Session 127, Enceladus: The potential for life; the prospects for discovering it

AbSciCon 2019 # 127-061

Bellevue, Washington, 24-28 June

Université de Strasbourg Initiative d'excellence

Frontier Research in Chemistry France

ChemPhys

High Subcritical Water for the syn-Formation of Ferric Minerals and Molecules of Life

Marie-Paule Bassez, marie-paule.bassez@unistra.fr http://chemphys.u-strasbg.fr/mpb ORCID 0000-0002-7548-8894

Architecture of the Research

The research started in 1997 with the study of the structure of water under pressure and the dissolution of apolar molecules in supercritical water. Since 2013, results show that **anoxic, alkaline pH ~9.5-14, high subcritical, hsubc, water, ~300-350 °C, ~10-25 MPa, ~700-600 kg/m^3**, constructs the continuity from rock to life in the process conceptualized with the term **geobiotropy**. When this peculiar water interacts with rocks containing Fe-silicates, crystalline and amorphous silica, and ferric minerals can form. The minerals that are observed in Banded Iron Formations of the Archean to early Paleoproterozoic Earth can be explained by this action *(Bassez 2018)*. On the Saturn's moon Enceladus, the interaction with Fe,Mg-silicates rocks can be at the origin of the Cassini observations.

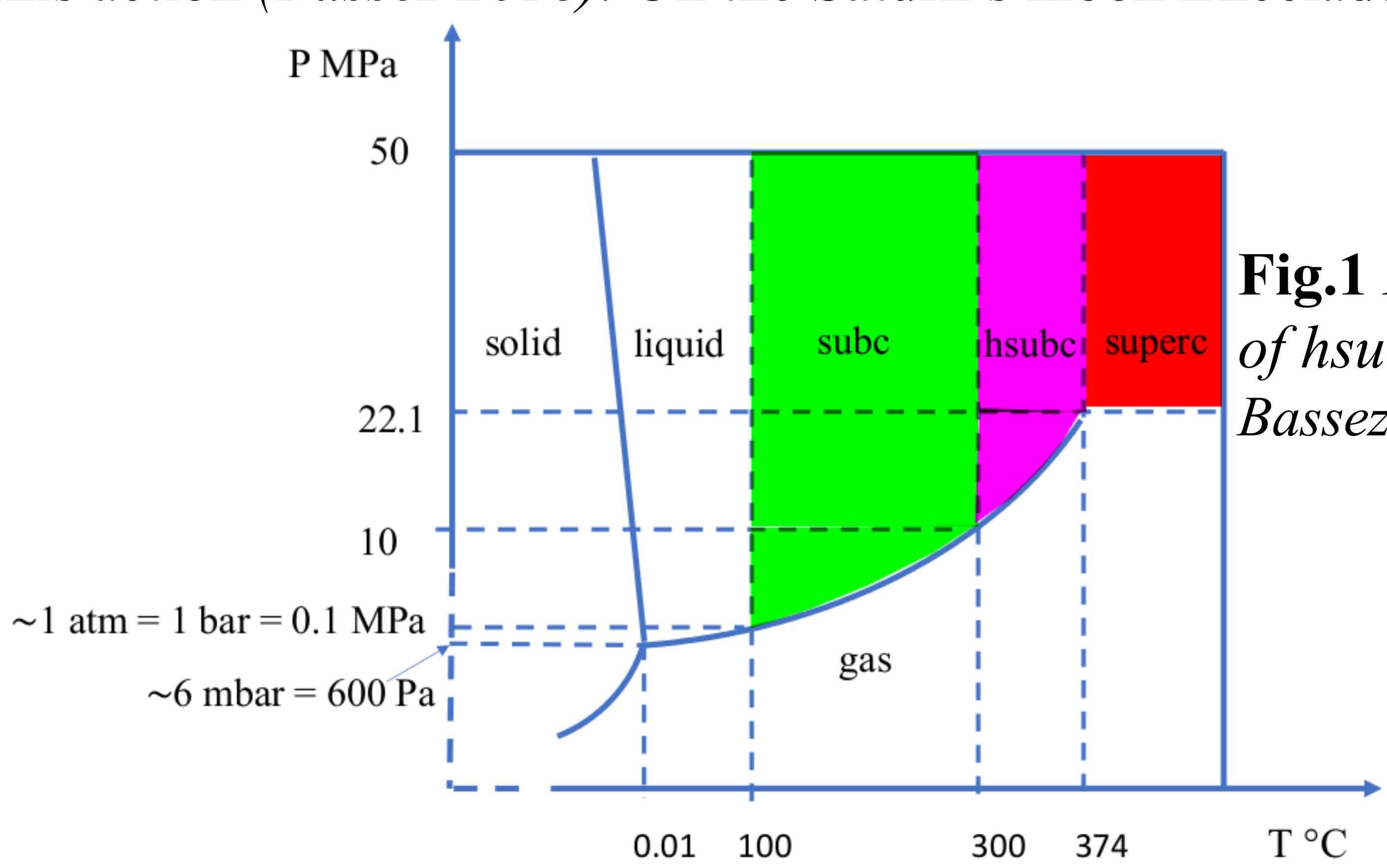


Fig.1 *P,T domain of hsubc water Bassez 2019*

Results

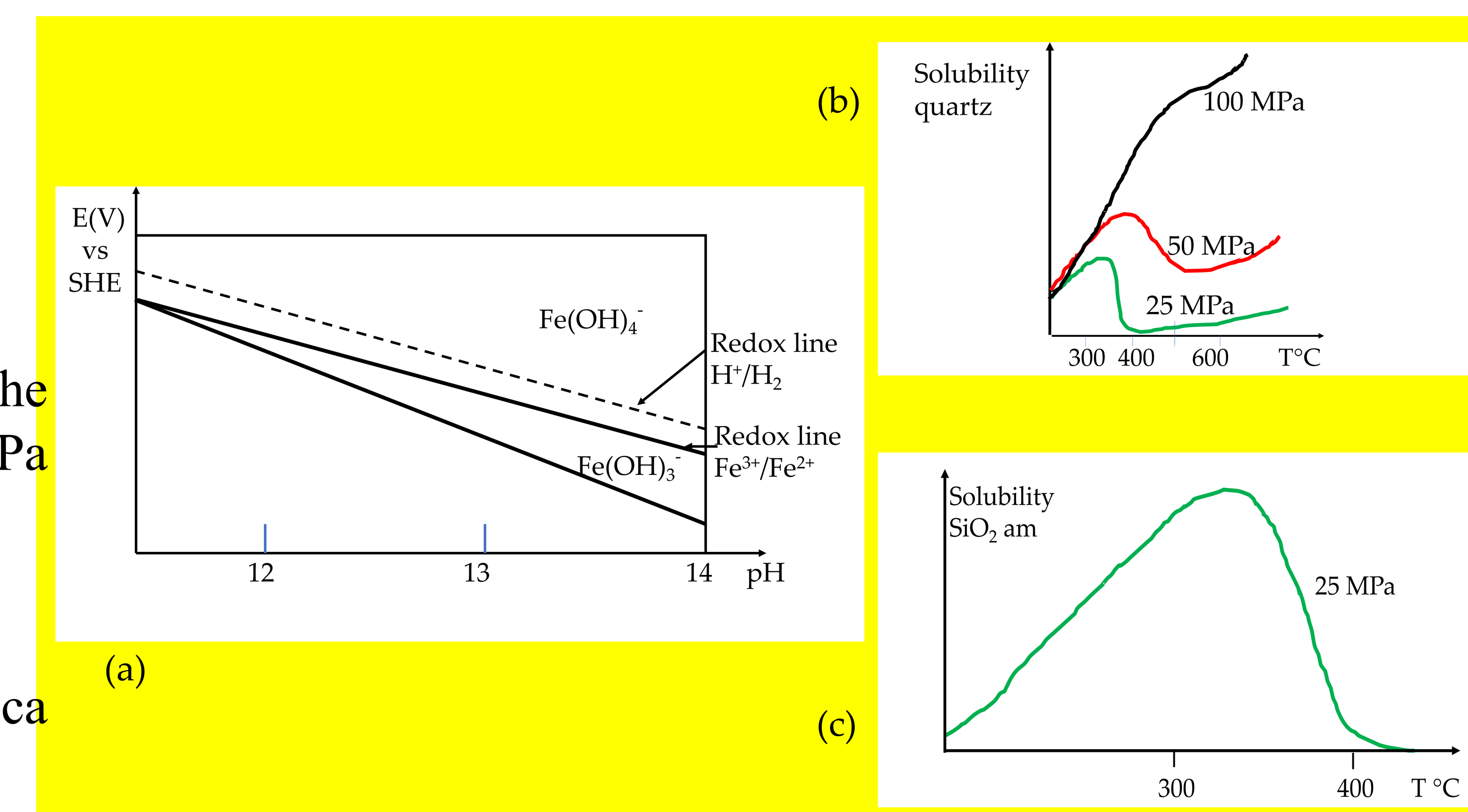


Fig.2 ***a)*** **E-pH** diagram for the Fe-H_2O system at 350°C, 25 MPa *Cook, Olive 2012*
b) **Solubility** of quartz in water *Smith, Fang 2011*
c) **Solubility** of amorphous silica *Karasek et al. 2013*

Processes in hsubc water for the formation of H_2, SiO_2, Fe^{3+}, CO, basic pH

1. ***Fe^{3+} and H_2 form in anoxic hsubc water at alkaline pH ~9.5-14***

$Fe^{II}(OH)_3^-{}_{diss} + \mathbf{H_2O_{hsubc}} \rightarrow Fe^{III}(OH)_4^-{}_{diss} + 1/2 H_{2\ diss}$ (no Fe^{3+} in H_2O_{supc}) *(Bassez 2013)*

2. ***The solubility of silica is higher in hsubc water***

$3SiO_{2\ diss\ in\ hsubcw} = SiO_{2\ Q,\ diss} + \sim 2SiO_{2\ amorph,\ diss}$ (no $SiO_{2\ diss}$ in H_2O_{supc})
(Shock et al.1989) (Smith&Fang 2011) (Karasek et al. 2013)

3. ***Dissolution of fayalite in hsubc water***

$Fe_2SiO_{4(s)} + \mathbf{H_2O_{hsubc}} \rightarrow SiO_{2\ Q,\ diss}, SiO_{2\ am,\ diss}, (Fe^{2+}, Fe^{3+}, H_2)_{diss}, Fe^{III}$-oxides&silicates

4. ***Hydrolysis of siderite in hsubc water***

$3FeCO_3 + H_2O_{hsubc} \rightarrow Fe_3O_4 + 3CO_{2\ diss} + H_{2\ diss}$ *(educed from Milesi et al.2015 experiment)*

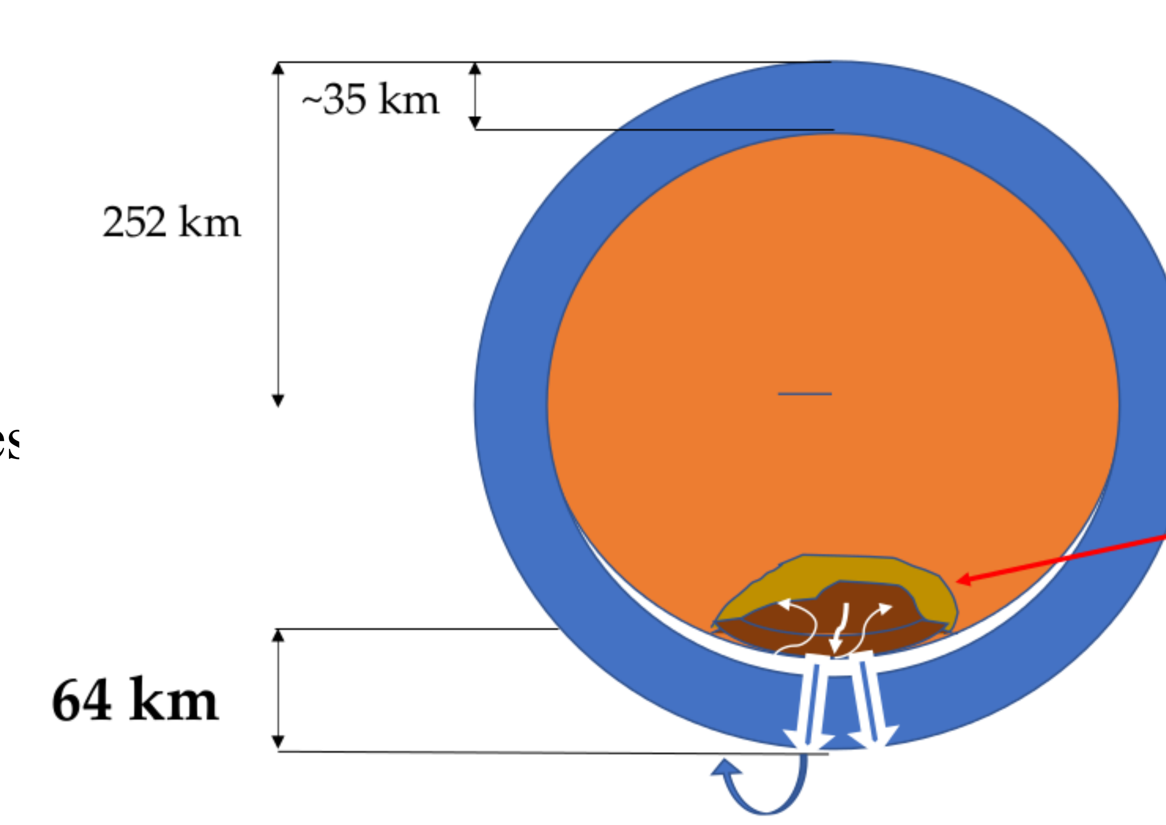
5. ***Formation of the reactive CO in hsubc water***

$CO_{2\ diss\ in\ hsubcw} + H_{2\ diss} \rightarrow CO_{diss}$ & $CH_{4\ diss}$ *(detected with catal. Fe_3O_4, Fu, Seyfried 2009)*

Rem: $NaHCO_3 \rightarrow Na_2CO_3 + CO_2 + H_2O$ at 270 °C in chem labs

$CO + H_2 \rightarrow$ **organic molecules of life** in irradiated gas mixtures of H_2/H_2O, CO, N_2/NH_3 at low T, or in Sabatier-Fisher-Haber reactions (FTT) with H_2/H_2O, CO/CO_2, N_2/NH_3 .

A hypothesized water cycle in Enceladus



Results: *Bassez 2019*
* Core density: 2000 kg/m^3
* With a layer of liquid water ~1 km thick, percolating water at 300°C is « hsubc » at 10 MPa, at a depth of ~28 km inside the core and ~64 km below the surface.

Peridotite-like rock with olivine, pyroxene and thickness > ~27 km

H_2, SiO_2 are produced and ejected with alkaline H_2O (pH ~9.5-14) through the conduits. They return to the surface and also fill the E-ring. The bottom of the ice crust melts, percolates and replaces the ejected water.

Heat on Enceladus

Radioactive decay to set water in the liquid state

Exothermic carbonations of Fe,Mg-silicates:

$Mg_2SiO_4 + 2CO_2 \rightarrow 2MgCO_3 + SiO_2$; $Fe_2SiO_4 + 2CO_2 \rightarrow 2FeCO_3 + SiO_2$

Exothermic hydrolysis of Mg-silicates & endothermic hydrolysis of Fe-silicates

$\mathbf{\Delta_rH° = -524.35}$ **kJ/kg of $(Fe_{0.5}Mg_{0.5})_2SiO_4$ olivine**,

$\mathbf{\Delta_rH° = -378.61}$ **kJ/kg of $(Fe_{0.5}Mg_{0.5})SiO_3$ pyroxene** *Bassez OLEB2017*

Exothermic Sabatier Fischer Haber reactions + ***Exothermic react. of CaC_2*** calcium carbide on Mg + ***Exothermic hydrolysis of CaC_2 to form C_2H_2*** *Bassez Geosciences2019*

Enceladus data: Mean density 1608.3 kg/m^3 *Porco 2006*; Acceleration of gravity 0.113 m/s^2 *Travis 2015*; Thickness of the ice crust 30-40 km *Iess 2014*; Ice crust density 900 kg/m^3 *chosen for the calculation*; hsubc water density at 10MPa and 300°C: 700 kg/m^3 *Bassez 2019, educed from Fig.2 in Cook & Olive 2012*; pH 11-12 *Glein 2015*, CO_2, CH_4, C_2H_2, NH_3, H_2CO, CH_3CHO, HCN, C_3H_6, C_4H_2, C_4H_4, C_4H_8, C_6H_6, probably ^{40}Ar, mass 28 (N_2 or CO), H_2, NaCl, $NaHCO_3$, Na_2CO_3, K^+, SiO_2.

Conclusion

The observed heat, H_2, pH, silica, Na salts & organic molecules can be explained by the **interaction of alkaline high subcritical water with Fe,Mg-silicates located at a depth of ~64 km and higher** below Enceladus surface. The hydrothermal conditions that are near the supercritical state have the values **pH ~9.5-14, ~10-25 MPa, ~300-350 °C, densities ~700-600 kg/m^3**. ***Future models on Enceladus need to specify the term «hydrothermal» with the values of water in the high subcritical domain.***

References: *M.-P. Bassez Geophys. Res. Abstr. 15 EGU2013-22 (**2013**); OLEB 45:5-13 (**2015**); LPSC**2016** Abtrs.1853, OLEB 47:453-480 (**2017**); 48:289-320 (**2018**) open; Geosciences 9(6)249 (**2019**) open.*

Acknowledgments: My enthusiasm goes to the Frontier Research in Chemistry Foundation in Strasbourg for offering funding facilities.