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# 地質調査研究報告

# BULLETIN OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF JAPAN

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報告

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#### 論文

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#### 概報

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#### 表紙の写真

島根県 中東部の雲南市掛合町に見られる磁鉄鉱系花崗岩の風化露頭

花崗岩はカリウム長石がピンク~赤褐色を示すことが多い.好例は時代的に著しく古い先 カンプリア紀花崗岩類に見られ,粗粒のカリ長石が帯色し全体が赤褐色に見える.その原因 は、この岩石が主に磁鉄鉱系に属するために少量の磁鉄鉱を含み、それが若干の風化作用に よって生じる粉状赤鉄鉱や褐鉄鉱によるものと考えられている.

しかし我が国では、磁鉄鉱を含まないチタン鉄鉱系に属する岡山市内の萬成花崗岩がピン ク花崗岩としては著名であり、商業的に販売されている.国会議事堂も同系統の花崗岩で作 られ、これは山陽帯の倉橋島納の産である.領家帯の花崗岩類は一般に白色である.我が国 の花崗岩のカリ長石の色の原因については、まだ研究の余地がある.

写真は島根県雲南市掛合町波多において、1992年の国道建設時に見られた切り割面で、 磁鉄鉱系に属するピンク花崗岩が著しい風化作用によって赤褐色化したものである.このよ うな赤褐色化が著しい風化花崗岩露頭は山陽帯や領家帯では存在しない.

(写真・文:石原舜三)

#### Cover photograph

Outcrop of weathered magnetite-series granite in the Sanin belt, Shimane Prefecture

K-feldspars in granites are often pink to reddish brown in color, particularly those in Precambrian granites, which belong to the magnetite-series. Stain is considered to be caused by powdery hematite and limonite resulted from oxidation of primary magnetite in the granite.

In Japan, Mannari stone from Okayama City is well-known and commercially popular colored granite. Similar granite from Hiroshima Prefecture is used for the Diet Building of Japan. Occurring in the Sanyo ilmenite-series granite belt, they don't contain magnetite and are Late Cretaceous in age. On the other hand, granite intruded into the Ryoke metamorphic rocks has no pink coloration. Coloration of K-feldspar in granites from Japan needs to be carefully studied.

The picture above is strongly colored weathered granite of the magnetite series in the Sanin belt, middle Shimane Prefecture. The intense weathering of the magnetite-rich pink granite resulted in the reddish brown color of the outcrop, which cannot be seen in the Sanyo belt or Ryoke belt.

(Photograph and Caption by Shunso Ishihara)

Article

# Geochemical variation of the Late Cretaceous-Paleogene granitoids across the Ehime-Hiroshima-Shimane transect, Japan

Shunso Ishihara<sup>1,\*</sup> and Tetsuji Ohno<sup>2</sup>

Shunso Ishihara and Tetsuji Ohno (2016) Geochemical variation of the Late Cretaceous-Paleogene granitoids across the Ehime-Hiroshima-Shimane transect, Japan. *Bull. Geol. Surv. Japan*, vol. 67 (2), p. 41–58, 5 figs, 5 tables, 1 appendix.

**Abstract:** Geochemical and geomagnetic character of the Late Cretaceous-Paleogene granitic batholith was examined at N-S transect across the city of Hiroshima. The granitoids are mostly biotite granite in composition, but granodiorite predominates in the Takanawa Peninsula. Their magnetic susceptibility is the highest in the Sanin belt, but becomes lower of the ilmenite-series to the south and lowest in the southernmost Ryoke belt. The granitoids are most sodic in the Sanin belt and potassic in the Sanyo and Ryoke belts, which may reflect igneous and sedimentary source rocks, respectively. The alumina saturation index (A/CNK) is above 1.0, i.e., peraluminous, but never exceeding 1.1 for S-type granite. Rb and Pb replacing K are the least in the Sanin belt but the highest in the Ryoke and southern Sanyo belts. High-Sr granitoids and adakite of the northern Kyushu and the Kinki district were not found in the studied regions. Zircon saturation temperatures in the average of the studied granitoids are the highest of 753 °C in the Ryoke belt, because granodiorite predominates here.

Keywords: Granitoids, magnetite-/ilmenite-series, petrochemistry

#### 1. Introduction

Granitic rocks occur most widely in the Inner Zone of Southwest Japan. When their radiometric ages became available, the granitoids were found to have older, Late Cretaceous in age (95-75 Ma, K-Ar) in its southern parts of the Sanyo and Ryoke belts, and younger, Paleogene age (60-50 Ma, K-Ar) in the Sanin belt toward north (e.g., Kawano and Ueda, 1966). Recent U-Pb ages on zircon indicate also younging ages from 98-95 Ma in the Ryoke belt, 92-86 Ma in the Sanyo belt, and to 64-33 Ma in the Sanin belt, mainly on the Matsuyama-Hiroshima-Shimane transect (Tani *et al.*, 2014). They were essentially different in the rock-forming oxide minerals; magnetite-bearing in the Sanin belt and magnetite-free in the Sanyo and Ryoke belts (Ishihara, 1971, 1979), and also on the contained mafic silicate minerals (Czamanske *et al.*, 1981) and apatite (Ishihara and Moriyama, 2016).

These granitoids intrude into the late Paleozoic and Jurassic metamorphic and sedimentary rocks, and the Late Cretaceous volcanic-sedimentary rocks. Exposures of the granitoids are sporadic, no continuous outcrop from the Sanyo belt to the Sanin belt in general, but one at the Oasa township in the very northern of the Hiroshima Prefecture (Fig. 1). Therefore, the granitoid samples were collected there and dated by K-Ar method on the biotites, and found to have older than 80 Ma toward south and 64 to 38 Ma toward the north of Oasa township (Shibata and Ishihara, 1974), and cross-cut relationship was found at north of Oasa and studied by Higashimoto (1975).

Recently, U-Pb zircon age determination was performed on 92 granitoid samples across the eastern Chugoku District, about 120 km east of our studied region (Iida *et al.*, 2015). They emphasized a stepwise decreasing on the measured ages northward from 95 to 30 Ma, with a distinct time gap between 60 and 48 Ma, although no intrusive relationship between each body has been observed. Besides the ages, regional variations of Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/FeO ratio (Ishihara, 1971), magnetic susceptibility (Ishihara, 1979),  $\delta^{18}$ O in quartz (Honma and Sakai, 1976) of the granitoids have been reported in the Chugoku District. There may be some other variations on the chemical compositions.

This paper intends to clarify the regional variations on

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chemistry of these granitoids, and to consider the genetic background of these parameters. Locations of the analyzed samples are shown in Figure 1, and the sample locality and magnetic susceptibility data are described in Appendix 1.

#### 2. Geological background of the studied area

The studied areas across the Late Cretaceous plutonic rocks of the western Shikoku and the Late Cretaceous to Paleogene ones of the central Chugoku districts are shown in Figure 1. The studied rocks are listed in Appendix 1, and their chemical compositions are given from south to north in Tables 1 to 5. The rocks are mostly granitic in composition; mafic plutonic rocks occur very locally at the tip of the Takanawa Peninsula and in the Kitahiroshima-cho to the north of Hiroshima city.

#### 2.1 Ryoke belt granitoids

The southernmost part of the studied granitoids are those in the Takanawa Peninsula, which are considered to belong mostly to the Ryoke metamorphic and plutonic rocks (Hirokawa, 1965; Okamura, 1967), except for biotite granites around the northern tip where occurring together metasomatic syenites (Murakami, 1959) and rare metal-bearing pegmatites (Minagawa *et al.*, 1978, 2001; Sato *et al.*, 2014), both of which are characteristic of the Sanyo belt granitoids (e.g., Aoki and Hida, 1974). The Ryoke granitoids were once classified as "older" and "younger" (Miyahisa and Hiraoka, 1970) without any radiometric age data.

The plutonic rocks are composed of magnetite-free rocks of tonalite and granodiorite mostly with some amounts of granites and then a little gabbroid (Ochi, 1982). They are mineralogically magnetite-free I-type granitoids, but garnet-bearing two mica granites are present very locally to the northwest in the Yanai district of Yamaguchi Prefecture. In the Takanawa Peninsula, the alumina-saturation index (A/CNK, Table 1) is below the limit of S type of 1.1, thus I type. The magnetic susceptibilities as measured by Bison 3101 Model are very low, even on the low silica rocks (Appendix 1 and Table 1). Whole-rock  $\delta^{18}$ O ratios of these granitoids are high as 10 to 11 ‰ regardless of the silica contents, and initial Sr ratio is 0.70773 with an Rb-Sr age of 92.6 ± 3.8 Ma (Honma *et al.*, 1983).

Recent U-Pb age dating on zircon indicates that the ages vary from  $97.8 \pm 1.1$  Ma to  $95.3 \pm 1.1$  Ma (Tani *et al.*, 2014, and unpublished data), which are the oldest among the studied granitoids of the whole region. The granitoids are older than similar granitoids exposed to the east in Kagawa Prefecture of the same Shikoku Island. Eleven plutonic rocks were studied chemically including two gabbroids and one syenite (Table 1).

#### 2.2 Sanyo belt granitoids

To the north, there occur granitoids of the Sanyo belt, which are also called as Kure Granite around Kure city (Higashimoto *et al.*, 1985) and Hiroshima Granite around Hiroshima city. They are magnetite-free in the opaque minerals (i.e., ilmenite series) and are characterized by pink colored K-feldspar. U-Pb ages of zircon are 92.1  $\pm$  0.8 and 92.3  $\pm$  1.0 Ma at Kure and Kurahashijima (Tani *et al.*, 2014), where biotite granite mainly and lesser amount of granodiorite are exposed (Higashimoto *et al.*, 1985). The central part of the Hiroshima Granite around Hiroshima and Kabe regions to the north have slightly younger in the zircon U-Pb age of 87.3  $\pm$  0.9 to 85.6  $\pm$  1.0 Ma (Tani *et al.*, 2014). The rock assemblage is similar but contains xenolithic mass of gabbroids (sample nos.73H72 and 73H89, Table 3).

The Hiroshima granites as a batholithic intrusion are composed of medium-grained hornblende-bearing biotite granite, mediumto coarse-grained biotite granite and fine-grained biotite granite, containing xenolithic gabbroids very locally. Oxygen isotopic ratios,  $\delta^{18}$ O values of quartz of the granitoids, decrease north from 13 ‰ at the Ryoke metamorphic belt, to 9 ‰ around the Kabe area (Honma and Sakai, 1976). Small pegmatites often occur in the Seto Inland Sea region, which can contain rare metal minerals (Sato *et al.*, 2014), and productive amounts of Be-bearing minerals, such as phenacite hosted in the skarn body and danalite in the intruded alkaline granites at Mihara mine (Aoki and Hida, 1974).

Based on the sheet mapping results of 1:50,000 scale of Higashimoto et al. (1985), Takahashi et al. (1989) and Takahashi (1991), Takahashi (1993) emphasized in the Hiroshima city area that the main part is vertically zoned pluton, consisting of upper coarse-grained and lower medium-grained granites, although the SiO<sub>2</sub> contents vary only from 76 to 71%. The coarse-grained granite appear to be later than the medium-grained one, then fine-grained one is the youngest. These intrusive sequences have also been observed in the Kaitaichi Quadrangle (Takagi and Mizuno, 1999), although the age variation has not been given to the sequence. In the Daito-Yamasa region of the Sanin district, the marginal leucogranites gave older zircon ages of 65.3 and 64.2 Ma, while coarse-grained batholithic granite and granodiorite were dated at much younger ages of 59.7 Ma and 56.6 Ma, respectively (Ishihara and Tani, 2013). Thus, similar age determination is necessary in the Hiroshima region.

Hayashi (1995) found in the Togouchi-Yuu-Takehara region that the Hiroshima Granite is not a uniform body but accumulated layered bodies. Relatively mafic granites as granodiorite or hornblende-bearing granite occur above tabular body of biotite granites. He concluded that the Hiroshima granite as a whole tabular body dipping gently southward, intruded into the Late Cretaceous volcanic rocks after the rhyolitic eruption of the



Fig. 1 Distribution of granitoids along the Hiroshima transect of central Chugoku District.

Takada Rhyolites.

To the north of Oasa township, similar granitoids are continuously exposed from the Sanyo belt (Hiroshima Pref.) to north of the Sanin belt (Shimane Pref.). Shibata and Ishihara (1974) determined the K-Ar ages on the biotites, and found the abrupt change from 80 to 38 Ma at north of the Oasa township, which were recalculated later by the new decay constant as 82 and 39 Ma, respectively (Sato *et al.*, 1992).

Higashimoto (1975) followed up the results and found that an E-W trending vertical boundary of the two granitoids at 700 m NE of Nobori community at northwest of Oasa township. Here, the southern coarse-grained granite, strictly monzogranite by his modal analyses, which belongs to the Hiroshima Granite with the Late Cretaceous age, was intruded by the northern apliticporphyritic granite, strictly syenogranite by modal analyses, of the Paleogene in age.

Rezanov *et al.* (1994) adopted a whole-rock Rb-Sr isochron dating method for the same area, and obtained  $72.9 \pm 2.8$  Ma

of the internal isochron age on the Oasa Granite, which was strangely younger than K-Ar biotite age of  $80.2 \pm 3.2$  Ma (Shibata and Ishihara, 1974). A further radiometric dating is needed.

To the east of Oasa, several small granitic bodies occur in Aki-takata city and Miyoshi city region, which give K-Ar biotite ages of 72 Ma at Tokorogi on the Shikijiki Granite and 87 Ma of Miyoshi region (Kawano and Ueda, 1966). Matsuura (1989) added K-Ar biotite age of 84.7  $\pm$  4.2 Ma for the Shikijiki granite, and Rezanov *et al.* (1994) reported a whole rock isochron age of 80.5  $\pm$  3.9 Ma for the same intrusive body.

To further northeast, Takagi *et al.* (1989) identified the Rb-Sr whole-rock-mineral isochron ages of  $80.4 \pm 3.3$  and  $83.4 \pm 4.4$  Ma on the two granitic stocks of Mitsumori and Ikuridani granites, which constitute the basement for Miocene U-bearing sediments (Ishihara *et al.*, 1969). Takagi *et al.* (1989) considered the Mitsumori is typical magnetite-series while the Ikuridani is typical ilmenite-series granites. However, their data on the

Location	I	Ryoke belt:	Takanawa F	Peninsula, Eł	nime Prefct	ure					
Filing no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sample no.	75 MY 10	75 MY 15	75 MY 14	75 MY 20	75 MY 6	75 MY 21	75 MY 4	75 MY 13	75 MY 2	75 MY 5	75 MY 1
SiO <sub>2</sub>	47.59	53.67	63.14	66.63	67.13	68.59	71.99	75.06	75.42	76.63	77.94
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.32	1.23	0.22	0.59	0.64	0.47	0.26	0.09	0.20	0.09	0.07
$Al_2O_3$	19.83	16.37	18.41	15.65	15.54	14.14	14.03	12.86	13.01	12.75	12.56
$Fe_2O_3(T)$	6.36	8.97	2.52	4.56	4.74	3.80	2.67	1.24	1.94	1.19	0.77
MnO	0.12	0.16	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.03
MgO	8.39	4.49	0.17	1.23	1.28	1.04	0.45	0.13	0.35	0.08	0.10
CaO	14.30	8.61	3.26	4.05	4.52	3.38	2.01	1.24	1.62	0.75	0.94
Na <sub>2</sub> O	0.96	2.09	3.75	3.11	3.22	3.33	3.08	2.96	3.29	3.01	2.87
K <sub>2</sub> O	0.23	1.43	8.07	3.11	2.51	2.97	3.98	4.81	4.45	4.85	5.50
$P_2O_5$	0.05	0.17	0.05	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.06	0.03	0.07	< 0.01	0.03
S	0.15	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01
LOI	1.20	1.46	0.28	0.76	0.73	0.87	0.94	0.63	0.50	0.72	0.18
Total	99.35	98.66	99.96	99.94	100.50	98.81	99.53	99.08	100.90	100.10	101.00
Rb	<10	40	220	90	100	130	140	180	170	160	130
Sr	321	287	649	254	276	207	149	90	112	67	53
Ba	37	222	951	651	555	485	613	355	268	727	126
Zr	18	128	172	170	151	135	112	81	93	111	70
Hf	0.3	2.6	4	3.8	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.6
Та	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	1.3	< 0.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.9	< 0.3
Y	6	26	24	38	19	24	23	28	18	16	10
V	157	132	7	48	50	38	16	7	13	<5	<5
Cr	454	109	< 0.5	12.6	11.2	6.8	1.4	< 0.5	2.7	< 0.5	< 0.5
Со	35.3	25	2.8	8.4	8.2	6.7	4	< 0.1	2.3	<0.1	1.4
Ni	55	23	4	11	5	9	1	3	2	2	1
Cu	58	23	5	3	3	3	4	27	2	2	1
Zn	34	82	62	69	71	53	56	41	45	38	15
Pb	<5	8	25	15	11	7	20	35	23	22	39
As	6	<1	<1	2	<1	<1	<1	19	<1	<1	<1
Mo	<2	<2	2	<2	<2	<2	3	12	<2	<2	<2
W	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Sb	0.2	0.2	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
Cs	1.2	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.2	4.7	5	3.4	8.6	4.1	3
Th	0.5	5.4	16.6	15.6	11.5	14.1	20.7	19.1	17.5	19.1	31.9
U	<0.1	0.8	2.2	3.1	1.8	3.2	4.5	4.7	6	2.9	7
Be	<1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Sc	35.4	33.7	6.32	11.9	9.47	9.28	7.36	2.66	3.48	4.21	1.46
La	2.72	18.6	49.3	39.4	33.5	31	36	25.8	20	22.4	13.3
Ce	6	40	89	74	59	55	64	48	39	31	27
Nd	<1	26	47	32	29	25	27	24	18	21	14
Sm	0.97	5.28	7.94	6.97	4.87	4.63	5.06	4.75	3.39	3.99	2.55
Eu	0.43	1.01	1.15	1.09	1.06	0.87	0.81	0.46	0.52	0.5	0.3
Tb	< 0.1	0.7	0.7	1	< 0.1	0.6	< 0.1	0.7	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.6
Yb	0.65	2.49	2.08	3.35	1.63	2.49	2.46	2.95	2.21	1.88	1.31
Lu	0.09	0.38	0.32	0.5	0.27	0.38	0.41	0.48	0.39	0.31	0.21
A/CNK	0.71	0.79	0.88	0.99	0.96	0.95	1.08	1.04	0.99	1.10	1.01
ZrT(°C)	545	707	752	778	765	759	760	734	739	766	721

Table 1 Chemical compositions of plutonic rocks of the Ryoke belt: Takanawa Peninsula, Ehime Prefecture.

Location	S	anyo belt: H	Iiroshima ci	ity south, Hi	roshima Pre	fecture					
Filing no.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Sample no.	OSM1	76H 156	76H 153	76H 152	410072	410074	76H 151	76H 161	76H 158	73H77	73H98
SiO <sub>2</sub>	74.13	73.06	76.58	72.58	73.66	76.70	76.68	71.18	75.35	73.68	75.35
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.19	0.20	0.08	0.25	0.20	0.03	0.02	0.29	0.10	0.21	0.12
$Al_2O_3$	13.18	13.27	12.68	14.03	13.58	12.06	12.36	13.93	12.96	12.94	12.38
$Fe_2O_3(T)$	2.18	2.29	1.36	2.76	2.12	0.85	1.00	2.93	1.59	2.20	1.45
MnO	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.04
MgO	0.22	0.27	0.06	0.50	0.37	0.02	0.03	0.58	0.15	0.38	0.20
CaO	1.57	1.93	1.01	2.32	1.80	0.64	0.26	2.40	1.12	1.65	1.07
Na <sub>2</sub> O	3.02	3.30	3.28	3.57	3.16	3.30	4.11	3.46	3.24	3.31	3.18
K <sub>2</sub> O	4.52	3.76	4.44	3.47	4.26	4.66	4.25	3.06	4.45	4.12	4.64
$P_2O_5$	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.05	0.02
S	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
LOI	0.67	0.20	-0.06	0.48	0.26	0.20	0.64	0.46	0.28	0.59	0.49
Total	99.77	98.40	99.47	100.10	99.52	98.52	99.42	98.44	99.32	99.19	98.94
Rb	190	160	120	140	160	210	180	90	200	140	170
Sr	109	127	124	146	119	15	22	193	69	112	63
Ba	472	610	2346	423	506	38	50	718	349	478	402
Zr	124	111	88	156	102	63	65	125	86	115	85
Hf	5.1	4.6	3.2	4.1	2.6	4	3.7	5.1	3.5	3.5	3.1
Та	1.6	1.5	< 0.3	1.2	< 0.3	<0.3	2	<0.3	1.3	1.4	1.2
Y	39	43	20	31	22	24	60	21	40	19	24
V	10	11	<5	23	16	<5	<5	28	7	17	9
Cr	<0.5	<0.5	1	3.3	7.6	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	< 0.5
Co	12.1	1.8	1.4	3.9	12.3	9.3	1.5	5	2.2	2.8	2.1
Ni	3	3	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	2
Cu	3	1	<1	1	<1	<1	2	9	1	<1	<1
Zn	58	51	21	54	37	16	15	48	40	45	23
Pb	24	20	15	17	21	35	11	16	23	19	24
As	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	2	<1	<1	<1	<1
Mo	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2
W	71	<1	<1	<1	56	64	1	<1	<1	1	<1
Sb	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	< 0.1	0.4	< 0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
Cs	10.2	4.1	2.4	5.4	6.7	6.5	1.9	3.2	5	1.9	3.5
lh U	16.9	18.1	14.4	16.8	15	17.5	24.1	11.3	16.8	24.1	20.7
U	5.4	4.6	2.7	4.3	4.2	4	6	2	3.9	6	6.5
Ве	2	2 ( 19	2.01	5	2 74	1 42	0	2	2 41	0	2 01
	20.8	29.5	2.91	0.05	3.74	1.43	2.45	22.0	2.41	2.45	2.01
La	50.8	38.5	50.8	20.4	23.8	15.5	11	50.0	25.5	11	21.5
Nd	22	22	37 27	40	40	20	10	25	43	10	16
Sm	5 67	6 5 7	4 72	4 74	3 30	20	14	4.06	4 3 1	14	3.02
Fu	0.66	0.57	4.72	4.74 0.60	0.57	2.7 < 0.05	4.74	4.00	4.31	4.74 0.12	0.34
л. Тh	<0.00	0.72	0.00	0.09	0.57	< 0.05 1	0.12	<0.74 <0.1	0.42	0.12	<0.1
Yh	3 34	4 66	2 37	3.8	2 65	33	6.63	2 25	4 31	6.63	2 95
Lu	0.57	0.66	0.36	0.58	0.41	0.57	1.02	0.4	0.65	1.02	0.47
A/CNK	1.04	1.02	1.05	1.01	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.06	1.04	1.01

Table 2 Chemical compositions of plutonic rocks of the Sanyo belt: Hiroshima city south, Hiroshima Prefecture.

ZrT(°C)743755742781750High values of W and Co on the 16 an 17 samples are due to crushing device.

716

742

765

741

719

736

Table 3	Chemical compos	itions of plutonic 1	ocks of the Sanyo belt:	Hiroshima city north,	Hiroshima Prefecture.
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Location	Sar	nyo belt: Hirosł	nima city north	, Hiroshima Pre	efecture					
Filing no.	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Sample no.	73H 72	73H 89	73H 93	73H 86	73H67	73H 68	73H 83A	73H 83B	73H 88	73H 82
SiO <sub>2</sub>	52.39	61.32	73.16	73.74	75.39	75.09	75.80	77.53	72.91	77.32
TiO <sub>2</sub>	1.28	0.72	0.22	0.19	0.12	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.18	0.04
$Al_2O_3$	18.56	15.45	13.54	14.24	13.30	13.78	12.32	12.66	14.10	12.23
$Fe_2O_3(T)$	10.90	6.30	2.45	2.24	1.82	1.61	1.13	1.11	2.03	1.02
MnO	0.19	0.11	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.04
MgO	3.76	3.03	0.46	0.34	0.23	0.21	0.10	0.09	0.37	0.05
CaO	8.86	6.34	2.13	1.91	1.36	1.42	0.83	0.82	1.66	0.57
Na <sub>2</sub> O	2.93	3.12	3.50	3.68	3.43	3.68	3.22	3.35	3.45	3.27
K <sub>2</sub> O	0.70	1.64	3.67	3.35	4.13	4.35	4.46	4.65	3.70	4.78
$P_2O_5$	0.33	0.17	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.02
S	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00
LOI	0.31	1.09	0.32	0.66	0.68	0.28	0.30	0.34	0.71	0.18
Total	100.20	99.28	99.59	100.50	100.60	100.60	98.29	100.69	99.21	99.52
Rb	20	50	130	100	110	140	180	140	150	200
Sr	437	391	146	191	114	121	51	69	162	23
Ba	212	381	417	587	560	582	260	545	635	94
Zr	68	150	99	95	90	106	73	85	126	78
Hf	1.7	3.2	3.3	4.2	3	4	3.8	3.3	5.1	3.9
Та	0.7	< 0.3	0.8	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	1.6	1.3	1.1	< 0.3
Y	19	17	26	22	20	21	25	16	27	28
V	196	138	21	13	11	10	5	9	19	<5
Cr	9.7	26.7	< 0.5	<0.5	< 0.5	<0.5	< 0.5	<0.5	5.9	<0.5
Co	23.3	15.8	4	3.2	2.3	3	1.8	1.8	4.1	<0.1
Ni	6	17	2	2	2	2	<1	2	<1	2
Cu	12	22	<1	2	4	3	<1	2	<1	<1
Zn	109	75	45	39	38	28	21	18	41	17
Pb	< 5	8	17	13	16	1/	21	11	13	24
As	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	2	<1
MO W	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	) _1	<2	<2
W Sh	<1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1
50 Ca	0.2	<0.1 1.6	0.5	~0.1	2.0	~0.1	<0.1 5.4	<0.1 1.0	5.2	~0.1
Th	17	4.6	15.8	9.9	14.7	15.1	15.9	11.3	17.9	20.7
III II	<0.1	4.0	5.1	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.7	4.2	20.7 4 1
Be	<1	1	2	2.0	2	2	2	2	2	2
Sc	26.2	17.3	4.24	4.26	2.74	2.82	2.28	3.94	5.05	2.26
La	12.3	19.7	20.3	31.3	30.1	33.7	22.9	23.5	36.6	18.8
Ce	23	34	35	58	48	57	44	39	65	33
Nd	14	19	16	33	22	30	19	17	30	22
Sm	3.69	3.79	3.54	4.04	3.76	4.11	3.49	2.66	4.98	3.89
Eu	1.17	0.89	0.53	0.76	0.49	0.56	0.33	0.42	0.77	< 0.05
Tb	< 0.1	0.4	0.5	< 0.1	0.6	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Yb	1.88	1.68	2.84	2.2	2.22	2.46	2.68	2.29	3.74	3.27
Lu	0.28	0.24	0.42	0.35	0.34	0.41	0.48	0.38	0.68	0.56
A/CNK	0.86	0.84	1.00	1.08	1.06	1.03	1.06	1.08	1.03	1.06
ZrT(°C)	719	740	666	740	767	747	753	764	813	743

Location	Mi	voshi-Shobara	cities, Hiroshin	na Prefecture					
Filing no.	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Sample no.	74H 119	678 15	678 31	67S 26	67S 39	67S 21	67S 25	678 32	67827
SiO <sub>2</sub>	73.37	52.12	67.73	69.10	69.44	73.12	73.13	76.86	79.33
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.23	1.14	0.46	0.33	0.30	0.25	0.17	0.03	0.05
$Al_2O_3$	14.36	17.12	15.88	14.77	15.05	14.43	14.89	12.46	11.96
$Fe_2O_3(T)$	2.42	9.82	4.20	3.21	2.97	2.48	1.62	0.66	0.87
MnO	0.06	0.17	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.04
MgO	0.42	4.16	1.52	2.89	0.74	0.48	0.30	0.03	0.03
CaO	1.95	7.63	4.01	4.01	2.51	1.94	2.18	0.56	0.13
Na <sub>2</sub> O	3.72	2.94	3.44	3.44	3.84	4.12	4.09	3.70	3.47
K <sub>2</sub> O	3.89	0.80	2.64	2.64	3.34	3.23	2.96	4.79	4.62
$P_2O_5$	0.05	0.24	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.05	0.01	< 0.01
S	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.02
LOI	0.71	2.11	2.11	0.71	0.89	0.48	0.66	0.12	0.32
Total	99.21	98.29	102.20	100.51	98.45	99.26	100.70	99.25	100.80
Rb	130	< 10	80	100	140	100	40	300	130
Sr	150	362	278	223	242	184	230	15	18
Ва	402	145	444	566	435	568	720	35	242
Zr	89	67	100	164	117	140	87	75	81
Hf	4	2.5	2.9	4.5	4	4.9	2.7	4.4	4.7
Та	1.4	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	2.8	< 0.3
Y	24	23	15	24	21	31	15	60	40
V	17	271	87	30	35	17	15	<5	<5
Cr	< 0.5	35.6	25	37.4	17.4	23.8	26.7	23.7	20.9
Co	3.3	26.7	9.2	5.3	5.4	3.3	2.2	< 0.1	1.7
Ni	2	11	13	12	6	6	9	6	7
Cu	11	51	8	2	2	1	8	4	2
Zn	40	94	47	64	35	52	31	25	37
Pb	13	< 5	6	11	9	10	10	37	21
As	<1	<1	<1	1	1	<1	<1	2	2
Mo	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2
W	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Sb	< 0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.2	0.2
Cs	3.3	4.1	2.4	5.5	3.5	2.9	1.9	4.4	3.2
Th	13.6	2.6	7.3	9.4	10.5	9.2	5.6	24.3	14.6
U	3.7	< 0.1	1.7	2.6	3.2	3	1.2	6.4	4.5
Be	2	<1	1	2	2	2	2	3	2
Sc	4.83	37.5	12	7.32	5.66	7.71	3.18	2.34	2.94
La	22.2	11.1	19.3	31.9	31.7	33.4	16.7	11	13.7
Ce	43	23	35	51	49	63	25	25	32
Nd	20	17	7	25	22	41	11	7	18
Sm	3.91	4.05	2.67	4.73	3.93	5.99	2.42	4.45	4.29
Eu	0.62	1.33	0.85	0.91	0.82	1.02	0.93	0.15	< 0.05
Tb	< 0.1	0.8	<0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	<0.1	0.4	< 0.1	<0.1
Yb	3.13	2.49	1.65	2.23	2.31	3.92	1.5	6.75	4.52
Lu	0.51	0.42	0.26	0.34	0.41	0.69	0.24	1.02	0.73
A/CNK	1.11	0.87	1.00	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.07	1.01	1.09
ZrT(°C)	815	673	724	673	737	784	756	775	738

Table 4 Chemical compositions of plutonic rocks of the Miyoshi-Shobara cities, Hiroshima Prefecture.

Table 5	Chemical	compositions	of plutonic	rocks of	of the Sanii	1 belt:	Southern	Shimane	Prefecture.	

Impo424344454647484950smple m.7046170461704647046370465704657046770465SiQ70.67709271.5975.2575.5575.9276.6976.9177.23TiO,0.410.490.380.120.190.160.130.0160.16AlQO14.7414.8213.8812.2813.1311.280.120.1212.82Fc,O(T)2.993.002.451.520.951.171.630.091.03MnO0.070.090.070.040.030.020.040.040.03MgO1.130.680.620.130.310.120.180.180.17Na/O3.094.524.163.873.953.633.783.943.75Ko3.092.993.253.743.093.973.883.674.16P.O,0.130.150.090.030.030.030.030.030.030.030.03S0.020.040.020.020.240.280.040.0610.01LOI0.320.620.660.200.240.280.040.260.34Total100.3098.5999.6498.8698.4599.9699.8010.34LOI0.320.660.200.240.28	Location	Sar	nin belt: Southe	ern Shimane Pr	efecture					
smaller71164711647116371163711637116471164711647116571165SlO270.6770.9271.5975.2575.5575.9276.6976.91772.33TO50.410.490.380.120.190.160.130.160.16Al(5)14.7414.8213.6812.7813.1312.2812.6012.7212.82Fe <sub>0</sub> O(T)2.993.002.451.520.951.171.630.090.03MaO0.070.040.030.020.040.040.03MgO1.130.680.620.130.010.020.040.040.03NgO3.904.524.163.873.953.633.783.943.75K,O3.092.993.253.743.093.973.883.043.02S0.020.010.010.010.010.010.010.01LDI0.320.620.660.200.240.280.040.20Sr0.020.020.020.020.040.030.030.030.03Sr1.030.620.661.501.685.535.236.615.68Sr3.412.999.869.869.8459.969.869.86Sr3.412.972.93.635.635.535.535.55<	Filing no.	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
SiO <sub>2</sub> 70.67         70.92         71.29         75.25         75.25         75.92         76.60         77.21           TiO <sub>2</sub> 0.41         0.49         0.38         0.12         0.19         0.16         0.13         0.16         0.16           Al <sub>Q</sub> )         1.474         14.82         13.68         12.78         13.13         12.28         12.60         12.72         12.82           Fe <sub>Q</sub> (r)         2.99         3.00         2.45         1.52         0.05         1.17         1.63         0.09         1.03           MaO         0.07         0.04         0.03         0.02         0.04         0.04         0.03           NaO         1.99         4.52         4.16         3.87         3.94         3.75         3.64         4.16           P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> 0.13         0.15         0.09         0.03	Sample no.	73H 51	73H 60	73H 61	73H 64	73H 63	73H 62	73H 65	73H 87	73H 66
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	SiO <sub>2</sub>	70.67	70.92	71.59	75.25	75.55	75.92	76.69	76.91	77.23
A\c/c Pe_OA(T)14.4414.8213.6812.7813.1312.2812.0012.7212.82Fe_OA(T)2.993.002.451.520.951.171.630.991.03MnO0.070.090.070.040.030.020.040.040.03MgO1.130.680.620.130.310.760.940.900.67Na <sub>6</sub> O3.904.524.163.873.953.633.783.943.75KyO3.092.993.253.743.093.030.030.030.030.030.03SyO0.130.150.090.030.030.030.030.010.010.010.01LOI0.320.620.660.200.240.280.040.260.34Total100.3098.5999.6498.8698.4599.6699.80100.43Rb901109014070110120120190Sr3.442.031.56671.655.25601516267Zr1212.272.191.20938.61178.73.6Sr3.442.03-0.3-0.3-0.31.21.81.3Y13312.93.25.73.25.65.55.05.05.55.05.05.55.05.0	TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.41	0.49	0.38	0.12	0.19	0.16	0.13	0.16	0.16
	$Al_2O_3$	14.74	14.82	13.68	12.78	13.13	12.28	12.60	12.72	12.82
Mno         0.07         0.09         0.07         0.04         0.03         0.02         0.04         0.04         0.03           MgO         1.13         0.68         0.62         0.13         0.31         0.22         0.04         0.04         0.03           CaO         2.80         1.97         1.66         0.94         1.40         0.76         0.94         0.94         0.90         0.67           NapO         3.90         4.52         4.16         3.87         3.95         3.63         3.78         3.94         3.75           KyO         3.09         2.99         3.25         3.74         3.09         3.97         3.88         3.67         4.10           LOI         0.32         0.62         0.66         0.20         0.24         0.02         0.01         0.01         0.01         0.01         0.01         0.01           LOI         0.32         0.62         0.84         0.92         0.93         0.83         0.83         0.81         0.83         0.02           LOI         0.33         0.51         0.43         0.43         0.43         0.43         0.43         0.43         0.43         0.43         0.43<	$Fe_2O_3(T)$	2.99	3.00	2.45	1.52	0.95	1.17	1.63	0.99	1.03
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	MnO	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.03
	MgO	1.13	0.68	0.62	0.13	0.31	0.22	0.18	0.18	0.21
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	CaO	2.80	1.97	1.66	0.94	1.40	0.76	0.94	0.90	0.67
$k_{10}$ $3.09$ $2.99$ $3.25$ $3.74$ $3.09$ $3.97$ $3.88$ $3.67$ $4.16$ $P_{00}$ $0.13$ $0.01$ $0.03$	Na <sub>2</sub> O	3.90	4.52	4.16	3.87	3.95	3.63	3.78	3.94	3.75
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	K <sub>2</sub> O	3.09	2.99	3.25	3.74	3.09	3.97	3.88	3.67	4.16
S         0.02         0.01         0.01         0.01         0.01         0.01         0.01         0.01         0.01           LOI         0.32         0.62         0.66         0.20         0.24         0.28         0.04         0.26         0.34           Total         100.30         98.59         99.64         98.86         98.45         99.96         99.80         100.130           Sr         3.44         203         156         67         165         73         68         95         52           Ba         547         447         465         568         550         523         601         516         267           Zr         12         27         219         120         93         36         117         87         69           Hf         3.7         7.8         8.3         5.1         3.9         3.2         5.7         3.2         3.6           Y         13         31         29         23         11         15         35         14         24         1.3           Y         13         31         29         2         11         12         18         21	$P_2O_5$	0.13	0.15	0.09	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	S	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	LOI	0.32	0.62	0.66	0.20	0.24	0.28	0.04	0.26	0.34
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Total	100.30	98.59	98.59	99.64	98.86	98.45	99.96	99.80	100.43
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Rb	90	110	90	140	70	110	120	120	190
Ba547447465568550523601516267Zr12122721912093861178769Hf3.77.88.35.13.93.25.73.23.6Ta $<0.3$ 1.8 $<0.3$ $<0.3$ $<0.3$ $<0.3$ 1.21.81.3Y133129321115351425V54372.871210796Cr11.3 $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ Co644.13.42.42.71.41.82.41.3Ni73101211222Cu462026132412Zn394148321616362422 <td>Sr</td> <td>344</td> <td>203</td> <td>156</td> <td>67</td> <td>165</td> <td>73</td> <td>68</td> <td>95</td> <td>52</td>	Sr	344	203	156	67	165	73	68	95	52
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Ba	547	447	465	568	550	523	601	516	267
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Zr	121	227	219	120	93	86	117	87	69
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Hf	3.7	7.8	8.3	5.1	3.9	3.2	5.7	3.2	3.6
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Та	< 0.3	1.8	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	1.2	1.8	1.3
V54372871210796Cr11.3 $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$ $<0.5$	Y	13	31	29	32	11	15	35	14	25
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	V	54	37	28	7	12	10	7	9	6
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Cr	11.3	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	<0.5	5.5
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Co	6.4	4.1	3.4	2.4	2.7	1.4	1.8	2.4	1.3
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Ni	7	3	10	1	2	1	1	2	2
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Cu	4	6	20	2	6	13	2	4	1
Pb11914121011121821As<1<1<1 $1$ <td>Zn</td> <td>39</td> <td>41</td> <td>48</td> <td>32</td> <td>16</td> <td>16</td> <td>36</td> <td>24</td> <td>22</td>	Zn	39	41	48	32	16	16	36	24	22
As<1<1<13<1<1<1<12<1Mo<2	Pb	11	9	14	12	10	11	12	18	21
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	As	<1	<1	<1	3	<1	<1	<1	2	<1
W<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1<1 <td>Мо</td> <td>&lt;2</td> <td>&lt;2</td> <td>&lt;2</td> <td>&lt;2</td> <td>&lt;2</td> <td>&lt;2</td> <td>&lt;2</td> <td>&lt;2</td> <td>&lt;2</td>	Мо	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	W	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Cs32.32.930.81.93.32.34.9Th9.18.68.714.68.510.414.210.114.6U2.132.542.12.63.434.4Be122212222Sc6.448.416.468.123.113.998.213.672.18La25.326.425.630.922.321.937.221.622.8Ce465350623540683740Nd172724301616331116Sm2.975.354.95.852.032.526.112.443.33Eu0.761.311.010.740.480.30.790.420.31Tb<0.1	Sb	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Cs	3	2.3	2.9	3	0.8	1.9	3.3	2.3	4.9
U $2.1$ $3$ $2.5$ $4$ $2.1$ $2.6$ $3.4$ $3$ $4.4$ Be122212222Sc $6.44$ $8.41$ $6.46$ $8.12$ $3.11$ $3.99$ $8.21$ $3.67$ $2.18$ La $25.3$ $26.4$ $25.6$ $30.9$ $22.3$ $21.9$ $37.2$ $21.6$ $22.8$ Ce $46$ $53$ $50$ $62$ $35$ $40$ $68$ $37$ $40$ Nd $17$ $27$ $24$ $30$ $16$ $16$ $33$ $11$ $16$ Sm $2.97$ $5.35$ $4.9$ $5.85$ $2.03$ $2.52$ $6.11$ $2.44$ $3.33$ Eu $0.76$ $1.31$ $1.01$ $0.74$ $0.48$ $0.3$ $0.79$ $0.42$ $0.31$ Tb $<0.1$ $0.9$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ </td <td>Th</td> <td>9.1</td> <td>8.6</td> <td>8.7</td> <td>14.6</td> <td>8.5</td> <td>10.4</td> <td>14.2</td> <td>10.1</td> <td>14.6</td>	Th	9.1	8.6	8.7	14.6	8.5	10.4	14.2	10.1	14.6
Be       1       2       2       2       1       2       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3	U	2.1	3	2.5	4	2.1	2.6	3.4	3	4.4
Sc $6.44$ $8.41$ $6.46$ $8.12$ $3.11$ $3.99$ $8.21$ $3.67$ $2.18$ La $25.3$ $26.4$ $25.6$ $30.9$ $22.3$ $21.9$ $37.2$ $21.6$ $22.8$ Ce $46$ $53$ $50$ $62$ $35$ $40$ $68$ $37$ $40$ Nd $17$ $27$ $24$ $30$ $16$ $16$ $33$ $11$ $16$ Sm $2.97$ $5.35$ $4.9$ $5.85$ $2.03$ $2.52$ $6.11$ $2.44$ $3.33$ Eu $0.76$ $1.31$ $1.01$ $0.74$ $0.48$ $0.3$ $0.79$ $0.42$ $0.31$ Tb $<0.1$ $0.9$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<1$ Yb $1.37$ $3.75$ $3.76$ $4.91$ $1.31$ $1.99$ $3.86$ $1.94$ $2.79$ Lu $0.27$ $0.64$ $0.7$ $0.81$ $0.23$ $0.35$ $0.68$ $0.36$ $0.49$ A/CNK $0.99$ $1.04$ $1.02$ $1.05$ $1.06$ $1.05$ $1.04$ $1.05$ $1.05$	Be		2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
La $25.3$ $26.4$ $25.6$ $30.9$ $22.3$ $21.9$ $37.2$ $21.6$ $22.8$ Ce465350623540683740Nd17272430161616331116Sm2.97 $5.35$ 4.9 $5.85$ $2.03$ $2.52$ $6.11$ $2.44$ $3.33$ Eu $0.76$ $1.31$ $1.01$ $0.74$ $0.48$ $0.3$ $0.79$ $0.42$ $0.31$ Tb $<0.1$ $0.9$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<0.1$ $<1.1$ $1$ Yb $1.37$ $3.75$ $3.76$ $4.91$ $1.31$ $1.99$ $3.86$ $1.94$ $2.79$ Lu $0.27$ $0.64$ $0.7$ $0.81$ $0.23$ $0.35$ $0.68$ $0.36$ $0.49$ A/CNK $0.99$ $1.04$ $1.02$ $1.05$ $1.06$ $1.05$ $1.04$ $1.05$ $1.05$	Sc	6.44	8.41	6.46	8.12	3.11	3.99	8.21	3.67	2.18
Ce465350623540685740Nd172724301616331116Sm2.975.354.95.852.032.526.112.443.33Eu0.761.311.010.740.480.30.790.420.31Tb<0.1	La	25.3	26.4	25.6	30.9	22.3	21.9	37.2	21.6	22.8
Nd       17       27       24       30       16       16       16       53       11       16         Sm       2.97       5.35       4.9       5.85       2.03       2.52       6.11       2.44       3.33         Eu       0.76       1.31       1.01       0.74       0.48       0.3       0.79       0.42       0.31         Tb       <0.1       0.9       <0.1       <0.1       <0.1       <0.1       <0.1       <0.1       <0.1       1         Yb       1.37       3.75       3.76       4.91       1.31       1.99       3.86       1.94       2.79         Lu       0.27       0.64       0.7       0.81       0.23       0.35       0.68       0.36       0.49         A/CNK       0.99       1.04       1.02       1.05       1.06       1.05       1.04       1.05       1.05	Ce	46	23	50	62 20	35	40	68	3/	40
Sin         2.97         5.55         4.9         5.85         2.03         2.52         6.11         2.44         3.33           Eu         0.76         1.31         1.01         0.74         0.48         0.3         0.79         0.42         0.31           Tb         <0.1	INC	1/	21 5.25	24	50	10	10	55	2.44	16
Lu         0.76         1.51         1.01         0.74         0.48         0.3         0.79         0.42         0.31           Tb         <0.1	sm Fu	2.97	5.55	4.9	5.85	2.03	2.52	0.11	2.44	5.55
10         <0.1         0.9         <0.1         <0.1         <0.1         <0.1         <0.1         1         1           Yb         1.37         3.75         3.76         4.91         1.31         1.99         3.86         1.94         2.79           Lu         0.27         0.64         0.7         0.81         0.23         0.35         0.68         0.36         0.49           A/CNK         0.99         1.04         1.02         1.05         1.06         1.05         1.04         1.05         1.05	EU Th	0.76	1.51	1.01	0.74	0.48	0.5	0.79	0.42	0.31
10         1.57         5.75         5.76         4.91         1.31         1.99         5.86         1.94         2.79           Lu         0.27         0.64         0.7         0.81         0.23         0.35         0.68         0.36         0.49           A/CNK         0.99         1.04         1.02         1.05         1.06         1.05         1.04         1.05         1.05	1D Vb	< 0.1	0.9	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	2 70
Lu         0.27         0.04         0.7         0.81         0.23         0.35         0.68         0.36         0.49           A/CNK         0.99         1.04         1.02         1.05         1.06         1.05         1.04         1.05         1.05	1 D 1 u	1.3/	5.75	5.70	4.91	1.51	1.99	3.80	1.94	2.79
AVCIN 0.77 1.04 1.02 1.03 1.06 1.03 1.04 1.05 1.05		0.27	1.04	1.02	1.05	1.04	0.55	1.04	1.05	1.05
$7rT(^{\circ}C)$ 726 741 755 745 765 767 746 741 741	ZrT(°C)	776	741	755	745	765	767	746	741	741

magnetic susceptibility in Figure 3 indicate that the Ikuridani ilmenite-series granite has validity, but the Mitsumori granite has roughly 50 % of magnetite-free values, not typical magnetite-series.

Their age is also not Paleogene but Late Cretaceous. K-Ar age on biotite of the Mitsumori Granite revealed a Late Cretaceous in age of  $81.8 \pm 4.1$  Ma (Matsuura, 1998), and the zircon U-Pb age is slightly older but still in the Late Cretaceous age of  $86.2 \pm 0.7$ Ma (Tani *et al.*, 2014). Thus it is considered to belong to a part of Sanyo belt granitic activities in this paper.

#### 2.3 Sanin belt granitoids

The Sanin belt granitoids of Paleogene age are classified into three groups, as (i) early, (ii) middle and (iii) late intrusive rocks in the Akana Quadrangle Series by Matsuura (1990). The main Paleogene granitoids, elongating ENE direction by a size of 8 and 29 km at ENE of the Oasa township area, are called Asuna Granites, and are divided into the marginal granophyre and the central granite porphyry by Rezanov *et al.* (1994). They give the internal isochron ages of  $40.4 \pm 2.9$  Ma and  $28.9 \pm 5.8$  Ma, respectively.

The age discrepancy is much larger than one can think of the cooling of the marginal to the main phases of the crystallization. The errors are also so large; thus further chronological study, especially on zircon, is definitely needed. One zircon dating in our study showed  $39.8 \pm 0.6$  Ma at north of Akana (Tani *et al.*, 2014). Besides, small dioritic bodies are associated with these biotite granites (Matsuura, 1990).

Along the Tottori-Okayama transect toward the east of our study area, the largest age gap was recognized at 40-60 Ma (Iida *et al.*, 2015), which could separate the granitic activities of the Sanyo and Sanin belts.

# 3. Result of analyses and discussion on the north-south chemical variation

The studied rocks are listed in Appendix 1, and their chemical compositions are given from south to north in Tables 1 to 5. Chemical analyses were carried out at Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Actlabs, Toronto, Canada) using Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS). Magnetic susceptibilities were measured using Bison 3101 Model susceptibility meter (Bison Instruments Inc., Chanhassen, Minnesota, USA).

The studied rocks are mostly monzogranite in the feldspars and quartz ratios, except for the Takanawa Peninsula in the Ryoke belt where quartz diorite-granodiorite occurs an affair amount. The granitoids are extremely low in the magnetic susceptibility,  $\chi$ -values below  $100 \times 10^{-6}$  Am<sup>2</sup>/kg, belonging to the ilmenite-series, both in the Ryoke belt and the southernmost Sanyo

belt. The magnetic susceptibility increases gradually toward the north, then, sporadic magnetite-series values appearing in the ilmenite-series granitic terrane in the northern Sanyo belt (Appendix 1).

Granitoids of the Sanyo belt around the Hiroshima city north region are mostly granitic in composition (see also Takahashi, 1993), and contains locally xenolithic gabbroids including quartz dioritic rocks in the limited places, whose magnetic susceptibility goes up to  $731 \times 10^{-6}$  Am<sup>2</sup>/kg (e.g., 73H72, Appendix 1); the values are still low as  $1/5^{\text{th}}$  of that of typical magnetite-series gabbroids in the Zakka magnetite-placer mine area of the Sanin belt (see, Fig. 8 of Ishihara, 1979). The surrounding granites show the values of the ilmenite-series.

Chemical components of the studied rocks with SiO<sub>2</sub> contents higher than 66 % (granodiorite-granitic composition), are plotted against the silica contents, and are shown from south to north in Figures 2 to 5. The most distinct character is seen in the alkali ratio. Na<sub>2</sub>O contents, for example, are least in those of the Ryoke belt and increase gradually toward north, then the highest in those of the Sanin belt (Fig. 2C). On the contrary, K<sub>2</sub>O contents are highest in those of the Ryoke belt and are least in those of the Sanin belt (Fig. 2D). Na<sub>2</sub>O-rich character was also observed in granitoids of the Shirakawa region of the Chubu District (Ishihara and Tani, 2004), which is an eastern extension area of the Sanin belt.

 $Na_2O$  is the main constituent of plagioclase, and also contained in some amounts of the K-feldspar in igneous rocks. Therefore,  $Na_2O$ -rich magma must have originated in igneous source rocks containing plagioclase, while  $K_2O$ -rich granitoids of the Ryoke belt should be affected by sedimentary source rocks of mainly pelitic in composition. In the Japanese eugeosynclinal sediments, the pelitic rocks are generally  $K_2O > Na_2O$  but psammitic rocks are  $Na_2O > K_2O$  (Ishihara *et al.*, 1985). Contribution of the sedimentary rocks on the granitoids of the Ryoke and southern Sanyo belts were proved by relatively high oxygen-isotopic ratios on the mineral and whole rock values on these granitoids (Honma and Sakai, 1976; Ishihara and Matsuhisa, 2001).

Among mafic components, MgO and TiO<sub>2</sub> are enriched in the granitoids of the Sanin belt (Fig. 2A and Fig. 3B), reflecting Mg-rich compositions of the mafic silicates (Czamanske *et al.*, 1981) and abundant titanite occurring as accessary mineral (e.g., 0.9 vol.% in the Kawai mingling rock, Ishihara, 1971), yet no distinct difference observed on the total iron as  $Fe_2O_3$  (Fig. 3C) and MnO (Fig. 3D). Minor element of Zn (Fig. 5B) is associated with these mafic rock-forming minerals, yet not reflecting on the regional zonal variations.

Both Rb (Fig. 4A) and Pb (Fig. 5A) contents increase with increasing  $SiO_2$  content, because the silica contents are positively correlated with the K<sub>2</sub>O contents, and Rb and Pb tend to replace





Fig. 2 Contents of MgO, CaO, Na<sub>2</sub>O and K<sub>2</sub>O plotted against SiO<sub>2</sub> of the granitoids along the Hiroshima city transect.





Fig. 3 Contents of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, TiO<sub>2</sub>, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and MnO plotted against SiO<sub>2</sub> of the granitoids along the Hiroshima city transect.

Sanin belt: Shimane Prefecture □ Sanyo belt: Hiroshima city South
 △ Sanyo belt: Miyoshi-Shobara cities × Ryoke belt: Takanawa Peninsula



Fig. 4 Contents of Rb, Sr, Ba and Zr plotted against SiO<sub>2</sub> of the granitoids along the Hiroshima city transect.





Fig. 5 Contents of Pb, Zn, Y and REE plotted against SiO<sub>2</sub> of the granitoids along the Hiroshima city transect.

K-position of the K-feldspar. However, the amounts are different in each zone, being low in the Sanin belt, but high in the Ryoke belt and the Sanyo belt of Hiroshima south. Enrichment of Rb and Pb in the granitoids of the Sanyo belt right next to the Ryoke belt has also been recognized at the Chubu transect, which are due to degree of magmatic fractionation (Ishihara and Terashima, 1977).

Sr contents are generally lower than 300 ppm in the studied granitoids and go down to 15 ppm. The contents are positively correlated with CaO contents. Y contents range generally from 40 to 15 ppm in the granodiorite and granite compositions, giving rise to low Sr/Y ratio of <1 to 27 in the studied granitoids (Tables 1 to 5), which are non-adakitic character. However, adakitic rocks were reported toward the east and the west, such as the Kinki district of the Sanyo belt (e.g., Tamba Granitoids; Kiji *et al.*, 2000) and Ryoke belt (Katsuragi Granitoids; Nishioka, 2008), also in the northern part of the Kyushu District (Izawa *et al.*, 1990; Yada and Owada, 2003; Kamei, 2004). Ba may have the same trend as the Sr plotted, but the figure is somewhat erratic (Fig. 4C).

Zr contents are high in the granitoids of the Sanin belt (Fig. 4D). Zircon saturation temperatures of Watson and Harrison (1983), listed in Tables 1 to 5, however, are highest in the Ryoke zone (753 °C, n=9) because granodiorite is much abundant here. Granitic rocks in the other zones, all in monzogranitic composition, have the average temperatures of 741-749 °C as follows :

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Sanin belt : 747 °C (n=9)
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Sanyo belt : Miyoshi-Shobara : 741 °C (n=7)

- Sanyo belt : Hiroshima north : 749 °C (n=8)
- Sanyo belt : Hiroshima south : 745 °C (n=11)
- Ryoke belt : Takanawa Peninsula : 753 °C (n=9), 744 °C (n=5, granite only)

Alumina saturation index (A/CNK) was calculated and listed in Tables 1 to 5. It is above 1.0 in the monzogranitic composition, i.e., defined as peraluminous, but never exceeds 1.1, which is the value necessary to define as S-type granitoids. Thus, all the plutonic rocks studied belong to I type.

#### 4. Concluding remarks

The late Cretaceous-Paleogene granitoids were studied to examine the N-S geochemical variations across the city of Hiroshima. The studied granitoids are most felsic part among the Japanese granitic terranes, being mostly monzogranitic, although the Ryoke granitoids are composed of both granodiorite and monzogranite. The magnetic susceptibility is the least in the Ryoke belt, and increases northwards, but typical magnetiteseries values appear in those of the Sanin belt, implying the oxygen fugacity of the granitic magmas increased northwards.

The initial Sr ratios decrease from 0.7082 of the Ryoke belt to 0.7050 of the Sanin belt (Shibata and Ishihara, 1979). The whole-rock oxygen isotopic ratios also decrease from 10.3-11.3 ‰ on the Takanawa Peninsula, northward to 6-8 ‰ in the Daito-Minari area of the Sanin District (Ishihara and Matsuhisa, 2001). These observations indicate that older sedimentary and igneous rocks contained in the source rocks of the granitic magmas in the Ryoke and Sanyo belts, while only igneous source rocks were involved in those of the Sanin belt.

Among major chemistry, the Na<sub>2</sub>O contents are clearly high in the Sanin belt, and K<sub>2</sub>O contents tend to be enriched in the Ryoke belt. The Na<sub>2</sub>O/K<sub>2</sub>O ratio, therefore, increases northwards that reflect the difference in the source rocks. High Sr granitoids and adakitic rocks (Martin *et al.*, 2005; Moyen, 2009) were not found in the studied region, but reported in the northern Kyushu granitic region, and in the Kinki District of the Sanyo and Ryoke granitic belts (Kiji *et al.*, 2000; Nishioka, 2008), which have been located toward west and east of our studied region.

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Filing & Sample nos	l ocality	Pock namo	x yaluo (10 <sup>-6</sup> Am <sup>2</sup> /kg)
Fining & Sample nos.	Euclainy Ruoko halt: Takanawa Poninsula Ehimo Profecture	ROCK Hallie	X value (10 Alli /kg)
L 75MV10	Imahari shi. Namikata cho. Mategata	Fine grained gabbroid	v=30
2 75MV15	ditta Daikaku bana	Medium diorite	χ=30 y=10
2.75MT15	ditto, Dairano	Very coarse svenite	χ=19 x=12
4. 75MV20	ullo, Monganii Mateuvoma shi Kikuma sha Shimaja Ogawa	Very coarse granediarite foliated	χ=12 x=15
4. 75W120	ditta Tanaiiri hyadayii aaat	Very coarse granodiorite, foliated	χ=15 x=16
5. 75W110	ullo, Tahojin-Iwadouji coast	Very coarse granodionite, foliated	χ=16 x=18
0. / SIVITZ I	Och-gun, Tamakawa-cho, Shimokiji Mateuwama shi Takahama coost	Modium bt granite	χ=10 x=10
7.75W174	Imabari ahi Namikata aha Shirajwa nagmatita mina	Medium, bt granite	χ=19 x=20
0. 75INT 15	Mateurome eki eset. Shukupene		χ=20 x=14
9. / SIVITZ	Matsuyama-shi Llaiva, accest at Kuriizaka		χ=14 x=15
10. 75W115	Matsuyama-shi, Hojyo, coast at Kulizaka	Apilitic granite	χ=15 x=12
	Matsuyama-shi tai east, Fujinono	Fille, blieucografile	χ=13
40.001404	Sanyo belt: Hiroshima city south, Hiroshima Prefecture	Mandissen let essentite	
12. USMU1	Kure-sni, Kuranasni-jima, Osame	Medium bt granite	χ=18
13. 76H156	Kure sni, Hiro-machi	Coarse, nb-bt granite	χ=20
14. 76H153	Kure Line, Koyaura station	Ditto, pink kt granite	χ=96
15. 76H152	Kure Line, 2.3 km to Saka station	Very coarse, hb-bt granite	χ=22
16. 410072	Aki-gun, Fuchu-cho, road to Mt. Gosaso	Fine bt granite, pink Kf	χ=57
17. 410074	Aki-gun, Fuchu-cho, road to Mt. Gosaso	Fine bt granite, very fresh	χ=24
18. 76H151	Hiroshima-shi, Iwahana, old quarry	Fine aplitic granite	χ=19
19. 76H161	Higashi Hiroshima-shi, Shiwa-higashi	Coarse hb-bt granite	χ=99
20. 76H158	Higashi Hiroshima-shi, Akitsu tunnel	Very coarse bt granite	χ=58
21. 73H77	Hiroshima-shi, Saiki-ku, Itsukaichi-cho, Jiro-Goro-taki, 1 km from electric power stn.	Fine, pink Kf granite	χ=18
22. 73H98	Hiroshima-shi, Saiki-ku, Saiki-cho, Sakai-Sekizai	Fine bt granite	χ=77
	Sanyo belt: Hiroshima city north, Hiroshima Prefecture		
23. 73H72	Yamagata-gun, Kitahiroshima-cho, Kokitsugi	Fine ol-px gabbro	χ=731
24. 73H89	ditto. Honji-Urihara, Nakano-Sekizai	Medium diorite, "Aomikage"	χ=489
25. 73H93	Hiroshima-shi, Asakita-ku, Kabe-cho, Nabara-dum waste	Coarse hb-bt granite	χ=75
26. 73H86	Yamagata-gun, Kitahiroshima-cho, Oasa, Ikadatsu	Medium aplitic granite	χ=132
27. 73H67	ditto, Kitahiroshima-cho, Kawato	Fine bt granite, marginal phase	χ=25
28. 73H68	ditto, Kitahiroshima-cho, Choja	Coarse bt granite	χ=93
29. 73H83A	ditto, ditto, Oasa, Yokogawa	Medium bt granite	χ=140
30. 73H83B	The same locality as 73H83A	Fine aplitic granite	χ=85
31. 73H88	Yamagata-gun, Kitahiroshima-cho, Oasa, Kami Narutaki	Fine bt granite	χ=71
32. 73H82	ditto, ditto, Toyohira, Shirohara	Aplitic granite	χ=137
	Sanyo belt: Miyoshi-Shobara cities, Hiroshima Prefecture		
33. 74H119	Miyoshi-shi, Sakugi-cho, Karako	Hb-bearing bt granite	χ=160
34. 67S15	Shobara-shi, Kuchiwa-cho, Miyauchi	Fine px-hb qz gabbro	χ=1,166
35. 67S31	ditto, Kimita-cho, Terahara	Medium hb-bt granodiorite	χ=792
36. 67S26	ditto, Kimita-cho, Morihara	Fine granite porphyry	χ=69
37.67S39	ditto, Funo-cho, Nakamura	Medium hb-bt granodiorite	χ=387
38. 67S21	ditto, Kuchiwa-cho, 700 m W of Yoshiki	Medium hb-bt granodiorite	χ=283
39. 67S25	ditto, Kuchiwa-cho, Ashihara	Medium hb-bt granodiorite	χ=17
40. 67S32	ditto, Kimita-cho, Nakanohara	Fine, bt granite	χ=19
41. 67S27	ditto, Kimita-cho, Fujikane N, Irigimi body	Fine porphyritic aplite	χ=14
	Sanin belt: Shimane Pref. and Northernmost Hiroshima Prefecture		
42. 73H51	Unnan-shi, Kakeya-cho, Nakatani	Bt-hb granodiorite	χ=698
43. 73H60	Ochi-gun, Misato-cho, Tunnel waste	Medium bt granite	χ=235
44. 73H61	Ochi-gun, Misato-cho, Oura	Medium bt granite	χ=160
45. 73H64	Ochi-gun, Onan-cho, near H63	Fine bt granite	χ=85
46. 73H63	Ochi-gun, Onan-cho, below bridge	Aplitic granite	χ=215
47. 73H62	ditto, Onan-cho, Asuna north 1.2 km	Aplitic granite	χ=362
48. 73H65	Ochi-gun, Onan-cho, Danbara	Green bt granite	χ=642
49. 73H87	Ochi-gun, Onan-cho, Kobayashi	Fine aplitic granite	χ=193
50. 73H66	Yamagata-gun, Kita-Hiroshima-cho, Oasa north	Fine porphyritic granite	χ=316

Appendix 1 Locality and magnetic susceptibility of the analyzed specimens.

bt: biotite, hb: hornblende, Kf: alkali feldspar, ol: olivine, px: pyroxene

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#### 西南日本内帯、広島付近を横断する後期白亜紀一古第三紀花崗岩類の地球化学的性質の南北変化

#### 石原舜三・大野哲二

#### 要 旨

標記地域の花崗岩類分布域は南から領家帯・山陽帯・山陰帯に分けられる.領家帯では花崗岩のほか花崗閃緑岩が分布 するが、山陽帯と山陰帯では少量の斑れい岩--閃緑岩を伴うものの主体は花崗岩である.全岩帯磁率は山陰帯で最も高く、 南方に低くチタン鉄鉱系の値となり、領家帯で最少となる.ジルコンU-Pb年代は、領家帯が最も古く97.8~95.3 Ma、山 陽帯が92.3~85.6 Ma、山陰帯が39.8~33.5 Maである.化学組成上はNa<sub>2</sub>O/K<sub>2</sub>Oが山陰帯の花崗岩類で最も大きく、領家 帯の岩石で最も小さい.これは火成岩起源で同比が大きく堆積岩起源で同比が小さい起源物質の性質を反映しているもの と思われる.アルミナ飽和指数は1.0 は超えるが、1.1を超えるSタイプは存在しない.カリ長石のKを置換するRbとPb は山陰帯で最も乏しく、領家帯とその北縁の山陽帯で富んでいる.この傾向はる<sup>18</sup>Oの傾向と同様であって、そのマグマ の生成に堆積岩地殻物質が関与したことを示している.

#### 概報 - Report

#### SHRIMP によるジルコン U-Pb 年代測定:試料調製法及び標準試料測定結果

#### 荒岡大輔<sup>1,\*</sup>・昆 慶明<sup>1</sup>・江島輝美<sup>1</sup>

Daisuke Araoka, Yoshiaki Kon and Terumi Ejima (2016) Zircon U-Pb dating by SHRIMP: sample preparation procedure and result of reference material measurements. *Bull. Geol. Surv. Japan*, vol.67 (2), p.59–65, 3 figs, 1 table.

**Abstract:** U-Pb zircon dating is a useful method for determining precise ages of solidification of igneous rocks within a wide range of geological time scale. Thus, we set up SHRIMP (Sensitive High Resolution Ion MicroProbe) U-Pb zircon dating method and sample preparation procedure for SHRIMP analysis in a laboratory of the Geological Survey of Japan, AIST. First, zircons in the samples were separated effectively using SHLFRAG Lab (high voltage pulse power fragmentation), heavy liquid, and so on. The separated zircons were mounted on resin followed by polishing, Au-coating, and cathodoluminescence observation. Then, SHRIMP U-Pb ages of zircon reference materials (R33, OG1, and 91500) with Paleozoic to Eoarchean Era were determined. All dating results were corresponding to the reference ages within the analytical error, indicating that accurate SHRIMP U-Pb zircon dating could be established in AIST.

Keywords: SHRIMP, U-Pb dating, zircon

#### 要 旨

ジルコンのU-Pb年代測定法は、火成岩の固化年代を 幅広い年代で高精度に決定できる手法として有用であ る. そこで本研究では、高感度・高解像度イオンマイク ロプローブSHRIMPを用いたジルコンのU-Pb年代測定 法,および SHRIMP 測定用の試料調製法を産業技術総 合研究所にて立ち上げた.まず,高電圧パルス選択性粉 砕装置 SELFRAG Lab や重液等を用いて岩石試料からジ ルコンを効率的に単離した. その後, 単離したジルコン を樹脂封入し、鏡面研磨、洗浄、金蒸着、カソードルミ ネッセンス像の観察を行うことで、SHRIMP測定用の試 料調製手順を確立させた.また、古生代から原太古代に かけての年代値をもつジルコン標準試料3種(R33, OG1, 91500) について、SHRIMP による U-Pb 年代測定を行っ た. 全ての測定結果が先行研究の年代値と誤差範囲内で 一致していたことから,産業技術総合研究所のSHRIMP において正確なU-Pb年代測定法を確立できた.

#### 1. はじめに

産業技術総合研究所地質調査総合センター地圏資源環 境研究部門鉱物資源研究グループでは、金属・非金属鉱 床の資源ポテンシャル評価および成因解明に関する研 究を進めている. 鉱化年代や鉱床タイプを決定する上 で、放射年代測定による絶対年代や鉱物・鉱液の同位体 情報は有益である。そのため、本グループは2013年に 二次イオン質量分析計である高感度・高解像度イオン マイクロプローブSHRIMP(Sensitive High Resolution Ion MicroProbeの略)を導入し、2014年に検出部のアップグ レード(マルチコレクター化)を行った。この装置は、酸 素やセシウム等の一次イオンを試料表面に照射し、発生 した二次イオンを質量分析することで、試料の局所領域 (~20 μm)での元素・同位体分析を可能にしている。

SHRIMPはオーストラリア国立大学で1970年代後 半から開発が始められ(Clement et al., 1977),その後 Australian Scientific Instruments Ltd.により市販されてい る.現在は世界中で20台ほどが稼働している装置であ り(堀江, 2012),日本では広島大学に1台,極地研究所 に2台,そして産業技術総合研究所に1台導入されてい る.SHRIMPによる代表的な成果としては,例えばカナ ダ北西部の片麻岩において39.6億年という当時世界最古 の岩石を発見したり(Bowring et al., 1989),富山県黒部 市宇奈月の花崗岩から「日本最古の砂粒」を発見するなど (Horie et al., 2010),主にジルコン粒子のU-Pb年代測定 で威力を発揮している.また,近年はジルコン以外にも 燐灰石やモナズ石などのU-Pb年代測定や,鉱物中の酸 素同位体比などの安定同位体分析も行われている(堀江, 2012).

SHRIMPを用いた当グループの研究目標は、鉱石への

<sup>1</sup>産業技術総合研究所 地質調査総合センター 地圏資源環境研究部門 (AIST, Geological Survey of Japan, Research Institute for Geo-Resources and Environment) \*Corresponding author: D. Araoka, Central 7,1-1-1 Higashi, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8567, Japan. Email: d-araoka@aist.go.jp 局所軽元素同位体分析法を確立することであるが、その 前段階として、SHRIMPの一般的な応用法であるジルコ ンのU-Pb法による放射年代測定に取り組んだ.また当 グループでは合わせて、岩石試料からのジルコンの単離 や、ジルコンを樹脂で封入したSHRIMP測定用試料調製 法についての研究を進めてきた.そこで本論文では、測 定用試料の調製方法について述べると共に、現状での SHRIMPによるジルコン標準試料の測定結果を報告する.

#### 2. ジルコンの U-Pb 年代測定法の概要

U-Pb年代測定法は、天然に存在するウラン(<sup>238</sup>Uおよび<sup>235</sup>U)が最終的に安定な鉛(<sup>206</sup>Pbおよび<sup>207</sup>Pb)に放射壊 変する性質を利用した放射年代測定法であり、鉱物中の <sup>206</sup>Pb/<sup>238</sup>Uや<sup>207</sup>Pb/<sup>235</sup>Uから年代値が算出できる.火成岩 の放射年代測定法は、角閃石や黒雲母のK-Ar法やAr-Ar 法、ジルコンや燐灰石のフィッショントラック(FT)法や U-Pb法など、様々な手法が挙げられる(兼岡,1998).こ れらの年代測定法は、閉鎖温度や適用年代範囲が異なる ため、目的に応じた年代測定法を選ぶ必要がある.近年 では、以下の利点を持つジルコンのU-Pb法が、火成岩 の固化年代を決定する適切な年代測定法として広く認知 されてきている.

閉鎖温度:ジルコンのU-Pb系の閉鎖温度は900℃以上 であり(Cherniak and Watson, 2001), 斑レイ岩のソリダ ス温度(おおよそ900℃以下; Vielzeuf and Schmidt, 2001) や花崗岩のソリダス温度(約600℃; Johannes, 1984)に 比べて高い. したがって, これら火成岩の固化年代を決 定する際にはU-Pb法が最適である. 一方,火成岩の冷 却年代を決定するためには,より低温の閉鎖温度をもつ K-Ar法やAr-Ar法, FT法が有用となる. 近年では,単一 のジルコン粒子に対し, U-Pb法とFT法の両者を行うダ ブルデーティング法(例えば,伊藤ほか, 2010;岩野ほか, 2012)により,花崗岩の固化-冷却過程の解明が進んで いる.

適用年代範囲:<sup>238</sup>Uはウラン系列により半減期約45億 年で<sup>206</sup>Pbへ,<sup>235</sup>Uはアクチニウム系列により半減期約7 億年で<sup>207</sup>Pbへそれぞれ放射壊変する.そのため、U-Pb 年代測定法の適用範囲は、地球が形成された46億年前 から100万年前程度と幅広く、地球科学的に極めて有用 である.また,<sup>238</sup>Uは<sup>206</sup>Pbへ,<sup>235</sup>Uは<sup>207</sup>Pbへそれぞれの 半減期で放射壊変するため、ジルコン中の<sup>207</sup>Pb/<sup>206</sup>Pbは U-Pb系の閉鎖からの経過年代によって一意に決定され る.一般に、化学的挙動の近い同位体比の測定は元素比 に比べて高精度であるため、特に5億年よりも古いジル コンについては<sup>207</sup>Pb/<sup>206</sup>Pbより計算されるPb-Pb年代に よって精度良く年代が決定できる.さらに近年では、高 感度の分析装置を用いて、かつU-Th放射非平衡補正計 算を行うことにより、100万年よりも若いジルコンに対 しても年代決定が可能となってきた (Sakata et al., 2014).

初期鉛:U-Pb年代の算出に際しては,晶出時に結晶 中に取り込まれた初期鉛の同位体比が必要になり,例え ばアイソクロン法により複数の分析点から初期鉛の同位 体比を評価する必要がある.しかし,多くの火成ジルコ ンは晶出時に取り込まれる鉛は無視できる量であるため, 初期鉛の影響は少なく,1つの分析から1つの年代値が 算出可能である.

複数のU-Pb年代の調和性(コンコーダンス):測定に より得られた<sup>206</sup>Pb/<sup>238</sup>U,<sup>207</sup>Pb/<sup>235</sup>U,<sup>207</sup>Pb/<sup>206</sup>Pbより個々 に計算されたU-PbおよびPb-Pb年代は,全て同一の年代 値であることが期待される.一方,ジルコン晶出後の変 成・変質作用により鉛が失われた場合,これらの年代値 が不一致となる.したがって,U-PbおよびPb-Pb年代が 一致しないジルコンを除外して計算することで,変成・ 変質作用による影響の少ない年代値を得ることが可能で ある.

#### 3. 試料調製法

#### 3.1 岩石試料からのジルコンの単離

SHRIMPによるジルコンのU-Pb年代測定のために,ま ずは岩石試料からのジルコンの単離作業が必要となる (第1図の左の工程).一般に,粉砕,水簸,磁選,重液 分離,ハンドピック等により,ジルコン粒子が単離でき る(第1図の左の工程). 檀原ほか(1992)では,ポリタン グステン酸ナトリウム水溶液(SPT)を用いた重鉱物分離 工程が詳細に記述されており,本稿で紹介する手法も多 くの部分でこれに倣っている.

まず, 試料の過粉砕と片葉粒子形成を抑制し, ジルコ ン回収率を向上させるため, 高電圧パルス選択性粉砕装 置 SELFRAG Lab (SELFRAG 社製)による岩石粉砕を行っ た. この装置は, 水中に沈めた岩石試料に高電圧パルス を繰り返し照射し, 試料の選択的粉砕が可能である. そ のため, 通常の振動ミルを用いた粉砕法に比べ目的鉱物 の単体分離度が高く, 鉱物分離過程での回収率の向上が 期待できる. また, 目的鉱物の過粉砕を防ぐため, 試料 は金属メッシュ上で粉砕し, メッシュの目開き(200 µm) 以下まで粉砕されメッシュ下に溜まった試料を回収した.

次に、SELFRAG Lab から回収した試料に対し湿式磁 力選別を行った.ステンレス製の椀の裏側からネオジム 磁石を近づけ,試料スラリーを椀内で回し,スラリー内 から磁性鉱物を選択的に取り除いた.作業は,磁石に吸 引される磁性鉱物がなくなるまで繰り返した.回収した 試料には,赤外線乾燥用電球(イエスランプ 100V 500W E26) 2 個を用いて照射し,迅速な乾燥を行った.乾燥 した非磁性鉱物から,飽和SPTを用いて重鉱物の分離を 行った後,実体鏡下でジルコン粒子を手選により回収し た.



第1図 SHRIMP測定用の試料調製フローチャート.

Fig. 1 A flowchart of sample preparation for SHRIMP analysis.

#### 3.2 SHRIMP測定用の樹脂封入試料調製

単離したジルコンは、樹脂封入後に鏡面研磨,洗浄, 金蒸着を行い、カソードルミネッセンス(CL)像の観察 を経てSHRIMPによるU-Pb年代測定を行う(第1図の右 の工程).まず、ガラス板に両面テープを張付け、その 中心部に単離したジルコン粒子およびジルコン標準試料 を並べた.両面テープは、表面の平滑性に優れた特殊ポ リイミドフィルムであるカプトン®(デュポン社製)を使 用した.円筒型の樹脂型(内径1インチ,30mm,または 35 mm)を両面テープに貼付け、2液混合型樹脂であるエ ポフィックス(Struers社製)を注ぎ、約3℃の冷蔵庫内に て1晩放置した後、40℃のオーブン内で加熱・固化した.

樹脂の試料面出しには粒度 6 µmのダイヤモンドペー ストを用い,琢磨布はMD-Mol (Struers社製)を使用した. 樹脂の試料面の鏡面研磨には粒度 3 µm および 1 µmの ダイヤモンドペーストを用い,琢磨布はMD-Dur (Struers 社製)を使用した.その後,沸点40 ~ 60  $^{\circ}$ の石油ベン ジン(メルクミリポア社製), PCC-54合成洗剤(Thermo Scientific社製),超純水の順に超音波洗浄を行い,試料 表面に付着する鉛を除去した.

鏡面研磨後には試料表面の導電性を高めるため,抵抗 加熱式真空蒸着器SVC-700TMSG (サンユー電子社製)を 用いて試料表面への金蒸着を行った.蒸着膜厚計 SQM-160 (INFICON社製)を用いて膜厚をモニターしながら, 蒸着膜厚をCL像観察用に際しては70Åに,SHRIMP測 定用に際しては350Åにそれぞれ設定して金蒸着を行っ た.また,CL像観察には走査型電子顕微鏡 JSM-6610LV (JEOL社製)に搭載のCL検出器 miniCL (Gatan社製)を用 いた.

#### 4. SHRIMP lle による U-Pb 年代測定法

本グループ設置のSHRIMP IIeは最初の市販品である SHRIMP IIの後継であり、各種電子機器や真空系などの ハード面や測定オペレーションなどのソフトウェア面共 に改良されているが、イオン光学系の基本構造はほぼ同 じである.なお、SHRIMPの基本構造や特性は原著論文 や過去の解説を参照されたい(Clement *et al.*, 1977;日高・ 佐野、1997;堀江、2012;Matsuda、1974).

SHRIMPによるU-Pb年代測定手法や測定条件は Williams (1998) や日高・佐野 (1997) などによって詳細に 述べられているため、ここではSHRIMPに特有な条件 などについて簡潔に記載する. U-Pb 年代測定の場合に は、デュオプラズマトロン内に約300 mTorrで高純度酸 素ガスをリークさせ、アーク放電させて酸素イオンを発 生させる.酸素イオンの中でもO,「イオンのみをWienフィ ルターマグネットによって一次イオンとして選別し、一 次イオン調整カラムにて一次イオンを収束させた後、あ らかじめ試料チャンバー内にセットした測定試料に照射 した. 試料表面に照射される一次イオンのスポット径は, Köhler アパーチャーにより可変であるが、今回の測定で はおよそ20 µmに設定した. 生成された二次イオンを約 10 kV で加速し、四重極レンズ等による二次イオン調整 カラムにおいて収束させた. その後, 収束された二次イ オンは静電場アナライザー (ESA) およびマグネットを通 過してエネルギー幅や質量数が調整され、最終的にファ ラデーカップおよびイオンマルチプライヤーによって検 出した.

未知試料の測定の際には, 試料表面をラスタリング して清浄な分析面を出した後に, 設定した核種 (<sup>90</sup>Zr<sub>2</sub><sup>16</sup>O, <sup>204</sup>Pb, <sup>206</sup>Pb, <sup>207</sup>Pb, <sup>208</sup>Pb, <sup>238</sup>U, <sup>232</sup>Th<sup>16</sup>O, <sup>238</sup>U<sup>16</sup>O)を測定 した.また,未知試料の濃度の定量および年代値の算出 は,同じ樹脂に埋め込まれた濃度および年代既知の試料 を測定し参照することで行った.なお,U-Pb年代を求 める際には, <sup>206</sup>Pb<sup>/238</sup>Uの存在比と二次イオンの強度比 (<sup>206</sup>Pb<sup>+</sup>/<sup>238</sup>U<sup>+</sup>)の間に成り立つ以下の関係式を用いる.

 $\binom{206}{Pb} \binom{238}{238} U$  未知試料/  $\binom{206}{Pb} \binom{238}{238} U$  標準試料 =  $\binom{206}{Pb} \binom{238}{V^2} U^+$  未知試料/  $\binom{206}{Pb} \binom{238}{V^2} U^+$  標準試料

ここで、SHRIMPなどの二次イオン質量分析による U-Pb年代測定特有の注意点として、スパッタリングの 際の二次イオン発生効率の違いに伴って、<sup>206</sup>Pb<sup>+</sup>/<sup>238</sup>U<sup>+</sup>が 分析点によって大きく異なってしまうことが挙げられ る.しかし、Compston *et al.* (1984)によって、<sup>206</sup>Pb<sup>+</sup>/<sup>238</sup>U<sup>+</sup> の変動が<sup>238</sup>U<sup>16</sup>O<sup>+</sup>/<sup>238</sup>U<sup>+</sup>の関数として近似できることが経 験的に見いだされている。そこで、標準試料を複数回測 定し<sup>206</sup>Pb<sup>+</sup>/<sup>238</sup>U<sup>+</sup>と<sup>238</sup>U<sup>16</sup>O<sup>+</sup>/<sup>238</sup>U<sup>+</sup>との関係式を得た後、未 知試料の<sup>206</sup>Pb<sup>+</sup>/<sup>238</sup>U<sup>2</sup>2<sup>238</sup>U<sup>16</sup>O<sup>+</sup>/<sup>238</sup>U<sup>+</sup>を測定することで、未 知試料の<sup>206</sup>Pb<sup>+</sup>/<sup>238</sup>U の存在比を正確に求めることができ る(Williams、1998).一方、Pb-Pb年代については測定 値(<sup>207</sup>Pb<sup>+</sup>/<sup>206</sup>Pb<sup>+</sup>)が鉛同士の二次イオン強度比であるため、 スパッタリング時の分別が少ないことから、<sup>207</sup>Pb<sup>+</sup>/<sup>206</sup>Pb<sup>+</sup> の測定値をそのまま用いて年代値を算出可能である.

#### 5. 標準試料の U-Pb 年代測定結果

設定した測定条件におけるU-Pb年代測定結果の確度・ 精度を検証するため、年代既知のジルコン標準試料3種 (R33, OG1, 91500)を未知試料として繰り返し測定を 行った. 未知試料のウラン濃度の定量には、ウラン濃 度が 238 ppmで均質なジルコン標準試料であるSL13を 用いた. 測定時の参照試料には、別の年代既知のジル コン標準試料である TEMORA 1 または TEMORA 2 を用 いた. 測定結果からのU-Pb・Pb-Pb年代値の算出には SQUID 2 (Ludwig, 2009) を用いた. また, 年代結果の 加重平均値の算出およびコンコーディア図の作成には Isoplot 3 (Ludwig, 2003)を使用した.標準試料のU-Pb・ Pb-Pb年代値は、<sup>204</sup>Pbで補正した値を採用し、コンコー ディア線から外れた値は除外して年代の加重平均値を計 算した. ここで、ジルコン標準試料 R33, OG1, 91500, SL13, TEMORA 1・2 はそれぞれ, アメリカ・バーモン ト州プランイントリー複合岩体中のモンゾ閃緑岩のジ ルコン(Black et al., 2004), オーストラリア西部マウン トエドガー複合岩体中の石英閃緑岩のジルコン (Stern et al., 2009)、カナダ・オンタリオ州クール湖で採取された ジルコン単結晶(Wiedenbeck et al., 1995; Wiedenbeck et *al.*, 2004), <sup>206</sup>Pb/<sup>238</sup>U値および感度調整用に広く用いら れているスリランカ産のジルコン巨晶(Compston et al., 1992 ; Roddick and van Breemen, 1994 ; Lee et al., 1997), オーストラリア西部ラクラン造山帯 Middledale Gabbroic Diorite 貫入岩体中のジルコンである (Black et al., 2003; Black et al., 2004). また,年代値にはそれぞれ 419.3 Ma (Black et al., 2004), 3465 Ma (Stern et al., 2009), 1065 Ma (Wiedenbeck et al., 1995), 572 Ma (Compston et al., 1992; Roddick and van Breemen, 1994; Lee et al., 1997), 416.75 Ma (TEMORA 1: Black et al., 2003) および 416.78 Ma (TEMORA 2: Black et al., 2004)が提唱されている.

標準試料の U-Pb・Pb-Pb 年代測定結果は第1表の通り

となり、3種類の標準試料とも測定結果はすべて先行研 究の年代値の誤差範囲内となった.また、各測定回にお ける個々の年代値もすべて先行研究の年代値の誤差範囲 内であった(第2図). さらに、各測定回におけるコン コーディア図では、個々の測定結果が全てコンコーディ ア線における先行研究の年代値部分にプロットされるこ とから、U-Pb年代、Pb-Pb年代共に正確な年代値が算出 できていることが確かめられた(第3図).よって、本手 法により古生代から原太古代にかけての幅広い年代範囲 で正確な測定が行えていることが確かめられた.一方で, SHRIMP による先行研究結果と比較して測定精度は劣っ ており、今後は試料の表面状態や装置のチューニング方 法などの改善による精度向上が課題となっている.また, 本研究で測定した標準試料は全て古生代以前の年代値 をもつジルコンであるため、今後は OD-3 (年代値: 33.0 Ma; Iwano et al., 2013) などの比較的若い年代値をもつジ ルコン標準試料に対しても検討が必要であろう.

#### 6. まとめと展望

産業技術総合研究所に導入されたSHRIMPを用いて、 ジルコンのU-Pb年代測定法の立ち上げた.合わせて、 岩石試料からのジルコンの単離や、SHRIMP測定用の樹 脂封入試料調製法を立ち上げた.ジルコン標準試料3種 のU-Pb年代測定の結果、古生代から原太古代にかけて の幅広い年代範囲で正確な測定が行えることが確かめら れた.今後、これらの試料調製法および測定条件によっ て効率的なU-Pb年代測定が可能となるが、年代測定精 度の向上や、より若い年代範囲での測定方法などさらな る検討が必要である.また、本装置はマルチコレクター 化によって高精度での局所安定同位体分析も可能である ため、今後は安定同位体用標準試料の作成も含めた分析 法の確立を行っていく予定である.

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#### 第1表 SHRIMPによるジルコン標準試料のU-Pb・Pb-Pb年代測定結果

#### Table 1 Result of U-Pb and Pb-Pb dating of zircon reference materials by SHRIMP.

	R33		OG1		91500	
Data set	Weighted-mean $^{206}$ Pb/ $^{238}$ U $\pm 2\sigma$ age	Number of spots	Weighted-mean $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb} \pm 2\sigma$ age	Number of spots	Weighted-mean $^{206}$ Pb/ $^{238}$ U $\pm 2\sigma$ age	Number of spots
This study						
1	$417.0 \pm 3.3$ Ma	21				
2	417.9 ± 3.8 Ma	16	3466.7 ± 1.7 Ma	30		
3			3468.2 ± 3.1 Ma	4		
4	421.7 ± 5.5 Ma	6	$3465.0 \pm 2.6$ Ma	10		
5	$420.8 \pm 9.7$ Ma	3			$1065 \pm 18$ Ma	5
6	415.9 ± 5.8 Ma	10	$3464.7 \pm 4.5$ Ma	9		
7			3464.6 ± 2.5 Ma	9		
Reference <sup>a</sup>	419.9 ± 1.5 Ma	_	3464.7 ± 1.3 Ma	_	$1062.4 \pm 0.4$ Ma	_

<sup>a</sup>References are as follows: R33, Black *et al*. (2004); OG1, Stern *et al*. (2009); 91500, Wiedenbeck *et al*. (1995). Ages on R33 and OG1 were determined by SHRIMP; age on 91500 was determined by Isotope Dilution-Thermal Ionisation Mass Spectrometry (ID-TIMS).





- 第2図 ジルコン標準試料(a) R33, (b) OG1, (c) 91500の
   各測定回における個々のU-Pb・Pb-Pb年代値.各図の年代測定結果はそれぞれ,第1表の(a) 4番目, (b)
   4番目, (c) 5番目の測定回のデータセットを代表として示している.先行研究の年代値とその誤差範囲は灰色線で図示している.また,個々の年代値のエラーバーは1σの誤差範囲を示している..
- Fig. 2 U-Pb and Pb-Pb ages for individual analyses during each measurement set on zircon reference materials of (a) R33, (b) OG1, and (c) 91500. Dating results in each figure represent data sets of (a) No. 4, (b) No. 4, and (c) No. 5 shown in Table 1. Reference ages and their error ranges are shown as gray bars. All error bars for individual analyses represent  $\pm 1 \sigma$  precision.



- 第3図 ジルコン標準試料 (a) R33, (b) OG1, (c) 91500 の<sup>238</sup>U/<sup>206</sup>Pb-<sup>207</sup>Pb/<sup>206</sup>Pbコンコーディア図. 各図の年代測定結果はそれぞ れ,第1表の (a) 4番目, (b) 4番目, (c) 5番目の測定回のデータセットを代表として示している. 灰色線は<sup>206</sup>Pb/<sup>238</sup>Uお よび<sup>207</sup>Pb/<sup>206</sup>Pbから計算される年代値が一致する線 (コンコーディア線) であり,その年代値を併記している. 星形の点 は,コンコーディア線における先行研究の年代値部分を表す. 全ての楕円は1σの誤差範囲を示している.
- Fig. 3  $^{238}\text{U}/^{206}\text{Pb}-^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$  concordia diagrams for zircon reference materials of (a) R33, (b) OG1, and (c) 91500. Dating results in each figure represent data sets of (a) No. 4, (b) No. 4, and (c) No. 5 shown in Table 1. Gray lines mean concordia curves determined by  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$  and  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$  ages. Reference ages on concordia curves are shown as black stars. All ellipses for individual analyses represent  $\pm 1 \sigma$  precision.

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