Chairs: J. F. McHone

10:45 a.m. Xie Z. * Sharp T. G.  DeCarli P.
*Pressure Histories from Thin and Thick Shock-induced Melt Veins in Meteorites [#1216]*
The crystallization history of shock vein depend on vein thickness (quench rate) and timing of vein formation. Thin-vein assemblages generally imply lower crystallization pressures. Three explanations were discussed: injection; multiple shock events; and quench rate.

11:00 a.m. Gucsik A. * Nishido H. Ninagawa K. Toyoda S. Bidlo A. Brezsnyanszky K. Tsuchiyama A.
*Cathodoluminescence Spectral Studies of the Experimentally Shock-deformed Plagioclase: A Possible Explanation of CL Peak Shifts [#1239]*
CL spectral changes (i.e., peak shifts) in the shocked plagioclase samples are related to distance changes between coordinated –O– and Mn$^{2+}$ activator ion, and changes of distance between electron traps in band gap between the conduction and valance bands.

11:15 a.m. Miura Y. *
*Shocked Data of Silica-rich Breccias and X-Ray CT Images of Buried Craters at Takamatsu-Kagawa District in Japan [#2394]*
Three types of rocks in Takamarsu-Kagawa district are found as original impact rocks, melt brecciated rocks with hydrothermal alteration and volcanic rocks. Three types of shocked quartz with PDFs are found in this district.

11:30 a.m. Harris R. S. * Schultz P. H. Bunch T. E.
*Accessory Phases in Argentine Impact Breccias: Implications for Shock History, Emplacement Dynamics, Vapor Composition and Target Lithologies [#1952]*
Petrographic and SEM analyses of accessory phases (ilmenite, Fe metal, FeS, etc.) in Centinela del Mar (450 ka) and Mar del Plata (3.3 Ma) glasses reveal important information about the dynamic events that produced these melt breccias.