

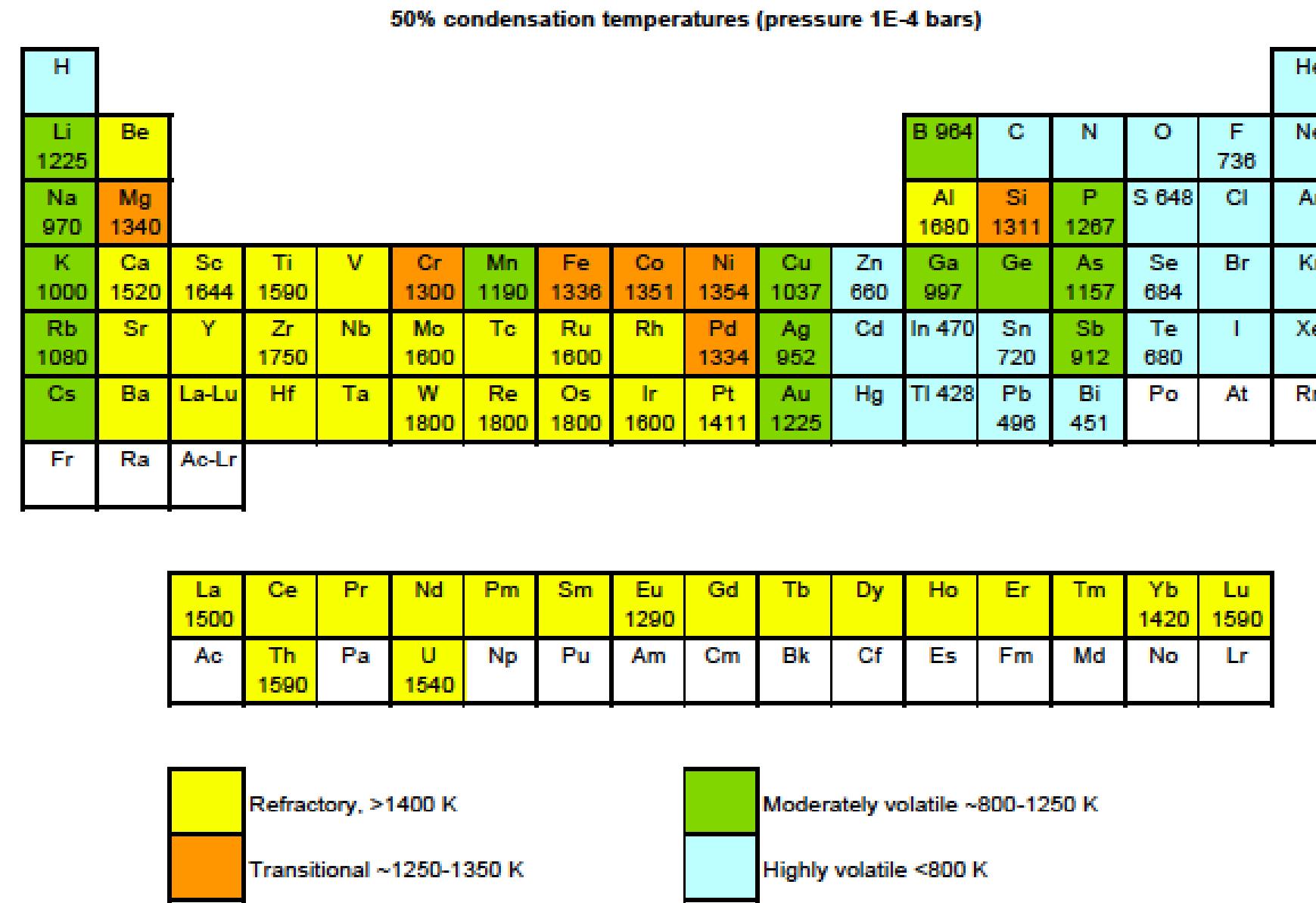


# Lecture 5: Making the Earth

1. Condensation temperatures
2. Goldschmidt classification
3. The primitive mantle

*We acknowledge and respect the lək'ʷəŋən peoples on whose traditional territory the university stands and the Songhees, Esquimalt and WSÁNEĆ peoples whose historical relationships with the land continue to this day.*

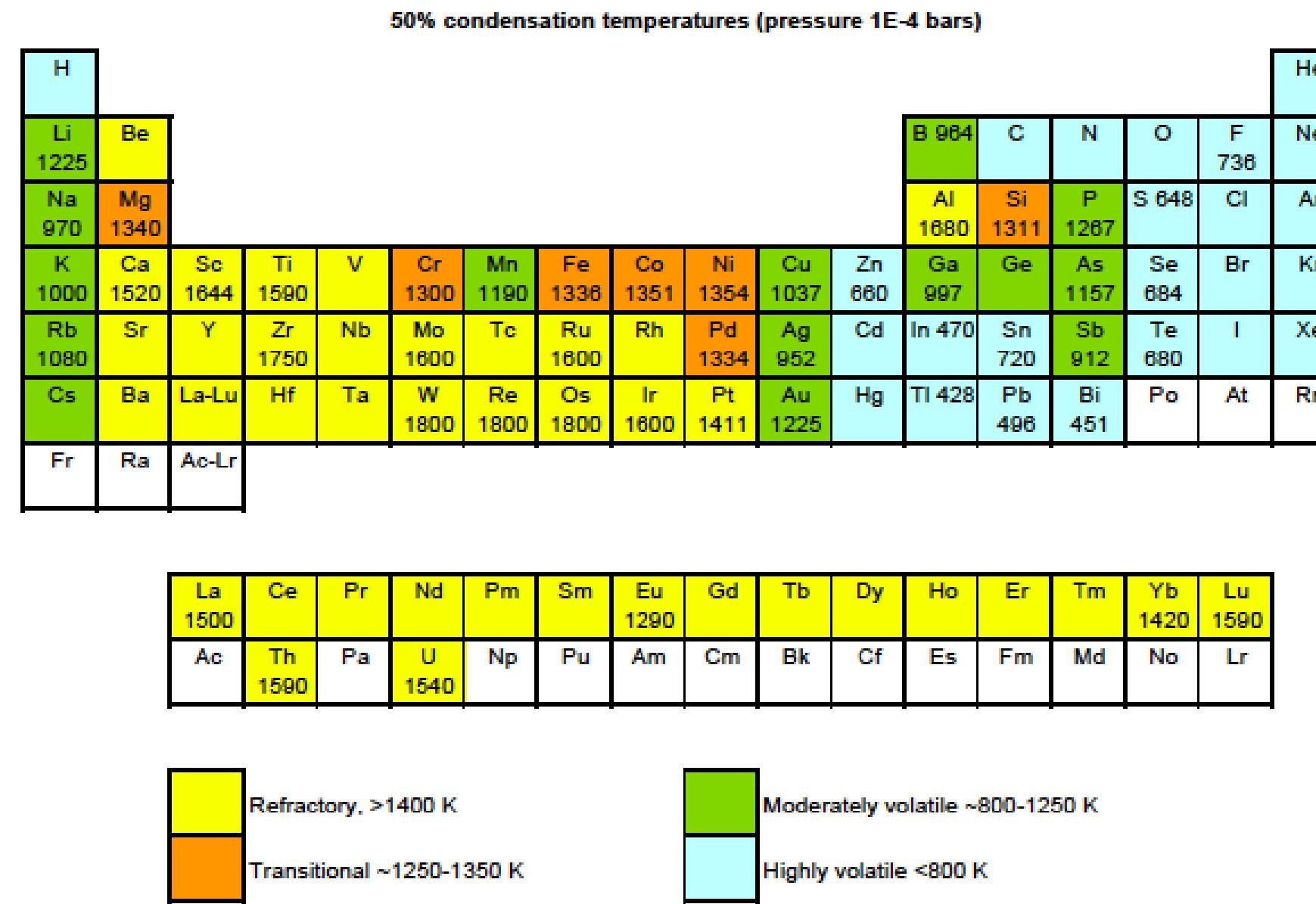




**Figure 2.13.** 50% condensation temperatures taken from [Wasson, 1985] and [O'Neill and Palme, 1998].

Which 6 elements make up most of Earth's mass?



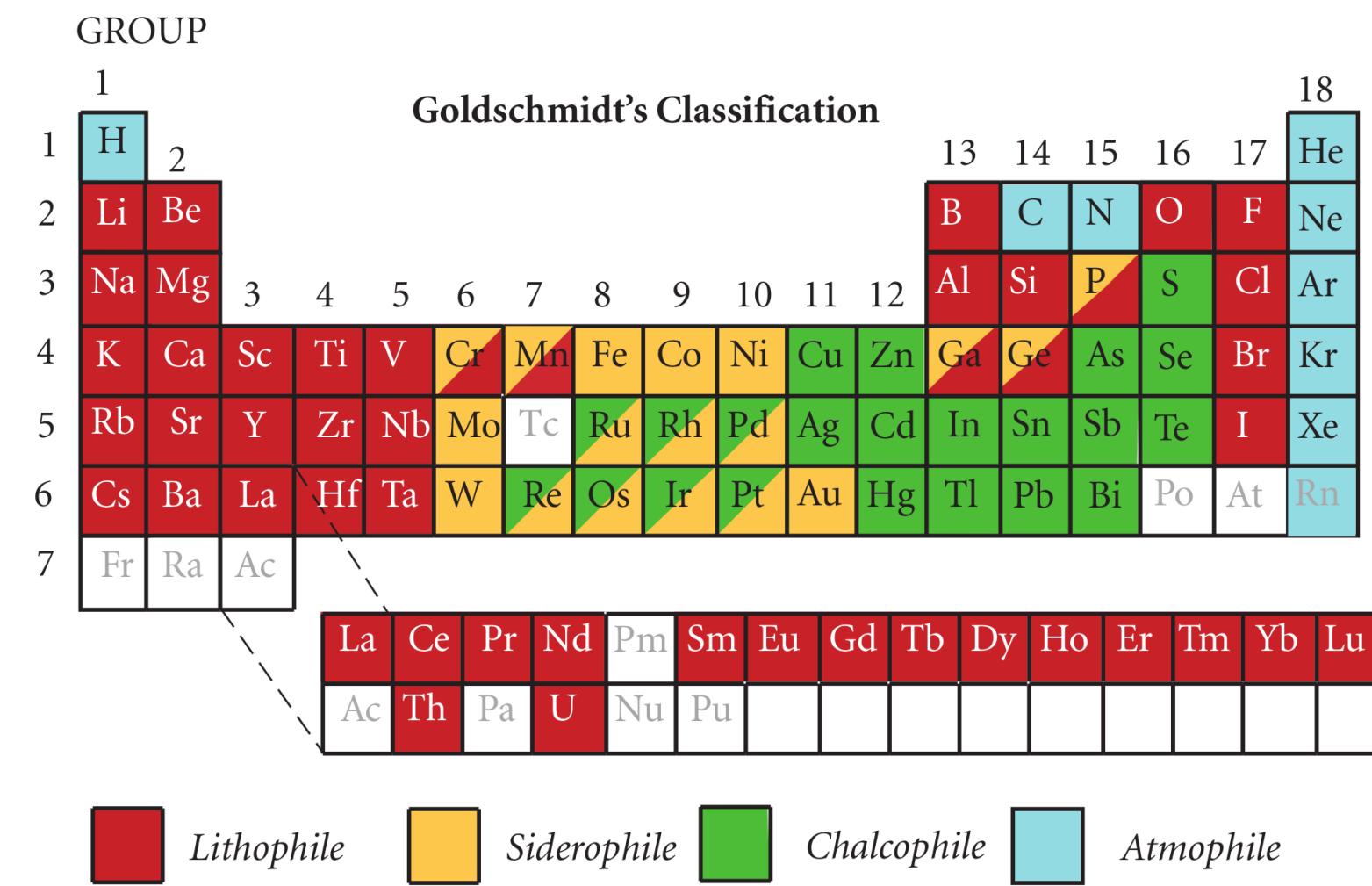


**Figure 2.13.** 50% condensation temperatures taken from [Wasson, 1985] and [O'Neill and Palme, 1998].

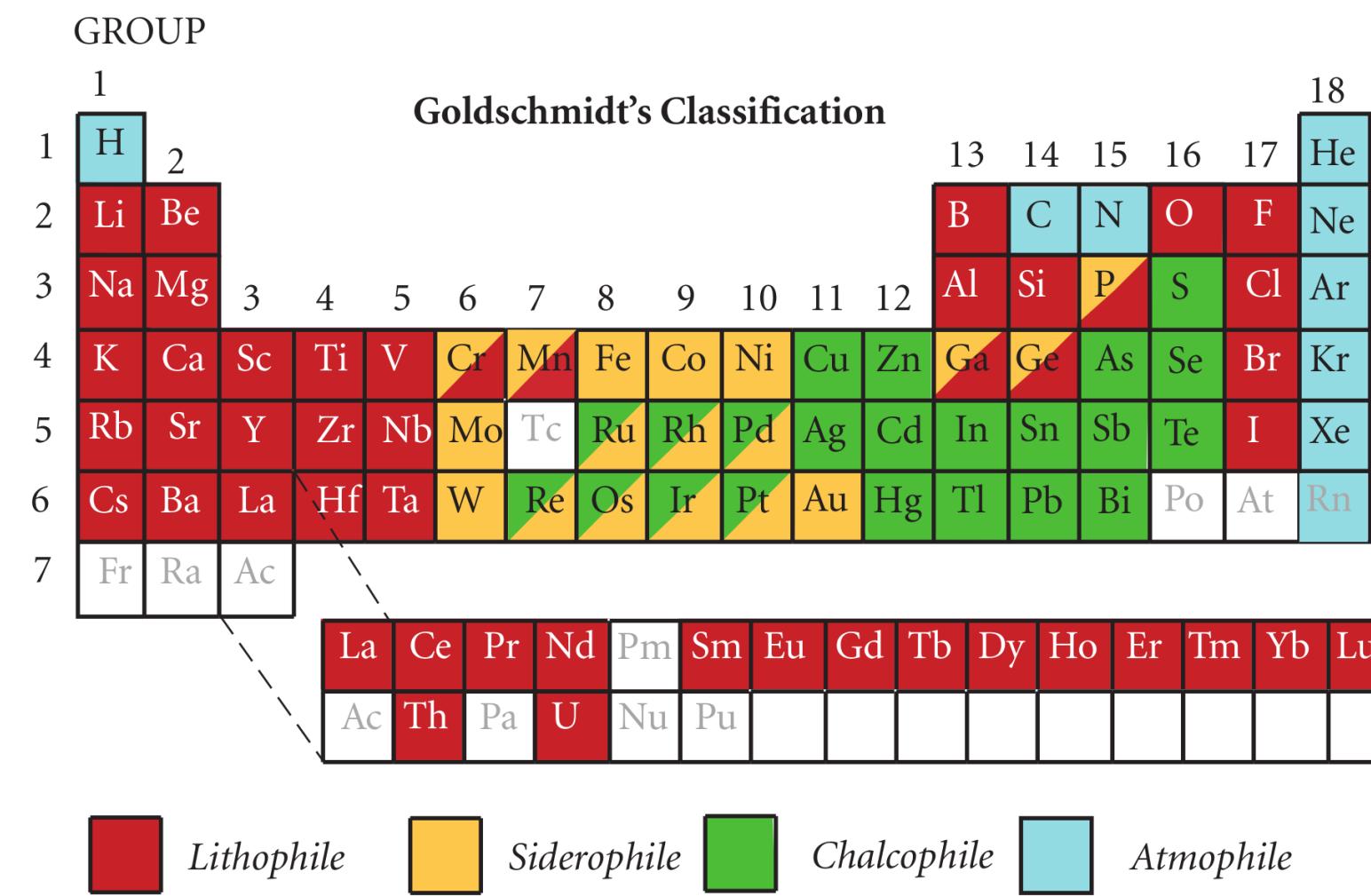
Earth  $\approx$  MgO + CaO + SiO<sub>2</sub> + Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> + FeO



## Define Goldschmidt classification.



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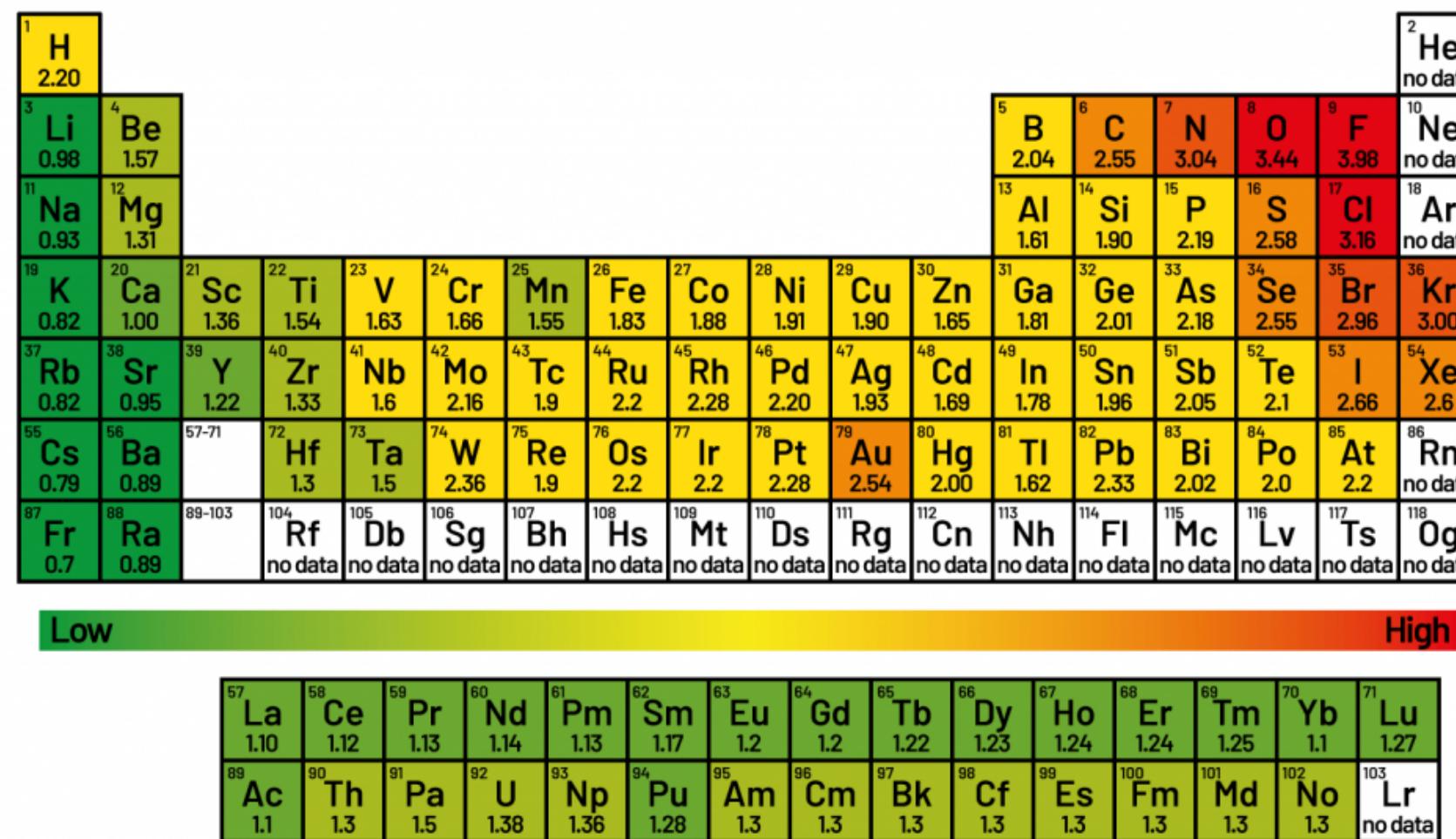
Describe the arrangement of Lithophile vs Siderophile elements in the periodic table. What might explain this arrangement?



# Electronegativity

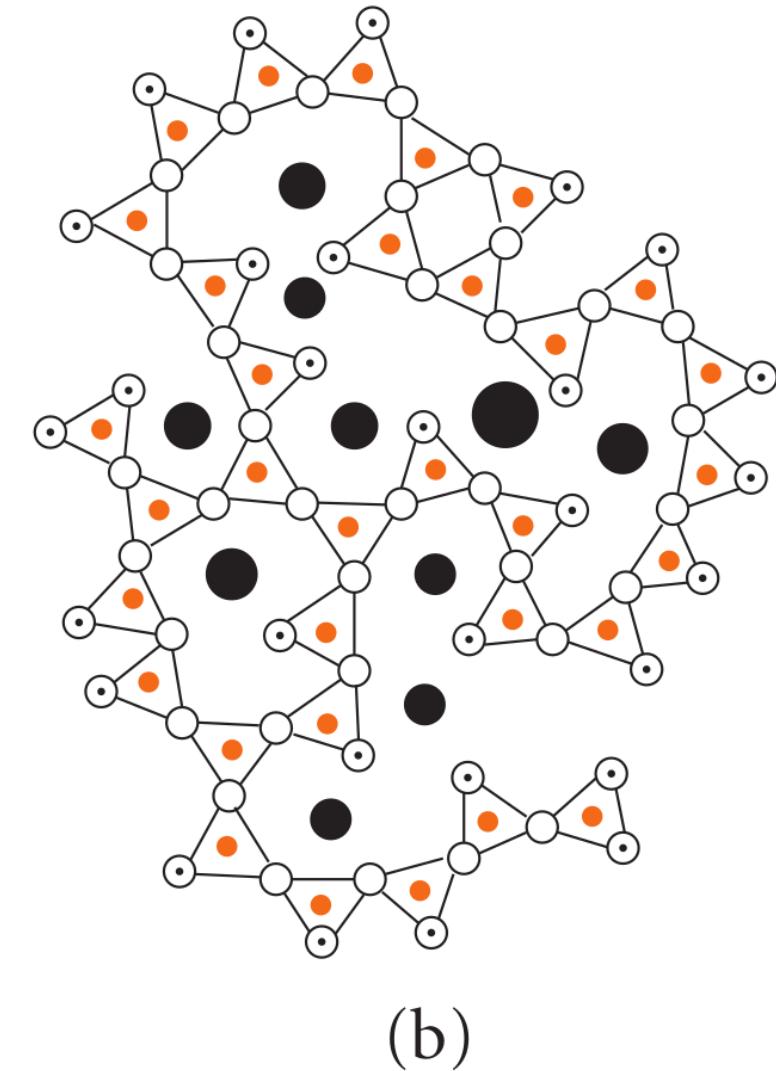
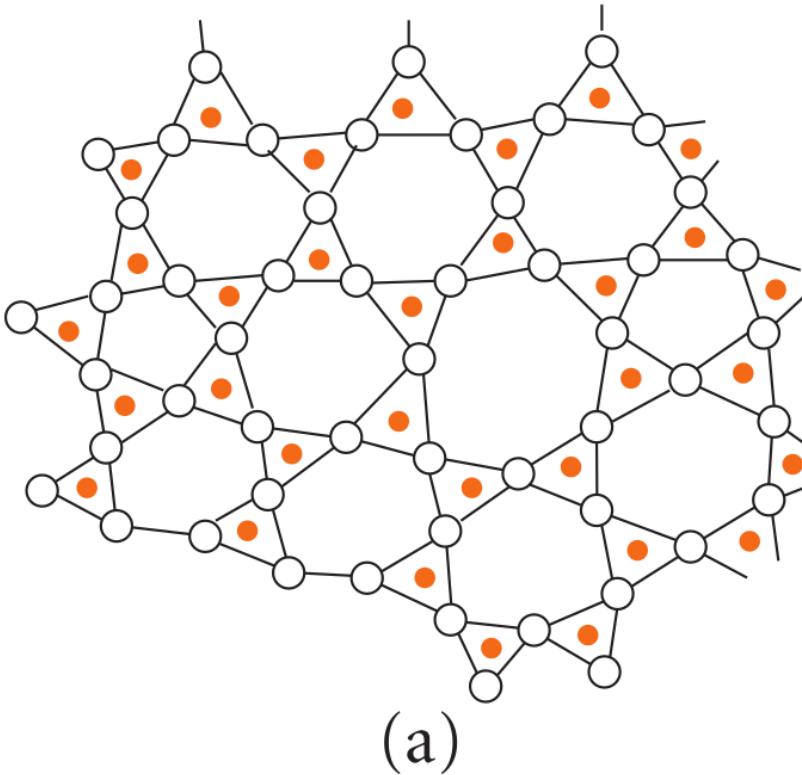
*an atom's ability to attract shared electrons in a chemical bond*

## Electronegativity of the Element



# Silicate melt structure, is *oxyphile* a better word?

- Network-former
- Network-modifier
- Bridging Oxygen
- Nonbridging Oxygen



In Geochemistry, we often use the word **fractionate** to indicate that the original mass (*the nebula*) led to one or more smaller fractions of mass (*different planets*) that have compositional variations. Through our understanding of condensation temperatures and Goldschmidt's classification scheme, planet formation and planetary *differentiation* lead to predictable fractionations, and so the chemistry of a rock can tell us a lot about how it came to be.



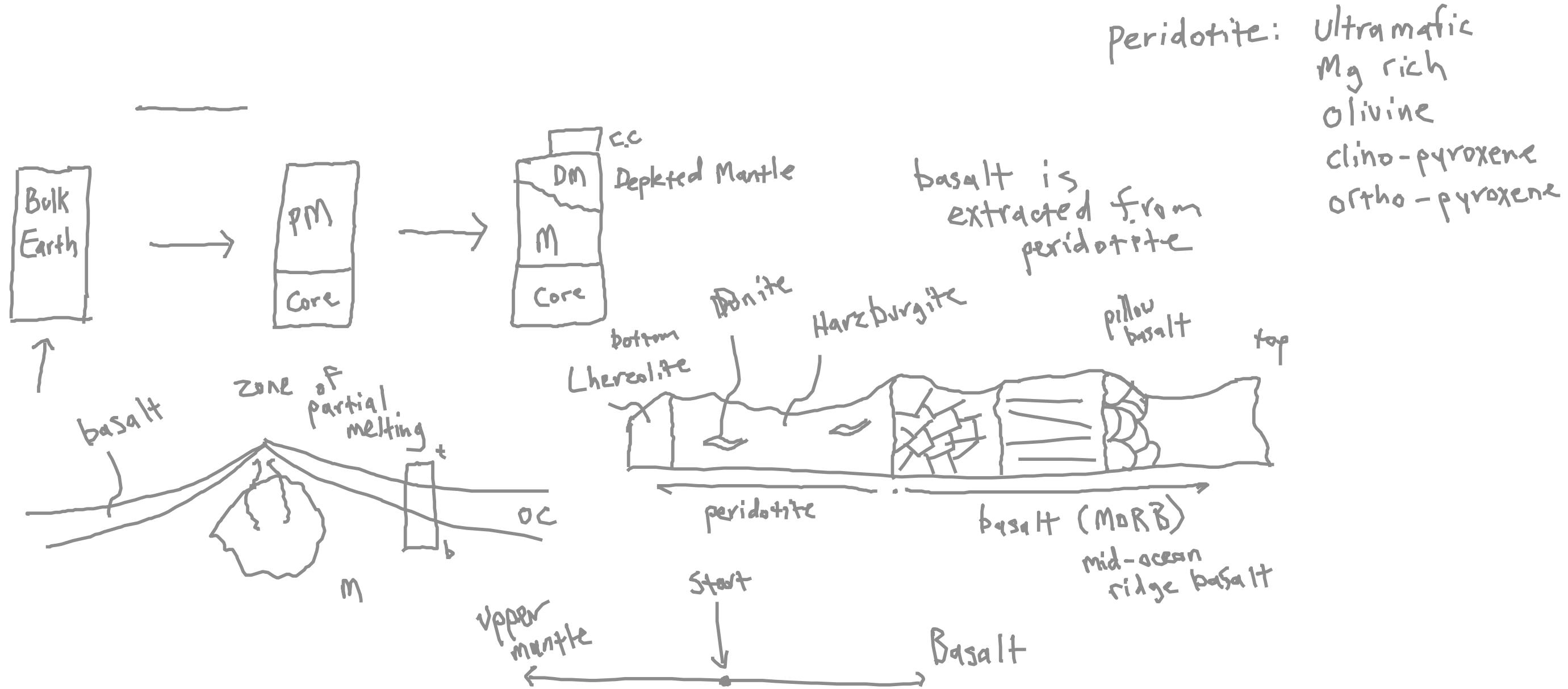
In Geochemistry, we often use the word **fractionate** to indicate that the original mass (*the nebula*) led to one or more smaller fractions of mass (*different planets*) that have compositional variations. Through our understanding of condensation temperatures and Goldschmidt's classification scheme, planet formation and planetary *differentiation* lead to predictable fractionations, and so the chemistry of a rock can tell us a lot about how it came to be.

Some review questions to consider:

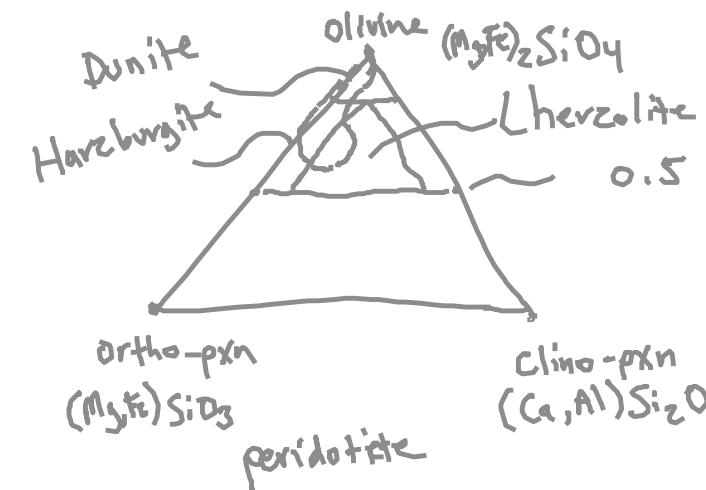
- How does the Ca/Al ratio change from the inner solar system to the outer? (draw a figure showing this ratio vs distance from the Sun)
- How does the Na/Al ratio change from the inner solar system to the outer? (draw a figure showing this ratio vs distance from the Sun)
- Is the weight % of CaO of Bulk Earth higher or lower than the weight % of CaO of Bulk Jupiter?
- Is the Si/Fe ratio higher in an undifferentiated meteorite or the Earth's mantle?



# Define Primitive Mantle. What do we know about the modern mantle?



# Olivine Solid Solution Phase Diagram.



Lever Rule:  
(mass balance)

unknown fraction

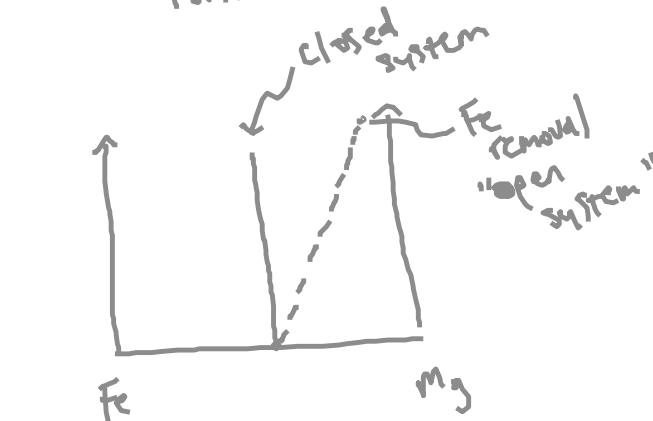
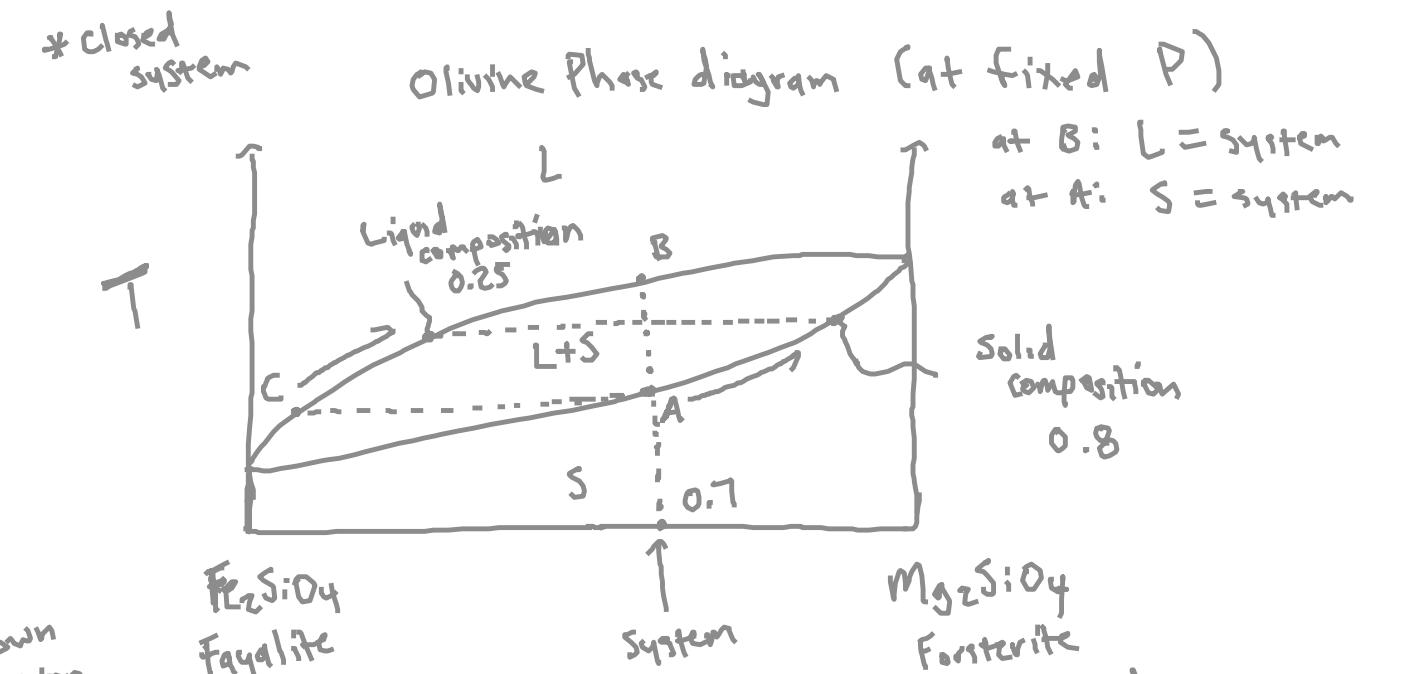
$$q \cdot L + b S = \text{system}$$

$$q + b = 1 \quad \text{mass balance}$$

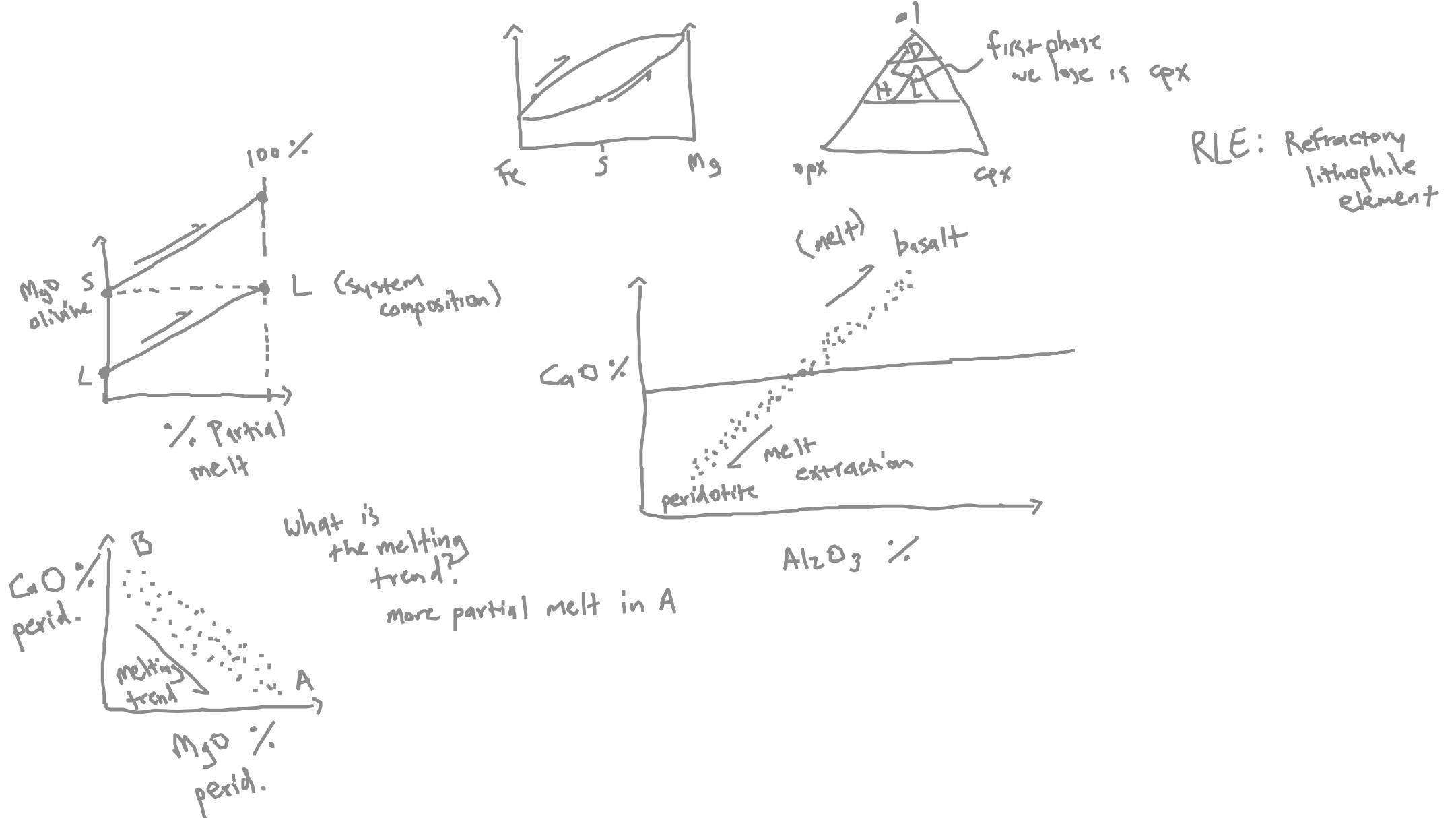
$$b = 1 - q$$

$$q L + (1-q) S = \text{system}$$

$$q 0.25 + (1-q) 0.8 = 0.7$$



# Melting trends.



**Pyrolite Model:** Ringwood, A.E., 1962. A model for the upper mantle. *Journal of Geophysical Research.*



## Pyrolite Model



how can we

estimate  
these

coefficients

$\alpha$  MORB  
 $b$  DUNITE

$$\alpha + b = 1 \text{ (mass balance)}$$

1. Make an assumption about pyrolite



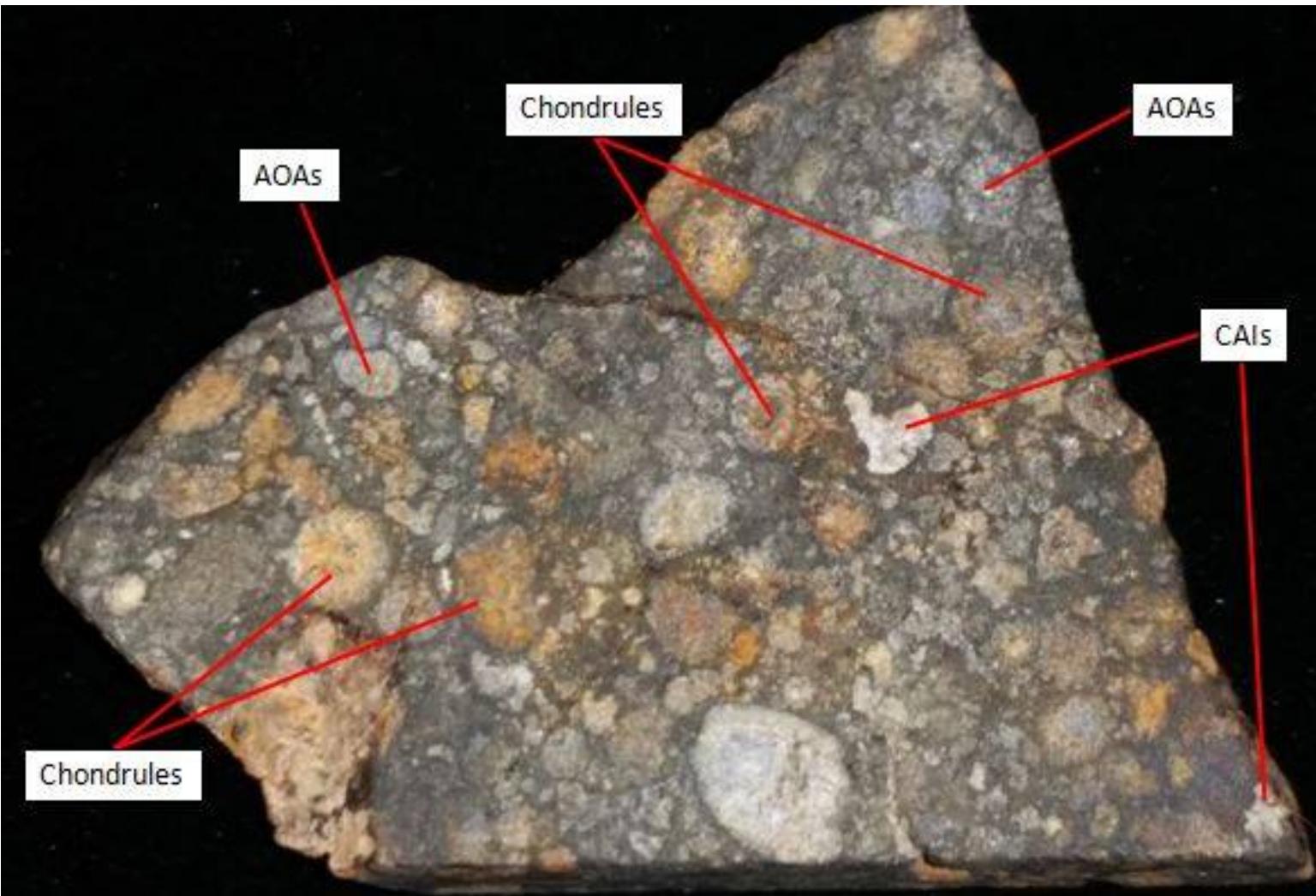
why Ca:Al?

- Refractory
- Lithophile
- Major elements

**Pyrolite Model:** Ringwood, A.E., 1962. A model for the upper mantle. *Journal of Geophysical Research.*



## Chondrites



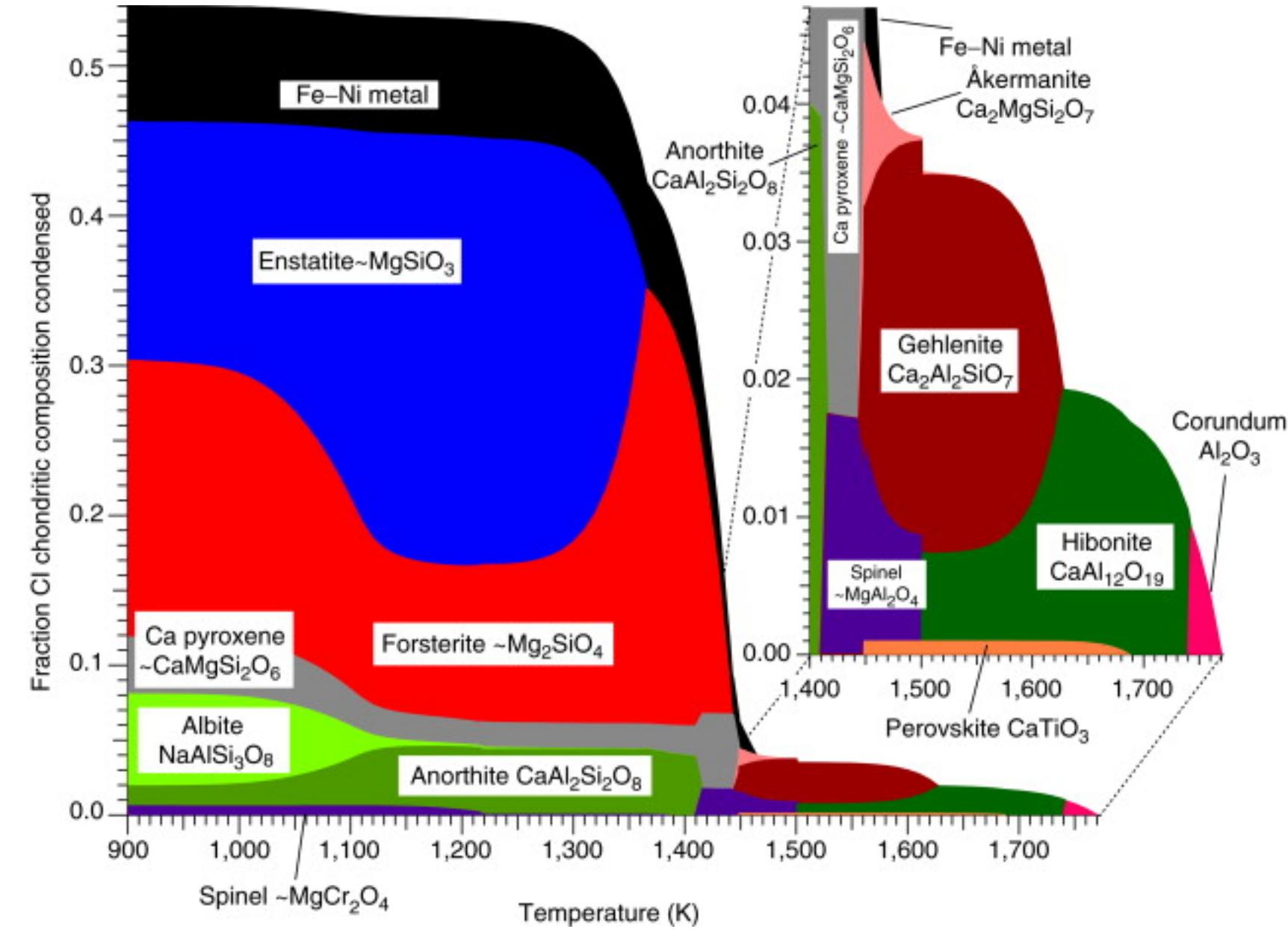
Chondrules: molten 'droplets' of nebular dust

AOAs: Ameboidal Olivine Aggregates ~100% olivine

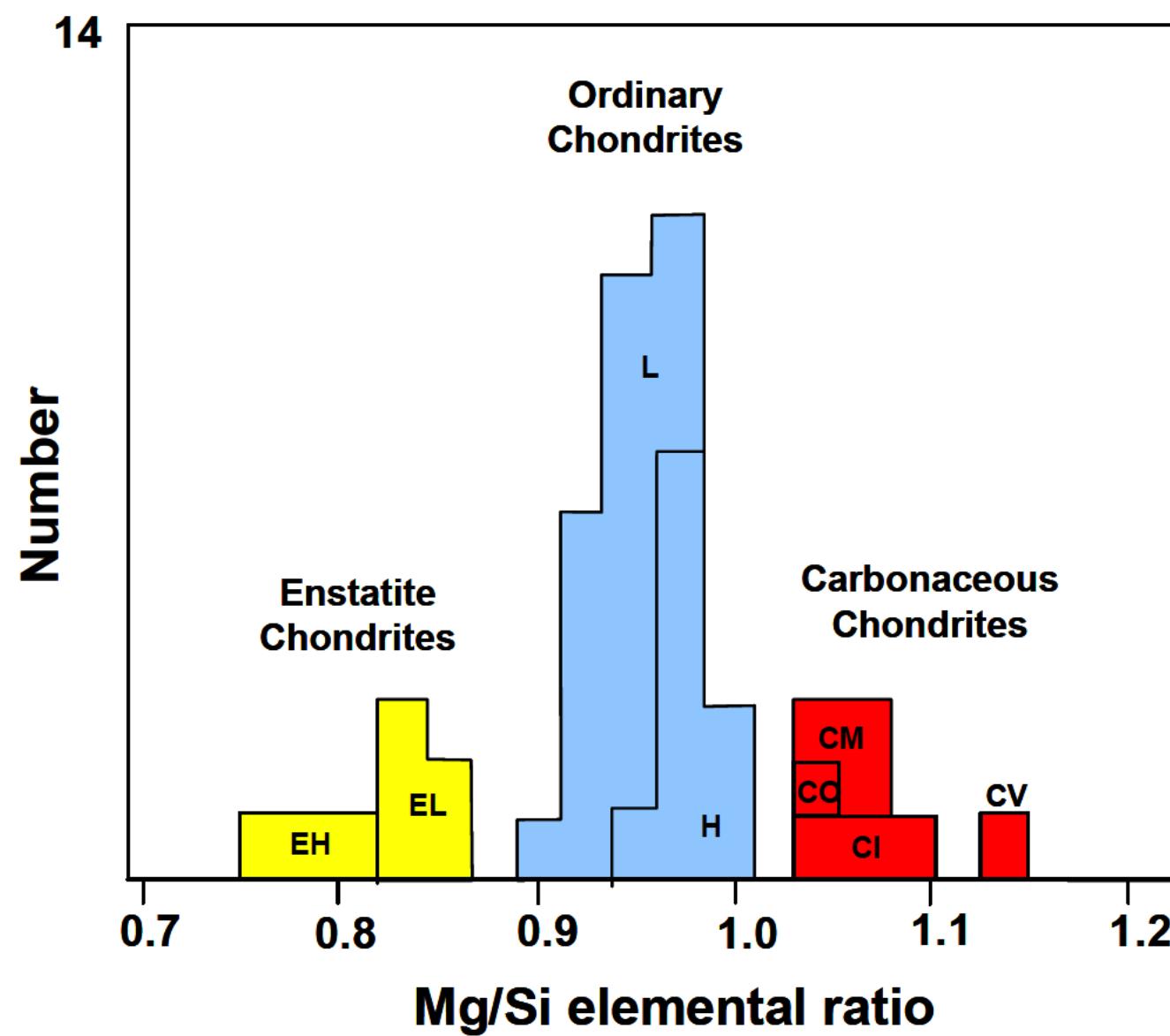
CAIs: Calcium Aluminum Inclusions are the first condensates



# Mineralogy of Chondrite phases



Chondrites have variable composition



## Practice problem

The observed chondritic mass abundances for Calcium and Aluminum are:

Element	wt % in Chondrite	Atomic Mass
Ca	0.92	40.1
Al	0.85	27

The average wt % of CaO and Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> in Basalt and Harzburgite:

Oxide	wt % in Basalt	wt % in Harzburgite
CaO	11.3	6.1
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	15.1	5.1

What ratio do you need to mix basalt and harzburgite back together to get the composition of the mantle before melt was removed? Assumptions:

- Pyrolite is a combination of melt (basalt) and melted mantle (harzburgites)
- Earth has the same Refractory Lithophile Elemental (RLE) abundances as Chondrites

