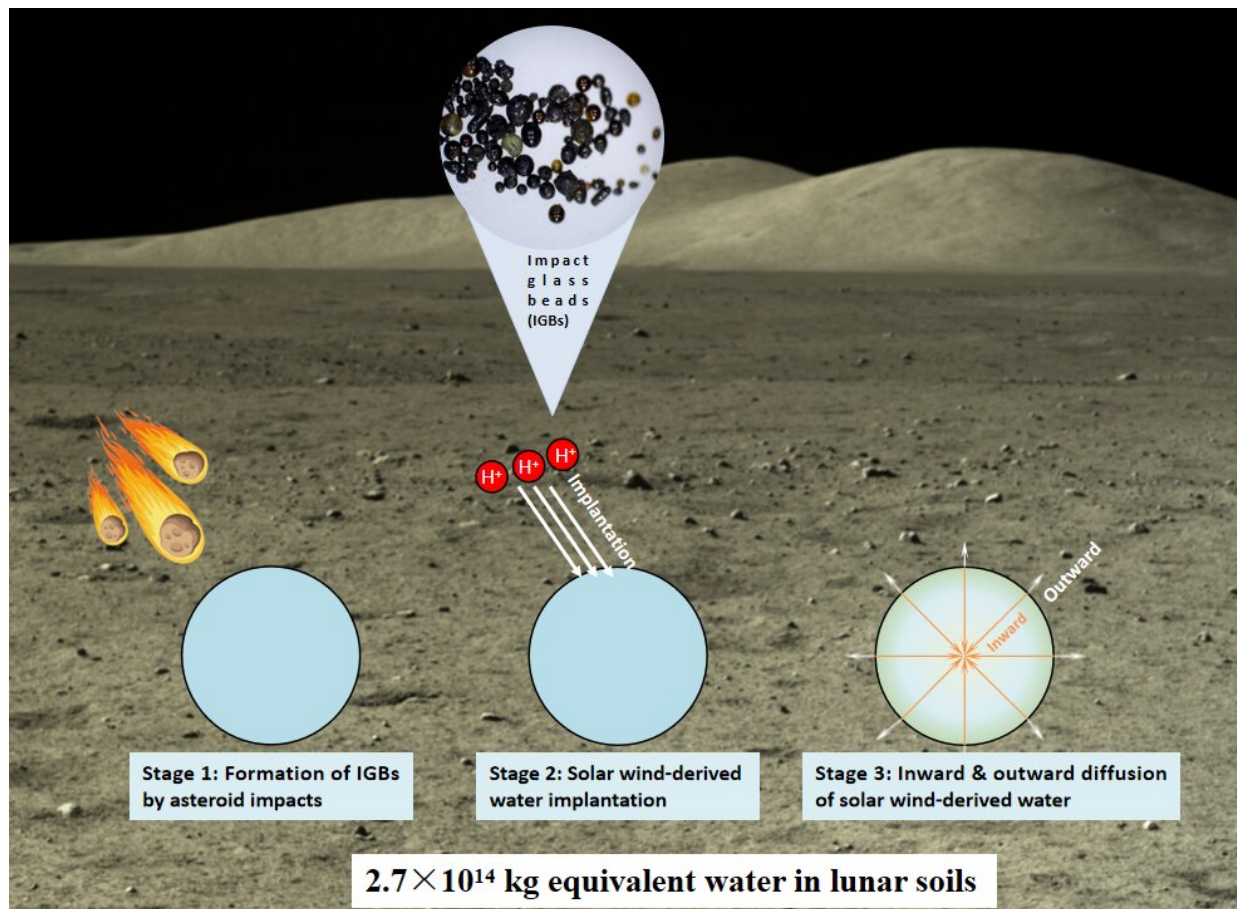


Researchers find new water reservoir on moon

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A schematic diagram of the lunar surface water cycle associated with impact glass beads. Credit: Prof. Hu Sen's group

Lunar surface water has attracted much attention due to its potential for

in-situ resource utilization by future lunar exploration missions and other space missions

Now, a research group led by Prof. Hu Sen from the Institute of Geology and Geophysics (IGG) of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) has found that impact glass beads in Chang'e-5 (CE5) lunar soils contain some water.

Detailed studies show that these glass beads are likely a new water reservoir on the moon, recording the dynamic ingress and egress of solar wind-derived water and acting as a buffer for the lunar [surface](#) water cycle.

This work was published in *Nature Geoscience* on March 27.

Many lunar missions have confirmed the presence of structural water or water ice on the moon. There is little doubt that most of the moon's surface harbors water, though the amount is much less than on Earth.

Surface water on the moon displays diurnal cycles and loss to space, indicating that there should be a hydrated layer or reservoir at depth in lunar soils to sustain the retention, release, and replenishment of water on the surface of the moon. However, previous studies of water inventory of fine mineral grains in lunar soils, impact-produced agglutinates, [volcanic rocks](#), and pyroclastic glass beads have been unable to explain the retention, release, and replenishment of water on the surface of the moon (i.e., the lunar surface water cycle). Therefore, there must be a yet-unidentified water reservoir in lunar soils that has the capacity to buffer the lunar surface water cycle.

Doctoral student He Huicun, under the guidance of Prof. Hu Sen, proposed that impact glass beads, a ubiquitous component in lunar soils with an amorphous nature, were a potential candidate for investigation

of the unidentified hydrated layer or reservoir in lunar soils.

She systematically characterized the petrography, major element composition, water abundance, and hydrogen isotope composition of the impact glass beads returned by the CE5 mission, aiming to identify and characterize the missing water reservoir on the moon's surface.

The CE5 impact glass beads have homogeneous chemical compositions and smooth exposed surfaces. They are characterized by water abundance up to about $2,000 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$, with extreme deuterium-depleted characteristics. The negative correlation between water abundance and hydrogen isotope composition reflects the fact that water in the CE5 impact glass beads comes from solar winds.

The researchers also analyzed water abundance along six transects in five glass beads, which showed the hydration profiles of solar wind-derived water. Some glass beads were overlapped by a later degassing event. The impact glass beads acted as a sponge for buffering the lunar [surface water](#) cycle. The researchers estimate that the amount of water contributed by impact [glass beads](#) to lunar soils varies from 3.0×10^{11} kg to 2.7×10^{14} kg.

"These findings indicate that the impact glasses on the surface of the [moon](#) and other airless bodies in the solar system are capable of storing solar wind-derived water and releasing it into space," said Prof Hu.

More information: A solar wind-derived water reservoir on the Moon hosted by impact glass beads, *Nature Geoscience* (2023). [DOI: 10.1038/s41561-023-01159-6](#).
www.nature.com/articles/s41561-023-01159-6

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