

EMBRY-RIDDLE
Aeronautical University™
SCHOLARLY COMMONS

Physical Sciences - Daytona Beach

College of Arts & Sciences

10-28-2006

Radial Velocity Observations of the Extended Lunar Sodium Tail

E. J. Mierkiewicz

University of Wisconsin - Madison, mierkiee@erau.edu

M. Line

University of Wisconsin-Madison


F. L. Roesler

University of Wisconsin-Madison

R. J. Oliverson

Goddard Space Flight Center

Follow this and additional works at: <https://commons.erau.edu/db-physical-sciences>

 Part of the [The Sun and the Solar System Commons](#)

Scholarly Commons Citation

Mierkiewicz, E. J., Line, M., Roesler, F. L., & Oliverson, R. J. (2006). Radial Velocity Observations of the Extended Lunar Sodium Tail. *Geophysical Research Letters*, 33(20). <https://doi.org/10.1029/2006GL027650>

"Mierkiewicz, E. J., Line, M., Roesler, F. L., & Oliverson, R. J. (2006). Radial velocity observations of the extended lunar sodium tail. *Geophysical Research Letters*, 33(20), L20106, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1029/2006GL027650>. To view the published open abstract, go to <https://doi.org> and enter the DOI."

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the College of Arts & Sciences at Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Physical Sciences - Daytona Beach by an authorized administrator of Scholarly Commons. For more information, please contact commons@erau.edu.

Radial velocity observations of the extended lunar sodium tail

E. J. Mierkiewicz,¹ M. Line,¹ F. L. Roesler,¹ and R. J. Oliverson²

Received 25 July 2006; revised 30 August 2006; accepted 12 September 2006; published 25 October 2006.

[1] We report the first velocity resolved sodium 5889.950 Å line profile observations of the lunar sodium tail observed in the anti-lunar direction near new Moon. These observations were made on 29 March 2006, 27 April 2006 and 28 April 2006 from Pine Bluff (WI) observatory with a double etalon Fabry-Perot spectrometer at a resolving power of $\sim 80,000$. The observations were made within 2–14 hours from new Moon, pointing near the anti-lunar point. The average observed radial velocity of the lunar sodium tail in the vicinity of the anti-lunar point for the three nights reported was 12.4 km s^{-1} (from geocentric zero). The average Doppler width of a single Gaussian fit to the emission line was 7.6 km s^{-1} . In some cases the line profile appears asymmetric, with excess lunar sodium emission at higher velocity ($\sim 18 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ from geocentric zero) that is not accounted for by our single Gaussian fit to the emission. **Citation:** Mierkiewicz, E. J., M. Line, F. L. Roesler, and R. J. Oliverson (2006), Radial velocity observations of the extended lunar sodium tail, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 33, L20106, doi:10.1029/2006GL027650.

1. Introduction

[2] An extended tail of lunar sodium atoms over 400,000 km long was discovered by a team from Boston University (BU) in 1999 with an all sky imaging device [see *Smith et al.*, 1999, 2001]. The observations presented here are the first of the extended sodium tail's radial velocity structure, observed in the anti-lunar direction near the time of new Moon (i.e., looking down tail as it moves beyond the Earth, along the Sun–Moon–Earth line).

[3] The Moon is known to possess a rarefied atmosphere of helium, argon, sodium, potassium, and other trace species. These gasses are released from the lunar surface by several mechanisms, including photon, ion and chemical sputtering, thermal desorption, and meteoric impact vaporization; the relative importance of each of these processes remains somewhat uncertain. Refer to *Stern* [1999] and *Wilson et al.* [2006] for further details.

[4] Sodium atoms emit two well known “D-lines” at 5895.924 Å (D_1) and 5889.950 Å (D_2). This sodium D-line emission (excited by solar resonant scattering) has been used since the late 1980s to observe remotely the morphology and dynamics of the lunar sodium atmosphere, starting with the detection of sodium in the Moon's atmosphere by *Potter and Morgan* [1988a] and *Tyler et al.* [1988]. *Potter and Morgan* [1988a] observed sodium D_2 emission out to a

distance of 40 km above the bright limb of the Moon, and estimated a sodium zenith column density of $\sim 8 \times 10^8 \text{ atoms cm}^{-2}$ (with a surface density of $\sim 70 \text{ atoms cm}^{-3}$). Additional observations by *Potter and Morgan* [1988b], and those of *Tyler et al.* [1988], extended this detection out to 1200 km above the subsolar point. Refer to the review by *Stern* [1999] for further discussion.

[5] *Mendillo et al.* [1991] obtained the first imaging observations ($D_1 + D_2$) of the extended lunar sodium atmosphere, observing emission out to ~ 5 lunar radii (R_m) on the dayside, and out to 15–20 R_m in a “tail-like” structure on the nightside. *Mendillo et al.* [1991] qualitatively describe the morphology of the lunar sodium atmosphere much like that of a comet, “with a bright (sodium) coma centered on the Moon and an extended (sodium) tail extending away in the antisunward direction”.

[6] Employing a wide-angle imaging system, *Wilson et al.* [2003] observed the full coma of the lunar sodium exosphere (during the 16 July 2000 lunar eclipse) out to $\sim 20 R_m$, and used these observations to constrain the high-end speed distribution of lunar sodium exosphere source processes. The model-data comparisons by *Wilson et al.* [2003] indicate that $\leq 20\%$ of the escaping sodium atoms are ejected from the lunar surface with speeds greater than the lunar escape velocity (2.4 km s^{-1}) and therefore, solar radiation pressure is largely responsible for most of the sodium escape into the Moon's outer exosphere and sodium tail.

[7] Sodium D-line emission has also been used to study the Earth's daytime and twilight mesosphere (at an altitude of ~ 90 km) through resonant scattering emission, and deep into the night through photochemical reactions [see, e.g., *Chamberlain and Hunten*, 1987]. On several evenings in August and November 1998, a team from BU was making mesospheric sodium observations, using an all sky imaging system with a sodium filter [see *Baumgardner et al.*, 1993], when they detected a bright sodium emission feature approximately 3 degrees in diameter in the night sky [see *Smith et al.*, 1999]. This feature was detected close to the time of new Moon and located near the anti-solar/lunar point; it also exhibited an eastward drift of $\sim 3\text{--}4^\circ$ per day [see *Smith et al.*, 1999]. On nights before new Moon (21 August 1998 and 18 November 1998) the feature had the appearance of a “comet-like streak” and on nights closest to new Moon (22 August 1998 and 19 November 1998), the “emission feature was brightest and exhibited a more circular or elliptical shape” [see *Smith et al.*, 1999]. *Smith et al.* [1999] concluded that this emission feature (or “spot”) was consistent with a lunar origin, and that it was in fact an extension of the lunar sodium tail [see, e.g., *Mendillo et al.*, 1991] observed past the Earth out to hundreds of R_m .

[8] In a companion modeling paper, *Wilson et al.* [1999] showed that the location and morphology of the lunar sodium spot can be explained by steady-state models of

¹Department of Physics, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, USA.

²Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland, USA.

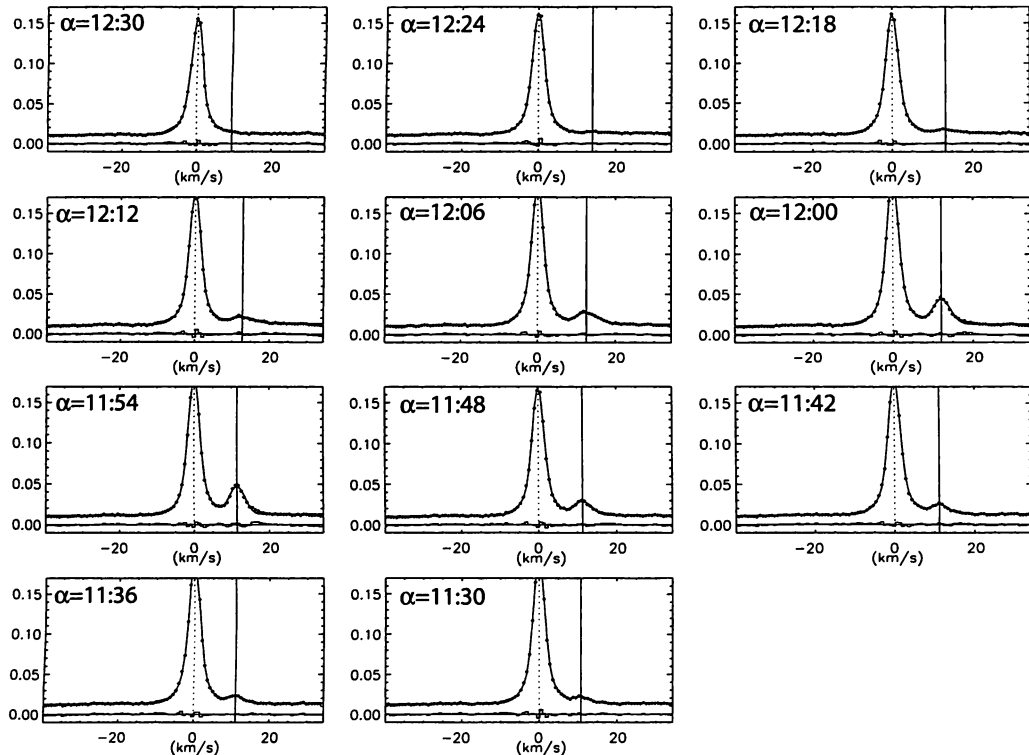


Figure 1. Velocity resolved spectra of the lunar sodium tail observed in the anti-lunar direction (new Moon, 29 March 2006). Right ascension α (hours:minutes) decreases by 6^m (1.5°) intervals from the upper left to lower right. Terrestrial sodium emission is indicated by a vertical dashed line; lunar sodium is indicated by a vertical solid line. The velocity scales (abscissa) are referenced to the geocentric rest frame. The intensity scales (ordinate) are in arbitrary units (but consistent between spectra). Refer to Table 1 for calibrated terrestrial and lunar sodium intensities and lunar sodium Doppler widths and shifts.

the Moon's sodium atmosphere, and that the observations are consistent with the lunar sodium tail as seen in the anti-lunar direction at a distance of over 400,000 km and 2 days from its origin at the Moon. Note, the November BU all-sky observations were taken two days after the peak of the Leonid meteor shower and these observations indicate that the lunar sodium spot was enhanced by as much as a factor of five during the meteor storm, presumably due to micrometeor impacts on the Moon which led to an increase in the lunar sodium escape flux [Wilson *et al.*, 1999]. Subsequent observations indicate that this feature is a regular occurrence in the night sky near the time of new Moon, with a maximum brightness ($D_1 + D_2$) between 15–90 Rayleighs (R) [Smith *et al.*, 2001]. Due to the broadband nature (~ 19 Å FWHM) of the BU imager, no velocity resolved spectral information was obtained.

2. Instrumentation

[9] The velocity resolved line profile observations presented here were carried out with a large aperture (15 cm), double etalon, Fabry-Perot annular summing spectrometer located at the Pine Bluff Observatory (PBO), University of Wisconsin–Madison (43.07°N , 270.33°E). The PBO Fabry-Perot is coupled to a siderostat with a circular 1.5° field-of-view on the sky, and is capable of sampling a 75 km s^{-1} spectral interval with $\sim 3.5 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ spectral resolution at 5890 \AA . Broadband etalon coatings and a pressure control system allow the 75 km s^{-1} spectral

window to be set anywhere between 4500 and 9000 \AA . Refer to Mierkiewicz *et al.* [2006] for further details.

3. Observations

[10] We report the first velocity resolved sodium 5889.950 \AA (D_2) line profile observations of the lunar sodium tail observed in the anti-lunar direction near new Moon. Our observations were obtained from PBO on the nights of 29 March 2006, 27 April 2006, and 28 April 2006. The PBO Fabry-Perot was tuned to 5889.950 \AA , and the bandpass was set to place the terrestrial sodium emission near the center of the 75 km s^{-1} spectral window.

[11] The first observation on 29 March 2006 (~ 3 hours before new Moon) was taken near the anti-solar point at right ascension (α) $12^h 30^m$ (187.5°) and declination (δ) -3.3° (7:00 UTC); the integration time was 300 s. Ten subsequent 300 s observations were made, stepping the Fabry-Perot's 1.5° field-of-view $6^m 15^s$ west after each integration, while holding δ fixed.

[12] Figure 1 shows eleven sodium D_2 spectra obtained with the PBO Fabry-Perot 29 March 2006. Terrestrial sodium emission in each of the spectra is indicated by a vertical dashed line; lunar sodium is indicated by a vertical solid line. In Figure 2 the terrestrial components have been removed in order to highlight the lunar sodium emission. Individual spectra are plotted sequentially as a function of decreasing α ; dotted lines separate each 1.5° step on the sky. The intensity, Doppler width, and Doppler shift (from

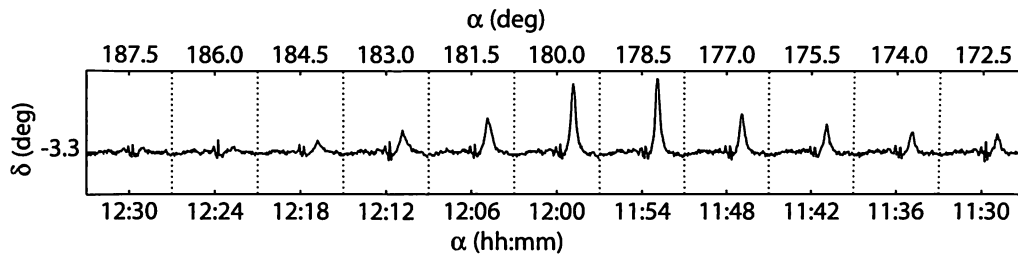


Figure 2. The terrestrial emission in Figure 1 has been removed in order to highlight the lunar sodium emission. Individual spectra are plotted as a function of decreasing α ; dotted lines separate each 6^m (1.5°) step west in α of the PBO Fabry-Perot's 1.5° field-of-view. A peak in the lunar sodium emission is apparent near $\alpha = 11^h 54^m$, $\delta = -3.3^\circ$.

geocentric zero) for each of the lunar sodium spectra obtained on 29 March 2006 are listed in Table 1.

[13] Individual spectra were reduced with a three component Gaussian model: two linked Gaussians were used to fit the terrestrial sodium emission and third Gaussian component was used to fit the lunar sodium emission. The weighted mean (i.e., centroid) of the two component terrestrial fit was used to set the geocentric rest frame. Intensity calibration is based on the surface brightness of NGC 7000 (“North American Nebula”; coordinates $\alpha_{2000} = 20.97^h$, $\delta_{2000} = 44.59^\circ$). The NGC 7000 hydrogen Balmer α surface brightness is ~ 650 R over the PBO Fabry-Perot's 1.5° field-of-view [Mierkiewicz *et al.*, 2006]. Based on our calibration at Balmer α , sodium D_2 line intensities were determined assuming an average transmission for the PBO site, and a filter transmission correction of $T(5890 \text{ \AA})/T(6563 \text{ \AA}) \sim 0.8$. We estimate a 30% uncertainty in our sodium D_2 intensity calibration.

[14] Lunar sodium line profile observations were repeated on the nights of 27 April 2006 and 28 April 2006, ~ 14 hour before and ~ 9 hours after new Moon (19:44 UTC, 27 April 2006). The spatial variation of the emission was mapped using a grid of observations with steps of 6^m in α and 1.5° in δ ; refer to Figure 3 and Figure 4. The intensities, Doppler widths, and Doppler shifts for nine spectra near the peak lunar emission (indicated by the gray regions in Figures 3 and 4) are included in Table 1.

[15] The lunar sodium Doppler widths reported in Table 1 are not corrected for instrumental broadening. Based on our work with this instrument at Balmer α [see Mierkiewicz *et al.*, 2006], we estimate the width of the instrumental function to be $\sim 3.5 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ at 5890 \AA . Assuming purely Gaussian line shapes, an estimate for the deconvolved Doppler width of the lunar sodium emission can be determined by $w_a = (w_m^2 - w_{IP}^2)^{1/2}$, where w_a , w_m , and w_{IP} are the actual, measured, and instrumental Doppler widths respectively.

4. Discussion

[16] The peak observed lunar sodium D_2 intensities were: ~ 7 R for 29 March 2006 (near $\alpha = 11^h 54^m$, $\delta = -3.3^\circ$), ~ 6 R for 27 April 2006 (near $\alpha = 13^h 44^m$, $\delta = -12.0^\circ$), ~ 9.8 R for 28 April 2006 (near $\alpha = 14^h 02^m$, $\delta = -13.5^\circ$). The average terrestrial sodium D_2 intensity during the course of our observations was ~ 30 R in March, and ~ 34 R in April. In the ~ 24 hour period between the 27 April and 28 April observations, the peak position of the lunar sodium emission shifted 1.5° south and 18^m (4.5°) east,

consistent with the $3\text{--}4^\circ$ eastward drift observed by Smith *et al.* [1999]. The position of the anti-lunar spot moved 5.2° south and 46^m east in this same time period.

[17] Smith *et al.*'s [1999, 2001] lunar sodium $D_1 + D_2$ intensities range from $15\text{--}90$ R, with a quiescent peak intensity of 19 ± 6 R. Scaling our intensities to represent combined $D_1 + D_2$ emission (by assuming a D-line intensity ratio of $I(D_2)/I(D_1) = 2$), our observations fall on the low end of the Smith *et al.* [1999] quiescent peak intensity.

[18] On 29 March 2006 the average radial velocity of the lunar sodium tail observed in the vicinity of the anti-lunar

Table 1. Terrestrial (I_T) and Lunar (I_L) Sodium D_2 Intensities, and Lunar Sodium Doppler Shifts (Δv) and Widths (Δw)^a

Time, UTC	α , hh:mm	δ , $^\circ$	I_T , R ^b	I_L , R ^b	Δv , km s ⁻¹	Δw , ^c km s ⁻¹
<i>29 March 2006 (New Moon: 10:15 UTC 29 March 2006)</i>						
7:00	12:30	-3.3	26	0.37	9.4	4.0
7:07	12:24	-3.3	28	0.58	14.0	6.9
7:14	12:18	-3.3	27	1.3	13.4	6.9
7:20	12:12	-3.3	29	2.8	12.8	7.6
7:29	12:06	-3.3	31	4.3	12.6	7.0
7:37	12:00	-3.3	33	6.8	12.1	5.3
7:44	11:54	-3.3	31	6.9	11.5	4.9
7:51	11:48	-3.3	29	3.9	11.4	5.5
8:01	11:42	-3.3	30	2.7	11.2	5.4
8:11	11:36	-3.3	32	2.0	11.1	5.1
8:19	11:30	-3.3	33	1.7	10.8	5.3
<i>27 April 2006 (New Moon: 19:44 UTC 27 April 2006)</i>						
6:32	13:50	-12.0	28	2.5	15.3	14.0
6:39	13:44	-12.0	29	5.9	14.3	9.2
6:46	13:38	-12.0	31	4.7	12.8	7.4
5:43	13:50	-13.5	30	3.5	12.0	8.1
5:49	13:44	-13.5	29	4.2	11.7	6.6
5:55	13:38	-13.5	28	3.7	11.4	5.6
6:26	13:50	-15.0	30	2.5	11.4	8.6
6:20	13:44	-15.0	31	2.7	11.1	6.3
6:14	13:38	-15.0	31	3.1	10.8	5.8
<i>28 April 2006 (New Moon: 19:44 UTC 27 April 2006)</i>						
5:06	14:08	-12.0	34	2.7	13.1	13.4
5:00	14:02	-12.0	36	4.0	15.1	13.0
4:58	13:56	-12.0	36	3.9	13.7	9.7
4:10	14:08	-13.5	43	3.4	13.0	9.3
4:16	14:02	-13.5	40	9.8	14.8	9.5
4:22	13:56	-13.5	40	5.8	13.0	8.7
2:57	14:08	-15.0	38	4.1	12.0	5.9
3:03	14:02	-15.0	38	5.0	12.4	6.6
3:09	13:56	-15.0	34	1.4	11.7	5.9

^aSingle Gaussian fit to the lunar sodium emission.

^b1R = $10^6/4\pi$ photons cm⁻² s⁻¹ str⁻¹; the uncertainty in the PBO sodium intensity is 30%.

^cNot corrected for instrumental broadening.

point was $11.8 \pm 1.2 \text{ km s}^{-1}$; the average (single Gaussian) Doppler width was $5.8 \pm 1.1 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. On 27 April 2006 and 28 April 2006, the average radial velocities of lunar sodium tail were $12.3 \pm 1.6 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ and $13.2 \pm 1.1 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ respectively; the average (single Gaussian) Doppler widths were $8 \pm 2.4 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ (27 April) and $9.1 \pm 2.6 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ (28 April). In some cases the line profile appears asymmetric (see e.g., $\alpha = 12:00$ and $\alpha = 11:54$ in Figure 1), with excess lunar sodium emission at higher velocity ($\sim 18 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ from geocentric zero) that is not accounted for by our single Gaussian fit to the emission.

[19] The 29 March 2006 observations were obtained 2–3 hours before new Moon, whereas the 27 April 2006 and 28 April 2006 observations were obtained approximately 14 hours before and 9 hours after new Moon respectively. In the context of this limited data set, the observed velocity distribution near new Moon appears to be narrower and more sharply peaked than observations obtained -14 and $+9$ hours from new Moon. The projection of the lunar tail along the line of sight may be in part responsible for the larger distribution of observed speeds ~ 12 hours off new Moon compared to the observations of 29 March 2006 which were near new Moon.

[20] If we assume a constant acceleration of $2.7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ km s}^{-2}$ from radiation pressure due to the flux at the center of the solar Fraunhofer D₂ line [see e.g., Mendillo *et al.*, 1991], it will take 4.2 days (and $2.7 \times 10^6 \text{ km}$) for escaping lunar sodium atoms (with an initial velocity of 2.4 km s^{-1}) to reach our observed average velocity of 12.4 km s^{-1} . Wilson *et al.* [1999] have reported that the emitting sodium atoms have traveled a distance of over 400,000 km from the Moon in 2 days. This discrepancy may

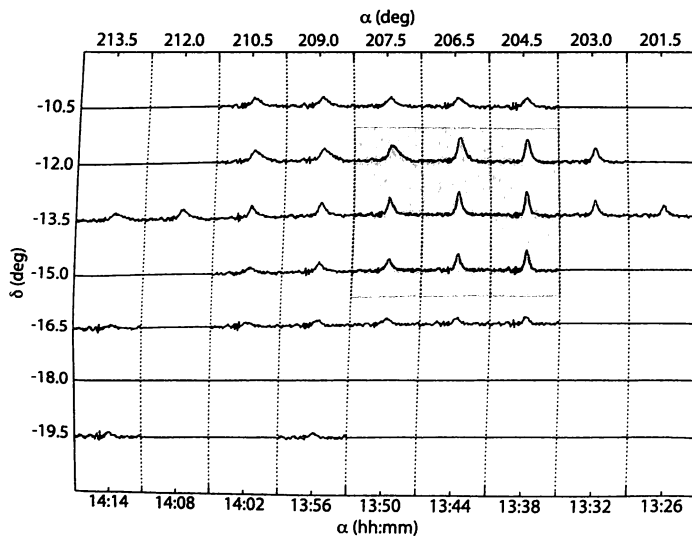


Figure 3. A map of the lunar sodium tail observed in the anti-lunar direction (~ 12 hours before new Moon, 27 April 2006). The ordinate is in degrees of declination, the abscissa in hours and minutes (and decimal degrees) of right ascension. The terrestrial emission has been removed for clarity. Each grid point (delineated by dotted lines) represents one pointing of the PBO Fabry-Perot's 1.5° field of view. Refer to Table 1 for terrestrial and lunar sodium intensities, and lunar sodium Doppler widths and shifts for the nine spectra highlighted by the gray box.

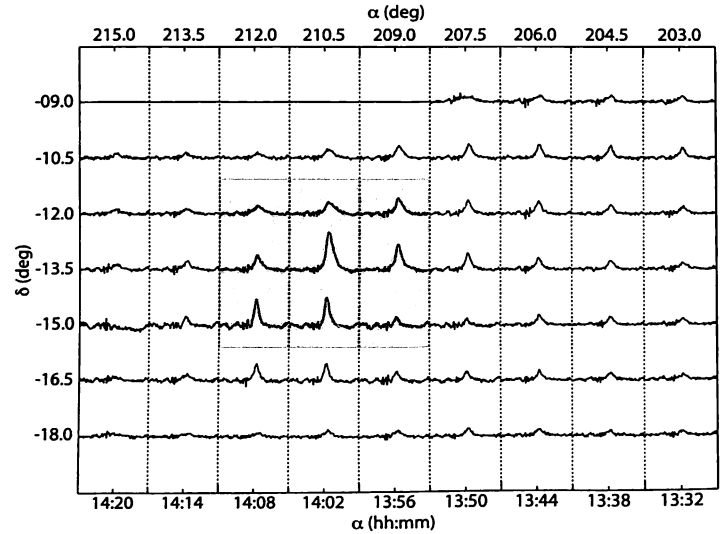


Figure 4. A map of the lunar sodium tail observed in the anti-lunar direction (~ 12 hours after new Moon, 28 April 2006). Refer to Figure 3's caption for further details.

be due in part to our assumption of constant acceleration by radiation pressure since our measured mean velocity of the sodium atoms is a significant fraction of the half-width-at-half-maximum of the solar Fraunhofer D₂ line (19 km s^{-1}). Furthermore, the geometry at new moon may mean that the Earth's gravitational focusing of the lunar sodium tail may be contributing to the observed velocity.

[21] In summary, the average observed radial velocity of the lunar sodium tail observed in the vicinity of the anti-lunar point for the three nights reported here was 12.4 km s^{-1} . The average Doppler width of a single Gaussian fit to the emission line for all nights was 7.6 km s^{-1} .

[22] **Acknowledgments.** We would like to thank John Harlander, Ron Reynolds and Susan Nossal for their helpful comments, and R. Carey Woodward for his assistance with data analysis. This work was partially supported by the National Science Foundation through grants ATM-0228465 and ATM-0535433.

References

- Baumgardner, J., B. Flynn, and M. Mendillo (1993), Monochromatic imaging instrumentation for applications in aeronomy of the Earth and planets, *Opt. Eng.*, **32**, 3028–3032.
- Chamberlain, J. W., and D. M. Hunten (1987), *Theory of Planetary Atmospheres*, Elsevier, New York.
- Mendillo, M., J. Baumgardner, and B. Flynn (1991), Imaging observations of the extended sodium atmosphere of the Moon, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, **18**, 2097–2100.
- Mierkiewicz, E. J., F. L. Roesler, S. M. Nossal, and R. J. Reynolds (2006), Geocoronal hydrogen studies using Fabry-Perot interferometers: Part 1. Instrumentation, observations, and analysis, *J. Atmos. Sol. Terr. Phys.*, **68**, 1553–1575.
- Potter, A. E., and T. H. Morgan (1988a), Discovery of sodium and potassium vapor in the atmosphere of the Moon, *Science*, **241**, 675–680.
- Potter, A. E., and T. H. Morgan (1988b), Extended sodium exosphere of the Moon, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, **15**, 1515–1518.
- Smith, S. M., J. K. Wilson, J. Baumgardner, and M. Mendillo (1999), Discovery of the distant lunar sodium tail and its enhancement following the Leonid meteor shower, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, **26**, 1649–1652.
- Smith, S. M., M. Mendillo, J. K. Wilson, and J. Baumgardner (2001), Monitoring the Moon's transient atmosphere with an all-sky imager, *Adv. Space Res.*, **27**, 1181–1187.
- Stern, S. A. (1999), The lunar atmosphere: History, status, current problems, and context, *Rev. Geophys.*, **37**, 453–491.
- Tyler, A. L., R. W. H. Kozłowski, and D. M. Hunten (1988), Observations of sodium in the tenuous lunar atmosphere, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, **15**, 1141–1144.

Wilson, J. K., S. M. Smith, J. Baumgardner, and M. Mendillo (1999), Modeling an enhancement of the lunar sodium tail during the Leonid meteor shower of 1998, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, *26*, 1645–1648.

Wilson, J. K., J. Baumgardner, and M. Mendillo (2003), The outer limits of the lunar sodium exosphere, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, *30*(12), 1649, doi:10.1029/2003GL017443.

Wilson, J. K., M. Mendillo, and H. E. Spence (2006), Magnetospheric influence on the Moon's exosphere, *J. Geophys. Res.*, *111*, A07207, doi:10.1029/2005JA011364.

M. Line, E. J. Mierkiewicz, and F. L. Roesler, Department of Physics, University of Wisconsin, 1150 University Ave., Madison, WI 53706, USA. (emierk@wisp.physics.wisc.edu)

R. J. Oliverson, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD, USA.