

Curatorial Branch

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COSMIC DUST CATALOG (PARTICLES FROM COLLECTION FLAG W7029)

COMPILED BY

COSMIC DUST PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION TEAM (CDPET)

APRIL 1982

COSMIC DUST CATALOG

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(Particles from Collection Flag W7029)

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Cosmic Dust Preliminary Examination Team (CDPET)*

NASA Johnson Space Center Houston, Texas 77058 U.S.A.

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*In alphabetical order:

- U. S. Clanton¹
- C. B. Dardano²
- E. M. Gabel²
- J. L. Gooding¹
- A. M. Isaacs³
- I. D. R. Mackinnon⁴
- D. S. McKay¹
- G. A. Nace³
- J. L. Warren²

¹NASA Johnson Space Center, Houston, Texas 77058

²Northrop Services, Inc., P.O. Box 34416, Houston, Texas 77034

³Lockheed Corp., 1830 NASA Road 1, Houston, Texas 77058

⁴Mackinnon Consulting Service, 15911 Parksley, Houston, Texas 77059

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1. INTRODUCTION

Since May, 1981, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has used aircraft to collect cosmic dust (CD) particles from Earth's stratosphere (altitude ∿18 km). Specially designed dust collectors experience pre- and post-flight handling in an ultraclean laboratory constructed for this purpose at the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center (JSC) in Houston, Texas. Particles are individually retrieved from the collectors, examined and cataloged, and then made available to the scientific community for research. Cosmic dust thereby joins lunar samples and meteorites as an additional source of extraterrestrial material for scientific study.

This catalog summarizes preliminary observations on some of the particles retrieved from collection surface W7029. W7029 was one of eight flat plate "flags" (each with $\sim 30~\rm cm^2$ surface area) which were coated with silicone oil and then flown aboard a NASA WB57F aircraft during a series of flights across the western United States from September 15, 1981, to December 2, 1981. The flags were installed in specially constructed wing pylons which ensured that the necessary level of cleanliness was maintained between periods of active sampling. During successive periods of highaltitude ($\sim 60,000~\rm ft.$) cruise, the flags were exposed to the atmosphere by pilot command and then retracted into sealed storage containers prior to descent. In this manner, a total of 35 hours of stratospheric exposure were accumulated for Flag W7029.

Flag W7029 is notable for its content of large friable particles which occur as "clusters" of small particles and which may include sufficient material for sampling and analysis by a variety of techniques. One such particle, as initially observed on the collector, was 50-60 μ m in size, porous, but generally opaque. Upon mechanical probing by micro-

manipulator, the particle fragmented into numerous smaller particles, one of which is included in this catalog as particle W7029B13. A second "cluster" of approximately 100 µm size on the collector is composed of opaque, irregular particles up to 40-50 µm in size but which appear more coherent than those in the B13 cluster. A sample of this second cluster is included in this catalog as particle W7029C1. Descriptions of both clusters were published in the <u>Cosmic Dust Courier</u>, <u>No. 1</u> (March, 1982), copies of which may be obtained upon request to the address given in the "SAMPLE REQUEST" section of this catalog.

Details of particle collection, processing, and examination techniques will be published in the future. However, the following information summarizes these techniques so that the catalog can be more fully understood and utilized.

2. PROCESSING OF PARTICLES

Particle mounts designed for the JEOL 100CX scanning electron microscope (SEM) are currently the standard receptacles for CD particles in the JSC laboratory. Each mount consists of a graphite frame (size $\sqrt{3}$ x6x24 mm) onto which a Nucleopore TM filter is attached. A conductive coat of carbon is vacuum-evaporated onto the mount and then a microscopic reference pattern is "stenciled" onto the carbon-coated filter by vacuum evaporation of aluminum through an appropriately sized template. CD particles are individually removed from collection flags using micromanipulators under a binocular stereomicroscope. Each particle is positioned on an aluminum-free area of a Freon-cleaned, carbon-coated mount filter and washed in-place with hexane to remove silicone oil. Each mount is normally limited to 16 particles. All processing and storage of each particle is performed in a Class-100 clean room.

3. PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF PARTICLES

Each rinsed particle is examined by optical microscopy before leaving the Class-100 clean room processing area. Each mount is studied with a petrographic research microscope equipped with transmitted, reflected and oblique light illuminators. At a magnification of 500X, size, shape, transparency, color, and luster are determined and recorded for each particle.

Next, each mount (with uncoated particles) is examined by SEM. A JEOL 100CX instrument, equipped with PGT 6000 solid-state x-ray analyzer, is used to obtain a secondary electron image and an energy-dispersive x-ray spectrum (EDS) of each particle. The SEM is operated at an accelerating voltage of 40 kV and the EDS is obtained for the range of 0-10 keV by a standard integrated count of 100 sec. SEM images so obtained are necessarily of relatively low resolution due to the deliberate avoidance of conventionally applied conductive coats (carbon or gold-palladium) which might interfere with later elemental analyses of the particles.

Following SEM preliminary examination, each mount is stored in a dry nitrogen gas atmosphere in a sealed cabinet.

4. CATALOG FORMAT

Each page in the main body of the catalog is devoted to one particle and consists of an SEM image, an EDS spectrum, and a brief summary of preliminary examination data obtained by optical microscopy. The unique identification number assigned to the particle appears at the top of the page. Sources of the descriptive data are as follows:

 \underline{SIZE} (μm) is measured using the original SEM image and its known magnification factor. For an irregularly shaped particle, the minimum dimension in the plane of the field of view is located and determined; then a second (maximum) dimension is measured at a right angle to the first. For a spherical or equidimensional particle, only a single size is recorded.

SHAPE is generalized to be spherical (S), equidimensional (E), or irregular (I). Particles having shape intermediate between S and E or E and I are not uncommon and may be denoted as S/E or E/I, etc.

TRANSPARENCY (abbreviated TRANS.) is determined by optical microscopy to be transparent (T), translucent (TL), or opaque (0).

COLOR is determined by optical microscopy using oblique (fiber-optic) illumination supplemented with normal reflected illumination. Although color perception may vary with observer, the distinction of dark (Dk.) from light (Lt.) particles is unambiguous. Similarly, the distinction of colorless (CL) from colored particles is only occasionally in doubt. Complex colorations of individual particles may be noted in the "COMMENTS" column.

LUSTER is determined by optical microscopy using reflected normal illumination and supplemented with oblique (fiber-optic) illumination.

Commonly applied descriptions, adopted from mineralogical usage, include dull (D), metallic (M), submetallic (SM), subvitreous (SV), and vitreous (V).

Lusters transitional between categories or difficult to identify are indicated accordingly (D/SM, SV/V, etc.).

TYPE indicates a provisional first-order identification of each particle based on its morphology (from SEM image), elemental composition (from EDS spectrum), and optical properties. We emphasize that, for catalog purposes, types are defined for their descriptive and curatorial utility, not as scientific classifications. These tentative categorizations, which reflect judgements based on the collective experience of the CDPET. should not be construed to be firm identifications and should not dissuade any investigator from requesting any given particle for detailed study and proper identification. In the absence of any generally accepted taxonomy for stratospheric dust, the precise identification of each particle in our inventory is beyond the scope and intent of our collection and curation program. Indeed, the reliable identification and scientific classification of cosmic dust is one of many important research tasks which we hope our program will stimulate. We indicate particle "TYPE" only to aid the users of this catalog (especially those new to small-particle analysis) in distinguishing possible cosmic dust particles from other particles which are invariably collected during stratospheric dust sampling. Categories used in this catalog are defined as follows:

AOS: Aluminum oxide sphere. An AOS is transparent, subvitreous to vitreous in luster, colorless to pale yellow and at least approximately spherical. However, shape may range from nearly perfect sphericity to pronounced ellipticity and surface texture may range from very smooth to rough. Other spheres or irregularly shaped material may be attached to its surface. All is the distinctively dominant (or only)

peak in its EDS spectrum. A sphere displaying the attributes of an AOS except with major elements in addition to Ai (e.g., W7029B15) may be listed as "AOS?" or "?". Transparent Al-rich particles of irregular shape would probably be listed as "?" or "TCA?". (Based on work by D.E. Brownlee and collaborators, AOS particles are thought to be products of solid-fuel rocket exhausts. They are included here to provide a complete description of the W7029 collection.)

- C: Cosmic dust (variety unspecified) or other extraterrestrial material. In the strict sense, "cosmic dust" refers only to those particles which have not been modified during passage from interplanetary space to Earth's stratosphere. In this catalog, though, particle type "C" is used to conveniently group together all particles which are judged to be of extraterrestrial origin, including those that have apparently experienced strong ablational heating or melting. Type "C" particles are provisionally identified as those having one of the three following sets of attributes:
 - (a) irregular to spherical, opaque, dark colored particles composed mostly of Fe with minor Ni or S.
 - (b) irregular to spherical, translucent to opaque, dark colored particles containing various proportions of Mg, Si, and Fe with traces of Al, Ca, S, or Ni.
 - (c) irregular to faceted or blocky, transparent to translucent particles containing mostly Mg, Si, and Fe but with traces of Al or Ca.

Category (a) and (b) particles commonly display either complex,

porous aggregate-type morphologies or distinctively spherical shapes and dull to metallic lusters which distinguish them from terrestrial minerals. Their EDS spectra are reminiscent of those exhibited by meteoritic Fe-Ni or FeS minerals, or combinations of Fe-Ni-S phases with olivine and/or pyroxene. Category (c) particles display morphologies and EDS spectra which suggest that they are fragments of olivine or pyroxene crystals, neither or which are significant components of stratospheric volcanic ash. Particles which do not fall easily into categories (a), (b), or (c) but which possess some of the same attributes may be classified here as "C?".

TCA: Terrestrial contamination (artificial or man-made). Particles included in the "TCA" category are commonly irregular in shape (though a few may be spherical) and may be transparent, translucent, or opaque. Their EDS spectra commonly show Ai, Fe, or Si as the principal peaks but with a variety of minor peaks including those of Ti, Cr, or Ni. The abundances of Ti and Cr are frequently much greater than those expected in common minerals. Furthermore, the Cu peaks may be much more intense than can be attributed to SEM hardware artifacts (see "IMPORTANT NOTE" below). In some cases, a high intensity (relative to intensities of characteristic x-ray peaks) of continuum radiation occurs in the EDS spectrum, suggesting that low atomic number elements not detectable by the EDS (e.g., H, C, N, O) are abundant in the particle. Such "TCA" particles are tacitly inferred to be

synthetic carbon-based materials. (This category probably includes particles produced by or derived from aircraft operation or collector hardware, or possibly spacecraft debris.)

TCN: Terrestrial contamination (natural). "TCN" particles may be transparent to opaque and may exhibit a variety of colors. However, they are commonly irregular in shape and distinctively rich in Si and Al with minor abundances of Na, K, Ca, or Fe. Morphologies and EDS spectra of most "TCN" particles compare favorably with respective properties of quartz, feldspar, or silicic volcanic glass, three phases which are principal components of stratospheric volcanic ash. In addition, platy or porous aggregate-type particles of light color and Si, Al-rich composition may be silicic clay minerals, common phases in Earth's surface soils. Recognition of these phases as "TCN" particles is based mostly on CDPET's collective mineralogical experience and comparison with some of the reference particles described in "ANALYSES OF REFERENCE MATERIALS".

Less commonly, the "TCN" category may include distinctive particles with apparently non-random shapes which are rich in low atomic number elements (as inferred from their EDS spectra having high levels of continuum x-radiation and relatively small peaks for characteristic x-rays). Such particles are distinguished from "TCA" particles by their unusual morphologies and probably represent biological contaminants.

?: Identification uncertain. This category includes particles which do not unequivocally resemble those grouped together as AOS, C, TCA, or TCN. In addition, the "?" symbol is liberally used to reiterate the tentative identifications of other types of particles.

Again, this system for provisional classification of particles is presented only as a first-order attempt to distinguish particles which are probably extraterrestrial in origin from those which are probably contaminants. Many particles, especially those cataloged as type "?", will require careful research examination before they can be satisfactorily identified.

<u>COMMENTS</u> are included for particles with special features or histories.

Particles lost during or after preliminary SEM examination, or particles with possible genetic relationships to other particles are noted here.

**IMPORTANT NOTE: With regard to EDS spectra, copper x-radiation is emitted from some of the SEM internal parts as a consequence of bombardment by stray electrons. The peaks labelled "CU" may, therefore, represent a contribution from both sample and instrument. The instrument is being modified to remove the machine artifact.

5. ANALYSES OF REFERENCE MATERIALS

The usefulness of the SEM images and EDS spectra provided for particles in this catalog is enhanced by comparison with similar data products obtained for comparably sized particles of known composition. Accordingly, the next several pages summarize data acquired by SEM examination of reference particles under the same conditions used in the preliminary examination of particles from the stratospheric dust collections. Each reference particle represents material which has proven useful as a reference (which may be distinct from an analytical standard) in SEM and/or electron microprobe work at JSC or elsewhere. Included in this group are several members of the excellent series of microprobe standards prepared by Eugene Jarosewich (Smithsonian Institution) and identified by their USNM numbers. Other materials will be added to our reference suite in future catalogs. However, those included here provide a sampling of minerals common in meteorites (olivine, pyroxene, ilmenite) or their ablation products (magnetite). In addition, resonable analogs of stratospheric volcanic ash (rhyolite glass, sodic plagioclase) are included.

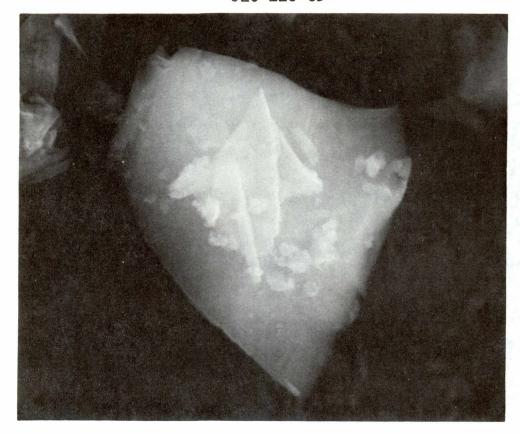
For completeness, the currently accepted bulk composition (expressed as oxide weight percent) of each reference particle is also provided. The EDS spectra included in this catalog are of quality equal to that which is routinely obtained in other state-of-the-art SEM laboratories. However, well-known geometrical and differential matrix effects prevent these raw spectra from being interpreted as quantitative analyses. Hence, we have avoided the use of peak-height ratios as diagnostic compositional indicators. Further work on comparison of reference particle spectra with sample particle spectra may later permit semi-quantitative compositional information to be inferred for the sample particles. (The Cu artifact peaks noted in the

"CATALOG FORMAT" section above also appear in the reference particle spectra.)

Future catalogs will extend our presentation of SEM reference material images and EDS spectra and their applicability in problems related to identification of particles in the cosmic dust collections. EDS spectra of polished grain mounts of reference minerals will be added to facilitate more quantitative inter-laboratory comparison of our EDS analyses with those of other investigators for the same or similar minerals.

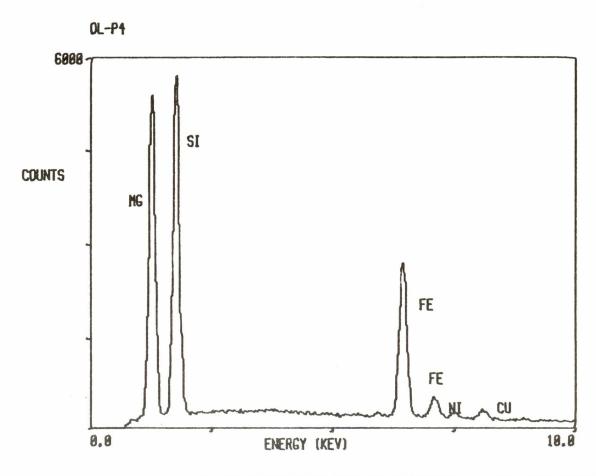
OLIVINE JLC-129-63

S-82-25746



 SiO2
 TiO2
 Al203
 Cr203
 Fe203
 Fe0
 NiO
 MnO
 MgO
 CaO
 Na20
 K20
 TOTAL

 40.94
 0.01
 0.07
 0.01
 8.74
 0.35
 0.12
 49.64
 0.10
 99.98

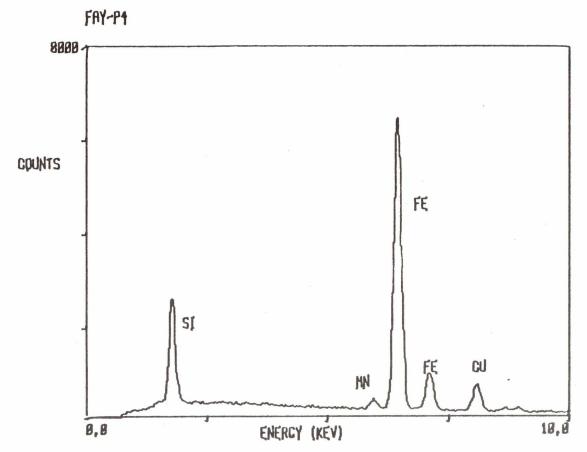


ROCKPORT FAYALITE (USNM 85276)

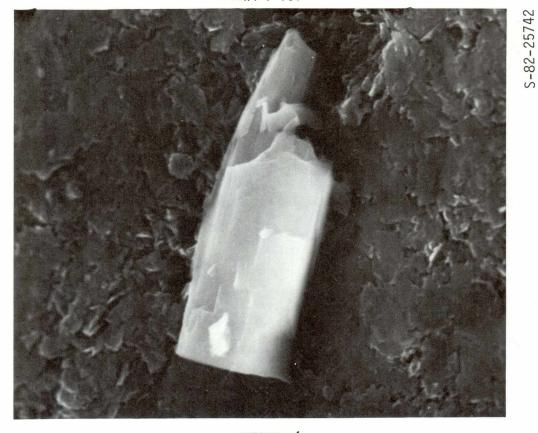


 Si02
 Ti02
 Al203
 Cr203
 Fe203
 Fe0
 NiO
 MmO
 MgO
 CaO
 Na20
 K20
 TOTAL

 29.22
 0.04
 1.32
 66.36
 2.14
 99.08

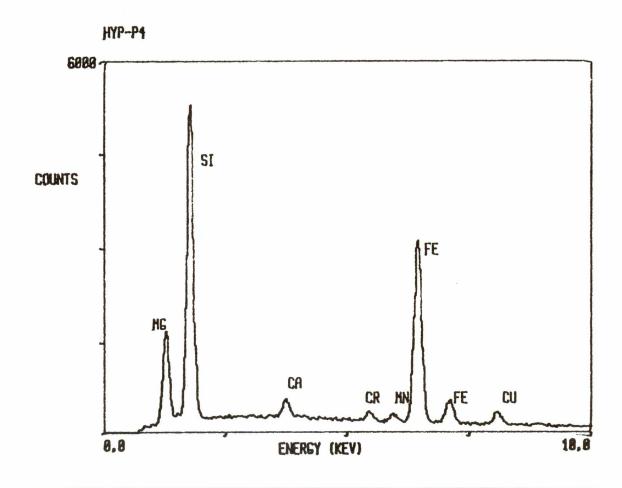


JOHNSTOWN HYPERSTHENE (USNM 746)

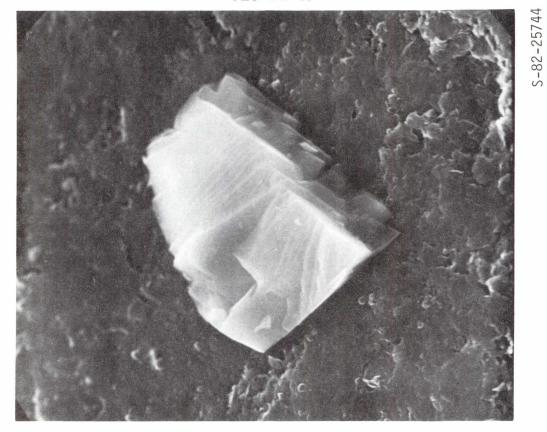


 SiO2
 TiO2
 Al203
 Cr203
 Fe203
 Fe0
 NiO
 MmO
 MgO
 CaO
 Na20
 K20
 TOTAL

 54.09
 0.16
 1.23
 0.75
 15.22
 0.49
 26.79
 1.52
 <0.05</td>
 <0.05</td>
 100.25

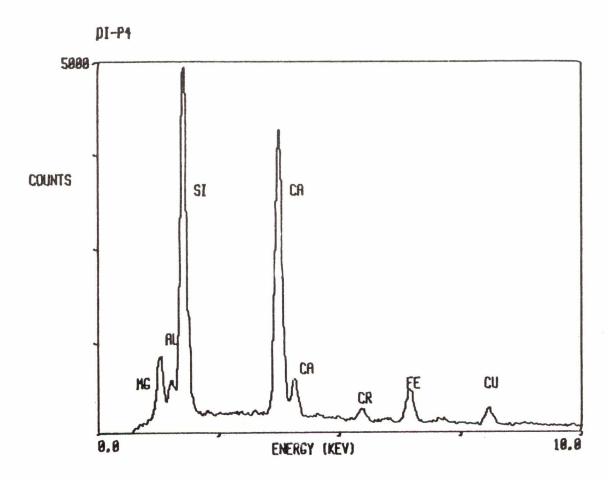


DIOPSIDE JLC-99-63



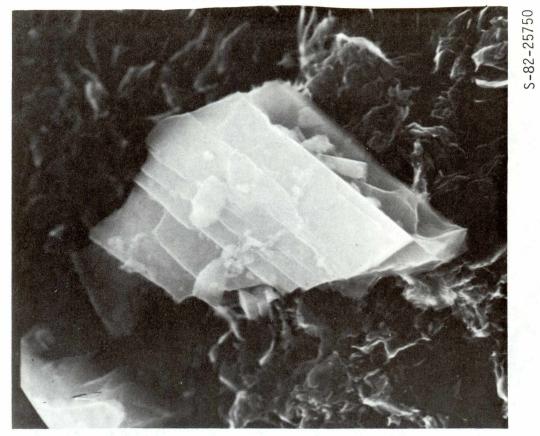
 Si02
 Ti02
 Al203
 Cr203
 Fe203
 Fe0
 NiO
 MnO
 MgO
 CaO
 Na20
 K20
 TOTAL

 51.93
 0.46
 6.31
 0.96
 1.80
 2.34
 0.04
 0.07
 16.05
 18.64
 1.39
 99.99

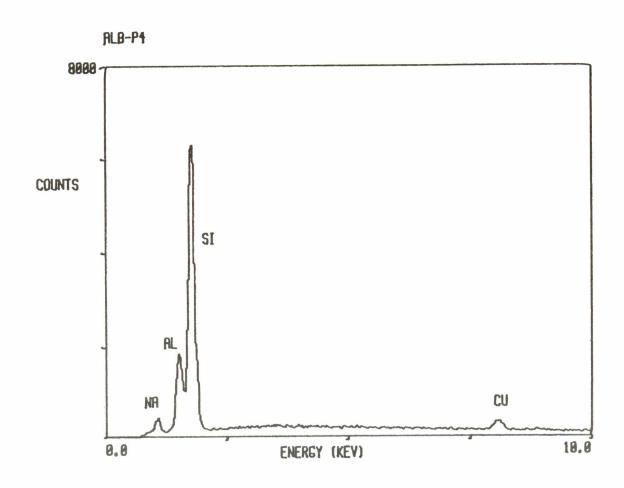


xviii

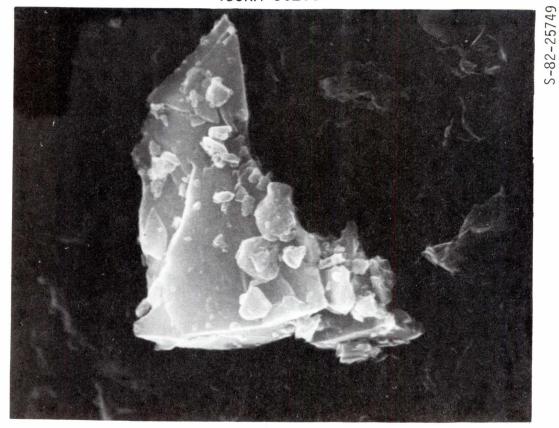
TIBURON ALBITE



					V	VEIGHT.	%					
Si02	<u>Ti02</u>	A1203	<u>Cr203</u>	Fe203	Fe0	NiO	MnO	MgO	Ca0	<u>Na20</u>	<u>K20</u>	TOTAL
68.22	_	19.90		0.06				_	0.00	11.65	0.03	99.86

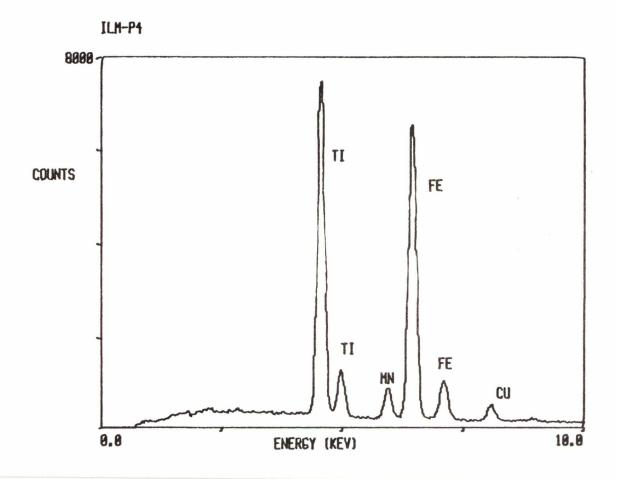


ILMENITE (USNM 96189)

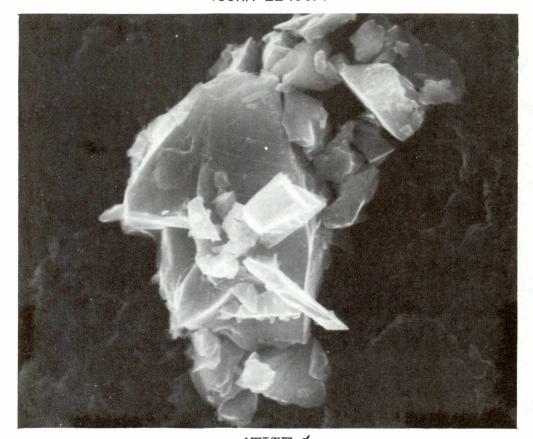


 Si02
 Ti02
 Al203
 Cr203
 Fe203
 Fe0
 NiO
 MnO
 MgO
 CaO
 Na20
 K20
 TOTAL

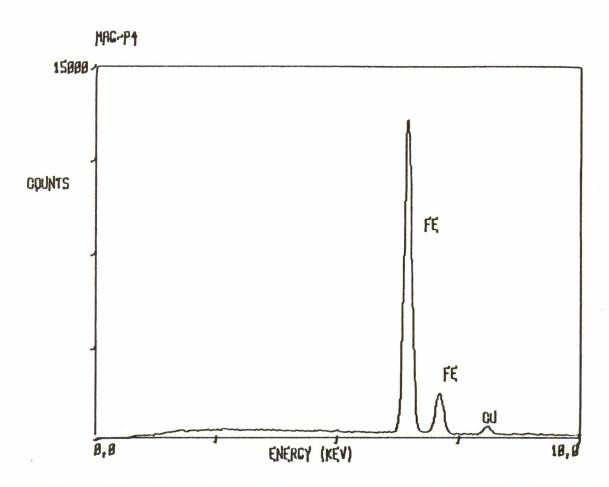
 45.70
 11.60
 36.10
 4.77
 0.31
 98.48



MINAS GERAIS MAGNETITE (USNM 114887)

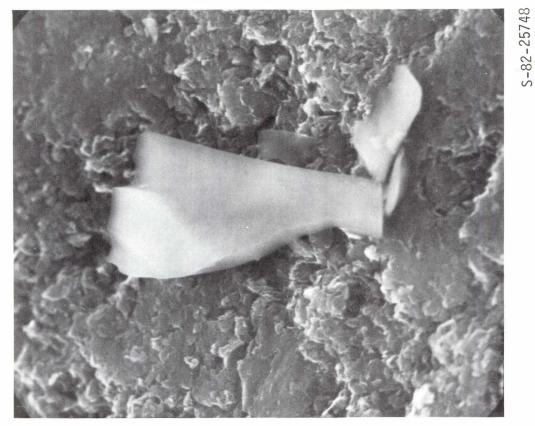


| WEIGHT | W

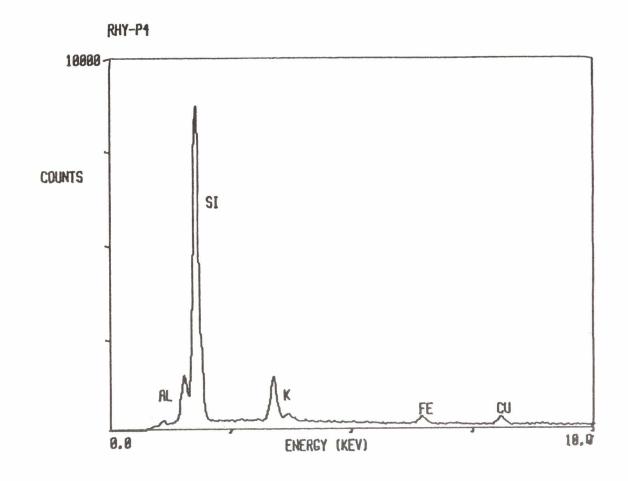


5-82-25743

RHYOLITE GLASS (USNM 72854 VG-568)



WEIGHT % CaO TOTAL Si02 Ti02 Al203 Cr203 Fe203 Na20 K20 Fe0 MnO MgO - 0.03 < 0.10 76.71 0.12 12.06 0.80 0.50 3.75 4.89 99.34 0.48



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6. SAMPLE REQUESTS

Scientists desiring to perform detailed research on particles described in this catalog should apply in writing to:

Curator/Cosmic Dust Telephone: (713) 483-3274 Code SN2 NASA/Johnson Space Center Houston, Texas 77058 U.S.A.

Sample requests should refer to specific particle identification numbers and should describe the research being proposed as well as the qualifications and facilities of the investigator making the request. Additionally, requests for particles not yet passed through preliminary examination will be considered if the requester can demonstrate a strong need for them. NASA will arrange for a review of the scientific merits of each request and will inform the requester of the results. Approval of a sample request does not imply or include funding for the proposed research. Questions about NASA funding should be directed to:

Discipline Scientist, Planetary Materials Code EL-4 NASA Headquarters Washington, D.C. 20546

Although foreign scientists are welcome to request samples, NASA cannot provide funds to be spent outside the U.S.A. by citizens of other countries.

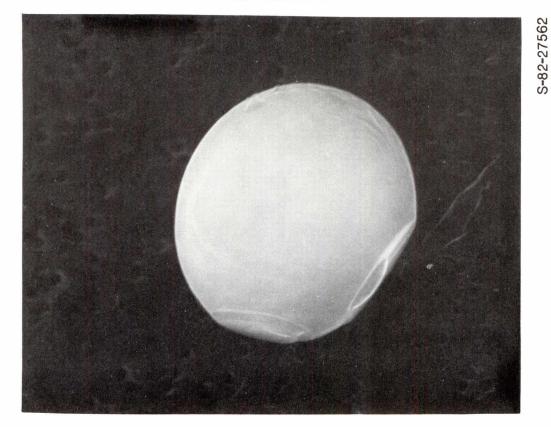
It should be noted that particles labelled W7029C have already been allocated for research and, thus, are not available from the inventory summarized in this catalog. Again, preliminary examination data for this allocated mount are included for completeness.

7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Dr. Donald E. Brownlee (University of Washington, Seattle) generously provided information, advice, and material cooperation which contributed greatly to the successful start of the JSC Cosmic Dust Program. Dr. Robert M. Walker and Dr. Philip B. Fraundorf (Washington University, St. Louis) provided informative discussions on particle identification problems. Eugene Jarosewich (Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.) kindly provided several mineral standards.

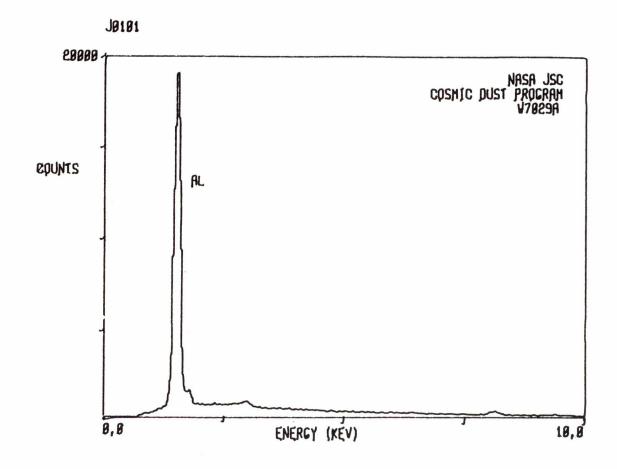
MOUNT W7029A

W7029A1

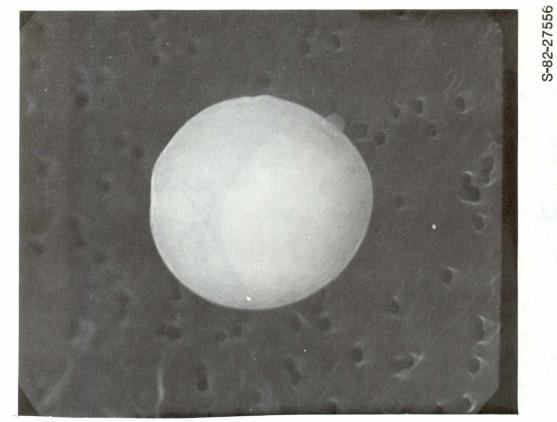


SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS

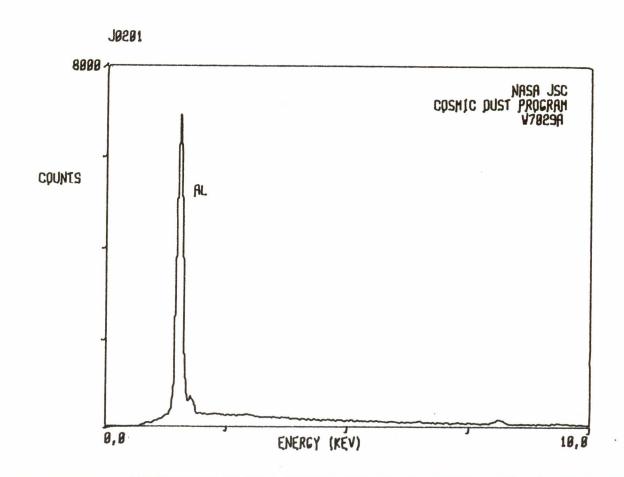
6 S T CL/Pale Yellow V AOS



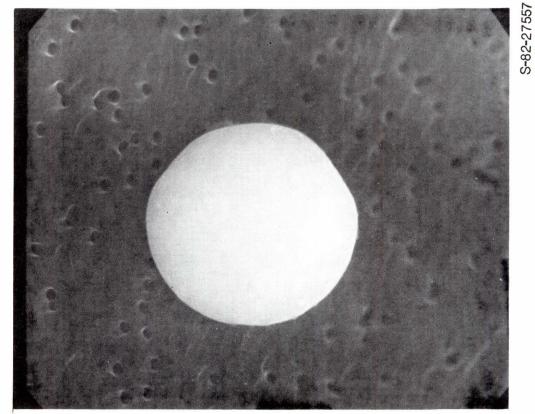
W7029A2



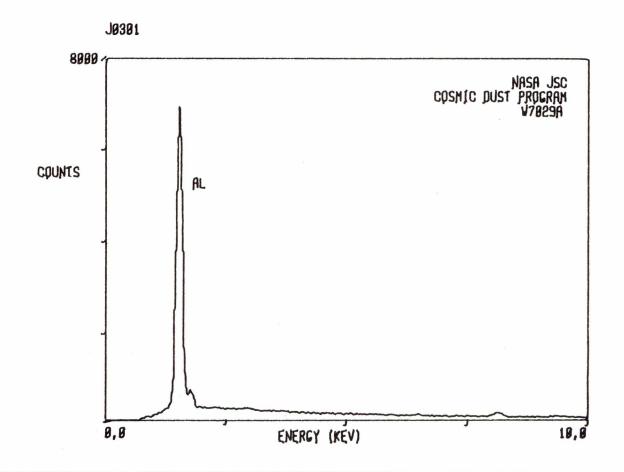




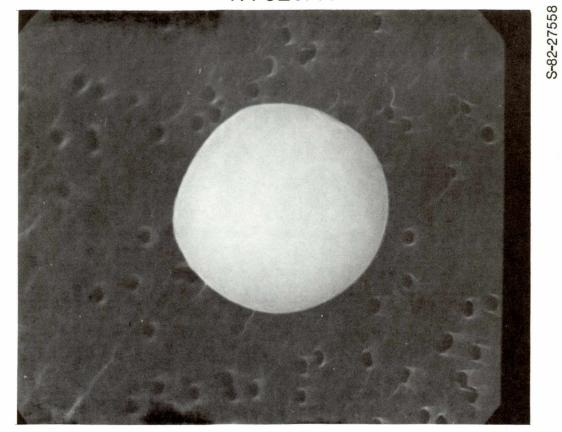
W7029A3



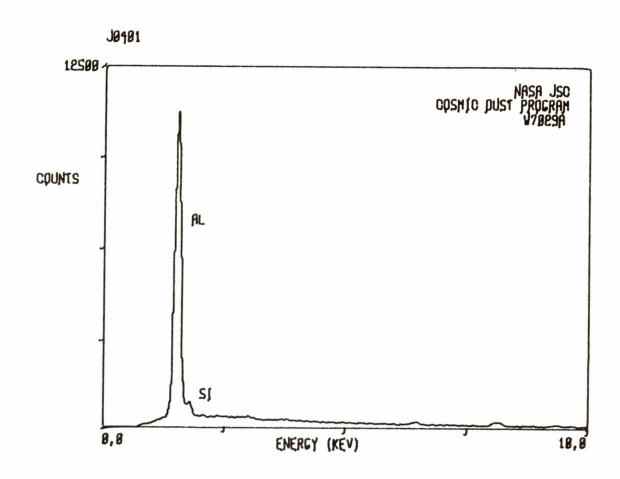
SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS
5 S T CL/Pale Yellow V AOS



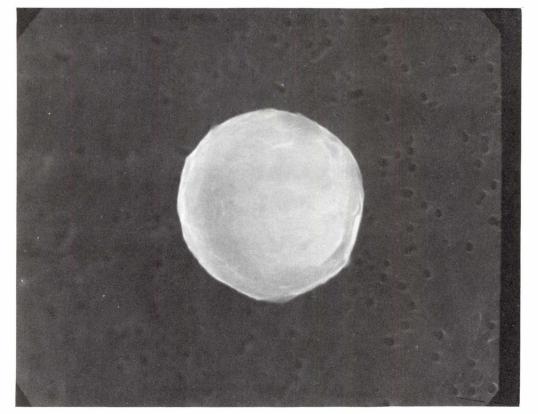
W7029A4



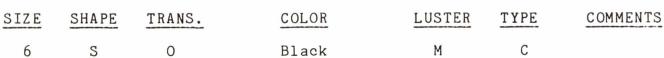


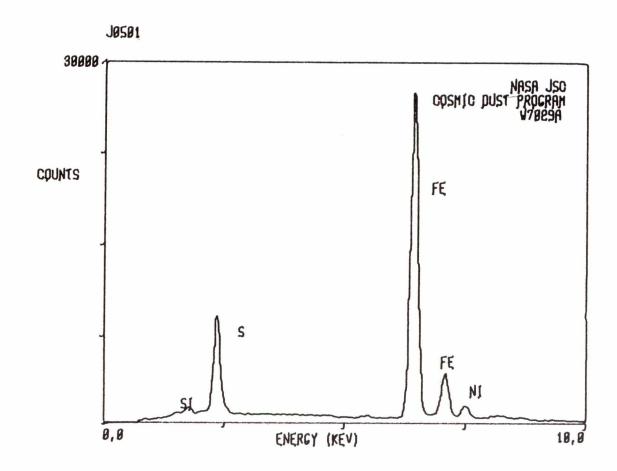


W7029A5

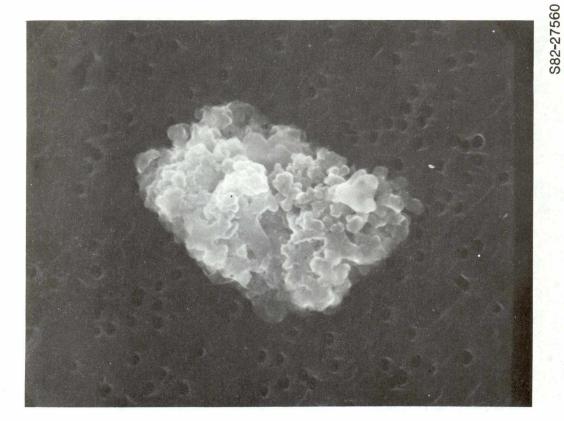


S-82-27559

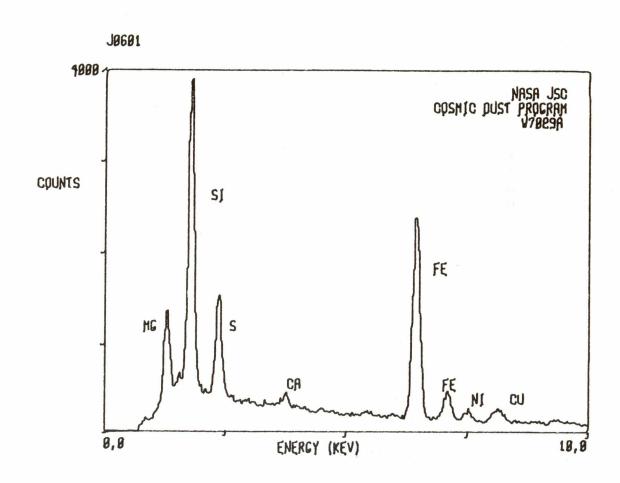




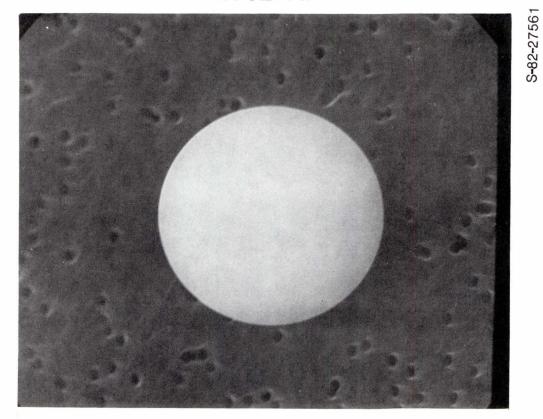
W7029A6



SIZE SHAPE		TRANS.	COLOR	LUSTER	TYPE	COMMENTS
5x7	I	0	Dk. Brown/Black	SM	С	

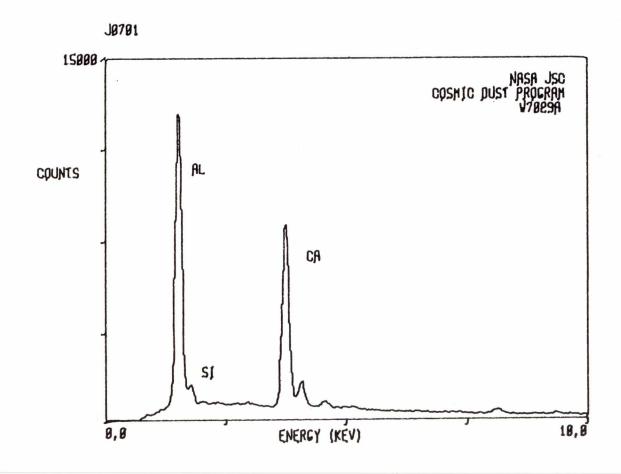


W7029A7

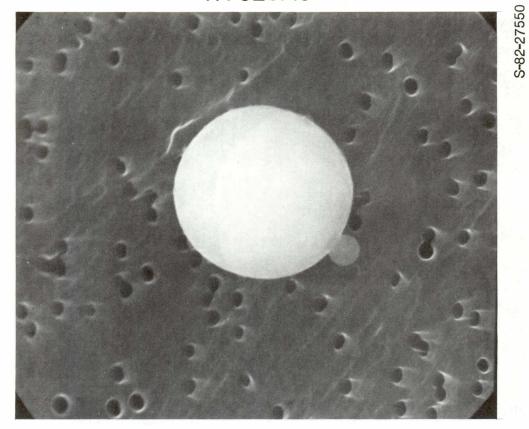


SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS

6 S T CL/Pale Yellow V ?

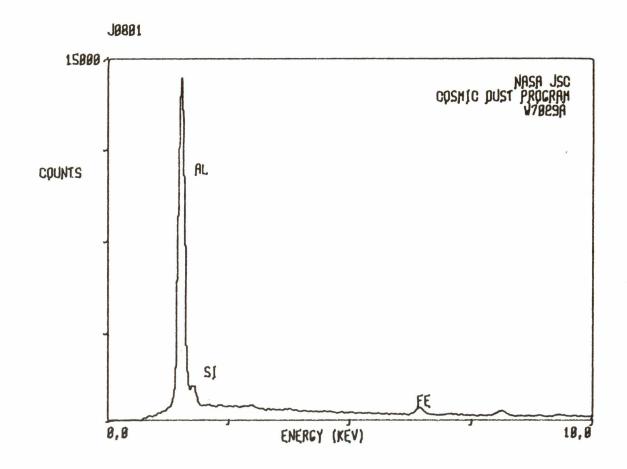


W7029A8

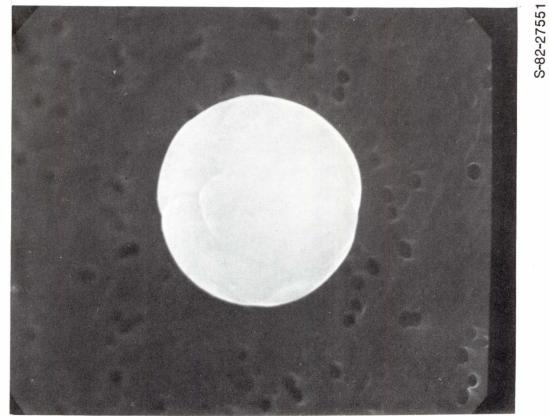


SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS

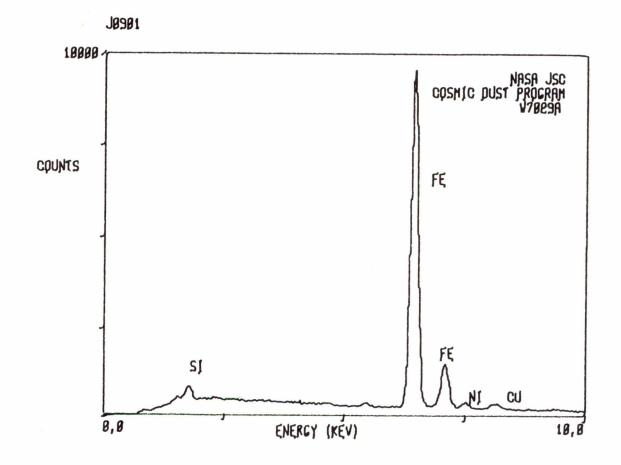
3 S T CL/Pale Yellow V AOS



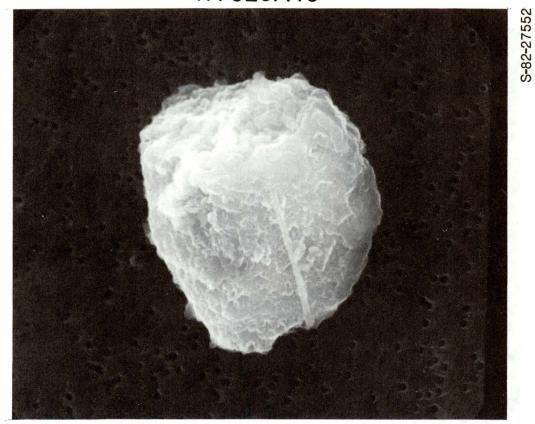
W7029A9



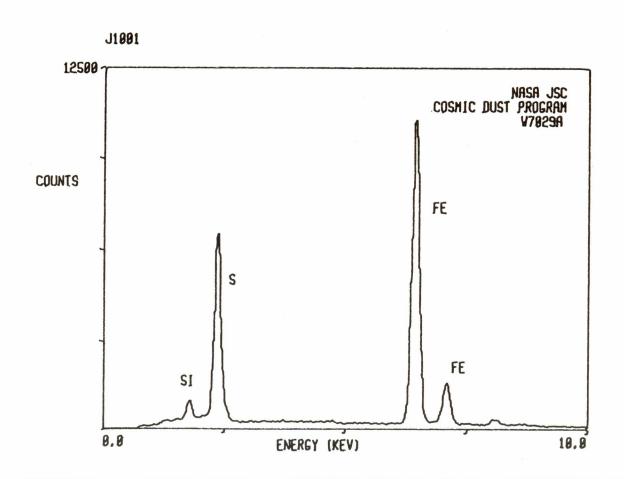
SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS
4 S O Black M C?

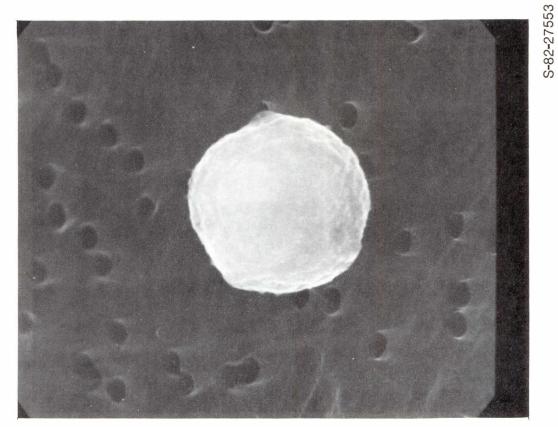


W7029A10

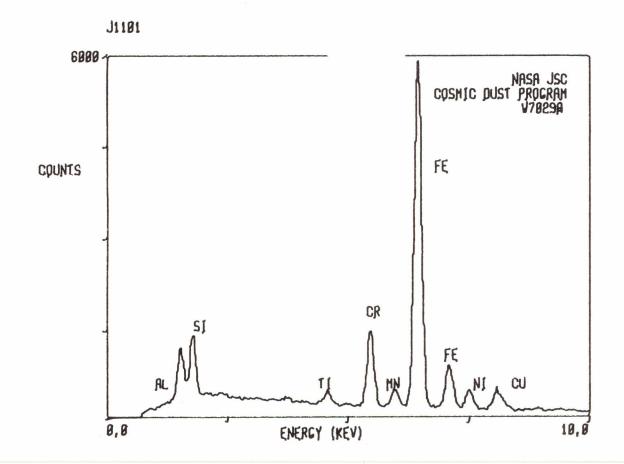


SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.	COLOR	LUSTER	TYPE	COMMENTS
9x11	I	0	Black	SM	С	TL material on
						surface

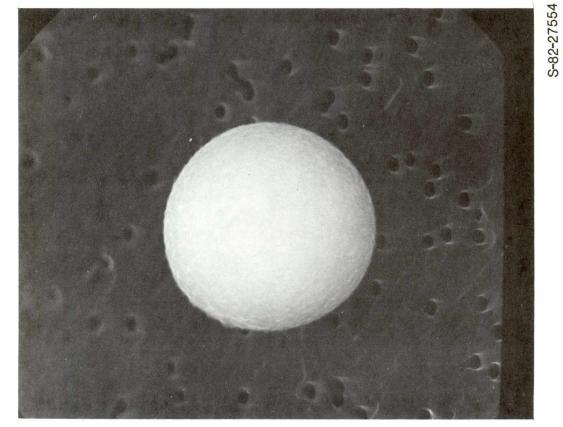




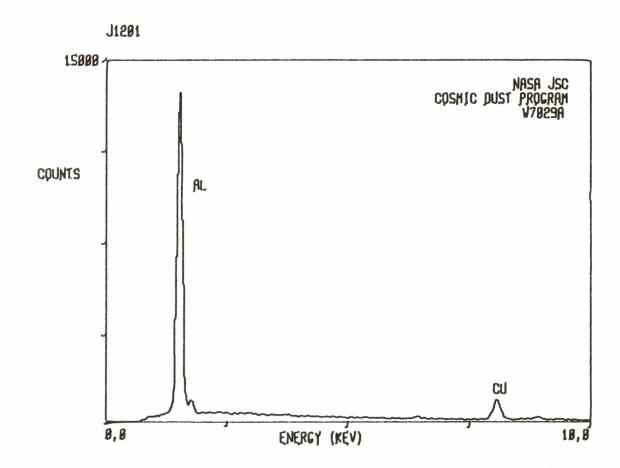
SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS
2 S O Black D/SM ?



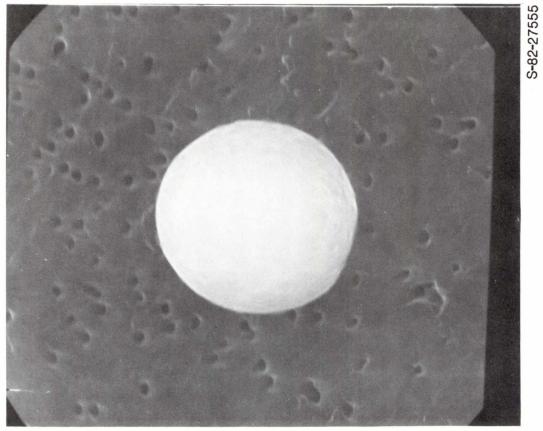
W7029A12



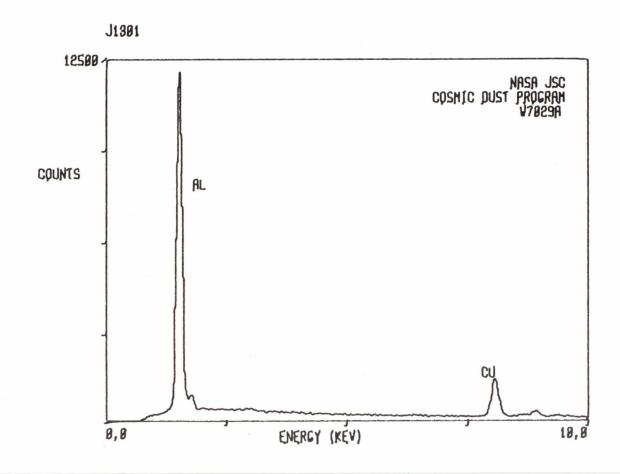
SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS
4 S T CL/Pale Yellow V AOS



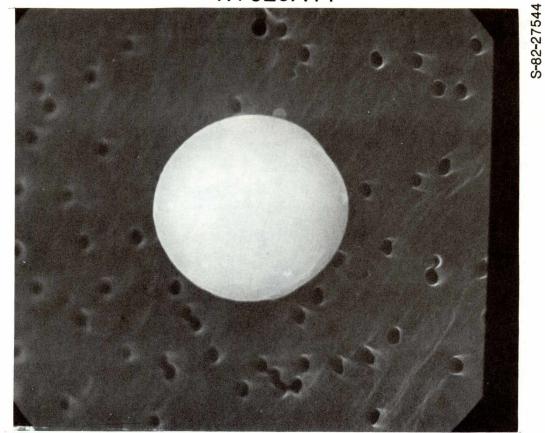
W7029A13

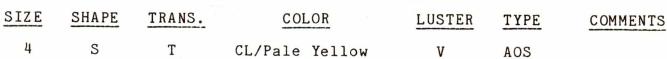


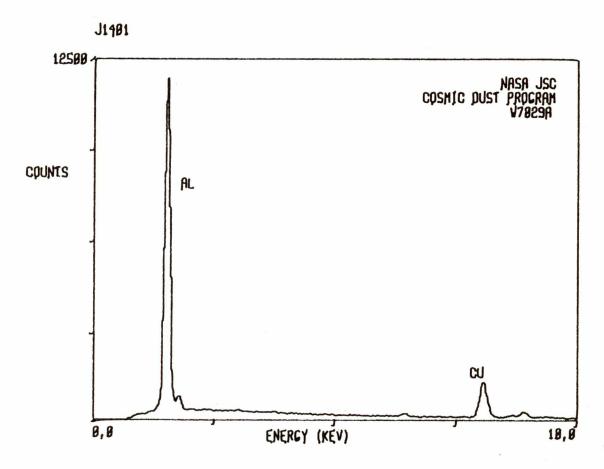




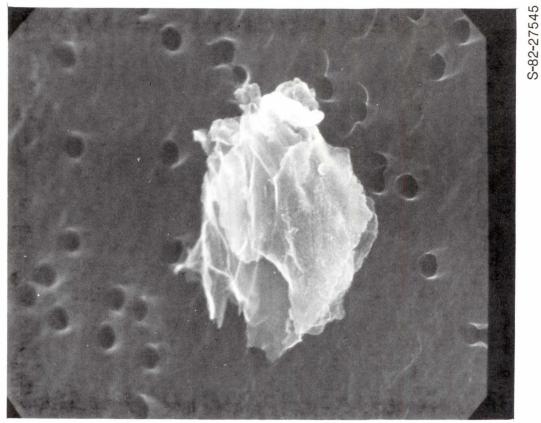
W7029A14



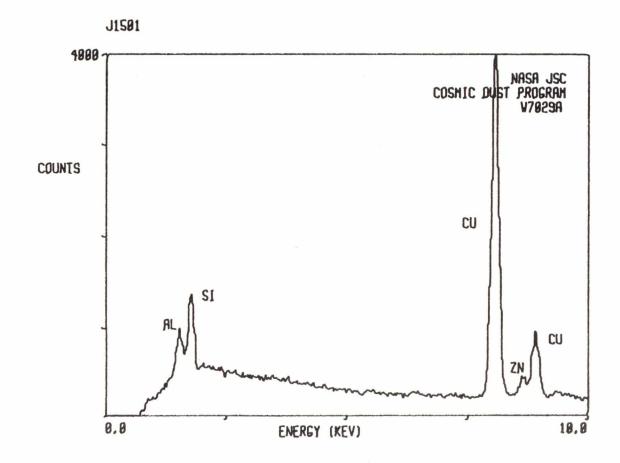




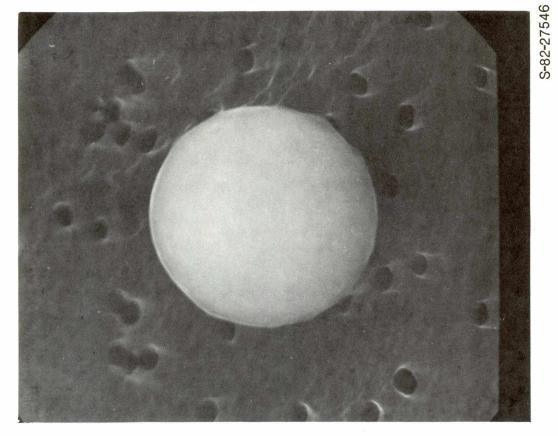
W7029A15



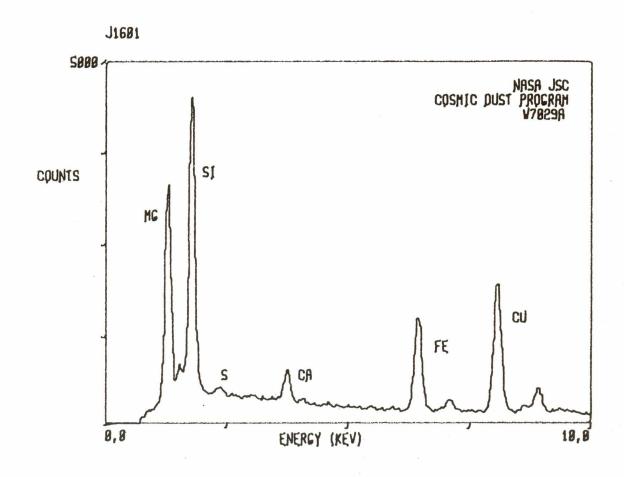
SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS
2x4 I O Black SM TCA?



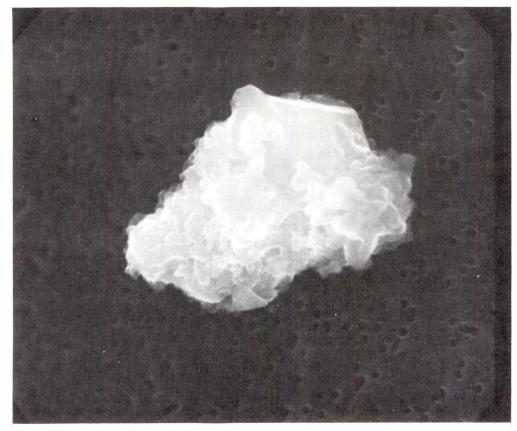
W7029A16



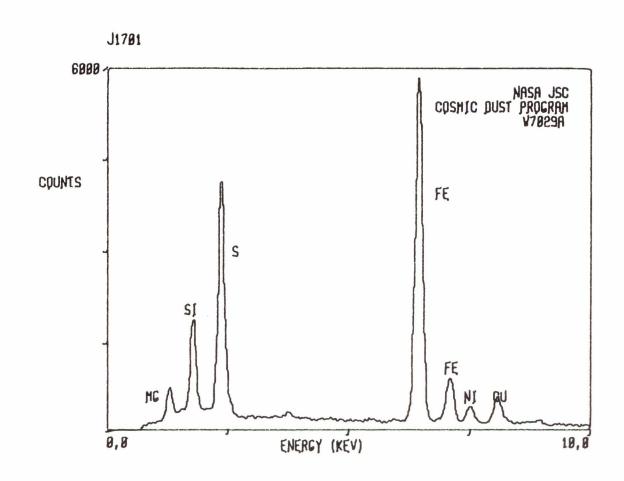




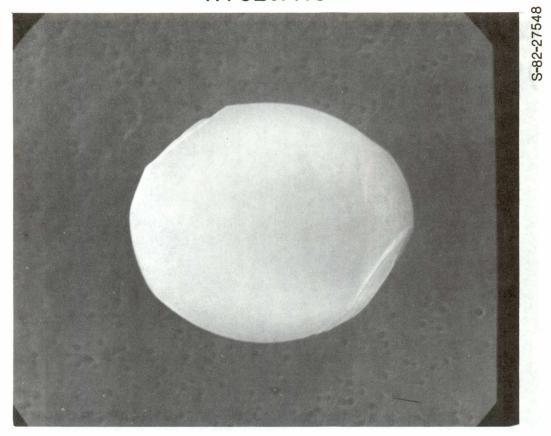
W7029A17



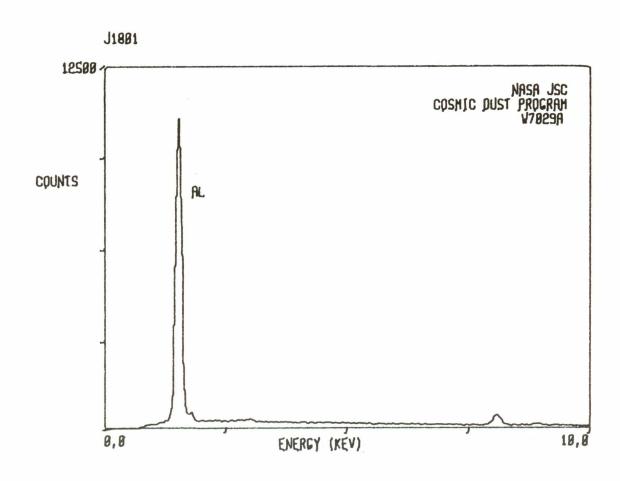
SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.	COLOR	LUSTER	TYPE	COMMENTS
7x10	I	0	Black	D/SM	С	TL material on surface

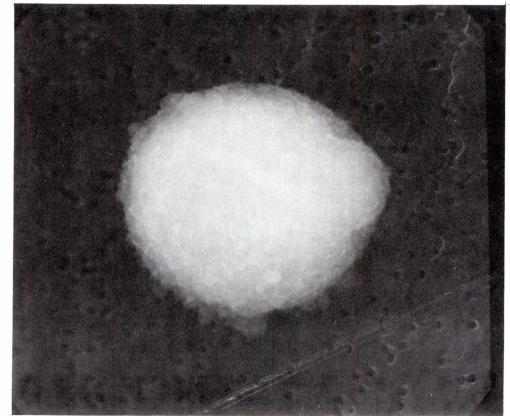


W7029A18





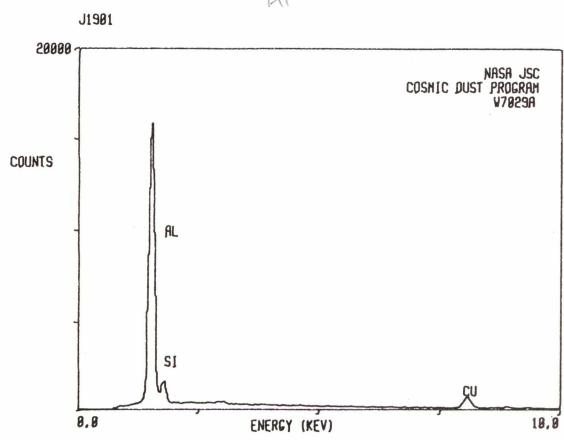




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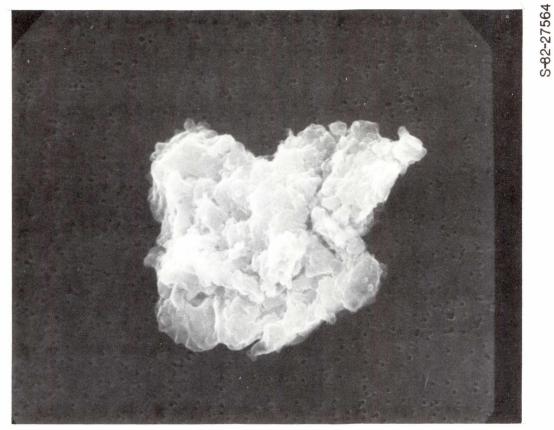
SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS
8 S/E TL Smoky Yellow SV AOS

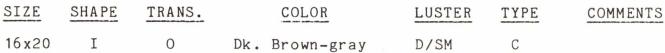
Al

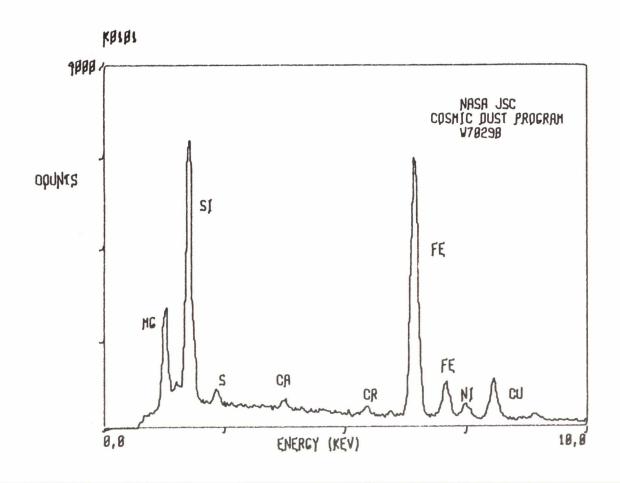


MOUNT W7029B

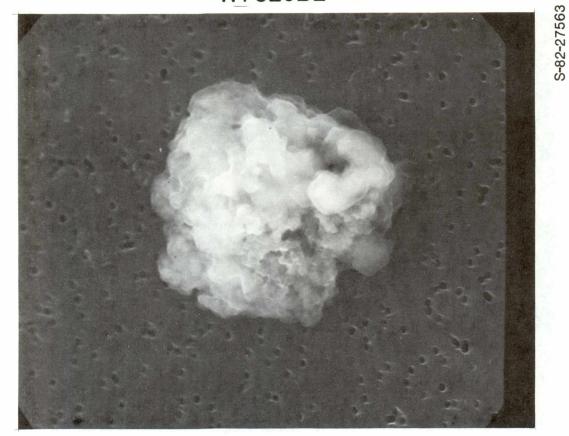
W7029B1

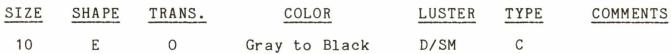


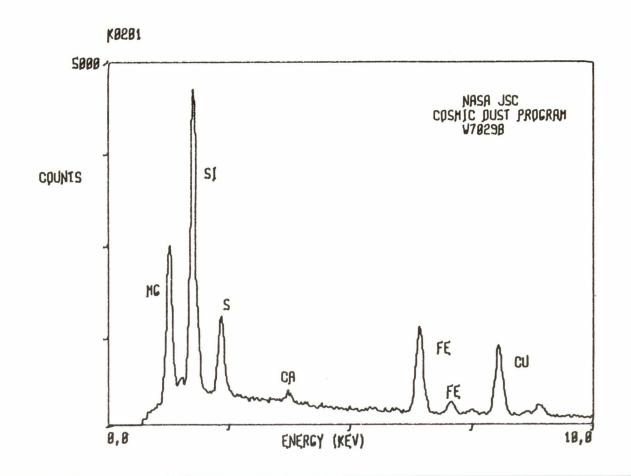




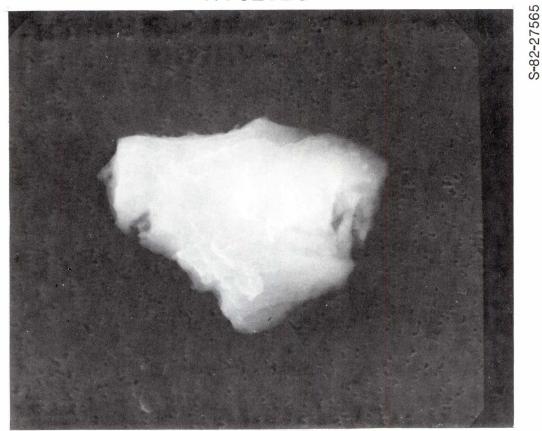


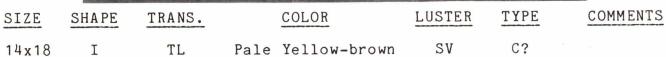


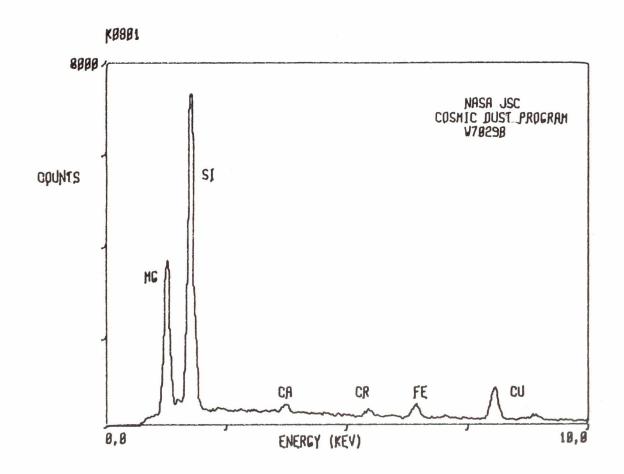




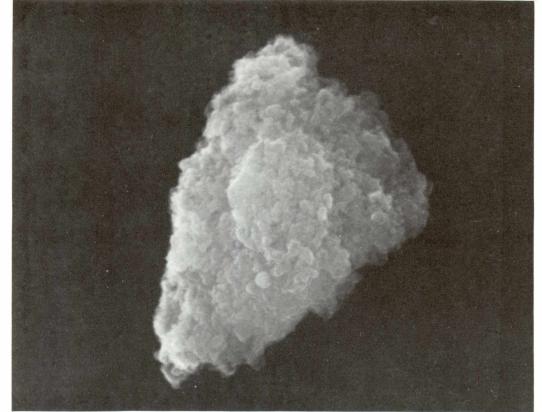
W7029B3





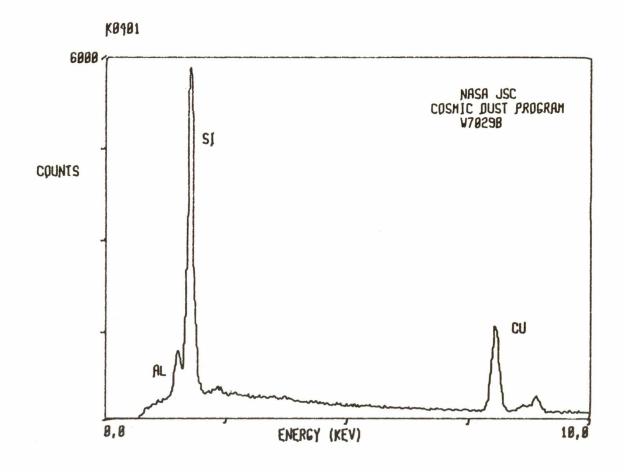


W7029B4



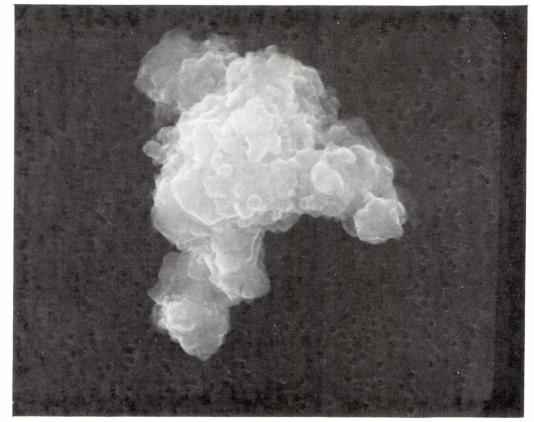
SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS

15x22 I O Dk. Brown D/SM ?



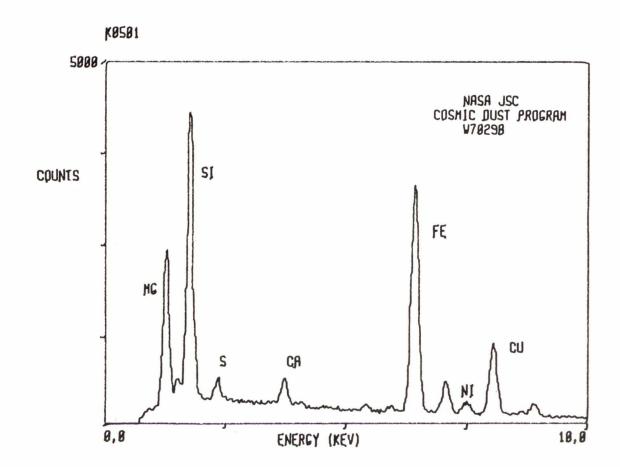
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W7029B5



SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS

12x12 I O Red-brown to SM/M C
Steel Gray



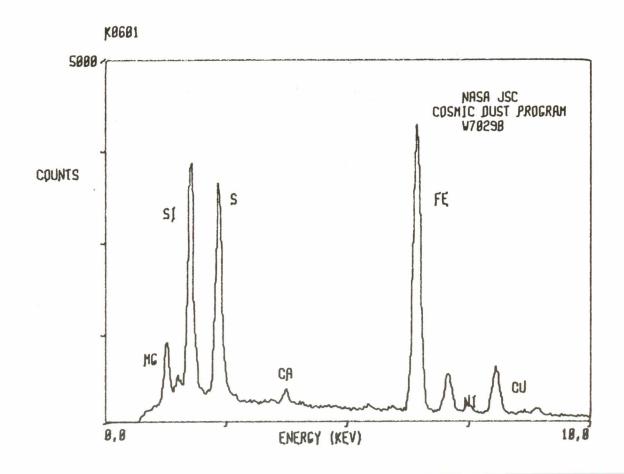
S-82-27567

W7029B6

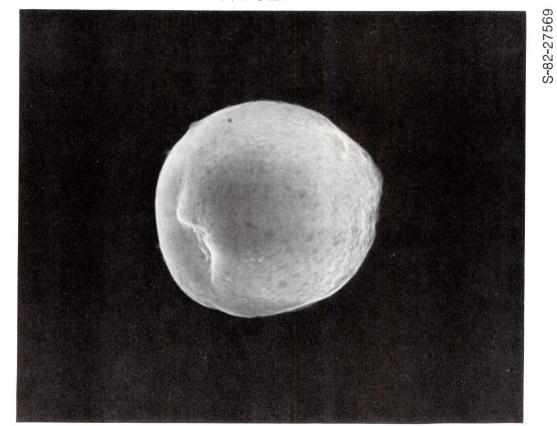


SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS

10x13 I TL/O Gray to Black D/SV C

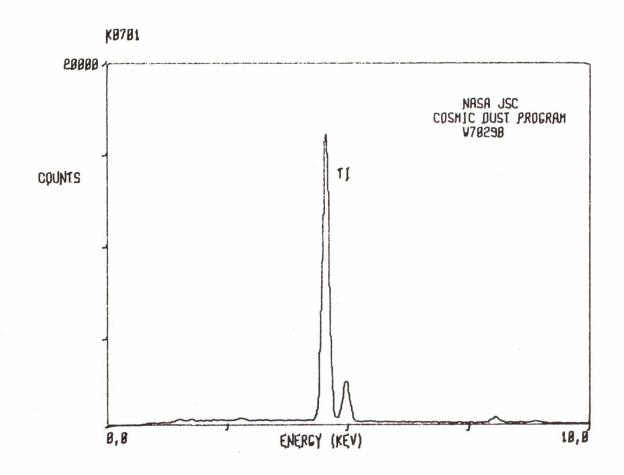


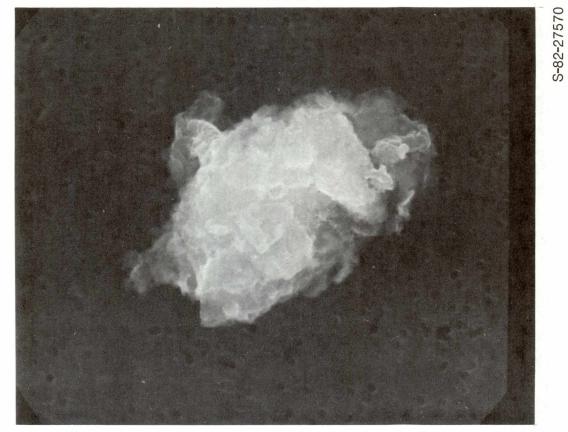
W7029B7



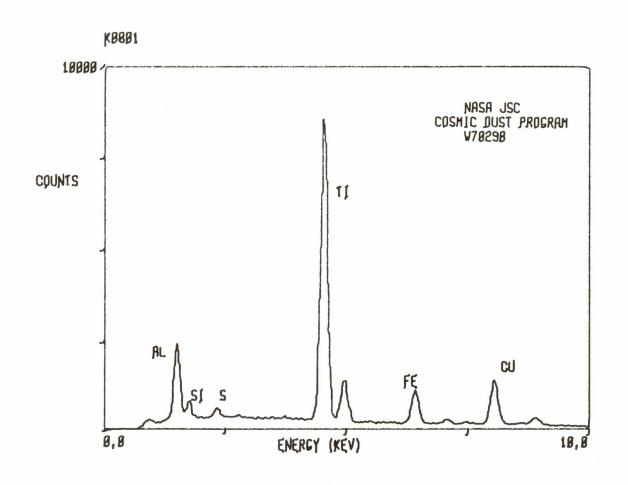
SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS

11 S O Black M ?

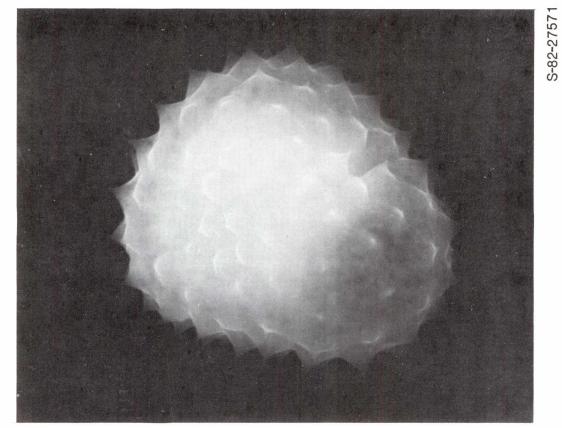




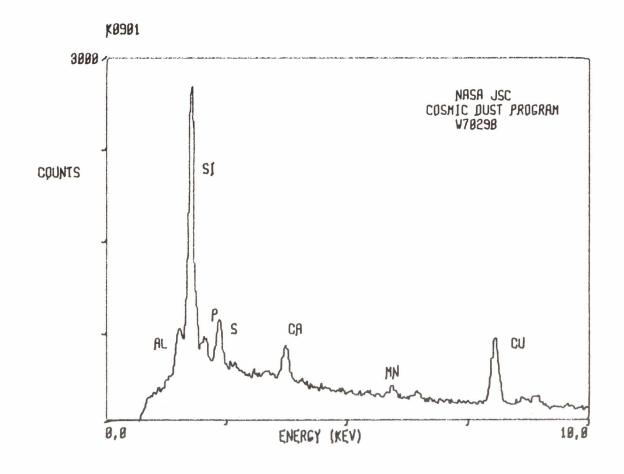
SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.	COLOR	LUSTER	TYPE	COMMENTS
7 x 1 1	I	()	Dk. Red-brown	SM	?	

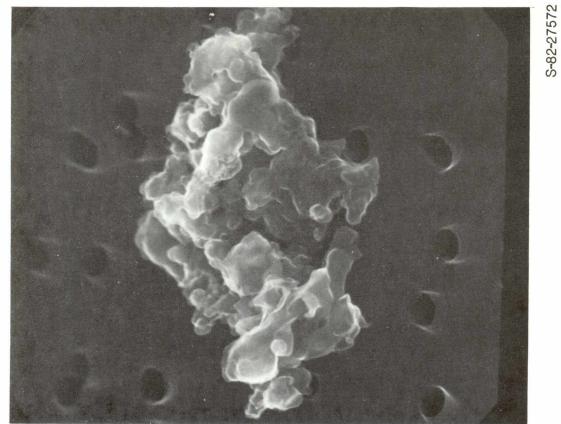


W7029B9

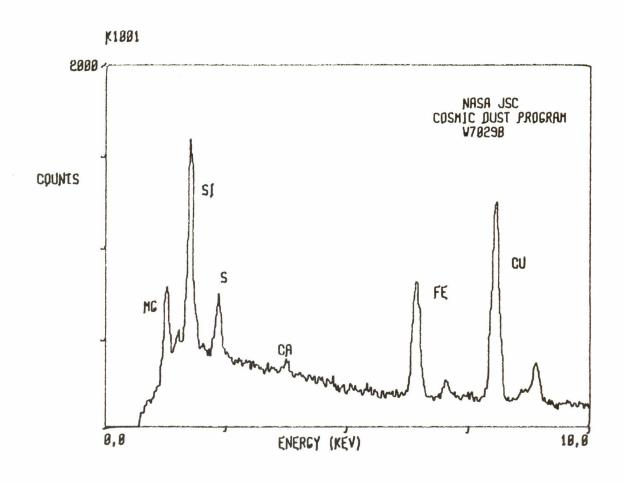


SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS
20x22 E TL Lt. Yellow SV ?



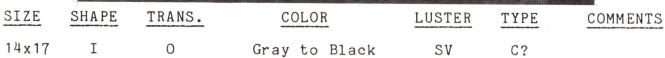


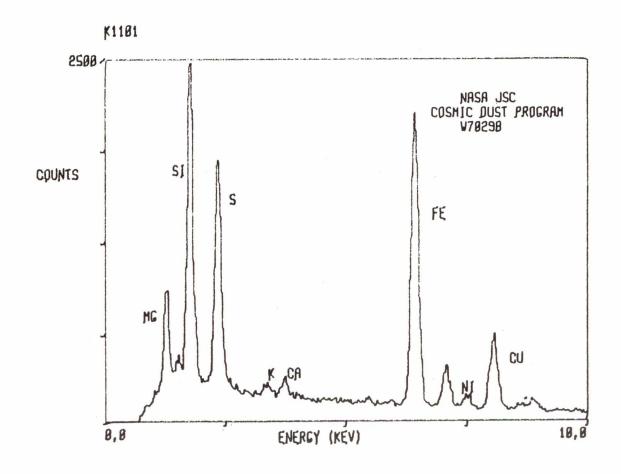


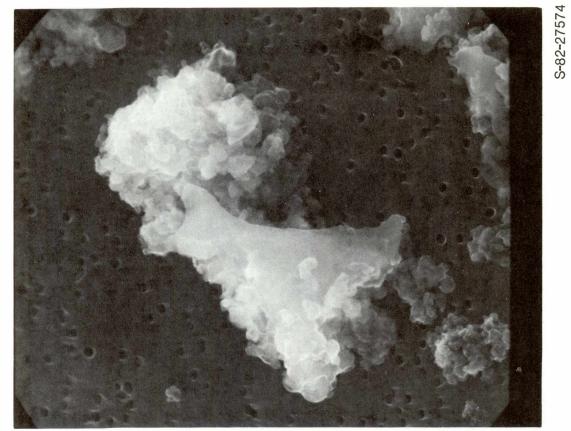


W7029B11

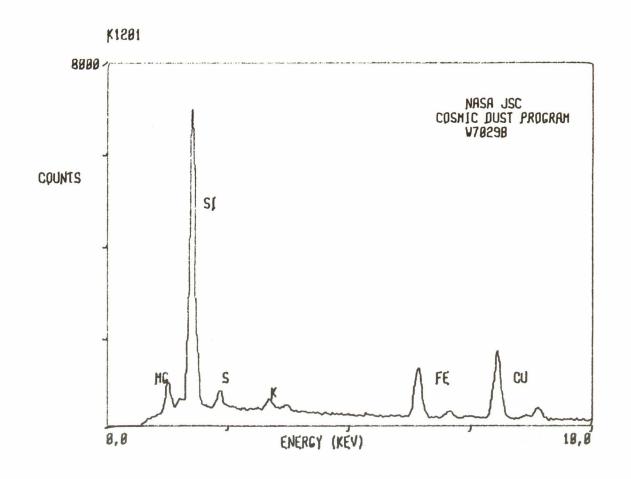


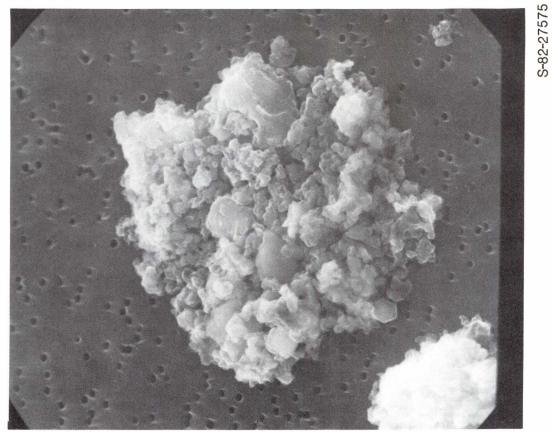




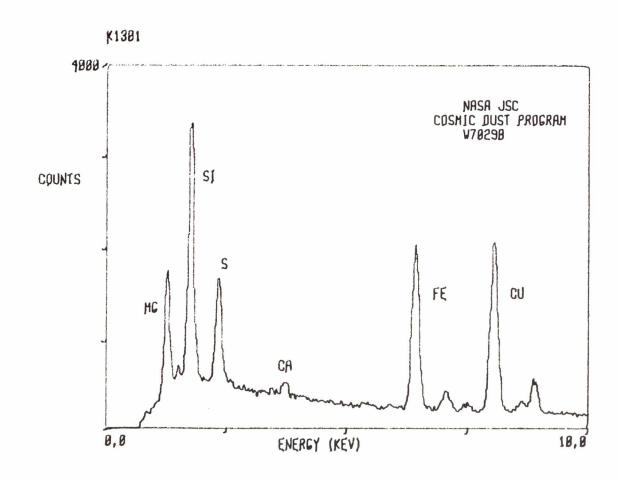


SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.	COLOR	LUSTER	TYPE	COMMENTS
7 x 1 1	I	0	Black	D/SV	C?	Probably related

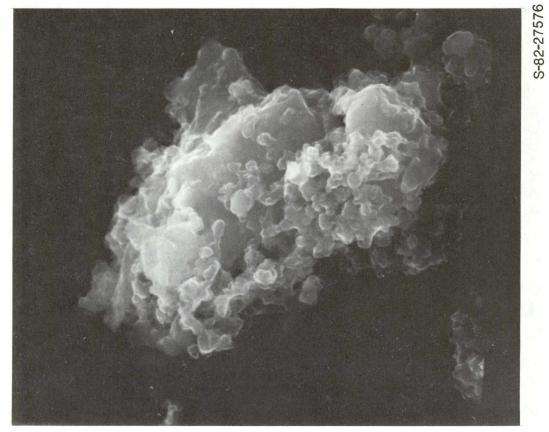






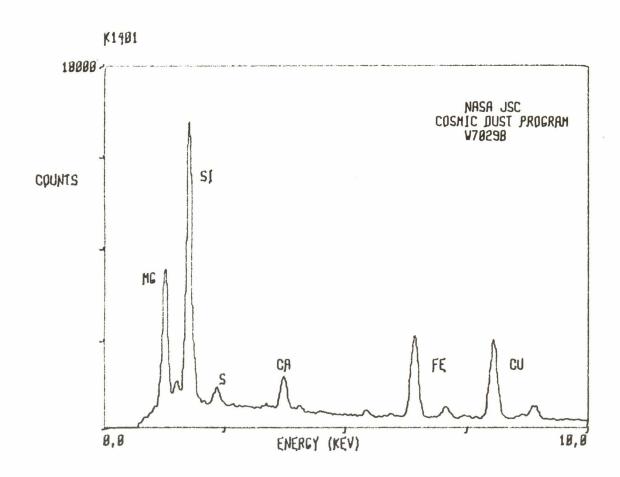


W7029B14

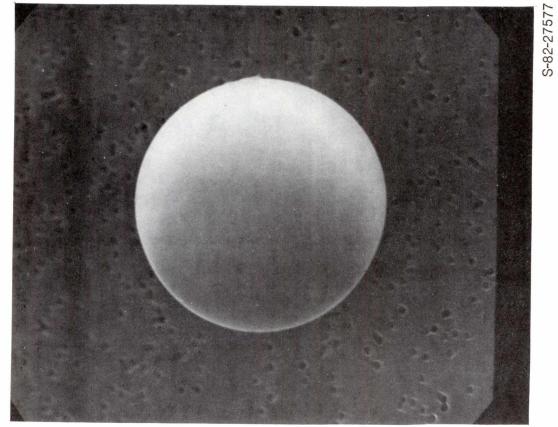


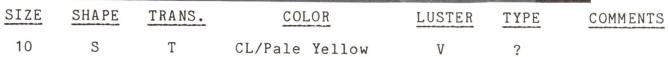
SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS

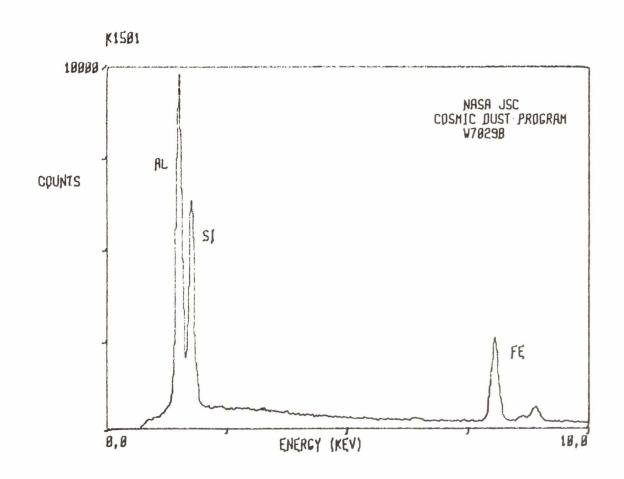
7x12 I TL Gray-Green D/SV C



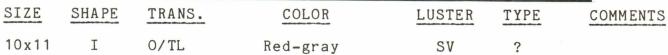
W7029B15

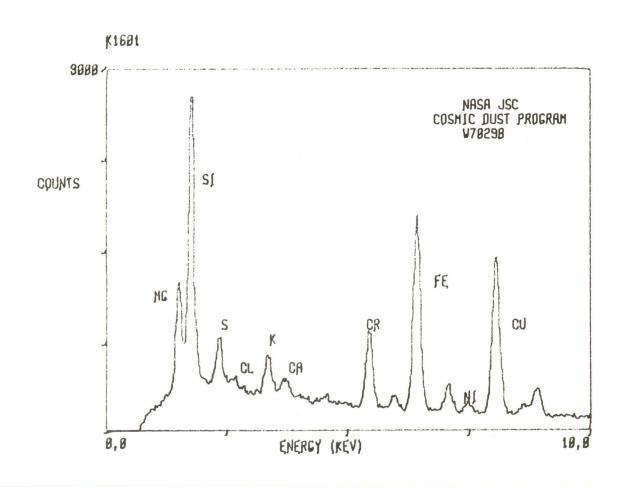




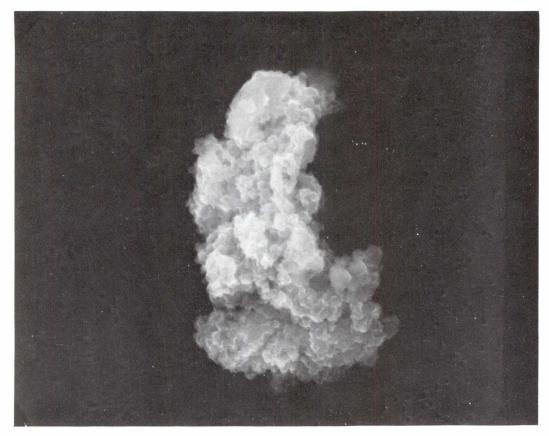




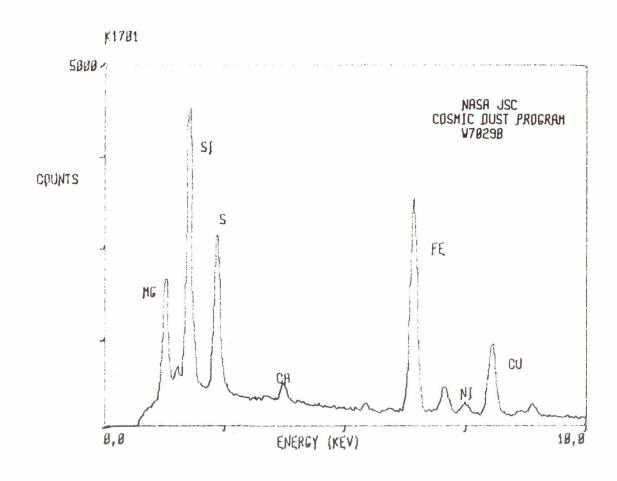


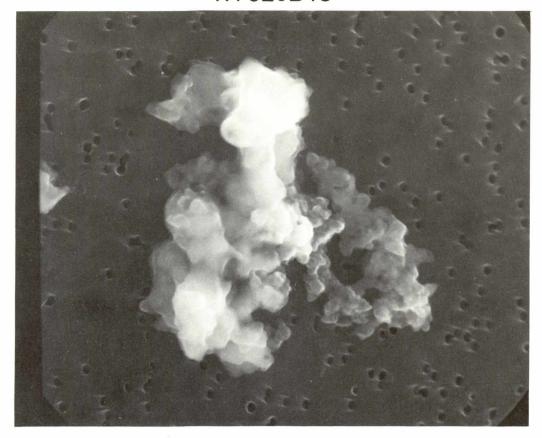


W7029B17

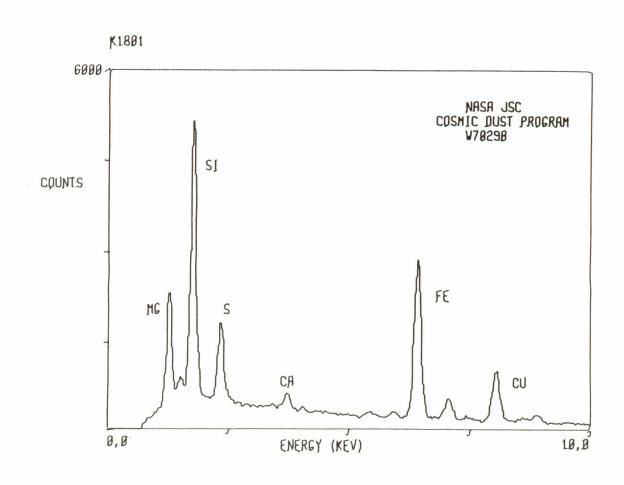


SIZE	SHAPE .	TRANS.	COLOR	LUSTER	TYPE	COMMENTS
10x16	I	0	Dk. Gray-black	D/SV	С	

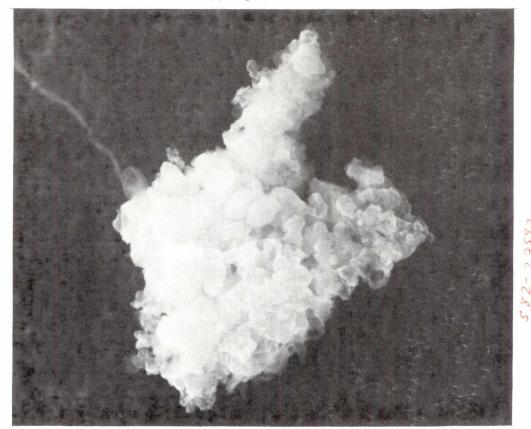




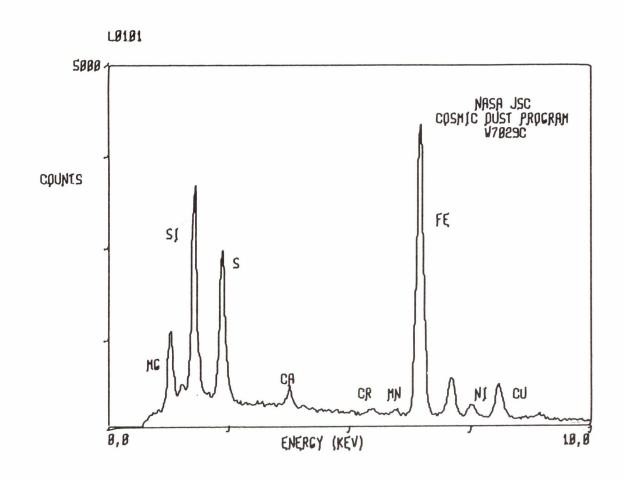
SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.	COLOR	LUSTER	TYPE	COMMENTS
9x10	I	O/TL	Gray-black	SV	С	May be composite of two particles

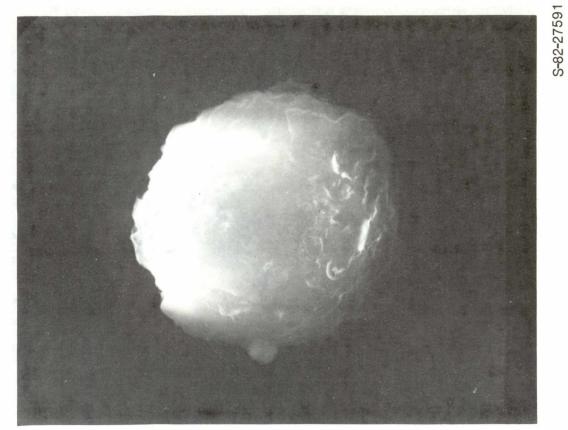


MOUNT W7029C



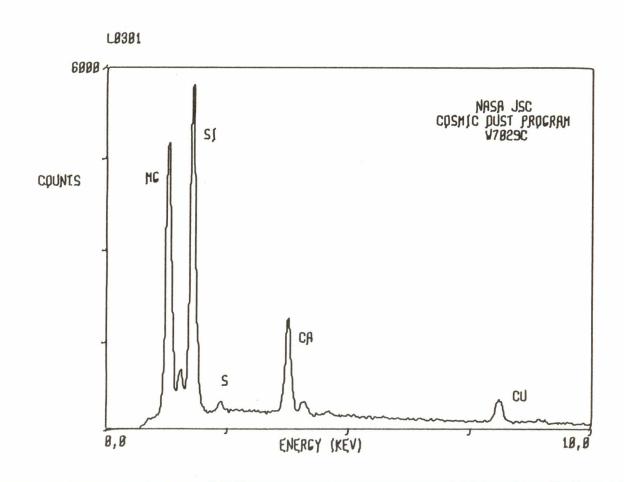
SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.		COLOR	LUSTER	TYPE	COMMENTS
12x15	I	0	Dk.	Gray-black	D/SM	C	Fragment of large (100 micron)



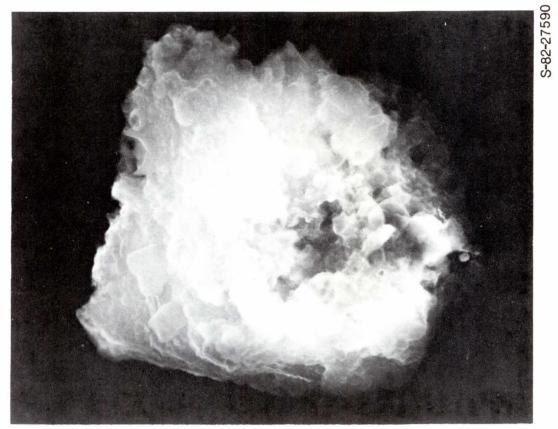


SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS

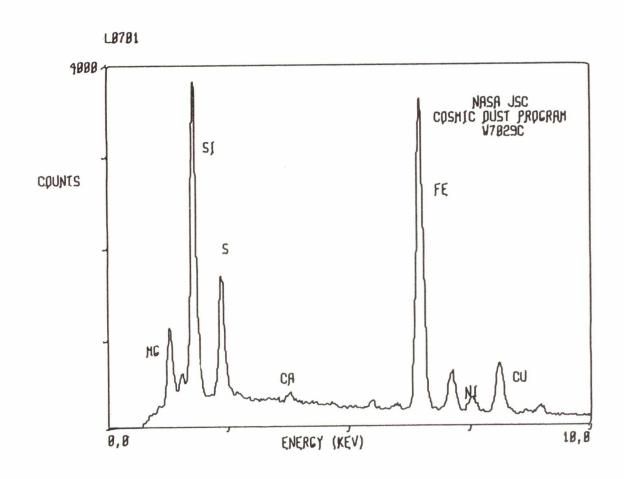
16 S/E TL Lt. Yellow-gray SV C

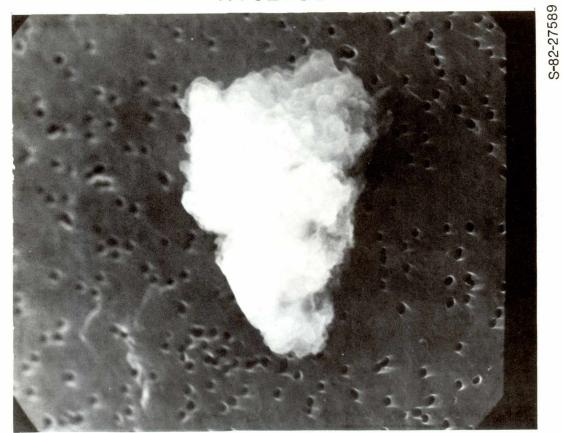


W7029C7

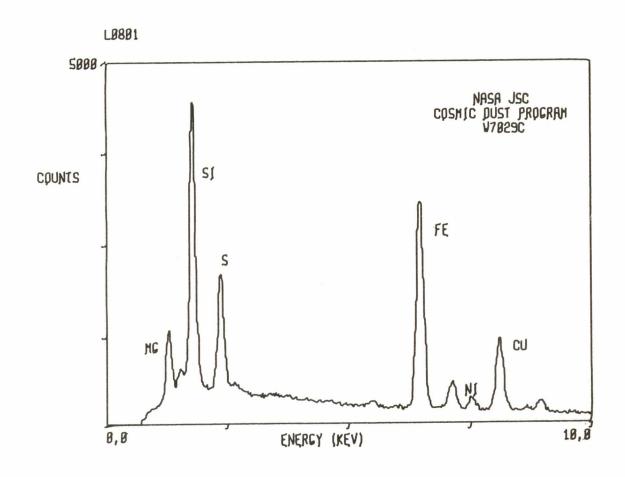


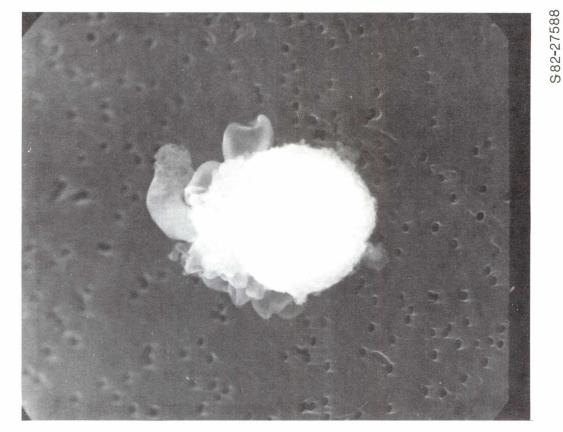
SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.	COLOR	LUSTER	TYPE	COMMENTS
22x24	I	0	Dk. Gray-black	D/SM	C	





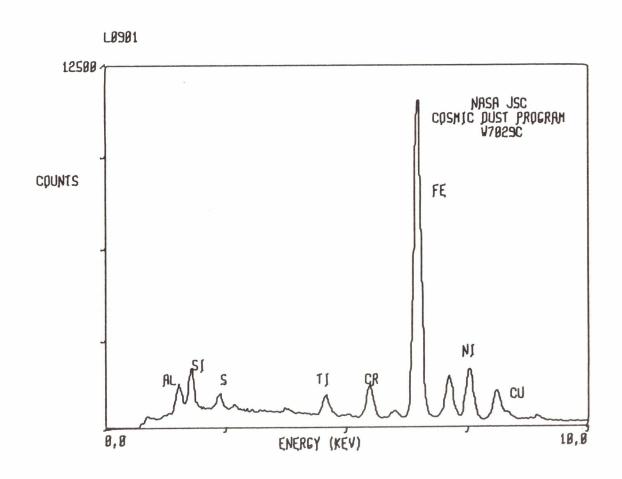
SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS
6x9 I O Black D/SM C

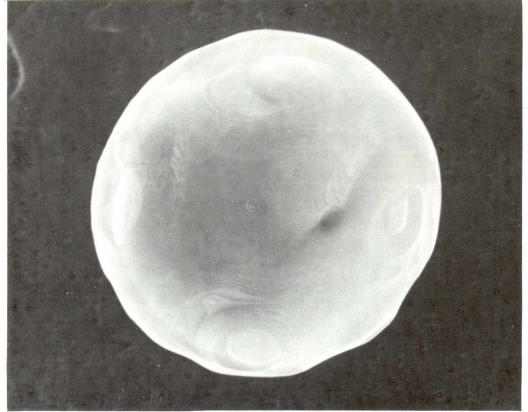




SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS

5x6 S/E O/TL Black to Lt. D/V ? O, black sphere with TL, Yellow-red attachments





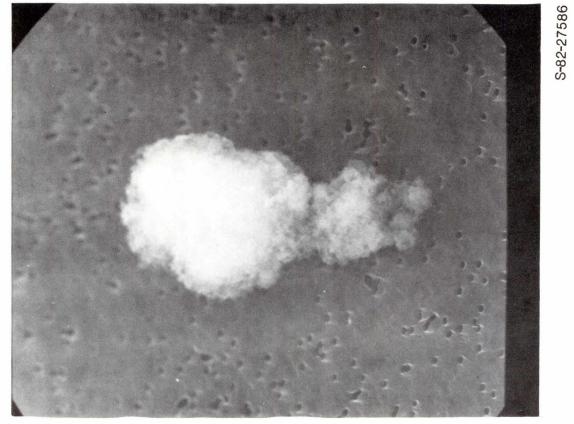
SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS

14 S O Black M ? Lost

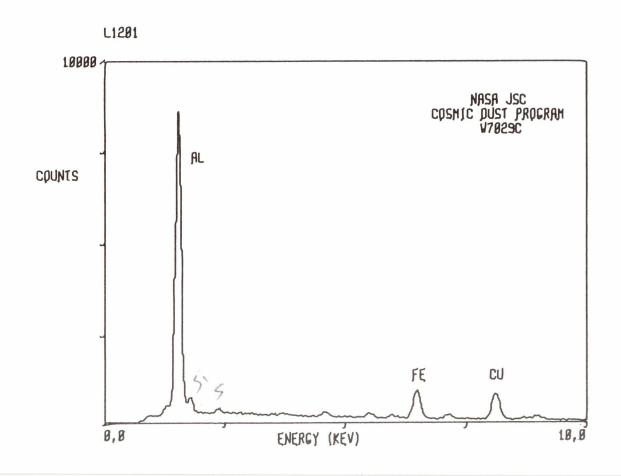
SAMPLE LOST PRIOR TO EDS

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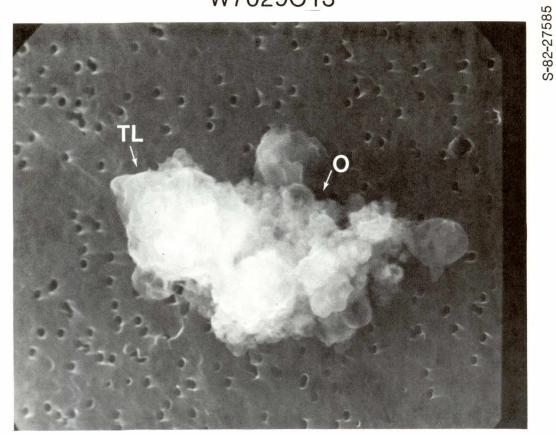
W7029C12



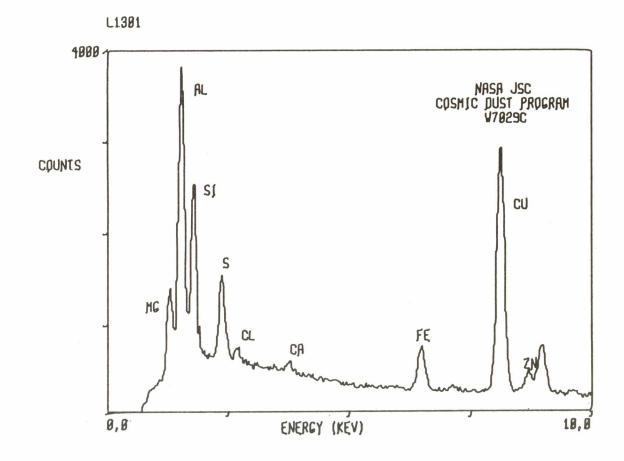


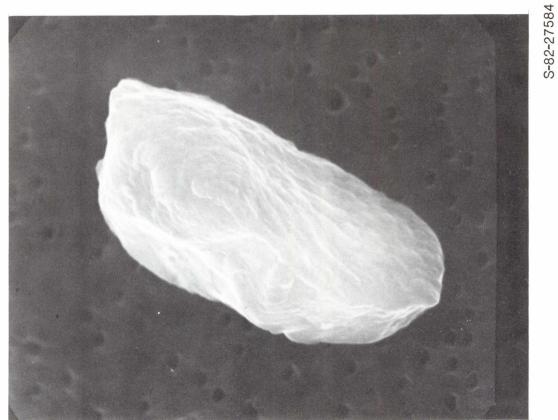


W7029C13



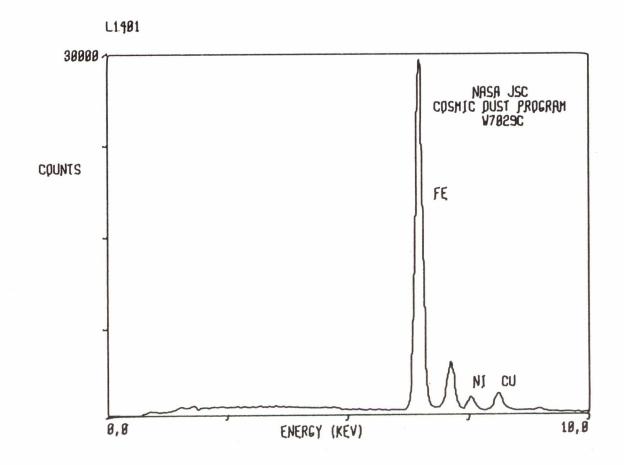
SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR TYPE LUSTER COMMENTS I O/TL D/SV O, Black and TL, Yellow-green 7x11 Black to Pale ? Yellow-green areas shown on image



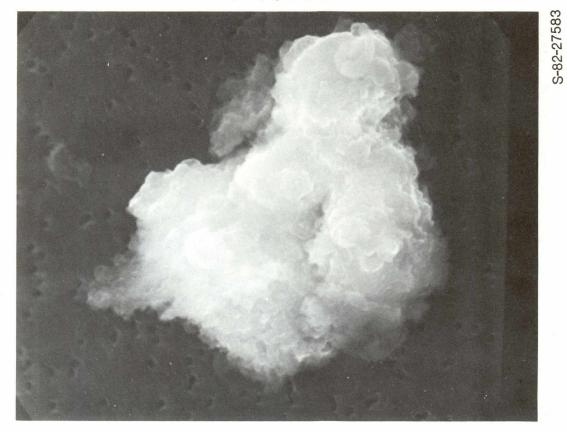


SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS

3x7 I O Black M C?

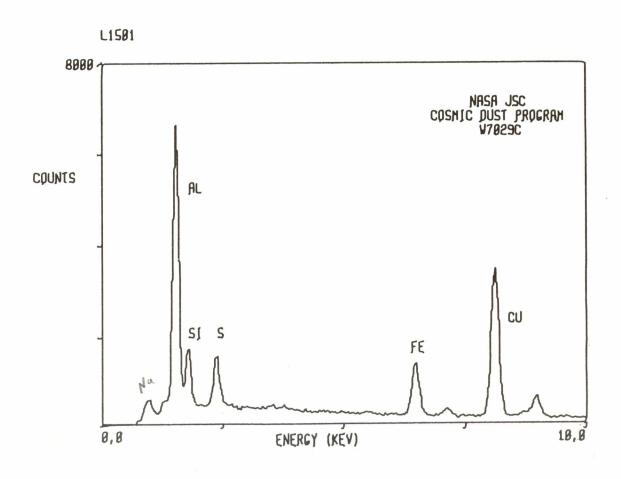


W7029C15

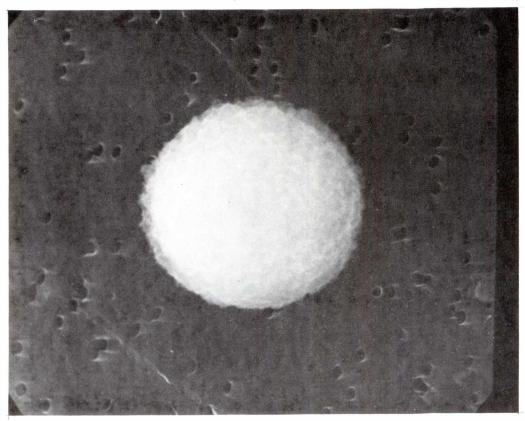


SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS

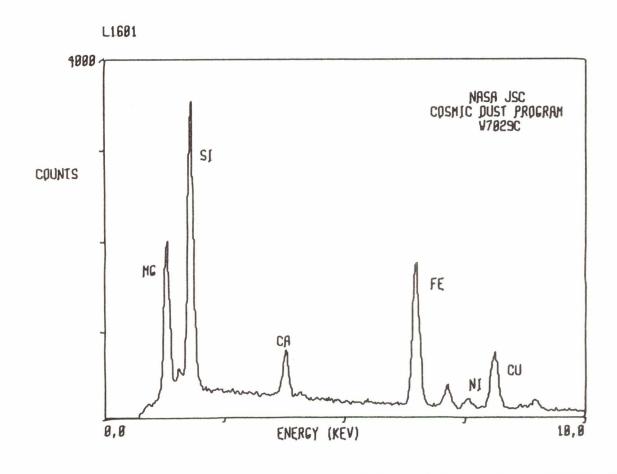
10x13 I O Black SM ?



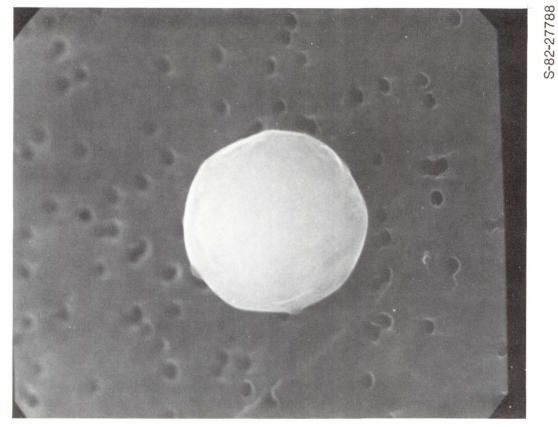
W7029C16



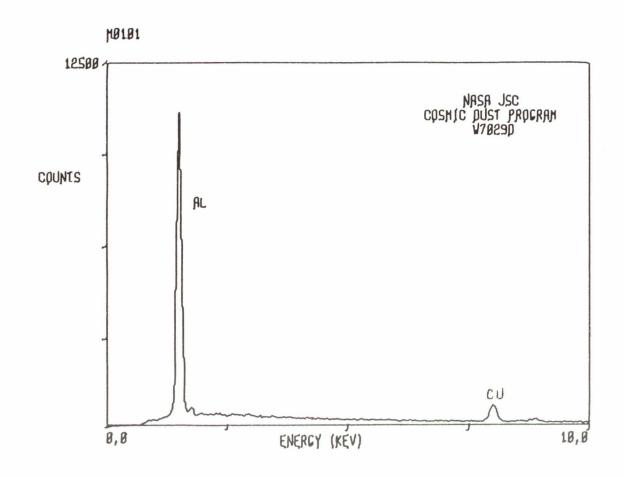
SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.	COLOR	LUSTER	TYPE	COMMENTS
5	S	TL	Dk. Red-brown	V	C?	

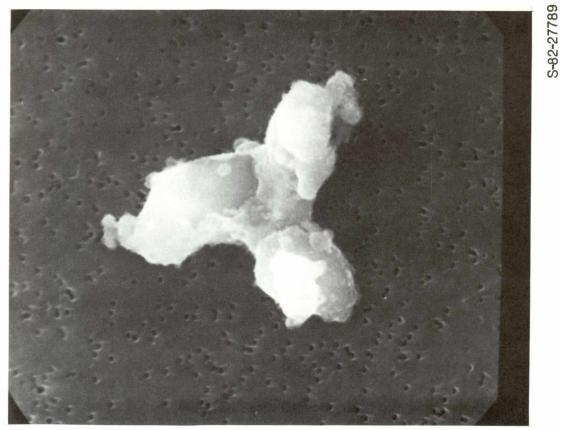


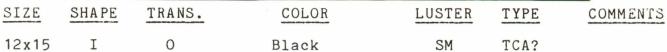
MOUNT W7029D

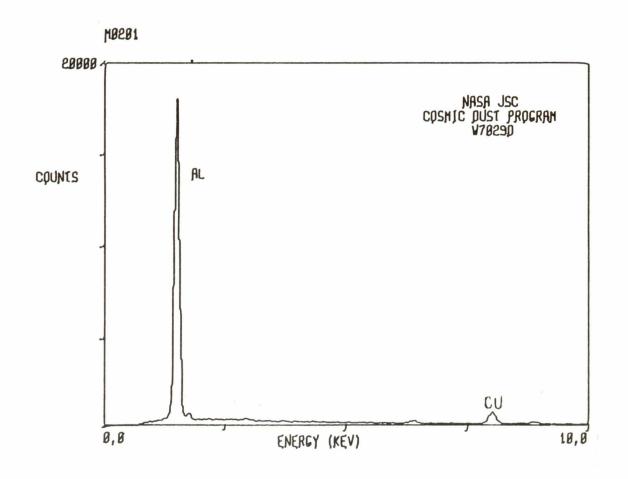




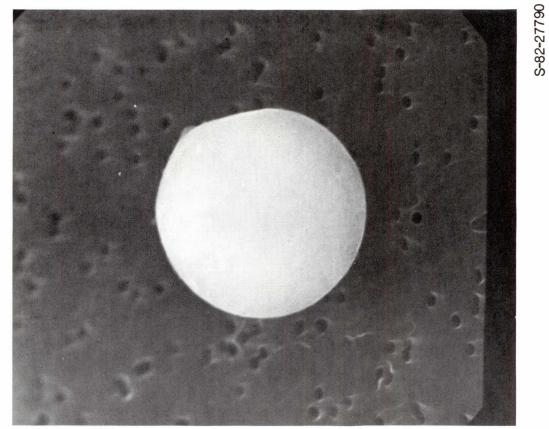






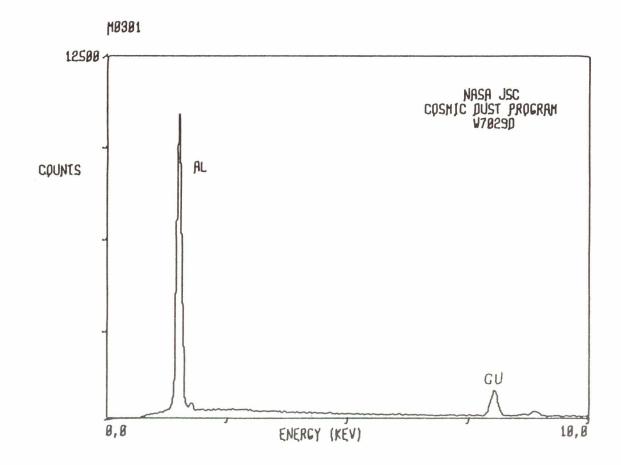


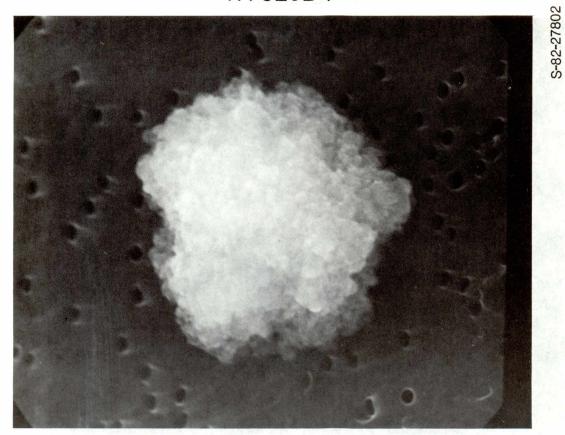
W7029D3



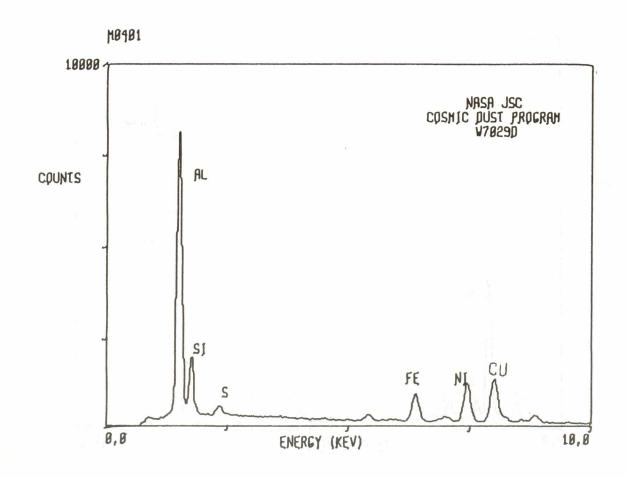
SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS

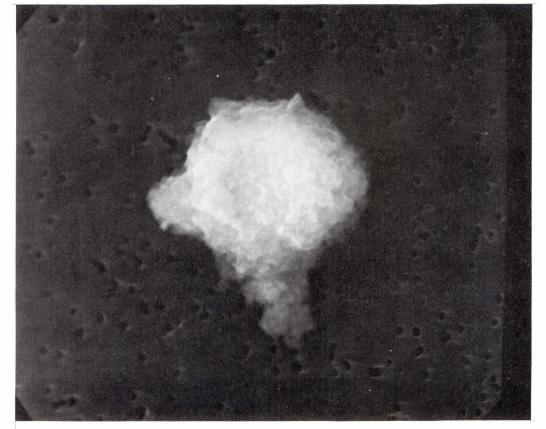
5 S T CL/Pale Yellow V AOS



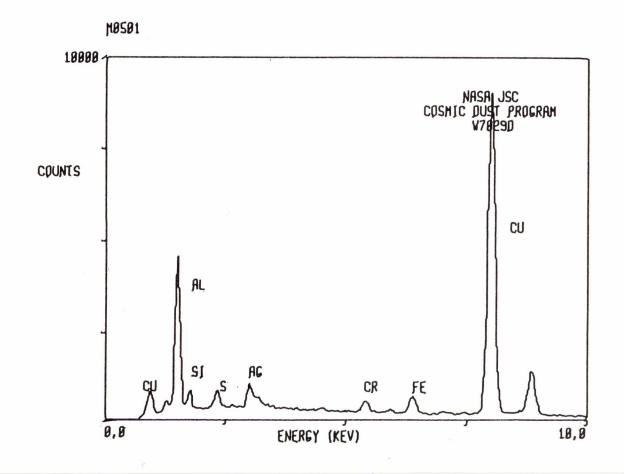


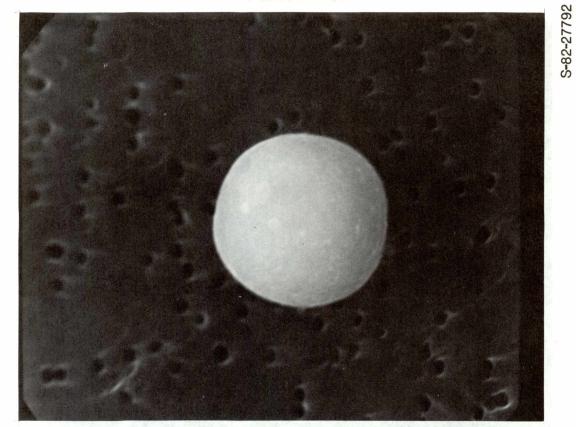
SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS
5x6 I O Dk. Gray-black D/SM ?

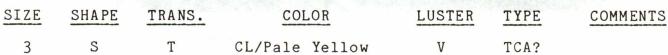


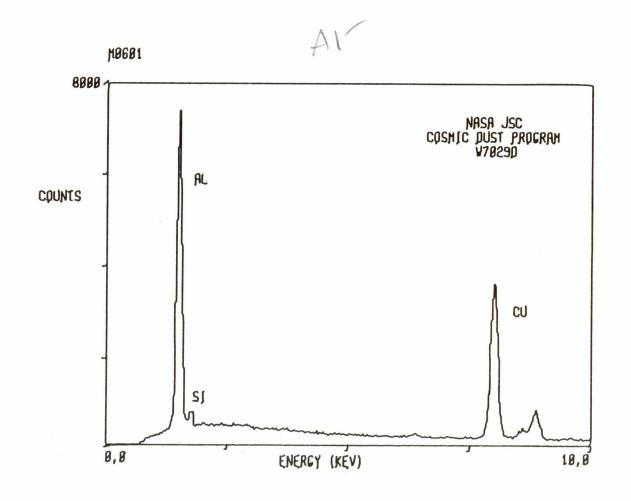


SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS
7 I O/TL Black SM TCA?





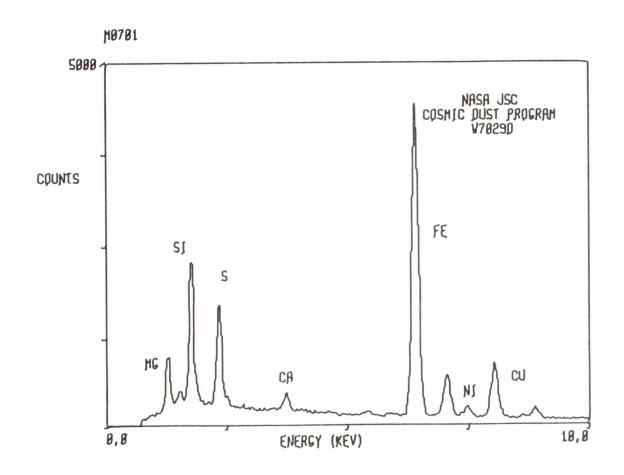




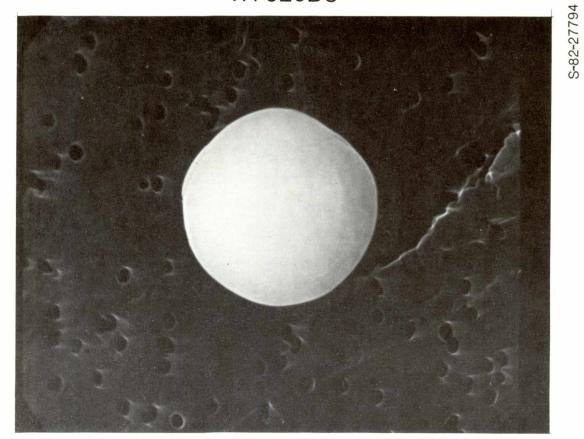


SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS

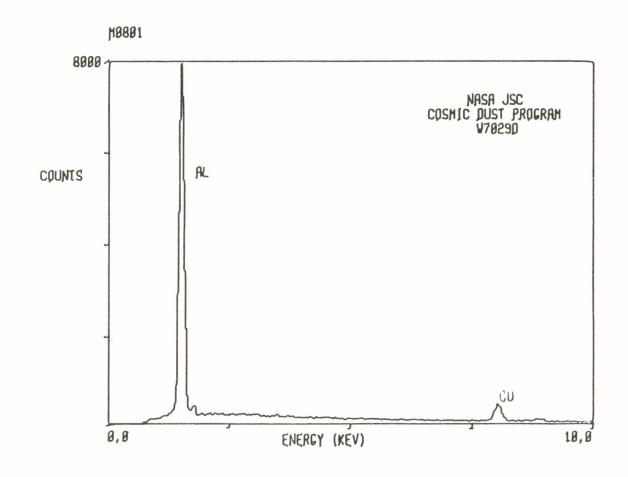
6x7 I O Mottled Black to M C
Gold

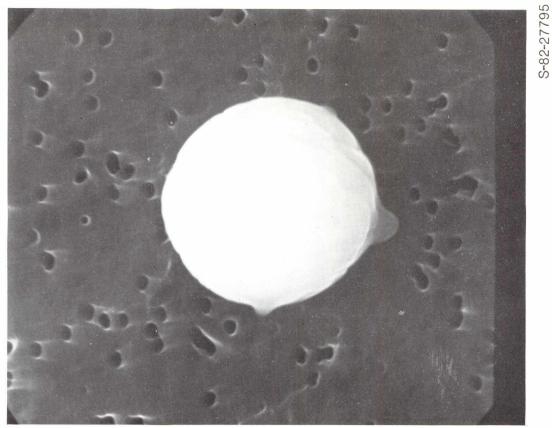


S-82-27793

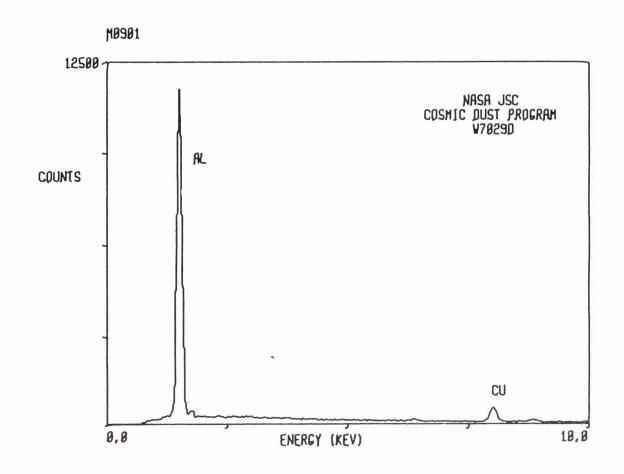


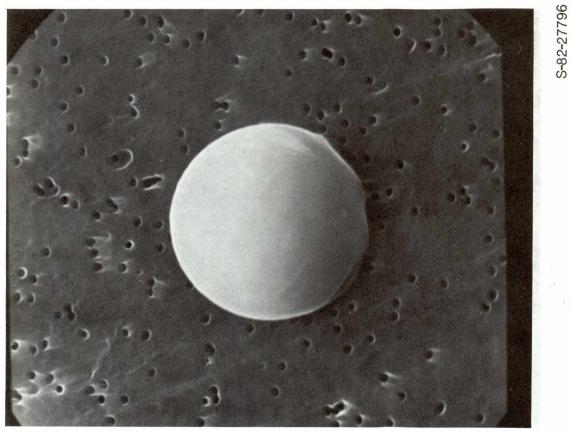
SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS
4 S T CL/Pale Yellow V AOS

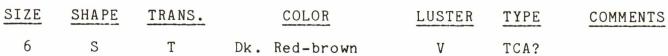


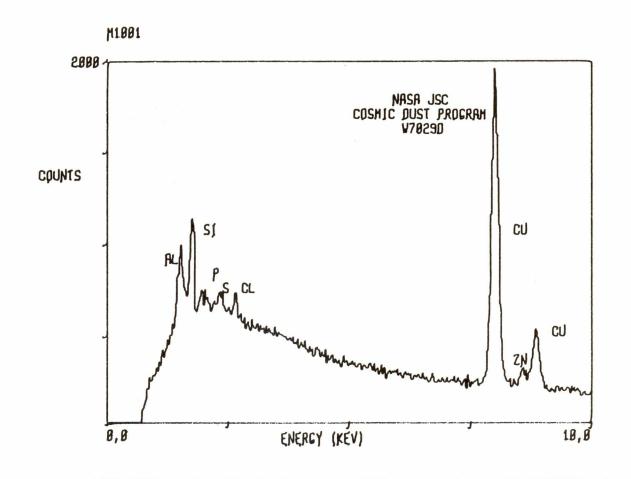




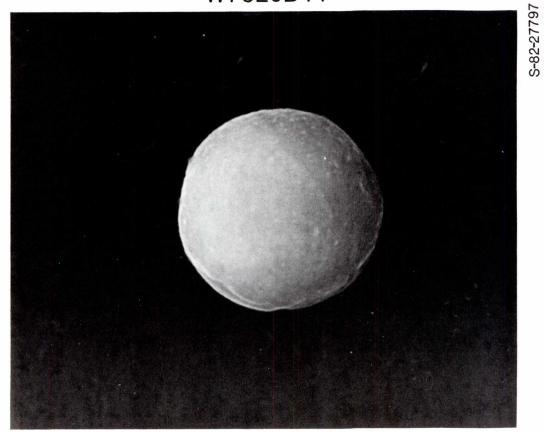




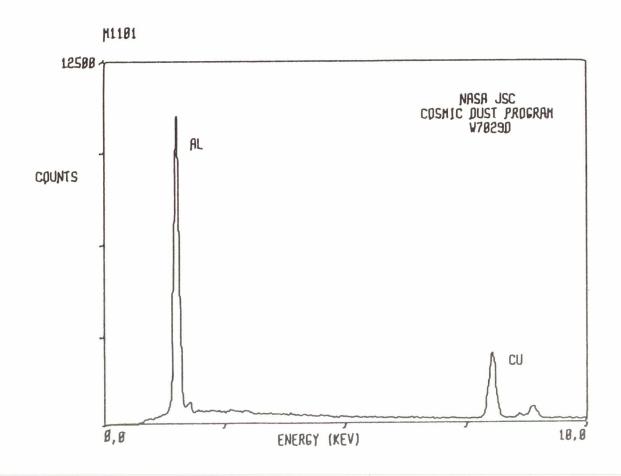


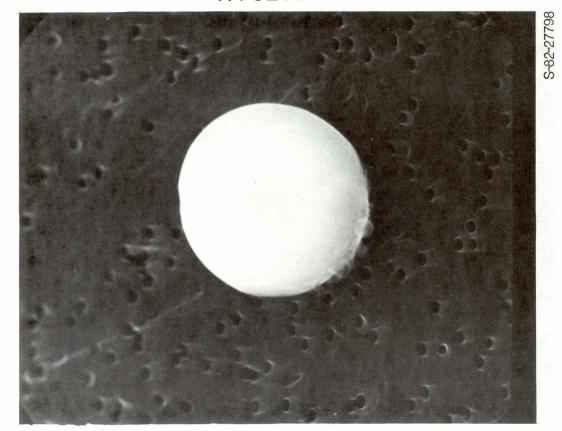


W7029D11

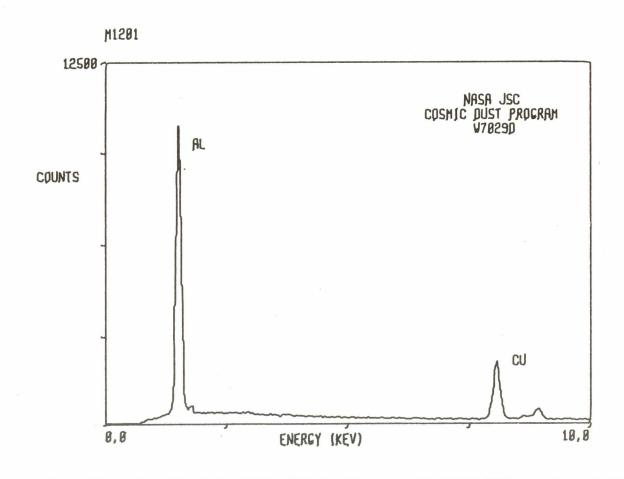




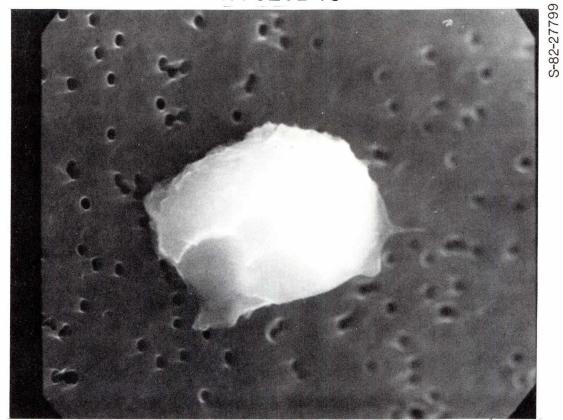




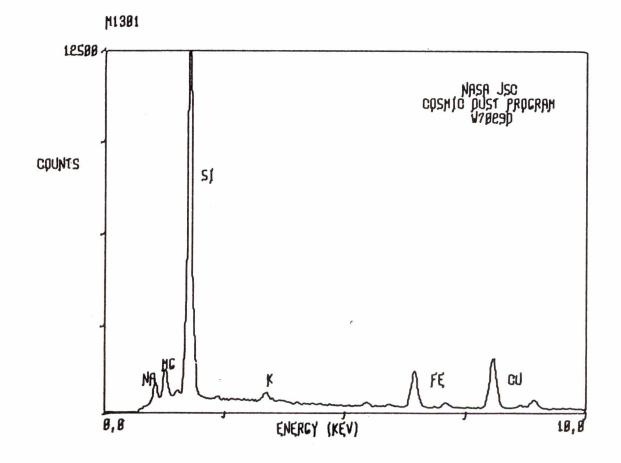




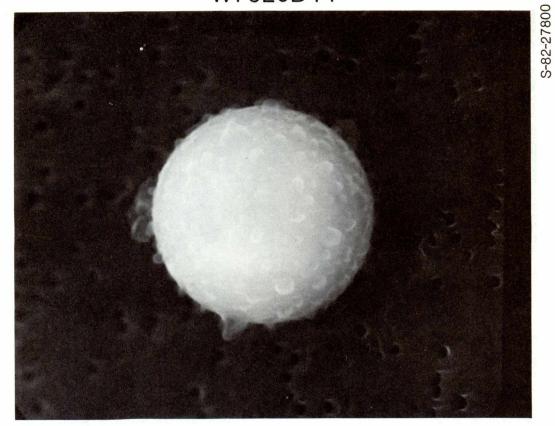
W7029D13



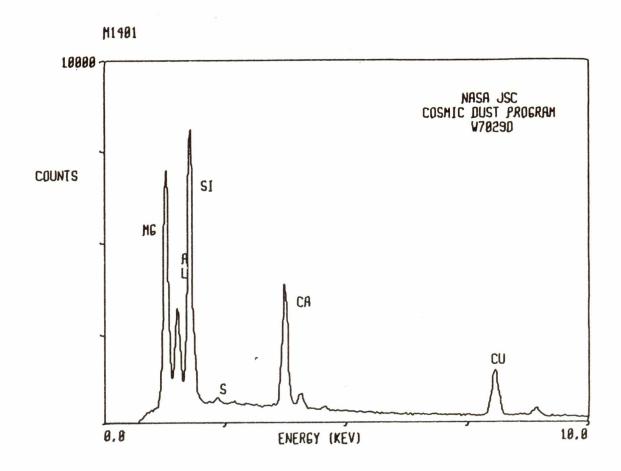
SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS
4x6 I TL Pale Yellow V TCN?

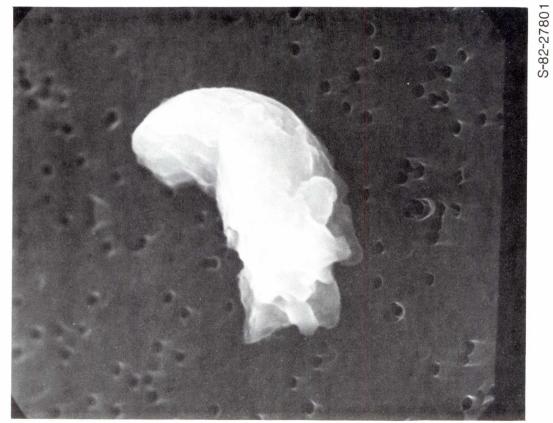


W7029D14

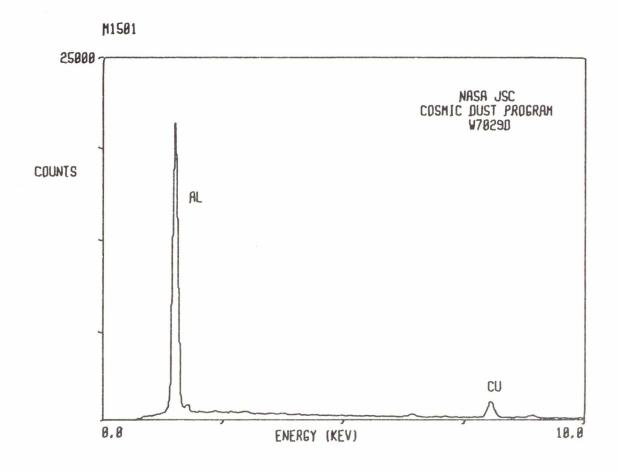


SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS
5 S TL Pale Yellow SV C?

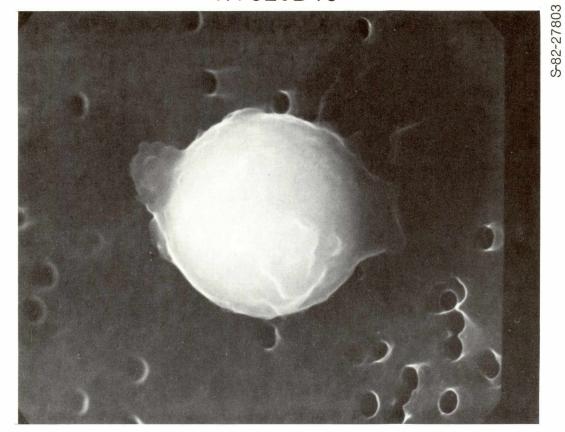




SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS
4x7 I TL Pale Yellow SV AOS

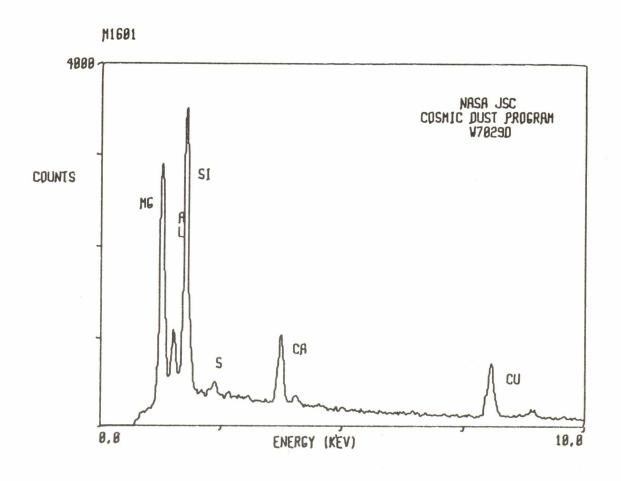


W7029D16



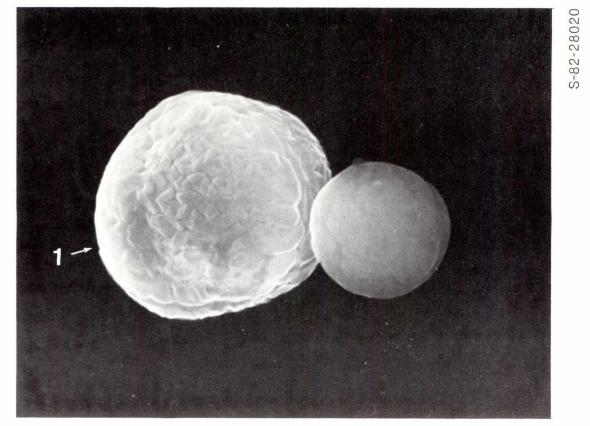
SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS

3 S/E TL Pale Yellow SV C?



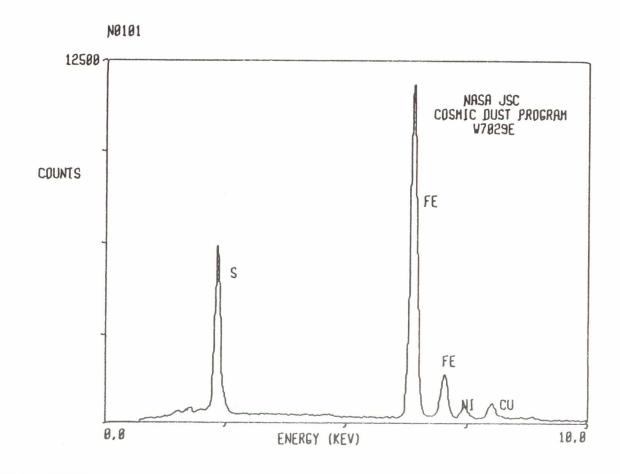
MOUNT W7029E

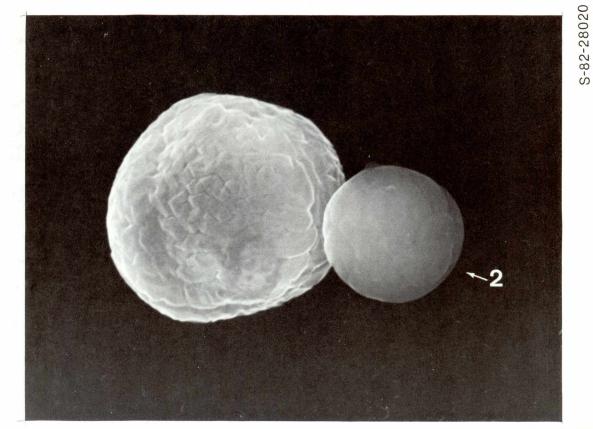
W7029E1



SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS

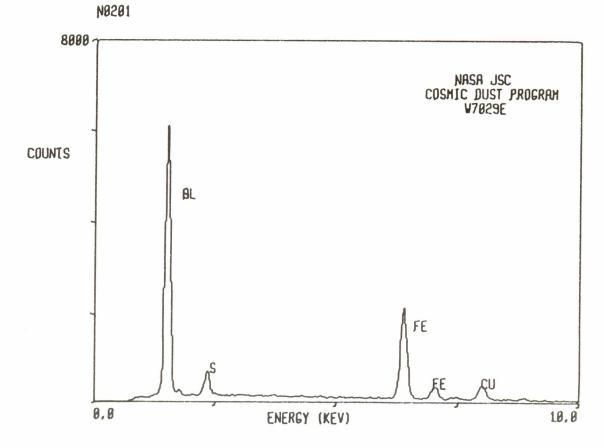
9 S/E O Gray-black M C Marked by arrow on photo

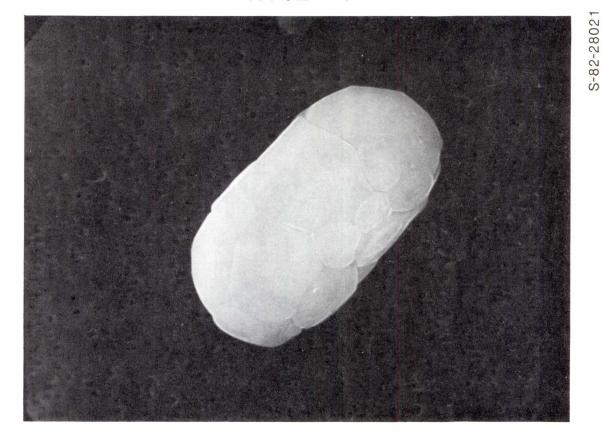




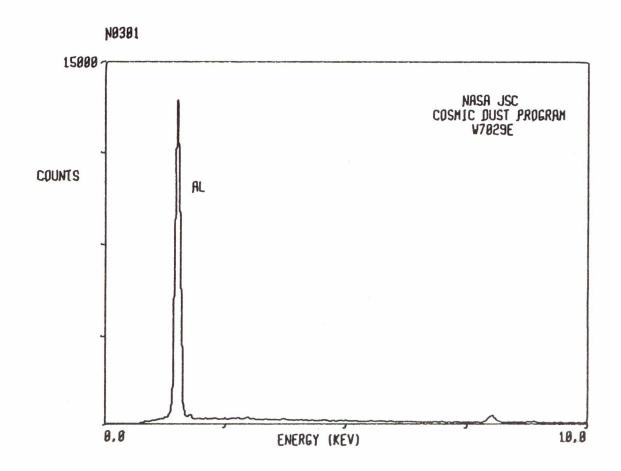
COMMENTS TYPE COLOR LUSTER SIZE SHAPE TRANS. V AOS? Marked by arrow 5 S T CL/Pale Yellow on photo. Fe, S x-ray emission probably from particle W7029D1.

W7029E1

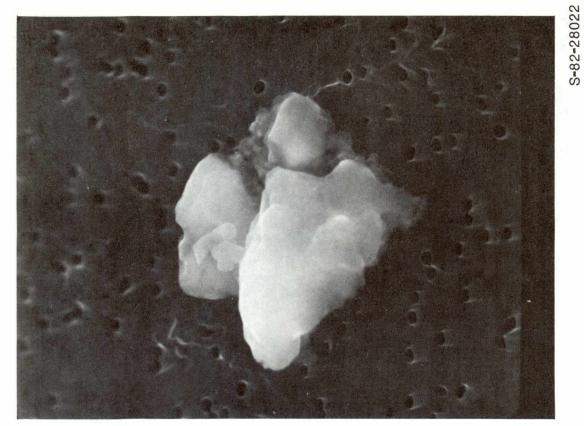


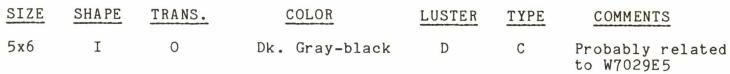


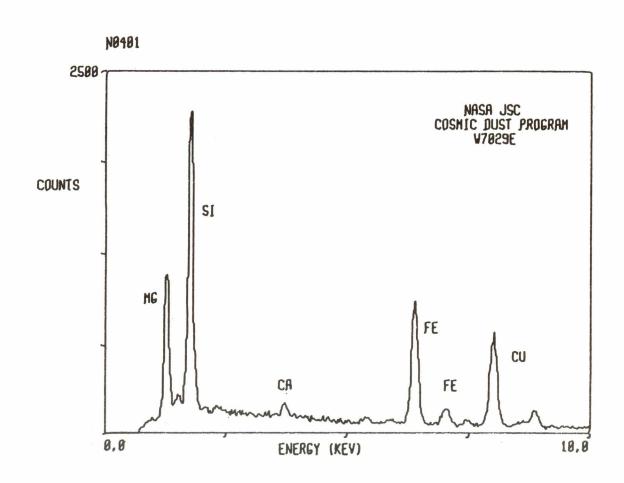
SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS
8x14 I TL CL/Pale Yellow V AOS

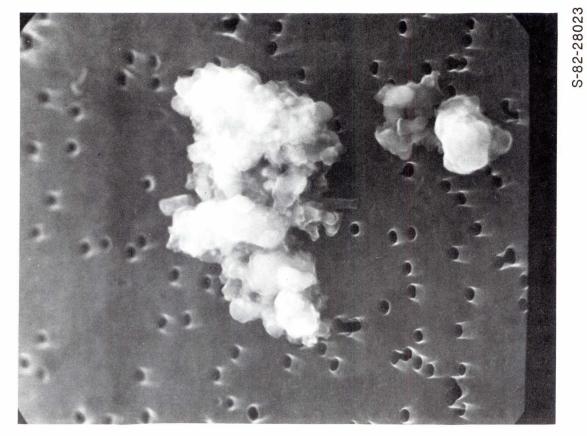


W7029E4



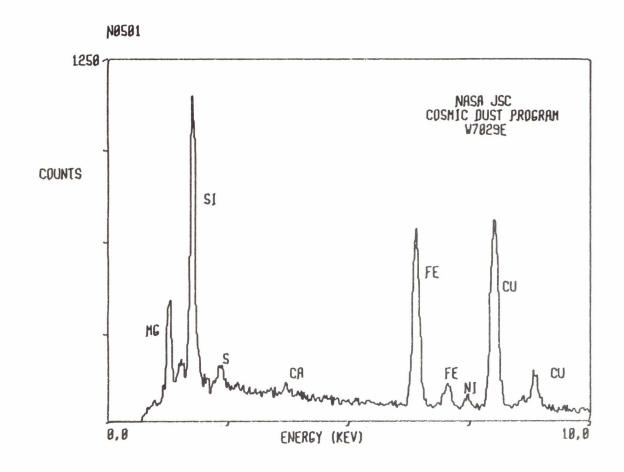






SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS

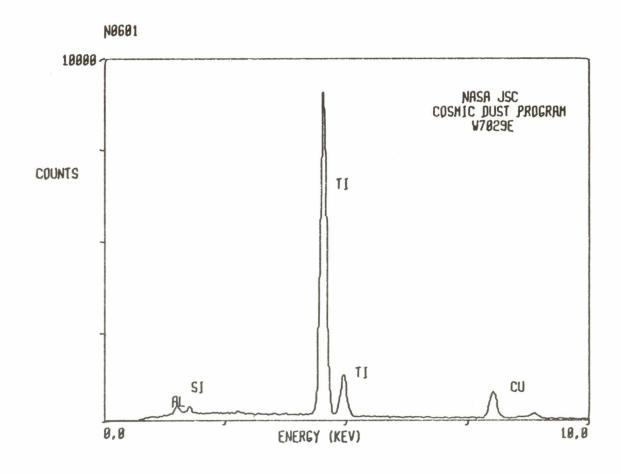
4x7 I O Dk. Gray-black D C Probably related to W7029E4



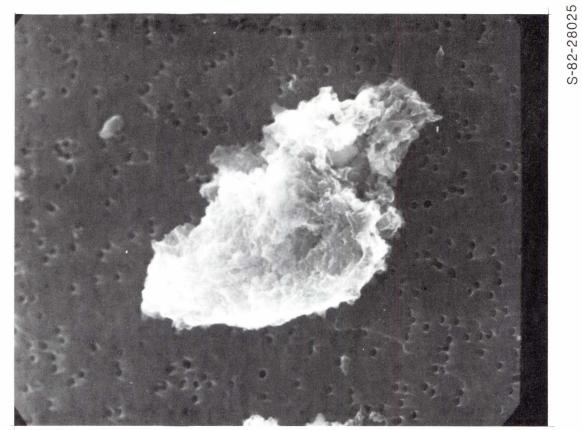


SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS

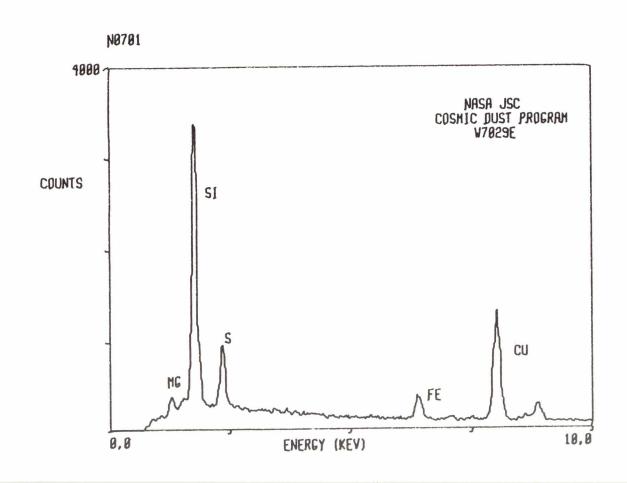
10x12 I O Black SV/SM TCA?

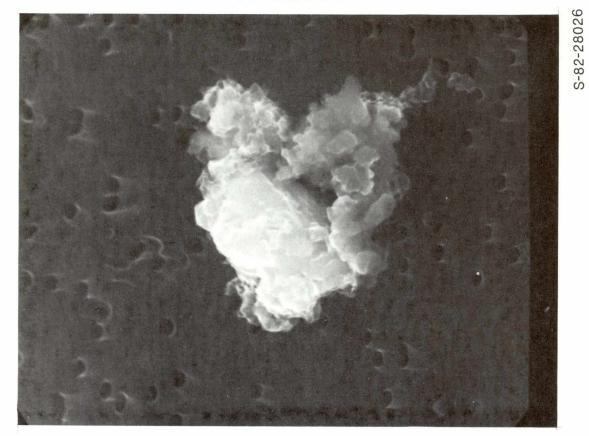


W7029E7

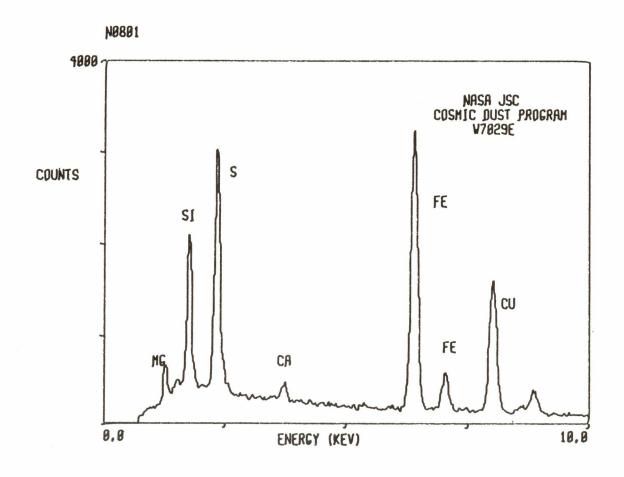


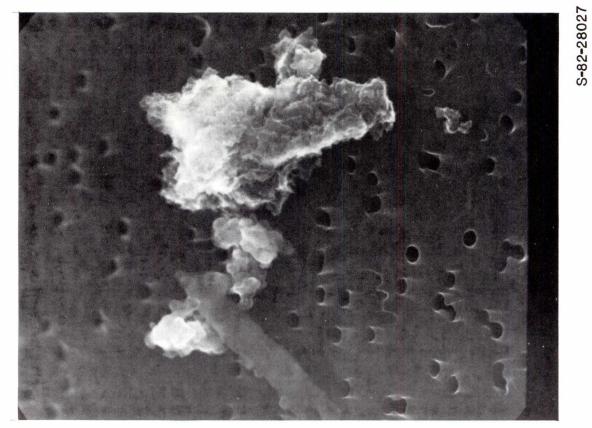






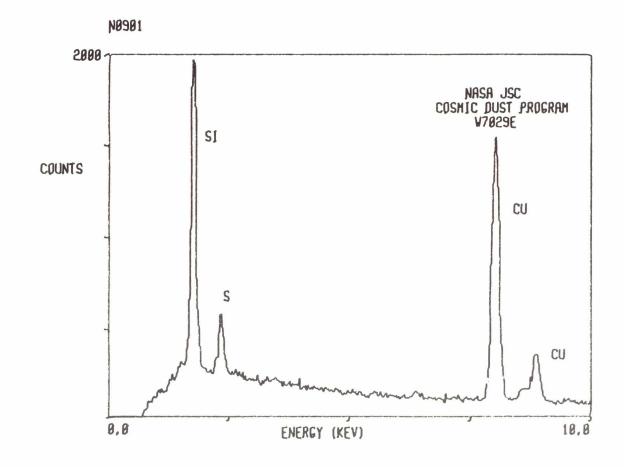
SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS
4x5 I O Black D/SV C?





SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS

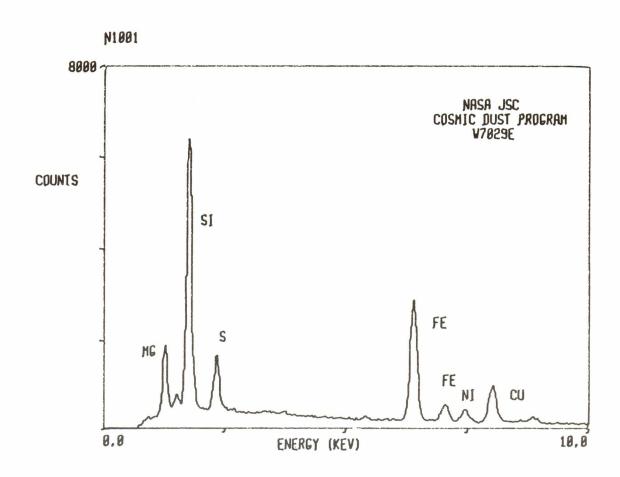
3x5 I O Black D/SV ? Associated with W7029E8



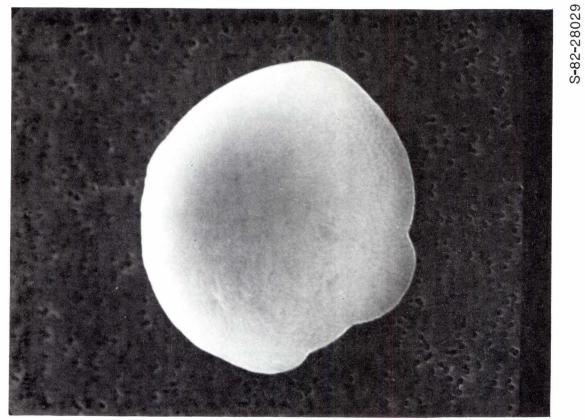


SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS

12x13 I O Black D/SV C? TL areas on edges

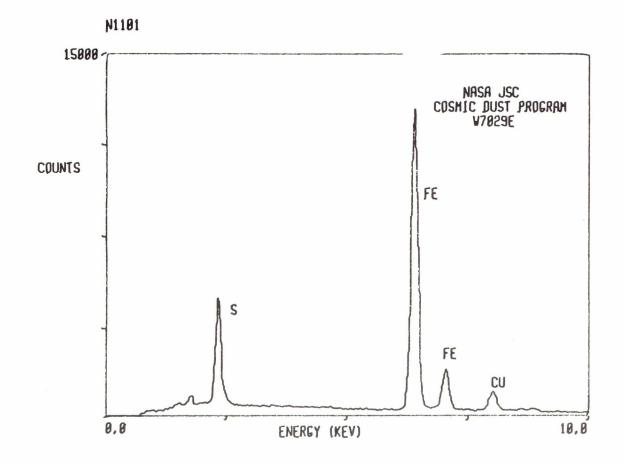


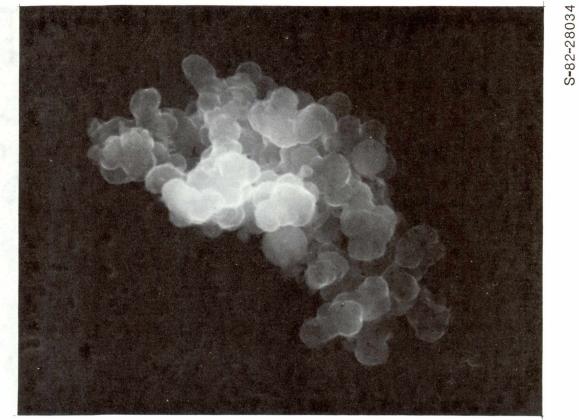
W7029E11

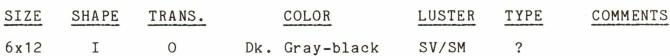


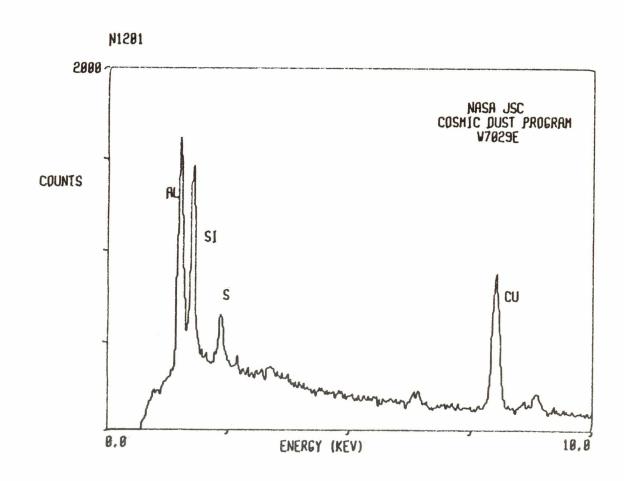
SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS

13x15 S/E O Dk. Brown-black M C? Broken sphere?

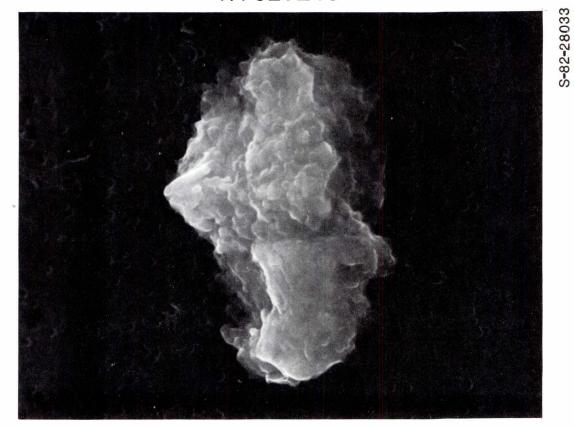


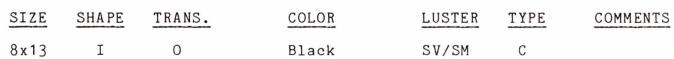


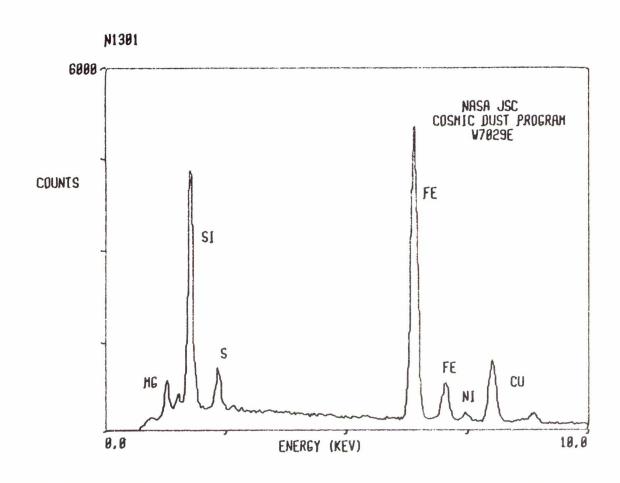




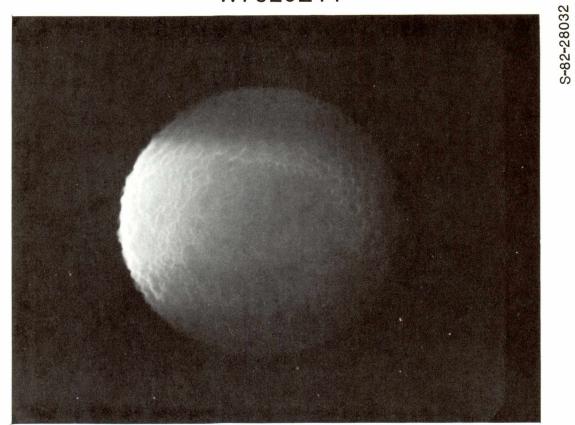
W7029E13



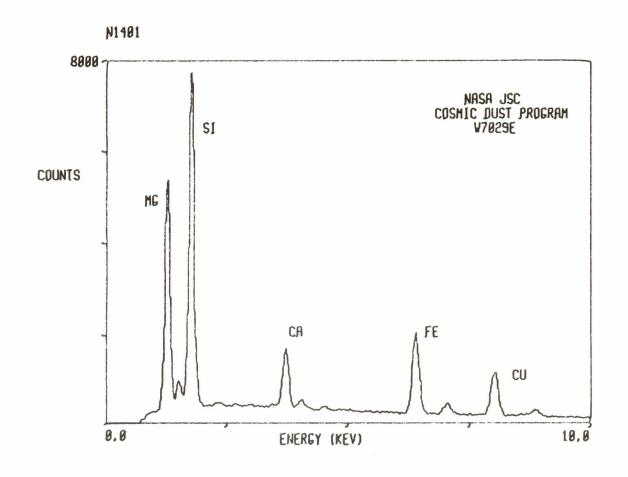




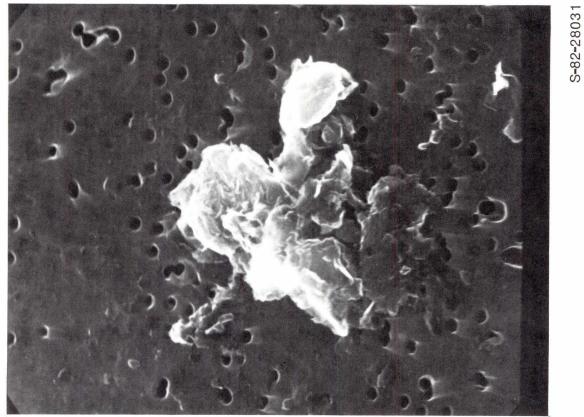
W7029E14



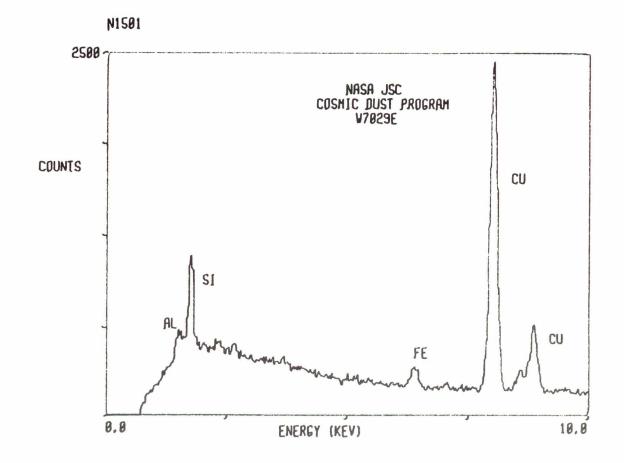




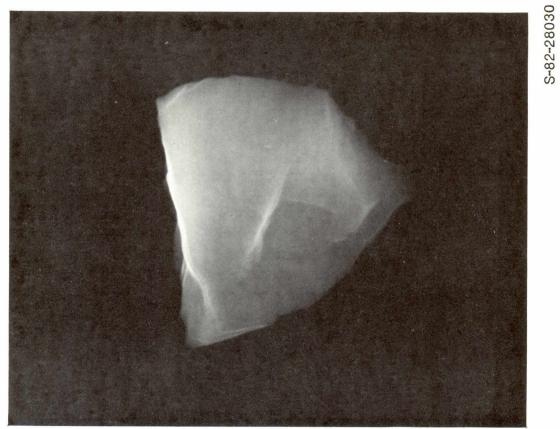
W7029E15



SIZE SHAPE TRANS. COLOR LUSTER TYPE COMMENTS
6x6 I O Black D/SV TCA?



W7029E16



SIZE SHAPE	TRANS.	COLOR	LUSTER	TYPE	COMMENTS
11x12 I	TL	CL/Pale Yellow-	SV	С	

