Abundant Water in Ordinary Chondrites: Evidence from a Clast with Unique Alteration Assemblage in the Northwest Africa (NWA) 12380 (L3) Chondrite

M. L. Hutson¹, A. M. Ruzicka¹, and S. Tutorow², ¹Cascadia Meteorite Laboratory, Dept. of Geology, Portland State University, P.O. Box 751, Portland OR 97207-0751, ²eegoblago meteorites, Tucson, AZ 85705.

Summary

Clast is texturally distinct from host, with fully hydrated matrix, and partial replacement of chondrule interiors. Clast has unique assemblage.

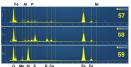
Pre-terrestrial alteration

clast/host contact is irregular, but sharp. Different host and clast matrix compositions.

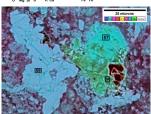


Cronstedtite and Jarosite

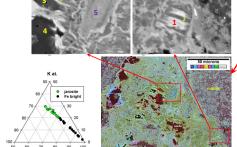
Clusters of cronstedtite crystals are common in matrix, along with small patches of a jarosite/Fe hydroxide intergrowth



Fe/OH phase Jarosite Cronstedtite



Interlayered and variable Jarosite (2) and Fe/OH phase (1) (3) Gypsum; (4) Calcite; (5) fine-grained Al-rich phases

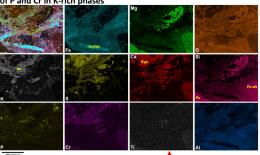


Pyroxene alteration

+ Ca, Al

- Mg, Si

Complex sulfate intergrowths
Some discrete sulfur-rich patches contain a zoned assemblage of gypsum (Gyp), jarosite (Jar), and Fe/OH phase. See enhancements of P and Cr in K-rich phases



Intraclast brecciation

2.5 mm

following alteration

Note zone of Mg and

Si enhancement in

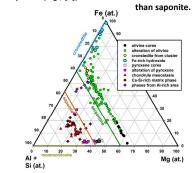
matrix surrounding

altered pyroxene (Px-

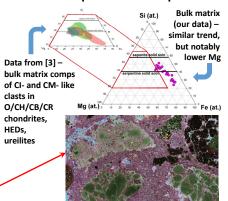
Alteration around grains truncated before final clast formation

Silicate compositions

Alteration assemblage both similar to and distinct from those previously reported (e.g., [1]). Do not see phases populating ternary space between serpentine and saponite (e.g., [2]). See "smectites" with Al+Si >



Unique matrix composition



Olivine alteration

