



# High Velocity Ejection of Large Blocks Inhibited by Impact into Lunar Regolith

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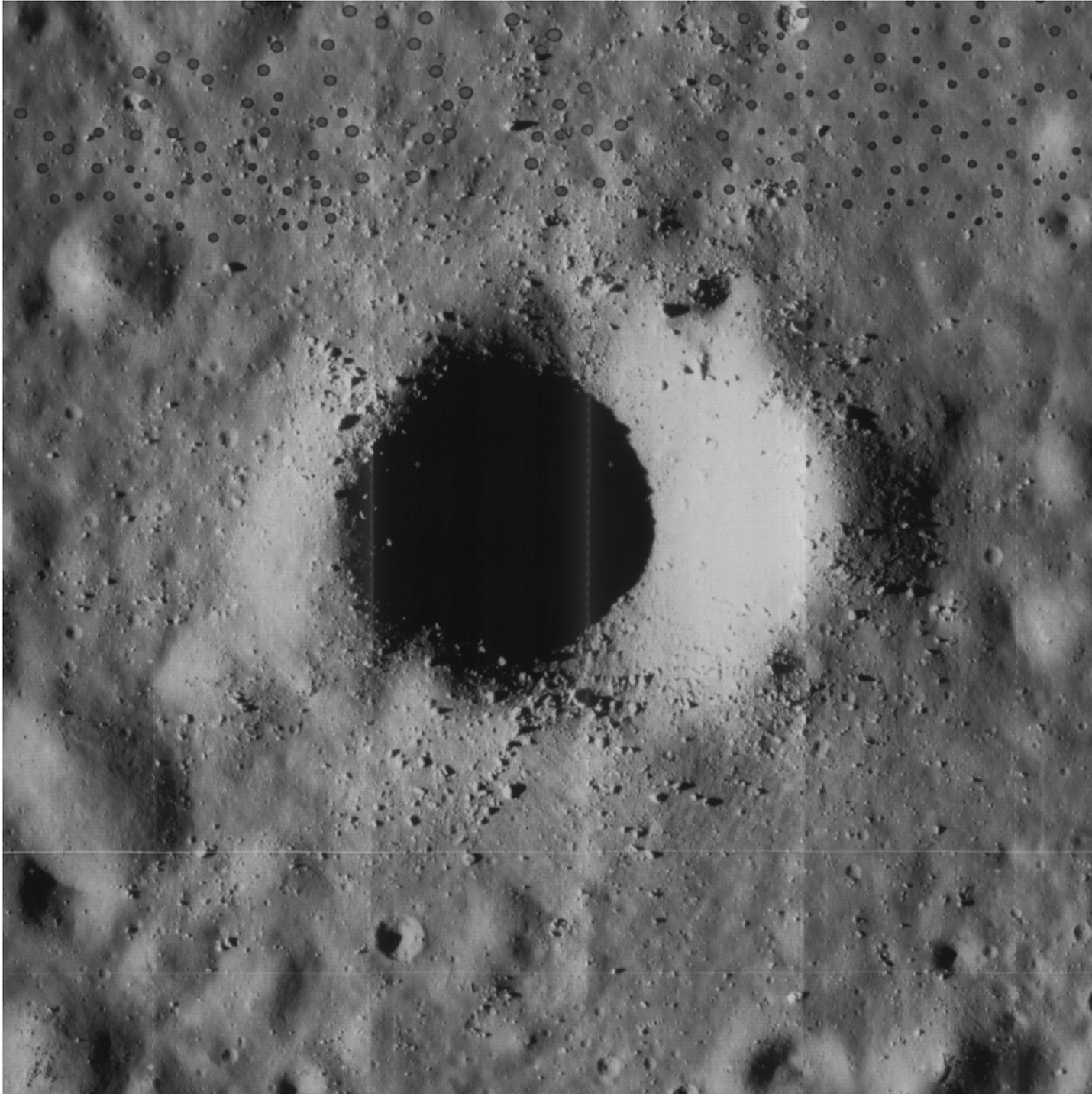
H. Jay Melosh

Lunar Science Forum 2009



# Method

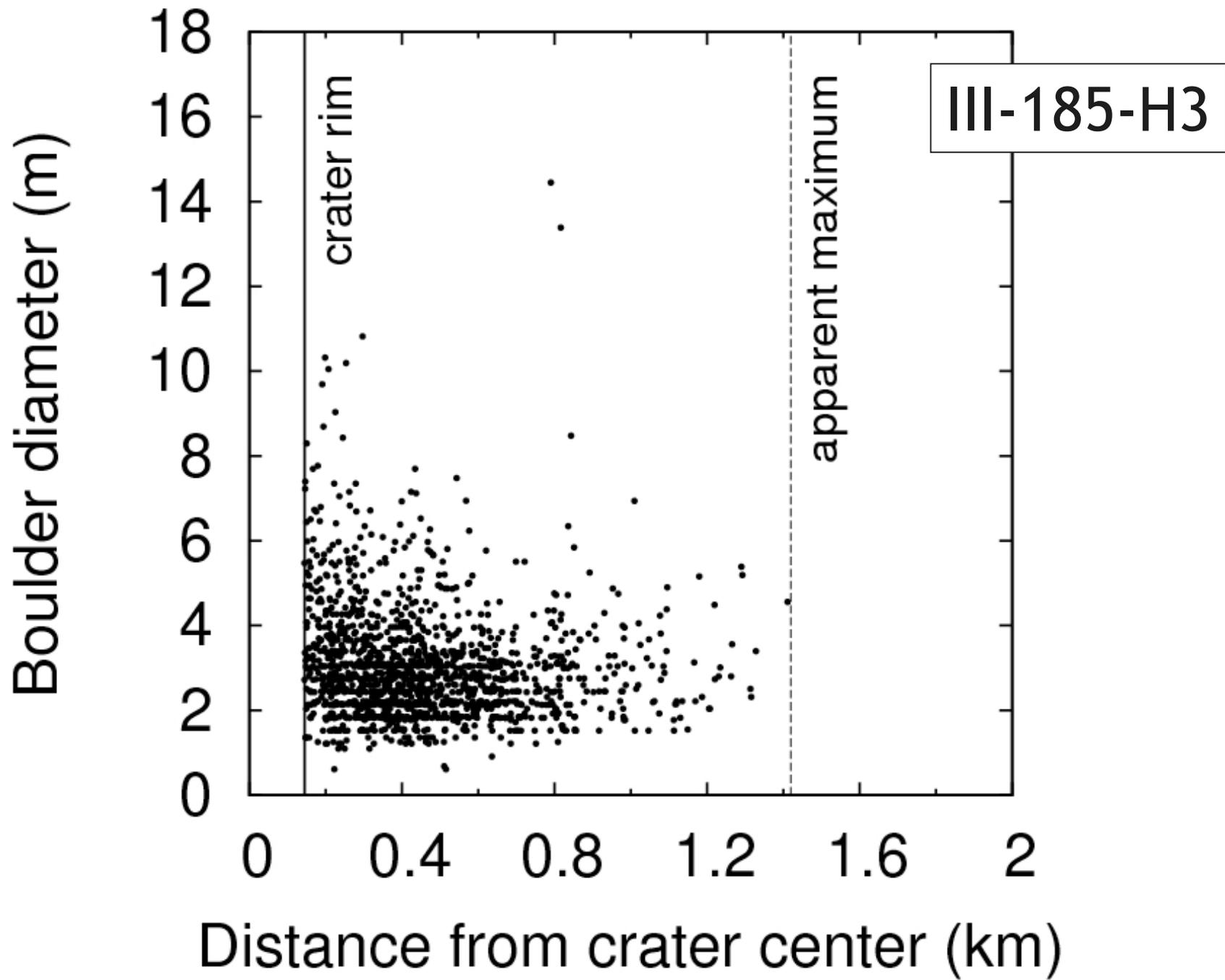
- Studied 10 bouldery lunar craters
- Measured 10,000 ejected boulders
- Calculated ejection velocity
- Measured regolith depth via morphology of nearby small craters (Oberbeck and Quaide, 1968)

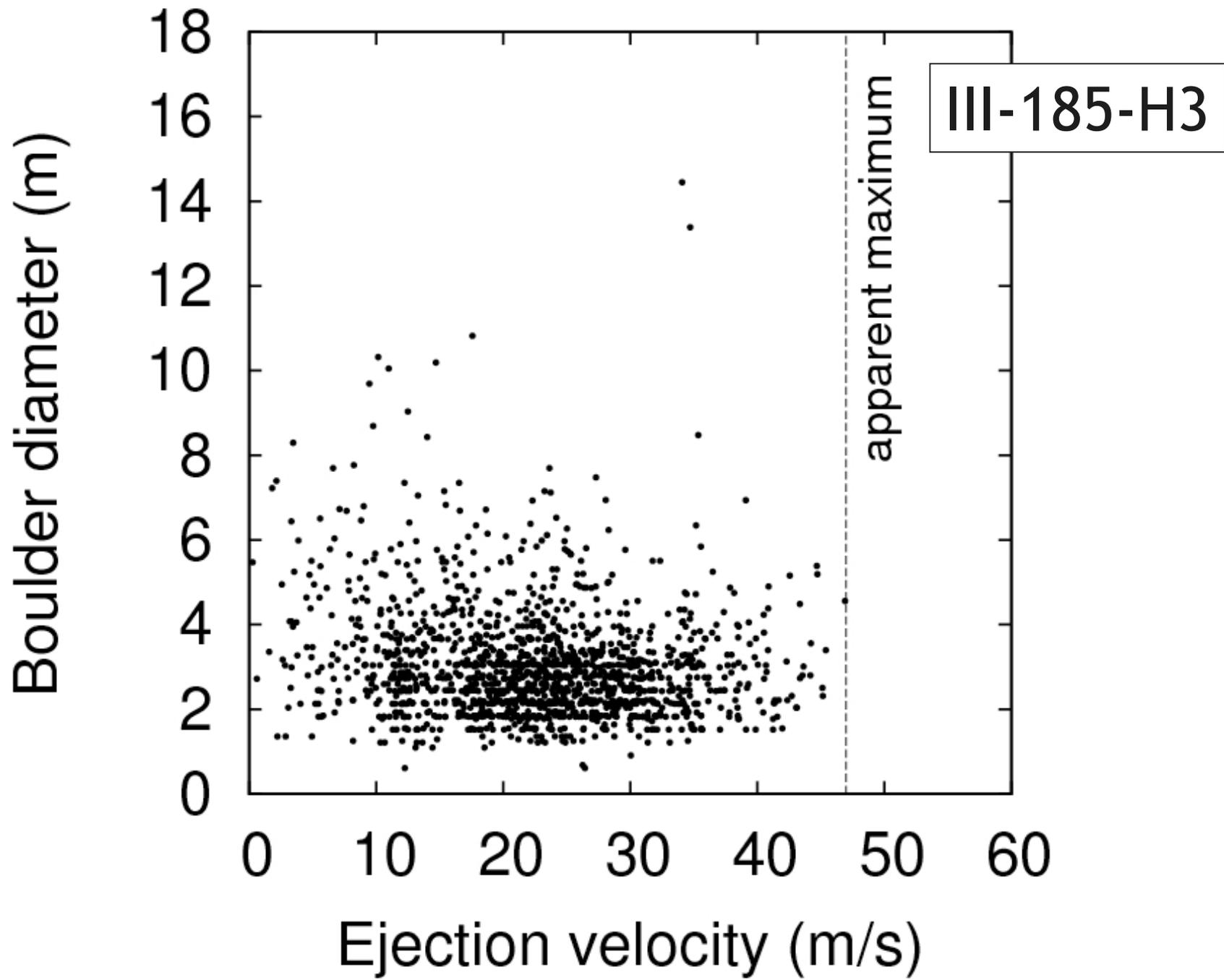


Lunar  
Orbiter V  
152-H2

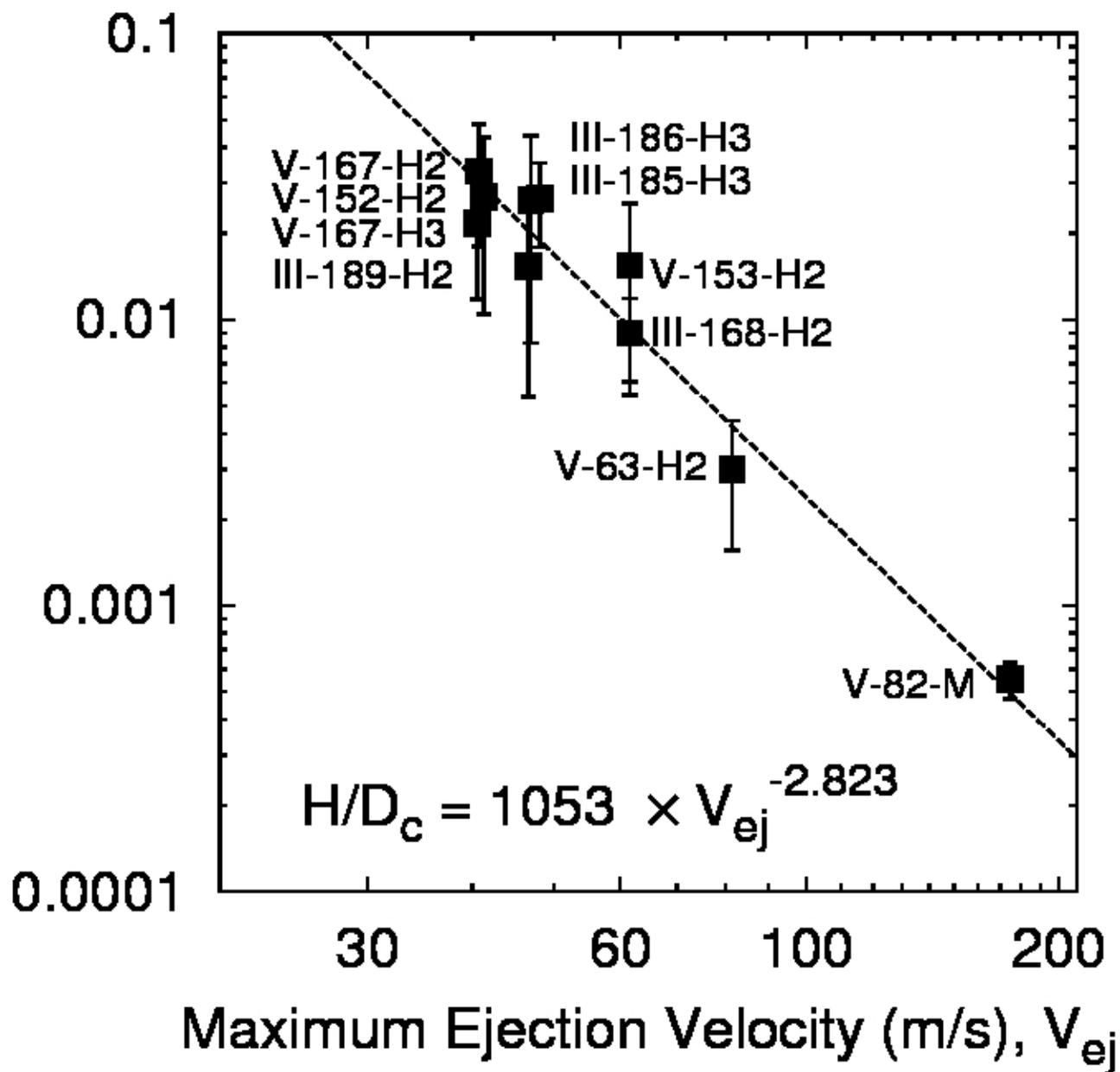
200 m  



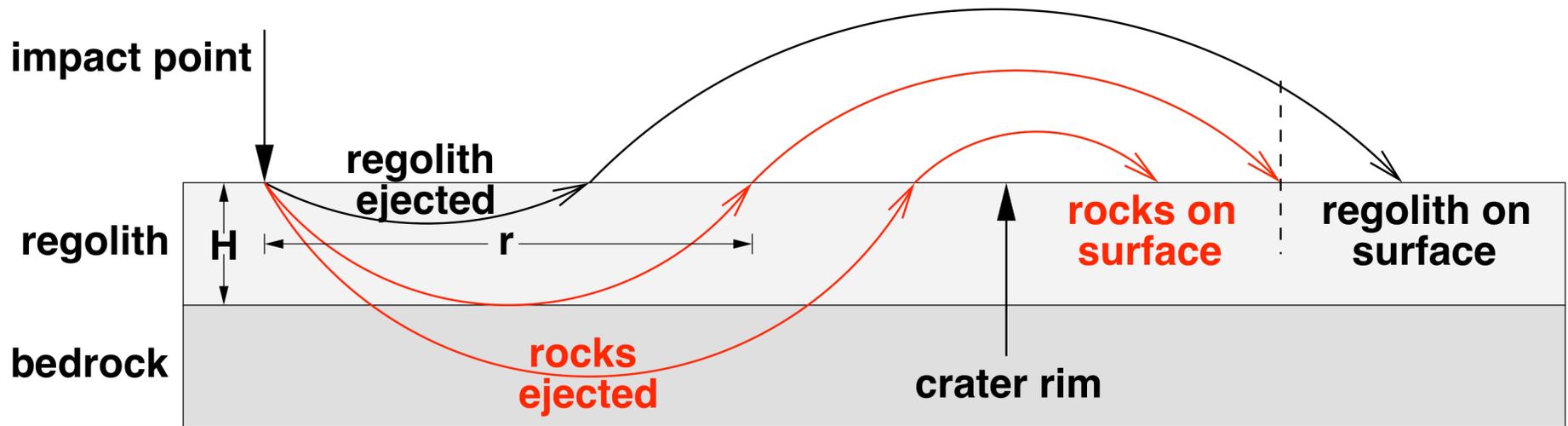





Regolith Depth/Crater Diameter,  $H/D_c$



# Our Hypothesis



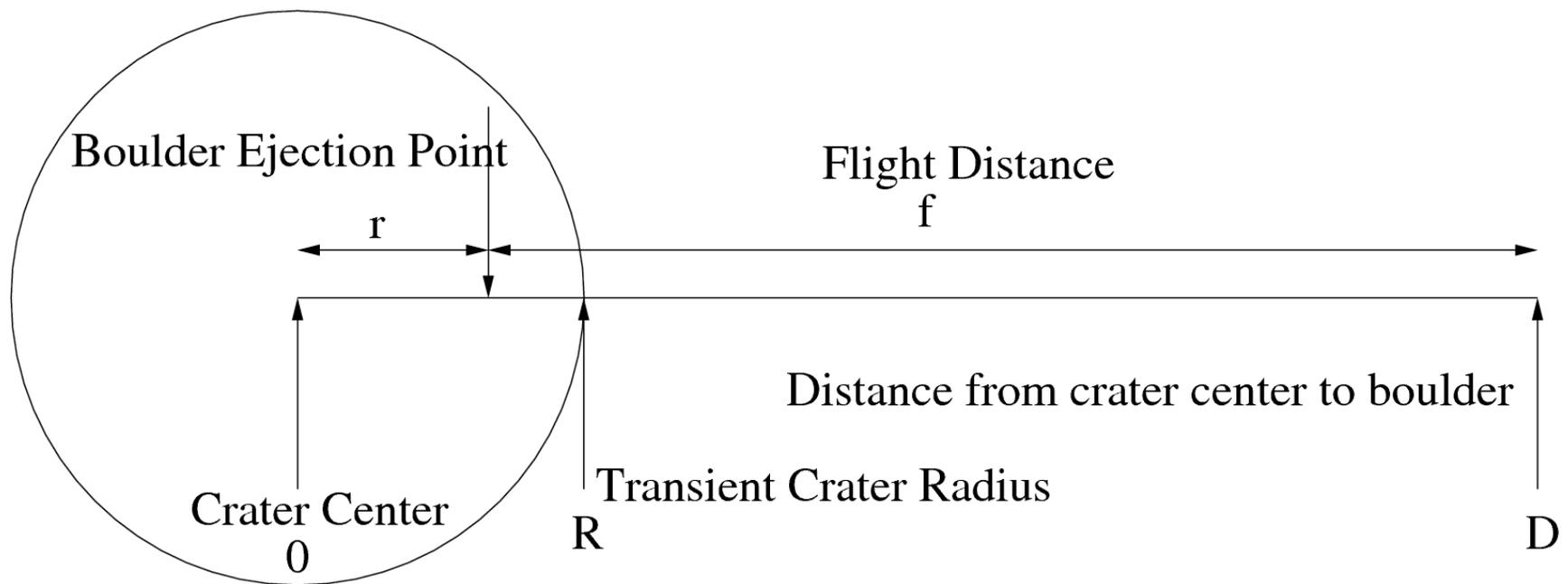
- Must penetrate to rock to eject boulders
- Deeper streamlines eject closer to rim

# Implications

- Meteorites:
  - Less likely - deep regolith
  - More likely - shallow or no regolith
- Distant secondary craters
  - Less likely - deep regolith
  - More likely - shallow or no regolith
- Landing site selection
  - Fewer distant boulders - deep regolith
  - More distant boulders - shallow or no regolith

The End

# Calculation of Ejection Velocity



# Craters Studied

Photo Number	Longitude	Latitude	Terrain
III-168-H2	43.6 W	2.0 S	mare
III-185-H3	43.6 W	2.0 S	mare
III-186-H3	43.6 W	2.0 S	mare
III-189-H2	43.6 W	2.0 S	mare
V-63-H2	32.8 E	0.4 S	highlands
V-82-M	18.1 E	2.7 N	highlands
V-167-H2	30.9 W	12.9 N	highlands
V-167-H3	30.9 W	12.9 N	highlands
V-152-H2	20.2 W	10.1 N	Cop. ej. blanket
V-153-H2	20.2 W	10.1 N	Cop. ej. blanket

Regolith Depth/Crater Diameter,  $H/D_c$

