會議室	Room 603
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	08:30-08:45
議程代碼	S1-O-02
議題	- Seismology 一般地震學研究
作者	林哲民(Che-Min Lin) [財團法人國家實驗研究院國家地震工程研究中心] (通訊作者) 張志偉(Chih-Wei Chang) [財團法人國家實驗研究院國家地震工程研究中心] 謝宏灝(Hung-Hao Hsieh) [財團法人國家實驗研究院國家地震工程研究中心] 陳致融(Chih-Jung Chen) [財團法人國家實驗研究院國家地震工程研究中心]
中文題目	北部磺嘴山淺層微震活動之發震構造分析
英文題目	
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	國家地震工程研究中心自 2015 年起受台灣電力公司委託進行之山腳斷層之微震監測工作,微震網內除自有之測站外,同時與中央氣象局、中研院地球所、大屯火山觀湖站及工研院綠能所合作取得鄰近區域之測站資料,納入分析之測站數目超過 40個。本計畫主要監測標的雖為山腳斷層,但由於山腳斷層與位於其東南側上盤之大屯火山的構造關係複雜,如何釐清監測區域內地震活動的發震構造究竟是斷層抑度是收山地熱活動所造成,一直是本工作的主要課題之一。然根據歷年來監測的微震精確定位與震源機制解算結果來看,此區域之近期微震活動主要仍屬於大屯火山地熱構造活動所引致;也因為如此,本微震網在針對此區域的異常密集微震活動所引入新的,本微震網在針對此區域的異常密集微震活動所,本微震網於噴嘴山一帶觀測到 310 筆微震活動,其中 20 日當天就發完一定27 筆;這些地震震源深度集中在 1至 3 公里之間,地震規模 (Md) 大都介於 1至 2、最大規模也僅 2.45,因此這期間氣象局在此區域並無發佈任何有感地震。為這至下途,也也沒有感地震。為完在此歷域並不發作任何有感地震。為經來瞭解此群密集微震活動之發震構造,在初步定位後再利用雙差分重新定位後分為密集的兩群,分別緊鄰在橫嘴山錐狀火山口之西北和東南兩側,並都呈現東北一西南定 2 公里深,東南側地震群則分佈在 1至 3 公里深處,並在 2 公里以下略為往西北發動之經濟,東南側地震群則分佈在 1至 3 公里深處,並在 2 公里以下略為在 1至 2 公里深,東南側地震群則分佈在 1至 3 公里深處,並在 2 公里以下略為在 1至 2 公里深,東南側地震群則分佈在 1至 3 公里深處,並在 2 公里以下略為往西北發動之區域都以正斷層和走向滑移為主,西北側地震群因規模相對較小而僅解析出少數幾個逆斷層結果。綜合這些結果推測,此橫嘴山的密集微震可能是在西北-東南向之區域構造應力作用下,造成舊岩漿通道兩側之淺層構造弱面破裂活動,形成兩個緊鄰火山口的東北-西南走向之近垂直微震活動。除了此次群震活動以外,位於大屯火山群東北側之橫嘴山亞群一帶在這一年多來有相對過去較為活躍之微震活動,雖同樣都是淺層的小規模也震活動,如同樣都是淺層的小規模也震活動,如何提供此區域火山及地震構造研究之參考。
中文關鍵字	微震活動、磺嘴山、大屯火山
英文關鍵字	Micro-earthquake, Mt. Huangzui, Tatun Volcano
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會議室	Room 603
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	08:45-09:00
議程代碼	S1-O-03
議題	- Seismology 一般地震學研究
作者	蒲新杰(HSIN-CHIEH PU) [中央氣象局] (通訊作者) 林正洪(Cheng-Horng Lin) [中央研究院] 賴雅娟(Ya-Chuan Lai) [國家地震工程研究中心] 張麗琴(Li-Chin Chang) [國家地震工程研究中心] 史旻弘(Min-Hung Shih) [中央研究院地球科學研究所] 李曉芬(Hsiao-Fen Lee) [國家地震工程研究中心]
中文題目	大屯火山群的 b 值特性
英文題目	b-value characterization of the Tatun Volcano Group, Northern Taiwan
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	近年來諸多研究指出,位在大臺北盆地北側的大屯火山群,目前仍具有許多火山活動的特徵,例如深部的岩漿庫與淺部的火山地震通道等。這些特性暗示大屯火山的地震活動行為中,流體的存在可能扮演了相當程度的重要性。而為了瞭解流體可能影響地震活動的範圍與時間,本研究試圖分析火山地區的地震規模與發生次數的相關性(Frequency-Magnitude Distribution)。理論上,流體的存在會使規模小的地震更容易發生,其結果就是地震活動的b值呈現偏高的特性(規模與次數的關係式中之斜率變)。事實上,這種特性在許多火山地區中均可發現,而在大屯火山地區的個案分析中,也可發現類似的現象。為了能更全面的探討此特性,本研究使用了大屯火山觀測站的地震目錄,這個地震目錄中的地震觀測資料是來自大屯火山地區的40個地震站,可想而知,其所蒐錄的地震數量十分龐大且完整性高。藉由此資料的特性,我們針對大屯火山地區進行較細緻的研究分析,希望能藉由b值的時空分布,了解當地流體的可能特性。
中文關鍵字	大屯火山群, 地震目錄, b 值
英文關鍵字	Tatun Volcano Group, seismic catalog, b-value

會議室	Room 603
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	09:00-09:15
議程代碼	S1-O-04
議題	- Seismology 一般地震學研究
作者	葉玉蓮(Yu-Lien Yeh) [中正大學地球與環境科學系] (通訊作者) 王維豪(Wei-Hau Wang) [中正大學地球與環境科學系]
中文題目	短時間地顫定位新方法:模擬與測試
英文題目	A new technique to locate short-duration tremors: A synthetic test
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	The most common approach to locate non-volcanic tremors is to perform energy cross-correlation for station pairs, which leads to considerable uncertainty in temporal and spatial resolution. Also, the physical meaning of the maximum cross-correlation of envelopes is ambiguous for being unsure what type of seismic phase is aligned. This tremor location method assumes that the time shift derived from the cross-correlation of tremor energy is with the direct S-wave arrival time difference. However, this assumption has not been justified. In this study, we propose a new technique to improve tremor location. The approach considers short-duration tremor is a superposition of signals from a spatially close related microcrack swam. We aim to find the very first event of the swam analogous to the focus of an earthquake. To verify this new method, we first generate synthetic tremors by selecting a small earthquake and randomly reduce its amplitude and original time to create a series of microcracking to mimic non-volcanic tremors. The process applies to all observed seismic stations with the same rules. By applying P- and S-wave polarization filters to the tremor and calculating their ratios, we can pick the very first P arrivals and locate the tremor precisely.
中文關鍵字	短時間地顫: 微小破裂; P 與 S 波極化濾波
英文關鍵字	short-duration tremor, microcrack,P- and S-wave polarization filters

會議室	Room 603
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	09:15-09:30
議程代碼	S2-O-01
議題	- Seismology 工程地震學
作者	郭俊翔(Chun-Hsiang Kuo) [中央大學地球科學系] (通訊作者) 趙書賢() [國家地震工程研究中心] 許喬筑() [國家地震工程研究中心] 呂學敏() [國家地震工程研究中心]
中文題目	近斷層速度脈衝強震資料庫簡介
英文題目	Brief Introduction for the Database of the Near-Fault Strong Motions with Pulse- Like Velocity
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	在致震斷層附近測站的強地動記錄常帶有長週期和大振幅的速度脈衝,這類的震波訊號會造成結構物耐震需求增加。根據中央地質調查所最新公布的活動斷層地質圖,目前全臺灣共有 33 條活動斷層,這些斷層一旦發生錯動,勢必會對相當比例的人口造成影響。目前國內外在近斷層脈衝強震記錄對結構物動態分析或耐震需求分析的相關研究大多採用 NGA-West2 資料庫中的脈衝歷時資料進行分析。為提升本土強震資料的佔比和重要性,本研究從中央氣象局所建置的自由場強震網歷年資料中(1991 年至 2018 年)進行資料分析,找出具有近斷層速度脈衝的記錄,除加速度歷時外,本研究也參考國震中心在「台灣地震危害高階模型建置」計畫中所建置的強震資料庫,將震源參數、測站場址參數、脈衝週期及常用震度等資訊納入本資料庫,並額外提供修正後的速度歷時、位移歷時、加速度反應譜等,以提高本資料庫的可用性。對於國外記錄,本資料庫則提供 NGA-West2 中既有的脈衝歷時資料之震度參數及波形和頻譜圖供使用者查詢,但使用者仍須自行至 NGA 網站下載歷時資料。因 NGA-West2 所收集的強震記錄僅至 2011 年紐西蘭基督城地震為止,本研究另外新增了 2015 年尼泊爾 Gorkaha 地震、2016 年日本 Kumamoto 地震及 2016 年紐西蘭 Kaikoura 地震的近斷層脈衝記錄。目前資料庫中的國內記錄共有 198 筆三分量記錄,來自 22 個地震事件;國外記錄(包含 NGA-West2)共有 112 筆三分量記錄,來自 31 個不同地震事件;國外記錄(包含 NGA-West2)共有 112 筆三分量記錄,來自 31 個不同地震事件。對此資料庫國內外強震記錄進行分析,初步結果顯示臺灣的強地動記錄所含高頻能量 (PGA) 較低,而低頻能量 (PGV) 卻較高,此特性對結構物受震反應和地震危害度分析的影響值得更深入的研究。
中文關鍵字	強地動、速度脈衝、斷層
英文關鍵字	Strong Motion, Pulse-Like Velocity, Fault

會議室	Room 603
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	09:30-09:45
議程代碼	S2-O-02
議題	- Seismology 工程地震學
作者	趙書賢(Shu-Hsien Chao) [國家地震工程研究中心] (通訊作者) 林哲民(Che-Min Lin) [國家地震工程研究中心] 郭俊翔(Chun-Hsiang Kuo) [國立中央大學地球科學系] 黃雋彥(Jyun-Yan Huang) [國家地震工程研究中心] 溫國樑(Kuo-Liang Wen) [國立中央大學地球科學系] 程毅豪(Yi-Hau Chen) [中央研究院統計科學研究所]
中文題目	以單站頻譜比精進場址效應的預估
英文題目	Implementing Horizontal-to-Vertical Fourier Spectral Ratios to Improve the Prediction of the Site Effects
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	過去已有許多研究提出不論是由強地動觀測所得的單站頻譜比(EHVR)亦或由微地動觀測所得的單站頻譜比(MHVR),皆可用來評估工址的場址特性,包括其速度構造、30 米深的平均土壤剪力波速(Vs30)與地盤分類等。現有地動預估式大部分皆僅以Vs30 作為輸入參數來量化場址效應,然而即使兩個 Vs30 值接近的工址,其速度構造可能大相逕庭,因此其場址效應仍可能存在顯著的差異,這也是現有地動預估式對場址效應預估的結果仍有極大不確定性的原因。有鑑於此,本研究以機械學習(Machine Learning)理論所使用的演算法,提出能將單站頻譜比作為地動預估式之向量化輸入參數的方式,並以台灣過去蒐集的單站頻譜比針對現有的台灣地動預估式(NCREE19),建立各具單站頻譜比之強地動觀測站及微地動觀測點之場址效應預估的修正項,與其工址專屬(Site-Specific)的地動預估式,並利用台灣過去蒐集所得之大量的觀測地震動資料,評估與驗證本研究所提出的方法。由分析結果可以發現在考慮單站頻譜比的修正項後,不同譜加速度之場址效應預估誤差的不確定性可以下降最高達原本的 90%,且不論該工址是否有 Vs30、或是採用不同方式取得的Vs30,如來自於直接鑽井或是來自於不同的推估方法,皆可得到相當準確的場址效應預估結果。此外,不論是採用由強地動觀測所得的單站頻譜比(EHVR),亦或由微地動觀測所得的單站頻譜比(MHVR),場址效應的預估結果皆相當準確,這代表未來在任一目標工址即使沒有安裝強震儀,也只要透過微地動的觀測與本研究所提出的演算法,即可精準掌握該工址的場址效應,與建立該工址專屬的地動預估式。
中文關鍵字	場址效應、單站頻譜比、地震動預估式、工址專屬、機械學習
英文關鍵字	Site Effect, Horizontal-to-Vertical (H/V) Fourier Spectral Ratios, Ground Motion Prediction Equation (GMPE), Site-Specific, Machine Learning

會議室	Room 603
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	09:45-10:00
議程代碼	NH2-O-03
議題	- Natural Hazards 地震災害
作者	許銘凱(MING-KAI HSU) [Taiwan International Graduate Program (TIGP)—Earth System Science Program, Academia Sinica and National Central University, Taiwan] (通訊作者) 馬國鳳(Kuo-Fong Ma) [Earthquake-Disaster & Risk Evaluation and Management (E-DREaM) Center, National Central University, Taiwan] 詹忠翰(Chung-Han Chan) [Earthquake-Disaster & Risk Evaluation and Management (E-DREaM) Center, National Central University, Taiwan] Danijel Schorlemmer [GFZ German Research Center for Geosciences, Potsdam, Germany]
中文題目	利用地震波模擬及開放暴露度資料探討台北都會區災損模擬
英文題目	A Loss Scenario for the Taipei Metropolitan area based on Numerical Ground- Motion Simulation and Open Exposure Data
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	Loss scenarios aim to better inform stakeholders in earthquake prevention strategy in order to improve resilience strategies. In Taiwan, as an earthquake-prone country, it is important to understand possible risk scenarios to raise awareness and support planning. These risk scenarios will help increasing the resilience of society to extreme earthquake events by identifying in detail the factors critical to society before, during, and in the aftermath of an earthquake. The results will help to guide resilient urban development and future design by understanding and strengthening the societal capacity for resilience. Taking advantage on the open data policy, we collected the dense seismic data and open exposure data in buildings in the Taipei Metropolitan to develop the task of the end-to-end hazard and risk scenarios. We used data from the high-density seismic network in Taiwan to numerically simulate a rupture scenario on the Shanchiao fault, located west of the Taipei basin. The topography and velocity structure of the basin were taken into account to explore the long duration of shaking and basin effect, together with thorough evaluation of site amplifications at the densely-distributed seismic stations within the basin. To assess the losses and impact, we employed the 500m x 500m grid exposure data from the and NCDR, the governmental open data on Taipei building damage, we developed building data from OpenStreetMap. To estimate building damage, we developed building-damage-based fragility curves using data from the 1999 Chi-Chi and 2016 Meinong earthquakes. These curves are based on ground motions in PGA, PGV and Intensity. We also considered the Sa and Sv for different periods. Building on open data makes our scenario fully transparent and reproducible and is also based on the most up-to-date data. It therefore may constitute a good starting point for stakeholder in disaster management for disaster resilience planning in the larger Taipei area.
中文關鍵字	production and the second control of the sec
英文關鍵字	loss scenario, open exposure data, numerical ground-motion simulation

會議室	Room 604
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	08:30-08:45
議程代碼	ST1-O-01
議題	- Stratigraphy 地層與古生物研究
作者	周冠宇(Kuan-Yu Chou) [國立中興大學生命科學系] (通訊作者) 鄭任鈞(Ren-Chung Cheng) [國立中興大學生命科學系] 紀凱容(Kai-Jung Chi) [國立中興大學物理學系]
中文題目	探討不同頭尺寸的陸生有羊膜四足行走動物的撐頭能力
英文題目	Evaluating the head supporting ability of terrestrial amniotic quadrupeds with different head sizes
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	For enhanced vision, feeding, and locomotion, terrestrial amniotic quadrupeds have to support their head against the gravity. The larger head requires more anterior epaxial muscles to support, therefore, the head supporting ability is determined by both the head and muscle sizes. Previous studies have evaluated head supporting ability as the size of anterior epaxial muscles, which can be estimated as the size of the neural spines on the anterior dorsal vertebrae, where the muscles originate from. However, the correlation between the head supporting ability and head size has not been investigated extensively. From the functional perspective, two biomechanical conditions must be satisfied in the head supporting system: firstly, the torque of the epaxial muscle forces inserting into occipital region is at least equal to that generated by the head weight; secondly, the torque of the epaxial muscle forces connecting skull and cervical vertebrae also has to counteract that generated by the head and neck weight. To investigate the head supporting ability of terrestrial amniotic quadrupeds with different head sizes, we estimate the torques of the head and neck weights and the anterior epaxial muscle forces of several extinct and extant species. For the torque of the head and neck, the weight is estimated by calculating the cross-sectional area of the muscles, and the lever arm is measured from the silhouette of specimens. The lever arms of the muscle forces are obtained by considering the muscle orientation. The estimation of torques used in this study not only provides functional evidence to reassess the definition of large head proposed by previous studies, but offers new perspectives to reconstruct the morphology and locomotion of extinct species.
中文關鍵字	陸生有羊膜四足行走動物,撐頭,頭尺寸,力矩,軸上肌
英文關鍵字	terrestrial amniotic quadrupeds, head supporting, head size, torque, epaxial muscle

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日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	08:45-09:00
議程代碼	ST1-O-02
議題	- Stratigraphy 地層與古生物研究
作者	黃能偉() [中興工程顧問股份有限公司、中央大學地球物理研究所] (通訊作者) 陳文山() [國立台灣大地質科學系] 羅正彥() [中興工程顧問股份有限公司] 陳鴻文() [中興工程顧問股份有限公司] 陳治宇() [中興工程顧問股份有限公司]
中文題目	淺談恆春半島馬鞍山層之特性
英文題目	Discussion the characters of the Maanshan Formation in the Hengchun Peninsula
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	恆春半島位於台灣島的最南端,以往學者亦視為台灣造山過程之雛形,區域內廣泛分布的墾丁層,以及恆春斷層的活動性,備受注目並廣受討論。然而,對於恆春半島其他地層單位來龍去脈則甚少著墨,而釐清地層的時空分布與特徵對於解析盆地演化與大地構造扮演很重要的角色。本文將切入恆春半島分布零星、層位可議、但時代跨距長之第四紀馬鞍山層,從相關地質調查顯示,馬鞍山層之時代為上新世早期更新世,甚至可能更年輕,岩性由老至年輕依序為泥岩、砂頁岩互層、泥質砂岩、以至於生物碎屑砂岩,前兩者(稱下段)分布於恆春斷層以西為主,海口至後壁湖之間,下界超過三百公尺以上,上界則與恆春石灰岩或大平層以不整合面接觸,另與恆春斷層以東之石門層或墾丁層應為斷層接觸;後兩者(稱上段)則分布零散,主要分布於南灣、恆春西台地、小灣等地,與下段為漸變或不整合關係,且可能不整合於墾丁層之下或為墾丁層之來源岩層。因此,藉由地表地質調查等資料,進而重新推估馬鞍山層分布、特性與可能之層位,提供未來恆春半島地層與大地構造的另一個思考方向。
中文關鍵字	恆春半島、馬鞍山層
英文關鍵字	Hengchun Peninsula · MaanShan Formation

會議室

Room 604

會議室	Room 604
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	09:00-09:15
議程代碼	ST1-O-03
議題	- Stratigraphy 地層與古生物研究
作者	簡至暐(Chien Chih Wei) [台灣中油探採研究所] (通訊作者) 楊耿明(Kenn-Ming Yang) [國立成功大學地球科學系] 張詠斌(Yuan-Pin Chang) [國立中山大學海洋科學系]
中文題目	麗島環海倫蟲: 恆春半島河口底棲性有孔蟲新屬新種之形態與生態
英文題目	Cyclohelenina formosaensis gen. nov. et sp. nov.: morphology and ecology of an estuarine benthic foraminifer from Hengchun Peninsula
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	麗島環海倫蟲為發現於恆春半島西側四重溪口之小型底棲性有孔蟲新屬新種,與其近似之海倫蟲屬(Helenina)一樣,環海倫蟲屬在螺旋面與臍部面都具有深陷的縫合線與位於縫合線之副口孔,但與其他海倫蟲科的各屬相較之下,其殼壁較粗孔、輪廓更近圓、終屬房室數量較多,且縫合線副口孔型態也各有不同。在西太平洋區域的一些研究中所發現未指名並歸類於海倫蟲屬或假穹背蟲屬(Pseudoeponides)的標本,可歸類為本屬。 本研究檢視並測量了58個新種之共模標本,其在每個口孔外皆密布的短刺狀殼飾,依據功能形態學推論,本種為植食性(新鮮樣本所殘留的黃綠色色素亦為其食物來源具葉綠素之證據)。麗島環海倫蟲低輪旋型且兩側沿縫合線皆具開口的特徵,則代表其適居於低鹽度的砂或粉砂性底質;一些居住於類似環境的底棲性有孔蟲例如海倫蟲屬、卷角蟲屬(Ammonia)也具有類似的功能型形學特徵。 麗島環海倫蟲在現代的底棲有孔蟲分類學與河口環境相關研究與應用上深具潛力,例如:其多變的形態差異是否能反映環境參數變化,乃至於作為環境監測的指標;與形態近似種屬(海倫蟲屬與卷角蟲屬)之間,是否也具有分子生物學及演化生物學上的關聯等。進一步調查環海倫蟲之地理分布、地層紀錄與 DNA序列,應可發掘出更多生物學與地學上的新信息及有趣課題。
中文關鍵字	底棲性有孔蟲,分類學,河口,恆春半島
英文關鍵字	benthic foraminifera, taxonomy, estuarine, Hengchun Peninsula

會議室	Room 604
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	09:15-09:30
議程代碼	ST1-O-04
議題	- Stratigraphy 地層與古生物研究
作者	林日白(JIH PAI LIN) [台灣大學地質科學系暨研究所] (通訊作者)
中文題目	
英文題目	The past and present records of three sand dollars (Echinodermata: Echinoidea) from Taiwan —— part two
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	There are at least 11 living species of sand dollars recorded in Taiwan, and their genetic information have not been sequenced until now. The main focus is Sinaechinocyamus mai, which is named after Ting-Ying H. Ma (1899-1979) who is the first department chair of The Department of Geology, National Taiwan University. In addition, the living populations as well as the fossil assemblages have been documented for decades. Based on our study, miniaturized echinoderms exemplified by S. mai show that the echinoderm life cycle can continue to evolve despite of hundreds of millions of years of evolution and the ontogenetic triggers have not been deserted. Although there is a long way to understand fully the genetic control on miniaturization, there are some clues illustrating that the changes in genetic structures can lead to test disparity among echinoids. DNA extracted from a single live individual was sequenced with 10X Genomics technology, and the complete mitochondrial genome of S. mai was assembled. To test current hypotheses pertaining the phylogenetic position of the order Clypeasteroida, a phylogenetic analysis was conducted, including 35 ingroup taxa belonging to 9 orders of the class Echinoidea. Results do not agree with previous phylogenetic interpretations based on molecular data. Instead, it shows congruence with older interpretations based on morphologies with high fidelity. Based on the new phylogenetic relationships constructed, lantern in Clypeasteroida is secondarily modified. This allows us to interpret better about the fossil records of Echinoidea by mapping the genetic traits.
中文關鍵字	
英文關鍵字	Clypeasteroida, Phylogenomics, mitochondrion, lantern, Fossil Record

會議室	Room 604
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	09:30-09:45
議程代碼	ST1-O-05
議題	- Stratigraphy 地層與古生物研究
作者	康嘉慈(KANG, JIA-CIH) [東海大學生命科學系] (通訊作者)
中文題目	
英文題目	Age determination in Palaeoloxodon huaihoensis from Penghu Channel, Taiwan: the significance of population structure on the distribution of Pleistocene subtropical west Pacific
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	Fossil teeth of Palaeoloxodon huaihoensis have been recovered for decades from the Penghu Channel during fisheries activities in the area. The collection of such teeth material deposited in the National Museum of Nature Science (NMNS) differs in size and morphology and likely represent ontogenetic variation and growth trajectory of the various age group of P. huaihoensis. However, little is known about the age structure of P. huaihoensis. Using teeth length, enamel thickness, and plate counts, we established the age distribution of the species that was derived from the extant African forest elephant Loxodonta africana. To measure any sign of allometric growth, we found that the size of the jaw width was negatively correlated with the lamellae frequency in both the upper and lower jaws. In contrast, the width and enamel thickness was positively correlated. The number of lamellae in P. huaihoensis was To clearly higher than that of L. africana in the same age group. The reconstructed age distribution showed no difference in either the upper or lower jaws. Most remarkably, the age frequency distribution of P. huaihoensis was significantly different from that of the extant L. africana by having more adult and oldadult individuals in the population, with a median age of 38 years.
中文關鍵字	
英文關鍵字	age distribution, population structure, elephant age group, lamellae frequency, teeth morphology

會議室	Room 604
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	09:45-10:00
議程代碼	ST1-O-06
議題	- Stratigraphy 地層與古生物研究
作者	林千翔(Chien-Hsiang Lin) [中央研究院 生物多樣性研究中心] (通訊作者)
中文題目	台灣魚類化石:回顧與展望
英文題目	Fish fossils of Taiwan: a review and prospection
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	It is widely considered that fish fossils are rare in Taiwan and adjacent areas, meaning we lack adequate data for understanding the geological history of marine biodiversity in the whole subtropical-tropical Indo-West Pacific. In this study, we reviewed previous fish fossil records of Taiwan with updated stratigraphic correlation and further investigated potential horizons yielding new materials. Our extensive literature reviews revealed a total of published 47 taxa; also indicating that the number of fish body fossils remain scarce, though unstudied specimens gradually accumulate in the museums and private collections. The majority of fish fossils are in the form of teeth (elasmobranch) and otoliths (teleost), and their high numbers in the marine deposits potentially allow further exploration. Using established examples, we thus recommend studying these isolated fish remains for attaining the spatiotemporal dynamics of fish faunas in the region and, finally, for providing the data necessary for conservational purposes.
中文關鍵字	鯊魚牙、魚耳石、第四紀、骨骼學、電腦斷層掃描
英文關鍵字	shark teeth, otoliths, Quaternary, osteology, CT scan

會議室	Room 605
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	08:30-08:45
議程代碼	O-O-01
議題	- Marine Geology and Geophysics 海洋地質與地球物理
作者	馬仙古(Sergaud Marseille) [Geo-science] (通訊作者) 魏格(Sebastian Wege) [Colleague] 王夭楷(Tan K. Wang) [Professor/Advisor]
中文題目	臺灣海峽北部沉積和地殼構造的多頻道反射與海底地震儀震測成像
英文題目	MCS and OBS Imaging of Sedimentary and Crustal Structures in the Northern Taiwan Strait
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	Four multi-channel seismic (MCS) profiles (OR3-2067), with a full recovery of 8 ocean bottom seismometers (OBS) in the second profile (OR3-2067-2 or SE portion of E305), shot by a GI gun were collected across the Kuanyin Depression off Taoyuan in the northern Taiwan Strait during June 2018. About 60 km NE of the 2018 survey, ten MCS profiles (OR2-2373), with 6 OBS fully recovered along the fourth profile (OR2-2373-4), shot by a GI gun were recorded across the northern Kuanyin Platform in the northern Taiwan Strait during June 2019. Several normal faults (1-2 km deep) in the Kuanyin Depression were found from MCS section along OR3-2067-2 (2018). We suggest that the normal fault at SE side of Kuanyin Depression is the boundary fault between the forebulge and foredeep. Similarly, most of the normal faults were observed from the MCS profiles (OR2-2373-4 and OR2-2373-8 in 2019) near the central line of the northern Taiwan Strait where the Basal Foreland Unconformity (BFU) and the Break-up Unconformity were found at two-way travel times of 0.3-0.5 s and 0.6-1.2 s respectively. BFU generally deepens SE of the Kuanyin Depression, but it remains shallow in the northern Kuanyin Platform. On the other hand, the P-wave velocity-interface model inverted from 8 OBS data along OR3-2067-2 (2018) shows the increasing thickness of the sediment. However, the sedimentary layers of the P-wave velocity model across the northern Kuanyin Platform remain flat. P-wave velocity (5-6.5 km/s) of the upper crust in this study is greater than the previous result across the northern Taiwan Strait. However, at a distance of 20 km NW of the Kuanyin Depression, the P-wave velocity (6.5-7.0 km/s) of the middle crust about 3.5-6 km deep in this study is much faster. The high-velocity zone of the middle crust may have resulted in the Littoral Fault Zone NW of the Kuanyin Depression. Our results can evaluate the offshore wind farms and submarine tunnels through the shortest distance across Taiwan Strait.
中文關鍵字	前陸基底不整合,破裂不整合,斷層,前陸隆起,觀音凹陷,觀音地台
英文關鍵字	Basal Foreland Unconformity, Break-up Unconformity, Faults, Forebulge, Kuanyin Depression, Kuanyin Platform

會議室	Room 605
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	08:45-09:00
議程代碼	O-O-02
議題	- Marine Geology and Geophysics 海洋地質與地球物理
作者	Sebastian Wege [Institute of Earth Sciences NTOU] (通訊作者)
中文題目	
英文題目	Velocity and fault structure of the middle Taiwan Strait using coupled OBS and MCS data imaging
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	The seismic data for this study was obtained in June 2017. In an area of 30x30 km, we measured nine multichannel seismic (MCS) profiles and along the main line we deployed 10 ocean-bottom seismometers (OBS) at a shallow water depth of around 80 m which recorded data from GI-gun shots. An additional line was measured at the northwest of the main line using two OBS and an air gun from China. MCS data processing was used to image the shallow sedimentary structures and fault systems. Picking and inversion of refracted and reflected arrivals from OBS data led to the P-wave velocities and the sedimentary interfaces. Additionally, we integrated the sedimentary structure of the 9 MCS profiles to build a pseudo-3D model. Lastly, we analyzed two horizontal components of OBS data to build a Poisson's ratio model along the main profile. The interpretation of the profiles shows an unconformity at 1 s two-way travel time (TWT) dipping downward to the southeast. The sedimentary layers above and the unconformity were cut by nearly vertical normal faults that partially reached the seafloor. Some of the faults built flower structures and can hence be identified as part of a strike slip system. The P-wave velocities derived from OBS data show a low-velocity zone or a fracture zone, caused by the faults across the basement between Wuchu Depression and Kinmen Rise in the northwest. Furthermore, we found relatively low Poisson's ratios in sedimentary layers below the Penghu Platform caused by the normal faults softening the sediments. The pseudo-3D model supports that the depth of the basement gradually becomes shallow from the southeast to the northwest. Our data shows the pinch-out structures started at the end of our profile indicating that the current forebulge is located on the Penghu platform or west of the Wuhu platform.
中文關鍵字	
英文關鍵字	Strike-slip fault, normal fault, Taiwan Strait, Penghu Platform, Wuchu Depression, Poisson's ratio, P-wave velocity

會議室	Room 605
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	09:00-09:15
議程代碼	O-O-03
議題	- Marine Geology and Geophysics 海洋地質與地球物理
作者	鄧家明(Jia-Ming Deng) [國家實驗研究院台灣海洋科技研究中心] (通訊作者) 胡菀婷(Wan Ting Hu) [國立臺灣海洋大學地球科學研究所] 王天楷(Tan K. Wang) [國立臺灣海洋大學地球科學研究所]
中文題目	從加瓜海脊隱沒探討臺灣東部海域弧前海盆下方之地殼變形
英文題目	Crust Deformed by Subducted Gagua Ridge below Forearc Basins offshore East Taiwan
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	因受到菲律賓海板塊向西北聚合的影響,臺灣東北海域的琉球隱沒帶活動劇烈,使得地震活動在此處十分活躍,特別以花蓮外海的弧前海盆下方發生較多的淺層地震。為能夠瞭解此區域引發淺層地震的複雜構造,本文將 1995 年 TAICRUST 計畫與 2009 年 TAiwan Integrated GEodynamics Research (TAIGER)計畫的 5 條海底地震儀與長支距多頻道共炸的測線資料重新整合分析,結合兩種震測資料特性,由淺至深反演 P 波速度-界面模型,分析此區域海床下方 0-30 公里的地層構造,可使我們更瞭解此區域的板塊運動與複雜構造形成原因。從長支距反射震測資料之重合前深度移位影像中,發現大部分的斷層構造集中於南澳海盆與南澳基盤隆起,並與 1995-2019 年臺灣東部海域發生淺層 (深度介於 0-30 公里)地震之分佈位置相似,得知臺灣東部海域弧前海盆之孕震構造與發震機制應該主要於南澳海盆與南澳基盤隆起下方。此外,從橫跨弧前海盆之 P 波速度-界面模型與仿三維的地殼厚度圖中,則發現地殼變形突起,且大部分之淺層地震形成於地殼變形附近。因此,我們推測加瓜海脊隱沒方向可能偏向西北方,而造成地殼變形突起,導致此處常發生淺層地震。另一方面,在 2018 年花蓮外海發生 Mw ~6.4 之地震震源位於新城海脊下方約 6.3 公里處,從和平海盆的仿三維沉積物厚度圖中觀察到此震源深度大約介於增積岩體與菲律賓海板塊之間,推測可能因部分呂宋島弧仍在緩慢向北隱沒,所以引發 2018 年花蓮外海淺層地震。
中文關鍵字	弧前海盆、加瓜海脊、多頻道震測、海底地震儀、淺層地震
英文關鍵字	Forearc basin, Gagua Ridge, Multi-channel seismic, Ocean-bottom seismometer, Shallow earthquake

會議室	Room 605
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	09:15-09:30
議程代碼	O-O-04
議題	- Marine Geology and Geophysics 海洋地質與地球物理
作者	邱馨、王天楷(Chiu Hsin、Tan K. Wang) [國立臺灣海洋大學地球科學研究所] (通訊作者)
中文題目	臺灣西南外海馬尼拉隱沒帶北端的碰撞-隱沒過渡帶之地殼底侵及覆蓋研究
英文題目	Crustal underplating and overriding across the collision-subduction transitional zone in the northern Manila subduction zone offshore southwestern Taiwan
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	The northern South China Sea (SCS) plate was composed of complex underplating and overriding. Ocean-bottom seismometer (OBS) data, collected along the southern profile (20.50N), the NE-SW profile and the northern profile (21.50N) shot from air guns in 2009 Taiwan Integrated Geodynamics Research, were re-analyzed for imaging the transitional continental crust (TCC) and the subducted slab across the northern SCS, the Manila Trench, the deformation front (DF) and the accretionary wedge in Bashi Strait off southwestern Taiwan. The aims of this integrated study were to identify the nature of the crustal structure and the collision-subduction transitional zone in the northern SCS. Based on the lateral velocity variation (2.5-5 km/s) of the accretionary wedge along three OBS profiles, the giant splay faults have resulted from a mid-crust detachment followed by a décollement above the subducted crust along the southern profile and a frontal thrust followed by a collision boundary across two different-nature crusts along the northern profile. West of three OBS profiles, the TCC in the northern SCS has been distributed in shallow crustal layers while underplating by the thick oceanic crust or the oceanic crust (OC) from the SCS was observed in the middle and lower crustal layers. East of the three profiles, OC from Philippine Sea Plate was overriding on the TCC in the upper and middle crust. We found two failed rift zones, located west of the DF, along the northern and NE-SW profiles. One seismically active region with the lateral velocity variation (2.5-4.5 km/s) in the accretionary wedge was imaged. Another seismically active region is due to underplating of the TCC and making the basement deeper near the southern end of the Kaoping Canyon where the crustal thickness from the basement to the Moho is extremely thin (8 km).
中文關鍵字	碰撞邊界,上覆地殼,底侵地殼,不完全張烈,高速帶,側向速度變化
英文關鍵字	collision boundary; crustal overriding; crustal underplating; failed rift zone; high-velocity lower crust (HVLC); lateral velocity variation

會議室	Room 605
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	09:30-09:45
議程代碼	O-O-05
議題	- Marine Geology and Geophysics 海洋地質與地球物理
作者	林亮甫(Liang-Fu Lin) [國立台灣大學] (通訊作者)
中文題目	台灣西南海域澎湖海底扇之層序地層學特徵與更新世沉積物散布系統
英文題目	The sequence stratigraphic characteristics of Penghu Submarine Fan and the Pleistocene sediment dispersal system
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	菲律賓海板塊的呂宋島弧與歐亞大陸邊緣發生的聚合作用,使得南海海盆東北部的張製大陸邊緣受到擠壓後變形隆起,形成造山楔(orogenic wedge),而在台灣西南海域下部高屏斜坡的褶皺逆衝斷層帶地層中,透過震測資料可辨識出兩個主要的海底扇系統,分別是澎湖海底扇與高屏海底扇。澎湖海底扇具有巨大的發育規模,是台灣周圍海域目前發現覆蓋面積最大的海底扇。本研究以震測地層學方法觀察,發現澎湖海底扇具有深海層序地層的特徵,認為澎湖海底扇的發育期間出現五個全谷的層序邊界。然而,過去在嘉義、台南一代的地層中觀察到南北向的海底峽谷育,地層中期間同樣可辨識出五個主要的層序邊界,海、陸兩端觀測到的沉積層序的變化趨勢具備相似性,可能指示兩端觀察為上、下游關係,本研究認為兩場內之層序具備對比之可能性。若此假設成立,可推測在 1.95 Ma,由當時的河系(濁水溪前身)向南供給來自造山帶的沉積物,再經由嘉義、台南一代的海底峽谷(澎湖水谷系統前身)輸送至深海發育出澎湖海底扇,而在 0.5 Ma 之後,河系(濁水溪)轉為而供給沉積物,這個南北向的沉積物傳輸系統失去供給河系後,供應至深海的透路,與顯減少,不再出現明顯的海底扇特徵,轉以透過以侵蝕作用為主的澎湖峽谷將沉積物是至深海堆積。海、陸兩端的層序特徵呈現了更新世時期出現的縱向沉積物散不系統,也反映出其隨時間的變化,是台灣西部海、陸域的重要沉積歷史。
中文關鍵字	澎湖海底扇、沉積物散布系統、震測地層學、深海層序地層學
英文關鍵字	Penghu Submarine Fan, sediment dispersal system, seismic stratigraphy, deepwater sequence stratigraphy

會議室	Room 605
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	09:45-10:00
議程代碼	O-O-06
議題	- Marine Geology and Geophysics 海洋地質與地球物理
作者	郭思廷(Szu-Ting Kuo) [德州農工大學地質與地球物理學系] (通訊作者) 北島弘子(Hiroko Kitajima) [德州農工大學地質與地球物理學系] 北村真奈美(Manami Kitamura) [產業技術總合研究所]
中文題目	日本南海增積岩體之土壤力學特性
英文題目	Constraints from Experimental Soil Mechanics on Mechanical Properties of the Inner Accretionary Prism Rocks at the Nankai Subduction Zone, SW Japan
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	高孔隙率岩體的力學性質在現地岩石強度和應力場扮演重要角色,更是近期隱沒帶地震以及淺部地殼變形研究的主軸。近二十年來,日本南海孕震帶的鑽探計畫(International Ocean Discovery Program Nankai Trough Seismogenic Zone Experiment)於日本西南外海進行隨鑽電測(logging while drilling)與岩芯取樣,並安裝井下即時監測系統,進一步了解隱沒帶的地震機制與相關地質災害。其中,本研究以覆於孕震帶的板塊邊界斷層之上的內增積岩體(inner accretionary wedge)為對象,建立力學參數的連續深度剖面,進而瞭解斷層上下盤的力學特性。 本研究首先取得弧前盆地深鑽井位(IODP NanTroSEIZE Site C0002)的船測資料(shipboard measurement),再利用該井位距海床深 2200 公尺、孔隙率約 20%的岩芯進行三軸土壤力學實驗。實驗於室溫或 60°C 下進行,並分為兩種應力路徑:(1)有效圍壓(effective pressure; Pe)自 1.5 至 184 MPa 的三維壓密試驗的結果顯示岩體具 95 MPa 的降伏強度(P*)。而三軸壓密試驗中,Pe 為 3、22 及 28 MPa 的岩樣為脆性變形,並有 16、50 和 54 MPa 的尖峰強度(peak strength)以及 11、36 和 46 MPa 的殘餘強度(residual strength);Pe 為 58 MPa 的岩樣則為韌性變形,於降伏應力後展現應變硬化的現象。 本研究整合實驗數據以及地球物理實測剖面反演之 P波速率,並結合臨界土壤力學模型(critical state soil mechanics),建立自海床至其下方深度 6 公里、橫跨板塊邊界斷層的岩石強度深度剖面。整體而言,隨深度增加,內增積岩體的脆性變形更為明顯。海床下方 2200 公尺的岩體則為脆性變形,顯示該處可能已固化並經歷成岩作用。根據孔隙率及 P*計算結果,板塊邊界斷層上盤的孔隙率較下盤低,反映上盤的岩石強度較下盤強。本研究發現,斷層上下盤的岩體可能因經歷不同的應力和溫度路徑而不具備超額孔隙水壓,因此在往後的分析中,可使用靜液壓(hydrostatic pressure)計算現地岩體強度與應力場。
中文關鍵字	國際海洋探勘計畫、日本南海地震帶鑽探計畫、實驗土壤力學、臨界土壤力學
英文關鍵字	International Ocean Discovery Program; NanTroSEIZE; Experimental soil mechanics; Critical state soil mechanics

會議室	Room 606
日期	11月18日(星期三)
時段	08:30-08:45
議程代碼	T1-O-01
議題	- Tectonophysics 地震地質及新期構造
作者	吳佩庭(Pei_Ting Wu) [國立成功大學] (通訊作者) 楊耿明() [國立成功大學] 柯孝勳() [科技部國家災害防治中心]
中文題目	台灣西北部竹苗地區早期正斷層對逆衝斷層發育與演化的影響
英文題目	
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	台灣西北部新竹苗栗地區的西部麓山帶在造山運動前存在一系列東一西走向的的遊情,在造山運動時受到逆衝作用的影響而再活動並發育了一系列東一西走向的的東北一西南层,在由北面南依序為新竹斷層和斗煥坪斷層。另一組於造山運動始發育的東北一西南走向的斷層和伴隨的背斜構造以東一西向的逆斷層為界,其中東北一西南南的新城斷層-寶山背斜北側連接新竹斷層,並終止於斗煥坪斷層北側。斗煥坪斷層內東北一面南走向的龍廚坑斷層-永和山背斜,而斗煥坪斷層本身往東邊延伸後,為東北一西南走向的北埔斷層與分支同為東北一西南走向的竹東斷層。在地表上新城斷層位於應廚坑斷層西北側,兩者以斗煥坪斷層為界形成左階的排列。究明的發育產生的變化,並提出區域內兩組斷層的演化順序模型。本研究結合前,最一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個
中文關鍵字	一層消移 週側 断坡 所 形成的 育 新,使 具成為本身上盤構造的一部份。 西部麓山帶、三維地層構造模型、斷層演化、GOCAD 軟體、正斷層再活動
	日中能山市·二洋地信傳也佚至·岡信快化·GOUND
英文關鍵字	

會議室	Room 606
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	08:45-09:00
議程代碼	T3-O-01
議題	- Tectonophysics 中尺度地質構造
作者	王廷瑜(Ting-Yu, Wang) [國立中央大學應用地質所] (通訊作者) 黃文正(Wen-Jeng, Huang) [國立中央大學應用地質所] 陳建志(Chien-Chih, Chen) [國立中央大學地球科學系] 周稟珊(Ping-Shan, Chou) [經濟部中央地質調查所]
中文題目	利用地電阻影像法與室內電阻率試驗探討地下構造特性 —以臺灣中部初鄉斷層為例
英文題目	The Research of the Subsurface Structure by Using Electrical Resistivity Tomography and Laboratory Resistivity Test – A Case of Chushiang Fault, Central Taiwan
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	臺灣中部的初鄉斷層位於車籠埔斷層至雙冬斷層之間,疑似自雙冬斷層下盤向西南延伸併入車籠埔斷層,僅於濁水溪以及東埔納溪河岸出露較良好且連續的露頭,沿線其餘位置多受植披覆蓋而難以確定斷層跡。因此,本研究針對初鄉斷層在濁水溪與東埔納溪之間的初鄉底地區進行探測,嘗試了解地下的構造與地層分佈。施測時採用電阻率影像剖面(Electrical Resistivity Tomography, ERT),測線長度為 812公尺,電極間距為 8 公尺,並配合非傳統的 CPP 陣列電極配置以增加放電電極的數量使施測過程更加快速。 本研究將施測所獲得的資料以 EarthImager2D 軟體進行反演,建立地下的電阻率的分布情形。根據反演結果顯示,本區域電阻率區間為10~100Ω-m,剖面近地表處呈現較高的電阻率(約 90~100Ω-m);剖面中線偏西側存在地電阻變化異常的高電阻率區(約 60~100Ω-m)與其相鄰的低電阻率區(約 10~25Ω-m);其餘區域的電阻率則均勻且無明顯變化。 為了解電阻率副而所指示的地質意義,本研究使用測線上鑽取的兩口岩心並分別進行岩心判釋與採樣進行室內電阻率試驗。根據岩心的判釋與電阻率的過去之,顯示剖面中電阻率變化處或人也土壤層。室內電阻率試驗的結果對比電阻率剖面,本研究認為剖面變化土壤層。室內電阻率試驗的結果對比電阻率剖面,本研究認為剖面變化異常高電阻率區域與低電阻率區;其餘電阻率無明顯變化區域之地層應較為連續且飽和。而電阻率變化異常區與其岩心紀錄中出現的大量破裂面顯示為岩層破碎帶,但其是否即為初鄉斷層的主斷層的位置則仍須進一步探討。
中文關鍵字	初鄉斷層、電阻率影像剖面、室內電阻率試驗
英文關鍵字	Chusiang Fault, Electrical Resistivity Tomography, Laboratory resistivity test

會議室	Room 606
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	09:00-09:15
議程代碼	T3-O-02
議題	- Tectonophysics 中尺度地質構造
作者	詹佩臻(Chan Pei-Chen) [中興工程顧問股份有限公司] (通訊作者)
中文題目	斷層構造作用後之地形地貌分析一以南灣海域為例
英文題目	
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	構造作用易於地表留下地形地貌等證據,本研究根據受斷層錯動之南灣海域海底地形地貌,分析海域構造線型1公里範圍內之數值高程,產製日照陰影圖、坡度圖及坡向圖,數化判釋地形高差之線型,統計坡度及坡向藉以回推斷層面方位及傾角。 參考 Naylor et al. (1986)使用日照陰影圖描繪地表地形高差,並建立不同日照方向之數值檔,強化地形特徵及數化線型。根據詹佩臻(2017)砂箱試驗顯示,不同滑移階段的地表線型,可區分為新生破裂跡(Active rupture)及舊有破裂跡(Inactive rupture),兩類破裂跡皆屬於構造線型。應用至南灣海域地形,評估斷層構造作用,透過統計分析區分內營力作用之構造線型及外營力作用之侵蝕線型,藉以釐清斷層引致之破裂跡位置及影像範圍。 除破裂跡外,斷層錯動時上覆土層受到大地應力的擠壓或故伸,形成地形上隆起或陷落等地貌特徵,地貌若為單一隆起則稱之丘(Hill),數個丘相鄉稱之山脊(Ridge);而地貌若為單一陷落區則稱為窪地(Depression),數個低地相連稱為谷(Valley)。傾向斷層作用時,地形上為平行斷層的崖坡面,而坡向面對陷落側,意指正斷層則地形坡向面對上盤,逆斷層則地形坡向面對下盤。坡向分析可用在斜移斷層,透過坡向面積百分比推估斷層滑移之傾向分量,並與現地地質調查資料比較,雖地表形貌資料為斷層錯動後,受上覆土層厚度、斷層類型及滑移量等影響綜合呈現,本研究嘗試利用較無風化影響之海域地形資料,進行地表地形線型、坡向及坡度分析,並參考前人砂箱試驗及現地地質調查成果,驗證分析成果,推估效果良好。
中文關鍵字	斷層、南灣、地形
英文關鍵字	

會議室	Room 606
日期	11月18日(星期三)
時段	09:15-09:30
議程代碼	T1-O-02
議題	- Tectonophysics 地震地質及新期構造
作者	劉興智(Liu,Hsing-Chih) [國立臺灣師範大學地球科學系] (通訊作者) 葉恩肇(Yeh,En-Chao) [國立臺灣師範大學地球科學系] 莊昀叡(Chuang,Yun-Ray) [國立台灣大學地理環境資源學系]
中文題目	台灣中部集集攔河堰附近應力演化史之初探
英文題目	Preliminary Study of Stress Evolution near the Chi-Chi Dam, Central Taiwan
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	天然災害有許多種類,地震是其中的一種。大規模地震常造成人員的死傷與財產的損失,尤其近年來大地震頻繁,使大家開始重視地震災害。雖然目前依然無法準確預測出地震發生的地點、時間與規模,但是隨著科技的進步以及地震資料的累積,突者漸漸了解斷層的發震機制並嘗試減輕地震災害。近幾十年,淺部地殼應力研究多半是於野外進行調查,量測斷層擦痕與判斷截切關係,使用應力反演方法計算主應力方向及比值。1999 年集集地震發生時,震央集集附近的初鄉斷層同時有破裂及變形發生,且富含大量的斷層擦痕,所以本研究將以初鄉斷層上盤至集集攔河堰附近作為研究區域,初探此區域地震帶構造以及應力場的演化。 本研究將利用斷層擦痕的分析,透過基本的岩石力學原理,結合野外觀察與統計學數值分析求取應力狀態與截切關係,另外利用斷層擦痕分析與地層校正分析,計算各時期的應力場方向與應力比值,以此重建集集攔河堰附近之應力演化,且藉由估計斷層的形成深度和其強度,繪製應力多邊形來量化初鄉斷層同震運動時的三維應力狀態。詳細而言,預計以方解石礦物階進行叢同位素分析,獲得沉澱溫度,配合合理的形成深度和其強度,繪製應力多邊形來量化初鄉斷層同震運動時的三維應力狀態。詳細間對此方解石礦物階進行叢同位素分析,獲得沉澱溫度,配合合理的形成深度,推算錯動時的深度,進一步結合鉛直應力與擦痕反演推估的應力比值,將能得到水平最大與最小應力值的關係式,藉由上述步驟計算各組截切斷層的應力多邊形,建立集集攔河堰附近應力演化。最後本研究想藉由上述想法檢驗現今應力場,以評估未來發生地震時的地震規模,做進一步的方災準備。
中文關鍵字	斷層、斷層擦痕、應力比值、應力規模、應力演化
英文關鍵字	Fault, Slickenside, Stress ratio, Stress magnitude, Stress evolution

會議室	Room 606
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	09:30-09:45
議程代碼	T3-O-03
議題	- Tectonophysics 中尺度地質構造
作者	劉佳玫(Chia-Mei Liu) [中國文化大學地質學系暨研究所] (通訊作者) 江東憲(Tung-Hsien Chiang) [中國文化大學地質學系暨研究所] 蔡裕偉(Yu-Wei Tsai) [中國文化大學地質學系暨研究所]
中文題目	南投武界-巴庫拉斯地區的變質碎屑岩特徵之研究
英文題目	The characteristics of meta-clastic rock in the Wujei-Bakulas area of Nantou
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	本研究以不同量化方法分析南投武界至巴庫拉斯地區變質碎屑岩-板岩、粉砂質板岩及變質砂岩-之岩象,並結合黏土礦物種類及伊萊石結晶度值,予以了解南投武界至巴庫拉斯地區低度變質碎屑岩的變質變形特徵。 本研究結果顯示,變質砂岩劈理領域百分比小於 20%,夾質領域的石英顆粒邊界圓曲狀平均為 30%,縫合狀比例平均為 70%。粉砂質板岩劈理領域的百分比分布於 30-80%,夾質領域的石英顆粒邊界圓曲狀平均為 67%,縫合狀平均為 33%。板岩劈理領域的百分比達 85%以上,夾質領域的石英顆粒邊界圓曲狀平均為 91%,縫合狀比例平均為 9%。另外,從褶皺地區的軸部及翼部分析結果顯示,本研究區域變質砂岩劈理百分比小於 5%,然而,其伊萊石結晶度值遠低於板岩和粉砂質板岩,且變質砂岩的黏土礦物大多僅由伊萊石礦物所組成,因此,判斷變質砂岩的伊萊石結晶度值較其他岩性來得低的主要原因是受到變質砂岩中雲母類礦物控制。
中文關鍵字	武界、巴庫拉斯、變質碎屑岩、伊萊石結晶度
英文關鍵字	Wujei, Bakulas, meta-clastic rock, illite crystallinity

會議室	Room 606
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	09:45-10:00
議程代碼	T1-O-03
議題	- Tectonophysics 地震地質及新期構造
作者	王乾盈(Wang Chien Ying) [中央大學地球科學系] (通訊作者)
中文題目	花蓮米崙台地: 擬熱點式抬升
英文題目	
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
· 中文關鍵字	花蓮隆起海岸平原位居海岸山脈朝北隱沒帶的前緣,隱沒帶向下彎曲處在立霧溪出口一線,即海底地形之新城嶺脊的位置。花蓮隆起海岸平原沒有隨著隱沒帶一起沉降到海底,反而以米崙台地姿態高聳屹立,必有其獨特的板塊碰撞衍生之隆起機制,本研究認為可能源自一種特別的「擬熱點式抬升」。 2018 年花蓮地震(Mw6.4)揭露許多花蓮地區隱沒帶的信息: 1) 1951 年花蓮地震序列與 2018 年地震之震源機制、破裂方式幾乎相同,2) GPS 與 DInSAR 同震變形顯示有兩處地盤抬升,分別北米崙台地及木瓜溪出口的光華地區。3) 震源破裂過程出現四處顯著的組糧點(asperity),都在米崙台地附近,4) 餘震層析成像發現明顯的高速岩體上升到接近地表,5) 空中磁測揭露海域有兩列向北並行的海岸山脈火成岩體,成為隱沒板塊主體。為解開米崙台地之謎,本研究使用震盪震源車及 240 波道系統,進行高解析反射震測,探討數公里深的地下構造。目前測線分布在米崙台地及光華地區,初步震測剖面出現連串令人驚奇的結果: 北米崙台地為背斜構造,西邊的北埔平原(機場)則地層水平,二者交界處出現明顯斷層邊界,相同位置有兩條斷層: 西傾正斷層的縱谷斷層及高角度東傾的左移米崙斷層。 中米崙台地地層分往南及北微傾,指出北米海台地與南米崙斷層沿著該背斜南緣活動。 南邊光華地區亦出現圓柱隆起的背斜範圍。米崙斷層沿著該背斜南緣活動。 本研究以「擬熱點式」抬升解釋此三處圓柱壁的背斜範圍。米崙斷層以東的海岸山脈板塊在往北隱沒的過程中,因板塊彎曲引發張裂,導致板塊材料向上噴發,形成三處熱點,且愈北愈年輕,活動愈激烈,北米崙台地為目前正在抬升的構造。
	花蓮海岸平原、2018 花蓮地震、縱谷斷層、米崙斷層
英文關鍵字	

會議室	Room 607
<u> </u>	11月18日(星期三)
<u>- 州</u>	08:30-08:45
	ER2-O-01
議程代碼	
議題	- Energy and Resource 溫泉與地熱能源
作者	王守誠() [] (通訊作者) 陳冠宇(Chen, Kuan-Yu) [工業技術研究院] 陸挽中(Lu, Wan-Chung) [經濟部中央地質調查所]
中文題目	實現台灣地熱能源目標需要的地球科學「窗口」
英文題目	Geosciences Create a Window of Opportunity for Taiwan's Geothermal Energy Goal
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	在聯合國 2015 年對綠能的評比報告中,唯一比傳統能源更穩定、更乾淨的再生能源是地熱發電;自 2010 年到 2020 年間,全球共增加了 4.6 GW 裝置客量的地熱發電,使得全球總裝置容量達到 15.6 GW,統計 10 年間成長了 46%,相當於過去 50 年間開發規模的一半。股台灣存在 2009 年於「開發行為應實施環境影響評估細目及範圍設理地熱發電 0.5 MW 以上的環評門橫後,直至 2018 年將此環評門橫修正為 10MW,此後地熱發電 1.5 MW 以上的環評門橫後,直至 2018 年將此環評門橫修正為 10MW,此後地熱發電 1.5 MW 以上的環評門橫後,直至 2018 年將此環評門橫修正為 10MW,此後他熱發電 1.5 MW 以上的環評門橫後,直至 2018 年將此環評門橫修正為 10MW,此後地熱發電 1.6 MW 以上的環評門橫後,直至 2018 年將此環評門橫修正為 10MW,此後地熱發電 1.6 MW 以上的環評門橫後,直至 2018 年將此環評門橫修正為 10MW,此後地熱發電 1.6 MW 对為何可發及人才培育運緩,導致 2005 年全國能源會議原定 2010 年单元 150 MW 未公開的企業投資意願。 檢視過去 5 年間建立第一座地熱電廠的國家有比利時(0.2 MW)、 10 和 14 (48 MW)、 5 羅坡西亞 (20 MW)、 宏都拉斯(35 MW)、 向牙利(3 MW)、 台灣 (0.2 MW)等,由於國際上已經成熟的地熱開發產業鏈,半數的新地熱開發圈足以國際產業日直接在 5 年內建立商業規模的地熱電廠,降低建置開發的平均成本,有機會踏上實亞及土耳其的發展模式;但在科技較先進的國家卻僅建立小規模示範電廠,未達到產業化的規模、欠缺經濟誘因下更難促進投資。台灣要達到 2025 年 200 MW 地熱發電的目標,在尚未提廣於 2 大總域濟誘國外成功的發展策略,引進國際地熱產業的光捷團隊並培育國別產業 4 台灣具有良好的科學研究基礎是重要資源。以採勘及資源評估而言,近期衛附近的火山岩漿通道、基隆海底活火山、中央山脈底下的 S 波低速區等都是利用地震學研究找出與地方為發生的微素通道、基隆海底活火山、中央山脈底下的 S 波低速區等都是利用地震學研究找出與地方為發生。台灣具有下近的大學標((Oeothermal conceptual model),成為地熱相關的持來構造,基準在金山為單下方 30 公里處、龜山為下方 13 公里處)大湖大與東學究竟接近幾乎完積的對於機變等不過一數,這與用於地熱震力的對於自然發展,近期到升上熱極高額發佈的的數樣與關係的,這是個際地熱企業的發展,但與於一個學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學學
中文關鍵字	地熱發電 資源評估 岩漿庫 高解析探勘
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會議室	Room 607
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	08:45-09:00
議程代碼	ER2-O-02
議題	- Energy and Resource 溫泉與地熱能源
作者	王祈(Chyi Wang) [國立台灣大學地質科學系] (通訊作者)
中文題目	由台灣地熱潛能分布之區域人文特性看其應用與發展
英文題目	Multi-Factor Feasibility Analysis in Variations of Geothermal Applications Across Taiwan
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	台灣位處於歐亞板塊和菲律賓海板塊的交界地帶,屬於火山與地震活動頻繁的環太平洋火環區,具有高度的地熱資源開發潛能。在近年全球永續環境議題的高度關注下,國家能源發展方針也積極推動以綠能取代化石能源的減策政策,除了人屬勢的地和離岸風電的發展以外,也需要具有自主性、全天候且不受限於氣候條件優勢的地下地熱能源作為積極參與發電濟分析可大幅度提升地方政府與產業界的投出出資的地質特性配搭鄰近區域的特有人文經濟環境的則數。不同性質的地質特性配搭鄰近區域的特有人文經濟環境的良好指標。溫泉本的內方,不僅可作為地熱開發的良好指標。一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個
中文關鍵字	地熱應用、地熱發展、多重因子分析、台灣
英文關鍵字	

會議室	Room 607
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	09:00-09:15
議程代碼	ER2-O-03
議題	- Energy and Resource 溫泉與地熱能源
作者	李昭興() [國立臺灣海洋大學 地球科學研究所、University of California, Berkeley] (通訊作者) 王守誠() [國立臺灣海洋大學 地球科學研究所] Larry Hutchings [University of California, Berkeley] Steve Jarpe [University of California, Berkeley]
中文題目	以緊密地震網來偵測地熱儲集層在台灣、美國和菲律賓的成效
英文題目	
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	常言:「溫泉是地熱的徵兆,但溫泉不代表地熱」。因此,能夠有效地探勘地下地熱儲集層,變成為地熱資源發展一項很重要的步驟。早在 1990 年代,美國加州大學柏克萊分校就已經著手透過 1Í1 公里的緊密內圈地震網,和 5Í10 公里的外圈地震網來進行 3D 高解析度的地熱儲集層影像分析。這個方法在美國能源部的長期資助下,已經在加州 San Andreas Fault 的支段 Geysers 地區發現大量的地熱儲集層,並且經過投資者的開發,建造 20 多座地熱電廠,使美國成為世界第一大的地熱發電容量國家。 為了證實這個緊密地震網方法的功效,它在三年前,被推廣到菲律賓會國家。 為了證實這個緊密地震網方法的功效,它在三年前,被推廣到菲律賓會即以隨地而異。台灣、美國加州和菲律賓都位置在「太平洋火圈」之上,也都逐漸地以隨地而異。台灣、美國加州和菲律賓都位置在「太平洋火圈」之上,也都逐漸地再獲數量龐大的地熱儲集層,而且可以是在火成岩或變質岩地層。 這個方法分析(1)Vp, Vs, Qp, Qs, 和各種彈性係數(柏松比、楊氏係數、體積係數等),(2)以類神經網(Neuronet)的方法,整合其他地質、地物、地化和鑽井的資料,並分析地熱儲集層的構造,以做為鑽井前的可行性評估,(3)鑽井後,如果繼續保持地震網,可以評估生產/回注流程,做為儲集層管理(Reservoir management)的重要參考,(4)誘發地震(Induced seismicity)的活動監測,以及我們正在測試(5)未來以行動物聯網(IoT)的方式,瞬時傳輸地震資料,回到實驗室,以為即時分析之用。
中文關鍵字	地熱、地熱儲集層、緊密地震網
英文關鍵字	

會議室	Room 607
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	09:15-09:30
議程代碼	ER2-O-04
議題	- Energy and Resource 溫泉與地熱能源
作者	葉恩肇() [國立臺灣師範大學地球科學系] (通訊作者) 郭思廷() [美國德州農工大學地質與地球物理系] 彭筱君() [國立臺灣師範大學地球科學系] 陳炳權() [國立臺灣大學地質科學系] 黃淞洋() [工業技術研究院材化所] 林朝彥() [工業技術研究院材化所] 董倫道() [工業技術研究院材化所] 陳棋炫() [經濟部中央地質調查所]
	詹瑜璋()[中央研究院地球科學所]
中文題目	大屯山地區裂隙再活化趨勢分析初探
英文題目	
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	裂隙為大地工程規劃與施工以及地下資源探勘與開發的調查重點目之一。裂隙再活化趨勢分析更為資源探勘、廢棄物處置、基礎工程調查與活動斷層之重要工作項目。為了評估大屯山地區的裂隙再活化趨勢之特性,本研究結合地表高精度數值高程模型與 E-303 試驗井之資訊,分析裂隙位態與空間分布。同時,運用震源機制與試驗井之電測井壁影像,演算可能之應力狀態。整合裂隙與應力狀態之資料,以提供專家進行資料評析、判讀與綜合解釋,進而提升地下資源的掌握程度。 本研究使用高精度數值高程模型配合紅色立體地圖,結合前人資料,初步判釋上百條地表線型構造線,其中包含裂隙與正斷層。正斷層的走向多為東北-西南向,另一方面,地表裂隙的走向約東北-西南向、西北-東南向、近乎南-北向與近乎東-西向等四個主要不同的方向。電測井壁影像分析結果顯示,大多截切層面之導電裂隙走向為北偏東 30-700,並朝南傾沒 40-800;地層走向為西北-東南向,傾角平緩,約向東北傾 10-300。本研究亦蒐集不同資料來源的震源機制解,其深度介於 0.8-9.7 公里,規模約 0.75-4.2,且以正斷層與走向滑移斷層為主,其截面走向似乎與地表線型構造向相當。另一方面,E303 電測井壁影像之鑽井誘發裂隙顯示,水平最大應力方向主要坐落於 60-80 度的方向。三維應力規模隨深度變化的數據顯示,應力場規模可能為正斷層或走向滑移斷層應力場,與震源機制解類似。 之後將使用震源機制應力反演結果與線型構造位態資料以及 E303 之資料進行綜合分析,利用裂隙再活化趨勢評估潛在導水裂隙位態與分布,以供未來地下資源開發之規劃及可行性評估。
中文關鍵字	地表線型構造判釋、電測井壁影像、應力分析、裂隙再活化趨勢分析、大屯山
英文關鍵字	
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會議室	Room 607
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	09:30-09:45
議程代碼	ER2-O-05
議題	- Energy and Resource 溫泉與地熱能源
作者	葉信富(Yeh Hsin Fu) [國立成功大學資源工程學系] (通訊作者) 許紘翔(Hsu Hung Hsiang) [國立成功大學資源工程學系]
中文題目	大屯火山群溫泉水化學與同位素特徵
英文題目	Hydrogeochemical and isotope characteristics of thermal waters in Tatun volcano group, Taiwan
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	大屯火山地熱系統位於台灣北部之大屯火山群。在火山地熱系統中,地熱水中的化學成分變化與火山活動相關。本研究透過分析大屯火山群之溫泉水化學成份與氫氧同位素。利用化學與多成分地質溫度計推估地熱儲集層溫度,以及氫氧同位素推測溫泉的補注來源。大屯火山地熱系統中心處,由於較厚的安山岩,使溫泉 HCO3-濃度較高且溫度較低。而大屯火山地熱系統東北與西南兩端的溫泉,溫度較高且呈酸性。根據飽和指數顯示,本區地熱水之 SiO2 主要由石英所控制。多成分地質溫度計推估本區地熱儲集層溫度介於 130~190℃。而硫磺谷、冷水坑、馬槽與四磺坪溫泉可能與地下水混合。溫泉之氫氧同位素受水岩反應與蒸發作用影響,產生偏移。此外,大屯火山群的地下流體因補注季節差異,而有地區性分布差異。本篇研究結果可為大屯火山地熱系統相關研究提供參考。
中文關鍵字	溫泉; 水化學; 同位素; 多成分地質溫度計; 大屯火山群
英文關鍵字	thermal water; hydrochemistry; isotope; multicomponent geothermometry; Tatun volcano group

會議室	Room 607
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	09:45-10:00
議程代碼	ER2-O-06
議題	- Energy and Resource 溫泉與地熱能源
作者	盧乙嘉(Yi-Chia Lu) [國立台灣大學地質科學系] (通訊作者) 宋聖榮(Sheng-Rong Song) [國立台灣大學地質科學系] 劉玲雯(Ling-Wen Liu) [國立台灣大學地質科學系] 陳炳誠(Bill Bing-Cheng Chen) [台灣中油股份有限公司探採事業部] 杜開正(Remy Kai-Cheng Tu) [台灣中油股份有限公司探採事業部] 王珮玲(Pei-Ling Wang) [國立台灣大學]
中文題目	碳酸鹽叢同位素溫度計在土場仁澤地熱區之古溫度測定應用
英文題目	Applicability of the carbonate clumped isotope thermometry in Tuchang-Jentse geothermal field
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	The Tuchang-Jentse geothermal field, a moderate-temperature and water-dominated hydrothermal system, was the second geothermal power plant in Taiwan. Abundant travertines crop out at the valley of the Tuchang River and Tianguer River. For a better understanding of the paleo-temperature and fluid sources, we analyzed carbon, oxygen, and clumped isotopic compositions of carbonates on outcrops and estimated their precipitation temperatures and d18O values of fluids. The δ13C and δ18O values of 44 samples range from -5.7 ‰ to 4.0 ‰ VPDB and 9.9 ‰ to 24.0 ‰ VSMOW, respectively. Ten travertines were analyzed for their clumped-isotope compositions, and the D47 values range from 0.396±0.008 ‰ to 0.749±0.039 ‰ with estimated precipitation temperatures from 238±16°C to 32±9°C
	correspondingly. The calculated $\delta 18O$ values of the fluids are widely distributed from -10.8 % to 4.9 % VSMOW, suggesting a possible mixing of two end members, meteoric and magmatic/metamorphic/evaporated fluid sources.
中文關鍵字	碳酸鹽叢同位素, 土場仁澤地熱區
英文關鍵字	carbonate clumped isotope thermometry, Tuchang-Jentse geothermal field

會議室	Room 608
日期	11月18日(星期三)
時段	08:30-08:45
議程代碼	EM1-O-01
議題	- Earth Materials 礦物及岩石學
作者	徐達偉(Ta-Wei Hsu) [成功大學地球科學系] (通訊作者) 江威德(Wei-Teh Jiang) [成功大學地球科學系] 黃克峻(Ko-Chun Huang) [成功大學地球科學系] 黃愛玲(Ai-Ling Huang) [成功大學地球科學系]
中文題目	臺灣東北海域棉花火山熱液場址魔王煙囪與女巫隆堆產銀硫化礦石之礦化作用
英文題目	Mineralization of argentiferous sulfide rocks from the Devil chimney and Witch mound in the Mienhua Volcano hydrothermal field, northeastern Taiwan
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	南沖繩海槽棉花火山熱液場址發現實塔狀硫化物隆堆(女巫隆堆)及硫化物煙囟(魔王煙囪),採獲多孔質簷瓦狀及煙囪狀礦石,本研究以電子顯微分析揭露其成礦特徵和多期礦物組合沉澱模式。 寶塔狀女巫隆堆由簷瓦狀礦石堆疊而成,採集礦石時可見隆堆上部礦石簷瓦縫院滲流熱液,簷瓦狀礦石以硫化金屬礦物為多孔質板葉架構之主體,呈現沿簷瓦檢向延伸之對軟狀重長結構,孔院充填後期礦物或沉澱物質,底狀礦石上、下半部較大縫隙分別沉澱相對密集之蛋白石往其他矽酸鹽)和自然疏,局部縫障雄黃沉澱較豐礦。當鐵、錳閃鋅礦、方鐵黃銅礦(isocubanite)、黃銅礦、方鉛礦及砷黃鐵礦,成礦溫度 350~390°C;中期遭受中度硫化型熱液不同程度影響,包括黃鐵礦/白鐵礦、富鐵門鐵礦(rudashevskyite)、膠狀黃鐵礦(~0.8 wt%Ag)、硫鲱銀鉛礦(andorite;~9.5 wt%Ag)、斜硫鲱鉛礦(plagionite)、雄黃、雜鲱礦人工與的人工,與人工與人工,與人工,與人工,與人工,與人工,與人工,與人工,與人工,與人
山 土 明	
中文關鍵字	沖繩海槽、熱液噴泉、重晶石、硫銻銀鉛礦、銻銀鉛礦
英文關鍵字	Okinawa Trough, hydrothermal vent, barite, andorite, freieslebenite

編號	EM1-O-02- O- 179
會議室	Room 608
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	08:45-09:00
議程代碼	EM1-O-02
議題	- Earth Materials 礦物及岩石學
作者	莊祐濬(Yu-Chun Chuang) [國立成功大學] (通訊作者) 黃克峻(Ko-Chun Huang) [國立成功大學] 江威德(Wei-Teh Jiang) [國立成功大學]
中文題目	金瓜石硫砷銅礦-呂宋礦組構與碲化物包體之電子顯微初探
英文題目	Microstructures and telluride inclusions in Chinkuashih enargite and luzonite — A preliminary electron microscope study
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	金瓜石本山礦體發育於正斷層製除系統,上部產金礦物以自然金和銀金礦為主,伴生重晶石與褐鐵礦;礦山主體礦石以硫砷铜礦一呂宋礦為主要組成,但亦產出銀、金。為瞭解其硫砷銅礦一呂宋礦之礦物學特性和生成機制,探索其礦石所合金、銀之形態與來源,協助探討礦化條件,本研究以反射光顯微鏡、SEM-EDS-EBSD 及TEM分析本山八坑、六坑及礦場舊頭不同高層硫砷銅礦一呂宋礦之組構與成份變化,並鑑定伴生和包體礦物之種類、組織與分布。 本山八坑礦石呂宋礦(6.1-9.5 wt% Sb)披覆及填隙於粗晶硫砷銅礦(2.1-4.5 wt% Sb),可見硫砷銅礦租晶內具有順構呂宋礦夾層,局部另亦見硫砷銅礦與呂宋礦晶體具有(001)En/(1102)Lz 順構接網關係,意即硫砷銅礦與呂宋礦品體具有(001)En/(1102)Lz 原構接網關係,意即硫砷銅礦與呂宋礦品體具有(001)En/(1102)Lz 原構接網關係,意即硫砷銅礦與國出 是東有層營(stacking fault)缺陷,形成硫砷銅礦順構薄層。六坑標本具有黃鐵礦一呂宋礦(2.8-15.9 wt% Sb)—硫砷銅礦(0.2-1.4 wt% Sb)—吕宋礦(0.6-4.1 wt% Sb)—黃鐵礦一呂宋礦成層生長順序,呂宋礦晶體徵為細粒,常具成份環帯,多處可見富錦環帶穿越晶界,鄰近呂宋礦一碗中銅礦交界處;硫砷銅礦與呂宋礦晶界形成大牙交錯組織,兩者具有順精關係。在對於呂宋礦,充礦和鋼礦土銀經營物與有,且含歸量低,但於近孔除或與呂宋礦,結婚納頭積之量,是一個於近孔除或與呂宋礦,接處,常見局部較顯著之晶向偏差(misorientation)。除了砷、綠含量變化,六坑硫砷銅礦上安碳,硫砷銅礦園體體整徵營,與其有衛納發光之一之。如係(502)接續成為主體,細粒呂宋礦內域上數域與內域,與後、一個中國,是不礦成份略不均勻,但未見顯著環帶,具有聚片變晶和硫砷銅礦夾層。硫砷銅礦一呂宋礦及黃鐵礦合和新與晶品宋礦(12-4、水水礦(102-2 -4.2 wt% Sb)與黃鐵碗(2.2-2.6 wt% Sb),其後硫砷銅礦自形柱狀粗晶(0.2-2.7 wt% Sb)接續成為主體、細粒器不與與資份之一名、一個中國,與有向外延伸之細微質院。此等衛化物包體,確化物存實,與2下內域。與10.7-3.5 wt% Sb)填除其間,呂宋礦及黃鐵礦合工作物、對土有聚片變、其有聚片變、對土,與金礦、與一名、水水水水水水水水水水水水水水水水水水水水水水水水水水水水水水水水水水水
中文關鍵字	硫砷銅礦、碲金銀礦、電子背向散射繞射、穿透式電子顯微鏡、本山礦體
英文關鍵字	enargite, petzite, electron backscatter diffraction, transmission electron microscopy, Penshan Orebody

會議室	Room 608
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	09:00-09:15
議程代碼	EM1-O-03
議題	- Earth Materials 礦物及岩石學
作者	吳惟馨(WU, WEI-HSIN) [中央大學地球科學學系] (通訊作者) 郭力維(KUO, LI-WEI) [國立中央大學地球科學學系] 蕭秀璟(HSIAO, Hsiu-Ching) [國立中央大學地球科學學系]
中文題目	臺灣玉里帶蛇紋岩與閃玉微觀應變分析
英文題目	Micro-deformation Analysis on Serpentinite and Nephrite of Yuli Belt, Taiwan
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	Nephrite is considered to form by the metasomatism of serpentinite. Most of the global distribution of nephrite is consistent with the location of modern or paleosubduction zones, implying that the formation of nephrite might be related to subduction-related deformation processes on serpentinites. This research aims to investigate the coexistence of serpentinite and nephrite and the likely deformation evidences from Yuli Belt, Taiwan, which was considered as a paleo-subduction belt. Field observation revealed deformation-related structures on serpentinites including slickenlines, slickenfibres, and shearing-related structures. Laboratory analyses, including optical microscope, X-ray diffractometer, scanning electron microscope and synchrotron X-ray analysis, showed the mineralogical and textural evidence as pressure solution and preferred orientation, demonstrating the presence of deformation process on serpentinites. We applied in situ synchrotron Laue's diffraction on striped nephrite. It showed that the presence of differential residual strain in the crystal lattice of nephrite, which result in the reduction of crystal lattice size in nephrite samples. On the basis of our observation, we suggest that rock deformation process did take place on both serpentinites and nephrites. However, at which conditions they were formed and the associated mechanism remain unclear, and further experiments of rock deformation on serpentinites are required.
中文關鍵字	蛇紋岩、閃玉、岩石變形、玉里帶
英文關鍵字	Serpentinite, Nephrite, Rock deformation, Yuli Belt

會議室	Room 608
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	09:15-09:30
議程代碼	EM1-O-04
議題	- Earth Materials 礦物及岩石學
作者	黃克峻(Ko Chun Huang) [國立成功大學 地球科學系] (通訊作者) 江威德(Wei-Teh Jiang) [國立成功大學 地球科學系]
中文題目	臺灣西南外海沉積物中早成岩磁黃鐵礦之產狀與結構類型多變性
英文題目	Varying occurrences and structural types of early diagenetic pyrrhotite in sediments offshore SW Taiwan
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	Diagenetic pyrrhotite (Po) was given implications for gas-hydrate or seepage activities in spite of the need for in-depth mineralogical characterization in marine sediments. Recent identification of 3C-type Po with X-ray diffraction shed light on its nature with paleomagnetic implications. In this study, Po having varied growth textures and structure types in the MD178-10-3292 sediment core (~11 m long) from Good Weather Ridge (GWR) off SW Taiwan was unprecedentedly revealed by FESEM-EBSD and FIB-HRTEM. The core was marked by a present-day sulfate-methane transition zone (SMTZ) at ca. 4.5 mbsf and two paleo-SMTZs at <1.0 and 4.7–5.0 mbsf implied by intensive pyrite overgrowth. Po occurred at all depths with three modes of growth textures including massive nodular mackinawite-greigite-pyrrhotite aggregates identified only in the depth of 265-270 cmbsf (mode I), nodular infills of euhedral crystals (mode II), and disseminated clusters in sediments (mode III). The mode I and II Po exhibited electron diffraction features with measured periodicity of ~3.2C, closely related to the ideal 3C structure, while mosaic-like microstructures in single platy crystals characterized by near 3C and 4C and mixed NC structures were characteristic of mode III Po. The mixed-type structures were associated with micro-twinning and likely consisted of disordered interstratification of 3C and 4C structures, as implied by electron diffraction and high-resolution structure images. Varying growth textures and HRTEM structures demonstrated that the authigenic Po from GWR was dominated by non-ideal 3C-type structures formed in fluctuating methane seepage and influenced by the availability of reactive iron, and rapid nucleation growth due to varying high degrees of oversaturation associated with abundant nodular iron sulfides. More case studies are needed to test whether the hypothesis can be universally applied to marine sediments that experienced temporal fluctuations of high methane fluxes.
中文關鍵字	磁黄鐵礦,結構類型,早成岩作用,好景海脊,甲烷水合物
英文關鍵字	Pyrrhotite, structure type, early diagenesis, Good Weather Ridge, gas hydrate

會議室	Room 608
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	09:30-09:45
議程代碼	EM1-O-05
議題	- Earth Materials 礦物及岩石學
作者	陳則元(Tze-Yuan Chen) [國立中央大學地球科學學系] (通訊作者) 孟婷茹(Ting-Ju Meng) [國立中央大學地球科學學系] 郭力維(Li-Wei Kuo) [國立中央大學地球科學學系]
中文題目	臺灣金門島花崗質岩石上閃電熔岩的新鮮特徵
英文題目	The fresh characteristics of fulgurite on granitoid rocks from Kinmen Island, Taiwan
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	Lightning is one of the high-energy natural events. When cloud-to-ground lightning strikes, its current transmits to the ground immediately and heats the target material to ~2000 k. The target material would melt and then cool down rapidly that forms glassy materials, termed fulgurite. On May 7th, 2018, there was a cloud-to-ground lightning with a peak current of 162 KA landing on Kinmen Island that mainly composed of granitoid rocks. This study aims to develop a reference dataset of lightning-induced features on cohesive rocks. We use optical microscope, scanning electron microscope (SEM), transmission electron microscope (TEM), X-ray diffractometer (XRD), and Raman spectrometer to characterize the fulgurite. In the petrographic thin section, fulgurite appears as a bumpy opaque layer covering the rock surface. Below the fulgurite, there are some cracked quartz grains and some sanidine with planar features. SEM results show that the opaque layer is a compositional heterogenous layer and mixed with mineral fragments, voids, reduced iron grains and BaSO ₄ spheres. Our TEM and XRD results confirm that the opaque layer is mainly composed of amorphous materials (i.e., glass) and mineral fragments. Notably, some opaque layers are covered by sulfate minerals such as jarosite group and gypsum by Raman. Based on our observations, it shows (1) the presence of high temperature because of the formation of the glass layer, (2) the presence of high pressure because of the pulverized quartz, (3) weathering or fluid-rock interaction within the glassy layer form sulfate minerals, implying the distribution of raindrops during the formation of fulgurite, and (4) the presence of oxide reduction process because of the existence of reduced iron spheres. The detailed characteristics of the recently-formed rock fulgurite allow us to decipher this intriguing tripartite interaction among lightning, rock and rainwater.
中文關鍵字	閃電熔岩、還原、玻璃、閃電、硫酸鹽類礦物
英文關鍵字	fulgurite, reduction, glass, lightning, sulfate minerals

4 77 -	1.10011.0007.
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	08:30-08:45
議程代碼	M4-O-01
議題	- Multidisciplinary Theme 地質模型不確定性對工程、防災、環境與資源之影響
作者	葉致翔(Chih-Hsiang Yeh) [國立中央大學土木工程系] (通訊作者) 莊長賢(C. Hsein Juang) [國立中央大學土木工程系] 董家鈞(Jia-Jyun Dong) [國立中央大學應用地質研究所] 黃文昭(Wen-Chao Huang) [國立中央大學土木工程系]
中文題目	地質模型不確定性對大地工程設計之影響-以國道三號山崩爲例
英文題目	The influence of geological model uncertainty on geotechnical design - An example of the Freeway No.3 landslide
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	近年來,大地工程的可靠度分析中已明確的考慮了地質模型的重要性,本研究將以國道三號 3.3K 山崩案例爲例,聚焦於地質模型不確定性對於大地工程設計的影響。在傳統上,岩坡的安全性設計是以安全係數法(FS)爲主,相關的設計參數包含邊坡高度、地層層面(或滑動面)傾角、以及地錨拉力等,其中,層面傾角是有關地質模型唯一的參數。有關傾角的精度和準確性,不同的量測方法會產生不同程度的不確定性。傾角資料若來自既有地質圖資,其數據通常會有較高的不確定性;若資料來自高精度的 LiDAR 地形,其數據的不確定性會較低。透過選擇不同資料來源以減少地質模型不確定性,在計算安全係數(FS)的變異性及不確定性將更小,破壞機率(Pf)將更低。從工程設計費用的角度來看,使用不確定性較低的 LiDAR 資料,將會使得設計成本降低。另一方面,對於相同的現有設計,如果傾角資料具有較高的不確定性,則該邊坡的安全設計將有較高的失敗機率。本研究通過國道三號 3.3K 山崩案例進行回顧性分析,分別進行設計狀態和破壞狀態的可靠度分析,進一步可證明降低大地工程設計中地質模型不確定性的優點與益處。
中文關鍵字	地質模型不確定性;國道三號山崩;破壞機率;LiDAR 資料
英文關鍵字	geological model uncertainty, Freeway No.3 landslide, failure probability, LiDAR data

會議室

Room 609A

會議室	Room 609A
日期	11月18日(星期三)
時段	08:45-09:00
議程代碼	M4-O-02
議題	- Multidisciplinary Theme 地質模型不確定性對工程、防災、環境與資源之影響
作者	盧育辰(Lu, Yu-Chen) [國立中央大學土木工程學系] (通訊作者) 徐雅涵(Hsu, Ya-Han) [國立中央大學土木工程學系] 莊長賢(Juang, Charng-Hsein) [國立中央大學土木工程學系]
中文題目	地質模型不確定性及其量化之探討-以彰濱離岸風機場域為例
英文題目	Characterization of geological model uncertainty – focusing on planned Changbin offshore wind farm area
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	地質的不確定性主要有兩類來源:(1)地層構造變異性及(2)大地材料性質原生的空間變異性(Elkateb et al., 2003; Wang et al., 2016)。雖然大地工程可靠度分析及設計上常考慮到大地材料性質的不確定性,但鮮少考慮到地質模型的不確定性。工程師們大多僅將地質師提供的最大概率估計(maximum probability estimate)地質模型作唯一參考,而忽略其他地質模型對工程可能造成的影響。離岸風電是台灣未來極有潛力的綠色能源,在初設階段時,常受限於經費及自然地形及天候條件影響的段離於與量十分有限,導致這時期建立地質模型有較大的不確定性,進而影響初設階段離岸風機基礎設計的不確定性。晚近,機率法(probability approaches)是一種能處理地層結構不確定性及空間變異性的方法(Gong et al., 2019)。由過往許多研究可知,機率法可用於解釋地質模型地不確定性(Li et al., 2016; Gong et al., 2019)。相較於定性法(deterministic method),機率法更能產出系統性、全面性可能的地質模型(Phoon, 2017),並進一步將可能的地質模型者應至工程的可靠度分析上,得到工程的可靠度指數及破壞機率,量化出地質模型不確定性對工程的影響(Juang et al., 2019)。過去,可利用耦合馬可夫鏈(coupled Markov chain)及隨機馬可夫隨機場(stochastic Markov random field)處理鑽孔間地層結構的不確定性;耦合馬可夫鏈機場可以考慮到整體地層結構,包括層面的異向性、空間中地層變化的傾角、地層連續性、局部特徵及地層邊界形狀等(Gong et al., 2017);而隨機馬可夫隨機場可以考慮到整體地層結構,包括層面的異向性、空間中地層變化的傾角、地層連續性、局部特徵及地層邊界形狀等(Gong et al., 2017);而隨機馬可夫隨機場可以考慮到整體地層結構,包括層面的異向性、空間中地層變化的傾角、地層連續性、局部特徵及地層邊界形狀等(Gong et al., 2019),適用範圍較廣。因此本文利用自行撰寫之隨機馬可夫隨機場程式模擬一系列的離岸風場地質模型(如圖 1),並量化風場地質模型的不確定性(如圖 2)。但受限於原始鑽探數不足,難以探討鑽探數對地質模型及工程設計上的影響。故本文假設一模擬得的地質模型作為實際地層狀況,增設多個虛擬鑽孔,探討鑽探數量地質模型不確定性的影響。故本文假設一模擬學的地質模型不確定性的影響。故本文假設一模型不確定性的影響。
—————————————————————————————————————	地質模型、地層不確定性、隨機場、離岸風場
中文關鍵字	20 负 保 主 20 值 个 "

會議室	Room 609A
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	09:00-09:15
議程代碼	M4-O-03
議題	- Multidisciplinary Theme 地質模型不確定性對工程、防災、環境與資源之影響
作者	張景淳() [國立中央大學土木工程學系] (通訊作者) 許文科() [台灣風險管理股份有限公司/國立中央大學土木工程學系] 張靜貞() [中央研究院經濟所/國立台灣大學農業經濟系] 莊長賢() [國立中央大學土木工程學系與應用地質所] 李盈慶() [中央研究院經濟所] 黃鈺珊() [中央研究院經濟所]
中文題目	考量地質模型不確定性下的離岸風電之颱風巨災風險評估
英文題目	
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	台灣的離岸風電在近年政府政策的大力支持下快速發展,2019年台灣第一座的商業規模離岸風場海洋風電(Formosa-1),容量共128MW已全數完工,2020年將再新添3座風場,分別是位於彰化的台電離岸風電一期110MW、雲林的允能風場348MW與苗栗的海能風場(Formosa-2)378MW。目前政府規劃在2025年裝設5.5GW離岸風場,後續更規劃離岸風電「下一個十年」推動方針,計劃2026年起至2035年每年釋出1GW容量,累計高達10GW。離岸風電為高資本投入,同時台灣位處於颱風侵襲頻繁區域,每年平均有3~4個颱風侵台,其可能對離岸風電造成嚴重的損害與巨額的損失。本文為探討利用目前廣為國內保險業所採用的巨災險評估模型於離岸風電之颱風巨災風險評估之方法與可能應用方向。在離岸風場之前期規劃階段,因經費之限制而無法進行完整的現場調查,在此情況下所建立之地質模型可能存在較大之不確定性,因此本文亦將探討如何將地質模型的不確定性納入巨災風險評估中,以了解其對風險評估評估結果的影響。
中文關鍵字	巨災風險評估模型
英文關鍵字	

會議室	Room 609A
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	09:15-09:30
議程代碼	M4-O-04
議題	- Multidisciplinary Theme 臺灣西南部造山帶之活動構造及其地震、地質災害特性
作者	鍾承哲() [國立中央大學土木工程系] (通訊作者) 洪汶宜() [國立中央大學土木工程系] Dicky Pratama Soegianto [國立中央大學土木工程系]
中文題目	不同強度土層之厚度比對正斷層破裂跡的影響
英文題目	
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	臺灣位於環太平洋火山地震帶上,菲律賓海板塊與歐亞板塊交界,頻繁的板塊錯動引發地震。1999年臺灣發生集集大地震,造成許多建物倒塌、地表變形、管線破裂及人民生命與財產的損失。根據地質調查所的調查,在地狹人稠的臺灣存在 33 條長度超過 5 公里的活動斷層 (截至 2012 年),對於建物位於斷層跡兩側設置的合宜退縮距離,為國土規劃與都市建設中相當重要的一環。本研究藉由一系列之離心模型試驗,於 80 倍重力之離心力場中,模擬正斷層錯動時,複合土層之破裂跡行為。模型之斷層傾角為 60 度,垂直錯動量為 5 公分 (模擬現場垂直錯動量 4 公尺),總土層厚為 10 公分 (模擬現場厚度 8 公尺),土層分為上下兩層,上層為石英砂土層,下層使用 5%水泥混砂以模擬相同強度之軟弱岩層,藉由改變砂土層與軟弱岩層的厚度比,探討破裂跡於不同地盤條件時的發展情形。試驗結果顯示,軟岩層與總土層厚度比會顯著地改變斷層錯動影響範圍,隨著軟岩層厚度增加,影響範圍亦隨之增加,歐上層與軟岩層厚度比為 3:7 時,斷層破裂帶影響範圍最大。此外,當軟岩層越厚,由軟岩層頂部延伸至地表之破裂跡傾角越小,顯示軟岩層的厚度為控制破裂跡傾角的主要因素。
中文關鍵字	地工離心機、正斷層、複合土層
英文關鍵字	

會議室	Room 609A
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	09:30-09:45
議程代碼	M4-O-05
議題	- Multidisciplinary Theme 地質模型不確定性對工程、防災、環境與資源之影響
作者	陳德輝(Duc-Huy Tran) [Graduate Institute of Applied Geology] (通訊作者) 王士榮(Shih-Jung Wang) [Graduate Institute of Applied Geology] 阮國強(Quoc-Cuong Nguyen) [Graduate Institute of Applied Geology]
中文題目	地下水流與地層下陷模擬在三維度異質模型中的地質模型不確定性—以雲林縣虎尾鎮為例
英文題目	Geological Model Uncertainty in 3D Heterogeneous Models on Groundwater Flow and Land Subsidence Simulations in Huwei Town, Yunlin County
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	The transportation safety of Taiwan High Speed Rail in Choushui River Alluvial Fan was a major issue in Taiwan because of serious land subsidence problem. From geomechanical point of view, land subsidence is mainly induced by the compaction of clay material. Therefore, the distribution of hydrogeological material should be a major factor in three-dimensional heterogeneous system responsed to groundwater flow and land subsidence. It is a challenge for geologists to investigate the hydrogeology under considering the geological model uncertainty. A three-dimensional Markov chains method, based on one-dimensional continuous-lag Markov chains, is proposed for realization simulation in a heterogeneous geological system. Huwei Town in Yunlin County located in Choushui River Alluvial Fan was chosen as the study area. There are 46 boreholes, collected from Central Geological Survey, multi-layer compaction monitoring wells, and irrigation association, used to construct the heterogeneous geological models. The outcome of 36 realizations with Monte Carlo simulation reports how the heterogeneous structure reflects the geological model uncertainty from the results of groundwater flow and land subsidence. The mean coefficient of variations are 0.8% and 25% for head and compaction, respectively, which indicate that the estimated compaction has large uncertainty due to the realizations of geological model. Not only the distribution of clay material but also the prescribed boundary condition are shown to be the important factors to influence the land subsidence assessment. Accordingly, heterogeneous geological model should be careful investigated to mitigate the uncertianty in the groundwater flow and land subsidence simulations.
中文關鍵字	地質模型不確定性、地下水流、地層下陷、馬可夫鏈模式、序率分析、濁水溪沖積扇
英文關鍵字	Geological model uncertainty, Groundwater flow, Land subsidence, Markov Chains model, Stochastic analysis, Choushui River Alluvial Fan

會議室	Room 609A
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	09:45-10:00
議程代碼	M4-O-06
議題	- Multidisciplinary Theme 臺灣西南部造山帶之活動構造及其地震、地質災害特性
作者	Tran Thi Kim Tu [Department of Applied Geology, National Central University] (通 訊作者) Chuen-Fa Ni [Department of Applied Geology, National Central University]
中文題目	
英文題目	Uncertainty simulation of large-scale slope based on the integration of digital elevation model and numerical analysis
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	Most assessments of landslide hazards are implemented by building the landslide occurrence risk maps. The levels of uncertainty in investigating the landslide occurrence depend on many significant factors, such as the model of the landslide area, the quality of data. The study presents a case study of the Lantai deep-seated landslide of the Taipingshan National Forest Recreation Area in northern Taiwan. The integration of the digital elevation model (DEM) and the numerical simulation is conducted to establish the three-dimension model, which allows evaluating deterministically landslide hazards. According to the previous researches, the geological profile and hydrogeological profile are selected. Due to the limitation of the data, the study uses the naturally susceptible properties of material characteristics based on spatial distribution. This study provides a framework for assessing the uncertainty of landslide at a field scale.
中文關鍵字	
英文關鍵字	landslide

會議室	Room 609B
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	08:30-08:45
議程代碼	GT2-O-01
議題	- Geoscience Technology 儀器研發、校驗與改良
作者	林欽仁(Chin-Jen Lin) [中央研究院地球科學研究所] (通訊作者)
中文題目	次音波觀測-風濾波器設計
英文題目	Infrasound Observations- Wind Filter Design
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	次音波為頻率低於 20Hz 之空氣壓力擾動訊號,其來源包含自然訊號如火山、打雷、龍捲風、隕石,以及人為訊號如飛機、風力發電、核爆等。發展次音波的觀測、分析及定位技術,能夠進一步了解次音波訊號來源、傳播路徑,甚至是大氣結構;此外,次音波搭配地震儀的同步觀測,有助於進一步瞭解音波與地動的偶合關係。次音波觀測的最大困難在於風的干擾,為了提高觀測的訊雜比,需安裝適當的風濾波器來降低風的影響,同時保持次音波訊號不至失真,風濾波器的設計以及安裝地點的選擇是次音波觀測成功與否的關鍵。本研究首先測試次音波感測器的儀器雜訊,並實際測試文獻中各種可行之風濾波器設計方案,同時比較並找出其不同的頻寬適用範圍,最後選擇最適合於 BATS 台灣寬頻地震網之風濾波器方案。
中文關鍵字	次音波、風濾波器、BATS台灣寬頻地震網
英文關鍵字	Infrasound, wind filter, BATS

會議室	Room 609B
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	08:45-09:00
議程代碼	GT2-O-02
議題	- Geoscience Technology 儀器研發、校驗與改良
作者	陳建志(Chien-Chih Chen) [中央大學] (通訊作者)
中文題目	地電阻法即時監測系統之發展
英文題目	Development in Electrical Resistivity Tomography Monitoring Instrumentation
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	新一代的地電阻儀器,強調混合陣列的高密度資料收集程序,大大地推升了電阻率剖面的可靠性,也具體實現了電阻率誤差計算之可行性。而快速的電壓量測技術,配合自動化雲端解算模組,則使傳統地電阻調查正式邁入即時監測系統,勢將對諸多需採監測手段的環境、水文與工程地質議題有更大的著力點。新一代的地電阻儀器,強調混合陣列的高密度資料收集程序,大大地推升了電阻率剖面的可靠性,也具體實現了電阻率誤差計算之可行性。而快速的電壓量測技術,配合自動化雲端解算模組,則使傳統地電阻調查正式邁入即時監測系統,勢將對諸多需採監測手段的環境、水文與工程地質議題有更大的著力點。
中文關鍵字	地球物理探勘、地電阻法、監測、儀器系統
英文關鍵字	Geophysical Exploration, Electrical Resistivity Tomography, Monitoring, Instrumentation

會議室	Room 609B
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	09:00-09:15
議程代碼	GT2-O-03
議題	- Geoscience Technology 儀器研發、校驗與改良
作者	李奕賢(I-Hsien Lee) [國立中央大學環境研究中心] (通訊作者) 倪春發(Chuen-Fa Ni) [國立中央大學環境研究中心]
	童建樺(Jian-Hua Tong) [弘光科技大學資訊工程系] 余允辰() [行政院原子能委員會核能研究所]
中文題目	物聯網應用於地下水水位與水質監測與分析
英文題目	
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	此技術開發主要目的為,用以節省觀測場域儀器架設之人力,與簡化接收數據之行程安排。達到精進地質、氣象、水文、地球化學等研究領域須於現場架設監控環境設備事宜。目前已完成地下水水位計與水質計感測計,並能藉由網路平台展示數據。此一智慧型水位水質計,可定時擷取地下水資訊。內建 NBIOT 通訊模組,可直接連結網路,上傳資料至雲端伺服器。機體以航太級鋰電池供電,超低耗能設計,可連續運作 10 年以上(以每小時傳輸一次為例),若其搭配微型太陽能模組則可永續運作。已完成宜蘭太平山田古爾溪河川水位測站、嘉義月眉國小區域性監測井水質計測站自動化監測。本團隊於此同時,亦假定當地基地台毀壞而無法進行數據傳輸之情境,測試將伺服器關閉,使得設備無連線狀態,檢測結果證實:智慧型水位計經過一段時間後,當伺服器重新開啟,監測數據即可重新完成傳輸。
中文關鍵字	物聯網、低耗能、NBIOT
英文關鍵字	IoT, Low power mode, NBIOT

會議室	Room 609B
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	09:15-09:30
議程代碼	GT2-O-04
議題	- Geoscience Technology 儀器研發、校驗與改良
作者	林慶仁(Ching-ren Lin) [中央研究院 地球科學研究所] (通訊作者) 林豐盛(Feng-Sheng Lin) [中央研究院地球科學研究所] 張坤輝(Kun-Hui Chang) [中央研究院地球科學研究所] 許雅儒(Ya-ju Hsu) [中央研究院地球科學研究所] 李昕旻(Shin-Min Lee) [中央研究院地球科學研究所]
中文題目	海底絕對壓力計的研發
英文題目	Development of absolute ocean bottom pressure gauge
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	由 Paroscientific Inc.出品的振動石英壓力傳感器,能夠以很小的長期漂移獲得精確的海洋深度測量值。這些傳感器已經用於觀測海流,海嘯,海洋中尺度渦旋和其他海洋學信號已有數十年之久,並且最近已用於大地測量研究 (Watts et al. 2001; Park et al. 2012; Nooner and Chadwick 2009)。此傳感器配合 RBR-Global Co.使用"專有技術" (http://www.rbr-global.com/products/),基於 Paroscientific 量表生產一種系統,該系統被描述為以 1 s 採樣速率具有 10 ppb 的分辨率 (http://www.rbr-global.com/products/bpr)。 台灣位處於歐亞板塊和菲律賓海板塊的交界處,台灣東部海域不僅地震頻繁而且板塊聚合的速度也比其他的地方快很多,近幾年來中央研究院也在台灣周圍海域進行了一些使用聲波定位方法進行海床大地測量觀測的研究。為配合海床大地測量觀測,海底絕對壓力測量也是另一種方法。目前中央研究院已經完成三部底絕對壓力計的組裝,並且正佈放於台灣東部海域進行為期 11 個月的長期觀測。 本文將介紹海底絕對壓力計的使用元件、設計原理、組裝情形和儀器出海前的測試及海域資料的初步成果。 參考文獻: Nooner, S. L. and W. W. Chadwick Jr., (2009) Volcanic inflation measured in the caldera of Axial Seamount: Implications for magma supply and future eruptions, Geochem. Geophys. Geosyst., 10, Q02002, doi:10.1029/2008GC002315 Park, J., Watts, D.R., Donohue, K.A. et al. (2012) Comparisons of sea surface height variability observed by pressure-recording inverted echo sounders and satellite altimetry in the Kuroshio Extension. J Oceanogr 68, 401–416. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10872-012-0108-x Watts DR, Qian X, Tracey KL (2001) On mapping abyssal current and pressure fields under the meandering Gulf Stream. J Atmos Ocean Technol 18:1052–1067
中文關鍵字	振動石英壓力傳感器,絕對壓力計,大地測量,
英文關鍵字	absolute ocean bottom pressure gauge

會議室	Room 609B
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	09:30-09:45
議程代碼	GT2-O-05
議題	- Geoscience Technology 儀器研發、校驗與改良
作者	林豐盛(Lin Feng-Sheng) [中央研究院地球科學研究所] (通訊作者) 陳羽薰(Chen Yu-Hsun) [國立台灣科技大學機械工程系] 林慶仁(Lin Ching-Ren) [中央研究院地球科學研究所]
中文題目	海底絕對水壓計的機構設計
英文題目	Mechanical design of Ocean Bottom Absolute Pressure
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	中央研究院自 2018 年開始嘗試使用海底絕對水壓計(Ocean Bottom Absolute Pressure, OBAP)進行海底地殼變動之觀測。初期和廠商以短週期海底地震儀(Micro Ocean Bottom Seismometer)的機構設計為雛型製作了五台 OBAP,於 2019年10月與中央大學合作在 LGD-1913 航次於花東海盆進行佈放,並於 2020年 LGD-2007 航次進行回收。回收時發現 OBAP 姿態不如預期,無線電發報器無法離開水面導致發射訊號功能不佳,用於遠方辨識的橘紅色旗幟貼於海面難以發現。總結之前進行海底儀器佈放回收及此次的經驗,對於 OBAP 有更進一步的設計構想。因應回收時的便利性與可靠度,我們重新設計 OBAP 機構,來改變 OBAP 浮在水面上的姿態,讓聲波傳感器(Acoustic transponder)在 OBAP 浮出水面時仍然浸在水中,可以繼續使用船上的聲波系統來測量 OBAP 和工作船位之間的相對距離,藉此多一種尋找儀器的方式,並確保 OBAP 浮在水面上時無線電發報器可以離開水面正常發報,閃光燈可以正確運作,讓夜間回收時更易於被發現,橘紅色旗幟高於水面來提高白天回收時肉眼的辨識度,以增進儀器回收效率。本研究將於進一步說明其 OBAP 的機構設計和初步測試成果
中文關鍵字	海底絕對壓力計
英文關鍵字	OBAP

會議室	Room 609B
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	09:45-10:00
議程代碼	GT2-O-06
議題	- Geoscience Technology 儀器研發、校驗與改良
作者	林慶仁(Ching-ren Lin) [中央研究院 地球科學研究所] (通訊作者) 林豐盛(Feng-Sheng Lin) [中央研究院 地球科學研究所] 張坤輝(Kun-Hui Chang) [中央研究院 地球科學研究所] 郭本垣(Kuo, Ban-Yuan) [中央研究院 地球科學研究所]
中文題目	海底水流計的機構設計與初步資料分析
英文題目	Mechanism design and data analysis of ocean current meter (OCM) with broadband OBS.
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	寬頻帶海底地震儀(OBS)的感震器是直接投放在海床沉積物表面,使得 OBS 收錄到的水平分量其環境噪聲水平比垂直分量的環境噪聲水平高出 10-40 dB (Lin 等,2010)。為了確認該水平分量的噪聲源是否來自海床的底部,我們可以使用單點式水流計對海底物理數據進行校正。我們選擇 Aquadopp 水流計,並設計一種可以將它安裝在 OBS 載台上的機械裝置,成為海底水流計 (OCM),讓 OCM 檢測 OBS 傳感器上方的水流擾動的情形。本研究將描述 OCM 的機構設計原理,並探討在沖繩海槽 西 部 哥 哥 的 OCM 和 OBS 數 據 的 相 關 性 。 參考文獻: Lin, C.R., Kuo, B.Y., Liang, W.T., Chi, W.C., Huang, Y.C., Collins, J., Wang, C., 2010. Ambient noise and teleseismic signals recorded by ocean-bottom seismometers offshore eastern Taiwan. Terr. Atmos. Oceanic Sci. 21, 743–755, http://dx.doi.org/10.3319/TAO2009.09.14.01(T).
中文關鍵字	寬頻帶海底地震儀, 環境噪聲, 水流計,
英文關鍵字	OBS, OCM

會議室	Room 609C
日期	11月18日(星期三)
時段	08:30-08:45
議程代碼	SE2-O-01
議題	- Neotectonics 活動構造、地表作用與相關災害
作者	陳文山(Wen-Shan Chen) [台灣大學地質科學系暨研究所] (通訊作者) 楊清淵(Ching-Yuan Yang) [National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction, Taipei, Taiwan] 陳思婷(Szu-Ting Chen) [CPC Corporation, Taiwan] 黄奕彰(Yi-Chang Huang) [CPC Corporation, Taiwan]
中文題目	
英文題目	New insights into Holocene marine terrace development caused by seismic and aseismic faulting in the Coastal Range, eastern Taiwan
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	An arc-continent collision zone of the Holocene uplift occurred at the Coastal Range along the LVF. Holocene marine terraces of up to 51.5 m amsl extensively emerged along the 65 km long coast. With the first detailed and systematic terrace mapping, results of 14C dating and elevation of wave-cut platform reveal a very rapid uplift rate of 4.7e6.4 mm/yr associated with the Chihshang creeping Fault. Spatial and temporal variations in 14C age indicate an offlapping built feature of significant seaward younging trend of ages across the marine terrace causes by both aseismic and moderate coseismic uplift during the interseismic period. Actually, two geomorphic features of emergent marine terraces are critical for understanding the uplifted mechanism. One is the height of the platform between inner and outer edges that represent vertical displacement due to both gradual aseismic and coseismic (with more frequent moderate earthquakes) uplift during a large earthquake cycle, and the other is the height of bedrock riser caused by coseismic (large earthquake) uplift. It indicates that each terrace duration and paleoshoreline ages can reveal the recurrence interval and the timing of large earthquake events, respectively. Our results showed that six large earthquake events have occurred at ~8500, ~6300, ~4800, ~3400, ~1700, and ~700 yr BP in the past 8500 years along the Chihshang creeping Fault, and the recurrence interval of the large earthquake events are about 1000e2200 years. Through the paleoearthquake and historical earthquake deformations, moderate earthquakes result in smaller amounts of uplift per event which did not produce meter-scale uplift on the coast. Instead, the existence of continuous and well-expressed terrace risers (paleoshorelines) implies that the Chihshang creeping Fault could be capable of producing large earthquakes (greater than M7) at millennial time scales associated with larger coseismic vertical displacements.
中文關鍵字	
英文關鍵字	Holocene, marine terrace, the Coastal Range, seismic and aseismic faulting, recurrence interval

日期 時段 議程代碼 議題 作者	11月18日(星期三) 08:45-09:00 GC2-O-02 - Global Change 古環境與全球氣候變遷 宋聖榮(Song, Sheng-Rong) [台灣大學地質科學系暨研究所] (通訊作者) 盧乙嘉(Lu, Yi-Chia) [台灣大學海洋研究所] The Pengchiayu Volcano: A Holocene Surtsey-Type Eruption in North Offshore
議程代碼議題	08:45-09:00 GC2-O-02 - Global Change 古環境與全球氣候變遷 宋聖榮(Song, Sheng-Rong) [台灣大學地質科學系暨研究所] (通訊作者) 盧乙嘉(Lu, Yi-Chia) [台灣大學海洋研究所] The Pengchiayu Volcano: A Holocene Surtsey-Type Eruption in North Offshore
議題	- Global Change 古環境與全球氣候變遷 宋聖榮(Song, Sheng-Rong) [台灣大學地質科學系暨研究所] (通訊作者) 盧乙嘉(Lu, Yi-Chia) [台灣大學海洋研究所] The Pengchiayu Volcano: A Holocene Surtsey-Type Eruption in North Offshore
	古環境與全球氣候變遷 宋聖榮(Song, Sheng-Rong) [台灣大學地質科學系暨研究所] (通訊作者) 盧乙嘉(Lu, Yi-Chia) [台灣大學海洋研究所] The Pengchiayu Volcano: A Holocene Surtsey-Type Eruption in North Offshore
作者	盧乙嘉(Lu, Yi-Chia) [台灣大學海洋研究所] The Pengchiayu Volcano: A Holocene Surtsey-Type Eruption in North Offshore
中文題目	
英文題目	Island of Taiwan
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	ABSTRACT The Surtsey-type eruption, an explosive volcanism occurred in the Surtsey Volcano, south Iceland in 1961, is characterized by the magma-water interaction, named hydrovolcanism, to cause strong explosion in shallow marine environment. It provides us to understand how an eruption proceeds and characteristics of products occurred transition from shallow marine to subaerial. The Pengchiayu, located at the offshore island in north Taiwan, is a volcanic island with controversial eruptive ages ranging from 2.1 Ma to less than 0.29 Ma, dated by K-Armethod. Geomorphologically, a crater with diameter about 50 m wide and fresh reddish scoria in top crops out in northwest tip, and a depression, probably was a tuff cone, occurs in central part of the island. Geologically, well bedded base surges with thickness totally over 30 m thick and ranging from few to tens of centimeters expose in southeast and west island. The lava flows with Aa and pahoehoe structures cover on the top or outflow from a breach of cone to the south and the north. Meanwhile, glassy scoria shows very fresh characters and almost noweathering on surface. In addition, a whole-coring about 100 m deep has been drilled and showed the lithology being composed of the thick lavas with vesicles, reddish scoria, weathered soils, base-surges and lavas from bottom to top. This sequence infers that the eruptions occurred in subaerial condition firstly, then the hydrovolcanism followed to produce thick base surges in shallow marine, and finally erupted in subaerial again. Combining several lines of evidence from surface observations and drilled core records, the last activity of pengchiayu volcano was a surtsey-type eruption and occurred probably in latest glacial sea level rising, which is in the Holocene period.
中文關鍵字	
英文關鍵字	Pengchiayu Volcano, Surtsey-Type Eruption, Base surge, Taiwan

會議室	Room 609C
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	09:00-09:15
議程代碼	SE2-O-02
議題	- Neotectonics 活動構造、地表作用與相關災害
作者	謝孟龍()[中正大學地球與環境科學系](通訊作者)
中文題目	地震震出台灣緩稜脊上的漥地: 以忘憂森林(杉林溪)與拔刀爾山(烏來)為例
英文題目	Earthquake-triggered subsidence on ridge crests, examples from the active Taiwan orogen
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	Local topographic depressions (many forming wetlands or lakes) are common on low-relief surfaces in the active Taiwan orogen. The origin (or origins) of these depressions, especially those developed on or near ridge crests, remains unclear. A new scenic site, Wangyou Forest, in central Taiwan provides a clue. Wangyou Forest was a small valley forested before 1999 Chichi earthquake (Mw = 7.6). It was ponded after then, by which a stretch of forest was flooded and killed. I propose that this ponding, triggered by strong ground shaking, was created with slumping of subsurface structures that have been weakened by long-term decompression on near surface environments, a hypothesis applicable to other ridge-crest depressions in Taiwan. More such depressions were investigated. So far, a swampy deposit was found near the ridge crest of the Badaoer Mountain, northern Taiwan. This deposit, with abundant tree remains, has yielded 8 radiocarbon dates ranging from 19.4 to 17.9 ka cal BP, four of which within 19.3–19.1 ka cal BP. This finding suggests the occurrence of a large earthquake at ~19.2 ka in northern Taiwan, a region of generally low seismicity.
中文關鍵字	集集地震;古地震;緩稜脊;窪地;北台灣
英文關鍵字	Chichi earthquake; Paleoseismic studies; Northern Taiwan

日期 時段 議程代碼	11 月 18 日(星期三)
議程代碼	SE2-O-03 - Neotectonics 活動構造、地表作用與相關災害 羅立(LUOR LIH) [中興工程顧問股份有限公司] (通訊作者)
	- Neotectonics 活動構造、地表作用與相關災害 羅立(LUOR LIH) [中興工程顧問股份有限公司] (通訊作者)
議題	活動構造、地表作用與相關災害 羅立(LUOR LIH) [中興工程顧問股份有限公司] (通訊作者)
作者	喜繼去如治比 UT ∏的刑以所提出批斗的还到此处
中文題目	臺灣南部海域 HT-Ⅱ線型地質構造模式與活動特性
英文題目	The Geological Model of the Lineament HT-II Offshore Southern Taiwan
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	臺灣南部海域 HT-II線型地質構造模式與活動特性 The Geological Model of the Lineament HT-II Offshore Southern Taiwan 羅 立(中興工程顧問股份有限公司大地工程部) Luor Lih(Sinotech Engineering Consultants, LTD. Geotechnical Engineering Department.) 關鍵詞:HT-II線型、南灣斷層 Key words: Lineament HT-II, Nanwan fault 摘要 台灣電力公司(2017)依據海底地形、側掃聲納及反射震測資料,認為南灣海域具有 2條線型,其中,HT-II線型向陸域延伸可與恆春斷層相接,海域分布長度 23 公里;HT-II線型向陸域延伸不明顯,長度 12 公里;陳松春等人(2016)利用多頻道反射震測和精密水深資料,認為泥貫入體抬升造成南灣海域西側存在正斷層構造,命名為南灣斷層,此斷層上下盤相對陷落量小於 10 公尺,延展長度約 5.6 公里,並依據海床明顯的線型,以及錯動現生的珊瑚礁海床,推估斷層持續活動中;台灣電力公司(2018)認為南灣海域除了伴隨恆春斷層東線發育的局部斷層或線型外,西側區域亦存在廣泛分布的南北向斷層和線型帶,將其定義為西南恆春段斷層帶,在其位移危害度分析中,西南恆春段為重要的關鍵問題,不論它是地震的單獨來源,或是恆春斷層東線非發震構造的次要分支斷層,西南恆春段斷層均可能造成地表斷層破裂的來源,另海域分析資料顯示,末次冰期以來至少具有 9.8 公尺之斜移錯移量,此錯移產生自數次地表破裂地震;然而台灣電力公司(2020)利用資料蒐集研析、海域反射震测、海域地質鑽探及化石鑑定等直接調查方法,認為南灣海域北北西走向發育之 HT-II線型北端止於核三廠南方約 2.8 公里之海域,線型兩側地層岩性、沈積年代或沈積環境不同,分別屬於馬鞍山層上段與馬鞍山層下段,地層整合接觸,基盤岩體完整,地層層序正常,HT-II 線型為不具地質構造意義之地形置。
中文關鍵字	HT-Ⅱ線型、南灣斷層
英文關鍵字	Lineament HT-II, Nanwan fault

會議室	Room 609C
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	09:30-09:45
議程代碼	SE2-O-04
議題	- Neotectonics 活動構造、地表作用與相關災害
作者	羅立(LUOR LIH) [中興工程顧問股份有限公司] (通訊作者)
中文題目	臺灣北部海域 ST-Ⅱ線型地質構造模式與活動特性
英文題目	The Geological Model of the Lineament ST-II Offshore Northern Taiwan
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	黃旭燦等(1992)依據震測資料,認為臺灣東北外海有三條正斷層,其中,斷層A與斷層 C 呈東北-西南向延伸,與陸域金山斷層與崁腳斷層海域延伸方向相關;蕭力元等(1998)認為臺灣東北海域的斷層為逆斷層再活化反轉形成之高角度正斷層,係第四紀以來之張裂型構造;經濟部中央地質調查所(2007)依據海域震測剖面資料,認為臺灣東北外海存在數條正斷層,均可與陸域的斷層相連,自西北往東南分別為金山斷層、崁腳斷層、基隆斷層、台北斷層及蚊子坑斷層;經濟部中央地質調查所(2011)認為臺灣東北淡水海域內的正斷層為不活動的斷層,於上新世早期停止活動;台電公司(2016)海域地球物理探測成果顯示,ST-II 線型陸域延伸位置與崁腳斷層不符,由半地塹盆地堆積厚度向陸域漸薄評估,ST-II 線型止於近岸,並未延伸至陸域;台電公司(2020)綜整海陸域各項調查資料,認為龜吼斷層呈東北東走向延伸,東北端於翡翠灣渡假飯店北側延伸出海,此斷層無近期活動現象,形成於上新更新世時期的蓬萊運動,並於大屯火山活動後停止,ST-II-1 線型自外海向西南延伸進入陸地,為一斷面向東南傾之高傾角正斷層,往西南向延伸至近岸區域,斷層斷距往陸地減小收斂,近岸 ST-II-1 線型最近活動時間至少老於 12,205 cal yr B.P.。龜吼斷層為斷層面朝東南之逆斷層,海陸域全長 4.1 公里,無向外海延伸之跡象與證據;ST-II-1 線型為斷面朝東南之正斷層,海陸域全長 22.3 公里,自外海向陸地延伸,兩者斷層跡於近岸位置相近,斷層特性及幾何形貌截然不同,兩者不相連。
中文關鍵字	ST-Ⅱ線型、龜吼斷層
英文關鍵字	Lineament ST-Ⅱ, Guihou fault

會議室	Room 609C
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	09:45-10:00
議程代碼	SE2-O-05
議題	- Neotectonics 活動構造、地表作用與相關災害
作者	莊昀叡(Ray Y. Chuang) [台灣大學地理環境資源學系] (通訊作者) 陳冠榮(Guan-Rong Chen) [台灣大學地理環境資源學系] 盧志恆(Chih-Heng Lu) [台灣大學地理環境資源學系] 景國恩(Kuo-En Ching) [成功大學測量及空間資訊學系] 陳國華(Kwo-Hwa Chen) [臺北大學不動產與城鄉環境學系]
中文題目	台灣中部造山帶變形前緣之地殼變形特性
英文題目	Crustal deformation along the deformation front of the central Taiwan orogen
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	Crustal deformation dervied from geodetic approaches provides insightful information for assessing fault behaviors and seismic potential. In Taiwan, the central part of the mountain belt has been surffering strong, full collision between the Eurasian and Phillipine Sea plates and has generated one of largest earthquakes, the 1999 Chi-Chi earthquake. In this region, surface deformation is mainly dominated by three sub-parallel active faults, the Chunghua fault, Chelungpu fault, and Shuantung fault. Althought the Chelungpu fault has ruptured during the Chi-Chi earthquake, the regional crustal deformation and fault activity associated with the rest two faults are still crucial for seismic hazard mitigation. Therefore, in this study we use different geodetic observations to characterize surface deformation in this region and examine associated fault activities. The result shows that the most frontal Chunghua fault seems to be fully locked while the other two faults somewhat are creeping at depth.
中文關鍵字	地表變形、地震潛勢、全球衛星定位系統、水準測量、合成孔徑雷達
英文關鍵字	surface deformation, seismic potential, GPS, leveling, SAR

會議室	Room 603
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	13:30-13:45
議程代碼	S1-O-05
議題	- Seismology 一般地震學研究
作者	洪淑蕙(Shu-Huei Hung) [台灣大學地質科學系暨研究所] (通訊作者) 高亞育(Ayush Goyal) [Department of Geosciences, National Taiwan University]
中文題目	
英文題目	Moho depth and average crustal velocities from H-V stacking of P and S receiver functions: Implications for rock composition and compressibility in the crust beneath the Taiwan orogen
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	The complexity of the young Taiwan orogen mainly resulting from arc-continent collision is manifold. As the Moho and crustal properties are crucial to unravel the still-debated orogenic models, we adopt a H-V stacking method jointly utilizing P and S receiver functions for simultaneously reliable determination of crustal thickness and average P- and S-wave velocity, their ratio (Vp/Vs), and bulk sound speed (Vb) beneath 50 stations in Taiwan and offshore islands. Results indicate the Moho is inclined from ~20 km in the north and west coastal areas to ~47 km in the midwest of the Central Range (CR) and abruptly elevated >25 km at the eastern edge of the CR and adjacent collision suture zone. The uplifted Moho along with exclusively high Vp/Vs (2.1) suggest the subducted Eurasian crust may have been exhumed and compositionally modified by the accreted ophiolite complex of oceanic affinity during forearc basin closure. Our Moho mostly lies in the depths of the sharpest positive velocity gradient, a few to a dozen kilometers shallower than the Vp=7.5 km/s isosurface assumed in the velocity tomographic models. The unusually thin crust (~20 km) with high Vp/Vs (1.9-2.0) is observed in the northern Taiwan volcanic zone, plausibly attributed to the post-orogenic extensional thinning and induced melting in the sublithospheric mantle producing magmatic fluids trapped in the crust. Moreover, Vb apparently decreases from the coasts to the middle CR coinciding with the thickest crust, implying the ongoing intensive compressional orogenesis may have increased the crustal compressibility beneath the central Taiwan orogen.
中文關鍵字	
英文關鍵字	receiver function, H-V stacking, Moho depth, Vp/Vs ratio, crustal compressiblity, Taiwan orogen

會議室	Room 603
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	13:45-14:00
議程代碼	S1-O-06
議題	- Seismology 一般地震學研究
作者	Ayush Goyal [Department of Geosciences, National Taiwan University, 1 Roosevelt Rd. Sec.4, Taipei 106, Taiwan] (通訊作者) 洪淑蕙(Shu-Huei Hung) [Department of Geosciences, National Taiwan University, 1 Roosevelt Rd. Sec.4, Taipei 106, Taiwan] Hsin-Ying Yang [Laboratory of Seismology and Physics of Earth's Interior, School of Earth and Space Sciences, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, China] Yu-Hsuan Chang [The Seismological Center, Central Weather Bureau, Taipei, Taiwan] Ban-Yan Kuo [Institute of Earth Sciences, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan]
中文題目	
英文題目	Shear velocity structure of the crust and lithospheric mantle in the Taiwan and offshore region from teleseismic Rayleigh wave tomography
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	To reveal the structural complexity closely linked with the orogenic process in Taiwan, we present a 3-D shear wave velocity model using telseismic Rayleigh waves recorded by ~160 broadband stations distributed across Taiwan and offshore islands and ocean-bottom seismometers at sea floor offshore eastern Taiwan during 2006-2017. A wavelet-based, two-station method that properly characterizes the time-varying spectral properties of seismic signals is employed to measure dispersive phase velocities of fundamental-mode Rayleigh waves between station pairs in the periods of 13-110 s. The obtained frequency-dependent traveltimes are inverted for lithospheric scale shear velocity structure using an iterative inversion which accounts for the surface wave ray-bending effect in a laterally heterogeneous structure and data-adaptive multiscale resolution. The lithosphere in the Huatung basin southeast of Taiwan is ~50 km thick, consistent with a cooling age of 20-30 Ma. The high-velocity subducting Philippine Sea Plate (PSP) and low-velocity anomalies associated with the overlying Ryukyu mantle wedge and Okinawa Trough are well resolved in northeast of Taiwan. An east-dipping, fast slab-like anomaly which correspond to the subducting South China Sea lithosphere accompanying an inclined zone of seismicity is imaged in southern Taiwan. This feature prevails in central Taiwan at depths 40-140 km but tends to rotate vertically and flip to the west due to the vergence of the PSP. An additional fast anomaly appears beneath the Taipei Basin in northern Taiwan, being dipping eastward and overlaid by a low-velocity mantle window at 50-70 km depths between the two subducted slabs. Moreover, an elongated low-velocity anomaly at dephs of 35-100 km is found in the region of Taihsi Basin sitting between the Penghu islands and western coastal plain of Taiwan. Such a weak zone of lithospheric mantle could be a plausible cause that facilitated the slab breakoff beneath central to north Taiwan.
中文關鍵字英文關鍵字	two-station phase velocity measurement, teleseismic Rayleigh wave tomography, shear wave velocity structure, Taiwan orogen, flipping of subduction polarity

會議室	Room 603
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	14:00-14:15
議程代碼	S4-O-09
議題	- Seismology 觀測地震學
作者	鄭雲澤(Yun-Ze Astor Cheng) [台灣大學海洋研究所] (通訊作者) 林佩瑩(Pei-Ying Patty Lin) [台灣師範大學地球科學系] 蘇志杰(Chih-Chieh Su) [台灣大學海洋研究所]
中文題目	藉由東沙潟湖海底地震儀探索地殼速度不連續面與周遭噪訊源
英文題目	Detection of the Crustal Discontinuity and Ambient Noise Sources beneath DongSha Atoll from Buried OBS Array
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	DongSha Atoll is situated at the continental shelf of the northern margin of the South China Sea (SCS), with about 25km in diameter. The deepest water depth of the lagoon is ~22m; therefore, it is too shallow to do active seismic imaging. Due to the limited observations for crustal structure beneath it, the tectonics of DongSha Atoll is still poorly understood. In this study, we utilized the buried ocean-bottom seismograph (OBS) array consists of one BATS- station on DongSha Island and 4 buried OBSs beneath lagoon to image the crustal structure. With this new seismic array ~15 km in aperture, we can first have local constraints on the velocity model beneath DongSha Atoll. Past studies have shown a high-velocity layer exists in the lower crust beneath the continental shelf-slop of the northern SCS margins and further implied DongSha uplift might correlate to igneous intrusion. We analyzed the buried OBS array data after finding the power spectral density show a reliable pattern. We estimated the depth of crustal seismic discontinuity beneath the DongSha region by retrieving teleseismic receiver functions from the array's data. The forward modeling results revealed a thick and high-velocity layer from the depth of 8 km to moho (26±2km) with P-velocity 6.9±0.1 km/s beneath DongSha Atoll, which possibly related to the magmatic underplating. Besides, we analyzed 104 days-long continuous data to investigate ambient seismic sources. The spatiotemporal variations mapped from the amplitude asymmetry of CCFs indicate the noise excitation mostly from the west and some from the north-east (NE). The main exchanging channels of the lagoon and oceanic waters are located at the west, which excites microseism signals. Noise excitations from NE might occur due to the northeast monsoon or internal wave refraction. This data set shows convincingly that the burial of seismic sensors in soft sediment can increase data fidelity to resolve the crustal structure beneath the shallow lagoon.
中文關鍵字	東沙環礁、海底地震儀、接收函數、相關函數、厚底作用
英文關鍵字	DongSha Atoll, ocean bottom seismograph, receiver function, correlation function, underplating

會議室	Room 603
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	14:15-14:30
議程代碼	S1-O-07
議題	- Seismology 一般地震學研究
作者	陳浩維(How-Wei Chen) [中央大學地球科學系暨地球物理研究所] (通訊作者) 王顥鈞(Wang, Haw-Chun) [中央大學地球科學系暨地球物理研究所]
中文題目	地物照明、敏感與解析度分析-不需波線或波場計算的解析法
英文題目	Seismic Illumination · Sensitivity and Resolution Analysis without Ray or Wave
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要中立即使	Seismic illumination concerns about the first order diffracted energy fluxes linking source, scatterer and receiver through Huygens-Fresnel principle and seismic reciprocity principle. Illumination utilize the seismic energy flux (or amplitude) variation obtainable from a predefined acquisition geometry which try to detect the target reflectors or its corresponding structure features. Under the known sources and receivers relationships, thereby acquisition footprint, can interfere the subsequent interpretation of seismic images. Therefore, modeling seismic illumination for subsurface structure investigation including any arbitrarily dipping reflectors is essential and must understand its pros and cons. Can we perform illumination analysis under the conditions: (1) for a given velocity field (a reference model, RF) or alternative (2) if and only if the available travel-time information and/or first arrival amplitude (waveform) can be used? For the first condition, there are couple of questions can link to RF. For any existing RFs, are they reliable enough? Can we evaluate RF to quantity illumination analysis? How are those existing RFs become "useful" or "helpful" for studies beyond illumination? For the second condition. Can we perform illumination analysis without implementing ray (travel-time inversion) or wave (full waveform inversion) theory? Can we obtain reliable surface velocity distribution through illumination analysis? The answer is yes. The main layout of my talk focus on investigating its aperture limitation and its effects on imaging subsurface structure without performing ray or wave analyses. The resolution and sensitivity can be evaluated through known source-receiver geometry, time and amplitude information from data collected so far. The theory involved is based on the well-known transport equation, the Hamiltonian formalism of classical mechanic and multiple scattering concept.
中文關鍵字	照明,敏感,解析度分析
英文關鍵字	Illumination, Sensitivity, Resolution, Huygens-Fresnel principle, reciprocity

· Seismology 一般地震學研究 彭振謙(Cheng-Chien Peng) [中央研究院地球科學研究所] (通訊作者) 郭本垣(Ban-Yuan Kuo) [中央研究院地球科學研究所] 中文題目 西藏高原深部地幔之震波非均向性研究: 調和體波與表面波之觀测 英文題目 Seismic anisotropy in the deep continental upper mantle beneath Tibetan Plateau: reconciliation of the body wave and surface wave anisotropy 投稿類型 口頭報告 Oral Multimode Rayleigh wave tomography (Pandey et al., 2015) shows a depth dependent azimuthal anisotropy in the Tibetan Plateau which involves the differen stress field orientations in the lithosphere and underlying asthenosphere. The azimuthal anisotropy model could explain some characteristics of SKS splitting measurements but fails to predict the larger delay time in central Tibet. To explore the cause of the delay time discrepancy between the model derived prediction and SKS data, we estimate the contributions of the anisotropy in the upper-middle crus and upper mantle which is neglected and underestimated in the surface wave model By assuming the tomography model retrieving anisotropy in the lithosphere well, we simply grid search new anisotropy parameters of the crust/upper mantle layer (200~250 km) and calculate the layer-stacking splitting parameters to fit the SKS data. The best fit result of the grid search shows that changing orientation slightly (<30°) and increasing anisotropy intensity to ~6% or ~12 % in the upper mantle layer with or without the crustal anisotropy could improve the SKS data fitting successfully Considering the unlikely larger intensity (~6% or 12%) prescribed within the 50 km thickness in the model, we suggest a thicker asthenosphere which extends to the deep upper mantle (>250 km) beneath the Tibetan plateau. The thickening region is roughly beneath the north of the Bangong-Nujianhg suture zone which coincides with the front of the underthrusted Indian lithosphere. The mechanism behind this thickening layer of the asthenosphere is under investigation.	A. 详 户	Da arr 000
14:30-14:45 議程代碼		
議程代碼 S1-O-08 - Seismology 一般地震學研究 彭振謙(Cheng-Chien Peng) [中央研究院地球科學研究所] (通訊作者) 郭本垣(Ban-Yuan Kuo) [中央研究院地球科學研究所] 西藏高原深部地幔之震波非均向性研究: 調和體波與表面波之觀測 Seismic anisotropy in the deep continental upper mantle beneath Tibetan Plateau: reconciliation of the body wave and surface wave anisotropy 投稿類型 口頭報告 Oral Multimode Rayleigh wave tomography (Pandey et al., 2015) shows a depth dependent azimuthal anisotropy in the Tibetan Plateau which involves the different stress field orientations in the lithosphere and underlying asthenosphere. The azimuthal anisotropy model could explain some characteristics of SKS splitting measurements but fails to predict the larger delay time in central Tibet. To explore the cause of the delay time discrepancy between the model derived prediction and SKS data, we estimate the contributions of the anisotropy in the upper-middle crus and upper mantle which is neglected and underestimated in the surface wave model By assuming the tomography model retrieving anisotropy in the lithosphere well, we simply grid search new anisotropy parameters of the crust/upper mantle layer (200~250 km) and calculate the layer-stacking splitting parameters to fit the SKS data. The best fit result of the grid search shows that changing orientation slightly (~30°) and increasing anisotropy intensity to ~6% or ~12 % in the upper mantle layer with or without the crustal anisotropy could improve the SKS data fitting successfully Considering the unlikely larger intensity (~6% or 12%) prescribed within the 50 km thickness in the model, we suggest a thicker asthenosphere which extends to the deep upper mantle (>250 km) beneath the Tibetan plateau. The thickening region is roughly beneath the north of the Bangong-Nujianhg suture zone which coincides with the front of the underthrusted Indian lithosphere. The mechanism behind this thickening layer of the asthenosphere is under investigation.		
· Seismology 一般地震學研究 彭振謙(Cheng-Chien Peng) [中央研究院地球科學研究所] (通訊作者) 郭本垣(Ban-Yuan Kuo) [中央研究院地球科學研究所] 中文題目 西藏高原深部地幔之震波非均向性研究: 調和體波與表面波之觀测 英文題目 Seismic anisotropy in the deep continental upper mantle beneath Tibetan Plateau: reconciliation of the body wave and surface wave anisotropy 型頭報告 Oral Multimode Rayleigh wave tomography (Pandey et al., 2015) shows a depth dependent azimuthal anisotropy in the Tibetan Plateau which involves the differen stress field orientations in the lithosphere and underlying asthenosphere. The azimuthal anisotropy model could explain some characteristics of SKS splitting measurements but fails to predict the larger delay time in central Tibet. To explore the cause of the delay time discrepancy between the model derived prediction and SKS data, we estimate the contributions of the anisotropy in the upper-middle crus and upper mantle which is neglected and underestimated in the surface wave model By assuming the tomography model retrieving anisotropy in the lithosphere well, we simply grid search new anisotropy parameters of the crust/upper mantle layer (200~250 km) and calculate the layer-stacking splitting parameters to fit the SKS data. The best fit result of the grid search shows that changing orientation slightly (<30°) and increasing anisotropy intensity to ~6% or ~12 % in the upper mantle layer with or without the crustal anisotropy could improve the SKS data fitting successfully Considering the unlikely larger intensity (~6% or 12%) prescribed within the 50 km thickness in the model, we suggest a thicker asthenosphere which extends to the deep upper mantle (>250 km) beneath the Tibetan plateau. The thickening region is roughly beneath the north of the Bangong-Nujianhg suture zone which coincides with the front of the underthrusted Indian lithosphere. The mechanism behind this thickening layer of the asthenosphere is under investigation.	時段	14:30-14:45
作者 影振謙(Cheng-Chien Peng) [中央研究院地球科學研究所] (通訊作者) 郭本垣(Ban-Yuan Kuo) [中央研究院地球科學研究所] 中文題目 西藏高原深部地幔之震波非均向性研究: 調和體波與表面波之觀測 英文題目 Seismic anisotropy in the deep continental upper mantle beneath Tibetan Plateau: reconciliation of the body wave and surface wave anisotropy 提稿類型 D頭報告 Oral Multimode Rayleigh wave tomography (Pandey et al., 2015) shows a depth dependent azimuthal anisotropy in the Tibetan Plateau which involves the differen stress field orientations in the lithosphere and underlying asthenosphere. The azimuthal anisotropy model could explain some characteristics of SKS splitting measurements but fails to predict the larger delay time in central Tibet. To explore the cause of the delay time discrepancy between the model derived prediction and SKS data, we estimate the contributions of the anisotropy in the upper-middle crus and upper mantle which is neglected and underestimated in the surface wave model By assuming the tomography model retrieving anisotropy in the lithosphere well, we simply grid search new anisotropy parameters of the crust/upper mantle laye (200~250 km) and calculate the layer-stacking splitting parameters to fit the SKS data. The best fit result of the grid search shows that changing orientation slightly (<30°) and increasing anisotropy intensity to ~6% or ~12 % in the upper mantle laye with or without the crustal anisotropy could improve the SKS data fitting successfully Considering the unlikely larger intensity (~6% or 12%) prescribed within the 50 km thickness in the model, we suggest a thicker asthenosphere which extends to the deep upper mantle (>250 km) beneath the Tibetan plateau. The thickening region is roughly beneath the north of the Bangong-Nujianhg suture zone which coincides wilf the front of the underthrusted Indian lithosphere. The mechanism behind this thickening layer of the asthenosphere is under investigation.	議程代碼	S1-O-08
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英文關鍵字 seismic anisotropy, Tibetan Pleateau, surface wave, body wave		
	英文關鍵字	seismic anisotropy, Tibetan Pleateau, surface wave, body wave

會議室	Room 603
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	14:45-15:00
議程代碼	S1-O-09
議題	- Tectonophysics 地體動力學
作者	陳伯飛(Po-Fei Chen) [中央大學地球科學系] (通訊作者) 簡梅(Mei Chien) [中央大學地球科學系] 克雷格 比納(Craig R. Bina) [Northwestern University, USA] 顏宏宇(Hung-Yu Yen) [中央大學地球科學系] 埃林頓 奧內帷(Erlinton A. Olavere) [Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology, Department of Science and Technology]
中文題目	由 ISC-EHB 目錄顯示菲律賓海溝南端向東隱沒板塊的證據
英文題目	Evidence of an east-dipping slab beneath the southern end of the Philippine Trench (1°N-6°N) as revealed by ISC-EHB
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	We examine recently released global seismic datasets in 3D visualization to study slab configurations in the Mindanao-Molucca region, where the present-day arc-arc collision of divergent double subduction propagates northward and attains completion on Mindanao Island, Philippines. The activity of inter-plate thrust earthquakes in the Philippine Trench is not significant until Mindanao (6°N) is reached, while shallow earthquakes on the island exhibit predominantly strike-slip movements on the Cotabato and Philippine Faults. The spatial distributions of GCMT thrust-type earthquakes shallower than 60 km reveal that current collisions mostly occur along the Central and Talaud-Miangas Ridges. ISC-EHB events deeper than 80 km, as well as Slab2 contours, show the eastward-dipping trench of the Halmahera slab flipping to the westward-dipping Philippine Trench northward. We identify a zone of ISC-EHB earthquakes steeply dipping to the east beneath the southern end of the Philippine Trench (1°N-6°N) that is not modeled by Slab2. This feature of a steeply east-dipping slab is explained by collision of the subduction arc and is consistent with steeply plunging T-axes of earthquakes. The identification of the east-dipping slab and estimation of its extent are crucial for understanding geodynamic and plate-boundary evolution in the Mindanao-Molucca region.
中文關鍵字	民答那峨-麻六甲區域、發散雙重隱沒、菲律賓海溝東向隱沒板塊、隱沒方向反轉、哈馬黑拉板塊 Mindanao Mollucca ragion divergent double subduction past dipping slab beneath
英文關鍵字	Mindanao-Molucca region, divergent double subduction, east-dipping slab beneath Philippine Trench, subduction polarity flip, Halmahera slab

時段 15:00-15:15 議程代碼 S1-O-10 - Seismology 一般地震学研究 が文哲(Wen-che Yu) [中央研究院 地球科學研究所] (通訊作者) 林駿庭(Jiun-Ting Lin) [University of Oregon] 蘇瀋(Jun Su) [Tokyo Institute of Technology] 宋徳濡(Teh-Ru Alex Song) [University of College London] 康付君(Chu-Chun Kang) [科技部 自然科學與永續研究發展司] 中文題目 英文題目 S coda and Rayleigh waves from a decade of repeating earthquakes reveal discordant temporal velocity changes since the 2004 Sumatra earthquake 口頭報告 Oral Temporal changes in seismic velocity reflect the physical processes that modulate the properties of the media through which waves propagate. Processes such as healing of the surface damage zone and deep crustal deformation are described by similar functions and occur on similar timescales, making it difficult to determine which process drives the observed changes. We examine earthquake-induced velocity changes using lag time 1(t) measured among repeating earthquake since the 2004 Mw 9.2 Sumatra and 2005 Mw 8.6 Nias earthquakes. S coda velocity changes (δVS, equivalent to 15) recover steadily throughout 2005–2015. Rayleigh wave velocity changes (δVLR, or -tLR) undergo transient recovery, followed by a strong δVLR reduction in late 2007. δVS recovery is most likely driven by deep processes, whereas temporal breaks in δVLR recovery in 2007 reflect surface damage and healing induced by strong ground motions of the 2004, 2005, 2007 Mw 8.4 and Mw 7.9 Bengkulu, and 2008 Mw 7.3 Simeulue earthquakes. Differences between temporal variations in δVS and δVLR help distinguish deep processes from healing of surface damage.		-
時段 15:00-15:15 議程代碼 S1-O-10 - Seismology 一般地震學研究 郝文哲(Wen-che Yu) [中央研究院 地球科學研究所] (通訊作者) 林駿庭(Jiun-Ting Lin) [University of Oregon] 藤渚(Jun Su) [Tokyo Institute of Technology] 宋徳満(Teh-Ru Alex Song) [University of College London] 康竹君(Chu-Chun Kang) [科技部 自然科學與永續研究發展司] 中文題目 英文題目 S coda and Rayleigh waves from a decade of repeating earthquakes reveal discordant temporal velocity changes since the 2004 Sumatra earthquake 「中文題目 Temporal changes in seismic velocity reflect the physical processes that modulate the properties of the media through which waves propagate. Processes such as healing of the surface damage zone and deep crustal deformation are described by similar functions and occur on similar timescales, making it difficult to determine which process drives the observed changes. We examine earthquake-induced velocity changes using lag time r(t) measured among repeating earthquakes since the 2004 Mw 9.2 Sumatra and 2005 Mw 8.6 Nias earthquakes. S coda velocity changes (δVS, equivalent to -tS) recover steadily throughout 2005–2015. Rayleigh wave velocity changes (δVLR, or -tLR) undergo transient recovery, followed by a strong δVLR reduction in late 2007. δVS recovery is most likely driven by deep processes, whereas temporal breaks in δVLR recovery in 2007 reflect surface damage and healing induced by strong ground motions of the 2004, 2005, 2007 Mw 8.4 and Mw 7.9 Bengkulu, and 2008 Mw 7.3 Simeulue earthquakes. Differences between temporal variations in δVS and δVLR help distinguish deep processes from healing of surface damage.	會議室	Room 603
議程代碼 S1-O-10 - Seismology - 般地震學研究 - 郝文哲(Wen-che Yu) [中央研究院 地球科學研究所] (通訊作者) - 林駿庭(Jiun-Ting Lin) [University of Oregon] - 蘇瀋(Jun Su) [Tokyo Institute of Technology] 宋德濤(Teh-Ru Alex Song) [University of College London] - 康竹君(Chu-Chun Kang) [科技部 自然科學與永續研究發展司] - 中文題目 - 英文題目 S coda and Rayleigh waves from a decade of repeating earthquakes reveal discordant temporal velocity changes since the 2004 Sumatra earthquake - 中文題目 Temporal changes in seismic velocity reflect the physical processes that modulate the properties of the media through which waves propagate. Processes such as healing of the surface damage zone and deep crustal deformation are described by similar functions and occur on similar timescales, making it difficult to determine which process drives the observed changes. We examine earthquake-induced velocity changes using lag time T(t) measured among repeating earthquakes since the 2004 Mw 9.2 Sumatra and 2005 Mw 8.6 Nias earthquakes. S coda velocity changes (δVS, equivalent to -tS) recover steadily throughout 2005–2015. Rayleigh wave velocity changes (δVLR, or -tLR) undergo transient recovery, followed by a strong δVLR reduction in late 2007. δVS recovery is most likely driven by deep processes, whereas temporal breaks in δVLR recovery in 2007 reflect surface damage and healing induced by strong ground motions of the 2004, 2005, 2007 Mw 8.4 and Mw 7.9 Bengkulu, and 2008 Mw 7.3 Simeulue earthquakes. Differences between temporal variations in δVS and δVLR help distinguish deep processes from healing of surface damage.	日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
· Seismology 一般地震學研究 郝文哲(Wen-che Yu) [中央研究院 地球科學研究所] (通訊作者) 林駿庭(Jiun-Ting Lin) [University of Oregon] 蘇濬(Jun Su) [Tokyo Institute of Technology] 宋德濡(Teh-Ru Alex Song) [University of College London] 康竹君(Chu-Chun Kang) [科技部 自然科學與永續研究發展司] 中文題目 英文題目 S coda and Rayleigh waves from a decade of repeating earthquakes reveal discordant temporal velocity changes since the 2004 Sumatra earthquake 坦頭報告 Oral Temporal changes in seismic velocity reflect the physical processes that modulate the properties of the media through which waves propagate. Processes such as healing of the surface damage zone and deep crustal deformation are described by similar functions and occur on similar timescales, making it difficult to determine which process drives the observed changes. We examine earthquake-induced velocity changes using lag time T(t) measured among repeating earthquake-induced velocity changes using lag time T(t) measured among repeating earthquakes since the 2004 Mw 9.2 Sumatra and 2005 Mw 8.6 Nias earthquakes. S coda velocity changes (δVS, equivalent to -tS) recover steadily throughout 2005-2015. Rayleigh wave velocity changes (δVLR, or -tLR) undergo transient recovery, followed by a strong δVLR reduction in late 2007. δVS recovery is most likely driven by deep processes, whereas temporal breaks in δVLR recovery in 2007 reflect surface damage and healing induced by strong ground motions of the 2004, 2005, 2007 Mw 8.4 and Mw 7.9 Bengkulu, and 2008 Mw 7.3 Simeulue earthquakes. Differences between temporal variations in δVS and δVLR help distinguish deep processes from healing of surface damage.	時段	15:00-15:15
解文 世代Wen-che Yu) [中央研究院 地球科學研究所] (通訊作者) 林駿庭(Jiun-Ting Lin) [University of Oregon] 蘇濬(Jiun Su) [Tokyo Institute of Technology] 宋徳濡(Teh-Ru Alex Song) [University of College London] 康代君(Chu-Chun Kang) [科技部 自然科學與永續研究發展司] 中文題目 英文題目 S coda and Rayleigh waves from a decade of repeating earthquakes reveal discordant temporal velocity changes since the 2004 Sumatra earthquake 口頭報告 Oral Temporal changes in seismic velocity reflect the physical processes that modulate the properties of the media through which waves propagate. Processes such as healing of the surface damage zone and deep crustal deformation are described by similar functions and occur on similar timescales, making it difficult to determine which process drives the observed changes. We examine earthquakes-induced velocity changes using lag time T(t) measured among repeating earthquakes since the 2004 Mw 9.2 Sumatra and 2005 Mw 8.6 Nias earthquakes. S coda velocity changes (δVS, equivalent to -tS) recover steadily throughout 2005–2015. Rayleigh wave velocity changes (δVLR, or -tLR) undergo transient recovery, followed by a strong δVLR reduction in late 2007. δVS recovery is most likely driven by deep processes, whereas temporal breaks in δVLR recovery in 2007 reflect surface damage and healing induced by strong ground motions of the 2004, 2005, 2007 Mw 8.4 and Mw 7.9 Bengkulu, and 2008 Mw 7.3 Simeulue earthquakes. Differences between temporal variations in δVS and δVLR help distinguish deep processes from healing of surface damage.	議程代碼	S1-O-10
株験庭(Jiun-Ting Lin) [University of Oregon] 蘇澤(Jun Su) [Tokyo Institute of Technology] 宋徳濡(Teh-Ru Alex Song) [University of College London] 康竹君(Chu-Chun Kang) [科技部 自然科學與永續研究發展司] 中文題目 英文題目 S coda and Rayleigh waves from a decade of repeating earthquakes reveal discordant temporal velocity changes since the 2004 Sumatra earthquake 投稿類型 口頭報告 Oral Temporal changes in seismic velocity reflect the physical processes that modulate the properties of the media through which waves propagate. Processes such as healing of the surface damage zone and deep crustal deformation are described by similar functions and occur on similar timescales, making it difficult to determine which process drives the observed changes. We examine earthquake-induced velocity changes using lag time T(t) measured among repeating earthquakes since the 2004 Mw 9.2 Sumatra and 2005 Mw 8.6 Nias earthquakes. S coda velocity changes (δVS, equivalent to -tS) recover steadily throughout 2005–2015. Rayleigh wave velocity changes (δVLR, or -tLR) undergo transient recovery, followed by a strong δVLR reduction in late 2007. δVS recovery is most likely driven by deep processes, whereas temporal breaks in δVLR recovery in 2007 reflect surface damage and healing induced by strong ground motions of the 2004, 2005, 2007 Mw 8.4 and Mw 7.9 Bengkulu, and 2008 Mw 7.3 Simeulue earthquakes. Differences between temporal variations in δVS and δVLR help distinguish deep processes from healing of surface damage.	議題	
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英文關鍵字 scattered wave, coda waves, surface waves, finite difference	中文關鍵字	散射波, 面波, 有限差分
	英文關鍵字	scattered wave, coda waves, surface waves, finite difference

會議室	Room 604
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	13:30-13:45
議程代碼	GM-O-01
議題	- Geomorphology 地形學與地質景觀及地質公園
作者	謝孟龍(Meng-Long Hsieh) [中正大學地球與環境科學系] (通訊作者) 李元希(Yuan-Hsi Lee) [中正大學地球與環境科學系]
中文題目	台灣山脈直到末次冰期時才超過三千公尺高!
英文題目	The Taiwan orogen has not reached an elevation of 3000 m until the last glacial period
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	山脈隆升越快,侵蝕越快,相信後者在適當的尺度下能抵銷前者,使山脈處於「穩態」(高度不隨時間改變)。一般認為,台灣山脈已達到「穩態」,且因其河流與坡地作用盛行,此兩作用如何抵銷山脈隆升成為一熱門議題。本研究野外實察,檢視歷史山崩與河川輸砂紀錄,並整合千、萬年尺度河流、坡地演育資料(包括六百多筆碳十四年代),卻得到不同的結論:至少數萬年以來,台灣山脈的侵蝕(河流下切;崩、土石流)主要發生於中海拔(1000-2500 m)山區;作為主要分水嶺、且隆升最快的高山地區(海拔>3000 m)反而侵蝕微弱,使得未次冰期冰川作用所遺留的地形(如 U 形谷、冰磧丘等),至今仍完好保存。此外,莫忘台灣山脈常見緩起伏稜脊,一個達到「穩態」的山脈不應具備的地形。這些緩起伏稜脊廣布於低海拔山區(如埔里盆地群、恆春半島),並隨海拔高度的增加面積縮減(其周圍逐漸被陡坡取代)。低海拔缓起伏地形上廣佈紅土;而即使在中、高海拔,組成緩坡地的崩積層中亦常見擾動的黃、橘色土壤。以上地形特徵,配合上百筆熱定年資料(顯示兩百萬年來中央山脈剝蝕速率為 2-4 mm/yr),本研究認為,台灣山脈持續長高中:由一百萬年前約一千公尺海拔(堆積頭嵙山時期之礫岩),直到今日之三千多公尺;期間剝蝕主要由化學風化、坡地淺層沖刷與潛移主導。中海拔河流的快速下切,連帶山崩、土石流的盈流行,可能~0.5 Ma 之後才開始。山崩、土石流的侵蝕甚為強勢(提供大量岩屑進入河川),但無法降低山脈主要稜脊的高度;山脈主稜於是越來越高,超過未次冰期時的雪線。如今,冰川已消融,台灣高山勢將持續增高,直到永久被冰川作用接管。
中文關鍵字	地形穩態,河流、坡地作用;冰川作用;台灣山脈
英文關鍵字	Topographic steady state; river-hillslope processes; glacial process; Taiwan mountains

百哦王	100111 004
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	13:45-14:00
議程代碼	GM-O-02
議題	- Geomorphology 地形學與地質景觀及地質公園
作者	紀權窅(Chuanyao Chi) [地創地質顧問有限公司] (通訊作者)
中文題目	大地中的文化資產—地質公園的自然資產價值調查與評估
英文題目	Cultural heritage in the GEO: investigation and assessment of natural heritage value in Geoparks
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	2016 年《文化資產保存法》修法,將增列了自然地景項目下的地質公園,並規定了三項指定基準:(1)以特殊地形、地質現象之地質遺跡為核心主體。(2)特殊科學重要性、稀少性及美學價值。(3)能充分代表某地區之地質歷史、地質事件及地質作用。然而如何具體評估地質公園的價值,尚無可依循的規範。由近年國際間探討地景保育 (geoconservation) 的 研究 中了解到 地質 公園所關注的 焦點 是 地質 遺跡 (geoheritage)及其地質多樣性(geodiversity)的展現,而非單針對自然景觀(natura landscape)而言。 本研究以實際投入調查與評估的經驗,及彙整國內幾處地質公園的評估報告結果,提出以下幾點建議: 地質遺跡的評估應該以地質環境(地質圖)為基礎,做為其地質多樣性的背景說明。 地質遺跡應配合大比例尺的地質調查才能更詳細且精確的呈現出其地質多樣性價值。 地質遺跡的價值評估應比照其他文化資產,須詳細爬梳文獻,才能將不同尺度及不同領域的地質多樣性、以及地質遺跡的文化與美學價值做完整的說明。
中文關鍵字	地質遺跡、地質公園、地質調查、文化資產保存法
英文關鍵字	geoheritage, geopark, geological survey, Cultural Heritage Preservation Act

Room 604

會議室

會議室	Room 604
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	14:00-14:15
議程代碼	GM-O-03
議題	- Geomorphology 地形學與地質景觀及地質公園
作者	黄家俊(Huang, Chia-Chun) [黄金博物館] (通訊作者)
中文題目	臺灣北部水湳洞、金瓜石、九份地區地質遺產的價值與現況
英文題目	The value and condition of the geoheritage in Shueinandong, Jinguashih, and Jiufen area, northern Taiwan
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
· 一文關鍵字	臺灣北部水湳洞、金瓜石與九份礦業文化遺址保存相關研究,於近十年來累積許多成果。考量富金銅礦地質特殊性為構成礦業文化發展之重要基礎,而水湳洞、要性,然過在相關研究內容有限,且有停擺狀況,為此,黃金博物館決議於今年度重放本地區地質遺產資源盤點、保育與活化工作。 從過往博物館進行社區訪談工作中的發現景觀保育與社區經濟發展可能產生的衝突性,會使居民對資產保存採保留態度、甚至出現反對意見。基於此脈絡,地質遺產保育工作也應避免限制居民生活權益與經界地質公園劃設的脈絡為主、治化應因為轉,且地質公園提報表內容應以地質過產保育為主、活化應用為轉,且地質公園提報表內容應以的實質企產保育為主、所別價值為後。再,對質公園經營管理發制的脈絡為主、活化應用為轉,且也質公園提報表內容應的實際公園的研究與教育價值為先,附加價值為後。再,對質公園經營管理強調后由參與的前提應是強化「地質等性與生活經驗之連結」。 基於上述,本報告籍文獻經濟的地質實達於一地質特性與生活經驗學研究等三面向的核心問題;的現況於於地質對數水,與回答地質公園發生實達於一種人的深層關係,用依實性對生活經驗之時,以及所發展與與的地質遺跡,(本本與實達學地質遺跡」(第一長仁礦體)、以及所數的地質遺跡,(本本與實達學地質遺跡」(等企業不可)、以及所數的地質遺跡,本本地地質遺跡,在本的質遺跡,在本的對實遺跡,(學生礦體)、以及所數的地質遺跡,本本地地質遺跡,(學生礦體)、以及所數的地質遺跡,本本地地質遺跡,有過數之第一類的是與團團的提致,於與人地質遺跡,本本地地質遺跡,有過數之第一類的人物,數定,與人地質遺跡,大學遺產保育的,數定。由,數定,與人類,與人類,與人類,與人類,與人類,與人類,與人類,與人類,與人類,與人類
中立関鍵字	
中 义 關鍵子 英 文 關鍵字	地質退産、地質公園、地質退跡、地質退産保育 Geoheritage, Geopark, Geosite, Geoconservation
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會議室	Room 604
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	14:15-14:30
議程代碼	GM-O-04
議題	- Geomorphology 地形學與地質景觀及地質公園
作者	呂政豪(Cheng-Hao Lu) [國立澎湖科技大學] (通訊作者) 顏君毅(Jiun-Yee Yen) [國立東華大學] 莊明霖(Ming-Lin Chuang) [國立澎湖科技大學] 吳明典(Ming-Tien Wu) [國立澎湖科技大學] 曾奕銓(Yi-Quan Zeng) [國立澎湖科技大學]
中文題目	評估低成本自主無人船的單音束測深精度
英文題目	To evaluate the accuracy of single-beam bathymety on the low-cost autonomous USV
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	為了瞭解海岸可能面臨的海岸災害,應建立能夠反覆觀察的觀測系統,來監測海岸系統面臨災變事件後的地形反應與影響。在海岸陸域區已有多種發展成熟,且低成本的監測方法,然而在近岸的水下地形測繪則受限於安全、成本費用與技術極限等限制,欲進行長期、高頻率的海岸監測有其困難性,甚至造成近岸地形與環境資料的空白,無法全面性對近岸區域進行監測。為了解決這樣的問題,本研究欲研發低成本的無人水面載具(unmanned surface vehicles, USV),或稱無人船,因其重量輕吃水淺,所以它能夠安全橫越樣區且調查淺水區域。此外,本研究欲進行無船的測深精度評估,我們選擇了三種環境進行測試,分別是內陸湖泊、有潮汐影響之半封閉海域與開放海域。水深精度檢核的做法則是參考IHO於2008年公告的第五版S-44,此規劃係以海圖精度需求為主,將精度分為特等、一等(1a)、一等(1b)與二等水域分類,其做法以比較重疊區(Overlap Area)資料方式來進行,再統計檢核結果是否符合規範。從初步成果顯示,在內陸湖泊的精度驗證中,我們總共量測了24378筆水深資料,其中篩選2610筆航線的交叉點位,其平均誤差約為0.18m,如排除極端值,誤差應可再降低。我們希望透過持續的精度驗證與改進,建立一套可反覆測繪近岸水下地形的觀測系統,監測近岸地形的變化。
中文關鍵字	無人水面載具、單音束、精度評估、水深測量
英文關鍵字	unmanned surface vehicles, single beam, accuracy evaluation, bathymetric survey

會議室	Room 604
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	14:30-14:45
議程代碼	GM-O-05
議題	- Geomorphology 地形學與地質景觀及地質公園
作者	李宗穎(Lee Tsung Ying) [高師大地理所] (通訊作者)
中文題目	壽山國家自然公園石灰岩洞穴環境監測研究
英文題目	Monitoring the microclimate of limestone caves in Mt.Shoushan.
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	本研究為台灣高雄壽山洞穴的微氣候監測。並以主要五個石灰岩洞穴(天雨洞、井觀洞、北峰洞、金瓜洞、猩猩洞)來進行,五處石灰岩洞穴皆位於壽山亞熱帶季風林山區,以原始天然植被居多,由石灰岩及泥岩所組成。為了瞭解在乾濕季分明的低海拔闊葉林區洞穴的發育與微氣候,我們在監測項目有描繪與測量洞穴、洞內二氧化碳、溫度、濕度、大氣壓力、洞穴內風速和風向等,以多種因素來了解影響鐘乳石洞穴的發育情形。 在五處洞穴內皆設置一組監測站,並在北峰洞與猩猩洞外設置一組監測洞穴外氣候的大氣監測站。且由於登山探洞遊客不少,我們也在四處出入口放置各一台自動感應的縮時攝影機來記錄進洞遊客數量。相較於以往對於洞穴的監測,本研究的時間尺度相對精細,監測記錄為5分鐘一筆資料,不只可以了解年、季、月,甚至能以天以小時來做資料的分析。 二氧化碳的多寡影響到鐘乳石與石灰岩地形的發育,氣體波動是否有規律性?或者洞穴地勢與開口會影響氣體的交換?根據監測結果,壽山地區的微氣候特性在溫度和二氧化碳的關係中可以初步確定為正相關性,依據各自洞穴氣候和地域條件推測整體發育與氣體交換的情形,雖然洞穴都處在相同區域,但會因為洞穴內部的裂隙與地勢造成空氣流動的差異。
中文關鍵字	石灰岩洞穴、微氣候、二氧化碳監測
英文關鍵字	microclimate · limestone caves · carbon dioxide

會議室	Room 604
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	14:45-15:00
議程代碼	GM-O-06
議題	- Geomorphology 地形學與地質景觀及地質公園
作者	呂紹平(Shao-Ping Lu) [國立臺灣師範大學地理學系] (通訊作者) 林宗儀(Tsung-Yi Lin) [國立臺灣師範大學地理學系]
中文題目	桃園草漯沙丘季節性尺度的地形變化特性探討
英文題目	Seasonal variations of coastal dune morphology: An example from Caota, Taoyuan
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	海岸沙丘在氣候變遷、海平面上升的情境下,其天然的海岸防禦能力角色愈顯重要,此外海岸沙丘獨具的生態系統及特殊景觀所帶來的觀光價值也備受關注。桃園的草漯沙丘為台灣海岸沙丘中規模數一數二者,因其特殊的風成地形與地質景觀目前也被正式核定為地方級地質公園,然而對草漯沙丘地形相關的研究,先前大多只侷限於利用地形剖面方式呈現短期的沙丘變動。本研究以RTK-GPS 在草漯沙上毁碍一致。 海岸沙丘的地形在不同時間尺度下的營力作用多樣且複雜,營力作用以風力與海洋營力為最大宗。在草漯沙丘除了自然的海洋與風的營力之外,人為干預(欄砂籬、垃圾與廢土)同時也是影響沙丘地形的重要因子。本研究在草深沙丘形俱獨砂籬、垃圾與廢土)同時也是影響沙丘地形的重要因子。本研究在草深沙丘形(關於一个有人為一人為一人為一人為一人,與學者有一人,與學者有一人,與學者有一人,與學者不可,以不能變化與營力,的相關性,藉由草深沙丘在不同季節下區的地形配置、植被分布與人為干擾程度的異同對短期沙丘在不同季節下完區的地形配置、植被分布與人為干擾程度的異同對短期沙丘在冬季時因東北季風人強敗,於上重點。 初步研究成果顯示,草深沙丘在冬季時因東北季風人強大時間就會生侵蝕,容易形成較大規模沙丘崖。而在春末夏初的現場觀測,監測到沙丘前坡有遭到侵蝕的跡象,推測鋒面的滯留及移動亦可能造成海水位的變化,致使波浪得以侵襲沙丘前坡坡腳。在沙丘前坡前方設置的兩列欄砂籬,經過一季的時間就會堆積成小沙丘,並與沙丘前坡相連,坡腳坡度變陡。
中文關鍵字	海岸沙丘、季節尺度、地形變化、形態動力學、海灘-沙丘系統的互動
英文關鍵字	Coastal dune, Seasonal scale, Geomorphic change, Morphodynamics, Interactions of beach-dune system

會議室	Room 604
日期	11月18日(星期三)
時段	15:00-15:15
議程代碼	GM-O-07
議題	- Geomorphology 地形學與地質景觀及地質公園
作者	徐慧茹(Hui-Ju Hsu) [國立高雄師範大學] (通訊作者) 齊士崢(Shyi-Jeng Chyi) [國立高雄師範大學] 任家弘(Chia-Hung Jen) [國立高雄師範大學]
中文題目	應用無人飛行載具攝影測量監測頂頭額沙洲北側地形的季節性變遷
英文題目	Using unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) photogrammetry for monitoring seasonal changes of north Dingtoue barrier island
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
· 一	全球的沙洲岛地形在全球海岸線總長所佔的比例大約 6%至 15%(Otvos, 2012; Pilkey, Cooper, & Lewis, 2009; Stutz & Pilkey, 2011),然而沙洲會受到風、波滾、潮汐、海平面上升與人類活動影響,臺灣西南部發育出典型的沙洲地形,因為各種因素而處於危機當中。曾文海補地自 1947 年開動形的開發成魚溫,20 年間開發了約 2100 公項的海埔地作為魚塭, 七股潟湖的沙洲從 20 世紀以來不斷的問發成魚溫,20 年間開發了約 2100 公項的海埔地作為魚塭, 七股潟湖的沙洲從 20 世紀以來不斷的問策成魚溫,20 年間開發了約 2100 公項的海埔地作為魚塭, 七股潟湖的沙洲從 20 世紀以來不斷地向陸地遷移係瑞津,石再添、& 陳翰霖、1996; 黃僅柏。2013),經濟部水利署第六河川局為了防止侵蚀的情况加制,並且解決飛砂問題,在七股潟湖區建設許多競岸工程。在持續變動的海岸中為避免不當的海岸设施,海岸设施工程或是復育工作執行後的必須持續建設。然而,在七股潟湖區對於海岸地形的探討許多研究主要在討論海岸工程的效益,對於實際的沙洲地形的變遷探討較少。因事件侵裝前後進行拍攝,在 2018 年至 2019 年間總共實施 8 次的测量。研究範圍為台南市北陸區的頂頭頭沙洲北側,從七股潟湖南端湖口以南至國室燈塔以北之間,面積約 30.5 公頃,頂湖沙洲長約 1.3 公里。頂頭額沙洲北側是一個變動嚙塵較大的區域,具有明顯的多節性變過。因此還深海側沙洲長約 1.3 公里。頂頭額沙洲北側是一個變動嚙塵發放的區域,具有明顯的多節性變過,因此還定河海澳洲北侧的水區國里來將發入的學園學,對於海岸的與學園學,對和相稱的照片地面解析度平均為 4.14 cm/pix,再利用 Agisoft Metashape 將空拍照 月建立出頂頭額沙洲北側的數值高程模型 (digital elevation model, DEM)以及正射影像 (orthoimage),测量精度在水平方向與重直方向皆為此0.44 公尺。透過 ArcGIS 將頂頭額沙洲之國子海統地探討海湖、沙湖山發播加多和用用一期 DEM 差異分析 (DEM)以及正射影像 (orthoimage),测量精度在水平方向與重直有治學的形態。沙丘區以及潟湖側沙灘面積增加。沙湖中提升與東海外的色整管理上10月頂頭額沙洲北側發歷而積增加,沙山型體積減少。由地形的面射周,夏季時水淨增加的部分在北段與南份沙灘鐵積與面積增加,沙上體積與面積增加,沿地開發化是一門,對於衛門沙湖上側內排入時期,最上率風後期則發生於沙洲面積增加,潟湖側沙灘面積與體積變化不大,沙丘體積與面積增加。從地形刺血積上來代沙丘、豐積增加,近於地區,對上與成份,與鄉村與於東北東國後期則發生於沙洲面積增加。沒與南樹的那分發生在沙滩中投入與東的域的水產整理,如果實的形狀,是發生在沙滩中投入與海衛投入,與海體積增加高積減少,與海衛積增加,經域於與海衛,與東衛衛衛域少,與海衛衛衛衛,於北縣海衛衛衛衛衛衛衛衛衛衛衛衛衛衛衛衛衛衛衛衛衛衛衛衛衛衛衛衛衛衛衛衛衛衛衛衛
英文關鍵字	barrier island, seasonal changes, DEM, photogrammetry, UAV

會議室	Room 605
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	13:30-13:45
議程代碼	V5-O-01
議題	- Volcanology and Geochemistry 一般地球化學
作者	陳致同(Chih-Tung Chen) [國立中央大學地球科學系] (通訊作者) 陳尚謙(Shang-Chien Chen) [國立中央大學地球科學系] 蔡芳瑜(Fang-Yu Tsai) [國立中央大學地球科學系] 周筱喻(Hsiao-Yu Chou) [國立中央大學地球科學系] 蘇雅綺(Ya-Chi Su) [國立中央大學地球科學系]
中文題目	顯微拉曼分析於地球科學研究之應用初探
英文題目	Application of microRaman analysis in Earth Sciences studies: an introduction
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	拉曼光譜反映了物質的分子鍵結結構,可應用於地質材料中礦物相的直接鑑定、以及礦物結晶結構變化的分析工具。由於其非破壞性的量測特性,拉曼檢測可做為其他地球化學方法的先行分析步驟而無須損耗樣本,配合共軛焦雷射與顯微鏡,可對岩石礦物樣本進行微光級的分析,以及寶石與考古、文物等珍貴材料的鑑定和成分分析。礦物結晶中的缺陷可清晰顯現於其拉曼光譜的變化,不論是物質沉澱、礦物結晶時的結晶缺陷或離子取代,或是結晶後固態下受溫度壓力變化的晶格扭曲,從而發展出基於拉曼光譜的地質溫度壓力計。本實驗室應用碳物質拉曼光譜地質溫度計(raman spectroscopy of carbonaceous material, RSCM),針對台灣與東亞地區變質沉積岩區進行分析以輔助大地構造的綜合判釋;在傳統點位分析技術之上,積極嘗試平面與立體面的區域量測成相,以期建立礦物相的辨識與分佈製圖的分析技術。此次報告將會簡介上述研究方向的初步進度,期待能拋磚引玉,與地質地球化學、材料、環境、古文物等領域研究者,共同解決相關研究需求與合作開創新的科研與應用方向。
中文關鍵字	顯微拉曼、礦物鑑定與成相、地質溫壓計
英文關鍵字	microRaman system, mineral identification and mapping, geothermobarometry

會議室	Room 605
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	13:45-14:00
議程代碼	V5-O-02
議題	- Volcanology and Geochemistry 一般地球化學
作者	郭力維(Li-Wei Kuo) [中央大學地球科學系暨地球物理研究所] (通訊作者) 林威廷(Wei-Ting Lin) [中央大學地球科學系暨地球物理研究所] 吳文傑(Wen-Jie Wu) [中央大學地球科學系暨地球物理研究所] 吳惟馨(Wei-Hsin Wu) [中央大學地球科學系暨地球物理研究所] 黃逸宏(Yi-Hung Huang) [松起油壓機械股份有限公司]
中文題目	滑動帶模擬器:於壓力與滑移速度的極端條件變形之斷層泥
英文題目	A purpose-built slipping-zone simulator: clay-rich gouges deformed under extreme conditions of sliding velocity and normal stress
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	Water-saturated clay-rich gouges deformed under extreme deformation conditions, including high slip rates (1 m/s) and large displacement (meters), relied on the confinement of Polytetrafluoroethene(Teflon) and were commonly limited to low normal loading (< 2 MPa), yielding a severe limitation in our understanding of earthquake physics and seismic hazard assessment. To understand how normal stresses and the presence of fluid affect the frictional behavior of a slipping zone and the associated mechanism, we performed rotary shear rock friction experiments on water-saturated kaolinite gouges at a slip rate of 1 m/s, normal stresses ranging from 2 to 18 MPa by using a purpose-built sample holder. Results shows that the apparent friction coefficient μ increases up to a peak value μp ~0.18–0.47 marked by a gouge compaction and dramatically decreases with displacement to a steady-state value μss ~0.02–0.26 accompanied with a gouge expansion. In situ synchrotron X-ray diffraction and scanning electron microscopy show that a random distribution of clay aggregates within the gouge zone without mineral phase changes. The temperature measurement shows that temperature is ~ 160°C. We conclude that the dramatic weakening of kaolinite gouges at seismic rates in impermeable condition is due to thermal pressurization and fluidization of gouges. With this new and upgrade experimental approach, we present an application of these data for studies of earthquake physics but also frictional-related processes of geological and civil interest.
中文關鍵字	滑動帶,摩擦行為,旋剪,飽和水斷層泥,熱增壓作用
英文關鍵字	slipping-zone, frictional behavior, rotary shear, water-saturated gouge, thermal pressurization

會議室	Room 605
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	08:45-09:00
議程代碼	V5-O-03
議題	- Volcanology and Geochemistry 一般地球化學
作者	江威德(Wei-Teh Jiang) [國立成功大學地球科學系] (通訊作者) 黃克峻(Ko-Chun Huang) [國立成功大學地球科學系] 徐達偉(Ta-Wei Hsu) [國立成功大學地球科學系]
中文題目	礦物學電子顯微鏡應用之困境與突破—礦石礦物分析實例
英文題目	Dilemmas and breakthroughs of electron microscopy in mineralogy — Examples of ore mineral analyses
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	具備高度空間解析度及多方面分析能力,電子顯微鏡日漸普及,逐漸發展成為現今研究固體地球物質的基礎工具,可協助解釋或驗證地球化學資訊,然而在許多情況下,其實際應用面和訊息擷取仍是相當侷限。本文擬藉由建構礦石礦物共生次序之經驗,闡述電子顯微鏡之礦物學應用及其可能面對的困難和解決之道。礦物鑑定定業構礦石礦物共生次序和化學元素組成存在模式的根基,礦物結晶形態和組織觀察常用為輔助礦物鑑定依據之一,亦是電子顯微鏡使用上常見的直接手段或需求,然而相對客觀可靠的鑑定依據是礦物化學和結晶構造。X光能量分散光譜(EDS)分析是擷取礦物化學資訊的重要工具,而電子繞射則是協助解析礦物結構和晶體方位的基礎,前者發展相對成熟,辨識礦物重要組成元素少有困難,然而用於確認礦物鑑定,可因試片拋光品質、電子東耐受性、細小晶體粒徑、近表面包體、潛在同質異構物和複雜或異常固溶體,增添困難或不確定性。電子背向散射繞射(EBSD)可協助解析大部份同質異構及固溶體現象所造成的礦物鑑定困擾,亦可觀測晶體方位變化,協助解析礦物生長或反應機制或模式,但結構相似性或假對稱性仍需 EDS 配合篩選鑑定,個別礦物結構本身存在之假對稱性可造成晶體方位鑑識不確定性,穿透式電子顯微鏡雖有較多試片製作條件,但其具高空間解析度,且可協助解析結構相似性或假對稱性。本報告將以電子顯微鏡協助鑑定礦石礦物實例,呈現電子顯微鏡多功能應用和分析空間,以砥礪更多面向電子顯微鏡技術於地球物質研究之更廣泛應用。
中文關鍵字	電子背向散射繞射、元素圖像、晶體方位、礦物鑑定
英文關鍵字	Electron backscatter diffraction, Elemental map, Crystal orientation, Mineral identification

會議室	Room 605
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	14:15-14:30
議程代碼	V5-O-04
議題	- Volcanology and Geochemistry 一般地球化學
作者	王國龍(Kuo-Lung Wang) [Institute of Earth Sciences, Academia Sinica, Taipei 11529, Taiwan] (通訊作者) 林冠羽(Kuan-Yu Lin) [Department of Earth Sciences, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716, USA] 林福隆(Fu-Lung Lin) [Institute of Earth Sciences, Academia Sinica, Taipei 11529, Taiwan] 李皓揚(Hao-Yang Lee) [Institute of Earth Sciences, Academia Sinica, Taipei 11529, Taiwan]
中文題目	
英文題目	Refined conventional ICP-MS methodology for precisely determining bulk-rock trace-element contents (ppb level) of highly-depleted peridotites
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	Regarding the highly-depleted nature of refractory peridotites with most of the petrogenesis-indicative elements in ppb level and counts per second close to the detection limit of ICP-MS, two main modifications were applied to optimize the results utilizing conventional acid attack on rock powders followed by analyses with Agilent 7500ce ICP-Q-MS at the Institute of Earth Sciences, Academica Sinica with the methodology from Eggins et al. (1997). First, concerning the presence of refractory high-Cr spinels, Teflon pressurized bombs were used to access higher pressure and temperature (around 170°C) conditions during HF+HCl attack to facilitate dissolution. Second, the dilution factors of both the samples and standards were modified. We discovered that a dilution factor of 500 for the samples would yield sufficient signal yet without detectable enhancement of the background noise intensity. We also found that the USGS basaltic standards still retain a valid linear response when diluted down to a factor of 1,000,000. Therefore, standards were diluted with factors from 20,000 to 1,000,000 to construct calibration curves in the concentration realm of the samples, and the final concentration is obtained by applying calibration curve methods. USGS basaltic standards DNC-1 and BCR-2 were used for quantification. Matrix effects between peridotite and basalt were observed and calibrated by the internal standardization of 209Bi. USGS reference material DTS-1 was analyzed as a secondary standard to evaluate the data quality and accuracy. All of the elemental concentrations measured by the optimized methodology here agree with the referred values from Jochum et al. (2015). Reproducibilities are also good (1RSD <12.1%, majority <10%) for analytes at ppb level concentration. This demonstrates that the whole rock trace-element concentration of highly-depleted peridotitesis still accessible via conventional bulk-rock methods by enforcing complete dissolution and careful calibration.
中文關鍵字	
英文關鍵字	solution ICP-MS methodology; trace-element concentrations (ppb); highly-depleted peridotites

會議室	Room 65
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	14:30-14:45
議程代碼	V5-O-05
議題	- Geoscience Technology 儀器研發、校驗與改良
作者	J. Gregory Shellnutt(謝奈特)(J. Gregory Shellnutt) [台灣師範大學地球科學系暨研究所] (通訊作者) Kenshi Suga [台灣師範大學地球科學系暨研究所]
中文題目	
英文題目	Preliminary performance of the ICP-QQQ system on in situ geological standard analysis
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	Laser ablation-inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS) is a reliable, versatile and inexpensive technique used to acquire in situ elemental and isotopic analysis from inorganic and organic materials. In all sciences related to the Earth, quantifiable observations are vital for developing new and innovative ideas. Modern geochemical techniques demand high precision data for assessing petrological processes in rock systems such as chemical differentiation, crystal evolution, metamorphism, and age. These processes are important for quantifying the formation of crystalline systems and provide a foundation for the understanding of the Earth's evolution. The newly installed equipment consists of an Agilent 8900 series triple quadrupole ICP-MS (ICP-QQQ or ICP-MS/MS) attached to an Analyte Excite Plus 193 nm ArF excimer laser ablation system. The facility will initially focus on zircon geochronology and then expand to in situ mineral analysis and in solution trace elemental analysis. Experiments thus far have focused on optimizing the peak performance conditions of the combined ICP-QQQ and excimer laser ablation system. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) glass standards 612 and zircon 91500 are used to for testing. The successful measurement of the standard reference materials over a prolonged period allow for the application of the method to zircons of unknown age and composition to advance. Future technique developments will shift to in situ mineral chemistry and in solution methods. Furthermore, the newly established laboratory may be able to address the needs of industry as well as academia.
中文關鍵字	I A ICD MS. Triple guadrupole ICD MS. Ziroon Coochranology, NIST standard
英文關鍵字	LA-ICP-MS, Triple quadrupole ICP-MS, Zircon Geochronology, NIST standard glass, Zircon 91500

會議室	Room 605
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	14:45-15:00
議程代碼	V5-O-06
議題	- Geoscience Technology 儀器研發、校驗與改良
作者	彭君能(Kwan-Nang Pang) [Institute of Earth Sciences, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan] (通訊作者)
中文題目	
英文題目	Micro-X-ray fluorescence: a new and versatile instrument in geochemistry
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	Bench-top micro-X-ray fluorescence spectrometers have become commercially available only in the last decade thanks to recent development of X-ray optics. Since August 2020, M4 Tornado Plus, a micro-XRF spectrometer manufactured by Bruker Nano, has been installed in Institute of Earth Sciences, Academia Sinica, representing one of the three same instruments currently installed in Taiwan. Here, I introduce the basics of the instrument and present case studies of how it might facilitate geochemistry research. One unique design of the instrument is the sample chamber, which is capable of analyzing centimeter- to decimeter-scale samples (up to about 200 mm × 160 mm × 120 mm) without any sample preparation. Equipped inside the sample chamber are a Rh X-ray tube with a Be side window and polycapillary optics giving a X-ray beam with a diameter of ~20 µm, two 60 mm2 XFlash® super light element silicon drift detectors with an energy resolution of <145 eV at 600,000 cps (detection from C to Am), a CCD camera and optical microscopes for sample navigation, and a motorized stage that moves the sample beneath the static X-ray beam. Samples can be analyzed at atmospheric pressure or under oil-free and controlled vacuum with optional He purging. This configuration makes semi-quantitative analyses of point, line and area possible for major and some minor elements, and the latest function (i.e., automated elemental mapping) is particularly promising in geoscientific applications, including rapid and non-destructive phase identification of geological samples (e.g., drill cores, rock slabs, thin sections, grain mounts), characterization of modal mineralogy in rocks, search for accessory minerals (e.g., zircon), and streamlining mineral separation.
中文關鍵字	
英文關鍵字	micro-X-ray fluorescence, geochemistry, elemental mapping, mineralogy

會議室	Room 605
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	15:00-15:15
議程代碼	V5-O-07
議題	- Volcanology and Geochemistry 岩石地球化學
作者	劉永欣(Yung-Hsin Liu) [中央研究院地球科學所] (通訊作者) 李德春(Der-Chuen Lee) [中央研究院地球科學所] 深茂昌(Mao-Chang Liang) [中央研究院地球科學所] Mark H. Thiemens [Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of California] Yoshiyuki Iizuka [中央研究院地球科學所] Yanan Shen [CAS Key Laboratory of Crust-Mantle Materials and Environments, School of Earth and Space Sciences, University of Science and Technology of China] Sung-Yun Hsiao [中央研究院天文及天文物理研究所]
中文題目	
英文題目	Unraveling pyrite formation mechanism in Doushantuo cap carbonates by in-situ Sulfur isotopic analyses
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	The Doushantuo cap carbonates from Jiulongwan section, south China are deglaciation deposits after Marinoan Snowball Earth event (650-635 Ma). The published d34SCAS and d34Spy values demonstrate low marine sulfate concentration in inner-shelf of Nahua basin during early Ediacaran. These deep-time bulk d34S results sometimes show high-frequency variability that is hard to reconcile with changes in the marine sulfate reservoir. Therefore, the diagenetic effects need to be carefully evaluated. In this study, four samples are selected from different stages of Jiulongwan cap carbonates. Two samples are from stage I2, which are characterized by relatively constant d34SCAS value (~+27‰). These samples are dominated by pristine dolomitic matrix and contain small disseminated pyrites. In contrast, the d34SCAS values vary from 29.7‰ to 31.8‰ in stage I3. Dolomites are partially replaced by calcites, and pyrites show various textures in the selected I3 samples. In sample cap 3.0, pyrites occur as irregular grains (Py-I) in matrix, and anhedral coarse-grained Py-II and subhedral fine-grained Py-III in calcite veins. These pyrites contain abundant matric minerals as inclusions, supporting their diagenetic origin. Determined by NanoSIMS 50L, the d34S values show large variation for different pyrites, and the positive values are different from the typical authigenic pyrites. In general, irregular Py-I has relatively lower d34S (+29.2~+37.5‰) compared to Py-II and Py-III in calcite veins (+31.8~+41.8‰). The d34S values always increase towards the rim in coarse-grained Py-II. To explain d34S systematics among different pyrites, we propose two-staged fluid interactions or dissolution-precipitation reactions as possible mechanism for pyrite formations. In the future, we aim to obtain the pristine sulfur isotopic compositions from pyrites in I2 samples, and expect to apply the results to paleo-environmental reconstruction.
中文關鍵字	
英文關鍵字	in-situ S isotopic analysis, pyrite, diagenesis, Ediacaran

會議室	壁報區
日期	11月17日(星期二)
時段	
議程代碼	SE5-P-002
議題	- Global Change 千年至軌道尺度氣候變化
作者	辛愛卡(Akanksha Singh) [R308, NTU Geosciences department] (通訊作者)
中文題目	
英文題目	Bioturbation on the Yermak Plateau: Relationship to sea ice conditions and productivity over the past glacial cycles
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	The Arctic Ocean is partly covered by sea ice throughout the year and almost completely in winters. The variability in these sea-ice conditions highly influence the Earth's global energy budget by affecting the surface albedo, which in turn controls the exchange of heat and moisture between the atmosphere and the ocean and contributes to global heat transfer. In spite of the Arctic having such an importance in the global climate system, our knowledge about Arctic climate variability on longer time scales is quite limited. One of the main problems is the poorly constrained age control. So, in my work, I have used the radiocarbon dating method to obtain dates from different depths in order to construct a better age model for the Yermak plateau. This area which is located at the entrance to the Arctic Ocean off the north-western coast of Svalbard is highly sensitive to climate change. Another part of my work is to study the past sea ice variability. For this part, I have studied the X-Ray Radiography images of sediment cores from different depths and have observed the abundance of bioturbation structures from different depths to understand the paleo sea ice record from this region, as it is directly related to changes in one of the environmental parameters i.e. food availability. The bioturbation results obtained from the study matches well with the bioturbation record from Yermak plateau. Since, micro and nanno fossils are quite scarce in regions like Arctic therefore, this bioturbation study could be a very convenient and reliable proxy to study sea ice variation.
中文關鍵字	
英文關鍵字	Sea ice variability, Yermak Plateau, Bioturbation

會議室	Room 606
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	13:30-13:45
議程代碼	EE-O-01
議題	- Earth Science Education 地球科學教育
作者	龔慧貞(Jennifer Kung) [成功大學地球科學系暨研究所] (通訊作者)
中文題目	「古氏」與「雷氏」不連續面的深度
英文題目	Depths of the Gutenberg and Lehmann discontinuities
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	現行的國高中「地球科學」課本中或網站內容中,多將「核幔邊界」及「外-內核邊界」分別以「古氏不連續面」(Gutenberg discontinuity)及「雷氏不連續面」(Lehmann discontinuity)為名,此實非一般地震及地球物理學者討論時所用,實分別於 50~150 公里(前者)及~220 公里深(後者)。承於高中的概念,在大學部地球科學系的學生,在學習地球深部仍沿用非「學術界」之用法。現今高中 108 課網中地球內部也是主要學習內容,為之後大學教育延伸。故我欲藉此會議以 1990 年後國際地球物理期刊討論「古氏」及「雷氏」不連續面的深度的文章,呼籲現行高中地球科學教科書編輯群再不要以「古氏」及「雷氏」不連續面稱「核幔邊界」及「外-內核邊界」。以符合現今地球物理學家及地震學家之學術用法。
中文關鍵字	核幔邊界,外內核邊界,古氏不連續面,雷氏不連續面
英文關鍵字	core-mantle boundary, outer-inner core boundary, Gutenberg discontinuity, Lehmann discontinuity

會議室	Room 606
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	13:45-14:00
議程代碼	EE-O-02
議題	- Earth Science Education 地球科學教育
作者	林佩瑩(Pei-Ying Patty Lin) [師大地科] (通訊作者)
中文題目	波相J
英文題目	The J-phases
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	地球內部構造因化學成分組成不同,主要可分為地殼、地函及地核。而這些主要的層狀構造大多是由分析傳遞在地球內部的地震波推測得知。1936 年英奇雷曼(Inge Lehmann)利用觀測到的折射 P波(以現今波相命名為波相 PKIKP),推論地核深部存在一不連續高速層存在,即為內核。之後地震學家利用長週期地震波訊號(本徵振盪觀測)推論內核為固態。然而要證明內核是固態的最有力觀測證據,則是找到在內核以剪切波傳遞的體波波相-波相 J,例如波相 PKJKP和 SKJKP。因為波相 J的振幅極小,多年來地震學家一直都沒有找到波相 J的可靠觀測,而在 2018 年地震學家利用新分析技術-地震波干涉法,分析全球大地震的尾波(coda wave),找到波相 J,也利用其走時推測剪切波在內核中傳遞的速度。希望藉由本次會議介紹固態內核的發現歷史與波相 J的最新發現。
中文關鍵字	內核、地震波干涉法、波相J
英文關鍵字	Inner Core, Seismic interferometry, J-Phases, PKJKP

會議室	Room 606
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	14:00-14:15
議程代碼	EE-O-03
議題	- Earth Science Education 地球科學教育
作者	徐永忠(Yung-Chung Hsu) [尤帕斯環境資源有限公司] (通訊作者) 陳致言(Chih-Yen Chen) [經濟部中央地質調查所] 柯文浩(Vito Ko) [群琁地理資訊顧問股份有限公司] 魏正岳(Cheng-Yueh Wei) [經濟部中央地質調查所] 侯進雄(Chin-Shyong Hou) [經濟部中央地質調查所]
中文題目	經濟部中央地質調查所地質資料整合查詢系統之改版
英文題目	Revision of the Geological Data Integration and Querying System Supported by Central Geological Survey
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	經濟部中央地質調查所於民國六十六年依法設立,為國內唯一掌管地質之權責單位,負責國內地質調查、地質資料蒐集及地質資料出版等業務。地質資料整合查詢系統,負責免費提供全台灣地質資料。自從民國九十七年上線服務以來,一直秉持著免付費系統、全國地質資料流通、便民服務。 在這段時間以來,地質資料整合查詢系統以滾動式的方式,不斷將國內專家學者調查的資料數化更新至圖台,也將一般大眾關心的地質敏感區、土壤液化區域,以主題式的方式提供民眾查詢。加上近年來,政府各單位力推資料相互供應流通,使得不同單位,不同屬性的資料也可以在圖台上互相搭配,以利獲取更多更廣泛且更準確的資訊。 在今年推出改版的地質資料整合查詢系統中,不但增加台灣鄰近海域與島嶼的相關地質資料,而且圖台功能上新增加 GPS 定位、定點資訊查詢、標繪、量測以及連結溫泉說明網頁等功能。並且在檔案格式的提供方面,新增 GeoJSON 格式檔案,供大家使用。
中文關鍵字	經濟部中央地質調查所、地質資料、整合查詢系統、地質敏感區。
英文關鍵字	Central Geological Survey, Geodata, Integration and Querying System, Geologically Sensitive Area.

會議室	Room 606
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	14:15-14:30
議程代碼	EE-O-04
議題	- Earth Science Education 地球科學教育
作者	王豐仁(Dennis Wang) [臺灣省應用地質技師公會/勝田工程技術顧問有限公司] (通訊作者)
中文題目	地質知識諮詢服務與民眾需求之初步探討
英文題目	Preliminary discussion on geological knowledge consulting service and people's needs
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	地質法自公告施行之後,不僅建立地質調查及資料管理制度,並同時建構起地質科學與國土經營管理、土地開發規劃、及地質災害防治間的橋樑。經濟部中央地質調查所、應用地質技師公會及執行團隊,嘗試建立地質知識專家諮詢系統,並結合地質、行銷等領域人員,辦理知識行銷及地質知識服務計畫,將專業性的地質知識,透過諮詢、推廣等方式,讓社會大眾較易接觸及理解,以期達到「打造地質生活圈」之目標,並有助於地質法之落實。 地質諮詢服務平台建置於中央地調查所內之地質諮詢服務團隊,並持續聯繫與輔導地方機關成立地方地質諮詢服務團,期望最終達成地質聯合諮詢服務機制,建立中央政府、學會、公會、學術團體、退休人員、志工等具地質專業之團體或個人,以「地質專業諮詢服務團」方式進行,受理地質各項問題諮詢、洽談、整合、轉介、統計分析等工作,將累積的地質問題登錄於網路系統,做為地質事件諮詢智囊。統計多年期地質知識諮詢服務之實問題登錄於網路系統,做為地質事件諮詢智囊。統計多年期地質知識諮詢服務之實別類登錄於網路系統,做為地質事件諮詢智力,並嘗試了解諮詢民眾的實別類登錄於網路系統,做為地質事件諮詢智力,並嘗試了解諮詢民眾的實別類發線於網路系統,做為地質事件諮詢智力,並嘗試了解諮詢民眾的實別類發線的過程。其中諮詢團隊就所接觸之地質諮詢問題初步分析顯示,諮詢對象多以個人為主,諮詢目的為置產或住家安全為最高比例,其次為公司行號因其業務需求而進行諮詢。
中文關鍵字	地質知識諮詢服務,地質生活圈
英文關鍵字	Geological knowledge consulting services · Geological life circle

會議室	Room 607
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	13:30-13:45
議程代碼	M5-O-01
議題	- Multidisciplinary Theme 多維尺度地物與地化之孕震過程觀測
作者	傅慶州(Ching-Chou FU) [中央研究院地球科學研究所] (通訊作者) 郭陳澔(Kuo-Chen Hao) [中央大學地球科學學系]
中文題目	建立多維尺度地球化學與水文地質觀測探討地震孕震過程
英文題目	Developing multidimensional geochemical and hydrological observations for exploration of earthquake generation process
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	Most studies and observations of earthquake researches have been performed in the past decades through the independent field or observation methodology. Due to the limit of data types and tools, we may only capture one-sided of the earthquake generation process and cannot understand the dynamic processes on fault generations and fluid transport on seismic activities during the pre-, co-, and post-seismic periods. In this study, we try to develop and establish new monitoring measurements for detecting gas/fluid signatures at different spatial scales and over time. We also propose a sophisticated earthquake observatory through further integrated geochemical and geophysical methods. The earthquake generation process will be demonstrated to understand well the coupling mode for fissure generation, crustal deformation, and fluid circulation. Finally, we hope that some possible theoretical models of earthquake dynamics will be established.
中文關鍵字	
英文關鍵字	earthquake generation process, gas/fluid, earthquake observatory

會議室	Room 607
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	13:45-14:00
議程代碼	M5-O-02
議題	- Multidisciplinary Theme 多維尺度地物與地化之孕震過程觀測
作者	王士榮(Shih-Jung Wang) [國立中央大學] (通訊作者)
中文題目	地震水文觀測現況與遭遇問題初探
英文題目	Preliminary study on the current situation and problems encountered in the observation of earthquake hydrology
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	地震與水之間的作用為近年來越趨熱門的議題,主要包含兩個面向:(1)地震引致水文變化與(2)水文變化誘發地震。前者探討地震引起地面水文與地下水文變化,相關資訊可提供地球物理、水文地質與工程地質相關研究。但由於一般水文觀測主的數學工程地質相關研究。但由於一般水文觀測主的機制,僅能提供間接的推測與驗證。後者有較多的研究在探討注入流體引起地震的機制,包含水力裂隙、地熱開發、廢水回注與二氧化碳對存等。另外亦有氣壓、上重甚至地震的一个大力,與所以一個人類的人類的人類的人類的人類的人類的人類的人類的人類的人類的人類的人類的人類的人
中文關鍵字	地震水文、水壓觀測、整合系統、孕震訊號、機制
英文關鍵字	Earthquake hydrology, Pore water pressure monitoring, Integration system, Earthquake nucleation signal, Mechanism

會議室	Room 607
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	14:00-14:15
議程代碼	M5-O-03
議題	- Multidisciplinary Theme 多維尺度地物與地化之孕震過程觀測
作者	牟鍾香(Chung-Hsiang MU) [首潤工程顧問股份有限公司] (通訊作者)
中文題目	淺層斷層帶水文特性分析
英文題目	Hydromechanical characterization of the active fault zone near-surface sedimentary layers
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	In order to understand the hydromechanical characterization of the shallow active fault zone, we carried out several hydraulic experiments at near surface deposits in Chihshang, eastern Taiwan. In addition to surface fluid investigation, several boreholes at different depths from 30 to 100 m were drilled through the gravel and sand layers around the surface rupture zone with piezometers at different depths to build up the observation wells and pumping/injection well. We also carried out pumping/injection experiments with six high frequency tiltmeters to measure the induced surface deformation. The duration of each pumping/injection experiment is about 1.5 hours or 4 hours. The preliminary results of pumping/injection experiments show that the water flow is easier to pass along the fault strike. For the long term observation, we deployed the slug tests every three months to obtain the average storage coefficient, transmissivity and hydraulic conductivity of each well at different depths. From April to October in 2007, the transmissivity ranges from 2.4×10-5m2/s to 1.6×10-4m2/s. The value of storage coefficient is between 2×10-6 and 4×10-4, which is smaller than that of gravel layer ,10-3 to 10-4 in western Taiwan. Pore pressure variations in hydraulic observation wells induced by hydraulic experiments as well as natural changes (seasonal variation) were monitored. The relationship between pore pressure and surface creeping fault shows that water content changes in the upper sedimentary significantly influence the near-surface behavior of the fault. With the in-site hydraulic properties in hand, we believe that we will be able to better understand the hydromechanical coupling effect between water and fault creep and to modeling quantatiely.
中文關鍵字	活動斷層,地下水水位,水利參數
英文關鍵字	active fault, water table , hydraulic parameter

會議室	Room 607
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	14:15-14:30
議程代碼	M5-O-04
議題	- Multidisciplinary Theme 多維尺度地物與地化之孕震過程觀測
作者	陳俊榕(ChunRongChen) [國立中央大學太空科學系] (通訊作者) 劉正彥(JannYenqLiu) [國立中央大學太空科學系] 顏宏元(HorngYuanYen) [國立中央大學地球科學系]
中文題目	地磁構造與地震前兆之相關性研究
英文題目	The relation between the susceptibility structure and earthquake precursor
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	Taiwan is located at the junction point of the Philippine sea plate and the Eurasian plate. The active motion of the two plates yields the high seismicity that the earthquake precursor becoming a hot topic in Taiwan. The geomagnetic is sensitive to the pre-earthquake process that the electrical property was changed during the seismogenic process. Parkinson vector is one of the most useful geomagnetic earthquake precursors that the vertical and horizontal proportions point out the region where electrical property sudden changes. In this study, the Parkinson vector is used as the indicator of the seismogenic area and discuss with the underground susceptibility structures. Further, a discussion of the pre-earthquake geomagnetic anomaly and susceptibility structures will also show in this study.
中文關鍵字	地磁,帕金森向量,地震前兆,磁感率
英文關鍵字	Geomagnetic, Parkinson Vector, Earthquake Precursor, Susceptibility

會議室	Room 607
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	14:30-14:45
議程代碼	M5-O-05
議題	- Multidisciplinary Theme 多維尺度地物與地化之孕震過程觀測
作者	溫士忠(Strong Wen) [Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, National Chung Cheng University] (通訊作者) 陳冠廷(Guan Ting Chen) [Institute of Seismology, National Chung Cheng University] 張議仁(Yi Zen Chang) [National Center for Research on Earthquake Engineering]
中文題目	利用剪波分裂與 P 波頻散衰減特性探討 2018 花蓮地震
英文題目	The Characteristics of Shear-wave Splitting and P-wave dispersive attenuation of the 2018 Hualien Earthquake, Taiwan
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	Taiwan is located at the collision boundary between the Eurasian Plate and the Philippine Sea plate. Therefore, seismic activity is very frequent. The major earthquakes over the years have also caused significant loss of people's lives and property. Recently, investigating precursor of earthquake becomes the most important issue. According to the three-component of short-period seismic data from Central Weather Bureau Seismic Network (CWBSN) between 2017 to 2018, this study applied vertical-component of the first-cycle P-wave data to investigate intrinsic attenuation of dispersion and also the same first-cycle of shear-wave in horizontal-components to analyze anisotropy by polarization angle and delay times. This is to analyze and discuss the physical changes of crustal materials before and after the 2018 mainshock in Hualien area. Our results indicate that 3 for 5-month before the occurrence of 2018 Hualien earthquake, the trend of dQp (Qp's residual) at EHY, ESL and TWD stations begins to increase and then decrease just before the mainshock. Meanwhile, the trend of delay times at ESL,HWA, and TWD stations begins to decrease and then increase before the earthquake. The rise of the dQp value and the decrease of the delay time both indicate that the area is affected by the stress and the medium becomes denser. The crack closure causes the crack density to decrease, while the decrease of the dQp value and the increase of the delay time imply the accumulation of stress. The difference in polarization angle before and after the earthquake also implies that the area is affected by stress, which is reflected in the near-surface anisotropy. Overall, the change in regional stress before the 2018 Hualien earthquake is obviously reflected in the results of the dQp and shear wave splitting, and it can also be used to discuss the seismogenic process of the 2018 Hualien earthquake.
中文關鍵字	2018 花蓮地震 , 剪波分裂 , P 波頻散衰減 , 震前異常現象 , 孕震過程
英文關鍵字	2018 Hualien Earthquake, shear wave splitting, P wave dispersion attenuation, pre- earthquake anomaly, seismogenic process

會議室	Room 607
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	14:45-15:00
議程代碼	M5-O-06
議題	- Multidisciplinary Theme 多維尺度地物與地化之孕震過程觀測
作者	傅慶州(Ching-Chou Fu) [中央研究院地球科學研究所] (通訊作者) 李羅權(Lou-Chuang Lee) [中央研究院地球科學研究所] Dimitar Ouzounov [Schmid College of Science and Technology, Physics, Computational Science and Engineering, Chapman University, CA, USA] 詹智丞(Jyh-Cherng Jan) [氣象局海象測報中心]
中文題目	臺灣地區長波輻射地震前兆研究:以 2009-2019 年地震(M≥6)為例
英文題目	Earth's outgoing longwave radiation variability prior to M ≥ 6.0 earthquakes in the Taiwan area during 2009-2019
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	This study proposes an analysis method, using the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration satellite data, to trace variations in outgoing longwave radiation (OLR) for finding the precursors of earthquakes. The significance of these observations is investigated using data sets of recent M ≥ 6.0 earthquakes around the Taiwan area from 2009 to 2019. We suggest that the precursory signal could be an EIndex anomaly (EA) in the form of substantial thermal releases distributed near the epicenter. The consecutive appearances of OLR EAs are observed as precursors two to fifteen days before significant earthquakes, and we refer to this as a pre-earthquake OLR EIndex anomaly (POEA). We interpret these thermal sources as possibly originating from electromagnetics together with gas emissions associated with pre-seismic processes. This study highlights the potential of OLR anomalous changes in earthquake precursor studies, at least in the Taiwan region.
中文關鍵字	
英文關鍵字	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, outgoing longwave radiation, pre-earthquake OLR EIndex anomaly, earthquake precursor

會議室	Room 608
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	13:30-13:45
議程代碼	SE4-O-01
議題	- Global Change 歷史紀錄與人類世環境氣候變化
作者	米泓生(MII, Horng-sheng) [國立臺灣師範大學地球科學系暨研究所] (通訊作者) 阮孟靈(Nguyen Manh Linh) [國立臺灣師範大學地球科學系暨研究所] 張世安(Chang, Shih-An) [國立臺灣師範大學地球科學系暨研究所] 李匡悌(Li, Kuang-Ti) [中央研究院歷史語言研究所] 王士偉(Wang, Shih-Wei) [國立自然科學博物館地質組] 李孟陽(Lee, Meng-Yang) [臺北市立大學地球環境暨生物資源系]
中文題目	
英文題目	Paleoenvironment of Southwestern Taiwan inferred from stable isotope records of modern and archaeological Crassostrea oyster shells since 5 kyr B.P.
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	To test to what extent the stable isotope records of oyster shells can reflect the environment, 101 modern oyster shells and 208 water samples, collected from Chi Ku area monthly between October, 2017 and August, 2019 were examined. Oxygen isotope fluctuation patterns of the living oyster shells are similar to those of seawater temperature and water oxygen isotope values. The seasonal oxygen isotope values of shells are roughly 67% consistent with those of theoretical equilibrium values. Difference between the oxygen isotope values of oyster shells and those of theoretical equilibrium values might be due to extensive precipitation in the rainy seasons and oysters stop growing in colder winter. Based on the oxygen isotope records of 59 archaeological Crassostrea gigas oyster shells collected from archaeological sites of Tainan branch of Southern Taiwan Science Park, we attempt to reconstruct the paleoenvironment of SW Taiwan. In ascending order, mean oxygen isotope values of Crassostrea gigas oyster shells are -6.4±1.4% (1sigma; N=98), -6.3±1.2% (N=37), -6.8±1.0% (N=15), -5.5±1.3% (N=71), -3.7±1.8% (N=75), and -3.5±1.4% (N=75) for Dabenkeng (5000-4200 yr B.P.), Niuchouzi (4200-3300 yr B.P.), Dahu (3300-1800 yr B.P.), Niaosong (1800-500 yr B.P.), Siraya (500-300 yr B.P.), and Han Chinese (300 yr B.P present) cultural components, respectively. Average oxygen isotope values indicate that the environment was overall stable from Dabenkeng to Dahu cultural components and may indicate warmer and/or more extensive precipitation during ~5000-1800 yr B.P. Mean oxygen isotope values increased from Dahu to Siraya cultural components may indicate the decreasing trend of temperature and/or amount of precipitation during ~1800-300 yr B.P. The oxygen isotope inferred environment was similar to that of modern since Han Chinese culture.
中文關鍵字	氧同位素、考古遺址牡蠣、臺灣西南部古環境
英文關鍵字	oxygen isotope, archaeological oyster shells, Southwestern Taiwan Paleoenvironment

會議室	Room 608
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	13:45-14:00
議程代碼	SE4-O-02
議題	- Global Change 歷史紀錄與人類世環境氣候變化
作者	Gagan Mandal [National Central University] (通訊作者)
中文題目	
英文題目	UNDERSTANDING THE SOUTHERN OCEAN DYNAMICS: MODELLING STUDY WITH CLIMATE SENSITIVITY EXPERIMENTS
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	Southern Ocean (SO) played a critical role during the last deglaciation by providing windows for the communication of carbon-rich glacial deep ocean water with the atmosphere. However, the dynamical theory of SO circulation is still developing. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the deglacial response of the SO dynamics, in particular, to individual deglacial climate forcings for a better spatial and temporal understanding within the Atlantic Ocean basin. In this modeling contribution, a fully coupled Earth system model is used to investigate the deglacial evolution of the simulated transient SO upwelling, sea ice, and wind along with sensitivity experiments on individual climate forcings. The modeled SO upwelling is consistent with most paleo SO upwelling records, and it decreases from Heinrich Stadial 1 (H1) to Younger Dryas (YD), even with the decrease in wind stress, and sea ice coverage but anomalously increases during the onset of Holocene. Our results suggest that the SO upwelling is regulated by both the wind forcing and sea ice induced buoyancy forcing. Sensitivity experiments simulate both orbitally, and ice influenced SO upwelling evolution during the former part and an orbitally induced development at the latter part of the deglaciation, in response to a consistent change in the wind stress and sea ice coverage. The simulation indicates a dominant role of the meltwater-induced changes in the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation and the deep SO circulation. The simulation shows a vital part of the orbital-induced changes in the Southern Hemispheric sea-ice extent and the resulting changes in the SO salinity that would have contributed to the deglacial growth in the SO upwelling.
中文關鍵字	
英文關鍵字	Southern Ocean, upwelling, sea ice, Orbital forcing, Meltwater forcing

會議室	Room 608
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	14:15-14:30
議程代碼	SE4-O-03
議題	- Global Change 歷史紀錄與人類世環境氣候變化
作者	林慧玲(Hui-Ling Lin) [中山大學海洋科學系] (通訊作者) 林黛君(Tai-Chun Lin) [中山大學海洋科學系] 劉祖乾(James T. Liu) [中山大學海洋科學系] 楊仁凱(Rick J. Yang) [中山大學海洋科學系] 李杰(Jay Lee) [中山大學海洋科學系]
中文題目	
英文題目	Anthropogenic Carbon Signals for the Last Two Centuries Recorded in the Western Pacific Marginal Sea
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	Anthropogenic input from the combustion of fossil fuel has been well confirmed by various instruments and proxy indicators, among which carbon isotope composition is widely applied. The 13C Suess effect is not only archived in the atmosphere, but also imprinted in marine realm, including coral skeleton and planktonic foraminfera. A suite of 13 short cores were collected from the continental slope off SW Taiwan, northern South China Sea during the FATES program conducted between 2004 and 2006. Sedimentation rates derived from fallout radionuclides (210Pb, 137Cs, and 7Be) indicate fairly constant hemipelagic accumulation and suitable for reconstructing recent paleoenvironment. Oxygen and carbon isotope of planktonic foraminiferal shells of 13 box-cores were measured. Most of the δ18O values fall in the range between -2.5 and -2‰ for the last 150 years. The range and fluctuation pattern of planktonic δ18O of two downcore records are very similar, particularly the broad δ18O-enriched interval between 1950 and 1990. The carbon isotope δ13C record, however, fluctuates around 1.5 ‰ and starts to decline after 1970. There is an overall a 1~1.5 ‰ decreasing trend in planktonic δ13C for the last two centuries. The decline trend is coherent with the global average rate of change in δ13C, which was estimated -0.01‰ yr-1 based on a compilation of coral records from throughout the ocean. Our findings confirm that in the last two centuries the northern SCS has shown similar patterns as the global climate change.
中文關鍵字	
英文關鍵字	Suess effect, planktonic foraminifera, stable isotope

會議室	Room 608
日期	11月18日(星期三)
時段	14:30-14:45
議程代碼	SE4-O-04
議題	- Global Change 歷史紀錄與人類世環境氣候變化
作者	孔燕翔(Alexander Kunz) [國立台灣大學理學院地質科學系] (通訊作者) 楊恩揚(Joshua Yang) [國立台灣大學理學院地質科學系] 施路易(Ludvig Löwemark) [國立台灣大學理學院地質科學系]
中文題目	
英文題目	Impact of tropical storms and typhoons on micro and mesoplastic distribution on sandy beaches in Taiwan
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	Pollution with micro (< 5mm) and mesoplastic (5-25 mm) particles on beaches was reported worldwide in numerous studies including Taiwan. However, so far very few studies have investigated the long-term development and depositional dynamics of pollution with small plastic particles. In this study we collected samples from beaches in Jinshan and Gongliao in northern Taiwan over 24 months. These beaches were chosen because the likelihood of getting hit by a typhoon is the highest in this area. On both beaches the same area of about 75 m2 from the dunes to the intertidal was sampled. This allowed for direct comparison of micro and mesoplastic distribution between different events. During our sampling campaign we were able to get samples from three typhoon events and two weaker tropical storms, as well as from non-stormy periods. The results show that the amount of micro and mesoplastic increased about ten times after a typhoon hit the coast. Interestingly there is no long-term accumulation of micro and mesoplastic, and after a few months the quantity of plastic particle pollution went back to a "normal" background level. General additive modelling (GAM) of our data showed that the storm line had the highest amount of micro and mesoplastic particles, which could be an indicator for the maximum pollution level of a beach. Additionally, the GAM results showed that a certain threshold of wind speed and maximum wave height was needed until a significant amount of micro and mesoplastic particles were deposited on the beach. The data set obtained during this study is unique as it contains 1300 datapoints with several explanatory variables describing the depositional dynamics for micro and mesoplastic particles on sandy beaches. Further data exploration and analysis is under way.
中文關鍵字	
英文關鍵字	microplastic; mesoplastic; plastic pollution; sandy beach; Taiwan; typhoon; tropical storm

會議室	Room 608
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	14:45-15:00
議程代碼	SE4-O-05
議題	- Global Change 歷史紀錄與人類世環境氣候變化
作者	姚佩萱(Pei-Hsuan Yao) [國立臺灣大學地質科學系] (通訊作者) 徐貴新(Guey-Shin Shyu) [東南科技大學觀光系] 沈川洲(Chuan-Chou Shen) [國立臺灣大學地質科學系] 張尊國(Tsun-Kuo Chang) [國立臺灣大學生物環境系統工程學系]
中文題目	
英文題目	Lead isotopic fingerprinting to trace anthropogenic heavy metals sources in irrigated paddy system
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	Paddy soil pollution is one of the great existential challenges of the Anthropocene. Irrigated paddy rice (Oryza sativa) is a staple food for half of the world's population. Contaminated soils have been reported to pose health hazards to consumers via food chain. Advances in lead (Pb) isotopic signatures, as environmental forensics, can help to decipher pollution sources. However, low paddy Pb concentration of 100s-1000s pg and high procedural blanks of 100s pg hindered the popularity. We developed reliable techniques of determining isotopic compositions, 204Pb, 206Pb, 207Pb and 208Pb, for pictogram-quantity Pb with low procedural blanks of ±4 pg on a multi-collector inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometer (MC-ICP-MS), Thermo Electron NEPTUNE. The techniques were applied to rice and the related soil and water samples of paddy fields in Guandu, northwestern Taiwan. Combining with historical and elemental records, the determined Pb isotopic features suggest the contaminated paddy samples were significantly influenced by the irrigated water in the past 150 years, with high arsenic (As) and Pb contents by geochemical genetic reaction from Geothermal Valley. Our methodology can also be applied to diverse fields, such as geology, oceanography, food science, natural resources management, environmental compensation and environmental litigation.
中文關鍵字	
英文關鍵字	Lead isotopes, environmental forensics, Isotopic fingerprinting

會議室	Room 608
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	14:00-14:15
議程代碼	SE2-O-06
議題	- Neotectonics 活動構造、地表作用與相關災害
作者	林冠慧(Kuanhui Elaine Lin) [臺灣師範大學環境教育研究所] (通訊作者) David J. Nash [University of Brighton, United Kingdom] 王寶貫(Pao K. Wang) [中央研究院 地球科學研究所]
中文題目	
英文題目	A global review of climate indices in historical climate reconstructions and way forward
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	Evidence contained within historical documents provides an important record of climate variability for periods prior to the systematic meteorological data (since the establishment of the national weather services) and early instrumental data (starting in the late 17th and early 18th century). A common approach used by historical climatologists to convert the qualitative documentary records into continuous quantitative proxy data is through the generation of ordinal-scale climate indices. There is, however, considerable variability in the practice of index development and the types of phenomena reconstructed using an index approach in different parts of the world. This study convened by the members of the PAGES CRIAS Working Group – a collective of climate historians and historical climatologists researching Climate Reconstructions and Impacts from the Archives of Societies – provides the first global synthesis of the use of the index approach in climate reconstruction. This presentation (1) summarizes the range of studies that have used indices for climate reconstruction across continents (Europe, Asia, Africa, the Americas, Australia) plus the world's oceans, then (2) outlines different methods by which indices are developed in each of the regions, including a discussion of the processes adopted to verify and calibrate index series, and (3) concludes with a future research plan to enhance scientific applications of the indices in numerical climate analysis and multiproxy climate reconstructions.
中文關鍵字	
英文關鍵字	

會議室	Room 603
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	15:45-16:00
議程代碼	EG-O-01
議題	- Engineering Geology 工程地質學
作者	施尊穎(Shih Tsun Ying) [中興工程顧問股份有限公司地工部] (通訊作者) 許家銘(Chia-Ming Hsu) [中興工程顧問股份有限公司地工部] 余昱廷(Yu Yu-Ting) [中興工程顧問股份有限公司地工部]
中文題目	水力發電計畫工程地質調查評估-以尼泊爾 UA 計畫為例
英文題目	A summary of engineering geological survey in UA hydroelectric power plant, Nepal
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	尼泊爾聯邦民主共和國位處中亞,坐落於中國及印度之間,屬於開發中國家,因國內經濟困境及其特殊地理及水文優勢條件,水力發電爰成為該國一重點課題。過去研究顯示,尼泊爾水力發電潛能理論值約可達 83,000 MW,惟目前已開發使用僅 1,000MW,仍具有相當大之開發潛能。基於上述原因,尼泊爾電力部門 Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA)於尼泊爾東部 Eastern Development Region (EDR)推動上阿潤水電站(Upper Arun HEP),納入阿潤河原有之水力發電網絡中,其預期裝機容量可達 800MW 以上。本案現正進行可研資料更新及基本設計工作,其中在地質探勘方面,亦於既有之累積調查資料基礎上,進一步依據設計工作需求,規劃各類調查工作,包括遙測影像判釋、地表地質調查、地球物理探勘、地質鑽探、探查坑、現地以及室內力學試驗等。透過上述調查工作成果,地質調查團隊有效掌握上阿潤工址之壩址、隧道及電廠等設施之大地工程條件供設計考量。本文茲就調查工作參與者角度探討專業調查工作之成果,此外亦分享於尼泊爾進行地質工作之心得。
中文關鍵字	水力發電、尼泊爾
英文關鍵字	hydropower, Nepal

日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	16:00-16:15
議程代碼	EG-O-02
議題	- Engineering Geology 工程地質學
作者	羅百喬() [國立臺北科技大學資源工程研究所] (通訊作者) 羅偉() [國立臺北科技大學資源工程研究所] 邱雅筑() [國立中興大學水土保持學系] 王泰典() [國立臺灣大學土木工程學系]
中文題目	河道侵蝕與加積對台灣東南部一重力變形邊坡運動特性的影響
英文題目	
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	本研究以臺灣東南部新武呂溪南岸某邊坡為研究對象,探討近六十年來,該邊坡的地表變形特徵及運動歷程的發展,以及影響邊坡變形的因素。台 20 線公路上的一條舊隧道,施工僅 15 年,就發生了嚴重的變形破壞,因部分穿越深層重力變形邊坡,導致襯砌剝落,現今隧道的一部分是為了取代它而改線修建的。襯砌結構在通車後10 年和 23 年後又得到加固。本文根據多時期的遙測影像與現地調查,利用侵蝕溝與崩塌等地貌特徵發育的變化,確定了三個主要的滑動體。通過現地調查及隧道與邊坡的監測驗證了它們各自的邊界,並量測過去 20 年中的位移。研究結果表明,案例邊坡坡脚的河流侵蝕對其地表變形起主導作用。河道高程較低時,河流侵蝕趾部,使坡脚失穩,誘發深部滑動體運動使地表位移方向和量值紊亂;當河道淤高拓寬時,坡面位移加快,發育淺層新生的岩屑崩滑,而位於趾部的山崩逐年擴大。
中文關鍵字	重力變形、河道侵蝕、河道加積、邊坡與隧道監測、運動歷程
英文關鍵字	

會議室

Room 603

會議室	Room 603
日期	11月18日(星期三)
時段	16:15-16:30
議程代碼	EG-O-03
議題	- Engineering Geology 工程地質學
作者	施乃慈(Shih, Nai-Cih) [中興測量有限公司] (通訊作者) 高玉惠() 林志交()
中文題目	UAV 三維影像與地面光達點雲應用於優先關注邊坡之定性定量分析:以台 29 線臨 11 便道 3K 為例
英文題目	
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	臺灣山區地質脆弱不穩定,常因地震或強降雨引發土石崩滑阻斷山區聯外道路或影響用路安全。公路總局近年由山區易致災路段劃定圈選優先關注邊坡單元,並針對其進行定期巡檢,然而傳統現地調查對於高陡坡或坍方不穩定坡面調查有相當的難度與危險性。為補足人力無法輕易檢視之區域與量化邊坡單元之地表變動情形,科技巡檢便有利於輔助傳統調查方式。本研究以 UAV 三維影像與地面光達掃瞄作為科技巡檢之方法,透過此二技術能拓展目視落石監控範圍,完善蒐集不同尺度之地表資訊,於其所產製之三維模型檢視邊坡之地質與植生狀態、人工設施現況、落石之破壞機制,並可利用數值化之地表模型進行多期地形地貌變異分析。以台 29 線臨 11 便道 3K+0~3K+450 路段為例,該地區屬於中新世紅花子層,由厚層粉砂岩、及粉砂岩及塊狀砂岩厚互層組成,位處山崩與地滑地質敏感區內。由 UAV 影像中發現上下邊坡部分人工設施遭上方崩落之土石堆積而損毀,而高位裸露地於汛期前後亦有崩塌範圍擴大之現象。兩期地面光達點雲分析結果更指出岩塊崩落與堆積位置及其地表變異差量,用以針對該測區進行邊坡危險度評估。藉由 UAV 與地面光達資訊能夠數位化與量化整體公路邊坡之資訊,且兼具施測快速便利的時效性與高機動性,正是適合作為公路科技巡檢與定性定量分級評估的新興依據。
中文關鍵字	UAV三維影像、地面光達點雲、優先關注邊坡、RHRS
英文關鍵字	

會議室	Room 603
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	16:30-16:45
議程代碼	EG-O-04
議題	- Engineering Geology 工程地質學
作者	馮文龐(Van-Bang, Phung) [Institute of Earth Science, Academia Sinica] (通訊作者)
中文題目	Region Specific Ground Motion Prediction Equations for the I-Lan Plain
英文題目	Region Specific Ground Motion Prediction Equations for the I-Lan Plain
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	This study presents an investigation of the possibility of reducing the uncertainty of the predictive ground motion for a specific target area (i.e., the I-Lan, Taiwan alluvial basin) by calibrating the Taiwan ground motion prediction equations (GMPEs) including both shallow crustal and subduction earthquake. Our goal is to provide a regional model accounting for peculiarities that are not captured by the Taiwan GMPEs, such as the local site effects and deep sedimentary basins. We observe and incorporate into this model the regionalizing site response through the primary site parameters (VS30 and Z1.0). The strength of the regionalizing site response increases with period and attains its maximum value at 0.1s, and it diminishes with long period. The regional specific – models led to a reduction of the non – ergodic standard deviations with respect to the values by considering the reference Taiwan models, as exemplified by the comparison of ground motion difference between the I-Lan region and the average of Taiwan. Moreover, site to site variability vary appreciably between basin edges-mountain site and within basin sites. Such variation can largely impact the standard deviations and is very important to conduct a site - specific probabilistic seismic hazard analysis (PSHA).
中文關鍵字	Keywords: Spectral acceleration, Ground motion prediction equation, Site effects, I- Lan Basin, Probabilistic seismic hazard analysis.
英文關鍵字	Keywords: Spectral acceleration, Ground motion prediction equation, Site effects, I- Lan Basin, Probabilistic seismic hazard analysis.

會議室	Room 604
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	15:45-16:00
議程代碼	B1-O-01
議題	- Biogeosciences 生物地球化學與地質(環境)微生物學
作者	陳貞年(Jhen-Nien Chen) [台灣大學地質科學系] (通訊作者) 塗子萱(Tzu-Hsuan Tu) [國立中山大學海洋科學系] 林立虹(Li-Hung Lin) [國立台灣大學地質科學系] 王珮玲(Pei-Ling Wang) [國立台灣大學海洋研究所] 林曉武(Saulwood Lin) [國立台灣大學海洋研究所] Gerhard Bohrmann [MARUM – Center for Marine Environmental Sciences and Department of Geosciences, University of Bremen, Bremen, Germany]
中文題目	台灣西南海域深部微生物有機物利用之活性與選擇性
英文題目	Activity and selectivity of microbial organic utilization in deep sediments off southwestern Taiwan
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	Marine sediments store ~160 Tg Cyr-1 of various forms of organic matters, representing the largest reservoir on Earth. While such an enormous amount of organic matters is sequestered as a consequence of biological primary production and geological burial, a fraction of it is transformed into labile phase through stepwise degradation, driving a complex network of metabolisms and regulating the cycling of greenhouse gases. The distribution pattern of microbial preferences and activities for these available compounds is less explored. To address these issues, stable isotope probing was conducted on marine sediments collected off southwestern Taiwan via Taiwan-German joint expedition SO266 (TaiDrill project) under anoxic conditions. Various 13C-labeled organic substrates (e.g. glucose, algae, etc.) representing different degrees of bioavailability were used and monitored along with possible end products to derive the potential metabolic rates at two methane-rich sites (Formosa Ridge, FR; Four Way Closure Ridge, FWCR). For FR 5 mbsf samples, the metabolic rates for incubations with pyruvate, algae and glucose (8.4*10-4-1.6*10-3mmolL-1d-1) were higher than those with other substrates (10-6mmolL-1d-1). Similar pattern could be found for FR 57 mbsf samples (3.1*10-42.6*10-3mmolL-1d-1) tonpared to 10-6mmolL-1d-1). In contrast, metabolic rates with algae for samples from FWCR 68 and 120 mbsf were significantly higher (2.4-4.1*10-4mmolL-1d-1) than with other substrates (10-5mmolL-1d-1). Lastly, no specific utilizing pattern was observed for the incubation from FR 110 mbsf and FWCR 5 mbsf samples. Additionally, the molecular data revealed that microbial compositions changed dramatically upon incubation. The present study demonstrates that the activity and preference of microbial utilization of organic substrates are depth, site and composition dependent, a pattern unlike those observed previously.
中文關鍵字	有機物質;穩定同位素標定;代謝速率:微生物群落組成
英文關鍵字	organic matter; stable isotope probing; metabolic rate; microbial community composition

會議室	Room 604
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	16:00-16:15
議程代碼	B1-O-02
議題	- Biogeosciences 生物地球化學與地質(環境)微生物學
作者	塗子萱() [中山大學海洋科學系] (通訊作者) 陳貞年(Jhen-Nien Chen) [台灣大學地質科學系] Thomas Pape [Department of Geosciences / MARUM, University of Bremen] 林曉武(Saulwood Lin) [台灣大學海洋科學系] 王珮玲(Pei-Ling Wang) [台灣大學海洋科學系] 林立虹(Li-Hung Lin) [台灣大學地質科學系] Gerhard Bohrmann [Department of Geosciences / MARUM, University of Bremen]
中文題目	甲烷富集沈積物內微生物族群的空間變化
英文題目	Spatial variation in microbial community composition in methane enriched sediment
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	The largest methane reservoir on Earth is in the form of methane hydrates and stored under the seafloor. Microbial life inhabiting subseafloor sediment plays important roles in the formation and filtration of methane, and further impacts Earth's carbon cycle. Methanotrophic microorganisms globally control emission of methane from the seabed by transforming chemical energy in methane to products sustaining rich benthic communities around the gas leaks. However, the impacts of geodynamic processes on the spatial variation of the microbial compositions and their potential for carbon-cycling activities remains poorly constrained. Here, we determined microbial diversity and community structure of 43 samples from 2 Mebo drill cores which were approximately 126 m long in length and obtained from active and passive margins, respectively, offshore southwestern Taiwan. Our data revealed that the communities fundamentally changed in their structure and functions along depth. Microbial communities inhabited in the surface and depth between 100 m to 120 m were distinct between active and passive margins. Integrating microbial community compositions, and profiles of porewater, methane and ethane suggested that methane might be microbially produced in both sites. Although profiles of methane concentration were similar in both active and passive margins, methanotrophic microbes and sulfate reducers were sparse in passive margin. Our findings indicated that tectonic setting could be one of the driving factors affecting not only the composition of microbial community, but also pathways related with methane metabolism. Additionally, further study is necessary to reveal the functional capacity of the dominant heterotrophs.
中文關鍵字	天然水合物、甲烷生成、甲烷氧化、微生物群集
英文關鍵字	Methane hydrate, Methanogenesis, Methane oxidation, Microbial community

會議室	Room 604
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	16:15-16:30
議程代碼	B1-O-03
議題	- Biogeosciences 生物地球化學與地質(環境)微生物學
作者	孫東容(Dong-Rong Sun) [Department of Earth Sciences, National Central University, Taoyuan, Taiwan] (通訊作者) 林立虹(Li-Hung Lin) [Department of Geosciences, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan] 郭力維(Li-Wei Kuo) [Department of Earth Sciences, National Central University, Taoyuan, Taiwan] 王蘆育(Lu-Yu Wang) [Department of Geosciences, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan] 陳貞年(Jhen-Nien Chen) [Department of Geosciences, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan] 王珮玲(Pei-Lin Wang) [Department of Geosciences, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan]
中文題目	Taipei, Taiwan] 以摩擦試驗探討斷層滑移對於微生物生存的影響
英文題目	The effect of seismic fault deformation on the survivability of microorganisms: an experimental approach
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	biomass on Earth, quantitatively playing an important role in biogeochemical cycling. Among all possible geological factors that have been considered to interact with microbes, temperature, salinity and pH might be the most intensively studied ones as they are readily quantified. In active tectonic regions, fault propagation causing comminution and fluidization of fault materials is ubiquitous. However, its effects on microbial proliferation have never been investigated, owing to the lack of proper apparatus that can simulate the presence of porewater during fault deformation. In this study, by using a purpose-built sample holder, we applied rotary shearing on the water-saturated kaolinite amended with two kind of bacterial strains, Shewanella oneidensis and Pseudomonas putida, which are commonly found in soil, to investigate the potential of microbial survival under earthquake conditions. To simulate fault propagation, the water-saturated kaolinite was deformed at a slip rate of 1 m/s for a total slip of 3 m under a normal stress of 10 MPa. Direct counting yielded a total of 3.07×108 (Coefficient of Variation (CV): 43%), 3.06×108 (CV: 28%), and 1.92×108 (CV: 37%) cells of S. oneidensis; and a total of 1.70×109 (CV: 21%), 1.94×109 (CV: 17%), and 7.48×108 (CV: 30%) cells of P. putida in the initial state, after the compaction, and after the compaction and shearing, respectively. The survivability (the percentage of remaining intact cells) were 62% to 63% for S. oneidensis, and 39% to 44% for P. putida. While the temperature raised during shearing has been estimated to exceed the maximum these strains can tolerate (up to 105 oC; Kuo et al., this meeting), these results suggest that microorganisms may have survived over the extreme conditions imposed by fault deformation, thereby shaping the pattern of mineralization and organic degradation post-dating an
中文關鍵字	earthquake event. 斷層滑移、地質微生物、摩擦試驗
英文關鍵字	Fault propagation, geomicrobiology, rotary shear
編號	B1-O-04- O- 246
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	16:30-16:45

議程代碼	B1-O-04
議題	- Biogeosciences 生物地球化學與地質(環境)微生物學
作者	王敏峰、林咸豐、黄奕勛、林品芸、 陳建易(WANG-MIN FENG, HSIEN-FENG LIN, YI-HSUN HUANG, PIN-YUN LIN, CHIEN-YEN CHEN) [國立中正大學] (通訊作者)
中文題目	海洋油污污染對環境與環境中微生物之影響
英文題目	Effects of Marine Oil Pollution on Environment and Microorganism
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	近年來海洋環境時常因為大自然災害或人為災害影響造成大型船舶擱淺並造成溢油事件產生。其中油污若外洩至周遭海域,將會對海洋生態環境造成重大影響。日前莫蘭蒂颱風侵襲台灣,造成高雄西子灣船隻擱淺並油污外洩。 本實驗採集西子灣受污染水域六個點的海水做為樣本,針對樣本分別進行微生物以及污染物分析兩個部分進行研究。 藉由水質分析,來分析水質受油污污染影響範圍,主要監測有:水中溶氧量、酸鹼、溫度,目的為了解受油污污染是否對微生物生長環境產生影響。 利用 16S rRNA之基因序列,進行聚合酵素連鎖反應(PCR)、膠電泳實驗以及 DNA 之定序動作分析受油污污染之海水樣本,來分析受到油污污染時微生物菌落變化以及找出可能具有分解油污能力的菌株。接著進行菌種油污分解的能力,來證實菌種與油污分解的關係分析實驗,來了解各菌株分解油污的能力,找出具有分解能力的菌株,做為未來生物修復的研究方向。 本次實驗成功找出適合在油污環境中生長的細菌,並藉由油污分解能力測是測試出 Bacillus aryabhattai 的確具有油污分解能力,其對於複雜混合物的分解能力也高達了 64%的分解量,相當驚人。因此未來可以將其作為油污污染的生物修復選項之一。
中文關鍵字	油污處理、生物處理技術
英文關鍵字	oil treatment · biological treatment technology

會議室	Room 605
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	15:45-16:00
議程代碼	V1-O-01
議題	- Volcanology and Geochemistry 一般地球化學
作者中文題目	朱美妃(Mei-Fei Chu) [台灣大學地質科學系] (通訊作者) 游能悌(Neng-Ti Yu) [清華大學通識教育中心] 顏君毅(Jiun-Yee Yen) [東華大學自然資源與環境學系] 顏一勤(I-Chin Yen) [顏一勤應用地質技師事務所] 李皓揚(Hao-Yang Lee) [中央研究院地球科學研究所] 台灣上全新世沉積層中的浮石溯源
英文題目	Tracing provenance of pumice in upper Holocene deposits of Taiwan
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	浮石作為中酸性岩漿噴發的典型產物之一,其形成常伴隨劇烈的火山活動,而因浮石多孔隙,因此可隨風、浪於海面漂流散布,但同時也容易風化崩解,與火山灰同樣具有指示地層年代或作為火山活動紀錄的潛力。台灣地區海岸可見上全新世的含浮石沉積層,含浮石的砂質沉積被認為是海嘯堆積物的可能典型之一;本研究分析來自台灣本島北、東、南岸與西方澎湖群島上全新世沉積層中的浮石,藉由其主量風險評估的參考。 這些浮石可根據樣品內部的粉末明顯區分為深色、淺色浮石與將精清不兩類浮石約以二氧化矽含量 63 wt.%為界,深色浮石為中性組成,淺色浮石則為酸性組成,且深色浮石除東部豐濱槽溝中一樣品外,都屬鹼性系列,淺色浮石則皆為次鹼性,兩者主要元素成分之間沒有明顯的過渡。台灣東南與東北分別建山岩,而台灣過去曾有兩筆浮石筏(pumice raft)的歷史紀錄,分別是(1)西元 1924年,來自琉球弧溝系統的西表島北北東海底火山(the Submarine Volcano NNE 的旧的四時調內以及(2)西元 1986年,來自(伊豆一)小笠原(一馬里亞納)弧後的招德國之場(Fukutoku-Oka-no-Ba;福德國 / 場)海底火山,其中,福德國之場的深色海流球弧溝系統的火山岩,應是黑量元素組成上難以區分,因此改採用非變動性(immobile)微量元素的含量,可排除換質作用對樣品成份的可能影響,明確地用於源區鑑別。來自福德國之場的深色浮石在微量元素上可大致以高鈮紅地值(Nb/Y > ~0.2)與淺色浮石區分(Nb/Y < 0.2);淺色浮石的錯鈦比值變化大(Zr/Ti:0.02—0.25),而在菲律賓中北部與琉球弧溝系統火山岩的已知組成中,僅沖繩海槽與南琉球弧的火山岩獨具有高錯鈦比值的特徵(Zr/Ti > 0.04),應是相應成分浮石的源區,至於其他具有較低錯鈦比值的特徵(Zr/Ti > 0.04),應是相應成分浮石的源區,至於其他具有較低錯鈦比值的特徵(Zr/Ti > 0.04),應是相應成分浮石的源區,至於其他具有較低錯鈦比值的特徵(Zr/Ti > 0.04),應是相應成分浮石的源區,至於其他地區全新世火山岩的地球化學數據並不完整,尚無法確認它們是否源自菲律實亦或是其他地區。
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中文關鍵字	台灣,浮石,地球化學,全新世
英文關鍵字	Taiwan, pumice, geochemistry, Holocene

會議室	Room 605
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	16:00-16:15
議程代碼	V1-O-02
議題	- Volcanology and Geochemistry 一般地球化學
作者	卓仔蘊() [國立臺灣師範大學] 賴昱銘(Lai,Yu-Ming) [國立臺灣師範大學] (通訊作者)
中文題目	石梯坪凝灰岩中基性包體之年代與地球化學研究
英文題目	Age and geochemical study of mafic enclave in Shihtiping ignimbrite
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	石梯坪凝灰岩中基性包體之年代與地球化學研究 Age and geochemical study of mafic enclave in Shihtiping ignimbrite 1 卓仔蘊、1 賴昱銘、2 李皓揚、2Yoshiyuki lizuka 1 國立臺灣師範大學地球科學系 2 中央研究院地球科學研究所 摘 要 海岸山脈地層層序中,都變山層即為北呂宋島弧之火山層序,其頂部的石梯坪凝灰岩層,為島弧火山演化最末期之陸上噴發岩相。本研究採集位於石梯坪凝灰岩層中,伴隨在中酸凝灰岩出現的基性包體(enclave),以及安山岩岩塊樣本,使用鋯石鈾鉛定年法以及全岩地球化學分析,欲討論基性包體於海岸山脈火山及岩漿活動中的角色。此基性包體的成因有兩種可能,一為早期火山及岩漿活動最初期位在火山島弧根部的產物,在前人研究文獻中,鉀氫與鋯石鈾鉛定年分別約為 16 及 9 Ma;另一可能,則是後期岩漿噴發時,捕捉到岩漿中前期形成的基性岩塊後,一同噴發之結果。 本研究採集一個基性包體,以及四個白色火山彈進行後續分析。鋯石鈾鉛定年分析的結果,基性包體年代為 4.1 ± 0.3 Ma (n = 39, MSWD = 3.0)。凝灰岩中取兩個白色火山彈樣本進行定年,年代分別為 3.9 ± 0.7 Ma (n = 8, MSWD = 2.2) 與 4.4 ± 0.3 Ma (n = 21, MSWD = 1.6)。全岩地球化學分析結果,基性包體為低鉀拉斑質輝長岩,二氧化矽含量為 48.3 wt.%。另四個樣本為中鉀鈣一鹼質安山岩,二氧化矽含量為 53.0 一 58.0 wt.%。微量元素分析結果中,所有樣本均呈現輕稀土元素富集、大離子半徑親石元素(如鉅、鉚、鈾、針、鉀、銀、銀等)富集以及高場力鍵結元素(如鉅、銳、銳、銀、銀、銀、銀等)富集以及高場力鍵統元素(如蛇、銀、針、針、銀、銀、銀、銀、銀、銀、銀、銀、銀、銀、銀、銀、基性包體與石梯中凝灰岩層中所發現之基性包體,與周圍之石梯坪凝灰岩層相同年代,推測基性包體可能為發明噴發時,較早於岩漿庫中結晶或侵入之深成岩塊,經後期補充之中酸性岩漿噴發所帶出。
中文關鍵字	海岸山脈 深成岩包體 鋯石鈾鉛定年 岩石地球化學 石梯坪凝灰岩
英文關鍵字	

會議室	Room 605
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	16:15-16:30
議程代碼	V1-O-03
議題	- Volcanology and Geochemistry 一般地球化學
作者	許鳳心(Feng-Hsin Hsu) [國立臺灣大學海洋研究所] (通訊作者) 蘇志杰(Chih-Chieh Su) [國立臺灣大學海洋研究所] 吳仲(Chung Wu) [國立臺灣大學海洋研究所] 李曉芬(Hsiao-Fen Lee) [國家實驗研究院 國家地震工程研究中心] 林玉詩(Yu-Shih Lin) [國立中山大學海洋科學系] 朱美妃(Mei-Fei Chu) [國立臺灣大學地質科學系] 陳松春(Song-Chuen Chen) [經濟部中央地質調查所] 陳瑞娥(Jui-Er Chen) [經濟部中央地質調查所] 王詠絢(Yunshuen Wang) [經濟部中央地質調查所]
中文題目	南沖繩海槽石林隆堆與棉花火山熱液場址地化特徵研究
英文題目	Geochemical characteristics of sediment-pore water systems at the Geolin Mounds and Mienhua Volcano hydrothermal fields in the South Okinawa Trough
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	Submarine hydrothermal circulation is an important geochemical process associated with the mass exchange between hydrosphere and lithosphere as well as plays a significant role in supplying and removing chemical components to and from the ocean. The hydrothermal systems of South Okinawa Trough (SOT) develop at the sediment-rich continental margin with their fluid modified by fluid-sediment interaction, such as high CO2 concentrations due to the thermal decomposition of organic matter in sediments, and even the chemical compositions of pore water, hydrothermal deposits/precipitations may subsequently be affected. Although the hydrothermal fluids and massive sulfide deposits have been well studied, little is focused on the sediment-pore water systems relating to hydrothermal activity. Here, we summarized the geochemical characteristics of sediment-pore water systems at the Geolin Mounds (GLM) and Mienhua Volcano (MHV) hydrothermal fields in the South Okinawa Trough. In addition to the gas flame observed through abnormal acoustic reflections in water column, in-situ observation of hydrothermal fluid venting, fauna as well as seafloor massive sulfide deposits have confirmed their hydrothermal activities. The unique geochemical features were also observed: (1) the high 3He/4He values (7.45~7.62 RA) with gradientlessness in pore waters; (2) the low pH values (pH=5.67~6.21) with downward increasing trends of dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC, up to 60 mM) and high isotopic values (δ13CDIC=2.5~7.0 ‰) in pore waters indicated an in-situ liquid CO2 surrounding; (3) the downward decreasing Mg2+ (low to 23.3 mM) and increasing Li (up to 2,269 μM) in pore waters implied an obvious mixing of hydrothermal fluid and seawater. Based on two end-member mixing model, the highest fraction of hydrothermal fluid in pore water is estimated to be 59.3%. These results suggested a hydrothermal discharge pattern of diffusion flow.
中文關鍵字	南沖繩海槽、沉積物富集熱液系統、間隙水
英文關鍵字	South Okinawa Trough, sediment-hosted hydrothermal system, pore water

會議室	Room 605
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	16:30-16:45
議程代碼	V1-O-04
議題	- Volcanology and Geochemistry 一般地球化學
作者	鍾沛淇(Pei Chi Chung) [國立中正大學] (通訊作者) 呂學諭(Hsueh-Yu Lu) [國立中正大學 地球與環境科學系]
中文題目	利用苔蘚袋採樣法調查大氣地球化學組成
英文題目	The investigation of atmospheric geochemistry using moss bag sampling method
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	Moss bag is composed of living and/or dead moss aggregates and is one of the most important sampling tools to evaluate ambient atmospheric quality. Comparing to suspended particle device, moss bag method is designed for monitoring concentrations of pollutants in variable temporal scales, especially a long-term period due to moss's high specific surface area and high absorption capacity. In this study, a moss bag was utilized for a long-term monitoring on the local air pollution sources in Chiayi. The mosses were planted in the lab and packed into plastic mesh bags about 200 ml. The bags were hung under an open shelter for a period of three months. Then, the mosses were digested with ultrapure nitrate and analyzed by ICP-MS and ICP-OES to measure metal elements, rare earth elements and lead isotopes. The geochemical properties of mosses are related to many factors. To minimize the interferences other than atmospheric quality, the raw data were normalized by those of average upper continental crust (UCC) to obtain enrichment factors (EFs). The results reveal that most of EF values are greater than one, which suggests that the geochemical properties of moss are principally controlled by the interception of atmospheric suspended particles. As for rare earth elements, the winter samples show no Eu negative anomaly; however, there is evident Eu negative anomaly for the spring mosses. This implies that the winter and spring seasons may share the different sources of suspended particles. The lead isotopes distribute in fairly wide ranges of 2.07-2.12 and 0.843-0.875 for 208Pb/206Pb and 207Pb/206Pb, respectively. It can be expected that the different sources of lead may have different contributions by seasons.
中文關鍵字	苔蘚袋、鉛同位素、稀土元素、生物監測、空氣品質
英文關鍵字	Moss Bag、Lead Isotope、Rare Earth Element、Biomonitoring 、Air Quality

會議室	Room 605
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	16:45-17:00
議程代碼	V1-O-05
議題	- Volcanology and Geochemistry 一般地球化學
作者	亞耳文(Arvind Kumar) [National Center for Research on Earthquake Engineering (NCREE), NARL, Taipei, Taiwan] (通訊作者) Vivek Walia [National Center for Research on Earthquake Engineering (NCREE), NARL, Taipei, Taiwan] Shih-Jung Lin [National Center for Research on Earthquake Engineering (NCREE), NARL, Taipei, Taiwan] Hsaio-Fen Lee [National Center for Research on Earthquake Engineering (NCREE), NARL, Taipei, Taiwan]
中文題目	
英文題目	Gas geochemistry study of some mud volcanic and volcanic areas of Taiwan
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	The aim of this study is to understand the volcanic eruption and earthquake mechanism using gas geochemistry. Bi-weekly radon monitoring using RAD7 and bi-weekly CO2, CH4, and N2 monitoring using micro gas chromatograph in ground water has been carried out at Mai-Tao-San area of southern Taiwan. In addition bi-weekly soil gas radon monitoring at two points in Mai-Tao-San using RAD 7 and integrated soil gas radon monitoring at one point in Mai-Tao-San using solid state nuclear detector (SSNTD) has been carried out. At Wan-Dan area, we are recording the bi-weekly radon concentration in soil at two points using RAD 7 as well as LR115 films whereas radon in water is monitored in the tap water. Furthermore, integrated radon monitoring using SSNTD technique has been carried out at Tatun volcanic areas of northern Taiwan. The pre-calibrated radon-thoron discriminators with LR films has been installed in Hsiaoyoukeng (SYK), Dayoukeng (DYK), Bayen (BY) and Gungtzeping (GTP) of Tatun Volcanic area in a hole (about 50 cm depths) having different temperatures for a defined period (bi-weekly to monthly). This study will test and verify the hypothesis that our monitoring stations in TVG area are sensitive to the events with in distance 60 kms. The results of this monitoring in water and soil at Mai-Tao-San, Wan-Dan, and Tatun volcanic areas of Taiwan for seismic and volcanic study will be discuss in detail.
中文關鍵字	
英文關鍵字	Gas geochemistry, Solid state nuclear track detectors, RAD7, Mai-Tao-San, Wan-Dan, Tatun Volcanic areas, and Taiwan

會議室	Room 606
日期	11月18日(星期三)
時段	15:45-16:00
議程代碼	EE-O-06
議題	- Earth Science Education 地球科學教育
作者	張宛婷(WanTing Chang) [財團法人國家實驗研究院台灣海洋科技研究中心] (通訊作者) 吳騏(Chi Wu) [財團法人國家實驗研究院台灣海洋科技研究中心]
中文題目	提升孩童海洋素養之研究-以科學家的秘密基地為例
英文題目	Improving ocean literacy for children: a case study of the Secret Base of Scientists exhibition
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	地球被稱為藍色星球,因其約有71%表面積屬於海洋。海洋,是孕育萬物之母,亦是地球重要的氣溫調節器,對於氣候調節、水文循環及生態系統的運作等影響甚鉅。臺灣四面環海,與海洋的關係相倚甚深,然而,多數民眾對於海洋的認識,在假日的遊樂場域或海鮮的饗宴上多過於海洋科學的基礎知識上。周漢強(2015)指出臺灣現行海洋課網較偏重海洋文化、休閒及海洋資源利用,對於以海洋科學為基礎、海洋永續發展為目標的整體海洋素養仍顯不足。為啟發社會大眾對海洋科學的好奇心,國家實驗研究院台灣海洋科技研究中心(簡稱國研院海洋中心)辦理多場科普活動,本文以「科學家的秘密基地」科普活動為例,比較過去三年展出的內容,如2018年以小品遊戲為主、2019年小品遊戲搭配單鍵遊戲至2020年改以手作體驗為主的設計內容,反思參與者在玩樂之餘是否加深印象,且是否在無形中達到海洋科學教育推廣的目的。透過參與者回饋行為的分析,本文之研究結論為藉由手作體驗融入海洋科學教育課程,可以提升參與者的海洋知識,以及強化他們探索海洋科學知識的興趣,從而提升海洋教育的成效。如同 Liayd B. Sharp (1968)認為:「不要試圖將整個世界帶到教室,而應該將學生帶進世界裡」,以直接動手做的體驗方式,在情境中學習,可以提升學習的動機與興趣,並幫助其了解所學與生活環境間的關係。
中文關鍵字	海洋科學與科技、海洋素養、海洋教育、科普教育、科學家的秘密基地
英文關鍵字	marine science and technology, ocean literacy, marine education, popular science, the Secret Base Of Scientists exhibition

會議室	Room 606
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	16:00-16:15
議程代碼	EE-O-07
議題	- Earth Science Education
'`	地球科學教育
	李佩倫(Pei-Lun Lee) [國立嘉義大學數位學習設計與管理學系] (通訊作者) 劉姮() [國立嘉義大學數位學習設計與管理學系]
作者	林怡玟()[國立嘉義大學數位學習設計與管理學系]
11124	賴雅琪()[國立嘉義大學數位學習設計與管理學系]
	謝瑜涵() [國立嘉義大學數位學習設計與管理學系]
中文題目	「掘跡者」礦物桌遊之教學設計
英文題目	
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	本研究以設計研究法自製圖卡式礦物桌遊,期能透過教學內容設計,作為礦物類過識課程至輔助教學活動。本桌遊設計過程主要以教學者本身多年的通識礦物類教學活動及學生學習過程的成效評估做為主要設計主軸,並納入礦物專家審核結果加以反覆幾下,以對適合穩是悉望過數學的關鍵要素與教法。本自製「擬跡者」桌遊性質屬於教育學習類學生熟記礦物名稱及特性。因此,遊戲設計以玩家採礦為主軸,讓玩家在採礦的過程中,歷經「探勘」周邊礦坑、「移動」邊徙、「開採」各類礦石礦床、「裝備」各種採供工具和「指定開採」等五種行動之抉擇,由此過程了解礦物的物理化學性質、晶體結構、生活上的應用以及開採過程行動支持界,由此過程了解礦物的物理化學性質、晶體結構、生活上的應用以及開稅過額,與實問題或世歷檢驗、碳鹽類數集仍能說通之場所,篩與台灣人經過之時需數,與實值類,與經濟人的實別是其之時的環境問類,以避續其學程後,學生有機會在日常生活用遭常見的超對實景的變生在研習礦物學理程後,學生有機會在日常生活用遭常見的超對實景的學生在研習礦物學課程後,學生有機會在日常生活用之經續其學習。於與近時的結算所獲礦物經值為比試項目之一。時模擬對次,因此玩家需判斷那些組合對其獲得積分是最佳選擇。而在面臨事件時,如何達用手計必常見發動人的 33 種礦物,是遊戲過程中、東亞者的重報和礦物種類,回合內運用手計以內含礦物作務獲得數,遊戲站東時的結算所獲礦物總值為比試項目之一。礦物卡及任務分數,此亦為遊戲結束時的結算所獲礦物總值為比試項目之一。礦物下及任務,以集為種礦物的文案,讓玩家在探勘前可先猜測礦物種類,的增級數張生性,一同時模擬、實別、數學生有機等級,遊戲結束時的結算不可,自此未與遊號和是一一,一個一時模擬、有數計即是為了讓玩家在遊戲過程中,一直發展中的遊園上一。礦物下及任務的設計即是為了讓玩家在遊戲過程中,自用於一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個
中文關鍵字	桌遊、礦物、設計研究法
英文關鍵字	board games, minerals, Design-based Research
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會議室	Room 606
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	16:15-16:30
議程代碼	EE-O-08
議題	- Earth Science Education 地球科學教育
作者	葉鈞喬(Chun-Chiao Yeh) [國立臺北大學自然資源與環境管理研究所] (通訊作者) 陳政恒(Gem-Heng Chen) [經濟部中央地質調查所] 張澤平(Ja-Ping Chang) [國立竹東高中]
中文題目	以美感經驗方法建構高中地球科學的探究學習歷程
英文題目	Constructing the Inquiry Learning Process of High School Earth Sciences with Aesthetic Experience
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	過去數十年教育界獨尊泰勒「課程即目標」的課程設計模式,以行為主義觀點確立課程目標,習得科學探究重要知識、技術與科學方法。然而這樣立意良好的課程模式,卻在教學實務上發生了,當學習評量結束後,卻也是學習結束的現象,不易讓學生持續深度學習。本文主要目的為反思當前泰勒式課程在地球科學教學現場的問題,加入杜威美學-藝術即經驗的課程設計觀點,強調學習脈絡、善用視覺感知以及著重圖像品質評斷的優點,讓學生的學習歷程是充滿著想像與創造的美感經驗,此更能達素養導向教學,成為一個終生學習者的目標。作者在高中地球科學的設計方法採取一、建立課程脈絡(確定素養導向學習目標、探究議題核心問題),之一、善時,是一個人工學,與一個工學,與一個人工學,與一個工學,與一個人工學,與一個人工學,與一個人工學,與一個人工學,與一個工學,與一個人工學,與一個工學,與一個工學,與一個工學,與一個工學,與一個工學,與一個工學,與一個工學,與一個工學,與一個工學,與一個工學,可以可以一個工學,與一個工學,與一個工學,可以可以可以一個工學,可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以
中文關鍵字	美感經驗、課程美學、科學探究、學習歷程檔案、素養導向教學
英文關鍵字	aesthetic experience, aesthetics of curriculum, scientific inquiry, learning portfolio, literacy teaching

會議室	Room 606
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	16:30-16:45
議程代碼	EE-O-09
議題	- Earth Science Education 地球科學教育
作者	徐毅振(Yi-Chen Hsu) [自由業] (通訊作者)
中文題目	以《康熙台北湖》結合文學創作與地方文史走讀行旅推廣地球科學議題
英文題目	An Earth Science promotion from the novel "Kangxi Taipei Lake" and extended local cultural tourism
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
· 一	「康熙台北湖」以及 1694 年神秘的「康熙大地震」作為台灣北部長期以來的高度爭議事件,從 1697 年都永河《神海紀遊》的文字記述、1717 年《諸羅縣志》和 1727~1734 年間《雍正臺灣與圖〉地圖中明確描繪的台北湖,以及現今社會大眾對於地質災害逐漸增廣的認識,令現代人口密集、高度發展的大台北地區居民不時擔爱房、海逐漸獲得的認識,令現代人口密集、高度發展的大台北地區居民不時擔爱所屬是不再次錯動、台北盆地再次淪為台北湖。 歷史學界從 1709 年大台北地區首份漢人大規模開墾的〈陳賴章墾號〉反證海水入侵的「康熙台北湖」可能不存在的推論。歷史學界從 1709 年大台北地區有人,地質岩心鑽探的證據也顯示山腳斷層 300 多年前未曾發生過大規模錯動,不可能震波數值模擬的結果進一步顯示若要發生足以讓山腳斷層路落 3公尺以上的強大人,其一數數學,與一個人,但一個人,但一個人,但一個人,但一個人,但一個人,但一個人,但一個人,但
中文關鍵字	康熙台北湖,山腳斷層,巴賽族,地方文史走讀行旅
英文關鍵字	Kangxi Taipei Lake, Shanchiao Fault, Basay, local cultural tourism

會議室	Room 606
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	16:45-17:00
議程代碼	EE-O-10
議題	- Earth Science Education 地球科學教育
作者	許繼隆(Chiron, Hsu) [國立臺北科技大學有機高分子研究所] (通訊作者)
中文題目	地質敏感區之行政救濟
英文題目	An Administrative Remedy against the Rules of Geologically Sensitive Area
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	司法院釋字第 742 號解釋認定都市計畫定期通盤檢討應許人民提起訴願與行政訴訟之救濟,立法院著手修法而通過新增行政訴訟法第二編第五章,經總統公布並訂於今年 7 月 1 日施行. 足見都市計畫之公告雖屬法規命令亦得對之提起訴願與訴訟,然地質法關於地質敏感區之公告未經大法官解釋而得對之提起行政救濟且行政訴訟法亦無相關訴訟規定,故目前仍不得逕行對地質敏感區之公告提起行政救濟,惟若進一步探究地質敏感區之公告性質. 其與都市計畫之公告均限制區域內土地使用開發,依前揭司法院解釋脈絡下,似無不許人民提起行政救濟之理. 由於我國釋憲制度不同於法國的釋憲制度,對於立法院通過之法律須在公布施行後方得提起釋憲,且司法嚴守不告不理的原則,不僅當事人未經請求者不得給予救濟,且司法所予之救濟,亦應以人民請求之範圍為限,此與行政權,立法權不待人民請求即應主動積極為民謀利截然不同·本文初步就地質敏感區與都市計畫之公告性質進行比較,並提出未來可能之司法解釋方向·
中文關鍵字	行政救濟, 地質敏感區
英文關鍵字	Administrative Remedy, Geologically Sensitive Area

11月 18 日(星期三) 15:45-16:00 議程		
特別	會議室	Room 607
接租	日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
Multidisciplinary Theme 多维尺度地物與地化之孕震過程觀測 下文題目 中文題目 中文記書 中文	時段	15:45-16:00
解題 多维尺度地物與地化之孕震過程觀測 作者 王錦華(Jeen-Hwa Wang) [中央研究院地球科學研究所] (通訊作者) Piezoelectricity as a Mechanism for the Electromagnetic Precursors of Earthquakes 投稿類型 To produce electromagnetic (E&M) signals, it is necessary to search for a physical mechanism which generates the ground charges. The piezoelectric effect or elastic-electric coupling is assumed to be the main mechanism on the generation of E&M precursors. There are two modes of wave propagation: the fast model for the E&M wave with a speed of c and the slow model for the elastic wave with a velocity of v. Based on the Maxell equations, two relationships between the electric-field amplitude, E, and elastic displacement, u, for two modes are: E+=-i(c/v)2(k/z)u+, i=(-1)1/2, for the fast mode and E-=i(mzk/c)u- for the slow mode. In the two relationships, k is the wavenumber, c and m are, respectively, the electric permittivity and rigidity of the fault-zone material, z denotes the piezoelectric coupling coefficient (a common value of ~2×10-12 coul/nt for quartz). When u+=u-, The two relationships lead to E- / E+ = (v/c)2(mz2/c) which is much smaller than 1 because v< <c. (co≈8.85×10-12="" (e.g.,="" 10="" 1989).="" a="" absence="" amplitude="" and="" c="4.5co" ce="zon" charge="" combine="" coul="" crust,="" deformation="" depth="" e="5×105" e&m="" earth's="" elastic="" electric="" electromagnetic="" enough="" essentially="" experiments="" explore="" e≈0.05on.="" farad="" fast="" fault="" field.="" fields="" filed="" following="" for="" form:="" fracture="" free="" from="" generation="" hand,="" have="" in="" indicates="" intensity="" is="" laboratory="" large="" m="" m.="" main="" mainly="" mechanics="" meredith,="" mode="" mpa="" negligible="" newton,="" normal="" observations="" occurrence="" of="" on="" other="" outside="" piezoelectricity="" possible="" pr<="" preexisting="" range="" relates="" rock="" show="" significant="" slow="" space)="" stress="" study,="" td="" temporal="" that="" the="" this="" time="" to="" v="" variations="" very="" we="" weak="" will="" with="" yield="" yields="" z="2×10-12" zone,=""><td>議程代碼</td><td>M5-O-07</td></c.>	議程代碼	M5-O-07
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英文關鍵字 earthquake precursors, piezoelectricity, ground charge, electric field, stress	中文關鍵字	
	英文關鍵字	earthquake precursors, piezoelectricity, ground charge, electric field, stress

會議室	Room 607
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	16:00-16:15
議程代碼	NH2-O-04
議題	- Natural Hazards 地震災害
作者	Vivek Walia [National Center for Research on Earthquake Engineering (NCREE), NARL, Taipei, Taiwan] (通訊作者) Arvind Kumar [National Center for Research on Earthquake Engineering (NCREE), NARL, Taipei, Taiwan] Ching-Chou Fu [Institute of Earth Sciences, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan] Shih-Jung Lin [National Center for Research on Earthquake Engineering (NCREE), NARL, Taipei, Taiwan]
中文題目	
英文題目	Application of different statistical tools to investigate the time-series radon data for earthquake precursory studies
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	For past few decades, anomalous temporal changes in radon concentrations have been reported in relation to earthquake occurrences. However, radon anomalies in all cases are not only controlled by seismic activity but also by meteorological parameters which make isolation of earthquake precursory signals complicated. The present study is an attempt to assess and quantify the influence of the meteorological and hydrological parameters on the soil gas radon emission at monitoring stations established along different active faults of Taiwan and India. Characteristics of temporal variability of soil-gas radon concentrations for the monitoring stations have been examined by using different statistical tools. In order to make continuity and regularity of the data before applying the analysis, the radon data were carefully edited for rare duplicate sampling, gaps and discontinuous jump following intervals of malfunctioning of equipments. The radon variations exhibit dominant daily variations, which are controlled by atmospheric temperature inducted evaporation in surface water saturated soil (Capping Effect). The decay of radon after the recession of rainfall is approximated by double exponential decay terms, one corresponding to the natural decay of radon with half life of 3.84 days and second representing slow weakening of capping effect. The effect related to internal loading due to rise and fall of groundwater modulates the propagation of radon in overlying strata, accounting for the long term variations in radon. The rainfall inflicted changes in radon look strikingly similar to earthquake related precursory or coseismic perturbations, inferred by long term synoptic observations. It is surmised that unless radon variations are corrected for meteorological/hydrological contamination, some precursory signals are masked on one hand while on the other hand some anomalies are falsely viewed as earthquake precursors.
中文關鍵字英文關鍵字	Radon, Seismic activity, Meteorological parameters, Time series decomposition, Earthquake precursor

會議室	Room 607
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	16:15-16:30
議程代碼	M5-O-08
議題	- Multidisciplinary Theme 多維尺度地物與地化之孕震過程觀測
作者	陳宏嘉(Chen Hong-Jia) [國立中央大學] (通訊作者) Katsumi Hattori [Department of Earth Sciences, Graduate School of Science, Chiba University, Japan.] Ryo Takahira [Department of Earth Sciences, Graduate School of Science, Chiba University, Japan.] [] 陳建志(Chien-Chih Chen) [Department of Earth Sciences, National Central University, Taiwan.]
中文題目	
英文題目	Pre-earthquake early-warning signals of ULF geoelectric data and their earthquake forecasting probability: A case of Kakioka, Japan
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	As laboratory rock experiments and field data analyses show, electromagnetic phenomena are believed to be candidates for the short-term prediction of large earthquakes. Moreover, among previous studies for the field data analyses, ULF electromagnetic signals are one of the most promising precursor methods due to deep skin depth observation. However, the previous studies were carried on through case-study analyses or one-phase optimizations (i.e., a training phase). Before the earthquake forecasting, the first intermediate step is to test relationships between the prescribed anomalies and an earthquake catalog. This is what machine learning scientists refer to as "the training phase". Once detecting anomalies of any earth science data, we have to define a specific algorithm relying on a limited set of unambiguous parameters, which associates those anomalies within a target space-time-magnitude window relative to an impending earthquake. This is the only way to quantify the skill of the tested model and its sensitivity to input parameters. After the training phase, true forecasts can be proposed, which consist in selecting the optimal model parameters and applying them to an independent dataset (i.e., a testing phase). In this study, we verify the relationship between electromagnetic anomalies and earthquakes through the two-phase optimization (i.e., a training phase and a testing phase). Results show that the model performance for the forecasting phase has significance, implying that the pre-earthquake electromagnetic anomalies are true earthquake precursors, although the mechanism remains unclear. The present study is therefore intended to make contributions to the establishment of correctly examining correlations between anomalies of earth science data and earthquake catalogs.
中文關鍵字	
英文關鍵字	ULF geoelectric data; statistical moment; earthquake forecast

會議室	Room 608
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	15:45-16:00
議程代碼	EM3-O-01
議題	- Earth Materials 高壓科學與技術及其在地學之應用
作者	徐翰(Han Hsu) [中央大學物理系] (通訊作者) C. Crisostomo [中央大學物理系] 王文忠(Wenzhong Wang) [中國科學技術大學] 吳忠慶(Zhongqing Wu) [中國科學技術大學]
中文題目	含鐵菱鎂礦 (Mg,Fe)CO3 之鐵自旋態轉變及熱性質異常
英文題目	Iron spin crossover and anomalous thermal properties of ferromagnesite (Mg,Fe)CO3
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	Ferromagnesite [(Mg1-xFex)CO3], also referred to as magnesiosiderite at high iron concentration (x > 0.5), is a solid solution of magnesite (MgCO3) and siderite (FeCO3). Ferromagnesite is believed to enter the Earth's lower mantle via subduction and is considered as a major carbon carrier in the Earth's lower mantle, playing a key role in the Earth's deep carbon cycle. Experiments have shown that ferromagnesite undergoes a pressure-induced spin crossover, accompanied by volume and elastic anomalies, in the lower-mantle pressure range. In this work, we investigate thermal properties of (Mg1-xFex)CO3 (0 < x \leq 1) using first-principles calculations. We show that nearly all thermal properties of (Mg,Fe)CO3 are drastically altered by iron spin crossover, as manifested in the anomalous changes of the equation of state, bulk modulus, thermal expansion, Gruneisen parameter, heat capacity, and thus thermal conductivity. These results suggest that iron spin crossover may affect thermal properties of the subduction slab and the deep carbon cycle.
中文關鍵字	自旋態轉變,高壓,菱鎂礦,菱鐵礦,第一原理計算,下地函
英文關鍵字	Spin crossover, high pressure, magnesite, siderite, first-principles calculations, lower mantle

日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	16:00-16:15
議程代碼	EM3-O-02
議題	- Earth Materials 礦物及岩石物理
作者	曹懿麒(Tsao Yi-Chi) [中央研究院地球科學研究所] (通訊作者) 謝文斌(Hsieh Wen-Pin) [中央研究院地球科學研究所]
中文題目	電阻式加熱鑽石高壓砧之設置與應用
英文題目	
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	本實驗室致力於研究地球深部礦物在高溫高壓下的物理性質以及其如何影響整個地球內部的熱演化以及動力學等的過程。由於地球內部的高壓與高溫為影響地球內部礦物物理性質的重要因素,能夠在實驗裝置中同時產生高溫及高壓條件將可使實驗結果更接近地球內部的狀態。最近我們發展了電阻式加熱之鑽石高壓砧,在鑽石砧周邊放置環形加熱線圈,線圈以S型熱電偶金屬線(白金90 wt%+銠10 wt%)纏繞,另外採用R型熱電偶黏著於鑽石側來測量樣品的溫度,搭配絕緣、絕熱層以及高熱傳導的材料,可使鑽石砧內樣品室的溫度加熱至約600C(~900K)。我們以石英-柯石英(coesite)-斯石英(stishovite)的相轉變做為例子,在同時高溫高壓條件下觀察其拉曼光譜來研究其相變機制。另一方面我們將電阻式加熱鑽石砧結合時間解析熱光反射技術(time-domain thermoreflectance, TDTR),測量在高溫高壓環境下,矽晶片以及地球深部礦物之熱傳導與聲速等物理性質。未來也希望這套系統不僅可以用來研究地球深部各種礦物的物理性質,也可用應用於行星科學以及跨領域的合作研究上。
中文關鍵字	鑽石高壓砧、拉曼光譜儀、時間解析熱光反射技術
英文關鍵字	diamond anvil cell, DAC · Raman spectroscopy · time-domain thermoreflectance, TDTR

會議室

Room 608

日期	11月18日(星期三)
時段	16:15-16:30
議程代碼	EM2-O-07
議題	- Earth Materials 高壓科學與技術及其在地學之應用
作者	陳威廷(Wei-Tin Chen) [國立台灣大學凝態科學研究中心] (通訊作者)
中文題目	
英文題目	Novel Materials Exploration Utilising Large Volume Press
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
· 一文關鍵字	Novel functional materials design and discovery for magnetic, electronic, spintronic and energy technology applications stimulate much of modern chemistry, physics and materials sciences. Such functional materials are in particular interests due to their correlated electron systems ground states, and the sensitivity to changes in chemical composition and physical condition. These strongly-correlated materials tend to have dense and strongly-bonded structures, high pressure synthesis techniques therefore become one of the most important approaches in the novel materials exploration, and the high pressure condition may induce more interesting physical properties. Considerable efforts have been made in the search for novel multiferroic materials, and it is of great interest to design and make materials in which ferroelectric polarization is coupled to other order parameters such as lattice, magnetic, and electronic instabilities. [1-3] Recently, remarkable progress has been made in understanding improper ferroelectric coupling mechanisms that arise from lattice and magnetic instabilities. For instance, CaMn7O12 perovskite oxide was reported to be a Type-II multiferroic material exhibiting large magnetoelectric response. [4] In order to have further understanding of the coupling between the crystal structure and physical properties, a series of AMn7O12 materials including A = Hg compound were prepared utilizing high-pressure high-temperature synthesis techniques. [5] In this talk, the utilised Large Volume Press equipped at Center for Condensed Matter Sciences, National Taiwan University for the investigation will be introduced. With the unique high pressure synthesis techniques and following structural analysis using synchrotron x-ray and neutron powder diffraction techniques, rich spin, charge and orbital couplings can be observed and examined in these materials.
英文關鍵字	

日期 11月18日(星期三) 時段 16:30-16:45 議程代碼 EM2-O-08 ・Earth Materials 高壓科學與技術及其在地學之應用 Lai-Chin Wu [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] (通訊作者) Jey-Jau Lee [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] Po-Chia Huang [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] Shih-Hung Chang [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] Hong-Yi Yan [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] Chao-Yu Chang [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] Chia-Feng Chang [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] Bo-Yi Liao [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] Jui-Che Huang [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] Ching-Shiang Hwang [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] 中文題目 英文題目 Advanced Micro-crystallography Single Crystal X-ray Diffraction Beamline at TPS 投稿類型 口頭報告 Oral	会議党	Doom 600
時段 16:30-16:45 議程代碼 EM2-O-08 - Earth Materials 高壓科學與技術及其在地學之應用 Lai-Chin Wu [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] (通訊作者) Jey-Jau Lee [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] Po-Chia Huang [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] Shih-Hung Chang [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] Hong-Yi Yan [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] Chao-Yu Chang [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] Chia-Feng Chang [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] Bo-Yi Liao [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] Jui-Che Huang [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] Ching-Shiang Hwang [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] Ching-Shiang Hwang [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] 中文題目 英文題目 Advanced Micro-crystallography Single Crystal X-ray Diffraction Beamline at TPS 投稿類型 口頭報告 Oral	會議室	Room 608
i義程代碼 EM2-O-08 - Earth Materials 高壓科學與技術及其在地學之應用 Lai-Chin Wu [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] (通訊作者) Jey-Jau Lee [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] Po-Chia Huang [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] Shih-Hung Chang [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] Hong-Yi Yan [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] Chao-Yu Chang [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] Chia-Feng Chang [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] Bo-Yi Liao [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] Jui-Che Huang [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] Ching-Shiang Hwang [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] Chin Shueh [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] 中文題目 英文題目 Advanced Micro-crystallography Single Crystal X-ray Diffraction Beamline at TPS 投稿類型 口頭報告 Oral		
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英文題目 Advanced Micro-crystallography Single Crystal X-ray Diffraction Beamline at TPS 投稿類型 口頭報告 Oral	作者	Jey-Jau Lee [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] Po-Chia Huang [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] Shih-Hung Chang [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] Hong-Yi Yan [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] Chao-Yu Chang [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] Chia-Feng Chang [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] Bo-Yi Liao [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] Jui-Che Huang [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center] Ching-Shiang Hwang [National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center]
投稿類型 口頭報告 Oral	中文題目	
	英文題目	Advanced Micro-crystallography Single Crystal X-ray Diffraction Beamline at TPS
	投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
(mXRD)" for advanced and non-ambient crystallography of chemical crystal research are scheduled at TPS 15A, a Phase-II beamline at TPS (Taiwan Photon Source) The beamline consists of a tapered cryogenic undulator source (CUT18), a coupled Double Crystal Monochromator (DCM) / Double Multilayer Monochromator (DMM) system, three focusing mirrors (FM, VFM, and HFM) and two end-stations (ES1 and ES2). CUT18 will generate high brilliance X-ray for the designed available energy range 9 – 35 keV. The X-ray beam is focused by FM and delivered to ES1 with adjustable beam size 100 ´ 100 – 200 ´ 200 µm2; then X-ray is focused again by a pair of Kirkpatrick-Baez (KB) mirror (VFM and HFM) down to ~ 10 ´ 10 µm2 at the sample position of ES2. Experiments can be conducted in either monochromatic (by DCM) or pink beam (by DMM width bandwidth 3 or 5 %) mode at both end-stations A set of instrument, including the high-heat-load chopper, millisecond shutter, and a ultra-fast chopper, are synchronized to the storage ring clock, which will be used to isolate a single X-ray pulse (FWHM < 100 ps) and deliver it to the sample at ES2 ES1 will equip with a vertical fixed-k goniometer and a photon III detector; ES2 will	摘要	A dedicated X-ray diffraction beamline "Micro-crystal X-ray diffraction beamline (mXRD)" for advanced and non-ambient crystallography of chemical crystal research are scheduled at TPS 15A, a Phase-II beamline at TPS (Taiwan Photon Source). The beamline consists of a tapered cryogenic undulator source (CUT18), a coupled Double Crystal Monochromator (DCM) / Double Multilayer Monochromator (DMM) system, three focusing mirrors (FM, VFM, and HFM) and two end-stations (ES1 and ES2). CUT18 will generate high brilliance X-ray for the designed available energy range 9 – 35 keV. The X-ray beam is focused by FM and delivered to ES1 with adjustable beam size 100 ´ 100 – 200 ´ 200 µm2; then X-ray is focused again by a pair of Kirkpatrick-Baez (KB) mirror (VFM and HFM) down to ~ 10 ´ 10 µm2 at the sample position of ES2. Experiments can be conducted in either monochromatic (by DCM) or pink beam (by DMM width bandwidth 3 or 5 %) mode at both end-stations. A set of instrument, including the high-heat-load chopper, millisecond shutter, and a ultra-fast chopper, are synchronized to the storage ring clock, which will be used to isolate a single X-ray pulse (FWHM < 100 ps) and deliver it to the sample at ES2. ES1 will equip with a vertical fixed-k goniometer and a photon III detector; ES2 will equip with a MD3UP high precision kappa geometry goniometer and an EIGER 2X CdTe 9M detector.
中文關鍵字 X-ray	中文關鍵字	X-ray
英文關鍵字	英文關鍵字	

會議室	Room 609C
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	15:45-16:00
議程代碼	SE1-O-01
議題	- Global Change 沿海,三角洲和陸架環境的當代沉積過程
作者	尤柏森(Pai-Sen Yu) [財團法人國家實驗研究院台灣海洋科技研究中心] (通訊作者) 陳婷婷(Ting-Ting Chen) [財團法人國家實驗研究院台灣海洋科技研究中心]
中文題目	利用岩心非破壞性分析探討勵進研究船岩心採樣能量:以台灣西南海域高屏陸棚/斜坡區為例
英文題目	Non-destructive core measurements in the Kaoping shelf/slope offshore southwestern Taiwan: Evaluation from R/V Legend's giant piston coring system
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	By participating IMAGES (International Marine Past Global Change Study) program, Taiwanese scientists have used successfully the great capabilities of long coring system such as that on French R/V Marion Dufresne in the last decade by collecting very long cores (>40 m) in many important locations in the seas around Taiwan and the western Pacific. For the needs of marine geology and geophysics studies, a 2000-ton Research Vessel Legend of TORI equips with a giant CALYPSO coring system and deep-sea winch system, which is as well as R/V Marion Dufresne coring facilities. The sea trial of giant piston/gravity coring system onboard the R/V Legend (LGD-T31: 2019.12.10-12; LGD-T32: 2020.01.14-16) provides a good opportunity to examine the core quality on the recovered sediment. To perform continuous sequences of undisturbed sediments taken with the 8-m giant piston/gravity coring system, we compared several marine cores in the Kaoping shelf/slope offshore southwestern Taiwan. Overall, the recovery for these cores is ~25-28%. Based on AMS radiocarbon dating with mixed planktic foraminifera, we find the ages of 0-1 cm sediment sample at Core LGD-T31-B-PC1 and LGD-T31-B-PC2 are ~ 1 ka. It implies some coretop sediments are lack during coring. We further observe that LGD-T32 cores are severe stretched than others. The upper section of core LGD-T32-A-PC is stretched by up to 30 cm. Though sediment stretching and disturbances are existed at these giant piston cores, we consider the similarity of non-destructive measurements at downcore sediments confirmed that both cores record the same climatic and environmental changes. For having indispensable high-resolution records to unravel past ocean and climate dynamics, further sea trail and technology development are needed to improve recovery.
中文關鍵字	台灣西南海域、勵進研究船、巨型活塞岩心、岩心非破壞性分析
英文關鍵字	offshore southwestern Taiwan, R/V Legend, giant piston core, non-destructive measurement

會議室	R609C
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
時段	16:00-16:15
議程代碼	SE1-O-02
議題	- Global Change 沿海,三角洲和陸架環境的當代沉積過程
作者	楊仁凱(Rick J Yang) [Department of Oceanography, National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan, ROC] (通訊作者) 劉祖乾(James T. Liu) [Department of Oceanography, National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan, ROC] 范代讀(Daidu Fan) [State Kae Laboratory of Marine Geology, Tongji University, China] George S. Burr [Department of Physics, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, USA] 陳婷婷(Ting-Ting Chen) [Taiwan Ocean Research Institute, National Applied Research Laboratories, Kaohsiung, Taiwan, ROC]
中文題目	
英文題目	Sedimentary facies transition at the mouth of the Zhuoshui River in the late Quaternary
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	The depositional base-level (sea-level) controls the locale of accumulation within the interactive environment on the land-sea boundary. In general, as sea-level rise, sediments are trapped on the landward side due to drops in the land-to-ocean hydraulic gradients. The rise of the sea-level inundates the coastal area to form an accommodation space in which the development of the sedimentary environment is dictated by the relative rates of sea-level rise, subsidence and sediment aggradation. The small mountainous river, Zhuoshui River, located in central Taiwan and its sediment yield (17,105 tonne/km2/yr) is among the highest in the world. In this study, we elaborated on the sedimentary environmental changes during late Quaternary through two sediment cores, JRD-S (104m) and JRD-N (98m), on both sides of the Zhuoshui River mouth. Through AMS 14C dating from over 70 samples in each core, and employed an RMS error regression approach, a reliable age model was constructed. Results show the paleoenvironments of the Zhuoshui River underwent the land-sea- land shifts after the Last Glacial Maximum. At the current location initially was floodplain/incised river valley. Beginning at about 10,000 yr BP the coast became submerged by the rising sea and the sedimentary facies transitioned to a succession of marine environments, from shoreface to offshore. In this stage the accumulation rates increased by twenty-fold due to the additional space created by the rising sea-level. As the rising sea-level came to a pause at 6,000 yr BP, fluvial processes became dominant and sediments began to aggrade at the river mouth. After 4,500 yr BP, the accumulated sediment began to prograde seaward, taking on the form of a river delta. This process compares well with other deltas around the world.
中文關鍵字	山溪型河川、海平面、碳十四定年、陸海邊界、沉積相
英文關鍵字	Small mountainous river, Sea-level, 14C dating, Land-sea boundary, sedimentary facies

會議室	R609C
日期	11 月 18 日(星期三)
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議題	- Global Change 沿海,三角洲和陸架環境的當代沉積過程
作者	劉祖乾(James T. Liu) [Department of Oceanography, National Sun Yat-sen University] (通訊作者)
中文題目	
英文題目	Using Grain-Size Distribution as a Key to Unlock the Mistry of Delta Development Since 6 ka BP at the Mouth of Zhuoshui River
投稿類型	口頭報告 Oral
摘要	The Zhuoshui River, located in central Taiwan, yearly exports on average 54x106 tonnes of sediment. It has the sediment yield of 17,100 tonne/km2/yr, which is among the highest in the world. Most of the sediment load occurs in typhoon-related extreme weather events in the form of hyperpycnal flows. The ample sediment load after deposition at the river mouth potentially would preserve valuable information of the past environmental changes. At the river mouth we drilled two bore holes and obtained sediment cores each about 100-m long. The core material covered the time span from the late Quaternary to present. We applied sedimentological methods to reconstruct the past sedimentary environment at the study site. During the late Quaternary, the sedimentary environment at the mouth has gone from terrestrial facies, to marine facies, and to deltaic facies. As a result, the land-sea boundary at the river mouth shifted twice. The deltaic facies developed after the eustatic sea-level rise became stable around 6,000 yr BP. We compared representative grain-size distributions of wave-, tide-, and river-influenced environments in the modern-day delta region at the Zhuoshui River mouth with the comparable paleo-environments in the cores using the multi-variate analysis technique EOF. Results show as the delta developed and advanced farther into the shallow Taiwan Strait, the sedimentation pattern of the delta changed from aggradational to progradational. Progressively, the influence of forcing by waves gave way to tides and then to the river on grain-size distributions in core sediments. Our findings show that the interplay between river sediment load and the eustatic sea-level change determined the long-term coastal evolution at the mouth of the Zhuoshui River using grain-size distributions to link the present from the past.
中文關鍵字	Small mountainous river, Grain-size distribution, EOF analysis, Aggradation,
英文關鍵字	Progradation