

Constraining pre-eruptive timescales of the 2021 Fukutoku-Oka-no-Ba eruption from magnetite and obsidian diffusion chronometry

*浮田 泰成^{1,2}、谷 健一郎²、McIntosh Iona³、荒尾 眞成¹、中村 美千彦¹

*Taisei Ukita^{1,2}, Kenichiro Tani², Iona McIntosh³, Masanari Arao¹, Michihiko Nakamura¹

1. 東北大学大学院理学研究科地学専攻、2. 国立科学博物館理学研究部、3. 国立研究開発法人海洋研究開発機構

1. Department of Earth Science, Graduate School of Science, Tohoku University, 2. Department of Science, National Museum of Nature and Science, 3. Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC)

Quantifying the timing of magma mixing prior to eruption is particularly challenging for submarine volcanoes, where constraints from geophysical observations are limited. Here, we reconstruct the short-lived pre-eruptive history of the 2021 explosive eruption of Fukutoku-Oka-no-Ba (FOB) by integrating compositional records of obsidian and pumice glass with Fe–Mg diffusion chronometry in magnetite, together with glass water contents.

Elemental mapping of obsidian clasts collected from seafloor deposits around FOB revealed compositional banding at the 10–50 μm scale. The glass MgO-SiO_2 composition of the pumice and obsidian separated into two distinct clusters, suggesting interaction between two magma components (high-Si and low-Si series) shortly before fragmentation and quenching.

Magnetite hosted in low-Si series obsidians commonly showed disequilibrium Fe–Mg zoning, whereas magnetite from most drift pumice collected on the Okinawa islands lacked comparable zoning. We also analyzed magnetite in pumice collected by R/V *Keifumar* at 25°30.3N/138°53.3E, which has been interpreted as among the earliest erupted products; some of these magnetites likewise preserved thin diffusion rims. Diffusion modelling of Mg profiles in magnetites with zoning yielded two dominant timescale populations in low-Si obsidians: an hour-scale group (~1–7 hours) and a day-scale group (~30–40 hours). Magnetite from *Keifumar* pumice recorded similarly short timescales (~1–8 hours). Most obsidian and pumice glass contained low total water content ($\text{H}_2\text{O}_t \sim 0.2\text{--}1.0\text{ wt\%}$) and lacked molecular water (H_2O_m) components, whereas *Keifumar* pumice glass was water-rich ($\text{H}_2\text{O}_t \sim 1.3\text{ wt\%}$ and $\text{H}_2\text{O}_m \sim 0.5\text{ wt\%}$). Taken together with the major-element glass compositions and magnetite diffusion rims, these constraints allow us to infer the pre-eruptive state of the magma and to evaluate the origin(s) of the magma component(s) involved immediately prior to eruption.

We interpret these observations as evidence for multi-stage magma interaction prior to eruption: an earlier mixing/heating event on day-scale timescales followed by a late-stage hour-scale event that is consistent with having contributed to eruption initiation. Our results demonstrate that pre-eruptive mixing in submarine magma systems can occur within hours of eruption onset, and highlight the utility of combining crystal-scale diffusion chronometry with compositional and volatile constraints for time-resolved reconstruction of magmatic processes.

キーワード：福徳岡ノ場、磁鉄鉱、黒曜石、拡散クロノメトリー、累帯構造、海底火山噴火

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