

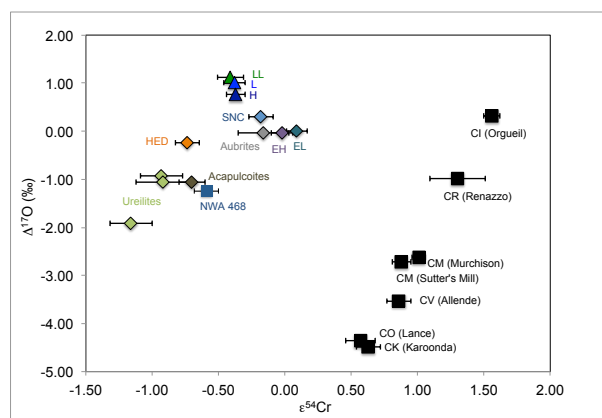
RE-EVALUATION OF ANOMALOUS METAL-RICH LODRANITE NORTHWEST AFRICA 468 BASED ON COMBINED CHROMIUM AND OXYGEN ISOTOPES.

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Northwest Africa (NWA) 468 is a 6.1 kilogram metal-rich achondrite acquired in 2000 by Dr. David Gregory, and the main mass is archived at the Royal Ontario Museum (ROM). Studies by [1] interpreted this specimen as a silicated ungrouped IAB iron, although affinities to lodranites were also suggested. We recently proposed [2] that this specimen might represent a metal-rich portion of the differentiated CR chondrite parent body based upon the similarities in oxygen isotopic composition. To further investigate this sample, high-precision Cr isotopic measurements were made on the silicate portion of the ROM specimen.

Petrography: Petrographic and microprobe analyses confirm the findings of [1] that the silicate portion of NWA 468 is an assemblage of coarse grained (1.5-7 mm), exsolved magnesian clinopyroxene with minor forsteritic olivine ($\text{Fa}_{6,7-8,9}$; $\text{FeO/MnO} = 16-21$), troilite and kamacite. Pyroxene grains consist of diopside ($\text{Fs}_{3,4-3,6}\text{Wo}_{45,1-44,8}$; $\text{FeO/MnO} = 8$) with blebby to lamellar exsolution lamellae of enstatite ($\text{Fs}_{8,8-9,0}\text{Wo}_{1,8-1,7}$; $\text{FeO/MnO} = 12$). The overall texture resembles that of a plutonic igneous (possibly cumulate) rock, but we disagree with the inference [1] that this specimen necessarily is the product of impact melting processes.

Chromium Isotopes: High-precision Cr isotopic analyses were made at UC Davis utilizing methods described in [3]. The parts per 10,000 deviation in $^{54}\text{Cr}/^{52}\text{Cr}$ from the accepted value for a terrestrial standard (i.e., $\epsilon^{54}\text{Cr}$) is -0.59 ± 0.09 . This value (in combination with the previously determined $\Delta^{17}\text{O}$ [2]) places NWA 468 within the same field as acapulcoites and lodranites on a $\epsilon^{54}\text{Cr}$ vs. $\Delta^{17}\text{O}$ plot, ruling out a relationship to CR chondrites. Instead, the Cr isotopic results provide further evidence for the interpretation of NWA 468 as an anomalous metal-rich lodranite



$\epsilon^{54}\text{Cr}$ vs. $\Delta^{17}\text{O}$ correlation plot for selected chondrites and achondrites. Data from [3, references therein].

References: [1] Rubin A. et al. 2002 *GCA* 66:3657-3671. [2] Irving A. J. et al. 2014 *LPS XLV*, A2465 [3] Sanborn M. E. et al. 2014 *LPS XLV*, A2032.