



# Interior & Surfaces

## Presentation of Science Cases

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Deutsches Zentrum  
für Luft- und Raumfahrt e.V.  
in der Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft



# Overview

**Enceladus – A Small Active Icy Satellite**

**Mars Tectonics – The Link between Surface and Interior**

**The Use of Terrestrial Analogues in Mars Surface Science**

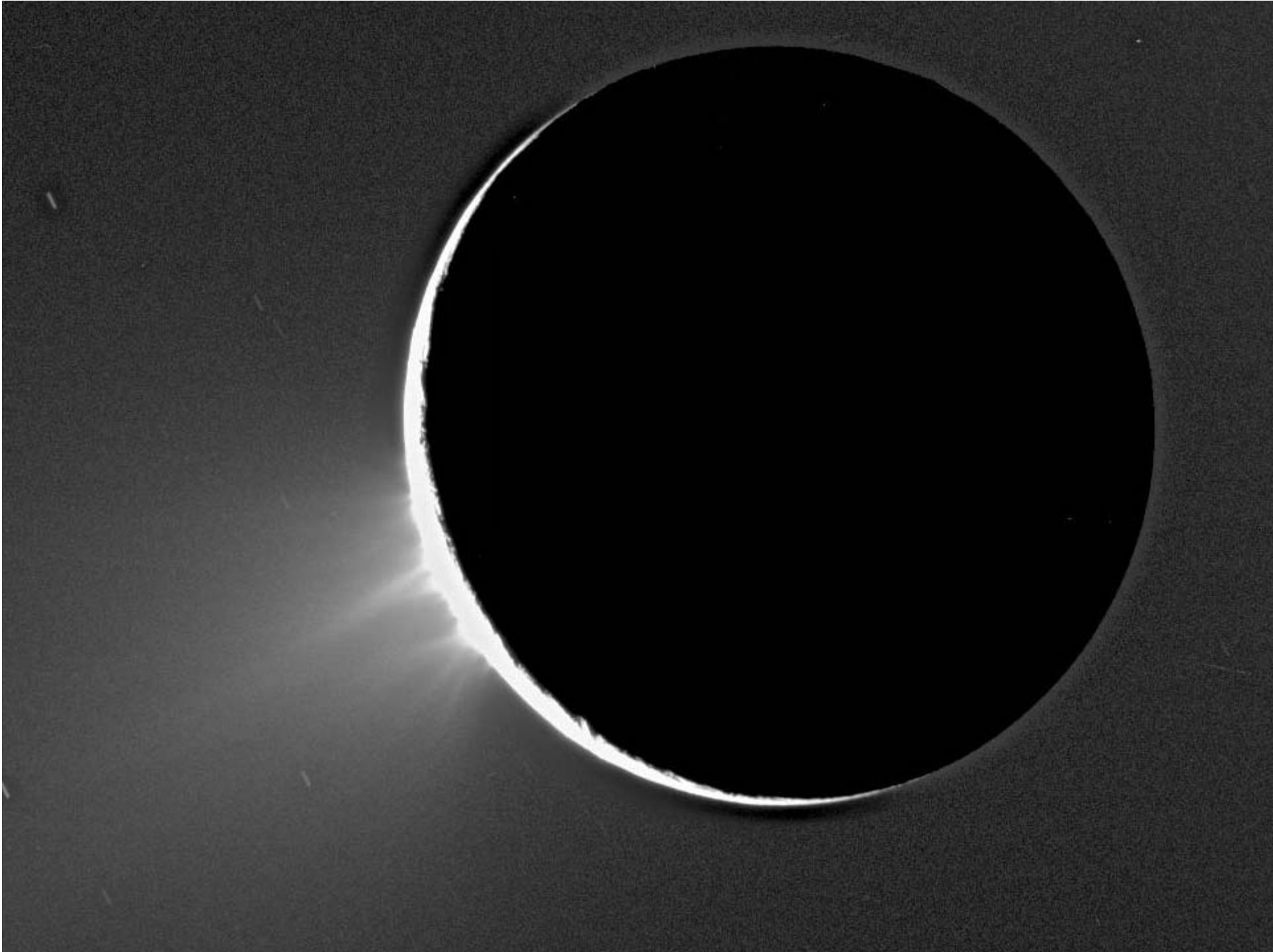


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# Enceladus

*Science Case 1*



## *Science Case 1:*

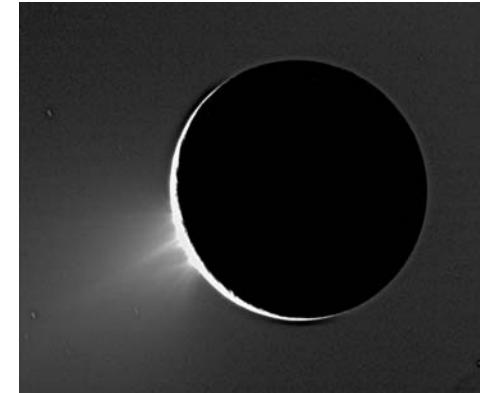
# Enceladus – A Small Active Icy Satellite

### Signs of activity in the south-polar region:

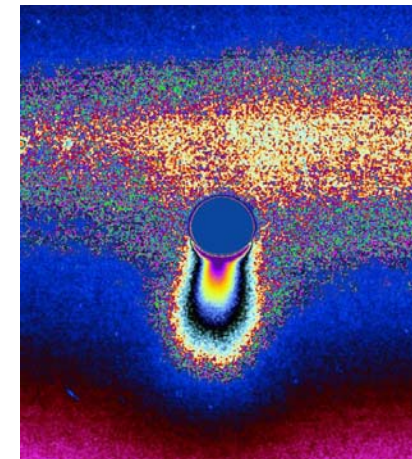
- Plume eruptions (mainly H<sub>2</sub>O)
- Thermal anomalies, correlated with geologic features ('tiger stripes')
- Geologically strongly modified terrain near the south pole

### Key questions:

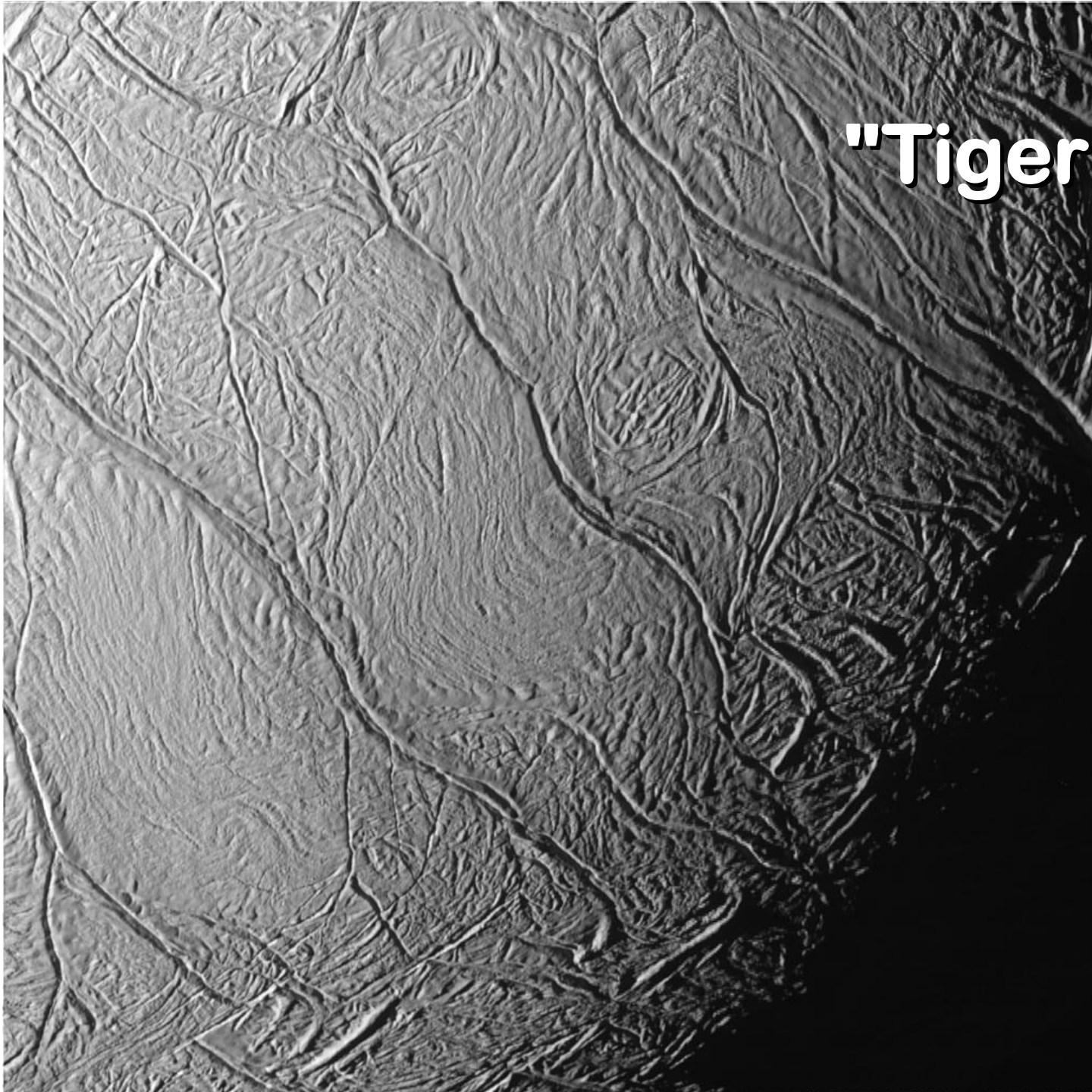
- What is the energy source driving the thermal activity and the jets?
- Is the activity recent, persistent, or episodic?
- Is liquid water present near the surface?
- What are the astro-biological implications (liquid water, energy, organics ...) of such an environment?



Eruptions on Enceladus.  
(NASA/JPL/Space Science Institute)



False color view of particles forming the E-Ring of Saturn.  
(NASA/JPL/Space Science Institute)



**"Tiger Stripes"**



## Surface and Interior Structure: Key questions

### ➤ **Surface:**

- **What causes the great variety of geologic features?**
- **What causes the heterogeneities in surface age and geologic activity?**

### ➤ **Interior:**

- **Is Enceladus fully or partly differentiated?**
- **What are the internal heat sources?**
- **What is the amount and distribution of tidal heating?**
- **Is there liquid water near the surface?**

→ **Study the connection of internal and surface processes!**

# Surface Activity, a Key to the Interior and Evolution

## ➤ Plume composition

- H<sub>2</sub>O particles and vapor (90%)
- Other constituents (CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, ...)
- Physical characteristics (particle size ...)
- What is the isotopic ratio of chemical compounds?

## ➤ Plume dynamics

- What internal (near surface) mechanism drives the plumes?
- Link to Saturn's E-ring

## ➤ Implications for Evolution

- Isotopic abundances ↔ origin
- Thermal activity ↔ nature and distribution of heat sources
- Dynamical state (rotation and orbit) ↔ satellite's history



High temperatures are correlated with the 'tiger stripes' at the South Pole.  
(NASA/JPL/GSFC/Space Science Institute)



# Online Resources

## ➤ Missions

- Cassini
- Voyager (and Pioneer)

## ➤ Data

- Global properties (JPL-SSD Satellites page ...)
- Surface maps (DLR, USGS ...)
- Material Sciences (ice and rock)

## ➤ Bibliography

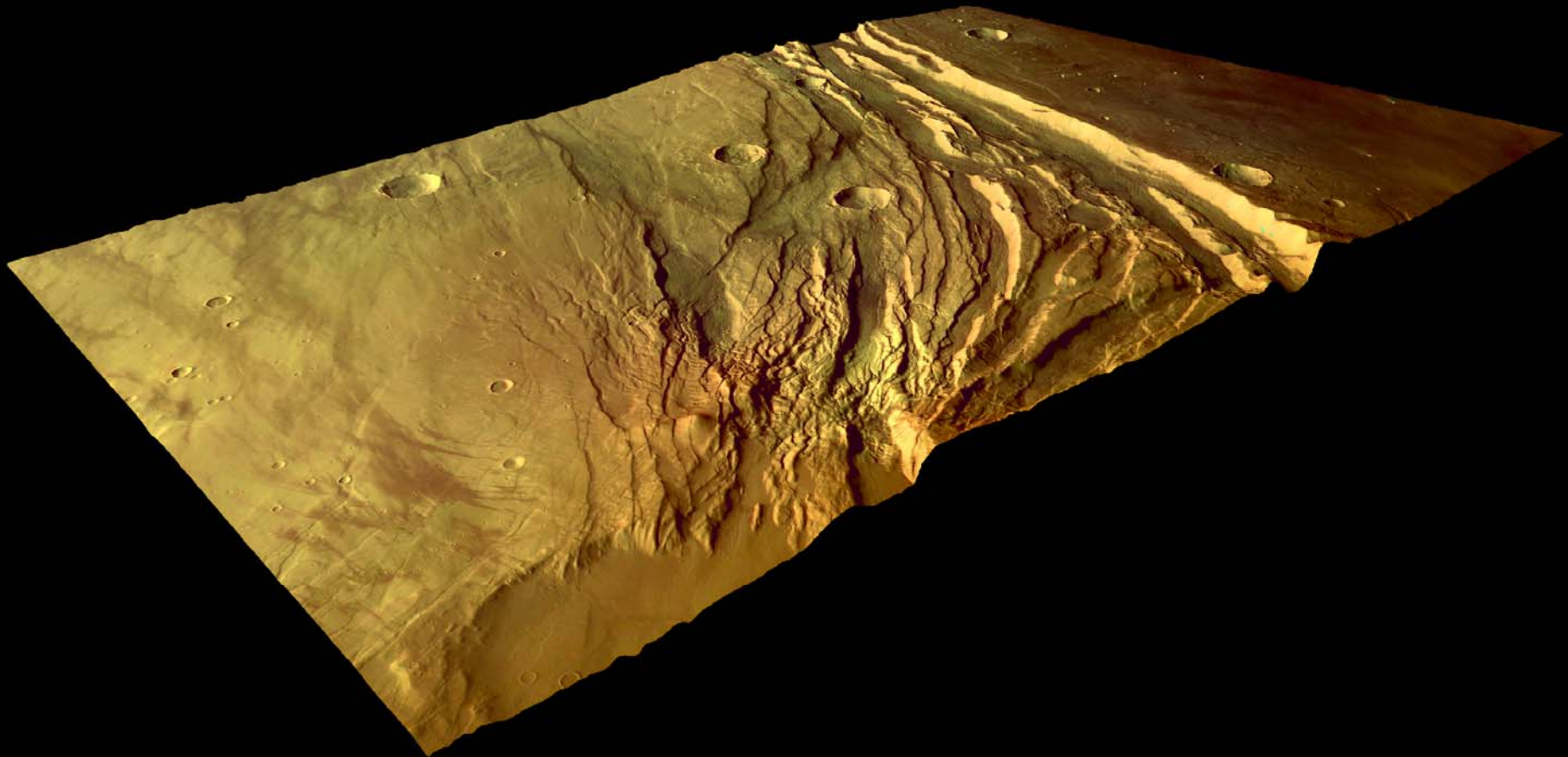
- ADS Abstract Service, ISI (Science Cit. Index), ELIB, ...
- Special issues (Science 311, 10 March 2006, ...)
- Books, Proceedings, Special Sections ...

## ➤ Exchange of information

- Enceladus Focus Group
- Icy Satellites Focus Group
- OPAG

# Tectonics on Mars

*Science Case 2*





### **Science Case 3**

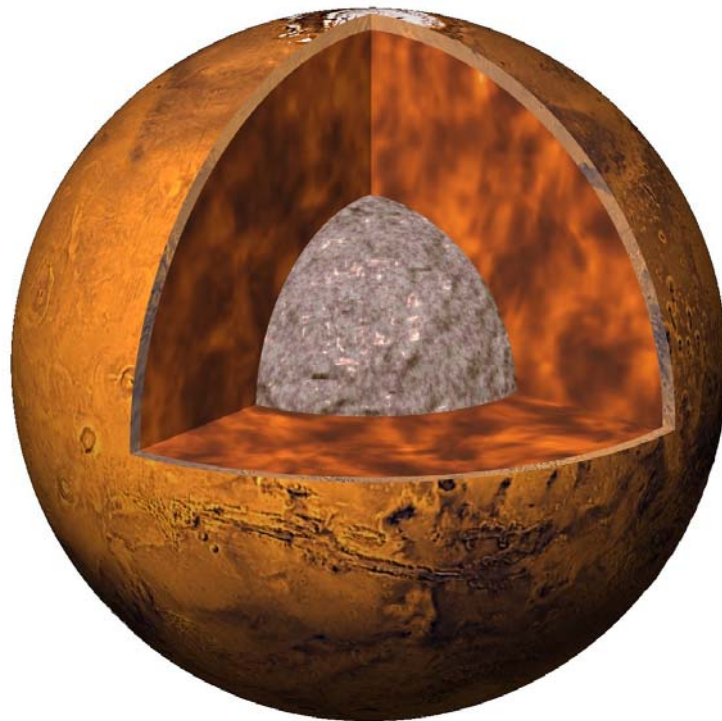
## **MARS TECTONICS – THE LINK BETWEEN SURFACE AND INTERIOR**

- **The tectonic record of Mars is well preserved**
- **Tectonic activity is the surface expression of interior processes**

### **Key questions:**

- **What was the sequence, intensity and spatial distribution of tectonic events?**
- **How is this related to the interior structure, the style of mantle convection and the thermal evolution of the planet?**
- **What are the similarities and dissimilarities in terms of sources and style between Martian and terrestrial tectonics?**

# Interior Structure and Evolution: Key features and questions



- **Size and state of the core**
  - Solid, liquid
  - Magnetic field generation
- **Style of heat transport**
  - Early plate tectonics
  - Stably layered mantle
  - Stagnant lid convection
- **Global / Hemispheric Scale Activity**
  - Dichotomy
  - Tharsis
- **Local Activity**
  - Crustal structure
  - Diapirism

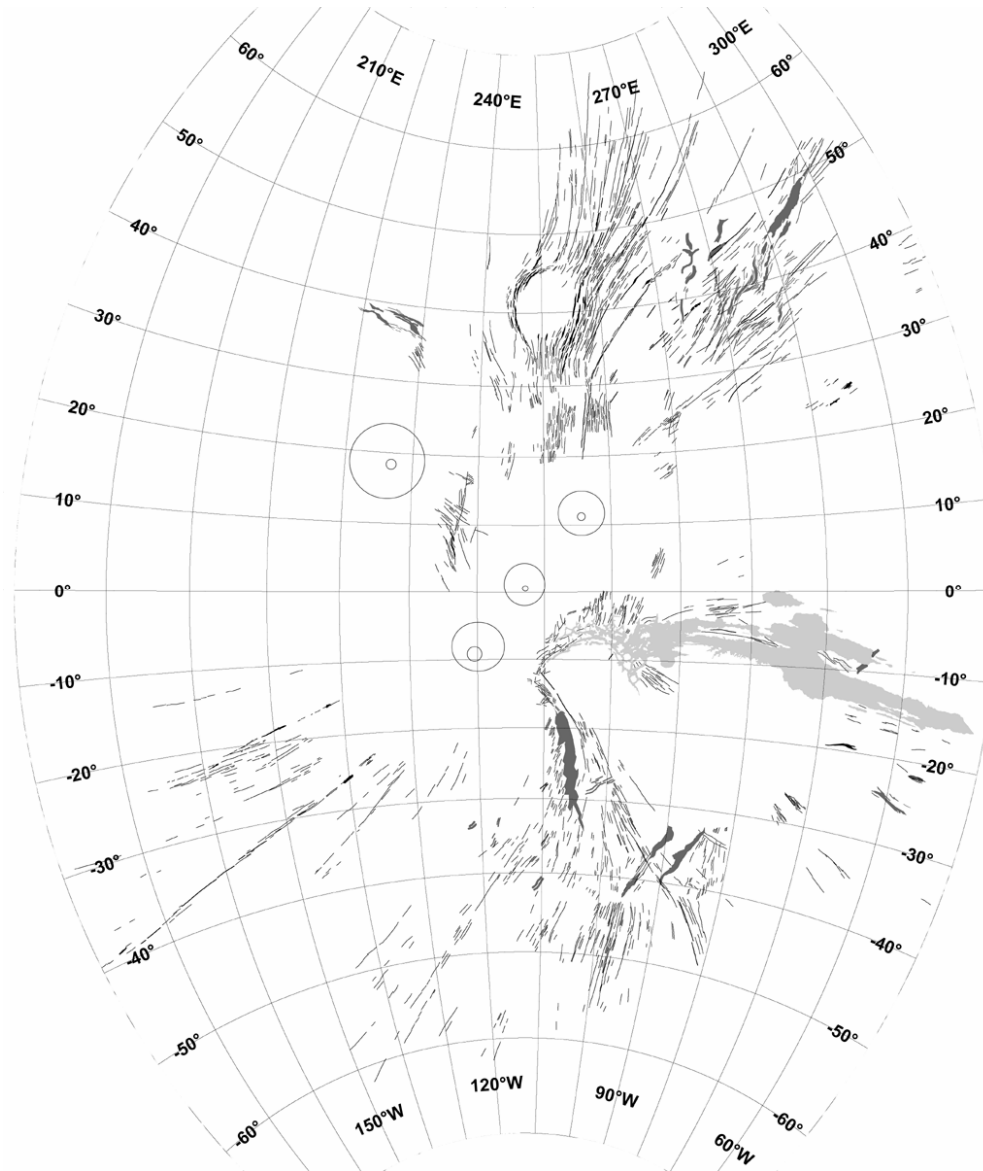


# Surface Expressions and Tectonics

- **Large scale activity**
  - Lithospheric shrinking, global activation of faults
  - Emplacement of the dichotomy, formation of graben and thrust features
  - Emplacement of Tharsis, formation of concentric wrinkle ridges and radial graben
- **Local activity**
  - Doming, volcanism and rift formation
  - Extension, formation of narrow graben sets
- **Fault characteristics**
  - Displacement-Length Relations
  - Spacing

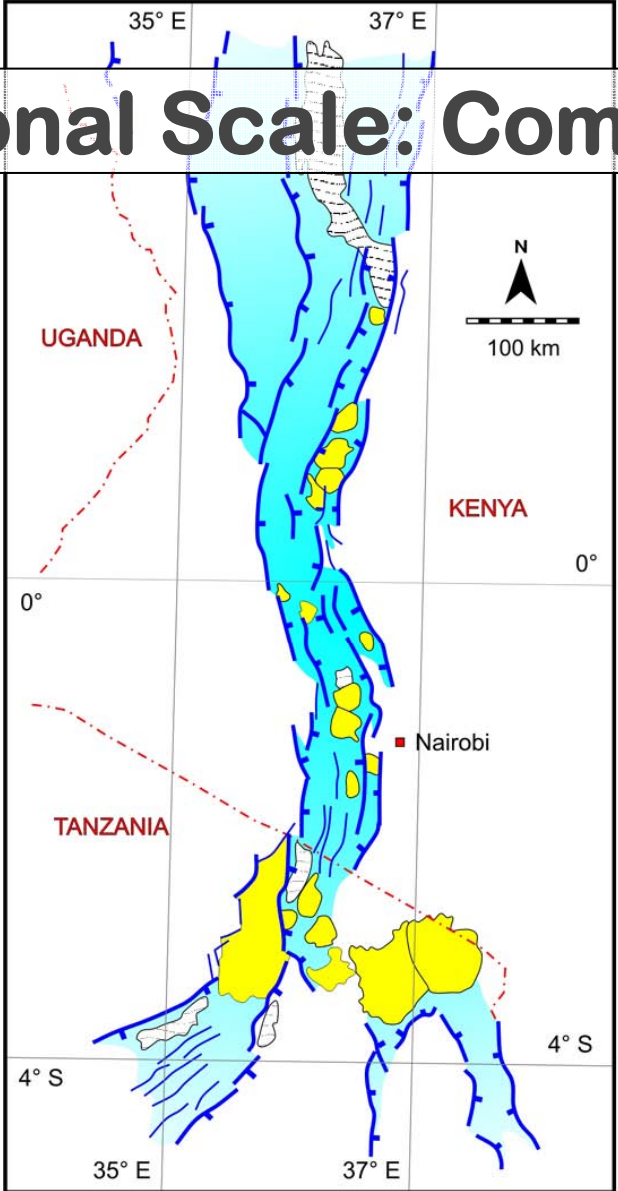


# Global scale: Tharsis

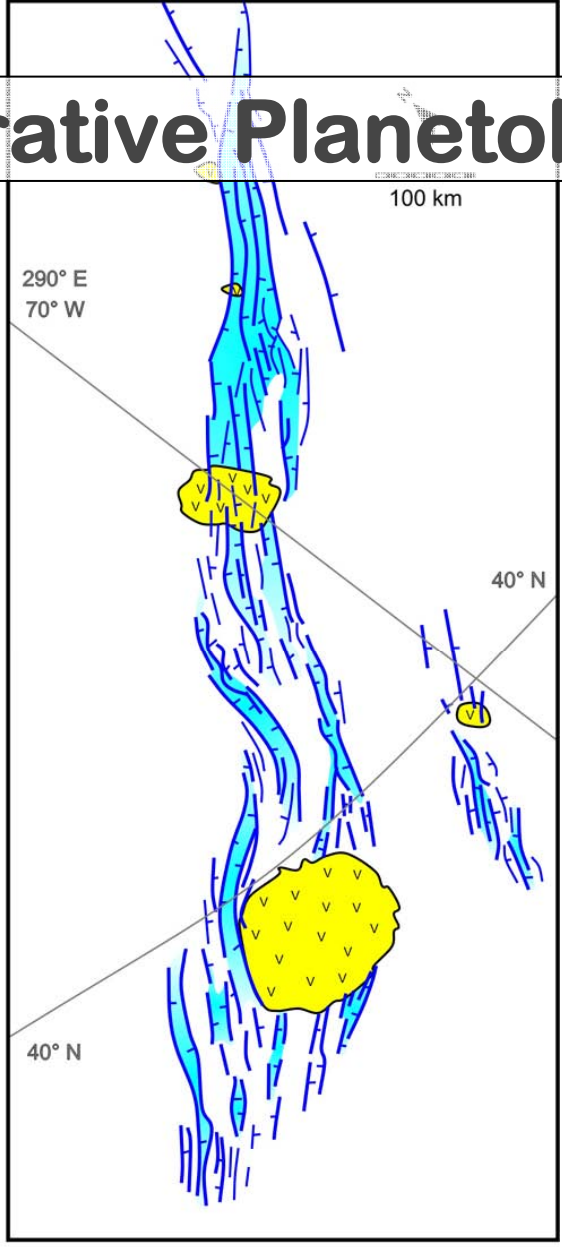


- Concentric wrinkle ridges
- Radial grabens
- Complex rifts

# Regional Scale: Comparative Planetology



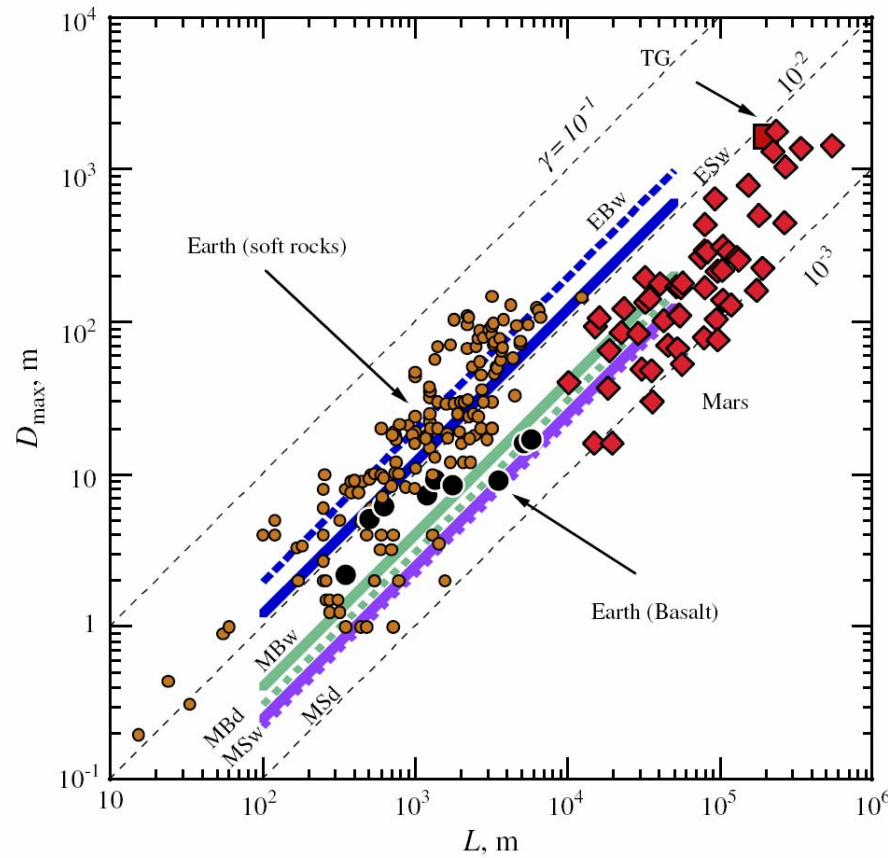
**Kenya Rift**



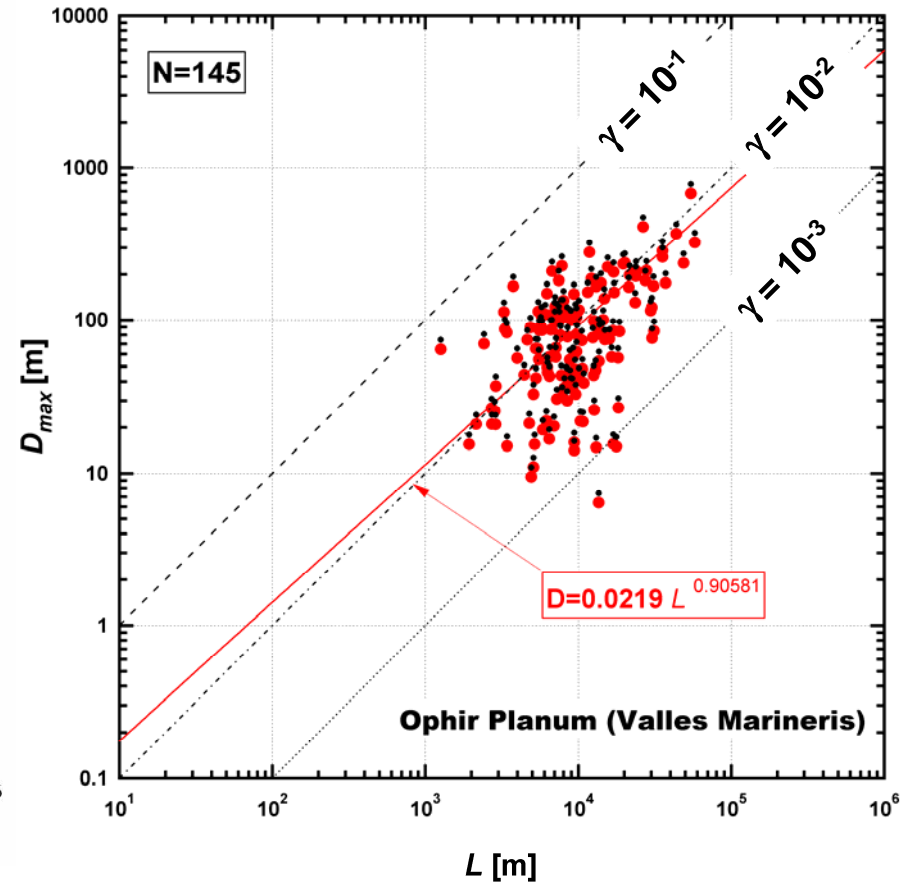
**Tempe Rift**



# Local Scale: Displacement-Length Relationship



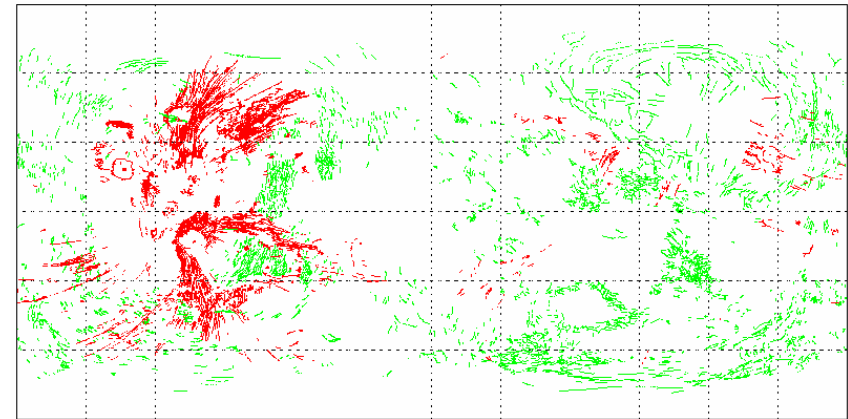
Schultz et al. (2006)



Hauber et al. (2007)

# Online Resources

- **General Information**
  - Earth tectonic analogues
  - Structural geology sites
  - Mantle convection sites
- **Data**
  - Fault map (DLR)
  - Mars Information Sites
  - Lab data (rock rheology, melting curves, the Fe-FeS system)
  - Available software (mantle convection codes, ...)
- **Bibliography**
  - ADS, ISI (Science Citation Index), Online Books, Special Journal Issues, Monographies



(Global Fault Map, DLR)

An aerial photograph of a dry, eroded landscape, likely a desert or a similar arid environment. The terrain is characterized by numerous winding, parallel ridges and channels, creating a complex, maze-like pattern. The colors range from light tan to dark brown, indicating different soil compositions and erosion patterns. The overall appearance is that of a highly eroded, possibly ancient, river system.

# Terrestrial Analogues

*Science Case 3*



## Science Case 3

### The Use of Terrestrial Analogues in Studies of the Martian Surface

- **Terrestrial analogues are widely used in planetary research**
- **Main fields: Geological Process Studies, Technology Development, Laboratory Measurements and Modeling**

#### **Key questions:**

- *How do terrestrial analog studies tie into prime Mars science objectives?*
- *How can future instrumentation be used to address these questions?*

#### **Further questions:**

- *What kind of analogues are useful for what studies?*
- *What are the limits of analogue studies?*



# Frequently used Analogues

## Morphological analogs

- **Fluvial features (e.g., drainage patterns, gullies)**
- **Glacial features (e.g., rock glaciers)**
- **Volcanic features (e.g., Hawaii)**

## Mineralogical and geochemical analogues

- **Natural materials (e.g., basalt, palagonite)**
- **Material assemblages (e.g., Rio Tinto)**
- **Simulants (e.g., JSC Mars-1 soil simulant)**

## Climatic analogs

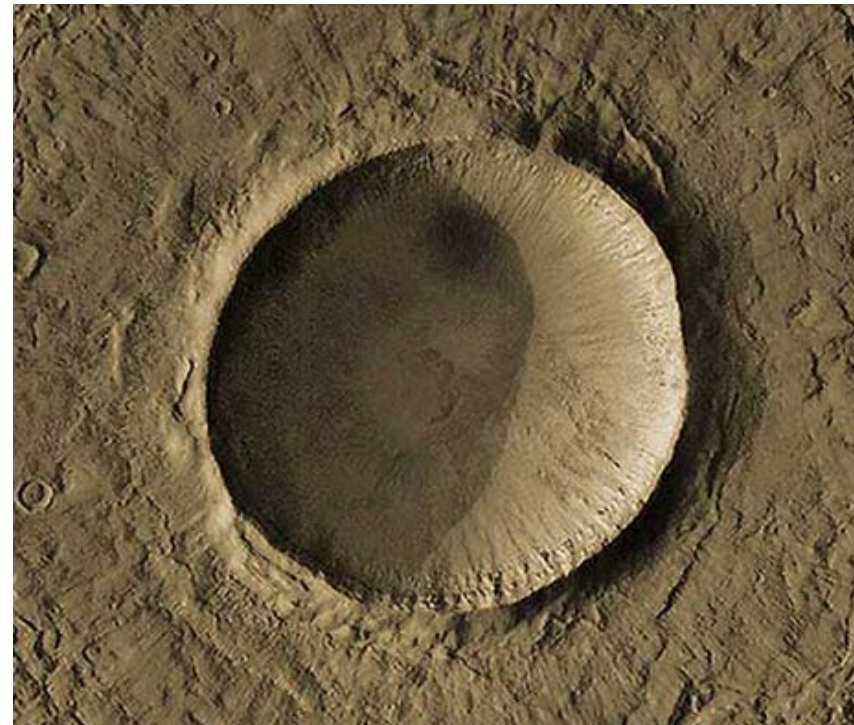
- **Arid regions (e.g., Atacama Desert)**
- **Cold regions (e.g., Antarctic Dry Valleys)**



# Impact Craters



**Barringer Meteor Crater (Arizona)**

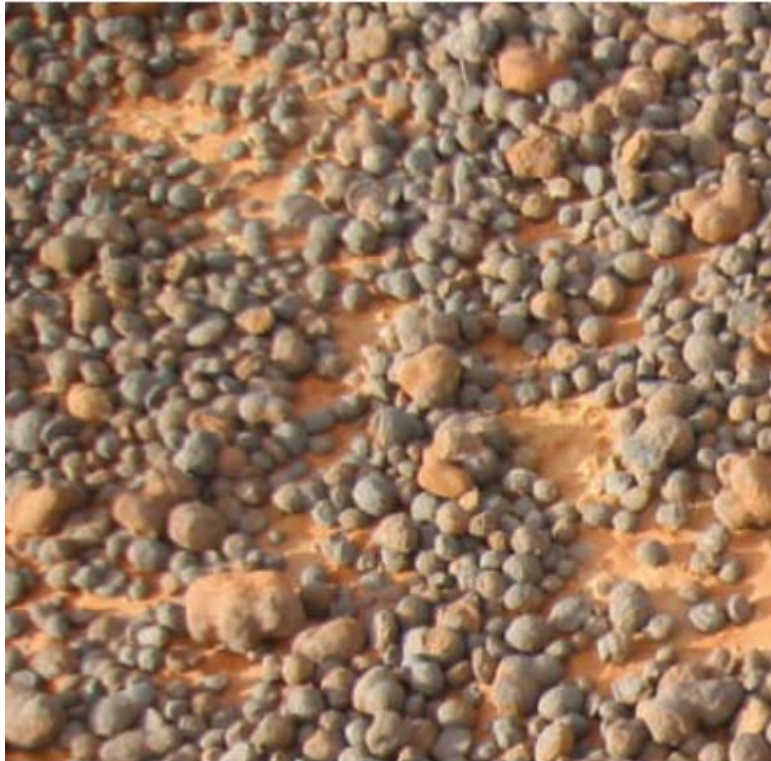


**Crater in Utopia Planitia, Mars**

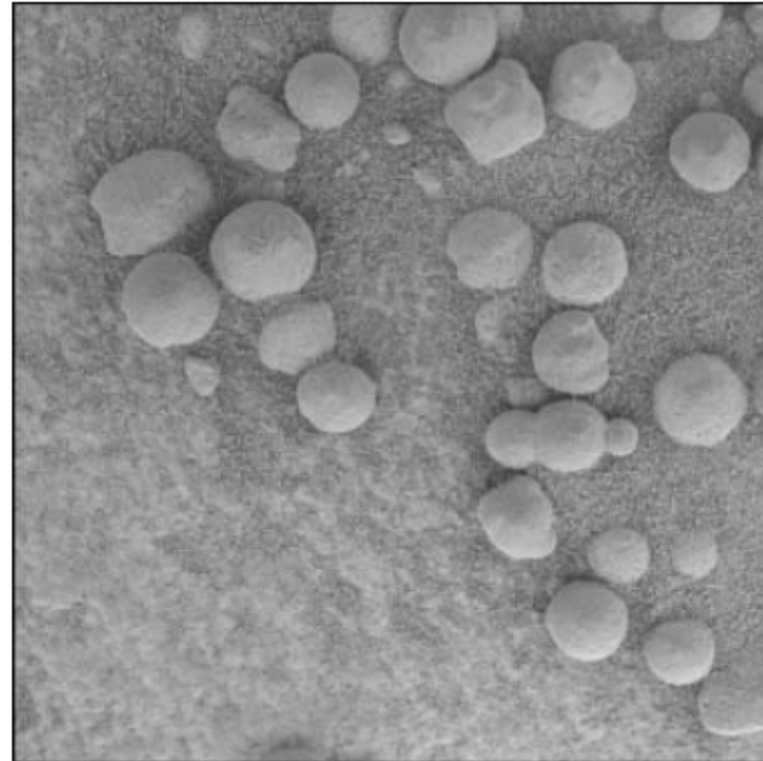
**Advance of our understanding of impact processes by observations of nuclear explosions**



# Hematite marbles



Hematite 'marbles' found in **Utah**



"Blueberries": hematite concretions on the **Martian surface** found in Meridiani Planum

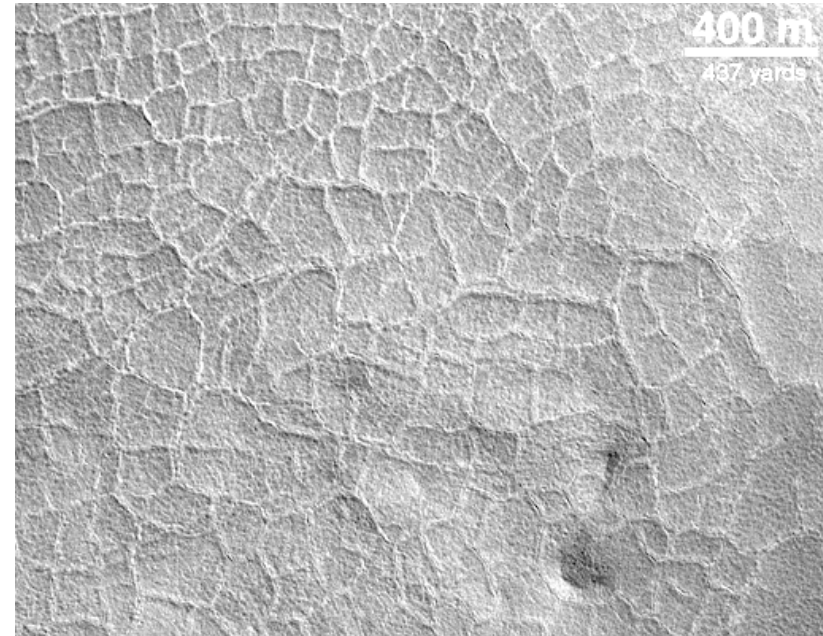
from Catling (2004)



# Polygonal patterns – similar genesis



Polygonal pattern on **Earth**



Polygonal pattern on **Mars**

# Mineralogical analogues

- Phyllosilicates



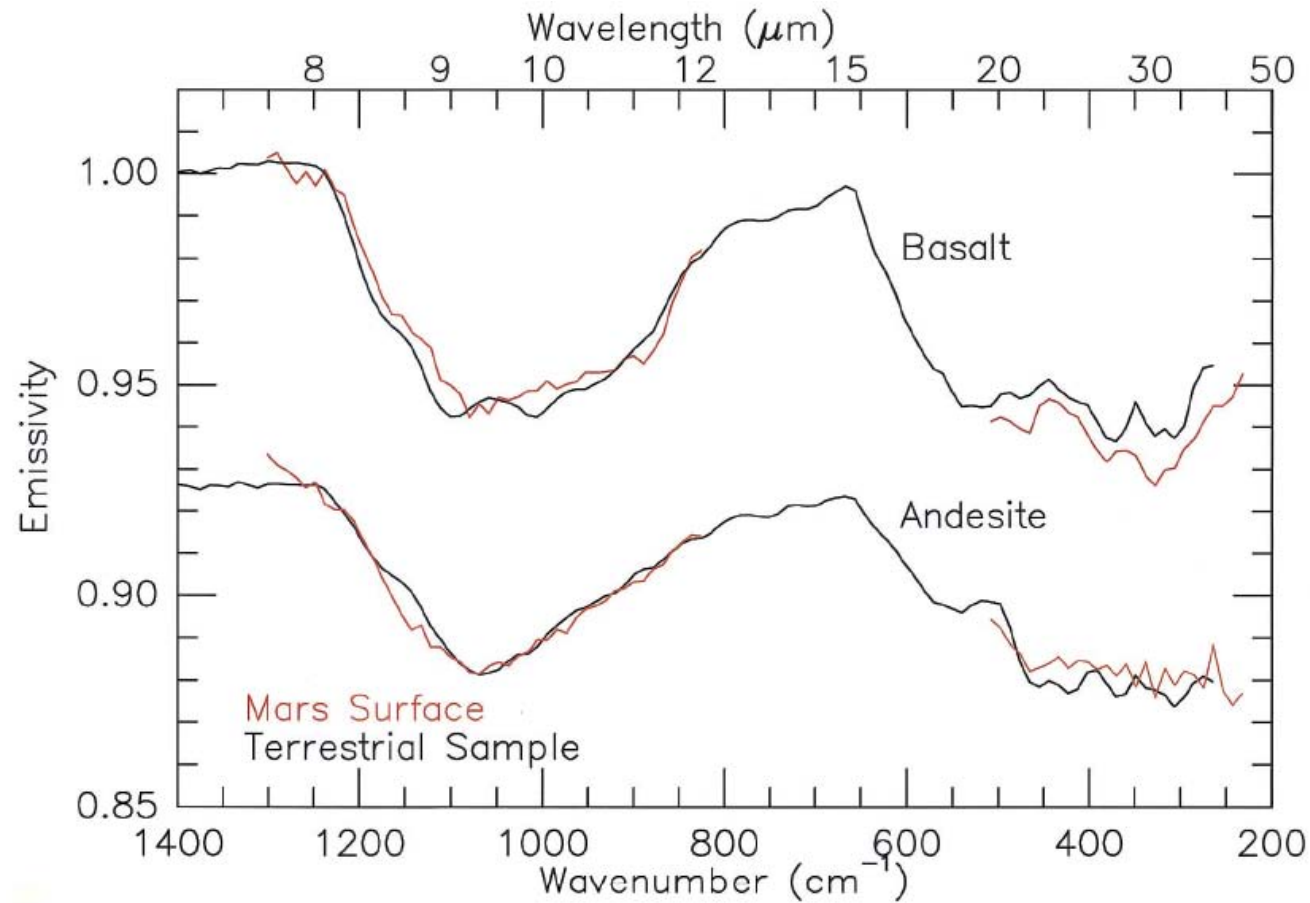
- Sulfates



- Hematite

- Mafic rocks (Basalt, Andesite)

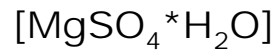
# Mafic rocks



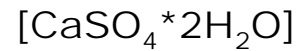
Average basalt and andesite spectrum of **Earth samples**  
and the **Martian surface**  
(Christensen et al. 2001)

# Sulfates

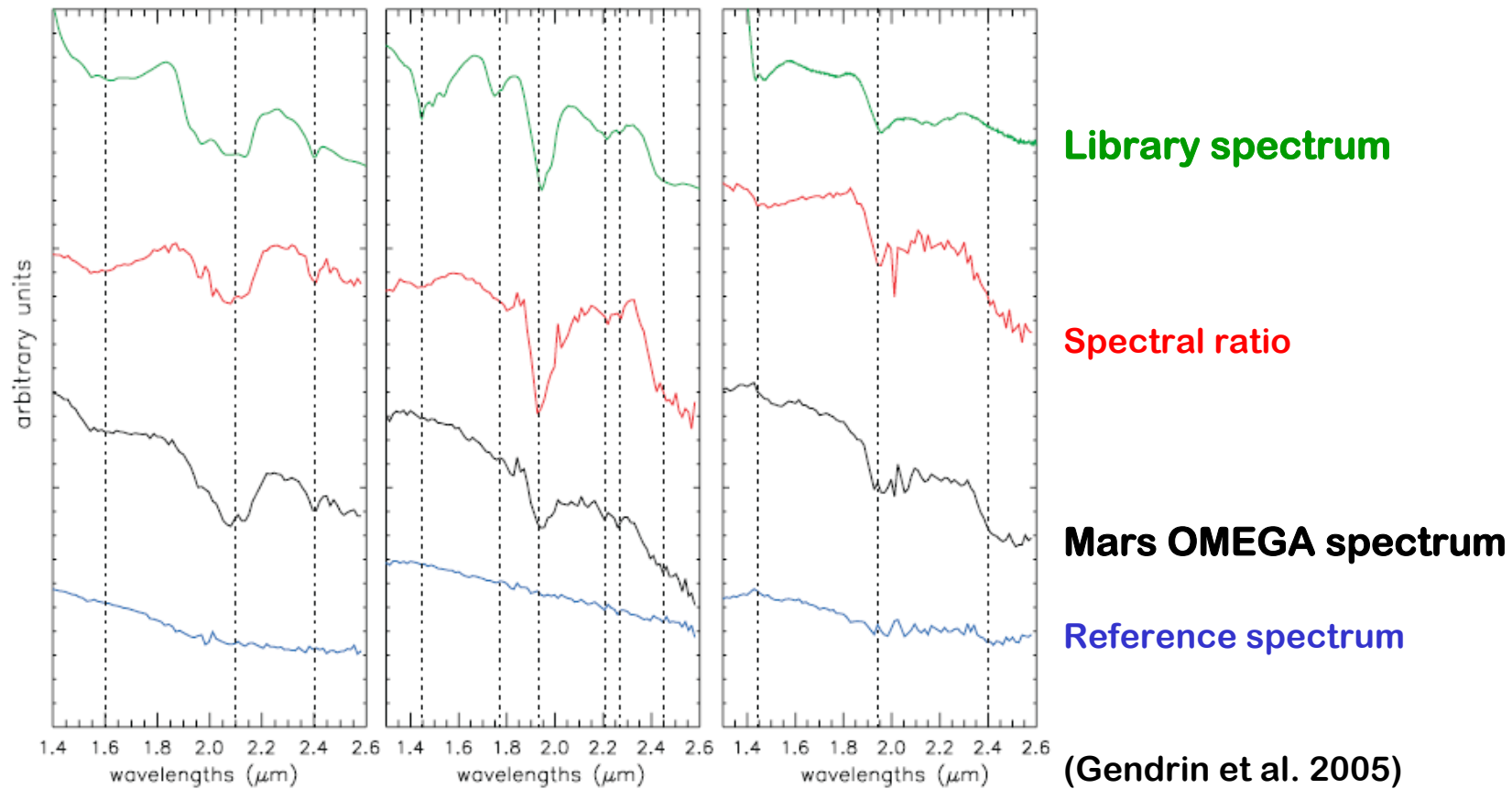
**Kieserite**

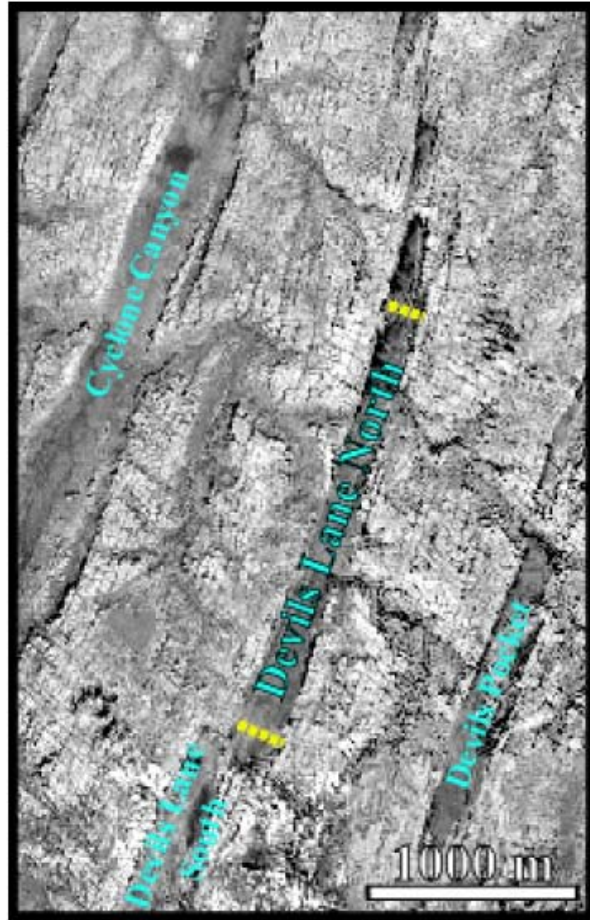


**Gypsum**

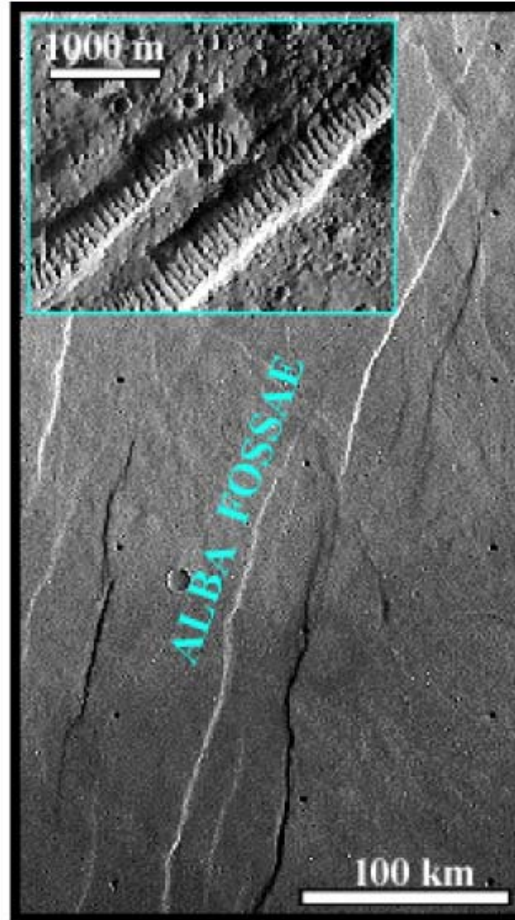


**Polyhydrated sulfates**





Earth



Mars

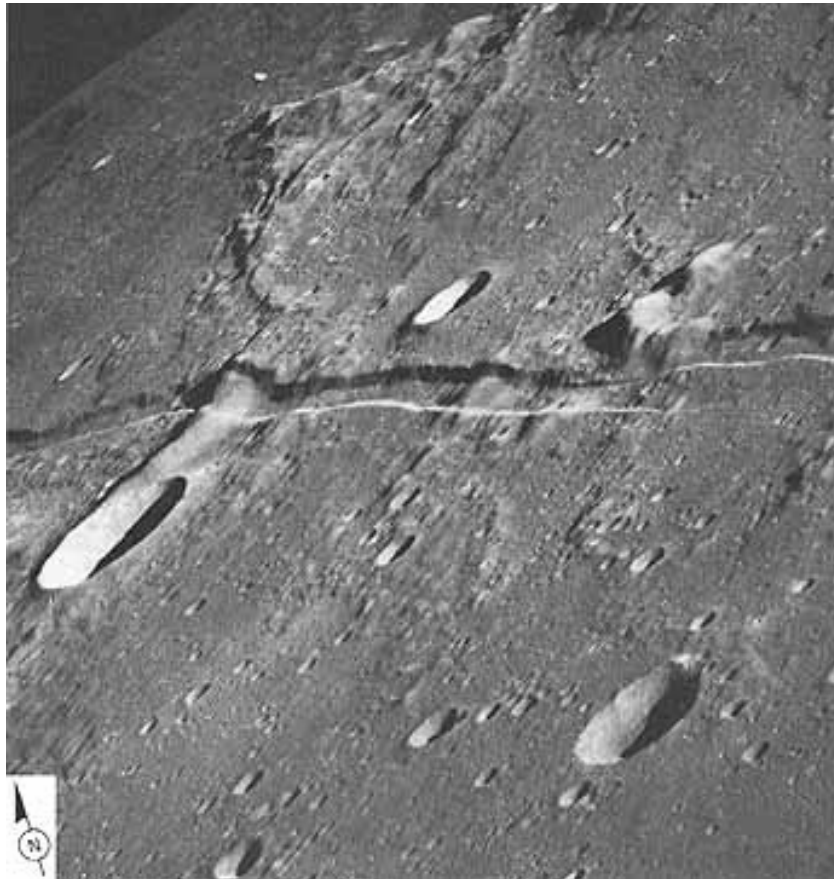
An example:  
"Simple"  
Tectonic  
Grabens



Previous model



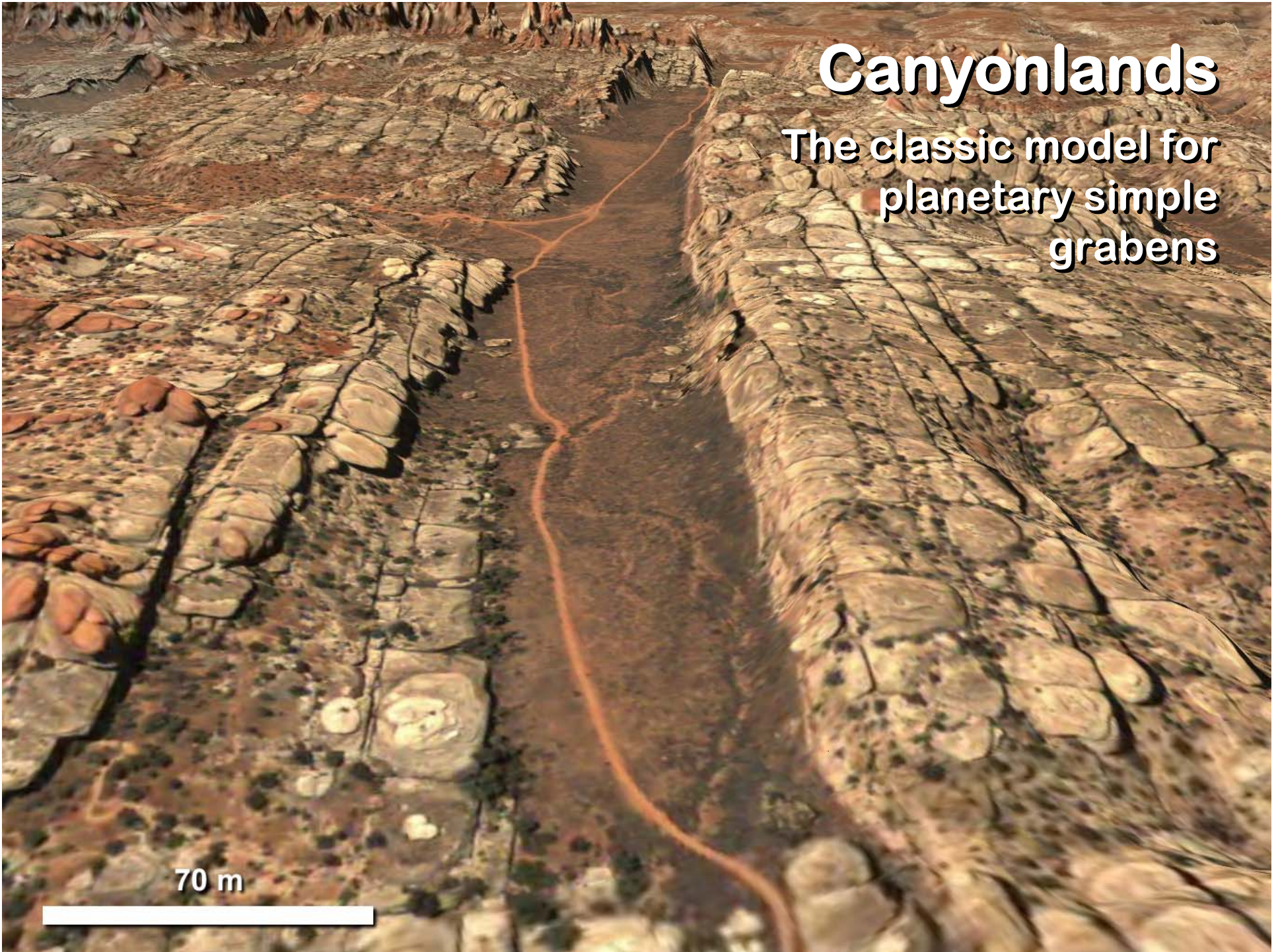
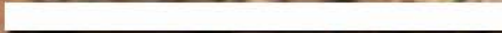
# "Simple" Grabens on the Moon



# Canyonlands

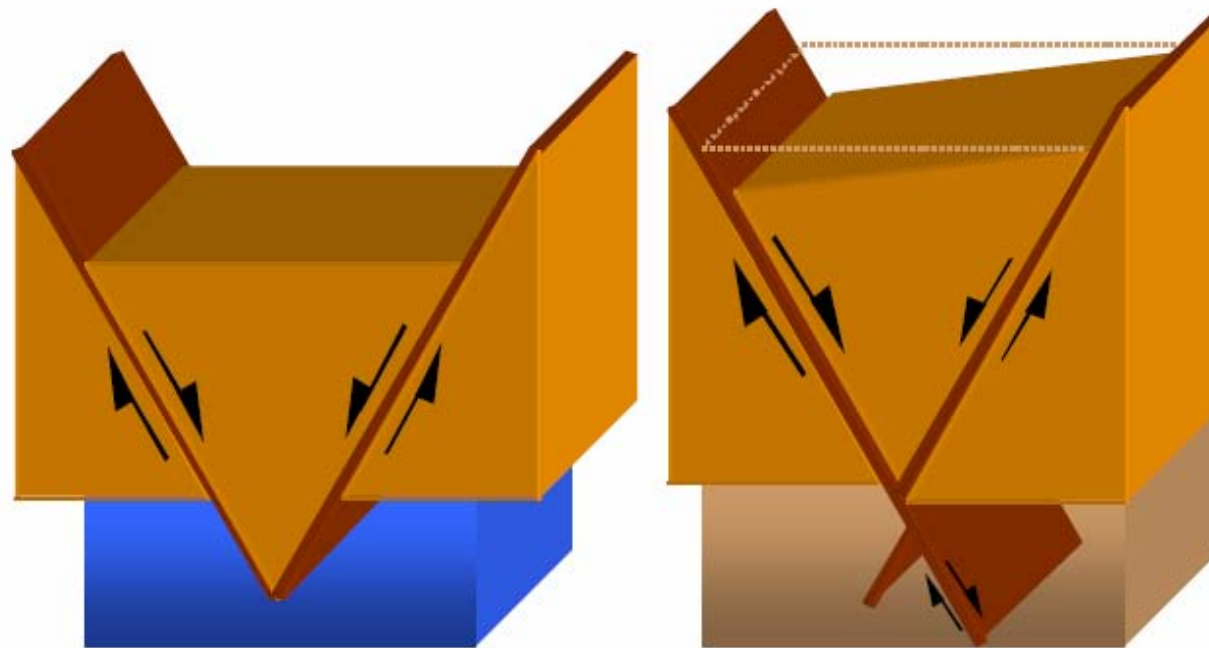
The classic model for planetary simple grabens

70 m





# "Simple" Grabens



Previous model

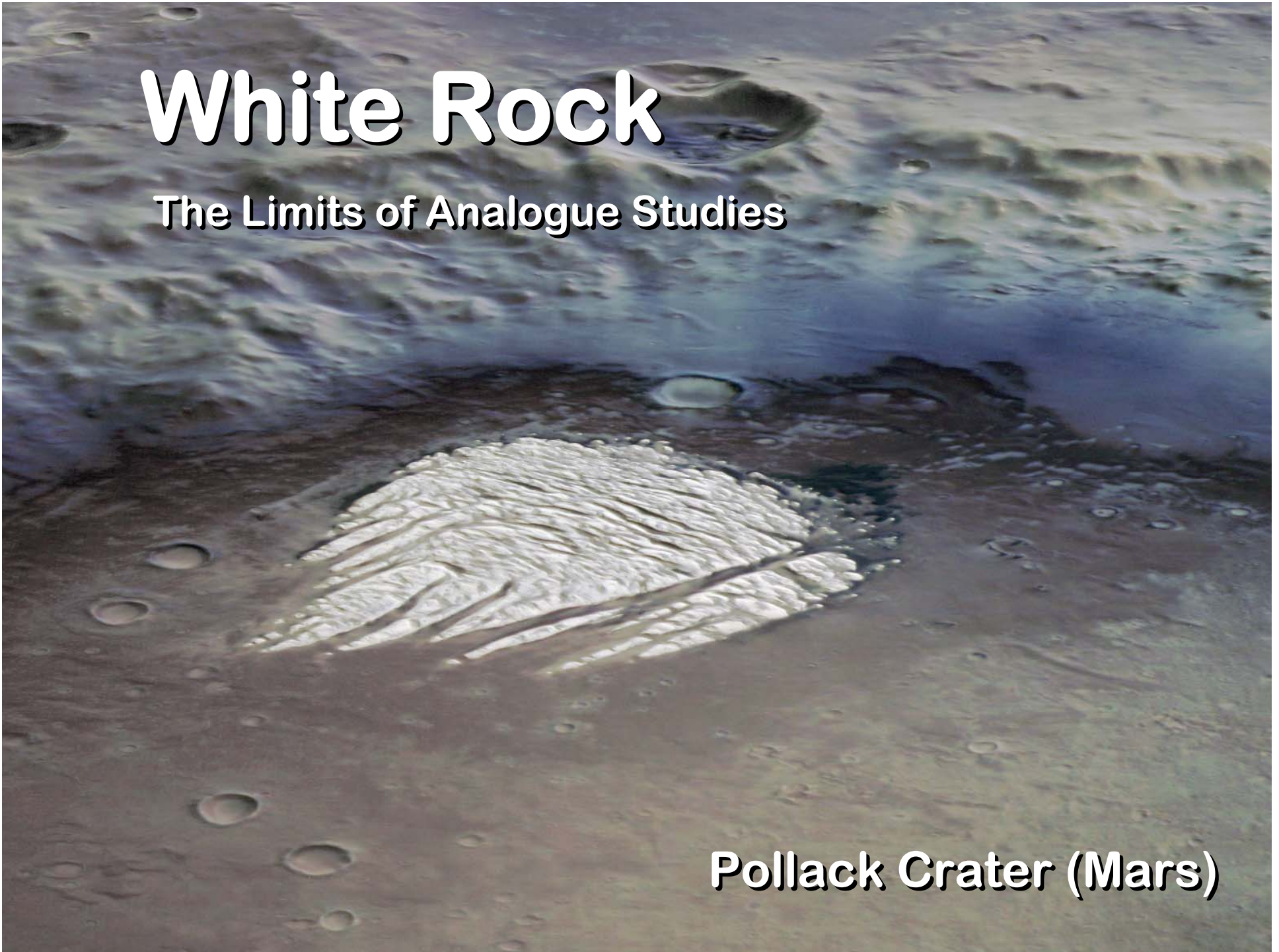
Current model

**An example how a better understanding of terrestrial analogues lead to a different interpretation of planetary features**

# White Rock

The Limits of Analogue Studies

Pollack Crater (Mars)



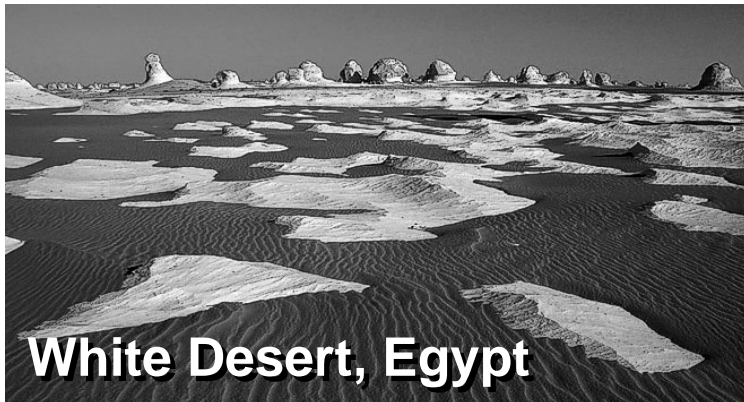
# White Desert



**Limestones (Sahara)**

# On Mars as it is on Earth?

— The limits of analogue studies —



- Analogues don't prove anything
- Earth analogs are never perfect
  - they are only partially valid
  - scaling issues
- Example: White Rock
  - morphologically very similar
  - but composition is different (*White Rock* is NOT a carbonate deposit – as far as available spectra tell us)



# Online Resources

- **General Information**
  - Mars Information (data pages, mission pages, fact sheets, GoogleMars)
  - Earth information (e.g., Volcano observatory sites, GoogleEarth)
  - Documents (e.g., NRC community decadal report)
- **Data**
  - Spectral libraries
  - Remote sensing data
  - Image collections
- **Projects**
  - Field sites (Haughton Mars Project; AMASE)
- **Bibliography**
  - ADS, ISI (Science Citation Index), Online books, Special Issues, Monographies