

# SPACE TECHNOLOGY ON EROSION HISTORIES OF EARTH AND MARS

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**Abstract** - Nowadays a technology of space developing rapidly. This project will reconstruct ancient channels present both on Earth and Mars. These ancient landscapes were uplifted and eroded several million years ago and thus contain a rich history of the vertical motions and geological processes occurring regionally and globally. In the North Atlantic there exists ample evidence for terrestrial channels which once flowed on the surface of the Earth, and the existence of benthic foraminifera as well as pollen spores and coal suggest rapid marine transgressions and regressions in this region<sup>1</sup>. On Mars, channels are easily discernible and attest to significant fluvial activity on the Martian surface in the past. These channels can then be mapped and analyzed in order to understand the interplay between erosional and uplift rates, hence enabling current uplift models on multiple planetary bodies to be tested and improved.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Mars and Earth are the only two planets known to have long histories of dynamical cycling of water through their atmosphere, lithosphere, and cryosphere. Although we have known for thirty years that Mars had an early history with aqueous activity on its surface, exciting new results from current Mars missions are only now revealing the extensive sedimentary evidence of that history. Early Mars had extensive lakes and probably transient seas that were associated with a climate capable of generating the precipitation and runoff to sculpt its landscape and fill sedimentary basins. Well-preserved fluvial deltas show that early Mars was surprisingly Earth like in its geological processes. The immense quantity of water implied for sequestering in the Martian permafrost (as ground ice) and beneath it (as ground water) requires an explanation as to the history of water recycling. These and other anomalous aspects of Martian geology are explained by a theory that incorporates the onset and termination of a core dynamo, associated with an early regime of plate tectonics during the first few hundred million years of the planet's history.

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## 2. APPLICATIONS

Fig. 1 shows the current understanding of the dynamic support present in the North Atlantic, showing that it is sustained by hot mantle beneath it; several studies have attempted to model this Icelandic plume<sup>2</sup>. By measuring uplift in ancient surficial landscapes, the results obtained from this study will be able to provide constraints on the dynamics of the Iceland plume around 50-55 million years ago and its behavior both as a function of time and space. This is important in order to be able to understand the current tectonic plate model, and thus will provide insight into the coupling of surface processes and the internal dynamics of the Earth.

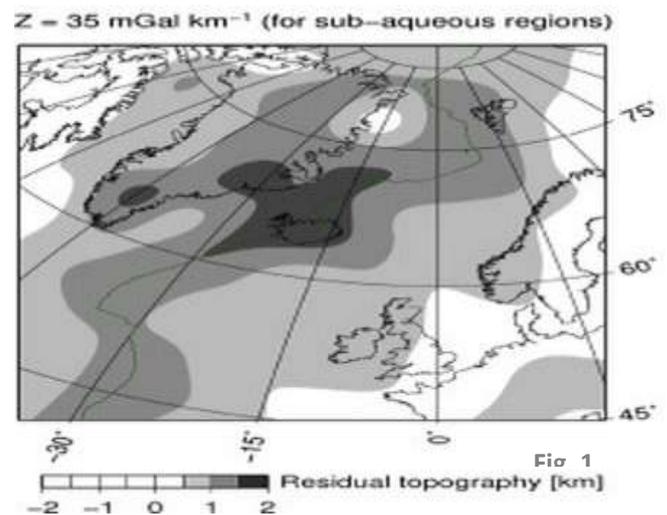
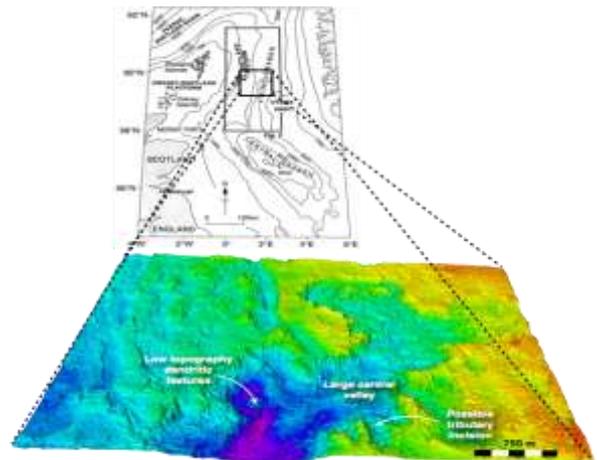


Fig-1

### 3. METHODOLOGY

The fundamental principle on which this project is based is that the shape of a river can provide us with a direct and quantitative estimate for the rate of uplift experienced by the area under study<sup>3</sup>. The following steps indicate the procedure which will be used for the project (see Fig. 2).

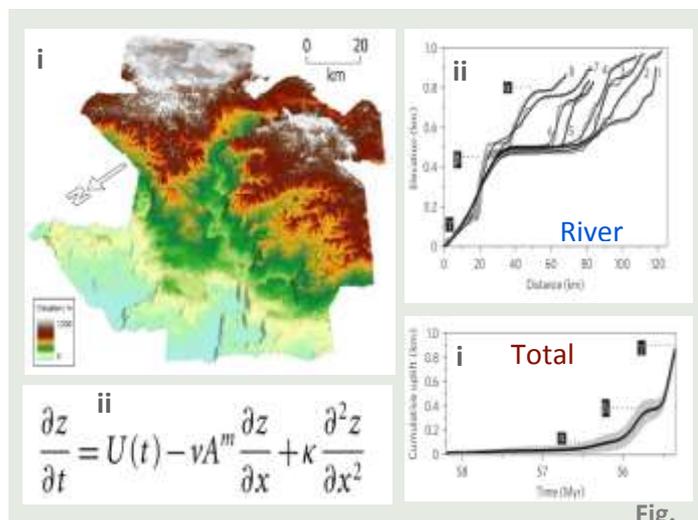
- i) The landscape will be reconstructed using seismic interpretation tools and as a result, a terrestrial channel system is predicted to be extracted from the data;
- ii) Drainage networks and patterns can then be reconstructed using flow routing algorithms;
- iii) Once this is done, longitudinal profiles (elevation as a function of distance) for every mapped river, as well as the upstream drainage area, can then be plotted;
- iv) The shape of a river profile can then be used as a function of the uplift rate forcing the river **upwards** and the erosion bringing the river **downwards**. As a result, is it possible to invert the problem, and the geologically more interesting question can be posed: What uplift rate history best fits observed river profiles?



**Fig.3:** The seismic interpretation software used is Petrel and the mapping of drainage and flow algorithms will later be done using ArcGIS. A channel has been identified and mapped at ~1 km below the seabed (see Fig. 3). The feature displays various fluvial characteristics and has a relief of ~100m.

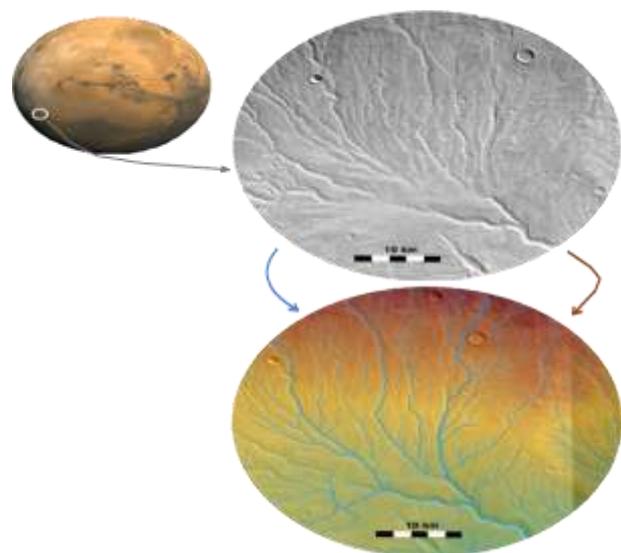
### 5. MARS CHANNELS

This technique for solving for uplift using drainage networks is being applied in several places around the world. The model used in this study requires a river (current or ancient), that had running water at some point and an active geodynamic or a warm mantle which could have resulted in uplift of the crust. Although Mars is currently dry and cold, it could potentially have possessed these features, as evidenced by flow channels and volcanic structures.



### 4. EARTH CHANNELS

The terrestrial component of this project will take place in the Brasseley Region near the East Shetland Platform. The mapping of the landscape for this project will be done using 3D reflection and well data provided by PGS. The current available dataset consists of a seismic volume, spanning an area of 9000 km<sup>2</sup> and a depth of 5 km, and a total of 15 well logs provided by Statoil.



**Fig. 4:** The images shown to the left (Fig. 4) are of the Warrego Valles on southern Mars. The first image (4a) shows the channels obtained from HRSC imagery, whereas in the second image (4b), a topographical gradient is used in

order to determine the drainage patterns of the topography, simulating what surficial river flows on Mars could have resembled several millions of years ago.

## 6. CONCLUSION

The foregoing holds that Mars, like Earth, is characterized by long-term cycles of water and rock (igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary). These cyclic processes are intimately tied to the evolution of the planetary lithosphere, atmosphere, and hydrosphere. However, the evolution of Mars was much faster than that of Earth. Mars experienced and completed its plate-tectonic phase during the 400 to 500 Myr period prior to the late heavy bombardment while Earth remains in the plate tectonics evolutionary phase. Thus, the theory strongly follows the insight that the phenomenon of plate tectonics is not exhausted by a planetary sample of one, but rather that it is a natural consequence of the more general evolutionary sequence of a water-rich terrestrial planet. Mars formed its highlands/lowlands dichotomy, as Earth did, but it did so much more rapidly, and in the time interval between the end of its magma ocean and the disruption of the late heavy bombardment. It was latter that terminated plate tectonics, but it was also the latter that established the transition to the persistent superplume activity at Tharsis and Elysium. The hydrated lithosphere that was subducted to the Martian interior by its early plate-tectonic phase provides the reservoir that sustained the episodic hydrological activity through later Martian history that so clearly contradicts the HIDDEN hypothesis.

## 7. REFERENCES

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