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## 論文 / 著書情報 Article / Book Information

題目(和文)	SO2光化学反応における硫黄同位体非質量依存分別の実験的研究とその太古代大気への適用
Title(English)	Experimental study on sulfur mass-independent fractionation during SO2 photochemistry and its application to Archean atmosphere
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Author(English)	Yoshiaki Endo
出典(和文)	学位:博士(理学), 学位授与機関:東京工業大学, 報告番号:甲第11053号, 授与年月日:2019年3月26日, 学位の種別:課程博士, 審査員:上野 雄一郎,中本 泰史,横山 哲也,綱川 秀夫,奥住 聡
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学位種別(和文)	博士論文
Category(English)	Doctoral Thesis
種別(和文) 	要約
Type(English)	Outline

Title: Experimental study on sulfur mass-independent fractionation during SO<sub>2</sub> photo-

chemistry and its application to Archean atmosphere

Author: Yoshiaki Endo

and low total pressure well below 1 bar.

Summary:

Sulfur mass-independent fractionation (S-MIF) is expected to provide useful insights into chemistry and physics of Earth's early atmosphere. Photolysis of SO2 is known to cause large S-MIF. However, the mechanisms of S-MIF have not been fully understood. I have conducted a series of experiments to examine S-MIF during SO<sub>2</sub> photochemistry particularly under reducing atmosphere. The results demonstrated that geological S-MIF trend ( $\Delta^{36}S/\Delta^{33}S=-1$ ) can be reproduced when atmosphere contains CO. Also, the photochemical S-MIF is derived from two mechanisms: self-shielding in SO<sub>2</sub> photolysis and intersystem crossing in excited SO<sub>2</sub>. Furthermore, the magnitude of S-MIF was dependent significantly on total pressure and pSO<sub>2</sub>. Consequently, in order to reproduce the large S-MIF observed in late Archean sedimentary rocks, the atmosphere should be reducing