# Earth

# **Evolution of a Habitable World**

Second edition

Fully updated throughout, including revised illustrations and new images from NASA missions, this new edition provides an overview of Earth's history from a planetary science perspective, for undergraduates in earth science, planetary science, and astronomy. The evolution of the Earth is described in the context of what we know about other planets and the cosmos at large, from the origin of the cosmos to the processes that shape planetary environments, and from the origins of life to the inner workings of cells.

#### **Key features**

- Integrates astronomy, earth science, planetary science, and astrobiology to give students the whole picture of how the Earth has come to its present state
- Presents concepts in nontechnical language and avoids mathematical treatments where possible, allowing students to grasp concepts without wading through complex maths
- New end-of-chapter summaries and questions allow students to check their understanding and critical thinking is emphasized to encourage students to explore ideas scientifically for themselves

Jonathan I. Lunine is the David C. Duncan Professor in the Physical Sciences at Cornell University. His research interests center broadly on planetary origin and evolution, in our solar system and around other stars. He works as an interdisciplinary scientist on the *Cassini* mission to Saturn, and on the James Webb Space Telescope, and is also a co-investigator on the *Juno* mission, which launched for Jupiter in August 2011. Dr. Lunine is the author of over 230 scientific papers and besides the first edition of this book (Cambridge University Press, 1999), he has also written *Astrobiology: A Multidisciplinary Approach* (Pearson Addison-Wesley, 2005). He is a member of the US National Academy of Sciences, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Geophysical Union.

#### Praise for this book:

"The keenly awaited second edition of Lunine's book does not disappoint. The clarity of writing and level of scholarship remain high, and there is no other treatment of our planet with this interdisciplinary breadth. As we home in on Earth-like worlds far from home, this book is a perfect component for an undergraduate astronomy or astrobiology course."

- **Professor Chris Impey** *University Distinguished Professor* and Deputy Dept. Head, Astronomy, University of Arizona

"Lunine focusses on the Earth as a system, and sets it in context in comparison with other Solar System bodies. This is how a geoscience text should be done these days."

- Dr. David A. Rothery The Open University

"Earth: Evolution of a Habitable World brings the knowledge gained by 50 years of Solar System exploration back to Earth and infuses the often hazy first half of Earth history with new energy and insight, providing a unique perspective on the entire history of our home planet."

- **Professor James Head** Louis and Elizabeth Scherck Distinguished Professor of Geological Sciences, Brown University

"Lunine's astrobiological perspective on Earth history is a breath of fresh air, drawing on the entire breadth of science to address fundamental questions about the origins of life, and the development of the systems that sustain it here on Earth, in a manner that quickly and directly connects to students."

- **Dr. Marshall Bartlett** Assistant Professor and Chair of Physics, Hollins University





# Earth Evolution of a Habitable World

Second edition

Jonathan I. Lunine
Cornell University





> CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS Cambridge, New York, Melbourne, Madrid, Cape Town, Singapore, São Paulo, Delhi, Mexico City

Cambridge University Press The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 8RU, UK

Published in the United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York

www.cambridge.org

Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9780521850018

First edition © Cambridge University Press 1999 Second edition © Jonathan I. Lunine 2013

This publication is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take place without the written permission of Cambridge University Press.

First published 1999 Reprinted 2000 Second edition 2013

Printed and bound in the United Kingdom by the MPG Books Group

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloguing in Publication data Lunine, Jonathan Irving. Earth: evolution of a habitable world / Jonathan I. Lunine. – 2nd ed.

p. cm.

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 978-0-521-85001-8 (hardback)

1. Earth. 2. Earth sciences. 3. Environmental sciences. I. Title.

QB631.L836 2013

525 - dc232012042822

ISBN 978-0-521-85001-8 Hardback ISBN 978-0-521-61519-8 Paperback

Additional resources for this publication at www.cambridge.org/lunine

Cambridge University Press has no responsibility for the persistence or accuracy of URLs for external or third-party internet websites referred to in this publication, and does not guarantee that any content on such websites is, or will remain, accurate or appropriate.



## **CONTENTS**

Preface page ix

## Part I The astronomical planet: Earth's place in the cosmos

1 An introductory tour of Earth's cosmi	ic	3.2 Radioactivity	29
neighborhood	3	3.3 Conservation of energy, and thermodynamics	29
1.1 Ancient attempts to determine the sca	le	3.4 Electromagnetic spectrum	30
of the cosmos	3	3.5 Abundances in the Sun	31
1.2 Brief introduction to the solar system	4	Summary	33
Summary	6	Questions	34
Questions	7	References	34
General reading	7		
Reference	7	4 Fusion, fission, sunlight, and element	
		formation	35
2 Largest and smallest scales	9	Introduction	35
Introduction	9	4.1 Stars and nuclear fusion	35
2.1 Scientific notation	9	4.2 Element production in the Big Bang	38
2.2 Motions of Earth in the cosmos	9	4.3 Element production during nuclear fusion in	
2.3 Cosmic distances	13	stars	38
2.4 Microscopic constitution of matter	17	4.4 Production of other elements in stars: $s, r$ ,	
Summary	22	and p processes	39
Questions	22	4.5 Nonstellar element production	41
General reading	23	4.6 Element production and life	41
References	23	Summary	42
		Questions	42
3 Forces and energy	25	References	43
Introduction	25		
3.1 Forces of nature	25		

## Part II The measurable planet: tools to discern the history of Earth and the planets

5	Determination of cosmic and terrestrial		Questions	53
	ages	47	General reading	53
	Introduction	47	References	54
	5.1 Overview of age dating	47		
	5.2 The concept of half-life	47	6 Other uses of isotopes for Earth history	55
	5.3 Carbon-14 dating	49	Introduction	55
	5.4 Measurement of parents and daughters:		6.1 Stable isotopes, seafloor sediments,	
	rubidium-strontium	50	and climate	55
	5.5 Fission track dating	52	6.2 A possible temperature history of Earth from	
	5.6 Caveat emptor	52	cherts	57
	Summary	53	Summary	59



> CONTENTS Radioisotopic dating of Earth rocks 79 8.6 Ouestions 60 General reading 60 8.7 Geologic timescale 79 References 60 8.8 A grand sequence 80 8.9 The geologic timescale as a map 81 7 Relative age dating of cosmic and Summary 81 terrestrial events: the cratering record 61 **Questions** 81 General reading 82 Introduction 61 7 1 Process of impact cratering 61 References 82 7.2 Using craters to date planetary surfaces 62 9 Plate tectonics: an introduction to the 7.3 Cratering on planetary bodies with process 68 atmospheres 83 7.4 Impactors through time 70 Introduction 83 70 Summary 9.1 Early evidence for and historical Questions 70 development of plate tectonics 83 9.2 Genesis of plate tectonics after References 71 World War II 84 8 Relative age dating of terrestrial events: 93 The basic model of plate tectonics 87 geologic layering and geologic time 73 Past motions of the plates and Introduction 73 supercontinents 91 Catastrophism versus uniformitarianism 73 9.5 Driving forces of plate motions 8.1 94 Estimating the age of Earth, without 9.6 An end to techniques and the start of 8.2 radioisotopes 73 history 95 95 8.3 Geologic processes and their cyclical Summary 74 Questions 95 General reading 95 8.4 Principles of geologic succession 76 77 References 96 8 5 Fossils Part III The historical planet: Earth and solar system through time 10 Formation of the solar system 99 11.9 The Late Heavy Bombardment 126 11.10 From the Hadean into the Archean: Introduction 99 formation of the first stable continental 10.1 Timescale of cosmological events leading up to solar system formation 99 rocks 127 Summary 10.2 Formation of stars and planets 100 128 10.3 Primitive material present in the solar Questions 128 105 General reading system today 129 References 10.4 The search for other planetary systems 107 129 10.5 Planets everywhere 110 12 The Archean eon and the origin of life Summary 111 Questions 111 I Properties of and sites for life 131 Introduction General reading 111 131 12.1 Definition of life and essential workings 131 References 112 12.2 The basic unit of living organisms: 11 The Hadean Earth the cell 135 113 12.3 Energetic processes that sustain life Introduction 113 136 11.1 Bulk composition of the planets 12.4 Other means of utilizing energy 136 113 Elemental necessities of life: a brief Internal structure of Earth 117 12.5 11.2 11.3 Accretion: the building up of planets 120 examination 138 Early differentiation after accretion 12.6 Solar system sites for life 140 11.4 121 11.5 Radioactive heating 122 Summary 146 **Questions** 147 11.6 Formation of an iron core 123 11.7 General reading 148 Formation of the Moon 123 11.8 Origin of Earth's atmosphere, ocean, and References 148

> > 125

organic reservoir



					CONTENTS	vii
13	The Archean eon and the origin of life II Mechanisms			16.1	Abundances of the elements in terrestrial	
					rocks	189
	Introduction	149			Mineral structure	190
	13.1 Thermodynamics and life	149		16.3	Partial melting and the formation of basalts	191
	13.2 The raw materials of life: synthesis and the			16.4	Formation of andesites and granites	192
	importance of handedness	151		16.5	Formation of protocontinents in the	
	13.3 Two approaches to life's origin	152			Archean	195
	13.4 The vesicle approach and autocatalysis	152		16.6		196
	13.5 The RNA world: a second option	154		16.7	After the Proterozoic: modern plate	
	13.6 The essentials of a cell and the unification				tectonics	197
	of the two approaches	156		16.8	1 1	
	13.7 The Archean situation	158 159			tectonics	198
	Summary Questions				Water and plate tectonics	199
				16.10	Continents, the Moon, and the length of	
	General reading	160			Earth's day	200
	References	160			Entree to the modern world	201
				Sumn	*	201
14	The first greenhouse crisis: the faint young			Quest		201
	Sun	161			ral reading	202
	Introduction	161		Refere	ences	202
	14.1 The case for an equable climate in the	1.61	47	The e		202
	Archean	161	17		oxygen revolution	203
	14.2 The faint young Sun	161			luction The modern everen evels	203
	14.3 The greenhouse effect	162 164			The modern oxygen cycle	203
	14.4 Primary greenhouse gases	104		17.2	The balance of oxygen with and without life	205
	14.5 Implications for Earth during the faint	164		17.3	Limits on oxygen levels on early Earth	205
	young Sun era  14.6 Paleosols and the carbon dioxide	104			History of the rise of oxygen	207
	abundance	166			Balance between oxygen loss and gain	207
	14.7 Carbon dioxide cycling and early crustal	100			Reservoirs of oxygen and reduced gases	208
	tectonics	167			History of oxygen on Earth	209
	14.8 A balance unique to Earth, and a lingering	107		17.8	Shield against ultraviolet radiation	210
	conundrum	170		17.9	Onset of eukaryotic life	211
	Summary	171		Sumn		212
	Questions			Questions		213
	General reading	171 172		-	ral reading	213
	References	172		Refere	•	213
15	Climate histories of Mars and Venus, and		12	The F	Phanerozoic: flowering and extinction	
כו	the habitability of planets	173	10		mplex life	215
	Introduction				luction	215
	15.1 Venus	173 173			Evolution	217
	15.2 Mars	178			Ediacaran–Cambrian revolution	220
	15.3 Was Mars really warm in the past?	181			Mass extinction events in the Phanerozoic	223
	15.4 Putting a Martian history together	184			Cretaceous–Tertiary extinction	223
	15.5 Implications of Venusian and Martian				A global view of Earth's history so far	227
	history for life elsewhere	184		Sumn	·	228
	15.6 The finite life of our biosphere 185 Summary 186 Questions 186 General reading 187			Questions General reading		228 229
				Refere	•	229
	References	187	19	Clima	ate change across the Phanerozoic	231
					luction	231
16	Earth in transition: from the Archean to the			19.1	The supercontinent cycle	231
	Proterozoic	189			Effects of continental break ups and	
	Introduction	189			collisions	233



> CONTENTS 233 20.2 The vagaries of understanding human 19.3 Evidence of ice ages on Earth 19.4 Causes of the ice ages 234 245 origins 19.5 Cretaceous climate 235 20.3 Humanity's taxonomy 246 19.6 The great Tertiary cool down The first steps: Australopithecines 246 237 19.7 Causes of the Pleistocene ice age and its 20.5 The genus *Homo*: Out of Africa I 247 oscillations 239 20.6 Out of Africa II 248 20.7 Final act: Neanderthals and an encounter 19.8 Saved from instability: Earth's versus with our humanity Mars' orbital cycle 241 249 19.9 Effects of the Pleistocene ice age: a 20.8 This modern world 253 preview 242 Summary 254 Questions 254 Summary 242 254 Questions 243 General reading References 243 References 254 20 Toward the age of humankind 245 Introduction 245 20.1 Pleistocene setting 245 Part IV The once and future planet 21 Climate change over the past few hundred 22.7 Postscript: human effects on the upper thousand years 259 atmosphere - ozone depletion Introduction 259 Summary

#### 284 284 285 21.1 The record in ice cores 259 Questions 21.2 Climate from plant pollen and packrat General reading 285 261 References 285 midden studies 21.3 264 21.4 Climate variability in the late Holocene 266 23 Limited resources: the human dilemma 287 21.5 The Younger Dryas: a signpost for the Introduction 287 oceanic role in climate 267 23.1 The expanding human population 287 21.6 Into the present 268 23.2 Prospects for agriculture 288 268 Summary 23.3 Energy resources 289 Questions 269 23.4 Economically important minerals 292 269 General reading 23.5 Pollution 294 References 269 295 23.6 Can we go back? Summary 296 22 Human-induced global warming 271 Questions 296 Introduction 271 General reading 296 22.1 The records of CO<sub>2</sub> abundance and global References 297 271 temperatures in modern times 22.2 Modeling the response of Earth to 24 Coda: the once and future Earth increasing amounts of greenhouse gases 273 299 22.3 Predicted effects of global warming 276 22.4 The difficulty of proof: weather versus Index 301 climate 280 22.5 Role of the oceans in Earth's climate 281 Color plate section is between pages 214 and 215. 22.6 Global warming: a long-term view 283



#### **PREFACE**

When the first edition of this book was published some 15 years ago, astrobiology was not recognized as a separate academic discipline, and few universities and colleges offered courses in the subject per se. But the question of what makes a planet capable of sustaining life, and whether inhabited planets exist in large numbers in the cosmos, was long a popular draw for courses in planetary science, geology, and astronomy. I wrote Earth: Evolution of a Habitable World so as to encourage instructors of freshmen and sophomore non science majors to take a consciously planetary bent in covering how our home planet came to be, its place in the overall evolution of the cosmos, how it became habitable and inhabited, and how life and the environment evolved together (sometimes coupled, sometimes not) to the present day. And in closing with chapters on human-induced global warming and depletion of resources, I wished to provide a "cosmic perspective" via the rest of the book to some very down-to-Earth problems. In the breadth of topics and perspective I took in writing it, Earth was alone in its chosen subject area, with only a few notable exceptions.

Today astrobiology is a thriving academic field with a daunting number and variety of textbooks on the subject. In preparing a revised edition I considered making the book more consciously astrobiological, either by aligning the contents more closely with the typical survey treatment – or by simply adding the word "Astrobiology" to the title. But neither option seemed to me to do justice to the main theme of the text, which remains the story of our planet Earth from its cosmic beginnings to the present-day practical dilemmas our success as a technological species

has brought us. The astute instructor or student will be able to figure out that the book is suitable for a course in an astrobiology program, just as one might understand that a textbook entitled *Classical Mechanics* is suitable for covering part of a physics curriculum. The level remains the same, parts have been updated or rewritten, new figures included, and quiz questions expanded. As before, the book also will be useful to those who are not enrolled in courses but want to learn something of Earth's history from a planetary perspective. However, I am well aware that there is much more competition today for both the student and interested layman, and I can only hope that this particular narrative finds its niche within the plethora of astrobiology books.

The first edition of the book was prepared when I was on the faculty of the Lunar and Planetary Laboratory, Department of Planetary Sciences, The University of Arizona. I remain forever in debt for the help, encouragement, and contributions of my colleagues there. The second edition was prepared while I was on leave of absence to the University of Rome Tor Vergata, Rome, Italy, and completed here at Cornell University where I now teach; both of these institutions provided assistance and encouragement. Likewise I thank Phil Eklund, who as with the first edition provided stimulating comments, suggestions, and figure ideas. My wife Cynthia Lunine illustrated the first edition but other commitments prevented her from preparing new figures for the revised edition. Nonetheless the clarity and attractiveness of style are the direct result of her work, for which I am deeply grateful.