## VOLCANIC GAS EMISSIONS FROM THE KURIL ISLAND ARC: GEOCHEMISTRY AND FLUXES

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The Kuril Island arc extending for about 1200 km from Kamchatka Peninsula to Hokkaido Island is a typical active subduction zone with  $\sim 40$  historically active subaerial volcanoes, some of which are persistently degassing. Seven Kurilian volcanoes (Ebeko, Sinarka, Kuntomintar, Chirinkotan, Pallas, Berg and Kudryavy) on six islands (Paramushir, Shiashkotan, Chirinkotan, Ketoy, Urup and Iturup, Figure 1) emit into the atmosphere > 90% of the total fumarolic gas of the arc. During the field campaigns in 2015-2017 direct sampling of fumaroles, MultiGas measurements of the fumarolic plumes and DOAS remote determinations of the SO<sub>2</sub> flux were conducted on these volcanoes. Maximal measured temperatures of the fumaroles in 2015-2017 were 510 °C (Ebeko), 440 °C (Sinarka), 260°C (Kuntomintar), 720 °C (Pallas), 96°C (Berg) and 820°C (Kudryavy). The total SO<sub>2</sub> flux from fumarolic fields of the studied volcanoes was measured as  $\sim 1800 \pm 300$  t/d, and the CO<sub>2</sub> flux is estimated as  $1250 \pm 400$  t/d (See details in Table 1).

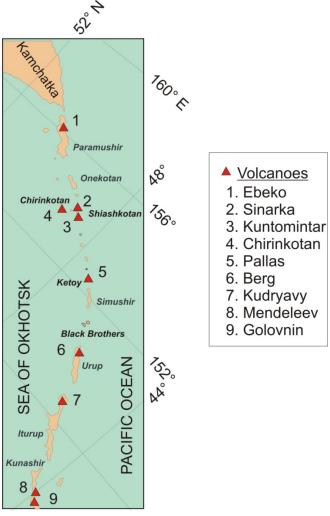


Figure. 1 Location of the studied islands within the Kuril island arc.

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Geochemical characteristics of the sampled gases include  $\delta D$  and  $\delta^{18}O$  of fumarolic condensates,  $\delta^{13}C$  of  $CO_2$ ,  $\delta^{34}S$  of the total sulfur, ratios  ${}^3He/{}^4He$  and  ${}^{40}Ar/{}^{36}Ar$ , concentrations of the major gas species and trace elements in the volcanic gas condensates. The mole ratios C/S are generally <1. All volcanoes of the arc, except the southernmost Mendeleev and Golovnin volcanoes on Kunashir Island, emit gases with  ${}^3He/{}^4He$  values of >7R<sub>A</sub> (where R<sub>A</sub> is the atmospheric  ${}^3He/{}^4He$ ). The highest  ${}^3He/{}^4He$  ratios of 8.3R<sub>A</sub> were measured in fumaroles of the Pallas volcano (Ketoy Island) in the middle of the arc.

**Table 1**. Gas fluxes from volcanoes of the Kuril arc in 2015-2017 (ton/day). The SO<sub>2</sub> flux was measured by the mini-DOAS technique. Fluxes for other gases are estimated using MultiGas and average C/S weight ratios for the direct sampled high-temperature fumaroles (see details in Taran et al., 2018)

Volcano	Location	Date	SO <sub>2</sub> flux	CO <sub>2</sub> flux	H <sub>2</sub> S flux	HCl flux
Ebeko	N 46.06, E 150.07	August 12-15 <sup>th</sup> 2015	100 ± 20			
Ebeko	N 46.06, E 150.07	July 18 <sup>th</sup> , August 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2017	250 ± 30	160 ± 100	74 ± 30	46 ± 15
Kuntomintar	N 48°45', E 154°01'	July 18 <sup>th</sup> 2016	100 ± 30	220 ± 40	35 ± 10	17 ± 6
Sinarka*)	N 48°52', E 154°10'	July 20 <sup>th</sup> 2016	≥ 100	≥ 40	≥ 60	≥ 20
Chirinkotan	N 48.98, E 153.48	August 12 <sup>th</sup> , 2017	250 ± 20			
Pallas	N 47°21′, E 152°29′	July 24 <sup>th</sup> , 2016	480 ± 40	150 ± 20	80 ± 10	95 ± 10
Berg	N 50°41', E 156.01'	August 6 <sup>th</sup> , 2017	240 ± 50	843 ± 150	220 ± 70	25 ± 10
Kudryavy	N 45°23', E 148°49'	October 15 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> 2016	330 ± 60			
Kudryavy	N 45°23', E 148°49'	August 26 <sup>th</sup> , 29 <sup>th</sup> , September	370± 50	210 ± 40	110 ±	120 ± 20
		6 <sup>th</sup> , 29 <sup>th</sup>			20	
Total		2016 - 2017	1800 ±	≥ 1250 ±	> 500	> 310
			300	350		

This study was supported by the Russian Science Foundation grant # 15-17-20011, and also partially by the DCO (for R.K. and R.C) and PASPA-DGAPA-University of Mexico (for Y.T)

Taran Y., Zelenski M., Chaplygin I., et al. Gas emissions from volcanoes of the Kuril Island arc (NW Pacific): geochemistry and fluxes // Geochemistry, Geophysics, Geosystems. 2018. DOI 10.1029/2018GC007477. In Press.