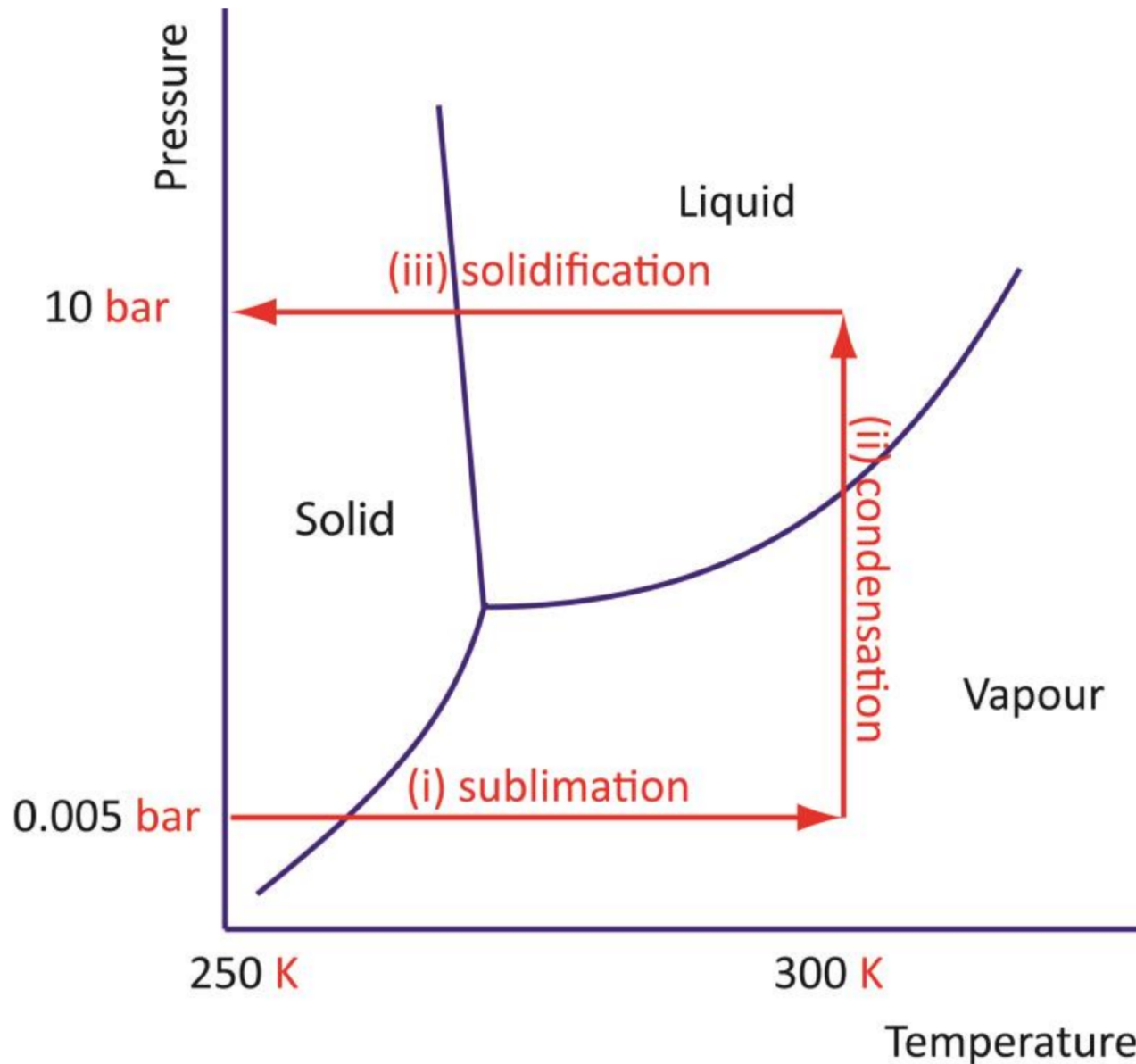
The background of the slide is a stylized illustration of a Mars landscape. The top half shows a bright orange and yellow sky with soft, wispy clouds. The bottom half shows a dark brown, rocky terrain with a jagged horizon line representing mountains or hills. The overall color palette is warm and monochromatic, dominated by shades of orange, red, and brown.

# Photochemistry at Mars (& Exoplanets) Through Time

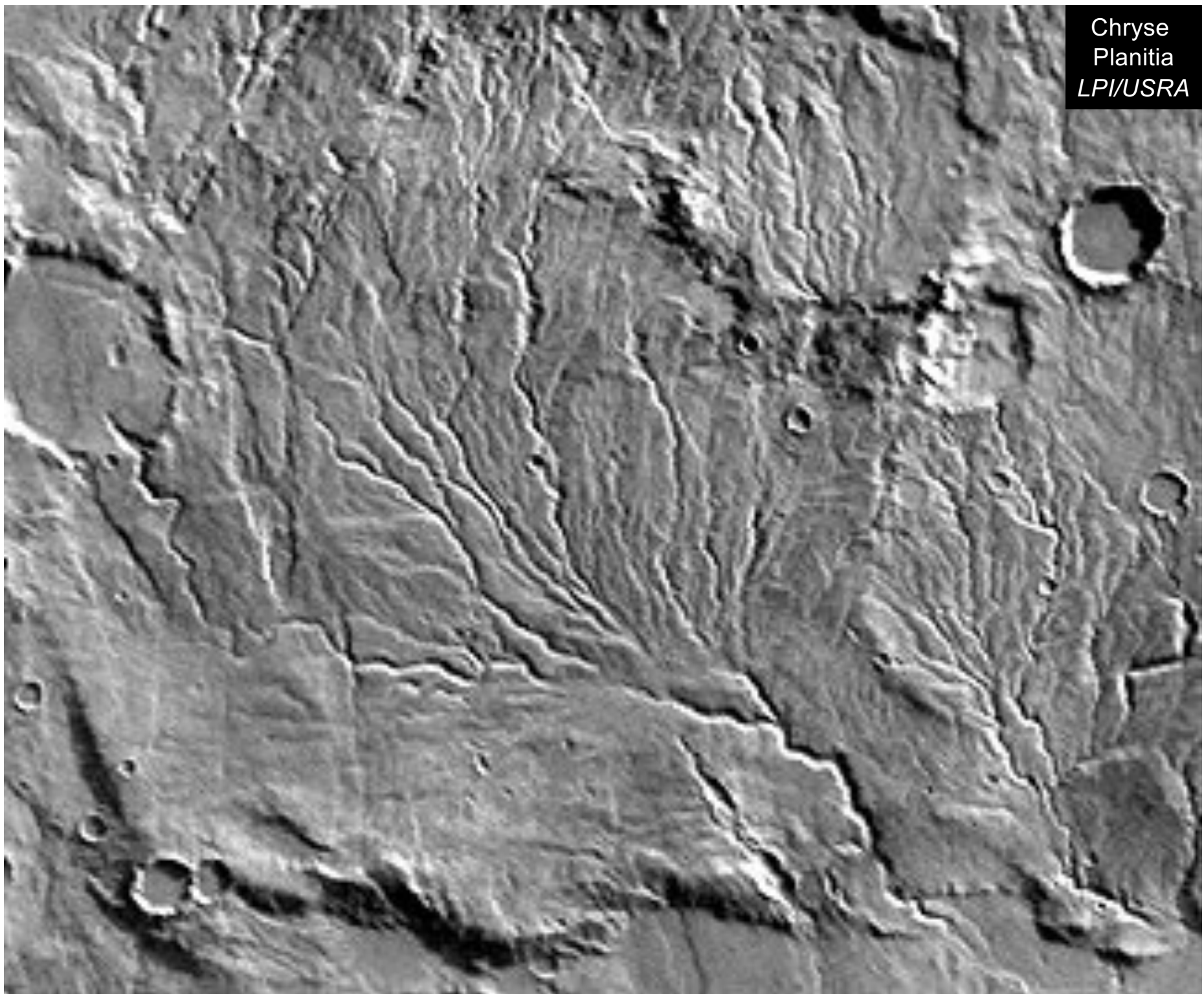
**Danica Adams**  
Harvard University

September 16, 2024

Today, Mars' atmosphere is too cold and thin to sustain surface liquid water.

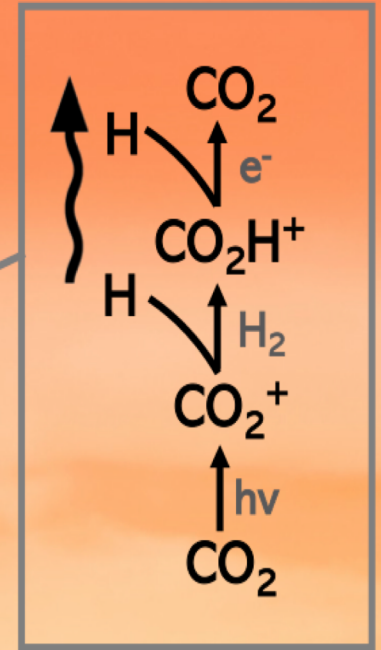
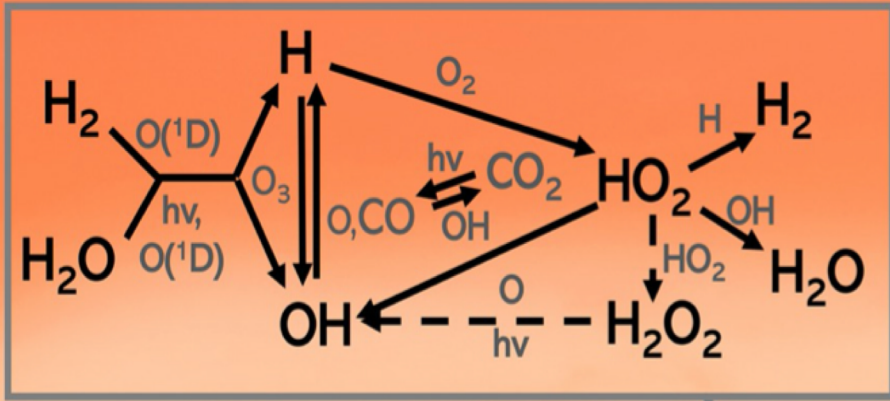


Chryse  
Planitia  
*LPI/USRA*





What could have warmed early Mars?



KINETICS  
 REDFOX



CIA induces GH  
 (Wordsworth et al., 2017; Ramirez et al., 2014)



cool, dry epochs

warm, wet epochs

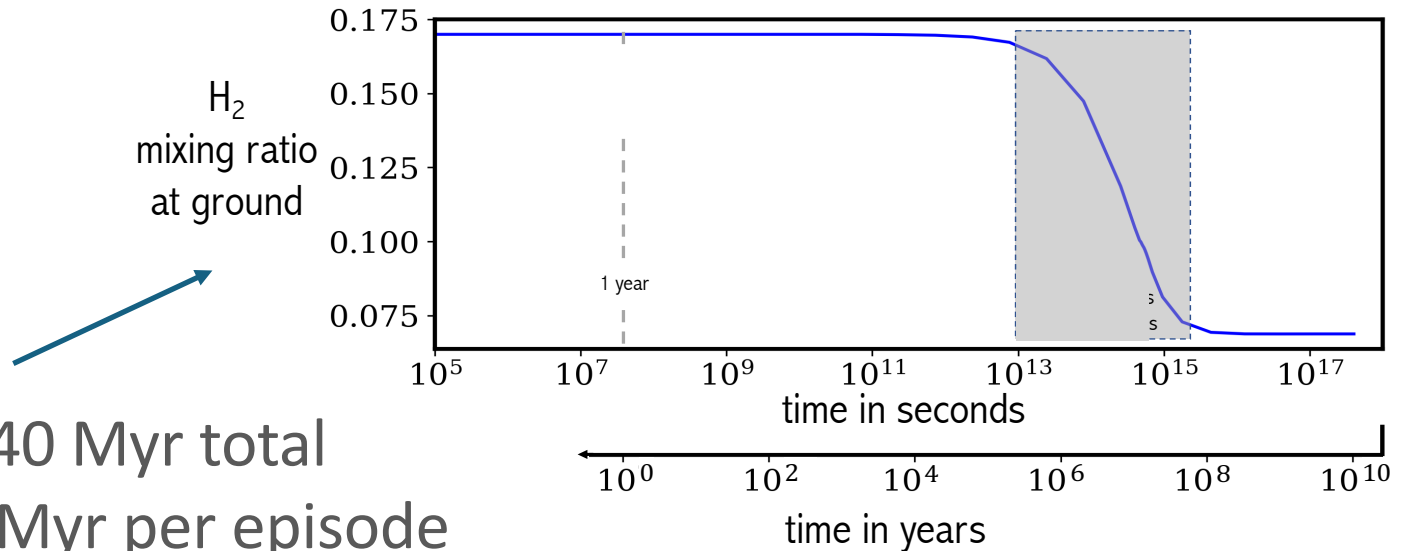
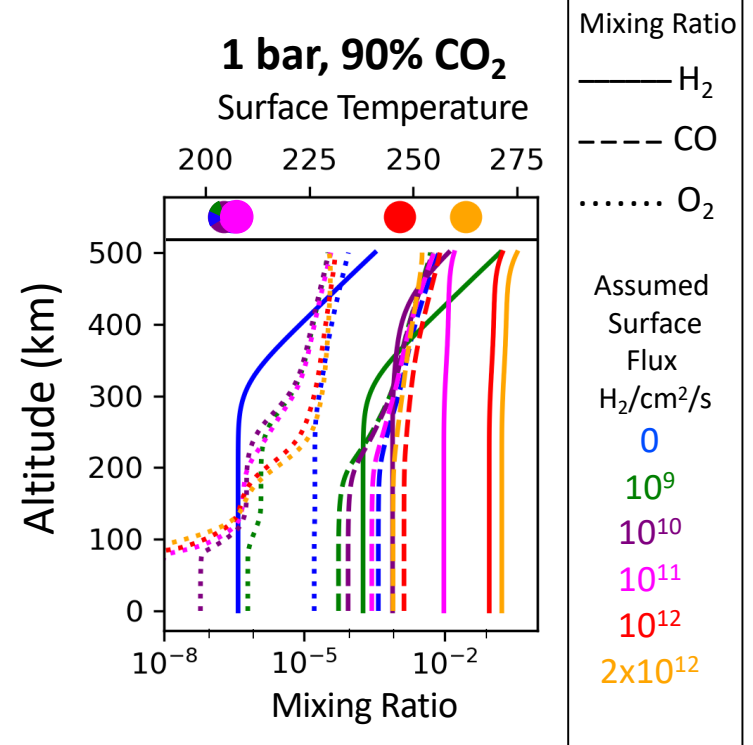
# In Warm Climates:

H<sub>2</sub> supplied by

- 4-400m GEL H<sub>2</sub>O to crustal hydration
- 30-380m GEL H<sub>2</sub>O to iron oxidation

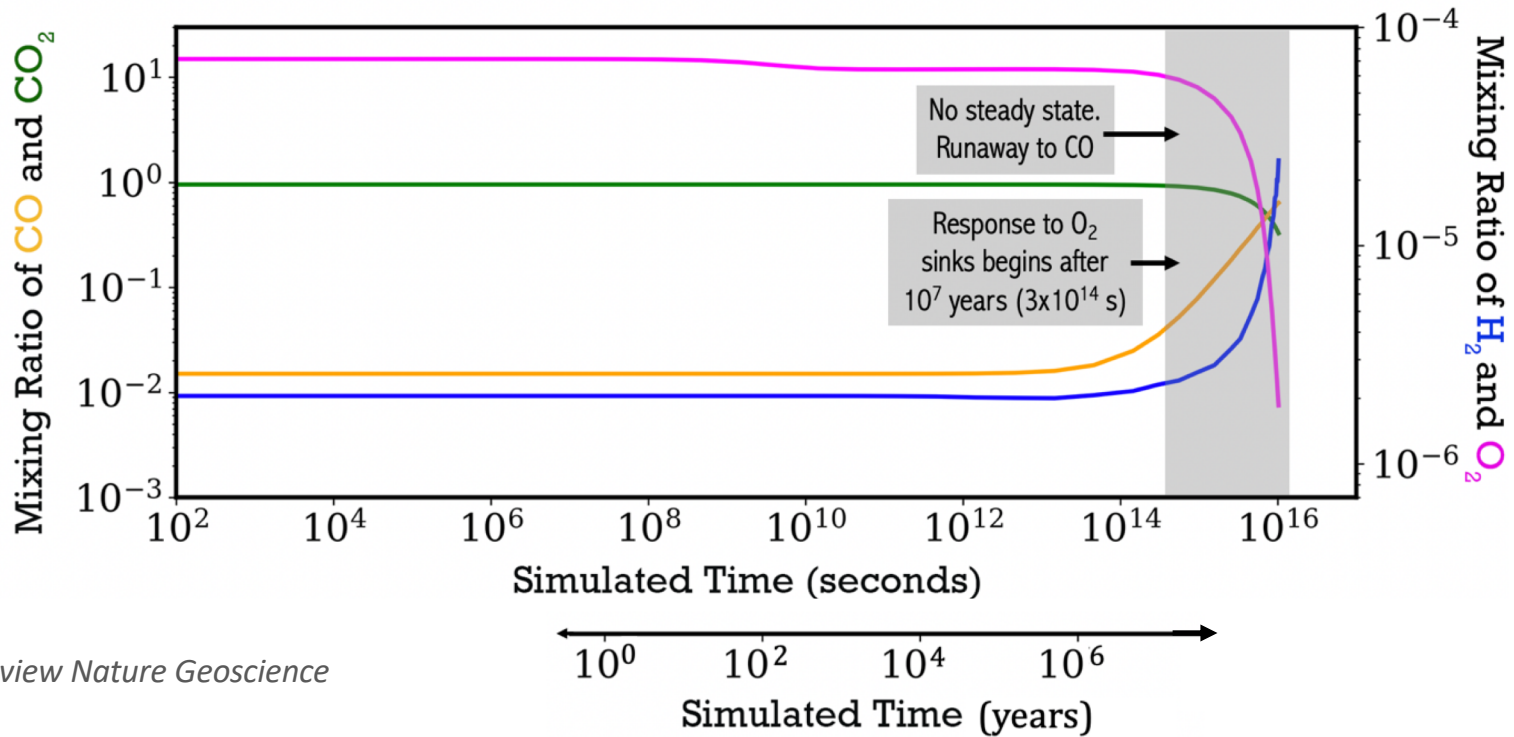
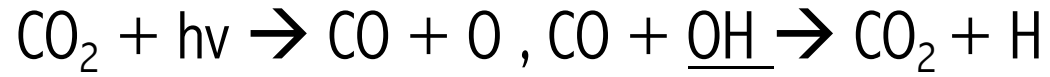


T<sub>s</sub> > 250 K to support local surface liquid water



H<sub>2</sub>-rich for up to 40 Myr total  
H<sub>2</sub>-rich for ≥ 0.1 Myr per episode

In Cool Climates:



Adams et al., *in review Nature Geoscience*

Sensitivities in HOx chemistry  
may drive ~2x more CO  
runaway



Smith, Adams, et al., in prep for resubmission

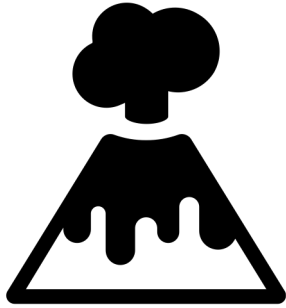


### 3 Early Atmospheric Redox Possibilities:

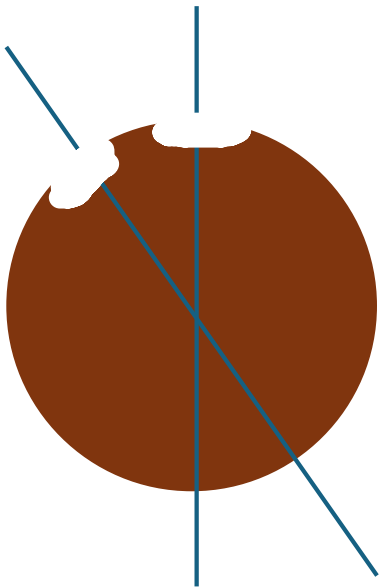
- CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>-rich (0.1-40 Myr)
- CO<sub>2</sub>, low H<sub>2</sub> (<10 Myr)
- CO-runaway state (>10 Myrs)



# Cold-to-Warm



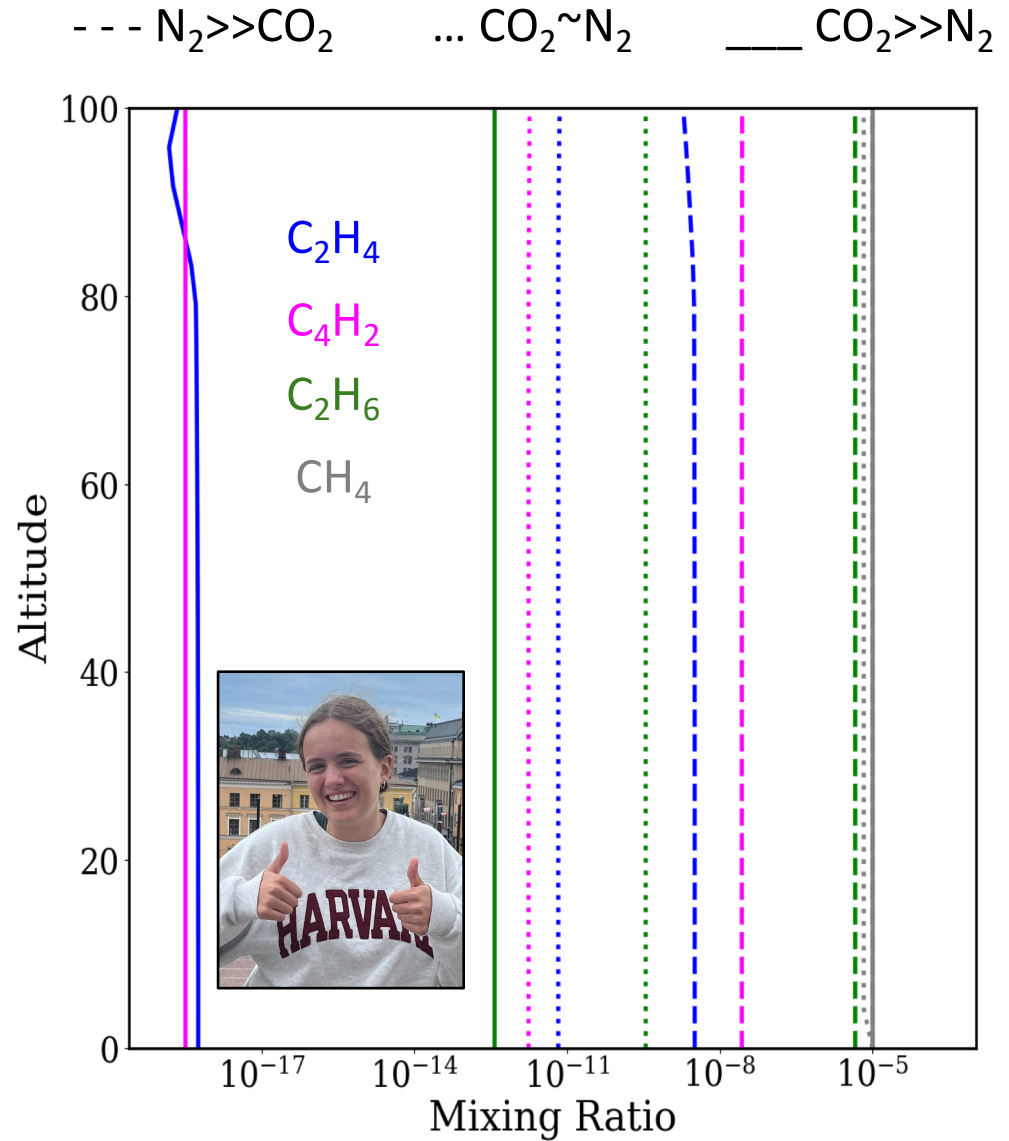
Ramirez et al. (2014)



CH<sub>4</sub>: Kite et al. (2020)

H<sub>2</sub>: Adams et al., in review

# Hydrocarbons?



Thomas, Adams, et al., in prep

# Evidence for Changing Redox Over Time?

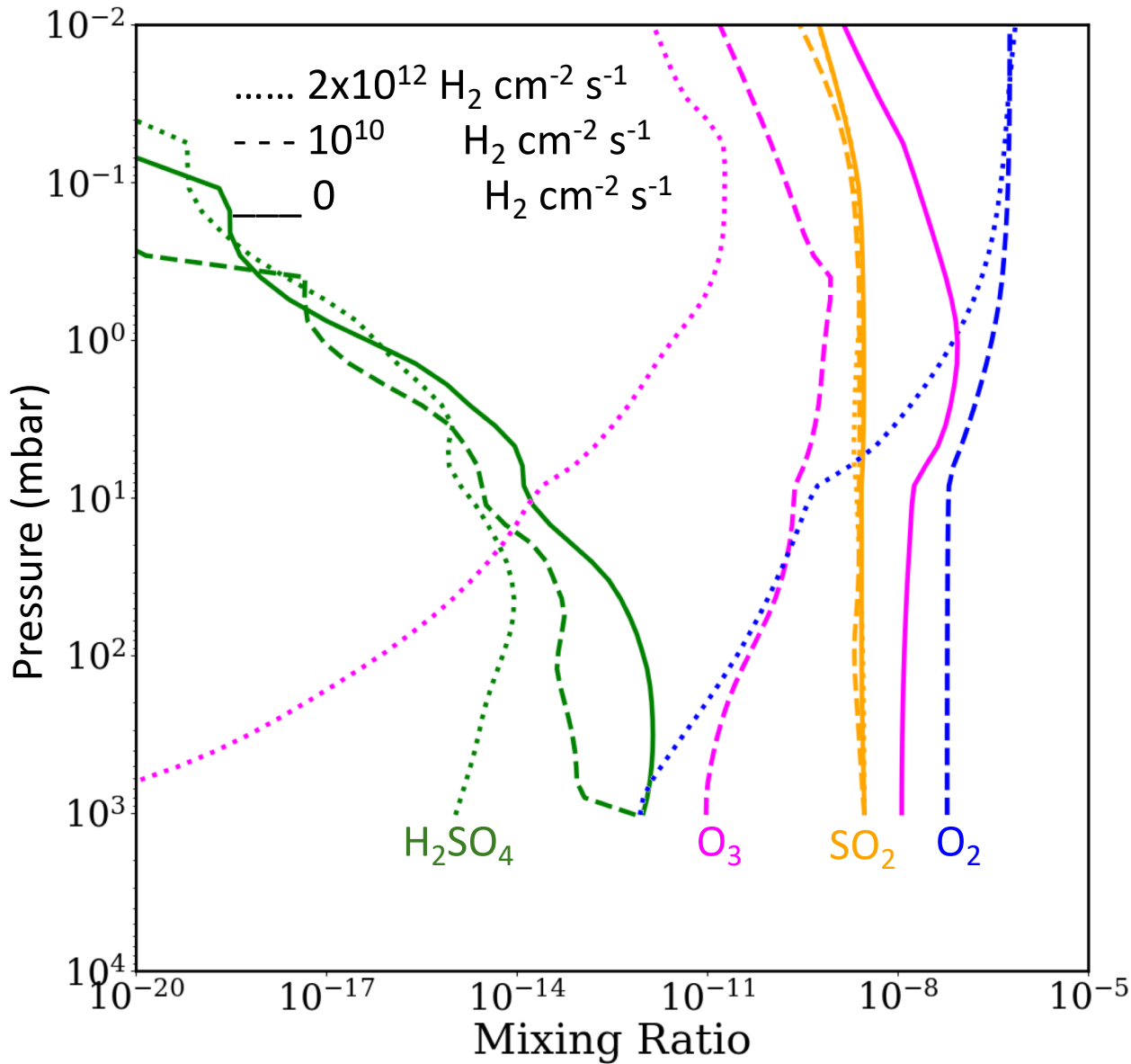
## *The Importance of Mars Sample Return (MSR)*



Species	Abundance	Ref
<b>S Group</b>		
SO <sub>2</sub>	0.3 – 2.0 wt%	3
SO <sub>3</sub>	3.3 – 5.5 wt%	3
	0.1 – 12 wt%	1
H <sub>2</sub> S	22 – 76 ppm	3
	0.003 – 0.017 wt%	1
<b>N Group</b>		
NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	168 – 277 ppm	3
	0.01 – 0.065 wt%	1
	12 – 579 nmol	2
	(NO reported)	
HCN	ND – 83 nmol	2
ClCN	ND – 2.9 nmol	2

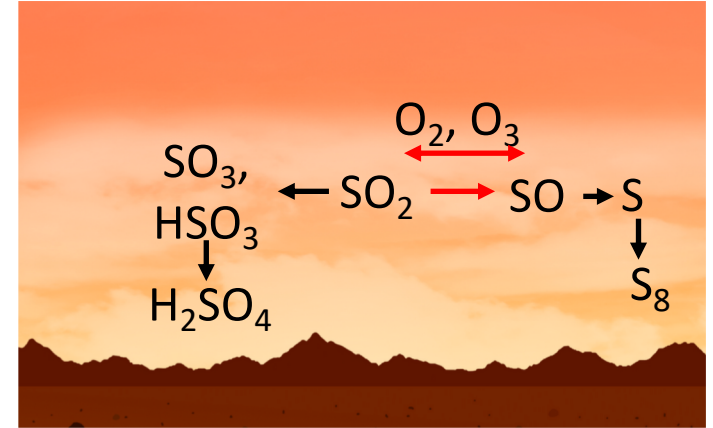
[1] Sutter et al. (2017) [2] Stern et al. (2015)  
[3] Stern et al., (2018)

1 bar 90% CO<sub>2</sub> 10% N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere



H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> Deposition Rate:

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6.4% <sup>33</sup>S enrichment
- 7.4% <sup>33</sup>S enrichment
- ..... 18.1% <sup>33</sup>S enrichment



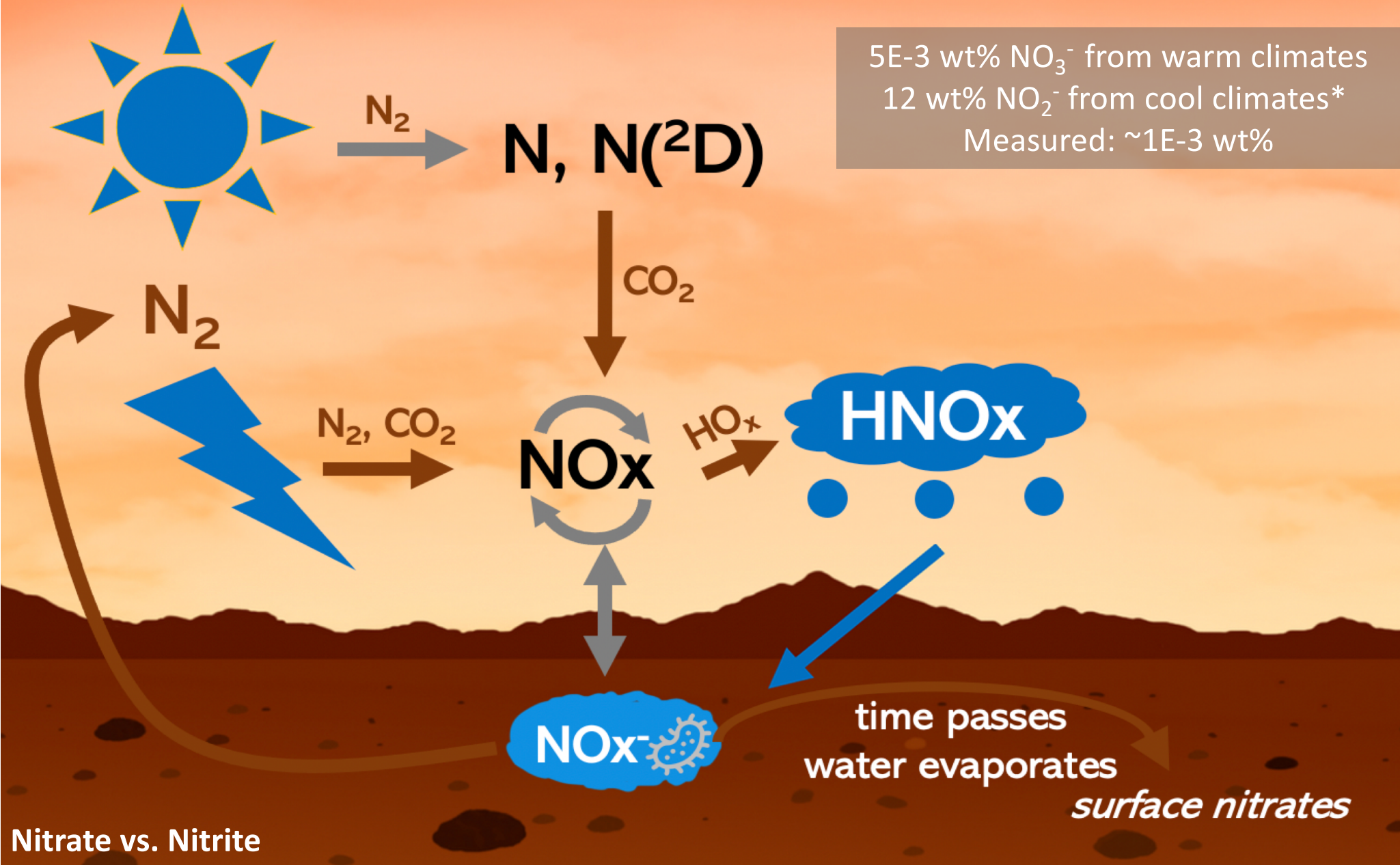
H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> : H<sub>2</sub>S deposition scales with interior oxygen fugacity NOT atmospheric redox.

Adams, Smith, et al., in prep a

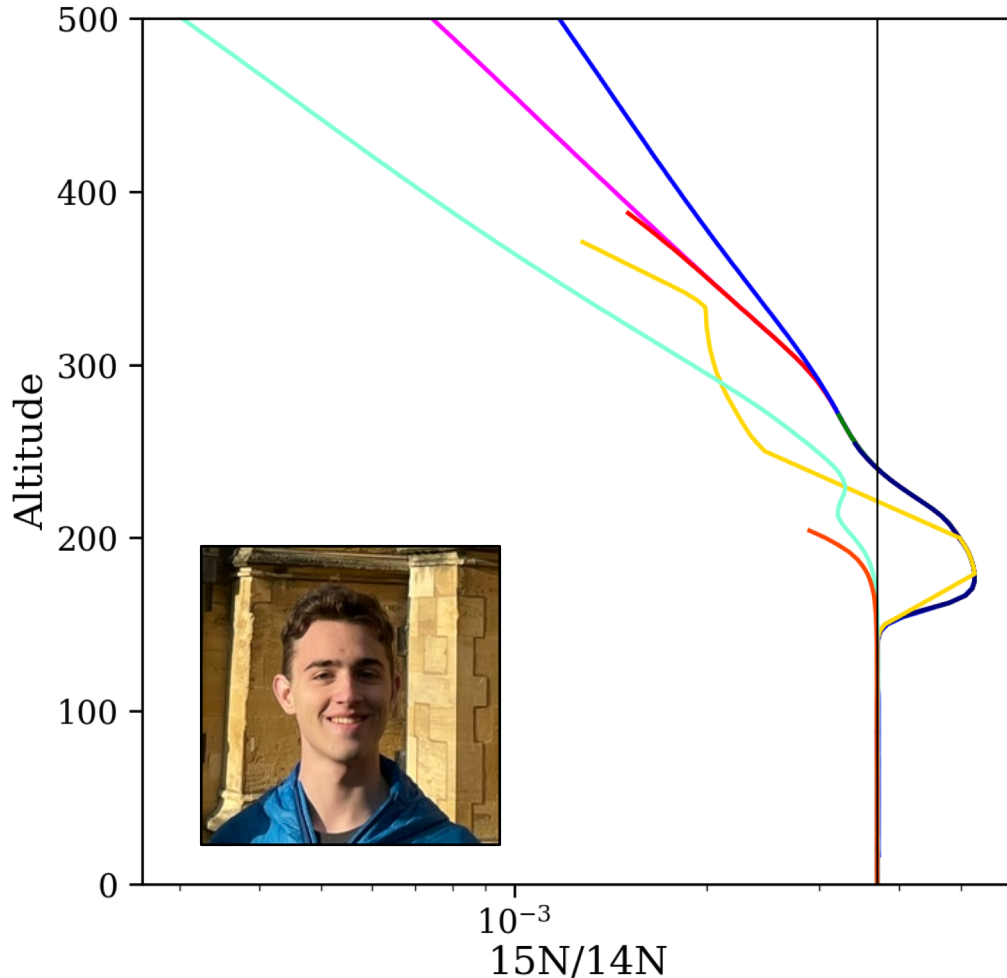
2% error floating around (lack of <sup>33</sup>S<sub>2</sub>? Or wrong k for a <sup>33</sup>S reaction?) Polysulfur chemistry is ignored in these results (next step).

Adams et al. (2021), *Astrobiology*  
Adams et al., in review, *GRL*

5E-3 wt%  $\text{NO}_3^-$  from warm climates  
12 wt%  $\text{NO}_2^-$  from cool climates\*  
Measured:  $\sim 1\text{E-}3$  wt%



Nitrate vs. Nitrite



$$\delta_{15}N = -1.16$$

Changes in  $^{15}\text{N}:^{14}\text{N}$  should track closely with atmospheric escape (ignoring surface or biologic processes)

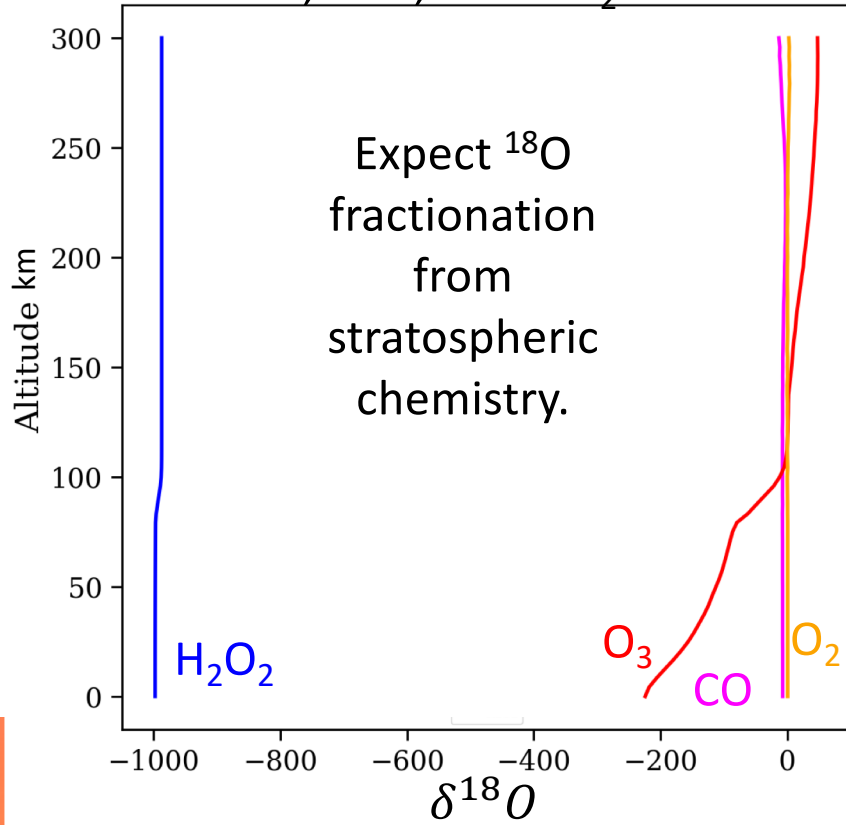
Shawcross, Adams, Wong, et al., in prep.

>200 km, fractionation exceeds that of  $^{15}\text{N}$ , which is unphysical!  
 Numerical error due to low concentrations? Or wrong k for  $^{15}\text{N}$ -reaction?

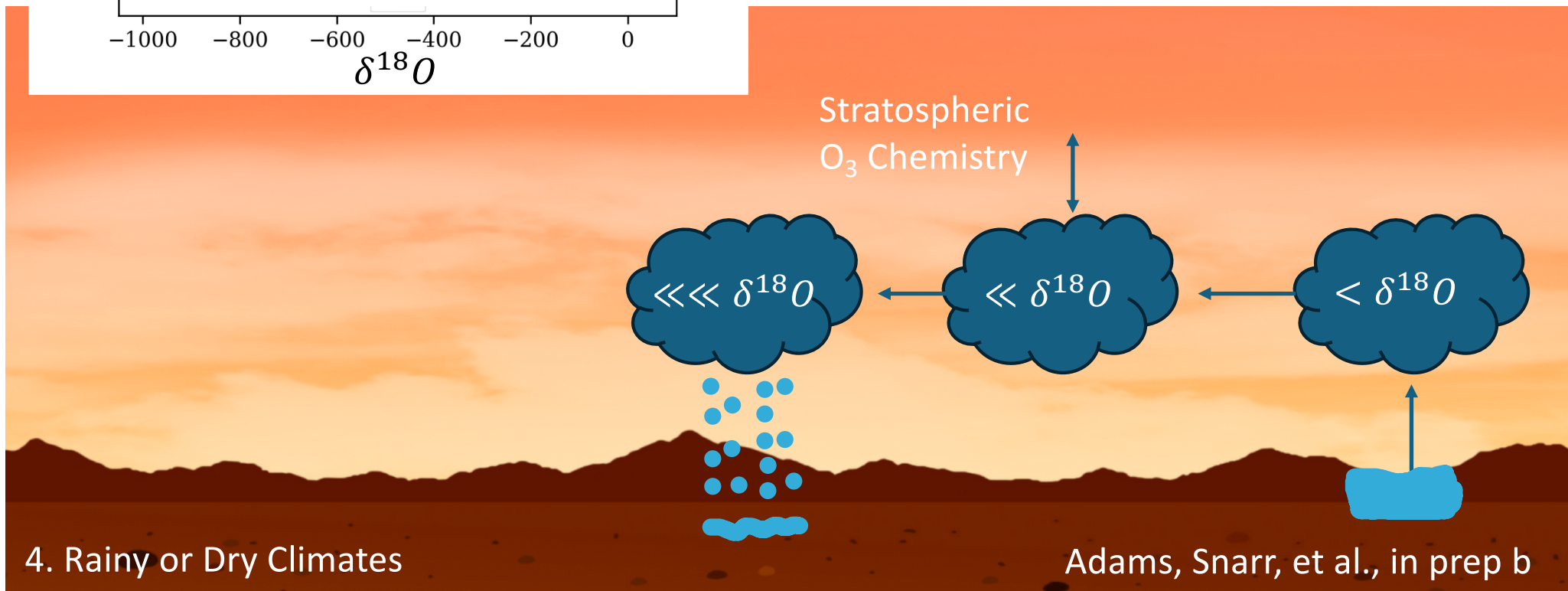
## 2. Age of NOx Deposition



1 bar, cold, 90% CO<sub>2</sub> atmos.



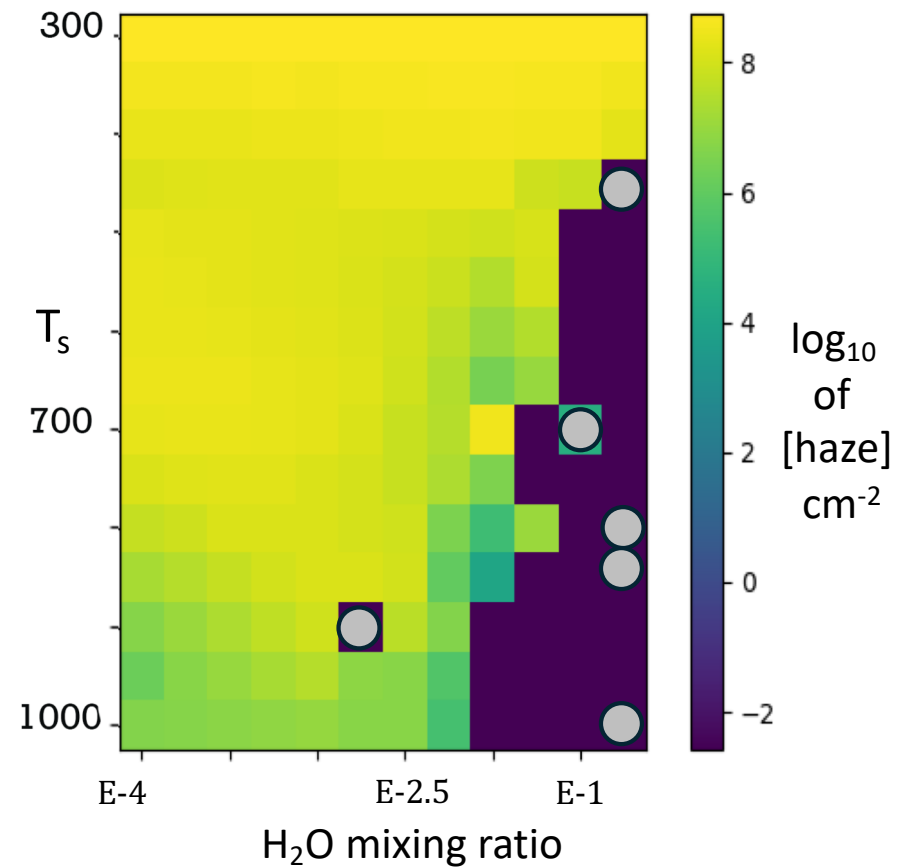
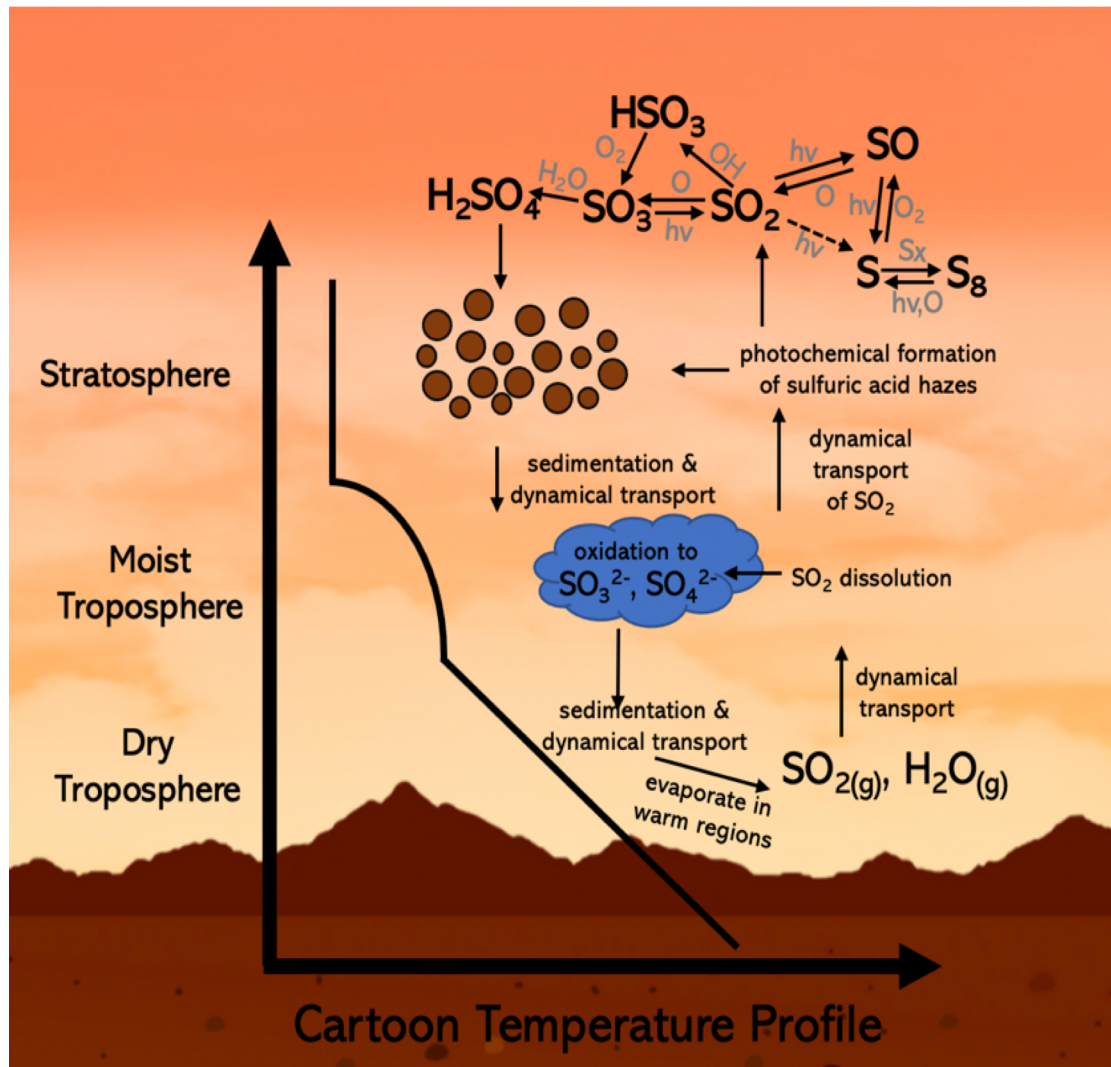
<sup>18</sup>O fractionation will change in warm climates by preferential <sup>16</sup>O evaporation and <sup>18</sup>O condensation. (next step)



# Bonus Science

- S chemistry → early Venus like worlds
- O chemistry → Snowball Earth
- N chemistry → early Earth like worlds

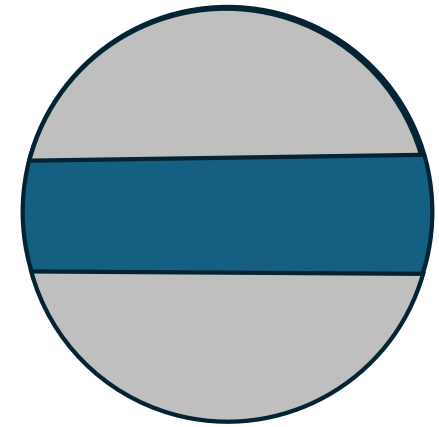
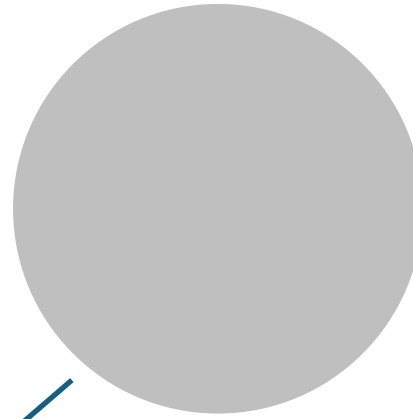
# Sulfuric Acid Hazes Cool Early Venus-Like Worlds



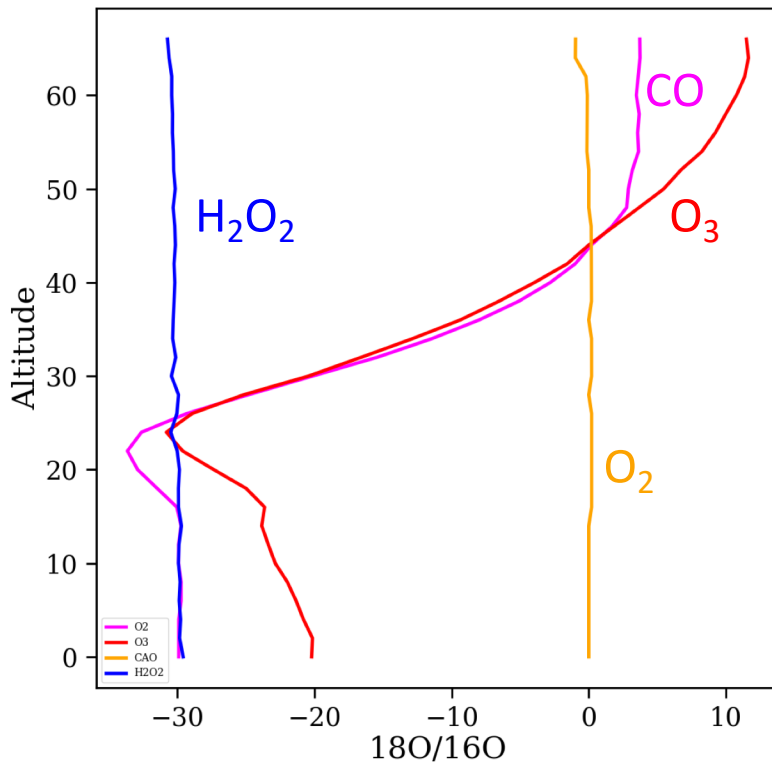
Adams et al., in prep c



# Slushball Or Snowball Earth?



Atmosphere-ocean exchange

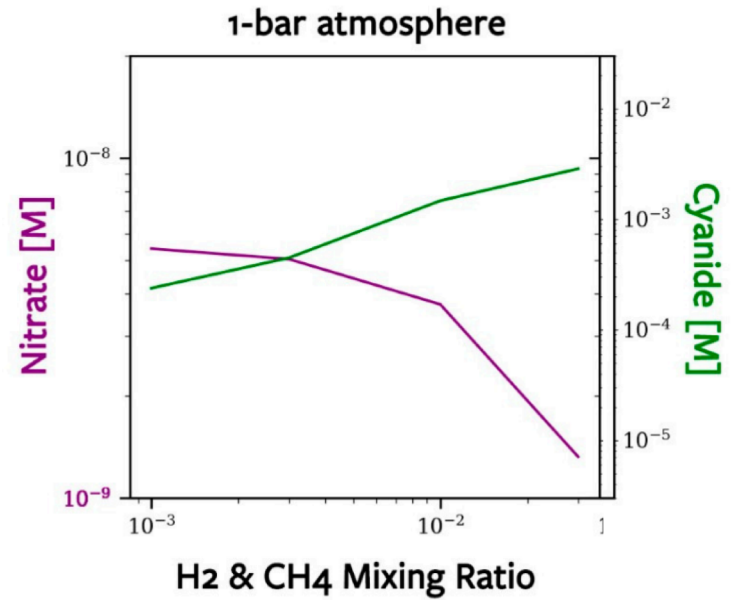


Kinetics <sup>17</sup>O model  
improves  
photochemical  
assumptions  
in Cao & Bao 2013  
on <sup>17</sup>O fractionation

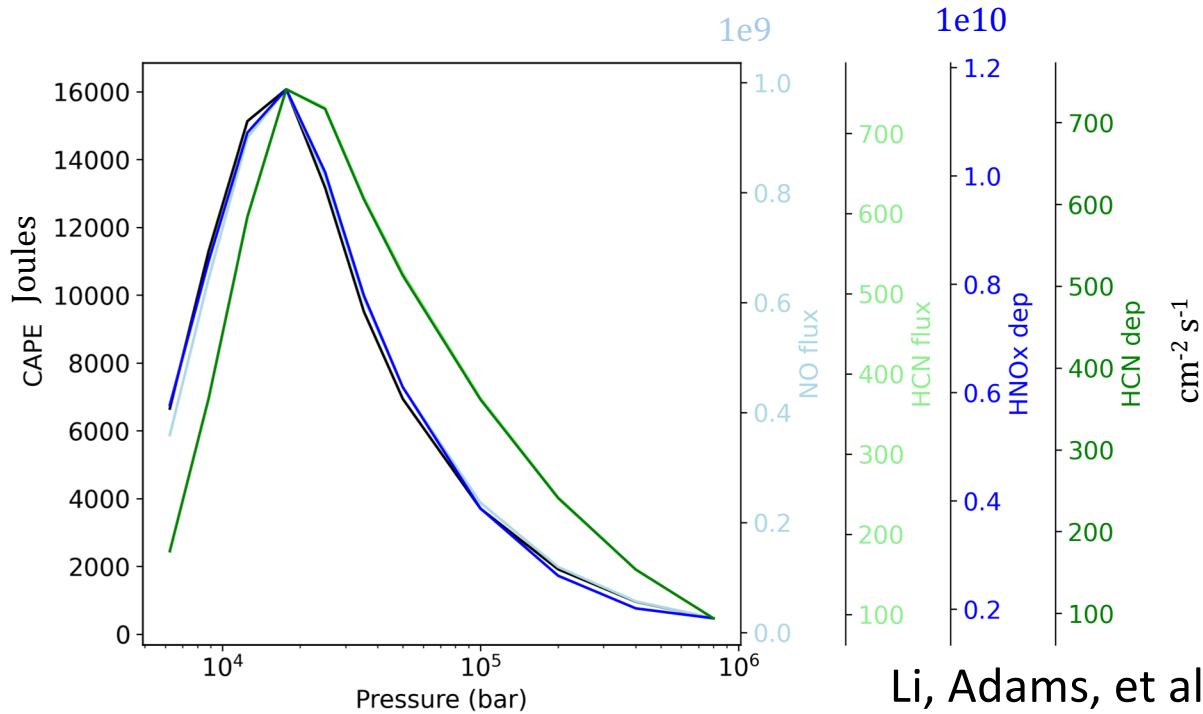


Snarr, Adams, et al., in prep

# N-Fixation at Early Earth & Exoplanets



Christensen, Adams, Wong, et al. (2024), *Life*



Li, Adams, et al., in prep

## Presented Works from the Past Year:

### First Author:

- 1.Adams et al., in review *Nature Geoscience*. Crustal Hydration Warmed Early Mars
- 2.Adams et al., in review *GRL*. Nitrogen Fixation at Paleo-Mars in an Icy Atmosphere
- 3.Adams, Smith et al., in prep a. S-MIF at Early Mars Responds to Redox and Climate Changes
- 4.Adams, Snarr et al., in prep b. O-Isotope Fractionation Will Reveal Early Mars Climate Changes
- 5.Adams et al., in prep c. Sulfuric Acid Hazes Cool Early Venus-Like Worlds

### Undergraduate Mentee Works:

- 6.Smith, Adams, et al., in prep for resubmission. Sensitivity study of HOx Uncertainties at Mars.
- 7.Thomas, Adams, et al. in prep. Hydrocarbon Chemistry at Early Mars: a Warming Solution?
- 8.Shawcross, Adams, Wong, et al. in prep. Nitrogen Isotope Fractionation at Early Mars
- 9.Snarr, Adams, et al, in prep. O-Isotope Photochemistry for Snowball Earth Interpretations
- 10.Christensen, Adams, Wong et al. (2024), *Life*. New Estimates of Nitrogen Fixation on Early Earth
- 11.Li, Adams, et al., in prep. N-Fixation at Exoplanets: P, T, and Redox Dependences.

# Questions

The image features a stylized landscape. The foreground is a dark brown, textured surface with scattered dark spots. Above this is a silhouette of a mountain range. The sky is a gradient of orange and yellow, with soft, wispy clouds. The word "Questions" is centered in a blue, sans-serif font.