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Alwmark, Carl; Schmitz, Birger

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Relict silicate inclusions in extraterrestrial chromite and their use in the classification of fossil chondritic material

Carl Alwmark *, Birger Schmitz

Department of Geology, University of Lund, Sölvegatan 12, SE-22362 Lund, Sweden

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Abstract

Chromite is the only common meteoritic mineral surviving long-term exposure on Earth, however, the present study of relict chromite from numerous Ordovician (470 Ma) fossil meteorites and micrometeorites from Sweden, reveals that when encapsulated in chromite, other minerals can survive for hundreds of millions of years maintaining their primary composition. The most common minerals identified, in the form of small (<1–10 μm) anhedral inclusions, are olivine and pyroxene. In addition, sporadic merrillite and plagioclase were found.

Analyses of recent meteorites, holding both inclusions in chromite and corresponding matrix minerals, show that for olivine and pyroxene inclusions, sub-solidus re-equilibration between inclusion and host chromite during entrapment has led to an increase in chromium in the former. In the case of olivine, the re-equilibration has also affected the fayalite (Fa) content, lowering it with an average of 14% in inclusions. For Ca-poor pyroxene the ferrosilite (Fs) content is more or less identical in inclusions and matrix. By these studies an analogue to the commonly applied classification system for ordinary chondritic matrix, based on Fa in olivine and Fs in Ca-poor pyroxene, can be established also for inclusions in chromite. All olivine and Ca-poor pyroxene inclusions (>1.5 μm) in chromite from the Ordovician fossil chondritic material plot within the L-chondrite field, which is in accordance with previous classifications. The concordance in classification together with the fact that inclusions are relatively common makes them an accurate and useful tool in the classification of extraterrestrial material that lacks matrix silicates, such as fossil meteorites and sediment-dispersed chromite grains originating primarily from decomposed micrometeorites but also from larger impacts.

1. INTRODUCTION

This is the first report on silicate inclusions in chromite from recent chondrites as well as in ~470 Ma old fossil meteorites (Schmitz et al., 2001) and coeval sediment-dispersed chondritic chromite grains (Schmitz et al., 2003; Schmitz and Häggström, 2006). We demonstrate how these inclusions can be used for assessing the meteorite group from which the host chromite grain originates.

The majority of studies on fossil meteoritic material focus on the Middle and Late Ordovician; a period where the meteorite influx to Earth was enhanced by up to two orders of magnitude (Schmitz et al., 2001). At ~470 Ma the disruption of the L-chondrite parent body occurred (Anders, 1964; Korochantseva et al., 2007), and the high abundance of fossil meteoritic material in sediments from this time has been related to this event, based partly on the L-chondritic composition of relict chromite grains (Schmitz et al., 2001, 2003; Schmitz and Häggström, 2006). Because meteoritic material on the Earth surface is rapidly altered or weathered away, with the exception of chromite ($FeCr_2O_4$), constituting 0.05–0.5 wt% of recent chondrites (Keil, 1962), the classification of the fossil chondritic material in these studies has been based mainly on elemental and O-isotopic composition of chromite (e.g., Schmitz et al., 2001; Alwmark and Schmitz, 2007; Greenwood et al., 2007). Both these

* Corresponding author.
E-mail address: carl.alwmark@geol.lu.se (C. Alwmark).

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methods have limitations; the element composition of chromite tends to overlap between respective chondrite groups, making classification of single meteorites uncertain, and O-isotopic measurements generally require large samples of chromite grains, although *in situ* oxygen isotope measurements on individual grains using secondary ion mass spectrometry (SIMS) are under development.

Here we show that, when encapsulated in relict chromite, other minerals, e.g., olivine and pyroxene, can survive for hundreds of millions of years maintaining their primary composition. Previous work on inclusions in spinel-group minerals of extraterrestrial origin is sparse, only comprising a few studies of silicate inclusions in chromite from SNC meteorites (e.g., Goodrich and Harvey, 2002) and one study dealing with Al-rich diopside and partially enclosed olivine in Al-rich spinel from the carbonaceous chondrite Murchison (CM2; Simon et al., 1994). However, numerous studies on inclusions in terrestrial chromite have shown that the composition of olivine and pyroxene inclusions in chromite differ systematically from the composition of the olivine and pyroxene of the matrix, with a general trend of higher Mg, Cr and sometimes Ni in the former (e.g., Talkington et al., 1984; Lorand and Ceuleneer, 1989; McElduff and Stumpfl, 1991; Melcher et al., 1997). Studying recent chondrites where both matrix and chromite-enclosed olivine and pyroxene are present, it is possible to determine whether compositional differences exist for extraterrestrial material as well. An analogue to the well established classification system for ordinary chondrites, founded on the fact that olivine and Ca-poor pyroxene in equilibrated (type 4–6) ordinary chondrites have specific ranges of chemical composition depending on group (H, L, LL; e.g., Mason, 1963; Keil and Fredriksson, 1964; Gomes and Keil, 1980; Rubin 1990), can then be established based on the inclusions. This would create an independent tool in the classification of fossil chondrites and sediment-dispersed extraterrestrial chromite grains originating from decomposed micrometeorites (Heck et al., 2008) and chondritic fragments related to impact events (Alwmark and Schmitz, 2007), when no matrix silicates are preserved or present.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this study we have examined inclusions in coarse chromite grains from 12 classified recently fallen equilibrated (type 4–6) ordinary chondrites of the different groups (H, L and LL), seven fossil meteorites from the Thorsberg quarry in southern Sweden (the Österplana meteorites), the Brunflo fossil meteorite from the Gärde quarry in central Sweden and in sediment-dispersed extraterrestrial (ordinary chondritic) chromite (EC) grains (63–355 μm) from four different limestone samples from the Thorsberg and Gullhögen quarries in southern Sweden. The samples are listed in Table 1. The Thorsberg quarry meteorites have previously been classified as L chondrites, based on their chromite element composition, chondrule sizes and in one case oxygen isotopic composition (Schmitz et al., 2001; Bridges et al., 2007; Greenwood et al., 2007). The Brunflo meteorite has formerly been assigned to the H-chondrite group (Thorslund et al., 1984), but a recent study by Alwmark and Schmitz (2008) shows that it belongs to the L group, founded, for example, on mean chondrule size. The sediment-dispersed EC grains have been interpreted as originating from mainly L-chondritic material; this is based primarily on the chromite element composition (Schmitz et al., 2003; Schmitz and Häggström, 2006).

Samples in the form of thin sections and polished slabs for the recent meteorites, and as separated chromite grains mounted in epoxy and polished flat, in the case of the fossil meteorites and the sediment samples, were searched for inclusions in the chromite using a scanning electron microscope (Hitachi S-3400N) with a backscatter detector. Quantitative elemental analyses of the inclusions as well as the host chromite and, in the case of recent meteorites, on matrix minerals, were carried out with an energy dispersive spectrometer (Inca X-sight from Oxford instruments) with a Si-detector linked to the scanning electron microscope. Cobalt was used for standard; the acceleration voltage was 15 kV and the beam current ca. 2 nA. The precision of the analyses was between 1% and 4% for major elements. The accuracy was controlled by repeated analyses of various reference minerals (Table 2). X-ray mapping was carried out on grains and inclusions suspected to be heterogeneous. A field emission scanning electron microscope (Jeol-JSM-6700F) was used for high resolution backscatter and secondary electron imaging of the inclusions. An estimate of the frequency of inclusions in the various samples was performed by counting the number of inclusion-bearing chromite grains in comparison to the inclusion-free. Chromite <5 μm in diameter or with an aggregate structure were excluded from the count.

2.1. Evaluation of analytical techniques—size becomes a factor

The majority of the samples hold inclusions with a minimum diameter large enough to be analyzed without being affected by secondary fluorescence, i.e., contamination from the host chromite. In Fig. 1 the minimum diameter of various olivine, Ca-poor pyroxene and plagioclase inclusions from the samples are plotted against their content of Cr_2O_3 (wt%). It is shown that the lower size limit of inclusions, in order to attain non-contaminated data, is ~3 μm with the present settings. Therefore, in the tables only analyses on inclusions >3 μm have been included in the average composition of respective sample. Our approach is only valid if the thickness of the inclusion is greater than the penetration depth of the electron beam, in this case approximated to <2 μm based on the acceleration voltage used and average atomic number of the minerals in question. The results in Fig. 1 indicate, however, that all of the inclusions with a diameter >3 μm had thicknesses >2 μm.

In a few samples, where only chromite grains with inclusions <3 μm have been found inclusions in the size range 1.5–3 μm were used for analysis, but with a correction for contamination because of secondary fluorescence. The correction was done by subtracting the Cr content together with a quantity of other contaminating elements, proportional to the Cr content of the host chromite. Due to the in-

Table 1
List of samples used in the study and the frequency and number of the different inclusions found.

	No. of chromite grains (>5 μm)	No. of chromite grains with 1 or more incl.	Frequency (%)[a]	Olivine	Ca-poor pyroxene	Ca-rich pyroxene	Merrillite	Plagioclase	Total # of inclusions	Olivine#[f]
Recent meteorites										
Dimmitt H4	30	5	17	12	9	3			24	
Kesen H4	17	3	18	1	4				5	
Forest City H5	25	6	24	3	6		1		10	
Estacado H6	38	6	16	3	8	4	3	1	19	0.34
Awere L4	19	3	16	1	1	2			4	
Floyd L4	20	5	25	6	4	2			12	
Mbale L5-6	28	5	18	11	4	6	5	2	28	
Holbrook L6	42	7	17	5	2	2	5	4	18	
New Concord L6	31	5	16	4	1				5	0.69
Naryilco L/LL6	44	8	18	5	1	6			12	
Appley Bridge LL6	30	8	27	7	2			1	10	
Dhurmsala LL6	42	7	17	12	2	1	2		17	0.82
Fossil meteorites										
Österplana 003 (Ark 003)[b]	24	1	4	1					1	
Österplana 009 (Ark 009)[b]	23	4	17			1	8		9	
Österplana 030 (Bot 001)[b]	19	1	5				1		1	
Österplana 032 (Bot 003)[b]	17	1	6	1					1	
Österplana 034 (Flo 001)[b]	15	1	7		1				1	
Österplana 036 (Sex 002)[b]	19	2	11	2[d]			3		5	
Österplana 038 (Sex 004)[b]	17	3	18	1[e]		7			7	
Brunflo	36	6	17	14		8			22	
Sediment samples										
Arkeologen 0.21 m (Gullhögen)	54	2	4					5	5	
Golvsten 0.62 m (Thorsberg)	58	3	5	2	2				4	
Sextummen 2.58 m (Thorsberg)	26	1	4		1[c]				1	
Sextummen 2.73 m (Thorsberg)	21	1	5	1					1	

[a] Number of chromite grains with one or more inclusions of total number of chromite grains.
[b] Synonym names.
[c] Not plotted in Fig. 8 due to the heterogeneous composition owing to secondary alterations.
[d] One of the inclusions not plotted in Fig. 8 due to the small size (<1.5 μm).
[e] Not plotted in Fig. 8 due to the small size (<1.5 μm).
[f] Mean olivine/(olivine + Ca-poor pyroxene) of the different groups (H, L, LL).

Table 2
The average element concentration and standard deviation (1σ) of reference standards.

	Olivine		Forsterite		Diopside		Chromite	
	Reference[a]	This study	Reference[a]	This study	Reference[a]	This study	Reference[b]	This study
No. of analyses	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	5
MgO	49.42	49.22 ± 0.21	56.54	56.16 ± 0.31	16.10	16.01 ± 0.22	15.2	14.99 ± 0.35
SiO_2	41.25	41.30 ± 0.24	42.73	42.55 ± 0.27	52.70	52.93 ± 0.23	—	—
CaO	—	—	0.01	bd	25.27	25.11 ± 0.19	—	—
Cr_2O_3	—	—	<0.01	bd	<0.01	bd	60.5	60.49 ± 0.56
MnO	—	—	<0.01	bd	0.06	0.06 ± 0.09	0.11	0.26 ± 0.09
FeO	8.73	8.96 ± 0.14	0.60	0.56 ± 0.07	3.27	3.11 ± 0.04	13.04	13.03 ± 0.31
NiO	0.39	0.40 ± 0.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Al_2O_3	—	—	<0.01	bd	1.00	1.14 ± 0.06	9.92	10.02 ± 0.17
TiO_2	—	—	0.01	bd	0.29	0.38 ± 0.04	—	—
Na_2O	—	—	<0.01	bd	0.17	0.21 ± 0.05	—	—
K_2O	—	—	0.01	bd	0.02	bd	—	—
Total	99.79	99.95 ± 0.44	99.90	99.27 ± 0.60	98.88	99.06 ± 0.46	98.77	98.79 ± 0.55
O	4	4	4	4	6	6	4	4
Mg	1.800	1.79	1.980	1.98	0.891	0.88	0.74	0.73
Si	1.007	1.01	1.004	1.01	1.956	1.96	—	—
Ca	—	—	—	—	1.005	0.99	—	—
Cr	—	—	—	—	—	bd	1.56	1.56
Mn	—	—	—	—	0.002	0.00	0.00	0.01
Fe	0.180	0.18	0.012	0.01	0.101	0.10	0.35	0.35
Ni	0.008	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—
Al	—	—	—	—	0.044	0.05	0.38	0.38
Ti	—	—	—	—	0.008	0.01	—	—
Na	—	—	—	—	0.012	0.01	—	—
K	—	—	—	—	0.001	bd	—	—
Cation sum	2.993	2.99	2.996	2.99	4.020	4.00	3.03	3.03
Fa (mol%)	9.1	9.2 ± 0.2	0.6	0.5 ± 0.0	—	—		
Fs (mol%)	—	—	—	—	5.2	5.1 ± 0.0	—	—
Wo (mol%)	—	—	—	—	50.3	50.2 ± 0.5	—	—

bd, below detection limit.
[a] Commercial standards #1494 from Micro-analysis Consultants Ltd.
[b] USNM 117075 chromite reference standard, Jarosewich et al. (1980).

crease in contamination and with that the uncertainty of analysis, with decrease of inclusion size, the lower size limit for the corrections to be acceptable is here considered to be 1.5 μm, i.e., compositional data on inclusions <1.5 μm is regarded as semi-quantitative and not included in the tables. In the case of olivine and pyroxene, the consistently high Cr content in all inclusions >3 μm, implies that secondary fluorescence is not accountable for all of the Cr, i.e., both olivine and pyroxene inclusions hold a factual content of Cr, thus when correcting olivine and pyroxene analysis for grains >1.5 to <3 μm, not all Cr is subtracted. The fraction kept corresponds to the Cr_2O_3 content of the non-contaminated larger inclusions, this being an average of 1.7 wt% for olivine and 1.6 wt% for pyroxene. For olivine inclusions corrections where only required for one fossil meteorite sample (Österplana 036) and for Ca-poor pyroxene inclusions in one sediment sample (Golvsten 0.62 m).

3. RESULTS

Inclusions are present in chromite in both the recent and fossil meteorites as well as in the sediment-dispersed EC grains (Table 1). The all dominating minerals of the inclusions are olivine, pyroxene, merrillite and plagioclase, in that order. Other, more sporadic occurrences include Cl-apatite, rutile and troilite. A gradual increase in olivine and decrease of Ca-poor pyroxene inclusions from H through L to LL can be seen in the recent chondrites, which is in accordance with the modal composition of the different groups' matrix composition (Van Schmus, 1969; Hutchison, 2004). No trend with petrographic type can be discerned.

The number of inclusions within each grain varies from solitary grains to randomly distributed clusters of over 20 (Fig. 2a and b). Inclusions of different minerals within the same host grain are common, individual inclusions, however, are generally monomineralic. No difference in composition of chromite with inclusions compared to chromite free of inclusions is detectable. The frequency of inclusion-bearing chromite to inclusion-free in the recent meteorites varies from 16% to 27%, with an average of ~19%, no trend related to group or type is seen (Table 1). The presence of inclusions in the fossil meteorites and the sediment-dispersed grains is significantly less common, spanning between 4–18% and 4–5%, with an average of ~10% and ~4.5%, respectively (Table 1). These numbers, both

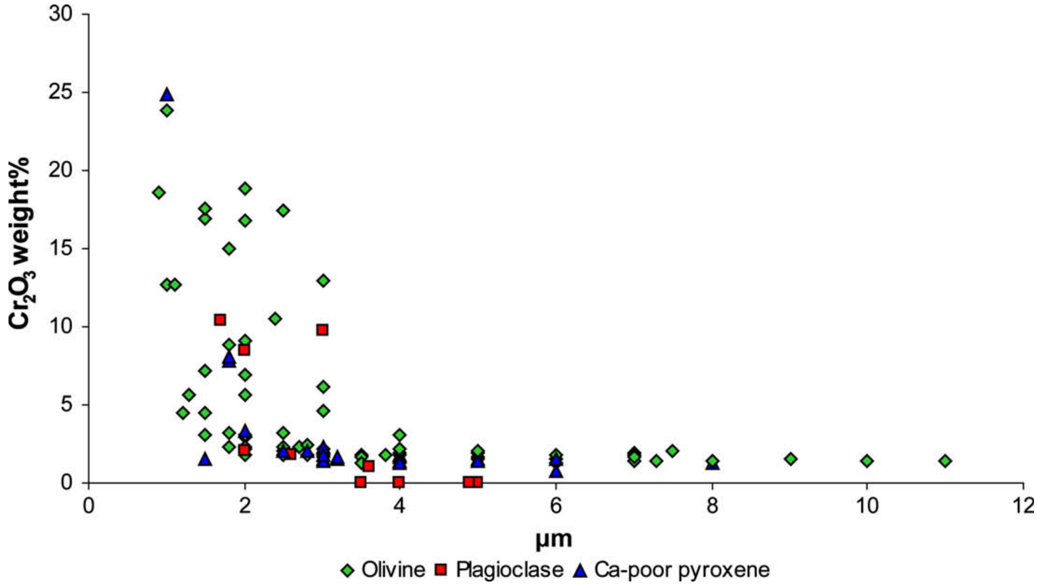

Fig. 1. Cr_2O_3 content in inclusions vs. inclusion size. Note that the chromium content in olivine and Ca-poor pyroxene becomes constant (~1–2 wt%) in inclusions >3 μm, whilst it drops to zero in plagioclase.

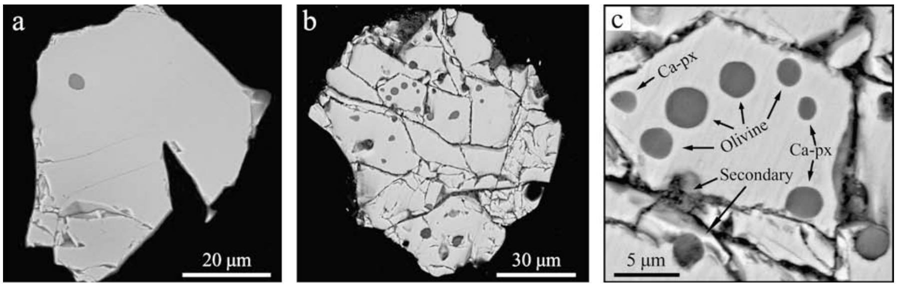

Fig. 2. Backscattered electron images of inclusions. (a) Solitary Ca-poor pyroxene inclusion in chromite grain from fossil meteorite Österplana 034. (b) Numerous inclusions of olivine and Ca-rich pyroxene in chromite from fossil meteorite Brunflo. (c) Close-up of (b). Rounded olivine and Ca-rich pyroxene inclusions and two altered inclusions containing secondary clay minerals. Note the association of the altered inclusions with cracks.

for the recent, fossil and sediment-dispersed grains, must be treated as an absolute minimum due to the fact that the grains have only been examined in a single cross-section. The discrepancy in frequency between the recent and fossil grains is mainly the result of that semi-encapsulated inclusions in the latter have been altered or replaced, typically to serpentine or clay minerals. This is a circumstance seen in the frequent association of the altered/replaced inclusions with cracks and veinlets (Fig. 2c). These inclusions, doubtlessly secondary, have not been included when calculating the frequency of inclusion-bearing chromite. The lesser occurrence of inclusions in the sediment-dispersed grains in comparison to the fossil meteorite grains is most likely the effect of more extensive alteration in the former. The sediment-dispersed grains have been interpreted as originating mainly from micrometeorites (Heck et al., 2008), thus possibilities for external influences and alteration is likely to be greater than in the more sheltered chromite of the proper fossil meteorites. In a couple of instances alteration has only affected the inclusions partially, i.e., along the boundary, resulting in a chemical zoning (see below).

3.1. Olivine

3.1.1. Recent chondrites

Olivine inclusions are present in chromite from all the recent chondrites and is the most abundant type of inclusion. The olivine inclusions are subhedral to anhedral, often spherical. They range in size from <1 to 15 μm, though typically between 2 and 5 μm and the contact towards the chromite is sharp (Fig. 3a and b). The average compositions of the inclusions as well as matrix olivine from the recent meteorites are shown in Table 3. The composition of the matrix olivine in the recent chondrites is homogenous within each sample and the fayalite (Fa) content is in accordance with the established ranges for the different groups (H, L, LL; Fig. 4; Brearley and Jones, 1998, and references

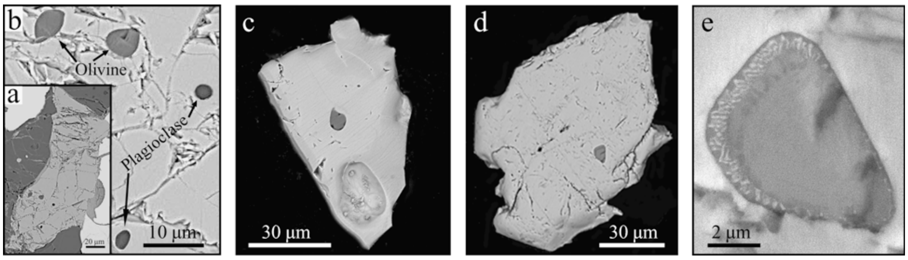

Fig. 3. Backscattered electron images of inclusions. (a) Chromite grain in Holbrook (L6) with olivine and plagioclase inclusions. (b) Close-up of (a). (c) Solitary olivine inclusion in an EC grain from sediment sample Sextummen 2.73 m. (d) Partially altered olivine inclusion in an EC grain from sediment sample Golvsten 0.62 m. (e) Close-up of (d). The alteration rim consists of iron oxide (light colored) and serpentine (dark gray).

therein). The meteorite Naryilco has previously been classified as an L/LL6 (Wlotzka, 1992); our results with a Fa content of 24.3 mol% and a ferrosilite (Fs) content of 20.2 mol%, point to it being an L rather than an LL. Common for all the olivine inclusions is the presence of Cr_2O_3 (~1.5–2.3 wt%); the matrix olivine holds no or very small amounts of Cr_2O_3 (<0.3 wt%). When comparing the composition of matrix and chromite-enclosed olivine, it becomes clear that the latter is enriched in Cr and Mg, on behalf of foremost Fe, i.e., the Fa content is consistently 10–20% lower, with an average of ~14%, in the inclusions than in the matrix (Fig. 4).

3.1.2. *Fossil meteorites and sediment-dispersed EC grains*

Inclusions of olivine in chromite are found in five of the eight fossil meteorites (Österplana 003, 032, 036, 038 and Brunflo) and in two of the four sediment samples (Golvsten 0.62 m and Sextummen 2.73 m; Table 4 and Fig. 3c). In one chromite grain from Österplana 003 one olivine inclusion is present; it is elliptical, 2 µm in diameter and has a heterogeneous composition, with an enrichment of Fe along the rim. This is probably due to a partial alteration, where the olivine has been broken down to what appears to be an iron oxide and serpentine (Fig. 3d and e). Although the grain might have a primary composition in the core, it is too small to analyze quantitatively. A solitary olivine inclusion in one chromite grain from Österplana 032 is 3.2 µm in size, spherical in shape and has a homogenous composition with a Fa content of 20.8 mol% and ~1.4 wt% Cr_2O_3. In the Österplana 036 sample, two homogenous, anhedral inclusions, one solitary and one accompanied by a few merrillite inclusions (see below), in two different chromite grains, are found. One of the inclusions, after correction due to its small size (2.6 µm) has a Fa content of 18.3 mol%. The other inclusion is too small to be analyzed quantitatively (<1.5 µm. One chromite-enclosed olivine is found in the sample from Österplana 038. The inclusion is spherical and only 0.8 µm in diameter and thus not analyzed quantitatively. The minute inclusion is accompanied by three even smaller blebs ~0.2–0.3 µm, suspected to be olivine as well and one Ca-rich pyroxene (see below). A total of 14 olivine inclusions distributed over five chromite grains are found in the Brunflo sample. All the inclusions are homogenous, anhedral, mostly spherical with a minimum diameter ranging between 0.9 and 3.5 µm. In three of the grains the olivine appears as solitary inclusions, sometimes accompanied by altered inclusions. The two other chromite grains hold three and eight olivine inclusions, respectively. The grain with eight inclusions is also the home of several Ca-rich pyroxenes (see below) as well as some altered inclusions (Fig. 2b and c). The average composition for Brunflo, based on analyses on four olivine inclusions, i.e., the ones >3 µm, gives a Fa content of 21.3 mol%, and ~2.3 wt% Cr_2O_3. The three inclusions in the EC grains of the sediment samples are all relatively large (~6 µm) and solitary. The two Golvsten 0.62 m inclusions are anhedral and subhedral, respectively, and have heterogeneous compositions, exhibiting alteration rims analogous to that of the inclusion in Österplana 003. However, contrary to the Österplana 003 inclusion, both these are considered to have a large enough central part displaying a primary composition making them valid for analysis, giving an average Fa content of 21.3 mol% and 2.0 wt% Cr_2O_3. The Sextummen 2.73 m inclusion is anhedral and has a homogenous composition with a Fa content of 20.4 mol% and 2.3 wt% Cr_2O_3.

3.2. Pyroxene

3.2.1. *Recent chondrites*

Second to olivine, pyroxene is the most common inclusion. Two distinct types are present; Ca-poor pyroxene (Table 5) and Ca-rich pyroxene (diopside; Table 6). The Ca-poor pyroxene is the most abundant; but Ca-rich pyroxene is proportionally considerably more common in inclusions than in the matrix. According to Hutchison (2004) Ca-rich pyroxene constitutes only ~6% of ordinary chondrites, i.e., Ca-rich pyroxene seems to be overrepresented in the inclusions. Both types of pyroxene form monomineralic subhedral to anhedral inclusions, typically in the size range of 1–5 µm in diameter (Fig. 5a and b), with distinct contacts to the chromite host. As in the case of olivine, all the pyroxene inclusions contain a minor amount of chromium; 1.0–2.0 wt% Cr_2O_3, no chromium is present in the matrix pyroxenes. The pyroxene inclusions have a composition typical for ordinary chondrites, apart from chromium, and are homogenous within each sample. Ca-poor pyroxene inclusions have a high enstatite (En) content (73–84 mol%), low wollastonite (Wo) content (0.5–2.0 mol%) and occasionally minor amounts of MnO (<0.7 wt%). The Fs/En/Wo ratios of the Ca-poor pyrox-

Table 3
The average element concentration and standard deviation (1σ) of olivine in matrix and inclusions in chromite from 12 recent chondrites.

	Dimmit H4		Kesen H4		Forest City H5		Estacado H6		Awere L4		Floyd L4		Mbale L5-6	
	Matrix	Inclusion	Matrix	Inclusion	Matrix	Inclusion	Matrix	Inclusion	Matrix	Inclusion	Matrix	Inclusion	Matrix	Inclusion
Size (μm)	—	>3	—	>3	—	>3	—	>3	—	>3	—	>3	—	>3
#[a]	4	5	4	1	4	2	4	2	3	1	6	6	6	4
MgO	41.76 ± 0.30	43.41 ± 0.69	43.63 ± 0.20	44.04	42.61 ± 0.28	43.15 ± 1.13	42.33 ± 0.20	43.78 ± 0.28	38.21 ± 0.22	40.08	39.26 ± 0.71	41.32 ± 0.64	38.71 ± 0.59	40.62 ± 1.10
SiO_2	38.88 ± 0.18	38.64 ± 0.37	40.21 ± 0.22	39.53	39.58 ± 0.22	38.62 ± 0.05	39.16 ± 0.23	38.95 ± 0.06	37.51 ± 0.48	38.12	38.11 ± 0.52	38.70 ± 0.53	38.14 ± 0.72	38.48 ± 0.45
Cr_2O_3	bd	1.65 ± 0.39	bd	1.87	bd	1.67 ± 0.09	bd	1.57 ± 0.12	bd	1.52	0.31 ± 0.30	1.60 ± 0.17	bd	1.64 ± 0.20
MnO	0.50 ± 0.06	0.41 ± 0.25	0.20 ± 0.41	bd	0.25 ± 0.29	0.23 ± 0.32	bd	0.51 ± 0.06	bd	bd	0.45 ± 0.23	0.34 ± 0.27	0.50 ± 0.27	0.30 ± 0.35
FeO	18.02 ± 0.40	15.07 ± 0.86	15.31 ± 0.61	13.01	17.12 ± 0.16	15.21 ± 0.30	17.26 ± .0.30	15.12 ± 0.02	22.92 ± 0.38	19.97	20.84 ± 0.37	18.15 ± 0.47	21.80 ± 0.26	19.08 ± 0.92
Total	99.16 ± 0.79	99.18 ± 0.47	99.35 ± 0.62	98.46	99.57 ± 0.46	99.18 ± 1.25	98.75 ± 0.46	99.91 ± 0.17	98.63 ± 0.31	99.69	98.97 ± 1.11	100.11 ± 0.78	99.14 ± 0.95	100.12 ± 0.51
O	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Mg	1.60	1.65	1.64	1.66	1.62	1.65	1.62	1.66	1.51	1.55	1.53	1.58	1.51	1.56
Si	1.00	0.98	1.01	1.00	1.01	0.99	1.01	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.99
Cr	bd	0.03	bd	0.04	bd	0.02	bd	0.03	bd	0.03	0.01	0.03	bd	0.03
Mn	0.01	0.01	0.01	bd	0.01	0.01	bd	0.01	bd	bd	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Fe	0.39	0.32	0.32	0.28	0.37	0.33	0.37	0.32	0.51	0.43	0.46	0.39	0.48	0.41
Cation sum	3.00	2.99	2.98	2.98	2.99	2.98	3.00	3.01	3.01	3.00	3.01	2.99	3.00	3.00
Fa (mol%)	19.6 ± 0.38	16.2 ± 0.9	16.4 ± 0.7	14.4	18.4 ± 0.3	16.5 ± 0.5	18.7 ± 0.1	16.2 ± 0.1	25.2 ± 0.5	21.8	23.0 ± 0.4	19.8 ± 0.5	24.0 ± 0.5	20.9 ± 1.2
Fa diff. (%)[b]	17.3		12.2		10.3		13.4		13.5		13.9		12.9	

	Holbrook L6		New Concord L6		Naryilco L/LL6		Appley Bridge LL6		Dhurmsala LL6	
	Matrix	Inclusion	Matrix	Inclusion	Matrix	Inclusion	Matrix	Inclusion	Matrix	Inclusions
Size (μm)	—	>3	—	>3	—	>3	—	>3	—	>3
#[a]	6	4	4	4	6	3	6	4	4	6
MgO	37.76 ± 0.42	39.76 ± 0.68	38.26 ± 0.23	40.89 ± 0.84	38.62 ± 0.39	39.31 ± 0.73	34.30 ± 0.24	36.40 ± 0.56	36.71 ± 0.36	38.32 ± 0.52
SiO_2	38.07 ± 0.45	37.95 ± 0.49	38.33 ± 0.33	38.54 ± 0.18	38.44 ± 0.34	37.91 ± 0.54	38.21 ± 0.16	39.10 ± 0.16	38.07 ± 0.33	37.67 ± 1.22
Cr_2O_3	bd	1.55 ± 0.23	bd	1.78 ± 0.14	bd	1.32 ± 0.31	bd	1.98 ± 0.20	bd	1.59 ± 0.07
MnO	0.39 ± 0.33	0.39 ± 0.08	0.27 ± 0.32	0.26 ± 0.30	0.47 ± 0.24	0.50 ± 0.11	0.07 ± 0.20	0.25 ± 0.29	0.12 ± 0.25	0.58 ± 0.11
FeO	23.33 ± 0.27	19.92 ± 0.74	22.20 ± 0.03	17.74 ± 1.12	21.89 ± 0.32	19.78 ± 0.70	26.35 ± 0.46	21.70 ± 0.83	24.31 ± 0.37	21.91 ± 0.80
Total	99.55 ± 1.11	99.58 ± 1.15	99.06 ± 0.28	99.21 ± 0.61	99.36 ± 0.50	98.83 ± 1.07	98.93 ± 0.75	99.42 ± 0.39	99.21 ± 1.07	99.88 ± 1.87
O	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Mg	1.48	1.54	1.50	1.57	1.50	1.53	1.37	1.42	1.45	1.49
Si	1.00	0.99	1.01	0.99	1.01	0.99	1.02	1.02	1.01	0.98
Cr	bd	0.03	bd	0.04	bd	0.03	bd	0.04	bd	0.03
Mn	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Fe	0.51	0.43	0.49	0.38	0.48	0.43	0.59	0.48	0.54	0.48
Cation sum	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.99	2.99	3.00	2.98	2.97	2.99	2.99
Fa (mol%)	25.7 ± 0.1	22.0 ± 0.8	24.6 ± 0.2	19.6 ± 1.4	24.3 ± 0.2	22.0 ± 0.7	30.1 ± 0.4	25.3 ± 1.0	27.1 ± 0.2	24.3 ± 0.5
Fa diff. (%)[b]	14.4		20.3		9.5		15.9		10.3	

bd, below detection limit.
[a] Number of grains analyzed.
[b] The difference (%) in Fa content between matrix and inclusions.

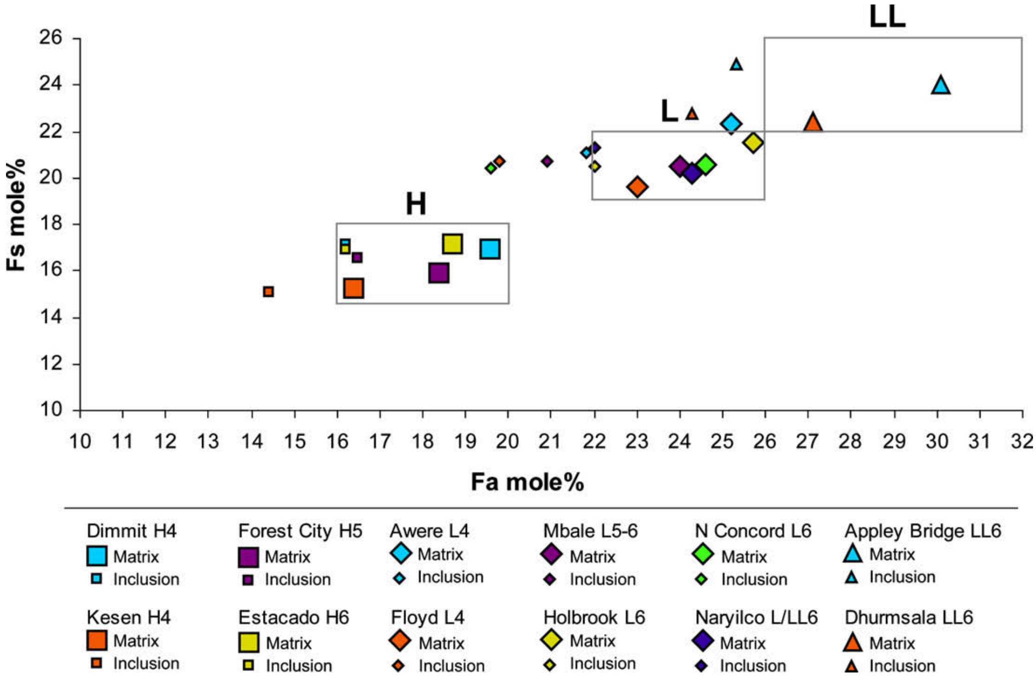

Fig. 4. Fa content in olivine and Fs content in Ca-poor pyroxene in matrix and inclusions in chromite of various recent chondrites. The gray boxes represent the established ranges of Fs and Fa in Ca-poor pyroxene and olivine, respectively, determined for the three groups (H, L, LL) of ordinary equilibrated chondrites (Brearley and Jones, 1998, and references therein).

Table 4
The average element concentration and standard deviation (1σ) of olivine and Ca-poor pyroxene inclusions in chromite from fossil meteorites and sediment samples.

	Olivine					Ca-poor pyroxene	
	Fossil meteorites			Sediment samples		Fossil met.	Sed. sample
	Öpl 032	Öpl 036[b]	Brunflo	Golv 0.62	Sex 2.73	Öpl 034	Golv 0.62[b]
Size (μm)	>3	2.6	>3	>3	>3	>3	>1.5 to <3
#[a]	1	1	4	2	1	1	2
MgO	39.91	42.18	39.30 ± 0.31	39.57 ± 0.17	39.71	28.53	28.84 ± 0.19
SiO_2	38.02	38.50	38.14 ± 0.43	38.05 ± 0.32	37.56	54.68	55.39 ± 0.56
CaO	bd	bd	bd	bd	bd	0.69	0.69 ± 0.20
Cr_2O_3	1.44	1.50	2.34 ± 0.15	2.02 ± 0.09	2.30	1.79	1.88 ± 0.13
MnO	0.45	bd	0.28 ± 0.33	0.58 ± 0.04	0.44	0.45	bd
FeO	18.72	16.85	18.95 ± 0.86	19.22 ± 0.13	18.17	12.85	13.03 ± 0.52
Total	98.55	99.03	99.00 ± 0.48	99.44 ± 0.41	98.18	98.99	99.83 ± 0.20
O	4	4	4	4	4	6	6
Mg	1.56	1.61	1.52	1.53	1.55	1.54	1.54
Si	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.98	1.98	1.99
Ca	bd	bd	bd	bd	bd	0.03	0.03
Cr	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05
Mn	0.01	bd	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	bd
Fe	0.41	0.36	0.41	0.42	0.40	0.39	0.39
Cation sum	3.00	3.00	2.98	2.99	2.99	4.00	4.00
Fa (mol%)	20.8	18.3	21.3 ± 1.0	21.3 ± 0.3	20.4	—	—
Fs (mol%)	—	—	—	—	—	19.9	19.9 ± 0.7
Wo (mol%)	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	1.4 ± 0.3

bd, below detection limit
[a] Number of grains analyzed.
[b] Corrected for secondary fluorescence from the host chromite.

Table 5
The average element concentration and standard deviation (1σ) of Ca-poor pyroxene in matrix and inclusions in chromite from 12 recent chondrites.

	Dimmit H4		Kesen H4		Forest City H5		Estacado H6		Awere L4		Floyd L4		Mbale L5-6	
	Matrix	Inclusion	Matrix	Inclusion	Matrix	Inclusion	Matrix	Inclusion	Matrix	Inclusion	Matrix	Inclusion	Matrix	Inclusion
Size (μm)	—	>3	—	>3	—	>3	—	>3	—	>3	—	>3	—	>3
#[a]	6	3	5	2	4	4	4	6	3	1	4	4	4	3
MgO	31.06 ± 0.23	30.39 ± 0.54	31.19 ± 0.28	31.06 ± 0.13	31.02 ± 0.08	30.13 ± 0.20	30.72 ± 0.27	30.34 ± 0.35	28.67 ± 0.44	28.83	29.61 ± 0.37	29.02 ± 0.55	29.20 ± 0.09	28.79 ± 0.11
SiO_2	56.33 ± 0.27	55.39 ± 0.33	56.59 ± 0.27	56.12 ± 0.21	56.74 ± 0.10	55.92 ± 0.28	56.44 ± 0.40	55.07 ± 0.26	54.98 ± 0.50	54.61	55.63 ± 0.90	55.13 ± 0.90	55.95 ± 0.57	55.25 ± 0.31
CaO	0.61 ± 0.03	0.51 ± 0.06	0.55 ± 0.07	0.51 ± 0.05	0.46 ± 0.10	0.56 ± 0.10	0.49 ± 0.06	0.47 ± 0.07	0.59 ± 0.04	0.54	0.67 ± 0.10	0.56 ± 0.04	0.77 ± 0.12	0.54 ± 0.09
Cr_2O_3	bd	1.47 ± 0.07	0.23 ± 0.34	1.64 ± 0.14	bd	1.58 ± 0.23	bd	1.57 ± 0.15	bd	1.29	bd	1.24 ± 0.44	bd	1.76 ± 0.14
MnO	0.53 ± 0.11	0.42 ± 0.37	0.59 ± 0.12	0.30 ± 0.42	0.50 ± 0.02	0.49 ± 0.33	0.27 ± 0.32	0.54 ± 0.10	0.16 ± 0.28	0.58	0.60 ± 0.05	0.55 ± 0.08	0.43 ± 0.30	bd
FeO	11.41 ± 0.21	11.26 ± 0.04	10.03 ± 0.34	9.99 ± 0.61	10.48 ± 0.21	10.88 ± 0.55	11.51 ± 0.10	11.10 ± 0.09	14.61 ± 0.20	13.79	13.19 ± 0.39	13.64 ± 0.43	13.67 ± 0.19	13.57 ± 0.35
Total	99.94 ± 0.47	99.43 ± 0.57	99.18 ± 0.66	99.64 ± 0.61	99.20 ± 0.28	99.55 ± 0.60	99.43 ± 0.66	99.10 ± 0.43	99.01 ± 0.55	99.64	99.70 ± 1.05	100.13 ± 0.77	100.02 ± 0.53	99.92 ± 0.50
O	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Mg	1.64	1.61	1.65	1.64	1.64	1.60	1.63	1.62	1.54	1.55	1.58	1.55	1.56	1.54
Si	1.99	1.98	2.01	1.99	2.01	1.99	2.00	1.97	2.00	1.97	1.99	1.98	2.00	1.98
Ca	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02
Cr	bd	0.04	0.01	0.05	bd	0.04	bd	0.04	bd	0.04	bd	0.04	bd	0.05
Mn	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	bd
Fe	0.34	0.34	0.30	0.3	0.31	0.32	0.34	0.33	0.45	0.42	0.40	0.40	0.41	0.41
Cation sum	4.00	4.00	3.99	4.00	3.99	3.99	4.00	4.00	4.01	4.01	4.01	4.01	4.00	4.00
Fs (mol%)	16.9 ± 0.2	17.1 ± 0.4	15.2 ± 0.4	15.1 ± 0.3	15.9 ± 0.2	16.5 ± 0.6	17.1 ± 0.1	16.9 ± 0.3	22.3 ± 0.3	21.1	19.6 ± 0.4	20.7 ± 0.9	20.5 ± 0.2	20.7 ± 0.3
Wo (mol%)	1.0 ± 0.0	1.0 ± 0.0	1.0 ± 0.0	1.0 ± 0.0	0.8 ± 0.3	1.1 ± 0.1	1.0 ± 0.0	1.0 ± 0.0	1.0 ± 0.0	1.0	1.4 ± 0.2	1.0 ± 0.0	1.4 ± 0.2	1.0 ± 0.0

	Holbrook L6		New Concord L6		Naryilco L/LL6		Appley Bridge LL6		Dhurmsala LL6	
	Matrix	Inclusion	Matrix	Inclusion	Matrix	Inclusion	Matrix	Inclusion	Matrix	Inclusion
Size (μm)	—	>3	—	>3	—	>3	—	>3	—	>3
#[a]	6	2	4	1	4	1	5	2	4	2
MgO	28.28 ± 0.16	28.17 ± 0.19	28.84 ± 0.07	28.51	28.87 ± 0.23	28.22	26.74 ± 0.35	25.86 ± 0.04	28.35 ± 0.26	27.48 ± 0.56
SiO_2	55.63 ± 0.44	54.80 ± 0.06	55.75 ± 0.43	54.26	55.58 ± 0.52	54.93	56.13 ± 0.63	55.04 ± 0.29	56.20 ± 0.24	53.96 ± 0.17
CaO	0.97 ± 0.12	1.26 ± 0.16	0.71 ± 0.14	0.53	0.88 ± 0.03	0.81	1.00 ± 0.17	0.87 ± 0.09	0.79 ± 0.07	0.65 ± 0.08
Cr_2O_3	bd	1.62 ± 0.09	bd	1.60	bd	1.37	bd	1.40 ± 0.06	bd	1.84 ± 0.39
MnO	0.52 ± 0.28	0.66 ± 0.11	0.63 ± 0.10	0.46	0.49 ± 0.05	0.64	0.11 ± 0.24	0.57 ± 0.08	0.49 ± 0.05	0.64 ± 0.09
FeO	14.13 ± 0.23	13.41 ± 0.23	13.59 ± 0.18	13.08	13.22 ± 0.15	13.78	15.42 ± 0.38	15.74 ± 0.21	14.89 ± 0.14	14.66 ± 0.10
Total	99.53 ± 0.75	99.90 ± 0.32	99.52 ± 0.70	98.44	99.04 ± 0.58	99.75	99.40 ± 0.77	99.46 ± 0.06	100.72 ± .0.54	99.24 ± 0.88
O	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Mg	1.52	1.51	1.54	1.54	1.55	1.52	1.44	1.40	1.51	1.50
Si	2.00	1.97	2.00	1.97	2.00	1.98	2.03	2.01	2.00	1.97
Ca	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03
Cr	bd	0.05	bd	0.05	bd	0.04	bd	0.04	bd	0.06
Mn	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02
Fe	0.43	0.40	0.41	0.40	0.40	0.42	0.47	0.48	0.44	0.45
Cation sum	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.99	4.00	4.00	3.97	3.98	4.00	4.01
Fs (mol%)	21.5 ± 0.2	20.5 ± 0.1	20.6 ± 0.1	20.4	20.2 ± 0.3	21.3	24.0 ± 0.5	24.9 ± 0.4	22.4 ± 0.2	22.8 ± 0.2
Wo (mol%)	1.9 ± 0.2	2.5 ± 0.3	1.4 ± 0.3	1.0	1.5 ± 0.0	1.5	2.0 ± 0.3	1.8 ± 0.4	1.5 ± 0.1	1.3 ± 0.4

bd, below detection limit.
[a] Number of grains analyzed.

Table 6
Representative analyses of Ca-rich pyroxene in matrix and inclusions in chromite from two recent chondrites and of inclusions in chromite from three fossil meteorites.

	Recent meteorites				Fossil meteorites		
	Estacado H6		Mbale L5-6		Öpl 009[a]	Öpl 038	Brunfloa
	Matrix	Inclusion	Matrix	Inclusion	Inclusion	Inclusion	Inclusion
Size (μm)	—	10	—	6	1.9	4.6	2.8
Na_2O	0.50	0.69	0.51	0.45	0.56	0.66	1.14
MgO	17.24	17.04	16.83	16.54	16.83	16.52	14.71
Al_2O_3	0.42	0.42	bd	bd	bd	bd	bd
SiO_2	55.10	53.62	55.48	53.73	53.30	53.76	54.00
CaO	22.38	21.67	23.10	21.7	21.94	21.87	22.63
TiO2	bd	bd	bd	0.59	bd	bd	bd
Cr_2O_3	bd	1.91	bd	1.78	1.73	2.04	1.39
FeO	3.87	3.75	3.89	4.24	4.44	4.01	4.49
Total	99.51	99.10	99.81	99.03	98.80	98.86	98.35
O	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Na	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.08
Mg	0.94	0.93	0.91	0.91	0.93	0.91	0.82
Al	0.02	0.02	bd	bd	bd	bd	bd
Si	2.01	1.98	2.02	1.99	1.98	1.99	2.01
Ca	0.88	0.86	0.90	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.90
Ti	bd	bd	bd	0.02	bd	bd	bd
Cr	bd	0.06	bd	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.04
Fe	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.14
Cation sum	4.01	4.02	3.99	3.99	4.01	4.00	4.00
Fs (mol%)	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.8	7.3	6.5	7.5
Wo (mol%)	45.4	44.8	46.6	45.3	44.8	45.6	48.6

bd, below detection limit.
[a] Corrected for secondary fluorescence from the host chromite.

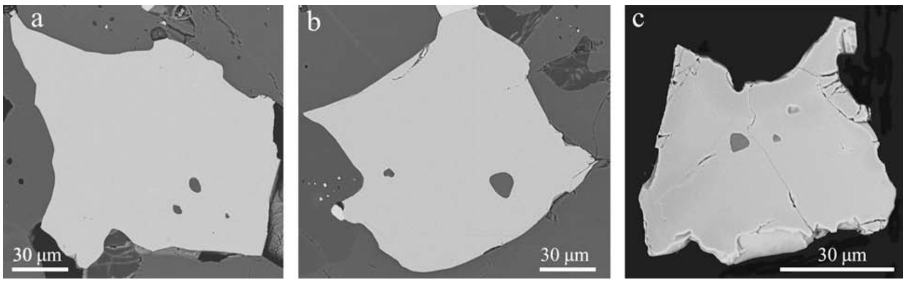

Fig. 5. Backscattered electron images of inclusions. (a) Inclusions of Ca-poor pyroxene in chromite from meteorite Estacado (H6). (b) Inclusions of Ca-rich pyroxene in chromite from meteorite Estacado (H6). (c) Ca-rich pyroxene inclusions in chromite from fossil meteorite Österplana 038.

enes in the matrix are largely consistent with the defined ranges for the different ordinary chondrite groups (H, L, LL; Fig. 4; Brearley and Jones, 1998, and references therein). However, the Fa content of the chondrites of petrographic type 4 should be regarded with some caution due to the possibility of not being completely equilibrated. The Ca-rich pyroxene inclusions have a composition of $En_{44–49}Fs_{6–8}Wo_{45–49}$ (mol%), with Na_2O of 0.5–1.2 wt%, low or no Al_2O_3 (<0.5 wt%) and no detectable MnO. Apart from the Cr content and contrary to enclosed olivine, the pyroxene displays only minor difference in composition between matrix and inclusions, with no apparent trend (Fig. 4).

3.2.2. Fossil meteorites and sediment-dispersed EC grains

Ca-poor pyroxene is present in one chromite grain from the fossil meteorite Österplana 034 sample and in two chromite grains from sediment samples Golvsten 0.62 m and Sextummen 2.58 m (Table 4 and Fig. 2a). The inclusion from the Österplana 034 sample is spherical with a diameter of 3.5 μm and has a homogenous composition of $En_{78.6}$-$Fs_{19.9}Wo_{1.5}$ (mol%) and a Cr_2O_3 content of 1.8 wt%. The two Ca-poor pyroxene inclusions, present in one EC grain from the Golvsten 0.62 m sample, are closely spaced, anhedral and homogenous. The inclusions are both <3 μm (1.9 and 1.6 μm) and have a corrected mean composition of $En_{78.7}Fs_{19.9}Wo_{1.4}$ (mol%) with a Cr_2O_3 of 1.9 wt%. The inclusion in the EC grain from the Sextummen 2.58 m sample is large (10 μm), anhedral and exhibits an alteration rim. The rim is analogous to those found in two of the olivine inclusions, consisting of iron oxide and serpentine (Fig. 6a–c). Despite its large size, no consistent analysis could be carried out on the inclusion due to heterogeneity caused by the partial alteration.

Chromite-enclosed Ca-rich pyroxene has been found in three of the fossil meteorite samples (Österplana 009, 038 and Brunflo; Figs. 2b and c and 5c), but in none of the EC grains of the sediment samples. The inclusions in chromite from the fossil meteorite samples are generally rounded and have a composition similar to the inclusions of the recent chondrites, with $En_{44-48}Fs_{6.5-7.5}Wo_{45-49}$ (mol%) and 1.4–2.0 wt% Cr_2O_3. Representative analyses are given in Table 6. The Österplana 009 sample holds one small (1.9 μm) solitary inclusion whilst in Österplana 038 numerous inclusions (<1–5 μm in size) are present in three separate chromite grains. The Brunflo meteorite is the home of eight inclusions, ranging in size from 0.6 to 2.8 μm. Seven of these inclusions are located in the same chromite grain, this being the grain hosting eight olivine inclusions (see above).

3.3. Merrillite

3.3.1. Recent chondrites

Inclusions in chromite of sodium-rich merrillite ($Na_2Mg_2Ca_{18}P_{14}O_{56}$), an anhydrous phosphate and an extraterrestrial variant of the terrestrial mineral whitlockite, are found in five of the recent chondrite samples. The inclusions are generally anhedral with a diameter ranging from 0.5 to 12 μm (Fig. 7a). The merrillite has a homogenous composition throughout the samples, both in matrix and in inclusions, and does not display any difference in composition, neither between matrix and inclusions nor between different samples. Representative analyses are given in Table 7.

3.3.2. Fossil meteorites and sediment-dispersed EC grains

Merrillite inclusions have been identified in chromite from three of the fossil meteorite samples (Österplana 009, 030 and 036) but in none of the sediment samples. The inclusions are generally small (0.5–2.0 μm), anhedral and appear either solitarily (Österplana 009 and 030) or in clusters of 2–4 grains (Österplana 009 and 036; Fig. 7b and c). The inclusions have a composition analogous to the merrillite of both matrix and inclusions in the recent chondrites (Table 7), and are homogenous; implying that the inclusions are unaffected, i.e., have a primary composition.

3.4. Plagioclase

3.4.1. Recent chondrites

Plagioclase inclusions in chromite are relatively rare and have only been identified in one third of the recent chondrite samples. The inclusions are 1–10 μm in diameter, subhedral to anhedral and the contact to the host chromite is sharp (Fig. 3a). The chromite-enclosed plagioclase is albitic and shows little variation in chemistry with a composition of $An_{10-12}Ab_{81-85}Or_{4-7}$ (mol%) and low or no FeO

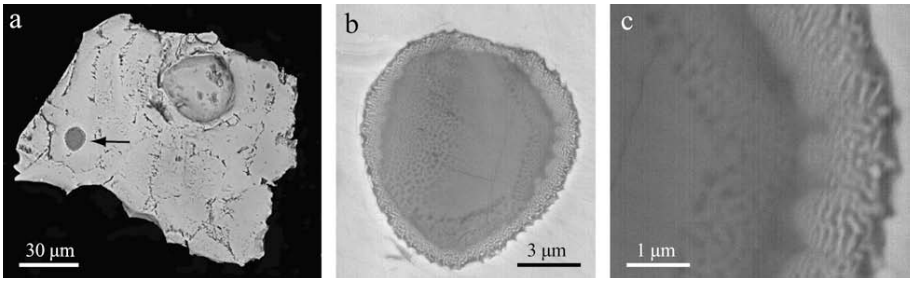

Fig. 6. Backscattered electron images of inclusions. (a) Partially altered Ca-poor pyroxene inclusion (arrow) in EC grain from sediment sample Sextummen 2.58 m. (b) Close-up of (a). (c) Close-up of (b). The alteration rim consist of iron oxide (light colored) and probably serpentine (dark gray).

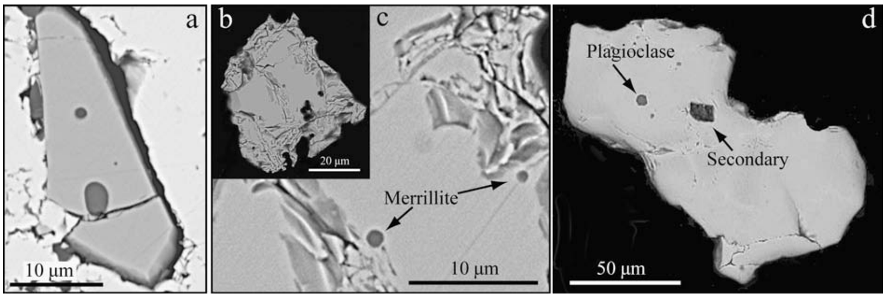

Fig. 7. Backscattered electron images of inclusions. (a) Merrillite inclusions in chromite from meteorite Dhurmsala (LL6). (b) Merrillite inclusions in chromite from fossil meteorite Österplana 009. (c) Close-up of (b). (d) Plagioclase and secondary mineral inclusions in EC grain from sediment sample Arkeologen 0.21 m.

Table 7
Representative analyses of merrillite in matrix and inclusions in chromite from two recent chondrites and of inclusions in chromite from two fossil meteorites.

	Recent meteorites				Fossil meteorites	
	Estacado H6		Holbrook L6		Öpl 030[a]	Öpl 036[a]
	Matrix	Inclusion	Matrix	Inclusion	Inclusion	Inclusion
Size (μm)	—	4.5	—	4.0	1.8	2.0
Na_2O	2.86	2.72	2.88	3.00	2.64	2.88
MgO	3.57	3.66	3.53	3.61	3.54	3.61
P_2O_5	46.54	46.45	46.54	45.32	45.70	44.96
CaO	45.67	46.12	46.42	45.98	45.02	45.63
FeO	0.68	bd	1.10	1.16	1.74	0.63
Total	99.32	98.95	100.47	99.06	99.07	97.71
O	56	56	56	56	56	56
Na	1.96	1.82	1.99	2.11	1.86	2.04
Mg	1.96	1.96	1.87	1.95	1.92	1.97
P	14.00	14.14	14.04	13.91	14.05	13.94
Ca	17.36	17.64	17.72	17.86	17.51	17.91
Fe	0.14	bd	0.33	0.35	0.53	0.19
Cation sum	35.42	35.56	35.95	36.18	35.86	36.06

bd, below detection limit.
[a] Corrected for secondary fluorescence from the host chromite.

(<0.8 wt%); typical for chondrites of type 4–6 (Table 8; Brearley and Jones, 1998, and references therein). No difference in composition between plagioclase inclusions and matrix plagioclase can be observed.

3.4.2. Fossil meteorites and sediment-dispersed EC grains

Chromite-enclosed plagioclase has not been identified in any of the fossil meteorite samples and only in one sediment sample (Arkeologen 0.21 m). Two EC grains with plagioclase inclusions are present in Arkeologen 0.21 m, in one grain as a relatively large (~5 μm) solitary inclusion (Fig. 7d) and in the other as four small inclusions (1–2 μm). All the inclusions are homogenous, anhedral, bordering to spherical, and have compositions similar to the recent chondrites' matrix and inclusions, with An_{11} $Ab_{84}Or_5$ (mol%; Table 8).

Table 8
Representative analyses of plagioclase in matrix and inclusions in chromite from two recent chondrites and of one inclusion in chromite from a sediment sample.

	Recent meteorites				Sed. sample
	Estacado H6		Holbrook L6		Ark 0.21 m
	Matrix	Inclusion	Matrix	Inclusion	Inclusion
Size (μm)	—	5	—	5	5
Na_2O	9.56	9.54	9.73	9.66	9.82
Al_2O_3	21.24	21.25	20.92	20.76	20.78
SiO_2	64.59	64.82	66.57	66.24	66.37
K_2O	1.27	1.16	0.96	0.76	0.82
CaO	2.55	2.44	2.20	2.34	2.36
FeO	0.79	bd	0.63	0.74	bd
Total	100.00	99.21	101.01	100.50	100.15
O	8	8	8	8	8
Na	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.84
Al	1.11	1.11	1.08	1.07	1.08
Si	2.87	2.88	2.91	2.91	2.92
K	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.05
Ca	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.11
Fe	0.03	bd	0.02	0.03	bd
Cation sum	5.02	5.00	4.98	4.98	5.00
An (mol%)	11.9	11.9	10.3	11.3	11.0
Or (mol%)	6.9	6.9	5.2	4.1	5.0

bd, below detection limit.

4. DISCUSSION

Inclusions of olivine, pyroxene, merrillite and plagioclase have been identified in chromite of extraterrestrial origin; both in recent ordinary chondrites as well as in fossil chondrites and sediment-dispersed EC grains. Petrological and mineralogical studies on Brunflo and some of the Österplana meteorites have shown that, with the exception of chromite and chrome spinels, all the original minerals have been replaced by secondary phases during a two-stage alteration process, at first under oxidizing conditions and later, due to deeper burial, reducing conditions (Nyström et al., 1988; Nyström and Wickman, 1991; Schmitz et al., 1996; Hofmann et al., 2000). The secondary phases are dominated by calcite, barite and sheet silicates; with none of the minerals found in the inclusions in chromite present (Nyström et al., 1988; Nyström and Wickman, 1991). This together with the fact that the inclusions in chromite from the fossil meteorites and in the sediment-dispersed EC grains, with a few exceptions due to partial alteration, are identical in both composition and appearance with those of the recent chondrites is a clear indication that the inclusions in the chromite are of primary extraterrestrial origin; furthermore, merrillite is a mineral only present in extraterrestrial material (Rubin, 1997). Thus, the relict nature of the mineral inclusions in chromite makes them valid in the classification of extraterrestrial material where matrix material is absent or altered.

4.1. Compositional ranges for olivine and Ca-poor pyroxene inclusions in chromite

The Cr content in the olivine and pyroxene inclusions and the elevated forsterite content, i.e., enrichment of Mg on behalf of Fe, in the former is a common feature in terrestrial equivalents (e.g., Lorand and Ceuleneer, 1989; McElduff and Stumpfl, 1991; Melcher et al., 1997), where it is interpreted as the result of sub-solidus re-equilibration with the enclosing chromite (Lorand and Ceuleneer, 1989; Melcher et al., 1997). Regarding inclusions in chromite in chondrites of the higher petrographic types, the enrichment is most likely contemporary with the entrapment of the inclusions during the formation of chromite through solid state recrystallisation in the matrix due to parent body thermal metamorphism. The small volume of the inclusions compared to the host chromite makes them rather sensitive to this process. Another effect of the entrapment is the rounded, often spherical shape of the inclusions which minimizes the contact towards the host chromite and thus the surface energy.

Apart from the slight modification due to the sub-solidus re-equilibration, the olivine and pyroxene inclusions in the chromite grains of the recent chondrites have a composition analogous to the olivine and pyroxene of the matrix, respectively. For olivine the sub-solidus re-equilibration has affected the Mg/Fe ratio, lowering the Fa content in inclusions with an average of $13.7 \pm 3.1\%$ (1σ). Accounting for this, the compositional ranges of Fa for olivine inclusions are: H chondrites, $Fa_{13.8–17.3}$; L chondrites, $Fa_{19.0–22.4}$; LL chondrites, $Fa_{22.4–27.6}$. When applying the maximum standard deviation (1σ) the ranges are: H chondrites, $Fa_{13.3–17.9}$; L chondrites, $Fa_{18.3–23.2}$; LL chondrites, $Fa_{21.6–28.6}$, i.e., a slight overlap between L and LL chondrites (Fig. 8). In the case of Ca-poor pyroxene, the compositional difference between matrix and inclusions is minor with an average of ~1% higher Fs content in inclusions. This is considered to be well within the error limits, i.e., the Fs ranges for inclusions are analogous to that of matrix pyroxenes. Hence, the systematic compositional variation of the chromite hosted olivine and the more or less analogous Ca-poor pyroxene, makes it possible to discriminate between the different groups of equilibrated ordinary chondrites based on the composition of olivine and Ca-poor pyroxene inclusions in chromite (Fig. 8).

4.2. Classification of the fossil meteorites and the origin of the sediment-dispersed EC grains—evaluation of the new tool

The fayalite and ferrosilite content of chromite inclusions (>1.5 μm) of the fossil meteorites and sediment EC samples are plotted in Fig. 8 compared to the newly defined ranges for Fa and Fs in inclusions of the different meteorite groups. The plot includes all data considered reliable, including four of the eight fossil meteorites (Österplana 032, Österplana 034 and Österplana 036 from Thorsberg quarry and the Brunflo meteorite) plus two of the four sediment-dispersed samples (Golvsten 0.62–0.87 m and Sex 2.73–2.83 m).

Meteorites Österplana 032 and Österplana 034 as well as the Brunflo meteorite plot well within the ranges for L chondrites; using the Fs content of Ca-poor pyroxene for Österplana 034 and the Fa content of olivine for Österplana 032 and Brunflo. In the case of the Brunflo meteorite, the Fa number is an average of the four olivine inclusions >3 μm. The third meteorite from Thorsberg, Österplana 036, based on Fa content of one olivine inclusion plots within the standard deviation (1σ) for L chondrites. The composition of olivine in chromite from sediment sample Sex 2.73–2.83 m, and the average of two olivine as well as two Ca-poor pyroxene inclusions from Golvsten 0.62–0.87 m, also fall well within the L-chondritic field.

In summary, all inclusions plot within the L-chondritic field, which is in accordance with the previous classifications for the Österplana fossil meteorites and the sediment-dispersed EC grains (Schmitz et al., 2001, 2003; Schmitz and Häggström, 2006; Bridges et al., 2007; Greenwood et al., 2007) as well as the revised classification of the Brunflo meteorite (Alwmark and Schmitz, 2008). The overall concordance in classification of the fossil meteorites and the sediment-dispersed grains with previous studies implies that the composition of inclusions of olivine and Ca-poor pyroxene in chromite from ordinary equilibrated chondrites can be used in determining meteorite group with no or very little overlap.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Primary inclusions of olivine, pyroxene, merrillite and plagioclase have been identified in chromite of extrater-

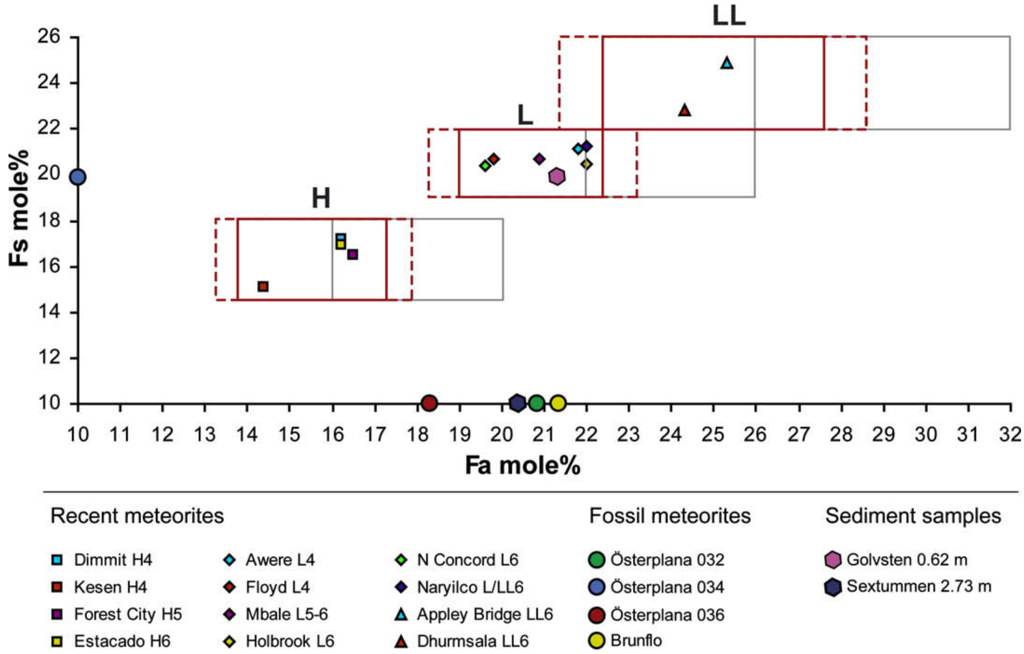

Fig. 8. Fa content in olivine and Fs content in Ca-poor pyroxene of inclusions in chromite of recent and fossil meteorites and sediment samples. The red boxes represent the newly defined ranges of Fa and Fs in Ca-poor pyroxene and olivine, respectively, of inclusions in chromite, with the red dotted lines being the standard deviation (1σ). The gray boxes represent the established ranges of Fs and Fa in Ca-poor pyroxene and olivine, respectively, determined for the three groups (H, L, LL) of ordinary equilibrated chondrites (Brearley and Jones, 1998, and references therein).

restrial origin, both in recent and fossil meteorites as well as in sediment-dispersed EC grains. The inclusions are anhedral, commonly rounded, range in size from <1 to 15 μm and vary from solitary to randomly distributed clusters of over 20 inclusions within the same chromite grain. Inclusions of varying composition within the same host grain are common, individual inclusions, however, are monomineralic.

In the case of olivine and pyroxene, sub-solidus re-equilibration between inclusion and host chromite during entrapment has altered the composition with an increase in chromium and in olivine also magnesium. The systematic compositional difference in Fa content (with an average 14% lower) in the chromite hosted olivine and the more or less analogous Fs content in Ca-poor pyroxene compared to matrix phases, makes it possible to establish ranges for inclusions analogous to the well established classification system based on Fa in olivine and Fs in Ca-poor pyroxene, for ordinary equilibrated chondrites.

All olivine and Ca-poor pyroxene inclusions (>1.5 μm) in chromite from the fossil meteorites and the sediment samples plot within the L-chondritic field using the newly defined ranges, which is in agreement with previous classifications. Thus, the accuracy together with the relatively high frequency of inclusions makes this a good tool in classification of fossil meteorites as well as the origin of sediment-dispersed chromite grains from decomposed meteorites and larger impacts, where no other matrix minerals have survived or are present.

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