

WATER IN THE MOON: EVIDENCE FROM HYDROGEN ISOTOPE COMPOSITIONS OF LUNAR APATITE. J. P. Greenwood¹, S. Itoh², N. Sakamoto², P. H. Warren³, M. D. Dyar⁴, L. A. Taylor⁵ and H. Yurimoto², ¹Dept. of Earth & Environmental Sciences, Wesleyan University, Middletown, CT 06459 USA, ²Natural History Sciences, Hokkaido University, Sapporo 060-0810 Japan, ³Dept. of Earth & Space Sciences, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90095 USA, ⁴Dept. of Astronomy, Mount Holyoke College, S. Hadley MA 01075 USA, ⁵Dept. of Earth & Planetary Sciences, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996 USA.

Introduction: Since the discovery of trace amounts of water in lunar fire-fountain glasses in 2008 [1], several groups have more recently reported on the existence of copious amounts of water in lunar apatite [2-5], with maximum values of 6050 ppm determined from mare basalt 12039 apatite [5]. Modeling of these results to determine the original content of water in the lunar mantle is fraught with difficulties and unknowns in key parameters [2,3]. We have recently reported the first D/H measurements of lunar water from ion microprobe measurements of D/H in apatite from Apollo rock samples [5]. Here we summarize and discuss key results of our research.

Results and discussion: Results of our ion microprobe spot analyses of H₂O and D/H of lunar apatite are shown in Fig. 1. A histogram of our D/H results are shown in Fig. 2.

D/H of the Moon. The mean and standard deviation of δD analyses of mare basalts 10044, 12039, and 75055 are $+681 \pm 132\%$ ($n=27$) (Fig. 2). That the D/H of these 3 mare basalts from different landing sites should be so similar argues that the mare source region is also similarly elevated in D/H.

The δD of apatite from an intrusive highlands alkali anorthosite clast (14305,303) is also elevated relative to Earth ($\delta D = +238 \pm 72\%$; $+341 \pm 53\%$), but less so than mare basalts 10044, 12039, and 75055. The elevated D/H for this intrusive sample seems to rule out assimilation of regolith material (derived from comets or asteroids) by the extrusive mare lavas to explain the elevated D/H of the Moon.

Degassing of H₂. The mean and standard deviation of δD of pigeonite basalt 12039,43 are $+698 \pm 61\%$ ($n=9$). This is almost identical to the mean δD of 12039,42 (mean $\delta D = +689 \pm 180\%$ ($n=13$) [5]), but with much less variability. We have analyzed 13 apatite grains in 12039, and these grains exhibit a 6-fold change in water content and almost no change in D/H. This argues strongly against a model of degassing of H₂ from lunar magmas with Earth-like D/H during apatite crystallization to explain the elevated D/H of 12039 apatite. Our results do not rule out degassing of H₂ prior to apatite crystallization to explain elevated D/H of mare basalts.

References: [1] Saal A. E. et al. (2008) *Nature* 454, 192-196. [2] McCubbin F. et al. (2010) *PNAS* 107, 11223 [3] Boyce J. et

al. (2010) *Nature* 466, 466. [4] McCubbin F. et al. (2010) *Am. Min.* 95 1141 [5] Greenwood J. P. et al. (2011) *Nature Geosci.* doi:10.1038/NGEO1050.

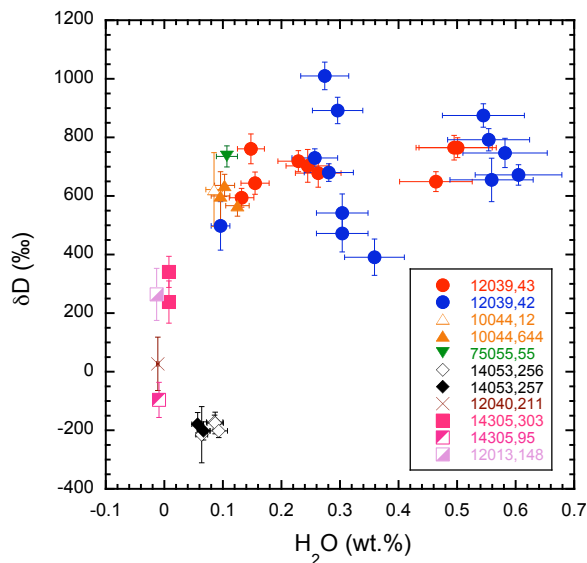


Figure 1. δD vs. H₂O (wt.%) plot of apatite from lunar samples collected during the Apollo programme.

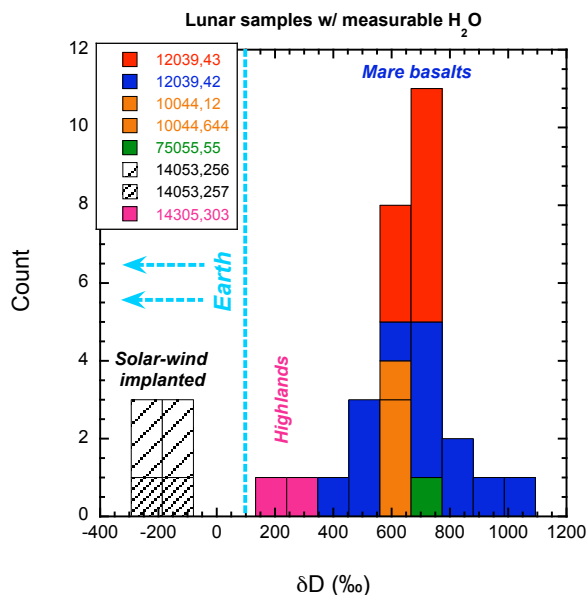


Figure 2. Histogram of δD analyses of lunar samples with measurable water.