

Textural Evolution of S-type Micrometeorites

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Supplementary material

Supplementary Table 1

This table presents the liquidus temperatures (°C) of residual micrometeoroid melts formed after atmospheric heating and ablation under various entry conditions. These conditions include entry angle (zenith angle), entry velocity, precursor composition, and size. The residual melt composition was determined by simulating the CABMOD model with these variable entry conditions. CABMOD data for this study was obtained from Rudraswami et al. (2015, 2016, 2022). The liquidus temperature of the residual melt was calculated using the MELT software. (“na” in this table indicates entry conditions where either ablation exceeds 90 %, making survival and spherule formation unlikely, or composition is enriched in Ca, Al and Ti, leading to the formation of CAT spherules instead of S-type cosmic spherules)

(a) Liquidus Temperatures ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) of Residual Micrometeoroids melt Under Varying Entry Conditions and With CI Chondrite Precursor Compositions

[illegible]

(b) Liquidus Temperatures ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) of Residual Micrometeoroids melt Under Varying Entry

Conditions and With CV Chondrite Precursor Compositions

[illegible](c) Liquidus Temperatures ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) of Residual Micrometeoroids Under Varying Entry

Conditions and With CM Chondrite Precursor Compositions

[illegible]

(d) Liquidus Temperatures ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) of Residual Micrometeoroids Under Varying Entry

Conditions and With LL Chondrite Precursor Compositions

[illegible](e) Liquidus Temperatures ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) of Residual Micrometeoroids Under Varying Entry

Conditions and With L Chondrite Precursor Compositions

[illegible]

(f) Liquidus Temperatures ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) of Residual Micrometeoroids Under Varying Entry

Conditions and With H Chondrite Precursor Compositions

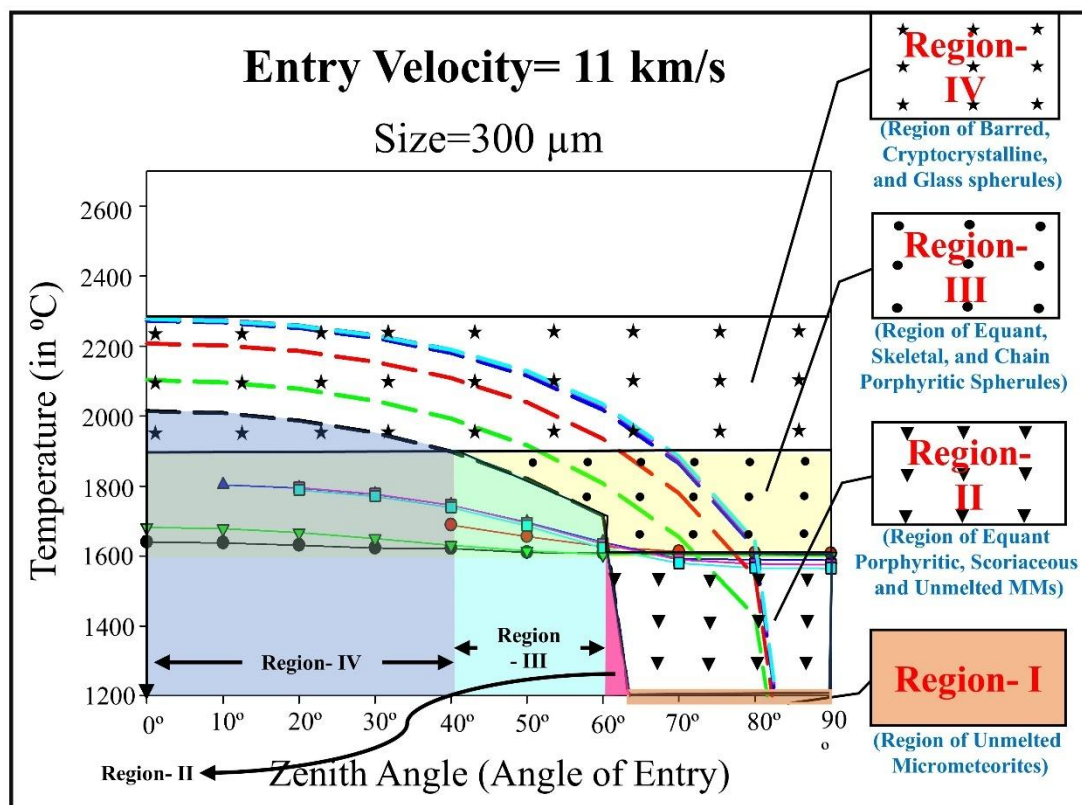
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Supplementary Figure 1.

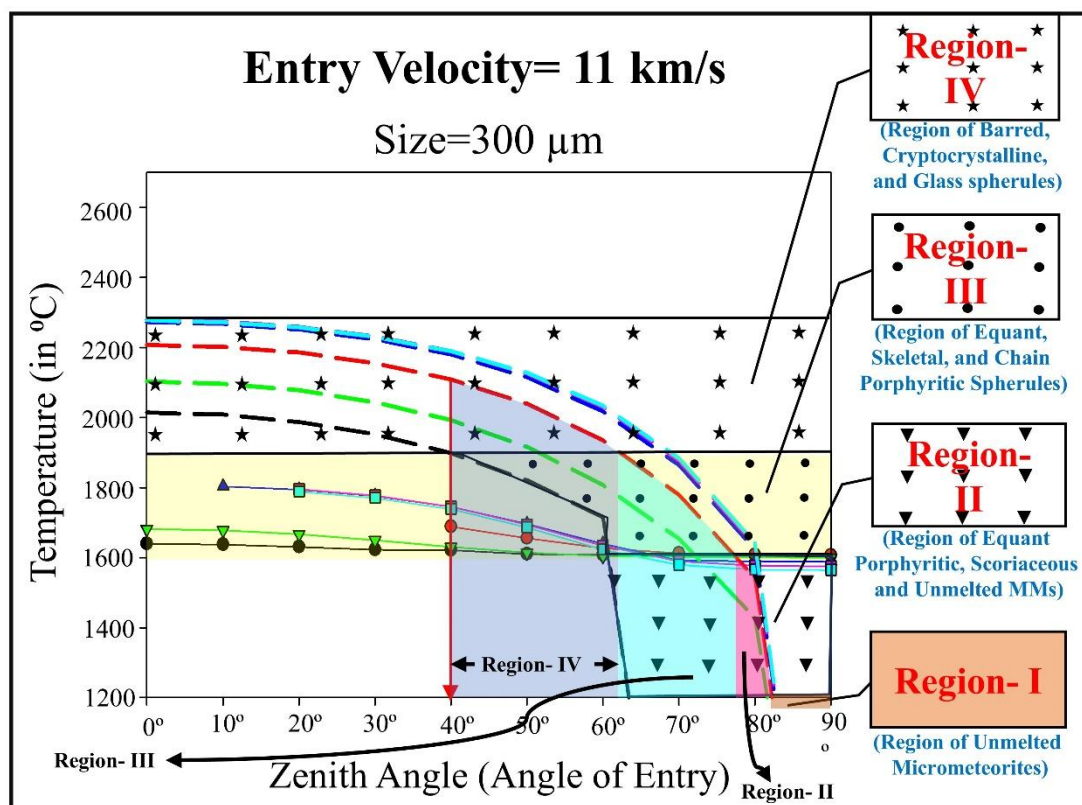
This figure illustrates the range of entry angles that defines the extent of the various regions (i.e., the width of each region) described in Figure 10 for CI, CV, and LL types of precursor materials. Similarly, for other types of precursor materials, the entry angle ranges that support all four regions can also be determined. Thus, for Figures 8 and 9, the entry angle ranges supportive of the four distinct regions can be identified. This allows us to ascertain the combination of atmospheric entry parameters conducive to the development of different types of micrometeorites. The legends of this Figure are similar to those in Figures 8 and 9.

- The brown shaded area signifies the angular extent for Region I (Heating temperature $< 1200^{\circ}\text{C}$).
- The pink shaded area denotes the angular extent for Region II (Heating temperature $> 1200^{\circ}\text{C}$ and less than Chondritic olivine liquidus temperature (precursor)).
- The cyan shaded area indicates the angular extent for Region III (Heating temperature overlaps the Chondritic olivine liquidus temperature).
- The blue shaded area illustrates the angular extent for Region IV, defined by heating temperatures that exceed the precursor liquidus temperature but remain below the threshold where ablation and evaporation surpass 90%. This is indicated by the inverted vertical arrow, which marks the highest temperature up to which residual melt liquidus can be attained.

A) Illustration of angular extent for all four regions for CI precursor.



B) Illustration of angular extent for all four regions for CV precursor.



C) Illustration of angular extent for all four regions for LL precursor.

