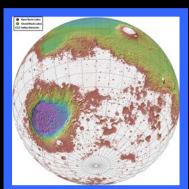


Planetary Science Decadal Survey
2022-2032
Panel on Mars
Meeting No. 9; February 9, 2021



Discussion of Mars Geology: Early Mars/Paleoclimate:

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Key Geological Elements in Deciphering The Early Climate History of Mars

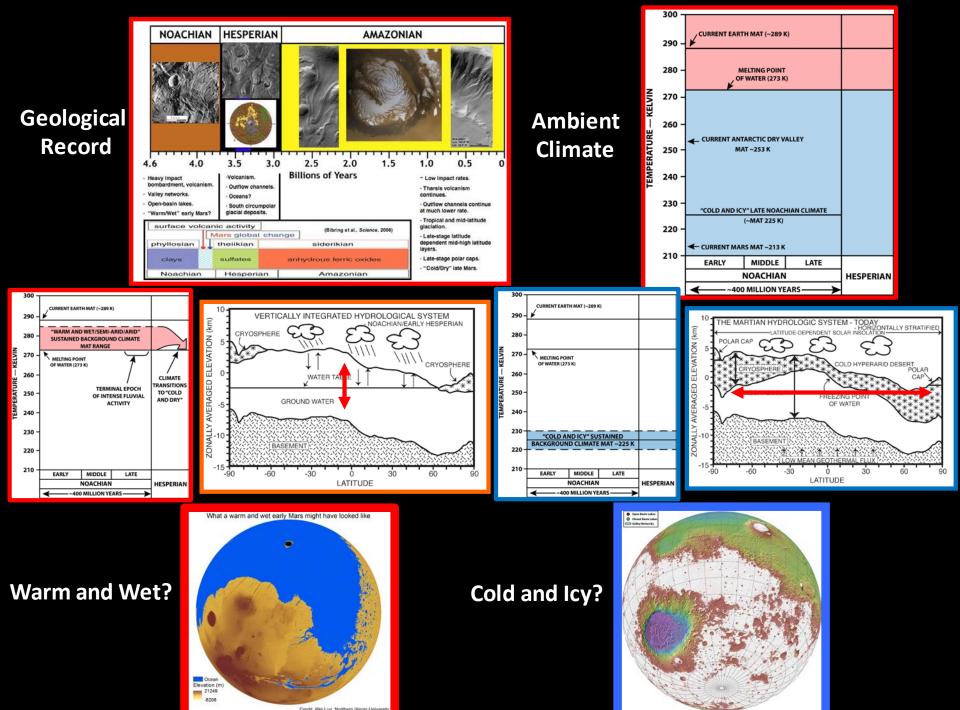
• 1) Water: Its historical abundance, state and distribution?

• 2) Alteration mineralogy: Its relation to geological/climatic environments?

• 3) Fluvial/lacustrine and degradation features: Their relationship to evolving climate and the atmosphere (pressure, temperature, composition, behavior and loss rates)?

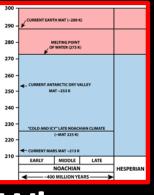
Key Geological Elements in Deciphering The Early Climate History of Mars

- 1) Water: 1 storical abundance, state and distributi
- geological/ci
- Geological process Approach. 2) Stratigraphic Approach. 3) Climate Modeling Approach. • 3) Fluvial/lacustrine and neir relationship to evolving clima here (pressure, temperature, composition and loss rates)?





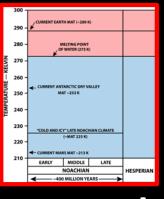
Mars Geology: Early Mars/Paleoclimate (Top 10 Questions):



- 1. Primary and secondary atmospheres: What was their nature, and the transition?
- 2. Nature of the Noachian ambient climate ("warm and wet" or "cold and icy").
- 3. Characteristics and magnitudes of transient climate events (cratering, volcanism, solar).
- 4. What is the planetary water inventory (initial, surface, subsurface, loss to space)?
- 5. Nature of the hydrological system (horizontally stratified, vertically integrated, or both).



Mars Geology: Early Mars/Paleoclimate (Top 10 Questions):



- 6. What is the source of water for valley networks, closed/open-basin lakes: rain, snow?
- 7. Outflow channels: Number, timing, source of water, magnitude, duration, fate of water?
- 8. Oceans: How many, how large, source of water, duration, fate?
- 9. What is the relationship between the magmatic and atmospheric evolution of Mars?
- 10. Life: Do these questions alter our exploration strategy?

Future key measurements, modeling, analyses?

• Ionosphere+:

- -Early solar behavior: radiance, temporal variability, extreme events.
- Refined atmospheric loss rates; species.

• Atmosphere:

- -Clouds: Microphysics, improved altitude/latitude/time sensitivity.
- Benchmarking different models: Links to geological environments.
- -Mesoscale models: Link atmosphere and regional environments.
- -Primary -> secondary atmosphere transition.
- Role of extreme events: Impact basins and craters, volcanic eruptions.
- -Influence of transient volatile species release (volcanism, clathrates).

• Atmosphere/Surface:

- -Alteration minerals: Provenance?
- -Alteration minerals: More rigorous T, t, pH parameter-space definition.
- Refined link to remote sensing, improved spectral and spatial resolution.
- Returned samples from a range of known environments.

Future key measurements, modeling, analyses?

• Surface:

- -Absolute chronology:
- Oceans? How many, how large, source of water, duration, fate?
- -Improved temporal surface water inventory.
- Origin of sulfates.
- Process timescales: Alteration, fluvial, lacustrine, volcanism.

• Subsurface:

- -Hydrological system: Horizontally stratified, vertically integrated, or both?
- Improved temporal subsurface water inventory.

Future key measurements, modeling, analyses?

• Interior:

- -Petrogenetic evolution.
- Crustal thickness and variability.
- -Lithospheric thickness and variability.
- -Mantle structure, fO₂, convection paradigm
- -Duration of the magnetic field?

• Life:

- -Are we asking the right questions?
- -Is the answer in the deeper subsurface?
- -Could it be an RNA world?

