

# Ammonia synthesis in serpentinization on the early Earth

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Nitrogen is an indispensable element for life. The atmosphere and mantle are two of the most essential N budgets since early Earth. However, due to the inert chemical properties of atmospheric N<sub>2</sub>, N cannot be easily converted to other N-species, such as NH<sub>3</sub>, through abiotic reactions. Thus, prebiotic reactions like Miller-Urey experiments lack available N on early Earth (Miller, 1953). Here, we use hydrothermal experiments on the “peridotite-H<sub>2</sub>O-N<sub>2</sub>(-CO<sub>2</sub>)” system to prove N reduction and NH<sub>3</sub> formation in serpentinization, which may provide sufficient NH<sub>3</sub> as fuel for the origin of life (Shang et al., 2023). Serpentinization widely occurs between Fe-containing minerals and H<sub>2</sub>O, which produces H<sub>2</sub> by oxidizing Fe<sup>2+</sup>. Then, H<sub>2</sub> reacts with N<sub>2</sub> under hydrothermal conditions to synthesize NH<sub>3</sub> (Figure 1). The addition of CO<sub>2</sub> accelerates serpentinization rates and NH<sub>3</sub> yields. Our experiment indicates that atmospheric N<sub>2</sub> can be fixated as NH<sub>3</sub> through serpentinization in a CO<sub>2</sub>-N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere, and its N fixation efficiency is at least 3 orders of magnitude faster than other known pathways. Due to its powerful N fixation potential, NH<sub>3</sub> formation in serpentinization may drive the N cycle on early Earth, such as synthesizing N-organic matters, atmospheric evolution, and deep N cycle.

## References

Miller, S.L., 1953. A production of amino acids under possible primitive earth conditions. *Science*, 117(3046): 528-529.

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