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Christopher Gomez, Kataoka Kyoko

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1 **Internal Structure of the Sambongi Fan - Towada Volcano, Japan:**
2 **Putting the Theory to the Test, using an Extensive GPR Survey**

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5 Gomez C.^{1*}, Kataoka S.K.², Tanaka K.³
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7

8 1. University of Canterbury, Natural Hazards Research Centre, WATERWAYS: Centre for
9 Freshwater Management, College of Sciences, Department of Geography. Private Bag
10 4800, Christchurch 8140, New Zealand.

11 2. Research Centre for Natural Hazards and Disaster Recovery, Niigata University,
12 Ikarashi 2-cho 8050, Nishi-ku, Niigata 950-2181, Japan.

13 3. Tanaka Corporation, Fukui

14 * corresponding author: christopher.gomez@canterbury.ac.nz
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19 *submitted to:*

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24 **Abstract**
25

26 The Towada Caldera Volcano is located in Aomori Prefecture - Northern Honshu Island,
27 Japan. The caldera, today filled by a lake, has produced 15,000 years ago a complex
28 eruption emplacing an Ignimbrite deposit topped by the lake outburst flood deposit,
29 through which the present Oirase River cuts. This deposit has shaped the
30 geomorphologic feature named Sambongi fan, on which Towada City extends. Based on
31 outcrops, a few coring and radiocarbon dating, Kataoka (2011) has developed a theory
32 tying the eruption history and the formation of the Sambongi fan. Because of the lack of
33 extended outcrops – typical of the Japanese environment -, the authors have put the
34 theory to the test using GPR (Ground Penetrating Radar) radargram extending along a
35 640 m length. The GPR used for the survey was a Pulseko-Pro with 50 MHz antennas.
36 The software Reflex was used to process the data. The radargrams have displayed a sole
37 unit, which the GPR could not penetrate and that the authors have interpreted as being
38 the ignimbrite deposit. On top of this deposit a series of subhorizontal layers, with the
39 alternation between a backset and a foreset extend between 5 m and 3 m depth. Above
40 3 m, the units are regular and subhorizontal. The deposit is also characterized by the
41 extensive presence of blocks, which are located along three bands: (1) on top of the
42 ignimbrite deposit; (2) in the units deposited by the outburst flood, between 3 and 5 m
43 depth; (3) and in the units close to the surface, although part of these punctual elements
44 are most certainly anthropogenic. Compared with the outcrops, the present research
45 confirms that the material located above the ignimbrite material have been deposited
46 by the outburst flood, creating large-sheet patterns, which have transported blocks.
47 These sheets display backsets and foresets patterns, depending on the position of the
48 deposit to the ‘high-energy-flow tongues’, which may have slightly looked like the ones
49 observed during the 3.11 tsunami in the Sendai Plain (Miyagi Prefecture).

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Keywords

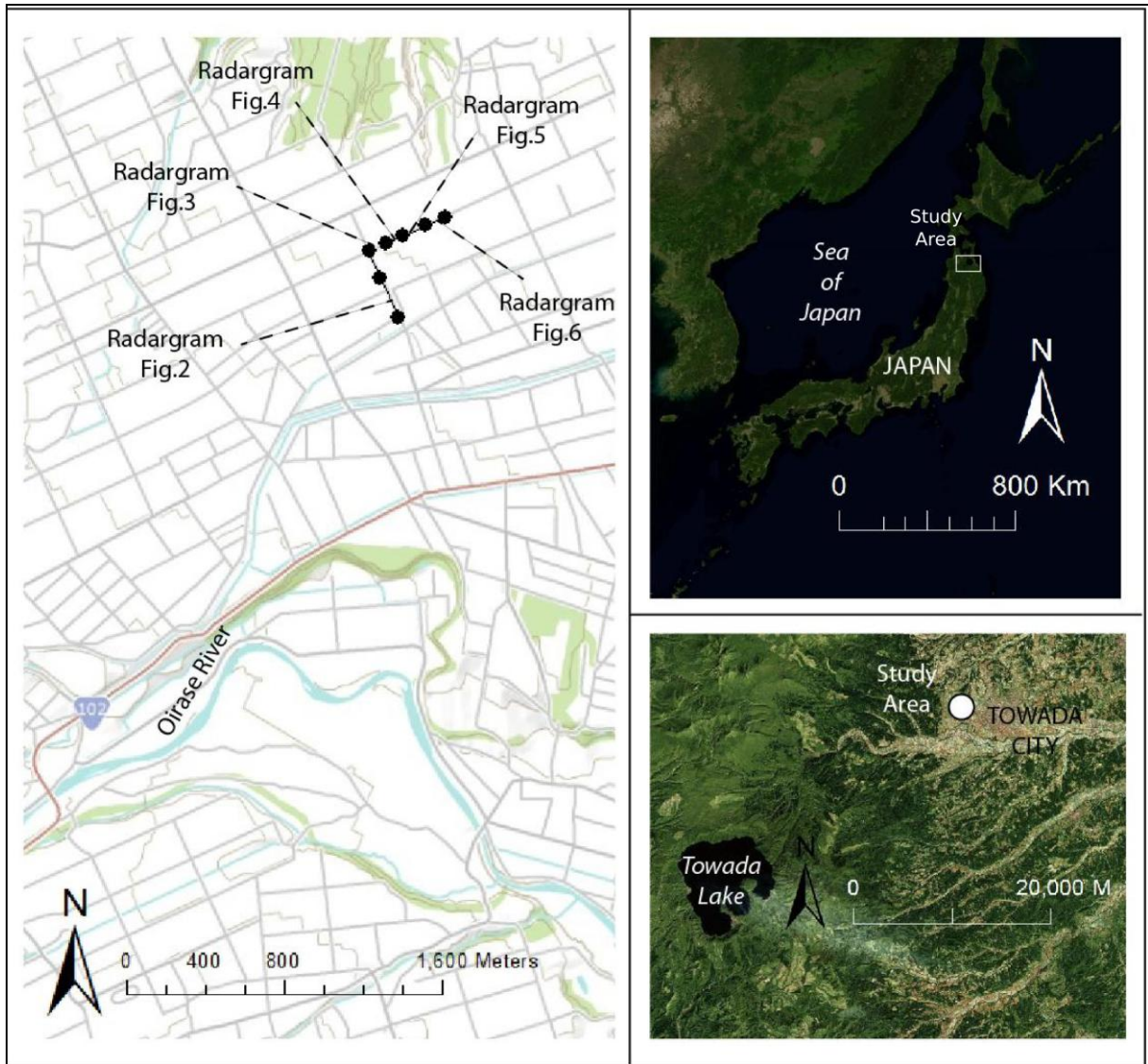
Towada Volcano; Aomori; Japan; Caldera; Sambongi fan; GPR; Ignimbrites; Outburst Flood

1. Introduction

Towada Volcano is located in between the provinces of Akita and Aomori, North-Honshu Island Japan (Fig. 1). Its summit reaches 915 m ASL (Above Sea Level), but the lake filling the summit caldera only reaches 400 m ASL. The caldera lake is 11 Km in diameter and has a surface of 61 km². Within the 11 Km caldera, later Quaternary activity has produced a 2 Km wide caldera: the Nakanoumi caldera. On the rim of this second caldera, the Ogurayama dome has grown and can be seen emerging from the caldera lake. This lake of ~4.2 Km³ (Kataoka, 2011) finds an exit in the Oirase River, flowing in a general Eastward direction to the Pacific Ocean, 70 Km from the outlet of the caldera lake.

Towada is an active volcano, with at least three major eruptive phases that created the present caldera, with the Okuse eruption 55 Ka, the Ofudo eruption 30 ka and the Hachinohe eruption 15 ka, which emplaced a large ignimbrite deposit incised by the Oirase river in its upper part. These deposits form the base of the Sambongi fan material studied in the present contribution, where the city of Towada presently extends. This geomorphologic feature of 17 Km long and 7 Km wide for a present area of 49 Km², with an average gentle slope of 0.23 degrees has been named Sambongi fan (Nitobe, 1972) and Towada Terrace (Kudo, 2005). Kataoka (2011) follows the terminology Sanbongi fan, replacing the 'm' by 'n'. This difference is only a translation difference as the 'm' sound is a pronunciation variation of the same hiragana 'n' - like shimbashi = shinbashi for instance. According to Kataoka (2011), the low-gradient angle and the stacking patterns of the sediments of the Sambongi fan suggest that the sediments were emplaced by a watery, diluted flow close to hyperconcentrated flows, which lasted for a long period of time. These hyperconcentrated sheet-flows would have acted as conveyer belt, eventually carrying large blocks to the fan. Indeed, Kataoka (2011) has evidenced from outcrops and boreholes the presence of large blocks in the Sambongi fan (Towada Volcano, Japan). The size and the large amount of these blocks do not correspond with the river present competence, neither with the river estimated maximum palaeo-competence and neither to the fan gradient, therefore the author has concluded that the blocks have been emplaced by a large flood that partly created the deposit named 'Sambongi fan'.

Although these conclusions are based on several outcrops and a borehole, they are mostly concentrated on the margins of the deposits and along the present Oirase River and one still lack insights in the central part of the Sambongi fan, around Towada City. This lack of insight is due to the scarcity of natural outcrops in the Japanese Environment and the omnipresence of human activities hampering the direct access to sedimentary evidences.



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 97 *Fig. 1 Location of the Study area in North-Japan, Aomori Prefecture, between Towada*
 98 *Lake - impounded in the caldera of the Towada Volcano - and Towada City. The 5*
 99 *radargrams used in this study are located on the true left-bank of the Oirase River,*
 100 *perpendicularly (Radargram in Fig. 2) and parrallel (Radargrams in Fig. 3,4,5,6)*
 101 *Oirase valley.*

102
 103 Therefore, the present study's first objective is concerned with providing an insight of
 104 the subsurface of the Sambongi fan - in large areas without any outcrops -, in order to
 105 confirm or infirm the theory developed by [K.S. Kataoka \(2011\)](#). The second objective
 106 focuses on the presence or not of blocks, because the distribution of blocks can help
 107 understanding the flood processes depicted by [Kataoka \(2011\)](#): Was the energy mainly
 108 concentrated in the present or a palaeo-valley or did the high-energy flow also fan over
 109 a large area distributing boulders in a similar way, confirming K.S. Kataoka's theory?

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 111 To reach these objectives, this study has hence relied on GPR (Ground Penetrating
 112 Radar). From the 1990s the usage of GPR in Earth-Sciences has been spreading widely
 113 in areas as diverse as hydrostratigraphy ([e.g. Kostic et al., 2005](#)), landslide assessments
 114 (e.g. [Grandjean et al., 2006](#)), faults identification ([e.g. Rashed et al., 2003](#)), etc. In
 115 Volcanic and volcanic-derived terrain, one of the first study, by [Paillou et al. \(2001\)](#),

116 tested the applicability of GPR in volcanic dry terrain, however the results were
117 spatially reduced to a 'borehole-like image' of the subsurface. The first extensive test of
118 radargrams was conducted by Gomez-Ortiz et al. (2007) at Teide Volcano (Grand-
119 Canaria); the authors have compared GPR radargrams against various materials
120 outcrops: airfall deposits, massive-, heterogeneous lava, and flows dyke intrusions. This
121 comparison has proven that the GPR is a suitable tool for the auscultation of volcanic
122 subsurface, and more especially for the imaging of internal layers. This characterization
123 calibrated against outcrops has also been accompanied by a contribution comparing
124 Electric Resistivity and GPR derived data (Gomez-Ortiz et al., 2006). In Indonesia,
125 historic (1815 AD) pyroclastic fall and flow deposits have been studied at Tambora
126 Volcano (Abrams and Sigurdsson, 2007) and at Merapi Volcano for the 2006 eruption
127 (Gomez et al., 2008, 2009). Although for older historic deposits, the study of the internal
128 structure of pyroclastic-flow deposits was difficult to read on radargrams, this
129 limitation has not been encountered on pristine block-and-ash flow deposits.
130 Preliminary studies on lahar deposits at Mt. Semeru (East Java) have also been
131 successful for the examination of internal structures down to 2 m depth, where the
132 signal was perturbed by the water-table (Gomez and Lavigne, 2009). Carrivik et al.
133 (2007) have also successfully imaged the sedimentary architecture of outburst flood
134 deposits in Iceland with the aim of reconstructing the depositional regime.

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137 **2. Methods**

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139 The dataset has been acquired on the Sambongi fan (Fig. 1), recording radargrams of a
140 total length of 640. The GPR data has been recorded using a GPR Pulsekko-pro (owned
141 by Tanaka-Corporation) mounted with 50 MHz antennas, which have a window of ~13
142 m depth (theoretical optimum) and a vertical resolution of 0.5 m.

143 The data have been encoded based on the distance recorded from a coding-wheel on flat
144 horizontal surfaces in order to ease the data processing. This encoding has been cross-
145 correlated using the GPS GeoX 3.5G from Trimble (precision 10 cm in x,y during the
146 acquisition with 9 to 12 satellites). The GPS data have been exported as shapefiles in the
147 GIS solution of ESRI: ArcGIS 10®, in order to work on the distribution of the GPR data.
148 The later has been processed with the software Reflex®. The generic processing is as
149 follow: (1) Removal of Surface Echo; (2) Correction of Energy Decay; (3) 'Dewow'
150 eliminating the mean on trace; (4) Correction of the AGC Gain; (5) Measure of the real
151 velocities from blocks' hyperbolas and correction of the velocity accordingly (0.04 to
152 0.075 m.ns-1 depending on the location) - since the study areas were flat, no further
153 corrections were necessary.

154 Once the processing of the radargrams was completed, internal layers and punctual
155 elements, such as blocks, were extracted, and the corresponding data were exported
156 into GIS. It resulted in a series of radargrams of a total extend of 640 m, offering a wide
157 window into the subsurface.

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159 **3. Results**

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161 **3.1 A Layering dominated by long sub-horizontal units**

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163 In this part, we have used the terms units and layers to identify units separated by
164 linear reflectors, and we have also used the terms foresets and backsets in order to ease

165 the explanation of the radargrams, however one must remember not to assimilate the
166 terms with sedimentary realms.

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168 The studied area displays different patterns in the way the units are set together. The
169 internal layering is dominated by a subhorizontal layering with foresets, backsets, and
170 lenticular units.

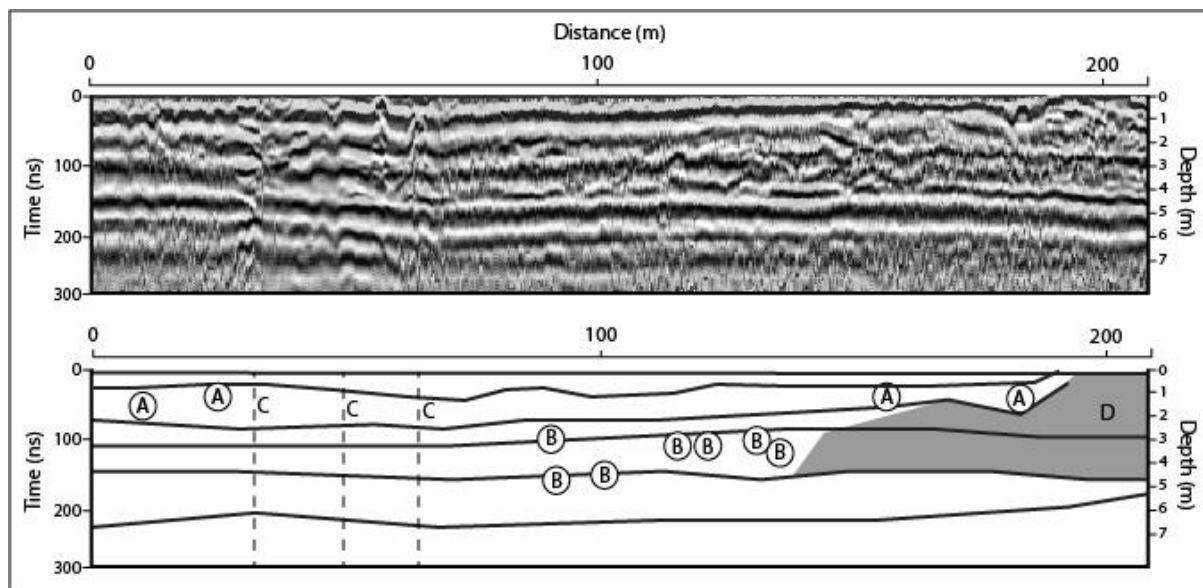
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172 On the radargram oriented perpendicularly to the Oirase Valley (Fig. 2), the dominating
173 pattern is a subhorizontal layering extending in a very regular manner, with little
174 thickness variations within the layers. On Fig. 2, we can distinguish at least 5 different
175 layers lying on a sole layer located between 5 and 7 m below the surface. This sole layer
176 has very different dielectric characteristics, as the GPR signal does not penetrate it at all.
177 The horizontal lines appearing within this lowest unit are echoes of the limits located
178 above. This difference between the sole layer and the 5 other layers on top is
179 characterized by a strong signal reflection.

180 The subhorizontal top layers are all at least 200 m long. The thickness of the layers is
181 comprised between 1 m and 3 m. They are perturbed by (c) (Fig.2) which are the results
182 of metallic elements located close to the surface, blocking the signal. During the data
183 collection, these elements have been recognized as water pipe-covers.

184 This horizontal layering has also been evidenced on the other radargrams (Fig. 3 to 6),
185 which are perpendicular to the first radargram, offering an image of the longitudinal
186 structure of the deposit.

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189 *Fig. 2 A 200 m long radargram of a transversal section of the Southern extend of the*
190 *Sambongi fan (Location in Fig. 1, Radargram 1). Located between 3 and 5 m depth, the*
191 *punctual elements (A) are blocks, which are part of the deposits; punctual elements (B)*
192 *are located in the substratum above 2 m depth, therefore they could be the results of*
193 *anthropogenic activities; (C)s are perturbation in the signal created by reflectors close to*
194 *the surface; some contains iron and disturb all the imagery below; (D) is an area with a*
195 *large amount of punctual elements, which create a complex field of hyperbolas.*

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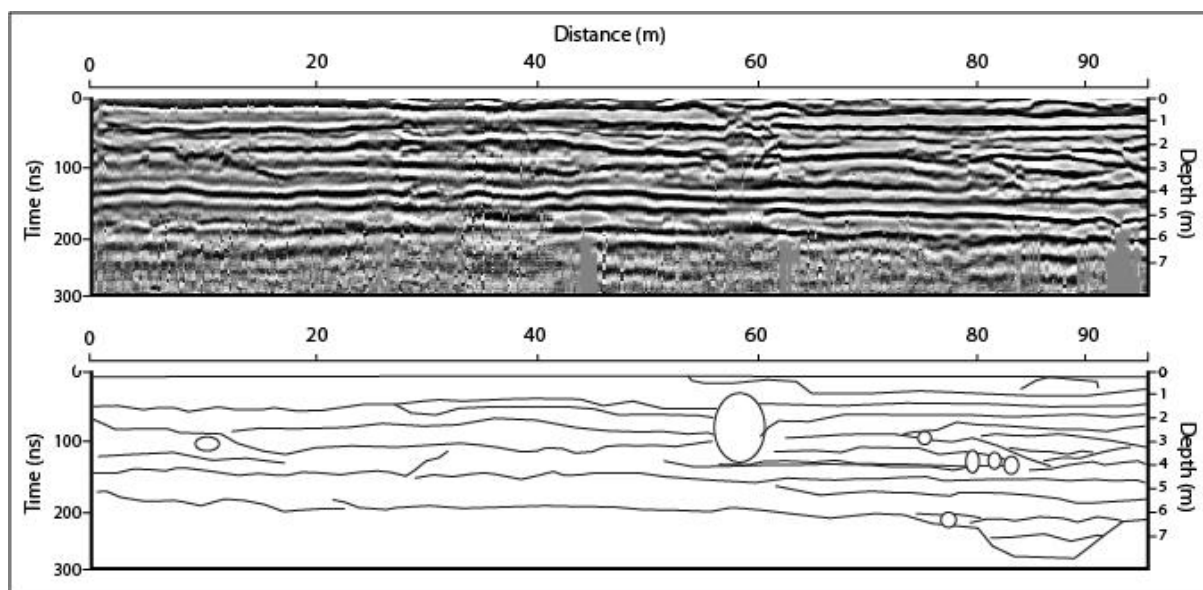
197 The 4 last radargrams present however more complexity than in Fig. 1. On Figure 3 and
198 4, the two first layers located below 5 m depth are regular sub-horizontal units, which
199 extend for at least 100 m length each. These layers could not be clearly accounted for on
200 the radargram of Fig. 5 and 6.

201 Lying on top of these two layers, there is an alternation of backsets and foresets
202 between ~3 and ~5 m depth. The foreset series is slightly dipping downstream: on Fig.
203 3 between 0 and 60 m, and on Fig. 4, between 0 and 40 m. The second series of units is
204 the backset, dipping downstream-ward. This backset bed dominates the radargrams in
205 Fig. 3,4 and 6. The backset is continuous from 60 m distance (Fig. 3) to the end of
206 radargram on Fig. 4 (~100 m length). On Radargram Fig. 5, there is a short foreset
207 intercalated between 0 and 30 m, before the bed displays a backset pattern until 120 m.
208 The backset units are not uniform; there are two main types: (1) short units of <10 m
209 length, with the all layer dipping in one direction (Fig. 4, between 50 and 75 m between
210 3 and 5 m depth; on Fig. 5 between 40 and 80 m, between 3 and 5 m depth); and (2)
211 long units of 10 m and more (e.g. Fig. 5 between 60 and 80 m).

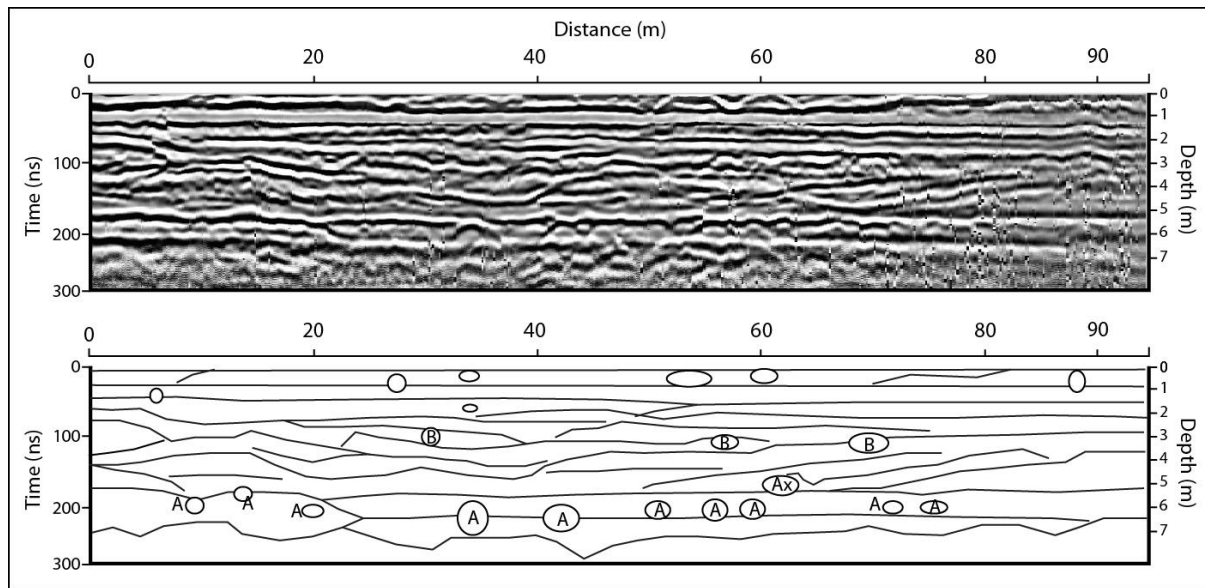
212 These backsets are disturbed by elements such as lenses units and short foresets of
213 units on less than 10 m length (Fig. 3 Dist. 80 – 90 m; Fig. 4 Dist. ~20 m and Dist. ~40
214 m).

215 Located above the foreset and backset, one can find a series of long units, mostly
216 subhorizontal forming an underdeveloped backset. In this series of units located above
217 2 or 3 m depth, the irregularities recorded in the foreset below do not find any
218 repercussion, and all the units are very regular.

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222 *Fig. 3: A 95 m long radargram (Location: Fig. 1; Radargram 2). The radargram is*
223 *dominated by subhorizontal layers and a series of shorter layers between 80 and 90 m.*
224 *The mark (A) around 60 m is created by the hole below a 'bridge', covered itself by soil of a*
225 *few tens of centimeter thick. There are very few punctual elements on this radargram.*
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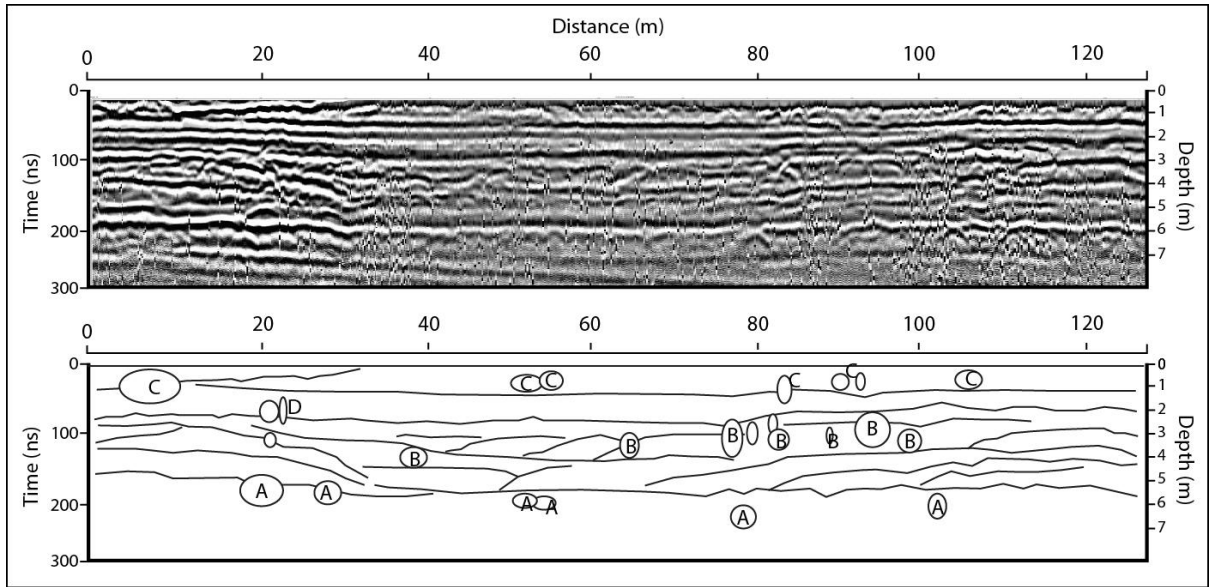
Fig. 4: A 95 m long radargram (Location: Fig.1 Radargram Fig. 4). The relatively complex layering is mixed with what appears to be at least two layers with blocks (As' and Bs'). Block between 1 m depth and the surface can't be confidently attributed to any 'natural' process, as they can have been emplaced by anthropogenic activity.

3.2 Examination of punctual reflectors in the deposit

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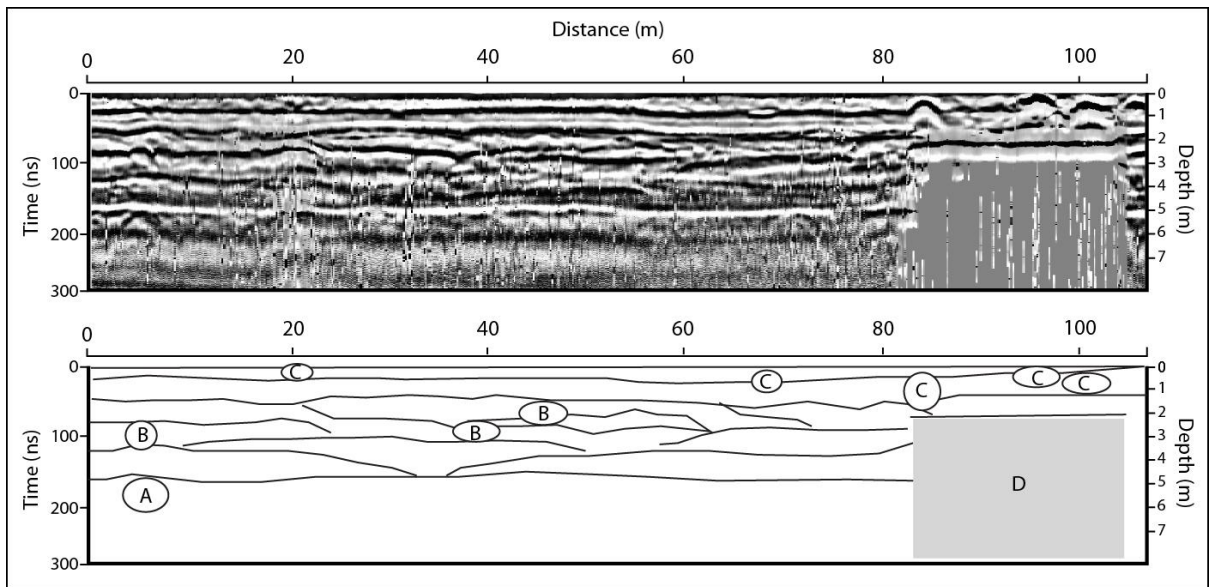
One can notice the presence of punctual elements >50 cm diameter – minimum size detectable by the set of antenna used for the survey. The punctual elements are concentrated in 3 horizontal bands, which are constant on the 5 radargrams: (1) the first band is located below 5 m depth, at the upper limit of the lower unit, through which the GPR can't 'see'; (2) the second band is between 5 m and >2 m depth; (3) the third band is above 2 m depth, with most of the punctual reflectors above 1 m depth. We have recognized that the later punctual elements could have been emplaced by human activity, hence we did not include them in the interpretation.

The punctual reflectors in the band (1) are all isolated elements, and they are distributed quite evenly along the radargrams. These punctual reflectors seem to sit on the lower unit, as they are all located precisely on the limit of the lower unit. Punctual reflectors of the band (2), located between 3 and 5 m depth, are more spread vertically and they can be isolated (e.g. blocks B of Fig. 6) or in cluster (e.g. blocks B of Fig. 5 between 50 and 100 m).



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Fig. 5 Longitudinal transect of the Sambongi fan (Location in Fig. 1, Transect Fig. 5). (A) Punctual elements – most certainly blocks – located at the limit between the bottom unit and the other layers on top. (B) Blocks located in units between >2 and 5 m depth. (C) Blocks and punctual elements, which may have been emplaced by human activity.



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Fig. 6 Fig. 5 Longitudinal transect of the Sambongi fan (Location in Fig. 1, Transect Fig. 6). (A) Punctual elements – most certainly blocks – located at the limit between the bottom unit and the other layers on top. (B) Blocks located in units between >2 and 5 m depth. (C) Blocks and punctual elements, which may have been emplaced by human activity. (D) Perturbation in the signal created by a linear (or planar in 3D) object emplaced at 2 m depth.

271 4. Interpretations and Discussion

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273 The radargrams have revealed that a layered deposit of 5 to 7 m was lying over a unit of
274 electromagnetically impenetrable material. The layers are generally subhorizontal, with
275 regular latitudinal (perpendicular to the actual valley) extents that exceed 200 m. The 4
276 radargrams, extending along the present valley, display more complexity; with a series
277 of foresets and backsets and lensed-units located between 3 and 5 m depth. On top of
278 this series and below, one can find long subhorizontal layers.

279 Within the deposits, there is also a high number of punctual reflectors, which are large
280 blocks > 50 cm diameter (compared with the data of [Kataoka, 2011](#)) located into two
281 depth-bands. The first set of blocks is located at the junction between the lowest unit –
282 through which the GPR can't see through – and within the central units, between 3 and
283 5 m. Punctual elements above 2 m aren't scarce either, but they could be of
284 anthropogenic origin; therefore we did not work from them.

285 The units evidenced by GPR are by comparison with [Kataoka \(2011\)](#), as follow: a first
286 layer of ignimbrite deposit located at the bottom, through which the radar could not see.
287 From 5 to 7 m depth, on top of the ignimbrite deposits, a series of units more or less
288 regular has been emplaced by hyperconcentrated-flow sheets. Above ~2 m depth, the
289 soil layers haven't been part of the present study (GPR work at this depth requires a
290 different set of antennas), and therefore won't be discussed here. The presence of
291 punctual elements in the radargrams can also be assimilated to blocks, as per the
292 description of the Sambongi fan ([Kataoka, 2011](#)).

293 Despite an excellent correspondence between the GPR data and the description of visual
294 evidences given by Kataoka, the units located between 5-7 m and 2-3 m depth have
295 displayed complexities, which require further discussion.

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297 Compared to other volcanic flow deposits deposited in confined valleys, the GPR signal
298 reveals a very different structure ([Gomez et al., 2008, 2009](#)) to block-and-ash flow
299 deposits, which are characterized by backsets of short layers, symbol of the
300 progradation of the flow units during emplacement. The foresets observed in Sambongi
301 fan is characterized by layers, which are closer to the horizontal and longer. This
302 pattern can be linked to the low-gradient topography on which the layers are emplaced
303 and to the open-field setting, which allows a spread of the layers. The present data is
304 closer to the lahar deposits surveyed by GPR at Semeru Volcano ([Gomez and Lavigne,
305 2010](#)). Indeed the radargram [Fig. 2](#) is (at a different scale) similar to the longitudinal
306 transect at Semeru Volcano, and the other transects ([Fig. 3,4,5 and 6](#)) have similarities
307 with the transversal radargrams of Semeru Volcano. The Smabongi fan being an
308 unconfined environment, this would suggest that the sheet-flows, described by [Kataoka
309 \(2011\)](#), would have been characterized by tongues of higher velocity and energy
310 draping unevenly the area. These differences would be reduced when reaching the
311 edges of the fan, explaining the very regular sandy units. The higher energy flow-
312 tongues may have look like the one observed in the Sendai plain during the 3.11.2011
313 tsunami.

314 Such flow was only one part of the flow, which emplaced the backsets and foresets
315 located between 5 m depth and 3 m depth. Before their arrival and after their flowage,
316 flows of lesser energy and/or lower sediment concentration would have emplaced the
317 long uniform units, which one can found below and above the previously depicted units.
318 This theory is also sustained by the position of the blocks, which are located within the
319 set of units emplaced between 5 m and 3 m depth.

320 Finally, it is interesting to note that the study of the sedimentary architecture of
321 outburst flood eskers by GPR (Burke et al., 2010) has provided an internal architecture,
322 which seems close to the one we have evidenced at Towada, with antidune cross-strata,
323 subhorizontal plane beds, backset beds, foreset beds and boulder clusters; the
324 processes that emplaced the present Sambongi fan may have been similar.

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328 **5. Conclusion**

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330 The present contribution has confirmed the phenomenology of the eruption of the
331 15,000 years ago eruption of the Towada Volcano and the rapid construction of the
332 Sambongi fan. It also confirmed the hints gathered from outcrops that the fan was build
333 by a succession of sheet-flows. However, it also proved that despite the general
334 homogeneity suggested by the outcrops and the present morphology, the outburst flow
335 has certainly experienced different phases with increase and decrease in energy and
336 sediment concentration, creating the 'channel-like' features, the foresets and the
337 backsets. It is interesting to note that these features do not follow the present direction
338 of the valley, and that they may have found some continuity to the North in the
339 presently cultivated palaeo-channels.

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341

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343

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