



Background and Artifacts Generated by the by the Sample Preparation Experiment on SAM

Imene Belmahdi (1), Arnaud Buch (1), Cyril Szopa (2), Caroline Freissinet (3), Daniel Glavin (3), Patrice Coll (4), Michel Cabane (3), Maeva Millan (2), Jennifer Eigenbrode (3), Rafael Navarro-Gonzalez (5), Jennifer Stern (3), David Coscia (2), Jean-Yves Bonnet (2), Samuel Teinturier (3), Marietta Morisson (1), Moncef Stambouli (1), Tristan Dequaire (4), and Paul Mahaffy (2)

(1) Ecole centrale Paris, LGPM, Chatenay-Malabry, France (arnaud.buch@ecp.fr), (2) LATMOS, Univ. Pierre et Marie Curie, Univ. Versailles Saint-Quentin & CNRS, 75005 Paris, France, (3) NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, 8800 Greenbelt Rd, Greenbelt, MD 20771, (4) LISA, Univ. Paris-Est Créteil, Univ. Denis Diderot & CNRS, 94000 Créteil, France, (5) Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México, D.F. 04510

Sample Analysis at Mars (SAM) is one of the instruments of the Mars Science Laboratory mission. Three analytical devices composed the SAM experiment: the Tunable Laser Spectrometer (TLS), the Gas Chromatography (GC) and the Mass Spectrometer (MS). To adapt the nature of a sample to the analytical devices used, a sample preparation and gas processing system implemented with (a) a pyrolysis system, (b) wet chemistry: MTBSTFA and TMAH (c) the hydrocarbon trap (silica beads, Tenax[®] TA and Carbosieve G) and the injection trap (Tenax[®] GR composed of Tenax[®] TA and 30% of graphite) are employed to concentrate volatiles released from the sample prior to GC-MS analysis.

Our study investigates several propositions for chlorinated hydrocarbon formation detected in the SAM background by looking for: (a) all products coming from the interaction of Tenax[®] and perchlorates present on Mars, (b) also between some soil sample and perchlorates and (c) sources of chlorinated hydrocarbon precursors. Here we report on the detection of chlorohydrocarbon compounds and their potential origin.