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New Formation Model of Carbon-Bearing Materials Produced Greenhouse Gases on Earth-Type Planets

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Fundamental problem on the atmosphere of greenhouse gases with carbon has not solved completely mainly due to simple and local discussion on activity in the atmosphere (and ocean) of the planet Earth (Miura, 2008). This is mainly because basic problems of carbon-bearing carbon dioxides are not solved on the origins, reservoirs and existences in air of planet Earth. Thus estimation and calculation of interior carbon contents on underground carbon changes have not taken into account sufficiently on the dynamic carbon circulation (especially coal etc.) due to unknown lost and old process. On the present wide-area JpGU Society, the Earth (planetary) sciences have main characteristics of visual developments with accurate and detailed descriptions relatively in short-time period. On the other hand, it is considered exceedingly to be academic black-box with unknown knowledge of long active Earth planet with repeated formation and extinction processes strongly (Miura, 2012). However, it should unravel the academic black box with long unknown history to develop fundamentally appropriate ideas to human society for the air pollution and green house problem (Miura, 2013).

Supply of carbon and hydrogen to the Earth is considered to be transported from the Asteroids, Comet and planetary debris finally to the well-formed Earth (Miura, 2000), so that origin of main hydrogen-bearing air and water are explained by quenching by asteroid collisions, with subsidiary flows by carbon-bearing phases. Previous outline of primordial carbon-dioxides airs in the Earth-type planets (Mars and Venus) have been existed on primordial Earth surface, where main carbon-bearing air on primordial Earth has been changed and formed wide carbonate minerals deposits in the ocean-sea finally (Miura, 2010). The problem of the previous model is difficult to explain formation of wide ocean-water system on Earth-type planets without carbonates deposits remained as main gas processes of normal smaller impacts on the planetary surfaces. New breakthrough reverse model of underground carbon coals produced greenhouse-gas in planet Earth is proposed based on carbon dioxides airs on the Venus and Mars originally by other surface material data.

The surface on the moon and Mars reveal voids-rich grains to penetrate gaseous fluids to the interior by many impact processes to form carbon-rich resources (Miura, 2012). Carbon dioxides in the interior of primordial Venus and Mars are lifted by volcano-like process by the pulled tidal forces during the rotations from the Sun etc., and form stable carbon dioxides air (even in high temperature) than hydrogen-bearing water (Miura, 2011). The primordial ocean waters of Earth-type planets are based on the present water-planet Earth which is considered to be generated by huge planetary impact with much water contents with less carbon dioxides in the interior of large planets collided.

From the present model of multi-steps (i.e. impact-penetration to store light elements and the lift-up to the surface), the interior carbon and coal etc. are considered to be concentrated to large resources eventually for natural energy to generate artificially industrial greenhouse gas finally.

Three types of carbon origins and cyclic processes with time periods on our Earth reported at the JpGU-2012 meeting are long-range natural resources, short-range life, and industrial wastes (Miura, 2012), The former two main carbon processes cannot change on Earth by artificial short-time period as main untouchable carbon cycles. However it is expected strongly by applied global carbon process model (Miura, 2008-2013) that the main point of the third carbon gas process generated by industrial carbon gas as artificial wastes should be applied to dynamic stable changes of states by global planet Earth (Miura 2013)

Keywords: Carbon dioxides gas, Greenhouse warming, Carbon-bearing materials, Earth-type planets, Multy-steps formation model, Primordial air-planets