

# Coordinated In-Situ Analysis of Meteoritic Nanodiamonds

Havishk Tripathi<sup>1,2</sup> Rhonda Stroud<sup>1,2</sup>, Larry Nittler<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Earth and Space Exploration

Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-6004

<sup>2</sup>Center for Meteorite Studies, ASU, Tempe, AZ 85287-6004

**ASU** Buseck Center for  
Meteorite Studies  
Arizona State University

## Introduction

### Meteoritic nanodiamonds (NDs)

- carbon nanograins (2–5 nm) trapped in carbonaceous meteorites thought to be presolar
- carry stellar nucleosynthetic anomalies and encode processes predating the Solar System.

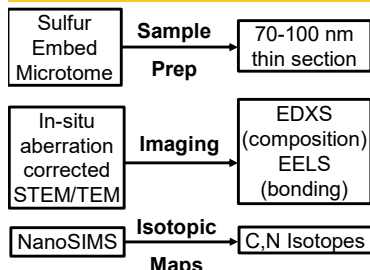
### Challenge

Traditional bulk analyses mask ND subpopulation variation, preventing origin(s) identification.

### Objective

Differentiate presolar stardust vs. solar system ND formation in carbonaceous chondrites and returned asteroid samples

## Methods



## Future Work

Systematically locate ND clusters in carbonaceous chondrites and returned asteroid samples  
Determine dist. of C and N isotopes for ND cluster subpopulation formation mechanisms

## References

- S. J. Desch and N. Miret-Roig, "The Sun's birth environment: Context for meteoritics," *Space Sci. Rev.*, vol. 220, no. 7, Art. no. 76, 2024.
- G. R. Huss and R. J. Lewis, "Presolar diamond, SiC, and graphite in meteorites," *Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta*, vol. 60, pp. 331–346, 1996.
- G. R. Huss, S. T. Husa, and S. A. Sandford, "UV processing of presolar organic ices," *Astrophys. J.*, vol. 849, p. 75, 2017.
- A. Kouchi et al., "Novel routes for diamond formation in interstellar ices and meteoritic parent bodies," *Astrophys. J. Lett.*, vol. 626, L129, 2005.
- A. Kumar et al., "Formation of nanodiamonds at near-ambient conditions via microplasma dissociation of ethanol vapour," *Nat. Commun.*, vol. 4, Art. no. 2618, 2013.
- J. Llorca and I. Casanova, "CO + H<sub>2</sub> reaction over Fe-Ni metal at low pressures: Implications for nebular diamond formation," *Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta*, vol. 64, no. 15, pp. 2673–2684, 2000.
- L. R. Nittler and F. Ciesla, "Astrophysics with extraterrestrial materials," *Annu. Rev. Astron. Astrophys.*, vol. 54, pp. 53–93, 2016.
- G. Parras et al., "Single-atom catalysis in space – II. Ketene-acetaldehyde-ethanol and methane synthesis via Fischer-Tropsch chain growth," *Astron. Astrophys.*, vol. 687, p. A230, 2024.
- R. M. Stroud et al., "Isotopic and microstructural distributions in circumstellar nanodiamonds: Stellar processes recorded in meteoritic presolar grains," *Meteorit. Planet. Sci.*, vol. 59, pp. 1–26, 2024.

## Current Progress

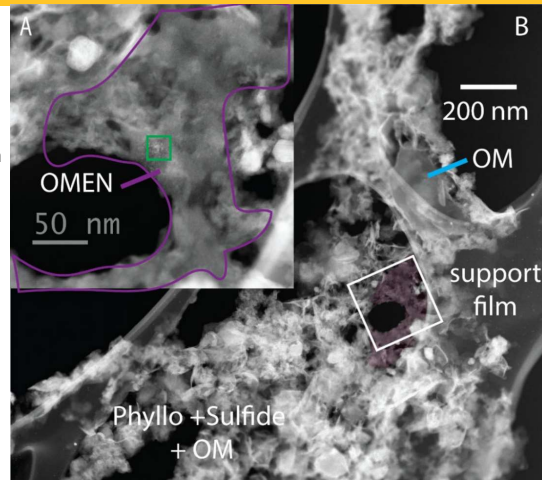


Figure 1 ND Embedded with Organic Matter (OM) in Hayabusa2 Particle(Dark-field STEM)

### Figure 1

Microtomed Ryugu particle on lacey carbon grid.

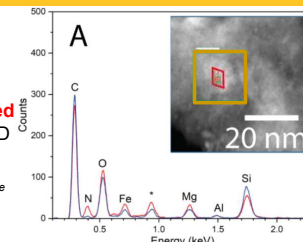
(A) Organic matter (OM) with embedded nanodiamonds (OMEN) (magenta)

(B) Petrographic Context of ND cluster in fine grained matrix (phyllosilicates/sulfides/OM). Elliptical void suggests NDs form as an interstellar icy particle rind.

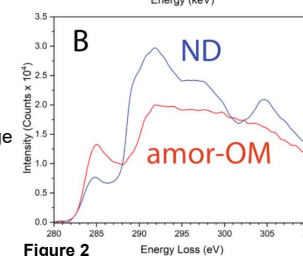
### Figure 2

(A) EDXS spectra

Amorphous C in red is N-rich than ND cluster (gold). Cu peak = system artifact; Si/Al/Mg/Fe/O from nanoscale insoluble organic residue.



(B) EELS spectra  
Signature C K-edge  
ND (sp<sup>3</sup>)  
amor-OM (sp<sup>2</sup>)

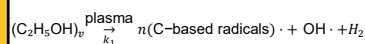


## Formation Mechanisms & Distinct Isotopic Fingerprints

### Cold Formation Mechanisms (T<100K)

#### Radical Mediated Nucleation

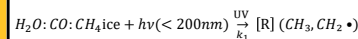
##### Microplasma Alcohol Vapor Dissociation



Ethanol C-C Bonds are ideal  
Atmospheric pressure microplasma  
T ≈ 100 °C  
Residence time ≈ 1 ms

##### UV Photolysis of Organic-Rich Ices

$$G_0 > 30$$



Organic ice mantles absorb FUV photons (λ < 200 nm)  
H<sub>2</sub>O-rich ice + minor CH<sub>4</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>OH, CO, NH<sub>3</sub> (1-5%)

#### Circumstellar Outflow

(CTTS at 1 AU)  
Early Solar System  
active accretion  
Lyα Dominated (88%)

FUV Flux (erg cm<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>) G<sub>0</sub>  
UV Flux (912-1700Å) ~1.6 × 10<sup>4</sup> ~10<sup>7</sup>

Outer Nebula  
UV photoevaporation  
truncates disk at 50–100 AU

FUV Flux (erg cm<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>) G<sub>0</sub>  
UV Flux (912-1700Å) 0.05-5 ~30-3000

Diffuse ISM & Cold Molecular Cloud  
UV processing of organic ices

FUV Flux (erg cm<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>) G<sub>0</sub>  
UV Flux (912-1700Å) 0.05-5 ~30-3000

Inner Nebula  
Hydrocarbon Catalysis  
on Fe-Ni grains  
under solar nebula conditions

FUV Flux (erg cm<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>) G<sub>0</sub>  
UV Flux (912-1700Å) ~1.6 × 10<sup>4</sup> ~10<sup>7</sup>

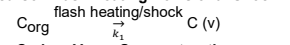
#### Formation ≡ Isotopic Signature ≡ Origin

δ <sup>13</sup> C (‰)		δ <sup>15</sup> N (‰)		Viable Environment
Depleted	Enrich	Depleted	Enrich	
✓		✓		Circumstellar outflow
	✓		✓	Diffuse ISM
✓		✓		Cold Molecular Cloud
		✓		Outer Nebula
✓		✓		Inner Nebula

### Hot Formation Mechanisms (T>1000K)

#### HT/HP Processes

Vapor Condensation from Supernovae Ejecta  
Precursor Flash Heating/Collisional Shock



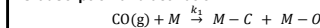
Carbon Vapor Supersaturation  
supersaturation C (v) → [C<sub>n</sub>]<sup>\*</sup>

r-process enriched Carbon vapor  
Extreme initial condition (IC)  
(P > 10 GPa)  
(T > 1000 K)

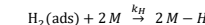
Cooling ejecta under low-pressure conditions (<=10<sup>-4</sup> atm) forms NDs to later enter presolar cloud

Fischer-Tropsch Fe-Ni Catalysis  
M = Fe-Ni catalytic site (metal grain surface)  
Nebular conditions (~300-700K, 10<sup>-4</sup> atm)

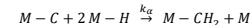
#### CO adsorption and activation



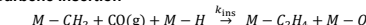
#### H<sub>2</sub> activation



#### CH<sub>2</sub> initiation



#### Carbene insertion



#### Chain growth

repeat CH<sub>2</sub> initiation + Carbene insertion  
build M-C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n</sub>