

ASTR/GEOL-2040: Search for life in the Universe: Lecture 14

- HW4 due on Friday!
- Great oxidation
- Snowball Earth
 - Faculty Teaching Excellence program

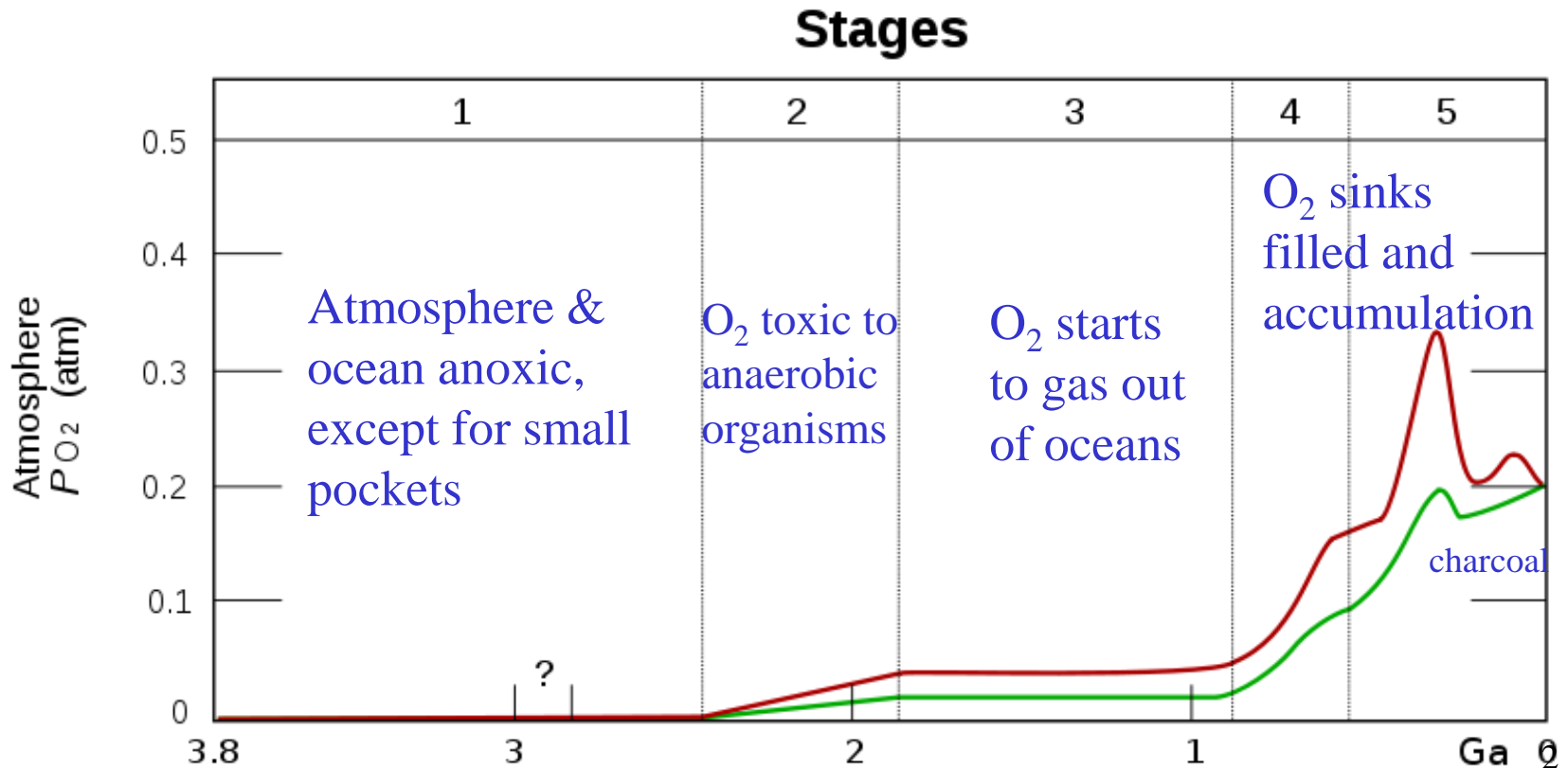
Axel Brandenburg

(Office hours: Mondays 2:30 – 3:30 in X590 and

Wednesdays 11-12 in D230)

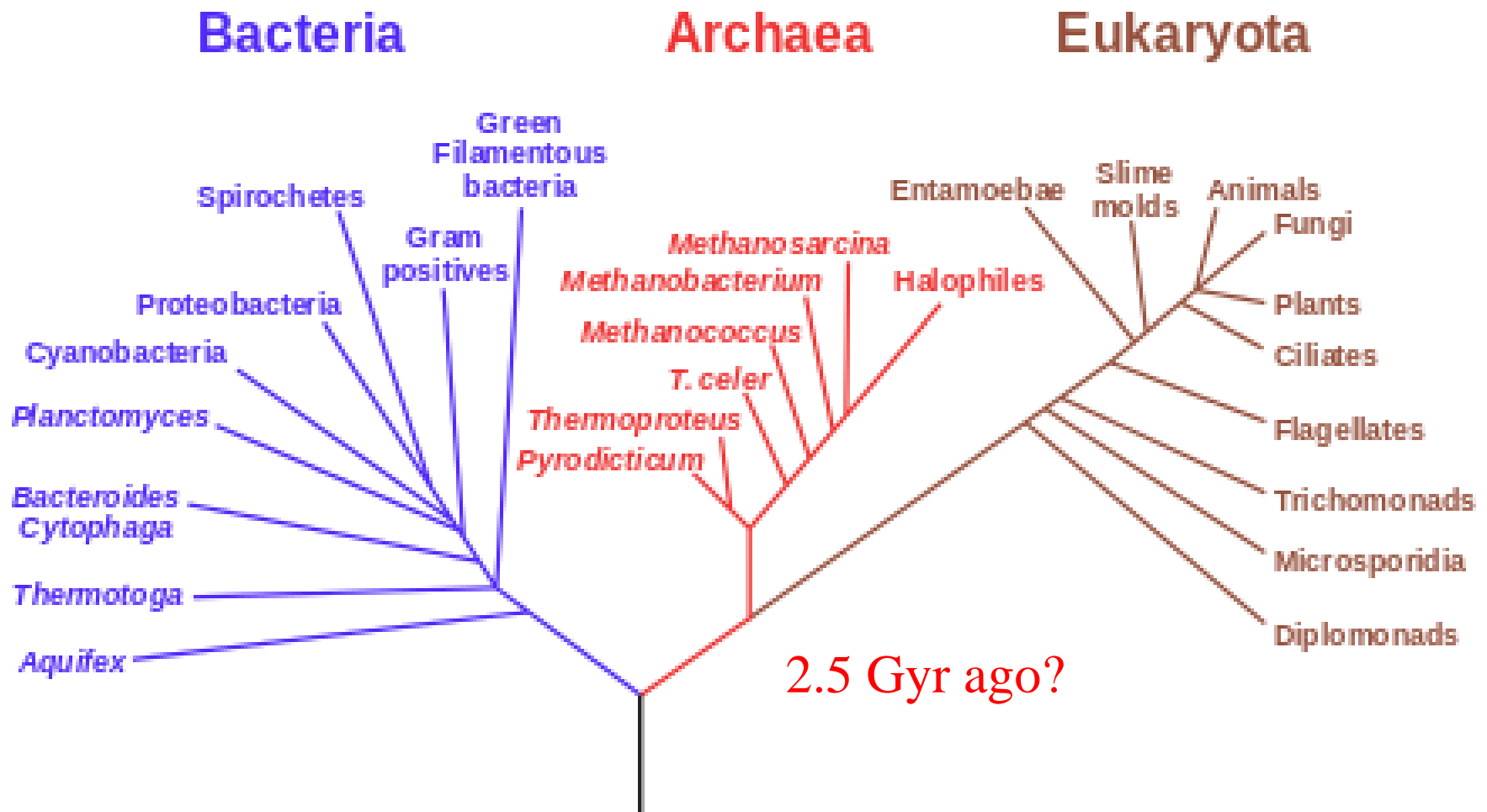
The great oxidation event (GOE)

- Oxygen catastrophe
- Mass extinctions



Rooted Tree

Phylogenetic Tree of Life



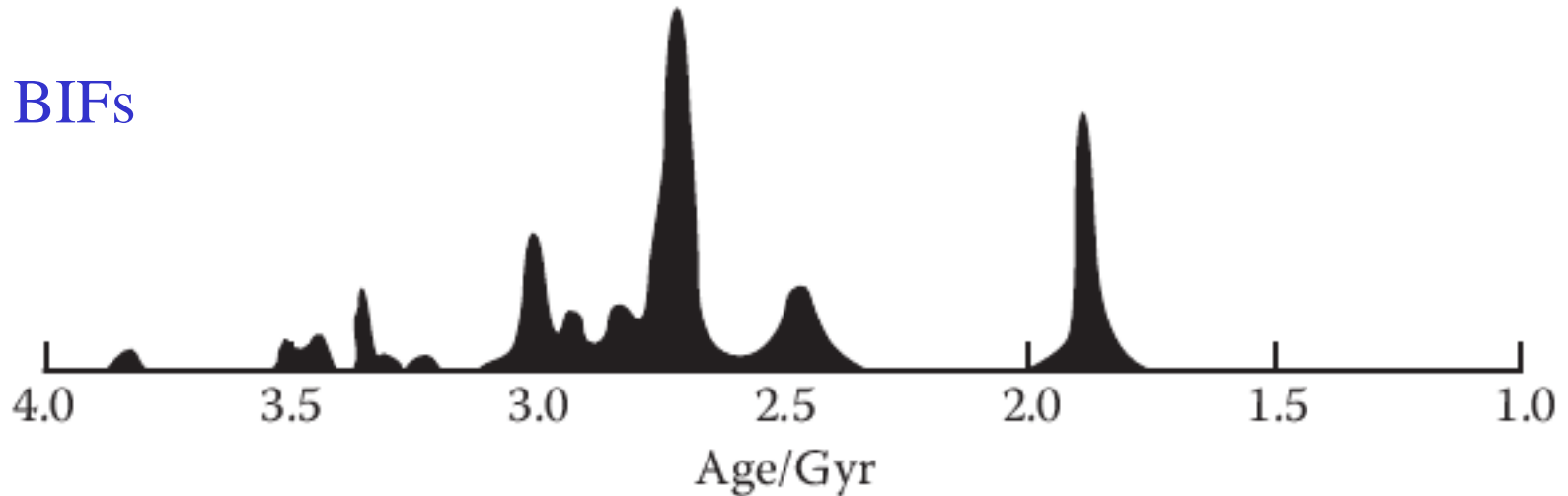
An anoxic environment

- Oceans dissolve iron
 - Comes from hydrothermal vents
 - In the form of ferrous iron (FeO)
- Early cyanobacteria (phytoplankton)
 - Gradual oxidation
 - Rust (hematite or Fe_2O_3) → insoluble
 - Banded Iron Formation (BIF)

BIFs: layers of Fe_2O_3 deposits



First BIFs 3.8 – 2.7 Gyr ago



- Earliest one: already 3.8 Gyr ago!
- Long lag time to 2.5 Gyr when O₂ levels rose. Why?

Why atmospheric O₂ much later?

- A. No animal life available yet?
- B. All used up by microbes
- C. All used up by BIFs
- D. Atmosphere still too warm
- E. Not yet enough nutrients for phytoplankton

Why atmospheric O₂ much later?

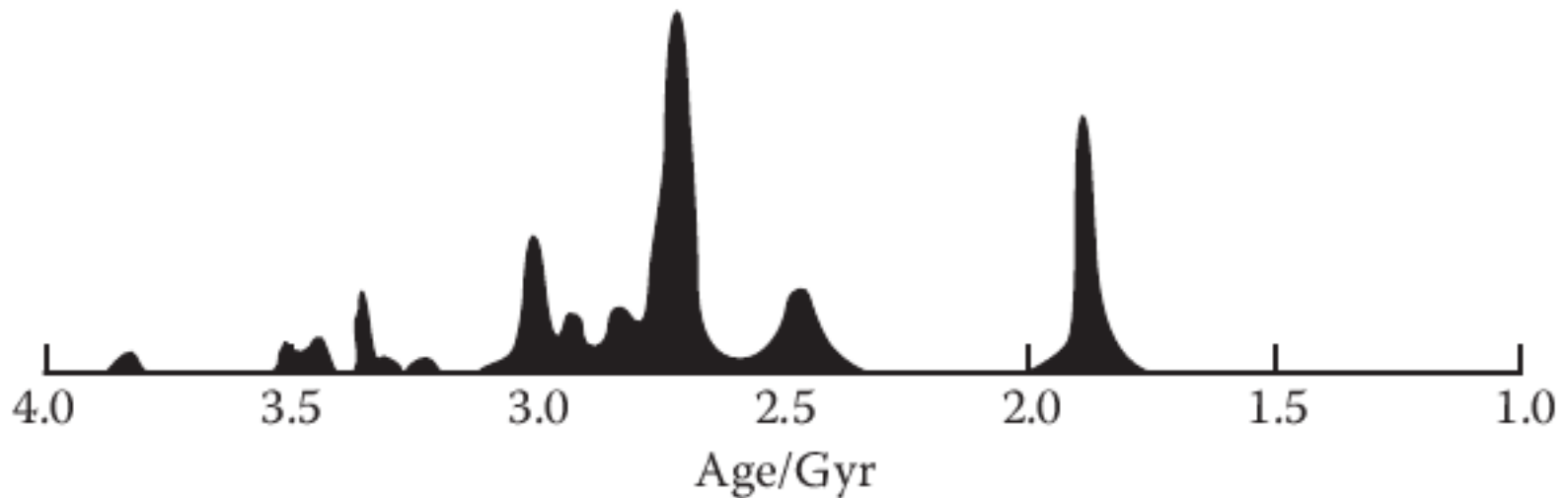
- A. No animal life available yet? wrong logic
- B. All used up by microbes Possible, but too inefficient
- C. All used up by BIFs Possible, but big enough?
- D. Atmosphere still too warm not possible
- E. Not yet enough nutrients for phytoplankton Fe rich oceans
→ nutrient-rich

Why atmospheric O₂ much later?

- A. No animal life available yet?
- B. All used up by microbes
- C. All used up by BIFs**
- D. Atmosphere still too warm
- E. Not yet enough nutrients for phytoplankton

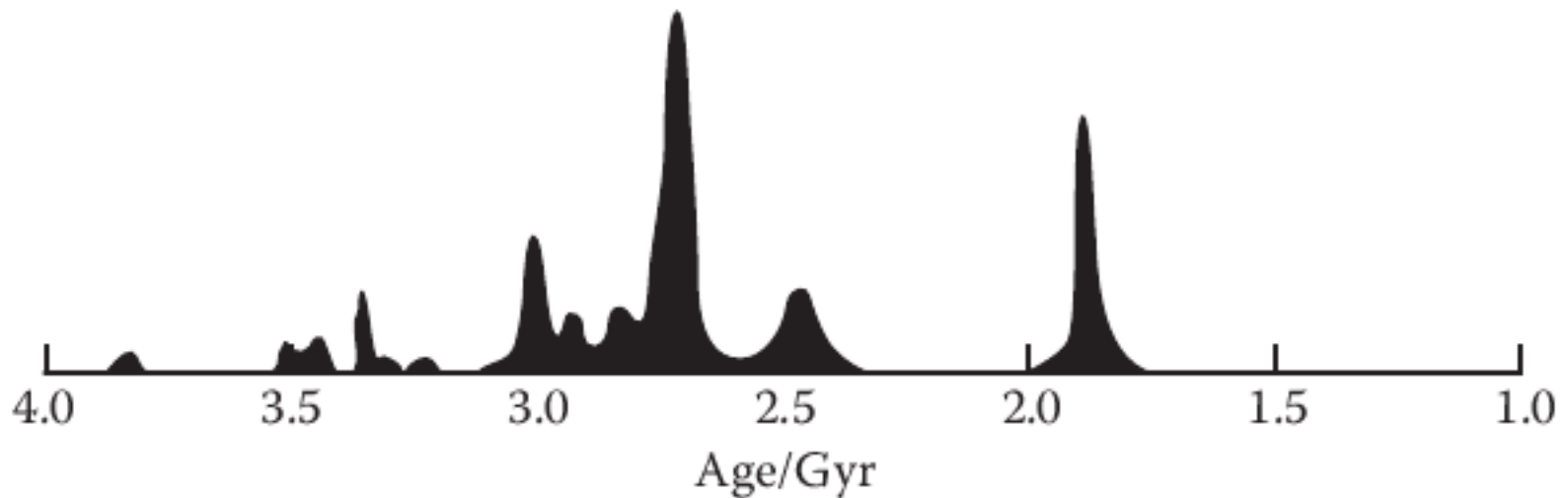
New feedback cycle

- Cyanobacteria + \rightarrow O₂ + \rightarrow less Fe
- Cyanobacteria – \rightarrow O₂ + \rightarrow more Fe



Another feedback cycle

- Cyanobacteria + \rightarrow CO₂ - \rightarrow cooler
- Cyanobacteria - \rightarrow CO₂ + \rightarrow warmer



Snowball Earth events

- Geological record → global events
 - Dramatic climate changes
- 2.45 Gyr ago (extreme event)
- 0.75 – 0.58 Gyr ago (up to 4)
 - Global glaciation (snowball Earth)
 - Mass extinction (CO₂ sinks cease)
 - Oceans become Fe-rich

Effects of snowball Earth on CO₂ sinks

- Photosynthetic life
- Acid rain: $\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2 = \text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$
- $\text{CaSiO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{CO}_3 \rightarrow \text{CaCO}_3 + \text{SiO}_2$
- Snowball Earth would halt this process

Escaping Snowball Earth

- Volcanoes
- More O₂ production
 - BIFs
 - Explains Fe-rich betw glacial deposits
- Similar events earlier in history!

Snowball Earth & evolution

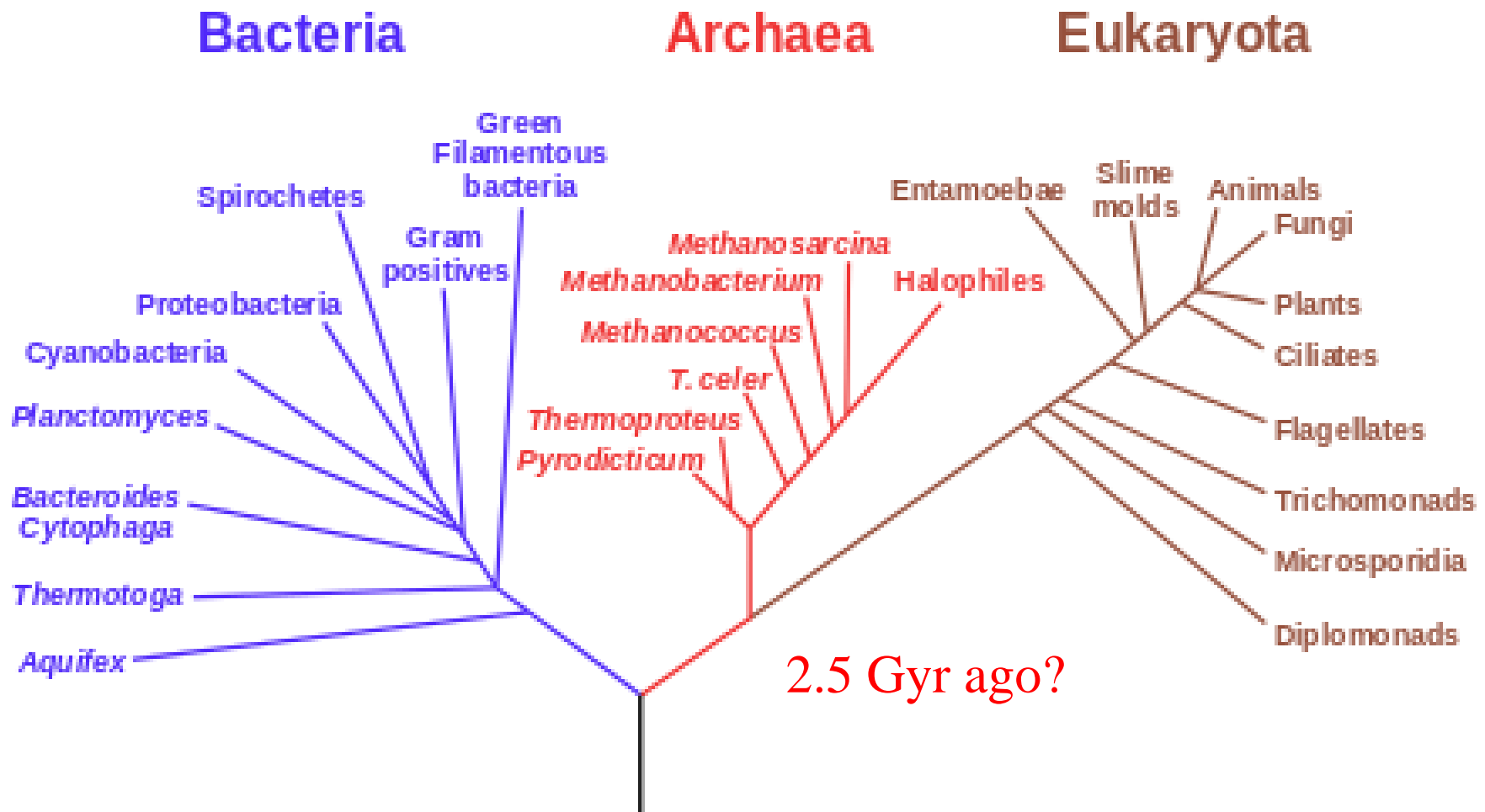
- Eukaria & Archea only after 2.5 Gyr
- Multicellular diverse life after 0.6 Gyr
- Coincidence?
- Greenhouse $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ Icehouse
- Evolutionary pressure
- Oxygen spikes could have sparked early animal evolution

Oxygen catastrophe

- Oxygen spikes
 - BIFs
 - Oceans Fe poor
- Phytoplanktons starve
 - Global disaster for most life
- Antioxidant enzymes (Vitamin E & C)
 - Reengineer life in iron-poor environments
 - Archea have such enzymes

Rooted Tree

Phylogenetic Tree of Life



Ice ages are different

- Temperature drops by a few degrees
 - More snowfall, down to low latitudes
 - Last one 10,000 yr ago
 - Duration: 35 Myr
- One contributor: cyclic changes in Earth rotation (tilt 22° - 25°) & orbit
 - Milankovich cycles

Snowball Earth refers to

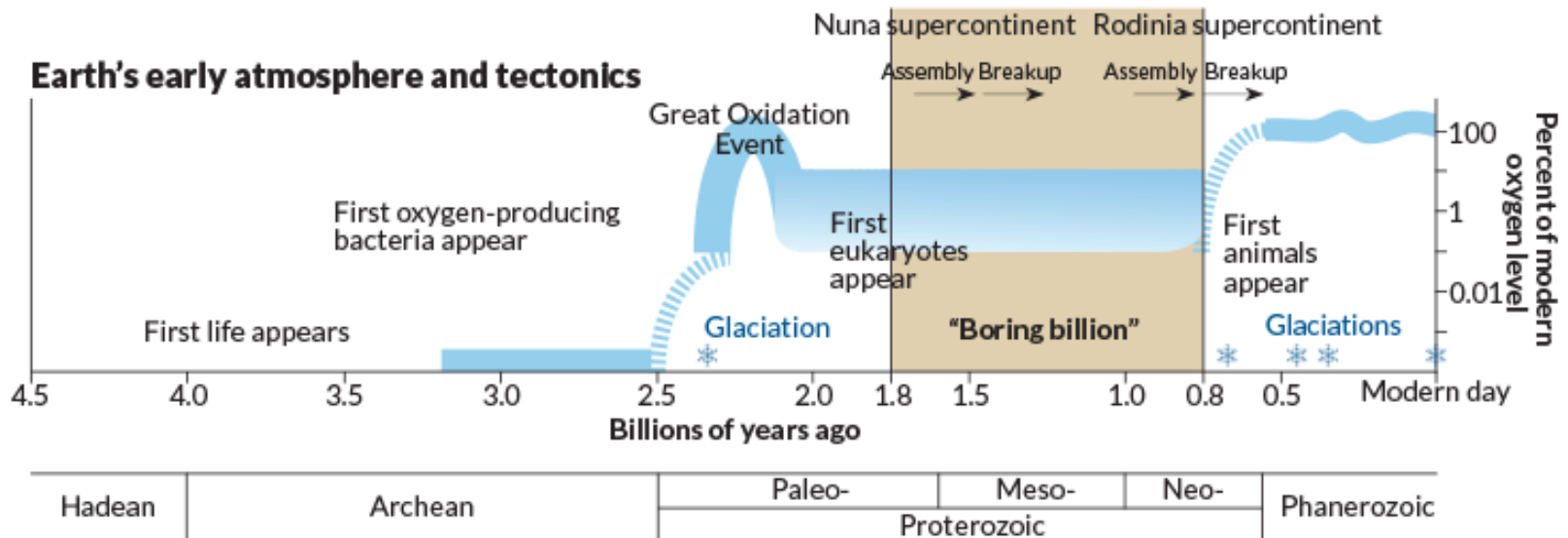
- A. One in a series of deep ice ages that occurred >0.5 Gyr ago
- B. The idea that Earth would be frozen without greenhouse effect
- C. Any of the ice ages that occurred in the past few million years

Snowball Earth refers to

- A. One in a series of deep ice ages that occurred >0.5 Gyr ago
- B. The idea that Earth would be frozen without greenhouse effect
- C. Any of the ice ages that occurred in the past few million years

The boring billion: 1.8 – 0.8 Gyr

- After: atmos. O₂, glaciation, GOE, prokaryotic life, UV-blocking ozone
- O₂ remained at 1% PAL (present atmospheric level)



More evidence for early life

Accumulation of organics

- Photosynthesizing cyanobacteria
- Grow on top of each other
- Layered structure

Στρώμα λίθος



English Greek Spanish Detect language ▾ ↔ Greek Finnish English ▾

mattress × στρώμα ✓

English Greek Spanish Detect language ▾ ↔ Greek Finnish English ▾

λίθος × stone

1 cm

Modern stromatolites



Early Faint Sun Paradox

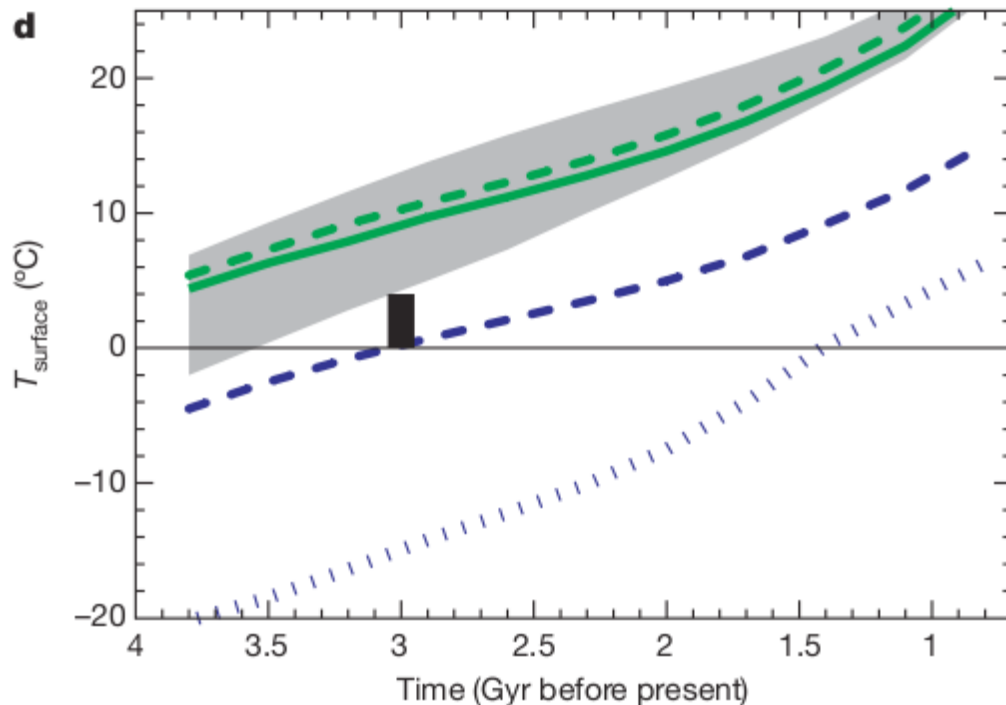
The Early Faint Sun Paradox: Organic Shielding of Ultraviolet-Labile Greenhouse Gases

Carl Sagan and Christopher Chyba

www.sciencemag.org • SCIENCE • VOL. 276 • 23 MAY 1997

No climate paradox under the faint early Sun

Minik T. Rosing^{1,2,4}, Dennis K. Bird^{1,4}, Norman H. Sleep⁵ & Christian J. Bjerrum^{1,3}



Vol 464 | 1 April 2010 | doi:10.1038/nature08955

- Early Sun 30% fainter
 - Yet liquid water!?
 - Greenhouse gases?
- Geol record: no!
 - Less continents
 - Less albedo

Next week

- Evidence for early life on Earth
- Oceans 4.4 Gyr ago
- Different rock types
- pp. 65 – 71 in RGS
 - After that
 - Significance of ^{13}C isotope
 - Cambrian explosion of life