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Sen Hu (✉ [husen@mail.iggcas.ac.cn](mailto:husen@mail.iggcas.ac.cn))

Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Huicun He

Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Jianglong Ji

Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Yangting Lin

Institute of Geology and Geophysics

Heju Hui

Nanjing University <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2707-4977>

Mahesh Anand

The Open University <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4026-4476>

Romain Tartese

The University of Manchester <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3490-9875>

Yihong Yan

Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Jialong Hao

Institute of Geology and Geophysics

Ruiying Li

Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Lixin Gu

Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Qian Guo

Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Huaiyu He

Chinese Academy of Sciences

Zi-Yuan Ouyang

National Astronomical Observatories, Chinese Academy of Sciences

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## A dry lunar mantle reservoir for young mare basalts of Chang'E-5

Sen Hu<sup>1\*</sup>, Huicun He<sup>1</sup>, Jianglong Ji<sup>1</sup>, Yangting Lin<sup>1\*</sup>, Hejiu Hui<sup>2</sup>, Mahesh Anand<sup>3,4</sup>,  
Romain Tartèse<sup>5</sup>, Yihong Yan<sup>1</sup>, Jialong Hao<sup>1</sup>, Ruiying Li<sup>1</sup>, Lixin Gu<sup>1</sup>, Qian Guo<sup>6</sup> Huaiyu  
He<sup>6</sup> & Ziyuan Ouyang<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Key Laboratory of the Earth and Planetary Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, 100029, China

<sup>2</sup>State Key Laboratory for Mineral Deposits Research & Lunar and Planetary Science Institute, School of the Earth Sciences and Engineering, Nanjing University, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210023, China

<sup>3</sup>School of Physical Sciences, The Open University, Milton Keynes, MK7 6AA, UK

<sup>4</sup>Department of Earth Sciences, The Natural History Museum, London, SW7 5BD, UK

<sup>5</sup>Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, The University of Manchester, Manchester, M13 9PL, UK

<sup>6</sup>State Key Laboratory of Lithospheric Evolution, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, 100029, China

<sup>7</sup>Center for lunar and planetary sciences, Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guiyang, 550081, China

\*Correspondence to: husen@mail.iggcas.ac.cn, linyt@mail.iggcas.ac.cn, 19 Beituchengxi Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing, 100029, China

**The distribution of water in the Moon's interior carries key implications for the origin of the Moon<sup>1</sup>, the crystallisation of the lunar magma ocean<sup>2</sup>, and the duration of lunar volcanism<sup>2</sup>. The Chang'E-5 (CE5) mission returned the youngest mare basalt samples, dated at ca. 2.0 billion years ago<sup>3</sup>, from the northwestern Procellarum KREEP Terrane (PKT), providing a probe into the spatio-temporal evolution of lunar water. Here we report the water abundance and hydrogen isotope composition of apatite and ilmenite-hosted melt inclusions from CE5 basalts, from which we derived a maximum water abundance of  $370 \pm 30 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$  and a  $\delta\text{D}$  value ( $-330 \pm 160\%$ ) for their parent magma. During eruption, hydrogen degassing led to an increase in the D/H ratio of the residual melts up to  $\delta\text{D}$  values of 300-900%. Accounting for low degrees of mantle partial melting followed by extensive magma fractional crystallisation<sup>4</sup>, we estimate a maximum mantle water abundance of 2-6  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ , which are too low for water contents alone to account for generating the Moon's youngest basalts. Such modest water abundances for the lunar mantle are at the lower end of those estimated from mare basalts that erupted from ca. 4.0-2.8 Ga<sup>5,6</sup>, suggesting the mantle source of CE5 basalts dried up by ca. 2.0 Ga through previous melt extraction from the PKT mantle during prolonged volcanic activity.**

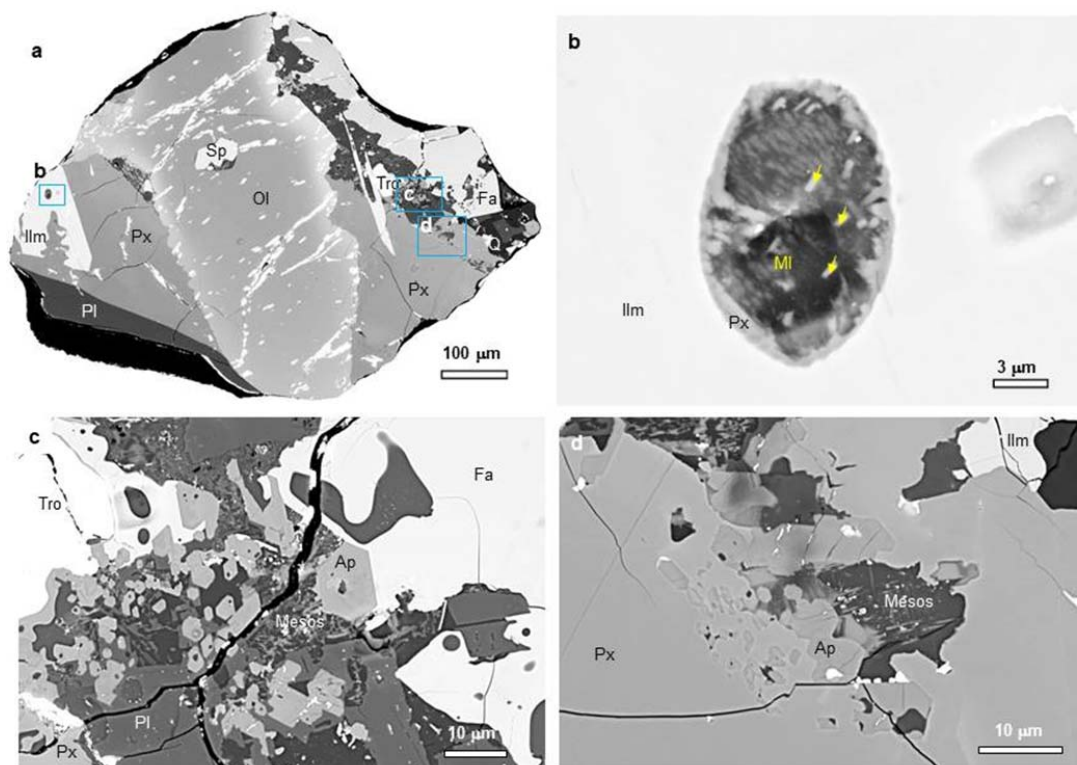
Water abundance in the lunar mantle places strict constraints on high-temperature processes, including the Moon-forming giant impact<sup>1</sup>, the ensuing crystallisation of the lunar magma ocean<sup>7</sup>, and the longevity of volcanism on the Moon<sup>2</sup>. Based upon the analyses carried out since the Apollo era, the Moon was long thought to be an anhydrous body. Advances in *in situ* analytical techniques over the past decade have allowed analysis of water abundances at micro-scale in various lunar samples, including in olivine- and pyroxene-hosted melt inclusions in mare basalts<sup>8-12</sup>, apatite in mare basalts and highlands samples<sup>13-20</sup>, pyroclastic glass beads<sup>21, 22</sup>, and

47 anorthosites<sup>23,24</sup>. The estimates of water abundances for their mantle source regions span a wide  
48 range from ~0.3 to 200  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ <sup>25</sup>, suggesting that the Moon's interior is not as anhydrous as  
49 previously thought. However, many questions remain regarding the origin(s) and distribution of  
50 water in the Moon's interior<sup>25,26</sup>. The large variation in the estimated water abundances may be  
51 indicative of geographical and/or temporal heterogeneity in water abundance as these samples  
52 were collected from different regions and crystallised between ca. 4.0 to 2.8 Ga<sup>5, 6</sup>. Hence,  
53 additional sample collections of younger basalts from new regions can have critical implications  
54 to investigate the spatiotemporal evolution of water in the Moon. This large range of estimates  
55 could also be affected by the mixing of endogenous water with various exogenic water sources,  
56 i.e. asteroids, comets, and solar wind<sup>19, 26, 27</sup>, and/or by interplay between many processes, such  
57 as volatile degassing, partial melting, fractional crystallisation, impacting, mixing with potassium  
58 (K), rare earth elements (REE) and phosphorus (P) (KREEP)-rich components, and spallation<sup>11,  
59 15, 25, 27-29</sup>. It is thus crucial to combine *in situ* analysis of water abundances and hydrogen isotope  
60 composition with detailed contextual petrographic information.

61  
62 The Chang'E-5 (CE5) mission successfully returned 1.731 kg of lunar soil samples from young  
63 mare basalt units dated at ca. 1.2-2.0 Ga using crater counting chronology<sup>30, 31</sup>. These returned  
64 samples have now been precisely dated at  $2030 \pm 4$  million years ago (Ma) using the Pb-Pb  
65 isotope isochron technique<sup>3</sup>. The CE5 basalts are thus much younger than the youngest lunar  
66 basalt dated so far (ca. 2.8 Ga<sup>5</sup>). The young basalt unit is located in northwestern Oceanus  
67 Procellarum, on the northwestern edge of the Procellarum KREEP Terrane (PKT), which is far  
68 from all landing sites of the Apollo and Luna missions (Extended Data Fig. 1). The PKT region  
69 is also thought to have enhanced concentrations of two major radioactive heat-producing  
70 elements, uranium (U) and thorium (Th), and other incompatible elements. Water behaves as a  
71 typical incompatible element during magmatic processes and thus is expected to be enriched in  
72 the PKT as well. Hence, the CE5 basalts provide a unique opportunity to constrain the water  
73 inventory of a newly sampled region of the Moon's interior, providing crucial information to  
74 account for the prolonged activity of lunar magmatism.

75  
76 We studied a total of 23 basalt clasts (0.2-1.5 mm in size) from two of the CE5 soil samples  
77 (CE5C0100YJFM00103, ~1g, CE5C0400YJFM00406, ~2g) (Extended Data Table 1). These  
78 basalt clasts exhibit variable textures including subophitic, poikilitic, and equigranular, similar to  
79 those observed for other basalt clasts in CE5 soil sample<sup>3, 4</sup>, and are mainly composed of  
80 pyroxene and plagioclase with less abundant olivine and ilmenite (Figs. 1, S1 and S2). These  
81 basalt clasts are likely representative of various locations in the same lava flow, based on their  
82 identical mineral chemistry and geochemistry<sup>4</sup> and their well-defined Pb-Pb isochron<sup>3</sup>. The  
83 textures of ilmenite in the clasts indicate that it crystallised early from the melt and continued  
84 until the last stages of melt evolution (Fig. S1). Ilmenite-hosted melt inclusions range in size of  
85 ~4-50  $\mu\text{m}$  in diameter and display post-entrapment crystallisation textures (~0-40%) (Figs. 1 and  
86 S1). Apatite is the main OH-bearing phase, and is F-rich than Cl-poor, similar to those from  
87 Apollo mare basalts (Fig. S6). It is an accessory phase, comprising less than 0.4 vol% modal  
88 abundance in the CE5 basalt clasts (Table S1). The apatite occurs as euhedral grains (mostly <10  
89  $\mu\text{m}$ ) mainly in the fine-grained interstitial materials, with a few euhedral crystals enclosed in the  
90 margins of pyroxene (Fig. 1) and FeO-rich olivine (Fig S2, details see Supporting Information).  
91 Eight ilmenite-hosted melt inclusions and several apatite grains were located and identified from  
92 the studied CE5 basalt clasts (Extended Data Table 1 and Figs. 1, S1 and S2), and selected for *in*

93 *situ* analysis. The water abundance and hydrogen isotope compositions of ilmenite-hosted melt  
94 inclusions, apatite, and clinopyroxene from these CE5 basalt clasts were measured using a  
95 Nano-scale Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometer (NanoSIMS 50L) instrument (see Methods).  
96



97  
98 **Fig. 1 | Backscattered electron (BSE) images of ilmenite-hosted melt inclusions and apatite**  
99 **from a CE5 basalt clast.** **a**, The basalt clast (406-010,023) embedded in the metal mount is  
100 mainly composed of olivine (Ol), pyroxene (Px), plagioclase (Pl), and ilmenite (Ilm), with minor  
101 fayalite (Fa), troilite (Tro), spinel (Sp), apatite (Ap), and silica (Q). **b**, High resolution BSE  
102 image of a melt inclusion hosted in ilmenite. This melt inclusion displays a post-entrapment  
103 crystallisation texture with occurrences of submicron-sized pyroxene and merrillite (yellow  
104 arrows). **c**, High resolution BSE image of apatite in the interstitial areas. Many euhedral apatite  
105 grains, up to 10  $\mu\text{m}$  in length, coexist with fine-grained plagioclase, fayalite, and mesostasis  
106 (Mesos). **d**, Small apatite grains also occur at the rims of pyroxene, coexisting with mesostasis.  
107 The bright pits in cracks are the remains of Au coating.

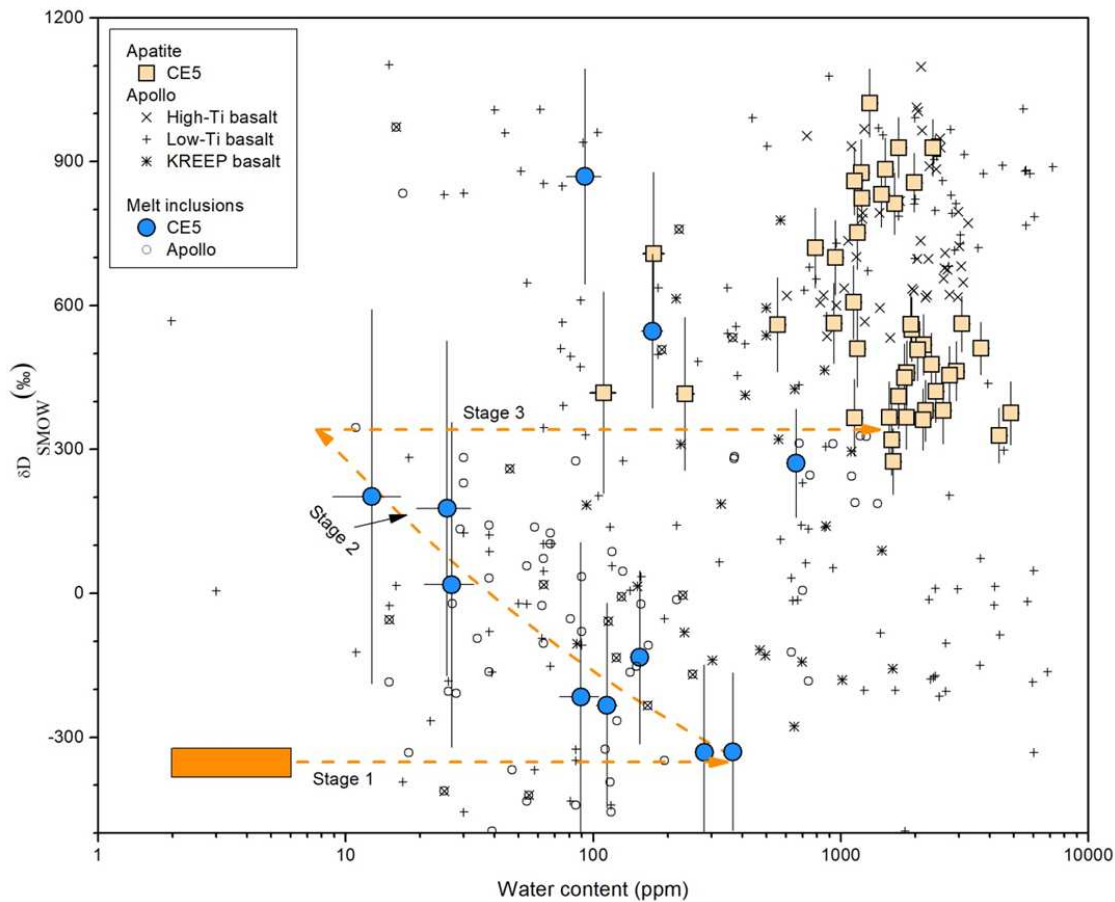
108  
109 The majority of apatite grains contain water abundances of  $555 \pm 31 \mu\text{g.g}^{-1}$  to  $4856 \pm 217 \mu\text{g.g}^{-1}$   
110 (avg.  $1921 \pm 910 \mu\text{g.g}^{-1}$ ,  $1\sigma$ ) with  $\delta\text{D}$  values ranging from  $275 \pm 69\text{‰}$  to  $1022 \pm 71\text{‰}$  (avg.  $578$   
111  $\pm 208\text{‰}$ ,  $1\sigma$ ) ( $\delta\text{D} = 1000 \times ([\text{D}/\text{H}_{\text{sample}}]/[\text{D}/\text{H}_{\text{standard}}]-1)$ , using Vienna standard mean ocean water  
112 as the standard) (Fig. 2 and Extended Data Table 2), which overlap with apatite water  
113 abundances and  $\delta\text{D}$  values measured in Apollo high-Ti and low-Ti basalts<sup>11, 15-17, 28, 29, 32-35</sup>. Three  
114 apatite analyses yielded lower water abundances ( $110 \pm 13 \mu\text{g.g}^{-1}$  to  $235 \pm 19 \mu\text{g.g}^{-1}$ ; Extended  
115 Data Table 2), with corresponding  $\delta\text{D}$  values indistinguishable from the majority of other  
116 analyses. Because apatite is the major water-bearing phase in CE5 basalts, a water abundance of  
117  $\sim 8 \pm 4 \mu\text{g.g}^{-1}$  for the bulk CE5 basalts was calculated from the average water content of apatite

118 and its modal abundance of 0.4 vol% (See Supporting Information). It should be noted that this  
119 water abundance is not the original water abundance in the CE5 basalts' parent magma before  
120 eruption, but represents the residual water abundance after magma degassing at the time of  
121 apatite crystallisation<sup>14</sup>. Furthermore, the apatite  $\delta D$  values reflect the signature of the last  
122 residual melt after precipitation of most constituent minerals, and the observed large  
123 D-enrichment is likely the result of degassing of H-bearing species from the melt, mostly in the  
124 form of  $H_2$  under the reducing conditions at the Moon<sup>15</sup>.

125

126 The ilmenite-hosted melt inclusions contain lower water abundances of  $13 \pm 4 \mu g.g^{-1}$  to  $661 \pm 37$   
127  $\mu g.g^{-1}$ , with  $\delta D$  values ranging from  $-332 \pm 182\text{‰}$  to  $869 \pm 224\text{‰}$  after correcting for the effects  
128 of cosmic ray spallation (Fig. 3 and Extended Data Table 3). Cosmic ray spallation mainly  
129 produces deuterium, and can have a large effect on  $\delta D$  values especially for the water-poor melt  
130 inclusions ( $<30 \mu g.g^{-1}$ )<sup>36</sup>. The cosmic ray exposure (CRE) ages determined for various Apollo  
131 lunar samples are mostly younger than ca. 200 Ma<sup>37</sup>, but have not yet been measured for CE5  
132 samples. We have modeled the spallation effects on  $\delta D$  values of the melt inclusions, using CRE  
133 ages of 10, 50, 100 and 200 Ma (see Methods and Extended Data Fig. 3). Using CRE ages from  
134 100 to 200 Ma, the  $\delta D$  values yield noticeable over-correction as the resulting values are even  
135 more D-depleted than the presently accepted hydrogen isotope composition of the lunar mantle  
136 (Extended Data Fig. 4). On the Moon, Apollo regolith from a depth of  $\sim 9$  mm is thought to  
137 overturn at least once in approximately 10 million years<sup>38</sup>, suggesting that it is reasonable to  
138 assume a CRE age of ca. 50 Ma for the CE5 basalt clasts. With a 50 Ma CRE age correction, the  
139 melt inclusions with the lowest  $H_2O$  abundances yield corrected  $\delta D$  values of  $200 \pm 300\text{‰}$  that  
140 overlap with the lowest  $\delta D$  value measured for apatite. Importantly, this correction does not  
141 greatly affect the  $\delta D$  values of water-rich melt inclusions nor those of apatite grains (Extended  
142 Data Fig. 4 and Tables 2 and 3). Moreover, spallation by cosmic rays has little effect on water  
143 abundances. After correction for spallation, the melt inclusions with  $\delta D \leq 200 \text{‰}$  display a  
144 negative correlation between water abundances ( $13 \pm 4 \mu g.g^{-1}$  to  $367 \pm 29 \mu g.g^{-1}$ ) and  $\delta D$  values  
145 ( $-332 \pm 182\text{‰}$  to  $202 \pm 390\text{‰}$ ), except for three analyses with higher  $\delta D$  values ( $271 \pm 113\text{‰}$  to  
146  $869 \pm 224\text{‰}$ ) that overlap with the data for the water-poor apatite grains (Fig. 2 and Extended  
147 Data Table 3). These observations provide convincing evidence that ilmenite-hosted melt  
148 inclusions recorded the progressive evolution of melts undergoing degassing of  $H_2$ , resulting in  
149 considerable D-enrichment during crystallisation of the CE5 basalts<sup>15, 39</sup>. Diffusion out of the  
150 melt inclusions is another process by D/H ratios can be fractionated as reported for melt  
151 inclusions enclosed in olivine and pyroxene from Apollo basalts<sup>11</sup>. At present there is no  
152 constraints on diffusion rate of water in ilmenite-hosted melt inclusions. The lowest  $\delta D$  value of  
153  $\sim 300 \text{‰}$  measured in ilmenite-hosted melt inclusions suggests little exchange of hydrogen  
154 isotopes with the D-enriched residual melt through diffusion.

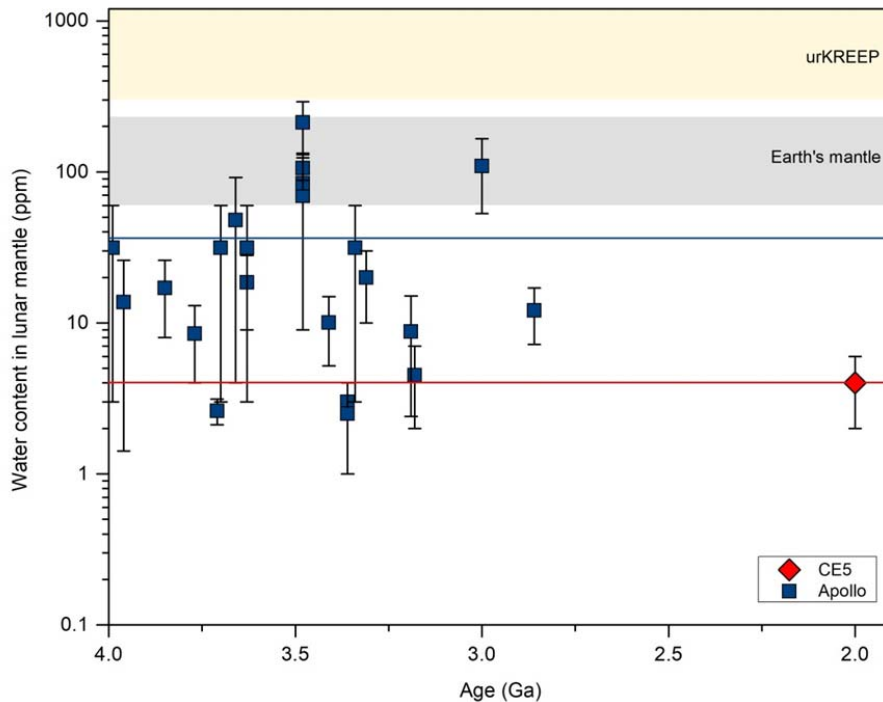
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**Fig. 2 | Water abundance and  $\delta D$  of apatite and ilmenite-hosted melt inclusions from CE5 basalts.** The majority of melt inclusions display a negative correlation between the water abundance and  $\delta D$  values, except for a few melt inclusions with higher  $\delta D$  values plotting close to the range of apatite. The dotted lines indicate a three-stage evolutionary path, starting with  $\sim 2$ -3% partial melting of the mantle source of CE5 basalts, followed by  $\sim 43$ -78% fractional crystallisation (Stage 1),  $H_2$  degassing from the basaltic melts accompanied with D-enrichment (Stage 2), and crystallisation of apatite from the residual melts, possibly accompanied by further  $H_2$  degassing (Stage 3). Apatite and melt inclusion data from Apollo samples (Table S5) are shown for comparison. The CE5 data have been corrected for a nominal cosmic-ray exposure of 50 Ma (see Methods).





**Fig. 3 | Variation of mantle water abundance estimates vs. crystallisation age of magmatic products.** The maximum mantle water abundance at 2.03 Ga, which was estimated in this work using CE5 basalts, plots at the lower end of mantle water abundance estimates for Apollo and meteorites samples formed between ca. 4.0-2.8 Ga. All data are plotted as average values with the error bars representing the ranges of estimates. Estimates for the water abundances in urKREEP<sup>25</sup>, the last dregs of the lunar magma ocean, and Earth's primitive mantle<sup>40</sup> are shown for comparison. Literature data are provided in [Extended Data Table 5](#).

The water-rich melt inclusions have the lowest  $\delta D$  values ( $-330 \pm 164\%$ ), which is consistent with  $\delta D$  estimates for the lunar mantle made from analysis of various types of lunar samples<sup>11, 16, 18-20, 22, 24</sup>. This similarity suggests that the melt with the lowest  $\delta D$  was trapped in the early stages of magma crystallisation before substantial degassing of water in the form of  $H_2$  (refs. <sup>11, 15, 39</sup>). On the other hand, the melt inclusions with higher  $\delta D$  ( $>270\%$ ) also contain substantial water and overlap with the water-poor apatite (Fig. 3). This observation can be explained by the late crystallisation of ilmenite, when more water was concentrated in the residual melt before degassing loss and apatite became saturated in the melt.

As discussed above, the most deuterium-depleted melt inclusions likely captured the basaltic parent magma without notable degassing loss of water in the form of  $H_2$ . Hence, the highest water abundance ( $\sim 370 \mu g.g^{-1}$ ; [Extended Data Table 3](#)) of these melt inclusions can be referred to as the maximum water content of the basaltic magma, because a fraction of the constituent minerals could have precipitated before the earliest crystallised ilmenite. With further consideration of partial post-entrapped crystallisation of nominally anhydrous minerals (Fig. 2), which enhanced the water abundance of the glassy domain analyzed by the ion probe, the maximum water abundance of the parent magma of CE5 basalts could be to some extent lower than  $\sim 370 \mu g.g^{-1}$ . On the other hand, the water abundance of the parent magma can also be



195 estimated from a water content of  $\sim 8 \mu\text{g.g}^{-1}$  for the bulk CE5 basalts through calibration for  
196 degassing loss of 98-99% water in the form of  $\text{H}_2$  based on the accompanying  $\delta\text{D}$  increasing  
197 from  $\sim -300\text{‰}$  to the average of  $578 \pm 208\text{‰}$  ( $1\sigma$ ) (Extended Data Table 2, details see Supporting  
198 Information). This yields an estimate for the water abundance of the parent magma of  $380\text{-}760$   
199  $\mu\text{g.g}^{-1}$ , consistent with the highest melt inclusion water abundance. We thus use the highest melt  
200 inclusion water abundance ( $367 \pm 29 \mu\text{g.g}^{-1}$ ; Extended Data Table 3) as the maximum water  
201 abundance estimate for the parent basaltic magma.

202  
203 The parent magma of CE5 basalts were derived from a depleted lunar mantle source not  
204 associated with a KREEP-component, based on its low initial  $\mu$  value ( $680 \pm 20$ ) ( $^{238}\text{U}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ )<sup>3</sup>,  
205 low initial  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{76}\text{Sr}$  ratio (0.69934 to 0.69986) and high positive  $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$  (7.9 to 9.3)<sup>4</sup>. The elevated  
206 abundances of REE and Th, and high FeO and moderate  $\text{TiO}_2$  concentrations of CE5 basalts  
207 match a model of low degrees (2-3%) of partial melting followed by 43-78% fractional  
208 crystallisation<sup>4</sup>. Accordingly, the maximum water concentration in the lunar mantle source  
209 beneath the Chang'E-5 landing site can be estimated at  $2\text{-}6 \mu\text{g.g}^{-1}$ , corresponding to a maximum  
210 water abundance of  $\sim 370 \mu\text{g.g}^{-1}$  in the derived basaltic magma (See Supporting Information).

211  
212 In general, our analyses of apatite and melt inclusions outline the evolution of CE5 basalts,  
213 which can be divided into three stages. In Stage 1, the mantle source region underneath the PKT  
214 region with  $\sim 2\text{-}6 \mu\text{g.g}^{-1}$  water experienced a low degree (2-3%) of partial melting followed by a  
215 moderate-to-high degree (43-78%) of fractional crystallisation<sup>4</sup>, generating a basaltic magma  
216 with  $\sim 370 \mu\text{g.g}^{-1}$  water and a  $\delta\text{D}$  of  $\sim -300\text{‰}$ . This maximum water abundance, yielding our best  
217 estimate for the hydrogen isotopic composition of water in the parent magma, was recorded in  
218 the melt inclusions captured by the earliest-formed ilmenite analysed here. In Stage 2,  $\text{H}_2$   
219 degassing from the parent magma occurred during its ascent to shallower depths and on the  
220 surface of the Moon, and was accompanied by the crystallisation of ilmenite that entrapped melts  
221 at various stages of evolution. Extensive  $\text{H}_2$  degassing<sup>15,40</sup> could have occurred in the reduced  
222 lunar environment<sup>41,42</sup>, resulting in extreme D/H fractionation from  $\sim -300\text{‰}$  up to  $\sim 300\text{‰}$ . In  
223 Stage 3, apatite crystallised from the residual melts that became enriched in water, halogens, and  
224 other incompatible species, after most nominally anhydrous silicates and ilmenite had formed.

225  
226 The maximum water abundance of  $2\text{-}6 \mu\text{g.g}^{-1}$  estimated for the mantle source of CE5 basalts  
227 appears at the lower end of the mantle water abundance estimates derived from Apollo basalts  
228 and lunar meteorites<sup>9-11,15,25</sup> (Fig. 3). This could have important implications for understanding  
229 late volcanism on the Moon. First, such a dry mantle source for CE5 basalts excludes the  
230 possibility that a high abundance of water in the lunar mantle reservoir could be one of the main  
231 causes for the prolonged volcanic activity in this part of the PKT. Second, our observations  
232 indicate that the water abundance in the Moon's interior may have to some extent decreased from  
233  $4.0\text{-}2.8$  Ga to  $2.0$  Ga (Fig. 3). This systematic loss of water over time could be a result of  
234 prolonged magmatic activity in the PKT, probably through multiple water-bearing melt  
235 extractions episodes from the PKT mantle reservoir during extended volcanic activity. In the  
236 northwestern PKT region, in close proximity to the CE5 landing site, up to 10 basaltic units  
237 ranging in age from  $3.7$  to  $1.2$  Ga have been identified<sup>43</sup>, although it is difficult to be certain that  
238 all these units were derived from the same mantle source region. Nevertheless, such a  
239 dehydration partial melting process has also been observed in the Earth's mantle<sup>44,45</sup>.

240

241 Alternatively, the wide range of estimates for the water abundance in the mantle source regions  
242 of all studied lunar basaltic products may reflect a heterogeneous distribution of water in the  
243 Moon's interior, and/or possible contamination of some volcanic products by  
244 KREEP-components during either magma transport or in their mantle source regions during  
245 convective overturn of the lunar magma ocean<sup>46, 47</sup>. However, CE5 basalts have not been  
246 contaminated by KREEP-components, and were derived from a depleted mantle source<sup>4</sup>. Our  
247 estimate of the mantle water abundance based on CE5 basalts in the PKT region is thus a  
248 surprising and critical regional constraint on the distribution of water in the Moon's interior.

249  
250 The parent magma of CE5 basalts contained  $\sim 370 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$  water, which is roughly comparable to  
251 but on the lower side of estimates for Apollo basalts that crystallised from ca. 4 to 2.8 Ga<sup>11, 15, 25</sup>.  
252 Combining such water abundances with petrological evidence for low degrees of partial melting  
253 suggest that the mantle source region of CE5 was relatively depleted in water compared to the  
254 source regions of Apollo mare basalts. Additionally, the mantle source of CE5 basalts is also  
255 depleted in the heat-producing elements U, Th, and K, relative to the bulk silicate Moon<sup>4</sup>.  
256 Therefore, it remains an enigma to explain how mare basaltic volcanism was sustained as late as  
257 2.0 Ga on the cooling Moon as the lunar interior should have been relatively cold by then.

#### 258 259 **Online content**

260 Any methods, additional references, Nature Research reporting summaries, source data, extended  
261 data, supplementary information, acknowledgements, peer review information; details of author  
262 contributions and competing interests; and statements of data and code availability are available  
263 at online version of the paper.

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## 358 **Methods**

### 359 **Sample preparation**

360 Two Chang'E-5 (CE5) lunar soils (CE5C0100YJFM00103, ~1g, CE5C0400YJFM00406, ~2g)  
361 allocated by the China National Space Administration were used in this study. Both of them were  
362 scooped by the robotic arm of the CE5 lander and separated into different packages in the  
363 ultraclean room at the extraterrestrial sample curation center of the National Astronomical  
364 Observatories, Chinese Academy of Sciences. Approximately 240 soil fragments with grain sizes  
365 varying from ~100  $\mu\text{m}$  to ~1 mm were sieved and hand-picked under a binocular microscope in  
366 the ultraclean room at the Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences  
367 (IGGCAS). Then, about 2/3 of the picked grains were prepared as 8 Sn-Bi metal-alloy mounts  
368 following the method of Zhang et al. (2018)<sup>48</sup> and the other 1/3 was mounted in epoxy and  
369 prepared as 3 polished thin sections. The polished metal mounts and thin sections were cleaned  
370 using ultrapure water and anhydrous ethanol prior to drying at 70 °C in a baking oven overnight.  
371 The details of apatite and ilmenite-hosted melt inclusions from 23 CE5 basalt clasts and  
372 fragments are summarised in [Extended Data Table 1](#).

373

### 374 **Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) observation**

375 Petrographic observations and elemental mapping were carried out using field emission scanning  
376 electron microscopes (FE-SEM) using FEI Nova NanoSEM 450 and Thermofisher Apreo  
377 instruments at the IGGCAS, using electron beam currents of 2 to 3.2 nA and an acceleration  
378 voltage of 15 kV. Energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS) X-ray maps were collected for each  
379 basaltic clasts to quickly locate P-bearing phases. The phosphates were then observed at higher  
380 magnification in back-scattered electron (BSE) images. The modal abundance of apatite from  
381 various CE5 basalt clasts were counted by the exposed surface areas ([Table S1](#)). The prepared  
382 sections were initially coated with Au to identify apatite and melt inclusions for *in situ*  
383 NanoSIMS measurement of water content and hydrogen isotopes. Another round of SEM  
384 observation was carried out after NanoSIMS measurement to confirm the positions of the  
385 NanoSIMS spots.

386

### 387 **Electron probe microanalysis**

388 We used a JEOL JXA-8100 electron probe micro-analyzer (EPMA) at the IGGCAS to quantify  
389 the major and minor elemental abundances in phosphates, melt inclusions in ilmenite, and  
390 associated mafic minerals (i.e. clinopyroxene, olivine, plagioclase, and ilmenite). The samples  
391 were coated with carbon. The operating accelerating voltage was 15 kV and the beam current  
392 was 20 nA. The EPMA analyses were carried out after the NanoSIMS measurements in order to  
393 avoid possible H loss due to bombardment by the electron beam<sup>33</sup>. The EPMA standards were  
394 natural albite (Na and Al), bustamite (Mn), diopside (Ca, Si, and Mg), apatite (P), K-feldspar (K),  
395 tugtupite (Cl), synthetic fluorite (F), rutile (Ti), Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (Fe), V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (V), NiO (Ni), and Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (Cr).  
396 Sodium, K, F, and Cl were first measured in order to minimise possible loss of volatiles by  
397 electron beam irradiation. The detection limits were ( $1\sigma$ ) 0.01 wt% for Cl and S, 0.02 wt% for  
398 Na, Mg, Al, Cr, K, Si, Mn, Ca and Fe, 0.03 wt% for F, Ba, Ni and Ti, 0.04 wt% for P. A program  
399 based on the ZAF procedure was used for data correction. The EPMA data obtained for apatite,  
400 melt inclusions in ilmenite, and the coexisting silicates are listed in [Table S2](#).

401

### 402 ***In situ* water abundance and hydrogen isotope analysis**

#### 403 **Apatite and melt inclusions**

404 The hydrogen isotopes and water content of apatite and melt inclusions enclosed in ilmenite from  
405 the CE5 basaltic clasts were measured with a CAMECA NanoSIMS 50L at IGGCAS. The  
406 samples were coated with Au, were loaded in sample holders together with the standards, and  
407 were baked overnight at ~60 °C in the NanoSIMS airlock. The holders were then stored in the  
408 NanoSIMS sample chamber to improve the vacuum quality and minimise the H background<sup>49-51</sup>.  
409 The vacuum pressure in the analysis chamber was  $2.8 \times 10^{-10}$  to  $3.0 \times 10^{-10}$  mbar during analysis.  
410 Each  $15 \mu\text{m} \times 15 \mu\text{m}$  analysis area was pre-sputtered for ~ 2 mins with a  $\text{Cs}^+$  ion beam current of  
411 ~ 2 nA to remove the surface coating and potential contamination. During analysis, the  
412 secondary anions  $^1\text{H}^-$ ,  $^2\text{D}^-$ ,  $^{12}\text{C}^-$ , and  $^{16}\text{O}^-$  were simultaneously counted by electron multipliers  
413 (EMs) and a Faraday cup from the central  $3 \mu\text{m} \times 3 \mu\text{m}$  areas using the NanoSIMS blanking  
414 technique. A 44 ns dead time was corrected for all EMs, while the EM noise ( $<10^{-2}$  cps) was  
415 ignored. We used a primary ion beam current of ~0.5 nA for analysis, corresponding to a beam  
416 size of ~500 nm in diameter. The charging effect on the samples surface was compensated by an  
417 electron-gun during analysis. A chip of the anhydrous San Carlos olivine was used for H  
418 background corrections, following the relationship:  $\text{H}/\text{O}_{\text{bg}} = (\text{H}_{\text{counts}} - \text{H}_{\text{bg}}) / \text{O}_{\text{counts}}$  and  $\text{D}/\text{H}_{\text{measured}}$   
419  $= (1-f) \times \text{D}/\text{H}_{\text{true}} + f \times \text{D}/\text{H}_{\text{bg}}$ , where  $f$  is the proportion of H emitted from the instrumental  
420 background<sup>52</sup>. Here,  $\text{D}/\text{H}_{\text{bg}}$  was  $3.36 (\pm 0.55) \times 10^{-4}$  and  $\text{H}_{\text{bg}} = 7.36 (\pm 1.49) \times 10^4$  (2SD, N=11,  
421 corresponding to  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  background abundance of  $25 \pm 8 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$  (2SD)). Corrections for matrix  
422 effects and instrumental mass fractionation (IMF) on water abundance (Extended Data Fig. 2)  
423 and H isotope determination (Extended Data Fig. 3) were determined by measuring two apatite  
424 standards, Durango apatite ( $\text{H}_2\text{O} = 0.0478 \text{ wt}\%$  and  $\delta\text{D} = -120 \pm 5\%$ )<sup>29, 53</sup> and Kovdor apatite  
425 ( $\text{H}_2\text{O} = 0.98 \pm 0.07 \text{ wt}\%$  and  $\delta\text{D} = -66 \pm 21\%$ )<sup>54</sup>, the SWIFT MORB glass ( $\text{H}_2\text{O} = 0.258 \text{ wt}\%$   
426 and  $\delta\text{D} = -73 \pm 2\%$ ), and two basaltic glasses, 519-4-1 ( $\text{H}_2\text{O} = 0.17 \text{ wt}\%$ )<sup>49</sup> and 1833-11 ( $\text{H}_2\text{O} =$   
427  $1.2 \text{ wt}\%$ )<sup>49</sup> (Table S3). Hydrogen isotopic compositions are given using the delta notation,  $\delta\text{D} =$   
428  $((\text{D}/\text{H})_{\text{sample}}/(\text{D}/\text{H})_{\text{SMOW}} - 1) \times 1000 \text{ ‰}$ , where SMOW is the standard mean ocean water with a  
429  $\text{D}/\text{H}$  ratio of  $1.5576 \times 10^{-4}$ . More technical details can be found in to Hu et al. (2014, 2015)<sup>50, 51</sup>.  
430 All data are reported with their  $2\sigma$  uncertainties that include reproducibility of  $\text{D}/\text{H}$   
431 measurements on the reference materials, uncertainty of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  background subtraction, and  
432 internal precision on each analysis (Extended Data Tables 2 and 3 and Table S4). The raw  
433 measured  $\text{D}/\text{H}$  ratios were corrected for the background, followed by correction for IMF.

434

### 435 Clinopyroxene

436 The water abundance of clinopyroxene from the CE5 basaltic clasts was measured with the  
437 CAMECA NanoSIMS 50L using an identical instrument setup to that described above. We used  
438 a higher  $\text{Cs}^+$  primary beam current of 7 nA to improve the  $^1\text{H}^-$  counts on clinopyroxene. Each  $25$   
439  $\mu\text{m} \times 25 \mu\text{m}$  analysis areas was pre-sputtered for ~ 2 mins with the same analytical beam current  
440 to remove surface coating and potential contaminations. The secondary ion signals from the  
441 central  $7 \mu\text{m} \times 7 \mu\text{m}$  areas were counted with 50% blanking of outermost regions. San Carlos  
442 olivine ( $\text{H}_2\text{O} = 1.4 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ , ref. <sup>55</sup>) was used for determining instrumental background of H. The  
443 analytical results are listed in Extended Data Table 4.

444

### 445 Correction of water abundances and $\text{D}/\text{H}$ ratios for spallation effects

446 The measured  $\text{D}/\text{H}$  ratios have also been corrected for the potential effects of spallation by  
447 cosmic-ray, using a D production rate of  $2.17 \times 10^{-12} \text{ mol D/g/Ma}^{56}$  for melt inclusions and  $9.20$   
448  $\times 10^{-13} \text{ mol D/g/Ma}^{57}$  for apatite. The correction errors induced by D spallation are around 50%  
449 on  $\delta\text{D}$  and negligible on water content<sup>21</sup>. The cosmic ray exposure (CRE) ages determined for

450 most Apollo samples are less than  $\sim 200$  Ma<sup>37</sup>. Because no CRE age is yet available for the  
451 Chang'E-5 basaltic clasts, we modeled the effects of corrections for CRE ages of 10, 50, 100 and  
452 200 Ma (Extended Data Table 3 and Fig. 4). The corrected  $\delta D$  values for the melt inclusions with  
453 low water abundances appear to be over-corrected for CRE ages of 100 and 200 Ma, as indicated  
454 by unusually low  $\delta D$  values. We thus decided to correct  $\delta D$  values using a CRE age of 50 Ma,  
455 slightly older than that of Apollo lithic fragments (1-24 Ma)<sup>58</sup>, for which the corrected  $\delta D$  values  
456 of the melt inclusions with low H<sub>2</sub>O are comparable to the lowest  $\delta D$  values measured in apatite  
457 ( $\sim 300\%$ ), as apatite crystallization postdated that of ilmenite in which the melt inclusions are  
458 hosted.

459

### 460 Degassing modeling

461 The hydrogen isotope fractionation during volatile loss into a vacuum is given by  $\alpha^2 = M1/M2$ ,  
462 where M1 and M2 are the masses of the volatile phase isotopologues. The change of the isotopic  
463 composition of H during volatile loss by Rayleigh fractionation is given by  $R = R_0 \times f^{(\alpha-1)}$ , where  
464  $R_0$  and  $R$  are the initial and final D/H ratios for a fraction  $f$  of remaining hydrogen<sup>39</sup>. Degassing  
465 of H<sub>2</sub> (M1 = 2 for H<sub>2</sub> and M2 = 3 for HD) yields an  $\alpha$  value of  $\sim 0.8165$ , and degassing of H<sub>2</sub>O  
466 (M1 = 18 for H<sub>2</sub>O and M2 = 19 for HDO) yields an  $\alpha$  value of  $\sim 0.9733$ <sup>39</sup> (Extended Data Fig. 4).

467

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527

### 528 **Data availability**

529 All geochemical data generated in this study are included in Extended Data Table 1-4 and in  
530 Supplementary Table S1-S5.

531

### 532 **Code availability**

533 No code is used in this study.

534

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549

550 **Author contributions**

551 S. H., Y. L., and H. H. designed this research. J. J., H. H., Y. Y., J. L., L. G., Q. G., and S. H.  
552 prepared the sample and characterized the petrography and mineral chemistry of CE5 basalts. H.  
553 H., J. H., R. L., J. J., and S. H conducted the NanoSIMS measurements. S. H., Y. L., H.H., J. J.,  
554 H. H, M. A., R. T., and H. H. wrote the manuscript. All authors contributed to the preparation of  
555 the manuscript.

556

557 **Competing interests:** The authors declare no competing interests.

558

559 **Additional information**

560

561 **Extended Data Table 1 | The Chang'E-5 basalt clasts**

<b>Clast No.</b>	<b>Mount form*</b>	<b>Size (mm)</b>	<b>Texture</b>	<b>Apatite (µm)</b>	<b>Melt inclusion (µm)</b>
CE5C0100YJFM00406					
406-010,001	Sn-Bi alloy	0.87×0.39	Poikilitic	~3	
406-010,019	Sn-Bi alloy	0.58×0.35	Poikilitic	~3	
406-010,023	Sn-Bi alloy	0.79×0.57	Poikilitic	10	17×11
406-011,003	Sn-Bi alloy	0.89×0.59	Equigranular	5 to 10	
406-011,007	Sn-Bi alloy	0.70×0.30	Poikilitic	3 to 5	
406-012,004	Sn-Bi alloy	0.89×0.58	Subophitic	3 to 5	
406-012,009	Sn-Bi alloy	0.69×0.611	Fragment	~3	<50×17
406-014,001	PTS	0.39×0.18	Fragment	<10	
406-014,003	PTS	0.80×0.71	Subophitic	~5	
406-015,001	PTS	1.17×0.72	Fragment	10	
406-015,014	PTS	0.25×0.15	Equigranular	10	
406-015,045	PTS	0.51×0.39	Subophitic	3 to 5	19×7
406-015,046	PTS	0.67×0.29	Subophitic	3 to 5	6×4
406-015,048	PTS	0.59×0.36	Subophitic	5 to 10	
406-015,059	PTS	0.68×0.30	Poikilitic	3 to 5	
CE5C0100YJFM00103					
103-017,001	Sn-Bi alloy	1.05×0.42	Poikilitic	~3	55×40
103-017,010	Sn-Bi alloy	0.45×0.27	Equigranular	~5	
103-017,011	Sn-Bi alloy	0.64×0.44	Equigranular	~5	
103-015,013	Sn-Bi alloy	0.54×0.52	Poikilitic	~5	10×7
103-020,004	PTS	0.25×0.24	Fragment	10	
103-020,013	PTS	0.37×0.21	Fragment		25×13
103-020,018	PTS	0.41×0.30	Fragment	<3	17×4
103-020,021	PTS	0.39×0.23	Poikilitic	5 to 10	

562 \*Sn-Bi alloy mount, PTS-polished thin section.

**Extended Data Table 2 | Water abundance and hydrogen isotopes of CE5 apatite**

File Name	Clast No.	CRE age = 0 Ma				CRE age = 50 Ma*	
		H <sub>2</sub> O $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$	2 $\sigma$ $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$	$\delta\text{D}$ ‰	2 $\sigma$ ‰	H <sub>2</sub> O $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$	$\delta\text{D}$ ‰
010-001Ap-1	406-010,001	2205	91	382	64	2205	381
010-001Ap-2	406-010,001	1850	79	461	67	1850	460
010-019Ap-1	406-010,019	2418	109	422	65	2418	421
010-019Ap-2	406-010,019	2153	96	363	64	2153	362
010-023Ap-1	406-010,023	176	17	722	169	176	708
010-023Ap-2	406-010,023	236	19	426	159	235	416
010-023Ap-3	406-010,023	110	13	440	210	110	418
011-003Ap-1	406-011,003	2936	119	464	62	2936	463
011-007Ap-1	406-011,007	1626	73	276	69	1626	275
012-004Ap-1	406-012,004	2595	108	382	70	2595	381
012-004Ap-2	406-012,004	2755	110	456	60	2755	455
012-009Ap-1	406-012,009	1936	87	551	67	1936	550
014-001Ap-1	406-014,001	4363	187	329	57	4363	329
014-001Ap-2	406-014,001	1841	82	368	67	1841	367
014-003Ap-1	406-014,003	4856	217	376	66	4856	376
015-001Ap-1	406-015,001	1137	53	368	80	1137	366
015-001Ap-2	406-015,001	1167	56	512	80	1166	510
015-001Ap-3	406-015,001	939	46	566	84	939	563
015-014Ap-1	406-015,014	1717	74	931	63	1717	929
015-014Ap-2	406-015,014	1652	71	814	64	1651	812
015-014Ap-3	406-015,014	791	40	723	83	791	720
015-014Ap-4	406-015,014	1461	64	834	69	1461	832
015-014Ap-5	406-015,014	1983	88	857	61	1983	856
015-014Ap-6	406-015,014	1214	54	878	70	1213	877
015-014Ap-7	406-015,014	1139	52	861	70	1138	859
015-014Ap-8	406-015,014	1312	59	1024	71	1312	1022
015-014Ap-9	406-015,014	1217	54	826	70	1217	824
015-014Ap-10	406-015,014	1516	67	886	65	1516	884
015-014Ap-11	406-015,014	2361	98	930	59	2361	929
015-014Ap-12	406-015,014	952	45	703	78	952	700
015-046Ap-1	406-015,046	1574	69	368	75	1574	367
015-048Ap-1	406-015,048	1127	65	609	77	1127	607
015-059Ap-1	406-015,059	1166	57	754	77	1166	752
017-010Ap-1	103-017,010	1606	75	321	73	1606	320
017-011Ap-1	103-017,011	1714	80	412	68	1714	411
017-011Ap-2	103-017,011	2322	96	479	65	2322	478
017-013Ap-1	103-017,013	1920	87	562	66	1920	561
020-018Ap-1	103-020,018	555	31	564	98	555	560
020-021Ap-1	103-020,021	3681	169	511	55	3681	511
020-021Ap-2	103-020,021	3077	134	563	58	3077	562
020-004Ap-1	103-020,004	1807	82	451	70	1807	450
020-004Ap-2	103-020,004	2164	91	519	64	2164	518
020-004Ap-3	103-020,004	2049	93	509	64	2049	508

564 \*D production rate of  $9.20 \times 10^{-13}$  mol D/g/Ma<sup>57</sup> was used for cosmogenic spallation effects. CRE age: cosmic ray  
565 exposure age.

566 **Extended Data Table 3 | Water abundance and hydrogen isotopes of CE5 ilmenite-hosted**  
 567 **melt inclusions**

File Name	Clast No.	CRE age = 0 Ma				CRE age = 50 Ma*	
		H <sub>2</sub> O µg.g <sup>-1</sup>	2σ µg.g <sup>-1</sup>	δD ‰	2σ ‰	H <sub>2</sub> O µg.g <sup>-1</sup>	δD ‰
010-023MI-1	406-010,023	26	6	411	349	26	177
012-009MI-1	406-012,009	89	16	-147	322	89	-216
015-045MI-1	406-015,045	661	37	281	113	661	271
015-046MI-1	406-015,046	174	18	581	161	174	547
017-013MI-1	406-017,013	93	15	933	224	93	869
017-001MI-1	406-017,001	27	6	243	339	27	18
017-001MI-2	406-017,001	13	4	669	390	13	202
020-013MI-1	103-020,013	367	29	-313	164	367	-330
020-013MI-2	103-020,013	281	23	-310	182	281	-332
020-018MI-1	103-020,018	114	11	-180	213	114	-234
020-018MI-2	103-020,018	154	13	-94	180	154	-133

568 \*D production rate of  $2.17 \times 10^{-12}$  mol D/g/Ma<sup>56</sup> was used for correction of comogenic spallation effects. CRE age:  
 569 cosmic ray exposure age.

570 **Extended Data Table 4 | H/O ratios of CE5 clinopyroxene and reference San Carlos olivine**  
 571 **measured by NanoSIMS 50L**

<b>Clast No.</b>	<b>Grain#</b>	<b><sup>1</sup>H<sub>Counts</sub></b>	<b><sup>16</sup>O<sub>Counts</sub></b>	<b><sup>1</sup>H/<sup>16</sup>O</b>	<b>Err Mean</b>	<b>Poisson</b>
Standard	SanCarlosOI-1	1.39E+05	5.40482E+010	2.58E-06	8.500E-001	2.68E-01
Standard	SanCarlosOI-2	1.19E+05	4.64532E+010	2.56E-06	1.150E+000	2.90E-01
Standard	SanCarlosOI-3	1.12E+05	4.12918E+010	2.71E-06	8.360E-001	2.99E-01
Standard	SanCarlosOI-4	6.21E+04	4.62124E+010	1.34E-06	7.490E-001	4.01E-01
Avg.				<i>2.30E-6</i>		
406-016,017	016-017CPX-1	5.11E+04	4.94974E+010	1.03E-06	8.820E-001	4.42E-01
406-016,017	016-017CPX-2	5.78E+04	5.46378E+010	1.06E-06	8.260E-001	4.16E-01
406-012,009	012-009CPX-1	3.69E+04	6.13187E+010	6.02E-07	7.830E-001	5.20E-01
103-017,010	017-010CPX-1	5.07E+04	5.30020E+010	9.56E-07	1.170E+000	4.44E-01
406-010,023	010-023CPX-1	4.61E+04	6.48510E+010	7.11E-07	7.980E-001	4.66E-01
103-020,013	020-013CPX-1	6.37E+04	5.12381E+010	1.24E-06	7.200E-001	3.96E-01
406-016,013	020-013CPX-2	5.85E+04	5.46135E+010	1.07E-06	8.240E-001	4.13E-01
406-016,011	016-011CPX-1	7.20E+04	5.62715E+010	1.28E-06	5.990E-001	3.73E-01
103-018,001	018-001CPX-1	4.44E+04	5.91575E+010	7.50E-07	6.450E-001	4.75E-01
103-018,005	018-001CPX-2	4.74E+04	6.10594E+010	7.76E-07	5.610E-001	4.60E-01
406-016,005	016-005CPX-1	4.79E+04	7.38569E+010	6.49E-07	5.150E-001	4.57E-01
103-020,001	020-001CPX-1	7.99E+04	6.41275E+010	1.25E-06	4.660E-001	3.54E-01
103-020,018	020-018CPX-1	6.81E+04	6.03355E+010	1.13E-06	5.150E-001	3.83E-01
103-020,018	020-018CPX-2	6.58E+04	5.82048E+010	1.13E-06	8.080E-001	3.90E-01
406-010,023	010-023CPX-2	4.01E+04	6.86893E+010	5.84E-07	6.320E-001	4.99E-01
406-010,019	010-019CPX-1	4.60E+04	7.55480E+010	6.09E-07	6.740E-001	4.66E-01
406-010,019	010-019CPX-2	3.72E+04	6.61077E+010	5.62E-07	6.840E-001	5.19E-01
406-010,019	010-019CPX-3	3.72E+04	6.90618E+010	5.39E-07	7.200E-001	5.18E-01
Avg.				<i>8.85E-7</i>		

573 **Extended Data Table 5 | Summary of the water abundances estimated for the lunar mantle**  
 574 **source regions of basaltic products formed between ca. 4-2 Ga.**

Sample name	Age (Ga)*	References	Phase <sup>#</sup>	H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>min</sub> (μg.g <sup>-1</sup> )	H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>max</sub> (μg.g <sup>-1</sup> )	References
10020	3.7	59	MI	3	60	11
10044	3.71	60	Ap	2.12	3.12	29, 33
10058	3.63	60	Ap	9	28	15
10058	3.63	60	MI	3	60	11
12002	3.36	60	MI	3	3	11
12004	3.36	60	MI	3	3	11
12008	3.36	60	MI	3	3	11
12018	ND		MI	25	160	11, 35
12020	3.36	60	MI	3	3	11
12039	3.19	61	Ap	2.4	15.12	15, 28, 29, 32
12040	3.36	60	MI	3	3	11
12064	3.18	62	Ap	2	7	25, 33
14053	3.96	62	Ap	1.42	26	29, 34, 63
14072	3.99	6	MI	3	60	11
15016	3.34	64	MI	3	60	11
15058	3.36	65	Ap	1	4	14, 15
15427	3.41	66	GB	5.2	14.9	63
15555	3.31	67	Ap	10	30	15
74002	3.66	68	GB	4	92	69
74220	3.48	70	MI	9	130	8, 25
74220	3.48	70	MI	133	292	22
74220	3.48	70	MI	88	124	9
74235	3.48	70	MI	84	84	10
75055	3.77	71	Ap	4	13	28, 29, 32
NWA 2977	2.86	5	Ap	7.2	17	14
MIL 05035	3.85	72	Ap	8	26	15
LAP 04841	3.0	73	Ap	53	166	15
CE5	2.03	3	MI	2	6	This study

575 \*ND=No data.

576 <sup>#</sup>MI-Melt inclusions, Ap-Apatite, GB-Glass bead. They were used for estimating water abundance in the lunar  
 577 mantle.



## Supplementary Files

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