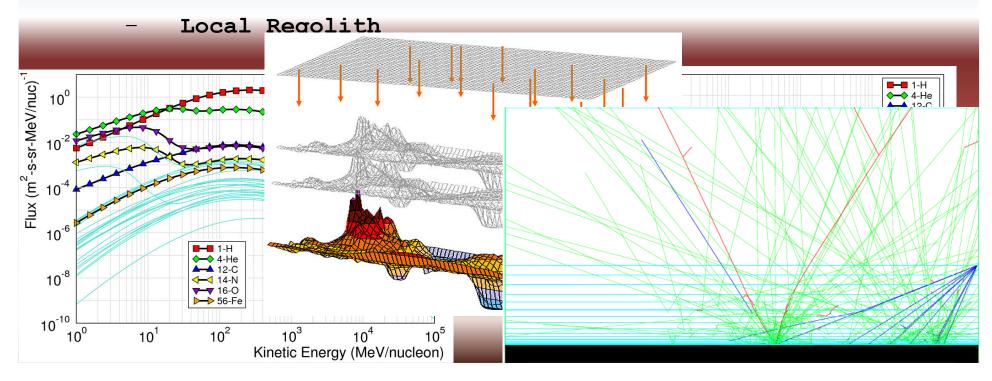
Mars Radiation field and Habitability evolution through time

A. Keating^(1,2), P. Gonçalves⁽¹⁾
(1)LIP- Portugal,
(2)ESA- ESTEC

keating@lip.pt

Characterization of ionizing radiation field

- MarsREC[4] and dMEREM[5], are ESA GEANT4[6] models taking into account:
 - Solar cycle modulation,
 - Galactic cosmic rays and solar particles
 - Seasonal effects, atmospheric depth



Geophysical Evolution

From the point of view of ionizing radiation, the parameters to consider are:

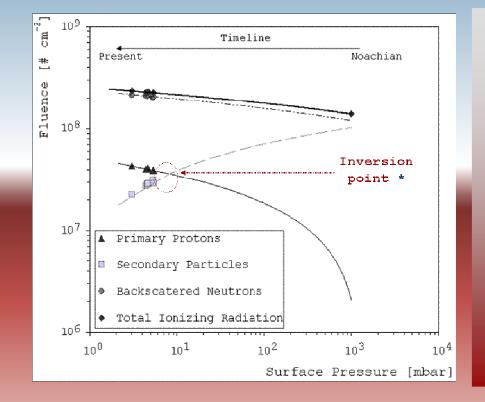
- 1. atmospheric evolution
- 2. existence of water at the surface (Ocean/hydrated minerals)
- 3. presence of subsurface water
- 4. mineral alteration

Striposphere:

Dependences of the modern Martian radiation environment on soil composition (after Keating et al., 2009).

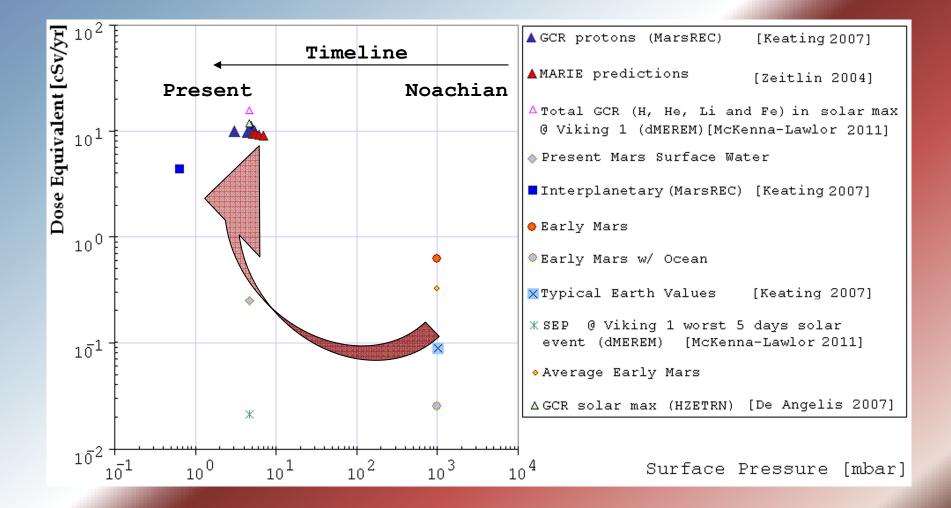
Parameter	Description	Radiation environment	Ambient dose equivalent
H ₂ O Soil density	Water at the surface 10–20% increase in soil density in the range 1 g/cm ³	Reduction of 30% 60% percent in neutron backscattering, 30% in general backscattering radiation	Reduction of 99% 10–20% reduction
Fe _x O _y Dry ice	Increase of Fe_2O_3 equivalent weight percentage CO_2 ice layer at the surface	10% reduction in backscattered neutrons 10% increase in backscattered neutrons	10% reduction Increase of 10%

Inversion Point



The inversion point was identified to be the turn over point in time from which the Martian atmosphere evolved from shielding to a soft attenuator. It is expected to have happened sometime between Hesperian and early Amazonian.

Evolution of Martian Ambient Dose Equivalent



Conclusions

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LHB—erosion of Martian Atmosphere

Martian evolution (wet and warm) -> (cold and dry)

Noachian/Hesperian Earth-like Magnetosphere

Inversion point accurate determination shall improve Radiation and Habitability Degradation

-> Loss of Radiation Protection

-> Habitability conditions

Understanding of the Habitability evolution.