

# The $^{142}\text{Nd}$ record of Hadean zircons

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$^{146}\text{Sm}$ - $^{142}\text{Nd}$  systematics were investigated in Hadean zircons to assess the potential of this system as a record of early Earth evolution. 790 zircons with >90% concordant  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$  ages from 3.95 to 4.19 Ga were selected from 32,000 surveyed grains from the Jack Hills quartzite (W. Australia). Zircons were leached in  $\text{HNO}_3$  and dissolved at 200°C in HF using a metal-jacketed Teflon bomb. 10% of the solution was spiked using a mixed  $^{149}\text{Sm}$ - $^{150}\text{Nd}$  tracer while the remaining fraction was prepared for  $^{142,143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$  analysis. Purification of Nd from Ce was ensured by three successive elutions using an HDEHP column. Spiked Sm and Nd fractions were separated using a miniaturized HDEHP column. The yield was 90-95%. Sm and Nd blanks were 10-30 pg (1-3 pg for isotope dilution chemistry). The main fraction yielded 75 ng Nd which was analyzed in a single run using a Triton mass spectrometer. The sample yielded a long-lived (3 h), intense ( $^{142}\text{Nd}=10^{11}$  A) beam allowing determination of  $^{142}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$  ratio with a precision of  $\pm 10$  ppm ( $2\sigma_m$ ).  $^{142}\text{Ce}/^{142}\text{Nd}$  and  $^{144}\text{Sm}/^{144}\text{Nd}$  were less than 10 ppm and 1 ppm respectively. No  $^{142}\text{Nd}$  anomaly was detected at the  $\pm 10$  ppm level (Table 1). Although in situ decay of  $^{146}\text{Sm}$  in ca. 4.1 Ga zircons could produce  $^{142}\text{Nd}$  excesses of ~25 ppm, initial  $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$  results on individual zircons of similar age yielded both positive and negative  $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}$  values. Thus the bulk sample may have simply averaged out grains with  $^{142}\text{Nd}$  excesses and deficits. However, the highly negative initial  $\epsilon^{143}\text{Nd}$  (Table 1) suggests that the zircons were not closed systems for Sm-Nd since crystallization, possibly due to exchange with the host rock during metamorphism of the quartzite. The poor preservation of the Nd isotope record suggests that analysis of composited zircons is a problematic method with which to evaluate the Nd isotope evolution of early Earth.

**Table 1. Sm-Nd systematics of Jack Hills zircons**

| [Nd]<br>(ppm) | $^{147}\text{Sm}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ | $\epsilon^{143}\text{Nd}_0$ | $\epsilon^{143}\text{Nd}_{4.1\text{Ga}}$ | $100*\epsilon^{142}\text{Nd}$<br>(ppm) |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| 9.2           | 0.5891                            | 45.4                        | -164.3                                   | $8.3\pm 10.2$                          |