

**AR-AR IMPACT AGES OF SHOCKED LL CHONDRITES.**J. R. Weirich<sup>1</sup>, C. Isachsen<sup>1</sup>, T. D. Swindle<sup>1</sup>, and D. A. Kring<sup>2</sup>.<sup>1</sup>University of Arizona. E-mail: jweirich@lpl.arizona.edu.<sup>2</sup>Lunar and Planetary Institute

**Introduction:** Due to the relatively low closure temperature of feldspar, Ar-Ar ages of shocked meteorites typically record the age of an impact, not the formation age. Ar-Ar dating of lunar rocks has shown an increase in the impact rate around 3.9Ga [1], and many eucrites [2] and H chondrites [3] give similar ages, but with a larger spread than in the lunar case. Although only a small number of shocked LL chondrites have had Ar-Ar ages determined, there seems to be clustering around 4.2-4.3Ga [4-6], possibly indicating an impact event at that time. To better constrain the impact history of the LL chondrite parent body, we have collected a suite of shocked LL chondrites. Here we present Ar-Ar age data for two melted LL-chondrites.

**Results:** Both NWA 1701 and LAR 06298 are variably crystallized, clast-rich impact melt rocks that contain sub-mm to cm-size lithic clasts. More pronounced weathering affected the melt in NWA 1701, effectively oxidizing most Fe-Ni metal. In contrast, LAR 06298 is a fresh sample of melt rock, in which highly shocked chondrite clasts are intruded with glassy shock melt veins. Macroscopically, LAR 06298 resembles the L chondrite Cat Mountain [7]. Three melt samples of NWA 1701 each gave two plateaus. Although the total range in ages of the apparent plateaus is only ~900Ma to ~1200Ma, the plateaus are not the same between any two samples, complicating the interpretation [8]. Clast samples of NWA 1701 indicate partial resetting, and yield older ages up to ~4Ga. Preliminary results of a single sample of the clast portion of LAR 06298 gives a plateau of 5 steps, which all agree within 2 $\sigma$  errors. These 5 steps give an age of  $960 \pm 130$ Ma after summing all steps together. A plateau of 3 steps that all agree within 1 $\sigma$  error give an age of  $1240 \pm 170$ Ma, again after summing all 3 steps together. This constrains the Ar-Ar age of LAR 06298 to 950-1250Ma. While very different from many shocked LL chondrites, this age agrees well with the Ar-Ar age of NWA 1701 and Y-790964 [9]. More samples of both melt and clast of LAR 06298 will be run to further constrain the Ar-Ar age.

**Discussion:** The Ar-Ar ages of NWA 1701 and LAR 06298 chronicle an impact on the LL-chondrite parent body at ~1Ga. Thus, our data substantiates a second severe impact event on that asteroid, which post-dates the major collision at around 4.25Ga. At present, there is no indication for a more recent large impact on the LL-chondrite asteroid, such as that found on the L-chondrite asteroid at ~470Ma [1] and the H-chondrite asteroid at ~310Ma [3].

**References:** [1] Bogard 1995. *Meteoritics & Planetary Science* 30:244. [2] Bogard and Garrison 2003. *Meteoritics & Planetary Science* 38:669. [3] Swindle et al. 2009. *Meteoritics & Planetary Science* In press. [4] Trieloff et al 1989. *Meteoritics & Planetary Science* 24:332. [5] Trieloff et al 1994. *Meteoritics & Planetary Science* 29:541. [6] Dixon et al. 2004. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta* 68:3779. [7] Kring et al. 1996. *Journal of Geophysical Research* 101:29353-29371. [8] Swindle et al. 2006. Abstract #1423. 37<sup>th</sup> Lunar and Planetary Science Conference. [9] Takagami and Kaneoka 1987. *NIPR Symposium on Antarctic Meteorites* 5:290.