Abstract

Curie temperatures of these crystalline rocks are close to 785°C, rising to 800°C after repeated heating. The fact that these Curie temperatures are higher than that of pure iron (775°C) is probably due to the presence of cobalt in native iron, as reported in many Apollo 11 crystalline rocks. Magnetization curves are nearly straight with saturation beginning above 4000 to 6000 oersteds, indicating that the iron is in the form of spherical particles. Initial susceptibilities are 6 and $7 \times 10^{-6}$ gm$^{-1}$ and the intensities of natural remanence are $2 \times 10^{-5}$ and $6 \times 10^{-6}$ emu/gm in rocks 12052 and 12065 respectively.