

An improved age for Earth's latest magnetic field reversal using radiometric dating

July 7 2015



A photograph of the geological section across the Matuyama-Brunhes boundary in Chiba Prefecture, Japan. (a) Overview of the Chiba section. (b) and (c) Detail of a volcanic ash layer (Byk-E) just below the MBB in the Chiba section. The length of the ruler (b) and diameter of the coin (c) are 1.25 m and 2 cm, respectively. Credit: NIPR/Ibaraki University/JAMSTEC



The Earth's magnetic field periodically reverses such that the north magnetic pole becomes the south magnetic pole. The latest reversal is called by geologists the Matuyama-Brunhes boundary (MBB), and occurred approximately 780,000 years ago. The MBB is extremely important for calibrating the ages of rocks and the timing of events that occurred in the geological past; however, the exact age of this event has been imprecise because of uncertainties in the dating methods that have been used.

A team of researchers based in Japan and Canada have obtained an improved age for the MBB. The team studied volcanic ash that was deposited immediately before the MBB. This volcanic ash contains small crystals called zircons. Some of these crystals formed at the same time as the ash; thus, radiometric dating of these zircons using the uranium-lead method provided the exact age of the ash. To verify their findings, the researchers also used a different method to date sedimentary rock from the same place that was formed at the time of the MBB. The combined results demonstrate that the age of the MBB is 770.2 ± 7.3 thousand years ago. The research has been published in the journal *Geology*.

Dr. Yusuke Suganuma of the National Institute of Polar Research, Tokyo, who is the lead author on the paper, commented: "This study is the first direct comparison of radiometric dating, dating of sediments, and the geomagnetic reversal for the Matuyama-Brunhes boundary. Our work contributes calibrating the <u>geological time scale</u>, and will be extremely important in future studies of the events that occurred at this time."

Provided by Research Organization of Information and Systems

Citation: An improved age for Earth's latest magnetic field reversal using radiometric dating (2015, July 7) retrieved 1 May 2024 from <u>https://phys.org/news/2015-07-age-earth-latest-</u>



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