

15535 and 15536
Olivine-normative Basalt
404.4 and 317.2 grams



Figure 1: Exterior surface of 15535 (known as the Bear). NASA S71-47029. Cube is 1 inch for scale. Note zap pits.



Figure 2: Photo of freshly broken surface of 15536. Sample is 9 cm across. NASA S71-47357.

Introduction

Lunar samples 15535 and 15536 were chipped from a small boulder (0.75 m) that was about 20 meters from the edge of Hadley Rille in an area called The Terrace (figure 4). The lunar regolith was thin in this area,

with abundant rock samples (basalts) exposed (Swann et al. 1971). A small crater was nearby and these samples are about as close to “bedrock” as can be on the Moon. Distinct lava flows could be seen on the wall of the rille opposite this location.

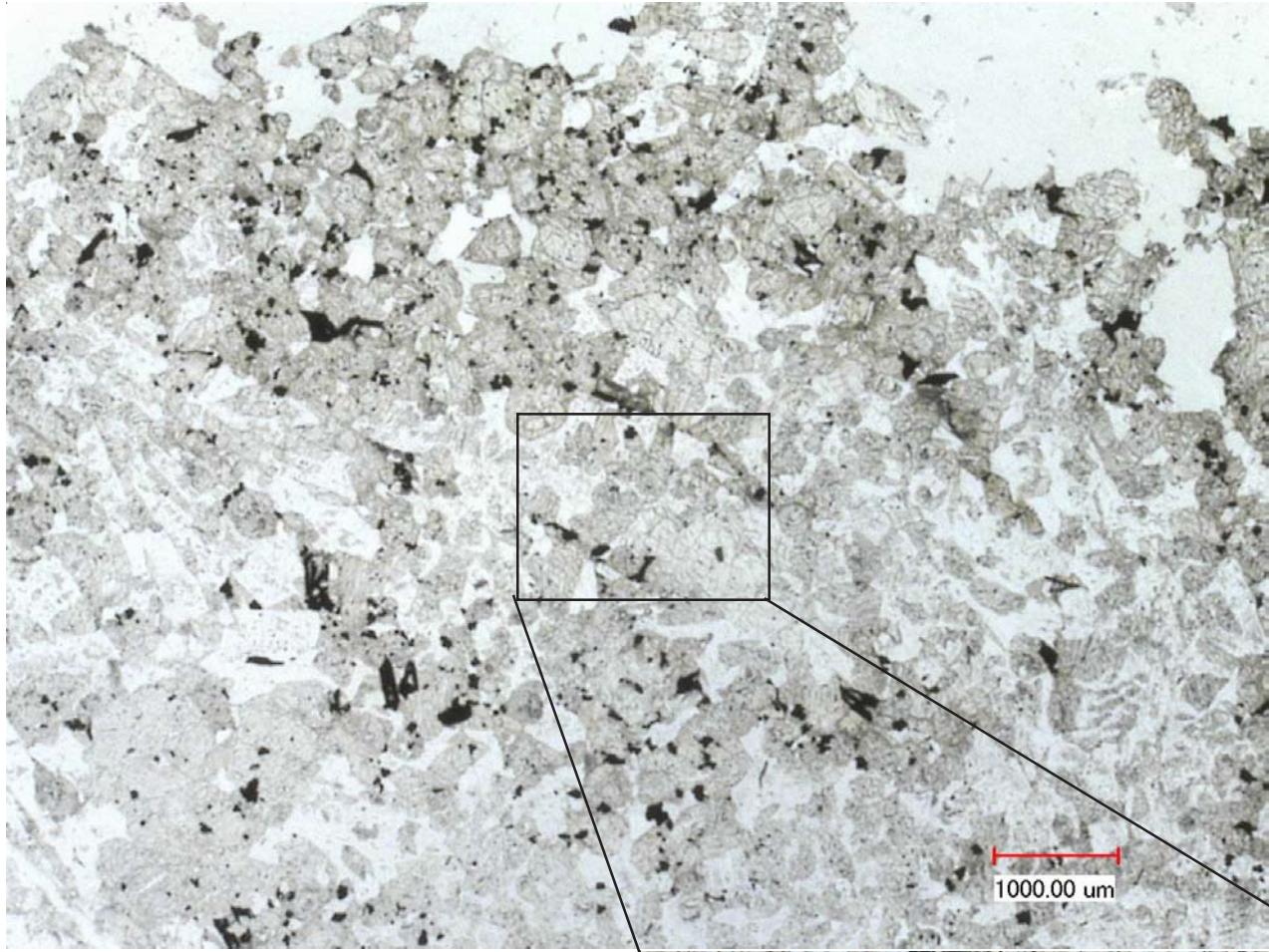


Figure 3a: Photomicrographs of thin section 15536,9 by C Meyer @ 30 and 150x.

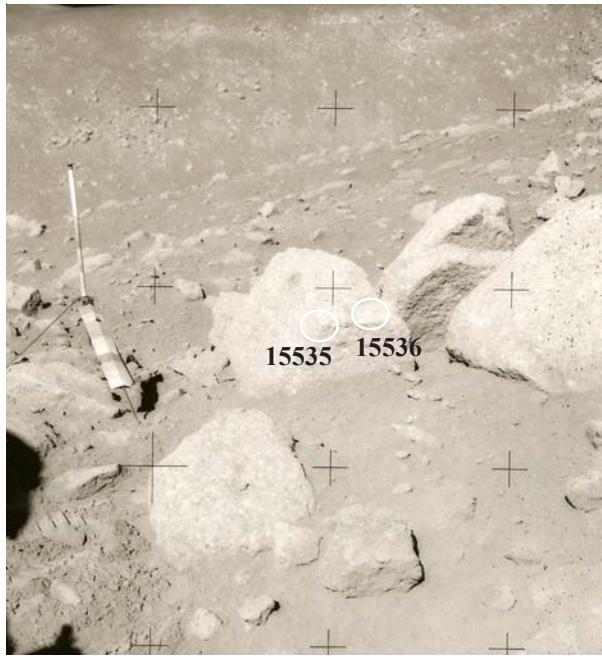
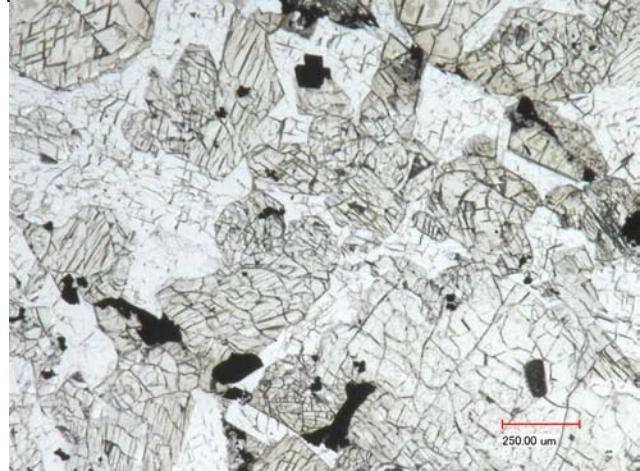
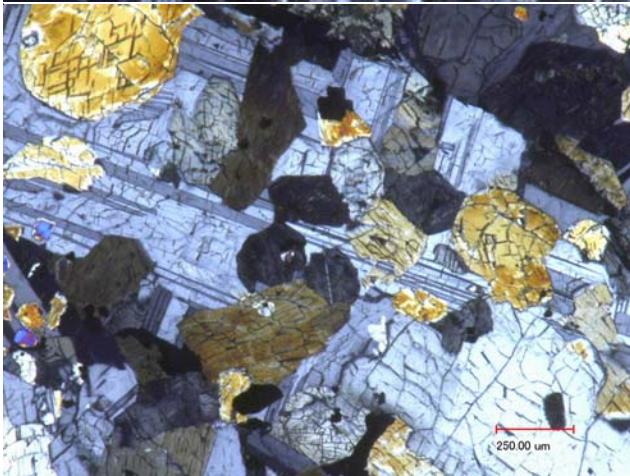
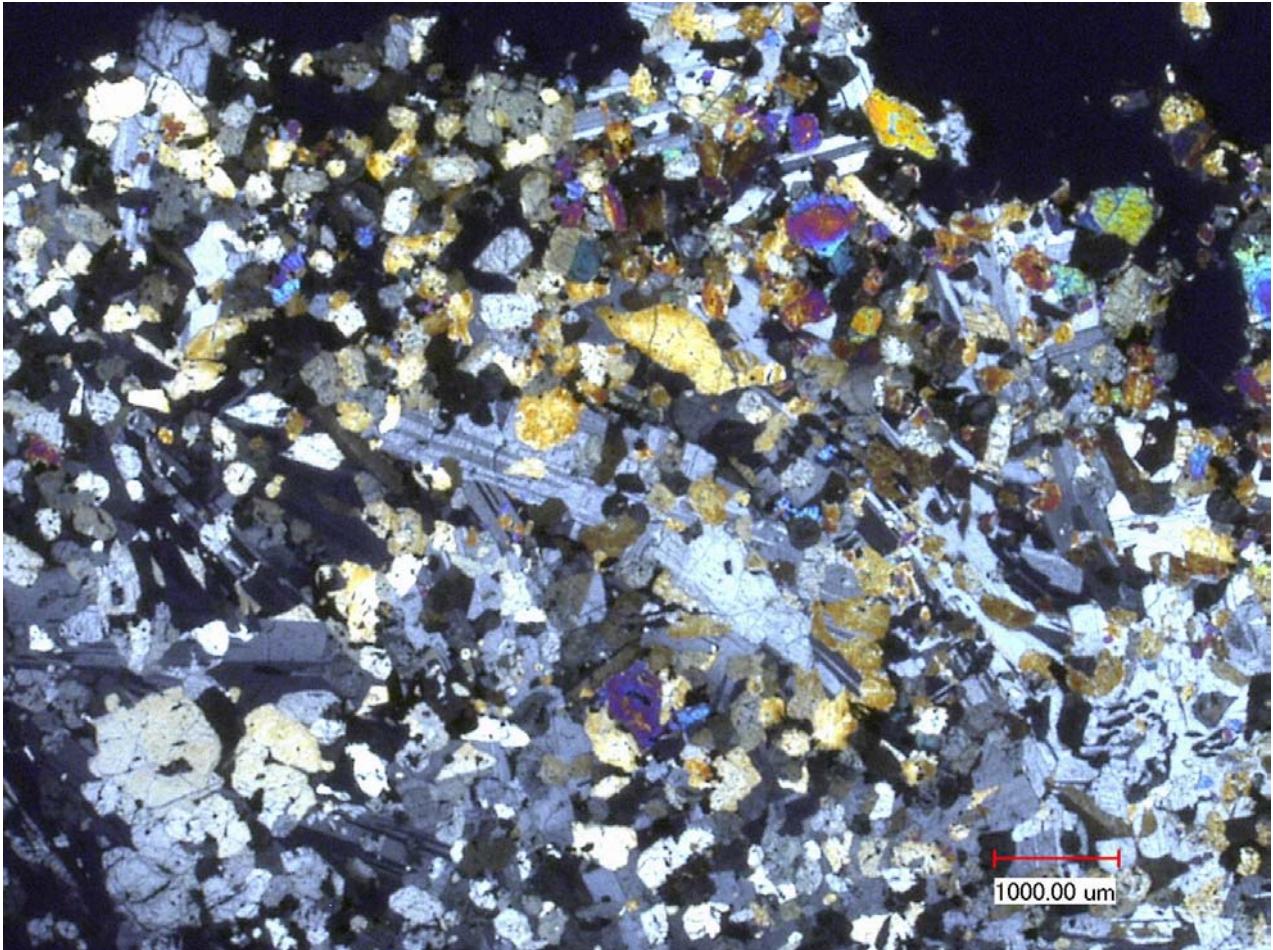


Figure 4: Basalt outcrop on edge of Hadley Rille with boulder from which samples 15535 and 15536 were taken. AS15-82-11138.



15535 and 15536 are both olivine-bearing mare basalts with olivine and pyroxene enclosed in poikilitic plagioclase. 15535 is finer-grained than 15536. 15535 has been more carefully studied. Neither sample has been dated. These samples can be “oriented” by comparing lunar surface and laboratory photography. Samples 15545, 15546 and 15547 are additional pieces of the same basaltic material from nearby.



Petrography

15535 and 15536 are samples of olivine-normative basalt common at the Apollo 15 site. They are made up of small equant crystals of olivine and pyroxene enclosed in poikilitic plagioclase. The mafic grains are found in clusters in places and opaque minerals also appear in clusters (figures 3 and 6). Ryder (1985) and Shervais et al. (1990) picture olivine phenocrysts

Figure 3a: Photomicrographs of thin section 15536,9 by C Meyer @ 30 and 150x (crossed polarizers).

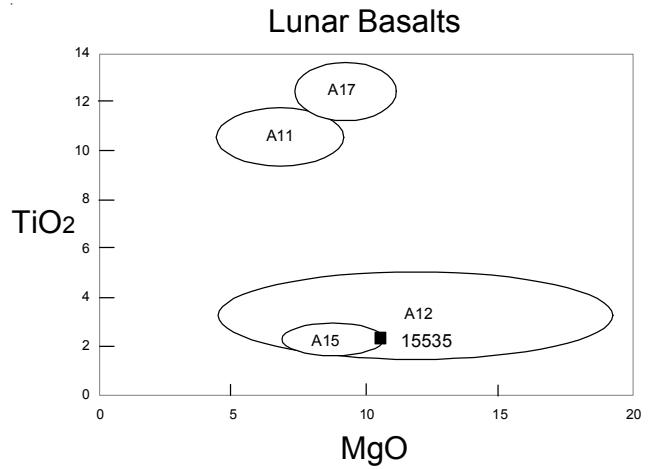


Figure 5: Chemical composition of 15535 compared with other lunar basalts.

in 15536 and Shervais et al. (1990) reported much higher modal olivine in 15536.

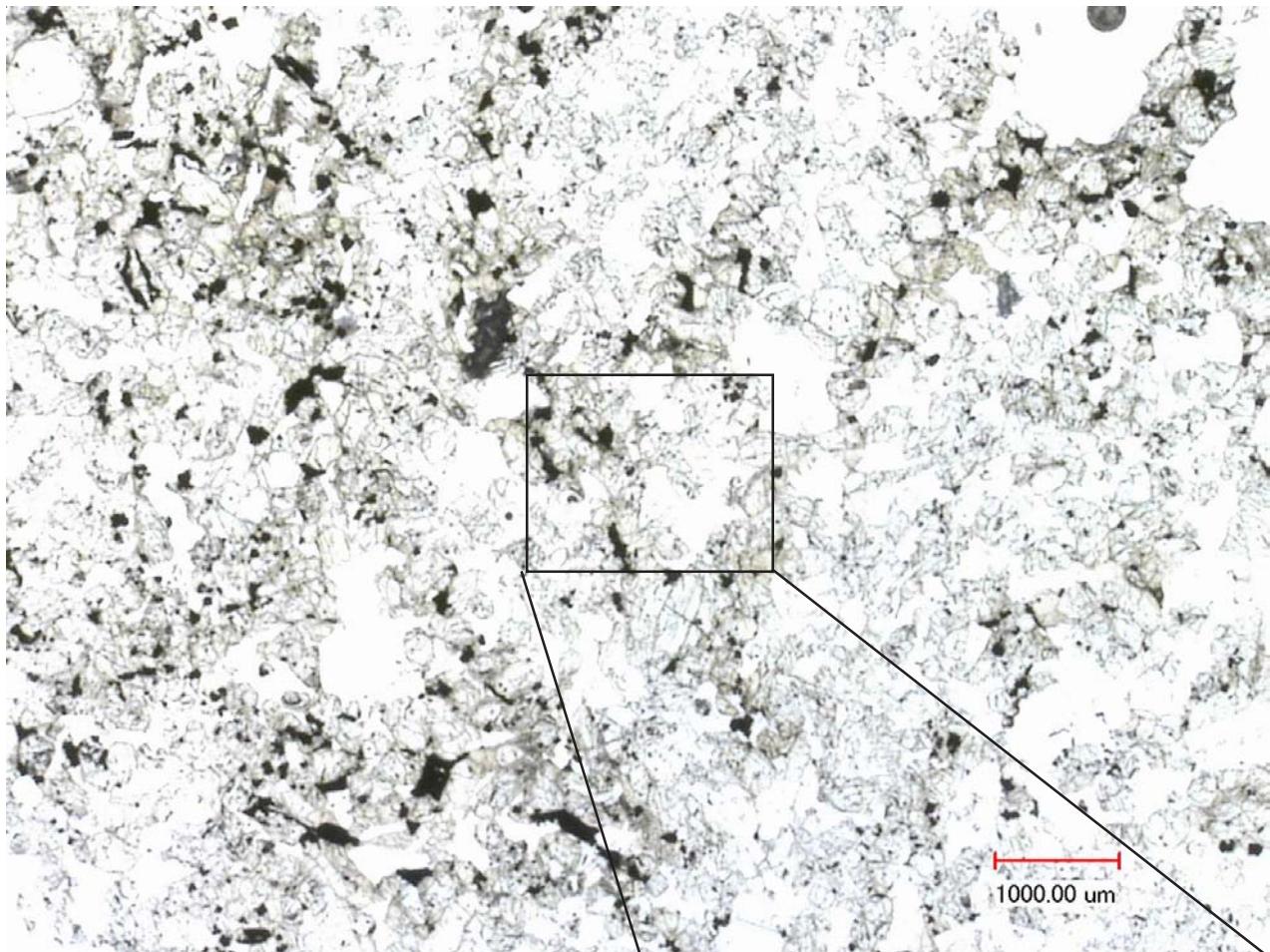


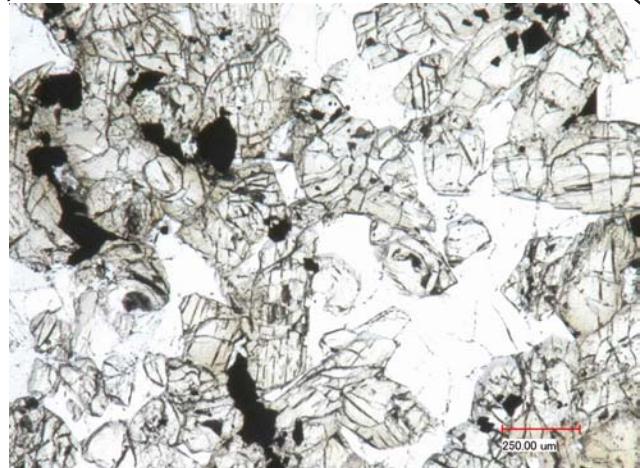
Figure 6a: Photomicrographs of thin section 15536,5 by C Meyer @ 30 and 150x.

The mesostasis of these rocks include K-rich glass, cristobalite, fayalite, troilite and rare Fe-Ni-Co metal. There are about 3-5% small vugs.

Mineralogy

Olivine: Shervais et al. (1990) found olivine phenocrysts in 15536 were zoned Fo_{70-20} .

Pyroxene: Shervais et al. (1990) reported pyroxene analyses very similar to that of other olivine-normative basalts for Apollo 15. Juan et al. (1972), Fernandez-



Mineralogical Mode for 15535 and 15536

	PET 1971 15535	Juan 1972 15535	Shervais 1990 15536
Olivine	10%	10	24
Pyroxene	53	60	38
Plagioclase	32	25	31
Opaques	3	4	4
Cristobalite	0.5		1.9
Glass	1	1	0.5

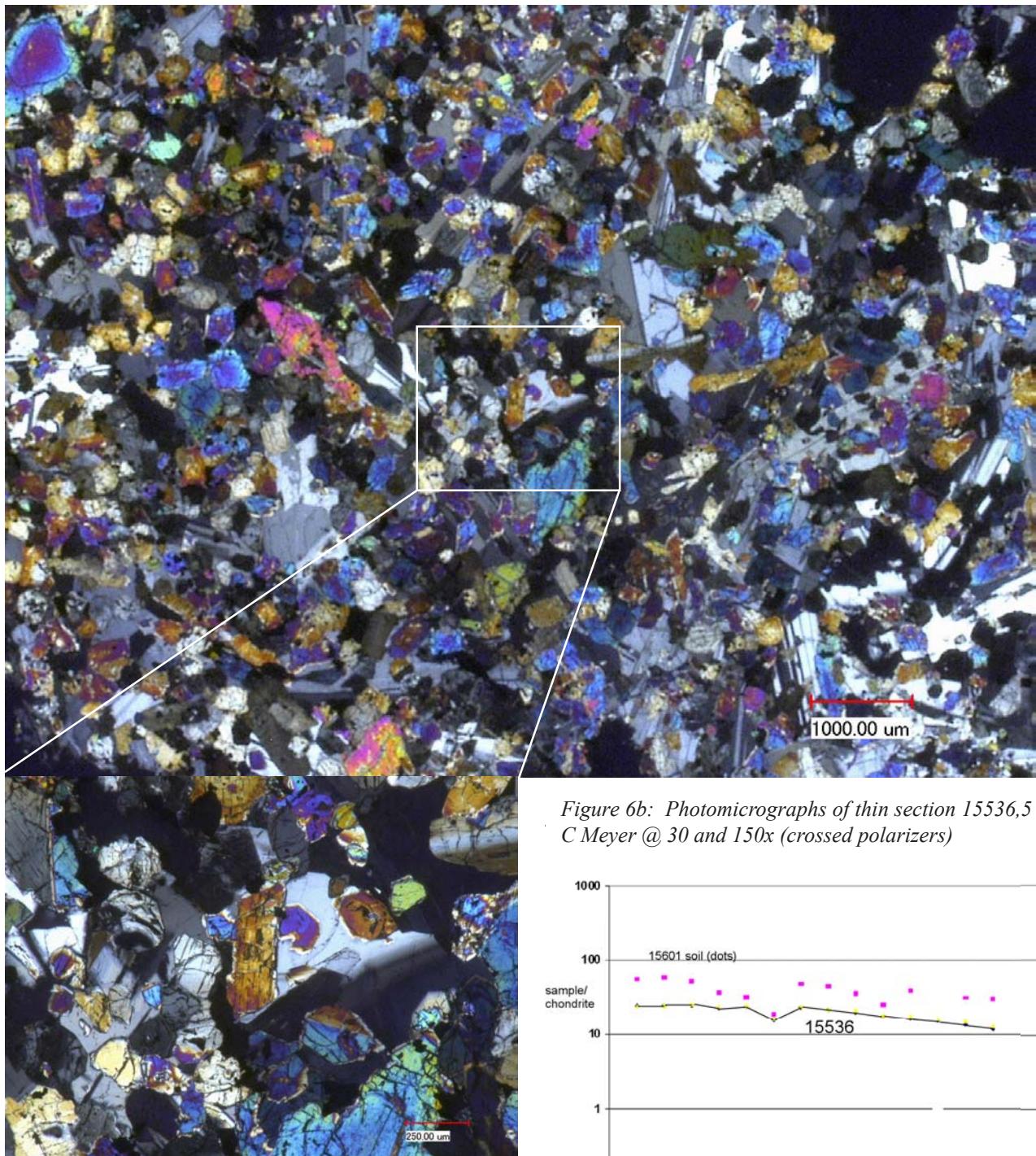


Figure 6b: Photomicrographs of thin section 15536,5 by C Meyer @ 30 and 150x (crossed polarizers)

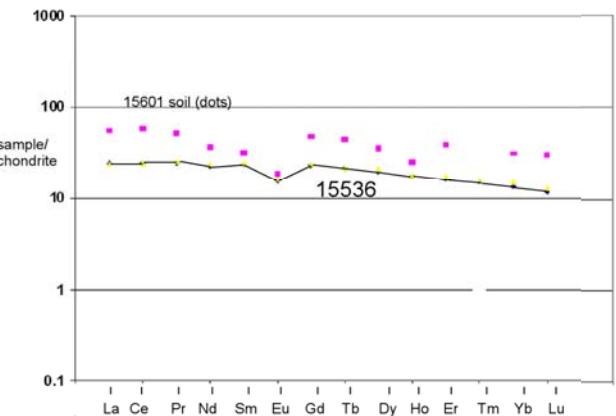


Figure 7: Normalized rare-earth-element diagram for 15536 (data by Ryder and Shuraytz 2001).

Moran (1973) and Virgo (1973) studied the pyroxene structure.

Plagioclase: Plagioclase grains are relatively large (up to 3 mm). Shervais et al. (1990) reported An₉₃₋₈₅.

Ilmenite: Engelhardt (1979) studied the shape (paragenesis) of ilmenite. Taylor and McCallister

(1972) and Taylor et al. (1973) studied Zr partitioning between ilmenite and ulvöspinel in the hope of obtaining information on the cooling rate.

Spinel: Haggerty (1972) found more ulvöspinel than chromite.

Metallic iron: Taylor et al. (1973) rediscovered secondary fluorescence (figure 8).

Chemistry

Rancitelli et al. (1972) determined K, U and Th by whole rock radiation counting. Figures 5, 7 and 9 summarize the chemical composition.

Radiogenic age dating

None

Cosmogenic isotopes and exposure ages

Alexander et al. (1973) and Arvidson et al. (1975) determined an exposure age of 110 m.y. with ^{81}Kr for 15535. Rancitelli et al. (1972) determined the cosmic-ray-induced activity of $^{22}\text{Na} = 39 \text{ dpm/kg}$, $^{26}\text{Al} = 61 \text{ dpm/kg}$, $^{46}\text{Sc} = 3 \text{ dpm/kg}$, $^{54}\text{Mn} = 21 \text{ dpm/kg}$ and $^{56}\text{Co} = <16 \text{ dpm/kg}$.

Other Studies

Banerjee et al. (1972) and Hoffman and Banerjee (1975) reported the magnetic properties of 15535.

Bhandari et al. (1973) studied the track density of solar flare particles and determined a “suntan” age of 10 m.y.

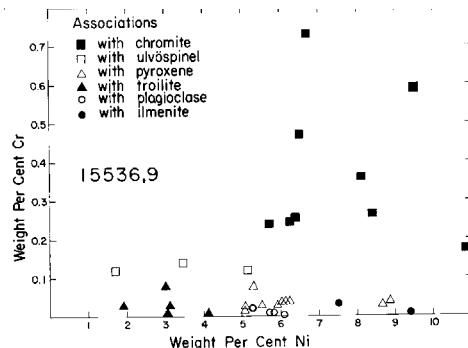


Figure 8: Cr content of native FeNi metal as a function of coexisting phases (from Taylor et al. 1973).

Processing

An oriented slab was cut from 15535. 15536 is nearly intact.

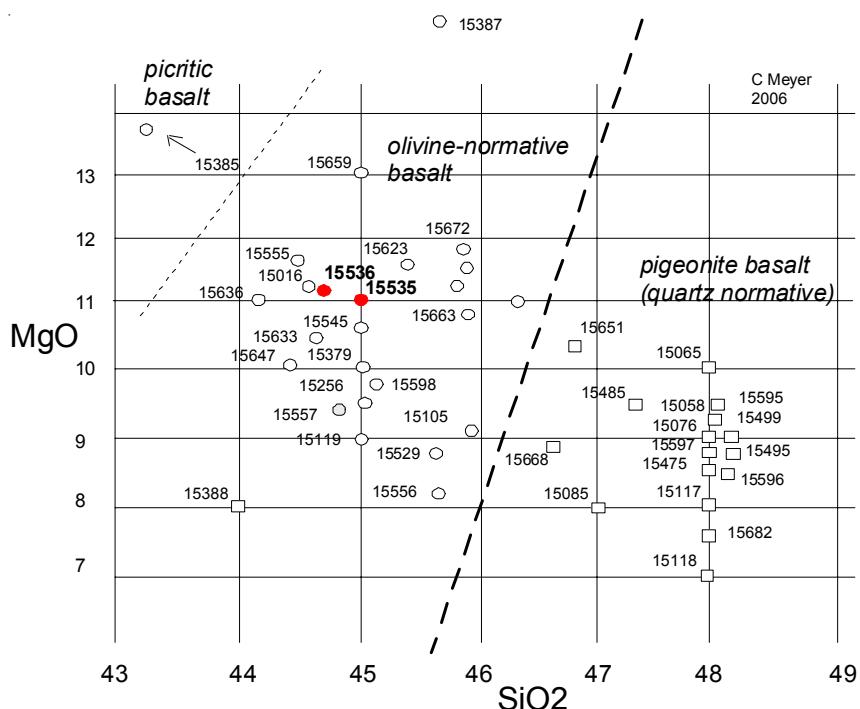


Figure 9: The big picture.

Table 1. Chemical composition of 15535.

reference	Ryder2001	Helmke73	Mason72	Mason72	Juan72	Baedecker73	Rancitelli73	Neal2001
weight	5 g	Helmke72	0.5				relica	
SiO ₂ %	45.1 (a)	45.3 (f)	44.46 (c)		45.5 (e)			
TiO ₂	2.25 (a)	2.15 (f)	2.19 (c)		2.51 (e)			
Al ₂ O ₃	8.49 (a)	8.37 (f)	8.68 (c)		9.7 (e)			
FeO	22.47 (a) 22.5 (b)	22.9 (f)	23.8 (c)		21.7 (e)			
MnO	0.28 (a)	0.28 (f)	0.33 (c)		0.29 (e)			
MgO	11.17 (a)	11.2 (f)	11.27 (c)		10.34 (e)			
CaO	9.37 (a)	9.68 (f)	9.2 (c)		9.3 (e)			
Na ₂ O	0.22 (a) 0.244 (b)	0.267 (f)	0.28 (c)		0.195 (e)			
K ₂ O	0.041 (a)	0.044 (f)	0.04 (c)		0.041 (e)		0.059 (h)	
P ₂ O ₅	0.059 (a)		0.06 (c)					
S %								
<i>sum</i>								
Sc ppm		41.2 (b)					48 (i)	
V				140 (d)			263 (i)	
Cr	4702 (a) 4580 (b)		3900 (c)	4800 (d) 4120			5094 (i)	
Co		56.6 (b)		52 (d) 77	(e)		68 (i)	
Ni	72 (a) 70 (b) 46 (b)			70 (d) 92	(e) 75	(g)	83 (i)	
Cu	18 (a)			8 (d) 3	(e)		14.5 (i)	
Zn					12 (e) 1.4	(g)	18 (i)	
Ga				3 (d) 10	(e) 3.1	(g)	3.8 (i)	
Ge ppb					19 (g)			
As								
Se								
Rb	8 (a)				3.8 (e)		0.87 (i)	
Sr	88 (a) 110 (b) 87 (b)			83 (d) 201	(e)		109 (i)	
Y	21 (a)			42 (d)			29 (i)	
Zr	79 (a)			85 (d)			90.5 (i)	
Nb	7 (a)						6.5 (i)	
Mo							0.2 (i)	
Ru								
Rh								
Pd ppb				32 (e)				
Ag ppb					1.4 (g)			
Cd ppb					0.34 (g)			
In ppb								
Sn ppb								
Sb ppb							10 (i)	
Te ppb								
Cs ppm							0.02 (i)	
Ba	35 (b) 45 (b)			38 (d)			54 (i)	
La	4.33 (b) 3.49 (b)						5.2 (i)	
Ce	12.7 (b) 9.7 (b)						13.2 (i)	
Pr							2.1 (i)	
Nd	12 (b) 6.7 (b)						9.21 (i)	
Sm	3.11 (b) 2.6 (b)						3.06 (i)	
Eu	0.81 (b) 0.69 (b)						0.81 (i)	
Gd		3.6 (b)					4.2 (i)	
Tb	0.68 (b) 0.59 (b)						0.72 (i)	
Dy		4.07 (b)					4.6 (i)	
Ho		0.73 (b)					0.9 (i)	
Er							2.5 (i)	
Tm							0.32 (i)	
Yb	1.99 (b) 1.69 (b)						2.11 (i)	
Lu	0.27 (b) 0.236 (b)						0.28 (i)	
Hf	2.37 (b)						2.3 (i)	
Ta	0.33 (b)						0.41 (i)	
W ppb								
Re ppb								
Os ppb								
Ir ppb					0.059 (g)			
Pt ppb								
Au ppb				4 (e) 0.06 (g)				
Th ppm	0.38 (b)					0.45 (h) 0.48 (i)		
U ppm						0.104 (h) 0.12 (i)		

technique: (a) XRF, (b) INAA, (c) classical wet, (d) ES, (e) various, (f) AA, (g) RNAA, (h) radiation counting, (i) ICP-MS

Table 2. Chemical composition of 15536.

reference	Ryder2001	Shervais90			Neal2001	Warren87	
weight	4.18 g		0.2 g				
SiO ₂ %	44.1 (a)		44.6 (c)				
TiO ₂	2.39 (a)		2.14 (c)		2.32	2.7	(b)
Al ₂ O ₃	8.11 (a)		7.52 (c)		8.9	7.6	(b)
FeO	23.05 (a) 23.4 (b)	23.29 (c)	22.2 (b)		24.2	24	(b)
MnO	0.29 (a)	0.29 (c)			0.27	0.3	(b)
MgO	10.99 (a)	11.63 (c)			12.4	10.8	(b)
CaO	9.24 (a)	9.32 (c)			9.7	9.24	(b)
Na ₂ O	0.217 (a) 0.239 (b)	0.21 (c)	0.244 (b)		0.26	0.23	(b)
K ₂ O	0.043 (a)	0.03 (c)			0.05	0.045	(b)
P ₂ O ₅	0.065 (a)	0.04 (c)					
S %							
sum							
Sc ppm		41.2 (b)	40.5 (b)	50.6 (d)	42	42	(b)
V			359 (d)	202	211		(b)
Cr	4466 (a)	4430 (b)	4584 (c)	4645 (b)	6419 (d)	4140	4100 (b)
Co		57.1 (b)		55.6 (b)	73.5 (d)	56	60 (b)
Ni	127 (a)	93 (b)		65 (b)	93.4 (d)	56	57 (b)
Cu	17 (a)			23.5 (d)			
Zn				22.7 (d)	0.8		
Ga				4.15 (d)	3.1		
Ge ppb					20		
As							
Se							
Rb	4 (a)			1.07 (d)			
Sr	86 (a)	115 (b)		105 (b)	109 (d)		
Y	25 (a)			33.5 (d)			
Zr	86 (a)		70 (b)	113 (d)			
Nb	10 (a)			7.8 (d)			
Mo				0.6 (d)			
Ru							
Rh							
Pd ppb							
Ag ppb							
Cd ppb				0.93			
In ppb				0.5			
Sn ppb							
Sb ppb							
Te ppb							
Cs ppm				0.03 (d)			
Ba	68 (b)		32 (b)	57 (d)	54		
La	4.92 (b)		4.04 (b)	5.6 (d)	5.2	5.4	(b)
Ce	14.3 (b)		12.2 (b)	14.5 (d)	13.3	18	(b)
Pr				2.2 (d)			
Nd	8 (b)			9.94 (d)	10.4	9.9	(b)
Sm	3.47 (b)		2.97 (b)	3.43 (d)	3.3	3.7	(b)
Eu	0.84 (b)		0.774 (b)	0.86 (d)	0.97	0.85	(b)
Gd				4.5 (d)			
Tb	0.79 (b)		0.69 (b)	0.77 (d)	0.76	0.83	(b)
Dy				4.7 (d)	4	5.1	(b)
Ho				0.95 (d)			
Er				2.56 (d)			
Tm				0.36 (d)			
Yb	2.2 (b)		1.91 (b)	2.15 (d)	2.22	2.23	(b)
Lu	0.29 (b)		0.264 (b)	0.28 (d)	0.31	0.34	(b)
Hf	2.61 (b)		2.27 (b)	2.42 (d)	3.5	2.7	(b)
Ta	0.39 (b)		0.32 (b)	0.47 (d)	0.24	0.49	(b)
W ppb				30 (d)			
Re ppb					360		
Os ppb					27		
Ir ppb					0.023	0.022	
Pt ppb							
Au ppb					0.038	0.035	
Th ppm	0.4 (b)		0.29 (b)	0.76 (d)	0.44	0.53	(b)
U ppm			0.06 (b)	0.22 (d)			

technique: (a) XRF, (b) INAA, (c) fused bead, electron microprobe, (d) ICP-MS

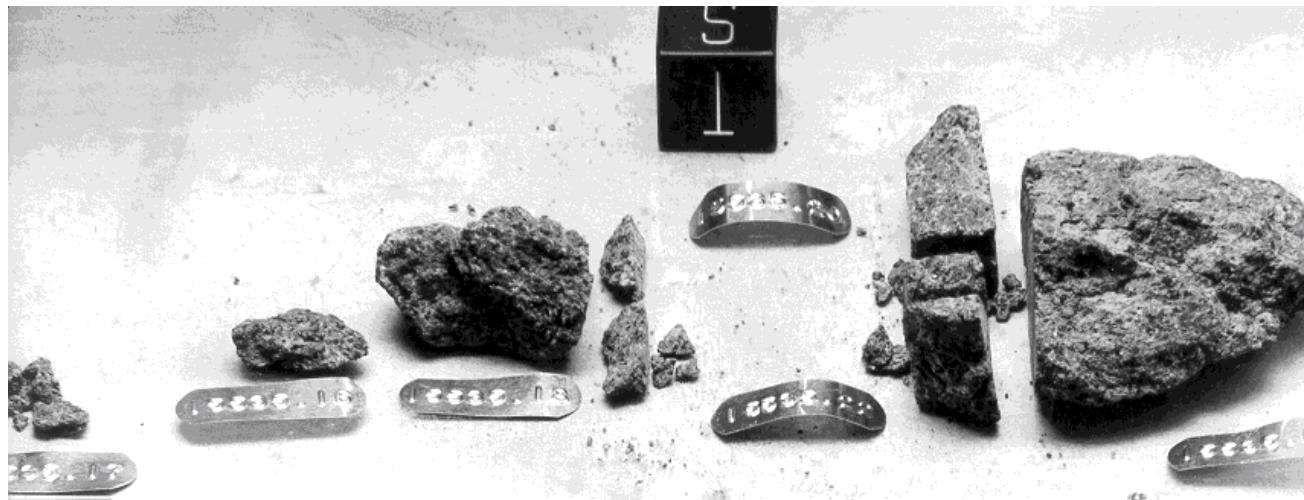


Figure 10: Photo of processing of 15535. NASA S7160284. Cube is 1 cm.

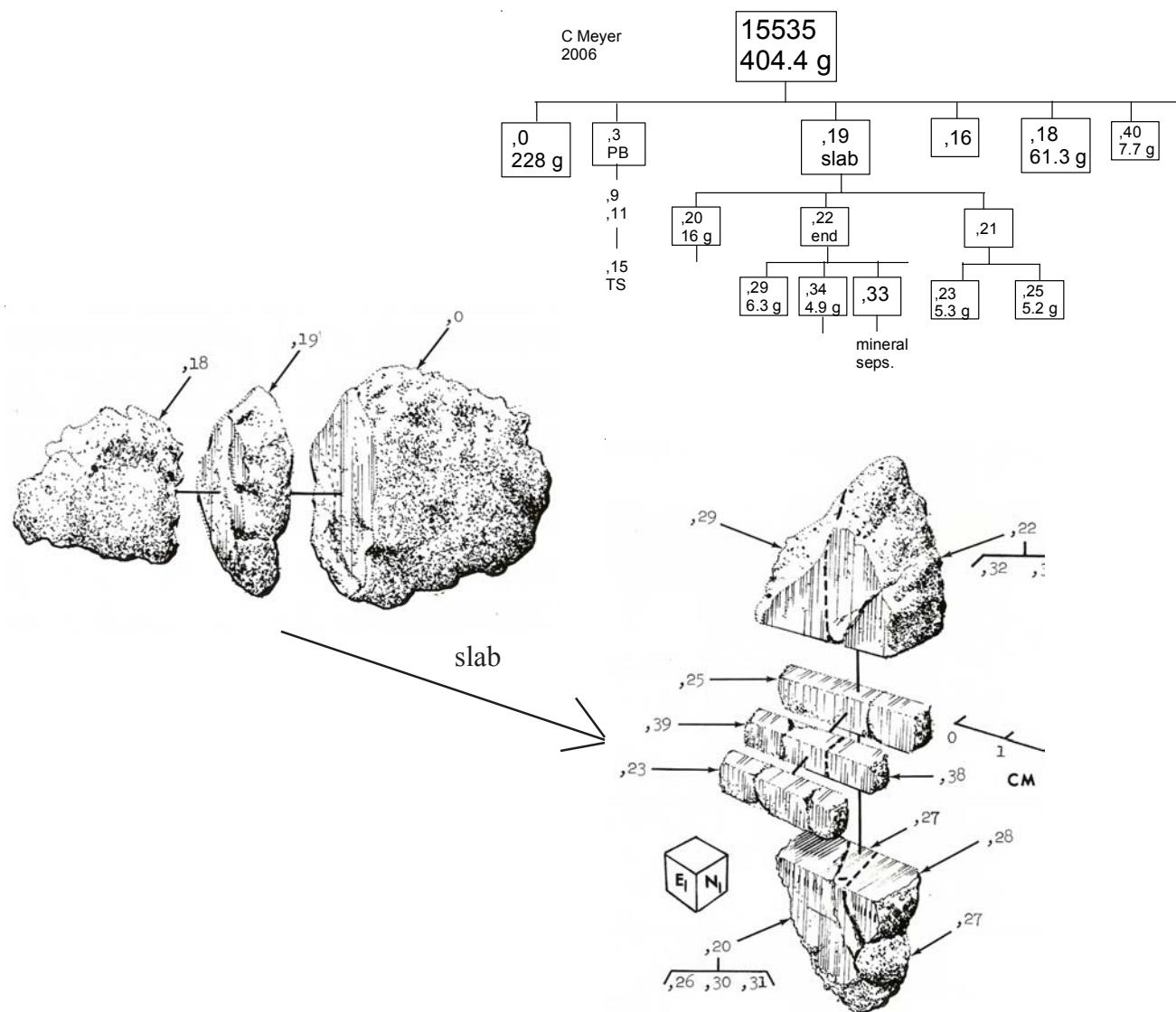
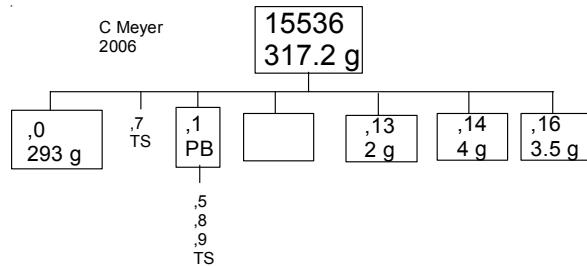




Figure 11: Another view of 15536 showing fresh hackly surface. NASA S71-60585. Sample is 9 cm.



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