The Surface of the Moon



The Moon's Near Side



- Bumpy highlands
- ~4 billion years old
- Bright, light silicates

Maria (mare, sing.)

- Flat lowlands
- ~3 billion years old (young)
 Dark, heavy metals (Fe)

rays of ejecta from

meteor impacts

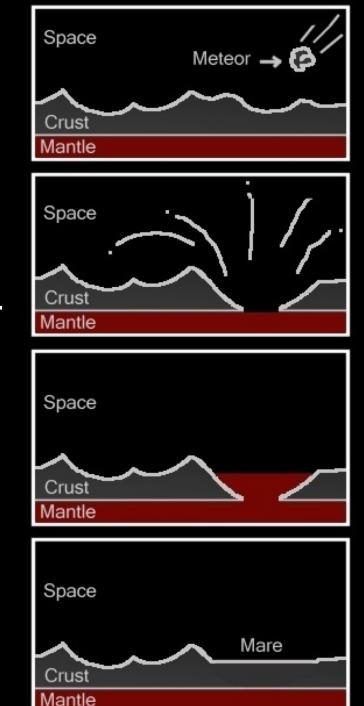
<u>Maria Formation</u>: ~3-5 Billion Years Ago

KE from coalescing rocks + GPE from enormous mass = heated molten core

> Heat escape through crust + other energy escape = cooling core

Decreasing temperature + constant mass = shrinking liquid mantle + growing solid core

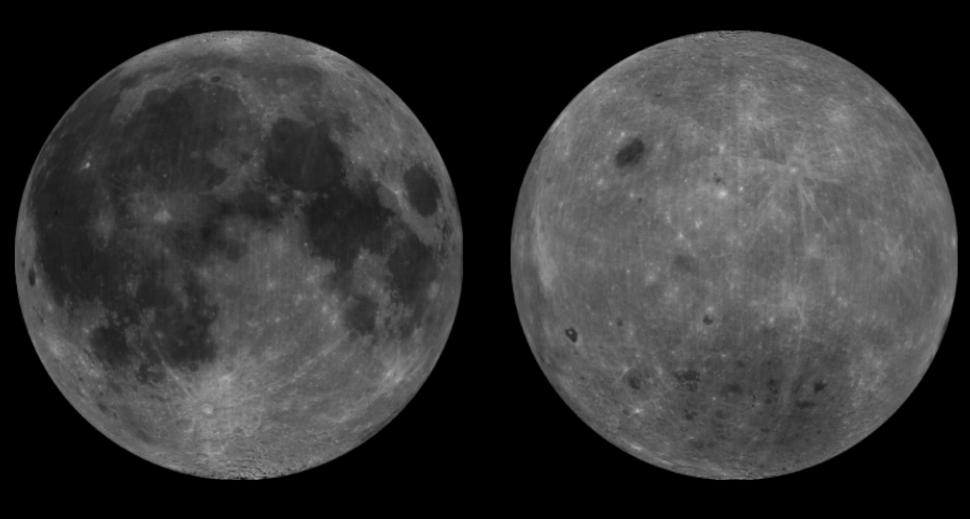
> Tiny solid core + tiny mantle = no geologic activity today!



Crater Density, Crater Size, Flatness, & Color as Age Indicators



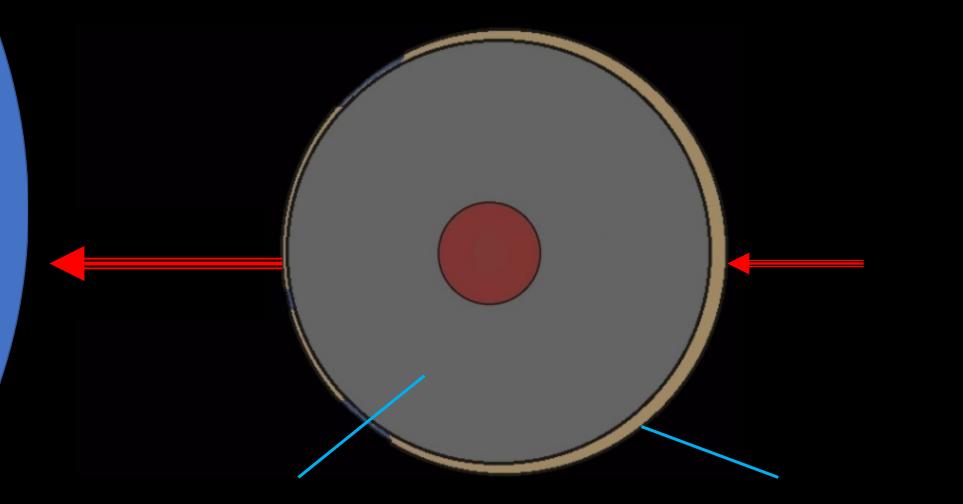
Why are Almost All Maria on the Near Side? (+5 EC)



Near Side

Far Side

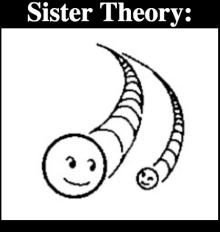
Gravity/Material Differential



Core: heavier metals

Crust: dust + silicates

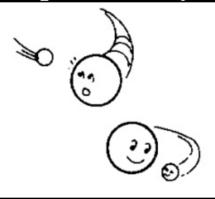
How the Heck Did the Moon Form Anyway?



Fission Theory:



Capture Theory:



The Moon formed right alongside Earth.

Earth was spinning so fast the Moon split off.

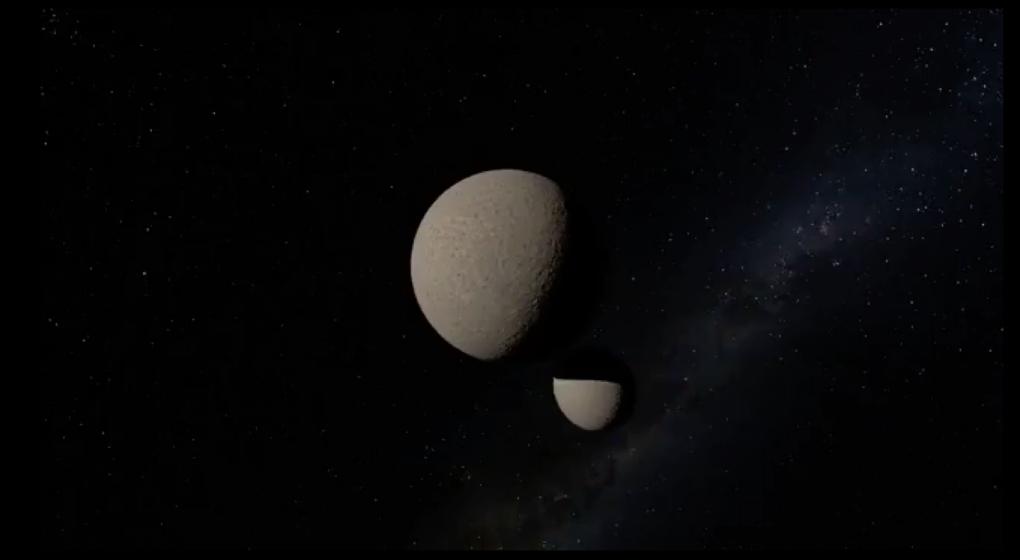
Earth's gravitational field captured the Moon.

Problem: Where's all the Moon's iron? Composition lacking.

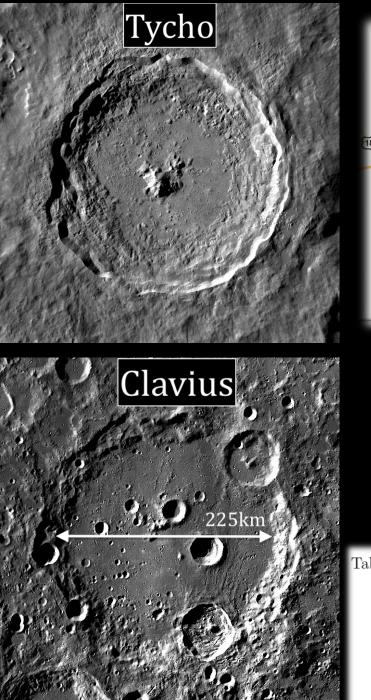
Problem: Why is the Moon's orbit inclined to Earth's rotation?

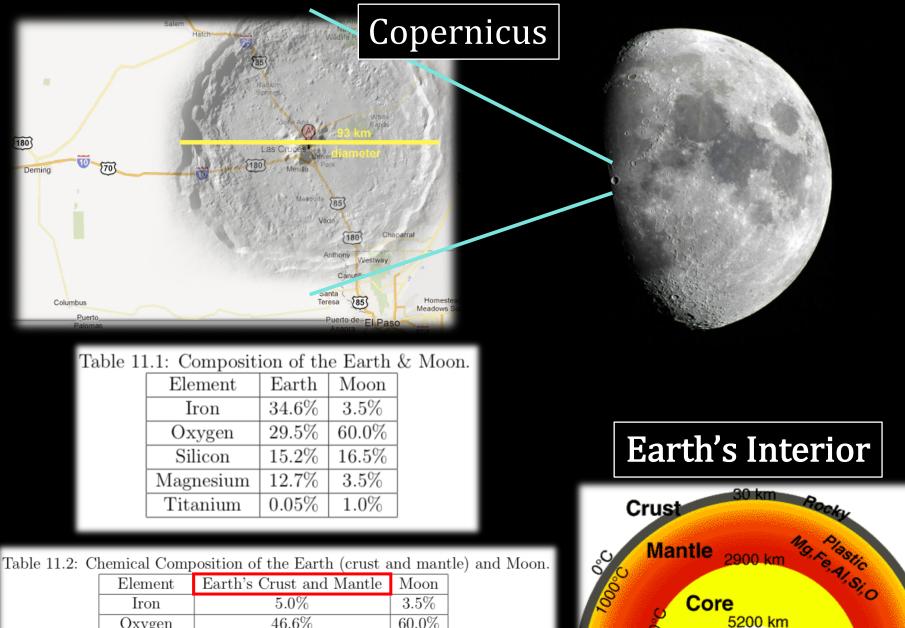
Problem: Where did the orbital energy go? Also, rocks are too similar.

Best Solution: The Giant Impact Hypothesis



"How did that form? Probably things smashing together and exploding." -Every Astronomer





Liquid

Fe,S

Inner

Core Solid Fe

1300°C

Element	Earth's Crust and Mantle	Moon
Iron	5.0%	3.5%
Oxygen	46.6%	60.0%
Silicon	27.7%	16.5%
Magnesium	2.1%	3.5%
Calcium	3.6%	4.0%