

By measuring the direction and intensity of magnetism in rocks of different ages, a record of the Earth's magnetic field in the past can be obtained. This book deals with the particular case of reversals of the Earth's magnetic field. These have played a major role in the development of plate tectonics and in establishing a geological timescale. The magnetism of rocks is discussed in some detail, with a warning of possible misinterpretations of the record. The latest observational results and theories are reviewed, with special attention to the structure and geometry of the transition field.

Changing conditions at the core—mantle boundary, their effect on reversals, the generation of plumes and the possible correlation of reversals with tectonic changes, ice ages or mass extinctions are thoroughly discussed, including suggested periodicities in the reversal record and in other geophysical data.



Reversals of the Earth's Magnetic Field



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Second Edition

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Contents

	Prefi	uce .	ix
1	The Earth's magnetic field		
	1.1	Introduction	1
	1.2	Spherical harmonic analysis of the Earth's magnetic field	11
	1.3	Origin of the Earth's magnetic field	28
	1.4	Mean-field electrodynamics	33
2	The magnetization of rocks		
	2.1	Introduction	35
	2.2	Processes of magnetization in rocks	38
		Self-reversal	46
	2.4	Field reversal or self-reversal?	54
3	The morphology of geomagnetic reversals		59
	3.1	Introduction	59
	3.2	Field intensity during a polarity transition	66
	3.3	Field direction during a polarity transition	73
	3.4	Changes in the mean frequency of reversals	79
4	Geomagnetic excursions		87
	4.1	Introduction	87
	4.2	The Laschamp excursion	90
		The Lake Mungo excursion	94
	4.4	The Mono Lake excursion	96
	4.5	The Gothenburg 'flip'	103
	4.6	The Blake event	107
	4.7	Lake Biwa events	110
	4.8	Other excursions and short period events	112
	4.9	Further comments	120



V11:	l	Contents			
5	Models for reversals				
	5.1	Introduction	124		
	5.2	The models of Cox and Parker	126		
	5.3	The disc dynamo	131		
		The flooding model of Hoffman	145		
		Olson's model	149		
	5.6	Williams and Fuller's model	154		
	5.7	Dynamo families	158		
	5.8	McFadden's and Merrill's models	160		
	5.9	Gubbins' model	164		
	5.10	Statistical analyses	165		
6	Tran	sition fields	179		
	61	Introduction	179		
		The Matuyama–Brunhes transition	187		
	6.3	The Olduvai transition	192		
		The Cobb Mountain transition	198		
		Longitudinal confinement of transitional VGPs	202		
		Clustering of VGPs	211		
		The Steens Mountain reversal	216		
	6.8	Other rapid reversals	222		
7	Magnetostratigraphy 22				
	71	Introduction	226		
		Magnetostratigraphic polarity units	228		
	7.3	The polarity time scale	235		
	7.4		236		
	7.5	1 0 0	245		
	7.6	The late Jurassic and early Cretaceous timescale $(83 \sim 160 \text{ Ma})$	252		
	7.7	Magnetostratigraphy in the Jurassic and earlier	254		
8	The Earth's magnetic field and other geophysical phenomena				
_	8.1	Introduction	258		
	8.2	The orbital climatic theory of Milankovitch	258		
	8.3	•	266		
	8.4	The Earth's magnetic field, reversals and climate	271		
	8.5	Reversals, impacts and mass extinctions Reversals, plumes and tectonics	278		
		Reversals, plumes and tectonics			
	8.6	Magnetic reversals and faunal extinctions	289		
	Refer	ences	294		
	Inde	c	341		



Preface

This book was finished in June 1993, almost 11 years since the first edition of *Reversals of the Earth's Magnetic Field* was finished (published by Adam Hilger Ltd 1984). It has often been said that the typical doubling period for the accumulation of scientific knowledge during the last two centuries is about 15 years. This is certainly true for reversals of the Earth's magnetic field if we substitute data and theoretical modelling for scientific knowledge. We have accumulated a vastly increased amount of data, most of it with much greater precision. Our knowledge of the physics of the geodynamo has also been greatly expanded, but we still do not know the detailed mechanism of the generation of the field, and even less about the reversal process.

This book is an attempt to summarize the most important advances that have been made in the last decade. The general layout of the first edition has been preserved. The first chapter is a brief overview of the Earth's magnetic field and the second chapter discusses the magnetization of rocks. This chapter has been expanded and discusses some of the problems that have now been highlighted in the acquisition of natural remanent magnetization. Chapter 3 discusses in general terms the morphology of geomagnetic reversals and gives some of the early development of the subject. These three chapters lay the background for the next three chapters, which form the heart of the book. Chapter 4 deals with excursions of the magnetic field and chapter 5 with models and possible reversal mechanisms. Chapter 6 is a new chapter on transition fields, a topic that has attracted much attention in recent years and is still highly controversial. Chapter 7 (the old Chapter 6) deals with magnetostratigraphy and gives a much more detailed account of how a magnetic polarity timescale is constructed. Chapter 8 (the old Chapter 7) discusses the controversial question of possible correlations of the Earth's magnetic field with near-surface phenomena - climate, mass extinctions, tectonics, mantle plumes. As noted before, this is a highly speculative area, but nevertheless one of increasing popular appeal.

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