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Almahata Sitta MagSus database – the ureilites

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The Almahata Sitta (AS) meteorite, fall 2008 in the desert of N Sudan, has significantly deepened our knowledge concerning the formation, structure and life cycle of asteroids [1,2]. In contrast to earlier findings, Almahata Sitta - classified as a polymict ureilite - consists of individuals of an increasing number of different meteorite types and classes (rubble pile asteroid parent). In our poster we will provide a summary of the magnetic signature (magnetic susceptibility, MagSus) of all by us investigated Almahata Sitta individuals, focusing mainly on the ureilitic and related lithologies (trachy-andesites, Pla-Ol-Pyx-rich and fine-grained metal-rich ureilites). We also have included most known ureilite falls (presently no data of Lahrauli). Enstatite chondrite lithologies are treated in a parallel contribution [3]. The extended optimized MagSus database allows to classify potential ureilitic (and related) meteorites more precisely.

[1] Horstmann M., Bischoff A., 2014. Chemie der Erde, 74/2, 149-183 (and refs). [2] Hoffmann V.H. et al., 2017. LPSC Conf., #2365 (and refs). [3] Hoffmann V.H. et al., 2017. Antarct. Meteor. Conf. (Polar Science Conf.) NIPR / Tokyo (and refs).

Cite abstract as:
Hoffmann, V.H., Wimmer, K., Hochleitner, R., Funaki, M. (2017) Almahata Sitta MagSus Database - the Ureilites. Paneth Kolloquium, Nördlingen (Germany), abstract URL:
http://www.paneth.eu/PanethKolloquium/2017/0039.pdf (abstract #0039).