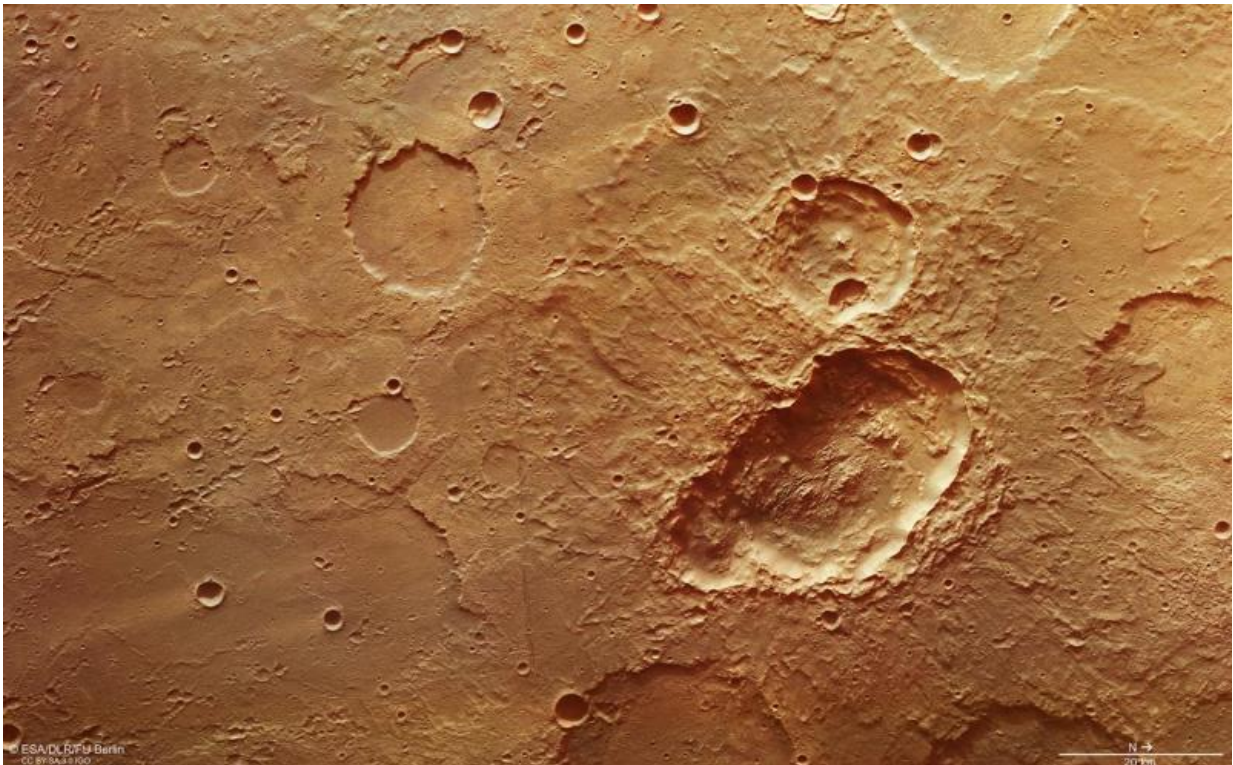


Craters suggest impacting body that may have broken into three before it hit Mars

April 6 2017



A scene from the ancient southern highlands of Mars highlighting a triple crater – the elongated depression just right of centre. Measuring about 45 x 24 km, the crater is thought to have been created by the collision of a ‘triple impactor’ – perhaps from a meteoroid that broke into three after entering the atmosphere. The asymmetric nature of the ejected debris points to an impact at a low angle. The region was imaged by the High Resolution Stereo Camera on ESA’s Mars Express 28 January 2017 during Mars Express Orbit 16565. The image is centred on 198°E / 27°S and the ground resolution is about 22 m per pixel. It was created using data from the nadir channel, the field of view which is aligned

perpendicular to the surface of Mars, and the camera's colour channels. North is to the right. Credit: ESA/DLR/FU Berlin, CC BY-SA 3.0 IGO

At first glance this scene may seem nothing out of the ordinary, but the large elongated crater marks the imprint of an impacting body that may have broken into three before it hit Mars.

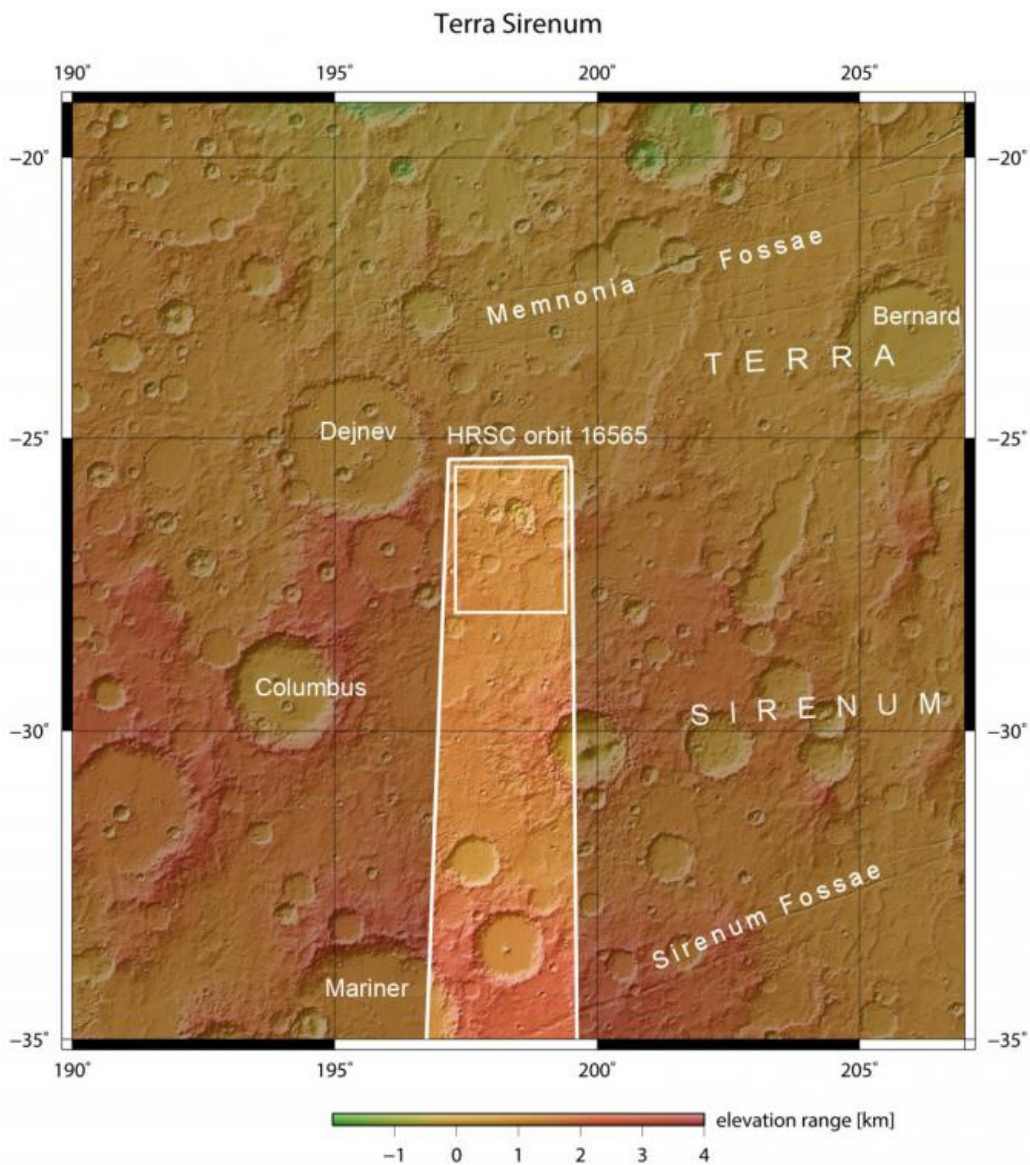
The images were acquired by ESA's Mars Express on 28 January, and focus on one of the oldest regions on Mars, Terra Sirenum, in the southern highlands.

The elongated trough at centre stage in this scene is 45 km long and 24 km across. Inspection of the outline suggests that two similarly sized craters and one smaller one have merged to create the footprint-like shape.

Two groups of raised material can be seen in the [crater floor](#). These peaks are created as the initial crater cavity produced by the impact collapses under gravity. The smaller crater also has a hint of a central peak.

Craters like these are thought to have formed at the same time, but there are a number of ideas as to how it happened. For example, an object could have broken into smaller pieces after it entered the atmosphere, striking the surface in quick succession in the same place.

Alternatively, it may have shattered into two or three large pieces upon first contact with the surface, the forward motion of the new fragments leading to the second and third craters.



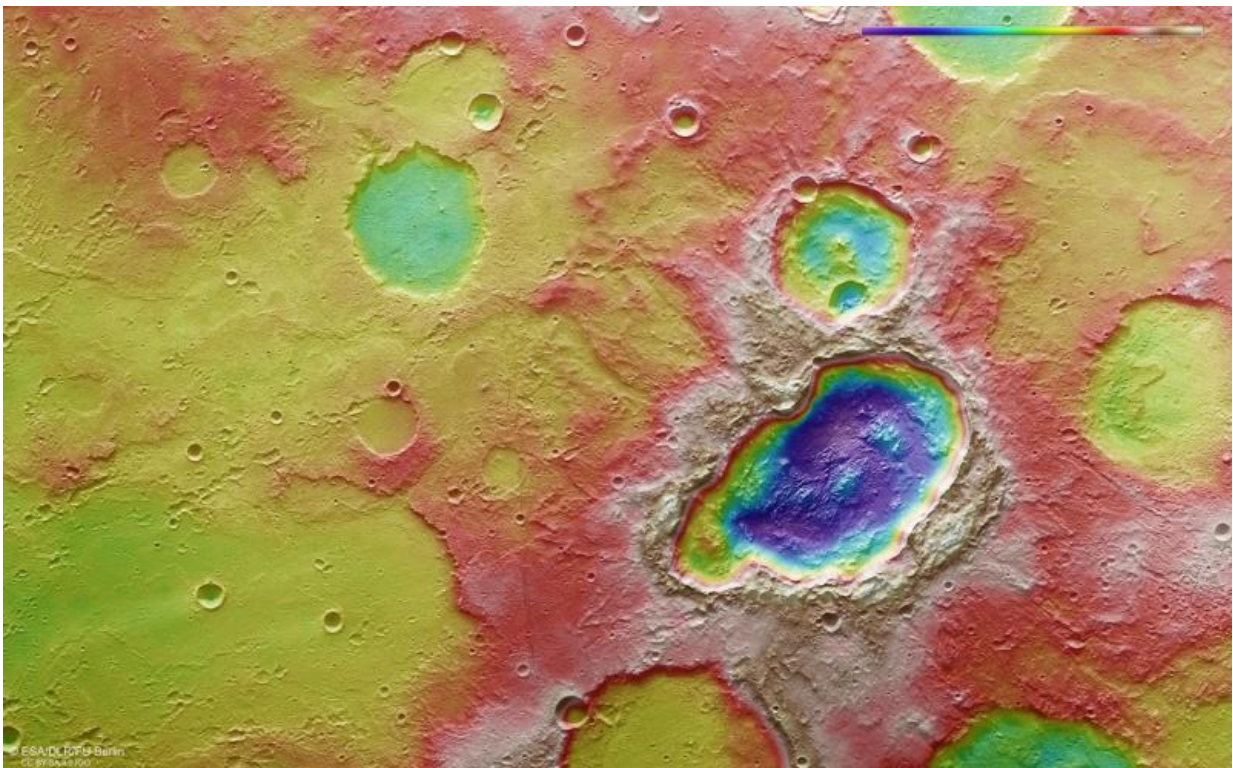
This context image shows the location of the ‘triple crater’ described in the associated image release in the Terra Sirenum region of the Mars southern highlands. The region outlined by the large white box indicates the area imaged during Mars Express orbit 16565, with the smaller inner box highlighted in the associated image release. In this context image, north is up. Credit: NASA MGS MOLA Science Team

Another idea is that several closely bound components – like a double or triple asteroid – could also result in such craters.

In any case, the fact that the layers of debris thrown out by the event seem to be continuous and at a uniform thickness around the crater further points to the impacts having taken place at the same time.

In addition, the ejected material is unevenly distributed around the cavity, such that there are two dominant lobes of material on opposite sides, creating a so-called 'butterfly' ejecta pattern.

This formation suggests that surface was struck at a low angle, with the motion of the object from top right to bottom left leading to more ejecta downrange.



The colour-coded topographic view shows relative heights and depths of terrain in the Terra Sirenum region of Mars focusing on a ‘triple crater’. As indicated in the key at top right, whites and reds represent the highest terrain, while blue/purple is the lowest. The image is based on a digital terrain model of the region, from which the topography of the landscape can be derived. This region was imaged by the High Resolution Stereo Camera on ESA’s Mars Express on 28 January 2017 during orbit 16565. The image is centred on 198°E / 27°S and the ground resolution is about 22 m per pixel. North is to the right. Credit: ESA/DLR/FU Berlin, CC BY-SA 3.0 IGO

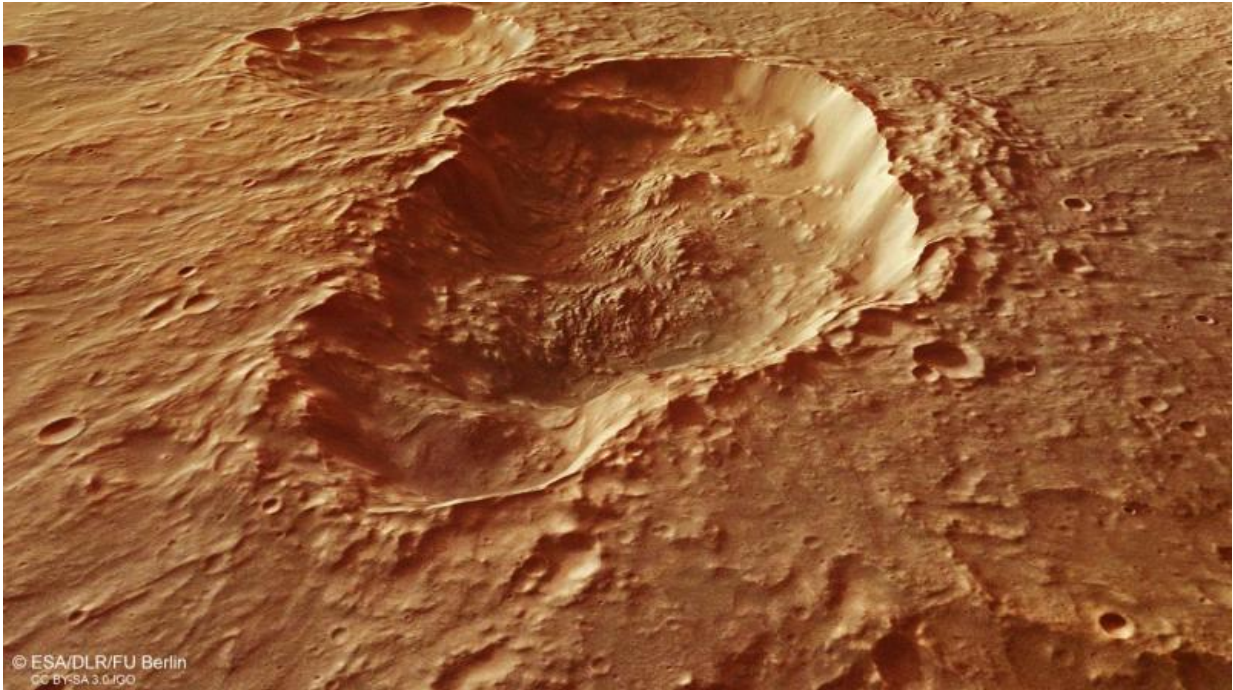
The ejected material has also spilled into neighbouring craters, notably those at the far right and bottom right in the main image.

The circular crater directly above the elongated crater in the main view is a different kind of triple crater. The two smaller craters – one on the rim and one on the floor – formed at different times, as determined by the laws of superposition. Their rims are well defined, showing that the larger crater had time to form and settle before the smaller ones were formed.

The deformed shape of the rim of the innermost crater may be linked to the formation of the elongated [crater](#).

Numerous other examples of overlapping craters can be found in this scene, testament to the old age of the region.

As well as insights into the cratering history, analysis by Mars Express and NASA's Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter have detected signatures of clay minerals in layered material seen inside craters and on the plains between them, suggesting the presence of water here over 3.7 billion years ago.



This image shows a perspective view across an elongated crater in Terra Sirenum, which may have been formed by the impact of an object that broke into three after entering the martian atmosphere. The crater measures 45 x 24 km and the view gives a detailed view at the terrain on the crater floor. The asymmetric nature of the ejected debris around it suggests the impactors were travelling from the top right to bottom left. Credit: ESA/DLR/FU Berlin, CC BY-SA 3.0 IGO

Provided by European Space Agency

Citation: Craters suggest impacting body that may have broken into three before it hit Mars (2017, April 6) retrieved 28 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2017-04-craters-impacting-body-broken-mars.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.