

On the mysterious ^{176}Hf excesses

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Anomalous old Lu-Hf ages of meteorites are found in some meteorites that crystallized before 4.56 Ga. It was proposed that irradiation effects could produce ^{176}Hf excesses [1], and alternative Lu-Hf parameters for the Solar System and present-day BSE were suggested [2]. These effects are nevertheless not observed in selected CAIs [3], the oldest solids that condensed within the protoplanetary disk, as well as in some internal isochrons of angrites [4]. Such irradiation process would thus have to be rapid (within a few Ma) or localized in some regions of the protoplanetary disk.

We investigated the Sm-Nd and Lu-Hf isotopic compositions of several reduced enstatite chondrites and achondrites which, based on their O isotopic compositions, accreted within the Earth's forming region of the protoplanetary disk. Although they appear unshocked and unbrecciated, we also carried out the $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ chronometry of these meteorites to constrain their thermal history.

When taking all literature Lu-Hf data on bulk chondrites [5-8], we find an apparent age of 4848 ± 120 Ma and $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}_i = 0.27962 \pm 8$. When selecting only the types 1-3, we find 4636 ± 150 Ma and $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}_i = 0.27975 \pm 10$ consistent with the value deduced from modern CHUR values [7]. Pristine type 3 EH & EL chondrites have Lu-Hf and Sm-Nd averages comparable to CHUR values of [7], and corrected $^{142}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}_i$ of -7 ± 7 ppm relative to terrestrial standard. Using the most fractionated basaltic meteorite Itqiy and E chondrites, we find a formation model Lu-Hf age of 4762 ± 61 Ma and $^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}_i = 0.27967 \pm 7$, and Sm-Nd apparent age of 4593 ± 62 Ma with $\mu^{142}\text{Nd} = 342 \pm 13$ ppm. Preliminary single-grain $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ data suggest a closure age >4.0 Ga for Itqiy. Our observations suggest that anomalous slopes and initial values for Lu-Hf bulk and internal isochrons are the consequence of secondary thermal processes. Additional results will be presented at the conference. AB acknowledges NSF award EAR-1119135.

[1] Albarède *et al* (2006) *GCA* **70**, 1261. [2] Bizzarro *et al* (2012) *G-Cubed* **13**, Q03002. [3] Bouvier & Boyet (2013) *Min. Mag.* **77**, 754. [4] Sanborn *et al* (2012) *43rd LPSC*, **2039**. [5] Bizzarro *et al* (2003) *Nature* **421**, 931. [6] Patchett *et al* (2004) *EPSL* **222**, 29. [7] Bouvier *et al* (2008) *EPSL* **273**, 48. [8] Dauphas & Pourmand (2011) *Nature* **473**, 489.