

High precision O isotope analyses link comet Wild 2 with an IDP of probable cometary origin

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Recent studies of comet particles from Wild 2 (Stardust Mission) have shown that bodies from the outer solar system share certain mineralogic and isotopic characteristics to meteoritic components [1]. In particular, [2] argued that Mg# ($= [\text{MgO}]/[\text{MgO}+\text{FeO}]$ molar %) and $\Delta^{17}\text{O}$ ($= \delta^{17}\text{O} - 0.52 \times \delta^{18}\text{O}$) relationships among Wild 2 particles are similar to those of chondrules in CR chondrites and Tagish Lake-like chondrite WIS 91600 [3-4]. However, close examination of their distributions show some differences, indicating that Wild 2 particles formed in a more oxidized environment. In order to explore further the origin of particles from the outer solar system, we analysed individual particles from a giant cluster interplanetary dust particle (GC-IDP), which is likely to have a cometary origin [5], for their oxygen isotope and elemental compositions.

Four particles from GC-IDP were selected. TEM-EDS analyses indicate that they are 3 pyroxenes and 1 olivine, of 5 to 40 μm in size and with Mg# varying from 90 to 99. Oxygen 3-isotope ratios were measured using the IMS 1280 at the WiscSIMS lab with the primary beam diameter of 1.5 μm and intensity at 3 pA according to the methods in [2]. Typical internal precisions are 1.2‰, 2.5‰ and 2.6‰ (2σ) for $\delta^{18}\text{O}$, $\delta^{17}\text{O}$, $\Delta^{17}\text{O}$, respectively.

Results show that the O-isotope ratios of four particles from the GC-IDP are within the same range as the ^{16}O -poor FeO-poor Wild 2 particles, with $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ varying from $-6.1 \pm 0.9\text{‰}$ to $-2.5 \pm 1.3\text{‰}$ and $\Delta^{17}\text{O}$ between $-3.2 \pm 1.5\text{‰}$ and $-0.4 \pm 1.5\text{‰}$ and also align on the slope 1 PCM line. The Mg# - $\Delta^{17}\text{O}$ relationship in the GC-IDP particles is similar to Wild 2 particles, which suggests a similar origin for GC-IDP and Wild 2, in good agreement with anhydrous IDP analyses by [6] and [7]. A larger number of analyses is required to fully address their possible link to other meteoritic components.

[1] Brownlee. 2014, *Annu. Rev. Earth Planet. Sci.* 42, 179–205 [2] Defouilloy et al. 2017, *EPSL* 465, 145–154 [3] Tenner et al. 2015, *GCA*, 148, 228–250 [4] Yamanobe et al. 2016, *LPSC* #1861. [5] Joswiak et al. 2017, *MAPS* (in press) [6] Aleon et al. 2009, *GCA* 73, 4558–4575 [7] Nakashima et al. 2012, *MaPS* 47, 2, 197–208.