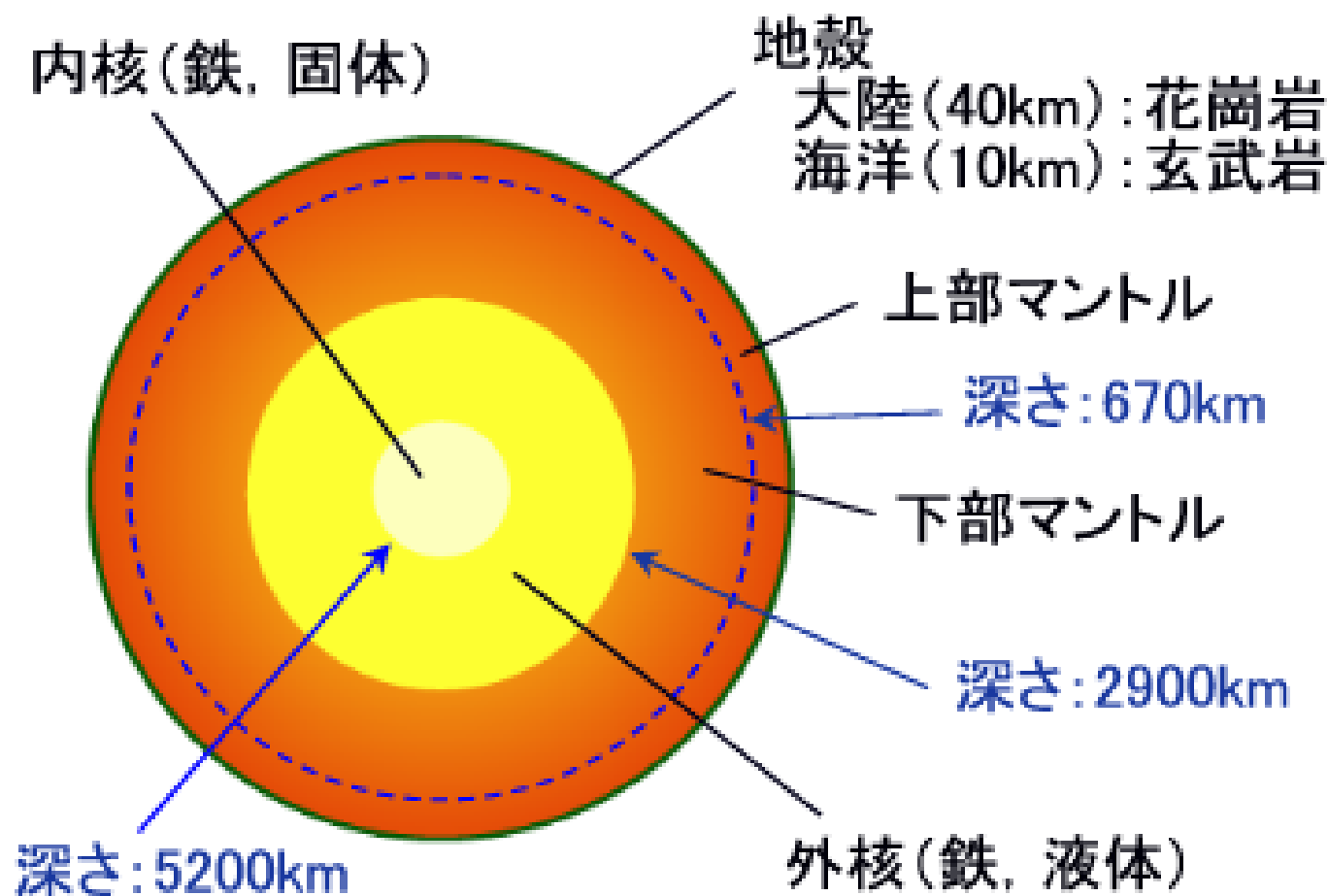


地球内部物理学

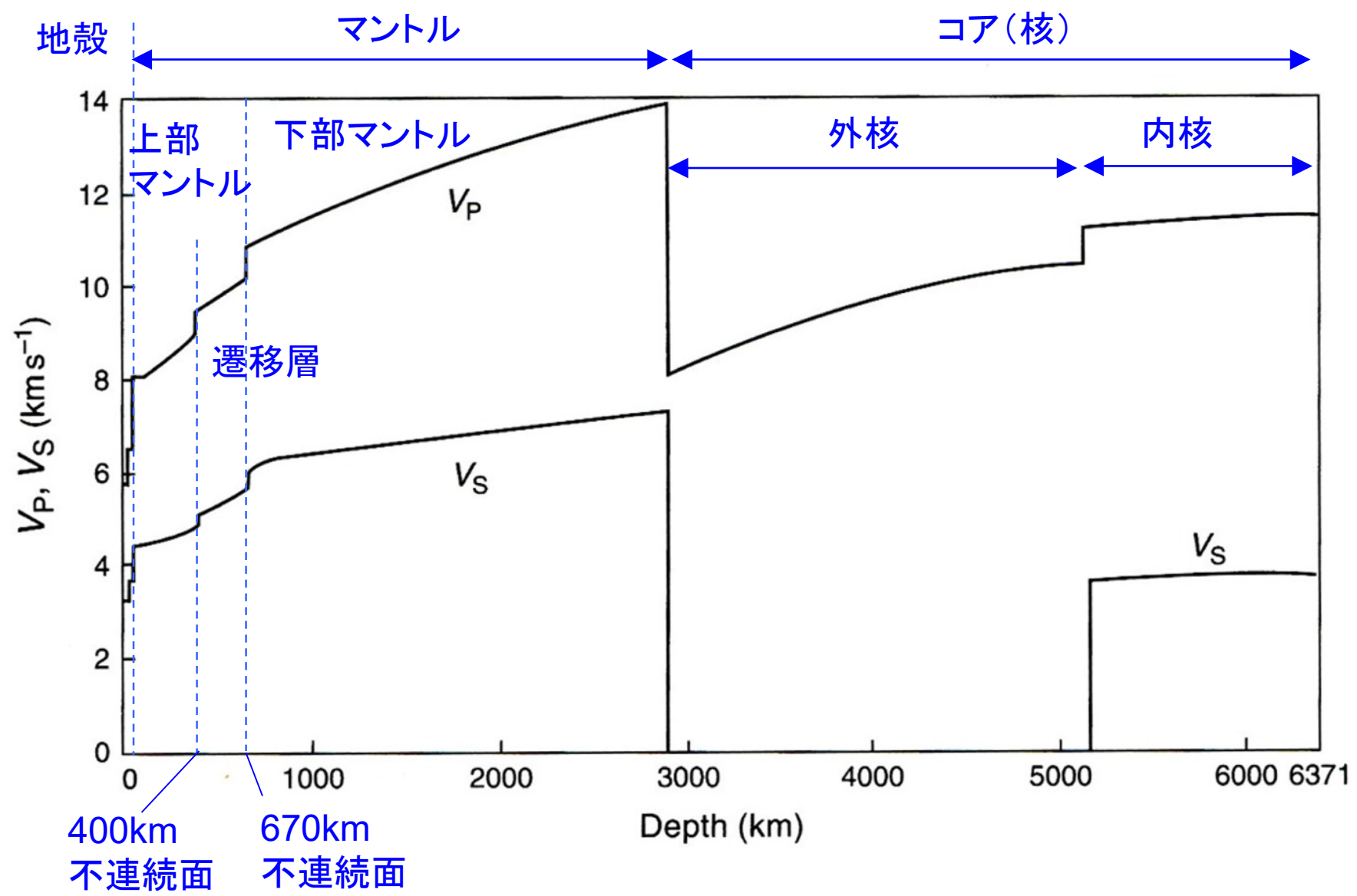
2020.1.10

地球の層構造

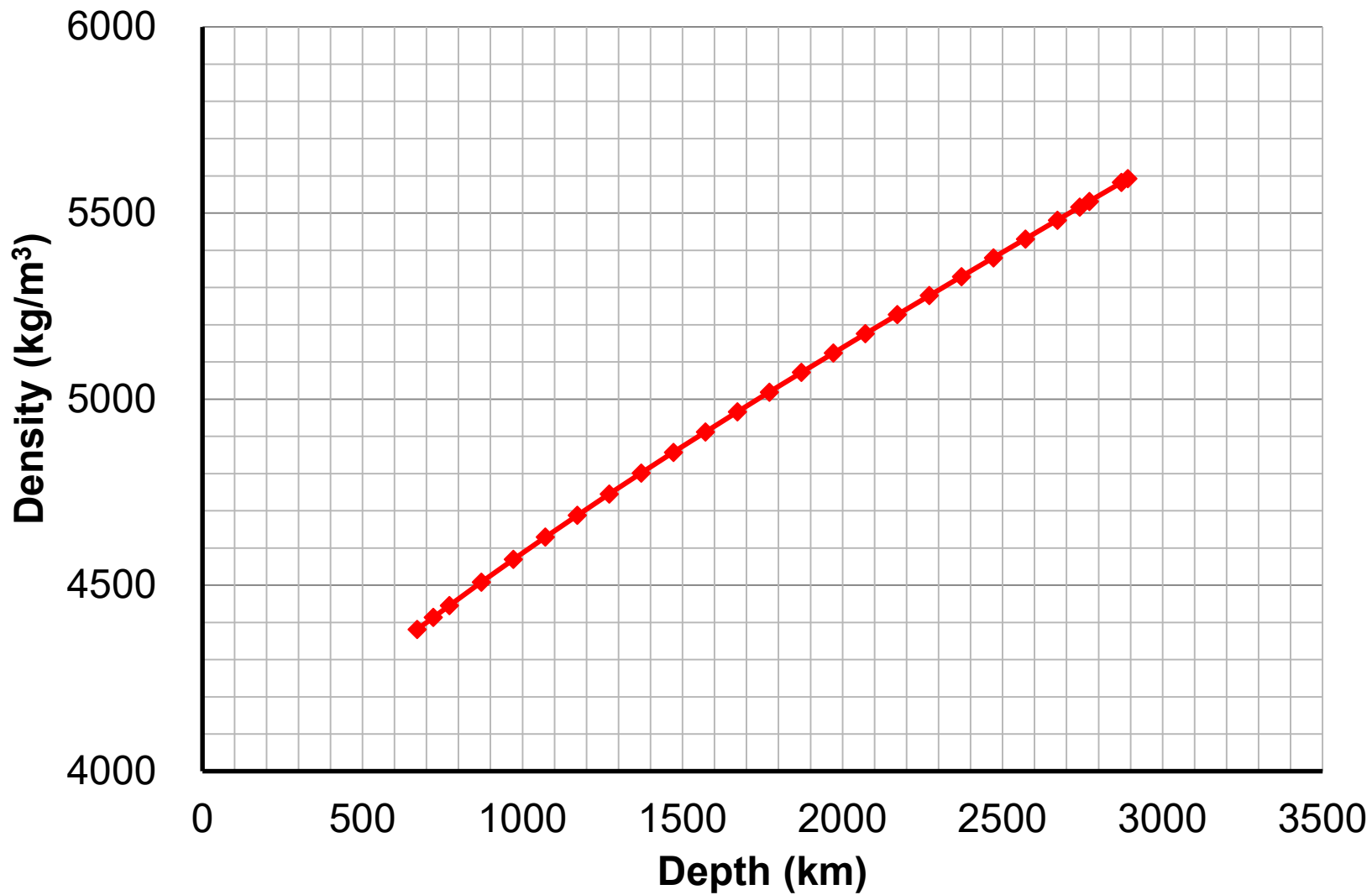


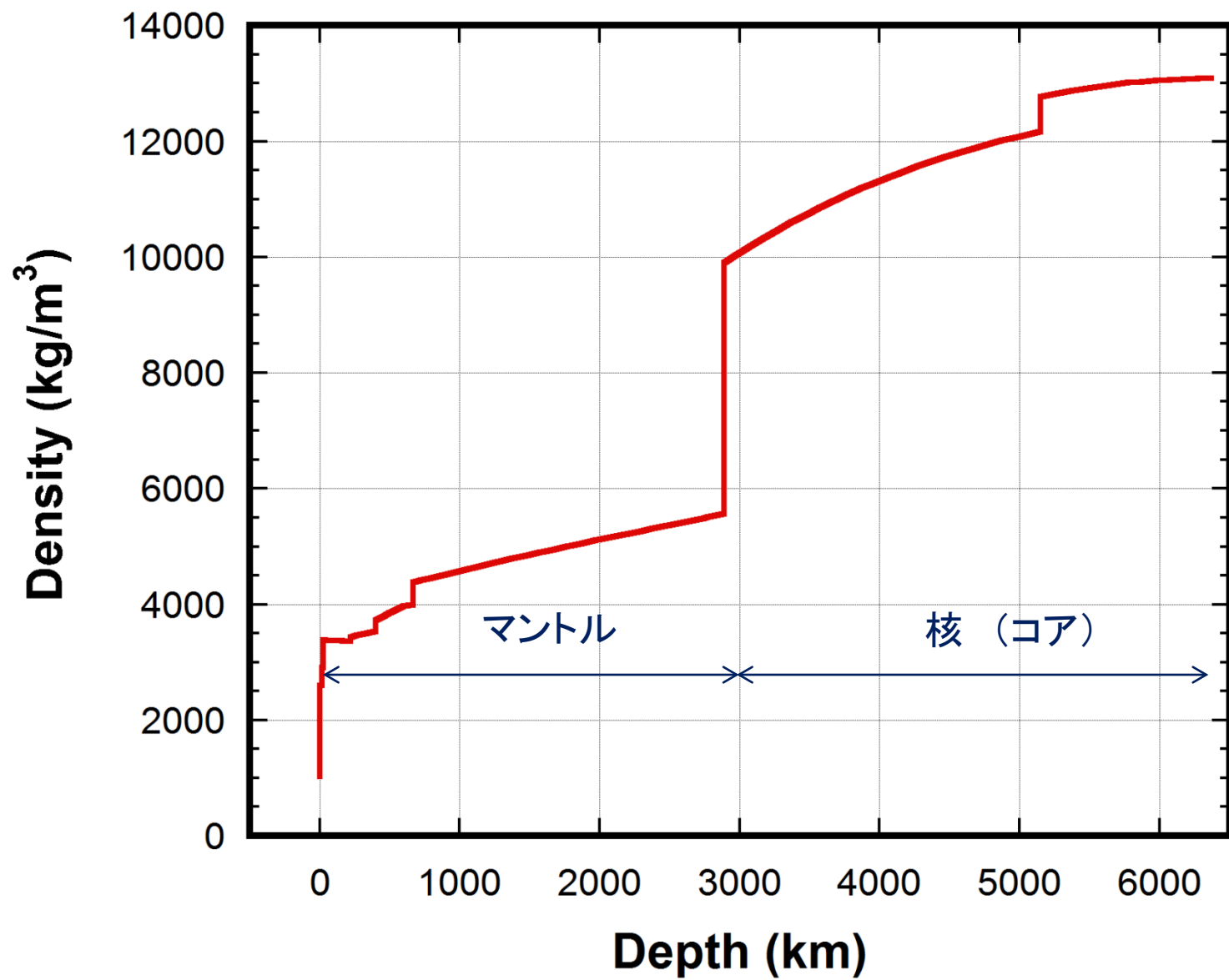
球対称地球モデル

IASP91

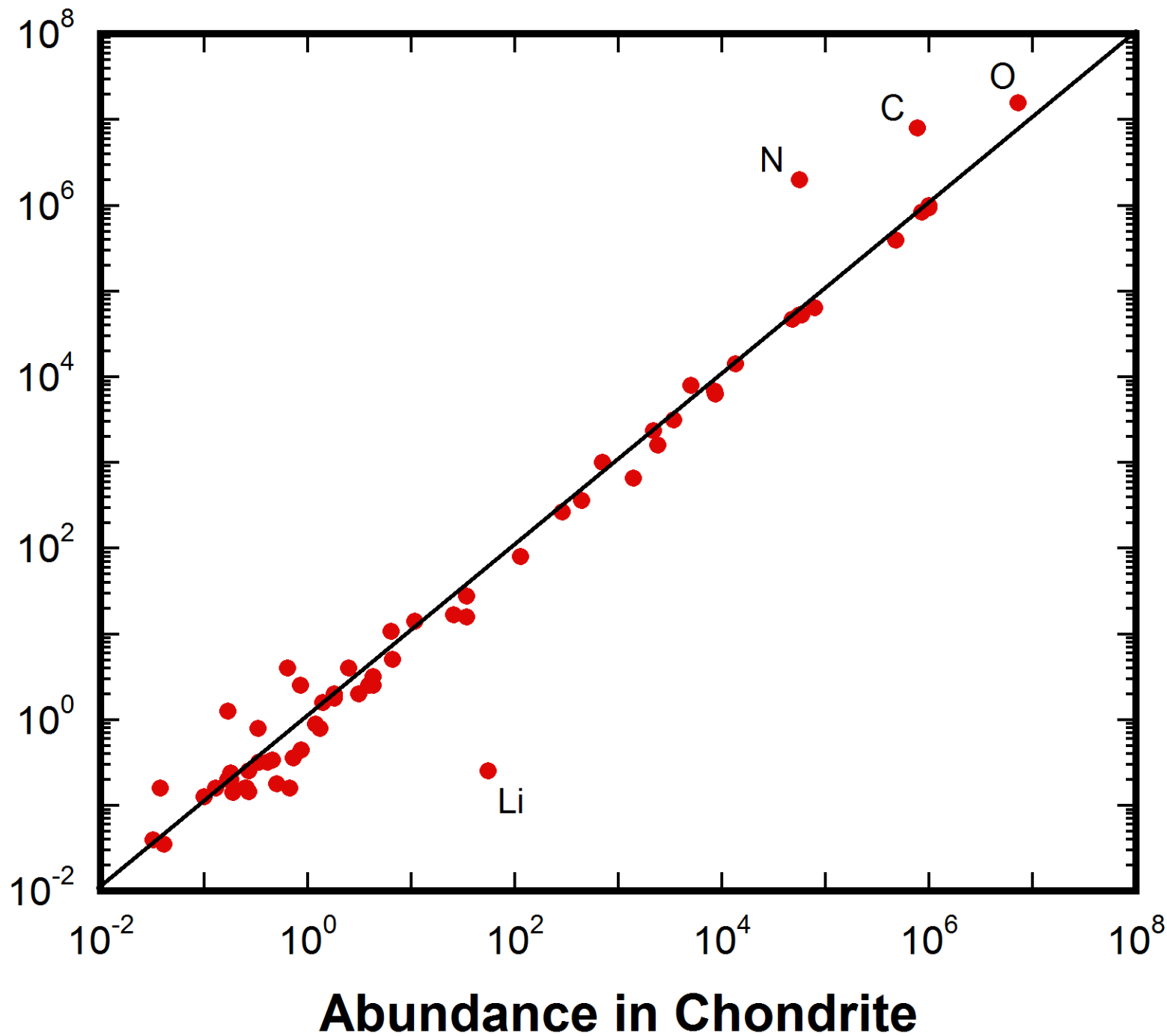


Lower Mantle

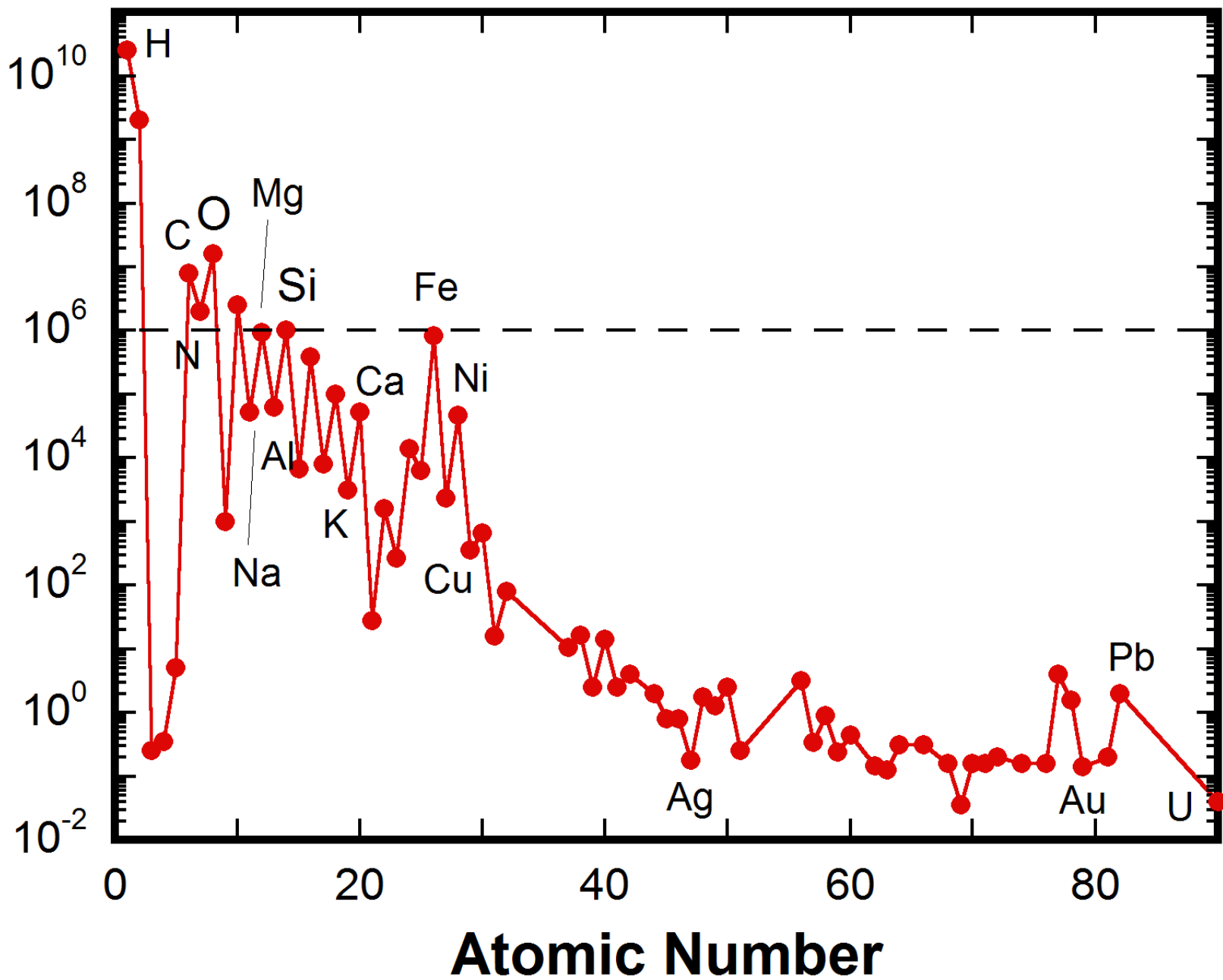




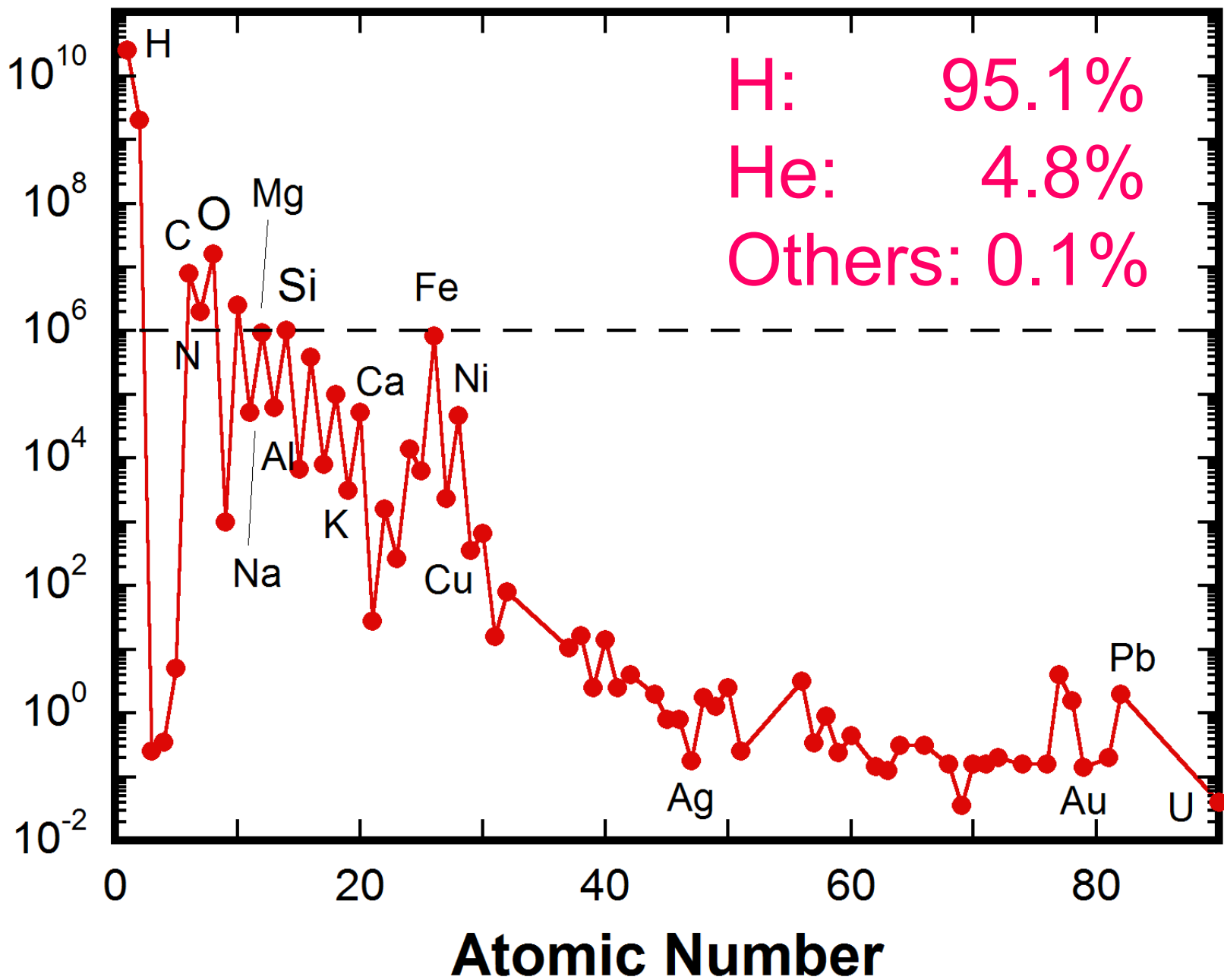
Abundance in the Sun



Relative Abundance (Si=10⁶)



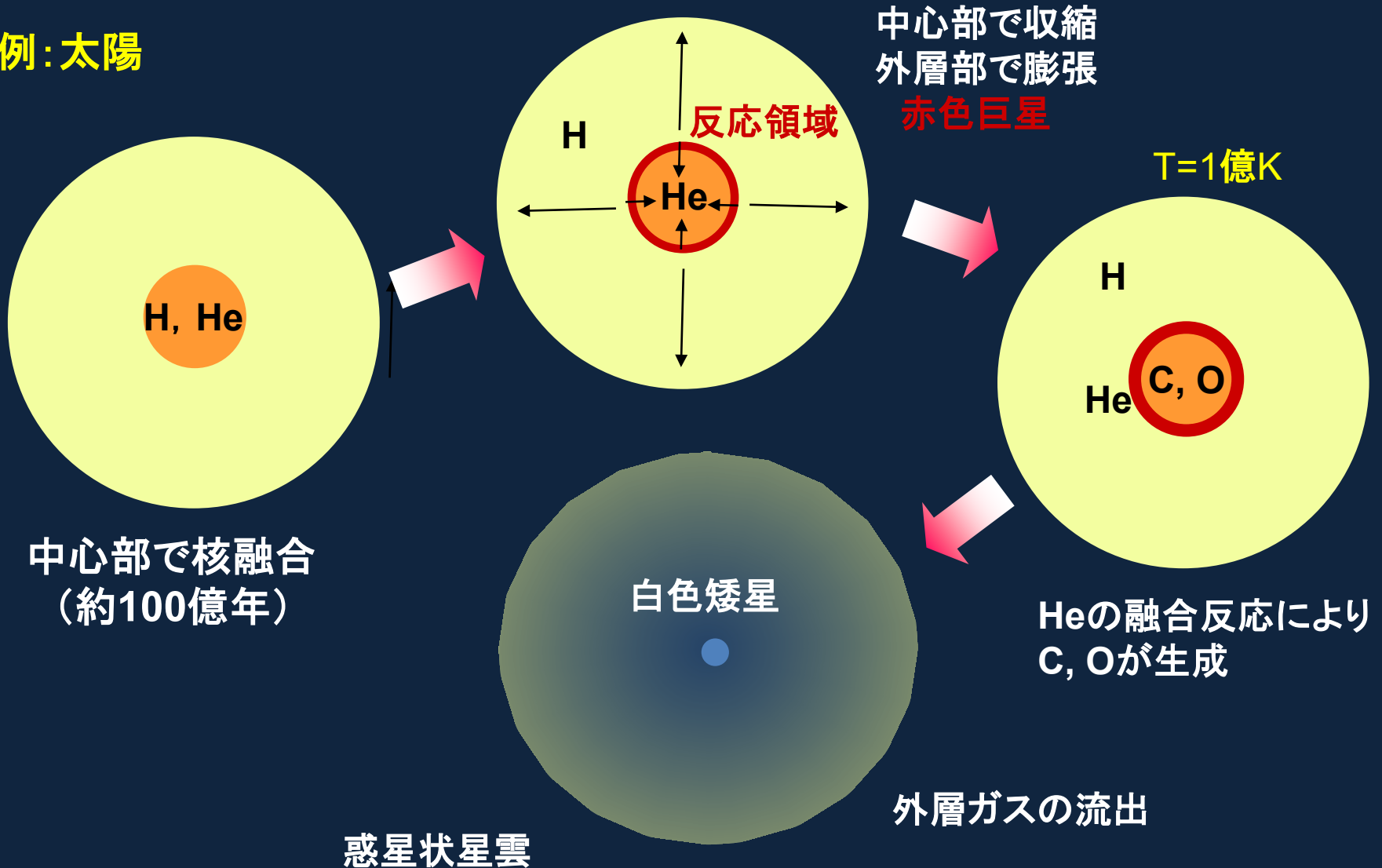
Relative Abundance (Si=10⁶)



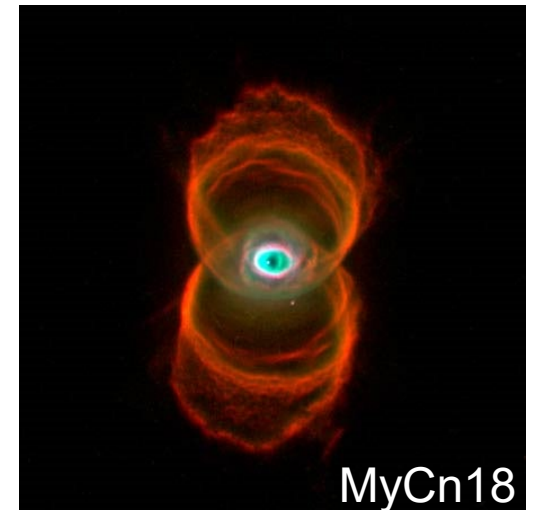
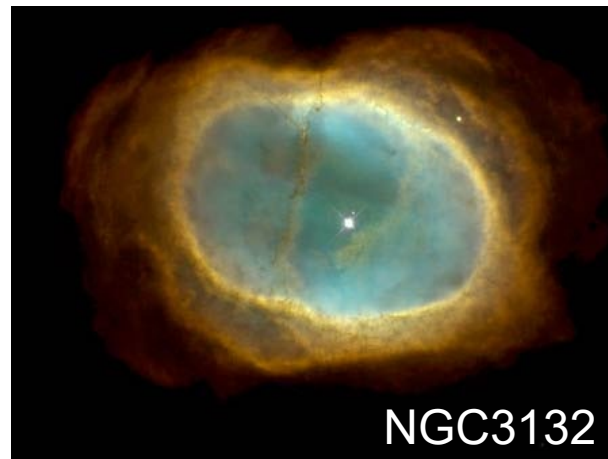
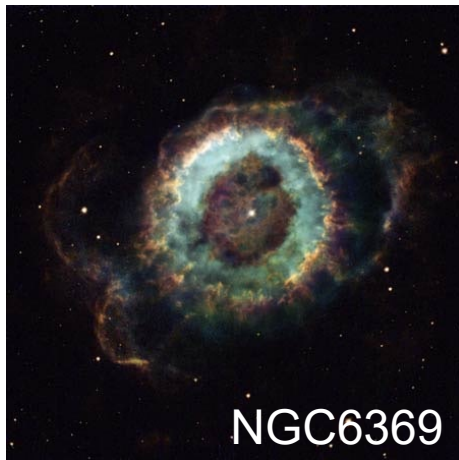
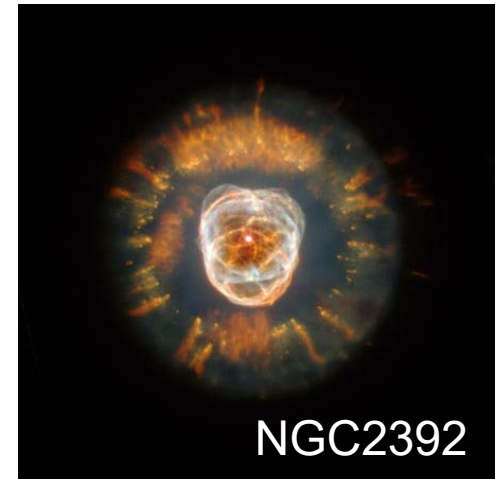
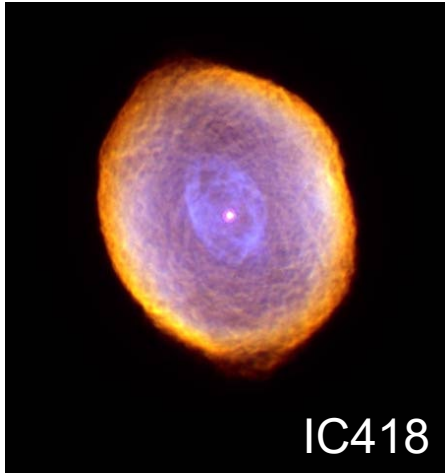


星の進化: $0.8M_{\odot} < M < 8M_{\odot}$

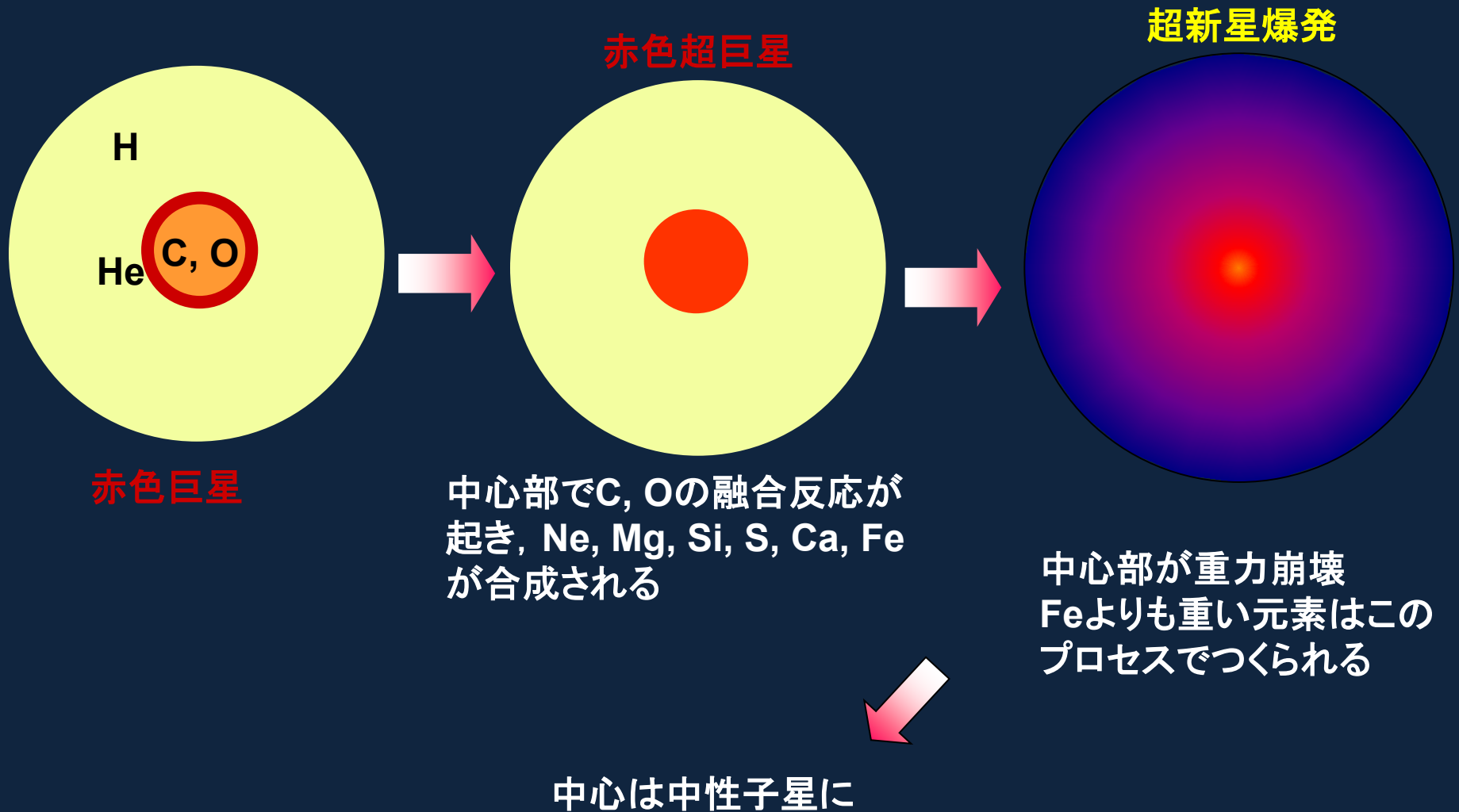
例: 太陽



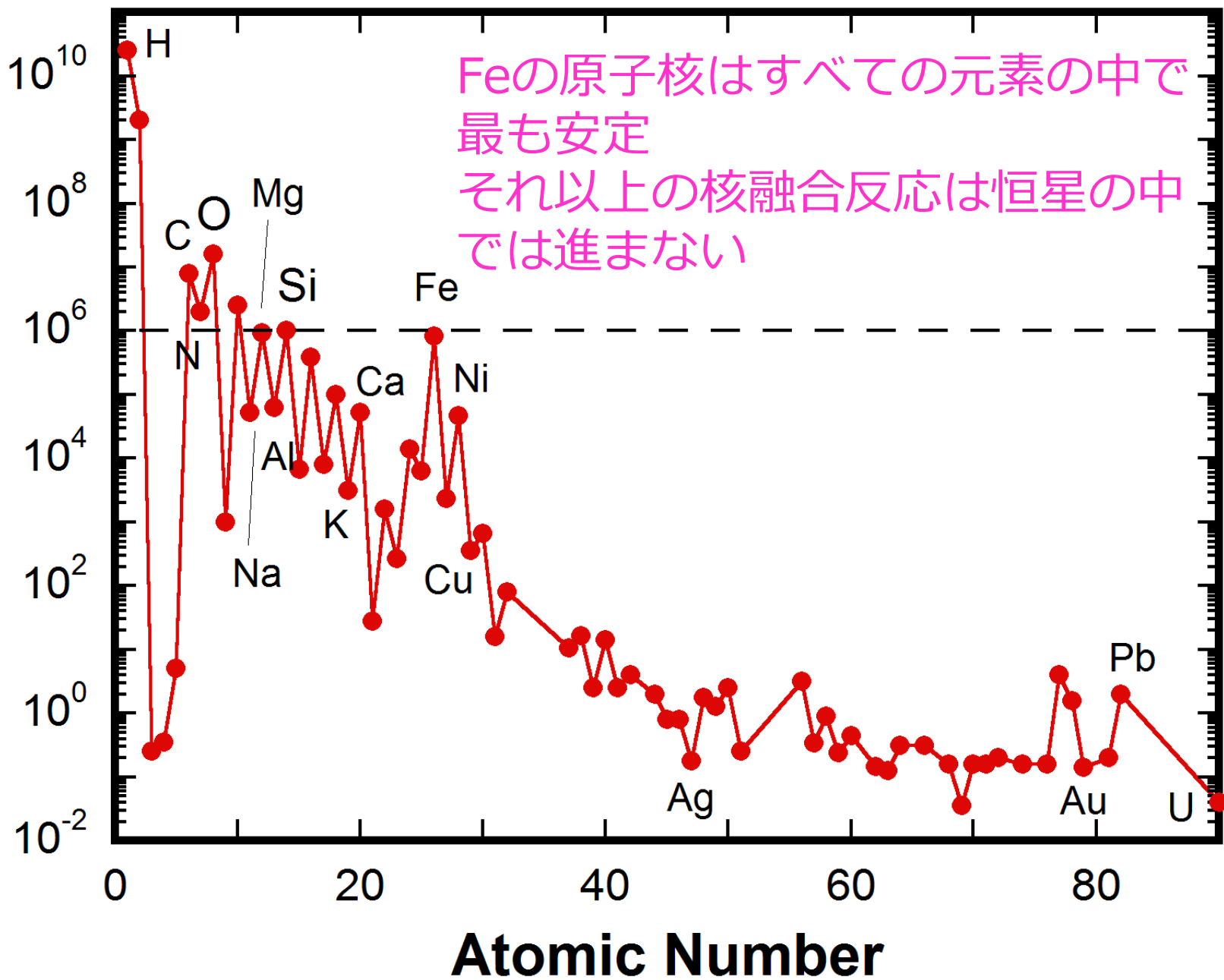
Hubble Space Telescopeが捉えた 惑星状星雲 (sci.esa.int/hubble/gallery)



星の進化： M~10Ms の場合

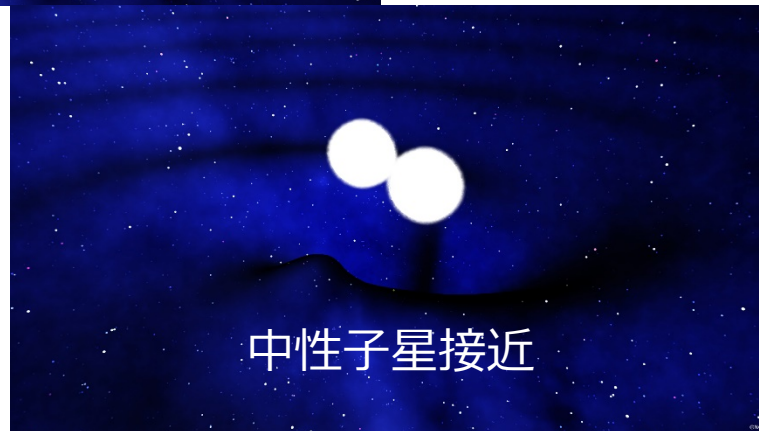


Relative Abundance ($\text{Si}=10^6$)



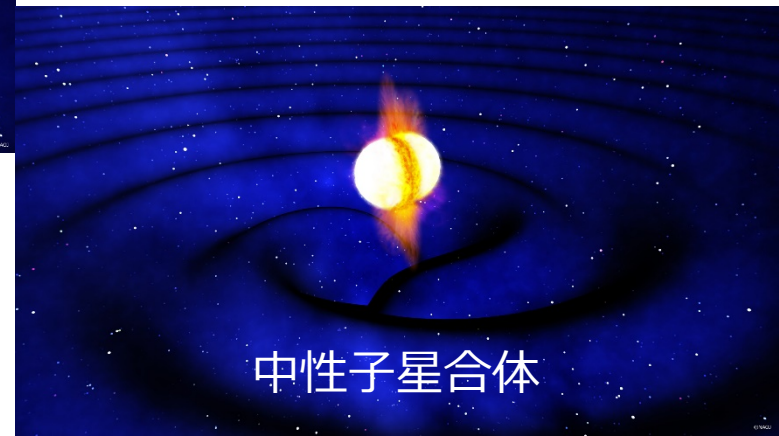
中性子星の合体

中性子星 半径10 km程度
質量 太陽程度
高密度



Pt, Au, U などを合成

合体に伴う重力波が
観測されている



Relative Abundance ($\text{Si}=10^6$)

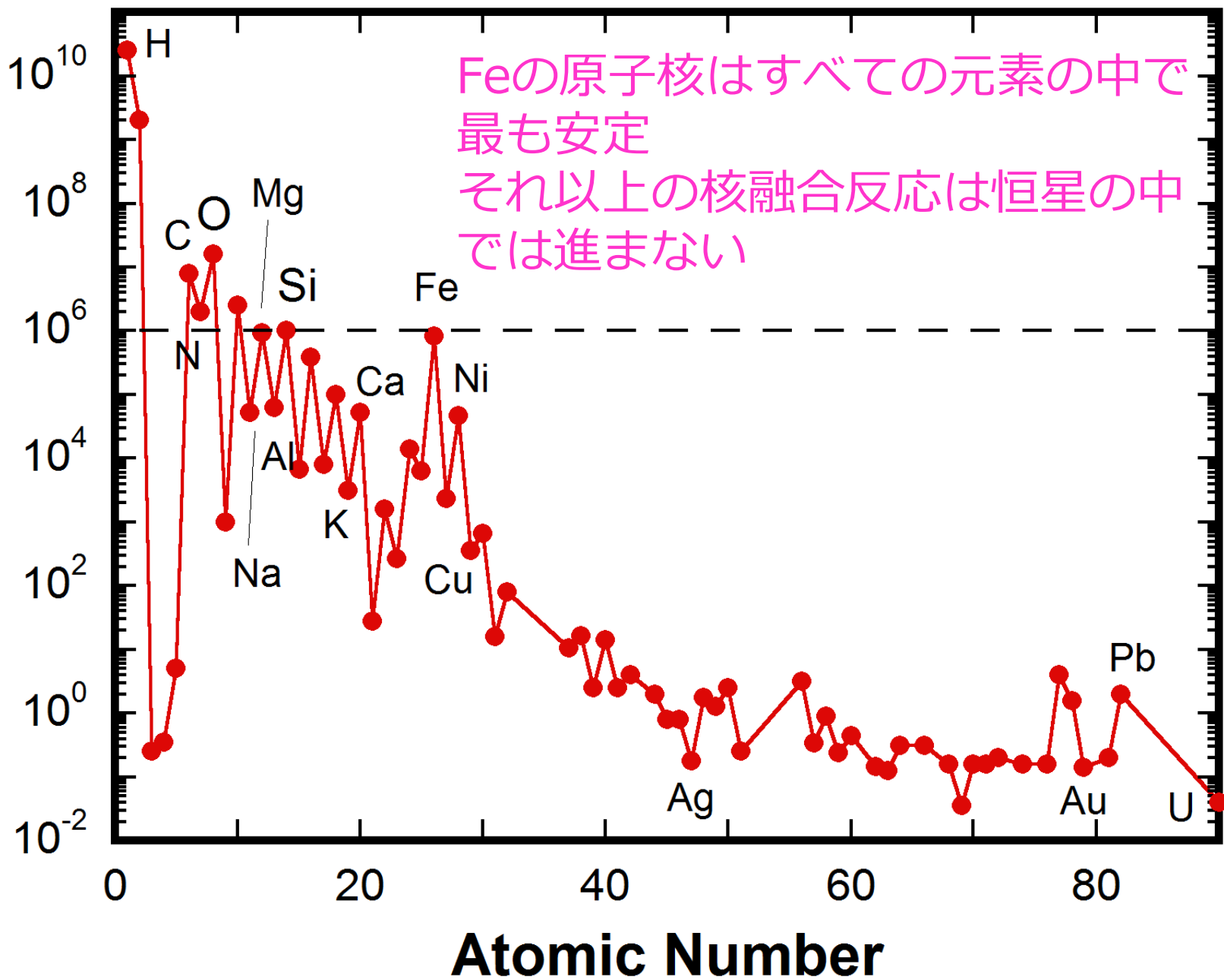
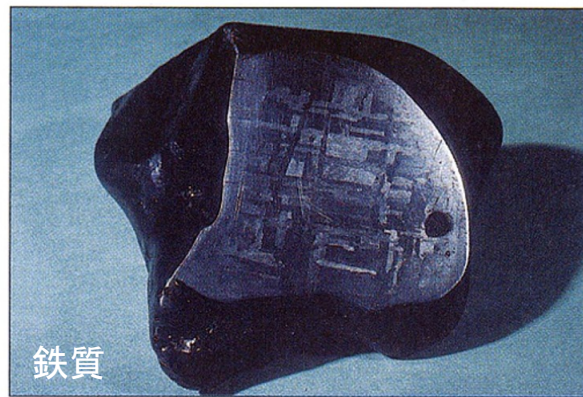


Figure 1.17 Different types of meteorites: (a) a cut and polished surface of an iron meteorite that has been etched with acid to reveal details of its internal texture; (b) a carbonaceous chondrite; (c) a stony meteorite with a basaltic composition; (d) a stony-iron meteorite, or pallasite, with olivine crystals set in a metal matrix; (e) a relatively large mm-sized chondrule from a carbonaceous chondrite (Bokkeveld meteorite), showing individual crystals within it; (f) a collection of individual chondrules, each less than 1 mm in diameter, from an ordinary chondrite (Sharps meteorite). (Natural History Museum)



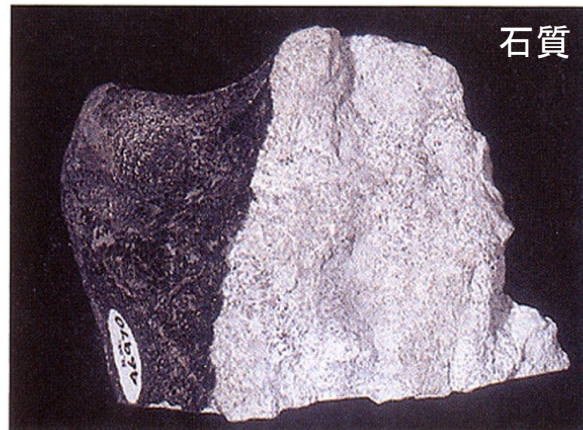
鉄質

(a)



炭素質コンドライト

(b)



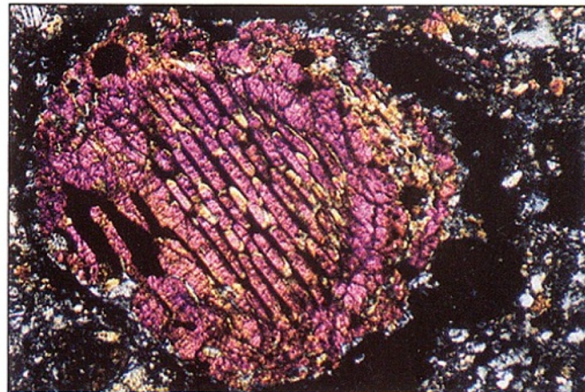
石質

(c)

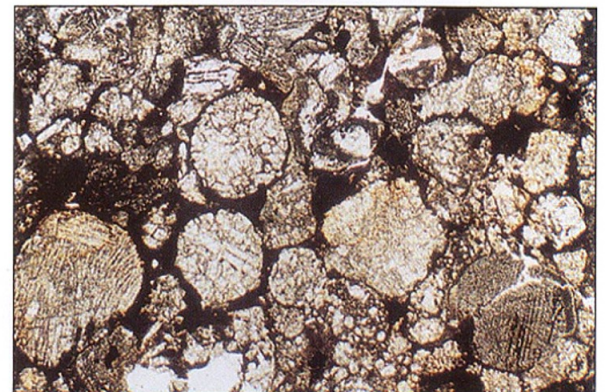


石鉄

(d)

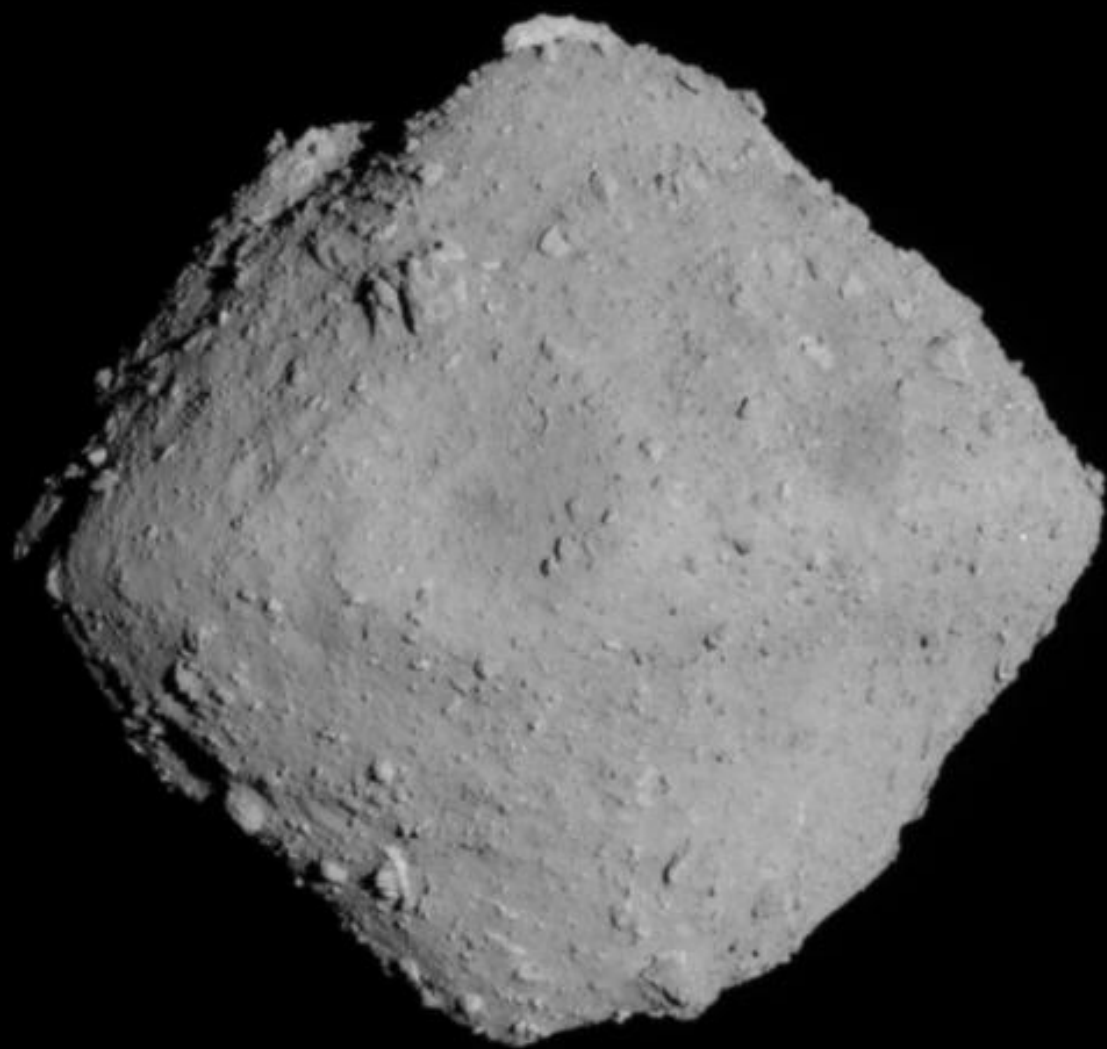


(e)



(f)

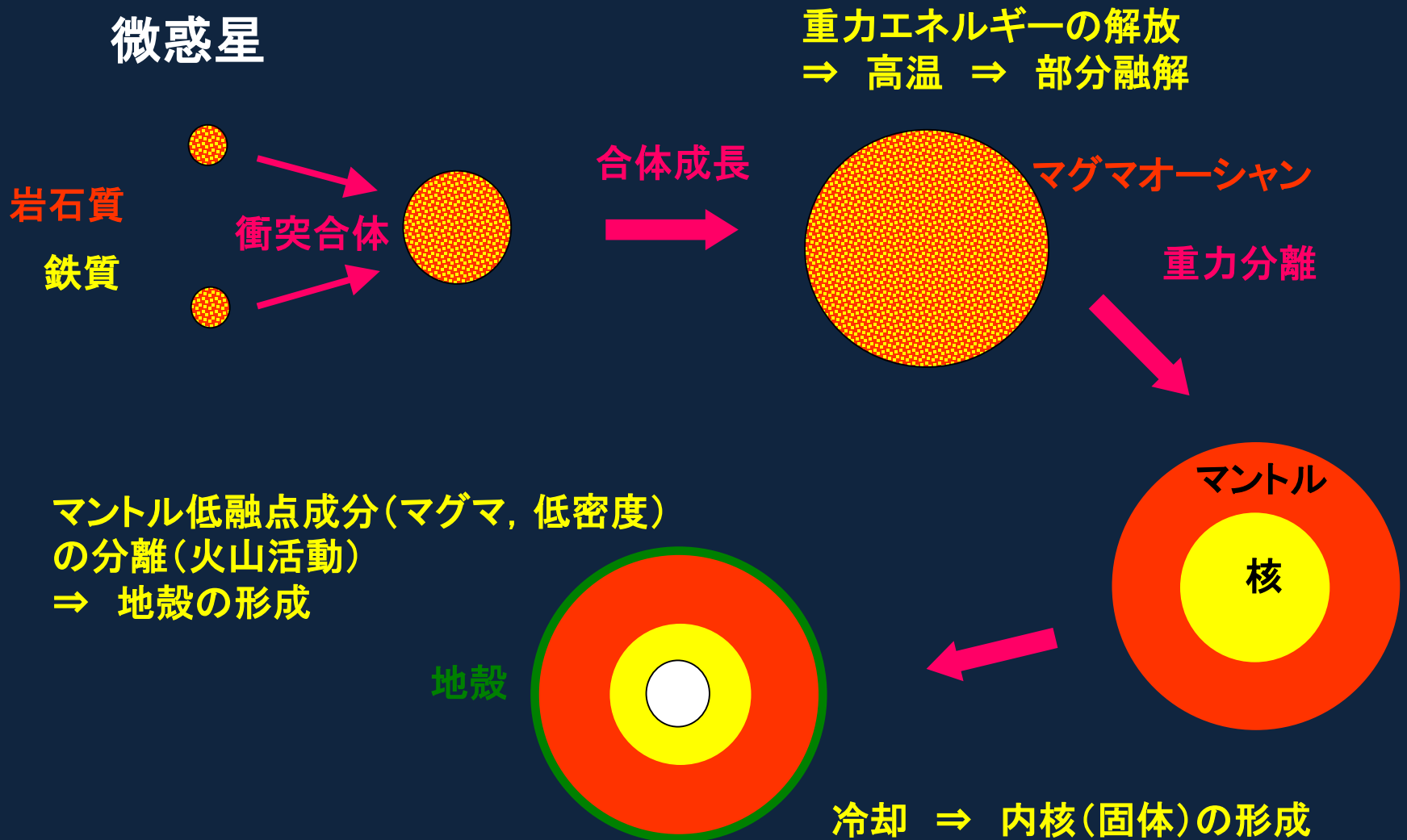
chondrule



UTC 2018-06-30 14:13

(c) JAXA, U. of Tokyo, Kochi U., Rikkyo U., Nagoya U., ChibaTech, Meiji U., U. of Aizu, AIST

層構造の形成



1. 地球のコアの主成分が鉄であると考えられる理由を説明しなさい。

2. (1) 鉄は総質量の何%を占めるか？

(2) 地球の質量を求めなさい。

(3) 地震波速度構造から推定された密度構造を基にして、コアの質量を求めなさい。概算でよいが、どのように考えたかをきちんと示すこと。

1. 地球のコアの主成分が鉄であると考えられる理由を説明しなさい。

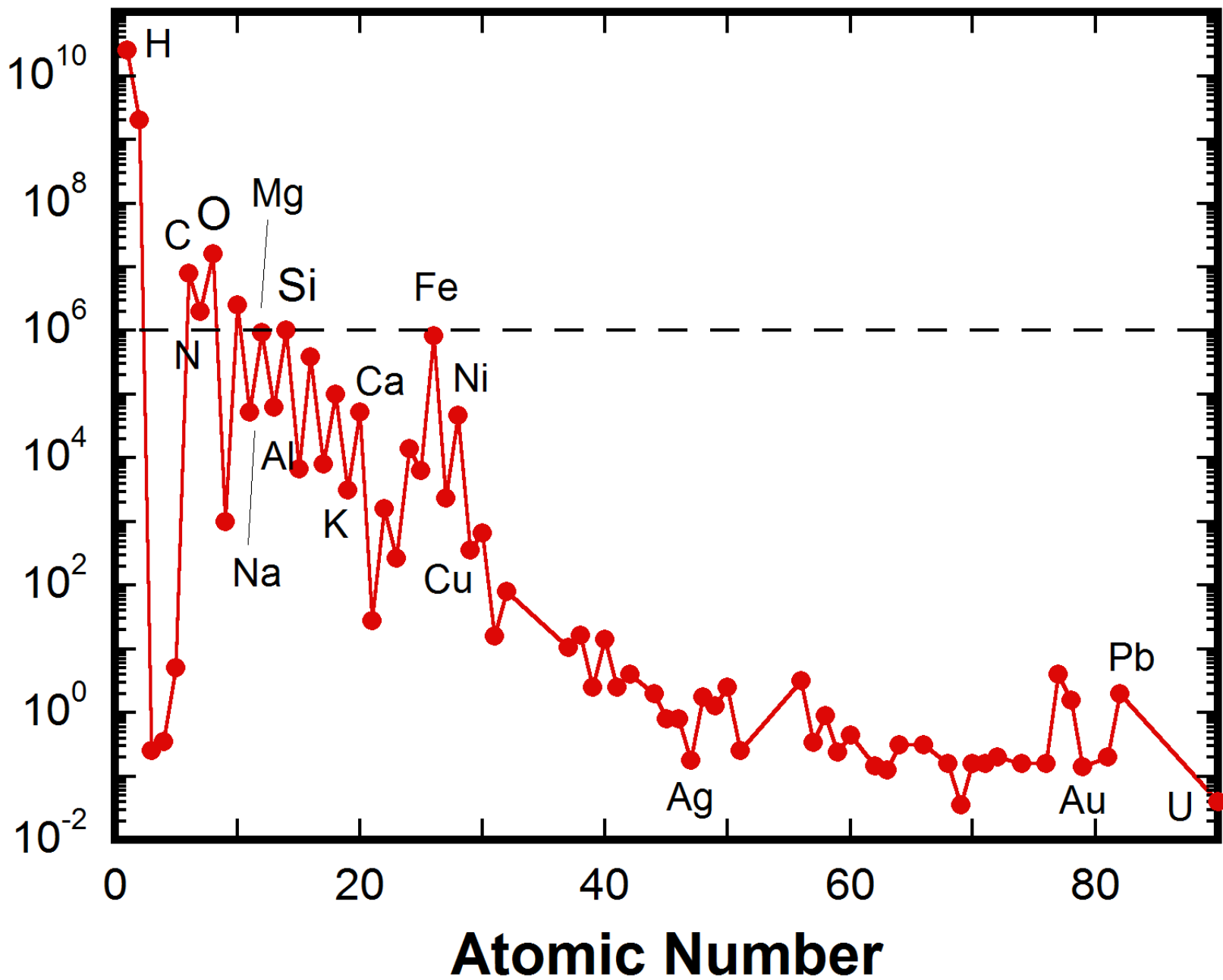
2. (1)鉄は総質量の何%を占めるか？

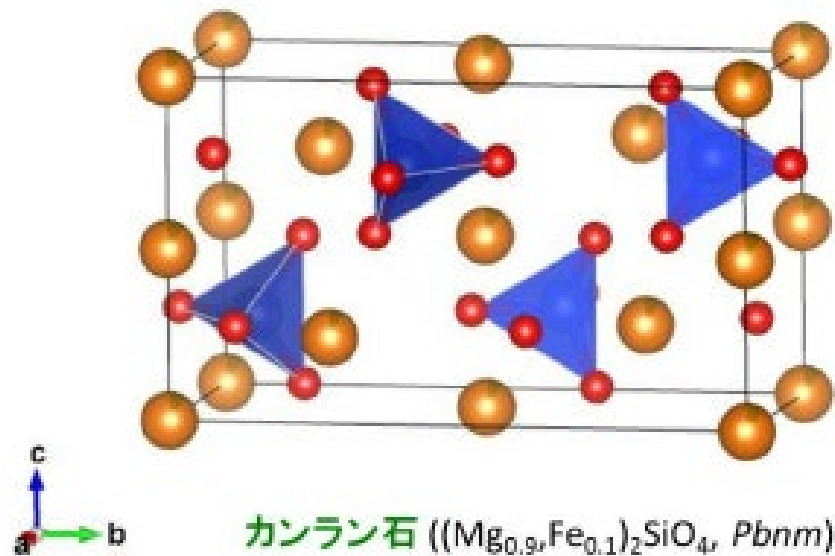
(2)地球の質量を求めなさい。

(3)地震波速度構造から推定された密度構造を基にして、コアの質量を求めなさい。概算でよいが、どのように考えたかをきちんと示すこと。

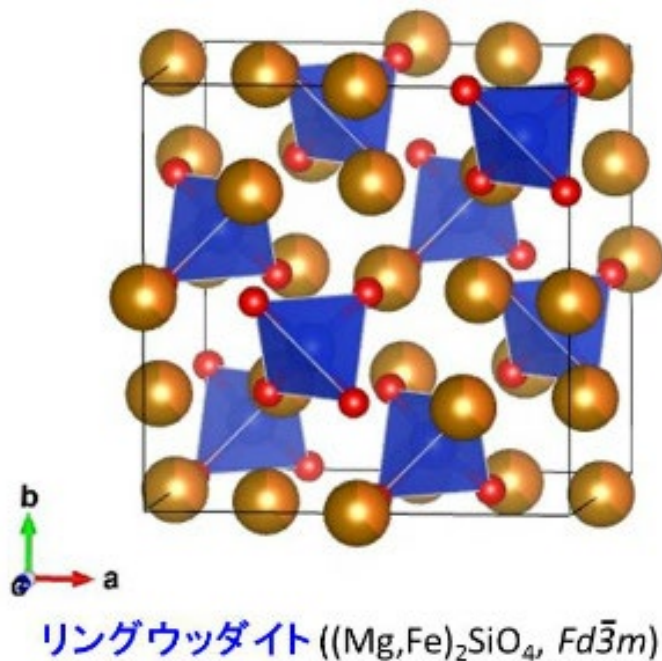
(4)コアを形成するのに十分な鉄があるかどうかを評価せよ。不足する場合には、他にどのような元素がコアに含まれていると考えられるか。

Relative Abundance (Si=10⁶)



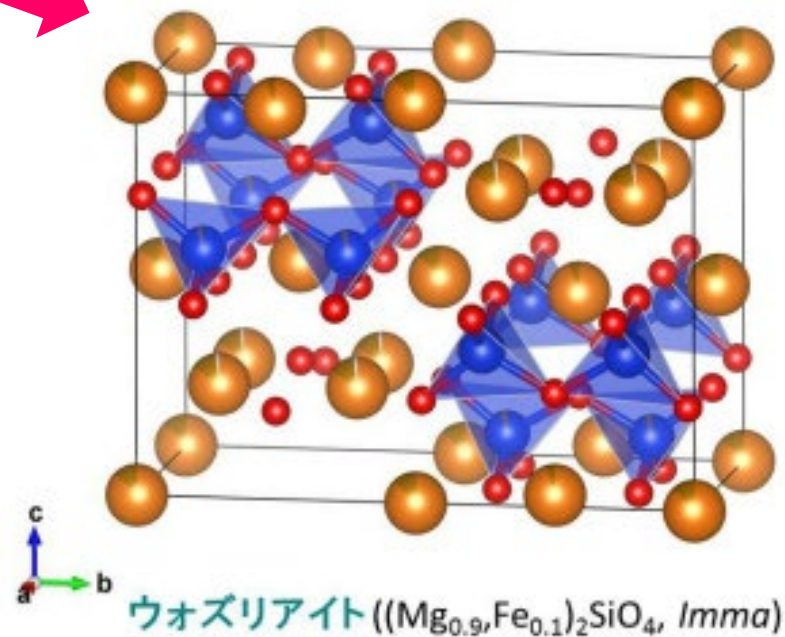


スピネル構造



密度 8 % 増加

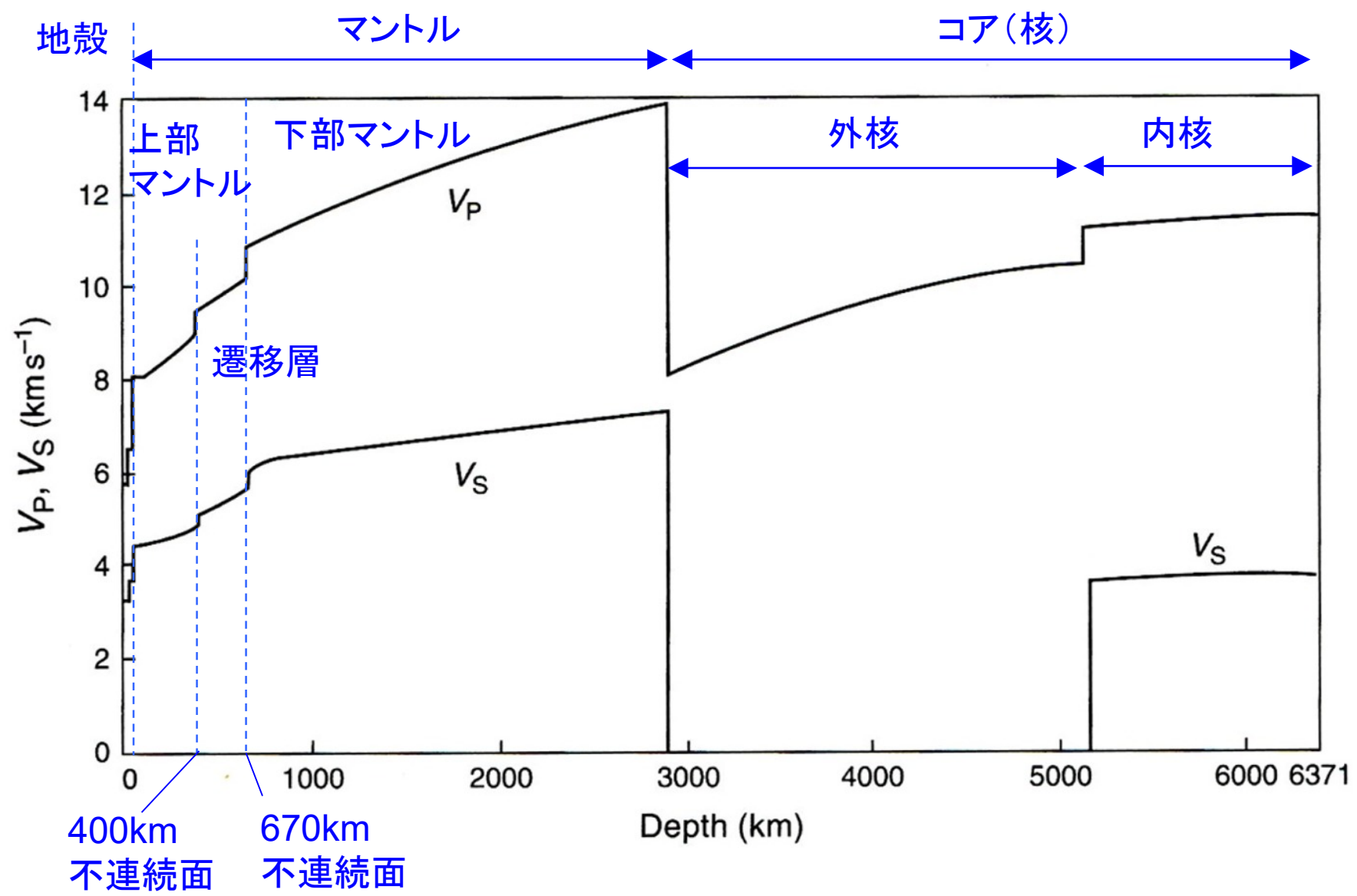
変形スピネル構造



密度 2 % 増加

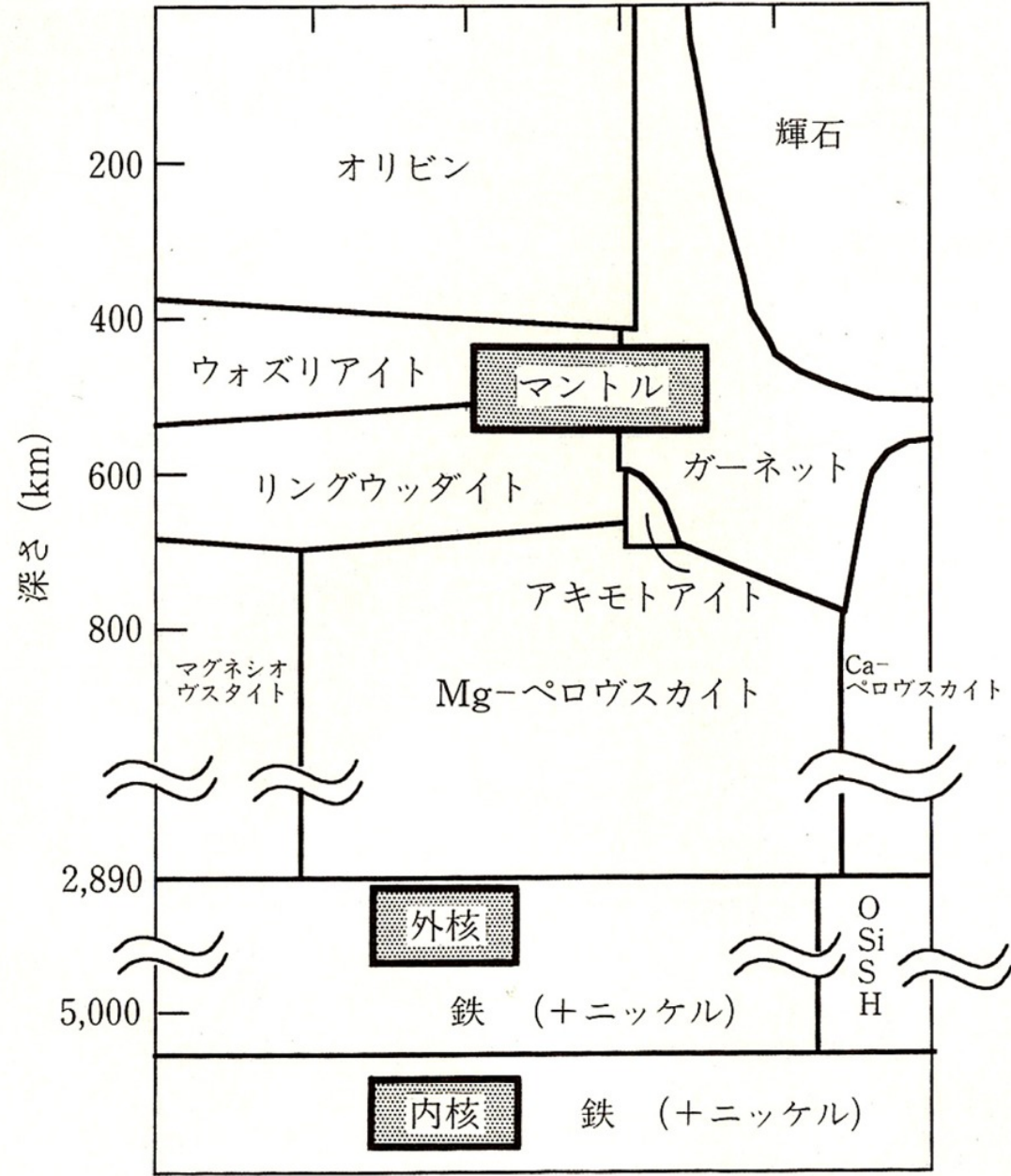
球対称地球モデル

IASP91

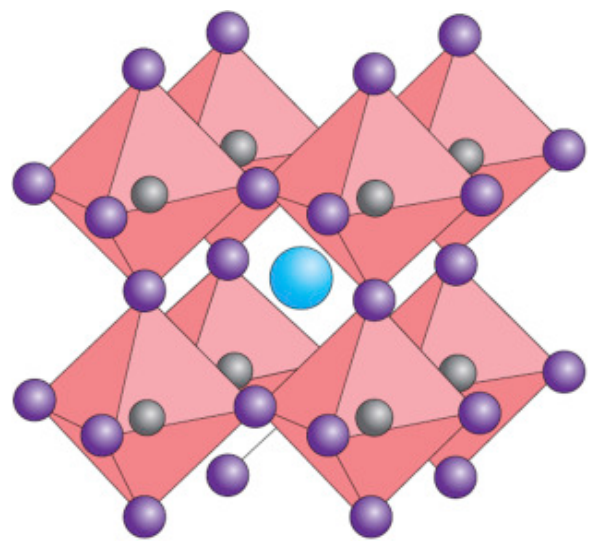


体積 (%)

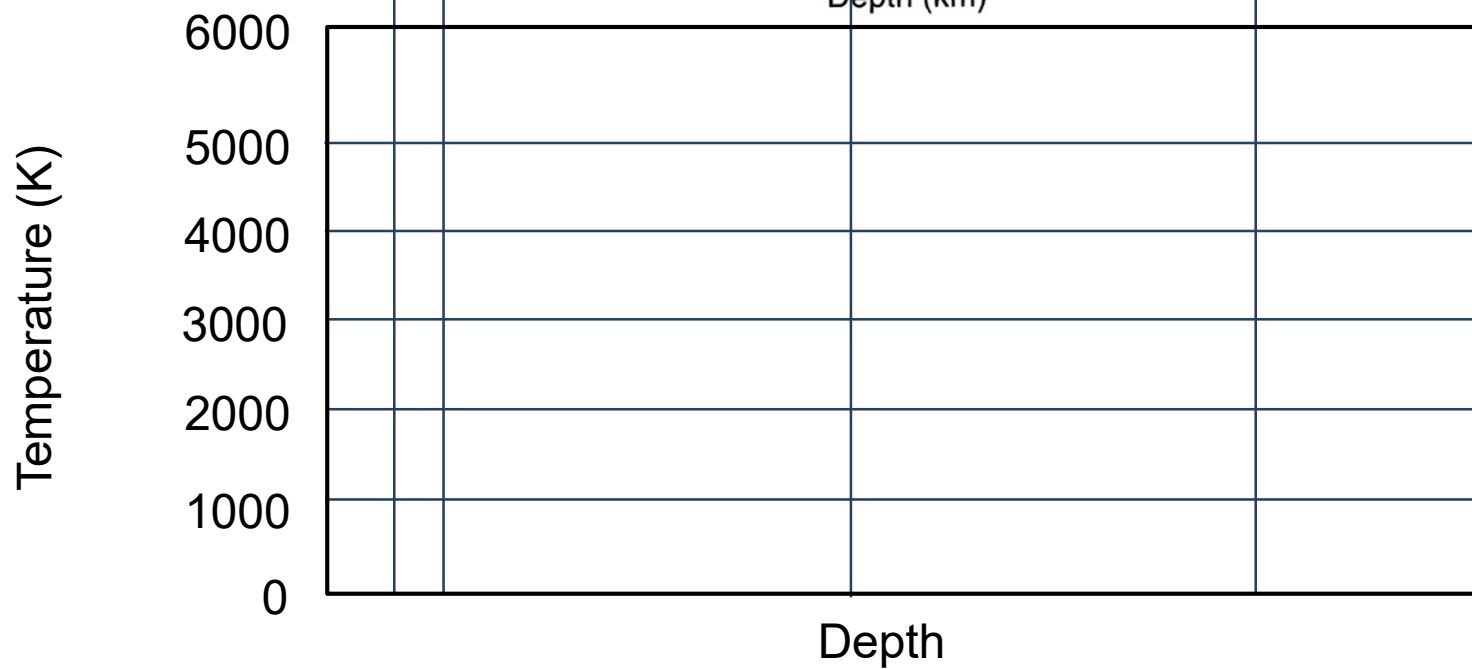
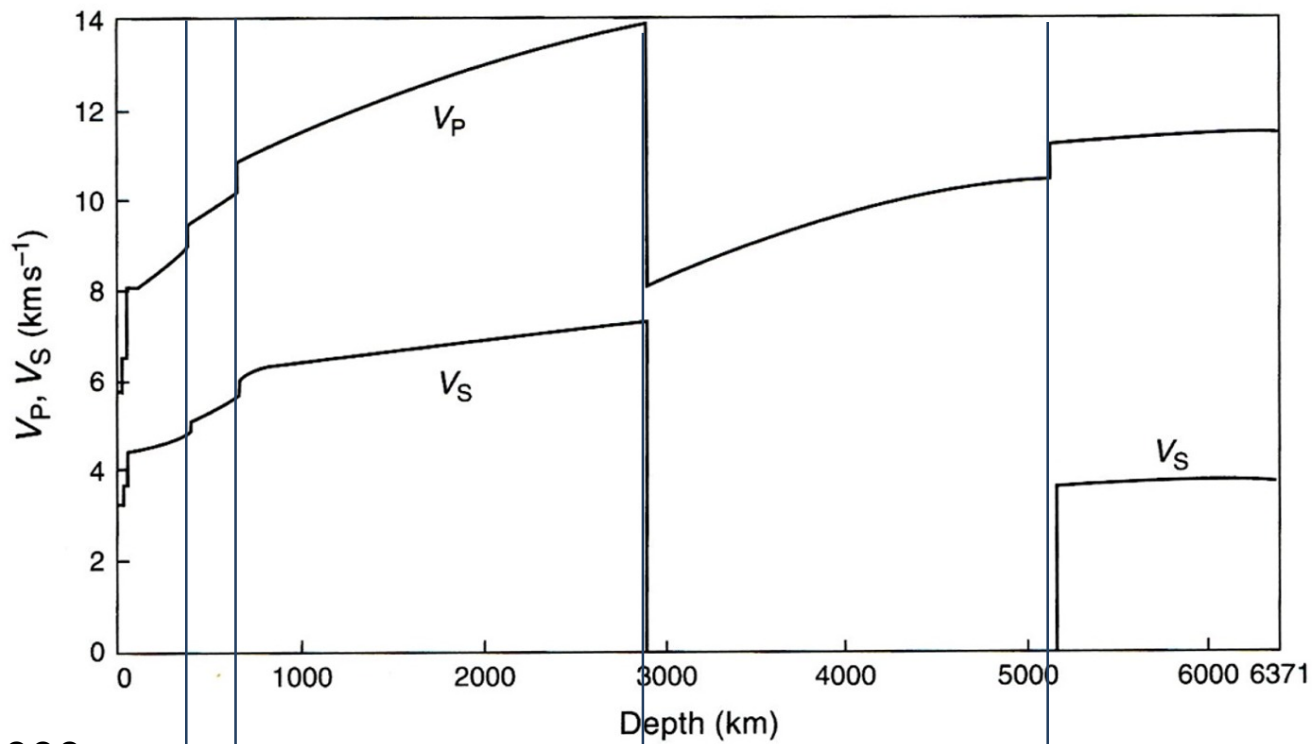
20 40 60 80 100

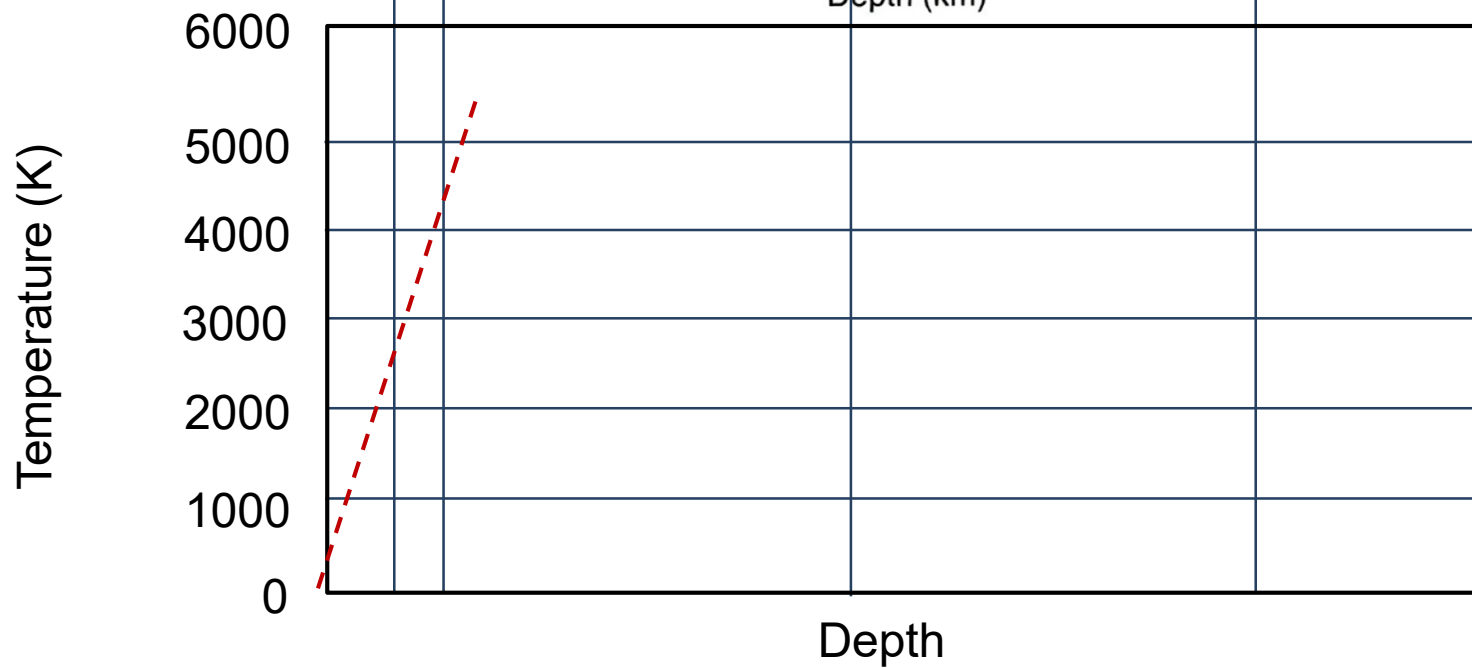
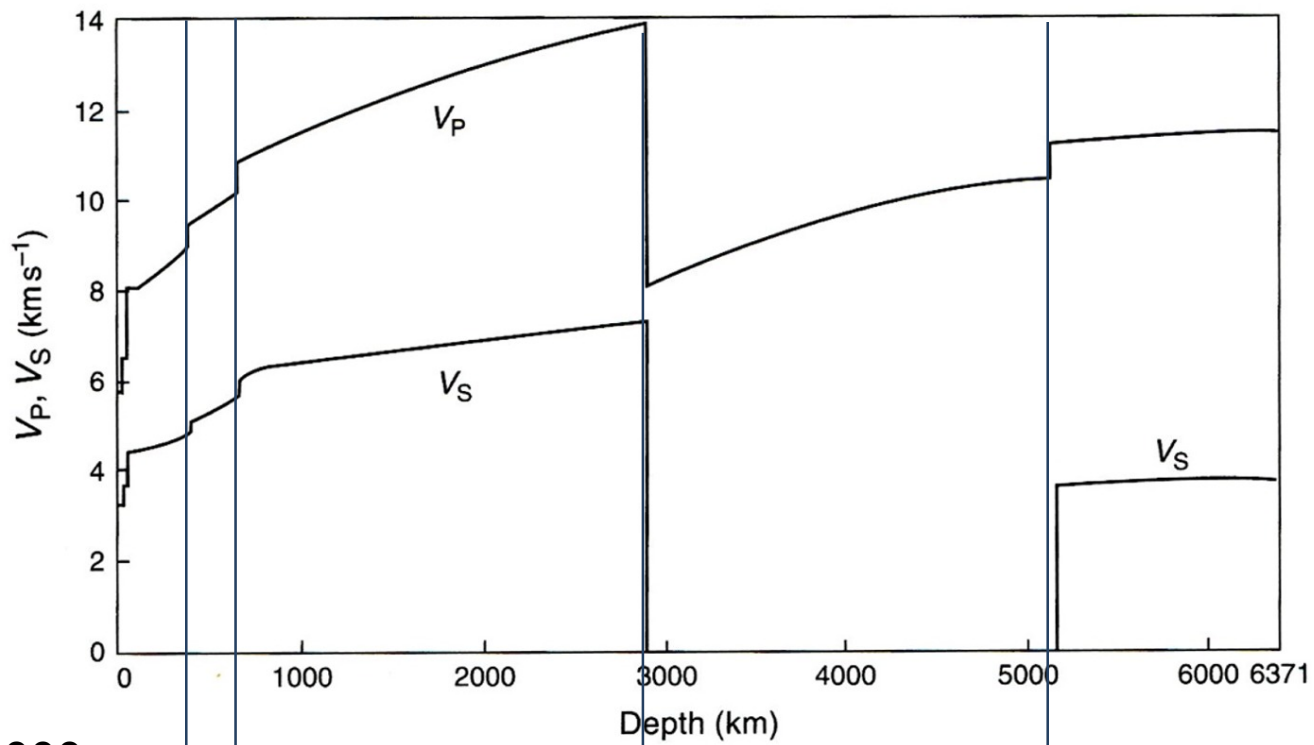


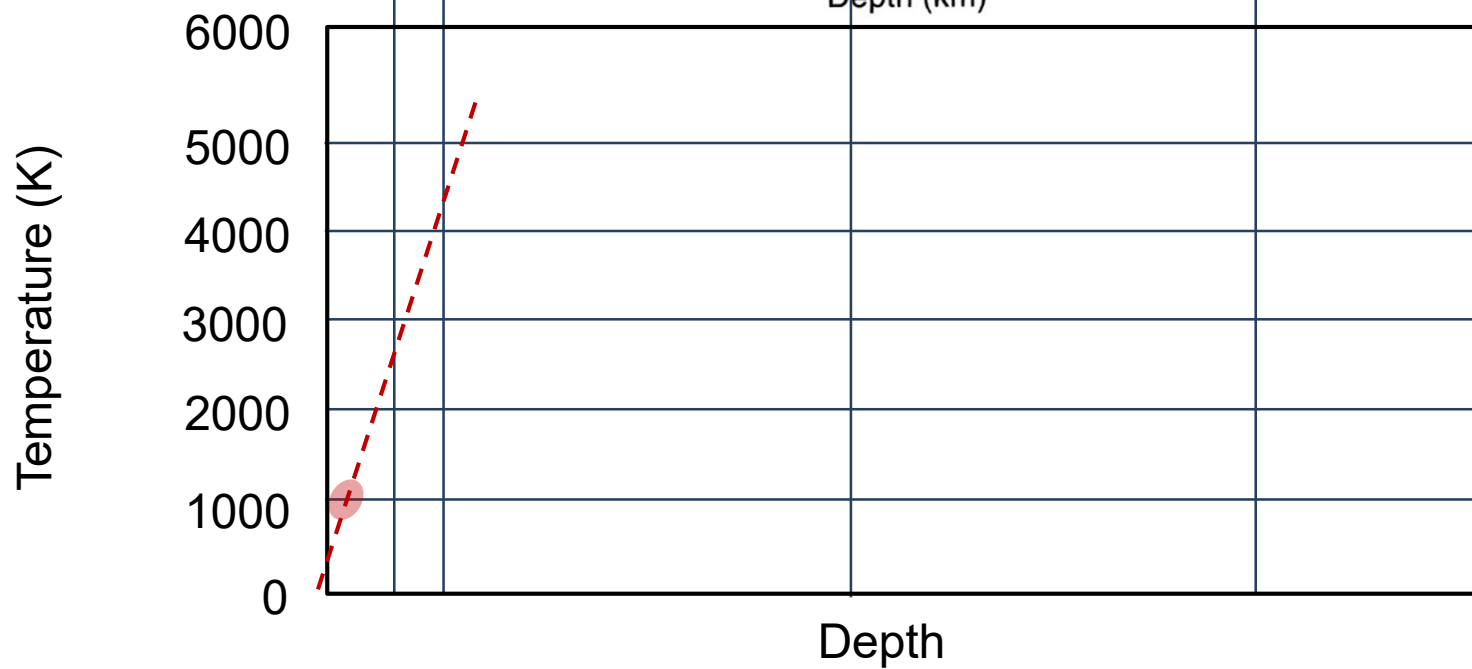
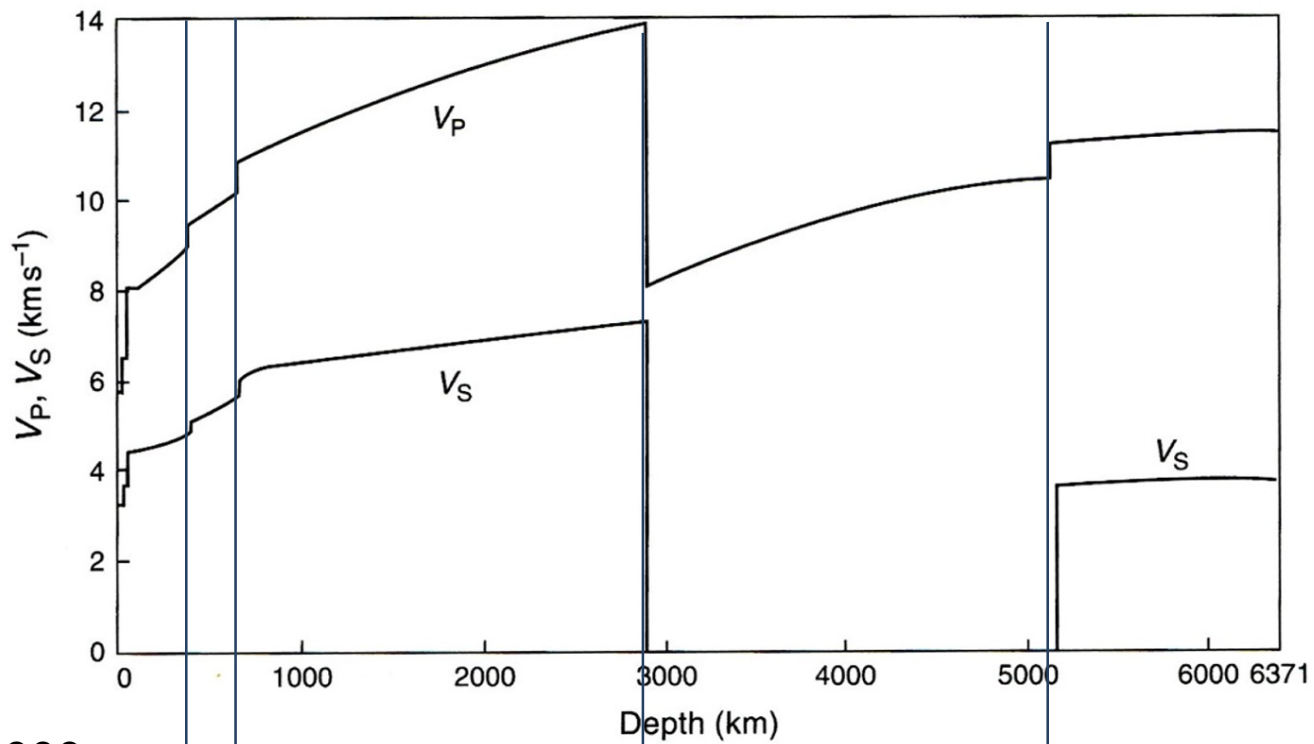
ペロブスカイト構造

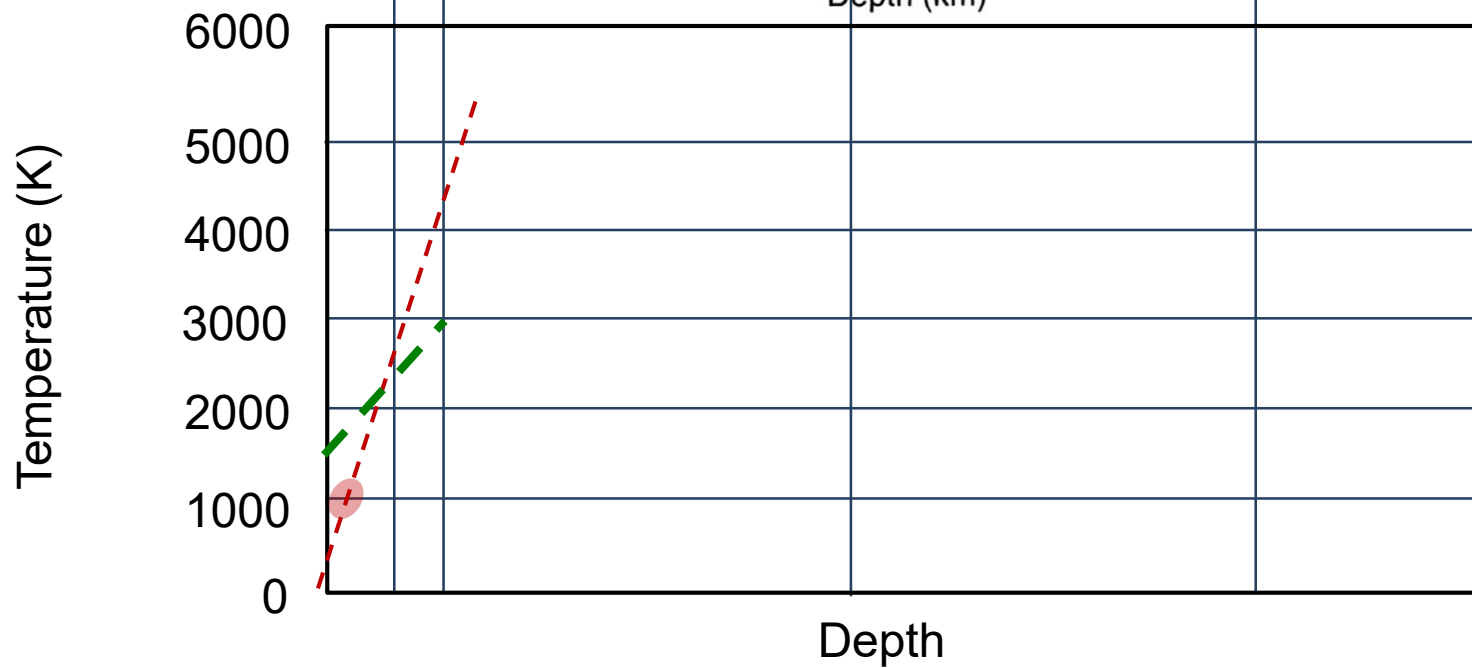
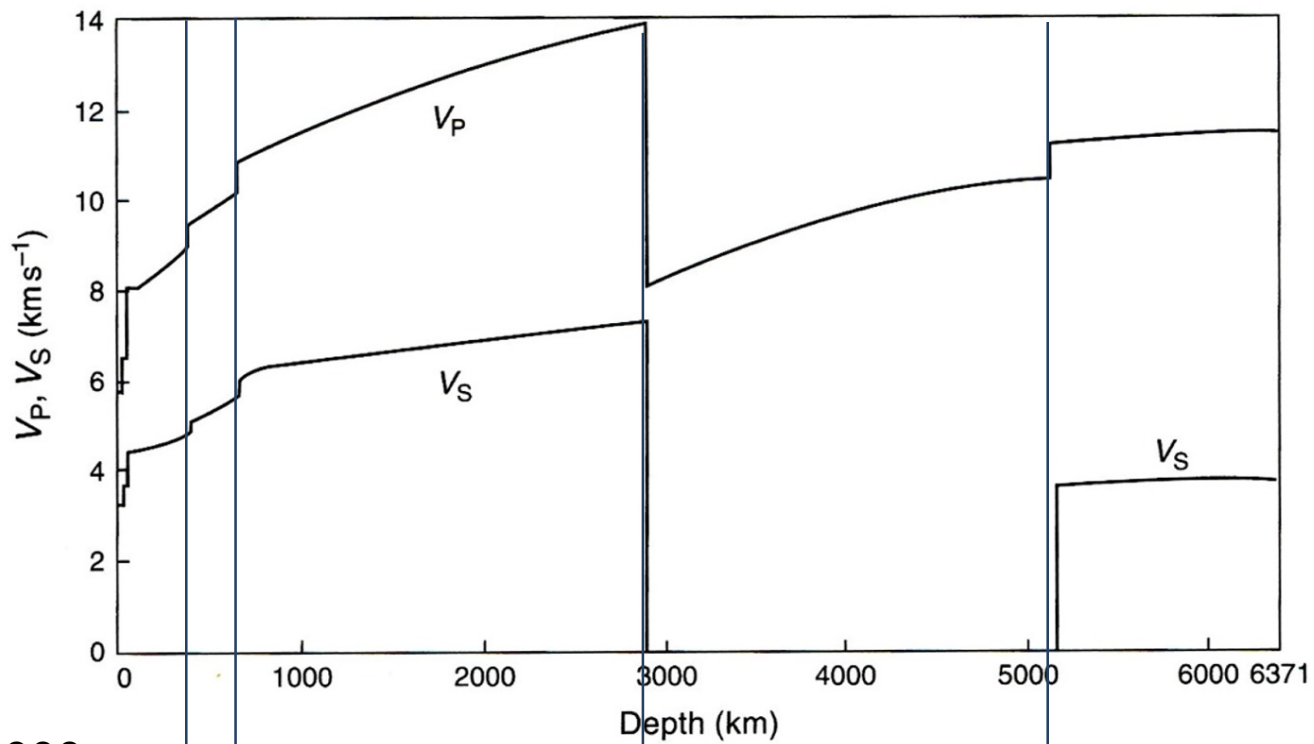


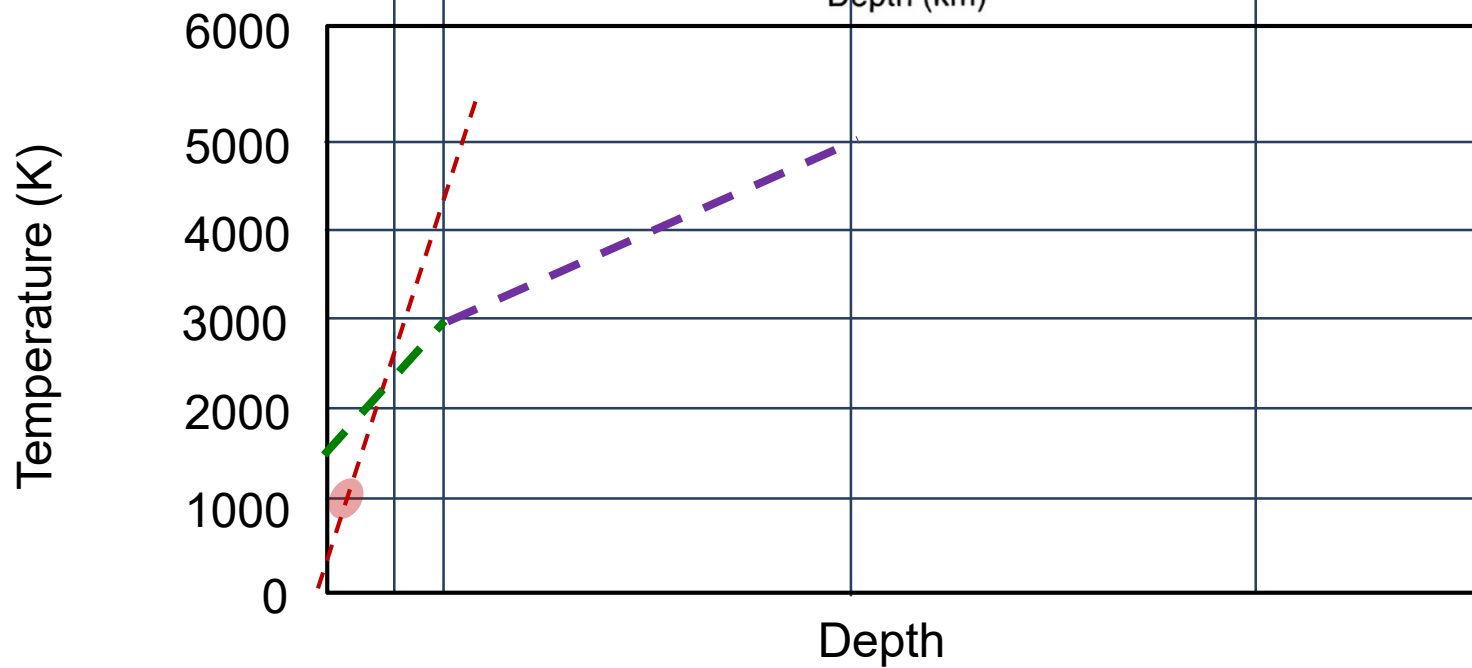
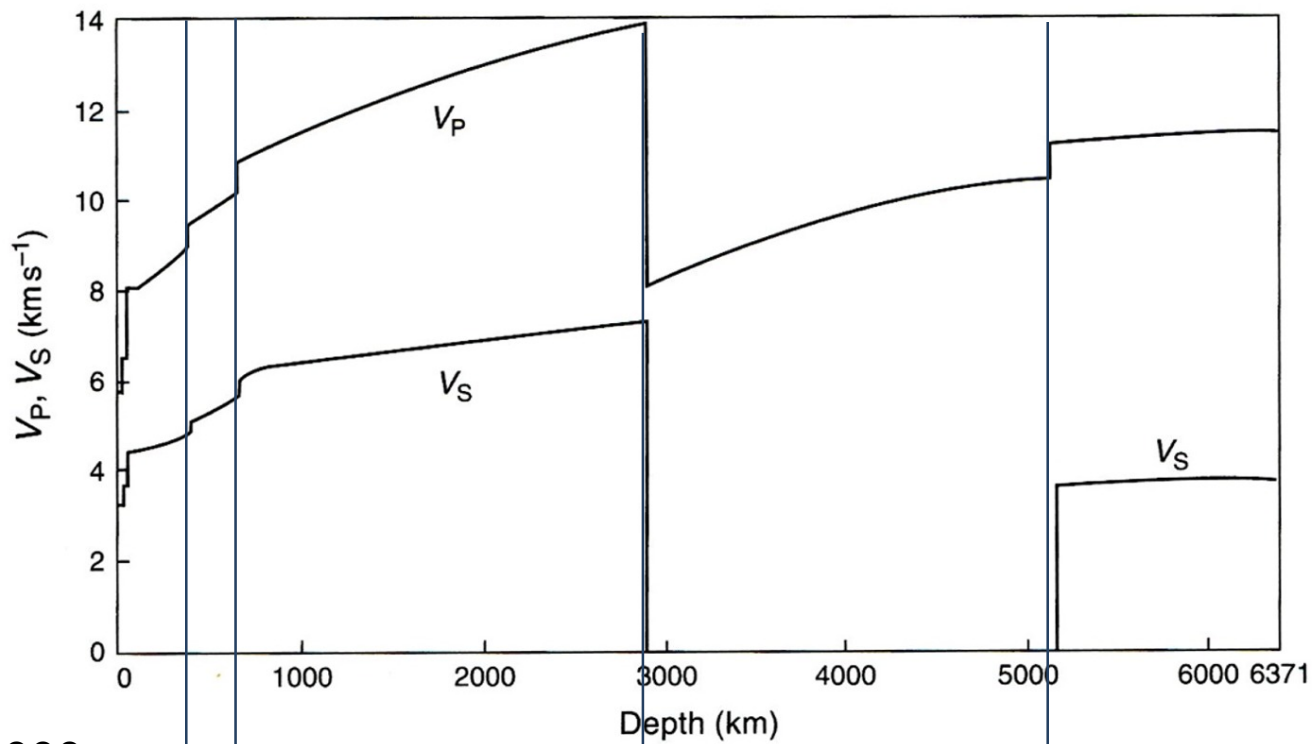
A Mg
B Si
X O

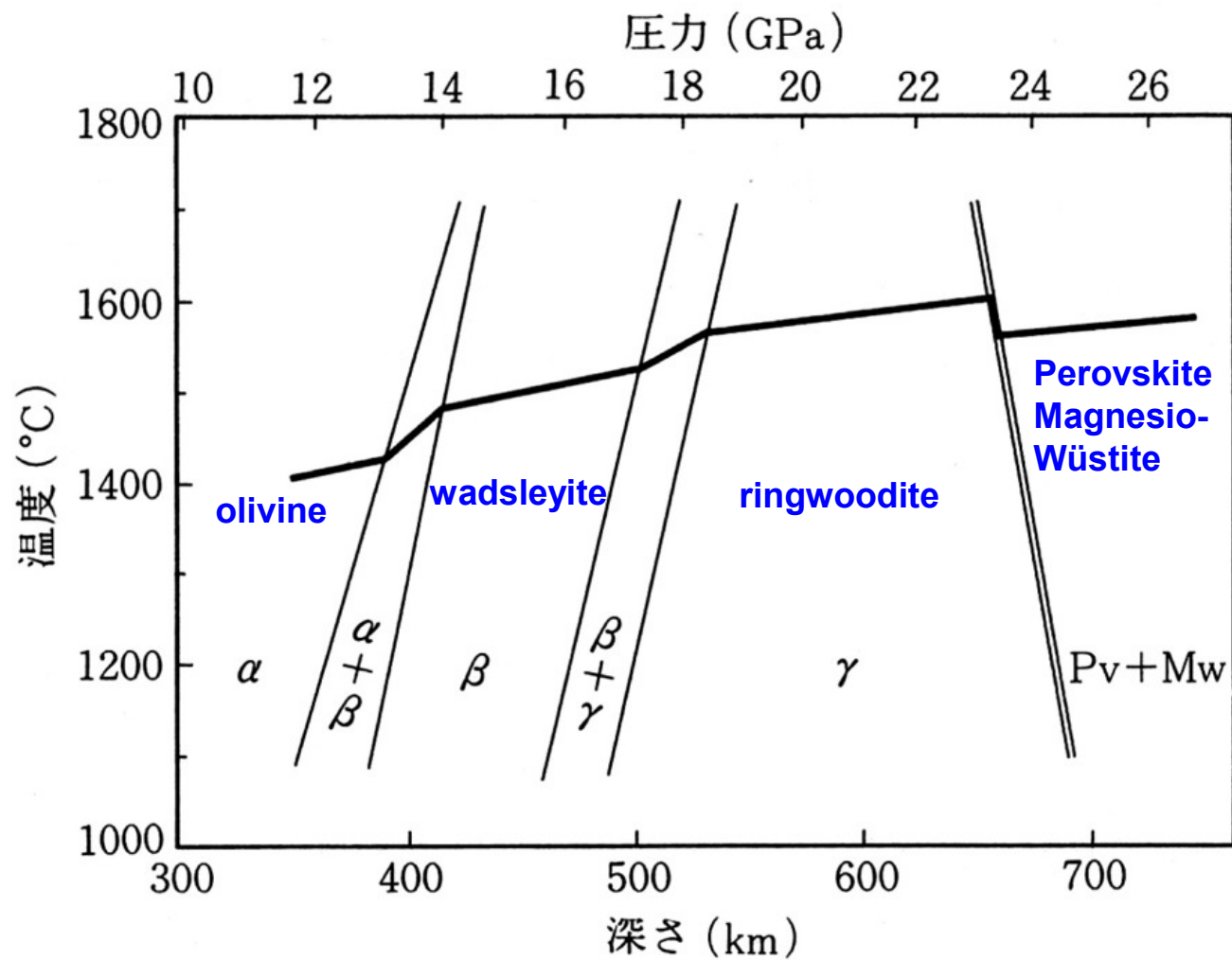




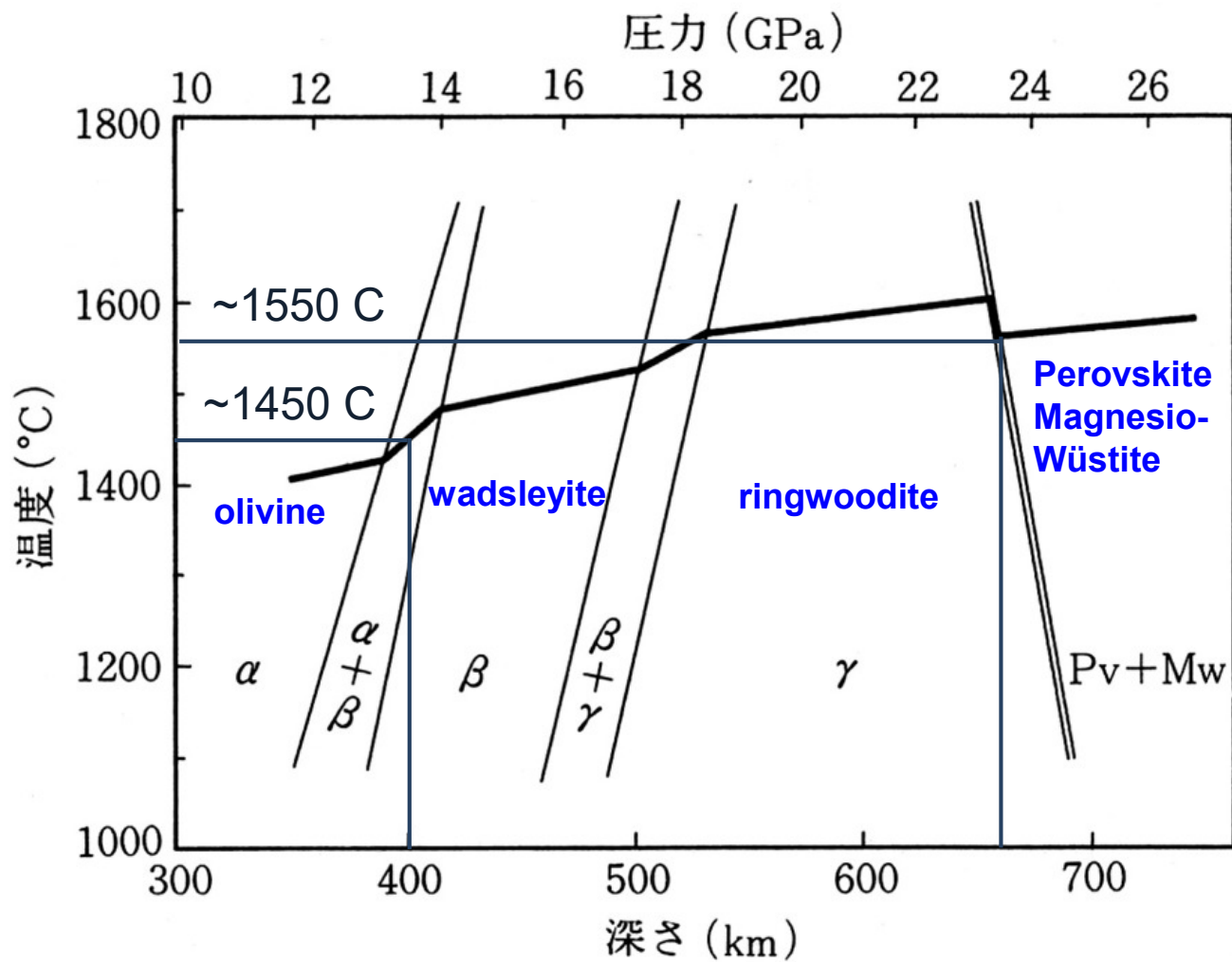




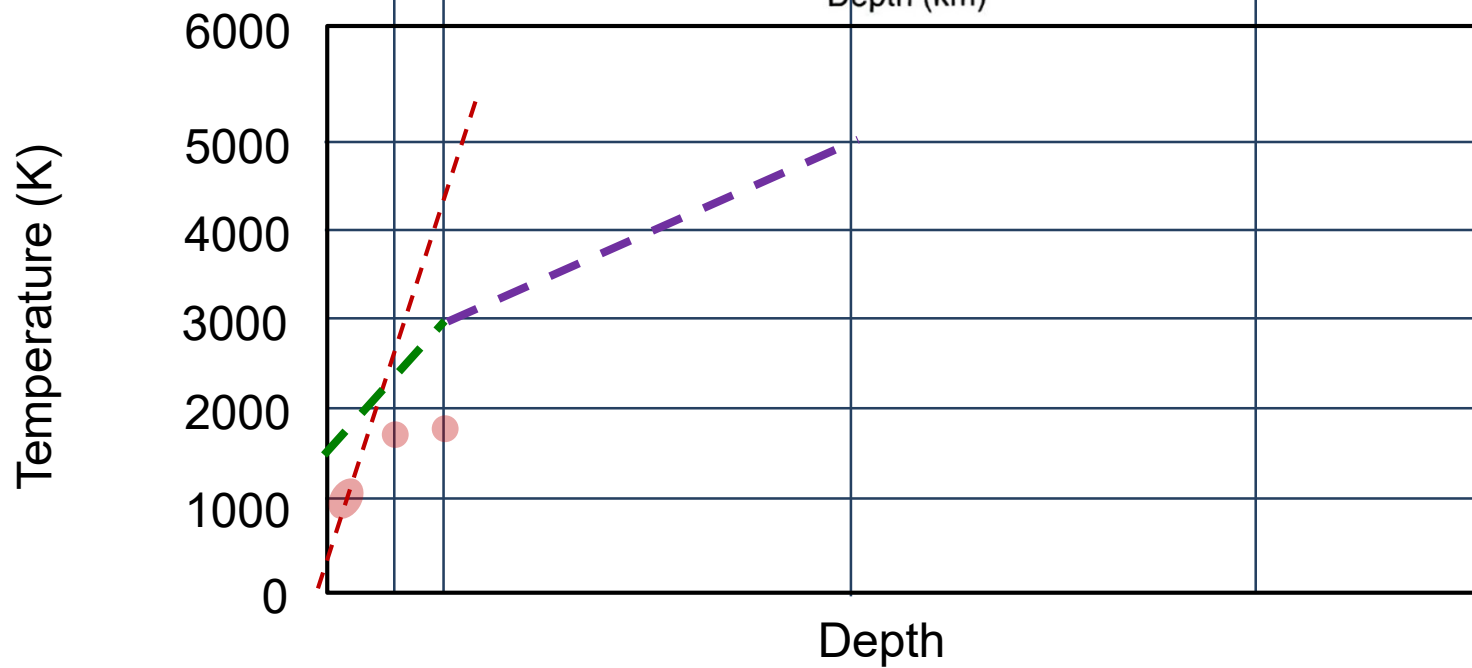
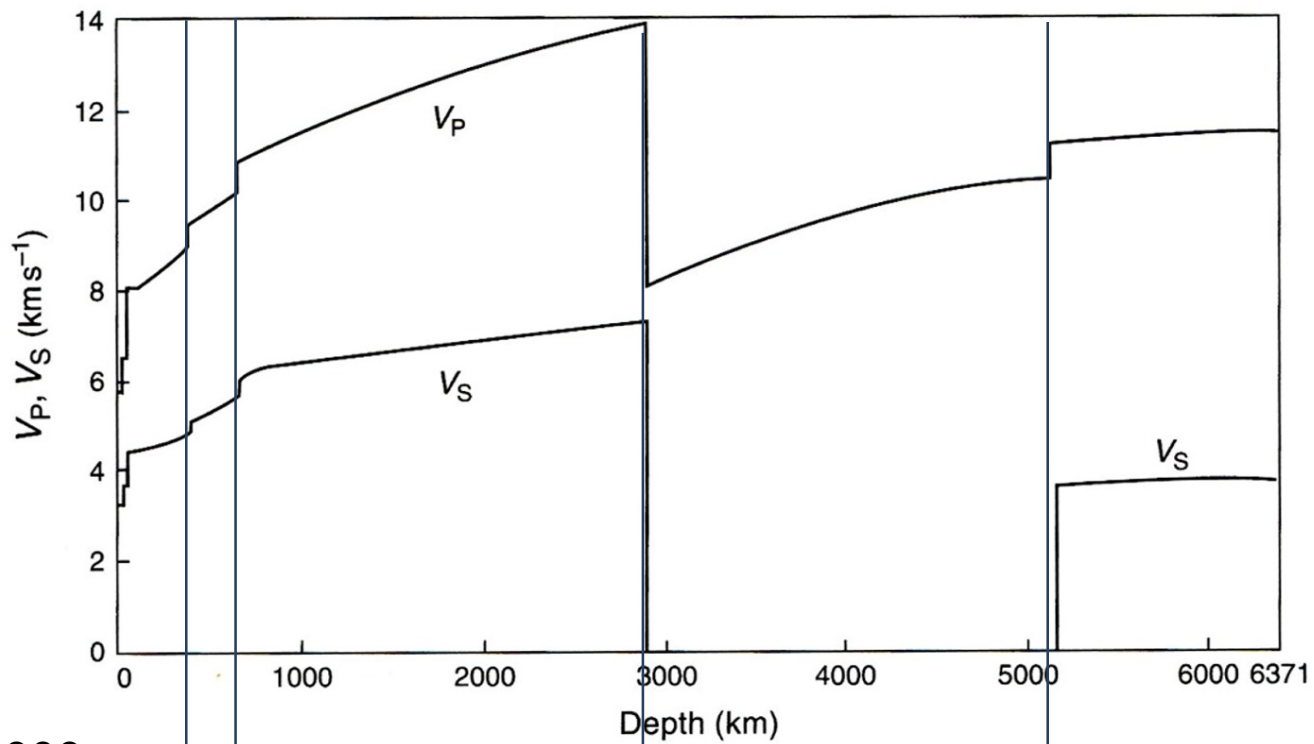




マントルオリビンの相転移境界線と温度分布 (Akaogi et al., 1989 など)



マントルオリビンの相転移境界線と温度分布 (Akaogi et al., 1989 など)



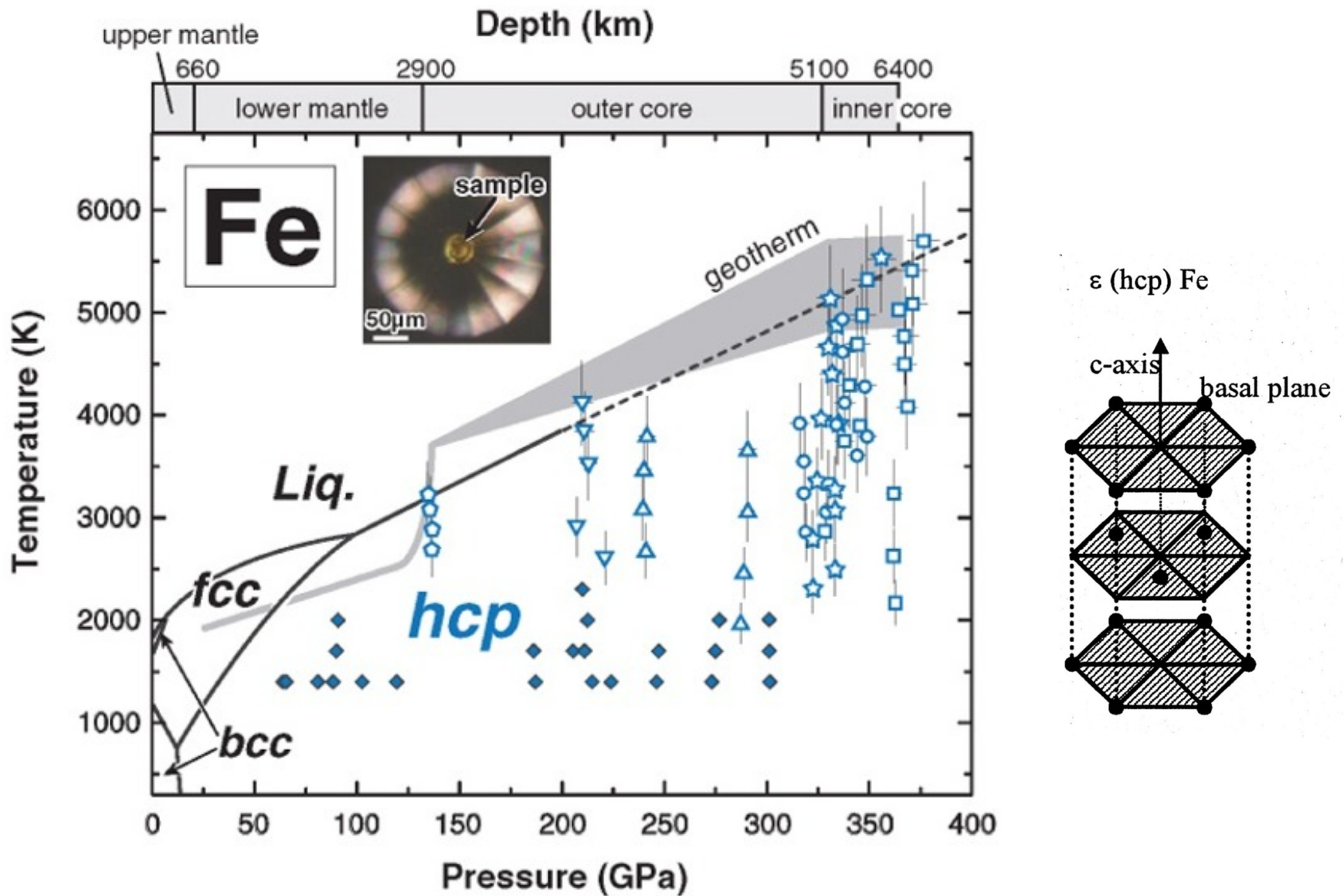


Fig. 3. Phase diagram of Fe and the inferred temperature profile inside Earth (19, 23, 24). Open symbols indicate the present results (different symbols indicate different runs), and solid diamonds indicate data from previous experimental work (5). The low-pressure solid-solid phase transition boundaries and melting curve are from Boehler (19). Liq., liquid. (**Inset**) Sample photograph at 335 GPa in the DAC.

