

OPS II – March 2012



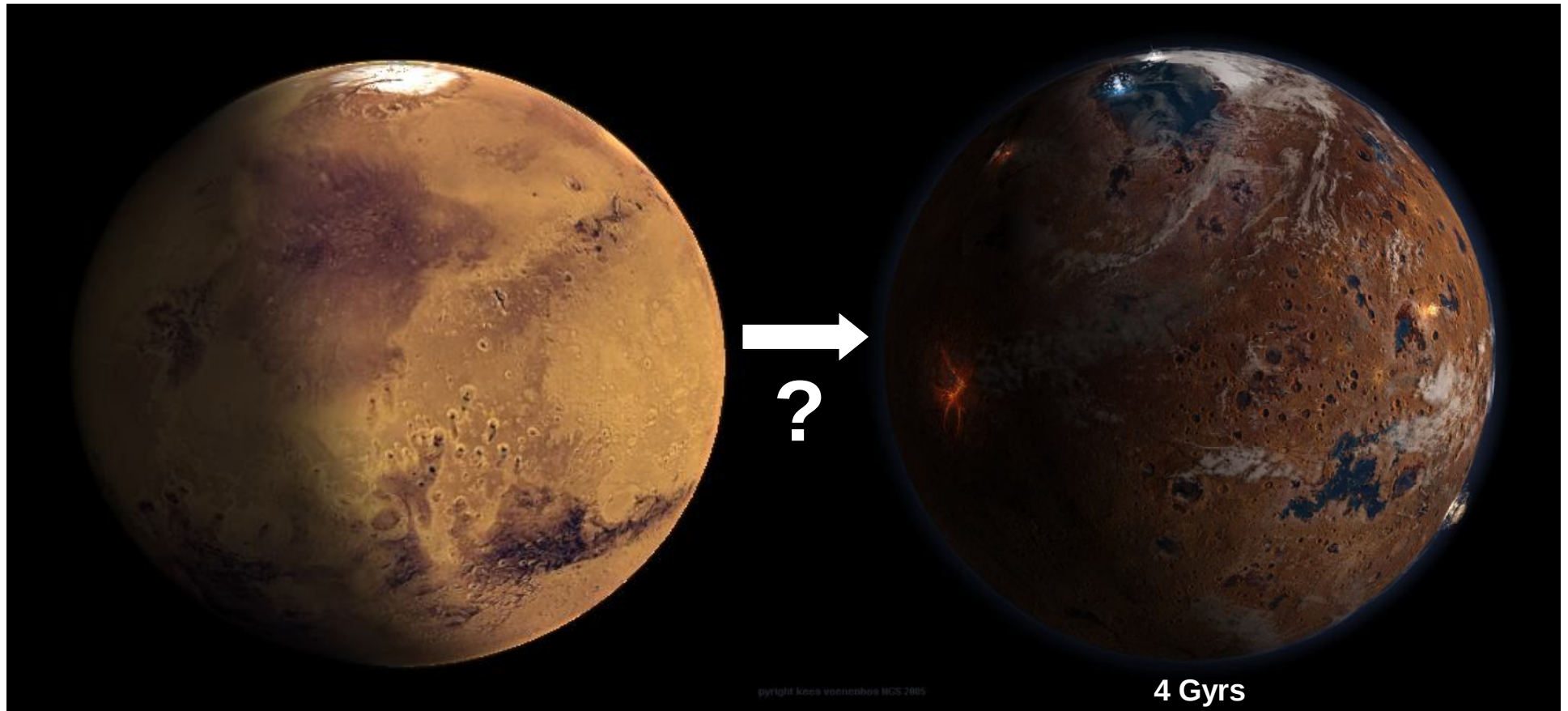
Water on Mars: Assessing the habitability of the early Martian environments

ESO Chile

IAS, Université Paris-Sud

John Carter, F. Poulet, N. Mangold, S. Murchie, J.-P. Bibring

Constraining the early Martian environments



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Methane as bio-marker

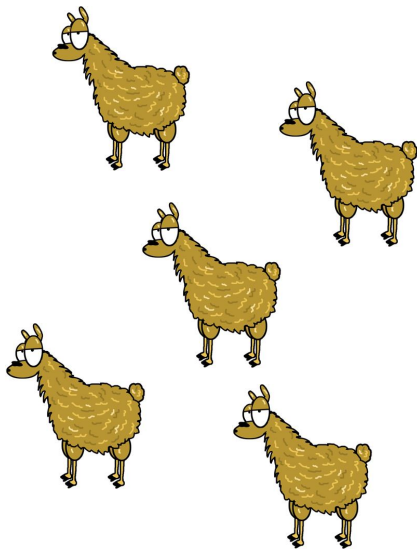
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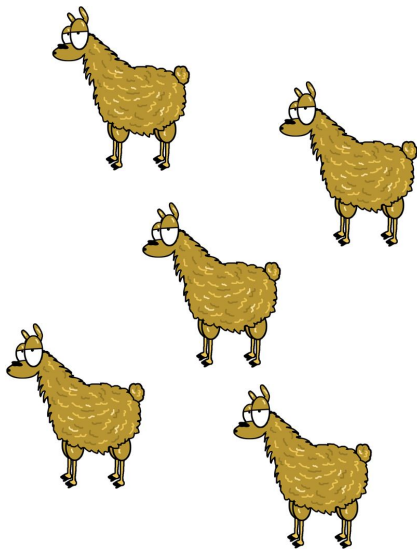


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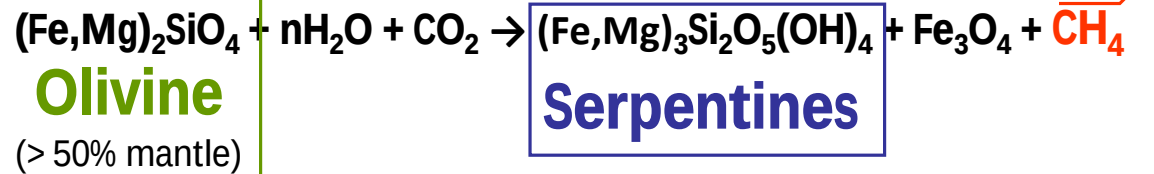
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10% abiotic (endogenic)

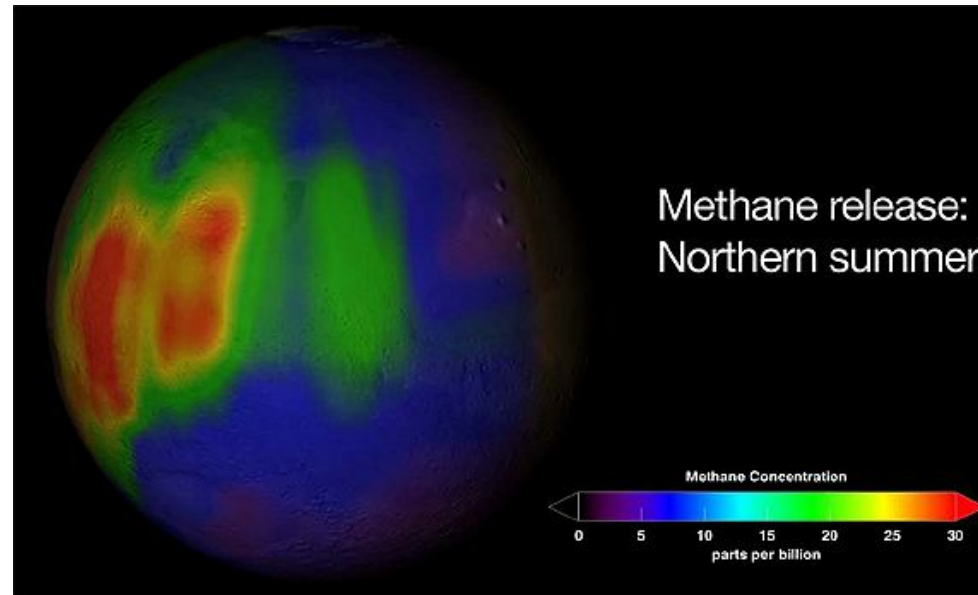


Serpentinization of the oceanic crust and upper mantle
(>50-200°C)



Methane as bio-marker

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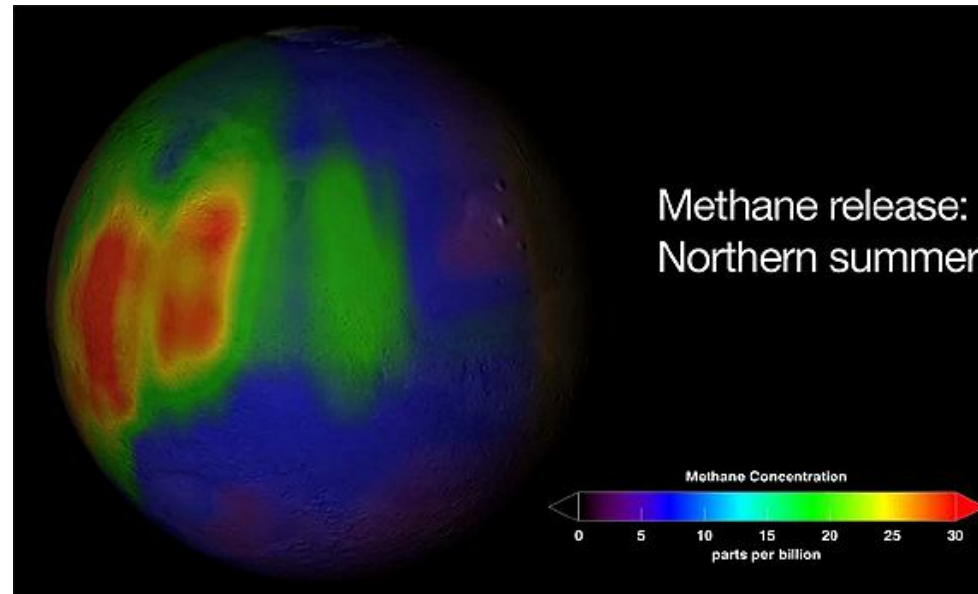


Mumma et al., 2009

Release of **~10s ppbv** of CH₄ on Mars with seasonal and regional variations

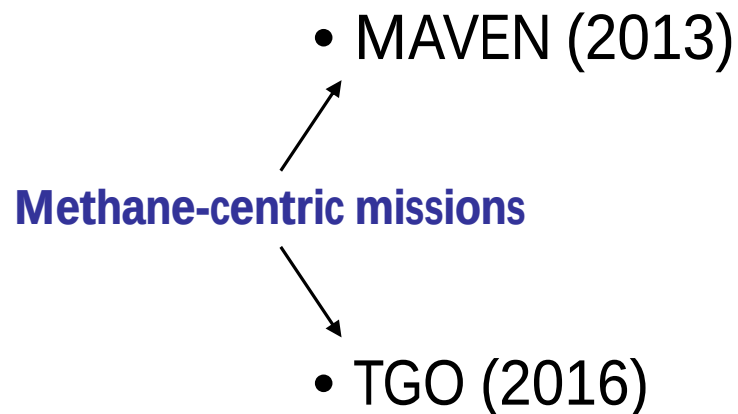
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Detection of methane on Mars ?

Observations :

Abiotic origin requires large amounts of buried serpentine (Chassefiere et al., 2011)

➔ **Serpentine very rare phase on Mars** (< 250 sq meters) (Ehlmann et al., 2010, Carter et al., 2012)

10s of ppbv of methane on Mars “physically and chemically implausible” (Zahnle et al., 2011)

➔ At times, the doppler-shifted Martian **$^{12}\text{CH}_4$ band coincides with telluric $^{13}\text{CH}_4$ band.**

➔ Upper limit of 3 ppbv more realistic : negligible amounts

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→ Require massive, short-lived regional **methane plume coincidental with nights of observations**
(Mischna et al., 2011)

→ Seasonal and regional variations of CH_4 on Mars **incompatible with photo-chemistry of methane as we know it** (Lefevre et al., 2009)

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Surface sterilized in less than 2000 yrs (e.g. Pavlov et al., 2002)

Present-day sub-surface habitability unknown, but : low geothermal flux, no volcanic vents, no liquid water aquifer circulation.

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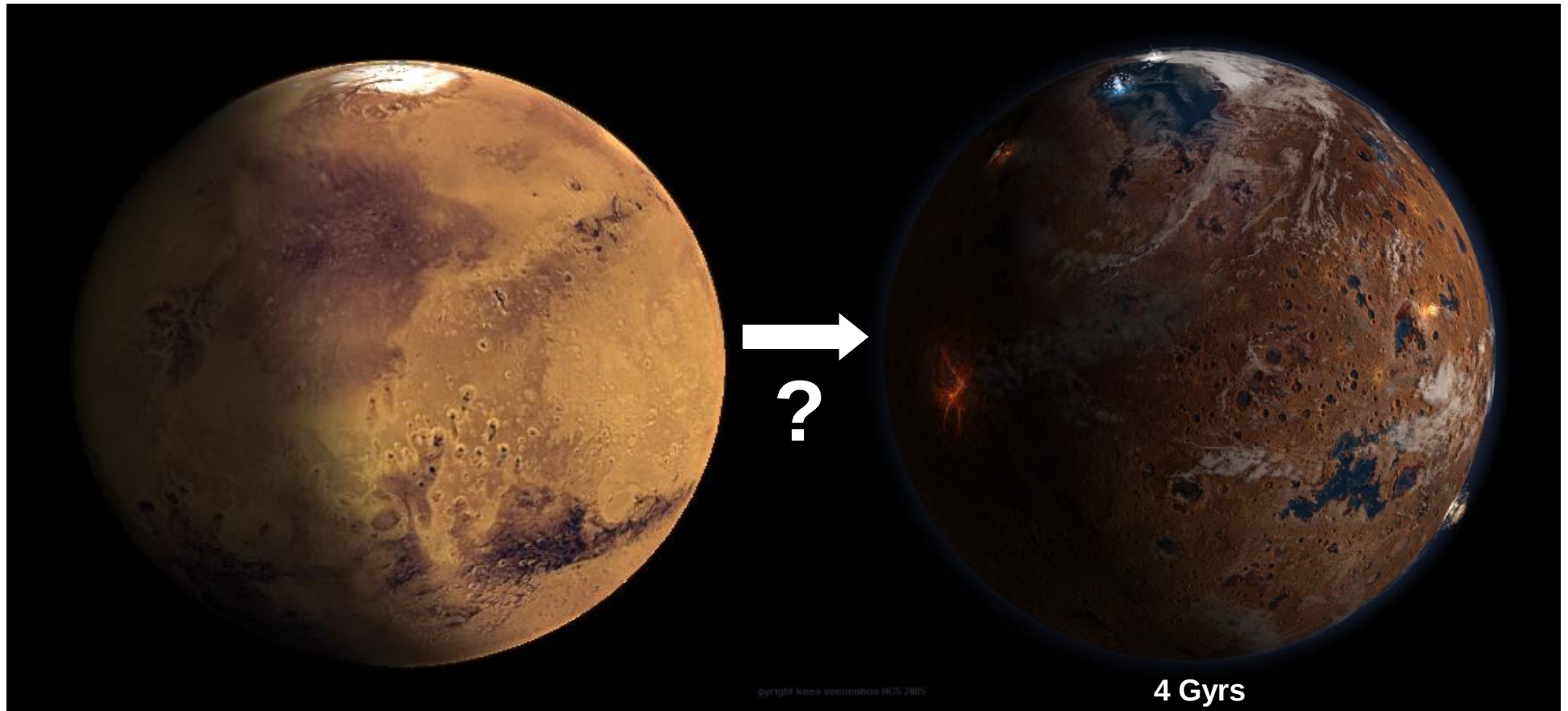
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Massive release of CH_4 in Martian atmosphere is problematic

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Constraining the early Martian environments

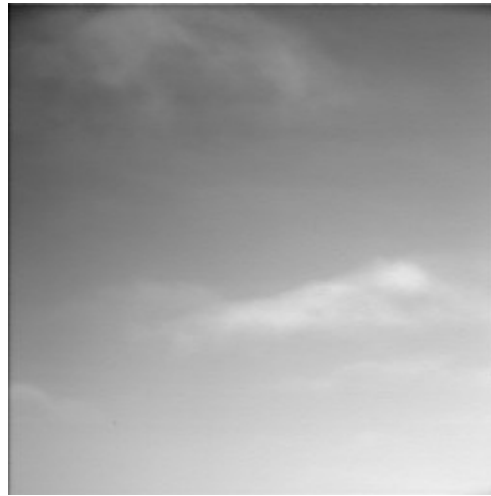


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Water on Mars today

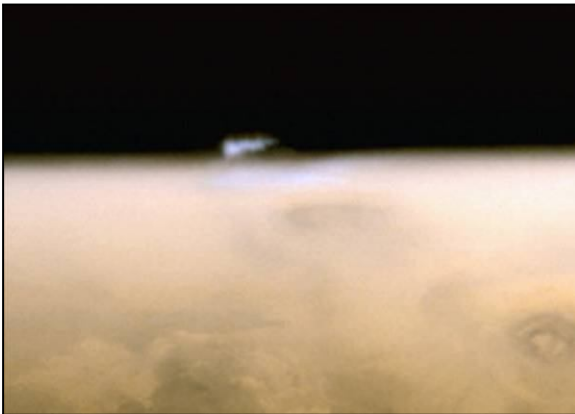


MOC

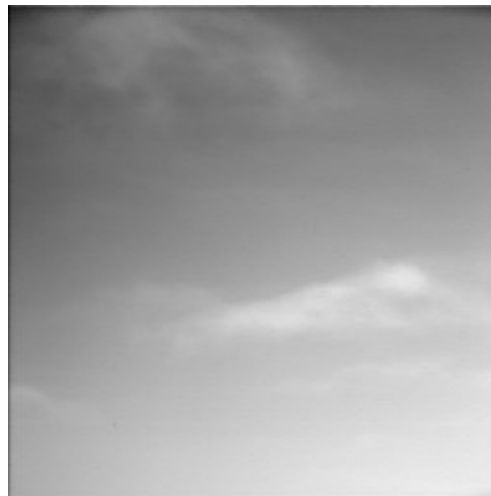


Phoenix

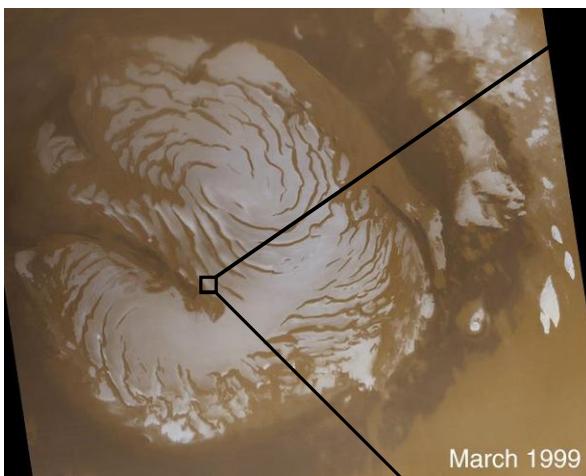
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MOC



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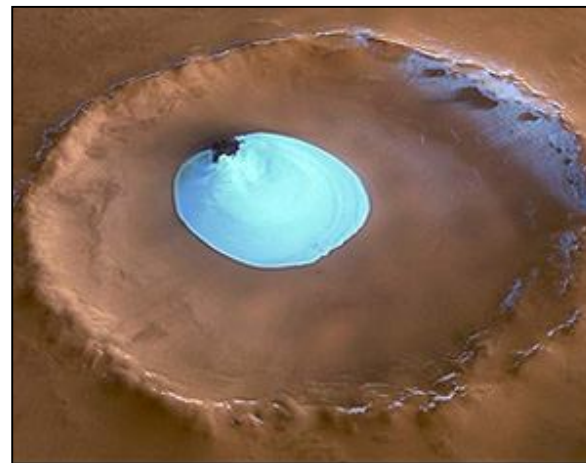


March 1999

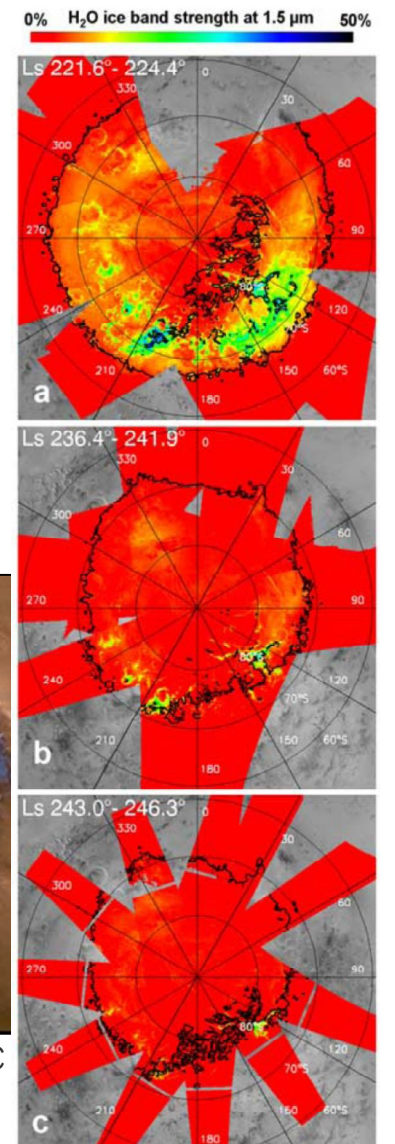
MOC



HiRISE



HRSC

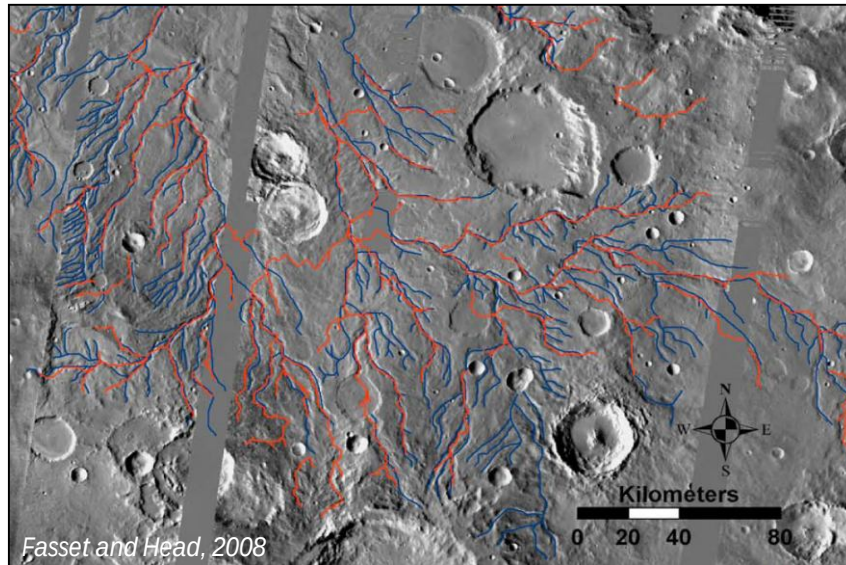


OMEGA

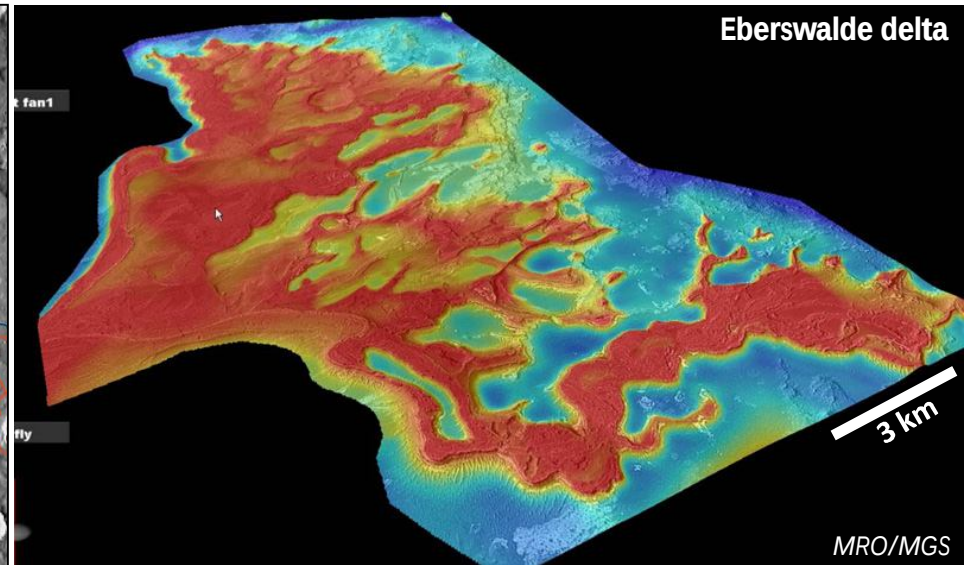
Radar sounding & GRS → **no aquifers on Mars**, but shallow (10s meters) sub-surface ice

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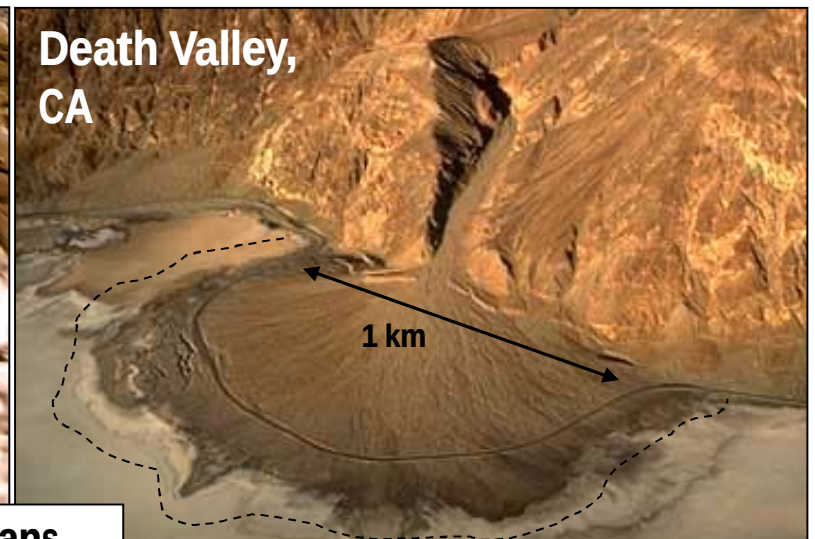
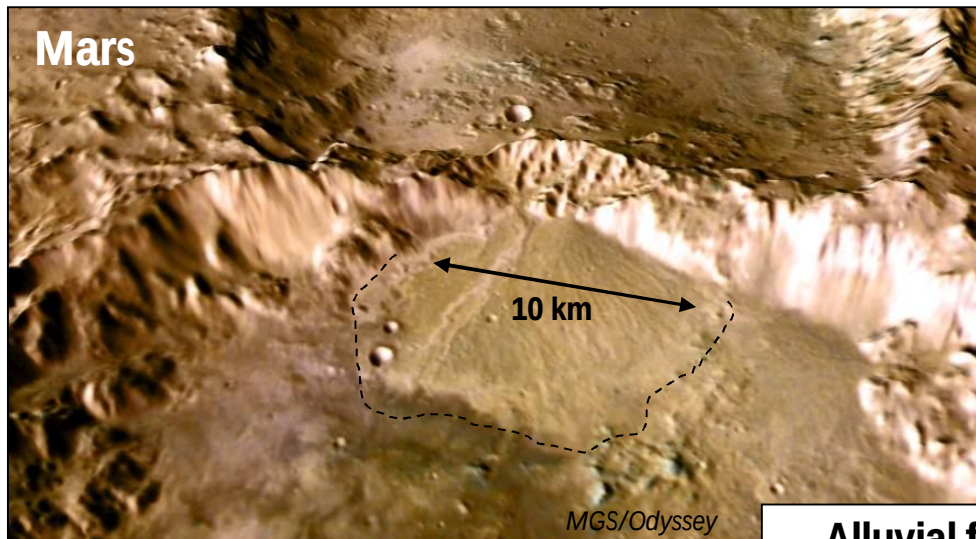
Remnants of surface flow features on early Mars



Dendritic valleys



Deltas



Alluvial fans

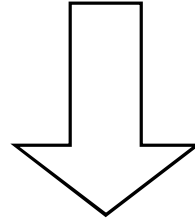
Weak (arid) hydrological system ~ 4 Gyrs

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Remnants of **chemical interaction** of water with the crust

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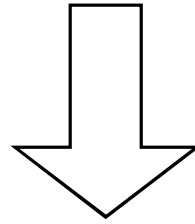
Remnants of **chemical interaction** of water with the crust



Hydrated minerals – Clays, salts

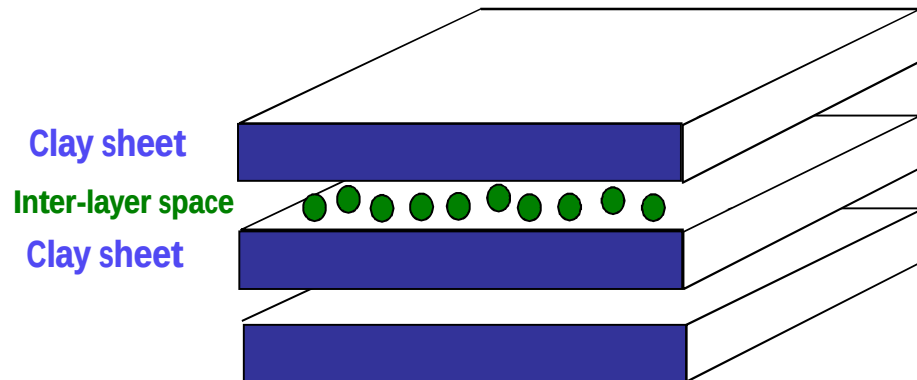
- Smectites
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- Chlorites
- Micas
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- Hydroxides
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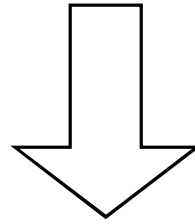


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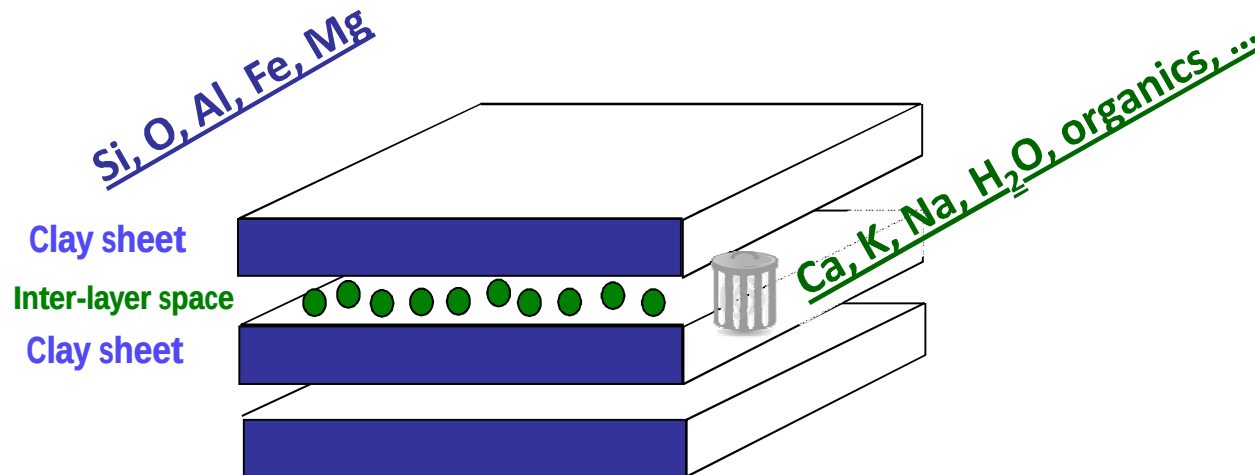
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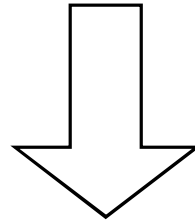


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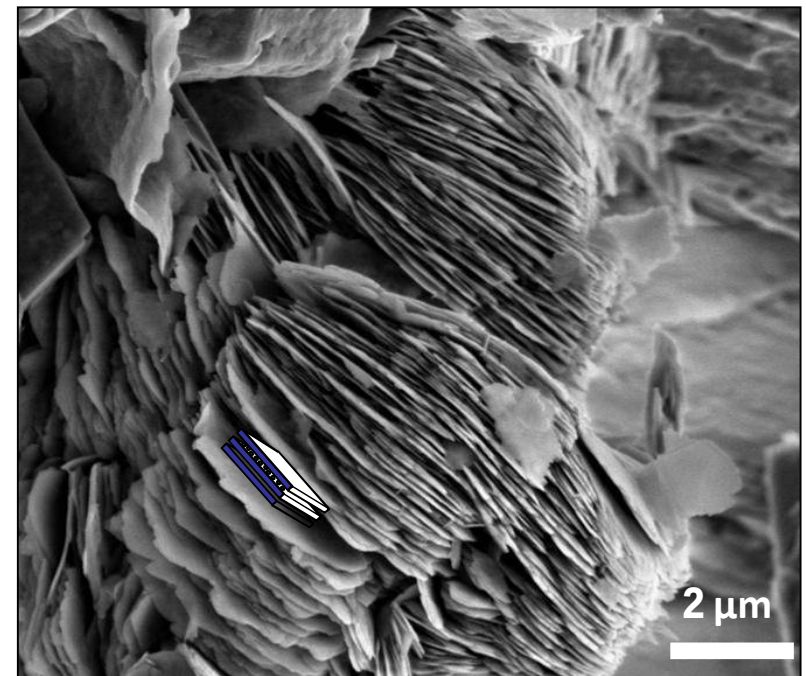
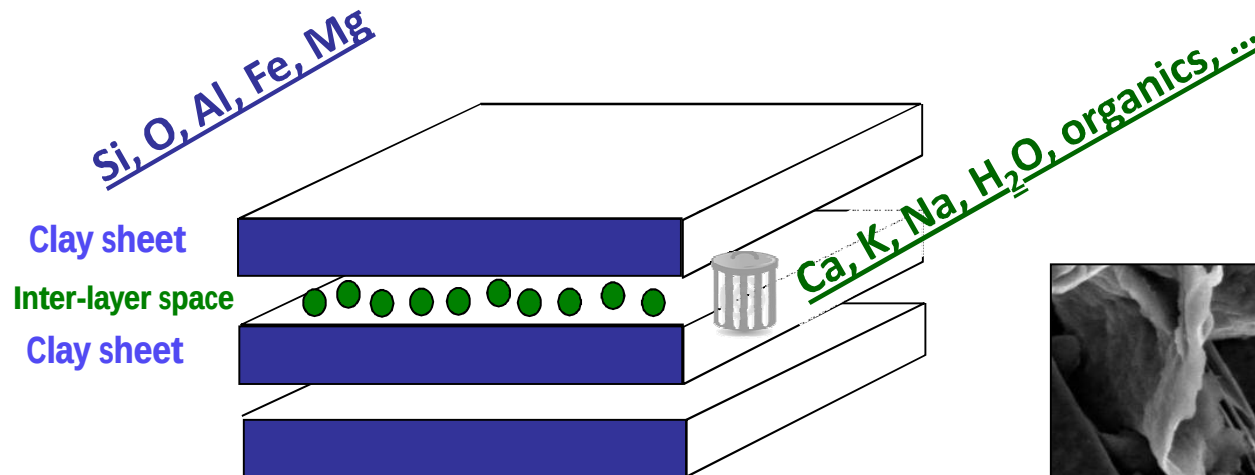
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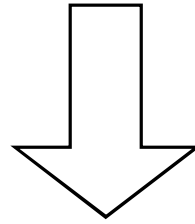
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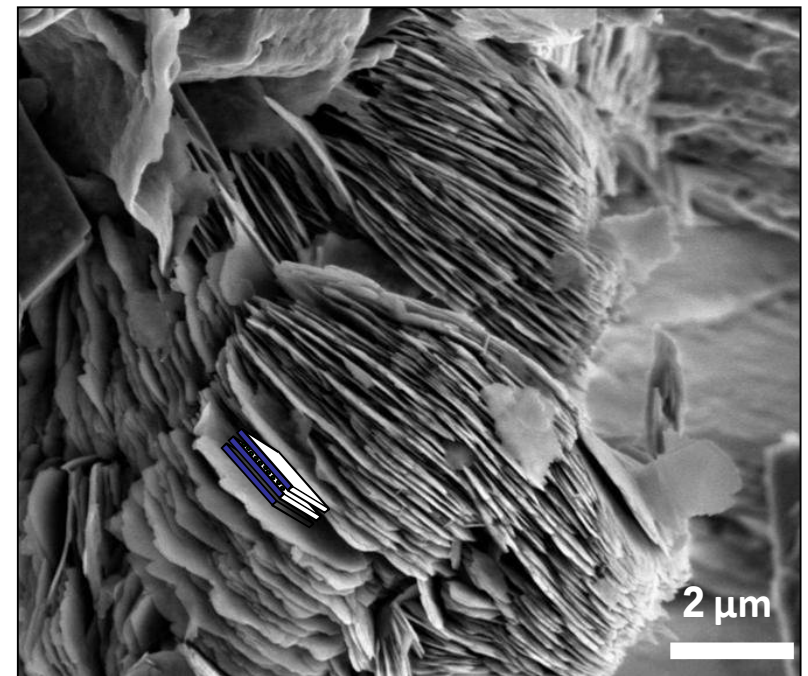
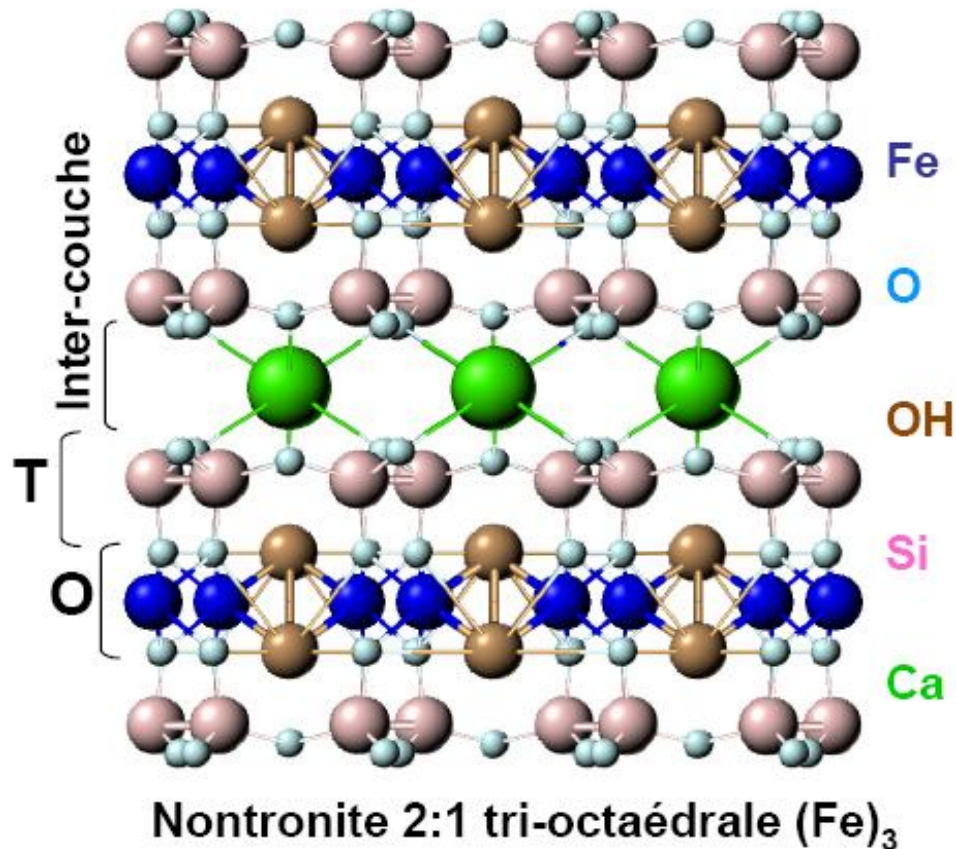
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Clays and biology

- Clays are **semi-open systems** which absorb selectively some cat-ions and organics

Protection from dilution

Anchor points and chemical diversity

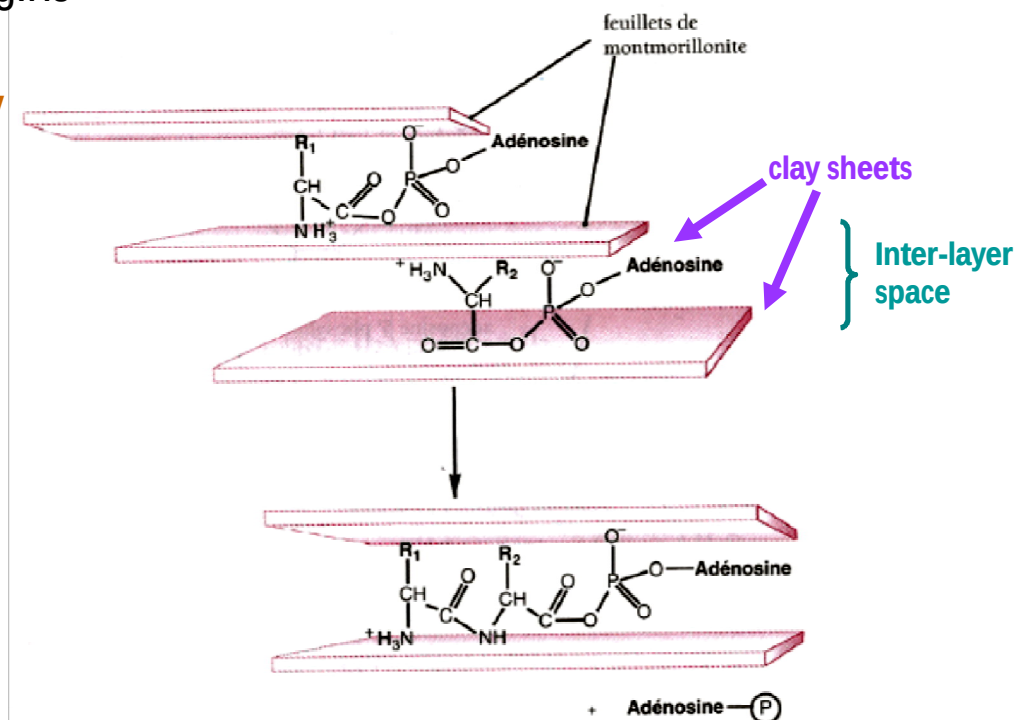
Capacity to absorb large quantity of material

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 - Puddles, lakes, seas, continental margins

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 - e.g. polymerization of amino acids



M.C. Maurel, ed. Dunod

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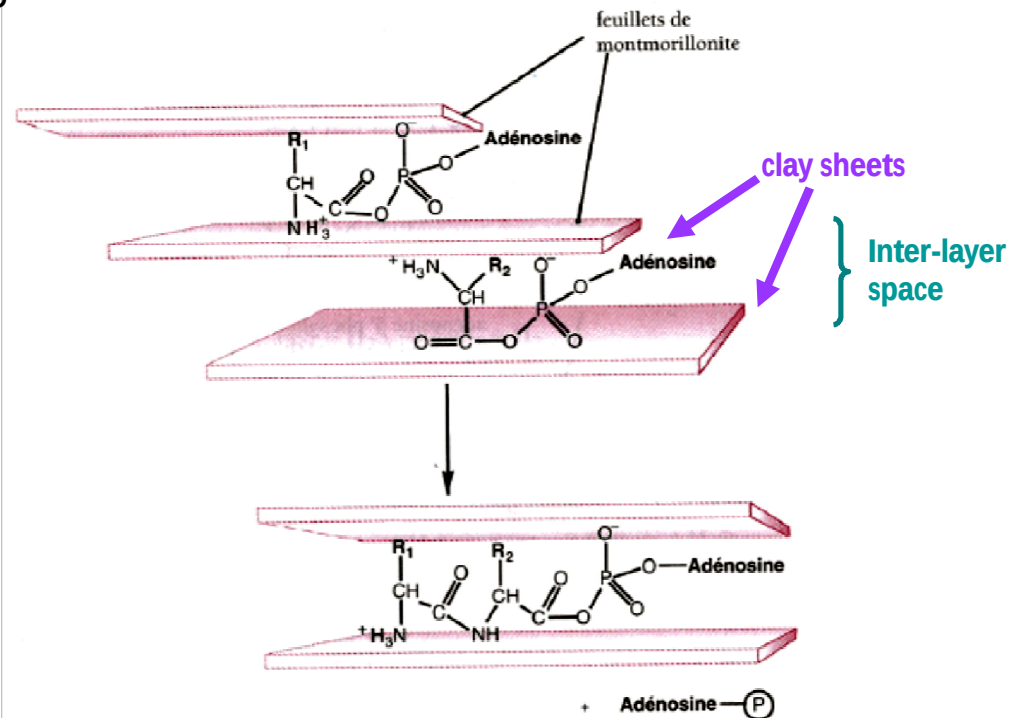
e.g. polymerization of amino acids

- Clays require **favorable environments**

neutral pH (>3-4)

'cozy' temperatures (0-200°C)

long-lasting wet environments (>10³-10⁶ yrs)



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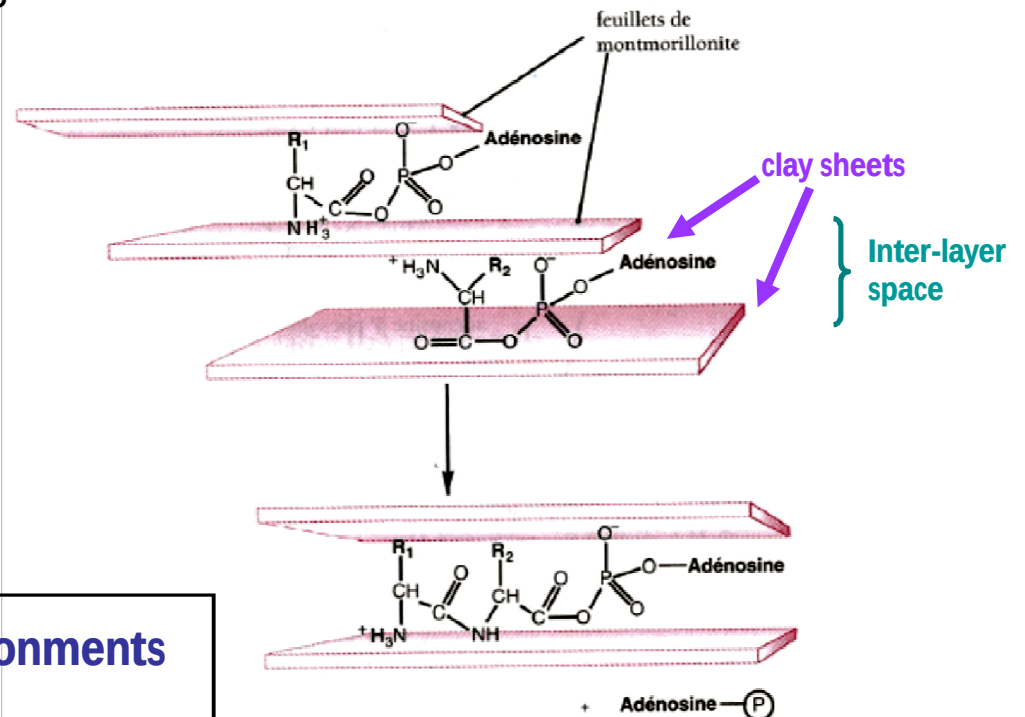
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- Clays indicate existence of favorable environments**
- Clays can enhance pre-biotic chemistry**
- Clays can preserve bio-relics**

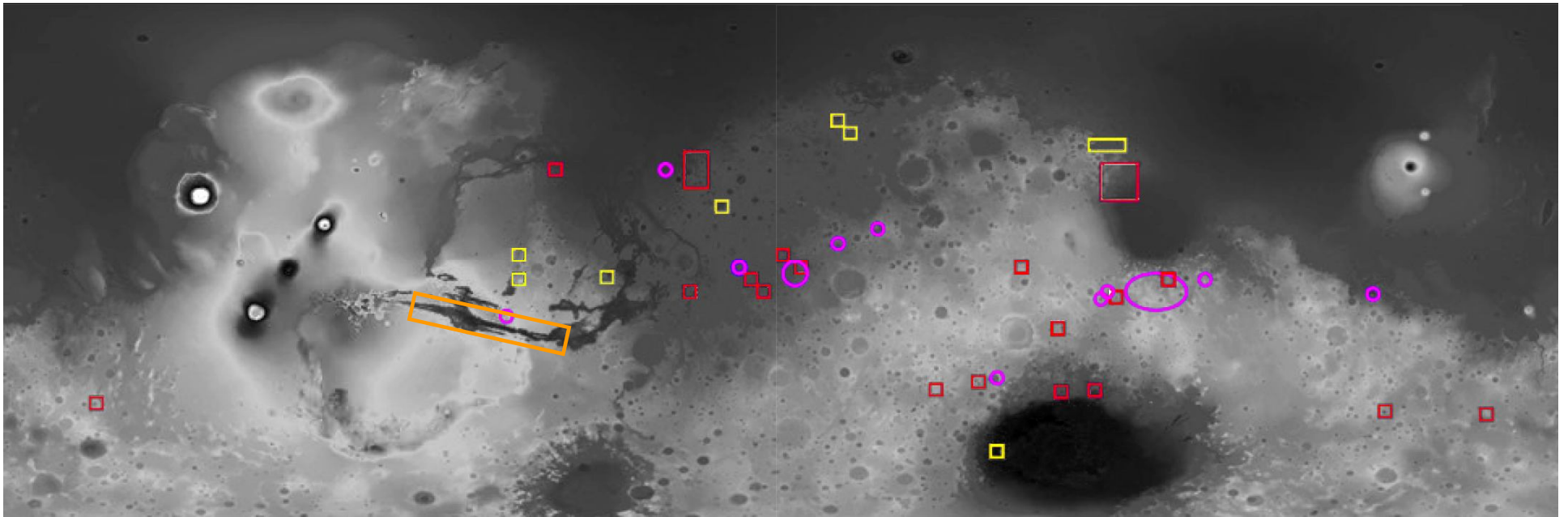


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Clays on Mars

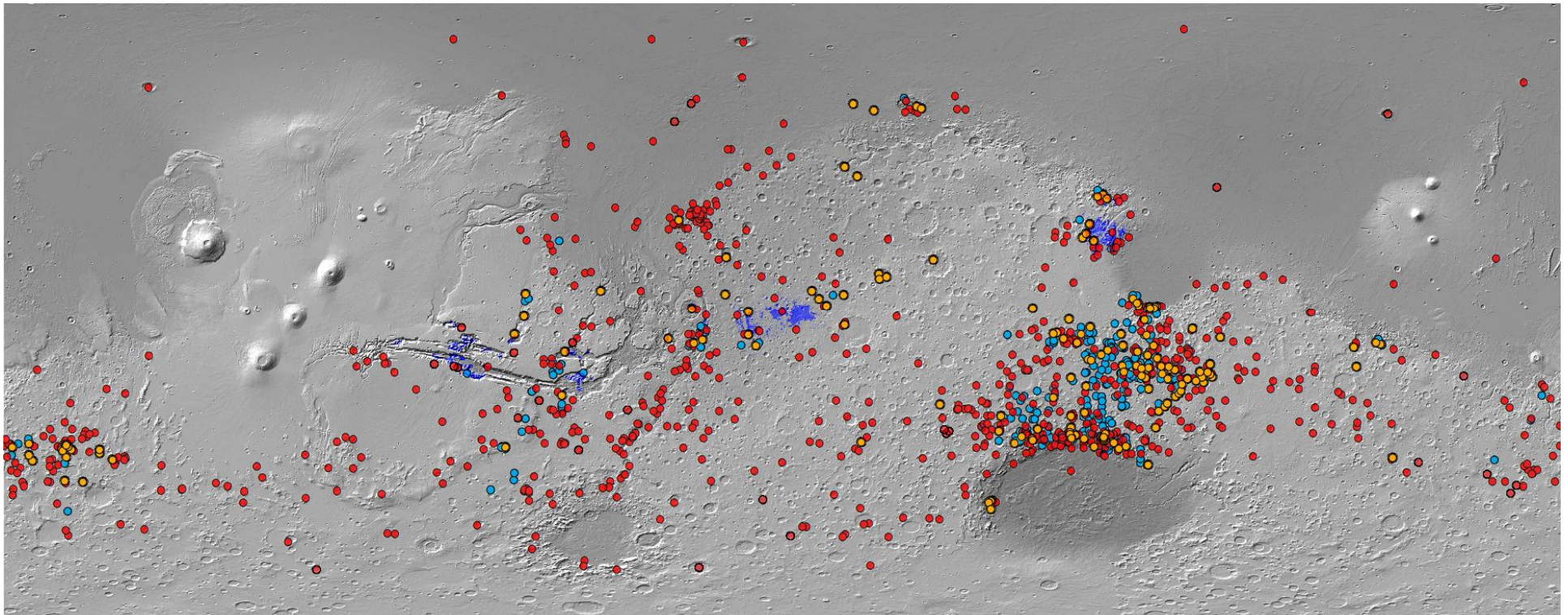
- OMEGA (ESA) and CRISM (NASA) IFS: 18 m/pixel 0.3-5 μm $R_{2\mu\text{m}} \sim 140\text{-}300$
- High-resolution topography, inertia and imagery data: 20 cm/pixel



Poulet et al. 2007

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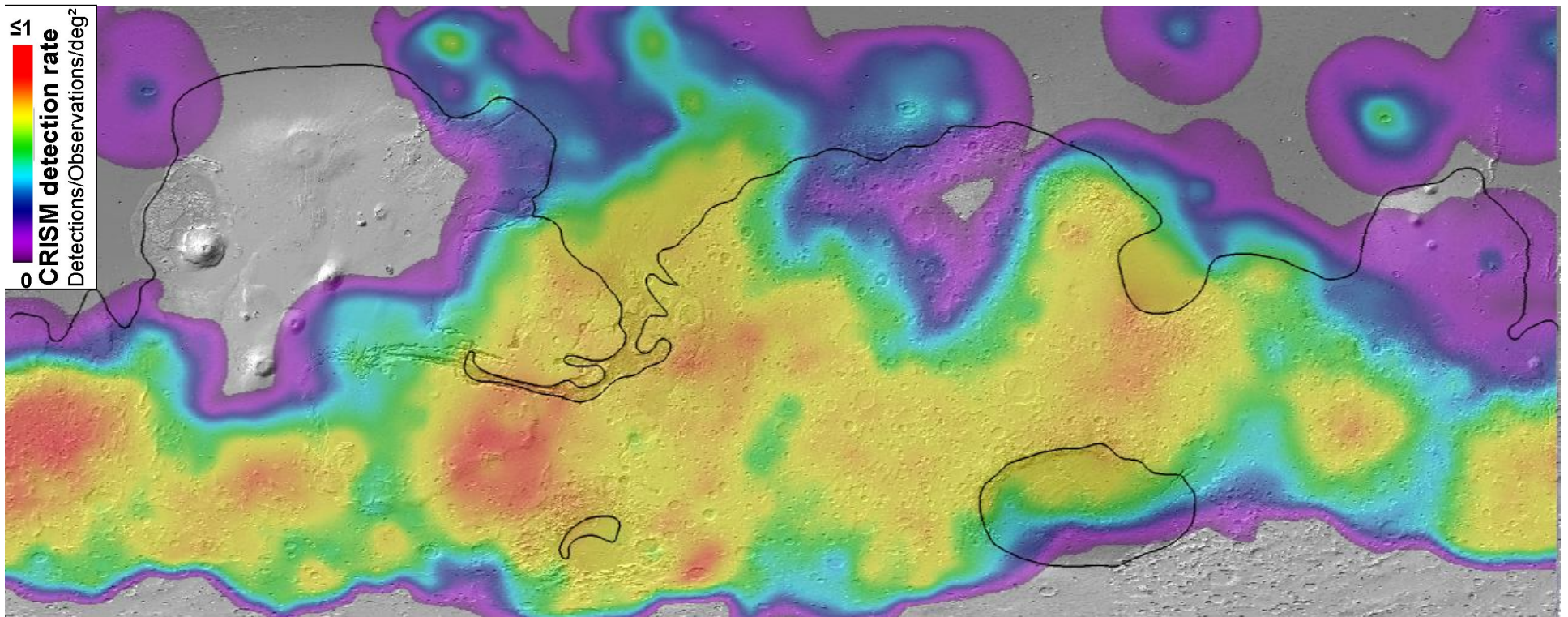
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Carter et al., 2012

The entire ancient surface of Mars was altered into clays

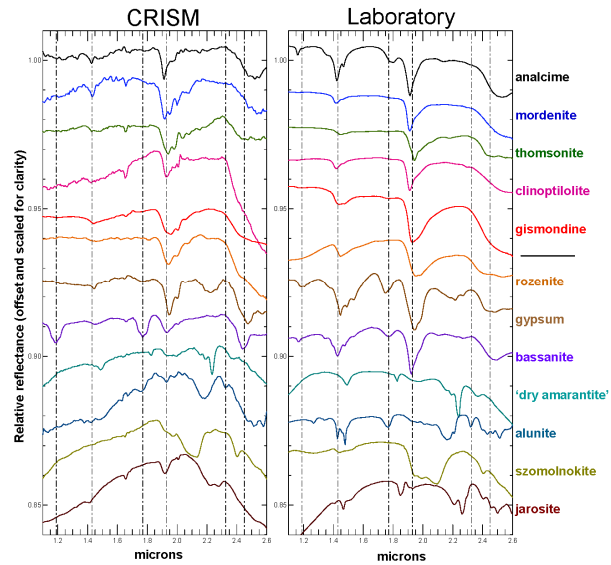
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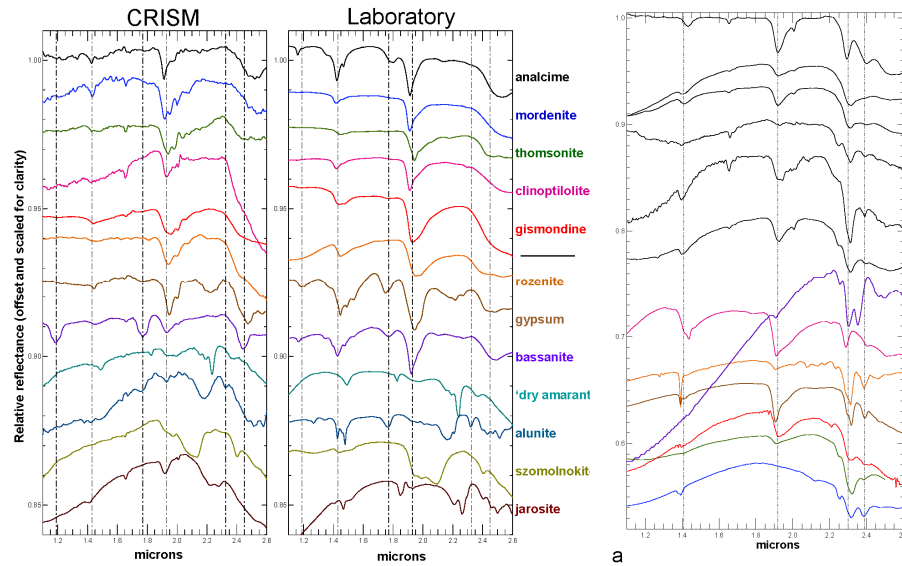
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Poulet et al., 2005; Milliken et al., 2008; Ehlmann et al., 2009; Carter et al., 2012

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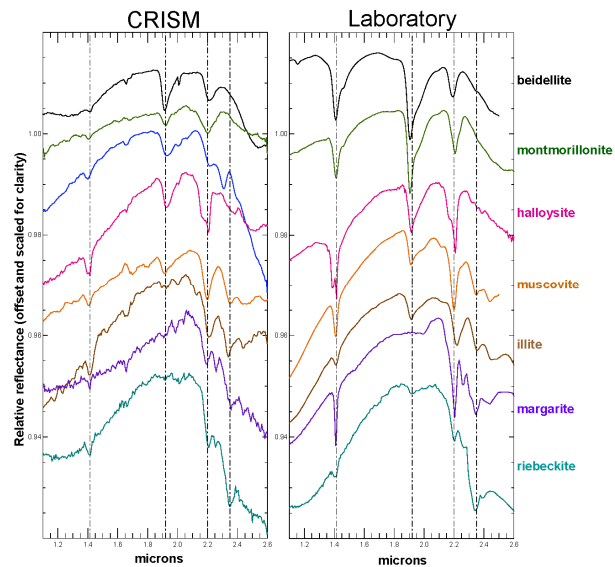
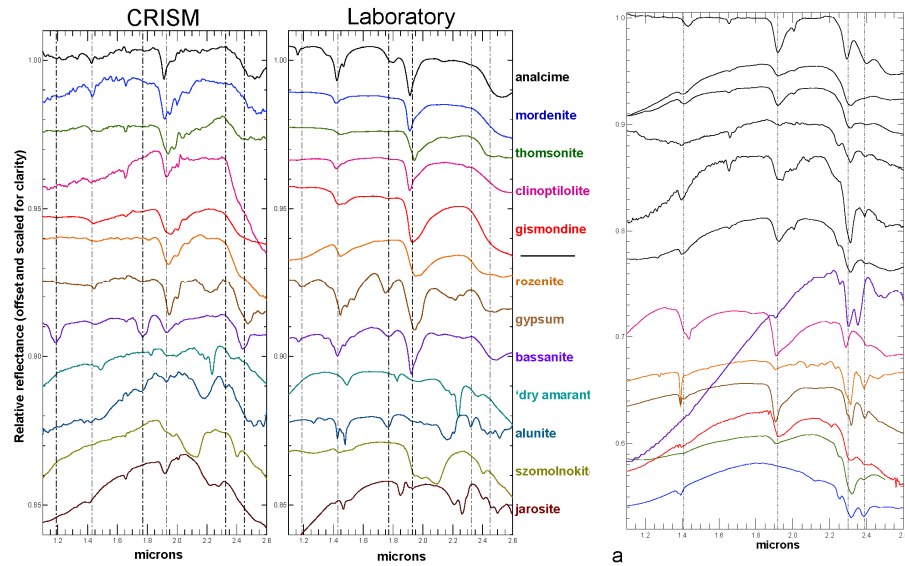


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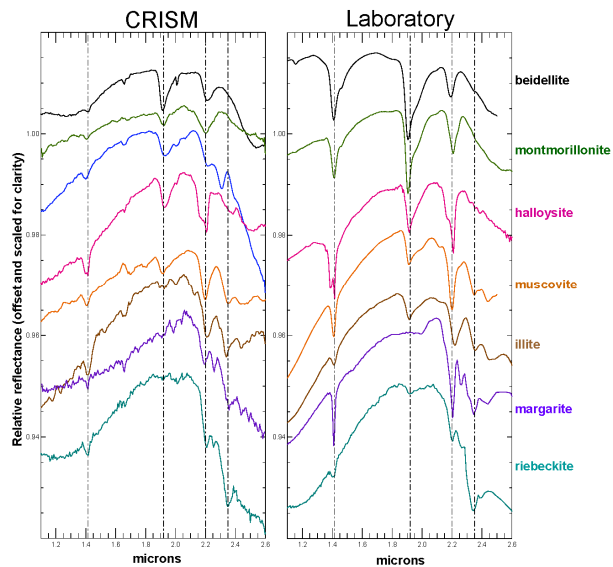
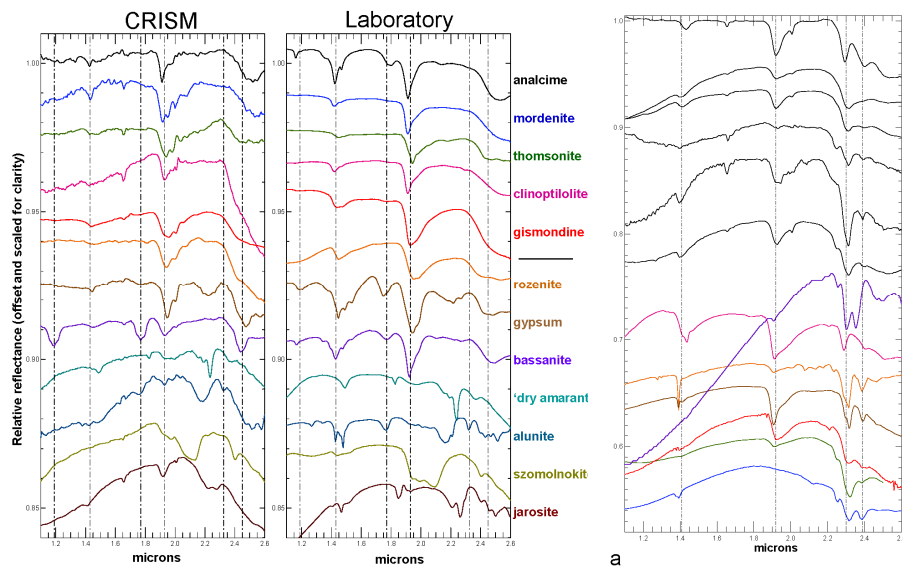


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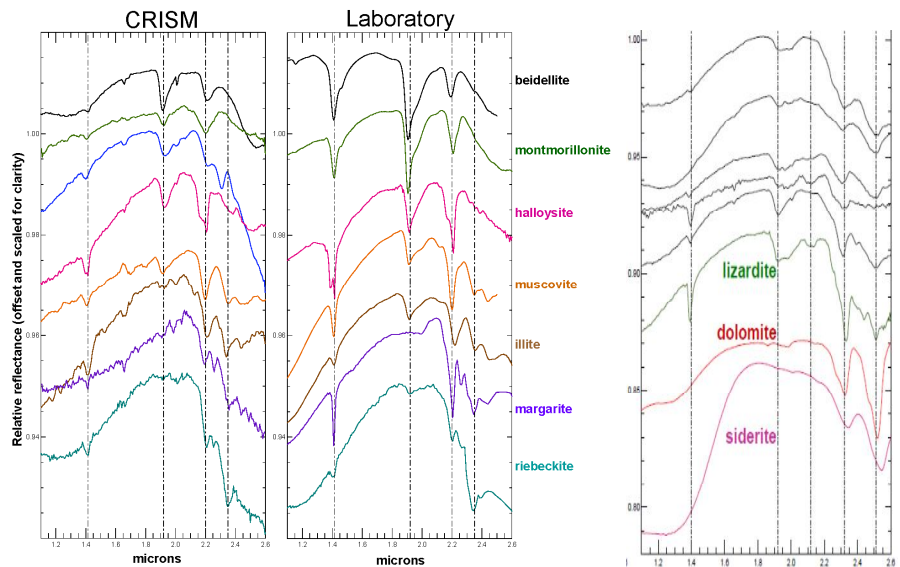
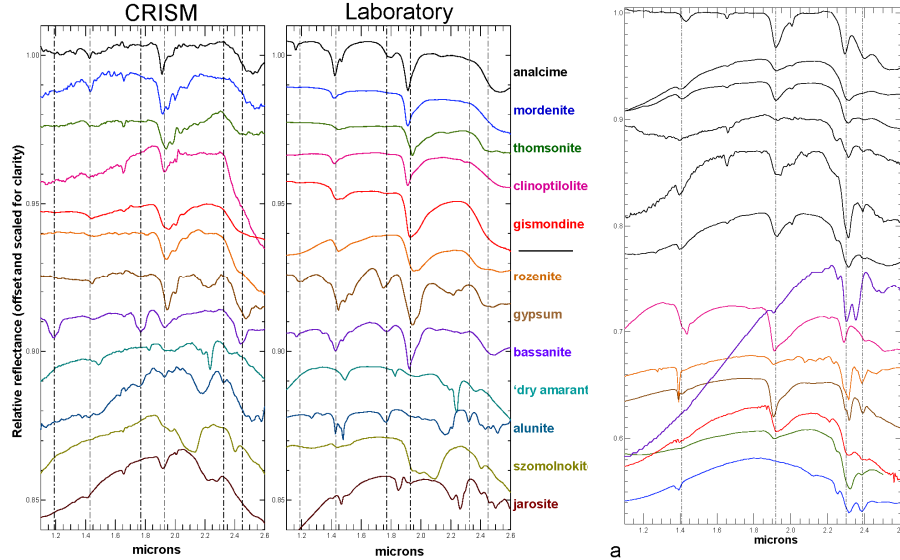


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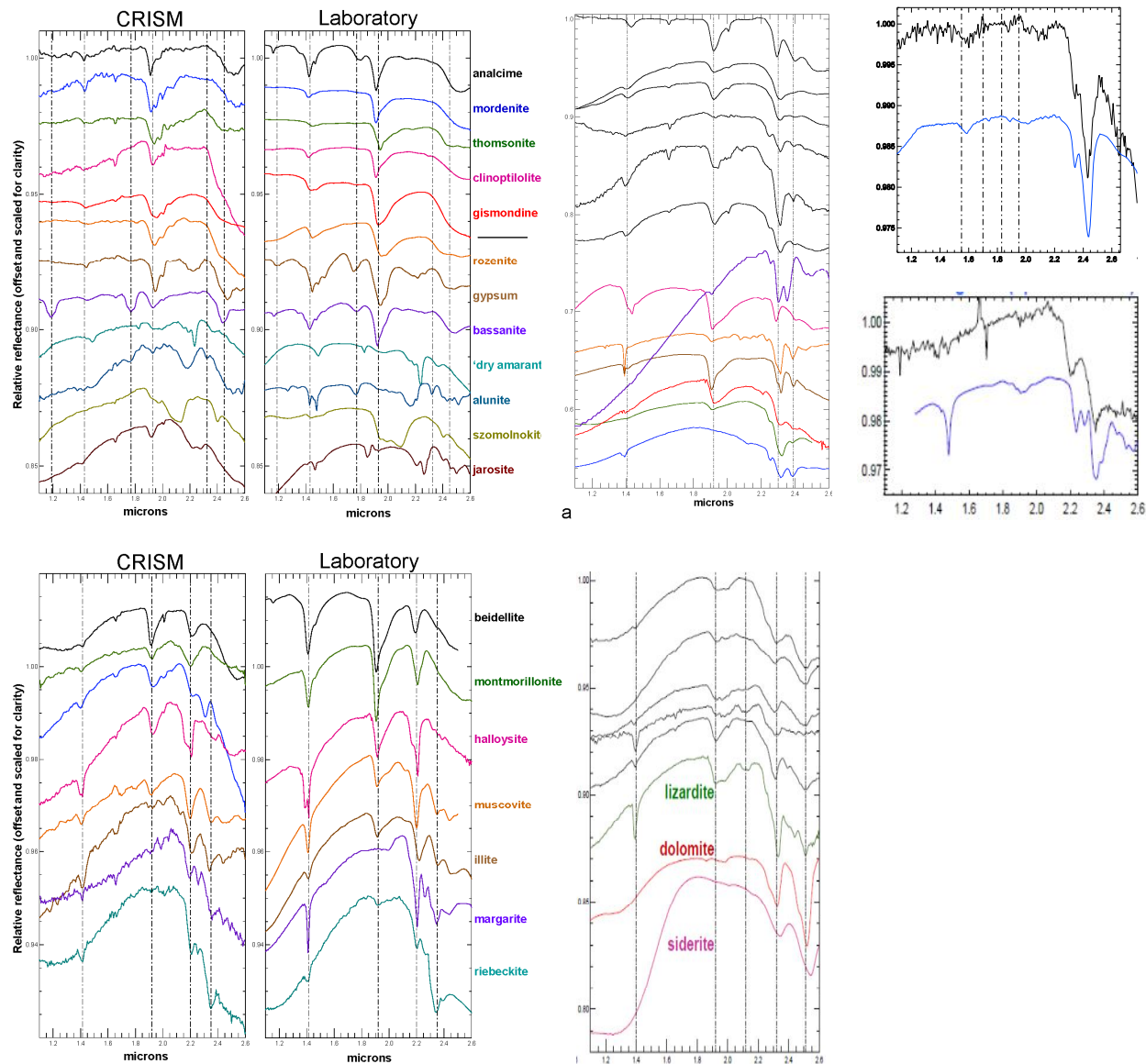


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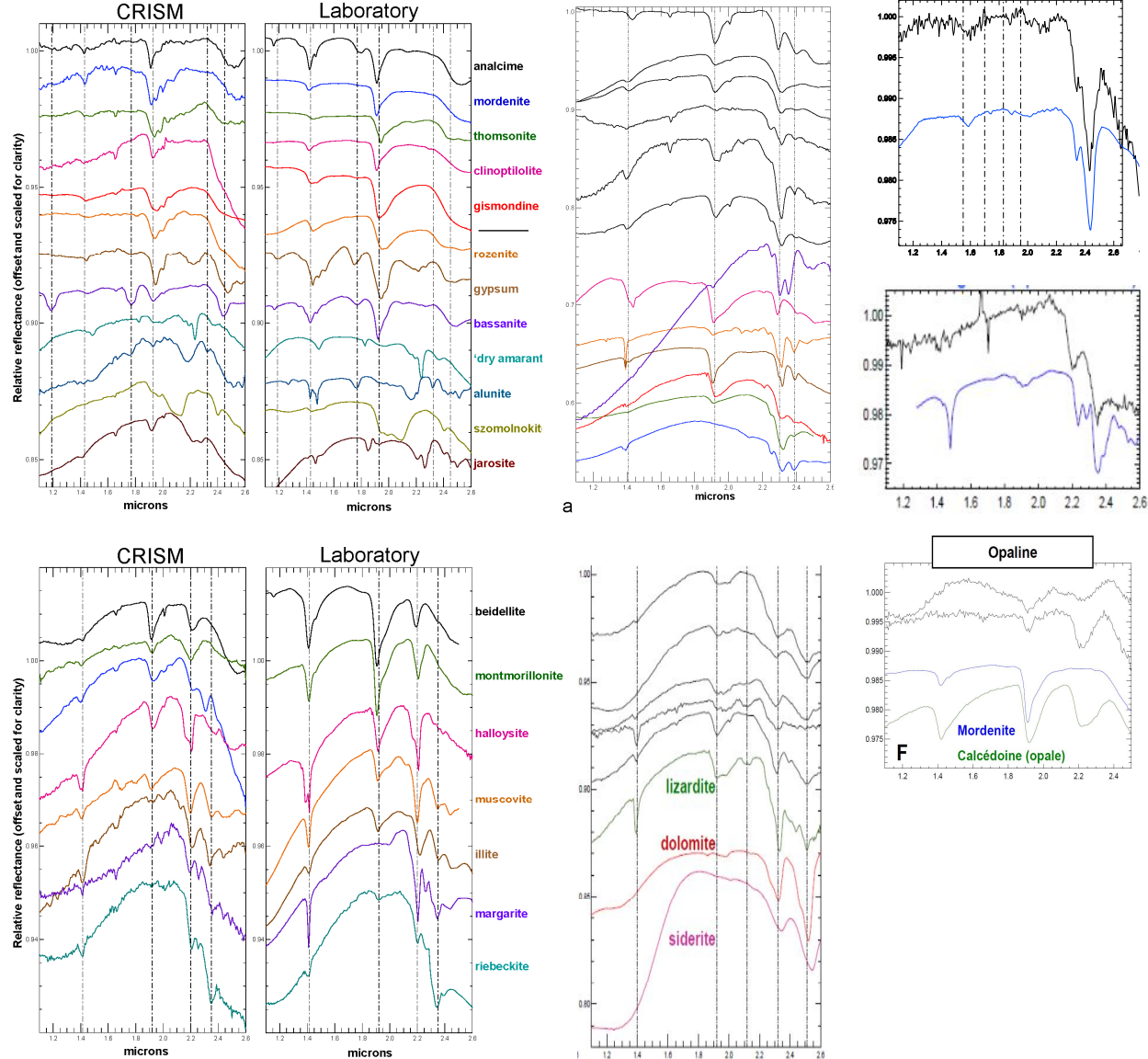


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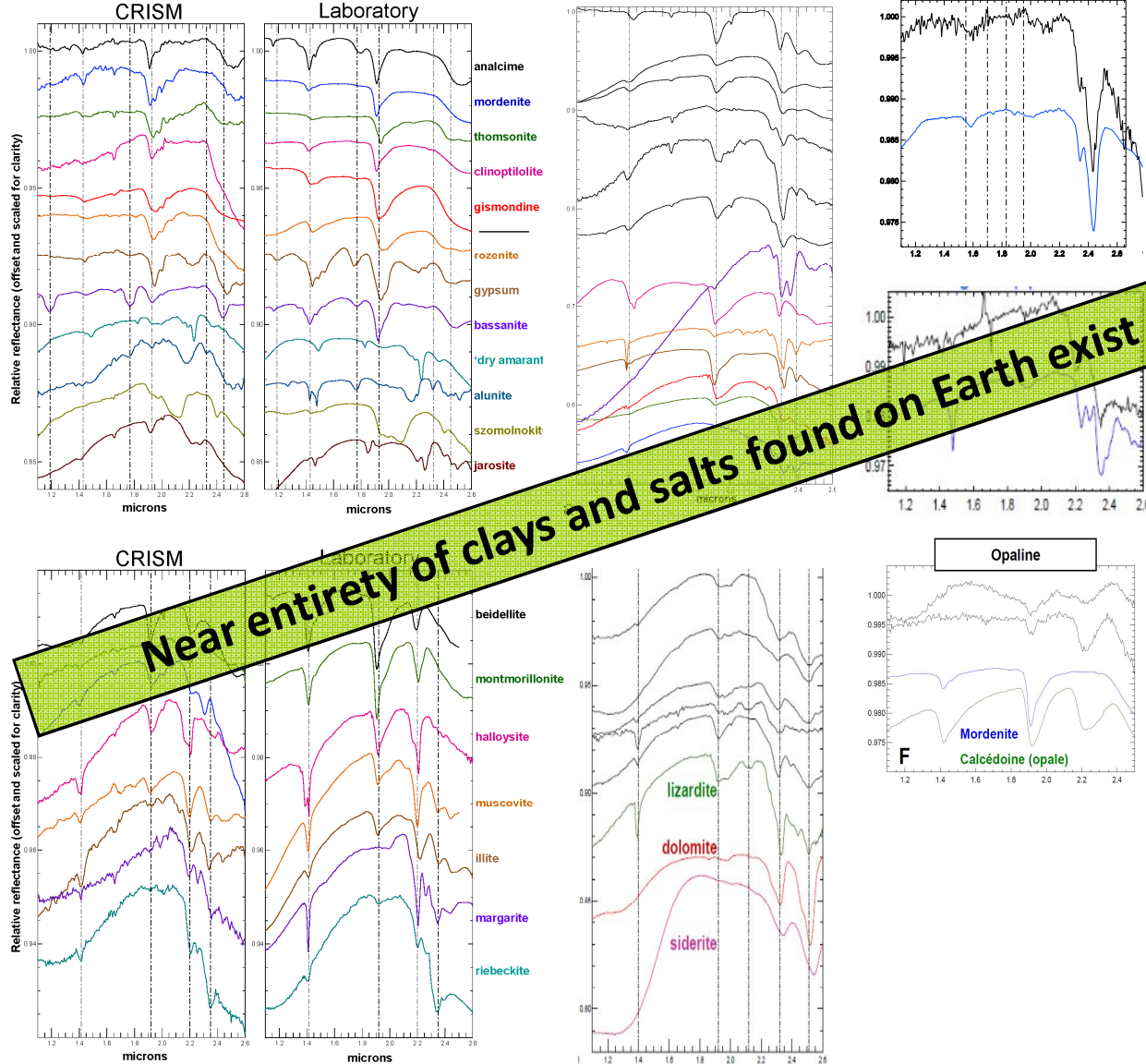


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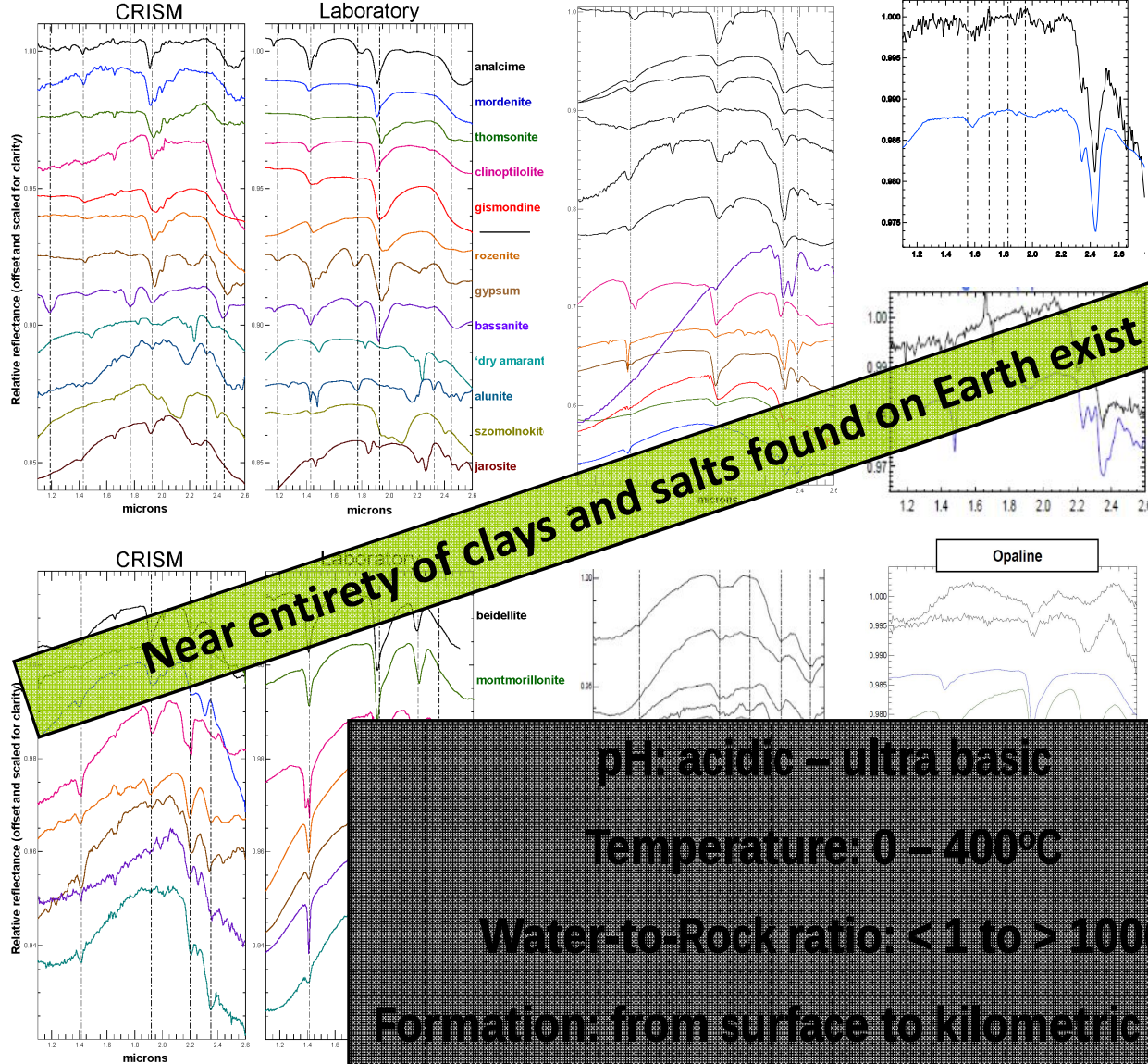


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pH: acidic – ultra basic

Temperature: 0 – 400°C

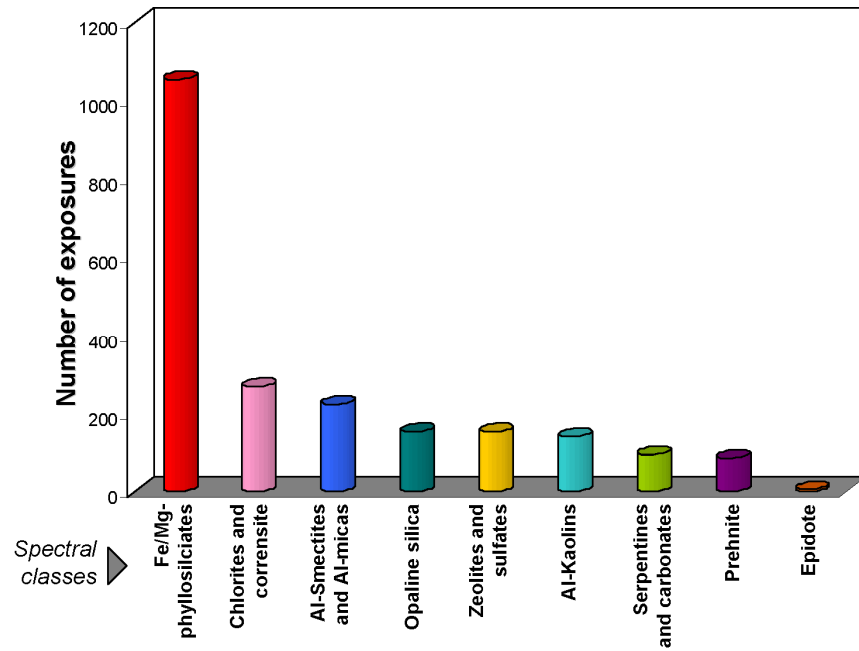
Water-to-Rock ratio: <1 to > 1000

Formation: from surface to kilometric depth

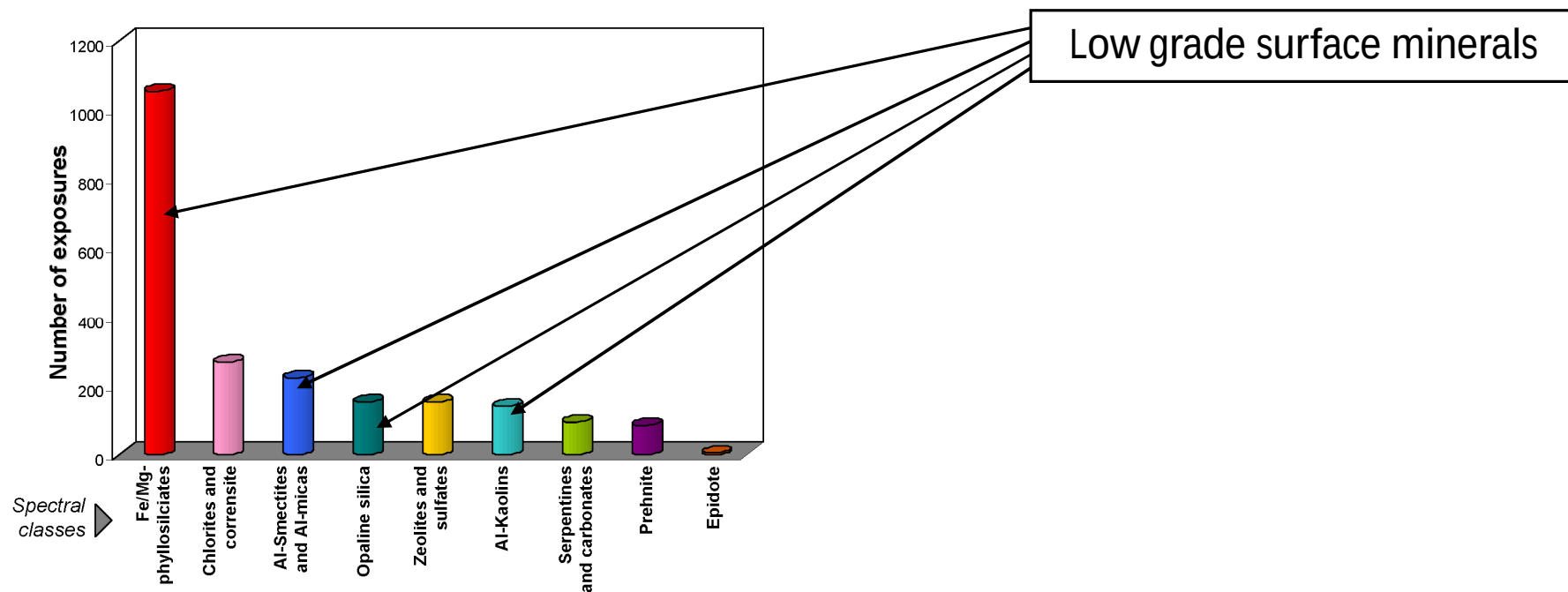
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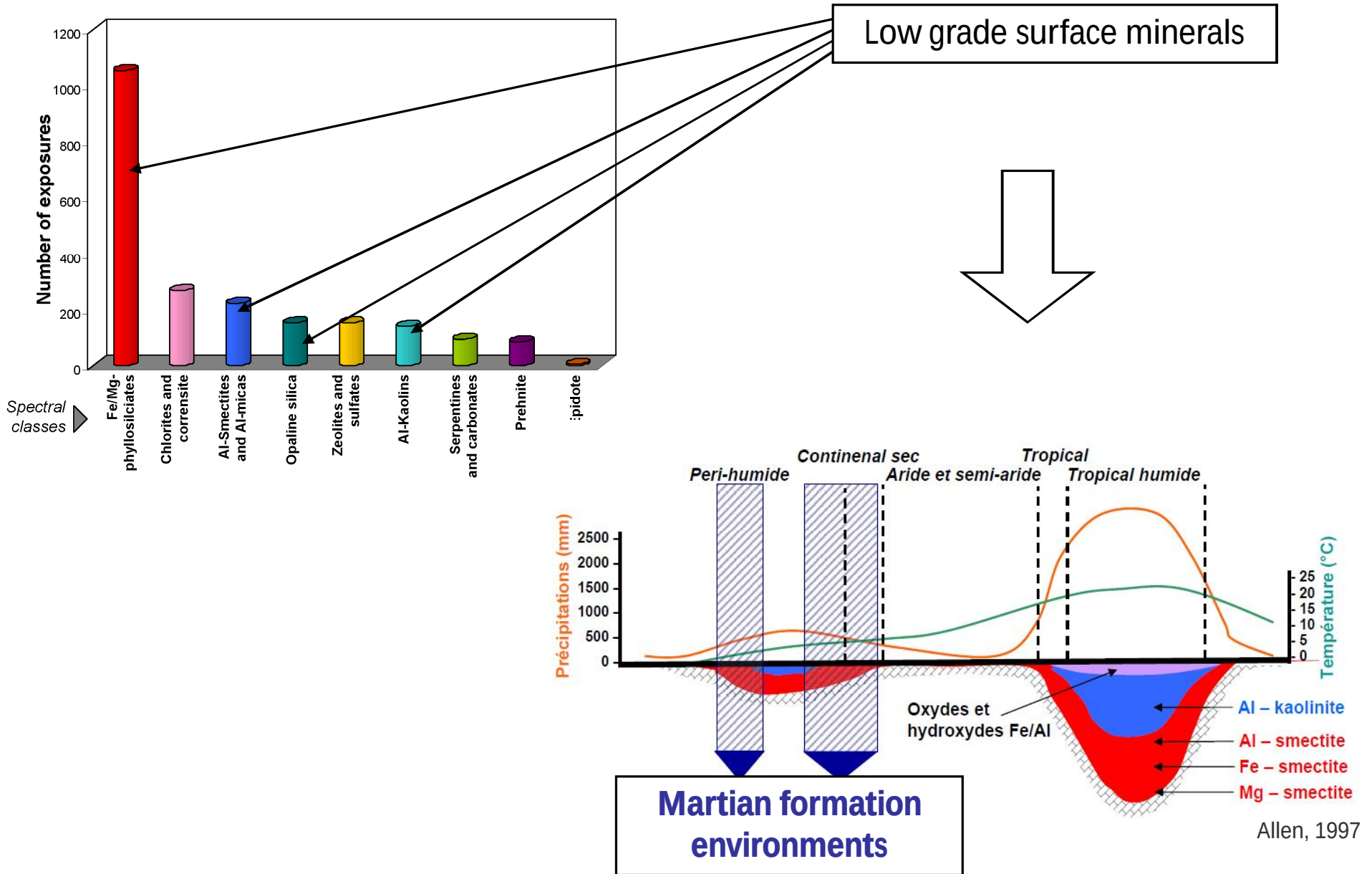
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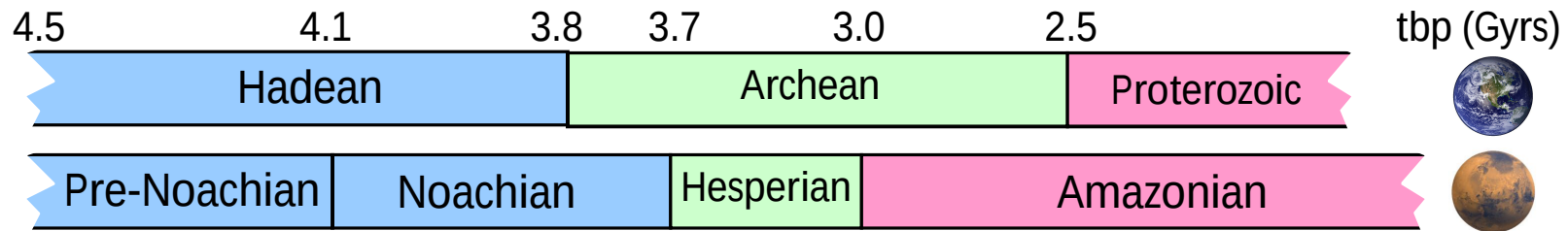


Clays on Mars



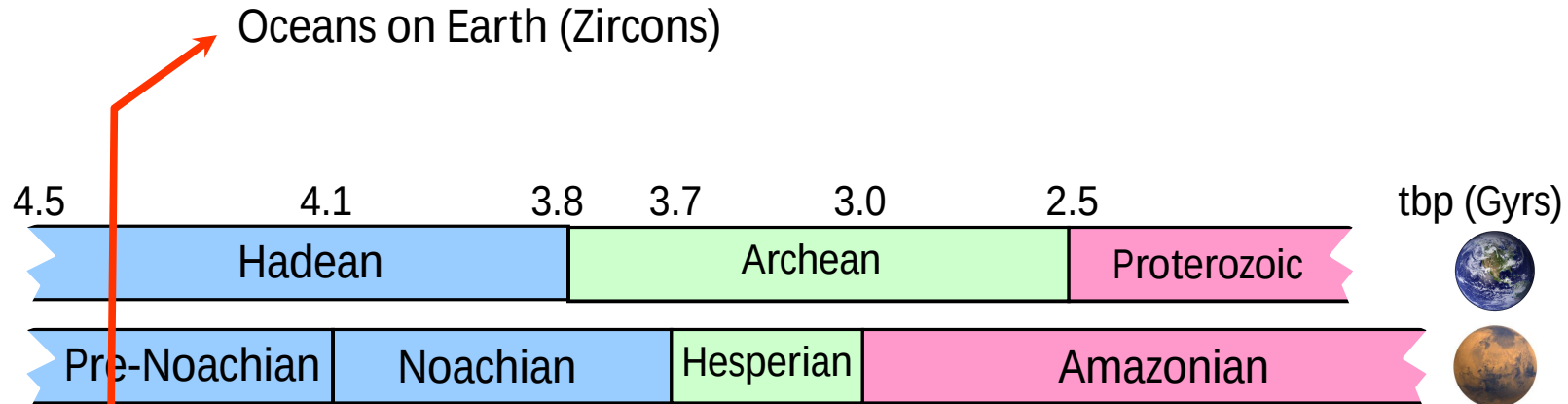
Clays on Mars

Hadean Earth : surface composed primarily of basalts (= Mars), widely altered into clays (Meunier et al., 2010)



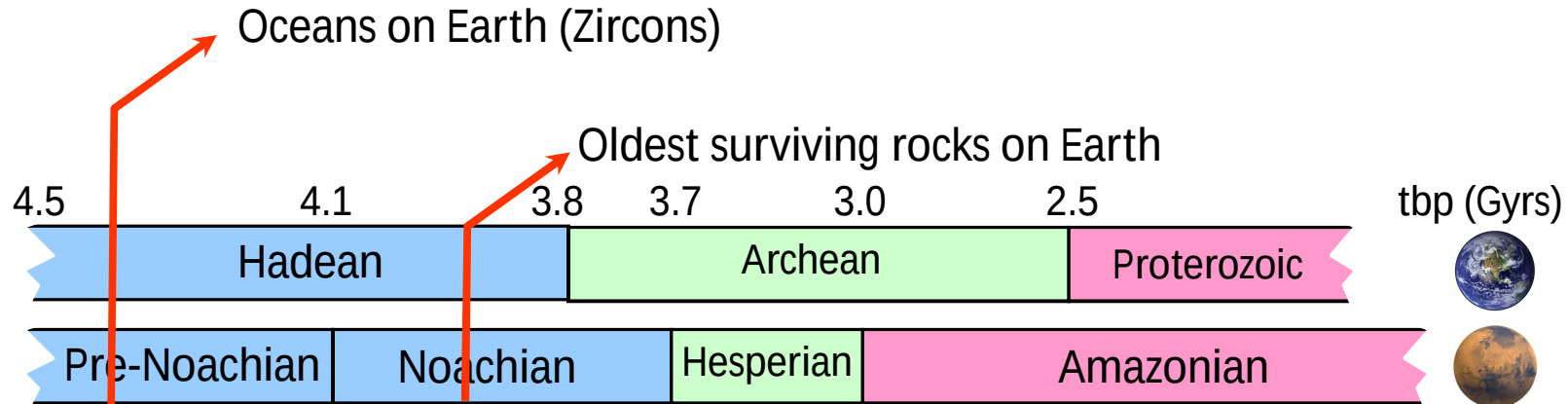
Clays on Mars

Hadean Earth : surface composed primarily of basalts (= Mars), widely altered into clays (Meunier et al., 2010)



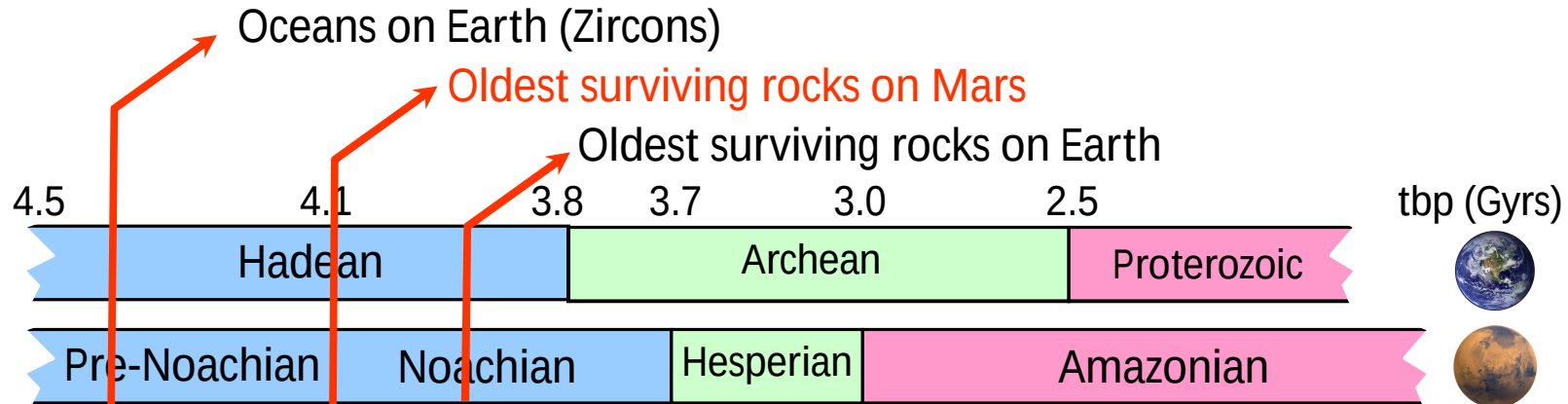
Clays on Mars

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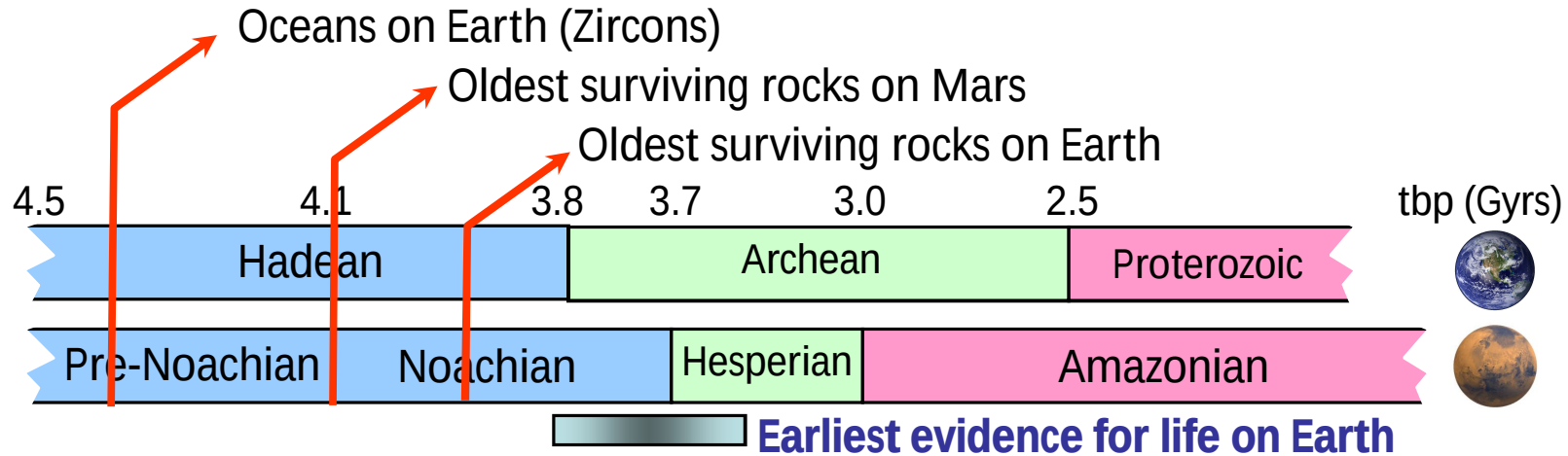
Clays on Mars

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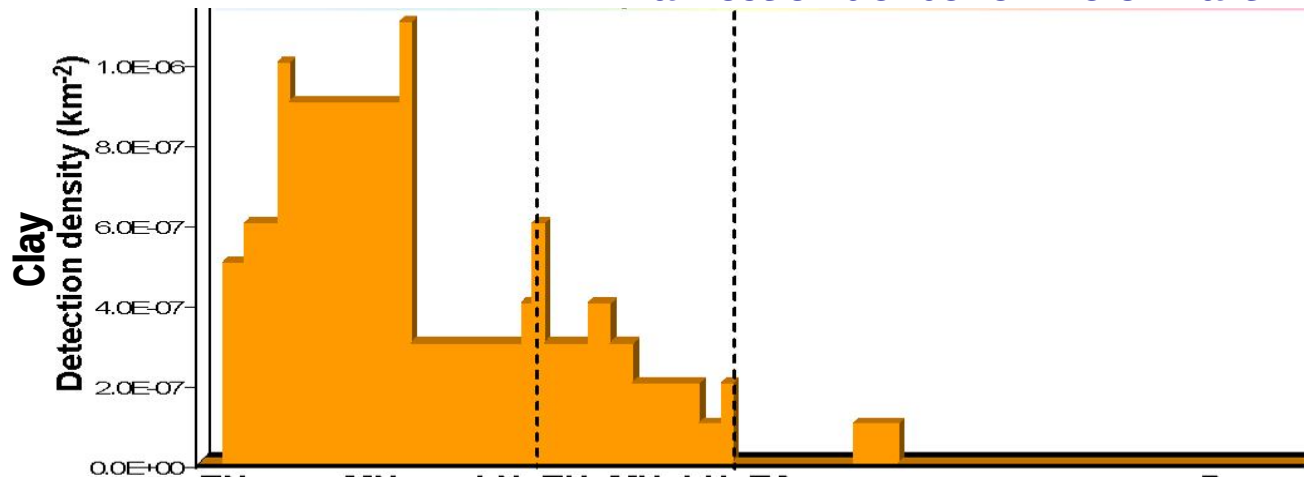
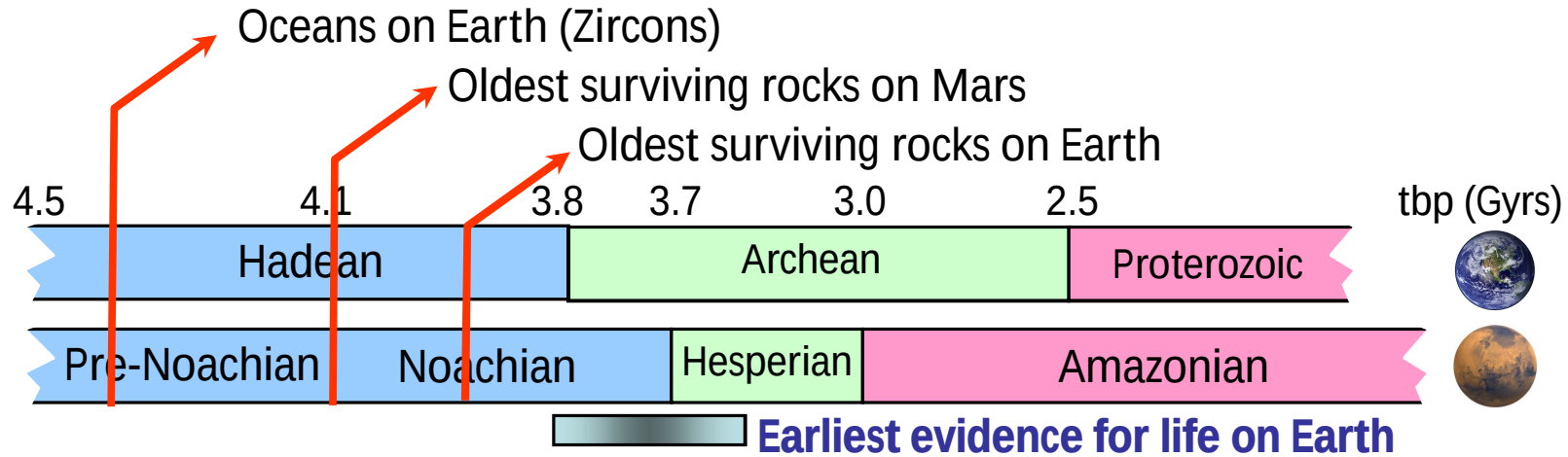
Clays on Mars

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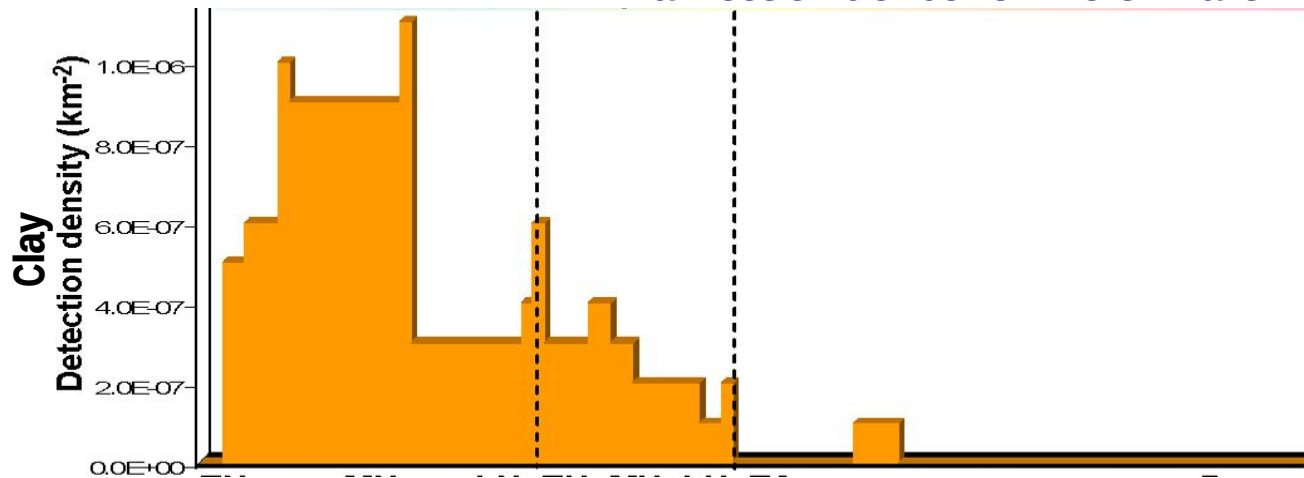
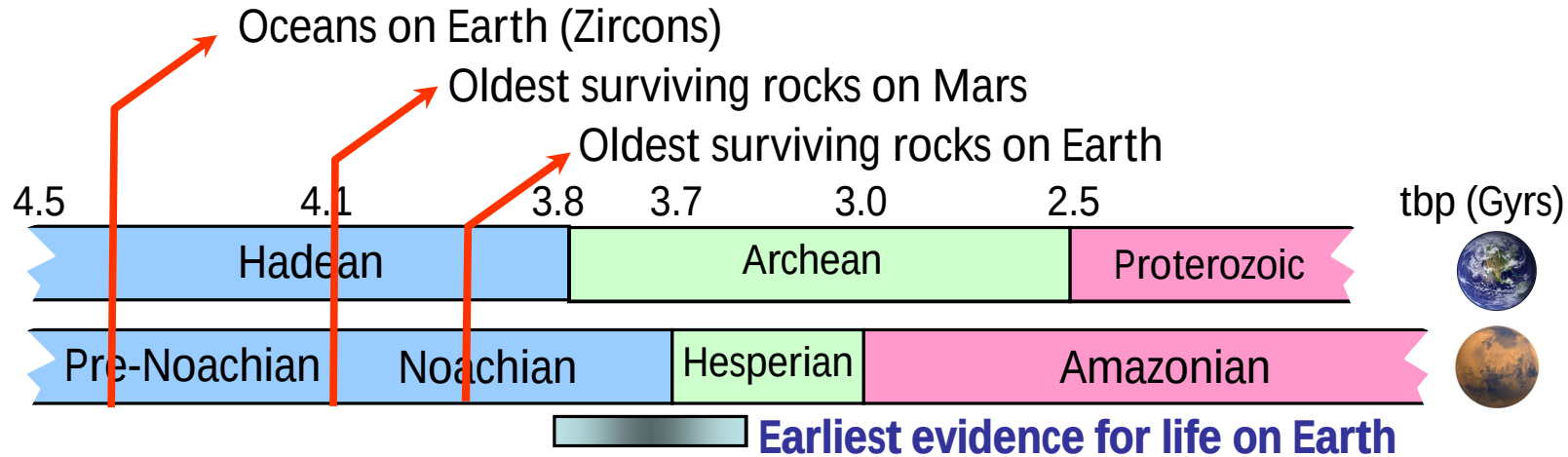
Clays on Mars

Hadean Earth : surface composed primarily of basalts (= Mars), widely altered into clays (Meunier et al., 2010)



Clays on Mars

Hadean Earth : surface composed primarily of basalts (= Mars), widely altered into clays (Meunier et al., 2010)



Contrarily to Earth, Mars has widely preserved Hadean-aged environments

These were altered by liquid water into clays like on Earth but material is preserved

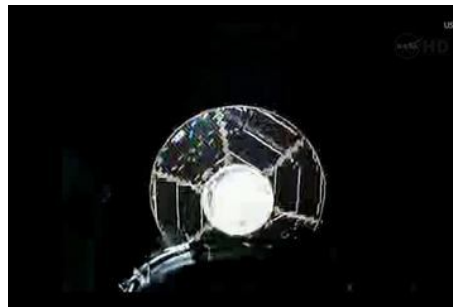
If life is a generic process, we should find remnants of pre-biotic and possibly biotic activity

John Carter – OPS II – March 2012

Looking for bio-markers in-situ with NASA's Mars Science Laboratory



Launched Nov 2011



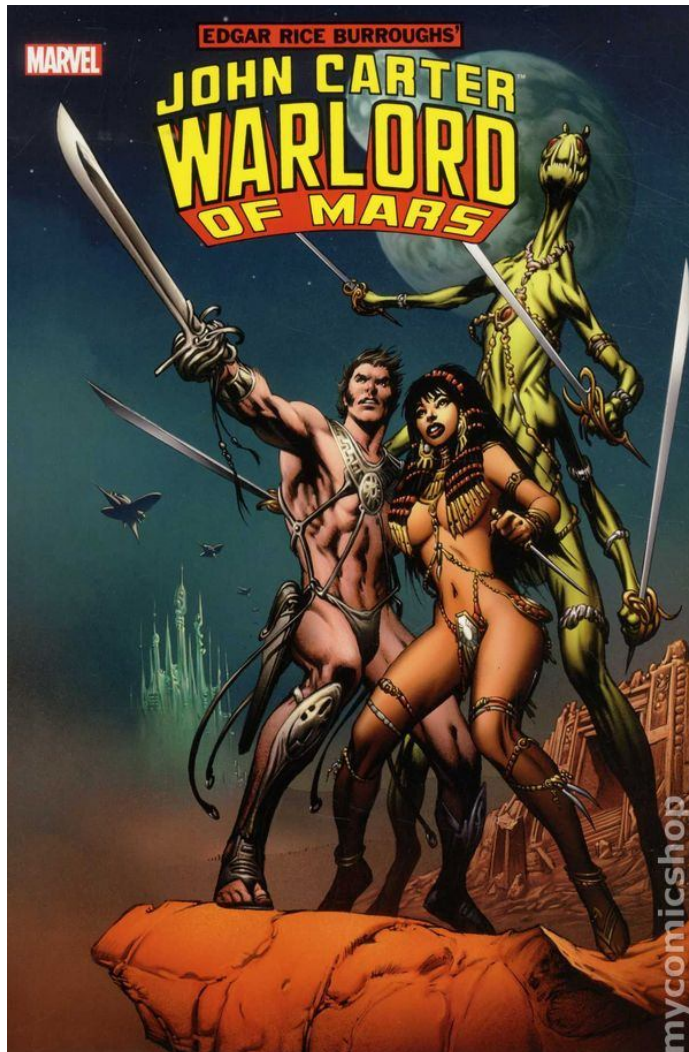
1/3 thru cruise



Landing on Aug. 6, 2012
Clay-bearing lake (?) deposits
in Gale crater

Looking for bio-markers on Mars ?

Look no more...



Disney et al.

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