

LETTER

A unique glimpse into asteroidal melting processes in the early solar system from the Graves Nunatak 06128/06129 achondrites

**C.K. SHEARER,^{1,*} P.V. BURGER,¹ C.R. NEAL,² Z. SHARP,³ L.E. BORG,⁴ L. SPIVAK-BIRNDORF,⁵
M. WADHWA,⁵ J.J. PAPIKE,¹ J.M. KARNER,¹ A.M. GAFFNEY,⁴ J. SHAFER,² B.P. WEISS,⁶
J. GEISSMAN,³ AND V.A. FERNANDES⁷**

¹Institute of Meteoritics, Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131, U.S.A.

²Department of Civil Engineering and Geological Sciences, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556, U.S.A.

³Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131, U.S.A.

⁴Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, California 94550, U.S.A.

⁵School of Earth and Space Exploration, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona 85287, U.S.A.

⁶Department of Earth, Atmosphere, and Planetary Sciences, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139, U.S.A.

⁷Berkeley Geochronology Center, Berkeley, California 94709, U.S.A.

ABSTRACT

The recently recovered Antarctic achondrites Graves Nunatak 06128 and 06129 are unique meteorites that represent high-temperature asteroidal processes in the early solar system never before identified in any other meteorite. They represent products of early planetesimal melting (4564.25 ± 0.21 Ma) and subsequent metamorphism of an unsampled geochemical reservoir from an asteroid that has characteristics similar to the brachinite parent body. This melting event is unlike those predicted by previous experimental or geochemical studies, and indicates either disequilibrium melting of chondritic material or melting of chondritic material under volatile-rich conditions.

Keywords: Achondrites, brachinites, planetesimal melting, asteroids, Al-Mg chronometer