The ingredients of the “Subsolar” noble gas component

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THE INGREDIENTS OF THE “SUBSOLAR” NOBLE GAS COMPONENT. H. Busemann1, O. Eugster1, H. Baur2, and R. Wieler2,1University of Bern, Physics Institute, Space Research & Planetary Science (Sidlerstr. 5, 3012 Bern, Switzerland, busemann@phim.unibe.ch), 2ETH Zürich, Isotope Geology (Sonneggstr. 5, 8092 Zürich, Switzerland).

Introduction: On the basis of several experiments on separates of the EH5 chondrite St. Mark’s, we will argue that the “subsolar” noble gas component is a mixture of solar-like, Q- and terrestrial noble gases. The subsolar noble gas component has been found, in particular, in E chondrites [1,2] but also in other meteorite classes (e.g. aubrites, CO or CH chondrites [3-5]). This component is elementally and isotopically intermediate between the common meteoritic “Q-gas” [6] and solar composition.

Experiments have never established a well-defined subsolar endmember. South Oman (EH4/5) is used as reference for subsolar element ratios [1,7]. The isotopic ratios follow the elemental trend, being intermediate between Q and solar, or even roughly solar [7].

Experiments: Tab. 1 lists the experiments on St. Mark’s undertaken so far [8,9]. Experiment no. 1 is the first ever online etch analysis of a meteoritic bulk sample. The phase Q-rich residue remaining after online etching with HF/HCl will be measured shortly.

Results: Fig. 1 shows the He/Ar and Ne/Ar ratios. Again, many data points of the “silicates” etch run lie on a mixing line leading to unfractionated SW composition. Here, the other endmember composition is the cosmogetic component due to the small abundance of $^3\text{He}$ and $^{21}\text{Ne}$ in the Q-gas [6]. Traces of solar-like noble gases could even be found for the heavier noble gases Ar-Xe (not shown).

The etching of the acid-resistant residue shows that phase Q also trapped small amounts of solar noble gases. Fig. 2 shows the $^3\text{He}/^{21}\text{Ne}$ and $^{22}\text{Ne}/^{21}\text{Ne}$ ratios. Again, many data points of the “silicates” etch run lie on a mixing line leading to unfractionated SW composition. Here, the other endmember composition is the cosmogetic component due to the small abundance of $^3\text{He}$ and $^{21}\text{Ne}$ in the Q-gas [6]. Traces of solar-like noble gases could even be found for the heavier noble gases Ar-Xe (not shown).
pronounced data pattern in the “silicates” etch run, these trends were probably misleading.

![Graph showing isotopic ratios of noble gases](1674.pdf)

Fig. 2 This $^3\text{He}^{21}\text{Ne}$ vs. $^{22}\text{Ne}^{21}\text{Ne}$ plot of St. Mark’s also suggests an admixture of solar gas to the usual Q-gas and a cosmogenic component, represented by the bulk measurements. See Fig. 1 for legend. Q data: [6]; SW-range: [15].

Interestingly, the stepwise heating experiment on the bulk sample of St. Mark’s released the noble gases similarly to the online etch experiment, though much less well resolved. A comparable release sequence air - Q-like - solar has earlier been observed only for the Ar/Xe and Kr/Xe ratios of a stepwise heating experiment on the EH4 chondrite Abee [11].

The minerals most susceptible to HF vapor also lose their gas inventory already at low temperatures. The first noble gas component released in both stepwise measurements of bulk St. Mark’s (etching and heating) is unfractionated air. Thus, it does not originate from the acid.

**Discussion:** Based on our stepwise etch experiments, we conclude that the so-called subsolar noble gas component actually is a mixture of typical Q-like noble gases with tiny amounts of solar gases plus terrestrial contamination. In view of the lack of evidence for any well-defined subsolar endmember composition in the literature and given the considerable spread of the data measured in E chondrite bulk [1,10] and chondrile samples [12], all lying within the region defined by the three endmember components mentioned above, we further infer that the subsolar gas component does not exist.

The release characteristics of the solar gases from both silicates and phase Q indicate that the noble solar gases most likely have been trapped prior to the accretion of the precursor material. The noble gases compositionally closest to solar were released after several weeks of severe etching. In contrast, regolithic samples release their trapped solar gases, which are located in the uppermost few hundred nanometers of a mineral grain, mostly in the very first steps of an etch run [13].

The unfractionated air most likely has been introduced in minerals newly formed during the residence of the E chondrites on Earth. These meteorites show superficial weathering almost immediately after their fall. Reduced E chondrites contain large amounts of metallic iron that can transform into FeO in a terrestrial environment, thus trapping unfractionated air. This is not comparable to the adsorption mechanism that enriches terrestrial Kr and Xe in achondrites [3].

**Conclusions:** Our results reveal that the assumption of an independent “subsolar” component, mainly present in E chondrites, is not necessary to explain the data. High-resolution stepwise etching experiments show that the subsolar component consists of tiny amounts of solar gases plus usual Q and terrestrial noble gases. Implications of the presence of - most likely - primordially trapped solar noble gases in meteorites are discussed in a companion abstract [14].

**References:**