

高圧下における $\text{MgSiO}_3 - \text{SiO}_2$ 系の相平衡関係の解明Phase equilibrium relations in  $\text{MgSiO}_3 - \text{SiO}_2$  system under high pressures

\*森口 拓弥<sup>1</sup>、米田 明<sup>1</sup>、伊藤 英司<sup>1</sup>

\*Takuya Moriguti<sup>1</sup>, Akira Yoneda<sup>1</sup>, Eiji Ito<sup>1</sup>

1. 岡山大学惑星物質研究所

1. Institute for Planetary Materials, Okayama University

Melting relations in the  $\text{MgO}-\text{SiO}_2$  system have been extensively studied since Bowen and Anderson (1914) under atmospheric pressure. Chemical differentiations in the deep magma ocean have been simulated based on the high pressure experimental data (e.g. Kato and Kumazawa, 1985; Ito and Katsura, 1992). Almost all of these works have been carried out on the compositions ranging from  $\text{MgO}$  to  $\text{MgSiO}_3$ , assuming that the bulk mantle composition is peridotitic or close to that derived from CI chondrite. Recently, however, enstatite chondrite (E-chondrite) has been paid attention as the bulk earth source material (Javoy et al., 2010) because the isotope systematics over O, N, Mo, Re, Os, and Cr for the Earth and Moon are nearly identical to those of E-chondrite. In E-chondrite, the silicate composition is characterized by  $\text{MgO}/\text{SiO}_2 = \sim 0.5$  (in weight ratio) which is substantially lower than that of the peridotitic mantle ( $\sim 0.85$ ).

In this context, understanding of melting relations over compositions between  $\text{SiO}_2$  and  $\text{MgSiO}_3$  is indispensable to clarify the mantle fractionation. It also relates to investigations of chemical compositions of the crust at early stage of the Earth. However, there have been very limited works on the effect of pressure in the  $\text{MgSiO}_3 - \text{SiO}_2$  system. In addition, available information regarding phase relations in the system is so far limited to 5 GPa (Dalton and Presnall, 1997). In this study, therefore, we would determine the melting relations at pressures 5 to 20 GPa, focusing on the compositions of  $\text{MgO}-x\text{SiO}_2$  ( $x = 0.8$  to 1.2), covering silicate compositions of E-chondrite.

## References

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