# **Craters, resurfacing and Layers**

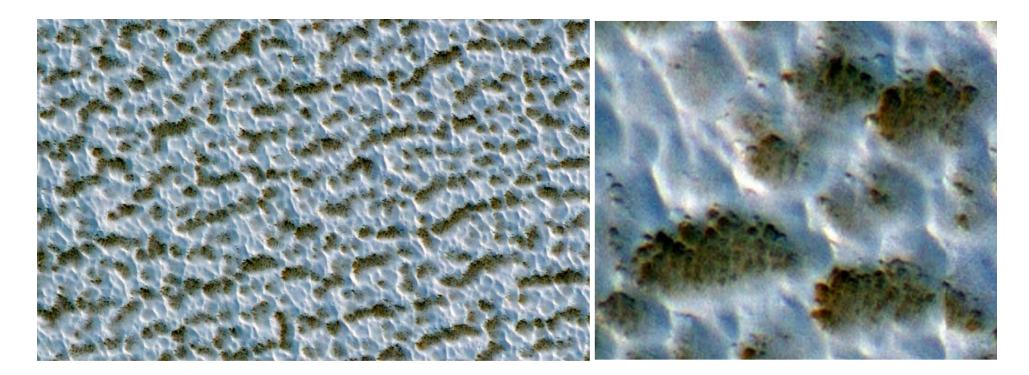
Shane Byrne Maria Banks Sarah Mattson Kapil Galla





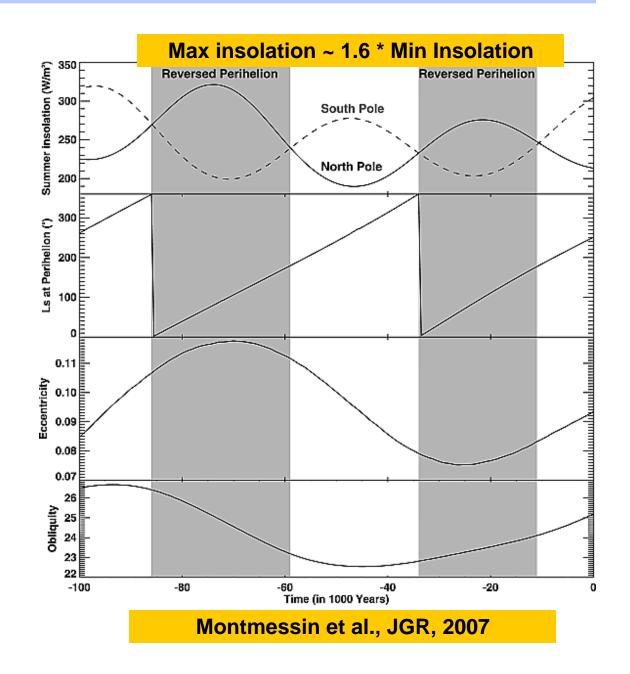


- Can we understand present accumulation/loss rates?
  - Dust-free ice must have accumulated recently or is ongoing
  - OMEGA grain-sizes indicates current net loss
  - NRC has temporary variations in extent (~1%) reversible
  - i.e. it's not clear what's going on...





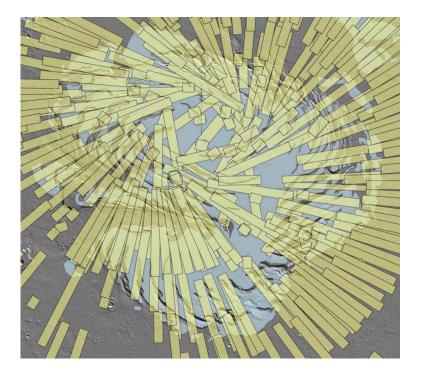
- If we can figure out what's happening today...
  - Can we do that for the recent past (10s of Kyr)?
  - Can we do that for the distant past (100s to 1000s of Kyr)?

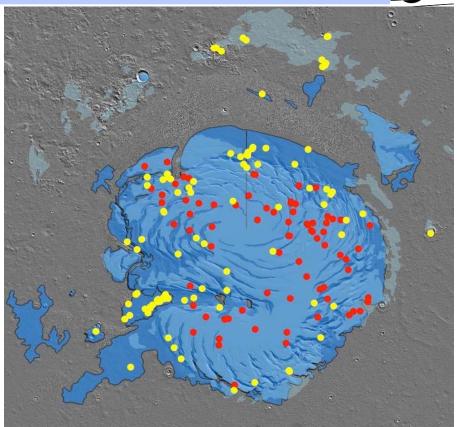




#### **Craters, Ablation and Layers**







## • CTX search

188 craters

## HiRISE follow-up

- Accurate sizes focus on smaller craters
- Morphologic sequence of degradation focus on larger craters
- 78 craters on the NRC (red dots)

#### **Craters, Ablation and Layers**



- Interior of craters a site of net ice accumulation
  - Most of residual cap has old ice exposed (net ablation)
  - Some craters virtually ice free younger?
  - d/D ~ 0.23 i.e. plenty of shadowing
    - Kick-starts a positive accumulation feedback

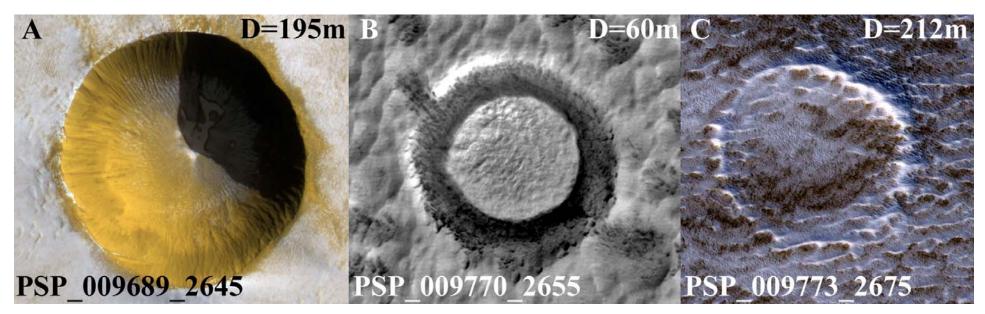








- Morphologic sequence
  - Craters fill with ice
  - Ablation features (sun cups) chop up the rims



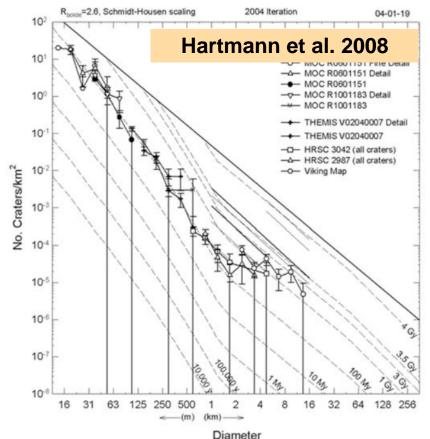
- What do we learn from the crater population?
- What do we learn from the individual craters?

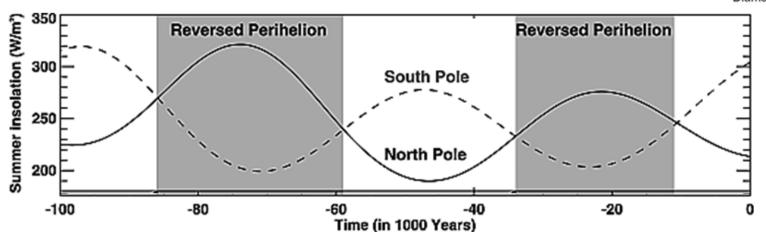




### Hartmann isochrons

- Slope about -3.05 predicted from lunar work
- A 250m crater (210-297m bin) should form on the NRC every ~10 Kyr
- Krevlavsky counts
  - Zunil eject blanket
  - Shows -2.85 slope
  - Agrees with Hartman and Neukum when D>10m

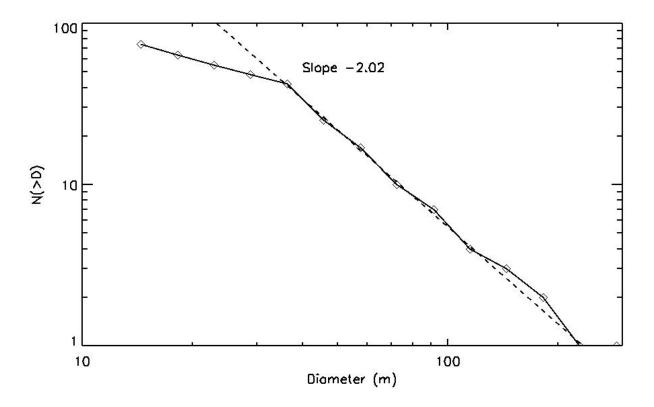






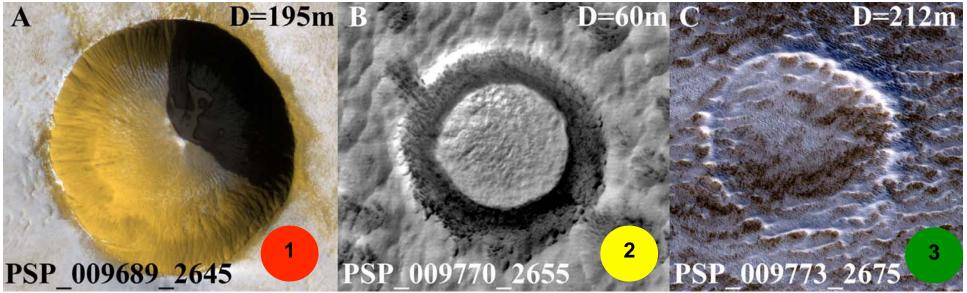


- SFD has an uncertain slope
  - Depends on where you start the bin boundaries
  - Slope is -2.02
- Well above the -3.05 production slope
  - Misha's work validates the Hartman slope
  - An equilibrium population also consistent with morphologic sequence
- Crater lifetime proportional to D<sup>1.03</sup>

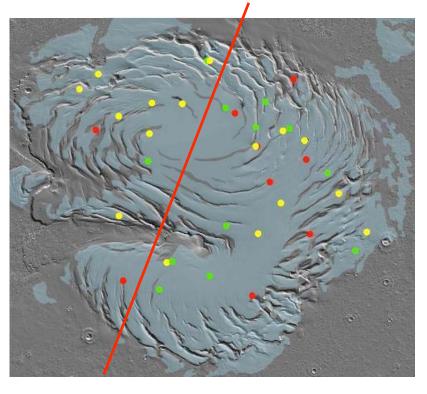






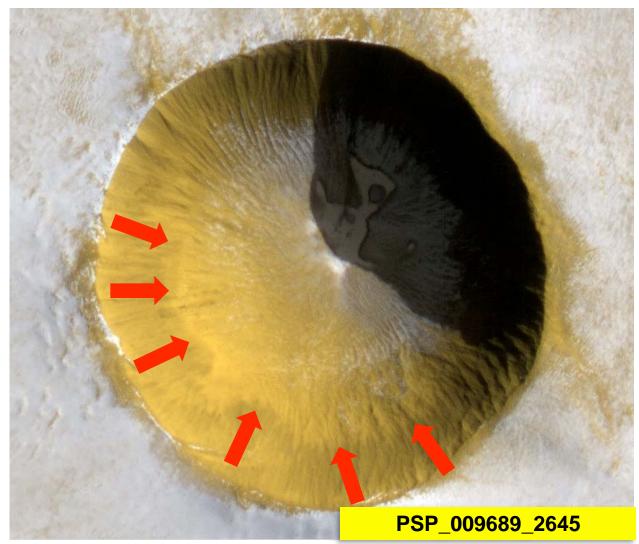


- Degradation as a function of location
  - Longitudinal asymmetry?
  - No latitudinal pattern
  - Similar to elevation asymmetry
  - Atmospheric pattern...
  - Water vapor availability from surrounding regolith





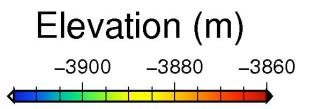
- Focus on one crater ~200m in diameter
  - Excavated to 40m pretty deep...
  - Change in material with depth?
    - Albedo boundary on wall

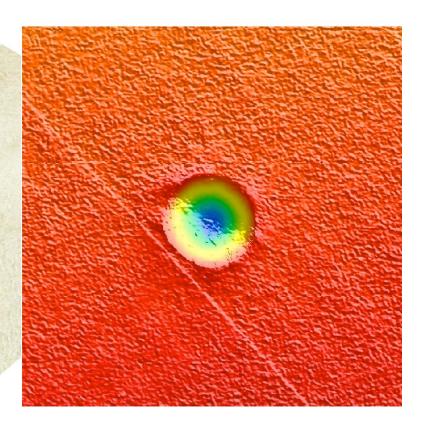


Ice in bottom
Newly formed?



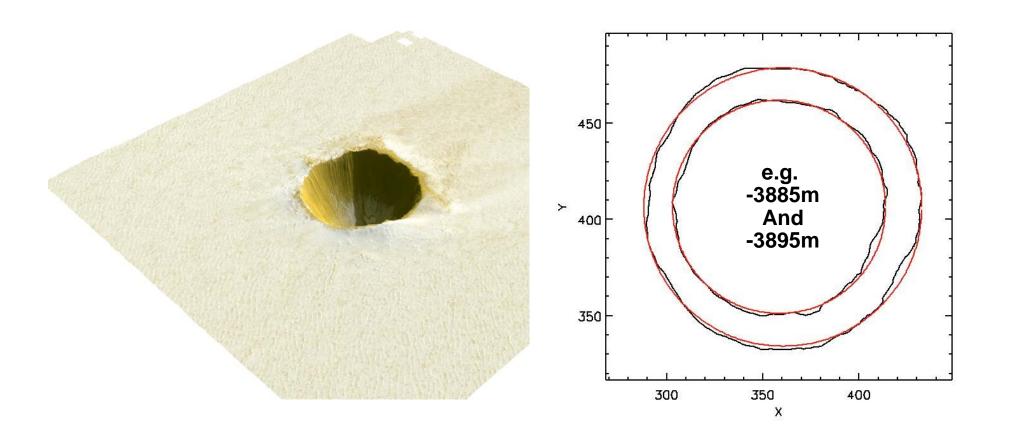
- Stereo DEM available
  - Still being refined
  - 1m posting
  - Accurate to ~1m





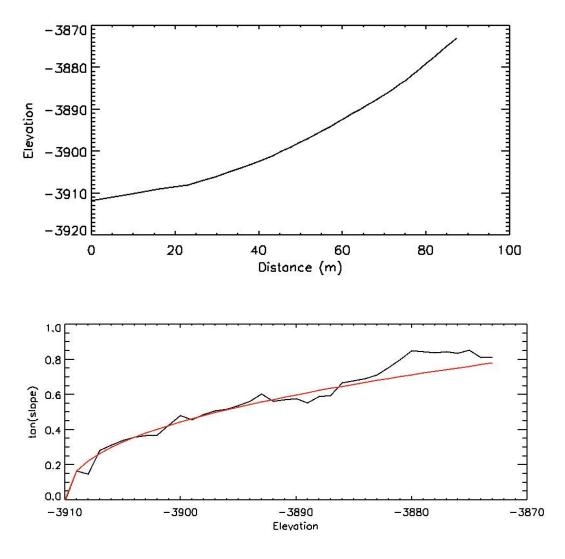


- Horizontal slices shows how the crater changes shape with elevation
  - Done every vertical meter
  - Fit a circle to the intersection of the DEM and slice



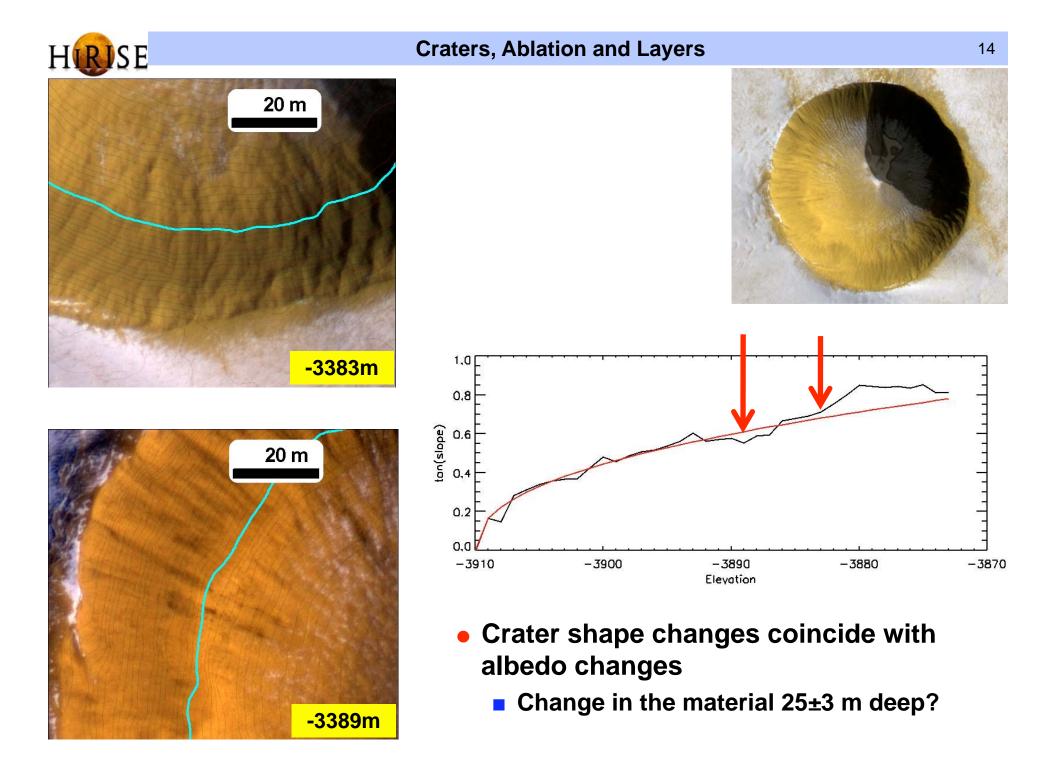


- Crater shape looks pretty typical
  - Slopes increase with radius



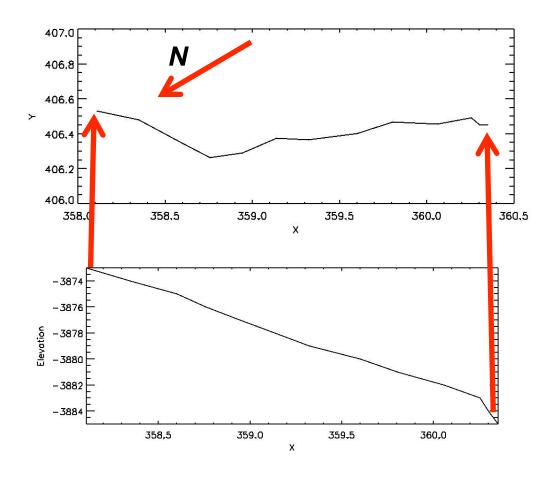
### A closer look

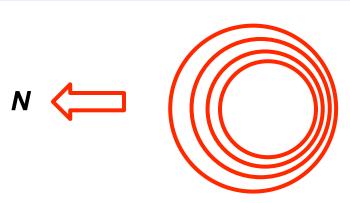
- Take Garvin's crater shapes
  - Fit to craters KMs in size
- Slope proportional to z<sup>0.43</sup>
- Change in crater shape





- Evidence for ablation?
  - Slopes higher at higher elevations
  - More ablation higher up
  - More ablation on equatorward facing side





Crater expands asymmetrically

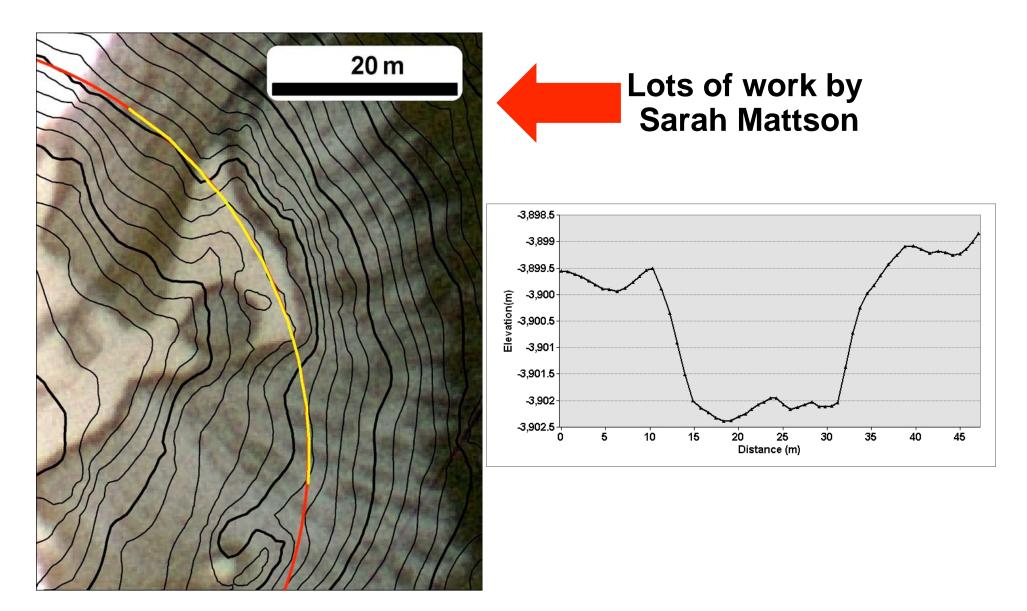
Center of crater moves northward

Crater walls are ablating outwards

South-facing walls by at least 5m more than North-facing walls

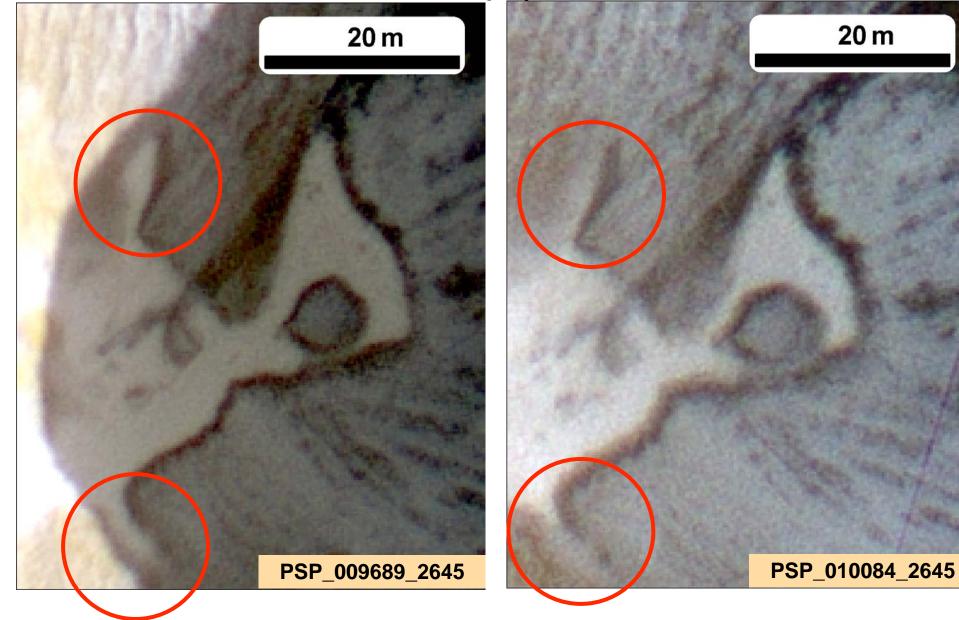


- Stereo topography shows ice patch is a low (opposite of what I thought)
  - Original crater floor not covered up yet



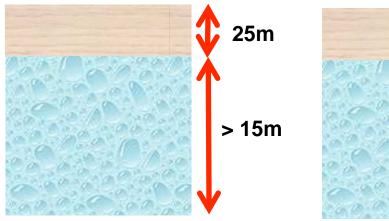


- Changes in 400 orbits?
  - Orthorectified versions in preparation

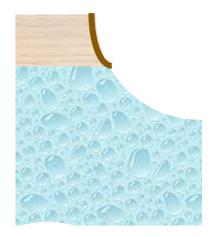


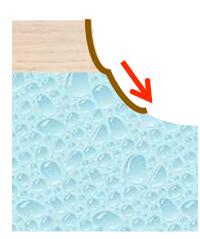


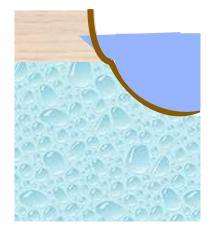
- Conceptual model
  - A dirty ice layer over cleaner stuff













С OLYMPIA UNDAE UNIT (ABou): migrating dunes and • NRC is an equilibrium surface sand sheets; meters to tens of meters thick PLANUM BOREUM 4 UNIT (ABb<sub>4</sub>): residual ice cap; tens At least for the last 10 Kyr of centimeters thick PLANUM BOREUM 3 UNIT (ABb<sub>3</sub>): layered deposits; **Crater lifetime** α D<sup>0.85-1</sup> tens of meters thick AMAZONIAN CHASMA BOREALE UNIT (ABcb): layered deposits: tens LATE of meters thick Resurfacing rate will need to PLANUM BOREUM 2 UNIT (ABb<sub>2</sub>): dark layered be backed out of the crater deposits; tens of meters thick removal rate with models PLANUM BOREUM 1 UNIT (ABb1): layered deposits; unconformities and lenses of Planum Boreum cavi unit in lower parts; as much as 1500 meters thick or more AMAZONI AIIM PLANUM BOREUM CAVI UNIT (ABb<sub>c</sub>): irregular, even, Large (200m) crater sample and cross-bedded layer sequences, sandy and ice-rich deposits; laterally transgressive with Planum Boreum 1 unit; as much as a few hundred meters thick below a ~25m thick dirty ice major unconformity layer Banded terrain? RUPES TENUIS UNIT (ABrt): evenly-bedded unit; beds tens to ~100 meter thick, total thickness as much as 1400 AMAZONIAN meters EARLY Intermediate deposits? SCANDIA REGION UNIT (ABs): reworked clastic debris. tens to hundreds of meterss thick VASTITAS BOREALIS UNTERIOR UNIT (ABv<sub>i</sub>): outflow channel deposits, hundreds to a couple thousand meters thick HESPERIAN NOACHIAN UNDIVIDED - sedimentary, volcanic, and impact materials, thickness uncertain

Tanaka et al., Icarus, 2008





