



# ANCIENT DIAMONDS shine light on the evolution of Earth

The analysis of ancient, superdeep diamonds dug up from mines in Brazil and Western Africa, has exposed new processes of how continents evolved and moved during the early evolution of complex life on Earth. These diamonds, formed between 650 and 450 million years ago on the base of the supercontinent Gondwana, were analysed by an international team of experts, and have shown how supercontinents such as Gondwana were formed, stabilised, and how they move around the planet.

“Superdeep diamonds are extremely rare and we now know that they can tell us a lot about the whole process of continent formation,” says Dr Karen Smit of the Wits School of Geosciences, who was part of the study. “We wanted to date these diamonds to try and understand how the earliest continents formed.”

Formed millions to billions of years ago, diamonds can shine light into the darkest and oldest parts of the Earth’s mantle. Continents drift across Earth’s surface, creating “supercontinents” and destroying them. Collectively, these migrations are known as the “supercontinent cycle”, and diamonds are one of the few minerals strong enough to survive and record these ancient cycles of creation and destruction.

Supercontinents can focus deep oceanic plate subduction – the driver of plate tectonics – in very specific regions. Such deep geologic processes, especially in the past, have been very difficult to study directly because the oceanic crust is young, and the continental crust only provides a limited view of Earth’s deep workings. Old diamonds offer

a direct window into the deep plate tectonic engine and how it might relate to the supercontinent cycle.

By dating the tiny silicate and sulphide inclusions inside the diamonds, the team led by Dr Suzette Timmerman of the University of Bern, Switzerland, dated the diamonds that formed 300 to 700 km deep under the base of Gondwana. The goal was to trace how material was added to the keel of the supercontinent. While doing this, the team recognised a previously unknown geologic process. The research was published in *Nature* on Wednesday, 18 October.

“The geochemical analyses and dating of inclusions in the diamonds, combined with existing plate tectonic models of continent migration, showed that diamonds formed at great depths beneath Gondwana when the supercontinent covered the South Pole, between 650–450 million years ago,” says Smit.

The host rocks to the diamonds became buoyant during diamond formation, transporting subducted mantle material plus the diamonds. This material was added to the base of the root of Gondwana, in essence ‘growing’ the supercontinent from below.

“Around 120 million years ago, Gondwana started to break apart to form the present oceans such as the Atlantic. At 90 million years ago, the diamonds, carrying trapped tiny inclusions of the host rock, were brought to Earth’s surface in violent volcanic eruptions.”



**Dr Karen Smit in the newly developed isotope laboratory in the School of Geosciences at Wits University.**

The current locations for these volcanic eruptions are on the continental fragments of Brazil and Western Africa, two of the key components of Gondwana. Thus, the diamonds must have migrated together with different parts of the former supercontinent as it dispersed, “glued” to their base.

“This complex history of the diamonds shows that they are remarkably well-travelled, both vertically and horizontally, within the Earth – tracing both the formation of the supercontinent and the latter stages of its evolution. The accretion of relatively young material to the roots of the continents thickens and welds together these ancient continental fragments indicating a potential new mode of continent growth.”

Smit conducted the isotope analyses of sulphide inclusions at the Carnegie Institution for Science. She is now based



**Diamonds with microscopic silicate and sulphide inclusions exposed new processes of how continents were formed and stabilised, allowing for early evolution of life on Earth.**

at the University of the Witwatersrand where she is part of a team developing a new isotope lab and methodologies so that diamond inclusion analyses can ultimately be conducted at Wits.

“We have installed the necessary equipment in 2022 and are working towards getting the highly specialised skills and equipment together so we can do this type of diamond work in South Africa, where previously it could only be done overseas,” says Smit.

“We need this type of research to understand how continents evolve and move. Without continents there wouldn't be life. This research gives us insight into how continents form, and it links to how life evolved and what makes our planet, Earth, different from other planets.”

*Analysis ya kale, Na musuku ubvaho fhasi fhasi wo gwiwa ngei mugodini Wa ngei Shangoni la Brazil Na vhukovhela ha Africa. Wo bvukulula maitete maswa auri vhashango Ovha a tshi kho itisa hani Na u pfuluwisa hani nga tshifhinga tsha evolution fhano shangoni.*

*Translated into TshiVenda by Ramukumba Tshauambea*

**Academy of Science of South Africa (ASSAf)**

**ASSAf Research Repository**

**<http://research.assaf.org.za/>**

---

A. Academy of Science of South Africa (ASSAf) Publications

D. Quest: Science for South Africa

---

2023-12-14

# Quest Volume 19 Number 4

de Wit, Christo

Academy of Science of South Africa (ASSAf)

---

<http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.11911/385>

*Downloaded from ASSAf Research Repository, Academy of Science of South Africa (ASSAf)*