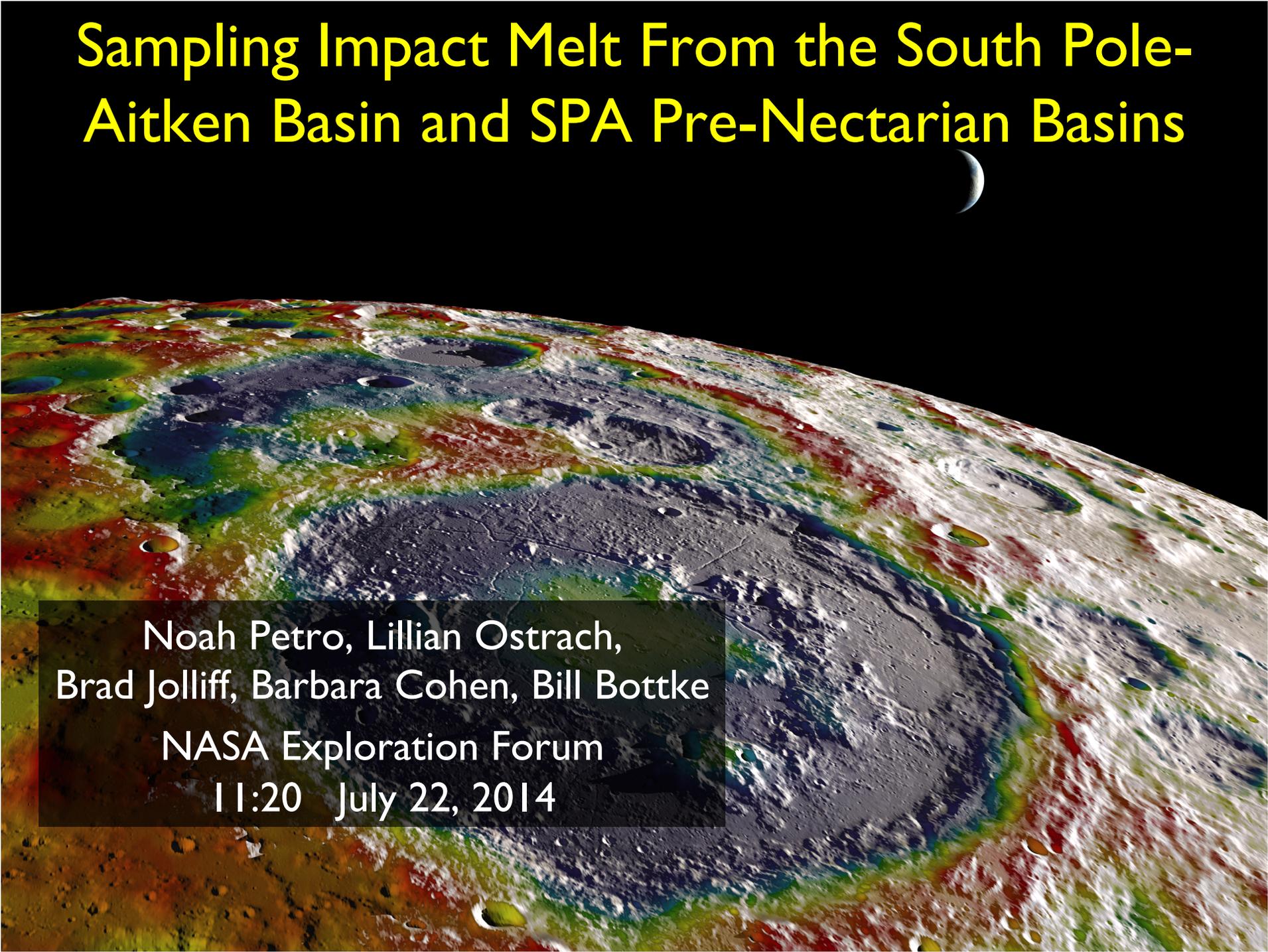


Sampling Impact Melt From the South Pole- Aitken Basin and SPA Pre-Nectarian Basins



Noah Petro, Lillian Ostrach,
Brad Jolliff, Barbara Cohen, Bill Bottke
NASA Exploration Forum
11:20 July 22, 2014

Moon-Forming Impact Ejecta as the Source of the Earliest Lunar Bombardment by B. Bottke

- Presentation yesterday:
 - Giant Impact ejecta impacting the Moon may explain Pre-Nectarian basins
 - Oldest cratered terrain on Moon ~8 My after GI
 - ~25 basins, and SPA/Procellarum
 - Big impacts < 8 My may make basin-like palimpsests
- What are the prospects of sampling post-SPA, Pre-Nectarian basin material in SPA?

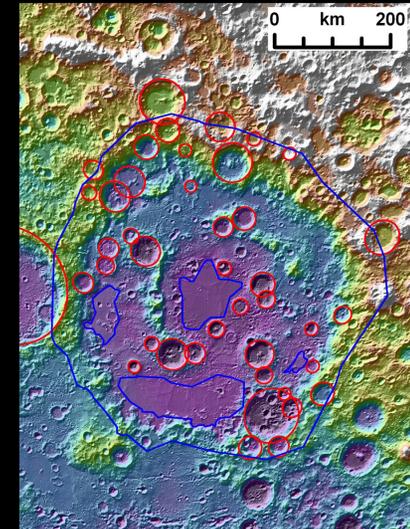
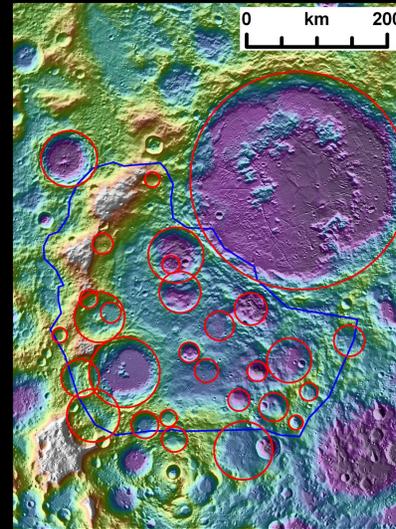
Previous Thoughts on SPA Regolith

- Haskin et al. (2003) and Petro and Pieters (2004) modeled the regolith provenance for central SPA
→ ancient SPA floor material dominates the regolith
- SPA interior accumulates relatively small amount of basin ejecta (Petro and Pieters, 2008)
- At past NLSI forums we've examined the effects of smaller craters on the SPA regolith (Cohen and Coker model) → small craters contribute their own small volume of impact melt, but mainly rework SPA melt

pNc Basins within (or near) SPA

(Fassett et al, 2012)

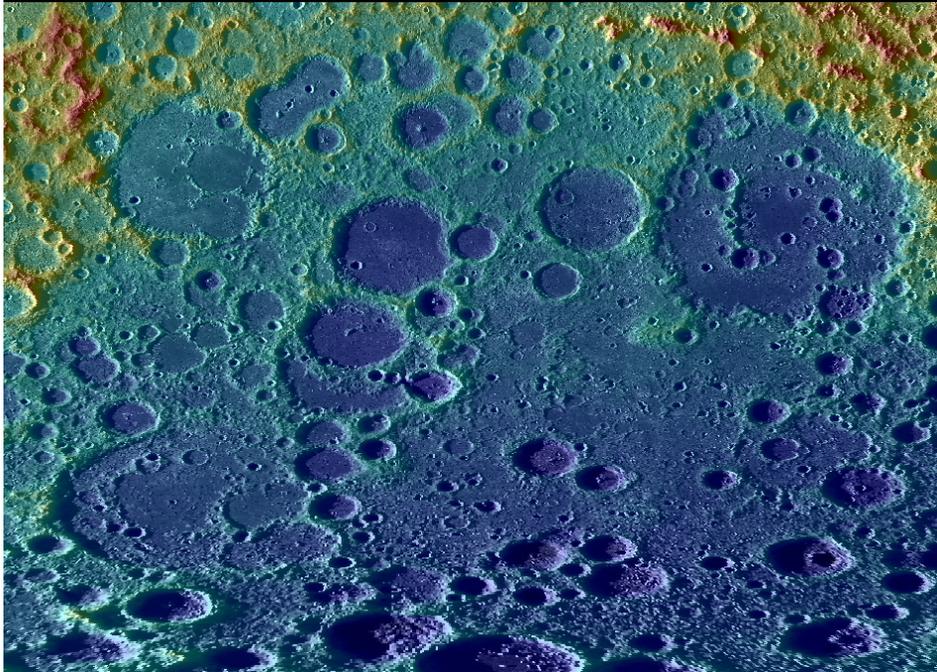
Name	N(20)	Notes
Australe	>180	Exterior to SPA
Amundsen-Ganswindt	202 ± 37	Straddles SPA rim
Poincaré	194 ± 44	Thin crust
Ingenii	167 ± 67	Near Th anomaly
Apollo	151 ± 23	Thin crust



- Certainly others may be present...
- How much melt is distributed by these events?
- How much of their ejecta/melt is in the regolith today?
- How does it vary across SPA?

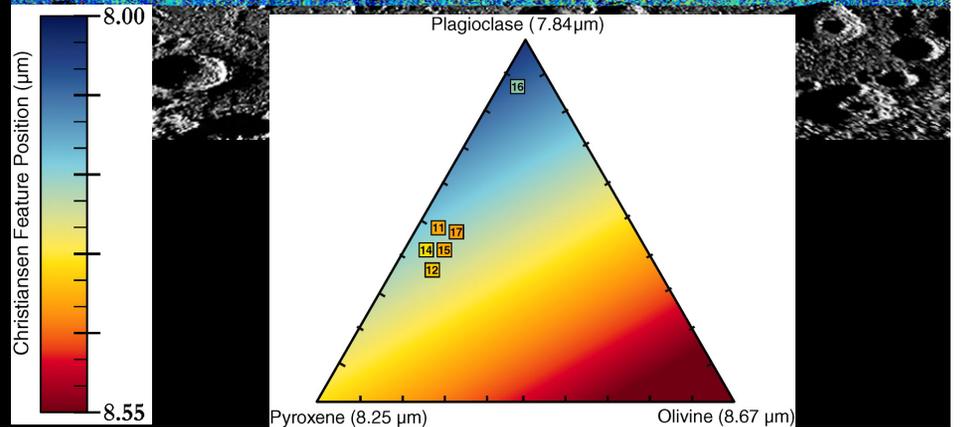
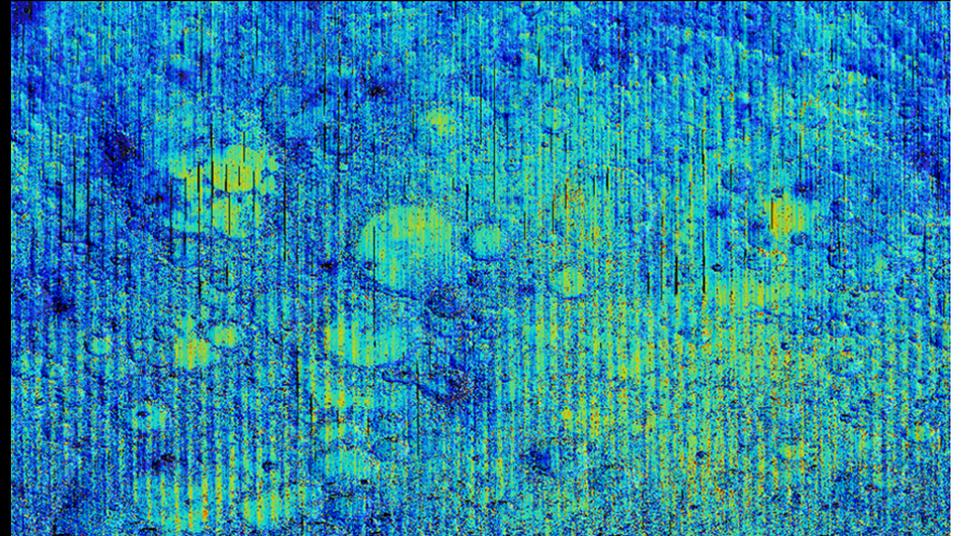
SPA

Topography



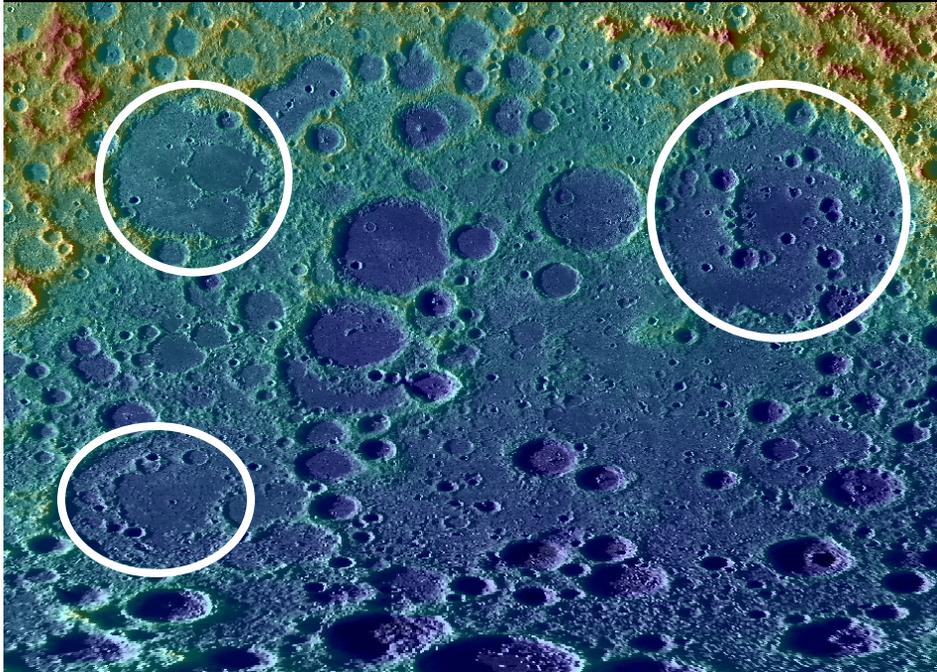
-9km  8.5km

Composition (CF)



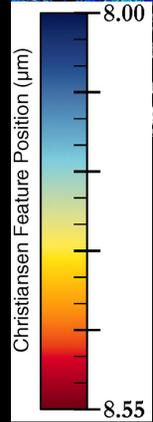
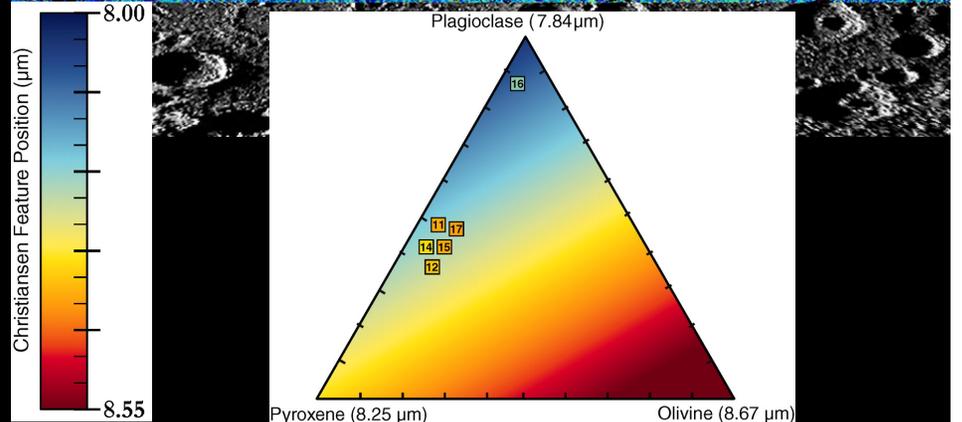
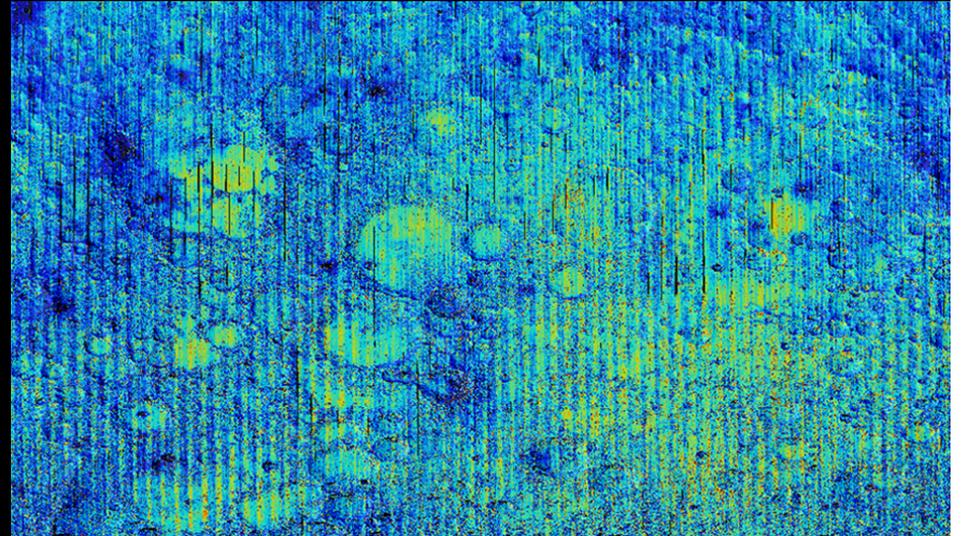
SPA

Topography



-9km  8.5km

Composition (CF)



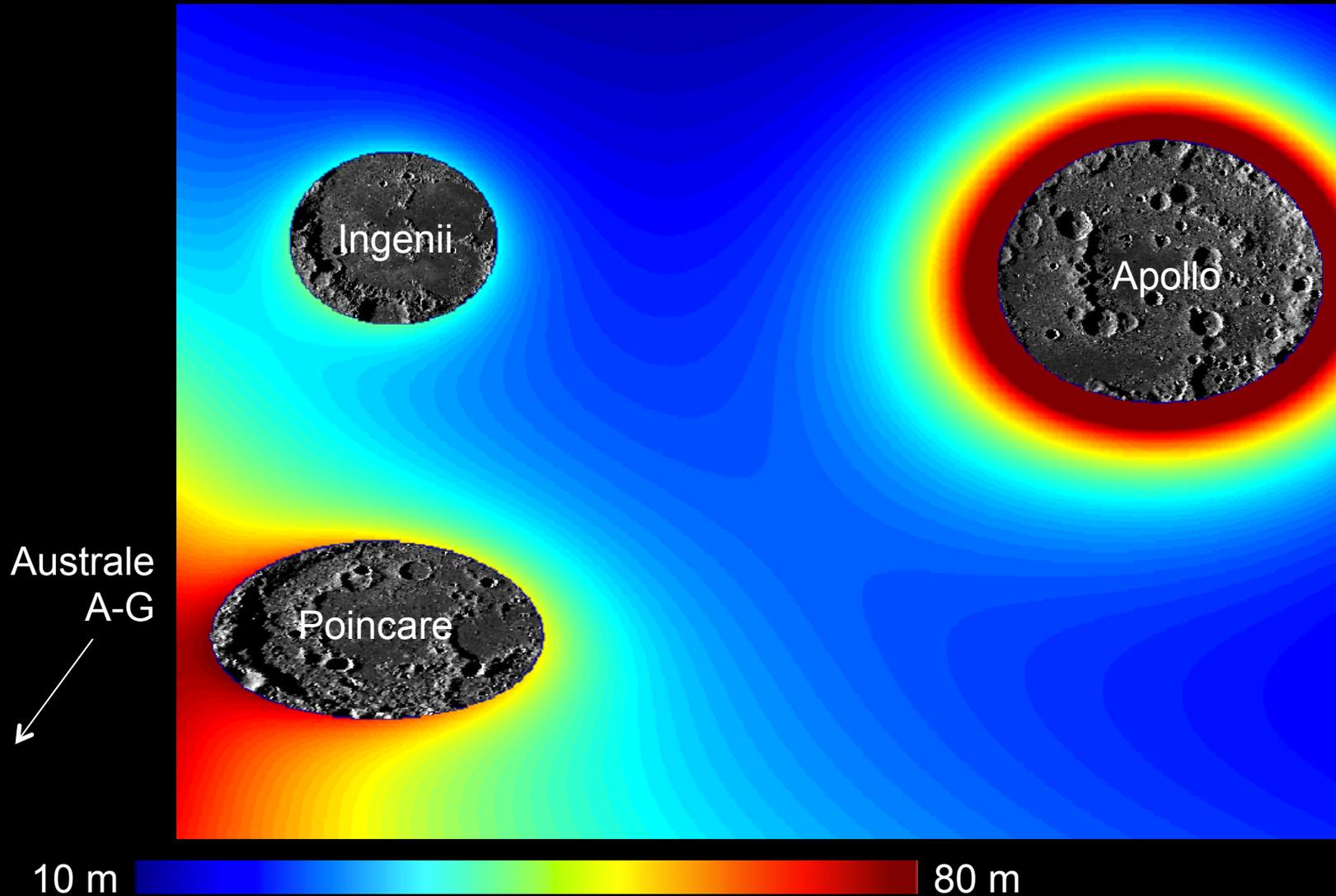
Fraction of melt in pNc Basin

Name	F_{melt} (%)	Notes
Australe	8	Exterior to SPA
Amundsen-Ganswindt	5	On SPA rim
Poincaré	5	Thin crust
Ingenii	4	Near Th anomaly
Apollo	6	Thin crust
Imbrium	9	Is Imbrium

- F_{melt} is the percent of melt in a crater's ejecta deposit
(Volume of melt x fraction of melt ejected; Cohen and Coker, 2010)
- What is the distribution of ejecta from these basins?

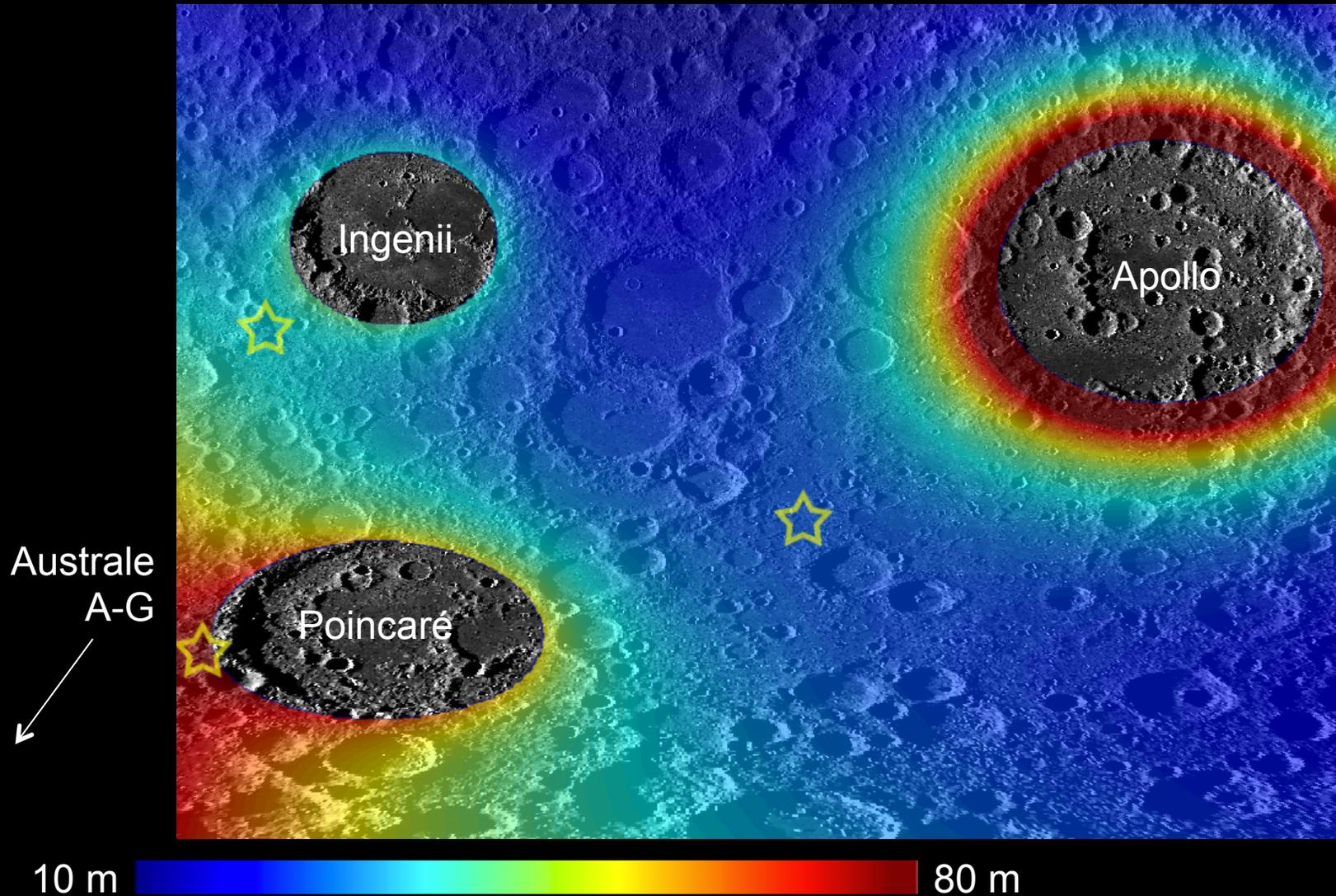
Ejecta Distribution – pNc basins

Based on Fassett et al., 2011 ejecta scaling model



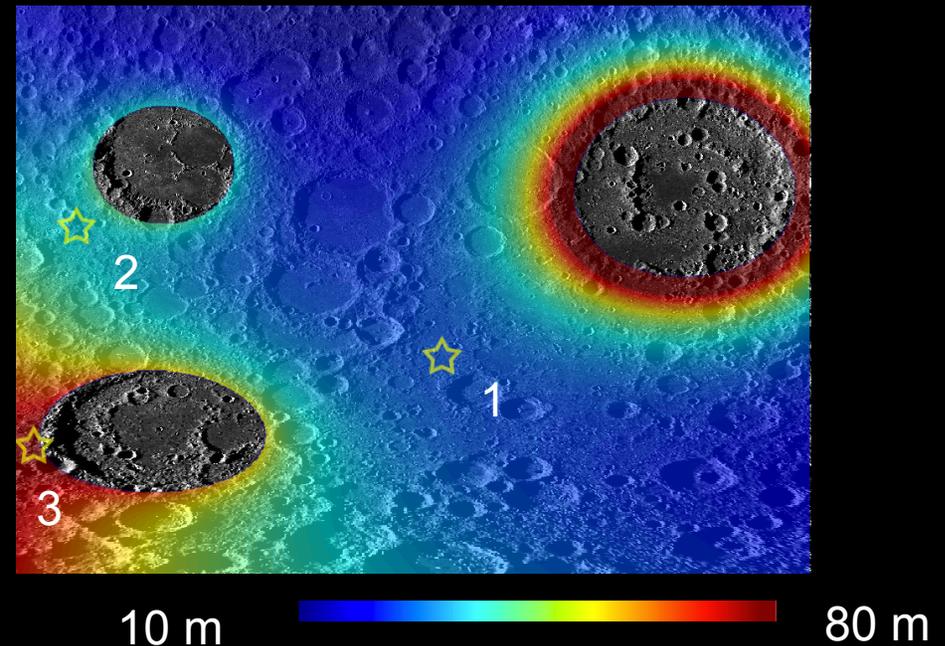
Ejecta Distribution – pNc basins

Based on Fassett et al., 2011 ejecta scaling model



pNc Basin Melt

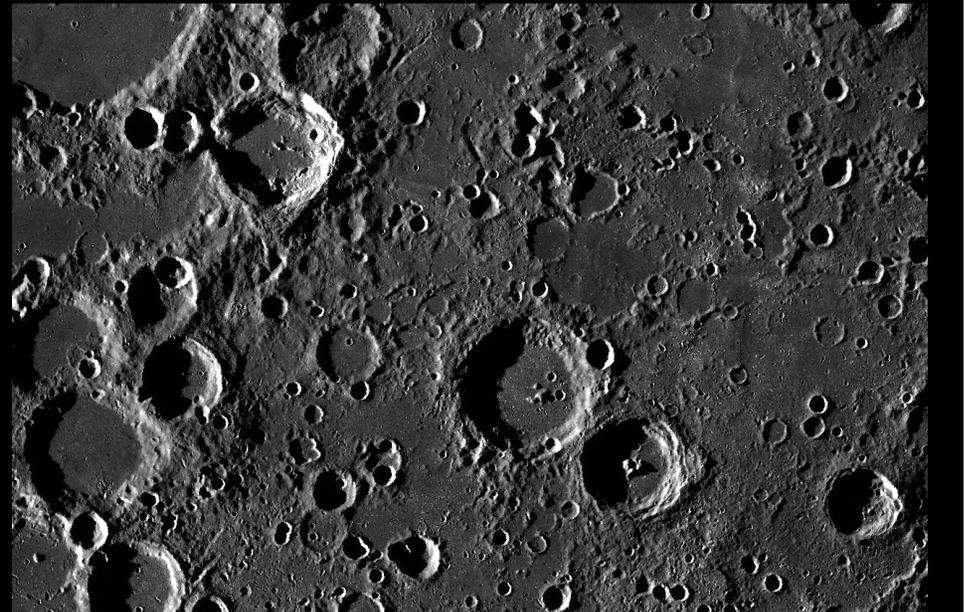
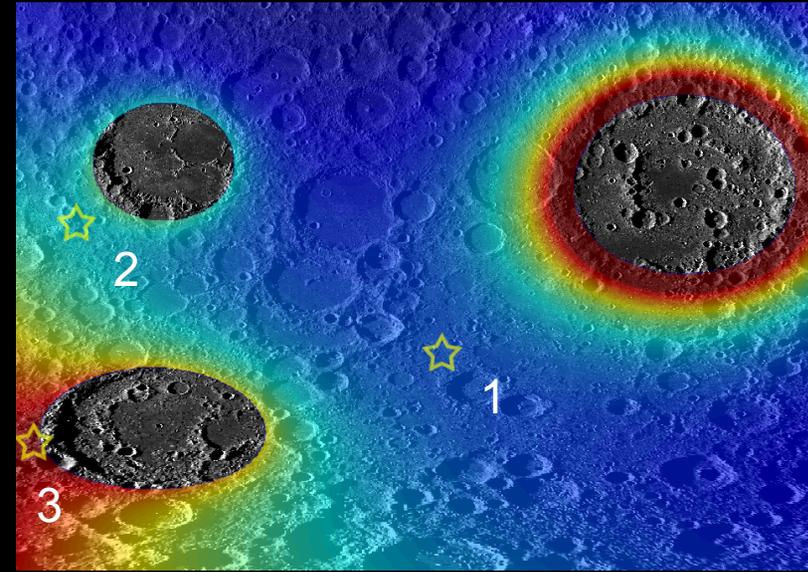
- Australe is the primary contributor across the basin
- Others are strongly site dependent
- Would any contribution (ejecta) from these basins survive subsequent dilution by other basin ejecta? (Petro and Pieters, 2004, 2006)
- If so in what proportion?



Site I – Northwest of Bose

Name	F_{melt} (%)	F_{ejecta} (%) $t=0$	F_{ejecta} (%) $t=\text{now}$
Australe	8	12	7
Amundsen-Ganswindt	5	15	<1
Poincaré	5	22	<1
Ingenii	4	18	<1
Apollo	6	20	3
Imbrium	9		5
Orientale	8		11
Schrödinger	4		1
Bose (age?)	2		25

- Nearby craters (Bose, Alder) contribute ejecta (mainly SPA floor and basement material)



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Imbrium	9		5
Orientale	8		11
Schrödinger	4		1
Bose	2		~15

- Nearby craters (Bose, Alder) contribute ejecta (mainly SPA floor and basement material)

What's going on here?

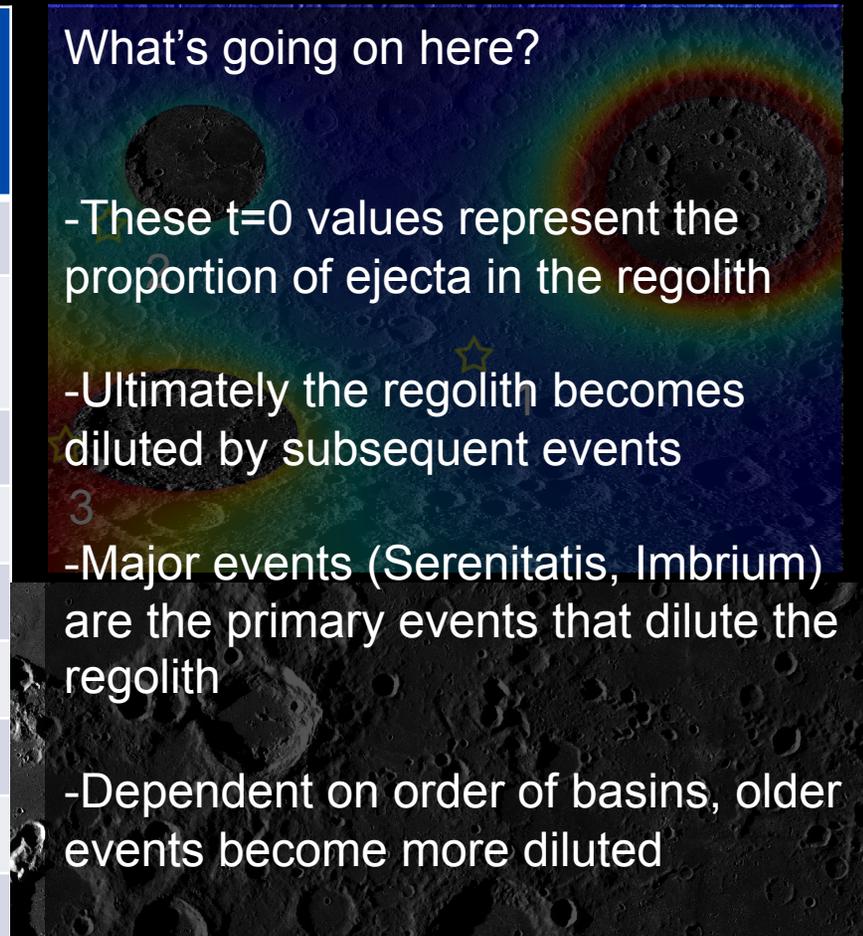
-These $t=0$ values represent the proportion of ejecta in the regolith

-Ultimately the regolith becomes diluted by subsequent events

-Major events (Serenitatis, Imbrium) are the primary events that dilute the regolith

-Dependent on order of basins, older events become more diluted

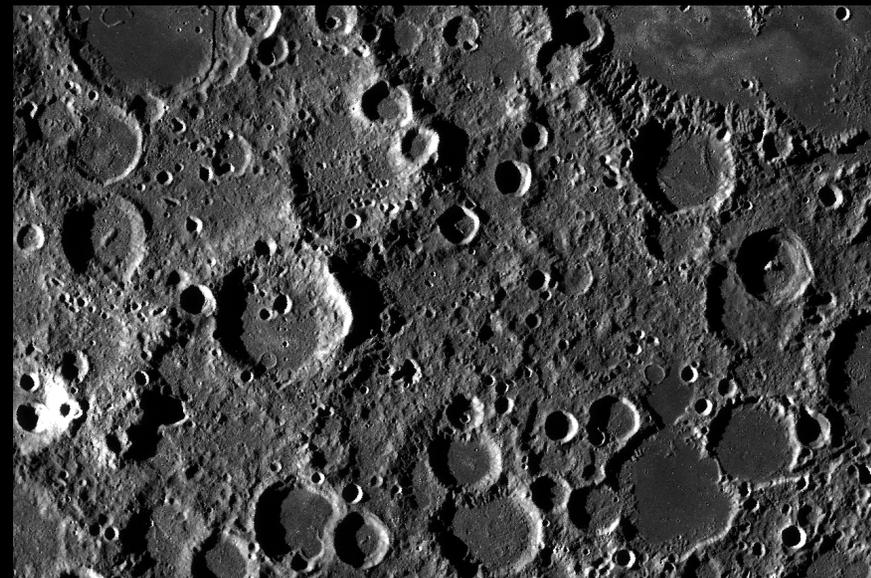
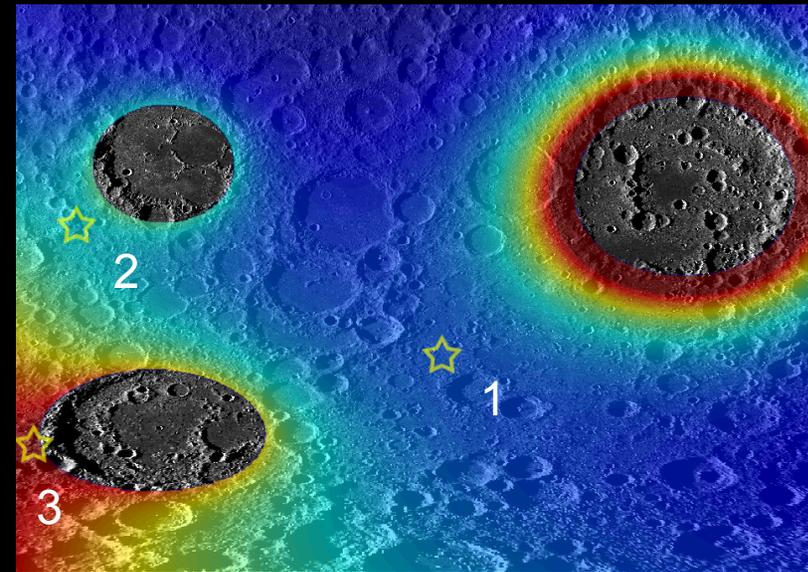
- $t=\text{now}$ proportions are likely worst-case scenarios for these sites (assume lunar-wide distribution, uniform mixing)



Site 2 – Southwest of Ingenii

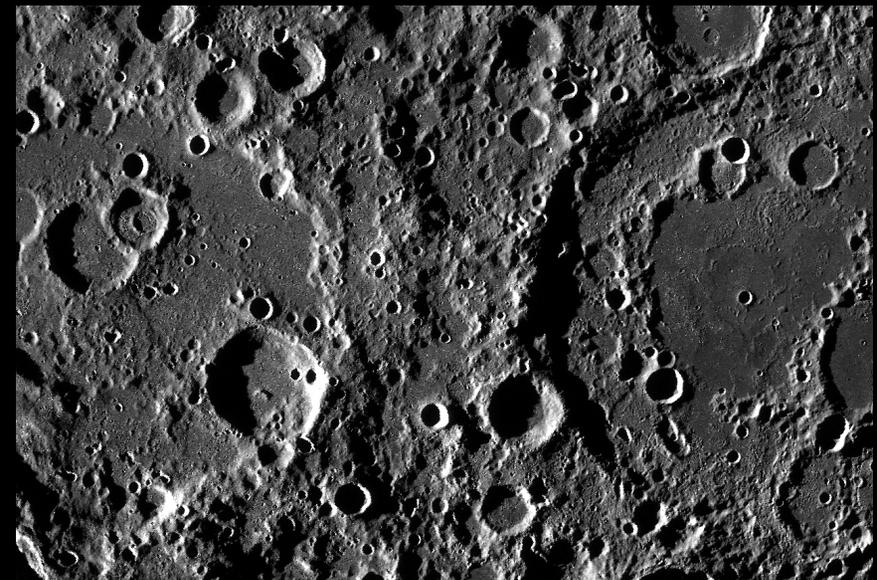
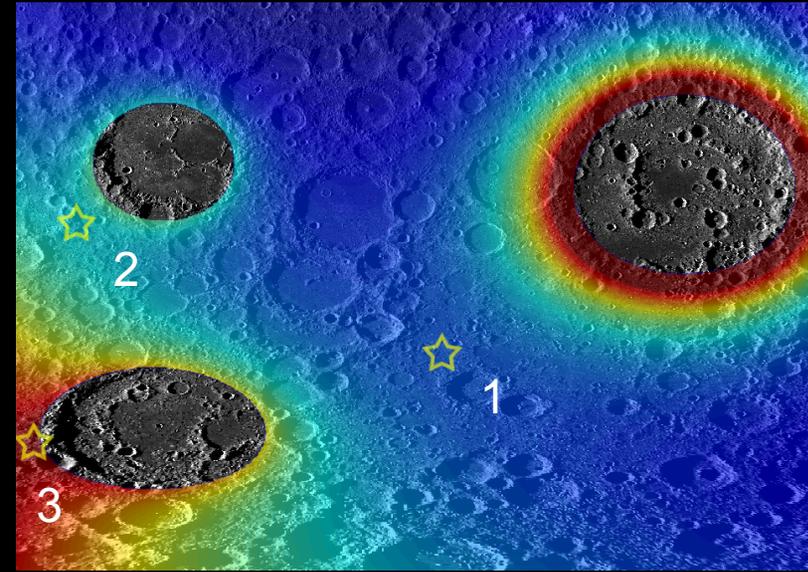
Name	F_{melt} (%)	F_{ejecta} (%) $t=0$	F_{ejecta} (%) $t=\text{now}$
Australe	8	14	6
Amundsen-Ganswindt	5	14	<1
Poincaré	5	22	<1
Ingenii	4	26	1
Apollo	6	14	<1
Imbrium	9		6
Orientale	8		9
Schrödinger	4		1

- Modest accumulations from pNc basins
- Close to Imbrium antipode



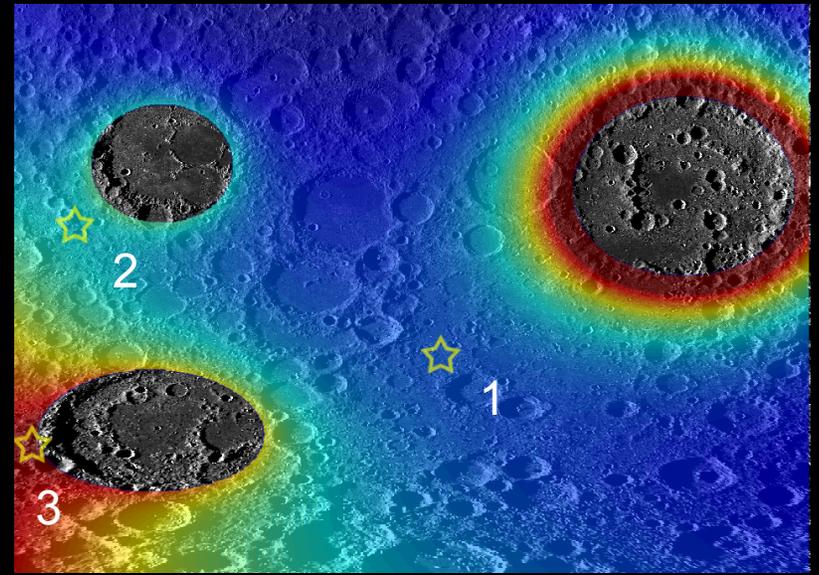
Site 3 – Southwest of Poincaré

Name	F_{melt} (%)	F_{ejecta} (%) $t=0$	F_{ejecta} (%) $t=\text{now}$
Australe	8	16	16
Amundsen-Ganswindt	5	18	<1
Poincaré	5	30	6
Ingenii	4	18	<1
Apollo	6	14	<1
Imbrium	9		6
Orientale	8		9
Schrödinger	4		4



- Australe dominates regolith

Conclusions



- Contributions from pNc basins are modest and are diluted by subsequent cratering events
- Regolith samples from any of the 3 sites are dominated by SPA “basement” and could contain pNc basin material; SPA + pNc basins > 78% of regolith
- Samples from SPA can:
 - Test the age of the GI event (is SPA impactor ejecta from GI event?) and possible cluster of impacts ~8 My (see Bottke talk yesterday)
 - Provide indications of the composition of the impactor (Wieczorek hypothesis)
 - And more...

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“Apollo 16 Zone”

