

What is interplanetary dust and can it spread the ingredients of life?

16 November 2015, by Christian Schroeder



The tail of a comet is the release of interplanetary dust.
Credit: Soerfm/wikimedia, CC BY-SA

NASA recently reported that a cloud of dust was surrounding Mars high above its atmosphere. The [authors of the study](#) ruled out Mars itself and its moons Phobos and Deimos as the sources of the dust and concluded that it must come from a larger dust cloud floating around between the planets in our solar system.

This "interplanetary dust" is hugely important. It is thought to have played a crucial role in the formation and evolution of our [solar system](#). What's more, it may even have provided our planet with water – and kick-started life.

Ashes to ashes, dust to dust

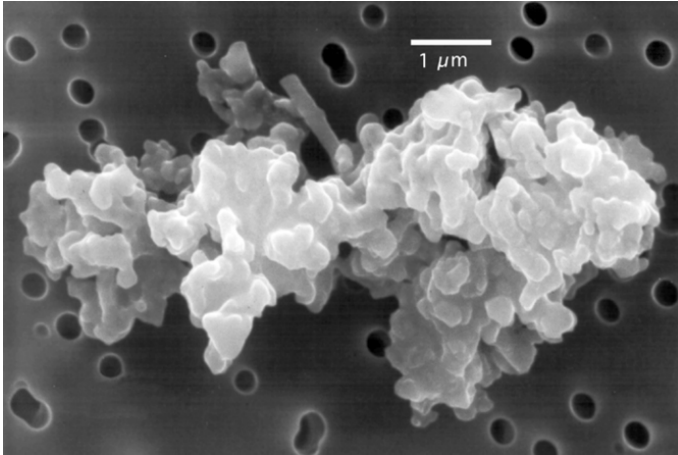
We all know how quickly empty spaces fill with dust and, figuratively speaking, the cosmos is no different. Cosmic dust is made up of tiny mineral grains in the nano and micrometer size range (one billionth and one millionth of a metre, respectively). Cosmic dust particles find themselves between the end of one star's lifetime and at the beginning of

the formation of a new solar system.

A star forms from the collapse of a gas cloud made up of hydrogen and helium, elements that were created in the aftermath of the Big Bang. Stars use this hydrogen as fuel, creating heavier elements such as carbon and oxygen and up to the element iron through nuclear fusion processes. These new elements are released at the end of a star's lifetime, when it collapses under its own gravity and explodes as a supernova. The high energies of such an explosion create additional elements heavier than iron. Some of the heavier elements, metals such as silicon and iron, combine with oxygen to form minerals – which is exactly what dust is.

Our solar system formed from the collapse of a hydrogen and helium gas cloud mixed with dust, otherwise there would not be any rocky planets like Earth and Mars. The fact that Earth contains such heavy elements as gold, lead, or uranium (all heavier than iron) shows that our sun is a third or higher-generation star, preceded by at least one supernova explosion of another nearby star.

Interstellar dust particles, which predate our own solar system, can provide insight into the processes at the end of the lifetime of ancient stars. The interplanetary dust in the inner solar system [contains some interstellar dust](#) particles. But the vast majority of [interplanetary dust particles](#) in our solar system are released from comets as they approach the sun or from the collision of asteroids in the asteroid belt. They therefore contain clues about the makeup and formation of such "proto-planets", which are seen as the first steps of planet formation from the huge dust and [gas cloud](#) surrounding a new star.



Interplanetary dust particle. Credit: Amara/wikipedia, CC BY-SA

The dust cloud in our solar system gradually moves towards the sun whose gravitational pull acts like a giant vacuum cleaner. On their way, some of the dust particles collide with Mars and Earth. The dust is responsible for the [Zodiac light](#) that can be seen after sunset in spring or before sunrise in autumn.

Dust as an origin of life?

Any [cosmic dust](#) mineral grain offers a surface for gases, ice or [organic matter](#) to stick to. Complex molecules of organic matter as the basic building blocks for life [have been documented](#) in intergalactic dust clouds, comets and meteorites.

Understanding the distribution and amount of dust is important because dust could have delivered significant amounts of water and organic matter to the planets in the inner solar system, in particular Earth and Mars. While many researchers think that asteroid and comet impacts may be behind the water and life on Earth, several studies have indicated that dust itself can deliver water and organic matter simultaneously and might have [jump-started life](#). This process would work universally, also on exoplanets in distant solar systems.

So if the dust did jump start life on Earth it is plausible that it could have done so on Mars as well. However, Earth's magnetic field has protected our atmosphere and water against being destroyed

by the solar wind – we get just the right amount of it. Mars has not had a magnetic field for most of its lifetime, and its atmosphere and water have subsequently been lost to space. Without water, organic matter molecules cannot be assembled into the very complex molecules, like DNA and proteins, that make up life. Lack of a thick atmospheric layer also means lack of protection against destruction of organic molecules by UV light and other harmful forms of cosmic radiation. While the jury is still out on whether there was ever life on Mars, it is extremely unlikely that dust could jump start life on Mars today, despite hovering above its atmosphere.

It is obviously important that we learn more about dust. Interplanetary dust particles are [actively collected for research](#) by sending planes into the stratosphere or scouring spacecraft returning to land for impacts of these [tiny dust particles](#). If dust particles make it to the ground by themselves, they can be collected as micrometeorites from places where they are recognisable such as ocean or polar sediments.



There's plenty of interstellar dust in the Carina Nebula. ASA, ESA, and M. Livio, The Hubble heritage and the Hubble 20th anniversary teams.

However, once an [interplanetary dust](#) particle enters the Earth's atmosphere or smashes into a spacecraft, any complex molecules stuck to it are inevitably lost. While we can learn a lot from them

about the primordial matter from which our solar system formed as well as the makeup of comets and asteroids, we have to investigate these bodies first-hand to be able to obtain more sensitive information.

A good way to do this is to fly through comet tails. This is what Rosetta did to make the surprise discovery of free oxygen in the coma of comet 67P/Chryumov-Gerasimenko. Meanwhile, [NASA's Stardust](#) mission flew through the tail of comet Wild 2 and returned cosmic [dust particles](#) to Earth for analysis in 2006. In 2009, NASA announced that fundamental chemical building blocks of life [had been found](#): glycine, an amino acid.

Additional data like this can hopefully help uncover many more secrets of the [dust](#) in the universe – including whether it kick-started life on Earth and whether it could do it again.

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