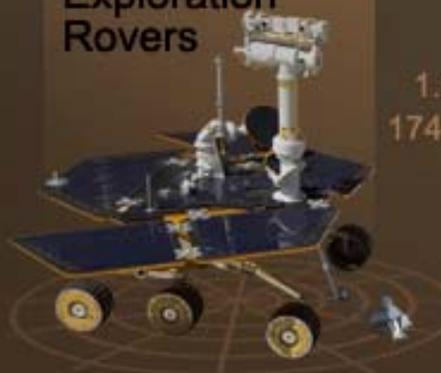


# Lander Mission Science

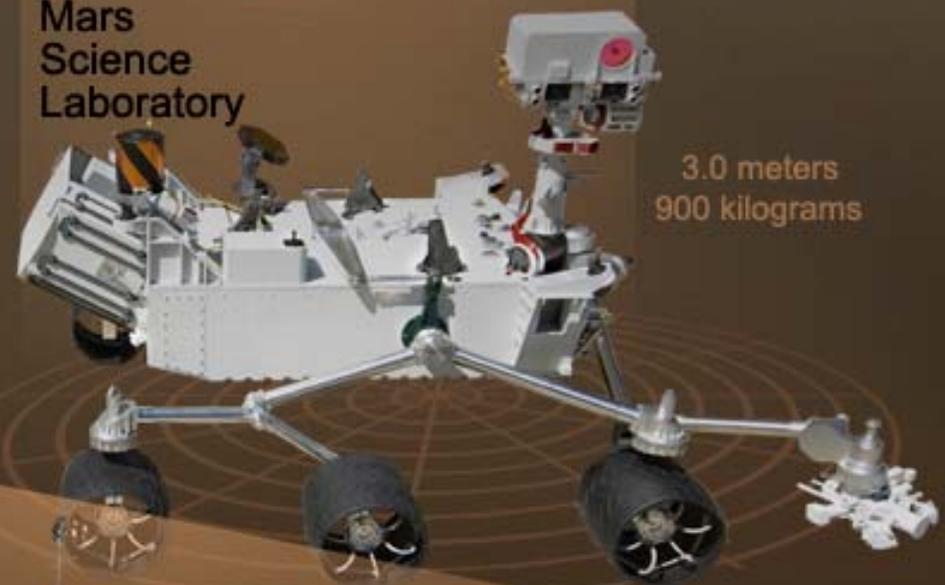
Hap McSween, *pinch hitting for Ray Arvidson, pitching for Steve Squyres*

Mars  
Exploration  
Rovers



1.6 meters  
174 kilograms

Mars  
Science  
Laboratory



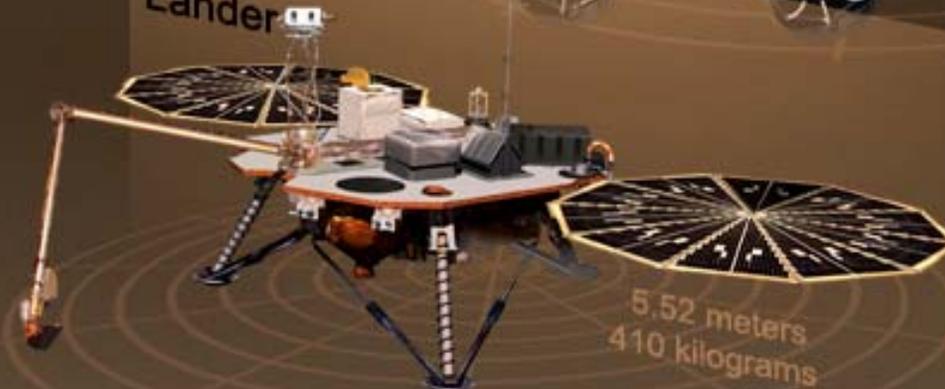
3.0 meters  
900 kilograms

Sojourner  
Rover



65 centimeters  
11.5 kilograms

Phoenix  
Mars  
Lander



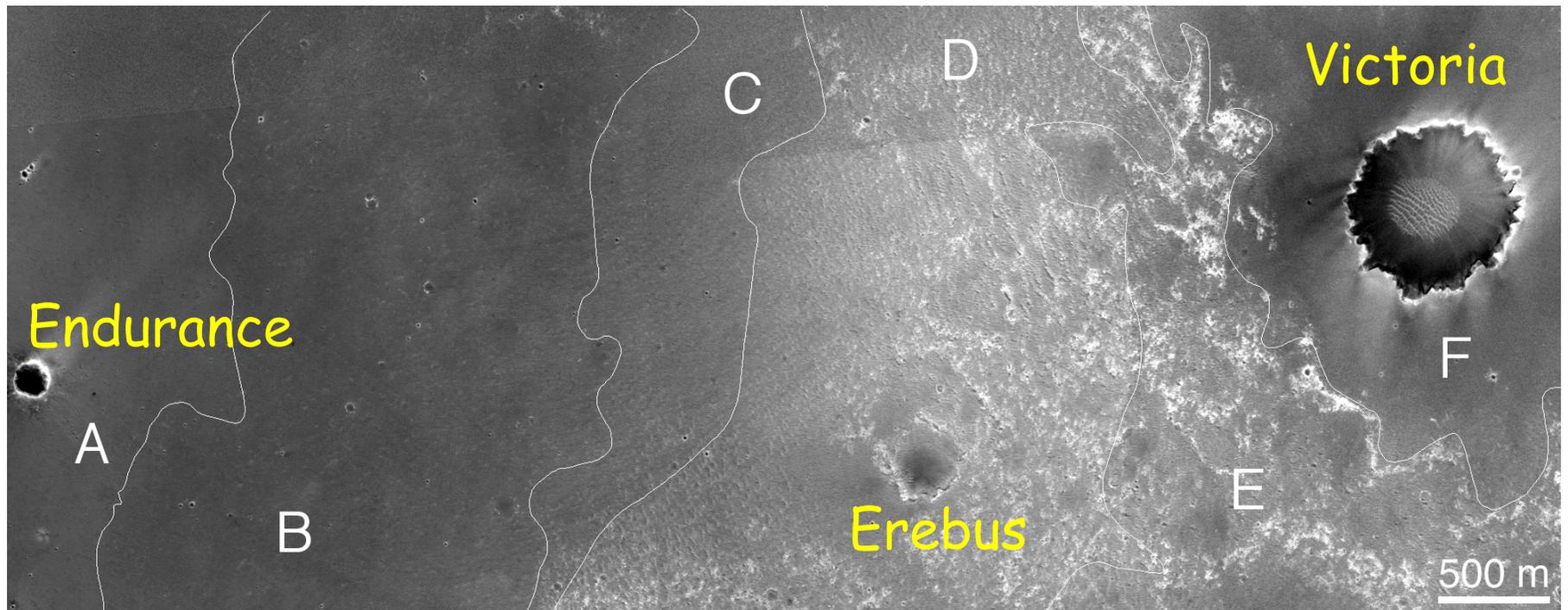
5.52 meters  
410 kilograms

I'll try to address:

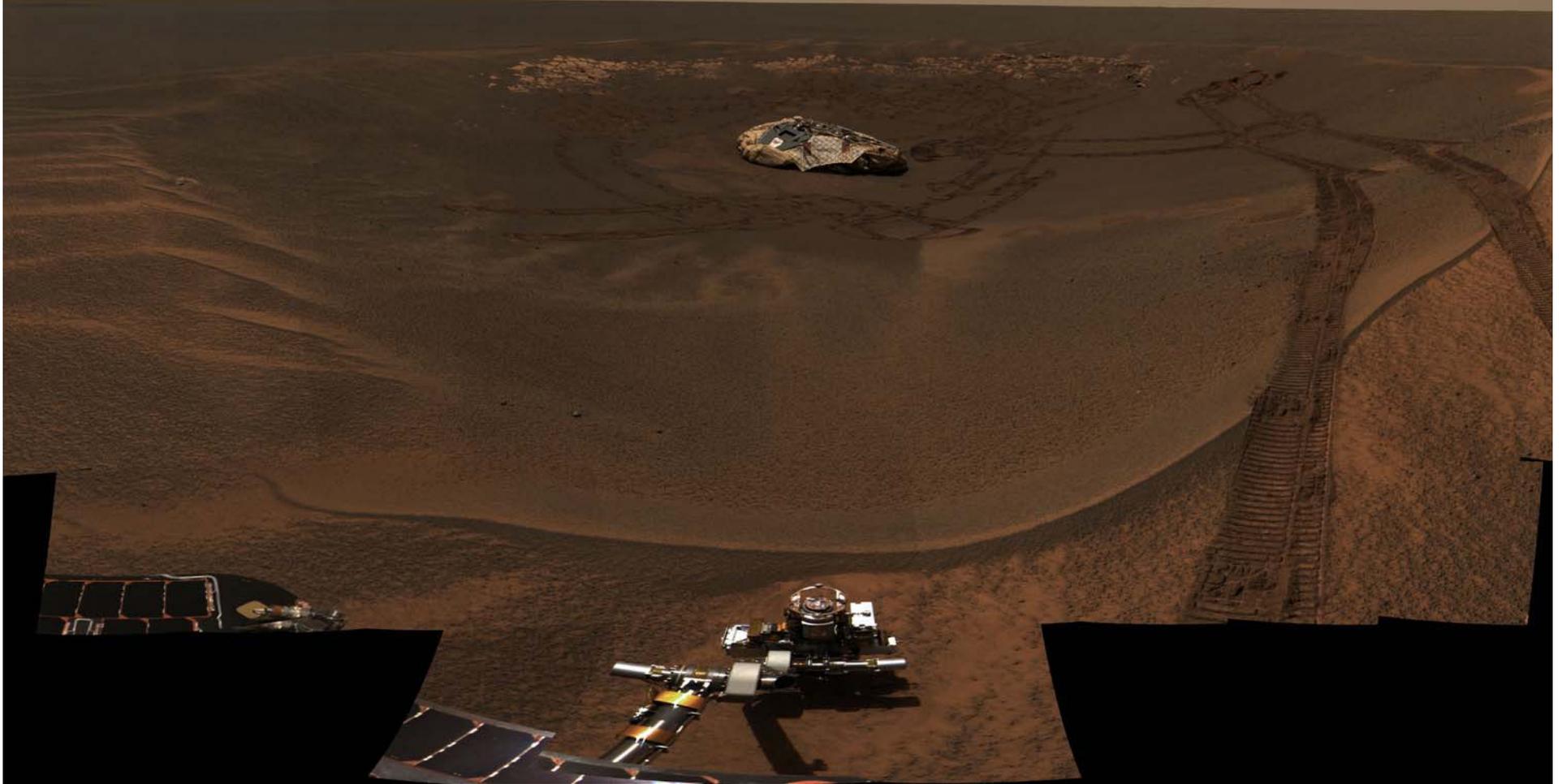
- ❑ Some examples of landed spacecraft capabilities, the science that enables, and lessons learned for our current focus on ages, rates, and processes
- ❑ John Eiler's prompts -  
Issues in organizing and operating landed missions  
Changes and challenges facing us

I'm not going to talk about worthy goals, but instead will focus on how surface operations constrain those goals, and where technical bottlenecks may affect the platforms that carry our instruments

Opportunity in Meridiani Planum:  
A classic example of what lander science  
can do for stratigraphy  
(the abbreviated version since you already  
know all about this)

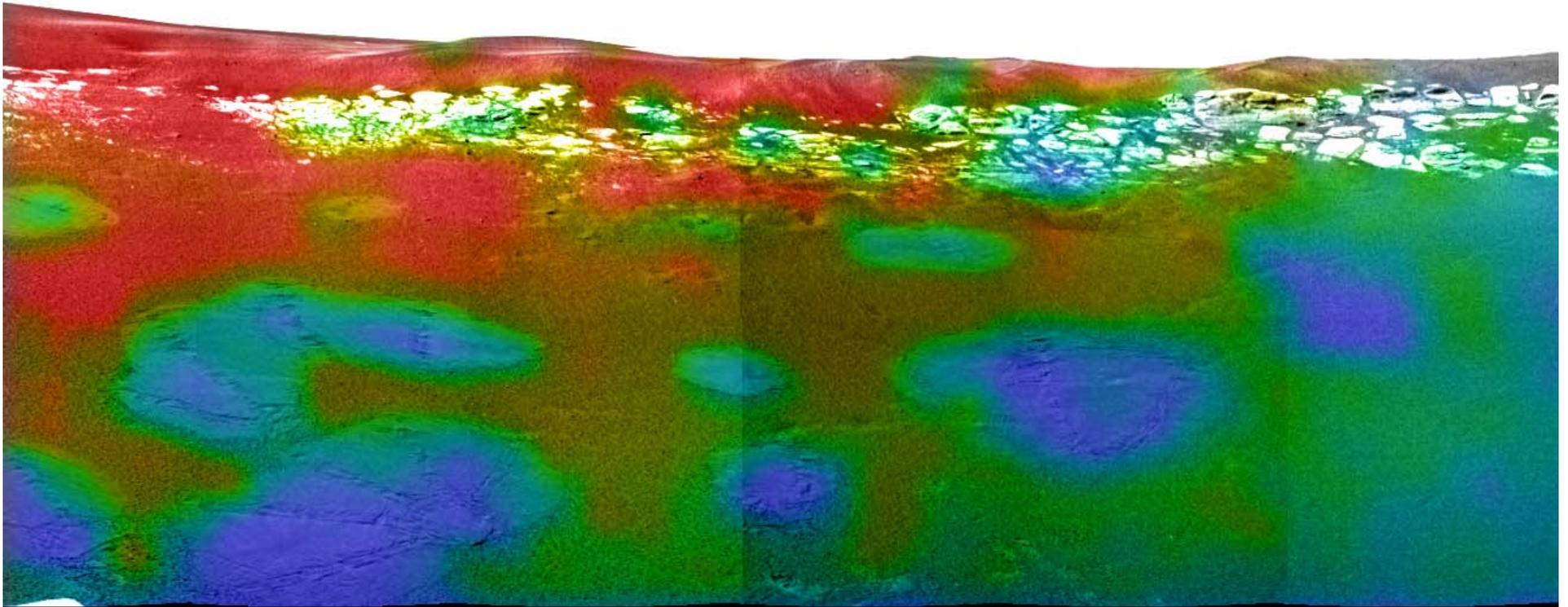


# The Lion King Panorama



What if we hadn't had mobility?

# MiniTES Hematite Map

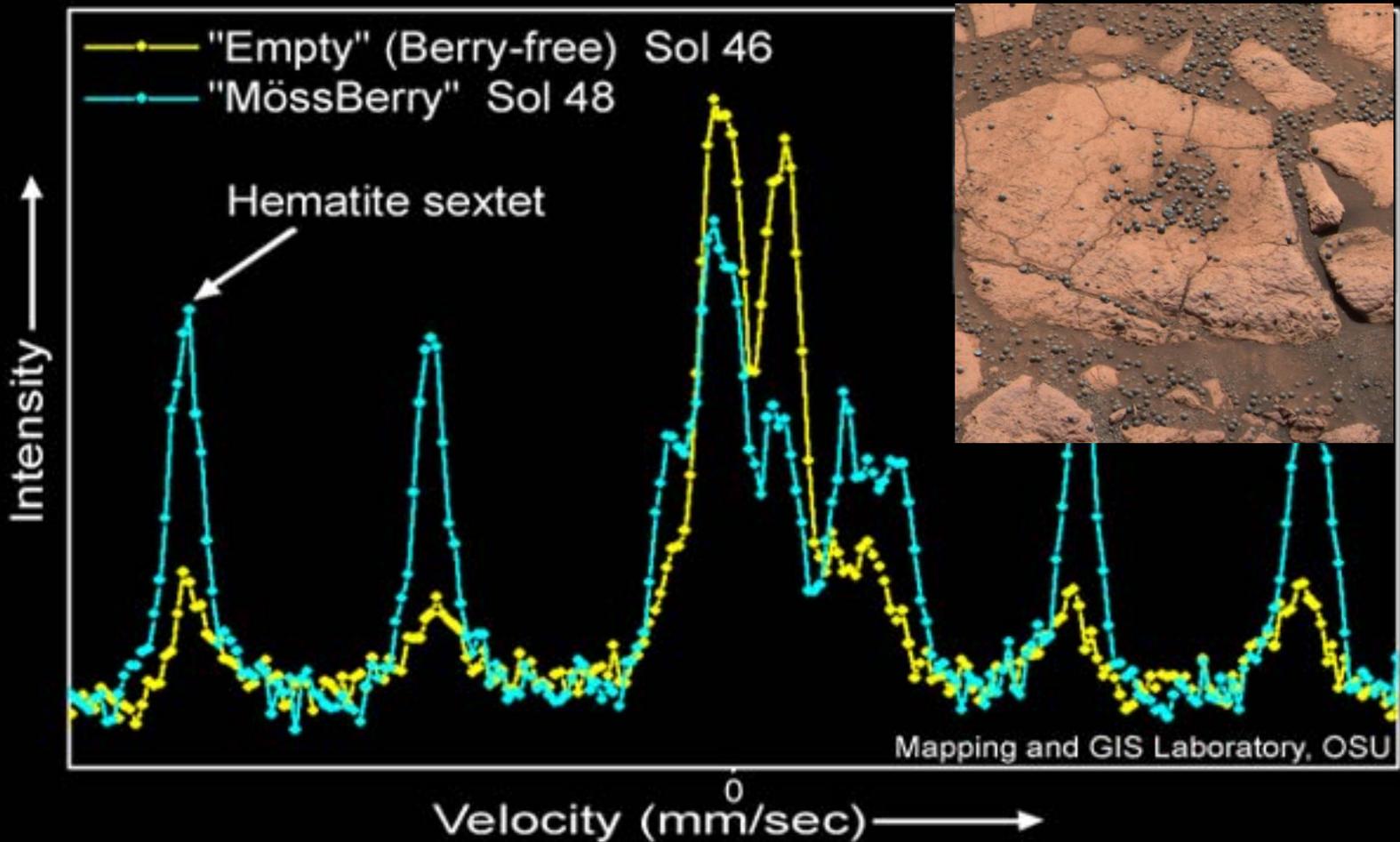


Context provided by remote sensing



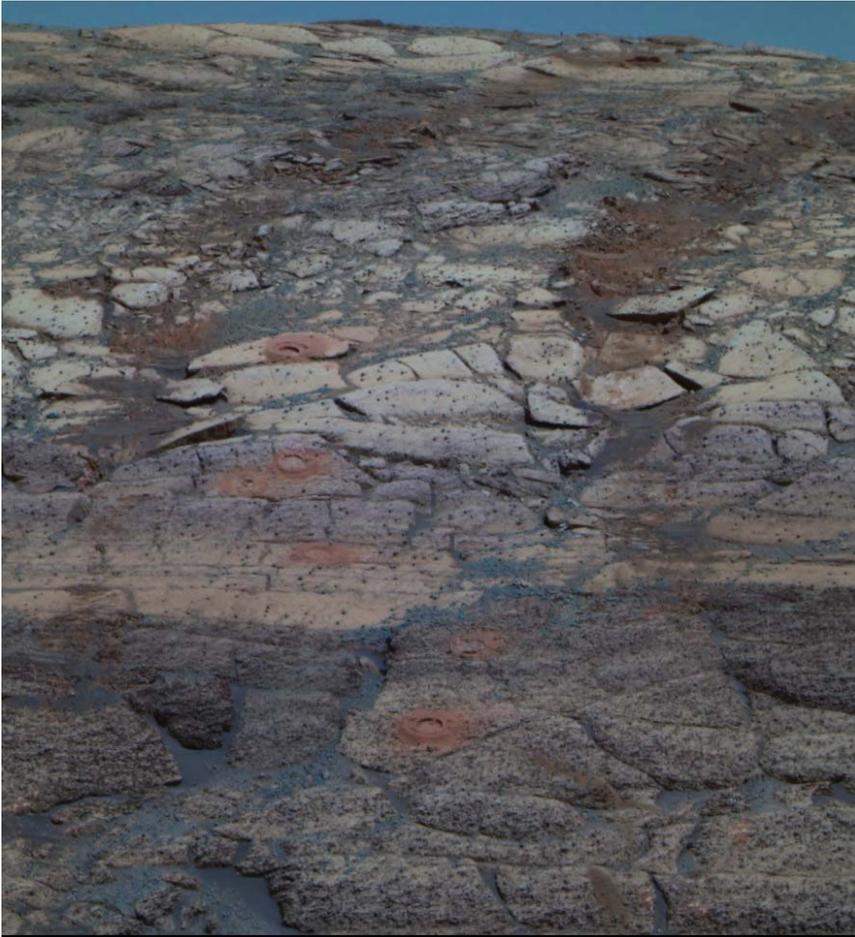
# Complements remote sensing data

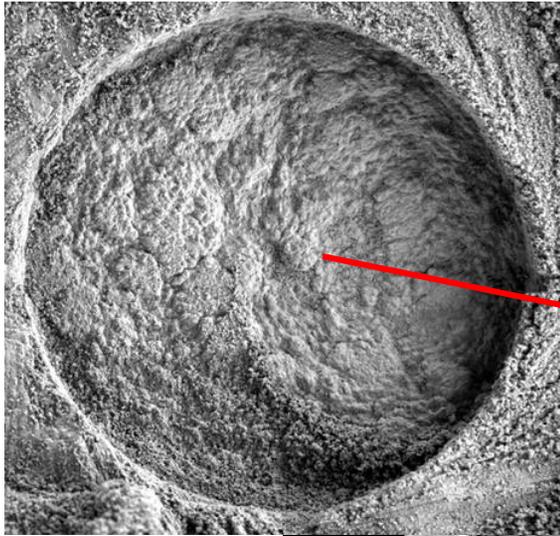
Mössbauer spectra of the BlueBerry bowl  
and bare outcrop at Meridiani Planum



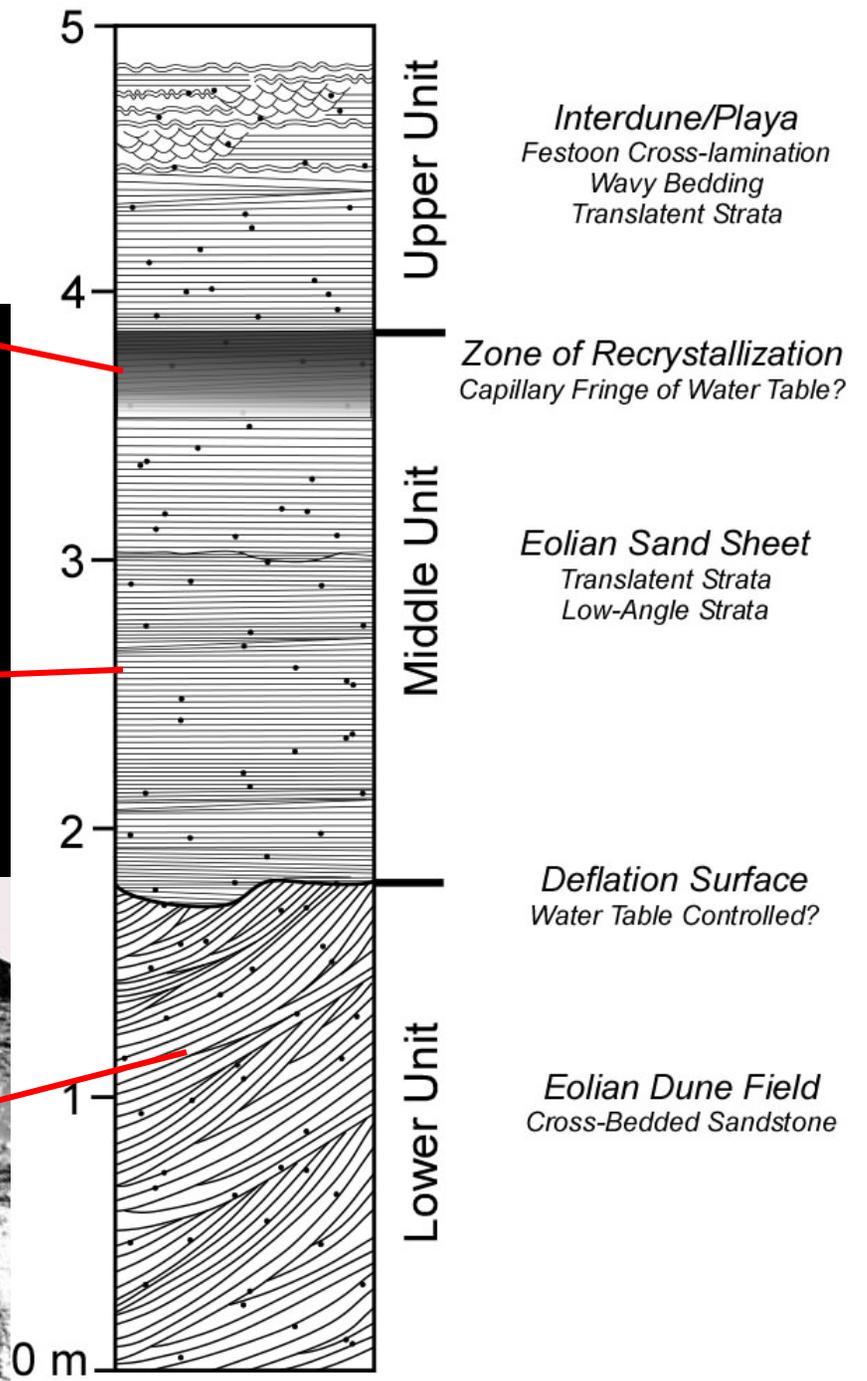
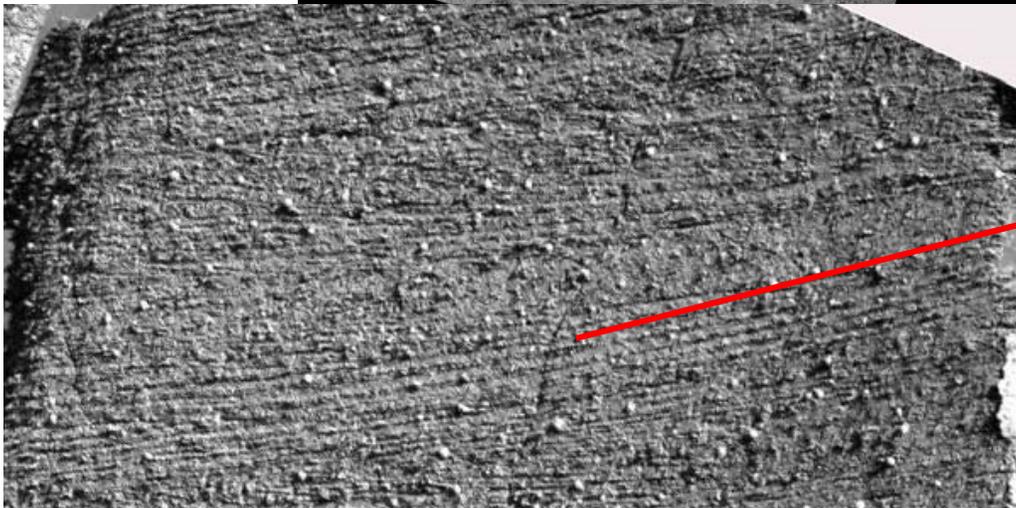
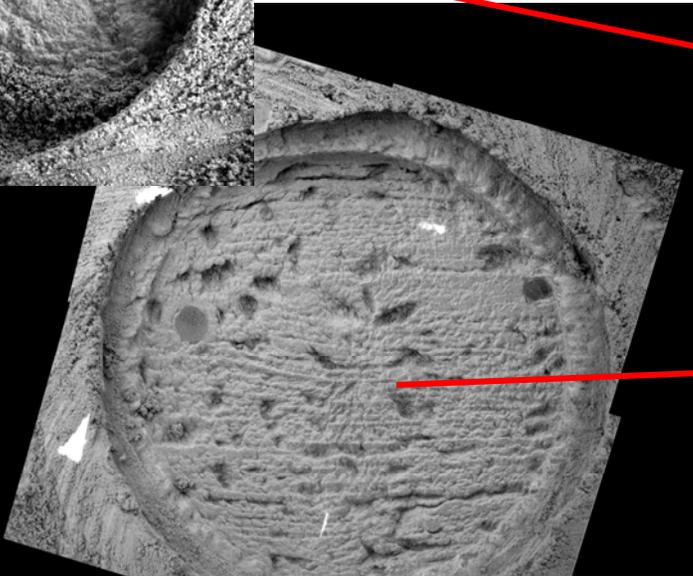
# Burns Crater

Detailed stratigraphic sampling  
provided by crater excavation



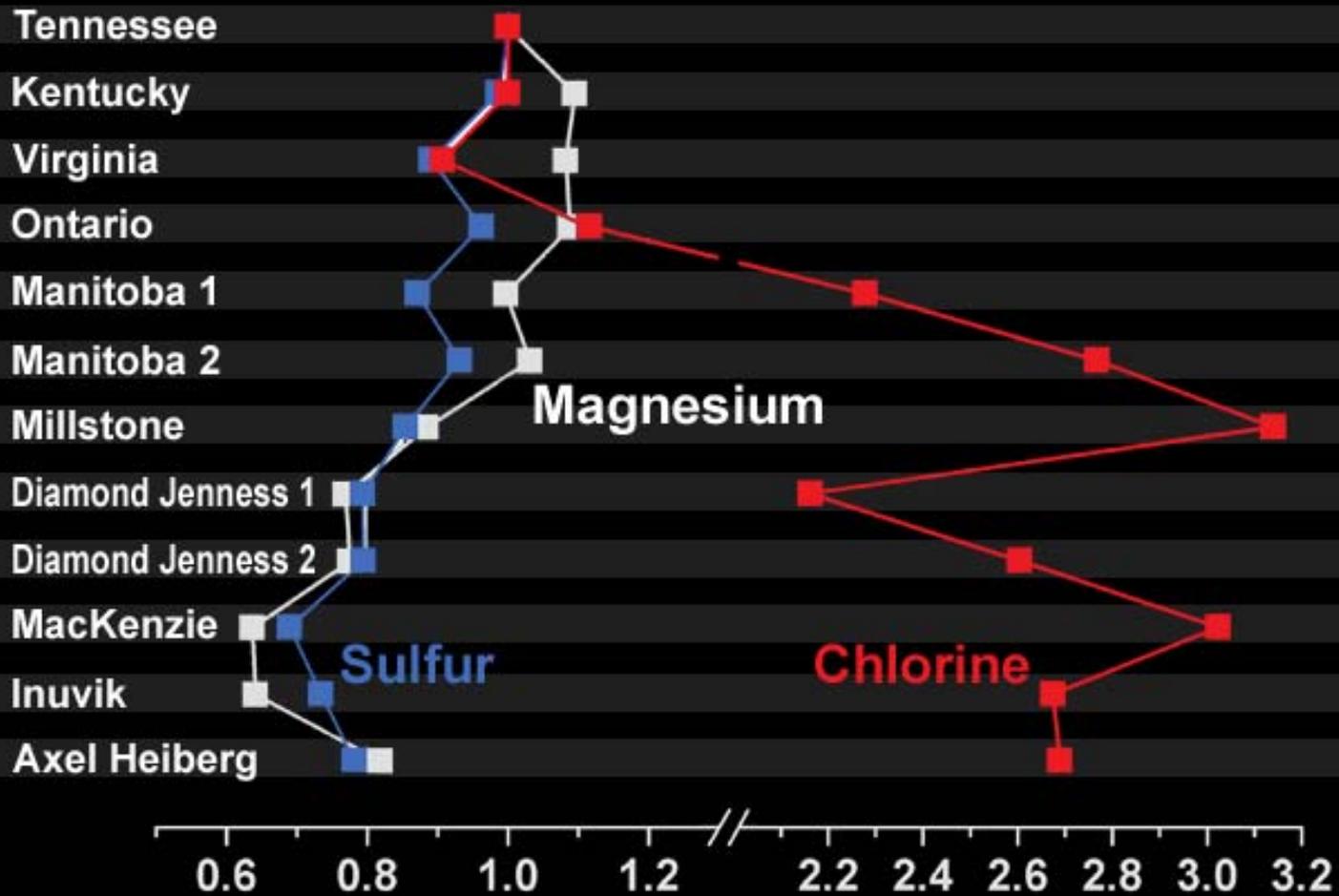


RAT  
holes



# Chemostratigraphy

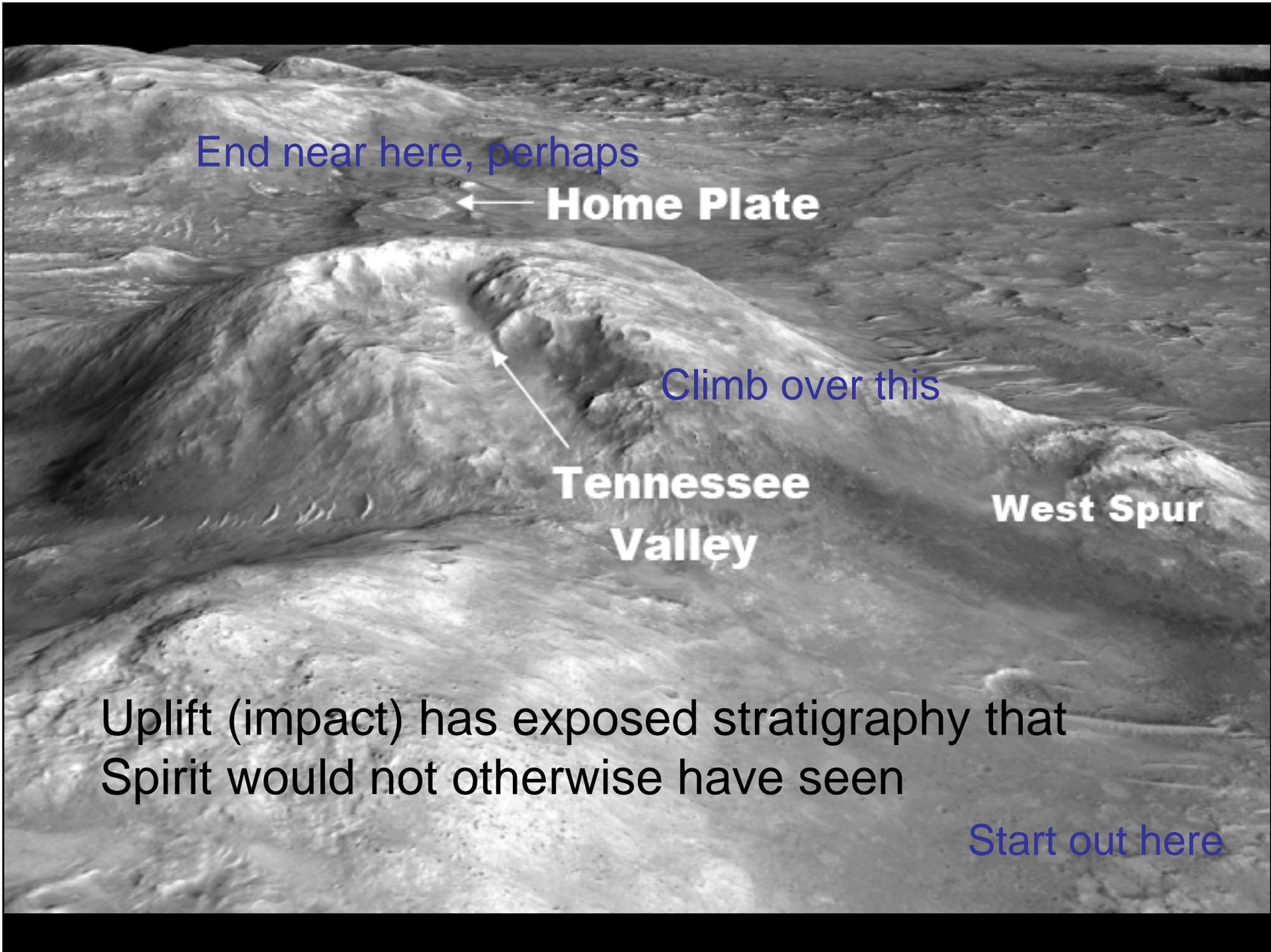
Selected Elements in Endurance Crater Rocks



An aerial photograph of Gusev Crater on Mars, showing a complex landscape of craters, ridges, and valleys. A black arrow points to a specific feature in the center of the crater. The terrain is rugged and shows signs of geological activity.

Spirit in Gusev Crater:  
Another good example of what lander  
science can do for stratigraphy

Subtext: Volcanic rocks are strata too



End near here, perhaps

← **Home Plate**

Climb over this

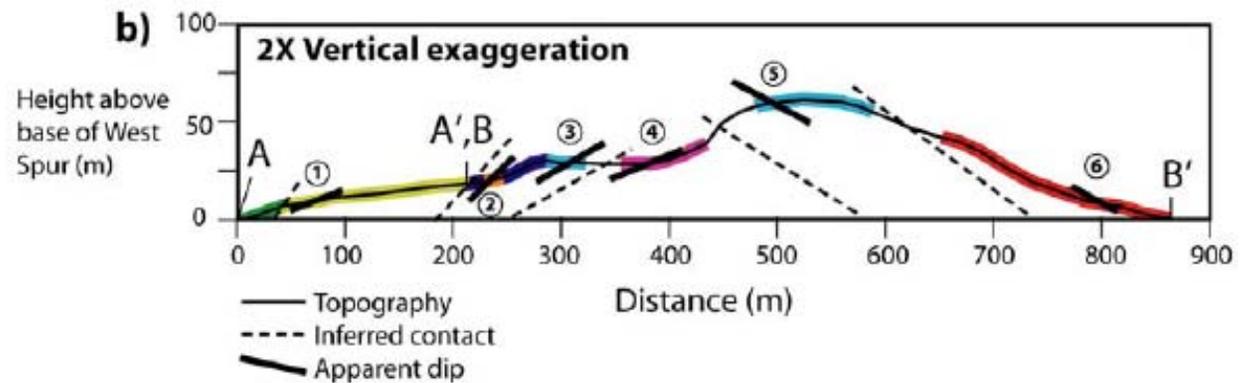
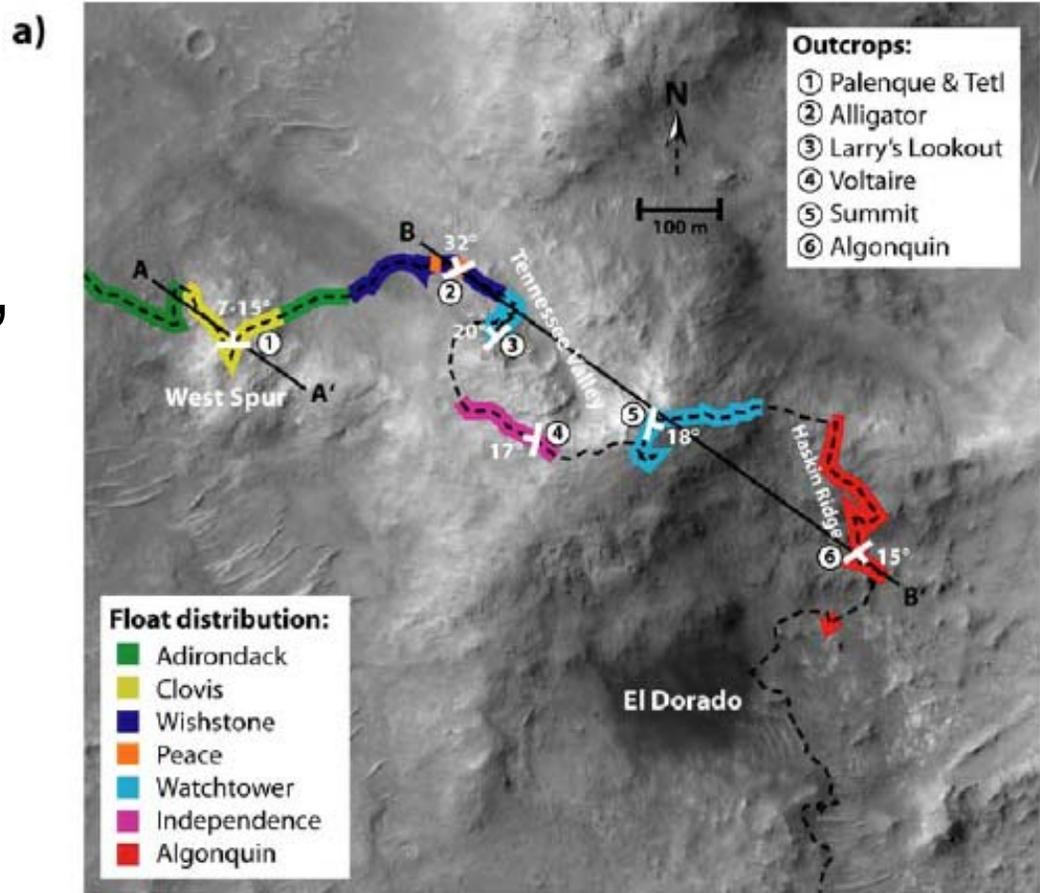
**Tennessee Valley**

**West Spur**

Uplift (impact) has exposed stratigraphy that Spirit would not otherwise have seen

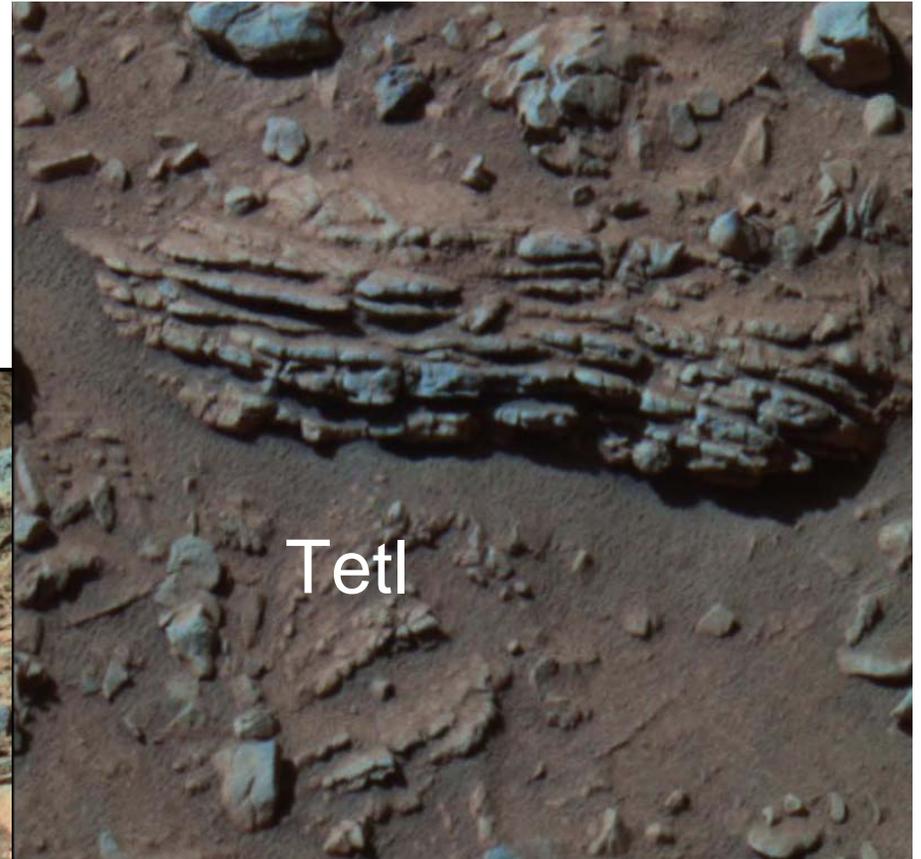
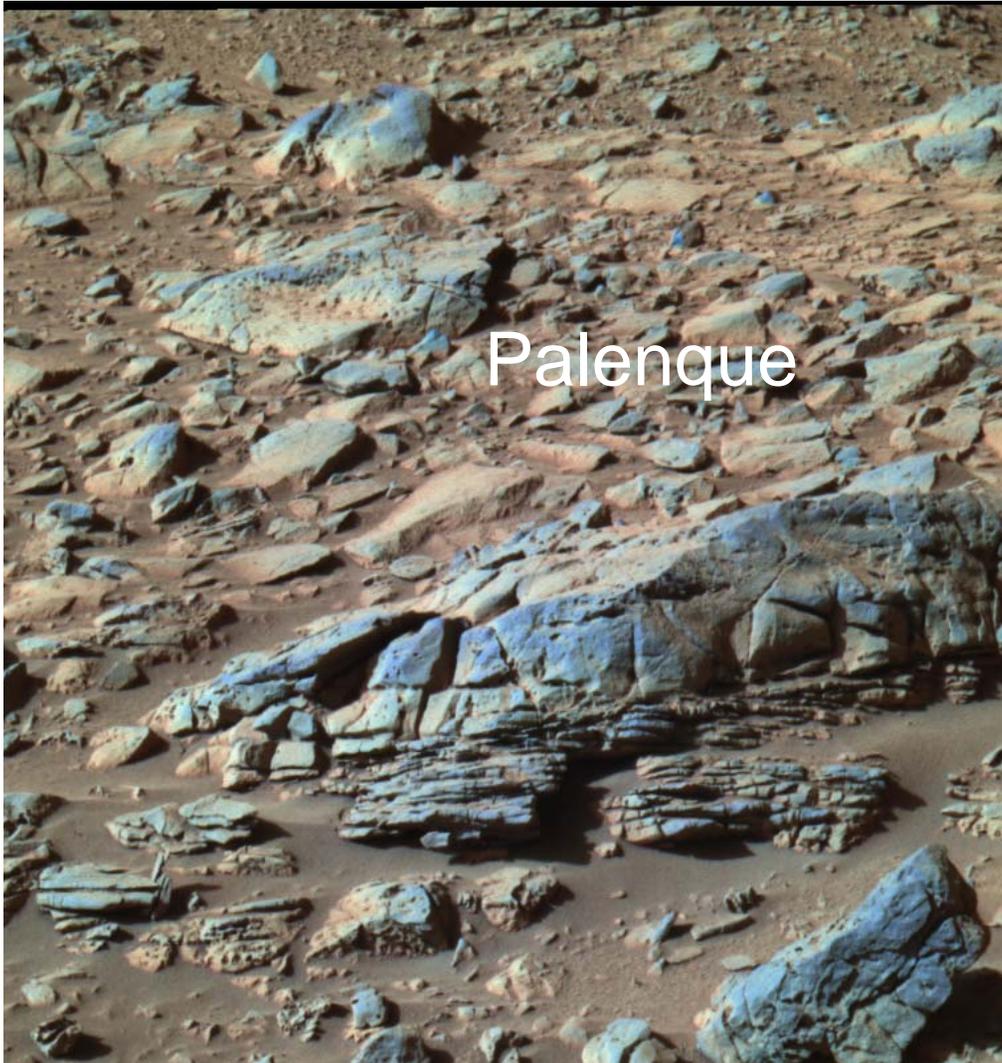
Start out here

# Outcrop and float mapping, structure, and stratigraphy on Husband Hill

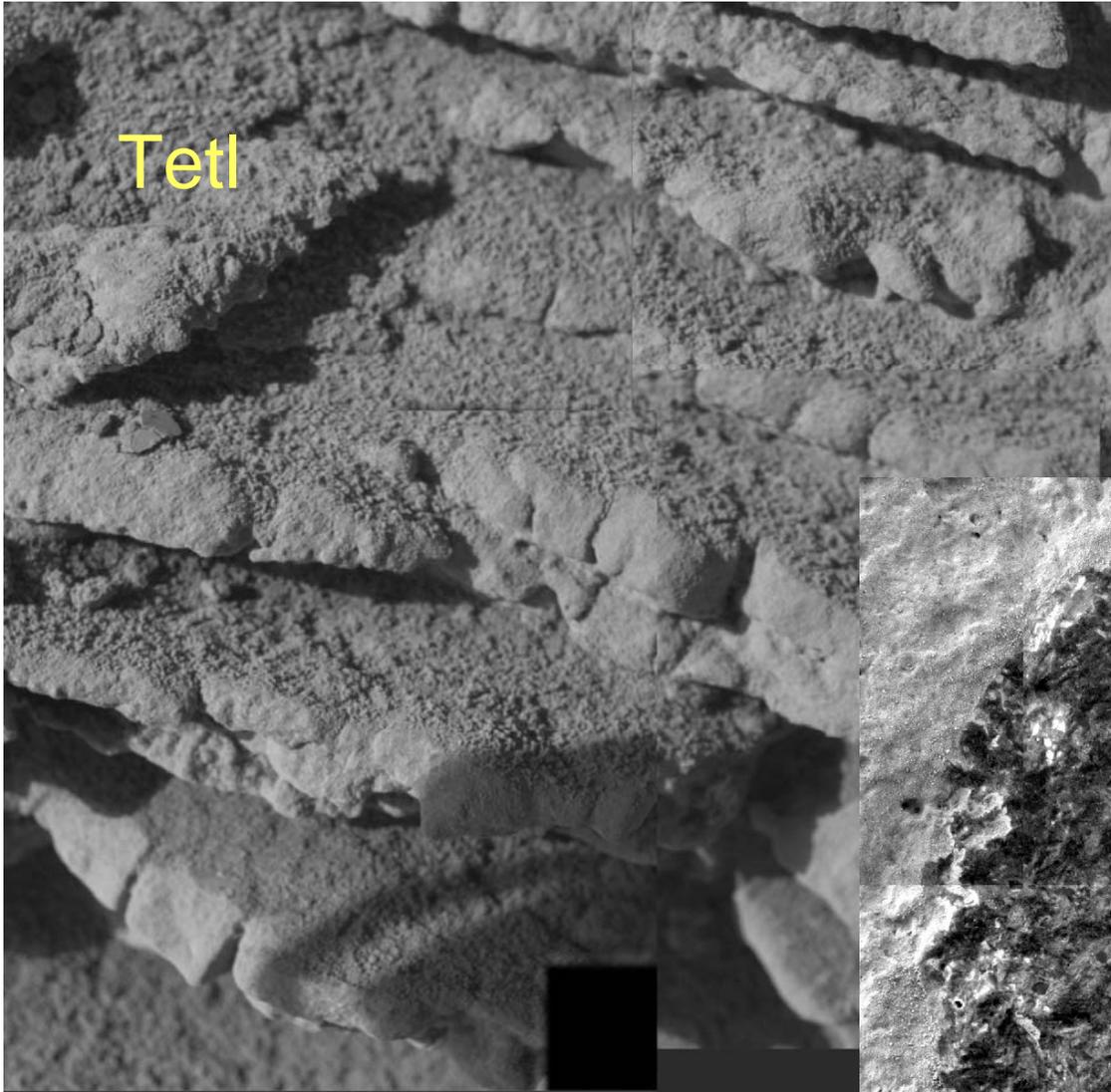


*This would have been impossible from orbit*

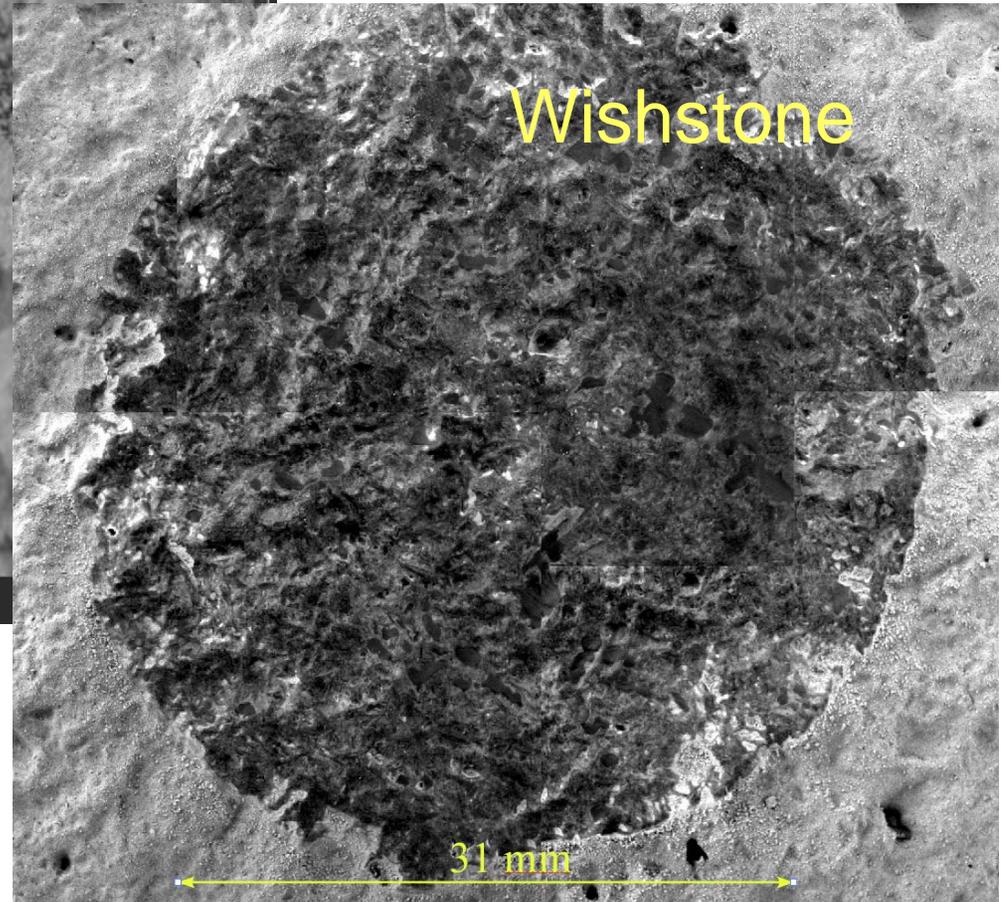
# Stratigraphy up close



Provides scale  
and orientation  
measurements

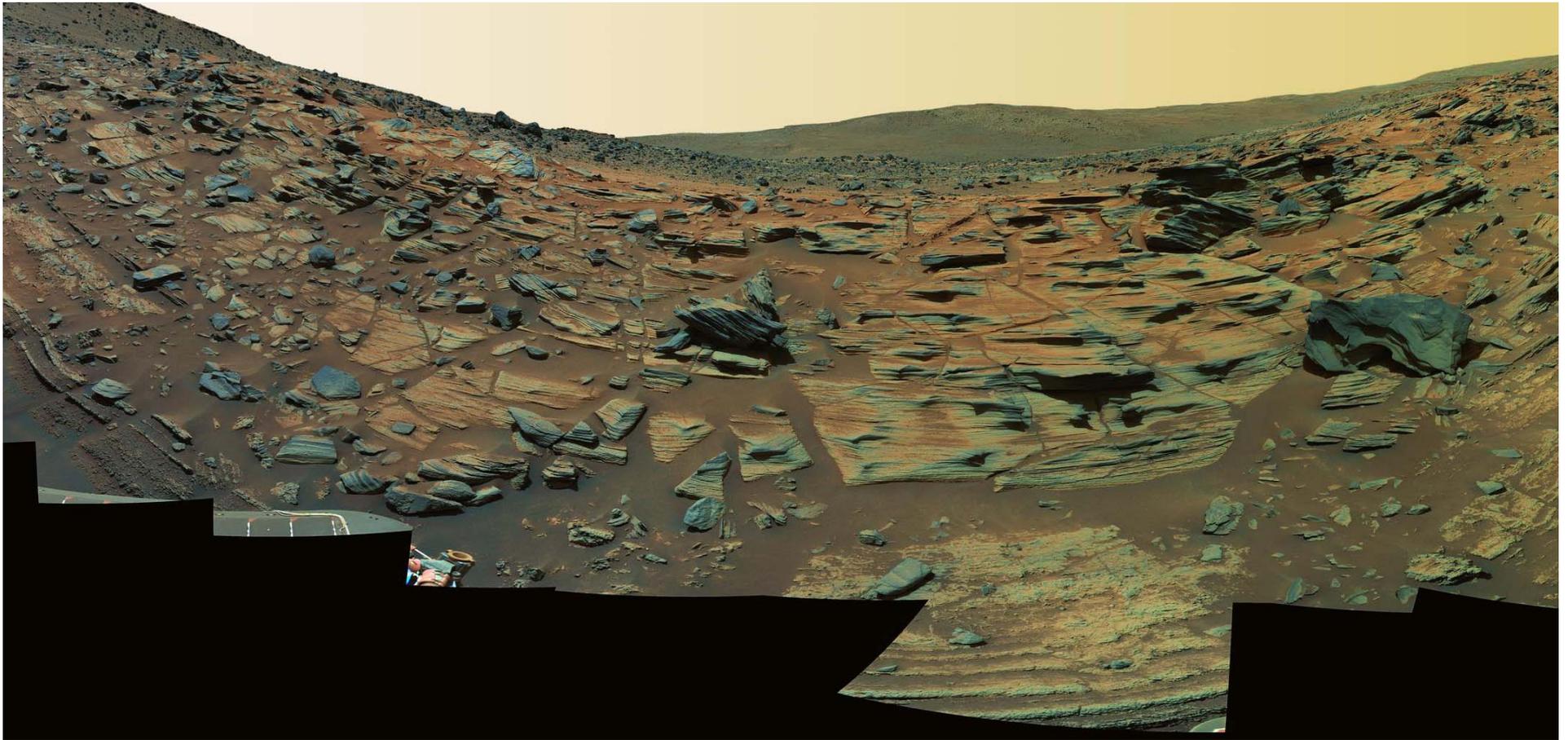


Up Closer

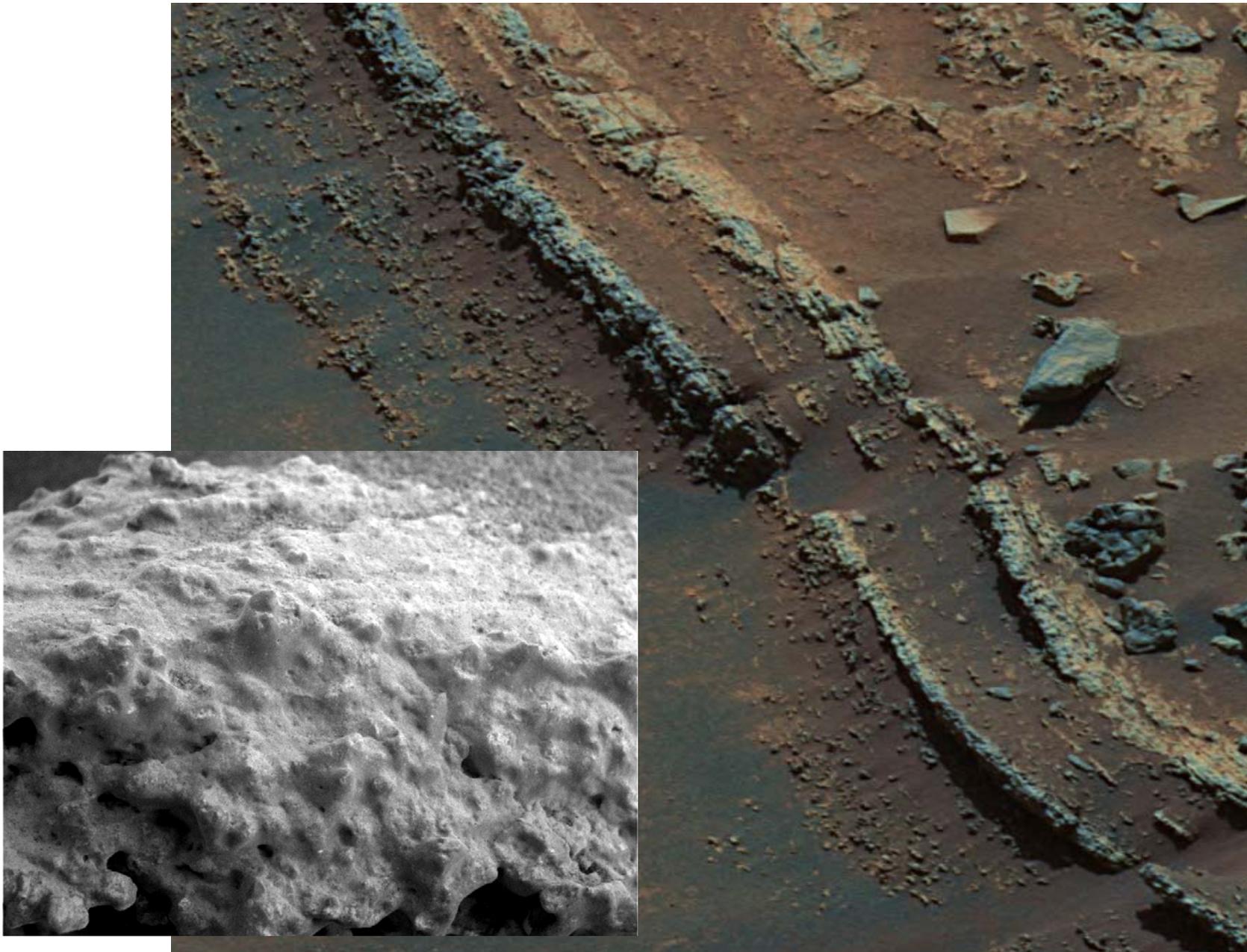


Textures constrain  
origins

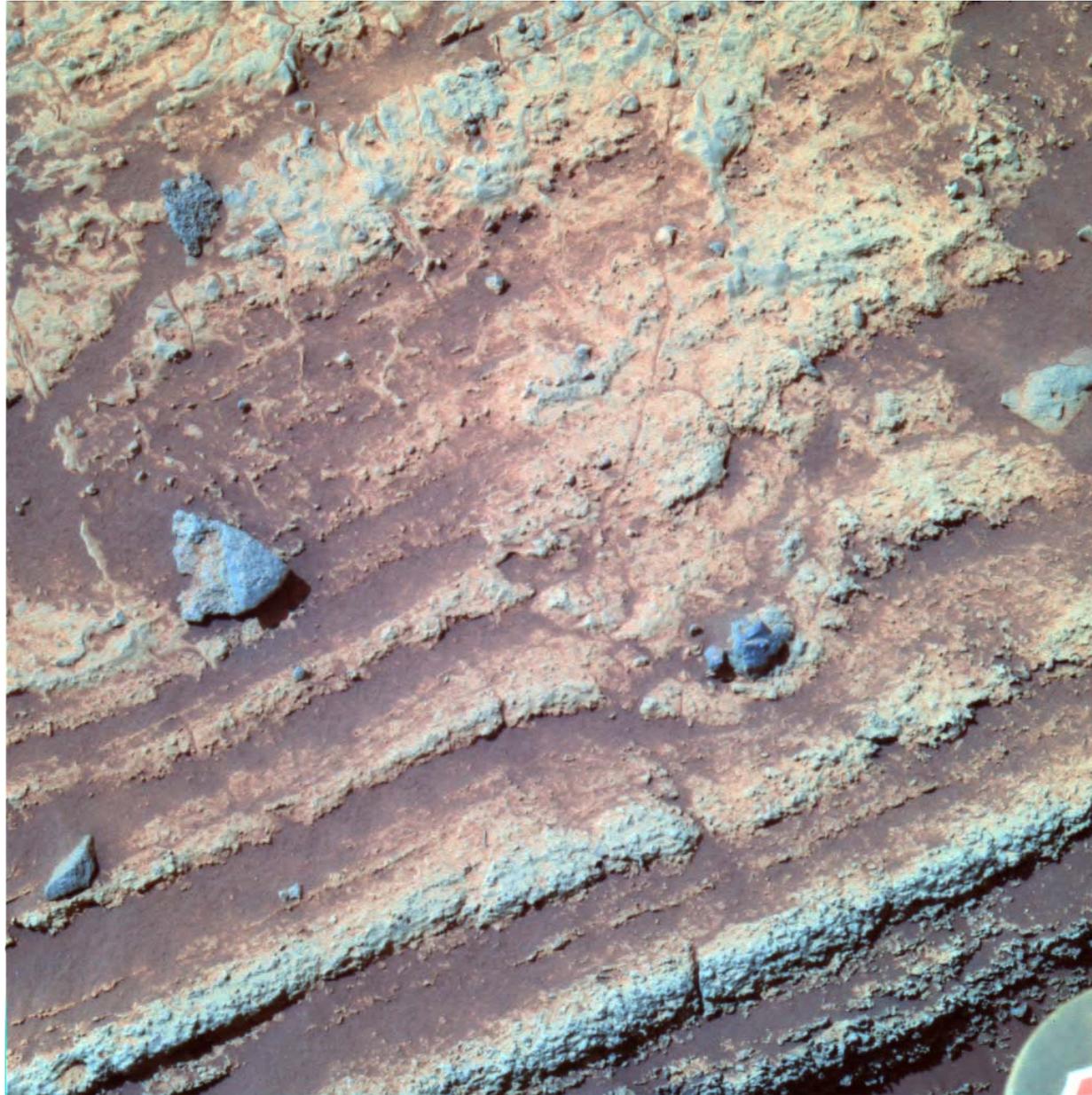
# Home Plate



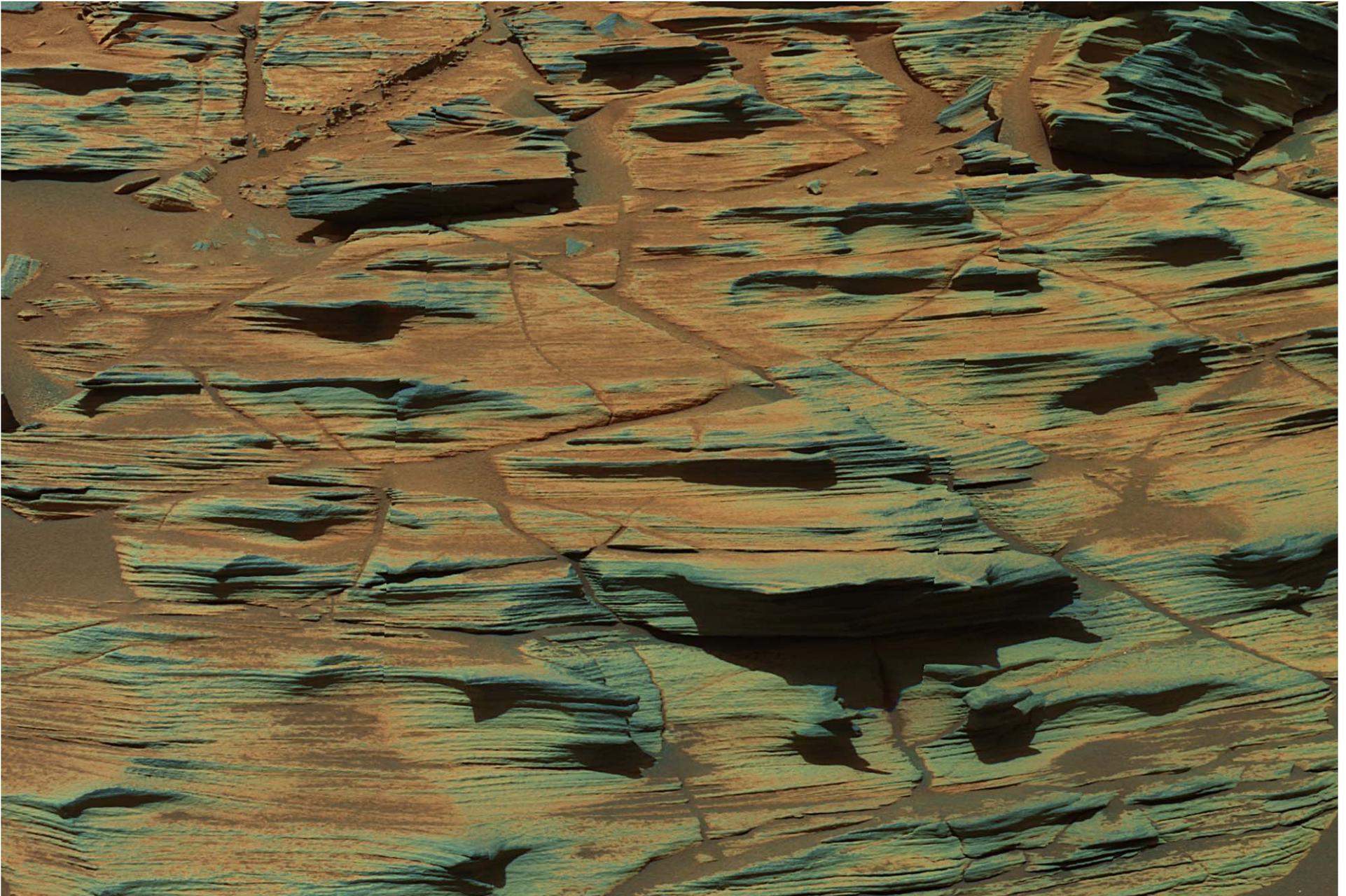
# Coarse-Grained Lower Unit



# Probable Bomb Sag In Lower Unit



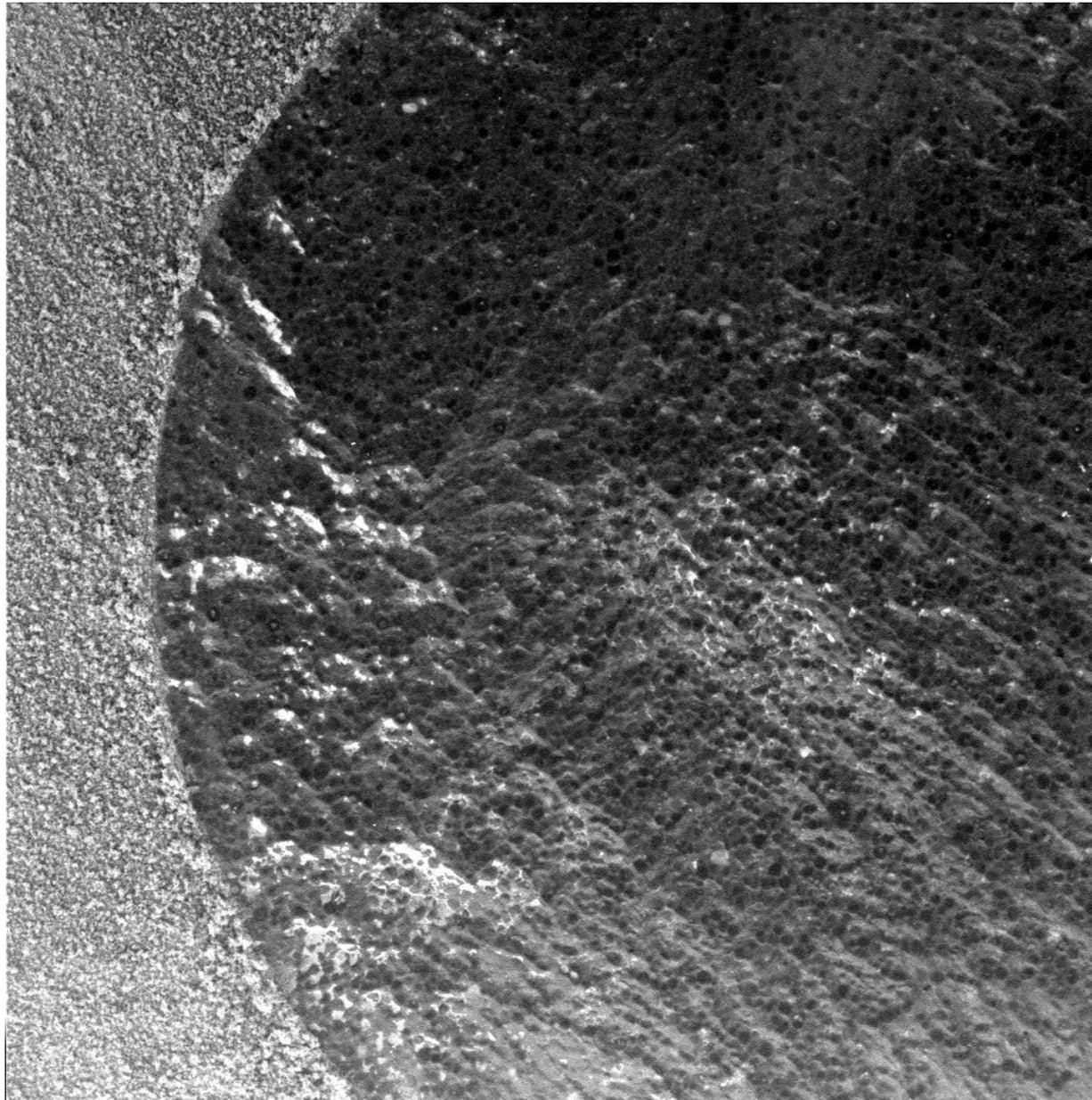
# Fine-Grained Upper Unit



# Cross-Stratification In Upper Unit

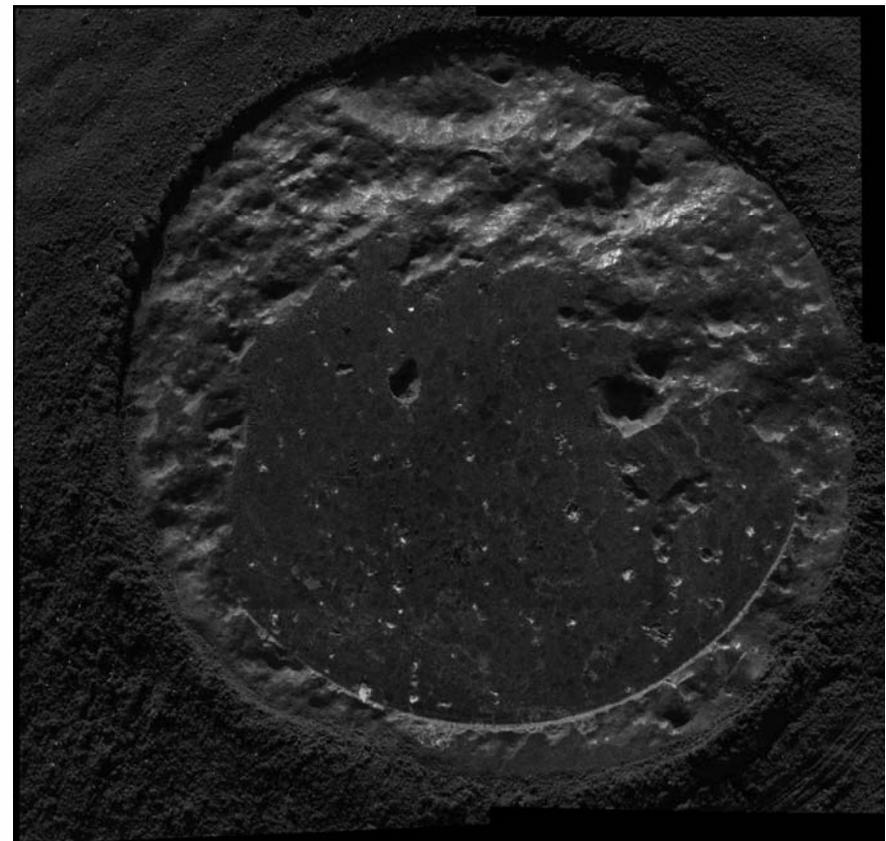
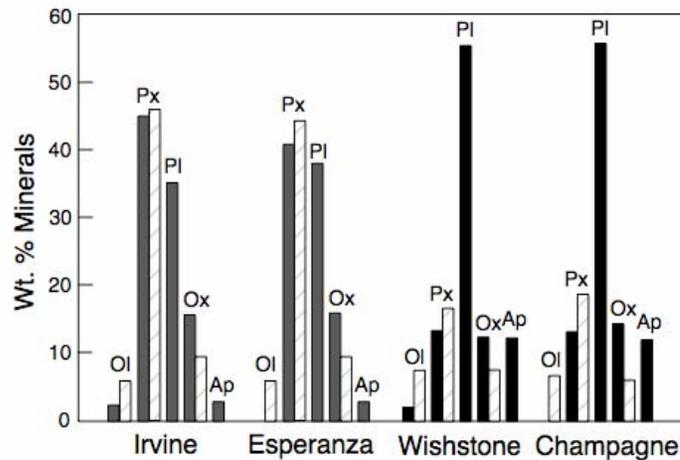
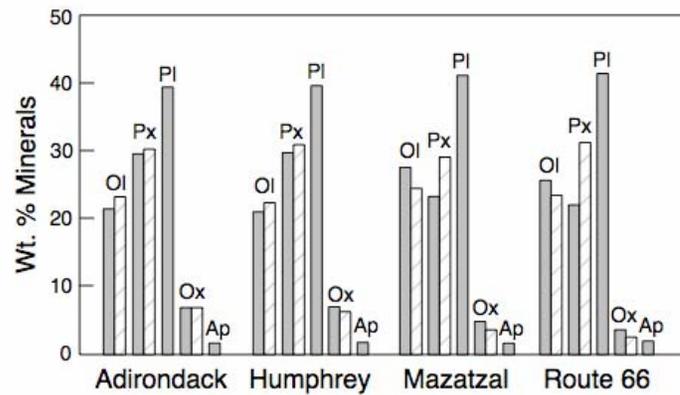


# Sorting And Rounding In Upper Unit



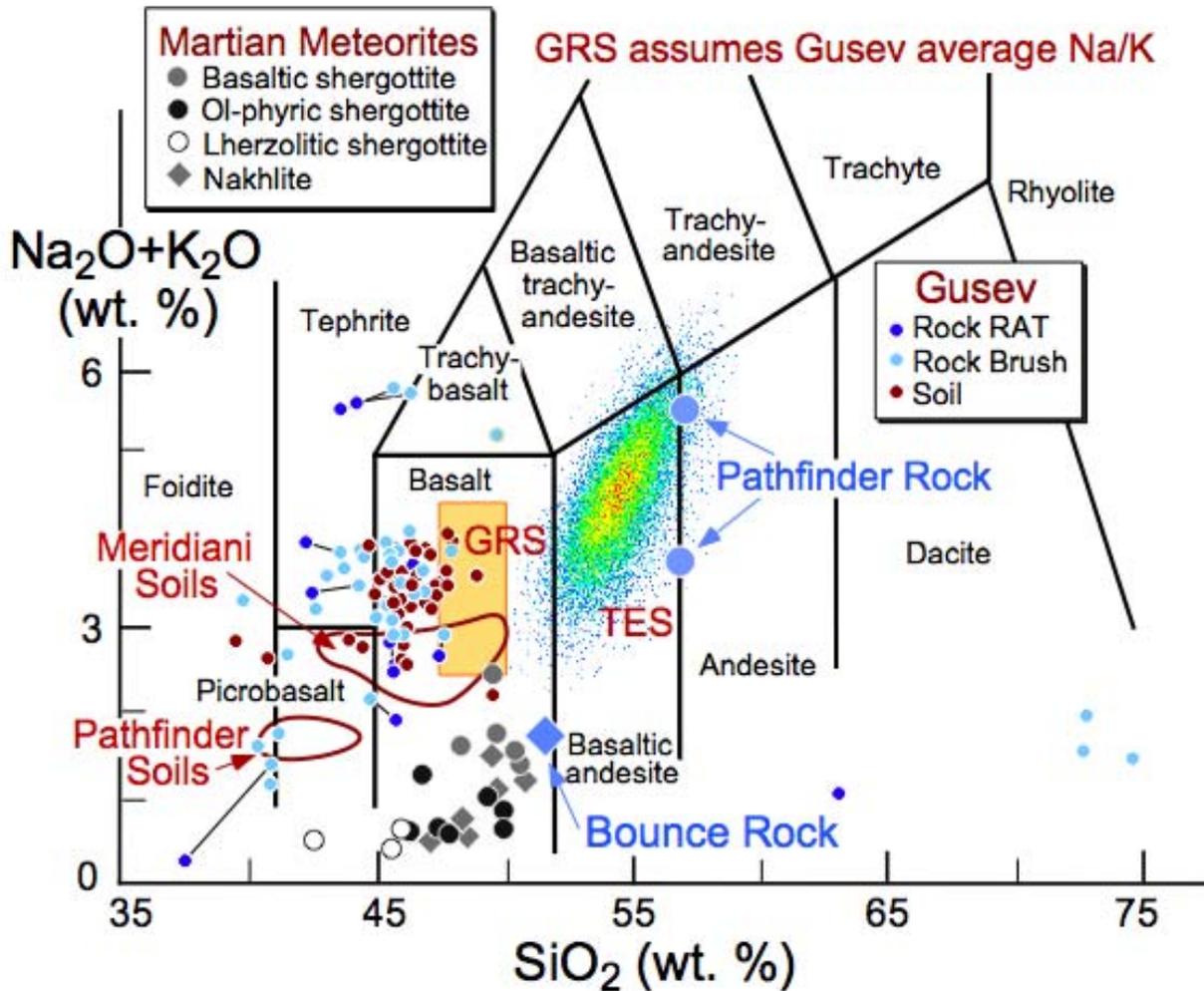
# Understanding mineralogy and petrologic context

- Not just a few spectrally observable minerals, but a mineral assemblage
- Exactly what event are you dating?

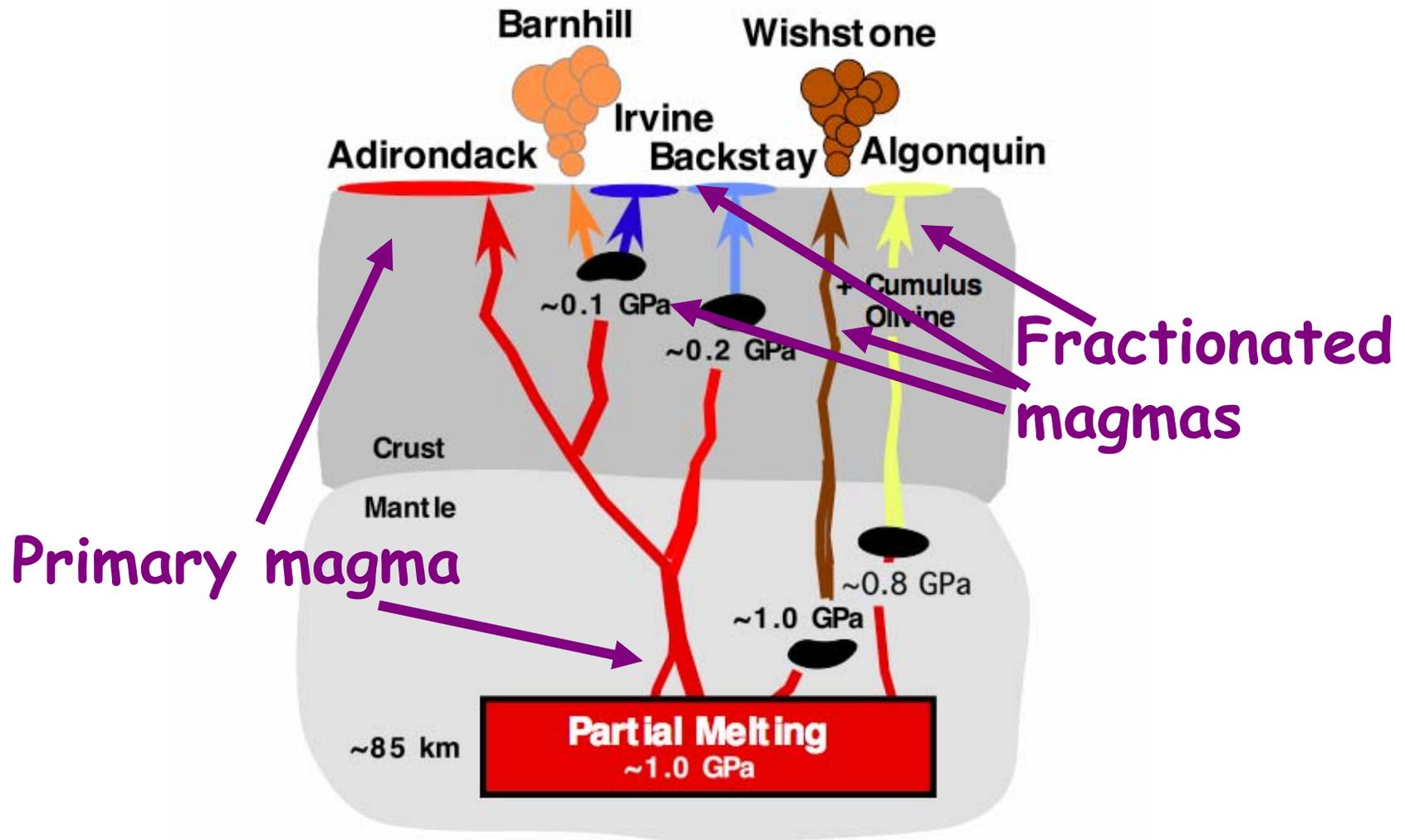


# Geochemistry

- Document chemostratigraphy and map variations
- Significant even if we don't measure trace elements

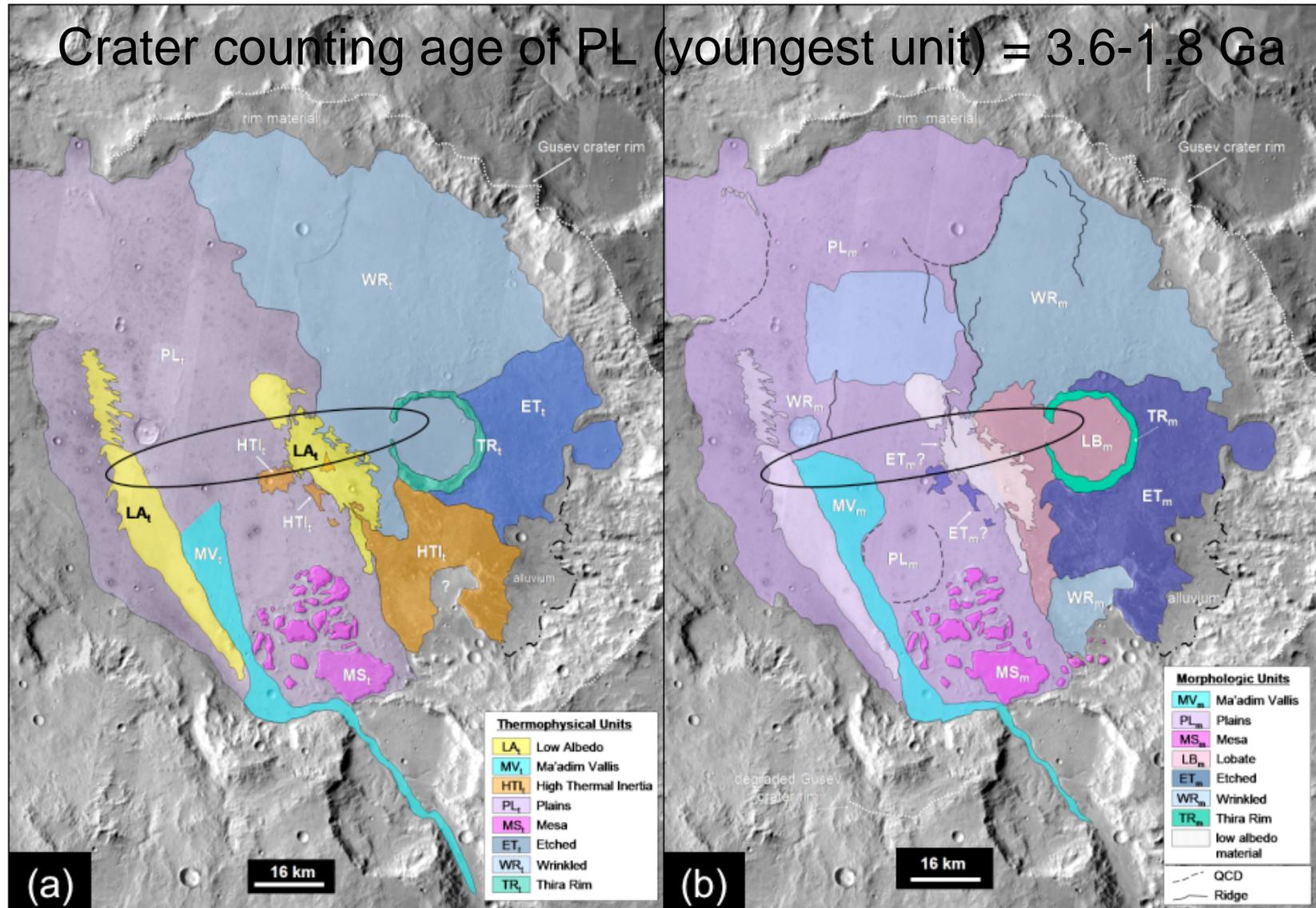


Understand processes, in this case igneous



# Gusev chronology is iffy at best

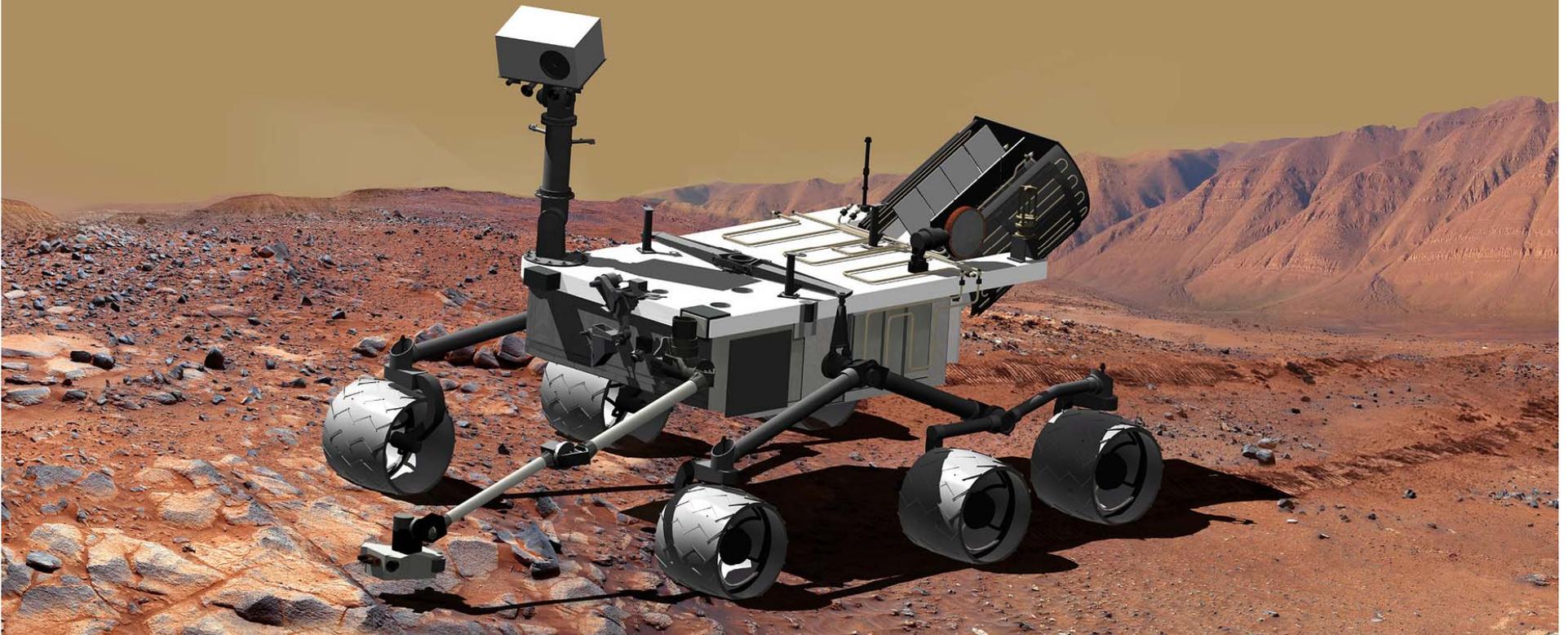
Crater counting age of PL (youngest unit) = 3.6-1.8 Ga



# **Lessons Learned, Relevant to Ages, Rates, Processes in Strata**

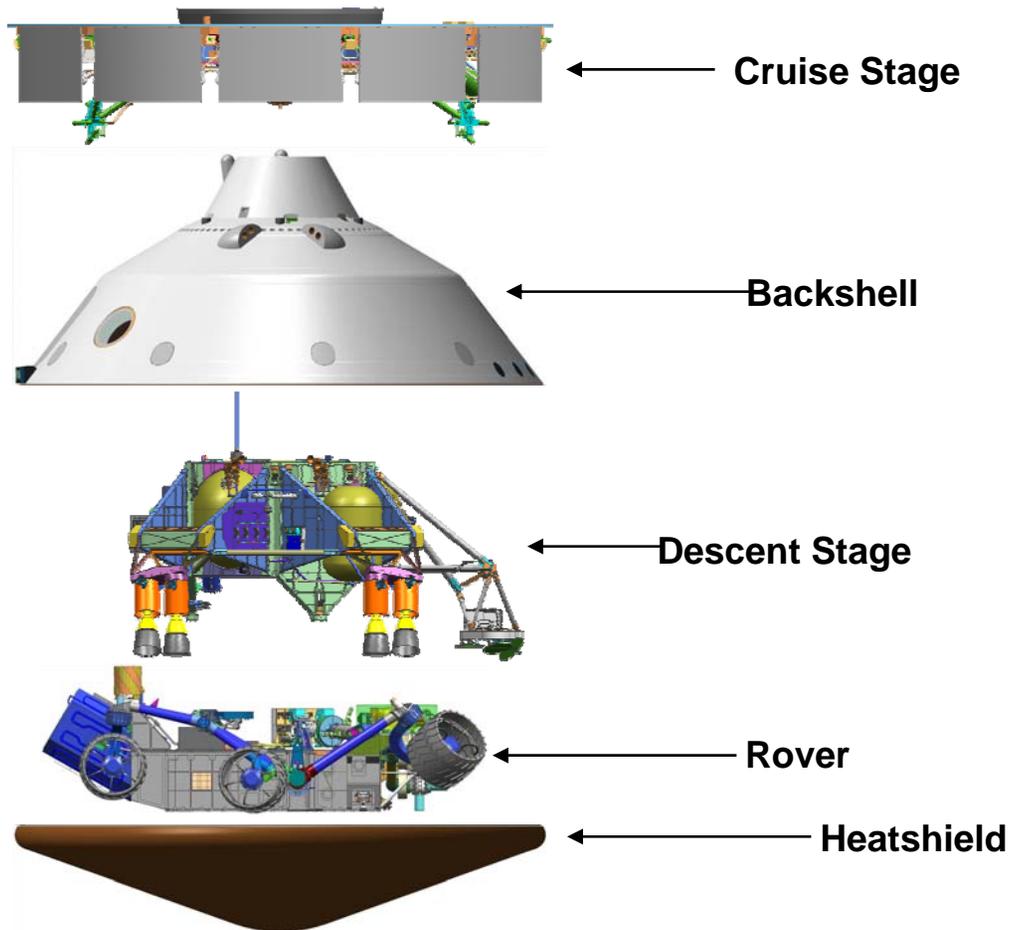
- Drive, stupid!
- Coordinated attack - complementary instrument package, with both close-up and stand-off observations
- It's what's inside that counts - need access to rock interiors (but we want to study the altered rinds too)
- Geology rules - science teams must learn to operate in the mode of a field geologist
- There is a free lunch - we don't need to drill to access stratigraphy (but we do need to climb/descend)
- Tempus fugit - surface ops take much longer than expected
- Winter is hell - power is the most critical constraint on operations

# Some issues to think about when contemplating a lander mission



# Organizing a Mission and Getting Selected

MSL Spacecraft  
Major Elements



# Organizing a Mission and Getting Selected

- Contrasting mission models -  
MER and MSL
- Controlling financial and technical risks -  
flight heritage  
engineers always want something new  
assumptions about the pace of development
- Power issues -  
we always need more (e.g. ASRG)
- Science should be paramount -  
but it isn't always (don't give in easily)  
instrument complementarity
- Must sell it to the broader community

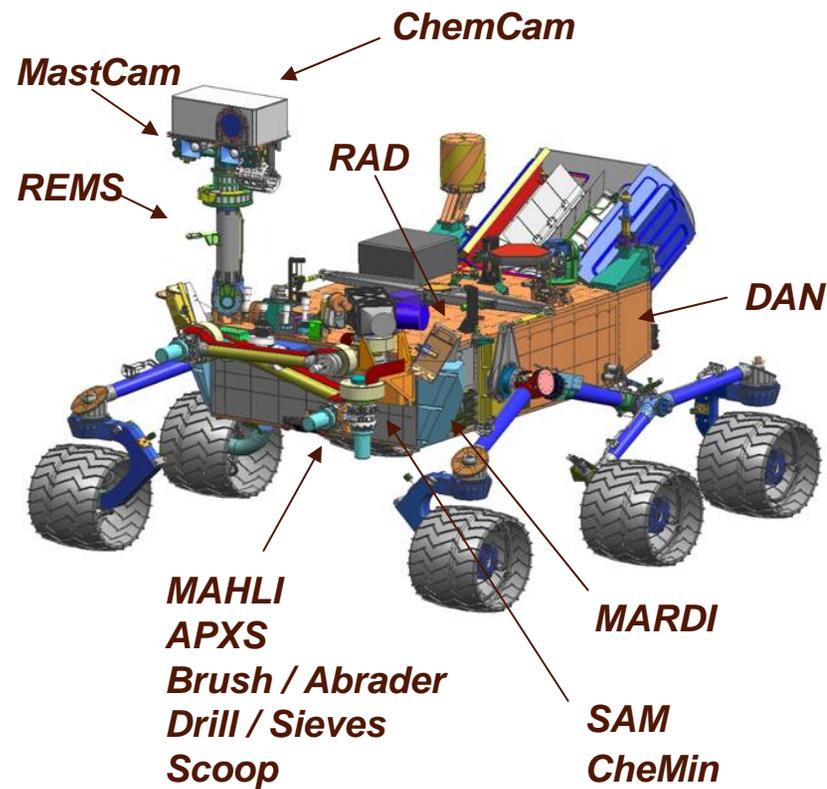
# Conducting a Mission



# Conducting a Mission

- Getting ready for flight -
  - Meeting delivery schedules
  - Testing and integration
- Training the team (scientists and engineers)
- Mission ops -
  - Tactical ops and strategic planning
  - Software support
  - Human limitations
- Shift to distributed mode of operations
- Science results
  - Rules of the road
  - Data archiving

# Changes/Challenges over the Next Decade



# Changes/Challenges over the Next Decade

- More autonomous ops, especially mobility?
- More power -
  - Round-the-clock ops?
  - Mission lifetimes that seem to last forever?
- EDL and other engineering designs keep changing
- Sufficient communication relays?
- Sample caching for future return?
- Needed improvements in sample acquisition/handling/preparation
- Schedule for developing new analytical capabilities
  - Isotope chronology, trace elements, mineralogy
- Planetary protection versus interesting sites