

## INTRODUCTION

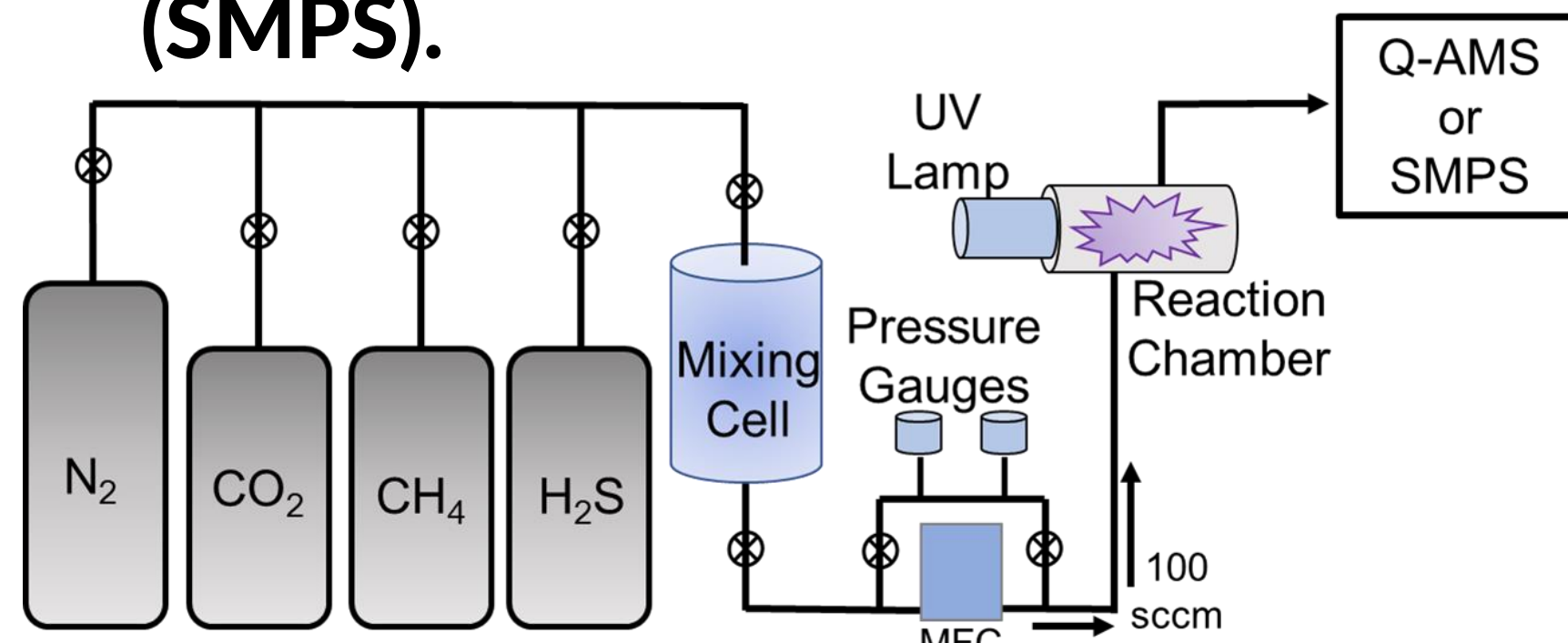
- Organic haze of Archean Earth likely influenced climate and habitability
- Sulfur isotopes best constraint on  $O_2$  levels during Archean eon
- Current view of Archean atmosphere generally separates  $CO_2$ -rich organic haze chemistry and atmospheric sulfur chemistry
- Volcanic/biological  $H_2S$  were likely present in the Archean atmosphere.<sup>1,2,3</sup>

## OPEN QUESTIONS

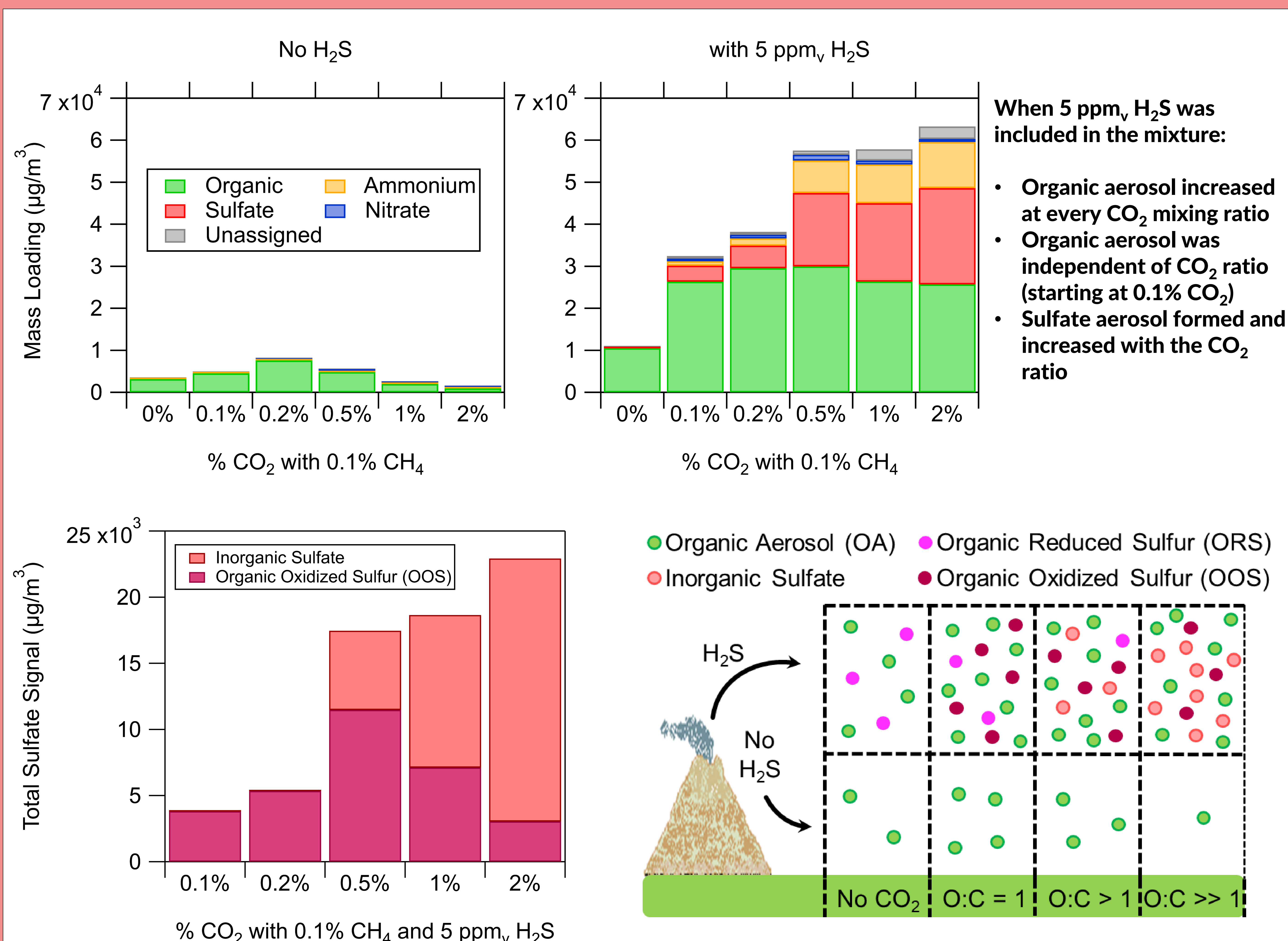
- What is the interplay between  $H_2S$  and haze chemistry? How does this change as a function of  $CO_2$ ?
- Could  $H_2S$  enhance organic aerosol production at high  $CO_2$  mixing ratios ( $CO_2:CH_4 > \sim 1$ ) as it does in  $CO_2$ -free experiments?<sup>4</sup>
- How could this chemistry affect our understanding of Archean atmospheric sulfur and haze chemistry?

## METHODS

- Generate haze particles from gas mixtures with 5 ppm<sub>v</sub>  $H_2S$ , 0.1%  $CH_4$ , and 0.1-2%  $CO_2$  in  $N_2$  via a flow system and UV reaction cell.<sup>4</sup>
- Measure the particle mass loading and composition in real time with quadrupole aerosol mass spectrometry (Q-AMS) and a Scanning Mobility Particle Sizer (SMPS).



# Addition of trace $H_2S$ to early Earth haze analog experiments **increased** organic aerosol production and produced **inorganic and organic sulfate aerosol**

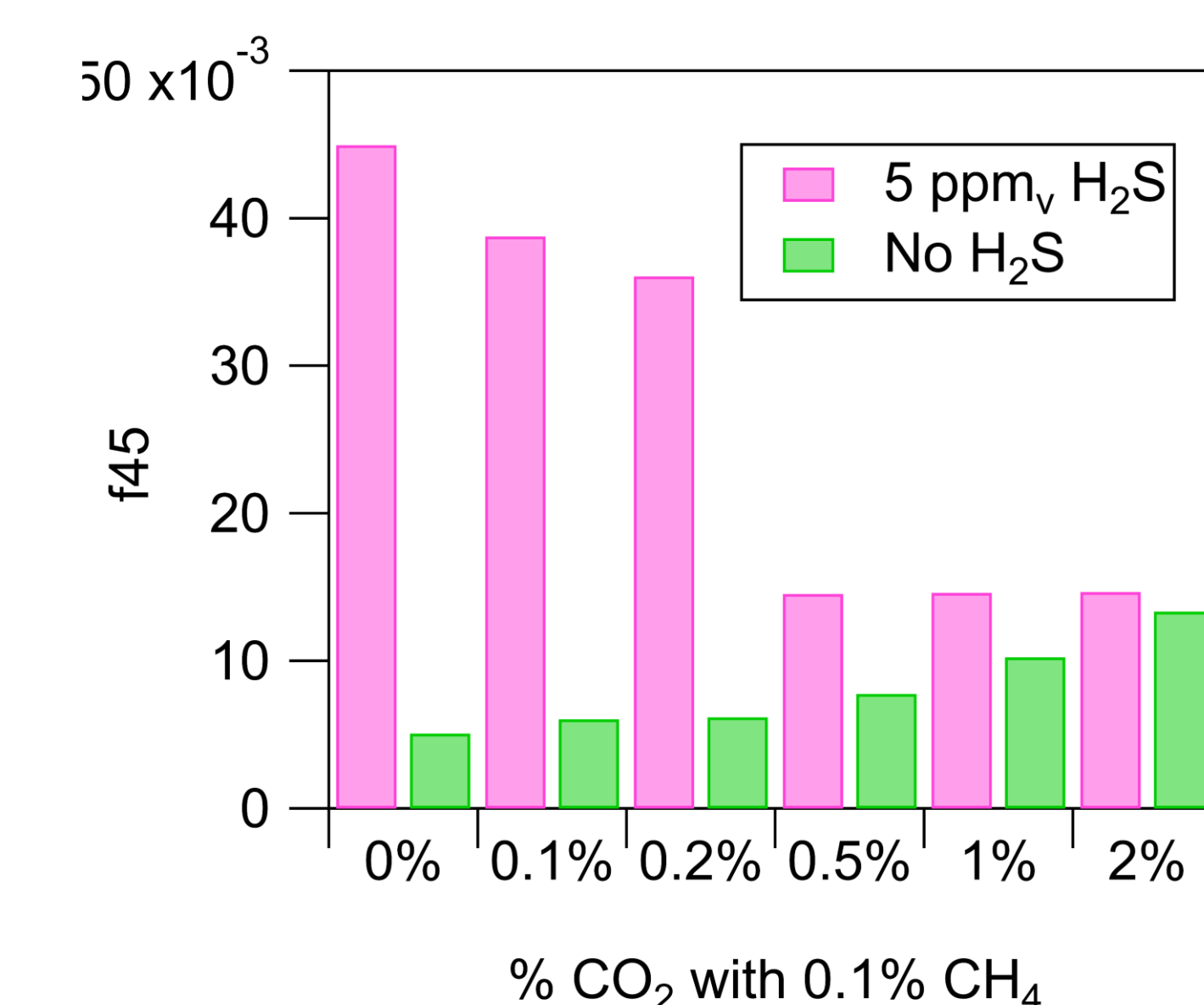


- Organic oxidized sulfur formed at all  $CO_2$  mixing ratios investigated and accounted for the majority of the sulfate formed for  $CO_2 < 1\%$

- Illustration of conclusions. The organic aerosol is independent of O:C/% $CO_2$  and inorganic and organic sulfur are produced with  $H_2S$  included.

## CONCLUSIONS & SIGNIFICANCE

- Trace amounts of  $H_2S$  (5 ppmv) in Archean-like gas mixtures produced organic and sulfate aerosol, **even at  $CO_2:CH_4$  ratios  $> \sim 1$** .
- There was **no evidence for  $S_8$  or  $H_2SO_4$**  found at any  $CO_2$  mixing ratio studied here.
- We found evidence for both **inorganic and organic sulfur aerosol**, including **organic oxidized sulfur** and **organic reduced sulfur** (see figure below).



- These results **differ from the current thought** of Archean atmospheric sulfur reservoirs.<sup>5,6</sup>
- Potential implications for Archean sulfur isotopic records, the Archean atmosphere/climate, biological impacts such as early life and nutrient sources, and for  $CO_2/CH_4$  haze chemistry in exoplanetary atmospheres.<sup>7-10</sup>

Contact: nathan.w.reed@colorado.edu

University of Colorado Boulder & Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Science (CIRES), Boulder, CO 80309  
This work was supported by NASA grant 80NSSC20K0232

1. Kump & Barley, *Nature*, **2007**, 448, 1033-1036
2. Archer & Vance, *Geology*, **2006**, 34(3), 153-156
3. Holland, *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*, **2002**, 66(21), 3811-3826
4. Reed, *ACS Earth and Space Chem*, **2020**, 4, 897-904
5. Kasting, *Origins of Life and Evolution of the Biosphere*, **1989**
6. Pavlov & Kasting, *Astrobiology*, **2002**, 2(1), 24-21
7. Halvey, *PNAS*, **2013**, 110(44), 17644-17649
8. Lie, *Archives of Microbiology*, **1996**, 166(3), 204-210
9. Arney, *Astrobiology*, **2018**, 18(3), 311-329
10. De Duve, *Phil. Trans. R. Soc.*, **2011**, 369(1936), 620-623