

管状炉型雰囲気制御ガス浮遊システムの開発：コンドリュール組織の再現を目指して  
Development of ambient-controlled gas levitation system embedded in tube furnace and its  
application to chondrule formation

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コンドリュールは、主にケイ酸塩鉱物で構成される直径0.1 ~ 10 mm程度の球状組織である。太陽系形成初期に、固体微粒子の集合体が、瞬間的な加熱イベントによって(部分)溶融した後、急速な冷却によって形成したと考えられている。コンドリュール内部の様々な凝固組織(例えば斑状カンラン石、棒状カンラン石、放射状輝石など)は、円盤中における微粒子の化学組成、周囲のガス種・分圧、最大加熱温度、加熱・冷却速度などを反映しており、当時の太陽系の情報を得る重要な手掛かりと考えられている。コンドリュール形成を再現する実験は数多く行われているものの、その形成場(真空・無重力・無接触状態)を模擬することは技術的に困難な点が多く、実験的な制約は十分に行われていない。レーザー加熱ガス浮遊法は、ノズルから噴き出す上昇ガスによって試料を空中で保持し、レーザーで試料を加熱するという比較的単純なシステムであり、材料科学の分野で広く用いられている。無接触状態での溶融・冷却を実現できるため、コンドリュール組織を再現する有力な手法であるが、雰囲気・温度制御が難しいという問題があった。そこで本研究では、精密な雰囲気・温度制御下におけるコンドリュール組織の再現を目指し、縦型管状炉にガス浮遊装置を組み込んだシステムの新規開発を行った。

開発した装置の概要は以下のとおりである。加熱システムにはシリコニット社製複ら管型管状炉(4.5 kW, 最高温度1600 °C)を使用した。外側の炉心管(高純度アルミナ製、内径50 mm、内径42 mm)の内部に細い炉心管(外径32 mm、内径26 mm)を挿入し、さらに細い炉心管の上部にはカーボン製のノズル(ガス噴出穴径1 mm)を装着する。外側と内側の炉心管の下部には独立にガス導入口を備えており、デジタルマスフローコントローラによってガス流量を制御したH<sub>2</sub>+CO<sub>2</sub>+Ar混合ガスを導入することで、還元雰囲気を実現するとともにノズル部(カーボン)の損耗をふせぐ。内部の炉心管はノズル部と共にモーター制御パンタグラフによって昇降し、試料交換位置と最高温度位置をスムースに移動する。この昇降システムによって、幅広い加熱・冷却速度(10E0 -10E6 K/hr)を実現することが可能となる。また、炉の上部には光学定盤を設置し、ミラーを介した長焦点CCDカメラ(焦点距離2000 mm、視野領域~10 mm)によって、加熱浮遊中の試料を観察する。また1200 °Cを超えるような温度では、試料および周辺部の輻射が顕著となり像観察が困難となる。そのため、カメラ直前に500 nm以上の波長をカットするダイクロイックフィルターを設置し、さらに高出力LED光源(10 W)を用いた青色光(~480 nm)を集光して試料部に近軸落射することで、高温でも明瞭な撮影を可能にした。開発した新型浮遊装置の性能を評価するため、アルバイト(NaAlSi<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>)組成ガラスを出発物質とした実験を行った。アルバイトガラスは定比で酸化物を混合しマッフル炉で溶融急冷させた後、直径1~2 mmの球状に加工したものを用いた。

1100-1200 °Cの温度域で0.1 l/min程度の流量で安定した浮遊に成功した。回収試料はガラス光沢の真球状であり、内部には微小(<1 μm)なシリカ鉱物やコランダムが表面部に析出している様子が観察された。本研究で開発した手法は、惑星物質の溶融急冷組織の再現実験として非常に有効である。発表では他の系での実験結果や詳細な結晶学的データも合わせて議論する。

キーワード：コンドリュール、ガス浮遊法、結晶成長

Keywords: Chondrule, Gas levitation technique, Crystal growth

## コンドリュールの熱史推定のためのFe-FeSメルト冷却実験

Solidification experiments of Fe-FeS melt to estimate the cooling histories of chondrules

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Chondrules are sub-millimeter sized silicate spherules formed by instantaneous heating of solid precursors at the early stage of the solar system evolution [e.g., 1]. In order to constrain the chondrule formation mechanism, it is important to understand the thermal history of chondrules. Crystallization experiments of chondrules have shown that chondrule precursors were heated up to 1800–2200 K and cooled at the rate of 10–1000 K/h [e.g., 2]. The absence of isotopic fractionation of sulfur isotopes in chondrule sulfides indicates that chondrule precursors were heated at the rate of >10<sup>4</sup> K/h [3]. However, there is no tight constraint on the cooling rate of chondrules at lower temperatures (below the solidus of silicates) although it would provide information on formation environments of chondrules. In this study, we focus on eutectic solidification textures of iron and iron sulfides to develop a new cooling speedometer for chondrules.

Powders of Fe metal and FeS were mixed with a ratio close to the Fe-FeS eutectic composition (slightly enriched in S) to prepare starting materials for the experiments. The mixed powder was sealed in an evacuated silica glass tube with graphite, heated at 1400 degree C, and quenched in water. The quenched sample was grinded into 50–300 micron-sized powder. For solidification experiments of Fe-FeS melts, the starting materials were dispersed in silica wool, and sealed in a silica glass tube with FeS and graphite under vacuum. Pieces of FeS and graphite were put in the tube in order to suppress evaporation of sulfur from the sample and to make a reducing environment. The sealed tube was heated at 1330 degree C for 3 hours and cooled down to ~300 degree C with different the cooling rates of 25, 100, 500, and ~10,000 K/h. The run products were embedded in resin, and the polished sections were observed with FE-SEM-EDS (JEOL JSM-7000F, Spatial resolution: ~0.1 micron). The sizes of metallic iron grains were analyzed with the image analyzing software ImageJ.

The size distribution of metal grains changes with cooling rates. Iron metal grains become larger in samples cooled at slower rates. The typical size of metal grains formed below the eutectic temperature is 1–2 microns for the cooling rates of 25 and 100 K/h and smaller than 1 microns for the cooling rates higher than 500 K/h. The quenched sample (~10,000 K/h) contains dendritic/fan-shaped metal grains.

We compared the size distribution of metal grains in run products with those in opaque assemblages in CR chondrules (the images of opaque phases within CR chondrules were kindly provided by Devin Schrader, ASU). With the cooling speedometer developed in this study, we found that a part of the chondrules cooled at a rate slower than 25 K/h and others cooled at the rate faster than 500 K/h.

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## 小惑星帯の化学組成累帯構造の成因と地球の起源

Genesis of chemical zoning of asteroid belt and origin of Earth

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太陽系の諸惑星の化学組成は、惑星が誕生する直前の原始太陽系円盤の化学組成累帯によって決まると考えられる。火星の外側には小惑星帯と呼ばれる領域があり、2 AUから5 AUに及ぶ。そこには、数万個の大小さまざまな隕石や直径1000km程度の小天体がある。この小惑星帯に存在する小惑星の化学組成が望遠鏡と探査機によって調べられ、化学組成に系統的な違いがあることがわかっててきた (DeMeo and Carry, 2014)。小惑星帯の中でも最内側にはエンスタタイトコンドライトと呼ばれる隕石があり、これは、ケイ酸塩鉱物を主成分とし、氷、有機物や含水ケイ酸塩鉱物を持たない非常に還元的な隕石である。一方、小惑星帯の外側では炭素質コンドライトがほぼ100%を占め、さらに、外側ほど揮発性成分が多く20%に達する。つまり、小惑星帯では化学組成の累帯構造があると考えられる。こういった化学組成累帯は、小惑星帯の領域のみならず、惑星形成以前の太陽系全体でもおそらく存在したはずで、太陽からの距離 (= 温度) に応じて安定に存在できる鉱物の種類と量比の違いを示唆すると考えられる。ミクロンサイズの鉱物から惑星が成長していくと、惑星の化学組成は、その惑星が形成された場の化学組成累帯を反映する。小惑星帯の領域では、大きな惑星ができなかつために、微惑星や小惑星の破片が残っている。従って、小惑星帯の化学組成を調べれば、この領域のもともとの化学累帯構造が解明されるはずである。

地球は、1 AUの軌道上に存在していたエンスタタイトコンドライトによって形成され、後に炭素質コンドライトの重爆撃によって現在のような大気・海洋成分を保持する惑星となった。原始大気は、少しづつ増加したために、地球表層の温度はもともと低く、最初は氷床が存在した可能性がある。大気中に蓄積されたCO<sub>2</sub>は原初大陸と化学反応を起こして炭酸塩鉱物として固定され、プレートテクトニクスによってマントル深部に運ばれた。原始大気の厚さは重爆撃の頻度とCO<sub>2</sub>の固定かとの競争によってきまるが、一般的には原始大気が晴れるまで、ある程度の時間を要したと考えられる。しかし、やがて可視光が地球表層に届くようになった。

キーワード：小惑星帯、化学組成累帯構造、地球の起源

Keywords: asteroid belt, chemical zoning, origin of Earth

ヴィガラノ隕石fluffy Type A CAIに記録された初期太陽系円盤の酸素同位体組成変化のAl-Mg年代学  
 Secular change of oxygen isotope composition in the solar protoplanetary disk recorded in  
 a fluffy Type A CAI from Vigarano CV3 by Al-Mg chronological study

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隕石に含まれるCAI (Ca-Al-rich inclusion)は高温鉱物から成る太陽系最古の岩石である (Connelly et al., 2012)。CAIの構成鉱物は、CCAM (carbonaceous chondrite anhydrous mineral) ライン上に分布した不均一な酸素同位体組成を示す (Clayton et al., 1977)。CAIの鉱物内・鉱物間における不均一な酸素同位体組成は、CAIが、異なる酸素同位体組成をもつガス環境下 (Itoh and Yurimoto, 2003)において受けた熱プロセス (部分溶融や凝縮、固体中の拡散) や、母天体における二次変成作用により形成したと説明されている (e.g., Yurimoto et al., 1998; Kawasaki et al., 2015)。とくにfluffy Type A CAIは、初期太陽系星雲ガスから直接凝縮した固体の集合体であると考えられており (MacPherson and Grossman, 1984)，その構成鉱物の酸素同位体組成の不均一は、初期太陽系円盤のガスの酸素同位体組成変化に対応している (Katayama et al., 2012)。本研究では、初期太陽系円盤のガスの酸素同位体組成変化に年代学的制約を与えるために、fluffy Type A CAIの岩石鉱物学的観察と構成鉱物の酸素同位体分析、Al-Mg年代測定を行った。酸素、Al-Mg同位体分析はSIMS (Cameca ims-1280HR)を用いて行った。

試料に用いた、ヴィガラノ隕石 (CV3コンドライト) 産のCAI、V2-01は、約7 mmの大きさをもち、fluffy Type Aに分類される。このCAIは主にメリライトから構成され、スピネル、ファッサイトが少量見られる。メリライト結晶は50から600 μmの大きさをもち、逆累帯構造を示す。そのいくつかは、スピネルとファッサイトを結晶内に含む。V2-01は不規則な形状をもち、インクルージョン周囲は、メリライト、スピネル、アノーサイト、ディオプサイドの鉱物レイヤーから成る、ワークラバリングリム (Wark and Lovering, 1977)で囲まれている。以上の観察からV2-01構成鉱物の形成順序は、メリライト結晶に囲まれたスピネルとファッサイト、次にメリライト、最後にワーカラバリングリム構成鉱物であったと考えられる。

メリライトに囲まれたスピネルは、<sup>16</sup>Oに富む酸素同位体組成 ( $\Delta^{17}\text{O} \sim -24\%$ )を示し、( $^{26}\text{Al}/^{27}\text{Al}$ )<sub>0</sub> = (5.6 ± 0.2) × 10<sup>-5</sup>のモデルアイソクロロン上にプロットされた。メリライトに囲まれたファッサイトは、酸素同位体組成のバリエーション ( $\Delta^{17}\text{O} \sim -12$ と-17%) を示し、同じく ( $^{26}\text{Al}/^{27}\text{Al}$ )<sub>0</sub> = (5.6 ± 0.2) × 10<sup>-5</sup>のモデルアイソクロロン上にプロットされた。メリライト結晶は、逆累帯構造の結晶成長に沿った酸素同位体組成の連続的な変化をもつことが先行研究により示されている (Katayama et al., 2012)。凝縮物であるメリライト結晶の酸素同位体組成が、結晶中心部分の<sup>16</sup>Oに乏しい組成 ( $\Delta^{17}\text{O} > -10\%$ )からリム部分の<sup>16</sup>Oに富む組成 ( $\Delta^{17}\text{O} \sim -25\%$ )へと連続的に変化することから、周囲の星雲ガスが、メリライト結晶成長中に、<sup>16</sup>Oに乏しい組成から富む組成へと変化していたことが示唆される。本研究では6つのメリライト結晶それぞれのAl-Mgアイソクロロンを求めるに成功した。それら全てのアイソクロロンは誤差内で等しく、その平均の<sup>26</sup>Al初生同位体比は ( $^{26}\text{Al}/^{27}\text{Al}$ )<sub>0</sub> = (4.7 ± 0.3) × 10<sup>-5</sup>であった。この値は内包するスピネルとファッサイトのものよりも明らかに小さく、メリライトの形成年代がスピネルとファッサイトより若いことを示す。一方ワーカラバリングリムのスピネルとディオプサイドは、ともに<sup>16</sup>Oに富む酸素同位体組成 ( $\Delta^{17}\text{O} \sim -23\%$ )を示し、鉱物アイソクロロンが示す<sup>26</sup>Al初生同位体比は ( $^{26}\text{Al}/^{27}\text{Al}$ )<sub>0</sub> = (4.5 ± 0.4) × 10<sup>-5</sup>であった。以上のV2-01構成鉱物それぞれの<sup>26</sup>Al初生同位体比の変化は、岩石鉱物学的観察から示唆された形成順序と調和的である。<sup>26</sup>Al初生同位体比の変化の幅から、V2-01 CAIは、18 ± 7万年かけて形成したと見積もられる。以上の結果から、初期太陽系円盤においてCAI周囲のガスが、<sup>16</sup>Oに富む組成から乏しい組成に変化し、再度<sup>16</sup>Oに富む組成へと変化しており、それが太陽系誕生からおよそ20万年の間に起きていたことが明らかになった。

キーワード : Al-Mg年代、Ca-Al-rich inclusion、SIMS、酸素同位体、初期太陽系円盤

Keywords: Al-Mg chronology, Ca-Al-rich inclusion, SIMS, oxygen isotopes, solar protoplanetary disk

## 複数回加熱により成長したType A CAIの岩石学的研究

Petrography of a Type A CAI evolved by multiple heating.

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カルシウムとアルミニウムに富んだ難揮発性包有物（CAIs）は初期太陽系において、最古の固体物質であり、 $^{238}\text{U}/^{235}\text{U}$ 比を補正したPb-Pb年代を用いて約4567万年という形成年代を示す（e.g., [1]）。粗粒CAIはその岩石学や平均化学組成からtype A, type B, type Cに分類される[2]。すべてのタイプのCAIsは一度以上部分的に溶融している（e.g., [3, 4, 5]）が、部分的な溶融による結晶分別作用を考慮した岩石学や同位体組織学をふまえたAl-Mg年代測定法などの局所年代測定の報告例は限られている[5]。本研究では、LA-ICP-MSを用いた広領域の微量元素マッピングと岩石学的研究を用いて部分溶融による領域を特定し、今後の局所年代学を展開する事を目指している。主要元素マッピングの測定には京都大学設置のFE-SEM-EDS（JSM-7001FとX-max 150）を用い、微量元素マッピングの測定には京都大学設置のLA-ICP-MS（NWR193 Laser Ablation system and iCAP Q ICP-MS）を用いた。

KU-N-01と名付けられた8 mm×6 mmの大型の完全に円形の形を残したCAIはNWA7865隕石から発見された。約80%はメリライトで構成されており、岩石学的にtype A CAIに分類される。けれども、KU-N-01の化学組成はStolperの相図上において[6]、type A と type Bの中間の値を示す。これは、このCAIがtype B CAIに対応するファッサイトとスピネルに富んだ領域を持つためであると考えられる。さらに、コアには $\text{Ak}_{20-30}$ のメリライトが脈状の $\text{Ak}_{30-40}$ のメリライトに取り囲まれていることからも説明ができる。

希土類元素を含む微量元素マッピングをLA-ICP-MSによって取得した。層状のマントルリム構造のような明瞭な部分溶融をしたと思われる領域を分析領域として選択した。この領域はファッサイトと $\text{Ak}_{20}$ から $\text{Ak}_{70}$ のゾーニングを持ったメリライトと $\text{Ak}_{15-20}$ のメリライトの結晶とWark and Lovering rim(W-L rim)に取り囲まれたゲーレナイトマントルを含んでいる。希土類元素のマップから、Euを除いた希土類元素（La, Ce, Nd, Sm, Yb, Lu）はファッサイトに富んでおり、一方でEuは欠乏していた。対照的に、Euを除く希土類元素はゾーニングを持つメリライトに欠乏しており、Euは濃集している。 $\text{Ak}_{15-20}$ のメリライトにはすべての希土類元素が濃集している。ゲーレナイトマントルにはリバースゾーニングがあり、W-L rimは希土類元素が他の領域に比べ濃集している。

これらの結果から、希土類元素はEuを除いて、結晶ではなくメルトの濃集しやすいため、ファッサイトとゾーニングをもったメリライトは部分的に溶融したメルトから同時期に晶出し、 $\text{Ak}_{15-20}$ のメリライトは溶け残ったと示唆される。また、リバースゾーニングを持ったゲーレナイトマントルは凝縮によって形成されたことと[7]、W-L rimの希土類元素パターンはグループIIに所属することから[8]、ゲーレナイトマントルとW-L rimは凝縮でできたと示唆される。このように、希土類元素の広領域マッピングを通して、CAI形成プロセスにおける部分溶融の検証を新たな視点から展開する。

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キーワード：CAIs、希土類元素、岩石学的研究

Keywords: CAIs, rare earth elements , petrography

## 炭素質コンドライト・普通コンドライト全岩におけるNd同位体異常

Nucleosynthetic Neodymium Isotope Anomalies in Carbonaceous and Ordinary Chondrites.

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We have performed high precision Nd isotope analysis of chondrites coupled with a new sample digestion technique that confirms complete dissolution of acid resistant presolar grains. We also developed an improved dynamic multicollection method using TIMS to improve the analytical reproducibilities. To test the analytical reproducibility in the dynamic method, we repeatedly analyzed a standard sample (JNd-1) for eight months. The long-term reproducibilities obtained in the dynamic method were 4.2 ppm, 6.6 ppm and 9.7 ppm for  $^{142}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ ,  $^{148}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ ,  $^{150}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$  ( $n = 35$ ), which are 2-11 times superior to the static and multistatic method.

We analyzed eight ordinary chondrites, showing uniform isotope anomalies for  $\mu^{142}\text{Nd}$  ( $-12 \pm 5$  ppm),  $\mu^{148}\text{Nd}$  ( $10 \pm 8$  ppm) and  $\mu^{150}\text{Nd}$  ( $20 \pm 12$  ppm). Although the  $\mu^{142}\text{Nd}$  values for ordinary chondrites obtained in this study are generally consistent with those of previous studies, positive anomalies in  $\mu^{148}\text{Nd}$  and  $\mu^{150}\text{Nd}$  were not recognized in previous studies. In contrast to ordinary chondrites, carbonaceous chondrites show variable Nd isotope anomalies exceeding analytical uncertainties. Individual carbonaceous chondrites are categorized into three groups as a function of  $\mu^{142}\text{Nd}$ ; NWA 2090 (-5 ppm), Tagish Lake (-20 ppm), and Allende, DaG 190/082, and Dhofar 1432 (-30 ppm).

The data points for ordinary chondrites are generally plotted on mixing line between the terrestrial composition and the putative *s*-process endmember. This means that the isotope anomalies in ordinary chondrites are induced by the heterogeneous distribution of *s*-process nuclides in early Solar System. By contrast, most of the carbonaceous chondrites deviate from the mixing line towards the direction with lower  $\mu^{142}\text{Nd}$  values. We presume that the offset from the mixing line is caused by the heterogeneous distribution of *p*-nuclides in the early Solar System, because a part of  $^{142}\text{Nd}$  was produced by the *p*-process nucleosynthesis and decay of a pure *p*-nuclide  $^{146}\text{Sm}$ . Although the Earth and parent bodies of chondrites do not share building blocks with a common Nd isotopic composition, the excess  $^{142}\text{Nd}$  signature of the Earth would not necessarily require the existence of a hidden reservoir with a subchondritic Sm/Nd ratio deep in the Earth's mantle as proposed previously.

キーワード：同位体異常、プレソーラー粒子

Keywords: isotope anomaly, presolar grain

## 太陽系におけるニオブ92の初期存在量と分布

The initial abundance and distribution of  $^{92}\text{Nb}$  in the Solar System

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Niobium-92 is an extinct proton-rich nuclide, which decays to  $^{92}\text{Zr}$  with a half-life of 37 Ma. Because Nb and Zr can fractionate from each other during partial melting of the mantle, mineral crystallization and metal-silicate separation, the Nb-Zr system can potentially be used to determine the timescales of silicate differentiation and core segregation for infant planets. In addition, the initial  $^{92}\text{Nb}$  abundance in the Solar System provides constraints on the nucleosynthetic site(s) of *p*-nuclei (*p*- denotes proton-rich). These applications require the initial abundance and distribution of  $^{92}\text{Nb}$  (expressed as  $^{92}\text{Nb}/^{93}\text{Nb}$ ) in the Solar System to be defined. Yet previously reported initial  $^{92}\text{Nb}/^{93}\text{Nb}$  values range from  $\sim 10^{-5}$  to  $> 10^{-3}$  [1-6], and remain to be further constrained. All but one of the previous studies estimated the initial  $^{92}\text{Nb}/^{93}\text{Nb}$  using Zr isotope data for single phases with fractionated Nb/Zr in meteorites such as zircons and CAIs, assuming that their source materials and bulk chondrites possessed identical initial  $^{92}\text{Nb}/^{93}\text{Nb}$  and Zr isotopic compositions [1-5]. To evaluate the homogeneity of the initial  $^{92}\text{Nb}$  abundance, however, it is desirable to define internal mineral isochrons for meteorites with known absolute ages. Although Schönbächler et al. [6] applied the internal isochron approach to the chondrite Estacado and the mesosiderite Vaca Muerta, these meteorites include components of different origins and their formation ages are uncertain, which prohibits a precise determination of the solar initial  $^{92}\text{Nb}$  abundance.

Here we present Nb-Zr data for mineral fractions from four unbreciated meteorites, which originate from distinct parent bodies and whose U-Pb ages were precisely determined: the angrite NWA 4590, the eucrite Agoult and the ungrouped achondrites Ibitira. Our results show that the relative Nb-Zr isochron ages of the three meteorites are consistent with the time intervals obtained from the Pb-Pb chronometer for pyroxene and plagioclase, indicating that  $^{92}\text{Nb}$  was homogeneously distributed among their source regions. The Nb-Zr and Pb-Pb data for NWA 4590 yield the most reliable and precise reference point for anchoring the Nb-Zr chronometer to the absolute timescale: an initial  $^{92}\text{Nb}/^{93}\text{Nb}$  ratio of  $(1.4 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-5}$  at  $4557.93 \pm 0.36$  Ma, which corresponds to a  $^{92}\text{Nb}/^{93}\text{Nb}$  ratio of  $(1.7 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-5}$  at the time of the Solar System formation. On the basis of this new initial ratio, we demonstrate the capability of the Nb-Zr chronometer to date early Solar System objects including troilite and rutile, such as iron and stony-iron meteorites. Furthermore, we estimate a nucleosynthetic production ratio of  $^{92}\text{Nb}$  to the *p*-nucleus  $^{92}\text{Mo}$  between 0.0015 and 0.035. This production ratio, together with the solar abundances of other *p*-nuclei with similar masses, can be best explained if these light *p*-nuclei were primarily synthesized by photodisintegration reactions in Type Ia supernovae.

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キーワード：エコンドライト、初期太陽系年代学、元素合成

Keywords: achondrite, early Solar System chronology, nucleosynthesis



## CBコンドライト中のメタル相におけるOs同位体組成と親鉄性元素分別

Os isotope compositions and fractionation of siderophile elements in metal phases from CB chondrites

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Metal is one of the main components of chondritic meteorites and a significant reservoir of Fe along with silicates and sulfides. Metal plays a key role in physicochemical processes that fractionate siderophile elements from lithophile elements in the early solar system, generating variable chemical reservoirs before the onset of planetesimal formation. Highly siderophile elements (HSEs: Re, Os, Ir, Ru, Pt and Pd) have a great affinity for Fe-metal relative to silicate; HSEs are very refractory and exist as gas only at high temperature. Therefore, HSEs in metals in a variety of meteorites can provide an important clue for understanding of high temperature processes in the nebula. Specifically, the  $^{187}\text{Re}$ - $^{187}\text{Os}$  isotope system yields chronological information regarding the fractionation of HSEs. Numerous studies have conducted comprehensive analyses of HSE abundances in chondritic metals utilizing laser ablation ICP-MS (LA-ICP-MS) [e.g., 1-2]. However, these studies scarcely include *in-situ* Os isotope data due to analytical difficulties. We have developed a technique for *in-situ* measurement of Os isotopes in metal grains using a micro-milling system coupled with N-TIMS. Our previous study reported that individual CB metals have  $^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os}$  ratios close to the bulk CI chondrite value with limited variation [3]. This study is a follow up of our previous investigation that places emphasis on spot analyses of HSEs and other siderophile elements in CB metals where  $^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os}$  ratios have been obtained. We utilize fs-LA-ICP-MS for conducting precise HSEs analysis in metal samples. By integrating overall measurements, we discuss the origin of metal grains in different types of CB chondrites.

We examined multiple metal grains in three CB chondrites: Bencubbin (CB<sub>a</sub>), Gujba (CB<sub>a</sub>), and Isheyeye (CB<sub>b</sub>). The details for Os isotope analysis using a micro milling system and N-TIMS are described in [3]. The concentrations of P, S, Cr, Fe, Co, and Ni in analytical spots adjacent to the sampling pits for Os isotope analysis were determined by EPMA (JEOL-JXA-8530F). The concentrations of HSEs in analytical spots adjacent to the sampling pits were analyzed with fs-LA-ICP-MS (IFRIT, Cyber Laser).

Our Re-Os isotope data are mostly plotted on the 4.567 Ga Re-Os reference line. Nearly homogeneous  $^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os}$  ratios in CB metals indicate that fractionation of Re and Os was minuscule during metal formation at ~4.57Ga. Because Re and Os are ultra-refractory elements with similar 50% condensation temperatures (Re: 1821 K, Os: 1812 K), the limited Re/Os variation may suggest simultaneous condensation of Re and Os from the nebular gas during metal formation. The limited Os isotopic variation suggests that the redistribution of Re and Os during metal formation associated with planetary collision was not significant as are the cases of solidification of liquid metal. A positive correlation of Re/Os ratios calculated from the  $^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os}$  ratios and Os/Ir for CB<sub>a</sub> metal grains suggests that the condensation of CB<sub>a</sub> metal grains occurred at an equilibrium condition in a cooling gas until the condensation temperature of Ir (~1600 K). Unlike ultra-refractory HSEs, Pd/Fe and Ni/Fe ratios in CB<sub>a</sub> and CB<sub>b</sub> metals exhibit a strong positive correlation. This positive correlation cannot be explained by nebular condensation but condensation in extremely high gas pressure ( $10^7 \times$  solar nebula).

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キーワード：コンドライト、メタル相、CBコンドライト、オスミウム同位体、強親鉄性元素、局所分析

Keywords: Chondrite, Metal phase, CB chondrite, Osmium isotopes, Highly siderophile elements, In-situ analysis

## NWA 1232 C0隕石中のC03.0-likeクラストに見られる水質変成の痕跡

Mineralogy of C03.0-like clasts in the NWA 1232 C03 breccia: Evidence for aqueous alteration on the parent body

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これまで、水質変成や角礫岩化の痕跡を示すC0隕石はほとんど報告されないため、C0母天体はドライで静的な天体と考えられてきた。しかし、2001年に発見されたNWA 1232隕石は、熱変成度の異なる3つのC0岩相(A, B, C)からなり、明瞭な角礫岩組織を示す<sup>[1]</sup>。岩相A, B, Cの岩石学的タイプはそれぞれ3.5, 3.7, 3.3である。最近我々は、NWA 1232隕石の岩相Aが多数の小さな(径 100–1800 μm) C0岩相のクラストを含むことを明らかにした<sup>[1]</sup>。クラストの多くは極めて熱変成度が低い岩石学的タイプ3.0に似た(C03.0-like)鉱物学的特徴を示す。岩石学的タイプ3.0の隕石は、母天体が星雲から集積したままの状態を保持していると考えられている。本研究では、NWA 1232隕石の形成過程の解明を目指し、岩相A中のC03.0-likeクラストの鉱物学的特徴を詳細に調べた。

クラストは岩相A内の広い範囲に多数分布している。多くは単一のコンドリュールとその周りをリムのように囲む細粒なマトリックス物質からなるが、複数のコンドリュールやCAIを含むものも少数存在する。

クラスト内のコンドリュールはほとんどがType Iであり、オリビン斑晶は均質(~Fa<sub>1</sub>)である。このような特徴は、岩石学的タイプ3.0に相当する。岩石学的タイプ3.0の隕石は、熱変成の程度によりさらに細かく分類されている。本研究では、コンドリュール中のFe-Niメタルの組織と組成を基にクラストの熱変成度を見積もった。一般的にメタルノジュールは、初生の均質なマルテンサイト組織から、熱変成の初期段階でカマサイト中にnmサイズのNi-richメタルを高密度で含むプレサイト組織に変化し、さらにμmサイズのNi-richメタルを低密度で含む組織へと変化する<sup>[2]</sup>。クラスト内のメタルノジュールは、カマサイト中にNi-richメタルを含み、Ni-richメタルの粒子サイズ(断面積 1.63±3.91 μm<sup>2</sup>)はSemarkona隕石(type 3.01)に比べ大きく、type 3.03–3.05隕石より小さい。一方、メタルノジュール内のNi-richメタルの数密度(0.060±0.079 N/μm<sup>2</sup>)はSemarkona隕石に比べ小さく、type 3.03–3.05隕石と同程度である。また、メタル中の微量元素(Si, P, Cr, Co)組成は、type 3.03–3.05の隕石に近い。以上の結果から、クラストはtype 3.02–3.05相当の岩相と考えられる。

また、クラストには顕著な水質変成の痕跡がみられた。コンドリュール表面付近のケイ酸塩斑晶やメソスタシスは、微小な(10–20 nm)層状ケイ酸塩鉱物とO, Fe, Si, Mg, Alに富む非晶質物質に交代しており、これらの変成物質中にはFeに富む脈が形成されている。ケイ酸塩斑晶を交代している層状ケイ酸塩鉱物のほとんどはサーペンティンであるが、メソスタシスではサーペンティンの他にスメクタイトも比較的多く形成されている。一方、クラスト内のマトリックス物質は、大部分O, Si, Fe, Mg, Alに富む非晶質物質からなり、粗粒な(1–2 μm)マグネタイト、フォルステライト、エンスタタイト、細粒な(100–500 nm)オリビン、トロイライト、微小な(10–20 nm)サーペンティンを含む。また、Cに富む球形の非晶質物質(径100–200 nm)が少量含まれている。これはCI, CM隕石などから報告されている有機ナノグロビュール<sup>[e.g. 3]</sup>である可能性がある。

以上の結果から、NWA 1232母天体には熱変成度が極めて低く水質変成を経験した領域が存在し、クラストはそのような領域で形成されたと考えられる。ALHA 77307 C03.0隕石やY-81020 C03.0隕石にも層状ケイ酸塩が見つかっており<sup>[4, 5]</sup>、C0母天体の熱変成度の低い領域では広く水質変成が起こっていた可能性がある。NWA 1232母天体の熱変成度の低い領域の一部は角礫岩化し、この作用により細かく破碎され分離したクラストがホストである岩相Aを成す物質と混合したと考えられる。

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キーワード：C0隕石、角礫岩化、水質変成、熱変成、Fe-Niメタル、TEM

Keywords: C0 chondrite, brecciation, aqueous alteration, thermal metamorphism, Fe-Ni metal, TEM

## 流体組成が規定する酸化還元条件と始原的惑星物質の水質変成過程

Aqueous alteration processes of primitive planetary materials with redox conditions controlled by fluid compositions

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はじめに 始原的隕石に見出される層状ケイ酸塩鉱物や炭酸塩鉱物の存在量や産状、組成、組織等は極めて広い多様性を示すことが知られている。それはすなわち、原始太陽系で起こった水質変成過程が多様な条件で起こっていたことを示唆している。原始太陽系内のどのような場で、どのような組成を持つ流体相によって水質変成現象が起こっていたかについての理解は、固体惑星物質のみならず原始太陽系における揮発成分の分布とその変遷の解明につながると考えられる。本研究では、高温の原始太陽系星雲ガスの冷却による凝縮相として形成され始原的隕石物質が、微惑星から準惑星クラスに至る天体上で受けた流体相との反応を再現することを目的として、多様なH<sub>2</sub>O、CO<sub>2</sub>及び炭化水素組成を持つ流体を用いた水質変成実験を行った。

実験 出発物質は、水質変成を受けていない始原的隕石物質を代表するものとしてAllende隕石粉末を用いた。流体組成を規定する要因としては、太陽系元素存在度に基づいて、酸素がケイ酸塩鉱物及び流体相に分配されているとの仮定を置き、さらにはCO<sub>2</sub>と炭化水素相に様々な比で分配されるとした。また、原始太陽系星雲ガスの影響をより強く受けたであろう隕石母天体上での水質変成過程と、準惑星クラスの天体上に存在した流体組成の推定に基づいた流体による変質過程の比較を行った。また、微惑星や原始惑星にH<sub>2</sub>Oの氷を主成分とする天体が遅れて集積した場合を想定して、H<sub>2</sub>O量の変動が水質変性過程に与える影響についても検討した。実験温度は100°Cから300°C、実験期間は3から最大24週である。水質変成に関する流体が示す酸化還元条件は、H<sub>2</sub>O、CO<sub>2</sub>及び炭化水素組成によって規定されていると考えられる。酸素分圧は、炭化水素相を代表するものとして用いたC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OHと、H<sub>2</sub>O-CO<sub>2</sub>間の平衡によって推定した。実験は、金キャップセルにAllende隕石粉末とエタノール溶液及びCO<sub>2</sub>供給源のシュウ酸銀を封入し、温度条件に対応した圧力容器を用いて、飽和水蒸気圧または超臨界圧の条件で保持することによって行った。

結果および考察 微惑星を想定した、太陽系元素存在度に忠実な元素組成において、CO<sub>2</sub>よりも炭化水素に富む流体組成を用いた実験では、炭酸塩鉱物は過渡的に形成されるのみであった。また、層状ケイ酸塩鉱物の形成も抑制された。一方、氷天体の附加的な集積を想定してH<sub>2</sub>O量を過剰とした実験では、CO<sub>2</sub>と炭化水素にCが等しく配分されたことを仮定した流体との反応において、200°C以上で層状ケイ酸塩鉱物が顕著に形成された。しかし、炭酸塩鉱物は150°Cでのみ時間と共に増加し、200°C以上では8週以下の実験期間の生成物にのみ観察された。準惑星クラスの天体を想定し、Mousis and Alibert (2005)に基づいた流体組成を用いた実験では、200°C未満の温度でMg-Fe系炭酸塩鉱物が、200°C以上の温度でankeriteまたはcalciteが生成した。また、層状ケイ酸塩鉱物のMg-Fe比についても、200°C未満ではよりFeに富む組成を、200°C以上ではMgに富む組成を示した。この系の実験で用いた流体組成は、微惑星を想定した実験で用いた流体組成よりもさらにH<sub>2</sub>O存在量が高く、炭化水素相が少ない組成である。

本研究で用いた流体組成において、熱力学パラメータにより推定される酸素分圧はH<sub>2</sub>O存在量が大きいほど高くなる傾向を示す。これは、出発物質に含まれる金属相、硫化物相の反応性が高くなること、及び生成物である炭酸塩鉱物相及び層状ケイ酸塩鉱物相のMg-Fe比がより鉄に富む組成を示すこと整合的である。さらに、H<sub>2</sub>O相の増加は、炭酸塩鉱物及び層状ケイ酸塩鉱物の形成を強く促進する。炭酸塩鉱物の形成が、CO<sub>2</sub>相の量よりもむしろH<sub>2</sub>O量に依存することは、原始太陽系における水質変成過程を特徴付けるものと考えられる。

キーワード：水質変成、炭酸塩鉱物、層状ケイ酸塩鉱物、酸素分圧

Keywords: Aqueous alteration, carbonate, phyllosilicate, oxygen fugacity



## 走査-結像X線顕微鏡の炭素質コンドライト炭酸塩中の流体包有物候補への応用

Application of scanning-imaging x-ray microscopy to fluid inclusion candidates in carbonates of carbonaceous chondrites.

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In order to search for such fluid inclusions in carbonaceous chondrites, a nondestructive technique using x-ray micro-absorption tomography combined with FIB sampling was developed and applied to a carbonaceous chondrite [1,2]. They found fluid inclusion candidates in calcite grains, which were formed by aqueous alteration. However, they could not determine whether they are really aqueous fluids or merely voids.

Phase and absorption contrast images can be simultaneously obtained in 3D by using scanning-imaging x-ray microscopy (SIXM) [3]. In refractive index,  $n=1-\delta+i\beta$ , in the real part,  $1-\delta$  is the refractive index with decrement,  $\delta$ , which is nearly proportional to the density, and the imaginary part,  $\beta$ , is the extinction coefficient, which is related to the linear attenuation coefficient,  $\mu$ . Many phases, including water and organic materials as well as minerals, can be identified by SIXM, and this technique has potential availability for Hayabusa-2 sample analysis too. In this study, we examined quantitative performance of  $d$  and  $m$  values and the spatial resolution in SIXM by using standard materials, and applied this technique to carbonaceous chondrite samples.

We used POM ( $[\text{CH}_2\text{O}]_n$ ), silicon, quartz, forsterite, corundum, magnetite and nickel as standard materials for examining the  $\delta$  and  $\mu$  values. A fluid inclusion in terrestrial quartz and bivalve shell (*Atrina vexillum*), which are composed of calcite and organic layers with different thickness, were also used for examining the spatial resolution. The Ivuna (CI) and Sutter's Mill (CM) meteorites were used as carbonaceous chondrite samples. Rod- or cube-shaped samples 20-30  $\mu\text{m}$  in size were extracted by using FIB from cross-sectional surfaces of the standard materials or polished thin sections of the chondrites, which was previously observed with SEM. Then, the sample was attached to a thin W-needle and imaged by SIXM system at beamline BL47XU, SPring-8, Japan. The slice thickness was 109.3 nm and the pixel size was mostly 100 nm.

It was found that  $\mu$  and  $d$  values obtained by SIXM ( $\mu_{\text{SIXM}}$  and  $d_{\text{SIXM}}$ ) are proportional to the theoretical values ( $m_{\text{calc}}$  and  $d_{\text{calc}}$ ), respectively, except for large  $\mu$  values ( $>\sim 1000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ), and the following relations were obtained;  $\mu_{\text{SIXM}} = 0.909(8) \times \mu_{\text{calc}}$  and  $d_{\text{SIXM}} = 0.908(6) \times d_{\text{calc}}$ . We can quantitatively identify fluid in inclusions of the terrestrial quartz and organic layers in the shell with the spatial resolution of  $>\sim 1 \mu\text{m}$ . If they are less than  $\sim 1 \mu\text{m}$ , we cannot quantitatively identify them due to overlapping of the point spread function.

A hexagonal platy inclusion with facets, or negative crystal ( $0.7 \times 2.3 \mu\text{m}$ ) was found in a calcite grain of the Sutter's Mill meteorite as a fluid inclusion candidate [4]. The  $\delta$  value of this inclusion is less than that of water, indicating that any aqueous fluid was not included. As its shape strongly suggests that it was once formed as a fluid inclusion during hydrous alteration in a parent body, and then the fluid must be escaped. We cannot detect any aqueous fluids in other fluid inclusion candidates, such as a spherical inclusion ( $\sim 1.8 \mu\text{m}$ ) in a calcite grain of the Sutter's

Mill meteorite, which seems to have a bubble inside [1], and a relatively large inclusion with facets in dolomite in the Ivuna meteorite.

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キーワード：トモグラフィー、スプリング8、はやぶさ2、水質変成

Keywords: Tomography, SPring-8, Hayabusa2, hydrous alteration

## Tagish Lake隕石の加熱実験：加熱脱水炭素質コンドライトの熱進化過程の研究

HEATING EXPERIMENTS OF TAGISH LAKE METEORITE:

INVESTIGATION OF THERMAL EVOLUTION PROCESS OF THE DEHYDRATED CARBONACEOUS CHONDRITES

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*Introduction:* More than 20 thermally metamorphosed carbonaceous chondrites (TMCCs) have been identified based on the mineralogy, petrology, and organic materials [e.g., 1]. On the other hand, reflectance spectra of C-type asteroids suggest that some of them have dehydrated surface [2]. Therefore, the asteroids which experienced dehydration caused by heating after aqueous alteration can be the parent bodies of TMCCs. The Belgica group represents strongly heated TMCCs consisting of secondary silicates formed by decomposition of hydrous minerals during heating [e.g., 1]. Although the petrography of the Belgica group is apparently similar to typical CM2 chondrites, they are also similar to the Tagish Lake carbonate-poor lithology with respect to their bulk oxygen isotopic compositions and the chemical composition of the matrix [3]. To understand the formation process of the Belgica group TMCCs, we have performed heating experiments on fragments of the Tagish Lake meteorite and observed the mineralogical changes as a function of temperature and duration of heating.

*Experimental procedures:* To identify the Tagish Lake carbonate-poor lithology, X-ray computed tomography was carried out. Tagish Lake samples consisting of the carbonate-poor lithology were experimentally heated at four different conditions: 600 °C for 1 hour (hereafter 600 °C/1 h), 600 °C/96 h, 900 °C/1 h, and 900 °C/96 h. During the heating period, the oxygen fugacity was kept at the IW buffer in order to reproduce the secondary iron-bearing minerals in the Belgica group meteorites. The mineralogy of the matrix was determined using synchrotron X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis at KEK BL-3A. SEM/EDS observation was performed for the petrography. Organic materials of the heating experiment products were studied using the STXM technique and XANES analysis at KEK BL-13A. In addition, detailed mineralogy and chemical analysis were obtained by TEM observations.

*Results and discussion:* The weight loss of the matrix during heating is 11% for the heating products at 600 °C, 17 % for 900 °C/1 h, and 20 % for 900 °C/96 h, respectively. The relative degrees of transformation of the Tagish Lake meteorite can be estimated as following; 600 °C/1 h < 600 °C/96 h < 900 °C/1 h < 900 °C/96 h. These degrees are obtained by observation of mineralogical changes of opaque minerals and crystallinity of secondary silicates as a heating parameter obtained by XRD analysis and SEM observation. The heating products at lower temperature, the constituent minerals are similar to unheated Tagish Lake. Hydrous minerals and framboidal magnetite can be observed throughout the entire matrix. In the samples heated at 900 °C, it is quite different from samples heated at 600 °C. Magnetite and hydrous minerals were not detected. Instead of these common phases, Fe-Ni metal, troilite, and low crystallized secondary silicates, olivine and pyroxene, dominate in the matrix. A comparison of the mineralogy of our experimental results to the Belgica group meteorites shows that the sample heated at 900 °C reproduces the mineralogical and textural characteristics of the Belgica group meteorites. We will present results of XANES analysis and TEM

observation of the matrices in these heating products. The coordinated study of organics and mineralogy in heating products will give us new information to understand dehydration process on C-type asteroids.

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キーワード：タギシユレイク、炭素質コンドライト、熱変成、脱水

Keywords: Tagish Lake, carbonaceous chondrite, Thermal metamorphism, dehydration

## 地球外有機化合物の超高分解能HPLC-MSによる解析

Extraterrestrial organic compound distribution revealed by ultra-high resolution HPLC-MS

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Many soluble organic compounds have been reported from carbonaceous meteorites in various solvent extracts ranging from non-polar hexane to polar water, in which amino acids and carboxylic acids have been targeted in the water-soluble fraction. The compositional and structural diversities of amino acids and carboxylic acids are well documented up to C8 observed with most structural isomers at each carbon number. The non-polar hexane extract contains non-polar components including aromatic hydrocarbons. To date, about a few thousands of soluble organic compounds have been identified in meteorites by GC and/or LC/MS. However, a high-resolution mass spectral study revealed ~160,000 ion peaks in various solvent extracts of the Murchison meteorite by electrospray ionization using Fourier transform-ion cyclotron resonance/mass spectrometry (FT-ICR/MS) to assign ~50,000 elemental compositions consisting of CHO, CHNO, CHOS and CHNOS (Schmitt-Kopplin et al., 2010). The methanol extracts of carbonaceous meteorites are enriched in organic content with more enriched in D and 15N relative to other fractions, implying more primitive organic compounds. The FT-ICR/MS study did not clarify the detailed chemical structures due to no chromatographic separation. In particular, the organic compounds with their elemental compositions of CH and CHN were not discussed. In the previous study (Yamashita and Naraoka, 2014), homologous series of alkylated pyridines ( $C_nH_{2n-4}N^+$  and  $C_nH_{2n-6}N^+$ ) were predominant peaks in the MeOH extract. In this study, we further examine the distribution of soluble organic compound using ultrahigh-resolution HPLC/MS in order to investigate reaction mechanisms for extraterrestrial molecular evolution. The exact mass between the observed mass and calculated values matched within 1 ppm. Using a hydrophilic interaction liquid chromatography (HILIC) mode, complex compound mixtures were observed with mass peaks between m/z 80 and 1400, where strong ion peaks are distinguished between m/z 90 and 400 with the maximum at m/z ~300. Most peaks have CHN in composition with minor CHO and CHNO compositions. More than ~600 peaks match with the calculated masses for  $C_nH_mN^+$  and  $C_nH_mN_2^+$  with the range of 5 < n < 33. Extensive alkylated N-containing cyclic compounds are distinguished by every 14.0156 (-CH<sub>2</sub>-) difference, which consisted of  $C_nH_{2n-4}N^+$ ,  $C_nH_{2n-6}N^+$ ,  $C_nH_{2n-8}N^+$ ,  $C_nH_{2n-10}N^+$  and  $C_nH_{2n-12}N^+$  in the earlier retention time, and the  $C_nH_{2n+4}N^+$ ,  $C_nH_{2n+2}N^+$ ,  $C_nH_{2n}N^+$ ,  $C_nH_{2n-2}N^+$ ,  $C_nH_{2n+3}N_2^+$ ,  $C_nH_{2n+1}N_2^+$ ,  $C_nH_{2n-1}N_2^+$  and  $C_nH_{2n-3}N_2^+$  in the later retention time. In addition to the predominant  $C_nH_{2n-4}N^+$  (saturate-alkylated pyridines,  $C_nH_{2n-5}N$ ) and  $C_nH_{2n-6}N^+$  (unsaturate-alkylated pyridines,  $C_nH_{2n-7}N$ ), alkylated imidazole homologues were identified by MS/MS analysis. Both alkylpyridines and alkylimidazoles could be produced from aldehydes and ammonia through aldol condensation and imine formation under an alkaline environment. Further redox reactions could have proceeded during water-rock interaction to give alkylpiperidines and pyridine carboxylic acids. Aldehyde polymerization with ammonia is an important pathway to produce the relatively high-molecular alkylated N-containing cyclic compounds on the meteorite parent body.

キーワード：地球外有機化合物、化学進化、炭素質隕石、超高分解能クロマトグラフィー、超高分解能質量分析

Keywords: extraterrestrial organic compounds, chemical evolution, carbonaceous meteorite, ultra-high resolution liquid chromatography, ultra-high resolution mass spectrometry



## 太陽系小天体におけるホルムアルデヒドとアンモニアの化学

Chemistry of formaldehyde and ammonia in the Solar System small bodies

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Formaldehyde and ammonia is ubiquitous in the universe. Comets contain up to 4% H<sub>2</sub>CO and up to 1.5% NH<sub>3</sub> relative to H<sub>2</sub>O, and interstellar medium (ISM) contains up to 8% H<sub>2</sub>CO and up to 80% NH<sub>3</sub> relative to H<sub>2</sub>O [1]. Cody et al. [2] proposed the formation scenario of insoluble organic matter (IOM) in chondritic meteorites, in the presence of liquid water starting with formaldehyde and glycolaldehyde that is the simplest sugar produced by two H<sub>2</sub>CO molecules. We have conducted further experimental studies and showed that the presence of ammonia enhanced the IOM like organic solid formation via formose reaction followed by carbonization [3]. These studies were focusing on the solid materials, and now we study the liquid phase of the products with various analytical methods including electrospray ionization mass spectrometry (ESI-MS), X-ray absorption near edge structure (XANES), infrared spectroscopy and amino acid analyses using high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC).

Each starting solution contained 1mL water with 2 mmol formaldehyde, 1 mmol glycolaldehyde, 0.4 mmol ammonia (equivalent to H<sub>2</sub>O : C : N = 100 : 7.2 : 0.72) with catalytic amount of Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>, and was sealed in a glass tube, then isothermally heated at 90 degrees C up to 250 degrees C. XANES and FTIR analyses showed that aromatic or olefinic C=C bond abundance increased with temperature in the soluble fractions. This indicates that the insoluble residues precipitate as a result of increase in the hydrophobic moieties in the products as the reaction proceeds. This is consistent with the previous results that the amount of insoluble fractions (organic solids) increases with temperature [3]. Acid hydrolysis of the solutions produced various amino acids up to four carbons. Alanine abundance was larger than glycine, and may indicate high abundance of methyl (-CH<sub>3</sub>) or methylene (-CH<sub>2</sub>-) substitutions in the amino acid precursor molecules. ESI-MS results suggested that various carbohydrates (CHO molecules) and these with nitrogen containing substitutions. This is somewhat consistent with ultrahigh-resolution ESI-MS analysis of the Murchison meteorite extract that shows various CHO and CHNO molecules [4], although only formaldehyde and ammonia chemistry cannot explain all of the diverse molecules found in this meteorite.

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キーワード：隕石、小惑星、有機物

Keywords: Meteorites, Asteroids, Organic matter

## NWA 801 CR2隕石中の有機物粒子の水素同位体組成とラマンスペクトル

Hydrogen isotopic compositions and Raman spectra of organic particles in NWA 801 CR2 chondrite.

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#### [はじめに]

炭素質コンドライトは最大3-4%の有機物を含み、その大部分は不溶性有機物 (IOM)である [1]。これまで、IOMや炭素質コンドライトマトリックス中から著しく重水素 (D)に富む有機物粒子が同定されている [e.g. 2, 3]。これらは、分子雲や原始太陽系星雲外縁部の極低温領域で形成され、地球外有機物の形成や進化過程を記録した始原的な有機物であると考えられている [e.g. 3]。

我々は先行研究で、NWA 801 (CR2)隕石マトリックスから、Dに富む (D-rich)有機物粒子を多数同定し、それらの水素同位体組成および形状が多様であることを示した [e.g. 3]。NWA 801隕石マトリックスには、Dの著しい過剰を示さない (Less D-rich)有機物粒子も見られた [3]。IOMのDの過剰は、変質や变成で減少することが示唆されているため [e.g. 4]、水素同位体組成は有機物の進化過程を紐解く重要なトレーサーとなる。また、有機物のラマンスペクトルは变成度の重要なパラメーターとなることが知られている [5]。本研究では、NWA 801隕石中のD-richまたはLess D-richな有機物粒子について、水素同位体組成とラマンスペクトルの比較を行い、それらの進化過程について議論した。

#### [実験]

NWA 801隕石の研磨薄片 [3]のマトリックス領域に対し、北海道大学の同位体顕微鏡 (SIMS (Cameca ims-1270)+SCAPS)を用いて水素同位体イメージングを行った。物質の水素同位体比 (2 sigma)がマトリックス物質の水素同位体比 (3 sigma)と区別出来る場合、「D-rich」な物質と定義し、区別できない場合「Less D-rich」な物質と定義した。Less D-rich有機物のH/C比の平均値が、CR2コンドライトIOMの平均値 [4]に相当すると仮定し、SIMSで取得したH<sup>-</sup>とC<sup>-</sup>の二次イオンカウントの比から有機物のH/C比を見積もった。有機物の観察にはFE-SEM-EDSを用いた。北海道大学オープンファシリティの顕微ラマンマイクロスコープ (Renishaw Invia Reflex Raman microscope)を用い、有機物のラマン分析を行った。レーザー (Nd: YVO<sub>4</sub>)の励起波長は532 nm、スポット径は約1 μmであり、強度は 300 μW以下で分析を行った。

#### [結果と考察]

Less D-rich有機物粒子は、nmサイズであり、それらの産状は D-rich有機物粒子の産状 (ケイ酸塩や酸化物を内包したリング状の有機物 (ring globule), 複数の粒子による集合体 (globule aggregate), 丸い粒子 (round globule), 不規則な形状の粒子 (irregular-shaped globule)) [3]と類似していた。

Less D-rich有機物粒子は、D-rich有機物粒子と類似したH/C比 (多くの場合 1.5以下)を示した。IOMのH/C比は、変質や变成で減少する傾向が報告されている [4]。本研究の結果は、NWA 801隕石のLess D-rich有機物粒子は、D-rich有機物粒子が変質や变成によりDの過剰を失った物質ではないことを示唆する。D-rich有機物粒子、Less D-rich有機物粒子、マトリックスのラマンスペクトルは、“Dバンド” (1400 cm<sup>-1</sup> 付近) と“Gバンド” (1550 cm<sup>-1</sup> 付近)を示した。“Dバンド”，“Gバンド”的強度比と半値幅、ピーク位置についてコンドライトIOM [5]と比較した結果、D-rich有機物粒子は、Less D-rich有機物とマトリックスよりも变成度が高いことが示唆された。NWA 801隕石の有機物粒子はnmサイズでありマトリックス中に散逸している [3]ことを考慮すると、D-rich有機物粒子は、隕石母天体に取り込まれる前の原始太陽系星雲中で、Less D-rich有機物粒子よりも強い熱变成 (温度が高いあるいは变成期間が長い)を経験したのではないかと考えられる。

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キーワード：炭素質コンドライト、有機物、ラマンスペクトル、水素同位体組成

Keywords: Carbonaceous chondrite, Organic materials, Raman spectrum, Hydrogen isotopic composition

Development FIB-SEM, NanoSIMS and TEM sequential analysis for micrometeorites from Antarctica.

Development FIB-SEM, NanoSIMS and TEM sequential analysis for micrometeorites from Antarctica.

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The sequential analysis using different types of instruments is essential for small and precious sample. For example, Uesugi et al. (2014) proposed a coordinated analytical system for carbonaceous materials found in the Hayabusa returned samples, and successfully obtained maximum chemical, elemental and isotopic information in the materials using micro-Raman spectroscopy, FT-IR, XANES, ToF-SIMS, FIB, TEM/STEM and NanoSIMS. Part of this type of coordinated method has been applied to carbonaceous materials by Stardust cometary dust return mission (e.g., Sandford et al. 2006; Matrajt et al. 2008).

In this study, we focus on the development of coordinated FIB-SEM, NanoSIMS and TEM analysis to obtain the characteristics of isotopic compositions and mineral texture in fine-grained mineral assemblages in few tens to hundreds of micrometer-scale extraterrestrial samples. We, therefore, have chosen Antarctic micrometeorites as an analogue of Hayabusa 2 sample because of their size (10 to 800  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and characteristics in terms of isotopes and constituent minerals.

The sample we used in this study is a scoriaceous type micrometeorite, named TT006B101, collected at Tottuki in Antarctica in 2000 (Iwata and Imae, 2002), and provided from Antarctic micrometeorite collection in National Institute of Polar Research. The TT006B101 is sphere with ~200 micrometer in diameter, and was mounted on the carbon-nanotube Gecko Tape (Nitto Denko corp.). First measurement by EPMA with EDS (JEOL JXA-8200) was carried out at NIPR for the sample to obtain elemental abundances and BSE image. We, then, prepared a cross-section of the sample (60 x 25 x 5 micrometer) using an FIB instrument (Hitachi SMI4050). The cross-section was transferred into the FIB-SEM instrument (Hitachi SMJ4000L equipped with Oxford X-max150 EDS and Oxford NordlysNano EBSD).

Mineral phases of olivine, magnetite and silicate glass were identified by EDS spectra and EBSD patterns on the sample surface. We have applied a rastered ion imaging by the JAMSTEC NanoSIMS 50L to investigate distributions of O isotopes on a part of the sample. All mineral phases showed homogeneous distributions of terrestrial O isotopic ratios. After the O isotopic imaging, we determine the detailed mineralogy and microstructure of the same area that we acquired O isotope map to gain insight into its petrogenesis by TEM (JEOL ARM-200F equipped with EDS) followed by FIB treatment to prepare an ultra thin section (20 x 25 x 0.1 micrometer). We confirmed three different mineral phases that was determined by SEM-EDS system exist in the thin section by mineralogical and crystallographic observation by TEM.

In this talk we will discuss about detailed analytical conditions and results of another micrometeorites (ie., smaller size of ~50 micrometer, unmelted type), and perspective to the Hayabusa 2 sample analysis.

キーワード：NanoSIMS、透過型電子顕微鏡、集束イオンビーム装置、南極微隕石、はやぶさ2

Keywords: NanoSIMS, TEM, FIB, Antarctic micrometeorites, Hayabusa 2



平衡コンドライト中のオリビン負晶の3次元形状:平衡形の推定とヒールドクラックの新旧関係  
 Observation of 3D shapes of olivine negative crystals in equilibrated chondrites:Estimation of equilibrium form and relative ages of healed cracks.

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オリビンは地球から宇宙にかけて普遍的に存在する鉱物であり、その結晶形状を理解することは様々な物理化学プロセスに影響するため重要である。例えば、進化末期星の周りで観測される赤外線スペクトルの微細構造は粒子形状に影響される(e.g., [1])。また、地球の水の起源の一つの鉱物吸着水はオリビン表面の水分子吸着の異方性の影響を受ける[2]。結晶形状には成長形と平衡形という考え方がある。成長形は成長環境を反映する結晶形状であり、平衡形は表面自由エネルギーと面積の積の総和が最小となる形状である。成長形は実験や天然の試料から求められてきたが、平衡形は理論的な手法のみである。最近、オリビンの平衡形は第一原理計算による表面自由エネルギーに基づいて議論されている[3]。しかし、天然のサンプルからオリビンの平衡形を求めた研究は存在しない。昨年度の連合大会では一つの平衡コンドライト中のオリビンから、負晶の形状を抽出し平衡形を議論した[4]。本研究では複数の平衡コンドライトから平衡形を推定した。また、負晶形状からannealの程度を調べ、比較することでヒールドクラックの新旧関係も求めた。

サンプリングはTuxtuac(LL5)から3つとY793214(LL5)から2つ、Kilabo(LL6)隕石から2つ行った。サンプリング手順は偏光顕微鏡によって空隙が面上に分布しているところを探し、FIB (FEI Quanta 200 3DS)によりマイクロサンプル(20-30μm)を作成した。サンプルはマイクロ CT撮影 (SPring-8 BL47XU 7-8 keV 実効空間分解能:約150nm)を行い、3次元形状を把握した。サンプルの結晶方位は母結晶のSEM/EBSD (JEOL 7001F/HKL CHANNEL5)により決定した。CT画像とEBSDの結晶方位から負晶の軸長比の抽出と結晶面の同定を行った。

負晶は0.5-8.0umのサイズでヒールドクラックだと考えられる面上に分布していた。2つのヒールドクラックが存在するサンプルも存在した。Tuxtuac隕石サンプル中のオリビン負晶はサイズに関係なく軸長比が似ていることから、熱変成または衝突時加熱によるannealをよく受けていると平衡形に近づいていると考えられる。これらの負晶において発達している面は{100}と{010}、{021}面であった。第一原理計算によると(100)面は表面自由エネルギーが高い[3]ため本来現われないはずである。{100}が出現したことは第一原理計算と負晶の生成条件の相違が原因であると考えられる。原因としてはC分子の表面吸着か化学組成の違いによる可能性が挙げられる。最後に、ヒールドクラックの新旧関係は、同じ熱履歴を持つ同一岩片内のヒールドクラックについて、負晶の軸長比のばらつきを比べることでannealの程度を比較し、ヒールドクラックの新旧関係を求めることが可能であった。

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キーワード：平衡形、負晶、平衡コンドライト、オリビン、表面自由エネルギー、新旧関係

Keywords: equilibrium form, negative crystal, equilibrated chondrite, olivine, surface free energy, relative age

## 普通コンドライトのエンスタタイトに見られるラメラ状Feゾーニング Lamellar Fe zoning in low-Ca pyroxene in ordinary chondrites

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Diffusion is an important fundamental process for atomic transportation in rocks. It is well known that dislocation (one-dimensional defect) acts a high-speed diffusion pathway of atoms, namely pipe diffusion. Due to larger spatial connectivity within a crystal than dislocation network, two-dimensional defects such as stacking faults and twining are also expected to be effective diffusion pathway. Our current study is focusing on natural occurrences of cation diffusion along planar defects in silicate minerals.

Following previous studies on lamellar Fe zoning found in chondritic low-Ca pyroxene [1, 2], we have investigated two unequilibrated ordinary chondrites, Felt (L3.5) and NWA7676 (LL3.5) by electron microcopies. SEM-EDS analyses clarified that a few of low-Ca pyroxene grains in chondrules of both samples showed bright lamellar contrast less than ~10  $\mu\text{m}$  in width by back-scattered electron imaging. The lamellar zoning is significantly dominant compared to normal core-rim zoning, and it corresponds to Fe concentration in X-ray chemical mapping. The bright portions were further processed into ultrathin films by focused ion beam equipment and examined by TEM-EDS. The pyroxene grains showed numerous stacking faults on the (100) plane. Its orientation is consistent with that of lamellar Fe zoning observed by SEM-EDS. However, such lamellar Fe concentration has not been clearly seen under TEM-EDS analysis. It is probably due to very small Mg-Fe heterogeneity in a sub-micrometer scale. In Felt, low-Ca pyroxene grain also showed high density of elongated dislocations parallel to the (100) plane. The portion showed distinct lamellar Fe zoning even in sub-micrometer scale.

Stacking disorder on (100) in low-Ca pyroxene in chondrules is thought to have formed during inversion from protoenstatite to clinoenstatite mainly due to cooling from above 1000 °C [3]. The straight dislocation microstructure in Felt would have formed by impact deformation based on its shock stage (S4). The lamellar Fe zoning is likely to have been produced by diffusion along stacking fault planes and dislocation arrays, and subsequent volume diffusion along lateral direction to the (100) plane. The present results preliminary imply that planar defects as well as dislocation array is a potential high-speed atomic diffusion pathway in low-Ca pyroxene during heating events in chondrites.

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キーワード：輝石、Fe拡散、面欠陥、普通コンドライト、透過電顕

Keywords: pyroxene, Fe diffusion, planar defect, ordinary chondrite, TEM

## 火星のレオロジー構造の進化

Evolution of rheological structure of Mars

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火星は地球と同じく主に岩石と金属から成る地球型惑星である。しかし、現在の火星には液体の水や生命は存在せず、そして地球において定常的な物質循環を支配するプレートテクトニクスが火星では働いていないことが分かっている[e.g., Solomatov and Moresi 1997]。これらのことから火星は地球と異なる進化の道を辿ってきたことが予想される。このような惑星の進化やテクトニクスを考察する際、重要な要因の一つとして、レオロジー構造が挙げられる。レオロジー構造は惑星内部の変形機構や強度を表わす。岩石レオロジーは温度や水、組成に強く依存するため、惑星内部に強いレオロジーの層構造を形成する[e.g., Burgmann and Dresen, 2008]。このレオロジー層構造が惑星のテクトニクス、対流様式を支配し、結果として惑星の進化に大きな影響を及ぼす。本研究では、熱史と水のリザーバーの進化を考慮した火星のレオロジー構造の時間進化を考察することが目的である。

レオロジー構造は温度や水に敏感である。本研究ではまず火星内部の温度構造を決定した。今回は比較的浅い部分(<100 km)に焦点を当て、熱生産(heat production)[Hahn et al., 2011]や、熱流量(heat flow)[Ruiz et al., 2011]を用いた熱伝導方程式と、放射性元素の濃度から、North Pole(低地)そしてSolis Planum(高地)における10億年ごとの温度構造を決定した。

この温度構造を基に、斜長石(地殻)[Rybacki and Dresen 2000; Azuma et al., 2014]と、かんらん石(マントル) [Karato and Jung, 2003; Katayama and Karato, 2008]の流動則を用いてレオロジー構造を決定した。過去の先行研究では、火星の塑性変形領域の岩石強度はpower-law creepの流動則から考察されているが[e.g., Grott and Bruer, 2008]、比較的温度が低く、応力の高い領域 (<1000°C, >~400 MPa) では、Peierls mechanismが岩石のレオロジーを支配することが指摘されている[Tsenn and Carter, 1987]。本研究では、power-law creepだけでなく、このPeierls mechanism とdiffusion creepも考慮する。そして脆性破壊領域についてもByerlee's lawだけでなく[Byerlee, 1978]、粘土鉱物のような低い摩擦係数を持つ物質と水の効果も考慮に入れ[Morrow et al., 2000; Kubo and Katayama, 2015]、より正確なレオロジー構造を計算した。この計算されたレオロジー構造から、火星におけるそれぞれの時代のリソスフェアの強度を決定し、火星のレオロジー構造の進化について考察を行った。

本研究で計算されたレオロジー構造において、火星のモホ付近での変形はpower-law creepではなくPeierls mechanismが支配的であることがわかった。これはpower-law creepで予測された火星のリソスフェアの強度は過大評価されている可能性を示す。そして、どの時代においてもドライな条件よりウェットな条件のほうが、惑星のリソスフェアの厚さは小さく、強度が低くなることと、ドライな条件とウェットな条件ではリソスフェアの発達の速さにも大きな差が生まれる可能性が示された。さらに、最近の研究では、火星隕石の水素同位体比から、火星の水は40億年前にそのほとんどが失われた可能性が示されている[Kurokawa et al., 2014]。この水の進化も考慮に入れると、40億年前に火星のリソスフェアの強度は著しく高くなり、プレート境界の発達やプレートの運動、沈み込みは非常に難しい環境へと遷移したことが予想される。

キーワード：火星、レオロジー構造、進化

Keywords: Mars, Rheological structure, Evolution

## シャーゴッタイト鉛同位体変動の新たな解釈：火星不均質マントルと地殻同化作用の証拠 A New Interpretation of Pb Isotopic Variation of Shergottites: Evidence for Heterogeneous Mantle and Crustal Assimilation on Mars

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Geochemical studies of shergottites (Martian basalts) based on the Rb-Sr, Sm-Nd, and Lu-Hf isotopic systems have provided clues to understanding of the geochemical evolution of Martian mantle and identification of the source reservoirs. On the other hand, the U-Pb isotopic systematics has been used to a limited extend for the shergottite petrogenesis, because it is generally difficult to discriminate the indigenous magmatic Pb component from secondary Martian near-surface components and terrestrial contamination. This study compiles and reassesses all the available Pb isotopic compositions of shergottites; the datasets include whole-rocks and mineral separates with acid leaching experiments.

Three geochemical groups of shergottites (enriched, intermediate, and depleted) have different Pb isotopic compositions, reflecting different  $\mu(^{238}\text{U}-^{204}\text{Pb})$  values of their sources. The enriched and depleted shergottites individually exhibit distinct linear arrays in the  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ - $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$  diagram, providing apparent isochron ages of ~4.1 Ga and ~4.3 Ga, respectively. These linear arrays in the Pb isotopic diagram are interpreted as reflecting either (1) a Pb-Pb isochron or (2) a mixing of two components with distinct Pb isotopic compositions. Four possibilities have been suggested to explain the linear variations in the Pb isotopic compositions of shergottites: (1a) Pb-Pb isochron representing a shergottite crystallization age, (1b) Pb-Pb isochron for the formation ages of the shergottite source reservoirs, (2a) mixing of a terrestrial Pb component, and (2b) mixing of Martian surficial Pb by alternation. However, these interpretations of the Pb isotopic variations are inconsistent with other isotopic systematics such as Rb-Sr, Sm-Nd, and Lu-Hf for shergottites.

We propose a new model for the shergottite Pb isotopic variations along with other geochemical evidence, in which the two linear arrays defined by the enriched and depleted shergottites represent assimilation of an ancient high- $\mu$  crustal component that has high  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$  and  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$  ratios. Differences in the other ends of the linear arrays are interpreted as reflecting the geochemical heterogeneity of the Martian mantle (i.e. enriched and depleted mantle sources). These interpretations of the Pb isotopic variations are consistent with two models proposed by other geochemical signatures of shergottites, "crustal assimilation" and "mantle heterogeneity".

キーワード：火星、シャーゴッタイト、鉛同位体

Keywords: Mars, Shergottite, Pb isotope

## ユーカライト隕石リン酸塩鉱物のU-Pb年代・水素同位体分析

In-situ U-Pb dating and hydrogen analyses of apatite in the basaltic eucrites

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Introduction: Water is one of the most important volatiles that determine the planetary environments (e.g. magmatic activities, climates and habitability). Despite its importance, questions concerning its origin, such as when and from where the water was supplied to the inner solar system have been poorly understood. Eucrites, a group of howardites-eucrites-diogenites meteorites (HEDs), are considered to be samples of the ancient crustal components from the asteroid 4 Vesta [1], which experienced planetary differentiation by ~5 million years after CAI [2]. The water records in the early differentiated bodies such as Vesta will provide us the insight to the source and the timing of water supply to the terrestrial planets. Igneous phosphates in the eucrites (e.g. apatite) may have preserved the magmatic water during the Vesta's crustal formation, as well as U-Pb chronological information. In this study, we conducted the in-situ U-Pb dating and the hydrogen analyses of apatite in the two basaltic eucrites, Agoult and Camel Donga.

Samples: Agoult is an unbreciated granulite, which experienced the strong reheating with partial re-melting [3]. The Pb-Pb age of its zircon and plagioclase are  $4554 \pm 2.0$  Ma [4] and  $4532.4 \pm 0.8$  Ma, respectively [5]. Camel Donga is a monomict breccia with abundant Fe metal (~2wt%), associated with the later reduction of igneous phases [6]. The Pb-Pb age of its zircon is  $4531 \pm 10$  Ma [7], younger than those of Agoult and other eucrites. By SEM-EDX observation of the polished sections, we identified several euhedral to subhedral apatite grains (20-100 $\mu$ m) in Agoult and anhedral apatite grains (10-200 $\mu$ m) in Camel Donga.

Analyses: Both U-Pb and hydrogen analyses were conducted using NanoSIMS 50 at AORI, UTokyo. The sample sections were first baked at ~100C in the NanoSIMS air-lock overnight and then kept in the vessel at < 5E-9 torr for 1 week, to remove the adsorbed water. The previously established NanoSIMS analytical methods of U-Pb were applied [8]. For hydrogen analyses, negative secondary ions of H, D, <sup>12</sup>C and <sup>18</sup>O were collected to calculate water contents and D/H ratios. The background level of hydrogen is ~56 ppm as H<sub>2</sub>O.

Results & Discussion: The Agoult apatite has concordant <sup>238</sup>U-<sup>206</sup>Pb and <sup>207</sup>Pb-<sup>206</sup>Pb ages at  $4476 \pm 160$  Ma and  $4486 \pm 61$  Ma, respectively. The total Pb/U age is  $4523 \pm 13$  Ma, significantly younger than Agoult zircon but consistent with the plagioclase and Camel Donga zircon. It is suggested that these younger minerals may have recorded the same reheating event at ~4523 Ma or the slow cooling in the Vesta's crust. The Camel Donga apatite has U-Pb and Pb-Pb ages at  $4478 \pm 86$  Ma and  $4474 \pm 83$  Ma, indicating it may have the same thermal records to that of Agoult apatite. The H<sub>2</sub>O contents of them are < 100 ppm for Agoult and < 1,000 ppm for Camel Donga. Though their D/H ratios cannot be determined due to the low water contents, such dry apatite is consistent with the reductive conditions, previously estimated from the Agoult zircon [4] and Camel Donga metal [6]. Our results suggest that Vesta's crust, at least locally, was depleted in water at ~4523 Ma.

Refs: [1] McSween et al. (2013) MaPS 48, 2090-2104. [2] Srinivasan et al. (1999) Sci. 284, 1348-1350. [3] Yamaguchi et al. (2009) GCA 73, 7162-7182. [4] Iizuka et al. (2015) EPSL 409, 182-192. [5] Iizuka et al. (2013) LPSC abst. 1907. [6] Palme et al. (1988) Meteoritics 23, 49-57. [7] Zhou et al. (2013) GCA 110, 152-175. [8] Koike et al. (2014) GJ 48, 423-431.

キーワード：ユーカライト、含水量・水素同位体比、アパタイト、ウラン-鉛年代、NanoSIMS

Keywords: eucrite, water contents & hydrogen isotopic ratios, apatite, U-Pb chronology, NanoSIMS

## 集積岩ユーカライト中に含まれるQuartz及びTridymiteの鉱物学的研究 Mineralogical study of quartz and tridymite in cumulate eucrites

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はじめに：シリカ鉱物は地球では地殻を構成する主要な造岩鉱物の一つで、様々な温度圧力条件によって23種以上の多形を持つことが知られている [Sosman, 1965]。地球外物質中ではシリカ鉱物の産出は多くないが、いくつかの異なる多形 ( $\alpha$ -quartz, tridymite, cristbalite など) として存在することが報告されている。しかし、多くの場合、シリカ鉱物としてのみ記載されるだけで、具体的な鉱物種まで言及されることは稀である。地球外物質中のシリカ鉱物で、最も普遍的に存在するのはTridymiteであるが、单斜晶系と直方晶系が主に存在しており、地球外物質中に見られるものはほとんど单斜晶系である [Kimura et al., 2006]。高温ではこれら両者とも六方晶系であるが、单斜晶系のものは、冷却過程でいくつかの異なる直方晶系を経ることが知られており、その転移過程や結晶構造の関係は非常に複雑である [Graetsch and Florke, 1991]。このように、シリカ鉱物は多様な多形を持つが、相安定関係を用いた議論は地球外物質中のシリカ鉱物についてはほとんど行われていない。本研究では、3つの集積岩ユーカライト中のシリカ鉱物に着目し、その岩石の冷却過程や形成環境とシリカ鉱物間の転移速度について考察を行った。

試料・手法：試料には3つの集積岩ユーカライト (Moore County, Moama, Y980433) を用いた。光学顕微鏡とSEMによる観察およびEPMAによる元素マッピングによりシリカ鉱物の位置を特定し、その後、EBSD像解析と顕微ラマン分光によってシリカ鉱物の相同定を行った。

結果・考察：Moore CountyとMoamaにはTridymiteのみが含まれていたが、Y980433にはTridymiteとQuartzが存在していた。Moore CountyのTridymite（すべて单斜晶系）は他の隕石に比べてサイズの大きいもの (~3 mm) が複数含まれていた。Moore Countyは、一度990 °Cから0.00016 °C/年で730 °Cまで徐冷された後、930°Cまで再加熱され、その後、0.3 °C/yrで730 °Cまで急冷されたと見積もられている [Miyamoto et al., 1992]。他の隕石よりも大きなTridymiteが存在したのは、第一段階の冷却速度が他の2つよりも遅かったためと考えられる。Moama中のTridymiteは約0.5 mmの結晶が最大であり、それ以外は0.1 mm以下であった。多くのTridymiteは、SEM観察によるとラメラ状の組織をしており、ホストは单斜晶系であったが、ラメラの部分は直方晶系であった。Moamaは0.0004 °C/年ほどの冷却速度と見積もられており [Harlow et al., 1979]、Moore Countyより冷却速度は少し速い。Moama中の直方晶系のTridymiteラメラは单斜晶系から直方晶系への冷却速度の違いによる部分的な転移の可能性があるが、その成因ははっきりしない。Y980433中のTridymiteは自形で、EBSDの結果によると、单斜晶系と六方晶系が存在したが、ラマン分光ではすべて单斜晶系であった。これは、六方晶系のものは单斜晶系の結晶による双晶または連晶、あるいはEBSD像解析のフィッティングエラーと考えられる。QuartzはY980433に存在するメルト脈の縁や輝石と斜長石の粒間などに確認できた。Quartzの粒形は不定形をしており、Tridymiteとは明らかに異なる産状である。このことから、Quartzは例えば衝撃変成のような二次的な過程により晶出した可能性がある。Y980433中のメルト脈は斜長石が一部マスケリナイト化していることなどから、ショックメルトと考えられる。

結論：以上のように集積岩ユーカライト中に見られるTridymiteは結晶化末期に晶出したと考えられ、岩石の熱履歴に対応して異なった晶系で存在していることが明らかになった。衝撃などの外部からの影響を受けずに徐冷したと考えられているMoamaから2種類の異なった晶系のTridymiteがラメラ状の組織で確認できたが、これは転移速度に関係して形成された可能性がある。また、Y980433に見られるQuartzはどれも他形であったことから、衝撃溶融などの変成を受けて二次的に晶出したものであると考えられる。このように、シリカ鉱物を観察することで冷却速度や変成条件等が推測できることが期待されるが、シリカ鉱物、特にTridymiteは非常に複雑な多形を示し、単純に单斜晶系、直方晶系と言う分け方では済まない可能性があるため、さらなる結晶構造の解明が必要である。

キーワード：シリカ鉱物、ユーカライト、冷却速度、転移、トリディマイト

Keywords: silica minerals, eucrite, cooling rate, inversion, tridymite

始原的エコンドライトの起源解明に向けたNWA 6704の鉱物学的および同位体宇宙化学的研究  
 The origin of primitive achondrites inferred from a mineralogical and isotope  
 cosmochemical study of NWA 6704

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**Introduction:** NWA 6704 is an ungrouped primitive achondrite found in 2010. It's composed predominantly of low-Ca pyroxene, with less abundant olivine, feldspar, chromite, awaruite, sulfides and whitlockite. The U-Pb dating shows the crystallization age of  $4563.75 \pm 0.41$  Ma (Iizuka et al., 2013). This ancient primitive achondrite provides unique insights into the differentiation of asteroids in the very early stage of solar system evolution. To better understand the formation processes of NWA 6704, we've conducted textural and mineral-chemical study of thin sections using SEM-EDS-EBSD and EPMA. Furthermore, we've determined Cr and Ti isotope compositions using MC-ICP-MS to clarify genetic relationships of this unique meteorite and other grouped meteorites.

**Results & Discussion:** SEM images show that the texture is represented by aggregates of orthopyroxene (opx) megacrysts up to 1.56 cm in length ( $\text{Fs}_{40-42}\text{En}_{53-57}\text{Wo}_{3-4}$ ) with finer interstices including olivine ( $\text{Fa}_{50-53}$ ), chromite ( $\text{Cr}/(\text{Cr}+\text{Al}) \sim 0.93$ ), awaruite ( $\sim 80\text{wt\% Ni}$ ), feldspar ( $\text{Ab}_{91-93}\text{An}_{5-6}\text{Or}_{2-3}$ ) and whitlockite. Feldspars separated with each other share the same optical extinction position over up to 1 cm irrespective of its occurrence either as complete inclusions of or interstitial to opx megacrysts. Feldspars isolated in the megacrysts have apparently euhedral rectangular morphology, but the facets are controlled by crystallographic orientation of opx megacrysts. These observations suggest that opx crystals are actually "hollow" megacrysts so that many interstices are connected with one another. Although most olivines are surrounded and found in the interstices, Fe-rich olivine occurs as inclusions showing vermicular morphology in one place of each opx megacryst. Such vermicular olivine is considered to be the relict decomposition product of the precursor pyroxene through abrupt heating to cause incongruent melting (ca.  $>1300^\circ\text{C}$ ; Tsuchiyama et al., 1986) followed by rapid cooling, which is most plausibly realized by impact-induced heating. This is consistent with the abnormally large size of opx and its hollow morphology and we argue that the initial crystallization occurred under rapid cooling (ca.  $1-10^2$   $^\circ\text{C}/\text{hr}$ ; Lofgren et al., 1980). On the other hand, later slow cooling is suggested by the existence of pigeonite containing thin augite exsolution lamellae and the relatively homogeneous mineral compositions. Using the geospeedometry based on Mg-Fe exchange between chromite and silicate phases (Fabriès, 1979; Ozawa, 1984), we estimate the cooling rate at  $950-850$   $^\circ\text{C}$  to be  $10^{-4}-10^{-2}$   $^\circ\text{C}/\text{hr}$ . The olv-spl oxygen geobarometer (Ballhaus et al., 1991) gives  $f_0$  of FMQ-2.6.

Cr and Ti are successfully extracted with a new five-stage column chromatographic procedure. The Ti isotope analyses yielded  $\varepsilon^{50}\text{Ti} = 2.28 \pm 0.23$ , which is distinct from differentiated meteorites and ordinary and enstatite chondrites but within the range of carbonaceous chondrites (Warren et al., 2011). Given that the oxygen isotope composition of NWA 6704 is plotted near the fractionation line of CR chondrite (Irving et al., 2011), its carbonaceous chondritic  $\varepsilon^{54}\text{Cr}$  (Sanborn et al., 2013) and  $\varepsilon^{50}\text{Ti}$  even more likely support its genetic link with carbonaceous chondrites. Our results have indicated that the presence of carbonaceous chondrite-like asteroid at about  $\leq 3.55$  Ma (after CAI formation; U-Pb age). This is consistent with preservation of  $^{26}\text{Al}$  in the undifferentiated parent asteroid at about  $T=2-3.5$  Ma (Sahijpal et al., 2007). This and the inferred thermal history suggest high internal temperature of the parent body owing to  $^{26}\text{Al}$  decay was augmented by impact to have

achieved abrupt heating up to above liquidus, followed by rapid cooling and later slower cooling owing to blanketing effect of impact ejectas pilled up on the parental body.

キーワード：始原的エコンドライト、NWA 6704、衝突加熱、Cr、Ti、安定同位体

Keywords: Primitive achondrite, NWA 6704, impact-induced heating, Cr, Ti, stable isotope

## 斜方輝石に富むロドナイト、Yamato 983119の岩石鉱物学的研究

Petrological and mineralogical study of a orthopyroxene-rich lodranite Yamato 983119.

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Introduction Primitive achondrites show achondritic textures, but have relatively chondritic bulk chemical features. Acapulcoites and lodranites are a group of primitive achondrites. They suffered few% to <20% partial melting. They are thought that formed in the same parent body which experienced various degree of heating [1]. Therefore they are suitable sample to better understand evolutionary history of a planetesimal.

Yamato (Y) 983119 was collected in Yamato Mountains, Antarctica by JARE39. This meteorite was classified into a lodranite [2]. Although its mg# (molar Mg/(Fe+Mg)) of pyroxene and olivine and O-isotopic compositions are similar to those of acapulcoites and lodranites, it is unusually rich in orthopyroxene (Opx) and poor in olivine. We examined petrology and mineralogy of this meteorite in detail and compared with other acapulcoites and lodranites.

Sample and Methods We analyzed one polished thin section of Y 983119. For comparison, we analyzed thin/thick sections of 3 acapulcoites (Acapulco, Y 74063, Y 981505) and 7 lodranites (Y 74357, Y 791491, Y 791493, Y 981619, Y 981670, Y 981725, Y 981988). These samples are observed by an optical microscope and FE-SEM (JEOL JSM-7100F) at NIPR. Elemental maps were obtained by an EDS-system (Oxford AZtec Energy) equipped with FE-SEM. Modal abundances of each sample were obtained from elemental maps by using of a software ImageJ (NIH). Sizes of the analyzed areas are from ~2 x 4 to 10 x 14 mm. We also performed fabric analysis to reveal lattice-preferred orientation (LPO) of Opx by using EBSD technique. Chemical compositions of constituent minerals were obtained by EPMA (JEOL JXA-8200).

Result Y 983119 has a coarse-grained texture (~0.5-2.0 mm) and composed of Opx (73 vol. %) and plagioclase (14 vol. %), and minor kamacite and taenite (5 vol. %), olivine (4 vol. %), troilite (2 vol. %) and augite (2 vol. %), and traces of phosphate, chromite and schreibersite. Opx has a rounded or tabular shape and some grains have zigzagged rim. Most of them contain numerous augite inclusions (few tens of  $\mu\text{m}$  in size) and thin lamellae. There is one rare augite inclusions partly surrounded by K, Al, Si-rich glass in Opx. Olivine and augite show an amoeboid shape. One olivine grain is penetrated by plagioclase and troilite. Plagioclase is distributed interstitially to olivine and Opx grains. Some plagioclase grains enclose olivine and Opx grains. EBSD analysis indicates that Opx grains are randomly oriented.

Compositions of mafic silicates are within the ranges of acapulcoites and lodranites: Opx ( $\text{Wo}_{2.3}$   $\text{En}_{94.2}$   $\text{Fs}_{3.6}$ ), augite ( $\text{Wo}_{45.4}$   $\text{En}_{53.1}$   $\text{Fs}_{1.5}$ ) and olivine ( $\text{Fa}_{3.0}$ ). However, the Mg/Mn ratios of Opx are significantly higher (molar Mg/Mn = 189) than the other samples we examined (molar Mg/Mn = ~100-120). Plagioclase has relatively anorthitic composition ( $\text{Or}_{1.7}$   $\text{Ab}_{69.6}$   $\text{An}_{28.7}$ ) than those of the others ( $\text{An}_{10-20}$ ).

We conclude that Y 983119 is classified into acapulcoites and lodranites clan but has unusually high abundance of Opx (73 vol. %) and low abundance of olivine (5 vol. %). This rock might have been cumulates crystallized from melt formed by larger degree of partial melting.

References [1] C. Floss (2000) Meteorit. and Planet. Sci., 35, 1073-1085 [2] Yamaguchi et al., (2012) Meteorite Newsletter, vol. 21

キーワード：プリミティブエコンドライト、アカプルコイト-ロドラナイト隕石、微惑星  
Keywords: Primitive Achondrites, Acapulcoite-Lodranite Meteorites, Planetesimals

## コンドリュール形成時における内部鉱物の累帯構造に関する理論的研究

Numerical study on chemical zoning of olivines at chondrule formation

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地球に落下する隕石はその多くがコンドライトと呼ばれる種類の隕石である。コンドライト内にはコンドリュールと呼ばれるミリメートルサイズの球状のケイ酸塩組織が含まれている。コンドリュールは、46億年昔の初期太陽系において、コンドリュールの前駆体である星間ダストが何らかの原因により溶融し、その後急冷凝固して形成したと考えられている。コンドリュールに含まれるオリビンなどのケイ酸塩結晶には累帯構造（化学組成の不均一性）が観察され、これは結晶が成長した際の周囲の環境変化を反映している。しかし、コンドリュールが経験したであろう熱履歴からどのような累帯構造が生じるのかは、よく分かっていない。本研究では、溶融したコンドリュール内におけるオリビン結晶の融解・成長過程の数値計算を実施し、結晶内に記録される累帯構造を検討した。成長する結晶の組成はコンドリュールの平均組成とは異なるため、結晶の成長とともに結晶に取り込まれない成分が液相側に吐き出される（元素分配）。数値計算では、固液界面での元素分配に加え、固体内および液相内での元素拡散を考慮した。計算手法として、合金の分野で用いられているフェーズフィールド法に、Mg-Fe オリビンの理想溶体モデルを組み合わせたモデルを用いた。

コンドリュールが経験した熱履歴を、加熱（昇温速度一定）、温度維持、冷却（冷却速度一定）の三段階に分けた計算では、加熱・温度維持期においてオリビンの融解が進行した。その後の冷却期においてオリビンは成長に転じるとともに、累帯構造が形成した。累帯構造は、昇温速度やピーク温度継続時間にはほとんど依存せず、冷却速度によって大きく変化することが分かった。また、オリビンが成長に転じた位置において鉄濃度が局所的に小さくなる一種の逆累帯構造が確認できた。次に、より現実的な状況として、典型的なコンドリュール形成モデルである衝撃波加熱モデルに基づいた熱履歴を用いて計算を行った。この場合も、累帯構造の主要な特徴は主に冷却期の熱履歴によって決まり、その組成勾配は冷却のみを考慮した累帯構造モデル[1]と整合的であることが分かった。

以上の結果から、コンドリュール形成時におけるオリビン結晶の累帯構造は、主に冷却期の環境を記録しているといえる。

参考文献: [1] H. Miura and T. Yamamoto (2014), The Astronomical Journal 147, 54 (9pp).

キーワード：コンドリュール、累帯構造

Keywords: chondrule, chemical zoning

## 複合コンドリュールの形成過程：過冷却液滴の衝突による結晶化

## Formation Process of Compound Chondrules: Collision-Induced Crystallization of Supercooled Droplets

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Some chondrules are composed of two (or more) chondrules fused together. They are called compound chondrules. Compound chondrules have several remarkable features. In this study, we focus on three features; (1) textural types, (2) the size ratio between two components, and (3) the fraction of compound chondrules. In previous studies, these three features are remained to explain.

Textural types of chondrules originate from their thermal histories. Non-porphyritic chondrules (e.g., barred olivine, radial pyroxene, and cryptocrystalline) are formed from completely molten precursors, while porphyritic chondrules are formed from partially molten precursors. As for single chondrules, the majority is porphyritic type (84%) and non-porphyritic ones are rare (16%). In contrast, more than 80% of all the compound chondrules have non-porphyritic textures. This significant feature suggests that compound chondrules are crystallized from completely molten precursors.

Experimental studies revealed that floating completely molten precursors turn into supercooled droplets without crystallization, and non-porphyritic chondrules are produced by crystallization of supercooled droplets triggered by contact with something. In addition, theoretical studies suggest that the duration of supercooling can be long.

Here, we propose a new model for the compound chondrule formation: compound chondrules are formed by collision-induced crystallization of supercooled droplets. This model is based on the feature (1) and experimental facts. Additionally, we can obtain the feature (2) that larger ones of compound chondrules keep round shapes while smaller ones are deformed. This feature is explained by the reason that larger ones are likely to be collided more than smaller ones.

We also estimate the product of the number density of precursors  $n$  and the duration of supercooling  $t$  for reproducing the fraction of compound chondrules. Then the product of the number density and the duration is  $n t = 0.1 \text{ cm}^{-3} \text{ s}$ . Thanks to the supercooling, we can explain the fraction of compound chondrules with large  $t$  and low  $n$ .

キーワード：複合コンドリュール、過冷却、結晶化、衝突

Keywords: compound chondrule, supercooling, crystallization, collision

## Nogoya CMコンドライトに含まれるカルサイトの酸素・炭素同位体比

Oxygen and carbon isotopic ratios of calcite in the Nogoya CM chondrite

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CM chondrites exhibit evidence for aqueous alteration to variable degrees. Carbonate is a secondary mineral of aqueous alteration. Detailed petrological and mineralogical observations along with O-isotope measurements have been carried out by previous studies. These studies have suggested that carbonates in CM chondrites did not form in a single event but formed intermittently (Tyra et al., 2012; Lee et al., 2013). In this study, we conducted in-situ O- and C-isotope measurements on calcite grains in the Nogoya CM 2.2-2.3 chondrite. Isotope measurement on carbonates in multiple "generations" could shed light on the evolution of O and C isotopic compositions during aqueous alteration.

We found many calcite grains by SEM observation. As reported in the previous studies (e.g., Lee et al., 2014), two types of calcite grains with distinct mineralogical characteristics were found. Following the definition by Lee et al. (2014), we describe these calcite grains as type 1 and 2 grains. Most type 1 grains are single crystals and have serpentine/tochilinite rims. On the other hand, type 2 grains are polycrystalline and microporous, and do not have rims.

Oxygen isotopic compositions are highly different between type 1 and 2 grains, but similar within each type ( $d^{18}\text{O} = 34.7\ \text{\%}$ (type 1) and  $19.3\ \text{\%}$ (type 2) on average). The average  $D^{17}\text{O}$  values are  $-2.5\ \text{\%}$  (type 1) and  $-5.4\ \text{\%}$ (type 2). The  $d^{18}\text{O}$  and  $D^{17}\text{O}$  values indicate that type 2 calcite formed later than type 1 calcite, because progressive alteration led to O-isotope exchange between water and anhydrous silicate with lower  $d^{18}\text{O}$  and  $D^{17}\text{O}$  values than water. Carbon isotopic ratios of type 1 grains are similar ( $d^{13}\text{C} = 31.8\ \text{\%}$ on average), whereas type 2 grains have variable  $d^{13}\text{C}$  values ranging from  $28.8$  to  $61.2\ \text{\%}$ . These observations indicate an increase in  $d^{13}\text{C}$  values in later stages of aqueous alteration.

It has been suggested that the Rayleigh-type isotopic fractionation driven by the escape of  $^{13}\text{C}$ -poor  $\text{CH}_4$  could have led to  $^{13}\text{C}$  enrichments of the dissolved inorganic C (Guo and Eiler, 2007). The observed  $d^{13}\text{C}$  increase of  $\sim 30\ \text{\%}$ can be explained if  $\sim 28\ \text{\%}$  of the dissolved C was reduced to produce  $\text{CH}_4$  and was lost at  $28\ ^\circ\text{C}$ . If true, aqueous alteration in CM chondrites would have occurred in an open system at least in later stages.

キーワード：カルサイト、酸素同位体、炭素同位体、CMコンドライト

Keywords: calcite, oxygen-isotope, carbon-isotope, CM chondrite

CI、CMコンドライト隕石の鉱物学および希ガス同位体組成に基づく  
含水小惑星の脱水過程の解明

Dehydration process of hydrous asteroids inferred from mineralogy and noble gas signatures  
of dehydrated CI and CM chondrites

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CI and CM carbonaceous chondrites are the most primitive materials in the solar system in terms of their unfractionated chemical compositions. But they have experienced aqueous alteration to various degrees and thus retain little or no primordial mineralogy. Their parent bodies are believed to be hydrous C-type asteroids based on the similarity of reflectance spectra between the meteorites and the asteroids [1]. However, reflectance spectra of a subset of hydrous C-type asteroids are similar to those of hydrous carbonaceous chondrites that experienced heating and dehydration [2] and thus it was suggested that dehydration has occurred in hydrated asteroids. Since more than 20 meteorites showing evidence of dehydration have been found, dehydration is a common process of primitive hydrous asteroids. However, dehydration process especially for CI chondrites and the heat source for dehydration remain unknown. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the degrees of heating and to constrain the heating temperatures based on mineralogical properties and noble gas signatures of the two meteorites. In this study, we used two samples; Yamato (Y)-982086 and Y-980115, which are classified as CM and CI chondrites, respectively.

The two meteorites were analyzed using an optical microscope, a field-emission scanning electron microscope (SEM) equipped with an energy dispersive X-ray spectrometry (EDS), an electron probe micro-analyzer (EPMA) and synchrotron X-ray diffraction (S-XRD) for petrology and mineralogy. Y-980115 was analyzed for noble gas isotopes.

Petrologic observation indicates that Y-982086 has experienced a moderate degree of aqueous alteration and is classified to CM 2.3 based on the classification scheme [3]. S-XRD shows that matrix phyllosilicate exhibits no 001 basal reflection, but remains prism reflections and secondary olivine is not identified, suggesting that phyllosilicate starts to decompose to be poorly crystalline. Based on (1) the presence of pentlandite and pyrrhotite with pentlandite lamellae and (2) the mean and standard deviation of Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> contents in FeO-rich olivine [4], it is suggested that the meteorites was heated at a temperature of 400 to 450 °C, which corresponds to the heating stage II [5].

Y-980115 contains coarser phyllosilicates and higher abundance of Fe sulfide than the Orgueil CI chondrite, suggesting that Y-980115 has not experienced advanced aqueous alteration compared with Orgueil, because it is known that phyllosilicate becomes smaller and Fe sulfide becomes less abundant with progressive aqueous alteration of CI chondrites [6]. Very weak 001 reflection of matrix phyllosilicate suggests that phyllosilicate is poorly crystalline, like Y-982086. Coexistence of carbonate and carbonate-decomposed product, periclase, suggests a heating temperature of 520 to 550 °C, which corresponds to the heating stage II to III [5]. This is consistent with similarity of noble gas release patterns of Y-980115 to those of CM chondrites of

heating stage II [7]. Cosmic-ray exposure age estimated from cosmogenic  ${}^3\text{He}$  (0.16 Ma) is shorter than that from cosmogenic  ${}^{21}\text{Ne}$  (0.48 Ma). We argue that thermal dehydration occurred along with diffusive loss of cosmogenic  ${}^3\text{He}$  not on its parent asteroid but during transit to the Earth by solar heating.

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キーワード：含水炭素質コンドライト、水質変成、熱変成

Keywords: hydrous carbonaceous chondrite, aqueous alteration, thermal metamorphism

## C0およびCHコンドライト中難揮発性包有物のBe-Bシステムティクス Be-B systematics of refractory inclusions in C0 and CH chondrites

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Observations of solar-type Young Stellar Objects (YSOs) have shown enhanced and frequent X-ray flares accompanied by intense flux of accelerated particles [1]. The powerful X-ray activity around newborn stars suggests that intense irradiation from the proto-Sun has also occurred in the early solar nebula. Be-B systematics of refractory inclusions, the first solids in our solar system [2, 3], can potentially shed light on irradiation processes in the early solar system.

Previous studies have demonstrated that a short-lived radionuclide  $^{10}\text{Be}$ , which decays to  $^{10}\text{B}$  with a half-life of 1.4Myr [4], was present in the early solar system with initial  $^{10}\text{Be}/^{9}\text{Be}$  ratios ranging from  $10^{-4}$  to  $10^{-2}$  [5-13]. However, most of the data come from refractory inclusions in CV3 chondrites. To further investigate the distribution of  $^{10}\text{Be}$  and irradiation conditions in the early solar system, we conducted Be-B isotopic measurements using a NanoSIMS 50 (at AORI, Univ. of Tokyo) on compact melilite-rich CAIs in primitive chondrites, Y81020 (C03.05) and SaU290 (CH3).

The melilite-rich CAI in Y81020 yields an isochron with the initial  $^{10}\text{Be}/^{9}\text{Be}$  ratio comparable to those of CV CAIs within uncertainties. The results suggest that C0 CAIs have also experienced irradiation processes similar to CV CAIs. In contrast, a melilite-rich CAI in SaU290 shows no resolvable excesses in  $^{10}\text{B}$  from the terrestrial value. Previous studies have demonstrated that hibonite-rich inclusions in CMs and FUN inclusions in CVs typically show lower  $^{10}\text{Be}/^{9}\text{Be}$  ratios than those of most normal CAIs [7, 9, 12, 13]. In addition, these inclusions are known to have low  $^{26}\text{Al}$  abundances, which is interpreted as their formation prior to the injection of  $^{26}\text{Al}$  into the solar system [e.g., 14]. These observations may suggest that FUN-like inclusions record irradiation history in the protosolar molecular cloud [9, 15] and/or heterogeneous distribution of  $^{10}\text{Be}$  in the early solar system [12, 13]. A substantial fraction of CH CAIs also has little  $^{26}\text{Al}$  [16], suggesting possible relevance to FUN-like inclusions. The low  $^{10}\text{Be}/^{9}\text{Be}$  ratio of the CH CAI observed in this study could, therefore, support the above hypothesis.

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キーワード：初期太陽系、宇宙線照射過程、Be-B同位体

Keywords: early solar system, irradiation processes, Be-B isotopes

## 実験的に加熱したTagish Lake隕石の反射スペクトル、鉱物学、化学組成

Reflectance spectra, mineralogy, and chemistry of experimentally heated Tagish Lake carbonaceous chondrite

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C-, P-, and D-type asteroids, orbiting at the outer asteroid belt, are important objects for understanding of the evolution of outer solar nebula. A subset of these asteroids shows evidence of thermal evolution such as dehydration (Jones et al., 1990), though the thermal effects on reflectance spectra, mineralogy, and chemistry are not fully understood. The purpose of this study is to reproduce the spectral, mineralogical, and chemical changes of D-type asteroids caused by heating events, using the experimentally heated samples from Tagish Lake meteorite which is believed to have derived from a D-type asteroid (e.g., Hiroi et al., 2001). Besides, this study was performed to identify constituent minerals of Martian moons, Phobos and Deimos. The spectra of Phobos and Deimos are similar to that of D- and T-type asteroids (e.g., Rivkin et al., 2002). However the 3.0- $\mu\text{m}$  absorption band is shallower than these asteroids, suggesting that they are heated D-type objects.

The Tagish Lake carbonaceous chondrite fragments were experimentally heated in a vacuum at temperatures of 400, 600, and 900°C for 50 hours. Unheated and heated samples were analyzed using the powder and synchrotron X-ray diffraction (XRD) methods for bulk mineralogy, field-emission scanning electron micro scope (FE-SEM) for texture, elemental analyzer for C, N, S contents, mass spectrometer for carbon isotope ratios, and FT-IR for reflectance spectra.

XRD patterns and FE-SEM observation showed that the unheated Tagish Lake sample consists of saponite, Mg-Fe carbonate, pyrrhotite, olivine and magnetite. Saponite was replaced by olivine, and recrystallization of secondary olivine was proceeded from 600°C to 900°C. Similarly, by heating at 600°C, Mg-Fe carbonate was decomposed into magnesiowüstite, which was reduced into taenite by heating at 900°C.

Carbon content and isotope ratio ( $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values) start decreasing from the temperature of 600°C. Decomposition of carbonate, which has  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  value of ~+67‰ (Grady et al., 2002), is responsible for the decrease of carbon content and  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  value up to 600°C. Meanwhile, from 600 to 900°C, carbon content and  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  value decreased due to gasification of organic carbons ( $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  of ~−9‰; Grady et al., 2002) by thermal cracking and oxidation taken place during heating at 900°C.

The 3.0- $\mu\text{m}$  absorption band in a reflectance spectrum is responsible for interlayer and structural water of saponite and absorbed water. The 3.0- $\mu\text{m}$  band of the unheated sample was deep and broad, which becomes shallower and sharper with increasing heating temperatures. Interlayer water was dehydrated up to 600°C, and structural water was dehydrated up to 900°C. In contrast, structural water of serpentine in the Murchison carbonaceous chondrite, which is derived from a C-type asteroid, was dehydrated at lower temperature of 600°C (Yamashita et al., 2015). Therefore, it may be possible that C- and D-type asteroids have different water content when they are heated at the same temperature.

Mineralogical, chemical, and spectral changes of Tagish Lake proceed with increasing heating temperatures; (1) saponite is dehydrated and recrystallized into olivine, (2) interlayer and

structural water of saponite are dehydrated step by step, (3) Mg-Fe carbonate is replaced by magnesiowüstite and finally reduced into taenite, and (4) volatile elements including carbon, nitrogen, and sulfur are gasified and C isotope ratios are changed accordingly.

Comparison to Phobos and Deimos spectra suggests that 400°C and 600°C heated samples of Tagish Lake matches better. But 0.65- $\mu\text{m}$  absorption band that is characteristic absorption of the Phobos red areas was not reproduced. Therefore, the reproduction of 0.65- $\mu\text{m}$  absorption requires additional conditions, if Phobos was originally D-type asteroids.

キーワード：Tagish Lake隕石、脱水

Keywords: Tagish Lake, dehydration

## 始源的CV3.1-3.2コンドライト、NWA 8613

A primitive chondrite, NWA 8613 chondrite, CV3.1-3.2

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Carbonaceous chondrites are primitive meteorites, and they give important information about the early processes in the solar system. Especially one of them, CV chondrites are characterized by the occurrence of large refractory inclusions and chondrules. They are classified into three subgroups: two oxidized groups, CV<sub>oxA</sub> and CV<sub>oxB</sub>, and a reduced group, CV<sub>red</sub> [1]. Oxidized CVs were subjected to the secondary metasomatic reactions and partly aqueous alteration. On the other hand, CV<sub>red</sub> chondrites preserve their primitive nature, although most of them partly experienced the secondary reactions [2]. Here we present our petrographic results on a new CV chondrite.

We studied NWA 8613. This is a newly classified CV chondrite. The shock stage is S1, and the weathering grade is W3. It consists of large chondrules (0.84 mm on average diameter, and 38 vol.% in modal composition), refractory inclusions (13 vol.%), and matrix (41 vol.%). Magnetite and phyllosilicate are not encountered, but kamacite is abundant. All these features indicate that the NWA 8613 is classified as CV<sub>red</sub>.

Chondrules in NWA 8613 do not show preferred orientation, and are mostly porphyritic olivine and olivine-pyroxene type (89%). Mesostasis phases are mainly anorthitic plagioclase often with diopside. Olivine phenocrysts are mostly magnesian ( $Fa_{2.1}$  on average). The width of ferroan rims of olivine grains is below 1  $\mu\text{m}$  in general. Low-Ca pyroxenes are also magnesian ( $Fs_{1.7}$ ). Chondrules contain kamacite and troilite.

Type A CAI and AOA are most common refractory inclusions. Melilite is the most abundant mineral, and gehlenitic ( $Geh_{72-93}$ ). Magnesian spinel (mostly <0.3 wt.% FeO) is abundant in many inclusions. A few CAIs contain ultrarefractory metal nuggets. Olivines in AOAs hardly show chemical zoning, and the width of ferroan rims is smaller than 1  $\mu\text{m}$ . Matrix comprises fine-grained minerals, mainly ferroan olivine with spinel, metal and sulfides. Matrix contains Ni-rich metal, troilite, and pentlandite.

Kimura and Ikeda [2] showed that even chondrules in CV<sub>red</sub> chondrites experienced the secondary reactions, such as replacement of low-Ca pyroxene by ferroan olivine, secondary zoning of olivine, and exchange of Ca-Na to produce nepheline and sodalite. Chondrules in NWA 8613 hardly show the evidence for all these reactions. Only very thin nepheline lamellae (<0.5  $\mu\text{m}$  in width) and narrow ferroan rims of olivine grains are noticed in chondrules.

Metamorphic degree (petrologic subtype) can be estimated for CO and partly CV chondrites by several methods. One of them is the grain size of matrix olivine [3]. That of NWA 8613 is <0.9  $\mu\text{m}$  on average. The width of ferroan olivine rims in AOAs is also a key for the classification [4], and is <1  $\mu\text{m}$  in NWA 8613. Although Fe-Ni metals in chondrules do not show typical plessitic texture in Semarkona (type 3.01) [5], tiny Ni-rich metals are encountered within host kamacite. All these features indicate that NWA 8613 is classified as type 3.1-3.2.

We conclude that NWA 8613 hardly experienced shock metamorphism, thermal metamorphism, and metasomatism. This is one of the most primitive CV chondrites so far. Therefore, NWA 8613 is a significant sample to classify CV chondrites, and to clarify the processes in the early solar system.

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キーワード：炭素質コンドライト、岩石学的タイプ

Keywords: Carbonaceous chondrite, Petrologic type

## X線回折測定によるC03炭素質コンドライトのサブタイプの特徴 The differences among C03 chondrites from the X-ray diffraction

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### 1. はじめに

非平衡コンドライトの変成過程や初期状態などの微弱な差異を調べる手段としてバルクサンプルのX線回折測定は最適な研究手法の一つである。非平衡コンドライトのX線から、サブミクロンからなるマトリックス組織を含めた構成鉱物の大規模的なバルクの特徴や鉱物相に関して知見が得られる。炭素質コンドライトの1グループを構成するC0の岩石学的タイプは3のみで、3.0-3.9のサブタイプに区分されている。本研究では、C03の薄片試料から粉末X線回折パターンを取得し、サブタイプ間の差異についての新たな知見を得たので報告する。

### 2. 実験

国立極地研究所に2014年に導入したX線回折装置(SmartLab, RIGAKU)を用いた。試料台には自動試料交換台(ASC10)を用いた。試料は25mmの石英ガラス円板に貼り付けて作成した石質隕石の研磨薄片を用いた。9個のC03隕石の薄片(Y-81020 C03.0, ALH-77307 C03.0, Colony C03.0, Y-791717 C03.3, Lance C03.5, ALH-77003 C03.6, Isna C03.8, A-882094, Y983589)を用いた。X線源にはCu管球を用い、K $\beta$ 線はNiフィルターにより除去した。管電圧・管電流は、それぞれ、40kV・30mAを行った。0.4度/分の走査速度、10mmのX線照射入射幅、100rpmの試料面内回転、の測定条件を行った。この測定法は、Imae (2015)で行った粉末X線回折と整合的な回折線を得ることをあらかじめ確認した。ピークの半値幅と強度の解析にはVisual Basic 6.0ランタイムによるピーク分離プログラムを用いた。

### 3. 結果・議論

かんらん石の(130)の回折線は、高い非平衡(3.5以下)ではピークがスプリットする。これらは、鉄成分に富むマトリックス(低角側)とマグネシウム成分に富むI型コンドリュール(高角側)の回折線に相当する。3.6以上のサブタイプではシングルピークである。この差異をより詳しく見る(図1)と、(130)の高角側回折線は、サブタイプが3.0から3.5上昇すると、半値幅が増大し、回折線は低角へシフトする(鉄成分に富む)が、3.6以上ではピークは消失する。(130)の低角側は、Fa~35-45の鉄に富むかんらん石で、マトリックス構成かんらん石に相当し、3.0から3.8へとサブタイプの上昇とともに半値幅が減少し、ピーク強度が増す。こうした変化は、微弱な熱変成で顕著なことを意味し、かんらん石のマグネシウムと鉄との元素拡散が構成単位のコンドリュールのサイズ以上の単一鉱物を超えたスケールで生じていることを意味する。また、こうした元素拡散は岩石学的タイプ3の変成過程で大規模に生じると解釈できる。

单斜エンスタタイトの(22-1)の回折線はサブタイプによらず認められ、直方エンスタタイトの(321)の回折線がサブタイプによらず認められた(図2)。高いサブタイプの直方エンスタタイトは低温型であってもよいが、低いサブタイプの直方エンスタタイトはコンドリュール形成時に形成した高温相由来と考えられる。一方、同様にX線測定した、非平衡普通コンドライトからは低いサブタイプから高温型直方エンスタタイトは検出されず、单斜相のみであった。このことからC03のコンドリュールは普通コンドライトのコンドリュールと異なった温度履歴であったと考えられる。この結果はImae et al. (2013)のEPMA測定の結果と整合的である。

### 4. 謝辞

单斜エンスタタイトの回折線に関してご教示いただいた滋賀大の大井修吾さんに感謝致します。

### 5. 文献

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Imae N. (2015) NIPR Symposium on Antarctic Meteorites.

キーワード：X線回折、CO3 コンドライト、かんらん石、輝石  
 Keywords: X-ray diffraction, CO3 chondrite, olivine, pyroxene

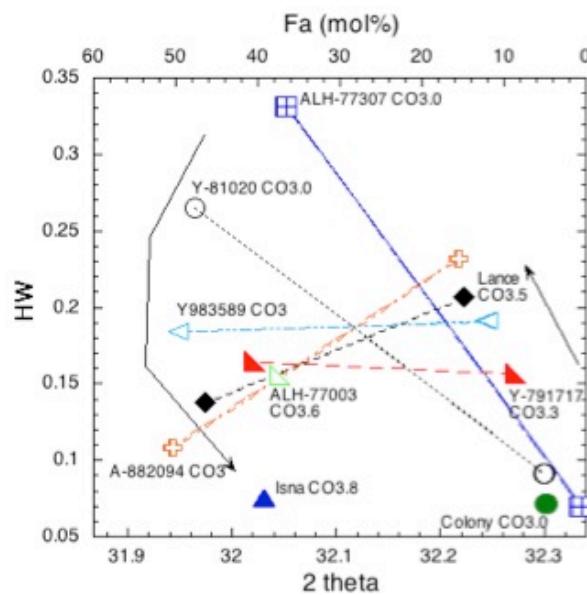


Fig. 1. The relationship between olivine (130) and half width of the diffraction for various subtypes of the CO3 chondrites.

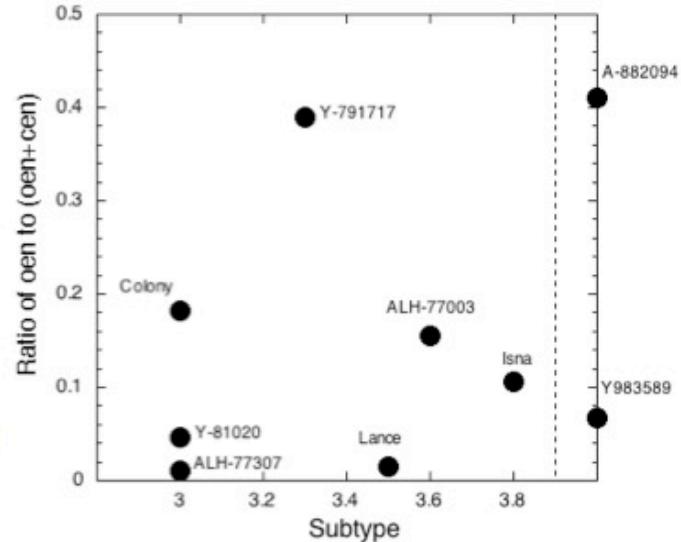


Fig. 2. The ratios of orthoenstatite (oen) to two phases of enstatites (opx+cpx) for various subtypes of the CO3 chondrites.  
 Cen=clinoenstatite.

## 炭素質コンドライト中のネフェリン形成過程：再現実験によるアプローチ

Formation process of nepheline in carbonaceous chondrites: Reproductive experimental approach

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In CO/CV chondrites, nepheline is widely distributed in the Ca, Al-rich inclusions (CAIs), the chondrule mesostases and the matrices. Recent petrographic studies have shown abundant evidence suggesting that the nepheline is secondary phases altered from melilite and/or plagioclase by a chemical reaction with Na-rich fluids, and the reaction (Na-metasomatism) occurred in the chondrite parent bodies. Because of the high volatility and mobility, Na is potentially a powerful indicator reflecting aqueous environments of the parent bodies. While many petrographic studies of natural meteorites had made considerable progress on revealing behaviors of Na-metasomatism, quantitative uncertainty for the aqueous condition still remains. In the present study, we performed a number of hydrothermal experiments using melilite and plagioclase as starting materials, and made crystal identifications, micro-textural observations, chemical analyses and thermal analyses for run products. The purpose of this study is constraint of environment in carbonaceous chondrite parent bodies by revealing process of nephelinization.

We used i) synthetic melilite ( $\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}_2\text{SiO}_7$ ) +  $\text{SiO}_2$ , and ii) natural plagioclase ( $\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{Ca}_{0.5}\text{Al}_{1.5}\text{Si}_{2.5}\text{O}_8$ ) as starting materials. The reaction solution of 1N (mol/l)-HCl (pH 0),  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (pH 7), 0.1N-NaOH (pH 13) and 1N-NaOH (pH 14) were prepared for the hydrothermal experiments with different water/rock ratios (4.67, 46.7 and 467 ml/g).  $\text{Na}^+$  concentration in all solutions is maintained at 1 mol/l by addition of NaCl. Hydrothermal alteration experiments were performed with a PTFE reaction vessel loaded into steel autoclave at 200 °C and 1.5 MPa for run duration time of 168 hours. The recovered samples from the hydrothermal and thermal experiments were analyzed by XRD, SEM, TEM, and TG-DTA. The experiments using melilite without  $\text{SiO}_2$  under the conditions of WR 46.7 and pH 7-14 showed that hydro-grossular ( $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_2[\text{SiO}_4]_{1.5}[\text{OH}]_6$ ) forms as a secondary altered phase. Under the same WR and pH conditions, as the proportion of  $\text{SiO}_2$  increases, various Na-rich zeolitic materials were observed in the run products including analcime (Anl,  $\text{NaAlSi}_2\text{O}_6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), nepheline-hydrate (NephH,  $\text{NaAlSiO}_4[\text{H}_2\text{O}]$ ) and hydroxy-cancrinite (Canc,  $\text{Na}_8\text{Al}_6\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{24}[\text{OH}]_2[\text{H}_2\text{O}]_2$ ). At the high W/R (=467) condition, no secondary phase was observed, while Anl and Canc occur at the low W/R (=4.65) under pH 14. In the experiments using plagioclase with high W/R ratios and pH 0-7 solutions, no secondary phases formed. Anl and NephH formed under pH 13-14 conditions. At low W/R ratios, secondary phases were identified as Anl, and NephH.

The TG-DTA and XRD analyses for nepheline hydrate showed that NephH is transform to nepheline at 796-841 °C at the heating rate ranging of 1-14 °C/min. From the analyses of the reaction kinetics, we estimated that NephH alter to nepheline for  $\sim 10^5$  years at 515 °C. Although we failed to analyze the reaction kinetics for Canc and Anl because of their complicated DTA curves, thermostatic experiments suggested that both material also change to nepheline at 760 °C (Canc) and 800 °C (Anl).

The present results suggest that melilite and plagioclase are easily altered into zeolitic materials in  $\text{Na}^+$ -rich high alkali solutions. The present experimental condition demonstrated in the present study seems to be comparable to actual carbonaceous chondrite parent body. Thus, we infer that nepheline in carbonaceous chondrite formed initially as zeolitic materials during aqueous

alteration, and they were subsequently dehydrated to nepheline.

キーワード：ネフェリン、コンドライト、水質変成

Keywords: nepheline, chondrite, aqueous alteration

炭素質コンドライト中の六角板状をした方解石負晶および抜け殻結晶様空隙について  
 Negative crystals of calcite and empty crystals in the shape of hexagonal plate in carbonaceous chondrites.

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CI、CM、CRコンドライトなどの水質変成を受けた炭素質コンドライト中には、水質変成作用により生じた方解石などの炭酸塩鉱物が見られる。FIB(集束イオンビーム)装置と放射光X線マイクロCTを組み合わせることにより、このような鉱物中から流体包有物を見出そうとする研究が行われている[1]。このような研究において、外形が不定形の方解石中に六角板状の形状をもつ負晶や、マトリクスの物質中に六角板状の抜け殻結晶様の空隙が見出された。方解石は多様な結晶形状をもつことが知られており、六角板状の形状を示すものは比較的稀である。方解石の結晶形状は生成時の温度やCO<sub>2</sub>の分圧を反映すると考えられ[2]、負晶などの形状から水質変成の環境を知る手がかりとなる可能性がある。本研究では、このような六角板状を示す負晶や抜け殻結晶様空隙について、結晶学的な考察をもとにした形状についての詳細な研究を行うとともに、比較のため六角板状などの結晶外形をもつ地球上の方解石中の負晶形状についても調べた。

炭素質コンドライトとしてSutter's Mill隕石(CM)およびIvuna隕石(CI)を、また比較のため神岡鉱山産の六角板状(約40×20 mm、厚さ約5 mm)および鋸頭状(約20×20 mm、厚さ約5 mm)の方解石単結晶を試料として用いた。Sutter's Mill隕石中方解石結晶(約40 mm)、Ivuna隕石中のマトリクス中のNa, Mg, Si, S, Oに富む不定形物質(約40 mm)を、方解石単結晶についてはc軸に平行な薄片において光学顕微鏡で流体包有物を含む部分を選んだ。薄片からFIBにより箱型または円筒形にサンプル(約20~30 mm)を切り出し、SPring-8のBL47XUにおいて結像型吸収X線CT装置を用いて、約150 nmの実効空間分解能において3次元CT像を得た。これらのCT像から、2値化により空隙や流体包有物を画像解析により抽出した。得られた3次元形状は、表面をポリゴンで近似し、その法線ベクトルのステレオ投影を行い結晶面の同定を試みた。また、方解石単結晶サンプルについてはSEM/EBSDにより結晶学的方位を求め、流体包有物外形と比較した。

Sutter's Mill隕石の方解石粒子は放射光X線回折から単結晶であることがわかった。この中に、ファセットをもつ2つの空隙すなわち負晶(約2 mm)が見られた。そのひとつは六角板状の形状をもち、最も発達した六角形の面を(001)面と仮定して指数付けしたところ、天然で見られる六角板状の結晶((001)および(104)面からなる)とは異なる結晶面組み合わせをもつことが分かった。また、もうひとつの負晶は六角板状には見えないが、六角板状のものと類似した結晶面組み合わせをもつことが分かった。一方、この方解石粒子内には微細な包有物(<1 mm)が多数みられ、(001)と推定した面に平行にバンド状に分布している。従って、母結晶が(001)面を成長面として包有物を取り込みながら成長し、微細な包有物分布による累帯構造をつくるとともに、(001)面の発達した比較的大きな負晶をつくったと考えれる。

Ivuna隕石のNa, Mg, Si, S, Oに富む不定形物質中には、複数の六角板状の空隙(約3 mm)が見出された。これについても、最も発達した六角形の面を(001)面と仮定して指数付けしたところ、Sutter's Mill隕石の方解石負晶とは異なり、(001)面と(100)面の組み合わせで説明できることが分かった。また、その形状から6回回転対称または3回回反対称の区別はできず、方解石構造をもつ炭酸塩だけでなく、磁硫鉄鉱のような鉱物の抜け殻結晶である可能性も否定できなかった。

神岡鉱山産方解石中の負晶は様々な方向の面状に分布していることからヒールドクラックであると考えられる。その形状は母結晶の形状(六角板状および鋸頭状)とは異なっていた。六角板状の結晶は、(001)面と

(104)面の組み合わせからなるが、その負晶(約20 mm)では(104)面のみが発達し、(001)面は見られなかった。一方、鉢頭状の結晶は(018)面からなるが、その負晶(約5 mm)では(1-12)面が発達していた。ヒールドクラック内の負晶は、その発達過程において溶解・再結晶作用により長時間経過すると表面自由エネルギーの小さな結晶面が発達するようになる。六角板状結晶中の負晶では表面自由エネルギーの高い(001)面は、一度出現しても消滅したかあるいは最初から存在していなかったと考えらえる。一方、Sutter's Mill隕石の方解石負晶は、結晶成長時に生成されてから溶解・再結晶作用による形状変化をほとんど受けてなかったものと考えられる。

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キーワード：炭素質コンドライト、方解石、負晶

Keywords: carbonaceous chondrite, calcite, negative crystal

X線顕微鏡を用いたAllende隕石マトリクス中有機物のin-situ分析-その分布と起源解明をめざして-  
*In-situ obsevation of organic matter in the Allende meteorite matrix using X-ray microscopy*

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Previous studies have reported that many kinds of carbon components are included in Allende CV3. The carbon components might be modified because they were extracted through acid treatments in the previous studies. Although the carbon components are mainly contained in the matrix of Allende CV3, their natures and occurrences have not been described in detail. *In-situ* sample extraction protocol without any chemical treatments should be applied for the characterization of the carbon components. In this study, we applied a scanning transmission X-ray microscopy (STXM) analysis combined with a focused ion beam (FIB) technique for functional group analysis and speciation.

First, Allende CV3 chip sample was cut by ISOMET under non-water and non-oil conditions. The cross section of the chip sample was coated with gold for a SEM observation. The matrix portion of the Allende CV3 was observed by a SEM. Several portions of interest selected through SEM observations were processed to ultra-thin foils using a FIB. The foils were attached to a Mo-grid. STXM analyses were conducted using STXMs at BL-13A, Photon Factory and BL-4U, UVSOR. After STXM observation, TEM observations were also conducted for textural observations.

The carbon components were found along with the grain-boundaries of fine-grained olivine crystals (diffusional). Several dense carbon components were also found in the diffusional carbon components (particulate). The constituent rates of particulate and diffusional carbons are approximately fifty-fifty. Based on C K-edge NEXAFS, the particulate carbon (aromatic-rich and carboxylic-poor) appears to be insoluble organic matter of Allende CV3 [1]. The diffusional carbon portion, on the other hand, mainly consists of aromatic-poor and carboxylic-rich carbon components. Fe L- and O K-edge NEXAFS spectra and TEM observations showed that spinel and chromite crystals are embedded in the particulate carbon. These minerals might be the fragments of CAIs, because such high temperature condensation minerals are not formed thorough thermal metamorphism occurred on the Allende parent-body. Our FIB-STXM analyses depict the existences of different two type carbon components in the Allende CV3. Based on the assumption that each carbon components had different origins, the following tow hypothesis is made. (i) The particulate carbon component might correspond to nano-globules included in carbonaceous chondrites. In some cases, silicate-minerals are surrounded by the nano-globules [2]. As same to this case, the particulate carbon component might had formed on the spinel and chromite crystals in the solar nebula, and accreted into the Allende parent-body. (ii) On the other hand, diffusional carbon component is similar to diffuse organic matter in the Orgueil and Murchison [3], except for the carbonate peak in the NEXAFS spectra. It is possible that the diffusional carbon component formed through aqueous alteration occurred on the Allende parent-body.

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キーワード：アエンデ隕石、炭素成分、走査型透過X線顕微鏡、収束イオンビーム、吸収端近傍微X線吸収細構造、放射光

Keywords: Allende meteorite, Carbon component, Scanning Transmission X-ray Microscopy (STXM), Focused Ion Beam (FIB), NEXAFS, Synchrotron radiation

## 太陽系小天体におけるアミノ酸前駆体の形成へのガンマ線の影響の評価

Evaluation of gamma-ray effects for formation of amino acid precursors in the Solar System small bodies

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地球上における生命の誕生にはアミノ酸等の有機物が必要である。そのアミノ酸の供給源の一つとして、隕石などの地球外物質が考えられている。このような隕石の多くは小惑星を起源としているため、小惑星中の有機物の起源を考える必要がある。太陽系形成初期に、塵、氷、分子雲由来の低分子有機物を含む小惑星では、<sup>26</sup>Alの放射性崩壊による熱により氷が溶けて水質変質が起こった。隕石中に存在する複雑な高分子有機物(不溶性有機物)は、このような液体の水(0~150°C程度)が存在する環境下で形成された可能性が指摘されている[1]。この説を基に小惑星での水熱変成を模擬した実験で、ホルムアルデヒド、アンモニア、水を加熱すると隕石有機物のような高分子有機物が形成されることがわかった[2]。本研究では、水質変質過程において<sup>26</sup>Alの放射性崩壊により発生するガンマ線が有機物生成にどれだけ影響するか調べることを目的とした。

出発物質として超純水200μLに対し、モル比が水：ホルムアルデヒド：アンモニア=100:5:5になるように試験管に加え、試験管内を真空にして封緘したものに、東京工業大学の<sup>60</sup>Co線源を用いてガンマ線を様々な線量率と時間で照射した。比較のため、放医研のHIMAC重粒子線加速器を用いて重粒子線(C線:290 MeV/u)を照射したサンプルや、オーブンで加熱(150°C及び80°C, 24時間)をしたサンプルも作成した。またホルムアルデヒドから糖を形成するホルモース反応の触媒となるCa(OH)<sub>2</sub>を入れた系も用意した。照射あるいは加熱後の試料はまず遠心分離により不溶性物質を回収し、CaF<sub>2</sub>プレートにのせ乾燥させた後、顕微FT-IRを用いて分析を行った。

遠心分離したサンプルの上澄みは酸加水分解をして、その前後について陽イオン交換HPLCを用いてアミノ酸分析を行ったCa(OH)<sub>2</sub>を含む系はAG 50-X8を用いて脱塩してから陽イオン交換HPLCで分析した。

酸加水分解を行ったサンプルのほとんどから、グリシン、アラニン、β-アラニンなどのアミノ酸が検出された。加水分解を行わないサンプルからはアミノ酸は検出されないか、比較的少量だった。

Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>を含む系のアミノ酸生成量は、加熱サンプルの方がガンマ線照射サンプルよりも多かったのに対し、含まない系のアミノ酸生成量はガンマ線照射サンプルの方が加熱サンプルよりも多くなった。このことから、Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>は熱によるアミノ酸生成に触媒効果があるが、ガンマ線によるアミノ酸の生成にはあまり影響しないと考えられる。

また、加熱サンプルはグリシンに対するアラニンの量が比較的少ないのでに対し、照射サンプルはグリシンに対するアラニンの生成量が比較的多かった。これは熱と放射線による反応経路の違いによると考えられる。

また線種としてはガンマ線より重粒子線の方がアミノ酸生成量は多くなった。

出発物質にCa(OH)<sub>2</sub>を含み、150°C、24時間加熱したサンプルのみ、遠心分離後に不溶性物質が確認できた。顕微FT-IRの分析結果から、水溶性物質は不溶性物質よりも多くのアミド結合を有した構造をしていることがわかった。

[1] G.D.Cody et al., PNAS, 108, 19171-19176 (2011).

[2] Y.Kebukawa et al., Astrophysical J., 771, 19 (2013)

キーワード：隕石、小惑星、有機物、ガンマ線

Keywords: Meteorites, Asteroids, Organic matter, Gamma ray

## 小天体内部水熱反応による有機物合成実験

Soluble organic molecules formed under hydrothermal conditions in small bodies

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Extraterrestrial organic materials found in chondrites, micrometeorites, and IDPs record the processes in the Sun's parent molecular cloud, the protosolar disk, and parent bodies. Organic materials could be newly synthesized from simple molecules such as formaldehyde and ammonia (Cody et al., 2009) and/or altered by hydrothermal processes within parent bodies (Herd et al., 2011). The correlation between the L-enantiomeric excess of amino acids and the degree of alteration also indicates that organic materials evolved in parent bodies (Glavin and Dworkin., 2009). Recent studies on soluble organic matter in the Murchison meteorite (Schmitt-Kopplin et al., 2010; Yamashita and Naraoka, 2014) have shown that a large variety of soluble organic molecules are present in the aqueously altered Murchison, some of which could have been synthesized by parent body alteration processes.

In order to understand the formation of soluble organic molecules under hydrothermal conditions in Solar-System small bodies, we conducted hydrothermal experiments following the experimental procedure of Kebukawa et al. (2013). Paraformaldehyde, glycolaldehyde, calcium hydroxide, and ammonium water (8 wt%, NH<sub>3</sub>) were put into pyrex glass tube with ultrapure water. The N/C atomic ratio of the starting material was set at 0.1. The glass tube enclosing the starting materials was sealed in the air, and the sealed glass tubes were heated at 90 degree C for 72 hours. We also made experiments without ammonia and only with ultrapure water for comparison.

The liquid phase changed its color from transparent to brownish after the heating, and solid organic components were found in the tube. The liquid phase was diluted by a factor of 100 with a water-methanol mixture (1:1), and was analyzed with Orbitrap Elite LC-MS (Thermo Fisher Scientific). A 10uL of the solution was first injected to a liquid chromatograph EASY-nLC 1000 (Thermo Fisher Scientific). The molecules separated through the LC depending on their polarities, were introduced to an electrospray ionization (ESI) source, and positively-charged ions were detected in the range of m/z=50-750 with a mass resolution of 240,000 at m/z=400.

The solutions from the heated samples both with and without ammonia contained molecules showing a broad peak at the retention time of 15-25 min on chromatogram. The averaged mass spectra at the retention time of 19-20 min were averaged and analyzed with the "mMass"-software. Most of the molecules show a successive increase of CH<sub>2</sub>O, suggesting that they were formed by the formose reaction (polymerization of formaldehyde). The solution with ammonia contained molecules with an odd number of molecular weights, while that without ammonia did not. These molecules with an odd number of molecular weights should contain an odd number of nitrogen.

キーワード：地球外有機物、水熱実験、LC/MS

Keywords: Extraterrestrial organic matter, Hydrothermal experiments, LC/MS

## Evolution of three distinct water reservoirs through the history of Mars Evolution of three distinct water reservoirs through the history of Mars

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The surface geology and geomorphology of Mars indicate that it was once warm enough to maintain a large body of liquid water on its surface, though such a warm environment might have been transient. The transition to the present cold and dry Mars is closely linked to the history of surface water, yet the evolution of surficial water is poorly constrained. This study identifies three distinct Martian water reservoirs based on the analyses of Martian meteorites, telescopic observations, and Curiosity measurements. One is mantle-derived water that has a D/H ratio similar to those seen in planetary building blocks (i.e., chondrites) and in the Earth's ocean water. The second reservoir is atmospheric water with a mean D/H ratio of ~6 times the terrestrial value. The third, subsurface-ice reservoir, has been recently detected based on analyses of Martian near-surface materials. This reservoir has a relatively restricted range of D/H ratios (2-3 times Earth's ocean water), which is distinct from the low-D/H primordial and the high-D/H atmospheric water reservoirs. This subsurface-ice reservoir could have possibly acquired its intermediate-D/H composition from the ancient surface water before the rise of the atmospheric D/H ratio to the present level. During ancient times, the atmosphere and hydrosphere could have approached isotopic equilibrium due to the high water activity relative to the recent dry Mars.

キーワード：火星、水、水素同位体

Keywords: Mars, water, hydrogen isotope

## NWA 7397レールゾライトシャーゴッタイトの岩石・鉱物学的記載

## Petrology and mineralogy of Northwest Africa 7397 lherzolitic shergottite

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Martian meteorites are important samples in order to understand geologic process on Mars.

Shergottite, which is the largest group among Martian meteorites, is divided into three groups based on their petrologic and mineralogical features; i.e., basaltic shergottite, olivine-phyric shergottite, and lherzolitic shergottite. The petrologic and mineralogical features of lherzolitic shergottites are similar each other. In addition, their crystallization and exposure ages are also identical each other. Accordingly, it is widely accepted that lherzolitic shergottites share the same original source on Mars, and were probably ejected by the same impact event, and finally fell on the Earth as separate falls [1]. The major object of this study is to describing the detail petrographic and mineralogical characteristics of a newly found lherzolitic shergottite, Northwest Africa 7397 (NWA 7397).

A polished thin section of NWA 7397 was prepared for this study. A field-emission scanning electron microscope (FE-SEM) was employed for detailed textual observations. The chemical compositions of individual minerals were determined with an electron probe micro-analyzer (EPMA). Phase identification of the minerals was conducted using a laser micro-Raman spectrometer.

Our FE-SEM observations and EPMA analyses reveal that the petrologic and mineralogical features of NWA 7397 are similar with other lherzolitic shergottites. NWA 7397 shows two areas with poikilitic and non-poikilitic. In the poikilitic area, coarse-grained pyroxene oikocrysts enclose olivine (< ~500 µm) and chromite (< ~150 µm) grains. In the non-poikilitic area, the major constituents are olivine, pyroxene, and plagioclase (now maskelynite), with minor chromite, ilmenite, alkali feldspar, Ca-phosphate, and Fe-sulfide. Pyroxenes in the poikilitic area are chemically zoned from core ( $\text{En}_{71}\text{Fs}_{25}\text{Wo}_4$ ) to rim ( $\text{En}_{65}\text{Fs}_{25}\text{Wo}_{10}$ ). Most pyroxenes in the non-poikilitic basaltic area are pigeonite with small amount of augite. Olivine in the non-poikilitic area ( $\text{Fa}_{38-40}$ ) is more Fe-rich than that in the poikilitic area ( $\text{Fa}_{29-37}$ ). NWA 7397 may have originally been located at a shallower level within the lherzolitic shergottite igneous block because Fe contents in the olivine are higher than those in other lherzolitic shergottites. Several melt-pockets were observed in the non-poikilitic area. The existences of maskelynite and melt-pockets are obvious evidences for an impact event occurred on Mars. Some plagioclase entrained in the melt-pockets dissociate into CAS + stishovite. This is the first report of CAS and stishovite from lherzolitic shergottites. Based on the phase diagram of basaltic composition [2], the pressure and temperature conditions recorded in the melt-pocket are estimated to be ~25 GPa and 2300-2500 °C. Olivine around the melt-pockets probably dissociated into bridgmanite + magnesiowüstite. The bridgmanite would have back-transformed to glass due to residual heat during adiabatic decompression.

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キーワード : lherzolitic shergottite、shock metamorphism、High-pressure polymorph  
Keywords: lherzolitic shergottite, shock metamorphism, High-pressure polymorph

## 火星の角礫岩隕石NWA 7034についての岩石学的記載と形成過程の研究

Petrography and formation process of Martian breccia meteorite NWA 7034

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NWA 7034とそのペア隕石は火星の表土角礫岩であるとされている。これらの隕石に含まれる鉱物にはSNC隕石やローバーミッショングなどで分析された火星の土壤に似た化学組成を持つものもある。NWA 7034を調べることによって、SNC隕石よりも直接的に火星表面の情報を得ることができると期待される。そこで我々は、この角礫岩についてFE-SEM-EDS、EPMAをもちいて組織観察・化学組成分析を行い、その形成過程を考察した。

NWA 7034は多様なクラスト(岩石片・鉱物片)とその間を埋める細粒のマトリックスから成るポリミクトな角礫岩である。観察の結果から、特定したクラストをモノミネラリッククラスト、火成岩クラスト、角礫岩クラスト、Group Xクラスト、Group Yクラスト、メルトクラストの6つのグループに分類した。

I) モノミネラリッククラストは単一の鉱物から成る鉱物片である。観察された鉱物は長石、輝石、アパタイト、マグネタイト、イルメナイトであり、~100  $\mu\text{m}$ 程度の大きさのものが多い。特に斜長石( $\text{Ab}_{44-89}\text{An}_{5-55}\text{Or}_{1-6}$ )、輝石( $\text{En}_{20-85}\text{Fs}_{12-54}\text{Wo}_{2-44}$ )は様々な組成をもち、離溶が見られるものと見られないものがある。このことから、様々な起源をもつ鉱物片が本試料中に含まれていることが分かる。また、化学組成の類似性によれば、他のグループのクラストを構成する鉱物の破片であるものを含んでいる。

II) 火成岩クラストは輝石、斜長石、マグネタイト、イルメナイトなど複数の鉱物から成り、粒状組織やオフィティック組織といった、火成岩によく似た組織を示す。クラストの長辺は40  $\mu\text{m}$ ~1 mmと多様であり、各構成鉱物は10  $\mu\text{m}$ ~50  $\mu\text{m}$ の大きさのものがほとんどである。また輝石の組成についてはSNC隕石の輝石とよく似た傾向を示す。これらの結果から、火成岩クラストは火星の火成活動によって形成されたと考えられる。

III) 角礫岩クラストは自形から半自形の鉱物(~100  $\mu\text{m}$ 程度)と、その間を埋める針状の細粒鉱物(1  $\mu\text{m}$ 以下)から構成されている。粗粒と細粒組織の構成鉱物はどちらも主に斜長石、輝石、マグネタイトである。見られたクラスト全体の長辺は340  $\mu\text{m}$ ~1.8 mmである。その組織から、NWA 7034角礫岩形成以前に存在していた角礫岩が衝突などの熱により部分溶融・急冷・角礫化したものであると考えられる。

IV) Group Xとしたクラストは2 ~ 3個の鉱物結晶から成り、火成岩クラストのように入り組んだ組織は持たない。クラスト全体の長辺は40  $\mu\text{m}$ ~1mmであった。構成鉱物は斜長石、輝石、アパタイト、マグネタイト、イルメナイトである。構成鉱物や組織から火成岩クラストの一部であると考えられる。

V) Group Yクラストは細粒の輝石(10  $\mu\text{m}$ 以下)の集合体の周りに斜長石から成るリムが見られるものである。クラスト全体の長辺は70  $\mu\text{m}$ ~580  $\mu\text{m}$ であり、形状はアーバ状や球状など多様である。また、内部にマグネタイトを含むものも見られた。このクラストと同様のものは角礫岩クラストにも含まれている。

VI) メルトクラストは直径約3 mmの球状のクラストである。クラスト本体はカンラン石の樹枝状結晶(デンドライト)を含んでいる。本試料中でカンラン石が見られたのはこのクラストのみである。カンラン石の樹枝状結晶の長さはクラスト中心部では1 mm程度であり、外側では150~200  $\mu\text{m}$ であった。このクラストで特徴的なのは、クラスト本体の周りに約3層のリムを伴うことである。一番内側のリムには長さ50~150  $\mu\text{m}$ の輝石の針状結晶が含まれている。この輝石はクラスト本体のカンラン石結晶よりもマグネシウムに富むという特徴を持つ。その外側のリムには輝石と同じ大きさの針状の斜長石結晶が含まれており、ナトリウムに富むという特徴を持っている。クラスト本体のカンラン石結晶とリムの輝石・斜長石結晶が、一つの針状結晶としてつながっている部分も見られる。また、一番外側のリムは1  $\mu\text{m}$ 以下の輝石、斜長石、鉄酸化物から成っている。カンラン石の樹枝状結晶を含んでいることやクラストが球状であることはコンドリュールの特徴と共通しており、メルトが急冷して形成したことが推測される。また針状結晶を含むリムは、このクラストが二次的な熱の影響を受けた際に形成した可能性が考えられる。

VII) マトリックスはクラストの間を埋めており、数~ $10\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ の破片状の鉱物と $1\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 以下の細粒の鉱物から成る。構成鉱物は斜長石、輝石、アパタイト、マグネタイトである。

以上の分析結果より、NWA 7034は主にSNC隕石を構成する火星起源の火成岩の粉碎・角礫化・溶融により形成した多様なクラストを含む角礫岩隕石であることがわかった。また、各クラストの形成時期や形成環境は異なり、少なくとも2回以上の角礫岩化作用を受けたものと考えられる。

キーワード：火星隕石、表土角礫岩、メルト小球体

Keywords: Martian meteorite, regolith breccia, melt spherule

## 危難の海から回収されたルナ24号レゴリス試料のキャラクタリゼーション

Characterization of LUNA 24 regolith for deciphering the magmatism history on Mare Crisium

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Lunar regolith is the mixture of fine grains/powders found on the surface of the Moon, and is considered to be the result of mechanical disintegration of basaltic and anorthositic rocks, caused by continuous meteoric bombardment over billions of years. Since LUNA 24 samples classified into Very-Low-Ti (VLT) basalt were dated as the youngest lunar rocks/soils of 2.9 Ga [1], it has been generally considered that VLT basalt magmatism is the most prolonged magmatism on the Moon (about 1.4 billion years from the oldest age of 4.35 Ga of monomict breccia, Kalahari 009 [2], to the youngest age of 2.9 Ga). However, in the chronology of regolith, it should be taken into account that individual grains have a different origin. Moreover, late impact events might have disturbed the radiometric age, making the age younger apparently. Therefore, comprehensive studies on both elaborating mineralogical description and the high-spacial resolution dating are required to decipher the precise history of VLT magmatism. Here, we report the characterization of LUNA 24 regolith collected from Mare Crisium at the depth of 130-132 cm and the future-plan of in-situ U-Pb dating.

キーワード：月レゴリス

Keywords: Lunar regolith

## A high-pressure polymorph inventory in shocked L type ordinary chondrites A high-pressure polymorph inventory in shocked L type ordinary chondrites

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Planetary collision phenomenon is one of fundamental process for planet evolution. So, shock metamorphism is recorded in many meteorites. The existence of high-pressure polymorphs is one of distinct evidences for the planetary collision phenomenon. Many colleagues have worked on high-pressure polymorphs in shocked ordinary chondrites. We could constrain shock pressure conditions, impact velocities and their parent-body sizes using the high-pressure polymorph assemblages in the shocked ordinary chondrites and their kinetics, which will give clues for how the ordinary chondrite parent-bodies were destroyed. Radio-isotope measurements along with such high-pressure mineralogical investigations could date when the parent-body destroys occur in the solar nebula. Ordinary chondrite is classified into H, L and LL based on metallic iron content. Individual ordinary chondrite is further divided into petrologic type 3, 4, 5 and 6 (and 7) based on the differences on thermal metamorphism degree. Most previous investigations working on high-pressure polymorphs have just focused on type 6, especially L6 ordinary chondrite. Few systematic investigations about a high-pressure polymorph in other type ordinary chondrites have not been conducted up to now. A parent-body of an ordinary chondrite is expected to have an onion shell-like structure. The inventories of high-pressure polymorphs included in all type ordinary chondrites are required to depict the destroy process of an ordinary chondrite parent-body. Accordingly, in this study, we described high-pressure polymorphs included in L3, L4 and L5 type ordinary chondrite through a fine textural observation by a FEG-SEM and mineral identification by a laser micro-Raman spectroscopy. Twenty-one Antarctica and one non-Antarctica L-type ordinary chondrite thin sections were used for this study.

Four L3 type ordinary chondrites including shock-induced melting textures were selected through optical microscopic observations. Most chondrules are slightly flattened. The boundaries between the flattened chondrules and surrounding matrices are distinct. Several isolated melting textures (hereafter, a melt-pocket) are observed around the boundaries. High-pressure polymorphs were not identified in and around the melt-pockets although several plagioclase grains become maskelynite. In case of L4 type ordinary chondrites (ten specimens), the boundaries between chondrules and matrices are not so clear compared with L3. The grain-sizes of constituents in the matrices are coarser than L3. Melt-pockets occur around the boundaries like L3. A shock-melt vein occurs only in one specimen. Jadeite was identified in plagioclase grains entrained in and around the melt-pockets or shock-melt veins. Maskelynite was also identified. In case of L5 type ordinary chondrites (five specimens), the boundaries between chondrules and matrices are indistinct. All melting textures occur as a shock-melt vein. Jadeite occurs in plagioclase grains entrained in or around the shock-melt veins. Maskelynite also occurs. The olivine grain entrained in the shock-melt vein partly transforms into wadsleyite.

Our investigations reveal that shock-induced melting occur in L3, L4 and L5 besides L6 ordinary chondrites. Most shock-induced melting occur as a melt-vein in L6 and L5, whereas as a melt-pocket in L3 and L4. Ringwoodite, wadsleyite, akimotoite, majorite, bridgemanite, jadeite, lingunite and tuite occur in and around the shock-melt veins of L6. Only jadeite occurs ubiquitously in and

around the shock-melt veins and melt-pockets of L4 and L5. The shock pressure condition can be estimated based on a high-pressure polymorph phase equilibrium diagram deduced from static high-pressure synthetic experiments. The estimated shock pressure conditions are as follows; about from 13 to 24 GPa for L6, about from 2.5 to 12 GPa for L4 and L5, and less than about 2.5 GPa for L3.

キーワード : High-pressure polymorph、Ordinary chondrite、Shock-induced melting

Keywords: High-pressure polymorph, Ordinary chondrite, Shock-induced melting

## 局所U-Pb年代分析に向けたポストレーザーイオン化SNMSの開発

Development of Laser Post-Ionization Secondary Neutral Mass Spectrometer for in-situ U-Pb chronology

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In space and planetary sciences, Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometers (SIMS) with an ion micro-beam has been widely used for in-situ isotopic analyses of micron scale samples [1]. In the SIMS analysis, the surface of the sample is irradiated by a primary ion beam, and among the sputtered materials, secondary ions are introduced into the mass spectrometer. One of the disadvantage of the SIMS is that the secondary ion yield is low (less than a few %), and a large fraction of the sputtered samples are lost as neutrals without being analyzed, which makes it difficult to carry out trace element analyses with a sub-micron spatial resolution due to the severely low ion counting statistics.

In order to improve this disadvantage, we have carried out the post-ionization of the secondary neutrals with a femtosecond laser [2]. By irradiating the high power laser above  $10^{15}$  W/cm<sup>2</sup>, 100% of the sputtered atoms and molecules can be ionized. In addition, in the high electromagnetic fields, all kinds of species are ionized, regardless of ionization potential, through the non-resonant ionization regime and can be analyzed simultaneously by using the time of flight (ToF) mass spectrometer.

The multi-turn time of flight secondary neutral mass spectrometer (MULTUM-SNMS) has been developed in Osaka University [3]. This instrument consists of a focused ion beam with a liquid metal gallium ion source, a femtosecond laser and multi-turn ToF mass spectrometer. The sample is sputtered with a 30 keV Ga<sup>+</sup> ion beam which can be focused to a spot diameter of 40 nm and maximum current density is 30 A/cm<sup>2</sup>. The ejected neutrals are irradiated with the femtosecond laser, and the post-ionized ions are introduced into the multi-turn ToF analyzer (MULTUM), the ion optical system of which achieves an ultra high mass resolving power of 250000 [4].

The performance evaluation of MULTUM-SNMS has conducted with a lead plate sample. It was demonstrated that the post-ionization with the femtosecond laser can make the Pb+ secondary yield about 10000 times higher. In addition, a mass resolution greater than 12000 is achieved utilizing MULTUM ion optics. Toward the application to U-Pb chronology, 91500 zircons which contain around 100 ppm uranium and used as a standard specimen of zircon U-Pb chronology was measured using MULTUM-SNMS. From a sputtered area of around 1 um in diameter, U<sup>+</sup>, UO<sup>+</sup> and UO<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> signal peaks were detected. In this presentation, we will also report the lead isotope ratio of the same specimen and discuss the feasibility of sub-micron scale in-situ U-Pb chronology with MULTUM-SNMS.

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