

Estimation of the SO₂/SO₃ ratio in the vapor cloud produced by the K/T boundary impact event

Sohsuke Ohno[1], Seiji Sugita[2], George Igarashi[3]

[1] Earth and Planetary Sci., Univ. Tokyo, [2] Earth and Planet. Phys., Univ. of Tokyo, [3] Lab. for Earthq. Chem. Univ. of Tokyo

The geologic record indicates that the mass extinction at K/T boundary, 65 Myrs ago, was caused by a hypervelocity impact of an asteroid or a comet. At the K/T boundary, a large amount of sulfur was degassed from the impact site. The degassed sulfur converts to sulfuric acid aerosol and stays in the stratosphere for a long time. This reduces the sunlight significantly and leads to a mass extinction. The residence time of sulfuric acid aerosol in the stratosphere depends strongly on the ratio of SO₂/SO₃. In this study, we calculated SO₂/SO₃ chemical equilibrium in a vapor cloud and set an extent of conditions that is to be made experiments to estimate the ratio of SO₂/SO₃. We also report the result of mass spectroscopic analysis of vapor plumes created by i laser irradiation on anhydrite.

The geologic record indicates that the mass extinction at K/T boundary, 65 Myrs ago, was caused by a hypervelocity impact of an asteroid or a comet. At the K/T boundary, a large amount of sulfur was degassed from the impact site. The degassed sulfur converts to sulfuric acid aerosol and stays in the stratosphere for a long time. This reduces the sunlight significantly and leads to a mass extinction. The residence time of sulfuric acid aerosol in the stratosphere depends strongly on the ratio of SO₂/SO₃. In this study, we calculated SO₂/SO₃ chemical equilibrium in a vapor cloud and set an extent of conditions that is to be made experiments to estimate the ratio of SO₂/SO₃. We also report the result of mass spectroscopic analysis of vapor plumes created by i laser irradiation on anhydrite.