

TURBALÄBILÕIGETE DATEERIMISVÕIMALUSED LENDUVATE OSISTE ABIL: TEICI JA PIILA RABA NÄITEL

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Atmosfääär sisaldab endas palju erinevat lenduvat materjali, mis aja jooksul settib ning säilib setetes. Vastavaid settekihid on laialdaselt levinud tekitades samaaegseid markerpindu. Markerkihid võimaldavad korreleerida samu ja erinevaid settebasseine ja nende osasid. Vastavad markerkihid on leidnud laialdast kasutust järvsetete ja rabaturba vanuse määragutel ning geoloogiliste sündmuste ajamääragutel. Käesolevas töös vaadeldi markerite kasutamist turbalasundis.

Töös vaatluse all olnud lenduvad osised säilivad setetes tuhandeid aastaid ning seetõttu märgivad konkreetset ajaperioodi. Lenduvate osiste markerkihtide kasutamine just turbalasundi ülemiste kihtide dateerimisel on väga levinud ning vajalik meetod, kuna radioaktiivsete isotoopide kasutamine nõuab kallist aparatueri on keeruline ning atmosfääri koostise muutumise tõttu sageli komplitseeritud.

Magistritöö eesmärgiks oli anda ülevaade lendtuhaosakeste, silikaatsete mikrosfäärulite ja tefra markerkihtide kasutamisest turbalasundis. Põhieesmärgiks oli koostada Teici raba ülemiste kihtide (kuni 40 cm) ajaskaala, mõõtes lendtuhaosakeste sisaldust turbalasundis. Suurema hulga tefra leid turbalasundist oleks toetavaks konkreetseks ajamarkeriks, kuid üksik leid andis aluse vaid oletusteks.

Sissejuhatuses püstitatud hüpotees lendtuhaosakeste suuruse ja sisalduse seosest sai kinnitust – esineb seos, et suuremaid osakesi leidub suurema sisaldusega piirkondades. Seos on siiski nõrk ja vajalik oleks edasine uuring. Selgitati välja ka parem meetod lendtuhaosakeste loendamiseks turbalasundist – selleks osutus I meetod, milles valmistati proovid ette cm^3 kohta.

Teiseks eesmärgiks oli Piila rabast võimalike kosmogeenset päritolu silikaatsete sfäärulite leidmine, mis ka saavutati.

Töös analüüsitud turbalabilõike proovid võeti TTÜ Geoloogia Instituudi töötajate poolt 2013. aasta augustis ja septembris. Käesoleva töö autor teostas ülemiste turbakihtide Teici raba turba proovide lendtuhaosakeste sisalduse analüysi. Sügavamate kihtide (40-78 cm) ^{14}C ja LOI analüysi teostas töö kaasjuhendaja doktorant N. Stivrinš, kes koostas ka Teici turbalabilõike kronoloogia mudeli. Piila raba turbalabilõike analüüs teostati täielikult autori

poolt. Kõik analüüsides teostati TTÜ Geoloogia Instituudi laborites, kasutades instituudi aparatuuri.

Kõik püstitatud eesmärgid teostati. Teici-1 turbaläbilõike lendtuhaosakeste sisaldus näitas head kokkulangevust emissiooni ajalooga ning saadud ajaskaala mudel ühtis sügavamate kihtide radiosüsiniku meetodiga saadud turbaläbilõike ajaskaalaga. Teici-2 turbaläbilõige ei omanud konkreetset lendtuhaosakeste sisalduse tippu, mistõttu pole saadud ajaskaala mudel piisavalt täpne ja vajaks kordusanalüüsni ning toetavate meetodite kasutamist või proovide arvu suurendamist. Erinevus kahe proovi tulemustes võib olla põhjustatud nende asukohast ning sellest tulenevast erinevast turbakasvukiirusest.

Piila rabast leiti 6 silikaatset mikrosfäärulit, mida võib pidada Kaali meteoriidi kokkupõrke tagajärjel tekkinuks. See kinnitab eelnevalt tehtud tööd (Raukas jt., 1995), kuid paneb kahtluse alla teiste meetoditega Kaali meteoriidikraatri vanuse määramiseks tehtud tööd. Edasised uuringud selles vallas on vajalikud.

Käesoleva töö tulemused kinnitavad markerkihtide kasutamise võimalust turbalasundi kronoloogia dateerimises. Antud meetodid on kergesti teostatavad ja tulemuslikud, kuid aeganõudvad. Usaldusväärse suurendamiseks ja vea ulatuse vähendamiseks on kindlasti vajalik toetavate meetodite kasutamine.

Käesolevas töös saadud Teici raba lendtuhaosakeste analüüs tulemusi kasutatakse tulevikus Teici raba turbakasvukiiruse arvutamisel toetava meetodina. Lisaks on tulevikus plaan kirjutada artikkel Teici raba analüüsил kasutatud meetodite võrdlusest. Piila rabast leitud silikaatsed mikrosfäärulid antakse üle TTÜ Geoloogia Instituudi muuseumi kogusse. Edasine plaan on analüüsida nende keemilist koostist veelgi täpsemalt.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study “Airborne particles in service of dating peat stratigraphies: case studies of Teici and Piila bog” by Elise Perle, is to give an overview of peatland formation and three main types of spherical fly ash particles (SFAP) in peat layers. These layers are called marker horizons. In this paper cosmic markers- siliceous spherules, volcanic markers- tephra and anthropogenic fly- ash particles are focused on.

The main aim of this paper is to estimate the accumulation rate of the upper peat layers of Teici bog by using fly-ash particles concentration rates. Together with supporting methods the goal is to construct the age-depth model of Teici bog. The second aim of this paper is to find siliceous microspherules, which hypothetically mark the Kaali meteorite collision time, in Piila bog layers, to confirm the study done by Raukas (et. al., 1995) and to preserve the spherules at the museum of Institute of Geology at Tallinn University of Technology for further exposition and chemical analyses.

With marker horizons it is possible to estimate the age of different layers in a peat bog. With cosmic siliceous spherules, by knowing the age of meteorite crater, it is potential to correlate the same age interval to the layer where the spherules were found. The same applies to tephra horizons. Tephrachronology is widely used in Iceland, Scandinavia and in year 2006 (Hang et.al.) first tephra layers were found in NW Estonian bogs. That is why it is possible to assure that tephrachronology can also be used in the Baltic region. Every tephra has its own chemical signal and, by knowing that, we know the age of that particular sediment layer.

The main subject of this paper is fly-ash particles. They are produced by high temperature combustion of fossil-fuels and emitted to the atmosphere with fuel gases and are composed of two particle types: spheroidal carbonaceous particles (SCP) and inorganic ash spherules (IAS). The concentration rate of fly-ash particles in sediment deposit changes with the changes in the emission rate. The emission history is known (start in the 1850, rapid growth in the 1950 and maximum concentration in the 1980), by analyzing the concentration change in sediment deposits the calculation of the age-depth model for the last 100-150 years.

This paper had two study areas- Teici and Piila bog. Bog Teiči (Teici) is located 20 km to the west from the Lake Lubāna, eastern Latvia. Teici bog complex is one of the largest ones

in the Baltic States and almost untouched by human activity. Piila bog is situated in Saaremaa, Estonia, 6 km northeast from Kaali meteorite crater.

From Teici bog two peat cores (Teici-1-78 cm long and Teici-2-90 cm long) were taken. 23 samples were prepared. Teici-2 samples were prepared by volume analysis (2 cm^3 per sample) and by weight analysis (0,2 g per sample), Teici-1 samples were prepared by volume analysis only. Teici bog was analyzed for SCP and IAS using the method described by Rose (1994). From organic free samples with added *Lycopodium* spores, fly-ash particles were counted under microscope with 300x magnification.

From Piila bog one 1 m bog core was taken in 5 parts (20 cm per sample). All samples were burnt to ashes and remaining light particles were removed by decanting. Remaining mineralogic rich proportion of the samples were analyzed under binocular and siliceous microspherules were collected.

The Teici bog fly-ash particles results showed good correlation with the emission history in Teici-1 core samples. One clear concentration peak (13 cm) showed up, which was estimated to be the year 1980. These results were also supported by LOI, moisture and bulk density rates. Put in the age-depth model, it correlated with ^{14}C method done from deeper layers (40-78 cm) (N. Stivrinš). The constructed age-depth model of Teici-1 is presented in figure 27. Teici-2 core samples did not show as good correlation as Teici-1. There was no exact fly-ash concentration peak (for the end of 1980's), for the age-depth model the year 1950 was used – the depth (31 cm) where the concentration started to grow rapidly. The age-depth model for Teici-2 core samples is presented in figure 29. One tephra shard was found in Teici-2 at the depth of 11 cm, which could mark the year 1982 ± 10 . Hypothetically the tephra shard could originate from Hekla eruptions in 1970, 1980, 1981 or 1991. For more precise result larger amounts of samples should be analyzed. But the finding of preserved tephra shows that there might be tephra layers and tephrachronology could be used in Latvia on a wider scale.

From Piila bog core samples 6 silicate spherules were found at 40-60 cm above the basal silt layer. They were situated in the same layer where Raukas (et. al., 1995) found microspherules and based on that it could be estimated that they both could be the result of Kaali meteorite impact.

The results of this paper confirm the possibility of using marker horizons to calculate peat bog chronology. Given methods are easily performed, effective, but rather time-consuming.