

LETTER

Discovery of dmisteinbergite (hexagonal $\text{CaAl}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_8$) in the Allende meteorite: A new member of refractory silicates formed in the solar nebula

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ABSTRACT

Dmisteinbergite, $\text{CaAl}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_8$ with $P6_3/mcm$ structure, was identified in a rounded coarse-grained igneous Type B2 Ca-,Al-rich inclusion (CAI) *STP-1* from the Allende CV3 carbonaceous chondrite. *STP-1* belongs to a very rare type of refractory inclusions, *Fractionation and Unknown Nuclear effects (FUN) CAIs*, which experienced melt evaporation and crystallization at low total gas pressure ($P < 10^{-6}$ bar) in a high-temperature (>1200 °C) region, possibly near the proto-Sun and were subsequently radially transported away from region, possibly by a disk wind. The Allende dmisteinbergite occurs as irregular single crystals (100–600 μm in size) in contact with gehlenitic melilite and Al,Ti-diopside, poikilitically enclosing euhedral spinel, and rare anorthite. It is colorless and transparent. The mean chemical composition, determined by electron microprobe analysis, is (wt%) SiO_2 42.6, Al_2O_3 36.9, CaO 20.2, MgO 0.05, sum 99.75, giving rise to an empirical formula of $\text{Ca}_{1.01}\text{Al}_{1.96}\text{Si}_{2.02}\text{O}_8$. Its electron backscatter diffraction patterns are a good match to that of synthetic $\text{CaAl}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_8$ with the $P6_3/mcm$ structure and the unit cell $a = 5.10$ Å, $c = 14.72$ Å, and $Z = 2$. Dmisteinbergite could have crystallized from a silicate melt at high temperature (~ 1200 – 1400 °C) via rapid cooling. Dmisteinbergite in Allende, the first find in a meteorite, is a new member of refractory silicates, among the first solid materials formed in the solar nebula.

Keywords: Dmisteinbergite, hexagonal $\text{CaAl}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_8$, new refractory silicate, Allende meteorite, carbonaceous chondrite, Ca-,Al-rich refractory inclusion, solar nebula, EBSD