Solar Component Survey in Carbonaceous Chondrites

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Oxygen in the solar system is believed to be mixing of ^{17,18}O-rich and ¹⁶O-rich resorvoirs (e.g., Yurimoto et al., 2008 and references therein). A candidate of ^{17,18}O-rich end member was proposed from the magnetite in cosmic symplectite ($\delta^{17,18}O \approx +180\%$) (Sakamoto et al., 2007). However potential candidates of ¹⁶O-rich end member were reported from a chondrule, few CAIs and the Sun, the characteristics of ¹⁶O-rich candidates are unclear (Kobayashi et al., 2003; Gounelle et al., 2009; McKeegan et al., 2011; Krot et al., 2017). We are investigating ¹⁶O-rich components in carbonaceous chondrites using the automated isotope microscope system.

Stigmatic optics

High precision imaging for wide area is realized using high Intensity probe because the spatial resolution do not depend on the probe size.



Automated Isotope Microscope System



Low acc. voltage $(\mathbf{3})$

Low secondary acceleration voltage allows us to use high primary beam more than 200 nA for insulator without charging up.



The ion imager SCAPS is controlled by PXI system (National Instruments).







Static primary ion beam using aperture illumination mode reduces charging up.



Isotope image

Multiple primary aperture



The control software consists of custamized CIPS software for SIMS, SUSHI-VIEW for SCAPS and integration software APS-CHAIN. All software is written by LabVIEW.



Data processing software package "imsVIEW" is developed as a plugin of ImageJ.







- Sub-micron resolution /
- **Permil precision**
- Millimeter area 1





Candidates of Solar Component



COMPO 15.0kV X3,500 1 μ m WD 10.0mm JSM-7000F