt.Ontake

*Shohei Narita¹, Makoto Murakami¹ (1.Institute of Seismology and Volcanology, Hokkaido University)

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Deflation at a shallow depth at Mt.Ontake, central Japan, has been observed by ALOS-2/PALSAR-2 after the phreatic eruption in September 2014 (Narita and Murakami JGU2017). This ground deformation has accompanied continuing discharge of water-dominated plume which started after the eruption. The plume probably consists of not only the water discharged from the shallow source but also the water originating from deeper part because the deflation source detected by InSAR is the shallowest source among the pressure sources estimated in previous studies. Aiming to investigate the mass balance between the deflation source and the discharged plume, we estimated in this study discharge rate of the plume.

We obtained heat flux of the plume using plume-rise method (Kagiyama 1978). Then, the discharge rate can be estimated by dividing the heat flux by latent heat of water. For this estimation, we used images of a visible camera at Takigoshi station directly viewing the rising plume from eruptive vents. These are resampled at every 10 seconds from video record between 2014/12/01-2017/03/31 by Japan Meteorological Agency.

The estimate results showed the exponential decay of the discharge rate after the eruption. Specifically, the discharge rate seems to be constant (100 kg/sec) from June 2015. Integrating the previously estimated discharge rate between September-November 2014 with those in this study, a total discharged mass is about 1.2×10^{10} kg between 2014/09/28-2017/03/31, which is the same order of magnitude as 3-years values of 1.8×10^{10} kg after Kuju 1995 eruption (Nakaboh et al. 2003).

Comparison between the mass loss (M_{def}) corresponding to the deflation volume (dV) and discharged mass of the plume (M_{out}) showed that M_{def} was one order of magnitude larger than M_{out} . To calculate M_{def} based on the deflation volume, we used the relation (Segall 2010): $M_{\text{def}} = D dV (1 + B_f/B_c)$ where D is mean density of the liquid-vapor mixture of water, dV is the deflation volume, B_f is mean compressibility of the mixture and B_c is compressibility of the deformation source. The discrepancy can arise from infiltration of water associated with the deflation within the volcanic edifice, heterogeneous distribution of 2-phase zone, and model-dependent problem of cavity source model. For further

investigation, we will need to evaluate the influences of the factors mentioned above by using numerical models for simulating the decompression process of the hydrothermal reservoir.