

## 霧島硫黄山の三次元比抵抗構造と2013年ごろからの火山活動について Three-dimensional resistivity structure and volcanic activity of Iwo-yama, Kirishima volcanoes, Japan

\*塚本 果織<sup>1</sup>、相澤 広記<sup>2</sup>、千葉 慶太<sup>2</sup>、神田 径<sup>3</sup>、上嶋 誠<sup>4</sup>、小山 崇夫<sup>4</sup>、宇津木 充<sup>5</sup>、関 香織<sup>6</sup>、木下 貴裕<sup>6</sup>、手操 佳子<sup>2</sup>、村松 弾<sup>1</sup>、Agnis Triahadini<sup>1</sup>、湯浅 雄平<sup>1</sup>、岩佐 優一<sup>1</sup>、林田 祐人<sup>1</sup>、Alutsyah Luthfian<sup>1</sup>

\*Kaori Tsukamoto<sup>1</sup>, Koki Aizawa<sup>2</sup>, Keita Chiba<sup>2</sup>, Wataru Kanda<sup>3</sup>, Makoto Uyeshima<sup>4</sup>, Takao Koyama<sup>4</sup>, Mitsuru Utsugi<sup>5</sup>, Kaori Seki<sup>6</sup>, Takahiro Kishita<sup>6</sup>, Yoshiko Teguri<sup>2</sup>, Dan Muramatsu<sup>1</sup>, Agnis Triahadini<sup>1</sup>, Yuhei Yuasa<sup>1</sup>, Yuichi Iwasa<sup>1</sup>, Yuto Hayashida<sup>1</sup>, Alutsyah Luthfian<sup>1</sup>

1. 九州大学大学院理学府地球惑星科学専攻、2. 九州大学大学院理学研究所属・地震火山観測研究センター、3. 東京工業大学理学院火山流体研究センター、4. 東京大学地震研究所、5. 京都大学大学院理学研究科付属地球熱学研究施設火山研究センター、6. 東京工業大学理学院地球惑星科学系

1. Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Graduate School of Sciences, Kyushu University, 2. Institute of Seismology and Volcanology, Faculty of Sciences, Kyushu University, 3. Volcanic Fluid Research Center, School of Science, Tokyo Institute of Technology, 4. Earthquake Research Institute, University of Tokyo, 5. Aso Volcanological Laboratory, Institute of Geothermal Sciences, Graduate School of Sciences, Kyoto University, 6. Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Tokyo Institute of Technology

In Iwo-yama, Kirishima volcanoes, some anomalous phenomena have observed since 2013 (e.g. increase of earthquakes since 2013, occasional volcanic tremors since 2014, appearance of fumaroles, ground inflation since 2015, and small eruption in 2017), and all suggest volcanic unrest. In this study, we combined the high-resolution 3-D resistivity structure by broadband magnetotelluric (MT) survey with precise hypocenter relocation. MT data were collected in 2015, 2016 and 2017 around Iwo-yama, and the MT response functions (0.002~3000 s) of total 43 sites were estimated. To relocate hypocenters, we employed the double difference method (Waldhauser and Ellsworth, 2000) by using the velocity structure from active seismic survey (Tomatsu et al., 1997). The result shows that the shallow earthquakes (at a depth of 1 km to 3 km) occur beneath an electrically conductive layer (at a depth of -0.8 km to 1 km) that is interpreted as a hydrothermally altered clay-dominated layer. Moreover pressure source detected by precise leveling survey (Morita et al., JpGU 2018) is also located on the base of this conductive layer. It means that volcanic fluids capped beneath the low-permeable clay layer triggered the earthquakes and ground deformation since 2013. Probably, this is the first study that the location of a clay layer corresponds to hypocenters not only in the vertical direction but also in horizontal direction. So we suggest that the cap structure of electric conductive clay layer controls the entire shallow volcanic activity in Iwo-yama.

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