

Exploring The Columbia Hills of Mars

Dr. James Rice
Mars Rover Scientist



Spirit Sol 1332

7.2 km traversed thus far

MER Science Goal

“Determine the aqueous, climatic, and geologic history of two sites on Mars where conditions may have been favorable to the preservation of evidence of pre-biotic or biotic processes.”

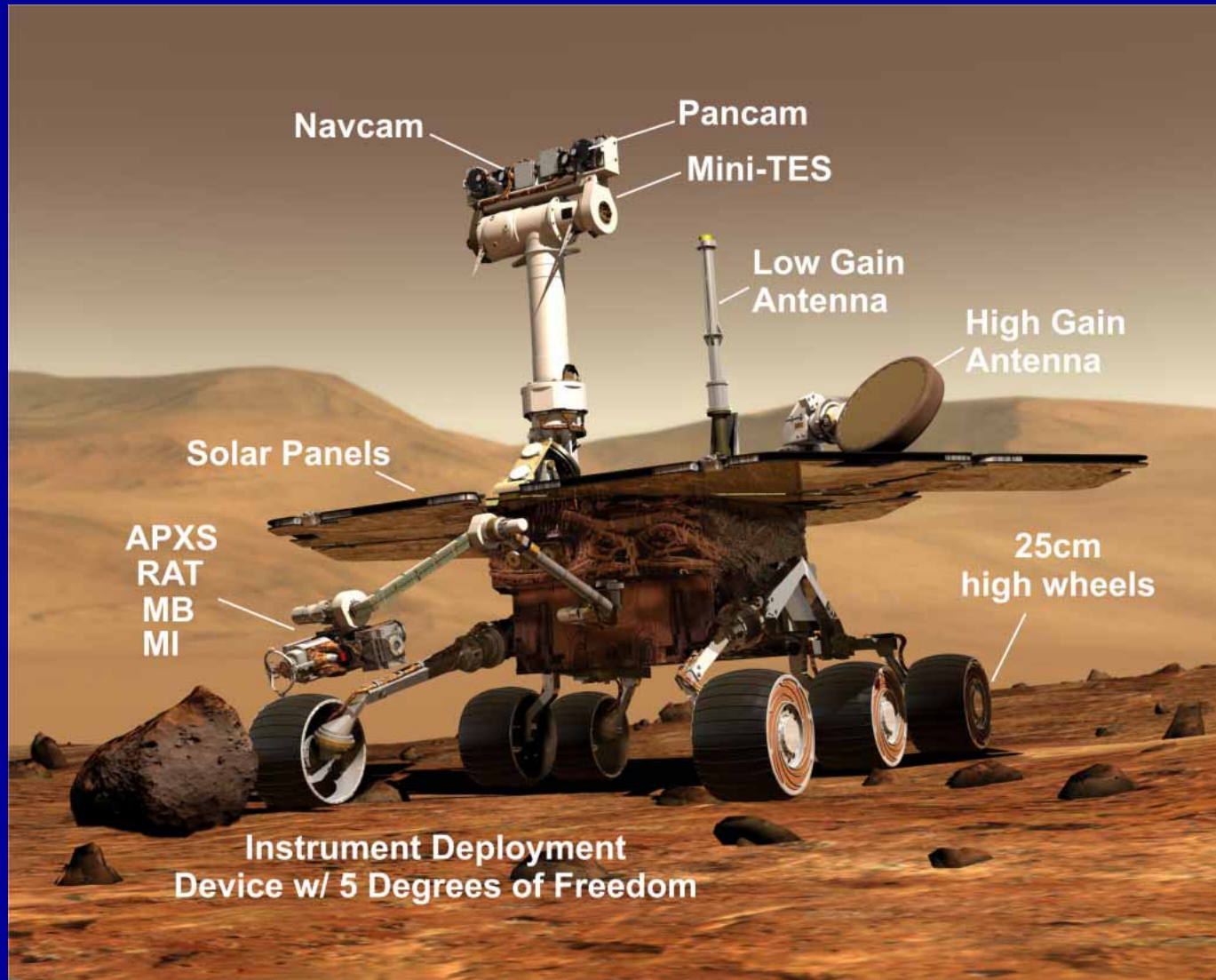
Mars Exploration Rover Launches: June 10 and July 7, 2003





Mars Exploration Rover

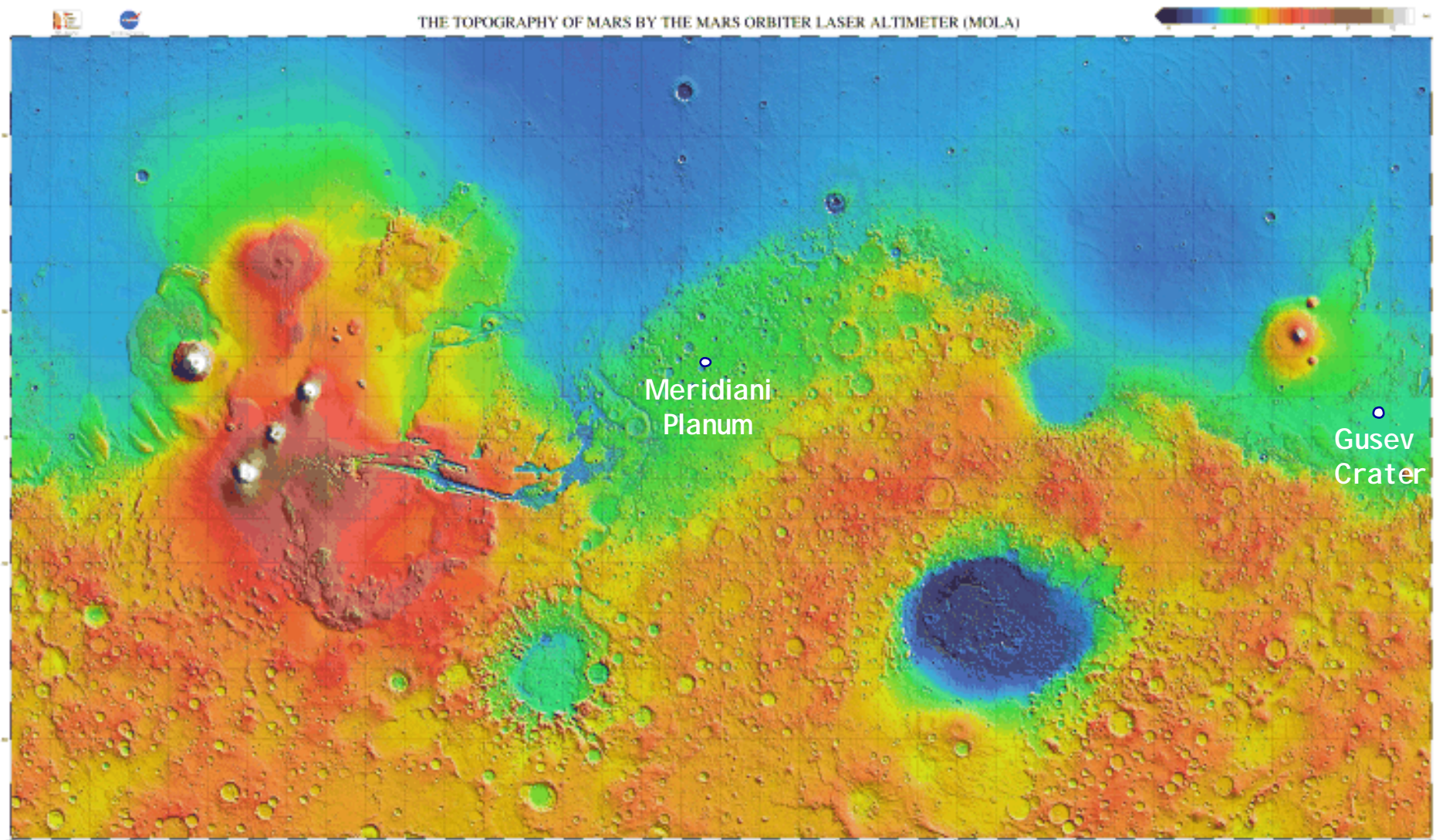
Mars Exploration Rover



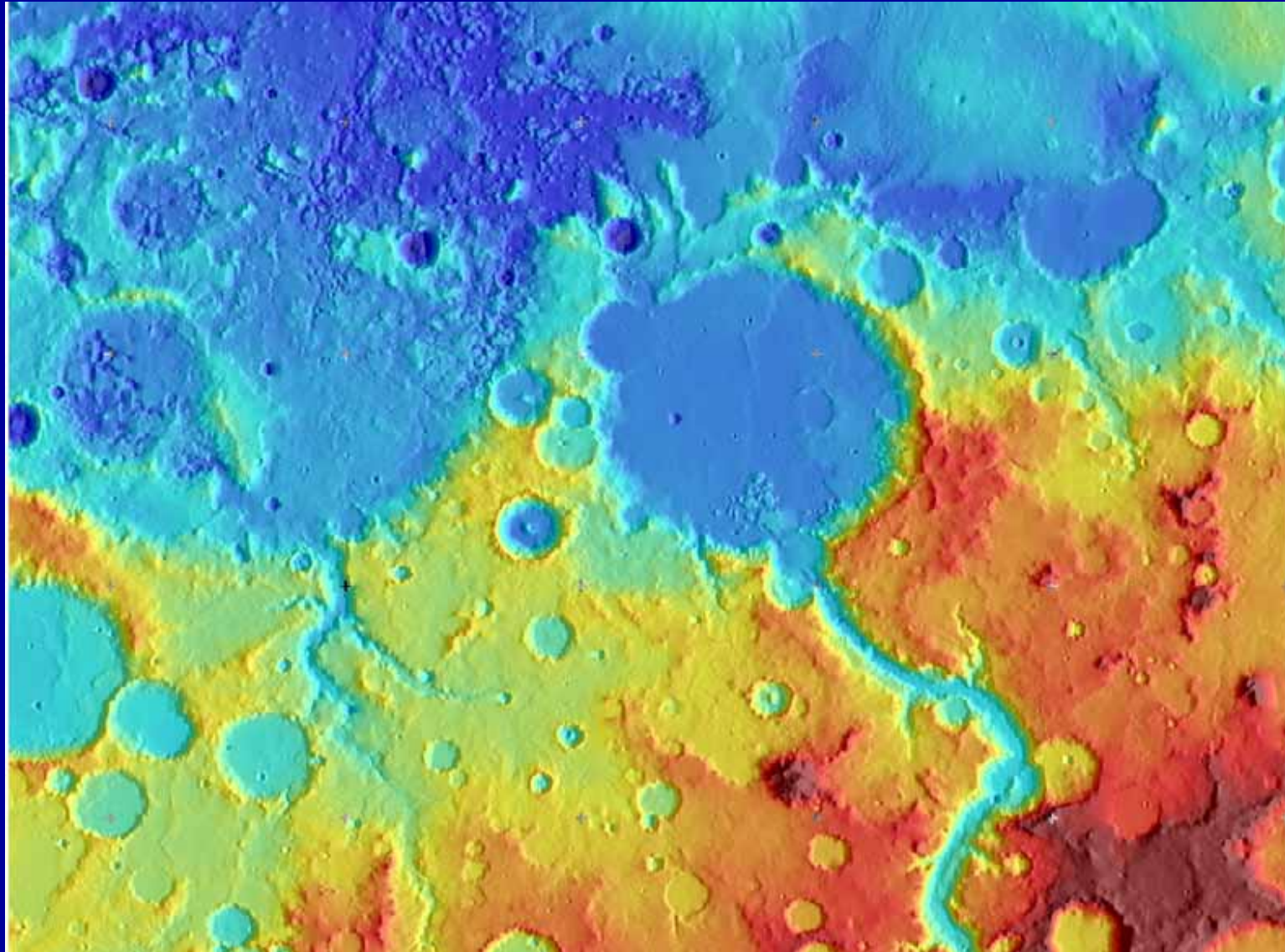
The Mars Exploration Rover Mission

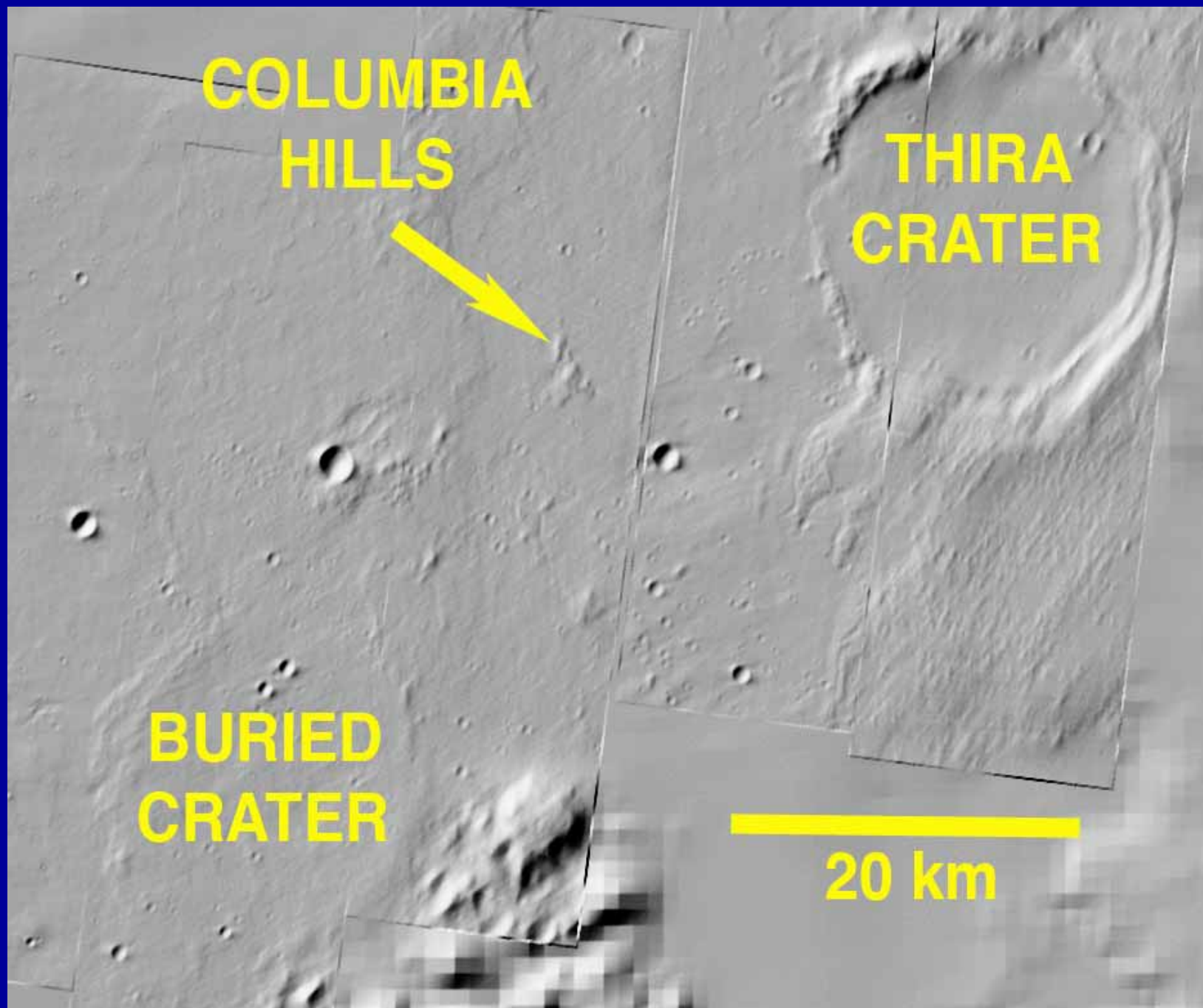


The Landing Sites



Spirit: Gusev Crater





Gusev Crater - MER Landing Site

ESA Mars Express HRSC Color (50m)

NASA Mars Odyssey THEMIS VIS (18m)

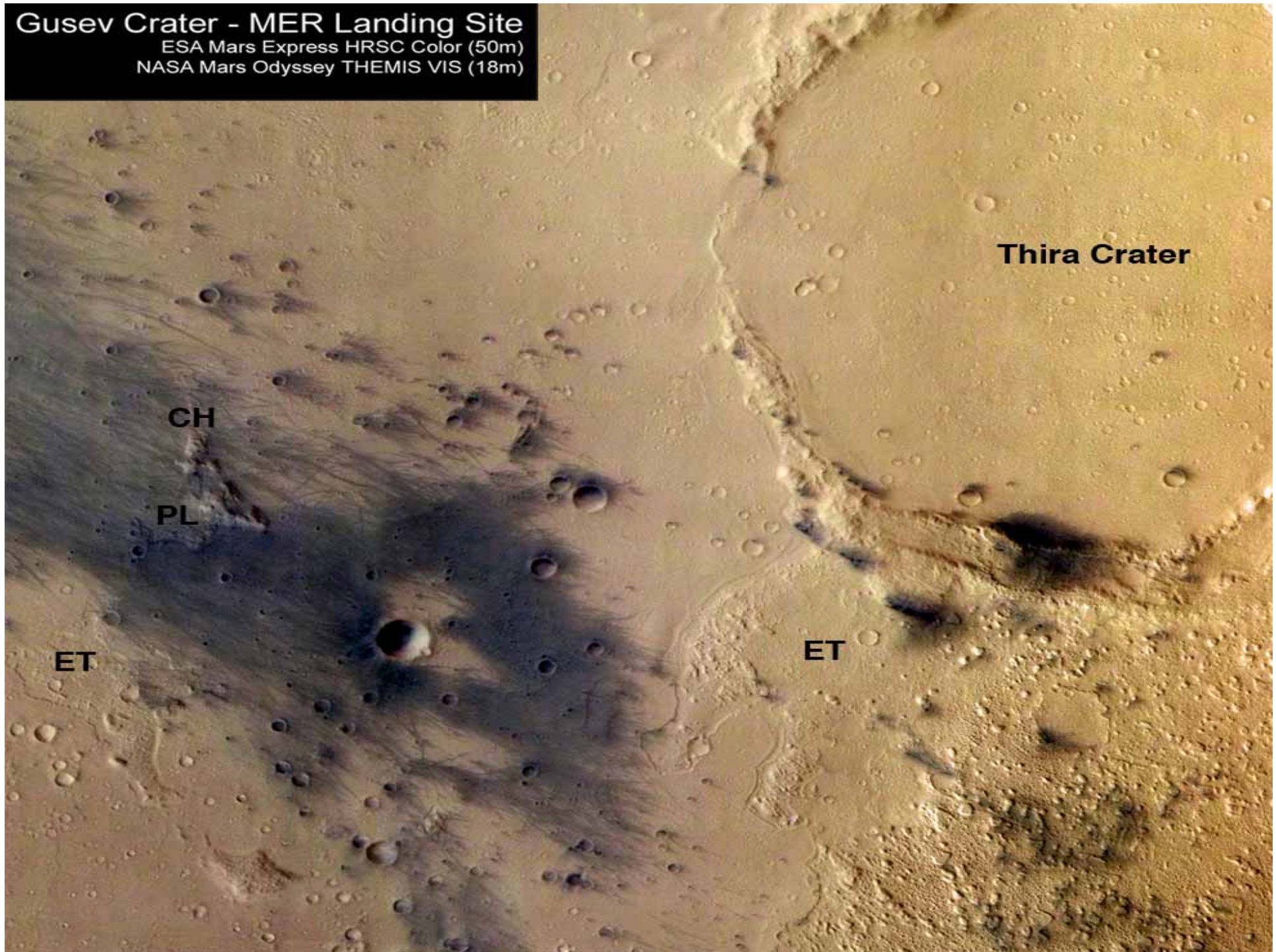
Thira Crater

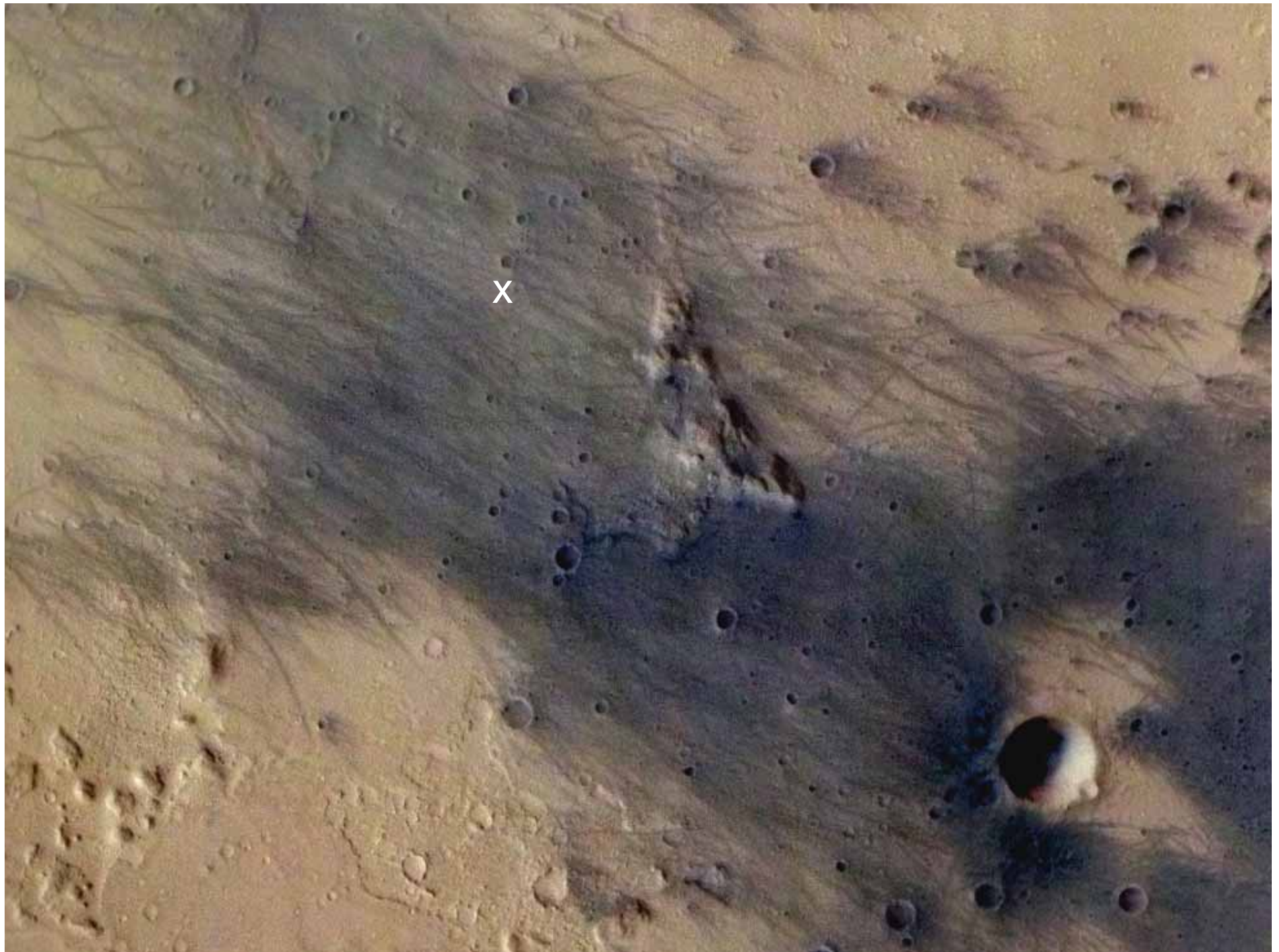
CH

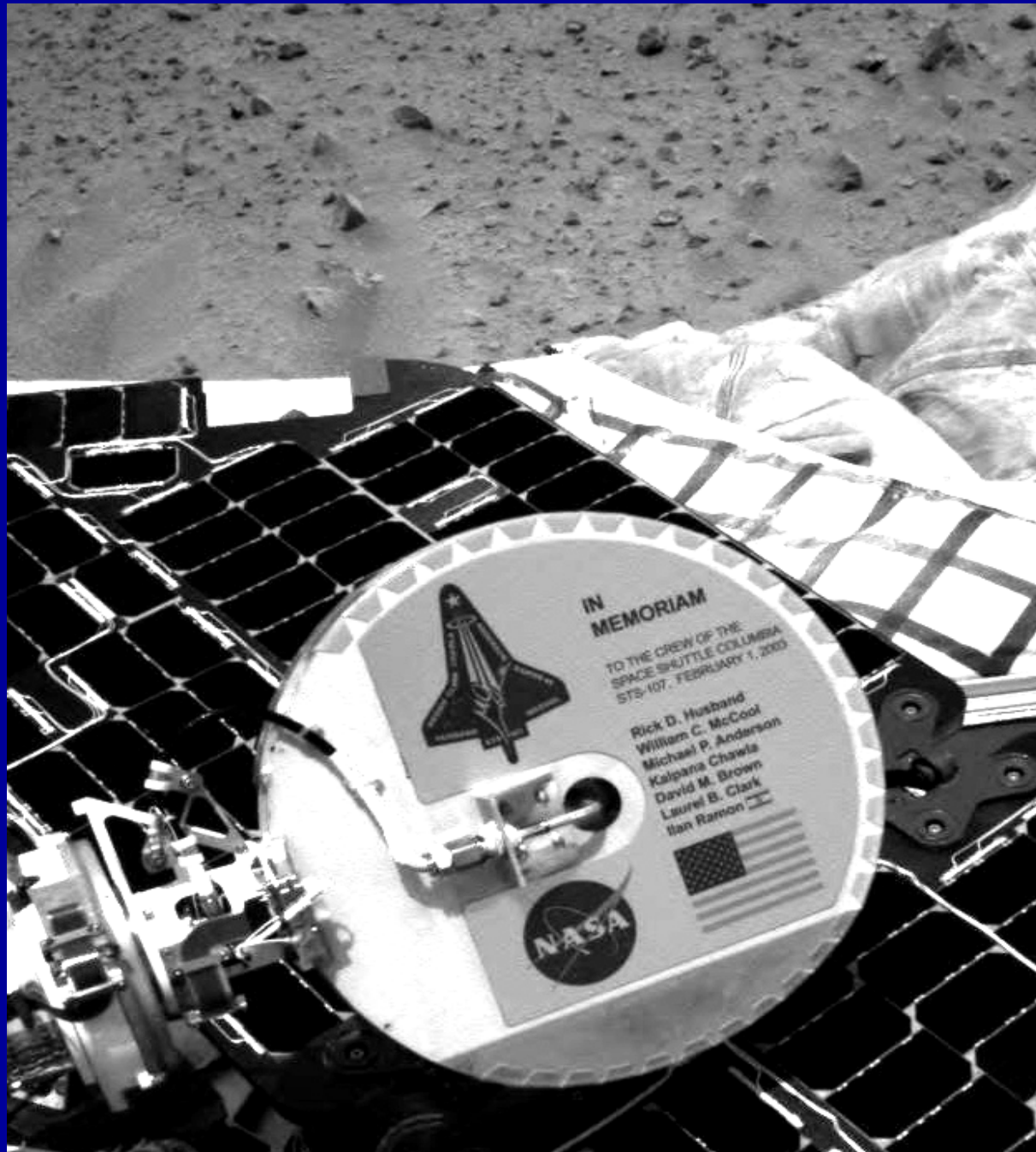
PL

ET

ET

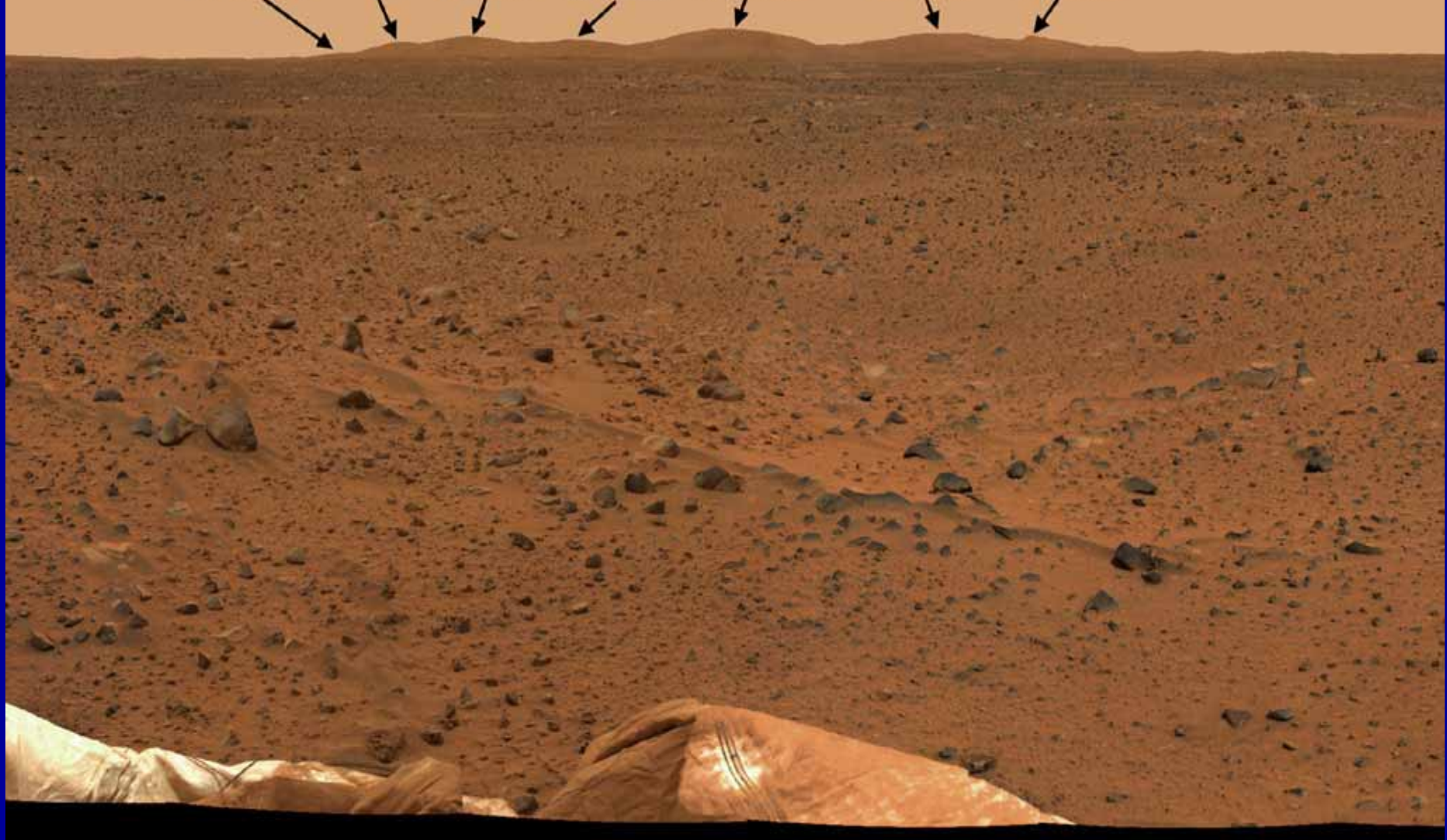




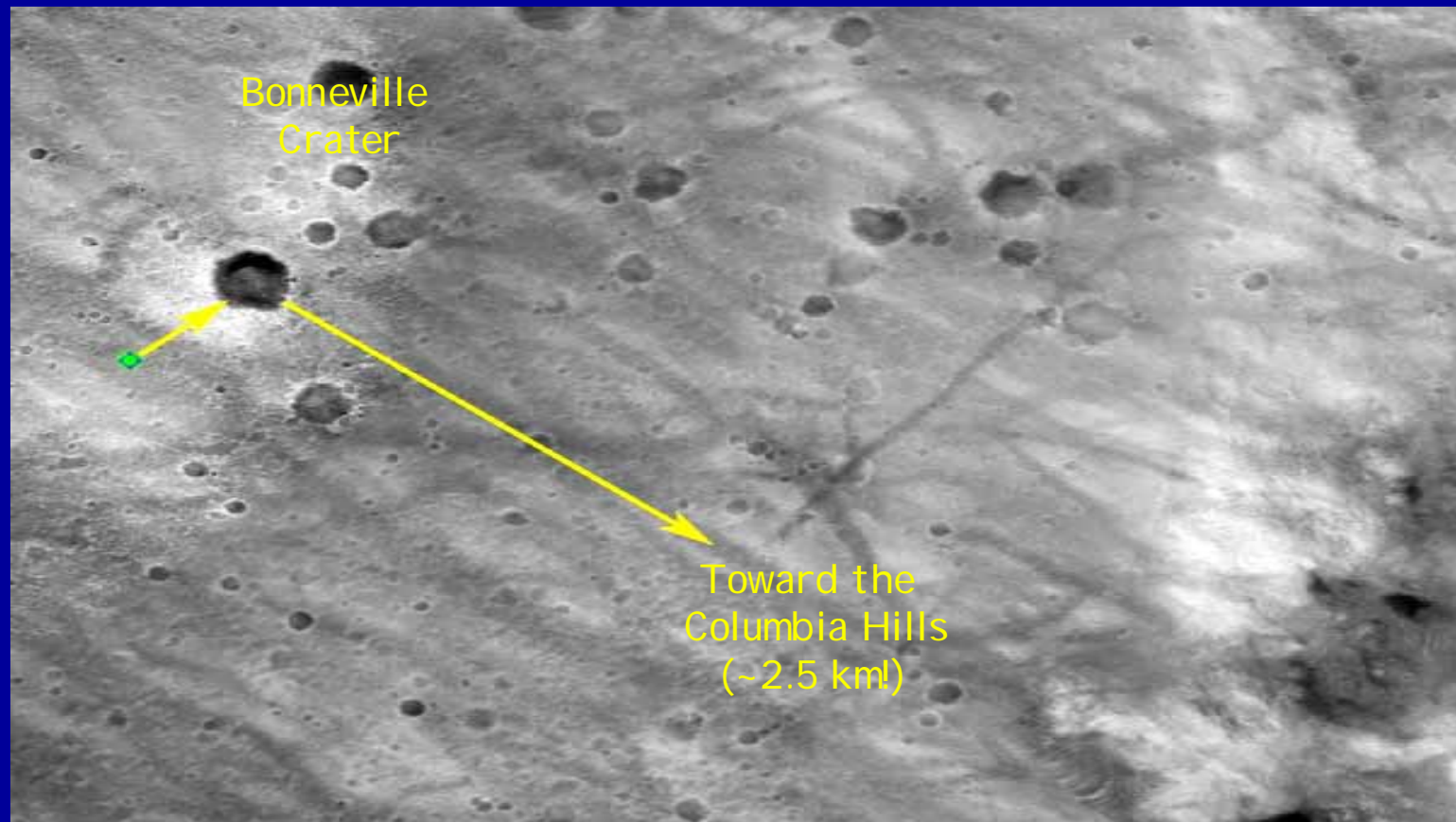


Columbia Hills Complex

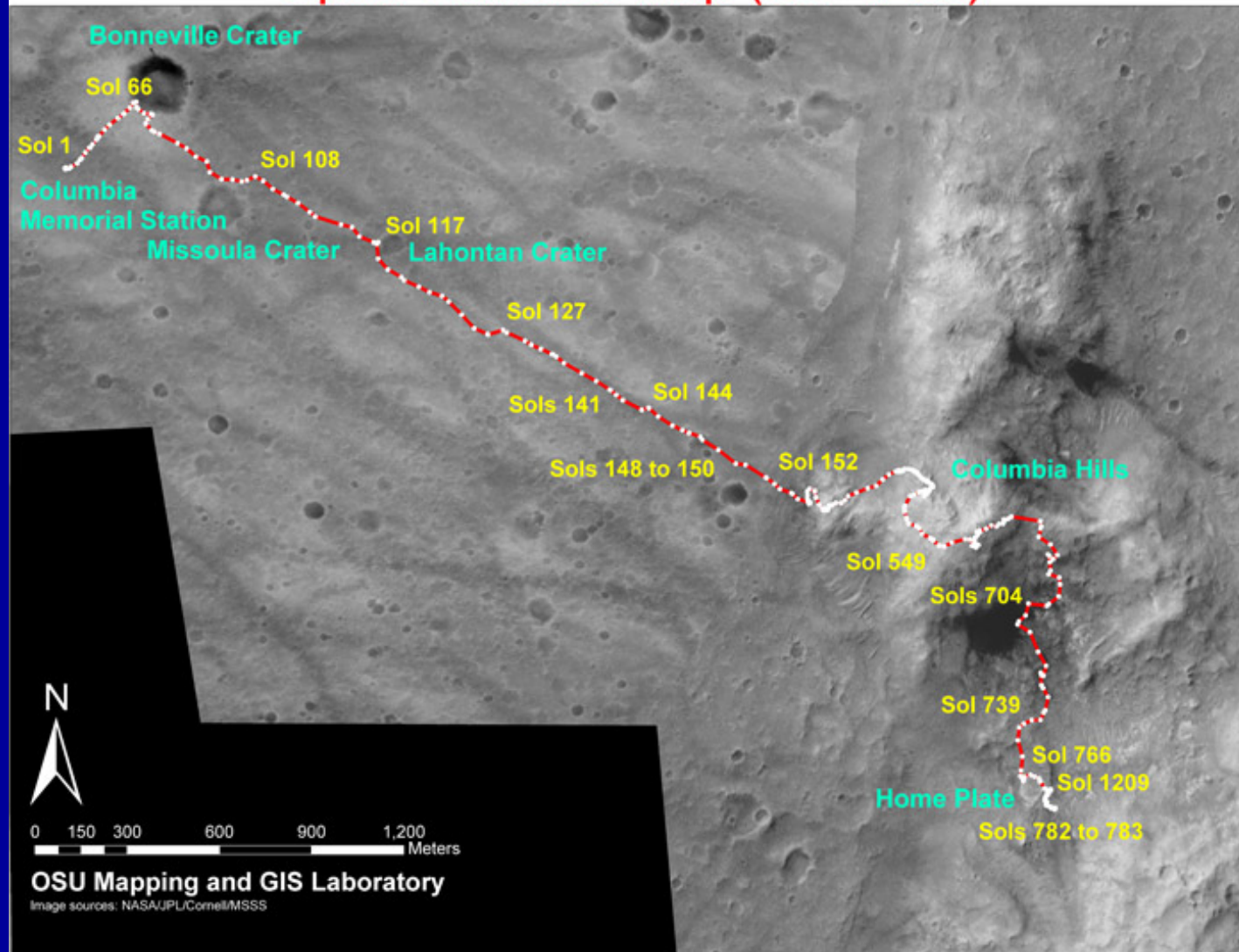
Anderson Hill	Brown Hill	Chawla Hill	Clark Hill	Husband Hill	Mc Cool Hill	Ramon Hill
95.2° Azimuth	97.4° Azimuth	100.8° Azimuth	106.1° Azimuth	113.9° Azimuth	125.1° Azimuth	129.7° Azimuth
3.1 Kilometers	2.9 Kilometers	3.0 Kilometers	3.0 Kilometers	3.1 Kilometers	4.2 Kilometers	4.4 Kilometers



Gusev Traverse Plan



Spirit Traverse Map (Sol 1209)



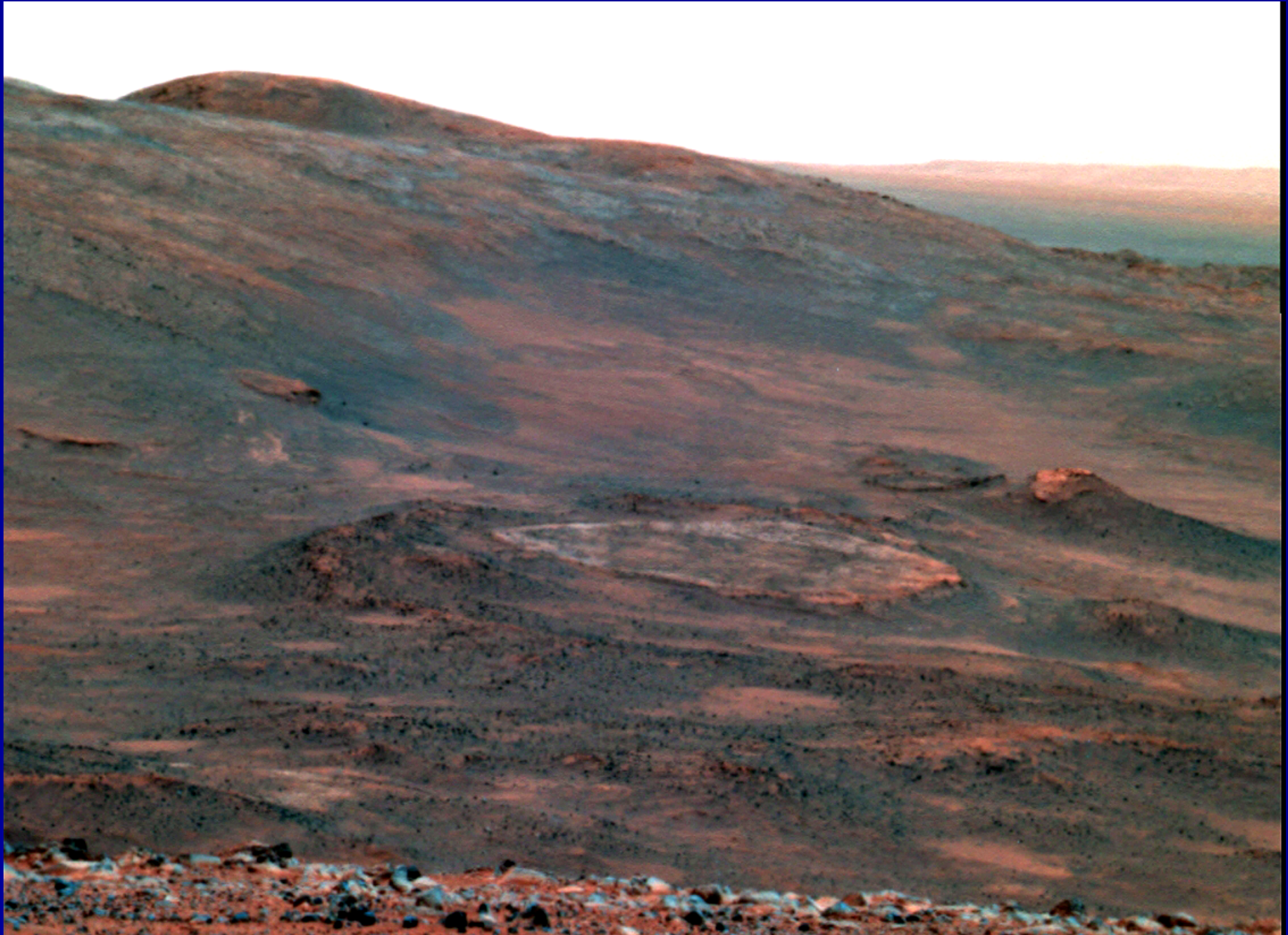
SUCCESS TIP #5
Exceed Expectations.

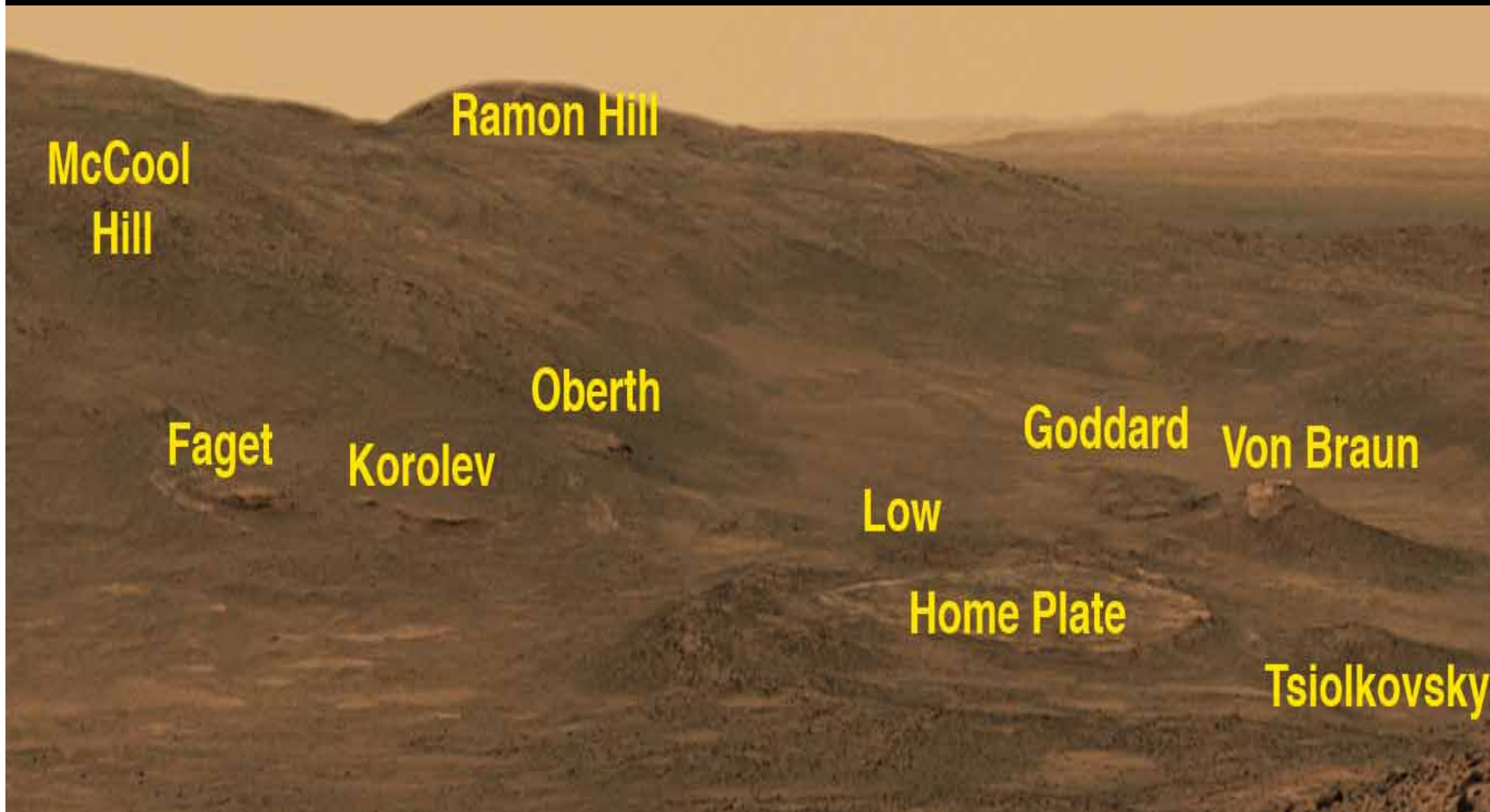
When Spirit first landed in Gusev Crater, the “Columbia Hills” were 1.7 miles (2.7 kilometers) away, and 269 feet (82 meters) above the surrounding plains.



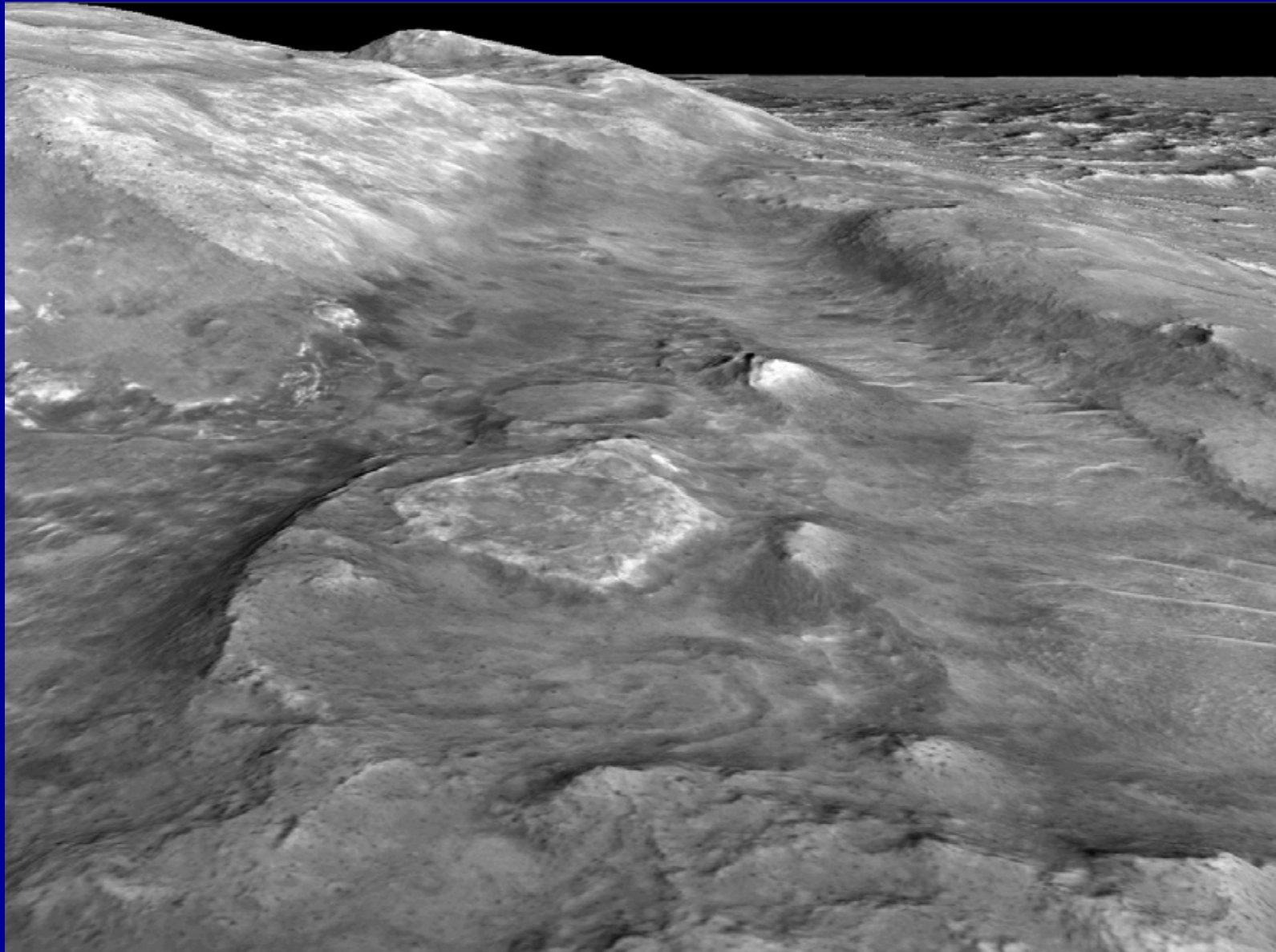
Panoramic camera image with graphic overlay, January 2004. NASA/JPL-Caltech/Cornell

Most people didn't think Spirit would reach the top, but now the rover is on its way down the other side.





Looking South



**On sol 779 of what was to be a 90-sol mission,
Spirit's right-front wheel stopped working.**



Front hazard-avoidance camera, sol 780 (March 14, 2006). NASA/JPL-Caltech

**The motors that rotate Spirit's wheels have revolved
more than 13 million times!**

The rover is steadfastly dragging the old wheel to a slope where it can catch enough sunlight to survive the martian winter without “hibernation.”



Navigation camera, March 16, 2006 (sol 782). NASA/JPL-Caltech



Phreatomagmatic Eruptions

Terrestrial phreatomagmatic eruptions occur when ascending magma contacts ground water, ice and or wet sediments resulting in an explosion and forming one of the following volcanic edifices; tuff cones, tuff rings and maars.

Tuff cones and tuff rings form by shallow explosions and tend to have finer grained deposits with better sorting than maars which are formed by deeper more powerful eruptions.

Deposits of Phreatomagmatic Eruptions

Well developed beds ranging in thickness from a few millimeters to several tens of centimeters.

Profusion of numerous thin beds is result of a large number of short eruptive pulses.

Bedding varies from plane parallel to crossbedded.

Lapilli and bomb sags are commonly associated with phreatomagmatic deposits

Home Plate

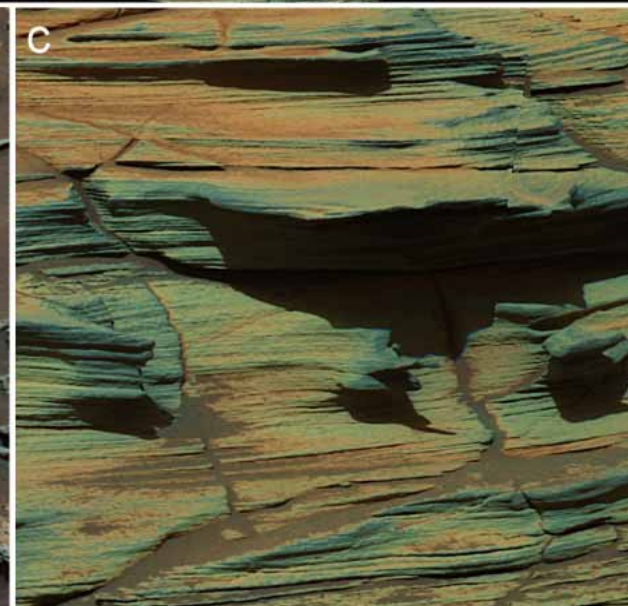
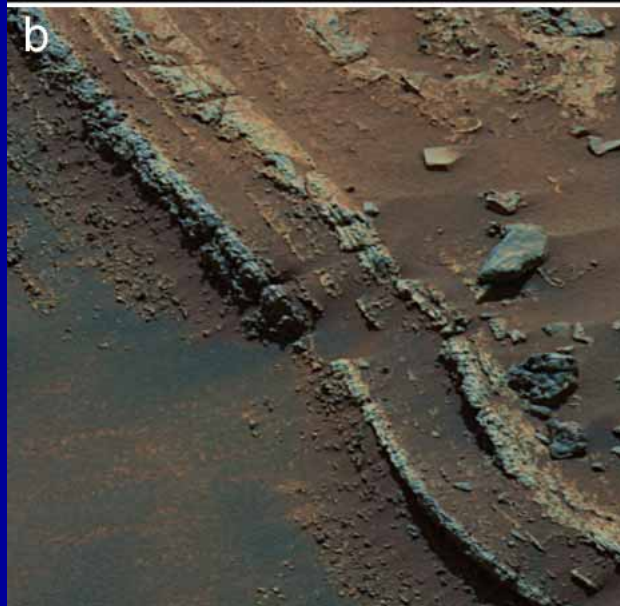
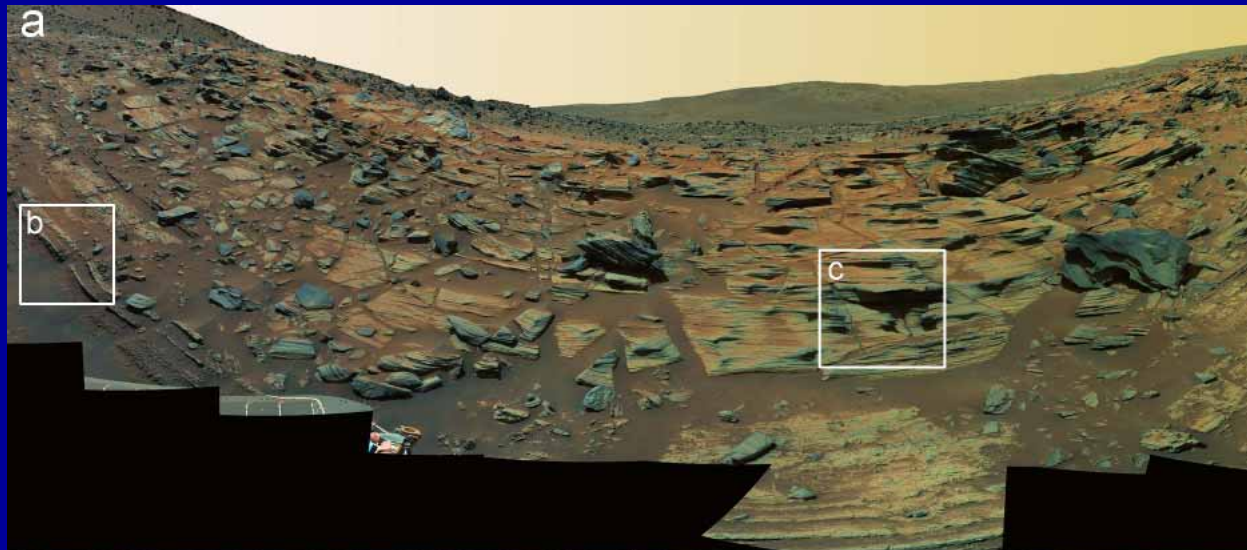
Roughly circular shaped, layered, plateau structure ~3 m high and 90 m diameter.

Composed of two main units (Barnhill and Rogan) with inward dipping beds and capped with basaltic rocks.



Rogan Unit

Barnhill Unit

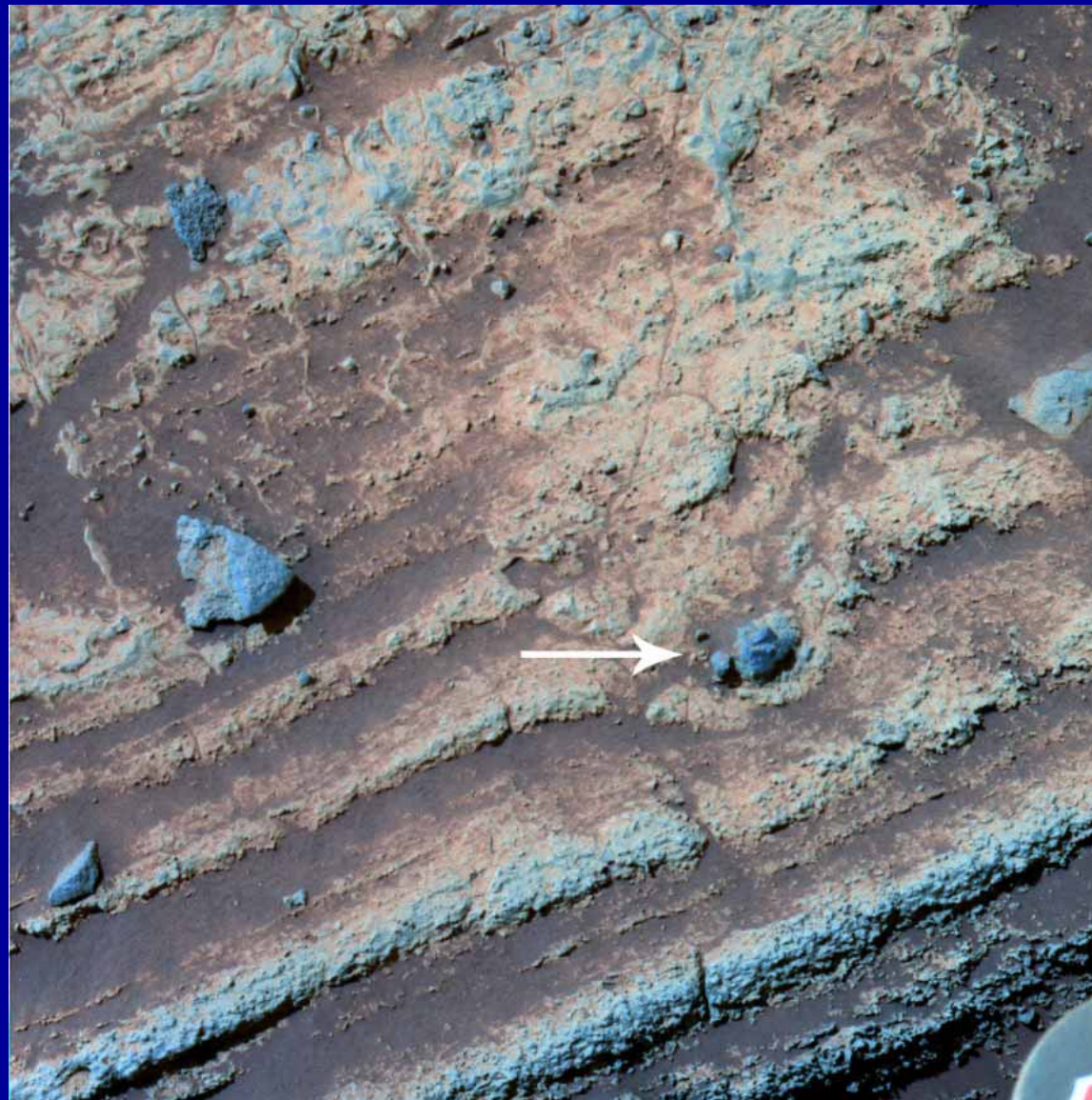


Barnhill Unit

Lower most unit with alternating coarse and fine parallel layers

Bomb sag

**Subrounded to rounded grains
(accretionary lapilli) 0.5 to 3mm**





Mars

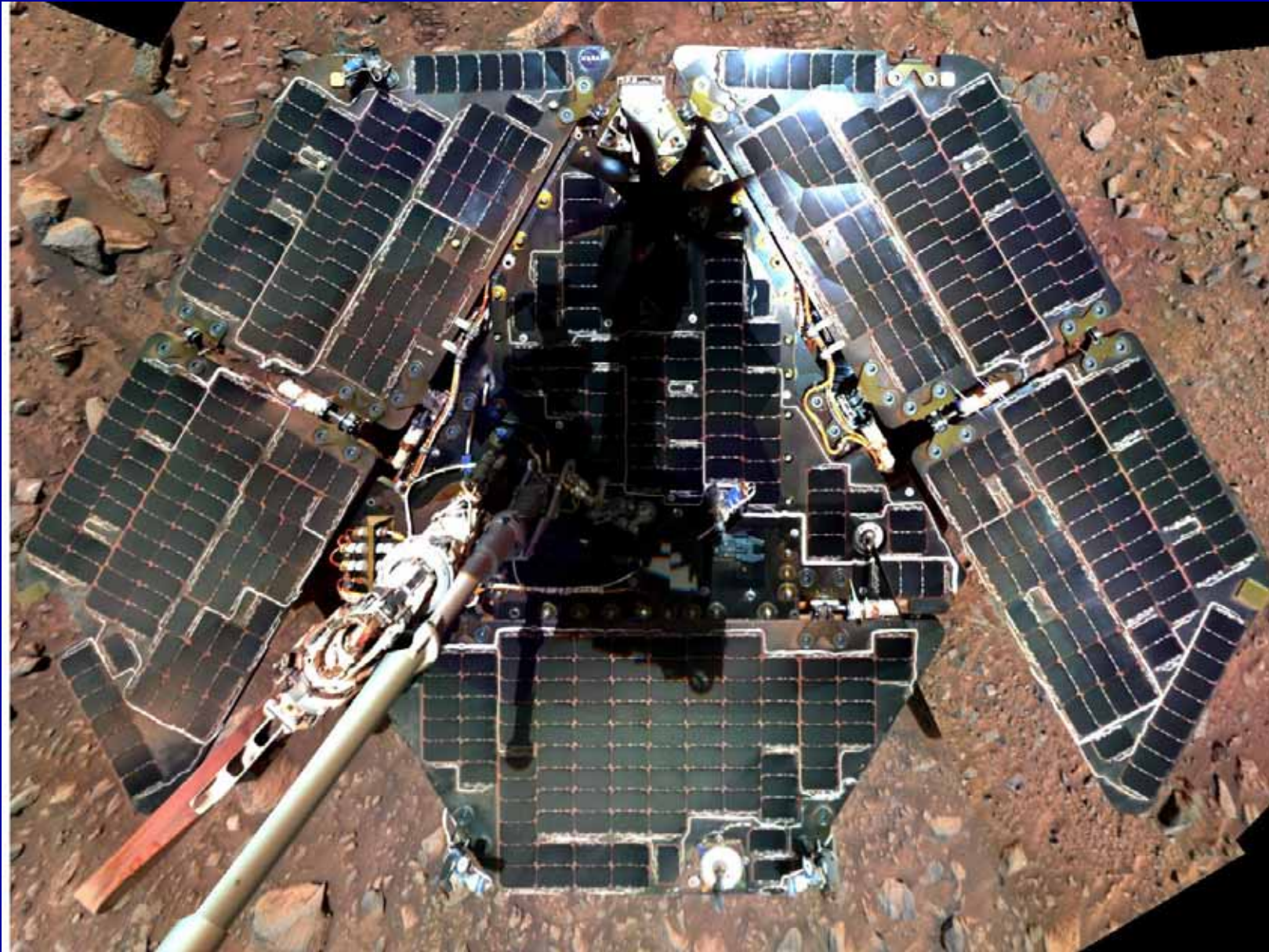
Australia

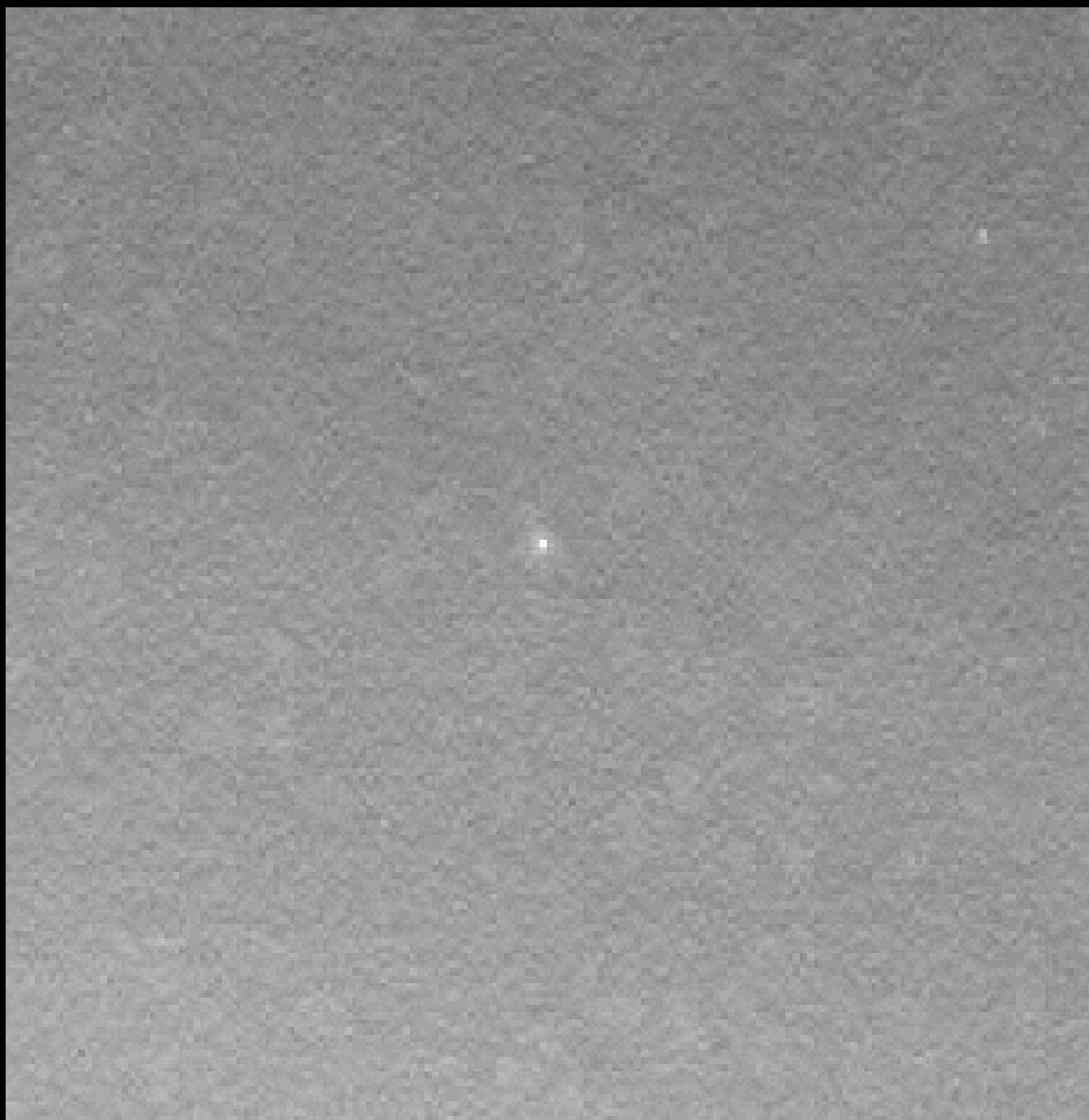
Bomb sags characteristic of hydrovolcanic deposits. Amount of water necessary for soft sediment deformation in fine-grained sediment is about 15-20% (Heiken, 1971)

Spirit Was Dirty Until...



A Miracle Occurred





$\tau = 0.94$

2.9

4.1

3.8

4.7

1205
11:14

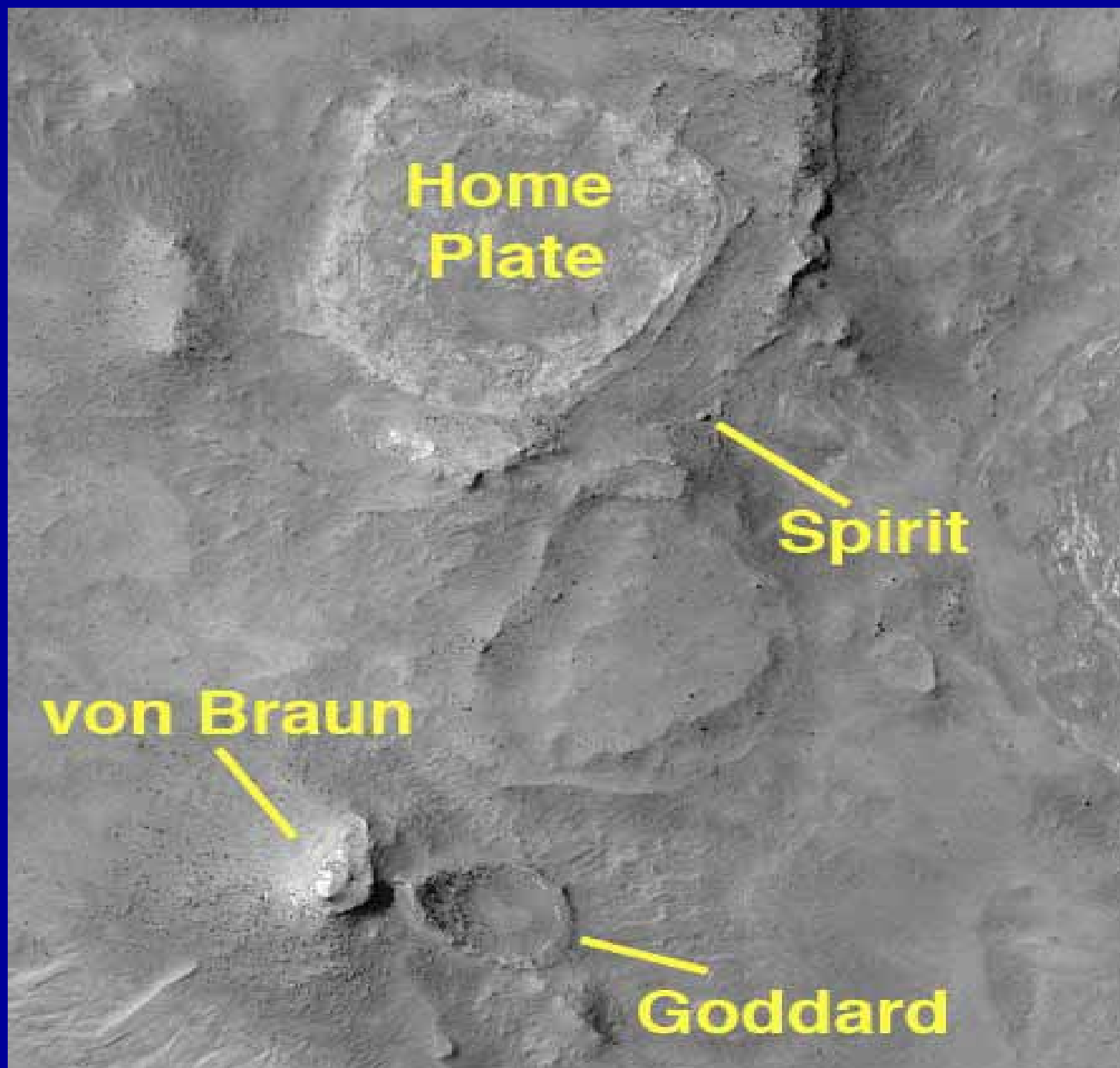
1220
11:04

1225
11:30

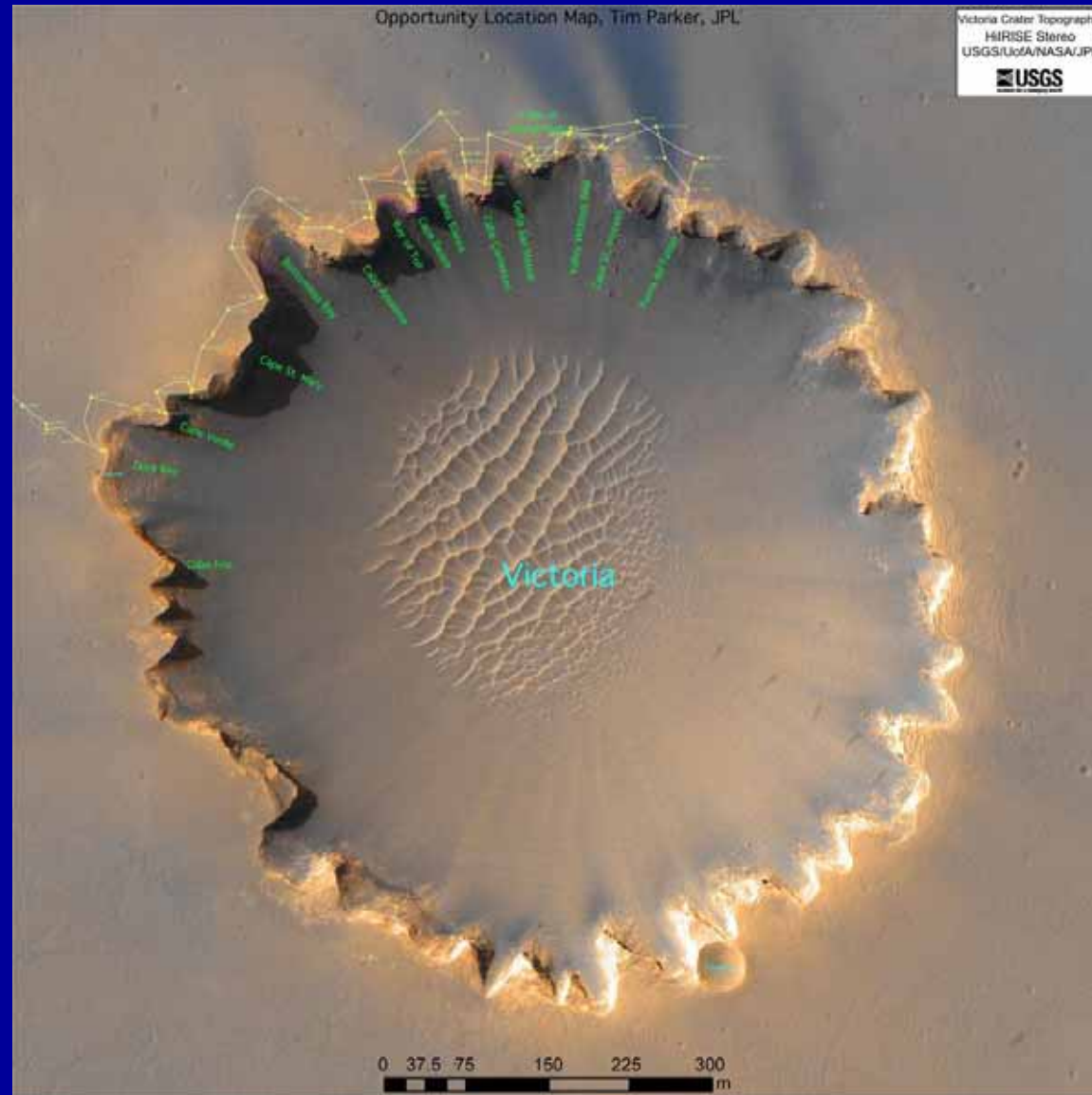
1233
10:55

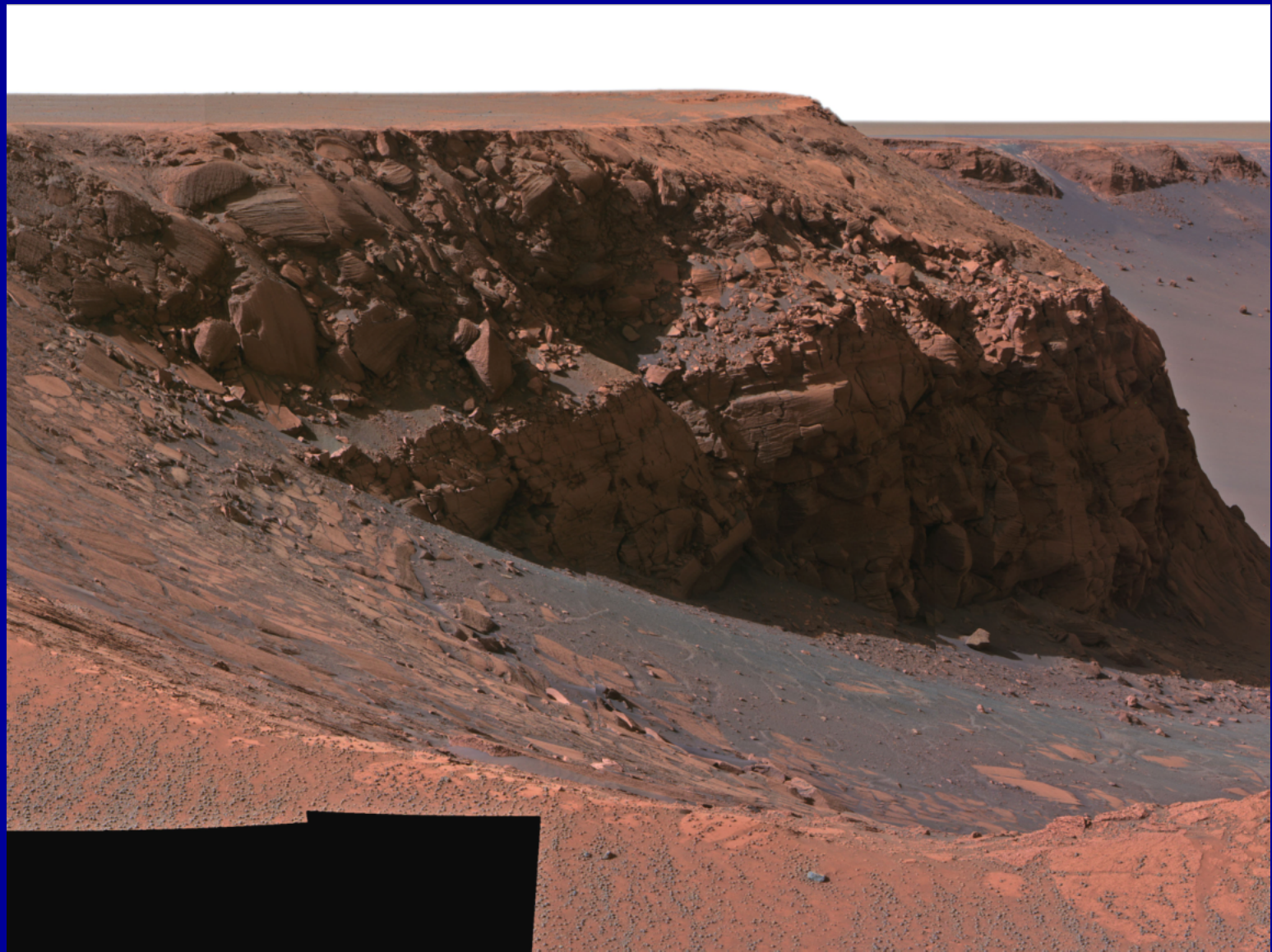
1235
10:53

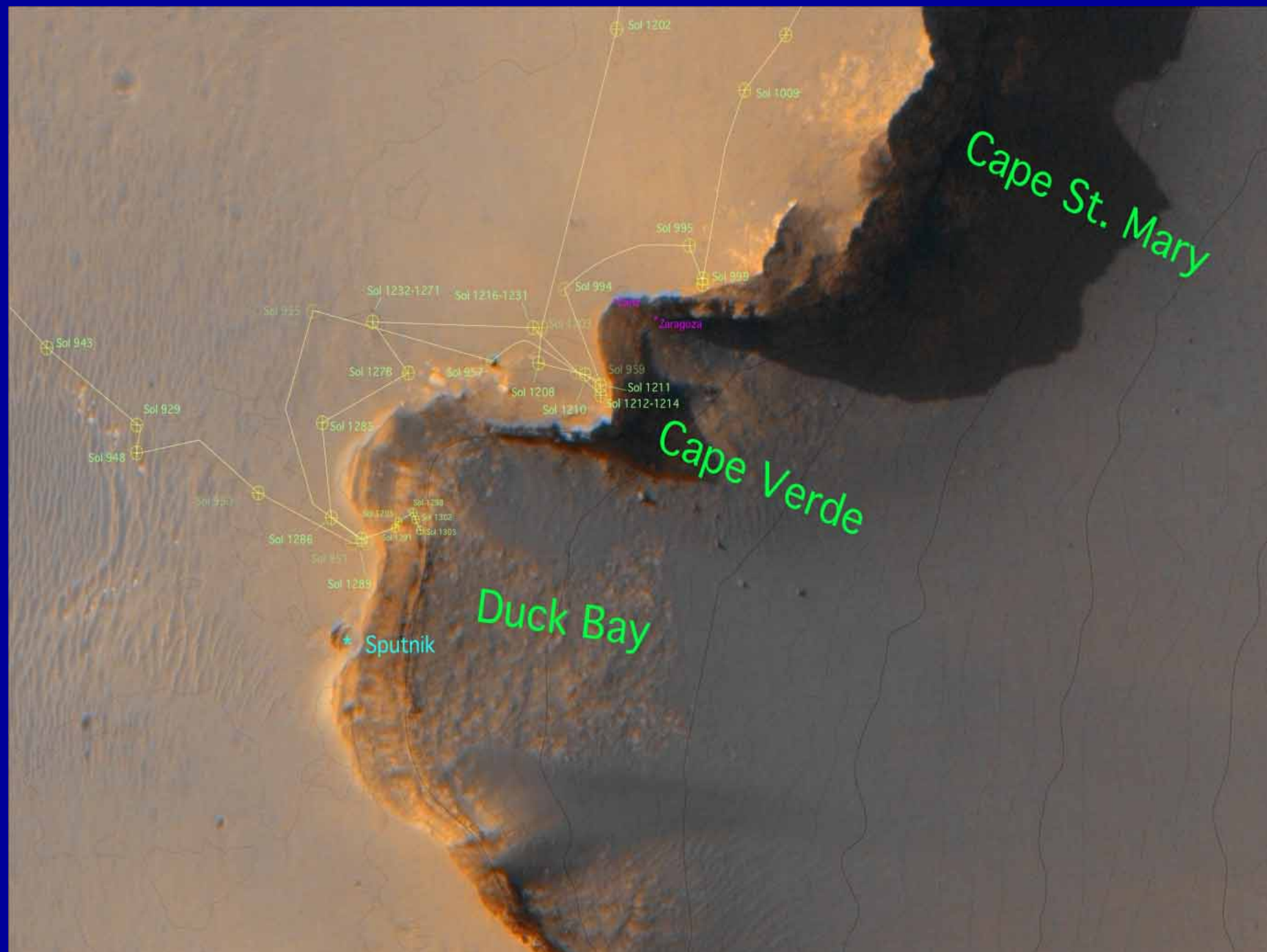
Opportunity Sol Number and Local True Solar Time











**And as the Sun Sinks Slowly
in the West . . .**

