Water on Mars

Today, low pressure prevents liquid water from being stable on the surface, but substantial reservoirs of water at the poles as ice and (?) in the subsurface.

- was the water ever present as liquid for how long, and how much?
- role in shaping landforms on Mars
- is any liquid water present now underground?

Evidence

from orbit (morphology of landforms)from experiments on landers

Progress in imaging: Viking orbiters: ~25m per pixel maps Mars Global Surveyor: 1.5 - 12m per pixel Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter: 30cm per pixel





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Some craters on Mars seem to have been formed from impacts into water-rich terrain:

Yuty crater: ~20km across

Has an ejecta blanket that appears to have flowed across the surface - as if icy material was melted so the ejecta was fluid

> older crater that the ejecta seems to have flowed around

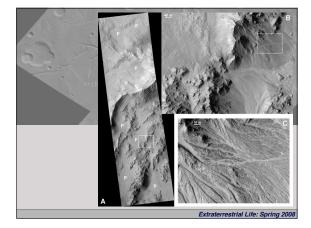
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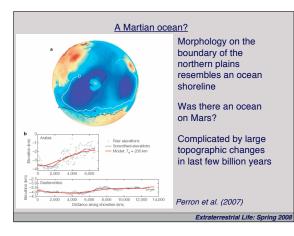


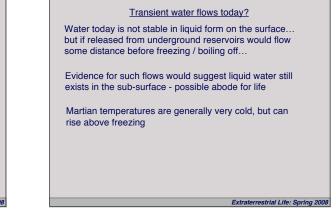
Channels on Mars

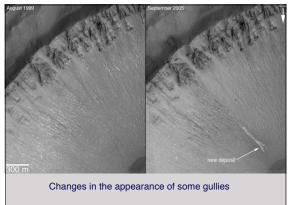
- Oldest Martian terrain contains channels similar to river systems on Earth
- up to ~1km wide, and whole system up to 1000km long
 also very large *outflow channels* draining into the low northern terrain - 10s of km wide
- teardrop shaped islands strongly suggestive of fluid flow

Appearance of very old craters, and lack of small streams, argues against rainfall - may be groundwater flow

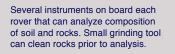








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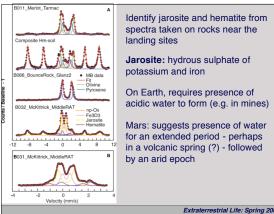
Mossbauer spectrometer



• gamma-rays excite resonances within nucleus of some atoms (e.g. iron) • emitted signature depends upon composition and structure of the material

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Jarosite: hydrous sulphate of

On Earth, requires presence of acidic water to form (e.g. in mines)

for an extended period - perhaps in a volcanic spring (?) - followed

Summary: water on Mars

Today · significant volume of water locked up as ice, and probably beneath the surface · evidence for small surface flows, that may be due to transient water Early Mars • enough water to result in alteration of minerals

- · likely extensive subsurface water / ice
- extensive channels (and possible ocean) but the relative role of water and lava is not clear... nor whether any water persisted for long periods

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If water has been lost from Mars, where did it go?

Basic process:

- dissociation of H₂O by UV radiation in the Martian atmosphere (recall, no O₃ shielding) • escape of the light hydrogen atoms to space • oxygen reacted with rocks on the surface

Lower gravity means that atmospheric escape occurs much more readily on Mars than Earth

Mars may have had substantial amounts of liquid water for first ~billion years, might have subsurface water today...

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