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Olivines in main-group pallasites: magma-ocean cumulates or partial melting residues?

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Supplementary Information

The Supplementary Information includes:

- Samples and Analytical Procedures
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- Estimation of the D_{Er}/D_{Lu} Ratio for Olivine
- Figure S-1
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Samples and Analytical Procedures

We analysed 12 olivine fractions prepared from 6 main-group pallasites. Details of the meteorite samples used in this study are given in Table S-1. Olivines (typically 200–250 mg) were leached in 6 M HCl at 120 °C during one hour before dissolution in order to remove adhering traces of metal and phosphates. Samples were examined carefully under a binocular microsope, and no inclusions were observed. Samples were rinsed twice in ultrapure water and dried before weighing. They were digested by sequential mixtures of HF/HNO₃, HNO₃ and HCl. Elemental abundances were determined using a high-resolution inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometer Thermo Element 2 at the Institut Universitaire Européen de la Mer (IUEM), Plouzané (France), following a well-established procedure (see *e.g.*, Barrat *et al.*, 2012). Rare earth elements (REEs) were separated and concentrated (Barrat *et al.*, 1996) in order to improve the quality of the analyses. Results using the same methodology on many international standards (BCR-2, BIR-1, WS-E, Allende USNM 3529, UB-N, PCC-1) have been repeatedly reported elsewhere (Barrat *et al.*, 2012, 2014, 2016). Based on standards and many sample duplicates, the precision for abundances and trace element ratios [*e.g.*, Er/Lu or Ce/Ce*, where Ce* is the expected Ce concentration for a smooth CI-normalised REE pattern, such that Ce_n = (La_n x Pr_n)^{1/2}] are in most cases much better than 5 % [two relative standard deviations (2 x RSD)].



| | Sample provenance | Mass (g) | Remarks |
|-----------|-------------------|----------|--|
| Admire-A | J.A. Barrat | 0.266 | Dunite |
| Admire-B | J.A. Barrat | 0.275 | Olivine fragments |
| | | | |
| Brenham-A | D. Stimpson | 0.292 | Olivine |
| Brenham-B | D. Stimpson | 0.257 | Olivine |
| Brenham-C | D. Stimpson | 0.369 | Olivine |
| Brenham-D | D. Stimpson | 0.235 | Olivine |
| Brenham-E | D. Stimpson | 0.248 | Olivine |
| Brenham-F | D. Stimpson | 0.322 | Olivine |
| Brenham-G | D. Stimpson | | Olivine, data from Greenwood <i>et al.</i> (2015) and Barrat |
| | | | et al. (2016) |
| | | | |
| Esquel | NHM Vienna, #2432 | 0.288 | Olivine fragments |
| Finmarken | NHM Vienna, #2533 | 0.270 | Olivine fragments |
| Fukang | J.A. Barrat | 0.312 | Olivine |
| Jepara | J.A. Barrat | 0.285 | Olivine fragments |
| | | | |

| Table S-1 | Details of meteorite samples investigated in this study. |
|-----------|--|
|-----------|--|



| | Y | Ba | La | Ce | Pr | Nd | Sm | Eu | Gd | Tb | Dy | Ho | Er | Yb | Lu | Sc | Co | Ca | Р |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|------|
| | ng/g | ng/g | ng/g | ng/g | ng/g | ng/g | ng/g | ng/g | µg/g | µg/g | μg/g | µg∕g |
| Brenham | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brenham-A | 7.8 | 149 | 8 | 14.08 | 1.45 | 5.07 | 0.88 | 0.21 | 0.98 | 0.14 | 0.95 | 0.23 | 0.828 | 1.75 | 0.461 | 0.70 | 5.49 | 33 | 17 |
| Brenham-B | 6.12 | 267 | 9.63 | 15.94 | 1.73 | 5.5 | 0.86 | 0.18 | 0.92 | 0.14 | 0.93 | 0.22 | 0.729 | 1.44 | 0.395 | 0.58 | 5.33 | 27 | 14 |
| Brenham-C | 0.25 | 2.97 | 0.22 | 0.31 | 0.025 | 0.08 | 0.013 | < 0.004 | < 0.017 | < 0.002 | 0.022 | 0.0102 | 0.096 | 1.19 | 0.47 | 0.70 | 115 | 62 | 64 |
| Brenham-D | 0.24 | 4.03 | 0.3 | 0.53 | 0.064 | 0.261 | 0.047 | < 0.01 | < 0.017 | < 0.002 | 0.0139 | 0.0083 | 0.108 | 1.8 | 0.73 | 0.77 | 9.25 | 53 | 16 |
| Brenham-E | 0.37 | 4.63 | 0.9 | 0.88 | 0.075 | 0.28 | 0.028 | < 0.01 | < 0.02 | < 0.005 | 0.0239 | 0.0094 | 0.089 | 1.15 | 0.428 | 0.68 | 35.89 | 43 | 35 |
| Brenham-F | 3.67 | 140 | 4.89 | 8.79 | 0.9 | 3.07 | 0.49 | 0.12 | 0.47 | 0.074 | 0.54 | 0.13 | 0.5 | 1.94 | 0.588 | 0.31 | 6.5 | 33 | 14 |
| Brenham-G* | 35.2 | 1122 | 51.4 | 91.6 | 11.2 | 38.3 | 6.5 | 1.29 | 6.09 | 0.96 | 6.03 | 1.3 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 0.782 | 0.47 | 5.5 | N.D. | 16 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| other pallasites | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Admire-A (dunite) | 0.14 | 16.80 | 0.099 | 0.24 | 0.026 | 0.11 | 0.023 | < 0.02 | < 0.04 | < 0.007 | 0.0238 | 0.0042 | 0.0167 | 0.137 | 0.054 | 1.04 | 5.49 | 44 | 4 |
| Admire-B (olivine) | 0.42 | 11.03 | 0.62 | 1.08 | 0.091 | 0.3 | 0.048 | 0.011 | 0.047 | 0.0059 | 0.047 | 0.0135 | 0.079 | 0.51 | 0.15 | 1.55 | 6.83 | 105 | 7 |
| Esquel | 6.26 | 245 | 8.33 | 24.59 | 1.73 | 6.85 | 1.13 | 0.21 | 1.04 | 0.16 | 0.97 | 0.22 | 0.74 | 1.68 | 0.56 | 1.66 | 8.07 | 193 | 15 |
| Finmarken | 1.75 | N.D. | 0.83 | 0.69 | 0.067 | 0.23 | 0.047 | < 0.02 | < 0.04 | 0.0093 | 0.111 | 0.055 | 0.396 | 2.04 | 0.591 | 1.27 | 7.66 | 281 | 23 |
| Fukang | 0.21 | 5.11 | 0.21 | 0.38 | 0.045 | 0.16 | 0.021 | < 0.01 | < 0.03 | < 0.006 | 0.0223 | 0.0067 | 0.038 | 0.393 | 0.156 | 2.16 | 11.35 | 135 | 11 |
| Jepara | 1.09 | 11.05 | 0.43 | 0.73 | 0.094 | 0.35 | 0.071 | 0.015 | 0.062 | 0.01 | 0.097 | 0.041 | 0.27 | 1.43 | 0.391 | 1.20 | 6.84 | 43 | 35 |
| Jepara (dupl.) | 1.13 | 11.35 | 0.44 | 0.72 | 0.091 | 0.35 | 0.066 | 0.017 | 0.067 | 0.0095 | 0.094 | 0.041 | 0.283 | 1.44 | 0.391 | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. | N.D. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PCC1 (n=2) | 86.15 | 825 | 31.76 | 61.29 | 7.55 | 28.33 | 5.33 | 1.09 | 6.11 | 1.15 | 9.32 | 2.71 | 11.05 | 21.95 | 4.51 | 8.09 | 101 | 3668 | 5 |

Table S-2Trace element abundances of olivines from MGP.

*Brenham-G corresponds to results previously published in Greenwood *et al.* (2015) and Barrat *et al.* (2016). dupl. = duplicate (the same sample was analysed twice for replication purposes).

N.D. = not determined.



Estimation of the D_{Er}/D_{Lu} Ratio for Olivine

We used the experimental results obtained by Evans *et al.* (2008) to estimate the partition coefficient ratios for olivine. In a $\log(D_X/D_{Lu})$ vs. Ionic radius diagram (Fig. S-1), the mean values obtained are very well modelled using a Lagrangian (3rd order polynomial) regression, as shown by a correlation coefficient close to 1 (r = 0.9987). A D_{Er}/D_{Lu} ratio = 0.34 is obtained.



Figure S-1 $Log_{10}(D_X/D_{Lu})$ vs. ionic radius for the olivines based on experimental results obtained by Evans *et al.* (2008).



Supplementary Information References

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