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TRACE ELEMENT DISTRIBUTIONS IN THE MAIN GROUP PALLASITES

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Introduction: The origins and evolution of Pallasites have been greatly debated. Proposed formation models include core-mantle boundary regions, crystallised impact materials (1), dendritic core growth (2), crystallised material close to the surface of an asteroid subject to external heating (3). Others have suggested links between Pallasites, IIIAB Irons and HEDs, based on oxygen isotope analysis (4), although high resolution isotopic analysis has revealed different oxygen isotope values for these groups (5) in addition to different cooling rates with IIIAB iron (6). This study provides trace element data from a selection of Main Group Pallasites as evidence of potential formation mechanisms.

If examined carefully an individual pallasite can often show considerable variation in bulk composition. Many have areas rich in metals mixed with olivine fragments but also have other regions poor in metal and rich in olivine and Troilite veins, see Figures 1-3. How such diverse samples can form has been the subject of much debate.

Material and Methods:

We characterized polished 1 inch blocks of Hambleton, Brahin, Seymchan, Brenham, Fukang, Imilac, using optical microscopy and electron microscopy, major element compositions were measured using EMPA. Cobalt data measured by EMPA was used as an internal standard for ICPMS analysis. A range of trace level elements were measured in selected kamacite grains using a New Wave 213 laser ablation system with an Agilent ICPMS at the Open University, UK, with ablation spot sizes between 50-80 micrometer diameters. The iron meteorites Hoba and North Chile-Filomena (Co, Ni, Ru, Rh, Pd, Pt, Ga, Ge, Au) (7, 8) and NIST steel (P, V, Mo) were used as standards for Kamacite. Data reduction was performed using GLITTER software, metal grain errors displayed in Figures 5-7 are ±σ. When ICPMS analysis was complete the ablation pits were imaged with SEM to confirm the laser hit the target site, Figure 4.

Results and Discussion: Hambleton analysis of multiple Kamacite grains shows inter-grain variation trends as shown in Figures 5-7. This can be explained by mixing of the residual melt with pre-existing metal crystals which would have taken place at the same time as the olivine metal mixing event. All data recorded was considered to be in the normal range for the main group pallasites examined except Seymchan which is known to have metal chemistry in coincidence with the HE irons. Linear trends of data points appear to exist with different samples displayed on certain elements plots such as Pd vs Ga and Rh vs Ga see Figures 8-11 which may be indicative of common parent body processing.

Conclusions:

Trace element compositions show the existence of different groups, these could have been established by either (a) mixing of additional materials, (b) differing crystallisation histories of separate parts of a large heterogeneous body. We hope to investigate the trace element content of discrete components within pallasites, specifically the sulphides in order to determine whether there is any mineralogical or volatility related effect controlling the element distribution profiles.


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