

### NOBLE GAS AND CRE AGE MEASUREMENT OF NEW BASALTIC SHERGOTTITE JAH 479

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**Introduction:** We report the first noble gas measurements and cosmic ray exposure (CRE) ages of recently recovered Basaltic shergottite Jiddat al Harasis 479 (JaH 479) (Oman, 2008 [1]). Mineralogy, petrography, chemistry and oxygen isotopic compositions are reported by [2]. JaH 479 displays similar rare earth element (REE) patterns to basaltic shergottite Zagami [2].

**Experimental Procedure:** An ~ 120 mg interior chip of JaH 479 was furnace step-heated until melting at 600, 1000, 1800 and 1900 °C steps and the emitted gas analysed for noble gases He, Ne, Ar, Kr and Xe using an MAP 215-50 instrument.

**Results and Discussion:** *Gas Concentrations:* Total noble gas concentrations for both JaH 479 and Zagami [3] are shown in Table 1. Compared to Zagami, JaH 479 has lower <sup>4</sup>He and <sup>22</sup>Ne, similar <sup>36</sup>Ar<sub>trapped</sub> and higher <sup>40</sup>Ar, <sup>84</sup>Kr and <sup>132</sup>Xe concentrations.

**Table 1: Noble gas concentrations (cc/g) of JaH 479 and Zagami.**

Noble Gas	JaH 479 (this study)	Zagami [3]
<sup>4</sup> He	98 x 10 <sup>-8</sup>	274 x 10 <sup>-8</sup>
<sup>22</sup> Ne	0.49 x 10 <sup>-8</sup>	0.70 x 10 <sup>-8</sup>
<sup>40</sup> Ar	3.4 x 10 <sup>-6</sup>	2.1 x 10 <sup>-6</sup>
<sup>36</sup> Ar <sub>trapped</sub>	3.3 x 10 <sup>-9</sup>	3.4 x 10 <sup>-9</sup>
<sup>84</sup> Kr	1.6 x 10 <sup>-10</sup>	0.61 x 10 <sup>-10</sup>
<sup>132</sup> Xe	0.38 x 10 <sup>-10</sup>	0.21 x 10 <sup>-10</sup>

*Cosmogenic Neon:* Previous analyses of basaltic shergottites have reported low (<sup>21</sup>Ne/<sup>22</sup>Ne)<sub>cosmog</sub> ratios of ~ 0.75-0.80, likely resulting from solar-cosmic-ray (SCR) influences [4]. Our analysis of JaH 479 indicates an even lower total (<sup>21</sup>Ne/<sup>22</sup>Ne)<sub>cosmog</sub> ratio of ~ 0.73, which could result from greater SCR contributions.

*CRE Ages:* CRE ages were calculated after [5,6], using Zagami chemical composition data [7]. We obtain CRE ages of 1.84 Ma, 2.20 Ma and 2.14 Ma for <sup>3</sup>He (T<sub>3</sub>), <sup>21</sup>Ne (T<sub>21</sub>) and <sup>38</sup>Ar (T<sub>38</sub>) respectively. The CRE age range observed here is not typical of the ejection ages reported in previous analyses of shergottites, where clusters occur at ~ 1, 3, 4-5, and 20 Ma as summarised by [8]. However, a similar range has been observed for olivine-phyric shergottites Y 980459 and RBT 04262, and lherzolitic shergottite NWA 480 [9-11]. These four meteorites may have been ejected from Mars during the same event at ~ 2 Ma.

**References:** [1] Weisberg, M.K., et al. 2009. *Meteoritics & Planetary Science* 44:429-462. [2] Lorenz, C. A. et al. 2010. This volume. [3] Schwenzer, S. et al. 2007. *Meteoritics and Planetary Science* 42:387-412. [4] Garrison, D.H. et al. *Meteoritics* 30:738-747. [5] Eugster, O., and Michel, T. 1995. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta* 59:177-199. [6] Eugster, O. et al. 1997. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta* 61:2749-2757. [7] Lodders, K. 1998. *Meteoritics and Planetary Science* 33:A183-A190. [8] Eugster, O. et al. 2002. *Meteoritics and Planetary Science* 37:1345-1360. [9] Okazaki, R., and Nagao, K. 2004. *Antarctic Meteorite Research* 17:68-83. [10] Nagao, K., and Park, J. 2008. *Meteoritics and Planetary Science* 43:A107. [11] Marty, B. et al. 2001. *Meteoritics and Planetary Science* 36:A122-A123.