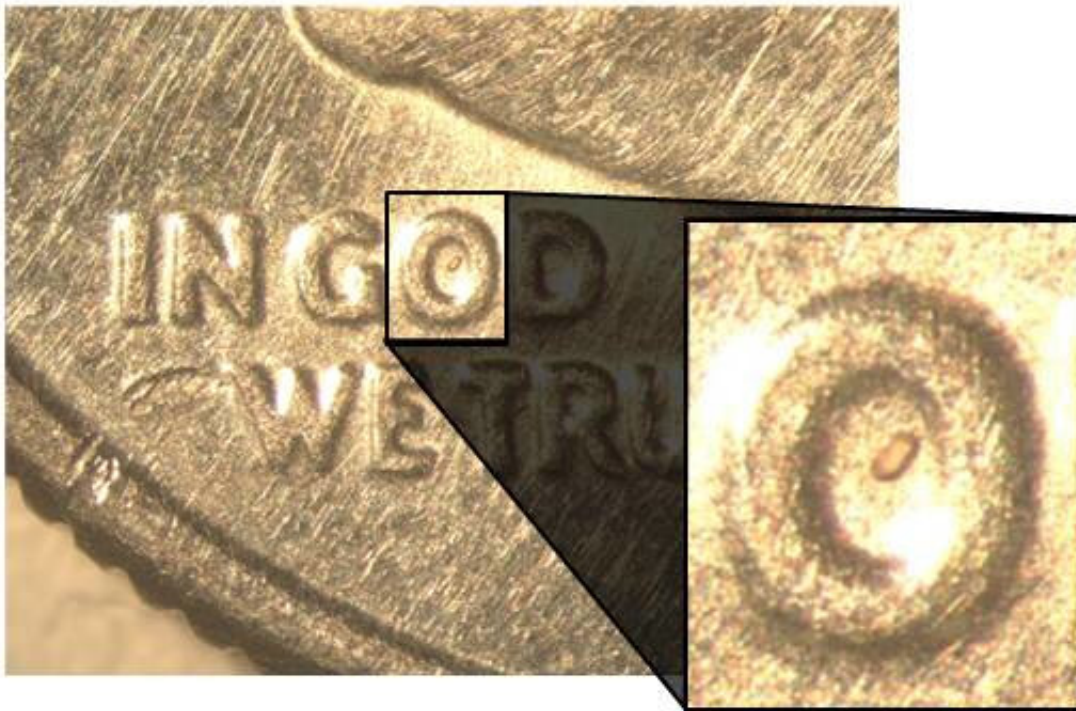


New research provides evidence of strong early magnetic field around Earth

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In order to determine the past magnetic field direction and intensity, the researchers dated and analyzed zircon crystals collected from sites in Australia. The zircons are about two-tenths of a millimeter and contain even smaller magnetic particles that lock in the magnetization of the earth at the time the zircons were formed. Here, a zircon crystal is placed within the "O" on a dime, for scale. Credit: University of Rochester / John Tarduno

Deep within Earth, swirling liquid iron generates our planet's protective magnetic field. This magnetic field is invisible but is vital for life on

Earth's surface: it shields the planet from harmful solar wind and cosmic rays from the sun.

Given the importance of the magnetic field, scientists have been trying to figure out how the field has changed throughout Earth's history. That knowledge can provide clues to understanding the future evolution of Earth, as well as the evolution of other planets in the solar system.

New research from the University of Rochester provides evidence that the magnetic field that first formed around Earth was even stronger than scientists previously believed. The research, published in the journal *PNAS*, will help scientists draw conclusions about the sustainability of Earth's magnetic shield and whether or not there are other planets in the solar system with the conditions necessary to harbor life.

"This research is telling us something about the formation of a habitable planet," says John Tarduno, the William R. Kenan, Jr., Professor of Earth and Environmental Sciences and Dean of Research for Arts, Sciences, and Engineering at Rochester. "One of the questions we want to answer is why Earth evolved as it did and this gives us even more evidence that the magnetic shielding was recorded very early on the planet."

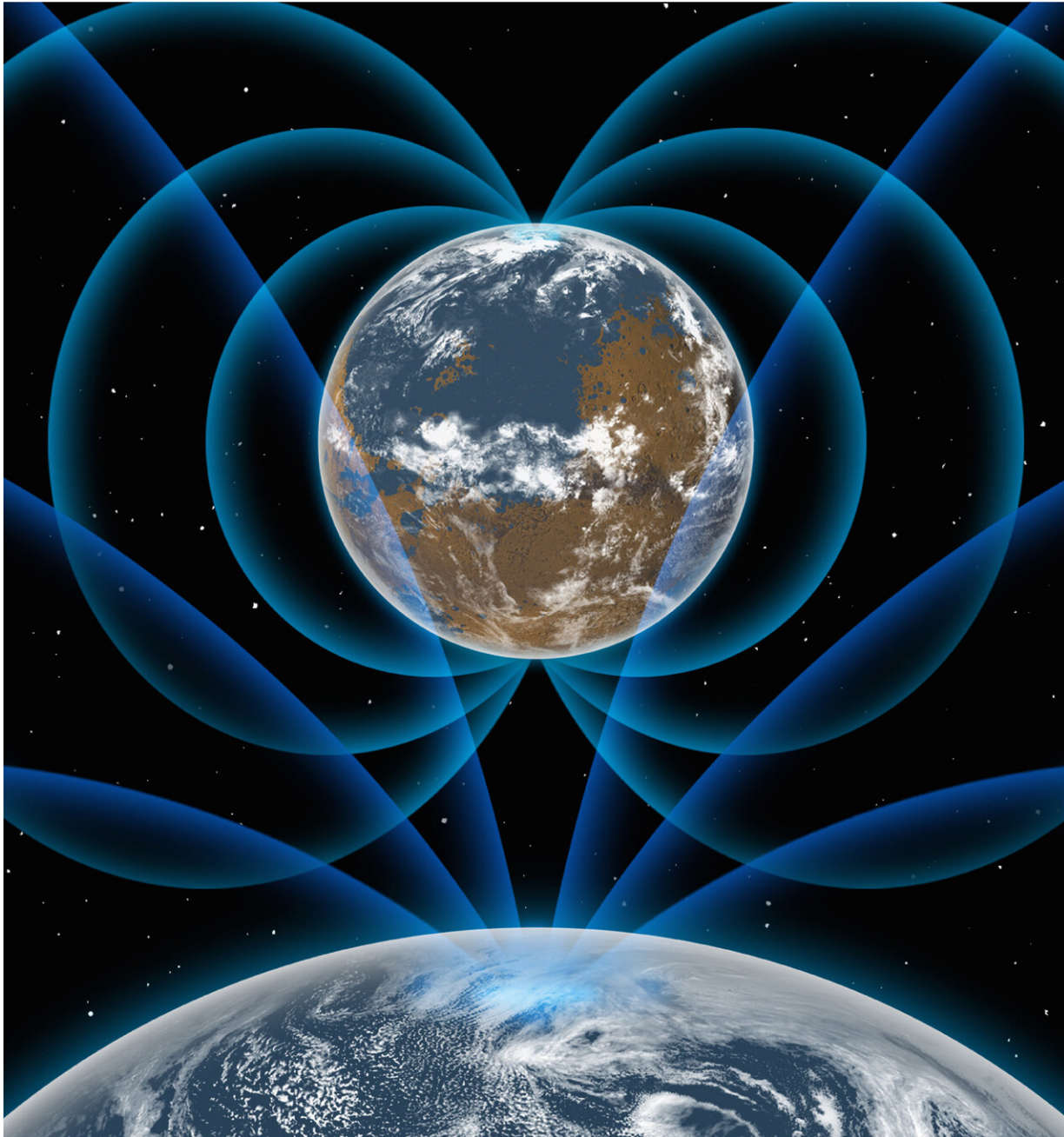
Earth's magnetic field today

Today's magnetic shield is generated in Earth's outer core. The intense heat in Earth's dense inner core causes the outer core—composed of liquid iron—to swirl and churn, generating [electric currents](#), and driving a phenomenon called the geodynamo, which powers Earth's magnetic field. The currents in the liquid [outer core](#) are strongly affected by the heat that flows out of the solid inner core.

Because of the location and extreme temperatures of materials in the

core, scientists aren't able to directly measure the magnetic field. Fortunately, minerals that rise to Earth's surface contain tiny magnetic particles that lock in the direction and intensity of the magnetic field at the time the minerals cool from their molten state.

Using new paleomagnetic, electron microscope, geochemical, and paleointensity data, the researchers dated and analyzed [zircon crystals](#)—the oldest known terrestrial materials—collected from sites in Australia. The zircons, which are about two-tenths of a millimeter, contain even smaller magnetic particles that lock in the magnetization of the [earth](#) at the time the zircons were formed.



Artist rendition of early Earth and Mars 4.2 billion years ago with internally generated magnetic fields. The long life of the geodynamo and magnetic shielding prevented loss of the ocean on Earth, whereas the collapse of the Martian magnetic field contributed to its loss of water. Credit: Illustration courtesy of Michael Osadciw (University of Rochester, Rochester, NY) and John A. Tarduno.

Earth's magnetic field 4 billion years ago

[Previous research by Tarduno](#) found that Earth's magnetic field is at least 4.2 billion years old and has existed for nearly as long as the planet. Earth's inner core, on the other hand, is a relatively recent addition: it formed only about 565 million years ago, according to [research published by Tarduno and his colleagues earlier this year](#).

While the researchers initially believed Earth's early magnetic field had a weak intensity, the new zircon data suggests a stronger field. But, because the inner core had not yet formed, the strong field that originally developed 4 billion years ago must have been powered by a different mechanism.

"We think that mechanism is chemical precipitation of magnesium oxide within Earth," Tarduno says.

The magnesium oxide was likely dissolved by extreme heat related to the giant impact that formed Earth's moon. As the inside of Earth cooled, magnesium oxide could precipitate out, driving convection and the geodynamo. The researchers believe inner Earth eventually exhausted the magnesium oxide source to the point that the magnetic field almost completely collapsed 565 million years ago.

But the formation of the inner core provided a new source to power the geodynamo and the planetary magnetic shield Earth has today.

A magnetic field on Mars

"This early magnetic field was extremely important because it shielded the atmosphere and water removal from the early Earth when solar winds were most intense," Tarduno says. "The mechanism of field generation is almost certainly important for other bodies like other

planets and exoplanets."

A leading theory, for instance, is that Mars, like Earth, had a magnetic field early on in its history. However, on Mars, the field collapsed and, unlike Earth, Mars did not generate a new one.

"Once Mars lost its magnetic shielding, it then lost its water," Tarduno says. "But we still don't know why the magnetic shielding collapsed. Early magnetic shielding is really important, but we're also interested in the sustainability of a [magnetic field](#). This study gives us more data in trying to figure out the set of processes that maintain the [magnetic shield](#) on Earth."

More information: John A. Tarduno et al., "Paleomagnetism indicates that primary magnetite in zircon records a strong Hadean geodynamo," *PNAS* (2020). www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1916553117

Provided by University of Rochester

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