

INFERENCE OF STRONG MAGNETIC FIELDS INSIDE THE EARTH'S CORE FROM THE DETECTION OF TORSIONAL WAVES WITH A 6-YEAR PERIOD

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From geomagnetic observations recorded above the Earth's surface, downward continuation of a potential magnetic field gives r.m.s. radial field values of the order 0.3 mT at the core-mantle boundary (CMB). Further assumptions are needed to infer the fields sustaining the geodynamo inside the conducting Earth's core, which strength cannot be directly probed. A few mT is found by applying scaling laws derived from either force balance or power dissipation arguments in numerical simulations. Nutation data and theory indicate 7 mT at the inner core boundary (ICB) to account for the dissipation in the Earth's core. Recently, the magnetostrophic balance applied to quasi-geostrophic core flow models indicated as well a few mT inside the core. However, a 60-year signal found in the length-of-day variation (lod) has been associated with torsional waves carried by a much weaker internal field, of amplitude similar to that obtained at the CMB. Instead, we find in the present study a 6-year period torsional oscillation that predicts well both the phase and the amplitude of the 6-year lod signal detected over the second half of the twentieth century. Triggered every 6 years at the ICB, the waves propagate outward through the Earth's core in a few years time. It suggests a large internal magnetic field strength that reconciles with previous estimates from geodynamo simulations, and supports the idea of a gravitational coupling between the inner core and the mantle.

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