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Solar System Origins

- Gravitational collapse
- Self-gravitating Hydrogen
- Swirling dust of Ur-Minerals



- Volatiles: H, C, & O -> H₂O and CO₂
- Heating, hydration, & oxidation of Ur-Minerals to form about 50 primordial minerals
- Accretion, collisions, & vertical differentiation
- Metallic cores, rocky mantles, organic gunk



Origin of the Atmopshere

- Volcanic gases: H₂O, CO₂, CH₄, SO₄, NO₂, HCI
- Water condenses to form oceans
- Strong acids dissolve (HCI, H₂SO₄, HNO₃)
- Weak acid equilibrium (H₂CO₃)
- No free oxygen! (cubic closest packing)
- Methane greenhouse!





Mineral Evolution!

- Ur mineral dust & presolar grains to asteroids & comets
- A few hundred minerals in early Earth
- 5000 minerals today
- Role of water
- Role of life!





Geologic Time

| F | RA | PERIOD (| AGE million f years | s EPOCH | MAJOR GEOLOGICAL A PALEONTOLOGICAL E | ND VENTS | Precambrian, |
|------|--------------------|-----------------|---|--|---|--|---|
| | Cenozoic | Quaternary | 01 2 5 26 37 53 | Holocene Pleistocene | Himalayan Mountain- building | Age of Mammals Age of Dinosaurs | and then everything else! <i>(It's always down there)</i> • "Primary, |
| | | | | Pliocene | | | |
| | | | | Miocene | | | |
| zoic | | Tertiary | | Oligocene | Alpine Mountain- building | | |
| | | | | Eocene | | | |
| | | | 65 | Paleocene | | | |
| ED I | Paleozoic Mesozoic | Cretaceous | - 136 - 190 - 225 - 280 - 320 - 345 - 205 | First s Break openie | First stages of Rocky Mountains | | |
| Pha | | Jurassic | | | Breakup of Pangaea – opening of Atlantic | | |
| | | Triassic | | | | | |
| | | Permian | | | Final assembly of Pangaea | | |
| | | e Pennsylvanian | | Consolidation of continents to form super- | First land plants Primitive fish First abundant | | |
| | | 년 Mississippian | | | | | Secondary. |
| | | Devonian | | | | | |
| | | Silurian | 430 | Continent of Pangaea | | | Tertiary"Fossils told |
| | | Ordovician | 500 | | | | |
| | | Cambrian | 2300 2800 4600 4700 | I | | | |
| | Precambrian | Proterozoic | | | Abundant iron formations | | |
| | | | | | Major gold deposits | | i this story |
| | | Archean | | | Earliest known life (~3500) | | 1 5 |
| | | | | Formation of Earth | | | |











The Earth System

The Earth's climate results from the interaction of many properties and processes

- Solar radiation and orbital geometry
- The size, gravitational force, and rotation rate of the planet
- The composition, structure, and internal dynamics of the planet
- The geography of continents, glaciers, mountain ranges, and oceans
- Ocean properties and circulation
- Atmospheric constituents, their chemical interactions, circulation, and the hydrologic cycle
- The living ecosystems that inhabit the planet, and the biogeochemical transformations they conduct

Plate Tectonics

- Continental plates are lighter (buoyant) and rise in collisions, whereas oceanic plates subduct
- Continents can "bunch up" due to collisions, forming supercontinents ("Pangea," "Gondwana")
- Continental drift can radically alter the geometry of ocean basins, with corresponding dramatic changes in ocean circulation and poleward heat transport

