## 日本における14世紀以降の考古地磁気強度変動

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## Archeointensity variation in Japan back to the 14th century obtained from pottery sherds

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Recently high temporal resolution archeomagnetic data become available particularly in western Europe. Archeomagnetic jerks [e.g., Gallet et al., 2009] and the linkage between geomagnetic field and climate [e.g., Courtillot et al., 2007] were animatedly discussed based on the archemagnetic data. To fully understand these phenomena, archeomagnetic data from geographically remoted areas such as Japan are indispensable. A large body of reliable archeomagnetic data especially in direction are already available in Japan. However, archeointensity data later than the 14th century in Japan are relatively scarce, which makes it difficult to link them with the historical geomagnetic records. Here we present new archeointensity data from pottery sherds excavated in the proximity of the ancient palace of Japan.

Fragments of various types of pottery sherds were excavated in Doshisha University's campus located just north of the ancient palace in Kyoto. The ages were estimated based on archeological constraints (e.g., typo-morphology of the ceramics) and ranges from the 12th to 17th centuries AD.

Thermomagnetic analyses were performed by heating specimens both in air and Ar gas. No significant difference was observed in the behaviors between the two kinds of atmosphere, and the behaviors seem reversible in heating and cooling runs for almost all samples. Curie temperatures around 580 degrees in C were found for all the measured samples, being indicative of magnetite as major magnetic carrier. In some samples hemetite's Curie temperature of 675 degrees in C were also observed. Magnetic hysteresis loops, measured using a vibrating sample magnetometer, exhibited wasp-wasted shapes in some cases. Such a shape is indicative of a mixture of magnetically soft and hard components, which are carried by magnetite and hematite respectively.

We obtained  $1.5 \times 1.5$  cm tabular specimens from the pottery sherds to carry out Thellier paleointensity measurements. A specimen was tightly fixed in a quartz tube using quartz wool. A direct field of 50 microT was applied to impart thermoremanent magnetization. Almost all the specimens showed linear trends on the Arai diagrams, but some pots of the 12-13th centuries showed erratic behaviors during the Thellier experiments.

To confirm the reliability of the archeointensity data, we measured TRM anisotropies for preheated specimens during the Thellier experiments and pristine sister specimens. TRM was imparted at the temperature where NRM was demagnetized down to 70% of the initial value. When TRM acquisition changed by more than 10%, further analyses were not done. We did not find any significant differences in the anisotropy tensor between preheated and pristine specimens. The correction factor to convert a raw archeointensity to an anisotropy corrected one were calculated from the TRM anisotropy tensors [Veitch et al., 1984]. Average correction factors on preheated and pristine specimens are  $0.96 \pm 0.06$  and  $0.96 \pm 0.07$  respectively, which suggests that TRM anisotropies do not have significant effects on the archeointensity values.

We could extend continuing archeointensity variation in Japan back to the 14th century. However, we did not find any rapid change of archeointensity in Japan around 15th century, when an archeomagnetic jerk is reported in western Europe [e.g., Gallet et al., 2009]. At present archeomagnetic features were recognized based on the existing database which heavily relies on the European data. Some of the features might not be observed in the rest of Europe including Japan, suggesting that they are not reflecting dipolar field behaviors.

最近ヨーロッパを中心に強度を含めた精度の高い考古地磁気データが得られ,考古地磁気ジャーク [Gallet et al., 2009] や地球磁場強度と気候のリンク [e.g., Courtillot et al., 2007] について議論されている.ヨーロッパだけでなく日本などの地理的に離れた位置で,高い時間分解能をもつデータが必要である.今回は,日本では比較的データの少ない14世紀以降の考古地磁気強度を調べた.

測定に用いた考古学試料は,京都御所の北隣に位置する同志社大学のキャンパスから発掘された擂鉢,壺,甕,建水などである.試料の年代は共に出土する土師器の型式と試料そのものの型式編年により推定され,12世紀末から 17世紀前半に及ぶ.

残留磁化を担っている磁性鉱物を調べるため熱磁気分析と磁気ヒステリシス測定を行った.熱磁気分析は磁気天秤を用いて空気中と Ar ガス中で行った.多くの試料で両雰囲気中での振る舞いはあまり差がなく,加熱時と冷却時でほぼ可逆的な振る舞いをした.マグネタイトのキュリー点を示す 580 度付近の屈曲がすべての試料で確認され,ヘマタイトのネール点と考えられる 675 度付近の屈曲が見られる試料もあった.磁気ヒステリシスは試料振動型磁力計を用いて測定した.wasp-waisted ループが多くの試料で見られ,マグネタイトとヘマタイトの存在を示す熱磁気分析の結果と調和的である.

テリエ法による古地磁気強度実験において,約1.5 cm 四方,厚さ0.5-1cm の板状の試料片を作成し,石英製のホルダー内に石英ウールを用いて固定した.加熱及び冷却は空気中で行い,熱残留磁化(TRM)の獲得時の直流磁場は50

micro T である.甕を除くほぼすべての試料片からアライダイアグラム上で直線性のよい結果が得られた. 甕では自然 残留磁化の安定した成分が見られないものや,アライダイアグラム上で直線が見られないものがあった.

アライダイアグラム上で直線が見られた試料片(加熱済)とその試料片に隣接する試料片(未加熱)を用いて TRM 異方性を調べた.TRM を獲得させる温度は自然残留磁化が 70%消磁された温度に設定した.6 方向で 7 回(1 回目と 7 回目が同じ方向)の TRM を獲得させ,1 回目と 7 回目の獲得した TRM の大きさが 10%以上変化した試料片は棄却した.加熱済及び未加熱の試料片の間で TRM 異方性の方位は大きく異ならず,異方性の大きさ( $P_j$ )は加熱済,未加熱の試料片でそれぞれ  $1.15\pm0.07$ , $1.16\pm0.08$  であり,両者の間にと統計的な違いは見られなかった.TRM 異方性の補正後と補正前の考古地磁気強度の比であるコレクションファクターは加熱済,未加熱の試料片でそれぞれ  $0.96\pm0.06$ , $0.96\pm0.07$  である.今回の試料においては TRM 異方性によるは考古地磁気強度の補正は必要がないことがわかった.

ヨーロッパでは15世紀に考古地磁気ジャークが報告されている[Gallet et al., 2009]. 今回得られた結果からは,この考古地磁気ジャークに対応する期間百年程度の急激な考古地磁気強度の変化は見られなかった. 現在の考古地磁気データはヨーロッパで得られたデータが中心である. ヨーロッパを除く他の地域ではこのような短期間急激な地球磁場の変動が見られない可能性があり,ヨーロッパで見られる地球磁場変化は地磁気双極子の変動によるものを現していない可能性がある.