

**METEORITE MODELS OF ASTROCHEMISTRY AND ASTROBIOLOGY. 2. SOLUBLE CARBON AND ELECTROLYTES IN CARBONACEOUS CHONDRITES.** Michael N. Mautner, Department of Chemistry, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA 23284. (mmautner@vcu.edu)

**Introduction:** Soluble materials in carbonaceous chondrites reflect formation processes in the parent objects, may contribute to early life, and offer future space resources. [1,2] In these respects, the total and soluble C and N and soluble electrolytes were analyzed in carbonaceous chondrite meteorites.

**Experimental Methods:** The meteorites, grinded to 2 – 40 micron particle size, were extracted in deionized water at 20 C for 4 days. C and N in the powders were analyzed with a Europa isotope mass spectrometer, and the extracts analyzed by ion-exchange chromatography.

**Results and Discussion:** The soluble cation concentrations vary generally as  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Mg}^{2+} \gg \text{NH}_4^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$  and the anions as  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ ,  $\text{Cl}^- \gg \text{NO}_3^- > \text{PO}_4^{3-}$ . Among various meteorites, the electrolyte contents vary in the order  $\text{CM2} > \text{CR2} > \text{CV3}$ ,  $\text{CO3} > \text{CK4}$ ,  $\text{CK5}$ . The total C is comparable, but soluble

C varies significantly, among CM2 meteorites, and similarly for CV3 meteorites. The total C varies in parallel with soluble salt contents, consistent with the origins of both C and water from captured volatiles.

The data allow modeling solutions in meteorite/asteroid pores, suggesting high concentrations of organic C (up to 4 mol/L) and electrolytes (up to 8 mol/L total ions) (Table 2).

**Implications for Astrobiology and Space Resources:** Asteroid/meteorite interiors could form concentrated solutions, suitable for complex prebiotic chemistry and for sustaining early microorganisms. As potential in-situ space resources, the soluble nutrients C, N, P, K, quantify the biomass that carbonaceous chondrite soils can support.

**References:** [1] Mautner M. N., et al. (1995) *Planet. Space. Sci.*, 43, 139-148. [2] Mautner, M. N. (2002) *Icarus*, 158, 72-86.

**Table 1. Water-soluble contents in carbonaceous chondrites (g element/kg solid)**

		C	N	Na <sup>+</sup>	K <sup>+</sup>	Mg <sup>2+</sup>	Ca <sup>2+</sup>	NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>	Nitrate- N	Phosphate- P	Sulfate- S	Cl <sup>-</sup>
<b>Murchison</b>	<b>CM2</b>	4.8	0.15	2.17	0.24	2.57	2.93	0.30	0.008	0.0010	6.09	0.35
<b>ALH 83102</b>	<b>CM2</b>	0.3	0.03	5.03	0.24	2.75	3.47	0.29	0.003	0.0012	8.07	0.33
<b>GRA 95229</b>	<b>CR2</b>	1.8	0.26	1.43	0.13	0.79	0.59	0.19	0.008	0.0005	2.06	0.16
<b>Allende</b>	<b>CV3</b>	1.0	0.12	0.07	0.03	0.10	0.08	0.04	0.004	0.0030	0.18	0.09
<b>ALH 84028</b>	<b>CV3</b>	0.0	0.03	0.22	0.01	0.18	0.12	0.02	0.017	0.0010	0.29	0.08
<b>ALH 83108</b>	<b>CO3</b>	0.8	0.04	0.31	0.02	0.09	0.13	0.03	0.044	0.0007	0.29	0.16
<b>ALH 85002</b>	<b>CK4</b>	0.2	0.05	0.05	0.004	0.18	0.13	0.01	0.046	0.0014	0.37	0.07
<b>EET 92002</b>	<b>CK5</b>	0.0	0.10	0.08	0.008	0.16	0.20	0.01	0.006	0.0012	0.49	0.04

**Table 2. Carbon and electrolyte concentrations in asteroid/meteorite pore solutions (mol/L) calculated from Table 1 for 0.084 kg pore water/kg meteorite solids**

		C	N	Na <sup>+</sup>	K <sup>+</sup>	Mg <sup>2+</sup>	Ca <sup>2+</sup>	NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>	Nitrate- N	Phosphate- P	Sulfate- S	Cl <sup>-</sup>
<b>Murchison</b>	<b>CM2</b>	4.7	0.13	1.12	0.074	1.26	0.87	0.19	0.007	0.0004	2.26	0.118
<b>ALH 83102</b>	<b>CM2</b>	0.3	0.03	2.60	0.073	1.35	1.03	0.19	0.003	0.0005	3.00	0.111
<b>GRA 95229</b>	<b>CR2</b>	1.8	0.22	0.74	0.040	0.38	0.18	0.13	0.007	0.0002	0.77	0.055
<b>Allende</b>	<b>CV3</b>	1.0	0.11	0.04	0.008	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.003	0.0011	0.07	0.029
<b>ALH 84028</b>	<b>CV3</b>	0.0	0.03	0.11	0.003	0.09	0.04	0.01	0.014	0.0004	0.11	0.028
<b>ALH 83108</b>	<b>CO3</b>	0.8	0.03	0.16	0.005	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.037	0.0003	0.11	0.052
<b>ALH 85002</b>	<b>CK4</b>	0.2	0.01	0.02	0.001	0.09	0.04	0.01	0.039	0.0005	0.14	0.025
<b>EET 92002</b>	<b>CK5</b>	0.0	0.08	0.04	0.002	0.08	0.06	0.01	0.005	0.0005	0.18	0.012