2024年度金沢大学環日本海域環境研究センター 共同研究 成果報告書

| (ふりがな) | くまもと ゆういちろう | | | | | | | |
|------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|--|--|--|--|
| 申請者氏名 | 熊本雄一郎 | 提出年月日 | 令和7年4月1日 | | | | | |
| 所属・職名 | 国立研究開発法人海洋研究開発機構・グループリーダー | | | | | | | |
| 連絡先住所 | | | | | | | | |
| TEL | | FAX | | | | | | |
| E-mail | | | | | | | | |
| 申請区分 | ☑ 重点共同研究 □ 一般共同研究 □ 博士後期課程学生育成共同研究 □ 金沢大学内共同研究 | ☑一般枠 □国際枠 | 研究期間 □単年 □複数年(2年) | □新規 ☑継続 | | | | |
| 研究分野 | 図 環境汚染や環境変化の検知と 環境変化が健康に及ぼす影響 | 響に関する研究 関する研究 る研究 る研究 | | | | | | |
| 研究課題 | 放射性物質をトレーサとする北極海における海水循環の研究(採択番号 24001) | | | | | | | |
| 研究実施 期間 | 令和6年4月1 | 1日 ~ 会 | ↑和7年3月31日 | | | | | |
| センター 教員 | 環日本海域環境研究セ | ンター 統合環境 | 竟領域 准教授 井 | 上 睦夫 | | | | |

| | | 氏 名 | 所 属 | 職名/ 大学院生・ 学部生は利 用時の年次 | | 分担内容 | | |
|--------------|--|------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--|----------------|------------|--|
| | 申請者 | 熊本 雄一郎 | 海洋研究開発 機構 | グ ル ー プ リーダー | | 研究統括、放射性 | ECs の測定と解析 | |
| | | 井上 睦夫 | 金沢大学環日 本海域環境研 究センター | 准教授 | | Ra 同位体の測定 | と解析 | |
| 研究組織 | | 松中 哲也 | 金沢大学環日 本海域環境研 究センター | 助教 | | ヨウ素 129 の測定 | ぎと解析 | |
| //44 | 分担者 | 松崎 浩之 | 東京大学タン デム加速器研 究施設 | 教授 | | ウラン 236 の測定と解析 | | |
| | | 髙田 兵衛 | 福島大学環境 放射能研究所 | 准教授 | | トリチウムの測定と解析 | | |
| | | 藤原 周 | 海洋研究開発 機構 | 研究員 試料 | | 試料採取、海洋物 | 理解析 | |
| | ※ 申請時の分担組織を変更して許可を受けた場合は、変更後の組織を記載して下さい。 | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | | 物質名 | 名 | | 形態(形状) | 試料数 | |
| S | 分析試料 | 申請書に記載した試料 | 放射性セシウム | | | 海水 | 10 | |
| | | 分析した試料 | 放射性セシ | 放射性セシウム | | 海水 | 10 | |

研究目的・ 期待される 成果

近年の地球温暖化の進行に伴い、その影響が北極圏の多くの地域・海域で観測さ れている。冬季に海氷が形成されるという意味ではオホーツク海と同じく日本海 域も北極圏の一部(最南端)であり、温暖化によって日本海の海水循環が停滞して いる可能性がすでに報告されている。北極海においても夏季の海氷後退が年々拡 大しているが、その影響の大きさも含めて、北極海内の海洋循環についてはよくわ かっていない点が多い。これまでの研究では、海水に溶存している放射性物質をト レーサとして、北極海の海洋循環が議論されてきた。1970 年代以降英国とフラン スの核燃料再処理施設から漏出した放射性セシウム ¹³⁷Cs は、北極海における大西 洋起源水の循環過程の解明に貢献してきた。最近の報告(Smith et al., 2021)で は、同じく再処理施設に由来する放射性ヨウ素(129I)の時間変動から、カナダ海 盆のビューフォート周回流の十数年規模の変動が北極海の海洋循環に大きく影響 している可能性が指摘されている。本研究では、北極海で新たに海水試料を採取 し、これまで比較的多く測定されてきた放射性セシウム(134Cs, 137Cs)と放射性ヨ ウ素 (¹²⁹I) に加えて、ラジウム同位体 (²²⁶Ra, ²²⁸Ra)、ウラン同位体 (²³⁶U)、トリ チウム(3H)を同時に測定することによって、北極海における太平洋起源水と大西 洋起源水の寄与率、温暖化に伴う北極海内の海洋循環の変動をより定量的に議論 することを目的とする。海水試料の採取は、海洋研究開発機構の「みらい」航海で 実施することを計画している。それら航海の実施に係る海洋物理学者も本研究に 参画しており、海洋物理学的な視点も加えて多角的に解析することで、北極海の海 洋循環の議論を深化させる。本研究によって得られる成果は、将来の温暖化の進行 に伴う北極海における環境変動予測研究に資することが期待される。

※申請書に記載した事項を要約して下さい。

北極海表層では低気圧性循環場が支配的であるが、カナダ海盆には低塩分の高気圧性循環、Beaufort Gyre が存在しており、その変動が北極海の海水循環に影響を与えている可能性が指摘されている。1960 年代以降に英仏両国の核燃料再処理工場から北大西洋に放出された放射性ヨウ素(I-129)と放射性セシウム(Cs-137)は、極向きの表面海流に沿って北極海に流入し、低気圧性循環に沿って数十年という時間スケールでカナダ海盆に輸送された。それぞれの放出履歴に違いに起因して、カナダ海盆における I-129/Cs-137 濃度比は年代ともに増大している。カナダ海盆におけるその変化から、北極海における海水循環の変化を議論する。

Cs-137 と I-129 を測定するための海水試料は、海洋研究開発機構の「みらい」MR20-05C 航海 (2020 年 9~11 月) 中、北極海カナダ海盆の観測点 (北緯 74.5 度/西経 161.9 度) において、表層から深度 800 mまでの 9 層で採取された。Cs-137 は、海水約 40L にキャリア Cs を添加後、硝酸酸性下でリンモリブデン酸アンモニウムに選択的に吸着させることによって濃縮した。測定は、金沢大学低レベル放射能実験施設の低バックグランド仕様 Ge 半導体検出器を用いて行った。I-129 は、海水約 1L にキャリア I を添加後、溶媒抽出されたものをヨウ化銀沈殿として回収した。測定は、東京大学タンデム加速器研究施設の加速器質量分析計を用いて行った。

利用・研究 実施内容・ 得られた成 果

I-129 と Cs-137 はともに核燃料再処理工場からの漏出水にその起源を持つが、前者は 1990 年代後半以降、後者は 1980 年代を中心に放出量が増大したため、I-129/Cs-137 濃度比は 1980 年以降徐々に増加している。もし北部北大西洋の流出海域の表層海水が北極海カナダ海盆に輸送されるまでの間に、その濃度比が大きく変わっていないと仮定することができればと、流出海域とカナダ海盆のそれらを比較することによって、両海域間の表層水輸送時間を推定することができる。 2020 年にカナダ海盆で観測された I-129/Cs-137 濃度比は、約 120×10^{10} atoms Bq⁻¹であった。この濃度比が北部北大西洋の流出海域で観測されたのは、おおよそ 1995 年であった。このことから、流出海域の表層水が極向きの表面海流に沿ってカナダ海盆に到達するのに、約 25 年を要したことが推定される。

一方、カナダ海盆のほぼ同じ観測点において 1993 年に測定された大西洋起源水の I-129/Cs-137 濃度比(約 8×10^{10} atoms Bq^{-1} 、Smith et al. (1998))は、北部北大西洋の流出海域では 1980 年代前半に観測されている。この結果から、流出海域からカナダ海盆への輸送時間は 10 年程度と計算される。これは、上記の 2020 年の観測結果から導かれた約 25 年という輸送速度に比べて明らかに短い。Smith et al. (2021)は、北極海における I-129 濃度の時間変化から、北極振動に起因して北極海カナダ海盆のBeaufort Gyre が 1990 年代は弱化、2000 年代以降は強化されたのではないかと推測した。しかしながら、上記の結果は流出海域における I-129 と Cs-137 濃度の時間変化 に依存している可能性があるので、今後より定量的な議論を進める必要がある。

上記のデータに加え過去にカナダ海盆で観測されたデータをもとにして、カナダ海盆における、太平洋起源水、大西洋起源水のバレンツ海通過水とフラム海盆通過水の3つの水塊の分布と循環を議論できることが示唆された。この結果は、I-129 と Cs-137 の組み合わせを用いることによって、北極海における海水循環の研究をさらに発展できる可能性を示唆するものである。

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※1,000 字以上で具体的に記述して下さい。

上記の研究成果の一部は、The 16th International Conference on Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (2024年10月20日、Guilin)、2025 Xiamen Symposium on Marine Environmental Sciences (2025年1月14日、Xiamen) において口頭発表した。また、その内容をとりまとめ、Geophysical Research Letters 誌に投稿し、2025年2月28日に受理された。

見込まれる 成果物

※原著論文発表、レビュー等原著論文以外による発表、口頭発表、卒業論文・修士論文・博士論文等の予定について記載して下さい。成果が出た場合は、別途事務局に報告して下さい。

2024年度金沢大学環日本海域環境研究センター 共同研究 成果報告書

| (ふりがな) | いわた あゆみ | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|---|-------------------------|---------|--|--|--|--|
| 申請者氏名 | 岩田 歩 | 提出年月日 | 2025 年 4月 | 引 30 日 | | | | |
| 所属・職名 | 気象研究所 気象予報研究部 🤅 | 第四研究室 主任 | . 任研究官 | | | | | |
| 連絡先住所 | | | | | | | | |
| TEL | | FAX | | | | | | |
| E-mail | | | | | | | | |
| 申請区分 | 博士後期課程字生育成出 | ☑一般枠 □国際枠 | 研究期間 □単年 ☑複数年(2年) | □新規 ☑継続 | | | | |
| 研究分野 | □ 環境変化が健康に及ぼす影響 □ 生態系と人間社会の共生に関 ☑ 地域環境の将来予測に関する | ☑ 環境汚染や環境変化の検知とその要因に関する研究□ 環境変化が健康に及ぼす影響に関する研究□ 生態系と人間社会の共生に関する研究☑ 地域環境の将来予測に関する研究□ 持続可能な社会創成に関する研究 | | | | | | |
| 研究課題 | エアロゾルー雲相互作用に及ぼす越境汚染と国内排出の影響評価 | | | | | | | |
| 研究実施 期間 | 2024年 4月 1日~ | 2025年 3/ | 月 31日 | | | | | |
| センター 教員 | 金沢大学 環日本海域環境研究セ | ンター 准教授 | 松木 篤 | | | | | |

| | | 氏 名 | 所 属 | 職名/ 大学院生・ 学部生は利 用時の年次 | 分担内容 | | | |
|------|-----|------|-------|--------------------------------|---------------|--|--|--|
| | 申請者 | 岩田歩 | 気象研究所 | 主任研究官 | 総括・解析・粒子捕集・測定 | | | |
| 研究 | | 松木篤 | 金沢大学 | 准教授 | 観測・データ提供 | | | |
| 研究組織 | 分担者 | 折笠成宏 | 気象研究所 | 室長 | データ提供 | | | |
| | 7担有 | 田尻拓也 | 気象研究所 | 主任研究官 | 観測・解析 | | | |
| | | 岩本洋子 | 広島大学 | 准教授 | データ解析 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

※ 申請時の分担組織を変更して許可を受けた場合は、変更後の組織を記載して下さい。

| | | 物質名 | 形態(形状) | 試料数 |
|------|------------|-------|---------|--------------------------------|
| 分析試料 | 申請書に記載した試料 | 粒子状物質 | フィルター試料 | 120 (サンプラー1 回 20 試料×6 回) |
| | 分析した試料 | 粒子状物質 | フィルター試料 | 99 |

エアロゾルが雲形成や降水過程を介して気候変動に影響を与えることは広く認識されているが、その相互作用の理解は依然として不十分で、気候予測における大きな不確実性要因となっている。特に、現行の気象モデルではエアロゾル粒子の特性や変動を十分に反映できず、雲微物理過程への寄与を正確に評価できていない。このため、氷晶核(Ice-Nucleating Particles, INPs)や雲凝結核(Cloud Condensation Nuclei, CCN)として機能する粒子の種類、活性、濃度や時空間変動についての理解を一層深めることが求められている。日本周辺では、大陸からの越境汚染、海洋起源粒子、国内輸送・排出源の影響を受け、多様なエアロゾルが存在しており、これら多様なエアロゾルが雲形成に及ぼす影響を精緻に把握する必要がある。

研究目的・ 期待される 成果

本研究では、越境汚染および国内の輸送・排出源の影響を受けた粒子の雲形成特性 (INP・CCN 特性) への寄与を明らかにすることを目的とする。そのため、越境汚染の影響をとらえやすい能登・珠洲市と、国内輸送や排出源の影響を受けるつくば市の 2地点で、エアロゾル粒子の化学組成、INP 濃度、CCN 特性の同時観測・捕集を実施する。特に「大陸起源粒子の INP 濃度への寄与」と「輸送・変質過程が CCN 特性に与える影響」の2点に着目し比較することで、エアロゾル-雲相互作用の違いを評価する。これら特性が異なる2地点の INP・CCN 特性の長期データは、実大気粒子の雲微物理過程への影響に関する事例データとして、現在開発が進められる雲解像スケールの気象予測を可能とするエアロゾル・雲・降水微物理モデルの検証・精緻化に貢献する。

※申請書に記載した事項を要約して下さい。

1. 利用·研究実施内容

1.1. 能登とつくばにおける INP 濃度測定

2023 年 10 月から、気象研究所(茨城県つくば市、以下「つくば」) および能登大気 観測スーパーサイト(石川県珠洲市、以下「能登」) において、2 種類のフィルター(ポリカーボネートフィルター、石英繊維フィルター) を用い、エアロゾル粒子を約1週間ごとに吸引捕集した。本研究期間(2024年4月1日~2025年3月31日)においては、つくばで45期間、能登では現地での定期的なフィルター交換(2024年5月21日、8月28日、11月19日、12月23日、2025年3月25日)を行い、35期間分の試料を取得した。本報告書では、分析・解析を実施した2023年10月から2024年11月までの期間における、つくば市での55期間、能登での44期間の氷晶核粒子(Ice-Nucleating Particles, INP) 濃度の結果について報告する。

1.2. 能登とつくばにおける CCN 濃度観測

2023 年度共同利用に引き続き、本研究期間を通して、つくばでは実大気エアロゾル 粒子の粒径分布数濃度(SMPS: Scanning Mobility Particle Sizer、DMA Model3081 + CPC Model3775 Low、TSI 社)、CCN 粒子数濃度(CCNC: Cloud Condensation Nuclei Counter、 CCNC-200、DMT 社)、および粒径別 CCN 粒子数濃度(SMCA: Scanning Mobility CCN Analysis、SMPS + CCNC-100、DMT 社)の観測を継続して実施した。本報告書では、 解析を行った 2023 年 4 月から 2024 年 11 月までの結果について報告する。

能登においては、SMPS による粒径分布数濃度測定および SMCA 方式による粒径別 CCN 数濃度測定を行った。ただし、本研究期間中は機器の不調により継続的な観測データ取得が困難であったため、能登における解析については、2020 年 4 月から 2021年 11 月に実施した観測データを使用し、つくばでの SMCA 方式に準じた方法で解析を行った。

利用・研究 実施内容・ 得られた成 果

2. 得られた成果

2.1. 能登とつくばにおける流入する空気塊の特徴

本研究では、我が国における INP および CCN の越境汚染の影響を明らかにするため、大陸からの影響を直接受ける国内上流となる能登と、国内輸送および排出源の影響を受ける国内下流側に位置するつくばにおける INP および CCN の比較を通じて、越境汚染および国内要因がこれらの粒子特性に及ぼす影響の評価を試みる。そのために、両観測地点における後方流跡線解析を実施し、流入する空気塊の輸送経路の類似性を評価した。これにより、同様の経路から流入した空気塊に対して、国内輸送が INP や CCN 特性に与える影響を検討した。

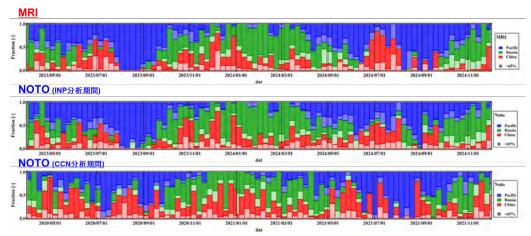


図1. つくば (MRI) および能登 (NOTO) に到達した空気塊の時系列変動。 各空気塊は、通過領域に応じて中国(赤)、ロシア(緑)、太平洋(青)に分類され、 1 週間ごとに集計した。色の濃淡は、流跡線中にそのセクターが占める割合を示し、

65%未満の場合は薄色で表示している。

後方流跡線の解析結果(図 1)から、能登およびつくばに到達する空気塊の輸送経路には高い類似性が見られた。両地点とも、5 月頃から太平洋方向からの空気塊の流入が増加し、8 月をピークに 10 月頃まで高い割合を占める傾向があった。この間、6~7 月には中国方向からの流入が卓越し、これは主に太平洋方向からの空気塊が西側を迂回して到達するためと考えられる。また、10 月以降は大陸(北および西方向)からの流入が増加し、12 月から 1 月にかけてピークを迎えた。特に 2023~2024 年の期間では、11 月から 2 月にかけて西方向からの流入が支配的となり、年度による変動はあるものの、冬季にはロシア・中国方向からの空気塊が卓越する傾向が認められた。これらの結果から、概ね 10 月から 5 月までは大陸からの空気塊がまず能登に到達し、その後国内輸送を経てつくばに到着する。一方、5 月から 10 月頃には太平洋方向からの空気塊がつくばに直接到達し、能登には国内を輸送された空気塊が流入する傾向があることが示唆された。

2.2. 能登とつくばにおける INP 濃度測定

能登およびつくばにおける INP 濃度および、0.3 μm 以上の粒子表面積濃度から導出した氷核活性パラメータ (INAS 密度) の温度別時系列変化を、0.3 μm 以上の粒子数濃度および空気塊輸送経路解析と併せて図 2 に示す。

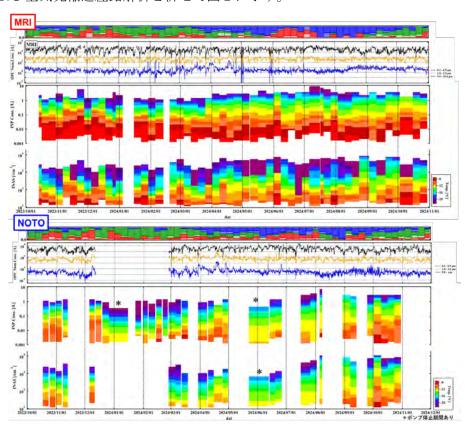


図 2. 能登 (NOTO) およびつくば (MRI) における INP 濃度および INAS 密度の時系列変化。

図 2 に示すとおり、INP 濃度は解析期間全体を通してつくばの方が高い傾向を示したが、両地点ともに明瞭な季節変動は確認されなかった。また、2024 年 4 月下旬には両地点で黄砂の飛来が確認されたが、こうしたダストイベントや空気塊の輸送経路にかかわらず、INP 濃度は不規則に変動した。INAS 密度についても同様に、明確なパターンを示さず不規則な変動が観測された。こうした不規則性を補うために、3 か月ご

との平均値によって INP 濃度および INAS 密度の季節変動を比較した(表 1)。

表 1. 能登 (NOTO) およびつくば (MRI) における季節ごとの INP 濃度の平均値。 (色付けは活性温度ごとの季節変動の大小を示す:赤=高、青=低)

| INP [/L] | Temp. [°C] | 9-11月 | 12-2月 | 3-5月 | 6-8月 |
|----------|------------|-------|-------|------|------|
| | -12.5 | 0.20 | 0.09 | 0.16 | 0.13 |
| MDI | -15 | 0.90 | 0.32 | 0.67 | 0.77 |
| MRI | -17.5 | 1.49 | 0.58 | 1.28 | 1.86 |
| | -20 | 2.13 | 0.88 | 1.93 | 2.62 |
| | -12.5 | 0.09 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.04 |
| NOTO | -15 | 0.44 | 0.11 | 0.19 | 0.59 |
| NOTO | -17.5 | 0.91 | 0.22 | 0.41 | 1.23 |
| | -20 | 1.53 | 0.41 | 0.74 | 1.96 |

この季節比較により、INP 濃度は両地点ともに冬季($12\sim2$ 月)に最も低く、夏季および秋季に高い傾向が見られた。INAS 密度の季節変化については地域間で違いがみられ、つくばでは INP 濃度と同様に冬季に最小となったが、活性温度によって違いがあり、 -15° C 以上では秋季に最大、 -15° C 未満では夏季に最大となった。一方、能登では春季に最も低く、夏季に最も高い INAS 密度を示した。

続いて、生物起源 INP の寄与を評価するために、 95° C で 30 分間加熱処理を行った 試料の INP 濃度(Heated-INP)を表 2 に示す。一般に、生物起源 INP は加熱により活性を失うため、加熱後の INP 濃度は非生物起源 INP の濃度と見なすことができる。

表 2. 能登(NOTO)およびつくば(MRI)における季節ごとの加熱処理後 INP 濃度の平均値。

(色付けは活性温度ごとの季節変動の大小を示す:赤=高、青=低)

| Heated-INP [/L] | Temp. [°C] | 9-11月 | 12-2月 | 3-5月 | 6-8月 |
|--------------------|------------|-------|-------|------|------|
| | -12.5 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| MDI | -15 | 0.42 | 0.16 | 0.45 | 0.45 |
| MRI | -17.5 | 0.71 | 0.41 | 0.80 | 0.85 |
| | -20 | 1.00 | 0.66 | 1.22 | 1.10 |
| | -12.5 | 0.09 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.13 |
| NOTO | -15 | 0.36 | 0.08 | 0.16 | 0.50 |
| NOTO | -17.5 | 0.55 | 0.14 | 0.33 | 0.83 |
| | -20 | 1.10 | 0.24 | 0.55 | 1.18 |

活性温度や季節によって異なるものの、INP 濃度に対する加熱後 INP 濃度の割合は、つくばにおいて能登よりも小さい傾向にあり、つくばでは生物起源 INP の寄与が大きいことが示唆された。特に-15°C までに活性する INP 濃度に対する熱耐性 INP 濃度の割合は、能登で約 0.81、つくばでは約 0.57 であり、つくばでは秋季にその割合がさらに低下(約 0.46)していた。これは、つくばにおいて秋季に生物起源 INP の寄与が特に大きくなることを示している。一方、これらの期間につくばに流入した北西方向の空気塊の上流に位置する能登では、同様の生物起源 INP の寄与は確認されなかったことから、つくばで観測された生物起源 INP は、国内輸送あるいは周辺の発生源による影響と推察される。

さらに、春季にはつくばでの熱耐性 INP において比較的高い INAS 密度を示したのに対し、空気塊経路上流の能登においては、黄砂飛来の時期にも関わらず、その INAS 密度は季節間で最も低い傾向にあった。この結果は、つくばでは、周辺もしくは国内輸送における熱耐性 INP の発生源が存在し、この寄与により INAS 密度が増加した可能性を示す。

これらの INP 濃度・INAS 密度増減における INP 発生源の考察はさらに検討する必

要はあるが、我々のこれまでの結果では INP 濃度の季節変動に対する大陸から輸送される熱耐性 INP および生物起源の熱失活性 INP の寄与は限定的であり、これらの変動には国内輸送過程または周辺発生源からの寄与が大きいことが示唆される。

2.3. 能登とつくばにおける CCN 濃度の比較

2. 3. 1. SMPS-CCNC 方式と SMCA 方式に基づく粒子吸湿成長パラメータの比較

CCN 濃度の測定には、SMPS-CCNC 方式および SMCA 方式の 2 通りの手法が用いられている。実大気エアロゾル粒子の吸湿成長パラメータ (κ) を求めるにあたり、どちらの方式に基づく測定値を用いるべきかについては、測定する粒子の粒径分布や、測定された活性化粒径における粒子の混合状態などに依存する可能性があるものの、現時点では明確なコンセンサスは得られていない。そこで本研究では、つくばにおいて両方式によって導出された κ の時系列変動を比較し、両手法の特徴や相違点を検討した(図 3)。

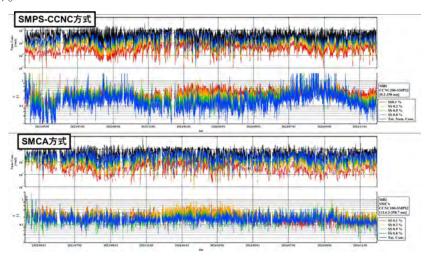


図 3. つくばにおける SMPS-CCNC 方式および SMCA 方式による、各過飽和度(SS) に対する CCN 濃度および吸湿成長パラメータ (κ) の時系列変動。

CCN 濃度に関しては、両方式の間で顕著な違いは見られず、2023、2024 年度ともに、夏季には総粒子数濃度の減少に伴い、各 SS における CCN 濃度が若干低下する傾向が確認された。一方、 κ の時系列変動には明確な差異が認められた。SMPS-CCNC 方式では、夏季(6 月~10 月)にかけてすべての SS において κ が増加し、約 κ = 0.2 の値を示した。一方、冬季(10 月~翌年 6 月)には、特に高 SS(例:SS = 0.8)において κ が低下し、おおよそ κ = 0.1 の値を示した。さらに低 SS では夏季の κ を維持あるいは増加する傾向もみられた。これに対し、SMCA 方式では、11 月から翌年 4 月頃にかけて低 SS において κ が増加し(最大 κ \approx 0.3)、その他の期間・高 SS においては概ね κ \approx 0.2 で安定していた。

SMCA 方式におけるこのような季節変動の要因については後述するが、特に SMPS-CCNC 方式における夏季の κ の上昇や、冬季の高 SS での低下に関しては、SMPS および CCNC それぞれの測定粒径範囲の違いや、粒子の組成・混合状態の推定をもってしても明確に説明することが困難であり、さらなる検討が必要である。とはいえ、複数の仮定を前提として κ を導出する SMPS-CCNC 方式では、解析の簡便さや高い時間分解能と引き換えに、粒径ごとの CCN 濃度を直接測定する SMCA 方式と比較して、実大気中の κ の挙動を異なる形で捉える可能性があることが示唆された。

2.3.2. SMCA 方式に基づく能登とつくばにおける粒子吸湿成長パラメータの比較

解析期間は異なるものの、SMCA 方式に基づく能登およびつくばにおける各過飽和度(SS)ごとの CCN 数濃度および吸湿成長パラメータ(κ)の時系列変動を比較した

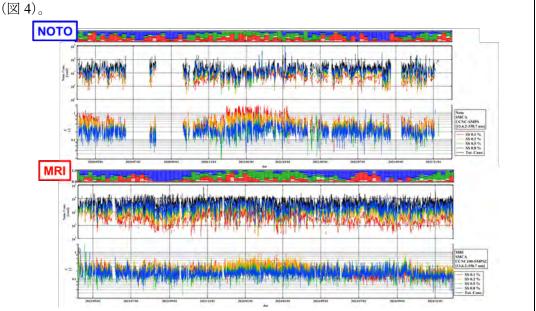


図 4. 能登 (NOTO) およびつくば (MRI) における空気塊輸送経路と、SMCA 方式に 基づく CCN 数濃度および吸湿成長パラメータ (κ) の時系列変動。

CCN 数濃度については、総粒子数濃度に対応して、つくばに比べ能登では各 SS において低濃度であった。また、つくばでは夏季に向けて総粒子数濃度および CCN 数濃度が減少する傾向がみられたのに対し、能登では冬季(特に 12 月頃)をピークに濃度が減少する傾向が確認された。

 κ の変動については、両地点では季節的な変動は同様であるものの、その増加幅が異なる傾向が観測された。つくばでは、年間を通じて κ はおおよそ 0.2 程度で一定でありつつも、冬季において低 SS (0.1%、0.2%) で $\kappa \approx 0.3$ まで上昇する傾向が認められた。能登においても同様に冬季に κ の上昇傾向がみられたが、その増加はより顕著であった。特に SS = 0.2%では $\kappa > 0.5$ 、 SS = 0.1%では $\kappa > 1$ という非常に高い値が記録される期間もあった。このような κ の上昇は、冬季における北または西からの空気塊の流入する期間と一致していた。一方、6~7 月に観測された西方向からの空気塊流入は太平洋上空を経由することもあり、この期間には低 SS であっても κ の顕著な上昇は確認されなかった。これらの知見に基づき、冬季(10 月~翌年4 月)と夏季(4 月~10 月)における各地点の κ と活性化粒径の関係性を図 5 に示す。

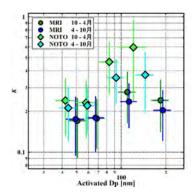


図 5. 能登 (NOTO) およびつくば (MRI) における冬季 (10月~翌年4月) および夏季 (4月~10月) における吸湿成長パラメータ (κ) と活性化粒径の関係性。

両地点ともに、活性化粒径の増加に伴って κ が増加する傾向が見られ、特に $100\,\mathrm{nm}$ 付近で最大の κ を記録した。また、能登ではつくばよりも高い κ が観測され、特に冬季には顕著に高い値を示した。能登において冬季に高 κ が観測された要因としては、

冬季に大陸都市域から越境してくる硫酸塩粒子の寄与増加に加え、都市域の影響をほとんど受けていない北方向から流入する空気塊の流入が挙げられる。都市域の影響を受けない空気塊では、既存粒子や中和反応のためのガス濃度が低いため、硫酸が硫酸塩に変化する前にエアロゾル化して観測される可能性がある。一般に硫酸アンモニウムの κ は約0.6とされるが、観測された低SSでの κ はこれを上回り、硫酸(κ \approx 0.9)や NaCl (κ \approx 1.3) といったより高い吸湿性を有する粒子の存在を示唆している。実際、能登サイトにおける冬季の粒子観察では、硫酸エアロゾル粒子に特徴的なサテライト構造を有する粒子の存在が電子顕微鏡画像により確認されている。

一方、つくばでは、これらの粒子が国内を輸送される過程で粒子の化学的変質(例:硫酸塩化、有機物との混合、酸化など)や、都市域・国内排出源からの粒子との混合により、 κ の増加が抑制されたと考えられる。また、夏季におけるつくばでは、越境汚染による硫酸塩供給の減少に加え、太平洋沿岸都市域で発生する低吸湿性粒子(例:有機炭素)による影響が重なり、 κ はさらに低下した。

能登でも夏季には冬季に比べ κ が低下する傾向にあったが、つくばに比べると高い κ を維持しており、これは都市域からの直接的な低 κ 粒子の流入が限定的であったことや、周辺域で生成された粒子の影響によるものと推察される。

これらの結果は、越境汚染によりもたらされる高 κ 粒子が、国内輸送を経ることで化学的変質を受け、 κ の季節変動幅が縮小する傾向を示している。今後は、粒子の化学組成分析を含む詳細な検討が必要である。

※1,000字以上で具体的に記述して下さい。

見込まれる 成果物

Ayumi Iwata, Samuel Gray Murray Horwitz, Kazuki Kurihara, Atsushi Matsuki, Tomoaki Okuda, Contributions of Particle Chemical Components to Variability of Submicron Ice-Nucleating Particles at Urban and Rural Sites in Japan として Atmospheric Research への投稿 準備中である。

※原著論文発表、レビュー等原著論文以外による発表、口頭発表、卒業論文・修士論文・博士論文等の予定について記載して下さい。成果が出た場合は、別途事務局に報告して下さい。

2024年度金沢大学環日本海域環境研究センター 共同研究 成果報告書

| (ふりがな) | ホン・チュンサン | | B. 1. 1. B | | | | |
|--------|---|-----|------------|---|--|-----|----------|
| 申請者氏名 | 洪天祥 | 1 | 是出年月日 | R7 | 年 | 3 月 | 30 日 |
| 所属・職名 | Korea University • Professor | | | | | | |
| 連絡先住所 | | | | | | | |
| TEL | | | FAX | | | | |
| E-mail | | | | | | | |
| 申請区分 | □ 重点共同研究 ☑ 一般共同研究 □ 若手研究者育成共同研究 | l l | 般枠 際枠 | 研究期間 図単年 □複数年(第 (重点共同研究の数年度(2年)の可能です。 □複数年(目)(2019年度年で採択されたついては、こち択ください。) | かみ、複 申請が 2年 に複数 課題に | | 新規 継続 |
| 研究分野 | □ 環境汚染や環境変化の検知とその要因に関する研究 □ 環境変化が健康に及ぼす影響に関する研究 □ 生態系と人間社会の共生に関する研究 □ 地域環境の将来予測に関する研究 □ 持続可能な社会創成に関する研究 ☑ 複数の研究分野に跨がり推進する学際的研究 | | | | | | |
| 研究課題 | 多環芳香族炭化水素類の骨代謝に対する作用の網羅的解析 | | | | | | |

| 研究実施 期間 2024年 4月 1 日~ 2025年 3 月 31日 | | | | | 3 1 日 | | | | |
|---|------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--|-----|--|--|--|
| センター 教員 か木信雄 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 氏 名 | 所 属 | 職名/ 大学院生・ 学部生は利 用時の年次 | 分 | 担内容 | | | |
| | 申請者 | 洪天祥 | 韓国外国語大 学校 | 教授 | 研究総括 | | | | |
| 研究組 | | 鈴木信雄 | 金沢大学 | 教授 | 魚類を用いた実際 | ф | | | |
| 組織 | 分担者 | | | | | | | | |
| | ※ 申請 | の分担組織を変更して許可を受けた場合は、変更後の組織を記載して下さい。 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 物質名 | | 形態(形状) | 試料数 | | | |
| | | 申請書に記載した試料 | benz[a]anthracene | | 粉末 | 1 | | | |
| 5. | 分析試料 | 分析した試料 | benz[a]anthi | racene | 粉末 | 1 | | | |
| (環日本海域との関連性がわかるように記載してください) 研究の意義 越境汚染物質である多環芳香族炭化水素類の骨に対する作用(特に遺伝を調べ、環境汚染物質のリスク評価につなげ、多環芳香族炭化水素類の毒性構の解明を目指す。 目的 越境汚染物質である多環芳香族炭化水素類は、大気のみならず海水中に れる。さらに、富山湾に生息するミシマオコゼの胆汁中に多環芳香族炭化ストストででは、1000円であるの作用を調べた実績がある(Suzuki 2016)。そこで本研究では、多環芳香族炭化水素類の魚類の骨に対する影響 網羅的に行う。 特色 | | | | | 水素類の毒性発現機 らず海水中にも含ま 芳香族炭化水素類が 、これまで、 <u>キンギ</u> ある(Suzuki et al., | | | | |

 これまでに、鈴木教授を中心とする金沢大学臨海実験所の研究グループとの共同研究の成果として、多環芳香族炭化水素類 benz[a] anthracene がキンギョのカルシウム代謝に作用することを明らかにしている(Suzuki et al., 2017)。また、近年、鈴木らは、本化合物がメジナの骨代謝に影響を及ぼしていることを報告した(Zanaty et al., 2020)。本研究では、特に benz[a] anthracene の魚類の骨に対する影響評価を網羅的に行う。

期待される成果

Benz[a] anthracene が海産魚類の骨代謝に作用することから (Zanaty et al., 2020)、骨に対する毒性作用が推測される。次世代シーケンス技術を用いた遺伝子の網羅的解析を行うことで、多環芳香族炭化水素類の毒性発現機構に関する新たな成果の取得が見込める。

※申請書に記載した事項を要約して下さい。

材料のメジナ(Girella punctata)は、金沢大学臨海実験施設前(石川県、九十九湾)にて釣りにより採集し、屋外の水槽にて2週間ほど慣らしたのちに実験で使用した。すべての実験は、金沢大学動物実験倫理規定に従い実施した。

メジナを 0.04% 2-phenoxyethanol (和光純薬株式会社、大阪) を用いて麻酔後、Benz[a]anthracene (BaA) (東京化成工業株式会社) BaA を 10 ng/g body weight の割合で投与して、対照群には溶媒のみ(0.5%ジメチルスルホキシド溶液)を投与した。BaA 投与後、26%の屋内水槽にて 10 日間飼育した。飼育期間中に、1 日、3 日、6 日、9 日の 4 回投与を行い、10 日間の飼育後、メジナを再度、0.04% 2-phenoxyethanol で麻酔して、メジナのウロコを採取して RNAseq 解析を行った。

利用・研究 実施内容・ 得られた成 果 RNAseq 解析の結果、細胞死を誘導する遺伝子は変化していたが、細胞死を誘導する遺伝子の発現が低下しており、さらに細胞死を抑制する遺伝子の発現が上昇していた。長期間の BaA の投与により、BaA の毒性ではなく、BaA の毒性による修復が生じている可能性が高い。

次に、キンギョ(淡水魚)とベラ(海産魚)のウロコに BaA の代謝産物である 4・OHBaA を添加して、 $in\ vitro$ の培養系で解析した。培養実験では、メジナより も大きなウロコを持つベラを用いた。 6 時間培養後に破骨細胞及び骨芽細胞のマーカー酵素の活性を測定した。その結果、4・OHBaA(10^6 及び 10^5 M)の濃度で添加すると、キンギョ及びベラのウロコの破骨細胞のマーカー酵素である TRAP 活性は低下した。一方、キンギョ及びベラの骨芽細胞のマーカー酵素である ALP 活性は、4・OHBaA(10^5 M)の濃度で添加すると、低下することがわかった。したがって、BaA の毒性の本体は、その代謝産物である 4・OHBaA である可能性が高い。今後、4・OHBaA の網羅的解析を行う予定である。

※1,000 字以上で具体的に記述して下さい。

見込まれる 成果物 Rafiuddin, M.A., Matsubara, H., Hatano, K., Honda, M., Toyota, K., Kuroda, K., Tsunoda, K., Furusawa, Y., Tabuchi, Y., Hirano, T., Sakatoku, A., **Hong, C.S.,** Srivastav, A.K., Amornsakun, T., Shimizu, N., Zanaty, M.I., Harumi, T., Yamauchi, K., Müller, T., Tang, N., Hattori, A., Hayakawa, K. and Suzuki, N.: Hydroxylated-benz[*a*]anthracenes induce two apoptosis related gene expressions in the nibbler fish *Girella punctata* liver. Toxics, 12: 915 (2024)

※原著論文発表、レビュー等原著論文以外による発表、口頭発表、卒業論文・修士論文・博士論文等の予定について記載して下さい。成果が出た場合は、別途事務局に報告して下さい。

2024年度金沢大学環日本海域環境研究センター 共同研究 成果報告書

| (ふりがな) | わん りゃんち- | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|--|--|--|--|
| 申請者氏名 | 汪 良奇 | 提出年月日 | 2025 | 5年 4月30日 | | | | |
| 所属・職名 | 国立中正大学地球環境科学系教授 | | | | | | | |
| 連絡先住所 | | | | | | | | |
| TEL | | FAX | | | | | | |
| E-mail | | | | | | | | |
| 申請区分 | □ 重点共同研究 ☑ 一般共同研究 □ 博士後期課程学生育成共同研究 □ 金沢大学内共同研究 | □一般枠 ☑国際枠 | 研究期間 ☑単年 □複数年(2年) | ☑新規 □継続 | | | | |
| 研究分野 | 図 環境汚染や環境変化の検知る 環境変化が健康に及ぼす影響 生態系と人間社会の共生に 地域環境の将来予測に関する 持続可能な社会創成に関する 複数の研究分野に跨がり推 | 響に関する研究 関する研究 る研究 る研究 | | | | | | |
| 研究課題 | 台湾における湖沼環境変動復元 | と人間活動との | 関わり | | | | | |
| 研究実施 期間 | 2024年4月1日~2025年 | - 3月31日 | | | | | | |
| センター 教員 | 落合伸也 | | | | | | | |

| | | 氏 名 | 所 属 | 大学院生 | 職名/ 大学院生・学部生 は利用時の年次 | | 分担内容 |
|-------|------|------------|----------|-------|----------------------------|--------|---------|
| | 申請者 | 汪良奇 | 国立中正大学 | 教授 | | 同位体分 | 析 |
| 研 | | 鹿島薫 | 国立中正大学 | 非常勤教授 | | 微化石 | |
| 究組織 | 八和本 | 長尾誠也 | 金沢大学 | 教授 | | 有機物分析 | |
| 71474 | 分担者 | 落合伸也 | 金沢大学 | 助教 | | 粒径分析 | |
| | | 長谷部徳子 | 金沢大学 | 教授 | | 放射能分析 | |
| | ※ 申請 | 時の分担組織を変 | 変更して許可を受 | けた場合に | は、変更後の | り組織を記述 | 載して下さい。 |
| | | | 物質名 | | 形態(| 形状) | 試料数 |
| | | 申請書に記載した試料 | 湖底ボーリンク料 | グコア試 | 岩 | 石 | - |

申請書に記載した試料 湖底ボーリングコア試料 岩石 分析計料

研究目的・ 期待される 成果 地球温暖化に伴い、大規模な異常気象と環境破壊が生じると予測されている。このような気候変動期の中でどのようにして、生活場を維持し、発展を継続させるかが、我々の重要な課題となっている。

湖沼堆積物には、過去の気候変動が詳細に記録されている。具体的には、微化石 (花粉、珪藻、貝形虫)同位体分析(Cs Pb ほか)、CNS 分析などにより、堆積物か ら環境変動を試みる。対象とする時代は完新世(本研究における「史前文化」)お よび人新世(1950年以降)である。

これらの研究の成果より、現在我々が直面している地球環境変動の中で、どのようにして生活を維持し、永続的な発展を行うための指標を提示する。

※申請書に記載した事項を要約して下さい。

台湾においては、これまで数多くの自然災害が発生してきており、高解像度の古環境変動の記録に基づいたリスク軽減戦略と土地利用計画の策定が求められている。2025年1月21日には、台湾南部地域においてマグニチュード6.4の地震が発生し、それ以降も活発な地震活動が継続した。歴史記録によれば、この地域では過去1世紀の間に5回の大きな地震があったとされている。湖沼堆積物は周囲で起こった環境変動のアーカイブとして利用することができ、それに基づいて歴史時代の災害や人為的な影響についての有用な知見を得ることが可能である。

利用・研究 実施内容・ 得られた成 果 今年度においては、これらのイベントの復元を目的とし、台南市に位置する烏山頭ダムにおいて堆積物コアの採取を行った。烏山頭ダムは 1930 年に建設された灌漑用貯水池であり、これ以降の環境変動を記録していると考えられる。この貯水池において2本の堆積物コア(MZL24-05 コア:76cm)、MZL24-06 コア:58 cm)を採取した。MZL24-05 コアの岩相は主に粘土からなり、深度44-60 cm 付近に砂層が見られた。一方、MZL24-06 コアの岩相は全て粘土であった。

これらのコアの堆積年代を Pb-210 法、 Cs-137 法に基づいて測定する。これらの堆積物試料の Pb-210 および Cs-137 の測定は、金沢大学環日本海域環境研究センター低レベル放射能実験施設の Ge 半導体検出器にて実施する予定である。今年度は詳細な分析を行うコア試料の選定のため、中正大学の Ge 半導体検出器にてスクリーニング測定を実施した。今後、これらの試料を金沢大学へ輸送し、Pb-210、 Cs-137 測定を行い、コアの年代モデルを構築する予定である。また、2025 年 1 月に発生した地震による影響を評価するため、これらのコアと同一地点において再度堆積物コアを採取する予定である。新たに採取するコアについては、同様に年代測定を実施するとともに、micro-CT により堆積構造を分析し、過去の土砂災害の復元を試みる予定である。

※1,000字以上で具体的に記述して下さい。

見込まれる 成果物

※原著論文発表、レビュー等原著論文以外による発表、口頭発表、卒業論文・修士論文・博士論文等の予定について記載して下さい。成果が出た場合は、別途事務局に報告して下さい。

Annual Results Report Joint Research, Institute of Nature and Environmental Technology, Kanazawa University, 2024

| Name | Baasansuren Gankhurel Date 05/09/2025 | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Affiliation Position | モンゴル国立大学・研究員 | | | | | |
| Postal Address | | | | | | |
| Phone Number | | Facsimile | | | | |
| E-mail Address | | | | | | |
| Funding Category | □ Key Joint Research Program □ Joint Research Program □ PhD student Support Program □ Joint research within Kanazawa University | ☐ domestic international | Research period one year two years one continue | | | |
| Research Field | Understanding environmental pollution, behind these factors ☐ Investigating the effects of environmenta ☐ Researching the effects of human societie ☐ Developing methods for the prediction of ☐ Researching topics related to sustainable ☐ Interdisciplinary studies related to the Sec | l change on human hes on ecosystems f changes to local end development | ealth | | | |
| Research Theme | Trace elements contamination of air dust around saline lake area in Mongolia | | | | | |
| Program Period | 04/01/2024 ~ 04/01/2025 | | | | | |
| K-INET Research Staff | Keisuke Fukushi | | | | | |

| | | Name | Affiliation | Posi | ition | Role/Resea | arch Task |
|-----------------|-----------|---|---------------------------|-------------|---------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | Applicant | Gankhurel Baasansuren | モンゴル国立大 学 | 研究 | 員 | 水試料の採取・ | 分析 |
| Res | | 福士圭介 | 金沢大学環日本 海域環境研究セ ンター | 准教授 地球化学的解析 | | | |
| Research Team | Member(| Davaadorj Davaasuren | モンゴル国立大 学 | 専任 | 講師 | 現地調査、総括 | |
| èam | s) | Batdelger Byambaa | モンゴル国立大 学 | 専任講師 | | 現地調査、総括 | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | are any changes, pleasen with K-INET staff. | submit a newly re | vised a | applica | tion form to the K | I-INET office in |
| | | | Name of Sample | | - | Form (Shape) | The number of samples |
| Assay sample(s) | | Applied sample | Dust samples from air | | | solid | 26 |
| | | Analyzed sample | Dust samples from air | | | solid | 26 |

 $2 \hspace{3.5cm} \text{form 3}$

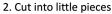
Purpose of the Research/ Expected Results In the previous study results shown the concentration of As and U in salt samples ranges from 6-95 mg/L and 2-46 mg/L, respectively. The concentration of As and U in surface soil samples was 8-53 mg/L and 1-30 mg/L, respectively. The chemical speciation results show that As and U in salt and surface sediment samples are associated mainly with an easily soluble fraction such as exchangeable fraction and carbonates. It suggests that those contaminated salt and surface sediments can be a source of air dust. Therefore, our purpose is to examine the air dust from this area.

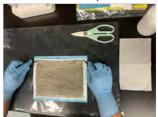
We will collect air dust using high volume air sampler from April to June 2024 from two different locations. Samples were analyzed using a sequential extraction procedure and X-ray diffraction to understand the mineralogy, concentration, and speciation of the trace metals. Based on the results, we will understand the current situation of air dust particle and can clarify the influence of the dried bed lake to the dust storm and change between two different sampling locations. Therefore, it can prevent environmental, and health issues related to trace metals contamination in the regions which are possibly affected by westerlies wind.

X Submit the application form.

As we mentioned above, we collected air dust samples using a high-volume air sampler from April to June in two locations, such as Bogd soum, Ovorkhangai province, and Bulgan soum, Omnogobi province. We did weekly sampling, and a total of 13 samples were collected from each site, including blank samples. The samples were cut into small pieces, and we did SEP analysis (Table 1). Then we measured As and U using ICP-MS (iCAP R.Q., Thermo Inc., Waltham, MA, USA). We measured the mineral composition using XRD (Ultima IV; Rigaku Corp., Tokyo,

1. Cut filter sample into half











Details of the project/
Results

3. Used for SEP analysis

| MIX-ROTAR MR-S | | 0 |
|----------------|------|--|
| | | Praise to |
| - Allow | 2034 | STATE OF THE PARTY |

| Extraction steps | Reagent/ concentration/ pH | Soil phase |
|------------------|---|--|
| 1 | UPW 30ml | Water-soluble, F1 |
| 2 | MgCl ₂ (1M) | Exchangeable, F2 |
| 3 | CH ₃ COONa x 3H ₂ O 1M, pH 5 | Carbonates, F3 |
| 4 | $C_2H_2O_4$ (about 10 g / L) + | Iron and manganese oxides |
| 4 | $C_2H_8N_2O_4$ (16.1 g / L), pH3 | (amorphous), F4 |
| 5 | $Na_3C_6H_5O_7$ (0.3M), $NaHCO_3$ | Reducible (e.g. iron |
| 3 | (0.2M), Na ₂ S ₂ O ₄ HCl, pH 7.6 | and manganese oxides), F5 |
| 6 | $H_2O_2(8.8M) + CH_3COONH_4$ | Oxidizable |
| O | (1M), pH2 | (e.g. organic matter and sulfides), F6 |
| 7 | HNO ₃ 60% + HF 48%+ HCl 36 | Residual |
| , | 111103 0070 + 111 4070 + 11Cl 30 | (non-silicate bound metals), F7 |

Results

The total air volume pumped per week was 50,000-140,000 m3 per sample. The correlation between sample weight on the filter and total air volume showed a positive correlation. The results of the XRD pattern of the dust show mainly plagioclase, calcite, chlorite, quartz, and illite for the dust samples. SEP results of the samples show concentrations of As that range from 18-39 ppm, and U ranges from 1-6 ppm. As is mainly associated with F2 and F7, which are exchangeable and residual fractions. U is primarily associated with F7 following F3, residual, and carbonate fraction. Residual fraction is stable and poses almost no harm to the environment. On the other hand, exchangeable and carbonate fractions are mobile and easy to transport in the environment. Also, the background concentrations of As and U in soil around this area are 10 ppm and 1 ppm. So, compared to the background value, dust samples have a high concentration. The concentrations and general trend between both locations were almost the same. Therefore, dust samples have relatively high concentrations of As and U, and 20-60% of the As and U were in mobile fractions, which are easily soluble.

*Write down the schedule of the published original papers, the publishment without original papers, oral presentation, bachelor thesis, thesis of master degree and doctoral thesis. Applicants must report the results to the K-INET office.

2024年度金沢大学環日本海域環境研究センター 共同研究 成果報告書

| (ふりがな) | はっとりしょうへい | | | | |
|------------|--|----------------------|-------------------------|--------|--|
| 申請者氏名 | 服部祥平 | 提出年月日 | 2025 年 5 | 5月 9日 | |
| 所属・職名 | 南京大学 准教授 | | | | |
| 連絡先住所 | ₹ | | | | |
| TEL | | FAX | | | |
| E-mail | | | | | |
| 申請区分 | □ 重点共同研究 ☑ 一般共同研究 □ 博士後期課程学生育成共同研究 □ 金沢大学内共同研究 | □一般枠 ☑ 国際枠 | 研究期間 ☑単年 □複数年(2年) | ☑新規□継続 | |
| 研究分野 | 図 環境汚染や環境変化の検知とその要因に関する研究 □ 環境変化が健康に及ぼす影響に関する研究 □ 生態系と人間社会の共生に関する研究 □ 地域環境の将来予測に関する研究 □ 持続可能な社会創成に関する研究 □ 複数の研究分野に跨がり推進する学際的研究 | | | | |
| 研究課題 | 大気化学輸送モデルを用いた大 | 気エアロゾル・ | オキシダントに関 | する研究 | |
| 研究実施 期間 | 2024年 4月 1日~ 2025年 3 | 3月31日 | | | |
| センター 教員 | 石野咲子 | | | | |

| | | 氏 名 | 所 属 | 職名/ 大学院生・ 学部生は和 用時の年後 | |) 担内容 |
|------|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | 申請者 | 服部祥平 | 南京大学 | 准教授 | 研究実施・モデ | ル解析 |
| 研究組織 | | 石野咲子 | 金沢大学 | 助教 | モデル解析 | |
| | /\ | | | | | |
| | 分担者 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | ※ 申請! | 時の分担組織を変 | ・ 変更して許可を受 | けた場合は | 、変更後の組織を記 | 載して下さい。 |
| | | | 物質名 | | 形態 (形状) | 試料数 |
| 5 | 分析試料 | 申請書に記載した試料 | | | | |
| | | 分析した試料 | | | | |
| 期 | 究目的・ 待される 成果 | 的に悪影響を及り気候や水収支に (NO3-)は、前駆体が大気中で反応 チルサルファイ アロゾルやグリーを解析するため 度によるガスー研酸化過程の季節 | ぼす他、大気エア 影響を与える。ラ 本である硫黄酸化物 することで生成す ド(DMS)から始ま ーンランドアイス の化学輸送効率の多 ・経年変動を解析 | ロゾルの動態 大気エアロソ 物(SO ₂)や窒素 る。また、村 る複雑な大気 コアの観測 GEOS-Chem を 変化、(2)過酷 | 態は地球放射収支や雲 、ルの主な無機成分で 素酸化物(NO _x = NO, N 極域などの人為影響の 気化学反応を経由する から得られたエアロン を用いた研究を実施す 後化水素の産業革命以 | を農作物の生育に直接 素の生成に関わるため、 である硫酸(SO4 ²⁻)や硝酸 iO2)と大気オキシダント の少ないエリアではジメ ら。本研究では、南極エ バル・オキシダント動態 つる。特に(1) 大気酸性 1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1、 |
| ※申 | ※申請書に記載した事項を要約して下さい。 | | | | | |

今年度は特に(1)「大気酸性度によるガス・硝酸の輸送効率の変化」に注力した。 産業革命以後(1750年)から 1980年代にかけて、北半球では人為活動の拡大によって SO_x や NO_x の排出量は劇的に増加した。その後、先進国では大気浄化法などにより SO_x や NO_x の排出規制が強化され、近年では先進国の SO_x や NO_x の排出量は着実に減少している。この人為排出の増減に応じ、硫酸塩や硝酸塩で構成される大気エアロゾルの量も劇的に変化してきた。しかし北半球の多くの都市域(北米、ヨーロッパ、東アジア)では、近年の NO_x 削減にも関わらず、期待したように硝酸エアロゾルが減少しないことが問題となっている。この現象の全球的・時間的規模の把握、およびメカニズムの解明を目的とし、北極グリーンランド南東ドームで掘削されたアイスコア中の硝酸イオン濃度を解析した。

まず、北海道大学を中心とした共同研究チームにより、グリーンランド南東ドームアイスコア中の過去 220 年間の硝酸イオンの濃度変動が復元された。硝酸イオンは 1850 年代から 1970-2000 年にかけて増加したのち、2010-2020 年にかけては高い値を維持していた。得られた結果を北半球の各国からの人為的な NO_x 排出記録と比較すると、1920 年から 1970 年までの硝酸イオンの増加は NO_x 排出量の増加よりも緩やかであるのに対し、1990 年代以降の硝酸イオンの減少は NO_x 排出量の大幅な減少よりも緩やかであった。このように、 NO_x 排出量とアイスコアの硝酸イオン量にタイムラグがあることが初めて明らかになった。都市域で近年観測されている硝酸エアロゾルの停滞は、北極にまでその影響が及んでおり、かつ過去 200 年というスケールでは大気汚染最大期を境に異なる応答を示すことがわかった。

利用・研究 実施内容・ 得られた成 果

硝酸塩は、大気中ではガス状(HNO_3)と粒子状(NO_3)の2つの形態で存在する。ガス・粒子の比率は大気の酸性度で決まるが、ガス状硝酸の方が沈着速度が速く大気寿命が短いため、その割合の変化は長距離輸送される硝酸塩量に影響を与える。この知見をもとに、アイスコア硝酸イオンと NO_x 排出量の差分を、大気の酸性度を示す「アンモニアガス指標」と比較したところ、両者には有意な相関(p<0.01)が見られた。この結果は、 NO_x と硝酸イオン量のタイムラグが、大気酸性度に起因する大気硝酸(ガス + 粒子)の長距離輸送の変化によって説明されることを示唆している。

続いて、金沢大学において大気化学輸送モデル GEOS-Chem を用い、 $1800\sim2020$ 年の硝酸エアロゾルのグリーンランドへの輸送と大気酸性度の変遷をシミュレーションした。結果、 NO_x の変化に対するアイスコア硝酸イオン量の応答のタイムラグは、モデルでも概ね再現された。このモデルを用いてプロセスを詳細に追跡した結果、1970 年代以降の大気酸性度の低下(中和)に応じて、大気硝酸の形態が、沈着しやすいガス状から輸送されやすい粒子状へと部分的に変化したことで、長距離輸送に有利になり、北極域の大気硝酸が高濃度に維持されていることをつきとめた。

この成果は、国際学術誌 Nature Communications に論文として受理され、近日出版 予定である。

※1,000 字以上で具体的に記述して下さい。

【原著論文】

見込まれる 成果物

1. Iizuka, Y., Matsumoto, M., Kawakami, K., Sasage, M., Ishino, S., Hattori, S., Uemura, R., Matsui H., Fujita, K., Oshima, Naga., Spolaor, A., Svensson, A., Vinther, B.M., Ohno, H., Seki, O., Matoba, S. (2025) "Acidity-driven gasparticle partitioning of nitrate regulates its transport to Arctic through the industrial era", Nature Communications, doi: 10.1038/s41467-025-59208-0 (in press)

【卒業・修士論文】

2. 坪井彩紀,修士論文「グリーンランドアイスコアに記録された過去 200 年間 の過酸化水素濃度の長期変動要因」,金沢大学地球社会基盤学専攻,2025 年 3 月.

※原著論文発表、レビュー等原著論文以外による発表、口頭発表、卒業論文・修士論文・博士論文等の予定について記載して下さい。成果が出た場合は、別途事務局に報告して下さい。

Annual Results Report Joint Research, Institute of Nature and Environmental Technology, Kanazawa University, 2024

| Name | Ci-Jian Yang | nng Date | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|------------------|--|--|--|
| Affiliation Position | Department of Geography, National Taiwan University Assistant Professor | | | | | | |
| Postal Address | | | | | | | |
| Phone Number | | Facsimile | | | | | |
| E-mail Address | | | | | | | |
| Funding Category | ☐ Key Joint Research Program ☑ Joint Research Program ☐ PhD student Support Program ☐ Joint research within Kanazawa University | ☐ domestic ☐ international | Research period ☑ one year □ two years | ☑ new □ continue | | | |
| Research Field | □ Understanding environmental pollution, environmental fluctuations, and the mechanisms behind these factors □ Investigating the effects of environmental change on human health ☑ Researching the effects of human societies on ecosystems □ Developing methods for the prediction of changes to local environments □ Researching topics related to sustainable development □ Interdisciplinary studies related to the Sea of Japan Sea region | | | | | | |
| Research Theme | Mountainous lakes sediment in Taiwan reveals evidence of geomorphic processes and hun on a centennial scale | | | | | | |
| Program Period | 04/1/2024 ~ 03/31/2025 | | | | | | |
| K-INET Research Staff | Shinya Ochiai | _ | | _ | | | |

| | | Name | Affiliation | Po | osition | Role | Research Task |
|--|--------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|---|
| | Applicant | Ci-Jian Yang | Department of Geography, National Taiwan University | | sistant ofessor | | estigator/ Conceptual ect, coordinating field alyzing data. |
| | | Shinya Ochiai | Kanazawa University | | sistant ofessor | | investigator/sediment |
| Research Team | | Chun-Wei Tseng | Fushan Research Center, Taiwan Forestry Research Institute. | | sociate earcher | - | manager /coordinating |
| | Member(s) | Cheng-Hua Tsai | Department of Geography, National Taiwan University | Phl stu | D dent | Research Assi | stant |
| | | Qian-Yun Kong | Department of Geography, National Taiwan University | | ister dent | Research Assi | stant |
| | | Xin-Ye Shi | Department of Geography, National Taiwan University | | Easter udent Research Assis | | stant |
| | | re any changes, with K-INET sta | please submit a newly | revi | sed appl | ication form to | the K-INET office in |
| | Constitution | WILL K IIVET SE | | | rm(Shape) | The number of sample | |
| | Assay sample(s) | Applied sample | Lake sediment t | | Wet soil samples sealed in ziplock bags | | Estimated 100-200 pieces |
| | | Analyzed sample | Lake/fluvial sediment drie | | ed powder | 70 | |
| Sediments from mountainous lakes in T climate change, and evidence of human the paleo-geological disasters and de monsoon system. In recent years, lake such as terrestrial carbon cycling, was management contributing to understate ecosystems and provides references for Shuanglianpi is located in the mountain Plain in northeastern Taiwan. The oricapture and landslide damming being prindicate a debris layer at the bottom, striggered by a mid-Holocene humid even National Taiwan University is responsible the Institute of Nature and Environment measurements of Pb-210 and Cs-137 grain size and magnetic susceptibility. | | | | e stude e stude e andin r sussinous igin poten ugge ent. ble f | vities. Menining the dies have quality, eng the intainability is region of the latial causesting that cor sample Technological dating, a | lountainous lake range and refocused on recosystem healt mpact of hundry of lake. on the northweake is still unces. Pollen studiat it is a landslift e collection and pagy at Kanazavas well as phys | es aid in reconstructing intensity of the Asian elatively recent aspects th, and water resource nan activities on lake est side of the Lanyang ertain, with both river es of the lake sediment de dammed lake likely d pre-processing, while wa University conducts ical properties such as |
| | ubmit the applic | ation form. | | | | | |

In FY2024, Pb-210 and Cs-137 dating of the sediment core obtained from Shuanglianpi Lake was conducted. Sediment core was sliced every 1 cm and oven-dried and powdered to analyze Pb-210 and Cs-137. Additionally, on April 3, 2024, an M_L 7.2 earthquake struck Hualien in the eastern area of Taiwan. It was the largest earthquake in Taiwan since the 921 Earthquake (M_L 7.6) in 1999. The large-scale landslides observed in the Liwu River catchment in Hualien provide an excellent opportunity to investigate the short-term, earthquake-induced cascading effects in surface systems. Suspended sediment samples were collected from the outlet of Liwu River after the earthquake and the sampling was conducted until the end of November 2024. To evaluate the influence of the geomorphic events on sediment transport, Pb-210, Cs-137 and magnetic susceptibility of SS samples were also analyzed as the tracers of sediment in the catchment. In addition, drone photogrammetry, and sediment archives can constrain the condition of the sediment supply which helps to link the fluvial morphology and surface process. To sum up, the seismic effect is prolonged by coupling with the typhoon and restructuring the river corridor. After the earthquake and typhoon, deposition dominated the mainstream. Landslide dams formed during the plum rain season were rapidly eroded during the following typhoon, yet lasting sediment input from hillslopes sustained TDS of streamwater over a year.

Details of the project/
Results

Core sediment and SS samples were transported to Low Level Radio activity Laboratory (LLRL) of Kanazawa University in January 2025. Core samples and SS samples were packed into the plastic container for radionuclides analysis. Magnetic susceptibility of these samples was also analyzed by using the magnetic susceptibility meter. Measurements of Pb-210 and Cs-137 are now ongoing using Ge detector in LLRL and Ogoya Underground Laboratory. Based on these data, the influence of the earthquake and subsequent typhoon will be evaluated. These data also compare with the results in Kumaki River in Noto Peninsula which was also affected by the earthquake in January 2024.

Results

[%] Write down the schedule of the published original papers, the publishment without original papers, oral presentation, bachelor thesis, thesis of master degree and doctoral thesis. Applicants must report the results to the K-INET office.

Annual Results Report Joint Research, Institute of Nature and Environmental Technology, Kanazawa University, 2024

| Name | Vonny Indah Mutiara | Date | 04/28/2025 | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|--|--|--|
| Affiliation | Universitas Andalas, Faculty of Agriculture, Agriculture Socio Economic Department | | | | | | |
| Position | Assistant Professor | | | | | | |
| Postal Address | | | | | | | |
| Phone Number | | E-mail Address | | | | | |
| Funding Category | ☐ Key Joint Research Program ☑ Joint Research Program ☐ PhD student Support Program ☐ Joint research within Kanazawa University | ☐ domestic ☑ international | Research period one year two years | ☑ new □ continue | | | |
| Research Field | □ Understanding environmental pollution, environmental fluctuations, and the mechanisms behind these factors □ Investigating the effects of environmental change on human health ☑ Researching the effects of human societies on ecosystems □ Developing methods for the prediction of changes to local environments □ Researching topics related to sustainable development | | | | | | |
| Research Theme | ☐ Interdisciplinary studies related to the Sea of Japan Sea region Farmers' behavior toward rice production risk in West Sumatra, Indonesia | | | | | | |
| Program Period | 04/01/2024 ~ 03/30/2025 | | | | | | |
| K-INET Research Staff | Assoc. Prof. Nisikawa Usio | | | | | | |

| | | Name | Affiliation | | Position | | Role/Research Task |
|--|--------------------|---|--|---|--|--|---|
| | Applicant | Vonny Indah Mutiara | / I | | Assistant Professor | Overall study | |
| Re | | Nisikawa Usio | Kanawaza University, Japan | | Associate Professor | Pro | viding technical advice |
| Research Team | Manchan(a) | Rudi Febriamansyah | Universitas Andala Indonesia | ıs, | Professor | Ana | alysis data |
| Team | Member(s) | Cindy Paloma | Universitas Andala Indonesia | ıs, | Assistant Professor | Fiel | ld study |
| | | Tsuge Takahiro | Sophia University, Japan | | Professor | Ana | alysis data |
| | | re any changes, please with K-INET staff. | submit a newly revi | ised | application fo | rm to | the K-INET office in |
| | | | Name of Sample | | Form(Shape) | | The number of sample |
| | Assay sample(s) | Applied sample | | | | | |
| | sumpre(s) | Analyzed sample | | | | | |
| Purpose of the Research/ Expected Results | | achieve Sustainable D agricultural commodity in conducting rice cu diseases attacks, and the in rice production will. One of the vulnerable clawed otter (Aadrean stated that they do not while they concern with determines the magnitude of farmers as decision categories as follows: This attitude indicates maker will offset it by (utility). Second, decishere is an increase in expected profits. Third neutral) (Harwood et a | evelopment Goals (y in Indonesia. Howeltivation such as the effectuation of rice influence the attitud species in rice field and Usio, 2017). Howelf bother with the exist hother pest such as bude of the production makers in facing First, decision-make that if there is an in increasing the experience in makers who are profit variance, the l, decision-makers w 1., 1999). Therefore, mportant to determine | specification of the control of the | Gs). Rice as a the profits, which ing to face profits are neutral to inderstand the ine level of optimals. | staplatificant of clinical control of the clinical con | ara, Indonesia is small-minary survey, farmers of their rice field, rats. Farmer's behavior on making. The attitude of classified into three on risks (risk aversion). Of profits, the decision-measure of satisfaction ion risks (risk taker). If affect it by reducing the seproduction risks (risk production function and rice production. Hence, |

1. Research Area

The study was conducted in 2 subdistricts, Kayu Tanam and Lubuk Alung, of Padang Pariaman District, West Sumatra, Indonesia (Figure 1). Data were collected from May to August 2024. This study was conducted using a survey method.



Figure 1. Map of research area in Padang Pariaman District of West Sumatra, Indonesia

Total of 20 farmers groups were surveyed including 6 farmers groups in Kayu Tanam and 14 farmers groups in Lubuk Alung (Figure 2). This study utilized purposive sampling to select samples from rice farmers groups. List of farmers groups were gathered from the Department of Agriculture and Food Security of Padang Pariaman. Then, farmers groups were selected based on recommendation from the agricultural extension workers in each subdistrict. Table 1 shows detailed list of farmers groups in Kayu Tanam and Lubuk Alung subdistricts. In addition, since this research is supporting research for the ongoing Kakenhi Project (2022 – 2026) that led by A/Prof. Nisikawa Usio, which aims to develop wildlife-friendly rice farming using small clawed otter as a flagship in West Sumatera, Indonesia, the location was chosen purposively where camera traps for small clawed otter were applied.

Details of the project/
Results



Figure 2. Map of farmers group's location in Kayu Tanam and Lubuk Alung subdictricts

Table 1. List of farmer groups in Kayu Tanam and Lubuk Alung subdistricts

| Sub District | Village | Farmers Group | Frequency |
|--------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Kayu Tanam | Anduring | Cahaya Bunda | 25 |
| | | Panutan | 27 |
| | | Ruhamak | 35 |
| | Guguak | Banda Baru | 15 |
| | | Sinar Padi 1 | 15 |
| | Kayu tanam | Banda Baru | 15 |
| | | Kampung Jambu | 18 |
| Lubuk Alung | Aia Tajun | Tani Saiyo | 3 |
| | Balah Hilir | Tani Sejahtera | 8 |
| | Lubuk Alung | Koto Buruh Hilir | 12 |
| | Pasia Laweh | Bina Karya Mandir | 15 |
| | | Korong Kampung | 4 |
| | | Simatuang Kiri | 29 |
| | | Tanah Taban | 14 |
| | | Ujuang Guguak | 17 |
| | Singguling | Harapan Jaya | 9 |
| | | Intan Korong | 5 |
| | | Kapalo Banda | 3 |
| | | Rimbo Mutuih | 18 |
| | | Serangga Merah | 5 |
| | | Taruko Jaya | 8 |
| | | TOTAL | 300 |

2. Respondent characteristics

A direct face to face interview was conducted to 300 respondents using a structured questionnaire. The interview was conducted in Bahasa Minang (local language) and then the data were translated into Bahasa Indonesia and English. In depth interview were carried out with key informants including agricultural extension workers and farmer's group leaders. Table 2 shows respondent characteristics.

Table 2. Respondent characteristics

| RESPONDENT | CHARACTERISTICS | Frequency | Percent |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| | <30 years old | 13 | 4. |
| | 31 - 40 years old | 31 | 10.3 |
| Age | 41 - 50 years old | 89 | 29. |
| | 51 - 60 years old | 90 | 30, |
| | > 60 years old | 77 | 25. |
| Gender | Male | 116 | 38. |
| Genuer | Female | 184 | 61. |
| | < 6 years (Elementary school) | 106 | 35. |
| Educational | 7 - 9 years (Junior HS) | 72 | 24. |
| Background | 10 - 12 years (Senior HS) | 111 | 37, |
| | > 12 years (Undergraduate) | 11 | 3. |
| | married | 257 | 85. |
| Status | unmarried | 5 | 1. |
| | widow | 38 | 12 |
| Number of Dependant | 1 - 2 people | 100 | 33. |
| | 3 - 4 people | 126 | 42. |
| | 5 - 6 people | 63 | 21. |
| | > 6 people | 11 | 3. |
| | <10 years | 51 | 17. |
| Farming | 11 - 20 years | 89 | 29. |
| Experience | 21 - 30 years | 78 | 26. |
| experience | 31 - 40 years | 47 | 15. |
| | > 40 years | 35 | 11. |
| | 0.1 - 0.5 Ha | 169 | 56. |
| | 0.51 - 1 Ha | 94 | 31. |
| Land area | 1.01 - 1.5 Ha | 14 | 4. |
| | 1.51 - 2 Ha | 13 | 4. |
| | > 2 Ha | 10 | 3. |
| | Owned | 141 | 47. |
| Land | Sharing profit | 98 | 32. |
| Ownership | Rent | 13 | 4. |
| | Clan land | 48 | 16. |

3. The level of risk production on rice farming

Coefficient of variation (CV) method was employed to assess the level of risk production on rice farming. The coefficient of variation is a relative risk measure obtained by dividing the standard deviation by the expected mean value.

$$CV = \frac{\sigma}{\bar{Y}}$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma y^2}{n}}$$

$$y = Y - \bar{Y}$$

Where:

CV is Coefficient variation production

 σ is standart variation

 \overline{Y} is average Production

N is sample size

The calculation of production risk in rice production is conducted by analyzing the coefficient of variation using rice production data, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Coefficient variation risk of rice production

| Item | Risk production |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Average production | 1411.73 |
| Standard deviation | 1326.11 |
| Coefficient Variation (CV) | 0.93 |

The analysis of rice production risk reveals that the coefficient of variation (CV) is 93%, this value signifies a high degree of variability of rice production relative to its mean output, which was recorded at 1,411.73 kg with a standard deviation 1,326.11 kg. According to agricultural risk management literature, a CV above 30% is already considered indicative of substantial production risk. Therefore, a CV approaching 100% reflects production outcomes are highly unpredictable. Such uncertainty could stem from various factors, including but not limited to climate variability, pest and disease out breaks, input availability, land scale and differences in farming practices. The high CV implies that farmers are exposed to significant production risk, which can negatively impact for their income stability and livelihood security. These findings suggest that risk mitigation strategies in rice farming systems. Intervention such as crop insurance, improved access to resilient seed varieties, investment in irrigation infrastructure and enhanced agricultural extension services could be effective in reduction uncertainty.

4. Factors influencing rice production

Factors influencing rice production is then analyzed using the Cobb-Douglas production function. A log-linear regression model for this study aims to explain how different variable of rice production inputs affect rice yield output:

$$LnY = ln\beta 0 + ln\beta 1X_1 + ln\beta 2X_2 + ln\beta 3X_3 + ln\beta 4X_4 + ln\beta 5X_5 + ln\beta 6X_6 + \epsilon$$

Where:

Dependent Variable (Y) is rice production (kg/Ha).

Independent Variables in this study are total area of planted land (X1), measuring the extent of land used for rice cultivation per planting season (Ha); seed (X2) represents the quantity of seed used per hectare (Kg/Ha), which directly impacts plant density and potential yield; Fertilizer (X3) represents the use of fertilizer per hectare (Kg/Ha), Pesticide (X4) represents the cost of pesticides applied per hectare (IDR/Ha); Labor (X5) measures human labor input per hectare in days of work (days of work/Ha); and Capital (X6), represents investment per hectare, including costs for equipment and tools (IDR/Ha).

Table 4. Unstandardized Coefficients (β)

| | | Unstandardize | d Coefficients | Standardized Coefficients | | | Collinearity Statistics | |
|-------|------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------|-------|
| Model | | В | Std. Error | Beta | t | Sig. | Tolerance | VIF |
| 1 | (Constant) | 4.110 | 1.661 | | 2.474 | .014 | | |
| | LnX1 | .033 | .129 | .022 | .256 | .798 | .358 | 2.795 |
| | LnX2 | .483 | .103 | .311 | 4.681 | <.001 | .599 | 1.671 |
| | LnX3 | .173 | .108 | .122 | 1.601 | .110 | .458 | 2.182 |
| | LnX4 | .014 | .006 | .119 | 2.291 | .023 | .974 | 1.026 |
| | LnX5 | .091 | .040 | .132 | 2.302 | .022 | .804 | 1.244 |
| | LnX6 | 036 | .120 | 022 | 305 | .761 | .509 | 1.965 |

Unstandardized Coefficients (B) (Table 4) shows each coefficient represents the elasticity of yield (Y) with respect to each input. Therefore, the model for this study is:

 $lnY = 4.110 + 0.033lnX_1 + 0.483lnX_2 + 0.173lnX_3 + 0.014lnX_4 + 0.091lnX_5 - 0.036lnX_6 \\$ where:

0.033lnX₁ represents that 1% increase in land area increases yield by 0.033%.

 $0.483 ln X_2$ represents that 1% increase in seed quantity leads to a 0.483% increase in yield.

0.173lnX₃ represents that 1% increase in fertilizer use increases yield by 0.173%.

0.014lnX₄ represents that 1% increase in pesticide cots increases yield by 0.014%.

0.091lnX₅ represents that 1% increase in labor use increases yield by 0.091%.

-0.036lnX₆ represents that 1% increase in capital leads to a 0.036% decrease in yield. It indicates that more capital investment might have inefficiencies (negative).

Table 4 shows statistical significance variables (Sig value < 0.05) that strongly influence rice yield are:

Ln X_2 : Number of Seeds, Sig = 0.001, the elasticity coefficient (0.483) suggests that increasing seed quantity has a strong positive impact on yield (very significant)

Ln X_4 : Pesticides cost, Sig = 0.023, 1% increase in pesticide cost leads to a 0.014% increase in rice yield (significant effect)

Ln X_5 : Labor, Sig = 0.022, 1% increase in labor usage increases yield by 0.091% (significant effect)

On the other hand the insignificant variables (Sig > 0.05) which do not significantly influence rice yield in this model are :

Ln X_1 : total land area, Sig = 0.798, it indicates that expanding land does not significantly increase yield per hectare.

Ln X_3 : fertilizer cost, Sig =0.110, it indicates that fertilizer costs does not significantly impact yield. This might because of inappropriate of using the fertilizer.

Ln X_6 : capital, Sig =0.761, it may indicate that diminishing returns.

Therefore, it can be concluded that LnX_2 (seed) with β =0.311 has the highest elasticity (0.483), meaning it has the strongest impact on yield among other variables. The result of dominance test analysis to know the effective contribution shows that seed has the most dominant contribution in influencing the production of rice farming business.

5. Farmers behaviour toward risk production on rice farming

The data analysis results in Table 4 indicate that the most influential variables in factors influencing rice production is seed (X_2) usage. Then farmers behavior toward risk of rice farming production was assessed using the Moscardi and de Janvry method:

$$K(s)=1/\Theta(1-(Pi.Xi)/(Py.fi.\mu y))$$

Table 5. The Factor used to Determine Parametera K(S)

| Descri | CV | PX_2 | Xi | $\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{y}}$ | Fi | Uy (Average |
|---------|------|--------------|------------|---------------------------|-------|-------------|
| ption | | | | | | Production) |
| Cultiva | 0.93 | The price of | Amount of | The price of | 0.483 | 1411.73 |
| tion | | seed each | seed usage | rice each | | |
| Period | | respondent | each | respondent | | |
| (1) | | (IDR) | respondent | (IDR) | | |

Moscardi and de Janvry categorize farmers based on their risk preferences using the Ks (Risk Coefficient) value:

1. Risk Lover (0 < Ks < 0.4)

Farmers are willing to take high risks in hopes of high returns. Farmers may invest in new or experimental farming techniques without fear of losses. Farmers tend to prefer higher risks because they expect to get greater rewards even with high uncertainty.

2. Risk Neutral $(0.4 \le Ks \le 1.2)$

Farmers make balanced decisions, weighing risk and reward. Farmers adopt new practices if they are confident in their expected outcomes.

From the data analysed in Table 5, it is found that respondents are at risk neutral (0.483lnX2)

3. Risk Averter $(1.2 \le Ks \le 2.0)$

Farmers avoid risks and prefer stable, predictable outcomes. Farmers might stick to traditional farming methods and avoid uncertain investments.

Based on the Table 5 analyzing farmers behavior toward risk production, all respondents are risk neutral. Their production decisions are based primarily on expected returns rather than on attempts to minimize risk exposure. Consequently, although farmers risk neutral behavior do not directly cause a high production variability, they may contribute to its persistence. Farmers continue farming as usual despite the high risk, without actively trying to reduce production variability.

Conclusions:

Farmers in Lubuk Alung and Kayu Tanam sub district of Padang Pariaman district of West Sumatra, Indonesia are categorized as risk neutral. Farmers do not prioritize avoiding risk or seeking additional benefits from risk. They will not make decisions based on the level of risk involved, but will only take into account the expected value or average yield of their rice farming business. This means that they will tend to choose alternatives that provide the same results, both in certain and risky situations.

Recommendations:

It is suggested that farmers might focus on using a good quality of seed and proper use of pesticides, as they have the significant impact on increasing rice productivity. Although labor input is significant and important, it should be managed efficiently to improve yield productivity.

Results

Research result has been presented at the Annual Joint Research Meeting, the Institute of Nature and Environmental Technology, Kanazawa University on 7 March 2025 (online).

The paper will be submitted to a Scopus indexed journal.

*Write down the schedule of the published original papers, the publishment without original papers, oral presentation, bachelor thesis, thesis of master degree and doctoral thesis. Applicants must report the results to the K-INET office.

Annual Results Report Joint Research, Institute of Nature and Environmental Technology, Kanazawa University, 2024

| Name | Sheng-Lun Lin | Date | 05/13/2025 | | |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|---|-------------------|--|
| Affiliation • Position | Department of Environmental Engin Assistant Professor | neering, National (| Cheng Kung University, T | aiwan | |
| Postal Address | | | | | |
| Phone Number | | Facsimile | | | |
| E-mail Address | | | | | |
| Funding Category | ☐ Key Joint Research Program ☐ Joint Research Program ☐ PhD Student Support Program ☐ Joint research within Kanazawa University | □domestic ☑international | Research period ☑one year (new) ☐two years (continue) | ☑new □continue | |
| Research Field | ■ Understanding environmental pollution, environmental fluctuations, and the mechanisms behind these factors □ Investigating the effects of environmental change on human health □ Researching the effects of human societies on ecosystems □ Developing methods for the prediction of changes to local environments □ Researching topics related to sustainable development □ Interdisciplinary studies related to the Sea of Japan Sea region | | | | |
| Research Theme | Joint Research on the Transport Environment in Japan and Taiwan | and Characteristi | cs of Persistent Organi | c Pollutants in | |
| Program Period | 2024/04/01 ~ 2025/03/31 | | | | |
| K-INET Research Staff | Assoc. Prof. Atsushi Matsuki | | | | |

| | | Name | Affiliation | Pos | sition | Role | e/Research Task |
|---------------|--|-----------------------------|---|---|-------------|---|--|
| | Applicant | Sheng- Lun Lin | Department of Environmental Engineering, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan | Assistar Professo | | Research of paper writer exchange | lesign, data analysis, ting, and academic |
| | | Atsushi Matsuki | Institute of Nature and Environmental Technology, Kanazawa University, Japan | Associa Professo | | _ | l consulting, sampling ab management, and change |
| Research Team | Member(s) | How-Ran Chao | Department of Environmental Science and Engineering, National Pingtung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan | Professor PhD student | | Experimental consulting and academic exchange | |
| | | Yu-Lun Hsieh | Department of Environmental Engineering, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan | | | Sample collection, data analysis, reporting | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | re any chang with K-INET | - 1 | ewly rev | ised applic | eation form to | the K-INET office in |
| | | | Name of Sampl | e | Form | n(Shape) | The number of sample |
| | Applied sample Atmospheric PFAS Assay | | AS | Quartz filters (TSP) + PUF-XAD tubes(Gas phase) | | 15 | |
| S | ample(s) | Analyzed sample | Atmospheric PFA | Atmospheric PFAS PUF-XA | | lters (TSP) + D tubes(Gas hase) | 15 |

 $2 \hspace{3.5cm} \text{form 3}$

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a class of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) that have attracted significant international concern due to their extreme stability, ability to bioaccumulate, and widespread industrial use. These compounds, often originating from industrial activities such as semiconductor manufacturing, fluoropolymer processing, and waste incineration, as well as applications like firefighting foams (AFFF), are now widely detected in atmospheric environments across the globe. Their transport through the atmosphere — whether via direct emissions, precursor volatilization, or re-emission from sea spray aerosols — makes them an ideal target for studying long-range pollutant movement and cross-boundary environmental risk.

This joint research project aims to investigate the atmospheric behavior and spatiotemporal distribution of PFAS in the East Asian region, with a focus on Taiwan and Japan. These two locations, situated along the western Pacific rim and influenced by seasonal monsoons, urban-industrial emissions, and complex coastal meteorology, present a compelling opportunity to study long-range atmospheric transport (LRAT) processes of PFAS. The project is rooted in close collaboration between National Cheng Kung University and Kanazawa University, where synchronized sampling strategies and shared analytical protocols enable direct comparison and data integration. Sampling was conducted at three representative stations in southern Taiwan: the inland Pingtung University of Science and Technology (NP), the coastal Nanzi Senior High School (NZ), and the offshore island site of Xiaoliuqiu (RK). These sites were strategically chosen to capture the influence of industrial, urban, and marine sources respectively. Through the use of high-volume air samplers, both total suspended particles (TSP) and gas-phase PFAS were collected and analyzed using LC-MS/MS for 19 target compounds.

Purpose of the Research/ Expected Results

Initial results show that PFHxA, PFOA, 6:2 FTSA, and PFOS are the dominant PFAS species detected across both TSP and gas phases, reflecting a mixture of regional industrial sources and sea-spray-related redistribution. Gas-phase concentrations, particularly for PFHxA and PFOA, dominate the total atmospheric PFAS burden. For instance, PFHxA reached up to 42.3 pg/m³ at NP, and PFOA peaked at 34.6 pg/m³ at NZ. In the TSP phase, PFOS was notably elevated at NZ, with an average concentration of 3.08 pg/m³ and a maximum of 6.19 pg/m³, suggesting contributions from road dust or urban runoff. This study further contextualizes these findings by comparing them to global datasets. The measured PFAS concentrations in Taiwan (average 9.3–12.5 pg/m³) fall within the moderate-to-low range when compared to other urban and coastal regions worldwide, which have been reported to range from 18.3 to 64.9 pg/m³ inland, and 0.7 to 19.3 pg/m³ along coasts. This supports the inference that Taiwan's current environmental controls, coupled with its island geography, may be limiting local PFAS accumulation.

More importantly, the project is designed to link atmospheric PFAS patterns in Taiwan with those observed in Japan's Noto Peninsula, where parallel sampling and analysis are being conducted. The integration of these datasets will provide a cross-regional fingerprint of PFAS sources and transport behavior. The observed peak concentrations during northerly wind conditions, especially at RK, indicate that regional meteorology plays a substantial role in PFAS dynamics and reinforces the need for cross-border atmospheric studies.

By jointly building a PFAS concentration database, identifying pollution fingerprints, and comparing regional atmospheric behaviors, this research will establish a foundational reference for PFAS source tracking in East Asia. These insights are not only scientifically valuable but also critical for future exposure assessment, source regulation, and policymaking. The academic collaboration between Taiwan and Japan also revives field-based bilateral exchanges and enhances mutual capacity in atmospheric monitoring, fulfilling the core mission of this international research initiative.

X Submit the application form.

Sampling was conducted during four Intensive Observation Periods (IOPs) from early February to late March 2024. Each IOP was designed to capture distinct meteorological conditions, such as northerly monsoons or stagnant air masses, in order to investigate their influence on the transport and accumulation of atmospheric PFAS. Three monitoring sites were selected: Nanzi Senior High School (NZ, coastal urban), Pingtung University of Science and Technology (NP, inland), and Xiaoliuqiu (RK, offshore island). High-volume PS1 samplers (operating at 230–250 L/min) were employed to collect both total suspended particles (TSP) and gas-phase PFAS, using 102 mm quartz fiber filters and PUF-XAD-PUF cartridges, respectively. All samples were extracted and analyzed by LC-MS/MS with standardized QA/QC procedures, targeting 19 PFAS compounds.

The results revealed that gas-phase PFAS concentrations were generally higher than those in the particle phase, reflecting the high volatility of several PFAS species. Among the three monitoring sites, Nanzih recorded a peak gas-phase concentration of 68.7 pg/m³ on February 7, with a campaign average of 30.96 pg/m³, indicating the influence of episodic environmental or anthropogenic activities. Pingtung exhibited an even higher concentration on the same date (101 pg/m³), averaging 37.0 pg/m³ over the sampling period. In contrast, Xiaoliuqiu showed relatively stable concentrations, peaking at 37.8 pg/m³ on February 7 and averaging 28.1 pg/m³ throughout the campaign. In terms of individual compounds, PFHxA was particularly dominant at Pingtung, with the highest value of 42.3 pg/m³ observed on February 14, while PFOA showed a significant peak of 34.6 pg/m³ at Nanzih on February 7, highlighting its strong presence in urban coastal air.

In comparison, TSP-phase PFAS concentrations were consistently lower across all sites. Average levels were 11.4 pg/m³ at Lulin (background site), 12.5 pg/m³ at Nanzih, 9.9 pg/m³ at Pingtung, and 9.3 pg/m³ at Xiaoliuqiu. These values reinforce the dominance of PFAS in the gas phase and reflect spatial variability shaped by local emission sources and meteorological conditions.

Details of the project/
Results

Figure 1 provides a comparative analysis of TSP-phase PFAS concentrations from this study against international datasets. Taiwan's sites—Lulin (11.4 pg/m³), Nanzih (12.5 pg/m³), Pingtung (9.9 pg/m³), and Xiaoliuqiu (9.3 pg/m³)—are highlighted in red. These levels fall within the low to moderate range compared to cities such as Shijiazhuang, China (64.9 pg/m³) and Montevideo, Uruguay (26.7 pg/m³). Although concentrations in Taiwan are relatively low, their PFAS compositions are similar to those observed in more polluted areas, suggesting common sources or usage patterns.

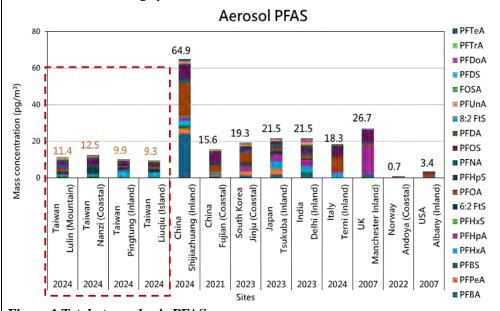


Figure 1 Total atmospheric PFAS

Figure 2 (IOP-1):

The chemical fingerprints at NP and NZ were dominated by gas-phase PFHxA and PFOA. Backward trajectory analysis indicated that air masses primarily originated from southern Taiwan, suggesting local industrial sources. RK exhibited low PFAS levels during this period due to limited influence from regional airflows.

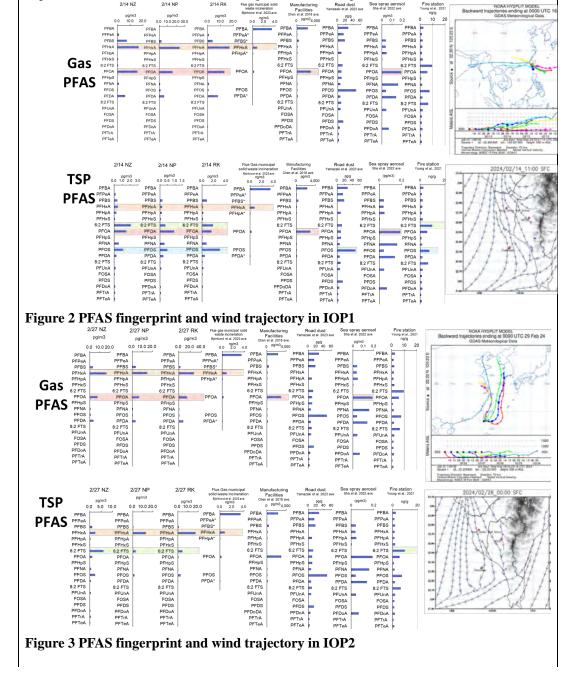
Figure 3 (IOP-2):

A significant increase in gas-phase PFAS was observed at RK, with fingerprints indicating high levels of PFHxA and PFOA. HYSPLIT back-trajectories confirmed air masses arriving from northern Taiwan, supporting the presence of regional atmospheric transport mechanisms.

Figure 4 (IOP-3):

PFAS concentrations were moderate across all stations. NP remained dominated by PFHxA and 6:2 FTSA, while RK showed a slight increase in PFOS. Meteorological modeling suggested stagnant atmospheric conditions, likely enhancing local accumulation. **Figure 5 (IOP-4):**

A notable increase in TSP-phase PFOS was recorded at NZ. This could be attributed to firefighting activities or road dust resuspension. RK concentrations remained low, likely due to persistent marine airflows that limited pollutant build-up.



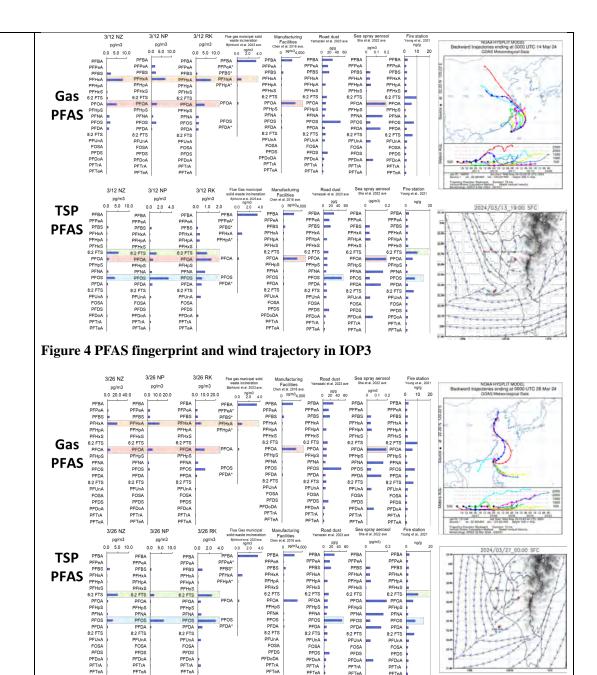


Figure 5 PFAS fingerprint and wind trajectory in IOP4

Correlation analysis across 30 valid samples revealed:

- A strong correlation between total PFAS and gas-phase PFAS (r = 0.96), reinforcing the role of the gas phase in atmospheric PFAS dynamics.
- A moderate correlation between TSP concentrations and total PFAS (r = 0.40), suggesting that particle-bound PFAS may reflect local emissions or deposition potential.

Cross-Regional Collaboration and Research Significance

To enhance regional understanding, a parallel sampling campaign using the same methodology is ongoing in Japan's Noto Peninsula. While results from Japan are still under processing, this synchronized approach allows for future cross-border comparisons and joint analysis. The collaboration supports the development of integrated PFAS transport models across East Asia and strengthens cooperative efforts in environmental policy and exposure mitigation.

This study provides one of the first detailed PFAS concentration datasets in atmospheric TSP and gas phases across inland, coastal, and offshore island environments in Taiwan. It reveals temporal variability and meteorological dependencies of airborne PFAS, which are essential for future risk assessment.

These results not only establish a baseline for Taiwan but also create an opportunity for cross-national comparison with Japanese datasets. The generated source fingerprint profiles may inform policy development on POPs control, contribute to regional PFAS inventories, and support future work such as atmospheric modeling, health impact assessments, and PFAS emission source control strategies.

1. **PFAS Phase Distribution**:

- Gas-phase PFAS concentrations were ~2–4× higher than TSP-phase, indicating dominant gaseous transport.
- Total PFAS levels ranked: NP > NZ > RK.

2. Dominant PFAS Species:

Gas-phase: PFHxA, PFOA.

• TSP-phase: PFHxA, PFOS, 6:2 FTSA.

3. Spatial Patterns:

- NP had the highest PFHxA in both phases → Likely linked to nearby industrial zones.
- ullet PFOS significantly elevated at NZ \rightarrow May be related to urban runoff and road dust.
- RK showed increased PFAS under north wind → Evidence of long-range atmospheric transport.

4. Correlation Insights:

- High correlation (r = 0.96) between total and gas-phase PFAS.
- TSP and PFAS had moderate correlation → TSP can be a potential indicator for particle-bound PFAS presence.

5. Next Phase Outlook:

- Japan-side samples (Noto Peninsula) are currently under analysis.
- Comparative studies to follow in the next reporting phase to trace cross-border PFAS transport between Taiwan and Japan.

*Write down the schedule of the published original papers, the publishment without original papers, oral presentation, bachelor thesis, thesis of master degree and doctoral thesis. Applicants must report the results to the K-INET office.

Annual Results Report Joint Research, Institute of Nature and Environmental Technology, Kanazawa University, 2024

| Name | Dang Duc Nhan | Date | 05/14/2025 | | |
|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|------------------|--|
| Affiliation Position | Principal Scientist of Institute for | Nuclear Science a | nd Technology Vietna | m (INST) | |
| Postal Address | | | | | |
| Phone Number | | Facsimile | | | |
| E-mail Address | | | | | |
| Funding Category | ☐ Key Joint Research Program ☑ Joint Research Program ☐ PhD student Support Program ☐ Joint research within Kanazawa University | ☐ domestic ☑ international | Research period ☑ one year ☐ two years | ☑ new □ continue | |
| Research Field | ☑ Understanding environmental pollution, environmental fluctuations, and the mechanisms behind these factors ☐ Investigating the effects of environmental change on human health ☐ Researching the effects of human societies on ecosystems ☐ Developing methods for the prediction of changes to local environments ☐ Researching topics related to sustainable development | | | | |
| Research Theme | ☐ Interdisciplinary studies related to the Sea of Japan Sea region 137Cs in South Asian Sea fish as bioindicator of tracer in marginal sea of Pacific Ocean | | | | |
| Program Period | 04/01/2024 ~ 03/31/2025 | | | | |

| | K-INET search Staff | Inomata Yayoi | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|---|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Name | Affiliation | Position | Role/ | Research Task |
| | Applicant | Dang Duc Nhan | Institute for Nuclear Science and Technology Vietnam | Principal scientist | Investigation | |
| Resea | | Pham Ngoc Dong | INST Vietnam | Deputy Director | Supervisor | |
| Research Team | N. 1. () | Nguyen Dinh Giap | INST Vietnam | Scientist | Sample preparation | on and measurement |
| m | Member(s) | Nguyen Van Dung | INST Vietnam | Scientist | Data analyses | |
| | | Inomata Yayoi | Kanazawa University | Associate Professor | Environmental ar | nalysis |
| | | re any changes, with K-INET sta | - | newly revise | d application form | to the K-INET office in |
| | | | Name of San | mple | Form(Shape) | The number of sample |
| | Applied sample | | | | | |
| | sample(s) | Analyzed sample | | | | |

 $2 \hspace{3.5em} \text{form 3}$

Purpose of the Research/ Expected Results Marine fish is known as concentration factor CF 100 of 137Cs. After the Fukushima Dai-ichi N Station (F1NPS) accident, the released 137Cs was demonstrated to effective tracer of ocean of tracer labelled water mass was brought to the Eastern China Sea, the fate of labelled socientifically interested not only of ocean tracer, but also of public health concern in Asian countstudy, the 137Cs radioactivity in migrative fish species off Vietnam is planned to analyzed to amount of 137Cs in brought water mass from western Pacific to offshore Vietnam. Simultar amount of seawater is planned to be analyzed to compliment the data in South Asian Sea are analyzed data was insufficient. Under the joint research, Vietnam scientist analyze trace level of in the sample and evaluate the radioecological significancy with Japanese scientist from glob. The result is expected not only to validate the usefulness of bioindicator of 137Cs originated F1 as radio ocean tracer, but also to demonstrate the seafood safety from the viewpoint of public he who eat fish as important protein source.

X Submit the application form.

Sampling

Seawater and fish were sapmpled from Quan Lan island, Quang Ninh province, north of Vietnam

Details of the project/ Results

Results

The AMP co-precipitation method for ¹³⁷Cs activity concentration determination in seawater and marine fish of Vietnam under the Joint Research, KINET No. 24010 in the 2024 has been adapted with 20 L of seawater and 1 kg of marine fish. The results of the AMP method for ¹³⁷Cs analysis for seawater and fish are generated

Results

Results of a former study showed that the activity concentration of 137Cs in seawater and not vietnam were at trace level (<0.17 to <0.20 Bq per kg-dw-1 in fish). 137Cs in seawater was stated as high as 1.5 mBq.L-1. The activity concentration of 137Cs in fish was understood as due to level of analyzed fish. The 134Cs isotope has been surveyed only since 2016. The results show was a release of 137Cs and 134Cs from Fukushima to the Gulf of Tonkin in the first quarter of 2017 to present, the results showed that 134Cs and 131I were not detected in all water samp radionuclides such as 137Cs have very low activity, being equivalent to previous research results. The 137Cs radioactivity was not detected in river water and aerosol samples. Four water samp marine fish samples were collected in 2024 under the KINET No. 24010 project. Analytical rethat the activity concentration of 137Cs were lower than previous results that were perform Analyzing samples is difficult because it requires a lot of time for sample processing and analy the results and technical challenges faced in 2024.

*Write down the schedule of the published original papers, the publishment without original papers, oral presentation, bachelor thesis, thesis of master degree and doctoral thesis. Applicants must report the results to the K-INET office.

Annual Results Report Joint Research, Institute of Nature and Environmental Technology, Kanazawa University, 2024

| Name | Chia-Hung Jen | Date | 04/30/2025 | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|------------------|--|
| Affiliation Position | Director, CDTL, National Kaoh | siung Normal Un | iversity | | |
| Postal Address | | | | | |
| Phone Number | | Facsimile | | | |
| E-mail Address | | | | | |
| Funding Category | ☐ Key Joint Research Program ☑ Joint Research Program ☐ PhD student Support Program ☐ Joint research within Kanazawa University | ☐ domestic ☐ international | Research period ☑ one year □ two years | ☑ new □ continue | |
| Research Field | ☑ Understanding environmental population ☑ Investigating the effects of environmental population ☑ Researching the effects of human ☑ Developing methods for the pred ☑ Researching topics related to sus ☑ Interdisciplinary studies related to | onmental change of a societies on ecosy iction of changes t tainable development | n human health ystems o local environments ent | I the mechanisms | |
| Research Theme | ☐ Interdisciplinary studies related to the Sea of Japan Sea region The estimation of the development history and processes of the mud volcano landscape in Taiwan by using atmospheric radionuclide ²¹⁰ Pb | | | | |
| Program Period | 04/1/2024 ~ 03/31/2025 | | | | |
| K-INET Research Staff | Shinya Ochiai | | | | |

| | | Name | Affiliation | Pc | sition | Role | e/Research Task |
|--|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Applicant | Chia-Hung Jen | NKNU | Direc | tor | Forming the collection | research idea and data |
| Re | | Shinya Ochiai | Kanazawa University | Assist Profes | | Sample anal | lysis |
| Research Team | Member(s) | Yuean-Chang Cheng | National Taiwan University | Post-I fellow | Doctoral | Sample coll | ection |
| Team | Wichioci(s) | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | re any changes, with K-INET sta | - | wly revi | ised applic | eation form to | the K-INET office in |
| | | | Name of Sampl | le | Form | n(Shape) | The number of sample |
| 5 | Applied sample Soil (dry mud) Dry Assay sample(s) | | Dry soil samples | | 20 | | |
| | Analyzed - sample | | | - | | - | |
| The mud volcanos are distinctive landscapes in three mudstone areas in southern Taiwan. It is an active geological phenomenon that could be linked to the mud diapir in the sea of southwestern Taiwan, or the tectonic structures, such as faults or anticlines in the region. The mud volcanos are going through construction and destruction processes. The construction process is the increasing of mud volcano volume by mud while the destruction process is the removal of volcano material by rainfall splashing and run-off erosion. The 210Pb could be used for the study of the centurial time scale of mud volcano landscape evolution. The mud volcanos on the coastal plain of southwestern Taiwan are formed by mud diapirs and constantly add volume with the mud venting from the ground by high-pressure gases such as methane and carbon dioxide. The basic idea of this study is to extract the core near the mud cone to obtain the series of 210Pb signals from top to bottom to reconstruct the history of mud eruption documented inside the samples. The use of 210Pb in the study of the evolution of landscape development of mud volcanoes attempted before. It will provide insight into the landscape change of constantly evolving n and explore the other uses of 210Pb. In our university, we try to build the capability not on the volcano landscape change now by Lidar scanning or UAV photogrammetry but also the historical evolution by using 210Pb signal. The 210Pb analysis conducted at Kanazav could be very vital for this study. | | | | | | | |
| ∦Sι | abmit the applic | | | | | | |

2

This study aims to reconstruct the development history and processes of the mud volcano landscape in southwestern Taiwan by using atmospheric radionuclides. In FY2024, we outline the technical framework of our research. Atmospheric radionuclides such as Pb-210 (half-life: 22.3 years), Cs-137 (half-life: 30.5 years), and Be-7 (half-life: 53 days) are deposited from the atmosphere to the ground surface through precipitation. Once these radionuclides settle on the surface layer of the mud volcano, they become adsorbed onto sediment particles. The formation rate of mud volcanoes can be estimated based on the vertical changes in the concentration of these radionuclides.

Details of the project/
Results

We investigated the basic information about the mud volcanoes located in the coastal area of southwestern Taiwan to select a suitable research area for sample collection. Our study focused on the eruption history and the local distribution of eruption sites. The Wandan mud volcano is one of the notable mud volcanoes in this region, known for its short-lived but violent eruptions that attract public attention. We examined the eruption history and the distribution of eruption sites in this area. Our findings revealed that the eruption history of the Wandan volcano has been well-documented, showing a gradual increase in activity since 2000. The eruption sites are relatively concentrated along a linear zone.

In the next step, we will obtain core samples near the mud cone to collect vertically continuous samples from top to bottom. We will analyze the sediment samples for Pb-210, Cs-137, and Be-7 alongside the Low-Level Radioactivity Laboratory (LLRL) cores at Kanazawa University. By examining the vertical variations in radionuclide concentrations, we will estimate the age of each layer to reconstruct the development history of the mud volcano. This data will be compared with observations of landscape changes to understand the processes involved in the mud volcano's development.

Results

Write down the schedule of the published original papers, the publishment without original papers, oral presentation, bachelor thesis, thesis of master degree and doctoral thesis. Applicants must report the results to the K-INET office.

2024年度金沢大学環日本海域環境研究センター 共同研究 成果報告書

| (ふりがな) | じゃりーぽん るあんぐすり | | | | | | |
|---------|--|---|-------------------------|---------|--|--|--|
| 申請者氏名 | Jareeporn Ruangsri | 提出年月日 | 2025 年 | 5月 9日 | | | |
| 所属・職名 | プリンスオブソンクラー大学・ | · Assistant Prof | essor | | | | |
| 連絡先住所 | | | | | | | |
| TEL | | FAX | | | | | |
| E-mail | | | | | | | |
| 申請区分 | □ 重点共同研究 ☑ 一般共同研究 □ 博士後期課程学生育成共同研究 □ 金沢大学内共同研究 | □一般枠 ☑国際枠 | 研究期間 ☑単年 □複数年(2年) | □新規 ☑継続 | | | |
| 研究分野 | □ 環境変化が健康に及ぼす影響 ☑ 生態系と人間社会の共生に関 □ 地域環境の将来予測に関する | □ 環境汚染や環境変化の検知とその要因に関する研究 □ 環境変化が健康に及ぼす影響に関する研究 ☑ 生態系と人間社会の共生に関する研究 □ 地域環境の将来予測に関する研究 □ 持続可能な社会創成に関する研究 | | | | | |
| 研究課題 | タイ王国沿岸部と日本海における抗菌酵素 L-アミノ酸オキシダーゼを持つ魚種の地域間比較 Antibacterial L-amino acid oxidase activity screening in marine organisms of Japan and Thailand coastal area. | | | | | | |
| 研究実施 期間 | 2024 年 4月 1日~ 20 | 25 年 3月 | 31 日 | | | | |
| センター 教員 | 木谷洋一郎 | | | | | | |

| | | 氏 名 | 所 属 | 職名/ 大学院生・ 学部生は利 用時の年次 | 分担内容 |
|------|-------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| | 申請者 | Jareeporn Ruangsri | プリンスオフ ソンクラー大 学 | 助教 | 研究統括・遺伝子発現データ評価 |
| 研究組織 | | 木谷洋一郎 | 金沢大学 | 准教授 | 酵素活性測定・発現データ解析 |
| 織 | 分担者 | Janthamat Duangmorakot | 金沢大学 | 修士2年 | 遺伝子クローニング |
| | 7 154 | | | | |
| | | | | | |

※ 申請時の分担組織を変更して許可を受けた場合は、変更後の組織を記載して下さい。

| | | 物質名 | 形態(形状) | 試料数 |
|------|------------|-------------------|--------|----------|
| 分析試料 | 申請書に記載した試料 | 魚類 RNA | 液体 | 10 |
| | 分析した試料 | 魚類組織抽出液 魚類 RNA | 液体液体 | 10 10 |

【研究の意義】L-アミノ酸オキシダーゼ(LAO)はL-アミノ酸を分解する過程で過酸化水素を産生し、これが抗菌作用を示す。魚類においては体表粘液や血液中に含まれる魚種がいくつか見つかっている。一方、魚種間でのLAO分布には偏りがあり、分担者による先行研究では日本国で採取された魚類の約70%でLAO活性が見られないことが明らかとなっている。昨年度採択課題により当研究チームはホシササノハベラPseudolabrus sieboldi 血液および体表粘液からLAOの存在を確認した。ベラ類は世界中の沿岸地域に広範に生息しており多様な魚種である。

研究目的・ 期待される 成果

【目的】本申請課題では魚類 LAO の地域的な差異と抗菌作用の魚種間比較を行う端緒として、日本海産ホシササノハベラ LAO を中心にいくつかの魚類 LAO についてその構造を明らかとする。

【期待される成果】LAO の魚種間分布には法則性が見られず,生息域,種関係,健康状態など様々な要因が推定される。現在までに熱帯域にのみ生息する魚類について LAO 活性を議論した報告はなく,LAO 魚種間分布の謎を明らかとするきっかけとなる。また将来の水温変化等環境の変化に伴い新しく発生するであろう魚病への対策の一助ともなるかもしれない。

※申請書に記載した事項を要約して下さい。

当該年度において、ホシササノハベラのほかに海産硬骨魚キジハタ (*Epinephelus akaara*) 体表に新しい LAO が含まれることが示唆されたため、これを中心に研究を進めた。

LAO は L-アミノ酸の酸化的脱アミノ反応を触媒することで過酸化水素を生じ、これが強力な抗菌活性を示す。キジハタにおいて、体表粘液および血液由来の LAO が異なる酵素化学的性状を示すことが示唆された。そこで本研究ではキジハタ体表 LAO と血液 LAO の活性および構造について比較を行った。

はじめに、トリカイン麻酔下のキジハタから体表粘液をスライドグラスで掻き取り遠心分離し体表粘液試料を得た。次に同個体の尾柄から採血し血清を調製した。その後、鰓表面を小ブラシで拭い回収した粘液を遠心分離し鰓粘液試料とした。これらの試料に対して20種類のタンパク質構成アミノ酸を基質としたペルオキシダーゼ・オルトフェニレンジアミン呈色法でLAOの基質特異性を比較し、統計パッケージRのdistおよびhclust関数を用いてこれを評価した。また透析により脱塩した体表粘液試料および血清について塩の添加によるLAO活性化機序についても比較した。体表粘液LAOの分子量を推定するために、体表粘液試料をSuperdex S200ゲルろ過HPLCに付しLAOに特徴的な吸収波長である447 nmで溶出をモニターした。体表粘液LAOの溶出時間は分取した各画分のLAO活性とピーク形状から決定した。

利用・研究 実施内容・ 得られた成 果

キジハタ血清は既報の通り L-Met, L-Phe, L-Trp, および L-Ala と強く反応し過酸化水素を生じた。一方,体表粘液は L-Met が最も強く反応したほか L-Lys, L-His および L-Arg の塩基性アミノ酸とも反応した。各試料の基質特異性について統計的に比較したところ体表粘液,鰓ならびに血清は異なるクラスタを形成し,組織ごとに性状の異なる LAO が含まれることを示した。また、L-Arg を基質としたとき塩の有無は体表粘液 LAO の活性に影響を与えず、これが活性体として存在することがわかった。ゲルろ過 HPLC で体表粘液 LAO は 23.2 分に溶出され、標準タンパク質との比較から分子量260 kDa と見積もられた。これは血液 LAO の約 1/2 であり複合体の構造が異なることを示唆した。以上より、キジハタは組織ごとに異なる性質の LAO を持つことが明らかとなり、病原菌等の侵入様式により最適な LAO を利用していると予想させた。

組織間トランスクリプトーム解析の結果から皮膚および血液 LAO 産生組織である肝臓では異なる構造を持つ LAO 遺伝子が発現していることがわかった。また、組織間プロテオーム解析では組織間トランスクリプトーム解析から演繹された LAO 様タンパク質と相同なタンパク質部分ペプチドが検出されたことから、皮膚組織特異的 LAO の存在が確かめられた。皮膚組織から得られた総 RNA をもとに皮膚 LAO 遺伝子の部分構造から設計した PCR プライマーを使用して cDNA クローニングを行い皮膚組織特異的 LAO 遺伝子全長の配列解析に成功した。皮膚組織特異的 LAO は 61 kDa のタンパク質で、血液 LAO とのアミノ酸配列相同性は 79.5%となり特に N 末端から 60 アミノ酸残基の範囲で大きく異なる構造を示した。内部配列にも変異や欠損が見られたため、これらが酵素活性へ与える影響を検討する必要がある。

※1,000 字以上で具体的に記述して下さい。

見込まれる

成果物

1. Comparison of L-Amino Acid Oxidases in the Serum and Skin Mucus of Red-Spotted Grouper

Janthamat Duangmorakot・木谷洋一郎(口頭発表) 2024 年度日本水産学会春季大会

2. Yamamoto, H., Duangmorakot, J. and Kitani, Y., Comparison of the Skin and Blood L-amino acid oxidase from *Epinephelus akaara*. (執筆中)

※原著論文発表、レビュー等原著論文以外による発表、口頭発表、卒業論文・修士論文・博士論文等の予定について記載して下さい。成果が出た場合は、別途事務局に報告して下さい。

4 様式3

Annual Results Report Joint Research, Institute of Nature and Environmental Technology, Kanazawa University, 2024

| Name | Dr. Wahyu Retno Prihatiningsih, M. Si. | Date | 04/3 | 0/2025 | |
|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Affiliation Position | Researcher, National Researc | ch and Innovation A | gency of Indone | esia (BRIN) | |
| Postal Address | | | | | |
| Phone Number | | Facsimile | - | | |
| E-mail Address | | | | | |
| Funding Category | ☐ Key Joint Research Program ☐ Joint Research Program ☐ PhD student Support Program ☐ Joint research within Kanazawa University | ☐ domestic ☑ international | Research period one year two years | ✓ new □ continue | |
| Research Field | Munderstanding environmental pollution, environmental fluctuations, and the mechanisms behind these factors ☐ Investigating the effects of environmental change on human health ☐ Researching the effects of human societies on ecosystems ☐ Developing methods for the prediction of changes to local environments ☐ Researching topics related to sustainable development ☐ Interdisciplinary studies related to the Sea of Japan Sea region *Applicant applying for Key Joint Research Program chooses all applicable. *Applicant applying for Joint Research Program, PhD student Support Program or Joint research within Kanazawa University chooses one. | | | | |
| Research Theme | Radioactivity Concentration I Java Sea for Seafood Safety: FDNPP Accident | | | | |

| | ogram eriod | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|--|---|--------------------------|--------------|---|---|--|--|
| K-INET Research Staff | | Prof. Seiya Nagao (se | Prof. Seiya Nagao (seiya-nagao@se.kanazawa-u.ac.jp) | | | | | | |
| | | Name | Affiliation | | Positio | on | Role/Research Task | | |
| | Applicant | Wahyu Retno Prihatiningsih | BRIN (National Research and Inno Agency of Indone | | Research | er | Management | | |
| | | Prof. Seiya Nagao | Kanazawa Univer | sity | K-INET | Staf | Data analysis | | |
| Research Team | | Shinya Ochiai | Kanazawa University | | K-INET Staf | | Measurement | | |
| | Member(s) | Mutsuo Inoue | Kanazawa University | | K-INET Staf | | Measurement | | |
| | | Deddy Irawan Permana Putra | BRIN (National Research and Innovation Agency of Indonesia) | | | | Measurement | | |
| | | e any changes, please son with K-INET staff. | | | cation form | n to tl | ne K-INET office | | |
| | | | Name of Sample | Form | Form (Shape) | | The number of sample | | |
| Assay sample(s) | | Applied sample | Fish and seawater from the Java Sea | Water and Fish Muscle | | ((| 3 seawater samples (@100l) and 10 species of fish (@10 Kg) | | |
| | | Analyzed sample | Fishes prepared with freeze- dried and seawater prepared with AMP Method Fishes prepared AMP and dried fish muscle | | 10 | 3 AMP Powder and 10 Marinelli of 10 species of fish | | | |

 $2 \hspace{3.5cm} \text{form 3}$

accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant (FDNPP). The fate and behavior of radiocesium in the ocean over more than a decade following the accident continue to raise global concerns because it persists in the environment for extended periods and has the potential to accumulate in marine organisms. The Indonesian public was concerned about the potential impact of ocean-cesium radioactivity, as the prevailing Kuroshio Current carried the radioactive contaminant across the North Pacific to the Indian Ocean through Indonesian Throughflow (ITF). The public is highly concerned about ensuring the integrity of the marine environment in terms of radioactivity, particularly the safety of fishery products.

Radiocesium is a significant radionuclide resulting from the 2011

Purpose of the Research/ Expected Results

Radionuclide accumulation in fish is defined as the Concentration Factor (CF), which quantifies radionuclide transfer in aquatic ecosystems and estimates the potential risk of consuming marine biota from contaminated ecosystems. Moreover, using CFs allows data comparison across regions and time scales, among which the radionuclide activity concentrations in the host water may vary. Many studies have been conducted regarding the distribution of radiocesium in Indonesian waters. However, research on activity concentrations in marine biota is still very limited. This research is carried out in addition to completing radiocesium monitoring data in the Indonesian marine environment, and it is also carried out to determine the time series trend of ¹³⁷Cs accumulation in marine biota by generating CF data in the current year's research and from data in previous studies. The time series data is useful in understanding how radionuclides behave in typical ambient conditions and ensuring the safety of fisheries products over time.

X Submit the application form.

Description of the measurement site

Java, the island with the largest population in Indonesia, has the highest fish buying-selling activity correlated with national fisheries consumption. This research collected samples of fish and shellfish with measured concentrations of ¹³⁷Cs from the Muara Baru fish auction site (6°06'33"S 106°48'06"E) on Java's north coast in Jakarta's capital city. In addition to the fish and shellfish, seawater samples for the determination of CF were collected from three different locations in the western Java Sea i.e., Merak Beach (5°56'25"S, 106°0'1"E), Tanjung Pasir (6°1'3"S, 106°40'25"E), and Pakis Beach (5°59'0"S, 107°7'48"E).

The choice of Muara Baru as the fish sampling site is significant, as it is one of the most prominent fish auction locations in Java and even in Indonesia, making a representative contribution to fish consumption in the country, which totals approximately 24.74 tons in 2023 (https://portaldata.kkp.go.id/portals/data-statistik/prod-ikan/summary). Furthermore, the selection of seawater sampling sites in the Java Sea along the western-north part of Java Island reflects part of the Indonesian Through Flow (ITF), whose water mass potentially brings 137Cs globally to the marine national area.

Details of the project/ Results

Concentration Factor of ¹³⁷C in fish and shellfish

This study is time series research using data from direct measurements of ^{137}Cs in seawater and fisheries products in the current year 2024 (K-INET, No. 24013), 2023 (K-INET, No. 23007), and data from published papers that also include findings on the concentration of ^{137}Cs in seawater and fishery products in the Waters of Java. Table 1 shows the concentration of ^{137}Cs activity in 2024 in the seawater of Tj. Pasir, Merak dan Pakis Beach on Java that is measured to be between $1.00 \pm 0.14 - 1.30 \pm 0.12$ Bq/m³. In comparison, previous data collected from 2011 - 2013 indicated concentrations ranging from 0.11 \pm 0.02 - 0.66 \pm 0.08 Bq/m³, with the lowest values recorded in Java (Suseno et al., 2014). The concentration of activity of ^{137}Cs in the years 2023 and 2024 shows relatively

higher values compared to data from 2011-2013 (Fig. 1).

Radionuclide ¹³⁷Cs is a conservative element that due to its solubility possesses high mobility in water. Studies on ¹³⁷Cs concerning the CF are influenced by biophysical parameters in the water, including Sea Surface Temperature (SST) and biological condition that are also formed due to the ENSO, which refers to El Nino Southern Oscillation, consisting of two main events, La Nina and El Nino, that occur every 2 to 7 years (Zhang et al., 2024). The complexity of the interaction between the atmosphere and the ocean in the Pacific also influences sea surface temperature and biological condition of other waters, such as the Indian Ocean, which borders the waters of Java (Khan et al., 2024) The Oceanic Nino Index (ONI, https://origin.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis monitoring/ensostuff/ONI v5. php) shows that an El Nino event occurred in 2023-2024. El Nino is characterized by warmer sea surface temperatures in the central and eastern tropical Pacific Ocean. The increase in temperature has implications for the mobility of ¹³⁷Cs in the waters, migrating ¹³⁷Cs from the Pacific to Indonesian waters through the ITF until reaching the waters of Java. However, this implication still needs enhancement because the ocean dynamics in this region are very complex. An indepth study is needed regarding the influence of the ENSO on the distribution of radioactive contaminants from global waters to Indonesian waters.

Table 1. Range Activity of ¹³⁷Cs in Seawater (Bq/m³) from 2011 – 2013 (Suseno & Prihatiningsih, 2014), 2017 (Prihatiningsih et al., 2020) dan 2023-2024 (present study)

| Year | Range Concentrations ¹³⁷ Cs (Bq/m ³) | Location |
|------|---|-------------------------|
| 2011 | $0.11 \pm 0.02 - 0.66 \pm 0.08$ | Sumatra – Sumatra |
| 2012 | $0,11 \pm 0,02 - 0,31 \pm 0,03$ | Java – Sulawesi |
| 2013 | $0,11 \pm 0,02 - 0,52 \pm 0,06$ | Sumatra – Sumatra |
| 2017 | $0.04 \pm 0.001 - 1.83 \pm 0.02$ | Kalimantan – Kalimantan |
| 2023 | $0,\!89 \pm 0,\!06 - 1,\!46 \pm 0,\!06$ | Java – Java |
| 2024 | $1,\!00\pm1,\!40-1,\!30\pm1,\!20$ | Java – Java |

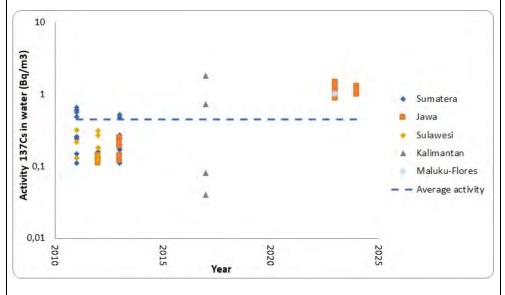


Figure 1. Time Series Activity of 137 Cs in Seawater from 2011-2013 (Suseno & Prihatiningsih, 2014), 2017 (Prihatiningsih et al., 2020), and 2023-2024 (present study).

The ¹³⁷Cs radioactivity concentration in this research was measured from ten different species of pelagic and demersal fish, mollusks, and crustaceans i.e., Flounder (*Psettodes erumei*), Red snapper (*Lutjanus campechanus*), Grouper (*Epinethelus areolatus*), Tuna (*Thunnus tonggol*), Spanish mackerel (*Grammatorcynus bicarinatus*), Indian mackerel (*Rastrelliger kanagurta*), Octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*), Green Mussles (*Pern viridis*), Shrimp jerbung (*Penaeus merguiensis*), and Crab (*Scylla serrata*). Table 2 shows the result of the

research that the range concentration of 137 Cs is 0.09 ± 0.06 to 0.96 ± 0.07 Bg/kg each for Shrimp jerbung (Penaeus merguiensis) and Red snapper (Lutjanus campechanus). Moreover, the determination of CF values varied by species, ranging from 75.83 to 800 L/kg (Table 2). The CF is a key parameter for understanding the accumulation of ¹³⁷Cs in fish and shellfish. This factor quantifies the transfer of radionuclides within the aquatic ecosystem and estimates the potential risks associated with seafood consumption. Value of CF is obtained through the ratio ¹³⁷Cs in biota to the activity of ¹³⁷Cs in water. The CF of ¹³⁷Cs in various organisms from the previous study, years 2011-2013, was obtained by further processing the activity data of ¹³⁷Cs in the organisms and in water, resulting in the CF values as shown in Tables 4 and 5. To analyze the trend of the CF of ¹³⁷Cs in various species from 2011 to 2024, this study classified all species according to their trophic levels, ranging from trophic level 2 to trophic level 4, as indicated by the numbers below the graph (Fig. 2). Throfic level of each species based on information from https://fishbase.com. Upon reviewing the CFs across different organisms based on their trophic levels and analyzing alongside previous studies on typical species and locations in Tables 4, 5, and Fig. 2, comparative research data indicate that the mean levels of ¹³⁷Cs accumulation in marine biota have remained relatively constant, showing no significant trends. A longer time and a more extensive range of biota are required to draw any conclusion regarding the CF trend over time. Moreover, biotic and abiotic factors affect the biota CF. Other studies have examined whether feeding habits, trophic level, and metabolism of species can also be factors affecting biota CF (Ishii et al., 2020; Kasamatsu & Ishikawa, 2006)

Table 2. ¹³⁷Cs Concentrations (Bq/kg) in Fish and Shellfish Samples.

| Marine Biota | ¹³⁷ Cs Act ± Unc (Bq/kg) |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Tuna (Thunnus tonggol) | 0,246 ± 0,045 |
| Flounder (Psettodes erumei) | $0,495 \pm 0,058$ |
| Grouper (Epinethelus areolatus) | $0,267 \pm 0,046$ |
| Green mussles (Pern viridis) | ND |
| Shrimp jerbung (Penaeus merguiensis) | $0,091 \pm 0,063$ |
| Octopus (Octopus vulgaris) | $0,148 \pm 0,091$ |
| Spanish mackerel (Grammatorcynus bicarinatus) | $0,469 \pm 0,114$ |
| Crab (Scylla serrata) | $0,179 \pm 0,104$ |
| Red snapper (Lutjanus campechanus) | 0.96 ± 0.070 |
| Indian mackerel (Rastrelliger kanagurta) | $0,31 \pm 0,057$ |

Table 3. Concentration Factor (L/kg) for Marine Biota in 2024.

| verage CF |
|-----------|
| [L/kg] |
| |
| 112,50 |
| |
| |
| 123,33 |
| |
| |
| 269,17 |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| 606,25 |
| _ |

Table 4. Concentration Factor (L/kg) for Marine Biota in 2011 -2013 (Suseno & Prihatiningsih, 2014).

| Group of Organisms | Trophic | CF | Average CF |
|--|---------|--------|------------|
| | Level | [L/kg] | [L/kg] |
| Crustacea | | | |
| Black crab (Scylla sp) | 3.2 | 8,20 | 10,39 |
| Pawns (Penaeus merguiensis) | 2.2 | 12,57 | |
| Mollusca | | | |
| Blood cockle (Anadara granosa) | 2.0 | 21,73 | 112,52 |
| Blood cockle (Anadara granosa) | 2.0 | 166,67 | |
| Mud clam (Polymeosda erosa) | 2.0 | 149,15 | |
| Pelagic | | | |
| Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel (Scomberomorus commerson) | 4.5 | 223,98 | 165,77 |
| Redbelly Fusilier (Caesio erythrogaster) | 3.4 | 18,27 | |
| Little tunny (Euthynnus allecterates), Sumatra | 4.5 | 465,33 | |
| Little tunny (Euthynnus alletteratus), Java | 4.5 | 83,33 | |
| Demersal | | | |
| Cat fish (Arius thalassimus) | 3.5 | 28,88 | 197,73 |
| Giant seaperch (Lates calcarifer) | 3.8 | 126,71 | |
| Striped eel catfish (<i>Plotosus lineatus</i>) | 3.6 | 74,55 | |
| Smallhead catfish (Euristhmus microceps) | 3.4 | 9,47 | |
| Spotted sicklefish (<i>Drepane punctata</i>) | 3.3 | 206,42 | |
| Bluespotted Stingray (Dusyatis kuhlii) | 3.3 | 381,62 | |
| Annularis Angelfish (Pomacanthus annularis) | 3.2 | 332,77 | |

Table 5. Concentration Factor (L/kg) for Marine Biota in 2017 (Prihatiningsih et al., 2020)

| Group of Organisms | Trophic | \mathbf{CF} | Average CF |
|--|---------|---------------|------------|
| | Level | [L/kg] | [L/kg] |
| Crustacea | | | |
| Local crab (Portunus sanguinolentus) | 3.2 | 45,55 | 45,55 |
| Mollusca | | | |
| Squip (Mastigoteuthis flammea) | 3.2 | 158,78 | 158,78 |
| Demersal | | | |
| Starry triggerfish (Abalistes stellaris) | 3.6 | 16,19 | 135,19 |
| Crimson snapper (Lutjanus erythropterus) | 4.5 | 254,18 | |

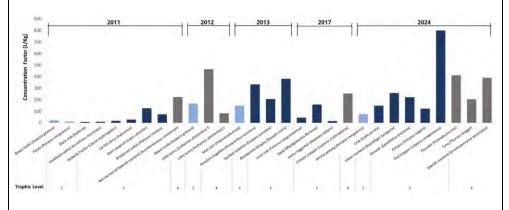


Figure 2. Time series of Concentration Factor of ¹³⁷Cs based on Trophic Level

In addition to the CF study of 137Cs in fish and shellfish, an identification of trace element content was also performed with the samples in eight different species, i.e., Flounder (Psettodes erumei), Grouper (Epinethelus areolatus), Tuna (Thunnus tonggol), Spanish mackerel (Grammatorcynus bicarinatus), Octopus (Octopus vulgaris), Green Mussles (Perna viridis), Shrimp jerbung (Penaeus merguiensis), and Crab (Scylla serrata). The specified trace elements include

eleven elements: Arsenic (As), Cadmium (Cd), Chromium (Cr), Selenium (Se), Lead (Pb), Copper (Co), Cuprum (Cu), Iron (Fe), Nickel (Ni), Zink (Zn), and Mercury (Hg). Table 6 shows the average values of the concentration elements of marine biota in mg/Kg. Based on Figure 3, it is known that Zn and Fe dominate the trace element content in all biota, while the content of other trace elements varies among the different biota. This study was conducted to provide baseline information on the concentration of trace elements in commercial fish from the fish auction in Muara Baru, Jakarta. It is important to check and control the elements in the fisheries product, not only to predict potential health risks from consuming fish that contain toxic substances, but also to establish pollution indicators and conduct studies on environmental changes (El-Kady et al., 2025; Hamidalddin & AlZahrani, 2016). Further and deeper study regarding the estimation level of health risk through certain parameters is needed to obtain a comprehensive study regarding the accumulation of trace elements in fish and shellfish. Table

Table 6. Average Concentration Elements (mg/kg) of Marine Biota using ICP-MS. Heavy Metals Concentration (mg/kg) Marine Biota Hg 2,47 0,96 Flounder 16,81 13,41 0,03 0,51 0,04 6.87 40,98 26,45 0,80 22.29 0,99 0,14 0,53 12,62 Grouper 0,01 Tuna 5,60 0.05 0,35 6,66 0.72 0.16 3,86 154,62 2,99 22,55 0.29 Spanish mackerel 10,23 0,05 0,47 4,92 0,92 0,40

0,29 0,22 89,67 355,60 27,42 76,20 0,28 0,07 5,42 0,25 3,39 35,39 0,59 Shrimp jerbung 0,97 0,19 0,53 1,21 21.49 0.14 4.82 0.22 0,37 102.57 488.61 0.41 332.87 0.12 Green mussles Octopus

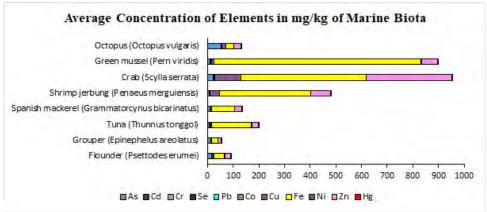


Figure 3. Average Concentration Elements (mg/Kg) of Marine Biota.

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|---------|---|
| Results | The research results have been presented both orally (at the Joint Research K-INET Research Report Meeting 2024, March 7, 2025) and in writing (in the Annual Research Report). The preparation of the manuscript from the research data is currently underway, and scientific discussions with Professor Seiya Nagao regarding the data and explanations are being conducted. With the opportunity to have the new proposal accepted for Joint Research 2025, it is expected that by next year's meeting at Kanazawa University, the Manuscript for the 2024 research will be ready for publication. |
| | lule of the published original papers, the publishment without original papers, oral lesis, thesis of master degree and doctoral thesis. Applicants must report the results |

form 3

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2024年度金沢大学環日本海域環境研究センター 共同研究 成果報告書

| (ふりがな) | | | | | | |
|------------|---|-----|-----------------|-------------------------|------------|--|
| 申請者氏名 | Debbie L Hay | | 提出年月日 | 2025 年 4 月 30 日 | | |
| 所属・職名 | Department of Pharmacology and | Tox | ticology, Unive | ersity of Otago | | |
| 連絡先住所 | Τ | | | | | |
| TEL | | | FAX | | | |
| E-mail | | | | | | |
| 申請区分 | | | 一般枠 国際枠 | 研究期間 ☑単年 □複数年(2年) | □新規 ☑継続 | |
| 研究分野 | □ 環境汚染や環境変化の検知とその要因に関する研究 □ 環境変化が健康に及ぼす影響に関する研究 ☑ 生態系と人間社会の共生に関する研究 □ 地域環境の将来予測に関する研究 □ 持続可能な社会創成に関する研究 □ 複数の研究分野に跨がり推進する学際的研究 | | | | | |
| 研究課題 | 軟骨魚類の体液カルシウム調節における多環芳香族物質の影響評価に向けた基礎的研究 The basic research to evaluate the influence of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons on the regulation of body fluid calcium levels in cartilaginous fishes | | | | | |
| 研究実施 期間 | 2024年 4月 1日~ 2025年 3月 31日 | | | | | |
| センター 教員 | 関口俊男・金沢大学環日本海域環境研究センター 臨海実験施設 | | | | | |

1 様式3

| | | 氏 名 | 所 属 | 職名/ 大学院生・ 学部生は利 用時の年次 | J 分 | 担内容 |
|---|------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| | 申請者 | Debbie L Hay | University of Otago | 教授 | 研究統括 リガンドー受容 | 体解析 |
| 研究組織 | | 関口俊男 | 金沢大学 | 准教授 | 発現ベクターの 遺伝子発現解析 | · · · · · · |
| 織 | 分担者 | | | | | |
| | ※ 申請 | - 時の分担組織を変 | | | 変更後の組織を記 | |
| | | | 物質名 | | 形態(形状) | 試料数 |
| <u>5</u> | 分析試料 | 申請書に記載した試料 | | | | |
| 分析訊料 | | 分析した試料 | | | | |
| 田本海は、閉鎖的な海域であり日本本土や大陸からの長期的な汚染物質のによる汚染物質の蓄積が懸念されている。申請者らは、環境汚染物質の中できる族炭化水素類(PAH)類に着目している。PAH 類は硬骨魚類に対する免疫発生異常、骨代謝への影響などが報告されている。一方、サメやエイなどを発生異常、骨代謝への影響などが報告されている。一方、サメやエイなどを発生異常、骨代謝への影響についての報告は少ない。そこで本研究では、アカエイをモデルとして軟骨魚類における PAH の影響評価にした基礎的研究を行う。本研究では、体液カルシウム濃度調節系に着目し、一節に関わるホルモンを同定する。将来的にはこのホルモンが PAH 影響評価のカーになるか検討する。本研究により、軟骨魚類の体液カルシウム濃度調節に関わるホルモンができる。さらに、このホルモンと PAH 類との関係を調べることで、PAH 影響評価であ新規のマーカーの同定にもつながる。 | | | | | | 5染物質の中で多環芳 質に対する免疫毒性や やエイなどを含む軟 こで AH の影響評価を目指 前系に着目し、その調 PAH 影響評価のマー |

2 様式3

※申請書に記載した事項を要約して下さい。

本申請では、アカエイをモデルとして軟骨魚類の体液カルシウム濃度調節機構を明らかにし、将来的に PAH に対する軟骨魚類体液カルシウム濃度調節機構への影響評価につなげる。 脊椎動物の体液カルシウム濃度調節に関するホルモンの1つに、カルシトニン (CT) がある。昨年度は、アカエイ CT の遺伝子構造や発現パターンを明らかにした。

利用・研究 実施内容・ 得られた成 果

今年度は、アカエイ CT の受容体 (CTR) 候補に着目し、アカエイ CT と 2 種類存在 する CTR 候補のリガンド-受容体解析を行なった。初めにアカエイ CTR 候補の発現べ クターを DNA 人工合成により構築した。その後、哺乳類細胞株 COS7 細胞にそれぞれ の発現ベクターを導入し、48 時間後に合成アカエイ CT ペプチドを添加、cAMP を指 標にしてアカエイ CT との応答性を検討した。その結果、2種類の CTR 候補のいずれ もアカエイ CT 添加による細胞内 cAMP の上昇は認められなかった。アカエイ CT の 合成ペプチドは、同じ実験系でヒト CTR に応答したので、アカエイ CT ペプチドの品 質に問題はない。この実験結果の原因として2つの可能性が考えられる。一つは、ア カエイ CTR はアカエイ CT と結合していない可能性である。その場合、真のアカエイ CTR が別個に存在している可能性がある。アカエイゲノムから再度、CTR 用の受容体 を検索する。CTR は、GPCR type B というグループに属する。CTR に似ていなくても type B に属する受容体を同定し、必要に応じて応答性を検討する。一方、アカエイ CTR が哺乳類細胞株に蛋白質として発現していない可能性もある。今後は、タグを融合し たアカエイ CTR を発現させ、タグ抗体を用いた細胞免疫組織化学を行い、アカエイ CTR 蛋白質の発現や細胞膜局在の有無を確認する予定である。そして、例えば哺乳類 細胞系でのアカエイ CTR の発現量が低いという結果が出た場合、哺乳類のコドン頻度 に合わせた発現ベクターを再構築し、リガンド-受容体解析を行う。そして、アカエイ CT の受容体を決定できれば、CTR 発現細胞を調べることで機能を推定することが可 能である。

※1,000字以上で具体的に記述して下さい。

見込まれる 成果物 Identification of ligand-receptor relationship between calcitonin and calcitonin receptor in cartilaginous fish, *Hemitrygon akajei*

Masaya Higashino, Wataru Takagi, Susumu Hyodo, Tatsuya Sakamoto, Yasuhisa Kobayashi, Nobuo Suzuki, Debbie L Hay, Toshio Sekiguchi 論文投稿予定

※原著論文発表、レビュー等原著論文以外による発表、口頭発表、卒業論文・修士論文・博士論文等の予定について記載して下さい。成果が出た場合は、別途事務局に報告して下さい。

3 様式3

Annual Results Report Joint Research, Institute of Nature and Environmental Technology, Kanazawa University, 2024

| Name | Indra Chandra | Date | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|------------------|--|--|
| Affiliation Position | Engineering Physics, School of Electrical Engineering, Telkom University | | | | | |
| Postal Address | | | | | | |
| Phone Number | | Facsimile | | | | |
| E-mail Address | | | | | | |
| Funding Category | ☐ Key Joint Research Program ☐ Joint Research Program ☐ PhD student Support Program ☐ Joint research within Kanazawa University | ☐ domestic ☑ international | Research period ☑ one year ☐ two years | ☑ new □ continue | | |
| Research Field | □ Understanding environmental pollution, environmental fluctuations, and the mechanisms behind these factors □ Investigating the effects of environmental change on human health □ Researching the effects of human societies on ecosystems ☑ Developing methods for the prediction of changes to local environments □ Researching topics related to sustainable development □ Interdisciplinary studies related to the Sea of Japan Sea region | | | | | |
| Research Theme | Development and analysis of a machine learning-based early warning system to predict atmospheric CO2 and PM2.5 concentrations (title) Prediction of PM _{2.5} and CO ₂ Concentrations in Urban Air Pollution of Greater Bandung Using LSTM -CNN Methods: A Study on Tropical Data Compliance with National Standards | | | | | |
| Program Period | 04/01/2024 ~ 03/31/2025 | | | | | |
| K-INET Research Staff | Yayoi Inomata | | | | | |

1

| | | Name | Affiliation | Position | 1 | Role/Re | esearch Task |
|--------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|--|----------------------|------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Applicant | I. Chandra | Telkom University | Research | ıer | System deve observation, and | elopment, Field d data analysis. |
| Resea | | Y. Inomata | Institute of nature and environmenta l study | Associat Professo | | | erosol data analysis |
| Research Team | Member(s) | | | | | | |
| m | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | re any changes, with K-INET sta | _ | newly revi | ised | application form to | the K-INET office in |
| | | | Name of Sa | mple | | Form (Shape) | The number of sample |
| Assay sample(s) | | Applied sample | - | | | - | - |
| | | Analyzed sample | - | | | - | - |

2

Purpose of the Research:

- Develop a hybrid prediction model using Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) and Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) methods to estimate PM2.5 and CO2 concentrations in the urban area of Greater Bandung.
- Analyze the model's performance in predicting air pollution based on data from air quality monitoring stations (Deli, GKU, and TULT), considering seasonal variations during the dry and rainy seasons.
- Evaluate the model's effectiveness in providing early warnings through a WhatsApp notification system when predicted pollutant concentrations exceed the specified thresholds.

Purpose of

Research / Expected

Results

 Provide a scientific basis for further developing air quality prediction systems in tropical urban environments, supporting compliance with air quality policies and public health initiatives.

Expected Result:

- An accurate and reliable LSTM-CNN prediction model for forecasting PM2.5 and CO2 concentrations, with evaluation metrics demonstrating adequate performance (MSE, MAE, RMSE, and R²).
- A better understanding of the temporal and spatial patterns of air pollution in Greater
 Bandung and the impact of seasonal factors on pollutant concentrations.
- Implementing an effective early warning system to raise public awareness of air pollution risks and encourage preventive actions.
- Contribution to developing air quality prediction systems in tropical urban areas, which can be used as a reference for policymaking and environmental health improvement efforts.

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X Submit the application form.

1. Introduction

Air pollution is a major issue in Indonesia, particularly in large cities such as Bandung. The increasing population and industrial activities significantly contribute to the rise of atmospheric pollutant emissions. The industrial and transportation sectors are the primary sources of air pollution, releasing harmful gases and particulate matter that negatively impact human health and the environment. Long-term exposure to air pollutants can lead to severe respiratory issues and accelerate climate change due to increased greenhouse gas emissions.

Two of the most critical pollutants contributing to air pollution are PM2.5 and CO2. According to Minister of Health Regulation No. 2 of 2023, PM2.5 has stricter concentration limits than other pollutants due to its extremely small size ($<2.5 \mu m$), allowing it to penetrate deep into the human respiratory system and cause various health complications. PM2.5 originates from direct emissions of combustion processes and chemical reactions in the atmosphere. Meanwhile, CO2 is primarily produced from the combustion of fossil fuels and solid waste, significantly contributing to the greenhouse effect and climate change.

Details of the project/ Results

Monitoring air quality is essential to understanding the distribution of pollutants and their impact on the environment and public health. In this study, pollutant concentrations have been measured at three monitoring stations located on top of Telkom University lecture buildings: DELI Building (15 m), General Lecture Building (GKU) (35 m), and Telkom University Landmark Tower (TULT) (70 m). The difference in altitude may influence the pollution levels detected, as pollutant concentrations tend to be higher at lower altitudes due to direct human activity. These monitoring stations have microsensors to measure PM2.5, CO2, temperature, and relative humidity.

Several studies have demonstrated that hybrid Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) models perform well in time series forecasting, including air quality predictions. This study aims to develop an LSTM-based prediction model to enhance air pollution mitigation efforts to estimate future pollutant concentrations. The proposed model employs a CNN-LSTM approach, combining CNN's capability in spatial feature extraction with LSTM's strength in handling long-term dependencies in time series data. By integrating these two techniques, the model will provide a more accurate representation of pollutant

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distribution patterns.

Furthermore, this research proposes an early warning system to assist the public in minimizing air pollution exposure. The system was designed to notify the public about the severity of CO2 and PM2.5 levels in the air. If pollutant concentrations exceed predefined thresholds, alerts will be sent through social media or other digital platforms. This real-time notification system enables individuals to take preventive measures like wearing masks outdoors or reducing outdoor activities in high-pollution conditions. By providing timely and accurate warnings, the system aims to raise public awareness about air quality and help mitigate health risks associated with air pollution.

Sensor data will be divided into training and testing sets to train the CNN-LSTM model and ensure the system's reliability. The model's performance will be evaluated based on its accuracy and efficiency in predicting pollutant concentrations. The study contributes to a better understanding of air pollution distribution patterns through this approach. It supports the implementation of a more effective early warning system, particularly for the Greater Bandung.

2. Theory Basis

2.1 Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)

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LSTM is a Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) designed to capture long-term dependencies in sequential data by maintaining information over extended intervals. The key component of LSTM is the memory block, which consists of three primary gates: input gate, output gate, and forget gate. These gates regulate the flow of information by controlling how data is stored, updated, and passed through the cell state, which acts as a memory unit carrying information from one time step to another. The architecture and working mechanism of LSTM can be illustrated in the following figure.

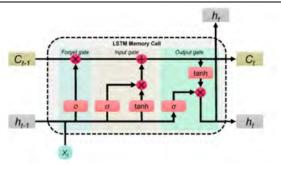


Figure 2. 1 Structure of LSTM

Each gate and the cell state can be mathematically formulated as follows:

$$ft = \sigma_1(W_{xf}x_t + W_{hf}h_{t-1} + b_f)$$

$$i_t = \sigma_2(W_{xi}x_t + W_{hi}h_{t-1} + b_i)$$

$$\tilde{C}_t = \tanh(W_{xc}x_t + W_{hc}h_{t-1} + b_c)$$

$$c_t = f_t c_{t-1} + i_t C_t c_t$$

$$o_t = \sigma_3(W_{xo}x_t + W_{ho}h_{t-1} + b_o)$$

$$h_t = o_t \tanh(c_t)$$

Where W and b represent the weight matrices and bias terms, respectively. x is the input, while f, i, and o correspond to the forget gate, input gate, and output gate, respectively. C represents the candidate cell state, c denotes the cell state, and h is the hidden output.

2.2 Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

CNN is one of the most widely used deep neural network architectures for feature extraction from spatial data. The core components of a CNN include the convolutional layer and the pooling layer. The convolutional layer extracts features from input data using a set of convolutional filters (kernels), which enables the network to capture local dependencies within the data. The operation of a convolutional layer is mathematically represented as follows:

$$O^l = a(O^{l-1} * W^l + b^l)$$

where O^l represents the output feature map of the 1^{st} convolutional layer, a is the activation function, W^l denotes the convolution kernel weights, b^l is the bias term, and * represents the convolution operator. The convolution operation enables the network to learn spatial hierarchies while imposing translational equivariance and reducing the number of

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learnable parameters.

The resulting feature maps from the convolutional layers can be further processed by a pooling layer, which down samples activations from local regions using max pooling or average pooling functions. The pooling layer enhances the model's robustness by introducing a degree of translational invariance.

A CNN typically consists of multiple stacked convolutional layers, forming a hierarchical representation of features at various levels of abstraction. These extracted features are then passed to subsequent layers that are responsible for generating the final output. While CNNs are often followed by fully connected layers for classification tasks, in this research, the extracted features are processed using an LSTM layer to capture temporal dependencies in the data.

2.3 Early Warning System Integrated with WhatsApp

The early warning system (EWS) provides users with air quality predictions within 24 hours. These notifications contain detailed information regarding the predicted levels of air quality parameters, allowing users to take necessary precautions based on forecasted data.

To enhance accessibility and real-time information dissemination, air

quality warning notifications are integrated with WhatsApp, a widely used social media platform. WhatsApp's broadcast feature enables efficient information distribution to multiple users simultaneously. By subscribing to Biru-Langit WhatsApp Business, users can receive exclusive updates on real-time air quality levels.

Users who wish to receive early warning notifications for PM2.5 and CO2 levels must first subscribe to Biru-Langit WhatsApp Business. The subscription process involves registering their WhatsApp-connected phone number on the Biru-Langit official website. Upon successful registration, users are redirected to a confirmation page indicating that their subscription has been activated. Once subscribed, users will receive real-time notifications whenever predicted air quality levels exceed globally recognized safety thresholds.

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Biru-Langit WhatsApp Business sends daily notifications when measured air pollutant concentrations surpass national air quality standards, as defined by Minister of Health Regulation No. 2 of 2023 and the Air Pollution Standard Index (ISPU). The system categorizes air quality levels into five classifications, ranging from safe to hazardous, ensuring that users are promptly informed about potential health risks.

Table 2. 1 Categories PM2.5 Parameters and CO2 Early Warning System

| | Param | eter | | |
|-----|-------------------|--|----------------|--------------------|
| No. | PM _{2.5} | PM _{2.5} CO ₂ Category | | Description |
| | (24 hours) | (8 hours) | | |
| 1. | 0 – 15 | 400 – 450 | Good | Does not send |
| 2. | 15.1 – 55 | 600 – 1000 | Medium | notifications |
| 3. | 55.1 – 150 | 1000 – 2000 | Unhealthy | |
| 4. | 150.1 – 250 | 2000 – 5000 | Very Unhealthy | Sends notification |
| 5. | 250 – 500 | > 5000 | Harmful | |

3. Proposed Prediction Method and Early Warning System (EWS)

3.1 Prediction Method

3.1.1 CNN-LSTM Method

In the implementation of this research, a CNN-LSTM model is used, which consists of one convolutional layer with a filter size of 64, followed by a pooling layer, an LSTM layer, and an output layer with one neuron. The following is an overview of the architecture of the proposed CNN-LSTM model.

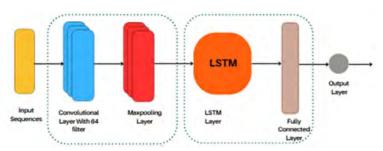


Figure 3. 1 Architecture of CNN-LSTM

The CNN-LSTM model consists of several key components that work together to process the input data and make predictions of future time series values with high accuracy. The model begins with inputting time series data, which is then processed through several layers to recognize patterns and temporal relationships in the data. The first layer in this model is a 1D convolution layer with 64 filters. Convolution is a mathematical operation between the filters and the input data to detect time series patterns. Each filter is a slight weight matrix moving along the time dimension, allowing the model to recognize patterns such as spikes, up or down trends, and cycles in the data. In this case, 64 filters mean the model will have 64 different patterns it can recognize from the input data, allowing it to identify features in the time series in greater depth.

After the convolution layer, the model uses the Max Pooling layer, which reduces the data's dimensionality by retaining the most salient features. Max Pooling in CNN-LSTM acts as a feature selection mechanism so that only the most relevant information is passed on to the next layer. This process helps filter out noise, improve computational efficiency, and ensure that the model retains only the dominant patterns in the data. Max Pooling takes the most significant value from a group of values in a small area of the feature map generated by the convolution layer. As such, smaller values are considered less significant as they could be noise or slight variations that have little effect on the prediction task. Max Pooling simplifies the data representation and ensures that the next layer receives the most relevant information.

Furthermore, the model has an LSTM (Long Short-Term Memory) layer that handles temporal correlations in the data. LSTM is very effective in understanding the relationship between values in time series data because it can remember important information from the past and retain it for a more extended period. Unlike artificial neural networks, LSTMs are specifically designed to address the problem when information from previous times is challenging to maintain (vanishing gradient).

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LSTM uses three main parts: Forget Gate, Input Gate, and Output Gate. Forget Gate serves to delete information that is no longer needed so that the model only stores relevant data. Input Gate determines the new information that needs to be stored in memory, ensuring that the model continuously learns from the latest patterns in the data. The Output Gate oversees the selection of information to use to make predictions. With this mechanism, LSTM can recognize long-term patterns in time series data and provide more accurate prediction results.

After going through the LSTM layer, the model is completed with a fully connected layer, which processes all the information collected from the previous layers and transforms it into the result. This layer is called fully connected because each piece of pre-processed data is directly connected to all neurons in this layer. This allows the model to integrate the patterns recognized by the CNN and the temporal relationships that LSTM has learned. In the final stage, the fully connected layer generates predictions based on the learned patterns. If the model is used to predict, this layer will generate a numerical value.

With this architecture, the CNN-LSTM model can better recognize patterns in time series data and understand the relationship between values over time. This makes the model more effective in producing more accurate predictions.

3.2 Prediction system workflow

This prediction system uses the CNN-LSTM model to estimate air quality based on PM2.5 and CO2 data. The process starts with data capture and validation, where PM2.5 and CO2 data are collected from trusted sources and checked for completeness. Data that are invalid or missing values are handled through data processing before being used in the model.

After the data is validated, the next step is data normalization. Normalization is done to adjust the scale of values in the dataset so that the model can more easily understand the patterns in the data. This normalization technique helps improve stability and efficiency in the training and prediction process.

The next stage is training the CNN-LSTM model, which is done by dividing the dataset into two main parts: the training set and the testing set. A total of

80% of the dataset is allocated to train the model, while the remaining 20% is used to test the model's performance. The training set is used to train the model to recognize patterns in the data, while the testing set is used to measure the model's performance after training. Once the training is complete, the trained model is saved and ready to be used in the prediction process.

In the prediction stage, new data that has gone through the validation and normalization process is entered into the model. The model then generates predictions for PM2.5 values in the next 24 hours and CO2 in the next 8 hours. These predictions allow users to understand possible changes in air quality within a specific timeframe.

The next step is evaluating the prediction results, where the results obtained are compared with actual data to measure the model's accuracy. The evaluation is done using various metrics. If the evaluation results show that the accuracy level is not optimal, the model can be updated and retrained with adjusted parameters to improve the prediction performance.

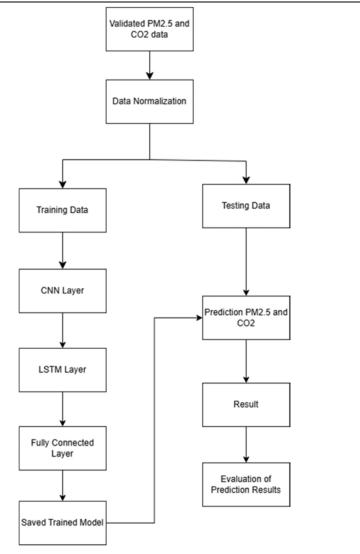


Figure 3. 2 Flowcharts System Prediction

Based on Figure 3.2 above, this prediction system is implemented on a web-based platform to improve accessibility and efficiency. The model that has been trained is converted into the TensorFlow.js format so that it can run directly in the browser without requiring an additional server. This conversion process was done so that the model initially developed in Python could be integrated with web-based technology using JavaScript.

In addition, this system also applies a denormalization process after the prediction is done so that users can more easily understand the results displayed. With this approach, the prediction system provides accurate air quality estimation and can be used flexibly through various platforms.

If, after evaluation, there is still a significant difference between the prediction results and the actual data, the model will be re-optimized with

parameter tuning techniques or adding more diverse training data. With this approach, the prediction system can be continuously improved to provide more accurate and reliable results.

3.3 Early Warning System

An Early Warning System (EWS) is an early warning system that aims to send automatic notifications when the concentration of air pollutants such as PM2.5 and CO₂ exceeds a predetermined threshold. The implementation of this system is based on air quality prediction, where notifications are sent to users via WhatsApp messages when pollutant levels exceed quality standards.

The EWS uses PM2.5 and CO₂ concentration prediction data collected from three air quality monitoring stations in its implementation. These predictions enable preventive actions to be taken to reduce the adverse effects of air pollution on public health. The national quality standards that are referenced in this system refer to the Minister of Health Regulation (Permenkes) No.2 Year 2023 and the Air Pollutant Standard Index (ISPU).

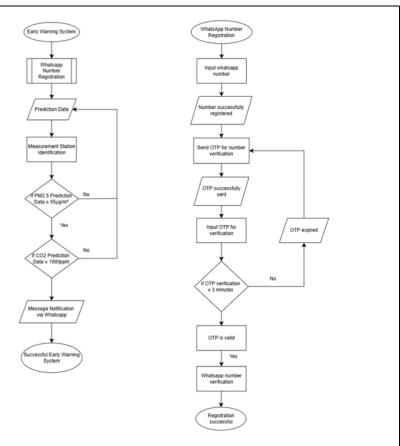


Figure 3. 3 Flowchart Early Warning System and WhatsApp Registration Number

The EWS work process is shown in Figure 3.3, a flowchart of an early warning system, which explains how the system identifies prediction data from three monitoring stations. If the predicted value of PM2.5 \geq 55 μ g/m³ or CO₂ \geq 1000 ppm, the system will send an alert via WhatsApp to registered users. This notification contains information about the level of air pollution and recommendations for mitigation actions that can be taken, such as reducing outdoor activities or using masks.

To receive notifications, users must register their WhatsApp number first, as described in the Figure flowchart WhatsApp registration number. This registration process involves verifying the One-Time Password (OTP) code to ensure the validity of the registered number. The OTP must be entered in less than three minutes for successful verification. If the OTP code expires, the user must repeat the code submission process to continue registration. After successful verification, the user's number will be stored in the system database, and early warning notifications will automatically be received when the air

quality is in the dangerous category. With this prediction-based EWS, health risks can be minimized from exposure to air pollutants.

4. Experimental Result

4.1 PM25 and CO2 prediction results using CNN-LSTM

4.1.1 Description of data

Table 4.1 Data Sets

Results

| Cintian | Data | PM | 2.5 | CO2 | |
|---------|------------------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| Station | Data | Training | Testing | Training | Testing |
| TTTT TO | January-November | 248 data | 62 data | 746 data | 186 data |
| TULT | January-December | 340 data | 96 data | 817 data | 204 data |
| - | January-October | 255 data | 63 data | 767 data | 191 data |
| Deli | January-November | 280 data | 70 data | 841 data | 210 data |
| G | January-December | 305 data | 76 data | 913 data | 229 data |
| 14 er 1 | January-October | 250 data | 62 data | 752 data | 188 data |
| GKU | January-November | 275 data | 69 data | 827 data | 207 data |
| | January-December | 300 data | 75 data | 901 data | 225 data |

The dataset used in this study consists of PM2.5 and CO2

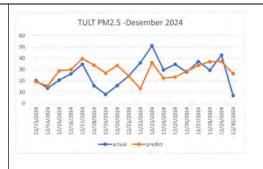
concentration data collected from three air monitoring stations—TULT, GKU, and Deli—from January to December 2024. This dataset trains a CNN-LSTM model to predict PM2.5 and CO2 concentrations based on historical patterns. The training and testing process is performed by adjusting the training and testing data periods according to the target prediction month. To predict concentrations in November 2024, the model was trained using data from January to October 2024 and tested with data from November 2024. Subsequently, for the prediction of December 2024, the model was retrained with the addition of November 2024 data, resulting in a training dataset covering January to November 2024, while testing was conducted using data from December 2024. A similar process was applied for predicting January 2025, where the model was trained with data from January to December 2024 and tested with data from January 2025.

The datasets were divided in a proportion that ensured most of the data was used for training, while the remainder was allocated for testing to evaluate prediction performance. Specifically, the amount of training data varied for each period, ranging from 695 to 817 records for CO2 and 231 to 340 records for PM2.5 at the TULT station, 767 to 916 records for CO2 and 250 to 305 records for PM2.5 at the GKU station, and 752 to 901 records for CO2 and 250 to 300 records for PM2.5 at the Deli station. Before being used for training, the datasets underwent validation and cleaning processes, including CO2 data validation using the boxplot method. Missing values were handled using an interpolation method to ensure continuous data and maintain complete datasets. The model learns from historical patterns through this stepwise approach, improving the prediction accuracy of PM2.5 and CO2 concentrations in subsequent months.

4.1.2 Result

Tests were conducted at three stations: TULT, GKU, and Deli. The testing process involved comparing actual data with predicted data. Tests were carried out from November to January. Furthermore, the test results were evaluated monthly using MSE, MAE, RMSE, MAPE, and R² metrics to assess the prediction performance.

Prediction Result of TULT Station PM2.5 Parameter



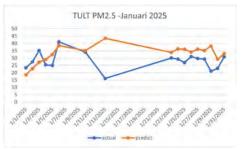
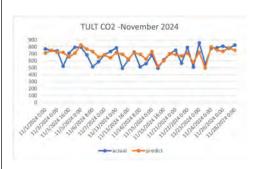


Figure 4.1 Graph of prediction PM2.5 results at TULT station.

• Prediction Result of TULT Station CO2 Parameter



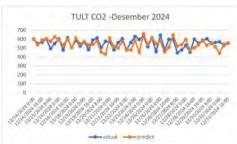


Figure 4.2 Graph of prediction CO2 results at TULT station.

• Prediction Result of GKU Station PM2.5 Parameter



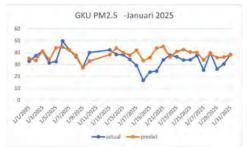
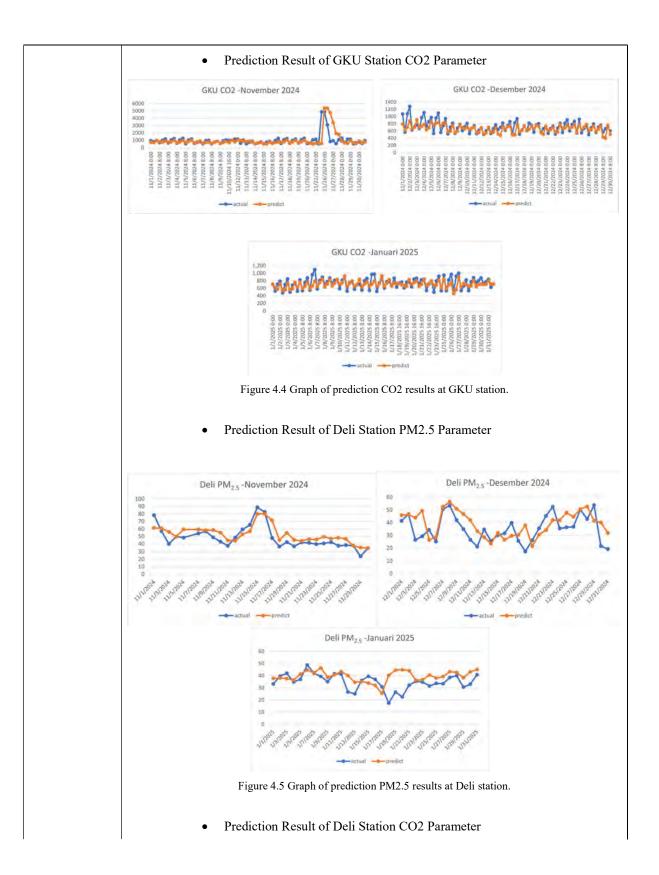
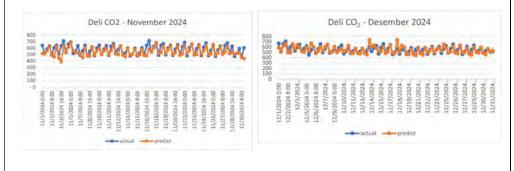


Figure 4.3 Graph of prediction PM2.5 results at GKU station.





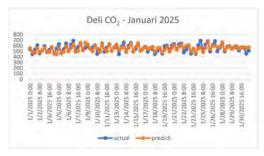


Figure 4.6 Graph of prediction CO2 results at Deli station.

Quality Metrics Prediction

Table 4.2 Quality Metrics Prediction

| Pollutan! | Station | Month | MAE | MSE | RMSE | MAPE | R-squared |
|-----------|---------|-------------------------|---------|------------|---------|--------|-----------|
| | OW. | November | 8,070 | 90,533 | 9,515 | 16,758 | 0,550 |
| | GKU | December 10,342 147,466 | | 147,466 | 12,144 | 41,804 | -0,144 |
| | | January | 5,844 | 59,527 | 7,715 | 20,609 | -0,290 |
| mme | | November | 7,713 | 87,513 | 9,355 | 17,348 | 0,591 |
| PM2.5 | Deli | December | 8,662 | 106,689 | 10,329 | 29,644 | 0,027 |
| | | January | 6,503 | 75,700 | 8,701 | 23,002 | -0,830 |
| | TULT | December | 9,165 | 134,498 | 11,597 | 59,255 | 0,073 |
| | | January | 7,056 | 88,377 | 9,401 | 30,576 | -1,776 |
| | Deli | November | 42,986 | 3865,425 | 62,173 | 7,154 | 0,227 |
| | | December | 39,917 | 2705,019 | 52,010 | 7,167 | 0,200 |
| | | January | 34,713 | 1991,186 | 44,623 | 6,282 | 0,479 |
| | | November | 373,456 | 690919,784 | 831,216 | 34,982 | -0,275 |
| CO2 | GKU | December | 97,543 | 16903,019 | 130,012 | 13,004 | 0,338 |
| | | January | 89,343 | 12395,981 | 111,337 | 12,215 | 0,372 |
| | | November | 69,359 | 8177,400 | 90,429 | 11,252 | 0,360 |
| | TULT | December | 45,365 | 3415,465 | 58,442 | 8,267 | -0,210 |
| - | | January | 115,014 | 34809,999 | 186,574 | 14,525 | 0,086 |

4.2 Result Early Warning System

PM2.5 and CO2 prediction data results from the three stations, namely Deli, GKU, and TULT, are used to send early warning system notifications. The system will read the prediction data that exceeds the predetermined quality standard threshold so that messages will be sent to registered WhatsApp users. The following compares notifications sent and notifications that are not sent based on predicted data.

Table 4.3 Comparison between triggered notifications and non-triggered notifications for the early warning system.

| Dataset | Parameters | Total Data | Triggered Notifications | Non-Triggered Notifications | |
|---------|------------|------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| D-11 | CO2 | 271 | 0 | 271 | |
| Deli | PM2.5 | 91 | 13 | 78 | |
| OVII | CO2 | 257 | 10 | 247 | |
| GKU | PM2.5 | 83 | 10 | 73 | |
| | CO2 | 131 | 0 | 131 | |
| TULT | PM2.5 | 36 | 0 | 36 | |

Table 4.3 Percentages of notifications sent and no notifications sent for early warning system.

| Month | Stations | Parameters | Total Prediction Data | Notifications Sent | No Notifications Sent | Percentage of Notifications Sent | Percentage of No Notifications Sent |
|---------|----------|------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 2024-11 | | | 86 | 0 | 86 | 096 | 100% |
| 2024-12 | | CO2 | 93 | 0 | 93 | 096 | 100% |
| 2025-01 | Deli | | 92 | 0 | 92 | 0% | 100% |
| 2024-11 | Dett | | 29 | 12 | 17 | 41,38% | 58.62% |
| 2024-12 | | PM2.5 | 31 | 1 | 30 | 3.23% | 96.77% |
| 2025-01 | | | 31 | 0 | 31 | 096 | 100% |
| 2024-11 | | | 75 | 10 | 65 | 13.33% | 86.67% |
| 2024-12 | | CO2 | 92 | 0 | 92 | 0% | 100% |
| 2025-01 | GKU | | 90 | 0 | 90 | 0% | 100% |
| 2024-11 | GKU | | 23 | 9 | 14 | 39.13% | 60.87% |
| 2024-12 | | PM2.5 | 31 | 1 | 30 | 3.23% | 96.77% |
| 2025-01 | | 100 | 29 | 0 | 29 | 0% | 100% |
| 2024-11 | 1 | 1- 7-1 | 33 | 0 | 33 | 0% | 100% |
| 2024-12 | | CO2 | 47 | 0 | 47 | 096 | 100% |
| 2025-01 | TULT | | 51 | 0 | 51 | 096 | 100% |
| 2024-12 | | DM2 6 | 19 | 0 | 19 | 0% | 100% |
| 2025-01 | | PM2.5 | 17 | 0 | 17 | 0% | 100% |

From the table, it can be seen that the notification only sends prediction results at two stations, namely Deli and GKU. This is because the prediction data at Deli and GKU stations have data that exceeds the quality standards, while the prediction data at the TULT station is at a safe limit or does not exceed. The highest percentage of notification delivery was at the Deli station for the PM2.5 parameter in November 2024, with a percentage of 41.38%. While at the GKU station, the highest percentage of notification delivery was for the PM2.5 parameter in November 2024, with a percentage of 39.13%. There is no notification delivery for the TULT station because no prediction data exceeds the quality standard.

The following graph compares notifications sent and notifications not sent at the three stations.

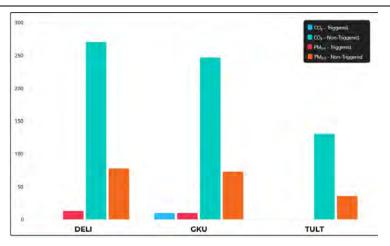


Figure 4.7 Graph of comparisons of early warning system notifications in three stations.

5. Analysis

The results of prediction testing using the CNN-LSTM model at three monitoring stations (GKU, TULT, and Deli) show variations in performance, with an accuracy rate of up to 50%. The model can generally follow the actual data pattern but still has difficulty capturing data fluctuations and variability, especially in months with seasonal changes, such as December and January. At Station GKU, which has the most complete data, the model showed the best performance for PM2.5 prediction in November 2024, with an R² of 0.55. However, the performance decreased significantly in December 2024 with an R² of -0.14 and in January 2025 with an R² of -0.29. This decline is likely due to high data fluctuations and the influence of seasonal factors, such as increased human activity and unstable meteorological conditions. For CO2 prediction, the model improved performance from November to January, with R² increasing from -0.275 to 0.372. However, the prediction accuracy is still limited due to the volatile nature of the data.

At TULT Station, the model had difficulty predicting both pollutants, especially in January. For PM2.5, the overall model performance was poor, with an R² of 0.073, with a particularly negative R² value in January 2025 with an R² of -1.776, indicating that the model could not explain the data's variability well. CO2 predictions at this station also varied, with the best performance in November 2024 with an R² of 0.36 and a significant decrease in December 2024 with an R² of -0.21. This fluctuation in performance may be due to unpredictable changes in CO2 emission patterns or limited data available. Meanwhile, at Deli Station, the model showed the best performance for PM2.5 prediction in November 2024 with an R² of 0.59. However, the accuracy decreased in December 2024 with an R² of 0.026 and in January 2025 with an R² of -0.83. For CO2 prediction, the model

showed a consistent improvement in performance from November to January, with R^2 increasing from 0.227 to 0.479. Even so, prediction accuracy is still limited due to data fluctuations.

This difference in model performance can be attributed to seasonal factors that affect air pollution patterns. Air pollution in urban areas, including around TULT and Deli Stations, is strongly influenced by seasonal changes. Data from all three stations show significant differences in air pollution patterns between the dry and wet seasons. During the dry season, PM2.5 and CO2 concentrations tend to be higher due to the lack of rainfall that can clean the air of pollutant particles. The stability of transportation and industrial activities also contributes to the increase in pollution, and the model shows more stable performance in this season with lower MAE and RMSE values and higher R². In contrast, during the rainy season, PM2.5 concentrations tend to be lower as rain helps to precipitate pollutant particles. However, CO2 experiences more significant fluctuations due to changes in temperature and humidity that affect the gas dispersion process. Stronger winds in the rainy season can also accelerate the dispersion of pollutants, causing spatial variations in pollution concentrations. The model performed less well in the wet season, with higher MAE and RMSE values and negative R² in some months, suggesting that more dynamic pollution patterns are complex for the model to capture.

Better model performance in the dry season indicates that the CNN-LSTM model more easily identifies more stable and predictable air pollution patterns. In contrast, in the wet season, pollution patterns are more dynamic and influenced by many external factors, making it difficult for the model to produce accurate predictions. This variability is evident from the model's reduced performance for PM2.5 prediction in high-rainfall months (December and January) and the fluctuation in CO2 prediction performance that shows a non-linear pattern between the dry and rainy seasons. These limitations are largely due to the lack of meteorological variables in the model, such as rainfall, humidity, and wind speed, which can affect air pollution patterns.

The accuracy of the prediction results affects the delivery of notifications for the early warning system. Because the accuracy is relatively low, the notification delivery can be inaccurate. This can be seen from the comparison between actual data and prediction data. For example, on November 5, 2024, the prediction data generated was 59.28 $\mu g/m^3$, while the actual data was 49.8 $\mu g/m^3$. The prediction data has a value exceeding the established quality standards from these data. However, the actual measured data does not

exceed the quality standard but is within safe limits. Therefore, prediction accuracy significantly affects the delivery of early warning system notifications because if the accuracy is low, there is a possibility that the messages sent do not match the actual environmental conditions.

Several improvement steps are needed to improve prediction accuracy, such as adding weather data to the model, including rainfall and wind speed, to enhance the model's ability to capture complex pollution patterns. In addition, model optimization through hyperparameter fine-tuning and exploration of more profound learning-based prediction methods. Another approach is to train the model separately for the dry and wet seasons to make it more adaptive to pollution patterns and improve the data resolution to better capture the changing patterns.

*Write down the schedule of the published original papers, the publishment without original papers, oral presentation, bachelor thesis, thesis of master's degree, and doctoral thesis. Applicants must report the results to the K-INET office.

Annual Results Report Joint Research, Institute of Nature and Environmental Technology, Kanazawa University, 2024

| Name | Yongjie Wei | Date | 4/23/2025 | |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|------------------|
| Affiliation Position | Chinese Research Academy of | Environmental Sc | iences (CRAES) • Pr | rofessor |
| Postal Address | | | | |
| Phone Number | | Facsimile | | |
| E-mail Address | | | | |
| Funding Category | ☐ Key Joint Research Program ☑ Joint Research Program ☐ PhD student Support Program ☐ Joint research within Kanazawa University | ☐ domestic ☐ international | Research period one year two years | □ new □ continue |
| Research Field | □ Understanding environmental population □ behind these factors □ Investigating the effects of environmental population □ Researching the effects of human □ Developing methods for the pred □ Researching topics related to sus □ Interdisciplinary studies related to | onmental change on societies on ecosy iction of changes tainable development | n human health ystems o local environments ent | the mechanisms |
| Research Theme | The effects of atmospheric particu | late matter on mit | ochondrial function | |
| Program Period | 4/1/2024 ~ 3/31/2025 | | | |
| K-INET Research Staff | Ning Tang | _ | | |

| | | Name | Affiliation | Position | ì | Role/Ro | esearch Task |
|--|--------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| | Applicant | Yongjie Wei | CRAES | Prof. | | Molecular study | |
| Re | | Ning Tang | Kanazawa Uni. | Prof. | | PM _{2.5} sampling and | chemical analyses |
| Research Team | Member(s) | Zhigang Li | CRAES | Associate Prof. | | Molecular analyses | |
| Team | Wiember(s) | Chen Guo | CRAES | Postdoc | | Molecular analyses | |
| | | Zhanshan Wang | CRAES | Associate Prof. | | PM _{2.5} sampling and | Biochemical analyses |
| | | re any changes, with K-INET sta | - | newly revis | sed | application form to | the K-INET office in |
| | | | Name of Sa | mple | | Form(Shape) | The number of sample |
| | Assay sample(s) | Applied sample | | | | | 3 |
| | ouripre (e) | Analyzed sample | | | | | |
| Purpose of the Research/ Expected Results Purpose of the Research/ Expected Research/ Expected Results Purpose of the Research/ Expected Research/ Expected Results Purpose of the Research/ Expected Research/ Expected Research/ Expected Results Purpose of the Research/ Expected Research/ Expected Research/ Expected Research/ Expected Results Purpose of the Research/ Expected Resear | | | | | and delicate structures of the in recent years, PM _{2.5} and studies have shown incidence of respiratory, whondria in maintaining that the damage of PM _{2.5} and PM _{2.5} in China and Japan damage caused by PM _{2.5} osits in the pulmonary pulmonary epithelium-1. How PM _{2.5} exposure all function damaged by the molecular mechanism | | |

2

In the present study, we investigated the effect of $PM_{2.5}$ exposure on mitochondrial function. The pulmonary epithelial cells (BEAS-2B) were exposed to 0, 25, 50, 100, 200 μ g/mL of $PM_{2.5}$ for 24 hours. We evaluated the mitochondrial function by analyzing the mitochondrial morphology, dynamics, the number of mitochondrial DNA.

1. The effect of PM_{2.5} exposure on mitochondrial morphology

Cell viability was analyzed by trypan blue stain. Mitochondrial morphology was analyzed Mito-Tracker stain. The mitochondrial membrane potential (MMP, $\Delta \Psi m$) was assessed using a JC-1 probe stain. The levels of intracellular ROS were measured using DCFH-DA. The levels of mitochondrial ROS (mtROS) were measured by MitoSOX red stain.

Details of the project/
Results

2. The pathways of mitochondrial function damaged by PM_{2.5}.

The content of ATP was analyzed by Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). The mtDNA copy number and the expression level of genes refer to mitochondrial dynamics were quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR).

3. Statistical analysis

All results were expressed as mean ± standard error of the mean (SEM) from a minimum of three independent experiments. We used GraphPad Prism 9 (GraphPad Software Inc., San Diego, CA, USA) to analyse data. An independent sample t-test was used to compare the groups. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA)was used to compare multiple groups. We will consider a p-value of less than 0.05 to indicate statistically significant differences.

1. The effect of PM_{2.5} exposure on mitochondrial morphology

We found that PM_{2.5} infiltrates cells via endocytosis without causing significant damage to cell membranes (Figure 1). Moreover, PM_{2.5} exposure induced the increase in intracellular ROS (Figure 2). Meanwhile, PM_{2.5} exposure induced a decrease of the number of mitochondria (Figure 3) and an increase in mtROS (Figure 4), indicating that PM_{2.5} exposure induced the damage of mitochondrial morphology.

Results

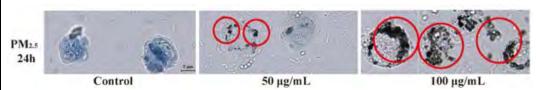


Figure 1. PM_{2.5} infiltrates cells via endocytosis

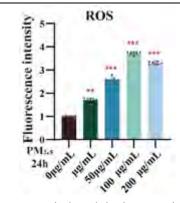


Figure 2. PM_{2.5} exposure induced the increase in intracellular ROS

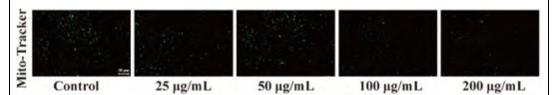


Figure 3. PM_{2.5} exposure induced the decrease in the number of mitochondria

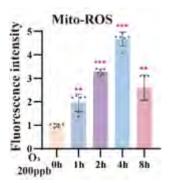


Figure 4. PM_{2.5} exposure induced the increase in mtROS

2. The pathways of mitochondrial function damaged by PM_{2.5}

PM_{2.5} exposure caused a decrease in ATP (Figure 5) and an increase in mtDNA copy number (Figure 6). PM_{2.5} exposure induced the up-regulation of fission genes, including *Fis1*, *Mff*, and *Dnm1*, but it did not influence the expression level of fusion genes (Figure 7). Therefore, the down-regulation of mtDNA CN induced by PM_{2.5} exposure could be ascribed to the over-expression of fission genes.

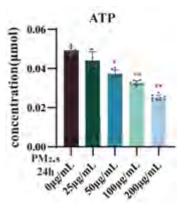


Figure 5. PM_{2.5} exposure induced the decrease in ATP

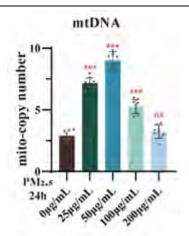


Figure 6. PM_{2.5} exposure induced the increase in mtDNA copy number

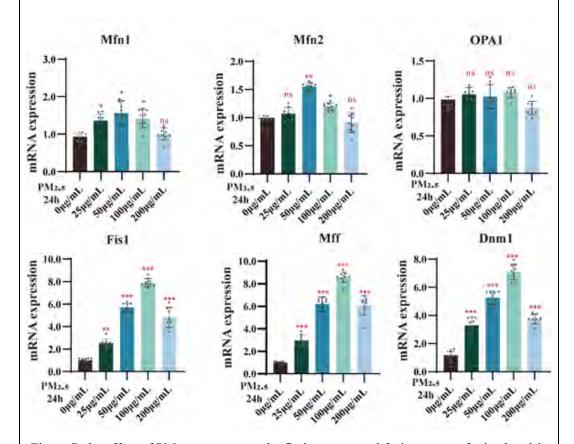


Figure 7. the effect of PM_{2.5} exposure on the fission genes and fusion genes of mitochondria

3. Additional comments: At present, we did not obtain the PM_{2.5} of Japan. We will analyze the difference in mitochondrial function damage caused by PM_{2.5} in China and Japan, in future.

*Write down the schedule of the published original papers, the publishment without original papers, oral presentation, bachelor thesis, thesis of master degree and doctoral thesis. Applicants must report the results to the K-INET office.

Annual Results Report Joint Research, Institute of Nature and Environmental Technology, Kanazawa University, 2024

| Name | Bin CHEN | Date 04/25/2025 | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|--|------------------|--|--|--|
| Affiliation Position | Institute of Atmospheric Physics, | Chinese Academy | of Sciences /Associat | e Professor | | | |
| Postal Address | | | | | | | |
| Phone Number | | Facsimile | | | | | |
| E-mail Address | | | | | | | |
| Funding Category | □ Key Joint Research Program ☑ Joint Research Program □ PhD student Support Program □ Joint research within Kanazawa University | ☐ domestic ☑ international | Research period one year two years | ☑ new □ continue | | | |
| Research Field | ☑Understanding environmental pobehind these factors ☐ Investigating the effects of environmental pobehind these factors ☐ Researching the effects of human ☐ Developing methods for the pred ☐ Researching topics related to sus ☐ Interdisciplinary studies related to | onmental change of a societies on ecosy iction of changes t tainable development | n human health vistems o local environments ent | the mechanisms | | | |
| Research Theme | Measurement of atmospheric coradiative effects | - | - | nd their | | | |
| Program Period | 04/01/2024 ~ 03/31/2025 | | | | | | |
| K-INET Research Staff | Ning Tang | _ | | _ | | | |

| | | Name | Affiliation | Position | L | Role/Re | esearch Task |
|---------------|-----------|------------------------------------|---|------------------------|-----|---------------------|----------------------|
| | Applicant | Chen Bin | Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences | Associate Professor | | Plan and managen | nent of China side |
| Re | | Li Jiandong | Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences | Associate Professor | | Data analyzing | |
| Research Team | Member(s) | Tan Saichun | Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences | Associate Professor | | Data analyzing | |
| | | Dong Xiaofei | Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences | Ph.D researcher | î | Experiment and da | nta Analyzing |
| | | Tang Ning | Kanazawa University | Professor | | Sampling | |
| | | re any changes, with K-INET sta | - | newly revis | sed | application form to | the K-INET office in |
| | | | Name of San | mple | | Form(Shape) | The number of sample |
| | Assay | Applied sample | | | | | |
| sample(s) | | Analyzed sample | | | | | |

 $2 \hspace{3.5cm} \text{form 3}$

Air pollutants are vital to human health and radiation balance. Wajima is a typical background sampling site in western Japan, and Beijing is a specific city sampling station in China. Here we analyze 3-year measurements air pollutant data in Wajima and Beijing. Then this research uses aerosol optical properties to study direct radiative forcing. Our results showed a significant reduction of O_3 by 13% from 2019 to 2020 and the concentration of NO_2 in Wajima was lower than in other cities. The NO_2 and SO_2 concentration in Beijing exceeds one order than that of Wajima. The CH_4 concentration in Wajima and Beijing are 1.92 ± 0.07 ppm and 1.87 ± 0.03 ppm, respectively, and thermal properties difference between the land and the sea cause different seasonal properties of CH_4 . The PSCF results indicate that anthropogenic emissions from the Korean Peninsula significantly contribute to OC and EC particles.

Purpose of the Research/ Expected Results

As a response to the human activities' reduction caused by COVID-19, all air pollutants and direct radiative forcing of aerosols decreased in 2020. The direct radiative forcing of atmosphere decreased by 20% from 2019 to 2020 in Wajima. The direct radiative forcing on the surface in Beijing is about twice that in Wajima, while the direct radiative forcing on the atmosphere in Beijing is about 1.5 times that in Wajima. Such changes indicate that anthropic activities significantly impact the aerosol direct radiative characteristics in Wajima. Future studies are urgently required to estimate the pollutant interactions and revise more air quality standards to improve future air quality.

X Submit the application form.

We analyzed air quality monitoring data and compared aerosol radiative forcing in Wajima and Beijing from March 2019 to March 2021. The temporal variations of air pollutants (O₃, NO₂, SO₂, PM₁, PM_{2.5}, CO₂, CH₄), the potential sources of OC and EC, and radiative forcing were investigated, respectively. Based on the three-year data from Wajima and Beijing, the status of air conditions is presented. The concentration of each pollutant in Wajima is one to two level lower than that of Beijing. In Wajima, The concentrations of O₃ and NO₂ are relatively low in summer, with values of 19.2±19.1 ppb and 1.06±0.67 ppb, respectively. During winter and spring, the concentrations are relatively high with values of 13.2-39.8 ppb and 0.36-2.69 ppb, respectively. The differences in thermal properties between land and sea induce diverse seasonal characteristics of CH₄. The results of PSCF show OC and EC mainly originate from external sources.

Details of the project/
Results

We further analyzed the aerosol direct radiative forcing changes in Wajima and Beijing during 2019-2021. The direct radiative forcing of aerosols in Wajima on the top of atmosphere, atmosphere, and ground is about half lower than that of Beijing, indicating that lower aerosol results in weaker direct radiative forcing effects. The direct radiative forcing to the ground is $-10.34\pm4.49~\text{W/m}^2$ which is higher than in other seasons. Our results show that anthropogenic emissions significantly impact the atmospheric environment, and control multiple pollutants should be coordinated.

Results

- (1) Changyi Li, Bin Chen*, Wei Wu, Yanan Chen, Guili Feng and Xiaopei Wen (2024), A High-Precision Sub-Grid Parameterization Scheme for Clear-Sky Direct Solar Radiation in Complex Terrain-Part II: Considering Atmospheric Transparency Differences in Sub-Grid; Pre-Research for Application, Atmosphere, 2024, 15, 864. https://doi.org/10.3390/atmos15070864
- (2) Changyi Li, Wei Wu, Yanan Chen, Guili Feng, Bin Chen and Xiaopei Wen (2024), A High-Precision Sub-Grid Parameterization Scheme for Clear-Sky Direct Solar Radiation in Complex Terrain-Part I: A High-Precision Fast Terrain Occlusion Algorithm, Atmosphere 2024, 15, 857; https://doi.org/10.3390/atmos15070857

- (3) Bin Chen, Health Effects of Air Pollution and Carbon Neutrality Policy in China,15th World Air Forum celebrating the 5th Blue Sky Day, September 4 (Wed), 2024, Korean Science & Technology Center, B1, Teheran-Ro 7 Gil 22, Gangnam-Gu, Seoul, Korea (Webnar)
- (4) Bin Chen, Recent Air Quality Management and Net-zero Policy in China, The 14th World Air Forum, September 7 (Thu), 2023, Press Center Bldg. 19th Fl. Press Conference Room, Seoul, Korea

*Write down the schedule of the published original papers, the publishment without original papers, oral presentation, bachelor thesis, thesis of master degree and doctoral thesis. Applicants must report the results to the K-INET office.

Annual Results Report Joint Research, Institute of Nature and Environmental Technology, Kanazawa University, 2024

| Name | PHAM CHAU THUY Date 04/24/2025 | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|---|--------------|--|--|--|
| Affiliation Position | Vietnam National University, Har | noi/ Assoc. Prof. | | | | | |
| Postal Address | | | | | | | |
| Phone Number | | Facsimile | | | | | |
| E-mail Address | | | | | | | |
| Funding Category | ☐ Key Joint Research Program ☑ Joint Research Program ☐ PhD student Support Program ☐ Joint research within Kanazawa University | Research period im International Interna | | | | | |
| Research Field | ☑ Understanding environmental possible ☑ behind these factors ☑ Investigating the effects of envir ☑ Researching the effects of huma ☑ Developing methods for the pred ☑ Researching topics related to sus ☑ Interdisciplinary studies related | conmental change on n societies on ecos diction of changes stainable developm | on human health ystems to local environment nent | | | | |
| Research Theme | Research on the characteristic of bi Vietnam | - | <u> </u> | rs in Hanoi, | | | |
| Program Period | 04/01/2024 ~ 03/31/2025 | | | | | | |
| K-INET Research Staff | Ning Tang | | | | | | |

| | | Name | Affiliation | Position | n | Role/Ro | esearch Task |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----|---------------------|----------------------|
| | Applicant | Pham Chau Thuy | Vietnam National University, Hanoi | Assoc. Prof. | | Management and | sampling |
| Resea | | Ning Tang | Kanazawa University | Professor | • | Analysis | |
| Research Team | Member(s) | Pengchu Bai | Kanazawa University | Third y PhD stud | | Analysis | |
| B | Wiemoer(s) | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | re any changes, with K-INET st | - | newly revi | sed | application form to | the K-INET office in |
| | | | Name of Sa | mple | | Form(Shape) | The number of sample |
| Assa | y sample(s) | Applied sample | PM _{2.5} | | | Solid 40 | |
| | | Analyzed sample | PM _{2.5} | | | Solid | 0 |

 $2 \hspace{3.5cm} \text{form 3}$

The main objectives of this project are to determine characteristic variation, source emission and formation of BSOAs in Hanoi, Vietnam as follows:

• To measure the concentration of typical tracers of BSOAs (SOA_I: isoprene-derived SOA tracers; SOA_C: sesquiterpene-derived SOA tracers) and biomass burning (levoglucosan and mannosan) absorbed in PM in urban and sub-urban area of Hanoi.

Purpose of the Research/ Expected Results

- To estimate the major BSOA emission source in Hanoi by comparing the concentration ratio of SOA_I, SOA_M and SOA_C tracers and the relationship with levoglucosan.

Expected scientific outcomes:

- The characteristic of BSOAs distribution in Hanoi, Vietnam.
- The Source apportionment of BSOAs based on concentration ratios of BSOA tracers.
- Formation mechanism of BSOAs in Hanoi.

X Submit the application form.

The emission of biogenic volatile organic compounds (BVOCs) is one order of magnitude higher than anthropogenic VOCs annually, leading to a significant source of secondary organic aerosols (SOAs) in the atmosphere. The enhanced SOAs presents significant impact on radiation balance, regional air quality, and public health. Due to the diverse vegetation and anthropogenic pollution in Asia, biogenic SOAs (BSOAs) present a complex spatial distribution. However, current research on BSOA in Asia is primarily focused on China, while studies on other region remain limited. For better evaluating spatial distribution of BSOAs, simultaneous observation over intercontinental scale is also urgently needed. Therefore, BSOA tracers were collected in Kanazawa, Japan and Hanoi, Vietnam from August 2024 to February 2025. Since the sampling in Vietnam was just finished and limit time for sample analysis, BSOA tracers collected in Kanazawa from April 2022 to February 2023 were analyzed firstly to provide a basic understanding of BSOA characteristics in Kanazawa, Japan.

PM2.5 samples were collected by high-volume air sampler from Apr. 11, 2022, to Feb. 19, 2023, at Yamashina station in Kanazawa, 2 metres from the roadside. A total of 11 BSOA tracers and levouglucosan, as the biomass burning tracer were analyzed by GC/MS.

The concentration of total BSOA tracers ranged from 3.85 to 20.9 ng/m³, with an average of 10.9 ± 4.17 ng/m³, occupying for 0.23 ± 0.21 % in PM_{2.5}. Both concentration and composition exhibited seasonal distributions, with the highest in summer (15.3 ng/m³), followed by spring (11.7 ng/m³), fall (10.1 ng/m³) and winter (6.85 ng/m³). The highest BSOA concentration in summer may be attributed to increased BVOC emissions from active vegetation growth at warm temperatures. As temperatures decrease, vegetation activity declines, which further significantly reduces BVOC emissions, resulting in limited BSOA formation. SOA_I consistently represents the highest proportion (59.0 %), followed by SOA_M (24.7 %) and SOA_C (16.3 %), suggesting isoprene have the most contribution for BSOAs in Kanazawa.

Details of the project/
Results

The annual mean SOA_I concentration was 6.90 ± 3.86 ng/m³, with highest in summer (11.1 ng/m³), followed by spring (7.29 ng/m³), fall (6.01 ng/m³) and winter (3.17 ng/m³). Seasonal distribution in SOA_I concentration are more pronounced than total BSOA concentration, which is likely due to the higher emission sensitivity and more active reactivity of isoprene. The formation of SOA_I tracer is mainly impacted by NO_x: low-NO_x conditions results in MTLs and C₅ formation, while high-NO_x favors 2-MGA formation. The [2-MGA] / [MTLs] ratio is widely used to reflect NO_x effects. [2-MGA] / [MTLs] was higher in spring (0.39) and winter (0.37) than in summer (0.31) and fall (0.33), which showed an agreement with the decreased isoprene emissions and subsequently reduced formation of MTLs due to the higher NO₃- levels in wintertime at Kanazawa.

The annual mean SOA_M concentration was 7.95 ± 9.69 ng/m³, with highest in summer (2.51 ng/m³), followed by spring (2.39 ng/m³), winter (2.37 ng/m³) and fall (2.33 ng/m³). SOA_M concentration didn't show significantly seasonal distribution (p > 0.05). This may be because coniferous forests retain leaves in winter and reduce growth activity in summer, resulting in less seasonal variation in α/β -pinene emissions.

The average SOA_C concentration was 1.77 ± 0.31 ng/m³, with concentration in spring (1.96 ng/m³) was higher than other seasons (summer: 1.67 ng/m³; fall: 1.74 ng/m³; winter: 1.70 ng/m³). Except for emission from mechanical damage during the natural growth process, β -caryophyllene

emission is also significantly contributed by biomass burning, since the high combustion temperatures during biomass burning will damage cells, favoring β -caryophyllene emissions. As a result, levoglucosan also presented a higher concentration in spring (3.98 ng/m³) than other seasons (summer: 3.59 ng/m³; fall: 3.70 ng/m³; winter: 3.76 ng/m³), reflecting the impact of biomass burning on SOA_C concentration at Kanazawa. original papers: Main emission sources and characteristics of biogenic secondary organic aerosol at typical sites in Hanoi. Scheduled: Submission by Mar. 2026. Planned. Oral Presentation: Presentation at Kinet International Symposium 2024. Scheduled: Mar. 2025. Completed. **Doctoral Thesis:** Results Behavior analysis of biogenic secondary organic aerosols in cities under the East Asian monsoon climate. Scheduled: Submission by Feb. 2026. Planned. Write down the schedule of the published original papers, the publishment without original papers, oral presentation, bachelor thesis, thesis of master degree and doctoral thesis. Applicants must report the results to theK-INET office.

Annual Results Report Joint Research, Institute of Nature and Environmental Technology, Kanazawa University, 2024

| Name | Lulu Zhang | Date | 04/22/2025 | |
|--------------------------|--|--|---|-------------------|
| Affiliation Position | School of Civil Engineering, Archit Wuhan, China • Associate Professo | | ment, Hubei Universi | ty of Technology, |
| Postal Address | | | | |
| Phone Number | | Facsimile | | |
| E-mail Address | | | | |
| Funding Category | ☐ Key Joint Research Program ☑ Joint Research Program ☐ PhD student Support Program ☐ Joint research within Kanazawa University | ☐ domestic ☑ international | Research period ☑ one year □ two years | ☑ new □ continue |
| Research Field | □ Understanding environmental possible behind these factors ☑ Investigating the effects of environmental possible □ Researching the effects of human □ Developing methods for the pred □ Researching topics related to sust □ Interdisciplinary studies related to | onmental change of a societies on ecosy iction of changes to tainable development | n human health ystems o local environments ent | the mechanisms |
| Research Theme | Tracking the characteristics and hear of global energy structure optimizat | | nd NPAHs emitted fro | m vehicle exhaust |
| Program Period | 04/01/2024 ~ 03/31/2025 | | | |
| K-INET Research Staff | Ning Tang | _ | | _ |

| | | Name | Affiliation | Position | Role/Ro | Role/Research Task | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Research Team | Applicant | Lulu Zhang | School of Civil Engineering, Architecture and Environment, Hubei University of Technology, China | Associate Professor | Methodology, Sanalysis, Laborator | Sampling, Chemical y studies | | |
| | Member(s) | Ning Tang | Kanazawa University | Professor | Sampling, Chemical analysis | | | |
| | | Kewu Pi | School of Civil Engineering, Architecture and Environment, Hubei University of Technology, China | Professor | Chemical analysis | | | |
| | | Huiqin Zhang | School of Civil Engineering, Architecture and Environment, Hubei University of Technology, China | Associate Professor | Chemical analysis | | | |
| | | Wenwen Yan | School of Civil Engineering, Architecture and Environment, Hubei University of Technology, China | First-year graduate student | Sampling, Chemical analysis, Laboratory studies | | | |
| | *If there are any changes, please submit a newly revised application form to the K-INET office in consultation with K-INET staff. | | | | | | | |
| | | | Name of Sample | | Form(Shape) | The number of sample | | |
| Assay sample(s) | | Applied sample | PAHs, NPAHs | | Particulate phase | 100 | | |

| | Analyzed sample | PAHs, NPAHs, Water-soluble inorganic ions | Particulate phase | 200 |
|--|-----------------|---|-------------------|-----|
|--|-----------------|---|-------------------|-----|

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) have been widely studied due to their carcinogenic and mutagenic potentials. PAHs in ambient air mainly originate by means of the imperfect combustion of organic materials such as solid and oil fuels. Most nitro-PAHs (NPAHs) are emitted from combustion sources together with PAHs, such as 1-nitropyrene, they are directly mutagenic and more toxic than parent PAHs. As loaded on fine particles, PAHs and NPAHs can penetrate deeply into the alveoli and pose health hazards to humans. In addition, NPAHs are the main chromophores of brown carbon due to strong light-absorbing ability, which contributes greatly to climate change and air pollution. To achieve carbon neutrality, the optimization of the global energy structure will change the emission characteristics of PAHs and NPAHs and thereby the adverse effects. Therefore, it is necessary to track the change in characteristics of PAHs and NPAHs to cope with adverse effects on climate change, ecological environment, and public health.

Purpose of the Research/ Expected Results The applicant and Professor Tang have conducted numerous studies on the levels, sources, and health risks of PAHs and NPAHs in urban, background, and indoor airborne particulate matters, and have made significant progress. We found that the contribution of vehicle exhaust to PAHs and NPAHs has become increasingly prominent as moving towards carbon neutrality, and will further become the primary contributor of PAHs and NPAHs as the number of vehicles increases. Incomplete fuel combustion, which is an important process for the production of PAHs and NPAHs, is most severe at idling state of vehicles. However, there is a lack of research on PAHs and NPAHs emissions from idling vehicles to date.

The training ground of driving school is the best place to carry out the monitoring of vehicle exhaust at idling state due to the slow driving speed, low gears, and frequent startstop operations. The latest statistics show that there are 123 driving schools and 105 upto-standard training grounds (with a total area of 2.133,300 m2) in Wuhan. The growing number of trainees undoubtedly makes those training grounds an important source of PAHs and NPAHs, which poses a great health hazard to students and instructors at driving school. Therefore, this study will make full use of the atmospheric laboratories and air monitoring stations of Hubei University of Technology and Kanazawa University to carry out atmospheric particulate sampling on the training ground of driving school and road traffic in Wuhan and road traffic in Kanazawa. The samples will be examined for PAHs and NPAHs, and the characteristics and source indicators of PAHs and NPAHs emitted from vehicles at idling and cruising speeds will be comparatively analyzed, and the related health risks will be assessed. The results of the study will provide data support for the complete understanding and accurate traceability of PAHs and NPAHs emitted from vehicle exhaust, and provide a scientific basis for the comprehensive prevention and control of atmospheric PAHs and NPAHs pollution in the context of global energy structure optimization.

Submit the application form.

To accurately grasp the time-resolved changes in the characteristics and sources of PM_{2.5} pollution in Wuhan, this study conducted day and night sampling of PM_{2.5} in urban Wuhan between 2023 and 2024, analyzed the concentration and composition of water-soluble inorganic ions, metallic elements, and organic compounds in PM_{2.5}, and explored the main emission sources and potential source areas of PM_{2.5} through model calculations.

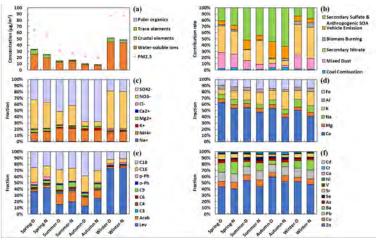


Fig. 1. Mean concentrations, main components, and sources of PM_{2.5} during the daytime (D) and nighttime (N) in different seasons.

The PM_{2.5} concentration during the daytime in each season was slightly higher than that at night (Fig. 1a), but there were no significant diurnal differences. Water-soluble ions accounted for the highest proportion of PM_{2.5} mass (Fig. 1a), particularly secondary ions (SO₄2-, NO₃-, NH₄+) were the most abundant (Fig. 1c), while the proportions of crustal elements, trace elements, and polar organics were relatively low.

Details of the project/
Results

The sources of PM_{2.5} estimated by the PMF model showed high diurnal consistency in each season (Fig. 1b). Secondary sulfate & anthropogenic SOA and secondary nitrate were identified as the predominant contributors, followed by mixed dust and vehicle emissions. Coal combustion and biomass burning, which were the historically dominant sources, had a lower contribution to PM_{2.5}, highlighting the substantial outcomes of stringent prevention and control measures implemented by regulatory authorities in recent years. The contributions of external sources to PM_{2.5} showed diurnal variations during the sampling periods except for autumn (Fig. 2), but they scarcely affected PM_{2.5} levels and compositions.

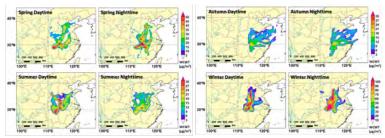


Fig. 3. Potential source areas of $PM_{2.5}$ during the daytime (D) and nighttime (N) in different seasons.

The above results suggest that the comprehensive impact of factors such as emission sources and weather conditions endow PM_{2.5} with distinct seasonal characteristics. Thus, Wuhan should formulate seasonally adaptive control strategies for secondary aerosols, vehicle emissions, and mixed dust sources to optimize the mitigation effect. The results presented today reflect a preliminary stage of our ongoing analysis, further investigation will lead to more robust conclusions.

| Results | The paper is currently in the process of being prepared for submission. | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| ₩Write down th | Write down the schedule of the published original papers, the publishment without original papers, oral | | | | | | |
| presentation, bac | presentation, bachelor thesis, thesis of master degree and doctoral thesis. Applicants must report the results to | | | | | | |
| theK-INET office | | | | | | | |

Annual Results Report Joint Research, Institute of Nature and Environmental Technology, Kanazawa University, 2024

| Name | Chong Han | Date | 4/22/2025 | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|---|-------------------|--|--|
| Affiliation Position | Department of Resource and Envir China. Professor | ronment, School or | f Metallurgy, Northea | stern University, | | |
| Postal Address | | | | | | |
| Phone Number | | Facsimile | | | | |
| E-mail Address | | | | | | |
| Funding Category | □ Key Joint Research Program ☑ Joint Research Program □ PhD student Support Program □ Joint research within Kanazawa University | ☐ domestic ☑ international | Research period ☑ one year ☐ two years | ☑ new □ continue | | |
| Research Field | ☑ Understanding environmental possible ☑ Investigating the effects of environmental possible ☑ Researching the effects of human ☑ Developing methods for the pred ☑ Researching topics related to sust ☑ Interdisciplinary studies related to | onmental change or societies on ecosy iction of changes to tainable developmen | n human health estems to local environments | I the mechanisms | | |
| Research Theme | Roles of brown carbon in the photolysis of atmospheric nitrates near Japan sea region | | | | | |
| Program Period | 04/01/2024 ~ 03/31/2025 | | | | | |
| K-INET Research Staff | Ning Tang | | | | | |

| | | Name | Affiliation | Position | Į. | Role/Re | esearch Task |
|--------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Applicant | Chong Han | Department of Resource and Environment, School of Metallurgy, Northeastern University, China | Professor | | Study of nitrate presence of brown | s photolysis in the carbon |
| | | Ning Tang | Kanazawa University | Professor | | Sampling | |
| Research Team | | Wangjin Yang | Department of Resource and Environment, School of Metallurgy, Northeastern University, China | Lecturer | | Analysis of prod photolysis | ucts from the nitrate |
| Team | Member(s) | Jianwei Zheng | Department of Resource and Environment, School of Metallurgy, Northeastern University, China | Grade 4, doctoral student | | Analysis of compo | osition and structure of |
| | | Hao Na | Department of Resource and Environment, School of Metallurgy, Northeastern University, China | Grade 3, doctoral student | 1 | carbon | al property of brown |
| | | re any changes, with K-INET sta | - | newly revis | sed | application form to | the K-INET office in |
| | | | Name of Sa | mple | | Form(Shape) | The number of sample |
| | Assay | Applied sample | Aerosols; Brow | n carbon; | Solid or liquid state 120 | | 120 |
| Assay sample(s) | | Analyzed sample | Aerosols; Brown carbon; | | Solid or liquid state | | 120 |

 $2 \hspace{3.5cm} \text{form 3}$

Purpose of the Research/ Expected

Results

Brown carbon (BrC), as an important class of organic compounds in atmospheric aerosols, shows significant light absorption capability from ultraviolet to visible wavelengths. BrC contains various photosensitive components, such as nitroaromatics, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon derivatives and polyphenols, which would initiate photochemical reactions in the atmosphere. The redox active species in BrC are the important precursors for generating reactive oxygen species (ROS, such as $^{1}O_{2}$, •OH and O_{2} •-/HO $_{2}$ •) under irradiation, which can further induce a series of oxidation processes. Nitrates are widespread in the gas (in the form of HNO₃), aqueous and particle phases in rural and urban regions. Photolysis is an important removal pathway for nitrates in the atmosphere, and this process is considered to be an important source of reactive species (such as •OH, NO₂-/HONO and NO₂) that affect the atmospheric oxidative capacity and promote the transformation of atmospheric species. The photolysis of nitrates in the presence of BrC is still unknown. A variety of organics in BrC makes the kinetics and mechanism for nitrates photochemistry more complicated. Thus, the nitrates photolysis in the presence of BrC should be considered.

This project will be performed in the atmospheric chemical laboratory, Northeastern University and the aerosol sampling station of the institute of nature and environmental technology, Kanazawa University. The photolysis of nitrates in the presence of water-soluble brown carbon (WSBrC) quantified to determine the quantum yield. The structure-activity correlation of chemical compositions with optical property as well as e^- , ROS and NO_2^- formations is established, which would help to understand the influence of BrC on the photolysis of nitrates and provide insights into the potential significance of nitrates as a photochemical source of reactive nitrogen species.

Based on the implementation of this project, a series of interesting results about BrC and nitrates photochemistry will be obtained, and some papers will be jointly published in journals and conferences.

X Submit the application form.

1 NO₂-/HONO Formation by the Photolysis of Nitrates in the Presence of WSBrC

Figure 1 shows temporal variation of NO₂ and HONO by the photolysis of nitrates with WSBrC. The changes in the NO₂ concentration were particularly interesting since the NO₂ formation by the photolysis of nitrates through R1 has been widely reported. It is possible that a small amount of impurity (NO₂) underwent the heterogeneous photochemical uptake with the solution, leading to a decrease in the NO₂ signal. The photolysis of NO₂ may be also responsible for a decrease in the NO₂ signal. However, the photolysis product (NO) was not observed under irradiation, suggesting a minor path for the NO₂ loss by the photolysis. In addition, the water cage resulted in rapid combination of NO₂ and •OH (produced by R1 and R3) to form NO₃⁻ (R5), and thus NO₂ cannot be released into the gas phase. This assumption was verified by adding the typical •OH scavenger (isopropanol) in the solution to suppress the R5. As shown in Figure 2, the NO₂ concentration by the photolysis of nitrates in the presence of isopropanol significantly increased. The different variation trends in NO₂ by the photolysis of nitrates with isopropanol (Figure 2) or WSBrC (Figure 1) implied that WSBrC did not merely act as the •OH scavenger. It should be pointed out that the reaction between NO and •OH would lead to the NO₂-/HONO formation. However, NO concentration was negligible in the presence of •OH scavenger (Figure 2, NO concentration <0.7 ppb), suggesting a minor contribution of the NO + •OH reaction to NO₂⁻/HONO.

 $NO_3^- + hv \rightarrow NO_2 + O^{\bullet-}$ (R1) $NO_3^- + hv \rightarrow NO_2^- + O(^3P)$ (R2)

 $O^{\bullet-} + H^+ \rightarrow \bullet OH$ (R3)

Details of the project/
Results

$$NO_2^- + H^+ \rightarrow HONO$$
 (R4)
 $NO_2 + \bullet OH \rightarrow NO_3^- + H^+$ (R5)

The HONO formation by nitrates + WSBrC and WSBrC was in the range of 0.04–0.53 and 0.03–0.48 ppb, respectively (Figure 1). The presence of nitrates did not significantly change the gaseous HONO formation from most of WSBrC samples, whereas HONO formations from Sum1 and Aut1 were inhibited in the presence of nitrates. In the majority of experiments, HONO concentrations gradually decreased with the time, which should be ascribed to the continuous consumption of HONO precursors (such as nitrates) in WSBrC under irradiation (Figure 1).

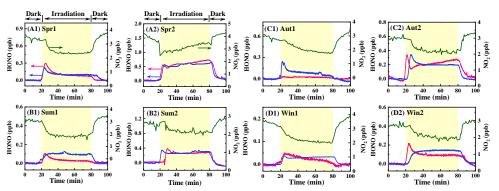


Figure 1. The temporal variation of HONO and NO₂ concentration during the photolysis processes. HONO signal by nitrates + WSBrC (red line, left coordinate); HONO signal by WSBrC (blue line, left coordinate); NO₂ signal by nitrates + WSBrC (green line, right coordinate)

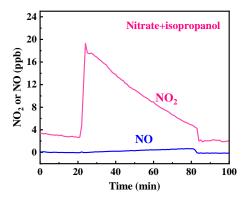


Figure 2. The temporal variation of NO₂ and NO concentrations by the photolysis of nitrates with isopropanol

Figure 3 shows quantum yield of NO_2^- ($\Phi_{NO_2^-}$) by the photolysis process of nitrates. The error bars in tables and figures represent the standard deviations from three independent experiments. The $\Phi_{NO_2^-}$ (1.22 ± 0.09)% of pure nitrates in this study was comparable to the value (1.11%) obtained by Benedict et al, but higher than those from other literatures (0.13%–0.6%). The $\Phi_{NO_2^-}$ of nitrates + WSBrC ranged from (0.07 ± 0.02)% to (3.11 ± 0.04)%. Summer samples (Sum1 and Sum2) generally had the relatively lower $\Phi_{NO_2^-}$, whereas winter samples (Win1 and Win2) generally had higher $\Phi_{NO_2^-}$. $R_{NO_2^-}$, defined as the ratio of $\Phi_{NO_2^-}$ from nitrates + WSBrC to $\Phi_{NO_2^-}$ from pure nitrates, represent the enhancement effect of WSBrC on NO_2^- formation. Most of WSBrC enhanced the $\Phi_{NO_2^-}$, with the $R_{NO_2^-}$ value in the range of 1.03–2.55, whereas the sample Sum2 significantly hindered the NO_2^- formation ($R_{NO_2^-}$ = 0.06). It has been reported that $\Phi_{NO_2^-}$ of nitrates in the presence of small oxygenated organics was 1.46–6.46 times higher than the $\Phi_{NO_2^-}$ for pure nitrates, and photosensitive substances led to the 60 times increases in the $\Phi_{NO_2^-}$. However, the inhibited NO_2^- formation

4

in the presence of model organics has not been observed in the previous studies.

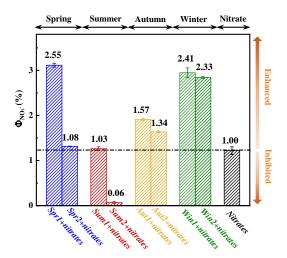


Figure 3. $\Phi_{NO_2^-}$ by the photolysis of nitrates with or without WSBrC (the numbers represent the $R_{NO_2^-}$ value)

2 Important Role of Optical Properties of WSBrC in the Nitrates Photolysis

Variable organics and a part of inorganic salts in WSBrC may affect the photolysis of nitrates. It has been reported that CO_3^{2-}/HCO_3^- , acting as an important •OH scavenger, enhanced NO_2^- formation. To understand the role of CO_3^{2-}/HCO_3^- in the nitrate photolysis, WSBrC solution (Win1 sample) was firstly acidified to pH=2.0 by HCl to remove CO_3^{2-}/HCO_3^- , and then the pH of WSBrC was adjusted to the original value (5.39). $\Phi_{NO_2^-}$ (2.25 ± 0.09)% of the treated WSBrC was generally comparable to that (2.95 ± 0.11)% of untreated WSBrC. In addition, it was previously revealed that CO_3^{2-}/HCO_3^- had an insignificant effect on the NO_2^- formation at pH < 6.2. Thereby, CO_3^{2-}/HCO_3^- had a minor influence this study, since the solution pH was in the range of 4.79–5.41 (Table 1). We assumed that organics were the most probably key species for impacting the photochemical process.

Table 1. The content of nitrates in WSBrC

| | Spr1 | Spr2 | Sum1 | Sum2 | Aut1 | Aut2 | Win1 | Win2 |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Nitrate content (mM) | 1.18 | 1.53 | 0.40 | 0.59 | 1.17 | 0.11 | 0.36 | 2.44 |
| рН | 4.79 | 5.14 | 5.12 | 5.36 | 5.41 | 5.29 | 5.39 | 5.03 |

WSBrC contains light-absorbing and non-light-absorbing organics (such as small oxygenated organics: oxalic acid and formate etc.), which were considered to impact the photochemical conversion of nitrates to NO_2^- . To further distinguish the role of these two types of organics, the optical properties of different WSBrC was measured, as shown in Figure 4A. The absorbance of WSBrC decreased with increasing the wavelength in the range of 250–500 nm. WSBrC collected during the summer showed the lowest light absorption. The strongest absorbance appeared in winter and spring samples, which could be ascribed to the residential heating. The integrals of absorbance at 300–500 nm (defined as $A_{300-500}$) were calculated to represent the total absorbance of WSBrC in the experiments. Figure 4B shows that $\Phi_{NO_2^-}$ positively correlated with $A_{300-500}$, meaning that light-absorbing substances favored the NO_2^- formation. The ratio of the absorbance of WSBrC at 250 and 365 nm (e₂/e₃) was also determined. Higher e₂/e₃ are related to lower molecular sizes and lower aromaticity. It was noted that the larger e₂/e₃ had a smaller $\Phi_{NO_2^-}$, and a linear correlation was observed (Figure 4C). These indicate that macromolecular aromatic light-absorbing species generally promoted

the NO₂⁻ formation.

In addition, 4 typical samples of different seasons (Spr1, Sum1, Aut1 and Win1) were separated into light-absorbing organics and small oxygenated organics, which mainly existed in humic-like substances (HULIS) and high-polarity BrC (HP-WSBrC), respectively (Figure 5). The $\Phi_{NO_2^-}$ and $R_{NO_2^-}$ of HULIS and HP-WSBrC in different seasons were listed in Table 2. $\Phi_{NO_2^-}$ of HULIS (1.41–3.61)% was generally close to $\Phi_{NO_2^-}$ of WSBrC (1.26–3.11)%. This confirms that HULIS, as strong light-absorbing substances, primarily contributed to the NO2⁻ formation in the photolysis of nitrates with WSBrC. HP-WSBrC inhibited the nitrates photolysis, with $\Phi_{NO_2^-}$ and $R_{NO_2^-}$ in the range of (0.21–0.36)% and 0.17–0.30, respectively. The small oxygenated organics, such as ethylene glycol, acetic acid, propionic acid and valeric acid have been proven to promote the NO2⁻ formation by quenching •OH, whereas HP-WSBrC, containing small oxygenated organics, suppressed the NO2⁻ formation. This could be ascribed to the difference in the quenching ability of model small oxygenated organics and HP-WSBrC towards •OH. Small oxygenated organics in HP-WSBrC complexing with Fe³⁺ (Table 3) can generate •OH through the Fenton-like reaction. In this case, HP-WSBrC would act as the important •OH producer rather than •OH quencher, thereby suppressing NO2⁻ formation.

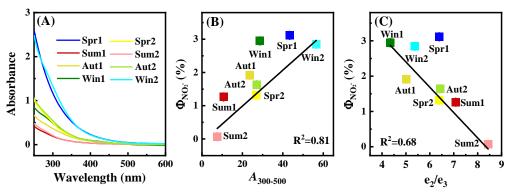


Figure 4. Absorbance of different WSBrC (A); and the correlation of $\Phi_{NO_2^-}$ with $A_{300-500}$ (B) and e_2/e_3 (C)

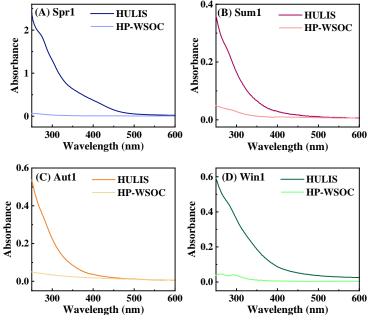


Figure 5. The absorbance of HULIS and HP-WSBrC

| Table 2. $\Phi_{NO_2^-}$ and $R_{NO_2^-}$ of WSBrC, HULIS and HP-WSBrC | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|--|--|
| Samples | Parameters | WSBrC | HULIS | HP-WSBrC | | | |
| C1 | $\Phi_{NO_2^-}$ | $(3.11 \pm 0.04)\%$ | $(3.61 \pm 0.28)\%$ | $(0.36 \pm 0.04)\%$ | | | |
| Spr1 | $R_{ m NO_2^-}$ | 2.55 | 2.95 | 0.30 | | | |
| G 1 | $\Phi_{	ext{NO}_2^-}$ | $(1.26 \pm 0.04)\%$ | $(1.41 \pm 0.06)\%$ | $(0.21 \pm 0.01)\%$ | | | |
| Sum1 | $R_{ m NO_2^-}$ | 1.03 | 1.15 | 0.17 | | | |
| A 1 | $\Phi_{	ext{NO}_2^-}$ | $(1.91 \pm 0.02)\%$ | $(2.30 \pm 0.05)\%$ | $(0.29 \pm 0.01)\%$ | | | |
| Autl | $R_{ m NO_2^-}$ | 1.57 | 1.88 | 0.24 | | | |
| W. 41 | $\Phi_{	ext{NO}_2^-}$ | $(2.95 \pm 0.11)\%$ | $(2.50 \pm 0.16)\%$ | $(0.26 \pm 0.06)\%$ | | | |
| Wint1 | $R_{ m NO_2^-}$ | 2.41 | 2.04 | 0.21 | | | |

Table 3. Content of inorganic salts and metal ions in WSBrC

| | Spr1 | Sum1 | Aut1 | Win1 |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| SO ₄ ²⁻ (mM) | 1.94 | 0.74 | 1.20 | 0.85 |
| Cl ⁻ (mM) | 0.76 | 0.06 | 0.35 | 0.75 |
| NH_4^+ (mM) | 0.56 | 0.69 | 1.68 | 0.62 |
| $Mn^{2+}\left(\mu M\right)$ | 1.93 | 0.96 | 0.56 | 0.93 |
| $Cu^{2+}\left(\mu M\right)$ | 1.98 | 0.69 | 1.02 | 1.45 |
| Fe^{2+}/Fe^{3+} (μM) | 1.30 | 1.45 | 2.98 | 3.35 |
| OC (μg m ⁻³) | 24.72 | 16.60 | 23.56 | 20.55 |

3 Photolysis Pathways for Nitrates in the Presence of WSBrC

To further understand the role of organics, the photolysis pathways for nitrates in the presence of WSBrC were investigated. The intrinsic quantum yield of NO₂ (R1) was one order of magnitude higher than that of NO₂⁻ (R2) under irradiation, suggesting that NO₂ was the dominant product by the photolysis. It is generally recognized that NO₂⁻/HONO was primarily generated by the secondary reaction of NO₂ rather than R2. We chose four samples (Sp1, Sum1, Aut1 and Win1) to verify the NO₂ secondary reaction mechanism. 40 ppb NO₂ was introduced into the reactor and contacted with the WSBrC film. NO₂ concentration decreased, accompanied by the formation of HONO (Figure 6). This means NO₂ can react with WSBrC to form HONO. The NO₂ uptake (I_{NO2}) and HONO formation amount (I_{HONO}) were determined by the integral of the changes in NO₂ and HONO signals during the reaction (t = 20–80 min), respectively. As displayed in Figure 7, Φ_{NO_2} positively relied on I_{NO2} and I_{HONO} . WSBrC sample that had the highest I_{NO2} and IHONO (Spr1) showed the most abundant NO₂-formation. This implies that NO₂-generated from the photolysis process should be derived from the secondary reaction of NO₂ with WSBrC.

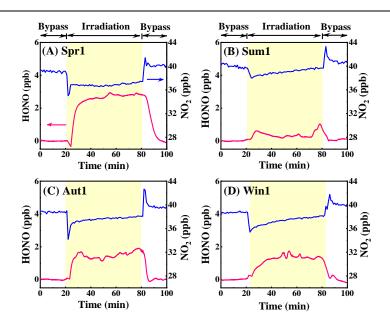


Figure 6. Temporal variation of HONO (left coordinate) and NO₂ concentration (right coordinate) by the NO₂ uptake on WSBrC

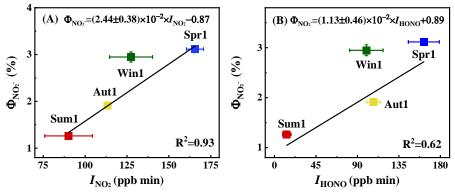


Figure 7. Correlation of $\Phi_{NO_{2}}$ with I_{NO2} (A) and I_{HONO} (B)

e-, •OH and O₂•-/HO₂• were reported to be the key intermediates that affected nitrates photolysis, and we proposed that WSBrC can affect the secondary conversion of NO₂ to NO₂ /HONO in the following several pathways.(1) e⁻ induced by WSBrC under irradiation can lead to the conversion of NO₃⁻ to NO₂ or the excited state of NO₂ (NO₂*), which then reacted with WSBrC to form NO₂-/HONO (R6); (2) WSBrC consumed •OH that was produced by R1 and R3, which inhibited the recombination of NO₂ and •OH (R5) or the consumption of NO₂⁻ by •OH (R7), thereby enhancing the nitrates photolysis and the NO₂-/HONO formation; (3) WSBrC can be an important source of •OH in the solution; (4) O₂•-/HO₂• produced by WSBrC combined with NO₂ to produce OONO₂⁻ that rapidly decomposed to O₂ and NO₂⁻ (R8). Processes (1), (2) and (4) were considered to promote the NO₂⁻/HONO formation, whereas the process (3) suppressed the NO₂-HONO generation. Figure 8 shows the production of e⁻, •OH and O₂•-/HO₂• from WSBrC. Four WSBrC samples generated e⁻ and ROS by different degrees. As shown in Figure 8A1, the peaks were assigned to the radical spin-label of 2,2,6,6tetramethylpiperidinoyloxyl (TEMPO) that can trap the photo-induced electrons. Thus, the eformation from WSBrC was in the order of Spr1 > Win1 > Sum1 > Aut1. The production amount of •OH was in the order of Sum1 > Aut1 > Win1 > Spr1, and the O₂•-/HO₂• formation was in the order of Spr1 > Win1 > Aut1 > Sum1. As shown in Figure 8B2-C2, Φ_{NO_2} negatively relied on the •OH formation, whereas it positively correlated to O₂•-/HO₂•. The results indicate that •OH and O₂•-/HO₂ suppressed and promoted NO₂-/HONO formation,

8

respectively. It also suggested that process (3) played a more important role in the photolysis of nitrates compared to process (2). $O_2^{\bullet-}$ was positively correlated with e^- formation except for Aut1, suggesting that e^- may participate in $O_2^{\bullet-}$ formation. In addition, e^- may also promote NO_2^- generation by process (1). The e^- and ROS production by Sum2 was not quantified in the current experiment, we assumed that the inhibited role of this sample should be related to a high \bullet OH production and a low $O_2^{\bullet-}/HO_2^{\bullet}$ formation according to the results in Figure 8.

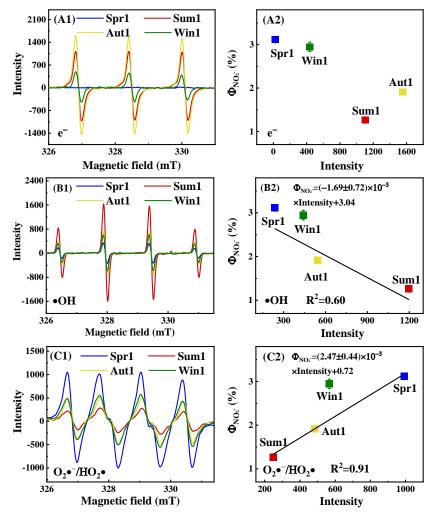


Figure 8. e⁻, •OH and O_2 •-/ HO_2 • generated by WSBrC (A1–C1) and the correlation of Φ_{NO_2} with the intensity of e⁻, •OH and O_2 •-/ HO_2 • (A2–C2)

There are various production pathways of e⁻, •OH and O₂•-/HO₂• in the solution. Sum1 had the lowest light absorption among these four WSBrC samples, whereas it exhibited the most significant •OH formation. This implied that •OH was less likely produced from the strong absorbing substances. Table 3 shows that Fe³⁺/Fe²⁺ (1.30–3.35 μM) existed in different WSBrC samples. Fe³⁺ was combined with small organics (such as oxalic acid) to produce the complexation with weak light absorption, which can accelerate the •OH formation. O₂•-/HO₂• formation should be derived from the light-absorbing substances because of the highly positive correlation between A_{300–500} and O₂•-/HO₂• (Figure 9). WSBrC, containing a large delocalized conjugated electron system, can be excited under irradiation to form its triplet excited state (³P*). O₂•-/HO₂• can be initiated by WSBrC through electron transfer or energy transfer. ³P* reacted with organic hydrogen donors (RH) to form R• and a ketyl radical (PH•). O₂•-/HO₂• production was then achieved by the reaction between PH• and O₂ (R9). Wang et al. (2021) also proposed that solvated electron (e_s⁻) directly reacted with O₂, favoring O₂•- production (R10). In addition, singlet oxygen ¹O₂ (94 kJ mol⁻¹) may be generated by the energy transfer

from the high-energy triplet state of WSBrC to O_2 . The complex reaction between $^3P^*$ and 1O_2 led to the $O_2^{\bullet-}/HO_2^{\bullet}$ generation.

$$NO_3^- + e^- \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow NO_2 \text{ or } NO_2^* \xrightarrow{WSBrC} NO_2^-/HONO$$
 (R6)
 $NO_2^- + \bullet OH \rightarrow NO_2 + OH^-$ (R7)

$$O_2 \bullet^- + NO_2 \rightarrow OONO_2^- \rightarrow O_2 + NO_2^-$$
 (R8)

$${}^{3}P^{*} + RH \rightarrow R^{\bullet} + PH^{\bullet} \stackrel{O_{2}}{\rightarrow} HO_{2}^{\bullet} + P$$
 (R9)

$${}^{3}P^{*} \rightarrow [P^{\bullet +} + e^{-}] \rightarrow P^{\bullet +} + e^{-}_{s} \stackrel{O_{2}}{\rightarrow} O_{2}^{\bullet -} \quad (R10)$$

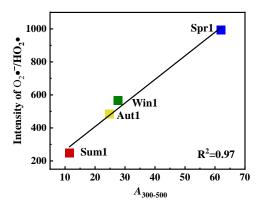


Figure 9. Correlation of $A_{300-500}$ with intensity of $O_2 \bullet^-/HO_2 \bullet$

4 Structure Analysis of WSBrC

Figure 10 and Table 4 show the Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectra of WSBrC and the assignment of peaks, respectively. To better quantify the functional groups in WSBrC, the proportion of each peak in the total area of FTIR peaks (defined as *P*) was also determined (Figure 11). The absolute amounts of the functional groups (defined as *M*, Table 5) were estimated by the product of *P* with OC concentrations. The shape of the peaks in different WSBrC was generally similar except for sample Aut1. Aut1 had the relatively weak peak in the range of 1800–1600 cm⁻¹, but exhibited the stronger peak intensity at 1435–1300 cm⁻¹. The peaks of WSBrC at 3225 and 3030 cm⁻¹ were ascribed to the stretching of O–H in carboxyl, phenol, and alcohol and the stretching of N–H in amines and amides, respectively. The peaks centered at 2950/2847 cm⁻¹ were attributed to the presence of hydrocarbons, including C–H asymmetric stretching (2950 cm⁻¹) and C–H symmetric stretching (2847 cm⁻¹).

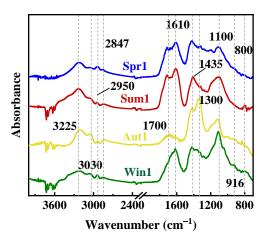


Figure 10. FTIR spectra of different WSBrC

A band at 1700 cm⁻¹ belonged to the stretching of C=O in carboxylic acid. Fe³⁺-carboxylic acid complexes can produce •OH under irradiation, and thus sample Sum1 with the second highest carboxylic acid amount ($M_{1700} = 2.12 \text{ mg mL}^{-1}$) showed the most significant •OH generation (Figure 8B). It should be pointed out that •OH production not only associated with the abundance of carboxylic acid, but also correlated with the Fe³⁺ amount. Thus, even though Spr1 had the most abundant carboxylic acid ($M_{1700} = 2.46 \text{ mg mL}^{-1}$), its •OH production was the lowest due to the minimum Fe^{2+}/Fe^{3+} content (Table 3). The peak at 1610 cm^{-1} was related to the stretching of C=C in aromatic rings and conjugated carbonyl groups in quinones, ketones, and amides, which were considered to be an important chromophore in WSBrC. The broad band at 1435 cm⁻¹ is usually attributed to the O-H bond deformation as well as the asymmetric and symmetric stretching of N-O. Especially, N-containing substances (N-O) can contribute to 88% triplet excited state organics generation in WSBrC as reported previously. $M_{1610+1435}$ was observed in the order of Spr1 (7.13 mg mL⁻¹) > Win1 (6.06 mg mL⁻¹) > Aut1 $(3.83 \text{ mg mL}^{-1}) > \text{Sum1} (3.61 \text{ mg mL}^{-1})$, which was positively correlated to $A_{300-500}$, $O_2 \circ /HO_2 \circ$ generation and Φ_{NO_2} . This implies that carbonyl compounds (such as quinones) and Ncontaining substances (such as nitroaromatics) acted as strong light-absorbing species in WSBrC to produce O₂•-/HO₂•, favoring the photochemical conversion of nitrates to NO₂-.

Table 4. Assignment of FTIR peak

| | Table 4. Assignment of FTIR peak | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Wavenumber (cm ⁻¹) | Assignment | | | | | |
| 3225 | Stretching of O-H in carboxyl, phenol, and alcohol | | | | | |
| 3030 | Stretching of N-H in amines and amides | | | | | |
| 2950 | Asymmetric stretching of C-H | | | | | |
| 2847 | Symmetric stretching of C-H | | | | | |
| 1700 | Stretching of C=O in carboxylic acid | | | | | |
| 1610 | Stretching of C=C in aromatic rings; C=O stretching of conjugated carbonyl groups in quinones, ketones, and amides | | | | | |
| 1435 | O-H deformation; asymmetric/symmetric stretching of N-O | | | | | |
| 1300 | Stretching of aromatic C-O and phenolic O-H | | | | | |
| 1100 | Stretching of C-O in polysaccharides | | | | | |
| 916 | Out-of-plane bend of aromatic C–H; stretching of C–O in polysaccharides | | | | | |
| 800 | Out-of-plane bend of C=C in alkenes | | | | | |

Table 5. Absolute amounts of the functional groups (defined as *M*)

| | Spr1 | Sum1 | Aut1 | Win1 |
|--|------|------|------|------|
| $M_{1700} ({ m mg \ mL^{-1}})$ | 2.46 | 2.12 | 1.73 | 1.10 |
| $M_{1610+1435}$ (mg mL ⁻¹) | 7.13 | 3.61 | 3.83 | 6.06 |

A band at 1700 cm⁻¹ belonged to the stretching of C=O in carboxylic acid. Fe³⁺-carboxylic acid complexes can produce •OH under irradiation, and thus sample Sum1 with the second highest carboxylic acid amount ($M_{1700} = 2.12$ mg mL⁻¹) showed the most significant •OH generation (Figure 8B). It should be pointed out that •OH production not only associated with the abundance of carboxylic acid, but also correlated with the Fe³⁺ amount. Thus, even though Spr1 had the most abundant carboxylic acid ($M_{1700} = 2.46$ mg mL⁻¹), its •OH production was the lowest due to the minimum Fe²⁺/Fe³⁺ content (Table 3). The peak at 1610 cm⁻¹ was related

to the stretching of C=C in aromatic rings and conjugated carbonyl groups in quinones, ketones, and amides, which were considered to be an important chromophore in WSBrC. The broad band at 1435 cm⁻¹ is usually attributed to the O–H bond deformation as well as the asymmetric and symmetric stretching of N–O. Especially, N-containing substances (N–O) can contribute to 88% triplet excited state organics generation in WSBrC as reported previously. $M_{1610+1435}$ was observed in the order of Spr1 (7.13 mg mL⁻¹) > Win1 (6.06 mg mL⁻¹) > Aut1 (3.83 mg mL⁻¹) > Sum1 (3.61 mg mL⁻¹), which was positively correlated to $A_{300-500}$, $O_2^{\bullet-}/HO_2^{\bullet}$ generation and $\Phi_{NO_2^-}$. This implies that carbonyl compounds (such as quinones) and N-containing substances (such as nitroaromatics) acted as strong light-absorbing species in WSBrC to produce $O_2^{\bullet-}/HO_2^{\bullet}$, favoring the photochemical conversion of nitrates to NO_2^- .

Stretching of aromatic C–O and phenolic O–H resulted in the appearance of peak at 1300 cm⁻¹. 1100/916 cm⁻¹ may be ascribed to C–O stretching in polysaccharides and 916 cm⁻¹ was also attributed to the out-of-plane bend of aromatic C–H. Polysaccharides (1100/916 cm⁻¹) were more abundant in Win1 sample (33.6%) than others (18.9%–27.0%), which should be due to the residential heating in winter. Both biomass and coal combustion can release a variety of polysaccharides, such as levoglucosan. The peak at 800 cm⁻¹ was attributed to the out-of-plane bend of C=C in alkenes.

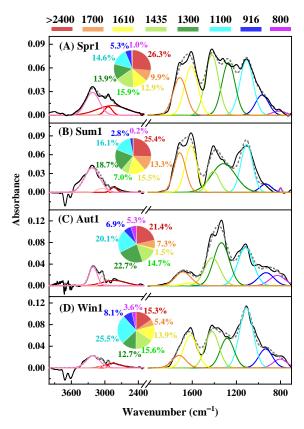


Figure 11. Curve-fitting of FTIR spectra and the proportion of each peak in the total area of FTIR peaks. FTIR spectra of WSBrC (black line); fitted FTIR spectra of WSBrC (dotted line); separated FTIR peaks (colorful lines)

5. Conclusion and Atmospheric Implications

This work explored the conversion of aqueous nitrates to NO_2^- in the presence of the urban WSBrC under the sunlight. Correlation analyses between $\Phi_{NO_2^-}$ and WSBrC demonstrated that organics with higher absorbance and aromaticity would facilitate the NO_2^- formation. Strong and weak light-absorbing substances in WSBrC generated $O_2^{\bullet-}/HO_2^{\bullet}$ and $^{\bullet}OH$, which enhanced or inhibited NO_2^- formation by the photolysis of nitrates, respectively. In this study, $\Phi_{NO_2^-}$ was measured to be (0.07-3.11)%. Thus, the photolysis rate constant of nitrates for NO_2^-

formation $(J_{\text{NO3}}^- \to \text{N})$ under the real sunlight condition $(I_{\text{s}}(\lambda))$, was determined to be 2.52×10^{-8} 8 – 1.12×10^{-6} s⁻¹ by the equation (1).

$$J_{\text{NO}_3^- \to \text{N}} = 2.303 \Phi_{\text{NO}_2^-} \int_{\lambda^2}^{\lambda^1} I_{\text{s}}(\lambda) \sigma(\lambda) d\lambda \quad (1)$$

Assuming the nitrates concentration (*C*) high up to 100 µg m⁻³ in the atmosphere, the NO₂⁻ source strength calculated by the product of $J_{NO3}^-\rightarrow N$ and C was determined to be 2–100 ppt h⁻¹ under the assumption that aqueous NO₂⁻ is completely converted to HONO. Under normal conditions, the equilibrium between NO₂⁻ and gaseous HONO depended on various factors, such as the type of compounds and acidity. The ratio of the HONO generation (red line in Figure 1) to NO₂⁻ formation was measured to be 0.23–10⁻⁴ in this study, and it was supposed that the gas-liquid equilibrium of HONO/NO₂⁻ was similar to this value. Thus, the HONO source strength was estimated to be lower than 23 ppt h⁻¹. Considering that the unknown HONO source was in the range of 0.2–3 ppb h⁻¹ in rural and urban regions, the photolysis of aqueous nitrates in the presence of real urban WSBrC may partly contribute to atmospheric HONO source in some cases.

(1) Lulu Zhang, Lu Yang, Kiriko Kashiwakura, Lixia Zhao, Lijiang Chen, <u>Chong Han</u>, Seiya Nagao, <u>Ning Tang</u>*. Autumn and spring observations of PM_{2.5}-bound polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and nitro-polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in China and Japan. *Environ. Pollut.*, 2024, 123139.

Results

- (2) Hongxing Yang, Wangjin Yang, Xiangli Nan, <u>Ning Tang</u>, <u>Chong Han</u>*. Significantly surfactant-enhanced photochemical conversion of SO₂ to sulfates on photosensitive substances. *J. Environ. Sci.*, 2025, 156, 539-548.
- (3) Xuan Zhang, Hao Zhang, Yan Wang, Pengchu Bai, Lulu Zhang*, Akira Toriba, Seiya Nagao, Nobuo Suzuki, Masato Honda, Zhijun Wu, <u>Chong Han</u>, Min Hu, <u>Ning Tang</u>*. Estimation of gaseous polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and characteristics of atmospheric PAHs at a traffic site in Kanazawa, Japan. *J. Environ. Sci.*, 2025, 149, 57-67.

*Write down the schedule of the published original papers, the publishment without original papers, oral presentation, bachelor thesis, thesis of master degree and doctoral thesis. Applicants must report the results to the K-INET office.

Annual Results Report Joint Research, Institute of Nature and Environmental Technology, Kanazawa University, 2024

| Name | Zhijun Wu | Date | 04/28/2025 | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Affiliation Position | Peking University, Beijing ,C | | | | | | |
| Postal Address | | | | | | | |
| Phone Number | | Facsimile | | | | | |
| E-mail Address | | | | | | | |
| Funding Category | □ Key Joint Research Program √ Joint Research Program □ PhD student Support Program □ Joint research within Kanazawa University | ☐ domestic √ international | Research period √ one year □ two years □ two years | | | | |
| Research Field | behind these factors ☐ Investigating the effects of envi ☐ Researching the effects of huma ☐ Developing methods for the pre | ✓ Understanding environmental pollution, environmental fluctuations, and the mechanisms behind these factors ☐ Investigating the effects of environmental change on human health ☐ Researching the effects of human societies on ecosystems ☐ Developing methods for the prediction of changes to local environments ☐ Researching topics related to sustainable development | | | | | |
| Research Theme | Modification on the Ice Nucleati Transport | on Activity of Eas | st Asian Dust during the Long-range | | | | |
| Program Period | 4/1/2024 ~ 3/31/2025 | | | | | | |
| K-INET Research Staff | Ning Tang | | | | | | |

| | | Name | Affiliation | Position | n | Role/Re | esearch Task |
|---------------|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| | Applicant | Zhijun Wu | Peking University | Professor | | Project PI/ organiz | |
| Re | | Min Hu | Peking University | Professor | • - | Investigator/ data | analysis |
| Research Team | Member(s) | Song Guo | Peking University | Professor | • | Investigator/ field | observation |
| Team | Wiemoer(s) | Ning Tang | Kanazawa University | Professor | • | Collaborators/ fiel | d observation |
| | | e any changes, | • | newly revi | ised | application form to | the K-INET office in |
| | | | Name of Sa | mple | | Form (Shape) | The number of sample |
| As | say sample(s) | Applied sample | Asian dust particle samples | | | Filters | 20 |
| | | Analyzed sample | Chemical analysis and ice nucleating activities analysis | | | Filters | 20 |
| | urpose of the Research/ pected Results | properties by and climate a mineral dust anthropogeni remain not w In this project Asian dust sa on INA of anthropogeni particle samp and Qingdao collect the samade filter samucleation ac the lab. The v particles col | acting as ice-nucle regional and global during the atmost pollution aging ell-understood. It, we plan to invest amples collected in Asian dust partice activities and males along the dust, China and one mples during spring amplers will be untivities and chemical water-soluble ion lected in three | bal scales. Anospheric gon the ice estigate the estigate the in both Chinicles after transport programme in the sampling | imruna a passonmathwisite i intelect i sitions be | es (INPs), potentially aropogenic pollution sport process. How ucleation activity (mersion mode ice mand Japan to understand the ments. This project pay. Two sampling sports in Kanazawa University Asian dust stothe ambient particles of collected particles and the mental elegated to understand the mental elegated the mental elegated the mental elegated the mental elegated to understand the mental elegated the mental e | s cloud microphysical by influencing weather a would modify natural ever, the effects of INA) of mineral dust accleation properties of tand the modifications areas with intensive lans to collect the dust ites locating in Beijing ersity will be taken to form events. The homeon examples and the chemical mental composition of erstand the chemical intrations and total ice |

2

nucleation active site densities of normal dust particles will be detected using the devices developed by aerosol group of Peking University. The expected results of the research are to understand how the anthropogenic air pollution change the ice nucleation activity of mineral dust. Our work will provide direct observational evidence and clarifies the effect of anthropogenic air pollution on the INA of East Asian dust, advancing the understanding of the ice nucleation of airborne aged mineral dust.

 \times Submit the application form.

Details of the project/
Results

In this project, we investigated the immersion mode ice nucleation properties of Asian dust samples collected along the transport pathway to understand the modifications on INA of Asian dust particles after passing through the areas with intensive anthropogenic activities and marine environments. Analysis of particles by size and chemistry shows that after atmospheric aging, the ice - nucleating activity of dust aerosols in the immersion - freezing mode doesn't change significantly. This suggests that under our experimental conditions, atmospheric aging doesn't alter the ice - nucleating ability of dust particles. During transport from source to downwind regions, dust's physicochemical properties may change due to atmospheric reactions, and its number concentration may decrease from diffusion, dilution, and deposition. However, these changes don't significantly affect its ice - nucleating activity. The reduction in ice - nucleus concentration mainly results from the decreased number concentration of dust aerosols.

We focused on the massive sandstorm occurring during the springtime, especially concerning the changes in the physicochemical properties and ice - nucleating activity of dust aerosols as they traveled from their source to affected areas. The dust particles were collected along the transport pathway of dust storm. By analyzing this sandstorm process, the study aims to explore the variations in the chemical composition, physical properties, and ice - nucleating activity of dust aerosols during long - distance transport, enhancing the understanding of their atmospheric behavior and environmental effects.

Results

By analyzing the water - soluble ion ratios ($f_{\rm wsice}$) of four metal elements (Na, Mg, K, Ca) and their enrichment factors (EFs) relative to reference element Al, it's clear that dust aerosols underwent significant atmospheric chemical aging during transportation. The $f_{\rm wsice}$ of Na, Mg, K, and Ca increased with transport distance. In Qingdao samples, these elements' f_wsice was 1.5 - 3.3 times higher than samples collected in the dust source. For Ca, its average $f_{\rm wsice}$ rose from 44.9% \pm 21.1% in source areas to 87.9% \pm 4.5% in Qingdao. This indicates that during atmospheric transport, much Ca in particulate CaCO₃ form converted to water - soluble Ca²⁺, boosting the proportion of water - soluble components in dust aerosols and directly reflecting the increased aging of dust aerosols.

Chemical analysis of aerosols collected at sites along the East Asian dust transport pathway

shows significant atmospheric chemical aging of dust aerosols with increasing transport distance, marked by a marked increase in water - soluble components and anthropogenic emissions and secondary component concentrations. Next, the focus is on the variations in the ice - nucleus concentration and ice - nucleating activity of these chemically aged dust aerosols.

The atmospheric ice nucleus concentration (N_{INP_air}) show differences in three sites along the transport pathway. N_{INP_air} decreased with transport distance from the source. In the experimental temperature range (- 7 to - 24°C), dust samples' N_{INP_air} spanned four orders of magnitude (10° - 10⁴) (Figure 1 (a)). Despite over an order of magnitude difference in ice nucleus concentration among the three sites, their ice nucleus surface active site density (n_S (T)) was highly consistent (Figure 1 (b)), nearly overlapping, indicating ice nucleation activity differences of less than an order of magnitude.

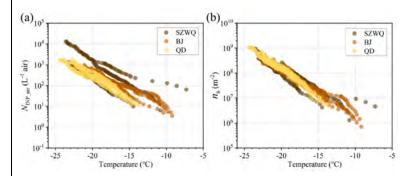


Figure 1: The INP concentration and ice nucleus surface active site density for dust particles collected at three sites (SZWQ, BJ, and QD) along the dust transport pathway.

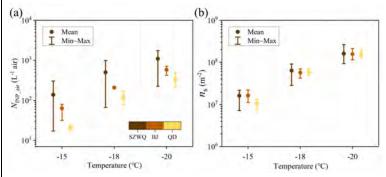


Figure 2: The comparisons among the INP concentrations and ice nucleus surface active site densities for dust particles collected at three sites (SZWQ, BJ, and QD) along the dust transport pathway at different temperatures.

The consistent ice - nucleating activity in the three sites indicates that the ice - nucleating properties of dust aerosols remain relatively stable during transport (refer to Fig. 2). The changes in ice - nucleus concentration is mainly due to changes in dust - aerosol concentration, not ice - nucleating activity. These findings are highly significant for understanding how dust aerosols affect cloud - ice processes in the atmosphere. When assessing dust's impact on climate systems, it's important to consider dust's long - distance transport and the stability of its ice - nucleating properties.

PhD thesis, Jingchuan Chen, The ice - nucleating activity of East Asian dust aerosols and its influencing factors. July, 2024, Peking University

*Write down the schedule of the published original papers, the publishment without original papers, oral presentation, bachelor thesis, thesis of master degree and doctoral thesis. Applicants must report the results to the K-INET office.

2024年度金沢大学環日本海域環境研究センター 共同研究 成果報告書

| (ふりがな) | ロドリゴ ホセ ムンド ドゥ エナス | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|--|--|--|--|
| 申請者氏名 | Rodrigo Jose Mundo Duenas | 提出年月日 | 25 年 04 月 30 日 | | | | | |
| 所属・職名 | Instituto de Investigaciones Tropicales de El Salvador, Co- researcher (金沢大学環日本海域環境研究センター、連携研究員) | | | | | | | |
| 連絡先住所 | | | | | | | | |
| TEL | | FAX | | | | | | |
| E-mail | | | | | | | | |
| 申請区分 | □ 重点共同研究 □ 一般共同研究 □ 博士後期課程学生育成共同研究 | □一般枠 ☑国際枠 | 研究期間 ☑単年 □複数年(2 年) | ☑新規 □継続 | | | | |
| 研究分野 | 図 環境汚染や環境変化の検知とそ □ 環境変化が健康に及ぼす影響に □ 生態系と人間社会の共生に関す □ 地域環境の将来予測に関する研 □ 持続可能な社会創成に関する研 □ 複数の研究分野に跨がり推進 | - 関する研究 - る研究 f究 f究 | | | | | | |
| 研究課題 | Study of the environmental behavior of PAHs in surface sediments of West Nanao Bay using radionuclides | | | | | | | |
| 研究実施 期間 | 24年04月01日~25年03月31日 | | | | | | | |
| センター 教員 | 松中哲也 | | | | | | | |

| | | 氏 名 | 所属 | 大学隊 部生 | 名/ 完生・学 は利用時 年次 | 分担内容 | | |
|----|--|------------------------------|---|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------|-----|--|
| | 申請者 | Rodrigo Jose Mundo Duenas | Instituto de Investigaciones Tropicales de El Salvador (ITRES) | Co- resea: | rcher | PAHs 前処理・測定 | | |
| 研究 | | 松中哲也 | 金沢大学 環日 本海域環境研究 センター | 助教 | | PAHs 測定(HPLC) | | |
| 組織 | 分担者 | 落合伸也 | 金沢大学 環日 本海域環境研究 センター | 助教 | | 粒度分析 | | |
| | | 明翫佑也 | 金沢大学物質化 学類化学コース | 学部4年 | | PAHs 測定(GCMS) | | |
| | | 長尾誠也 | 金沢大学 環日 本海域環境研究 センター | センター長・ 教授 | | 研究総括 | | |
| | ※ 申請時の分担組織を変更して許可を受けた場合は、変更後の組織を記載して下さい。 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 物質名 | 形態(形状) | | (形状) | 試料数 | |
| | | 申請書に記載した試料 | 海洋表層堆積物。 PAHs | 中の | の 堆積物を凍結乾燥 させ、瑪瑙鉢で歩 一化した状態 | | 20 | |
| 5. | 计試料 | 分析した試料 | 海洋表層堆積物中の PAHs | | 堆積物を凍結乾燥 させ、瑪瑙鉢で均 一化した状態 | | 13 | |

研究目的・ 期待される 成果

営まれ、持続的な水産利用が必要とされている。特に閉鎖性が強く、集水域からの河 川流入の影響を受ける七尾西湾では、生物生産性が高くカキ養殖に適している。一方、 人為起源の疎水性有機汚染物質(多環芳香族炭化水素類:PAHs)の負荷に伴う生態系 への影響が懸念される。申請者は、七尾西湾における過去 140 年の堆積物中の PAHs を 分析し、PAH s 負荷が高度経済成長期頃(1946-1975 年)に増加した後、現在にかけて 減少すること、および現在の海水中 PAHs の生態リスクは低いことを明らかにした (Mundo et al., 2022, 2023)。しかしながら、表層堆積物に蓄積した疎水性有機汚染 物質は、泥流輸送や再懸濁などを介して生態系へ影響を及ぼし、食物連鎖を介してヒ トエクスポソームへ影響を及ぼす可能性がある。本研究は、七尾西湾表層堆積物中の PAHs の環境挙動を明らかにすることを目的とし、表層堆積物中の放射性核種分布 (Pb-210・Cs-137) と物理学的特性(粒度・含水率など)から、PAHs の水平分布支配要因と 動熊を解析する。先行研究が少ない主要都市から離れた地域で実施する本研究は、PAHs 発生源と供給プロセスの複雑さが抑えられ、PAHs 環境動態研究に適していること、陸 起源放射性核種を用いて解析することが特色である。閉鎖性海域における有機汚染物 質の動態解明など学術的に重要であるだけでなく、持続可能で安全な水産利用に向け た有効な基盤的情報として成果が期待できる。

世界農業遺産に登録された能登半島の七尾湾では、1910年代からカキ養殖が本格的に

※申請書に記載した事項を要約して下さい。

3 様式3

世界農業遺産に登録された能登半島の七尾湾では、1910 年代からカキ養殖が本格的に営まれ、持続的な水産利用が必要とされている。特に閉鎖性が強く、集水域からの河川流入の影響を受ける七尾西湾では、生物生産性が高くカキ養殖に適している。一方、人為起源の疎水性有機汚染物質(多環芳香族炭化水素類:PAHs)の負荷に伴う生態系への影響が懸念される。

利用・研究 実施内容・ 得られた成 果 落合ら(2022)によると七尾西湾の表層堆積物の中央粒径は湾中央部・東部(西南西一東北東に広がる海底内)で粗粒になっており、この海域では比較的強い流れにより、細粒堆積物が堆積しにくい環境であることが推定された。137Cs 濃度は湾西部、特に河口付近で高い傾向がみられ、河川からの流入が表層堆積物への主な供給源と考えられる(落合ら 2022). 堆積物コアの過剰 210Pb、137Cs のインベントリの水平分布から、河川の寄与は主に西部に限定され、湾全体には及んでいないことが落合ら(2022)が示唆された。

金沢大学 LLRL の GCMS を使用して堆積物中 PAH s (14 成分) の測定結果を得た。試料処理も LLRL で行われた。EPA が指定した優先汚染物質のうち分析された 13 物質の定量限界は 1.95-6.26 ng/g であり、集合の外れ値として質量最小をもつAcenaphthene の定量限界は 28.0 ng/g であった。七尾西湾表層堆積物中 PAH s の濃度範囲は 0.55-35.25 μ g/g。最大濃度値は NW-C4 という地点で観測され、この測点地では輸入河川の影響を直接される場所であることを Mundo et al., 2022, 2023 でも証明されている。

※1,000字以上で具体的に記述して下さい。

見込まれる 成果物

今までは東部・中部・西部に七尾西湾を分けて考察されてきた。しかし、粒径及び過剰 210Pb, 137Cs のインベントリーから、湾内における海底谷も特別に視る必要であることをわかった。来年度ではこの新たな考え方に基づいて今年度の結果を論文する予定である。その際、湾内における海底上海流及び堆積物再懸濁の影響も考察する。

※原著論文発表、レビュー等原著論文以外による発表、口頭発表、卒業論文・修士論文・博士論文等の予定について記載して下さい。成果が出た場合は、別途事務局に報告して下さい。

2024年度金沢大学環日本海域環境研究センター 共同研究 成果報告書

| (ふりがな) | アードリアン | | | |
|---------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 申請者氏名 | Aadrean | 提出年月日 | 2025 年 | 05月 08日 |
| 所属・職名 | Biology Departmen of Andala | s University. A | assistant Professo | or |
| 連絡先住所 | | | | |
| TEL | | FAX | | |
| E-mail | | | | |
| 申請区分 | □ 重点共同研究 □ 一般共同研究 □ 博士後期課程学生育成共同研究 □ 金沢大学内共同研究 | □一般枠 þ 国際枠 | 研究期間 þ 単年 □複数年(2年) | þ 新規 □継続 |
| 研究分野 | □ 環境汚染や環境変化の検知。 □ 環境変化が健康に及ぼす影響 b 生態系と人間社会の共生に関 □ 地域環境の将来予測に関する □ 持続可能な社会創成に関する □ 複数の研究分野に跨がり推 | 響に関する研究 引する研究 る研究 る研究 る研究 | | |
| 研究課題 | Researching the effects of lactivities on latrine site virice field landscape | | | |
| 研究実施 期間 | 2024年 04月 01日~ | 2025 年 | 03月 31日 | |
| センター 教員 | Nisikawa Usio | | | |

| | 氏 名 | 所 属 | 学部生は利 | J | 分担内容 | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| 申請者 | Aadrean | Andalas University, West Sumatra, Indonesia | Assistant Professor | Overall study | | | |
| | Nisikawa Usio | Kanazawa University, Japan | Associate Professor | Providing techni | Providing technical advice | | |
| 分担者 | Kanji Tomita | Kochi University | Assistant Professor | Providing techni | ical advice, data analysis | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| ※ 申請 | 時の分担組織を変 | 変更して許可を受 | :けた場合は、 | 変更後の組織を記 | 記載して下さい。 | | |
| | | 物質名 | | 形態(形状) | 試料数 | | |
| 分析試料 | 申請書に記載した試料 | | | | | | |
| | 分析した試料 | | | | | | |
| This study proposal aims to investigate the impact of human activities on latrine site visitation and behavior of small-clawed otters in rice field landscapes. Rice fields are not only crucial for human sustenance but also serve as important habitats for various wildlife species, including the small-clawed otter. However, human activities such as farming practices, land use changes, and infrastructure development may affect the behavior and habitat use patterns of otters. Understanding how these activities influence latrine site visitation and behavior of otters is essential for conservation efforts and sustainable management of rice field ecosystems. This study will involve camera trapping to assess otter latrine site visitation and behavior in relation to different human activities in rice field landscapes. The findings of this study will provide valuable insights into the conservation and management of small-clawed otters and their habitats in rice field landscapes. | | | | | | | |
| | 会会会 <t< td=""><td>申請者 Aadrean Nisikawa Usio Kanji Tomita ** 申請書に記載した試料 分析した試料 がが試料 ががはれる だきれる が決したがある が決したがある が決したがある がはいる。 がいる。 はいる。 がいる。 はいる。 はいる。 はいる。</td><td>申請者 Aadrean University, West Sumatra, Indonesia Kanazawa University, Japan Kanji Tomita Kochi University ※ 申請時の分担組織を変更して許可を受物質名 申請書に記載した試料 分析した試料 This study proposal aims to latrine site visitation and landscapes. Rice fields are serve as important habitats for clawed otter. However, human changes, and infrastructure use patterns of otters. Unde site visitation and behavior and sustainable management of camera trapping to assess relation to different human a of this study will provided.</td><td>用請者 Aadrean Andalas University, West Sumatra, Indonesia Kanazawa University, Japan Assistant Professor Maniformita Kochi University Professor Maniformita Kochi University Professor Maniformita Kochi University Professor Maniformita West Sumatra, Indonesia Kanazawa University Professor Maniformita Wolf Maniformita Professor Maniformita Wolf Maniformita Wolf Maniformita Maniformita Wolf Maniformita Maniformita</td><td>田書者 Aadrean Andalas University, West Sumatra, Indonesia Indonesi</td></t<> | 申請者 Aadrean Nisikawa Usio Kanji Tomita ** 申請書に記載した試料 分析した試料 がが試料 ががはれる だきれる が決したがある が決したがある が決したがある がはいる。 がいる。 はいる。 がいる。 はいる。 はいる。 はいる。 | 申請者 Aadrean University, West Sumatra, Indonesia Kanazawa University, Japan Kanji Tomita Kochi University ※ 申請時の分担組織を変更して許可を受物質名 申請書に記載した試料 分析した試料 This study proposal aims to latrine site visitation and landscapes. Rice fields are serve as important habitats for clawed otter. However, human changes, and infrastructure use patterns of otters. Unde site visitation and behavior and sustainable management of camera trapping to assess relation to different human a of this study will provided. | 用請者 Aadrean Andalas University, West Sumatra, Indonesia Kanazawa University, Japan Assistant Professor Maniformita Kochi University Professor Maniformita Kochi University Professor Maniformita Kochi University Professor Maniformita West Sumatra, Indonesia Kanazawa University Professor Maniformita Wolf Maniformita Professor Maniformita Wolf Maniformita Wolf Maniformita Maniformita Wolf Maniformita | 田書者 Aadrean Andalas University, West Sumatra, Indonesia Indonesi | | |

利用・研究 実施内容・ 得られた成 果 Human activities in rice field landscapes may influence the latrine site visitation and behavior of small-clawed otters (Aonyx cinereus). Preliminary results from camera trap monitoring indicate that both otters and humans frequently use the same latrine sites, suggesting potential overlap in space utilization. Interestingly, otters were observed visiting sites with high human activity, challenging the initial assumption that human presence would deter otter visitation. Further analysis is needed to determine whether the intensity of human activities affects the frequency and behavior of otter latrine site visitation. These findings provide initial insights into the adaptability of small-clawed otters in human-modified landscapes and highlight the importance of integrating conservation measures into rice field management.

※1,000字以上で具体的に記述して下さい。

見込まれる 成果物 We are currently conducting a detailed analysis of the occurrence patterns and daily activity of otters, as well as the influence of human activities on their behavioral ecology. These analyses are expected to result in a peer-reviewed publication in an international journal. Preliminary findings have already been presented in the form of a poster at the K-INET Annual Joint Research Meeting held on March 7-8, 2025, and are anticipated to contribute to further academic discussion and potential collaborative studies.

The expected follow up of this research in the near future include:

- Submission of a scientific paper to an international peer-reviewed journal
- Socialization of the findings to stakeholders for local conservation strategies of otter and wildlife friendly farming

※原著論文発表、レビュー等原著論文以外による発表、口頭発表、卒業論文・修士論文・博士論文等の予定について記載して下さい。成果が出た場合は、別途事務局に報告して下さい。

3 様式3

2024年度金沢大学環日本海域環境研究センター 共同研究 成果報告書

| (ふりがな) | たぶち よしあき | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--|------------|------------|--|-----------|--|--|--|--|
| 申請者氏名 | 田渕 圭章 | 提出年月日 | 2025 年 | 3月 31日 | | | | | |
| 所属・職名 | 富山大学 研究推進機構研究推進総合支援センター・教授 | | | | | | | | |
| 連絡先住所 | | | | | | | | | |
| TEL | | | FAX | | | | | | |
| E-mail | | | | | | | | | |
| 申請区分 | □ 重点共同研究 ☑ 一般共同研究 □ 若手研究者育成共同研究 | | 一般枠 国際枠 | 研究期間 図単年 □複数年(新規) (重点共同研究のみ、複数年度(2年)の申請が可能です。 □複数年(2年目)(2019年度に複数年で採択された課題については、こちらを選択ください。) | □新規☑継続 | | | | |
| 研究分野 | □ 環境汚染や環境変化の検知とその要因に関する研究 □ 環境変化が健康に及ぼす影響に関する研究 □ 生態系と人間社会の共生に関する研究 □ 地域環境の将来予測に関する研究 □ 持続可能な社会創成に関する研究 □ 複数の研究分野に跨がり推進する学際的研究 | | | | | | | | |
| 研究課題 | 多環芳香族炭化水素類の毒性機に対する影響評価 | 横 € | の解明:特に | benz[<i>a</i>]anthracer | ne の魚類の肝臓 | | | | |

| 研究実施 期間 2024年 4月 1 日~ 2025年 3 月 31日 | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|---------|--|
| t | センター 教員 | | | | | | |
| | | 氏 名 | 所 属 | 職名/ 大学院生・ 学部生は利 用時の年次 | 担内容 | | |
| | 申請者 | 田渕圭章 | 富山大学 | 教授 | 研究総括 | | |
| 研 | | 鈴木信雄 | 金沢大学 | 教授 | メジナの実験 | | |
| 究組織 | 公坦老 | 服部淳彦 | 東京医科歯科 大学 | 教授 | 形態学的解析 | | |
| | 分担者 | 古澤之裕 | 富山県立大学 | 准教授 | 遺伝子発現解析 | | |
| | ※ 申請 | 時の分担組織を変 | で更して許可を受 | けた場合は、 | 変更後の組織を記載 | 載して下さい。 | |
| | | | 物質名 | | 形態(形状) | 試料数 | |
| S. | 分析試料 | 申請書に記載した試料 | benz[a]anthracene | | 粉末 | 1 | |
| | | 分析した試料 | benz[a]anth | racene | 粉末 | 1 | |
| (環日本海域との関連性がわかるように記載してください) 研究の意義 越境汚染物質である多環芳香族炭化水素類の骨代謝に対する作用(特に遺伝子発現解析)を調べ、環境汚染物質のリスク評価につなげる。生物学、分子生物学に加えて毒性学の分野を融合した研究により、多環芳香族炭化水素類の毒性機構の解明を目指す。 目的 越境汚染物質である多環芳香族炭化水素類は、大気のみならず海水中にも含まれる。さらに、富山湾に生息するミシマオコゼの胆汁中に多環芳香族炭化水素類が検出されている(Suzuki et al., 2018)。本研究では、多環芳香族炭化水素類の魚類の肝臓に対する毒性作用を解析する。特色 多環芳香族炭化水素類は、脂質代謝に影響を与えていることを、Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health (2020)に報告済である。本研究ではその肝臓に対する作用を解析して、その機構解明を目指す。 | | | | | | | |

期待される成果

既に、鈴木教授を中心とする金沢大学臨海実験所の研究グループとの共同研究の成果として、Benz[a]anthracene がメジナの脂質代謝に影響を及ぼしていることを報告している(Zanaty et al., 2020)。そこで、Benz[a]anthracene を投与したメジナの血液中のマーカーの変化を調べる。

※申請書に記載した事項を要約して下さい。

材料のメジナ(Girella punctata)は、金沢大学臨海実験施設前(石川県、九十九湾)にて釣りにより採集し、屋外の水槽にて2週間ほど慣らしたのちに実験に使用した。すべての実験は、金沢大学動物実験倫理規定に従い実施した。

メジナを 0.04% 2-phenoxyethanol(和光純薬株式会社)を用いて麻酔後、Benz[a]anthracene (BaA)(東京化成工業株式会社)を 10 ng/g body weight の割合で腹腔内投与して、対照群には溶媒のみ(0.5% ジメチルスルホキシド溶液)を投与した。BaA 投与後、メジナを 26%の屋内水槽にて 10 日間飼育した。飼育期間中に、1 日、3 日、6 日と 9 日目に 4 回投与を行い、10 日間の飼育後、メジナを再度、0.04% 2-phenoxyethanol で麻酔し、胆のうから胆汁を採取した。その胆汁中に含まれるフリーの水酸化体を LC/MS/MS で分析した。さらに、メジナの肝臓に対する水酸化体の影響を $in\ vitro$ で調べた。即ち、麻酔後、メジナ(n=5、平均体重 564.0 ± 55.2 g)の肝臓を採取し、3-OHBaA(10^6 M)で処理した群と対照グループ群に分けて肝組織片を、1% ペニシリン・ストレプトマイシン混合物を含む Leibovitz's L-15 培地(Thermo Fisher Scientific)に入れ、15%で 6 時間培養した。培養後、肝サンプルを RNALater で冷凍保存した。冷凍保存したサンプルから mRNA を抽出して、cDNA 合成を行い、cDNA 会成を行い、cDNA 会成を介い、cDNA 会成を行い、cDNA 会成を同じな cDNA 会成を行い、cDNA 会成 cDNA cDNA

利用・研究 実施内容・ 得られた成 果

BaA (10 ng/g body weight) を腹腔内に投与したメジナの胆汁中に 3-OHBaA が検出された。3-OHBaA は、グルクロン酸や硫酸と結合しているのではなく、遊離型であることがわかった。一方、対照魚の胆汁中には 3-OHBaA は検出されなかったので、BaA がメジナの体内で 3-OHBaA に代謝されたことが明らかとなった。次に、3-OHBaA (10^6 M) の肝臓に対する影響を *in vitro* で解析した。RNA-seq解析により、代謝物により発現が変動する遺伝子群が明らかとなり(登録データベース No.: DRR595512)、その中に 2 つのアポトーシス関連遺伝子、tnfrsf1a とtnfsf10 が含まれた。また、qPCR 法により、3-OHBaA 暴露培養肝細胞において、これらのアポトーシス関連遺伝子 tnfrsf1a と tnfsf10 の発現が有意に増加することを確認した。以上の成績から、3-OHBaA により、メジナの肝臓においてアポトーシスが誘導されていることが示された。これらの結果は、国際誌(Toxics)に発表した。また、魚類の骨代謝に関連した基礎研究の成果を本共同研究の一環として発表した(Biomed. Rep.)。

※1,000字以上で具体的に記述して下さい。

見込まれる 成果物 Rafiuddin, M.A., Matsubara, H., Hatano, K., Honda, M., Toyota, K., Kuroda, K., Tsunoda, K., Furusawa, Y., Tabuchi, Y., Hirano, T., Sakatoku, A., Hong, C.S., Srivastav, A.K., Amornsakun, T., Shimizu, N., Zanaty, M.I., Harumi, T., Yamauchi, K., Müller, T., Tang, N., Hattori, A., Hayakawa, K. and Suzuki, N.: Hydroxylated-benz[a]anthracenes induce two apoptosis related gene expressions in the nibbler fish *Girella punctata* liver. Toxics, 12: 915 (2024)

Tabuchi, Y., Kuroda, K., Furusawa, Y., Hirano, T., Nagaoka, R., Omura, M., Hasegawa, H., Hirayama, J. and Suzuki, N.: Genes involved in osteogenic differentiation induced by low-intensity pulsed ultrasound in goldfish scales. Biomed. Rep., 22: 18 (2025)

※原著論文発表、レビュー等原著論文以外による発表、口頭発表、卒業論文・修士論文・博士論文等の予定について記載して下さい。成果が出た場合は、別途事務局に報告して下さい。

3 様式3

2024年度金沢大学環日本海域環境研究センター 共同研究 成果報告書

| (ふりがな) | いとい しろう | | | | | |
|---------|---|----------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------|
| 申請者氏名 | 糸井 史朗 | | 提出年月日 | 2025年 | 4月 | 1日 |
| 所属・職名 | 日本大学・教授 | | | | | |
| 連絡先住所 | | | | | | |
| TEL | | | FAX | | | |
| E-mail | | | | | | |
| 申請区分 | □ 重点共同研究 ☑ 一般共同研究 □ 博士後期課程学生育成共同研究 | | 一般枠 国際枠 | 研究期間 ☑単年 □複数年(2年) | | 新規 継続 |
| 研究分野 | □ 環境汚染や環境変化の検知。 □ 環境変化が健康に及ぼす影響 □ 生態系と人間社会の共生に関する。 □ 地域環境の将来予測に関する。 □ 持続可能な社会創成に関する。 図 複数の研究分野に跨がり推 | 響に関する研る研 | 関する研究 る研究 究 究 | | | |
| 研究課題 | 能登半島に生息するヒラムシ類 関する研究 | [には | おけるフグ毒 | (テトロトドキシ) | ∠) の <u>₹</u> | 蒦得経路に |
| 研究実施 期間 | 2024年 4月 1日~202 | 2 54 | 年 3月31 | 日 | | |
| センター 教員 | 鈴木信雄教授 | | | | | |

| | | 氏 名 | 所 属 | 職名/ 大学院生・ 学部生は利 用時の年次 | | 担内容 |
|----------------|------|------------|----------|--------------------------------|--------------|---------|
| | 申請者 | 糸井史朗 | 日本大学 | 教授 | 0466-84-3679 | |
| | | 鈴木信雄 | 金沢大学 | 教授 | 0768-74-1151 | |
| | | 松原創 | 金沢大学 | 教授 | 0768-74-1080 | |
| 研究 | | 小木曽正造 | 金沢大学 | 技術 専門職員 | 0768-74-1151 | |
| 研究組織 | 分担者 | 周防玲 | 日本大学 | 専任講師 | 0466-84-3679 | |
| | | 白井響子 | 日本大学 | 修士課程 2 年 | 0466-84-3679 | |
| | | 堀田悠樹 | 日本大学 | 修士課程 1 年 | 0466-84-3679 | |
| | | 森村恵 | 日本大学 | 修士課程 1 年 | 0466-84-3679 | |
| | | 渡邉衣乃莉 | 日本大学 | 修士課程 1 年 | 0466-84-3679 | |
| | ※ 申請 | 時の分担組織を変 | 変更して許可を受 | けた場合は、 | 変更後の組織を記載 | 載して下さい。 |
| | | | 物質名 | | 形態 (形状) | 試料数 |
| ا ک | 分析試料 | 申請書に記載した試料 | | | | |
| | | 分析した試料 | | | | |

目的

膨大な量の神経毒テトロドトキシンを体内に保有するフグ類は、毒をどこから獲得しているのか。この疑問を明らかにすべく、多量の毒を体内に蓄積するヒラムシ類に着目して研究を実施する。これまでに日本列島各地のフグ毒保有生物の消化管内容物を対象に調べたところ、フグ毒保有魚および貝類の毒化には、オオツノヒラムシの寄与が大きいことが示唆された。そこで本研究では、能登半島に生息するヒラムシを採取して、フグ毒であるテトロドトキシンの産生の場になっているのか調べる。

研究目的・ 期待される 成果

特色及び期待される成果

本研究の特色は、フグがヒラムシを食べるという食物連鎖に注目している点である。日本海側の能登半島のヒラムシについてもテトロドトキシンの産生の場になっている可能性が高いものの、これまでに調べられた例はなかった。また、二枚貝におけるテトロドトキシンによる毒化には、ヒラムシの幼生が関与している可能性が明らかにされつつある。現在進行している地球温暖化がこの二枚貝類の毒化に及ぼす影響について解明していきたい。

※申請書に記載した事項を要約して下さい。

オオツノヒラムシの餌生物種を推定するため、炭素・窒素安定同位体比分析を行うこととした。本項目では、神奈川県で採取した巻貝類の一種イシダタミのみを餌として与えたオオツノヒラムシの炭素・窒素安定同位体比を調べ、この両者の分析値の差をもとに餌生物の推定を試みることとした。まず、種々の貝類の筋肉組織およびオオツノヒラムシの体組織の一部を乾燥・破砕・脱脂したものを試料として元素分析計に供し、炭素および窒素の安定同位体比分析を実施した結果、オオツノヒラムシの窒素安定同位体比は採取地域により大きく異なり、餌生物と推定される貝類の値との関係も地域により異なることが示唆された。なお、神奈川県の試料においては、オオツノヒラムシの餌推定値と合致する値を有する生物種は、多板類のケハダヒザラガイおよびケムシヒザラガイ、および巻貝類のイシダタミであった。一方で、能登半島や三陸で採取されたオオツノヒラムシの餌生物と推定される範囲には、これら生物は含まれておらず、さらなる調査が必要であることが示された。

利用・研究 実施内容・ 得られた成 果 オオツノヒラムシを摂餌していることが確認されているクサフグの炭素・窒素安定同位体比は、沿岸部に生息する雑食性魚類に典型的な値を示し、クサフグの栄養源としてはオオツノヒラムシの摂取は重要な位置を占めるものではないこと、そして、クサフグは効率よく TTX を獲得するために、オオツノヒラムシを摂餌していることが示唆された。

続いて、オオツノヒラムシの餌生物と推定される生物群から TTX および TTX 関連化合物が供給されているのか明らかにするため、能登半島で採取したオオツノヒラムシおよび種々の貝類(二枚貝類、巻貝類、多板類)の TTX および TTX 関連化合物の検出を試み、宮城県や神奈川県で採取したオオツノヒラムシや貝類のそれらと比較した。各試料から採取した組織の一部に酢酸を添加して破砕後、加熱・遠心分離して得られた上清を回収した。この上清の pH 調整後、活性炭カラムを用いて TTX 類を精製し、得られた酢酸溶出画分を分析試料とした。この画分を LC-MS/MS 分析に供し、TTX、5,6,11-trideoxyTTX、dideoxyTTXs、deoxyTTXs および 11-norTTX-6(S)-ol などのTTX 関連化合物の定性解析を試みた。その結果、能登半島沿岸で採取されたオオツノヒラムシからは、他地域のものと同様に、高濃度の TTX および 5,6,11-trideoxyTTX に加え、量的には多くないものの dideoxyTTXs や deoxyTTXs、11-norTTX-6(S)-ol などのTTX 関連化合物が検出された。これらオオツノヒラムシ体内における TTX および TTX 関連化合物には地域差は認められず、いずれの個体群でも同様な TTX の生合成系が働いていることが示唆された。一方で、貝類試料には、TTX および TTX 関連化合物

が検出された個体は認められなかった。

これらの結果は、オオツノヒラムシの餌生物には TTX を保有する生物はいないこと、TTX がオオツノヒラムシの体内で生産されている可能性が高いことを示唆する。

※1,000 字以上で具体的に記述して下さい。

白井響子,山本卓都,山本俊平,伊藤正晟,瀧澤柊介,周防玲,小木曽正,渡部雪菜,松原創,鈴木信雄,桑江朝比呂,高井則之,糸井史朗:炭素・窒素安定同位体を用いたオオツノヒラムシの生態的地位推定に関する研究.第 24 回マリンバイオテクノロジー学会大会,2024年5月25日

見込まれる 成果物

稲橋京史郎,米澤遼,林健太郎,渡邊壮一,吉武和敏,スミスA梨花,木下滋晴,Rafiuddin Muhammad,関祐希,永見新,松原創,鈴木信雄,高谷智裕,荒川修,周防玲,鈴木美和,糸井史朗,浅川修一:ホールマウント染色手法を用いた Takifugu 属2種の孵化仔魚における TTX 保有細胞の局在の解明.令和6年度日本水産学会秋季大会,2024年9月25日

Inahashi, K., Yonezawa, R., Hayashi, K., Watanabe, S., Yoshitake, K., Smith, A.R., Kaneko, Y., Watanabe, I., Suo, R., Kinoshita, S., Rafiuddin, M.A., Seki, Y., Nagami, A., Matsubara, H., Suzuki, N., Takatani, T., Arakawa, O., Suzuki, M., Asakawa, S., Itoi, S.: Epidermal distribution of tetrodotoxin-rich cells in newly-hatched larvae of *Takifugu* spp. Marine Biotech., 26:1367–1374 (2024)

※原著論文発表、レビュー等原著論文以外による発表、口頭発表、卒業論文・修士論文・博士論文等の予定について記載して下さい。成果が出た場合は、別途事務局に報告して下さい。

4 様式3

2024年度金沢大学環日本海域環境研究センター

共同研究 成果報告書

| (ふりがな) | まるやま ゆうすけ | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|---|---------------------------------|--------|--|--|
| 申請者氏名 | 丸山 雄介 | | 提出年月日 | R7 | 年 | 4月 | 29 日 | | |
| 所属・職名 | 立教大学スポーツウエルネス学部・助教 | | | | | | | | |
| 連絡先住所 | | | | | | | | | |
| TEL | | | FAX | | | | | | |
| E-mail | | | | | | | | | |
| 申請区分 | □ 重点共同研究 ☑ 一般共同研究 □ 若手研究者育成共同研究 | | 一般枠 | 研写□(数可□目年つ択のでは、 | を 女年(京研究の 2 年)の 一。 数年(度 は、こち | のみ、複 申請が 2年 に複数 課題に | ☑新規□継続 | | |
| 研究分野 | □ 環境汚染や環境変化の検知 □ 環境変化が健康に及ぼす影 □ 生態系と人間社会の共生に □ 地域環境の将来予測に関す □ 持続可能な社会創成に関す ■ 複数の研究分野に跨がり推 | 響に 関する る研究 る研究 | 関する研究 る研究 究 究 | | | | 1 | | |
| 研究課題 | インドール化合物を用いた多環 | 景芳香 | 族炭化水素類 | 類のレ | スキュ | ュー作 | 用の解析 | | |

| 荷 | 研究実施 期間 2024年 4月 1 日~ 2025年 3 月 31日 | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|------|-----------|---------|--|
| 1 | マンター 教員 | 鈴木信雄 | | | | | | |
| | | 氏 名 | 所 属 | 職名/ 大学院生・ 学部生は利 用時の年次 | | | 旦内容 | |
| | 申請者 | 丸山雄介 | 立教大学 | 助教 | | 研究総括 | | |
| 研 | | 鈴木信雄 | 金沢大学 | 教授 | | 遺伝子発現解析 | | |
| 研究組織 | 分担者 | 服部淳彦 | 立教大学 | 特任教授 | | 細胞培養 | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | ※ 申請 | 時の分担組織を変 | 変更して許可を受 | :けた場合に | t, 3 | 変更後の組織を記載 | えして下さい。 | |
| | | | 物質名 | 1 | | 形態 (形状) | 試料数 | |
| | \ \ | 申請書に記載した試料 | Benz[a]anth | racene | | 粉末 | 1 | |
| 分析試料 | | 分析した試料 | Benz[a]anthracene | | | 粉末 | 1 | |
| (環日本海域との関連性がわかるように記載してください) 研究の意義 多環芳香族炭化水素類は環境中に広く存在する環境汚染物質である。この物質の作用を回避するには、発生源にフィルターをかける方法がある。しかしながら、多環芳香族炭化水素類を完全に除去することは不可能である。そこで本研究では、この化合物の作用をリスキューできる手法を開発する。本研究で注目しているのは、食品中にも含まれる化合物であり、実現性が高いテーマである。 | | | | | | | | |

期待される 成果

目的

越境汚染物質である多環芳香族炭化水素類の毒性作用は、活性酸素を発生させ ることに起因している。そこで、ラジカルスキャベンジャーであるメラトニンによ る多環芳香族炭化水素類のレスキュー作用を解析する。

特色

多環芳香族炭化水素類の水酸化体の毒性に注目しているのは、世界で金沢大学 を中心とする我々のグループのみであり、非常に独創性の高い研究である。

> 2 様式3

期待される成果

申請者は、メラトニンの専門家であり、メラトニンに関する多くの研究実績を有する。特に、**ラジカルスキャベンジャーとしてのメラトニンに関する総説を 2023 年に Journal of Pineal Research に出版**した。このジャーナルは、メラトニンのトップジャーナルであり、インパクトファクターが 13.007 である。

※申請書に記載した事項を要約して下さい。

多環芳香族炭化水素類(PAHs)は環境中に広く存在する汚染物質であり、完全な除去は困難である。松果体ホルモンとして体内時計の同調作用で知られるメラトニンは、近年では免疫系の活性化や骨代謝への作用など様々な働きを持つことが報告されている。さらにメラトニンは、抗酸化酵素の活性化と活性酸素の直接消去という 2 つの経路で抗酸化作用を示すことがよく知られている。そこで、本研究では、PAHsによる障害の主要因である活性酸素に着目し、その影響を軽減する手段として抗酸化作用をもつメラトニンのレスキュー作用を解析する。

利用・研究 実施内容・ 得られた成 果 本研究では LCMS を用いた網羅的解析により、PAHs の一つであるベンゾ [a] ピレン (BaP) が、骨のモデルである魚鱗で産生される代謝産物に及ぼす影響と、メラトニンによるレスキュー作用を調べた。キンギョ 6 匹から通常鱗を抜去し、各個体の鱗を対照群、10-6M BaP 添加群、BaP と 10-4M メラトニン同時添加群に分け、Leibovitz's L15 培地にて 24 時間の培養を行った。培養後の鱗はアセトンを用いて低分子代謝産物を抽出し、LCMS を用いてトリプトファン代謝系の測定と、MS スキャン分析を行った。鱗において検出されたトリプトファン代謝産物のうち、キヌレニンは BaP 群で増加傾向を示し、メラトニン同時添加群で有意に減少した。また、MS スキャンの結果に基づくプロファイリングの結果、1078種類の物質が検出され、一元配置分散分析で有意な変化を示した物質が 59 種類検出された。BaP により有意に減少した物質は 21 種類であり、そのうち 6 種類は MEL により有意に回復していた。一方、BaP により有意に増加した物質は 11種類あり、そのうち 7 種類は MEL により有意に回復していることが明らかになった。

今後は、ヒト由来培養細胞を用いて同様の手法で BaP の代謝産物への影響とメラトニンのレスキュー作用の網羅的評価を行う。その際は有意な量的変化の見られた物質について同定を行い、より詳しい解析を行う。更に、メラトニンは食用植物や薬用植物にも含まれていることが分かっているため、それらの植物を用いて PAHs による障害へのレスキュー作用を検討する。

※1,000 字以上で具体的に記述して下さい。

見込まれる 成果物

日本動物学会関東支部第78回大会(ポスター発表)

※原著論文発表、レビュー等原著論文以外による発表、口頭発表、卒業論文・修士論文・博士論文等の予定について記載して下さい。成果が出た場合は、別途事務局に報告して下さい。

2024年度金沢大学環日本海域環境研究センター 共同研究 成果報告書

| (ふりがな) | いわさき のぞむ | | | |
|------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------|
| 申請者氏名 | 岩崎 望 | 提出年月日 | 2025 年 4月 |] 29 日 |
| 所属・職名 | (申請時) 立正大学地球環境科 (現在) 立正大学・名誉教授 | | 竟科学研究所・客員 | 研究員 |
| 連絡先住所 | | | | |
| TEL | | FAX | | |
| E-mail | | | | |
| 申請区分 | □ 重点共同研究 □ 一般共同研究 □ 博士後期課程学生育成共同研究 □ 金沢大学内共同研究 | ☑一般枠 □国際枠 | 研究期間 ☑単年 □複数年(2年) | ☑新規□継続 |
| 研究分野 | □ 環境汚染や環境変化の検知。 □ 環境変化が健康に及ぼす影響 □ 生態系と人間社会の共生に関する □ 地域環境の将来予測に関する ☑ 持続可能な社会創成に関する □ 複数の研究分野に跨がり推 | 響に関する研究 関する研究 る研究 る研究 | | |
| 研究課題 | 宝石サンゴの成長速度:環日本 | 海域とハワイ沖 | 合海域の比較研究 | |
| 研究実施 期間 | 2024年 4月 1日~ 20 | 025年 3月 31 | Ħ | |
| センター 教員 | 井上睦夫 准教授 | | | |

| | | 氏 名 | 所 属 | 職名/ 大学院生・ 学部生は利 用時の年次 | 分担内容 |
|------|--------------|------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| | 申請者 | 岩崎 望 | 立正大学地球 環境科学部 | 教授 | 試料採取・処理・解析 |
| 7.11 | | 井上睦夫 | 金沢大学環日 本海環境研究 センター | 准教授 | 放射能測定 |
| 研究組織 | 分担者 | 山田正俊 | 海洋生物環境 研究所中央研 究所 | フェロー | 放射能測定・解析 |
| | <i>万</i> 15石 | 鈴木 淳 | 産業技術総合 研究所地質情 報研究部門 | 研究グループ長 | 試料処理・解析 |
| | | 城谷勇陛 | 海洋生物環境 研究所中央研 究所 | 研究員 | 試料処理・放射能測定 |

※ 申請時の分担組織を変更して許可を受けた場合は、変更後の組織を記載して下さい。

| | | 物質名 | 形態(形状) | 試料数 |
|---------------|--------|-----------|-----------------|-----|
| | 申請書に記載 | ハワイ産宝石サンゴ | γ線測定容器入(粉 末) | 1 0 |
| 分析試料 | した試料 | ガーネ | 同上 | 7 |
| 23.01 te.64.1 | | ハワイ産宝石サンゴ | γ線測定容器入(粉 末) | 8 |
| | 分析した試料 | | | |
| | | | | |

宝石サンゴは刺胞動物花虫綱に属する生物であり、骨軸が古来より宝飾品に利用されている。日本近海は地中海と並ぶ主要産地であり、アカサンゴ、モモイロサンゴ、シロサンゴが漁獲されている。近年資源の減少により、漁獲の是非や貿易の規制をめぐり国際的な議論となっている。日本では上記 3 種が準絶滅危惧種に指定されており、適切な管理が求められている。

研究目的・ 期待される 成果

宝石サンゴの持続的な利用のためには、生物学的特性を把握し、漁獲時期、漁獲量などを決める必要がある。成長速度は数学的な資源管理モデルを構築する上で不可欠であるが、その知見は少ない。また、その推定にはこれまで骨軸に現れる成長輪が用いられてきたが、成長輪が形成される時間を推定することが困難であるため、正確とは言いがたい。そこで、本研究では半減期 22.3 年の鉛 210 を用いることで正確な成長速度の推定を行う。環日本海域とハワイ沖合海域で採取した宝石サンゴの成長速度の比較研究を行うことで、適切な漁獲の管理を行う上で基礎的な知見が得られることが期待される。

2

※申請書に記載した事項を要約して下さい。

宝石サンゴは、海水中のカルシウムイオンと重炭酸イオンから炭酸カルシウムを生成し、樹枝状の骨格である骨軸を形成する。宝石サンゴは、この骨軸を肥大させながら太くなっていき、先端を伸長させながら成長していく。本研究では、天然放射性核種の鉛-210 (210Pb:半減期 22.3 年)を用いて、骨軸の肥大成長速度(骨軸が太る速度、骨軸横断面の半径あたりの成長速度)を推定することを目的とした。鉛-210 はウラン系列に属する放射性核種で、過去 100 年程度の時間スケールで起こる現象の年代測定に有効である。宝石サンゴ骨軸の肥大成長速度は、骨軸表面から内部方向に鉛-210 濃度を測定し、その減衰を解析して求めた。

宝石サンゴ試料中の鉛-210 濃度は極低濃度であるため、金沢大学環日本海域環境研究センター尾小屋地下実験室の高効率極低バックグラウンド仕様のガンマ線測定装置を用いて測定した。

本年度は、2016 年 9 月 5 日にハワイ Kailua-Kona 近海水深 238m で採集された深海サンゴ Plureurocorallium secundum (試料名 DPC-27) について測定を行い、骨軸の肥大成長に沿って切り出したスラブ 10 試料のうち 8 試料の測定が終了した (図 1)。全ての試料のデータが得られた後に、成長速度の推定を行う予定である。

利用・研究実 施内容・得ら れた成果

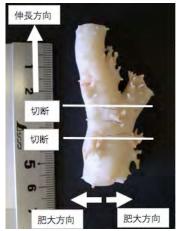




図1. ハワイ産深海サンゴ Plureurocorallium secundum 左: 切断前、右: 切り出したスラブ

これまでの共同研究により、長崎県五島男女群島近海より採取したシロサンゴ $Plureurocorallium\ konojoi\ 2$ 群体 (DPC-23、DPC-24) の肥大成長(直径)は、それぞれ 0.33 および 0.43 mm/yr と見積もられた。ハワイ産深海サンゴの測定値が得られれば、同属 (Plureurocorallium) の 2 種について海域による相違を検討することができる。また、2025 年度の共同研究では鹿児島県奄美近海産水深 500-600m から採取されたモイロサンゴ $Plureurocorallium\ elatius$ の測定を予定している。それらの成長速度推定値が得られると、海域、水深、種による成長速度の相違を検討することができる。海域や漁獲対象種に応じた資源管理モデルの構築に貢献することができる。

※1,000字以上で具体的に記述して下さい。

原著論文

見込まれる 成果物

Yamada, M., Suzuki, A., and Iwasaki, N., 2023. Growth rate estimation by 210Pb chronology in precious corals collected off the southern coast of Japan. Frontiers in Marine Science, 10:1091594. doi:10.3389/fmars.2023.1091594

口頭発表

岩崎望、山田正俊、鈴木淳、城谷勇陛,2025. 宝石サンゴの成長速度:環日本海域と ハワイ沖合海域の比較研究. 金沢大学環日本海域環境研究センター2024年 度共同研究成果報告会. 金沢大学. 2025 年 3 月 7 日.

※原著論文発表、レビュー等原著論文以外による発表、口頭発表、卒業論文・修士論文・博士論文等の予定について記 載して下さい。成果が出た場合は、別途事務局に報告して下さい。

2024年度金沢大学環日本海域環境研究センター 共同研究 成果報告書

| (ふりがな) | つつい ひでと | | | | |
|------------|--|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 申請者氏名 | 筒井 英人 | 1 | 提出年月日 | 令和7年4 | 月 10 日 |
| 所属・職名 | 長崎大学水産学部 特任研究員 | | | | |
| 連絡先住所 | | | | | |
| TEL | | | FAX | | |
| E-mail | | | | | |
| 申請区分 | □ 重点共同研究 ☑ 一般共同研究 □ 博士後期課程学生育成共同研究 | | ·般枠 国際枠 | 研究期間 ☑単年 □複数年(2年) | □新規 ☑継続 |
| 研究分野 | □ 環境汚染や環境変化の検知。 □ 環境変化が健康に及ぼす影響 ☑ 生態系と人間社会の共生に関 □ 地域環境の将来予測に関する □ 持続可能な社会創成に関する □ 複数の研究分野に跨がり推 | 響に関 関する る研究 | 引する研究 可究 E | | |
| 研究課題 | 富山湾深層水中の1次生産者・ 洋温暖化・酸性化の影響評価 | 底次剂 | 消費者の時気 | 系列変化と沿岸漁獲 | 蒦高との比較∶海 |
| 研究実施 期間 | 2024年 4月 1日~ 2025年 | 年 3. | 月 31日 | | |
| センター 教員 | 環日本海域環境研究センター | 鈴木 | 信雄 | | |

| | | 氏 名 | 所 属 | 職名/ 大学院生 学部生は 用時の年 | · 利 | | 担内容 |
|------|------|------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|---|
| | 申請者 | 筒井英人 | 長崎大学水産 学部 | 特任研員 | 究 | 海水ろ過・内容物 析・アーカイブ記 | の観察・海水成分分 式料管理 |
| 研究組: | | 鈴木信雄 | 環日本海域環 境研究センタ | 教授·施 長 | 設 | 試料収集・考察を | 支援 |
| 織 | 分担者 | 千手智晴 | 九州大学 応用力学研究所 | 准教授 | | 試料収集・考察 | 支援 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | ※ 申請 | 時の分担組織を変 | 変更して許可を受 | けた場合に | よ、 | 変更後の組織を記載 | 載して下さい。 |
| | | | 物質名 | | | 形態(形状) | 試料数 |
| | | 申請書に記載した試料 | 「あくあす能登 深層水 | | 内 ² の- | 水(液体)→濾紙へ 容物を濾集. 濾紙 一部は切り取って 学鏡用スライドガ ラス化 | (約 12 リットルロン テナ換算)12 個,毎 月 1 ロンテナ分を濾 紙約 170 枚に濾集・ 一部を光学観察用ス ライドガラス化 |
| 分析試料 | | 分析した試料 | 「あくあす能登」海洋 深層水 | | 海水(液体)→濾紙へ 内容物を濾集. 濾紙 の一部を切り取って 光学鏡用スライドガ ラス化 | | (約 12 リットルロン テナ 1 個換算で)12 個. 毎月 1 個の海水 中に含まれる粒子を 47mm 径/目合い 0.45um の濾紙約 192 枚に濾集・光学スラ イドガラスを 369 枚 作成 |

1.研究目的

近年、全球規模で環境変動、たとえば海洋酸性化や温暖化といった気候変動に伴っての生物構成の変化や南方生物の北上が加速し始めている。日本海も例外ではなく、表層水温の上昇(例えば林ほか,2022)だけでなく、日本では相模湾以南の太平洋沿岸に分布するとされる小型ベントスのムラサキクルマナマコが日本海に移入・定着しつつある(山脇ほか,2021)。一方、富山湾はシロエビやホタルイカ、ブリといった有用・高付加価値水産物に恵まれていることで有名であるが、全球規模で進行する環境変化の影響は免れないと考える。海洋環境が激変しつつあるにも関わらず、同湾の基礎生産力たるプランクトンの構成・多様性、時系列での推移をも踏まえたフラックス、現時点での漁獲・水産収量との比較や考察は乏しい。

そこで本研究は、富山湾深層水中に見出される基礎生産力とその時系列変化を明らかにする目的で、同湾の海洋深層水施設「あくあす能登」小木沖水深 300m で採水している深層水原水中の生物源沈降粒子に着目し、1)構成や種類、量といった多様性、2)それらの時系列上での変化を追跡することで現時点での富山湾の生物生産力を明らかにする。さらに、全球規模で進行中の海洋温暖化や酸性化による 3)現在と将来の生物生産との比較を目的とする試料のアーカイブ化、4)沿岸漁獲との比較を目的とした。

2.期待される成果

2-1.富山湾深層水中のプランクトンフラックスの多様度

「あくあす能登」海洋深層水に見出される生物源沈降粒子はその多くが海洋由来のプランクトンで占められることがわかった。植物プランクトンとして珪藻、渦鞭毛藻、珪質鞭毛藻、動物プランクトンとして繊毛虫、放散虫、有孔虫などがあげられる。特筆すべき特徴として、大型動物プランクトンとしてはカラヌス(カイアシ類。コペポダとも)が特徴的で、同湾のプランクトン群集構成は同時期の東シナ海沿岸などとは比較にならないほど多様な構成であることがわかった。これは同湾が温暖な対馬暖流だけでなく、沿岸を南下する寒冷系の海流が同湾での混合によってできる、プランクトンブルームに恵まれる条件を満たす海域であることの証拠である。

研究目的・ 期待される 成果

2-2.陸上由来の生物・非生物源沈降粒子にもとづく同湾への基礎生産への影響

同深層水中には陸源由来の生物・非生物源沈降粒子も含まれている。生物源沈降粒子としては花粉、植物珪酸体があげられる。同湾の後背地域は標高 2000m 級の豊富な森林資源からなり、結果、トウヒ・ブナ・マツ、ハンノキ・カバノキなどの樹木系花粉、シダ・コケ由来の胞子が見出された。同地域では風雪季も含めた明確な気象も手伝って、例えば開花期の明確な植物花粉の出現も確認された。加えて、幾瀬(1956)による開花カレンダーとの比較から、同湾の深層水に流れ込む陸上生物源粒子がどの程度の時間をかけて沈降していることも期待される成果である。富山湾深層水中のプランクトンフラックスの増減はこうした陸上からの生物源・非生物源沈降粒子からの寄与も無視できないと考えられる。

2-3.カラヌス類のフラックス増減に基づく沿岸高付加価値水産物の収量予測

同湾の深層水単位水量中にはカラヌス類が多く見いだされることが先行の観察結果によって明らかになっている. 同湾ではホタルイカ,シロエビ,ブリなど多くの高付加価値水産物に恵まれるが,こうした水産物は餌や環境あってのものでもあるので,水産物収量の増減に関する考察や保護だけでなく,将来への水産資源持続のための根拠を明らかにしていかねばならない.

そこで本研究では「あくあす能登」深層水中にみられる,こうした餌となる動物プランクトンを長期時系列で観察を続けていくことで,同湾の水産物収量予想インジケータとしての有用性についても明らかにすることができると考える.

2-4. 令和6年能登半島地震の深層水への影響

2024年1月1日,石川県珠洲市を震央とする Mj7.6(気象庁, 2024ほか)の地震が発生した. これに伴い、能登海洋深層水施設あくあす能登の採水施設での復旧ほかの影響により、深層水の採水は 2024年1月のみ中断したが2月には復旧、採水の継続ができた. 地震直前の採水は 2023年12月22日8AMに行っており、地震直前の海水に含まれる化学成分、例えば Ca(カルシウム)・K(カリウム)イオン、生物構成などに大きな変化は見いだせなかったが、過去の石川県漁業水産実績統計との比較を行ったところ、a)プランクトンフラックスのピーク、b)累積の地震エネルギー Mj または 震度イベントのあった時点から約1-1.5年ほどずれて漁期に比較的影響しないかに・えび・腹足類といった有用ベントスの収量への関係が示唆される.

2-5. 日本海寒帯気団収束帯(JPCZ)とプランクトンフラックスの関係

近年、暖冬や短時間に極端な量の降雪といった異常気象は珍しくない。同現象の1つに、冬期日本海側で顕著な降雪をもたらすJPCZが冬期の能登半島周辺の漁獲に影響している可能性がある。当然深層水中のプランクトンフラックスや群集構成もJPCZの発達に連動あるいはその影響が指摘できると考える。

利用・研究 実施内容・ 得られた成 果

3. 研究実施内容

以下の写真 1-8 は同深層水のろ過作業状況をまとめたものである.

「あくあす能登」から得た海洋深層水原水は、海水分析と同時にろ過を行う. ロンテナ 1 個には約 12 リットルの原水が入っており、この海水を全て目合い $0.45 \mu m$ /直径 47 m m のメンブレンフィルタ上へ濾集する(写真 1-7). 具体的には、 $250 \mu m$ 以上のステンレスメッシュで予めカラヌス類を篩分し、 $250 \mu m$ 以下の微細粒子をメンブレンフィルタ上へ展開する. 写真 1 は配送直後のロンテナで、写真 2 は開封したときの状態である.

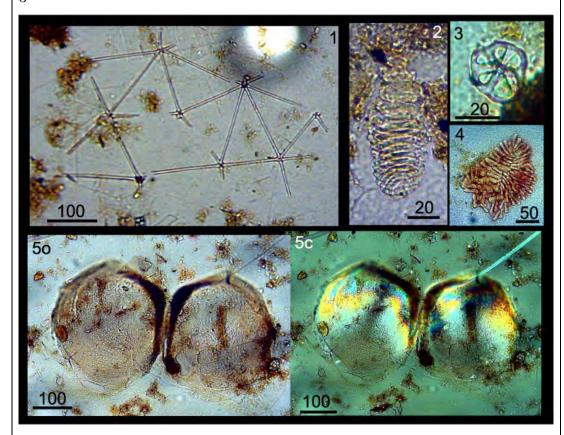
これを写真3のように循環式アスピレータを使ってろ過を行う.写真4の左はろ過中の、右はろ過能力が限界に達し、脱塩を終えたフィルタである.写真5はろ過作業終了直後の状況である.この時のろ過結果は計6枚で、試料によってはろ過フィルタが14ないし15枚に達することがある.写真5右のピンク色のフィルタは250μm以上の、カラヌスのみを濾集したフィルタで、これを拡大したのが写真6である.フィルタ縁には原水を採水した際の状況をできるだけ詳しく記載しておく.これは観察野帳の喪失に備えたバックアップである.記載事項は、採水の日時・水温・塩分(‰)はもちろん、ロンテナ試料到着時に行う海水分析結果として、塩分(PSU)、pH、DO(溶存酸素)、カルシウム・カリウム2項目を記載している.

写真5で得たメンブレンフィルタは室温で乾燥させ、白い軟膏プラスチックケースに保管する.写真7は将来の観察に備えたアーカイブの状態である.このアーカイブ試料(写真8右)から直径10mmの丸パンチで円状に切り取り、サブフィルタを得る.円状でパンチしたサブフィルタを顕微鏡用インマージョンオイルで封入し光学顕微鏡観察に調製したものである(写真8左).



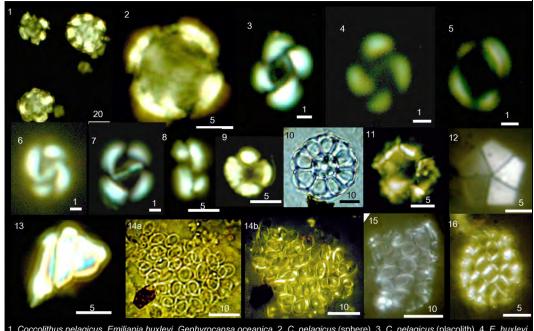
4.得られた成果

4-1.深層水原水中の主要プランクトン構成は主に温暖群集で構成されるが、徐々に温暖な環境を好む種・個体数が増の傾向にある。また、令和6年能登半島地震前後から頻繁に未知の生物源沈降粒子が見いだされる傾向にあるあくあす能登海洋深層水原水には温暖・寒冷など多様なプランクトン群集で構成される。しかし2024年1月1日に発生した令和6年能登半島地震前後から、図1-1から5cに示されるような超微細な堆積物に混じって、分類も所属も不明な、しかし明らかに生物由来と思われる硬質微細物が頻繁に見いだされるようになった。



(図 1-1 海綿骨針, 2,4 は所属不明の微細物質. 生物由来と推測. 3 は恐らくクルマナマコの骨片と推測されるが、当該水深では発見も記載もない. 50 は二枚貝ベリジャ、ただし分類不明)

加えて、過去3年の傾向から見ると図2に示すような温暖な環境を好むプランクトンが徐々に増えていることがわかった.



1. Coccolithus pelagicus, Emiliania huxleyi, Gephyrocapsa oceanica, 2. C. pelagicus (sphere), 3. C. pelagicus (placolith), 4. E. huxleyi, 5. Pseudoemilianaia sp., 6 and 7. G. oceanica (proximal shield), 8. G. oceanica (distal shield), 9. Oolithus fragilis, 10. Discosphaera tubifer, 11. Braarudosphaera bigelowi (sphere),12. B. bigelowi (placolith), 13. Florisphaera profunda,14. Syracosphaera lamina, 15. S. collora, 16. S. pulchra

図2. あくあす能登海洋深層水から見いだされた円石藻類.

1-3 は温暖・寒冷な海洋から見いだされる円石藻中、特にメジャーな種である. 特に1 左上の *Emiliania huxlyei* は温暖な海洋では普通に見られる種で、あくあす能登海洋深層水から見いだされる植物プランクトンのうち、円石藻類に着目した場合は温暖な環境を好む種から構成されることがわかった.

このようなプランクトンの構成にもとづき,能登半島の深層水からも生物多様性が計算できる.この尺度をもとに,深層水中のカリウム・カルシウムイオン,塩分,溶存酸素,pH との比較が検討可能となった.

4-2.. あくあす能登海洋深層水に見られる海洋温暖化 徐々に東シナ海、ひいては黒潮の特徴に近づきつつある

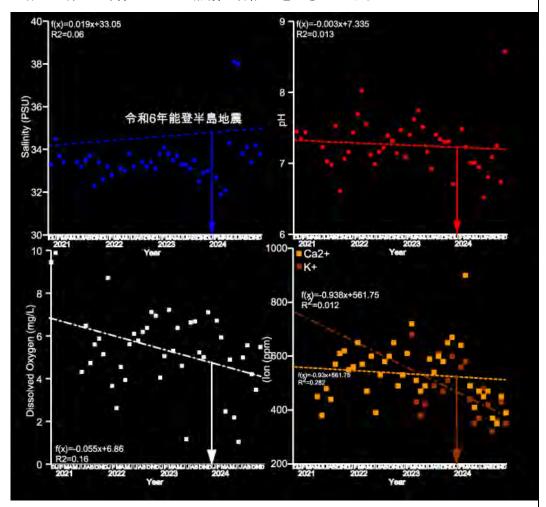


図 3. あくあす能登深層水の 2021 年 5 月からの海水パラメータ時系列変化. 上左は塩分(PSU),上右は pH,下左は溶存酸素(mg/L),下右はカルシウム(黄茶)カリウム(こげ茶).

図 3 はあくあす能登深層水の 2021 年 5 月からの時系列変化である. 上左は塩分 (PSU), 上右は pH, 下左は DO(溶存酸素, mg/L), 下右はカルシウム(黄茶), カリウム (こげ茶)である. 同プロットに令和 6 年能登半島地震を加えた(下向き矢印).

当初,令和6年能登半島地震はあくあす能登深層水に大きな影響を与えたと考えていたが,時系列での変化を見ると目立った影響や寄与はなく,むしろ半年後に塩分・pH・カリウム・カルシウムにそれまでにない通常の1.7 倍ちかい異常値が検出された. 当該濾過フィルタの微細生物に基づく考察を続行中であり,結果が出揃ってないが当該現象がセンサの故障・校正不良ではないことから,やはり何らかの異常現象と判断して良い.

着目されべき現象は、突発的な現象よりは長期時系列での変化である. プロット最初の 2021 年 5 月から明らかに塩分以外は減の傾向にあり、これは東シナ海、ひいては高塩分・低酸素・低 pH・カリウム・カルシウムの特徴をもつ黒潮の状態に近づきつつあることを示している. 図 2 は温暖な環境を好む円石藻類が円石藻群集ではメジャーであることを指摘したが、これは図 3 の海水プロファイルの傾向からも裏付けられている. すなわち、能登海洋深層水といえど対馬暖流の、ひいては黒潮からの影響は免れ得ず、そのことが能登半島のプランクトンの多様性上昇に影響していると解釈できる.

図3のうち、海水中の栄養塩の1つに相当するカルシウム・カリウムイオンが長期にわたって減少し続けていることは、沿岸の低栄養塩化、すなわち磯焼けの間接的な指標になっていると考える。というのも、黒潮や対馬暖流の源流にあたる西九州沿岸各地では磯焼けが常態化しており、水産上有益な藻類が減少・希少化は珍しい現象ではない。こうした地域では高塩分・低pH・カリウム・カルシウムの傾向にあり、能登半島の傾向と合致する。黒潮が直接作用する太平洋沿岸ではその傾向がさらに顕著で、場所によっては水産資源が希少化あるいは壊滅が顕著になっている。

これらを総合すると、ゆっくりとはいえど海洋水産資源の豊かな能登半島とは言い切れなくなりつつあると考えられる.

4-3. 能登半島周辺の水産資源の変化 有用水産資源の重量比ではアジ・マイワシの比率が徐々に増加

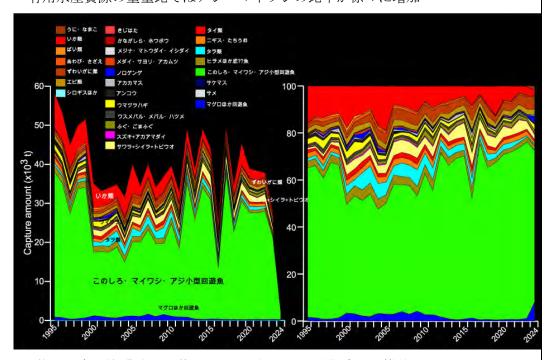


図 4. 能登半島の漁獲重量に基づく 1995 年からの長期時系列推移. 石川県漁業水産実績統計に基づく.

https://www.pref.ishikawa.jp/suisan/center/sigenbu.files/opendata/top.html

図4は石川県農林水産部が公表している重量に基づく漁獲統計を1985年から年単位でまとめたものである.アジ・マイワシ・コノシロの表層に分布する種(黄緑色)が2000年から徐々に増えており、2024年は約80%を占めるまでになった.逆に石川県では高付加価値水産物に相当するズワイガニ・ベニズワイガニ(茶)、イカ(赤)の減少が顕著で、寒冷系のタラ(水色)・サケ・マス(濃紺)が1999年-2022年にかけて捕れてはいたものの、やはり急激に漁獲が減となったことがわかった.

図 4 で明らかになっている漁獲統計での魚種に、図 3 で示した各種海水プロファイルを重ねて表 1 としてまとめたところ、海水プロファイルのうち、カルシウム・カリウムの 2 栄養塩類に図 4 の黄緑色で示したアジ・マイワシなどに正の相関にあることがわかった(表 1).

| 反応 | Var | Corr |
|---------------|-----------|------------------|
| まぐろほか浮魚 | DO | 0.37 |
| ・マイワシ・アジ小型回遊魚 | Ca, K | 0.48, 0.54* |
| ・ヒラメほか底生魚 | pH, Ca, K | 0.37, 0.43, 0.41 |
| ウマヅラハギ | DO | 0.38 |
| アンコウ | K | 0.36 |
| ・キジハタ | pH | -0.37 |
| ウニ, ナマコ | pH, Ca, K | 0.33, 0.45, 0.47 |
| | | |
| | | |

表 1 2022 年-2024 年の石川県主要魚種別水産統計と,あくあす能登深層水 海水プロファイルとの比較.

相関係数 r=0.35 以上のもののみを示した。マイワシ・アジ・小型回遊魚の漁獲量 とあくあす能登海水プロファイル中の対カルシウム・カリウムの相関は r=0.54, p>0.01.

表1中のアジ・マイワシ類は東シナ海でも主要な商用水産資源であり、同海域はカルシウム・カリウムが低い傾向にある。すなわち対馬暖流に伴ってアジ・マイワシ類が大量に能登半島周辺海域に入り込みはじめていると考えられる。2024年時点では全漁獲重量中約5%であるが、マグロ・カツオほか大型回遊魚の比率が急上昇しており、これも海洋温暖化に伴う生物相の変化と考えられる。

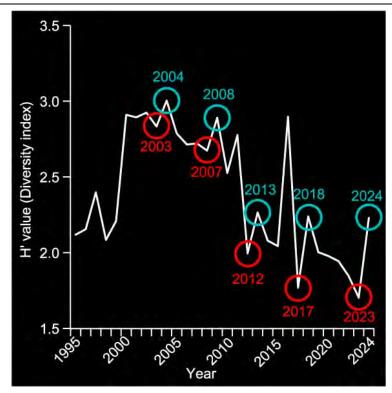


図5年別漁獲量に見られる周期性

図 5 は年別総漁獲量に基づく shannon wiener'h 値に基づく多様性の推移を時系列でまとめたもので、漁獲が赤丸の 1 年後、10%-30%の跳ね上がりを示すことがわかった. しかも 2003 年→2004 年、4 年後の 2007 年→2008 年、さらに 5 年後の 2012 年→2013 年に多様度が急反発する現象がみられる. 多様度は下がってはいても本傾向は 2023 年→2024 年にも認められる. 現在、当該傾向の原因を特定できていないが、別経路で収集した東シナ海での漁獲統計・表層プランクトンの多様性、海水プロファイルとの比較を通して解析を試みる.

※1,000 字以上で具体的に記述して下さい。

5. 見込まれる成果物

5-1. 学会発表

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見込まれる 成果物

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※原著論文発表、レビュー等原著論文以外による発表、口頭発表、卒業論文・修士論文・博士論文等の予定について記載して下さい。成果が出た場合は、別途事務局に報告して下さい。