

# The CAPSULA Project 2.0

S. De Angelis<sup>1</sup>, E. La Francesca<sup>1</sup>, M.C. De Sanctis<sup>1</sup>, M. Ferrari<sup>1</sup>, F. Altieri<sup>1</sup>, E. Ammannito<sup>2</sup>, D. Biondi<sup>1</sup>, A. Boccaccini<sup>1</sup>, C. Carli<sup>1</sup>, S. Fonte<sup>1</sup>, M. Formisano<sup>1</sup>, A. Frigeri<sup>1</sup>, A. Morbidini<sup>1</sup>

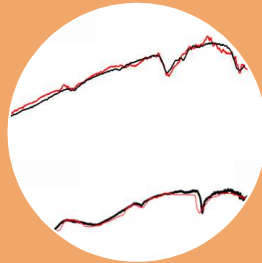
<sup>1</sup>INAF-IAPS (Roma)

<sup>2</sup>ASI (Roma)

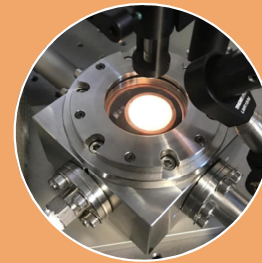
# Intro and Scientific Rationale (i)



- \* Lander/orbiter space missions observations of Solar System planetary surfaces
- \* Rocky / icy bodies / asteroids / satellites



- \* Spectral data interpretation support
- \* Spectral modeling
- \* Retrieving of optical constants / physical parameters (T, g.s., ...)



- Need for:
- \* dedicated laboratory measurements
  - \* Reproduce as much as possible surface planetary conditions



# Intro and Scientific Rationale (ii)

VIS-to-MIR spectral studies of planetary analogues / meteorites

Investigate spectral evolution at cryogenic temperatures (icy satellites + outer solar System)

Investigate spectral evolution at high temperatures (thermal processing on inner planets / asteroids)

Thermal+vacuum evolution of volatiles species ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{NH}_4^+$ , C-O-H,...) in salts, phyllosilicates, hydrated minerals, meteorites

# Intro and Scientific Rationale (iii)

De-hydration / de-hydroxylation of minerals

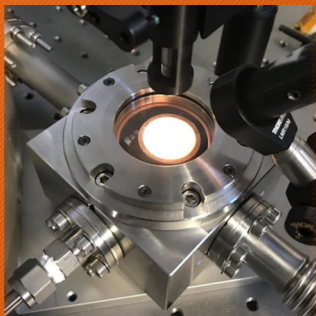
Control of volatilized species by mass spectrometry

e- irradiation experiments (@low / RT / high temps) on analogues (NEA+MB asteroids, icy bodies) / meteorites

Study of thermal vs e- induced desorption

# The Experimental Setup (i)

## Chamber for Analogues of Planetary Surfaces Laboratory



Ø int = 30 mm  
→ 1 sample  
(HEAT)

Miniaturized custom Cell  
S. De Angelis et al.,  
Rev.Sc.Instr.  
2018

Large UHV Chamber

CAPSULA project  
IAPS (PI) + INGV +  
Uni.Fi + Uni.Bari  
ASI-INAF grant  
n.2018-16-HH.0 (AO  
2018) [200k€]

Updating Chamber

CAPSULA 2.0  
IAPS (PI)

INAF-AO 2022  
funding  
[100k€]



Ø int = 500 mm  
→ 10 samples (HEAT)  
+ 10 samples (COOL)

# The Experimental Setup (ii)

## FTIR Spectrometer

Invenio-X Bruker

MCT + DLaTGS detectors [ $<1 - 20 \mu\text{m}$ ]

KBr beamsplitter

Optical Fiber Module (SMA905)

## Fiber Coupling

2x  $\text{InF}_3$  fiber bundles ( $0.3 - 6 \mu\text{m}$ )

Each with 19x fibers (200/260- $\mu\text{m}$  core/cladding)

## UHV Chamber

$\varnothing 50 \text{ cm} + \text{H } 60 \text{ cm}$

Optical feedthrough for fiber bundles (without loss)

Currently active Setup

# The Experimental Setup (ii)

Setup under construction

## Heating System

5x Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> heaters

Each 20x70 mm to heat up to 10 samples

T<sub>max</sub> ~ 1073K in vacuum

## Cooling System

Liquid 4He closed-loop compressor

2-stages cold head to cool samples down to cryo. T

T control via Lakeshore module

## Mass Spectrometer

PrismaPro QMG 250 M2

Mass range 1-200 amu

# The Experimental Setup (iii)

SP: FTIR spectr.

FM: Optical Fiber Module

D: MCT Detector

FB: Fiber Bundles I/C

FT: Optical Feedthrough

TM: Transmission Module

SH: Rotating Sampleholder

He: Liquid 4He compressor

TC: Temperature Control

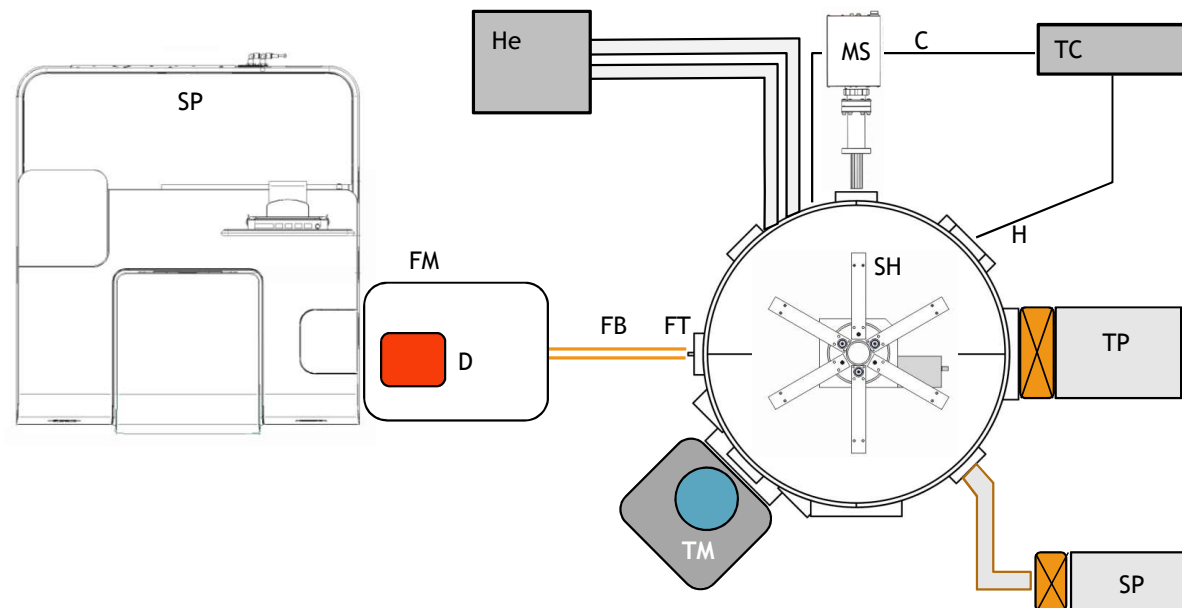
C: Cold line

H: Heating line

MS: Mass Spectrometer

TP: Turbo-molecular pump

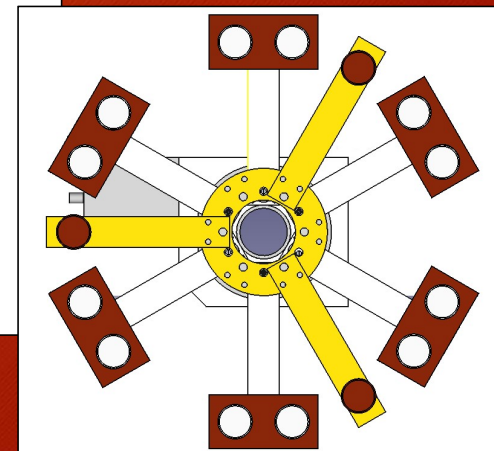
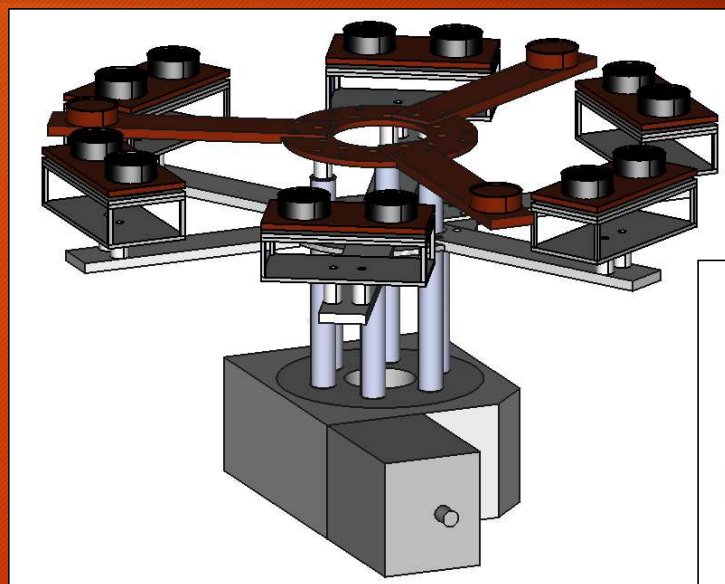
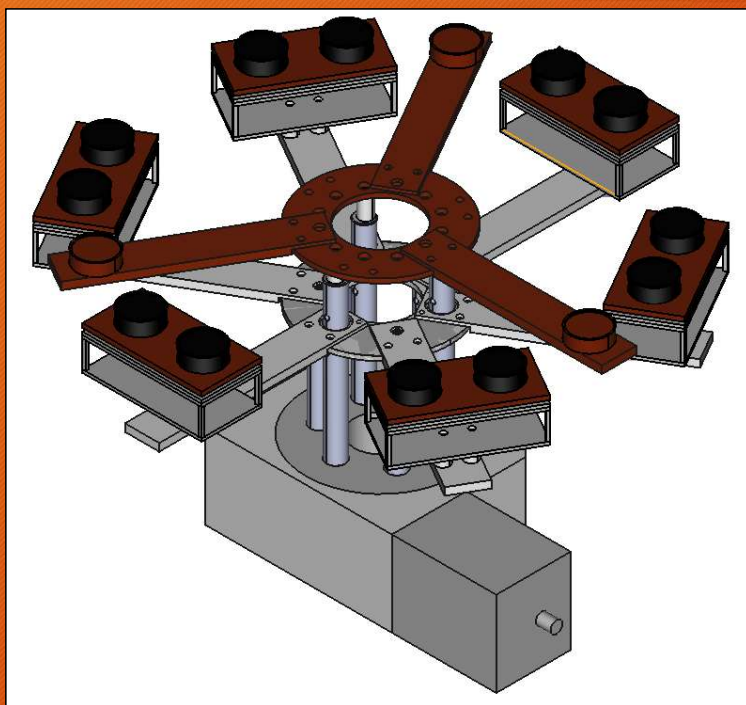
SP: Scroll pump



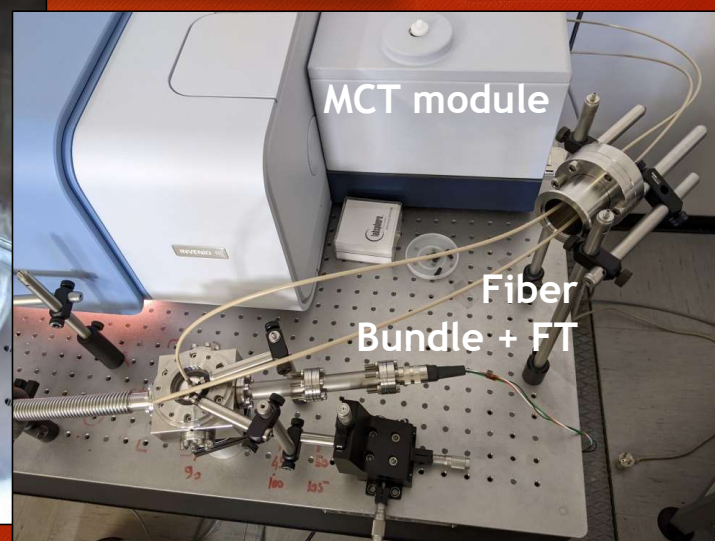
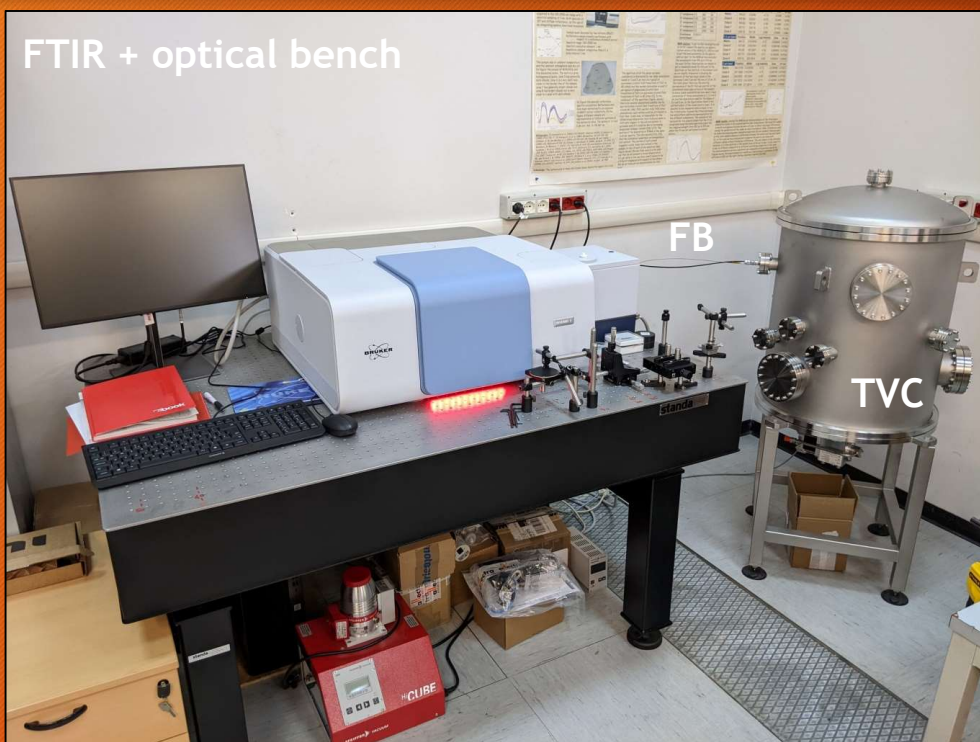
*Under development...*



# The Experimental Setup (iv)

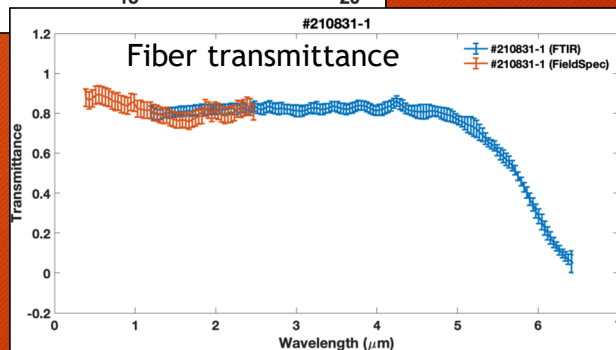
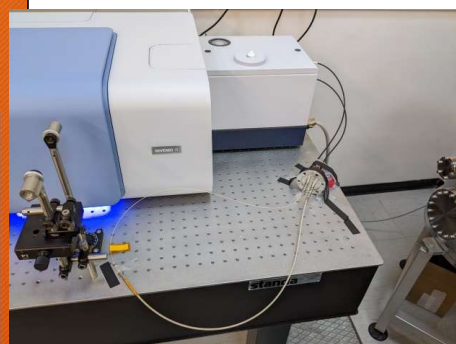
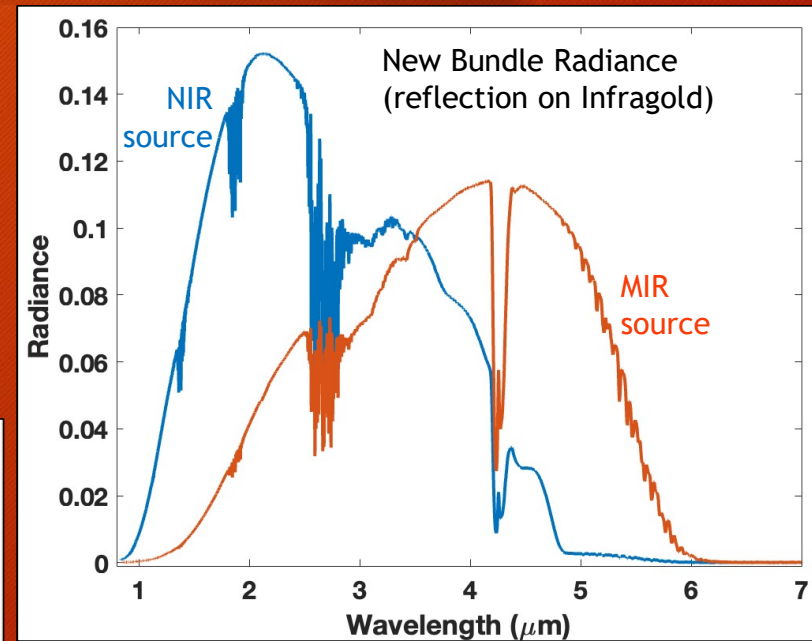
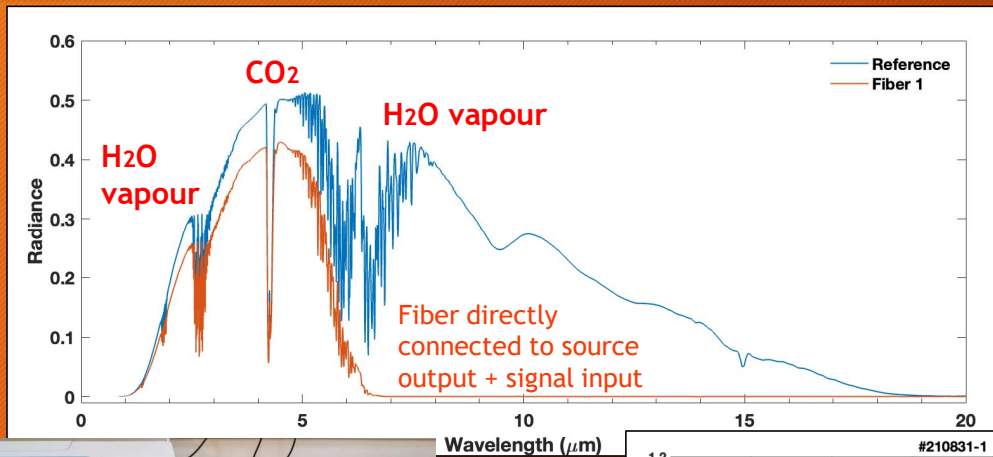


# The Experimental Setup (v)



# Preliminary Measurements (i)

\* fibers characterization \*



# Preliminary Measurements (ii)

\*\* vacuum evolution of  $\text{NH}_4$ -montmorillonite \*\*

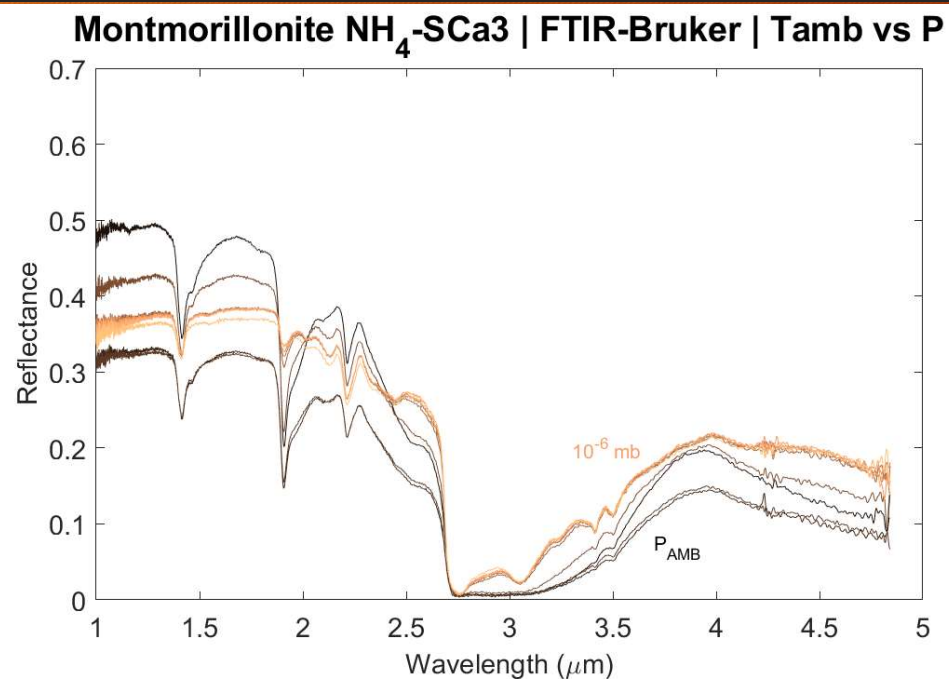


Fig.2. Reflectance spectra of  $\text{NH}_4$ -SCa3 acquired in the range 1-5  $\mu\text{m}$ . Spectra have been acquired at room temperature and different values of pressure, from  $10^3$  down to  $10^{-6}$  mbar.

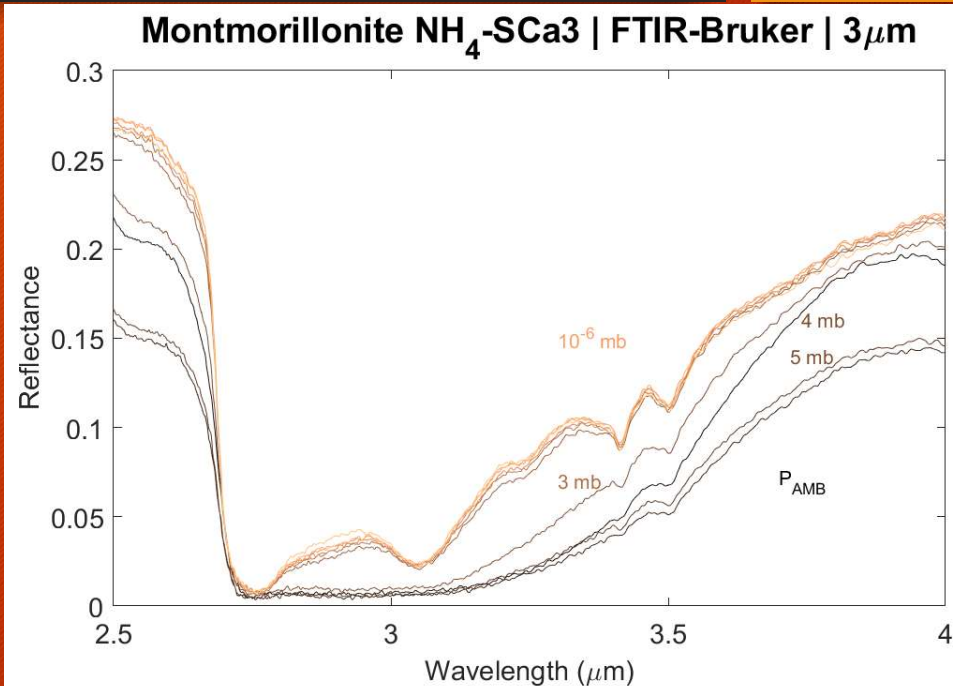
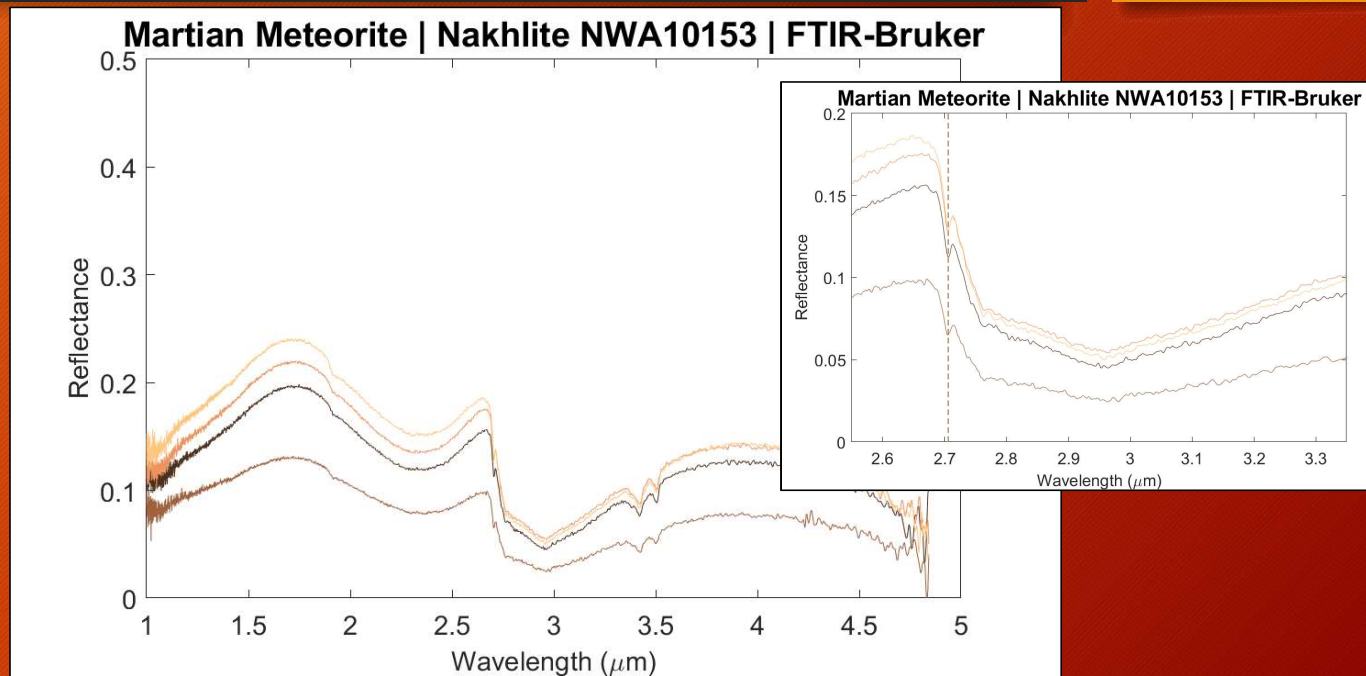
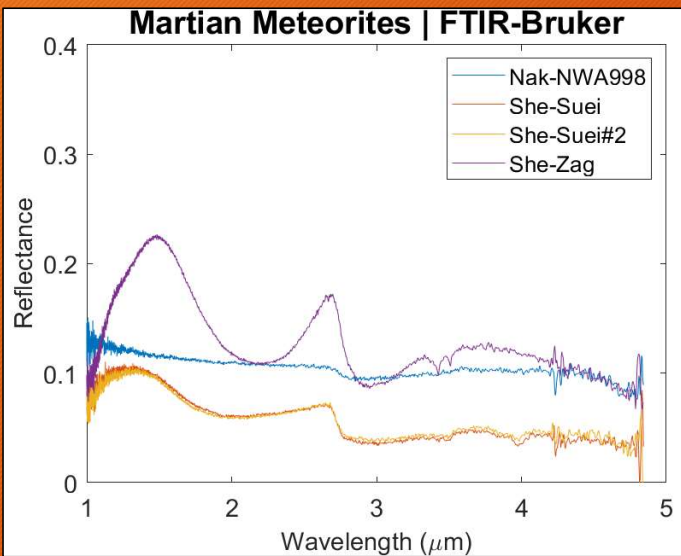


Fig.3. Zoom on the 3- $\mu\text{m}$  spectral region. The absorption features due to  $\text{NH}_4^+$  become clearly visible (3.1 and 3.25  $\mu\text{m}$ ) as dehydration proceeds.

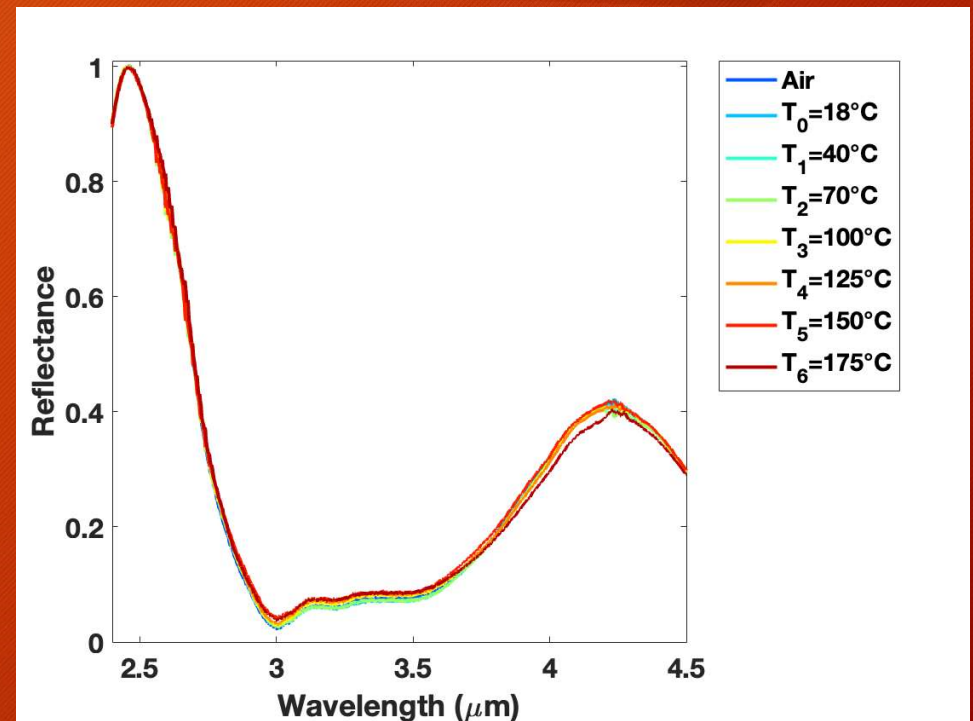
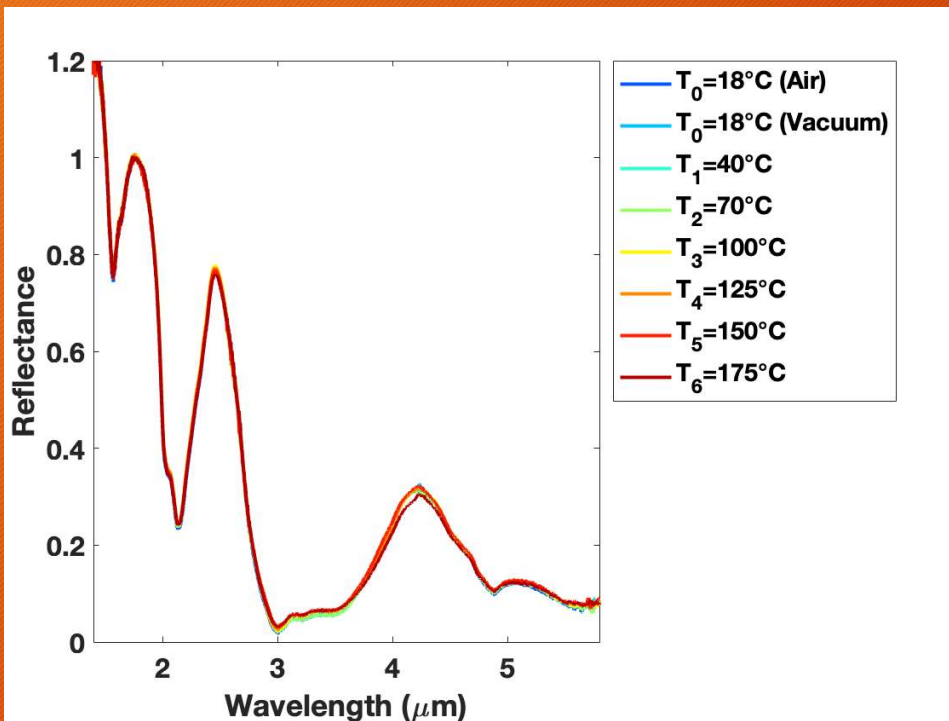
# Preliminary Measurements (iii)

\*\*\* Martian meteorites \*\*\*



# Preliminary Measurements (iv)

\*\*\*\* vacuum evolution of  $\text{NH}_4$ -sulfate \*\*\*\*



# Updates & Future Work

