

ANALYTICAL CAPABILITIES AND FINDING LIFE ON MARS

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- ❖ What will we do?
- ❖ Where will we do it?

Petrography

Optical and Electron Microanalysis

- ❖ Solidification
- ❖ Alteration
- ❖ Shock

Crystal Structure

X-ray diffraction

Electron diffraction

- ❖ Mineral identification
- ❖ Alteration
- ❖ Shock

Chemical Compositions

Neutron activation

Beam microanalysis

Mass spectrometry

- ❖ Rock/mineral compositions
- ❖ Alteration
- ❖ Trapped volatiles
- ❖ Crystallization T, P, fO_2
- ❖ Alteration T, P, fO_2

Controlled Melting Experiments

- ❖ Crystallation T, P, fO_2

Isotope Dating

- ❖ Crystallization ages
- ❖ Shock ages

Stable Isotope Studies

- ❖ Parent body
- ❖ Temperature, chemistry of alteration
- ❖ Atmospheric history

Paleomagnetism

- ❖ Constraints on core
- ❖ Temperature limits on alteration

Microscopy

Optical

Electron

Atomic force

- ❖ Cells
- ❖ Microfossils
- ❖ Biominerals
- ❖ Biofilms

Mass Spectrometry

- ❖ Detection, identification and location of organic molecules

Isotope Fractionation

Carbon
Oxygen
Sulfur

- ❖ Indications of life

Biochemical Analysis

DNA/RNA
Amino acids
Cell wall components
Amphiphiles

- ❖ Life detection
- ❖ Life identification
- ❖ Terrestrial contamination

Reproduction and Growth

- ❖ Life detection
- ❖ Life identification
- ❖ Terrestrial contamination

Challenge Studies

Cells
Organisms
Microcosms

- ❖ Life detection
- ❖ Life identification
- ❖ Biohazards
- ❖ Terrestrial contamination

Mars

- ❖ Establish geological context
- ❖ Collect documented samples
- ❖ Conduct first level analysis
- ❖ Select samples for return to Earth

Earth

- ❖ Screen samples for hazard
- ❖ Conduct highest quality analysis
- ❖ Document sample histories
- ❖ Preserve samples for future studies

And much more