Anomalous Na contents in EET90299 chondrules mesostasis

P. MANZARI AND N. MELONE*

Dipartimento Geomineralogico, Università di Bari, Italy
(*correspondence: n.melone@geomin.uniba.it)

Genetic relationship among E-chondrites are still poorly understood. So, firstly, we began to investigate the geochemical relationship between mesostasis and crystalline phases in chondrules of different E-chondrite types.

EET90299 is an unequilibrated enstatite chondrite (EL3) [1]. A thin section of EET90299 showed the occurrence of several chondrules in a range of 400 to 2000 µm in size. Five chondrules were selected from this section, on the base of microstructural features [2].

As it can be seen in fig.1, EET90299 chondrules showed a strong albitic-normative mesostasis. Those results were plotted with other analyses on chondrule mesostasis that occurred in EL3 chondrites, (ALH85119, PCA91020, MAC88180) Schneider et al. (2002) [3].

We find Na-plagioclase composition for all the chondrule mesostasis except for one that shows a more anorthitic composition. Those features stand between EH3 and EL3 type chondrule mesostasis, following Schneider et alii scenario. It could means that the difference in chemical compositions could reflect local variations in the nebular environment, or that EET90299 underwent a more rapid cooling. However, other investigations are in progress on other chondrules from this thin section to compare them with EH3 chondrules.


Characterization of competitive binding of Eu(III)/Cu(II) and Eu(III)/Ca(II) to Gorleben humic acid

LAURA MARANG1,2, SASCHA EIDNER3,
MICHAEL KUMKE3, MARC F. BENEDETTI2
AND PASCAL E. REILLER1

1CEA, CE Saclay, DEN/DANS/DPC/SECR/Laboratoire de Speciation des Radionuclédies et des Molécules, Bat. 391 PC 33, F-91191 Gif-sur-Yvette CEDEX, France
2Laboratoire de Géochimie des Eaux, Université Paris Diderot, IPGP and UMR CNRS 71574, Case Postale 7052, F-75251 Paris Cedex 05, France
3Institute of Chemistry, University of Potsdam, Karl-Liebknecht-Straße 24-25, D-14476 Potsdam-Golm, Germany

In an area that contains high concentrations of natural organic matter, it is expected to play an important role on the speciation of trivalent radionuclides. Competitive interactions with H+ and major cations, e.g. Ca2+ or Mg2+, could influence these metals transport and bioavailability. Competitive experiments between Eu3+ and cations which can bind differently to humic substances, would bring an improved understanding of the competitive mechanisms. The aim of this study is to acquire data for Eu(III)/Cu(II) and Eu(III)/Ca(II) competitive binding to a sedimentary-originated humic acid (Gorleben, Germany). The NICA-Donnan parameters [1] for Ca(II), Cu(II), and Eu(III) obtained from competitive binding experiments using Ca2+ or Cu2+ ion selective electrodes (ISE), were used to model time-resolved luminescence spectroscopy (TRLS) measurements. Then the TRL spectra and decay times were interpreted to check the consistency of the modelling. From ISE data, Eu(III) and Cu(II) are in direct competition for the same type of sites, whereas Ca(II) has an indirect influence through electrostatic binding. The spectroscopic interpretation of the competition experiments showed two strikingly different environments for the Eu(III)/Cu(II) and Eu(III)/Ca(II) systems. Cu(II) seems to expel more effectively Eu(III) into an aquous like environment within the humic acid structure, i.e., the Donnan phase, and to the aqueous phase as free Eu3+. This is evidenced both from the spectra as well as from the decrease in the luminescence decay times. Moreover, Ca(II) causes a slighter modification of the chemical environment of the humic-complexed Eu(III).