
[JJ] Evening Poster | S (Solid Earth Sciences) | S-EM Earth's Electromagnetism

[S-EM17]Geomagnetism, Paleomagnetism and Rock Magnetism

convener:Nobutatsu Mochizuki(Priority Organization for Innovation and Excellence, Kumamoto University), Hisayoshi Shimizu(Earthquake Research Institute, University of Tokyo)

Mon. May 21, 2018 5:15 PM - 6:30 PM Poster Hall (International Exhibition Hall7, Makuhari Messe)

We are going to discuss the issues on the magnetic fields of the Earth and planets, paleomagnetism, rock-magnetism, and their applications. This session includes the following topics: (1) observation and analysis of the magnetic fields of the Earth and planets, (2) paleomagnetic field variations obtained from natural and archaeological materials, (3) numerical simulations on the magnetic fields of the Earth and planets, (4) measurements and theories of magnetic properties of rocks, minerals, meteorites and other materials, (5) climate changes and global and local surface tectonics based on the paleomagnetic measurements of rocks and sediments, (6) observations of the magnetic anomalies and the crustal magnetization models of the Earth, planets and satellites, and (7) developments of the experimental method and data analysis. The presentation and discussion will be made in Japanese or English in this session.

[SEM17-P08]Paleomagnetism of Kibagatani two old kilns in Kyoto and geomagnetic secular variation between 9-11C in Japan

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Keywords:Paleomagnetism, Archaeomagnetism, Chronology

In the Japan Archaeological Database established by us shows the improvement of the data distribution in both of the term of Sue ware decreasing and the term of the Middle-Age wares in Tokai area. However, there is still a data-sparse zone remained between these terms. Here we show new results of paleomagnetism direction studies on the floors obtained from two old kilns, Kyoto Shino Kibagatani 4th and 7th old kilns, which were operated in the sparse zone.

In this presentation, we report that the paleodirections have the declination in the western half, which is consistent with the former reported paleodirection from other same-age kilns. On the other hand, the results of the inclinations indicates the paleodirection vector was going downward direction in this period. We will also show the comparison of the direction data in the database and discuss the timing of the onset and the speed of the eastward drifting in the geomagnetic secular variation curve of Japan between 9 and 12C.