

The caved-in roof of a lava tube could be a good place to explore on Mars

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Credit: NASA/JPL/University of Arizona

Want to look inside a deep, dark pit on Mars? The scientists and engineers from the NASA's HiRISE Camera on board the Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter have done just that.



From its orbit about 260 km (160 miles) above the surface, HiRISE can spot something as small as a dinner table, about a meter in size. But look inside a cave-like feature on the red planet? Could this super-camera actually resolve any details inside this pit?

"Fortunately, HiRISE is sensitive enough to actually see things in this otherwise dark pit," wrote MRO team member Ross Beyer on the HiRISE website. "Since HiRISE turned by almost 30 degrees to capture this image, we can see the rough eastern wall of the pit. The floor of the pit appears to be smooth sand and slopes down to the southeast."

The special maneuvers to take this image, Beyer said, were to determine if this was an isolated pit, or if it was a skylight into a tunnel—similar to skylights in the lava tubes of Hawai'i.

No tunnels are seen in the visible walls, but scientists have ruled out that there could be tunnels in the walls that aren't visible.





In this cutout, the 'normal' view of the HiRISE image on the left, while the right shows what happens when the brightness of the pixels inside the pit is enhanced. Credit: NASA/JPL/University of Arizona

Dark pits on Mars are fascinating—probably because they provide mysteries and possibilities. Could anything be inside? Or perhaps this could be a place where humans could set up a base that would provide shelter from Mars' harsh environment. If a future rover mission were to land nearby, this pit might be worth a look—from a safe distance around the rim.

This pit is located in Tractus Fossae, a region of large ridges and troughs created by long-ago <u>tectonic activity</u>, near the Tharsis volcanic rise, a giant region on Mars that includes the three large volcanoes Ascraeus Mons, Pavonis Mons and Arsia Mons. Here's another pit that HiRISE



spotted in 2009 that is relatively nearby to this one.

The HiRISE camera has provided incredible images of Mars since its arrival in Mars' orbit in 2006. this camera can spot something as small as a dinner table. As its name implies, this high resolution <u>camera</u> is the largest ever flown on a planetary mission. HiRISE has allowed the orbiter to identify obstacles such as large rocks that could jeopardize the safety of landers and rovers, such as the Mars Science Laboratory Curiosity rover or the upcoming Mars 2020 <u>rover</u> mission.

More information: For more information and images, see the HiRISE website: <u>www.uahirise.org/</u>

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