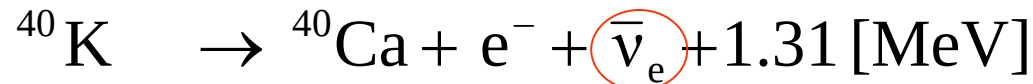
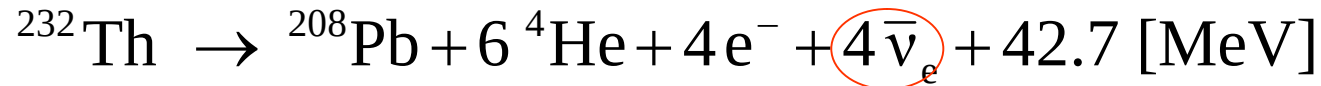
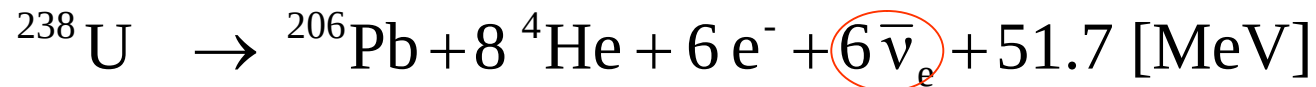




地球科学から見た地球ニュートリノ観測 の意義

大谷 栄治 (東北大 理)

- 地球内部の放射性元素のベータ崩壊により生成



- 放射性熱源は地表熱流量のおよそ半分に寄与

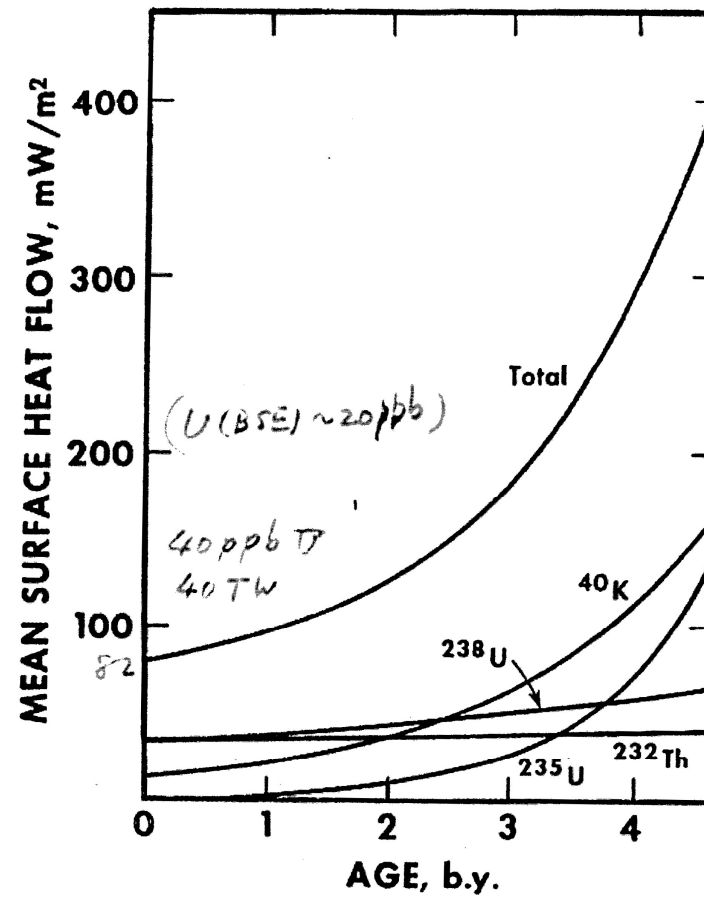
- 観測地殻熱流量 $\sim 44\text{TW}$ (31TW)

- U系列 8TW / Th系列 8TW / ^{40}K 4TW $\sim 20\text{TW}$???

- 地球深部の化学組成に関する直接の情報

1960年代より提案されていたが、
実際に観測されたことはなかった

Heat generation from long-lived radioactivity				
	Energy Decay/atm	Decay const λ	Relative Isotopic	Present Terrestrial
	10^{-6} erg	10^{-10} /yr	Abundance	Abundance 10^{20} g
^{238}U	75.9	1.55125	0.9928	1.82
^{235}U	72.4	9.8485	0.0072	0.0132
^{232}Th	63.8	0.49475	1	6.79
^{40}K	1.14	5.543	1.167×10^{-4}	2.14



9.4.1 Heat production in the Earth during geological time assuming that the present surface flux is in equilibrium with radiogenic heat production. In the lower part of the diagram the separate contributions of U, Th and K are shown. Present day values of $\text{Th/U} = 3.7$ and $\text{K/U} = 10,000$ are assumed.

Energy Budget of the Earth

Heat flow measurement: 44 TW

Heat Generation:

Crust+Mantle ~ 20 TW (for K, U, and Th): Based on Chondrite model

No radiogenic heat in the core

Heat flux from the core: 1~10 TW (for driving geodynamo)

Imbalance of Heat:

Out flow from Earth 44TW > Crust+Mantle+Core 21~30TW

i.e., Urey ratio (Radiogenic heat production/Heat flow)

~ 0.5

Secular cooling ? Periodic change?

地球ニュートリノと地球の熱源

地球構造モデル

地震波解析：地震波トモグラフィ

- 地球内部の3次元物理構造を詳細に記述
- マントル対流を示唆する構造
- 化学組成との対応ははっきりしない

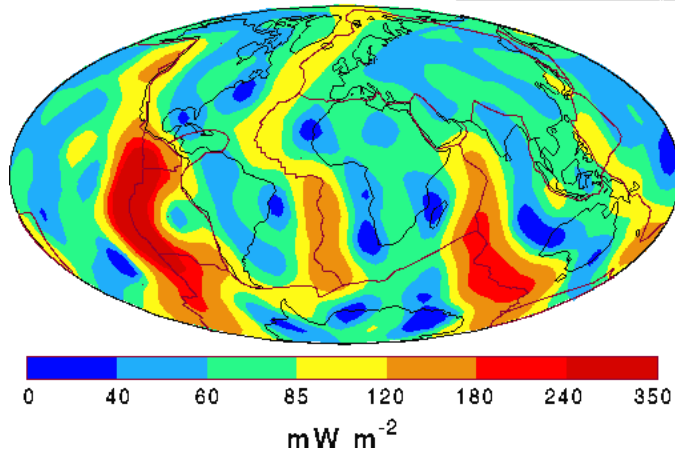
化学組成モデル

BSE モデル

コンドライト組成に基づく
コアを除く固体地球の平均組成

- 地球化学の基本的パラダイム
- U/Th 量に15%~20%の不定性
- 20TW の放射性熱源を予測
- 直接のテストは存在しない

熱収支

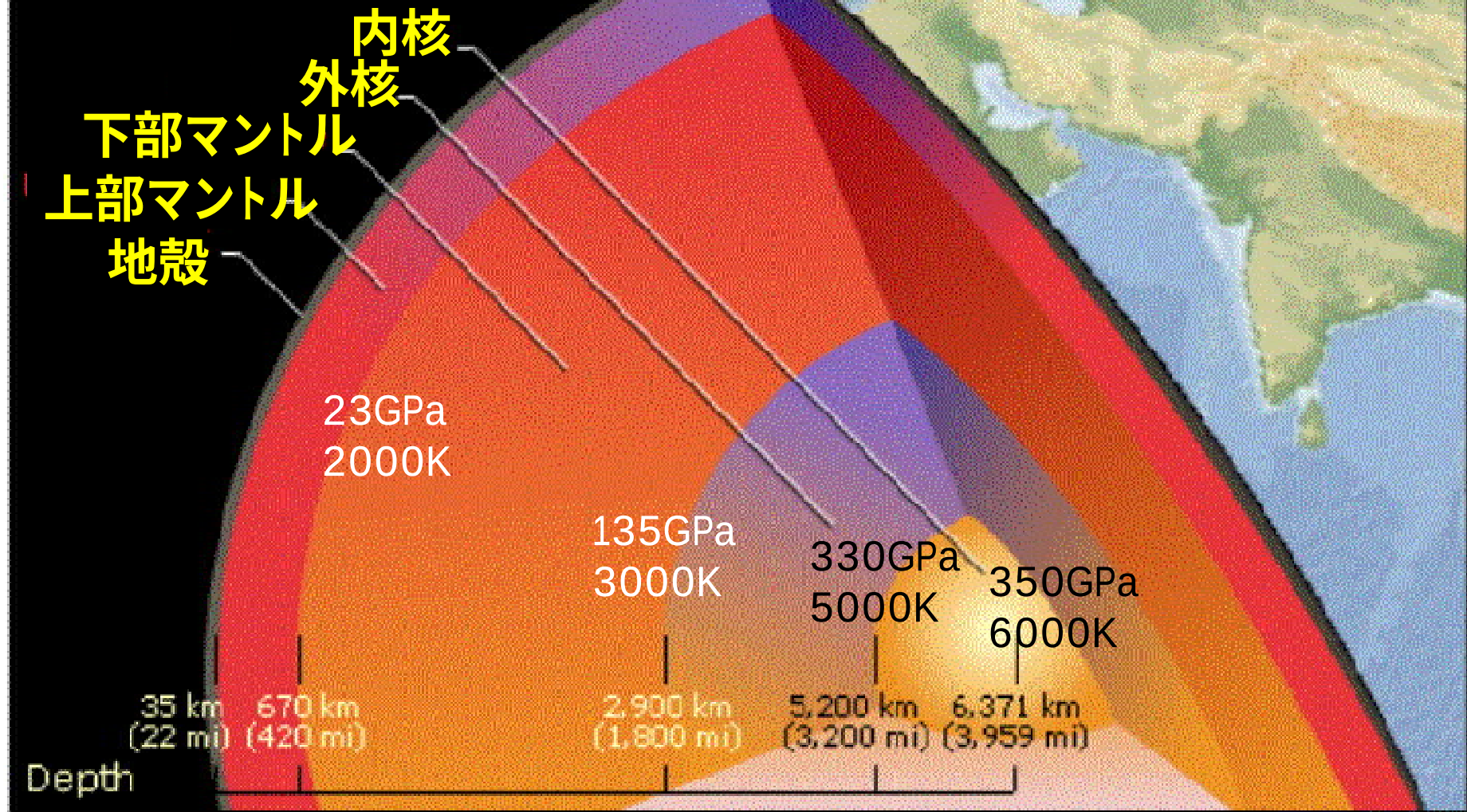


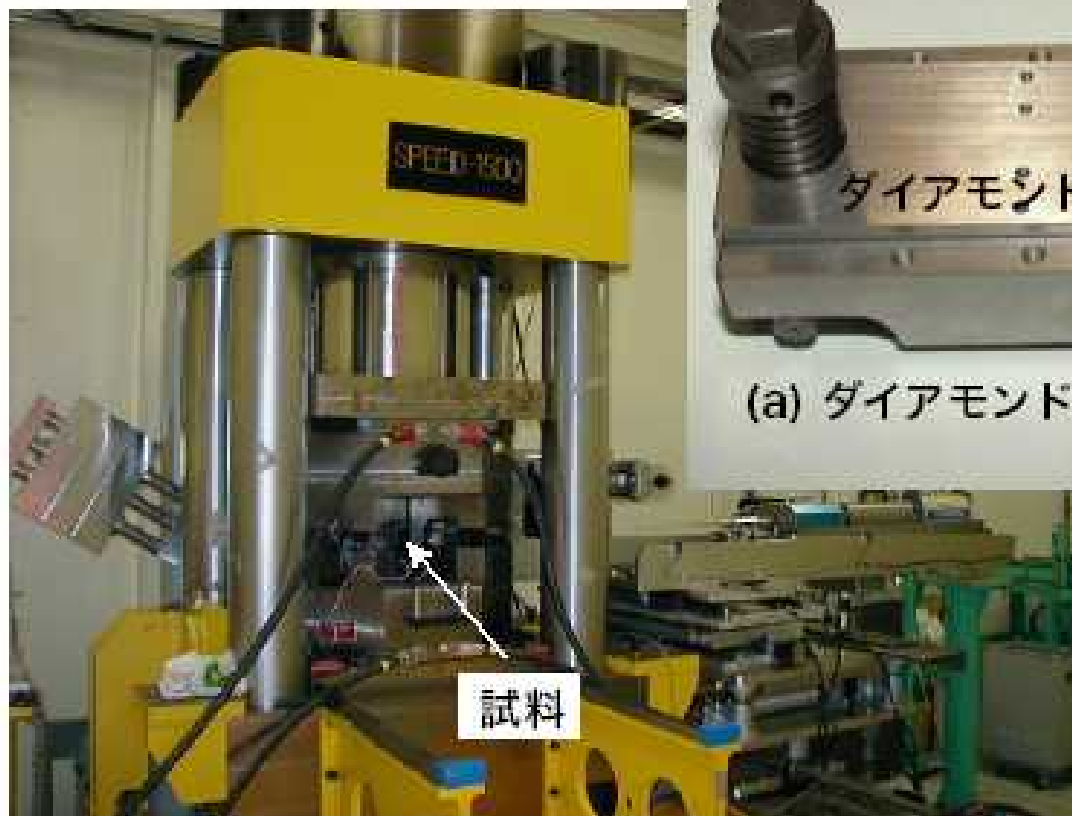
観測地殻熱流量：44±1 TW
(最近の再計算で 31±1 TW)

- 熱源：冷却熱(?), 液体コアの固化の潜熱(?), 放射壊変による発熱(20TW?)
- 熱収支を決定することが全地球ダイナミクスの理解に不可欠

1. 地球内部構造モデル

地球内部構造モデル

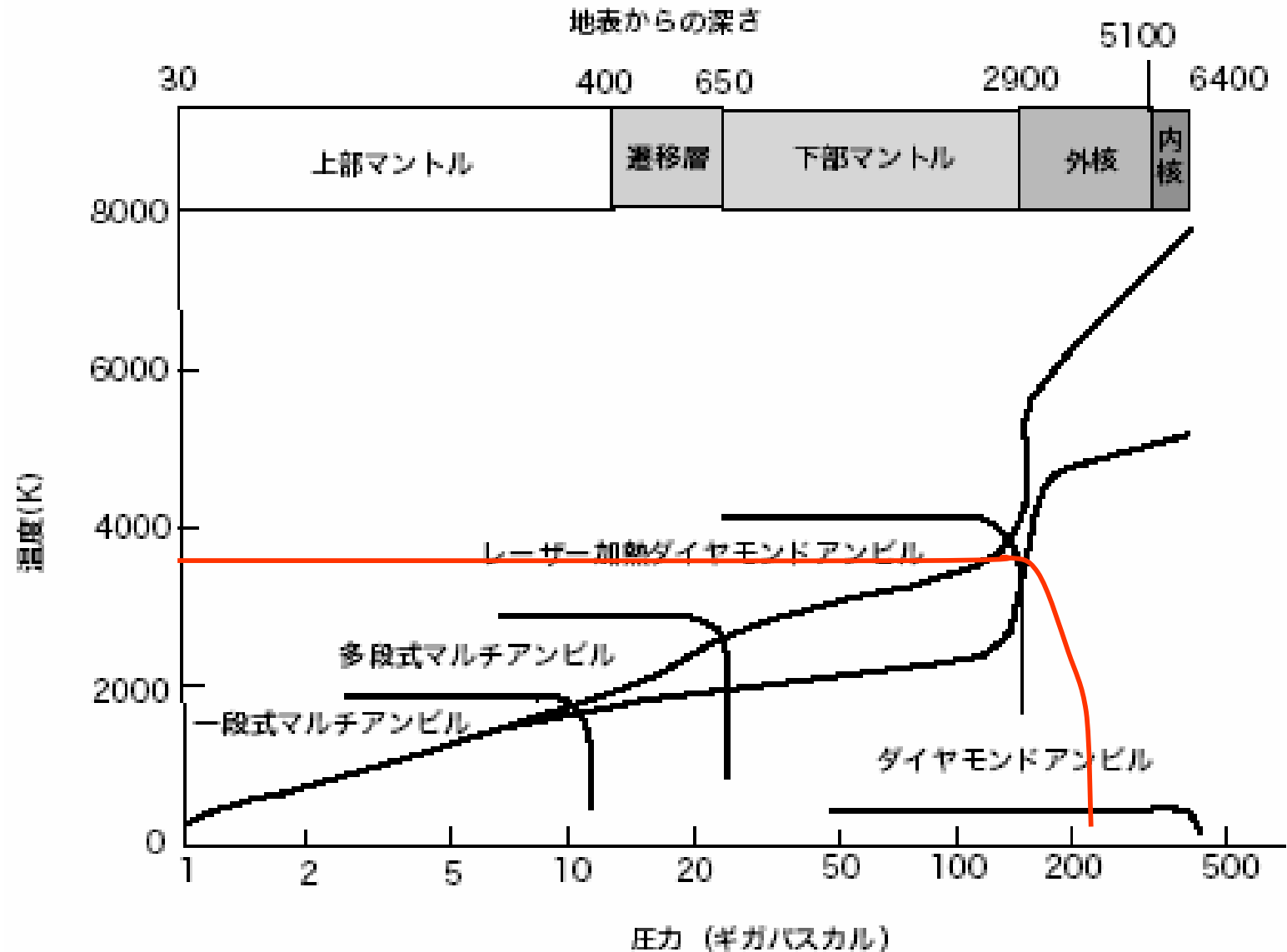


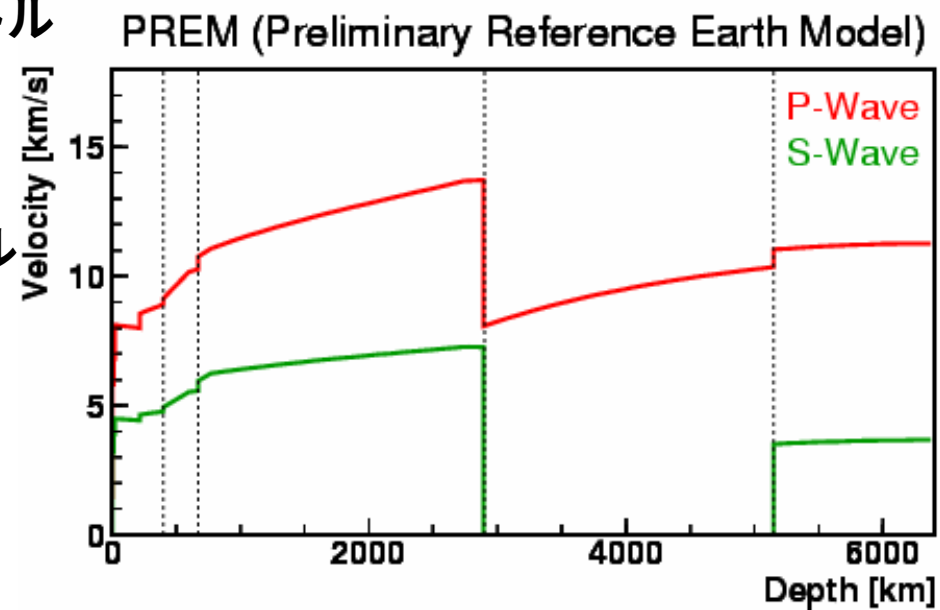
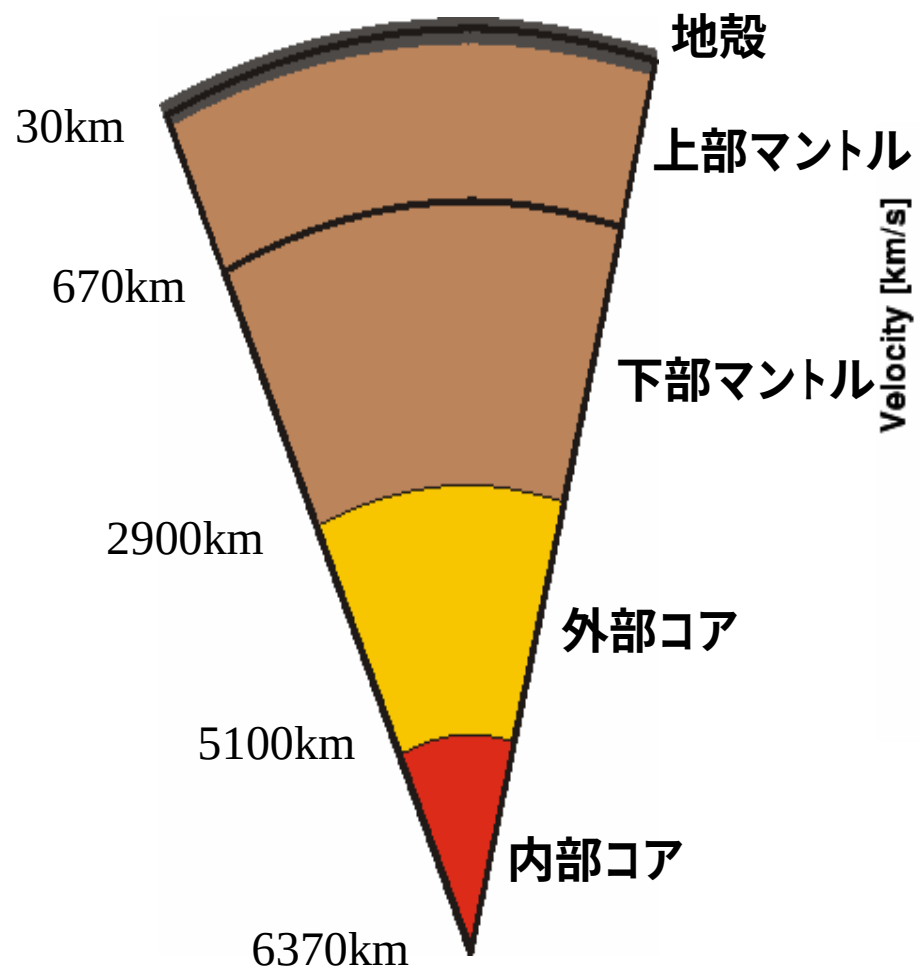


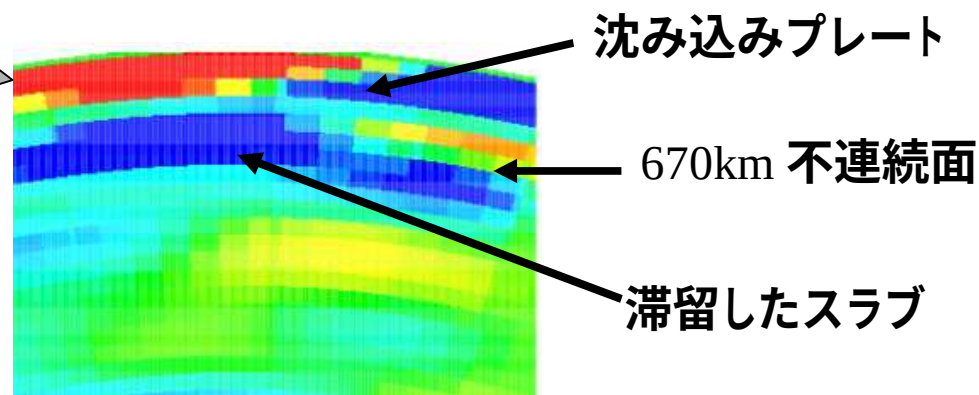
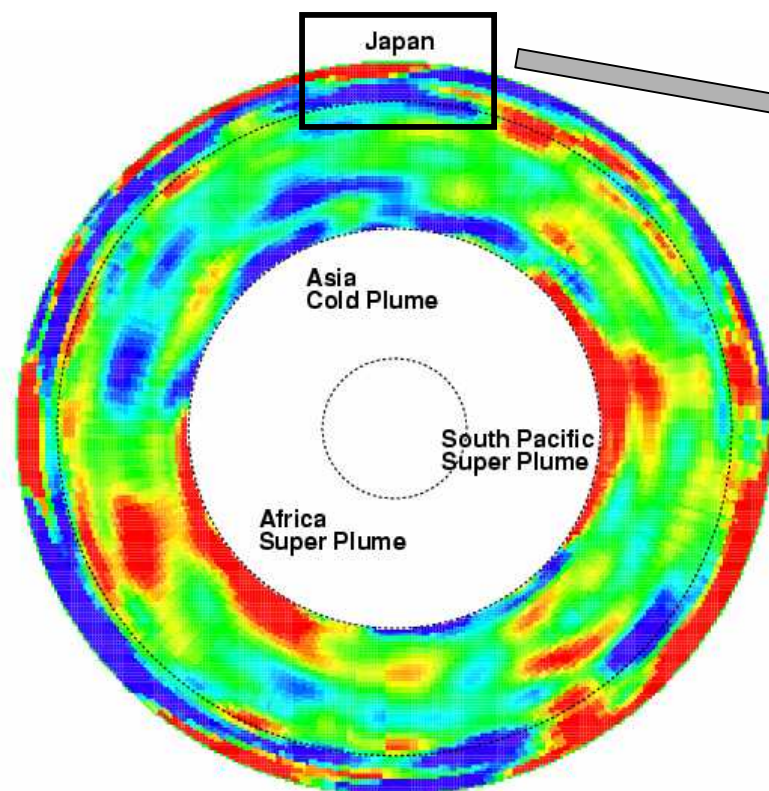
(a) ダイヤモンドアンビルセル

(b) SPring 8に設置されているマルチアンビル型高圧発生装置

地球内部の条件と高温高圧装置の発生条件







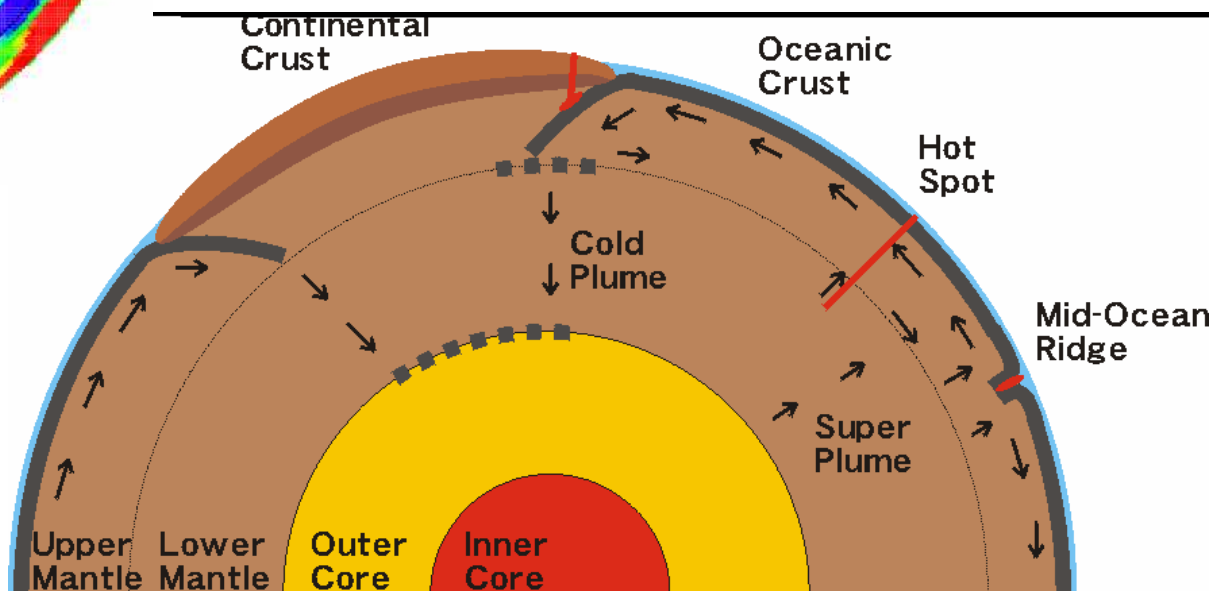
地震波速度異常

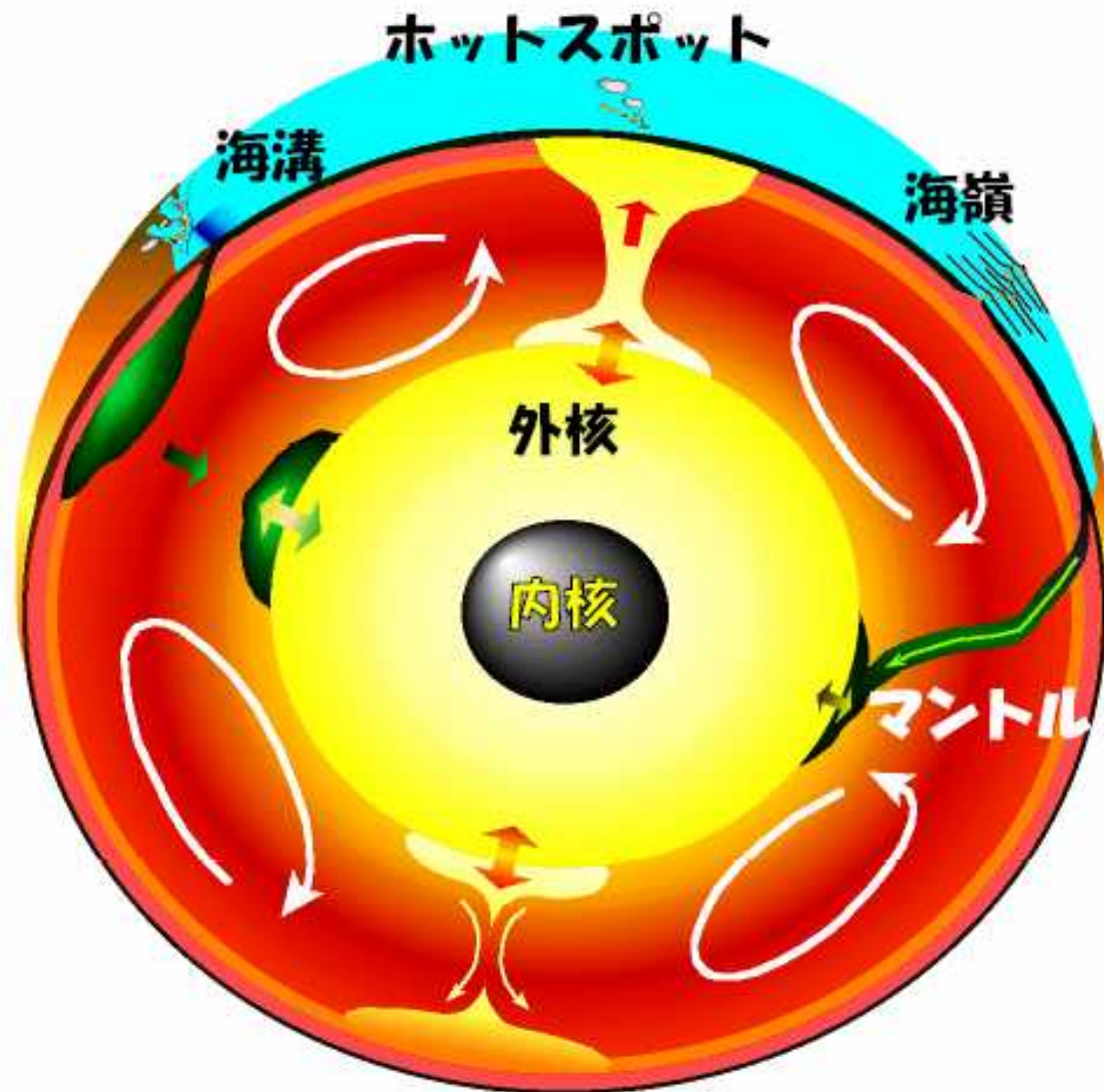
+1%

-1%

高速(低温)

低速(高温)



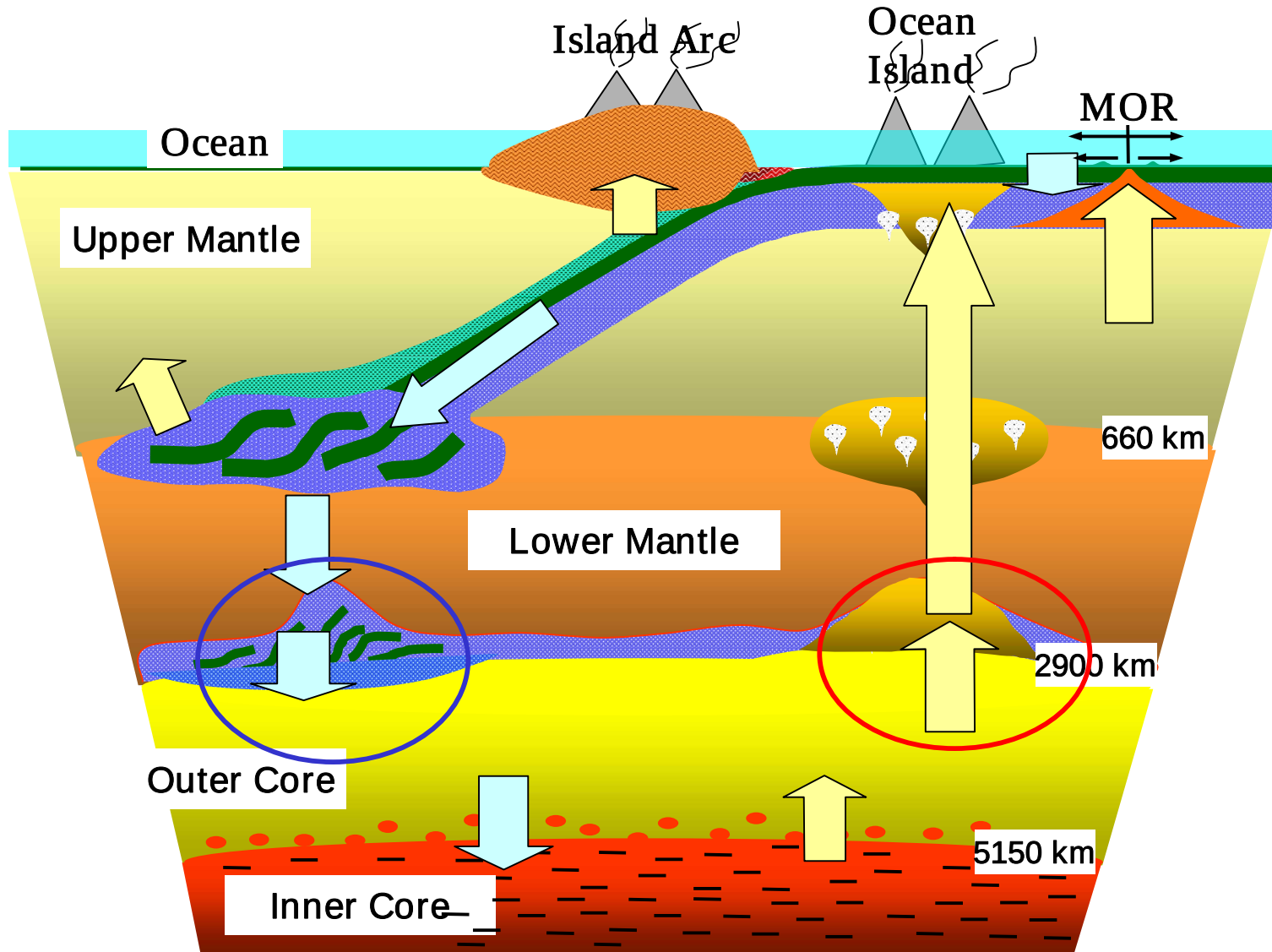


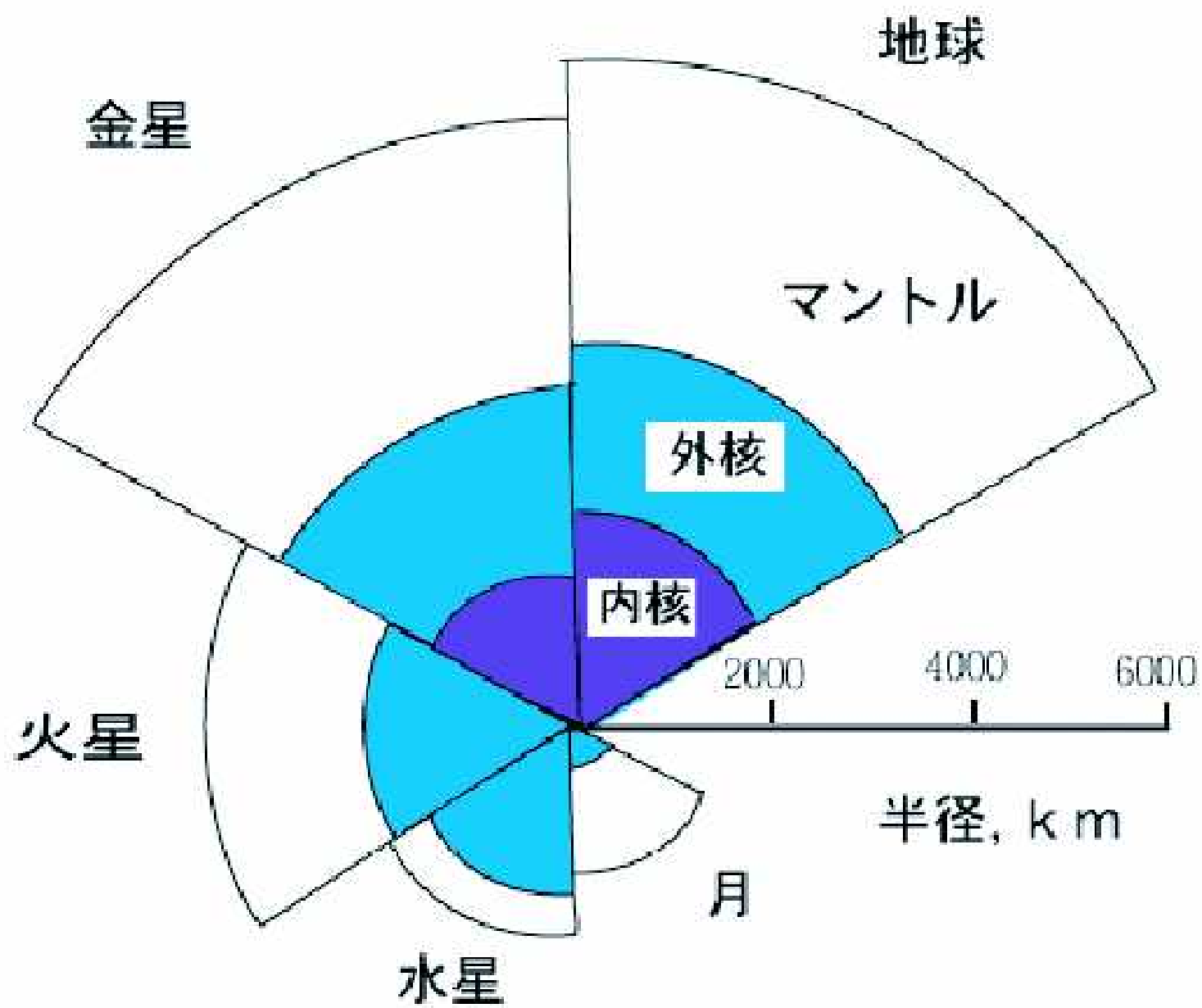
地表から核へ：地球内部における物質の大循環

マントル対流：約10cm/年（ウエルソンサイクル：約2億年）

Global circulation of materials in the Earth

Materials moves from Surface to Core and vice versa

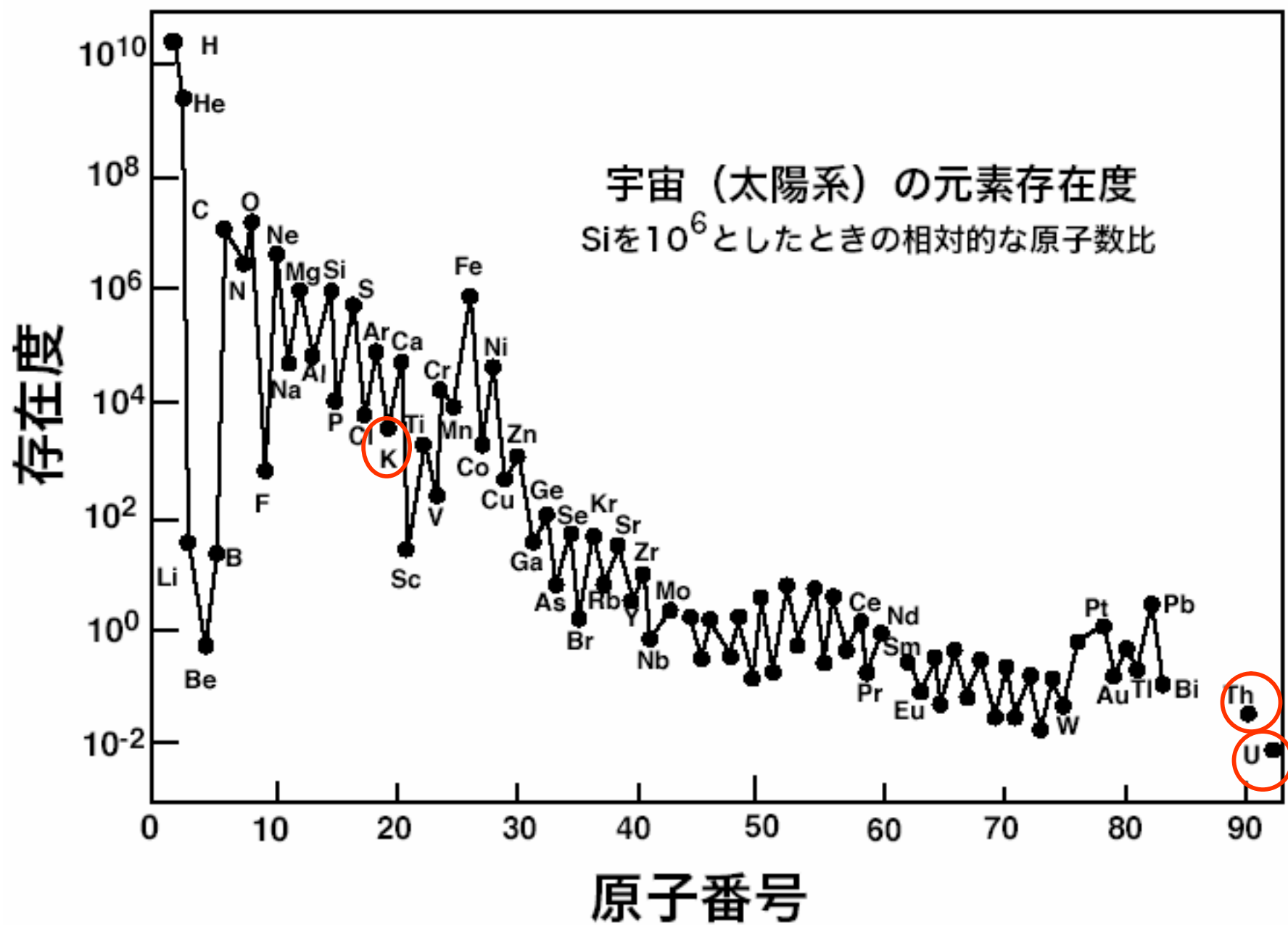




2. 地球の化学組成

コンドライトモデル

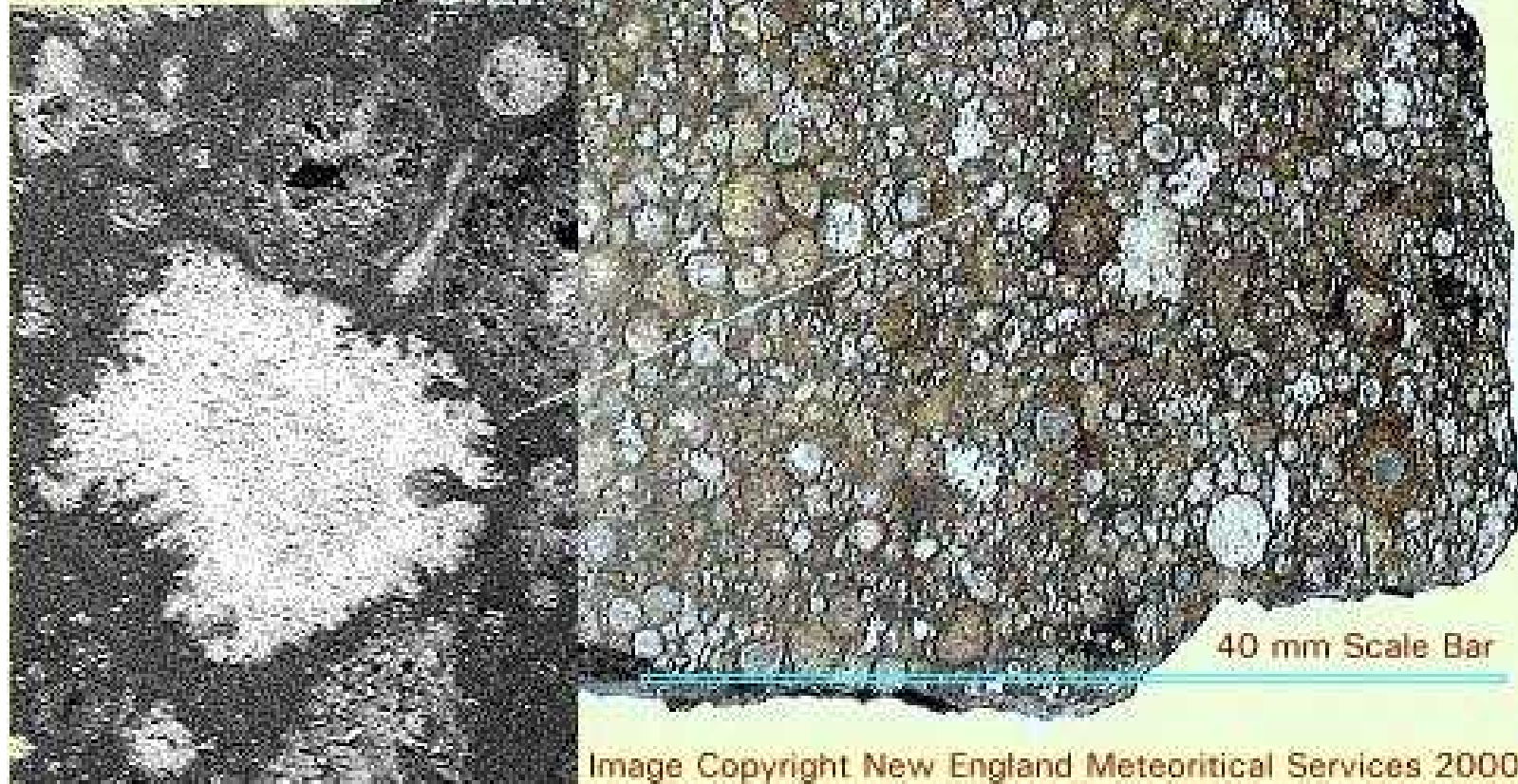
太陽系と地球の組成の違い



Refractory
Inclusions

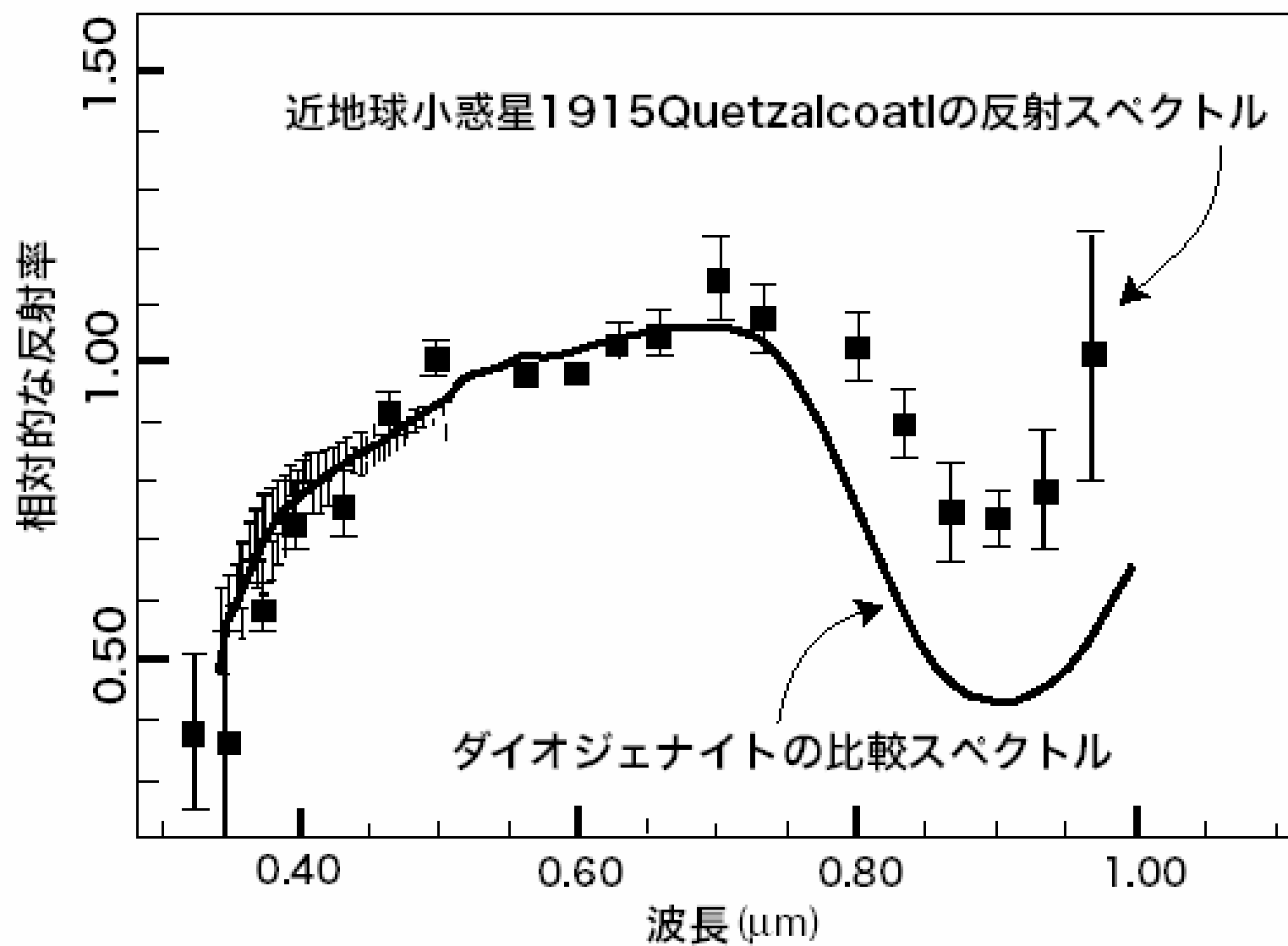
"Fluffy"
Type A CAI's

Allende

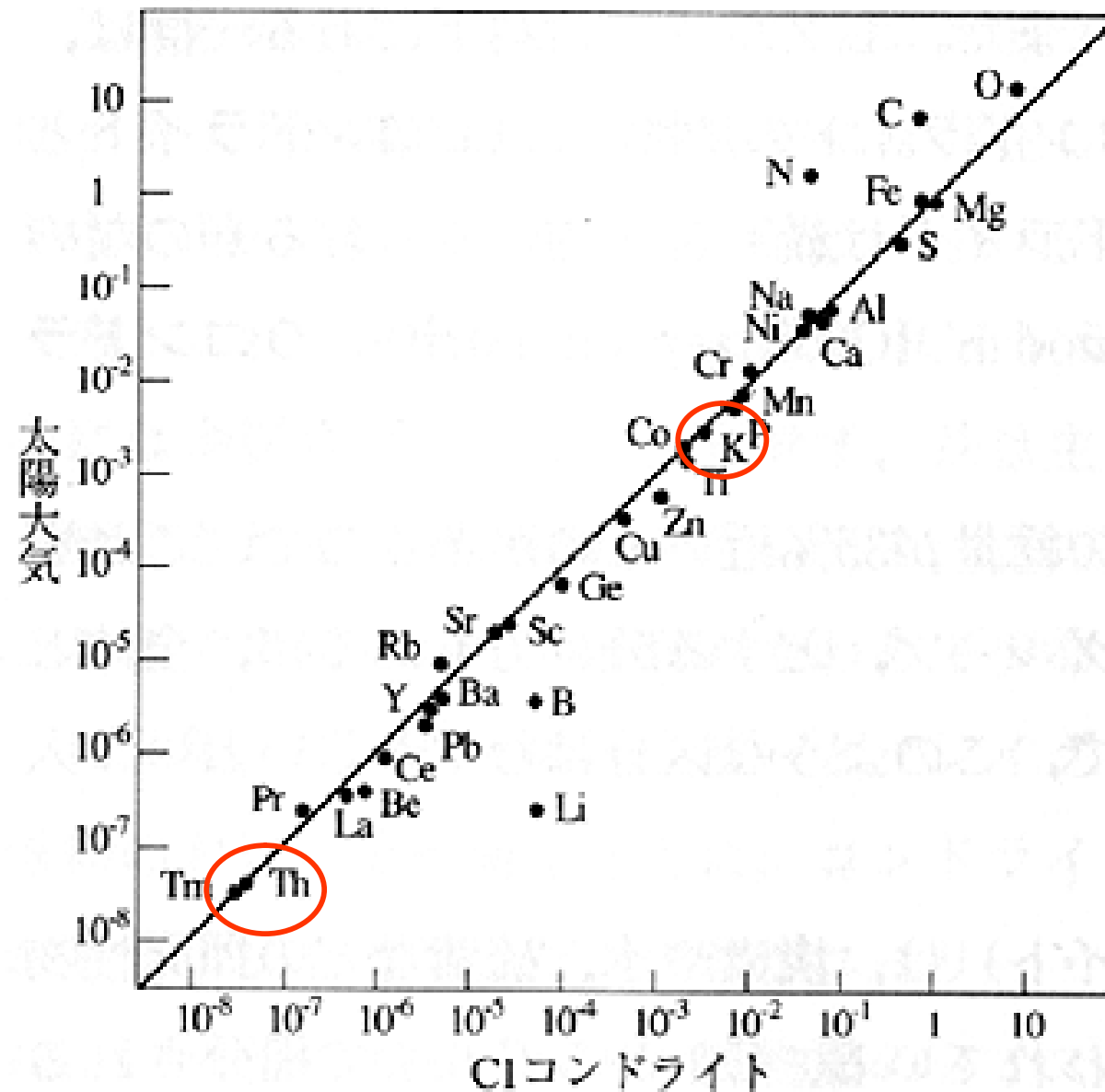


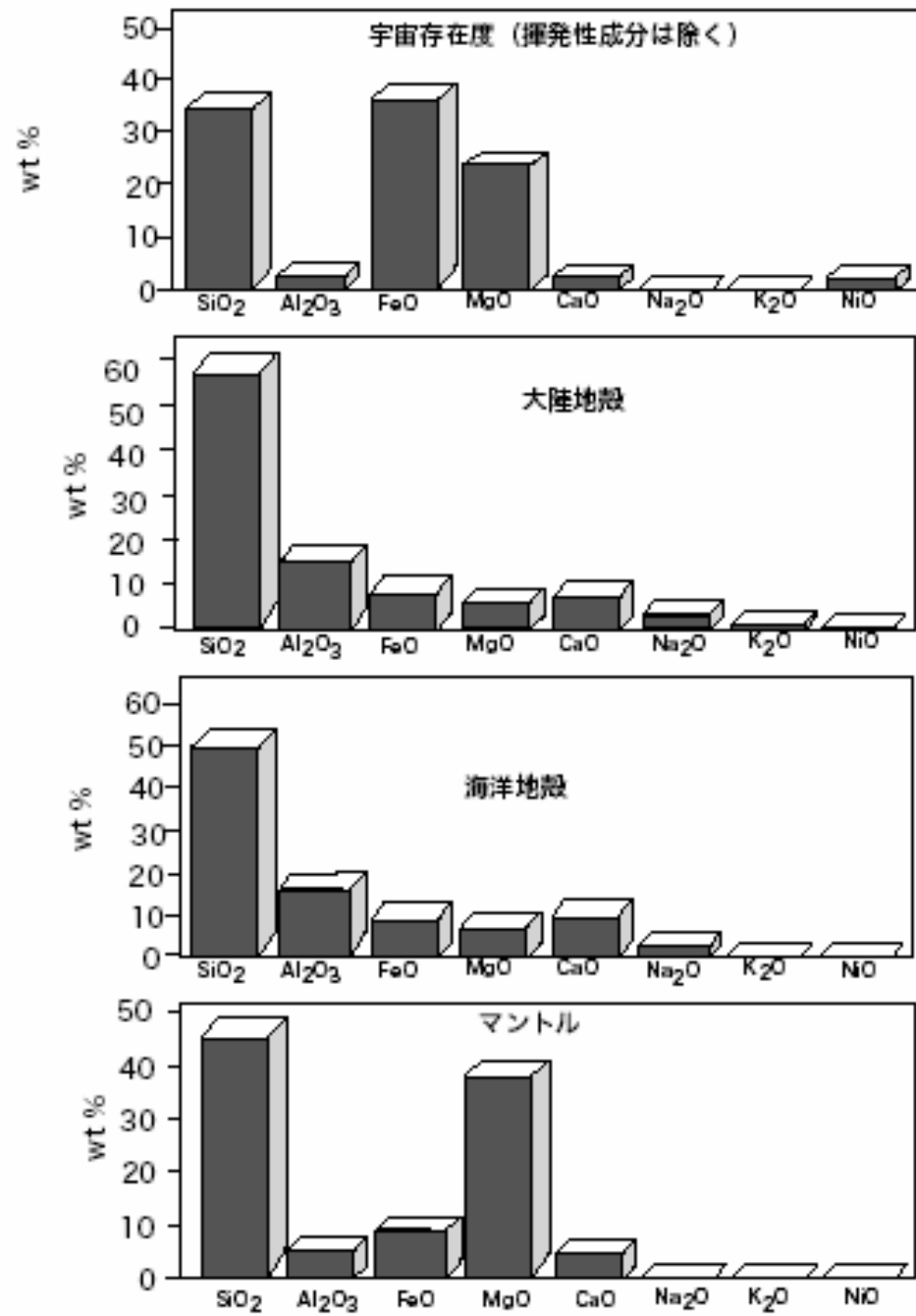
40 mm Scale Bar

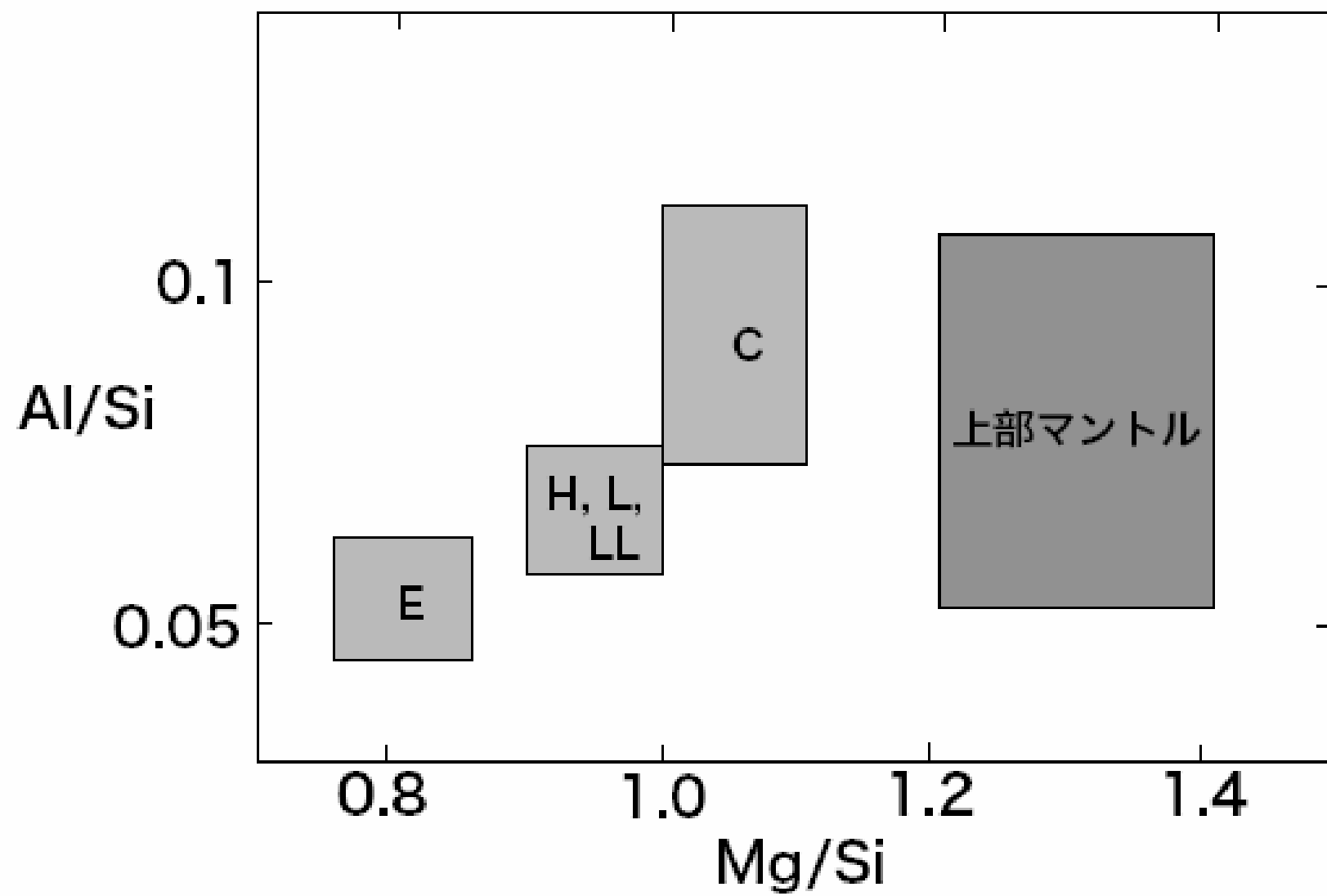
Image Copyright New England Meteoritical Services 2000

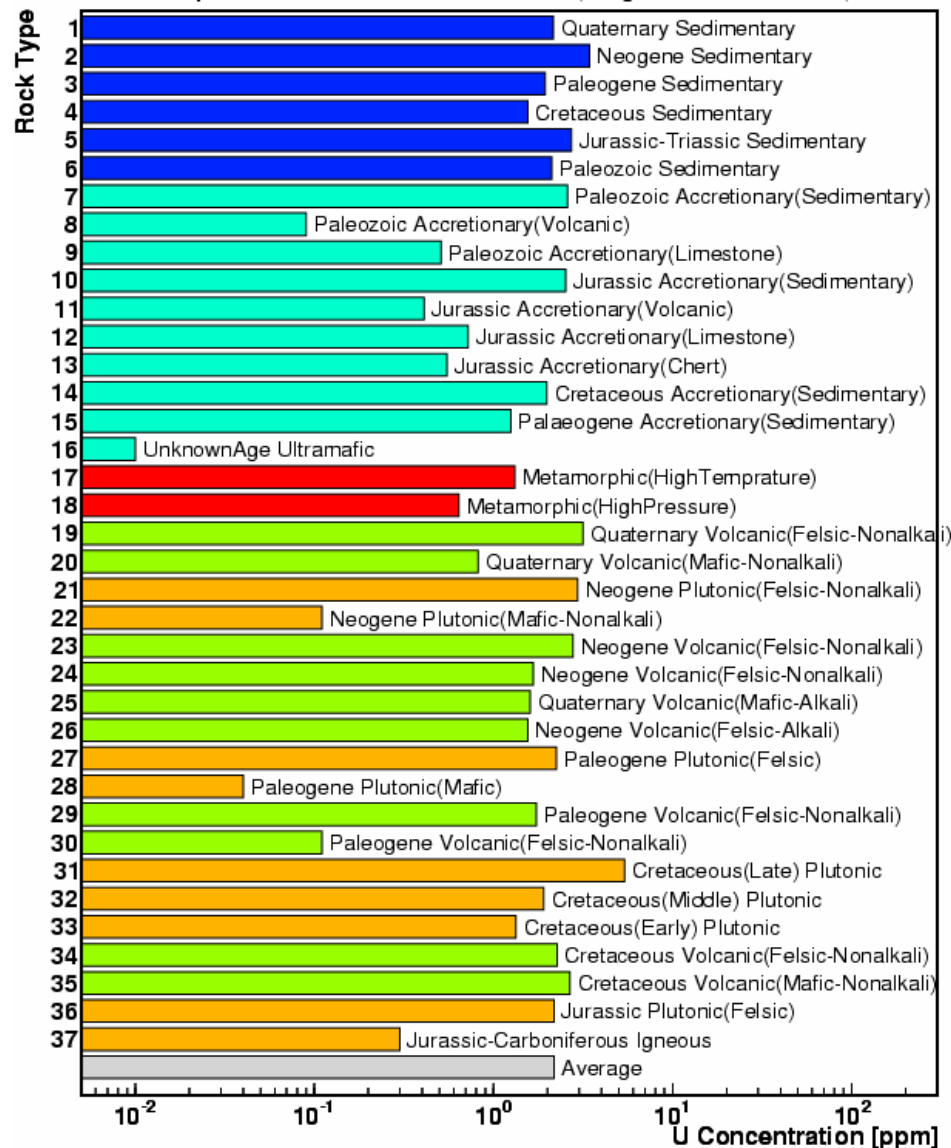


太陽大気の組成 (宇宙存在度) とC1コンドライト存在度









Togashi et.al. (2000)

(Geochemistry Geophysics Geosystems, volume 1 number 27)

- 日本の表層地質を37種に分類
- 各グループから計166個のサンプルを採取し組成を解析
- 分布面積で重みづけして上部地殻の平均組成を計算



日本の上部地殻の平均組成

U: 2.32ppm

Th: 8.3 ppm

上部地殻全体の平均組成は

U: 2.8ppm

Th: 10.7 ppm

コンドライトと一致する。

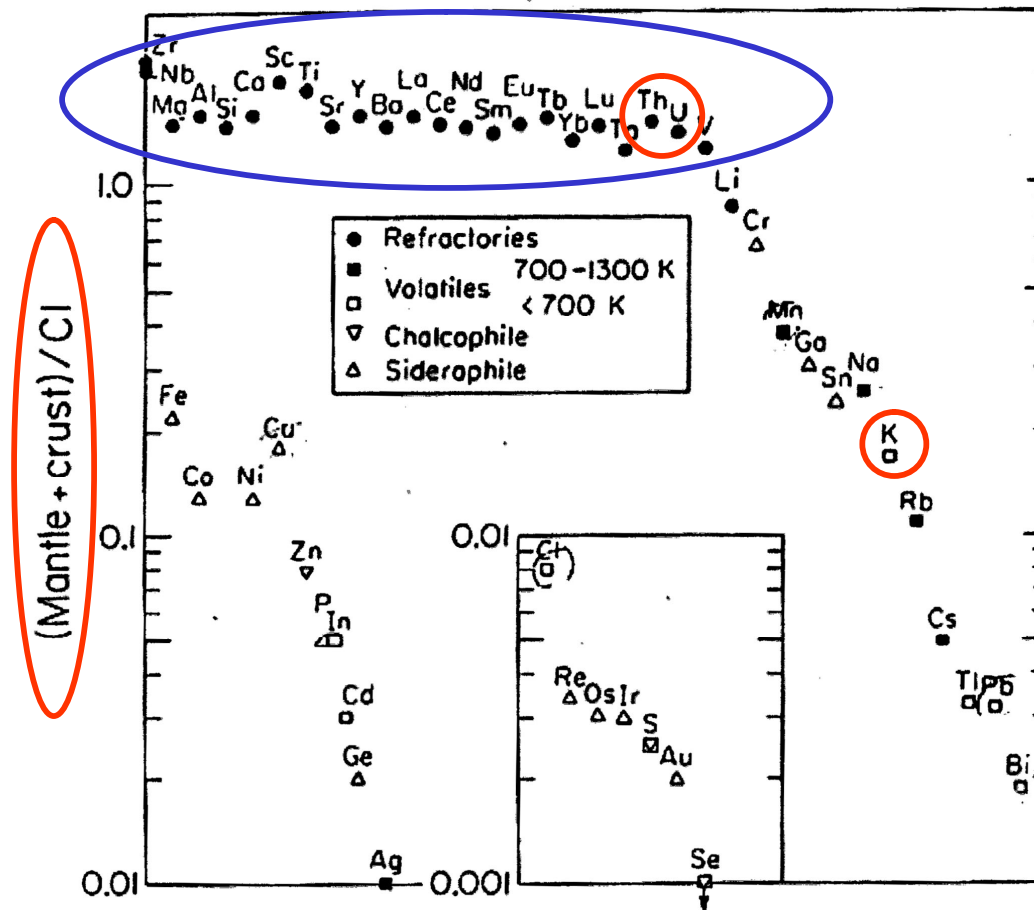
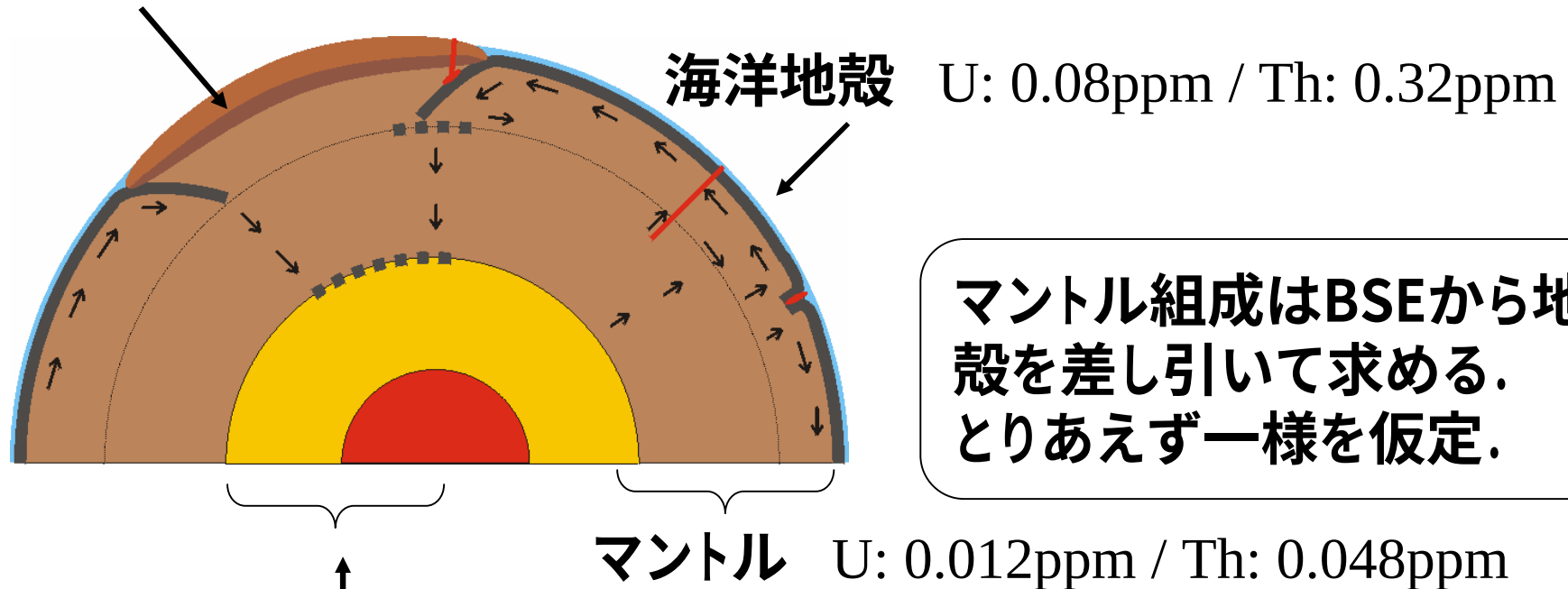


FIGURE 8-2

Abundances of elements in “primitive mantle” (mantle + crust) relative to CI, derived by mixing mantle components to obtain chondritic ratios of the refractory lithophile elements.

大陸上部地殻 U: 2.8ppm / Th: 10.7ppm
大陸中部地殻 U: 1.6ppm / Th: 6.1ppm
大陸下部地殻 U: 0.2ppm / Th: 1.2ppm

Rudnick et.al. (1995)
をとりあえず参照.
不定性は別に議論.



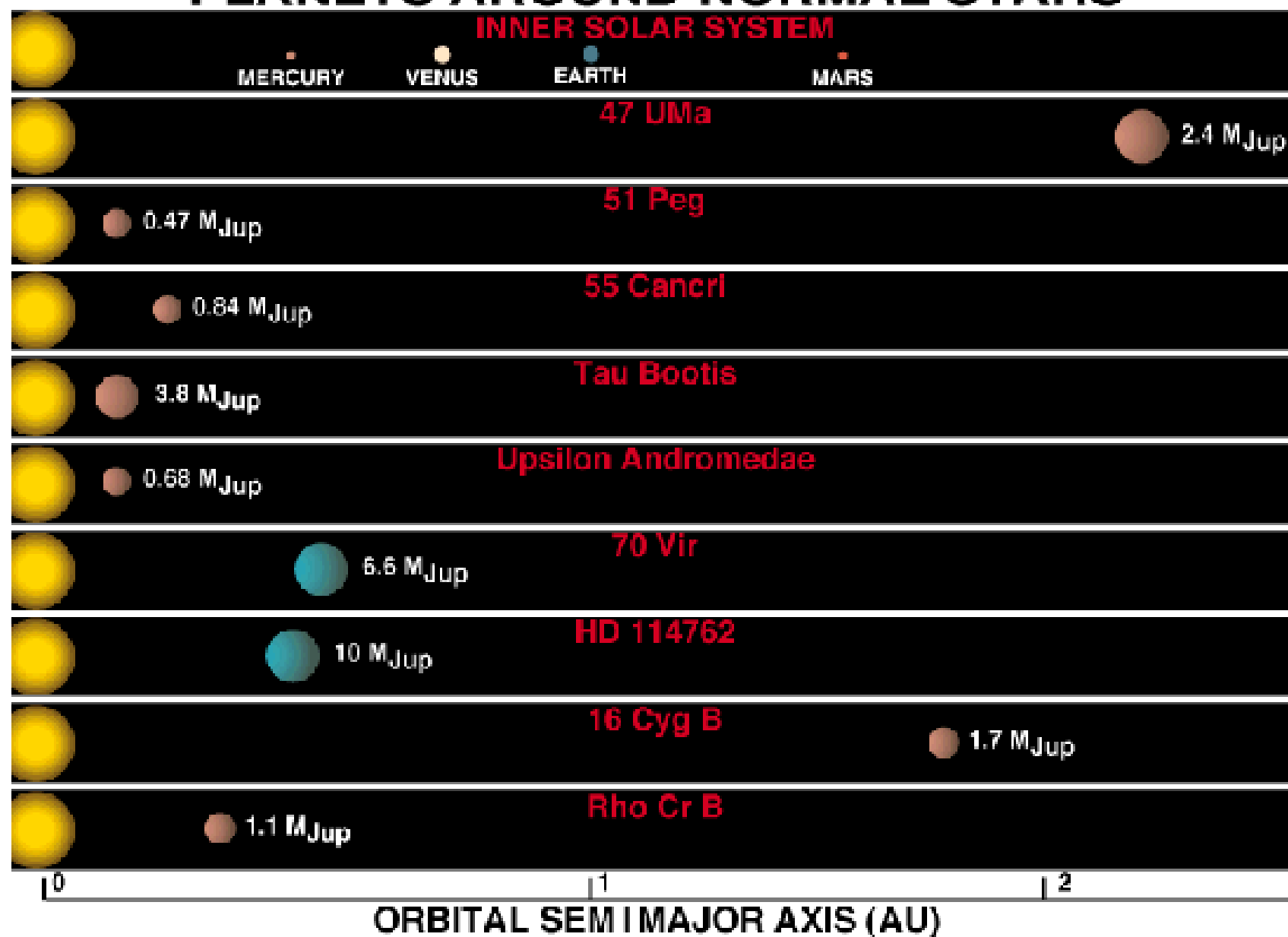
マントル組成はBSEから地
殻を差し引いて求める。
とりあえず一様を仮定.

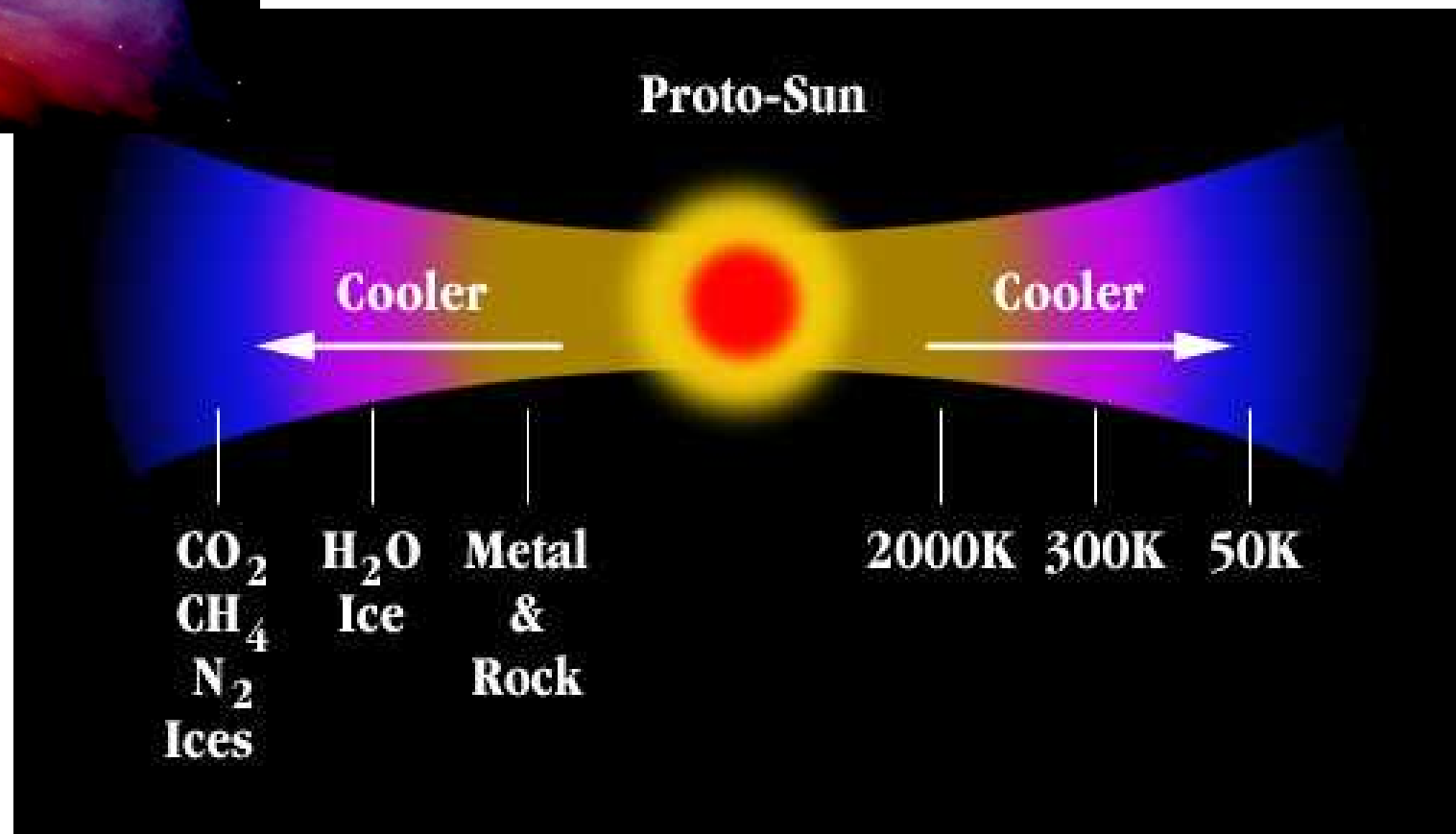
外核・内核 U: 0ppm / Th: 0ppm

核にはU/Thは
存在しないとする

3. 地球の化学組成の起源

PLANETS AROUND NORMAL STARS

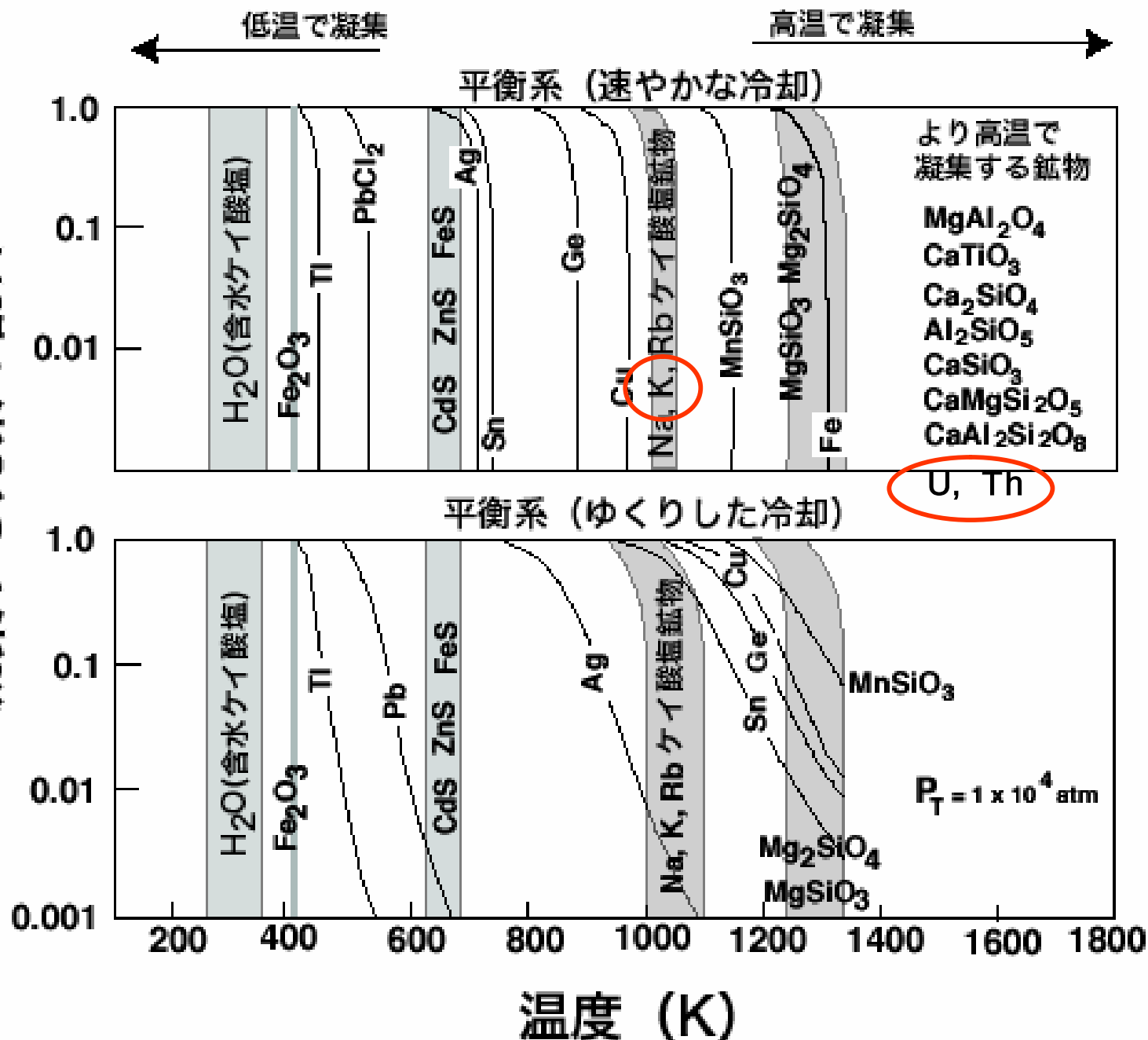


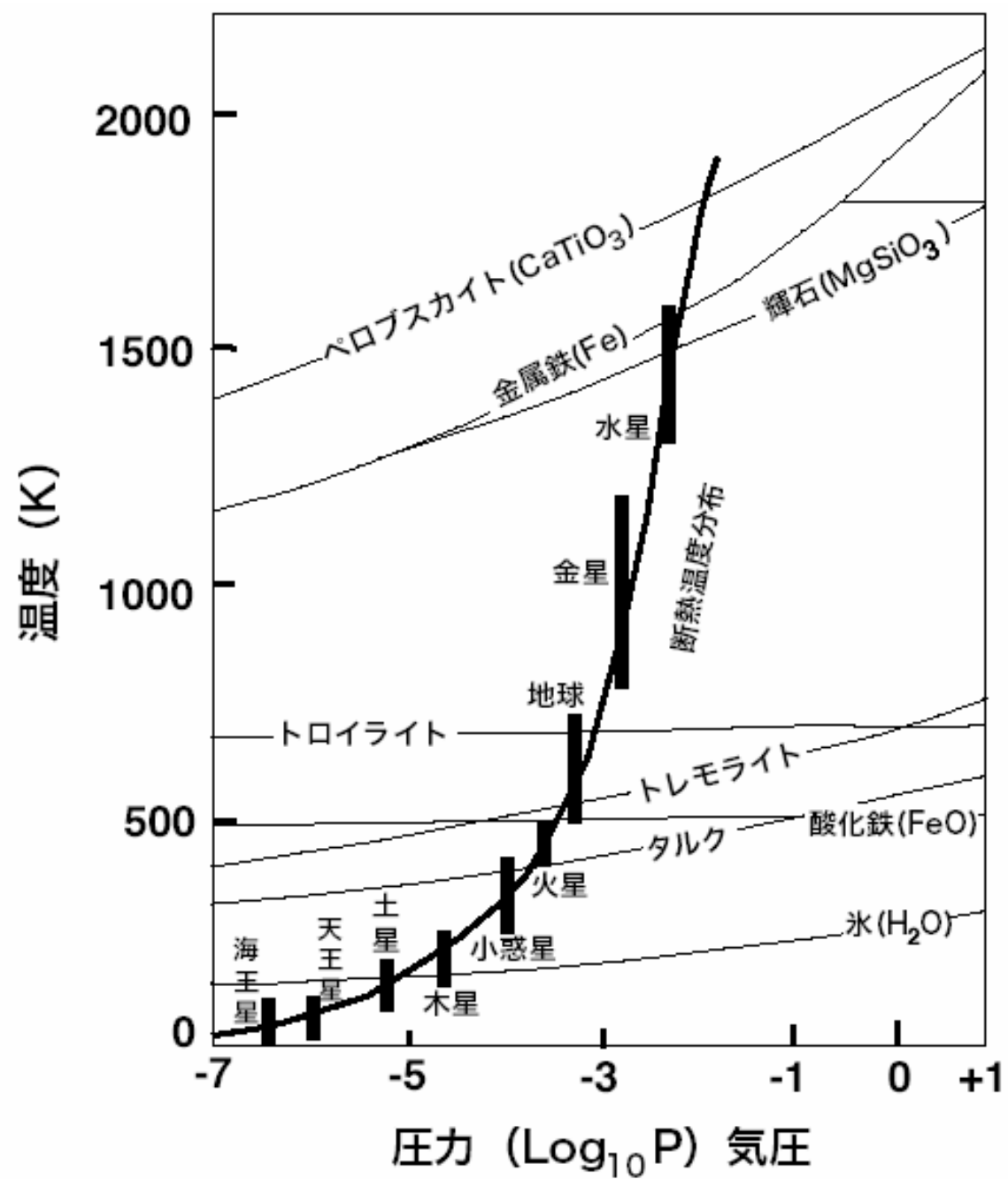


Condensation temperatures and sequence of phases and
 elements separating from gas of solar compositions at 10^{-4} atm total pressure
 Temperature correspond to 50 percent condensation of a given element or compound

Element or compound	K
Ca, Al, Ti, U, Th oxides and silicates	>1400
platinum metals, W, Mo, Ta, Zr, REE	
Mg ₂ SiO ₄	~1360
Fe-Ni metal	~1360
Remaining SiO ₂ (as MgSiO ₃)	1200~1350
Cr ₂ O ₃	-
P	1290
Au	1230
Li	1225
Mn ₂ SiO ₄	1190
As	1135
Cu	1118
Ga	1075
(K,Nd)AlSi ₃ O ₈	~1000
Ag	952
Sb	910
F	855
Ge	812
Sn	720
Zn	660-760
Se	684
Cd	680
S (as FeS)	648
FeO (10% ss. As (Mg _{0.9} Fe _{0.1}) ₂ SiO ₄)	~600
Pb	520
Bi	470
In	460
Tl	440
Fe ₃ O ₄	400
NiO	-
H ₂ O (as hydrated silicates)	~300

凝集する元素の割合





コンドライトと一致する。

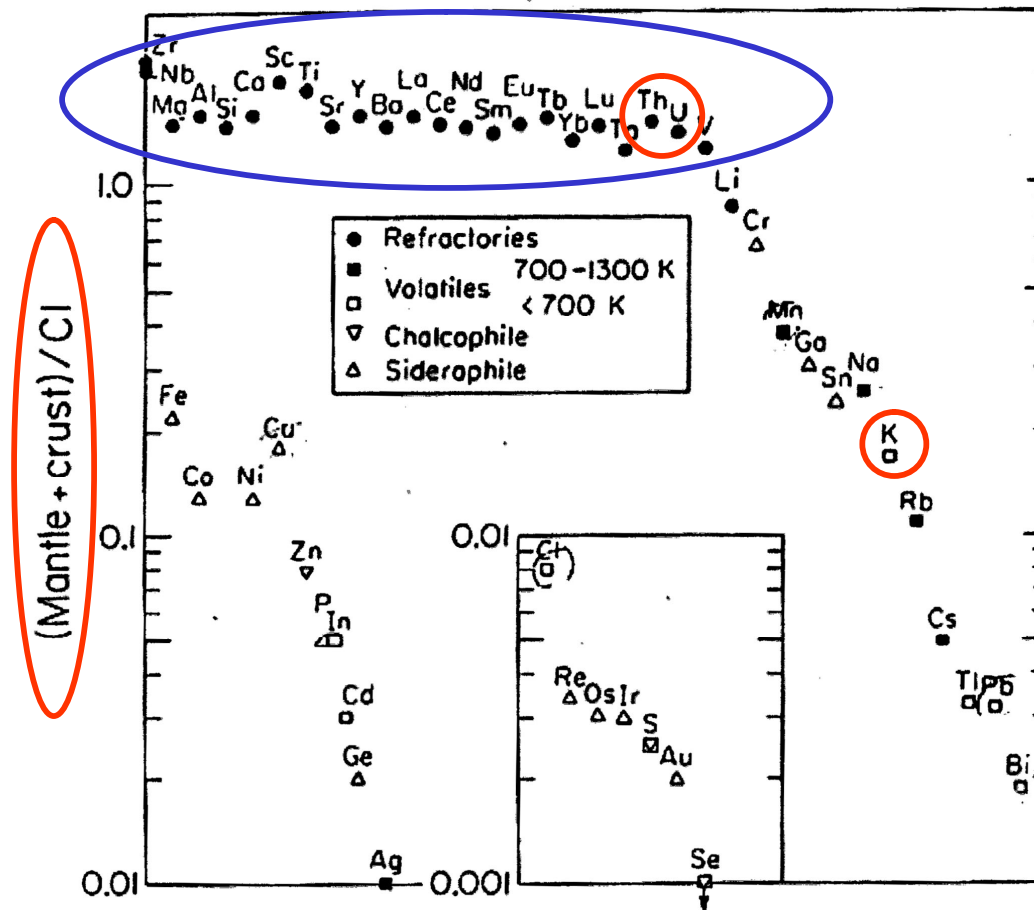


FIGURE 8-2

Abundances of elements in “primitive mantle” (mantle + crust) relative to CI, derived by mixing mantle components to obtain chondritic ratios of the refractory lithophile elements.

Cosmochemical predictions for U and Th abundances

(1) Is the U content in the Earth similar to the Moon?

40ppb U and Th/U~3.7

40ppb U and corresponding K and Th ~ total heat flux of 40TW of the present Earth

Geochemical model suggests about 20 ppb in the bulk silicate Earth

(2) Is the Th/U ratio of the Earth the same as the chondritic ratio, 3.7. It varies from 2.2 to 6 in the rock samples in the Earth.

A model for formation of the planets

Two component model:

High temperature component, A; no K and Th/U~3.7

And low temperature component, B; chondritic K, Th/U~3.7
(Ringwood, 1985; Wanke, 1989)

High temperature



	A:B	K/U	Th/U	U
Marcurey		0	3.7	38ppb
Moon		2000~2500	3.7	40ppb
Earth	90:10	10000	3.7	14ppb
Mars	80:20	50000~70000	3.7	11~15ppb
Chondrite		50000~80000	3.7	12ppb

Low temperature

4. Thermal budget of the Earth

Energy Budget of the Earth

Imbalance of Heat:

Out flow from Earth **44TW** > Crust+Mantle+Core **21~30TW**

i.e., Urey ratio (Radiogenic heat production/Heat flow)
~ 0.5

Secular cooling ? Periodic change?

Energy release stored in the Early stage

Heat flow measurement: **44 TW**

Heat Generation:

Crust+Mantle ~ **20 TW** (for K, U, and Th): Based on **Chondrite model**

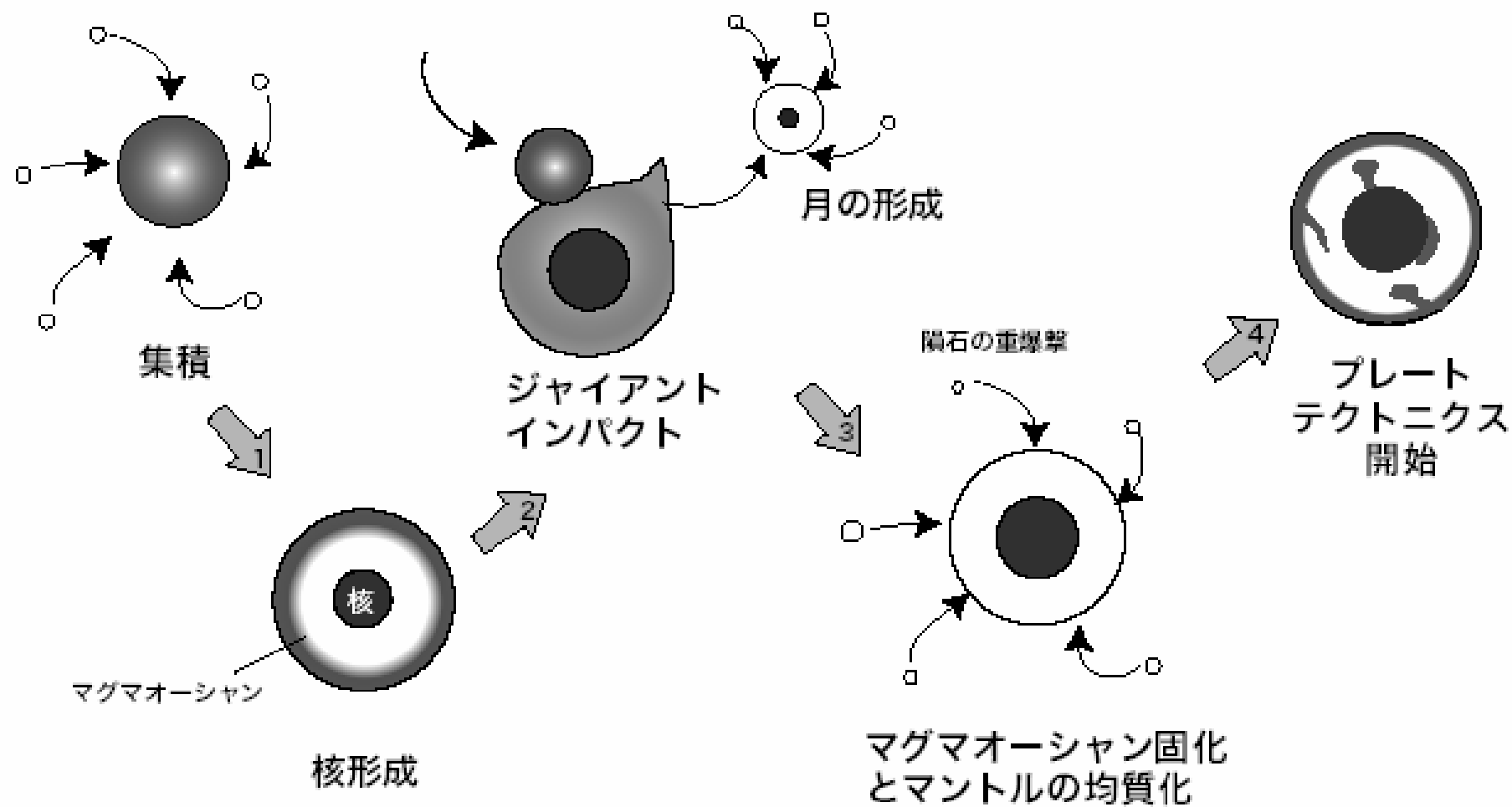
No radiogenic heat in the core

Heat flux from the core: **1~10 TW** (for driving **geodynamo**)

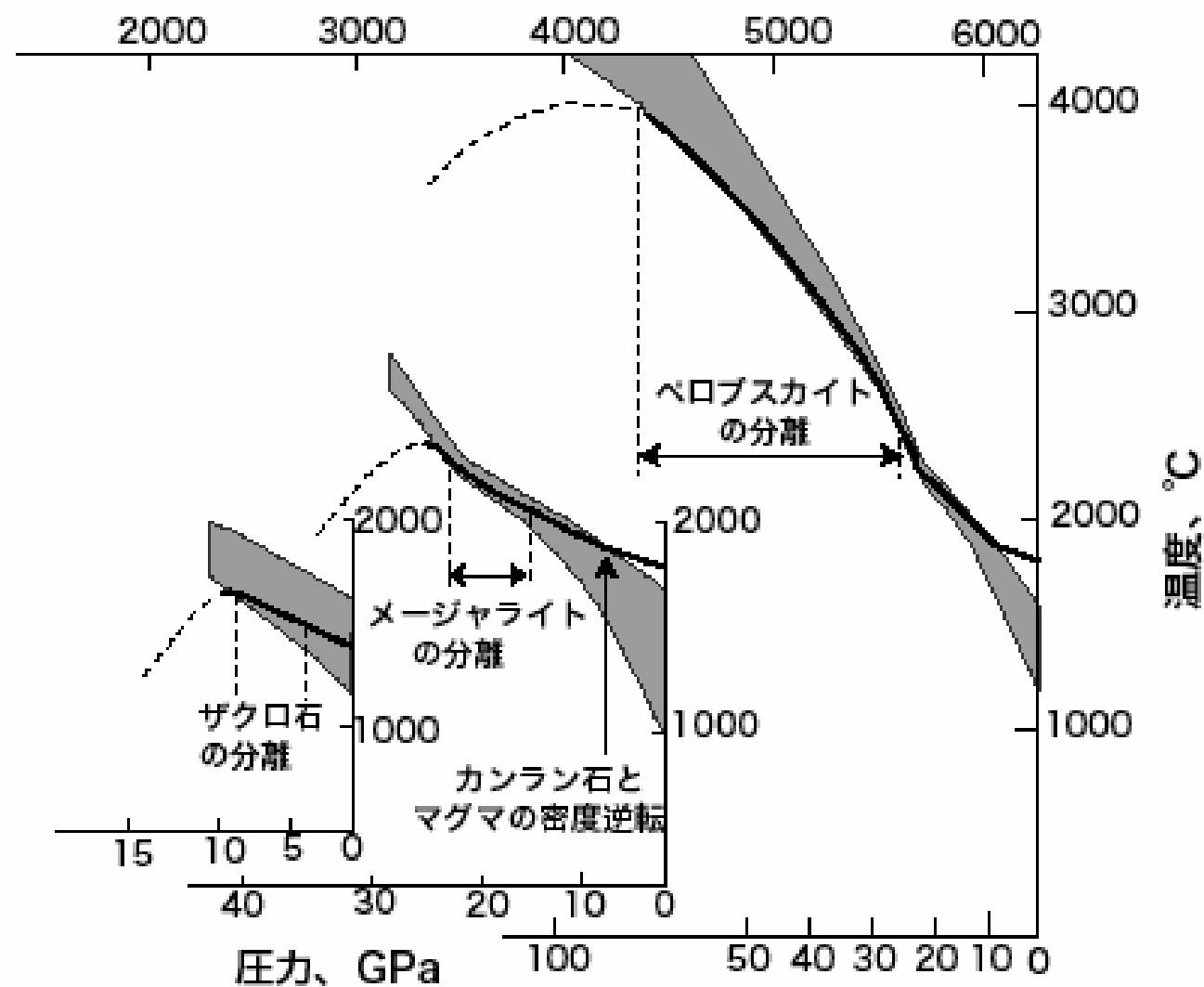
46億年

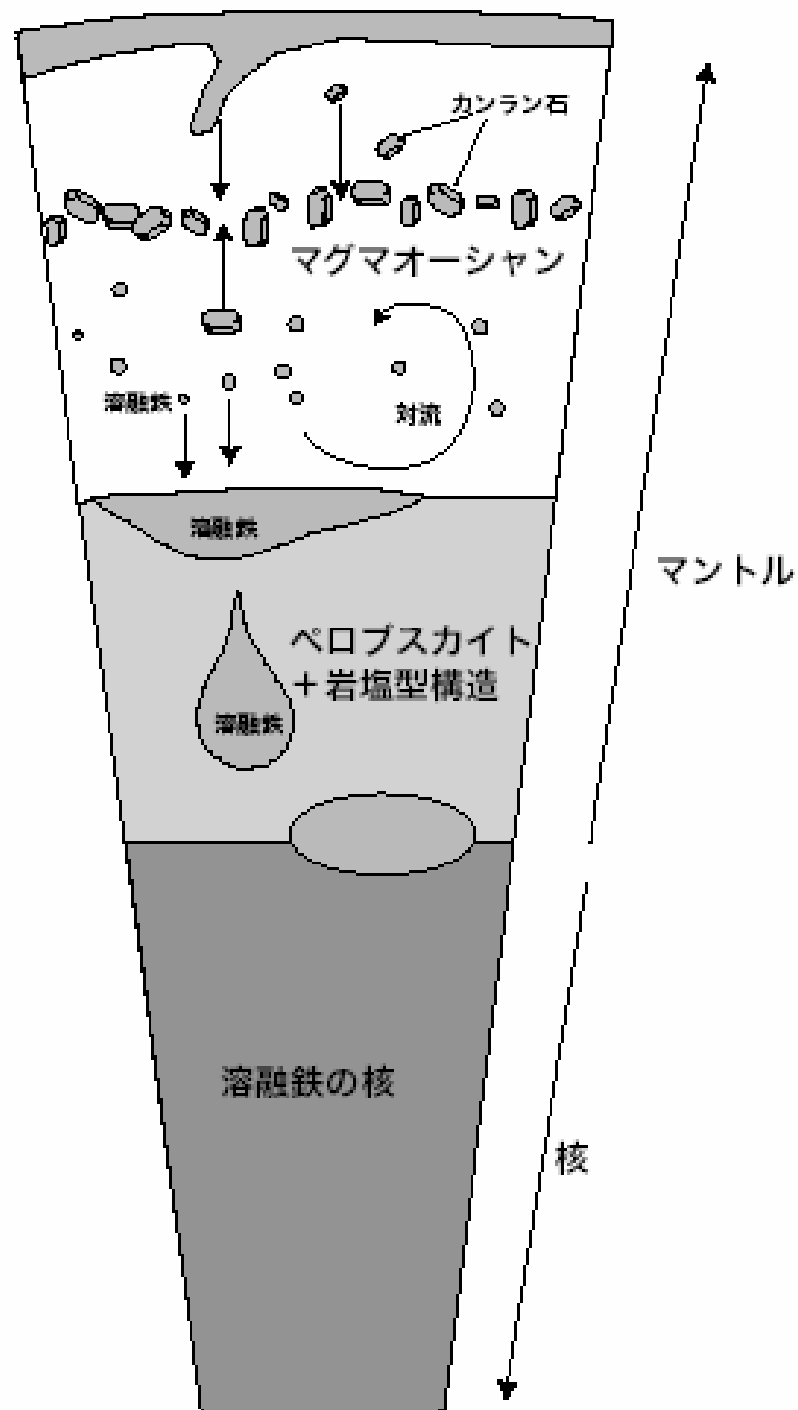
時間

43億年

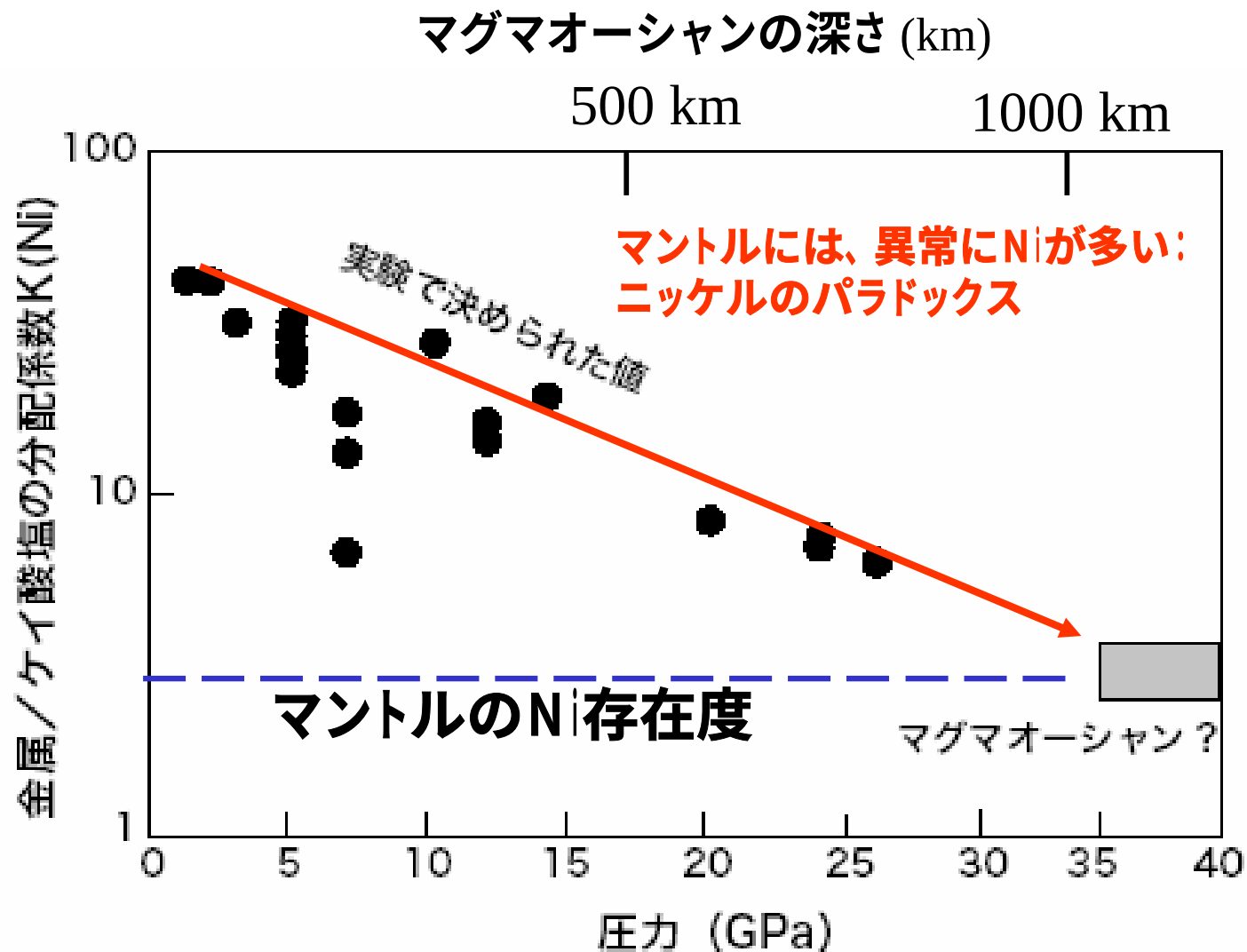


成長過程での地球の半径



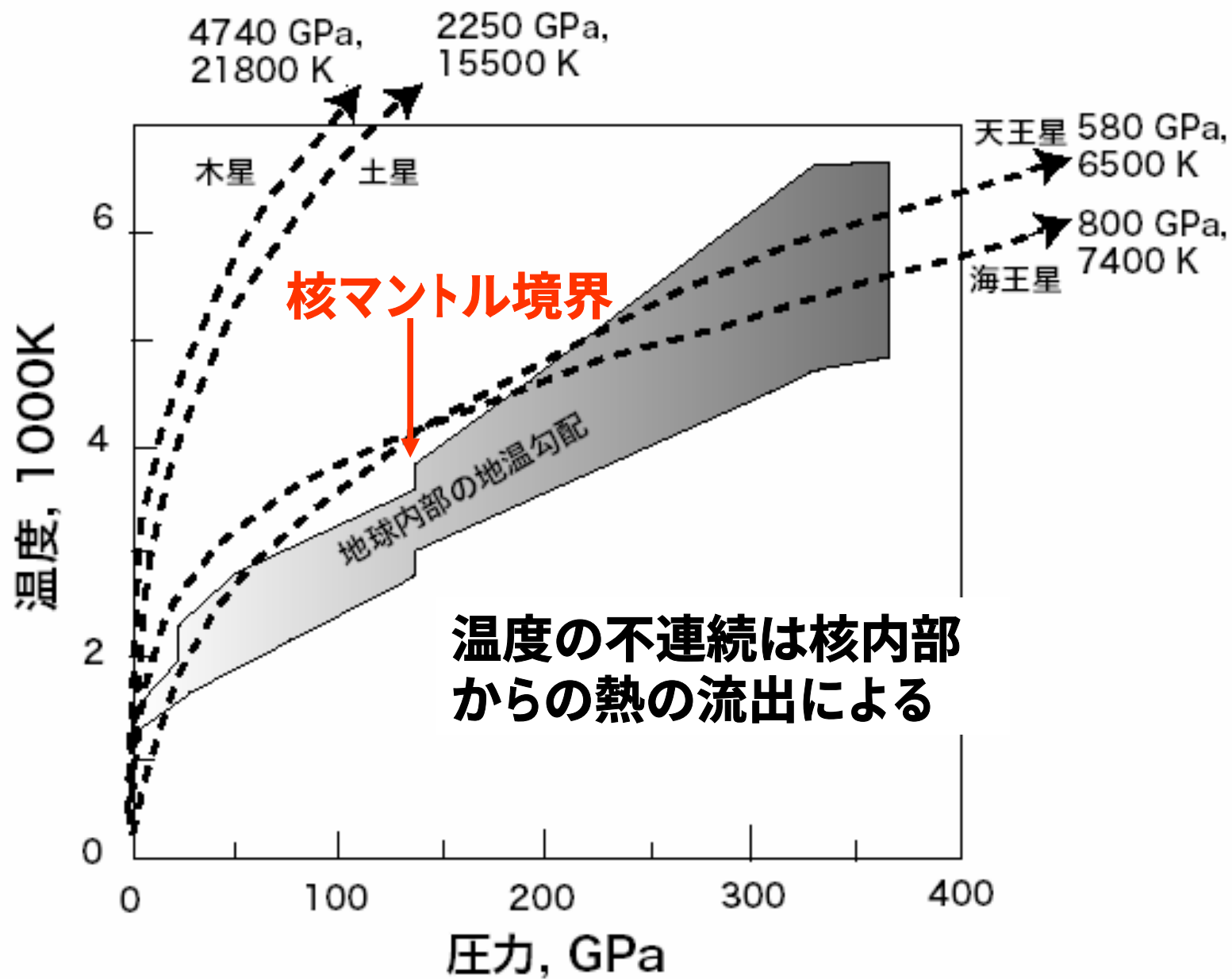


マグマオーシャンの深さ：
マンツルのNiの存在度 → Niの核・マンツル分配

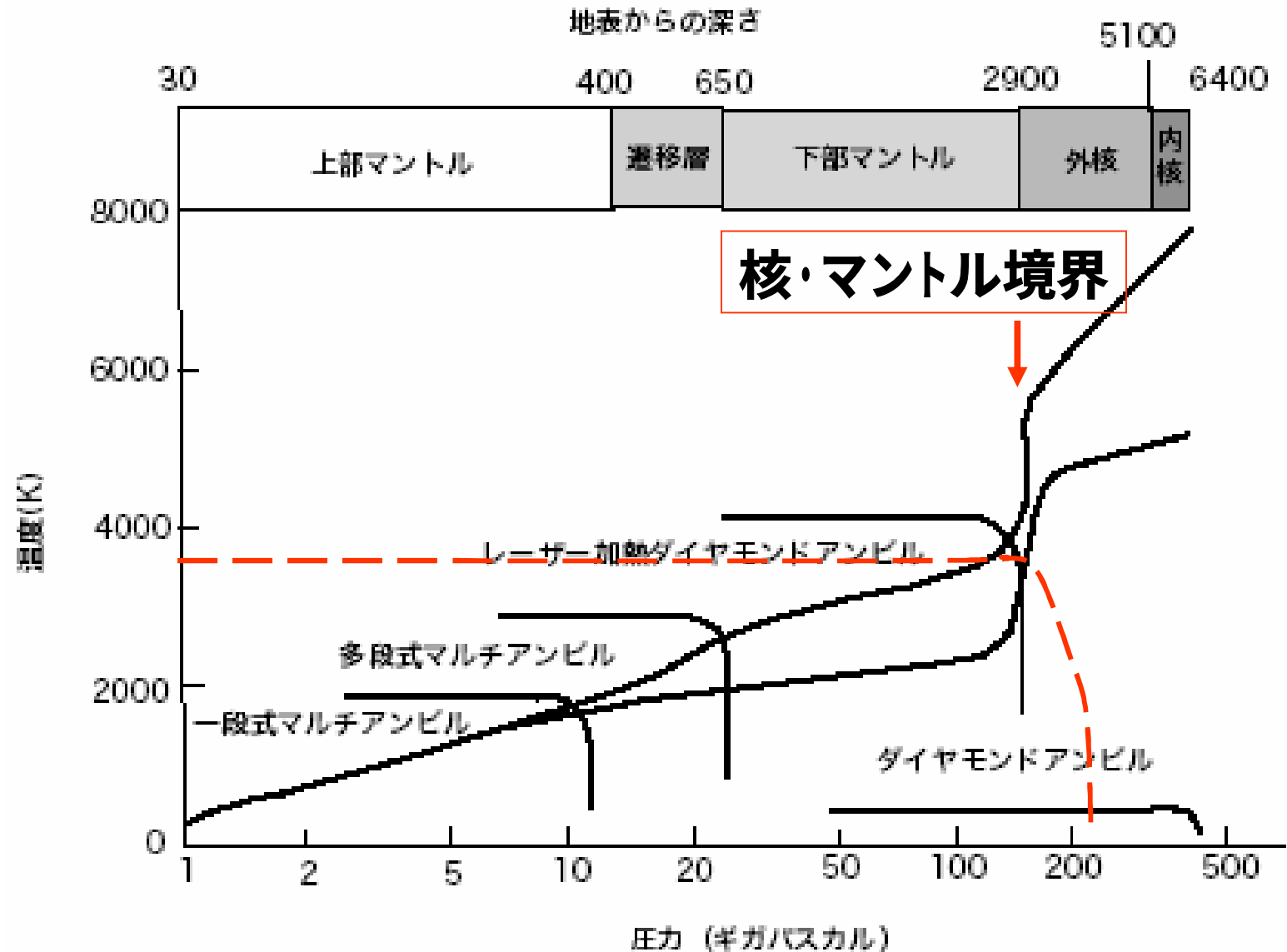


Energy released by core formation in an originally homogeneous planet

	R	E	ΔT
	Core Radius (km)	Energy Release (J)	Temperature Rise (K)
Earth	3485	$1.5 \cdot 10^{31}$	2300
Mars	1400-2100	$(1.8-2.3) \cdot 10^{29}$	300-330
Mercury	1840	$2 \cdot 10^{29}$	680
Moon	~200	10^{27}	12



地球内部の条件と高温高圧装置の発生条件



Future directions

1. Heterogeneity in U and Th contents in the Earth
Test of Geochemical models

2. Heat source in the Deep Earth, i.e.

Lower mantle:

Existence of primitive source at CMB

Core:

Heat source in the Core

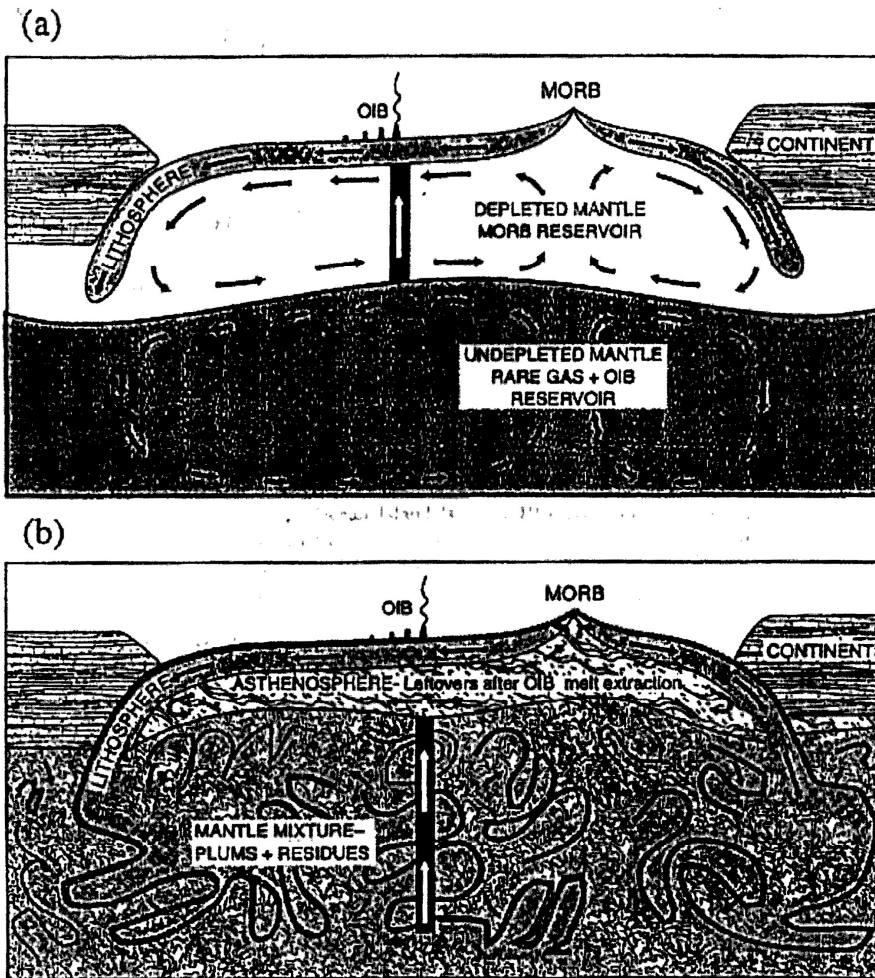
Evolution of the core: Formation of the inner core

Formation of the magnetic field

Growth of the inner core

様々なマントルモデル：検証する必要がある。

J. Phipps Morgan, W.J. Morgan / Earth and Planetary Science Letters 170 (1999) 215–239



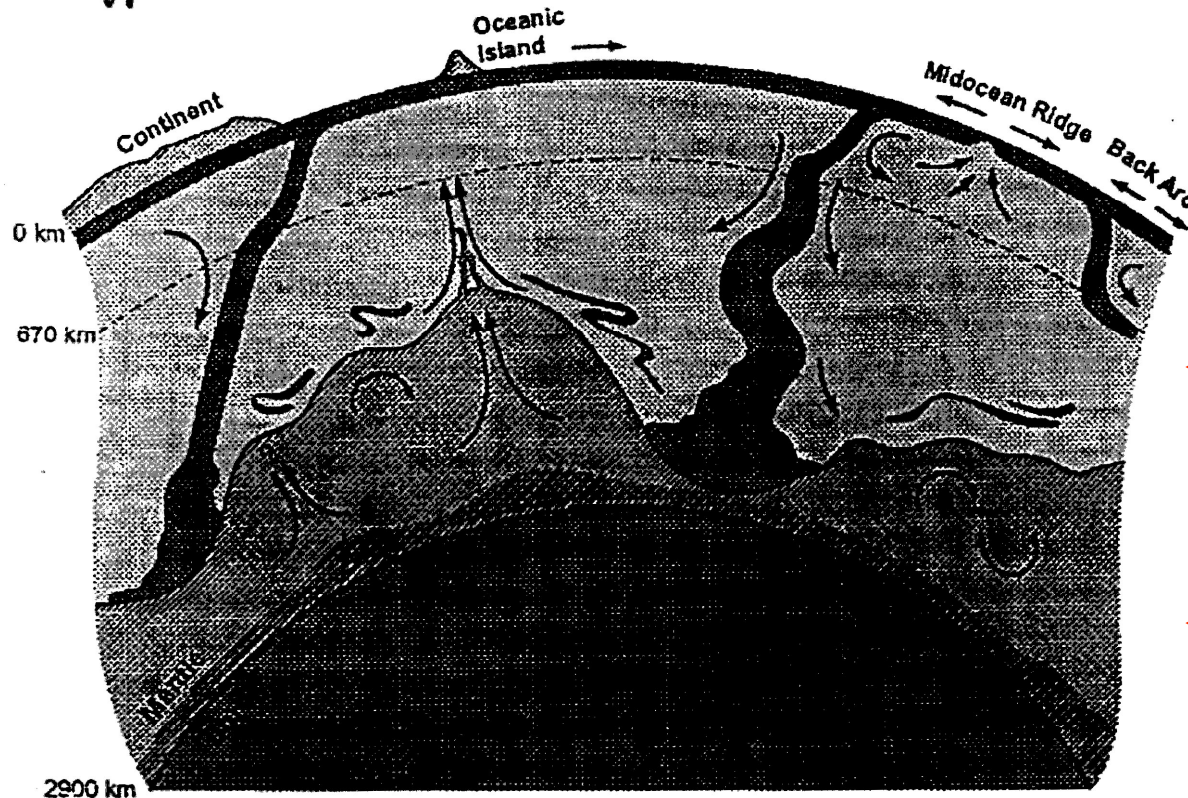
2層のマントル
上部マントルvs
下部マントル

均質に近いマ
ントル：対流
による混合

Fig. 1. (a) Cartoon of stratified mantle convection that is consistent with the observed geochemistry of mid-ocean ridge basalt (MORB) and continental crust. This paradigm is often invoked to explain observed rare gas differences between ocean island basalt (OIB) and MORB, observed isotopic depletion of MORB and isotopic enrichment of continental crust, and trace element contrasts between MORB and continental crust. However, it does not seem to be consistent with geophysical evidence for significant present-day flow between the upper and lower mantle. (b) Alternative paradigm of whole mantle convection that may prove to be consistent with both geochemical and geophysical evidence. In this scenario the mantle is a 'plum-pudding' mixture of recycled basalts and continental sediments, rich in incompatible elements, that have been stirred by convection into recycled residues from plume and ridge melt-extraction and surviving 'primitive' mantle. The asthenosphere 'MORB-source' is derived from typical plum-pudding mantle by melting an upwelling plume — the plume melts become an OIB, while the depleted leftovers from plume-melting pond beneath the lithosphere to supply the asthenosphere. When this depleted asthenosphere upwells and melts a second time beneath a ridge, its melts become a MORB.

下部マントル内部に不均質：層構造？

Kellogg et al. (1999)



← 分化した
マントル

← 未分化な
マントル

Fig. 1. Diagram illustrating the possible dynamics of an intrinsically dense layer in the lower mantle. Depth to the top of the layer ranges from ~1600 km to near the CMB, where it is deflected by downwelling slabs. Internal circulation within the layer is driven by internal heating and by heat flow across the CMB. A thermal boundary layer develops at the interface, and plumes arise from local high spots, carrying recycled slab and some primordial material.

核内部の熱源の有無、存在量

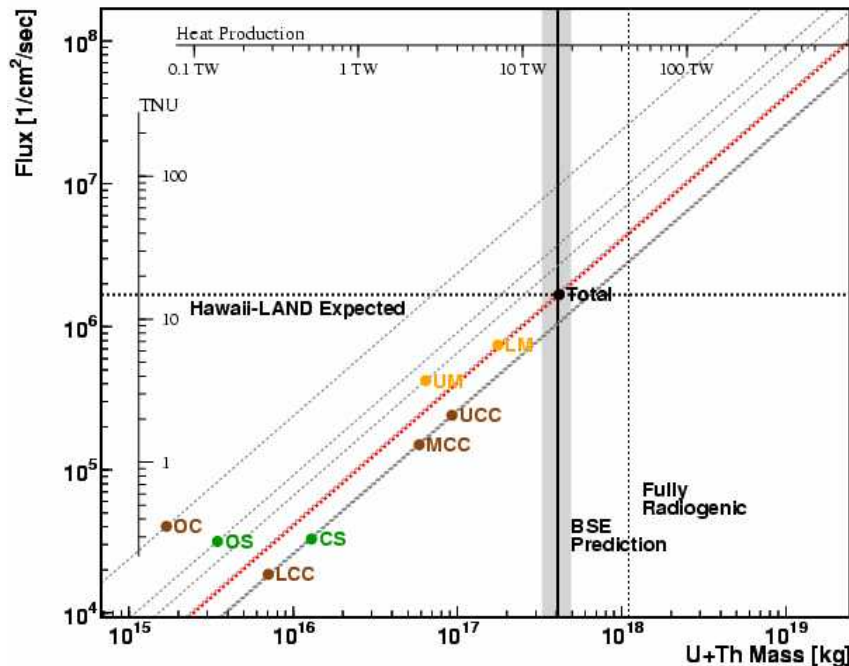
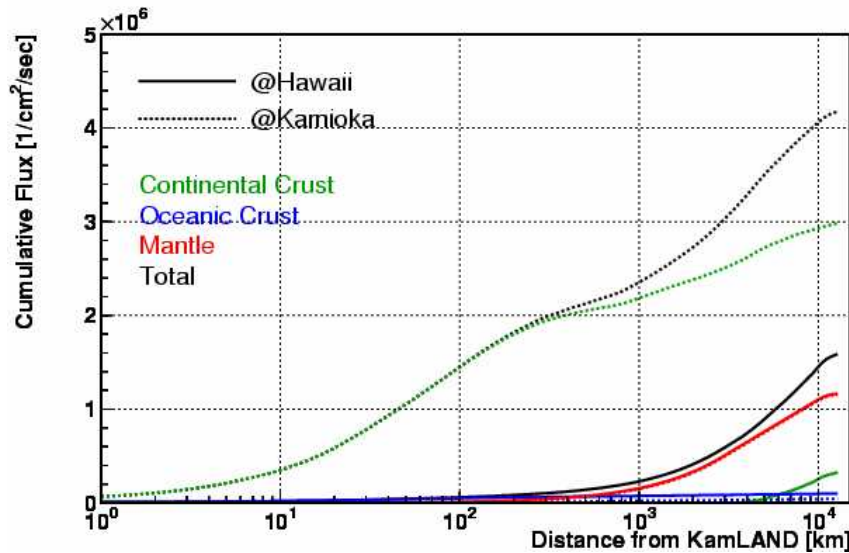
ジオダイナモの駆動

内核の進化：いつ内核は生まれたのか、外核はいつ固化するのか。

地球磁場の形成期、進化

**地球磁場の形成は、生命を有害宇宙線から防護：
生命の進化と海から陸への移動に影響？**

核と下部マントルの熱源を調べるために！

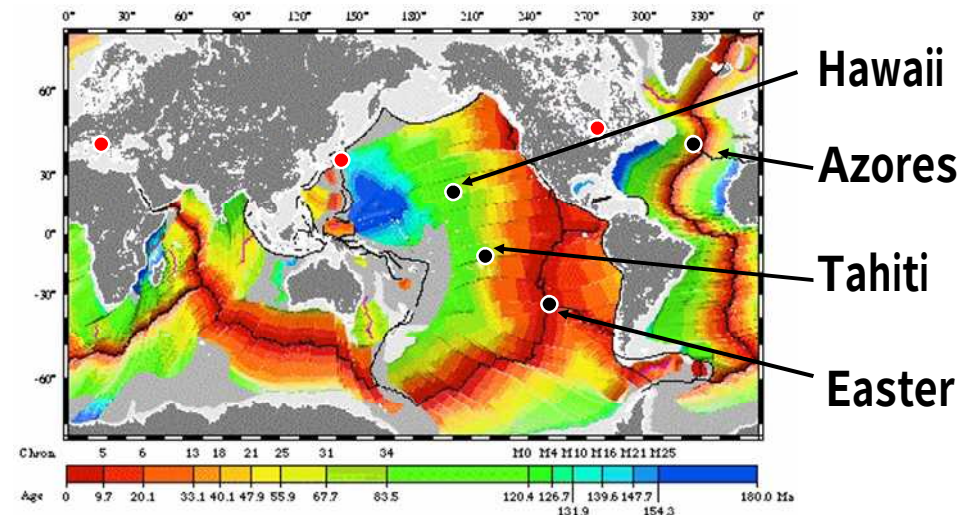


Hawaii での観測では

- フラックスの半分が下部マントル起源
- フラックスの3/4がマントル起源
- 近距離地質が単純で不定性が少ない
- 周辺に原子炉がない (原子力潜水艦?)

地球ニュートリノは $\sim 1000\text{km}$ の平均組成を見る

- 海嶺の下のマントル組成
- Super Plume のマントル組成
- 各時代の大陸の平均組成



- ニュートリノ観測は、地球科学、特に深部組成と熱収支に関するユニークな情報をもたらす。
- KamLAND 実験によって、**地球ニュートリノの観測が現実**になった。
- KamLAND の周辺地質を詳細に見積もり、全地球的な議論ができるようになった。
- 将来の地球ニュートリノ観測の候補地として、特にハワイを提案。下部マントルと核の組成に感度がある。