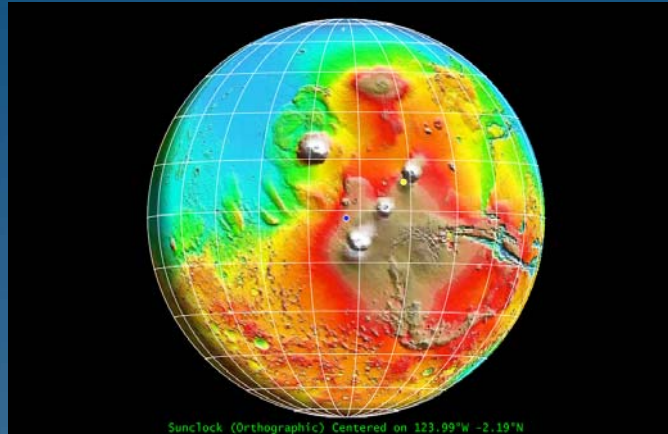


Measurement of the Isotopic Signatures of Water on Mars; Implications for Studying Methane



Robert Novak¹, Michael J. Mumma², Geronimo Villanueva³

1. Iona College, New Rochelle NY USA, 2. NASA-Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD USA, 3. NASA-GSFC, Catholic University of America, Washington DC USA

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Related Talks:

Michael J. Mumma: Absolute Measurement of Methane on Mars

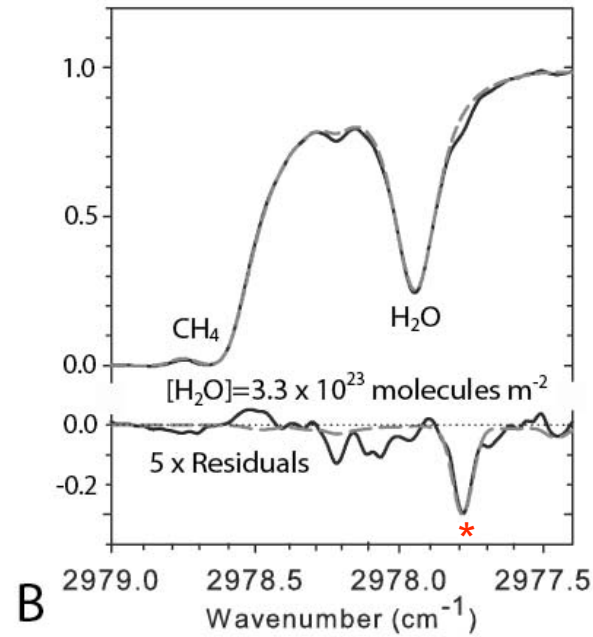
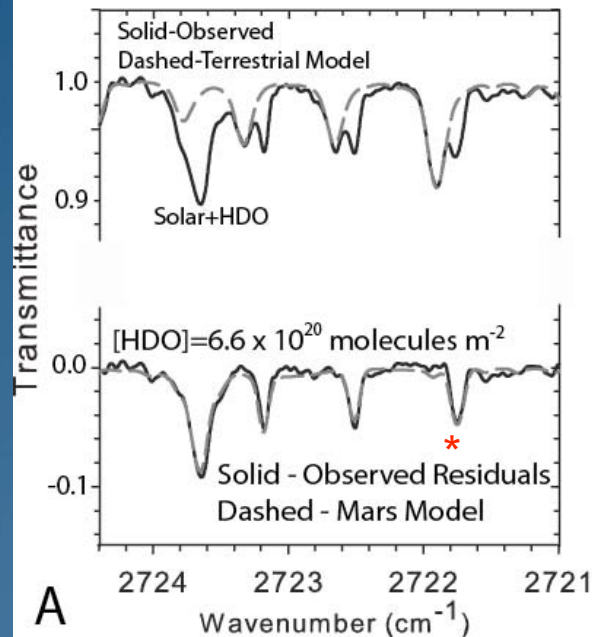
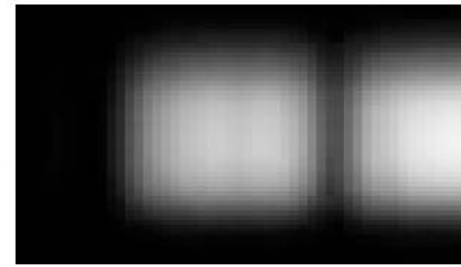
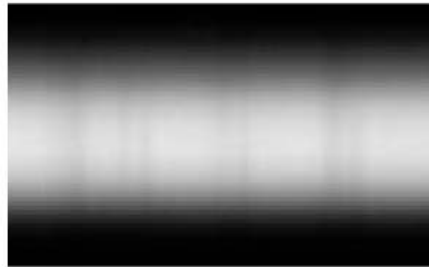
Geronimo Villanueva: Methane and Water on Mars: Maps of Active Regions and their Seasonal Variability

Outline:

- [HDO]/[H₂O]
- Isotopologues of Methane
- Model to Predict measurement of [¹³CH₄]/[¹²CH₄]
- Considerations for the future

Measurements of [HDO]/[H₂O] on Mars

26 March, 3:50-4:10 UT, Centered at 150 -156° W, L_s = 50°
 HDO Setting H₂O Setting



*
 Eq. Width
 = 0.0050 cm⁻¹
 Noise
 = 0.0002 cm⁻¹

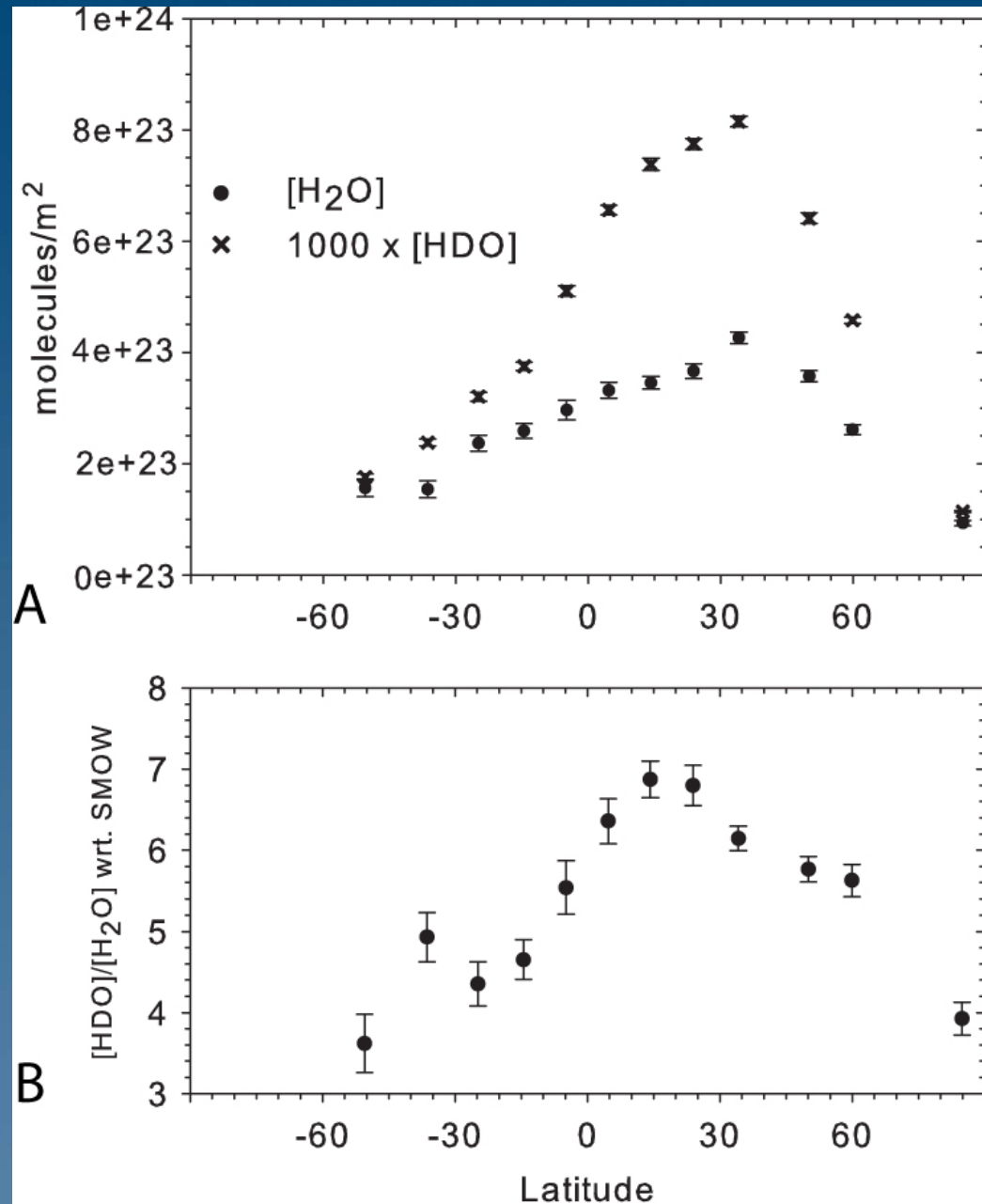
*
 Eq. Width
 = 0.0041 cm⁻¹
 Noise
 = 0.0002 cm⁻¹

3 row extracts, 4.6°N, 26 March 2008

Column Densities Of HDO and H₂O 150°-156° W

[HDO]/[H₂O]
wrt. SMOW

SMOW ratio
= 0.312×10^{-3}



Isotopic Signatures of Methane in the Earth's Atmosphere:

$^{12}\text{CH}_4$	0.99827
$^{13}\text{CH}_4$	0.01110
$^{12}\text{CH}_3\text{D}$	0.00062

from HITRAN

Variations of this ratio provide insights into the origins of Methane, whether abiotic or microbial.

Sherwood Lolar B, et al. (2008), *Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta.*, 72, 4778-4795.
Onstott T.C. (2006), *Astrobiology*, 6, 377-395.

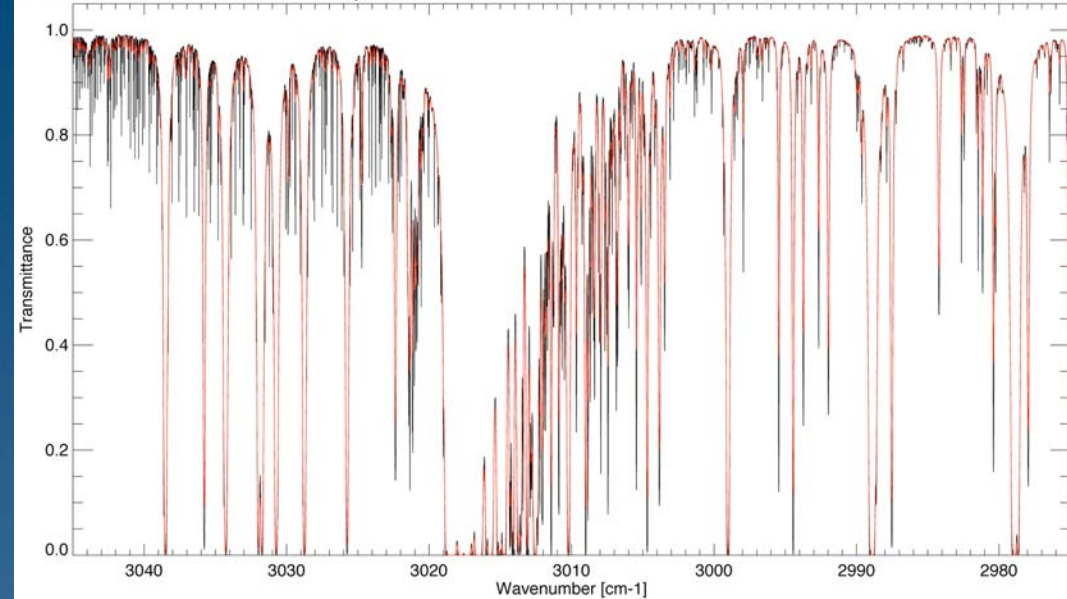
Models of Earth's atmosphere for measured conditions above Mauna Kea.

Line By Line Radiative Transfer Model (Clough et al. (2005), *JQSRT*, 91, 233-244.

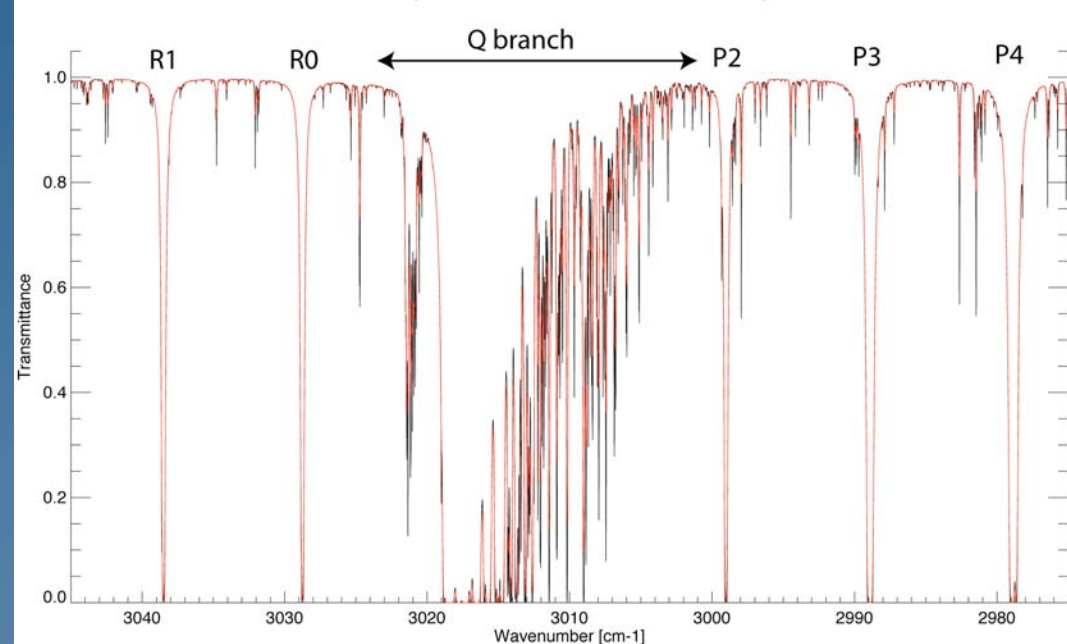
A. Methane,
Water,
Ozone,
Ethane,
Carbon
Dioxide.

B. Methane

LBLRTM: Terrestrial Atmosphere Model, Methane, Water, Ozone, Ethane, Carbon Dioxide



LBLRTM: Terrestrial Atmosphere Model, Methane Component



Targeted Methane Transitions:

(from JavaHAWKS/HITRAN)

P4 Region ($\sim 2978.6 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, $T=210\text{K}$)

Isotopologue	Wavenumber (cm^{-1})	Intensity
$^{12}\text{CH}_4$	2978.6505	9.784E-20
$^{13}\text{CH}_4^*$	2978.6926	1.769E-21
$^{13}\text{CH}_4^*$	2978.8083	1.058E-21
$^{12}\text{CH}_4$	2978.8481	6.564E-20
$^{13}\text{CH}_4^*$	2978.8932	1.061E-21
$^{12}\text{CH}_4$	2978.9201	9.83E-20

$$(Wn.)/(\Delta Wn.) = 70904$$

$$I(^{13}\text{CH}_4)/I(^{12}\text{CH}_4) = 0.018$$

Transitions in Red are
Being compared.

* P5 transition

P2, ~2998.9 cm⁻¹)

Isotopologue	Wavenumber (cm-1)	Intensity
¹² CH ₄	2998.9939	7.15E-20
¹² CH ₄	2999.0602	4.77E-20
¹³ CH ₄ *	2999.0634	3.13E-22

$$(Wn.)/(\Delta Wn.) > 900000$$

$$I(^{13}\text{CH}_4)/I(^{12}\text{CH}_4) = 0.0066$$

* P3

R0

Isotopologue	Wavenumber (cm-1)	Intensity
¹² CH ₄	3028.7523	1.53E-19
¹³ CH ₄ *	3028.8519	1.60E-21

$$(Wn.)/(\Delta Wn.) = 30400$$

$$I(^{13}\text{CH}_4)/I(^{12}\text{CH}_4) = 0.011$$

*R1

R1

Isotopologue	Wavenumber (cm-1)	Intensity
$^{12}\text{CH}_4$	3038.4984	1.445E-19
$^{13}\text{CH}_4^*$	3038.6144	1.968E-21
$^{13}\text{CH}_4^*$	3038.6285	1.312E-21

$$(Wn.)/(\Delta Wn.) = 26000$$

$$I(^{13}\text{CH}_4)/I(^{12}\text{CH}_4) = 0.023$$

*R2

Summary:

Transition	(Wn.)/(Δ Wn.)	I(¹³ CH ₄)/I(¹² CH ₄)
P4	70904	0.018
P2	> 900000	0.007
R0	30400	0.011
R1	26000	0.023

R1 is the targeted transition.

¹³CH₄ (R2) is to the blue side of ¹²CH₄ (R1)

Del dot 0f -16.0 km/sec shifts wavenumber by .16 cm⁻¹

- Best transition to retrieve ¹³CH₄ through
the Earth's Atmosphere from those listed here.

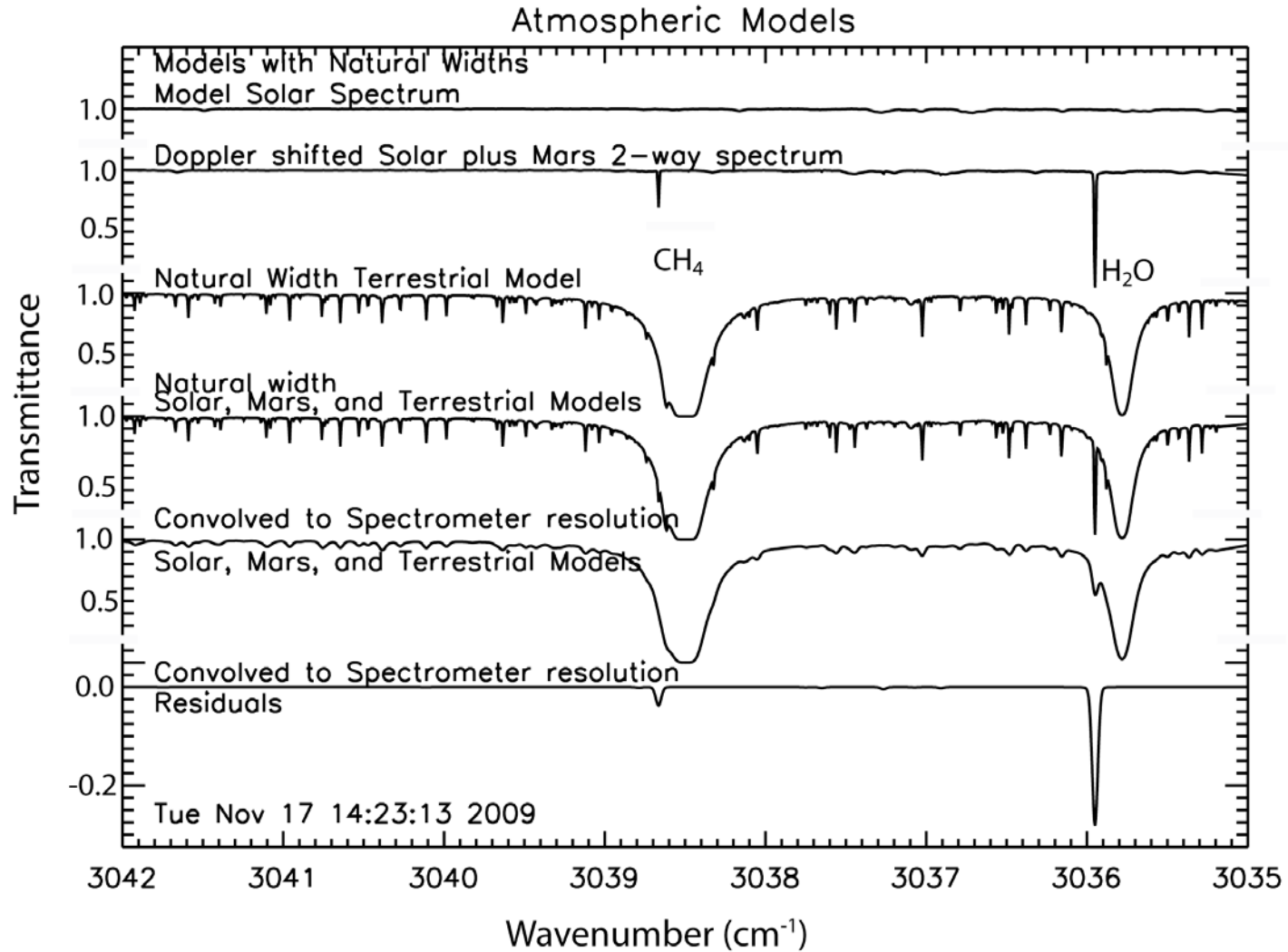
Components of Atmospheric Model Used to Retrieve Gas Column Densities on Mars:

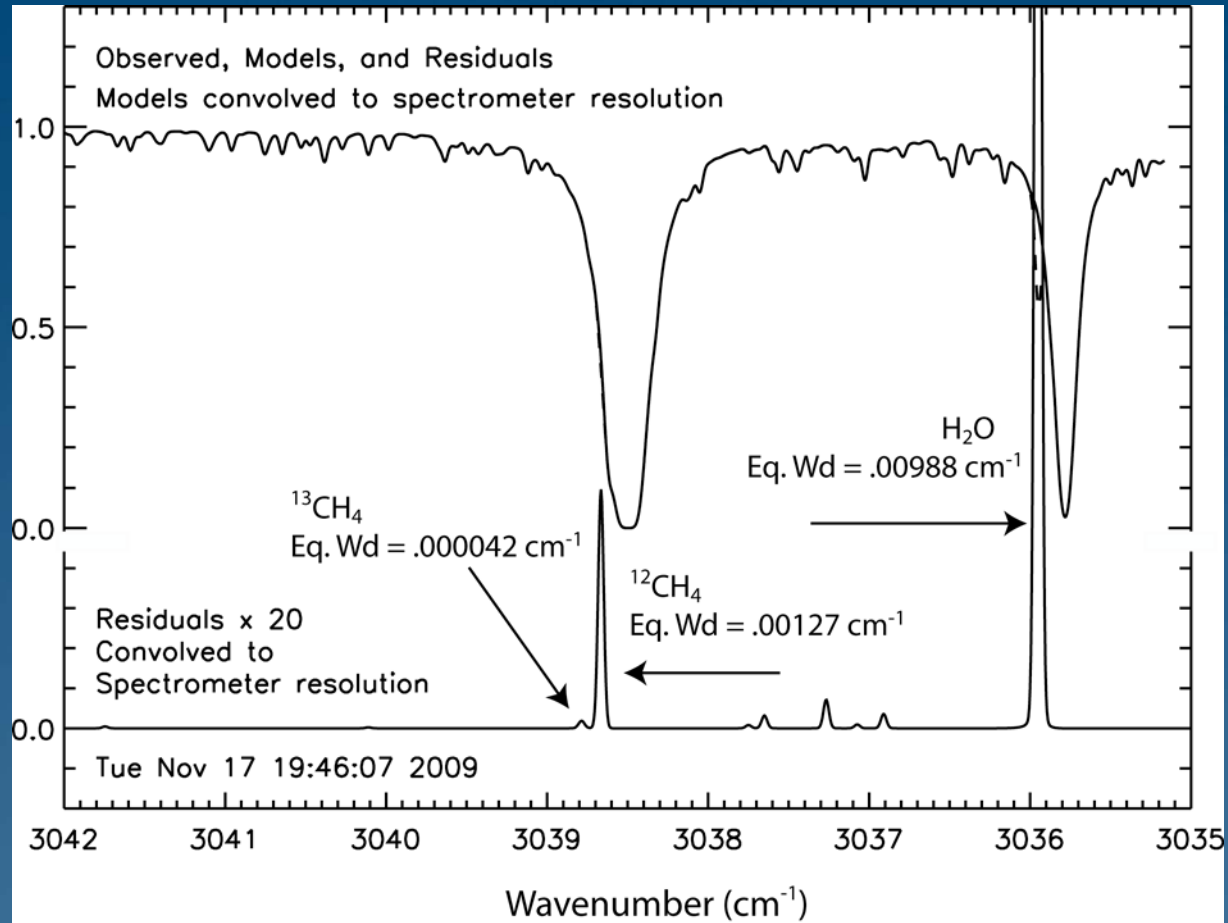
- Solar Model (based on Hase et al., *JQRST*, 102, (2006), 450-463)
- Mars Atmosphere Model*, Incoming (LBLTRM model)
- Surface Blackbody Component
- Mars Atmosphere Model*, Outgoing (LBLTRM model)
- Earth Terrestrial Model (LBLTRM model)

- Doppler shift between Sun and Mars (\dot{r})
- Doppler shift between Mars and Earth (\dot{d})

* 10 pr-microns H₂O, 40 ppb CH₄

[CH₄] = 40 ppb
Resolution = 75000
Relative velocity = -16.5 km/sec





Using noise = 0.0002 cm^{-1}

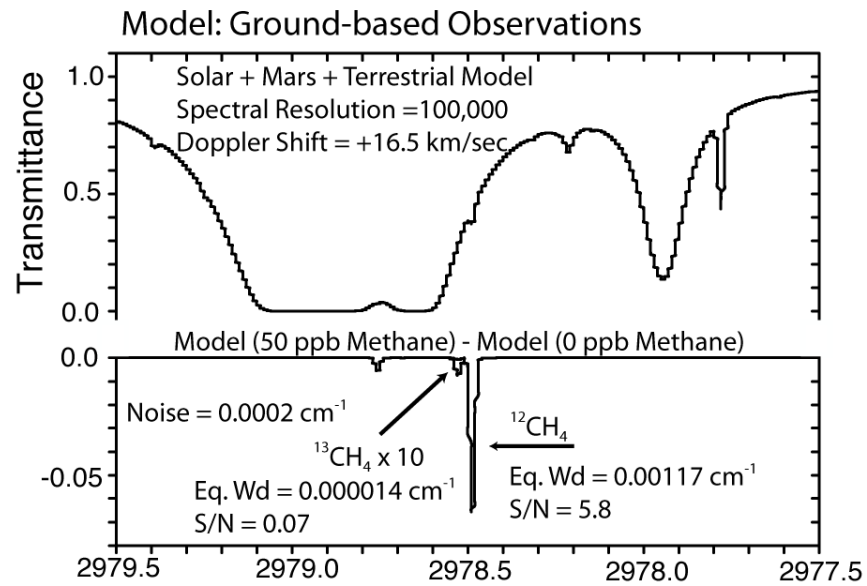
$$S/N(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 49.4$$

$$S/N(^{12}\text{CH}_4) = 6.4$$

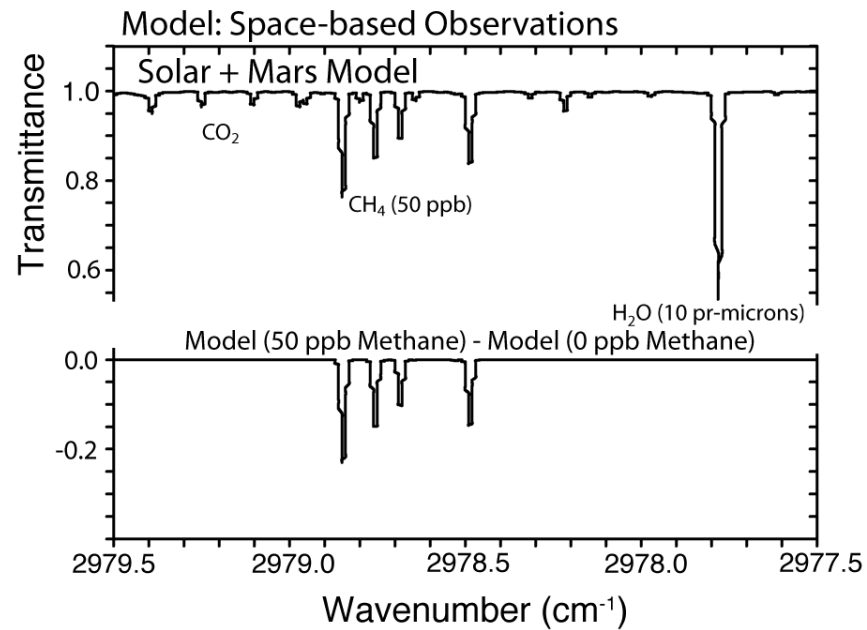
$$S/N(^{13}\text{CH}_4) = 0.2$$

Model P4 Transition

Ground-based:



Space-based:



Ground-Base Measurements of $^{13}\text{CH}_4/^{12}\text{CH}_4$:

- High Spectral Resolution (> 75000)
- Sufficient Doppler Shift (> 15 km/sec)
- Better S/N
 - * Measure and Add Multiple Absorption Lines Simultaneously
 - * More sensitive detectors

Possible Near Future Measurements:

- CRIRES on VLT

- * $R > 100000$
- * Altitude ~ 2600 m
- * precipitable terrestrial Water Vapor ~ 3.0 mm
- * Multiple lines of Methane

- iSHELL on NASA-IRTF (funded proposal)

- * $R \sim 70000$
- * Altitude ~ 4200 m
- * precipitable terrestrial Water Vapor $\sim 1.0-2.0$ mm
- * Cross disperse Spectrograph
 - Multiple Lines.

Suggested Future Work:

- High Resolution Space Based Near IR Spectrograph
- Detection/Models for $^{12}\text{CH}_3\text{D}$