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Palladium-silver ages for IIIAB iron meteorites.

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The short-lived ^{107}Pd - ^{107}Ag system is well suited for investigating the cooling histories of iron meteorite parent bodies. We obtained Pd-Ag data for the IIIAB irons Grant, Cape York and Henbury, using the Neptune *Plus* MC-ICPMS in Münster. These three samples were selected because they cover most of the crystallization sequence of the IIIAB core, and include 'early' as well as 'late' crystallized samples [1]. Our results indicate Pd-Ag age differences of only a few Ma at most between the three IIIAB irons, suggesting rapid cooling below Pd-Ag isotopic closure of different parts of the IIIAB core. Such rapid cooling may reflect exposure of the core by impact erosion of its insulating mantle [2]. Early-crystallized samples seem to have slightly younger Pd-Ag ages than late-crystallized samples, consistent with an inward crystallization of the IIIAB core. Caveats apply to the Pd-Ag ages for the time being, because cosmic ray-induced neutron capture reactions may significantly affect the Pd-Ag systematics [3]. We are currently developing a correction method for these effects using Pt isotopes.

[1] Scott E.R.D. (1972) *GCA*, 36, 1205-1236. [2] Yang & Goldstein (2006) *GCA* 70, 3197-3215. [3] Leya I. & Mazarik J. (2013) *MAPS*, 48, 665-685.

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