

LETTER

Graphite in the martian meteorite Allan Hills 84001

**ANDREW STEELE,^{1,*} FRANCIS M. MCCUBBIN,² MARC D. FRIES,³ D.C. GOLDEN,⁴
DOUGLAS W. MING,⁵ AND LIANE G. BENNING⁶**

¹Geophysical Laboratory, Carnegie Institution of Washington, 5251 Broad Branch Road, Washington, D.C. 20015, U.S.A.

²Institute of Meteoritics, Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131, U.S.A.

³Planetary Science Institute, 1700 East Fort Lowell, Suite 106, Tucson, Arizona 85719, U.S.A.

⁴ESCG-Hamilton Sundstrand, Mail Code JE23, Houston, Texas 77058, U.S.A.

⁵Building 31, NASA Johnson Space Center, Clear Lake Houston, Texas 77058, U.S.A.

⁶School of Earth and Environment, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, U.K.

ABSTRACT

We use confocal Raman imaging spectroscopy and transmission electron microscopy to study the martian meteorite Allan Hills (ALH) 84001, reported to contain mineral assemblages within carbonate globules (carbonate + magnetite), interpreted as potential relict signatures of ancient martian biota. Models for an abiologic origin for these assemblages required the presence of graphite, and this study is the first report of graphite within ALH 84001. The graphite occurs as hollow spheres (nano-onions), filaments, and highly crystalline particles in intimate association with magnetite in the carbonate globules. In addition to supporting an abiologic origin for the carbonate globule assemblages in ALH 84001, this work proves that there is an inventory of reduced-carbon phases on Mars that has not yet been thoroughly investigated.

Keywords: Martian life, SNC, organic carbon, Mars Science Lab, Raman spectroscopy, magnetite, volatiles