

The Carbon Cycle: Mineral Weathering

EES 3310/5310

Global Climate Change

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Class #11: Friday, January 31 2020

Ice Ages

25,000 years ago



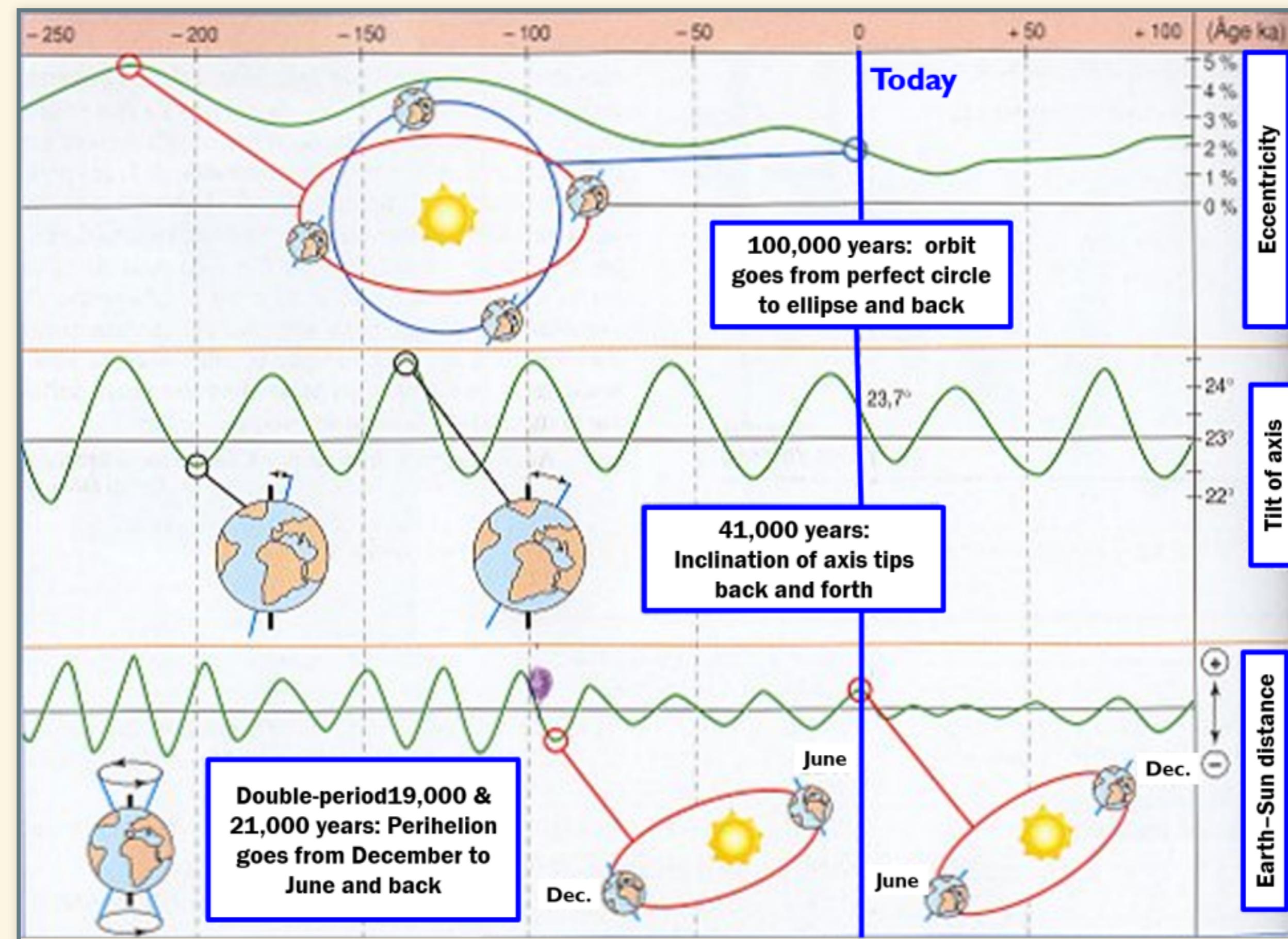
Image credit: Ron Blakey

25,000 years ago

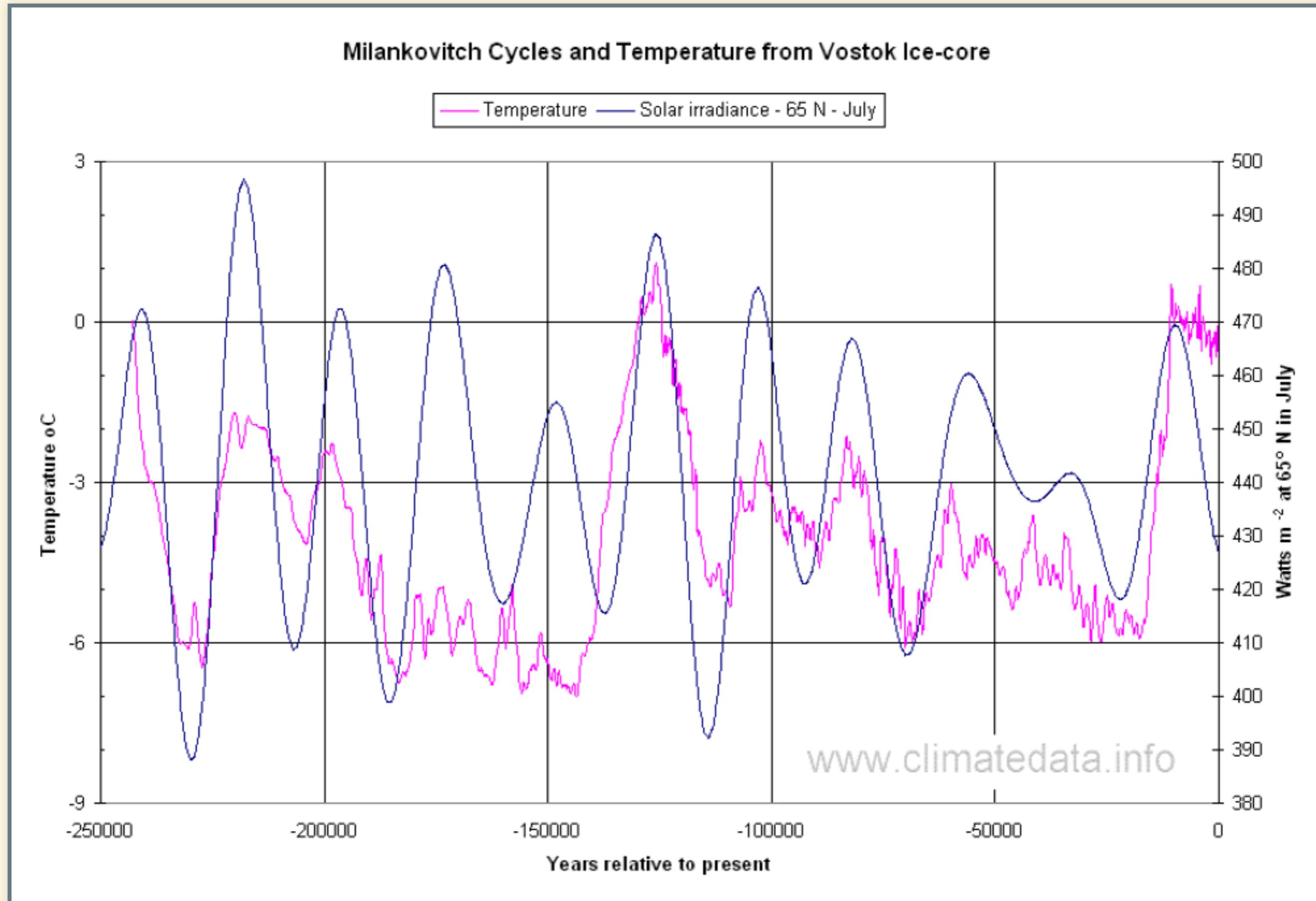


Image credit: Ron Blakey

Causes



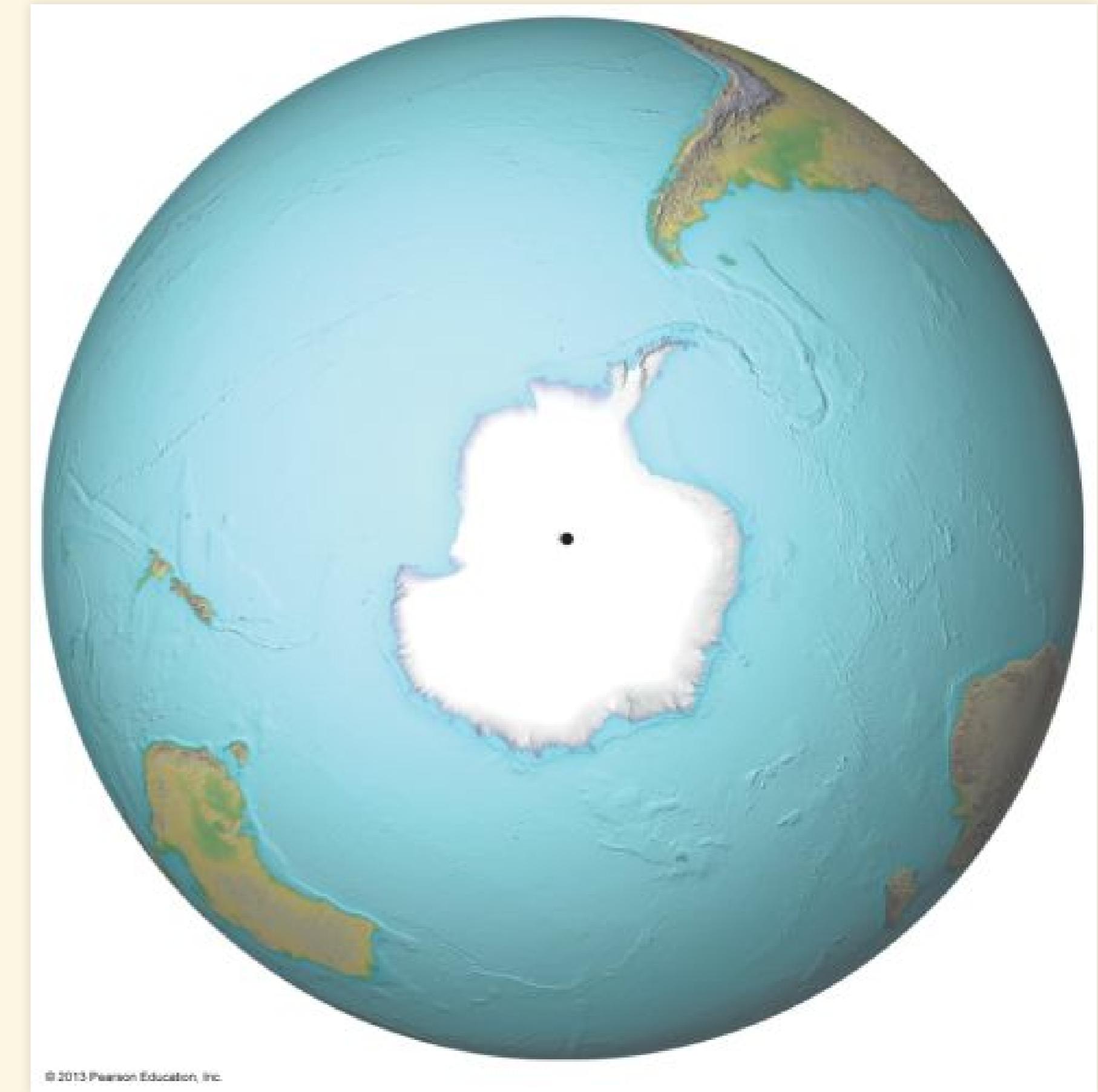
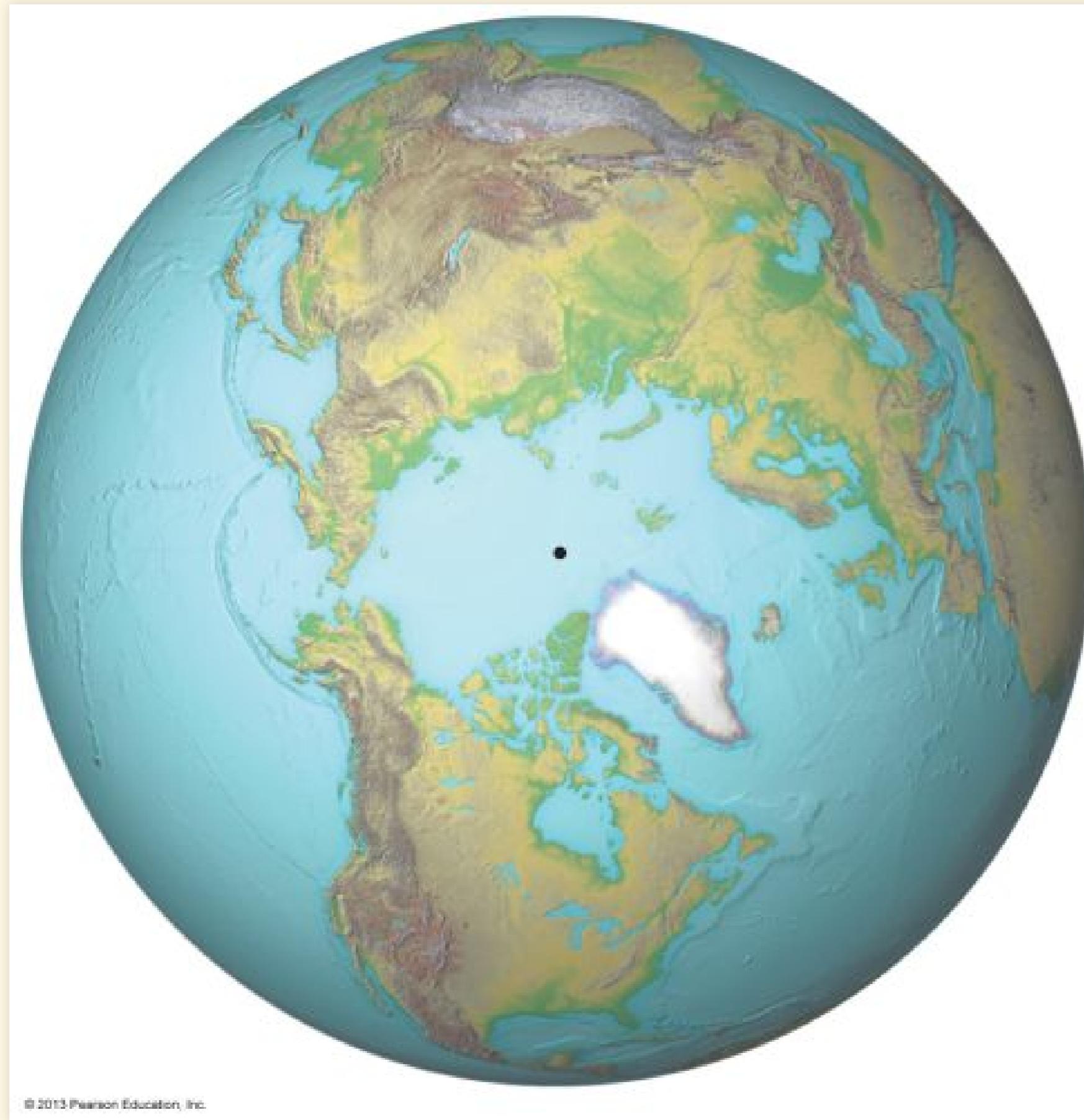
Timing of Ice Ages



Question

Why would the summer sunlight in the far northern hemisphere be so important?

Northern vs. Southern Hemisphere



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Ice Age Feedbacks

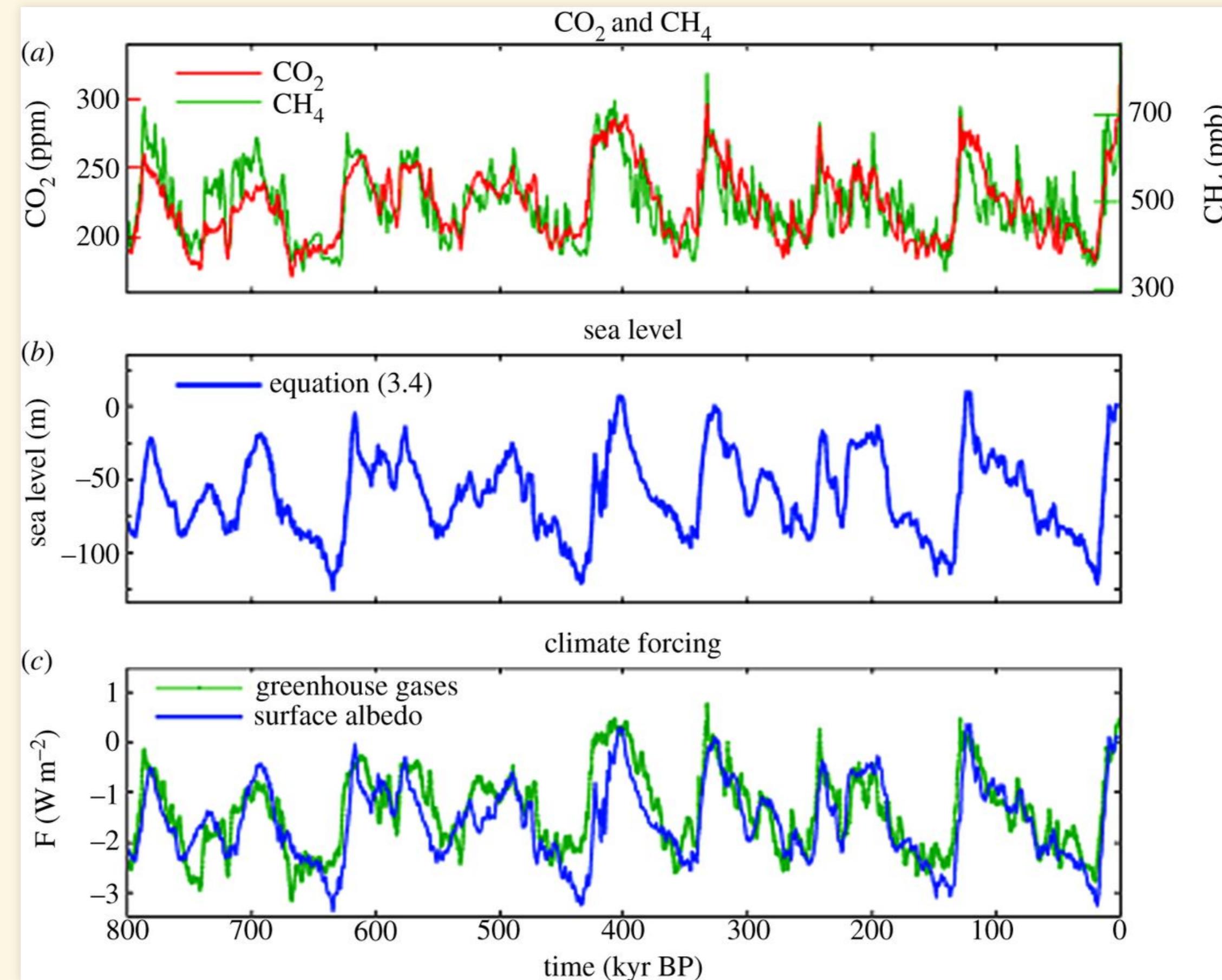
Ice Age Feedbacks

- Orbital cycles match timing of ice ages
- Changes in sunlight are too small to explain temperature changes
- There must be positive feedbacks to amplify them

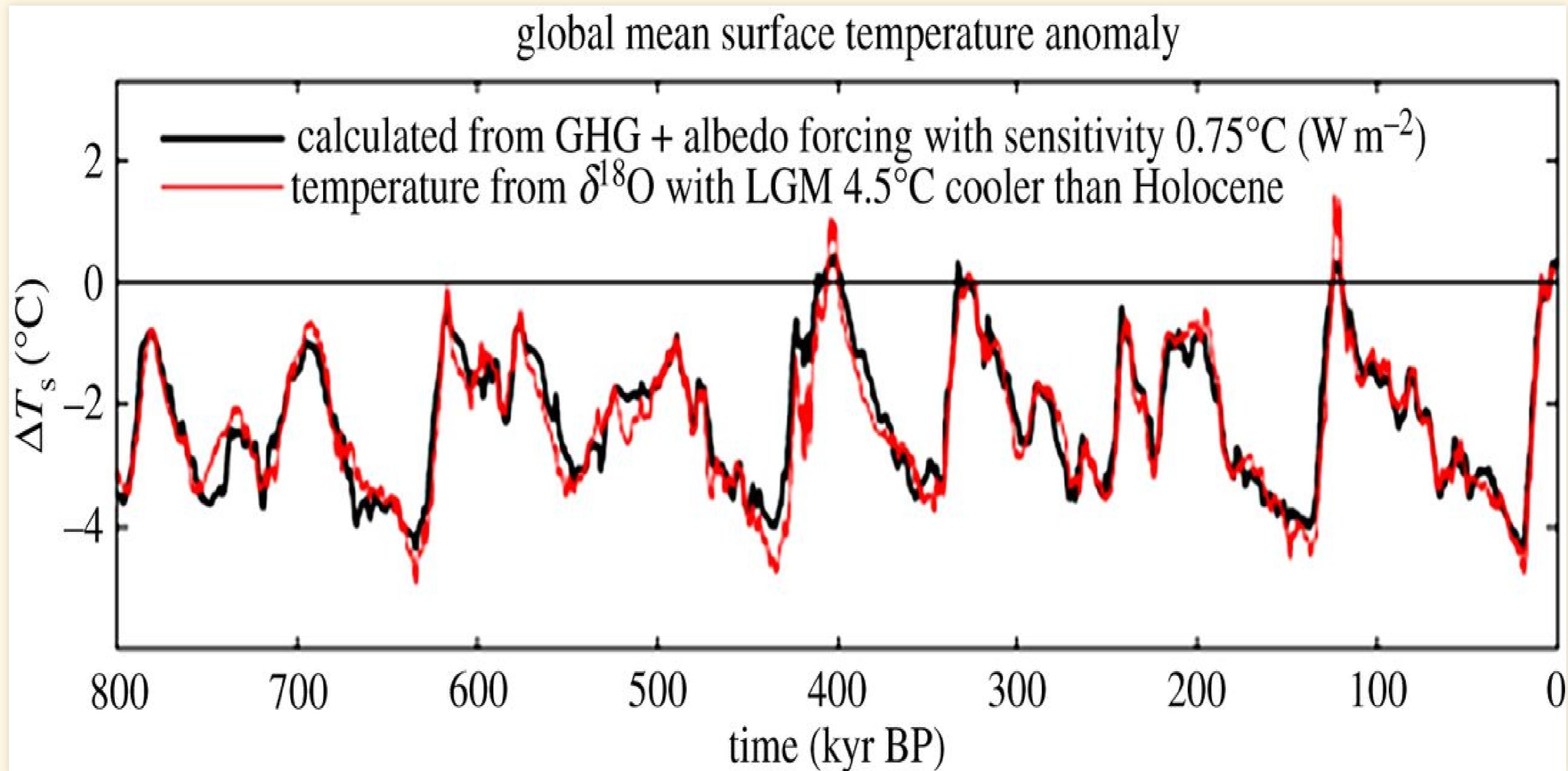
Ice-Age Feedbacks:

- Temperature starts to fall
 - Glaciers grow → higher albedo
 - CO_2 drops → weaker greenhouse
 - Colder
- Temperature starts to rise
 - Glaciers retreat → higher albedo
 - CO_2 rises → stronger greenhouse
 - Warmer
- Without CO_2 and ice-albedo feedbacks, ice-ages couldn't happen
- Ice ages can't happen with today's CO_2 levels.

Theory of Feedbacks



Theory vs. Observations



The Carbon Dioxide Theory of Climatic Change

By GILBERT N. PLASS

The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.¹

(Manuscript received August 9 1955)

Abstract

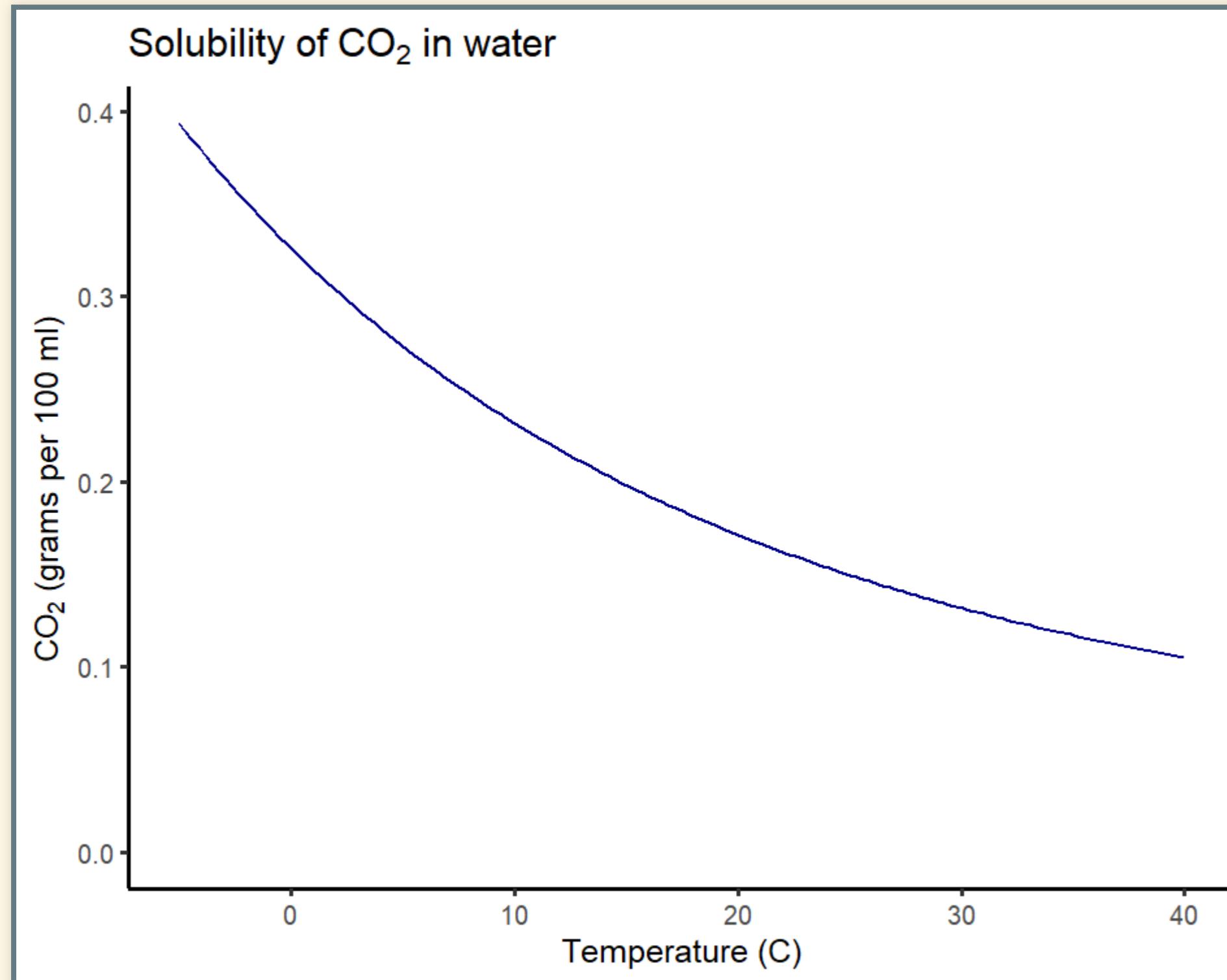
The most recent calculations of the infra-red flux in the region of the 15 micron CO₂ band show that the average surface temperature of the earth increases 3.6° C if the CO₂ concentration in the atmosphere is doubled and decreases 3.8° C if the CO₂ amount is halved, provided that no other factors change which influence the radiation balance. Variations in CO₂ amount of this magnitude must have occurred during geological history; the resulting temperature changes were sufficiently large to influence the climate. The CO₂ balance is discussed. The CO₂ equilibrium

assuming that the average temperature change is calculated with and without CaCO_3 equilibrium

predicted by the CO₂ theory. When the total CO₂ is reduced below a critical value, it is found that the climate continuously oscillates between a glacial and an inter-glacial stage with a period of tens of thousands of years; there is no possible stable state for the climate. Simple explanations are provided by the CO₂ theory for the increased precipitation at the onset of a glacial period, the time lag of millions of years between periods of mountain building and the ensuing glaciation, and the severe glaciation at the end of the Carboniferous. The extra CO₂ released into the atmosphere by industrial processes and other human activities may have caused the temperature rise during the present century. In contrast with other theories of climate, the CO₂ theory predicts that this warming trend will continue, at least for several centuries.

The Oceans Breathe

The Oceans Breathe



Solubility pump:

- Temperature rises:
 - CO₂ moves from ocean to atmosphere.
- Temperature falls:
 - CO₂ moves from atmosphere to ocean.

Positive feedback

Biological Pump

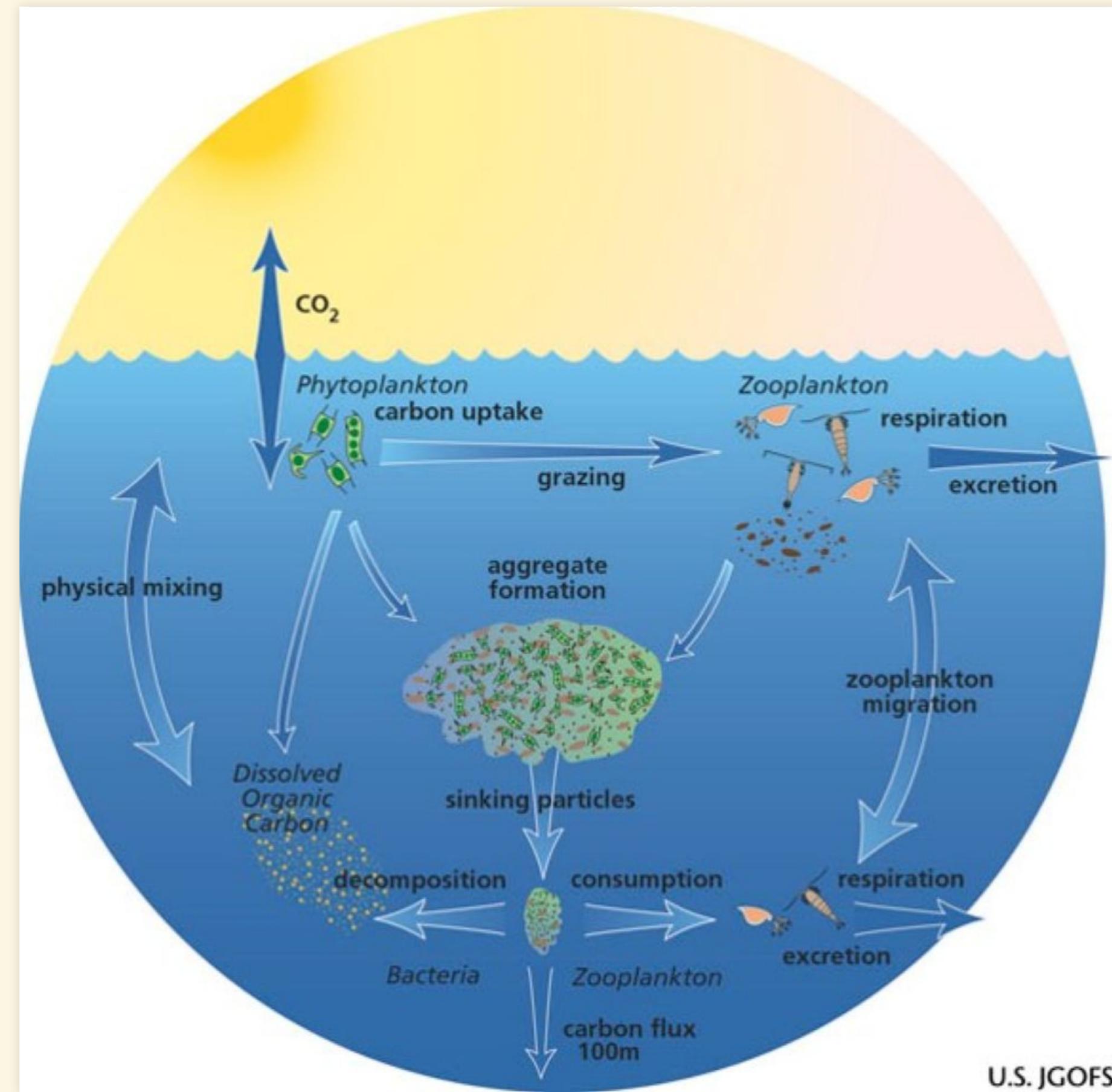


Image credit: US Joint Global Ocean Flux Study

Structure of the ocean

Structure of the ocean

Lower Atmosphere:

- Heated from bottom
 - Sunlight absorbed at bottom (ground)
- Warmer at bottom
- Unstable → well-mixed

Ocean:

- Heated from top
 - Sunlight absorbed at top (sea-surface)
- Warmer at top
- Thermocline as barrier to mixing
- Surface layer mixed by wind
- Deep ocean poorly mixed

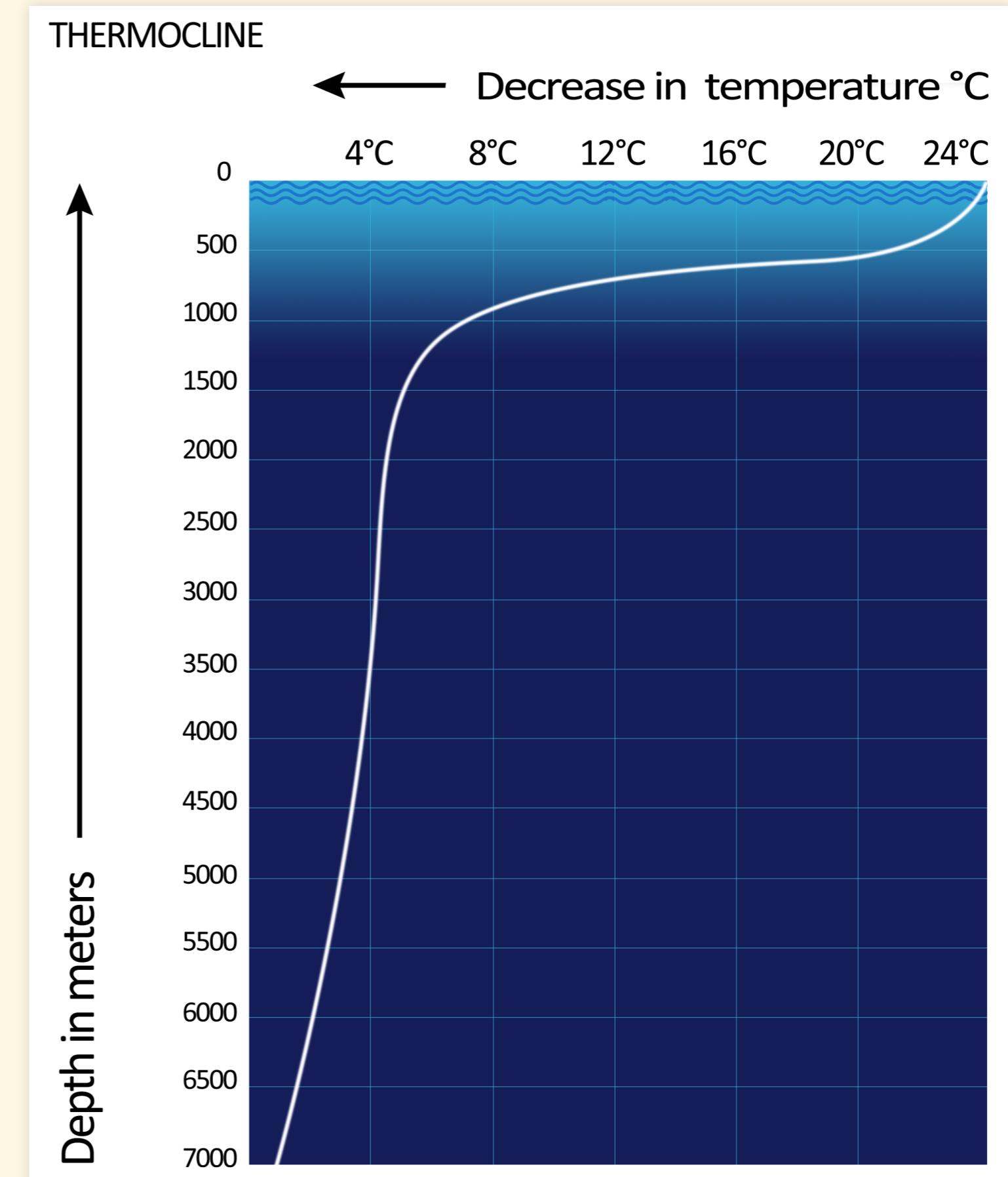
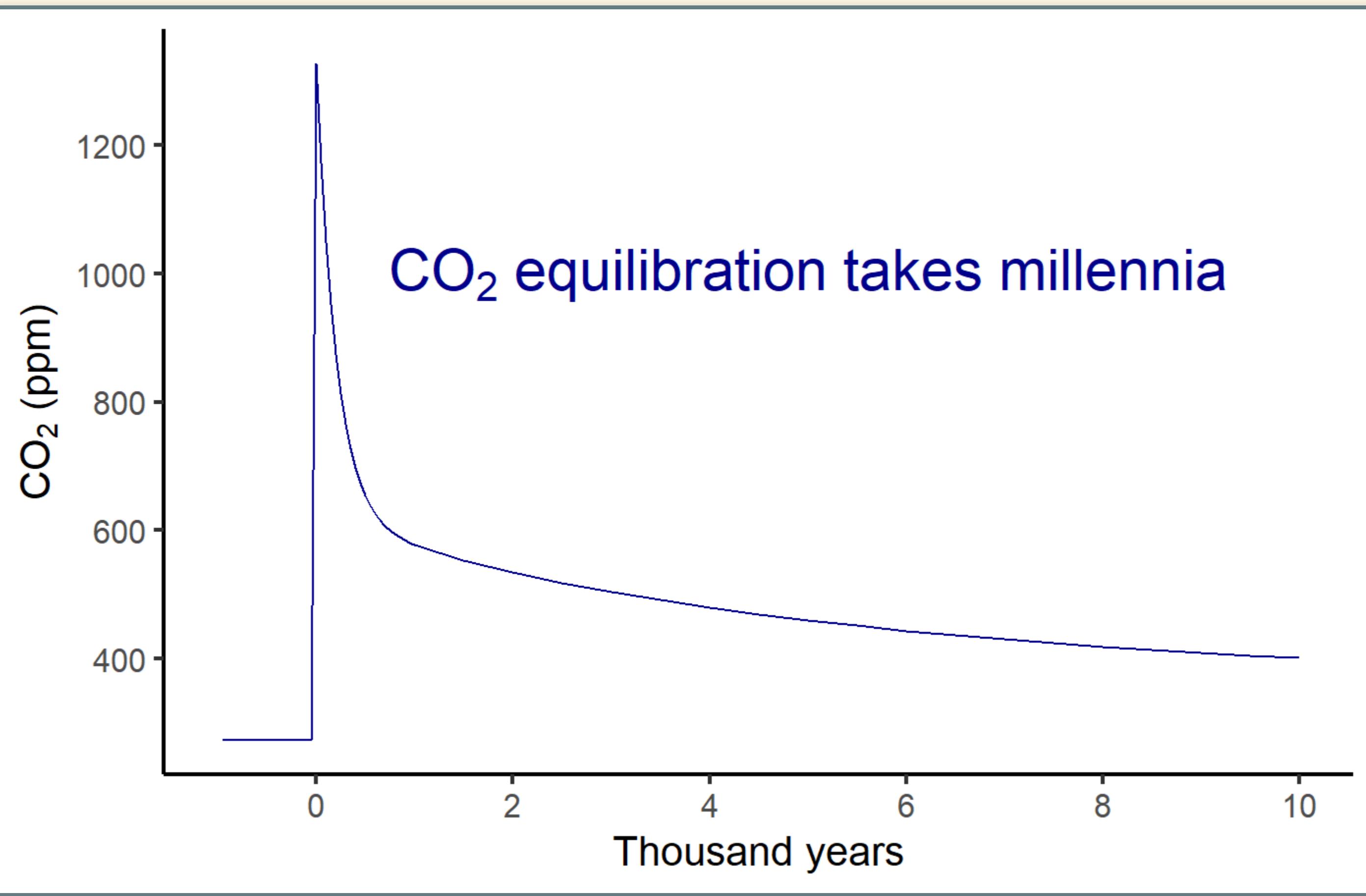


Image credit: Wikimedia

Ocean Carbon Cycle

Numbers:

- **Air \leftrightarrow Upper ocean:**
 - 1000 GT carbon in upper ocean
 - Very fast: 92 GT/year from atmosphere
- **Upper \leftrightarrow Deep ocean:**
 - 38,000 GT carbon in deep ocean
 - Slow: 6 GT/year from upper ocean
- GT = billion metric tons
 - 1 GT water is a cube 1 kilometer on each side
 - 1000 GT water is a cube 10 km (6 miles) on each side



The Rocks Breathe

The Rocks Breathe

- Carbonate vs. Silicate minerals
- Urey Reaction:



- \Rightarrow **weathering** (reactions near surface)
- \Leftarrow **metamorphism** (high temp./pressure deep beneath surface)
- Silicate minerals formed at high temperature (igneous)
- Carbonate minerals formed at low temperature (sedimentary)

Why this is important

- Rain falls on silicate minerals
 - CO₂ dissolves into rainwater
 - Dissolved CO₂ makes rainwater is acidic
- Acidic water dissolves silicate minerals
 - Dissolved ions (Ca⁺², SiO₃⁻², etc.)
- In oceans, plankton convert dissolved CO₂ & ions to calcite (calcium carbonate)
- Calcite ends up as limestone on sea floor
- **Bottom line:**
 - Weathering silicate minerals transforms atmospheric CO₂ to rocks on sea floor.
 - Detailed chemistry on Monday

Weathering as Thermostat

CO_2 is balance of volcanic outgassing
and chemical weathering

- **Temperature rises:**
 - More rain, faster chemical reactions
 - Faster weathering
 - Atmospheric CO_2 falls
 - Temperature falls
- **Temperature falls**
 - Less rain, slower chemical reactions
 - Slower weathering
 - Atmospheric CO_2 rises
 - Temperature rises
- Net effect:
 - Keeps temperature stable near some “set point”
 - Set-point is determined by geology

Temperature of Earth

- As long as outgassing is constant, weathering acts as thermostat.
- Earth's temperature has been remarkably stable over time.
- Change of volcanic outgassing changes "setting" of thermostat.

Temperature of Mars and Venus

- Mars used to be warm.
 - Now it is frozen.
 - Why?
 - Volcanic outgassing stopped.
 - All CO₂ converted to rocks.
 - No new CO₂ from volcanoes.
- Venus is scorching hot
 - Why?
 - Runaway greenhouse:
 - All water evaporated
 - Chemical weathering stopped
 - Volcanic outgassing/metamorphism converted all carbonate minerals to CO₂ gas.