

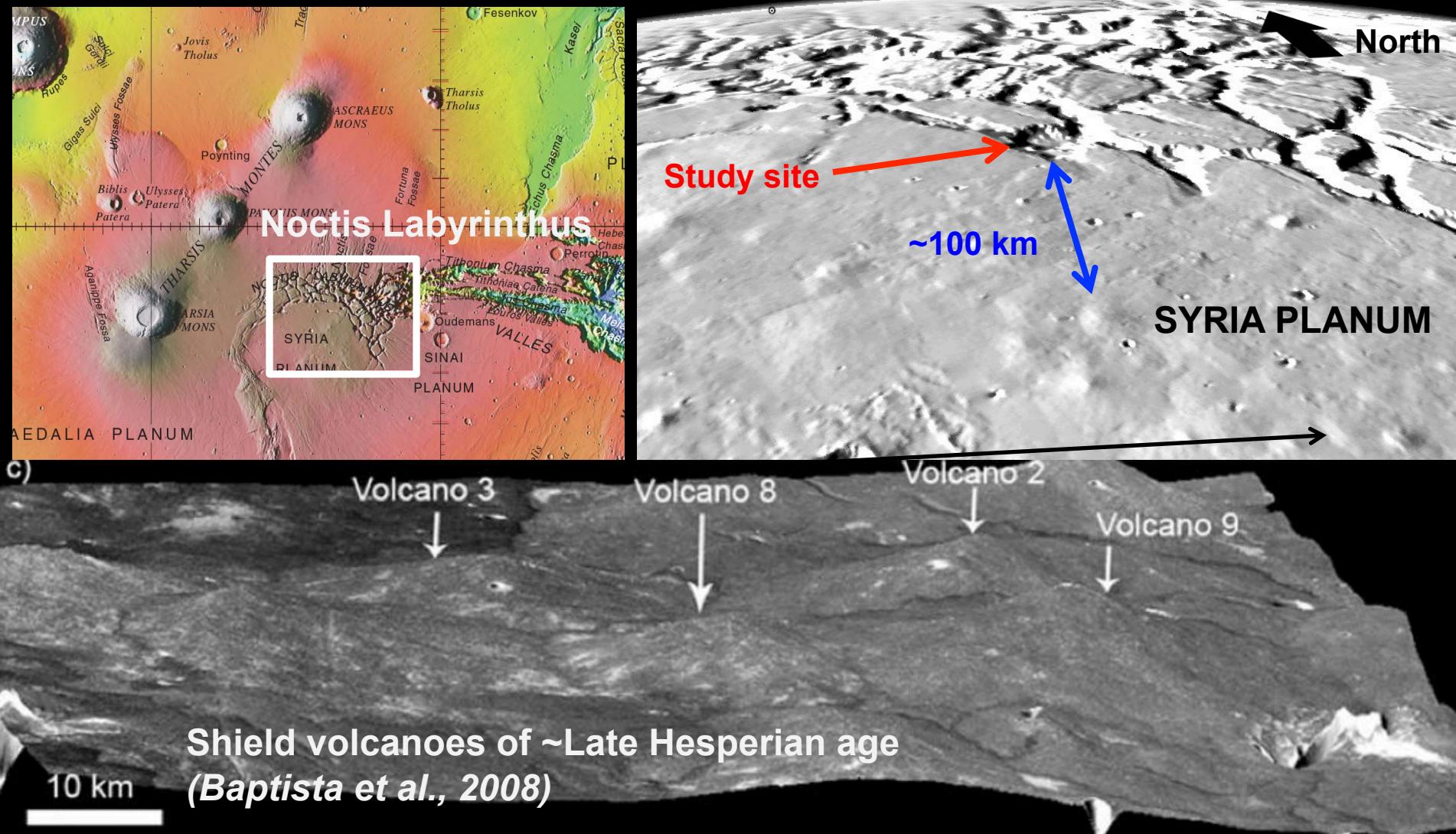
Post- Early Mars local aqueous environments in Noctis Labyrinthus Chasmata

Thollot P.⁽¹⁾, Mangold N., Le Mouélic S., Ansan V., Milliken R.E., Roach L., Mustard J.F.

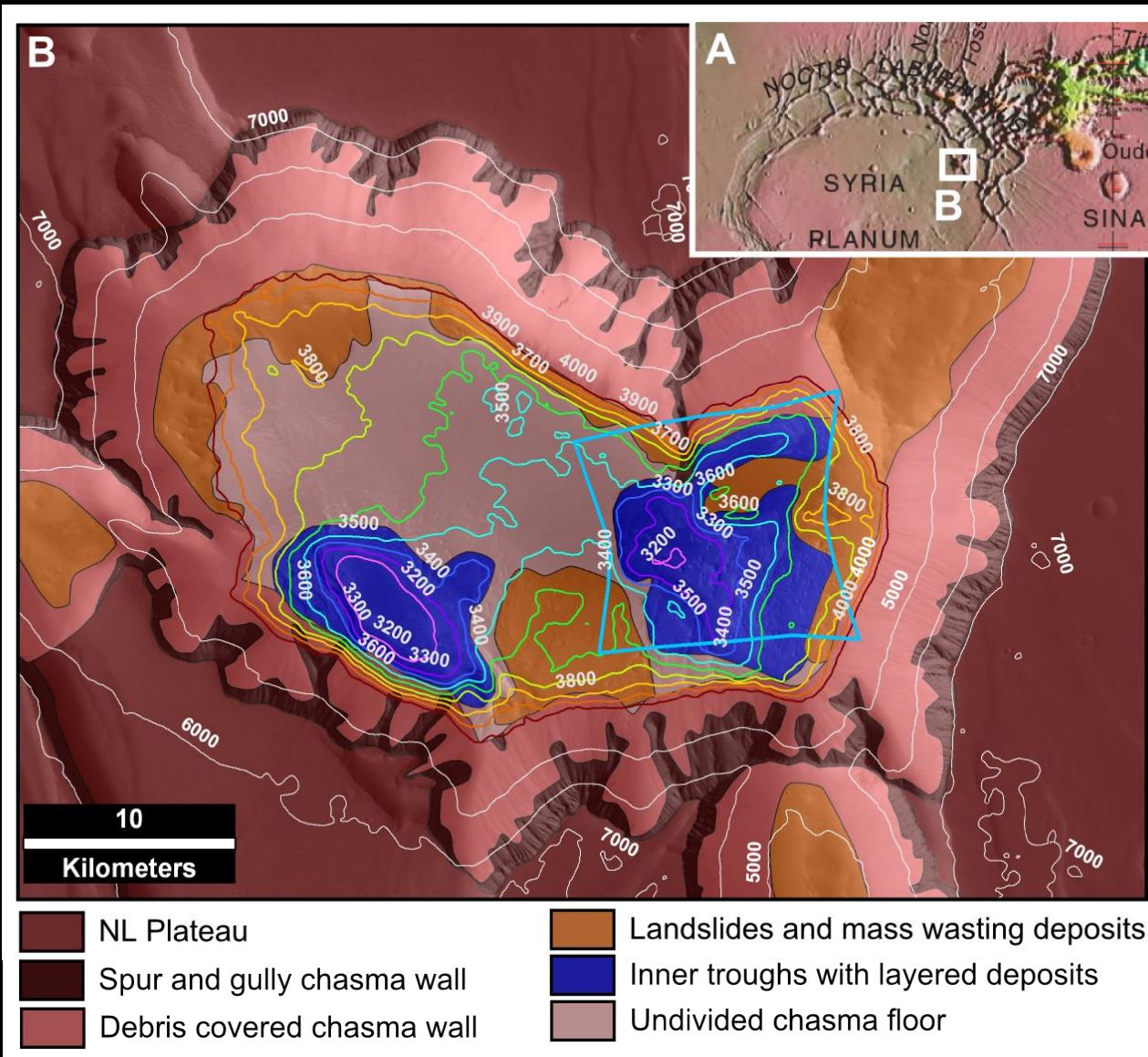
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Context

A site of **exceptionnal** mineralogical diversity, close to **volcanic** constructs



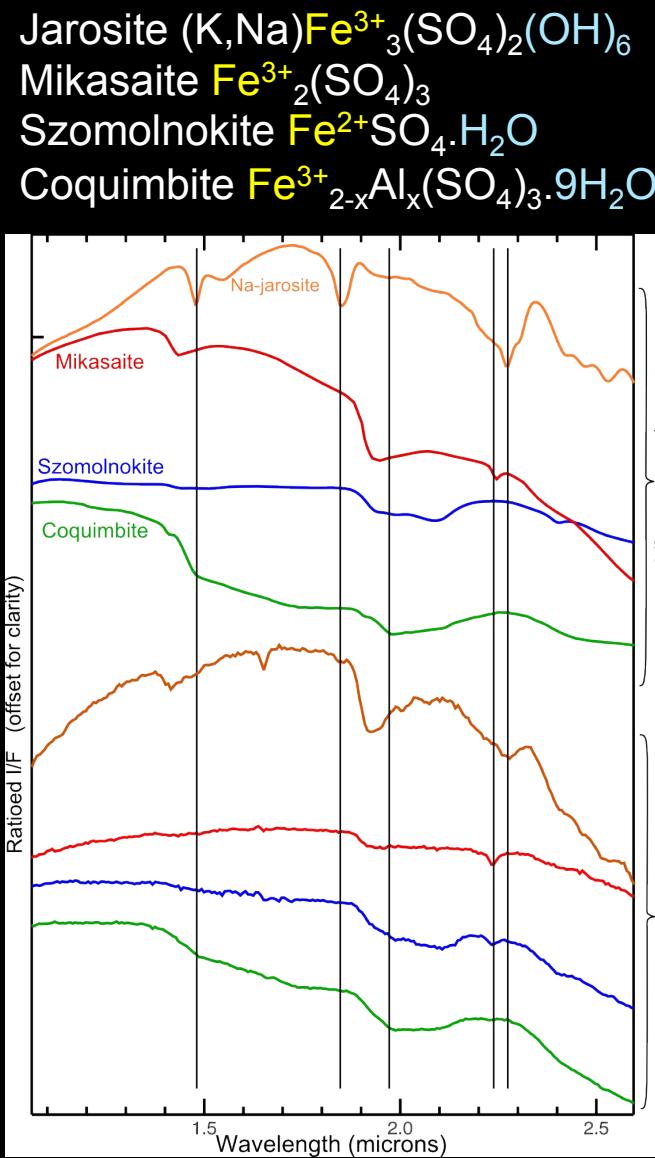
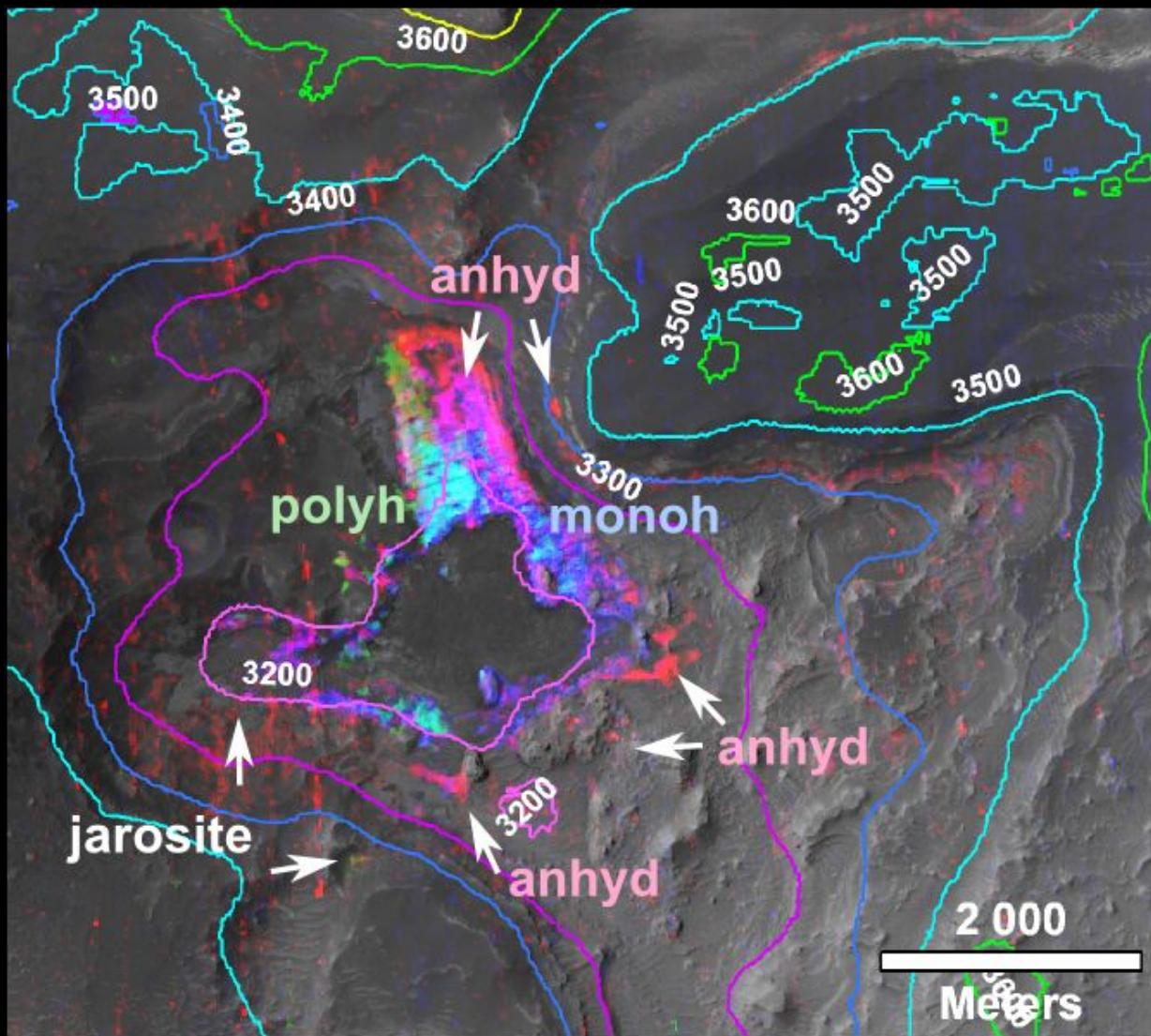
Context of the studied chasma



- 3-4 km elevation gradient
- Landslides
- 2 depressions or « inner troughs » with layered deposits
- LOCALIZED layered deposits
- NO morphologies suggestive of transport of material to the chasma: local alteration
- CRISM data

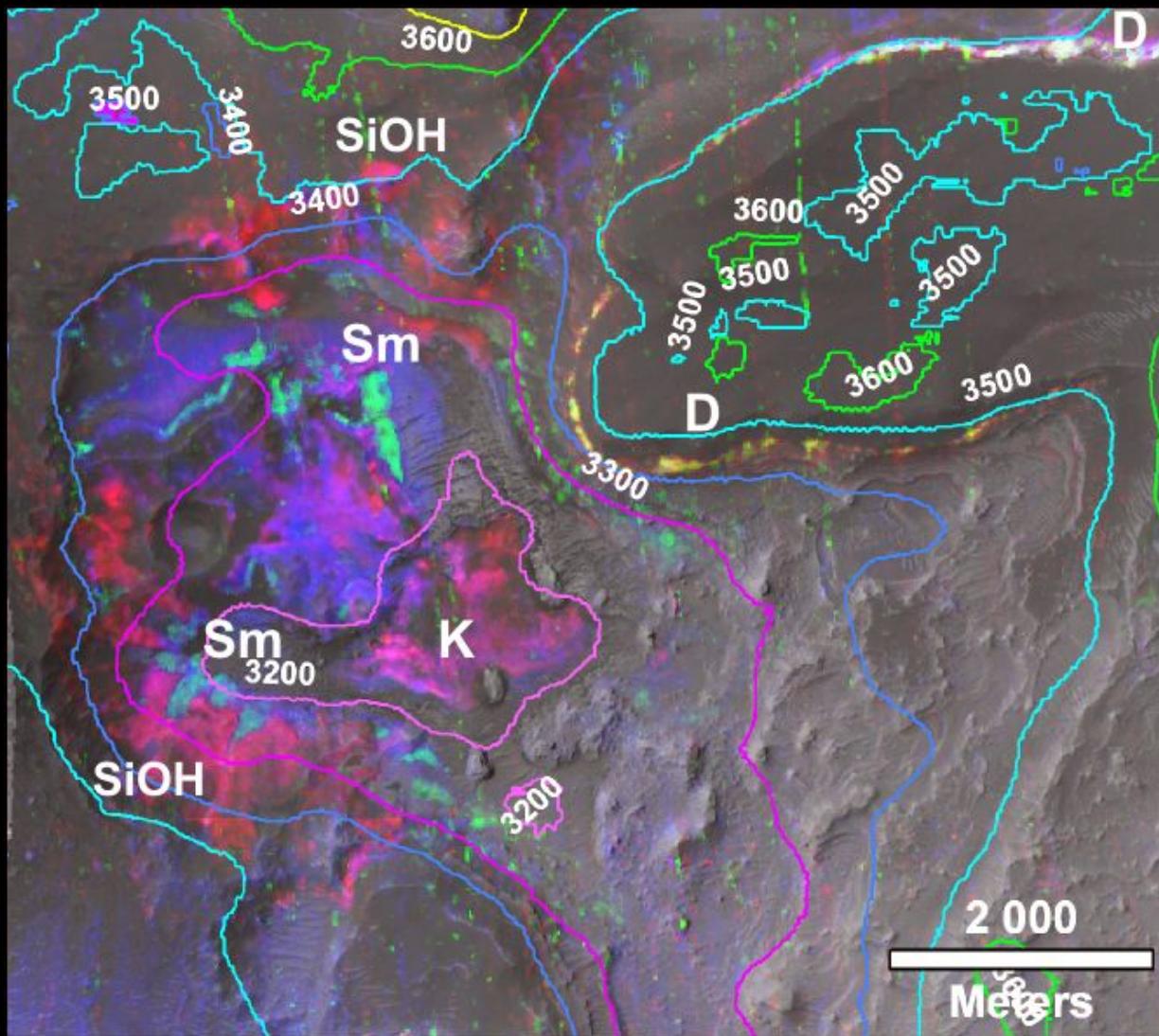
Mineralogical diversity (1/2)

Fe-sulfates

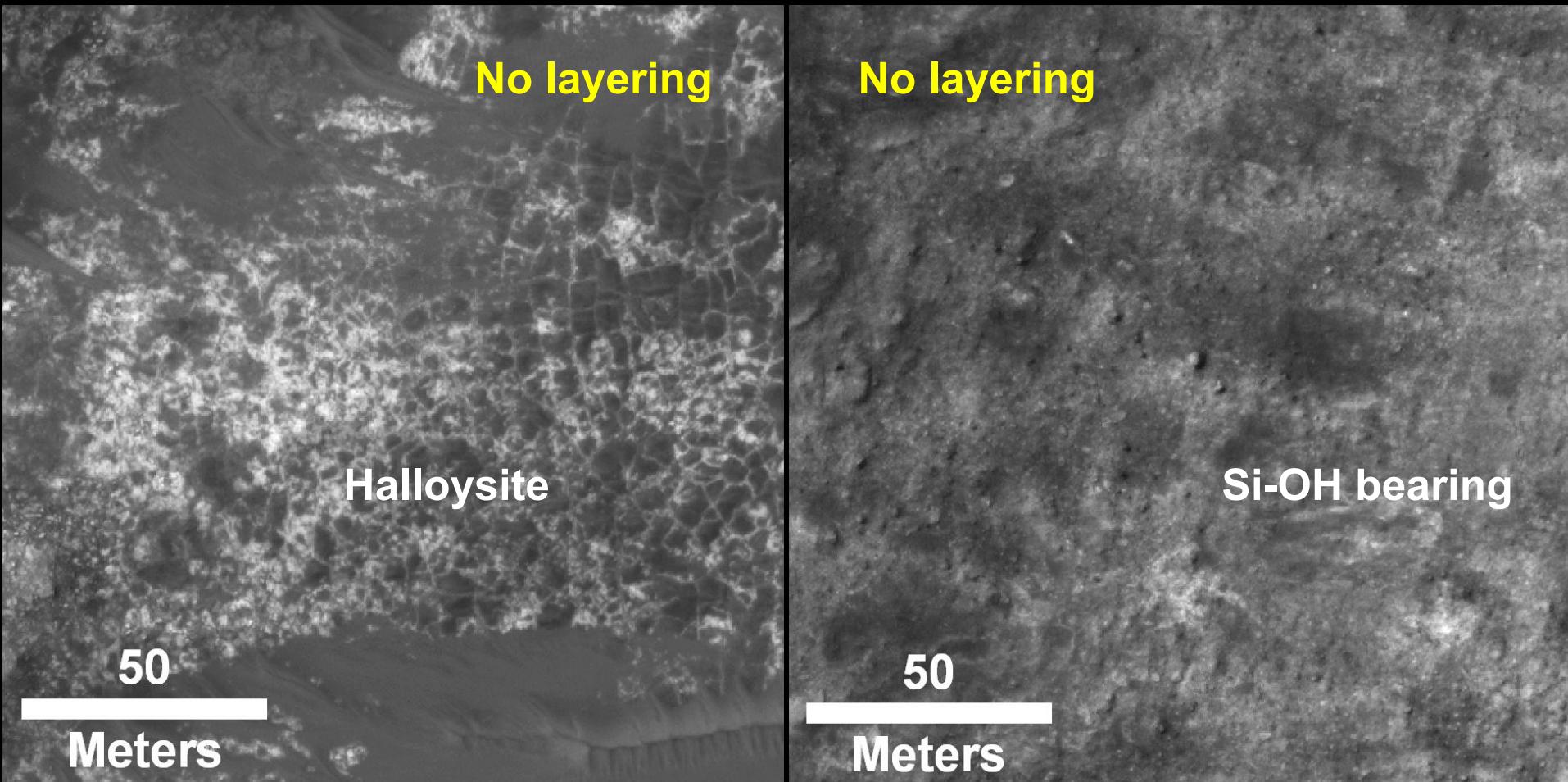


Mineralogical diversity (2/2)

Clay minerals, etc.



Spectral units correlate to morphological units



Bedrock

Spectral units correlate to morphological units

Fe Smectite

Thin layers

50

Meters

Fe-sulfates

Paleodunes

250

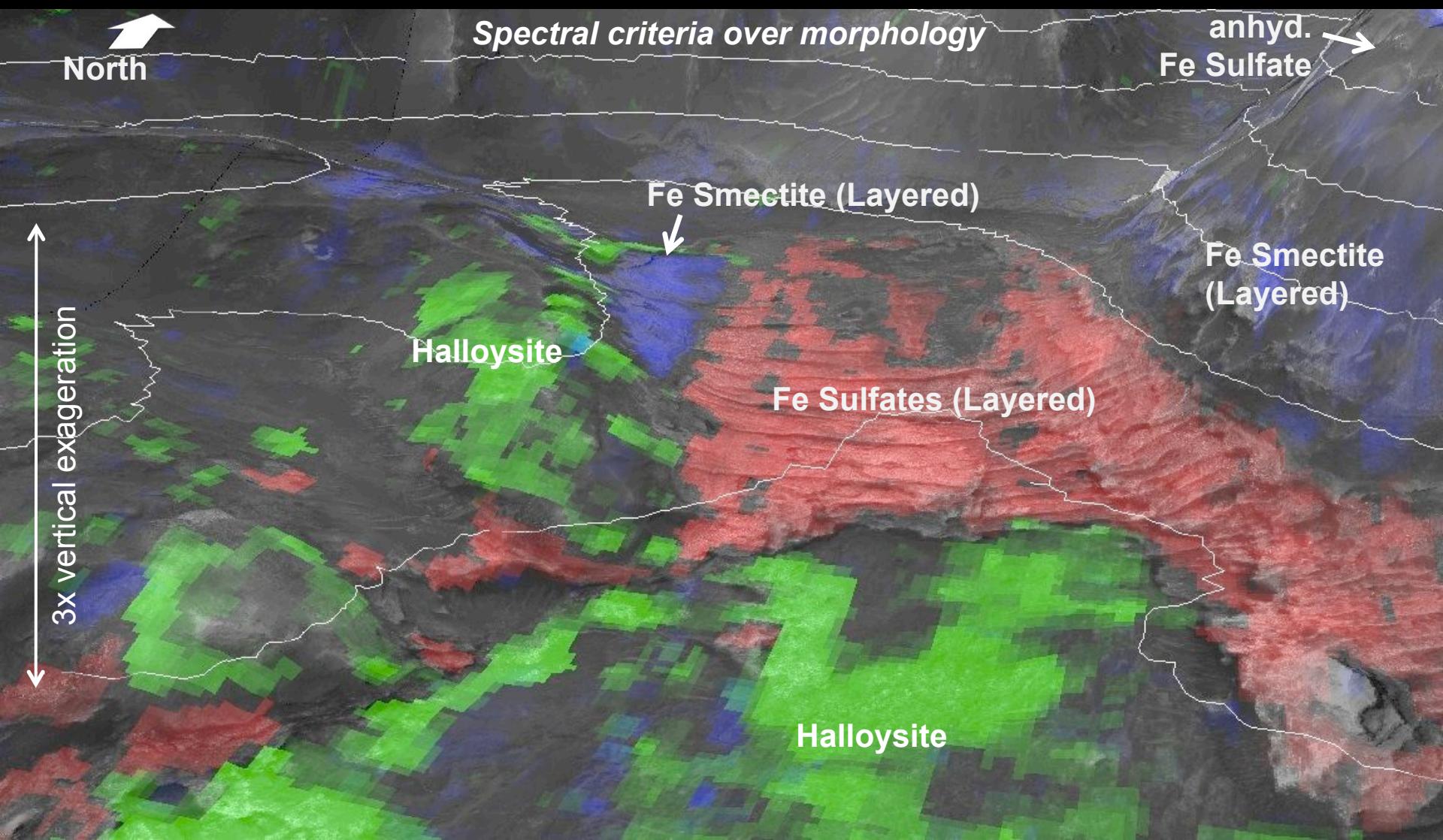
Meters

Layers

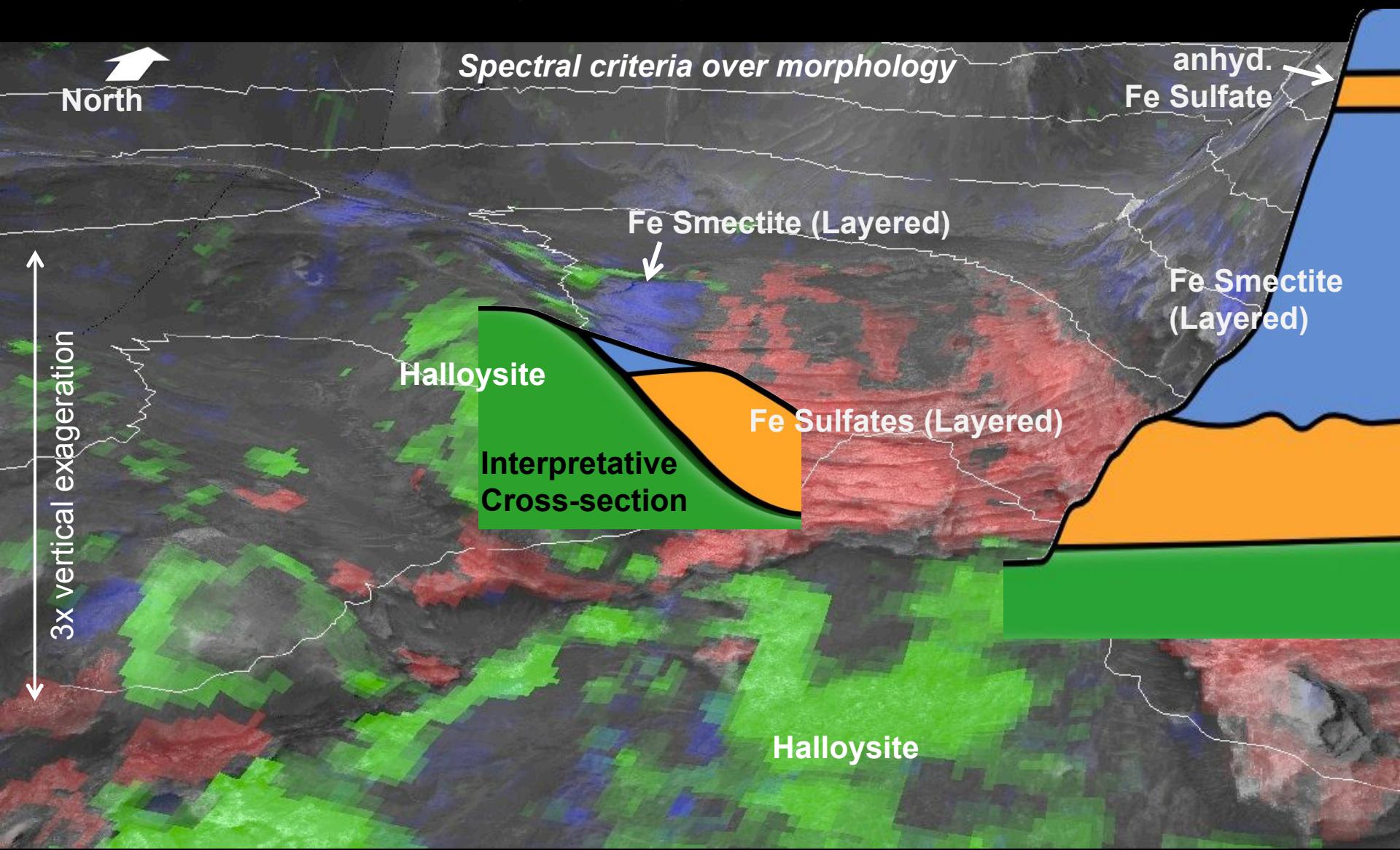
100

Layered deposits

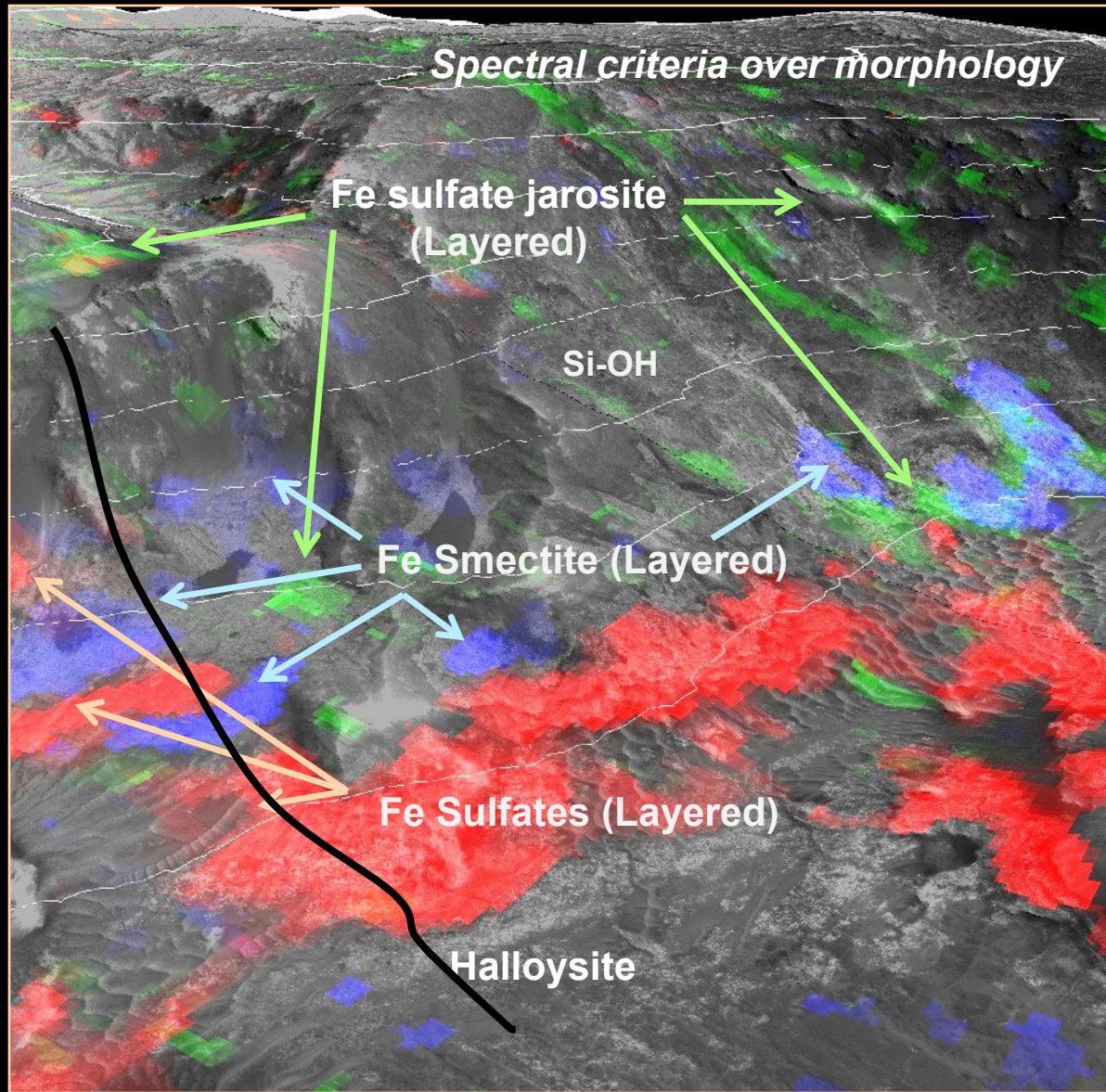
Draping of layered deposits



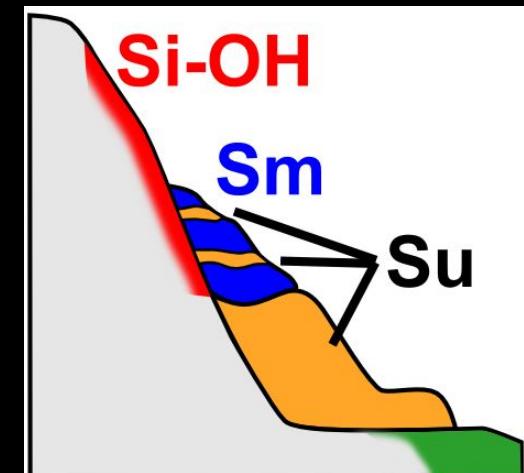
Draping of layered deposits



Interbedding of Fe sulfates & smectites

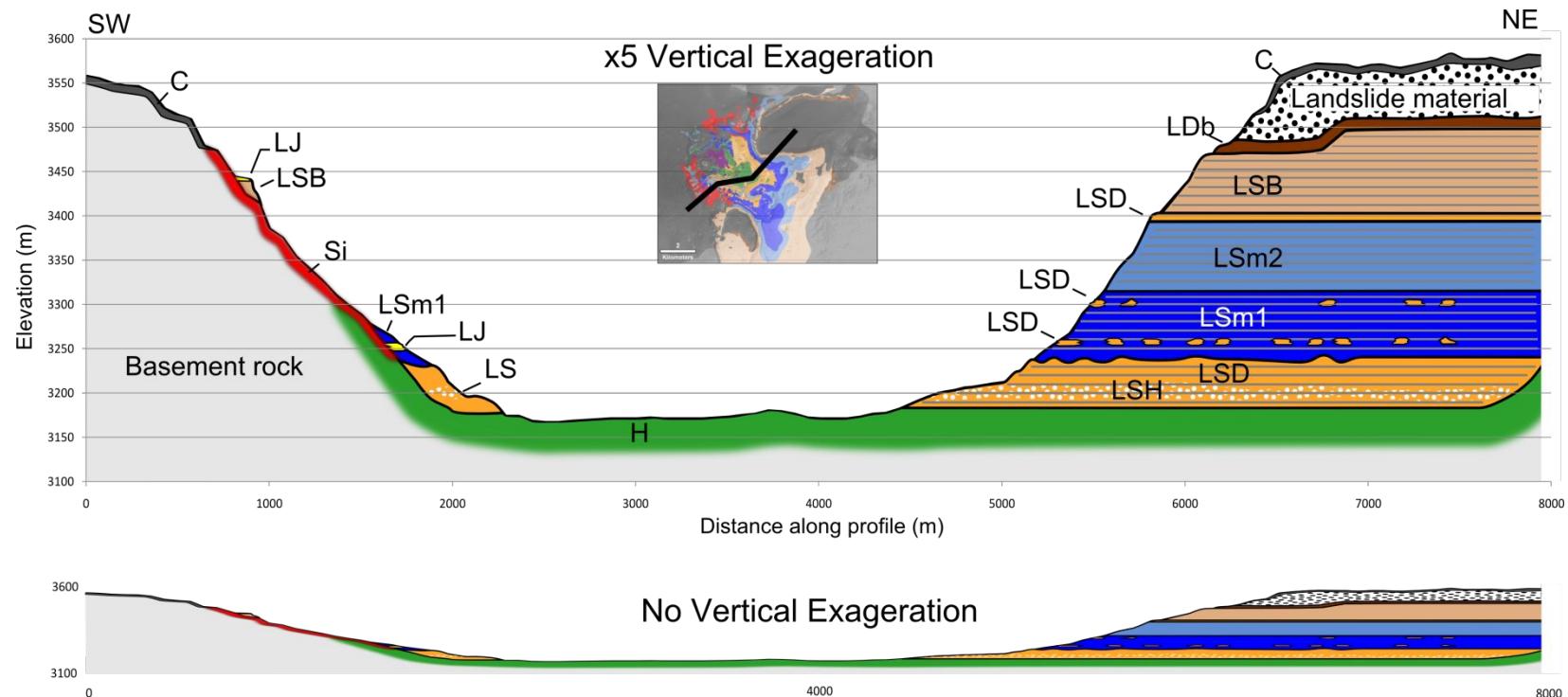


North



Interpretative
cross-section

Obs. summary: inner-trough cross-section

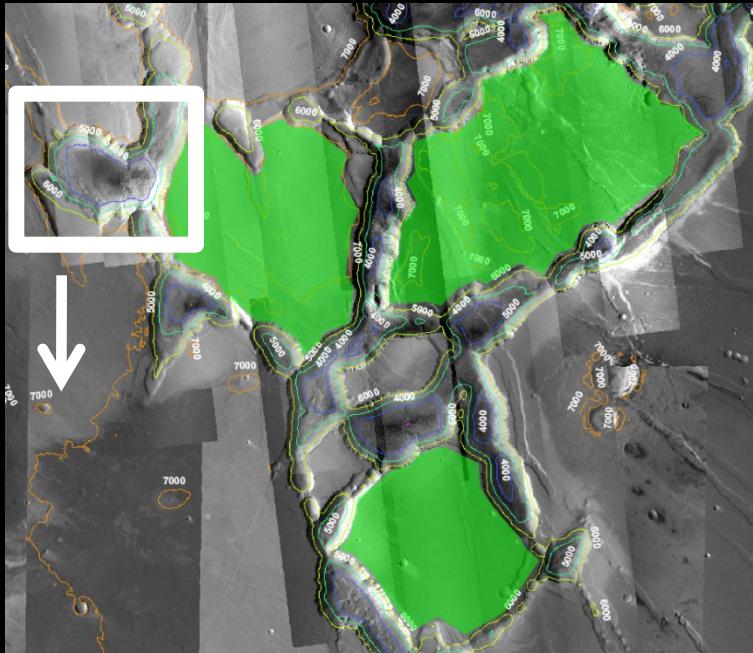


- Current inner trough cutting through layered deposits
- Layered deposits draping a « proto » inner trough in the bedrock

Layered deposits emplaced, altered, cemented **after** chasma formation

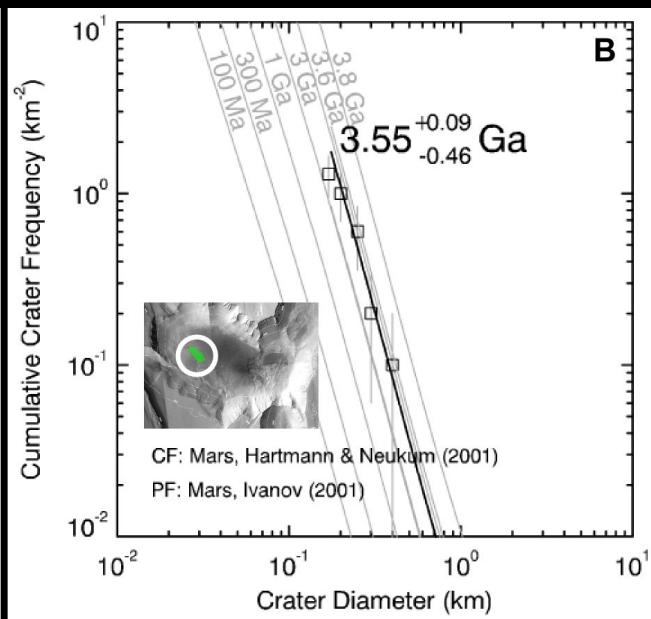
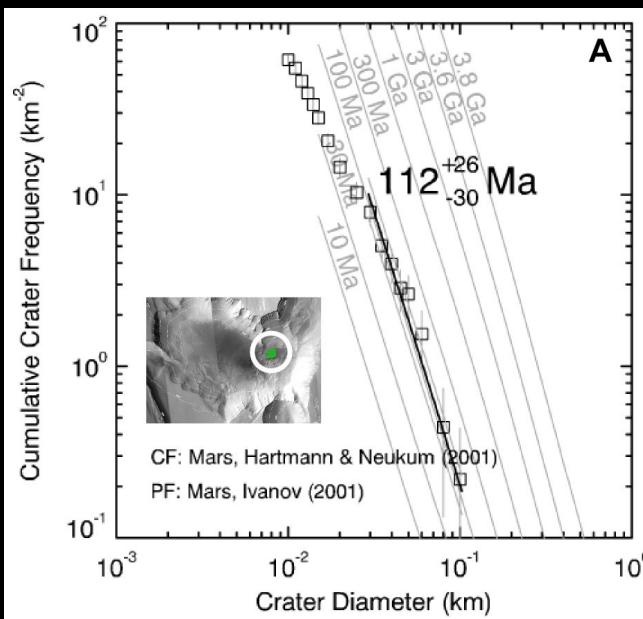
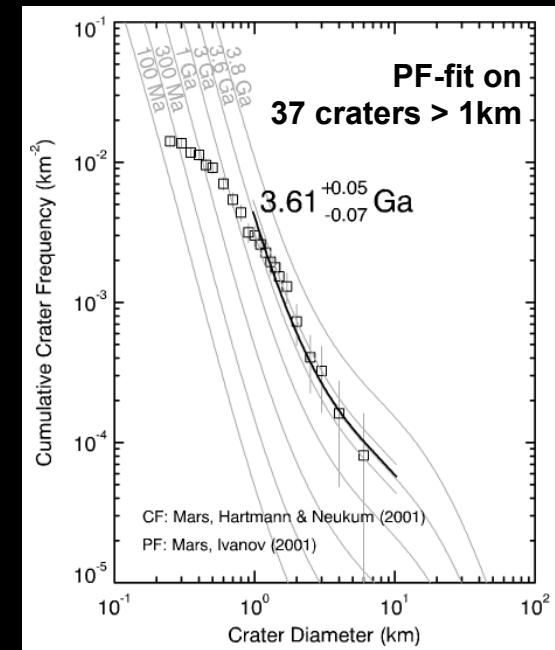
Chrono- logy

Late Hesperian
Plateau:
~3.6 Ga



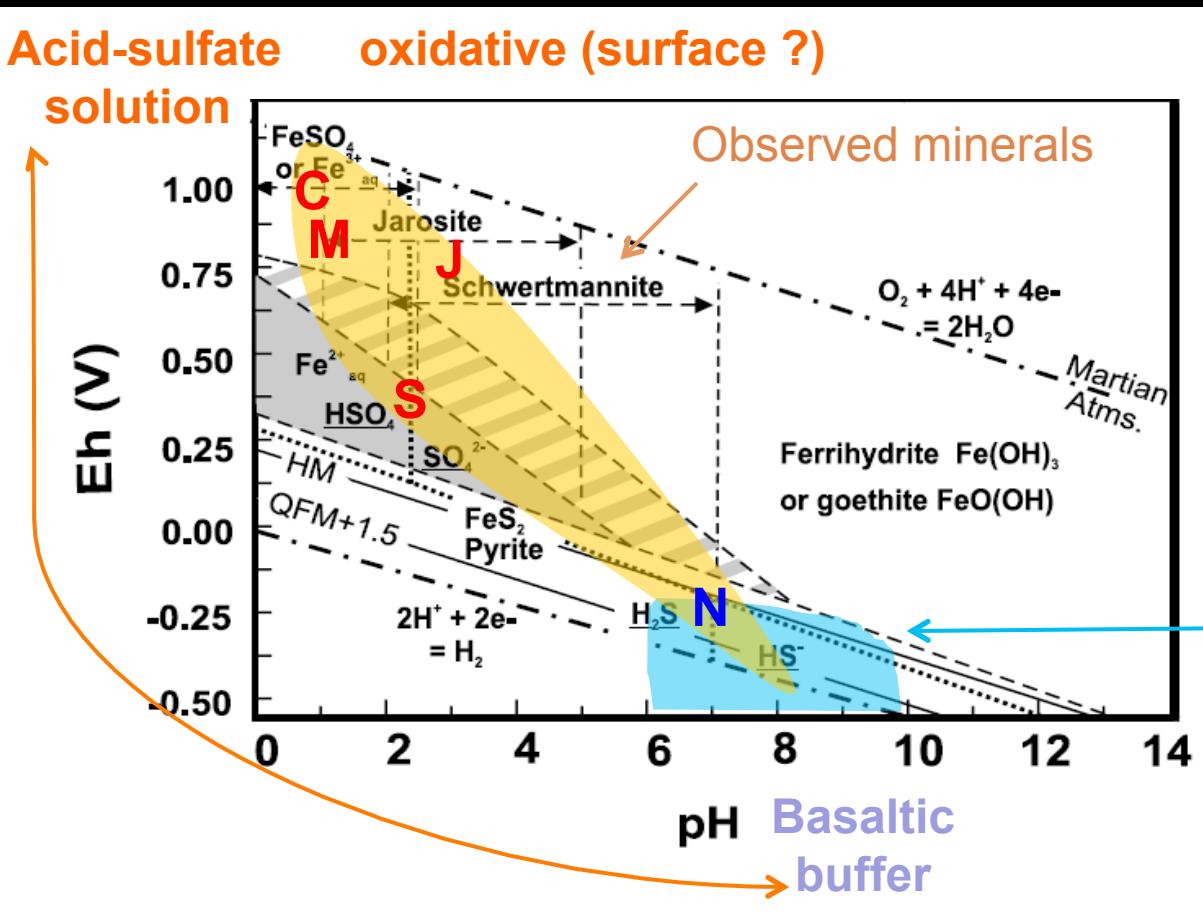
Chasma floor : areas
as old as
~3-3.6 Ga

Capping unit
~100 Ma



Some geochemical constraints

Fe-smectite vs. Fe-sulfates vs. Fe oxi/hydroxides ?



Ranges of phase stabilities of Fe sulfates and Fe oxi/hydroxides
(King & McSween, 2005)

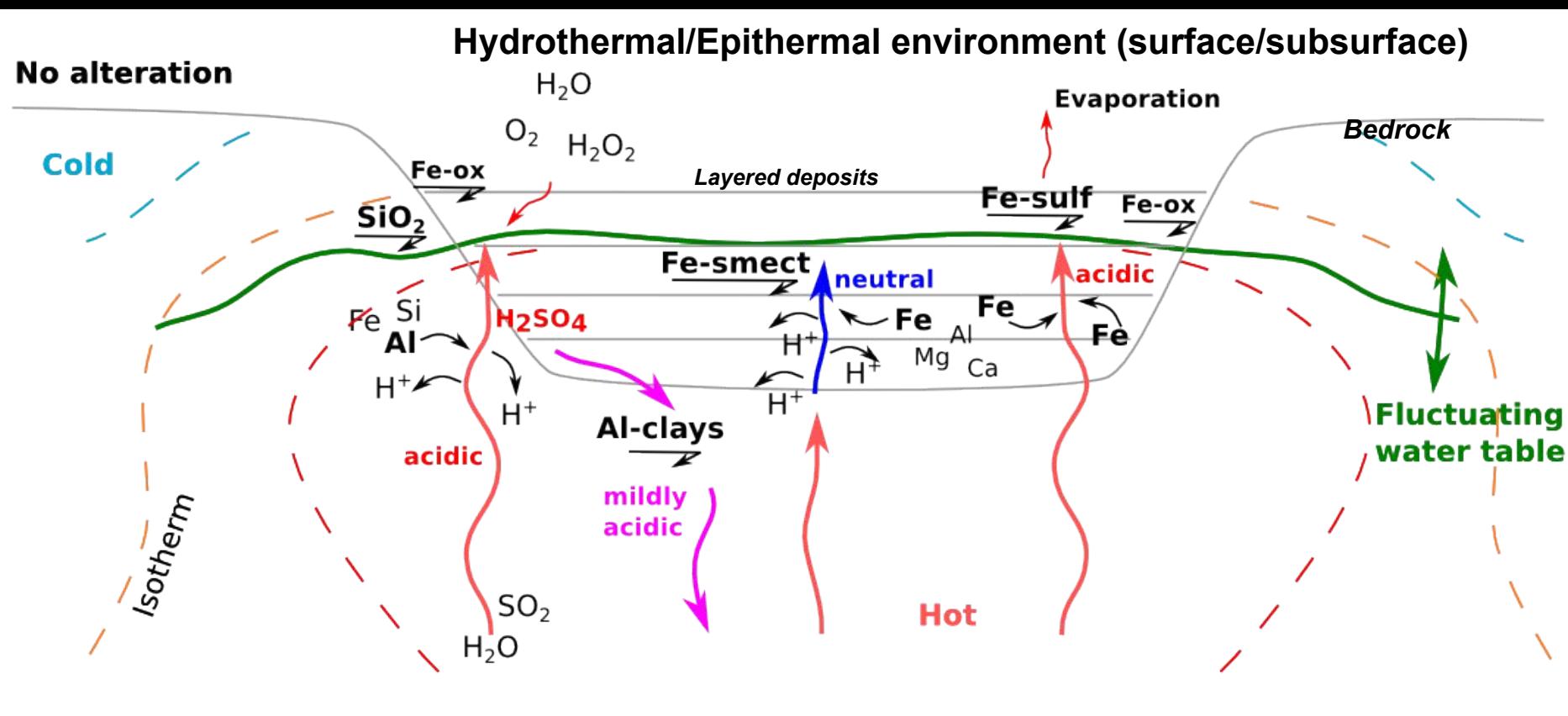
Low pH, high sulfate:
Low/Neutral pH, low sulfate:
Neutral pH, low sulfate:

Ferric/Ferrous sulfates – f(Eh)
Fe oxi/hydroxides (high Eh)
Fe smectite (low Eh)

Hypothetical formation processes

Primary material: Basaltic bedrock & repeated deposition of basaltic tephra layers (volcanic activity). Possibly **heterogeneous** composition.

Authigenic alteration minerals



Conclusion

- Associated phyllosilicates + sulfates + hydrated silica
- Post Noachian/Phyllosian phyllosilicates
- Local processes from volcanic activity & hydrothermalism :
 - Acid-sulfate alteration: Fe leaching and Fe-sulfates precipitates
 - Local buffering by water-rock interaction: clays
- A localized environment can generate most mineral classes observed anywhere on Mars (silica, clays, sulfates, oxi/hydroxides)
- Post « early Mars » environment with liquid water and variable Eh and pH conditions, suitable for biochemical reactions