

# Long suspected theory about the moon holds water

14 June 2018



Photograph of lunar meteorite NWA 2727. Credit: Masahiro Kayama, Tohoku University

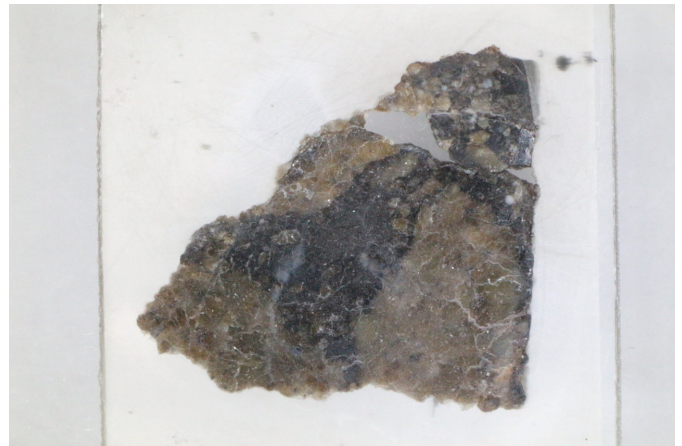
A team of Japanese scientists led by Masahiro Kayama of Tohoku University's Frontier Research Institute for Interdisciplinary Sciences, has discovered a mineral known as moganite in a lunar meteorite found in a hot desert in northwest Africa.

This is significant because moganite is a [mineral](#) that requires [water](#) to form, reinforcing the belief that water exists on the Moon.

"Moganite is a crystal of silicon dioxide and is similar to quartz. It forms on Earth as a precipitate when alkaline water including SiO<sub>2</sub> is evaporated under high pressure conditions," says Kayama. "The existence of moganite strongly implies that there is water activity on the Moon."

Kayama and his team analyzed 13 of the lunar meteorites using sophisticated methods to determine chemical compositions and structures of their minerals. These included electron microscopy for high-magnification, and micro-Raman spectroscopy to determine the structure of the minerals based on their atomic vibration.

Moganite was found in only one of those 13 samples, confirming the team's theory that it could not have formed in the African desert. "If terrestrial weathering had produced moganite in the [lunar meteorite](#), there should be moganite present in all the samples that fell to Earth around the same time. But this was not the case," says Kayama.



Sectional photograph of lunar meteorite NWA 2727. Credit: Masahiro Kayama, Tohoku University

He adds that part of the moganite had changed into the high-pressure SiO<sub>2</sub> minerals stishovite and coesite, which he believes was most likely formed through heavy impact collisions on the Moon

This is the first time that moganite has been detected in [lunar rocks](#). The researchers say the meteorites probably came from an area of the Moon called Procellarum Terrane, and that the moganite was formed through the process of water evaporation in strong sunlight. Kayama's working theory is that deeper under the [lunar surface](#), protected from the sun, crystals of water ice could be abundant.

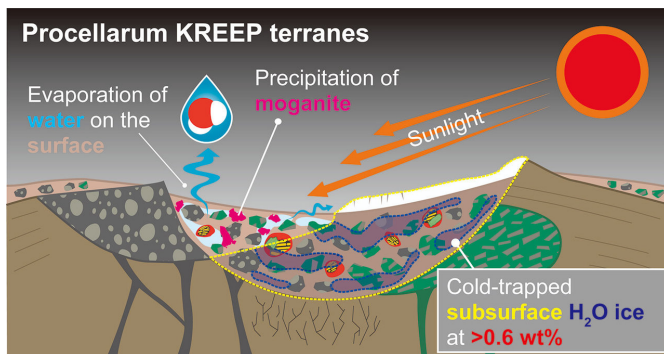
In recent years, space missions have found

evidence of [lunar water](#) or ice concentrated at the poles where sunlight appears at a very narrow angle, leading to pockets of cold traps. This is the first time, however, that the scientists have found evidence of abundant water ice in the lunar subsurface at mid and lower latitudes.

Discovery of moganite in a lunar meteorite as a trace of H<sub>2</sub>O ice in the Moon's regolith, *Science Advances* (2018). DOI: [10.1126/sciadv.aar4378](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.aar4378)

Provided by Tohoku University

Kayama's team estimates that the accumulation of water in the [lunar soil](#) is about 0.6 weight percent. If they are right, future lunar explorers would have easier access to the resource, which would greatly enhance the chances of the Moon hosting human settlement and infrastructure, and supporting a variety of industries within the next few decades.



Schematic of the history of precipitation of moganite and subsurface H<sub>2</sub>O ice in the Moon. Credit: M. Sasaoka, SASAMI-GEO-SCIENCE

JAXA, the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency, is said to be considering two future missions—a lunar pole landing mission in five years to look for water resources and a sample return mission from the far-side of the Moon in ten years.

In addition to testing for water in other silica minerals found, Kayama and his team also plan to study water from solar wind to the regolith soils and volcanic eruptions from the lunar mantle. "Solar wind-induced water can give us new insight into the history of sun activity, and volcanic water provides us with information of lunar evolution together with water," says Kayama, about his lab's next project. "It's all very exciting."

**More information:** Masahiro Kayama et al,

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