ANTHELIA



Analysis of illumination and thermal environment of lunar pits and lava tubes

P. Cambianica¹, G. Cremonese¹, E. Simioni¹, E. Martellato¹, R. Pozzobon², M. Massironi², A. Lucchetti¹, M. Pajola^{1,} C. Re¹, A. Tullo¹ ¹ INAF Astronomical Observatory of Padova, Vicolo dell'Osservatorio 5, 35122 Padova, Italy (email: pamela.cambianica@inaf.it)² Department of Geosciences, University of Padova, 35131 Padova, Italy





Length and Size: Lava tubes can vary greatly in length and size. Some can extend for several km and reach widths of up to 15 meters.

Structural Stability: The walls and ceilings of lava tubes are

often very stable and can support significant weight, making

them potential sites for future exploration and habitation.



Lava tubes are natural conduits formed during volcanic eruptions through which lava travels beneath the surface. Once the lava flow stops, these tubes can create extensive cave systems.



maintain relatively constant temperatures, which can protect from extreme surface temperatures. This feature is particularly important for potential lunar habitats.

Temperature Regulation: Lava tubes

Lava tubes offer unique environments for studying geological processes, both on Earth and on the Moon. They also provide clues about the history of volcanic activity.









There are 16 confirmed collapse pit features on the Moon 200 potentially stemming from lava tube networks [3] and many more pits resulting from the collapse of impact melt 250 material.

3D Digital Terrain Model – Mare Tranquillitatis Pit

Illumination and thermal model [4]



References: Okubo & Martel, 1998; Martellato et al., 2013; Wagner & Robinson et al., 2013; Cambianica et al., in prep.

0

50

150

100

200