

# Water on Mars: A Brief Geologic History

Bethany L. Ehlmann

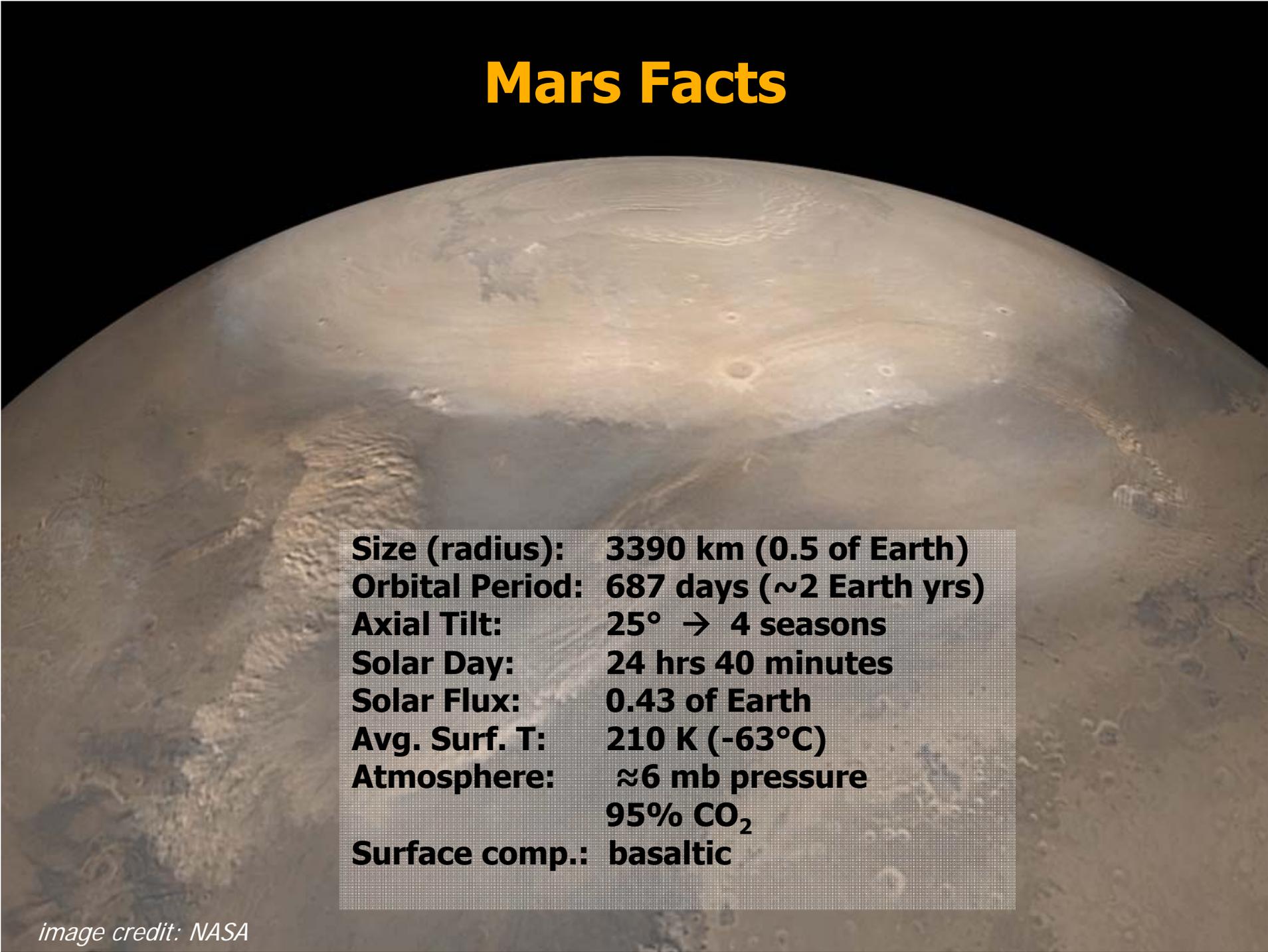
Caltech & JPL

KISS Methane Workshop, December 2015

# Causes of methane detection

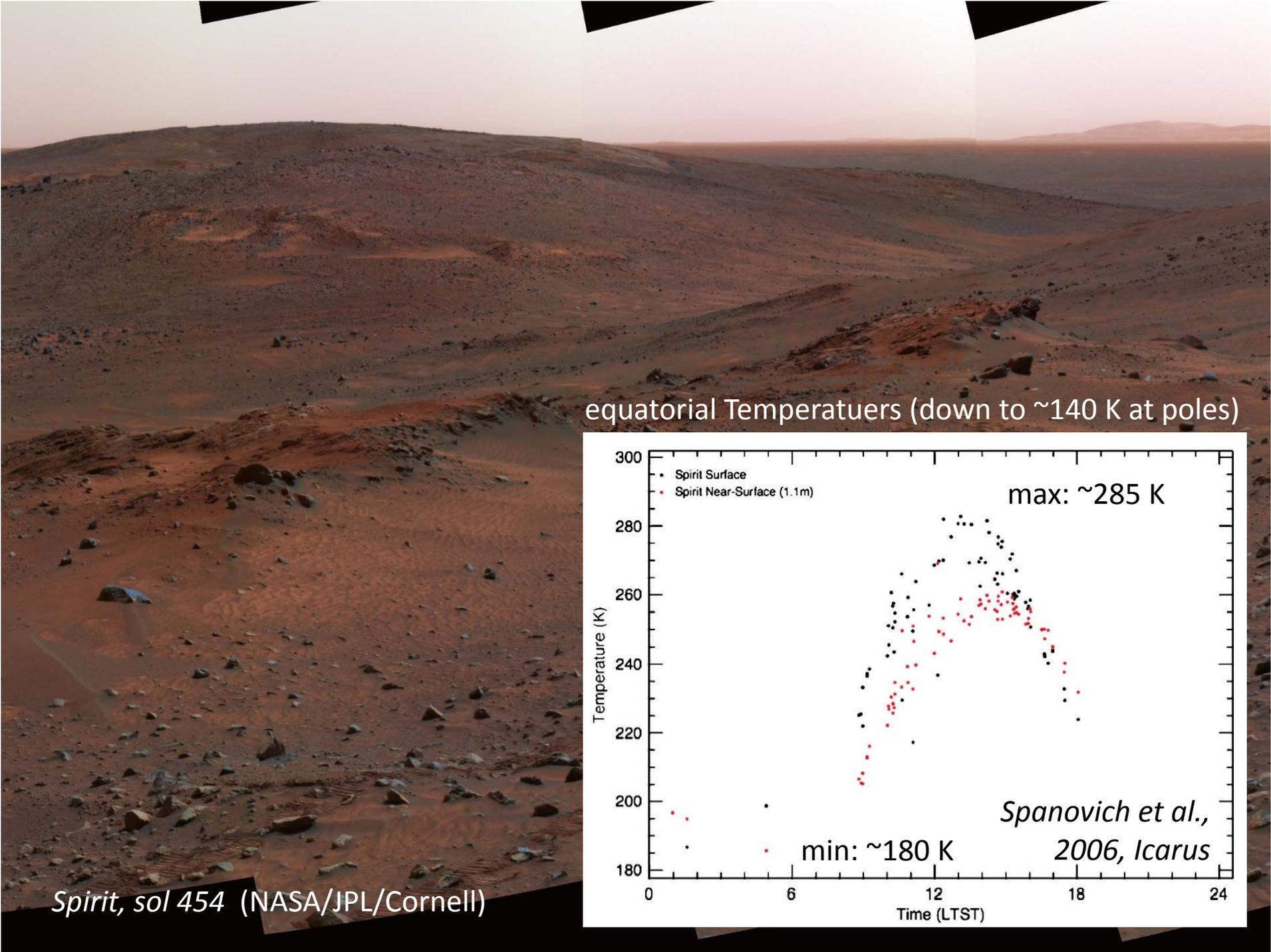
- Metabolic product of microbial life?
- Chemical product of serpentinization/hydrothermal reactions?
- Reduced gas released by Martian volcanism?
- Clathrate from an earlier Martian epoch?
  
- Breakdown of delivered exogenous organic matter
  
- Other...
  
- Intent in this talk is to provide Martian geological context for the mechanisms

# Mars Facts

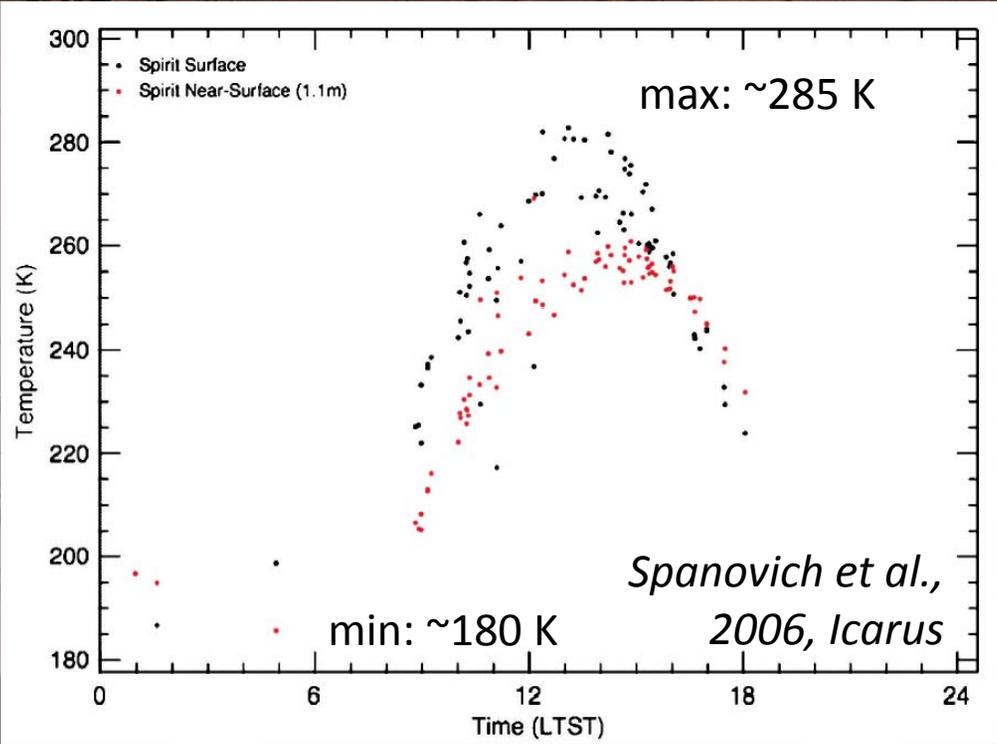


**Size (radius):** 3390 km (0.5 of Earth)  
**Orbital Period:** 687 days (~2 Earth yrs)  
**Axial Tilt:** 25° → 4 seasons  
**Solar Day:** 24 hrs 40 minutes  
**Solar Flux:** 0.43 of Earth  
**Avg. Surf. T:** 210 K (-63°C)  
**Atmosphere:** ≈6 mb pressure  
95% CO<sub>2</sub>  
**Surface comp.:** basaltic

*image credit: NASA*

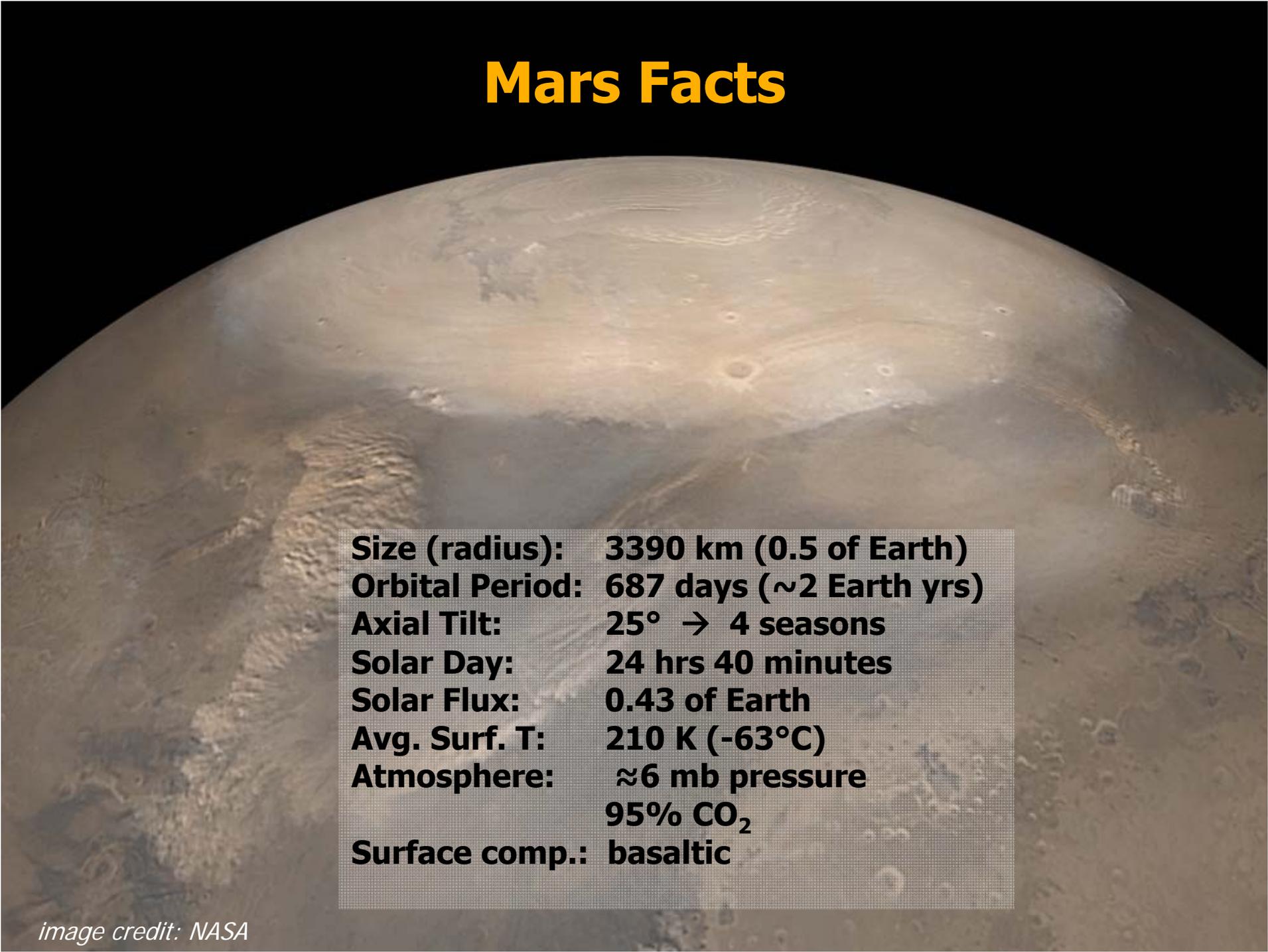


equatorial Temperatuers (down to ~140 K at poles)



*Spirit, sol 454 (NASA/JPL/Cornell)*

# Mars Facts

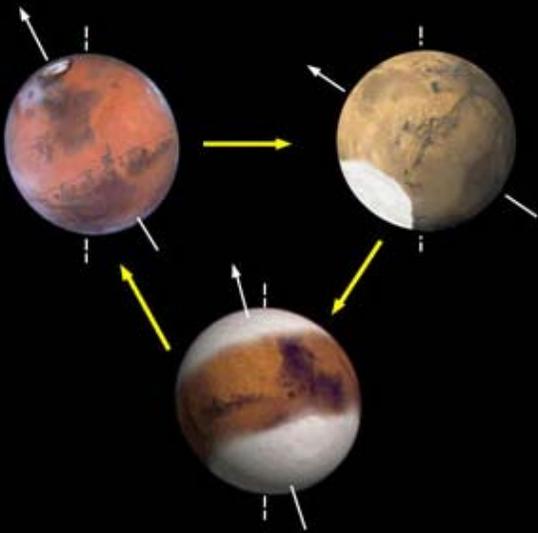


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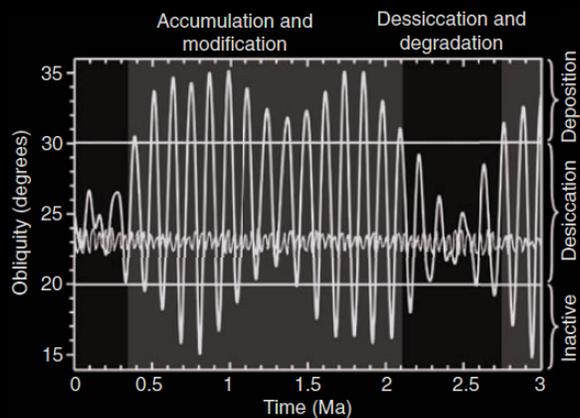
*image credit: NASA*

# Modern Mars: ephemeral liquid water? The present is the key to past?

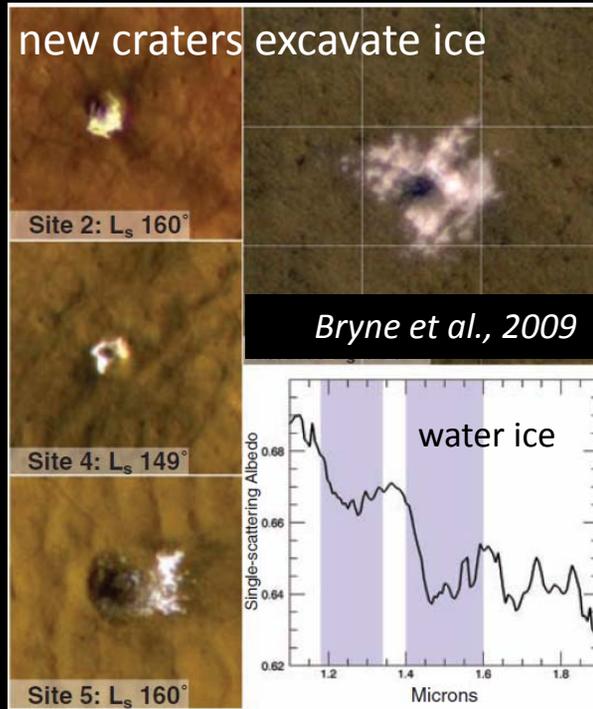
ice ages and glaciation



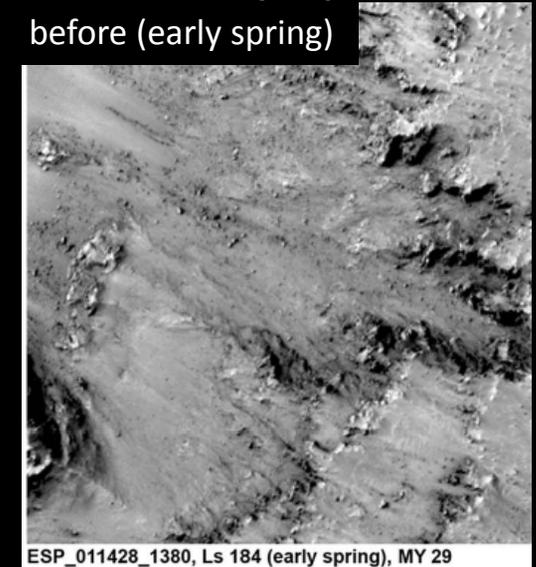
Laskar et al., 2002;  
Head et al., 2003



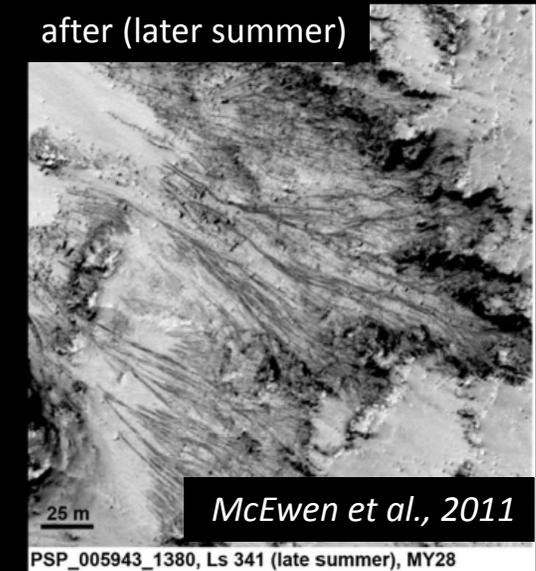
new craters excavate ice



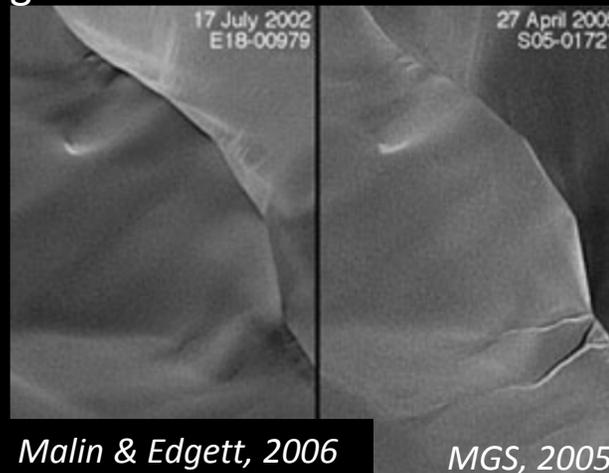
annual slope streak  
formation by liquid water?  
before (early spring)



after (later summer)



gullies form on dunes



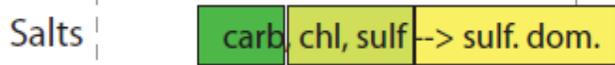
# Mars: A Timeline

*rovers & landers to date*



**Secondary Mineralogy** (Ehlmann et al., 2011)

transient, localized activity mobilizes salts, forms amorphous coatings



Fassett & Head, 2008

outflow channels

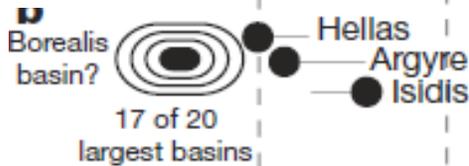


Tanaka, 1997

**Early Faint Young Sun** (Lammer et al., 2013)

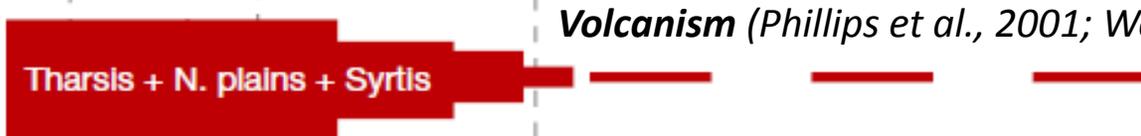


? **Magnetic field** (Acuña et al., 1999)



**Large impacts** (Frey, 2008; Werner, 2008)

Initial crustal formation ?



**Volcanism** (Phillips et al., 2001; Werner, 2009)

4.1 Gyr 3.7 Gyr 3.1 Gyr

Ehlmann et al., 2011, Nature

## Martian Environments

“Deep phyllosilicates”

Layered phyllosilicates

Carbonate Deposits

Deep Lakes

Chloride playas

Layered Sulfates

Volcanic fumaroles

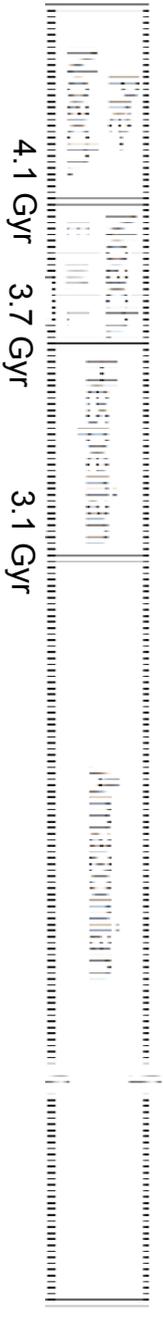
Outflow channels

Amazonian gullies

Salty soils

RSL (recurring slope lineae)

***Modern Liquid  
Water?***



# Modern Mars: There is Probably Liquid Water (Sometimes)

## 1. Present in RSL (Recurring Slope Lineae)

Most active when  $T_{\text{surface}} > \sim 273 \text{ K}$  | Not well understood source of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
(*McEwen et al., 2011; 2013, Nat. Geosci; Stillman et al., 2014, Icarus; Grimm et al., 2014, Icarus*)  
Probably freshwater? (*Stillman et al., 2014, Icarus*)  
Probably perchlorate brine? (*Ojha et al., 2015, Nat. Geosci*).

NASA/Caltech-JPL/U Arizona

# Modern Mars: There is Probably Liquid Water (Sometimes)

## 2. Mobility of salts (varying pH) - $\sim 10^3$ - $10^5$ yr scale



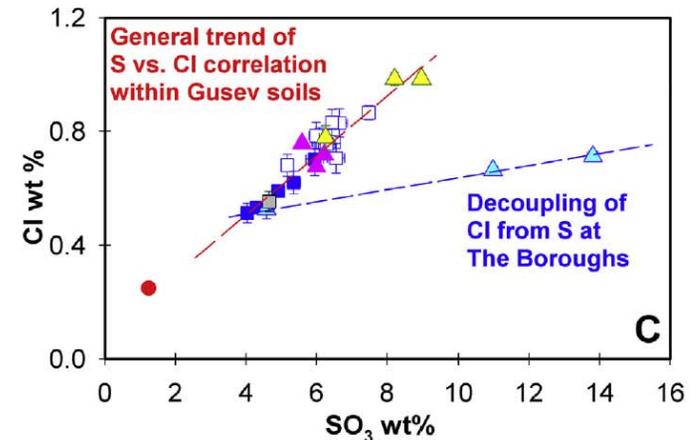
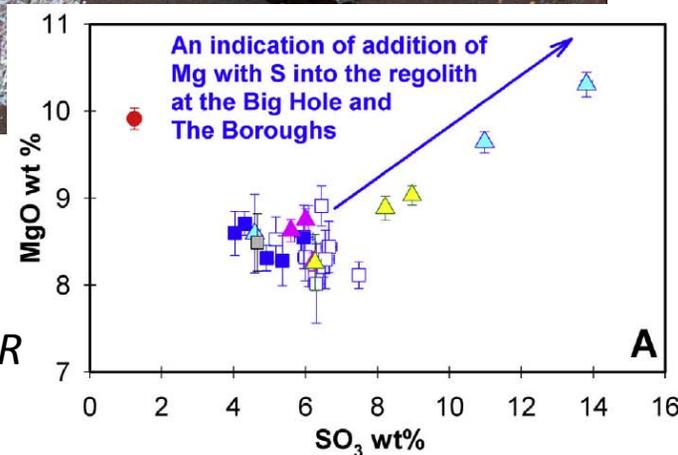
Image credit: NASA/  
Caltech-JPL

The chemistry of regolith upper cm's shows salt mobility

- $(\text{Ca}, \text{Mg}, \text{Fe})\text{SO}_4$
- $(\text{Na}, \text{Mg})\text{Cl}$
- $(\text{Ca}, \text{Mg})\text{ClO}_4$

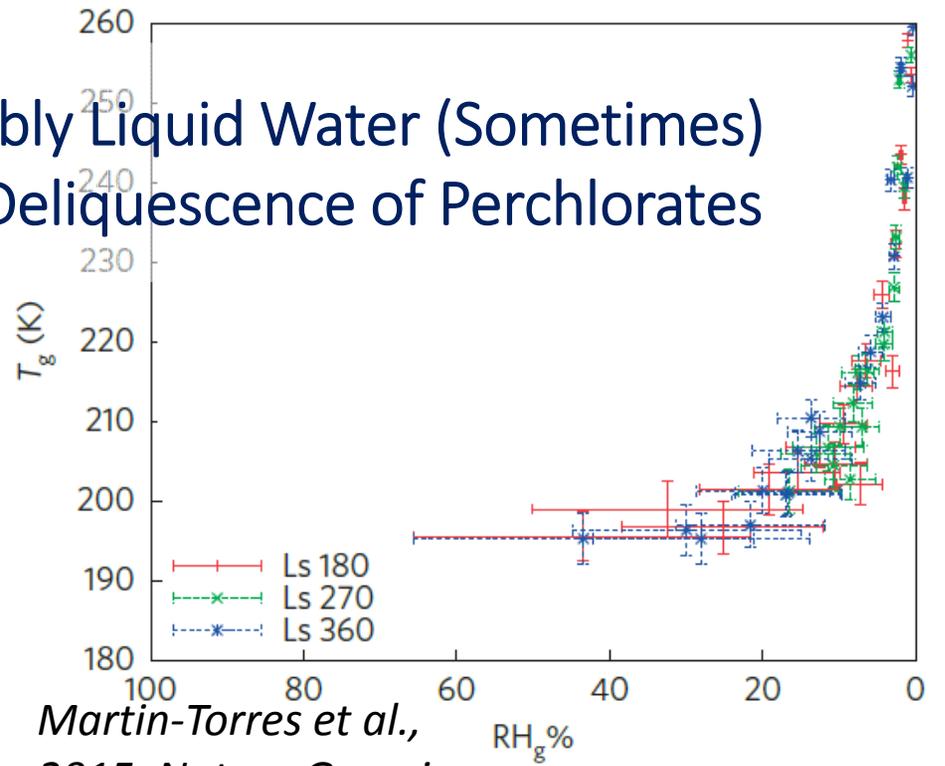
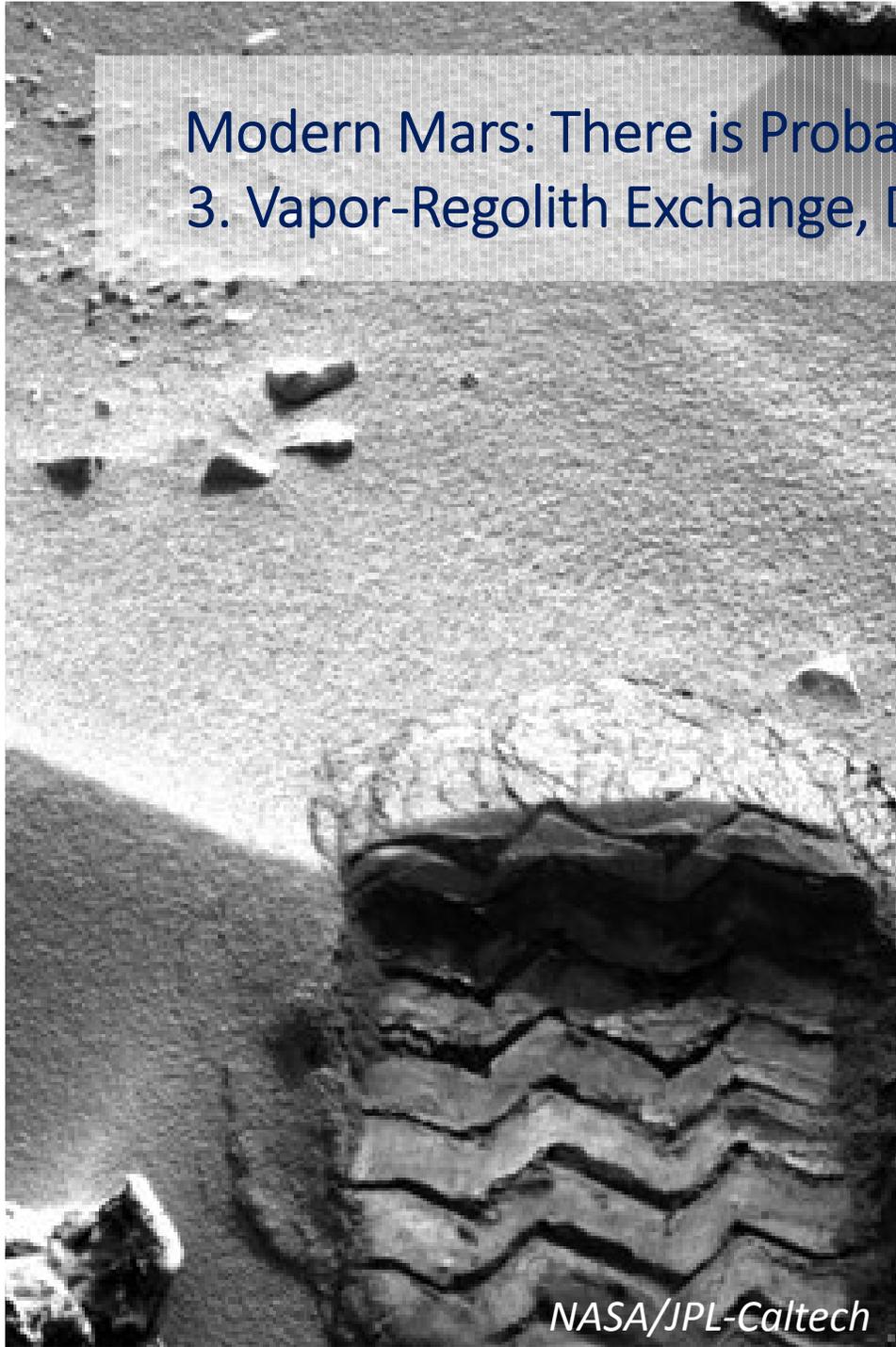
Salts may change hydration state in modern Mars T-RH conditions (*Vaniman et al., 2004, Nature*)

Wang et al., 2006, JGR

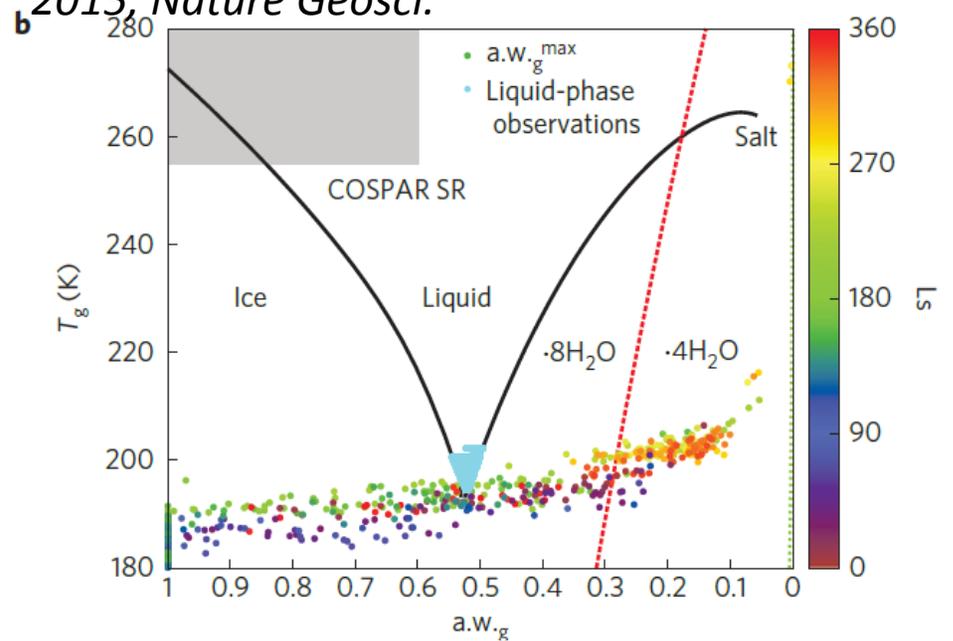


# Modern Mars: There is Probably Liquid Water (Sometimes)

## 3. Vapor-Regolith Exchange, Deliquescence of Perchlorates

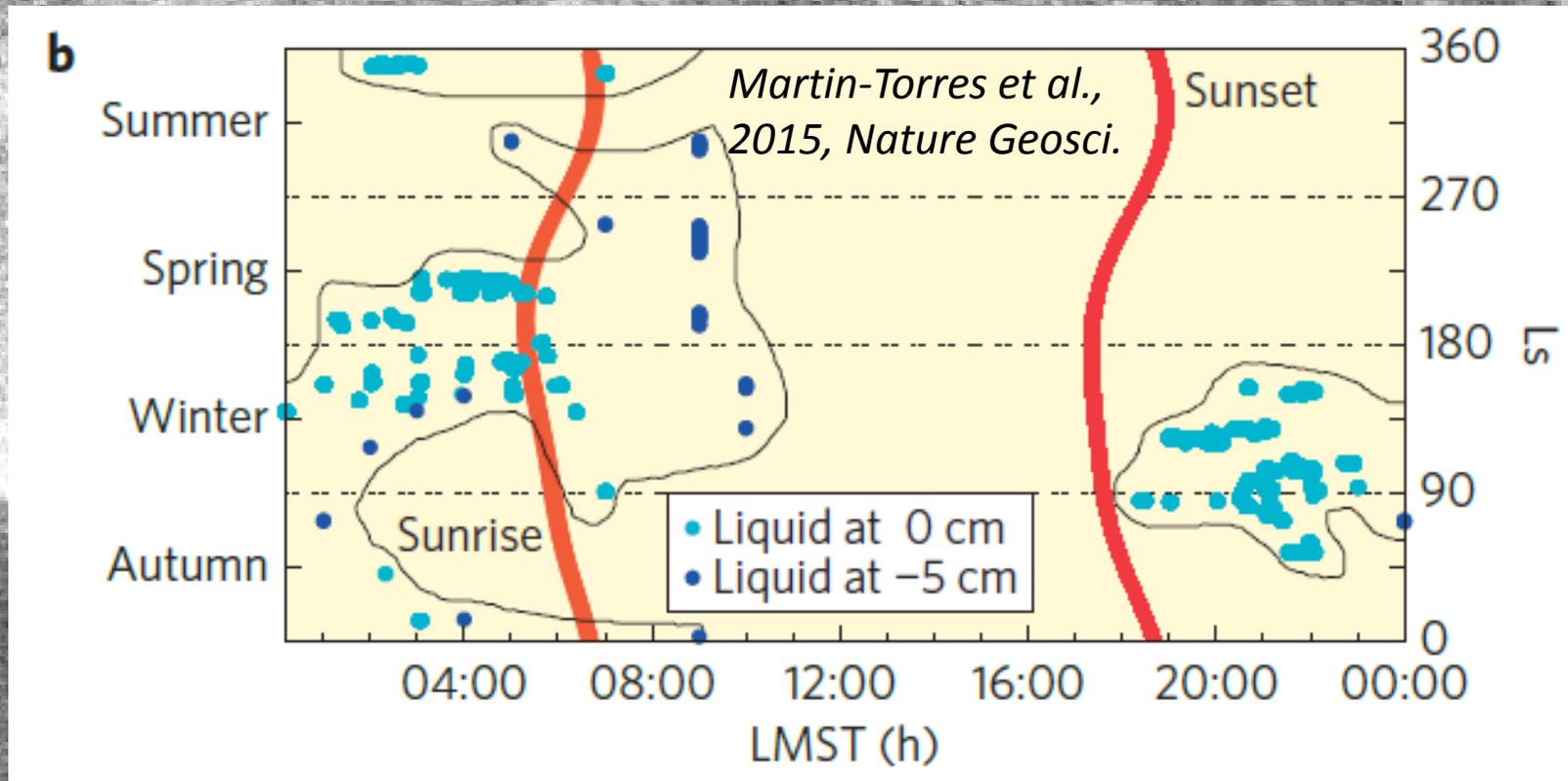


Martin-Torres et al.,  
2015, Nature Geosci.



# Modern Mars: There is Probably Liquid Water (Sometimes)

## 3. Vapor-Regolith Exchange, Deliquescence of Perchlorates



## Martian Environments

“Deep phyllosilicates”

Layered phyllosilicates

Carbonate Deposits

Deep Lakes

Chloride playas

Layered Sulfates

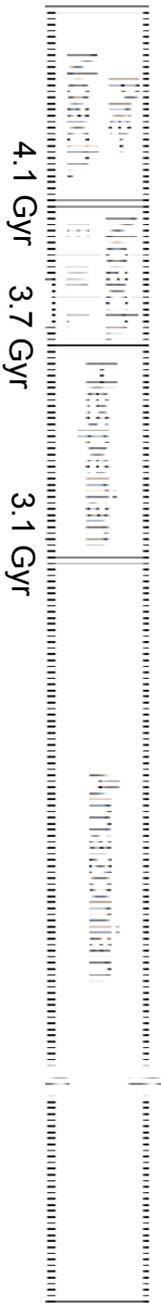
Volcanic fumaroles

Outflow channels

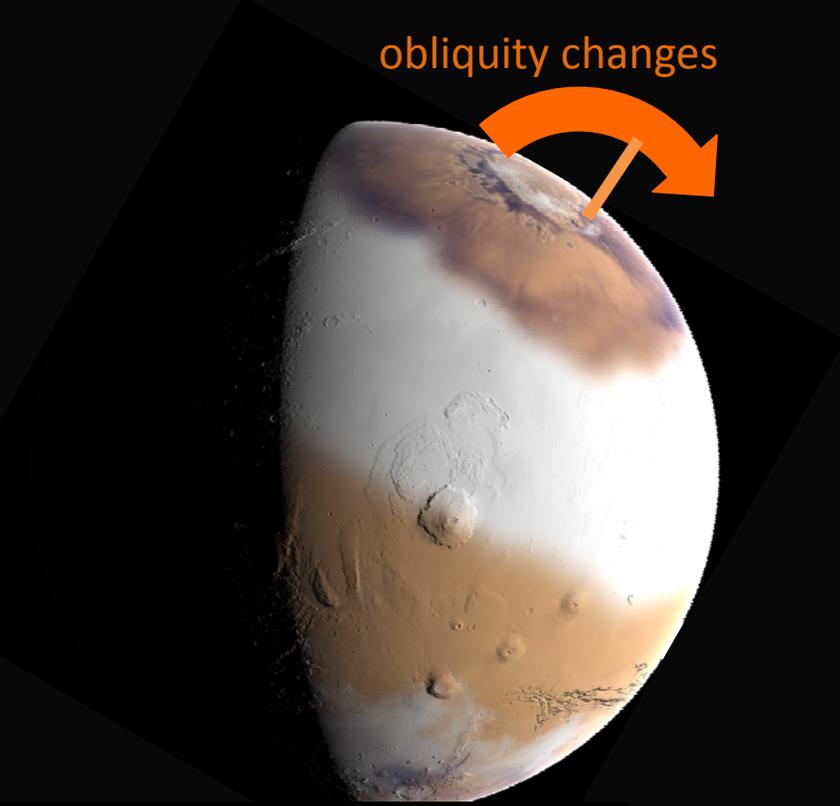
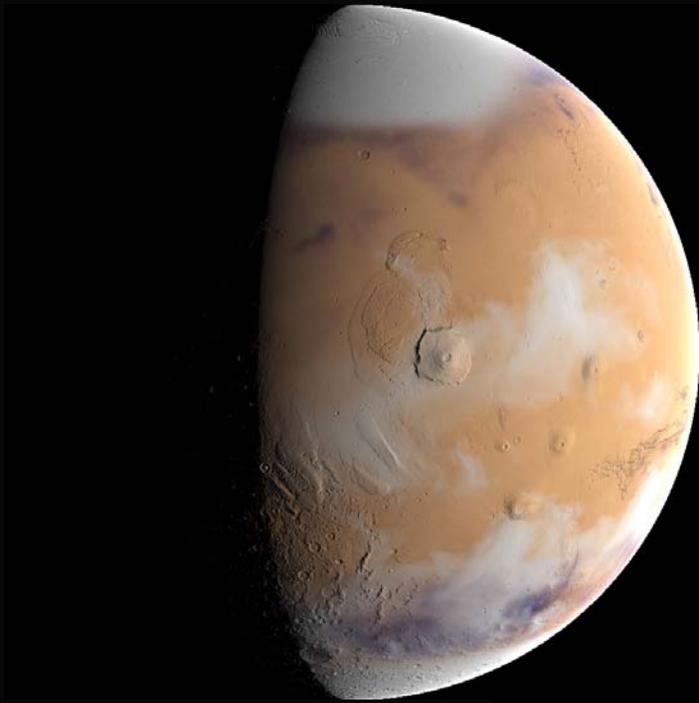
**Amazonian gullies**

Salty soils

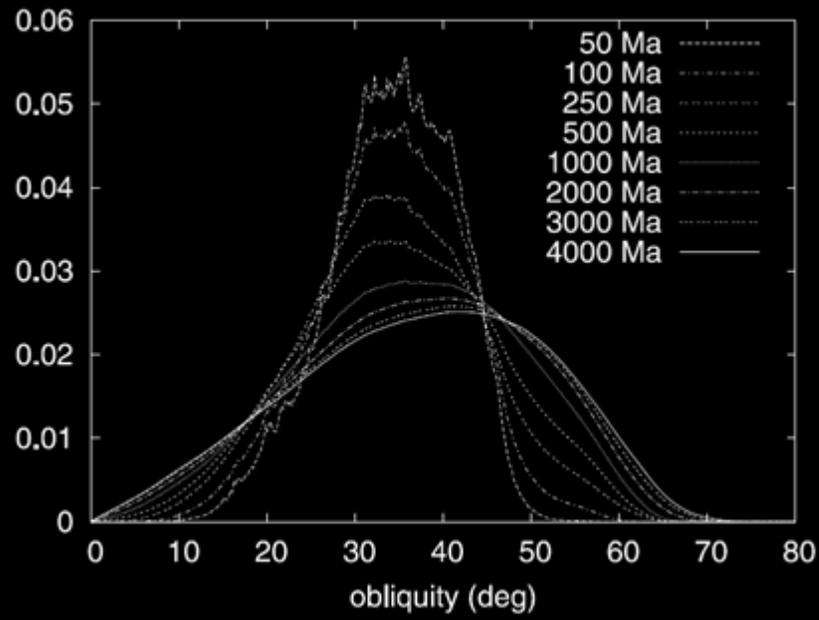
RSL (recurring slope lineae)



*Modern (and ancient)  
climate cycles and  
water availability*

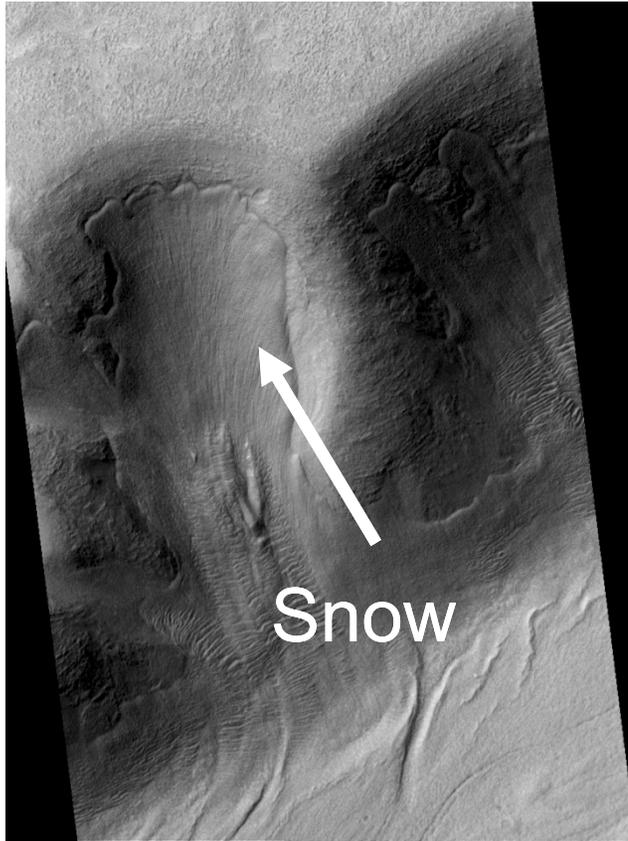


*figure adapted from  
P. Christensen figure*

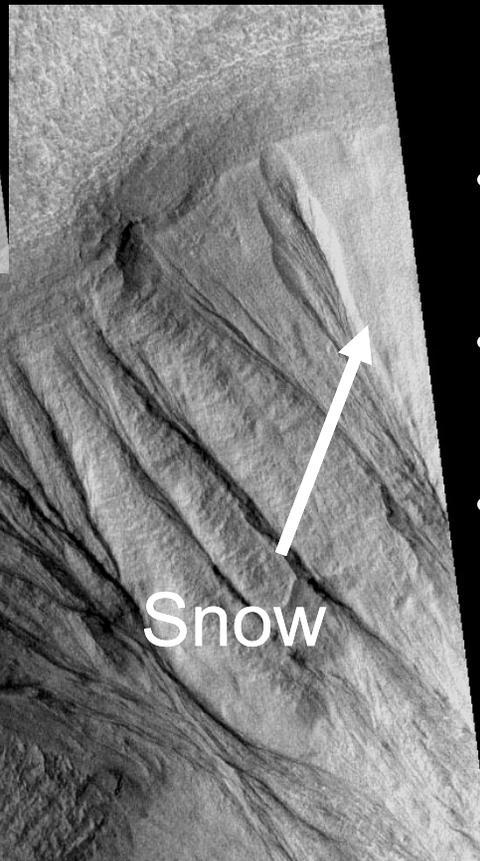


*Laskar et al.,  
2004, Icarus*

# A Model For Gully Formation



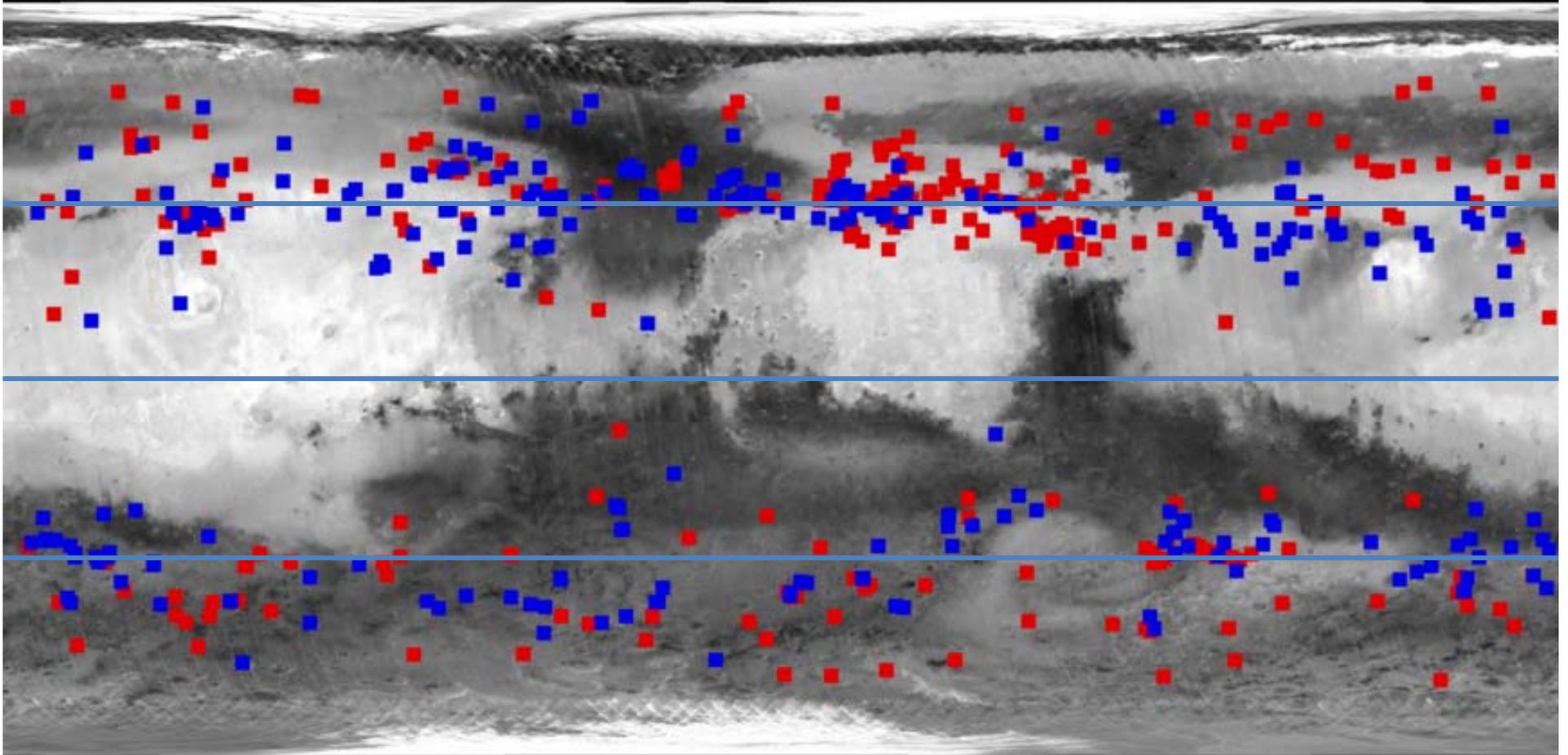
Snow



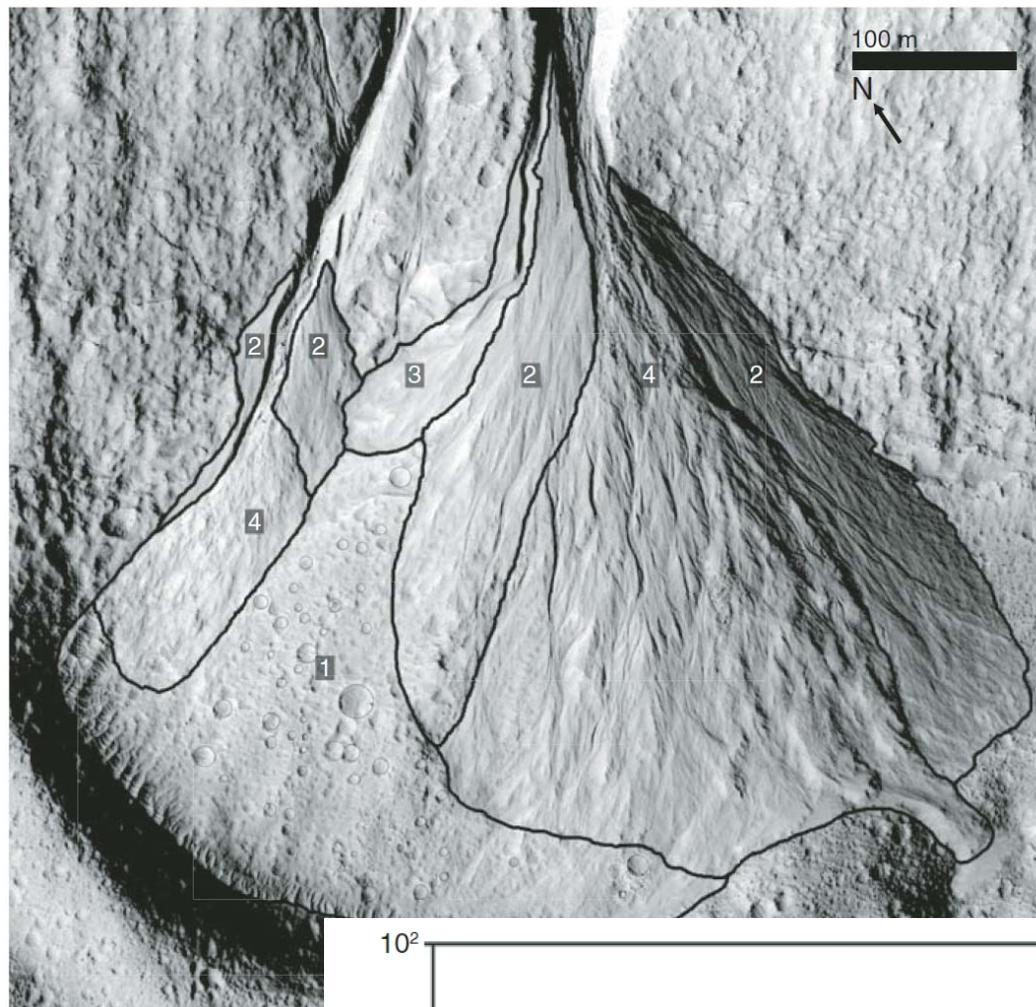
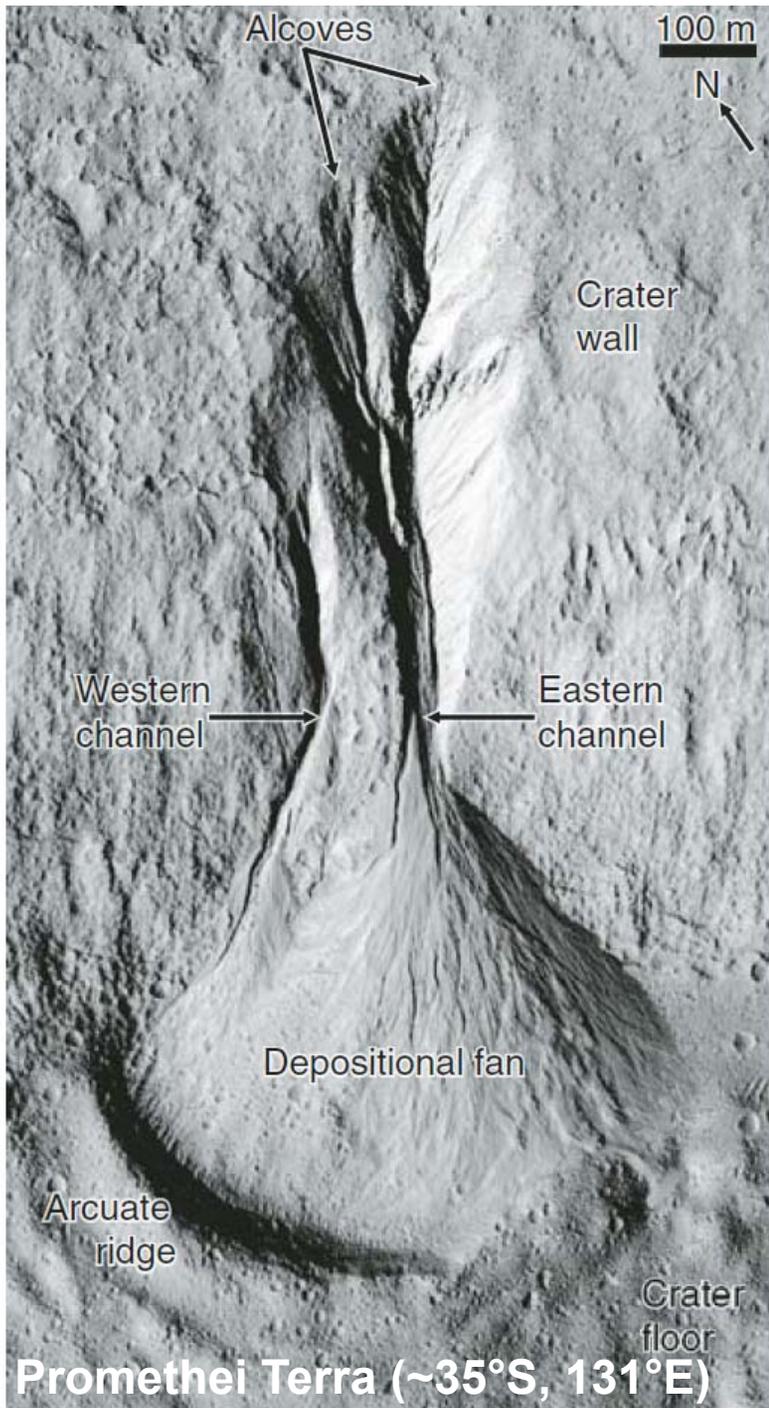
Snow

- Snow layer accumulates in mid-latitudes during high obliquity
- Melting of snow produces runoff that erodes gullies beneath protective snow layer
- Dirty snow will melt: icy dirt will not
- Snow dissipates, revealing gullies
- Patches of dust-covered snow remain today as mantles on pole-facing slopes

# Gullies (blue) and Pasted-on Terrain (red)



*figure from P. Christensen*



Modern  
Alluvial  
Activity  
*Schon et al.,  
2009, Geology*

