NAI Mars Focus Group Videocon Science and Landing Site Priorities for the Mars 2003 Mission

Presentations by:

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Science Objectives for Mission

- Detailed description of the mission science objectives and requirements available at http://athena.cornell.edu
- Determine the aqueous, climatic, and geologic history of sites on Mars where conditions may have been favorable for the preservation of evidence of possible pre-biotic or biotic processes.
- Emphasis on locations possessing clear evidence for surface processes involving water.
- Wide range of possible settings, including former fluvial-lacustrine & hydrothermal environments.

Recommendations of the Life Subgroup of MEPAG (Mars Exploration Payload Assessment Group)

Life Subgroup GOAL:

DETERMINE IF LIFE EVER AROSE ON MARS

Objective 1: Determine if life exists *today* Objective 2: Determine if life existed on Mars in the *past* Objective 3: Assess the extent of prebiotic organic chemical evolution on Mars

Prioritized MEPAG Investigations

- **1A.** Map the present 3-dimensional distribution of water in all its forms.
- 1B. Determine the locations of sedimentary deposits formed by past surface and subsurface hydrological processes.
- **2.** Carry out *in situ* exploration for possible liquid water in the subsurface.
- 3. Explore high priority candidate sites (i.e., those that provide access to nearsurface liquid water) for evidence of extant (active or dormant) life.
- 4. Locate and sample aqueous rock samples for MSR to search for fossil biosignatures.
- 5A. Determine the array of potential energy sources to sustain biological processes (determine the distribution of potential energy sources for life (e.g. near-surface hydrothermal systems), redox state, distribution and abundance of biologically important elements (e.g. P and N).
- 5B. Determine the nature and inventory of organic carbon in representative soils and ices of the Martian crust.
- **5C.** Search for complex organic molecules in rocks and soils.
- **6.** Determine the distribution of oxidants and their correlation with organics.
- 7A. Determine the timing and duration of hydrologic activity during Martian history.
- 7B. Determine the changes in crustal and atmospheric inventories of organic carbon over time.

Mars Exploration Rover (MER)

- See http://athena.cornell.edu
- Twin rovers (MERs)
- Airbag landing system
- Surface operations
 - MERs are expected to operate on the surface of Mars for a minimum of 90 sols, with the second rover arriving 35 sols after the first
- Rover design and payload

'03 Rover & Payload







APXS







Mini TES

Engineering Constraints

- For complete description of mission engineering constraints see:
 - http://marsoweb.nas.nasa.gov/landingsites/mer2003
 - http://webgis.wr.usgs.gov/mer
- Operation of rovers requires that MER-A be separated by ~37° from MER-B
- Both MERs must land below the –1.3 km MOLA defined elevation
- Power usage and thermal cycling restricts landing sites for MER-A to between 15°S and 5°N and MER-B to between 10°S and 10°N

Engineering Constraints (cont.)

- Landing error ellipses ~56 by 30 km for MER-A at 15°S and ~224 by 30 km for MER-B at 10°N
- Orientation of the ellipse rotates from 66° at 15°S to 87° at 5°N for MER-A and from 98° at 10°N to 81° at 10°S for MER-B
- Landing sites must appear hazard free at MOC scale and possess slopes <15°</p>
- Total rock coverage should be less than 20% (based on thermal inertia) with <1% rocks being >0.5m high

Engineering Constraints (cont.)

- Radar reflectivity >0.05; extremely high albedo and low thermal inertia regions to be avoided
- Fine component thermal inertia values >3-4 x 10-3 cal cm-2 s-0.5 K-1 or cgs units (equivalent to 125-165 J m-2 s-0.5 K-1 or SI units)
- Low-altitude winds <20 m/s</p>

Potential Landing Sites

Preliminary evaluation of potential landing sites was made for each 2.5° in latitude by placing ellipses of the proper size in all locations:

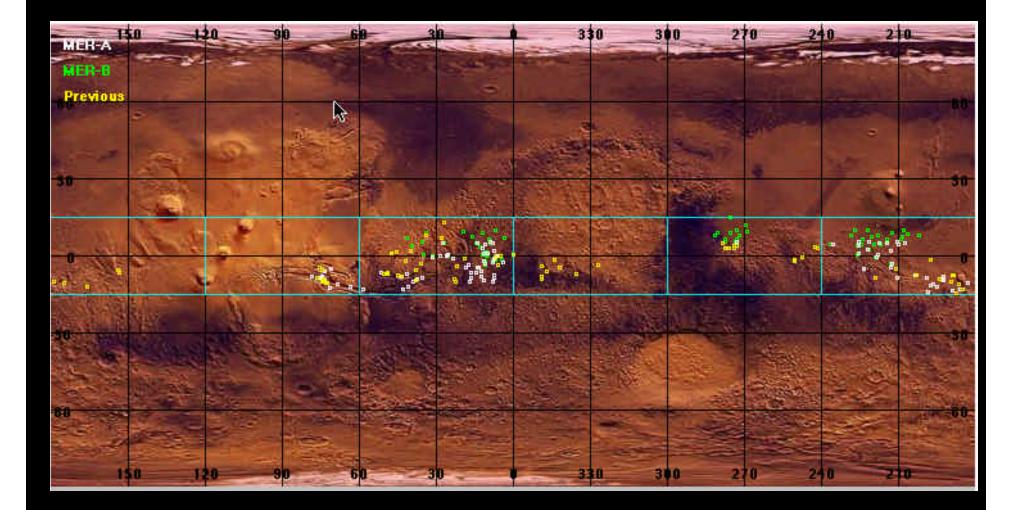
- Below –1.3 km in elevation
- With acceptable fine component thermal inertia values
- Free of obvious hazards in the Mars Digital Image Mosaics (smooth and flat in the MDIM without scarps, large hills, depressions or large fresh craters)

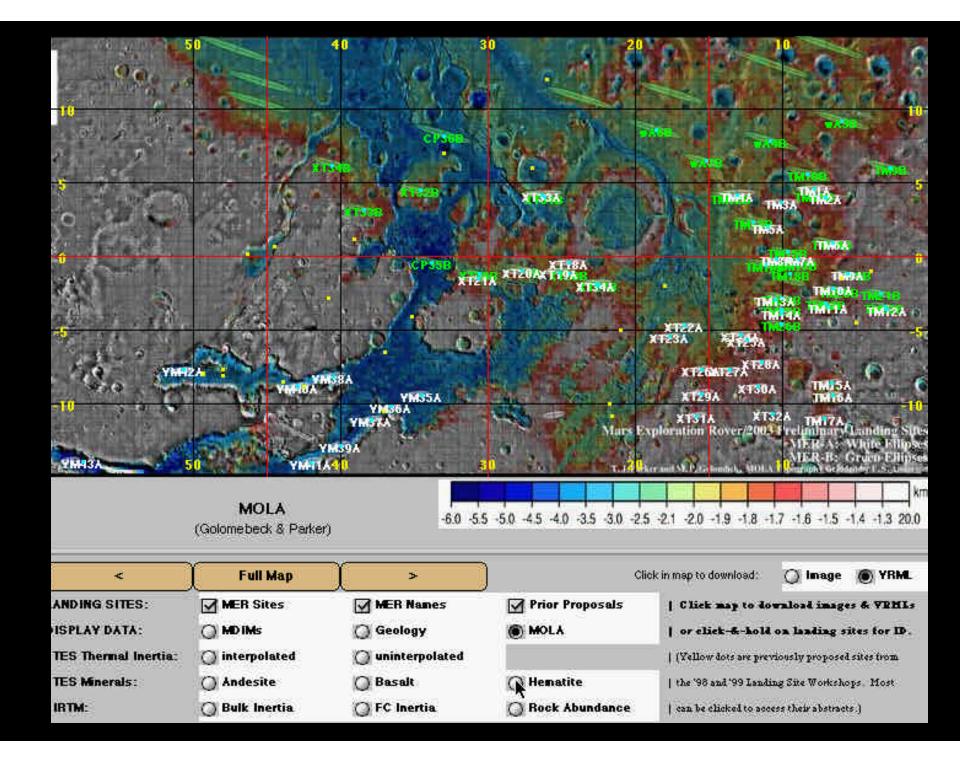
Preliminary Evaluations

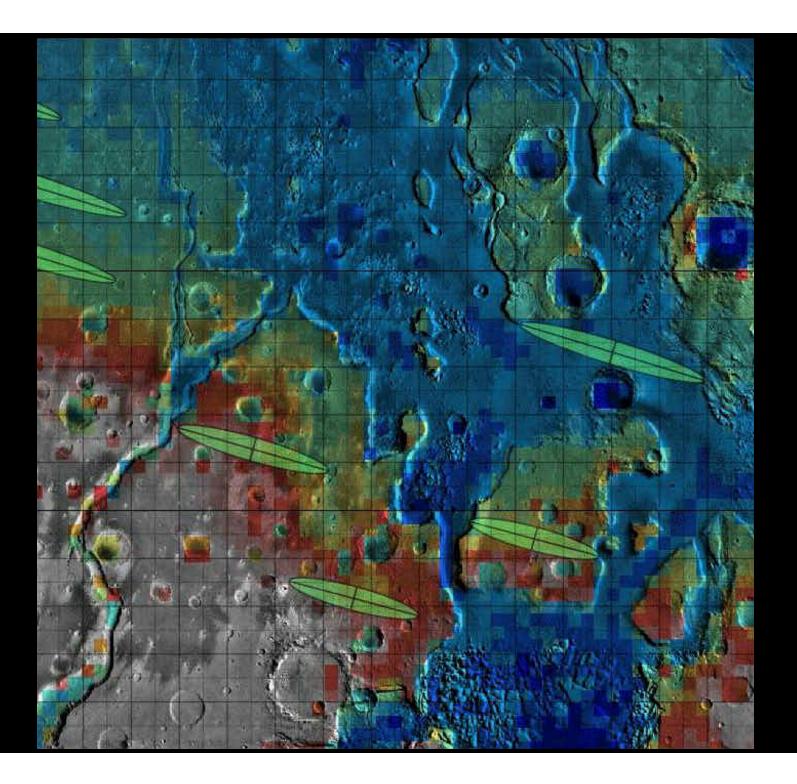
~185 potential landing sites shown to meet criteria (100 sites for MER-A & 85 for MER-B).

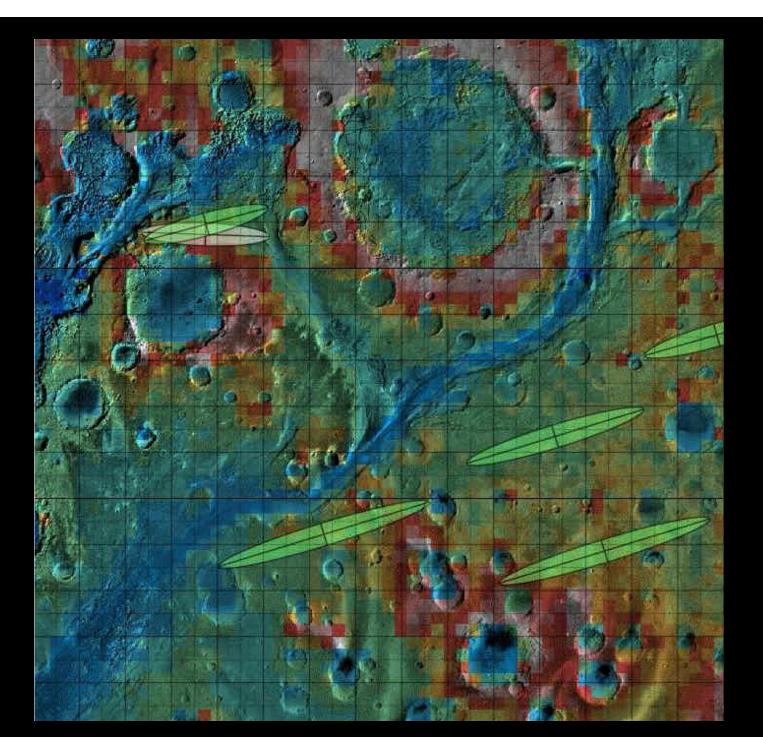
- A complete listing of all of these sites can be viewed at:
 - http://marsoweb.nas.nasa.gov/landingsites/mer2003
 - http://webgis.wr.usgs.gov/mer

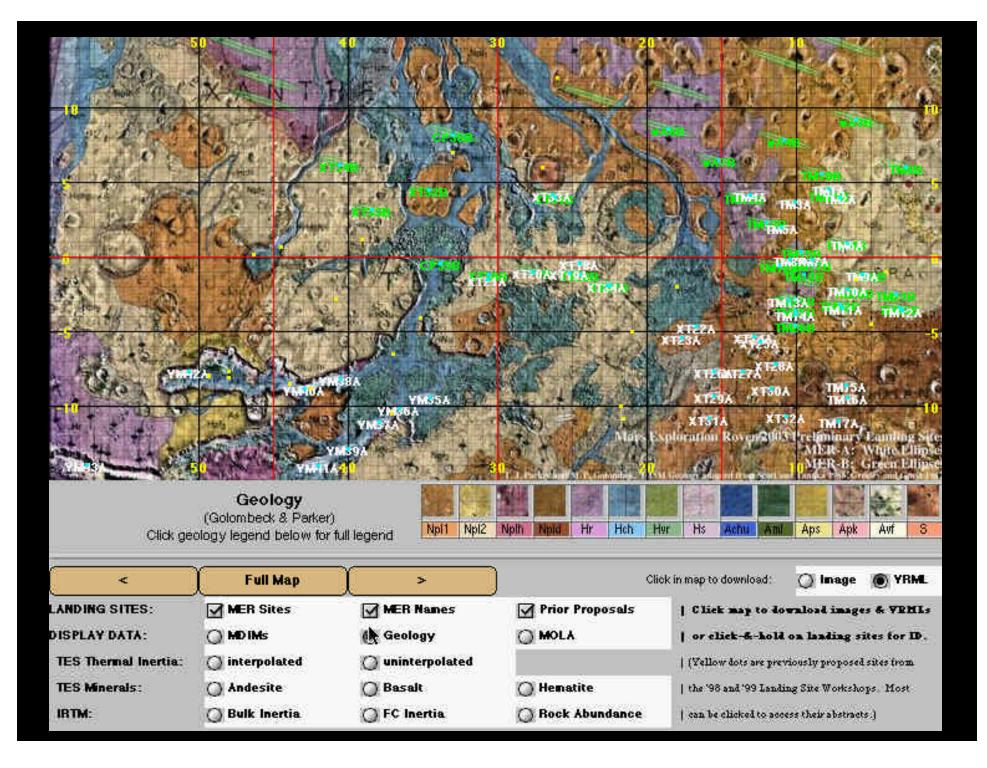
Potential Landing Sites

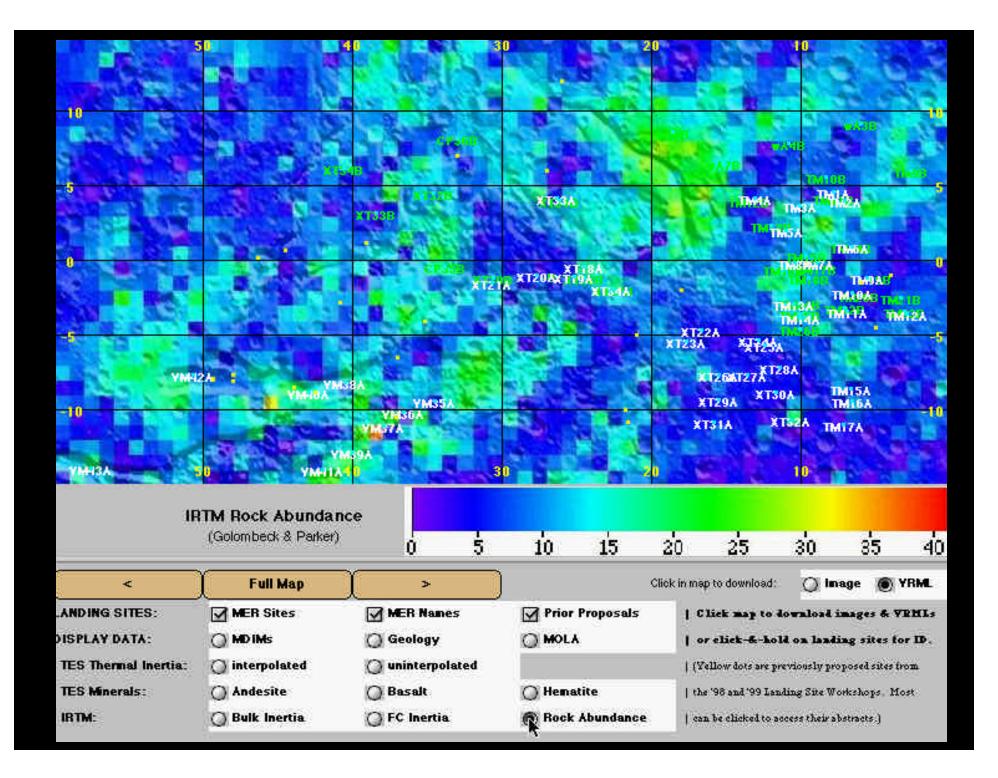


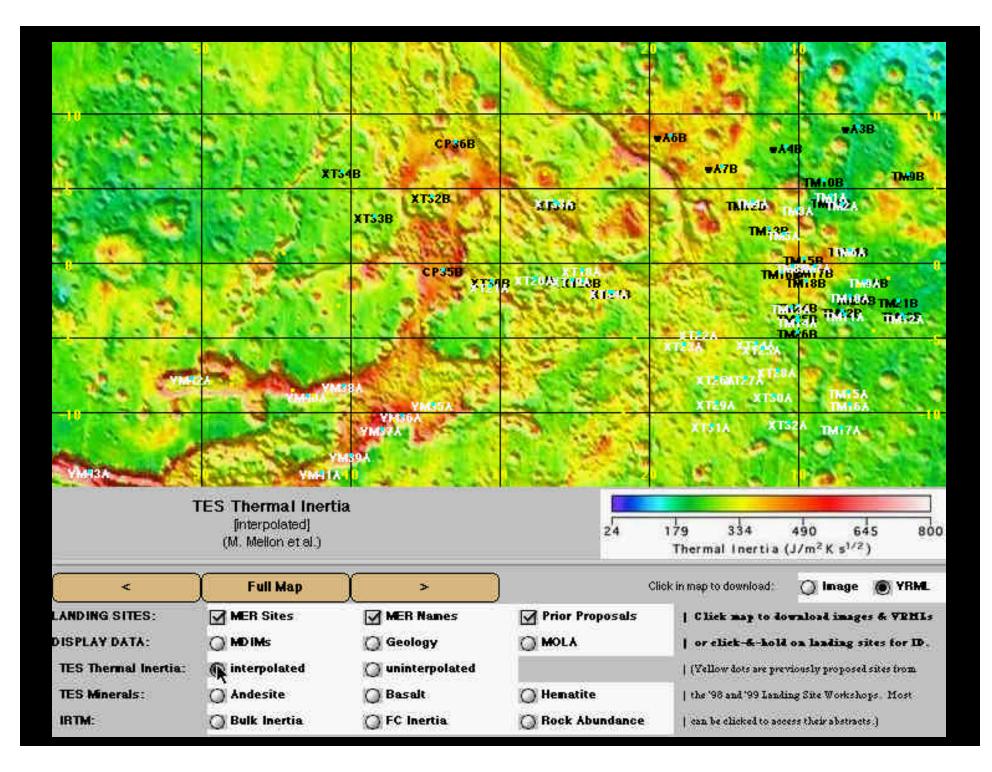


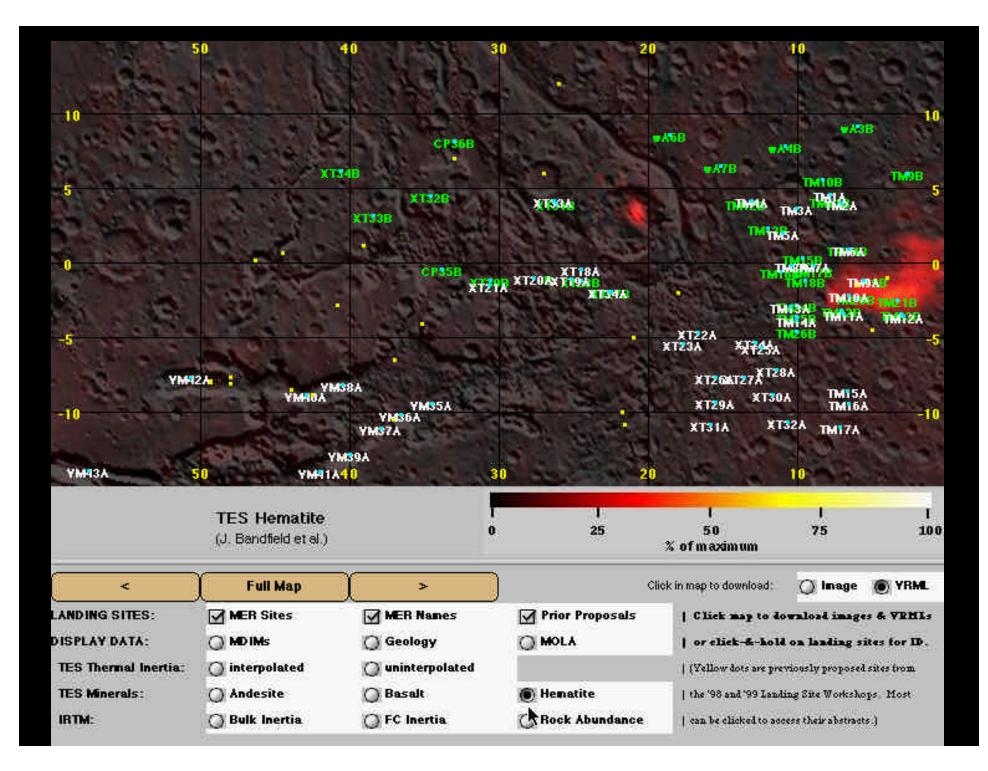




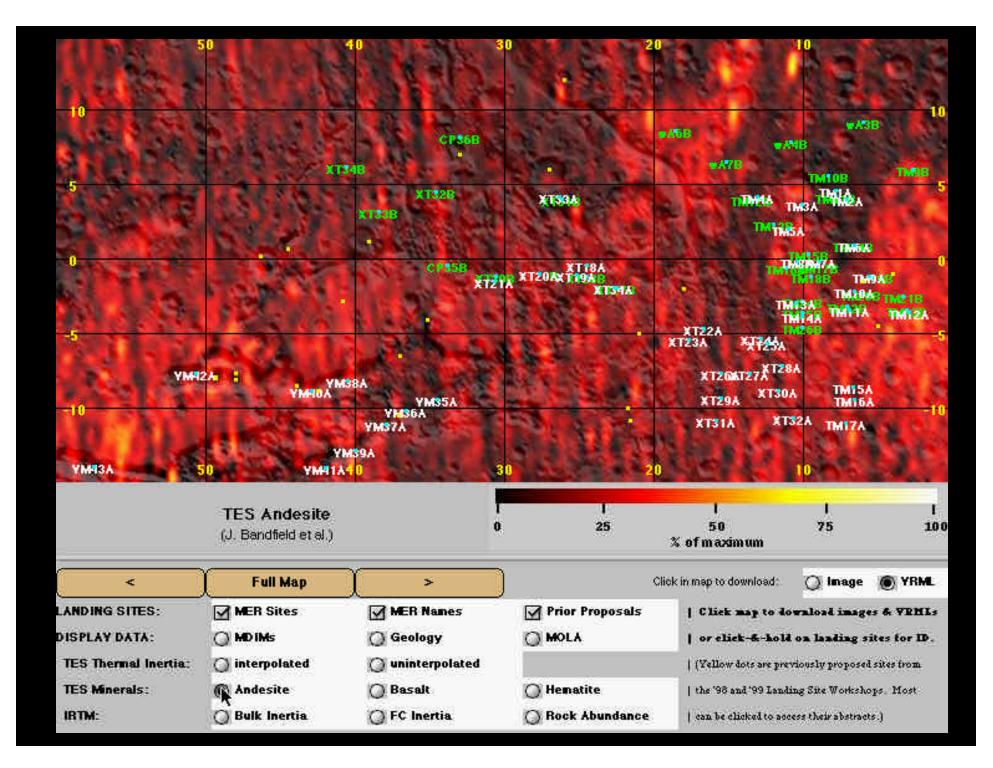








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~	TES Basalt (J. Bandfield et al.)	 0	1 25	1 1 1 50 75 100 % of maximum
<pre></pre> LANDING SITES: DISPLAY DATA: TES Thermal Inertia: TES Minerals: IRTM:	Full Map MER Sites MD IMs interpolated Andesite Bulk Inertia	> MER Names Geology Uninterpolated Basalt C FC Inertia	MOLA Hematite Rock Abundance	Click in map to download: O Image O YRML Click map to download images & YRMLs or click-&-hold on landing sites for ID. (Yellow dots are previously proposed sites from the '98 and '99 Landing Site Workshops. Most can be clicked to access their abstracts.)



Sites Reviewed In Today's Videocon:

Fluvial sites - Ron Greeley - Eos Chasma Paleolake basins sites - Nathalie Cabrol - Gusev Crater - Gale Crater "Hematite" sites - Vicky Hamilton - Terra Meridiani - Aram Chaos

Proposed Landing Sites for MER A & B

10°N

0°

15°S

West Hemisphere Centered at: 30°N, 30°W East Hemisphere Centered at: 30°N, 210°W 10°N

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5°5

Where next?

