## Edscottite, Fe<sub>5</sub>C<sub>2</sub>, a new iron carbide mineral from the Ni-rich Wedderburn IAB iron meteorite

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## ABSTRACT

Edscottite (IMA 2018-086a), Fe<sub>5</sub>C<sub>2</sub>, is a new iron carbide mineral that occurs with low-Ni iron (kamacite), taenite, nickelphosphide (Ni-dominant schreibersite), and minor cohenite in the Wedderburn iron meteorite, a Ni-rich member of the group IAB complex. The mean chemical composition of edscottite determined by electron probe microanalysis, is (wt%) Fe 87.01, Ni 4.37, Co 0.82, C 7.90, total 100.10, yielding an empirical formula of (Fe<sub>4.73</sub>Ni<sub>0.23</sub>Co<sub>0.04</sub>)C<sub>2.00</sub>. The end-member formula is Fe<sub>5</sub>C<sub>2</sub>. Electron backscatter diffraction shows that edscottite has the *C*2/*c* Pd<sub>5</sub>B<sub>2</sub>-type structure of the synthetic phase called Hägg-carbide,  $\chi$ -Fe<sub>5</sub>C<sub>2</sub> which has *a* = 11.57 Å, *b* = 4.57 Å, *c* = 5.06 Å,  $\beta$  = 97.7 °, *V* = 265.1 Å<sup>3</sup>, and *Z* = 4. The calculated density using the measured composition is 7.62 g/cm<sup>3</sup>. Like the other two carbides found in iron meteorites, cohenite (Fe<sub>3</sub>C) and haxonite (Fe<sub>23</sub>C<sub>6</sub>), edscottite forms in kamacite, but unlike these two carbides, it forms laths, possibly due to very rapid growth after supersaturation of carbon. Haxonite (which typically forms in carbide-bearing, Ni-rich members of the IAB complex) has not been observed in Wedderburn. Formation of edscottite rather than haxonite may have resulted from a lower C concentration in Wedderburn and hence a lower growth temperature. The new mineral is named in honor of Edward (Ed) R.D. Scott, a pioneering cosmochemist at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa, for his seminal contributions to research on meteorites.

Keywords: Edscottite, Fe<sub>5</sub>C<sub>2</sub>, new mineral, iron carbide, Wedderburn iron meteorite