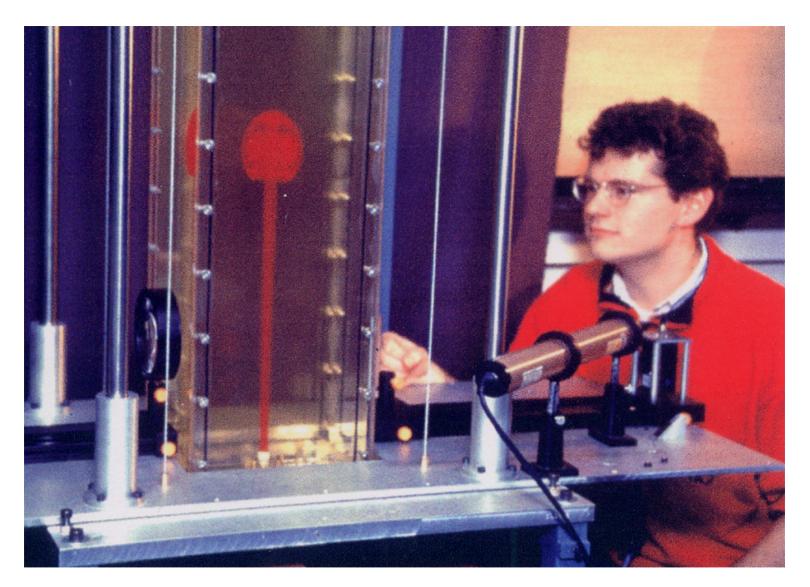
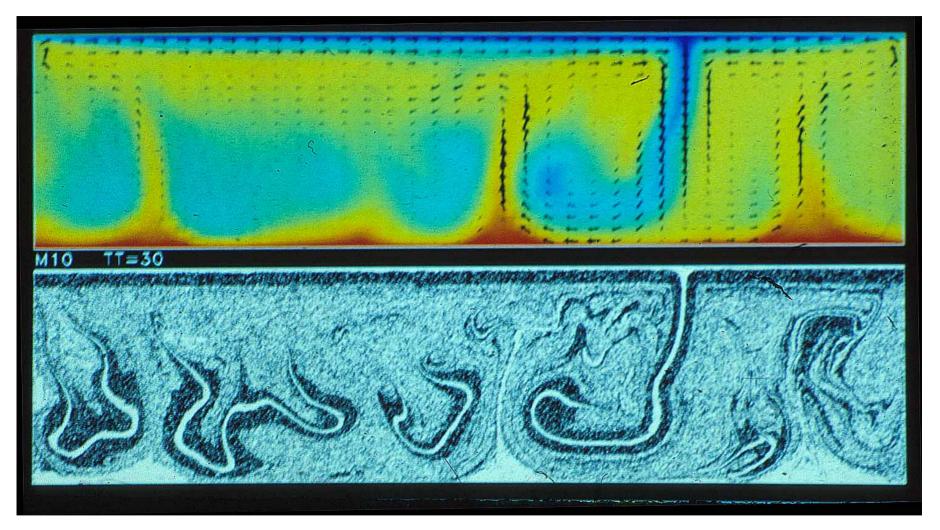


Seismic image of a plume in the upper mantle below the Eifel region



Laboratory plume generated by injecting hot corn syrup through a nozzle into a tank with cold syrup. Red dye has been added to the hot syrup.

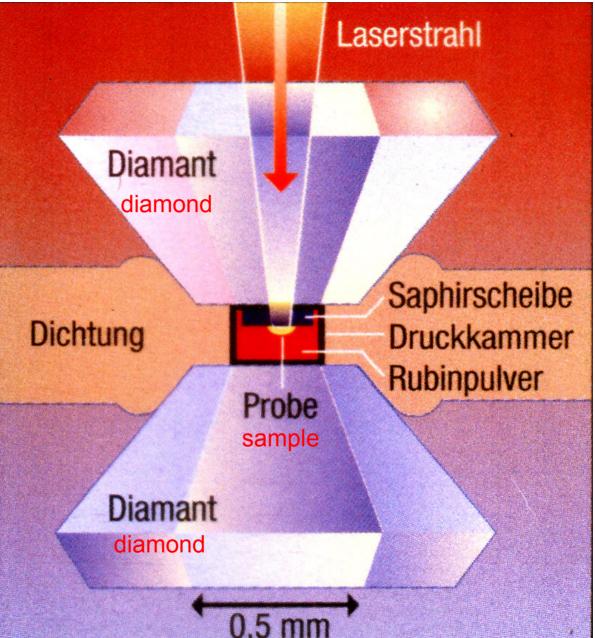


Computer simulation of mantle convection in a 2D box. Viscosity is strongly temperature-dependent and plate motion is imposed as boundary condition. Top panel: Temperature and flow. Bottom: Chemical composition with density of basaltic component proportional to brightness.

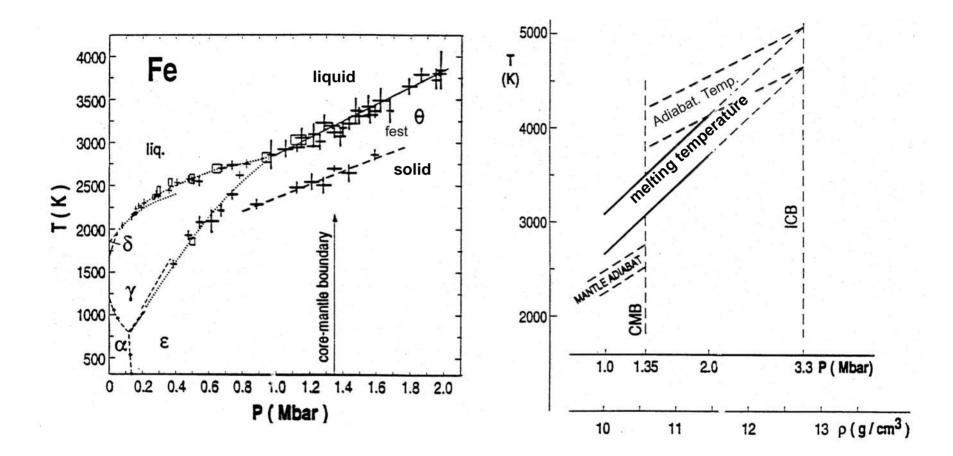
laser beam

Diamond anvil press allows to generate pressures as in the Earth's core

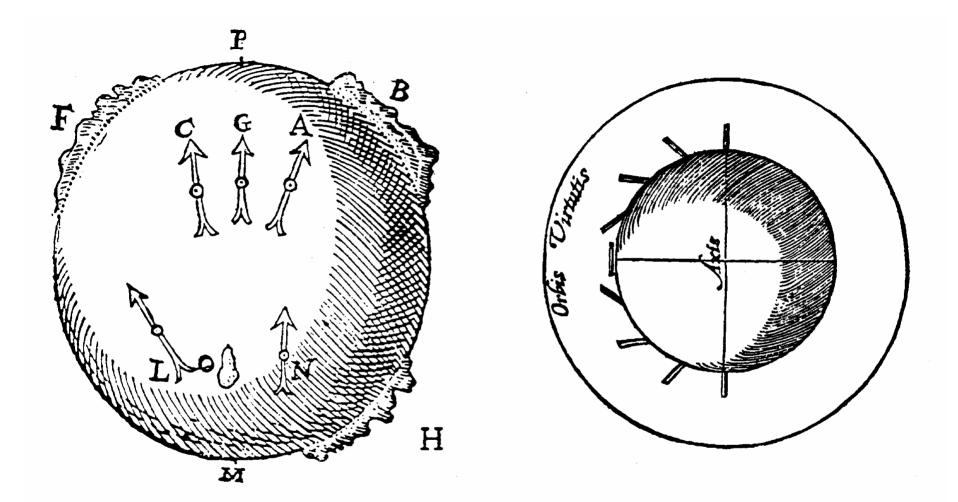




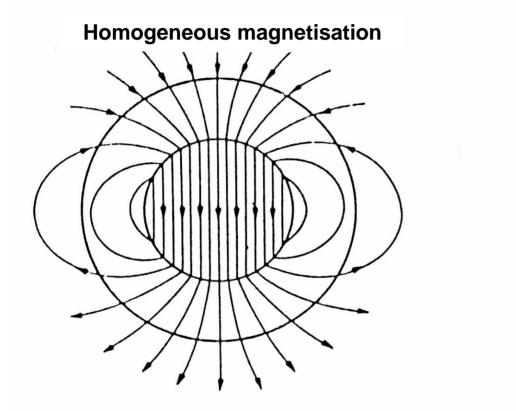
saphir disk pressure chamber ruby powder

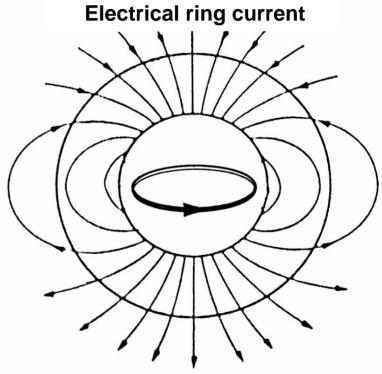


Iron melting at high pressure and temperatures in the Earth's core



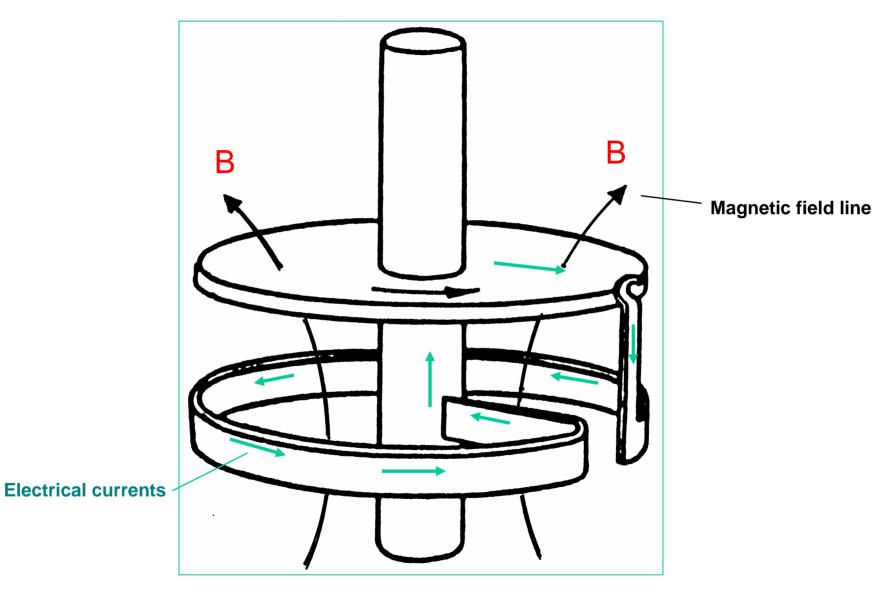
William Gilbert (1600) concluded that the Earth itself is a big magnet

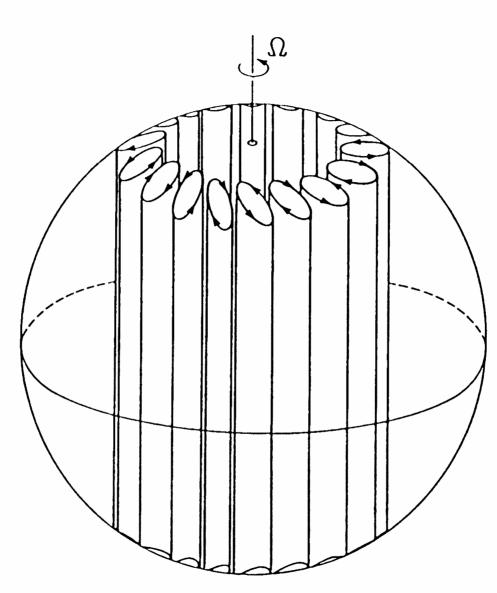




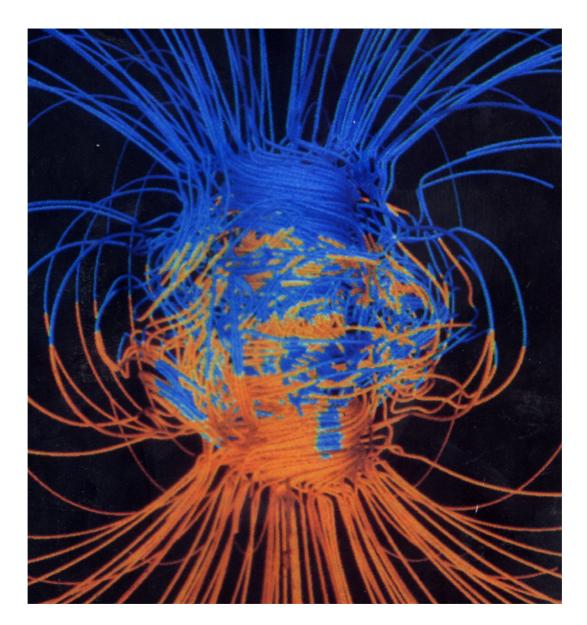
Origin of geomagnetic dipole field ?

Self-sustained disk dynamo: a toy model



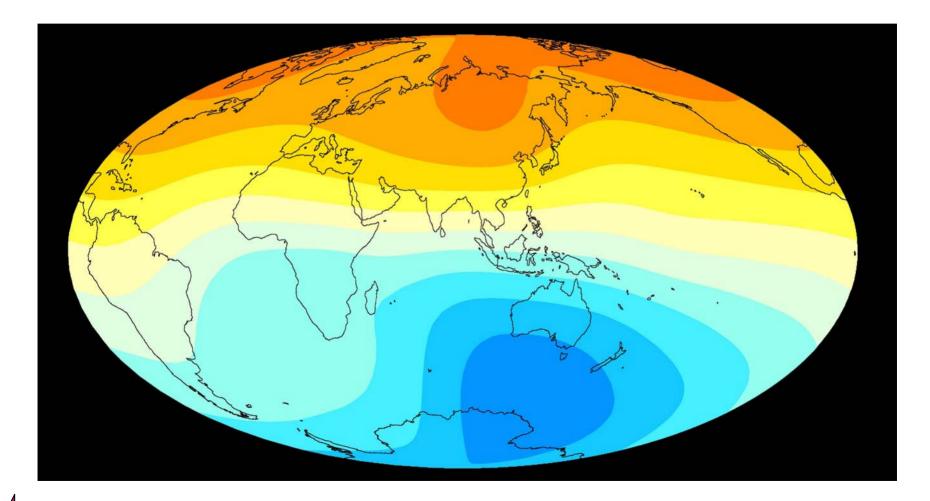


Pattern of convection in a rapidly rotating spherical shell (Busse, 1972): Convection rolls aligned with the rotation axis by the action of Coriolis forces

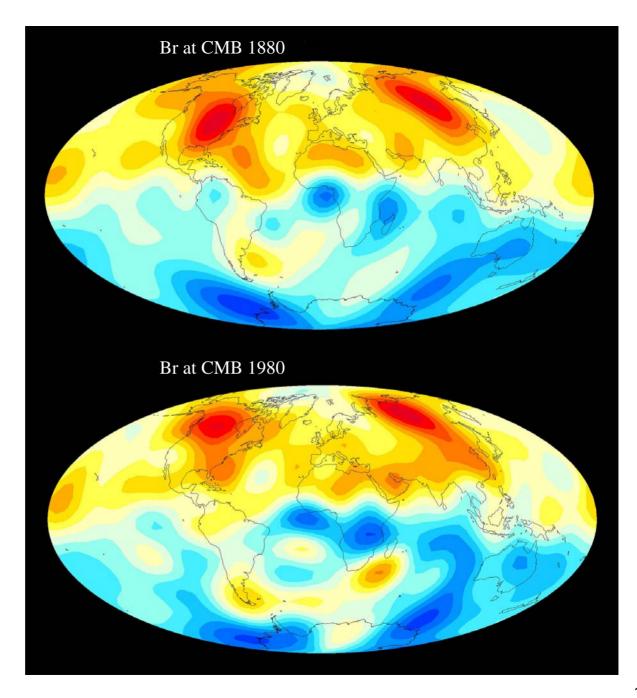


Magnetic field lines in one of the first successful geodynamo simulations (Glatzmaier & Roberts, 1995)

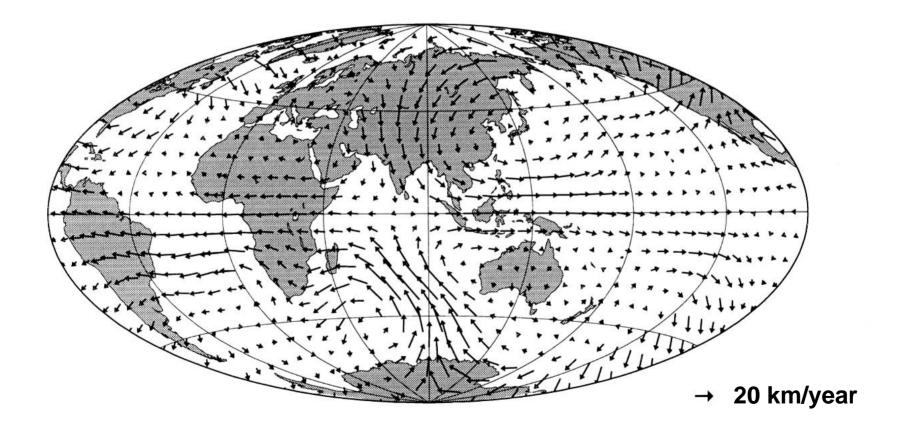
Radial magnetic field 1990 at Earth surface red = inward, blue = outward



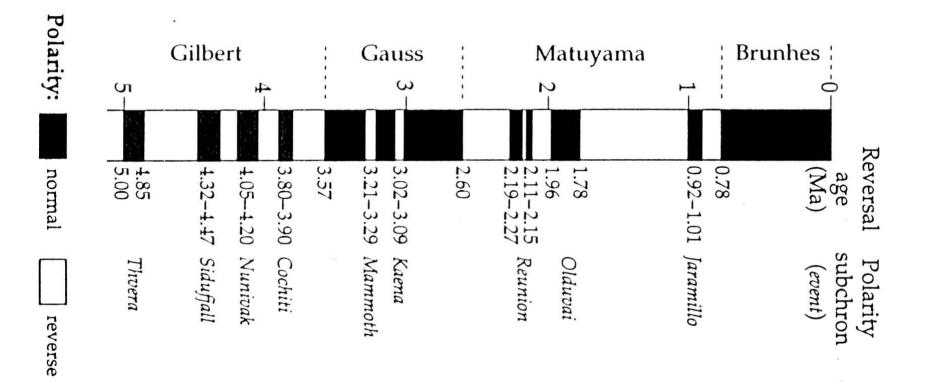
Radial magnetic field at the coremantle boundary 100 yr apart



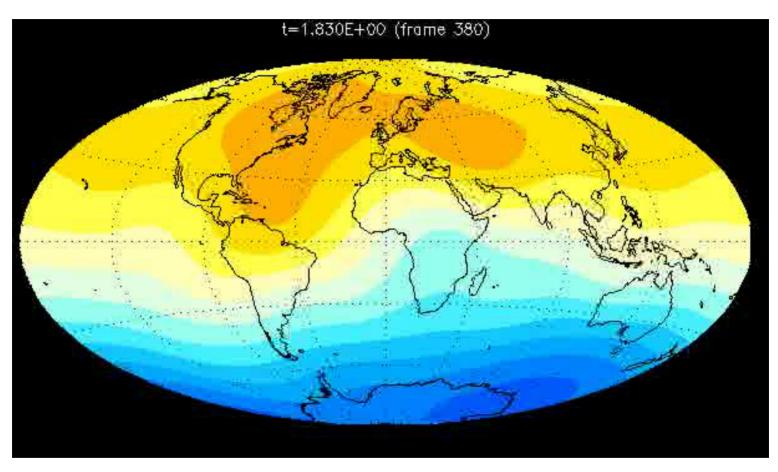
Fluid motion at the core surface



Polarity of Earth's dipole during the past 5 Myr

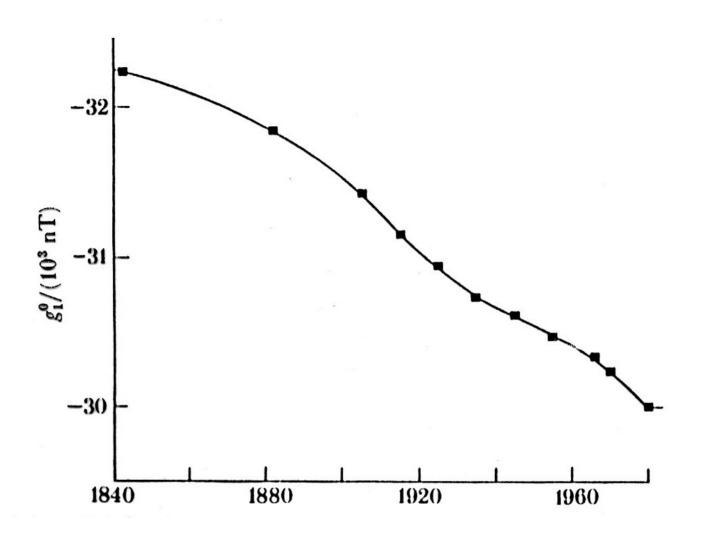


Simulation of a geomagnetic reversal

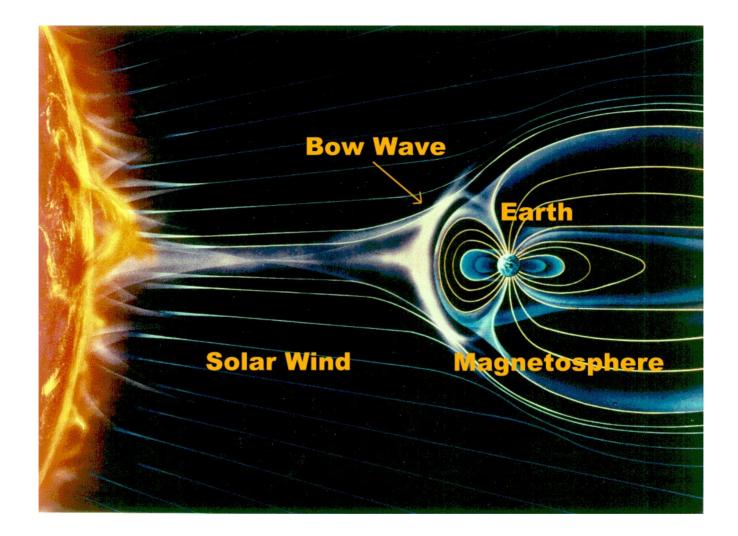


Radial magnetic field at Earth's surface.

Duration of animation \approx 2000 yr



Decrease of geomagnetic dipole moment with time



Magnetic field shields Earth from the energetic solar wind particles They may erode a planetary atmosphere, if they impact directly



