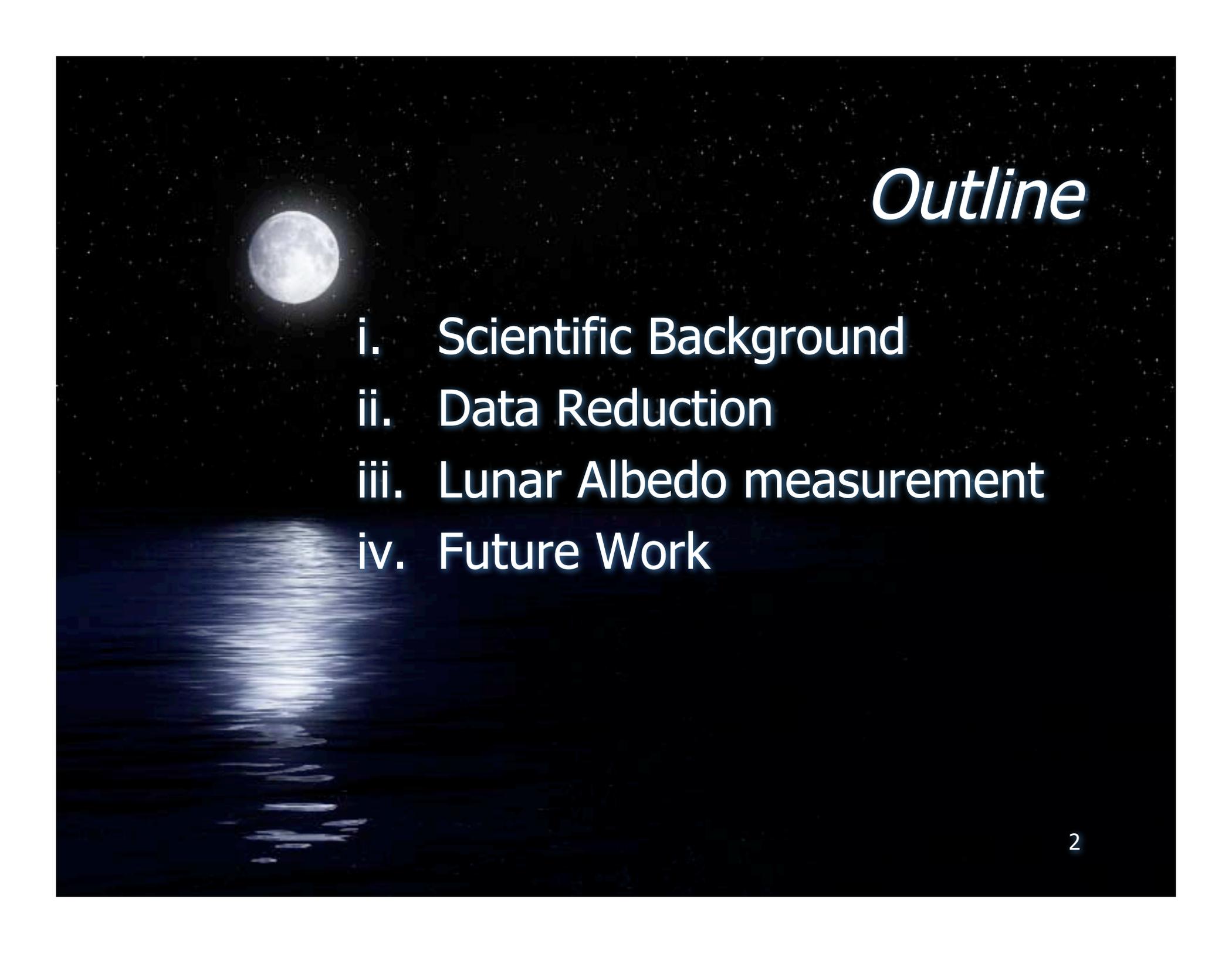
A full moon is visible in the upper left quadrant of a dark, starry night sky. Below the moon, a body of water reflects the moon's light, creating a shimmering path of light that extends towards the bottom center of the frame. The stars are small, white dots scattered across the black background.

# *Lunar Reflectance in Lyman $\alpha$*

Julie Feldt

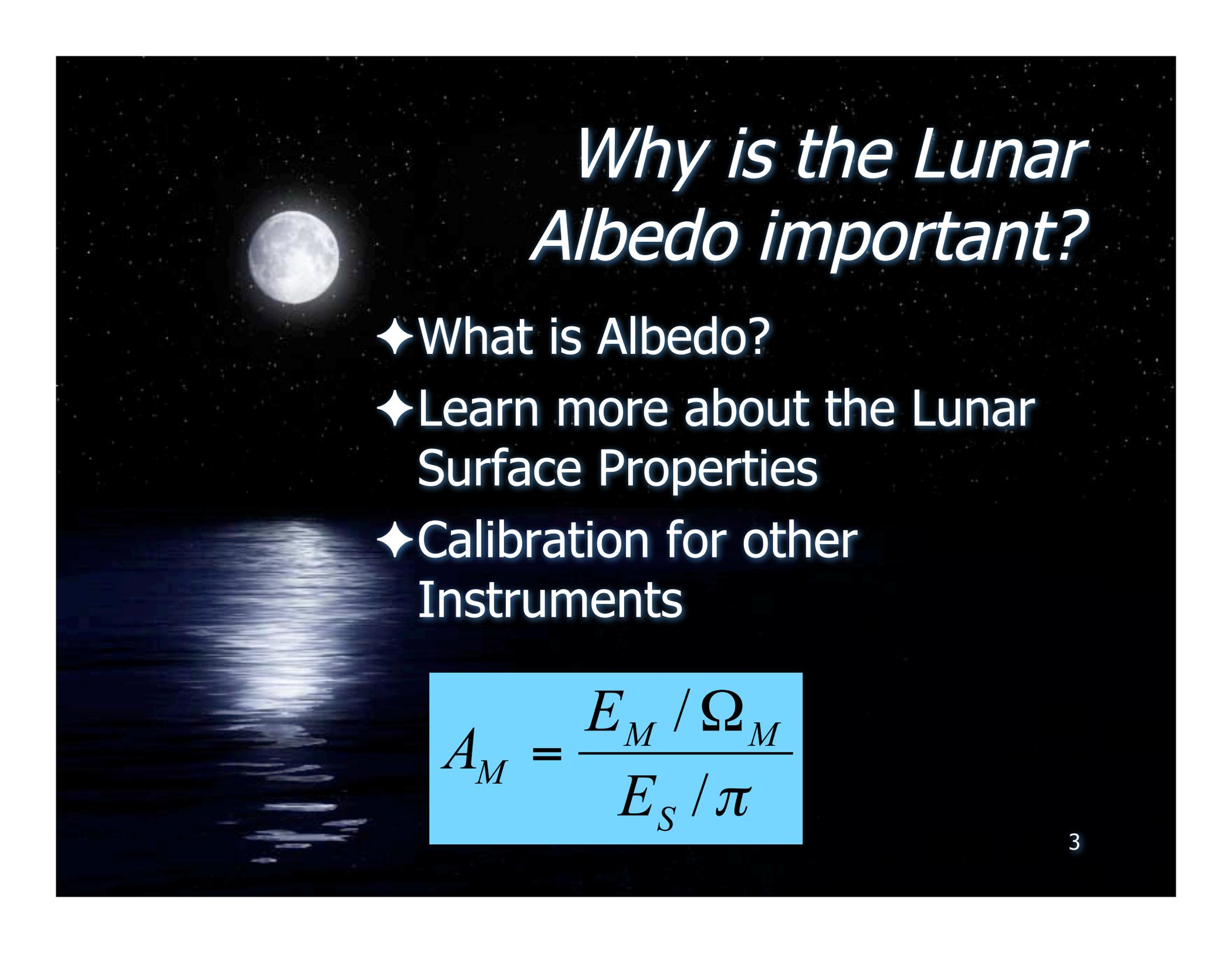
University of Kansas

*Mentors* : Marty Snow and Greg Holsclaw

A full moon is visible in the upper left quadrant of a dark, starry night sky. Below the moon, a body of water reflects the moon's light, creating a shimmering path that leads towards the bottom center of the frame. The overall scene is serene and evokes a sense of space and astronomy.

# *Outline*

- i. Scientific Background
- ii. Data Reduction
- iii. Lunar Albedo measurement
- iv. Future Work

A full moon is visible in the upper left quadrant of the slide, set against a dark, starry sky. Below the moon, a body of water reflects the moon's light, creating a shimmering path that extends towards the bottom center of the frame. The overall background is a deep black, speckled with small white stars.

# *Why is the Lunar Albedo important?*

- ◆ What is Albedo?
- ◆ Learn more about the Lunar Surface Properties
- ◆ Calibration for other Instruments

$$A_M = \frac{E_M / \Omega_M}{E_S / \pi}$$

# *Remote Sensing of the Moon*

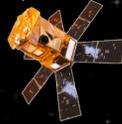


- ◆ Mineralogy
  - ◆ Surface composition
- ◆ Space Weathering
  - ◆ Changes to the reflectance properties of a material that's exposed to the space environment for long periods of time
- ◆ Photometry
  - ◆ Reflectance properties as a function of phase angle depends on details of the surface

# *Lunar Observations as a Calibration Standard*

- ✦ Photometrically stable
- ✦ Visible from any Earth orbit
- ✦ Ultraviolet instruments are difficult to calibrate accurately
- ✦ Limited sources that are well-characterized
- ✦ Carefully measuring the Moon with SOLSTICE could provide an ultraviolet standard from which future instruments could benefit
- ✦ The Robotic Lunar Observatory (ROLO) is a US Geological Survey project with this goal in the visible to near-infrared; SOLSTICE would extend this to the UV

# *Geometrical Terms*

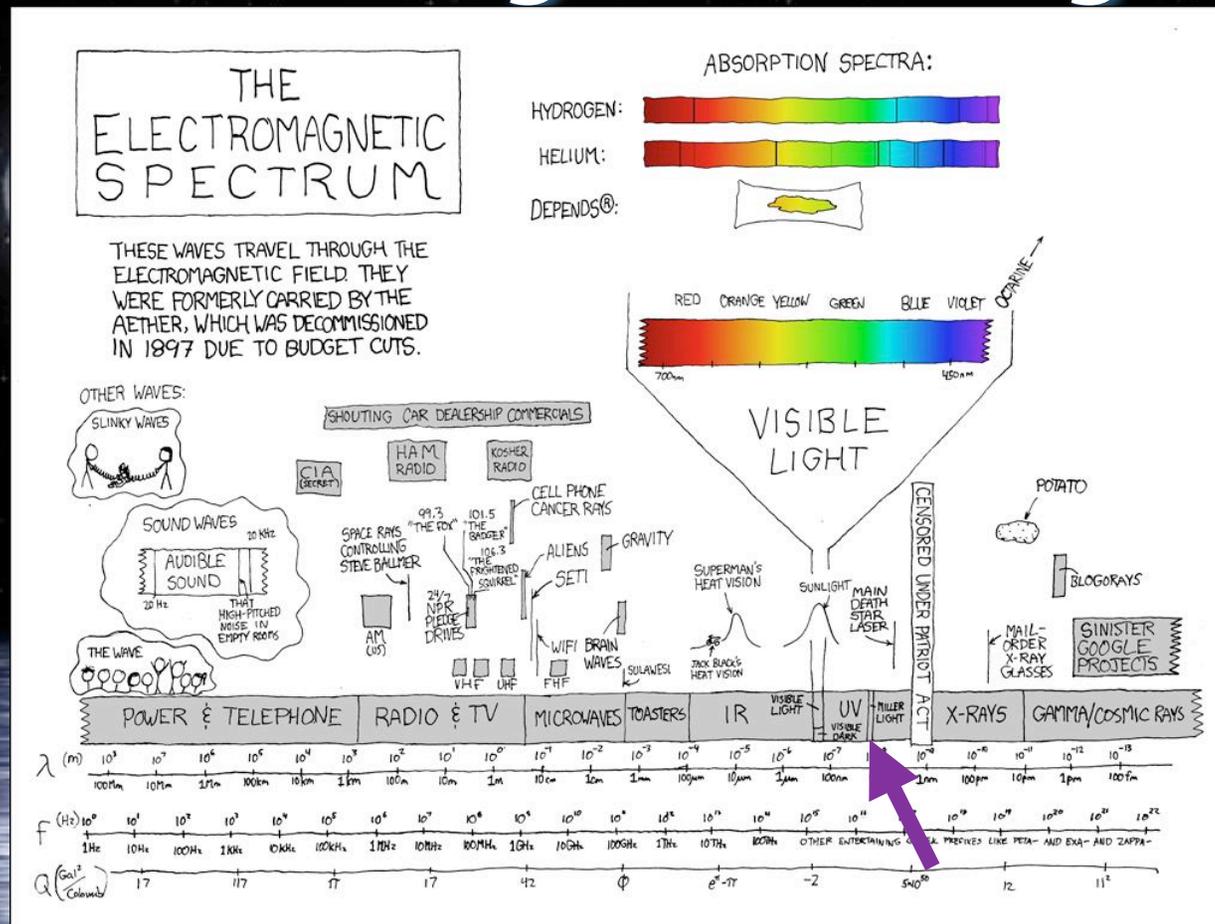


Phase Angle



Solar Zenith Angle

# Wavelength Coverage

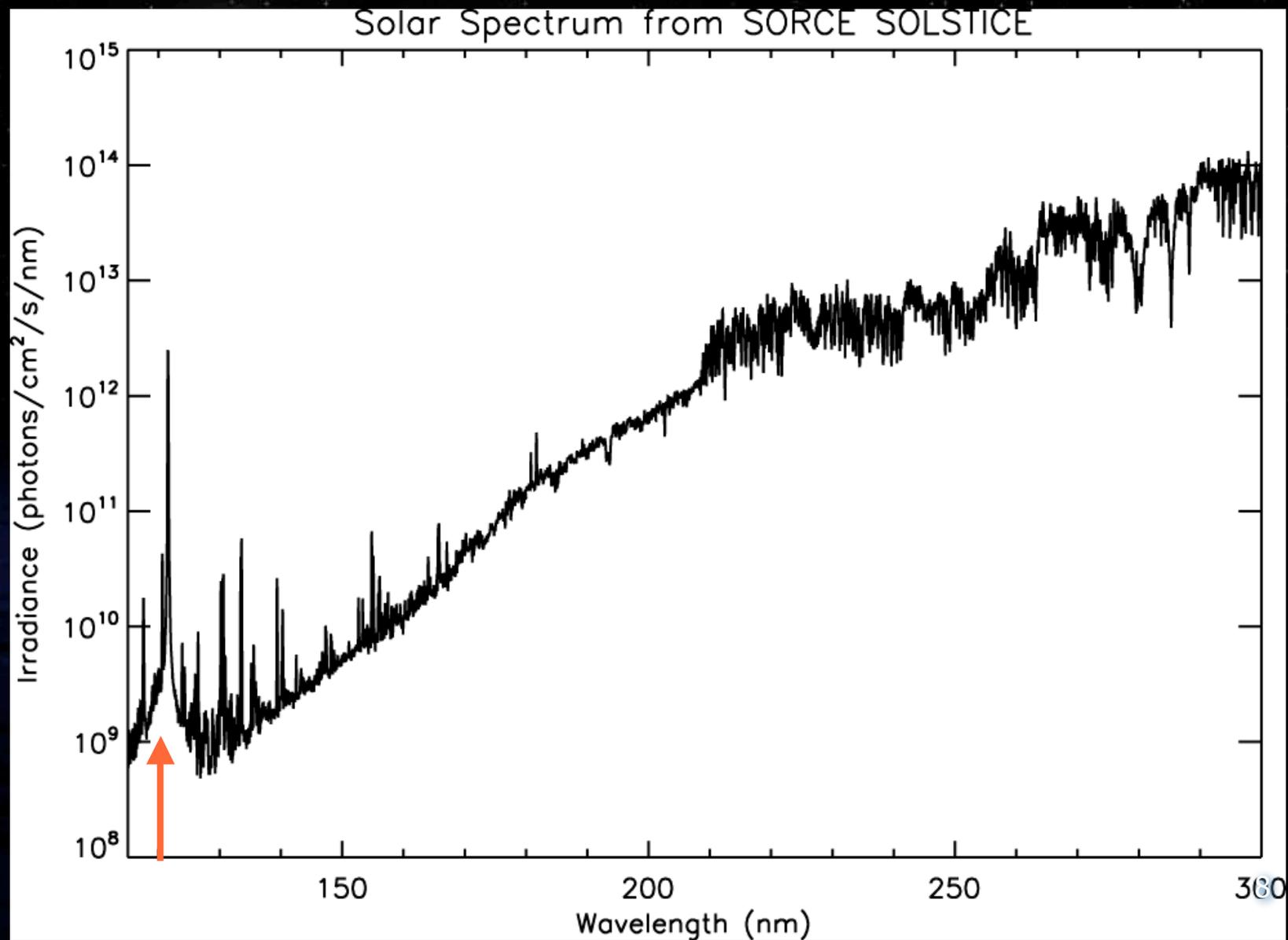


## ◆ **SORCE Satellite – SOLSTICE instrument**

◆ measures UV (~115-310 nm) – Lyman  $\alpha$  (121.6nm)

◆ 1 nm resolution in stellar mode and 0.1 nm resolution, in solar mode

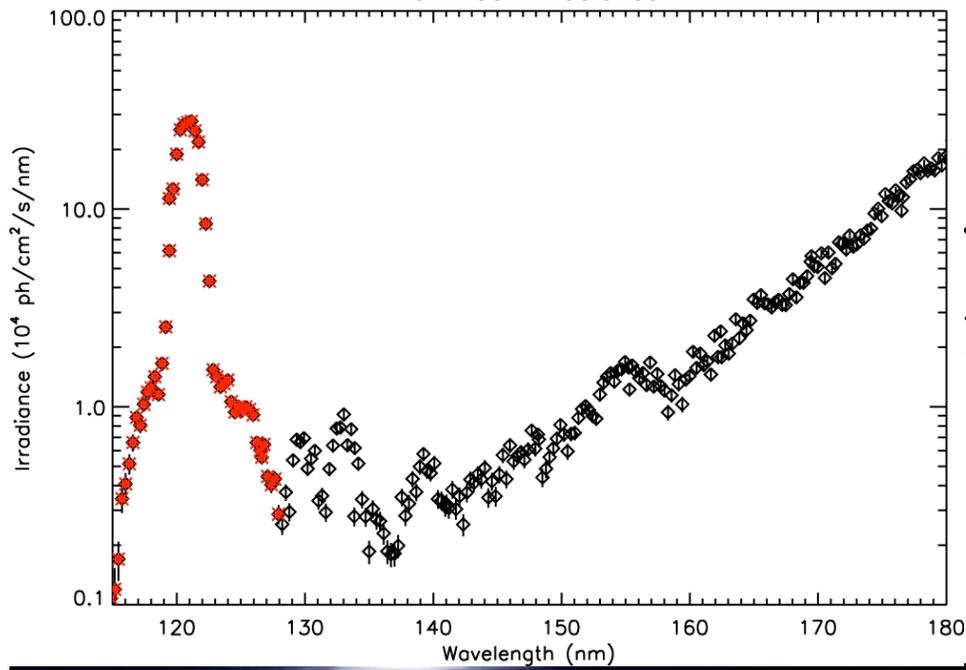
# *Solar Spectrum - Lyman $\alpha$*



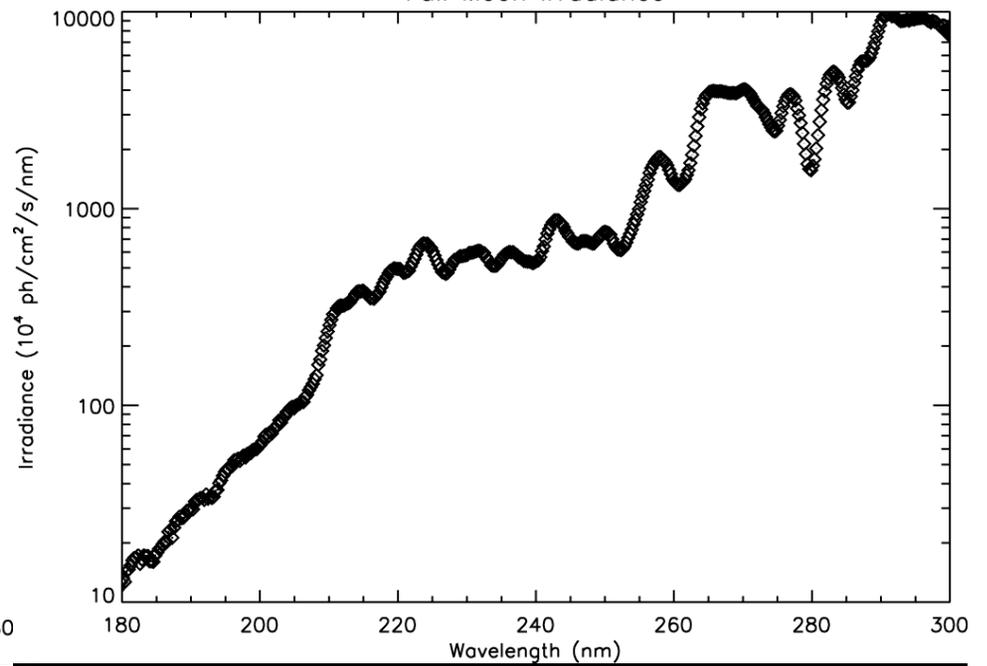
# Lunar Spectrum



Full Moon Irradiance



Full Moon Irradiance



# *Airglow*



- ✦ **SORCE satellite is still within part of the Earth's atmosphere**
- ✦ **Caused by light scattering off the hydrogen atoms of the atmosphere**
- ✦ **This background light adds to the lunar signal that SOLSTICE observes**

# Determine Airglow

- Three scans of just the atmosphere

- Data Reduction

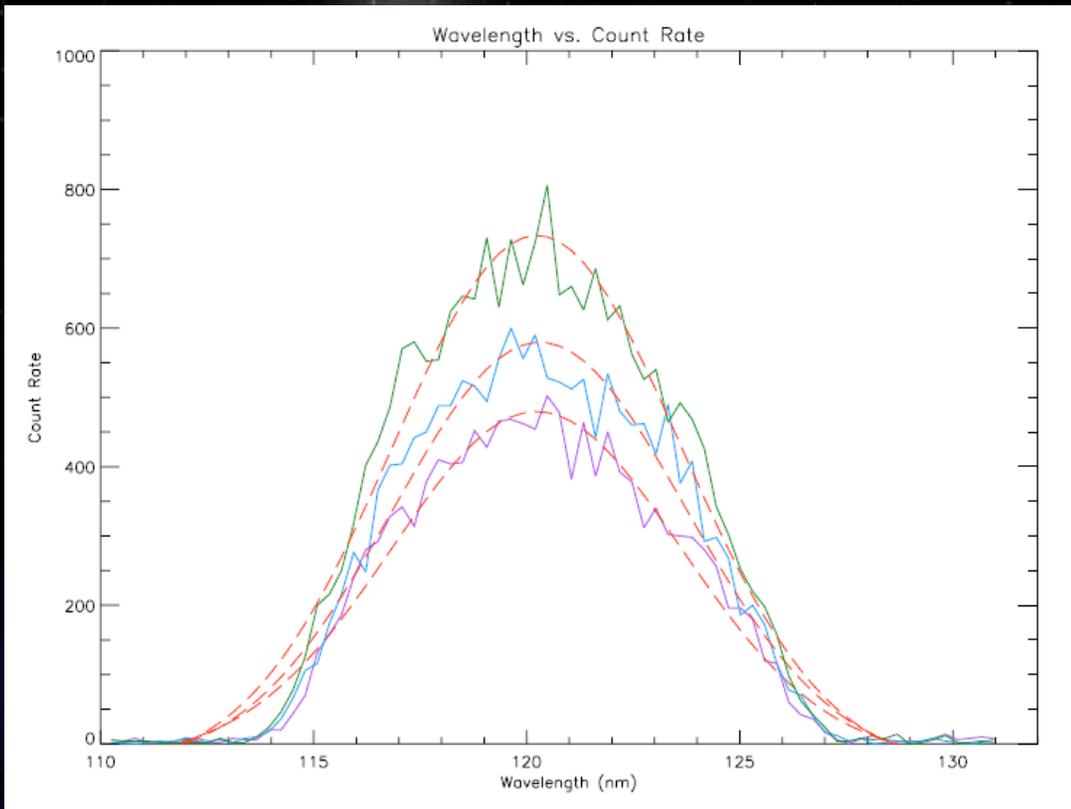
- Each peak is at a different Solar Zenith Angle

- 218.6°

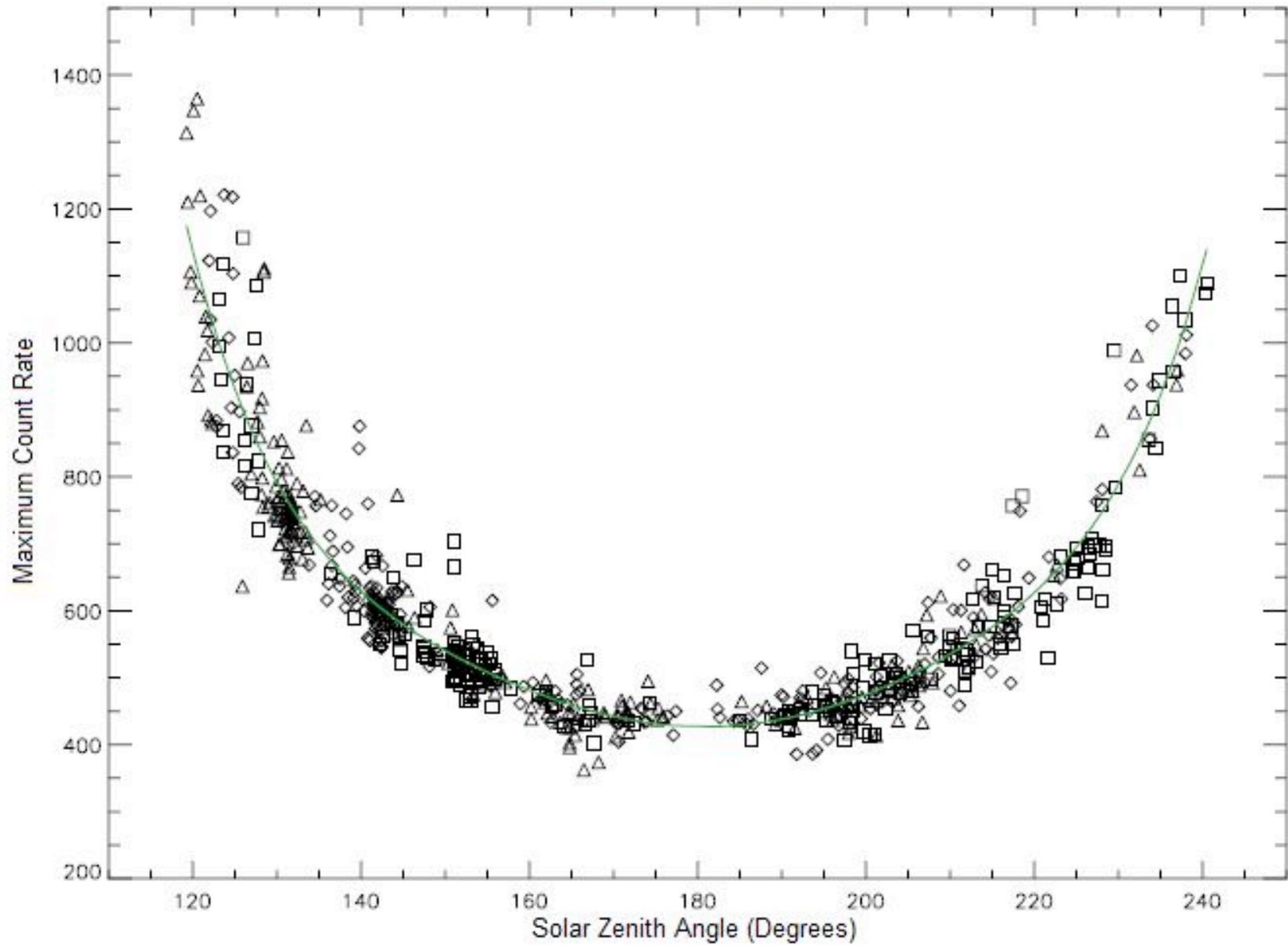
- 207.4°

- 196.2°

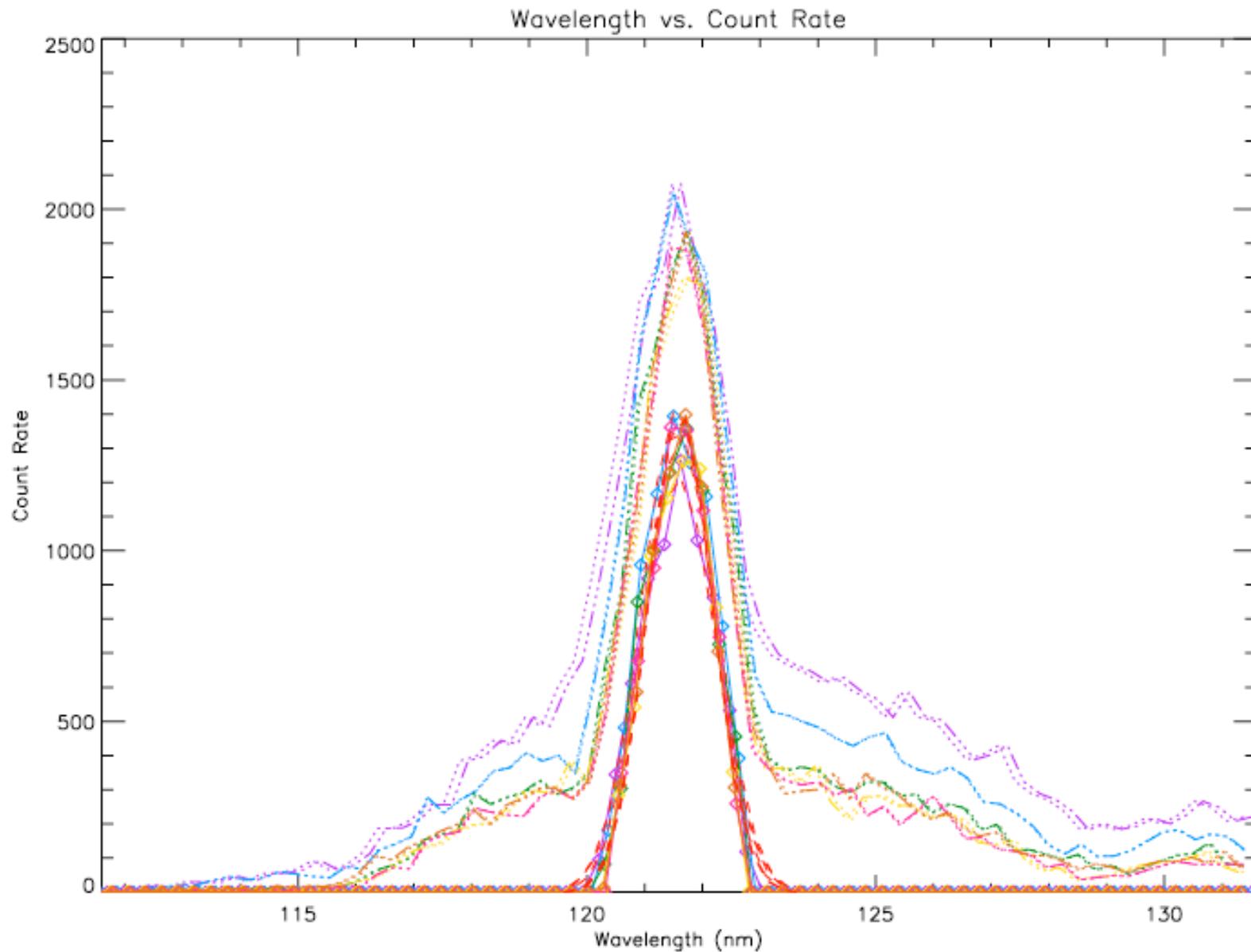
- Gaussian Fits



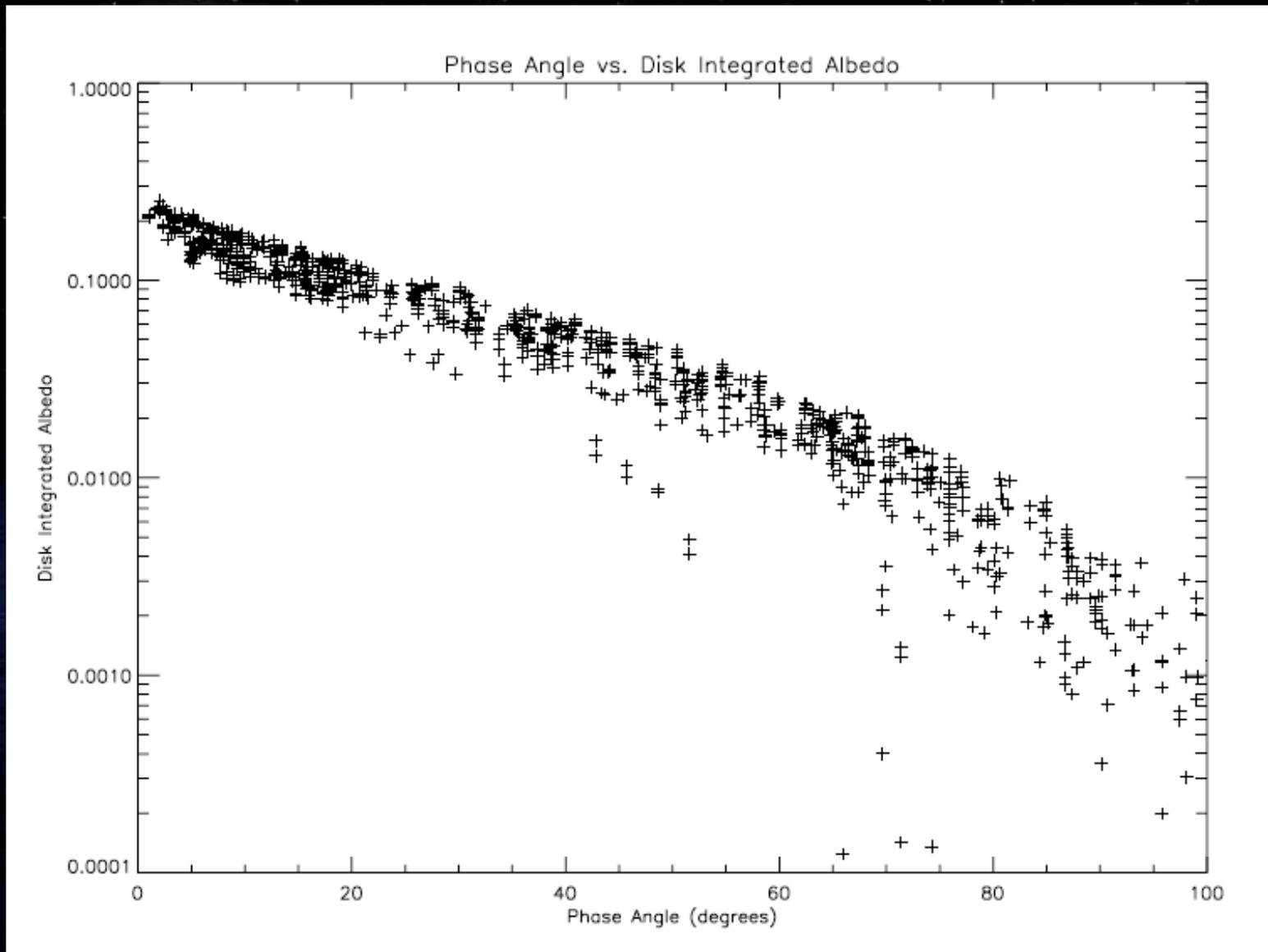
Solar Zenith Angle vs. Maximum Count Rate



# Lyman Alpha after Background Subtraction

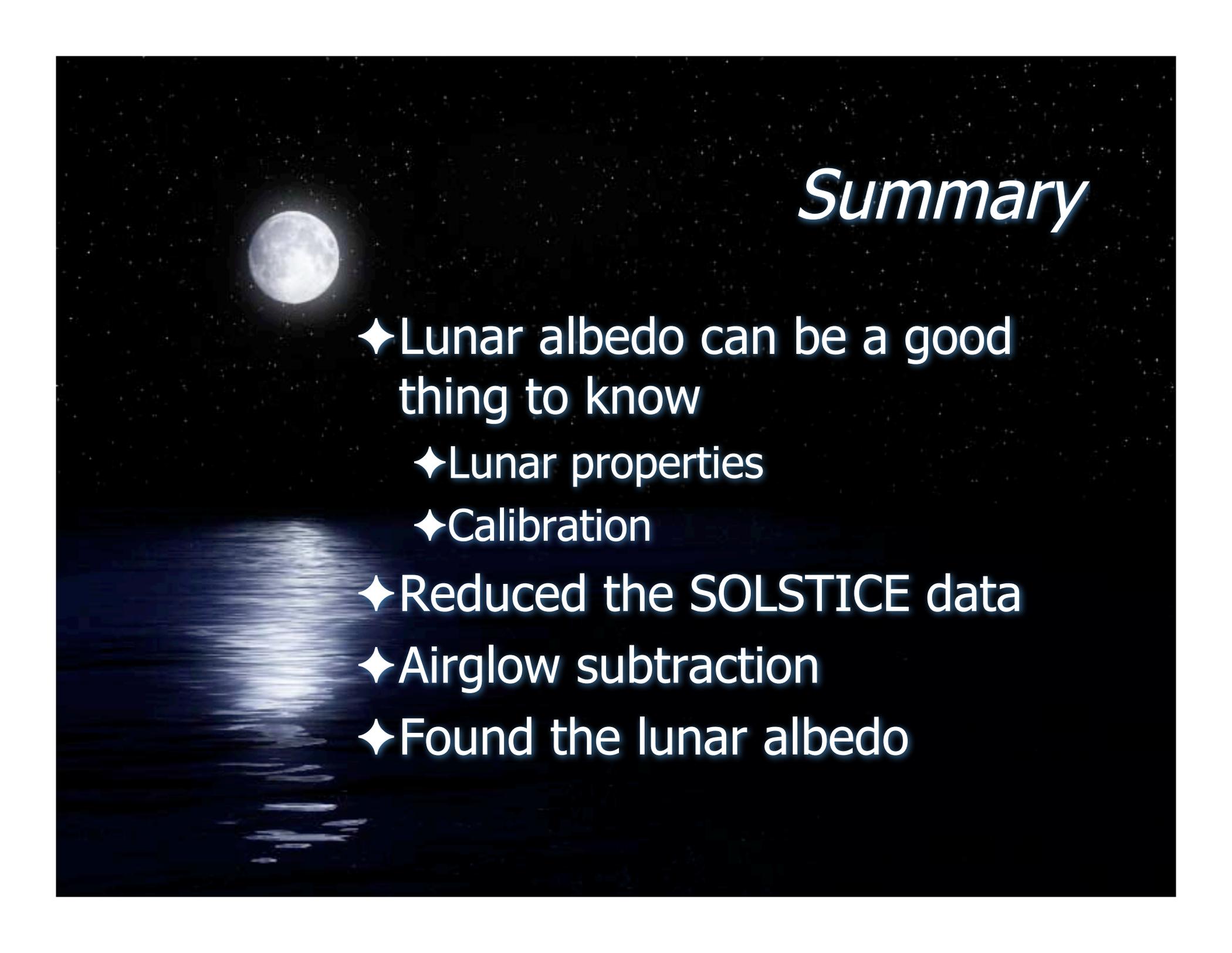


# *Lunar Phase Curve at Lyman Alpha*



# *Opposition Effect*



A full moon is visible in the upper left quadrant of a dark, starry sky. Below the moon, a body of water reflects the moon's light, creating a shimmering path that extends towards the bottom center of the frame. The overall scene is a serene night sky over water.

## *Summary*

- ◆ Lunar albedo can be a good thing to know
  - ◆ Lunar properties
  - ◆ Calibration
- ◆ Reduced the SOLSTICE data
- ◆ Airglow subtraction
- ◆ Found the lunar albedo

# *Future Work*



- ◆ Improving the model to prevent the scatter in albedo
  - ◆ Try other fits
  - ◆ Testing the background prediction to find the uncertainty



A full moon is positioned in the upper left quadrant of a dark, star-filled sky. The moon's light creates a bright, shimmering path of reflection on the dark water surface below, extending from the horizon towards the foreground. The water's surface is dark blue with subtle ripples. The overall scene is serene and contemplative.

*Questions?*

# Space Weathering in the Ultraviolet

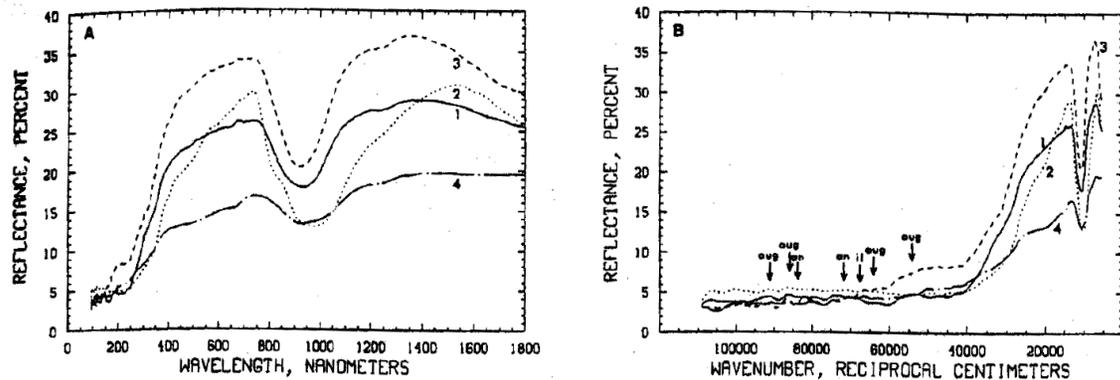


FIG. 13. Spectra of powdered samples of lunar rocks (see also Fig. 1). (A) Reflectance (%) vs wavelength (nm). (B) Reflectance (%) vs wavenumber ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ). 1, Apollo sample 14310; 2, Apollo sample 15555; 3, Apollo sample 65015; 4, Apollo sample 70017.

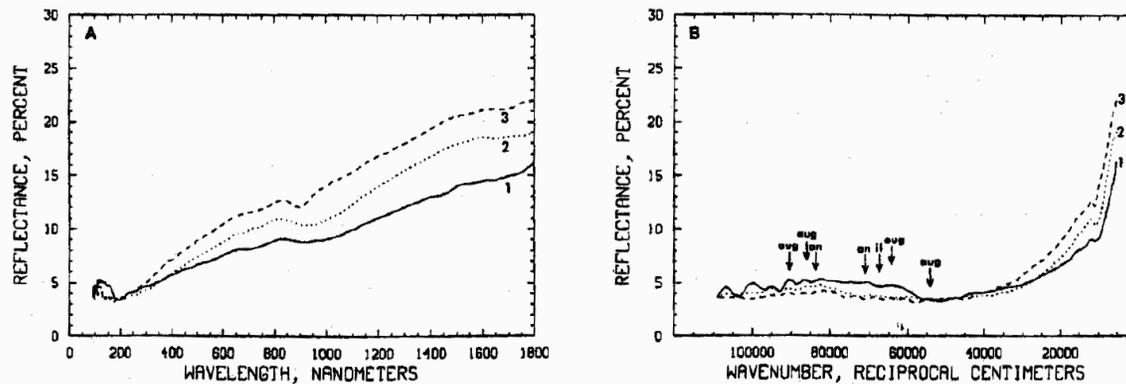
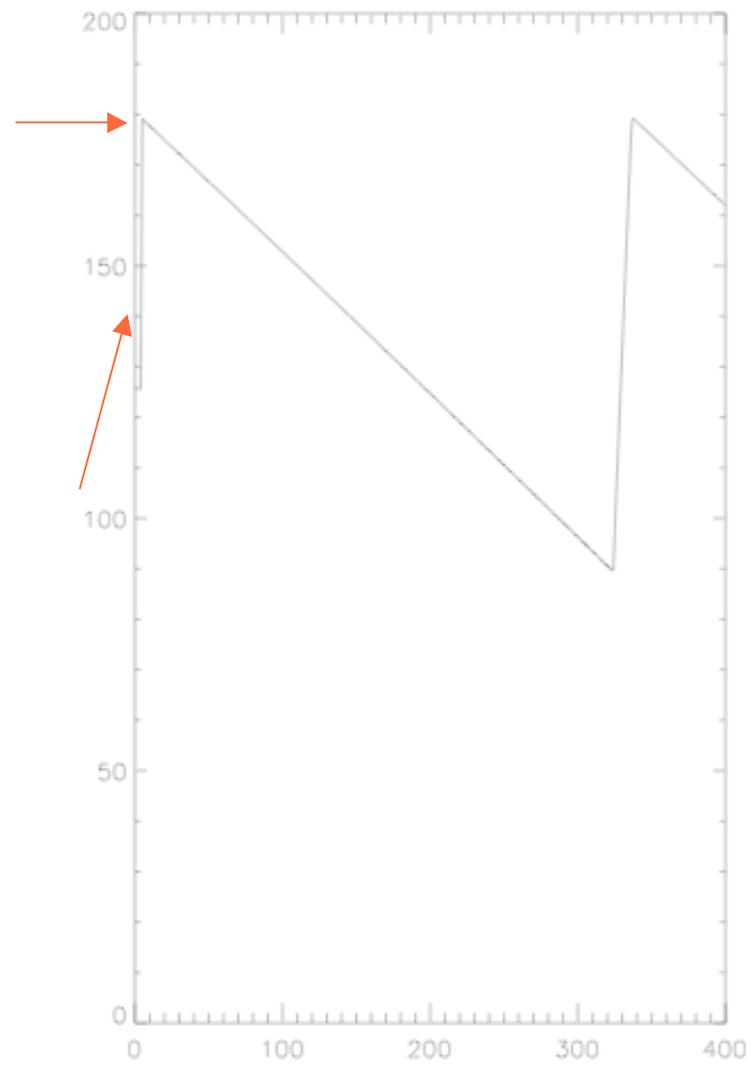
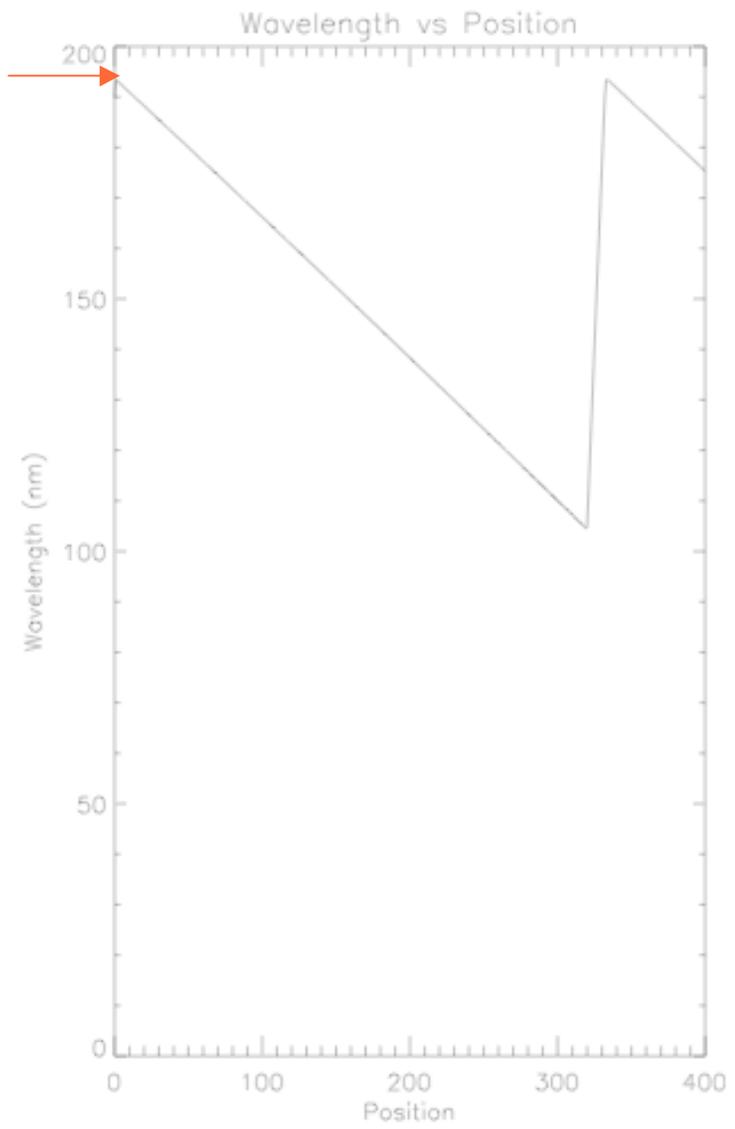


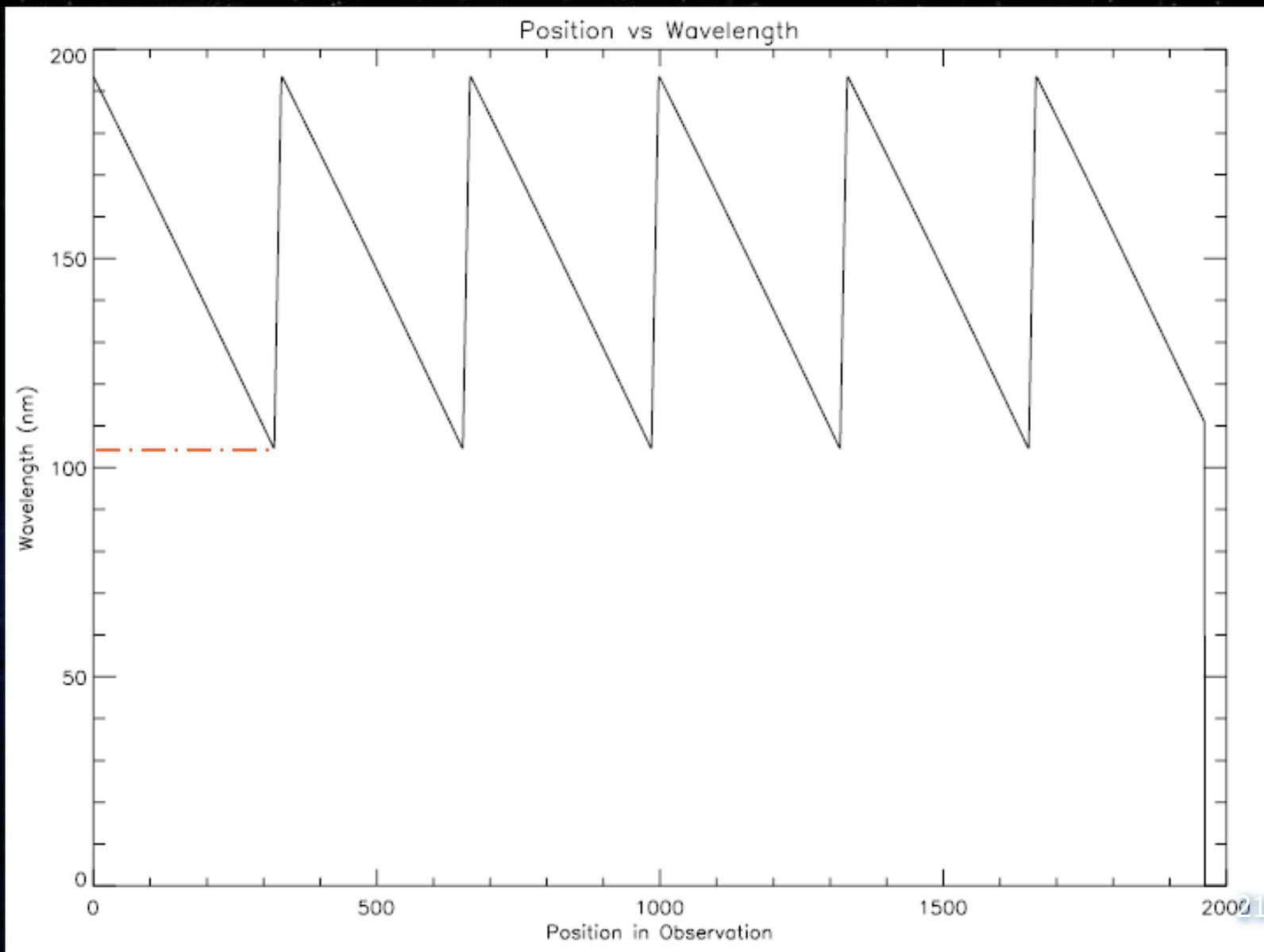
FIG. 14. Spectra of lunar soils. (A) Reflectance (%) vs wavelength (nm). (B) Reflectance (%) vs wavenumber ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ). 1, Apollo sample 10084; 2, Apollo sample 12001; 3, Apollo sample 14003.

## Lunar Rocks and Soil

- Spectra of lunar soils exhibit an upturn toward shorter wavelengths in the UV, while the spectra of lunar rocks do not exhibit this reversal, this suggests that the optical effects due to space weathering in the visible are different in the ultraviolet

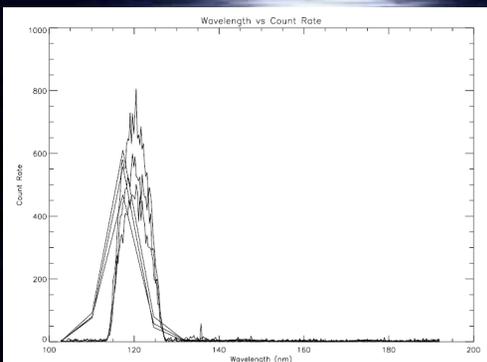


# *Data Reduction*



# *Data Reduction*

- ◆ Filtering data points
- ◆ Observations without data
- ◆ Observations with bad data
- ◆ Shifting of Wavelength due to movement of the Moon



# *To Do This...*

## ◆ Make Corrections

### ◆ Issues with the data

- ◆ Flybacks

- ◆ Observations without data

- ◆ Observations with bad data

- ◆ Timing of instrument off

- ◆ Shifting of Wavelength due to movement of the Moon

- ◆ Remove background - Airglow according to the position of the satellite to predict the amount of background