

Indigenous ghost apatite in lunar melt inclusions

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Unusually high H₂O and F contents have been measured in some of the lunar melt inclusions in primitive olivine phenocrysts (Chen et al., 2015; Hauri et al., 2011), which is in an apparent contrast to the notion of a volatile-poor Moon. Here we show that the anomalously high H₂O and high F melt inclusions can in fact be produced by very dry melt. Our boundary-layer indigenous ghosts (BLIGs) model quantitatively reproduces these observed high H₂O melt inclusions by trapping the boundary layer of a dissolving H₂O- and F-rich apatite, a mineral phase that can grow out of a dry melt (Boyce et al., 2014) and precipitate initially within the boundary layer of a rapidly growing olivine. A necessary condition for our BLIGs model is an initial rapid cooling followed by a later reheating of a melt, a situation commonly existing during thermal evolution of a primitive magma (Annen et al., 2006). Our model also reproduces the geochemistry observed in lunar melt inclusions. For example, (1) The dichotomy of H₂O and F contents in melt inclusions is due to the first release of H₂O during the dissolution of BL ghost apatite owing to H₂O's greatest incompatibility (McCubbin et al., 2015) and high diffusivities of F and H₂O in apatite (Brenan, 1993); (2) The higher CaO and Eu contents in lunar glassy melt inclusions compared to those in the whole rock are also related to the dissolution of BL apatite; (3) Some lunar glassy melt inclusions with higher contents of high-field strength elements, such as Nb, Hf and Zr (Chen et al., 2015), can be generated by trapping the ilmenite (or armalcolite), another ghost mineral. These ghost ilmenites had been completely remelted within these melt inclusions at the reheating stage. Our BLIGs model suggests that unusually high H₂O and F contents in some of the lunar melt inclusions are not necessarily in contrast with a dry lunar interior, as supported by many lines of evidence (Albarède et al., 2015; Sharp et al., 2010; Xu et al., 2014).