

Measuring Mars Atmospheric Winds from Orbit

A White Paper submitted 15 July 2020 to the
Planetary Science and Astrobiology Decadal Survey 2023-2032

Authors:

Scott Guzewich (NASA GSFC,
scott.d.guzewich@nasa.gov, 301-286-1542)
J.B. Abshire (NASA GSFC)
M.M. Baker (Smithsonian Institution)
J.M. Battalio (Yale University)
T. Bertrand (NASA ARC)
A.J. Brown (Plancius Research)
A. Colaprete (NASA ARC)
A.M. Cook (NASA ARC)
D.R. Cremons (NASA GSFC)
M.M. Crismani (NASA GSFC)
A.I. Dave (NASA ARC)
M. Day (UCLA)
M.-C. Desjean (CNES)
M. Elrod (NASA GSFC)
L. K. Fenton (SETI Institute)
J. Fisher (U. Wollongong, Australia)
L.L. Gordley (GATS, Inc.)
P. O. Hayne (U. Colorado Boulder)
N.G. Heavens (Space Science Institute)
J.L. Hollingsworth (NASA ARC)
D. Jha (MVJCE, India)
V. Jha (NASA ARC)
M.A. Kahre (NASA ARC)
A.SJ. Khayat (NASA GSFC)

A.M. Kling (NASA ARC)
S.R. Lewis (Open University, UK)
B.T. Marshall (GATS, Inc.)
G. Martínez (USRA/LPI)
L. Montabone (Space Science Institute)
M.A. Mischna (JPL/Caltech)
C.E. Newman (Aeolis Research)
A. Pankine (Space Science Institute)
H. Riris (NASA GSFC)
J. Shirley (JPL/Caltech)
M.D. Smith (NASA GSFC)
A. Spiga (LMD, France)
X. Sun (NASA GSFC)
L.K. Tamppari (JPL/Caltech)
R.M.B. Young (NSSTC/UAEU)
D. Viúdez-Moreiras (CSIC-INTA, Spain)
G.L. Villaneuva (NASA GSFC)
M.J. Wolff (Space Science Institute)
R. J. Wilson (NASA ARC)
Signatories:
D. Banfield (Cornell University)
A. Brecht (NASA ARC)
S. Byrne (University of Arizona)
M. Chojnacki (University of Arizona)
E. Mason (NASA GSFC)
I. B. Smith (York University and PSI)

Key Point

Wind is the process that connects Mars' climate system. Measurements of Mars atmospheric winds from orbit would dramatically advance our understanding of Mars and help prepare for human exploration of the Red Planet. Multiple instrument candidates are in development and will be ready for flight in the next decade. We urge the Decadal Survey to make these measurements a priority for 2023-2032.

I. Introduction

We, the authors and signatories of this white paper, advocate for global atmospheric wind observations from Mars orbit within the next decade of NASA planetary science. This white paper demonstrates the science and engineering case for measuring Mars atmospheric winds (i.e. vector-resolved, horizontal winds from the surface to ≥ 80 km altitude at ≤ 5 km vertical and ≤ 300 km horizontal resolution) from orbit.

Wind measurements remain a critical gap in our understanding of Mars' climate and atmospheric processes and have been highlighted by the new Mars Exploration Program Analysis Group (MEPAG) goals document as a high priority for Mars science [1]. Wind is one of the predominant forces that has shaped Mars' surface over the last 3 billion years, depositing, burying, and eroding an extensive sedimentary and climatic record comprising sand, dust, and ice. In addition, wind is the agent of transport for water vapor, dust, trace gases, and to a significant extent, heat, around the planet. Understanding wind and the atmospheric circulation is necessary to understand the present and past water, dust, and CO₂ cycles.

We highlight the relevance of these measurements to future human and robotic exploration of Mars. Understanding wind patterns helps close strategic knowledge gaps identified for human exploration of Mars, reduces risk in entry, descent, and landing of spacecraft and their launch from the surface, and helps elucidate and constrain the environmental impacts human exploration may have on the pristine martian environment [2].

We demonstrate that independent, but complementary, measurement techniques can be used to profile wind from the surface to ≥ 80 km from orbit and many of these techniques can operate during dust storm conditions, a period during which wind measurements are of particular interest for elucidating mechanisms of storm growth and decay. New and existing instruments, which apply these techniques, are in development at multiple US institutions and will be ready for flight on the next Mars orbiting science mission.

II. Science Motivation

Wind plays a dominant role in geologic and climatic processes on modern-day Mars. The exchange of mass and momentum between the atmosphere and surface represents a dynamic system that is impacted by the four-dimensional wind field. Surface winds mobilize sediment, modify surface albedo and loft dust into the atmosphere, thereby impacting insolation and surface and atmospheric heating. As on Earth, the circulation - which is directly provided by wind measurements - is responsible for transport of tracers from dust to water to trace gases such as methane [3,4,5]. Despite the essential role wind plays in the evolution of Mars as a planetary system, very few direct measurements of wind have been made. Additional high-quality measurements are needed to address these knowledge gaps and advance our understanding of the planet.

Atmospheric Circulation, Transport, and Dust Storms

Winds regulate Mars' climate through the transport of heat, volatiles, and aerosols. Yet our existing knowledge of the circulation is largely based on numerical climate models whose wind

fields remain poorly validated (e.g. 6, 7). Large-scale patterns that have been predicted by the models and expected from theory include the Hadley circulation, trade winds, monsoon jets, western boundary currents, thermal tides, and baroclinic storms, all of which vary on timescales from hours to seasons.

Realistic, time-evolving wind fields are essential to successful back-tracking and attribution to surface locations of any spatially-variable species transported in the martian atmosphere. **Wind is critical to understanding the sources, sinks, and movement of methane and other astrobiologically-interesting trace gases.** Water undergoes a seasonal cycle between the atmosphere, regolith, and ice caps that is dependent on wind, impacting both surface-atmospheric exchange and transport. Dust storms are the greatest cause of sol-to-sol and interannual variability in Martian weather and climate. Wind is crucial to the development of dust storms, in two main respects: dust storms are generated via lifting from the surface by wind stress; and lofted dust is then transported by winds above the surface, with significant quantities of dust reaching 80 km or higher in the case of global storms. Measuring the 4D wind field in the lower atmosphere would help reveal the positive feedbacks between dust lifting, radiative heating and wind stress that may be crucial for onset and early growth of major storms (e.g. 8, 9, 10, 11). Wind measurements are called out by [12].

Geology and Aeolian Processes

For at least the past 3 Ga, the surface and sedimentary rock records of Mars have been sculpted predominantly by wind-driven physical weathering [13], in some locations removing up to hundreds of meters of material (e.g., 14, 15, 16). These sedimentary accumulations are a way to directly study the early climate of the planet. Sediment-laden wind abrades the surface, exhuming aqueous, volcanic, and possibly biosignature-bearing strata, the desired targets of most landed spacecraft (e.g., 17, 18). However, little is known about where the surface is being actively abraded, in part because surface winds have only been measured by lander instruments at a few locations, and without the time-resolution and duration required to study surface abrasion rates. Measurements of dune and ripple migration give some indication of where sediment supply is high and transport active enough to cause abrasion [19, 20], but a basic characterization of the physics of aeolian sediment transport is still incompletely established. Rover observations of sediment motion on Mars [21] identified sand transport at wind speeds below the theoretical threshold of motion, demonstrating that equations derived from experiments on Earth insufficiently describe martian aeolian transport [22, 23, 24]. Before fully taking advantage of the sedimentary rock record on Mars as a tool for studying the history of the planet, we need to understand the fundamental physics of aeolian transport. Coupled wind measurements and surface observation are required.

MEPAG Goals and Mission Studies

Wind measurements from orbit would provide critical input for addressing three of four MEPAG Science Goals [1], which highlights global wind measurements as high priority science to address Goal II Investigations regarding the current martian climate. Wind observations contribute to Goal III Investigations regarding the geologic expression of surface-atmosphere

volatile exchange and Goal III Investigations relating to aeolian processes and dust generation and lifting mechanisms. Goal IV, relating to preparing for human exploration, lists wind observations as being integral to human exploration, specifically the high priority need for global wind observations from orbit.

Science Analysis Groups (SAGs) chartered by MEPAG since the last Planetary Science Decadal Survey have necessitated inclusion of wind observations for future missions. The Next Mars Orbiter SAG (NEX-SAG) [25] stated,

“Observation of wind velocity is the single most valuable new measurement that can be made to advance knowledge of atmospheric dynamic processes.”

The Ice and Climate Evolution SAG (ICE-SAG) include wind measurements as one of the highest priorities for understanding the transport of volatiles and dust between atmospheric and surface reservoirs [26]. Both SAGs and [1] emphasize that particular value is given to simultaneous measurements of wind, temperature, dust and water ice opacities, and other atmospheric state variables so that atmospheric transport, fluxes, and sources and sinks can be identified.

Vision and Voyages in Planetary Science, 2013-2022

The most recent Planetary Decadal Survey [27] recognized the importance of wind measurements on Mars and their significance to the top-level objectives of NASA planetary science research and planetary bodies other than Mars. In discussing outstanding questions in Mars climate research in particular, the report highlighted, “What is the four-dimensional wind structure of the Martian atmosphere from the surface boundary layer to the upper atmosphere?”

Existing Wind Measurements

Landers: Wind sensors have been included in the payload of every mission sent and scheduled to the surface of Mars, except for the Mars Exploration Rovers [28, 29, 30]. The wind sensors onboard the Viking Lander 1, Pathfinder, and Mars Science Laboratory (MSL) missions all experienced problems that prevented or limited reliable measurements. As a result, the longest record of wind measurements is still provided by the Viking Lander 2, with almost two complete Martian years of continuous measurements. However, wind speed and direction are strongly influenced by local and regional topography, thus are not always representative of the large-scale circulation. For example, recent results by InSight in Elysium Planitia show that the diurnal cycle of wind direction is influenced both by the global Hadley circulation and by flows induced by the nearby gentle regional slope (e.g., 31). Hence global atmospheric wind observations from Mars orbit are needed both to understand global transport patterns and to better interpret and place in context local-scale flows.

MAVEN: The Mars Atmosphere and Volatiles Evolution (MAVEN) Neutral Gas and Ion Mass Spectrometer (NGIMS) began measuring the winds of the upper atmosphere (~125-300 km) in 2016 and continues making wind measurements monthly by sweeping the instrument back and forth across the ram pointing [32]. In June 2020, MAVEN began raising its periapsis and the monthly wind measurements were no longer able to be made at the lower altitudes.

Ground-based Telescopes: Occasional ground-based single-dish and interferometric observations of the disk of Mars have provided line-of-sight wind velocities. High-resolution

heterodyne millimeter spectroscopy observed the doppler-shifted spectral line cores of carbon monoxide (CO) (well-mixed in Mars' atmosphere), and provided wind velocities in the middle atmosphere where the spectral line cores are formed [33, 34, 35]. In addition, [36] conducted heterodyne infrared observations of the non-LTE CO₂ emission feature in the atmosphere and presented zonal wind measurements across the disk of the planet. However, these millimeter observations were limited by their poor spatial resolution (typically 10 arcsec/~3400 km [35]) and very low temporal coverage.

Cloud tracking from the surface and orbit: Cloud tracking retrieves atmospheric winds by imaging the positions of transient atmospheric phenomena (e.g., water or dust clouds) over time, and using their displacement between images to retrieve cloud motions, assuming that clouds are passive tracers of the flow which reflect the underlying winds. It has been used to measure winds at specific local times, altitudes, and latitudes, e.g. [37] using MGS-MOC, [38] using THEMIS-VIS, and [39] using MEx-VMC. However, cloud tracking is limited to daytime observations only and the sparse nature of martian clouds limits its utility to observe globally with sufficient vertical and spatial resolution.

Why Atmospheric Modeling is Insufficient

Information about the state of the atmosphere may be obtained from two sources: spacecraft measurements observe the state of the atmosphere at the time of the measurements, but are limited in both spatial and temporal coverage, and general circulation models (GCMs) which are a means of filling in the gaps within the observational record. Much work has gone into the development of these models and, while they serve as a useful tool for understanding atmospheric behavior in general, they suffer from a lack of observational validation. The variety of unique Mars GCMs are known to differ in their predictions (e.g., [6]), in particular those of wind directions and magnitudes which may be significantly inaccurate. Their differences and lack of grounding in observational data limit their ability to provide insight into Mars atmospheric and climate processes and provide useful instantaneous forecasts of weather – essential for future landed robotic and human activity. **The current state of numerical modeling is, by itself, insufficient to meet the needs of the Mars exploration program going forward.** Furthermore, the lack of validated models of Mars' present day circulation casts great doubt on the validity of such models' predictions for the circulation in Mars' recent or ancient past, which are heavily relied upon for interpreting Mars' past geology and habitability [40, 41, 42].

To mitigate these weaknesses in numerical modeling, data assimilation (DA) frameworks have been adapted from the terrestrial weather forecasting community, which blend the strengths of both direct observation and numerical modeling (e.g., 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48). Under a generalized DA framework, the numerical model 'background state' of the atmosphere is augmented with available observations to 'steer' an analysis of the true atmospheric state towards the values of the more accurate observations. At present, the atmospheric fields most regularly observed from orbit are temperature and dust opacity (from TES [49] and MCS [50, 51]). However, in the absence of networks of surface pressure measurements, which remain vital on Earth but unlikely on Mars, direct wind measurements are essential to constrain the absolute

modeled wind magnitude. Assimilation of wind data, both magnitude and direction, is one key new data source that can markedly improve DA forecasts at Mars, as it provides a direct, rather than second-order, correction to the modeled wind field.

III. Importance for Future Human and Robotic Spaceflight

NASA has identified a variety of “Strategic Knowledge Gaps” (SKGs) for human exploration of Mars. As described by [1] Goal IV and [2], closing SKGs related to climatological risks for human missions is a high-priority for Mars exploration. Atmospheric conditions such as the vertical temperature profile, the distribution of aerosols, and the four-dimensional wind field pose a risk to spacecraft EDL (e.g., aerodynamic maneuvering) and surface operations (e.g., damage to instruments from wind-blown material). As the level of acceptable risk is much lower for crewed missions than for robotic missions, the need to address outstanding knowledge gaps regarding the dynamics and variability of Mars’ atmosphere becomes increasingly important. Winds significantly impact the simulated dynamics of parachutes and landers [52]. Furthermore, a crewed mission to Mars will include novel mission components such as in situ resource utilization (ISRU). Additional understanding of atmospheric conditions are needed to guide mission architecture and engineering design, as well as to mitigate risks to landed instruments and human explorers [53].

Previous robotic missions to Mars and human missions to the Moon have demonstrated the risks posed by atmospheric particulates to landed instruments and astronaut equipment. [1] states: “particulates can affect engineering performance and lifetime of hardware and infrastructure.” Apollo spacesuits were coated and abraded by dust particulates, which threatened the integrity of suits and astronaut safety. On Mars, airborne fine-grained dust poses a threat to human explorers and their equipment. Accumulation and removal of wind-blown material also poses a unique challenge for solar power.

During crewed surface missions, ISRU systems may be used for crew consumables and ascent vehicle propellant. As such, there is a critical need to “understand the resilience of atmospheric In Situ Resource Utilization processing systems to variations in martian near surface environmental conditions” [1]. In this sense, additional data on the state and variability of the surface regime (e.g., wind speed, wind direction, and pressure), and resultant wind-driven sediment flux will play a critical role in guiding instrument design and placement [54]. Besides the direct hazards posed to instruments and humans, surface winds may also introduce unforeseen consequences for planetary protection, as wind-driven transport of Earth-based microbes could provide an opportunity for forward contamination on Mars.

IV. What Wind Measurements are Needed

Our *science baseline* observation parameters and cadence are governed by the most stringent science questions that can be addressed by wind measurements from orbit, the requirements to validate atmospheric models, stated MEPAG objectives, and plausible technical feasibility within the next decade. It is as follows: vector-resolved horizontal winds from the

surface to ≥ 80 km altitude at ≤ 5 km vertical and ≤ 300 km horizontal resolution with a precision of ≤ 5 m/s over the entire planet for 1 Mars year at ≥ 2 local times-of-day. Observations meeting the science baseline would fully address high priority science goals given by [1], substantially improve atmospheric models and their predictive capabilities, and reduce risk to future human exploration of Mars. As stated by MEPAG [1], we emphasize that these observations are most valuable when made in conjunction with other atmospheric state variables such as temperature, dust and water ice opacities, and trace gas (e.g., H₂O) mixing ratios.

There are plausible ways in which the science baseline may be exceeded in certain aspects during the next decade. For instance, higher vertical (e.g., ≤ 2 km) and/or horizontal (≤ 50 km) resolution in the lower atmosphere and boundary layer would identify medium- and fine-scale processes associated with topography and transient phenomena. Observations over multiple Mars years and during a global dust storm would be highly valuable to constrain variability and understand how Mars' great dust storms impact climate processes such as loss of water to space [55, 56, 57]. Observations at 4-8 local times-of-day are necessary for a system with a strong diurnal cycle, which is insufficiently characterized in existing Mars atmospheric observations [58].

V. Available Instrumentation to Make These Measurements

LIDAR

Lidar can measure martian winds by detecting the range-resolved Doppler shift of the laser backscatter profile of dust/aerosol along the laser beam line of sight. It can measure winds both day and night and during dust storms. It is most sensitive to the lowest ~ 40 km of atmosphere and insensitive above 60 km. The Mars lidar for global climate studies from orbit (MARLI) is a direct-detection Doppler wind lidar that measures the wind speed along the laser's line-of-sight in addition to dust and water ice extinction [59]. MARLI has been developed through PICASSO and MATISSE program funding to NASA GSFC and was planned to reach TRL 6 in June 2020, prior to the COVID-19 reduction in work. Wind speed is retrieved from the surface to ~ 40 km with measurement standard deviations under 5 m/s. This is even improved in dust storm conditions (standard deviations as low as 2 m/s). Through the cross-polarization of the laser backscatter, dust and water ice extinction can be distinguished from the surface to ~ 40 km with $< 10\%$ relative error, allowing the continuation of the long record of atmospheric dust and water ice opacities over the last 20+ years. Critically, MARLI has a higher vertical resolution, 2 km, than most Mars atmospheric observations to-date (~ 5 -10 km), which would address important science questions regarding the atmospheric circulation and vertical mixing of dust and water ice.

Sub-mm Sounder

Submillimeter limb sounding can measure atmospheric winds by observing the line-of-sight position (Doppler shift) and shape (width, strength) of submillimeter thermal emission lines from molecules including H₂O, CO isotopologues and (potentially) other species [60]. It can measure day and night, is insensitive to dust storms, and is most sensitive from ~ 10 km to 100 km altitude. In the past several years, a sub-mm sounder has been optimized for use at Mars to obtain global atmospheric wind fields [61]. The instrument is TRL 6, except for SEU testing on the

ASIC. One instrument with one articulating antenna or two antennas to view the same atmospheric mass from different angles can be used to retrieve wind vectors as a function of altitude. Wind profiles are achievable from ~10 km - 100+ km with a trade space in center frequency, vertical precision and resolution, scan rate, vertical scan distance, and averaging to achieve an optimized data acquisition approach. Sub-mm sounding is effective at measuring the winds in the middle and upper Mars atmosphere, which influence the lower atmosphere and are critical to understanding the overall circulation and the physics controlling it. A sub-mm sounder provides the information necessary to constrain atmospheric models and the physics within them.

Doppler Wind and Temperature Sounder

Gas filter correlation radiometry can be utilized to simultaneously measure the Doppler shift and linewidth of emission spectra toward the Mars limb, to infer both wind vectors and kinetic temperature [62]. This approach uses a cooled IR camera to observe the limb through an onboard gas filter cell, and provides observations of atmospheric dynamics from 5 km (or lower during periods of low dust storm activity) up to 150 km, depending on the chosen target gas(es). Winds can be measured with 5 m/s accuracy. The ν_3 band of ozone has potential for Mars wind measurements from <10 km to over 60 km during day *and night observations*. Daytime measurements could be extended to altitudes of 100 km or more with the additional selection of mixed CO/CO₂ channels. SWaP estimates assume a dual channel (O₃ and CO/CO₂) system, providing limb observations from ~5 km up to 100+ km, with 5-km vertical resolution. Specific instrument elements, for example the ozone gas cell, are being built and tested to evaluate design performance, with a full single-channel prototype being developed for a terrestrial flight demonstration. These activities are aimed at raising the TRL of the instrument from TRL 4 to TRL 6.

VI. Conclusion

Wind is the process that connects Mars' climate system. Measurements of Mars atmospheric winds from orbit would dramatically advance our understanding of Mars and help prepare for human exploration of the Red Planet. Multiple instrument candidates are in development and will be ready for flight in the next decade. We urge the Decadal Survey to make these measurements a priority for 2023-2032.

VII. References Available at: <https://bit.ly/2Bpf1bg>