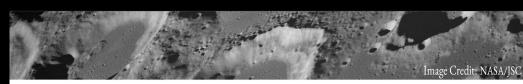
# Potential Lunar Subsolar Hydration Feature Patrice Smith University of Hawaii at Hilo



Cassini

Year: 1999

Findings: Hydration Found At the Poles and Highlands of the Moon Deep Impact

Year: 2007 & 2009

Findings: Entire Lunar Surface Hydrated During Some Portions of the Day Moon Mineralogy Mapper on Chandraayan-1

Year: 2009

Findings: Water Molecules on the Poles of the Moon



## The Sub-Solar Point

In order to establish how any water/hydroxyl absorbtion feature was present, considering it's presence may vary with Lunar time of day, one type of location was chosen and observed at different Lunar phases. Beside are the locations observed.



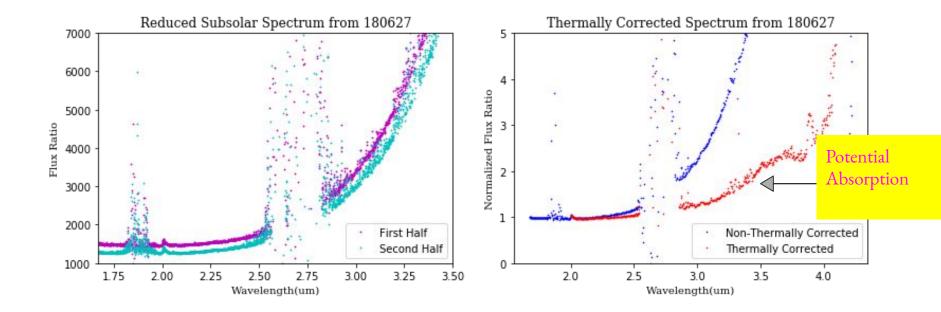
## NEATM: Near Earth Asteroid Thermal Model

- The basis of the STM is the assumption of instantaneous equilibrium between insolation and thermal emission and a simple temperature distribution on a smooth spherical (Lebofsky et al.)
- The near-Earth asteroid thermal model (NEATM) (Harris and Lagerros) is an improved version of STM that takes into account the surface roughness and thermal inertia
- the sub-solar temperature of the Moon is calculated by assuming equilibrium between solar insolation and emitted thermal flux. The temperature across the disk is then assumed to vary as [cos(i)]^.25.
- The Planck function is then integrated over the visible surface of the disk to get the emitted intensity, which is multiplied by the solid

angle to get the flux as seen at the earth.

# Best Results from Three Nights of Data

#### Before Thermal Correction After Thermal Correction



#### In Summary

- Potential Absorption
  Feature Detected Using
  NEATM
- Consistent with Hydration Feature at Lunar Noon

Acknowledgements

Dr. Heather Kaluna-University of Hawaii at Hilo Dr. Driss Takir- NASA Johnson Space Center Dr. Casey Honiball-University of Hawaii at Manoa

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  - Dr. Driss Takir-Johnson Space
    Center
    - Dr. Casey Honniball-SOFIA