Geophysical Research Abstracts
Vol. 18, EGU2016-15792, 2016
EGU General Assembly 2016

Acquisition of the detrital remanent magnetization in turbidites.

Edouard Guy Henri Philippe (1,2), Jean-Pierre Valet (1), and Guillaume St-Onge (2)

(1) Institut de Physique de Globe de Paris, Paris, France , (2) Institut des sciences de la mer de Rimouski (ISMER), Université du Québec à Rimouski, Rimouski, QC, Canada et GEOTOP

The natural remanent magnetization (NRM) of sediments can be used to reconstruct variations of Earth's magnetic field in the past. Reconstructing variations in Earth's magnetic field is essential for understanding the dynamics of the geodynamo, in addition to serving as a powerful stratigraphic tool.
In a particular case, presence of RDL (rapid deposit layer), like turbidite, changes the goal of this study. In fact, the NRM of RDL can't be used to reconstruct the variations of Earth's magnetic field, since the magnetization of turbidite is, in most cases, never study. But this study is really interesting for understanding the impact of variation of magnetic grains sizes on acquisition of remanent magnetization. Therefore, we have compiled published data (St-Onge and al (2004), Tanty and al (2016) (in writing)) about turbidite of various sizes (0.04 to 15.1m). In brief, this data is used to compare the impact of sedimentary variation on the NRM, especially on the variation of inclination.