Dynamics Rupturing of Hydrothermal Vein Revealed in Ichinokawa Breccia, Central Shikoku

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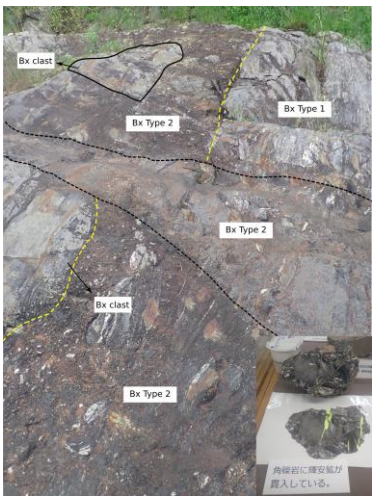
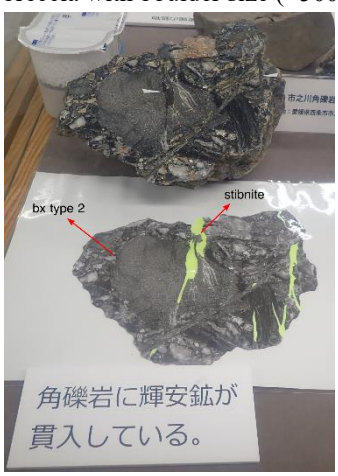
Breccias are distinct and prominent features in the fluid-saturated environment. Recently detailed observation of breccia texture was used as a **new tool** for identifying **paleoseismic slip**, and **fluid velocity** in the rock record. **The Ichinokawa** preserve an excellent record of hydraulic induced brecciation, yet many aspects and the dynamics processes behind brecciation needs further investigation.



Ichinokawa is situated in **Central Shikoku**, which was famous as a stibnite deposit. The pelitic schist of the Sanbagawa metamorphic belt host the deposit and the structural setting is mainly controlled by the **Median Tectonic Line** (MTL) which is located very close to this area. Ichinokawa exhibits massive brecciation phenomena where breccia underpins the formation of stibnite. Field observation shows that **2 types of breccia** occurred in Ichinokawa on the basis of the **particle size distribution (PSD)**. Type 1 consists of monomict breccia with boulder size (>500mm) and is distributed at the bottom of the outcrop. While Type 2 of the pebble size (2-100mm) polymict breccia concentrated within the pipe or dike ?? with a varying thickness/wide from 5cm to greater 1m. The breccia clast mainly composed of pelitic schist, and quartz. While matrix comprised of rock-flour of ferroan-dolomite, quartz, muscovite, and pyrite.



Fractal analysis indicates that there is a **positive correlation** between pipe size and clast diameter. This suggests subsequent fragmentation (communition) occur from bigger clast. Fractal dimension (D_s) also indicates the changing of **brecciation energy**, From high energy dilatational breccia (type 1) to lower energy of attrition breccia (type 2). This is also reflected in the smaller breccia size and continued fragmentation resulting in a more **chaotic** clast texture. The last hydrothermal activity in this area is marked by precipitation of **stibnite** which cut the former two breccia types as veinlet. The stibnite corresponds to the more acid hydrothermal fluid by the presence of **vuggy texture** alongside the vein and host rock.

Keyword: Brecciation, Ichinokawa, Hydrothermal Breccia, Stibnite, Fractal Analysis
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