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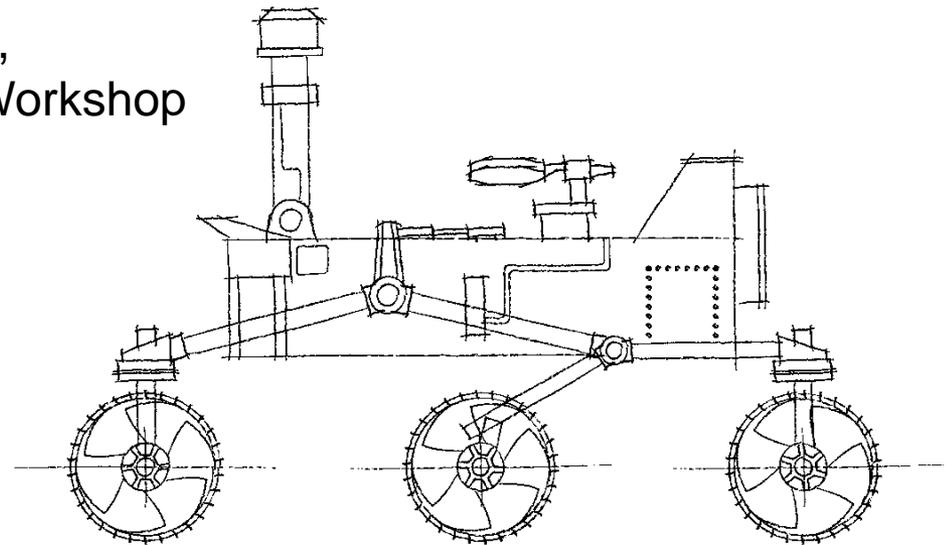
# Mars 2020 Return Sample Cleanliness Molecular Transport Model

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2017 NASA Contamination, Coatings,  
Materials, and Planetary Protection Workshop

NASA GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER  
Greenbelt, Maryland

July 18, 2017



**Mars 2020 Project**

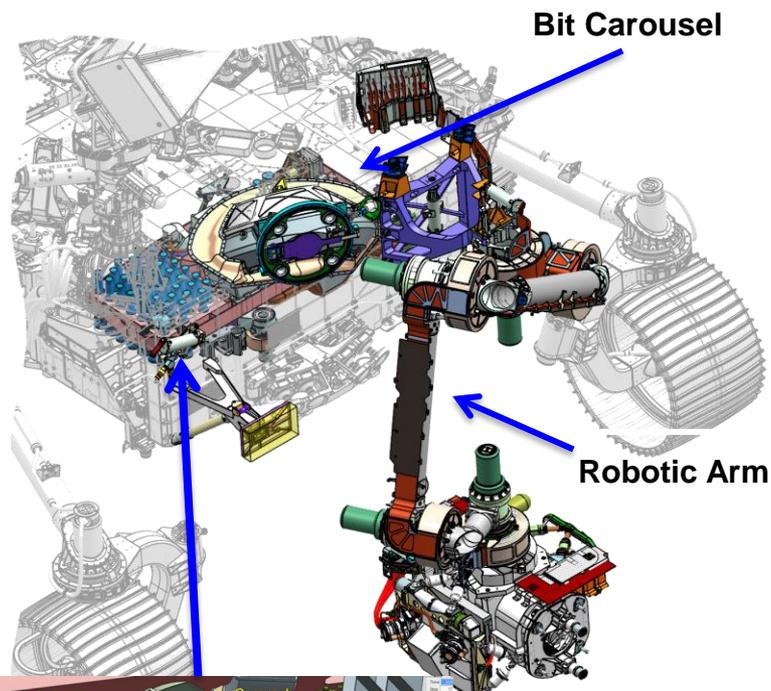
# Mars 2020 Mission has an Objective to Assemble Returnable Cached Samples for potential future Return to Earth



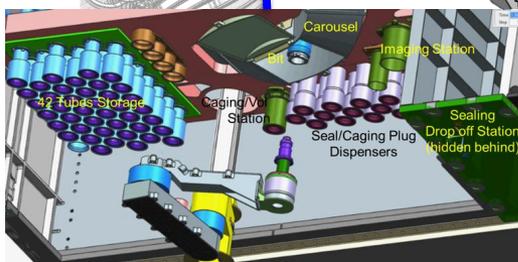
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## Sample tubes are stored in the Adaptive Caching Assembly (ACA)



**Turret**  
(Robotic Arm End Effector)  
Corer & other instruments



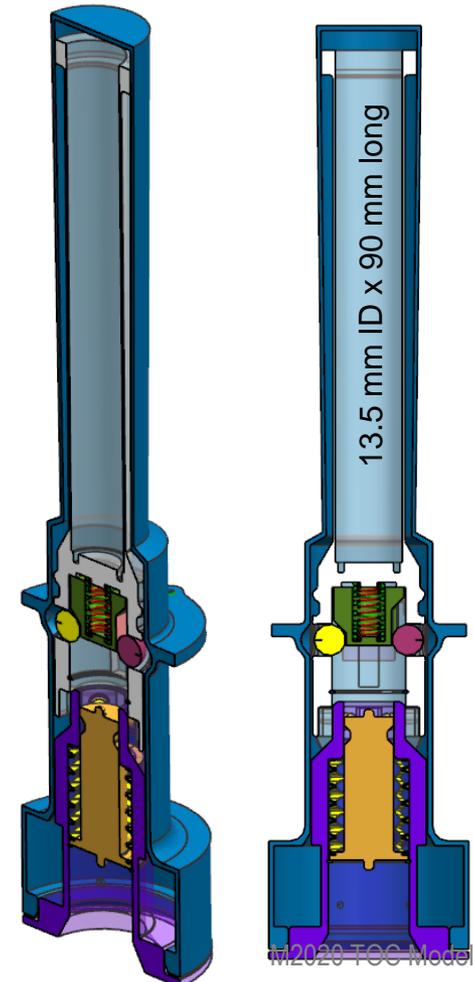
**Adaptive Caching Assembly (ACA)**



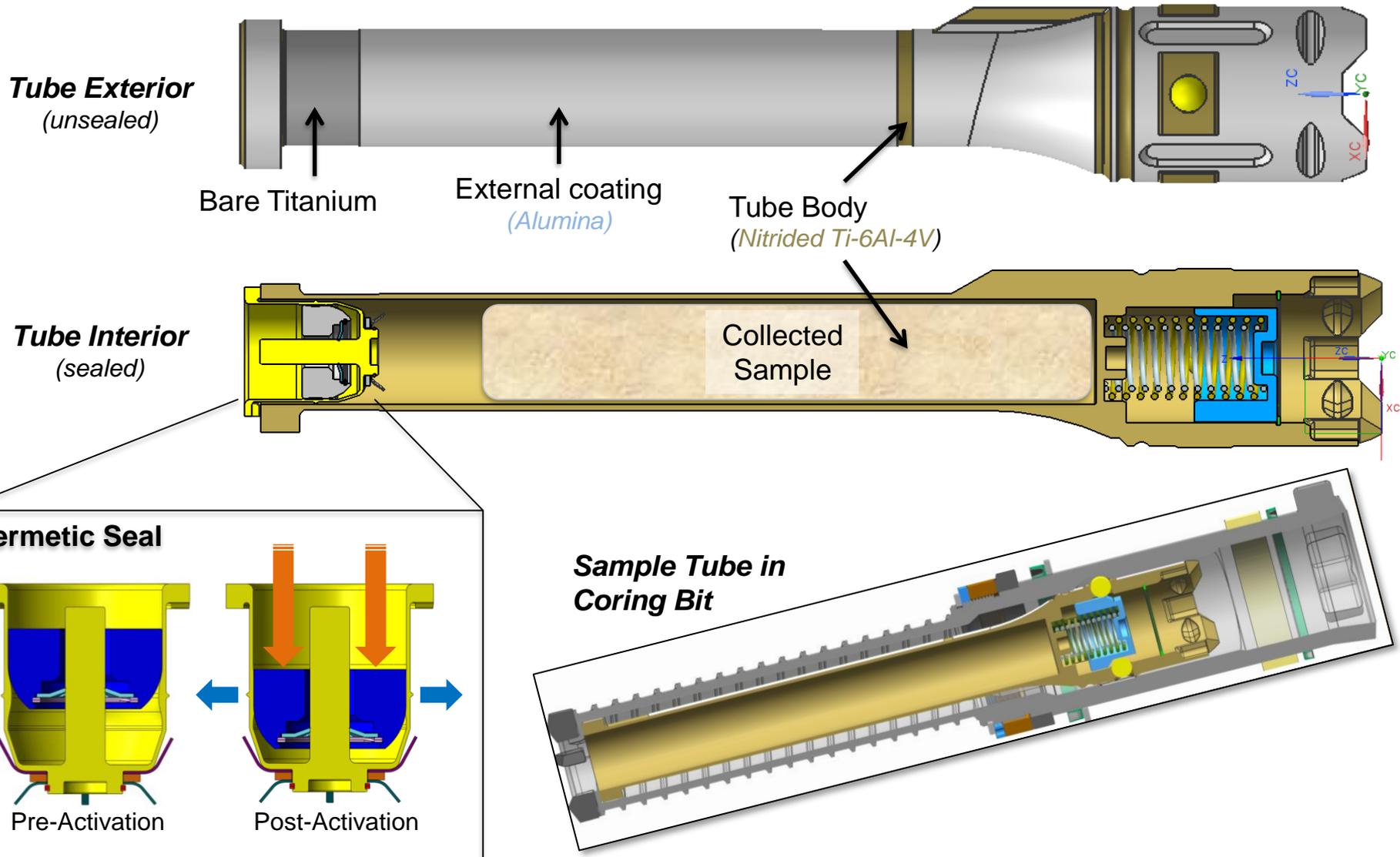
M2020\_TOG\_Model\_2

- Mars 2020 Level 1 Requirement: For returned samples less than 10 ppb total organic compounds (TOC) and less than 1 ppb of any of a set of special organic compound known as “tier one” compounds
  - PPB estimates are made assuming a 15 g sample. For a 15 g sample, 10 PPB corresponds to a Requirement = 150 ng per Sample Tube
- Sample Tube interior and the Cap
  - Tube and cap sample contacting surface area ~50 cm<sup>2</sup>. TOC surface density must be < 3 ng/cm<sup>2</sup>
  - TOC Requirement << Molecular Monolayer
- Approach
  - Identify and model TOC sources
    - Materials in the ACA are the largest source of TOC
  - For each M2020 Mission phase, model TOC transport from sources to sample contacting surfaces (tube interior and cap below the seal)
  - Combine into an end-to-end model to evaluate TOC and sensitivity to assumptions

Sample Tube inside “Fluid Mechanical Particle Barrier”  
**FMPB**



# Sample Tubes, Seals, Coring Bits



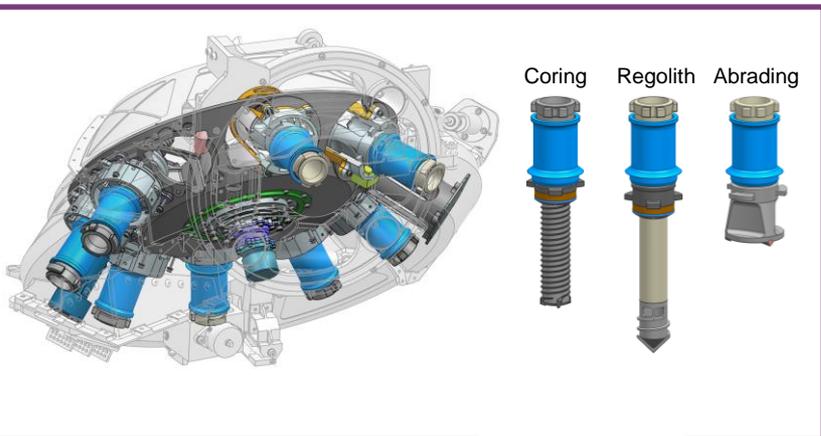
# Adaptive Caching Assembly (ACA) Hardware Details



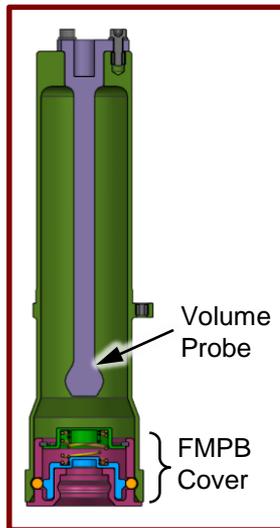
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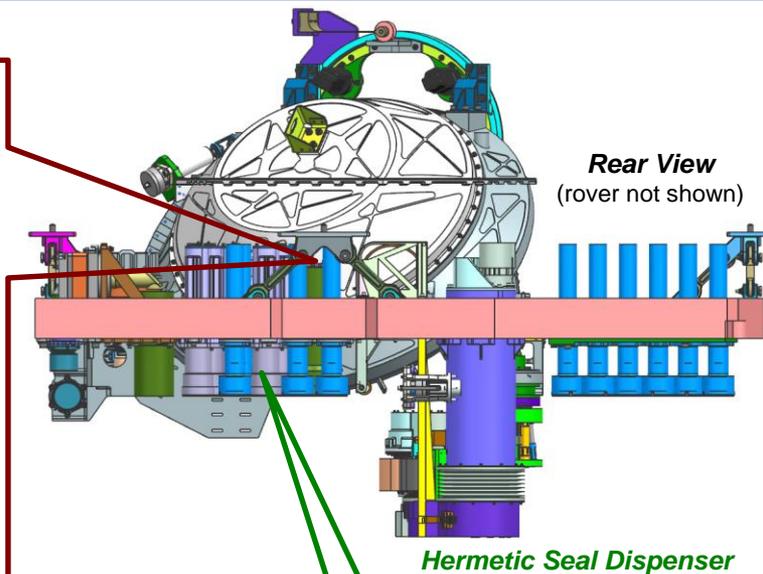
## Bit Carousel + Bits



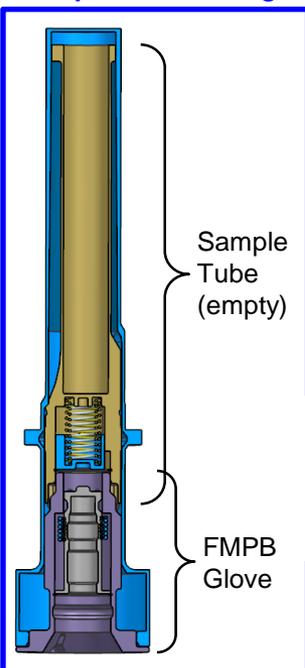
## Volume Station



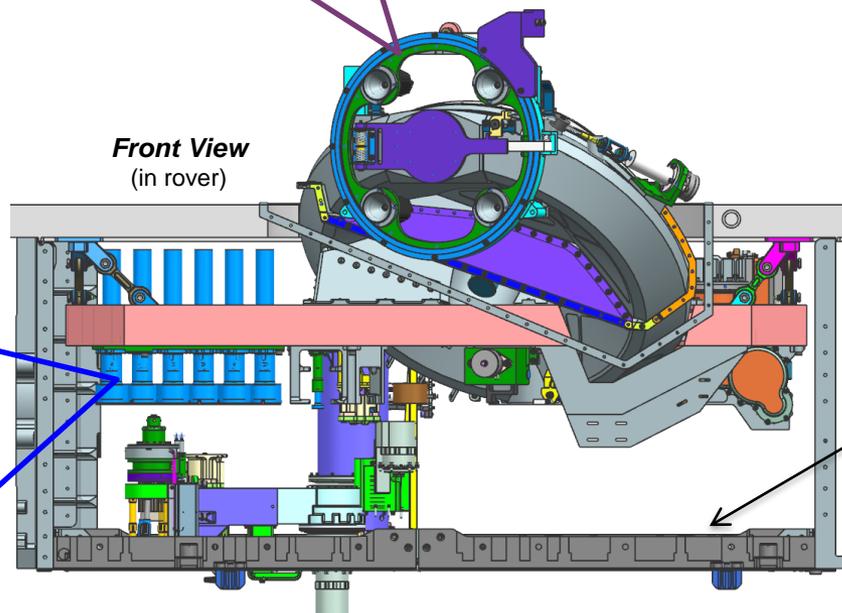
## Rear View (rover not shown)



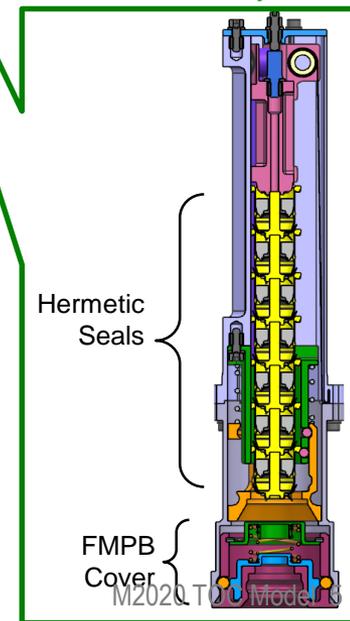
## Sample Tube Storage



## Front View (in rover)



## Hermetic Seal Dispenser

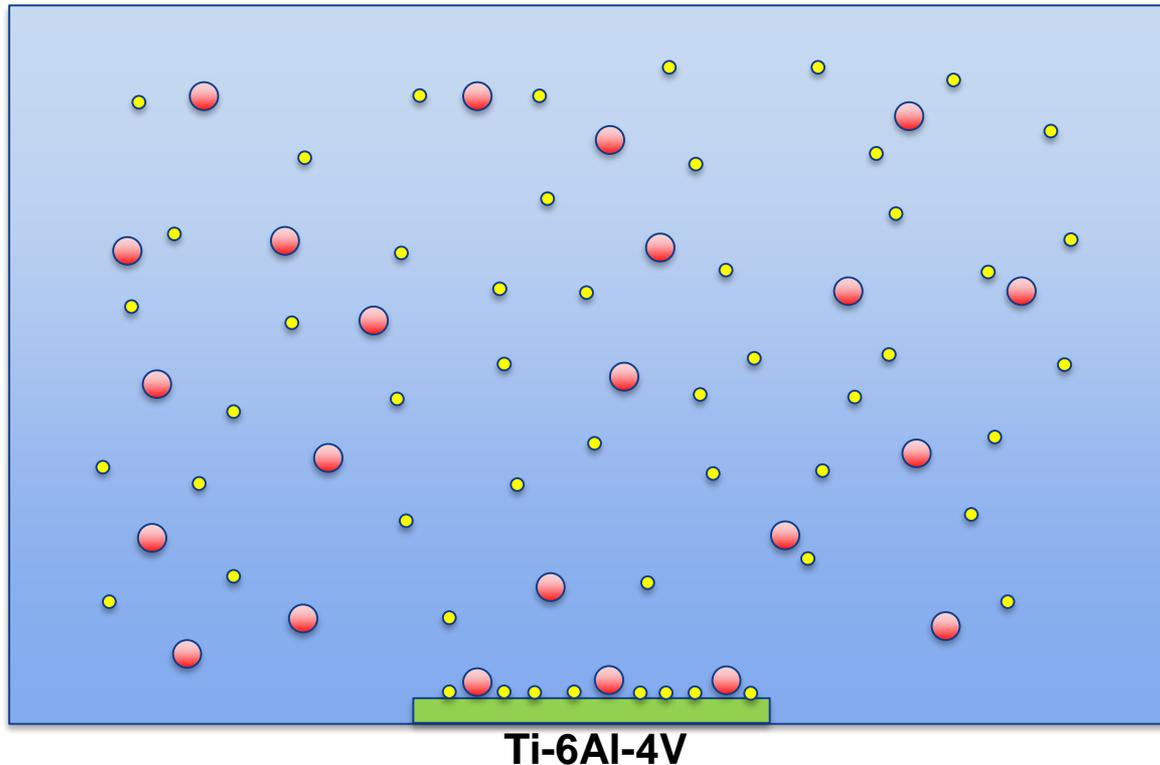


M2020 T... Model 8

# TOC Requirement Not Met Without Mitigation



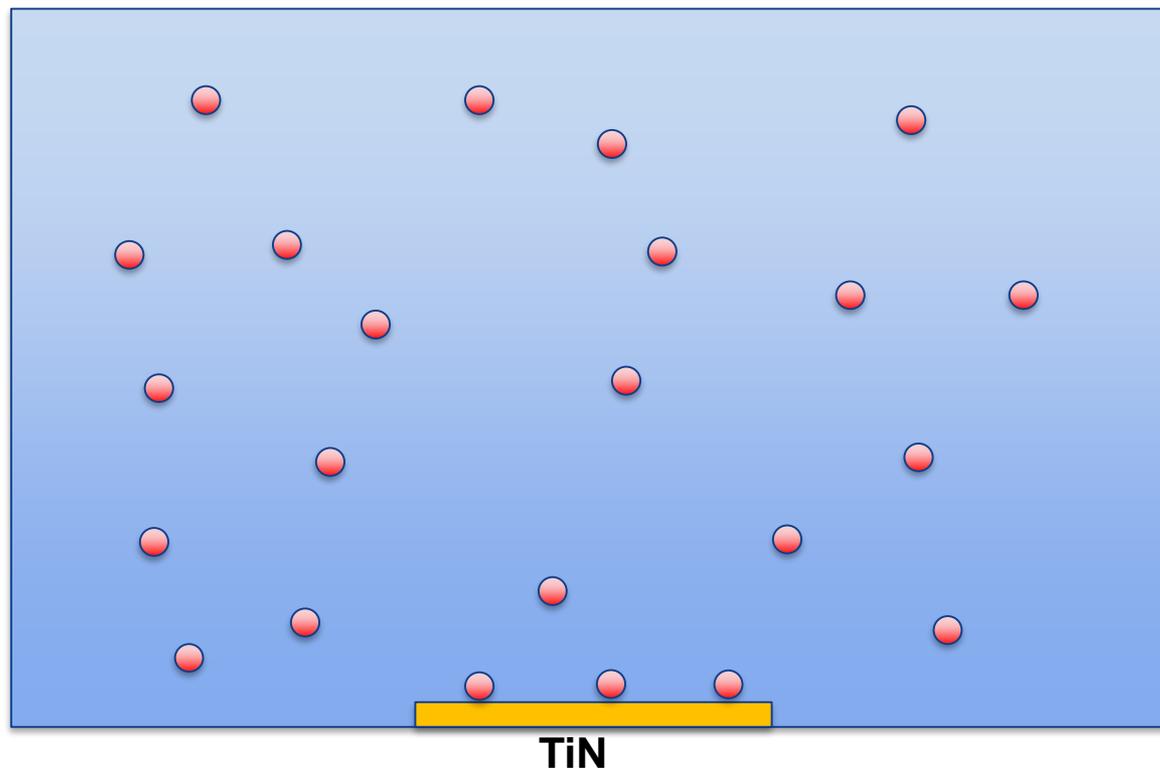
- Large number of organic molecules in the environment
- Light molecules with hydroxyl and other polar groups can chemisorb on oxide surfaces (e.g. Ti, or Al)
- AC accumulation asymptotes in about a week to  $\sim 100 \text{ ng/cm}^2$  on a Ti-6Al-4V surface exposed in a clean room
- A Sample Tube would launch with  $\sim 50 \times 100 = 5000 \text{ ng TOC} > 30\text{X}$  the requirement



# Mitigation #1: Stop Light Organic Molecules from Sticking using Titanium Nitride (TiN) Coating



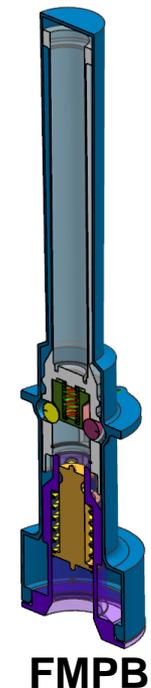
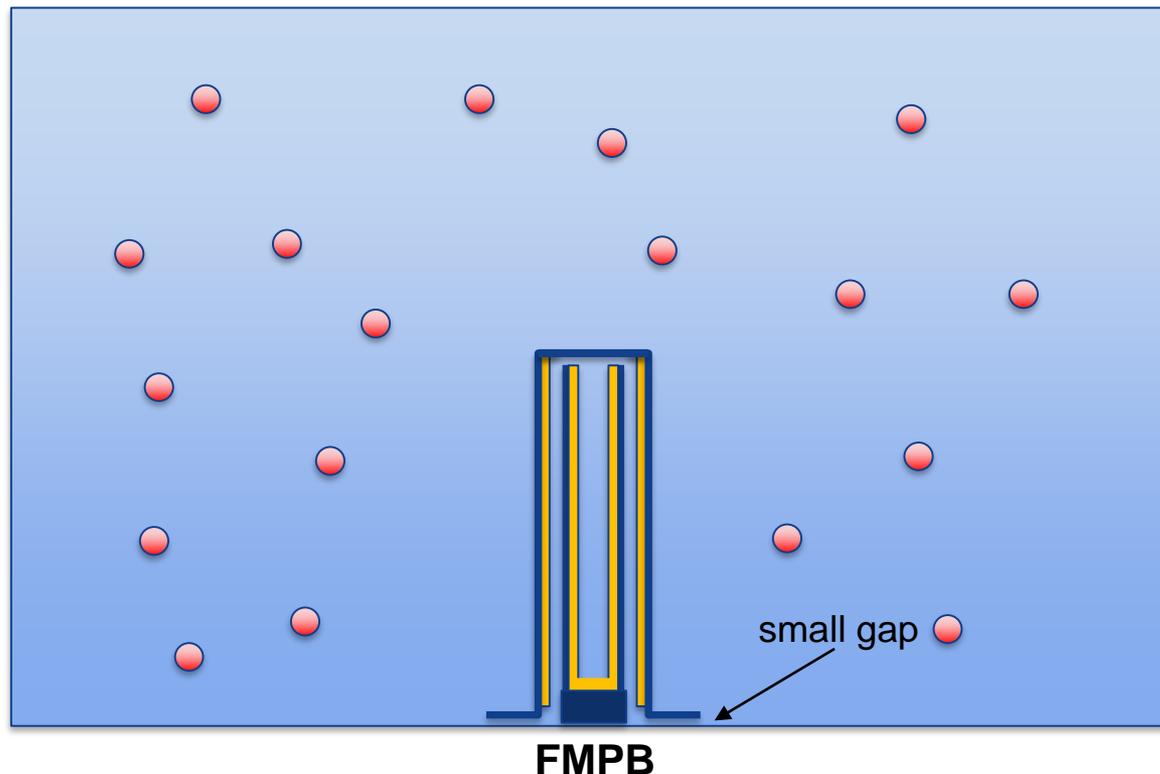
- TiN suggested by Prof. Francisco Zaera, UC Riverside
- Vapor pressure decreases exponentially with Molecular Weight → low concentration of large organic molecules (MW > 200 amu)
- Molecules can only physisorb on surfaces that are chemically inert (e.g. Au or TiN)
  - Residence time for low MW molecules is very short
- AC accumulation asymptotes in about a week to  $\sim 20 \text{ ng/cm}^2$  on a TiN surface
- A Sample Tube would launch with  $\sim 50 \times 20 = 1000 \text{ ng TOC} > 6X$  the requirement



# Mitigation #2: Reduce AC Accumulation Rate with a Small Opening and a Torturous Path



- Accumulation rate proportional to molecular flux reaching the interior surface of the sample tube
- Fluid Mechanical Particle Barrier (FMPB) reduces opening to <math><1\%</math> of the tube interior surface area
  - inspired by John Canham, “Contamination rate tube in pocket.xls”, June 2014
- FMPB sleeve provides another  $\sim 100\text{ cm}^2$  to act as a “getter”

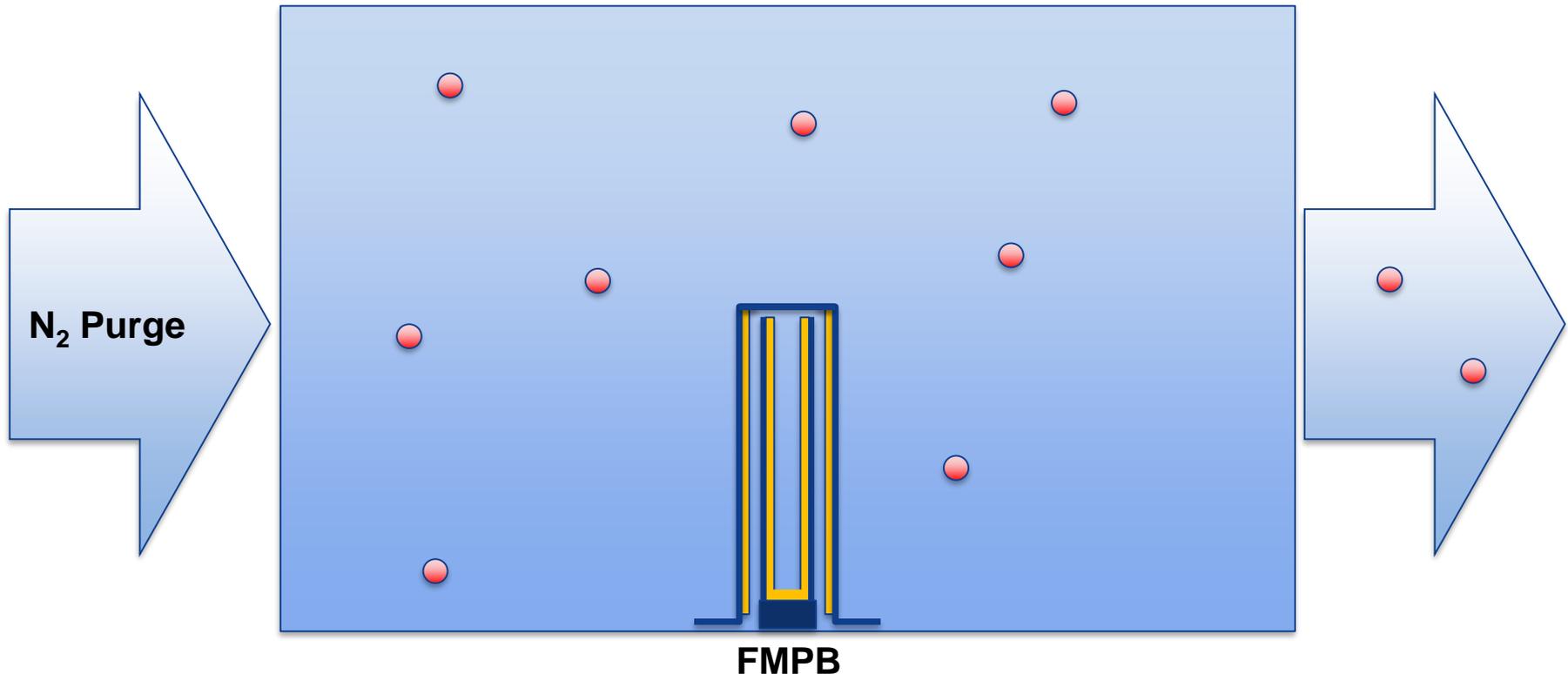


# Mitigations #3 & #4: Minimize TOC Density with Low Outgassing Materials and Big TOC Sinks



- Accumulation rate proportional to molecular density near the gap at the bottom of the FMPB
- Sources: Low outgassing materials in the ACA
- Sinks: Purge in ATLO, Molecular Absorber during Cruise & Commissioning, Mars wind during Surface Operations

Mission Phase	TOC Sink
ATLO	N <sub>2</sub> Purge
Cruise	Molecular Absorber
Commissioning	Molecular Absorber
Surface Operations	Advection & Diffusion

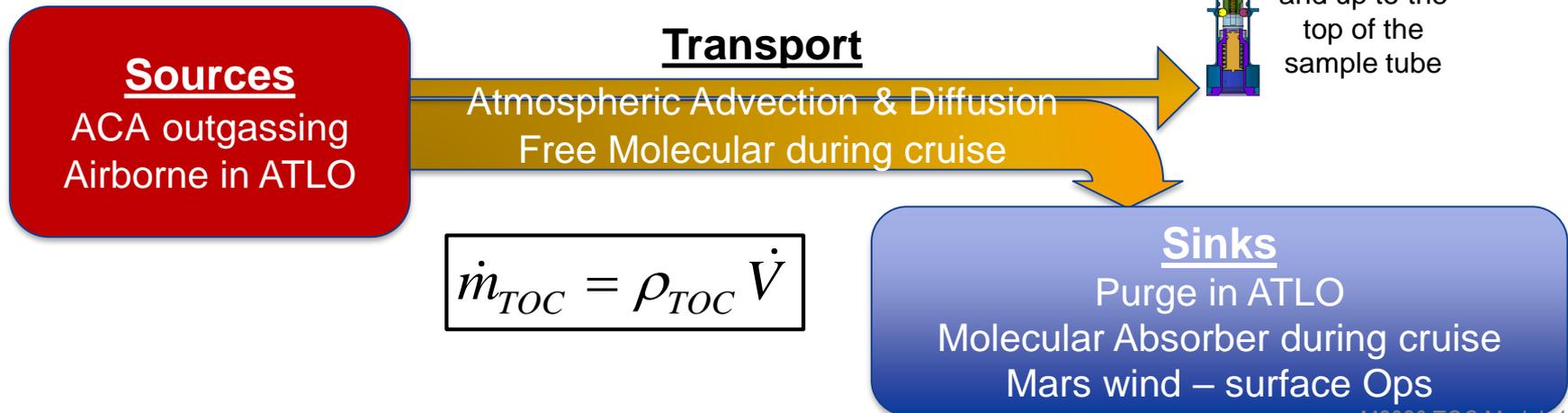
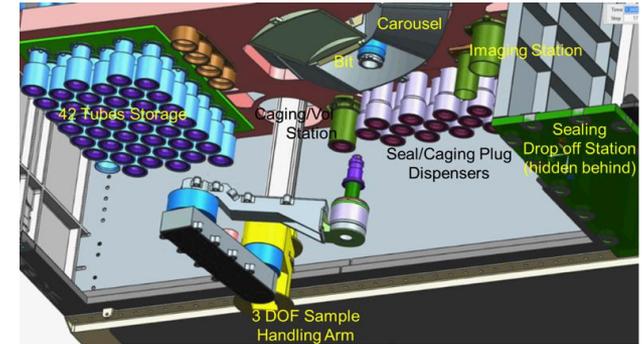


- Contamination
  - Sources
  - Transport
  - Sinks

## Basic Model: Flux Balance

- Density of TOC molecules in the ACA near the FMPB flange is determined by a balance of the flux of outgassed molecules and those leaving the ACA or hitting the Molecular Absorber.
- The flux into the FMPB is a tiny fraction of the total ACA outgassing

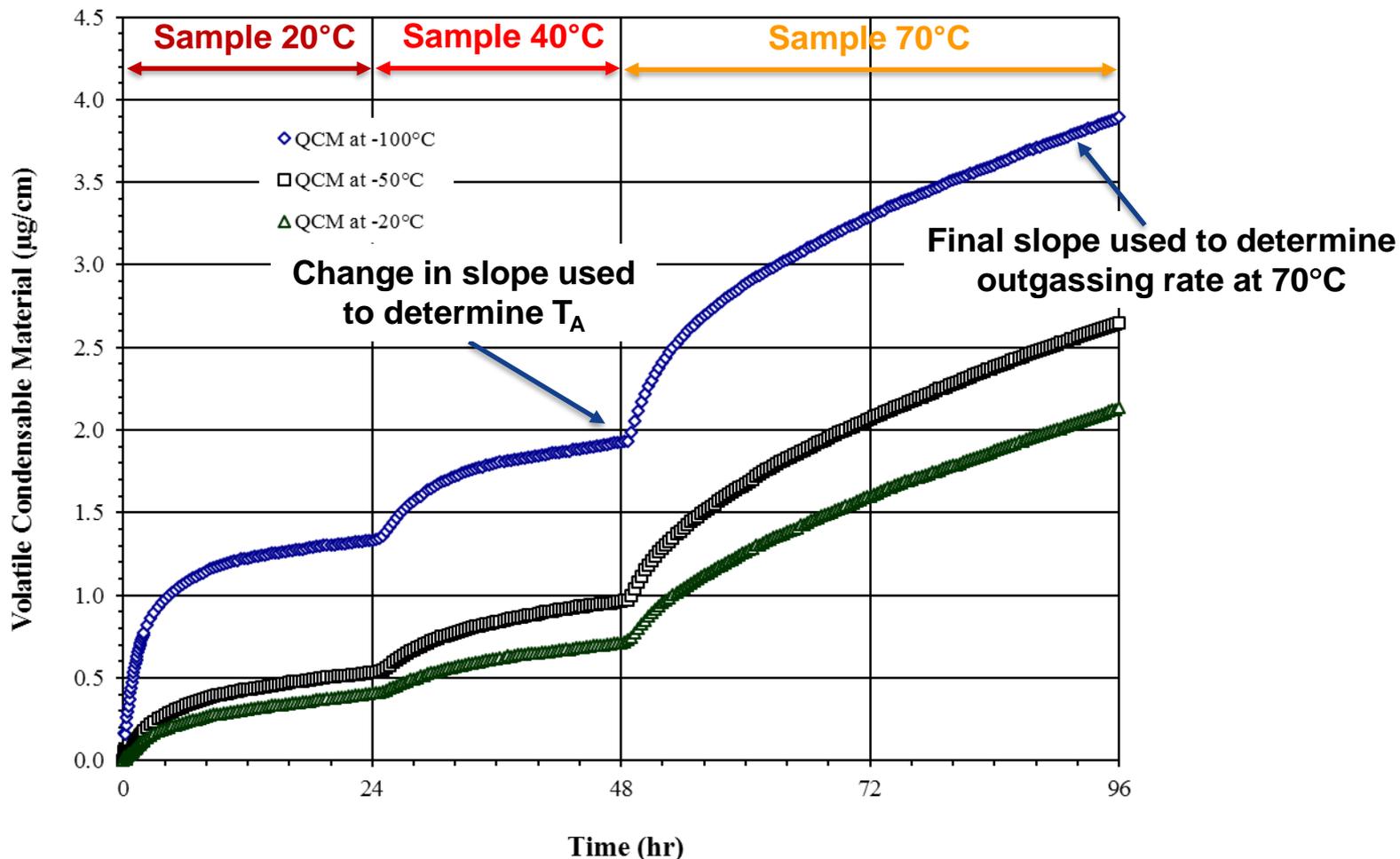
## ACA (Adaptive Caching Assembly)



[Sources](#)

## Sample Data

External MAHLI Harness Cable at 20°C, 40°C, and 70°C.





**Sources**

- Rates derived from the -100°C QCM
  - Accumulation on QCM is much greater than a mono-layer
  - Only data that I have seen has binding energy of the second layer about 2/3 of the first (360 K vs 523 K)
  - Molecules that can form a monolayer on a 20°C (293 K) surface, can form multiple layers on a -70°C (203 K) surface
  - Suggests using outgassing rates derived from the -100°C QCM
- Outgassing inputs to end-to-end model

Materials	QCM→ T -100°C		T -50°C		T -20°C		
	unit	Γ (70°C) (ng/unit/hr)	T <sub>A</sub> (K)	Γ (70°C) (ng/unit/hr)	T <sub>A</sub> (K)	Γ (70°C) (ng/unit/hr)	T <sub>A</sub> (K)
Flex Cable	cm <sup>2</sup>	5.4	12767	2.40	11554	1.8	13616
Round Wire Cable	cm <sup>2</sup>	6.2	9246	5.7	8340	5.8	9838
Connectors	unit	257	9493	191	9770	113	8682
Motors	unit	14025	13697	14035	13417	13683	13890

- Outgassing Source Term in the end-to-end model

$$\dot{m}_{TOC} = \sum_{sources} A_i \Gamma_i(T)$$

$$\Gamma(T) = \Gamma(T_0) \frac{\exp\left(-\frac{T_A}{T}\right)}{\exp\left(-\frac{T_A}{T_0}\right)}$$

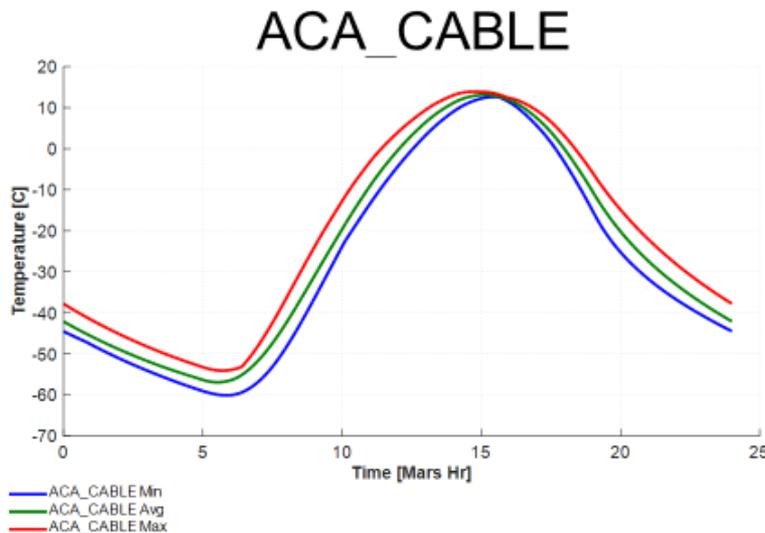
# ACA Temperatures: Surface of Mars



[Sources](#)

- Matt Redmond & Eddie Farias, “H\_Section\_CCMD and Sealing Station - 2016-09-06.pptx”
- Cables produce a large fraction of ACA outgassing
- Spreadsheet model adds +10°C for margin

Case	WCH/BPoff	WCC/BPoff
T_max(°C)	25	-55
T_min(°C)	-50	-90

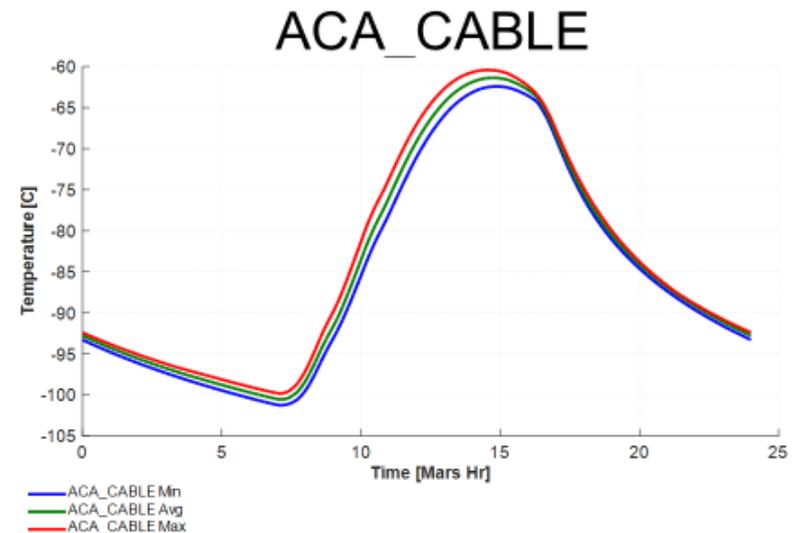


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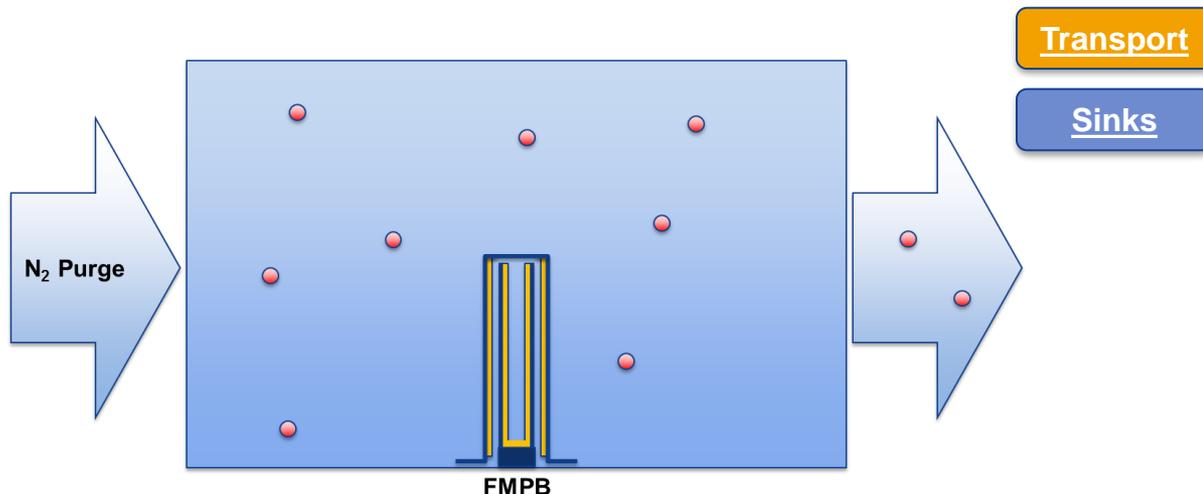
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# Transport & Sinks by Mission Phase



Density of TOC molecules in the ACA is determined by balancing the flux of outgassed molecules with those leaving the ACA

$$\rho_{TOC} = \frac{\dot{m}_{TOC}}{\dot{V}}$$



Mission Phase	TOC Transport	TOC Sink
ATLO	Advection/Diffusion	$N_2$ Purge
Cruise	Free Molecular	Molecular Absorber
Commissioning	Diffusion	Molecular Absorber
Surface Ops	Advection/Diffusion	Mars Atmosphere

$$\dot{V} = \dot{V}_{purge}$$

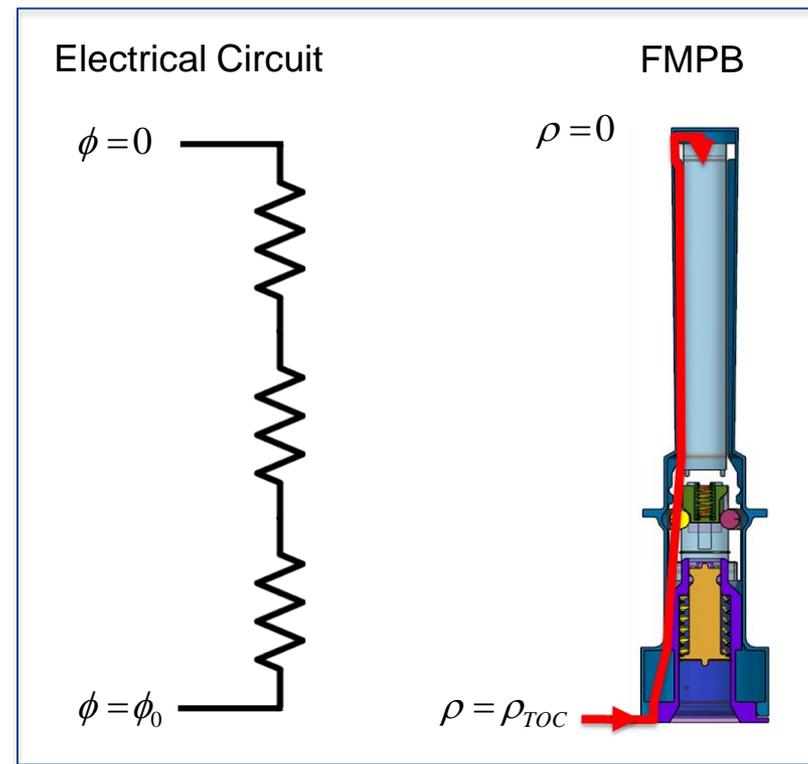
$$\dot{V} = \frac{\bar{c}}{4} A_{MA}$$

$$\dot{V} = u_{dif} A_{MA}, \quad u_{dif} \approx \frac{D_{Mars}}{\ell}, \quad \ell \approx 0.2 m$$

$$\dot{V} = u_{wind}^{effective} A_{bellypan}, \quad u_{wind}^{effective} \approx 0.02 u_{wind}$$

- Ohm's Law is a diffusion equation
- Torturous path modeled as a series of flow resistances

	Ohm's Law	Mass Diffusion
basic equation	$j = \sigma \nabla \phi$	$j = D \nabla \rho$
	$\nabla \phi = \eta j$	$\nabla \rho = \frac{1}{D} j$
	$\Delta \phi = R I$	$\Delta \rho = R J$
series resistance	$\phi = I \sum R$	$\Delta \rho = J \sum R$
circuit current	$I = \frac{\phi}{\sum R}$	$J = \frac{\rho}{\sum R}$



# Diffusion Rate into the Sample Tube



- Mass diffusion equation

$$j = D \nabla \rho \quad \text{where } j \text{ is the mass flow density}$$

- Mass flow through a single gap

(assuming nothing sticks to the walls)

$$J = 2\pi r h D \frac{\Delta \rho}{L} \quad \text{where } r \text{ is the tube radius, } h \text{ the gap height, and } L \text{ the gap length}$$

- Flow resistance,  $\eta$ , through a gap is

$$\Delta \rho = \eta J$$

$$\eta \equiv \frac{L}{2\pi r h} \frac{1}{D}$$

- Since the FMPB has multiple gaps in series, we add the flow resistances

$$\eta_{FMPB} \equiv \frac{1}{D} \sum_i \frac{L_i}{2\pi r_i h_i} = \frac{1}{D} R_{FMPB}$$

$$R_{FMPB} \equiv \sum_i \frac{L_i}{2\pi r_i h_i}$$

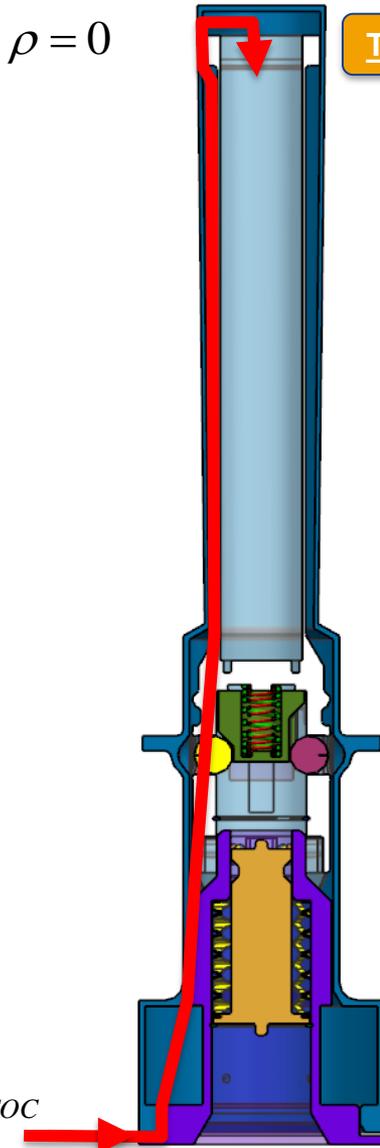
- The mass flow rate to the interior of the sample tube

$$J_{FMPB} \equiv \frac{\rho_{TOC}}{\eta_{FMPB}} = \frac{D}{R_{FMPB}} \rho_{TOC}$$

$\rho = 0$

Transport

$\rho = \rho_{TOC}$



# Data and Analysis Combined in the M2020 TOC End to End Spreadsheet



- Values and formulas in the spreadsheet are described in this presentation
- Light blue cells are Inputs, e.g.
- Buttons perform calculations, e.g.

Mission TOC Past FMPB Inside Tube			Case ->					Surface Sol		Surface Operations		Average			
Phase	FMPB	FMPB_2	WCH/BPon	WCH/BPoff	CBE/BPon	WCC/BPoff	ATLO	Mission	WCH	WCC	Daily (ng/s)	T_max	T_min		
Cleaning	4	0.5	-10	25	-20	-55	20				7.04E+02				
ATLO	7	13	-50	-50	-60	-90	20				6.12E+03	25.0	-51.0		
Cruise	1	1	Outgassing (ng/sol)	1.83E+02	7.53E+03	4.94E+01	2.40E-01	2.15E+04			3.34E+03	17.4	-53.8		
Commission	2	4	BP on / Purge on (T/F)	T	F	T	F	T	Mars Years	1.50	25	-55	7.53E+03	25.0	-50.0
Surface Ops	8	15	rho_TOC (wind 0.100 m/s)	6.88E+00	2.29E+00	1.86E+00	7.31E-05	2.43E+02	6.12E+03	668	-50	-90	6.12E+03	23.0	-51.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>34</b>	FMPB Diffusion (ng/sol)	2.61E-01	8.68E-02	7.04E-02	2.77E-06	7.48E-02	Outgassing (ng)			1.27E+03	8.5	-58.2	
			FMPB_2 Diffusion (ng/sol)	4.91E-01	1.64E-01	1.33E-01	5.22E-06	1.41E-01	Mission TOC (wind 0.100 m/s)		2.14E+02	3.58E+02	-2.6	-63.8	
Open Tube WCH	2.58	ng/sol	Open Tube (ng/sol)		2.58E+00		8.24E-05		FMPB Diffusion (ng)		8.1	8.03E+01	-15.0	-70.0	
Volume Probe	5	ng	ACA_Outgassing Rate	3.33E-05	ng/hr			T_ACA	FMPB_2 Diffusion (ng)		15.3	1.59E+01	-27.4	-76.2	
Mission Duration Inputs			Materials	unit	Data (ng/unit)	T(data)	T_E	units/ACA	T_ACA	Flux(ng/unit/hr)	lux (ng/hr)	source	3.26E+00	-38.5	-81.8
Phase	Duration		Flex Cable	cm2	5.4	70	12767	3696	-90.0	3.94E-14	1.45E-10	data	8.39E-01	-47.4	-86.2
ATLO	90	days	Round Wire Cable	cm2	6.2	70	9246	3391	-90.0	3.63E-10	1.23E-06	data	3.33E-01	-53.0	-89.0
Cruise	217	days	Connectors	unit	257	70	9493	20	-90.0	7.95E-09	1.59E-07	data	2.40E-01	-55.0	-90.0
Commission	30	sols	Motors	unit	14025	70	13697	7	-90.0	9.63E-12	6.74E-11	data			
Surface Ops	1000	sols	Camera	cm2	10	70	9000	457	-90.0	1.09E-09	4.97E-07	estimated			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1363</b>	days	Other	cm2	1.00	50	8000	5321	-90.0	5.90E-09	3.14E-05	estimated			
									-90.0	0.00E+00	0.00E+00				

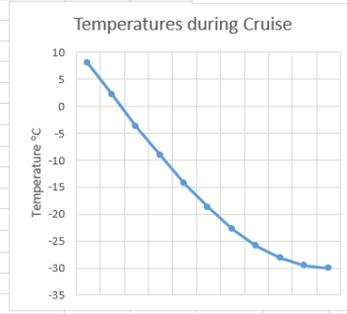
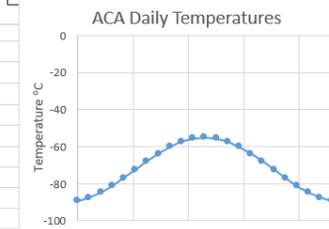
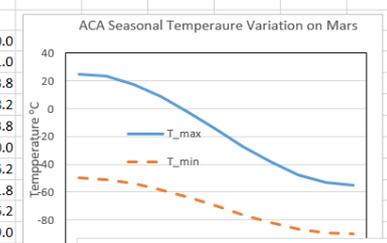
Mission Parameter Inputs			ACA Temperature			t_Cruise					
u_wind	0.10	m/s	T_max	-55.0	VProbeArea	5	cm2	5208	hr	T_Cruise°C	8.0
purge	1.0	liter/s	T_min	-90.0	VProbeCont	20	ng/cm2	Outgassing (ng)	1.90E+05	2.1	
Initial_Clean	0.1	ng/cm2	n_time	24	VProbeTrans	5%	T_CruiseMax	8	°C	-3.7	
A_MA	0.10	m2	hrs_per_sol	24.617	A_Flange	4.52E-05	m2	Total per FMPB	0.96	ng	
A_BP	0.36	m2	s_per_sol	8.86E+04	uDiffEarth	2.50E-05	m/s	Total per FMPB_2	1.44	ng	
Diff_Mars	6.00E-04	m2/s	s_per_day	8.64E+04	uDiffBP	3.00E-03	m/s				
Diff_Earth	5.00E-06	m2/s			ng_to_kg	1.00E+12					
Diff_Dist	0.2	m									

purge		Tube Interior		Tube_ID			
purge	0.17	lb/min	40	cm2	13.5	mm	
Past FMPB			R_FMPB	1.40E+03	1/m	R_FMPB_X	9.12E+02
Diffusion	26		J_FMPB	5.07E-06		J_FMPB_X	5.41E-06
Cruise	1		FMPB rate	1.69E-10	ng/hr		
Past FMPB Total	27		Total Cruise per FMPB	8.79E-07	ng	Total Cruise per FMPB_X	1.03E+00

Sample Tube FMPB Dimensions					
Gap	r	h	L	L/(r*h^2)	Resistance (1/m)
Flange	18	0.4	4	1.4	88
A	16	0.1	2.5	15.6	249
B	15	8	16.4	0.0	22
C	23	0.25	20	13.9	554
Long	15	2.5	100	1.1	424
Top	15	0.4	2.5	1.0	66





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# Backup

# TiN Chosen for Sample Tube Surfaces Because it Accumulates Low Levels of AC



- TiN suggested by Prof. Zaera
- TiN collects much less TOC than other surfaces
- A small percentage of organic molecules in the air stick to TiN
- Asymptotic accumulation much lower on good TiN surfaces
- TiN will oxidize at high temperatures
  - Tests on TiN showed coating failed after heating to 500°C
  - Peer reviewed literature (from Zaera) and shows TiN oxidizes at 500 °C but should be stable at 350°C

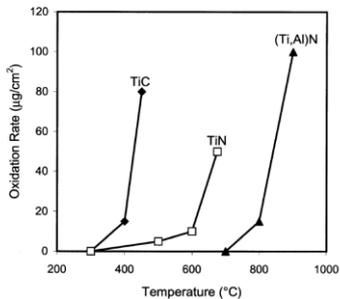


Fig. 12. Oxidation rate of hard coatings in step stress tests [51].

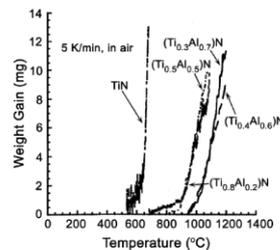
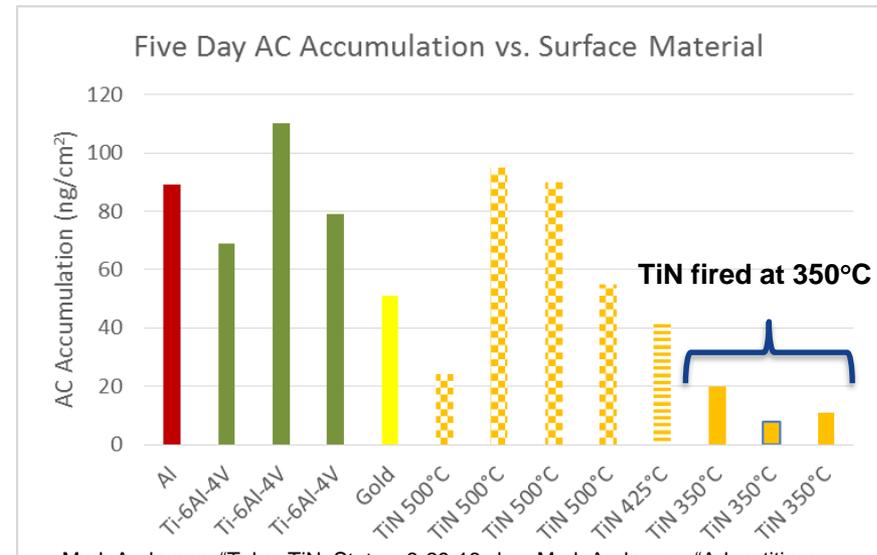


Fig. 13. Oxidation curves as a function of the Al concentration in the (Ti<sub>1-x</sub>Al<sub>x</sub>)N films [29].

PalDey & Deevi, "Single layer and multilayer wear resistant coatings of (Ti,Al)N: a review", Materials Science and Engineering A342 (2003) 58-79



Mark Anderson, "Tube\_TiN\_Status\_3-29-16.xlsx", Mark Anderson, "Adventitious Carbon Accumulation on TiN –AHT May 16, 2016 Batch", 6/7/2016

