



METEORITI

come riconoscerle, cosa sono, da dove arrivano

Dr. Agnese Fazio

agnesfazio@gmail.com

agnese.fazio@stift-thuringen.de

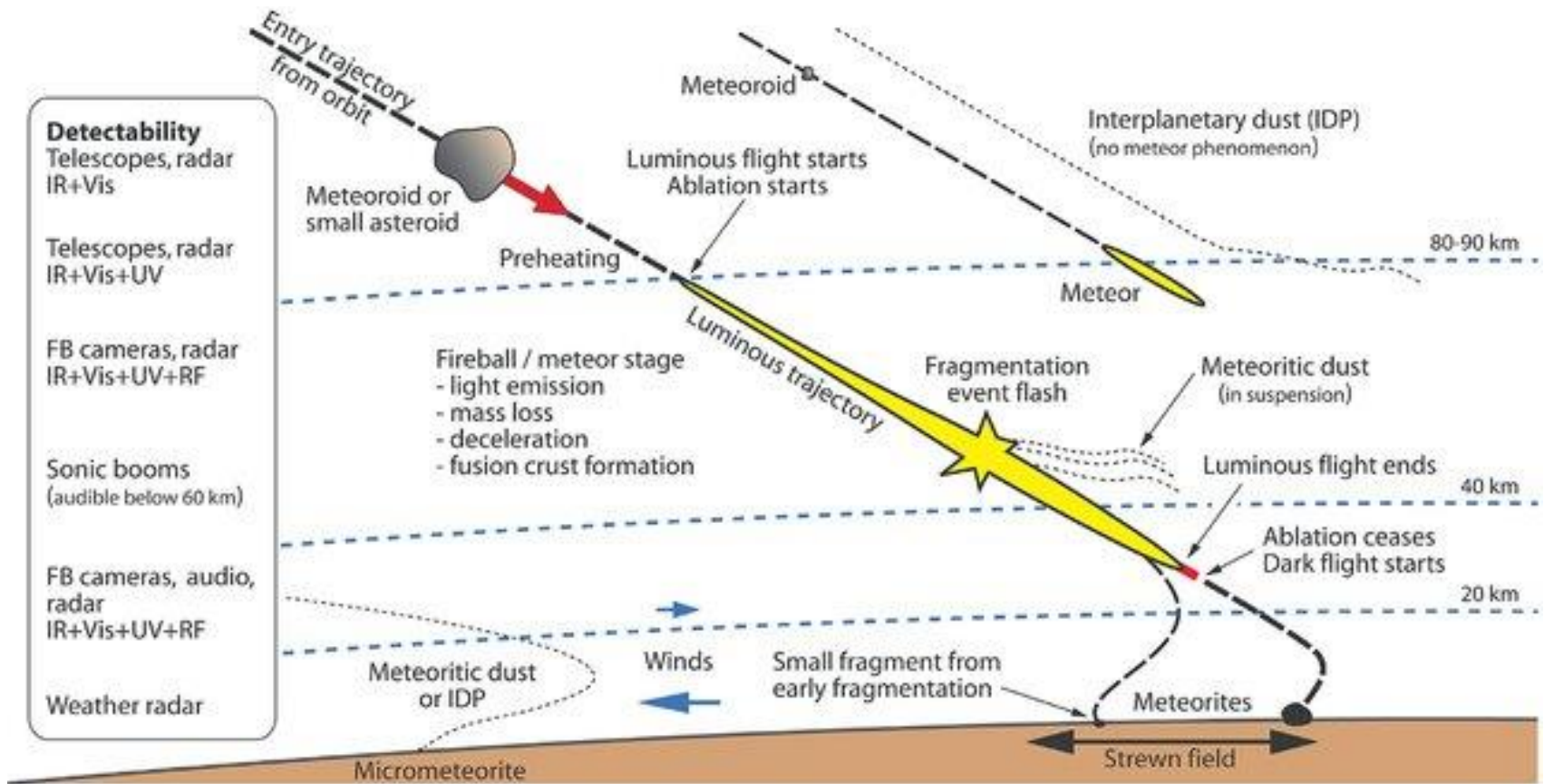


SCHÜLER
FORSCHUNGS
ZENTRUM
NORDHAUSEN





Caratteristiche „esterne“

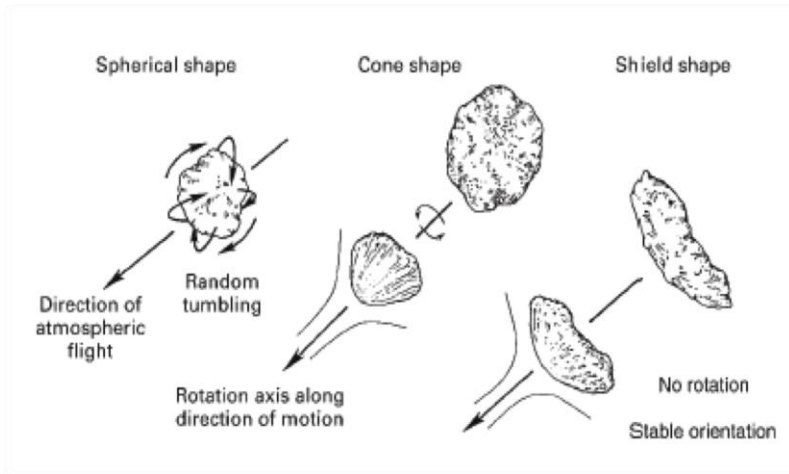


CROSTA DI FUSIONE



Immagini: Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences - Washington University in St. Louis

FORMA



MAGNETISMO & DENSITÀ



- Le meteoriti non magnetiche sono rarissime $\sim 1\%$
- Test da evitare in determinate condizioni

MAGNETISMO & DENSITÀ



- Le meteoriti non magnetiche sono rarissime ~1%
- Test da evitare in determinate condizioni



- Principio di Archimede
- Densità superiore a 3 g/cm^3 (eccezione alcune carboniose, rarissime e non magnetiche)

STRUTTURA INTERNA

Rocciöse /
aeroliti



STRUTTURA INTERNA

Rocciose /
aeroliti



Ferrose /
metalliche /
sideriti

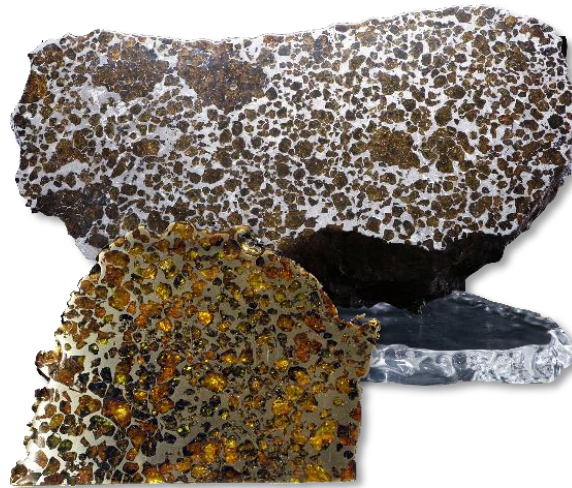


STRUTTURA INTERNA

Rocciose /
aeroliti

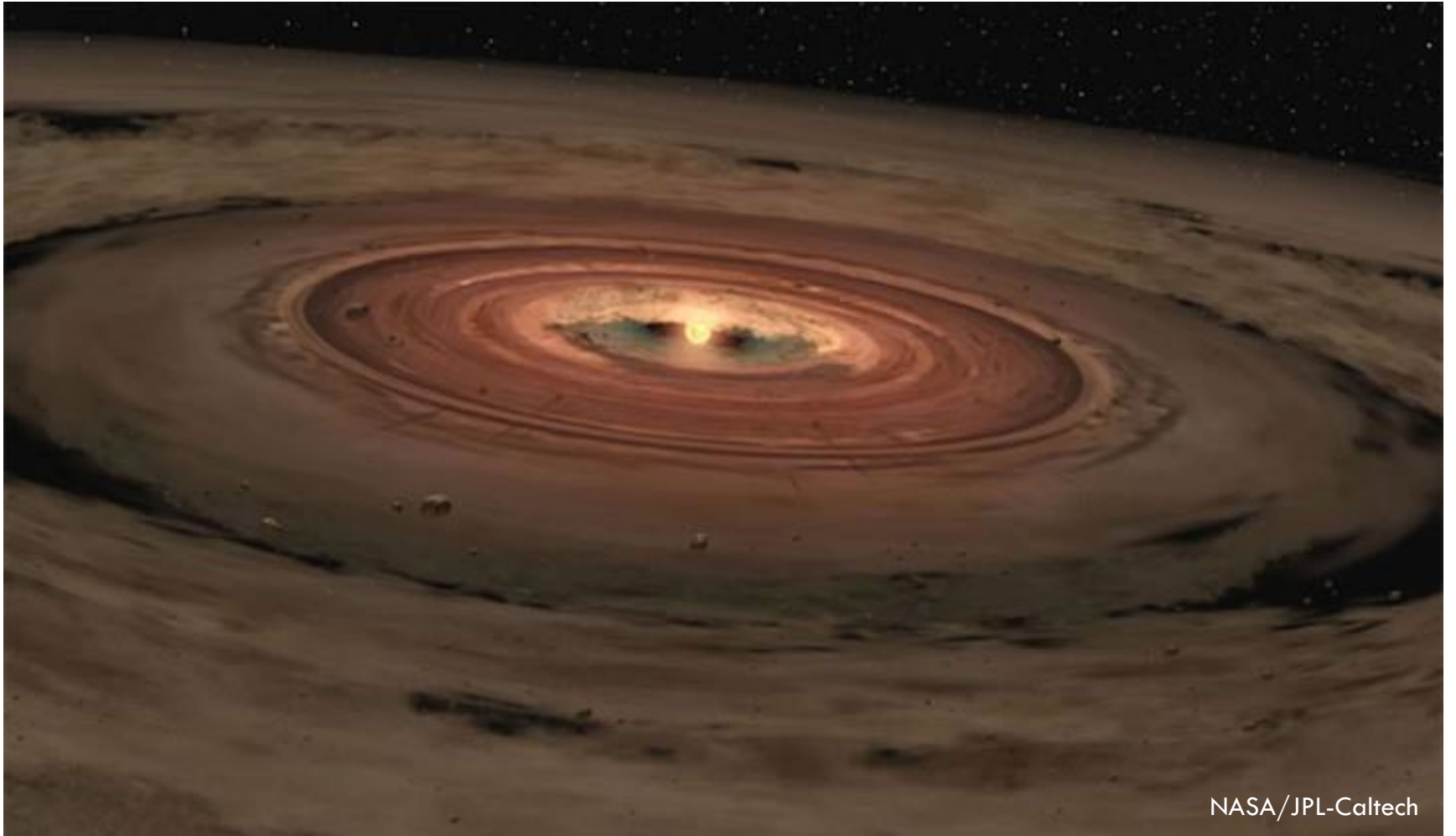


Ferro-rocciose /
sideroliti



Ferrose /
metalliche /
sideriti





NASA/JPL-Caltech

CONDRIITI

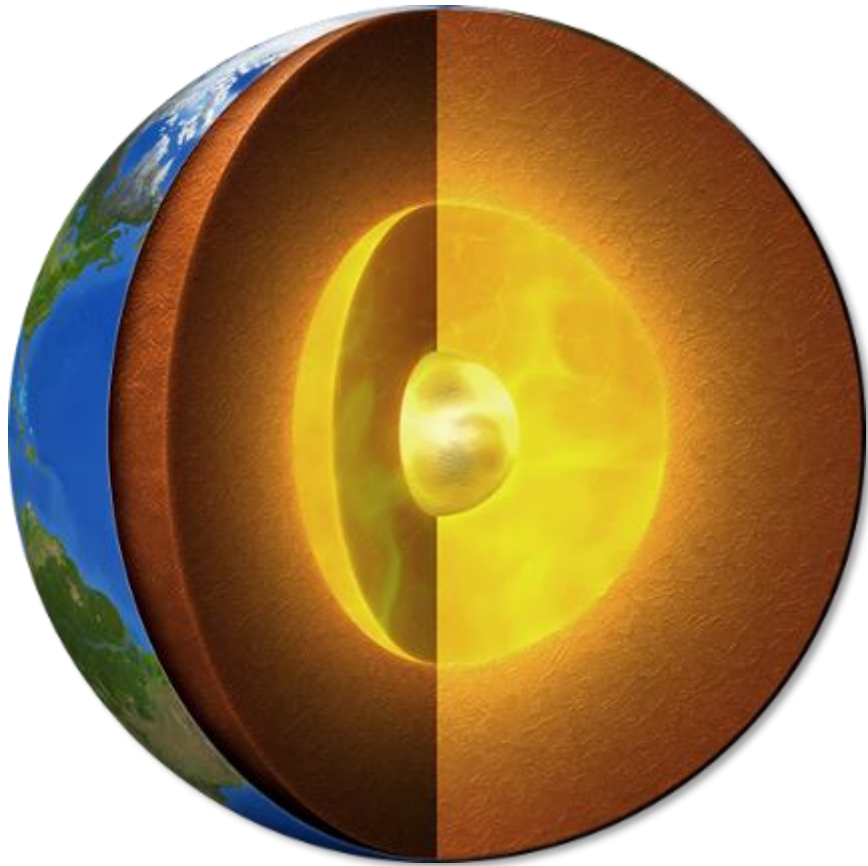


Classe	Gruppo
Condriti ordinarie	H (alto contenuto in ferro)
	L (basso contenuto in ferro)
	LL (basso contenuto in ferro e metallo)
Condriti enstatitiche	
Condriti carboniose	CB (Bencubbin)
	CH (Allan Hills 85085)
	CI (Ivuna)
	CK (Karoonda)
	CL (Loongana)
	CM (Murchinson)
	CO (Ornans)
	CR (Renazzo)
CV (Vigarano)	
Rumururiti	

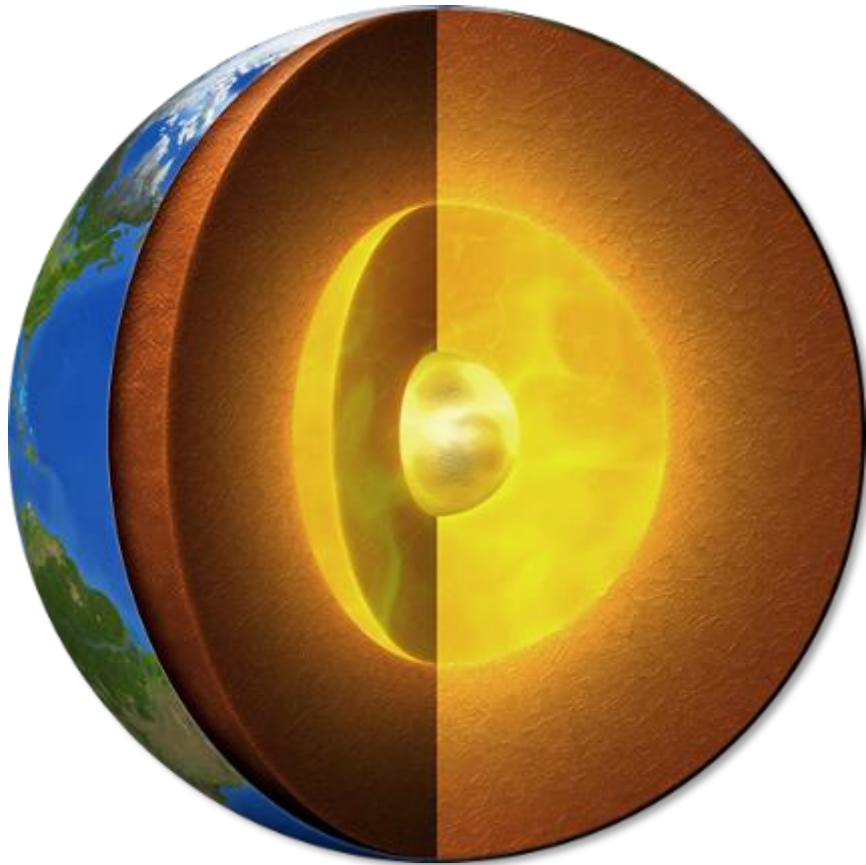


Orgueil (CI) / Eunostos

METEORITI DIFFERENZIATE

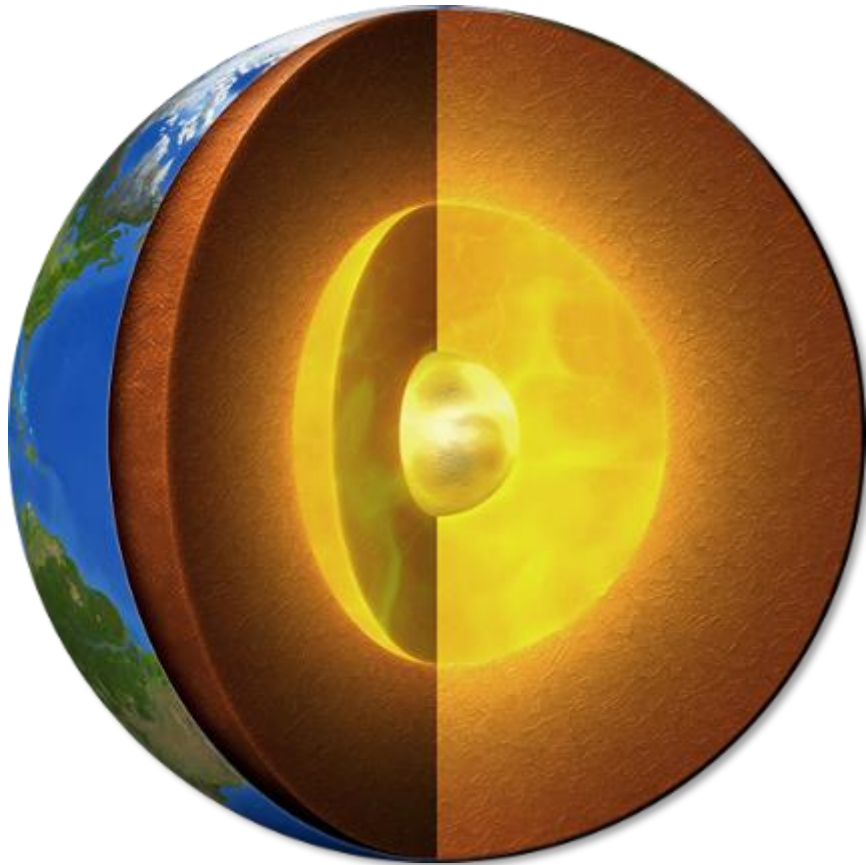


METEORITI DIFFERENZIATE



Acondriti

METEORITI DIFFERENZIATE

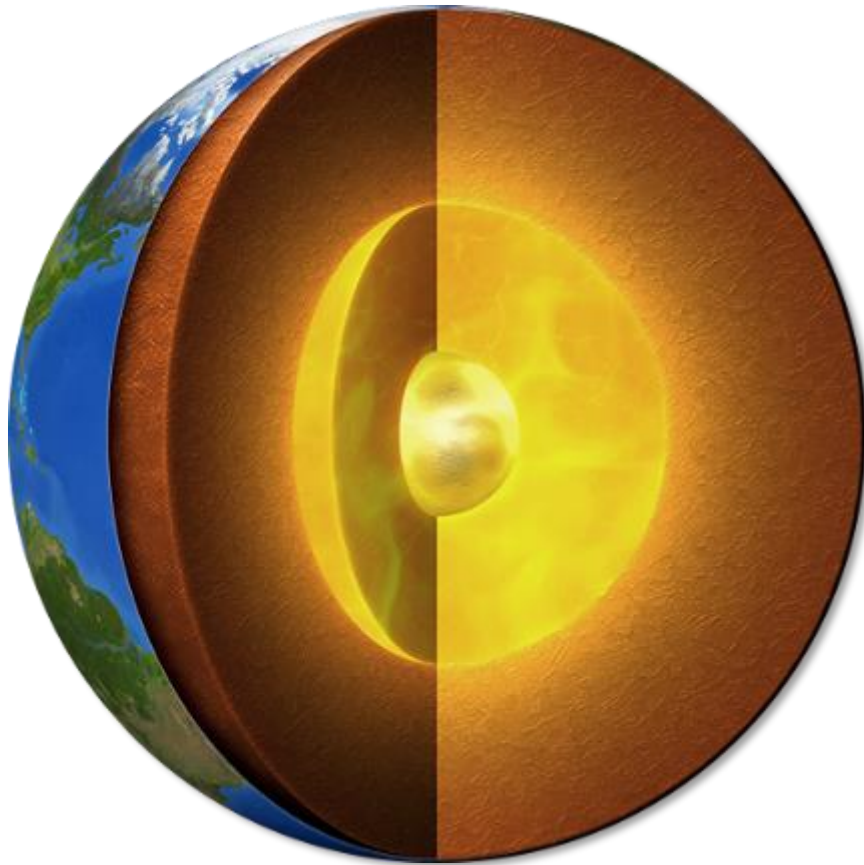


Acondriti



Ferrose

METEORITI DIFFERENZIATE



Acondriti

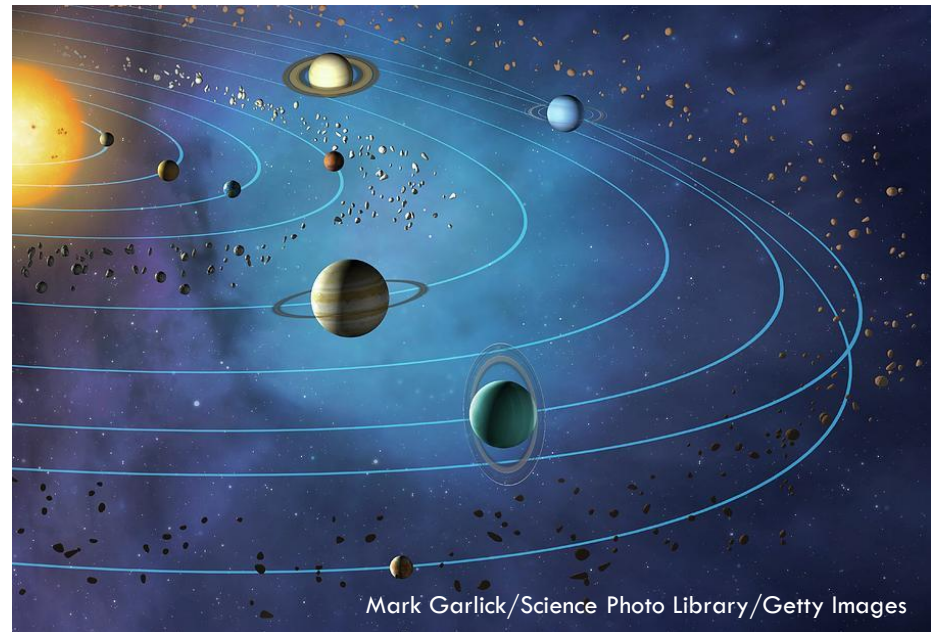


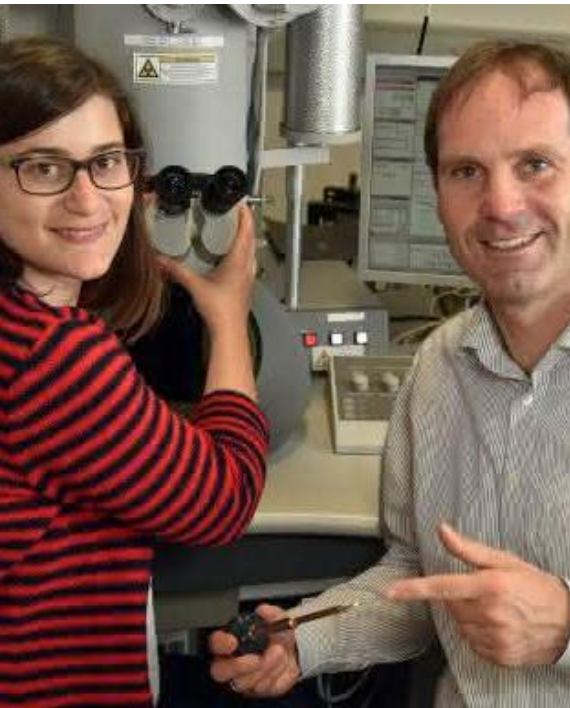
Ferro-rocciose



Ferrose

PERCHÉ CI INTERESSANO





Grazie per
l'attenzione

agnesfazio@gmail.com

agnese.fazio@stift-thueringen.de