General Assessment of Safety of Prospective MSL Landing Sites

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Second MSL Landing Site Workshop Pasadena, CA 10/23/07

Introduction

- Provide First Order Evaluation of Landing Ellipse Safety
- Establish Tools for Landing Site Evaluation
- Incorporate Data Sets
- Fill Out Fever Chart for Safety for 2nd Workshop
- Use in Evaluation and Downselection of Sites

LANDING SI	TES FROM 1 st MSI	WORKSHOP D	ISCUSSED AT 2 ND W	ORKSHOP
NAME	LOCATION	ELEVATION	TARGET	PROPOSER
Nili Fossae Trough	20.93°N, 74.35°E	-0.6 km	Phyllosilicates	J. Mustard
Holden Crater Fan	26.32°S, 325.30°E	-2.3 km	Layered Materials	Irwin, Grant, Malin, Edgett, Rice
Terby Crater	27.7435°S, 74.1137°E	-5 km	Layered Material	S. Wilson, Cohen, Dobrea
Marwth Vallis	24.65°N, 340.1°E	~-3.1 km	Phyllosilicates	J-P Bibring, J. Michalski
Eberswalde Crater	23.85°S, 326.75°E	-1.4 km	Delta	J. Schieber, J. Dickson, J. Rice
Gale Crater	4.50°S, 137.35°E	-4.5 km	Interior Layered Deposits	J. Bell, N. Bridges
W Candor	5.80°S, 284.17°E	1.8 km	Sulfate Deposits	N. Mangold
N Meridiani	2.37°N, 6.69°E	-1.5 km	Sedimentary Layers	Edgett/Malin
Juventae Chasma	4.45°S, 298.09°E	-2.8 km	Layered Sulfates	J. Grotzinger
Nilo Syrtis	29.16°N, 72.97°E	~-0.5	Phyllosilicates	J. Mustard
Melas Chasma	9.81°S, 283.62°E	-1.9 km	Paleolake	C. Quantin
E. Meridiani	0.01N°, 3.66°E	~-1.3 km	Sedimentary Layers	B. Hynek
Iani Chaos	2.06°S, 342.41°E	Below -2 km	Hematite, Sulfate	T. Glotch
Nili Fossae Crater	18.44°N, 77.58°E	-2.6 km	Valley Networks, Delta sediments	R. Harvey, J. Rice
Eos Chasma	10.7°S, 322.05°E	~-4 km	Chert	V. Hamilton
Meridiani Crater Lake	5.72°N, 358.03°E	~-1.5 km	Crater lake sediments	L. Posiolova
NE Syrtis Major	~16.21°N, ~76.63°E	~1 km	Volcanics	R. Harvey
Hellas/Dao Vallis	39.5°S, 82,7°E	-6 km	Valley Terminus, Layered Deposits	L. Crumpler
Xanthe/Hypanis Vallis	11.4°N, 314.65°E	-2.6 km	Layered Deposits	L. Crumpler
SW Arabia Terra	6.01°N, 355.60°E	-1 km	Sed. Rocks, Methane	C. Allen
W. Arabia Crater	8.45°N, 359.09°E	-1.2 km	Sedimentary Rocks	E. Heydari
W. Meridiani	1.7°S, 352.39°E	~-1.0 to -1.5 km	Sediments, Hematite	H. Newsom
Elysium/Avernus Colles	3.05°S, 170.60°E	-2.5 km	High iron abundance	L. Crumpler
Isidis Basin Escarp	18.00°N, 79.60°E	-3.5 km	Volatile sink	L. Crumpler
Additional Sites Proposed After 1 st Workshop				
Samara Vallis 10/23/07	23.55°S, 339.75°E	-1 km	Valley network chantors I and	R. Kuzmin ling Sites, Golom
Eos Alluvial	13.6°S, 317.5°E	-3.5 km	Alluvial fan	R. Kuzmin
Aeolis fan delta	5.05°S, 132.85°E	-2.2 km	Fan, delta	R. Kuzmin

MSL Landing Sites to Be Discussed at the Second Landing Site Workshop, v. 4

Landing Sites from 1st Workshop 27 Sites

Dropped 9 Sites Athabasca Margaritifer basin E Melas Becquerel Wirtz/Gullies Argyre NW Slope Valleys Meridiani Bench SML Craters

LANDING SITES ADDED BEFORE 2nd MSL WORKSHOP

MSL Landing Sites to Be Discussed at the Second Landing Site Workshop, v. 4

Landing Sites before 2nd Workshop 24 Sites

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	a
Ariadnes Colles 35.03 S, 1/4.17 E -71 outcrops E. Noe Dobre	
Ritchey Crater 28.28 S, 308.93 E -1178 Clays, fan deposit R. Milliken	
Mawrth Vallis B1 24.5 N, 338.9 E -3076 layered clays J-P. Bibring	
Mawrth Vallis B2 23.95 N, 341.2 E -2220 layered clays Bibring	
Mawrth Vallis B3 23.2 N, 342.5 -2104 layered clays Bibring	
Nili Fossae 21.8 N, 78.6 E -1158 Clays, mafics Mangold	_
Terby alternate 27.4 S, 73.5 E -4509 paleolacustrine S. Wilson Nili Fossae trough Mustard,	a,
alternate 21.73 N, 74.73 E -695 clays, mafics Elhman Wiseman,	
S. Meridiani Clays 3.35 S, 352.64 E -1948 clays, sulfates Arvidson	
W. Meridiani Alt 3.01 S, 352.1 E -1881 clays, sultfates Ollila, Newso	me
Chloride site 1 11.4 S, 343.4 E -1473 chloride salts Christensen	
Chloride site 2 31.5 S, 180.8 E 373 chloride salts Christensen	
Chloride site 3 27.9 S, 339.1 E -44 chloride salts Christensen	
Chloride site 4 25.4 S, 346.6 E -41 chloride salts Christensen	
Chloride site 5 34.36 S, 177.76 E 900 chloride salts Christensen W. Candor	
Chasma alternate 5.75 S, 285.19 E -1517 sulfates Murchie Chemolithotrophic	
Tiu Valles22.9N, 32.25W~<-3000habitatF. GomezInterior LaveredN. Bridgos	
Gale alternate 5.66 S, 137.53 E -3385 Deposits B. Thomson Juventae	
alternate 4.88 S, 297.01 E -2600 Layered sulfates J. Bishop	
Meridiani B1 3.84 N, 359.04 E -2208 Bibring	
Meridiani B2 1.60 N, 3.55 E -1381 Bibring	
Same as S, Meridiani B3 3.19 S, 352.20 E -1841 Meridiani Clays Bibring	
Meridiani B4 5.0 S, 354.52 E -1180 Bibring	4
Alternate 1.5 N. 357.4 F -1286 Lavers Malin Edget	4

Summary MSL Landing Site Criteria

<u>Major Questions/</u> <u>Criteria:</u>

Landing Sites:

Science Criteria	Nili Fos	Hol den	Ter by	Maw rth	Gale	Ebers walde	W. Cand	N. Merid	Juven	Nilo Syrt	Mel as	E. Merid	Iani	Nili Crat	Eos	Merid Crat
Ability to Assess Biological Potential w/MSL Payload Evidence for Habitable Environment (Environ Aqueous Environment, Preservation of Bio- Signatures Organic Material, (Pre) Biologic Textures, Min	ment of Type o Biotic heralogic	Formati f Habita Materia c Biosig	on and I ble Envi ls, natures	Depositic ironment	on)	At	Wo	rkshc	р							
Ability to Characterize Geology/Geochemistry Context within Geologic Timescale Context within Geologic/ Geomorphic/ Stratigraphic Setting						At	: Wo	rksho	р							
Accessibility Accessed by Rover/Arm Go To Distance/trafficability to Materials of Interest <1 km. <5 km, >10 km Dust Obscuration		Dis Alb	stanc bedo,	e fro Dus	m Co t Co	enter ver Ir	of E ndex	llipse	e to I	Mate	rial c	of Inte	erest	t		
Reduced Performance Thermal Constraints		Мо	stly I	Latitu	ide,	Atmo	sphe	ere, A	4. Va	asav	ada					

<u>Major Ouestions/</u> Criteria:					Landi	ng Site	<u>s:</u>									
Safety Criteria	Nili Fos	Hol den	Ter by	Maw rth	Gale	Ebers walde	W. Cand	N. Merid	Juven	Nilo Syrt	Mel as	E. Merid	Iani	Nili Crat	Eos	Merid Crat
Surface Slope/Relief 2-10 km Slope 1-2 km Slope 200-1000 m Slope 2-5 m Slope Relief in HiRISE	M(HiRI	OLA SE; I	Hiris	SE PI	notod	clinor	netry	۱ [Be	yer];	lf no	o HiF	RISE	- Re	lief ir	ח MO	OC
Warning Track Slope 2-10 km Slope	M	OLA														
Flexibility Ellipse Placement	M	OLA														
Safe Haven? (non go to)	M	OLA														
Rock Abundance IRTM TES Rocks Present in HiRISE	IR Ro	TM, Ö	TES in Hi	Ther RISE	mal	Diffe	renci	ng								
Load Bearing Surface	The	erma	l Inei	rtia, A	Albeo	do Su	urface	es fo	r Ma	rs						
Dust (DCI, Albedo)	Alb	edo,	Dus	t Cov	ver Ir	ndex,	The	rmal	Iner	tia						
Cold Temperatures	Atn	nosp	here	, ther	mal	inerti	a & a	albed	do, A	. Va	sava	da				
Trafficability																
Atmospherically Challenging Site	Atn	nosp	here	Cou	ncil,	A. Va	asava	ada								

Average elevation of ellipses



Average MOLA elevation in ellipse



Distance to Materials of Interest



Distance to Materials of Interest





Orbit Track

MOLA Data

300 m Shot Spacing

Spot Size 75 m

Average Elevation of Spot

Footprint Slope & RMS Roughness of Spot Individual Data Along Track

Evaluated Bidirectional Relief <43 m over 300, 600, 900 m in 20 km Circle for 200-1000 m relief - most stringent constraint Technique from Anderson et al. [2003]

Evaluated Bidirectional Slope <20° over 2.1, 3.9. 6. 8.1 km in 20 km Circle

Both Can be Easily Modified to Ellipse and Warning Track - Will Provide Definitive Quantitative Comparison to 0.2-10 km Slope; Adirectional Slope

Binned Data 463 m/pixel

In GIS System - Easily Modified for Quick Evaluation

a) 926 m Slope <2.66° over 25 km Circle, equivalent to 43 m constraint

- b) 1389 m Slope <12.56° over 25 km Circle, equivalent to 200-1000 m constraint
- c) 2 km <20° over 25 km Circle and 35 km Circle (warning track)

Flexibility in Ellipse Placement (a, b, c, above)

Safe Haven Used a and b over 35 km Circle

Nili Fossae: 300 m relief

bidirectional



Nili Fossae: 900 m relief

bidirectional



MSL Landing Sites, Golombek et al.

Nili Fossae: 300 m

adirectional slope only if adjacent area has MOLA shot



Nili Fossae: 900 m adirectional slope only if adjacent area has MOLA shot



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MOL LANUING SILES, GOIOMDER EL AL.

Nili Fossae: 300 m relief



Nili Fossae: 900 m relief



600 meters

Percentage of Data Meeting Engineering Constraint at 600 Meters by Landing Site



900 meters

Percentage of Data Meeting Engineering Constraint at 900 Meters by Landing Site



2100 meters



Number of Sites that Meet Engineering Constraints at Different Length Scales





Orbit Track

MOLA Data

300 m Shot Spacing

Spot Size 75 m

Average Elevation of Spot

Footprint Slope & RMS Roughness of Spot Individual Data Along Track

Evaluated Bidirectional Relief <43 m over 300, 600, 900 m in 20 km Circle for 200-1000 m relief - most stringent constraint

Evaluated Bidirectional Slope <20° over 2.1, 3.9. 6. 8.1 km in 20 km Circle

Both Can be Easily Modified to Ellipse and Warning Track - Will Provide Definitive Quantitative Comparison to 0.2-10 km Slope; Adirectional Slope

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a) 926 m Slope <2.66° over 25 km Circle, equivalent to 43 m constraint

- b) 1389 m Slope <12.56° over 25 km Circle, equivalent to 200-1000 m constraint
- c) 2 km <20° over 25 km Circle and 35 km Circle (warning track)

Flexibility in Ellipse Placement (a, b, c, above)

Safe Haven Used a and b over 35 km Circle

Melas MOLA topography



Binned MOLA Data 463 m/pixel -Includes Pixels with Interpolated Data 20, 25, 35 km Circles

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MSL Landing Sites, Golombek et al.

Melas Chasma: 926 m slope



Slope btw 2 MOLA Binned 463 m/pixels -Each Pixels Average of Data

20, 25, 35 km Circles

2.66° Over 926 m is 43 m

Example of Red - Much of Ellipse Fails Criterion

nbek et al.

Melas Chasma: 1389 m slopes



Slope btw 3 MOLA Binned 463 m/pixels -Each Pixels Average of Data

20, 25, 35 km Circles

1389 m Slope <12.56° is the 1-2 km Relief Criterion at this length scale -Linear fit of 43 m at 1 km to 720 m at 2 km

Example of Red - Signficant Portions of Ellipse Fails Criterion

Melas Chasma 2 km slope



Slope btw 4 MOLA Binned 463 m/pixels -Each Pixels Average of Data

20, 25, 35 km Circles

2 km Slope <20° is the 2-10 km Relief Criterion at this length scale (most stringent of 2-10 km slope criteria)

Example of Red - Portions of Ellipse and Much of Warning Track Fails Criterion

ombek et al.

Nili Fossae Trough: MOLA topography



Binned MOLA Data 463 m/pixel -Includes Pixels with

-Interpolated Data

20, 25, 35 km Circles

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Nili Fossae Trough: 926 m slope



Slope btw 2 MOLA Binned 463 m/pixels -Each Pixels Average of Data

20, 25, 35 km Circles

2.66° Over 926 m is 43 m

Example of Yellow - Some of Edge of Ellipse Fails Criterion

ek et al.

Nili Fossae Trough: 1389 m slope



Slope btw 3 MOLA Binned 463 m/pixels -Each Pixels Average of Data

20, 25, 35 km Circles

1389 m Slope <12.56° is the 1-2 km Relief Criterion at this length scale

Example of Green - Almost All of Ellipse Meets Criterion

hbek et al.

Nili Fossae Trough: 2 km slope



Slope btw 4 MOLA Binned 463 m/pixels -Each Pixels Average of Data

20, 25, 35 km Circles

2 km Slope <20° is the 2-10 km Relief Criterion at this length scale (most stringent of 2-10 km slope criteria)

Example of Green - All of Ellipse and Warning Track Meets Criterion

Thermophysical Properties

- Dust Obscuration
 - Dust Covers Materials of Interest
 - More Difficult to Recognize Materials of Interest Remotely
 - More Difficult to Access Materials of Interest
 - Albedo and Dust Cover Index
- Load Bearing Surface
 - Used Thermal Inertia vs Albedo Plot
 - Comparison to Surface Types
 - Excluded Very Low Thermal Inertia Very High Albedo
- Dust •
 - Enough Dust to Impact Trafficability and Operations
 - Albedo, Dust Cover Index and Thermal Inertia
- Rock Abundance
 - IRTM, TES

10/23/07 Rocks in HiRISE

MSL Landing Sites, Golombek et al.

Comparison of MSL candidate sites with Mars terrain types [After Putzig et al., 2005]



	Nili Fossae Trough	28
	Holden Crater Fan	29
	Terby Crater	30
	Marwth Vallis	31
	Eberswalde Crater	32
	Gale Crater	33
	West Candor Chasma	34
	North Meridiani	35
	Juventae Chasma	36
	Nilo Syrtis	37
	Melas Chasma	38
	East Meridiani	39
	Iani Chaos	40
	Nili Fossae Crater	41
	Eos Chasma	42
	Meridiani Crater Lake	43
	Northeast Syrtis Major	44
	Margaritifer Basin	45
	East Melas Chasma	46
	Xanthe/Hypanis Vallis	47
	Becquerel Crater	48
	SW Arabia Terra	49
	West Arabia Terra	50
	NW Slope Valleys	51
	West Meridiani	52
al	Elysium/Avernus Colles	53
. ai.	Meridiani Bench	

Isidis Basin Escarp Samara Vallis Eos Alluvial Aeolis Fan Deposit Ariadnes Colles **Ritchey Crater** Mawrth Vallis 1 Mawrth Vallis 2 Mawrth Vallis 3 Nili Fossae **Terby Alternate** Nili Fossae Trough alter S. Meridiani Clays W. Meridiani Additional Chloride Site 1 Chloride Site 2 Chloride Site 3 Chloride Site 4 Chloride Site 5 W. Chandor Chasma alt Juventae alternate Meridiani B1 Meridiani B2 Meridiani B3 Meridiani B4 N. Meridiani M&F

Thermal inertia from TES and IRTM

TES data are from ASU 8 ppd maps [Christensen et al. 2001]

IRTM TI data are selected from 2 ppd maps by Palluconi and Kieffer [1981] and fine component IRTM TI is from Christensen [1986] 1 ppd maps



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TES and IRTM Albedo

TES data are from ASU 8 ppd maps [Christensen et al. 2001]

IRTM albedo data are from Pleskot and Miner [1981] 1 ppd maps



TES and IRTM Albedo

TES data are from ASU 8 ppd maps [Christensen et al. 2001]

IRTM albedo data are from Pleskot and Miner [1981] 1 ppd maps







Rock Abundance

- Derivation of Engineering Criterion
 - 0.5% Probability Encountering 0.55 m High (1.1 m Diameter) Rock During Landing 4 m² Area
 - Using Model Rock Size-Frequency Distributions
 Corresponds to 8% Rock Abundance/Coverage
 - <8% Green, <15% Yellow, >15% Red
- Rock Abundance
 - IRTM, TES
 - Presence of Rocks in HiRISE
- Relationship Rocks in HiRISE to Surface
 Distributions
- 10/23/07 Extrapolation to Size of Concern

Rock Size-Frequency Distributions



Model Distribution for Based on VL, Rocky Locations on Earth [Golombek & Rapp, 1977]

Distributions from Exponential -Fracture/Fragmentation Theory

Correctly Predicted Distributions at MPF and Spirit from IRTM Rock Abundance

 $F_k(D) = k \exp [-q(k) D]$

F_k(D) Cum. Frac. Area

k is Total Rock Abundance Relate to IRTM Rock Abundance

Golombek et al. [2005, ⁴⁰2006]

Cumulative Number Distributions

Cumulative Number Model Distributions

Measured Distributions Follow Model for D>0.1 m

Derive Cumulative Number for Rock of any Size and Derive Probability of Impact Over Area of Concern

8% = 0.5% 1.1 m D rockover 4 m² Golombek et al. [2006]⁴¹

Rock Abundance - Thermal Differencing IRTM 1°/pixel; TES ~7.5 km/pixel

IRTM % blocks and TES rock abundance

From Christensen [1986] 1 ppd maps; Nowicki and Christensen, 2007

VL2

Can See Rocks Directly in HiRISE

Correlate Large Rocks in HiRISE with those Seen from Lander at All Landing Sites

400x400 pixels 124x124 meters 1.5 hectares

VL2 Large Rocks

VL2 Map

VL2 Surface to HiRISE Comparison

Automated Counting Routine Fits Ellipse to Shadow and Cylinder to Rock - Get Rock Diameter and Height

Validated on Landers/Rovers and Matches Hand Counts

Size-Frequency Distribution Measured in HiRISE Matches Model Distribution at Smaller Diameter from Lander

Can Count Rocks in HiRISE and Extrapolate to Size Range of Interest along Model Curve 48

Cheng et al. [2001], Huertas et al. [2007], Golombek et al. [2007]

Relief/Rocks in HiRISE

- Systematic Visual Examination of HiRISE
 - Images in Ellipse Only
- Qualitative Estimate of Relief and Rocks
 - 2 Observers [Jen Griffes, Tim Parker]
 - Blind Test, Comparison at End
 - Consistent Results, Maps of Surfaces
 - Green Low Relief, Safe for Landing, No/Few Rocks
 - Yellow Moderate Relief, Possibly Hazardous, Some Rocks
 - Red High Relief, Certainly Hazardous, Many Rocks
 - Dominant Relief/Rocks Used in Criteria
- If No HiRISE Relief in MOC [not rocks]
- Comparison with 19 PC Results of Beyer
 - 10 Same, 6 Qualitative Worse, 3 Quantitative Worse
 - Qualitative +One Color, Eye Conservative Filter

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MSL Landing Sites, Golombek et al.

N Meridiani: psp_003405_1825

- Some outcrop, few rocks
- Lots of aeolian features (dunes/ripples)
- Lots of old degraded craters

N Meridiani - green

N Meridiani - yellow

Mawrth Vallis - red

Nilo Syrtis - rocks

Summary MSL Landing Site Criteria

Major Questions/ Criteria:

Landing Sites: (Workshop 1 Top Half)

Science Criteria	Nili Fos	Hol den	Ier by	Maw rtk	Eber: Gale valde	W. Cand	N. Merid	Juwa	Nilø Syrt	Mel az	E. Merid	Iani	Nili Crat	Eos	Merid Crat
Ability to Assess Biological Potential w/MSL Payload Evidence for Habitable Environment (Environ Aqueous Environment Preservation of Bio- Signatures Organic Material, (Pre Biologic Textures, Mir	ment of , Type o) Biotic peralogi	Formati of Habita Materia c Biosig	ion and i able Env ls, patures	Depositio	on) t										
Ability to Characterize Geology/Geochemistry Context within Geologic Timescale Context within Geologic/ Geomorphic/ Stratigraphic Setting															
Accessibility Accessed by Rover/Arm Go To Distance/trafficability to Materials of Interest <1 km. <5 km, >10 km Dust Obscuration	•	:	:	:	::	:	:	•		:	:	:	:	:	:
Reduced Performance Thermal Constraints															

Major Questions/ Criteria:					Landi	ing Site	s: (Wo	rkshop	1 Top I	Half)						
Safety Criteria	Nili Foz	Hol den	Ier by	Maw rtk	Eber: welde	Gale	₩. Cand	N. Merid	Јинт	Nilo Syrt	Mel az	E. Merid	Iani	Nili Crat	Ees	Merid Crat
Surface Slope/Relief 2-10 km Slope 1-2 km Slope 200-1000 m Slope 2-5 m Slope Relief in HiRISE							:				:	:	•			:
Warning Track Slope 2-10 km Slope	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Flexibility Ellipse Placement		•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Safe Haven? (non go to)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	٠	٠	•
Uber Safe Haven												•				
Rock Abundance IRTM TES Rocks Present in HiRISE	:	•	:	:	:	•	•	:		:	•	:	•	:	•	
Load Bearing Surface	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Dast (DCI, Albedo)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•
Atmospherically Challenging Site																

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Summary MSL Landing Site Criteria

Major Questions/ Criteria: Landing Sites: (Workshop 1 Bottom Half) Safety Criteria NE Hellas Xan SWw w Elyz Inid Samra Eos Acolis VII VL2MPF Spir Орр Merid AvCol Bas Surt Dao the Arab Arab Valler Alley Fan ūř. Surface Slope/Relief 2-10 km Slope 1-2 km Slope 200-1000 m Slope 2-5 m Slope Relief in HiRISE Warning Track Slope 2-10 km Slope ٠ Flexibility Ellipse • Placement Safe Haven? (non go to) Uber Safe Haven Rock Abundance IRTM TES Rocks Present in HiRISE Load Bearing Surface Dust (DCI, Albedo) ٠ Atmospherically Challenging Site

Summary MSL Landing Site Criteria

Summary MSL Landing Site Criteria

Major Questions/ Criteria:

Landing Sites: (Workshop 2 New)

Science Criteria	Adrian Colles	Richy Crat	Mew rth(1)	Maw rth(2)	Maw rth(3)	Nili. Foss	Ierby. Alt	Nili Fs Tr alt	S Mer Cleys	Chl Sait(1)	Chi Salt(2)	Chi Sali(3)	Chi Sair(4)	Chi Salı(5)	W Mer Alt	W Cadr Air	Tin Valles
Ability to Assess Biological Potential w/MSL Payload Evidence for Habitable Environment (Environ Aqueous Environment, Preservation of Bio- Signatures Organic Material, (Pre) Biologic Textures, Min	ment of I Type of Biotic J eralogic	Formatic Habitak Material: Biosign	m and D de Envir s, atures	epositio conment	n)												
Ability to Characterize Geology/Geochemistry Context within Geologic Timescale Context within Geologic/ Geomorphic/ Stratigraphic Setting																	
Accessibility Accessed by Rover/Arm Go To Distance/trafficability to Materials of Interest <1 km. <5 km, >10 km Dust Obscuration	:	•	:	:	:	:	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	:	:	
Reduced Performance Thermal Constraints																	

<u>Major Questions/</u> <u>Criteria:</u>					Landi	ing Site	s: (Wo	rkshop	2 New)	1							
Safety Criteria	Adrian Colles	Richy Crat	Mew rth(1)	Man rth(2)	Maw rth(3)	Nili. Fon	Terby. Alt	Nili Fr Tr alt	S Mer Clays	Chi Sair(1)	Chi Seli(2)	Chi Sali(3)	Chi Sair(4)	Chi Salı(5)	W Mer Alt	W Cadı Alt	Tis Valles
Surface Slope/Relief 2-10 km Slope 1-2 km Slope 200-1000 m Slope 2-5 m Slope Relief in MOC		:	:	:	:	•	H		•	:	:	:	:	•	H		
Warning Track Slope 2-10 km Slope	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Flexibility Ellipse Placement	•	•	•			•	•			•	•	•	•			•	
Safe Haven? (non go to)	•	•			•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•		•	
Uber Safe Haven					•					•							
Rock Abundance IRTM TES Rocks Present in HiRISE	•	•	•	•		•					•		•			:	
Load Bearing Surface	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Dust (DCI, Albedo)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Atmospherically Challenging Site																	

Summary MSL Landing Site Criteria

Major Questions/ Criteria:		Land	ing Site	is: (Wo	rkshop	2 New	ù.
Science Criteria	Gais Alta	Juv Alt	Mer Bl	Mer 52	Mer B3	Mer B4	N Mer. M&E Ak
Ability to Assess Biological Potential w/MSL Payload Evidence for Habitable Environment (Environ Aqueous Environment, Preservation of Bio- Signatures Organic Material, (Pre) Biologic Textures, Min	ment of , Type of) Biotic l teralogic	Formati f Habita Material : Biosign	on and I ble Envi s, iatures)epositio ronmen	m) t		
Ability to Characterize Geology/Geochemistry Context within Geologic Timescale Context within Geologic/ Geomorphic/ Stratigraphic Setting							
Accessibility Accessed by Rover/Arm Go To Distance/trafficability to Materials of Interest <1 km, <5 km, >10 km Dust Obscuration		•	:	:	:	:	:
Reduced Performance Thermal Constraints							

<u>Major Questions/</u> Criteria:		Land	ing Site	es: (Wo	rkshop	2 New)
Safety Criteria	Gale Alta	Juv Alt	Mer Bl	Mer B2	Mer B3	Mer B4	N Mer. Alt
Surface Slope/Relief 2-10 km Slope 1-2 km Slope 200-1000 m Slope 2-5 m Slope Relief in MOC/HiRISE	:	•	:	:	:	:	
Warning Track Slope 2-10 km Slope	•		•	•	•	•	•
Flexibility Ellipse Placement		•	•	•	•	•	•
Safe Haven? (non go to)		•		•	٠	•	•
Uber Safe Haven			•	•			•
Rock Abundance IRTM TES Rocks Present in HiRISE	1					•	
Load Bearing Surface		•	•	•	•	•	•
Dust (DCI, Albedo)		•	•	•	•	•	•
Atmospherically Challenging Site							

Summary

- Most Sites Require Traverse >5 km to Materials of Interest (Most "Go To" Sites)
- Candor Chasma Fails Elevation Constraint
- Melas Chasma, Terby, Juventae & Juventae Alt, Nilo Syrtis, Iani, W. Meridiani, Nili Fossae, Candor & Candor Alt Fail >0.2 km Slope Constraints
 - Most Sites Strictly Fail 43 m at 1 km Constraint (high 90s%)
- Few Sites Have Flexibility in Ellipse Placement
- Elysium Fails Load Bearing and/or Dust Constraint
- Most Sites Fail ROCK Constraint -
 - Taken Directly from IRTM and TES HiRISE Observations
- Almost All Sites Have Some Concerns
- Possible Safe Havens -
 - E. Meridiani, N. Meridiani Alt, Meridiani B2, SW Arab
- Possible Uber Safe Havens
 - Terby Alt, Mawrth B1&3, W. Merid Alt, Merid B3, Xanthe, Gale Alt?