## Natural Thermoluminescence Data for Antarctic Meteorites

The natural thermoluminescence level of a meteorite provides an indication of its terrestrial age and whether it has experienced recent reheating such as that associated with a small perihelion orbit ( $\pm 0.7$  a.u., say) or shock heating to  $\pm 250^{\circ}$ C within the last  $10^{6}$  years or so. Further details can be found in a recent paper on the comparison of natural TL levels and  $^{26}$ Al activities for 23 Antarctic meteorites (Hasan et al., 1987, Proc. 17th Lunar and Planet. Sci. Conf., Part 2, JGR, 92,  $\pm 703-709$ ). The data below are the first results from a laboratory set up by Fouad Hasan and Derek Sears, of the University of Arkansas, to systematically measure natural TL levels in returned Antarctic meteorites (see AMN  $\pm 10(1)$ , page 3). It is hoped that such data will help in the selection of samples with interesting radiation and thermal histories.

Table 4. Natural thermoluminescence level in meteorites recovered during the 1985/86 field season. (Data set: October 1987)

Table 4, Continued.

NAME	LT/HT <sup>0</sup>	E.D. <sup>†</sup>	N AME	LT/HT <sup>@</sup>	E.D. *
ALH 85070,2	4.9±0.1	72±12	BOW 85800,2	2.5±0.2	39±3
ALH 85071,2 ALH 85073,2	0.52±0.01 3.79±0.04	3.4±0.5 75±5	DOM 85501,2	0.49±0.02	4.0±0.5
ALH 85075,2	2.64±0.04	45±8	DOM 85502,4	2.1±0.1	25±2
ALH 85076,2	1.24±0.03	37±3	DOM 85503,2	2.21±0.05	44±7
ALH 85077,2	0.73±0.02	8±32	DOM 85504,2	2.90±0.08	34±3
ALH 85079,2	4.47±0.07	63±3.5	DOM 85505,2	1.11±0.02	8.1±0.7
ALH 85080,2	3.1±0.3	27±1	DOM 85506,2	3.09±0.08	36±1
ALH 85082,2	1.12±0.03	14±2	DOM 85508,2	1.44±0.05	25±4
ALH 85083,2	2.9±0.3	49±9	DOM 85509,2	2.99±0.04	46±3
ALH 85084,2	2.6±0.1	33±3	DOM 85510,2	3.37±0.08	45±9
ALH 85086,2	3.0±0.2	54±2			
ALH 85087,2	2.1±0.1	40±1	GEO 85700,2	0.83±0.02	18.7±0.8
ALH 85090,2	4.0±0.2	68±3	GEO 85701,2	3.7±0.1	63±7
ALH 85091,2	1.62±0.13	14±3	000 00000	C 1.0 0	55.5
ALH 85094,2	4.62±0.09	95±3	GRO 85203,2	5.1±0.2	55±5
ALH 85097,2	4.5±0.1	44±1 2.4±0.2	GRO 85204,4 GRO 85205,2	2.5±0.1	53±5
ALH 85098,2 ALH 85100,2	0.54±0.02 3.1±0.1	40±5	GRO 85207,3	1.71±0.02 3.91±0.02	31±4 44±4
ALH 85102,2	0.111±0.002	1.0±0.1	GRO 85208,4	3.7±0.01	42±3
ALH 85103,2	3.15±0.06	66±7	GRO 85209,2	1.3±0.4	26±4
ALH 85104,2	0.061±0.002	0.59±0.1	GRO 85210,2	1.58±0.02	18±2
ALH 85105,2	3.25±0.05	27±11	GRO 85211,2	2.35±0.08	40±8
ALH 85107,2	1.36±0.04	15±3	GRO 85212,2	3.77±0.04	74±11
ALH 85108.2	0.25±0.04	1.3±0.7	GRO 85213,2	4.92±0.07	61±8
ALH 8511U,Z	6.38±0.07	122±20	GRO 85214,5	3.8±0.1	72±17
ALH 85112,2	2.73±0.03	51±14	GRO 85215,2	0.066±0.001	0.80±0.04
ALH 85114,2	0.767±0.006	12±2	GRO 85216,2	0.99±0.01	9±3
ALH 85115,2	2.84±0.06	47±5	GRO 85218,2	0.54±0.02	3±1
ALH 85118,2	2.29±0.02	15±7.2	GRO 85463,2	0.10±0.01	1.5±0.2
ALH 85119,2	0.119±0.006	0.26±0.03	154 05301 0	1 00.0 04	
ALH 85120,2	0.840±0.008 0.29±0.01	5±1.1 1.9±0.4	LEW 85301,2	1.08±0.04	0.41±0.03
ALH 85122,2 ALH 85123,2	3.8±0.1	57±6.1	LEW 85303,3 LEW 85305,2	2.6±0.4	31±2
ALH 85124,2	0.63±0.03	5±11	LEW 85313,3	0.20±0.01 2.22±0.05	0.10±0.01 4.4±0.4
ALH 85125,2	0.845±0.006	8±1	LEW 85314,2	2.19±0.03	22.2±0.7
ALH 85127,2	0.088±0.003	0.9±0.1	LEW 85315,2	1.54±0.04	24±4
ALH 85128,2	0.44±0.01	3±120	LEW 85316,2	2.9±0.1	38.5±0.1
ALH 85129,2	2.2±0.1	55±914	LEW 85317,2	2.19±0.01	34±5
ALH 85131,2	2.02±0.03	33±52	LEW 85318,4	0.97±0.01	16±1
ALH 85132,2	1.91±0.08	29±75	LEW 85319,4	0.66±0.01	4.9±0.5
ALH 85133,2	$3.1\pm0.2$	53±67	LEW 85321,1	2.46±0.05	34±3
ALH 85135,2	2.54±0.03	28±20.03	LEW 85322,4	2.44±0.08	48±9
ALH 85136,2	1.41±0.07	43±10	LEW 85323,2	0.61±0.01	8±2
ALH 85137,2	0.066±0.001	1.2±0.24	LEW 85325,4	1.41±0.06	40±2
ALH 85141,2	1.49±0.03	14±26 36±41	LEW 85324,5	2.0±0.2	28±4
ALH 85142,2 ALH 85143,2	1.73±0.01 0.547±0.007	30±41 4±11	LEW 85327,11	0.07±0.01	0.8±0.1
ALH 85144,2	4.6±0.1	96±9	LEW 85329,2	1.71±0.08	28±3
ALH 85146,2	3.2±0.1	36±6			

Hasan F.A. and Sears D.W.G. (1988b) Natural thermoluminescence level in meteorites recovered during the 1985/1986 field season. *Antarctic Meteorite Newsletter*, **11(1)**, 22-24. Johnson Space Center, Houston TX.

Table 4, Continued.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm Q}$  Ratio of the height of the low temperature peak (~250°C) to the height of the high temperature peak (~400°C).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup> E.D.: Equivalent dose in krad at 250°C glow-curve temperature. (Note that due to a calibration error, values quoted in Hasan et al., 1987, are too high by a factor of 14.04.)