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Planetary Materials Branch

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COSMIC DUST CATALOG

(PARTICLES FROM COLLECTION FLAG U2001)

COMPILED BY

COSMIC DUST PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION TEAM (CDPET)

SEPTEMBER 1982

Volume 3 Number 1

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(Particles from Collection Flag U2001)

Compiled by

Cosmic Dust Preliminary Examination Team (CDPET)*

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

September 1982

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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 \sim 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 U2001. U2001 was one of two flat plate "flags" (each with 30 cm² surface area) which were coated with silicone oil and then flown aboard a NASA U-2 aircraft during a series of flights across the United States from March 13 to April 8, 1982. The flags were installed in specially constructed wing pylons which ensured that the necessary level of cleanliness was maintained between periods of active sampling. Flights on March 13, 22, 23, and 25 were made over Kansas and western Nebraska. On March 30, the aircraft flew from Kansas to Wallops Island, Virginia and, on April 1 and 4, from Wallops Island to an area west of Florida and over the Gulf of Mexico. On April 8, the aircraft flew from Wallops Island to its home base at Moffett Field, California. During those successive periods of high-altitude (~65,000 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 31 hours of stratospheric exposure was accumulated for Flag U2001.

Flag U2001 is notable for its relatively sparse but significant content

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of probable volcanic ash particles. The collection flights of April 4 and 8 occurred both temporally and geographically close to the April 4 explosive eruption of the El Chichón, Mexico, volcano which injected a large volume of particulate material into the stratosphere. Although U2001 was not heavily contaminated as were Flags W7033 through W7040 flown in May (see <u>Cosmic Dust Courier No. 2</u>, p. 13-14), El Chichón ash appears to be the most likely source of many of the particles cataloged here as "TCN" or "TCN?" (see Section 4 for explanation of particle types). These "TCN" particles appear to be significantly different than those identified as ash on Flags W7033 through W7040 and probably represent early fallout from the El Chichón eruption cloud. The ash particles may represent a valuable resource in the study of the weather and climate effects of volcanic eruptions into the stratosphere.

Despite the occurrence of the ash particles, many extraterrestrial particles having no obvious signs of volcanic contamination were successfully retrieved from Flag U2001.

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.

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2. PROCESSING OF PARTICLES

Particle mounts designed for the JEOL 100CX scanning transmission electron microscope (STEM) are currently the standard receptacles for CD particles in the JSC laboratory. Each mount consists of a graphite frame (size $\sim 3x6x24$ mm) onto which a NucleoporeTM filter (0.4-µm pore size) is attached. A conductive coat of carbon is vacuum-evaporated onto the mount and then a microscopic reference pattern is "stenciled" onto the carboncoated 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, before leaving the Class-100 clean room processing area, 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 STEM, equipped with PGT 6000 solid-state x-ray analyzer, is used to obtain a secondary-electron image and a raster-scanned energy-dispersive x-ray spectrum (EDS) of each whole particle. The STEM is operated in the SEM mode 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 particles.

An important property of the EDS spectra in this catalog is the absence of significant STEM system peaks. <u>Cosmic Dust Catalog</u> Volumes <u>1</u> and <u>2</u>, and <u>Cosmic Dust Courier</u> issues No. <u>1</u> and <u>2</u>, all contained EDS spectra with extraneous copper x-ray peaks from STEM internal parts. However, that problem has now been corrected so that copper peak artifacts are negligible (Cu-K α peak count rate $\leq 1.5/sec$). Therefore, EDS spectra with "CU" peaks above background indicate copper-bearing samples.

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

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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:

<u>SIZE</u> (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.

<u>SHAPE</u> 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.

<u>TRANSPARENCY</u> (abbreviated <u>TRANS</u>.) is determined by optical microscopy to be transparent (T), translucent (TL), or opaque (0). Significant variations in transparency within a particle are annotated on the SEM image.

<u>COLOR</u> is determined by optical microscopy using oblique (fiber-optic, quartz-halogen) illumination supplemented with normal reflected (tungstenlamp) 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 and annotated on the SEM image.

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

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quartz-halogen) 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

> > viii

its surface. Al 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 Al 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 U2001 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, darkcolored 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.

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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 of 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?".

Terrestrial contamination (artificial or man-made). Particles TCA: 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 Al, Fe, or Si as the principal peaks but with a variety of minor peaks including those of Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Ni, Cu, or Zn and at abundances which are frequently much greater than those expected in common minerals. However, such compositions are similar to those expected for certain metal alloys. 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 carbonbased materials. (This category probably includes particles

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produced by or derived from aircraft operation or collector hardware, or possibly spacecraft debris.)

Terrestrial contamination (natural). "TCN" particles may be TCN: transparent to opague 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, Alrich composition may be silicic clay minerals, common phases in Earth's surface soils. Irregular, reddish Fe-rich particles may also be products of terrestrial rock weathering. Recognition of these and other 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). Those rare particles are distinguished from "TCA" particles by their unusual, organized morphologies and probably represent biological contaminants.

?: Identification uncertain. This category includes particles

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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.

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5. ANALYSES OF REFERENCE MATERIALS

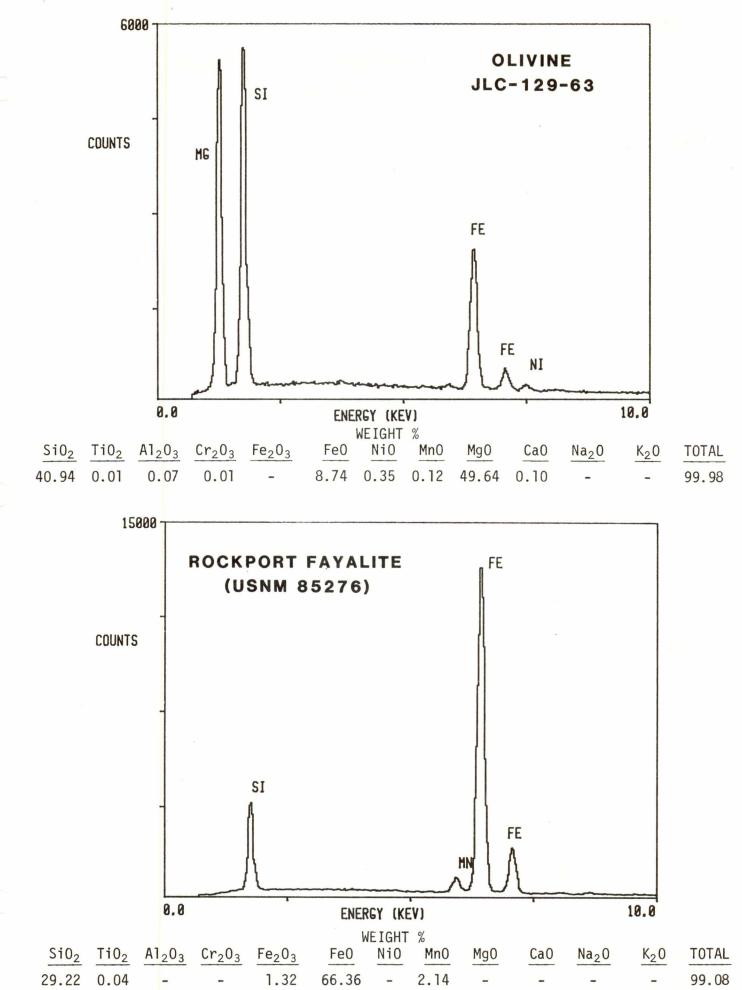
The usefulness of the SEM images and EDS spectra provided for particles in this catalog is enhanced by comparison with similar data products obtained for comparably sized particles of known composition. Accordingly, the next several pages summarize data acquired by EDS analysis of reference particles 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). A representative EDS spectrum obtained from a pressed pellet of Jarosewich's homogenized Allende chondrite powder is included as an example of a spectrum which should be typical of bulk carbonaceous chondrite material. In addition, reasonable 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 sample 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.

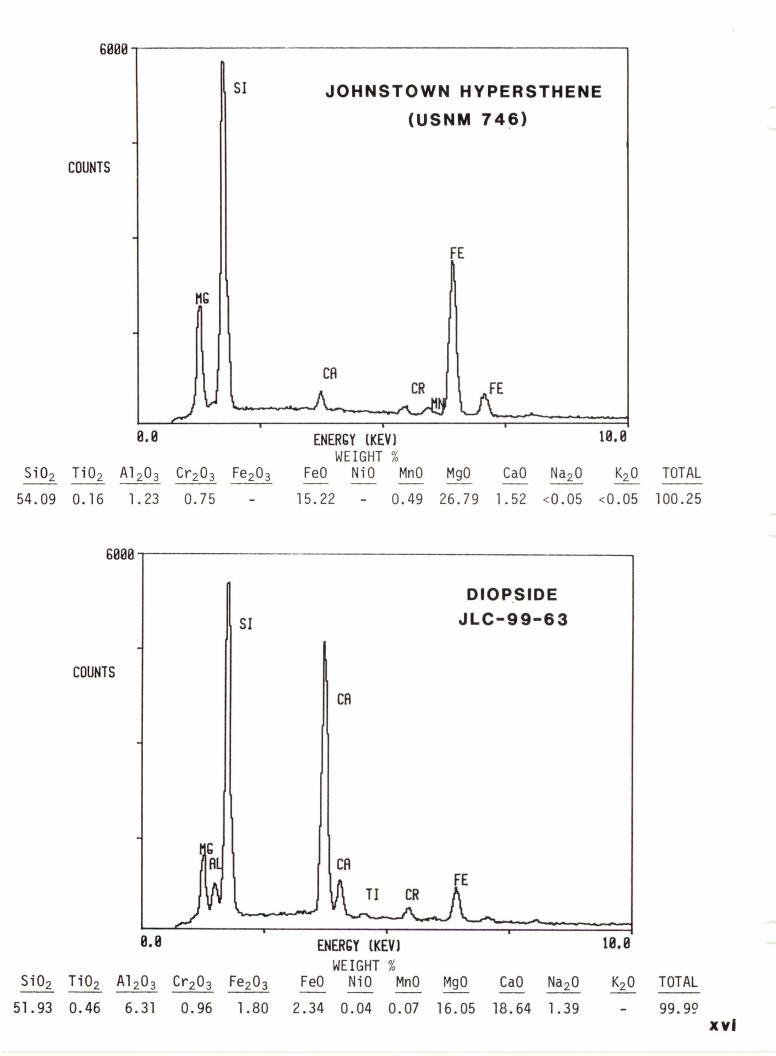
xiii

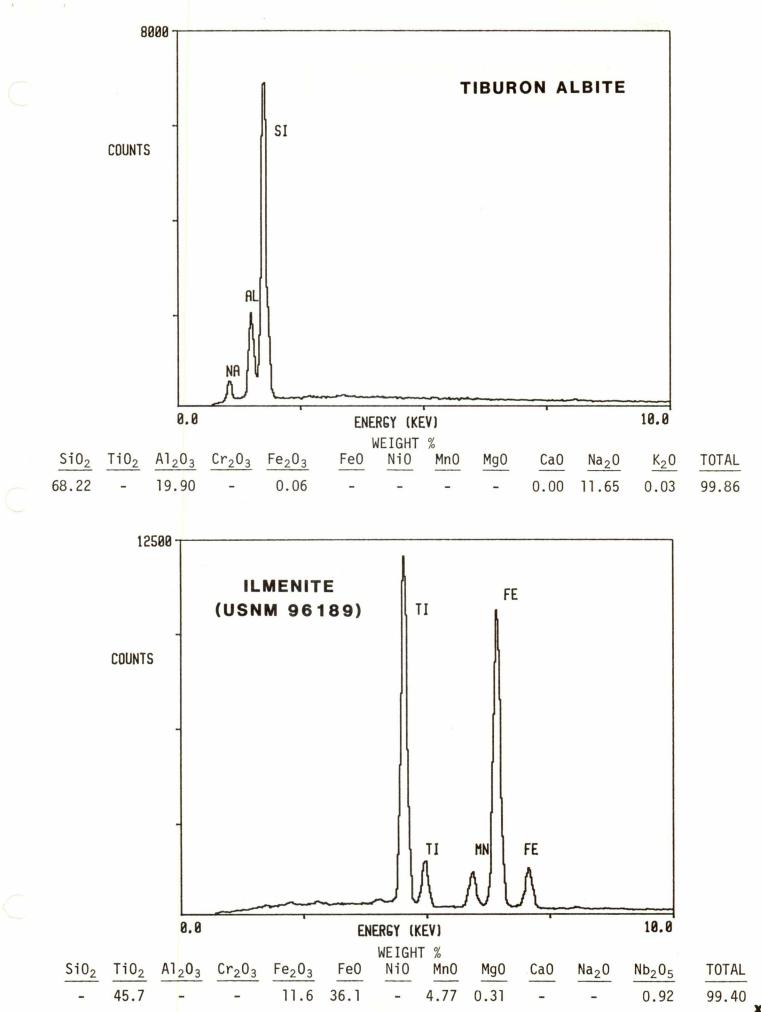
In addition to the EDS spectra of whole reference particles, a typical EDS spectrum is presented for each of three standard minerals prepared as polished grain mounts (San Carlos olivine, USNM 111312/44; diopside JLC-99-63; Kakanui hornblende, USNM 143965). Analyses of these optically flat surfaces eliminate inter-sample geometrical variations so that effects of detection limits and compositional variations, in general, on relative peak heights in the raw spectra can be more readily assessed. Even so, the polished-grain spectra should not be over-interpreted because no corrections have been attempted for atomic number, absorption, or fluorescence effects. The spectra are presented simply as additional aids to the meaningful use of the sample particle EDS spectra. Investigators who might wish to compare performance characteristics of their EDS analytical systems with those of the system used by CDPET in preparing these catalog data should contact Curator/Cosmic Dust at the address given in Section 6. A short-term loan of a polished-grain mineral standard can then be arranged.

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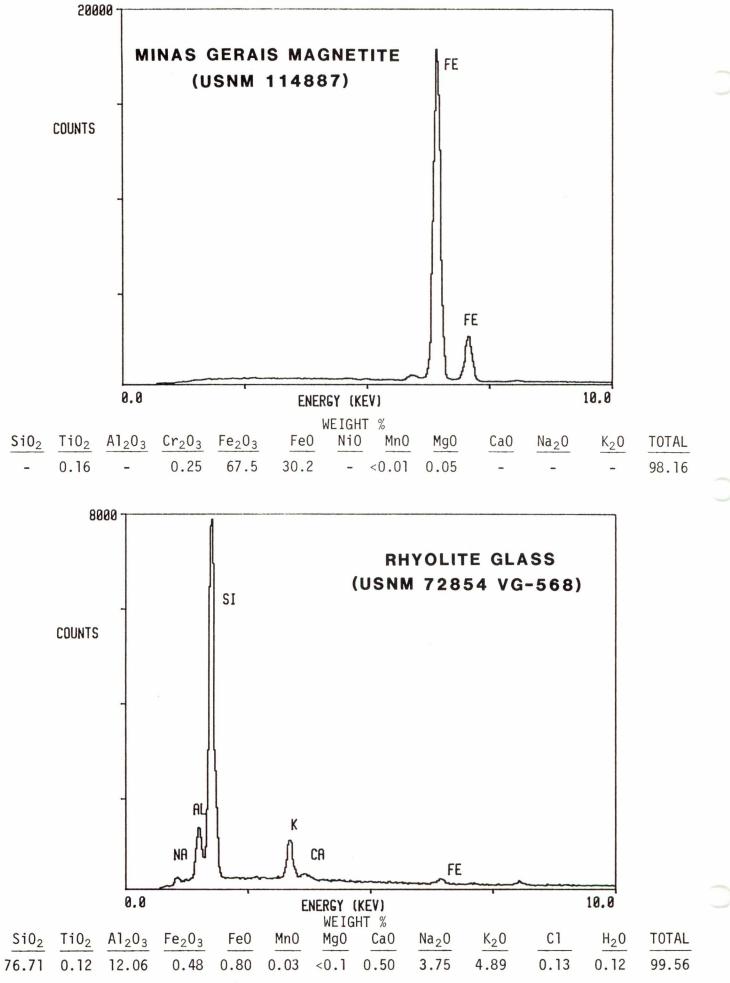


XV

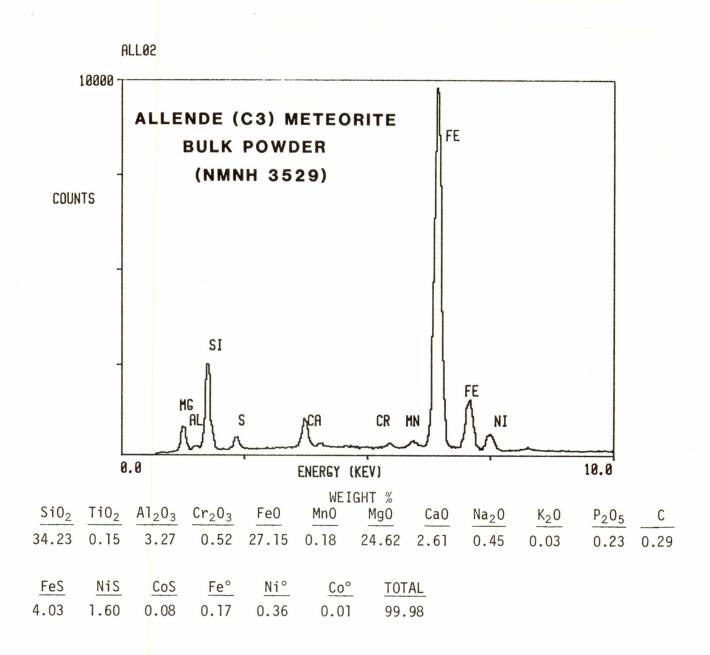




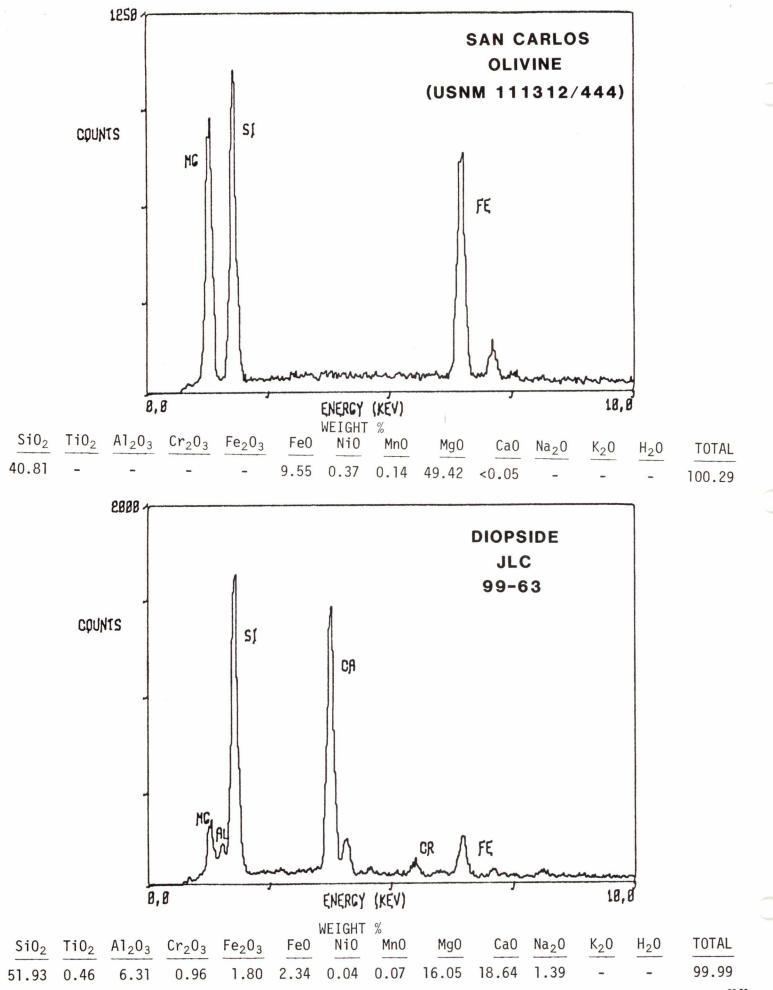
[×] x vii



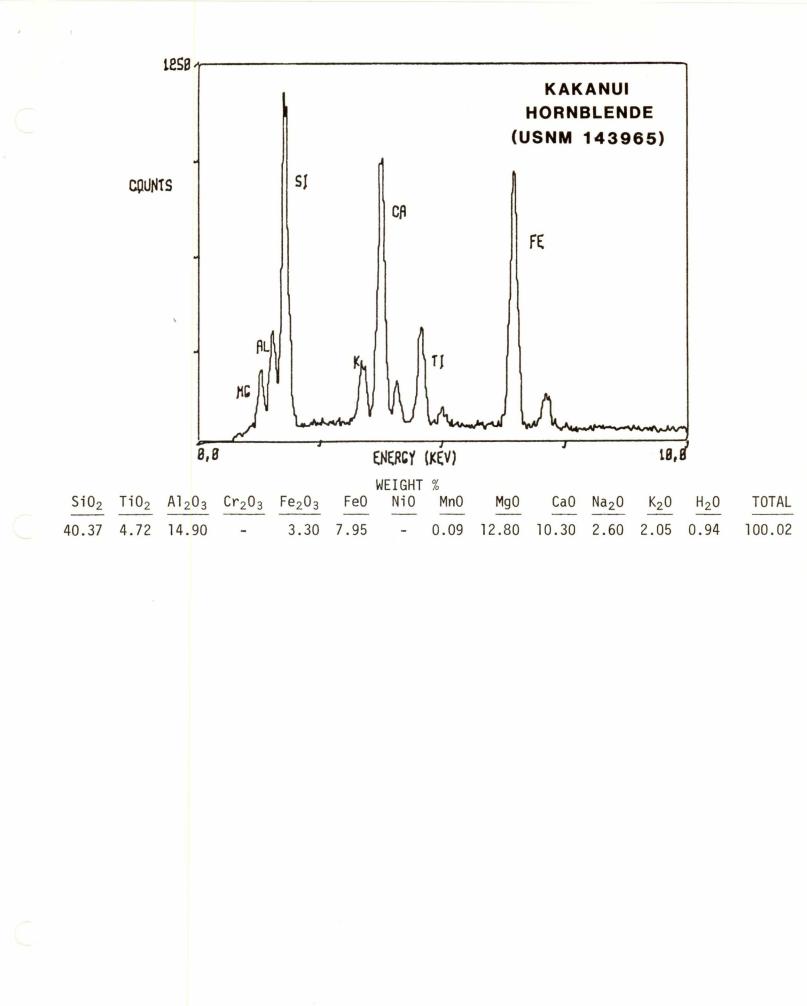
xviii



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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

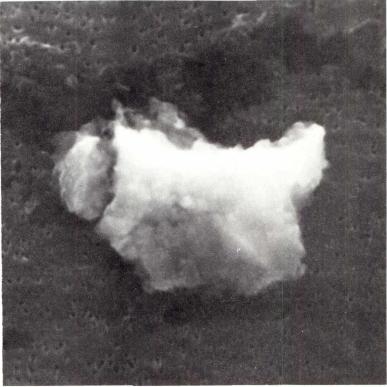
Although foreign scientists are welcome to request samples, NASA cannot provide funds to be spent outside the U.S.A. by citizens of other countries.

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7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

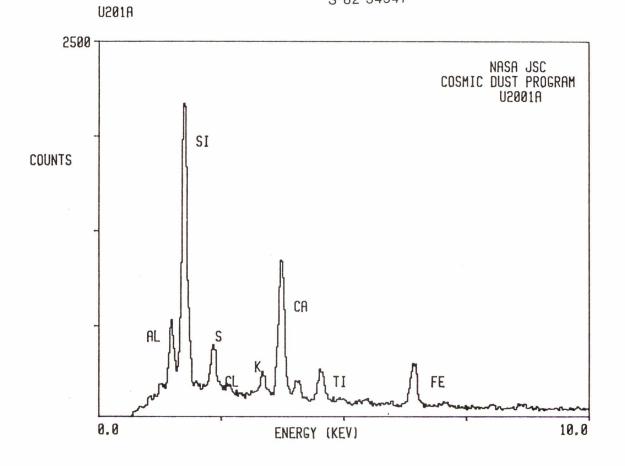
Guy V. Ferry and co-workers (NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, California) performed the loading and unloading of the cosmic dust collectors on the U-2 aircraft and provided flight-log data. Eugene Jarosewich (Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.) kindly provided several mineral standards and Roy S. Clarke, Jr. (also of Smithsonian Institution) generously supplied the Allende chondrite powder.

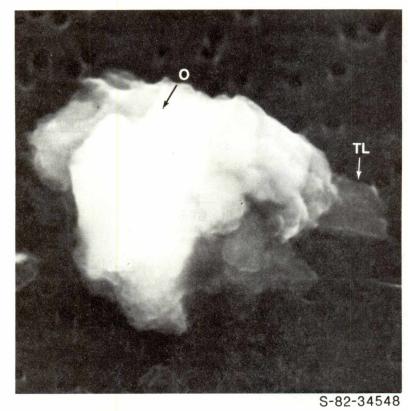
MOUNT U2001A



<u>SIZE</u> 12x16	SHAPE I	TRANS. 0/TL
<u>COLOR</u> Dk. Gray		LUSTER D/SM
TYPE TCN?	COMM Fragment µm parti still or	cle

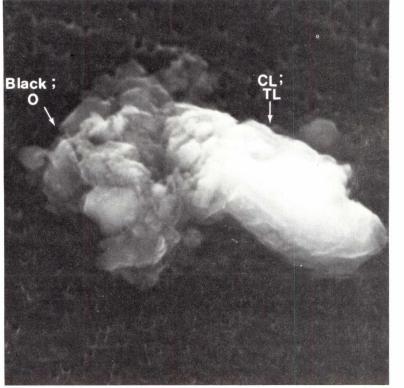
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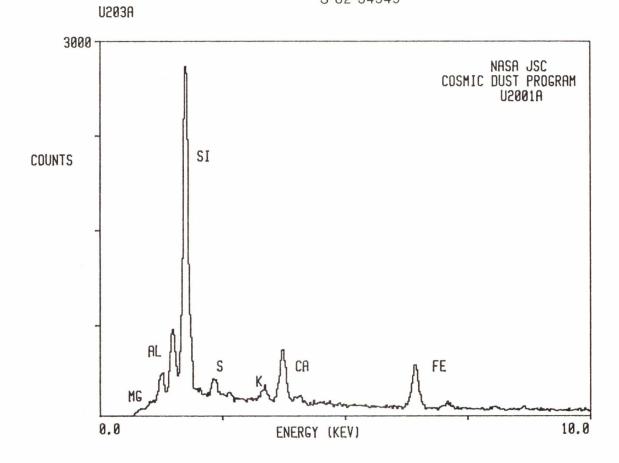
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С	OLOR	LUSTER
Lt. Gra	y to Black	D/SV
TYPE TCN?	COMME Derived same par as for U2001A1	from

2000 COUNTS 0.0 ENERGY (KEV) 10.0



<u>SIZE</u> 9x13	<u>SHAPE</u> I	<u>TRANS.</u> 0/TL
COLC CL to B		LUSTER D/SV
TYPE TCN?	COMM Associ with ∿ partic still flag	40 µm 1e

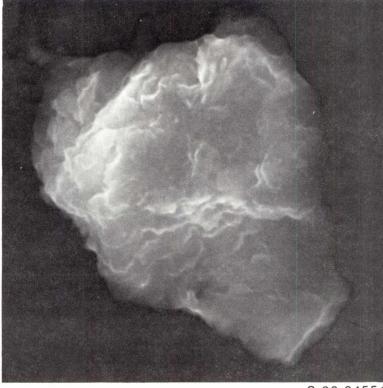
S-82-34549





SIZE 3x4	<u>Shape</u> I	<u>TRANS.</u> 0
<u>COLOR</u> Dk. Gray		LUSTER D/SM
TYPE TCN?	COMMENTS Probably related to U2001A3	

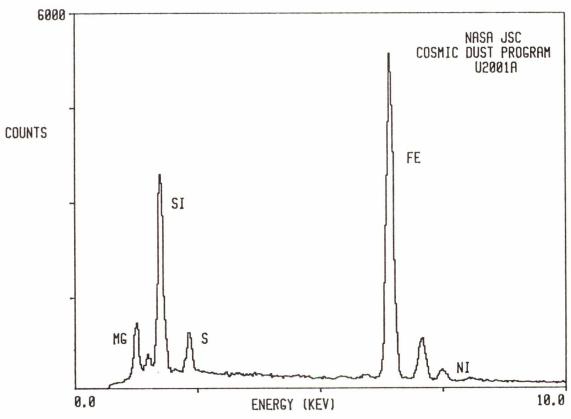
U201A 1000 COSHIC DUST PROGRAM U2001A COSHIC DUST PROGRAM U2001A SI COSHIC DUST PROGRAM U2001A FE HG HG HG ENERGY (KEV) 18.0

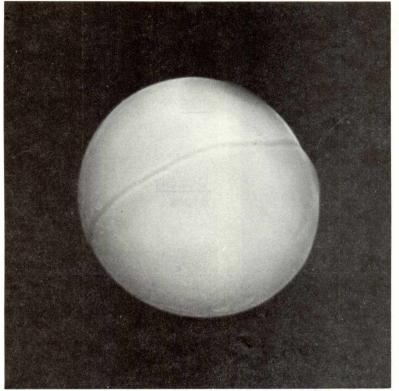


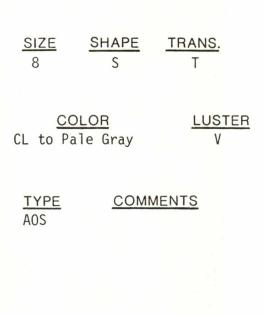
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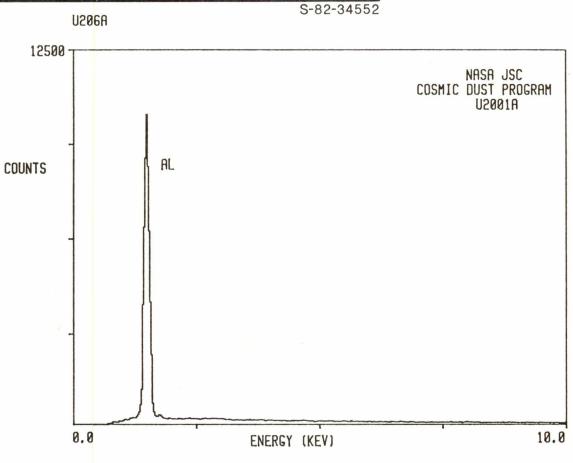
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	<u>DLOR</u> / to Black	LUSTER D/SM
<u>TYPE</u> C	COMM	ENTS

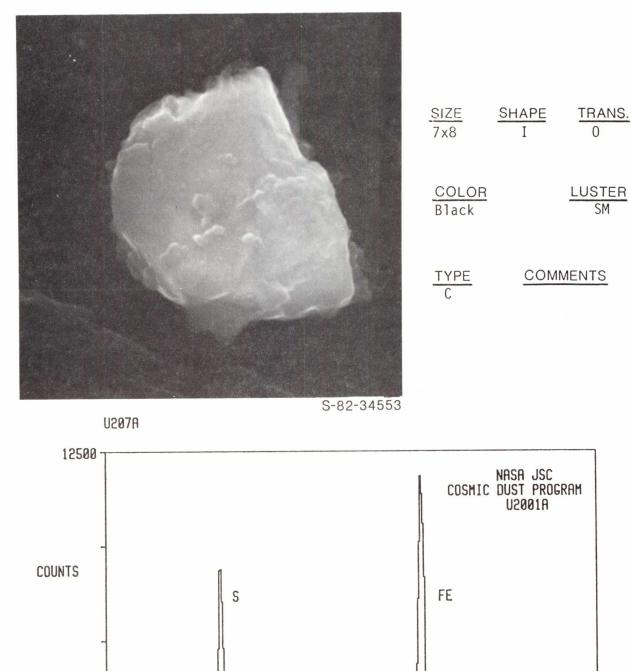
S-82-34551











ENERGY (KEV)

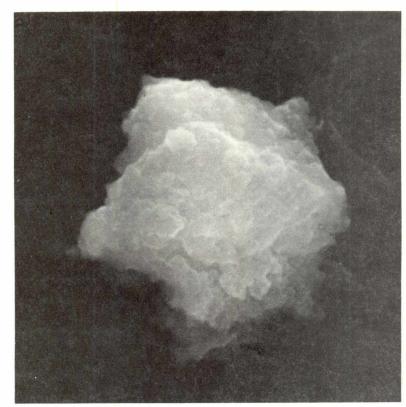
SI

A

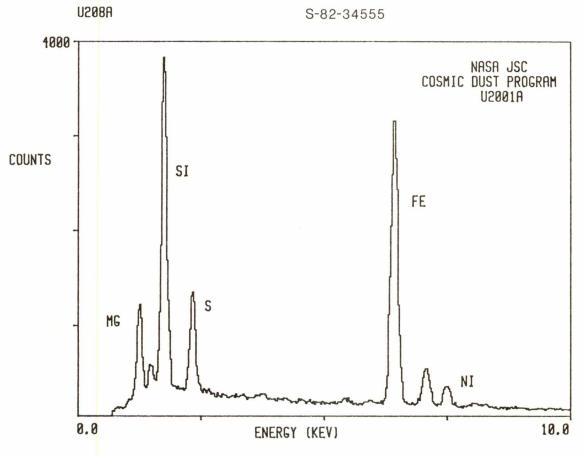
0.0

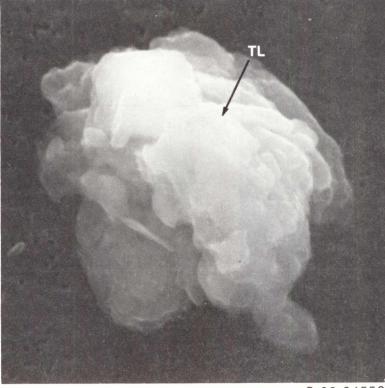
10.0

NI



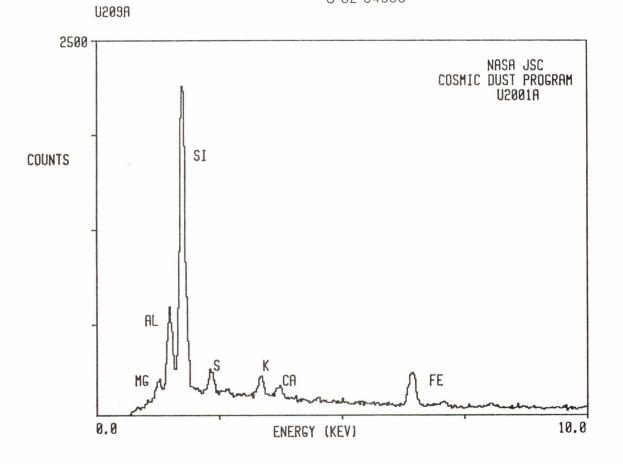
APE <u>TRANS.</u> I O
0
LUSTER
D/SM
COMMENTS

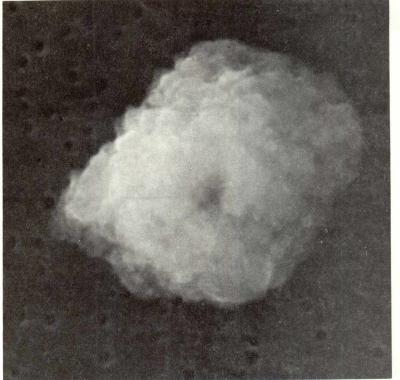




<u>SIZE</u> 13x18	<u>Shape</u> I	<u>TRANS.</u> 0
	D <u>LOR</u> to Black	LUSTER D/SV
TYPE TCN	COMM	IENTS

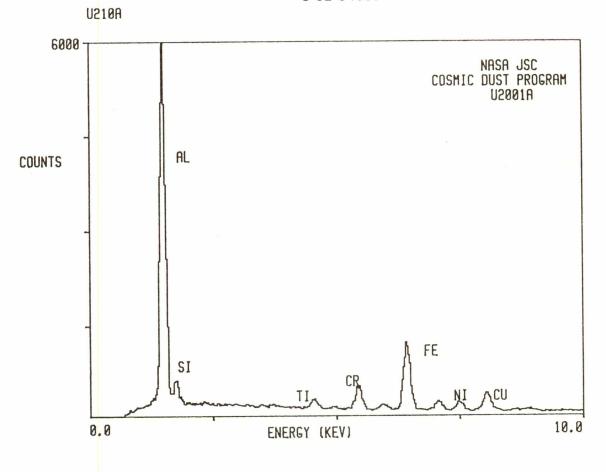






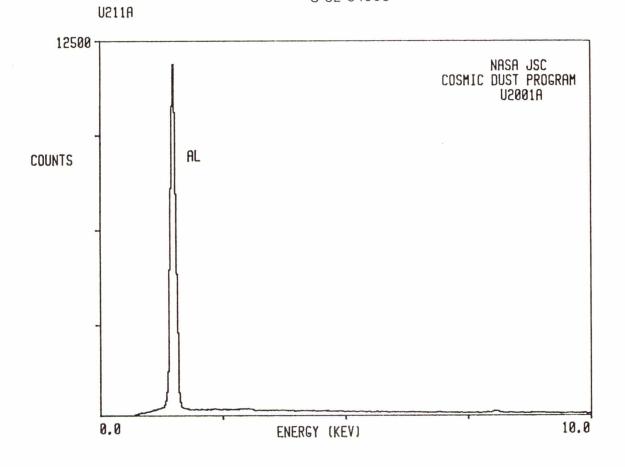
SIZE 6x8	<u>Shape</u> I	TRANS. 0
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TYPE TCA	COMM	<u>ENTS</u>

S-82-34557



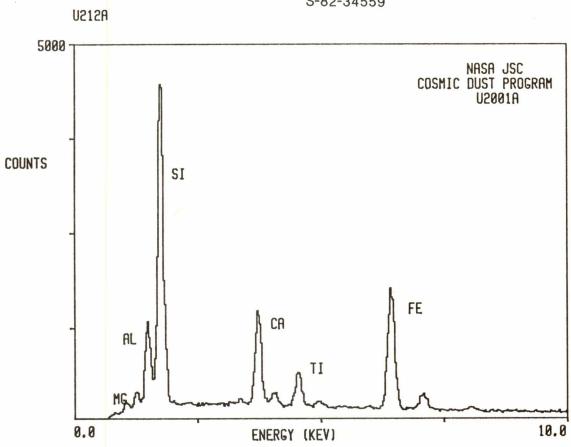


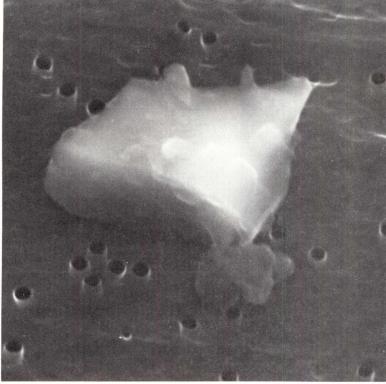
<u>SIZE</u>	<u>SHAPE</u>	<u>TRANS.</u>
12	S	T
<u>CC</u>	D <u>LOR</u>	LUSTER
CL to Pa	ale Gray	V
<u>TYPE</u> AOS	COMM	ENTS





<u>SIZE</u> 35x39	I I	TRANS. TL/0
<u>COLOR</u> Yellow-Ora	nge	LUSTER SV
<u>TYPE</u> TCN	COMM	MENTS



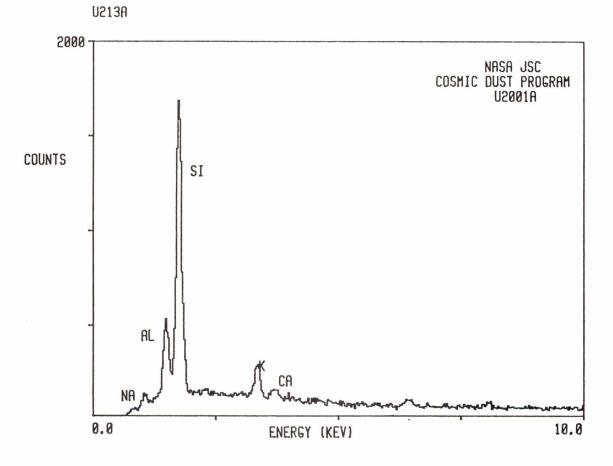


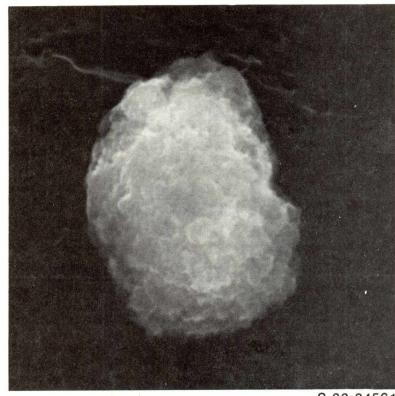
SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.
4x5	Ι	Т

<u>COLOR</u> <u>LUSTER</u> CL to Pale Gray V

TYPE COMMENTS TCN

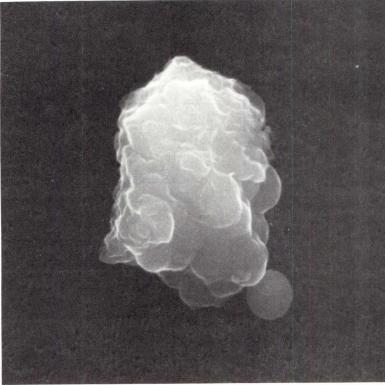
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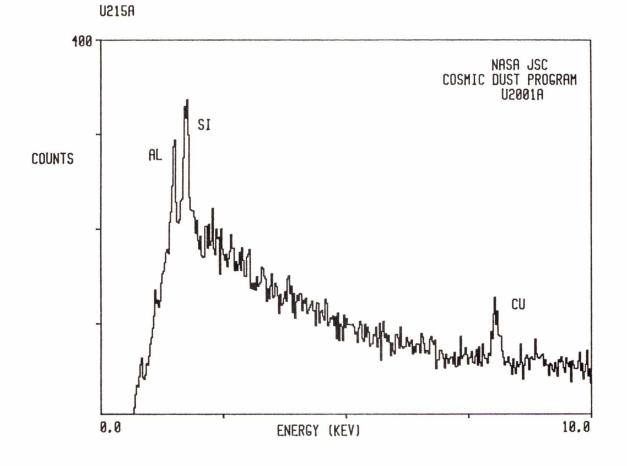


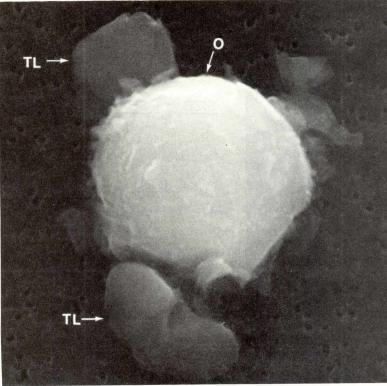
SIZE 4x5	<u>SHAPE</u> I	TRANS. 0
0.000.000	<u>DLOR</u> y to Black	<u>LUSTER</u> D/SM
<u>TYPE</u> TCA?	COMM	ENTS

S-82-34561



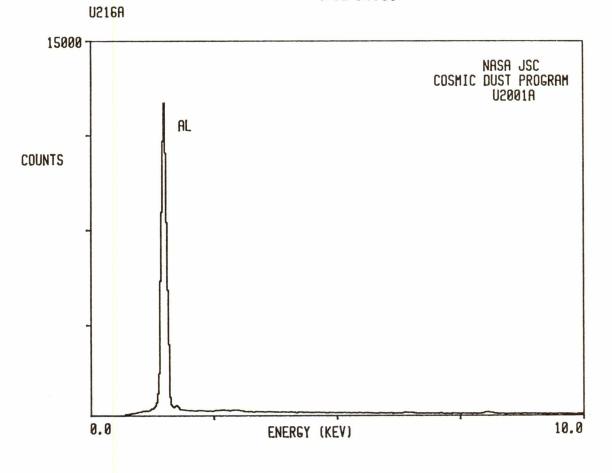
<u>SIZE</u>	<u>SHAPE</u>	TRANS.
10x15	I	0
<u>COL</u>	<u>OR</u>	LUSTER
Dk. Gray	to Black	SM/M
TYPE TCA?	COMM	ENTS

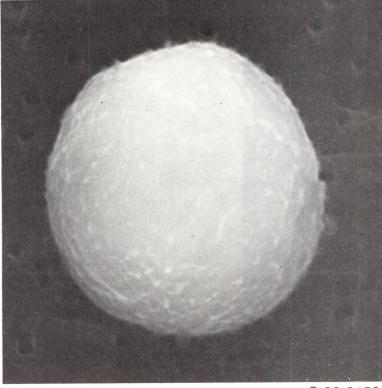




SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.
10x15	Ι	0/TL
<u>COLC</u> CL to		<u>LUSTER</u> SV/V
<u>TYPE</u> TCA	COM	MENTS

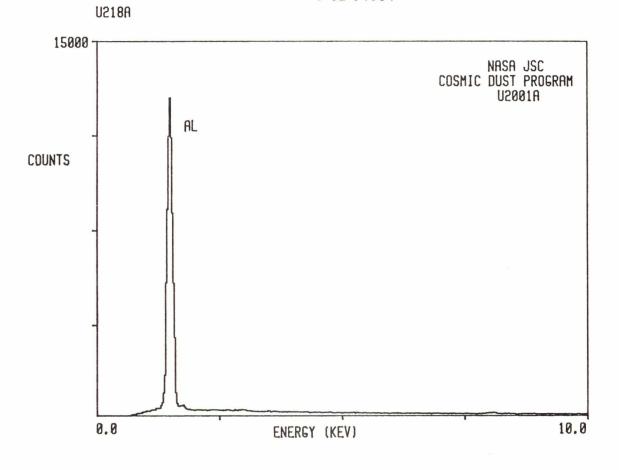


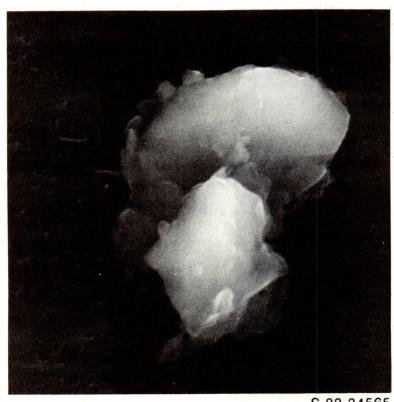




SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.
5	S	Т
CC	LOR	LUSTER
Pale Ye	llow-Gray	V
TYPE	COMM	IENTS
AOS		

S-82-34564





SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.
9x11	I	TL

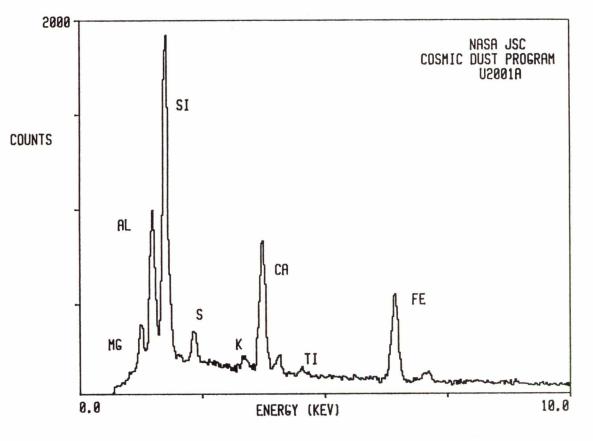
COLOR	LUSTER
Pale Yellow-Gray	SV

<u>TYPE</u> <u>COMMENTS</u> TCN Part of Al x-ray emission may be from Al grid on SEM mount

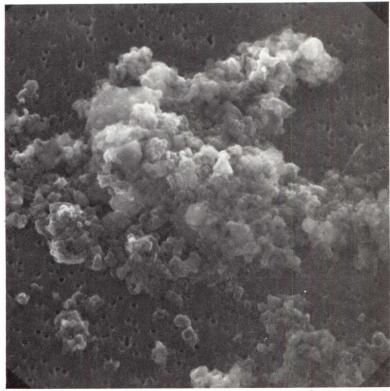
S-82-34565 U219A COSMIC DUST PROGRAM U2001A COUNTS AL NB C B.0 ENERGY (KEV) SI ENERGY (KEV) SI B.0



SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.
9x16	I	0
COL	.OR	LUSTER
Dk. Gra	y to Black	D/SM
TYPE	COMM	ENTS
TCN?		

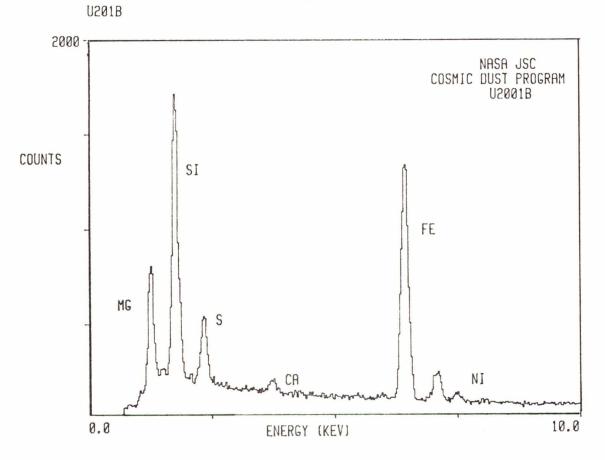


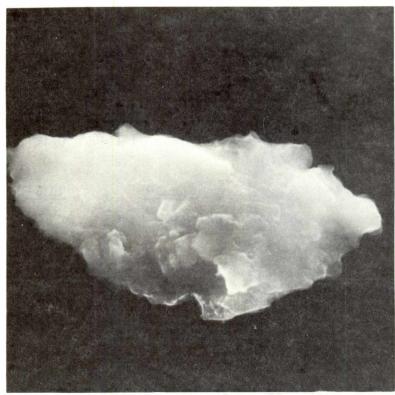
MOUNT U2001B



SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.
15x20	Ι	0
	D <u>LOR</u> wn to B la ck	LUSTER D/SV
TYPE C	COMME Numerous fragments TL areas	smaller

S-82-35233

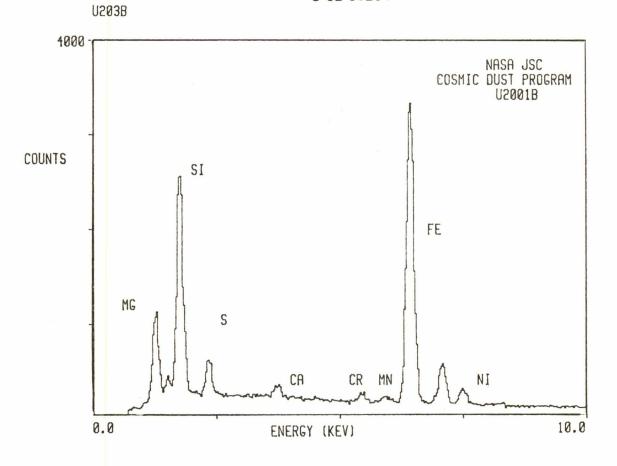




SIZE SHAPE TRANS. 18x36 I 0

COLORLUSTERDk. Brown to BlackSV

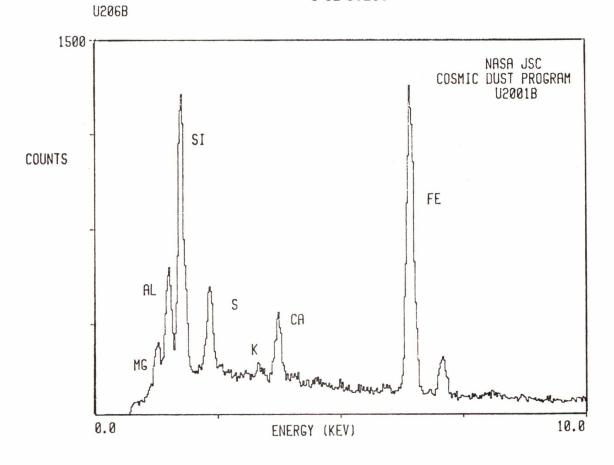
C C COMMENTS

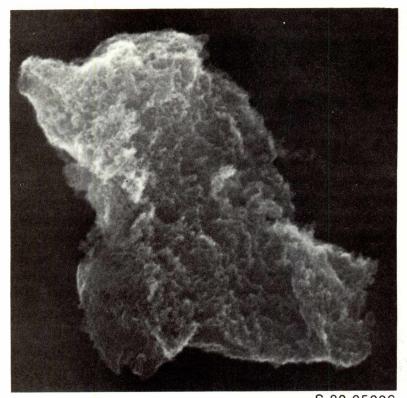




SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.
2 5x28	Ι	0/TL
COL	OR	LUSTER
Dk. Red	1 -Brown	D/SV
TYPE	COM	MENTS
C?	51	
0.		

S-82-35235

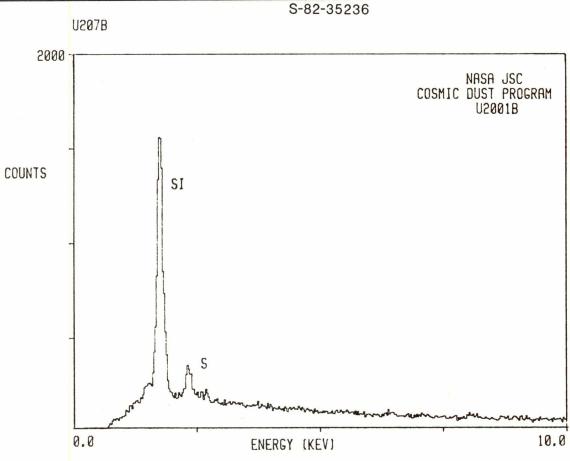


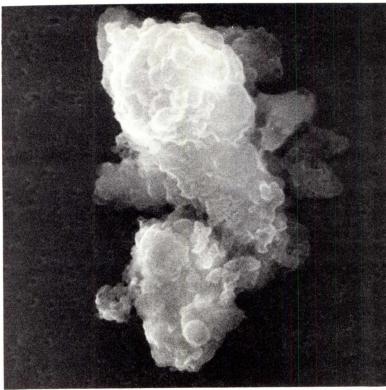


<u>SIZE SHAPE TRANS.</u> 28x44 I O

COLOR LUSTER Dk. Brown to Black D

TYPE COMMENTS TCN?

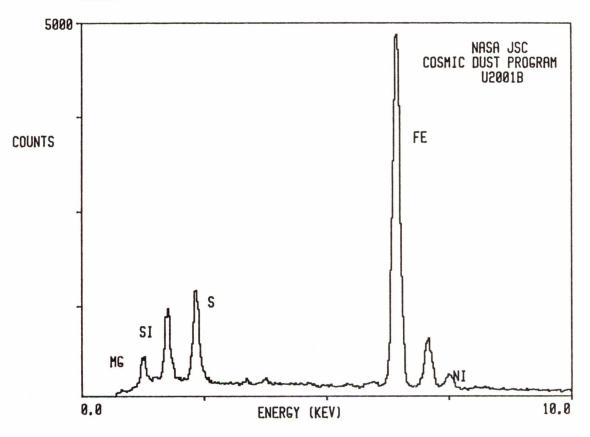




<u>SIZE</u>	<u>SHAPE</u>	<u>TRANS.</u>
13x19	I	0
<u>COL</u>	<u>OR</u>	<u>LUSTER</u>
Dk. Brow	m to Black	SV
TYPE	COMME	NTS
С	Smaller fr	agments

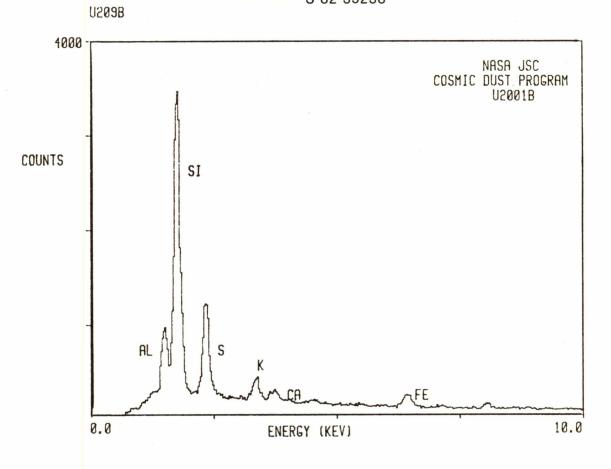
U2088

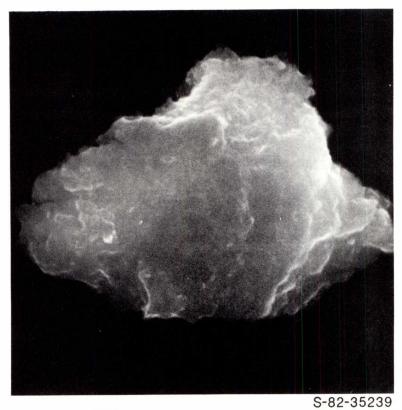






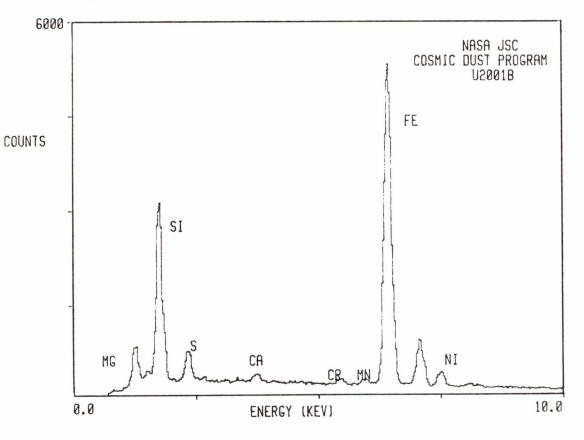
<u>SHAPE</u> I	TRANS. 0
	LUSTER SV
COMM	MENTS
	I

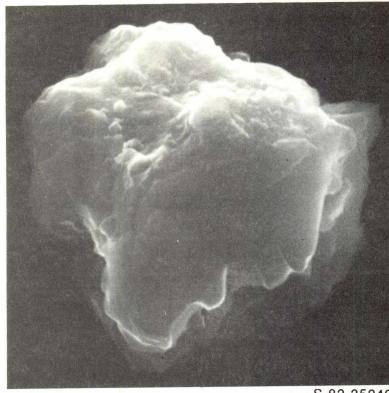




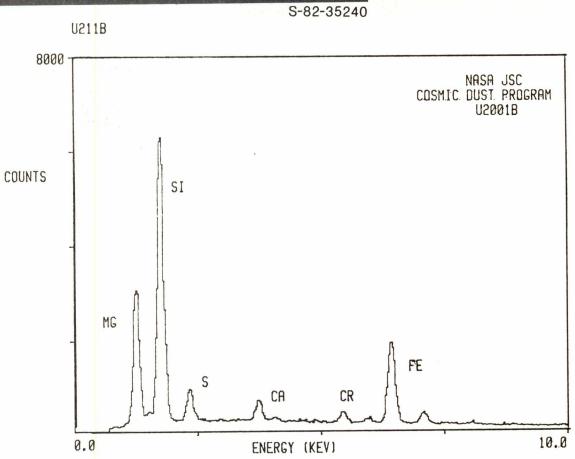
<u>SIZE</u>	<u>SHAPE</u>	<u>TRANS.</u>
19x27	I	0
<u>COLC</u>	<u>DR</u>	<u>LUSTER</u>
Dk. Brown	n to Black	SV
<u>TYPE</u> C	COMME	<u>INTS</u>

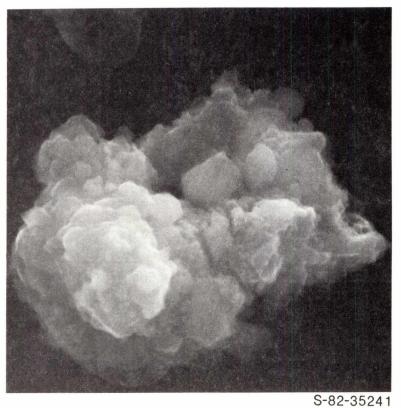
U210B



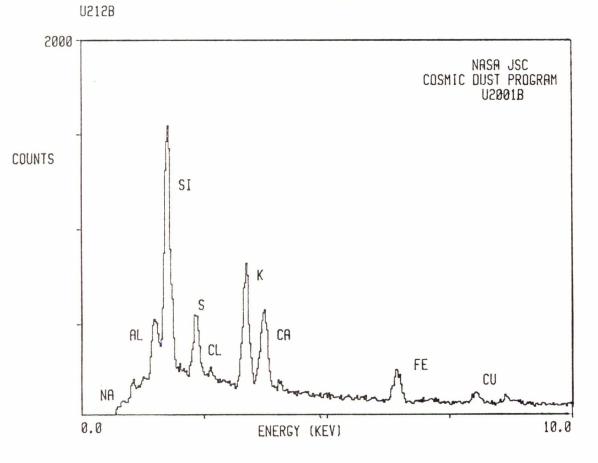


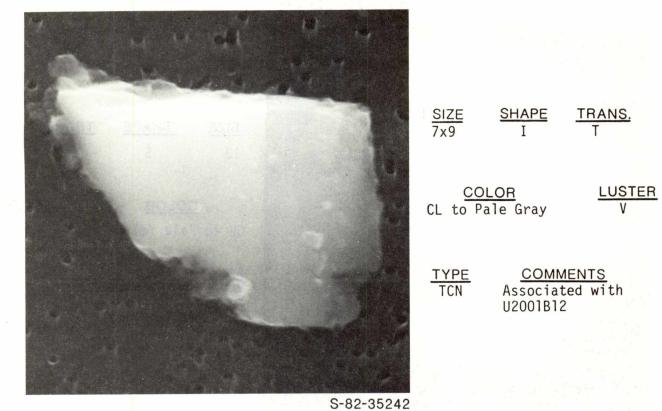
SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.
22x24	Ι	0/TL
COLO	R	LUSTER
Gray to	Black	SV
TYPE	COMM	IENTS
C?	Conglomo	
	phases	

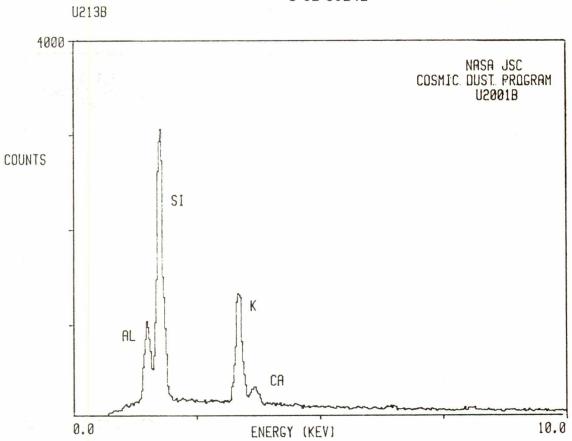


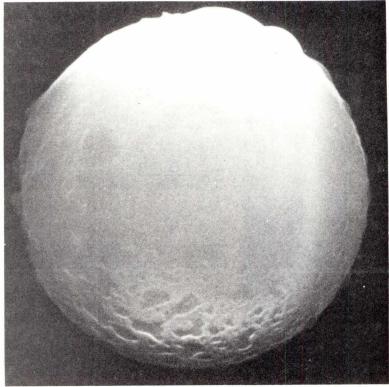


<u>SIZE</u> 9x13	<u>SHAPE</u> I	<u>TRANS.</u> 0
COLOR Black	-	LUSTER D/SV
TYPE TCN?		<u>MENTS</u> ated with 13





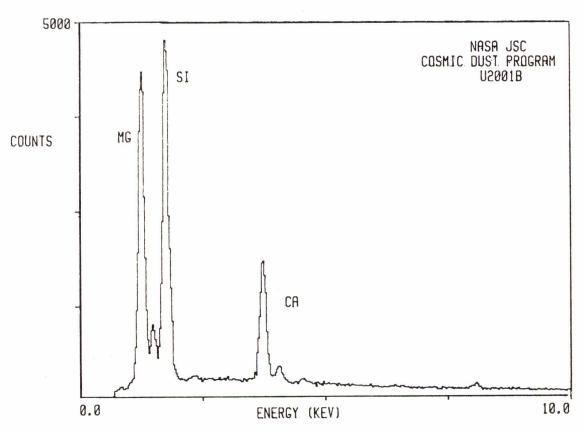


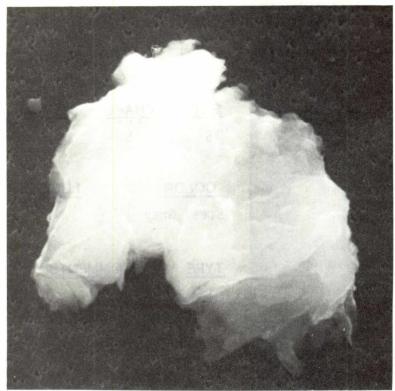


<u>SIZE</u> 13	<u>SHAPE</u> S	<u>TRANS.</u> T
	<u>OLOR</u> ale Yellow	<u>LUSTER</u> V
<u>TYPE</u> C?	COMME	ENTS

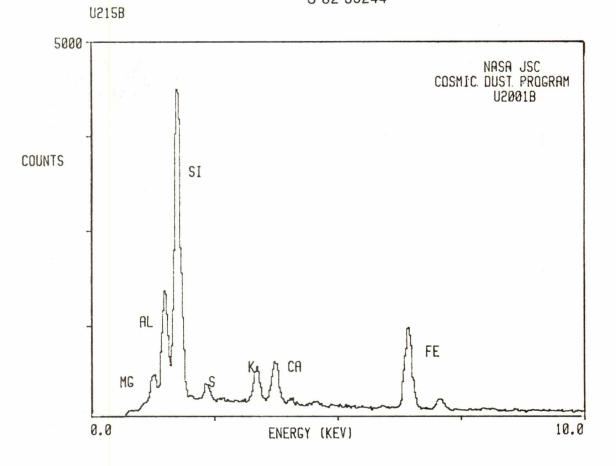


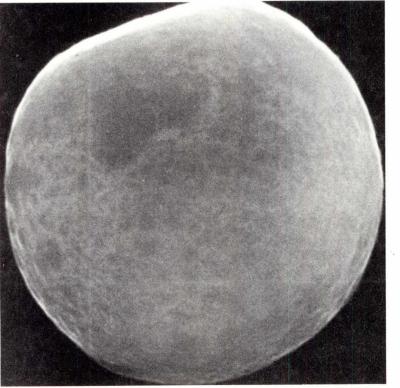






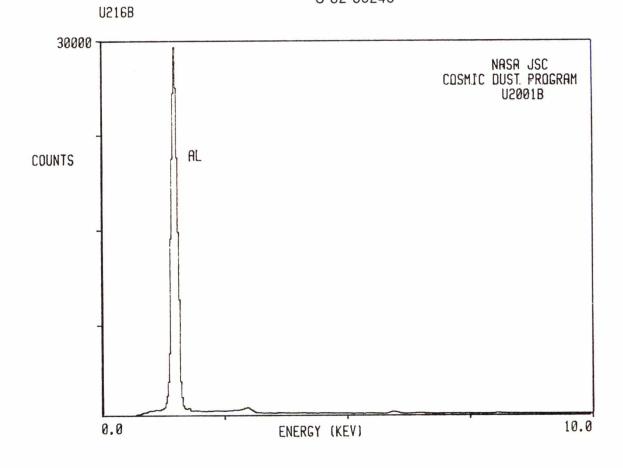
<u>SIZE</u> 23x26	SHAPE I	<u>TRANS.</u> TL
COLC		LUSTER
Yellow-	Gray	SV
TYPE	00111	
TYPE	COMM	ENTS
TCN?	Contai	ns O
	inclus	ions

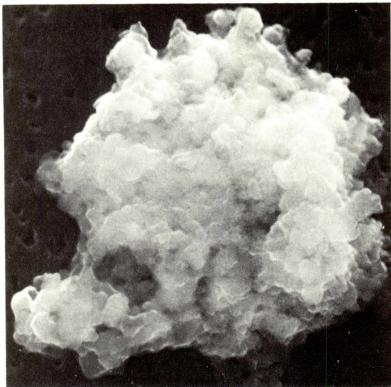




<u>SIZE</u> 15	SHAPE S	TRANS. 0
COLOF Steel G	-	LUSTER M
TYPE TCA	·	MENTS

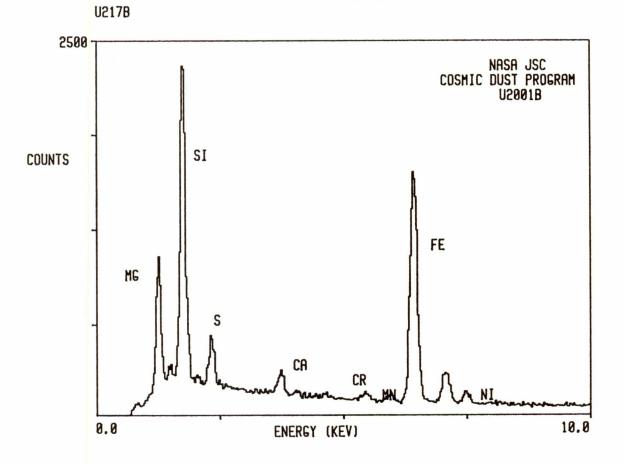
S-82-35245





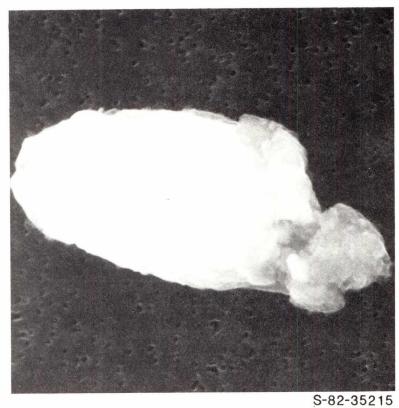
SIZE 11x12	<u>SHAPE</u> I	<u>TRANS.</u> 0
	<mark>DLOR</mark> y to Black	LUSTER D/SV
TYPE	СОММ	ENTS

С

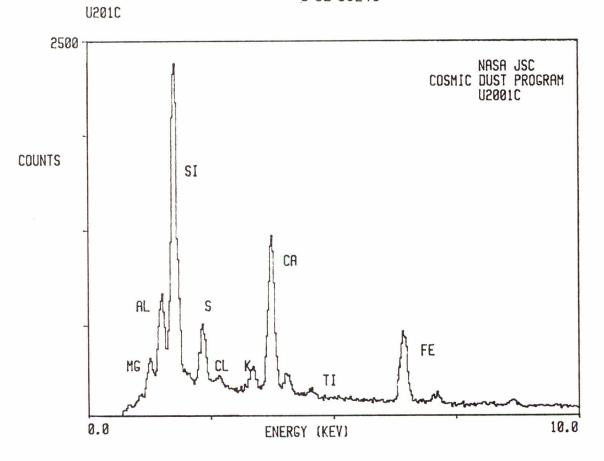


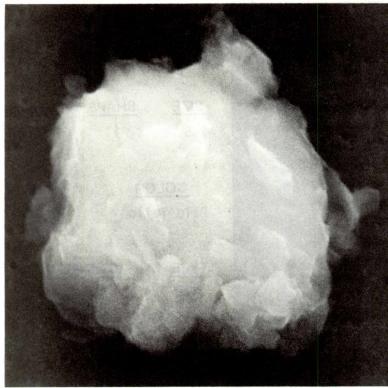


MOUNT U2001C

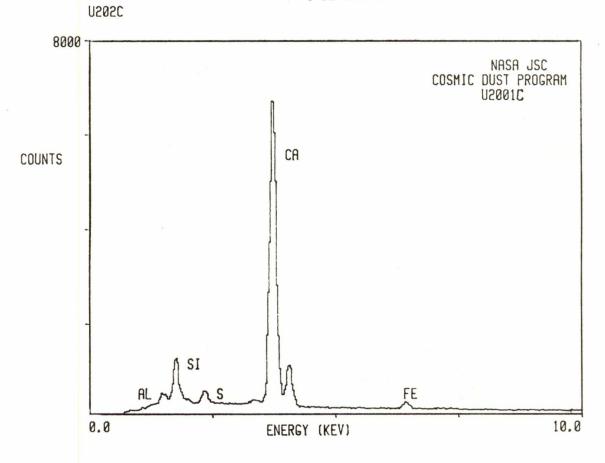


<u>SIZE</u> 9x20	SHAPE I	TRANS. 0
	<mark>OLOR</mark> y to Black	LUSTER SM
TYPE TCN	COMM	ENTS





SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.
12	E	TL
<u>COL</u> Pale Ye	OR ellow-Gray	LUSTER SV
<u>TYPE</u> ?		MENTS

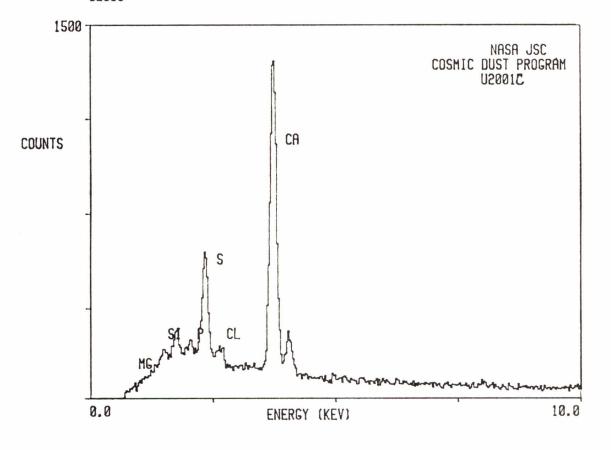


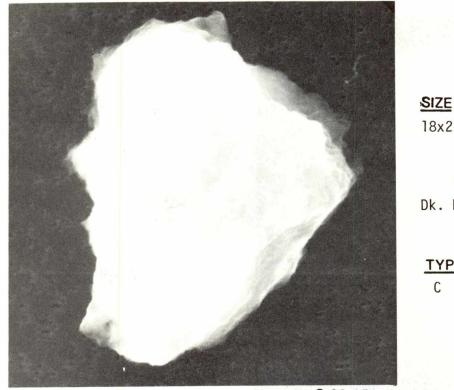


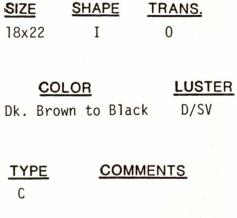
SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.
∿5	Ι	T
<u>COL</u> Pale Ye		LUSTER V
TYPE	COMM	ENTS
TCN?		J2001C2; ent of

U203C

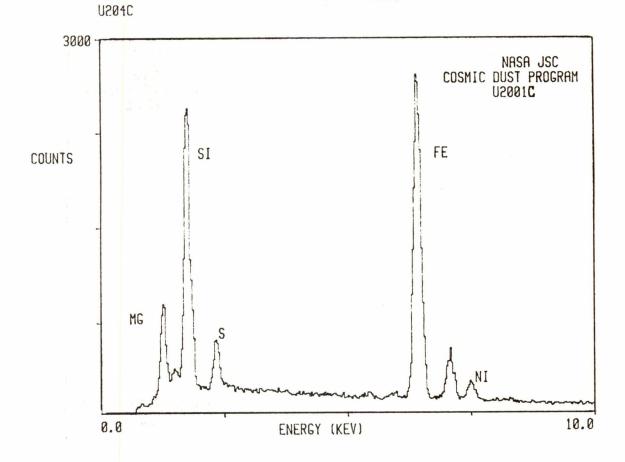
S-82-35217

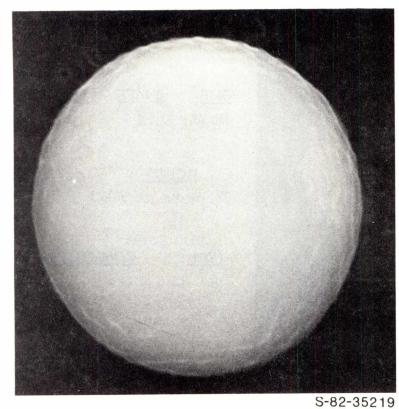


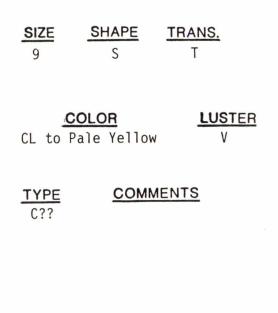




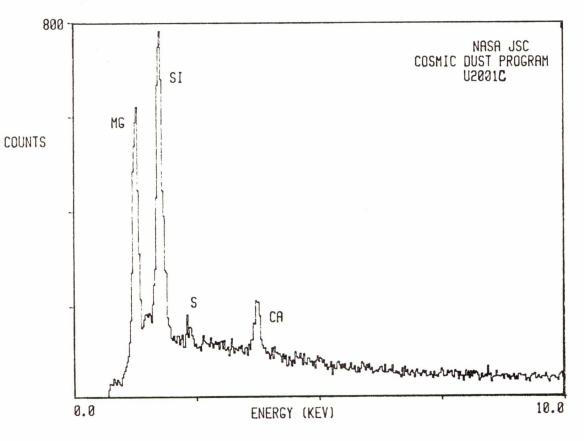
S-82-35218

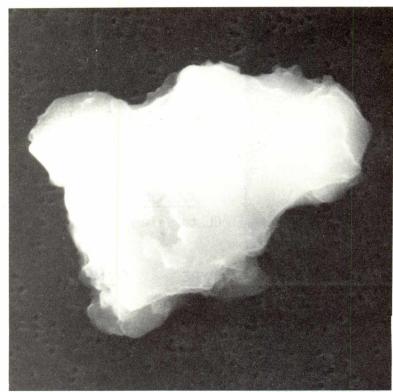




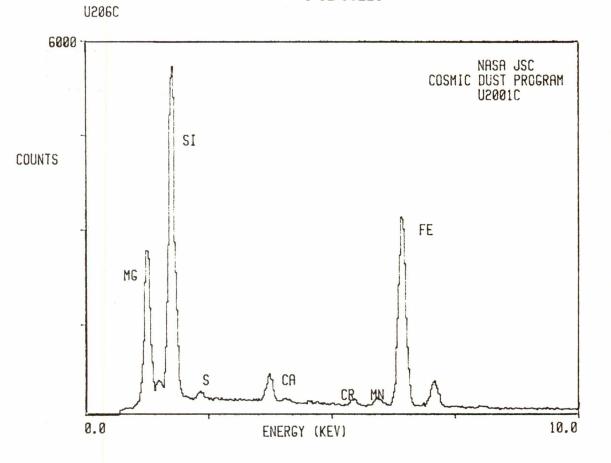


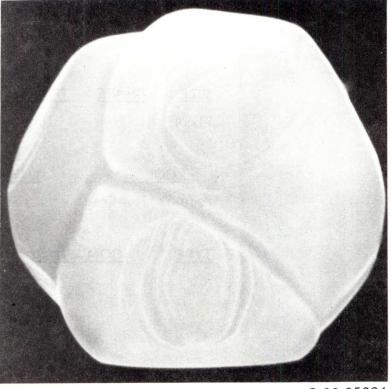
U205C





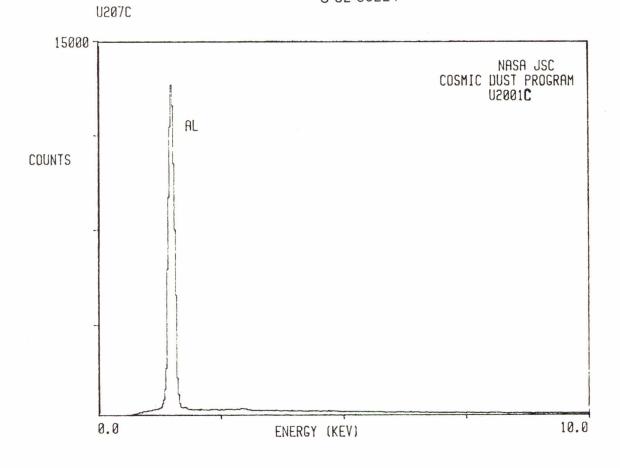
SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.	
11x14	Ι	TL	
-	DLOR 11ow-Gray	<u>LUSTER</u> SV	2
TYPE	COM	MENTS	
C?			

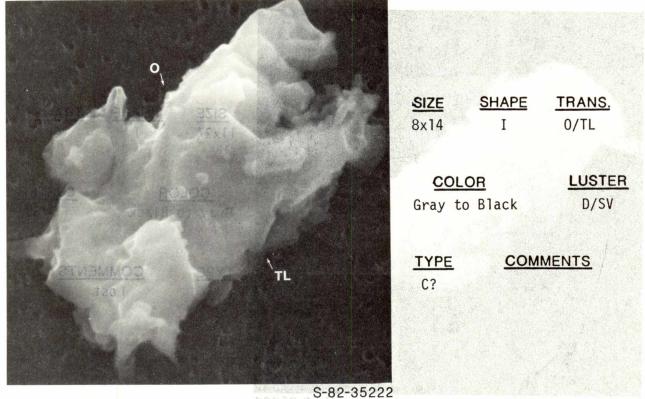


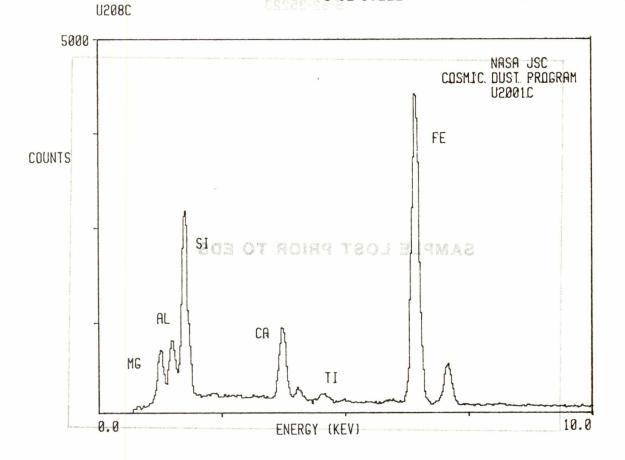


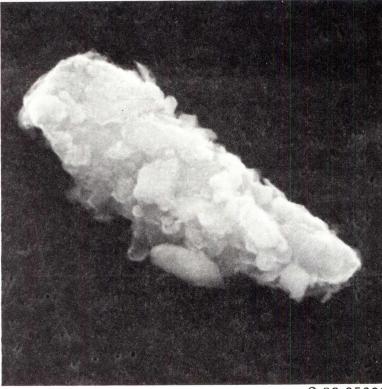
<u>SIZE</u> 10	SHAPE S	TRANS. TL
CL to P	<u>.OR</u> ale Yellow	LUSTER V
AOS	СОММ	ENTS

S-82-35221

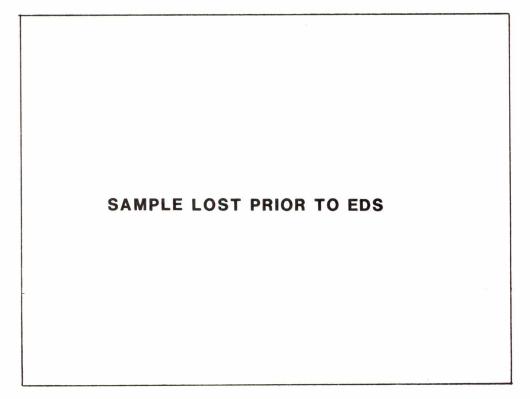


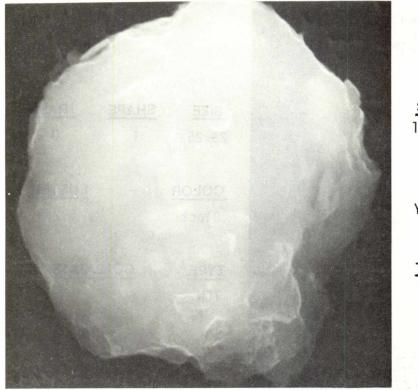


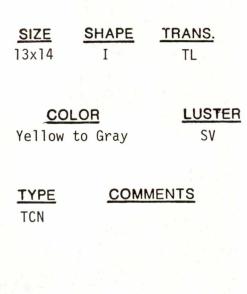


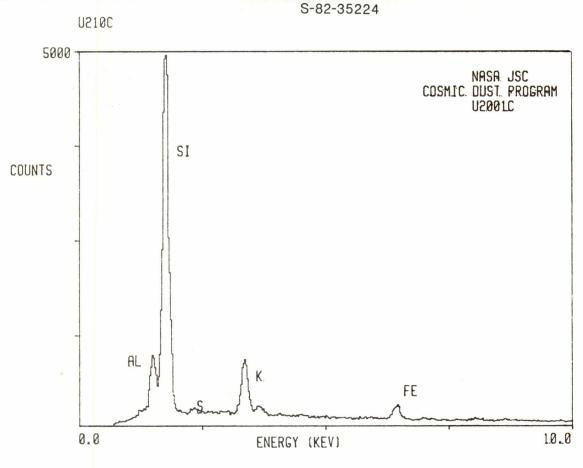


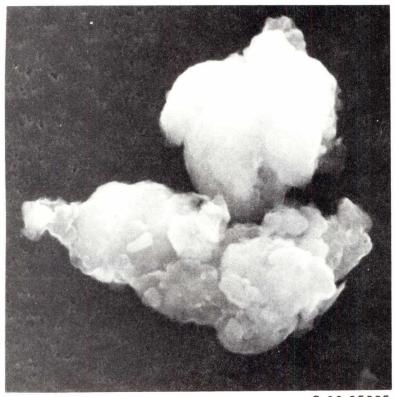
<u>SIZE</u>	SHAPE	TRANS.
11x27	I	0
<u>COLOR</u>		LUSTER
Gray to Black		D/SV
<u>TYPE</u>	COMMENTS	
?	Lost	







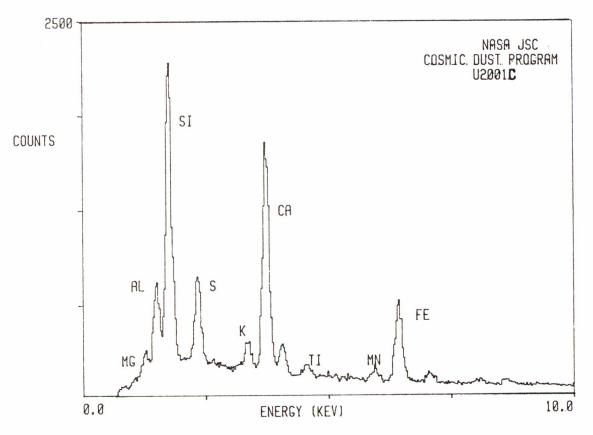


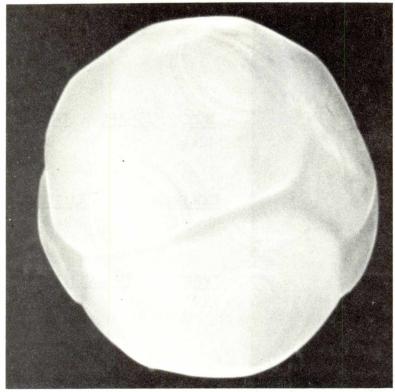


<u>SIZE</u> 23x25	<u>SHAPE</u> I	TRANS 0
COLOR Black		LUSTER SV/SM
TYPE TCN	COMMENTS	

U211C





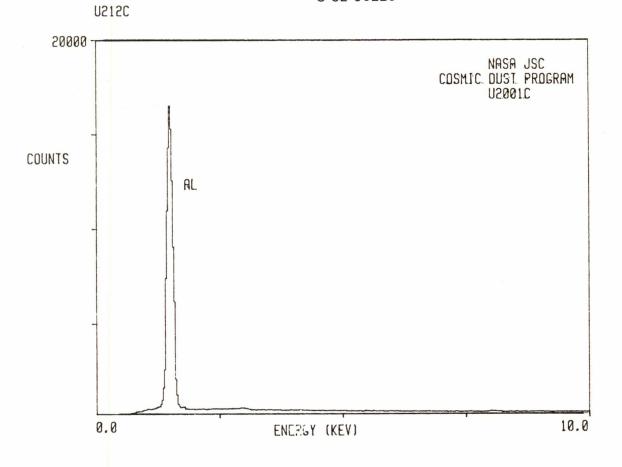


SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.
12	S	Т

COLOR LUSTER CL to Pale Yellow V

AOS COMMENTS

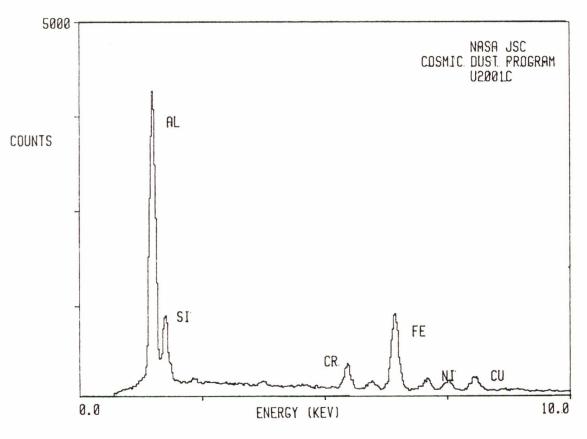


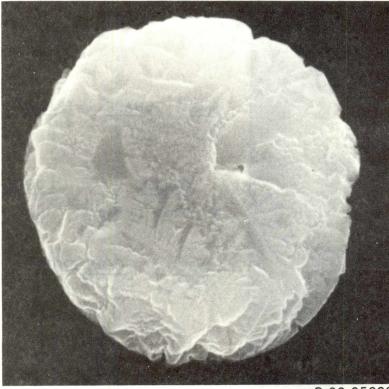




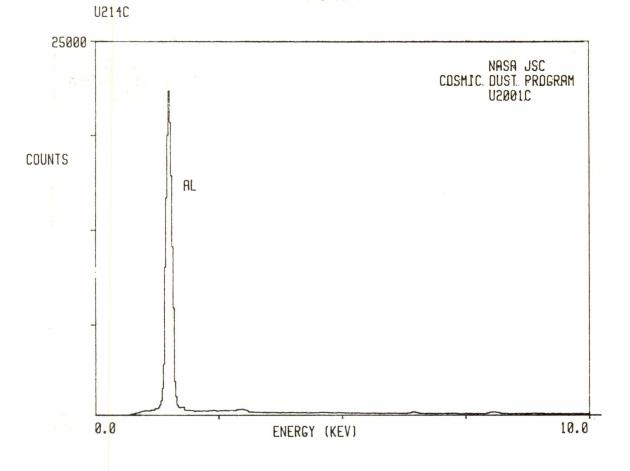
SIZE 12x14	<u>SHAPE</u> I	<u>TRANS.</u> 0
<u>COLOR</u> Gray		LUSTER D/SM
TYPE TCA?	COMM	ENTS

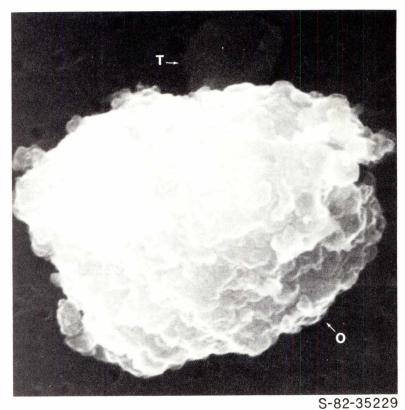
U213C





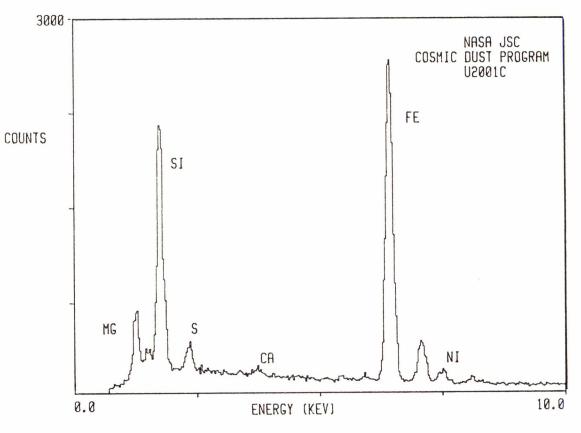
SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.
15x16	E/I	0
<u>COL</u> Steel G		<u>LUSTER</u> M
TYPE TCA	COM	MENTS

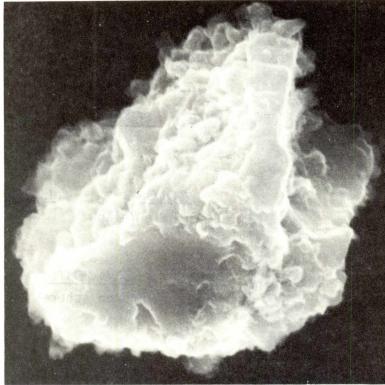




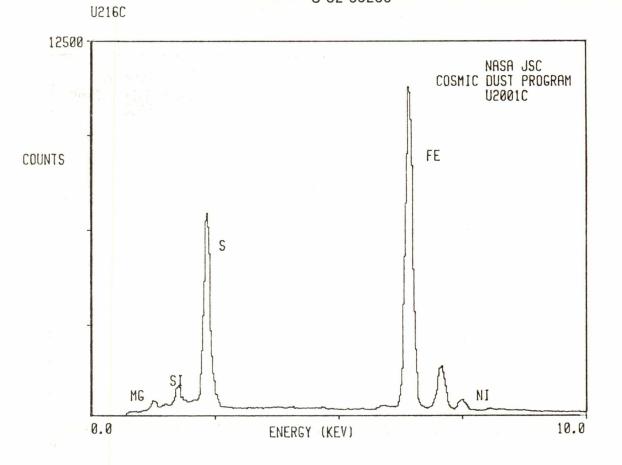
SIZE 7x9	<u>SHAPE</u> I	TRANS. 0
	LOR wn to Black	LUSTER SV
C TYPE	COMM	ENTS

U215C





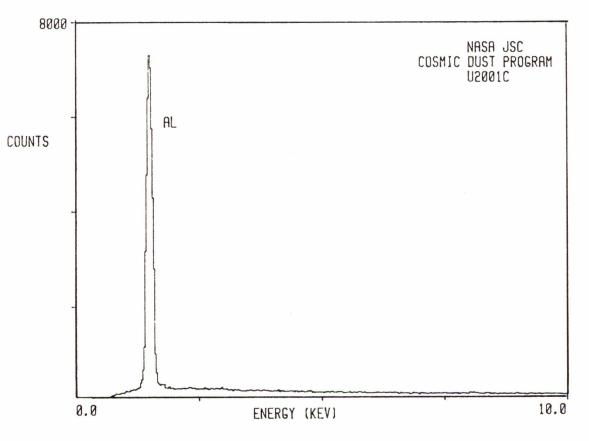
<u>SIZE</u> 13x18	<u>SHAPE</u> I	TRANS.
<u>CC</u> Gray to	D LOR D Black	LUSTER SV/SM
<u>TYPE</u> C	COM	MENTS



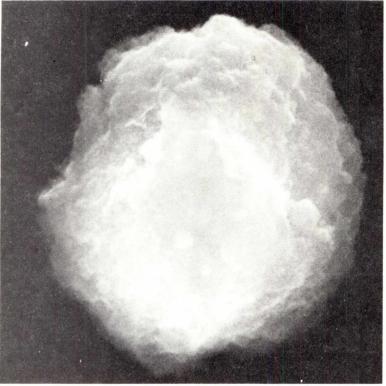


<u>SIZE</u> 8x8	<u>SHAPE</u> E/S	<u>TRANS.</u> T/TL
- CELORITARIA (COL	DLOR ale Yellow	LUSTER V
AOS	COMME Broken sp	

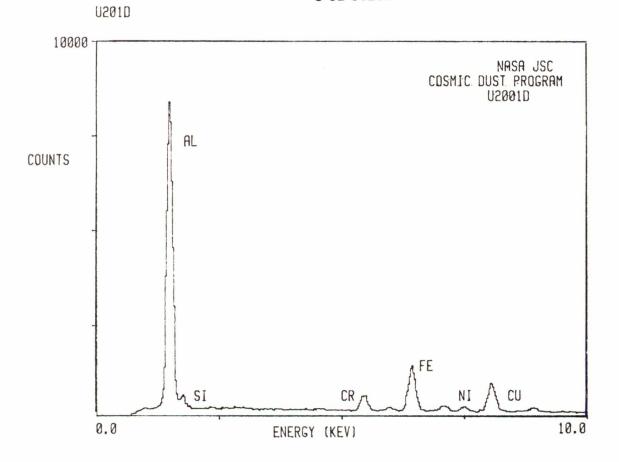


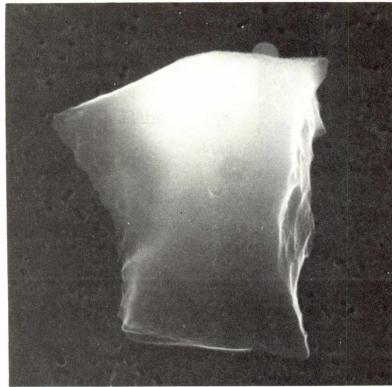


MOUNT U2001D

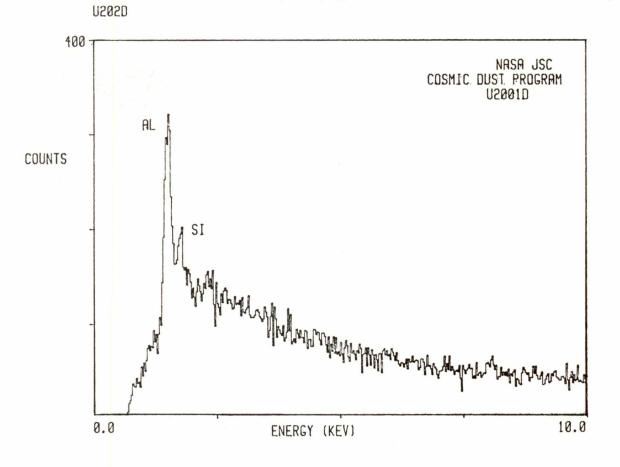


SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.
14x15	E/I	0
COLOR	l	USTER
Gray		SM
TYPE	COMM	ENTS
TCA?		





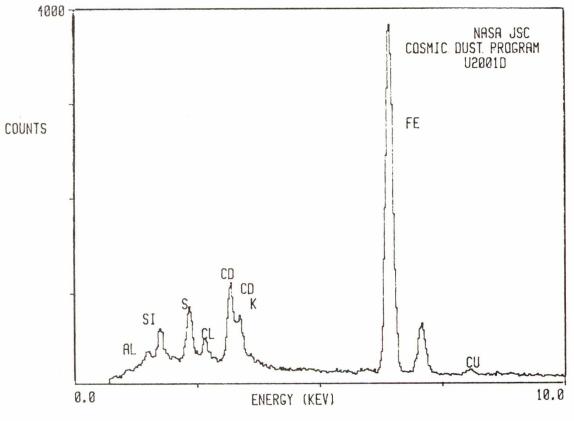
SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.
11x12	Ι	0
COLO	DR	LUSTER
Dk. Brown	n to Black	D/SV
TYPE	COMME	NTS
TCA?		

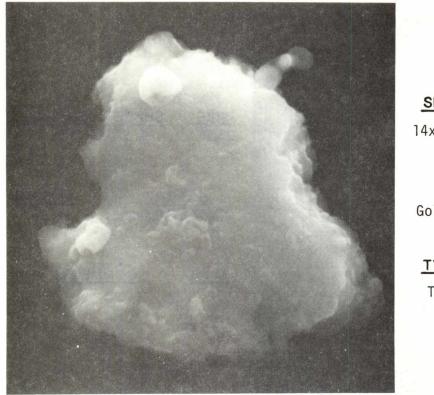




<u>SIZE</u> 8x13	<u>SHAPE</u> I	<u>TRANS.</u> TL
<u>COLC</u> Brownish		<u>LUSTER</u> SV
TYPE		MENTS
TCA?		

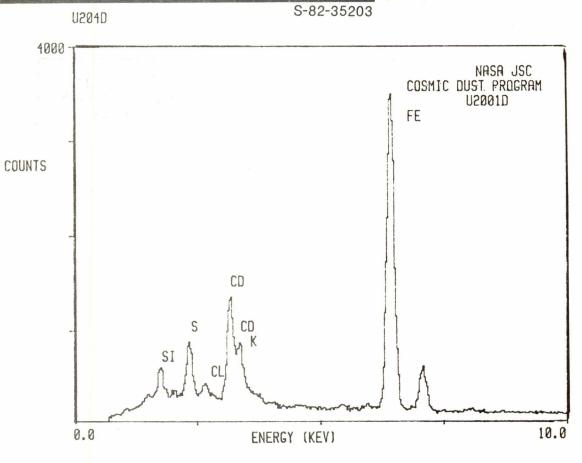
U203D

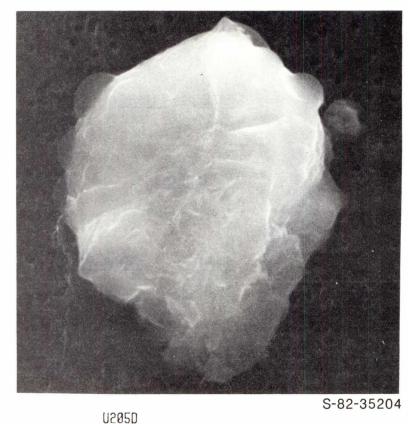




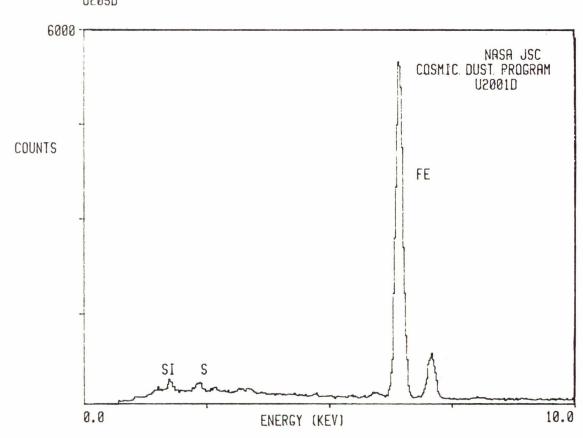
SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.
14x17	Ι	0/TL
COL	OR	LUSTER
Golden	Brown	SM
TYPE	COM	MENTS

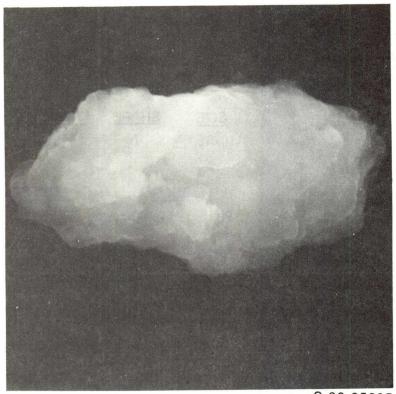
TCA?





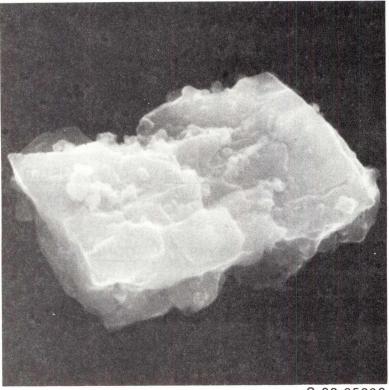






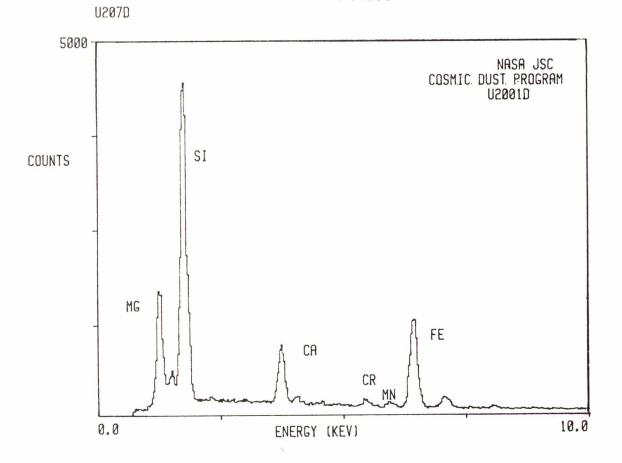
SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.
12x23	Ι	0/TL
001.0	-	LUCTED
COLO	H	LUSTER
Gray-Br	own	SV
TYPE	COMM	MENTS
TCN?		

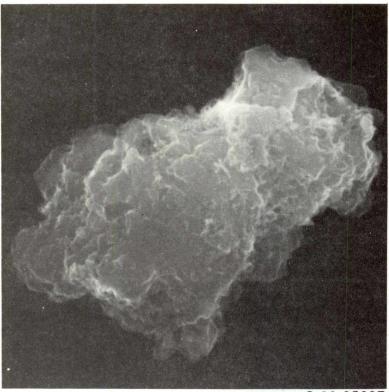
S-82-35205 U206D 1500 NASA. JSC CDSM.IC. DUST. PROGRAM U2001D SI COUNTS CA AL 1 FE S K ZN TI 10.0 0.0 ENERGY (KEV)



SIZE	<u>SHAPE</u>	TRANS.
10x15	I	TL
<u>COL</u>	<u>OR</u>	LUSTER
Pale Ye	11ow-Brown	SV
TYPE C?	СОММ	ENTS

S-82-35206

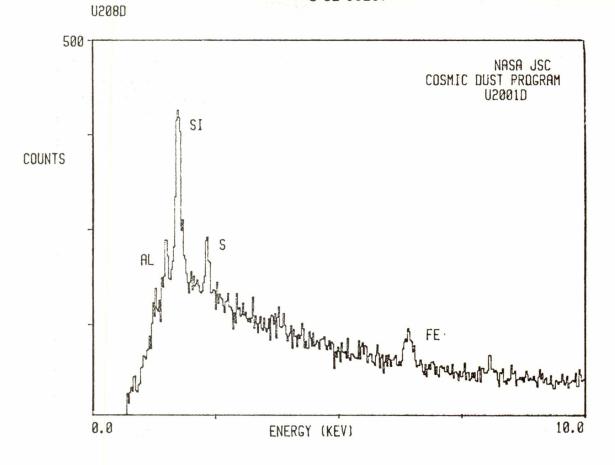




SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.
12x18	Ι	0

COLORLUSTERDk. Brown to BlackSV/SM

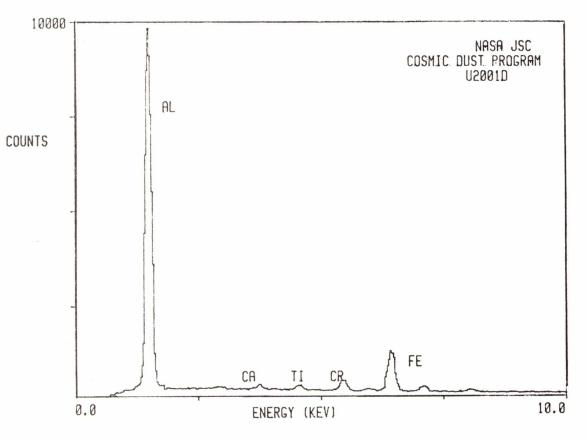
<u>TYPE</u> <u>COMMENTS</u>

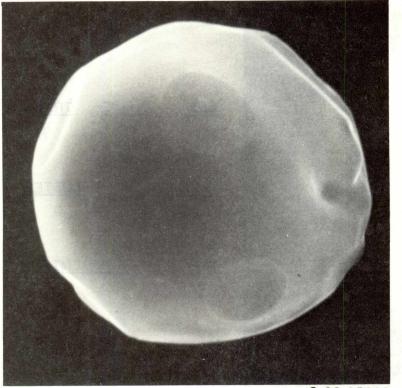




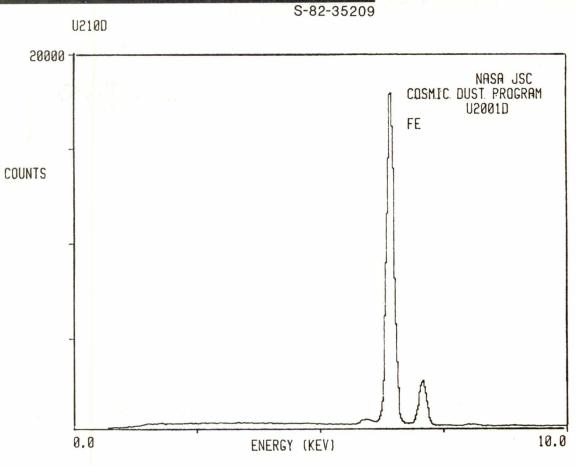
<u>SIZE</u> 12	SHAPE S	TRANS.
CL to P Yellow-	ale	LUSTER V
<u>TYPE</u> ?		<u>MENTS</u>

U209D



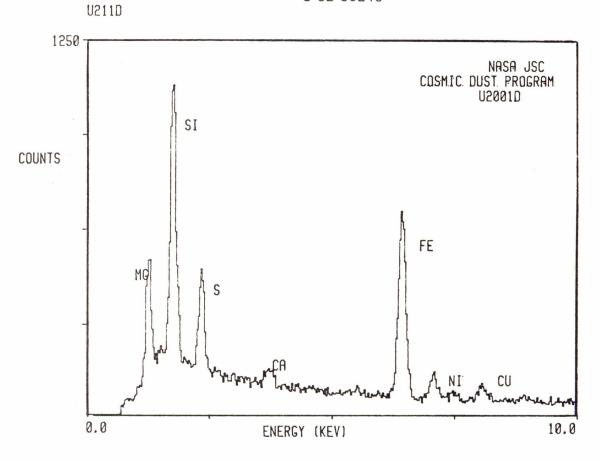


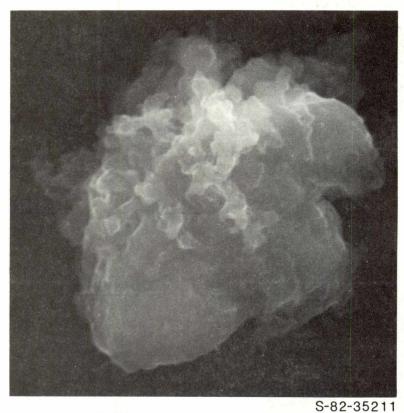
<u>SIZE</u> 9	SHAPE S	TRANS. 0
<u>COLOR</u> Black		LUSTER M
TYPE C?	COM	MENTS





<u>SIZE</u> 8x11	<u>SHAPE</u> I	TRANS. 0
<u>COLOR</u> Dk. Gray		<u>LUSTER</u> D
C?	COM	MENTS



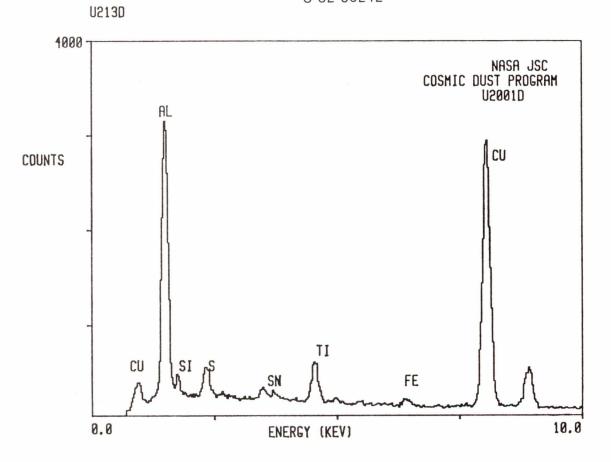


SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.
8x12	Ι	0
COLO Dk. Bro to Blac	own	<u>LUSTER</u> D/SV
TYPE	COM	MENTS
C?		

COUNTS 0.0 COLUCIAL NASA JSC COSMIC DUST PROGRAM U2001D



<u>SIZE</u> 11x16	SHAPE I	TRANS. 0
	COLOR n to Black	SV/SM
TYPE TCA?	COM	MENTS

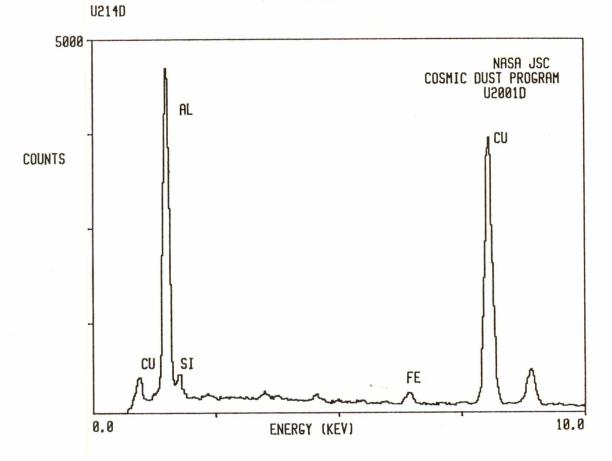


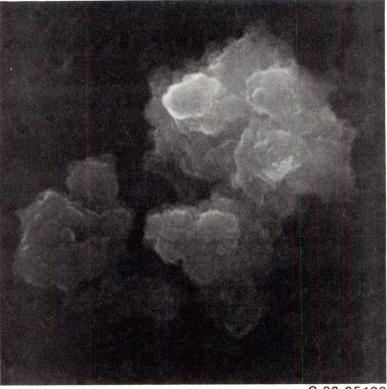


SIZESHAPETRANS.8x8E0

COLOR LUSTER Dk. Gray to Black SM

TYPE COMMENTS

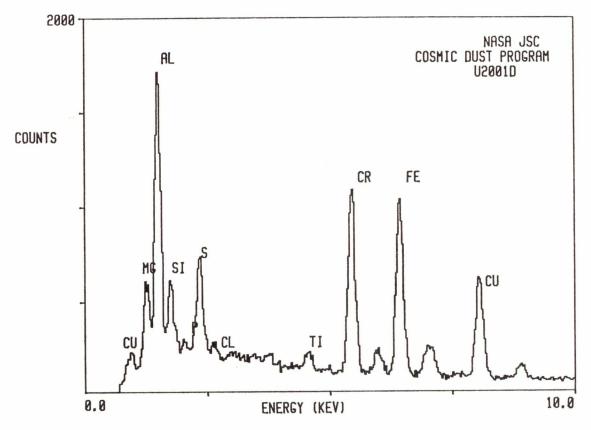




SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.
7x8	Ι	0
COLOR Black		LUSTER D/SV
TCA?	COMMENTS Three fragments; "Size" applies to largest	

S-82-35199

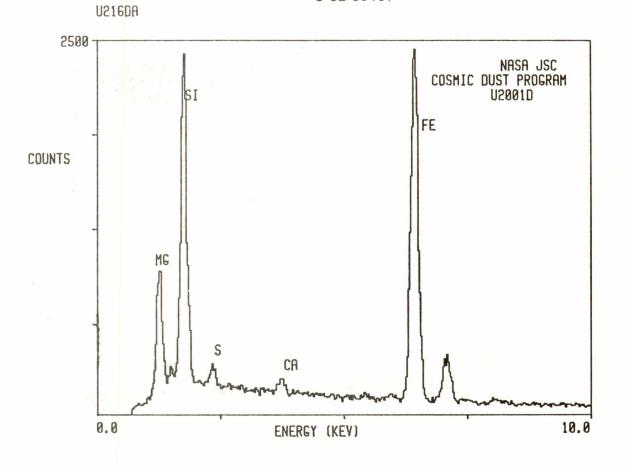


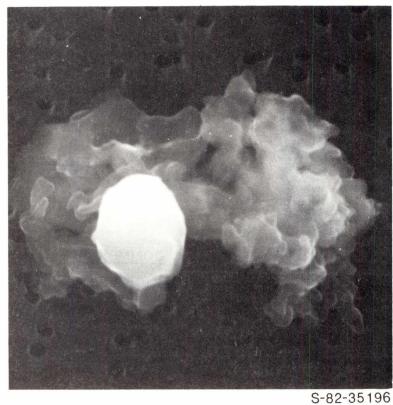




SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.
8x12	I	TL/0
COL	OR	LUSTER
Gray-Bro		D/SV
TYPE	COMM	ENTS
C?	Contai opaque	
	inclus	ions (?)

S-82-35197



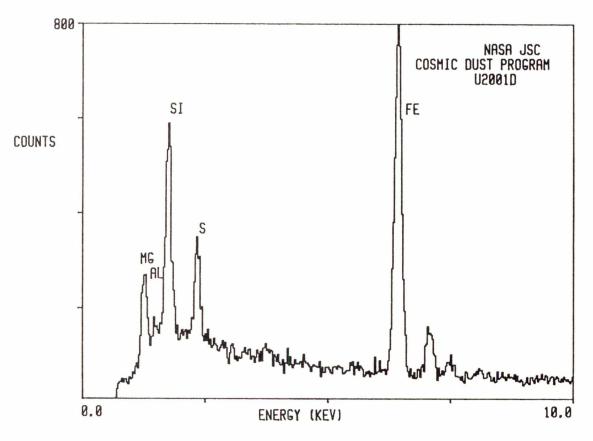


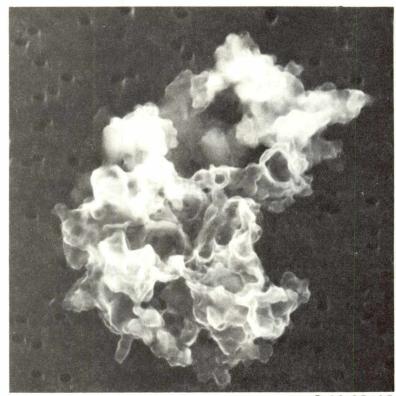
SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.
5x7	Ι	0/TL
<u>COL</u> Dk. Brow	<u>-OR</u> n to Black	LUSTER D/SM

TYPE	COMMENTS	
С?	Associated with (and fragmented from?) U2001D16	

U216DB



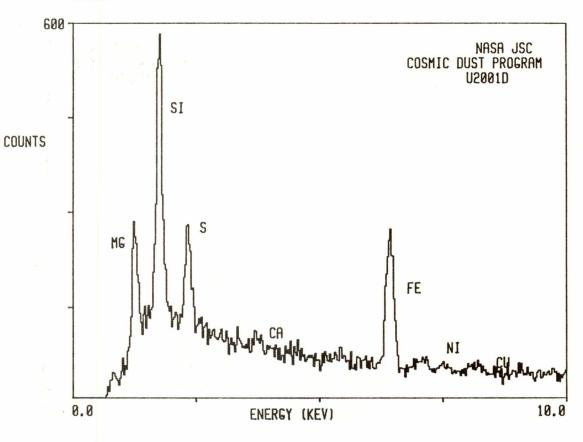


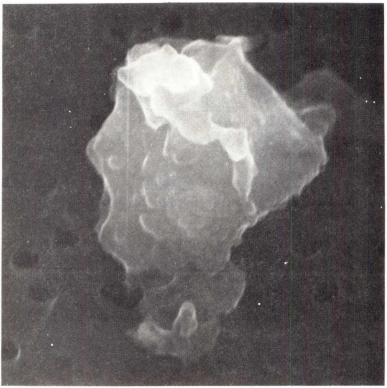


<u>SIZE</u> 6x9	SHAPE TRAM I 0/TL	
	OLOR L own to Black	D/SM
<u>TYPE</u> C?	COMMENTS Associated with (and fragmented from?) U2001D16	n I

U216DC

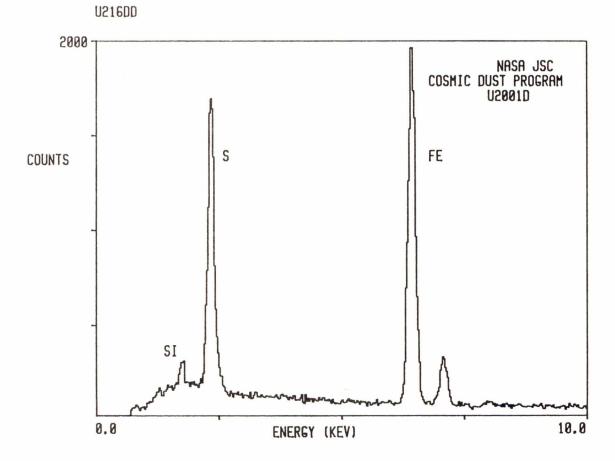
S-82-35195





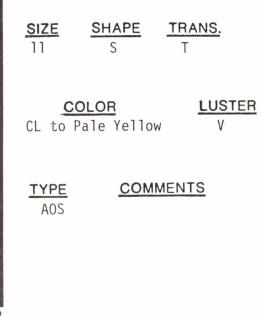
SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.
3x4	Ι	0
COLOF		LUSTER
Black (?)	D/SM

TYPE	COMMENTS
C?	Associated with
	(and fragmented
	from?) U2001D16

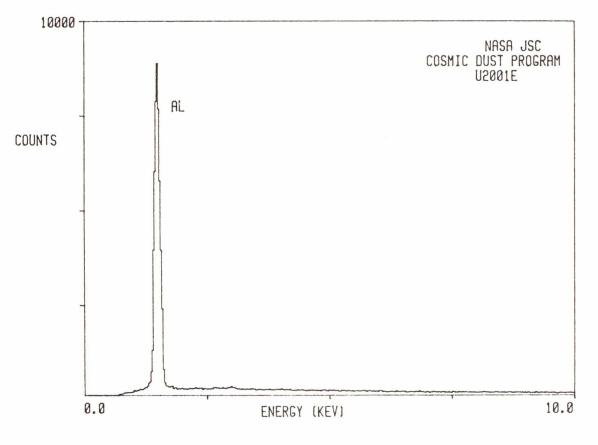


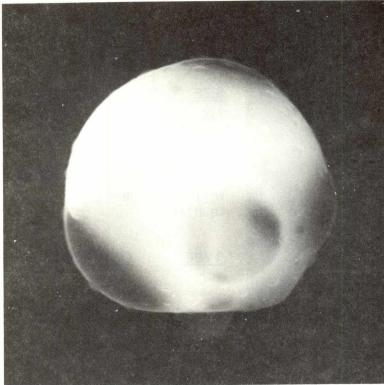
MOUNT U2001E





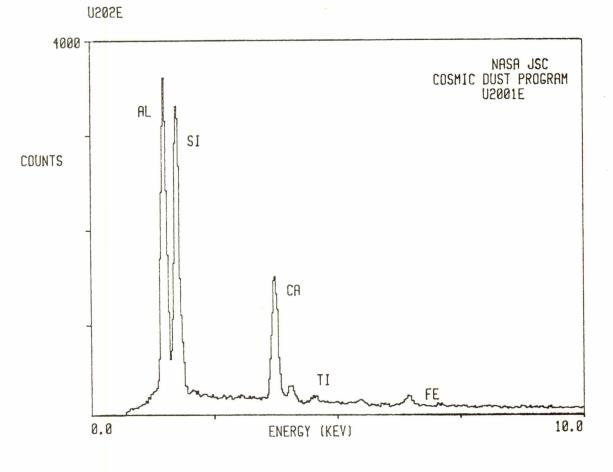
U201E

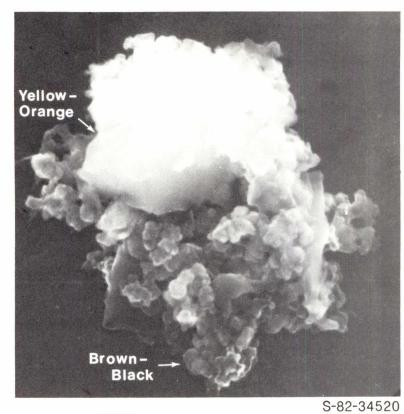




<u>SIZE</u> 16	SHAPE S	TRANS. T
COLO CL to Pa Yellow-(ale	LUSTER V
TYPE ?	COM Unusua	MENTS

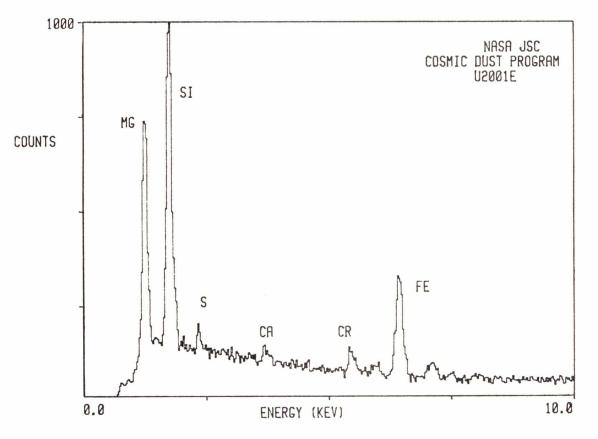


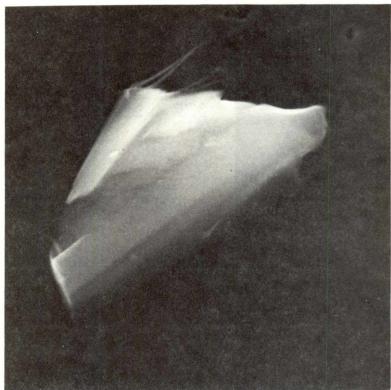




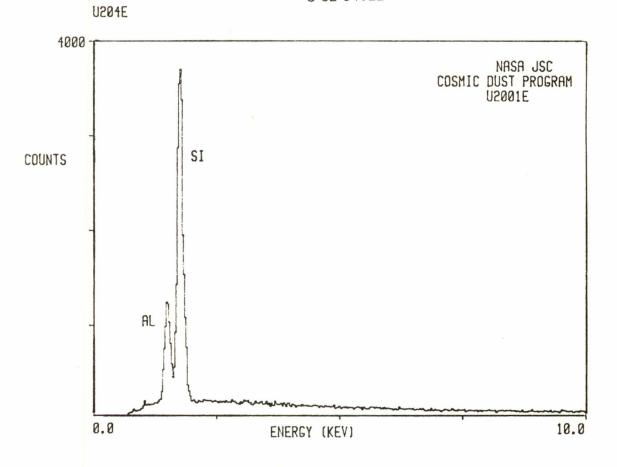
SIZE 7x8	<u>Shape</u> I	<u>TRANS.</u> 0/TL
COLC Yellow- to Blac	Orange	<u>LUSTER</u> SV
TYPE C	COM	MENTS

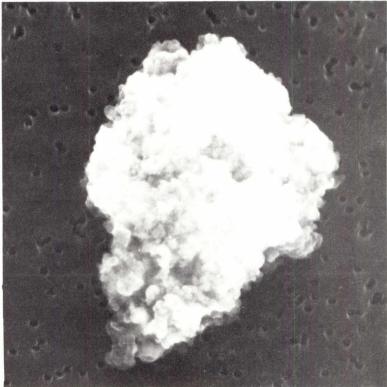
U203E





SIZE 4x8	SHAPE I	TRANS. T/TL
<u>COLO</u> Colorles		LUSTER V
TCN?	Al x-r emissi be art from A	on may

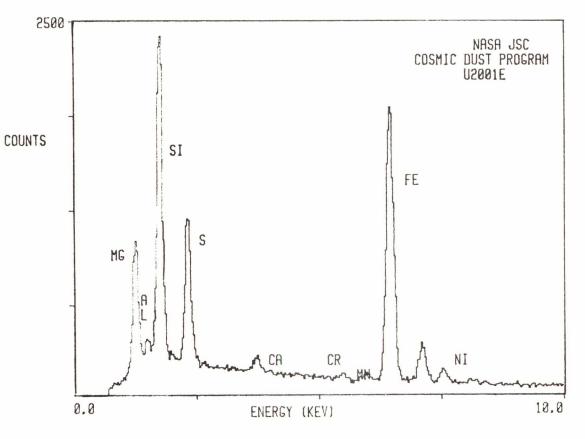


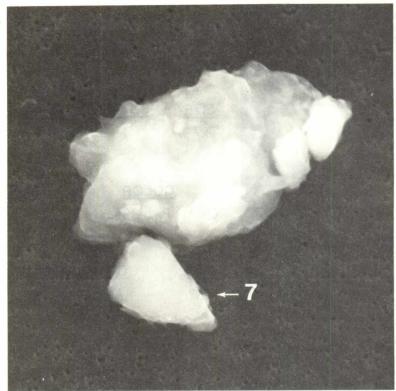




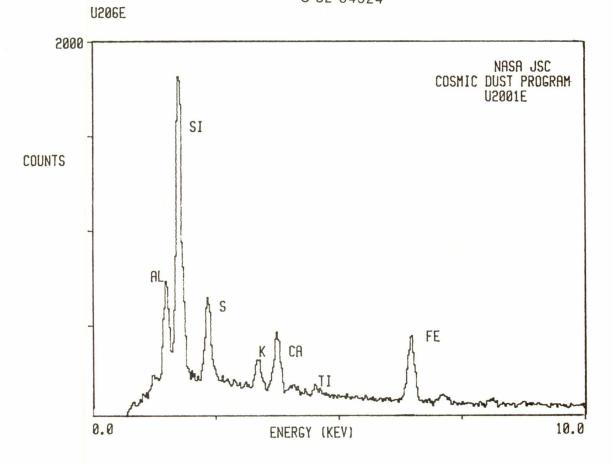


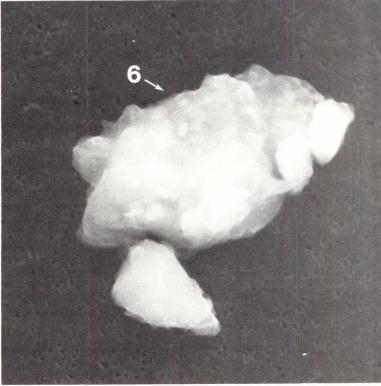






<u>SIZE</u>	<u>SHAPE</u>	<u>TRANS.</u>
9x18	I	0/TL
<u>CO</u>	<u>LOR</u>	LUSTER
Dk. Red	-Brown	D/SM
TYPE TCN?	COM	MENTS

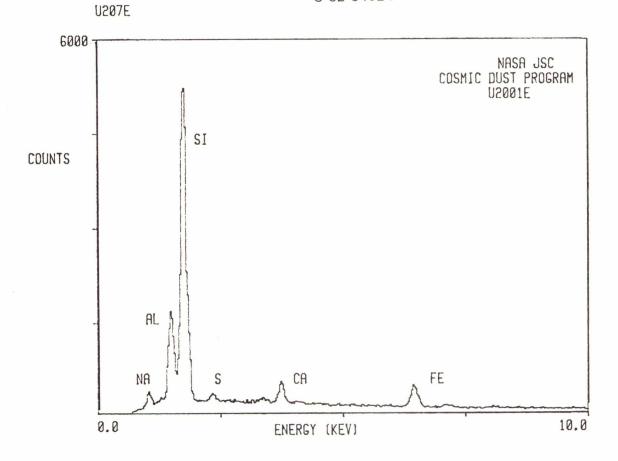




SIZE 5x7	<u>Shape</u> I	TRANS. T
desile of	<mark>OLOR</mark> ale Gray	LUSTER V
TYPE	COMM	IENTS
TCN?	Attac	hed to

U2001E6

S-82-34524

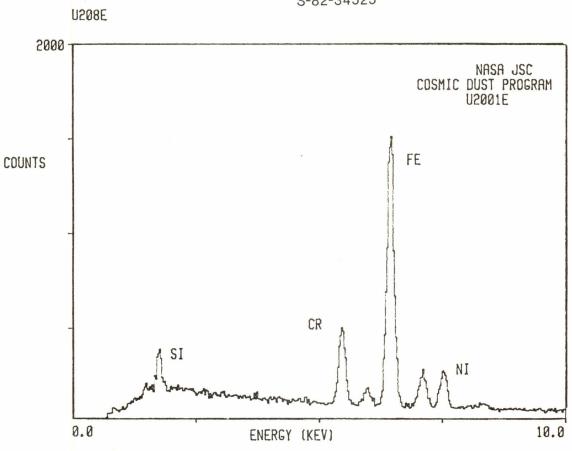


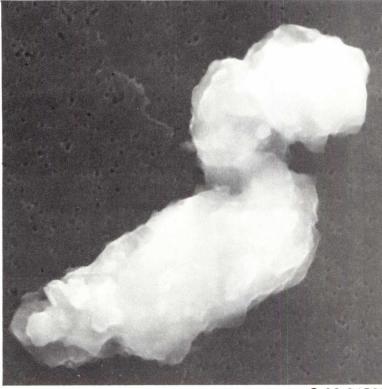


SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.
7x8	Ι	0/TL

COLORLUSTERDk. Brown to BlackSM/M

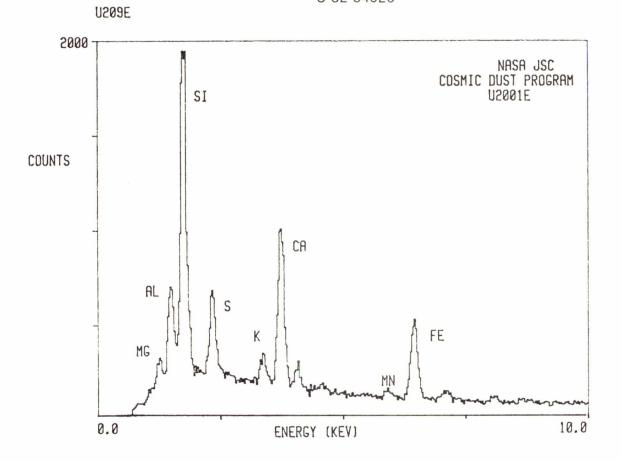
TYPE COMMENTS

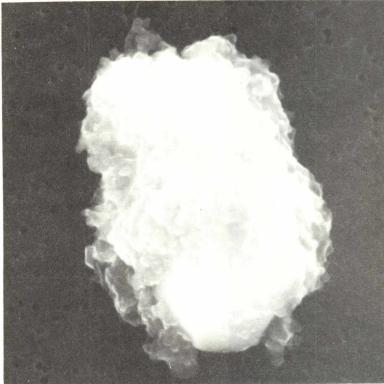




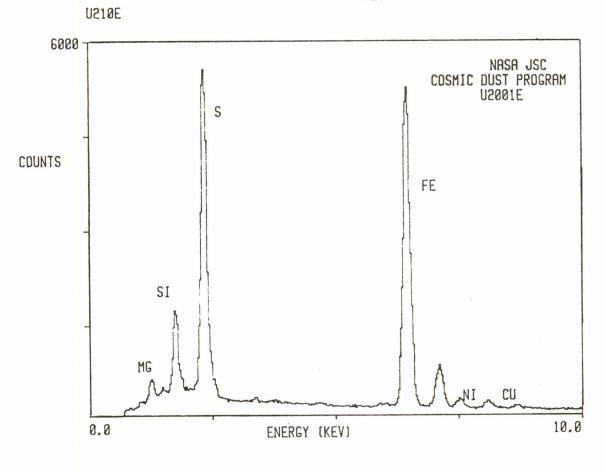
<u>SIZE</u> 10x27	SHAPE TI	RANS. 0
	DLOR wn to Black	LUSTER D/SM
TCN?	COMMEN	ITS

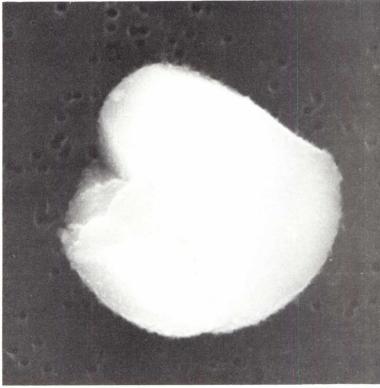
S-82-34526





SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.
9x13	Ι	0
COLOR		LUSTER
Black		D/SM
TYPE	COM	MENTS
С		

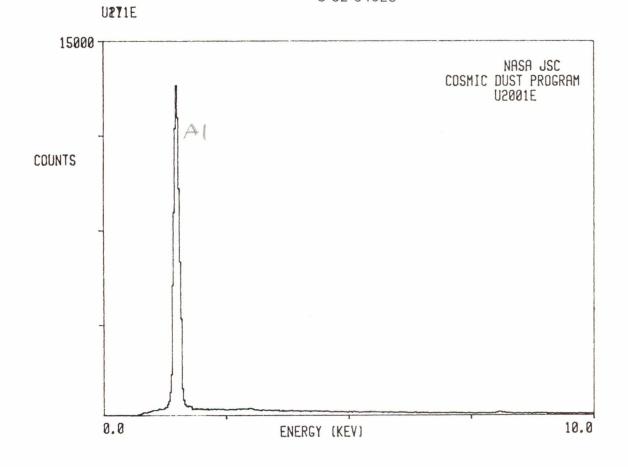


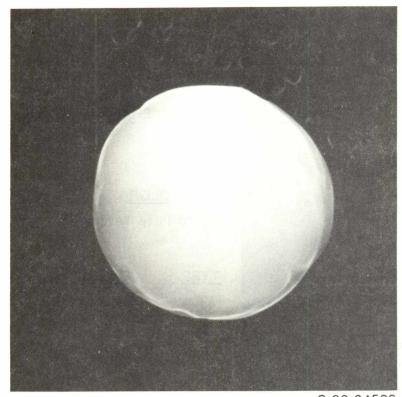


SIZ	<u>ZE</u>	SHAPE	TRAN	IS.
8		E/S	Т	
	CC	LOR	L	USTER
CL	to Pa	le Yello	W	V
TY	PE	СОМ	MENTS	
AO3	5	Brok	en	

sphere?

S-82-34528

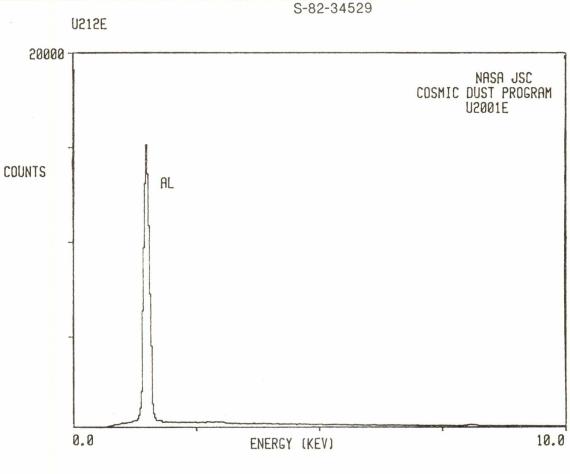


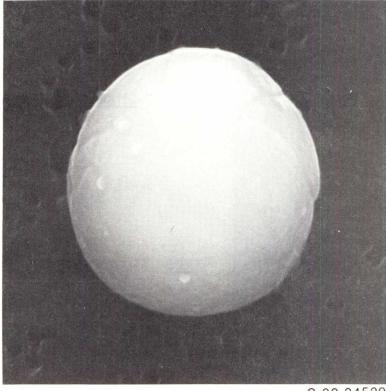


SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.
6	S	Т

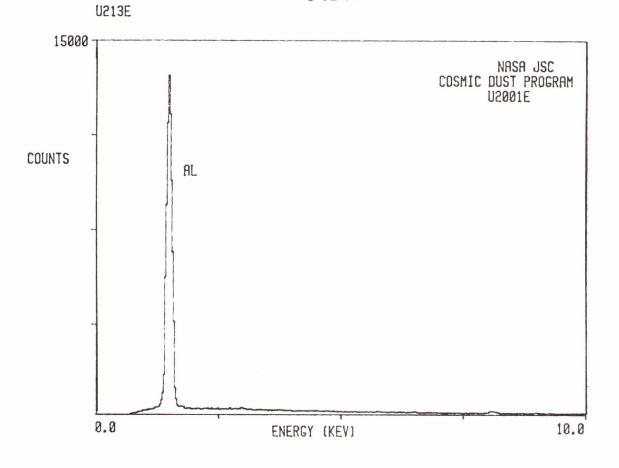
COLOR LUSTER CL to Pale Yellow V

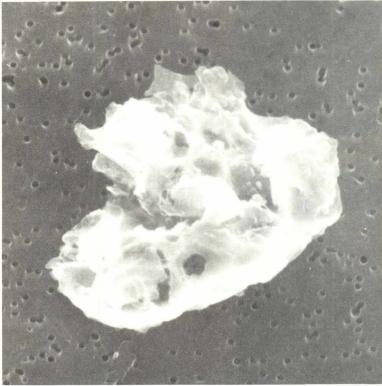
AOS Associated with U2001E13





<u>SIZE</u> 5	<u>SHAPE</u> S	TRANS.
	<mark>DLOR</mark> Pale Yellow	<u>LUSTER</u> w V
<u>TYPE</u> AOS	Associ	MENTS ated 2001E12



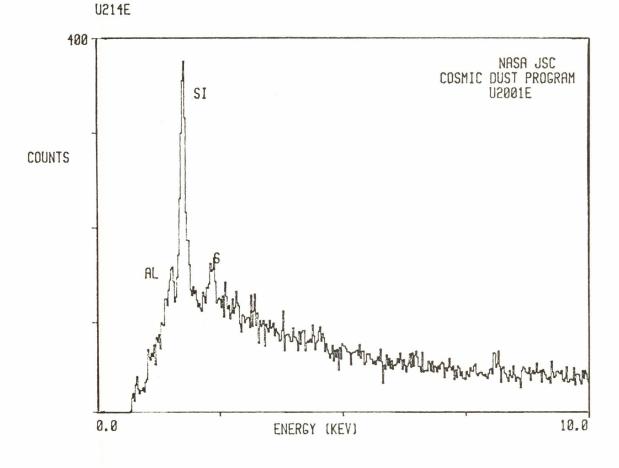


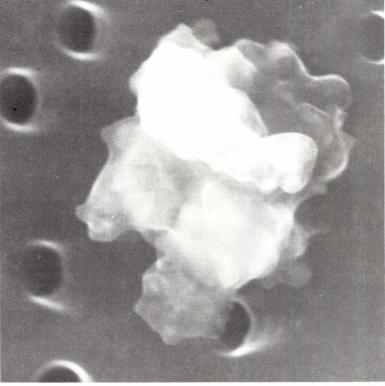
SIZE	SHAPE	TRANS.
11x15	Ι	0/TL

COLORLUSTERDk. Brown to BlackD/SM

TYPE COMMENTS TCA?

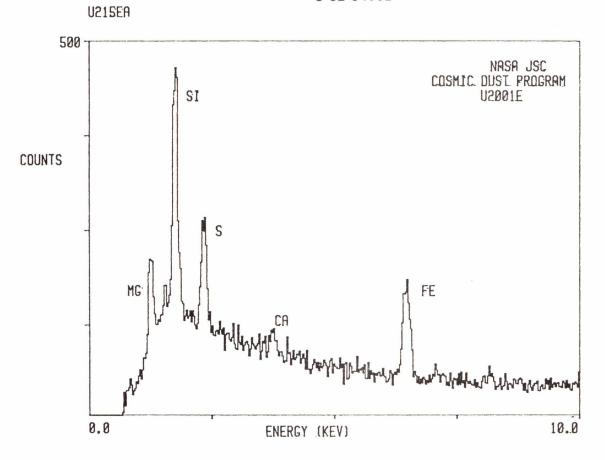
S-82-34531

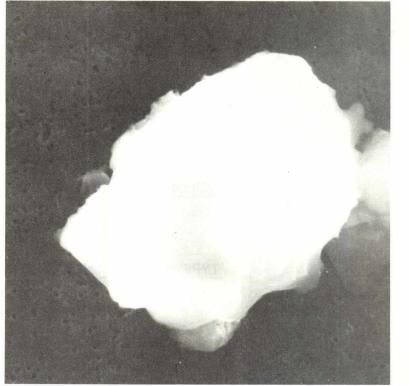




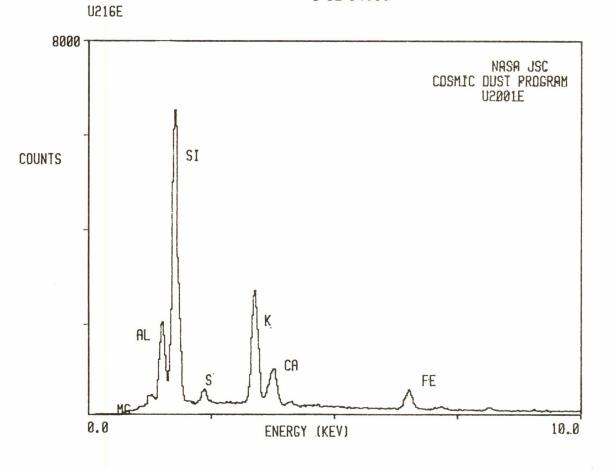
<u>SIZE</u> ∿2	SHAPE I	TRANS. 0
<u>COLOR</u> Black (?)	<u>LUSTER</u> D
TYPE C?	COMM One o ∿equa fragme	f 7 1-sized

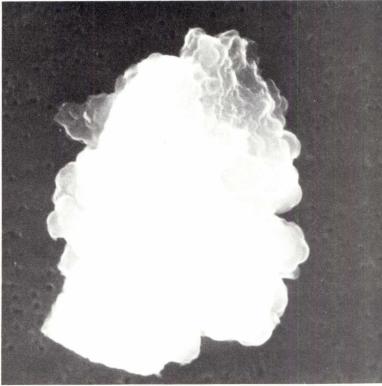
S-82-34532



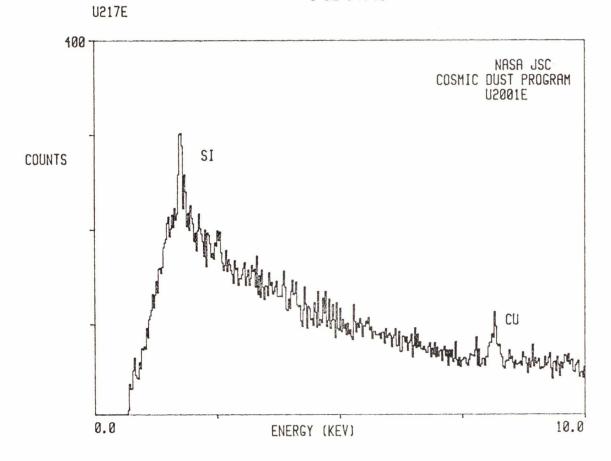


<u>SIZE</u> 17x18	SHAPE I	TRANS. TL
COLC CL to P Yellow-	ale	LUSTER V
TCN	Larg	MENTS est of frag- s





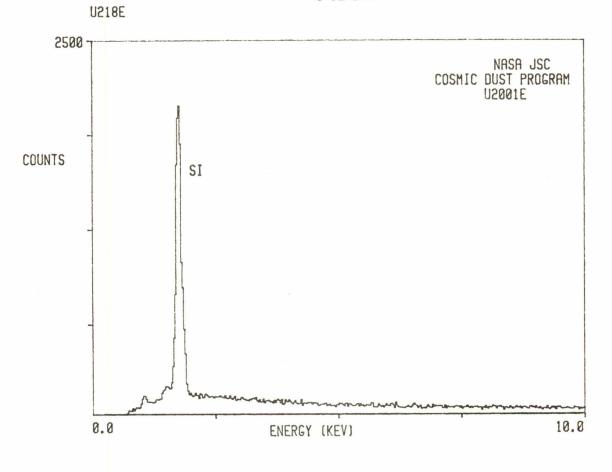
<u>SIZE</u> 14x17	<u>SHAPE</u> I	TRANS.
COLOR Black		LUSTER SM
TYPE TCA?	СОМ	MENTS

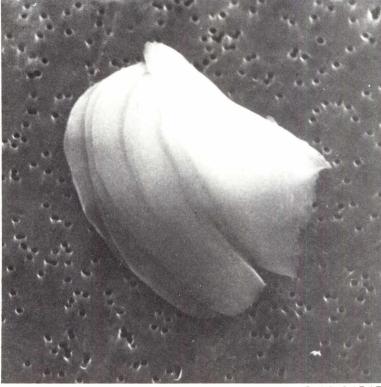




SIZE 4x9	<u>SHAPE</u> I	<u>TRANS.</u> T
<u>COL</u> Pale Ye		LUSTER SV
TYPE TCN?	COM	<u>IMENTS</u>

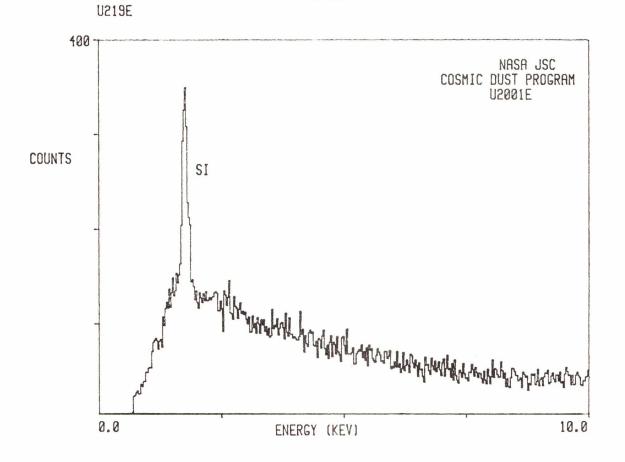
S-82-34544

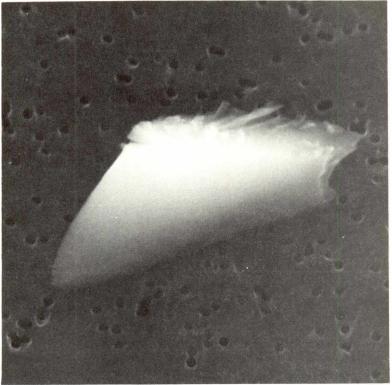




SIZE 9x13	SHAPE I	TRANS. T
- AND CONTRACTOR OF A	<u>LOR</u> ale Gray	LUSTER V
TYPE TCN?	COMM	<u>MENTS</u>

S-82-34545





<u>SIZE</u> 4x10	SHAPE I	TRANS.
COLOR CL		LUSTER V
TYPE TCN?	COM	MENTS

