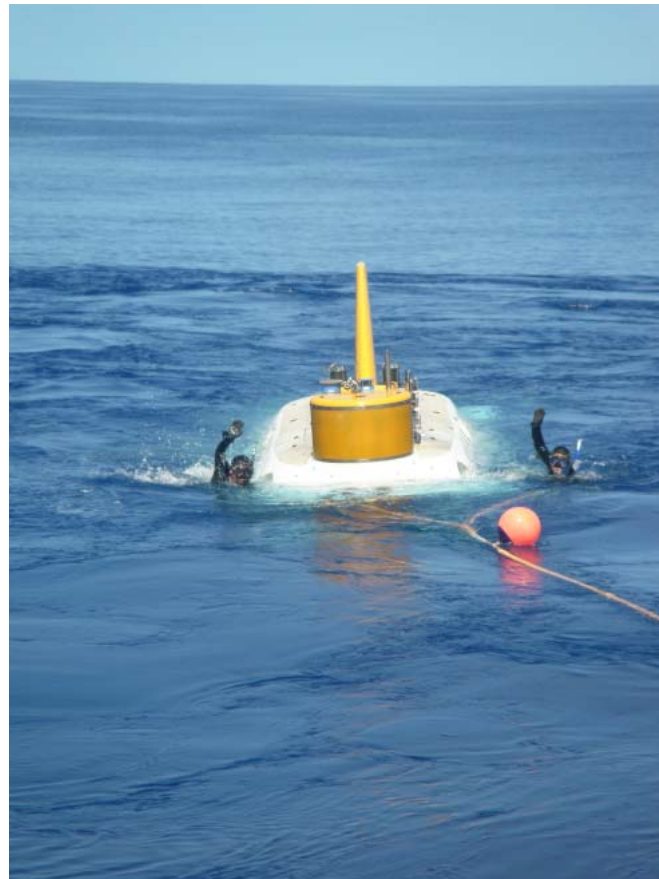


# YOKOSUKA Cruise Report

## YK10-05

“New insights into the oceanic lithosphere from  
petit-spot volcanoes around the Marcus Island”

Western Pacific around the Marcus Island



May 16, 2010 to June 5, 2010

Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology  
(JAMSTEC)

<b>Contents</b>	<b>page</b>
1. Cruise Information	1
2. Researchers & Crews	2
3. Objectives & Background	5
4. Observation	8
4.1. Activities	8
4.1.1. Cruise Log	8
4.1.2. 6K Dive Logs	13
4.1.3. Multibeam Survey	13
4.1.4. Magnetometer & Gravity Meter	13
4.2. Methods & Instruments	14
4.2.1. R/V Yokosuka	14
4.2.2. Sea Beam, Magnetometers & Gravity Meter	15
5. Preliminary Results	confidential matters
6. Future Studies & Research Interest	confidential matters
7. Bibliography	18
8. Notice of Using	28
Appendix	
A1. Dive Logs	confidential matters
A2. Sample List	A2
A3. Sample Descriptions	confidential matters
A4. Rock Party	A4
A5. Sample photos	confidential matters

## 1. Cruise Information

Cruise ID: YK10-05

Name of vessel: R/V YOKOSUKA

Title of the cruise: New insights into the oceanic lithosphere from petit-spot volcanoes around the Marcus Island

Title of the proposal: New insights into the oceanic lithosphere from petit-spot volcanoes around the Marcus Island

Cruise period: May 16 to June 5, 2010

Ports of call: Yokosuka Branch, JAMSTEC to Takamatsu Port

Research area: Around the Marcus Island (Minami-torishima), western Pacific

Research maps: Figs. 1-1, 1-2 and 1-3.

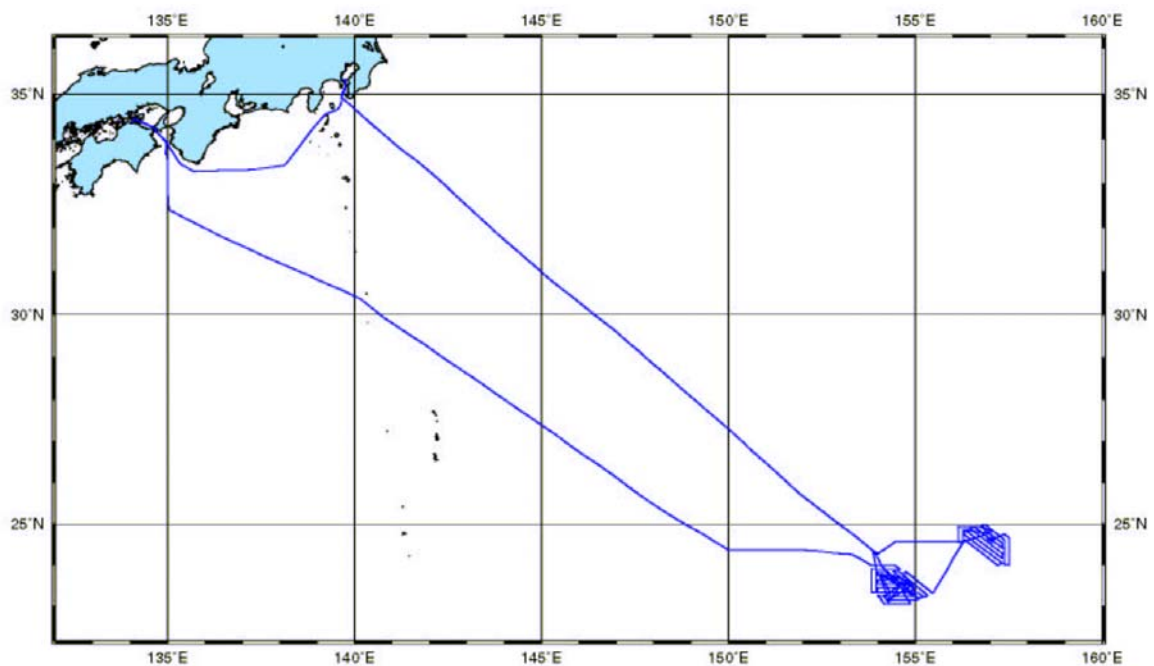


Fig. 1-1. Cruise track during the YK10-05 research cruise.

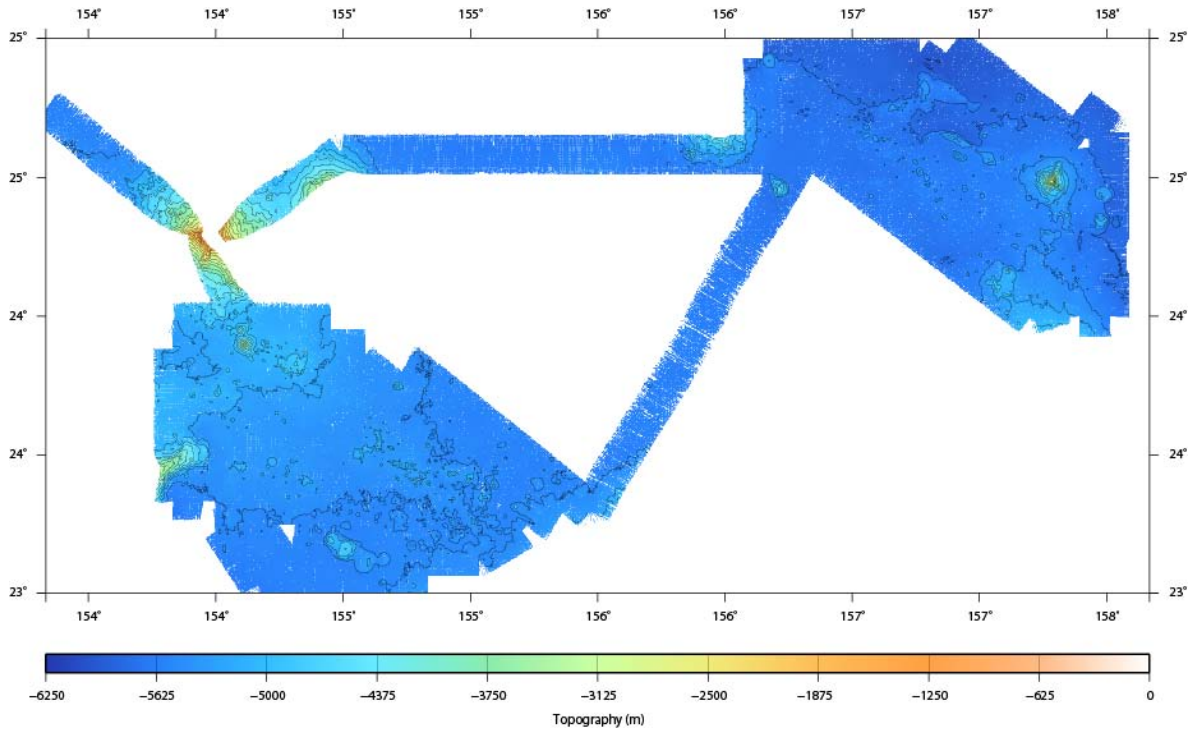


Fig. 1-2. Bathymetric map of survey areas around the Marcus Island (Minami-torishima).

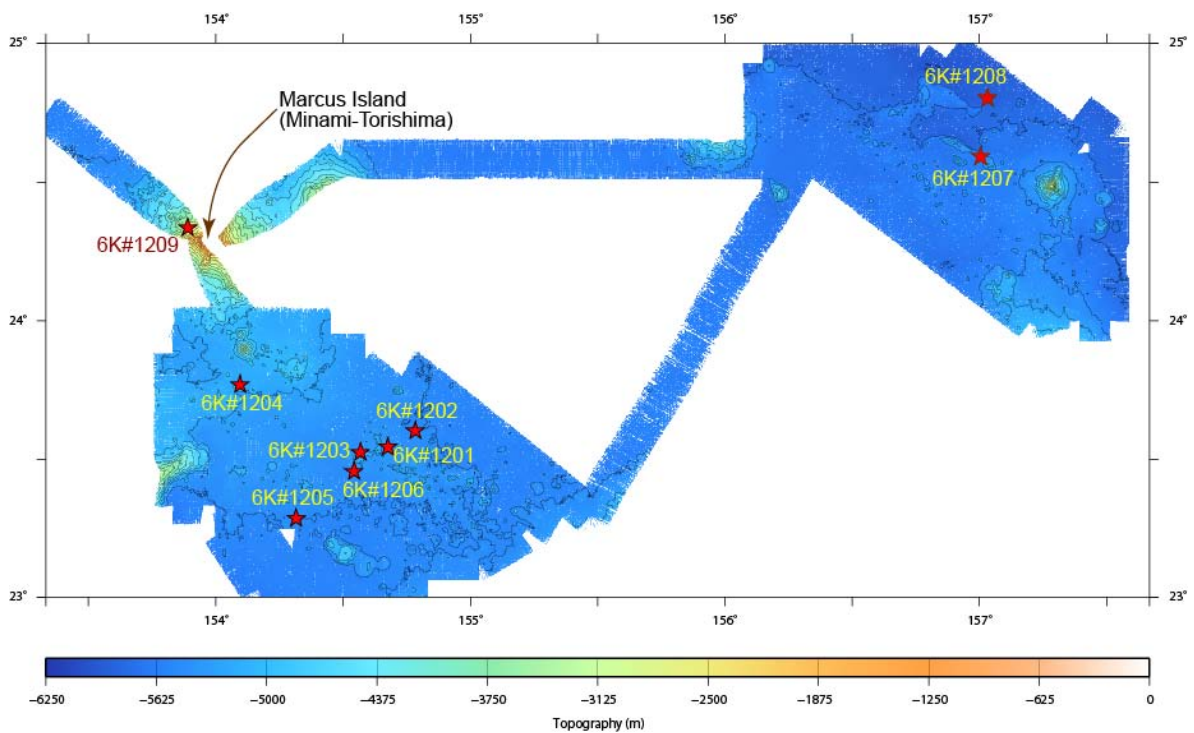


Fig. 1-3. Nine dive sites of 6K#1201 to 1209 by submersible *SHINKAI6500* on the bathymetric map of Fig. 1-2.

## 2. Researchers & Crews

### Chief Scientist

Hirano, Naoto          Assistant Professor, Tohoku University

Chief researcher of the project;

“New insights into the oceanic lithosphere from petit-spot volcanoes around the Marcus Island”

### Onboard Researchers

Vice-chief Scientist	Machida, Shiki	Research Assistant, Waseda University
Scientist	Morishita, Taisei	Foreperson of Investigators, Japan Coast Guard
Scientist	Ishii, Teruaki	Researcher, Fukada Geological Institute
Scientist	Shimizu, Kenji	Researcher, JAMSTEC
Scientist	Ijuin, Yu	Postgraduate Student, Tohoku University
Scientist	Machida, Satoshi	Postgraduate Student, Tohoku University
Scientist	Hosoi, Jun	Postgraduate Student, Ibaraki University
Scientist	Suzuki, Takahito	Postgraduate Student, Kanazawa University
Scientist	Kato, Jinya	Postgraduate Student, Tokyo Institute of Technology
Scientist	Imada, Saori	Postgraduate Student, Tokyo Institute of Technology
Marine Technician	Hosoya, Shinichi	Nippon Marine Enterprises, Ltd.

### Shore-based Researchers

Scientist	Nakanishi, Masao	Associate Professor, Chiba University
Scientist	Morishita, Tomoaki	Adjunct Associate Professor, Kanazawa University
Scientist	Oikawa, Mitsuhiro	Investigator, Japan Coast Guard
Scientist	Anthony Koppers	Associate Professor, Oregon State University
Scientist	Yamamoto, Junji	Assistant Professor, Kyoto University
Scientist	Matsubara, Noritaka	Research Assiatant, University of Hyogo

### Crews of the R/V YOKOSUKA

Captain	Ukekura, Eiko
Chief Officer	Aoki, Takafumi
2nd Officer	Shirayama, Tetsuo
3rd Officer	Ito, Masashi
Chief Engineer	Kikkawa, Hiroyoshi
1st Engineer	Matsukawa, Kimio
2nd Engineer	Sakaemura, Saburo
3rd Engineer	Ikeguchi, Kenta

Chief Radio Off.	Akama, Hideyuki
2nd Elect. Off.	Ishiwata, Hiroki
3rd Elect. Off.	Minamoto, Mai
Boatswain	Abe, Kazuo
Able Seaman	Toguchi, Tadahiko
Able Seaman	Oda, Hatsuo
Able Seaman	Ichikawa, Nobuyuki
Able Seaman	Hirai, Saikan
Sailor	Yanagitani, Daisuke
Sailor	Abe, Shun
Sailor	Miura, Kozo
Oiler	Kawai, Yoshinori
Assistant Oiler	Ueda, Masanori
Assistant Oiler	Suzuki, Yuta
Assistant Oiler	Matsui, Toshinori
Chief Steward	Miyauchi, Takeshi
Steward	Ariyama, Shigeto
Steward	Kirita, Koji
Steward	Abe, Takahiro
Steward	Ito, Kei

*Shinkai 6500 Operation team*

Senior pilot operation manager	Sakurai, Toshiaki
Pilot assistant operation manager	Chiba, Kazuhiro
Chief pilot mechanic	Yoshiume, Tsuyoshi
Pilot chief mechanic	Matsumoto, Keita
Pilot / mechanic chief acoustic navigater	Yanagitani, Masanobu
Pilot mechanic	Ueki, Hirofumi
Pilot mechanic	Chida, Yosuke
Co-pilot mechanic	Suzuki, Keigo
Co-pilot mechanic / acoustic navigater	Saitou, Fumitaka
Co-pilot mechanic / acoustic navigater	Oonishi, Takumi
Mechanic	Tayama, Yudai
Mechanic	Ikeda, Hitomi

### 3. Objectives & Background

by Naoto Hirano

Until recently, no present-day volcanic activity had been documented on the cool, thick, and old Cretaceous lithosphere; however, Hirano et al. (2001; 2006; 2008) reported the presence of anomalously young alkali-basalt lavas (0 to 8 Ma Ar-Ar ages) on the subducting, ~130 Ma Pacific Plate. Volcanic eruption of the newly discovered lava field occurred on approximately 600 km ESE off the northern Japan Trench based on the present absolute motion of the Pacific Plate (Gripp and Gordon, 1990). This point coincides with the flexural part of the outer rise at present, so that we need to explain how and why such young lavas erupted on the aseismic ocean floor.

Hirano et al. (2006) proposed that magma from the asthenosphere may have escaped along plate fractures that occur in the flexed outer-rise of the Pacific Plate (Fig. 3-1). Based on their model, petit-spot volcanoes could be ubiquitous in the ocean basins, as a constant source of small-degree mantle melts may presently be stored in the asthenosphere, ready to escape to the surface whenever and wherever the oceanic plate flexes and forms fissures. In this paper we present the results of an exploratory search for petit-spot volcanoes on the outer-rises of subduction zones in the north- and southwest Pacific Ocean.

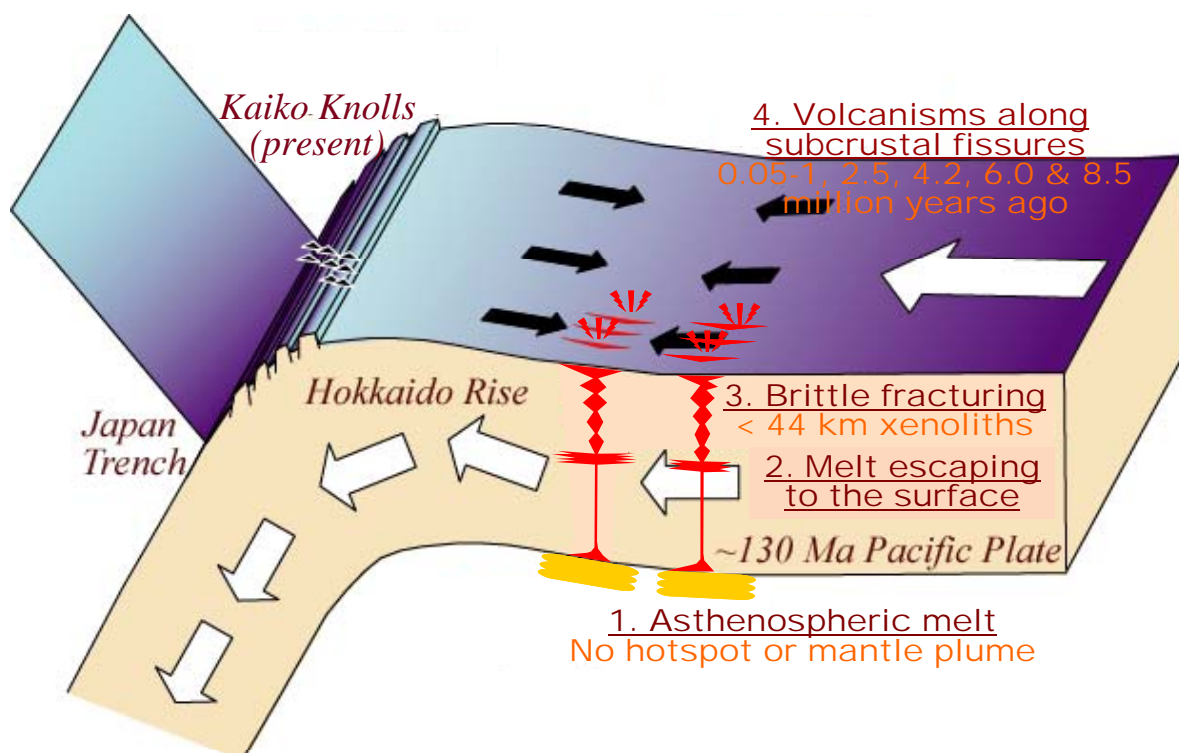


Fig. 3-1. Model of the formation of petit-spot volcanoes modified after Hirano et al. (2006).

The plate tectonics theory suggested by Morgan (1968) was breakthrough of the Earth Science to be able to explain many phenomena on the Earth (e.g. earthquake, volcanoes, oceanic plate evolution, continental moving). Plate motions are Earth's most important tectonic processes, because a tectonic plate moves on the nearly spherical surface of Earth and because a plate works as excellent approximation to be rigid, and plate motions can be represented simply as rigid body rotations. In the limiting case of geologically recent motion, the time derivative of rigid-body rotation can be described by angular velocity, which is an axial vector. The assumption of plate rigidity allows geometrically precise and rigorously testable predictions to be made. The observed near rigidity of the plates also permits the treatment of plate kinematics separately from dynamics. Abundant data describe the geologically recent motion across narrow boundaries linking nearly all the major plates, permitting many tests of plate tectonic predictions.

The dynamics of the Earth's interior is reflected in process at the Earth's surface: due to mantle convection, lithospheric plates experience stress and move in response, based on the overlaying rigid plate (lithosphere) on the ductile asthenosphere, which is the engine of the plate tectonics. The asthenosphere is approximately 200 km thick and, owing to its depth below the Earth's surface. Here the mantle deforms by plastic flow in response to applied pressures above 100 MPa (lithosphere). This zone is considered coincidental with the low-velocity zone of the upper mantle. The asthenosphere is solid even though it is at very hot temperatures of about 1600 °C due to the high pressures from above. However, at this temperature, minerals are almost ready to melt and they become ductile and can be pushed and deformed like silly putty in response to the warmth of the Earth. These rocks actually flow, moving in response to the stresses placed upon them by the churning motions of the deep interior of the Earth. The flowing asthenosphere carries the lithosphere of the Earth, including the continents, on its back. Although scientists had originally believed that asthenosphere will be melting when the plate tectonics theory suggested, a model that the hydrogens in water in determining the structure of the lithosphere- asthenosphere boundary behave as the role of phase transformation in controlling the density and plastic flow properties of Earth's materials and that the asthenosphere is not necessarily melting (Karato, 1990; Karato and Jung, 1998). However, we do not know "What is asthenosphere?" "Which is that melting or not?" yet.

It thus is important to search for other examples of petit-spot volcanoes. This may help us to address some important first order questions. For example, are the petit-spot volcanoes observed by Hirano *et al.* (2006) isolated features or are they a phenomenon that always accompanies plate flexure? In this cruise, we will look at acoustic reflective data (i.e., sidescan data) that was collected during modern shipboard bathymetrical surveys. These reflectivity data provide us with a powerful tool to help locate the petit-spot volcanoes, because they are too small to be reliably detected by multibeam bathymetry, as they are only 1



to 2 km in diameter and only a few hundred meters in height. In addition, the specific nature of the asthenosphere below the Cretaceous and/or Jurassic Pacific Plate, the geophysical data are ambiguous (Shimamura *et al.*, 1983; Shinohara *et al.*, 2008). The study and documentation of petit-spots on the Pacific Plate provide a practical way of establishing the Earth's asthenosphere as a zone of partial melting.

Oikawa and Morishita (2009) shows the precise bathymetric data acquired by Japan Coast Guard around the Marcus Island. The clusters of small conical volcanoes were discovered in this area located at southeast of Marcus Island (Minami-Tori Shima). Almost all cones which belong to the cluster are hundred meters in height and less than 10 km in diameter. They mentioned that their morphological characteristics are very similar to petit-spot volcanoes near Japan Trench, northwestern Pacific Plate (Hirano *et al.*, 2006). The scope of this cruise is for searching the petit-spot volcanoes sites A & B near the Marcus Island (Minami-Tori Island), and observing the Cretaceous seamount volcano of the Marcus Island at the site C on the western Pacific Plate (Fig. 3-2). Strongly vesicular and undifferentiated lavas for petit-spot may have occurred the peculiar eruption on the abyssal plain. We observed the eruption style and the stratigraphy of volcanoes using the submersible *SHINKAI 6500*.

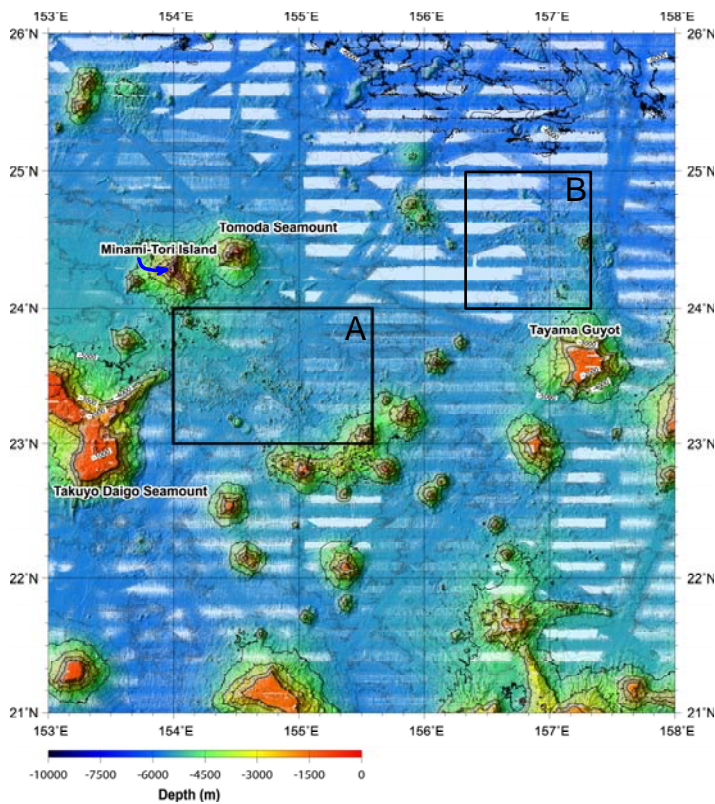


Fig. 3-2. Research areas, Sites A and B, around the Marcus Island. Site C is northwestern part of the island. Bathymetric data are from Oikawa and Morishita (2009).

## 4. Observation

### 4.1. Activities

#### 4.1.1. Cruise Log

2010/05/16

13:00	Onboard
14:00	Departure from YOKOSUKA(JAMSTEC)
15:00-15:30	Briefing about ship's life and safety
15:30-16:00	Scientific meeting
16:40-17:00	Pray for safety of cruise to KONPIRASAN

2010/05/17

Weather: fine but cloudy / Wind direction: NNE/ Wind force: 3/ Wave: 2 m/ Swell: 1 m/  
Visibility: 8 nautical miles (12:00 JST)

09:00-09:30	Shinikai6500 team and scientists meeting
10:30-11:10	Tour of ship
13:30-15:30	Briefing about Shinikai6500
15:00-17:00	Setup the laboratory
18:30-19:00	Scientific Seminar (by Hirano) and Meeting

2010/05/18

Weather: fine but cloudy / Wind direction: NE/ Wind force: 6/ Wave: 4 m/ Swell: 4 m/  
Visibility: 8 nautical miles (12:00 JST+1h)

10:00-11:30	Tour of Shinikai6500
14:00-15:00	Engine room excursion
15:00-17:00	Setup the laboratory
18:30-19:45	Scientific Seminar (by Machida, Sa. & Hosoi) and Meeting

2010/05/19

Weather: cloudy / Wind direction: NE/ Wind force: 6/ Wave: 4 m/ Swell: 3 m/ Visibility:  
9 nautical miles (12:00 JST+1h)

07:40	Arrived at survey area "C"
07:44	XBT
07:50	Proton magnetometer deployed
08:54-11:08	MBES mapping survey for 6K dive
12:45	Arrived at survey area "A"
12:47	XBT
13:20-20:24	MBES mapping survey for 6K dive
18:30-19:30	Scientific Seminar (by Suzuki & Imada) and meeting

21:36 Start of the geological survey

2010/05/20

Weather: fine but cloudy/ Wind direction: ENE/ Wind force: 5/ Wave: 4 m/ Swell: 4 m/  
 Visibility: 7 nautical miles (12:00 JST+1h)

05:30 End of the geological survey

06:21 Proton magnetometer on deck

08:54 Launch Sinkai6500 (6K#1201dive)

11:13 6K lands (5,386m)

14:41 6K leaves the bottom (5,273m)

16:49 6K on deck

17:20 Proton magnetometer deployed

17:57-19:21 MBES mapping survey for 6K dive

19:30-20:30 Scientific Meeting

20:32 Start of the geological survey

2010/05/21

Weather: fine but cloudy/ Wind direction: ENE/ Wind force: 4/ Wave: 3 m/ Swell: 4 m/  
 Visibility: 8 nautical miles (12:00 JST+1h)

04:38 End of the geological survey

06:21 Proton magnetometer on deck

09:00 Launch Sinkai6500 (6K#1202dive)

11:18 6K lands (5,430m)

14:51 6K leaves the bottom (5,396m)

17:03 6K on deck

17:33 Proton magnetometer deployed

19:30-20:30 Scientific Meeting

19:48-20:20 MBES mapping survey for 6K dive

20:28 Start of the geological survey

2010/05/22

Weather: fine but cloudy/ Wind direction: South/ Wind force: 2/ Wave: 2 m/ Swell: 2 m/  
 Visibility: 7 nautical miles (12:00 JST+1h)

06:12 End of the geological survey

06:24 Proton magnetometer on deck

08:52 Launch Sinkai6500 (6K#1203dive)

11:00 6K lands (5,196m)

14:49 6K leaves the bottom (4,943m)

17:04 6K on deck

17:44 Proton magnetometer deployed

19:15-19:45 Scientific Meeting

19:40-20:30 MBES mapping survey for 6K dive  
23:07 Start of the geological survey

2010/05/23

Weather: fine but cloudy/ Wind direction: West/ Wind force: 2/ Wave: 1 m/ Swell: 1 m/  
Visibility: 8 nautical miles (12:00 JST+1h)

02:00 End of the geological survey  
06:18 Proton magnetometer on deck  
08:53 Launch Sinkai6500 (6K#1204dive)  
10:57 6K lands (5,194m)  
14:50 6K leaves the bottom (4,808m)  
17:04 6K on deck  
17:35 Proton magnetometer deployed  
19:15-19:45 Scientific Meeting  
19:34-20:07 MBES mapping survey for 6K dive  
20:43 Start of the geological survey

2010/05/24

Weather: fine but cloudy/ Wind direction: ENE/ Wind force: 4/ Wave: 3 m/ Swell: 3 m/  
Visibility: 8 nautical miles (12:00 JST+1h)

03:02 End of the geological survey  
05:34-05:46 Eight figure turn  
06:19 Proton magnetometer on deck  
08:52 Launch Sinkai6500 (6K#1205dive)  
11:05 6K lands (5,463m)  
14:52 6K leaves the bottom (5,233m)  
17:06 6K on deck  
17:35 Proton magnetometer deployed  
19:15-19:45 Scientific Meeting  
18:58-19:31 MBES mapping survey for 6K dive  
21:41 Start of the geological survey

2010/05/25

Weather: fine but cloudy/ Wind direction: NE/ Wind force: 3/ Wave: 2 m/ Swell: 2 m/  
Visibility: 8 nautical miles (12:00 JST+1h)

04:08 End of the geological survey  
06:22 Proton magnetometer on deck  
08:49 Launch Sinkai6500 (6K#1206dive)  
11:07 6K lands (5,391m)  
14:50 6K leaves the bottom (5,141m)  
16:57 6K on deck

17:24	Proton magnetometer deployed
19:15-20:15	Scientific Meeting
19:09-23:08	Start of the geological survey
23:10	Transit to survey area "B"

2010/05/26

Weather: fine but cloudy/ Wind direction: East/ Wind force: 3/ Wave: 2 m/ Swell: 3 m/  
 Visibility: 8 nautical miles (12:00 JST+1h)

05:45	Arrived at survey area "B"
05:53	XBT
06:17	Start of the geological survey

2010/05/27

Weather: fine but cloudy/ Wind direction: SE/ Wind force: 4/ Wave: 3 m/ Swell: 3 m/  
 Visibility: 8 nautical miles (12:00 JST+1h)

Start of the geological survey

10:00	Rock party
12:35-13:25	MBES mapping survey for 6K dive
14:00-15:30	Scientific Seminar (by Ijuin & Kato)
16:00-17:00	Green Beach party
16:52-17:06	Eight figure turn

2010/05/28

Weather: fine but cloudy/ Wind direction: SE/ Wind force: 3/ Wave: 2 m/ Swell: 2 m/  
 Visibility: 8 nautical miles (12:00 JST+1h)

04:02	End of the geological survey
06:20	Proton magnetometer on deck
08:54	Launch Sinkai6500 (6K#1207dive)
11:07	6K lands (5,503m)
14:51	6K leaves the bottom (5,226m)
17:12	6K on deck
17:39	Proton magnetometer deployed
18:41-19:18	MBES mapping survey for 6K dive
19:15-19:45	Scientific Meeting
20:25	Start of the geological survey

2010/05/29

Weather: fine but cloudy/ Wind direction: South/ Wind force: 3/ Wave: 2 m/ Swell: 2 m/  
 Visibility: 8 nautical miles (12:00 JST+1h)

03:29	End of the geological survey
06:18	Proton magnetometer on deck
08:47	Launch Sinkai6500 (6K#1208dive)

11:09 6K lands (5,784m)  
15:00 6K leaves the bottom (5,637m)  
17:23 6K on deck  
17:45 Transit to survey area "B"  
19:15-19:45 Scientific Meeting  
20:25 Start of the geological survey

2010/05/30

Weather: overcast/ Wind direction:SW/ Wind force: 6/ Wave: 4 m/ Swell: 4 m/

Visibility: 6 nautical miles (12:00 JST+1h)

03:04 End of the geological survey  
07:00 Arrived at survey area "C"  
08:52 Launch Sinkai6500 (6K#1209dive)  
10:29 6K lands (3,709m)  
15:24 6K leaves the bottom (3,089m)  
17:06 6K on deck  
17:30 Transit to survey area "C"  
18:45 Arrived at survey area "A"  
19:45-20:20 Scientific Meeting  
19:00 Start of the geological survey

2010/05/31

Weather: fine but cloudy/ Wind direction: SSW/ Wind force: 6/ Wave: 4 m/ Swell: 4 m/

Visibility: 8 nautical miles (12:00 JST+1h)

08:21 End of the geological survey  
08:30 Transit to "TAKAMATSU"  
18:30-20:00 Scientific Seminar (by Machida, Sh.) and Meeting

2010/06/01

Weather: rain/ Wind direction: NE/ Wind force: 5/ Wave: 3 m/ Swell: 4 m/ Visibility: 6 nautical miles (12:00 JST+1h)

Transit to "TAKAMATSU"

15:30-16:30 Scientific Seminar (by Morishita)  
18:30-19:00 Scientific Meeting

2010/06/02

Weather: cloudy / Wind direction: NE/ Wind force: 5/ Wave: 4 m/ Swell: 4 m/ Visibility: 7 nautical miles (12:00 JST)

Transit to "TAKAMATSU"

09:00-09:30 Seminar for crews

2010/06/03

Weather: fine but cloudy / Wind direction: ENE/ Wind force: 5/ Wave: 3 m/ Swell: 3 m/

Visibility: 10 nautical miles (12:00 JST)

Transit to "TAKAMATSU"

15:00-16:00           Cleaning the laboratory

2010/06/04

Weather: fine but cloudy / Wind direction: ESE/ Wind force: 2/ Wave: 1 m/ Swell: 1 m/

Visibility: 7 nautical miles (12:00 JST)

13:15                 Arrival at "TAKAMATSU", YK10-05 finish and disembarkation

2010/06/05

Weather: fine

12:00                 All onboard researchers disembarked.

#### **4.1.2. 6K Dive Logs**

YK10-05 cruise operated the nine dives 6K#1201 to 6K#1209, at the Sites A and B (see Fig. 3-2), and Site C (northwestern slope of Marcus Island), western Pacific. 6K#1201 to 1206 dives were conducted at Site A. 6K#1207 and 1208 dives were done at Site B. The last dive of this cruise, 6K#1209 dive, dove at Site C on the northwestern slope of Marcus Island (Minami-Torishima). The dive logs, related information and corrected samples, however, are confidential matters.

#### **4.1.3. Multibeam Survey**

Multi-narrow beam echo sounder (SeaBeam2112.004) surveyed bathymetry and acoustic reflectivity of western Pacific, which was powerful tool to search the volcanoes during YK10-05. The track lines are shown in Fig. 1-1. The data are confidential matters.

#### **4.1.4. Magnetometers & Gravity Meter**

During the YK10-05 cruise, geophysical surveys, whose items included were gravity and geomagnetics, were conducted aboard the R/V Yokosuka. The aim of the geophysical surveys was to provide a detailed geophysical characterization of the lithosphere and seamounts in the western Pacific on and off-axis ridge flanks, which will be used to unravel tectonic evolution and crustal structure.

Shipboard gravity anomaly will be used for analysis of the crustal structure combined with bathymetry and seismic reflection data. Analysis of lithospheric flexure and deformation using satellite derived gravity anomaly combined with the shipboard gravity anomaly may be helpful as well.

## 4.2. Methods & Instruments

### 4.2.1. R/V Yokosuka

R/V Yokosuka is designed serve as the mother vessel for Shinkai 6500 and Autonomous Underwater Vehicle Urashima. It has silent engine an advanced acoustic navigation systems and an underwater telephone for its state of the art operations.

There are 4 laboratories on Yokosuka, No.1~No.3 laboratories and No.1 Study room. No.1 Lab. has dry space. permanent installations are video editing system, PC and printer. No.2 Lab. has semi - dry and wet space. There are two freezers (-40 & -80 deg.C), incubator, Milli-Q, fumigation chamber at dry one, and wet one has rock saw. No.3 Lab. has dry space with storage.No.1 Study room has dry space, there are gravity meter, data acquisition system of gravity meter, 3 axis fluxgate magnet meter and also proton magnet meter, work station for data processing, and A0 size plotter.

Table 4-2-1. The principal specifications of R/V Yokosuka

Length overall	105.2 m
Beam overall	16.0 m
Depth	7.3 m
Draft	4.5 m
Gross tonnage	4,439 tons
Service speed	16knot
Complement	
Crew	27 persons
Submersible operation staff	18 persons
Researchers	15 persons
Total	60persons
Main propulsion system	Diesel engines: 2,206kW x 2
Main propulsion method	Controllable pitch propeller x 2



#### 4.2.2. Sea Beam, Magnetometer & Gravity Meter

Yokosuka is equipped with various kinds of underway geophysical equipment, Multi Narrow Beam Echo Sounder (Sea Beam 2112.004, Sea Beam Instruments, Inc.), Gravity meter (Type S-63, LaCoste & Romberg Gravity Meters Inc.), Ship borne 3 axis magnet meter (Type SFG-1212, Tierra Technica Inc.), and Proton magnet meter (Type STC 10, Kawasaki Geological Engineering Co., Ltd.).

Table 4-2-2. The specifications of MBES

measurement depth (m)	100~11,000
measurement range (deg.)	90~150
measurement frequency(kHz)	12
measurement method	cross fan beam style
accuracy	0.2%(center)~0.5%(outer)
beam width(deg.)	2
beam interval(deg.)	1
swath width(deg.)	150(~300m) 120(~4500m) 100(~8,000m) 90(~11,000m)
sampling rate(m sec.)	1.33 or 2.67
roll(deg.)	±20
pitch(deg.)	±7.5

Table 4-2-3. The specifications of Gravity meter

measurement range (m Gal)	12,000
drift	3mGal per month or less
stabilized platform	
platform pitch(deg.)	±22
platform roll(deg.)	±25
platform period(min.)	4 to 4.5
beam interval(deg.)	1
control system	
recording rate(Hz)	1
serial out put	RS-232
system performance	
resolution(mGal)	0.01
static repeatability(mGal)	0.05
50,000m Gal horizontal acceleration(mGal)	0.25
100,000m Gal horizontal acceleration(mGal)	0.50
100,000m Gal vertical acceleration(mGal)	0.25
dimension(cm)	71×56×84
weight(kg)	Meter:86, UPS:30

Table 4-2-4. The specifications of 3 axis magnet meter

system	ring core fluxgate
number of component	directly 3 axis
cable length(m)	50
sensor dimension(mm)	φ 280×130H
measurement range (nT)	±100000
resolution (nT)	1

Table 4-2-5. The specifications of Proton magnet meter

measurement range (nT)	3~7×10 <sup>4</sup>
resolution (nT)	0.01
sampling rate	10sec,20sec,1min,manual,external
time of applying field(sec.)	3 to 10
sensor dimension(mm)	φ 200×1050
weight(kg)	28.6(in the air), 6.2(in the sea)

**5. Preliminary Results**

confidential matters

**6. Future Studies & Research Interest**

confidential matters

## 7. Bibliography

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## **8. Notice of Using**

This cruise report is a preliminary documentation as of the end of the cruise.

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Users of data or results on this cruise report are requested to submit their results to the Data Management Group of JAMSTEC.

The rock samples and data during 6K dives and onboard multibeam surveys on this cruise are absolutely confidential matters during 2 years after YK10-05 cruise.







Cruise: YK10-05

Sample No	Diameter (mm)			Wt (g)	
	X	Y	Z		
#1203-R01		250	150	85	1600
#1203-R02		105	90	80	400
#1203-R03		100	45	40	200
#1203-R04		240	270	115	2250
#1203-R05		130	90	50	340
#1203-R06		440	360	125	10700
#1203-R07		160	160	60	1320
#1203-R08		400	230	90	6200
#1203-R09		100	80	40	180
#1203-R10		470	300	180	10200
#1203-R11		290	240	90	5580
#1203-R12		330	300	90	7750
#1203-R13		220	180	70	2320
#1203-R14		260	210	70	1750
#1203-R15		315	110	170	10600
#1203-R16SC					650
#1203-R17		360	260	200	15200
#1203-R18		330	200	160	9200
#1203-R19		110	70	50	330
#1203-R20		170	150	100	2400
#1203-R21		220	140	90	2800
#1203-R22		170	130	120	2350
#1203-R23		200	170	120	3700
#1203-R24		230	200	130	4600
#1203-R25		240	170	160	6500
#1203-R26		155	125	120	1800
#1203-R27		200	180	120	3550
#1203-R28		270	185	200	10200
#1203-R29		290	155	45	1600
#1203-R30		185	180	40	900
#1203-R31		85	90	65	750
			total		127920



































# YK10-05 Rock Party

	Hirano	Machida Shiki	Ishii	Shimizu	Morishita	Suzuki	Hosoi	Ijuin	Machida Satoshi	Imada	Kato
DIVE No.	weight (g)	weight (g)	weight (g)	weight (g)	weight (g)	weight (g)	weight (g)	weight (g)	weight (g)	weight (g)	weight (g)
6K #1201	3700	300	100	1700							
6K #1202	2800	500				50	100				
6K #1203	38050	29000	1800	1800	3720	100	7500				
6K #1204	3470	800		50	170		200				
6K #1205	9300	10300	500		660						
6K #1206	14500	7100	450	110	1250		19300				
6K #1207	2410	3645	950			375	375			375	
6K #1208	4440			2000	1030	400					
6K #1209	30380	18030	2500	1000	1490						
total	109050	69675	6300	6660	8320	925	27475			375	