[EE] Evening Poster | S (Solid Earth Sciences) | S-IT Science of the Earth's Interior & Tectonophysics

[S-IT22]Interaction and Coevolution of the Core and Mantle in the Earth and Planets

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Recent observational and experimental investigations have significantly advanced our understanding of the structure and constituent materials of the deep Earth. Yet, even fundamental properties intimately linked with formation and evolution of the planet, such as details of the chemical heterogeneity in the mantle and light elements dissolved in the core, remained unclear. Seismological evidence has suggested a vigorous convection in the lower mantle, whereas geochemistry has suggested the presence of stable regions there that hold ancient chemical signatures. The amounts of radioactive isotopes that act as heat sources and drive dynamic behaviors of the deep Earth are also still largely unknown. We provide an opportunity to exchange the achievements and ideas, and encourage persons who try to elucidate these unsolved issues of the core-mantle evolution using various methods, including high-pressure and high-temperature experiments, high-precision geochemical and paleomagnetic analyses, high-resolution geophysical observations, geo-neutrino observations, and large-scale numerical simulations. Since this session is co-sponsored by geomagnetism, paleomagnetism and rock magnetism division of the SGEPSS, contributions in geomagnetism and geodynamo simulation are also encouraged.

[SIT22-P24]Development of New Technology for Geoneutrino Directional Measurement

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Directional sensitive neutrino detectors have contributed to astronomy and particle physics. For example, directional measurement of solar neutrinos had strong power to confirm neutrino oscillation. Liquid scintillator detectors are marked by the ability to detect low energy neutrino signals, such as reactor, geo, and extraterrestrial neutrinos. On the other hand, liquid scintillator detectors do not have sensitivity of neutrino direction.

KamLAND (Kamioka, Japan) and Borexino (Gran Sasso, Italy) have showed the geo anti-neutrino detection realized by the event rate and energy spectra. We have begun to use neutrinos as “probe” to observe the Earth’s interior. Since geo-neutrino measurement does not have the sensitivity of its direction, what we can do is measuring total geo-neutrino flux from mantle and crust.

It is hoped the development of new measurement technology to measure neutrino direction. We found that combination of lithium-loaded liquid scintillator and imaging detector had the potential to have the high sensitivity of coming anti-neutrino direction. Directional sensitive detectors will contribute to the better understanding of the earth interior using geo anti-neutrino flux information. Other motivations are the earlier determination of supernova direction and improvement of oscillation sensitivity for reactor anti-neutrinos.