Technical University of Denmark



Observational Constraints on the Dynamics of the Outer Core

Finlay, Chris

Published in: Program and Abstract Volume - 13th Symposium on Study of Earth's Deep Interior (SEDI)

Publication date: 2012

Document Version Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Link back to DTU Orbit

Citation (APA):

Finlay, C. C. (2012). Observational Constraints on the Dynamics of the Outer Core. In Program and Abstract Volume - 13th Symposium on Study of Earth's Deep Interior (SEDI) (pp. 47)

DTU Library

Technical Information Center of Denmark

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

• Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.

- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

S3: Outer Core - Observations of Structure & Composition

Invited Talk

Observational Constraints on the Dynamics of the Outer Core

Chris Finlay¹

¹ National Space Institute, Techincal University of Denmark, Copenhagen, Denmark. (cfinlay@space.dtu.dk)

This review talk will focus on recent advances in the use of magnetic observations to probe the dynamics of the Earth's outer core. A brief introduction will be given to sources of the Earth's magnetic field, and how these may be observed on various time scales. Use of the magnetic induction equation to infer core motions from magnetic observations will briefly be described. Examples of recent studies using magnetic observations to provide insights into the core and the geodynamo will be presented. These will include reconstructions of the core surface field during the past 10,000 years, results from new ensemble inversion methods applied to the observatory era, and what has been learnt concerning rapid changes in the core from the past decade of continuous, high resolution, satellite observations. Future prospects, outstanding observational challenges, and the opportunities presented by ESA's upcoming Swarm satellite constellation will also be discussed.