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14304 Crystalline-matrix Breccia



Figure 1: Photo of exploded parts diagram for 14303-14304 pair. The soil line is painted dark on the bottom. Slab is about 1 inch thick. NASA S78-26757 Approximate trace of slab thru 14304 indicated by lines.

Introduction

14304 was collected as a "football-sized" rock specifically to allow study of solar-galactic cosmic ray interaction with the lunar surface, but it was apparently never used for that purpose because of poor documentation. 14304 was returned in same bag as 14303, 14302-14305 and numerous smaller fragments. It has been found to be a part of 14303 (figure 1). Probably some of the small fragments in the same bag were also part of the 14303-14304 pair (see section on 14303). Samples 14304-14303 and 14305-14302 were picked up during the first EVA and documented by photos AS14-67-9390 and AS14-67-9392. They were from an area between the LM and the ALSEP site (Swann et al. 1977).

About 1986, Klaus Keil initiated a consortium study of 14304 (originally considered a Posterity Sample). His group was the first to extract clasts to study their chemical and mineralogical composition (Goodrich et al. 1986).

Petrography

McGee et al. (1979) describe 14304 as a clast-rich impact-melt breccia characterized by a wide range of mineral and lithic clast types in a recrystallized matrix. The matrix consists of irregularly shaped patches of lighter and darker areas, caused by fewer and larger ilmenite crystals in the coarser-grained lighter areas as compared with more abundant and smaller ilmenite grains in the fire-grained darker matrix patches. The matrix contains both small voids between grains and



Figure 2: Top surface of 14304 showing micrometeorite craters. NASA S77-23099. Cube is 1 inch.



Figure 3: Freshly broken side of 14304, facing 14303. NASA S77-21972. Cube is 1 cm.

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Figure 4: Photomicrographs of thin section 14304,13 showing clastic nature of matrix. Top is with plane-polarized light S79-27383; middle is cross-polarized S79-27384; bottom is reflected light S79-27382. All are 1.3 mm across of same view.

larger vugs up to 0.75 mm across. No glass clasts are present (Chao et al. 1971).

The mineral clast population is dominated by subangular to subrounded clasts of plagioclase (up to 0.7 mm) with common undulatory extinction. Pyroxene and olivine clasts (up to 0.3 mm) are highly



Figure 5: Pyroxene and olivine composition of matrix of 14304 (from McGee et al. 1977).

fractured and sometimes contain opaque phases. Fragments of irregularly shaped ilmenite, amoeboidshaped troilite and micron-sized blebs of Fe-Ni are scattered randomly throughout the matrix.

Goodrich et al. (1986), Warren et al. (1987), Neal et al. (1989) and Snyder et al. (1995) have studied numerous lithic clasts extracted from the matrix of 14304.

Significant Clasts

Troctolite clast "a" ~ 1 cm.

Goodrich et al. (1986) described clast "a" (,96 and ,126) as ~ 40-50% coarse-grained olivine and plagioclase (1 mm) with a cumulate texture (minerals only slightly shocked). The olivine (Fo₈₇) has low CaO typical of plutonic fragments. Plagioclase is An_{93.5} (figure 6). The REE content is high with a "bow-shaped" pattern (figure 8). It was found to be pristine (Warren 1993).

Spinel Troctolite clast "q" TS,109 TS,251

Thin section ,109 has a clast of spinel troctolite with plagioclase (An_{94}) , olivine (Fo_{91}) and spinel (11% Cr_2O_3). Warren (1993) lists it as pristine. Shervais and McGee (1998) give ion probe analyses of minerals in this clast.

Alkali Anorthosite clast "b" ,122 ,100 ,212 ,214 ,267

This white clast is estimated 7 - 9 mm in diameter (Goodrich et al. 1986), Warren et al. 1987, Snyder et al. 1995). It has been dated by Rb-Sr and Sm – Nd (figure 14). It is mostly (~95%) plagioclase (An₈₁, but Snyder et al. reported a wider range).



Figure 6: Mineral compositions of anorthosite, troctolite and norite clasts in 14304 (from Goodrich et al. 1986 and Snyder et al. 1995).

Dunite clast "d",121,92

Goodrich et al. (1986) and Warren et al. (1987) studied an almost pure olivine clast (2-6 mm). It had a texture with smaller olivine crystals (Fo₈₉) imbedded in large ones, with occasional "mosaic" texture.

Alkali Norite clast "g" TS,30 ,86 ,87 ,270 ,272, TS,209, TS,210

This clast (4 x 7 mm) was first seen in thin section (,30, 75% pyroxene En_{63-66} , 14% plagioclase An_{82} , 2% phosphate). Veins in this clast have K-feldspar, ternary feldspar, whitlockite and apatite (Goodrich et al. 1986). Warren (1993) found that it was "pristine", and Snyder et al. (1995) provided isotopic data.

VHK Basalt Clasts

Neal et al. (1989a and b) studied 6 clasts of VHK basalt (which are called that because they have very high potassium content) extracted from 14304. However, their wide range in trace element content makes it look like the portions analyzed may have had some remaining matrix attached (figure 7). They are not listed as pristine in the compilation by Warren (1993).

Basalt clasts "c" TS,91, ,113 ,127 and "i" TS,58 ,108 ,128

Goodrich et al. (1986) analyzed two basalt clasts from 14304 and gave mineral analyses. Shih et al. (1987) were able to date two of them (figures 10 -13). They



Figure 7: Normalized rare-earth-element diagram for 14304 VHK clasts a la Neal et al. 1989. Data for matrix is from 14303 and 14305 sawdust.



Figure 8: Normalized rare-earth-element diagram for variopus clasts a la Goodrich et al. 1986. Data for matrix is from 14303 and 14305 sawdust.



Figure 9: Normalized rare-earth-element diagram for 14304 clasts a la Warren et al. 1987 and Snyder et al. 1995. Data for matrix is from 14303 and 14305 sawdust. Peculuar alkali anorthosite merrits solid line - note the high Eu content.



Figure 10: Rb/Sr isochron for VHK basalt fragment 14304,127 (from Shih et al. 1987).



Figure 12: Sm/Nd whole rock isochron for VHK basalts from 14304 (Shih et al. 1987).



Figure 11: Rb/Sr isochron for VHK basalt clast 14304,128 (from Shih et al. 1987).



Figure 13: Ar/Ar plateau diagram for VHK basalt clast in 14304 (from Shih et al. 1987).

Summary of Age Data for 14304									
	Rb/Sr	Sm/Nd	Ar/Ar						
Snyder et al. 1995	4.336 ± 0.081 b.	$y.4.108 \pm 0.053$		alkali anorthosite					
		4.108 ± 0.044		norites					
Shih et al. 1987	3.95 ± 0.04 b.y	4.04 ± 0.11	?	VHK basalts					
	3.99 ± 0.02								

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Figure 14: Sm-Nd and Rb-Sr isochrons for alkali anorthosite clast ,267 in 14304 (from Snyder et al (1995b).

had Rb contents intermediate between mare basalts and VHK basalts. Their "pristinity" has not been proven.

Chemistry

The bulk chemical composition of 14304 was found to be similar to that of other Apollo 14 breccias (Christian et al. 1976). The trace element composition of the matrix of 14304 has not been determined, but the analysis of 14303 by Brunfelt et al. (1972) will have to suffice. The sawdust from 14305 is similar and is likely to be even more representative, because the analyses of very small portions of the matrix of these breccias may not be as representative as the sawdust (Philpotts et al. 1972).

The composition of small clasts dug out of the matrix is problematical, because it is inherently difficult to avoid contamination by the trace-element-rich matrix. However, the analyses exist (tables, figures 7 - 9) and the wide range in trace element content has even been attributed to assimilation of country rock by the magma



Figure 15: Sm-Nd whole rock isochron for norites in 14304 (Snyder et al 1995b).

during assent to the surface (Snyder et al. 1995). However, Goodrich et al. (1986) showed that clasts in 14304 have reacted with the breccia matrix!

Radiogenic age dating

Shih et al. (1987) dated two clasts of VHK basalt from 14304 (figures 10 - 13). Snyder et al. (1995) dated alkali anorthosite clast 14304,267 by Sm-Nd at 4.108 Ga (figure 14). Snyder et al. (1995) have provided further isotopic data on some of the clasts.

Processing

Originally collected as one of the "football-sized rocks" for solar and cosmic ray studies, 14304 broke up in the sample bag (#1027). In 1977, the models for 14303 and 14304 were found to fit together – see figure 1.

Originally a "posterity" sample, 14304 wasn't studied until 1986 when a thick slab was cut lengthwise through the main mass at the request of Klaus Keil. It has since been "pulled" apart by Larry Taylor in an effort to get at the clasts. There is no guidebook.

reference weight	,168 Neal89 VHK ba	,176 salts	,180	,148	,152	,164		Goodri ,95	ch86 ,113	,108	,48	,79	,69	,77	
SiO2 % TiO2 Al2O3 FeO MnO MgO CaO	49 1.86 16 10.6 0.15 9.56 10.8	52.1 1.07 15.1 10.2 0.15 10.4 9.06	46.6 2.22 12 15.8 0.28 9.8 11	47.4 1.5 14.2 15.8 0.21 10 9.7	48.3 2.27 15.1 12.6 0.16 7.9 11.7	46.3 5.94 11.9 15.8 0.17 7.2 10	(a)	0.17 16.6 5.53 0.075 24 8.7	17.2 0.075 9.1	17.9 0.248 9.7	0.43 31.4 2.87 0.263 3.35 17.1	28 0.22 0.037 1.82 13.6	<0.67 36.3 2.2 0.006 5.93 20.4	1.28 20.2 8.1 0.103 6.6 12.6	(a) (a) (a) (a) (a)
Na2O K2O P2O5 S % sum	0.6 0.96 0.35	0.6 1.07 0.07	0.51 1.22	0.4 0.35	0.56 1.11	0.71 1.71	(a)	0.28 0.15	0.3 0.32	0.24 0.33	0.91 0.22	0.36 0.08	0.5 0.1	0.67 0.9	(a) (a)
Sc ppm V	29.9	22.2	58.7	52.1	53.8	61.5	(a)	6.4 29	48.9	65	5.5 18	0.39 <17	0.76 <25	15 26	(a) (a)
Cr Co Ni Cu Zn	1262 20.2 170	1153 15.8 79	3450 32.6	3530 34 <120	2560 36.5 130	2040 34.9 93	(a) (a) (a)	1210 27 70	4800 41 17	4980 45 26	370 9.2 101	590 0.71 20	150 730 5900	1180 17.8 676	(a) (a) (a)
Ga Ge ppb As Se								2.9	2.3	2.2	7.4	3.3	5.4	5.1	(a)
Rb Sr ✓	28 156	43 217	38 130				(a) (a)	1.9 106	5.8 53	5.8 80	1.5 282	<3 175	<20 280	31 169	(a) (a)
Zr Nb Mo Ru Rh Pd ppb Ag ppb Cd ppb In ppb Sn ppb Sb ppb Te ppb	730	780	70				(a)	53	54	125	490	28	44	850	(a)
Cs ppm Ba La Ce Pr	1.31 920 51.4 135	1.86 1160 25.2 66	0.27 202 6.11 16.8	0.36 60 3.33 8.5	1.7 560 20.5 50	2.2 820 50.6 126	(a) (a) (a) (a)	0.067 270 7.7 17.7	0.21 103 4.6 12.6	0.24 111 3.9 11.8	0.088 840 34 88	<0.12 260 7.7 17.4	<0.17 320 69 200	1.33 930 51 139	(a) (a) (a) (a)
Nd Sm Eu Gd	78 23.7 2.3	41 12.1 3.02	12 3.74 0.74	4.5 1.78 0.68	30 9.66 1.35	83 26.6 2.56	(a) (a) (a)	8.3 2.24 1.42	8.1 2.74 0.59	7 2.4 0.47	47 12.8 3.9	8.5 1.88 1.82	125 32 2.78	80 21.9 1.91	(a) (a) (a)
Tb Dy Ho Er Tm	5.13	2.82	0.89	0.37	2	5.6	(a)	0.48 3.6 0.74	0.69 5.1 1.1	0.61 4.7 0.99	2.78 17.8 3.7	0.24 1.6 0.39	5.3 30.2 6	4.8 32.4 6.7	(a) (a) (a)
Yb Lu Hf Ta W ppb Re ppb Os ppb	22.6 3.14 18.7 2.44	16.8 2.56 21.3 2.53	4.08 0.61 3 0.59	2.03 0.3 1.6 0.31	7.7 1.03 7.1 1.11	19.6 2.57 18.9 3.3	(a) (a) (a) (a)	3 0.47 1.27 0.131	3.2 0.49 2.1 0.39	3.1 0.47 2 0.41	9.8 1.36 11.4 0.97	0.85 0.098 0.4 0.062	12.2 1.52 0.43	20 2.8 20.6 2.62	(a) (a) (a) (a)
r ppo Pt ppb Au ppb Th ppm U ppm <i>technique:</i>	10.9 3.26 <i>(a) INA</i>	11.4 4.79 4	0.92 0.14	0.62 0.6	3.2 1.3	5.2 3.2	(a) (a)	<1.1 0.79 0.17	<0.8 0.6 0.17	<4 <1 0.49 0.18	2 6 1.21	<2.5 3.4 0.32 0.085	15 7 0.33	<2.3 12.7 3.7	(a) (a) (a) (a)

Table 1. Chemical composition of 14304 (clasts).

Table 2. Chemical composition of 14304 (clasts).

reference weight	Warren87	alkali anor.		Snyder95 dunite norite		norite	anor.	anor.		14304 Christian matrix	76	14303 Rose matrix
5102 % TiO2	<0.83	<2.17	(a)	40 0.06	48.1 0.26	47.4 0.16	56.9 0.29	51.8 0.14		45.91 2.08	(D) (b)	47.49 1.98
AI2O3	<1.3	35.9	(a)	0.72	23.9	24.8	31.9	34.4	(\mathbf{a})	13.44	(b)	16.05
MnO	9.0 0.11	0.008	(a) (a)	0.12	0.1	0.06	0.03	0.75	(a)	0.24	(b) (b)	0.15
MgO	51.4	<14.3	(a)	46.4	9.21	9.38	3.39	1.02		9.62	(b)	10.99
CaO Na2O	<1.3 0.04	18.2 2.03	(a) (a)	0.52	13.4 0.32	13.6 0.32	17.9 0.41	18.9 0.22	(a)	10.36 0.57	(b) (b)	10.03
K20	0.016	0.2	(a)		0.08	0.07	0.12	0.04	()	0.68	(b)	0.46
P2O5 S %				0.07	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.02		0.31	(b)	0.56
sum												
Sc ppm	3	1.4	(a)	5.4	9.8	7.6	3.3	1.2	(a)			26
V	3.7	<64	(a)									46
Cr Co	1470 63	50 1	(a) (a)	553 60	1549 18.9	1328 18 5	276 7 7	237 2 3	(a) (a)	3705	(b)	1777 28
Ni	315	<40	(a)	143	<29	116	66	21	(a)			245
Cu Zn												20
Ga	0.32	11.7	(a)									
Ge ppb												
Se												
Rb	<13	<4.2	(a)									
Y	<129	000	(a)									
Zr	<200	108	(a)	660	100	109	104	32	(a)			
Mo												
Ru												
Rh Pd ppb												
Ag ppb												
Cd ppb												
Sn ppb												
Sb ppb Te ppb												
Cs ppm		<0.2	(a)									
Ba	<84 2.02	298 8 2	(a)	11	233	240 7 31	301 16 5	272 10 5	(a)			
Ce	5.3	16.1	(a) (a)	3.43	24.5	18.8	40.5	24.8	(a) (a)			
Pr Nd	2 1	0.4	(\mathbf{a})									
Sm	0.88	9.4 1.98	(a) (a)	0.52	3.64	2.31	5.93	3.49	(a)			
Eu	0.08	6.1	(a)	0.06	2	1.71	2.21	2.49	(a)			
Tb	0.164	0.32	(a)	0.118	0.8	0.423	1.02	0.573	(a)			
Dy	1.4	1.8	(a)									
Ho Er	0.26	0.45	(a)									
Tm												
YD Lu	0.66 0.096	0.66	(a) (a)	2.44 0.512	4.04 0.63	2.93 0.431	3.65 0.519	1.69 0.215	(a) (a)			
Hf	0.57	0.27	(a)	15.9	2.74	3.17	3.18	1.18	(a)			
Ta W ppb	<0.2	<0.13	(a)	0.049	0.318	0.226	0.456	0.156	(a)			
Re ppb												
Os ppb	-6	<0 F	(a)	-1.0			0.0	0.2	(a)			
Pt ppb	~ U	~2.3	(a)	>1. ∠			0.0	0.3	(a)			
Au ppb	<3.8	0 450	(a)	0.9	<1.2	1.8	1.1	<1	(a)			
Uppm	0.28 0.074	0.159 <0.26	(a) (a)	0.36 0.24	0.22	0.67 0.3	1.8 0.57	0.2	(a) (a)			
technique:	(a) INAA,	(b) micro	cher	nical"				-	()			



Figure : *Front and back sides of slab sawn from 14304 in 1987. Top is NASA S87-45908; bottom is NASA S87-45910. Cube is 1 cm. ,0 designates "slab" for this rock only.*

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