

The Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter used millions of measurements of the lunar surface to establish the history of cratering on the surface.

Problem 1 - The diameter of the moon is 3,400 kilometers. With a millimeter ruler determine the scale of the image above in kilometers/mm.

Problem 2 - How many craters can you count that are larger than 70 kilometers in diameter?

Problem 3 - If the large impacts had happened randomly over the surface of the moon, about how many would you have expected to find in the 20% of the surface covered by the maria?

Problem 4 - From your answer to Problem 3, what can you conclude about the time that the impacts occurred compared to the time when the maria formed?

Problem 1 - The diameter of the moon is 3,400 kilometers. With a millimeter ruler determine the scale of the image above in kilometers/mm.

Answer: The image diameter is 90 millimeters so the scale is 3400 km/90 mm = **38** km/mm.

Problem 2 - How many craters can you count that are larger than 70 kilometers in diameter?

Answer: 70 km equals 2 millimeters at this image scale. There are about **56 craters** larger than **2 mm on the image. Students answers may vary from 40 to 60.**

Problem 3 - If the large impacts had happened randomly over the surface of the moon, about how many would you have expected to find in the 20% of the surface covered by the maria?

Answer: You would expect to find about $0.2 \times 56 = 11$ craters larger than 70 km.

Problem 4 - From your answer to Problem 3, what can you conclude about the time that the impacts occurred compared to the time when the maria formed?

Answer: The lunar highlands were present first and were impacted by asteroids until just before the maria formed. There are few/no craters in the maria regions larger than 70 km, so the maria formed after the episode of large impactors ended.

For more information, see the LRO press release at:

"LRO Exposes Moon's Complex, Turbulent Youth"

http://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/LRO/news/turbulent-youth.html