BRAKING NEWS about MOONQUAKES!

Vikram landed on the moon's south pole Aug. 23 as part of the Chandrayaan-3 mission — India's first mission to the lunar surface.

Within the scope of India's Chandrayaan-3 mission, a possible moonquake was discovered for the first time in 46 years, 3 days after the landing.

The lander "has recorded an event, appearing to be a natural one, on August 26, 2023," The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) wrote on X, formerly Twitter. "The source of this event is under investigation.". (SPACE, 09.09.2023)

Between 1969 and 1977, NASA discovered the existence of moonquakes for the first time with the seismometers they left on the lunar surface during the Apollo missions. After this, India detected possible moonquakes decades later.(SPACE, 09.09.2023)

Other news from NASA

In 2020, NASA scientists tapped to mature more rugged seismometer system to measure moonquakes.

Before Apollo, scientists were unaware of the Moon’s quaking. From 1969 to 1977, instruments deployed as part of NASA’s Apollo Lunar Surface Experiment Package, or ALSEP, recorded 12,000 seismic events, including meteor impacts and deep and shallow moonquakes, whose intensities ranged in magnitude from less than three to as high as five. In 1977, NASA turned off the ALSEP array. Although scientists are still mining ALSEP data, “our understanding of the Moon’s interior remains rudimentary and is limited,” Hurford said.

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Hurford and his team are specifically designing SUBLIME so that any NASA or commercial lander or rover system could deploy it, regardless of terrain and mission duration. The long-term goal is establishing a network of seismic stations.