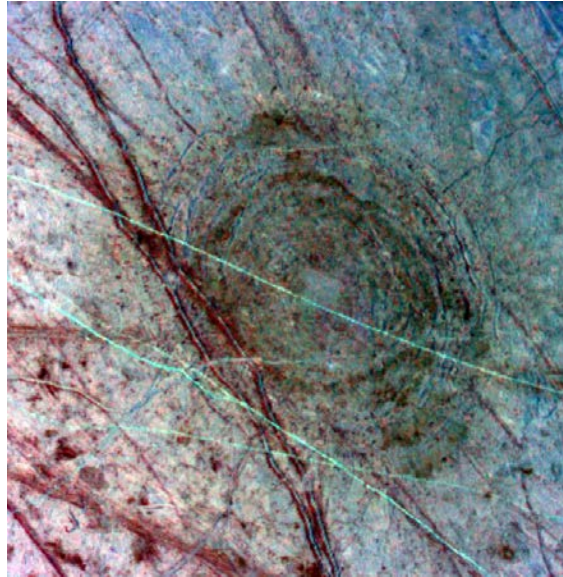


Planetary Surface Processes

Cratering
Gravity
Tectonics
Volcanism

Winds

Fluvial
Glacial
Chemical
weathering

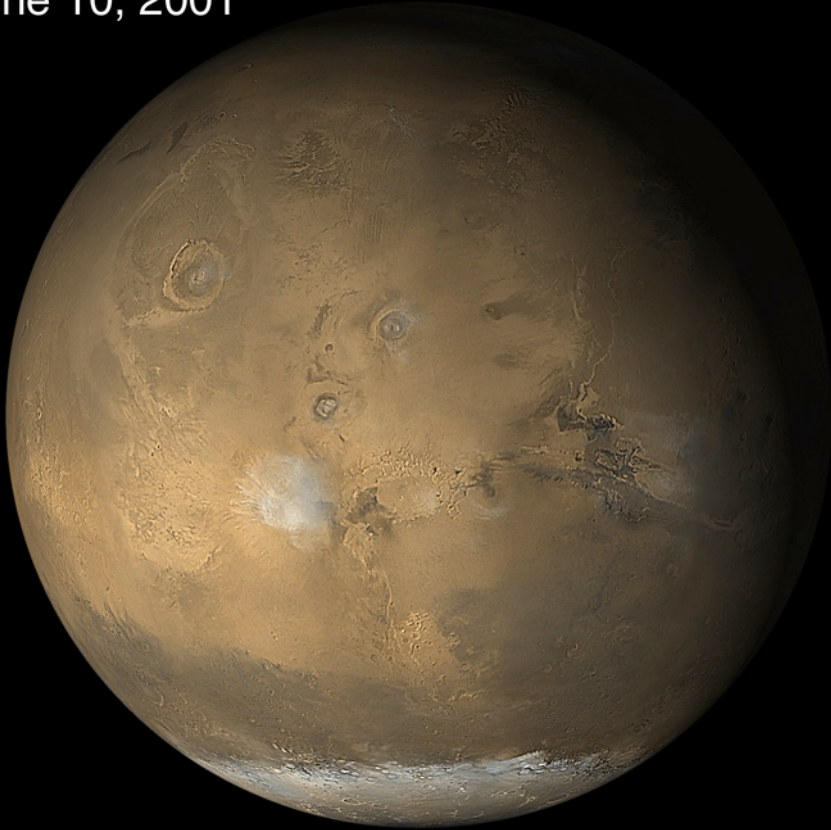


Aeolian Processes

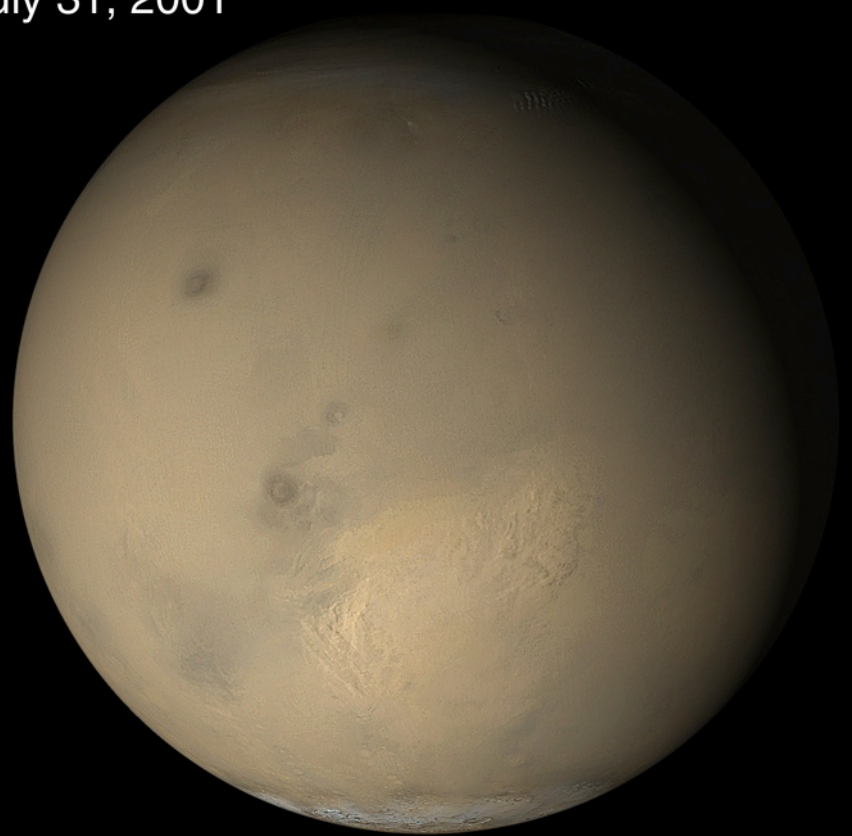


Mars: Global dust storms

June 10, 2001



July 31, 2001



Mars: dust storm viewed from the surface

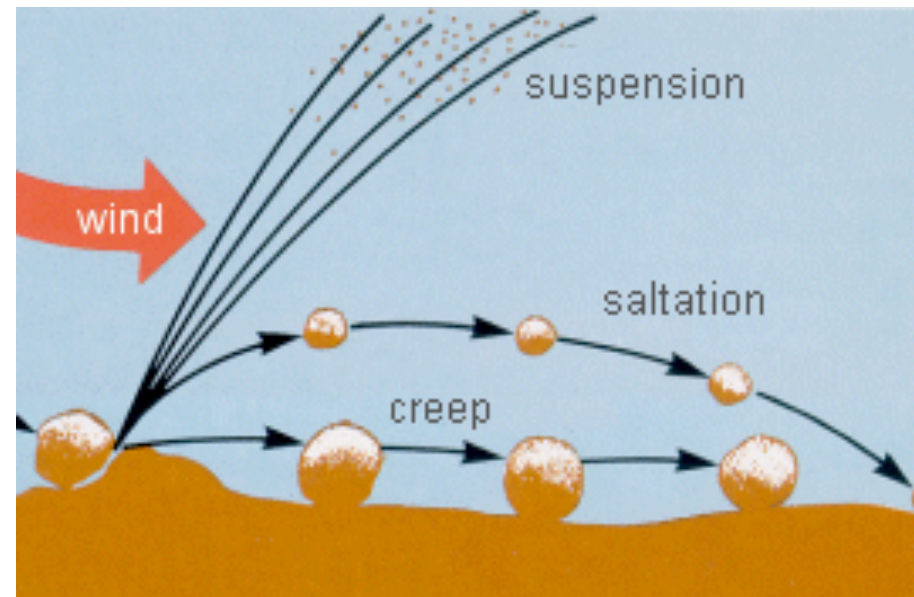


Aeolian Processes: Size-dependent

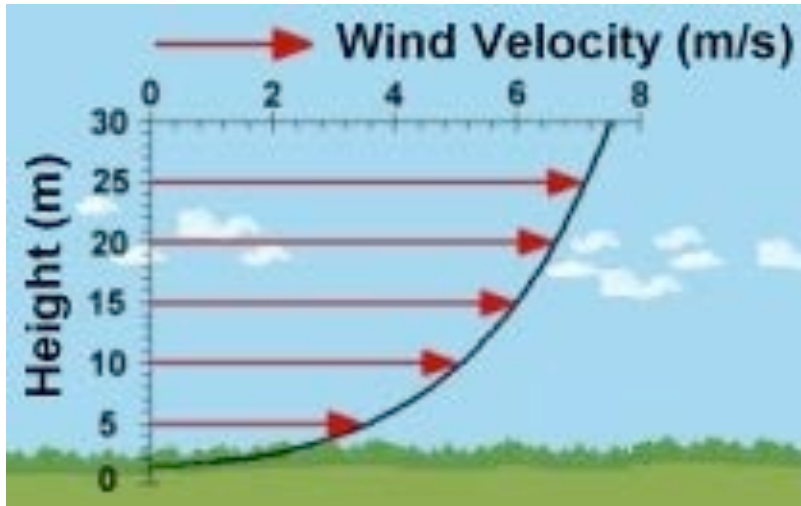
Size Wentworth Size Class Sediment /Rock Name

256 mm	Boulders	Sediment: GRAVEL Rock RUDITES: (conglomerates, breccias)
64 mm	Cobbles	
4 mm	Pebbles	
2 mm	Granules	
1 mm	Very Coarse Sand	Sediment: SAND Rocks: SANDSTONES (arenites, wackes)
1/2 mm	Coarse Sand	
1/4 mm	Medium Sand	
1/8 mm	Fine Sand	
1/16 mm	Very Fine Sand	Sediment: MUD Rocks: LUTITES (mudrocks)
1/256 mm	Silt	
	Clay	

- Dust grains via suspension
- Gravel via creep
- Sand grains via *saltation*



Threshold wind speeds



- Wind varies with height:

$$u \approx 2.5 u_* \ln(z/z_0)$$
 u_* wind friction speed, z_0 aerodynamic roughness ($\sim$ mm for sand)
- Threshold speed for saltation:

$$u_{*t} \approx \{.0123(\rho_p g d / \rho + 3 \times 10^{-4} / [\rho d])\}^{0.5}$$
 ρ_p particle density, d diameter, ρ atm. density

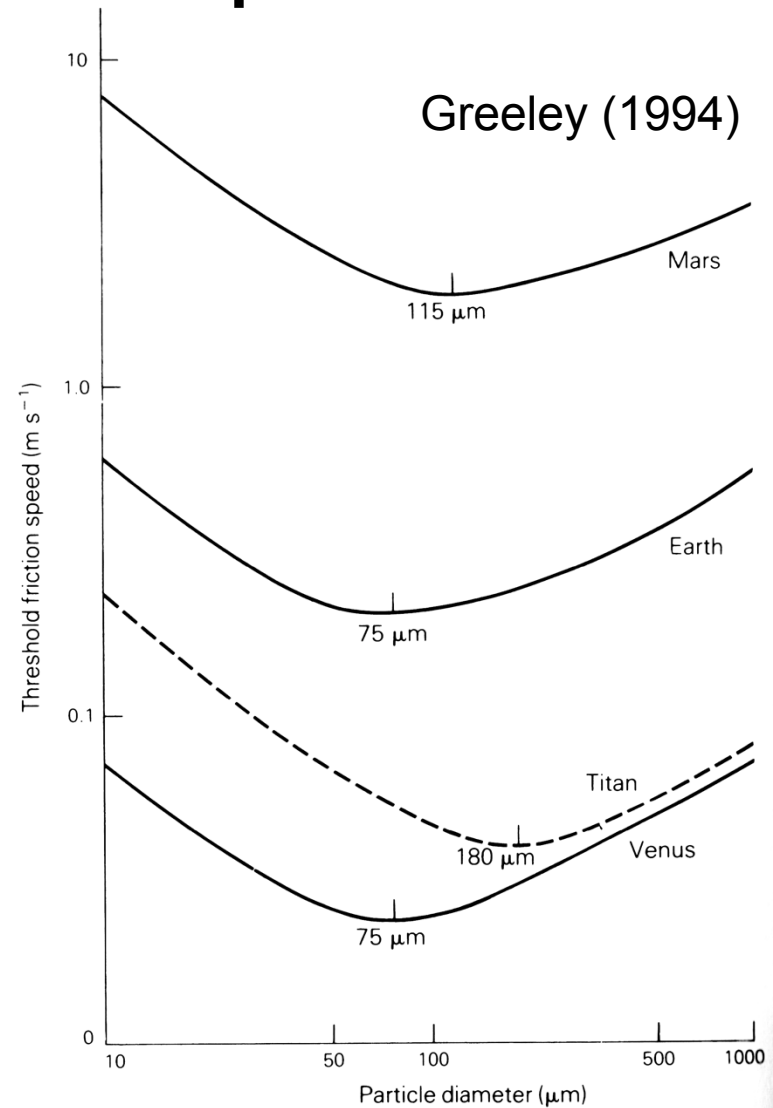
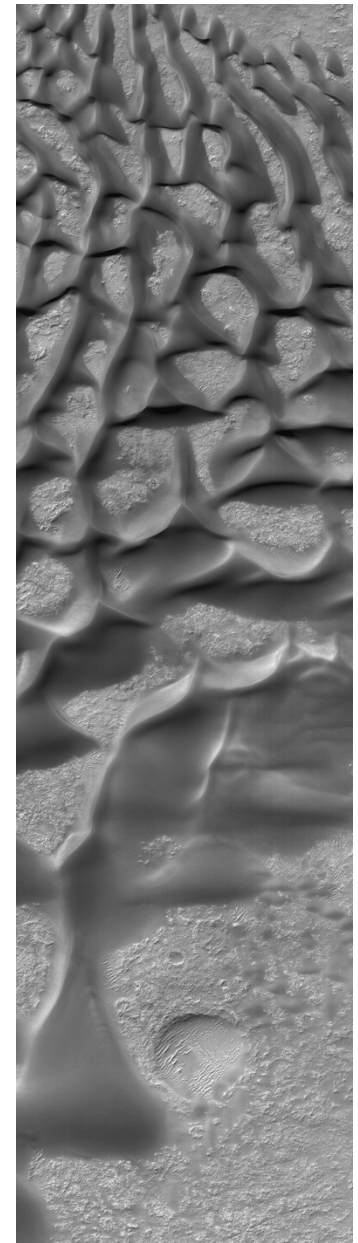
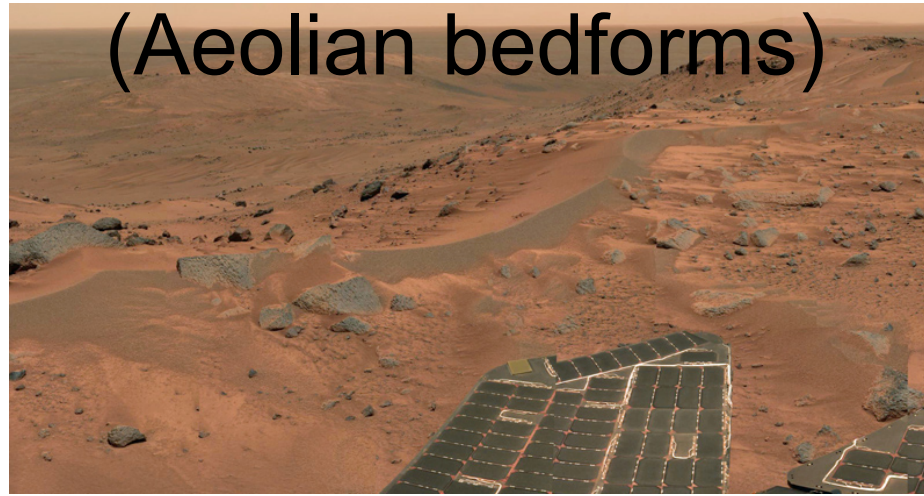
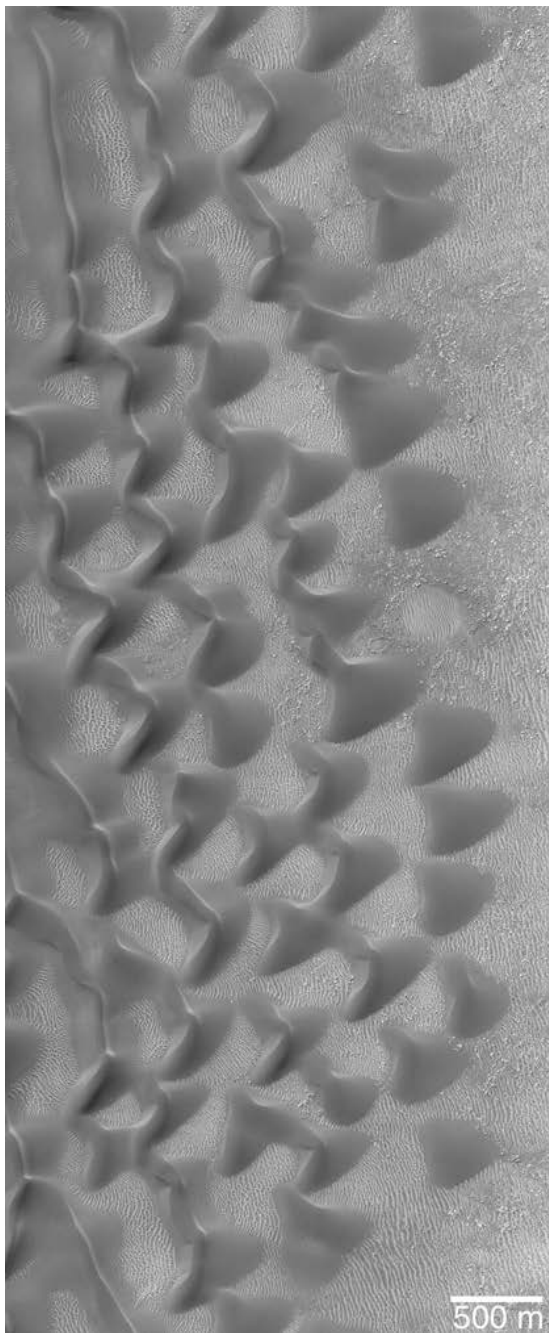
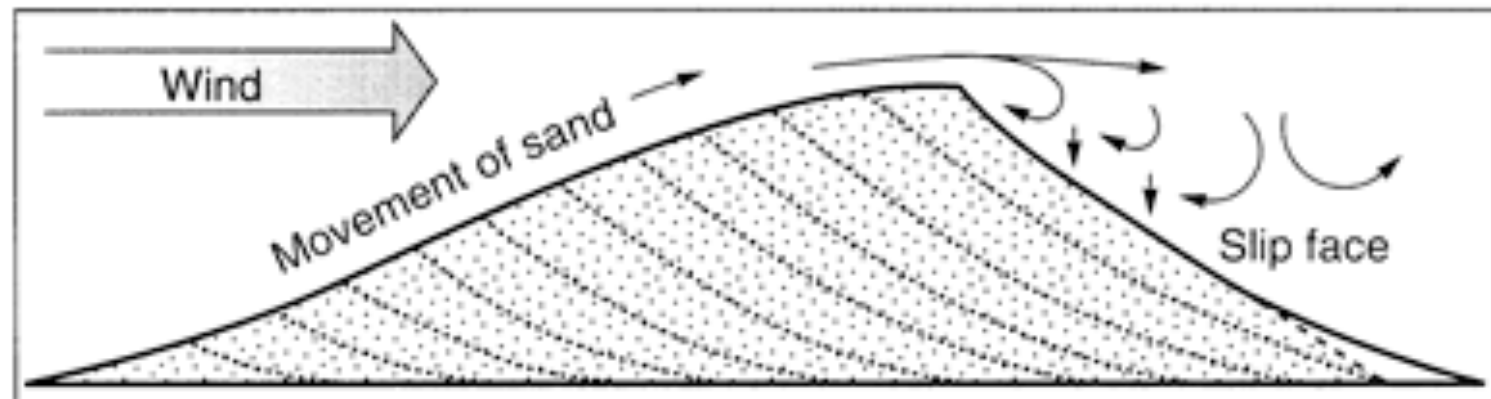
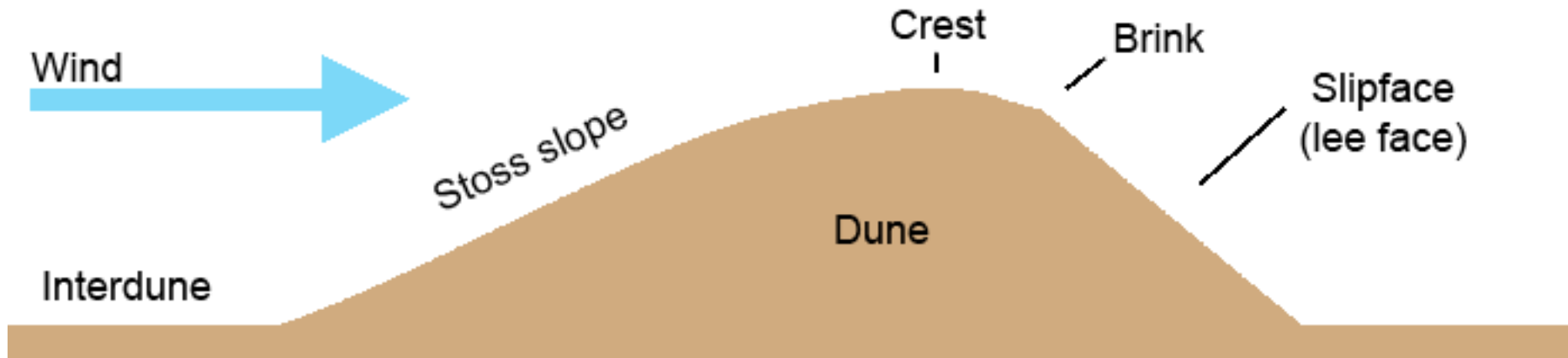


Figure 3.36 Diagram showing the minimum threshold friction speed (a function of wind speed) required to move particles of different sizes on Mars, Earth, Titan and Venus; note that as the atmospheric density decreases from Venus to Mars, minimum winds needed to set particles into motion increases.

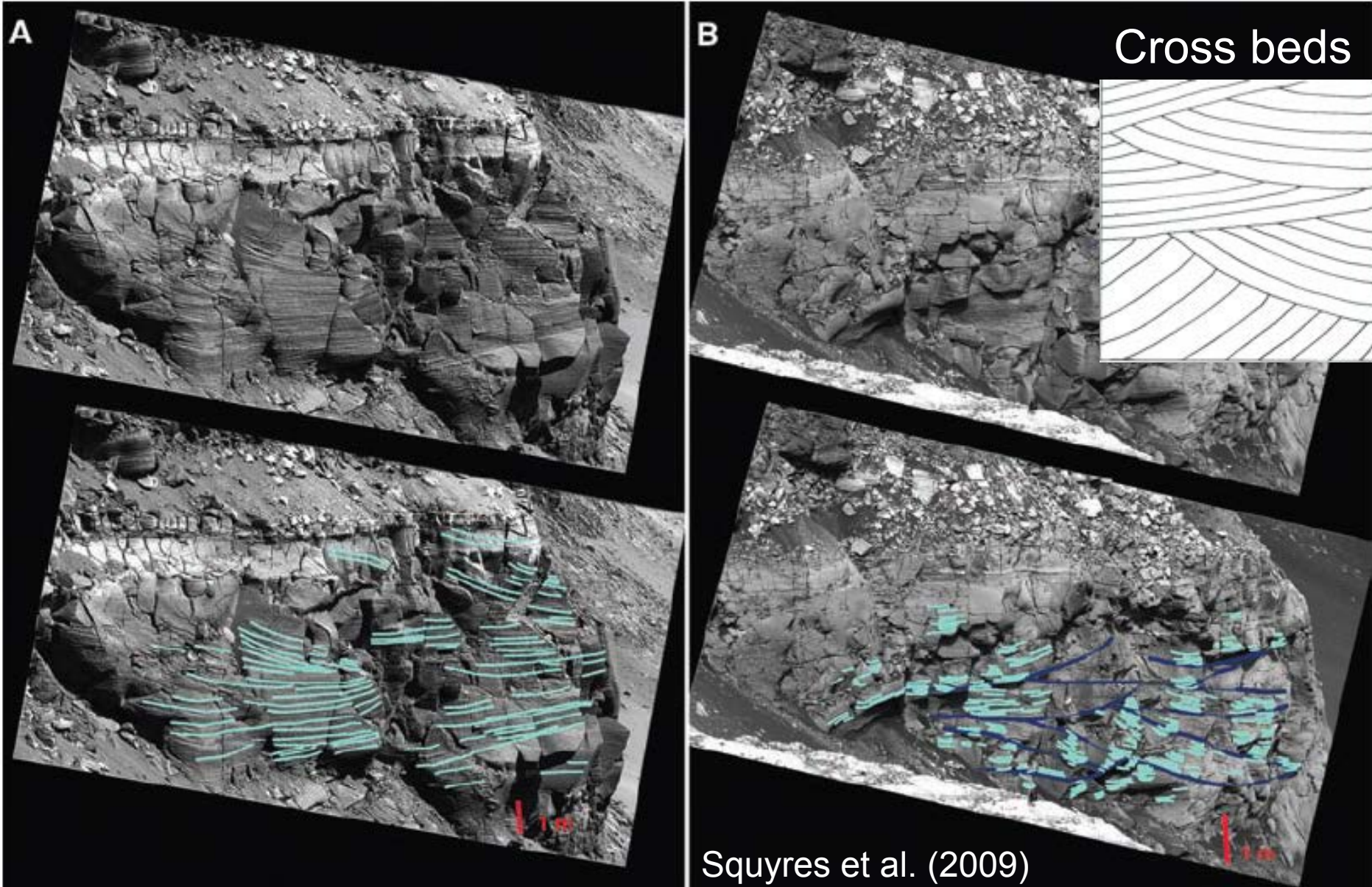
Dunes and ripples (Aeolian bedforms)



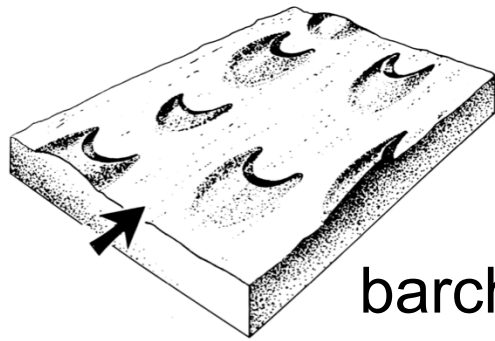
Anatomy of a dune



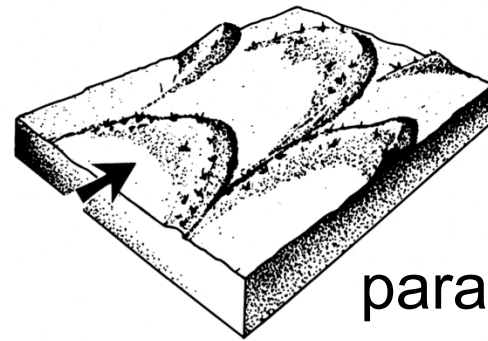
Ancient dunes on Mars



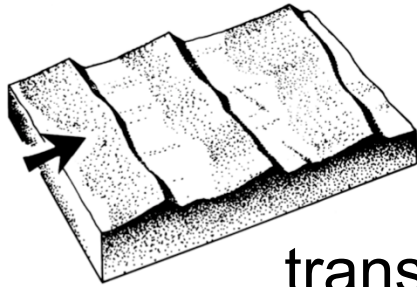
Dunes take many forms



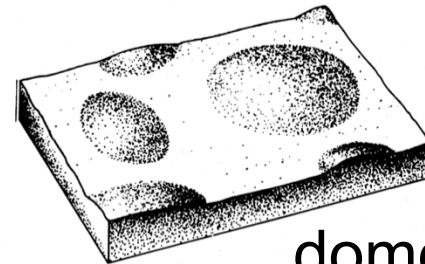
barchan



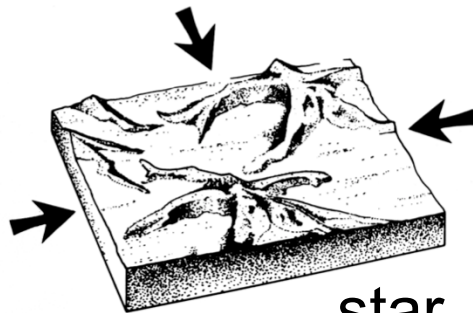
parabolic



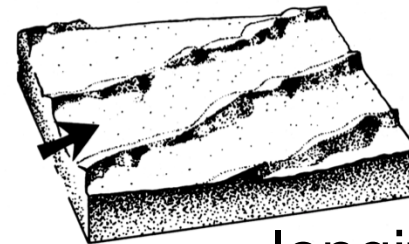
transverse



dome



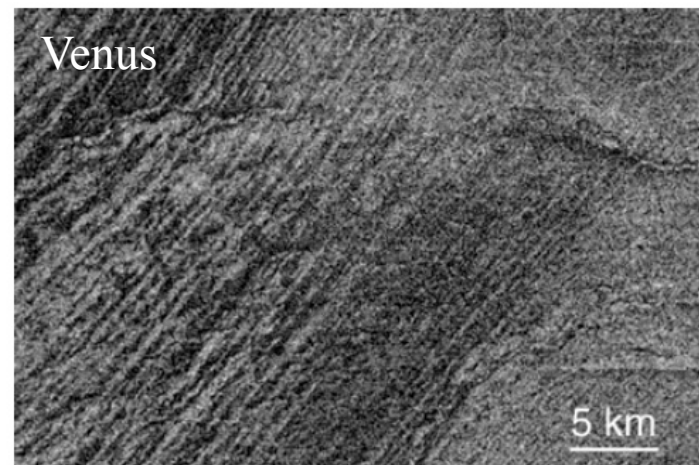
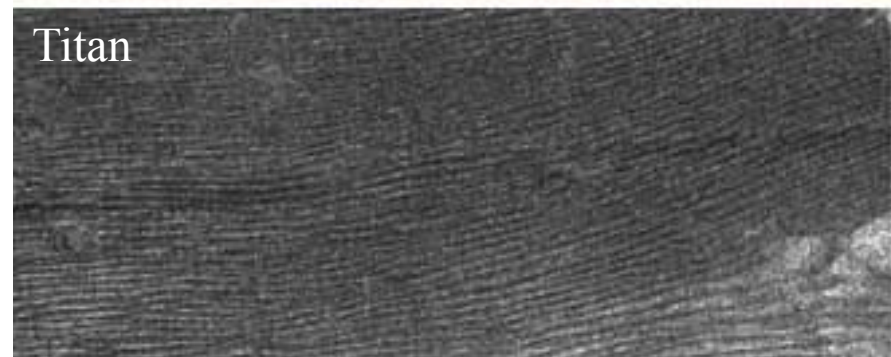
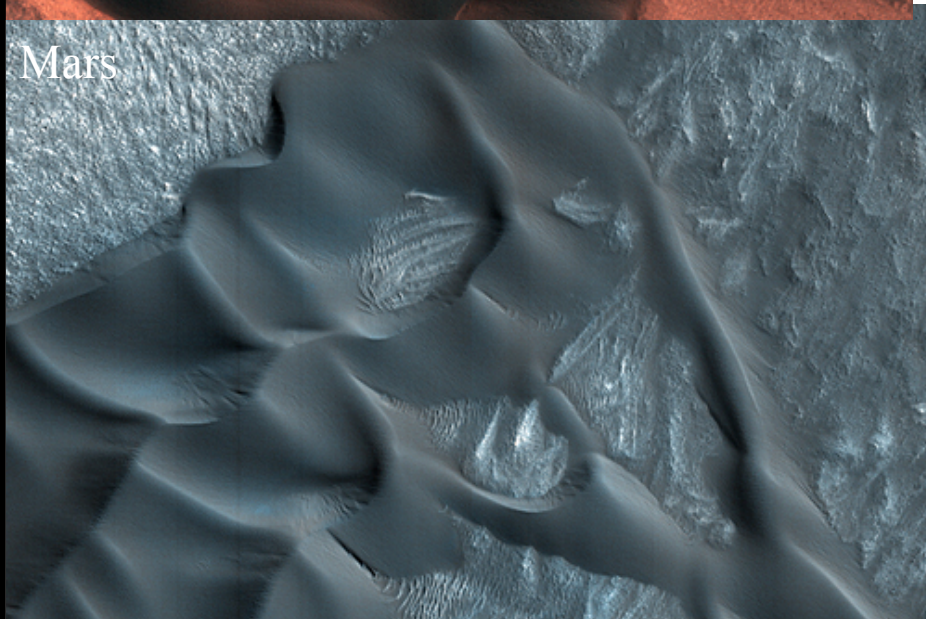
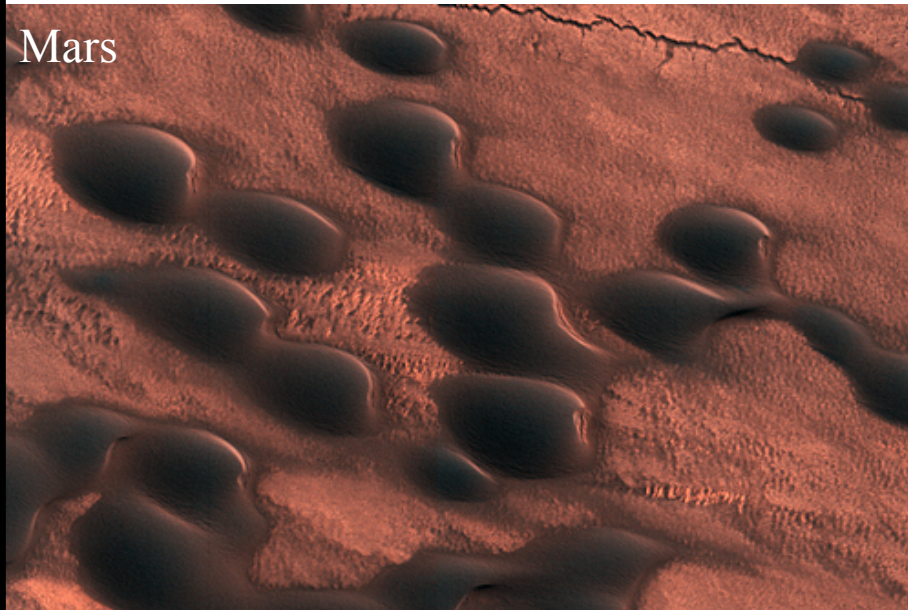
star



longitudinal

Greeley (1994)

Planetary dunes

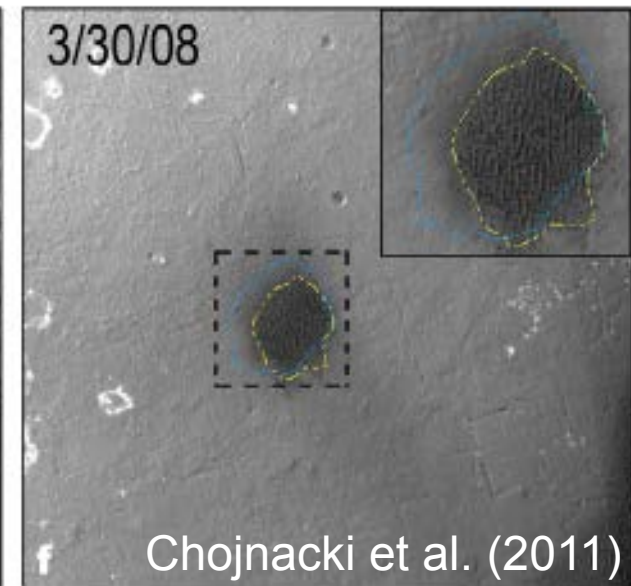
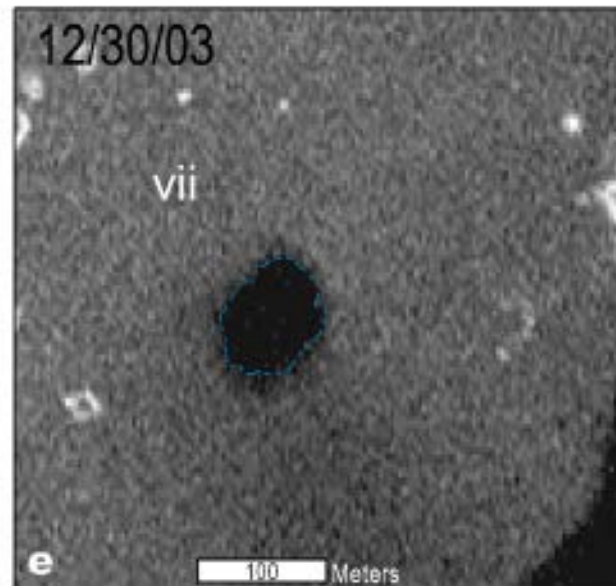
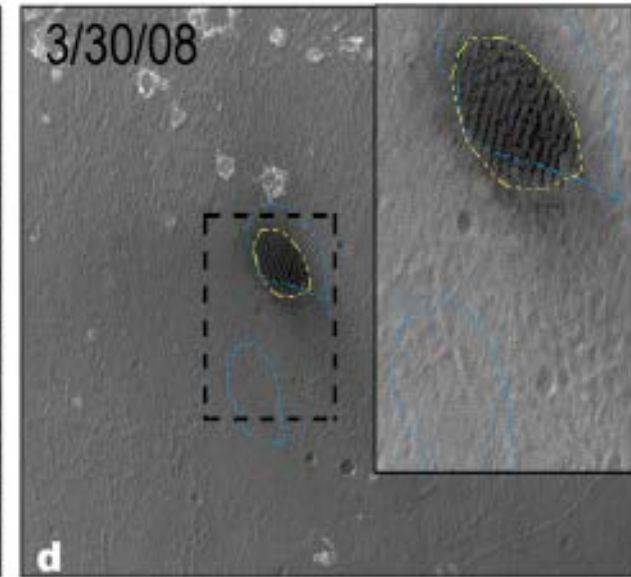
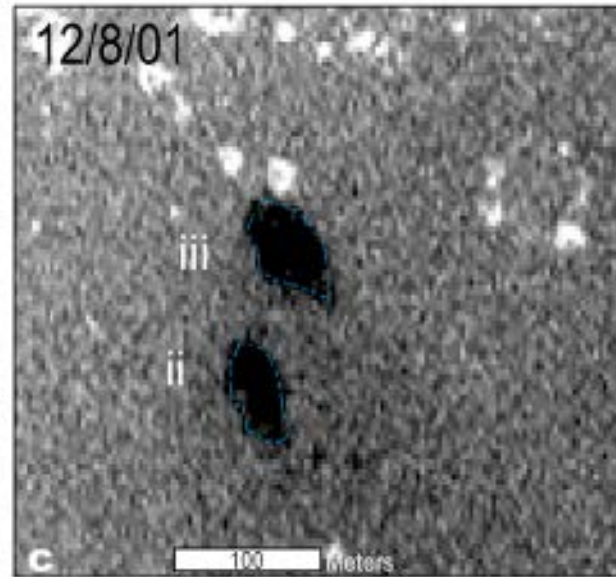
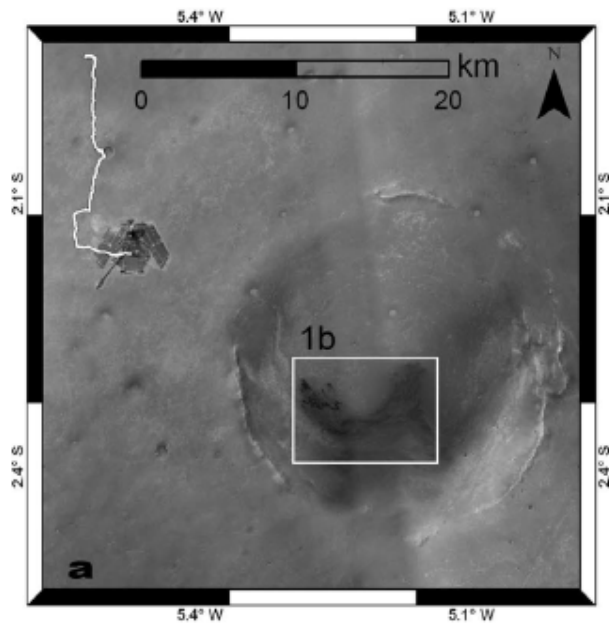


Sand movement on Mars



Sullivan et al. (2008)

Sand movement at Endeavour crater

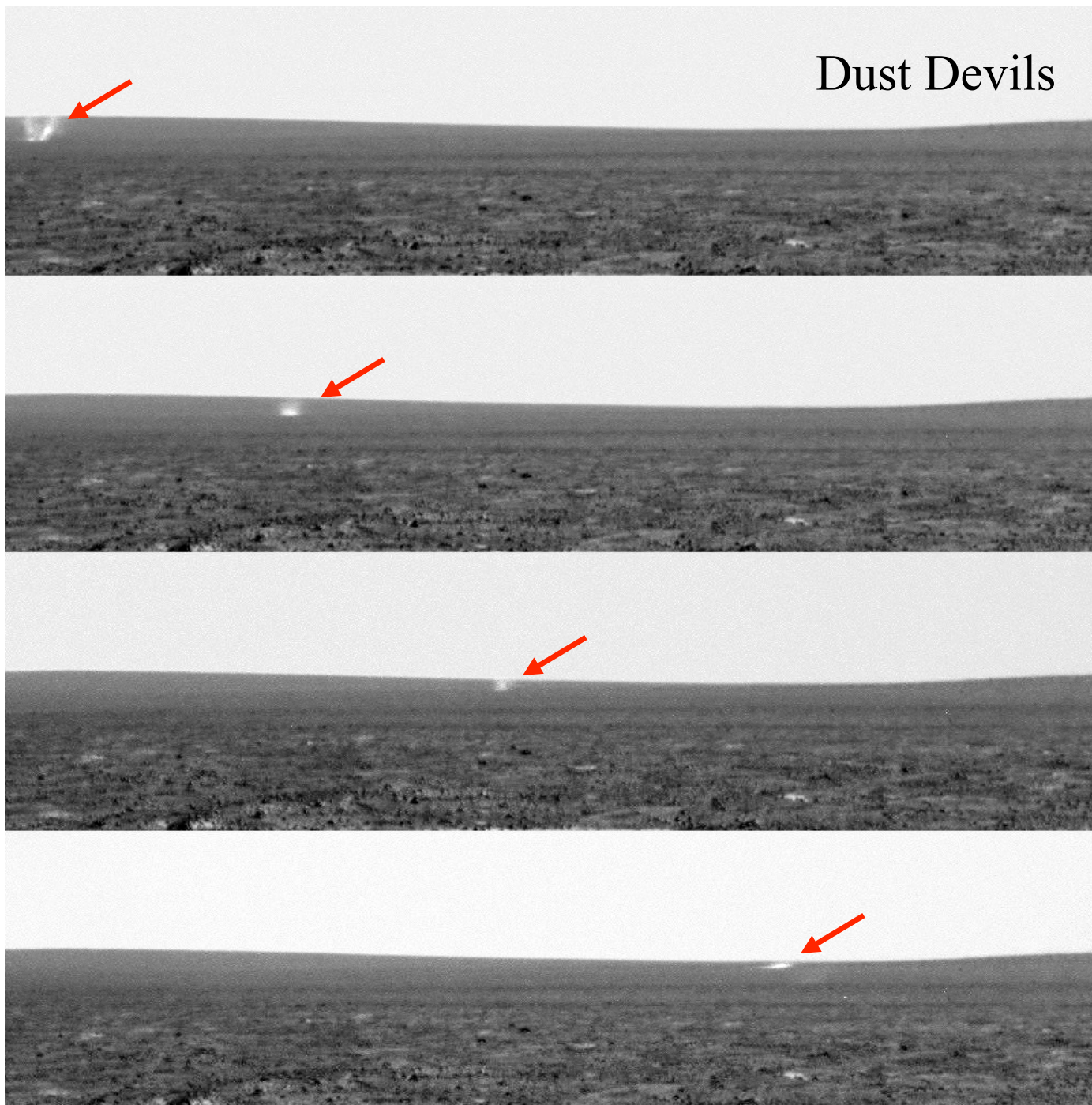


Chojnacki et al. (2011)

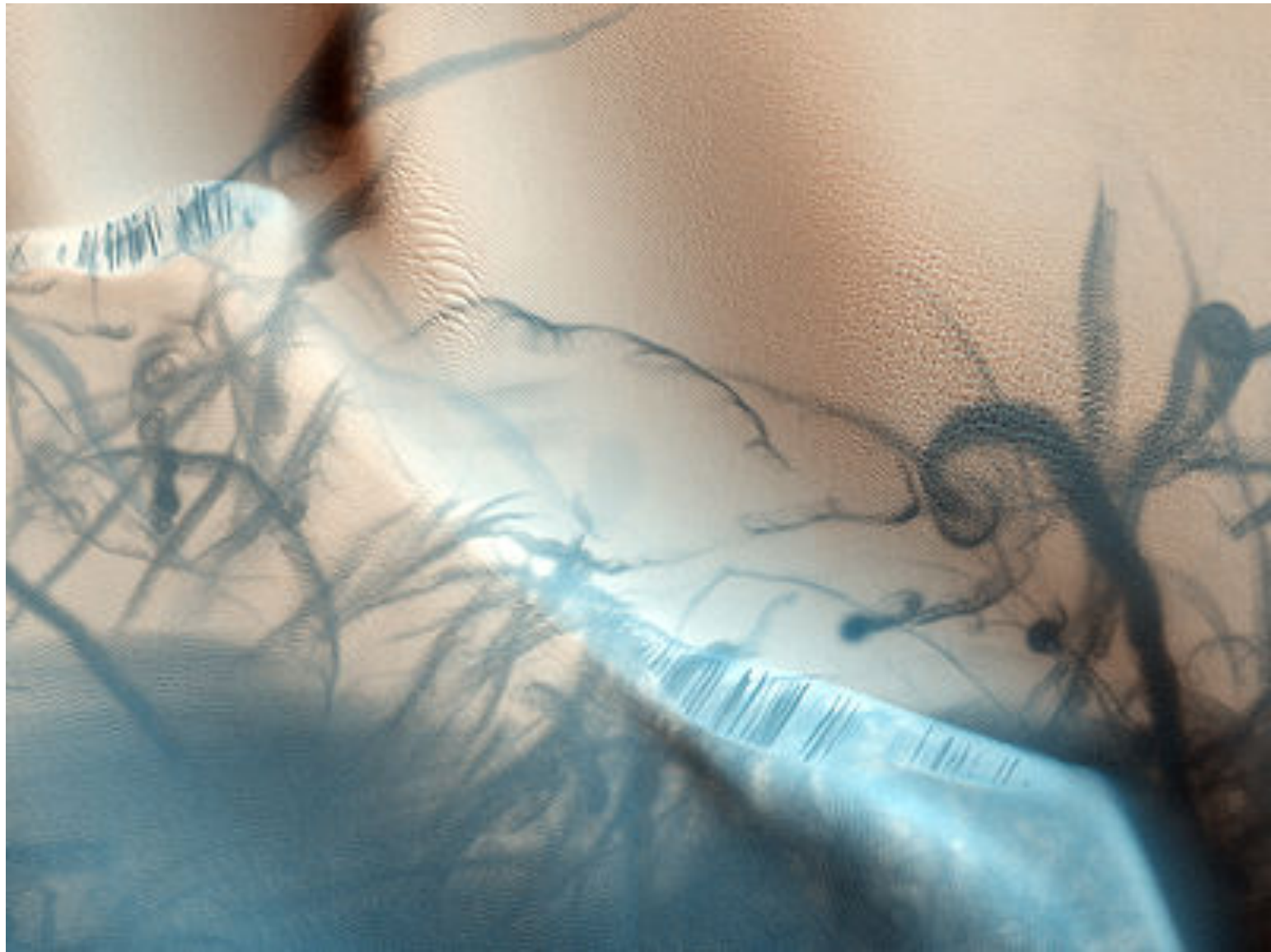
Mars Dust Devils



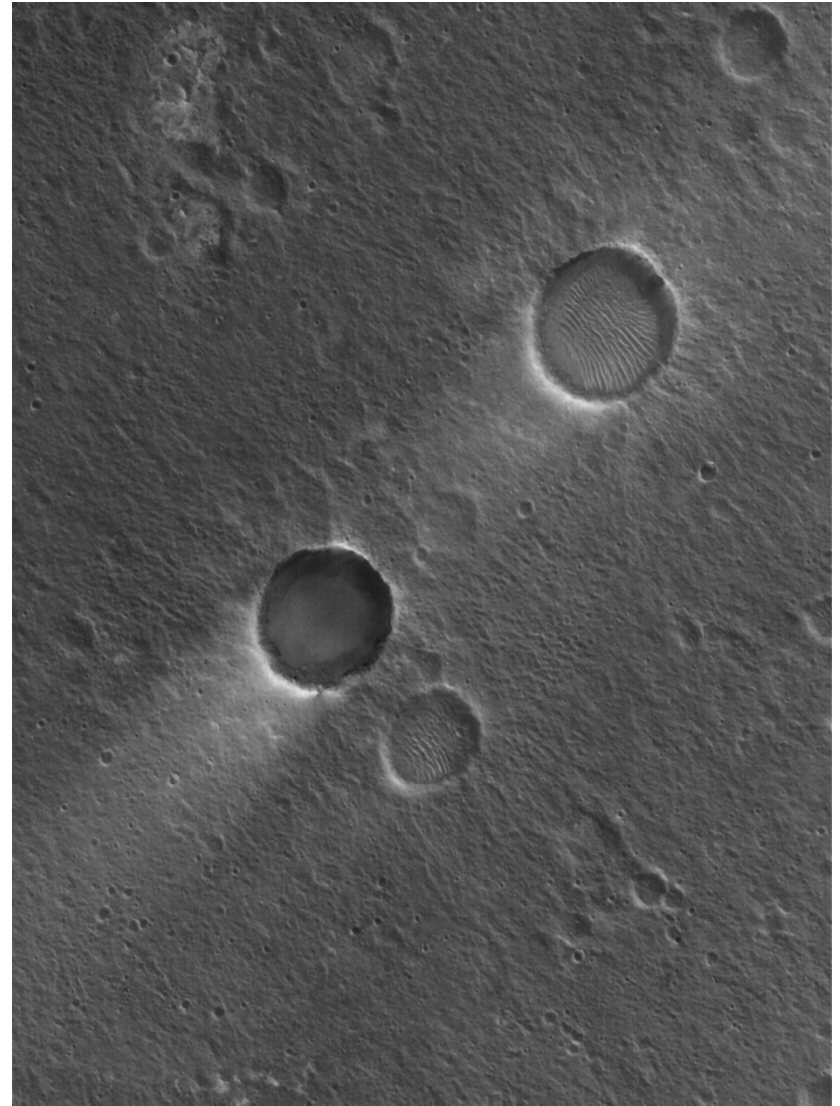
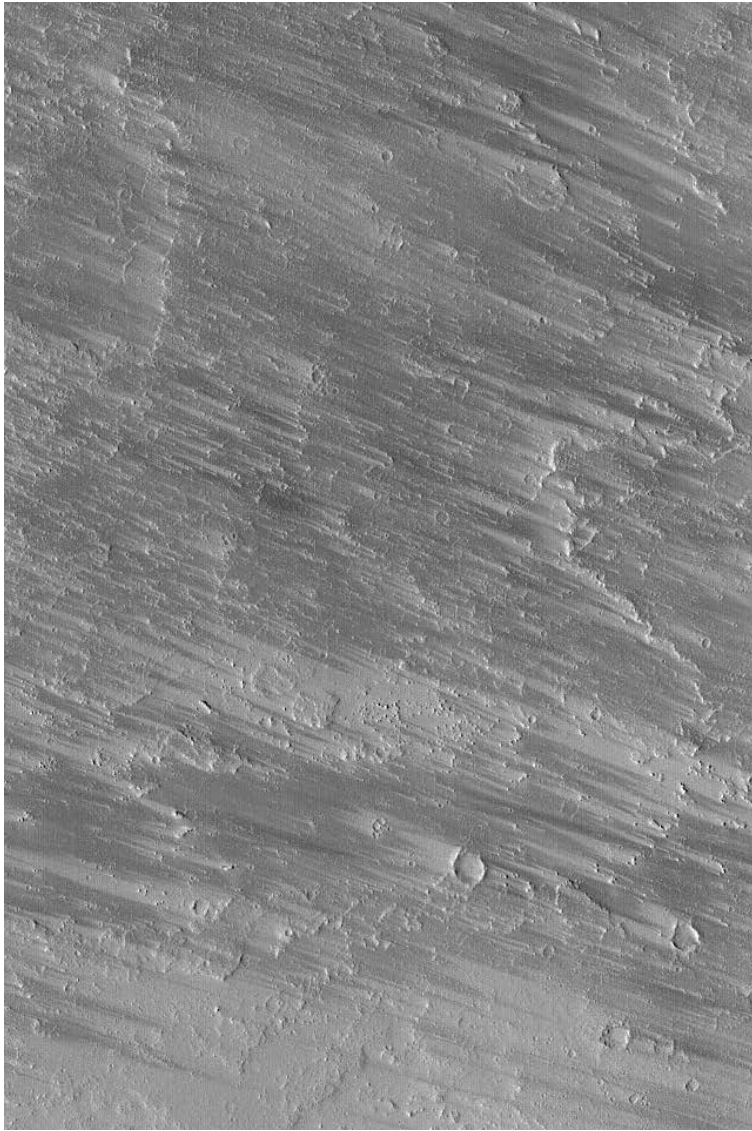
Dust Devils



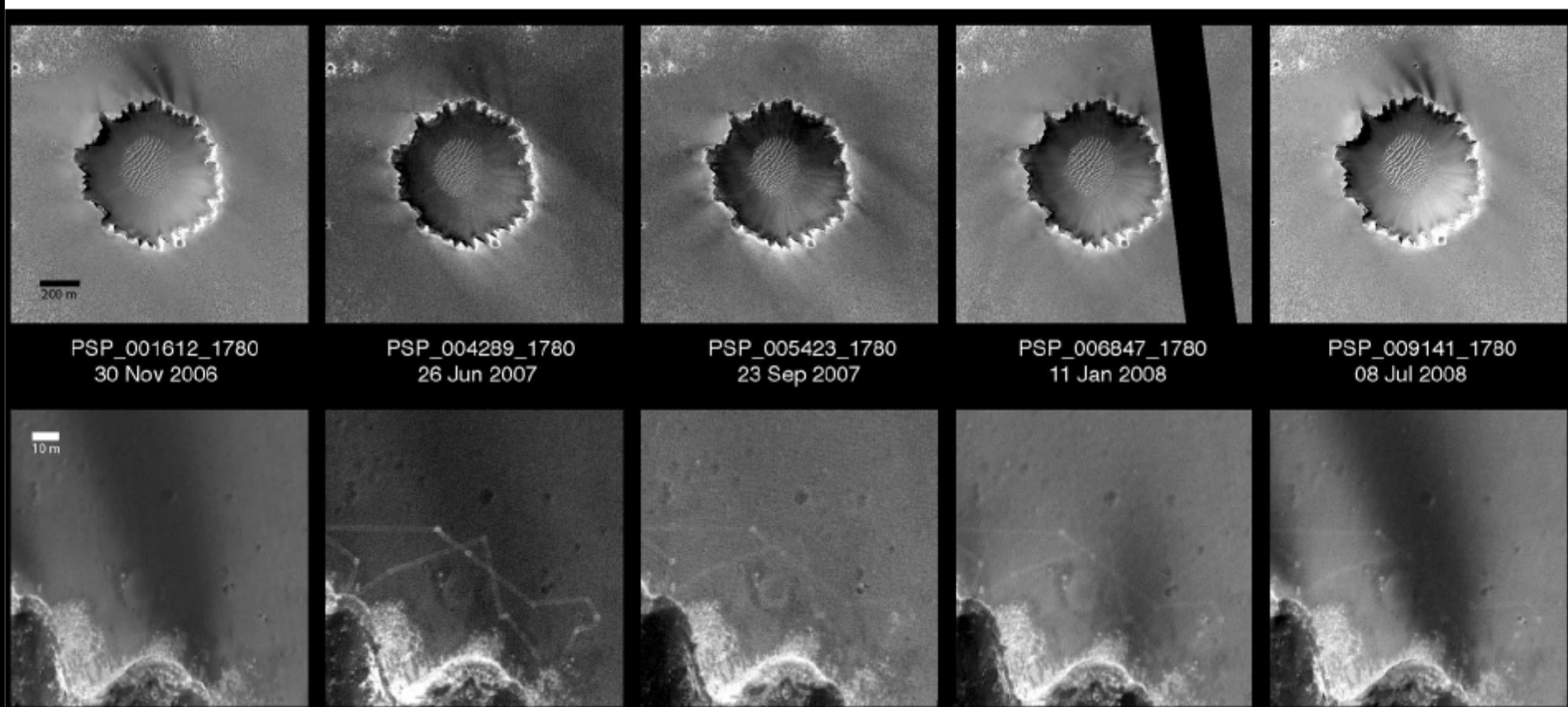
Mars dust devil tracks



Wind streaks



Mars: rover track erasure

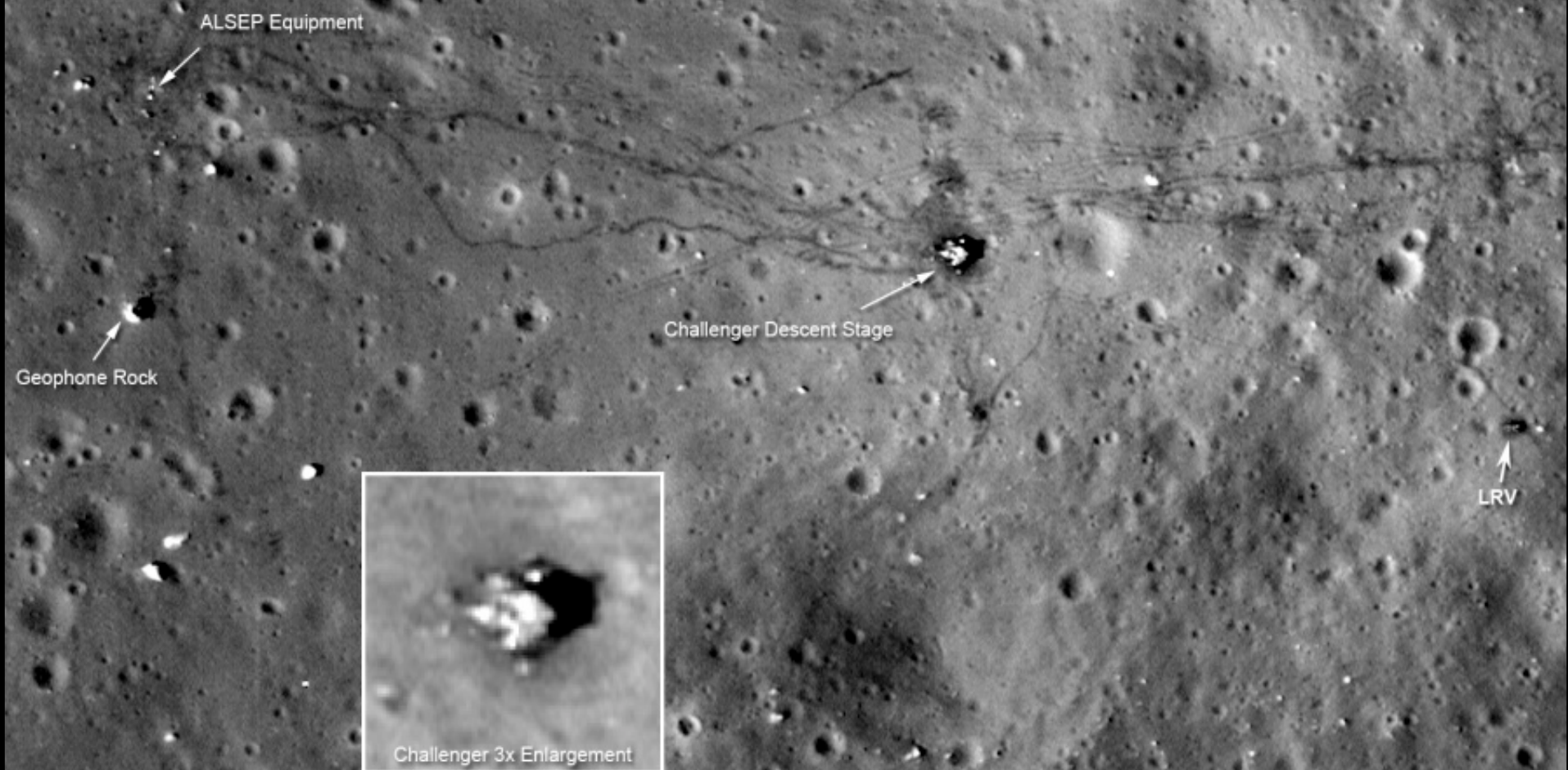


Geissler et al. (2010)

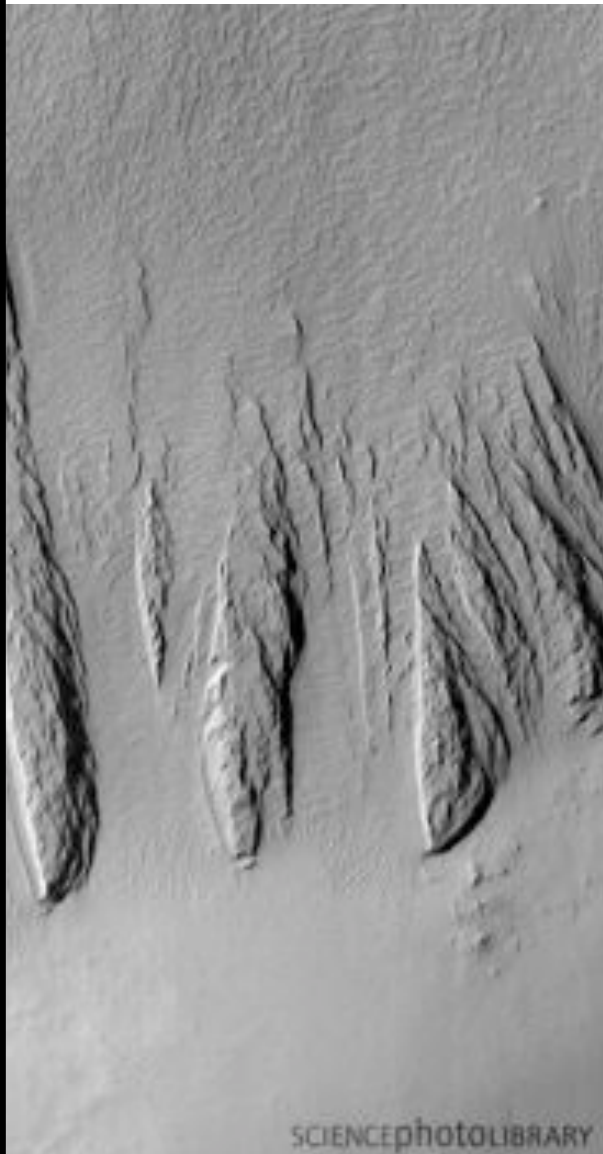
Apollo 17 Landing Site
LROC NAC M168000580LR
Low Periapse orbit

100 meters

Moon: rover track erasure (not)



Wind also erodes: Martian yardangs

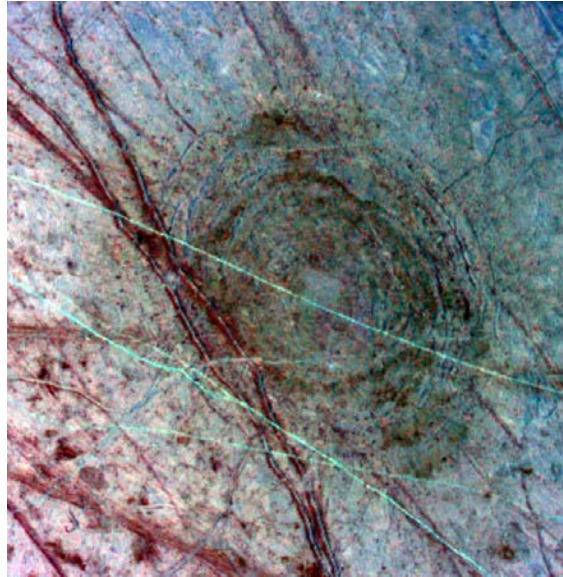


Wind also erodes: ventifacts

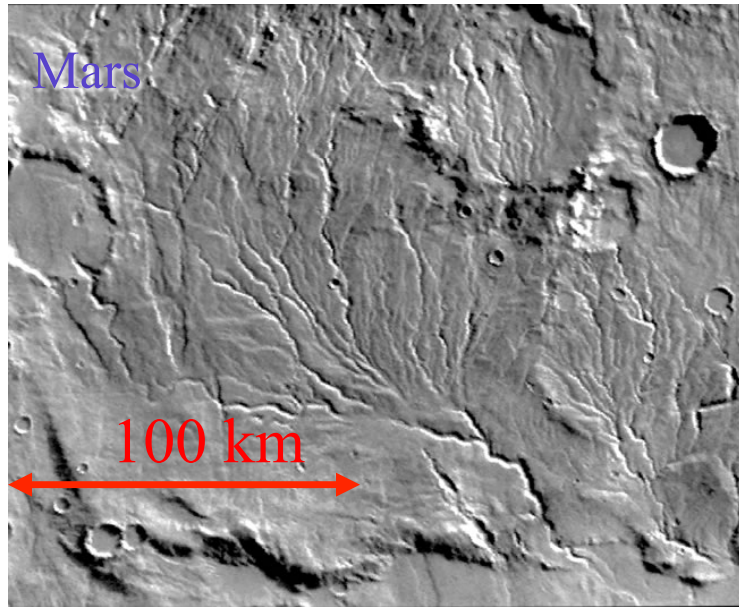


Planetary Surface Processes

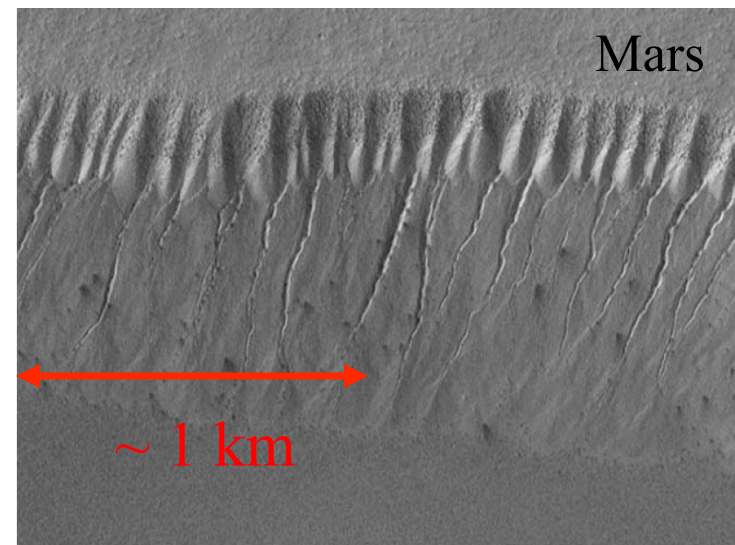
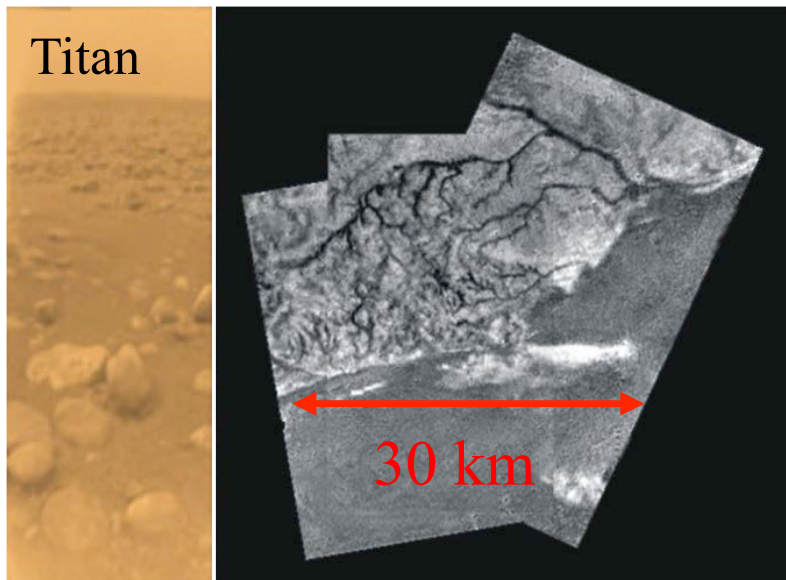
Cratering
Gravity
Tectonics
Volcanism
Winds
Fluvial
Glacial
Chemical
weathering



Fluvial Processes



- Erosion, transport, and deposition of material by liquid flowing across a planetary surface

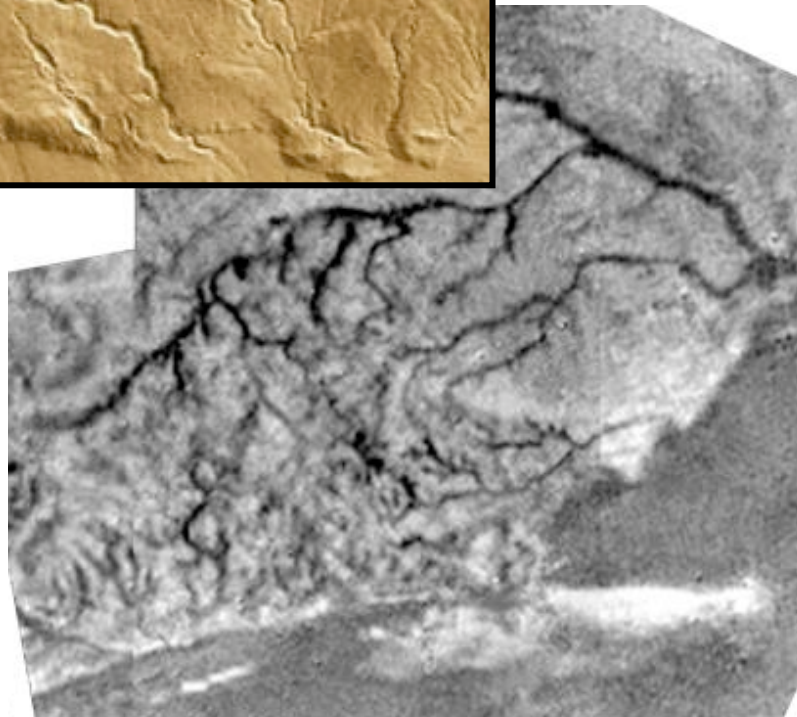


Dendritic Valley Networks



Mars

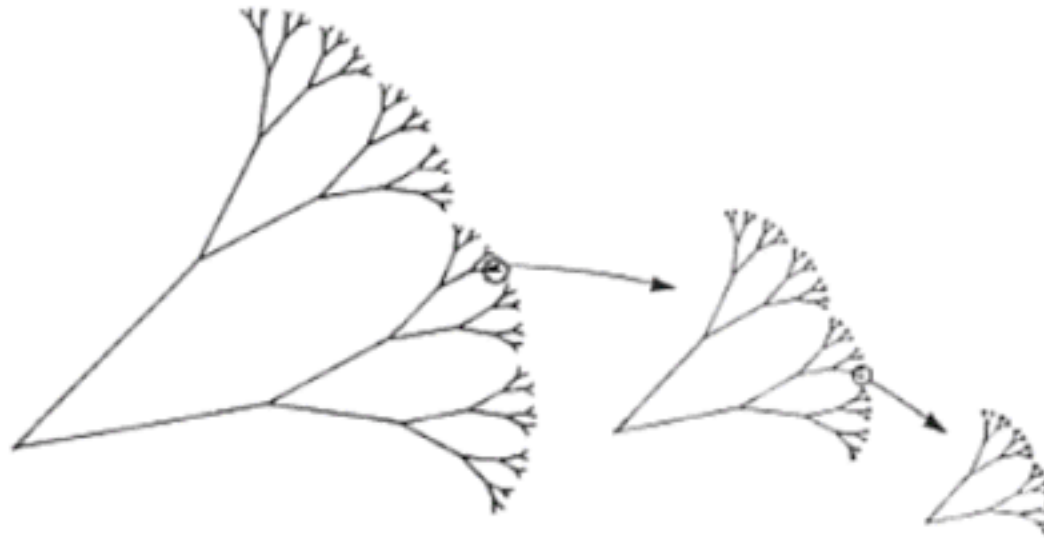
Titan



Yemen

Dendritic Valley Networks

from Greek “dendron” (tree)

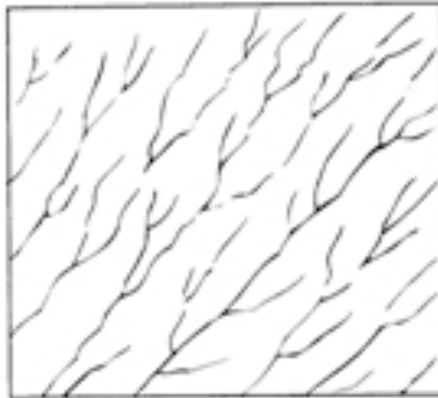


Self-similar (“fractal”) geometry

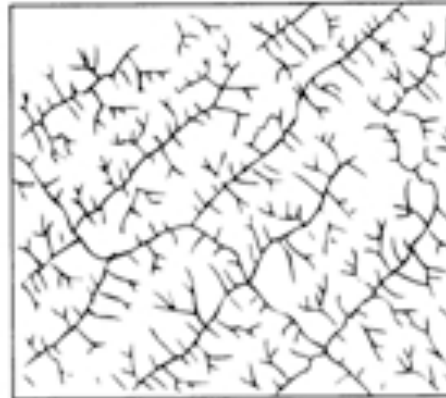
Topography influences valley forms



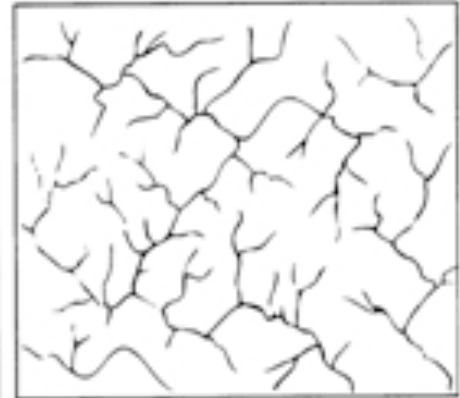
(A) Dendritic



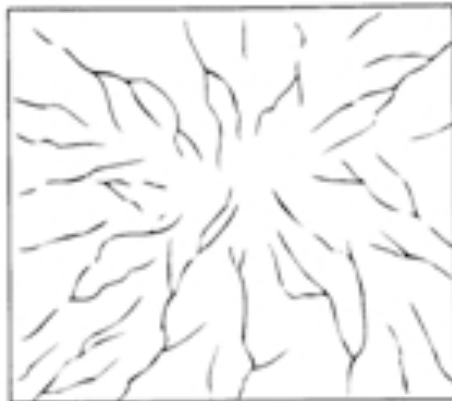
(B) Parallel



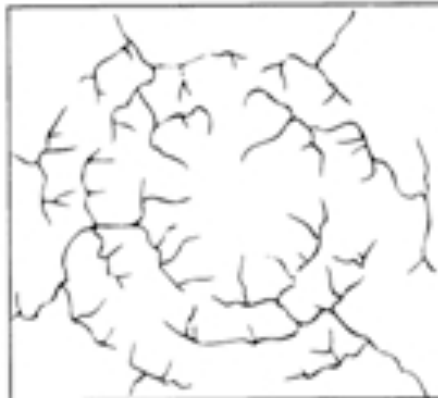
(C) Trellis



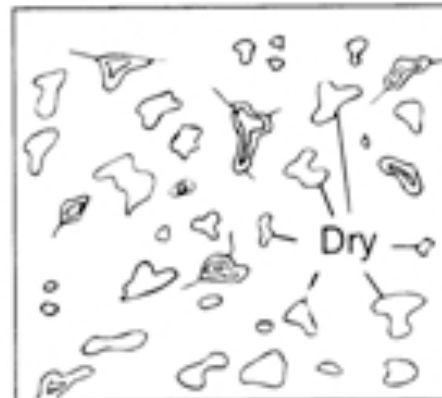
(D) Rectangular



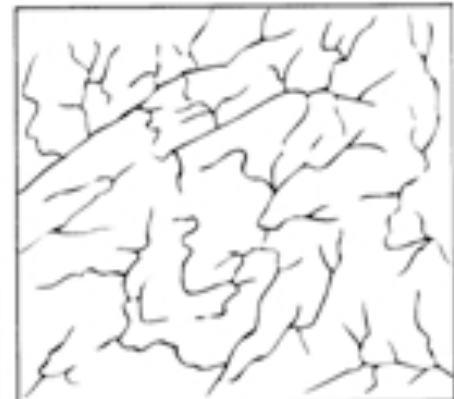
(E) Radial



(F) Annular



(G) Multibasinal



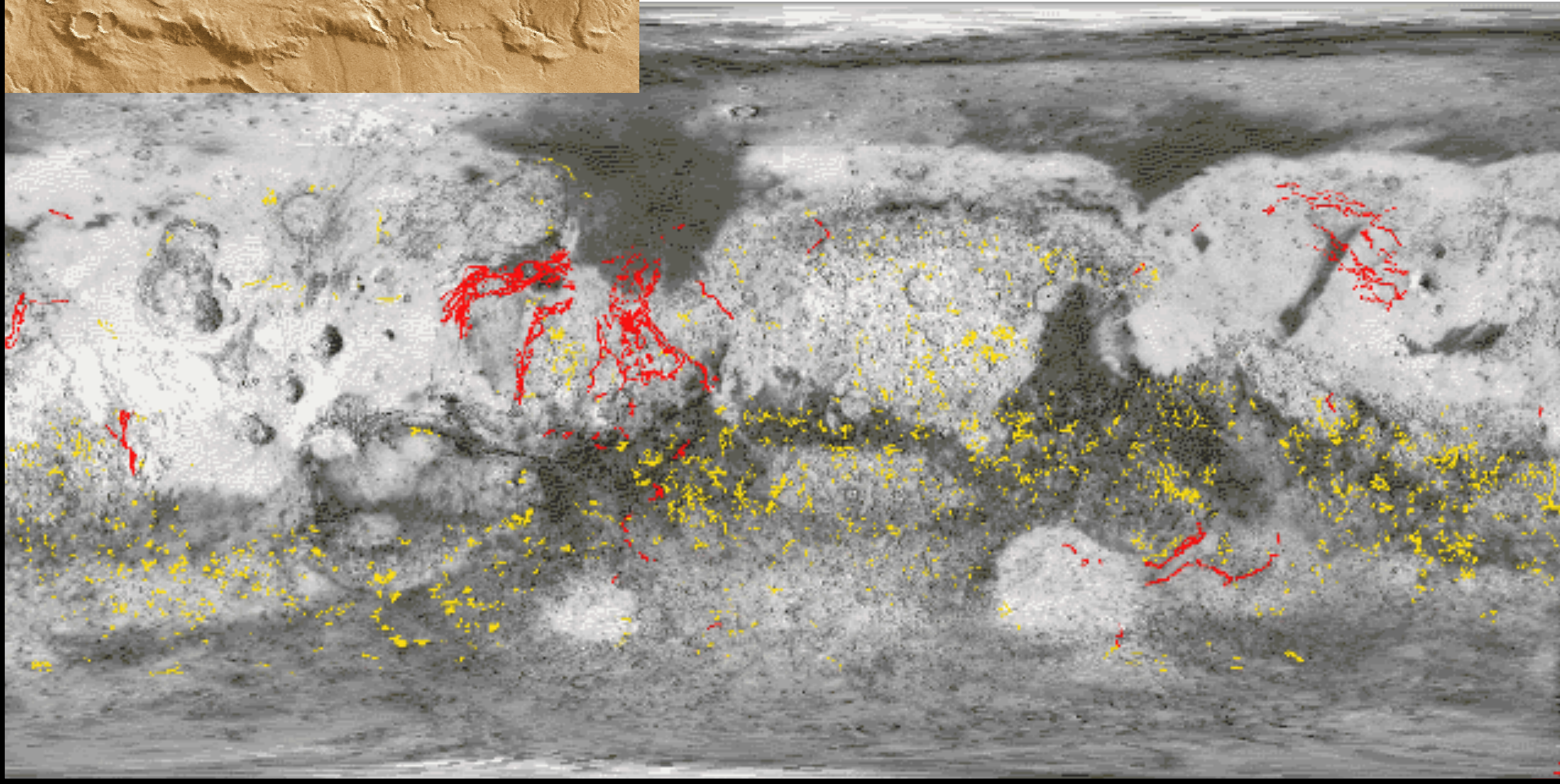
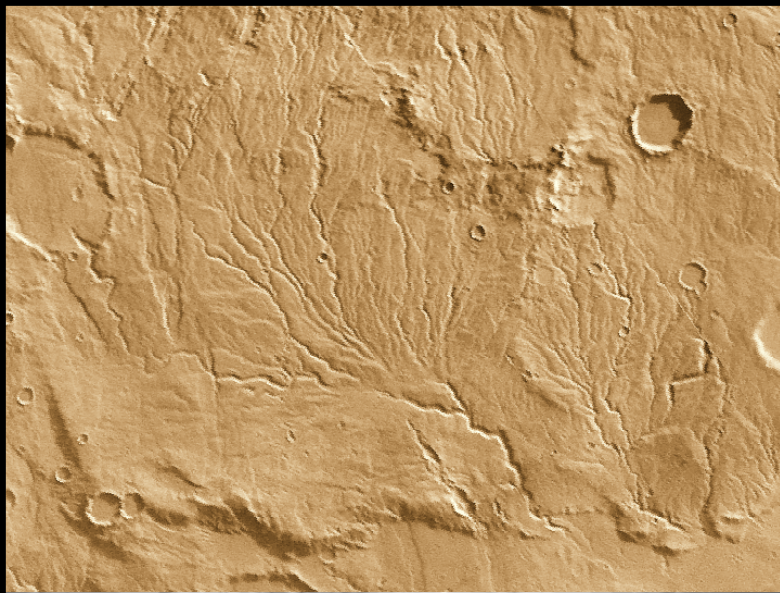
(H) Contorted

Howard (1967)

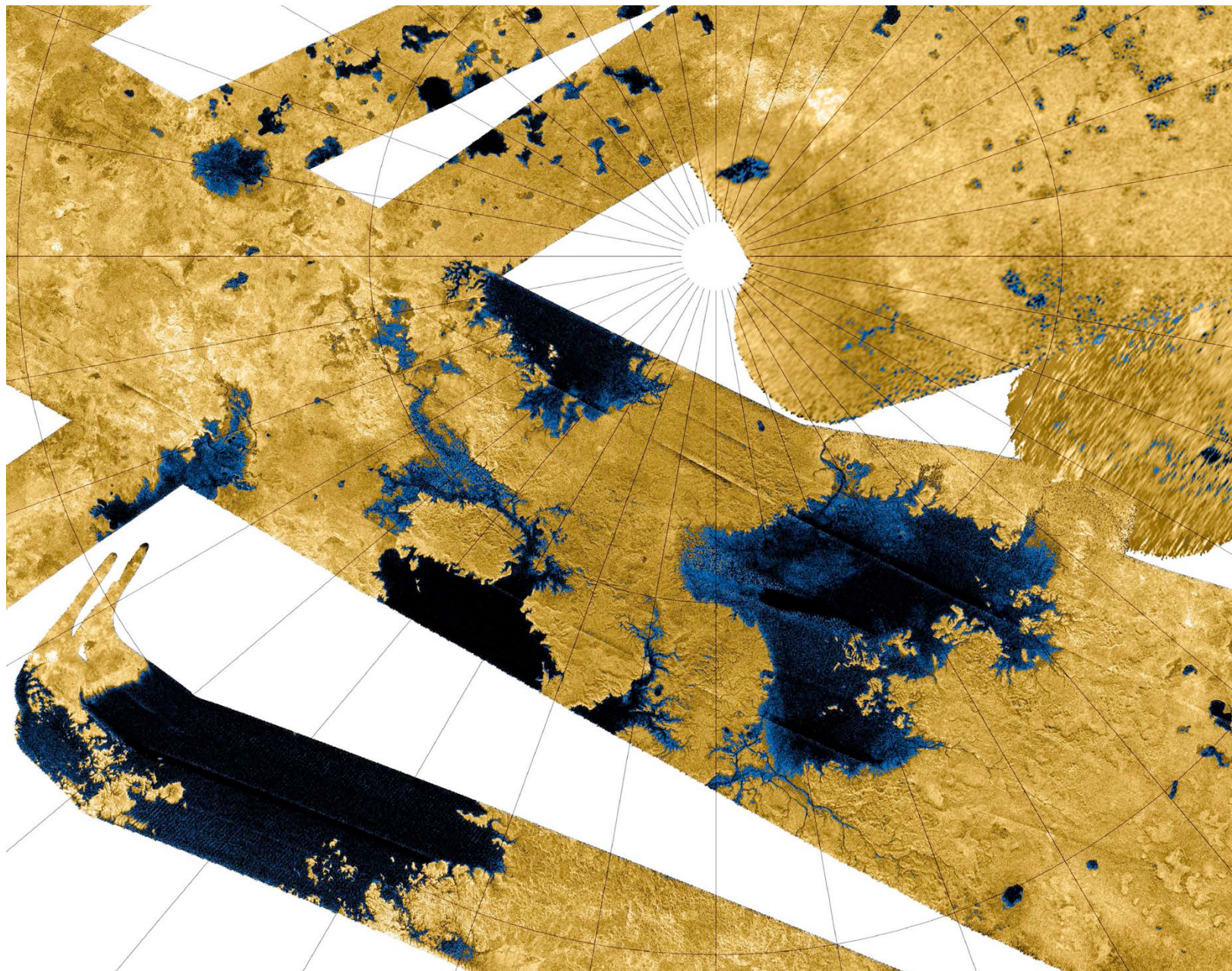
Valley networks

(yellow)

*Evidence for ancient precipitation belt?
Some flow into/out of paleolake basins*



CH₄ Lakes on Titan



Lakes on Titan



- Specular reflection confirms liquid
 - minimal waves
- Some lakes evaporating over time?
- Cobbles rounded by fluvial transport?

