

Article

Correlation between the Fluctuations in Worldwide Seismicity and in Atmospheric Carbon Pollution

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Received: 10 September 2018; Published: 28 September 2018 (Version 1, doi: 10.3390/sci1010002.v1)

Abstract: The crucial stages in the geochemical evolution of the Earth's crust, ocean, and atmosphere could be explained by the assumed low-energy nuclear reactions (LENR) that are triggered by seismic activity. LENR result in the fission of medium-weight elements accompanied by neutron emissions, involving Fe and Ni as starting elements, and C, N, O as resultants. Geochemical data and experimental evidences support the LENR hypothesis. The time series analysis highlighted significant correlation between the atmospheric CO₂ growth rate and the global seismic-moment release rate, whereas the trending behavior was in response to the anthropogenic emissions. The fluctuations in the atmospheric CO₂ growth rate time series were inexplicable in terms of anthropogenic emissions, but could be explained by the cycles of worldwide seismicity, which massively trigger LENR in the Earth's crust. In this framework, LENR from active faults must be considered as a relevant cause of carbon formation and degassing of freshly-formed CO₂ during seismic activity.

Keywords: atmospheric evolution; seismicity; low-energy nuclear reactions; carbon pollution; time series analysis

1. Introduction

Recent geochemistry studies have demonstrated that the Earth's crust and atmosphere have undergone significant changes in their chemical composition over the last 4.5 billion years [1–10]. Undoubtedly, one of the basic characteristics of the early stages of the Earth's formation was the presence of a highly toxic primordial atmosphere, very different from today's, of which the origin is still being investigated. Various hypotheses have been formulated regarding the variation in the atmospheric composition over the Earth's lifetime such as degassing from volcanism [11–15], heavy bombardment by asteroids [16,17], and production of free oxygen by cyanobacterial photosynthesis leading to the Great Oxidation Event [18–20], but none of them are fully convincing and conclusive.

On the other hand, the changes in element concentrations appear to be intimately correlated to the Earth's tectonic activity. Recent data on the composition time variations in the Earth's atmosphere have shown that CO₂ and H₂O concentrations in the atmosphere increased dramatically between 3.8 and 2.5 Gyr ago, between the tectonic plate formation and the most severe tectonic activity. This primordial carbon pollution is related to decreases in the concentrations of Fe and Ni as well as to increases in the concentrations of Si and Al that occurred in two step-wise transitions: 3.8 Gyr ago, at the beginning of tectonic activity, and then 2.5 Gyr ago, during the period of the most severe tectonic activity [21–26], as shown in Figure 1.

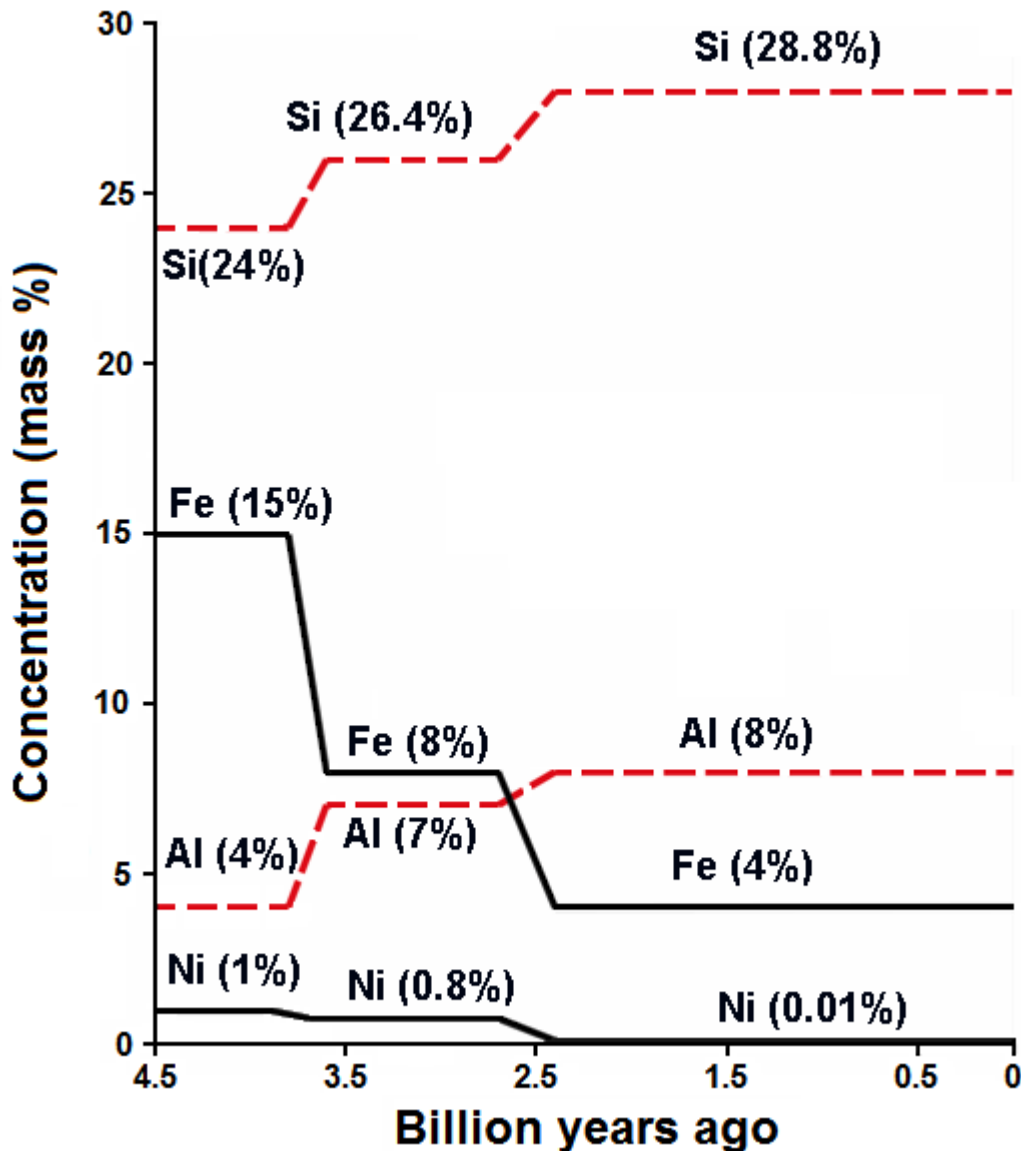
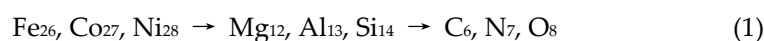


Figure 1. Estimated changes in the concentrations of Fe, Ni, Al, and Si in the Earth’s crust during tectonic plate formation (3.8 Gyr ago) and during the most severe tectonic activity (2.5 Gyr ago).

Successively, between 2.5 and 2.0 Gyr ago, N₂ and O₂ concentrations increased sharply (Great Oxidation Event) in concomitance with the most relevant formation of the Earth’s continental crust [18–20]. Thus, a significant coupling appears between the periods of intense tectonic activity and the sudden increments of CO₂ (and H₂O), and later of N₂ and O₂ levels, in the atmospheric composition over the Earth’s lifetime [1,19,20] (see Figure 2).

The chemical balances underlying the geochemical evolution of the Earth’s crust, ocean, and atmosphere can be considered as indirect evidences of recently hypothesized low-energy nuclear reactions (LENR) [27–31], occurring massively in the Earth’s crust during periods of intense tectonic activity, and hierarchically organized into two different sets:



where the atmospheric elements (C, N, O) can be regarded as results of the second set of reactions, involving Si, Al, and Mg as starting elements. In particular, the estimated Mg increment (3.2%) is equivalent to the carbon content in the primordial atmosphere (particularly high in the form of CO₂ and CH₄). The second set of reactions in Eq.(1), involving Mg as the starting element and C as the resultant, can be regarded as an alternative or a competing mechanism with volcanic degassing [11–

15] by which tectonic forces added CO₂ to the atmosphere toward the end of the Hadean period [30,31].

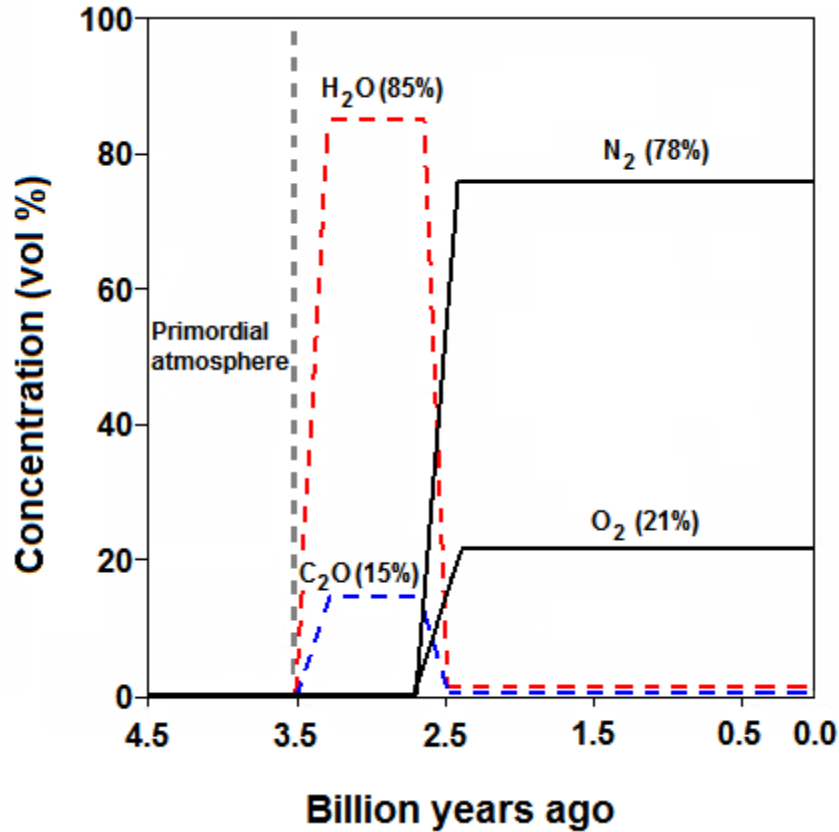


Figure 2. Variation in the atmospheric composition over the Earth’s lifetime. During the Archean era, about 15% of the Earth’s atmosphere was constituted by carbon dioxide (CO₂), and the remaining part was mainly composed by water vapor (H₂O).

Some quantitative considerations and experimental evidences can be advanced to support this hypothesis. First, assuming a mean density equal to 3.6 g/cm³ and a thickness of ~60 km of the Earth’s proto-crust, the mass increase in Mg (~3.5 × 10²¹ kg, corresponding to 3.2% of the mass of the proto-crust involved in the reaction), and therefore in C, implies a very high atmospheric pressure. Given a terrestrial surface area of 5.1 × 10¹⁴ m² and considering the same gravitational acceleration for the proto-Earth, an atmospheric pressure of 660.70 atm was obtained. This very high value, which is plausible and consistent with the conditions prevailing between 3.8 and 2.5 Gyr ago, is corroborated by models presented for a CO₂- and CH₄-rich primordial atmosphere that had ground level pressures of some hundred atm (~650 atm, as was the value reported in [1]).

Furthermore, significant neutron emissions have been measured, both at the Earth’s crust scale, during earthquake preparation stages (Figure 3) [32–35], and at the laboratory scale, during crushing tests on non-radioactive rock specimens.

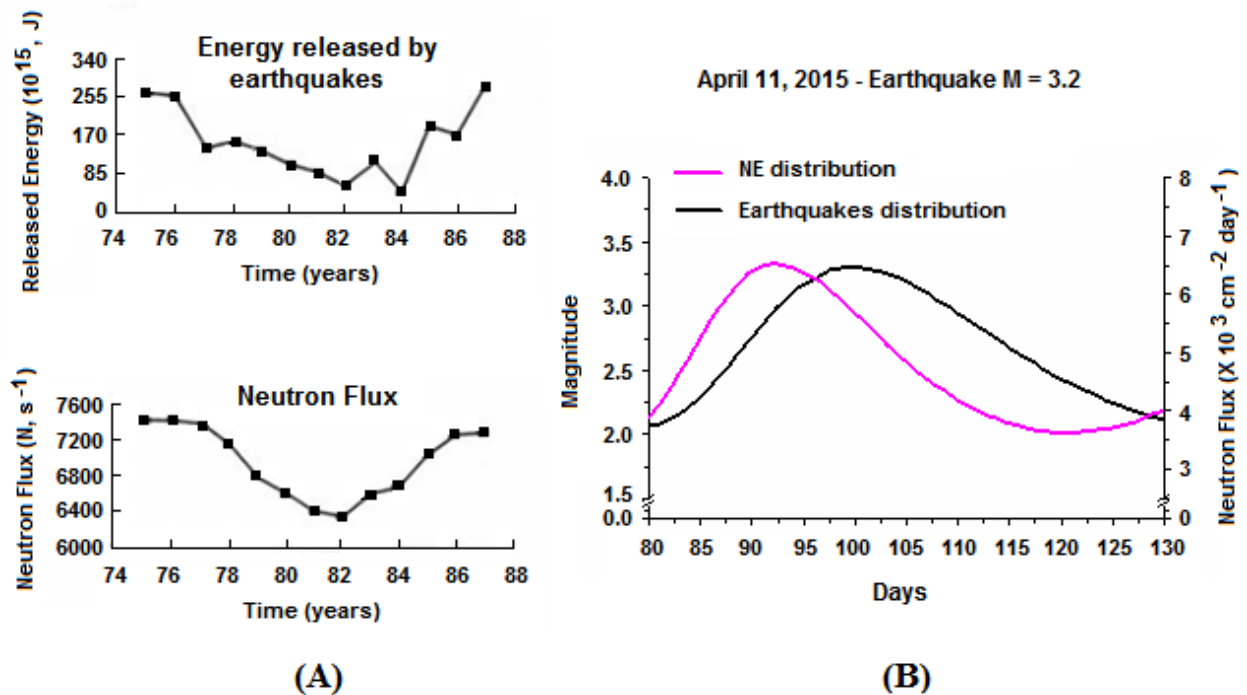


Figure 3. (A) Seismic activity and neutron flux measurements in the period 1975–1987 (Kola Peninsula, Russia [32]); (B) Typical time correlation between fitting distributions of neutron flux measurements at the Murisengo gypsum mine, and a local seismic swarm (magnitude 3.2 main shock) [35].

In the laboratory experiments, neutron and other forms of energy emissions were measured in correspondence to micro- and macro-fracturing [36–40], with the final considerable reduction in the Fe content consistently counterbalanced by an increase in the content of Al, Si and Mg [27–29]. Further evidence supporting the link between seismicity and variations in the atmospheric CO₂ is the spatial organization of the CO₂ release from the ground in the Himalayas, Nepal, which were apparently controlled by large earthquakes [41].

2. Atmospheric CO₂ and the Carbon Cycle

Carbon dioxide is an integral part of the carbon cycle, in which carbon is exchanged between the Earth’s oceans, soils, rocks, and the biosphere at two different rates: the slow carbon cycle, which involves geochemical processes between the atmosphere, oceans, soils, rocks and volcanism; and the fast carbon cycle, which refers to the movement of carbon between the environment and living organisms in the biosphere, including photosynthesis and respiration [42]. The slow-rate geochemical processes, including the formation and burial of carbonates, the burial of organic matter (on land or in the ocean), and volcanism have largely determined the flow of CO₂ into and out of the atmosphere on multi-million-year time scales. As currently accepted, the reduction of atmospheric CO₂ caused by these burial processes appears to be bound by tectonic processes, which return the carbon from the Earth’s mantle and crust to the atmosphere through volcanic degassing (which became less frequent as the Earth’s mantle progressively cooled). Later, the flow of atmospheric CO₂ began to be controlled by other natural processes such as the origin and the expansion of forests, which caused increased burial of organic carbon by photosynthesis, and the respiration of living organisms, which added CO₂ back into the atmosphere [43,44].

In the pre-industrial era, the flow of atmospheric CO₂ was considered to be largely in balance, with natural sources of CO₂ nearly balanced by natural CO₂ sinks. Since the Industrial Revolution however, anthropic activity has perturbed the carbon cycle due to the direct addition of carbon to the atmosphere from the burning of fossil fuels and land-use changes (mainly deforestation). According to carbon cycle models [45], about 57% of the anthropogenic CO₂ emissions should be

removed from the atmosphere by the biosphere (vegetation and land) and oceans, which behave as carbon sinks.

As current atmospheric CO₂ levels exceed measurements from the last 1000 years, and are rising quickly, anthropogenic perturbation of the global carbon cycle is considered to be the only attributing factor to the dramatic increase in CO₂ of the contemporary Earth's atmosphere [46,47]. In accordance with this paradigm, the global carbon budget, describing the exchanges of CO₂ between the atmosphere and the other major carbon reservoirs, is currently given by the following balance equation:

$$\text{atm growth} = \text{fossil fuel} + \text{land use change} - \text{ocean sink} - \text{land sink}$$

where geochemical terms are usually neglected, as their rate is considered too slow to have some relevance on the atmospheric CO₂ concentration over hundred- or thousand-year timescales, or because they became relatively infrequent, like volcanism. However, some doubts remain regarding the balance of this equation, because the ocean sink is estimated by a combination of global ocean biogeochemistry models and the land sink is often estimated from the residual of the other budget terms [47]. With regard to the latter point, recent studies suggest that the role of tropical forests may have been previously very poorly quantified, and indicate a terrestrial tropical carbon sink larger than the previous estimates [48,49]. Accounting for this finding while balancing the global carbon cycle implies that the currently considered carbon sources are larger [50], and/or that other carbon sources need to be considered in the budget.

3. Data Analysis

When observing the relationship between the anthropogenic CO₂ emissions and the atmospheric CO₂ growth rate (compare diagrams in Figure 4A,C), plotted in GtC/year⁻¹ from 1955 to 2013 (the choice of the period was motivated by the need for comprehensive and reliable data, available online at <https://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/search/> and at <http://www.globalcarbonproject.org/carbonbudget/archive.htm#CB20147>), some evidences cast some doubts on the belief that anthropogenic emissions effectively drive all atmospheric CO₂ growth [51–53]:

- The significant acceleration in the anthropogenic emission rate, largely due to China's contribution, observed since 2002 was not reflected in the analogous trend of atmospheric CO₂, and yet continued its steady growth;
- the downward trend of atmospheric CO₂ was seen in some periods, especially from 1988 to 1993, despite the continuous growth of the anthropogenic emissions; and
- intensive cyclic fluctuations around the trend line were observed for the atmospheric CO₂ growth rate whereas the increase of the anthropogenic CO₂ emission rate was smoother.

Consistent with neutron emissions observed in correspondence to fracturing at the laboratory and Earth's crust scales, the hypothesized relationship between LENR and neutron emissions from active faults may be regarded as the principal cause of magnesium depletion, and the consequent carbon formation and degassing of freshly-formed CO₂ during seismic activity. In this way, it was worth investigating the possible relationship between the atmospheric CO₂ growth rate and the global seismic-moment release rate (Nm/year⁻¹, newton-meters per year).

The seismic-moment M measures the size and the energy of an earthquake according to the definition, $M = \mu A \delta$, where μ is the shear modulus of the rock in which the fault is embedded, A is the area of the fault break, and δ is the mean displacement across the fault during the earthquake. M thus has dimension of torque (Nm) [54].

Accordingly, a comparison of the rates of anthropogenic CO₂ emission, global seismic-moment release, and atmospheric CO₂ growth showed that all the considered time series display an upward trend, linear for atmospheric and anthropogenic data, but quadratic for seismic data (Figure 4A–C).

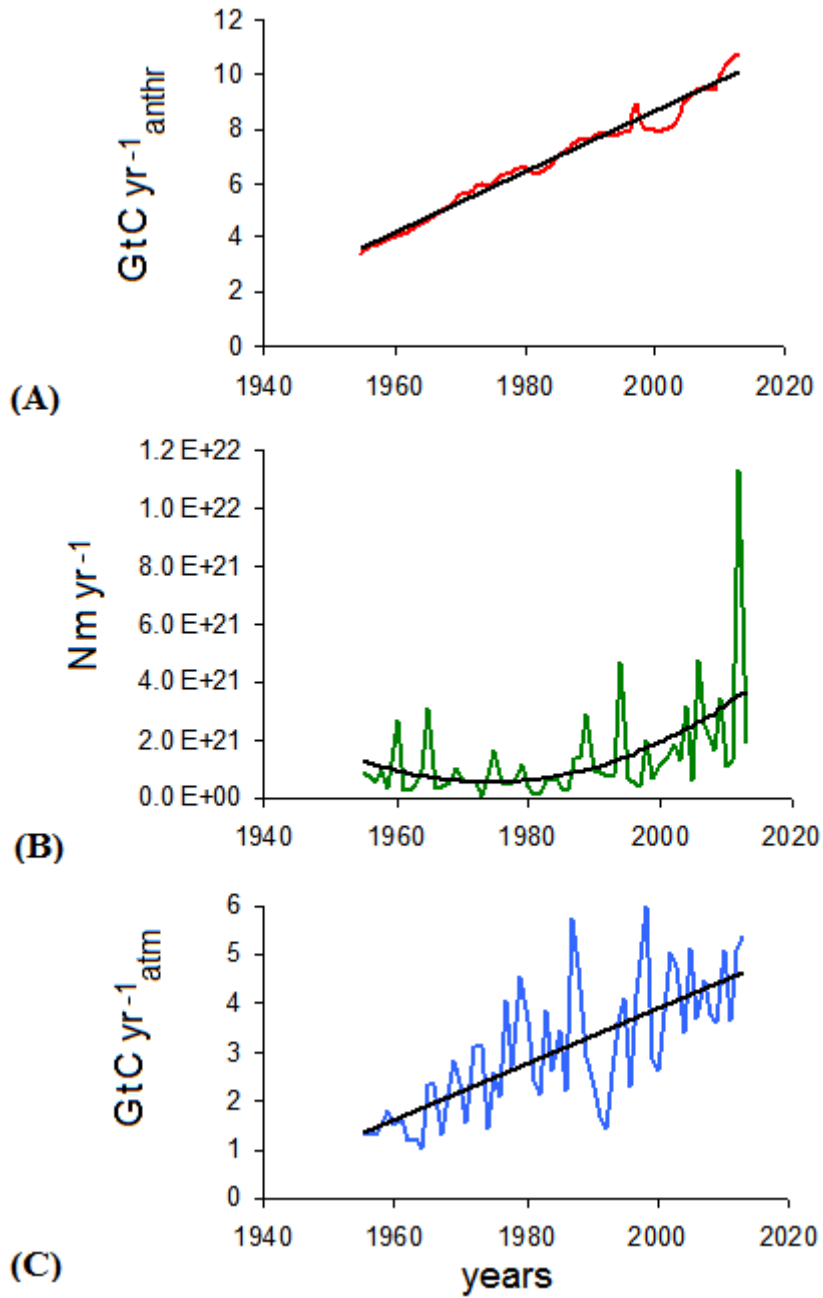


Figure 4. (A) Time series plots (1955–2013) of annual anthropogenic CO₂ emissions; (B) global seismic-moment release; (C) and the atmospheric CO₂ growth rate. Trend lines are in black.

However, it is worth noting that anthropogenic CO₂ emissions exhibited low-amplitude fluctuations when compared to those of the atmospheric CO₂ growth rate (compare Figure 4A,C), that is, up to one order of magnitude smaller when considering peak-to-peak excursions.

A further comment results when considering the periodicities hidden in the fluctuations of the time series. The fast Fourier transform (FFT) analysis of residual data, obtained by subtracting the trend component from the actual data, showed that the low-frequency components (approximately lying in the 0–0.15/year⁻¹ interval) in the anthropogenic emission spectrum prevail over higher frequencies. This was unlike more uniform mixtures of components in seismic-moment release and atmospheric CO₂ spectra, where spectral peaks appeared at high frequencies as well (compare FFT diagrams in Figure 5).

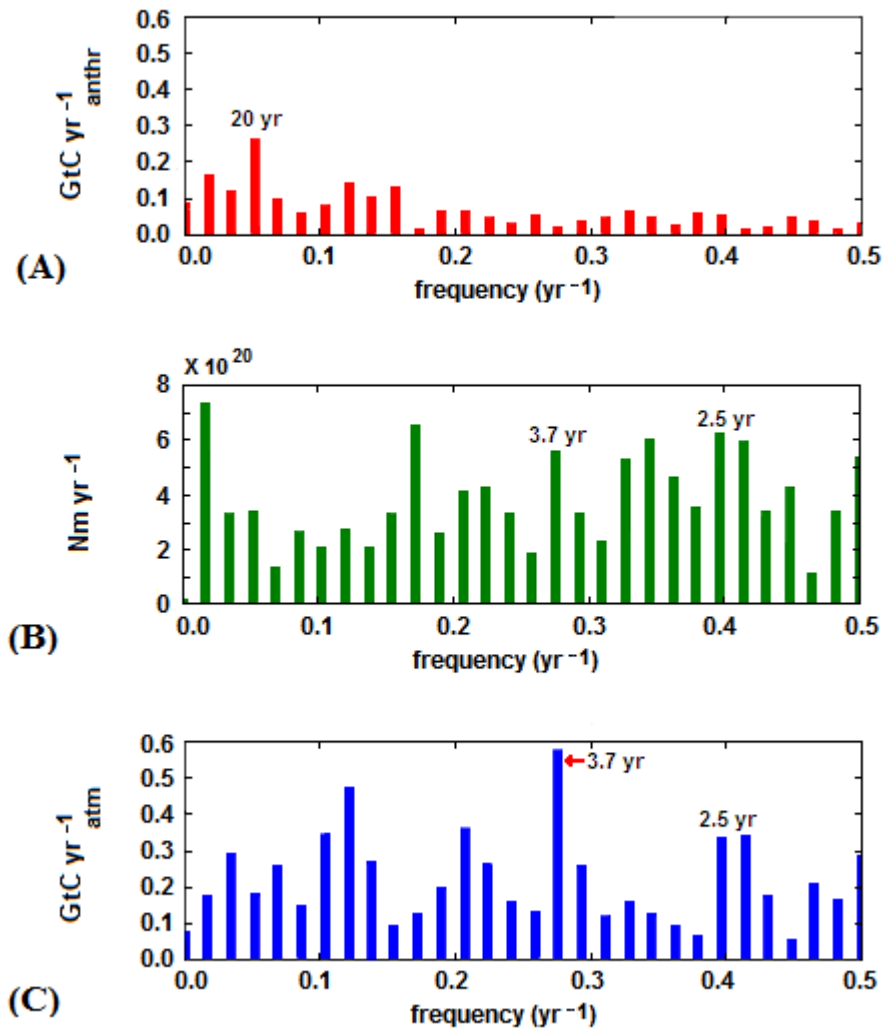


Figure 5. (A) FFT spectra of the de-trended time series for: Anthropogenic CO₂ emissions; (B) the global seismic-moment release rate; (C) and the atmospheric CO₂ growth rate. Note the discrepancy between the main peaks of anthropogenic (20-year) and atmospheric (3.7-year) spectra, and the peaks shared by the seismic and atmospheric spectra (e.g., at 2.5 and 3.7 years).

As shown in Figure 5A, the anthropogenic time series exhibited a dominant spectral peak at 0.05/year⁻¹, equivalent to a 20-year period, which did not correlate with the atmospheric CO₂ fluctuations as this periodicity is not relevant in the atmospheric spectrum (observe the fourth spectral component of atmospheric CO₂ data in Figure 5C). Conversely, the atmospheric fluctuations exhibited a main periodicity of 3.7 years that was almost absent in the anthropogenic emission spectrum. This discrepancy loosens, partly, the bond between anthropogenic emissions and the atmospheric CO₂ growth rate.

Instead, the 3.7-year periodicity was relevant in both the atmospheric CO₂ growth rate and in the seismic-moment release rate spectra, as well as other periodicities such as the 2.5-year spectral peaks (see Figure 5B,C). Because these periodicities were almost absent in the anthropogenic time series, it could be deduced that the fluctuations in the atmospheric CO₂ growth rate were driven by the seismic activity rather than by anthropogenic emissions.

4. Conclusions

The presented results derive from geochemical studies on the chemical evolution at the Earth's scale that affected the mantle, crust, and atmosphere during the periods of the most severe tectonic activity, and were corroborated by experimental evidences of neutron emissions during rock fracture and the concomitant changes in element concentrations in the specimens.

It is important to note that the conventional assumptions in relation to the migration of chemical elements do not imply the nearly perfect satisfaction of the mass balances, whereas the chemical balances among the most abundant elements derived from geochemical data are considered as indirect evidences of conjectured LENR reactions. The atmospheric elements (C, N, O) can be regarded as the results of a set of reactions, involving Si, Al, and Mg as starting elements, that are massively triggered by tectonic activity. In particular, this conjecture not only accounts for atmospheric CO₂ formation and its variations over the Earth's lifetime, but could also provide an explanation for some of the observed anomalies in the correlation between the atmospheric CO₂ growth rate and the anthropogenic emission rate.

By examination of the time series, fluctuations in the atmospheric CO₂ growth rate cannot be explained in terms of low-amplitude anthropogenic emission fluctuations (nearly an order-of-magnitude difference). Furthermore, the main periodicities of these two phenomena are different.

Although variations in climate variables are recognized as important drivers of the interannual variability of the atmospheric CO₂ growth rate [55], the relationship between atmospheric and seismic variables appeared to be rather robust during the last 50 years, and provide a new diagnostic tool to better understand the global carbon cycle.

In conclusion, the time series analysis demonstrates the trending behavior of the atmospheric CO₂ growth rate in response to anthropogenic emissions, and indicates, in light of LENR, that atmospheric CO₂ fluctuations could be ascribed to the cycles of worldwide seismicity.

Supplementary Materials: Earthquake data are available online at <https://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/search/>. CO₂ emission data are available online at <http://www.globalcarbonproject.org/carbonbudget/archive.htm#CB20147>.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, writing—review and supervision, A.C.; investigation, data curation, formal analysis, writing—original draft preparation, G.N.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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