

PRESS RELEASE

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Title: Meteorites That Helped Form Earth May Have Formed in the Outer Solar System

Subtitle:

Evidence suggests surface minerals of outer main-belt asteroids, proposed to have sourced building blocks of Earth's water and life, are only stable at low temperatures. These asteroids formed in distant orbits and may help explain Earth's composition.

Release summary:

Earth is believed to have formed partly from carbonaceous meteorites, which are thought to come from outer main-belt asteroids. Telescopic observations of outer main-belt asteroids suggest that they formed with ammonia ice which is only stable at very low temperatures. A new study suggests these materials may have formed very far out in the early Solar System then been transported into the inner Solar System by chaotic mixing processes.

Full-text release:

Our Solar System is believed to have formed from a cloud of gas and dust, the so-called solar nebula, which began to condense on itself gravitationally ~ 4.6 billion years ago. As this cloud contracted, it began to spin and shaped itself into a disk revolving about the highest gravity mass at its centre, which would become our Sun. Our solar system inherited all of its chemical composition from an earlier star or stars which exploded as supernovae. Our Sun scavenged a general sample of this material as it formed, but the residual material in the disk began to migrate based on its propensity to freeze at a given temperature. As the Sun grew dense enough to initiate nuclear fusion reactions and become a star, it scavenged a general sample of this material as it formed, but the residuals in the disk formed solid materials to form planetary bodies based on its propensity to freeze at a given temperature. As the Sun irradiated the surrounding disk, it created a heat gradient in the early solar system. For this reason, the inner planets, Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars, are mostly rock (mostly composed of heavier elements, such as iron, magnesium and silicon), while the outer planets are largely composed of lighter elements, especially hydrogen, helium, carbon, nitrogen and oxygen.

Earth is believed to have formed partly from carbonaceous meteorites, which are thought to come from outer main-belt asteroids. Telescopic observations of outer main-belt asteroids reveal a common 3.1 μm reflectance feature that suggests their outer layers host either water ices or ammoniated clays, or both, which are only stable at very low temperatures. Interestingly, though several lines of evidence suggest carbonaceous meteorites are derived from such asteroids, the meteorites recovered on Earth generally lack this feature. The asteroid belt thus poses many questions for astronomers and planetary scientists.

A new study led by researchers at the Earth-Life Science Institute (ELSI) at Tokyo Institute of Technology suggests these asteroidal materials may have formed very far out in the early Solar System then been transported into the inner Solar System by chaotic mixing processes. In this study, a combination of asteroid observations using the Japanese AKARI space telescope and theoretical modelling of chemical reactions in asteroids suggests that the surface minerals present on outer main-belt asteroids, especially ammonia (NH_3)-bearing clays, form from starting materials containing NH_3 and CO_2 ice that are stable only at very low

temperature, and under water-rich conditions. Based on these results, this new study proposes that outer main-belt asteroids formed in distant orbits and differentiated to form different minerals in water-rich mantles and rock-dominated cores.

To understand the source of the discrepancies in the measured spectra of carbonaceous meteorites and asteroids, using computer simulations, the team modelled the chemical evolution of several plausible primitive mixtures designed to simulate primitive asteroidal materials. They then used these computer models to produce simulated reflectance spectra for comparison to the telescopically obtained ones.

Their models indicated that in order to match the asteroid spectra, the starting material had to contain a significant amount of water and ammonia, a relatively low abundance of CO₂, and react at temperatures below 70°C, suggesting the asteroids formed much further out than their present locations in the early solar system. In contrast, the lack of the 3.1 μm feature in meteorites can be attributed to reaction possibly deeper inside asteroids where temperatures reached higher values thus, recovered meteorites may sample deeper portions of asteroids.

If true, this study suggests that Earth's formation and unique properties result from peculiar aspects of the Solar System's formation. There will be several opportunities to test this model, for example, this study provides predictions for what the analysis of Hayabusa 2 returned samples will find. This distant origin of asteroids, if correct, predicts that there will be ammoniated salts and minerals in Hayabusa 2's returned samples. A further check on this model will be provided by the analyses of returned materials from NASA's OSIRIS-Rex mission.

This study also examined whether the physical and chemical conditions in outer main-belt asteroids should be able to form the observed minerals. The cold and distant origin of asteroids proposed suggests there should be a significant similarity between asteroids and comets and raises questions about how each of these types of bodies formed.

This study suggests the materials that formed the Earth may have formed very far out in the early Solar System and then been brought in during the especially turbulent early history of the solar system. Recent observations of protoplanetary disks by the Atacama Large Millimeter/submillimeter Array (ALMA) have found many ringed structures, which are believed to be direct observations of planetesimal formation. As lead author Hiroyuki Kurokawa summarises the work, "Whether our solar system's formation is a typical outcome remains to be determined, but numerous measurements suggest we may be able to place our cosmic history in context soon."

Images:

FIGURE 1

Title: An artist's illustration of the asteroid belt

Caption: An artist's illustration of the asteroid belt

Credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech

FIGURE 2

Title: Surface analysis of asteroids

Caption: (a) 3.1 μm absorption depth (horizontal axis) indicating the presence of ammoniated phyllosilicates. Black: asteroids observed by AKARI. Orange: meteorites derived from C-type asteroids. Blue: theoretical calculation results for the initial composition, including ammonia ice (the number is the ratio of water to rocks

and corresponds to the horizontal axis in Figure 3b). (b) Black lines: reflectance of the asteroids showing 3.1 μm absorption. Blue line: reflectance of mineral combinations containing ammoniated phyllosilicates obtained from theoretical calculations. Purple line: reflectance of an asteroid covered with water ice, obtained from theoretical calculations. The locations where three major absorption features appear are indicated by coloured areas. Red area at around 2.7 μm : hydrous minerals. Blue area at around 3.1 μm : ammoniated phyllosilicates or water ice. Green areas at around 3.4 μm and 4.0 μm : carbonates.
Credit: Reproduced from Kurokawa et al. 2022 AGU Advances

FIGURE 3

Title: Mineral compositions from theoretical calculations of chemical reactions between water and rocks.

Caption: Mineral compositions obtained from theoretical calculations of chemical reactions between water and rocks. (a) the starting materials only contain water and rocks. No ammoniated phyllosilicates are formed in any conditions. (b) the starting materials are water with ammonia ice and dry ice, and rocks. When the water/rock ratio (mass ratio) is high, namely, the proportion of water is large, ammoniated phyllosilicates are formed (light blue dotted line).

Credit: Reproduced from Kurokawa et al. 2022 AGU Advances

FIGURE 4

Title: Formation and evolution of C-type asteroids

Caption: A scenario for the formation and evolution of C-type asteroids derived from this study.

Credit: Reproduced from Kurokawa et al. 2022 AGU Advances

Reference

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More information

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The Earth-Life Science Institute (ELSI) is one of Japan's ambitious World Premiere International research centers, whose aim is to achieve progress in broadly inter-disciplinary scientific areas by inspiring the world's greatest minds to come to Japan and collaborate on the most challenging scientific problems. ELSI's primary aim is to address the origin and co-evolution of the Earth and life.

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