LUNAR CRUSTAL HISTORY RECORDED IN LUNAR ANORTHOSITES. L. E. Nyquist, C.-Y. Shih, Y. D. Reese, J. Park, D. Bogard, D. Garrison, A. Yamaguchi. KR/NASA Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX 77058. E-mail: laurence.e.nyquist@nasa.gov. 2ESCG Jacobs-Sverdrup, Houston, TX 77058. 3Mail Code JE-23, ESCG/Muniz Engineering, Houston, TX 77058. 4Lunar and Planetary Institute, 3600 Bay Area Blvd. Houston, TX 77058. 5NASA-MSFC, Huntsville, AL 35812 & Univ. Alabama @ Huntsville, 35805, 6National Institute of Polar Research, Tachikawa, Tokyo, 190-8518, Japan.

Introduction: Anorthosites occur ubiquitously within the lunar crust at depths of ~3-30 km in apparent confirmation of the Lunar Magma Ocean (LMO) hypothesis. [1]. We have dated lunar anorthosite 67075, a Feldspathic Fragmental Breccia (FFB) collected near the rim of North Ray Crater by the Sm-Nd and Rb-Sr techniques. We also have dated an anorthositic white clast (WC) in lunar meteorite Dhofar 908 by the 39Ar-40Ar technique and measured whole rock (WR) Sm-Nd data for a companion sample. We discuss the significance of the ages determined for these and other anorthosites for the early magmatic and bombardment history of the moon.

Concordant Sm-Nd and Rb-Sr Ages for 67075: Although 39Ar-40Ar ages of ~3.95-4.04 Ga have been reported for 67075 [2,3], our Sm-Nd and Rb-Sr ages for this anorthosite are 4.47±0.07 Ga and 4.49±0.07 Ga, respectively. Figure 1 shows the Sm-Nd isochron; the Rb-Sr isochron is not shown here.

Similarly old Sm-Nd ages have been determined for Apollo 16 anorthosites 60025 [4] and 67215 [5], but this is the first time that a well-defined Rb-Sr age that is concordant with the Sm-Nd age has been determined for a lunar anorthosite. Indeed among 12 analyses of bulk and mineral separates from 67075, several show some evidence of minor isotopic disturbance. Initial 87Sr/86Sr is 0.699045±0.000012 from the isochron fit, where the 2 error limits apply to the last digit. Initial 143Nd/144Nd determined from the Sm-Nd isochron corresponds to δCHUR = 0.3±0.5 compared to a Chondritic Uniform Reservoir [6] or δHEDPB = -0.6±0.5 compared to the initial 143Nd/144Nd of the HED Parent Body [7].

Sm-Nd data for Dho 908 WC: Fig. 2 shows the Sm-Nd data for Dho 908 WC compared to data for Yamato 86032, 133, an anorthositic clast in the 648 g Y-86032 lunar feldspathic highland breccia [7,8]. Independently determining an isochron for Dho 908 WC was impossible. However, the Dho 908 WC analysis lies precisely on the extension of an isochron fit to bulk (WR), plagioclase, and pyroxene-enriched samples from the white clast Y-86032, 133 composed predominantly of An67 plagioclase [8]. Mg' of mafic minerals in these rocks is similar to those of typical ferroan anorthosites (FANs), with some extension towards higher values for Y-86032, 133 [8]. With the assumption that these anorthositic clasts in these two meteorites formed contemporaneously from (a) compositionally identical precursor(s) (the LMO?), the age of their formation given by the isochron fit is 4.31±0.07 Ga. For this isochron, initial 143Nd/144Nd corresponds to δCHUR = 1.2±0.4, and δHEDR = 0.3±0.4.

39Ar-40Ar Age of Dho 908 WC: Like samples of most desert meteorites, Dho 908 contained a significant amount of terrestrial atmospheric Ar that degassed at low temperatures in a stepped temperature extraction. Fig. 3 shows the 39Ar-40Ar age spectra for the last 35% of the 39Ar released (~98 ppm K). From a minimum of ~3.95 Ga, six extractions releasing 86-97% of the 39Ar give nearly constant ages of 4.42±0.04 Ga, the best value for the formation age of Anorthositic Clasts of Lunar Meteorites Y86032 and Dho 908.

Figure 2. Sm-Nd isochron for 67075.

Figure 1. Sm-Nd data for Dho 908 WC compared to bulk, plagioclase and pyroxene-enriched samples of Y-86032 [8].
the clast. (A higher age for the last 3% of the $^{39}$Ar is discounted.)

Figure 3. Ar-Ar age spectra for Dho 908WC anorthosite.

Discussion: Two other measured $^{39}$Ar-$^{40}$Ar ages for FANs are 3.93±0.08 Ga for 67215 [5], and 4.15±0.12 Ga for 60025 [9, Bogard, unpublished]. These ages are reset and show that these anorthosites were exposed to secondary heating that also could have perturbed the other chronometers. In contrast, anorthositic clasts in two lunar meteorites, Yamato 86032 and Dhoar 908, retain older $^{39}$Ar-$^{40}$Ar ages up to ~4.35 Ga [7, this investigation], consistent with Sm-Nd ages of the clasts.

Lunar Meteorites Retain “High” Ar-Ar Ages. On the basis of the few currently available analyses, it appears that the anorthositic clasts in lunar highland meteorites are less likely to have been reset by secondary heating events than anorthosites returned during the Apollo program. The upper portion of Fig. 4 shows Ar-Ar ages measured in the JSC lab for anorthositic clasts from Y-86032 [7], the magnesian anorthosite (MAN) clast from Dhoar 489 [10], as well as Dho 908WC. Also shown are the ages of an impact melt vein in Y-86032 [7] and the matrix of Dho 908 [11]. Only the impact melt (Y-86032,30) has an Ar-Ar age consistent with the nominal ~3.8-4.0 Ga period of the putative lunar impact cataclysm, a hint that “cataclysmic” impacts were on average less energetic in the source regions of these meteorites than on the lunar nearside.

Lunar Anorthosites: From Diverse Sources. Fig. 5 summarizes (T, $^{143}$Nd/$^{144}$Nd) values for highland rocks analyzed in the JSC lab. Lunar anorthosites tend to have $^{143}$Nd/$^{144}$Nd > 0 when compared to a chondritic reference value, i.e., CHUR [6], apparently inconsistent with derivation from a single lunar magma ocean. This problem is partially resolved if lunar initial $^{143}$Nd/$^{144}$Nd is taken equal to HEDR for the HED parent body [7], but enough variability remains among the anorthosite data alone to suggest that lunar anorthosites do not derive from a single source, i.e., they are not all products of the LMO. Orbital geochemical studies confirm variability in lunar crustal composition [1, 13].