

# Crashing comets may explain mysterious lunar swirls

1 June 2015, by Kevin Stacey



Source of mysterious lunar swirls. New research suggests that comet collisions could explain the formation of lunar swirls like these at Mare Marginis on the Moon's far side. Credit: NASA/Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter

Brown University researchers have produced new evidence that lunar swirls—wispy bright regions scattered on the moon's surface—were created by several comet collisions over the last 100 million years.

In a paper published in the journal *Icarus*, the researchers use state-of-the-art computer models to simulate the dynamics of comet impacts on the lunar soil. The simulations suggest that such impacts can account for many of the features in the mysterious swirls.

'We think this makes a pretty strong case that the swirls represent remnants of cometary collisions,' said Peter Schultz, a planetary geoscientist at Brown University. Schultz co-wrote the paper with

his former graduate student, Megan Bruck-Syal, who is now a researcher at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.

Lunar swirls have been the source of debate for years. The twisting, swirling streaks of bright soil stretch, in some cases, for thousands of miles across the [lunar surface](#). Most are found on the unseen far side of the moon, but one famous swirl called Reiner Gamma can be seen by telescope on the southwestern corner of the moon's near side. 'It was my favorite object to look at when I was an amateur astronomer,' Schultz said.

At first glance, the swirls do not appear to be related to large impact craters or any other topography. 'They simply look as if someone had finger-painted the surface,' Schultz said. 'There has been an intense debate about what causes these features.'

In the 1970s, scientists discovered that many of the swirls were associated with anomalies of the moon's crustal magnetic field. That revelation led to one hypothesis for how the swirls may have formed. Rocks below the surface in those spots might contain remanent magnetism from early in the moon's history, when its magnetic field was much stronger than it is now. It had been proposed that those strong, locally trapped magnetic fields deflect the onslaught of the solar wind, which was thought to slowly darken the moon's surface. The swirls would remain brighter than the surrounding soil because of those magnetic shields.

But Schultz had a different idea for how the swirls may form—one that has its roots in watching the lunar modules land on the moon during the Apollo program.

'You could see that the whole area around the lunar modules was smooth and bright because of the gas from the engines scoured the surface,' Schultz said. 'That was part of what got me started thinking

comet impacts could cause the swirls.'

Comets carry their own gaseous atmosphere called a coma. Schultz thought that when small comets slam into the moon's surface—as they occasionally do—the coma may scour away loose soil from the surface, not unlike the gas from the lunar modules. That scouring may produce the bright swirls.



A closer look at the Reiner Gamma. Credit: NASA/Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter

Schultz first published a paper outlining the idea in the journal *Nature* in 1980. That paper focused on how the scouring of the delicate upper layer of lunar soils could produce brightness consistent with the swirls. The structure of the grains in the upper layer (termed the 'fairy castle structure' because of the way grains stick together) scatters the sun's rays, causing a dimmer and darker appearance. When this structure is stripped away, the remaining smoothed surface would be brighter than unaffected areas, especially when the sun's rays strike it at certain angles. For Reiner Gamma on the lunar nearside, those areas appear brightest during the crescent moon just before sunrise.

As computer simulations of impact dynamics have gotten better, Schultz and Bruck-Syal decided it

might be time to take a second look at whether comet impacts could produce that kind of scouring. Their new simulations showed that the impact of a comet coma plus its icy core would indeed have the effect of blowing away the smallest grains that sit atop the [lunar soil](#). The simulations showed that the scoured area would stretch for perhaps thousands of kilometers from the impact point, consistent with the swirling streaks that extend across the moon's surface. Eddies and vortices created by the gaseous impact would explain the swirls' twisty, sinuous appearance.

The comet impact hypothesis could also explain the presence of magnetic anomalies near the swirls. The simulations showed that a comet impact would melt some of the tiny particles near the surface. When small, iron-rich particles are melted and then cooled, they record the presence of any magnetic field that may be present at the time. 'Comets carry with them a magnetic field created by streaming charged particles that interact with the solar wind,' Schultz said. 'As the gas collides with the lunar surface, the cometary [magnetic field](#) becomes amplified and recorded in the small particles when they cool.'

Taken together, the results offer a more complete picture of how the swirls form, the researchers say.

'This is the first time anyone has looked at this using modern computational techniques,' Schultz said. 'Everything we see in simulations of [comet impacts](#) is consistent with the swirls as we see them on the moon. We think this process provides a consistent explanation, but may need new [moon](#) missions to finally resolve the debate.'

**More information:** *Icarus*, [www.sciencedirect.com/science/.../S0019103515002079](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/.../S0019103515002079)

Provided by Brown University

APA citation: Crashing comets may explain mysterious lunar swirls (2015, June 1) retrieved 17 June 2019 from <https://phys.org/news/2015-06-comets-mysterious-lunar-swirls.html>

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