

R004-06

D会場：11/25 PM2 (15:00-18:00)

16:15～16:30

開聞岳仁和噴火火山灰の残留磁化：古地磁気記録としての信頼性

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Remanent magnetization of volcanic ash from the Ninna eruption of Kaimondake volcano: Reliability as a paleomagnetic record

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Paleomagnetism has generally been studied by measuring the natural remanent magnetization of volcanic rocks and marine and lake sediments. Some studies on the widespread tephra reported that a widespread tephra accurately records the paleomagnetic direction at the time of the deposition of the widespread tephra. On the other hand, few paleomagnetic studies have been conducted using volcanic ash layers ejected by relatively small eruptions in the vicinity of volcanoes. In this study, we evaluated the reliability of the volcanic ash from the Ninna eruption of Kaimondake as a paleomagnetic record. We applied alternating field demagnetization and thermal demagnetization to samples collected from two sites of the volcanic ash and one site from the pyroclastic flow deposit, which were ejected at the Ninna eruption occurred at CE 885. We also conducted redeposition and magnetization acquisition experiments of the volcanic ash samples to study the remanent magnetization acquisition process of the volcanic ash.