

Simone De Angelis

# Laboratory activity at INAF-IAPS on planetary surfaces analogues

# Outline

- Exploration of rocky bodies
- Planetary analogues
- Laboratory setup @INAF-IAPS
- Spectroscopy of planetary analogues
- Conclusions

# Rocky / icy bodies exploration

The surface composition of Solar System bodies is revealed by:

- **Earth-based telescopic observations** (UV, VIS, NIR, IR) (Keck, VLT, IRTF, TNG...)
  - **Interplanetary missions** (Dawn, Rosetta, Cassini, and upcoming: ExoMars-2020, JUICE)
- Technique: spectroscopy (UV, VIS, NIR, mid-IR, X, n, ...)

# Rocky / icy bodies exploration



Mars:

- Volcanic crust (basaltic material)
- Phyllosilicates / hydrous minerals
- Carbonates / sulfates / hydroxides



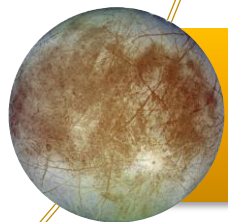
Ceres:

- Phyllosilicates /  $\text{NH}_4$ -phyllosilicates
- Carbonates / dark components
- Organic matter



Vesta:

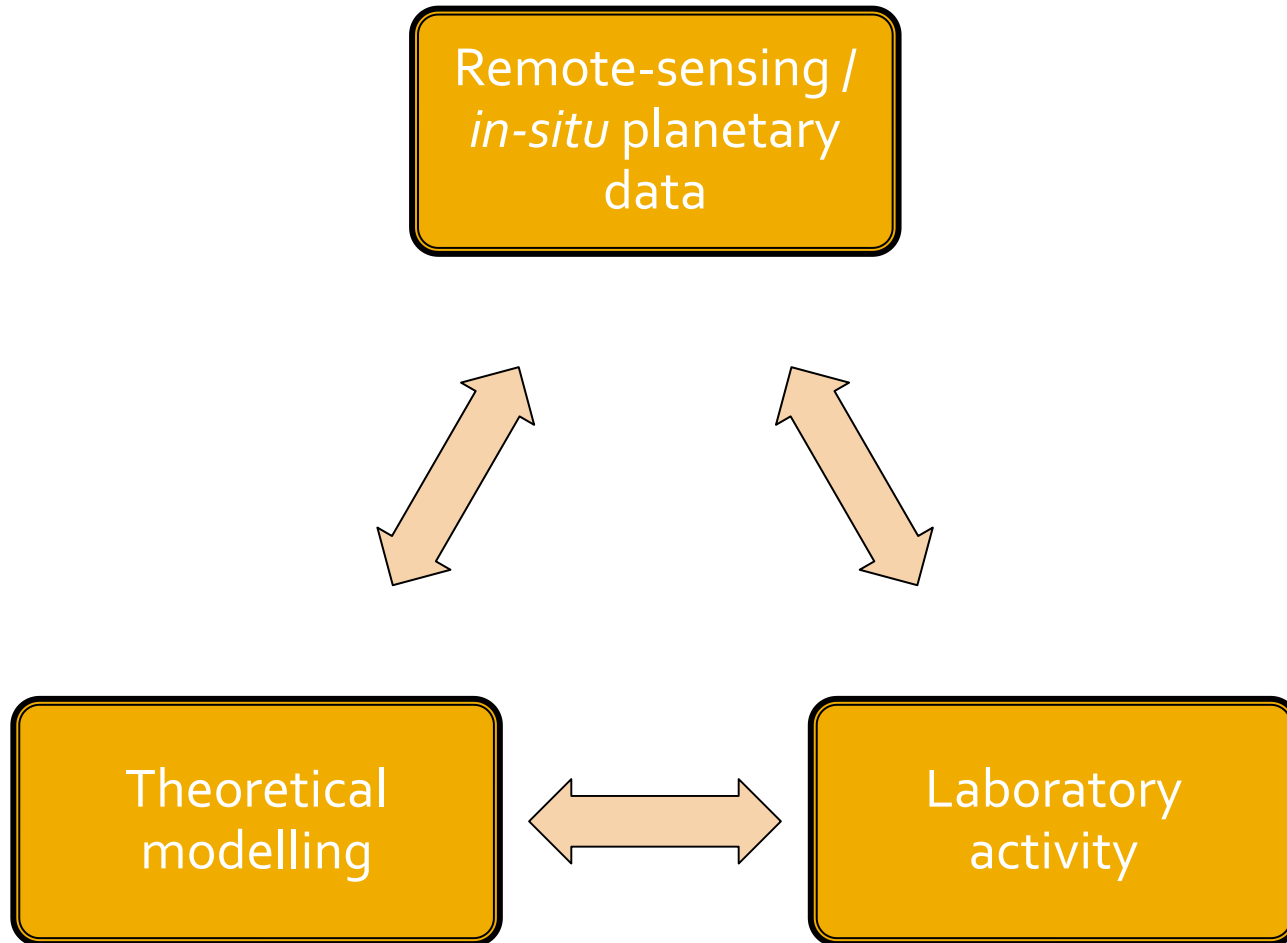
- Poly-mict regolith (Howardites)
- Basaltic upper crust (Eucrites)
- Pyroxenitic lower crust (Diogenites)



Europa:

- $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ -icy leading hemisphere
- Heavily hydrated "non-icy" materials
- Hydrated sulfuric acid

# Rocky / icy bodies exploration



# Rocky / icy bodies exploration



## Spectroscopy by Remote Sensing:

- > **New data** from planets, moons, minor bodies, etc..
- > Data need **interpretation**

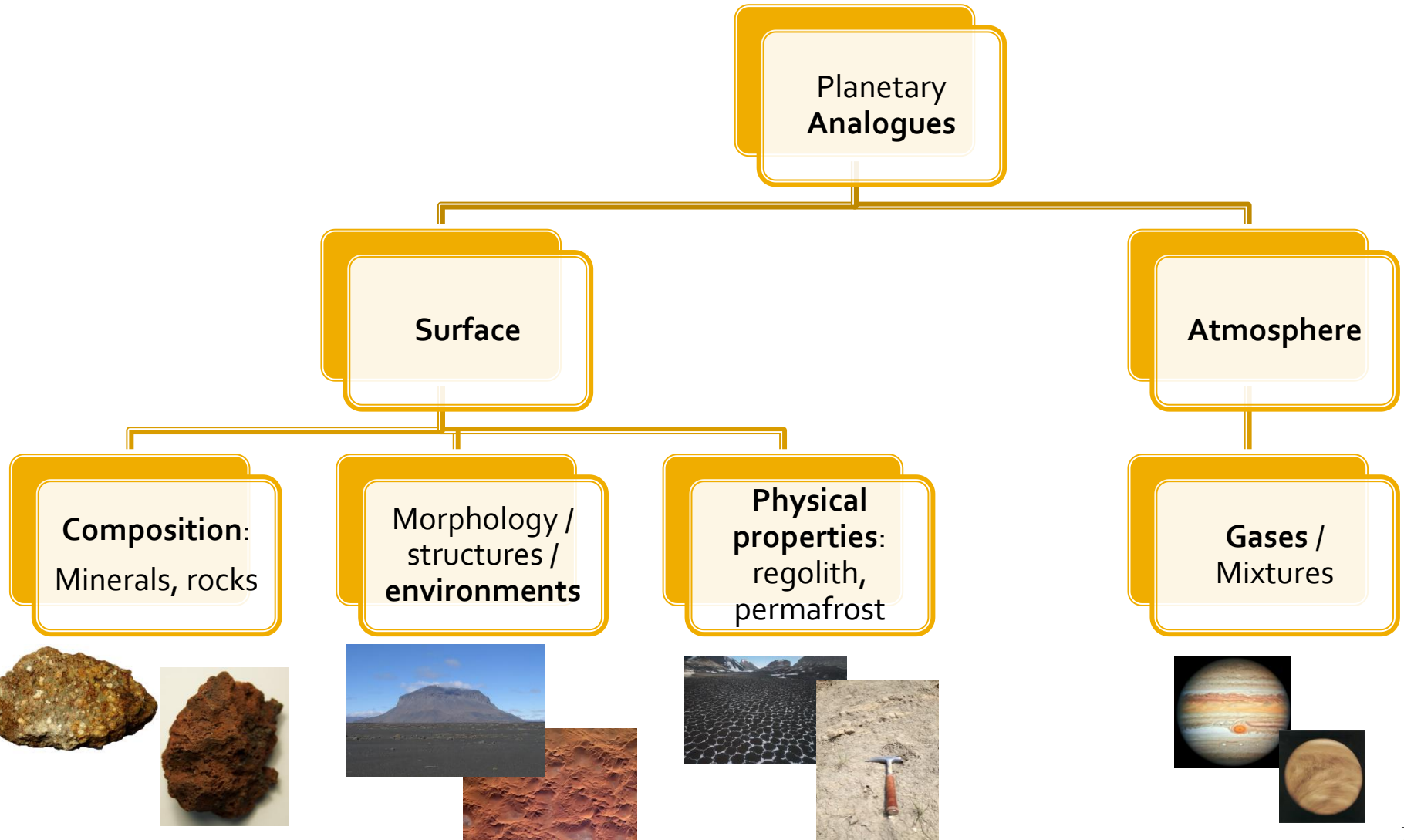


## Spectroscopy in the Laboratory:

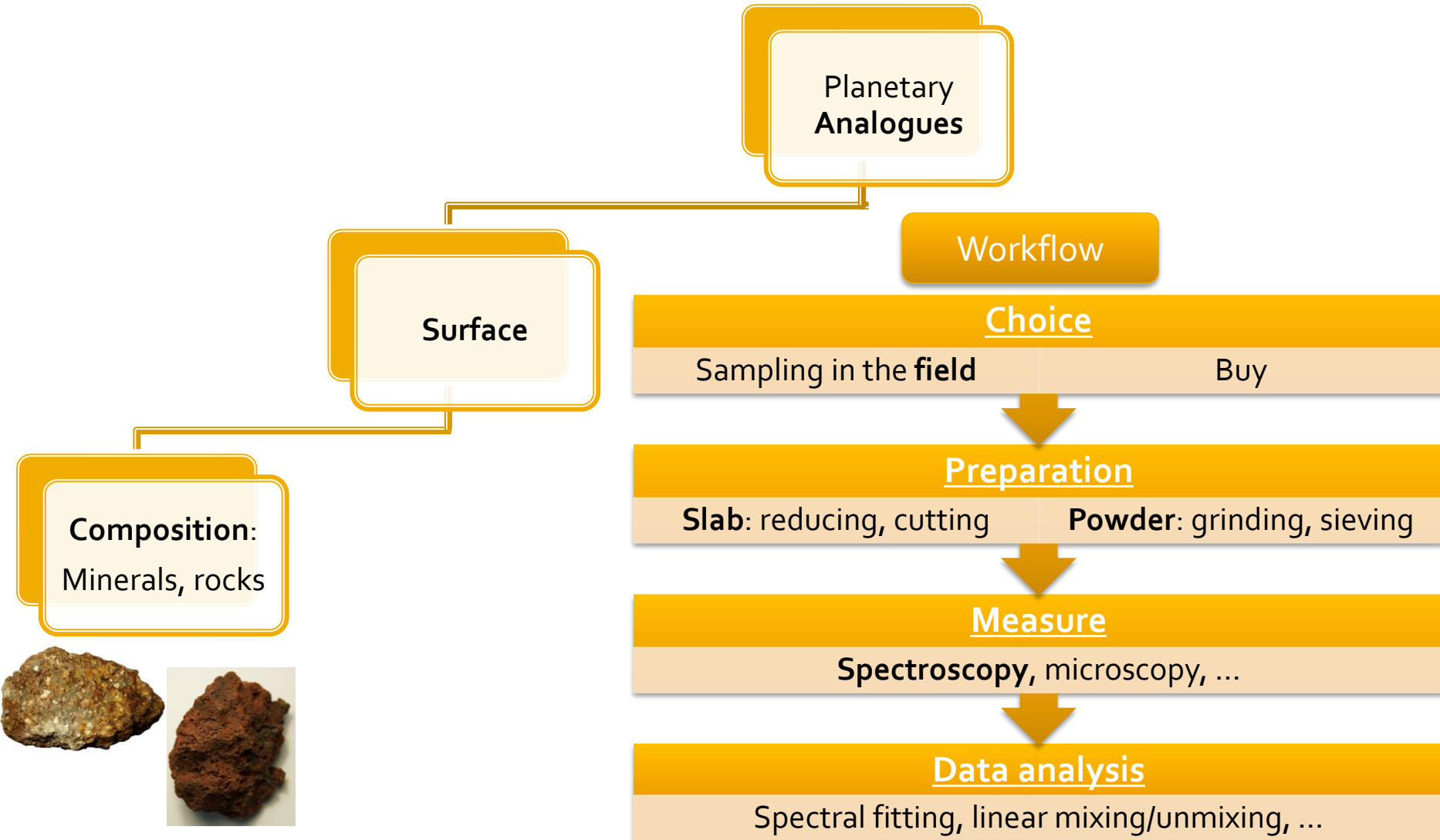
- > **Known samples**
- > **Controlled conditions** (P, T, etc...) + simulations
- > Experiments are **repeatable**
- > To **reproduce spectra** in lab



# Planetary analogues

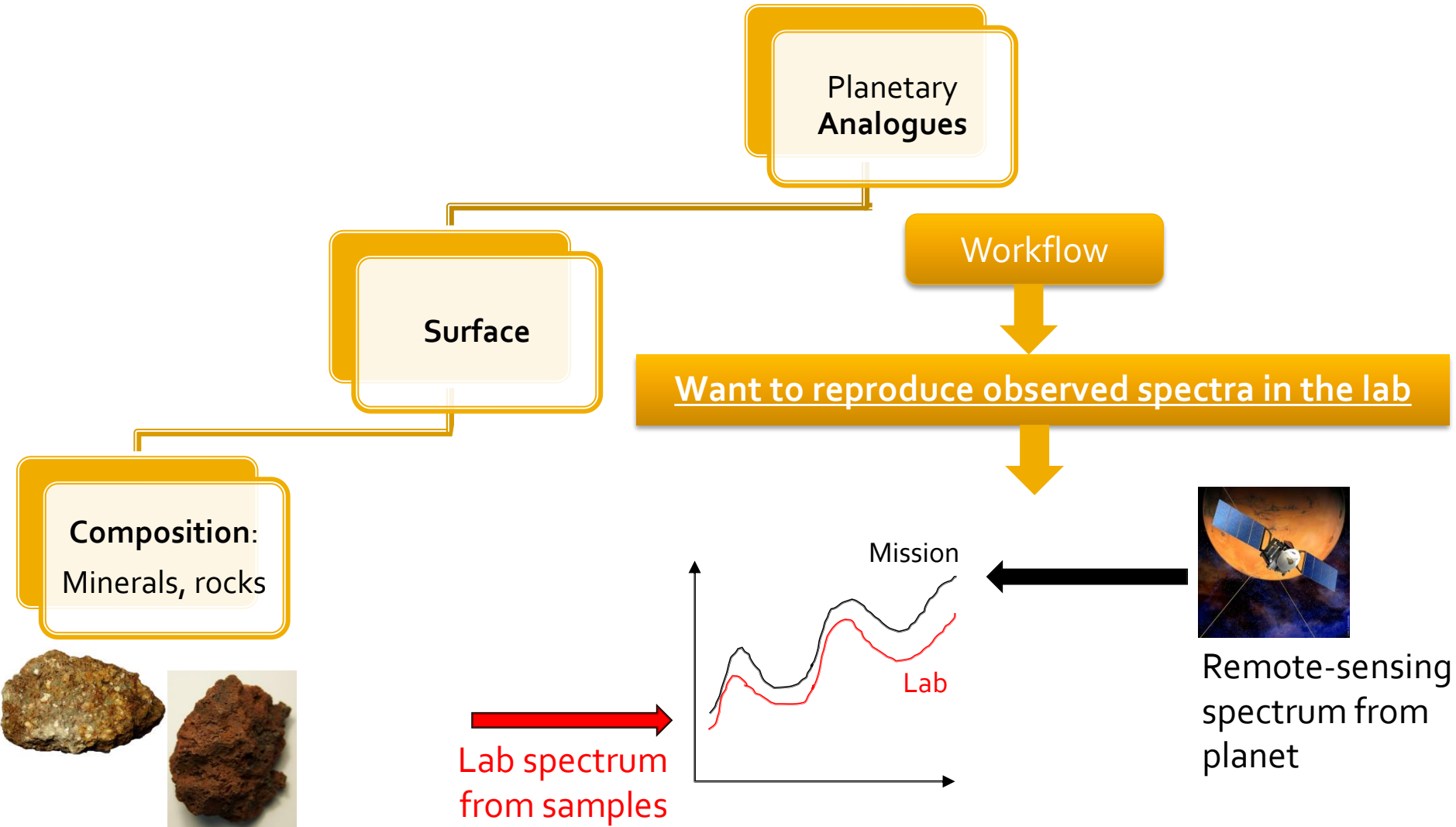


# Planetary analogues: surfaces





# Planetary analogues: surfaces



# Laboratory setup @INAF-IAPS

Spectroscopy activity for planetary surfaces analogues (C-Lab):

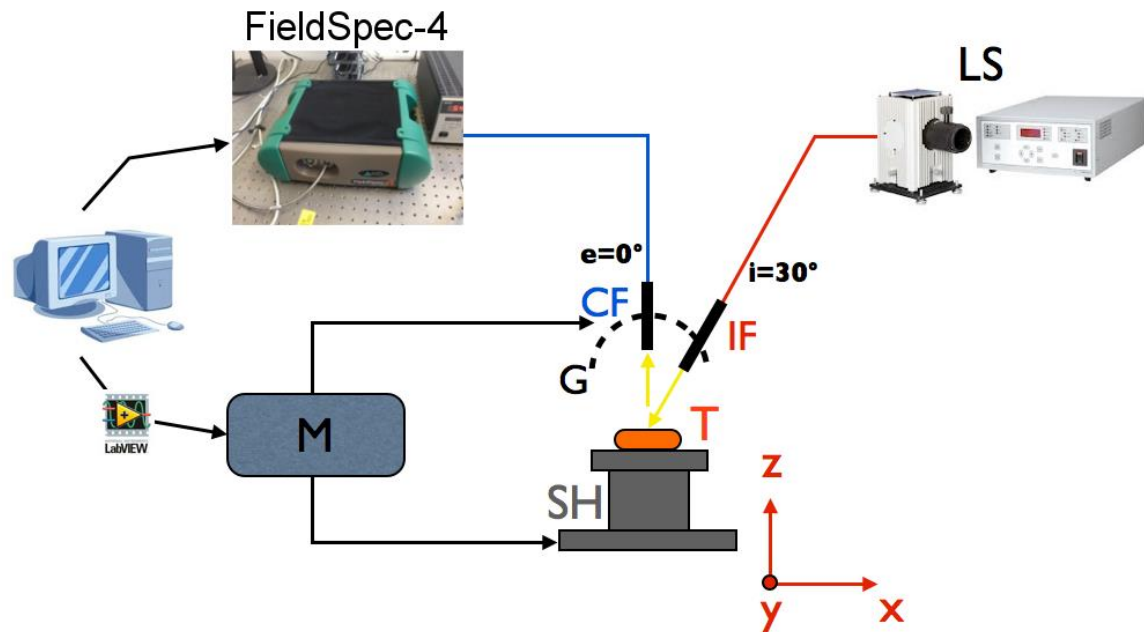
- **ASD FieldSpec 4** + QTH 100 W lamp
- **Ma\_MISS/ExoMars-2020** BreadBoard setup
- **SPIM** (Spectral Imager) facility
- Environmental **Simulation Chamber**
- **Raman** spectrometer (NEW!)

# Laboratory setup @INAF-IAPS

Spectroscopy activity for planetary surfaces analogues (C-Lab):

- **ASD FieldSpec 4**

- Spectral range: VNIR (0.35-2.5  $\mu\text{m}$ )
- Resolution: 5 nm
- Light Source: QTH lamp (100W)
- Detector: FieldSpec



# Laboratory setup @INAF-IAPS

Spectroscopy activity for planetary surfaces analogues (C-Lab):

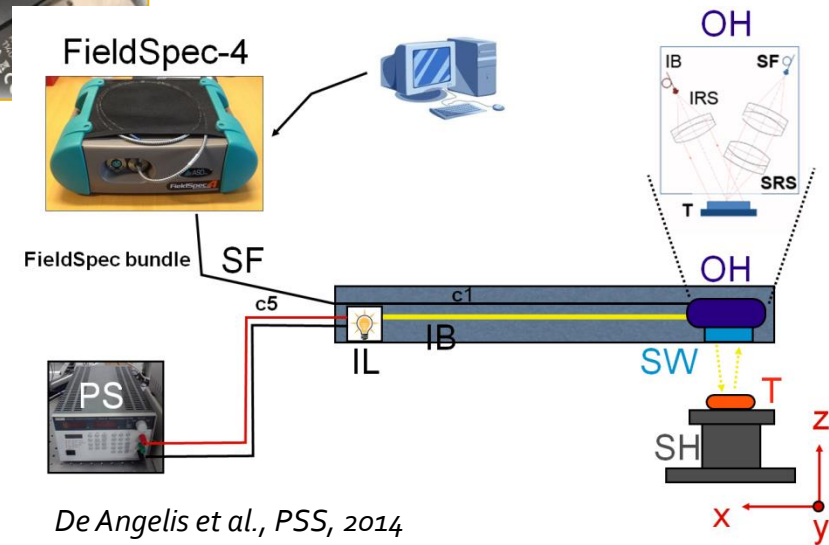
- **Ma\_MISS/ExoMars-2020 BreadBoard**

- Spectral range: VNIR (0.5-2.3  $\mu\text{m}$ )

- Resolution: 0.12 mm

- Light Source: Ma\_MISS lamp (5W)

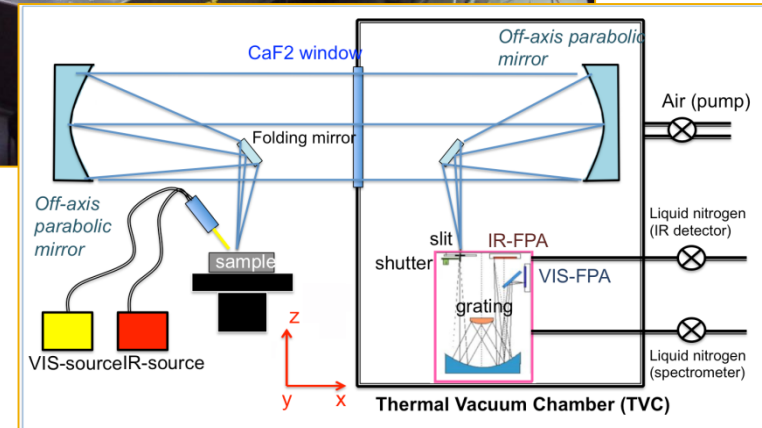
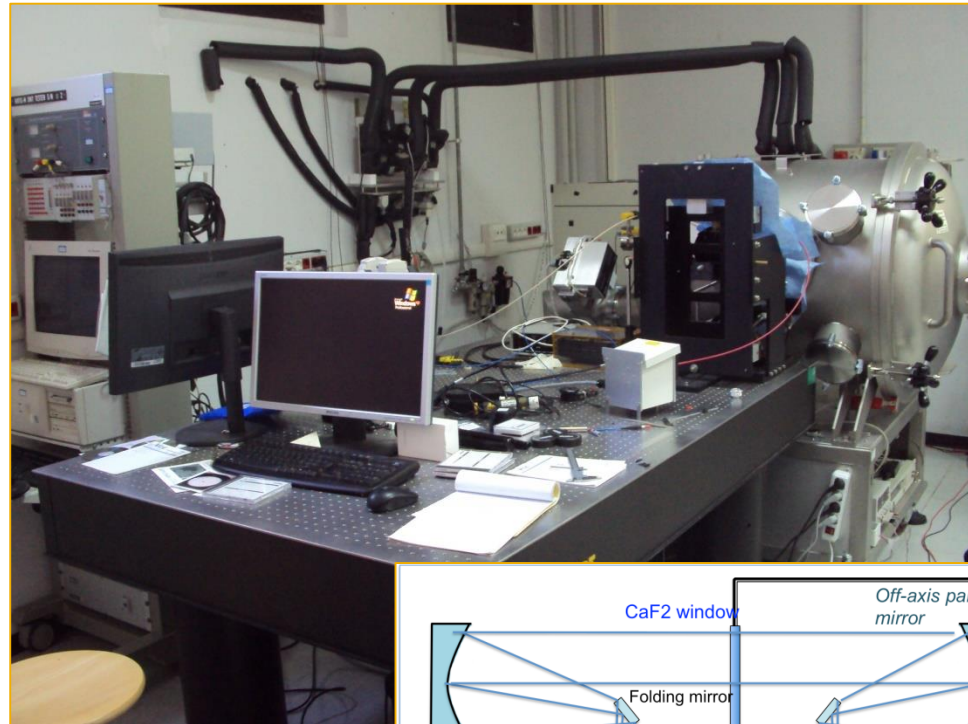
- Detector: FieldSpec



# Laboratory setup @INAF-IAPS

Spectroscopy activity for planetary surfaces analogues (C-Lab):

- **SPIM facility**
- Spectral range: VNIR (0.4-5  $\mu\text{m}$ )
- Resolution: 0.038 mm
- Hyperspectral Imager
- Detector: CCD ( $\lambda < 1\mu\text{m}$ ) + HgCdTe ( $\lambda > 1\mu\text{m}$ )



# Laboratory setup @INAF-IAPS

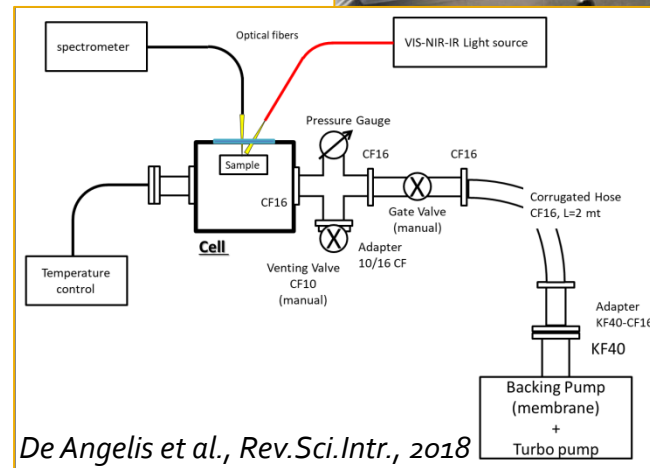
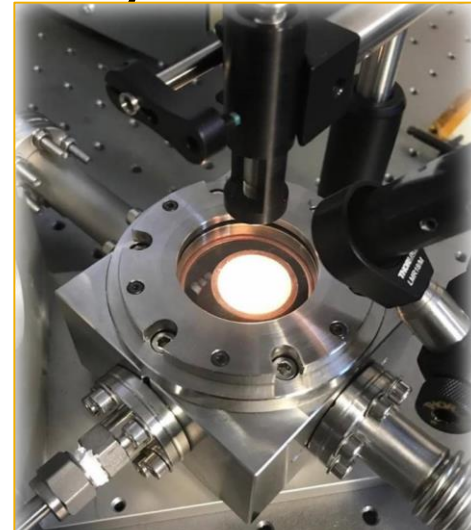
Spectroscopy activity for planetary surfaces analogues (C-Lab):

- **Environmental Simulation Chamber**

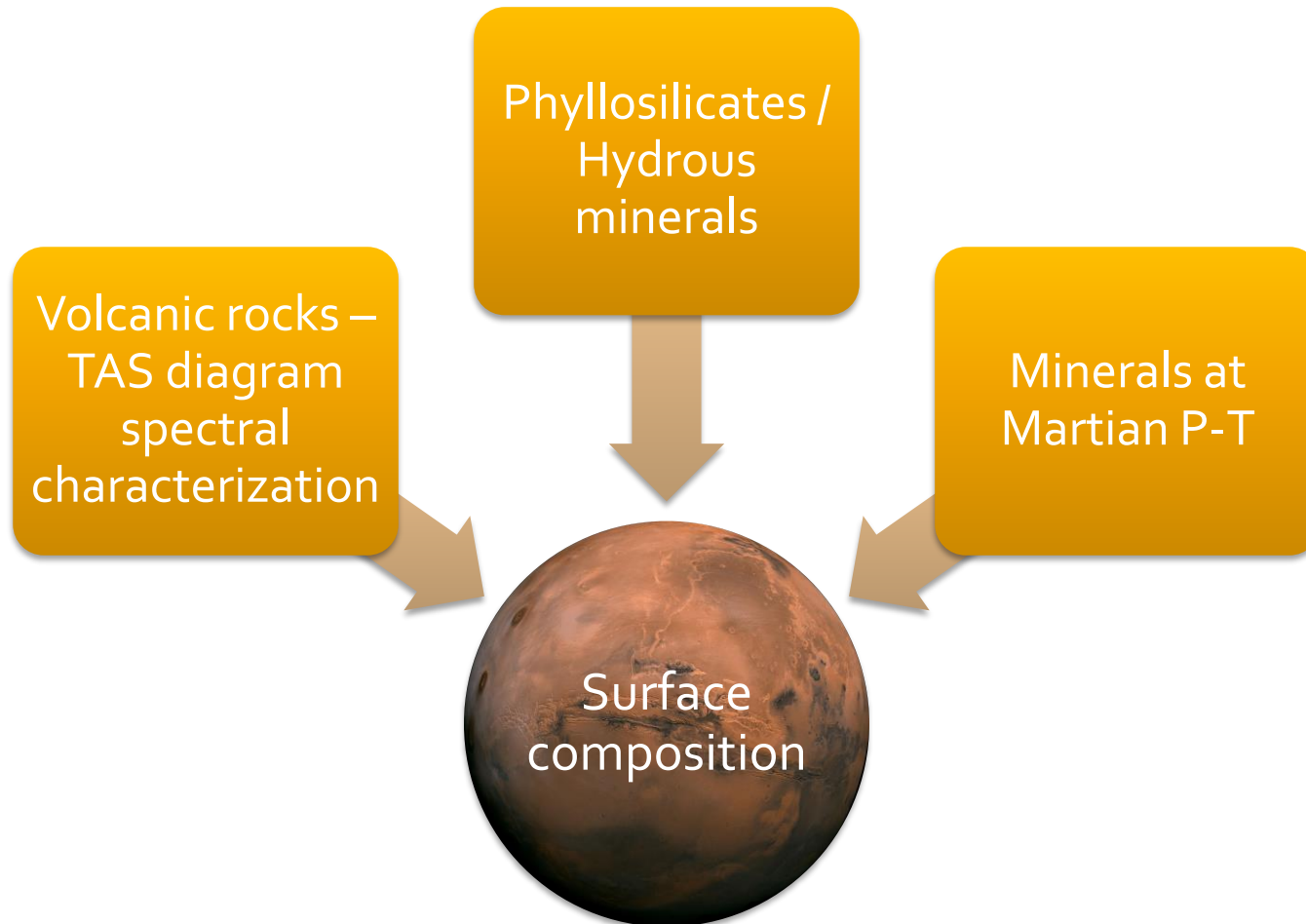
- Temperature:  $T_{\max} = 673\text{K}$

- Pressure: vacuum  $>10^{-7}$  mbar

- Setup: FieldSpec / SPIM

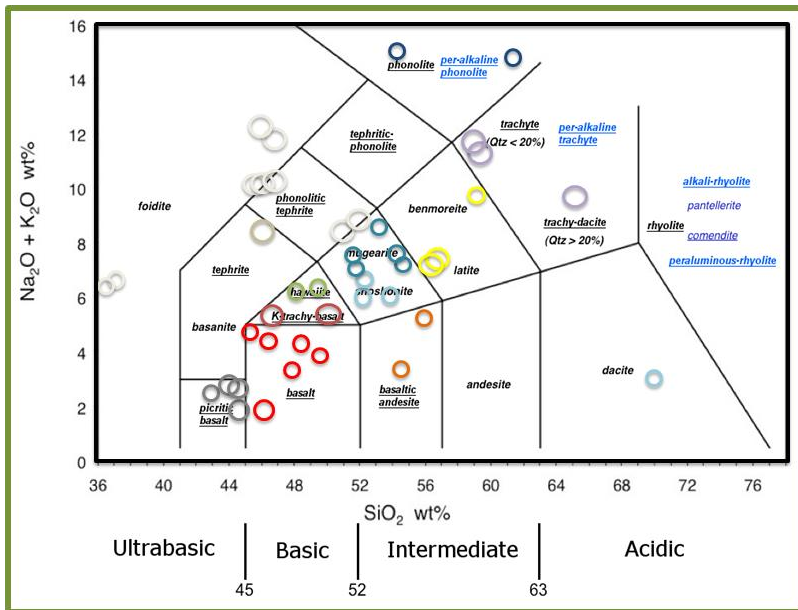


# Planetary analogues (i): Mars



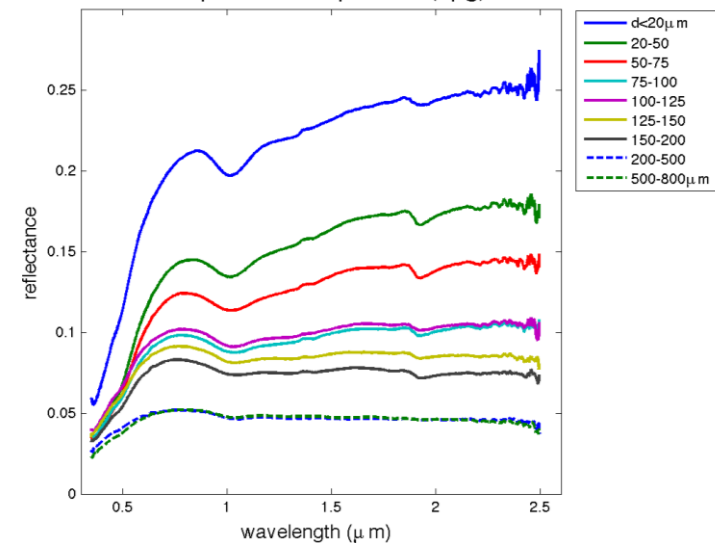
# Planetary analogues (i): Mars

- Volcanic rocks chemical classification: **TAS-diagram**



## Basic-ultramafic lavas (basalt)

Tholeiitic basalt (Alfagja Rift Valley/Reykjanes - Iceland)  
Sample: RKN - powder (spg)



Spectral classification of volcanic rocks based on TAS



# Planetary analogues (i): Mars

- Mars analogues vs hydration/humidity

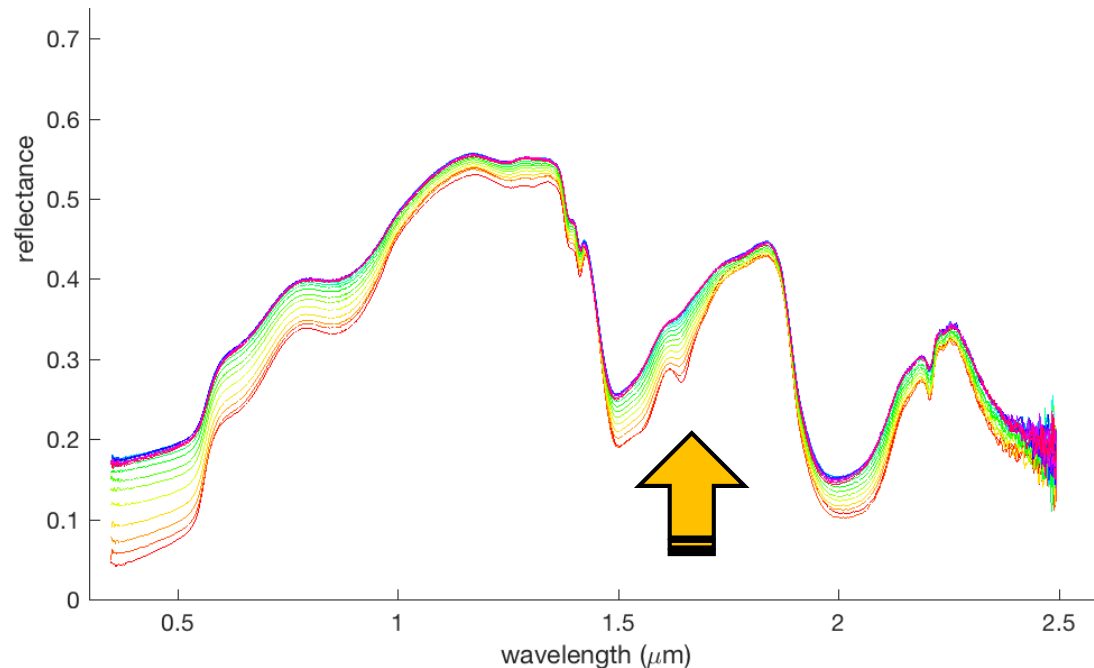
- Sample: alterate volcanic rock

- Liq.N<sub>2</sub>-T

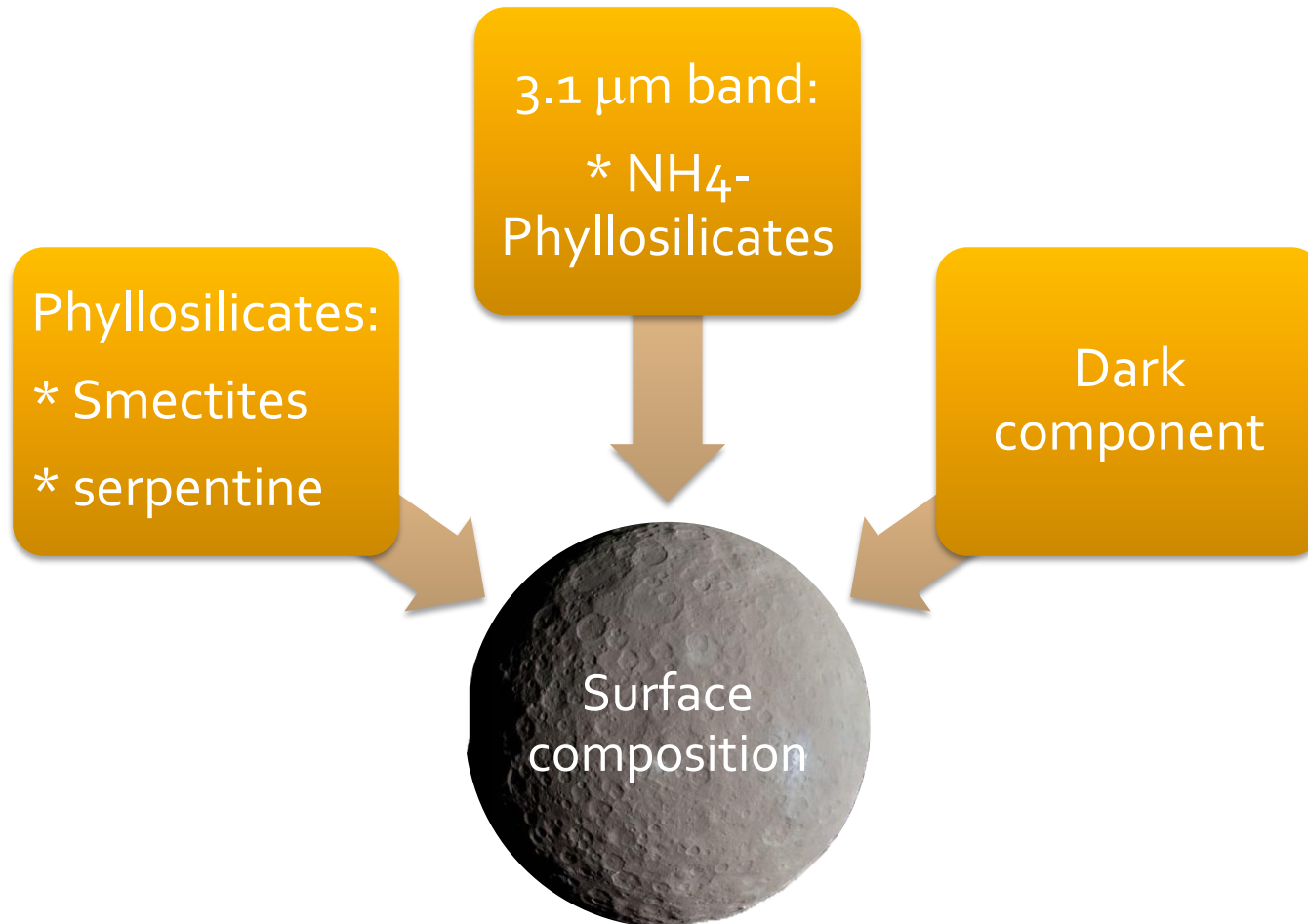
- Room-T



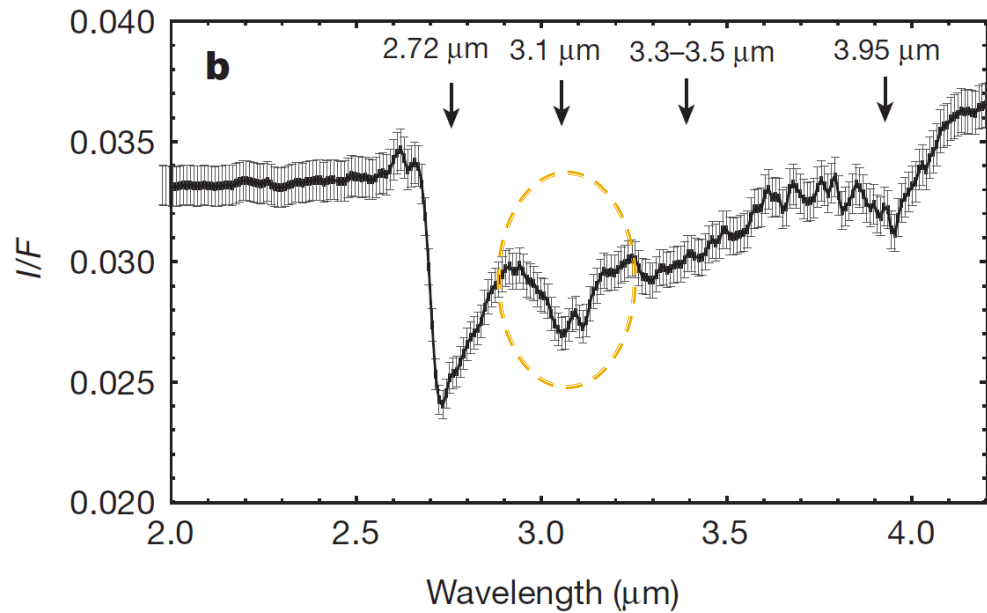
CBF6 (Fioranello mine) - FieldSpec



# Planetary analogues (ii): Ceres



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[De Sanctis et al., 2015, Nature]

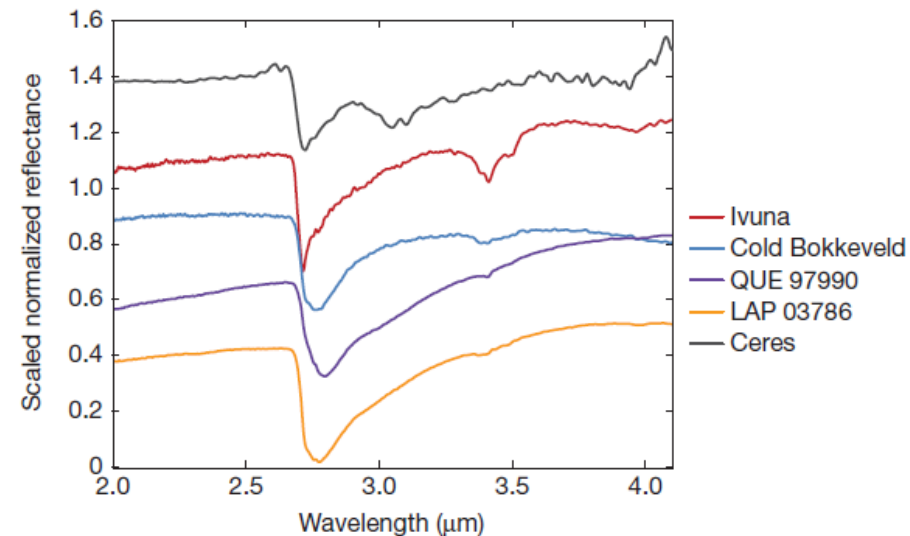
- **Brucite** (Milliken&Rivkin, 2009)
  - ruled out below detection limit by lab experiments with mixtures (De Angelis et al., 2016)
- **H<sub>2</sub>O-ice/frost** (Lebofsky, 1981)
  - maybe can give a contribution

3.1- $\mu\text{m}$  band attributed to:

- **NH<sub>4</sub>-phyllsilicate** (King et al., 1992; De Sanctis et al., 2015)

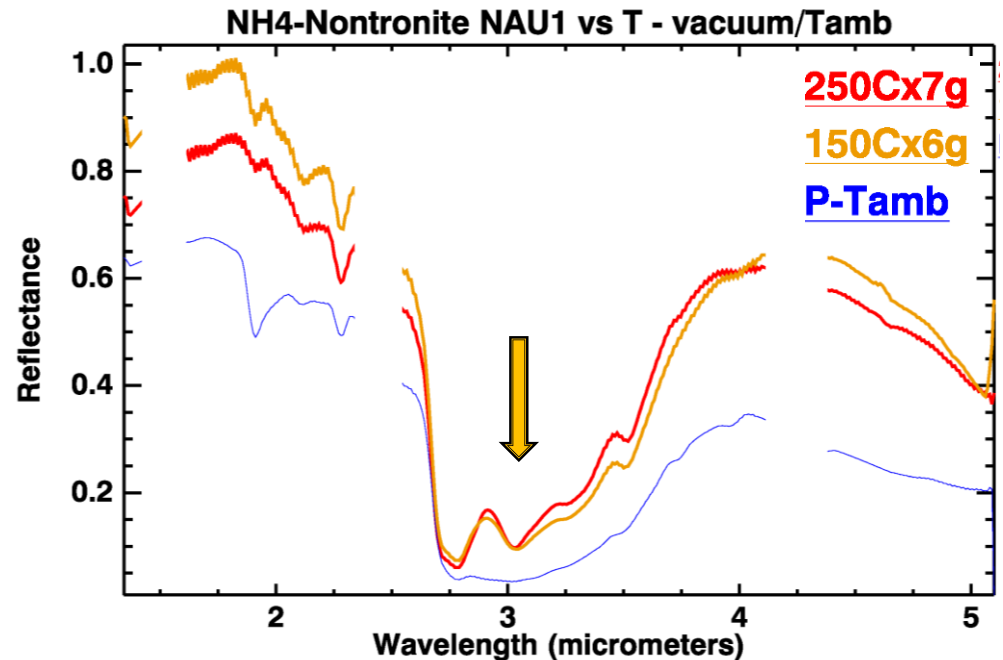
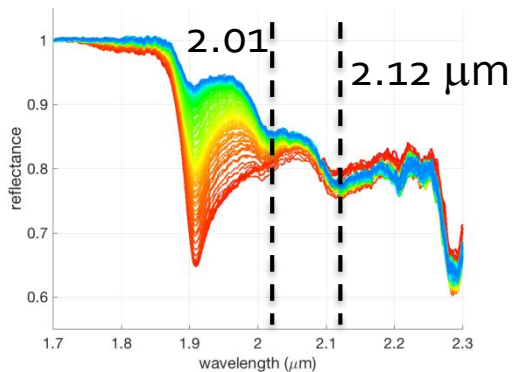
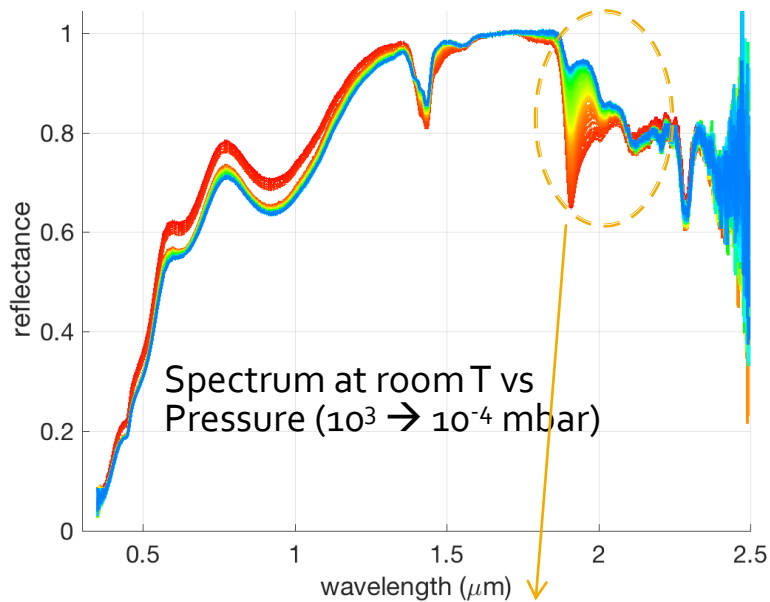
Other interpretations:

- **Brucite** (Milliken&Rivkin, 2009)
- **H<sub>2</sub>O-ice/frost** (Lebofsky, 1981)



# Planetary analogues (ii): Ceres

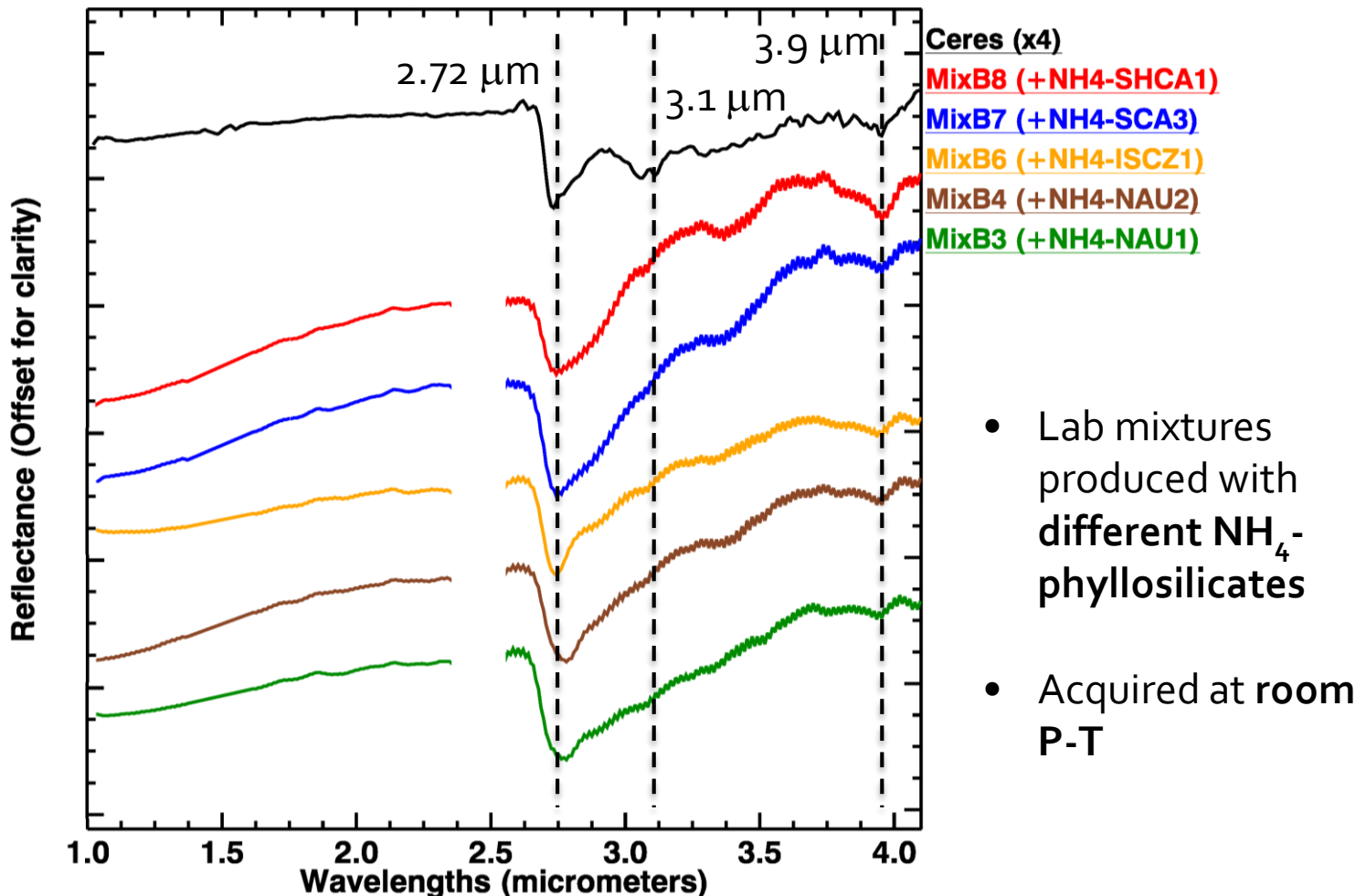
## ■ Ammonium-bearing phyllosilicates: vs P-T



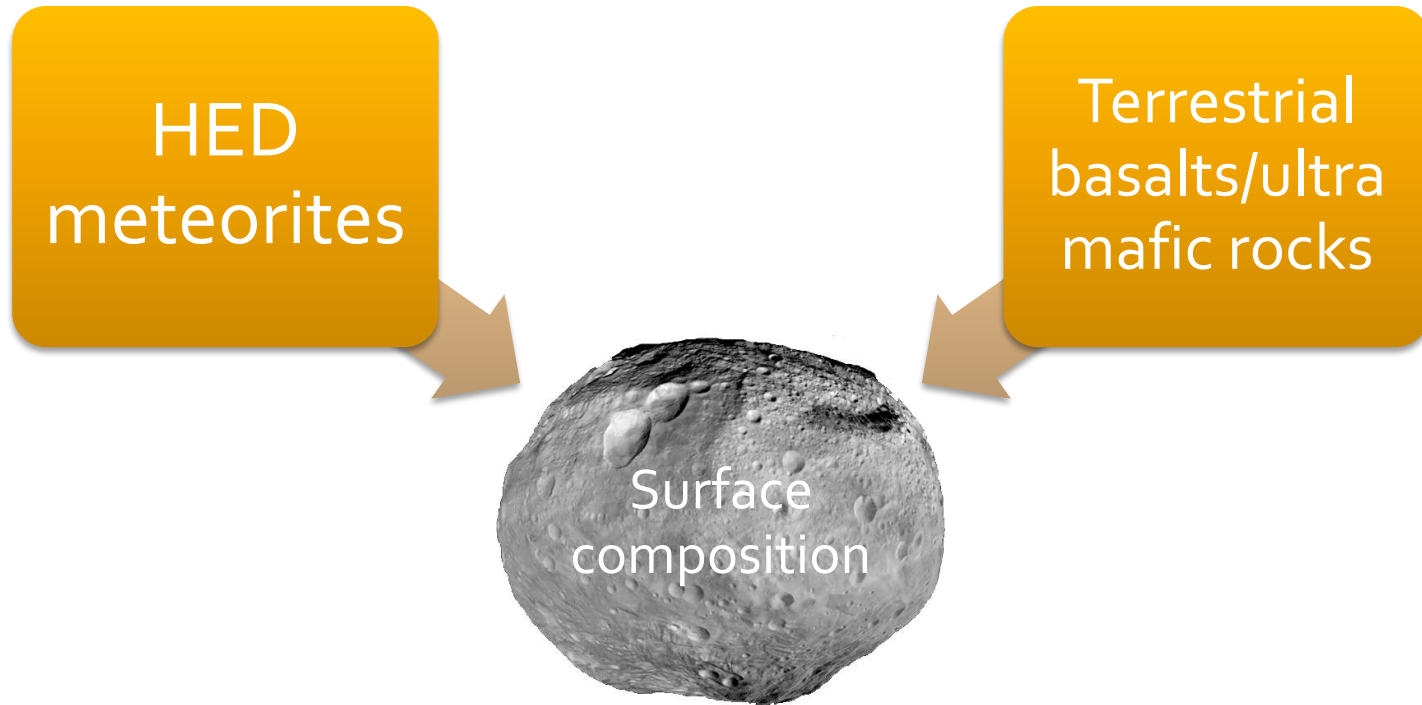
- @room P-T: the 3.1- $\mu\text{m}$  NH<sub>4</sub> band is hidden by H<sub>2</sub>O
- After heating for 6 days @150°C [acq. in vacuum]
- After heating for 7 days @250°C [acq. in vacuum]

# Planetary analogues (ii): Ceres

## ■ Ammonium-bearing phyllosilicates: mixtures

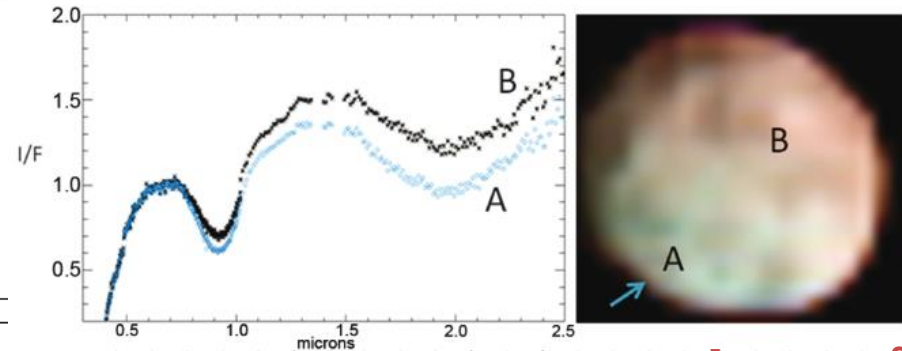
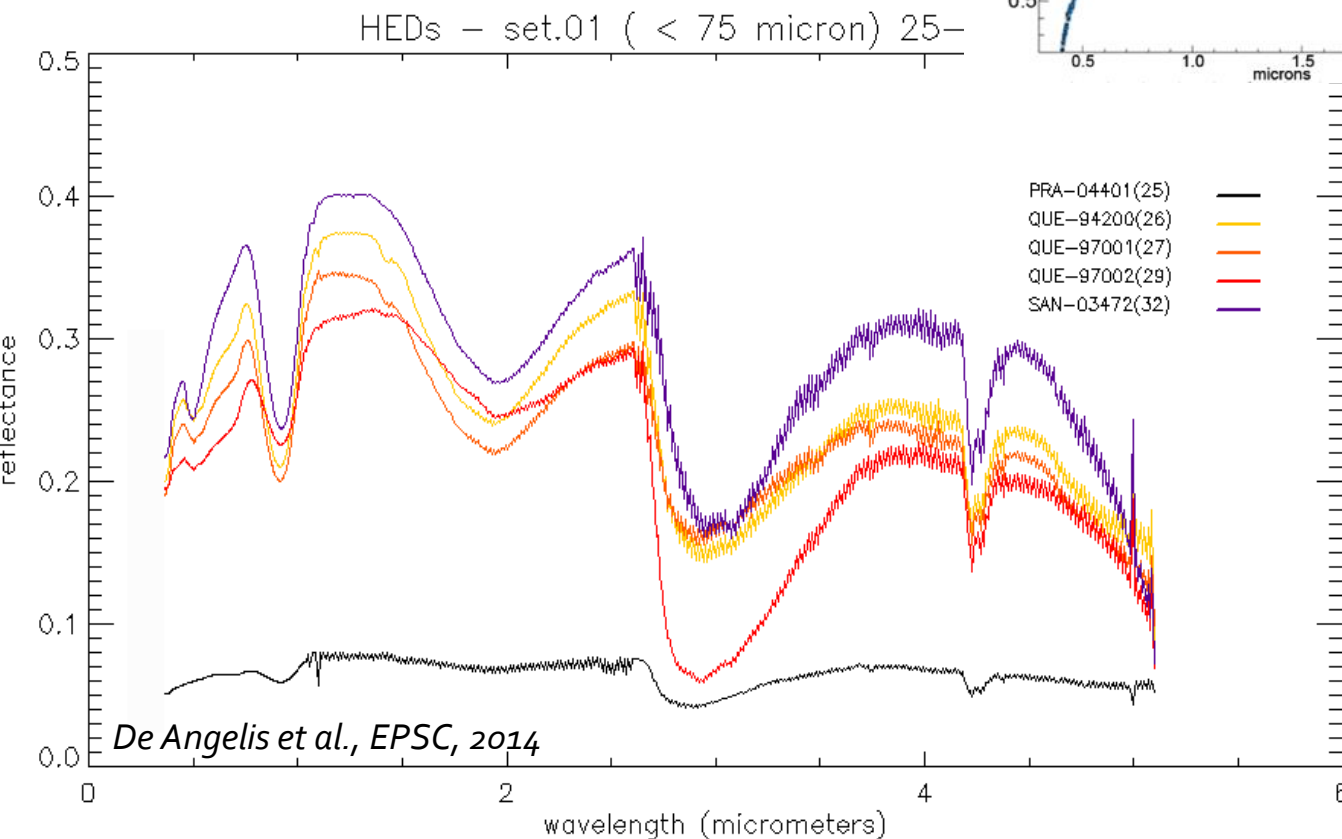


# Planetary analogues (iii): Vesta



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## ■ HED meteorites: Howardites



[spectra of  
Vesta by  
Dawn/VIR; De  
Sanctis et al.,  
2012, Science]

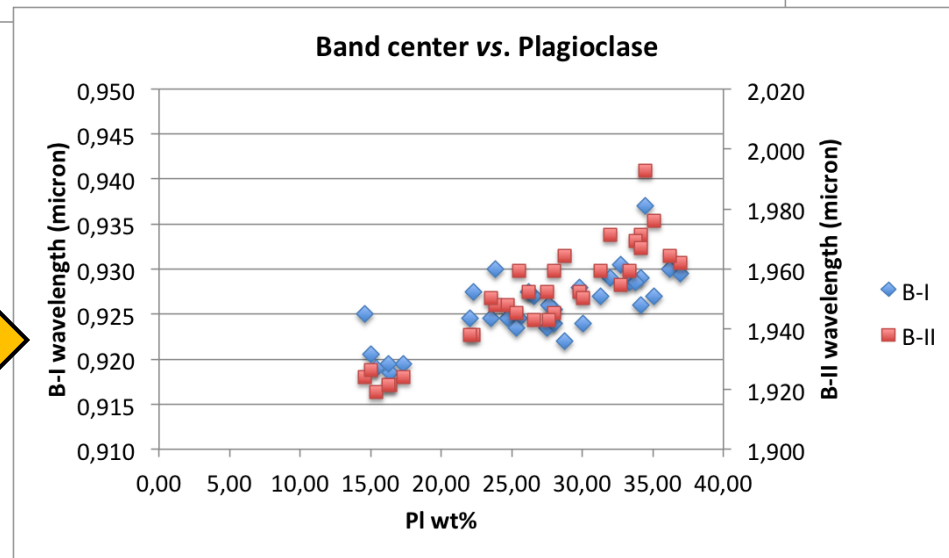
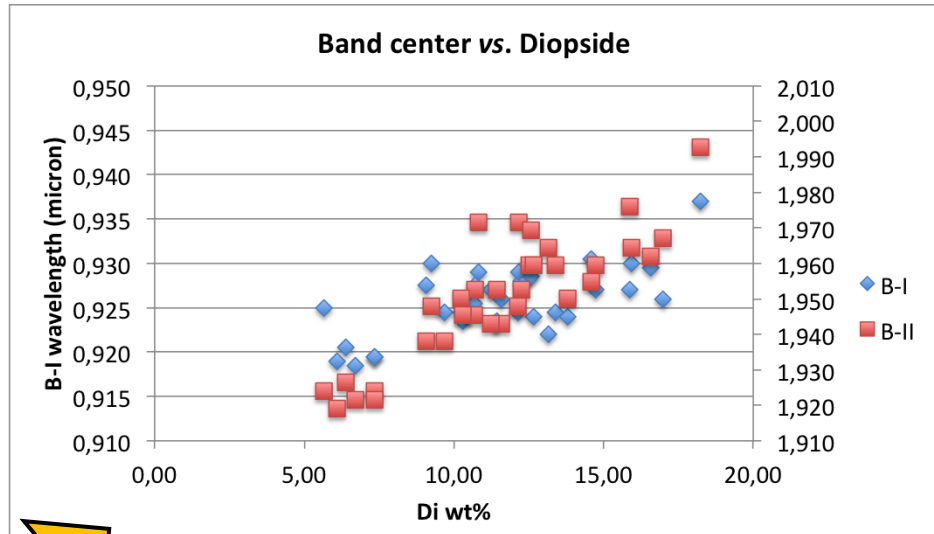
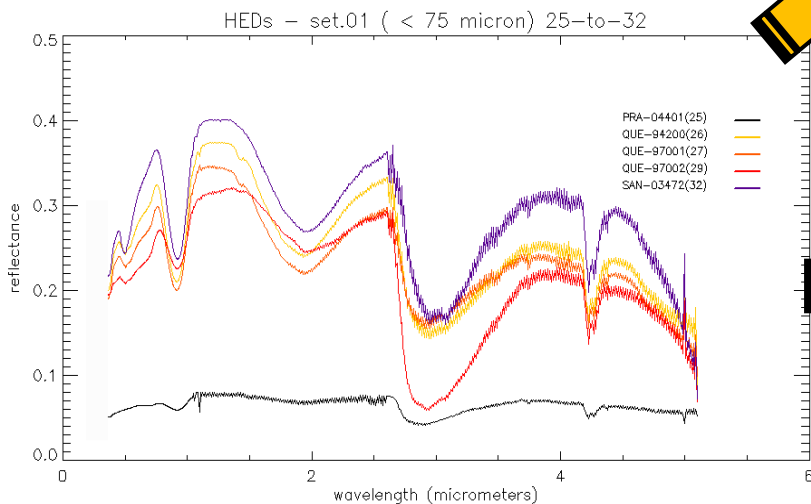


Lab VNIR analyses  
of Howardites  
meteorites:  
**The regolith of  
Vesta**

# Planetary analogues (iii): Vesta

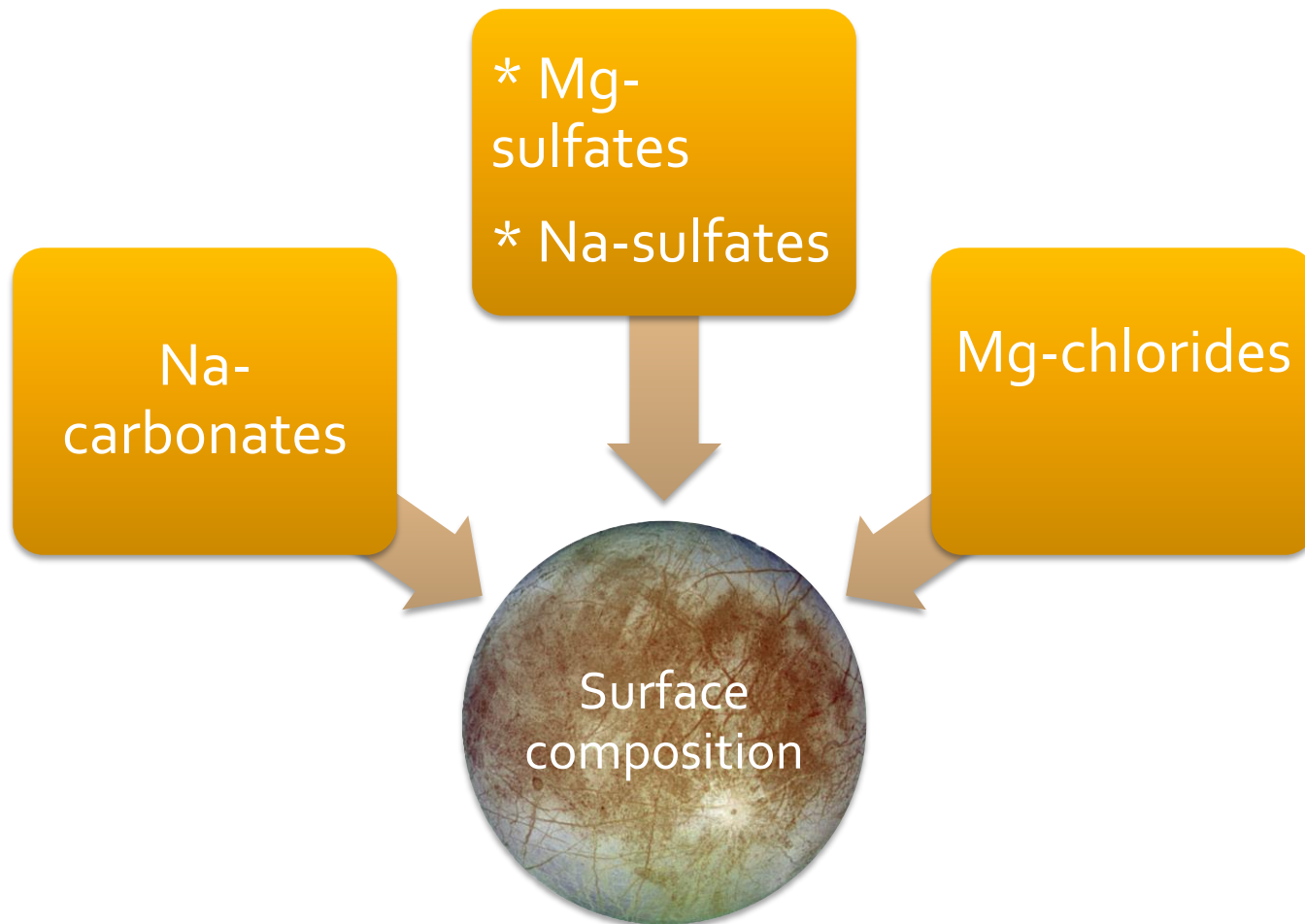
## ■ HED meteorites: Howardites

Lab VNIR analyses  
of Howardites  
meteorites:  
The regolith of  
Vesta





# Planetary analogues (iv): Europa

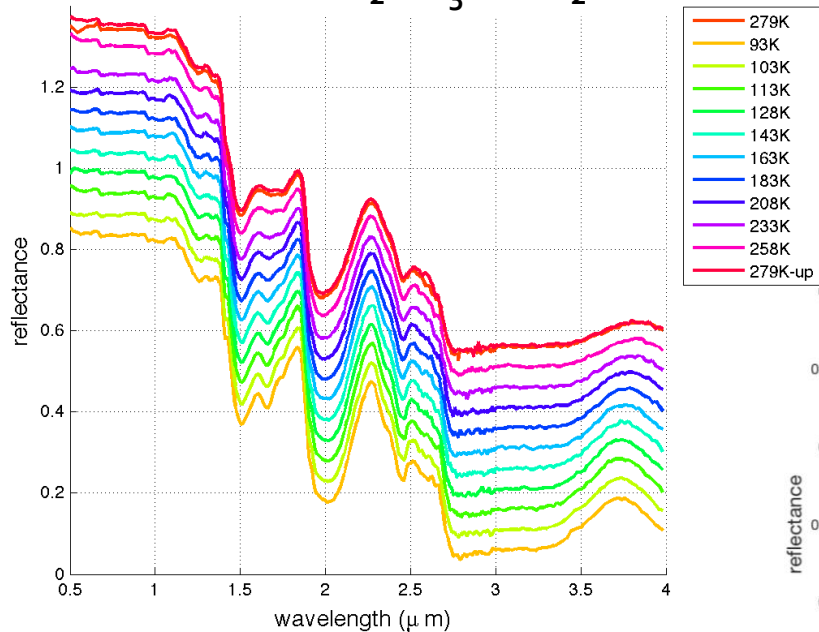


# Planetary analogues (iv): Europa

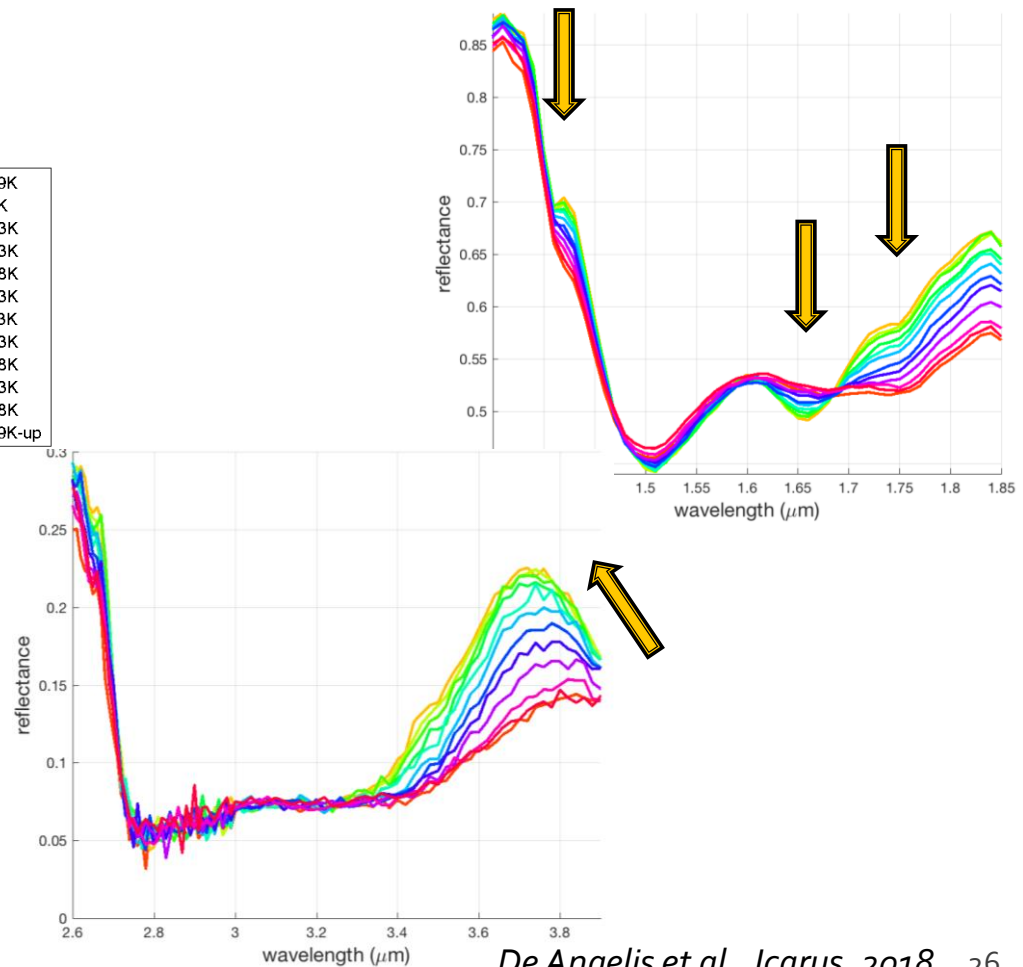
## ■ Heavily hydrated salts @IPAG-Lab Grenoble

Na-carbonates:

Natron:  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$



- Grain size 36-50  $\mu\text{m}$
- T=93-279K
- Range: 0.8-4  $\mu\text{m}$

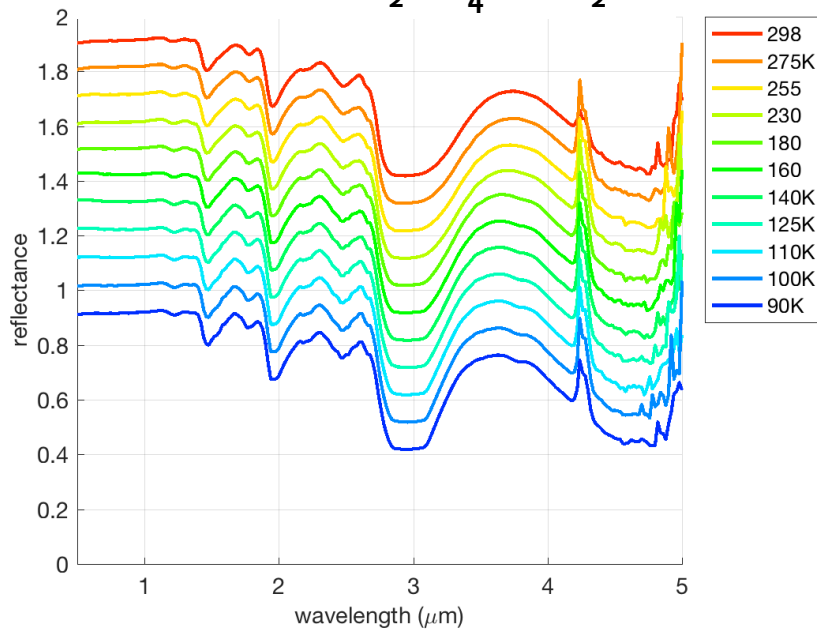


# Planetary analogues (iv): Europa

## ■ Heavily hydrated salts @IPAG

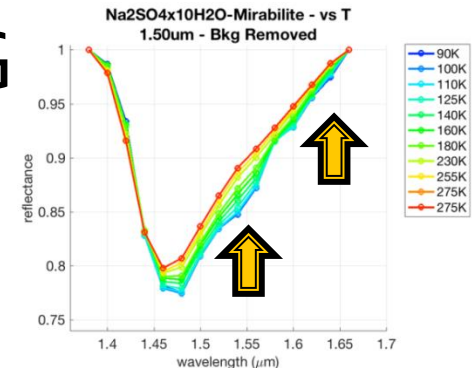
Na-sulfates:

Mirabilite:  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$

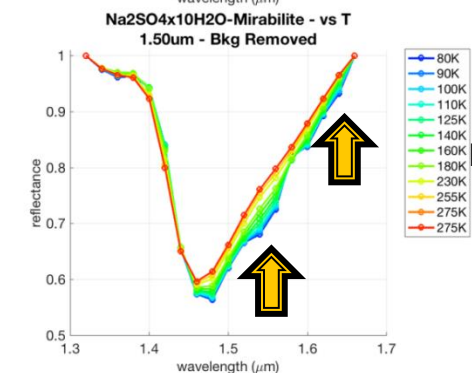


- Grain size 36-50  $\mu\text{m}$
- T=90-298K
- Range: 0.5-4.8  $\mu\text{m}$

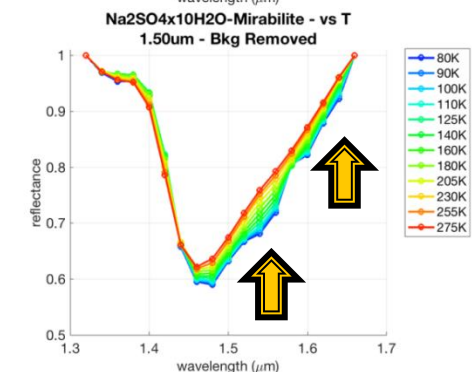
1.5- $\mu\text{m}$  band



fine



medium

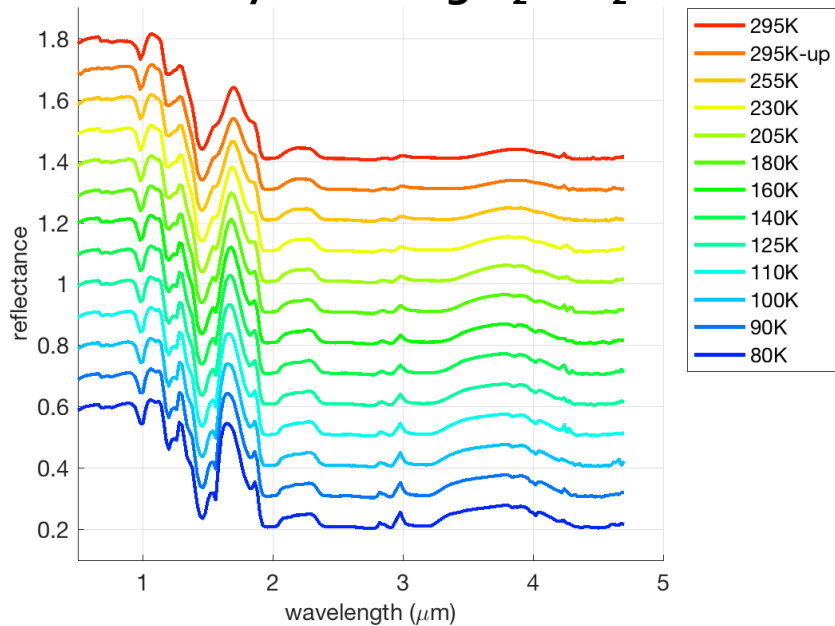


coarse

# Planetary analogues (iv): Europa

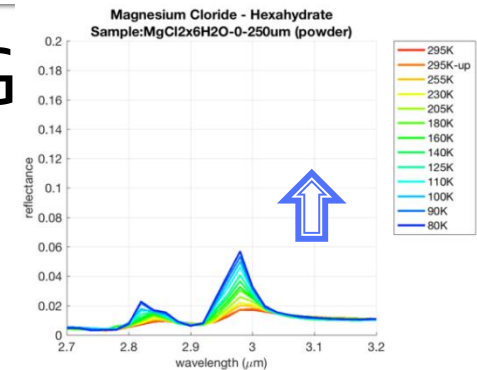
## ■ Heavily hydrated salts @IPAG

Mg-chlorides:  
Hexa-hydrate:  $\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$

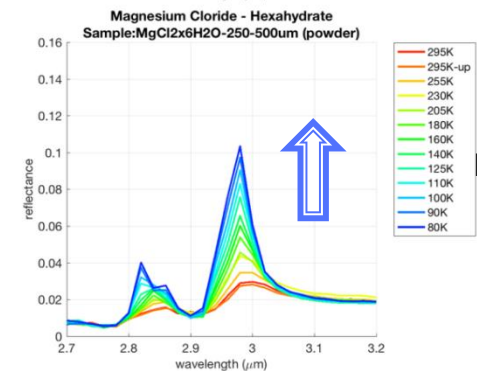


- Grain size 0-250  $\mu\text{m}$
- T=80-295K
- Range: 0.5-4.8  $\mu\text{m}$

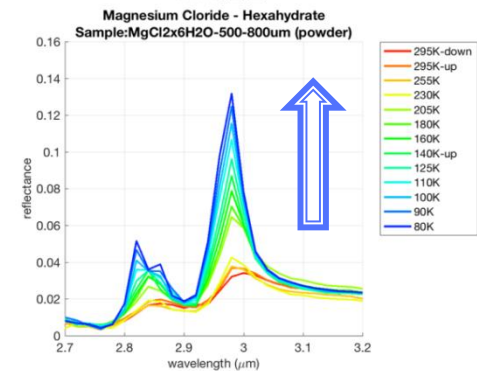
3.0- $\mu\text{m}$  peak



fine



medium



coarse

# Conclusions

- **Lab Studies** on planetary analogues: crucial for **remote-sensing data interpretation**
- **VIS/IR Spectra of rocks influenced by:**
  - Mineralogy / Grain size / Crystalline structure
  - Temperature / Pressure / Hydration
- Spectra to be measured in **simulated conditions**, that are comparable with planetary environments