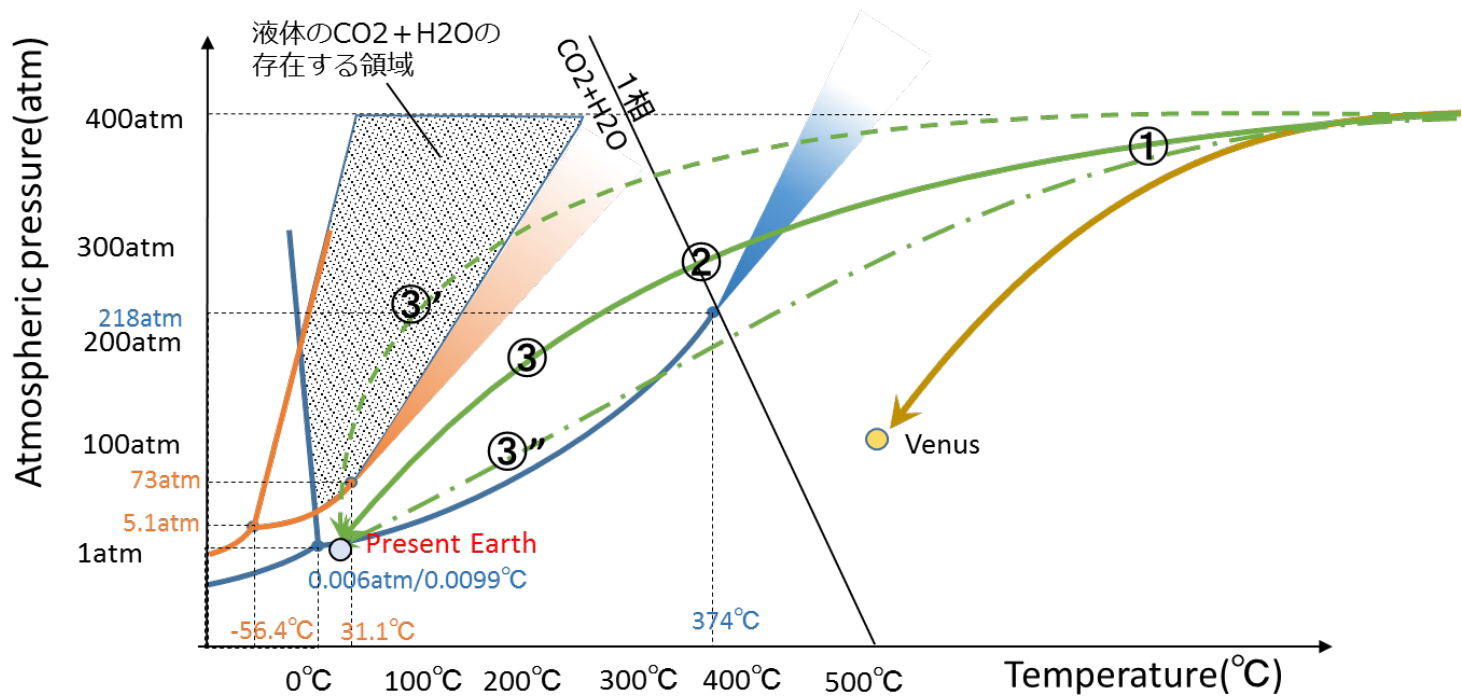


注意点：大気と岩石の反応はないものと仮定する

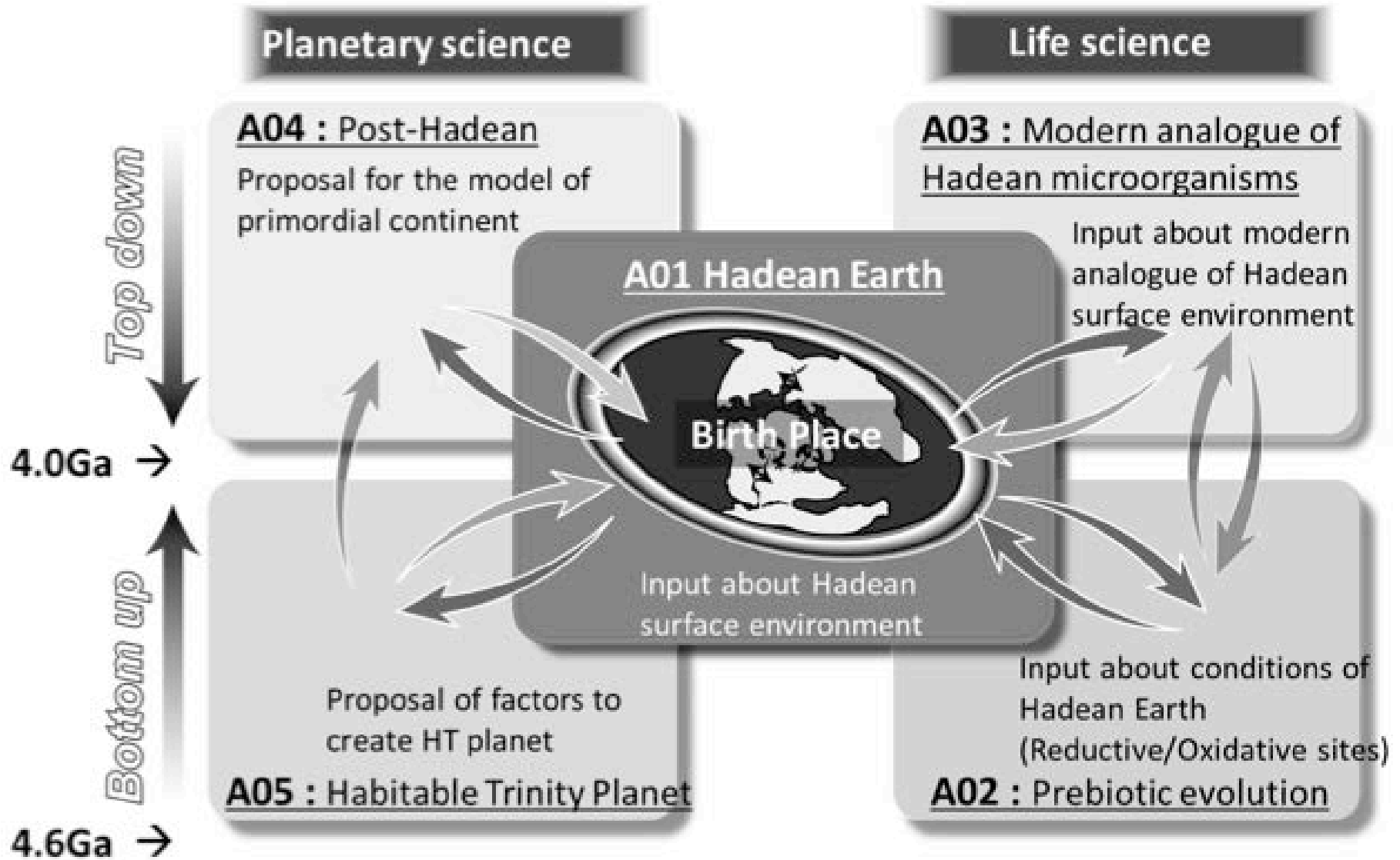


Early history of the Earth and origin of life(35+15+10m.)

S. Maruyama (Earth & Life Science Institute, Tokyo tech., Japan)

1. Early history of the Earth: A summary
2. Research for the origin of life : Complexity science
The issue cannot be solved by only biologists
→ **Our strategy** is to reveal “the cradle of life (Hadean Earth environment)” and physical necessity of environmental fluctuation
3. What is life : Definition and requirements to emerge life
4. Combine our results with genome science and experiments of prebiotic chemical evolution
5. Introduction of **3-step model to create life**
6. **Next strategy:**
 - ① Laboratory experiments (nuclear reactor, toxic ocean etc)
 - ② Numerical simulation of prebiotic chemical evolution
 - ③ Falsifiability + Upgrading of working hypothesis→ We will be able to reach the truth

Programmed Research Projects



1. Early history of the Earth: A summary

Classification of meteorite

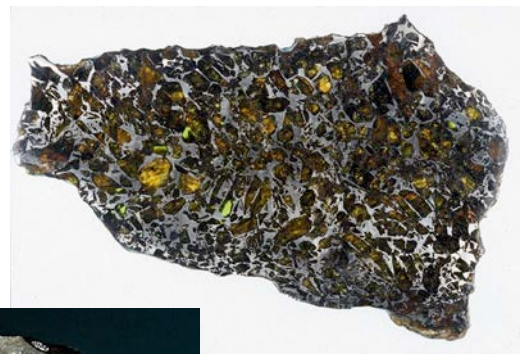
● bio-elements

Chondrites

Nonchondrites

Class →	Carbonaceous								Ordinary			Enstatite				
Group →	CI	CM	CO	CR	CB	CH	CV	CK	H	L	LL	E	H	EL	R	K
Petr. type →	1	1-2	3-4	1-2	3	3	3-4	3-6	3-6			3-6		3-6	3	
Subgroup →					CB _a	CB _b						CV _A	CV _B	CV _{red}		

	Primitive		Differentiated	
Single asteroid?	Acapulcoites Lodranites			
Single asteroid?	Winonaites IAB silicate inclusions IIICD silicate inclusions			



	Achondrites	Stony irons		Irons
	Angrites Aubrites Brachinites Ureilites <u>HED</u>	Mesosiderites	pallasites	IAB* IC IIAB IIC IID IIE* IIIAB IIICD* IIIE IIIF IVA* IVB
Single asteroid? (Vesta?)	Howardites Eucrites Diogenites		Main group Eagle Station pyroxene	
Mars	<u>Martian (SNC)</u> Shergottites Nakhlites Chassignites Orthopyroxenites			
Moon	Lunar			

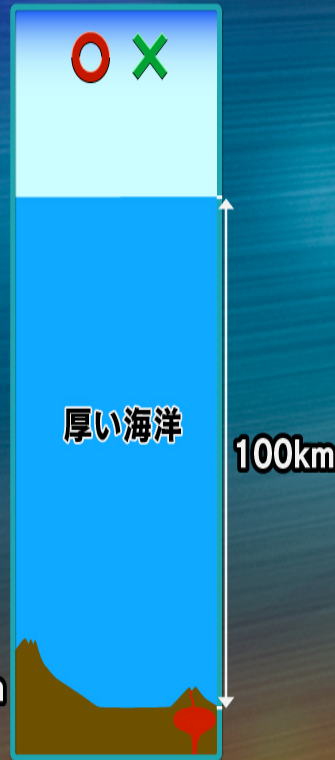
*irons with silicates

Krot et al., in *Treatise on Geochemistry* 1.05, 83 (2005)

水惑星の分類

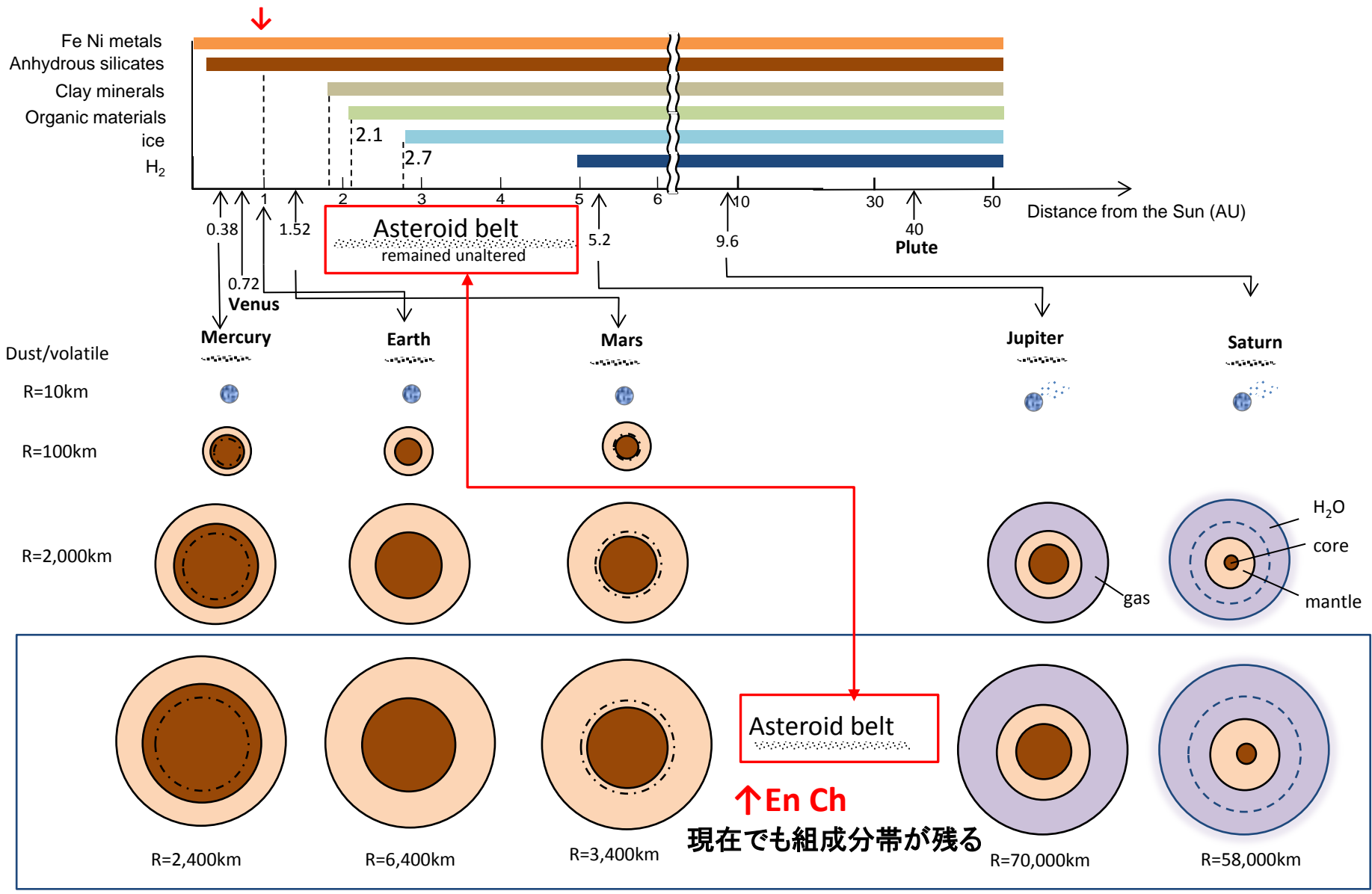
初期海洋質量が鍵

プレートテクトニクス ○×
生命 ○×

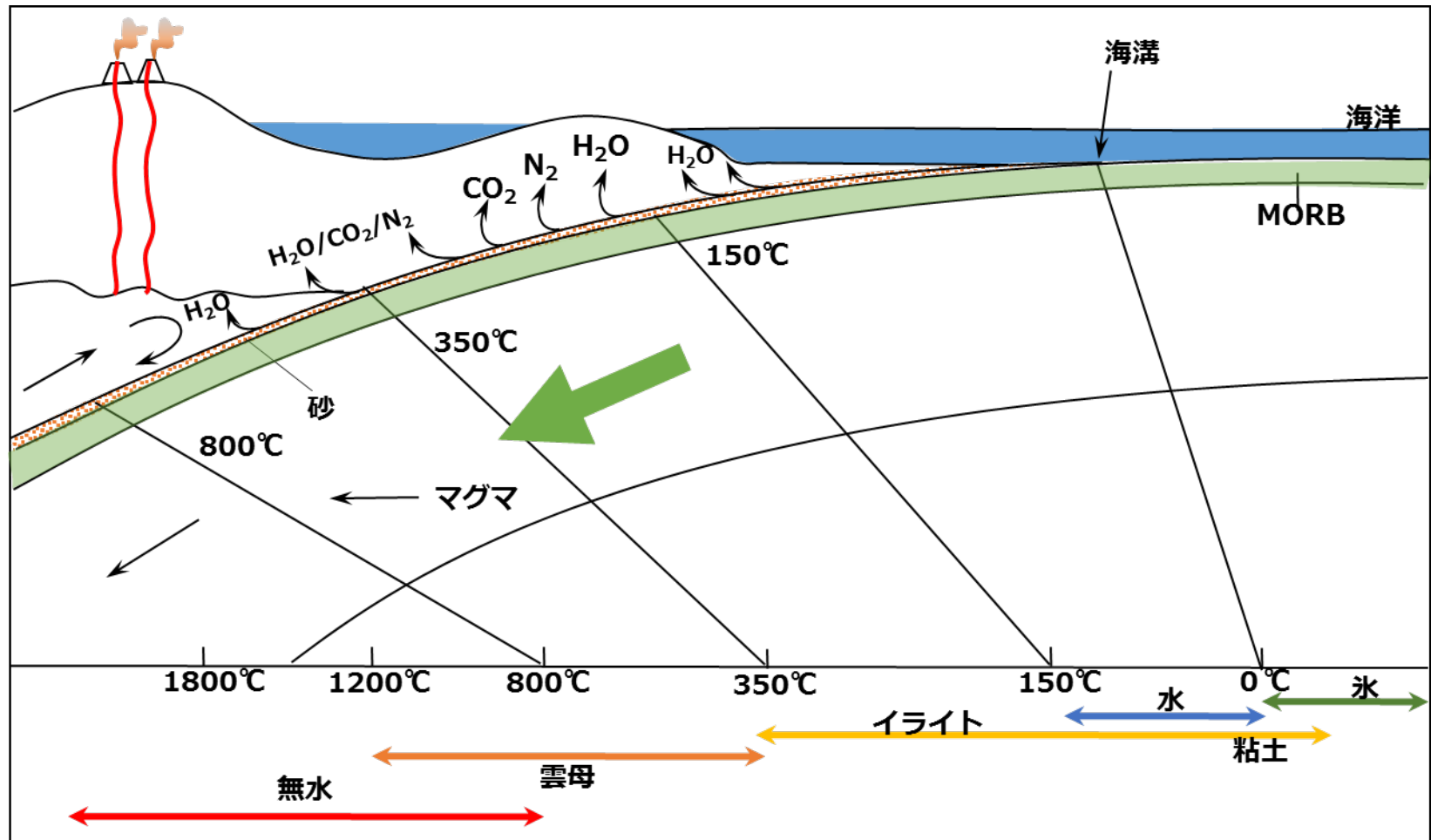


Condensation from protoplanetary disk (Crystallization of minerals)

Earth was dry when formed



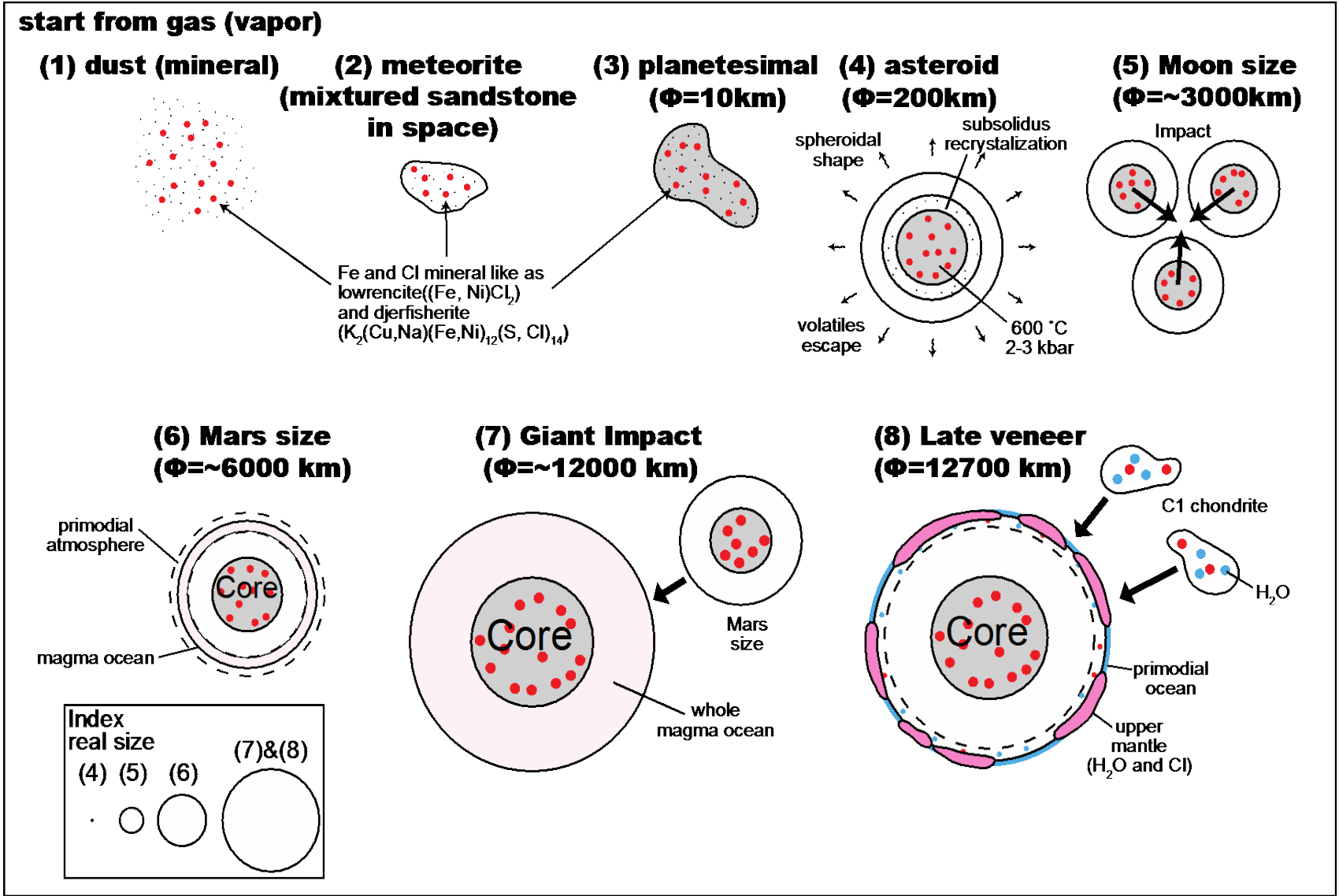
粘土鉱物の累進的鉱物変化と8元素の同位体進化の地球アナログ



原始惑星円盤						
CAI	コンドリュール	無水ケイ酸塩	含水鉱物 (粘土)	有機物	水	氷

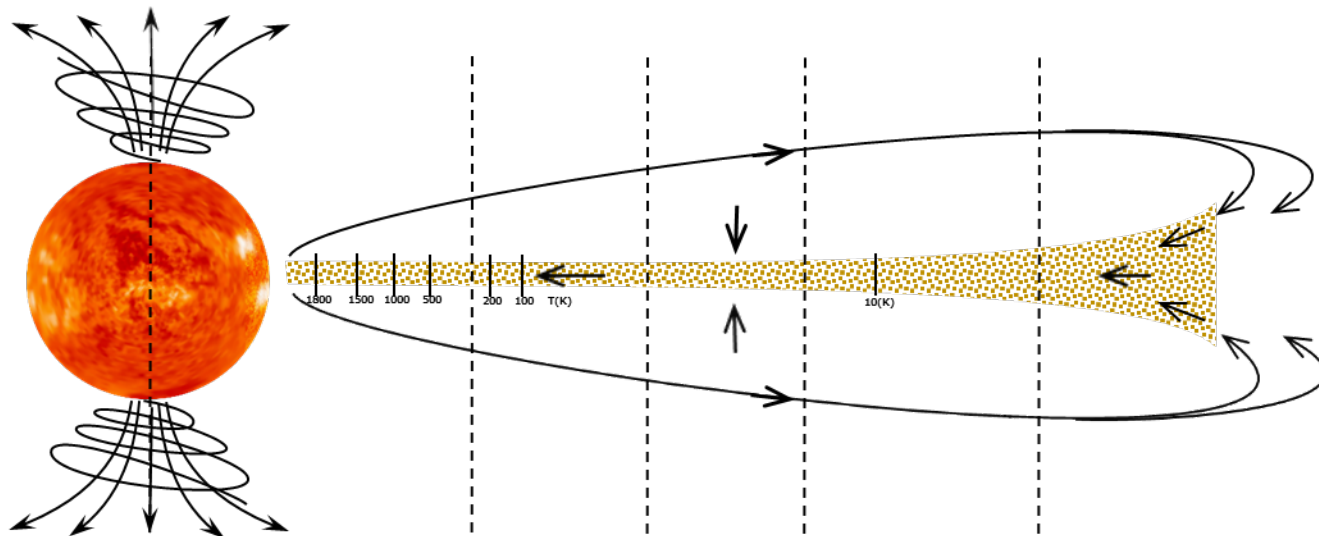
コアに塩素が取り込まれる？

Accretionary process of Earth

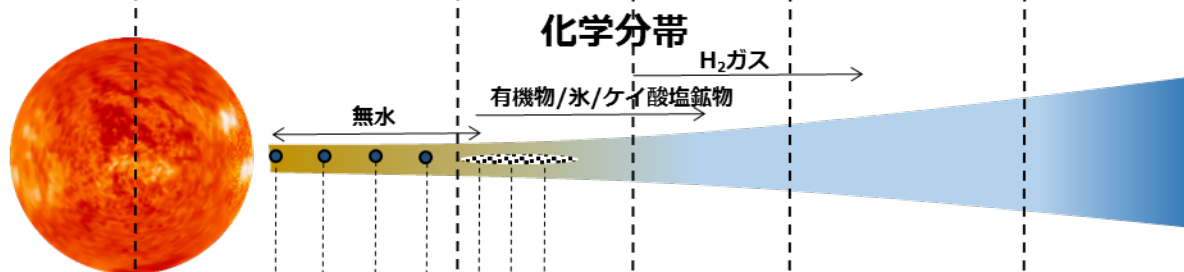


地球形成過程を考慮すると、Clはコアにも軽元素として取り込まれる。

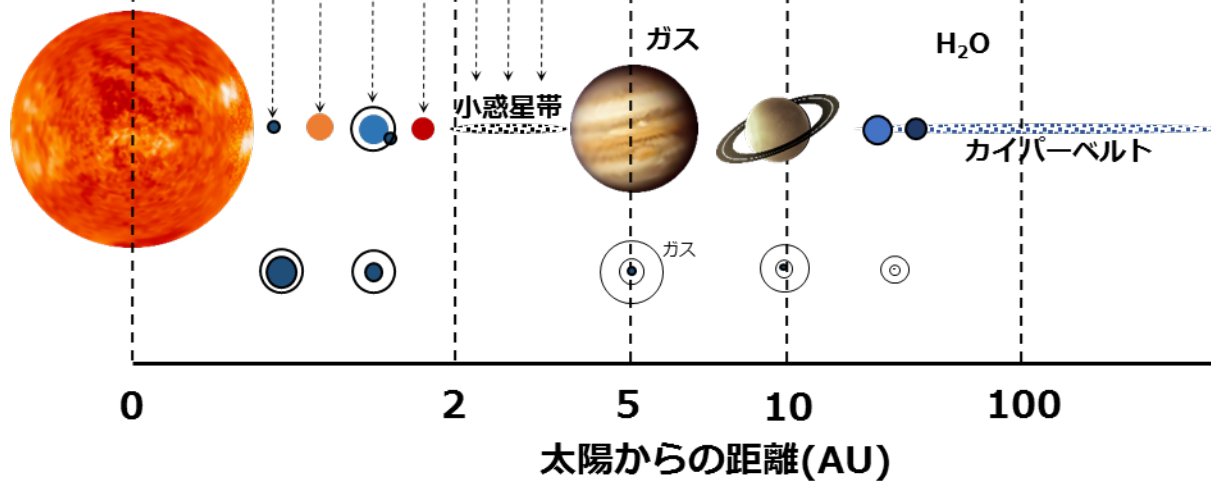
Stage 1 :
物質大循環



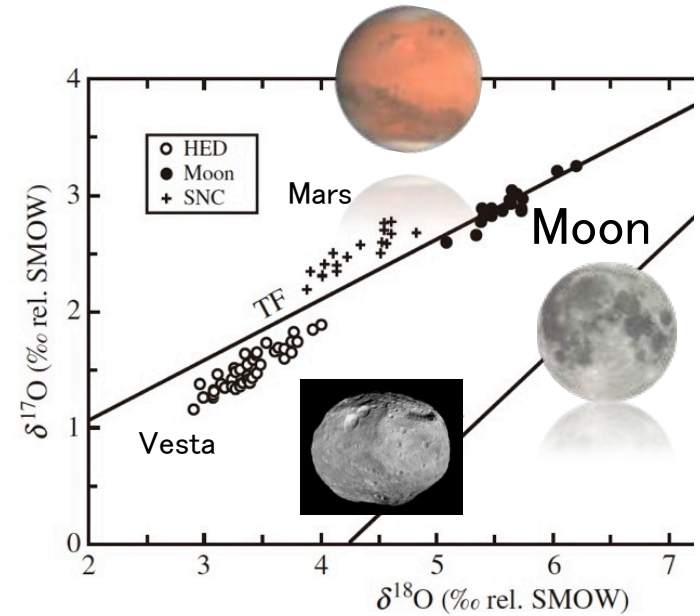
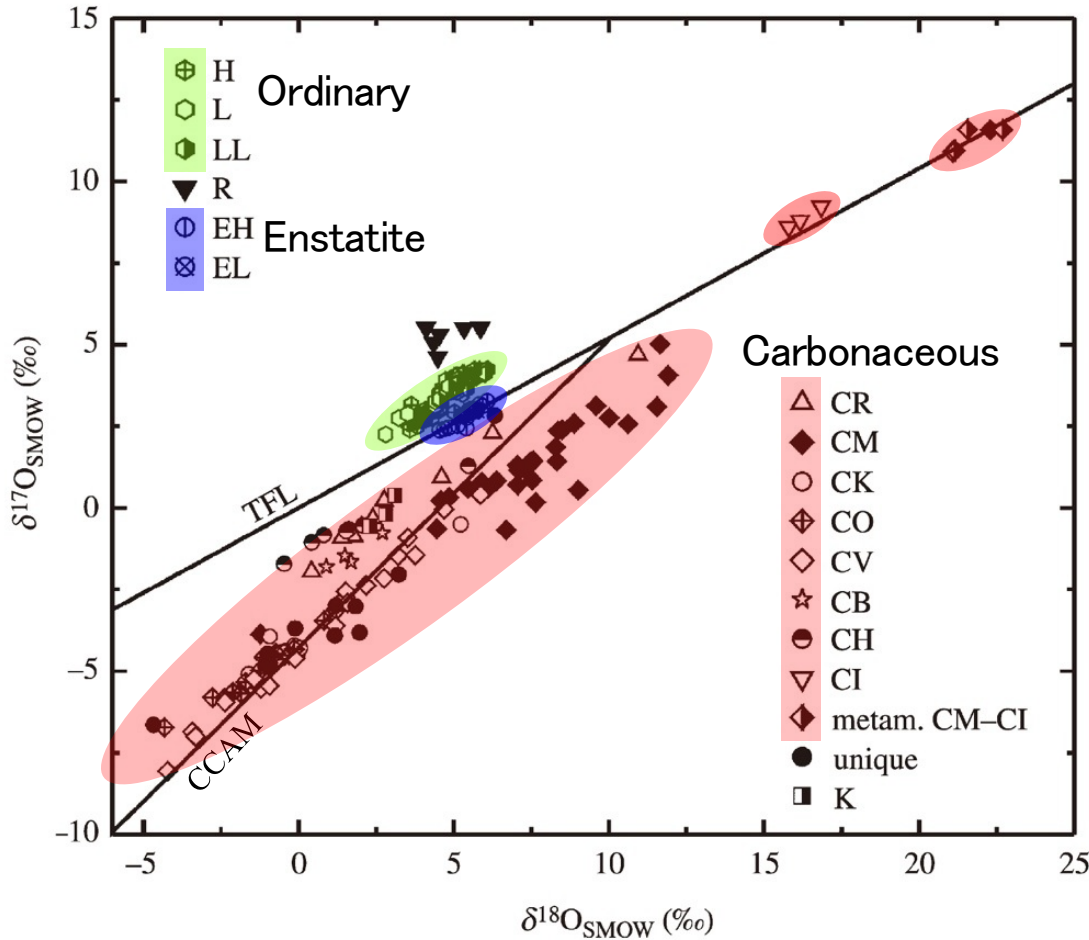
Stage 2 :
循環停止



Stage 3 :
惑星形成



Oxygen isotope fractionation



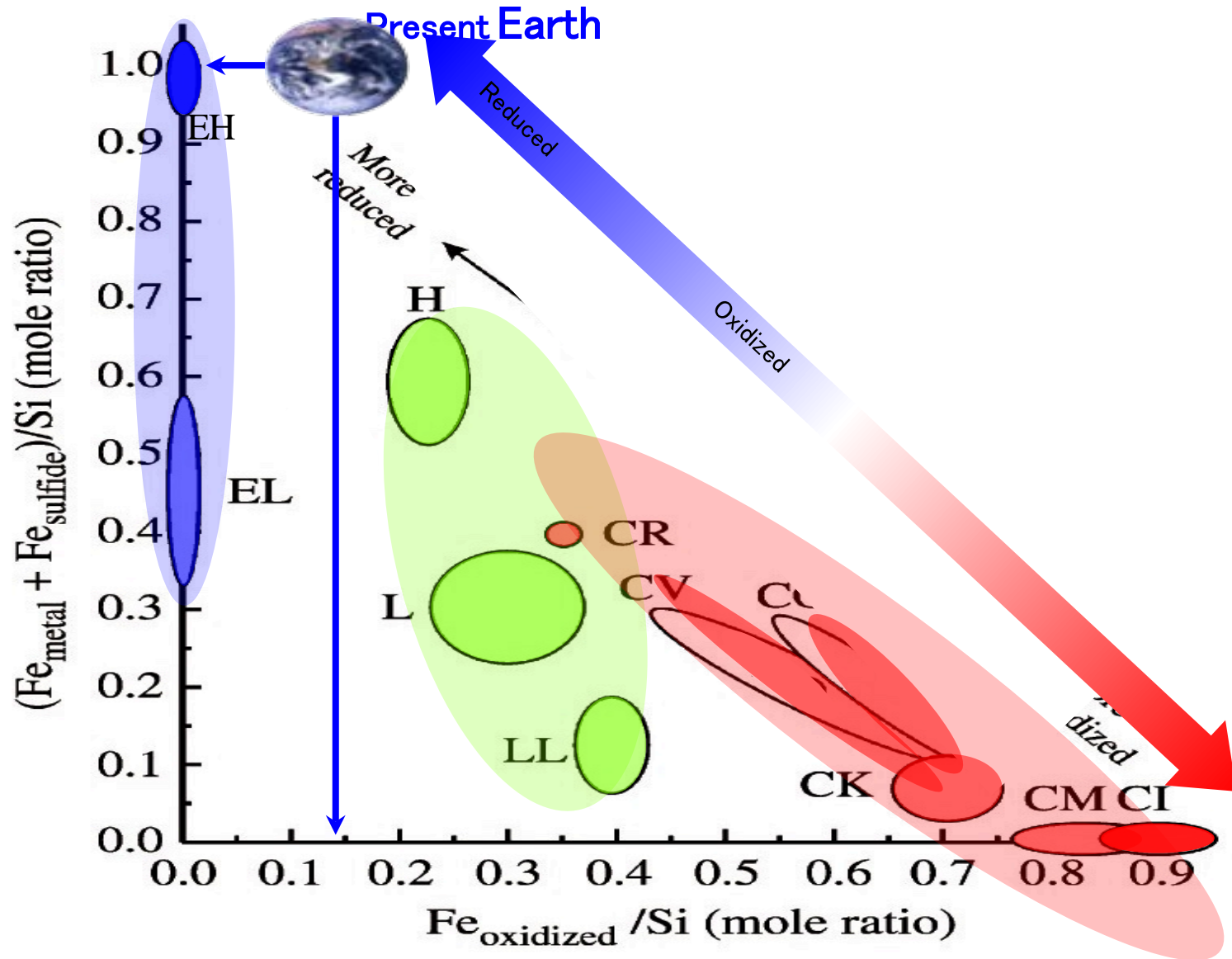
Chondrites

ass →	Carbonaceous							Ordinary			Enstatite		
Group →	CI	CM	CO	CR	CB	CH	CV	CK	H	L	LL	EH	EL
Petr. type →	1	1-2	3-4	1-2	3	3	3-4	3-6	3-6			3-6	
Subgroup →					CB _a CB _b		CV _A CV _B CV _{red}						

Krot et al., in *Treatise on Geochemistry* 1.05, 83 (2005)

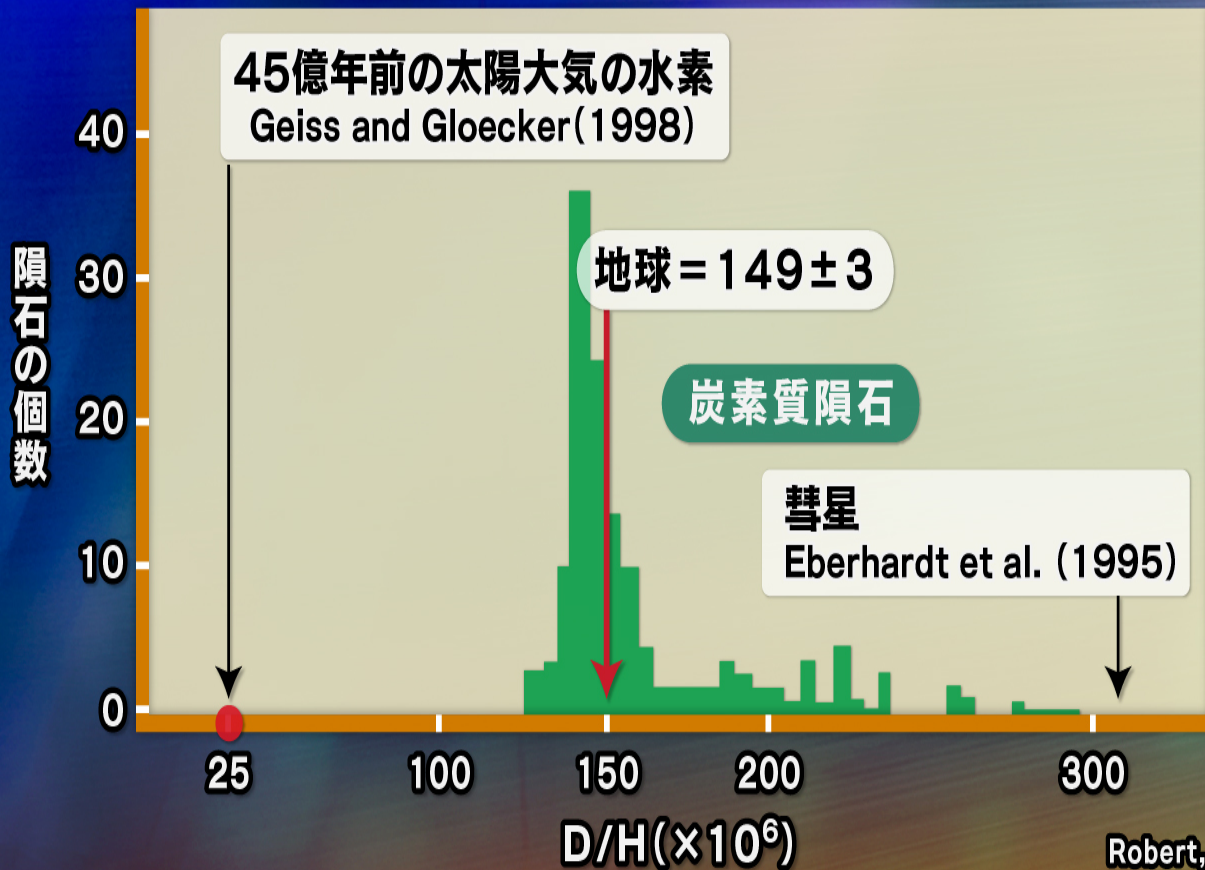
Clayton, in *Treatise on Geochemistry* 1.06 129 (2005)

Dry and highly reduced Earth



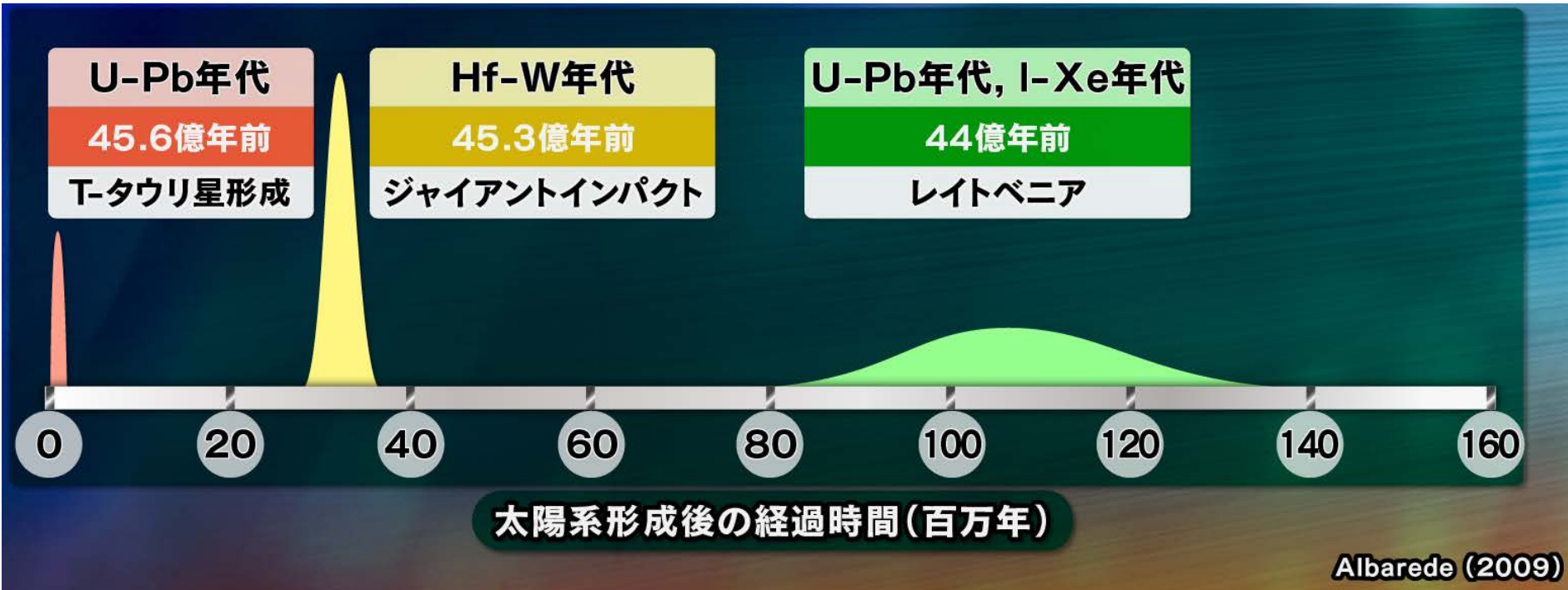
重水素/水素比 (D/H) から見た地球の水の起源

小惑星帯の炭素質隕石からやってきた



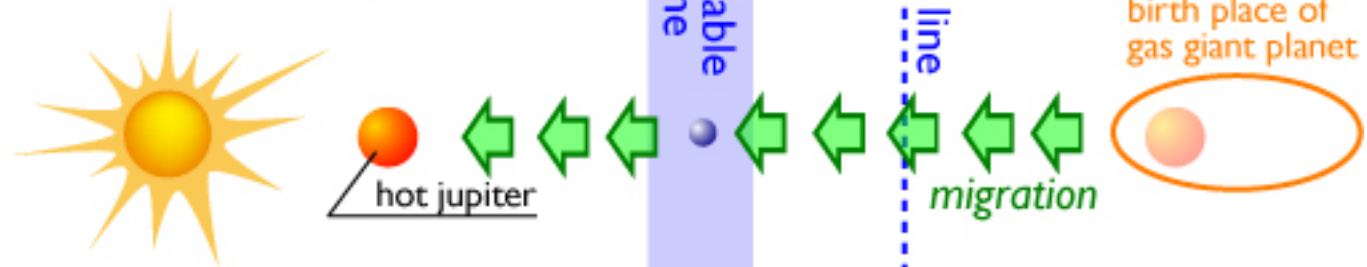
Robert, F. (2001)を加筆修正

Late veneer

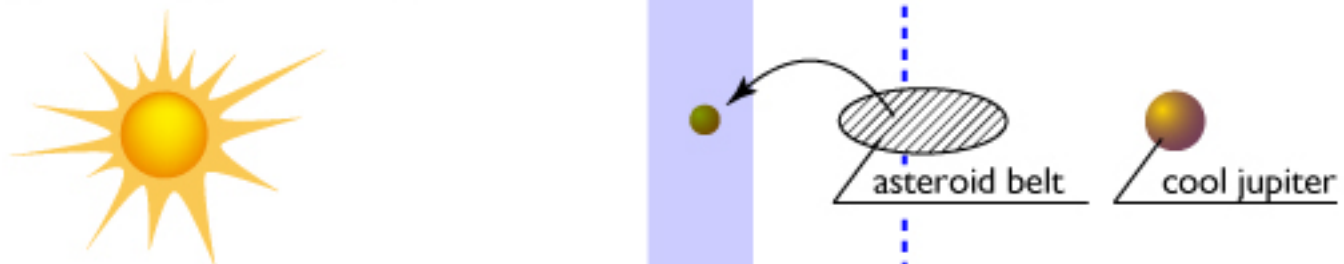


- 炭素質コンドライトの付加は約44億年前
- アノーソサイト形成の約1億年後

(a) hot-jupiter system



(b) cool-jupiter system



(c) jupiter-less system

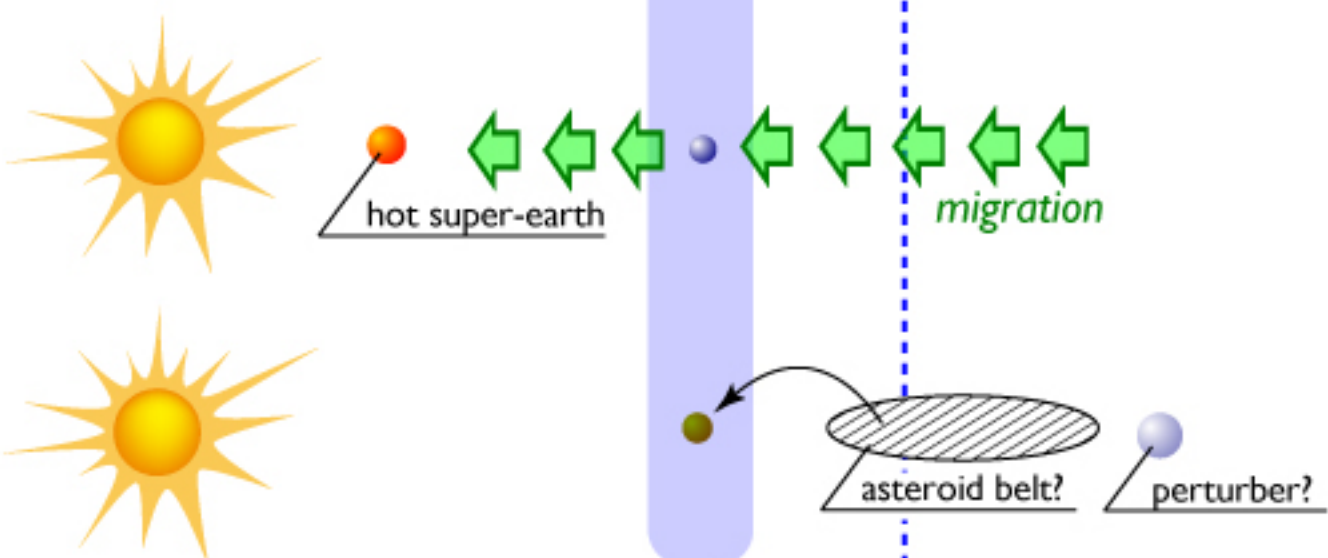


Fig.16

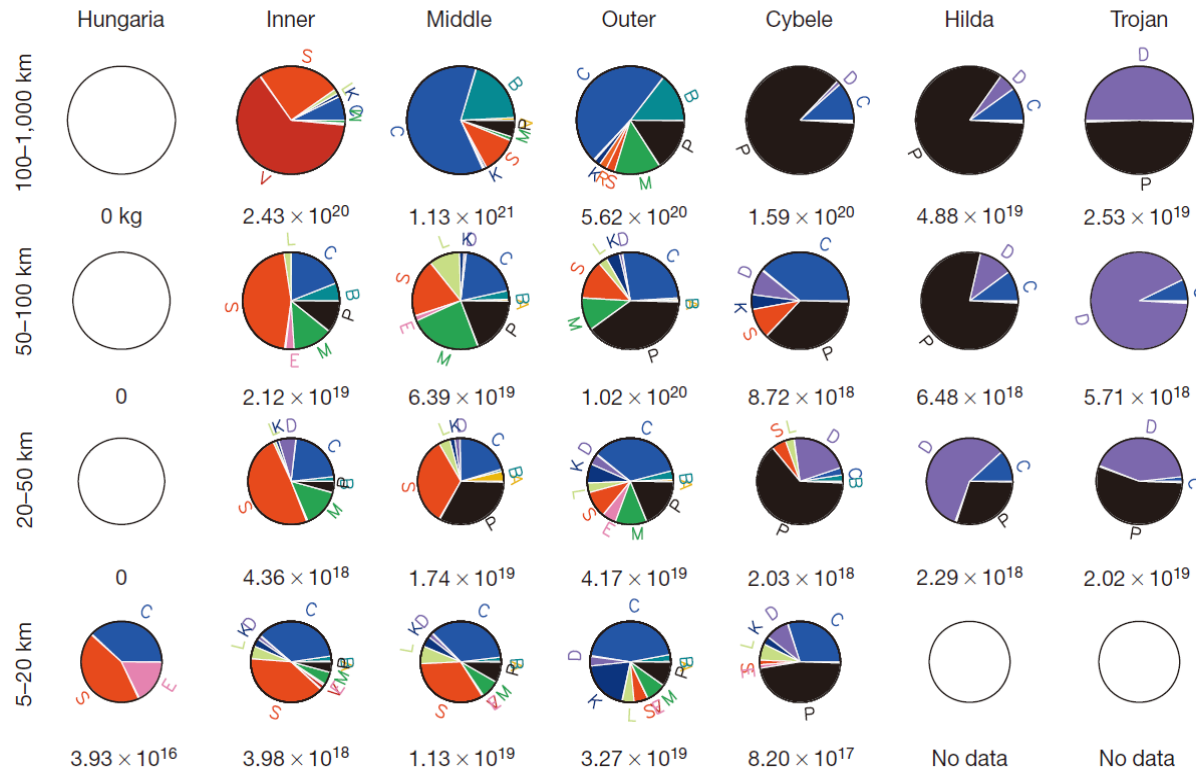
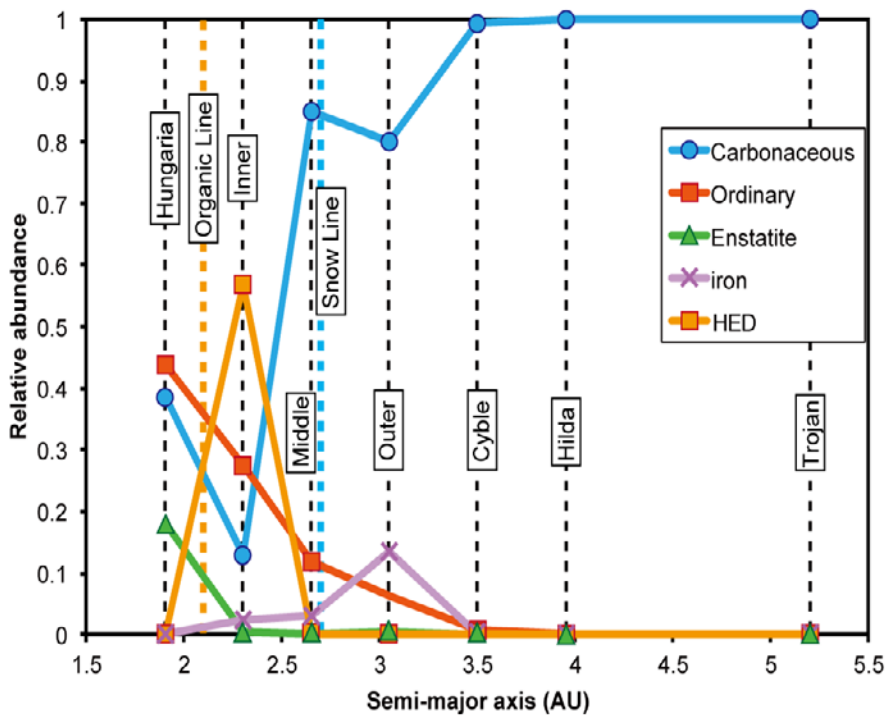


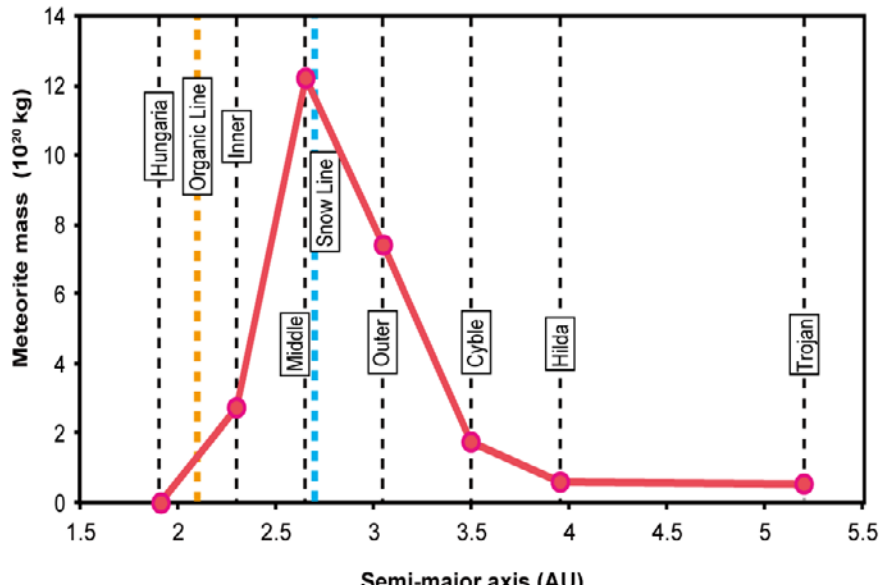
Figure 4 | The compositional mass distribution as a function of size throughout the main belt out to the Trojans. The mass is calculated for each individual object with a diameter of 50 km and greater, using its albedo to determine size and the average density³⁹ for that asteroid's taxonomic class. For the smaller sizes we determine the fractional contribution of each class at each size and semi-major axis, and then apply that fraction to the distribution of all known asteroids from the Minor Planet Center (<http://minorplanetcenter.org/>) including a correction for discovery incompleteness at the smallest sizes in the

middle and outer belt¹⁹. Asteroid mass is grouped according to objects within four size ranges, with diameters of 100–1,000 km, 50–100 km, 20–50 km and 5–20 km. Seven zones are defined as in Fig. 1: Hungaria, inner belt, middle belt, outer belt, Cybele, Hilda and Trojan. The total mass of each zone at each size is labelled and the pie charts mark the fractional mass contribution of each unique spectral class of asteroid. The total mass of Hildas and Trojans are underestimated because of discovery incompleteness. The relative contribution of each class changes with both size and distance.



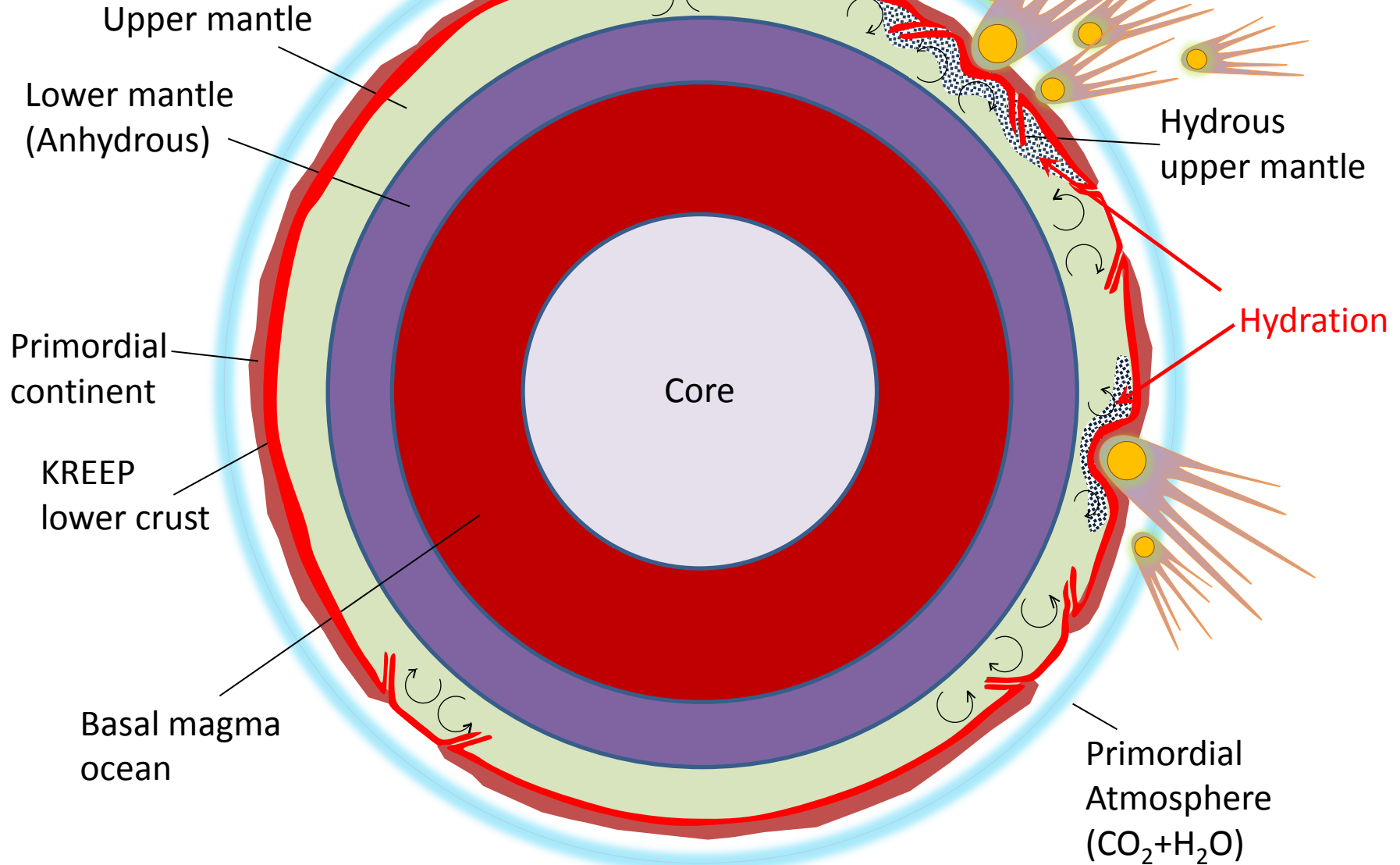
- **Chemical zoning in the asteroid belt**

- Carry, 2010とDeMeo et al., 2012から
- 作成した各小惑星を隕石と対応させて作成した図。
- アステロイドベルト中の各隕石の存在比を示す
- Enstatiteは2.5AUより内側で存在する。
- 炭素質コンドライトは主に2.5AUより外側に存在する。



Hydration of upper mantle through asteroid bombardments at 4.4Ga

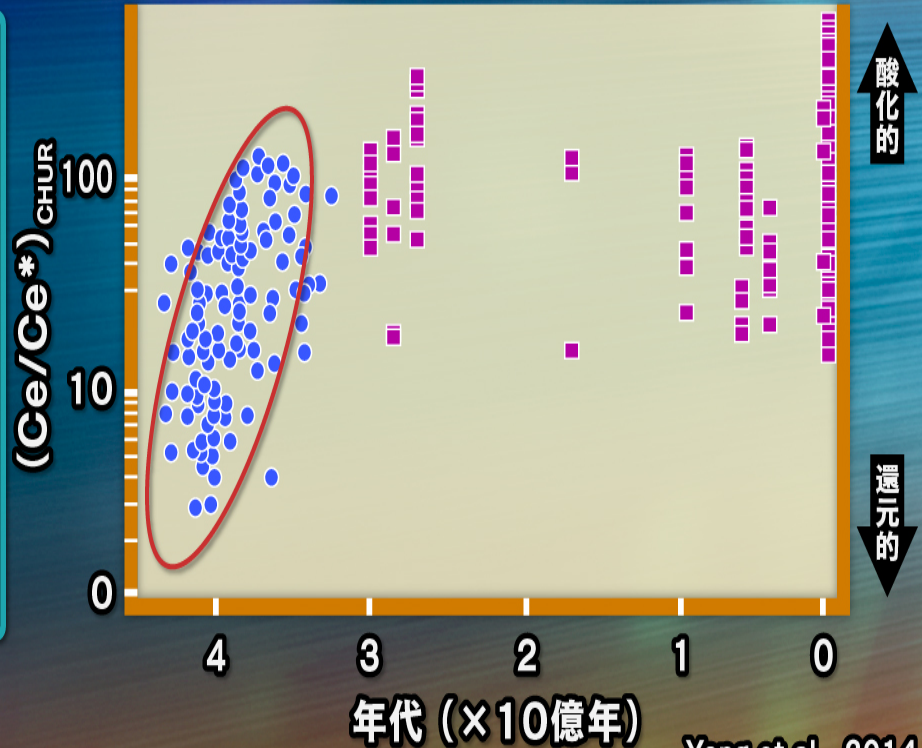
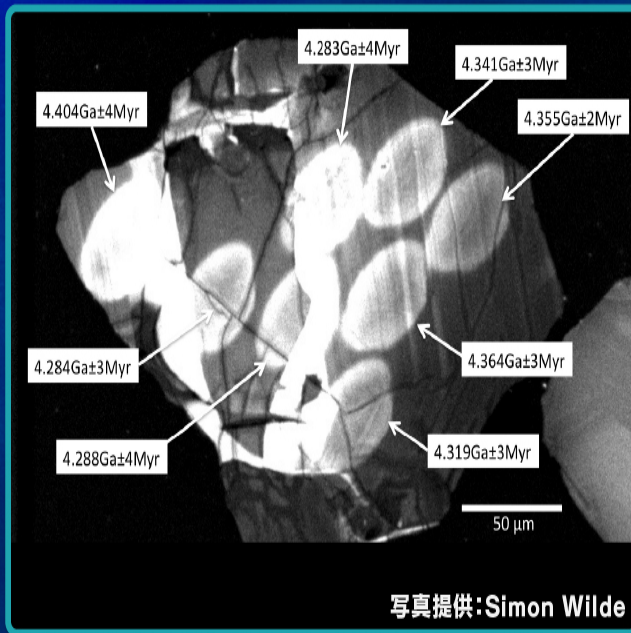
Late Vener:1,000-100 times
More volatiles and platinum
elements



冥王代ジルコンの酸化還元状態の変化

大気海洋成分が約44億年前に付加されたことを実証するデータ

上部マントル中の酸素が徐々に増加していったことが読み取れる水は、岩石に対して酸化剤として働く



多様な表層環境3：地球外要因と高速自転



A short summary(geochronology)

- 1. Formation of our solar system= 4.57 Ga
- 2. Formation of dry Earth (4.567 Ga) and solidification of magma ocean (4.53 Ga: Birth of primordial continents for nutrients supply)
- 3. Advent of Bio-element Landing (around 4.4 Ga: Birth of ocean and atmosphere)
- 4. Oldest records of possible life ($\delta^{13}\text{C} = -20\text{-}30\text{‰}$) at 4.2 Ga
- ● The Earth was born as a naked planet ca. 4.56 Ga, followed by delivery of bio-elements landing at 4.4 Ga.
-

Carbon isotope $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ as a tracer of life is back to 4.2Ga by our group. It ranges ca. -20-30‰

3.5Ga
↓ seawater

Organic matter

2. Our research strategy for origin of life

- Research for the origin of life is **complexity science**
The issue cannot be solved by only biologists

→ **Our strategy** is
to reveal

- 1: “the cradle of life (Hadean Earth environment)”
- 2: physical necessity of environmental fluctuation

生命の起源研究は、生物学者だけでは解決できない複雑系科学

- → その器の研究と環境変動の物理的必然研究が我々の戦略

3. What is life?

Definition and requirements

1. Definition

membrane, metabolism, self-replication

2. Requirements

① Supply of bio-elements (C,H,O,N)

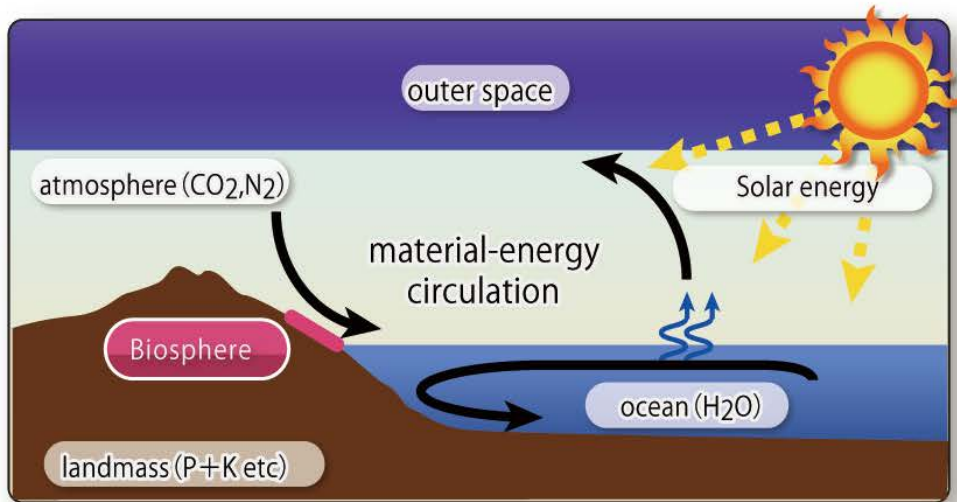
② Non-stop material circulation system driven by the energy source (Habitable Trinity)

→ Biosphere is the sub-system to create a phenomenon as life

Habitable Trinity environment present day vs Hadean Earth

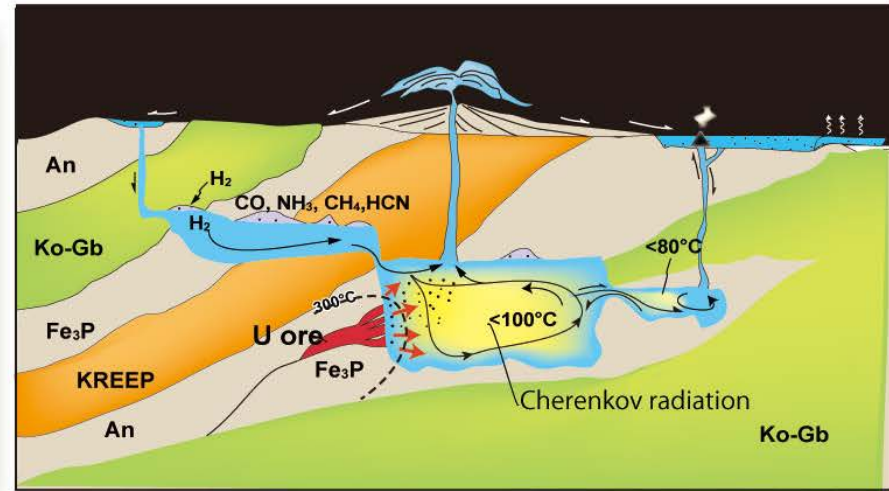
Life: A phenomenon of biosphere as sub-system on Earth which is driven by the Sun

Hadean Earth: Due to unavailability of the Sun, natural nuclear reactor functioned as "small Sun"



Dohm and Maruyama (2014)

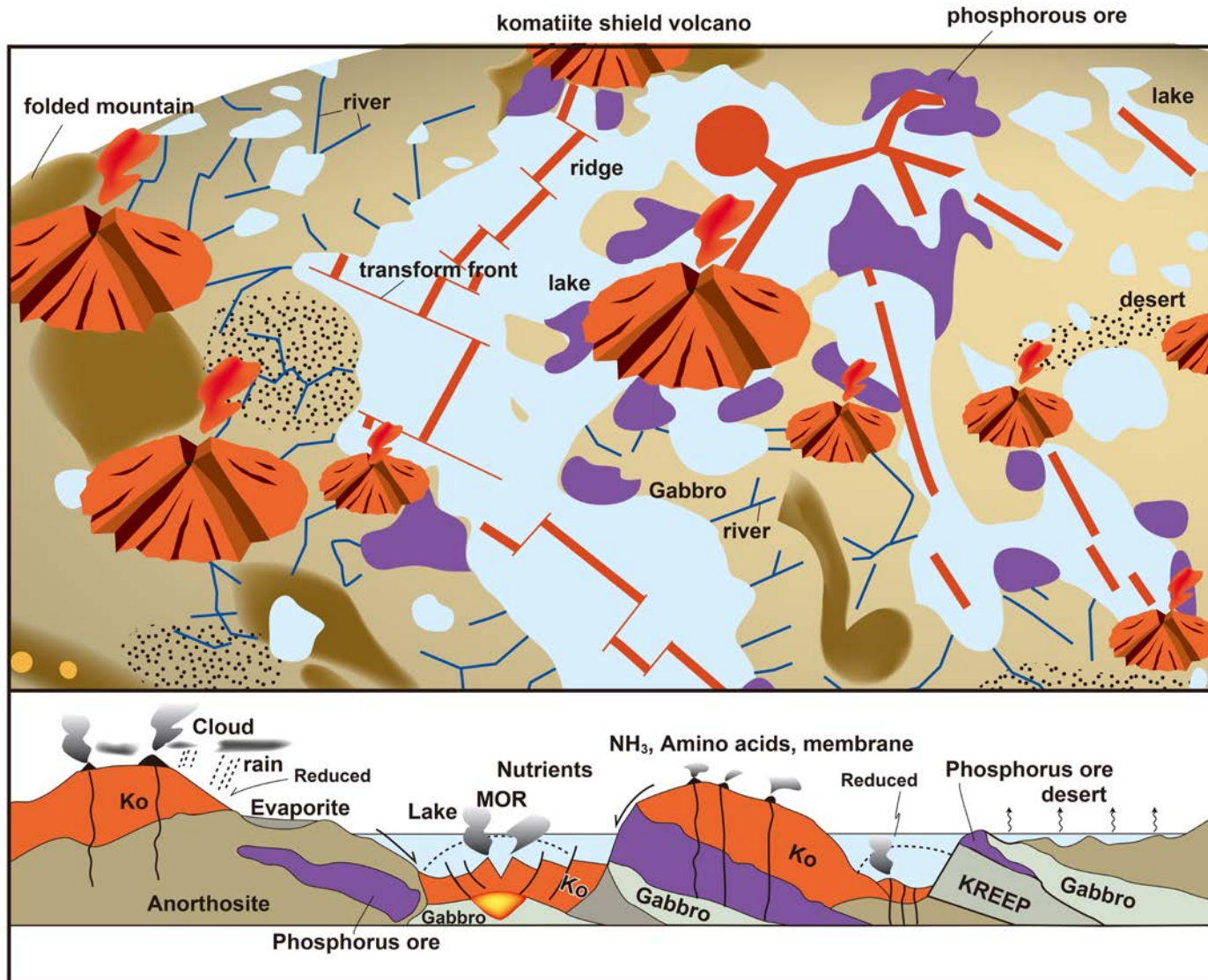
present day Earth



Maruyama (2016)

Hadean Earth

Huge landmass is necessary on Hadean Earth to provide nice place to bear life

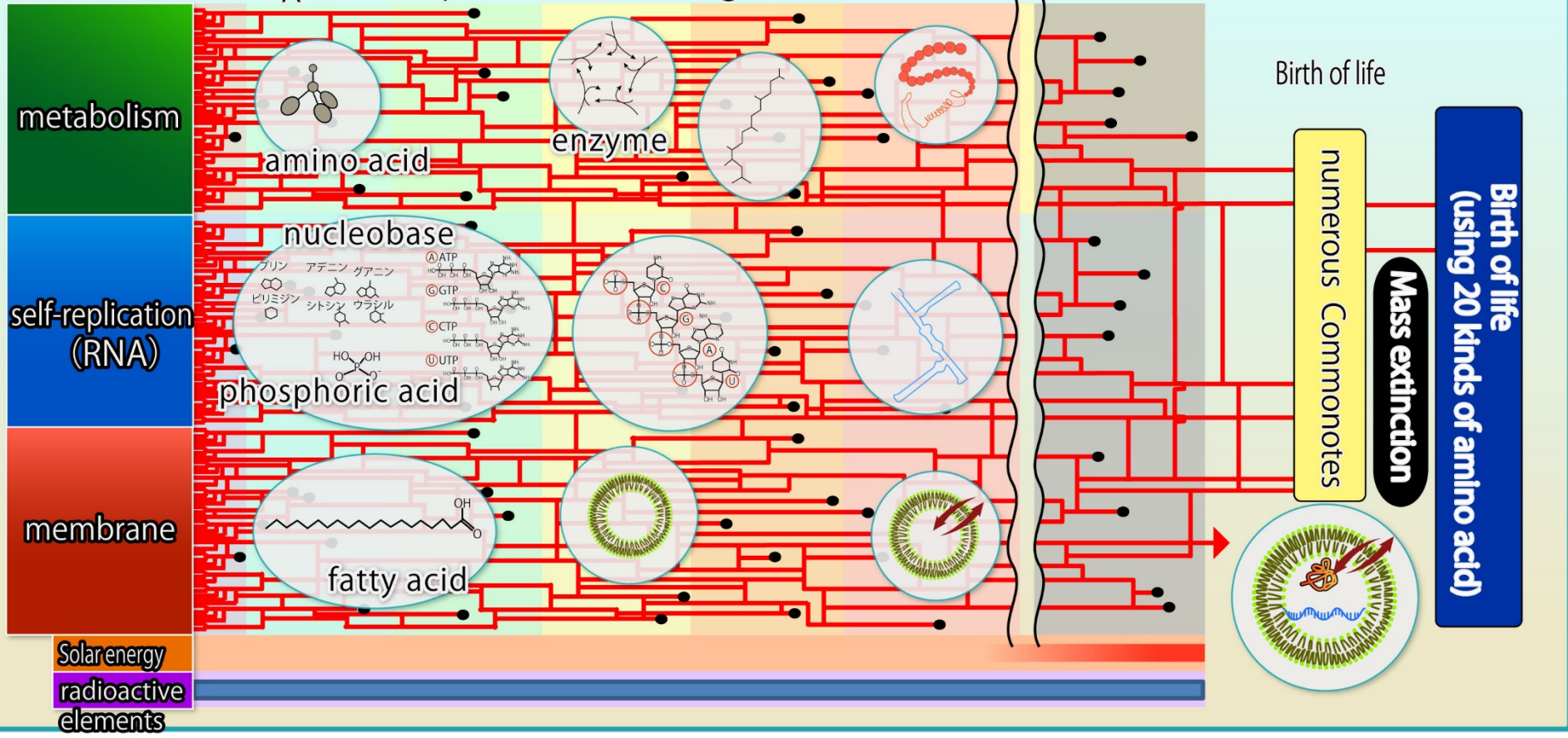


4. Combine our results with
genome science
and
experiments of prebiotic chemical evolution

われわれの研究成果に
ゲノム科学と前駆的化學進化実験を
組み合わせる

Process to the birth of life

inorganic material amino acid $A \infty$ primitive protein $P \infty$ enzyme cycle $E \infty$ $C \infty$ RNA ∞ DNA ∞



5. Introduction of **3-step model to create life**

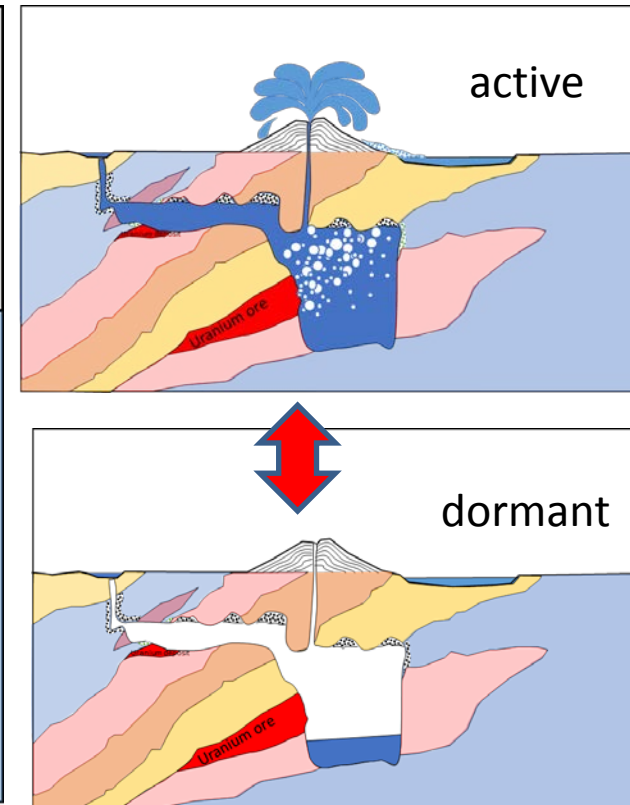
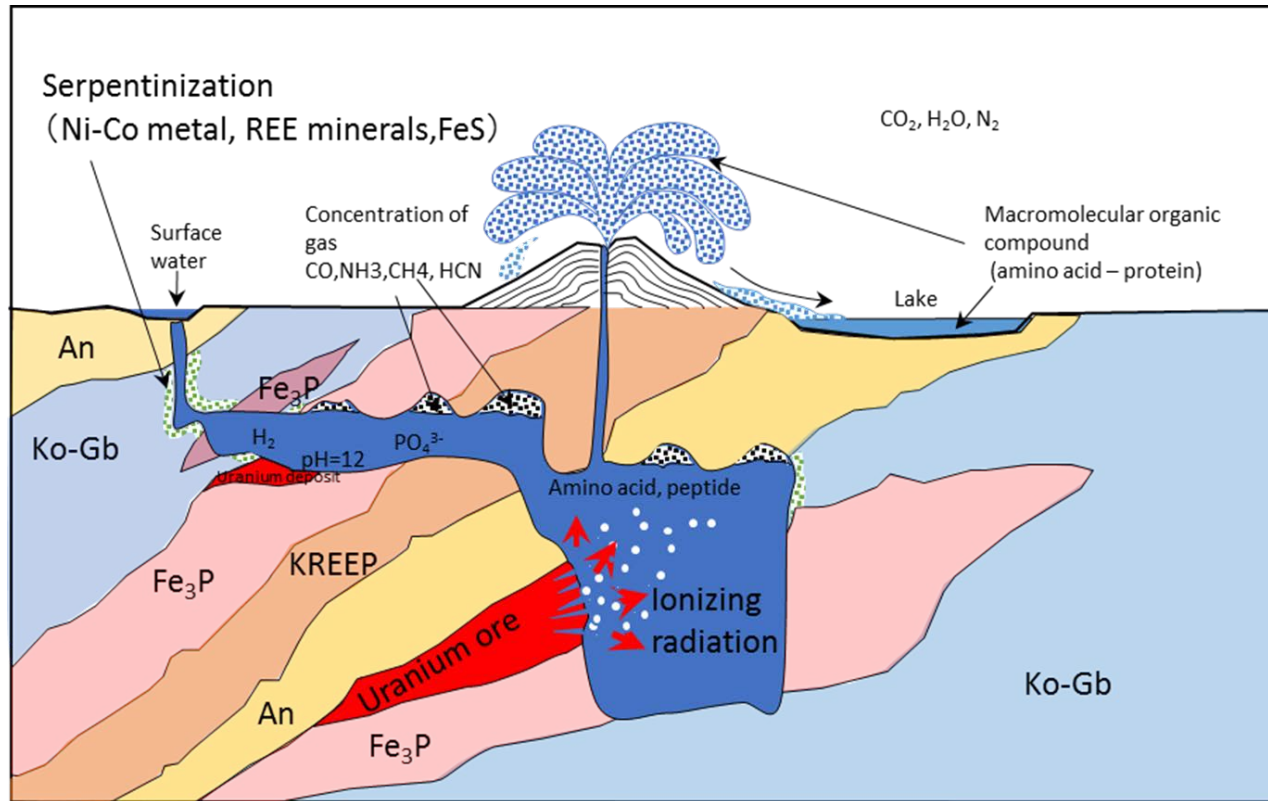
三段階モデルの提案

Nuclear geyser model

Non-thermal energy (ionizing radiation) is necessary to facilitate the reaction

非熱的エネルギー(電離放射線)源が必要(ただの温泉や中央海嶺では不可)

CO₂, H₂O and N₂ are very stable materials thermodynamically on the Earth's surface.



Natural reactor can destroy those into elementary particles in the broad sense, i.e., proton, neutron and numbers of electrons near the reactor, but those were react to form complex Organic compounds away from the reactor.

Low Radiation level

inorganic

organic

H_2O

CO_2

HCHO

HCN

nitriles
(cyanohydrin)

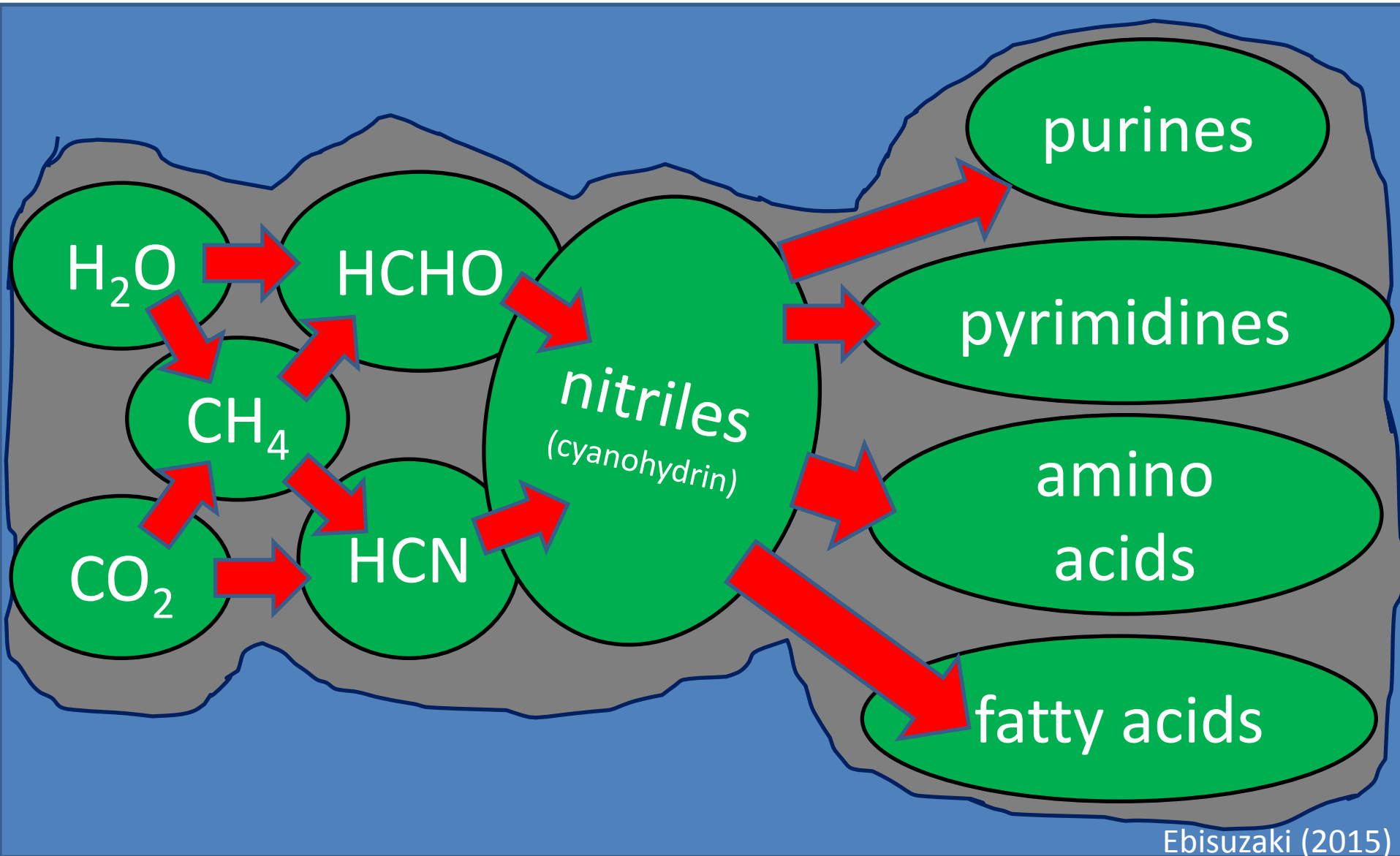
purines

pyrimidines

amino
acids

fatty acids

High Radiation level



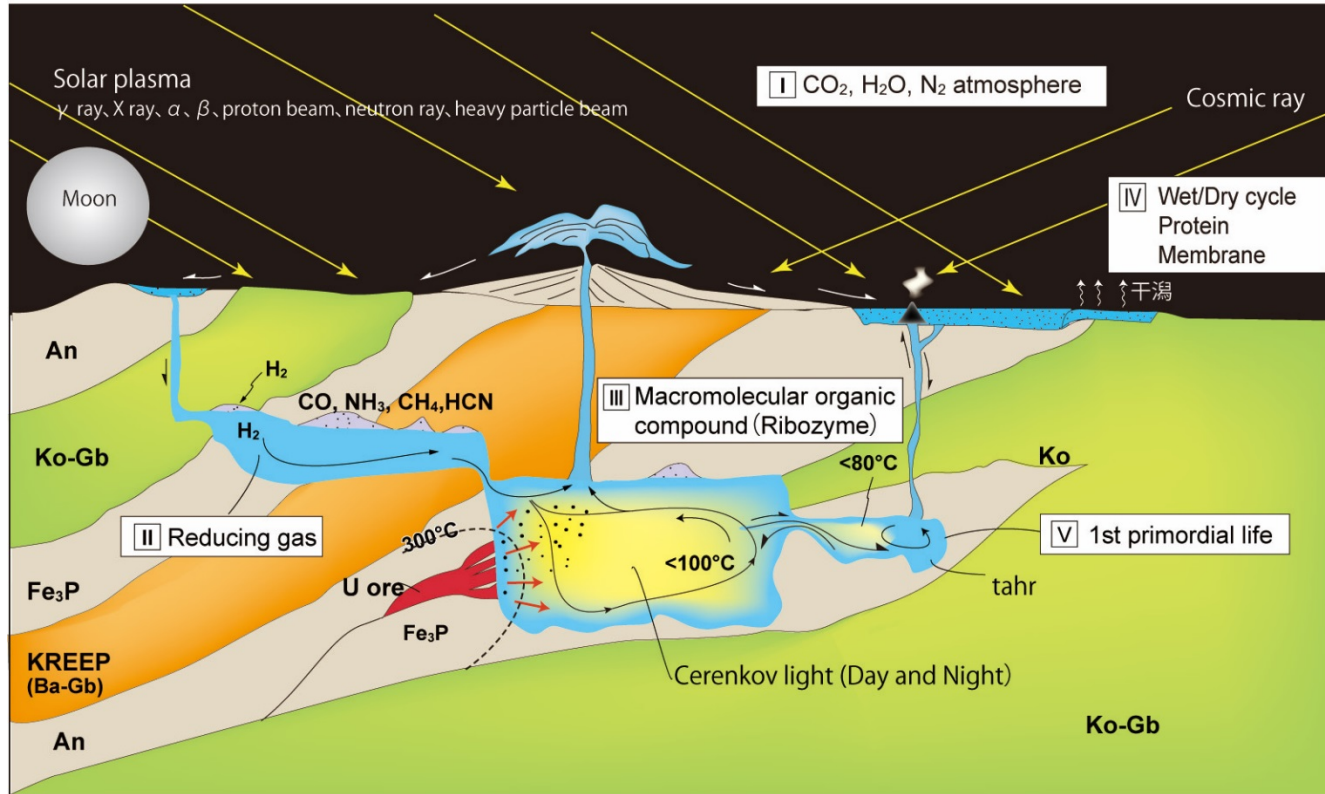
3 step model

1st primordial life in nuclear geyser

2nd primordial life under the Sun

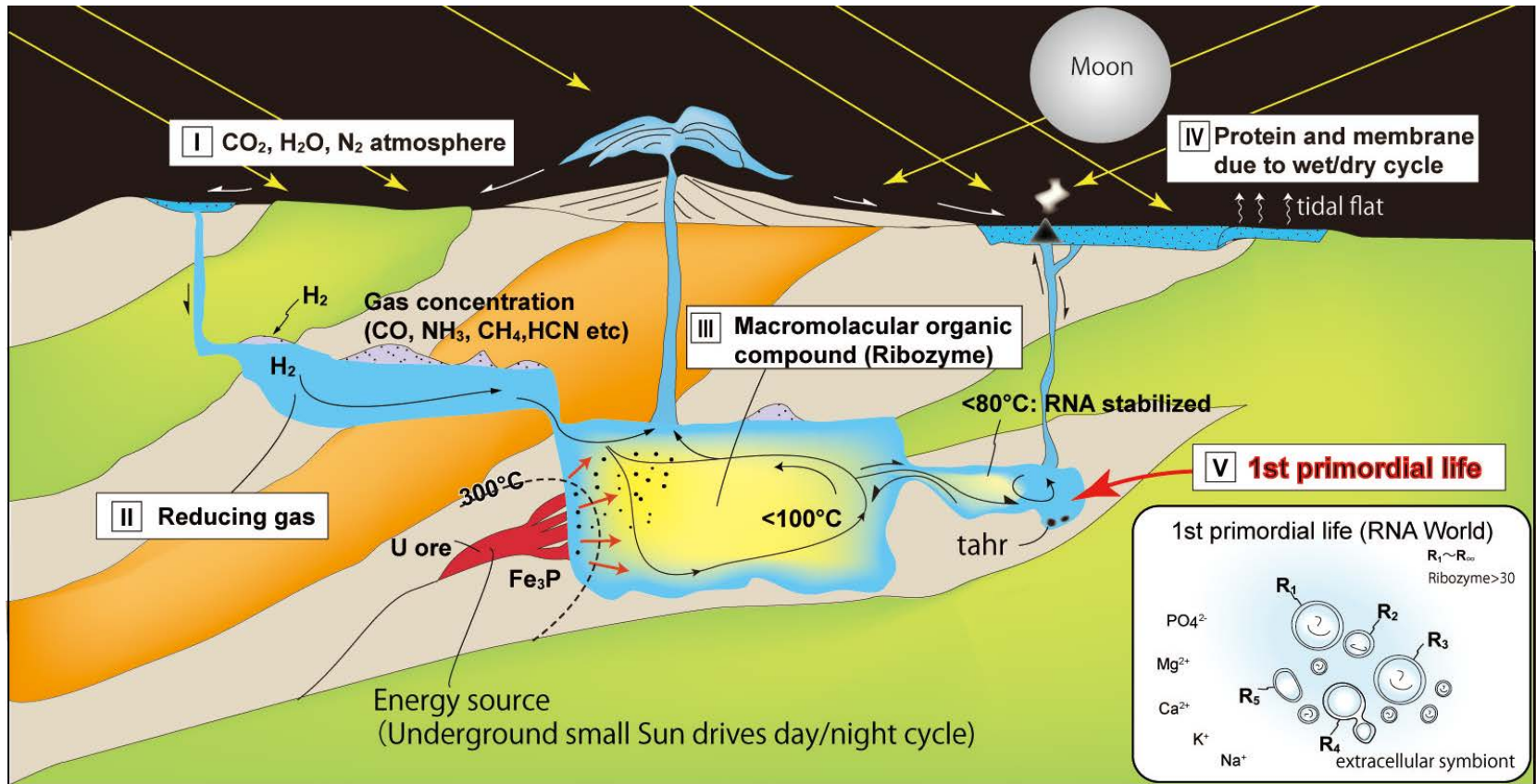
3rd primordial life is the first prokaryote

Material circulation at 4.4Ga between surface environment and geyser



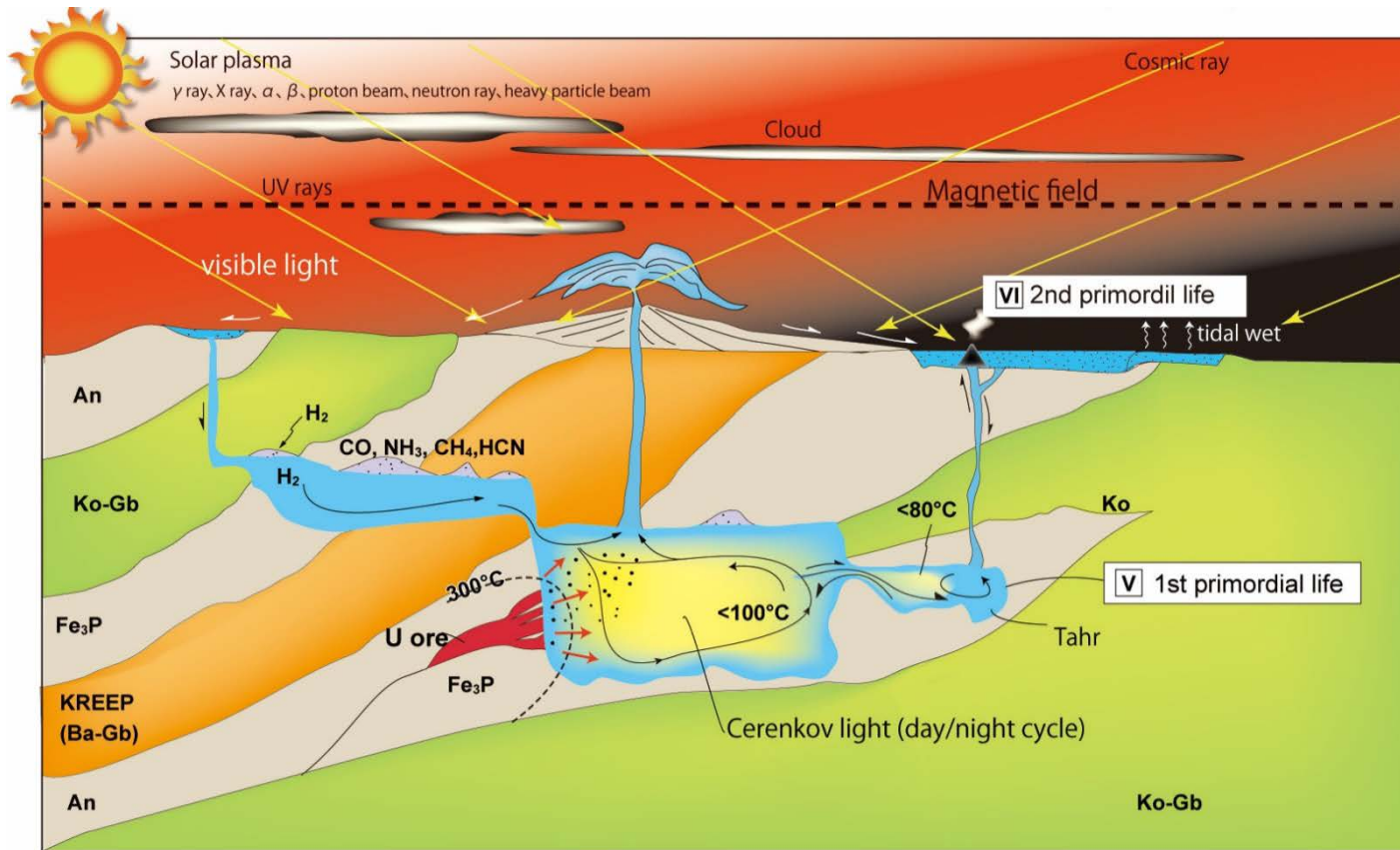
- Reaction of organic materials is accelerated through material circulation between surface environment and inside of geyser.
- Building blocks of life can be produced in geyser main room.
- Due to closer Moon, strong tidal force create wet/dry to polymerize amino acids and membrane by evaporation, those of which are transported to the small room for the birth place of life.

1st primordial life in nuclear geyser at 4.4Ga



- Necessary 20 ribozymes should have been produced at this stage in this small room (temperature less than 80 °C).
- Primordial life created extracellular symbiont to survive (symbiosis like virus)
- 1st primordial life periodically transported to the surface by the geyser to die.

2nd primordial life under the Sun at 4.3Ga



- First stage life was transported to the surface periodically through geyser explosion.
- Transition period from 1st primordial life to 2nd primordial life which can utilize solar energy by application of principle of semiconductor (electron bank). Night has come to use ATP stock in daytime.
- Still in symbiosis with others.

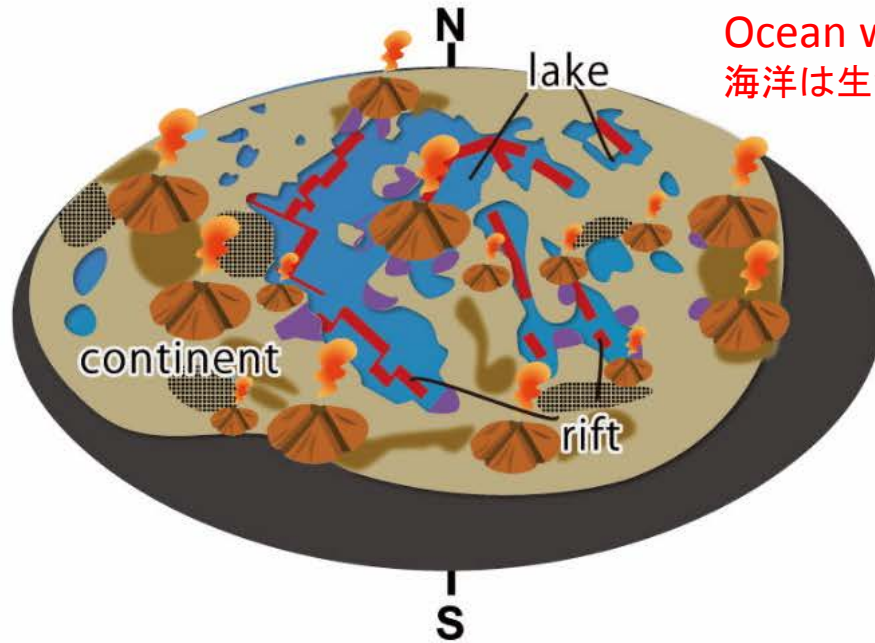
Ocean was not mother of life

- 1 Highly toxic (pH<1, 5-10 salinity, and high abundance of heavy metals) in nature to be demonstrated by calculation and experiments (heating experiments of CI chondrites: on-going)
- 2 This has been true even ca.600-500Ma for emergence of metazoans (Cambrian explosion)
- 3 Even today, most biomass is around continents because of nutrients supply from landmass; Ocean is desert!

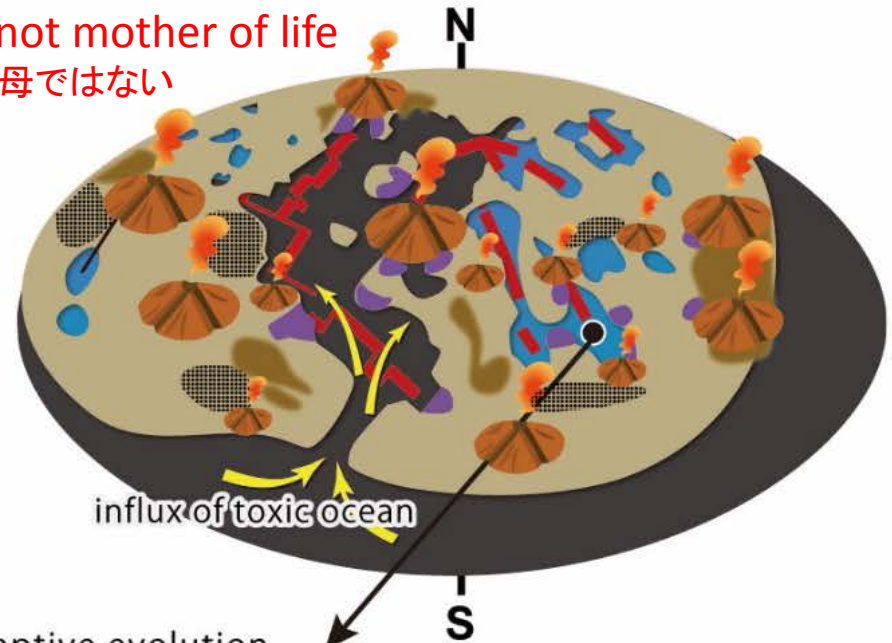
4.2Ga Birth of 3rd primordial life (Prokaryote)

2nd primordial life move in rift valley (with non-toxic water) from lucstrine environment

Influx of toxic ocean and mass extinction

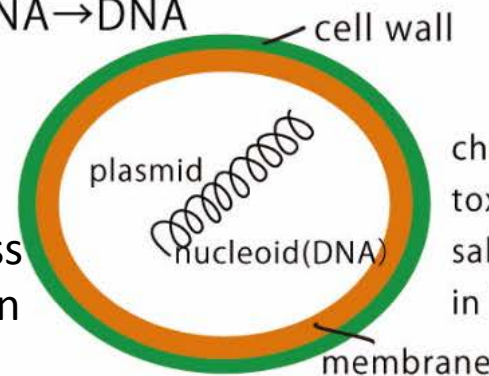


Ocean was not mother of life
海洋は生命の母ではない



Adaptive evolution

RNA → DNA

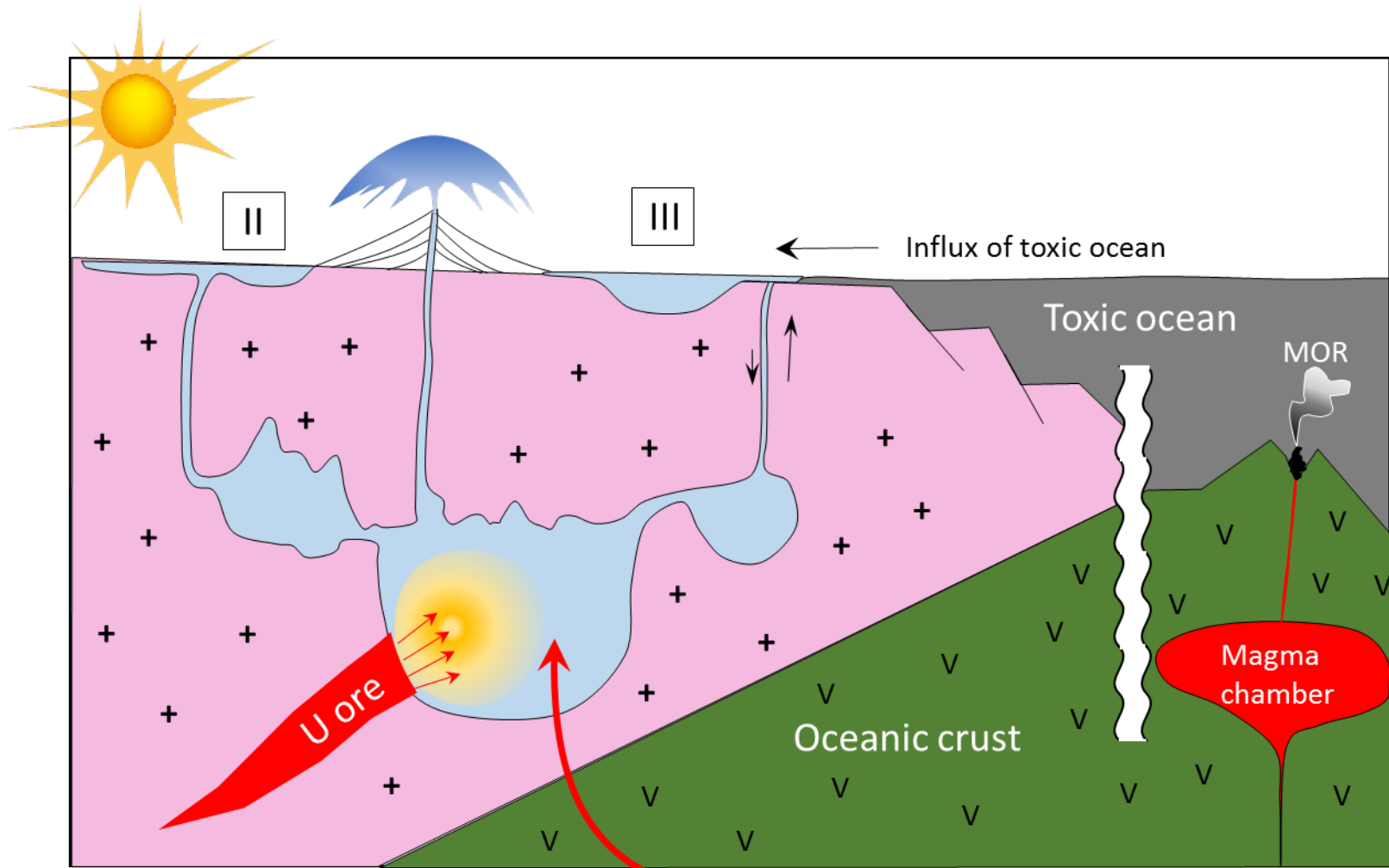


From symbiont
to prokaryote

chemical composition of
toxic ocean is pH<1,
salinity is 10SU, and enriched
in heavy metals.

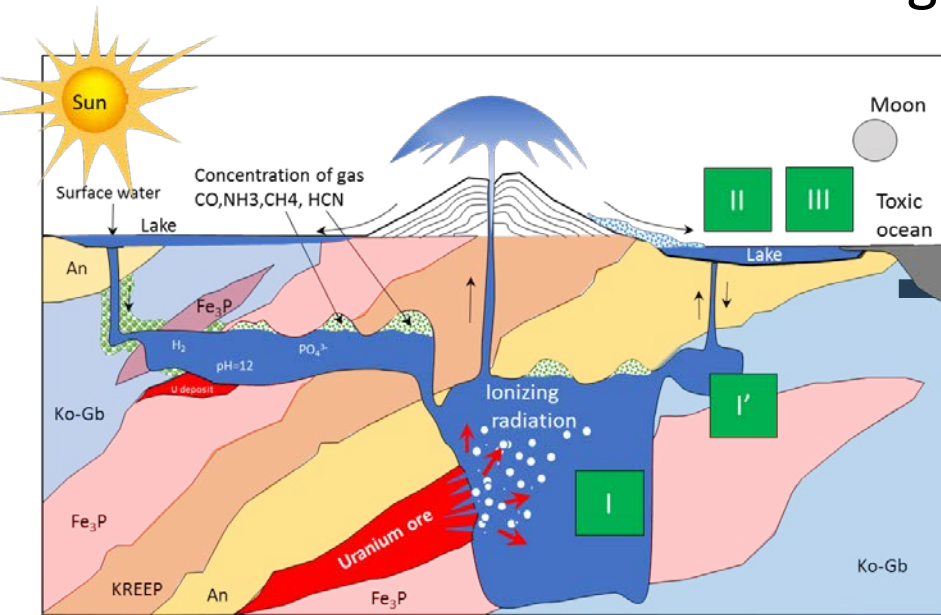
- To prevent from entering toxic elements such as Na inside the cell, Na-pump was invented, as well as cell wall.
- Multiple mass extinction and severe
- environmental change made a series of process spiral DNA shape and process of self-replication
- Minimum gene ca. 100-200 entered into DNA

Circulation/migration of produced organic matters

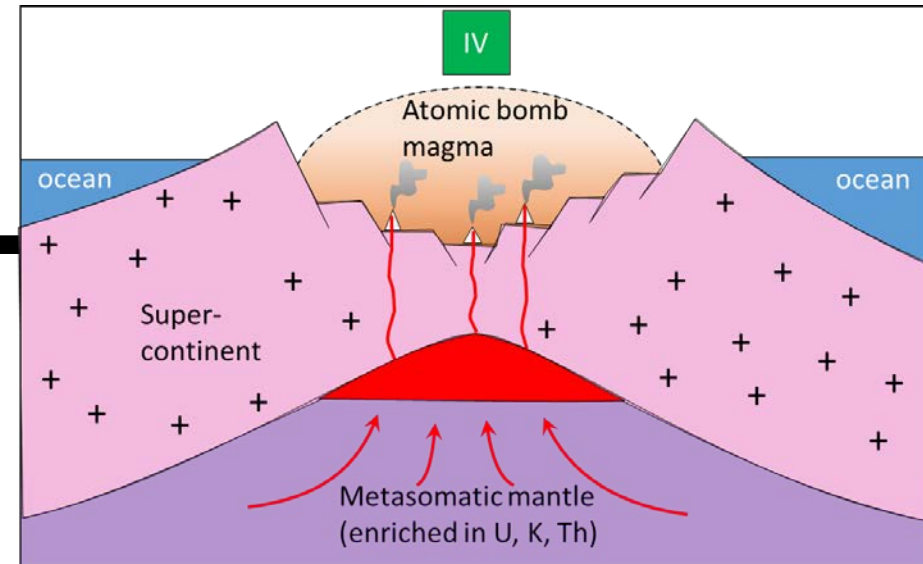


Factory to supply evolved building blocks of life

Change of Factory from I, through II and III, and finally to IV for building blocks of life



Hadean – Archean Earth



Earth since 2.0Ga

- Nuclear geyser continues to produce further advanced building blocks of life (until 2.0Ga) to create Eukaryote, then stopped by half life of U decay.
- After the emergence of super-continent, new site of much more evolved building blocks of life (metazoan and plant) appeared, it is a continental rift where atomic bomb magma erupts to promote mutations, 100 times faster evolution. Principle of life evolution is radiation same since its birth.

Stroeis about birth place of life

On primordial continent

Birth place of life

primordial atmosphere

lakes with pure water

Mars

Pnaspermia

Tidal flats

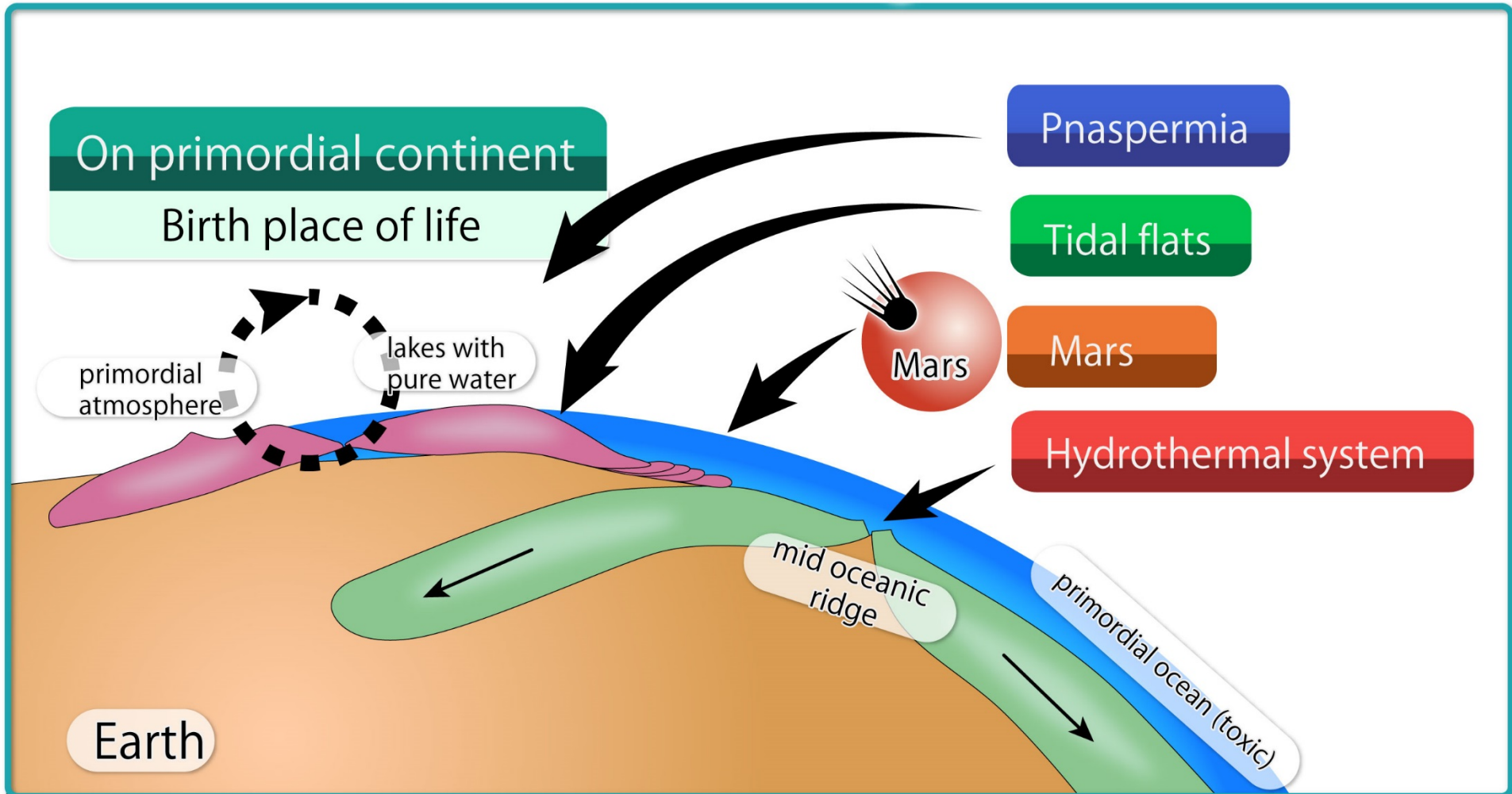
Mars

Hydrothermal system

mid oceanic ridge

primordial ocean (toxic)

Earth



Clear the condition for the emergence of life

Where is the birth place?

生命の誕生場としての条件をクリアできるか

	Environmental factors 環境的要素	On primordial continent 原始大陸上説	Hydrothermal system 中央海嶺熱水系説	Mars 火星説	Universe 宇宙説
1	Energy source (ionizing radiation+ thermal energy) エネルギー源 (電離放射線+ 熱エネルギー)	○	×	○	?
2	Supply of nutrients (P,K, KREEP etc) 栄養塩供給	○	×	○	×
3	Supply of enough nitrogen 十分な量の窒素供給	○	×	○	×
4	Life constituent elements 生命構成主要元素(CHON)	○	△	○	○
5	Concentration of reducing gas 還元的気体の高濃度化	○	×	?	×
6	Dry/wet cycle 乾湿反復環境	○	×	?	×
7	Non-toxic water environment 猛毒ではない水環境	○	×	?	×
8	Na poor water 水のK/Na比 (Naが少ない水)	○	×	○	×
9	Diversified environments (Ocean: pH, salinity, heavy metals, Atmosphere: T& P, Continent: varied geology) 多様な環境 (海洋: pH, 塩分濃度、重金属元素、大気: 温度、圧力、大陸: 多様な地質と鉱物)	○	×	?	×

Mars kept ocean for the first 400million years after the formation
Universe does not have liquid water in the matrix
火星: 最初の4億年しか海洋がなかった
宇宙: マトリックスに液体の水がない

Conclusions

- 1 Birth place of life at mid-oceanic ridge has already been collapsed (Falsifiability)
- 2 Panspermia origin: a fantasy. Life is a phenomenon as biosphere (subsystem) in the Earth system back to its origin. Hence its transportation to the Earth must have been Ecosystem transportation. The Earth must have waited to accept it just as evolved to adjust rapidly evolving environment for the evolving ecosystem. Virtually impossible.
- 3 Birth place of life was not ocean, geyser system in a lake on the primordial continent.

6. Next strategy

1) Reproductive experiments with nuclear reactor to demonstrate the working hypothesis

原子炉で再現実験

Strategy: Tissues (membrane, cell all, double spiral etc) and processes (self-replication, sodium pump etc) record previous evolutionary process. 組織とプロセスは環境化石

● Bottom up group (Reproductive experiments for prebiotic chemical evolution)

前駆的化學進化の再現

input: N₂, CO₂, H₂O, KREEP, Anorthosite, catalytic minerals, 30 kinds of ribosome etc

→ monitor the reaction process and identify produced materials

● Top down group (monitoring the reaction of modern species) 現生生物の反応を観察

input: OD1, bacillus subtilis, hepatitis virus etc OD1微生物, 枯草菌、肝炎ウイルスなど

→ monitor the reaction process and identify produced materials

● Survival in toxic ocean

2) Numerical simulation of prebiotic chemical evolution based on laboratory experiments

under the condition of changing pH, salinity, abundance of heavy metals and pO_2 and catalytic minerals.

3) **Falsifiability** + Upgrading of working hypothesis 反証可能性によって作業仮説を検証

→ We will be able to **reach the truth of complexity science** 複雑系科学の真実に限りなく近づく

End

Step to the emergence of first life

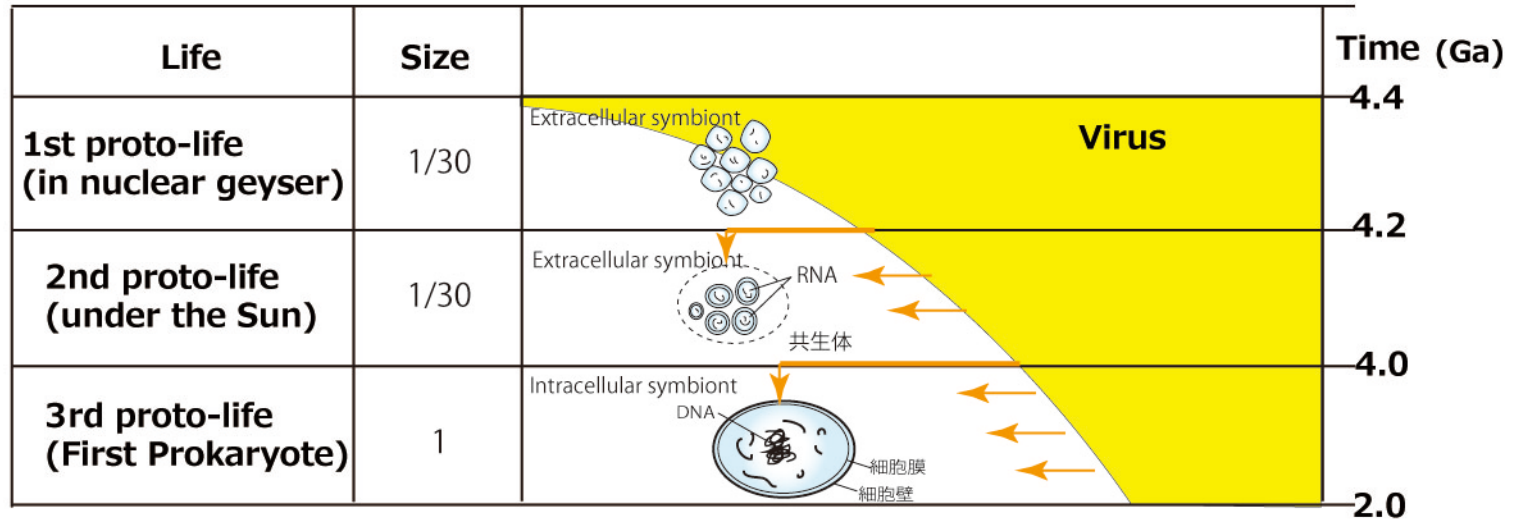


TABLE 11.1 The Differing Evolutionary Parameter Spaces Occupied by RNA and DNA Viruses^a

Characteristic	RNA (and ssDNA) viruses	dsDNA viruses
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Gene duplication	Apparently rare	Common
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Overlapping reading frames	Common	Relatively rare

dsDNA, double-stranded DNA; ssDNA, single-stranded DNA.

^aNote that the properties shown are "average" ones, and cannot be applied to every taxon in each category (particularly for DNA-based organisms).

^bBy inference only: the extent and sign of epistasis has not been measured in dsDNA viruses.

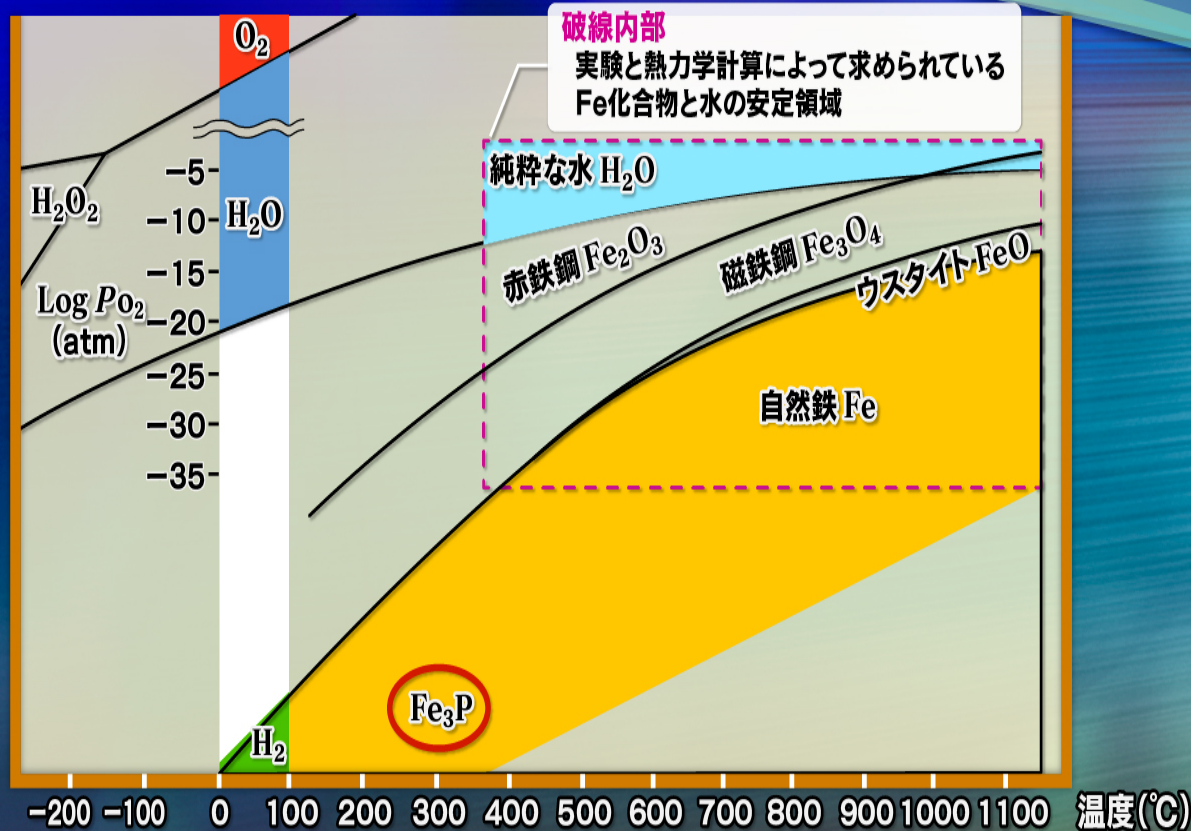
Holmes (2013)

化学組成累帯構造の形成と そこから生まれる惑星の化学組成

粘土鉱物線? 有機物線(2.1)



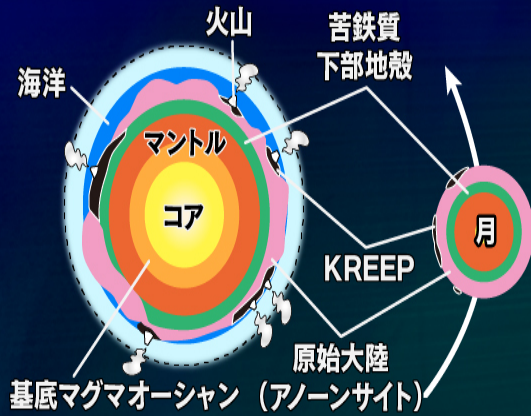
安定領域が極端に違う物質の化学反応



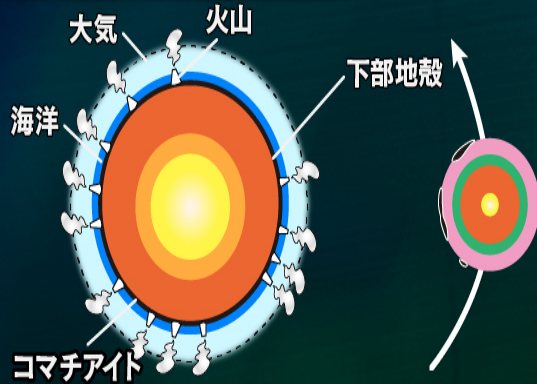
生命現象に至る前駆的化学進化は CO_2 、 N_2 、 H_2O が Fe_3P と化学反応することから始まり、その後誕生した生命はさらに40億年以上絶え間なく連鎖反応し続けた

地球形成モデル

I 原初大陸があった

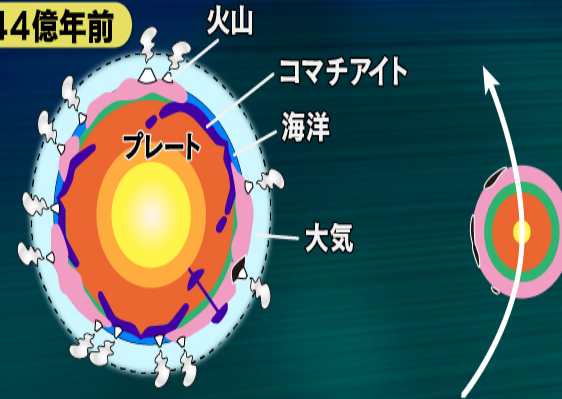


II 原初大陸はなかった

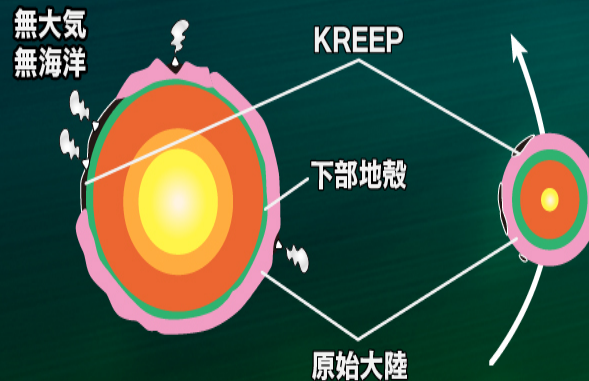


III ABELモデル

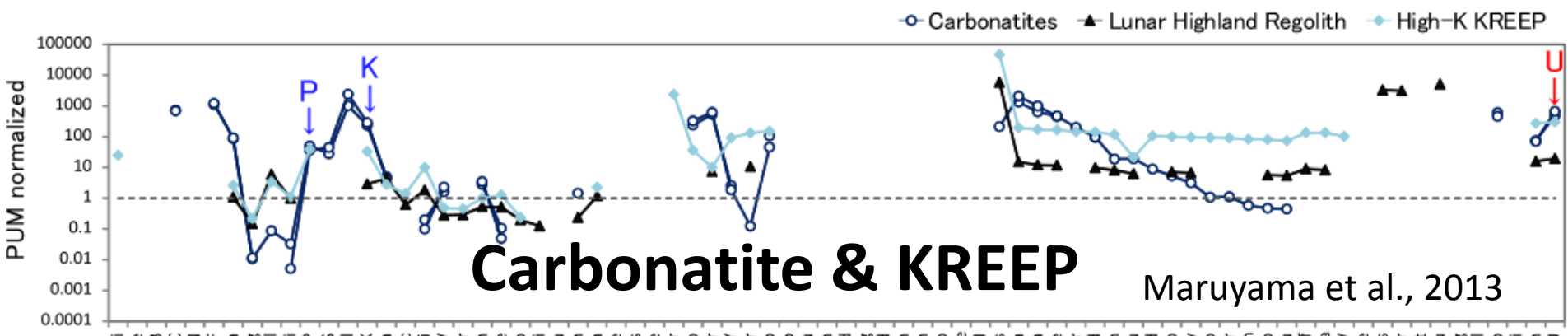
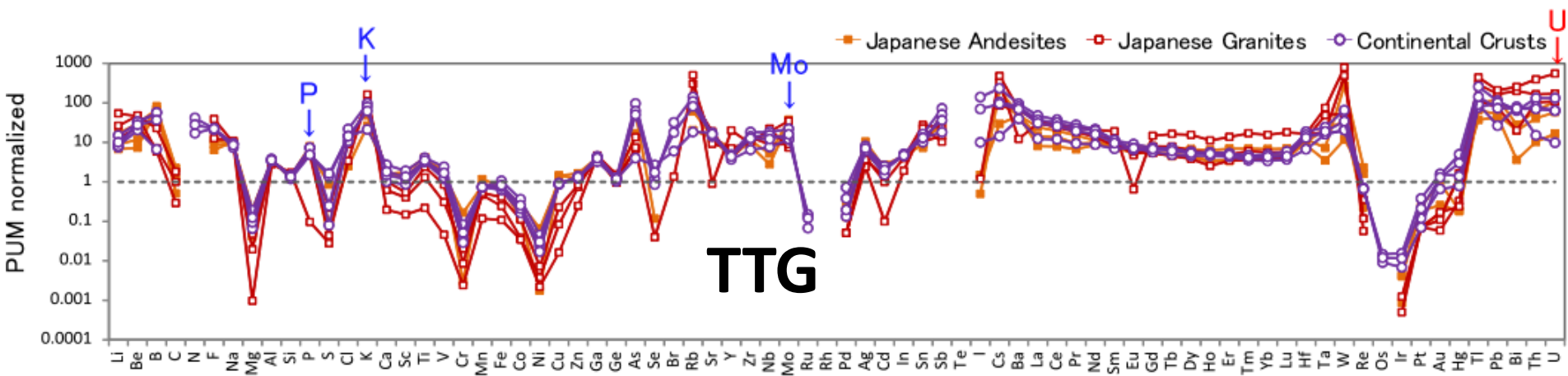
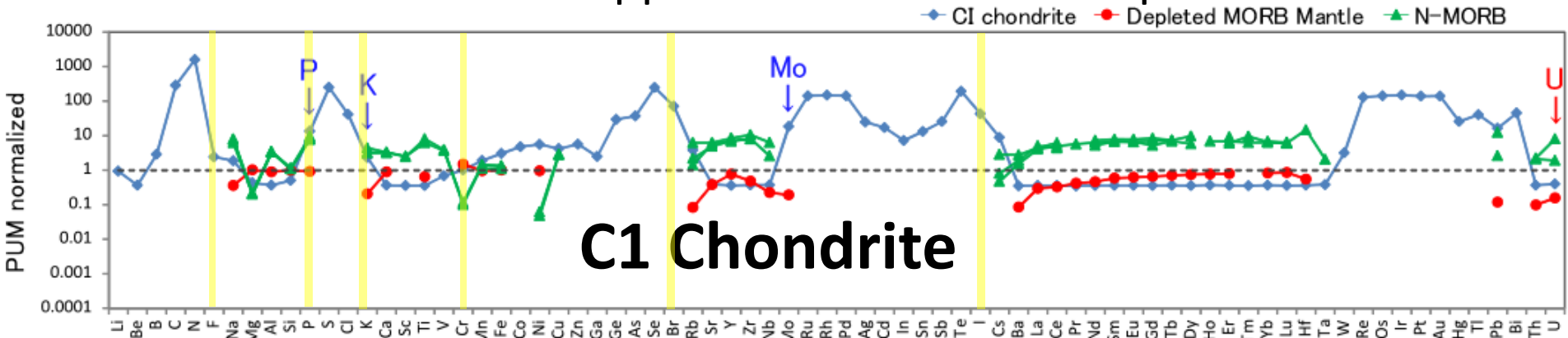
44億年前



45.3億年前



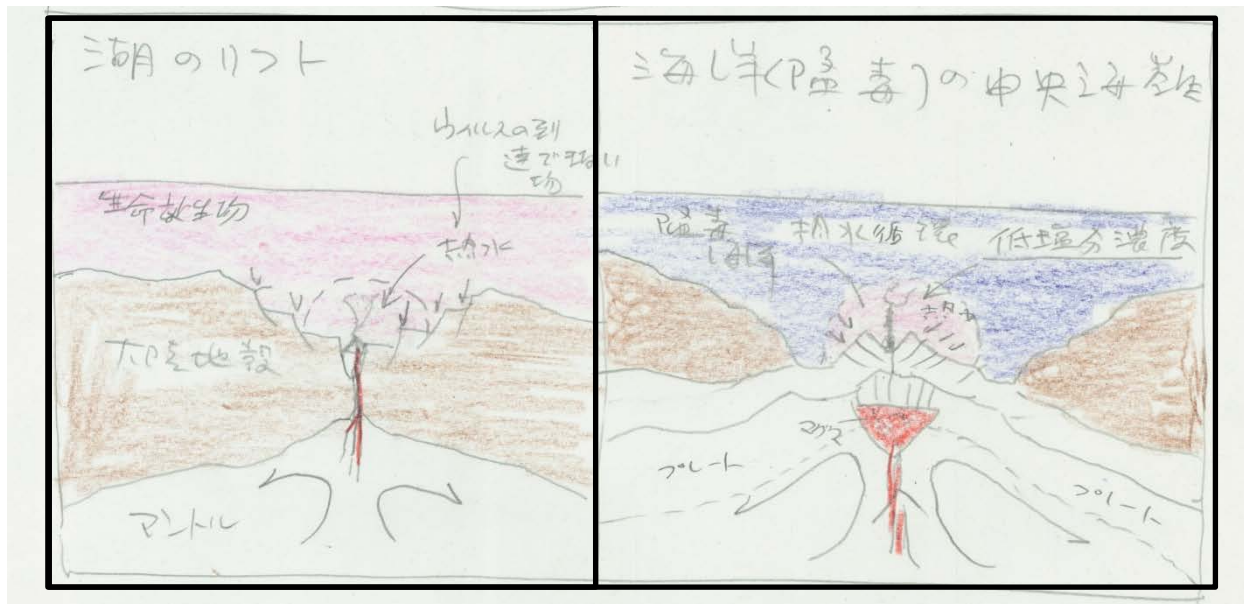
Primitive upper mantle normalized pattern



中央海嶺熱水系は二次的な生息場 (No virus & low salinity)

Continental rift (Lake)

中央海嶺熱水系微生物の誕生プロセス



大量絶滅の役割→細胞壁の誕生(湖:古細菌、海洋:バクテリア)
ウイルスは高温で死滅(低温域で常に進化)

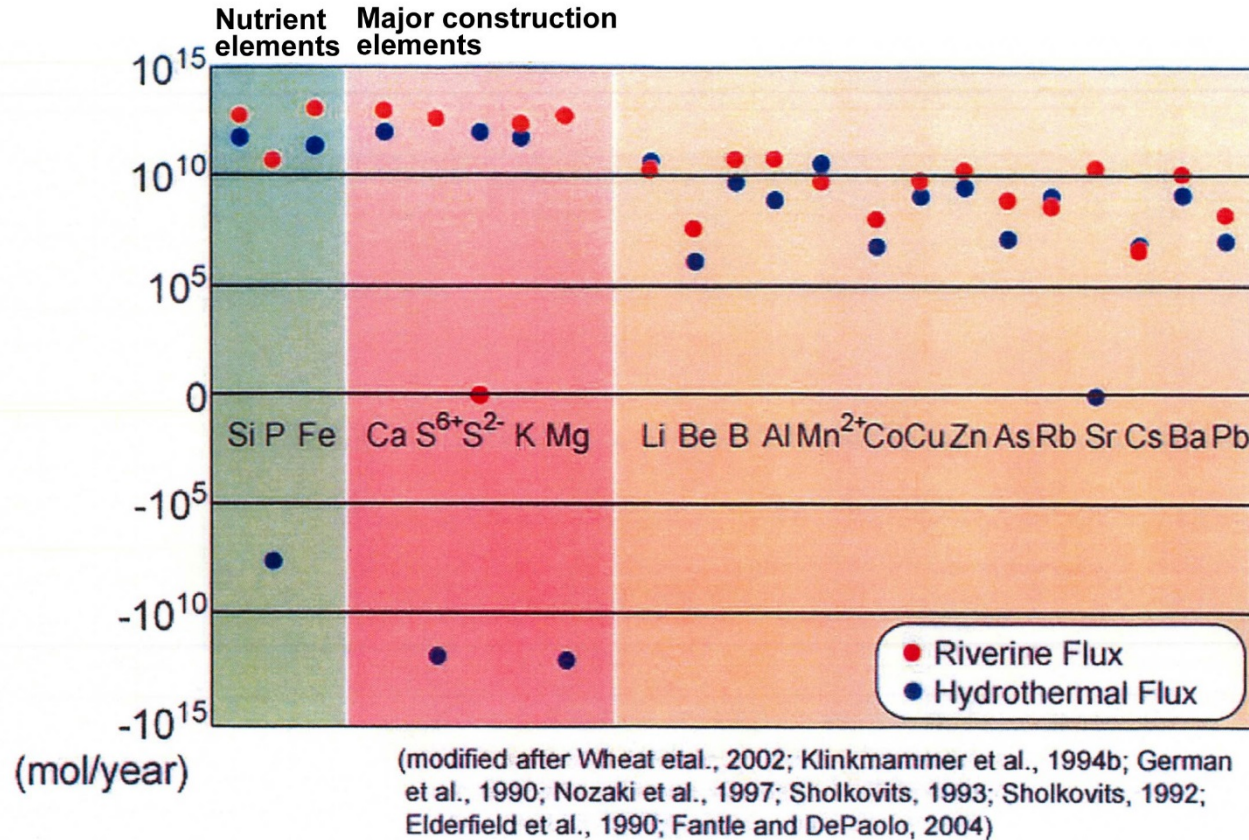
5. What is new discoveries

成果：何が新しいか（研究史上の意義）

1. Suggestion of birth place and 3 step model (testable model)
2. ABEL model (dry planet + bio-elements landing)
3. Habitable Trinity model
4. Proposal of basic framework for Astrobiology
5. Special Issues 2016 (Origin of life and astrobiology) from Geoscience Frontier (Elsevier) 62 papers

Major (CHON), minor and trace bio-elements

1. Most nutrients were supplied from TTG
2. P, S, and Mg were absorbed in hydrothermal water at mid-oceanic ridge



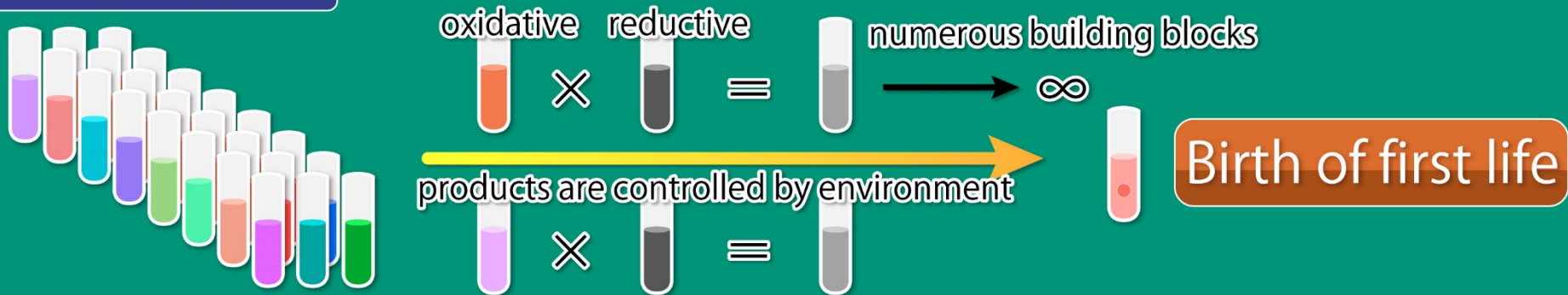
● Need landmass which is a source of nutrients!

Image to synthesize life

Wrong image



Hadean Earth



Numerous kinds of combination by diversified environments
→ promote prebiotic chemical evolution

TABLE 11.1 The Differing Evolutionary Parameter Spaces Occupied by RNA and DNA Viruses^a

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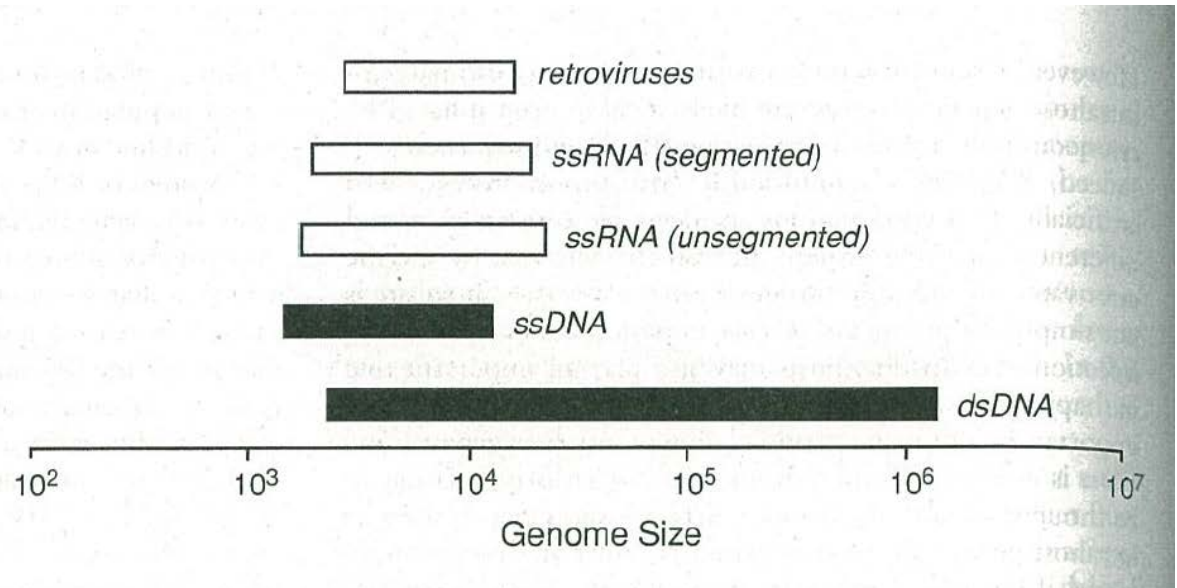
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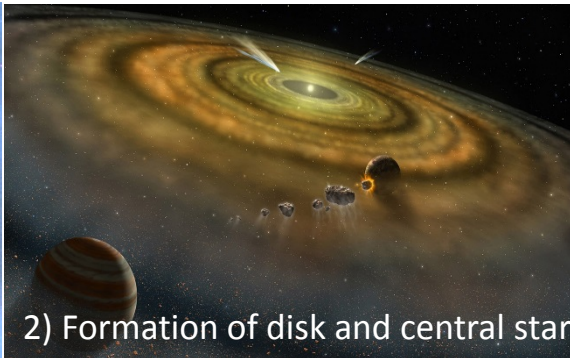
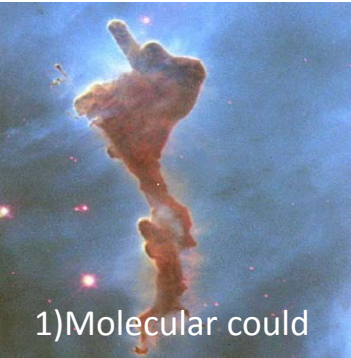
^bBy inference only: the extent and sign of epistasis has not been measured in dsDNA viruses.

Holmes (2013)

FIGURE 11.12. Distribution of genome sizes in RNA and DNA viruses. Note the similarity in (small) genome sizes between RNA viruses, retroviruses, and single-stranded DNA (ssDNA) viruses.



Universe is full of life A fantasy of life and its evolution



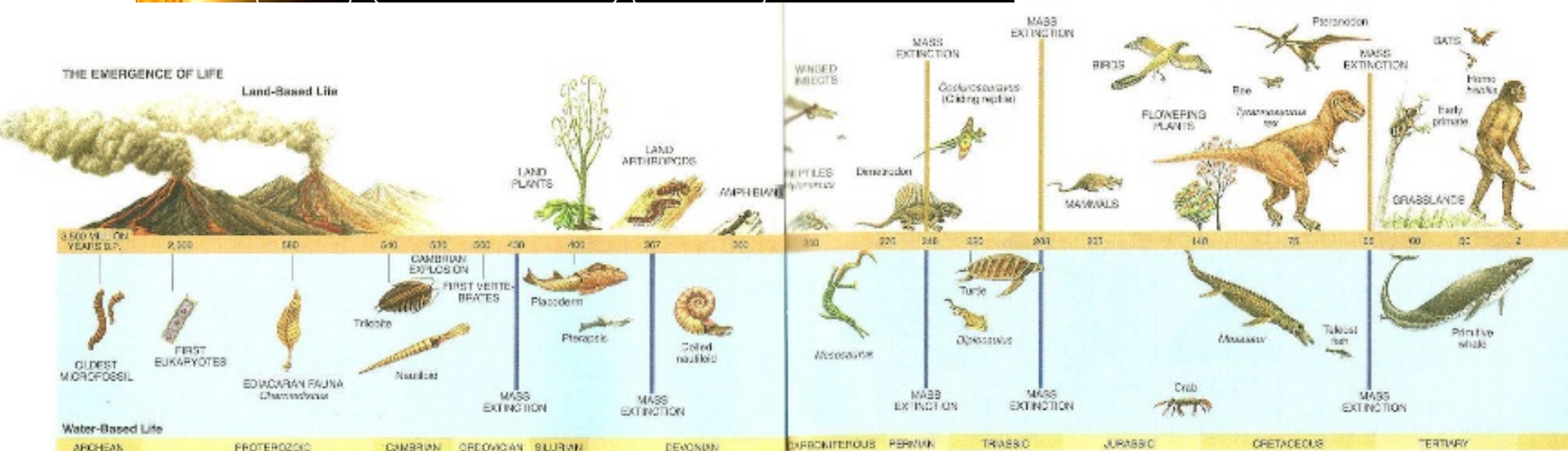
1) Molecular cloud

2) Formation of disk and central star

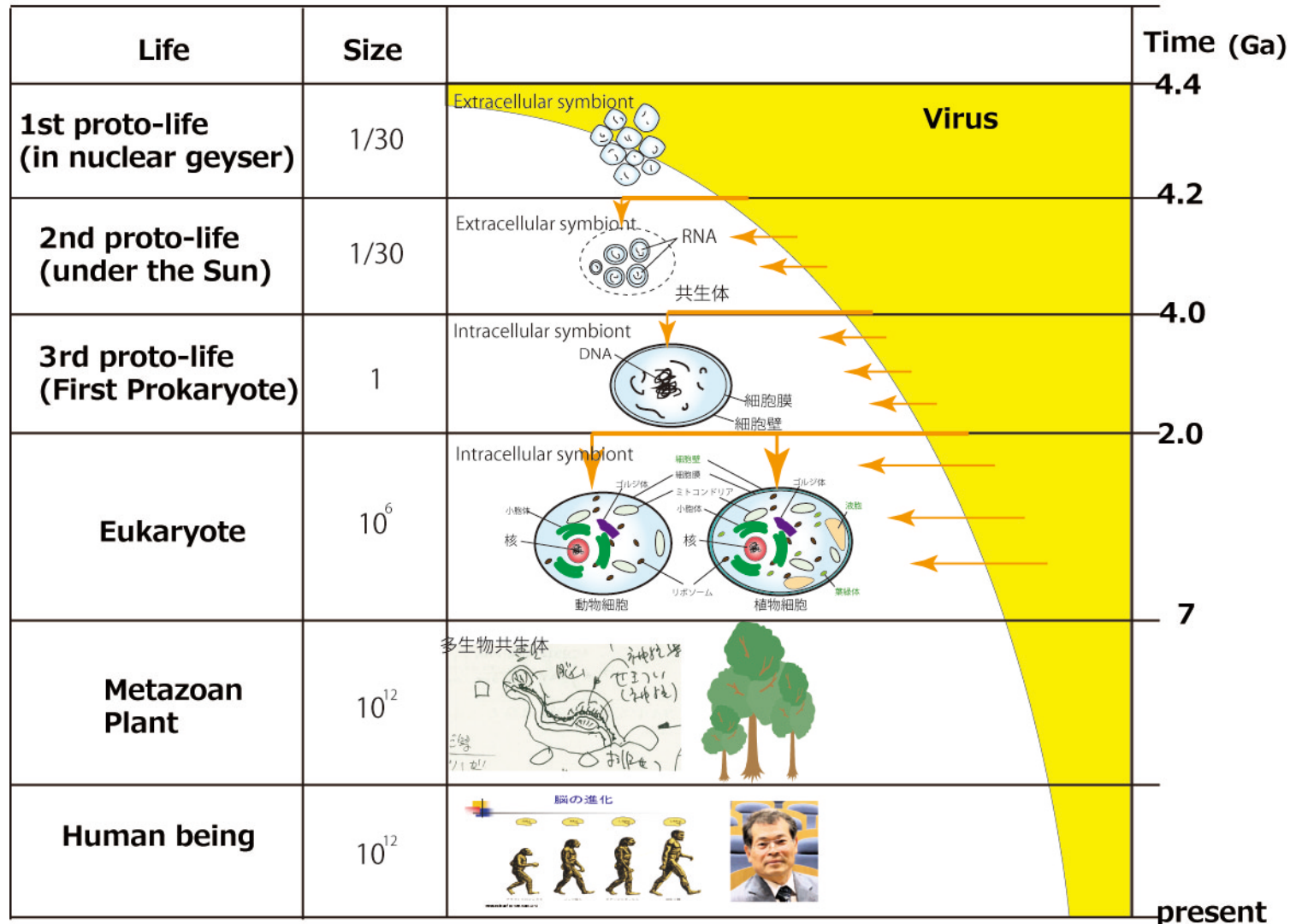
3) Formation of planets



Presence of liquid water does not mean the birth of life



Step to begin and evolve life



7 論文＋科研費

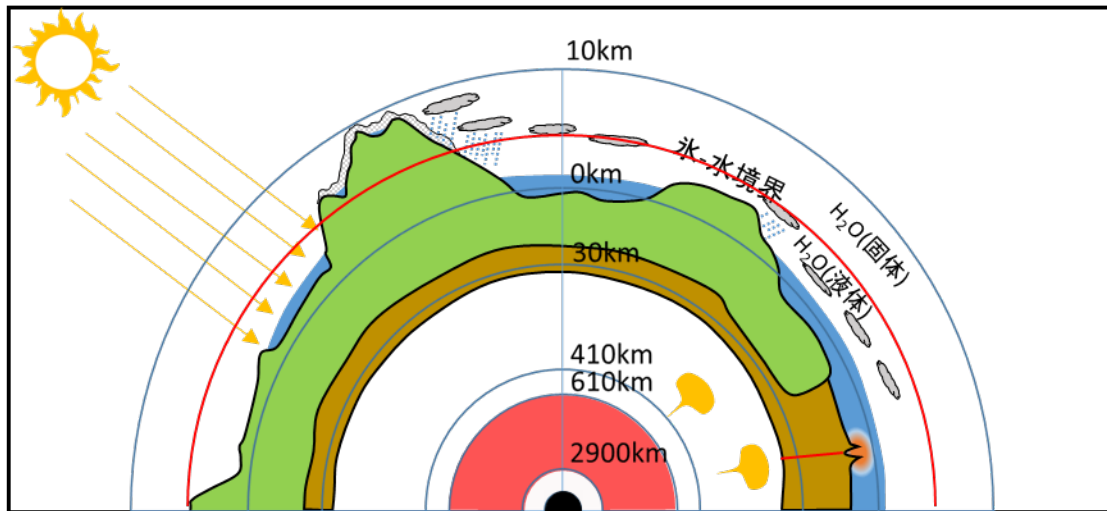
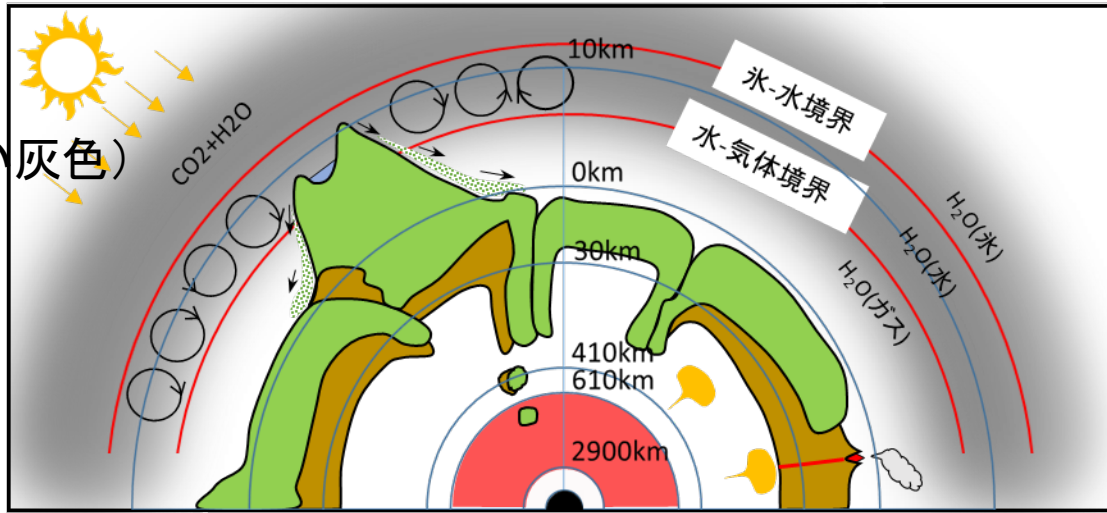
5 ④太陽に代わる連続エネルギー供給体が必要

大気・海洋成分を熱力学的に不安定
(連続的)にさせて連続反応を可能に
するエネルギー源 = 自然原子炉

地球内部の小さな太陽

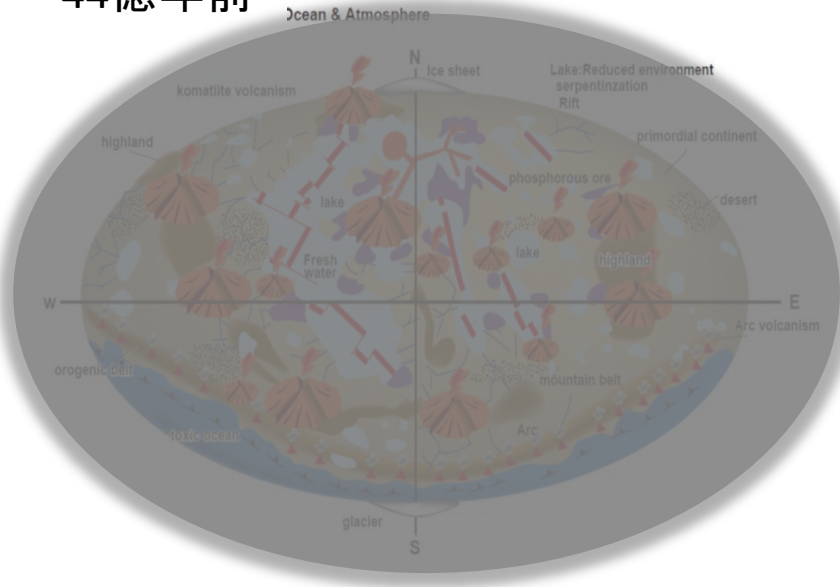
原始海洋誕生

火山(赤)
上は表層暗黒
下は薄い大気(薄い灰色)

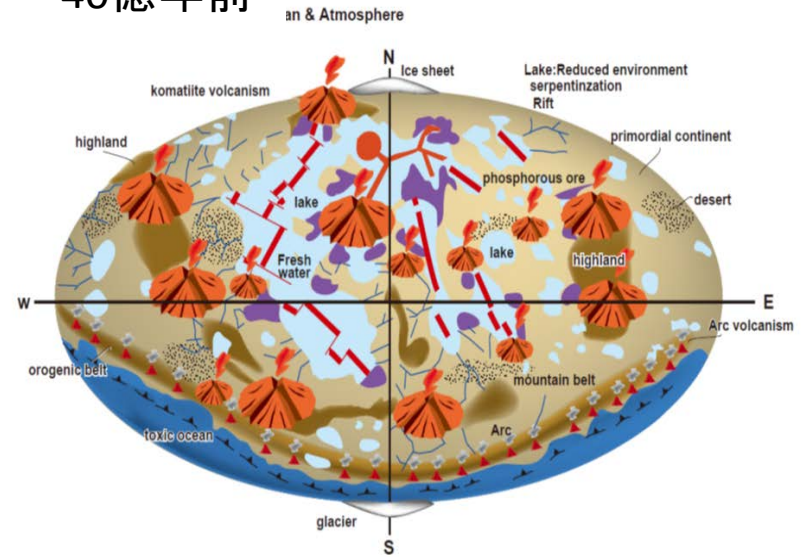


多様で動的な冥王代表層環境

44億年前



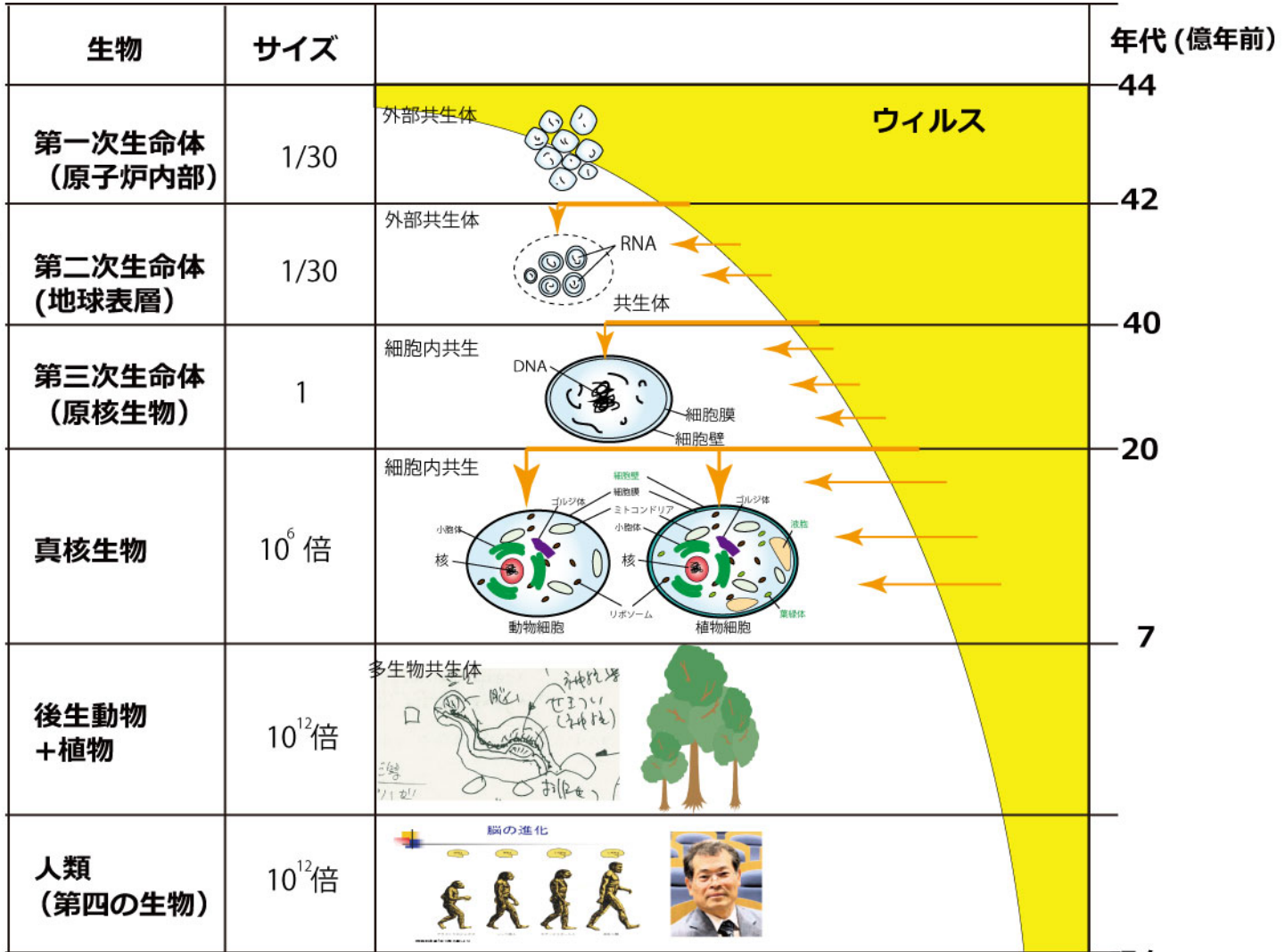
40億年前



Super-homogeneous Earth

Surface is ocean only

生命の誕生

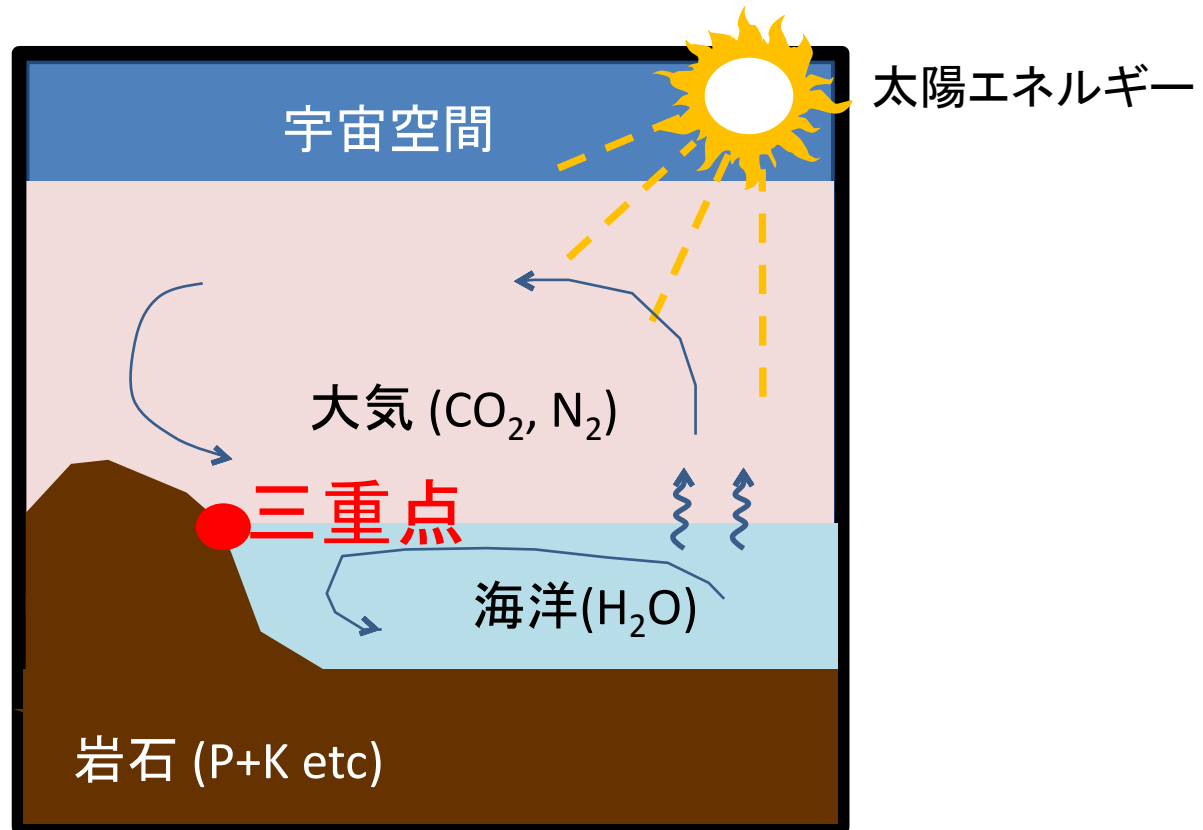


現在

“Habitable Trinity” モデル

(Dohm and Maruyama, 2014)

大気・海洋・大陸の共存と太陽エネルギーによる定常的物質循環



3 表層環境（太陽が使えない）

膜の対応

- 1 細胞壁
- 2 ポンプ
- 3

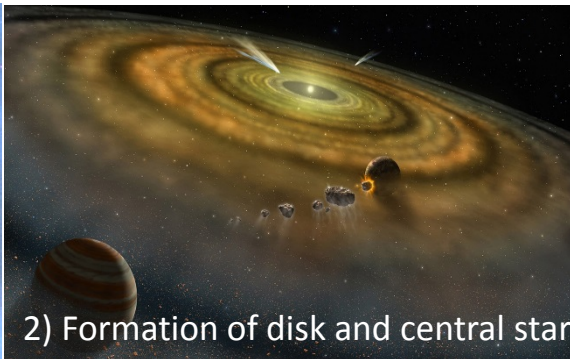
第3次生命体とは何か？

- 1 定義
 - ①代謝
 - ②自己複製
 - ③膜
 - ④エネルギー連続供給体は太陽、現代型生物と同じ、物質とエネルギー循環
- 2 ミニマム遺伝子との関係は

猛毒海洋の化学組成の定量化

- 1 pH
- 2 塩分
- 3 富金属元素
- 4 定量組成

Universe is full of life A fantasy of life and its evolution



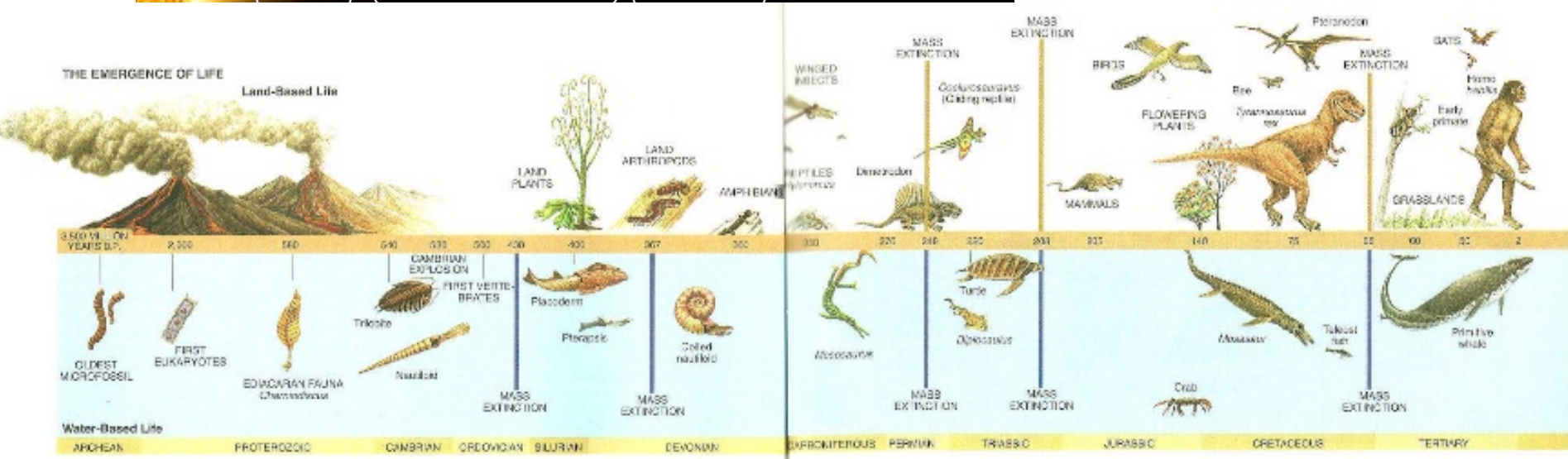
1) Molecular cloud

2) Formation of disk and central star

3) Formation of planets



Presence of liquid water does not mean the birth of life



Step to the emergence of first life

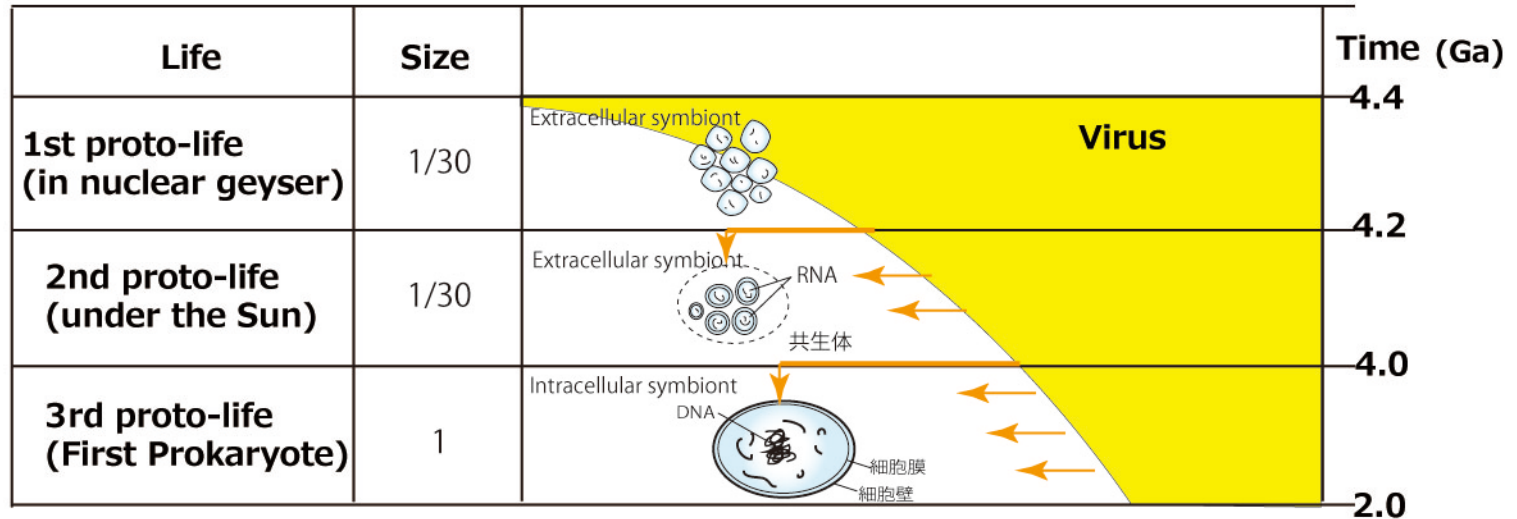


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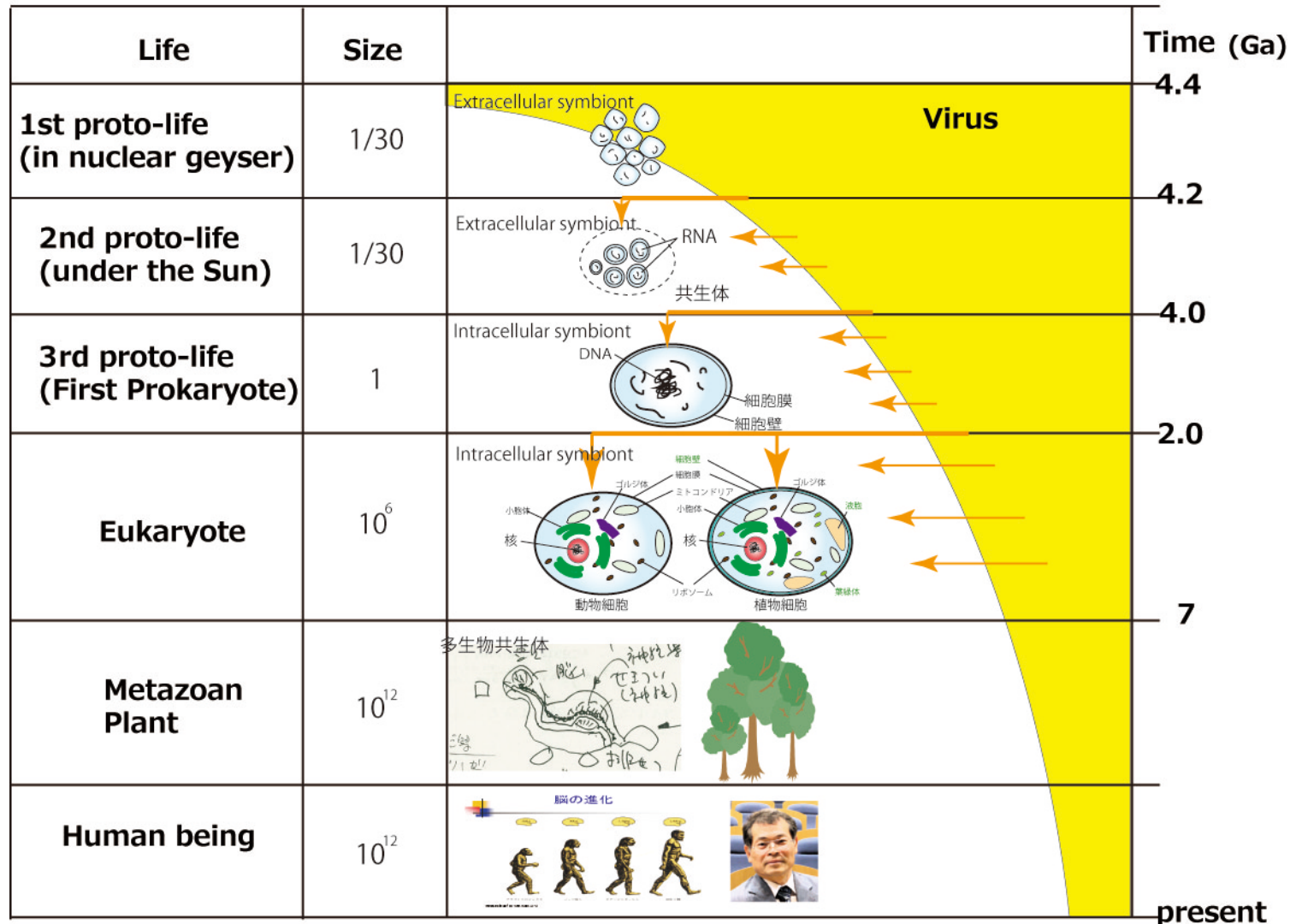
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Holmes (2013)

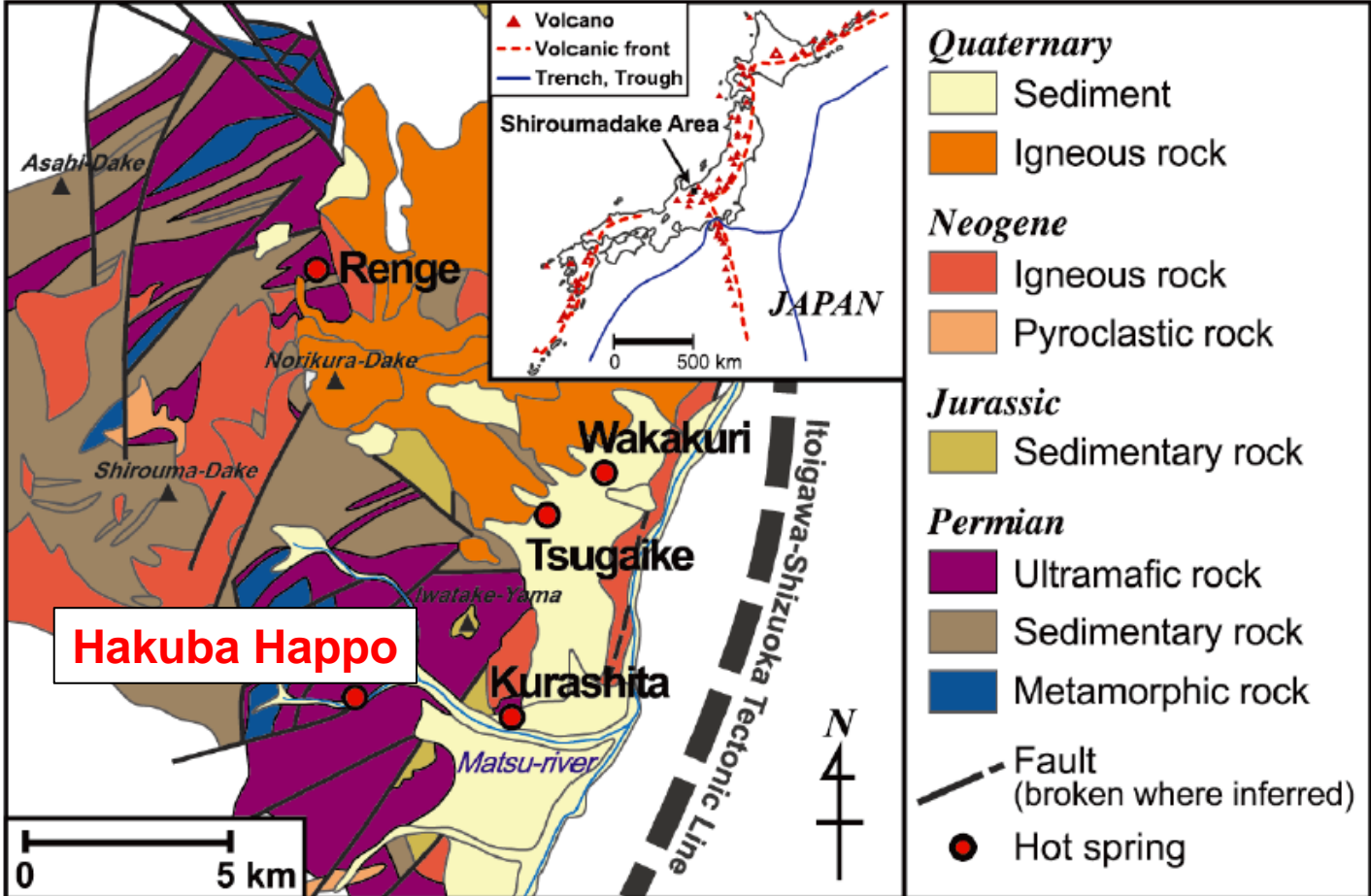
Step to begin and evolve life



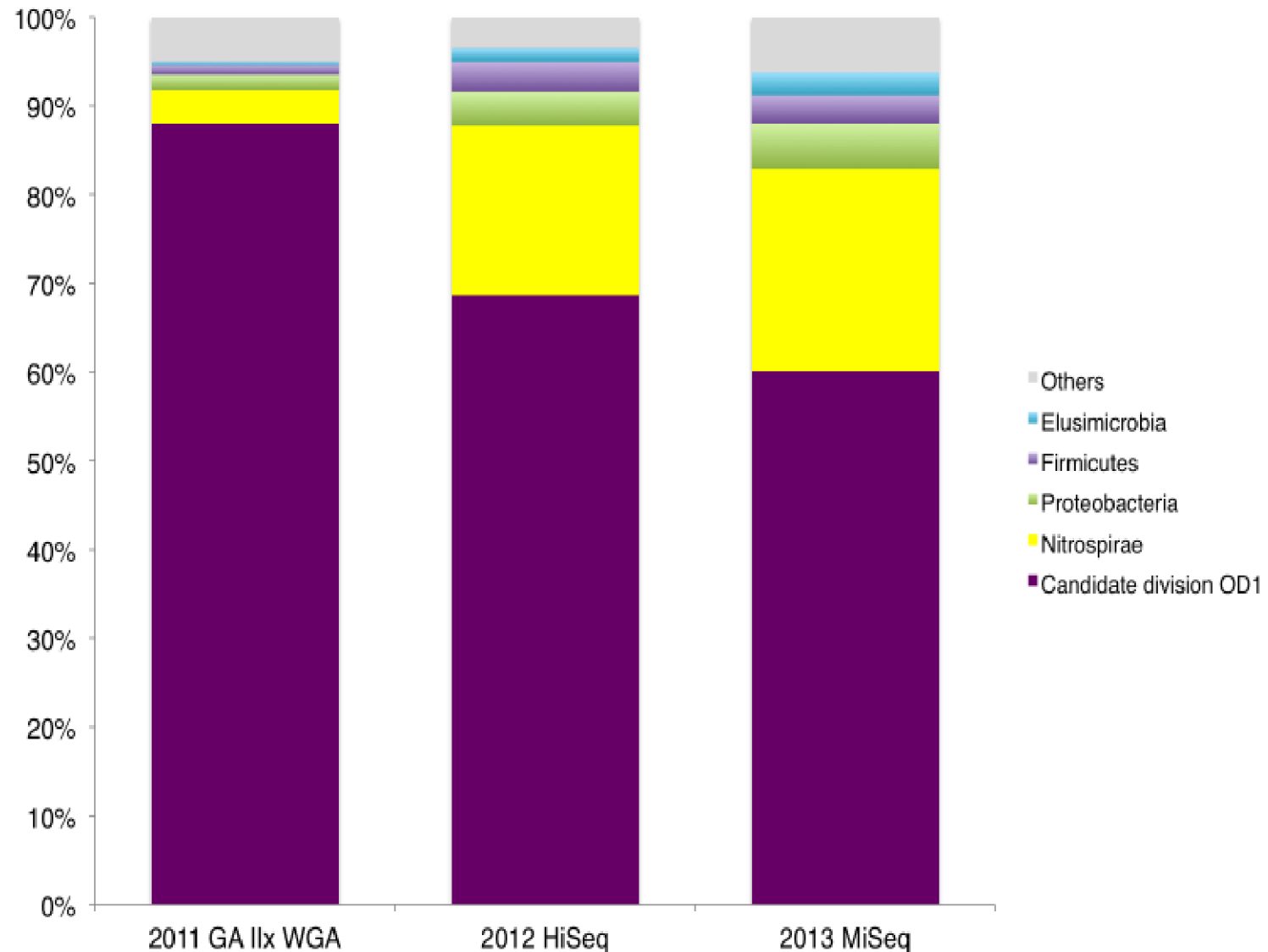
1) Prebiotic chemistry in modern analogues

Serpentinization field (ONSEN project)

Team: PIs Maruyama/Kurokawa/Yoshida/Hongoh/Ueno & 5 students

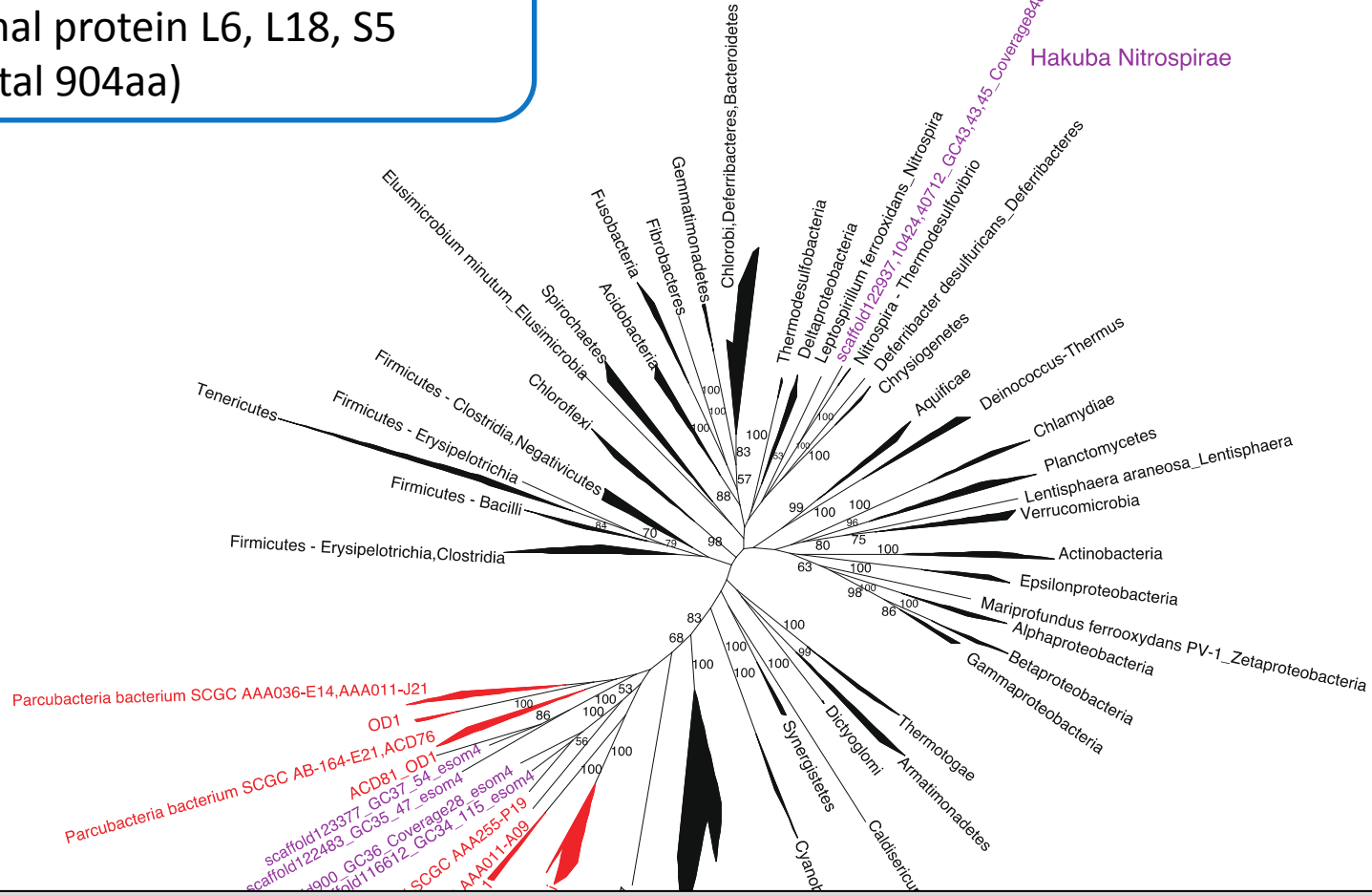


Taxonomic composition of the 3H microbiota over 3 years

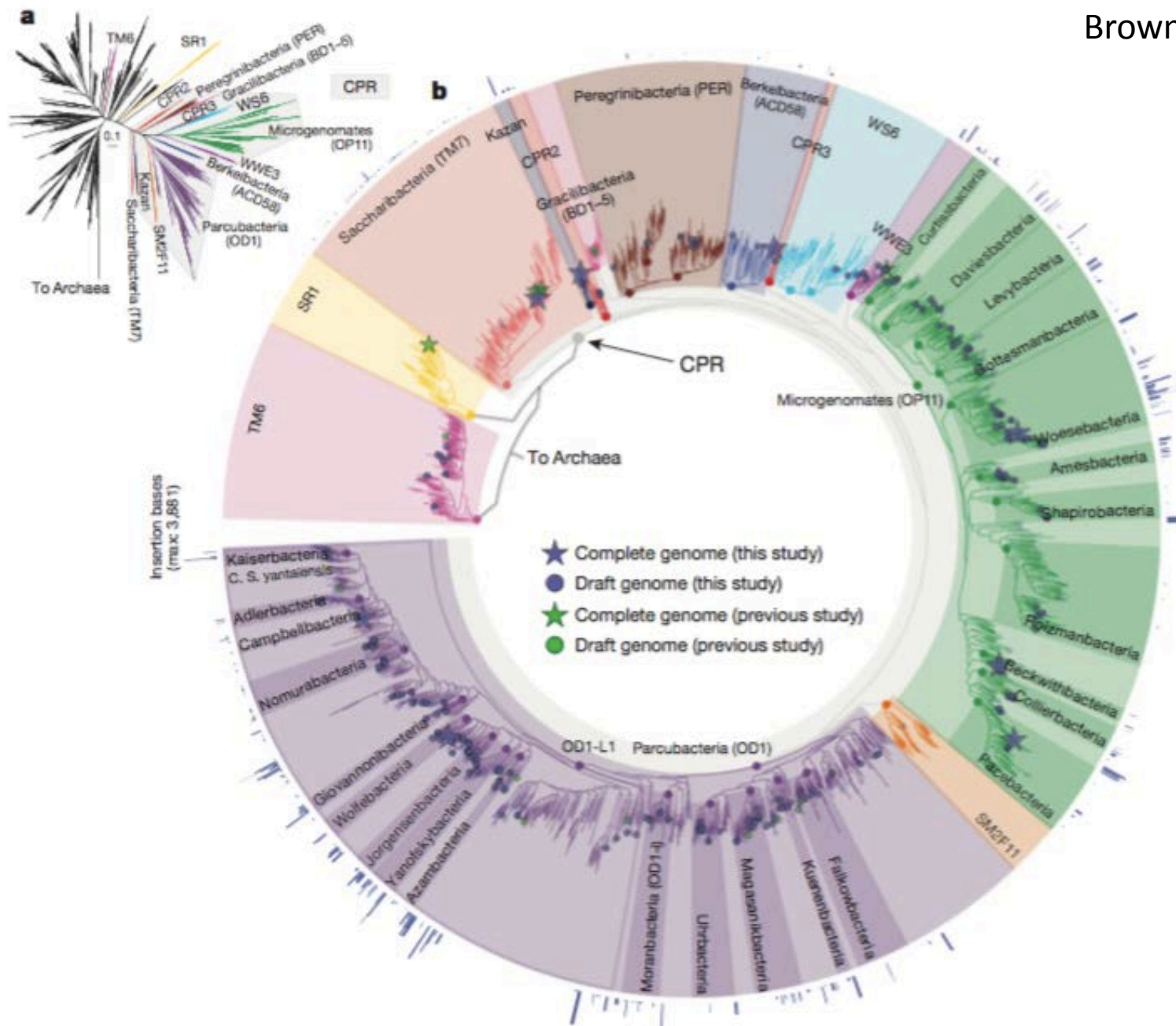


Universal single copy genes (4 genes concatenated)

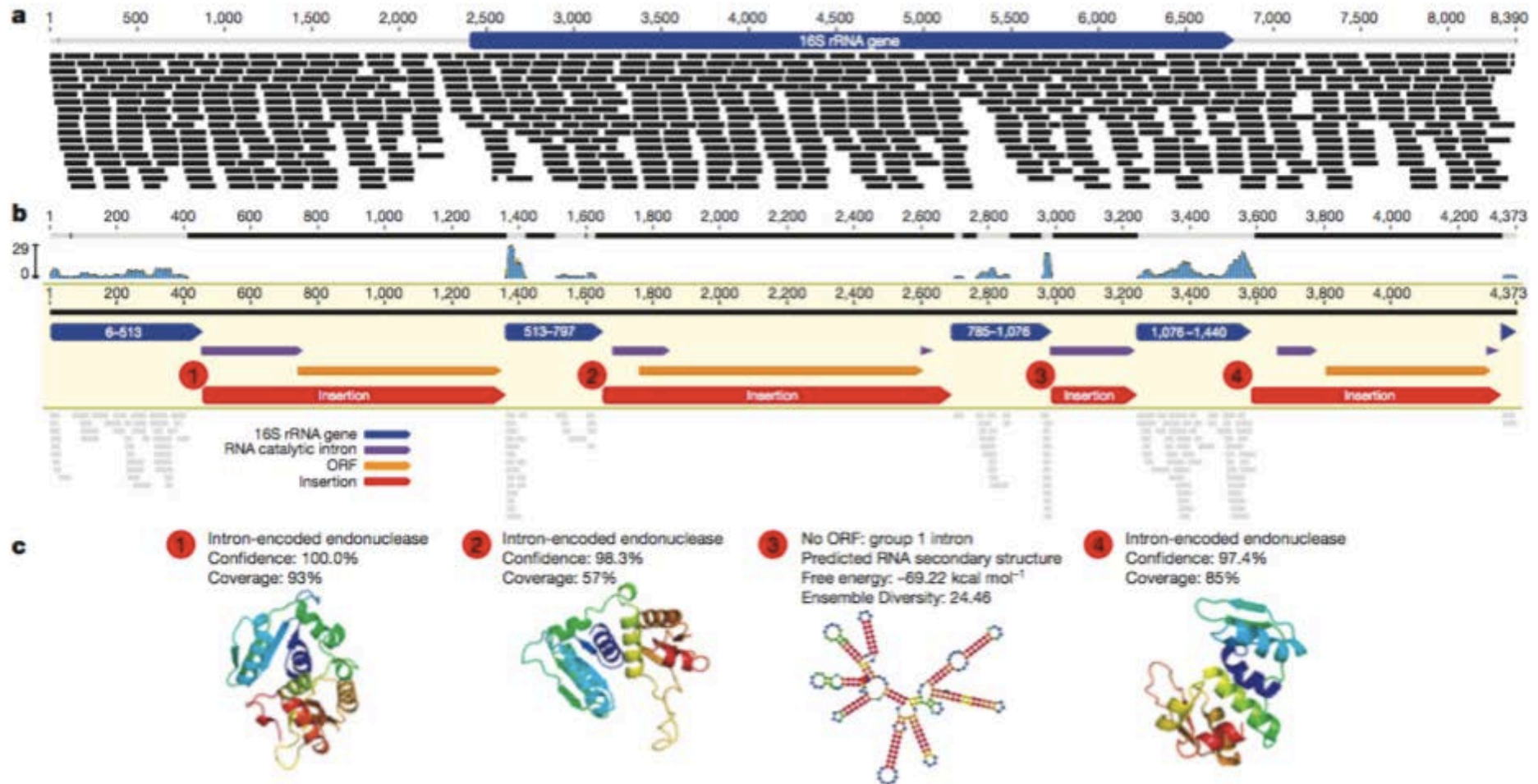
Ribosomal protein L6, L18, S5
SecY (total 904aa)



We can not find any acetyl-CoA module in OD1 (*Parcubacteria*) draft genome sequences from other environments (soil, river water, gold mine)



OD1 could be identified as monophyletic lineages ?



- Self-splicing introns and proteins encoded within their rRNA genes.
- Missing a ribosomal protein often absent in symbionts.
- Implies different ribosome structures and biogenesis mechanisms.

まとめ

研究成果と今後の方向

- 1 論文リスト
- 2 今後の研究計画：生命合成実験までの計画（複雑系科学の研究手法：実験と作業仮説）

海洋の誕生、プレート運動、構造浸食、原初大陸の崩落、固体外核の溶融→強い磁場の誕生

第一次生命体誕生場

- 間欠泉内部で生まれる過程を描く
- 表1 (リボザイム30と類似リボザイム無限)
- 細胞外共生、類似の無数の細胞外共生体可能、ウイルスと区別できない
- 地球内部で無数の類似生命体、しかし、総量は極めて限定的→地表に噴出された生命体が、太陽光を利用して進化を始める

第一次生命体有機化学反応

- 有機化学反応の模式図(ミニマムジーンを満足するカギとなる反応と反応ネットワーク)
- RNA共生体:ウイルス参照:共同体形成
- 物質循環系の模式図(表層環境、地質、物質循環系、生命構成単位の順番形成、タールの場所)それぞれを同じ間欠泉図で表現
- 表層は暗黒(黒の中の白抜き)、地下では青色の光の世界だが、昼夜の繰り返し(温度も、高温は水の流入で制御:昼でも100°Cを超えない間欠泉が必要)

第一次生命体のまとめ

- 1 30種類のリボザイム其々の役割を、細胞外共生体として明確化する。視点は①代謝、②自己複製、③膜、である。細胞外共生の場合の膜(仕切り)とは何か？④エネルギー連続供給体は？そして物質とエネルギーの流れとは？

第二次生命体誕生

- 1 太陽光を利用する半導体反応へ移行
- 2 分子モデルで表現
- 3 器(湖)の模式図と物質循環

第二次生命体(RNAワールド)の定義

- 1 定義
 - ①代謝
 - ②自己複製
 - ③膜
 - ④エネルギー連続供給体は太陽
 - ⑤物質とエネルギーの流れ
- 2 ミニマム遺伝子との関係は

Primordial ocean is toxic

pH<0.1

Salinity=5-10 SU

Super-rich in heavy metals

super-acidic composition,
like mineral solution in the furnace

中澤ファイルから

- 6 次の戦略：自然原子炉＋環境変化実験→反証可能性と新作業仮説の提唱の繰り返しで真実に限りなく近づく

自然原子炉の役割

- 1 生命誕生から真核生物出現までの新部品の生産工場
- 2 20億年前まで駆動→以降は超大陸上のリフトが進化の工場(原爆マグマ)

図を創る：生命の起源研究

- 1 これまでは生物学の問題
- 2 何故解けないか？生物の誕生はその器を含めた環境の中で、無機的な世界との反応で生まれたからだ。その環境は時間とともに大きく変化した
- 3 従って、その器（岩石・鉱物、水、大気・海洋）の研究が不可欠
- 4 器の起源は宇宙から惑星、地球の起源と組成進化を含む

3 原初大陸の必要性とその実 体

4 多様な表層環境の重要性 (Habitable trinity)

まとめ

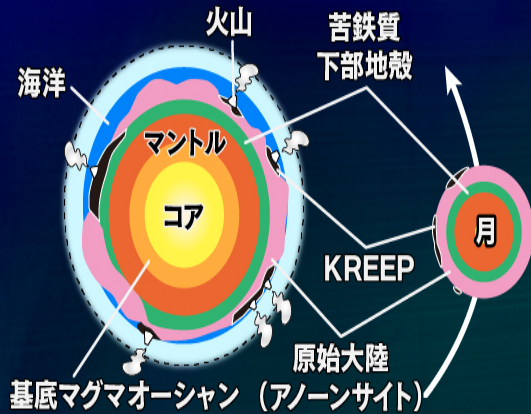
- 1 生命とは、
 - 膜・代謝・自己複製
 - 有機ラジカル・イオン・連鎖反応体
- 2 シュライバサイトのある地球表面に生命構成元素が降臨(ABELモデル)
→有機化学反応が継続し続ける
- 3 表層環境の多様性が生命誕生に至る前提条件
(原始海洋=4km±1kmの限定条件)
- 4 地球生命の誕生プロセスの提唱

ABELモデル

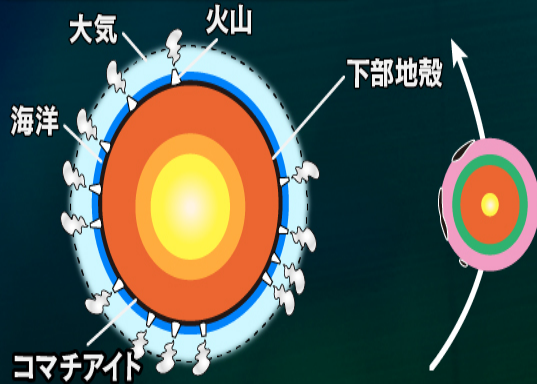
- 1 根拠(8種の元素同位体の制約:地球一月系はエンスタタイトコンドライト起源だが水は炭素質コンドライト)起源
- 2 まず無水・無海洋の裸の地球が生まれ45.3億年前に固化し、44億年前に大気・海洋が誕生した)
- 3 炭素質コンドライトから100気圧CO₂, 300気圧海洋をどのようにして創るか？

地球形成モデル

I 原初大陸があった

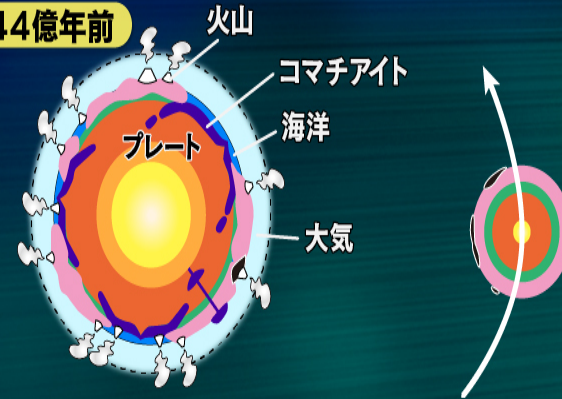


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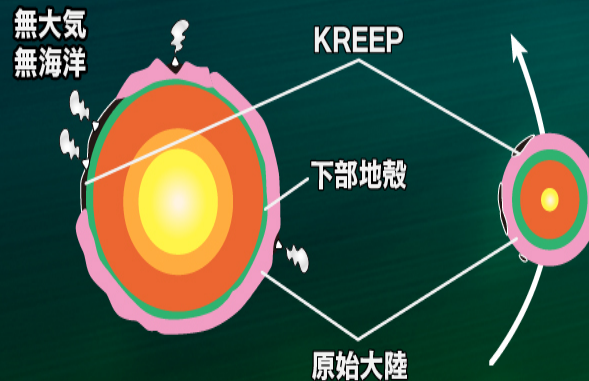


III ABELモデル

44億年前



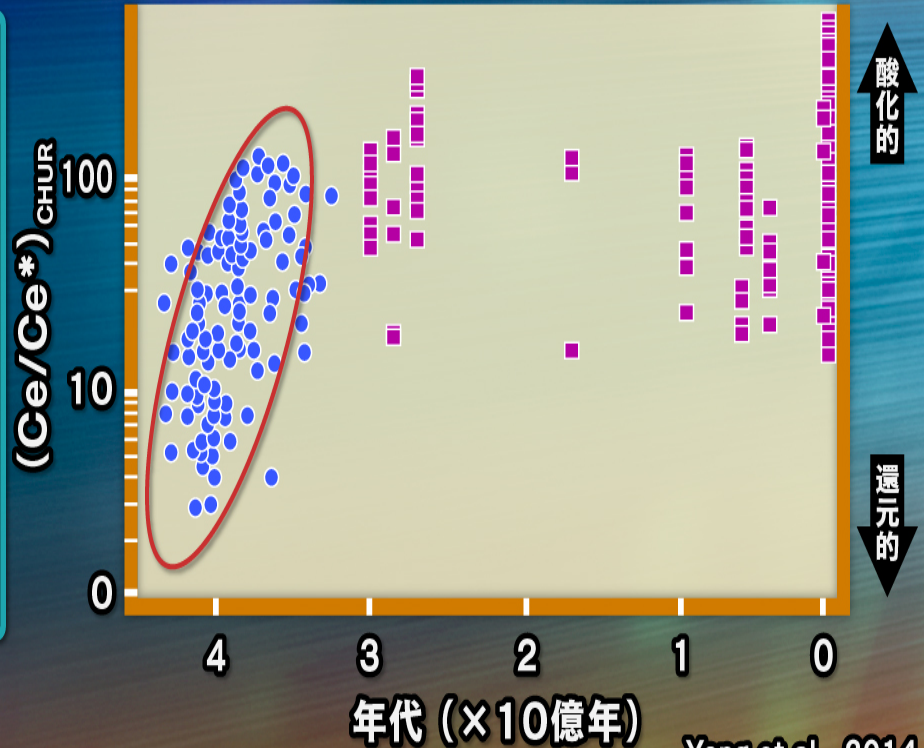
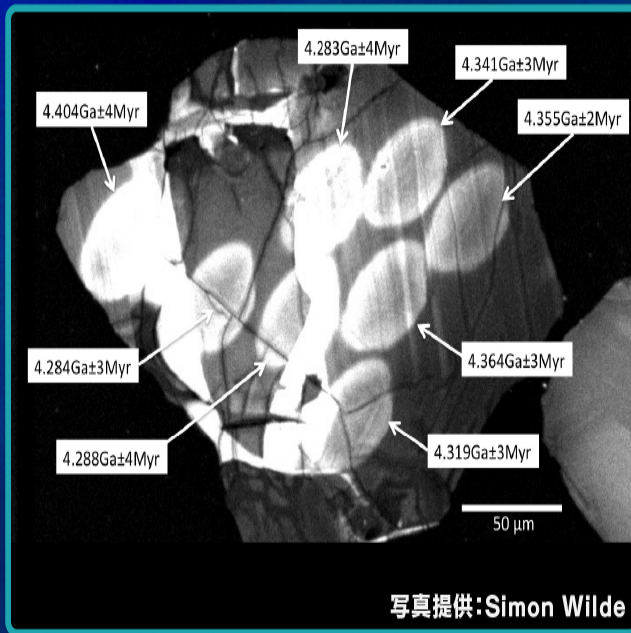
45.3億年前



冥王代ジルコンの酸化還元状態の変化

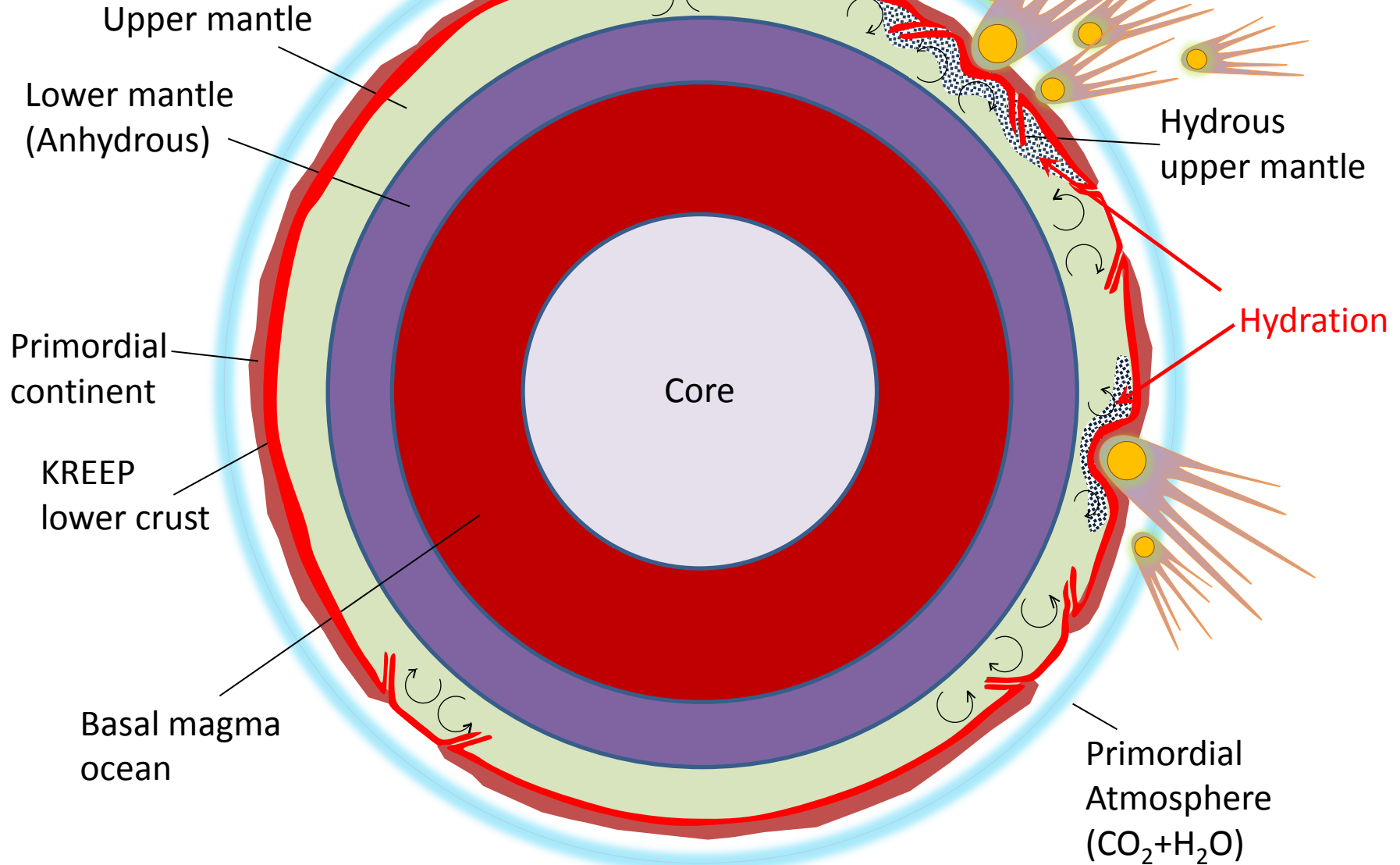
大気海洋成分が約44億年前に付加されたことを実証するデータ

上部マントル中の酸素が徐々に増加していったことが読み取れる
水は、岩石に対して酸化剤として働く



Hydration of upper mantle through asteroid bombardments at 4.4Ga

Late Vener: 1,000-100 times
More volatiles and platinum
elements



評価会議パワポ：生命誕生までの3段階進化

• 丸山茂徳

- 1 生命誕生場の論争と回答
- 2 原始海洋は猛毒
- 3 原初大陸の必要性とその実体
- 4 生命とは何か；定義と条件
- 5 原始地球表層は使えない→地下原子炉
間欠泉
- 6 生命誕生までの3段階進化

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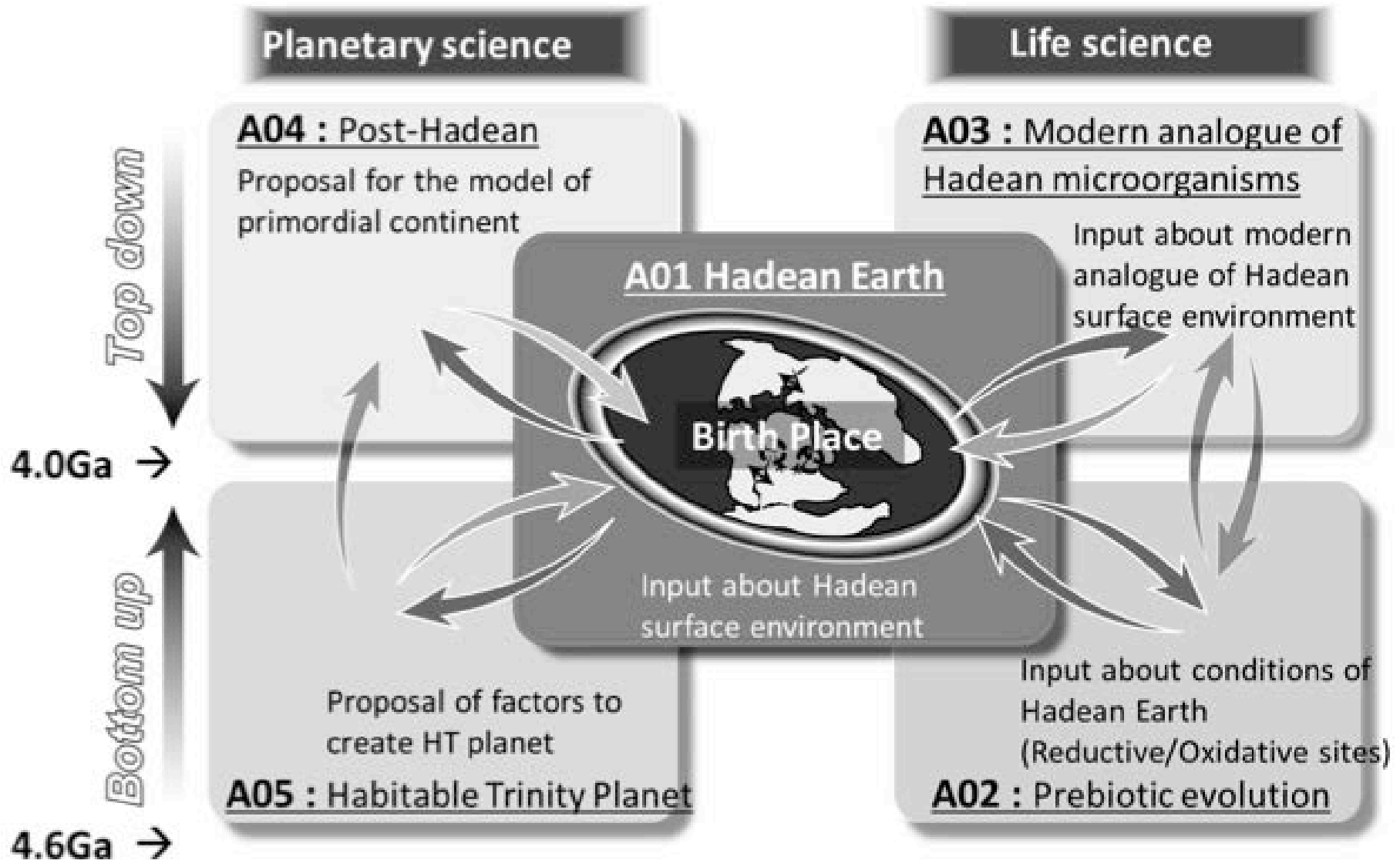
科学哲学：反証可能性 (Falsifiability)

反証可能性 (Carl Popper)

- ①モデル(仮説)を実証することは不可能だが、モデル(仮説)を1つの観察や実験で葬り去ることができる。複雑系の科学(宇宙からゲノムまで)は、この論理を使って発展してきた。新たな観察や実験を説明できる新たな仮説を提案すればよい。
- ②例えば、戎崎Gのタンデムモデルは小惑星帯の年代学(＋地質学)で殺すことが可能

俯瞰科学の重要性

Programmed Research Projects



複雑系科学の発展様式 (法則)

	天文学	惑星科学	地球科学	生物学	物理学
1. 図鑑の時代 どこにどんな物体があるかの記載の時代		①第I期図鑑の時代 (コペルニクス 1473-1543) (ブラーエ 1546-1601) ②第I期分類の時代 (ガリレオ, 1564-1642) ③第I期体系化の時代 (ケプラー 1571-1630)	①図鑑の時代 ②分類の時代 (1970-1980) プレートテクトニクス	①第I期図鑑の時代 ②第I期分類の時代 (リンネ, 1707-78) ③第I期総合化の時代 (ダーウイン, 1809-82)	(デカルト, 1596-1650) (ニュートン, 1647-1727) 物理学の充実
2. 分類の時代 系統樹を作り 血縁関係を調べる		専門細分化の時代			黄金時代 (20世紀)
		①第II期図鑑の時代	③総合化・体系化の時代 (より深部へ, より昔へ)	①第II期図鑑の時代 (分子生物学)	
3. 総合化・体系化の時代 最もおいしい時代		②第II期分類・系統樹の時代 ③第II期統合化・体系化の時代		②第II期分類・系統樹の時代 ③第II期統合化・体系化の時代	21世紀
		地球学の体系化(社会科学との融合)			

ホイッグ史観

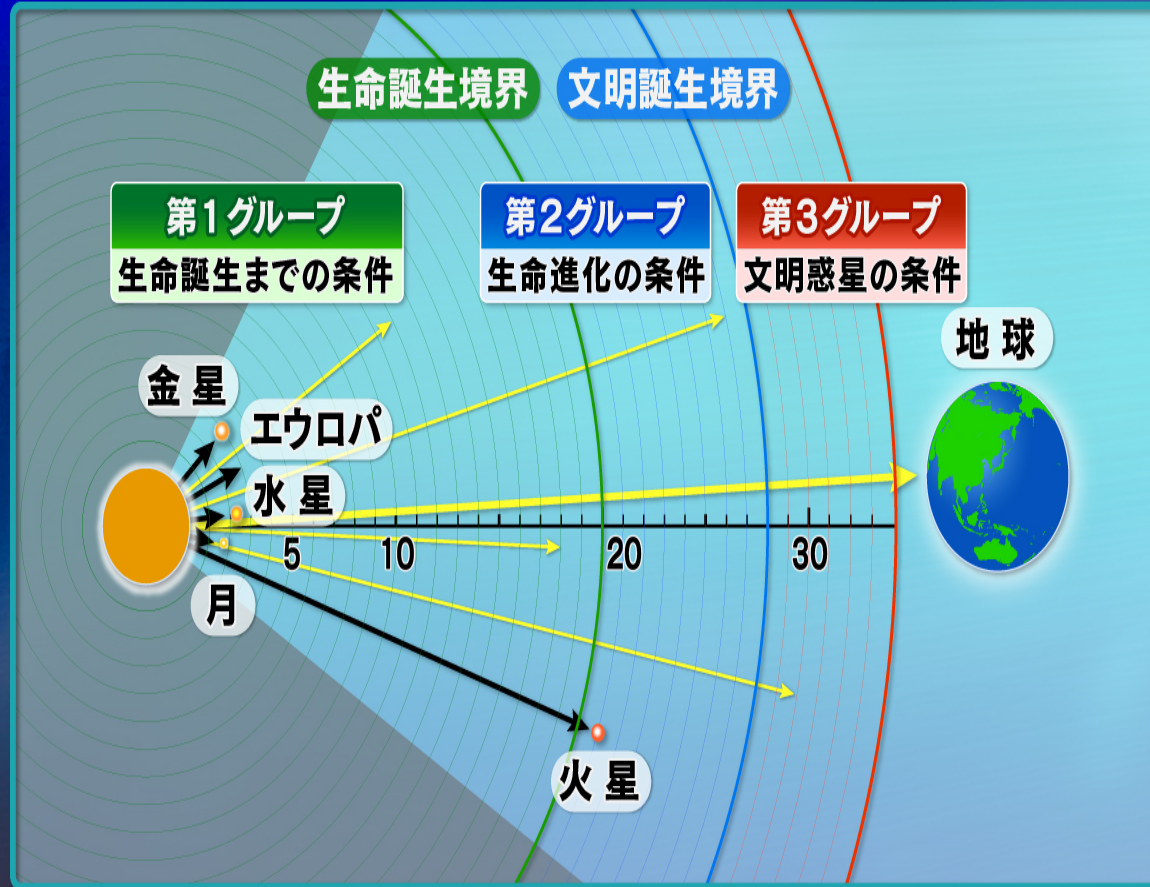
- 1 一般論(天動説vs地動説)
- 2 ローウエルとセーガンの評価

Percival Lowell(1855-1916)
火星に運河(線状の模様)
→宇宙戦争(ウエルズ)
●自費で天文台(当時の世界
最高レベル、自分で観測)
(冥王星の発見、
宇宙膨張の最初の証拠)



Carl Sagan(1934-1996)
●暗い太陽のパラドックス
●火星の表層の様子は砂嵐
(精度の高い望遠鏡の時代)
●啓蒙活動(惑星探査)
●30年の火星探査の空白
●ケイ素などの宇宙生命
(国民の税金の搾取の仕方)

ハビタブルプラネットに進化するための条件



生命惑星誕生のための条件

第1グループ

- 1 中心星の化学組成と大きさ
- 2 円軌道を持つ
- 3 惑星のサイズ (火星より大きくスーパーアースより小さい)
- 4 衛星を持つ
- 5 自転軸が傾斜している
- 6 惑星の2段階形成 (ABELモデル)
- 7 Fe_3P が存在する
- 8 適当な量の生命構成元素の付加
- 9 適当な量の原始大気
- 10 適当な量の窒素
- 11 液体の水の存在領域内に惑星が位置する
- 12 Habitable Trinity条件を満たす
- 13 適当な量の初期海洋質量
- 14 プレートテクトニクスの開始
- 15 海洋の浄化が進む
- 16 大気中の CO_2 の減少
- 17 生命構成元素の消費時間
- 18 構造浸食の度合い
- 19 ハビタブルトリニティ環境の維持時間
- 20 彗星落下の阻止 (巨大ガス惑星の存在)

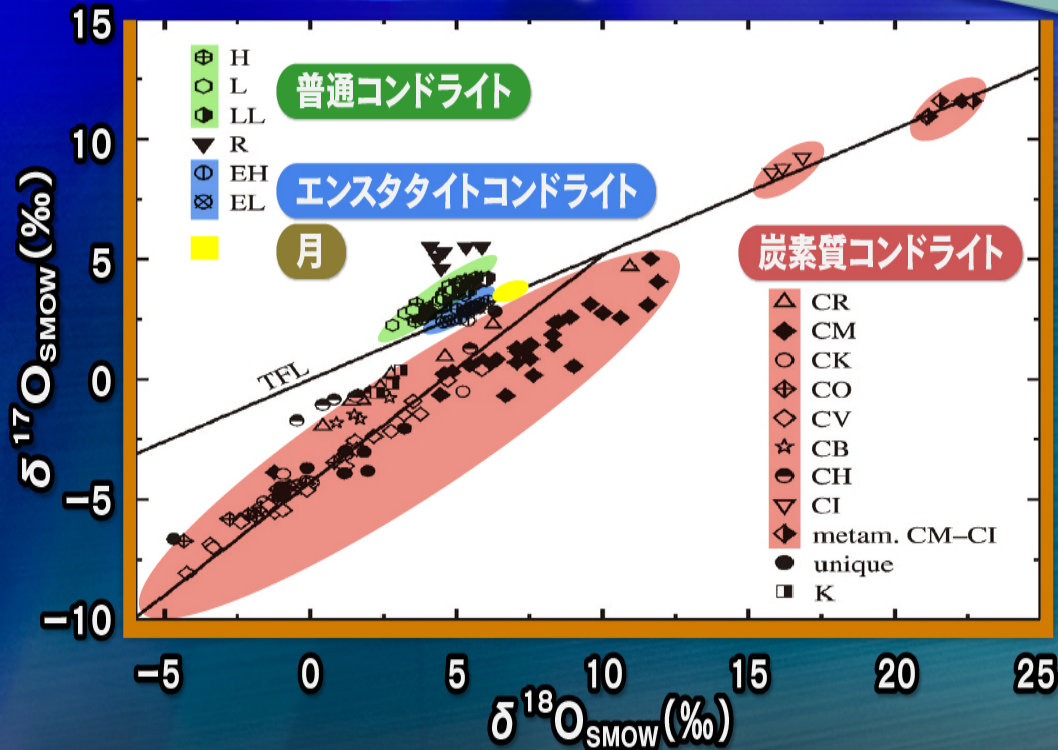
第2グループ

- 1 花こう岩質巨大陸地の存在
- 2 強い磁場の形成
- 3 海水のマントルへの逆流の開始時刻
- 4 生命進化の加速1 (宇宙:大量絶滅)
- 5 生命進化の加速2 (リフト:HIRマグマ)
- 6 後生動物への進化
- 7 オゾン層の形成
- 8 生命構成元素の寿命

第3グループ

- 1 脊椎動物への進化
- 2 哺乳類への進化
- 3 霊長類への進化
- 4 ホモサピエンスへの進化
- 5 脳の発達
- 6 生命構成元素の寿命

地球 - 月系の起源物質は, エンスタタイトコンドライト



Clayton (2005)



Krot et al., (2005)

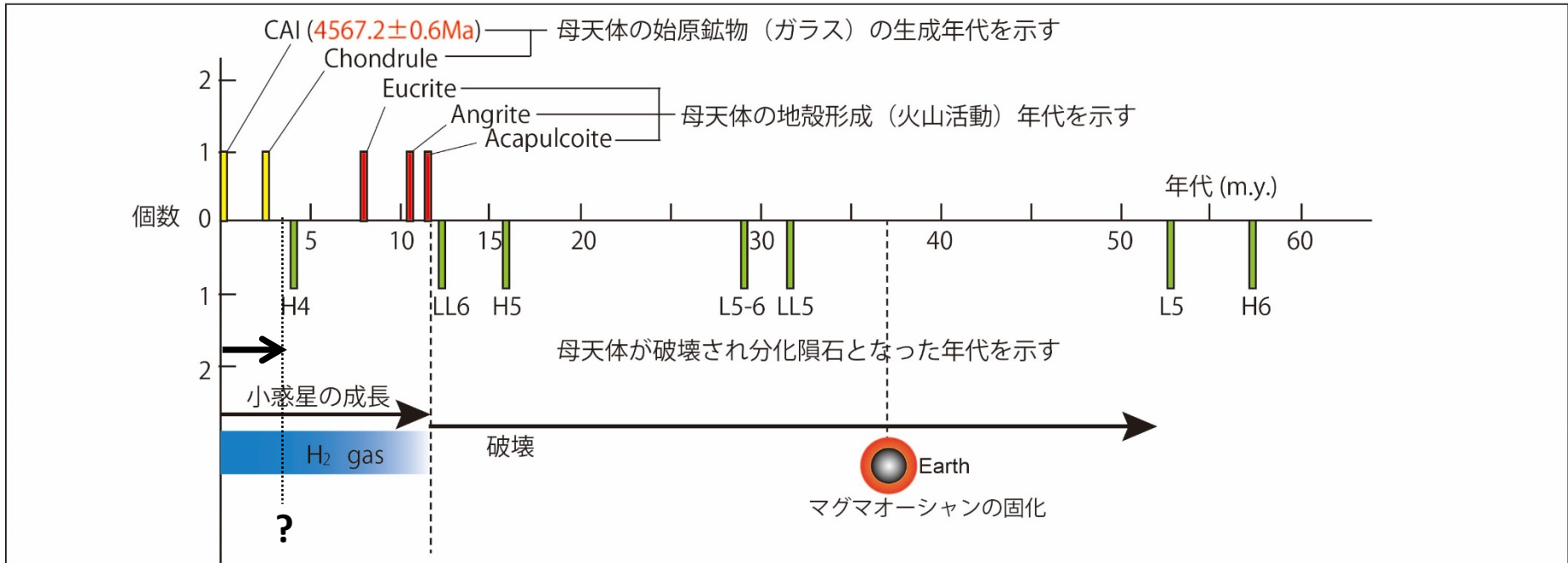
化学組成累帯構造の形成と そこから生まれる惑星の化学組成

粘土鉱物線? 有機物線(2.1)

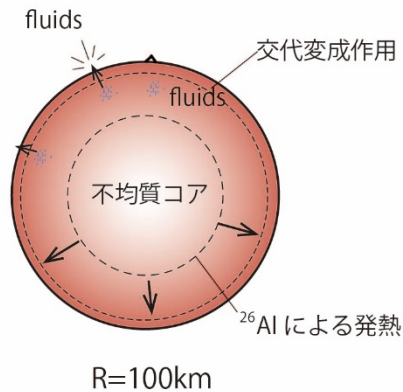


Pb isotope chronology of asteroids

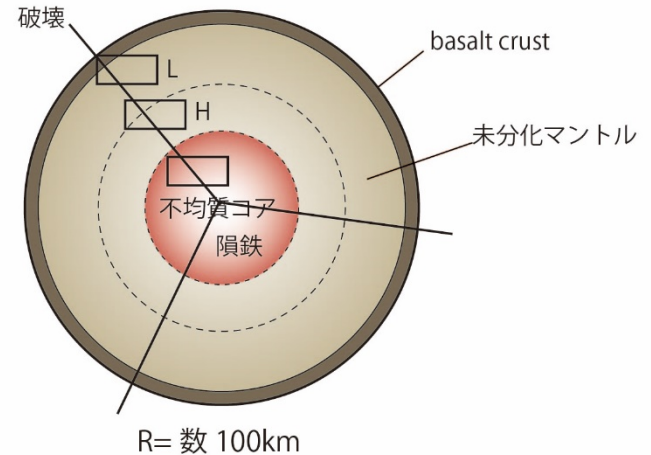
隕石母天体の形成年代



非平衡コンドライト ⇒ 形成年代を示す



平衡化コンドライト ⇒ 破壊年代を示す



5 小惑星帯の歴史

History of asteroids suggests timing of blow-out of nebular gas H₂

約1.6億年後(44億年前)に大量の分化隕石・炭素質隕石が内側の岩石惑星に落下

	惑星成長				破壊
	ガス・ダスト	微惑星	小惑星 I	小惑星 II	
年代	4567.7±0.6 -2.5m.y.	3-10m.y.	7-10m.y.	<10m.y.	10-60m.y.
ガス 双極流					
岩石惑星					<p>分化隕石</p>
氷惑星					

いつガスが晴れたのか？

Blow-out timing of nebular gas clouds?

- 隕石の年代学からの制約：惑星形成時の水素ガス散逸時刻を特定

6 新しい惑星形成論

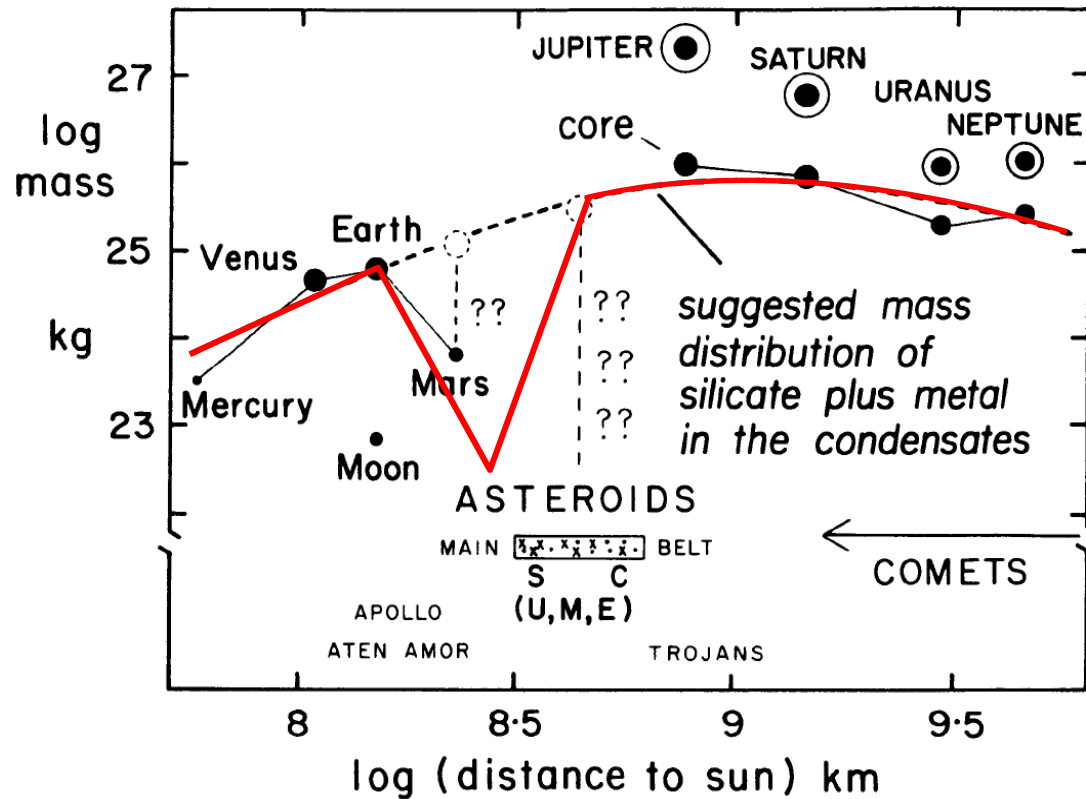


FIG. 6.—Mass-position diagram of solar system. The masses of the silicate-metal cores of the giant planets are taken from Hubbard and MacFarlane (1980), Gehrels (1976) and Slattery (1977). Note that the suggested mass distribution is shown in this way merely to give a pictorial comparison with the planets, and that the volume of each planetary zone must be taken into account (Weidenschilling 1978).

Smith (1982)

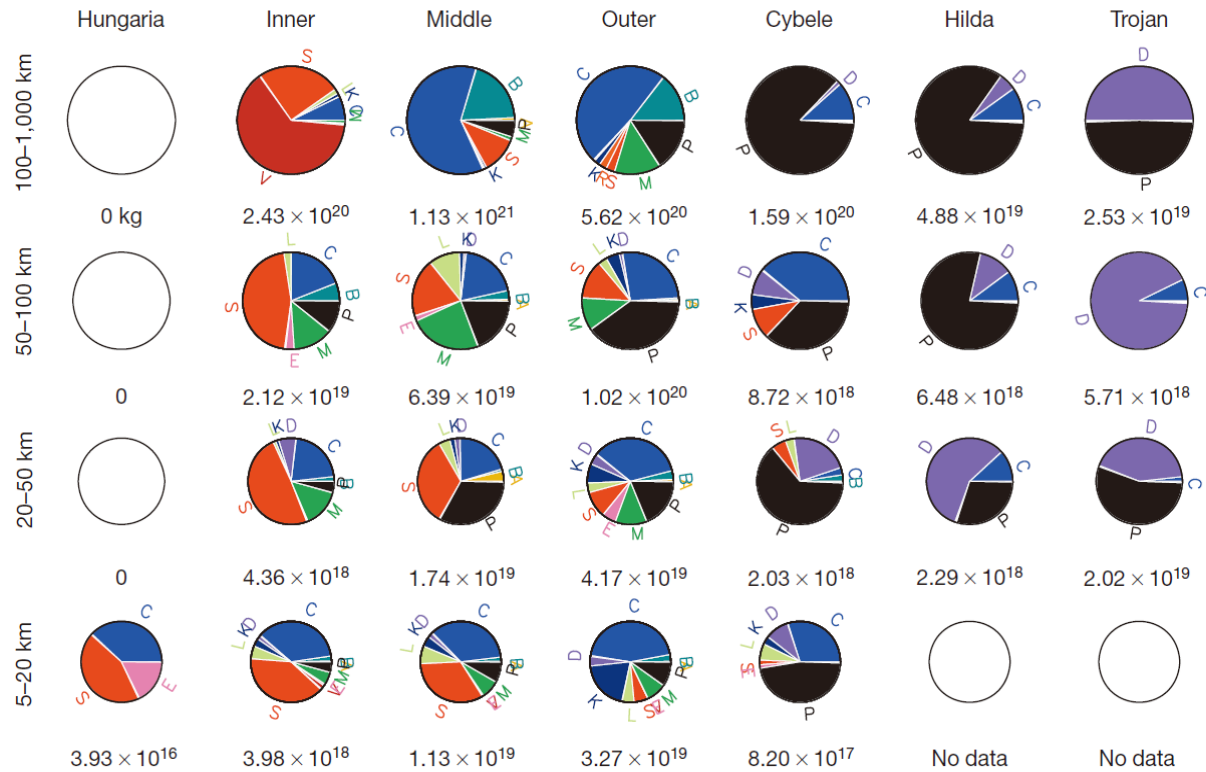
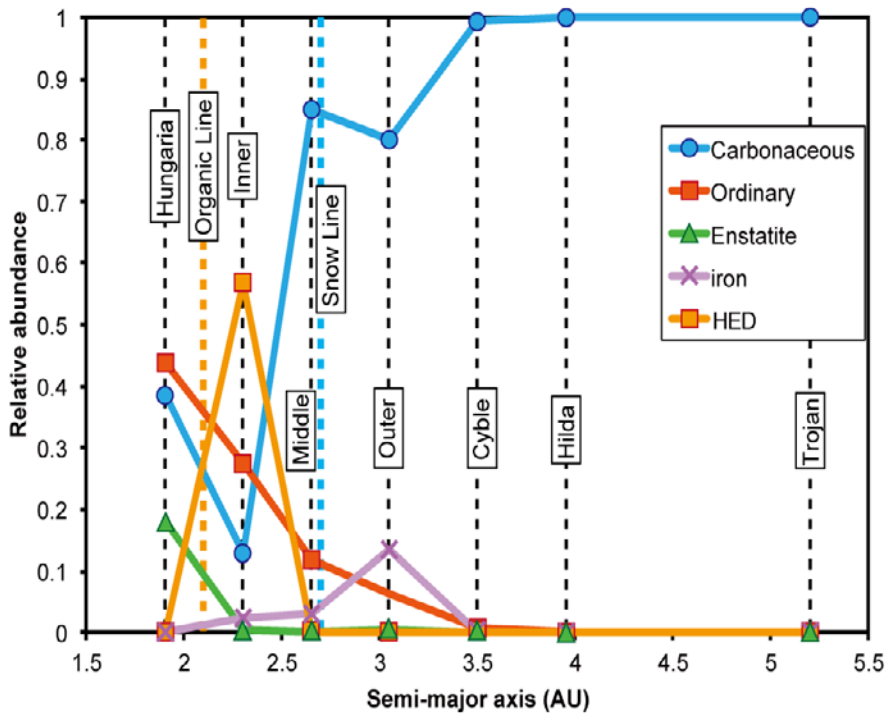


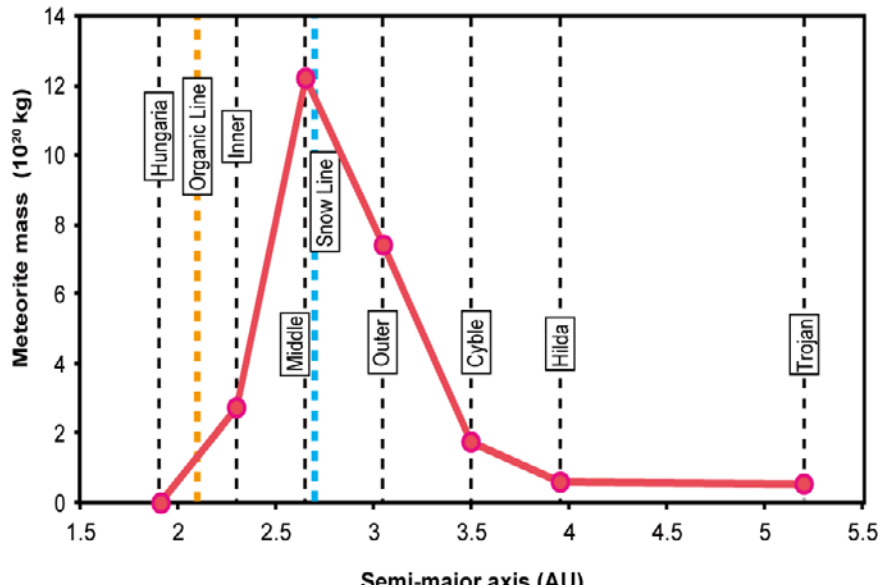
Figure 4 | The compositional mass distribution as a function of size throughout the main belt out to the Trojans. The mass is calculated for each individual object with a diameter of 50 km and greater, using its albedo to determine size and the average density³⁹ for that asteroid's taxonomic class. For the smaller sizes we determine the fractional contribution of each class at each size and semi-major axis, and then apply that fraction to the distribution of all known asteroids from the Minor Planet Center (<http://minorplanetcenter.org/>) including a correction for discovery incompleteness at the smallest sizes in the

middle and outer belt¹⁹. Asteroid mass is grouped according to objects within four size ranges, with diameters of 100–1,000 km, 50–100 km, 20–50 km and 5–20 km. Seven zones are defined as in Fig. 1: Hungaria, inner belt, middle belt, outer belt, Cybele, Hilda and Trojan. The total mass of each zone at each size is labelled and the pie charts mark the fractional mass contribution of each unique spectral class of asteroid. The total mass of Hildas and Trojans are underestimated because of discovery incompleteness. The relative contribution of each class changes with both size and distance.



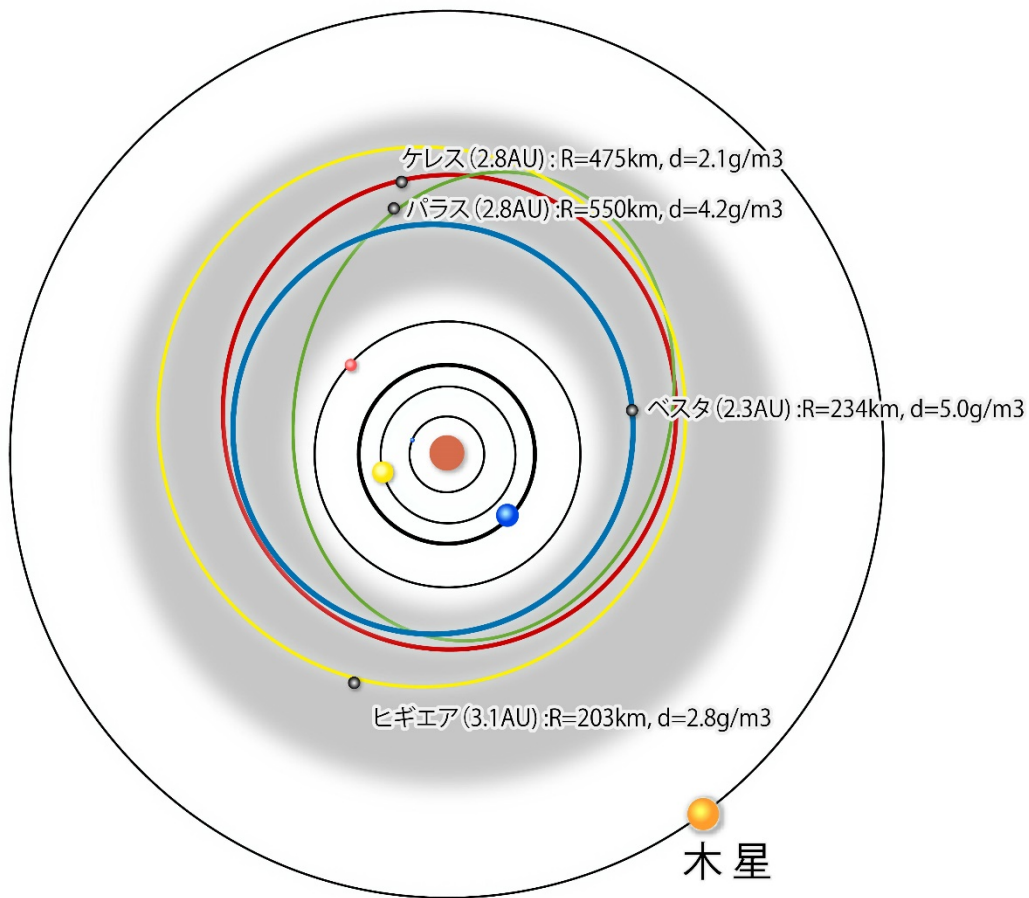
- **Chemical zoning in the asteroid belt**

- Carry, 2010とDeMeo et al., 2012から
- 作成した各小惑星を隕石と対応させて作成した図。
- アステロイドベルト中の各隕石の存在比を示す
- Enstatiteは2.5AUより内側で存在する。
- 炭素質コンドライトは主に2.5AUより外側に存在する。

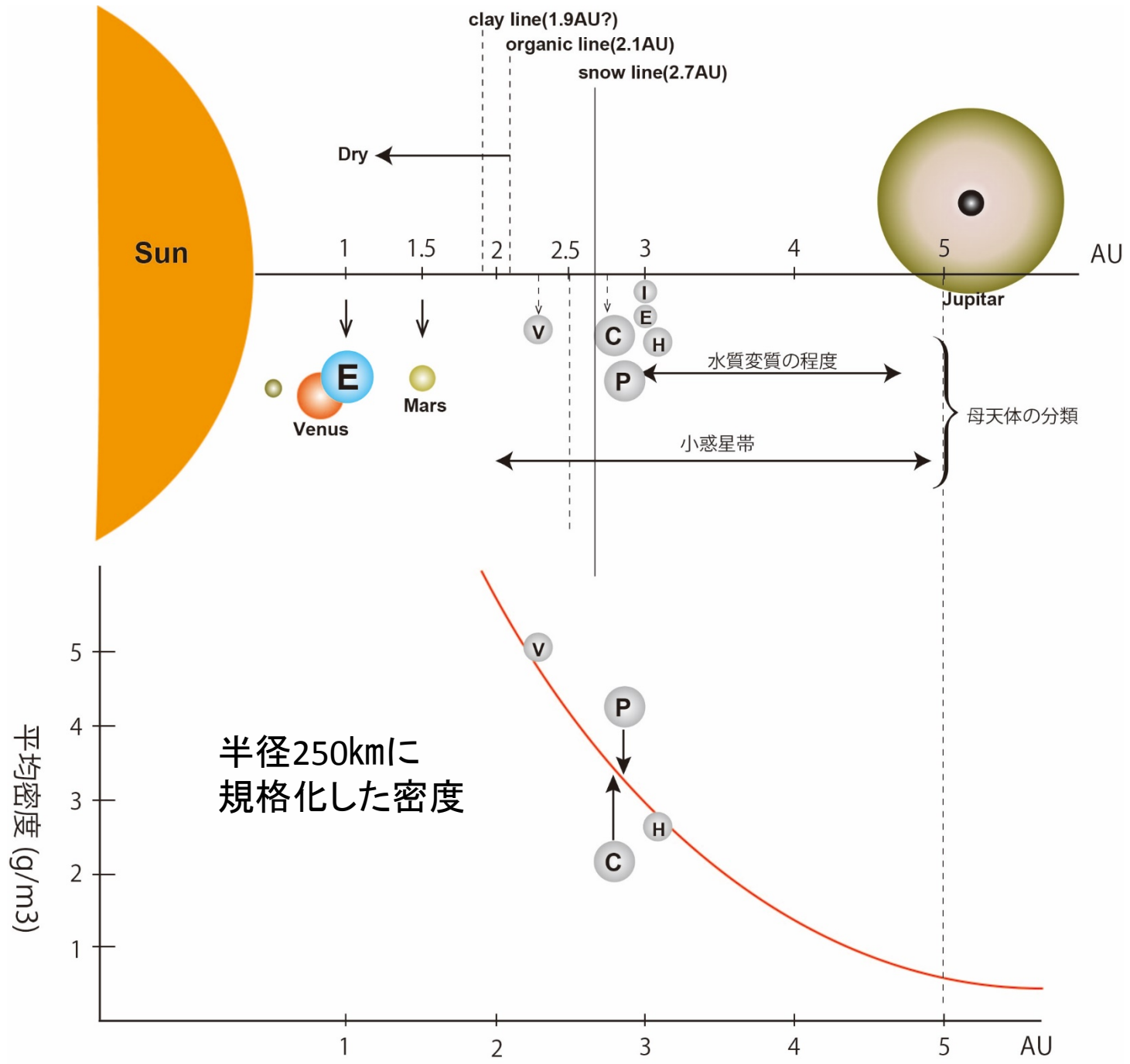


Primary asteroids must be circular orbits not have been disturbed by Jupiter, and those preserve the compositional change of chemistry.

小惑星帯の小惑星(R>200km)



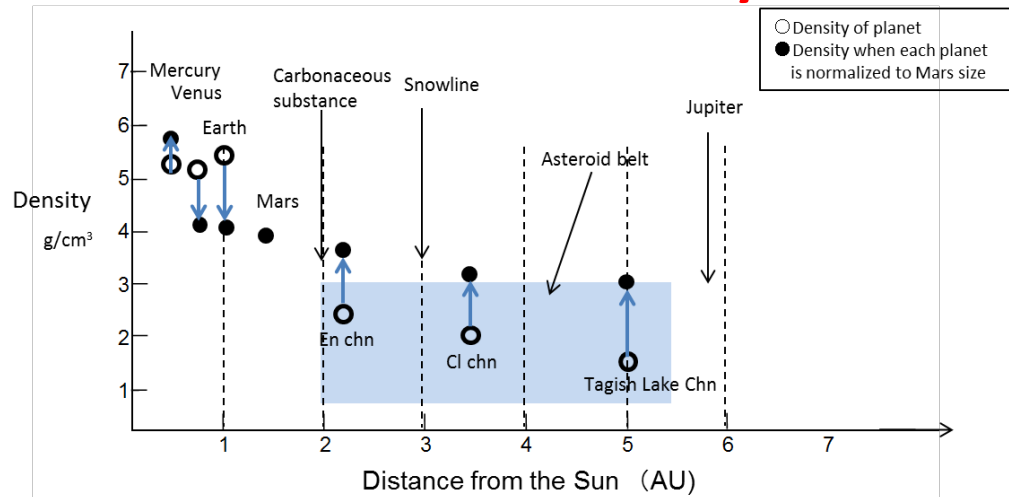
小惑星	半径	軌道長半径	密度	離心率	近日点距離	遠日点距離
ベスタ	234km	2.36AU	5.0	0.089	2.153AU	2.571AU
パラス	550km	2.77AU	4.2	0.231	2.132AU	3.413AU
ケレス	475km	2.77AU	2.1	0.076	2.558AU	2.978AU
ヒギエア	203km	3.14AU	2.8	0.117	2.773AU	3.507AU



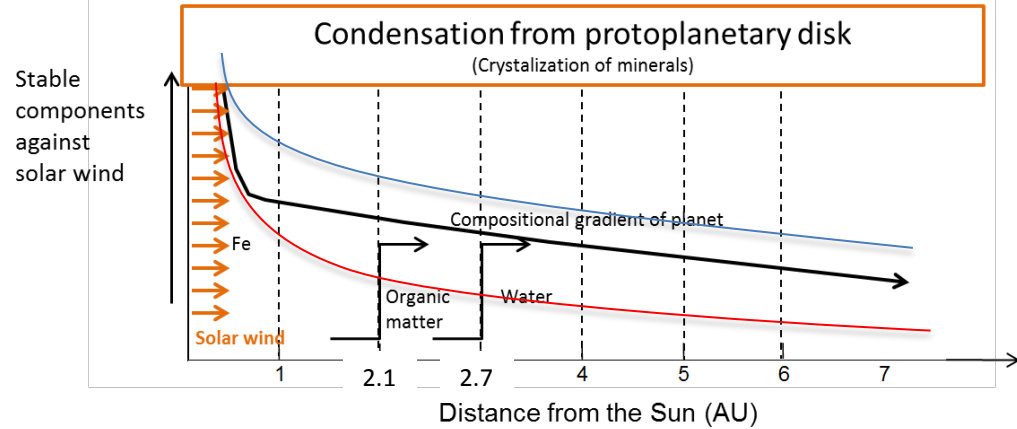
Towards the establishment of Astrobiology

→ Universal Formation Model of Habitable Trinity Planets

Step:
 Bulk chemical composition of
 Solar Rocky Planets
 (中心星からの距離の関数 =
 密度曲線)



Step:
 Bulk chemical composition of
 Universal Rocky Planets
 determined as a function of
 Central Star (chemistry and size)
 distance (from CS) (中心星の
 組成とサイズで密度曲線が変化)



Step:
 The birth and evolution of
 Habitable Trinity Planet
 determined by
 Internal dynamics of solid planet
 (星内部の初期進化でHTPへ)

