ポスター4:11/26 AM1/AM2 (9:00-12:00)

アイスランド東部に分布する溶岩群の岩石磁気学的特徴―高逆転頻度期の地球磁場 変動の解明を目指して

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Rock magnetism of lava flows in eastern Iceland—Toward elucidating geomagnetic field variations during high reversal rate period

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The polarity of the Earth's magnetic field has been frequently reversing between normal polarity and reversed polarity at various time intervals. The history of these reversals has been known back to 160 million years ago (e.g. Ogg, 2020), and reversal frequency has changed with time. On the other hand, the history of variation in geomagnetic intensity and the range of variation in geomagnetic direction which change significantly even during the same polarity period, are still largely unknown.

Elucidating the variation of geomagnetic intensity and direction by focusing on the temporal evolution of reversal frequency is important for a deeper understanding of the essential property of the earth dynamo that produces the large-scale earth magnetic field.

The reversal frequency is the highest since the Cretaceous, especially around 11 Ma, with a frequency of 4.7 reversals per million years (the high reversal rate period). Paleomagnetic direction variations including this period have been reported from lava sequences in eastern Iceland (Kristjansson et al., 1995), where lava with intermediate polarity is relatively common. We have total of 66 lava samples with clear stratigraphic relationships were systematically collected from two new adjacent sections (lava sequences) and are working to elucidate the geomagnetic variation during the high reversal rate period. To date, we have completed stepwise AF demagnetization analysis and stepwise thermal demagnetization analysis for each of the four lava samples. As a result, it is becoming apparent that the virtual geomagnetic poles (VGP) tended to vary over a much lower latitudinal range than at present, and the possibility that the earth dynamo at that time may have been of a relatively low polar stability property was reported in Koremura et al. (2024JpGU).

In this study, magnetic hysteresis measurements and thermomagnetic analysis of samples from two sections of 66 lava masses are carried out to verify the reliability of these palaeomagnetic direction records and to obtain basic information for sample selection for future palaeomagnetic intensity analysis. So far, we have been completed for a group of samples from one section. On the Day-Plot (Day et al., 1977), which prepared on the basis of the measurement results, The data points were distributed in that the ratio of coercive force to remanent magnetisation coercivity (Hcr/Hc), ranges from 1.66 to 3.64, and the ratio of saturation remanent magnetization to saturation magnetization (Mrs/Ms), range from 0.05 to 0.31, in addition, the distribution tended to be concentrated on and near the SD-MD mixing curve. We will further analysis and report a series of rock magnetic features.

地球磁場の極性は,正極性と逆極性との反転を様々な時間間隔で頻繁に繰り返してきた.その逆転史は過去 1 億 6000 万年前頃までについて明らかになっており (e.g. Ogg, 2020),逆転頻度は時間とともに変化してきたことが分かっている.一方で,地磁気強度の変動史や,同一極性期間中にも大きく変化する地磁気方位の変動幅などについては未解明な部分が多い.逆転頻度の時間変遷に着目して,地磁気強度変化,地磁気方位の変動幅を解明することは,大規模な地球磁場を作り出す地球ダイナモの本質的な性質を深く理解するために重要である.

逆転頻度は、白亜紀以降では特に 11 Ma 頃が最も高く、4.7 回/百万年である (以下、高逆転頻度期). この期間を含む 古地磁気方位変動については、アイスランド島東部の溶岩層序群からの報告 (Kristjansson et al., 1995) があり、中間極性 を記録した溶岩が頻出するセクションが存在する. 我々は、そのセクションに近接する 2 つのセクションを新たに選定し、時間的前後関係が明確な計 66 枚の溶岩群から試料を系統的に定方位採取して各種分析を行うことで、高逆転頻度期の地球磁場変動の解明に取り組んでいる. これまでに、各溶岩 4 試料の段階交流消磁分析と段階熱消磁分析を完了させ、予察的な古地磁気方位変動の様子を明らかにした. その結果、仮想地磁気極 (VGP) は現在と比べてかなり低い緯度帯の範囲で変化していた傾向が見えつつあり、当時の地球ダイナモは比較的極性安定度が低い性質を帯びていた可能性があることを、惟村ほか (2024JpGU) で報告した.

現在我々は、これらの古地磁気方位記録の信頼性を検証することと、将来の古地磁気強度分析のための試料選定の基礎情報を得ること等を目的に、2つのセクションの計 66 枚の溶岩群からの試料の磁気ヒステリシス測定と熱磁気分析を行っている。これまでに、1 つのセクションからの試料群については磁気ヒステリシス測定を完了させた。測定結果に基づいて作成した Day-Plot(Day et al.,1977) 上では、残留磁化保磁力と保磁力の比である 166 Hcr/Hc は 166