

## イオン化放射が硫酸生成にもたらす影響 同位体的視点からの考察 An isotopic view on ionising radiation as a source of sulphuric acid

エングホフ マルティン<sup>3</sup>, ボーク ニコライ<sup>3</sup>, 服部 祥平<sup>1\*</sup>, メウシンガー カール<sup>2</sup>, 中川 麻悠子<sup>1</sup>, ペダーセン ジェンズ オ  
アフ ペプケ<sup>3</sup>, ダニエラチェ セバスチアン<sup>1</sup>, 上野 雄一郎<sup>1</sup>, ジョンソン マシュー<sup>2</sup>, 吉田 尚弘<sup>1</sup>, スペンスマルク ヘンリッ  
ク<sup>3</sup>

Martin B. Enghoff<sup>3</sup>, Nicolai Bork<sup>3</sup>, HATTORI, Shohei<sup>1\*</sup>, Carl Meusinger<sup>2</sup>, NAKAGAWA, Mayuko<sup>1</sup>, Pepke Pedersen Jens  
Olaf<sup>3</sup>, DANIELACHE, Sebastian<sup>1</sup>, UENO, Yuichiro<sup>1</sup>, Matthew S. Johnson<sup>2</sup>, YOSHIDA, Naohiro<sup>1</sup>, Henrik Svensmark<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 東京工業大学, <sup>2</sup> コペンハーゲン大学, <sup>3</sup>DTU 宇宙研究所

<sup>1</sup>Tokyo Institute of Technology, <sup>2</sup>University of Copenhagen, <sup>3</sup>National Space Institute, Technical University of Denmark

Sulphuric acid is an important factor in aerosol nucleation and growth. It has been shown that ions enhance the formation of sulphuric acid aerosols, but the exact mechanism remains undetermined. Furthermore some studies have found a deficiency in the sulphuric acid budget, suggesting a missing source. In this study the production of sulphuric acid from SO<sub>2</sub> through a number of different pathways is investigated. The production methods are standard gas phase oxidation by OH radicals produced by ozone photolysis by UV light, liquid phase oxidation by ozone, and gas phase oxidation initiated by gamma rays. The distributions of stable sulphur isotopes in the products and substrate were measured using isotope ratio mass spectrometry. All methods produced sulphate enriched in <sup>34</sup>S and we find a

<sup>34</sup>S value of 8.7 permil for the OH reaction. Only UV light (Hg emission at 253.65 nm) produced a clear nonmass-dependent excess of <sup>33</sup>S of around 0.3 permil. The pattern of isotopic enrichment produced by gamma rays is similar, but not equal, to that produced by aqueous oxidation of SO<sub>2</sub> by ozone. This, combined with the relative yields of the experiments, suggests a mechanism in which ionising radiation may lead to hydrated ion clusters that serve as nanoreactors for S(IV) to S(VI) conversion.

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