

全球凍結とカンブリア爆発 Snowball Earth and Cambrian explosion

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We propose a new model that can explain the cause of the Neoproterozoic snowball Earth and the consequent rapid evolution of life called the Cambrian explosion. Starburst in our and outer galaxies modulated by the Earth's core dynamo is the primary driver of large fluctuations of the Earth's surface environment including some unusual extreme conditions such as snowball Earth. When the Earth's dynamo turns weaker by about 50% than that of its present intensity, intense cosmic rays originated from starburst in galaxies can easily penetrate through the Earth's magnetosphere to cause extensive cloud formation and increased albedo, thus the Earth's surface will be covered by ice. The repeated glacial periods in the Neoproterozoic, i.e. Kaigas (770-735Ma), Sturtian (715-680Ma), Marinoan (660-635Ma) and Gaskier (585-582Ma), may have been related to the encounter of our solar system with the Galactic Arms, i.e., Scutum-Crux (Kaigas), Sgr-Carina (Sturtian and Marinoan), and Orion spur (Gaskier), respectively. Galactic arms are generally replete with extensive cosmic radiation by relatively frequent starburst.

In addition, penetration of cosmic rays is controlled also by the Earth's geomagnetism. The weaker the geomagnetism becomes, the more cosmic rays penetrate.

Genome sequences of modern animals suggest the timing of genome-level diversification of animals occurred by 1.2-0.9Ga which is definitely earlier than the so-called Cambrian explosion. Such a large time lag between the fossil record and genome clock has been interpreted as the delay of gene-preparation to make body-plans, in spite that all number of gene had been ready by 1.2-0.9 Ga. The delay of body-plan and explosive diversification can be speculated by the preparation of geochemical environments, (1) oxygen level and (2) chemical saturation of nutrients. It began at 635Ma after ending snowball and first metazoan has emerged to the surface at 582Ma in a lake enriched in nutrients such as Ca, P, Fe²⁺, HCO₃ and others, and became possible in the rifted granitic continent through hydrothermal alteration by then. Biomineralization, began first by the inorganic precipitation in the geochemically saturated small lakes, first around the outerwall of lives, thereafter internal such as vertebrates bone followed by the genome coded the process.

Starburst caused not only the genome-level diversification but also the snowball Earth. For the long-lasting fluctuation from snowball state and interglacial warming period from 770Ma (Kaigas) to 582Ma (Gaskier), gene has diversified by the cosmic radiation, and ready to be explosive evolution if geochemical conditions were ready. We predict 1.2-0.9Ga of the molecular clock for the timing of gene-preparation may be too old, and probably to be 0.77-0.635Ga.

天の川銀河のスターバーストによる全球凍結 Snowball Earth events driven by a starburst of the Milky Way Galaxy

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Possible origins of the Snowball Earth events have been studied for a decade and still remain as enigma. External forcings from space may be able to reasonably explain the Snowball Earth events. Here we show the starburst hypothesis that the Snowball Earth events are caused by the frequent encounters with dark clouds and supernova remnants during starbursts. The predicted time intervals from the galactic history are consistent with the time intervals decoded from the Earth's history. The substructures of several super-cool/super-warm cycles during a Snowball Earth event can also be explained by the individual encounters of the nebula during a starburst. The important research target is to elucidate the mechanisms of the connection between the Earth and space to suggest specific methodologies to collect evidence from the geological record in the Earth's history.

太陽系周辺環境変動史と古気候 Galactic Environment History of the Sun and Paleoclimate

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It is well established that glaciations exhibit a very long period of around 140 Myrs. However, the origin of such a long period is not well understood. One possibility is the encounter with galactic spiral arms, which has been studied under the assumption of stationary spiral pattern (stationary density waves). We have performed fully self-consistent simulation of the galactic disk, which mimics the present-day structure of the Milky Way galaxy, and traced back the orbits of Sun-like stars. We found that local gas density and the local supernova rate around the Sun show large variations, and that the primary cause of these variations is the epicycle motion of the Sun itself. When the Sun is near the perigalacticon, it generally hits the spiral arm, which roughly stays there at least for the last half billion years. These time variations of the local Galactic environments in our model agrees rather well with the periodic glaciation of the Earth in the las 0.5 Gyr.

キーワード: 天の川銀河, N体/流体シミュレーション, 古気候

Keywords: Milky Way galaxy, N-body/SPH simulation, Paleoclimate

大量絶滅と銀河宇宙線 Mass extinction and galactic cosmic radiation

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The possible link between mass extinction and the secular change in galactic cosmic radiation (GCR) is discussed. The biggest mass extinction in the Phanerozoic occurred at the end of the Paleozoic, in particular, with the first major global change in the surface environments around the Middle-Late Permian (G-L) boundary. Sedimentological, paleontological, and geochemical (isotopic) data suggest the onset of global cooling immediately before the G-LB extinction. Paleomagnetic records demonstrate that a large change took place in geodynamo at the end of middle Permian, in the terms of frequency change in geomagnetic reversals (Illawarra Reversal). The activation of a large mantle plume with respect to the initial breakup of Pangea likely changed the conditions of geodynamo. In order to explain these various phenomena in a single picture, the integrated "plume winter" scenario was proposed. By weakening the intensity of geomagnetic shield, a larger flux of GCR might drive the surface climate toward cooling. Possible application/analytical methods to much older examples in deep past are discussed.

キーワード: 大量絶滅, P-T 境界, G-L 境界, 銀河宇宙線, 古地磁気, 深海堆積物

Keywords: mass extinction, P-T boundary, G-L boundary, galactic cosmic radiation, paleomagnetism, deep-sea sediments

生物の大進化と大絶滅のトリガーとプロセス Triggers and process of macroevolution and mass extinctions

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Two of the most significant events in Earth biotic evolution occurred in the Ediacaran and the early Cambrian periods. The first event is characterized by the appearance of primitive marine animals such as sponges and cnidarians in the Ediacaran, and the second step is the appearance of diverse marine animals in the early Cambrian. Here we show that a two-step rise of oxygen level in shallow seas coincided with the rise of animal life in the Ediacaran and Cambrian. We hypothesize that the two-step rise in dissolved oxygen is related to the two-step evolution of metazoans in the mid-Ediacaran and the Cambrian.

The Late Devonian mass extinction was characterized by stepwise extinctions of marine organisms during the spread of vascular land plants. Here we show that massive soil erosion occurred rapidly in the latest Frasnian, which marks the culmination of the stepwise Late Devonian mass extinction and sea level rise. The Late Devonian is a unique period marked by massive soil production in flood plains by vascular land plants and massive sediment yield in uninhabited hinterland by rapid physical weathering before development of seeds in the Famennian, resulting in the massive accumulation of soil and sediments on plains. Therefore, similar events have not occurred after the Devonian. We hypothesize that flooding due to global sea-level rise eroded the massive soil and sediments, providing abundant nutrients and a massive mud supply to marine ecosystems, which resulted highly selective decimation of shallow-water sedentary organisms.

The largest mass extinction of animals and plants in both the ocean and on land occurred at the end of the Permian, largely coinciding with the largest flood basalt volcanism event in Siberia. Our depth-transect data of organic and isotopic geochemistry show that euxinia frequently developed at 100-m water depth in the Changhsingian, followed by anoxia or disoxia developed in 200- to 40-m water depths during the extinction. This implies that accumulation of hydrogen sulphide in intermediate and deep waters following oxidation of hydrogen sulphide led to dissolved oxygen consumption, surface-water anoxia, and acidification, resulting in the end-Permian mass extinction in the seas. In the case of a coincident massive release of CH₄ from the Siberian igneous province and H₂S from the euxinic ocean to the atmosphere, our calculations indicate that massive release of CH₄ and H₂S to the atmosphere did not cause ozone collapse and that an approximately 10% decrease in atmospheric O₂ levels would have occurred in the case of a large combined CH₄ and H₂S flux. The slight decrease in atmospheric O₂ levels may also have contributed to the extinction event. Rather than an increase in UV radiation levels and a decrease in atmospheric O₂ levels, the direct causes of the end-Permian mass extinction of terrestrial animals were likely significant global warming and an increase in CO₂ levels probably induced by the Siberian volcanism.

Triggers of five mass extinctions are probably glaciation for the end-Ordovician, global sea-level rise eroding the massive soil and sediments for Late Devonian, massive volcanism for the end-Permian and end-Triassic, and a bolide impact for the Cretaceous-Palaeogene (K-P) boundary. The mass extinction at the K-P boundary is the only mass extinction caused by an extraterrestrial impact. On the K-P mass extinction, we show that (1) coincidence of tsunami and wildfire by the bolide impact, (2) massive soil erosion at the extinction level, and (3) recovery of woods 10 kyr after the mass extinction using sedimentary organic molecules.

キーワード: 大進化, 大量絶滅, 酸素濃度, 植物の陸上進出, 大火山活動, 小天体衝突

Keywords: macroevolution, mass extinction, oxygen concentration, spread of vascular land plants, massive volcanism, extraterrestrial impact

海綿動物進化の物語：最も厳しい気候変動と動物多細胞化の因果関係 An evolutionary story of Porifera: linkage between the most drastic climate change and the animal multicellularity

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新元古宙後期は気候激変と動物進化の時期である。この2つの事件は強い因果関係で結ばれているのか、あるいは全くの無関係であるのかは解らない。しかし、生物進化が与えられた環境的試練を乗り越えることで次の局面へと前進するのであれば、因果関係が存在したと考えるべきであろう。近年の新元古宙に関する地球科学的研究の進歩は目覚ましく、この問題についての議論が可能になりつつある。

現時点で最も広く受け入れられているのは酸素濃度の増加が動物の進化を促したというものだ。マリノアン全球凍結時に蓄積した栄養に富む海水が、全球凍結後(635 Ma)に爆発的な光合成を誘発し、高まった酸素がコラーゲンの分泌と動物の呼吸に有利に働いたとされる。しかし、より原始的な動物、特に海綿動物の痕跡が1時代前から次々と見つかって来た。

海綿動物はキオゲニアンのスターチアン氷期(720 Ma)直後に進化したのではないだろうか。その進化のプロセスに関する1つの可能な仮説として、全球凍結後に必然的に起こった海洋の層状化との因果関係を考える。全球凍結後の温暖化に振れた海洋では熱塩循環は起こらず、長期間供給される比重の軽い融氷水により層状化された。表層海水で大量に生産された有機物は酸化還元インターフェイスでもある比重勾配で蓄積し、動物に食料を提供した。想定される進化の場は、現在の深海サンゴ礁と良く似ている。また、この仮説は原始的動物グループが濾過栄養であることと符号する(Kano et al., 2011)。進化のキーワードは酸素ではなくエサであったのではないか。

最も原始的な多細胞動物である海綿動物は襟鞭毛虫から進化したようだ。この原生動物は鞭毛細胞に形態的に類似しているだけでなく、細胞接着を司るタンパク質合成のための遺伝子を持っており、多細胞化に前適応していたといえる。

キーワード: 新元古宙, 海綿動物

Keywords: Neoproterozoic, Porifera

ペルム紀中期超海洋中央部海山頂部石灰岩のSr同位体比

Middle Permian seawater $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ record from mid-Panthalassan paleo-atoll carbonates

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We report a detail secular change of the Late Guadalupian (Permian) seawater $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratio with the unique Permian minimum interval detected in mid-Panthalassa (superocean) paleo-atoll carbonates. The analyzed two sections at Akasaka and Kamura (Japan) occur as exotic blocks within the Jurassic accretionary complex. Both sections span across the Guadalupian-Lopingian (G-L) boundary characterized by the major crisis of large-tested fusulines and rugose corals. The two sections are separated from each other for 500 km at present, thus were likely derived from different paleo-seamounts formed in mid-Panthalassa.

The detected intervals of the minimum and the following increase in $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ are common between the two sections. The new data of the lowest ratio (0.706808) in the Capitanian (Late Guadalupian) *Yabeina* (fusuline) Zone at Akasaka give the minimum $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratio ever reported not only from the Paleozoic but also from the entire Phanerozoic. The extremely low values lower than 0.70690 were detected from 18 samples in the *Yabeina* Zone and the overlying barren interval. In particular, the extremely low values continued up to the topmost barren interval immediately below the G-L boundary. The newly detected Sr record likely represents the general trend of the Capitanian seawater in mid-Panthalassa. This find suggests that the seawater chemistry at least that related to Sr isotope fluxes changed its general trend from the long-term Paleozoic decrease to the Mesozoic increase, immediately before the G-LB extinction event. The rapid increase during the Late Permian-Early Triassic interval suggests that a large amount of radiogenic terrigenous clastics have been shed into Panthalassa possibly through rift-related new drainage systems in Pangea. The initial breakup of Pangea may have started around the G-L boundary, considerably before the final opening of the Atlantic in the Jurassic.

キーワード: ペルム紀, ストロンチウム同位体, 石灰岩

Keywords: Permian, Sr isotope, limestone

G-L 境界大量絶滅事件周辺の層序および $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ 、 $^{13}\text{C}_{carb}$ 化学層序: 赤坂石灰岩の例 Bio- and chemostratigraphy ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$, $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{carb}$) across the Middle-Late Permian boundary: the Akasaka Limestone case

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The end-Permian mass extinction event was double-phased. The first extinction occurred across the Guadalupian-Lopingian boundary (G-LB) recorded as the high biodiversity drop of the Permian fauna. In order to clarify the global environmental change around the G-LB, detailed litho-, bio-stratigraphy and isotope stratigraphy of $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{carb}$ were analyzed at Akasaka Fm. in central Japan.

Akasaka Limestone forms a part of a paleo-atoll complex deposited primarily on the top of a mid-Panthalassan seamount. This limestone likely retains the general information of shallow, low latitude Panthalassa, without local continental effects. The study section consists of 3 units; i.e., unit 1 (Middle Permian black limestone, 112 m thick), unit 2 (white-black striped limestone; 8 m), and unit 3 (Upper Permian light gray dolomitic limestone; 22 m), in ascending order. We described the detailed stratigraphy of 2) that corresponds to the transitional interval between the black (underlying) and white (overlying) carbonates. Fusuline stratigraphy gives following ages to the units, i.e., unit 1 belongs to the *Neoschwagerina* Zone (Wordian, 8 m), *Yabeina* Zone (Capitanian, 96 m) and the lower part of the barren interval (Capitanian, 17 m), unit 2 to the upper part of the barren interval, and unit 3 to the *Codonofusiella-Reichelina* Zone (Wuchiapingina, 21 m), respectively. $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ values stayed extremely low around 0.7068 throughout the Capitanian, started to increase rapidly at the disappearance level of large fusuline, and reached to over 0.7074 by the Wuchiapingian. On the other hand, $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratios remained high, i.e., larger than 0.7070 in the Wordian. This study in high stratigraphic resolution confirmed for the first time that the 'Permian minimum' appeared in and persisted throughout the Capitanian. The $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{carb}$ values stayed very high up to $> +6$ permil from the uppermost Wordian to the latest Capitanian, followed by the drop down to $+2$ permil at the G-LB. We speculate that the primary productivity of surface ocean was very high in the Middle Permian (Kamura event) until the G-LB.

These isotope data are correlated well with those of Iwato Formation in Kyushu. Thus these isotopic profiles reflect the general signature in the low latitude superocean. The close timing of the rapid increase in $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ and the extinction of large fusulines suggests that the non-biological process has triggered the mass extinction and the following decrease in primary productivity. The extremely rapid increase in $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratio in the Capitanian may indicate a certain sudden tectonic event, such as the initial rifting of Pangea.

キーワード: G-L 境界大量絶滅, 赤坂石灰岩, Sr 同位体比, 炭素同位体比

Keywords: G-L boundary mass extinction, Akasaka limestone, $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$, $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{carb}$

SSF 多様化事件と環境変動：南中国澄江地域における最下部カンブリア系層序 The SSF diversification and environmental changes: The lowermost Cambrian stratigraphy in Chengjiang, South China

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As a prelude to the Cambrian Explosion, the diversity of small shelly fossils (SSFs) increased dramatically ca. 534-530 Ma in the earliest Cambrian. In the same interval, a large-scale phosphorite deposition and $d^{13}C$ excursions occurred, suggesting global environmental changes. Nonetheless, detailed conditions for the SSF diversification are unknown. In order to clarify the causal relationship between these events, this study examined the detailed lithostratigraphy, SSF biostratigraphy, and isotope ($d^{13}C$ and $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$) stratigraphy of the uppermost Ediacaran-lowermost Cambrian in Chengjiang, Yunnan, S. China.

The uppermost Ediacaran-lowermost Cambrian in Chengjiang is composed of Daibu Mb (50 m, dolomite), Zhongyicun Mb (40 m, phosphorite), and Dahai Mb (1 m, dolomite) in Zhujiqing Fm. On the basis of the observation of outcrops, polished rock slabs, and thin sections, we classified the Zhongyicun phosphorite into 5 units; Unit A (18 m, bedded ph.), Unit B (5 m, ph/dol alt.), Unit C (5 m, ph/dol alt.), Unit D (8 m, bedded ph.), and Unit E (5 m, phosphate-rich bedded ph.). Basically, all phosphorites are composed of phosphate clastic grains in dolomite matrix. Phosphate content is higher in high-energy deposited phosphorites with coarse clastics. These observations suggest that phosphorites were primarily formed in shallower depositional settings, then eroded and delivered as clastics into relatively deeper carbonate depositional settings to form bedded phosphorite or alternation of phosphorite and dolomite. Moreover, as the SSFs occur in the same manner as phosphate clastic grains, they likely lived in extremely shallow settings along the basin margins.

By identifying 15 genera of SSFs from 10 horizons in the Zhongyicun Mb, we recognized two distinct assemblages; one with *Anabarites* sp. and *Protohertzina* sp. from the bottom of Unit A, and the other with *Paracarinachites* sp. and *Ocruranus-Eohalobia* group from the base of Unit C and Unit E. The faunal shift between the two corresponds to the major diversification of SSFs. We renewed the first appearance of the second assemblage at the horizon at least 5 m below the previous record in Chengjiang, suggesting that SSFs diversified much earlier (2 m.y., at a rough estimate) than previously recognized.

The data of $d^{13}C$ for 55 samples identified two negative $d^{13}C$ shifts (N1 and N2) and one positive shift (P1); i.e. N1 from -1 to -5 permil in the upper Daibu Mb, N2 from -3 to -6 permil in the middle-upper Zhongyicun Mb, and P1 from -6 to -2 permil in the uppermost Zhongyicun Mb. The $d^{13}C$ profile at Hongjiachong confirmed that the major SSF diversification likely occurred not during the positive $d^{13}C$ shift as previously regarded, but during the negative $d^{13}C$ shift (N2) at least in Yunnan. Here we named this negative shift 'the Fuxian Excursion'. This may be the key to clarify the mechanism of the biological and environmental changes.

The data of $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ for 10 samples showed values around 0.709 with a positive excursion up to 0.711 across the Daibu-Zhongyicun boundary. These values are similar to those reported from Three Gorges, Hubei; however, clearly higher than the values from other regions. It may represent local signatures unique in S. China.

On the basis of the above new findings, we speculate the following processes for the earliest Cambrian phosphorite deposition with the SSF diversification. Some inner-shelf basins in the Yangtze platform became isolated from open-ocean probably during regression. In extremely shallow parts of such local basins, phosphorites were primarily precipitated from phosphate-enriched sea-water due to the high detrital flux from continental crust. The SSF diversification occurred also in such extremely shallow settings with unique seawater compositions. The isotopic excursions of $d^{13}C$ and $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ apparently agree with such isolated basin model.

Keywords: small shelly fossils, phosphorite, Cambrian, Chengjiang, South China

エディアカラ紀からカンブリア紀の段階的表層環境変化 The stepwise surface environmental changes during the Ediacaran and Cambrian.

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The Ediacaran to Cambrian period was one of the most important intervals for the evolution of life. However, the scarcity of well-preserved outcrops of Ediacaran and Cambrian rocks still leaves ambiguity in decoding ambient surface environmental changes and biological evolution.

Recent paleontologists, mainly Chinese scientists, revealed that life on the Earth have evolved through multiple stages than previously proposed. Some of the metazoan fossils were discovered from Ediacaran sedimentary rocks. This suggests that Cambrian Explosion, in the broad sense of the term, already started from the Ediacaran, not from the Cambrian. Therefore, it is of increasing importance to decode surface environmental changes during the Ediacaran.

The Ediacaran to Cambrian strata in South China are almost continuously exposed, comprise mainly carbonate rocks with subordinate black shales and sandstones, and they contain many fossils, suitable for study of environmental and biological changes in the Ediacaran and Cambrian. We (Maruyama laboratory at Tokyo Institute of Technology) conducted drilling through the Nantuo, Doushantuo, Dengying, Yanjiahe and Shuijintuo Fms at three sites in the Three Gorges area to obtain continuous samples. We systematically analyzed some kinds of isotope ratios (carbon isotope ratios of carbonate and organic carbon, oxygen isotope ratios, nitrogen isotope ratios of organic matter, radiogenic strontium isotope ratios, calcium isotope ratios and molybdenum isotope ratios) and elemental concentrations (cerium, phosphorus, manganese and iron concentration in carbonate), using these core samples. The combination of these detailed chemostratigraphies enables us to decode the surface environmental changes and their causes in the Ediacaran and Cambrian. Most important discovery is that surface environment also had evolved through multiple stages during the Ediacaran and the Cambrian.

Some recent researchers suggest relationship between cosmic event, surface environment and life evolution. An estimation indicates high cosmic ray fluxes during the Snowball events. On the other hand, it is thought that cosmic ray fluxes had been low during the Cambrian. Molecular clock analyses also suggest relatively quiet interval for the genetic evolution during the Cambrian. These lines of evidence imply that biological evolution occurred when favorable environments for life was created.

I will talk about preliminary results in the speech.

キーワード: 表層環境, エディアカラ紀

Keywords: surface environment, Ediacaran

エディアカラ紀からカンブリア紀にかけての窒素循環の変遷 Nitrogen cycles through Ediacaran to Cambrian transition

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In the Ediacaran and Cambrian, multicellular animals first appeared on Earth and were rapidly evolved. Biogeochemical nitrogen cycles are essential for ecosystems, and thus may have changed after the appearance of animals in this period. However, the link between nitrogen cycling and animal evolution is still largely unknown. Nitrogen isotopes can be useful to trace the past biogeochemical N cycle, though there is so far no report for N isotope geochemistry of the Ediacaran period.

For the first time, I determined nitrogen isotope ratios of organic matter of this time interval, by using drill core samples from South China. The results show that d15NTN values are high (around +6per mil) until middle Ediacaran, and gradually drop down to -1per mil at the earliest Cambrian, then rise back to +5per mil in the end of the Early Cambrian.

The recorded low N isotope anomaly is the most extensive in this two billion years. Onset of the observed negative N isotope excursion coincided with a global carbon isotope excursion event (Shuram excursion), when Ediacaran organic-carbon-rich ocean may have been oxygenated at that time. Before the Shuram event, the high d15N probably reflects denitrification activity and thus implies modestly nitrate-rich Proterozoic ocean condition. At the time of Shuram event, both d13Ccarb and d15NTN values were dropped probably due to massive re-mineralization of organic matter, which may have resulted in anoxic condition. This scenario is supported by anomalously low TOC/TN ratio, implying high ammonium concentration of water column. At the end of Shuram event, d15NTN value continued to decrease in spite of d13Ccarb rose back to +5per mil. This suggests ocean oxygenation may have resulted in more nitrate-rich condition. The long-term negative d15N excursion and gradual decrease of C/N ratio suggests increasing nitrate concentration trend in this period and increasing animal activity depositing more nitrogen into sediment. Thus, the new result first indicates the direct link between oxygenation, nitrogen cycling and appearance of animal within the ecosystem.

南中国三峡地域の堆積有機物から示唆される前期カンブリア紀の微生物学 Microbiota in the Early Cambrian implicated by the molecular fossils extracted from the sedimentary rocks in Three Gorge

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The Cambrian period (542 - 488 Ma) is one of the most important intervals for the evolution of life. After the Ediacaran/Cambrian (E/C) boundary, the Cambrian-type shelly biota radiated. In the Atdabanian, almost all of modern phyla had appeared, namely Cambrian Explosion. Although it is expected that the biological evolution influenced biogeochemical cycle in the ocean, the detail is still ambiguous. Biogeochemical cycle is driven by majorly microorganisms such as biological pump and microbial loop. Thus, microbiota at that time should be revealed more to understand how the biogeochemical cycle was changed and the emergence of large animals was influenced.

Molecular fossils which are organic compounds found from sediments are useful tools to understand microbiota in geological time because the sedimentary organic compounds are majorly derived from microorganisms such as phototrophic eukaryote, bacteria or archaea, and they can not be remained well as body fossils. In this study, molecular fossils are extracted from the Early Cambrian sedimentary rocks in Three Gorges area, South China. The rocks are sampled as drilling cores. That makes the continuous and precisely dated sampling possible. Therefore, the data could be correlated with other geochemical proxies analyzed from the core. Analyzed molecular fossils are bitumen and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons from 63 samples. n-Alkanes and isoprenoids are detected from almost all of samples. Steranes and hopanes are detected from some samples. They are used as the maturity parameter and for the identification of origins.

Longer chain n-alkanes are notably found from many samples, and indicate that they were derived from sulfate-reducing bacteria and their sizes of biomass compared with that of phototrophs were well correlated with the remineralization rate (Ishikawa et al., 2011). That is the first evidence that the remineralization was driven by the sulfate-reducing bacteria at that time (Yamada et al., in prep.). Furthermore, gammaceranes and carotenoid and longer chain n-alkanes which have different carbon isotope ratio from shorter chain n-alkanes are found from some samples. That indicates the existence of stratified sea in the Early Cambrian.

They constrain the condition of the environment which allows the emergence of large nektons need much oxygen. It is more needed to reveal the activity and influence of microbiota in the Early Cambrian.

キーワード: カンブリア紀, 分子化石, 南中国

Keywords: Cambrian, Molecular fossils, South China

カルシウムを含む物質の生物鉱化作用の進化シナリオ

A possible scenario for the evolution of the biomineralization of calcium containing materials

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Biomineralization of calcium containing materials such as calcium carbonate or calcium phosphate is important in the evolution of animals. I here present a possible scenario for its evolution: 1) Biomineralization of calcium carbonate (calcification) started as the byproduct of uptake of bicarbonate ions as a carbon source for photosynthesis in cyanobacteria. The hard external shells protect soft biological bodies inside against harmful UV-B radiation (280-315 nm) as well as other external threatening (predators, mechanical forces like waves, and desiccation): Since biological calcium carbonate is composed of numerous numbers of particles as small as several hundred nanometers, it selectively scatters UV radiation with shorter wavelengths than optical radiation with longer wavelengths. 2) The common ancestor of metazoans got genes necessary for calcification by horizontal gene transfer through symbiosis with photosynthetic bacteria in Ediacaran period. 3) The external skeletons were developed extensively in metazoans for sunshield and mechanical protection in Cambrian period. In particular, Trilobite invented first imaging eyes with calcite lenses and triggered explosive evolution of metazoans through the light switch. Some of them also have external skeletons made by hydroxylapatite (calcium phosphate) in phosphate rich (probably oversaturated) environment with minor changes of the genes for calcification. 4) Ancestors of vertebrate started to store the apatite skeletons inside their body to adapt phosphate poor (unsaturated) environments as early as Ediacaran period, since phosphate starvation is commonly seen on the Earth.

Genome 進化と生物多様性 Gene Duplication and Diversity of species

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The evolution of complicated systems such as sensory organs and nervous systems is one of the important questions to understand the process of evolution and diversification of living things.

The progress of genome science gives us the understandings of possible evolutionary mechanisms gave the functions to species. The increase of gene repertoire performed as important role for the process. In this talk, I will show how the gene duplication played the role during evolutionary processes by using case of eye evolution as an example.

低線量率放射線長期照射の生物影響と生体防御機構

Biological effects of long-term low-dose-rate irradiation and biodefense mechanism

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生物は様々な外界からのストレスに対して様々な防御機構を持っている。放射線被ばくにおいては、DNA修復機構、活性酸素除去機構、変異細胞の細胞死、免疫機構の防御機構を持ち合わせている。これらは生物進化の中で、生物が獲得してきた巧みな機構である。生物進化を過去にさかのぼり、どの順にこれらの防御機構が獲得されたのか推測するには、生物を軽い刺激のストレス環境下においてどのように耐えうるかを調べる方法がある。(公財)環境研ではユニークな施設を使用して、様々な低線量率(0.05, 1, 20 mGy/day)のガンマ線を用いて様々な集積線量まで毎日最大700日まで連続的にマウスに浴びせて放射線の実験を行い、どの線量率・総線量までマウスは適応して病気にならないように防御しているかを調べている。もちろん一方では、基礎生物学を離れるとこれらの成果は社会において放射線影響のリスク評価にも寄与しており重要な貢献をしている。生物のこの適応能力は、放射線生物学の分野では放射線適応応答(radiation-induced adaptive response)と呼ばれている。4種の防御機構を働かせ放射線にて生じる異常頻度を軽減化する適応応答機構は、これまでの多くの実験は低線量率域ではなく、事故でない限り浴びることのないかなり高い中線量率(0.1 mGy/min以上)域で行われその領域で生じることが確認されている。さらにそれは限られた条件(数十mGyの低線量域、1回目の照射と2回目の照射間隔の時間)のもとでしか生じない。細胞内に発生する活性酸素によりDNAは損傷を受けるが、その損傷などは修復する働きを持ち合わせている。一方、細胞は放射線照射を浴びると細胞内DNAに損傷が生じて、低いエネルギーの放射線照射に限られるが、低線量域では十分修復をすることができ生存できる。細胞内での酸化損傷に関する内因性のDNA損傷と外部からの放射線照射によるDNA損傷の修復の効率が釣合う線量率域(200 mGy/day~400 mGy/day)があり、この線量率域が最もDNA修復の効率が良いという論文がある。この事象は逆線量率効果(inverse dose rate effect)と呼ばれているが真偽のほどは未だ定かでない。興味あることに、これらの領域は適応応答が最も良く働く線量域とも一致する。この中線量域での被ばくでも耐えうる機構は極限られている条件下で生じることから、当時の進化上ではかつての生物は十分に生存可能であったなごりの機構ではないかとも考えられる。現在は、当時と比べてはるかに低い低線量域でないと生物は生きていけないため、さらに巧妙な新規の防御機構を身に付けている可能性がある。低線量率域で生じる適応応答については実験的な報告が殆どない。その機構は何かを見つけることが地球上の現存生物の存在形態を知る上で重要と考えており、それを解明すべき実験を私たちは開始すべきである。また、現在の多くの情報から進化をさかのぼり合目的に考えると以下のようなものかもしれない。細胞分裂、DNA・染色体複製、細胞膜を介するシグナル伝達系、複製を介したDNA修復系と活性酸素により生じるDNA損傷を修復(ATMそのものは活性酸素の消去系として古い時代からあった?) - 既知のDNA損傷刺激がATM-p53を介して多くの下流への伝達経路の獲得の順番が考えられる。

キーワード: 低線量放射線, 生体防御機構, 適応応答, 線量率効果, DNA修復

Keywords: Radiation, Biodefense, adaptive response, low dose rate, DNA repair

古大気組成と太陽進化トレーサーとしての波長依存同位体効果 Wavelength dependent isotope effect as a tracer for paleoatmosphere and solar evolution?

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Discovery of sulfur isotope anomaly in Archean sedimentary rocks demonstrated that Earth's early atmosphere was virtually oxygen-free (Farquhar et al., 2000). The anomalous fractionation is produced by photolysis of SO₂. The fractionation factors are sensitive to the wavelength of irradiated UV (Danielache et al., 2008), thus is a potential tracer to understand chemistry of atmosphere and possibly change in solar spectrum. We newly determined higher resolution UV absorption cross sections of not only ³²SO₂, ³³SO₂ and ³⁴SO₂ but also ³⁶SO₂ within the two absorption bands: (1) 190 ? 220 nm and (2) 250 ? 320 nm. These data together with atmospheric reaction model allow us to predict isotopic compositions of photochemical product. The calculated photochemical fractionation pattern assuming broadband solar UV flux reproduce our previous work (Danielache et al., 2008), though the effect of UV shielding by each atmospheric species including SO₂ itself differ from previously estimated trend. Nonetheless, almost all of the simulations result in D³⁶S/D³³S ratio of -0.9 ~ -1.1, generally reproducing those observed in Archean sedimentary rocks. Thus, we conclude that photodissociation of SO₂ was a primary MIF-yielding reaction in the Archean atmosphere. Our simulation predict, however, the remaining SO₂ after UV photolysis acquires positive D³³S as opposed to widely-accepted previous model where H₂SO₄ (-D³³S) and S₈ (+D³³S) aerosols carried opposite MIF signals into ocean and sediment (Pavlov and Kasting, 2002; Ono et al., 2003). We speculate the possibility that almost Archean sulfide deposits were produced by sulfate reduction. The new model requires relatively inert reducing form of sulfur reservoir. If the atmosphere was strongly reducing and contained high level of CO or CH₄, photolytically produced SO was finally transferred into OCS (Ueno et al., 2009) or organo-sulfur compounds (Dewitt et al., 2010), respectively, which remained in the atmosphere and were not readily converted into sulfide. Occasional oxidation of the reducing sulfur pool enhanced sulfate concentration and deposited rare sulfate minerals with negative D³³S. The new dynamical sulfur cycle model may explain observed heterogeneity of S-MIF records in the basin to microscopic scale. This scenario is tested by our ongoing photochemical chamber experiment. If correct, this implies more reducing Archean atmosphere than previously thought.

キーワード: 太古代, 大気, 太陽

Keywords: Archean, atmosphere, sun

地球史試料に観測される元素合成起源の同位体異常 Stellar Nucleosynthesis and Isotope Anomalies in Geologic Samples

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Surface environment of the Earth has been dramatically changed throughout its 4.6 Byr history. The change has continued intermittently with episodic events that caused extraordinary shifts regarding chemical and biological conditions on the Earth. The fingerprints of such events can be found in a variety of geologic samples (e.g., oxygenation of ocean and atmosphere, global glaciations, and mass extinctions). Recently, a large number of geochemical data have emerged that suggests extraterrestrial cause for the major events which modified the surface environment significantly. A prominent example is the mass extinction at the K/T boundary due most likely to an asteroid impact, evidenced by anomalously high Ir abundances in deep-sea limestones of 65 Ma, from Italy, Denmark and New Zealand (Alvarez et al. 1980). It has been also argued that nearby supernova explosions could have caused drastic environmental changes on the Earth (Ellis and Schramm, 1995). The signature of supernova input would be identified by detecting the excess of short-lived radiogenic isotopes such as ¹⁰Be, ²⁶Al and ⁶⁰Fe in deep-sea sediments (Ellis et al., 1996; Basu et al., 2007; Fitoussi et al., 2008). Because the half-lives of these nuclides are less than a few million years, the technique cannot be applied to geologic samples older than ~10 Ma. To overcome this, here we propose to search for stable isotope anomalies of heavy elements in geologic samples. Isotopes heavier than iron are produced mainly by stellar nucleosynthesis of the s-process, r-process and p-process (Burbidge et al., 1957). The s-process and r-process are slow and rapid neutron capture reactions, respectively. The s-process is thought to occur during H- and He-shell burning in the AGB (asymptotic giant branch) phase of a low mass star with a C/O core, while core collapse supernovae are favored for the possible source of the r-process isotopes. In contrast, the p-process is either a proton capture reaction with the emission of gamma radiation or photosynthetic disintegration reactions that strip off neutrons, both of which might occur in the core-collapse supernova. The s-, r- and p-processes are characterized by the production of isotope compositions drastically different from each other. A good example is a platinum group element, Os: ¹⁸⁴Os is a pure p-process isotope, two isotopes (¹⁸⁹Os and ¹⁹²Os) have large (~90%) contributions from the r-process, and ¹⁸⁶Os and ¹⁸⁷Os are mainly produced by the s-process. The remaining two isotopes, ¹⁸⁸Os and ¹⁹⁰Os, are mainly r-process but have moderate (10-20%) contributions from the s-process. Such an isotopic characteristic was extremely effective for detecting nucleosynthetic isotope anomalies residing in meteorites, including the information about the origin of the isotopically anomalous carriers (e.g., Yokoyama et al., 2010). We will apply the methodology to terrestrial materials in order to search for any sign of extraterrestrial inputs recorded in geologic samples, especially those in the Neoproterozoic and early to mid-Phanerozoic period. The isotopic signature would prove the possible sources of the extraterrestrial input (e.g., meteorite impact, nearby supernova, or collision of large molecular clouds). Possible targets are deep-sea clays and cap carbonates around the Sturtian and Marinoan glaciations, or sediments from the Triassic-Jurassic boundary.

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Keywords: surface environmental change, extraterrestrial input, nearby supernova, meteorite, isotope anomaly, nucleosynthesis

エディアカラ紀および中生代の深海堆積物における Os 安定同位体および白金族元素組成

Os stable isotopes and Platinum Group Elements in Ediacaran and Mesozoic Deep-Sea Sediments

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Surface environmental change of the Earth has played a critical role on the evolution of life, particularly after the landing of life on continents since early Paleozoic. Recently by the help of understanding deep Earth and solar activity, the Earth's environment has been strongly affected by the Universe in relation to the Earth system. It is thought that there are four causes derived from universe of exchanging surface environment; (i) latter into extraterrestrial meteorite impact such as K/T, (ii) nearby supernova, (iii) periodical collision bombardment of icy and/or rocky meteorites from the Kuiper belt or far marginal region in the solar system, and (iv) collision of large molecular clouds, and (v) starburst due to collision of dwarf galaxy against our Milky-Way Galaxy. To understand the evolution of life and surface environmental change through time, it is essential to decode the history of cosmic flux to the Earth through time. The best container of cosmic flux is the deep-sea sediments which can be collected through time even back to 3.9 Ga on the Earth. From astronomical viewpoint, the interaction of Earth and Universe can be summarized as nearby supernovae, starbursts in our Galaxy, and collision of dark nebula, which produce abundant galactic cosmic ray and fall interstellar dusts.

In this study, we tried to analyze platinum group elements (PGE) of deep-sea clays collected from (1) the Triassic-Jurassic time in Japan, and (2) right before and after the Marinoan Snowball Earth in United Kingdom. We also examined (3) the cap carbonates at 635Ma from South China. The PGE pattern of IYF76 (Inuyama, Japan) formed in Tarucian (176Ma) is different from the other samples collected from the same area, with an elevated Os concentration enough for analyzing the Os stable isotope composition. However, the isotopic composition was not resolvable from the terrestrial value, suggesting the elevation of Os concentration with an anomalous PGE pattern was not caused by the input of extra-solar materials. For the samples from UK, we found a negative trend in the Pd/Ir versus Ir diagram. Two samples present the elevation of Ir concentration with relatively low Pd/Ir ratios, which is a suggestive of the existence of extraterrestrial dusts. To understand the origin of the putative extraterrestrial input, we need to precisely analyze stable Os isotope ratios for these samples. On the contrary, the Marinoan cap carbonates from south China possesses no sign of Ir accumulation. The maximum Ir abundance in the cap carbonates was 83 ppt, which is only 0.0007 times as much as that in Marinoan cap carbonates from the Eastern Congo craton (Bodiselitsch et al., 2005).

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Keywords: surface environmental change, deep-sea sediments, Os stable isotopes, extraterrestrial input, Marinoan glaciation, T/J boundary

Meteorite impacts on the early Earth and origin of life Meteorite impacts on the early Earth and origin of life

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How and when abundant organic molecules appeared on the early Earth are fundamental inquiries into the origin of life. Intense impacts of extraterrestrial objects melted the embryonic Earth, forming an inorganic body with a CO₂, CO and N₂-rich atmosphere. Such slightly oxidized ancient atmosphere is not favored for pre-biotic organic synthesis on the Earth, and therefore, creates large number of supporters for Panspermia hypothesis.

However, Panspermia hypothesis does not explain variety and abundance of amino acids required for life. It is hypothesized that the uniqueness of the Earth, such as presence of abundant liquid water and slightly oxidized conditions, and dynamics of the early solar system were responsible for origin of life (Nakazawa, 2006). The late heavy bombardment is a representative dynamics of the early solar system and strongly modified the early environments of Earth.

Here we report a facile impact synthesis of some organic molecules from the mixture of solid carbon, iron, nickel, water, and nitrogen all of which would have been available during impact events on Earth's early oceans. Geological and geochemical studies indicate that ordinary chondrite, the most abundant meteorite, contains a substantial amount of iron-nickel and small quantities of solid carbon.

Biomolecules and their precursors identified in the present shock recovery experiments are carboxylic acids (fatty acids), amines, and an amino acid (Furukawa et al., 2009). The key reaction to produce those organic molecules was a water-splitting reaction by water-mineral interaction, followed by various redox reactions. Such process was not most likely realized in the early solar system except the Earth. The late heavy bombardment may have been related to re-arrangement of the early solar system. Such dynamic solar movement was also important for origin of life.

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Keywords: meteorite, impact, origin of life, shock, early Earth, amino acids

層状チャートの堆積リズムに記録された天文学的周期とその古気候学・古天文学的意義

Astronomical cycle recorded in the bedded chert: Implications for the paleoclimatology and astronomy

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Astronomical forcing is one of the main drivers of climate change. The astronomical cycles recorded as sedimentary rhythms provide a clue to understanding the dynamics of Earth surface system and Solar system. Here we used the bedded chert sequence of Inuyama, central Japan, of which rhythms were proven to be of astronomical origin (Ikeda et al., 2010), to decode the astronomical cycle of approximately 65 myr. long spanning from the Early Triassic to Early Jurassic. The sedimentary rhythms of bedded chert were reflected by the variation in the biogenic silica and terrigenous burial rates on pelagic deep sea floor. The variation in the chert bed thickness was reflected by the biogenic silica burial rate during one precession cycle, which should be proportional to the variations in the dissolved silica input to the ocean, mainly through silicate weathering in Pangea. According to the geochemical modeling studies, a possible major controlling factor of the global silicate weathering intensity could have been the orbitally controlled summer monsoon intensity in low latitude Pangea (e.g. Kutzubach, 1981; Donnadieu et al., 2008). Therefore, the variations in the orbitally-controlled summer monsoon intensity in low latitude Pangea should have had close association with variations in the biogenic silica burial rate in the form of bedded chert during the early Mesozoic.

The long-period astronomical cycles of bedded chert could record the chaotic behavior of Solar system. Wavelet analysis of the chert bed thickness time series revealed the presence of approximately 2-Myr cycle whose periodicity varied between ~ 1.5- and ~ 2.4-Myr. According to the astronomical modeling studies, the 2-Myr eccentricity cycles may not necessarily have kept constant periodicities observed today (ca. 2.4-Myr periodicity), but their periodicities may have changed through time due to the chaotic behavior of solar planets, mainly Earth-Mars secular resonance (Laskar et al., 1990, 2004). Our results on the frequency transitions of the approximately 2-Myr cycle are the first geologic evidence for the chaotic transitions of Earth-Mars secular resonance. These transition patterns of approximately 2-Myr cyclicity will provide new constraints on orbital models. Exact timing and mode of transition will be discussed.

キーワード: チャート, 太陽系, カオス, ミランコビッチ, モンスーン, シリカ

Keywords: chert, solar system, chaos, Milankovitch, monsoon, silica

SPLENDOR OF ELECTROMAGNETIC UNIVERSE SPLENDOR OF ELECTROMAGNETIC UNIVERSE

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Electromagnetic waves play a very significant role at all levels in the universe. At the sub-atomic level dominated by the nuclear forces, the EM forces do play an important role to determine the abundance of elements like Carbon and Oxygen, Nitrogen, etc. in the universe. Outside the atom, in the absence of nuclear forces, the EM forces dominate everywhere as the gravitational force is significantly lower in magnitude. Thus EM forces have dominated the three most important stages in the evolution of universe, namely, the Radiation Era, the Matter Era and the Life Era. The cosmic EM radiations within galaxies and stars also determine the Habitable Zones where living organisms could survive, sustain and evolve. Evolution of intelligent life on planet Earth, particularly the anthropoids, has been possible due to the EM forces that trigger electrochemical reactions within the brain. Evolution of human intelligence and the resulting Big Bang of cultural evolution are largely due to the EM interactions among neural circuits within the brain. Magnetohydrodynamic interactions in the Earth's core impart our planet the vital magnetic field and are also intricately associated with the thermal perturbations that ultimately cause superplumes that drive various tectonic plates making Earth a Living Planet with a multitude of species to evolve. This life is well protected by the Earth's magnetosphere against the harmful EM radiations from the Sun, the Milkyway galaxy and other regions of the universe. Geological records reveal that any breach in the Earth's protective cover has resulted in mass extinctions on our planet. The exchange of the Earth's internal energy from the core to the surface and from the Sun gives rise to various biological, climatic and environmental interactions that provide the requisite energy for the survival and sustenance of life on the planet. As the universe evolved from chaos to order and from simplicity to complexity, the energy budget from galaxies, stars, planets to various life forms evolved by orders of magnitude. There has been an explosive growth in the energy consumption by the modern human society. It is impossible to overemphasize the role of EM energy in providing a new paradigm for green energy alternatives.

キーワード: Electromagnetic Universe, Green electromagnetic energy, EM and the human brain, Electromagnetics of the planet Earth, Electromagnetics and the Habitable Zones, EM energy interactions between the Earth and Sun

Keywords: Electromagnetic Universe, Green electromagnetic energy, EM and the human brain, Electromagnetics of the planet Earth, Electromagnetics and the Habitable Zones, EM energy interactions between the Earth and Sun

太陽史と太陽活動周期

Probing the history of the Sun based on the reconstruction of solar cycle lengths

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We discuss a possible methodology to constrain the history of the Sun based on the reconstruction of solar activity cycle lengths in the past.

キーワード: 太陽史, 暗い太陽のパラドックス, 太陽周期

Keywords: History of the Sun, Faint young sun paradox, Solar cycle

屋久杉年輪同位体を用いた全球平均気温の見積もり

Estimation of global mean temperature using stable isotope ratios of tree ring cellulose in Yakusugi cedar

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The precise reconstruction of the past global mean temperature is extremely important to predict future climate. The best proxy to trace past global mean temperature is a sea level change. However, it is very difficult to reconstruct past sea level change with high time resolution. This study analyzed Yakusugi tree-ring d13C for the past about 1800years annually. Yakusugi tree-ring d13C is known to show similar pattern with sea level change. Tree-ring d13C is often generally show a positive correlation with temperature. Previous study has shown an apparent negative correlation with temperature (Kitagawa and Matsumoto, 1995). This study suspected the reason of a negative correlation between Tree-ring d13C and temperature is relative to the original meteorological feature of Yakushima. The meteorological observation and the measurement of growth of cedar in the field were conducted. This study performed to verify which climatic factors affect significantly Tree-ring d13C changes. As a result, Ishiduka region where the sample used in this study inhabited was extremely large amount of precipitation. Relative humidity was found to be almost 100% and to be very small changes. Because of short sunshine hours by precipitation and fog, we concluded the summer daylight hours had the most significant impact on the Tree-ring d13C fractionation. The apparent negative correlation between global mean temperature and carbon isotope ratios suggest that summer radiation was small in warm interval and in cold period, summer radiation was large. This can be explained by the strength of the Asian monsoon. In warm period, enhanced Asian monsoon carry a lot of cloud. The cold period can be understood as relative increase in daylight hours by this mechanism become weaker.

Keywords: tree ring stable isotope, climate change, Yakusugi, one year resolution

雲の特性がもたらす気候変化についての数値シミュレーション A numerical simulation study of climate change induced by changes in cloud properties

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The terrestrial climate has been changing since the Earth's birth. There are some important factors to trigger the climate change. The faint young sun, land-sea configuration and atmospheric composition are examples of the important factors. Another important factor may be cloud properties. Cloud droplet size, cloud water/ice content, and the height and amount of clouds can affect the climate. It has been pointed out that changes in the intensity of galactic cosmic ray may change the cloud properties. The intensity of cosmic ray may be affected by the solar activity.

We have conducted a set of numerical simulations of a three-dimensional global atmosphere-ocean model and a vertically one-dimensional radiative-convective equilibrium model in order to address the effect of cloud properties on the climate. According to our results, the climate cools (warms) as cloud droplet size is reduced (increased) in the atmospheric radiation computations.

惑星超高層大気への太陽活動の影響

Effects of the solar activity on the terrestrial upper atmospheres

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The upper atmospheres of the terrestrial planets (Venus, Earth, and Mars) are strongly affected by the solar energy inputs. For example, changes in the X-ray and extreme ultraviolet (EUV) radiation cause the temperature, wind, and composition variations during a solar cycle. In addition, geomagnetic activity effects are also significant in the Earth's upper atmosphere. The amounts of these energy inputs have been changed since the terrestrial planets were formed. The X-ray and EUV radiation was extremely stronger 3.5 Gyr ago than the present. In order to understand the atmospheric environments and atmospheric evolutions of the terrestrial planets, we should investigate effects of the solar activity on the atmospheres. In particular, the upper atmosphere would be closely related to the atmospheric evolutions because the region is the boundary between the atmosphere and space. We have developed atmospheric models for studies of the aeronomy in the terrestrial planets. Some simulation results for Venus, Earth, and Mars will be shown: e.g., responses of the Venusian and Martian upper atmospheres to changes in the X-ray and EUV radiation, and variations of the Earth's upper atmosphere during geomagnetically quiet and disturbed periods.

キーワード: 超高層大気, 太陽活動, 地球型惑星

Keywords: upper atmosphere, solar activity, terrestrial planets

南中国四川省峨边地域におけるペルム紀中-後期境界層の 詳細層序 Detailed stratigraphy across the Middle-Late Permian boundary in the Ebian area, Sichuan, South China

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The mass extinction across the Paleozoic-Mesozoic boundary (P-TB) occurred in two steps. The major change in biodiversity started around the Middle?Late Permian (Guadalupian?Lopingian) boundary (G-LB). The cause of extinction has not been unknown. In order to clarify the cause of the environmental changes and extinction around the G-LB, we examined detail stratigraphy of the upper Middle Permian rocks at Shizipo in central Sichuan, South China.

This section is composed of four units; the Maokou Formation (> 100 m), Wangpo bed (ca. 1 m), mudstone (ca. 2 m), the Emeishan basalt (several hundred meters), in ascending order. The Maokou Fm mainly consists of bioclastic limestone, with a thin limestone conglomerate at the top.

The sporadic occurrence of fusulines gives the Wordian to Capitanian age to the 70 m-thick Maokou Fm at the studied section. The sedimentary characteristics indicate that the Maokou Fm was deposited mostly in a relatively deep shelf setting. The limestone conglomerate at its top indicates their exposure above the sea-level that likely has resulted in unconformity. The Maokou Fm generally yields abundant bioclasts of shallow marine biota, whereas the mudstone between the Wanpo bed and the Emeishan basalt lack them. This likely recorded the decline in biodiversity around the G-LB. The mass extinction of the G-LB occurred clearly earlier than the eruption of Emeishan flood basalt. Thus the latter could not be the cause of the G=LB extinction.

キーワード: 生物大量絶滅

Keywords: mass extinction

Wordianにおける超海洋起源石灰岩のストロンチウム同位体層序：高千穂の例 The strontium isotope stratigraphy in the Wordian of the mid-oceanic paleo-atoll limestone at Takachiho in Japan

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古生代の GL 境界直前の絶滅に関わる環境変動を明らかにするために、宮崎県高千穂町で超海洋中央部周辺起源の浅海性の石灰岩の分析を行った。60m のボーリングコアを用いて、まず岩相層序を明らかにし、フズリナ生層序によって年代決定をした。87Sr/86Sr を 15 層準で測定し、値が 0.7072 から 0.70735 に集中していることを明らかにした。87Sr/86Sr は Capitanian(Guadalupian 後期) で顕生代で最小値 (0.7068 ~ 0.7069) となることがわかっている。本研究で、Capitanian が始まる前の少なくとも Wordian(Neoschwagerina Zone) の間は 87Sr/86Sr は比較的高い値を保つということが明らかとなった。

キーワード: 大量絶滅

Keywords: mass extinction

光学的に薄いSO₂の光解離による非質量依存同位体分別 Mass independent fractionation by UV photolysis of optically thin SO₂

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Sulfur mass independent fractionation (S-MIF) of Archean sediment is regarded as a proxy of the atmosphere at that time. S-MIF is produced by photolysis of SO₂ in oxygen-free environment. However, the elementary reaction and the mechanisms of fractionation in the atmosphere are not fully understood. We present here a newly developed experimental setup to reveal the atmospheric photochemistry observed in the geological record. The photochemical system consists of a D₂ light-source, two gas chambers attached to a monochromator and a UV detector designed to operate with no interference of atmospheric air. Here we present the first round of experiments of SO₂ photolysis conducted under SO₂ at low partial pressure (<5 Pa) and high amount of CO. The purpose of this experiment is to test a different experimental conditions from previously reported results where the environment of high pressure SO₂ is oxidative and optically thick. The optically thick condition of the past experiments causes self-shielding of SO₂, possibly resulting in unique S-MIF. But self-shielding may have not operated or not be important in the Archean atmosphere, because atmospheric SO₂ concentration unlikely exceeded over ppm level. Then, our experiment of SO₂ photolysis was conducted under the optically thin setting. Additionally, reducing atmosphere with a large amount of CO produces a stable amount of OCS (Ueno et al.,2009). Results demonstrated that OCS is produced by SO₂ photolysis under CO atmosphere. The product OCS shows clear MIF signature. We calculated fractionation factors of SO₂ photolysis (185-220 nm) and also the chemistry associated with SO₂ photoexcitation (250-320 nm) as an additional source of MIF. We discuss a source of MIF involving not only SO₂ photodissociation but also the chemistry associated to the photoexcited SO₂* species in relation to the MIF signal measured on the geological record.

キーワード: 太古代, 古大気, 非質量依存分別

Keywords: Archean, ancient atmosphere, mass independent fractionation

6-2 億年前の深海堆積物から地球外物質を見つける To find extraterrestrial material from deep-sea sediment of one hundred million years ago 6-2

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It is proposed that the encounter of dark clouds and supernova explosion caused extreme environmental change of the earth surface (the mass extinction and Snowball Earth), yet the evidence to verify it through geological record is scarcely reported. In this research, we aim to estimate the amount of descent cosmic dusts through the earth history (mainly Phanerozoic time). The best target to obtain cosmic dusts through ancient time is deep-sea deposits in the accretionary complex. We focus on the cosmic spherules which are one of the cosmic dusts. Especially, the shale beds, whose depositional rate is very slow, is suitable to estimate the rate of the cosmic spherule descent. It is generally thought that cosmic spherules are derived from in the solar system, but the amount of cosmic dusts descent has a correlation with the perturbation between our solar system and galaxy.

We target three areas of Inuyama, Gujo-hachiman and Llyen Peninsula (U.K.), which crop out the T/J boundary, the P/T and G/L boundary and the Marinoan Snowball Earth, respectively, and made detail geological map to sample bed-by-bed to pick up cosmic spherules from each shale-bed. To identify cosmic spherules from crushed sample, SEM-EDS analyses are applied for the observation of surface and cross-section of cosmic spherules.

We collected 74 shale samples from Inuyama, about 180 from Gujo-hachiman and about 40 from UK and separated cosmic spherules from 101 shale samples. The results show that cosmic spherules are obtained in layers of Toarcian and T/J boundary and also found in nearly 167 Ma and 214 Ma layers corresponding to large impact events (Puchezh-Katunki and Manicouagan). But, cosmic spherules were not recovered from layers of P/T and G/L boundary in Gujo-hachiman and Marinoan Snowball Earth in the UK, respectively. For the future, we try to pick up shale one by one (every 20 thousand years) and separate cosmic spherules and extrasolar materials which come from outside solar system.

過去の深海堆積物から太陽系外ダストを探る Exploring extrasolar dusts from ancient deep-sea sediment

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If our solar system encounters the dense molecular cloud and near explosion of supernovae, the flux of galactic cosmic ray and extrasolar dust into Earth's atmosphere will increase and may cause an extreme environmental change (snowball earth and mass extinction). To investigate a causal connection between mass extinction events and encountering the molecular clouds we focus on the geological samples which record both ancient environmental change and cosmic dust, that is deep-sea sediment in an accretionary complex on land. We collected more than 400 samples of thin shale interlayer between cherts in the Inuyama-area, which include T/J boundary and Toarcian anoxic event. If extrasolar dust particles are found from terrestrial sample, they would be similar to presolar grains. Thus we performed acid treatment to recover residual mass because most presolar grains are recovered as acid residue. Known types of presolar materials include carbonaceous phases such as nanodiamond, silicon carbide, graphite, and, probably, organic materials, as well as silicon nitride and oxide phases such as corundum, spinel, hibonite and silicate. We challenge the exploration of extrasolar dust particles from deep-sea sediment and will provide our preliminary results.

キーワード: 大量絶滅, 太陽系外ダスト, 深海堆積物, 付加帯

Keywords: mass extinction, extrasolar dusts, deep-sea sediment, accretionary complex