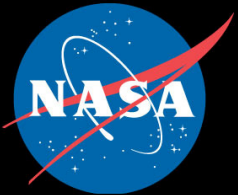


# CURIOSITY



NASA/JPL-Caltech/MSSS

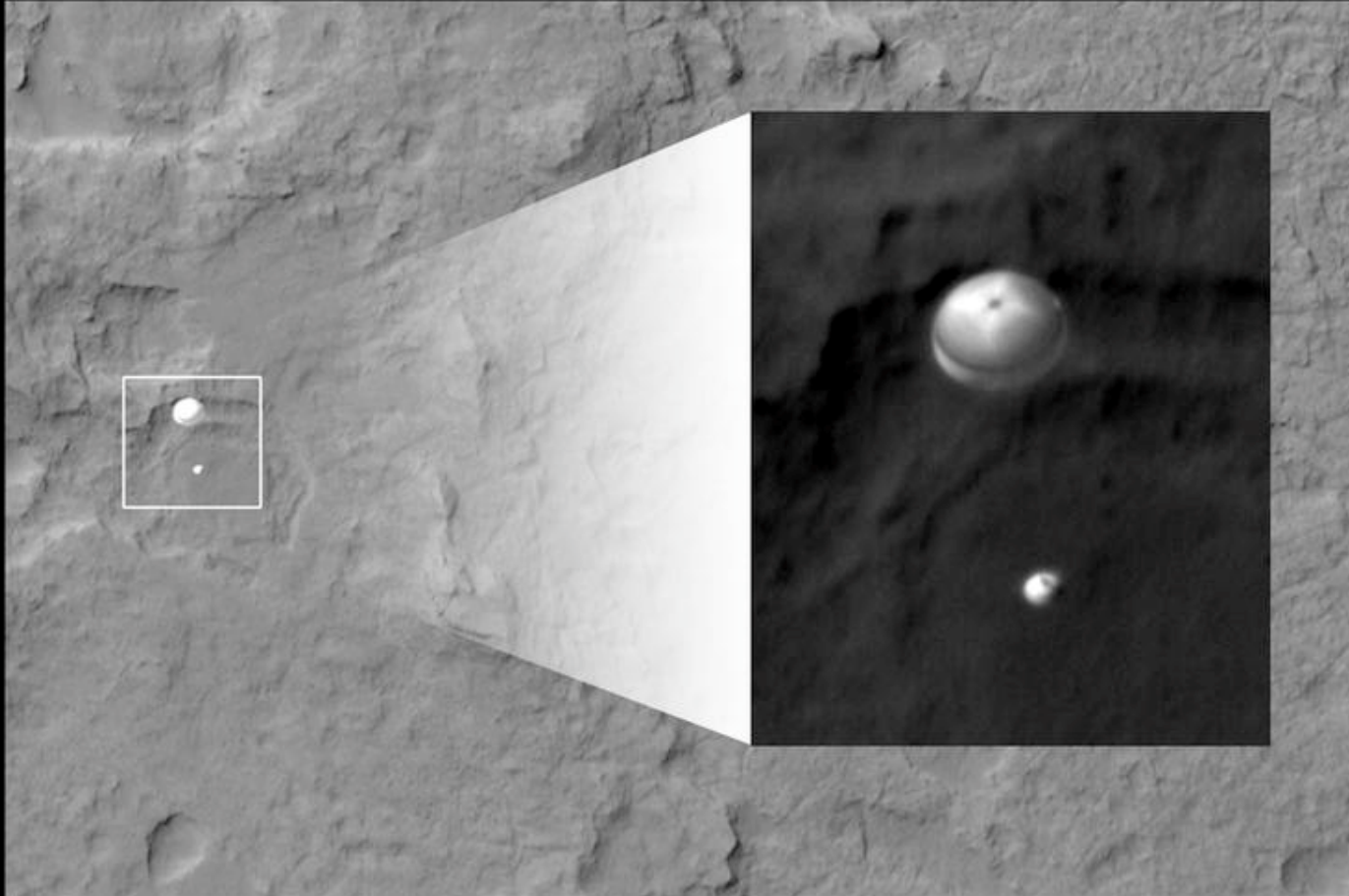


## Curiosity's First Six Months on Mars: *from touchdown to drilling rocks*

Noah Warner  
Tactical Uplink Lead

Jet Propulsion Laboratory  
California Institute of Technology  
February 12, 2013

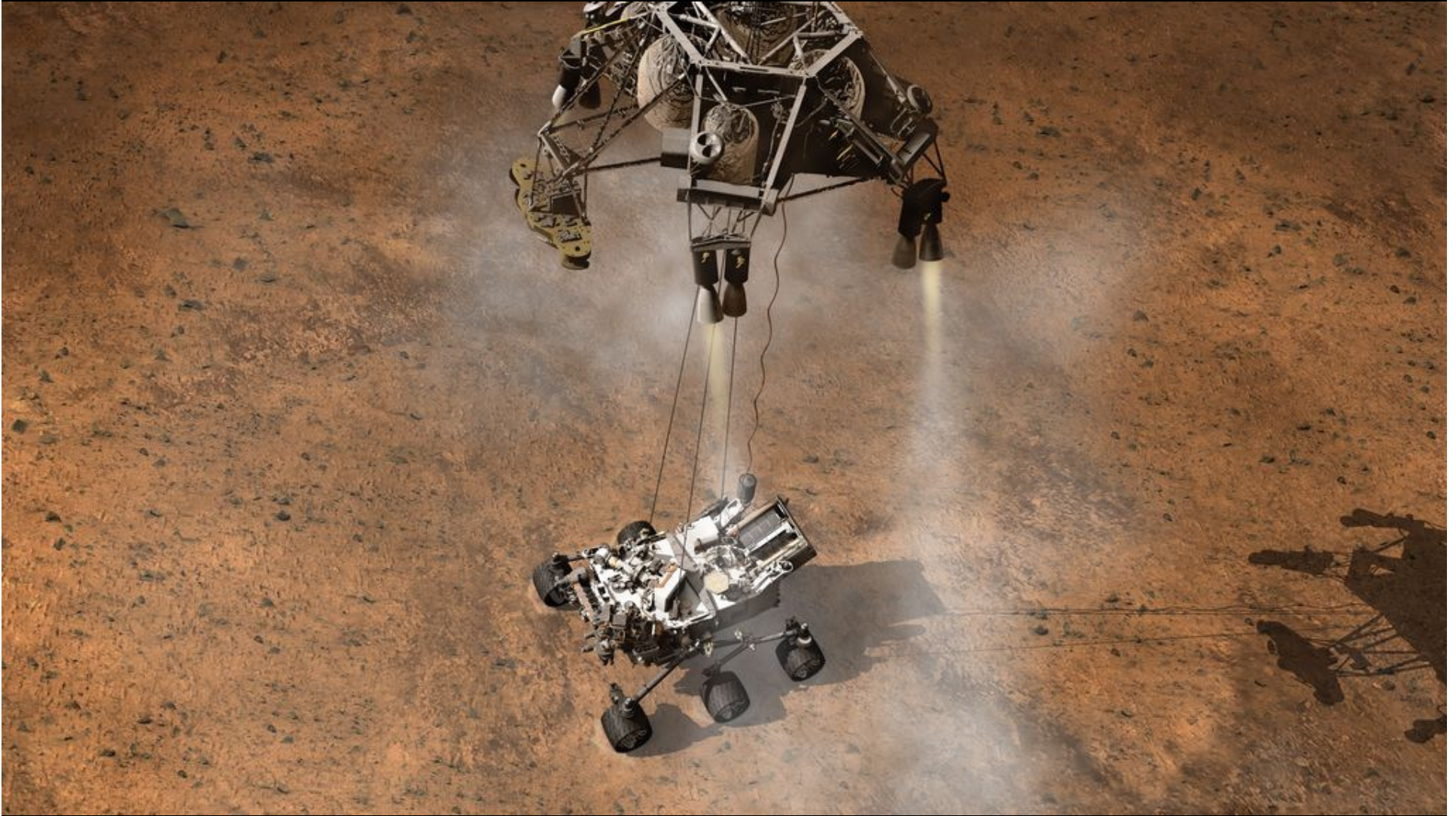
# **Curiosity landed on Mars August 5, 2012 (PDT)**



**The HiRISE camera on the Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter took this action shot of Curiosity descending on the parachute!**



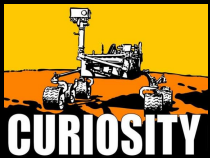
# Touchdown with the Sky Crane Landing System





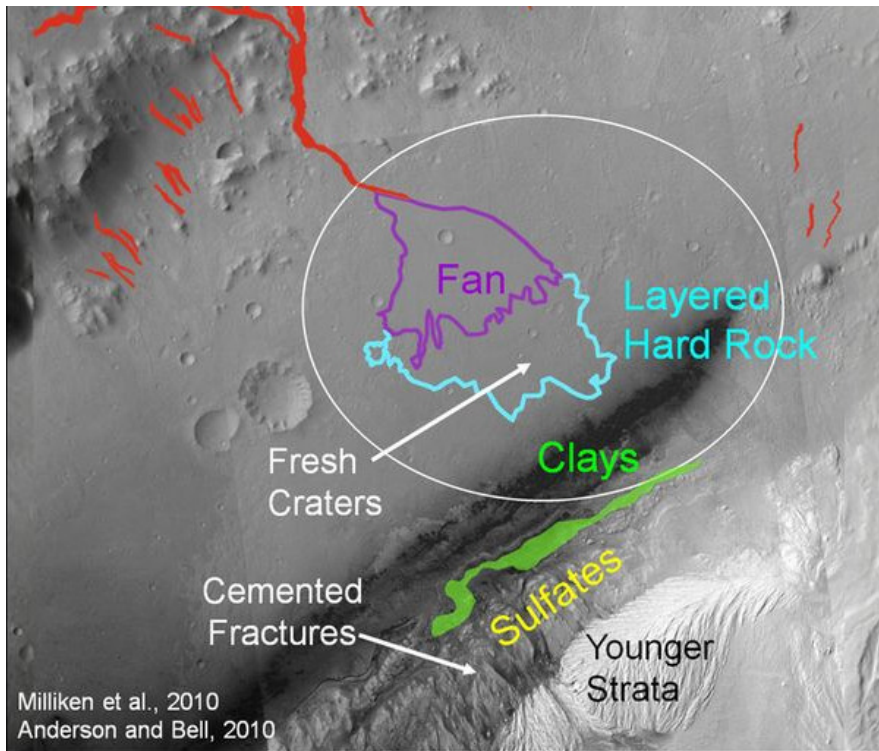
Curiosity's primary scientific goal is to explore and quantitatively assess a local region on Mars' surface as a potential habitat for life, past or present

- Biological potential
- Geology and geochemistry
- Role of water
- Surface radiation

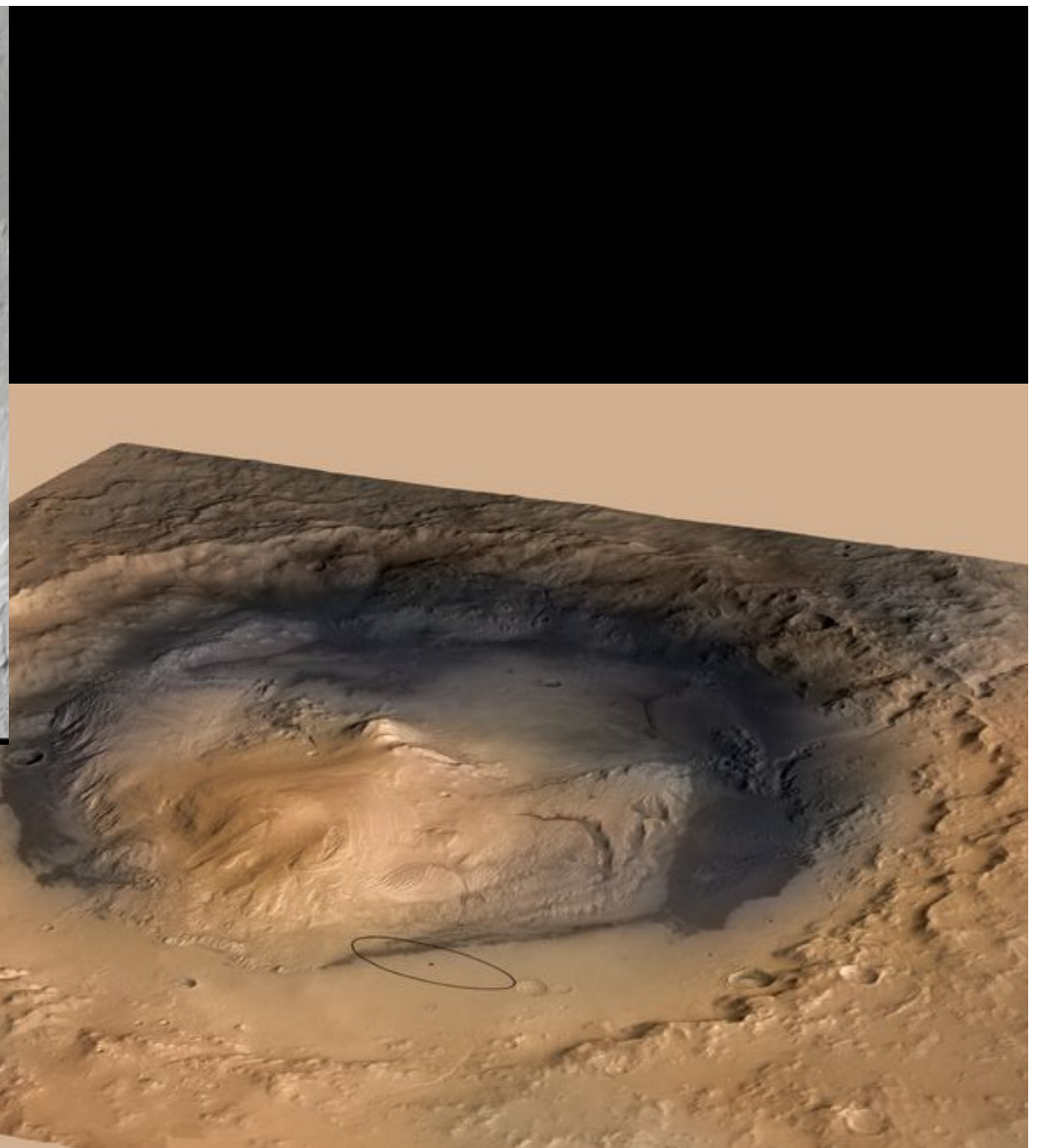


## Curiosity's Science Objectives

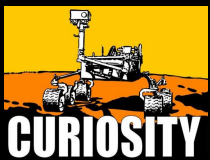




Milliken et al., 2010  
Anderson and Bell, 2010  
NASA/JPL-Caltech

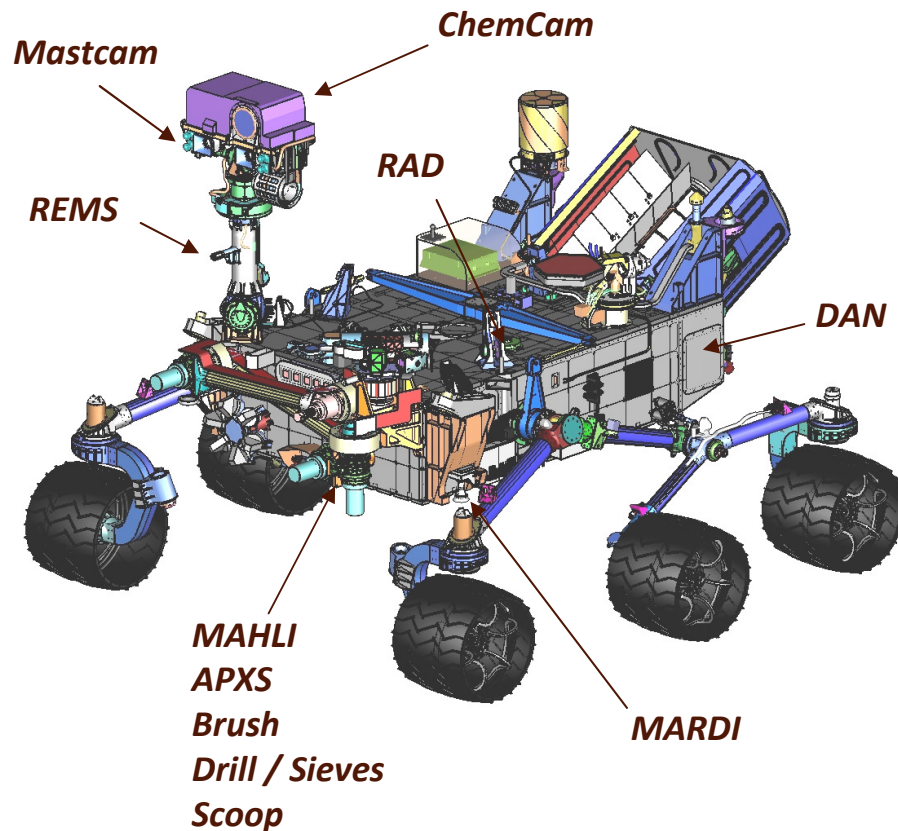


NASA/JPL-Caltech/ESA/DLR/FU Berlin/MSSS



# Target: Gale Crater and Mount Sharp





<b>Wheel Base:</b>	<b>2.8 m</b>
<b>Height of Deck:</b>	<b>1.1 m</b>
<b>Ground Clearance:</b>	<b>0.66 m</b>
<b>Height of Mast:</b>	<b>2.2 m</b>
<b>Mass:</b>	<b>900 kg</b>

## REMOTE SENSING

**Mastcam** (M. Malin, MSSS) - Color and telephoto imaging, video, atmospheric opacity

**ChemCam** (R. Wiens, LANL/CNES) – Chemical composition; remote micro-imaging

## CONTACT INSTRUMENTS (ARM)

**MAHLI** (K. Edgett, MSSS) – Hand-lens color imaging

**APXS** (R. Gellert, U. Guelph, Canada) - Chemical composition

## ANALYTICAL LABORATORY (ROVER BODY)

**SAM** (P. Mahaffy, GSFC/CNES/JPL-Caltech) - Chemical and isotopic composition, including organics

**CheMin** (D. Blake, ARC) - Mineralogy

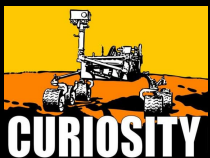
## ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERIZATION

**MARDI** (M. Malin, MSSS) - Descent imaging

**REMS** (J. Gómez-Elvira, CAB, Spain) - Meteorology / UV

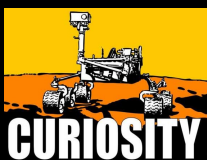
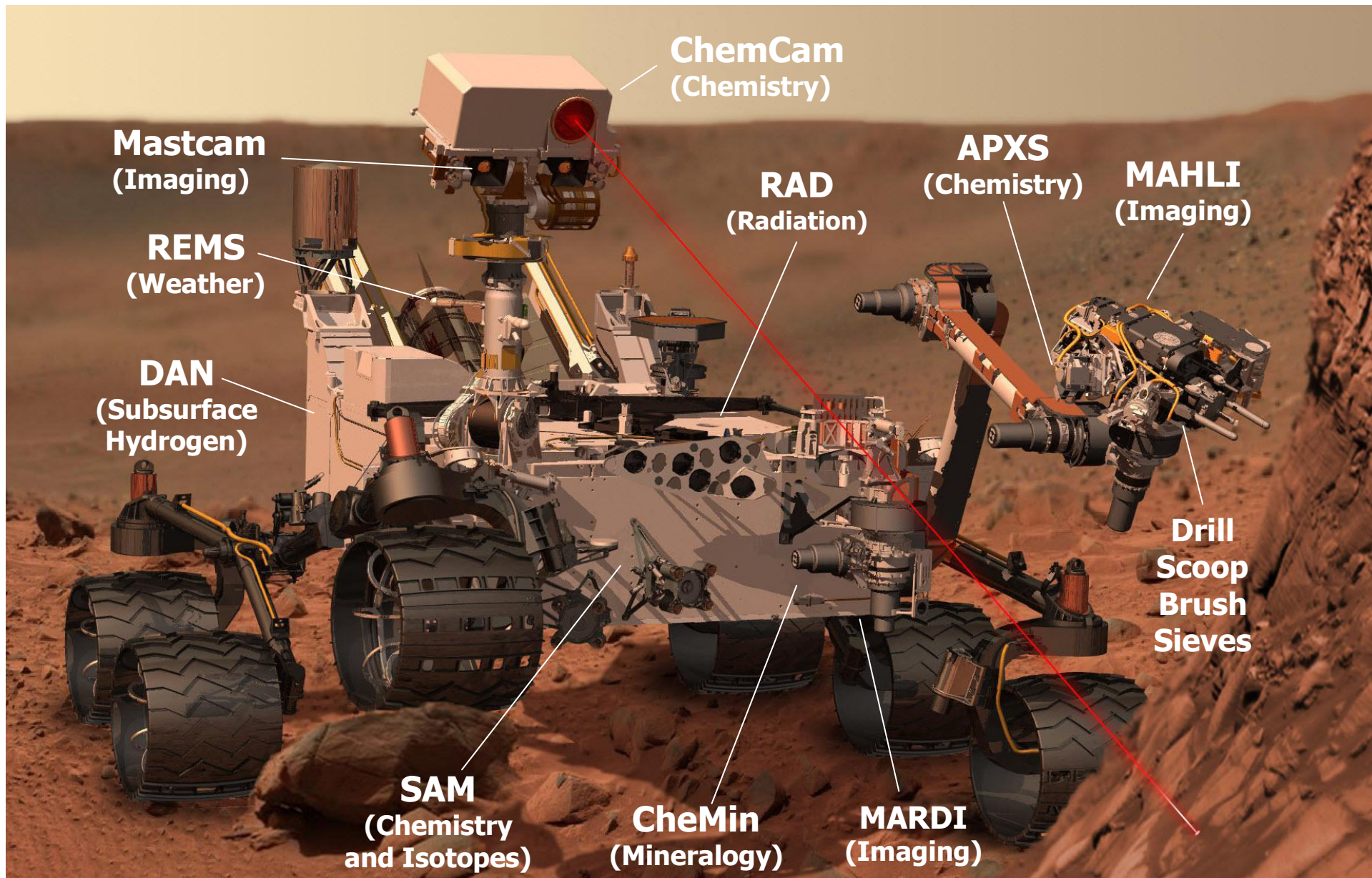
**RAD** (D. Hassler, SwRI) - High-energy radiation

**DAN** (I. Mitrofanov, IKI, Russia) - Subsurface hydrogen



# Curiosity's Investigation Teams



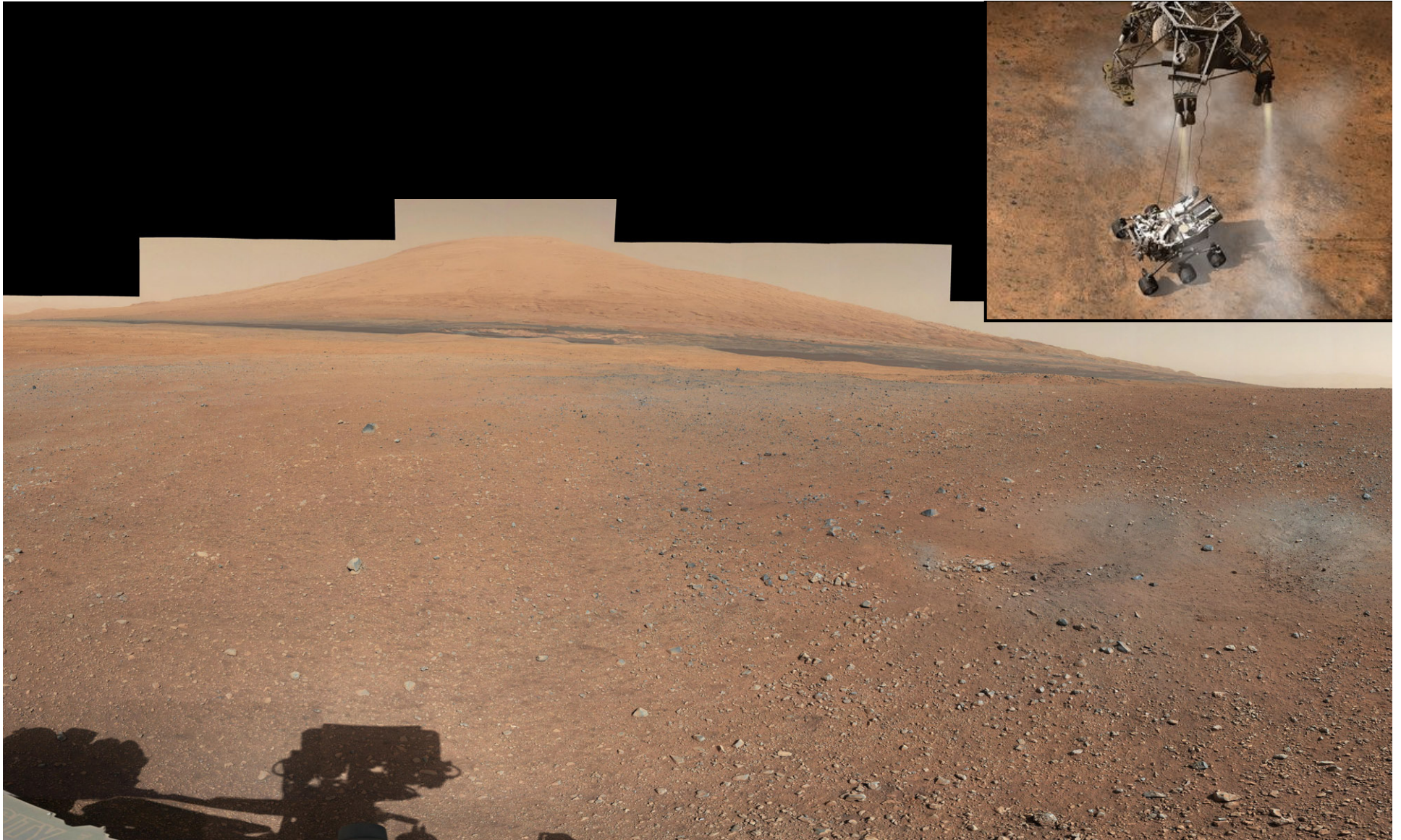


## Curiosity's Science Payload

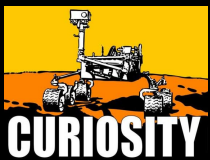


# **First Observations at Bradbury Landing**



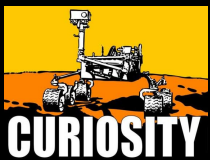


NASA/JPL-Caltech/MSSS



**Mastcam-34 mosaic of Mount Sharp, descent rocket scours, and rover shadow**





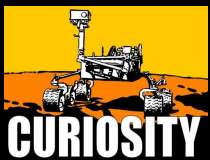
**Navigation camera panorama of Bradbury  
Landing**





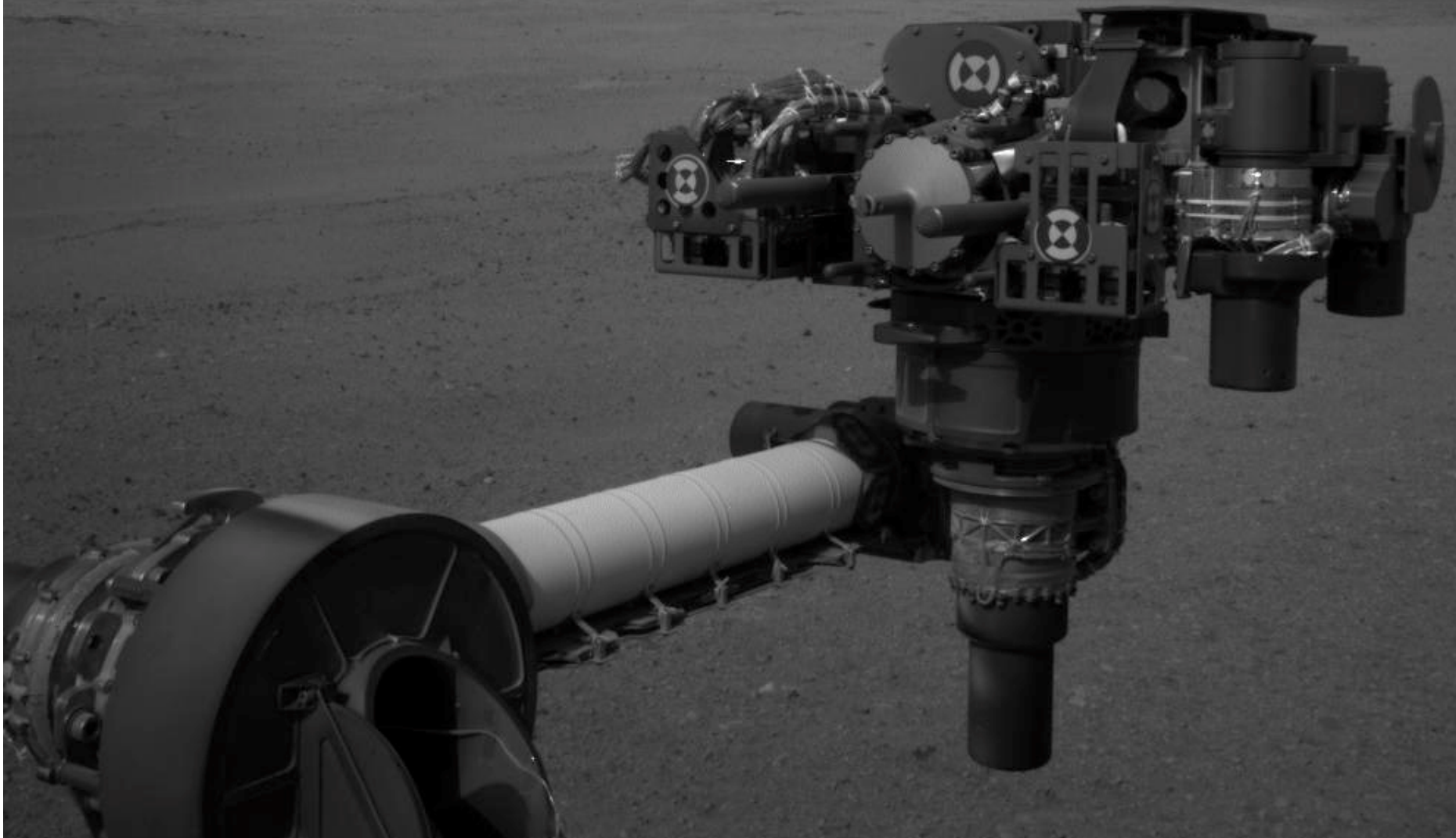
The Multi-Mission Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generator (MMRTG) on Curiosity was selected to:

- maintain rover electronics and science instruments within their specific thermal limits
  - The MMRTG waste heat is used by the rover's thermal subsystem
- allow operations of the rover at any latitude, enabling the consideration of the largest set of landing sites possible
- enables the greatest number of science samples from all possible landing sites considered by the Mars Program
- enable operations during the day or night
- enable navigation through challenging terrain without considering the view to the Sun
- enable science operations throughout the Martian year



**Curiosity on Mars with a Nuclear Power Source (NPS)**

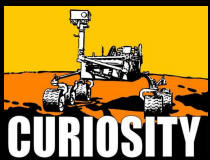
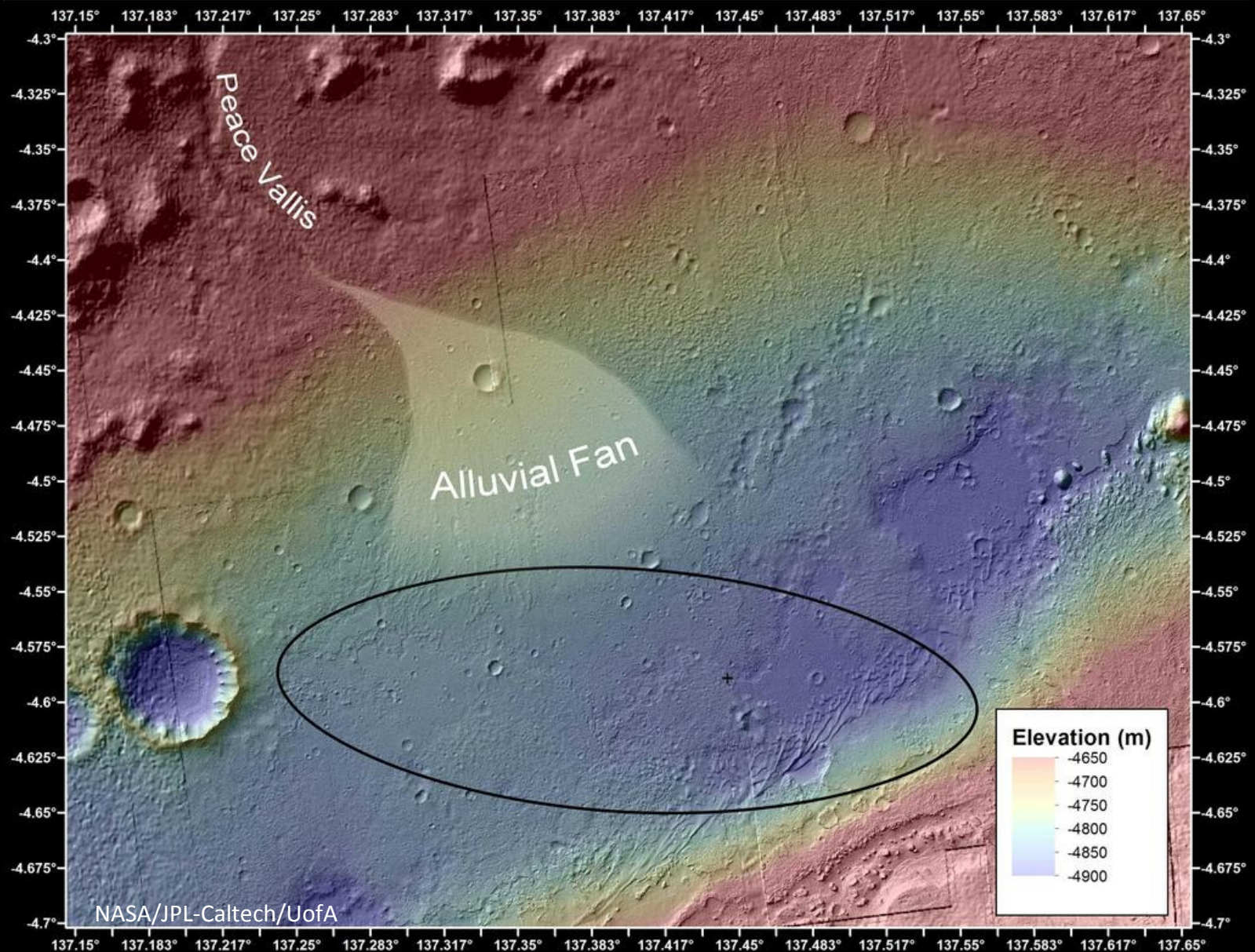
# Stretching Out the Arm





# Driving!



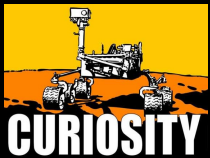


**Science results thus far reveals an ancient streambed, likely originating at the northern crater rim**



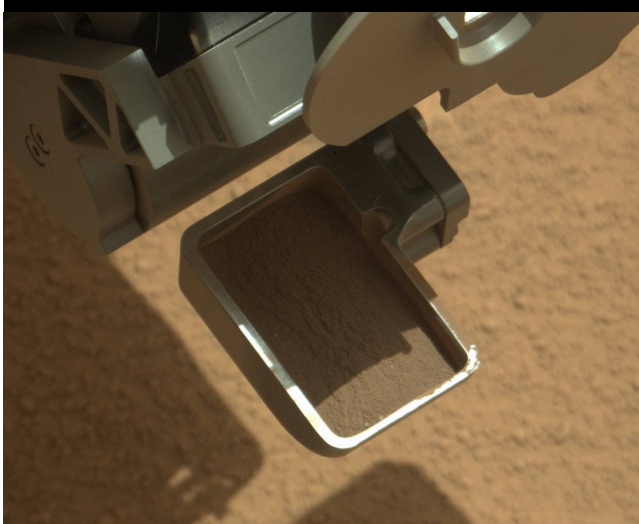
# **Rocknest Scooping Campaign**

**Wheel scuff  
to prepare  
for safe  
scooping**

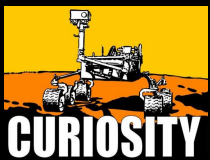


NASA/JPL-Caltech





NASA/JPL-Caltech/MSSS



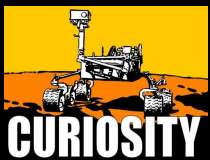
**MAHLI view of coarse (0.5 to 1.5 mm) sand from the ripple's surface, and fine (< 0.25 mm) sand on wall and floor of trench**



# Curiosity self-portrait at Rocknest

Assembled from 55  
MAHLI images

Shows four scoop  
trenches and wheel  
scuff

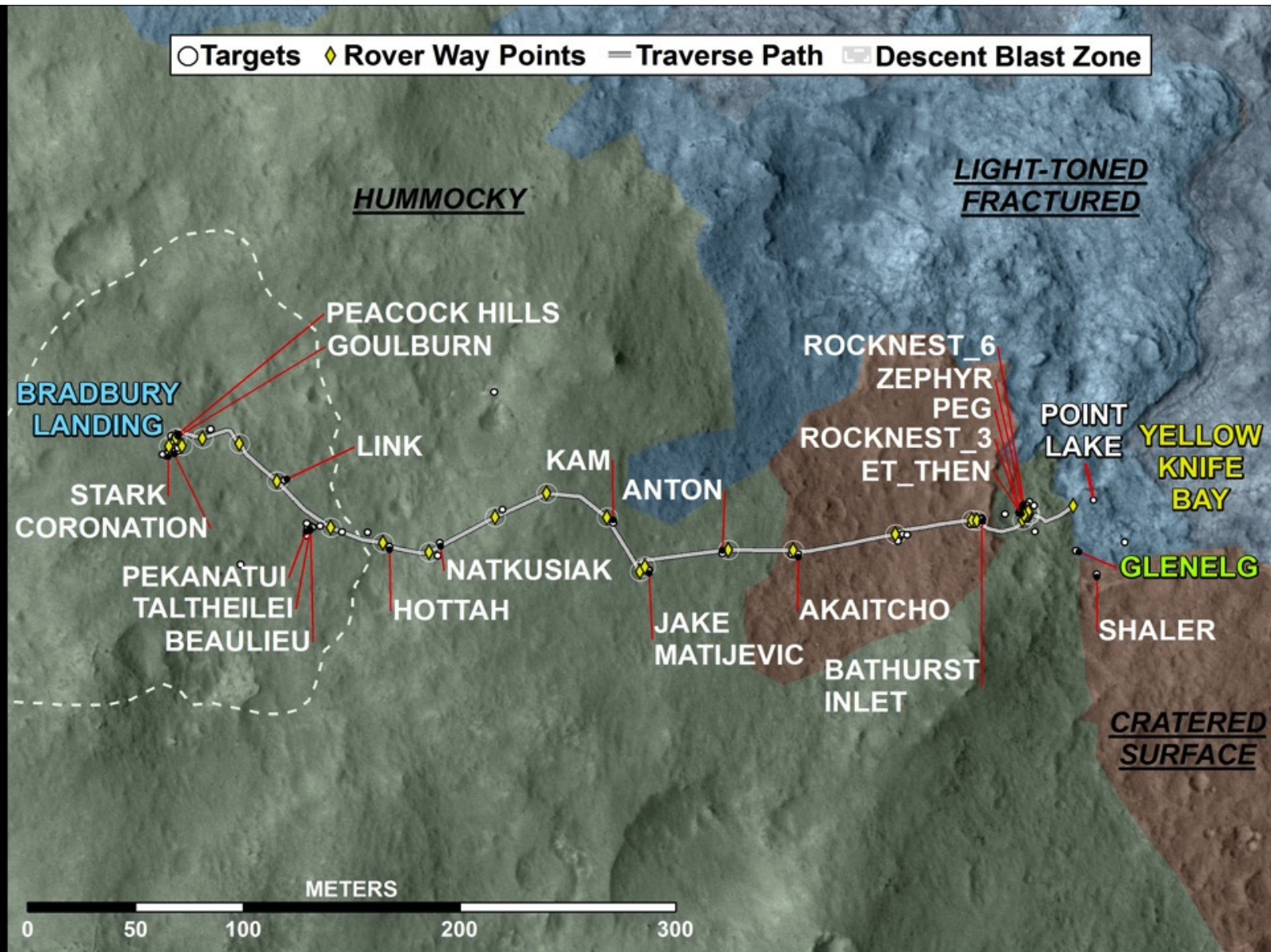


NASA/JPL-Caltech/MSSS

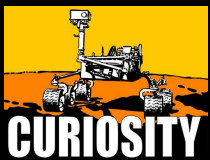




# **The Glenelg Region and Yellowknife Bay**



NASA/JPL-Caltech/Univ. of Arizona



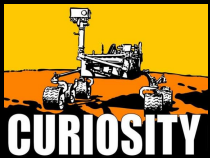
Curiosity is currently exploring Yellowknife Bay, a basin within the Glenelg region





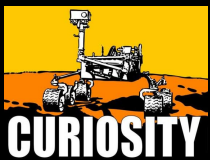
NASA/JPL-Caltech/MSSS

**Postcards from  
Yellowknife Bay  
showing a diversity of  
rock types, fractures,  
and veins**



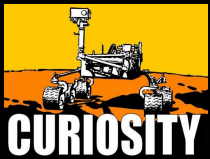
NASA/JPL-Caltech





**Curiosity's first surface contact with the drill on Mars was in Yellowknife Bay**

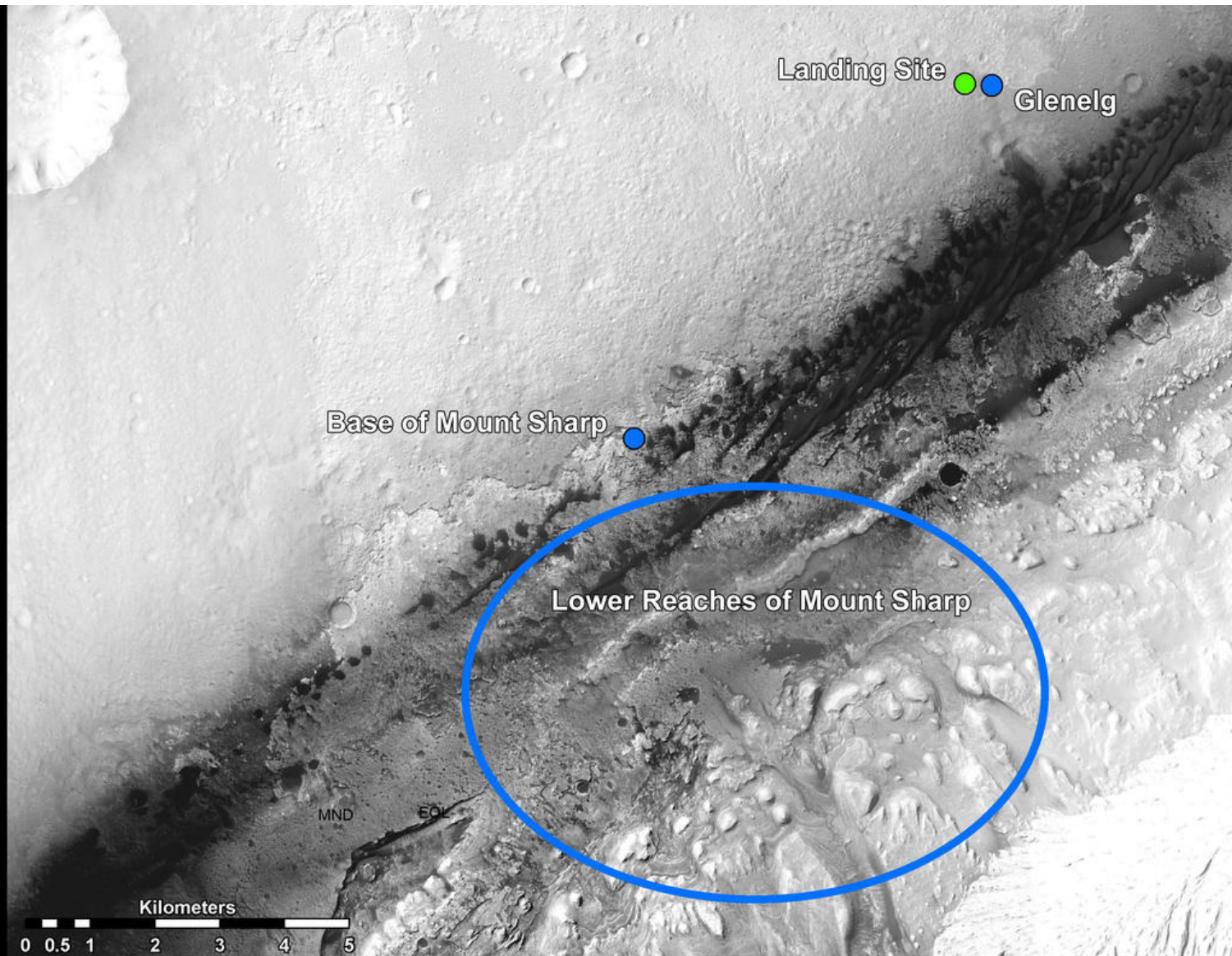




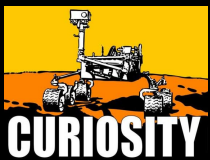
**Curiosity then went on to make her first drill holes on Mars!**

# **Mount Sharp, The Ultimate Destination**



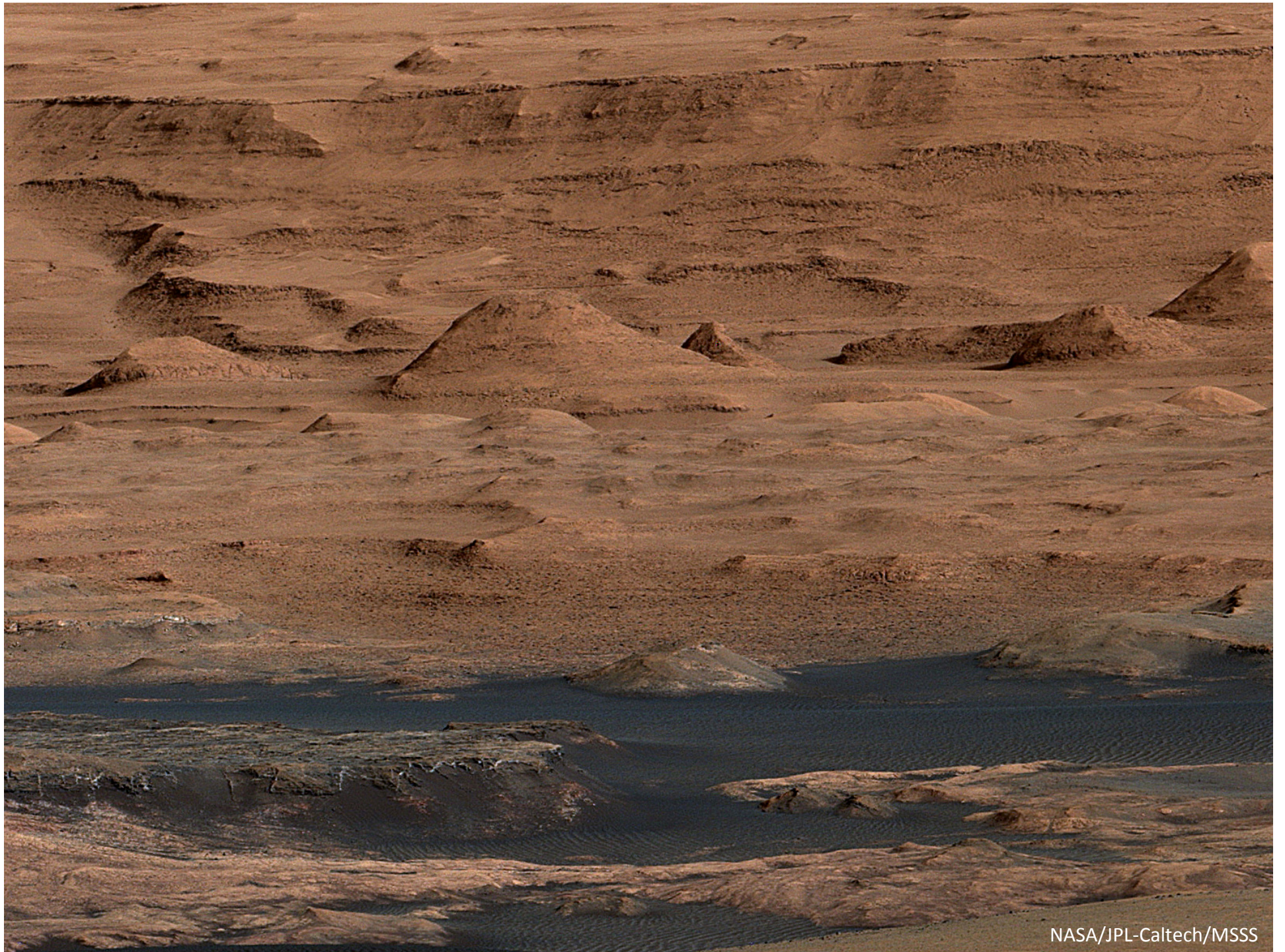


NASA/JPL-Caltech/Univ. of Arizona



**Curiosity's ultimate goal is to explore the lower reaches of the 5-km high Mount Sharp**









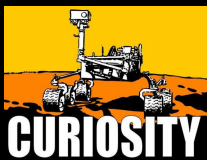
NASA/JPL-Caltech/MSSS





This boulder is the  
size of Curiosity

NASA/JPL-Caltech/MSSS



**Layers, Canyons, and Buttes of Mount Sharp**



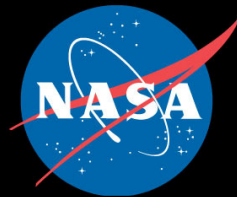
# Follow Curiosity as She Explores Gale Crater



Mission Website:  
[mars.jpl.nasa.gov/msl](http://mars.jpl.nasa.gov/msl)

Twitter: @MarsCuriosity  
Facebook: MarsCuriosity

Be A Martian!  
[beamartian.jpl.nasa.gov](http://beamartian.jpl.nasa.gov)



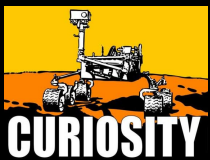
[www.nasa.gov/msl](http://www.nasa.gov/msl)

Backup Slides





NASA/JPL-Caltech



**“Touchdown confirmed.”**

**“Let’s see where Curiosity will take us.”**

Looking North to Crater Rim



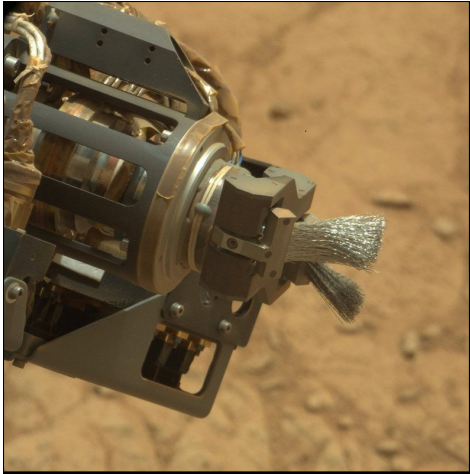


# Cheers break out in mission control!



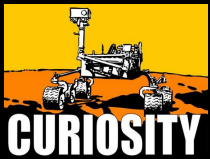
NASA/JPL-Caltech





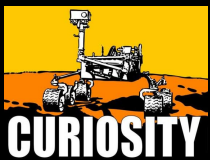
NASA/JPL-Caltech/MSSS

1 cm



**First use of dust-removing brush**





**The first drill contact was a divot test using our percussive capabilities**