Together Again for Geosciences

Topographic coupling at the core mantle boundary

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Accurate measurements

The **forward models** failed to reproduce the data.









Inversion of rotation data provide constraints on the **coupling between the liquid core and the mantle**.

Coupling mechanism are still disputed and struggles to explain all the nutation and LOD measurements **simultaneously**



(a)

(sm) (DOL

(c) 1e+18

1960

1970

1980

1990

Year

2000

2010



0.4

-0.2

-0.

1960

1970

1980

1990

Year

2000

2010

(us/yr) (ms/yr)

d/dt(LOD)



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How to model the topographic coupling at the core mantle boundary?





Key ingredients:

- Buoyancy
- Rotation
- Magnetic field





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$$B_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0, & \sin \theta / 2, & -\cos \theta \end{bmatrix}, \quad for the matrix dipole$$
$$\Omega = \begin{bmatrix} 0, & \sin \theta & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \cos \theta$$

)



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Method IUGG BERLIN 2023 Perturbation method at higher order $\times 10^{-3}$ 9.6 8.0 6.4 4.8 3.2 a -1.6 -0.0 --1.6 --3.2 \$5 x1st order 4th order \rightarrow Increase accuracy





← Bounds the convergence of the model

Error on the non-penetration boundary condition



Does pressure stress vary differently within the various planetary fluid layers





How to match the length of day data?





With these variations and **our new features** we expect to **reconcile length of day and nutation data**.

Conclusion

- We developed a **robust model** able to solve many types of problem **efficiently**.

- **High order** perturbation : better **accuracy** & provides the **limits** of this method
- New insight on the topography **coupling** and **topographic waves** in the Earth core context

- Automated method: easy to **optimise on** geophysical data.

- In the future, we plan to link up with **rotating table experiments**.







Low-diffusion wave drag or Ohmic dissipation?



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