

Can we successfully use elastomers on Mars?

Rafal Anyszka¹⁻³⁾, Norbert Nizel³⁾, Dariusz Bielinski³⁾, Piotr Szajerski⁴⁾, Li Jia²⁾, Anke Blume¹⁾

- ¹⁾ University of Twente, Faculty of Engineering Technology, Department of Mechanics of Solids, Surfaces & Systems (MS3), Chair of Elastomer Technology & Engineering, Enschede, The Netherlands
- ²⁾ The University of Akron, The School of Polymer Science and Polymer Engineering, Akron, Ohio, United States
- ³⁾ Lodz University of Technology, Faculty of Chemistry, Institute of Polymer and Dye Technology, Poland
- ⁴⁾ Lodz University of Technology, Faculty of Chemistry, Institute of Applied Radiation Chemistry, Poland



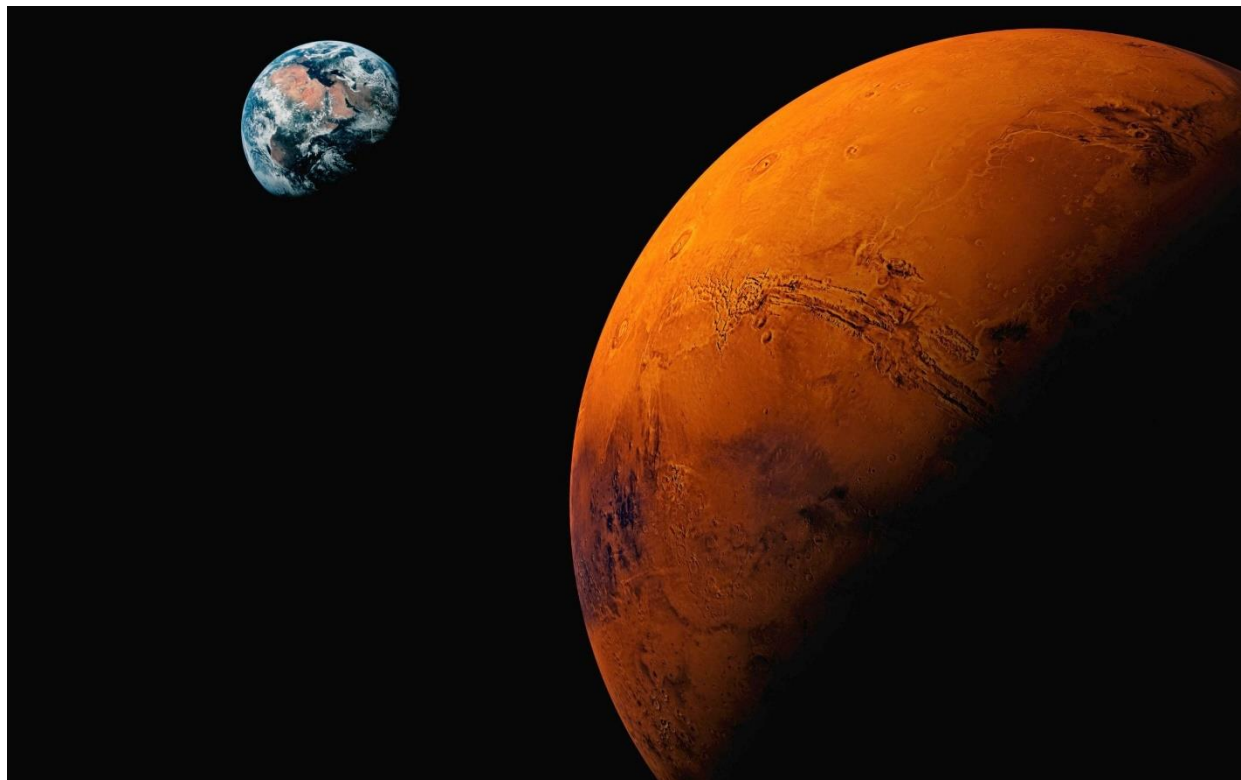
What is commonly known about the Mars?

- Let's google it and see what we can learn from the internet:



What is commonly known about the Mars?

› Let's google it and see what we can learn from the internet:



- › fourth planet from the Sun
- › named for the Roman god of war
- › Known also as “Red planet”
- › minimum distance from Earth to Mars: about 54.6 million kilometers

RED 4 MARS Why?



**Why do we need
rubber on Mars?**



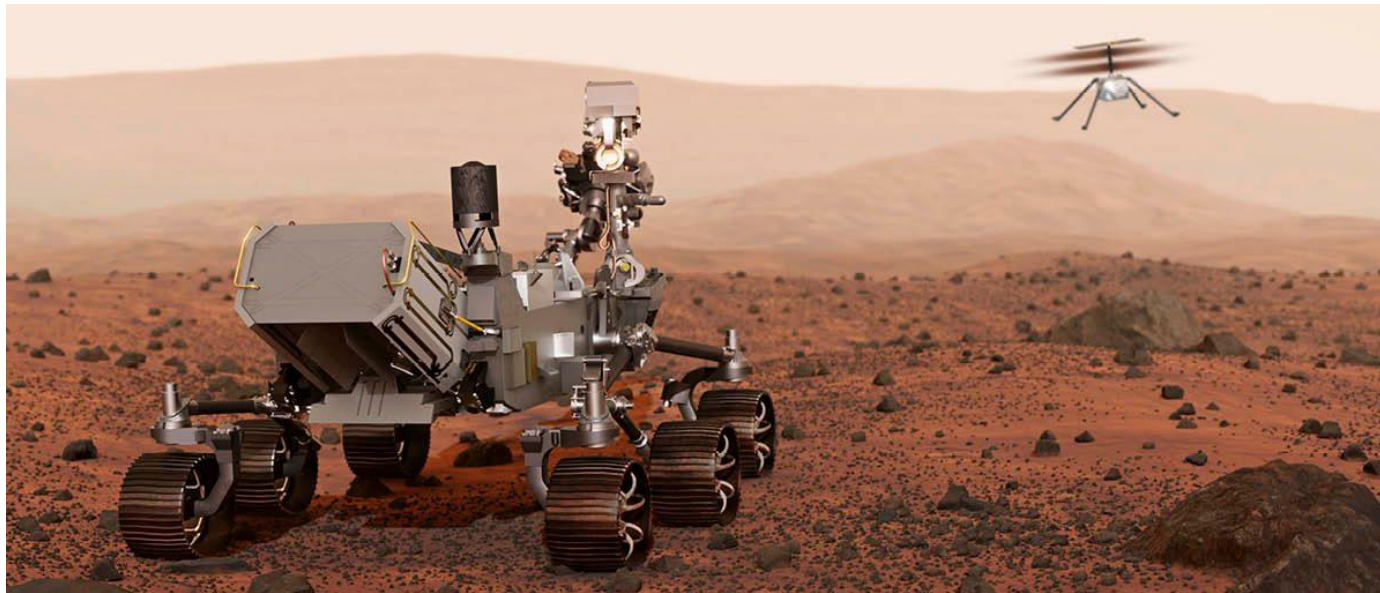
RED 4 MARS

Current missions - examples

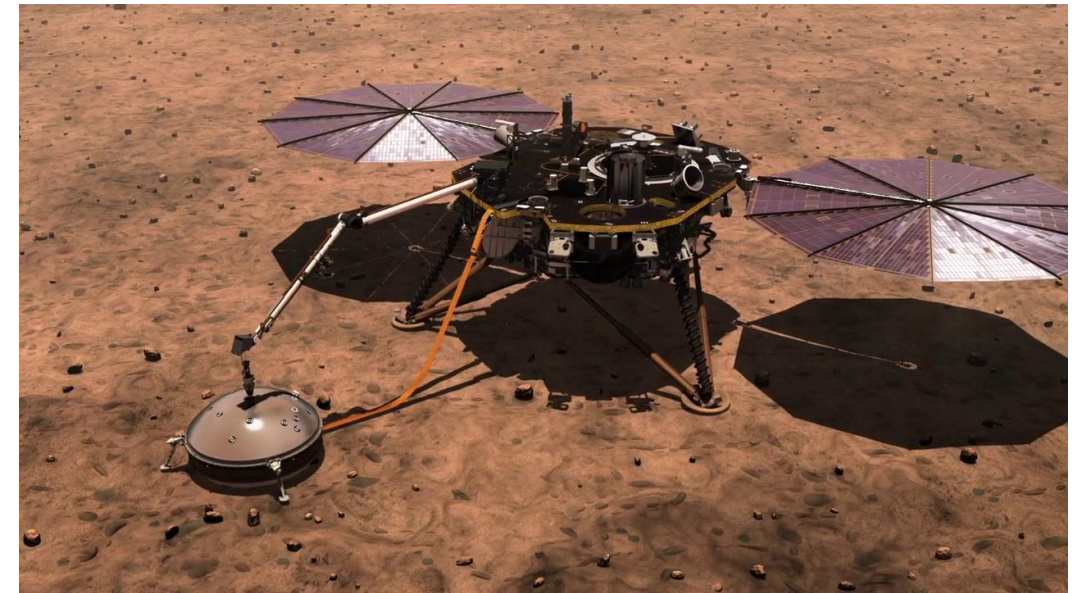
Rover - *Perseverance*

Helicopter - *Ingenuity*

Lander - *InSight*



<https://www.sciencefocus.com/news/perseverance-a-year-on-mars/>



<https://mars.nasa.gov/insight/>

Not rubber but metal seals are used
in machines operating on Mars



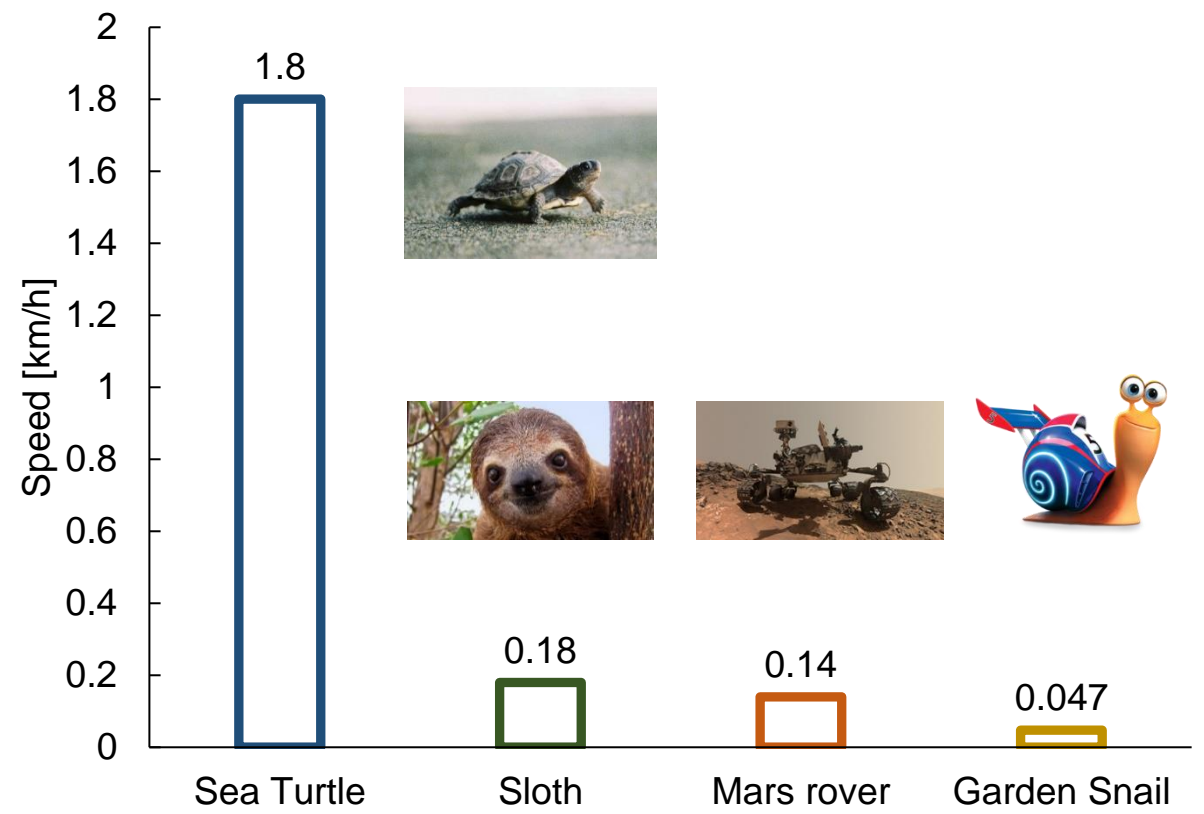
<https://www.eaton.com/us/en-us/catalog/seals/c-seals.html>

Aluminum wheels



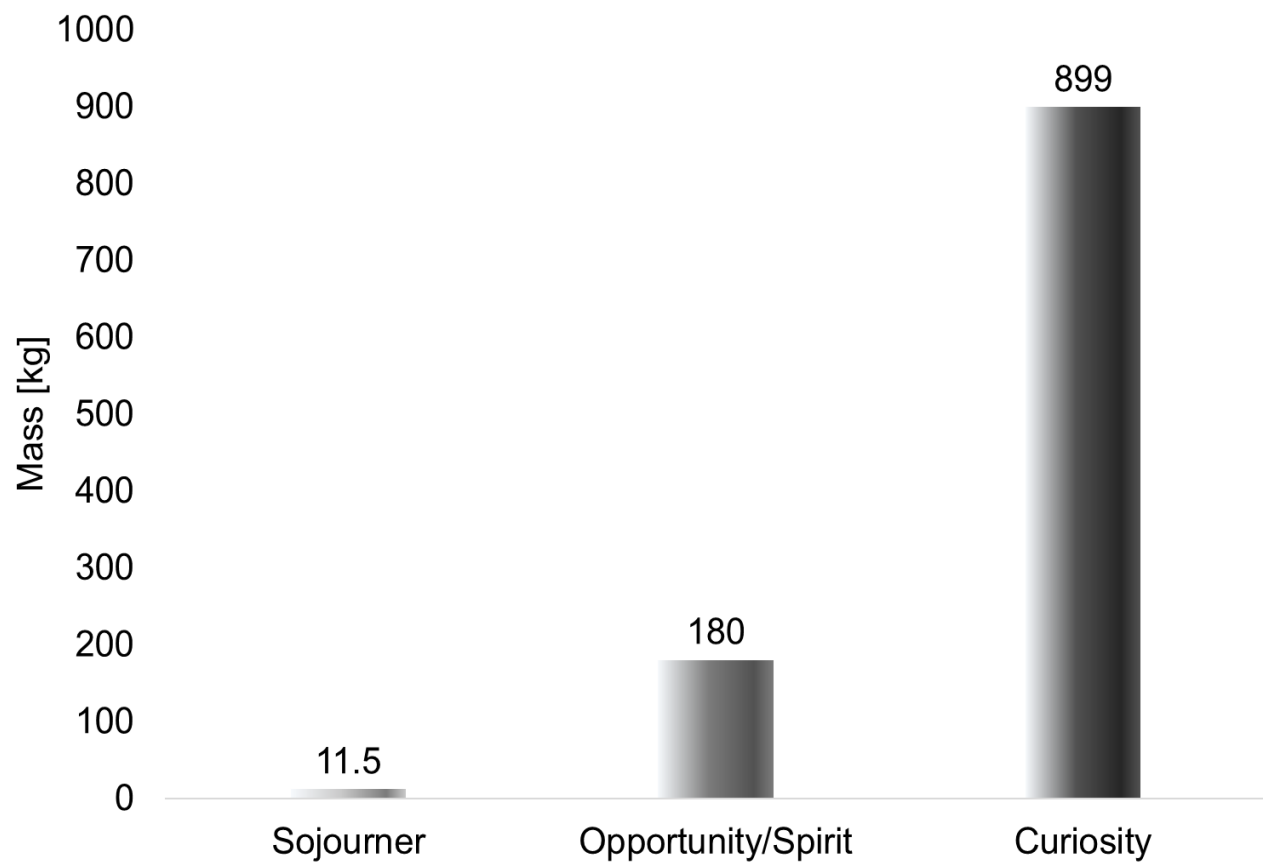
https://www.reddit.com/r/space/comments/2dj1xb/comparative_wheel_sizes_of_mars_rovers/
<https://i.stack.imgur.com/HejZ8.jpg>

Speed comparison



<https://saxstation.com/playing-saxophone-by-earmemory.htm>
<https://polki.pl/magazyn/zjawisko,7-faktow-o-leniwcach-niektore-szokujace,10419763,artykul.html>
<https://mars.nasa.gov/msl/home/>
[https://turbo.fandom.com/wiki/Turbo_\(character\)](https://turbo.fandom.com/wiki/Turbo_(character))

Mars rovers' mass



Curiosity's wheel damage



<https://www.spaceflightinsider.com/missions/solar-system/wheel-treads-break-curiosity-rover/>

Self-driving rovers



- Currently, no rubber is used on Mars
- Increasing the speed of Mars rovers could result in accelerated wheel and equipment damage caused by vibrations
- Tailored rubber for Mars could be the solution

ESA's program started in 2019

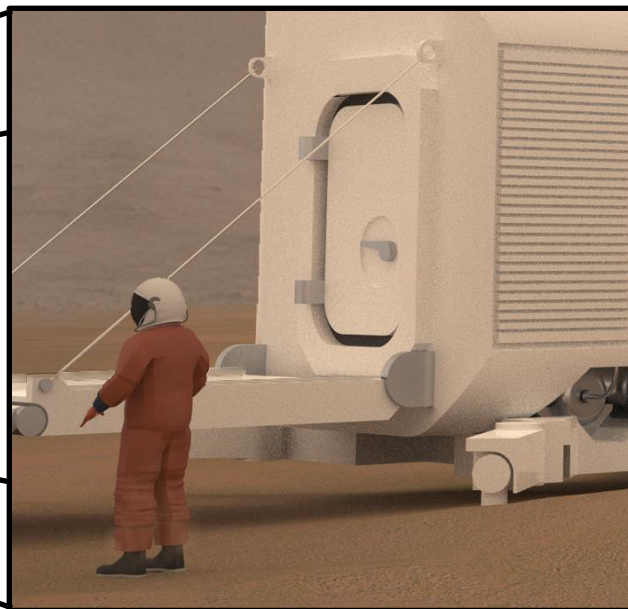
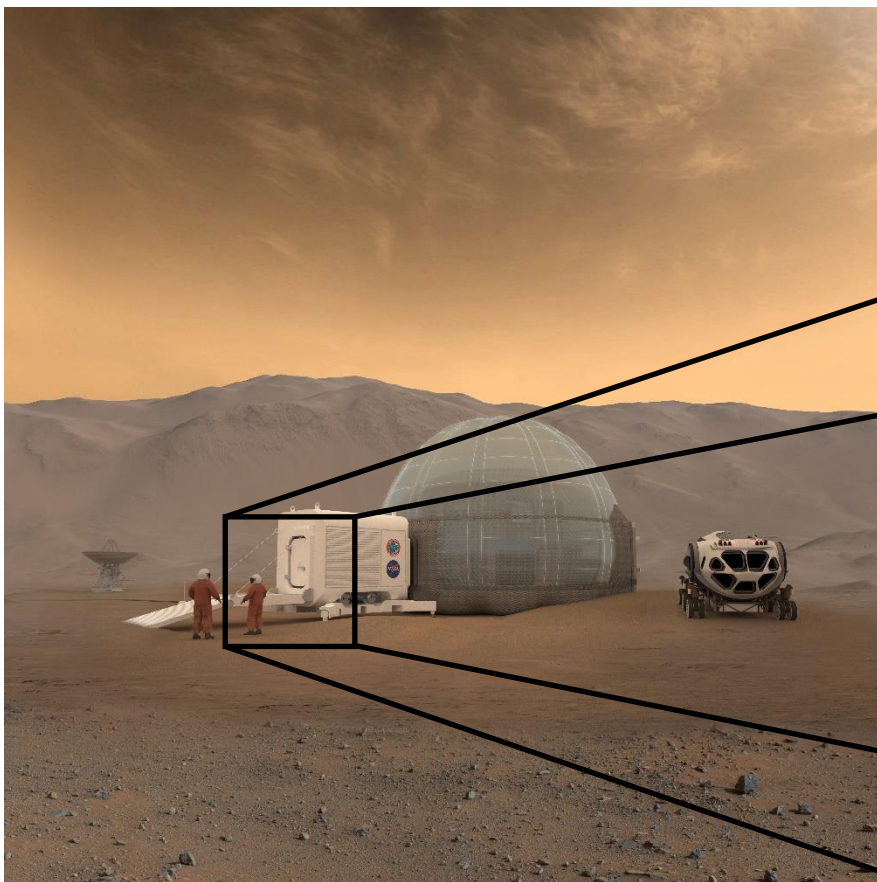
"...they'll be moving hundreds of meters per day."

How about future Mars missions?



In Israel, six analog astronauts are living and working in a small structure to simulate life on Mars.

Mars habitat



- Metal seals are not preferable for dynamic applications – like door sealing

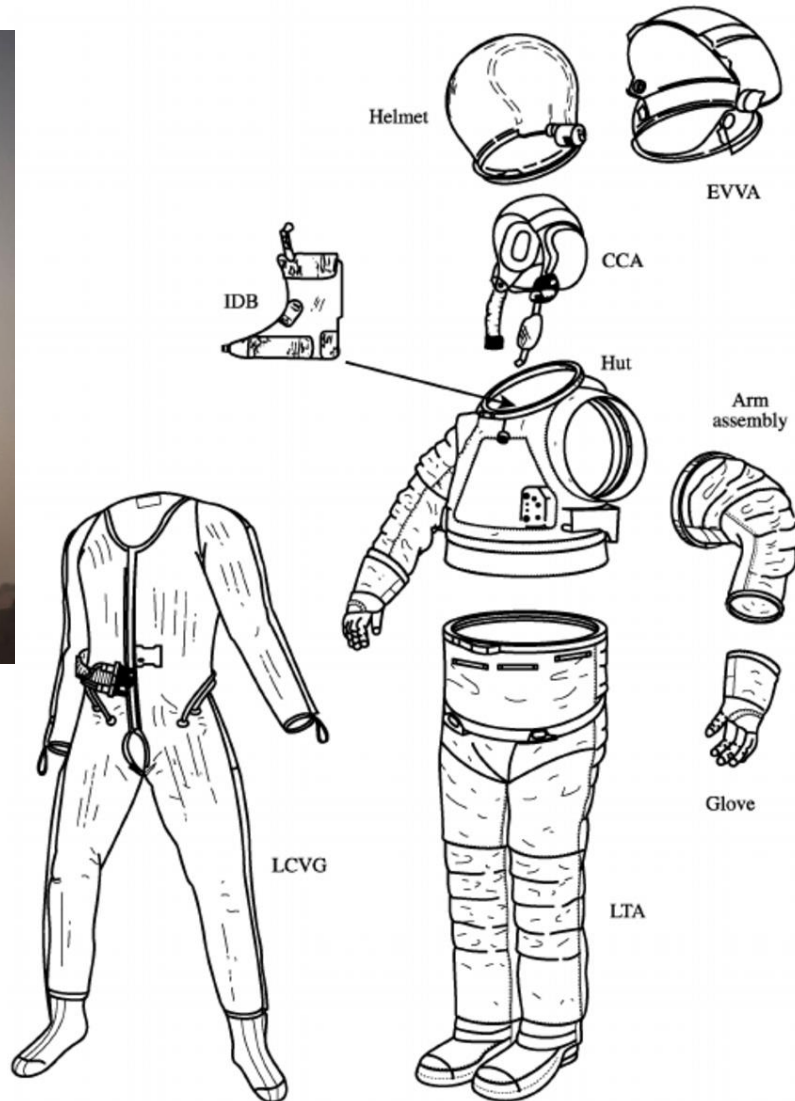
- Rubber-based composites exhibit superior dynamic sealing performance

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/5f/Mars_Ice_Home_concept.jpg

Mars spacesuit



<https://www.theverge.com/2017/8/19/16104004/science-fiction-space-suit-worst-best-the-martian-alien-sunshine-gravity>

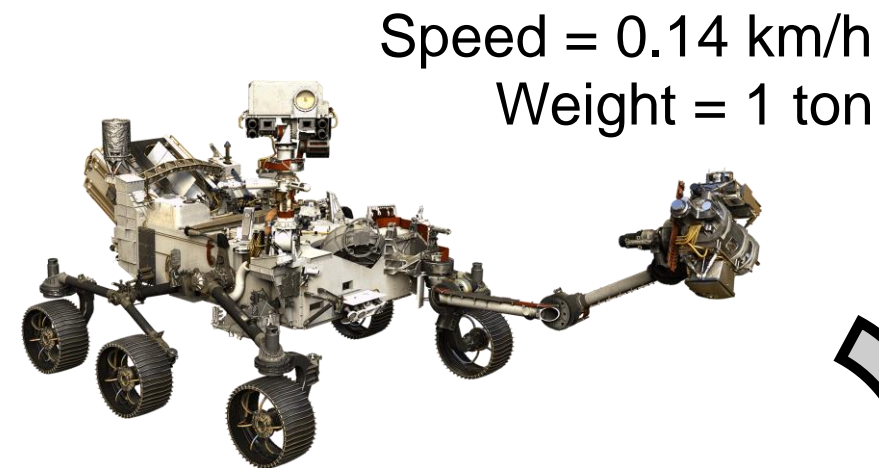


- Spacesuit consists of several elements that need to be assembled and disassembled frequently
- Efficient sealing of the connection of the elements is essential
- Rubber-based seals guarantee the best performance

Mars rover



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Martian_\(film\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Martian_(film))



Speed = 0.14 km/h
Weight = 1 ton

<https://mars.nasa.gov/mars2020/spacecraft/instruments/>



Speed >50 km/h
Weight > 5 tons

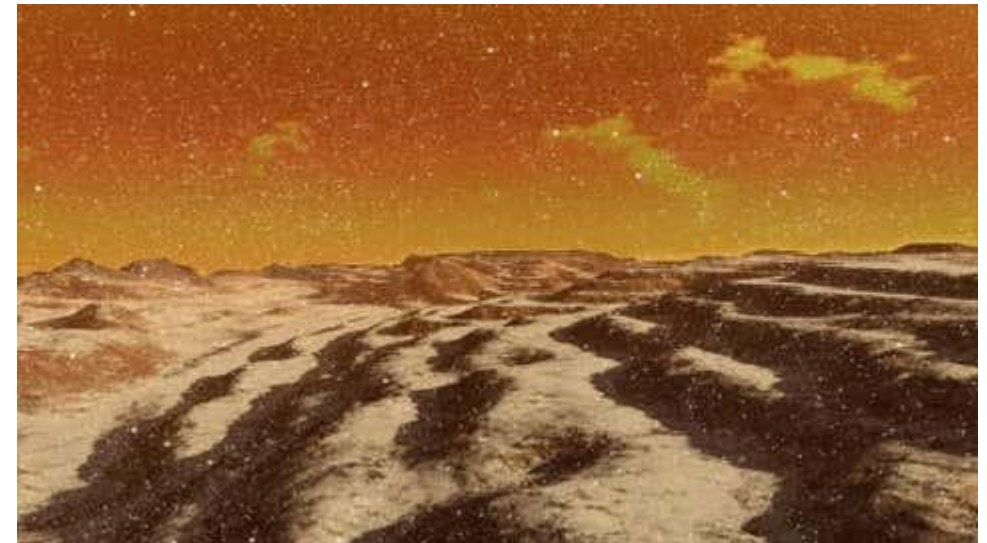
https://the-martian.fandom.com/wiki/Rover_2

• Rubber tires/tracks and dampers are needed

Which weather conditions do we have to face on Mars?



Several times a year a dust storm of titanic size blooms on Mars



Snowy morning near the south pole of Mars:
snowflakes = frozen CO_2 ; $T = -129\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$



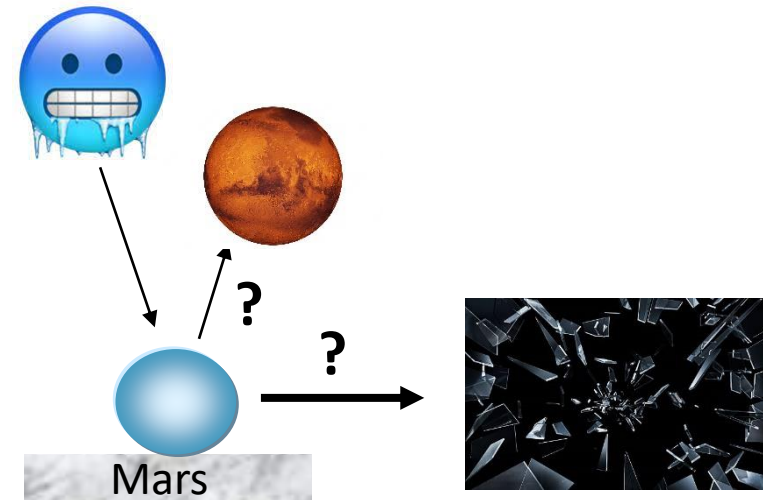
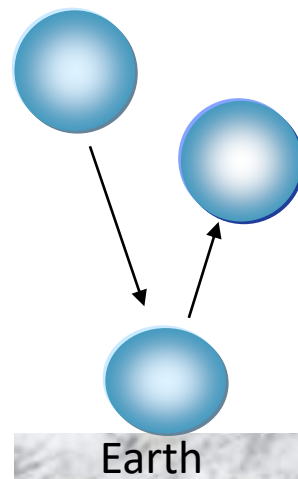
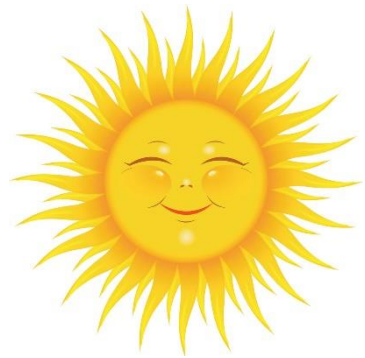
	Earth	Mars
Temperature range	(-88 °C) – 58 °C	(-140 °C) – 30 °C
Pressure	101.3 kPa	0.6 kPa
Radiation	Low – 0.003 Gy/a	High – 0.1-0.2 Gy/a; additionally occasional solar proton events; UV radiation
Atmosphere	21 % oxygen; 78 % nitrogen; 1 % other	96 % carbon dioxide; <2 % argon; <2% nitrogen; <1% other

Comparison of Earth and Mars environments



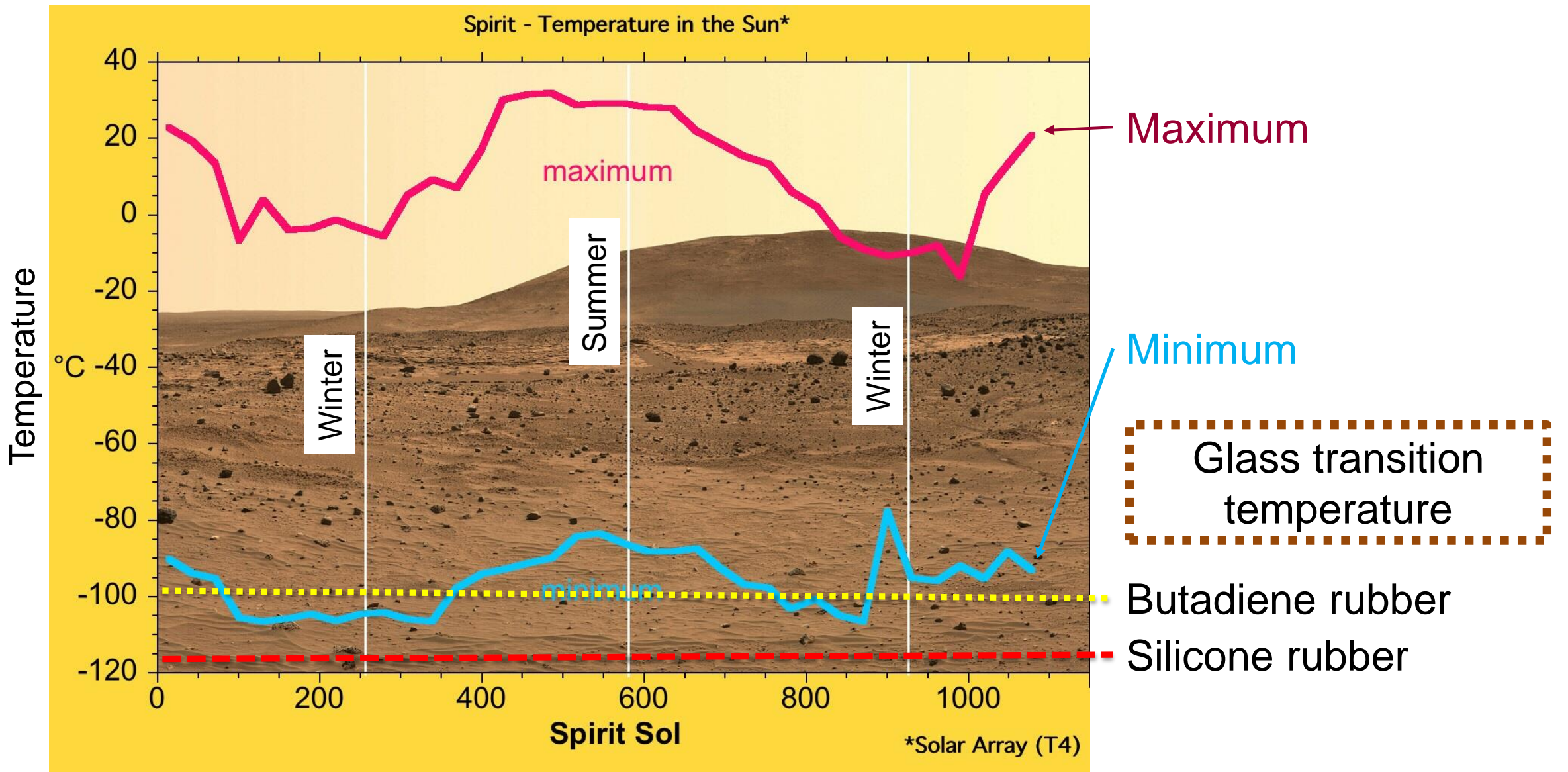
	Earth	Mars
Temperature range	(-88 °C) – 58 °C	(-140 °C) – 30 °C
Pressure	101.3 kPa	0.6 kPa
Radiation	Low – 0.003 Gy/a	High – 0.1-0.2 Gy/a; additionally occasional solar proton events; UV radiation
Atmosphere	21 % oxygen; 78 % nitrogen; 1 % other	99.9 % carbon dioxide; Very small amount of oxygen = less oxidation aging ✓

How to design rubber for Mars?

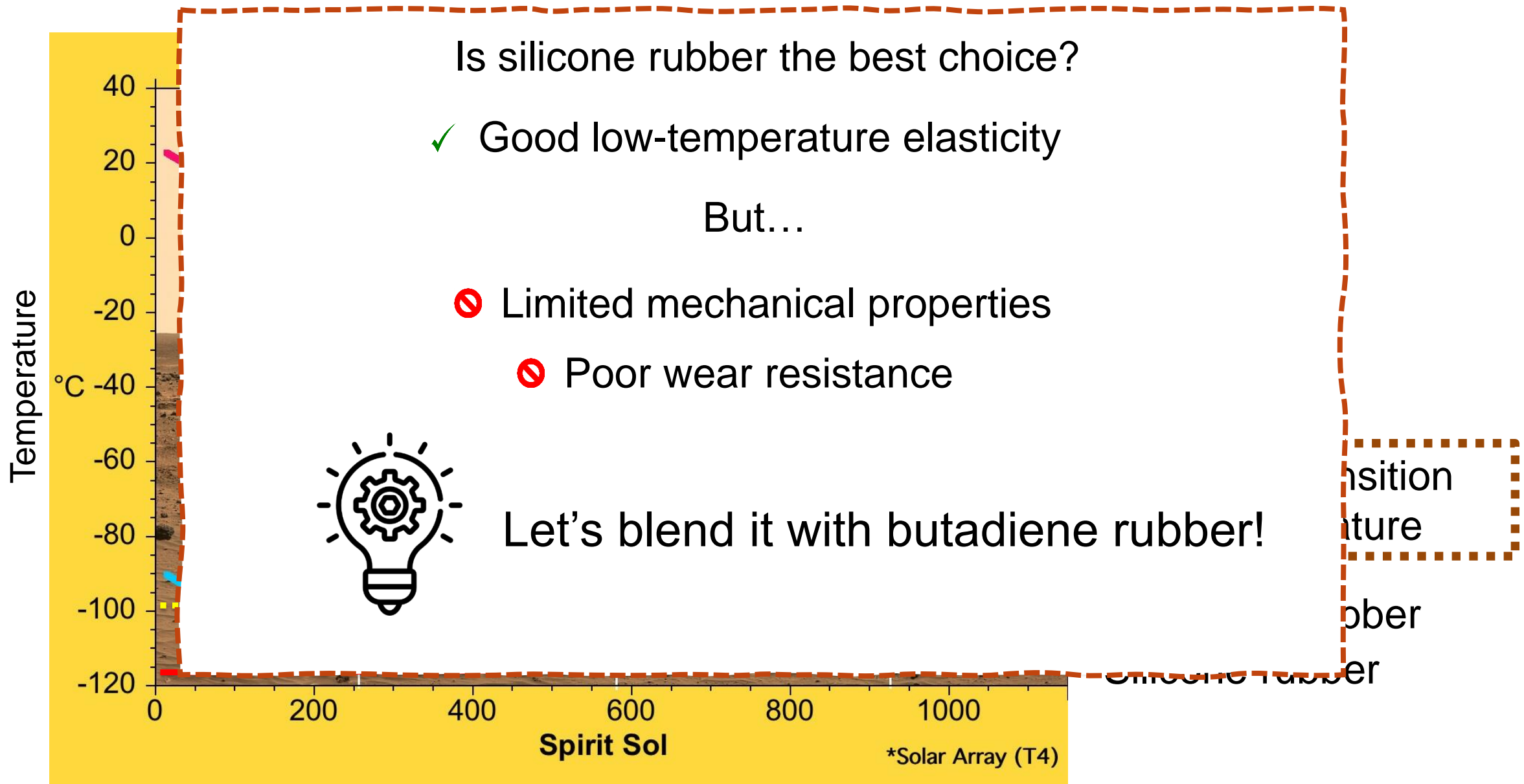


How to remain elastic at such cold conditions?

Can the rubber flexibility be preserved on Mars?



Can the rubber flexibility be preserved on Mars?



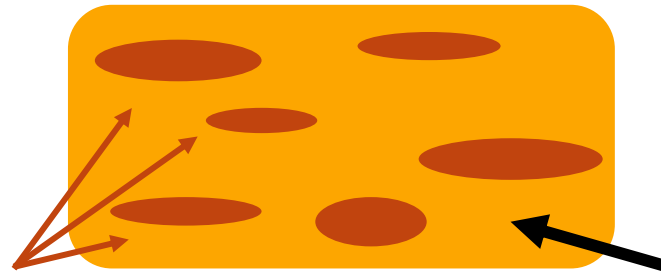
Blend of Silicone (VMQ) and Butadiene Rubber (BR)

*No risk of fast **aging** of BR due the **absence of oxygen***

Dispersed phase

Silicone rubber:

- ✓ Very good low temperature elasticity
- ✓ Good UV resistance
- ✗ Low abrasion resistance
- ✗ Low mechanical properties



Continuous phase

Butadiene rubber:

- ✓ Good low-temperature elasticity
- ✓ High abrasion resistance
- ✓ High mechanical properties
- ✗ Low UV resistance

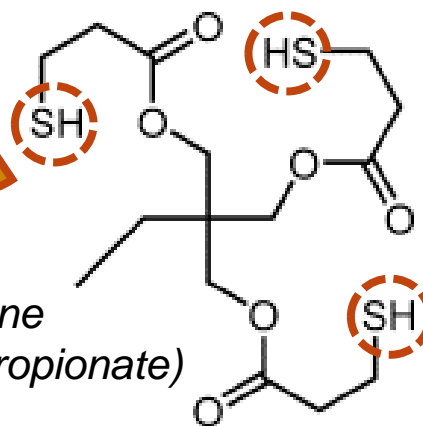
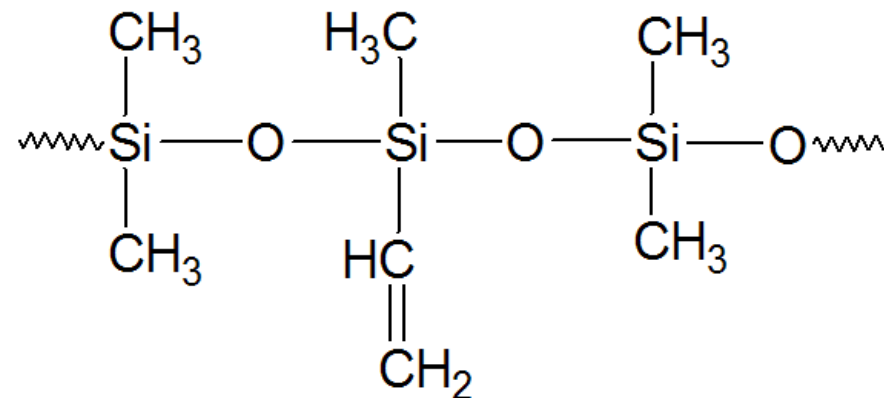
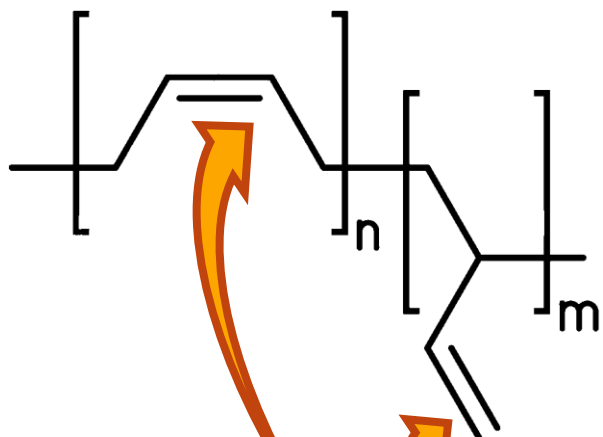
How to homogenize BR with VMQ?

Chemical compatibility guide

	VMQ (silicone)
butadiene	4 = do not use!

Butadiene rubber

Methyl vinyl silicone rubber



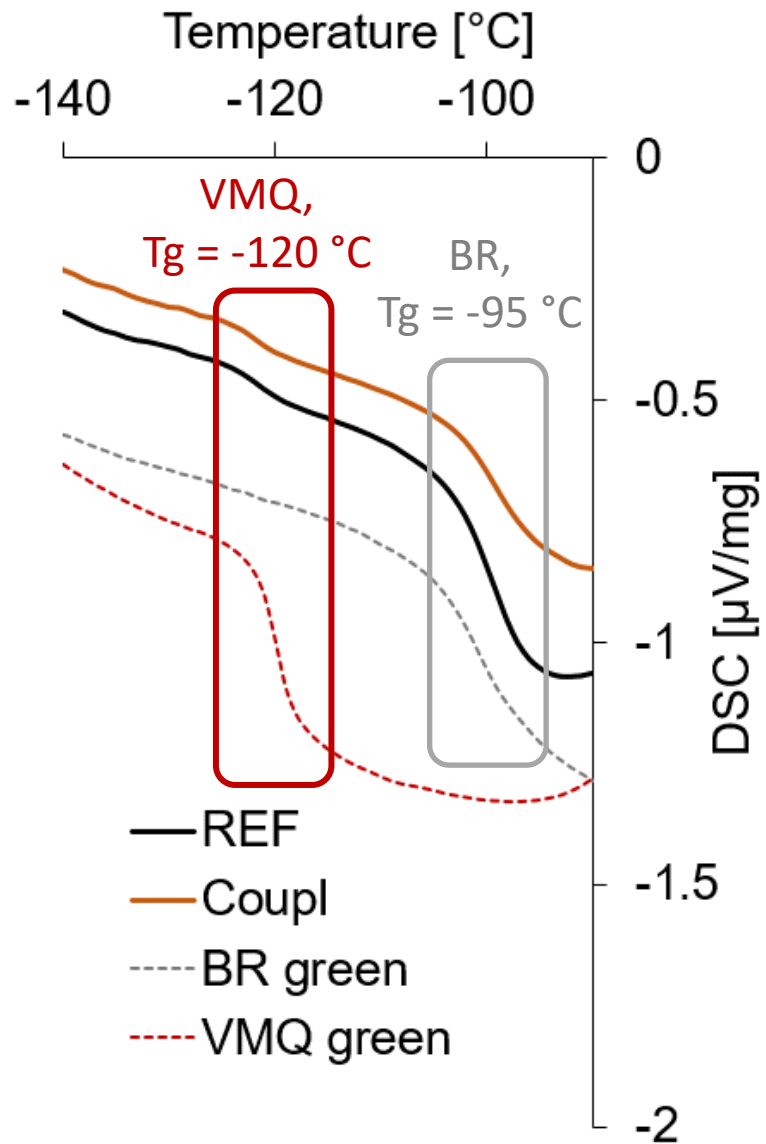
*Trimethylolpropane
tris(3-mercaptopropionate)
(TMPTMP)*

Formulation

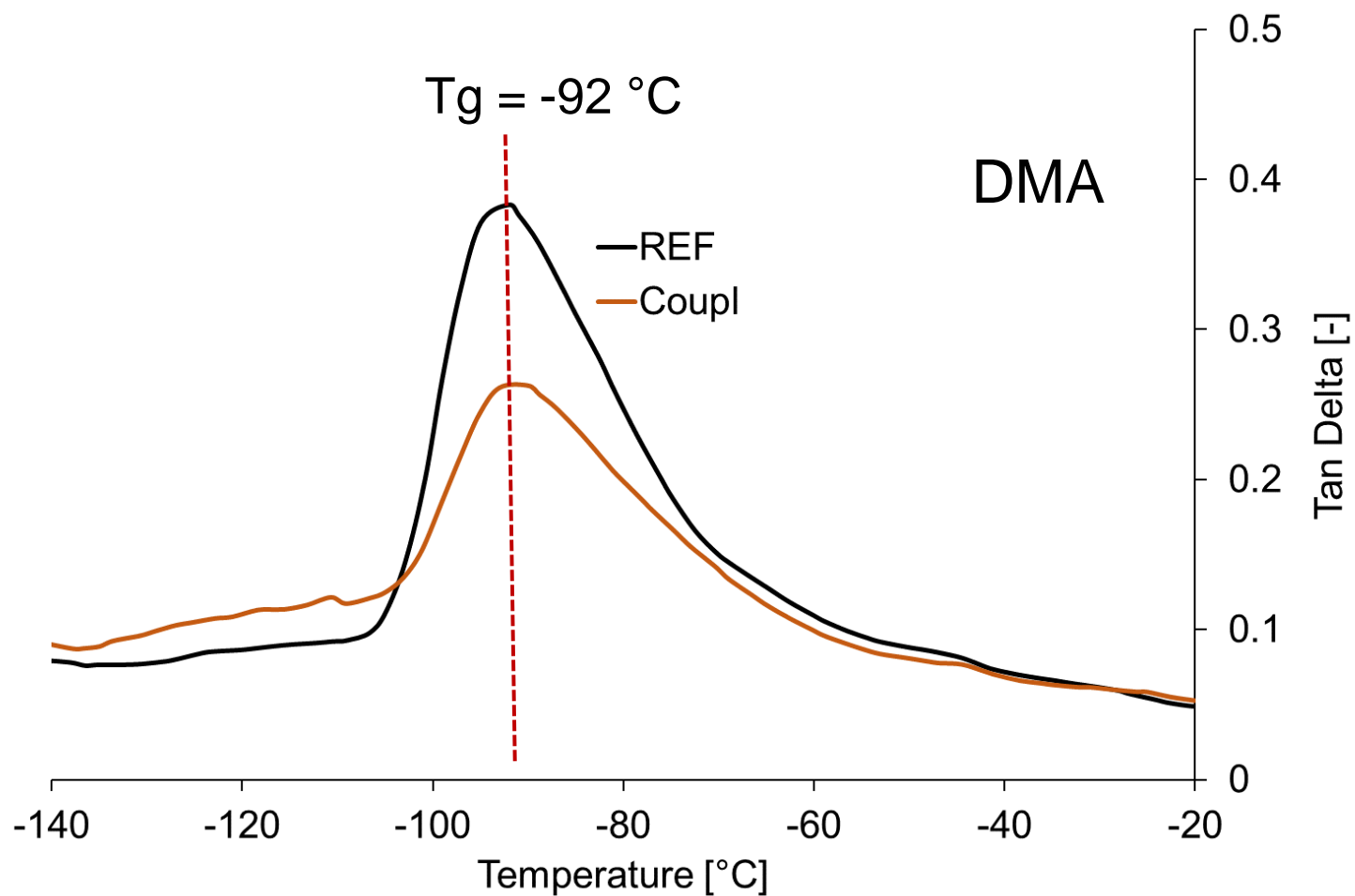
Ingredient [phr]	REF	Coupl	BR green	VMQ green
Butadiene rubber	80	80	100	-
Silicone rubber	20	20	-	100
ZnO	5	5	-	-
Stearic acid	3	3	-	-
Sulfur	1.2	1.2	-	-
CBS	1.6	1.6	-	-
Trimethylolpropane tris(3-mercaptopropionate)	-	4	-	-

Mixing procedure

Mixing conditions Laboratory mixer 50 cm ³	
Temperature	70 °C
Temp. rise	70 °C → 90 °C
Time	4 min + 1 min with curatives
Rotor speed	20 rpm (incorporation), 60 rpm (homogenization)



DSC and DMA investigation of the glass transition temperature of the blends



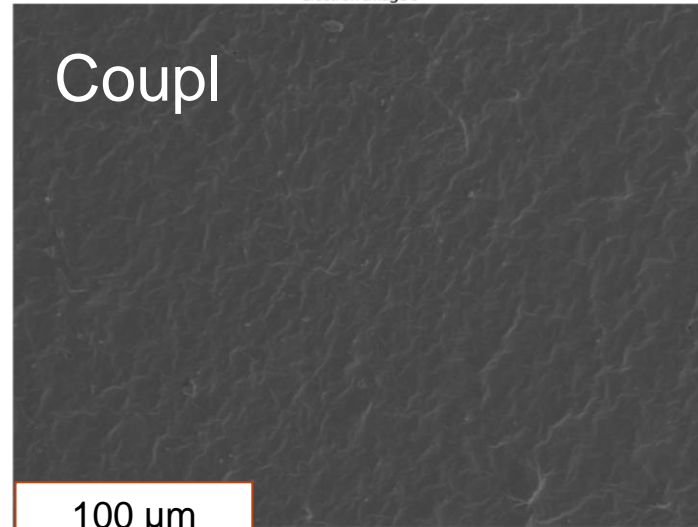
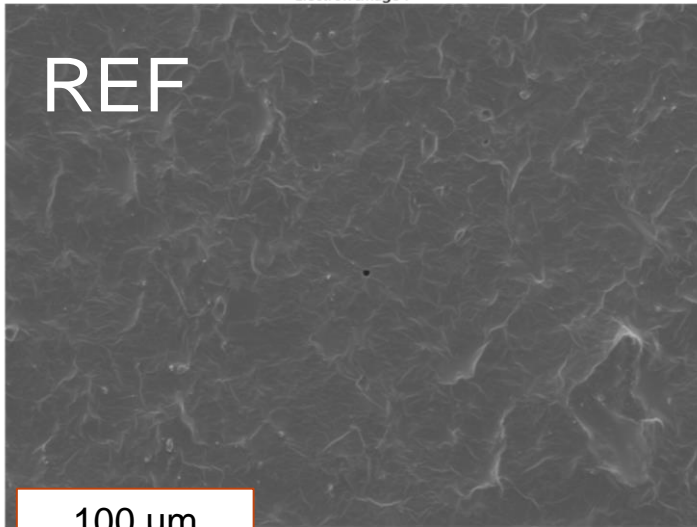
VMQ + BR

VMQ + BR + TMPTMP

Electron Image 7

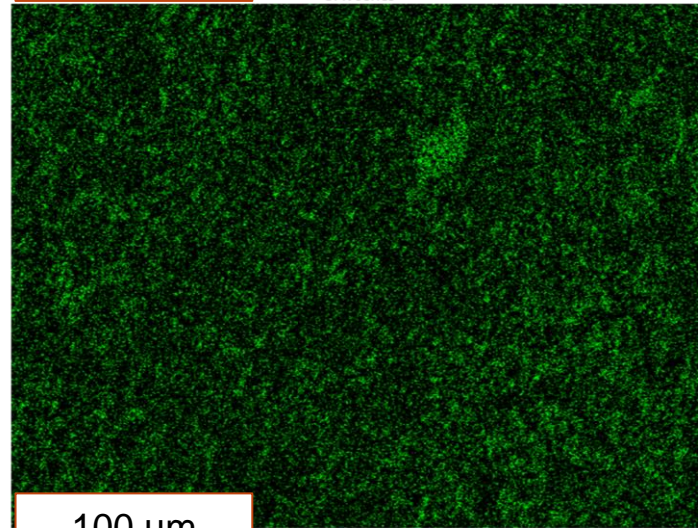
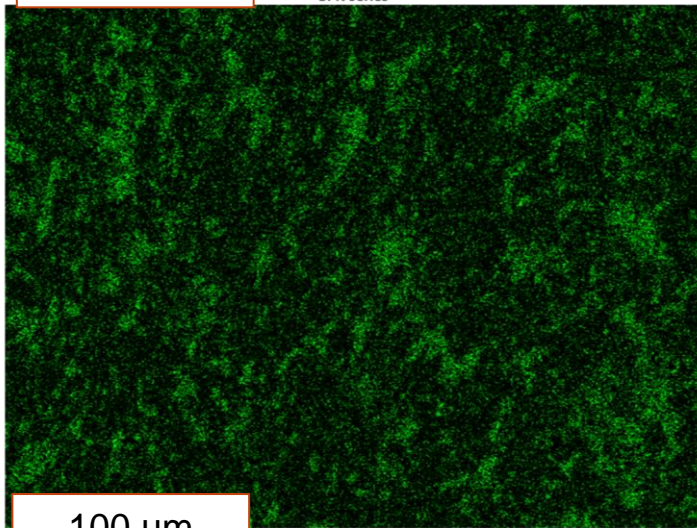
Electron Image 5

SEM



EDX

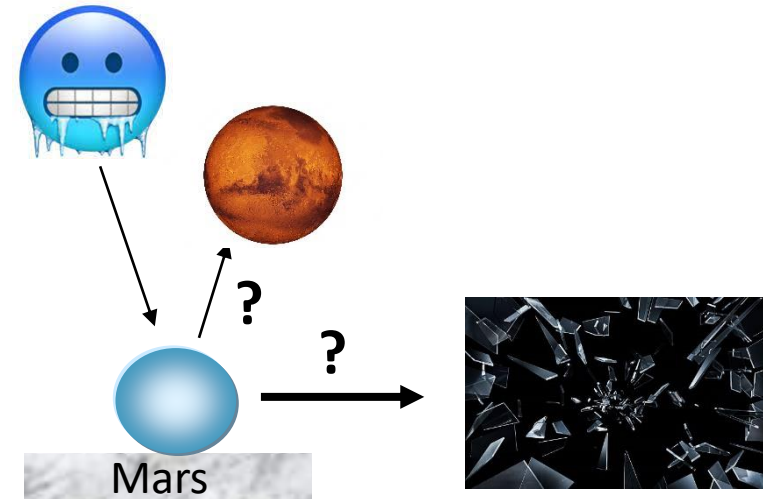
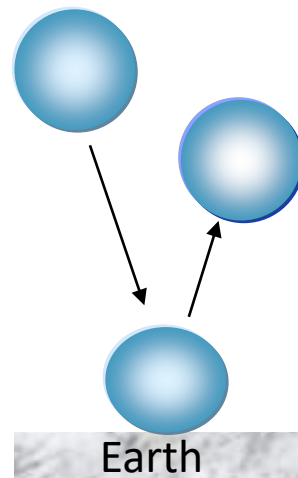
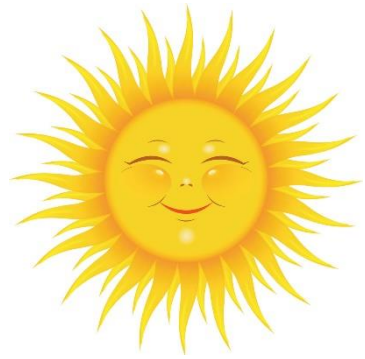
Si mapping



Micromorphology
investigation

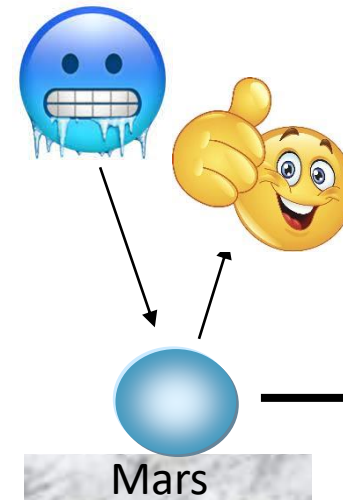
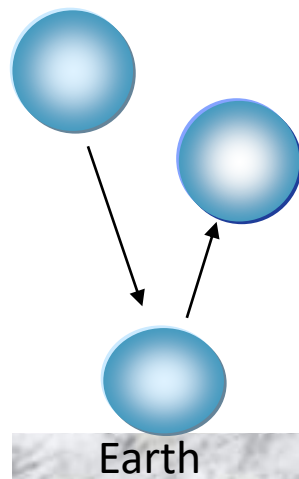
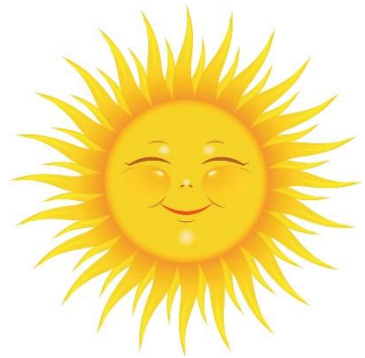
- Significant improvement in the silicone rubber dispersion

How to design rubber for Mars?



How to remain elastic at such cold conditions?

How to design rubber for Mars?



VMQ/BR



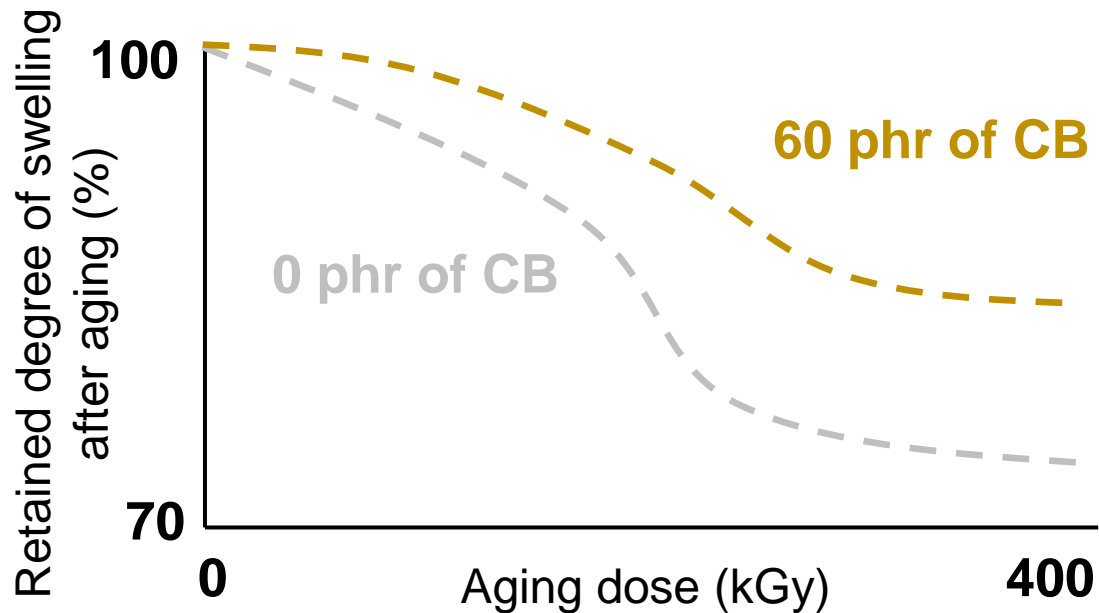


What about radiation aging?

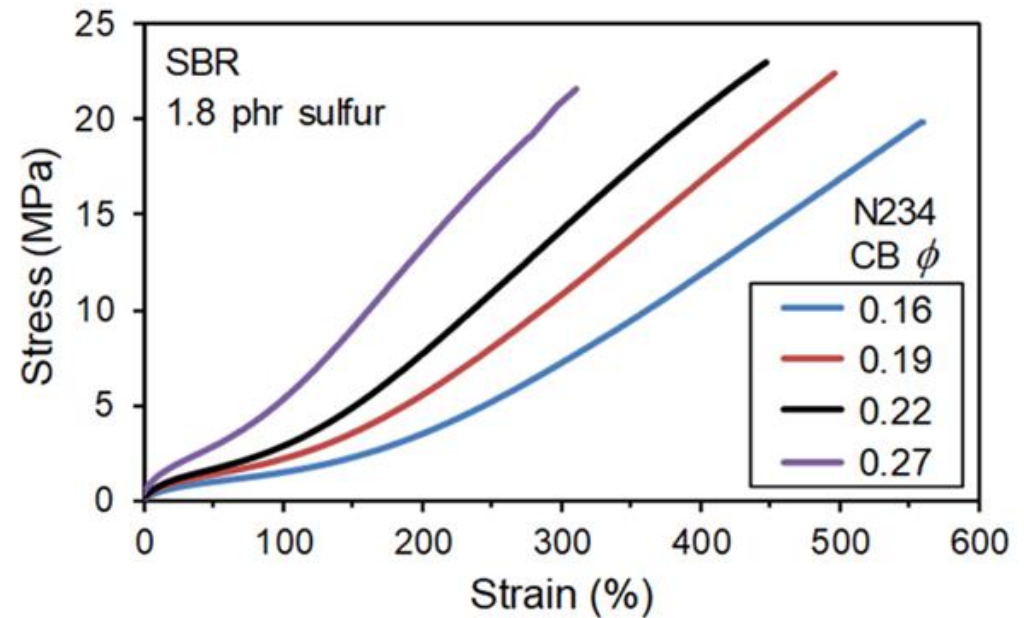
	Earth	Mars
Temperature range	(-88 °C) – 58 °C	(-140 °C) – 30 °C
Pressure	101.3 kPa	0.6 kPa
Radiation	Low – 0.003 Gy/a	High – 0.1-0.2 Gy/a; additionally occasional solar proton events; UV radiation
Atmosphere	21 % oxygen; 78 % nitrogen; 1 % other	96 % carbon dioxide; <2 % argon; <2% nitrogen; <1% other

Carbon Black addition - Expectations

- Addition of carbon black increases the radiation¹ and UV² resistance



- Addition of carbon black increases the mechanical properties of rubber



✓ Carbon Black: **N330**, specific surface area = 78 m²/g

¹ Markovic, G., et al. Influence of carbon black on reinforcement and gamma-radiation resistance of EPDM/CSM CR/CSM rubber blends. *KGK. Kautschuk, Gummi, Kunststoffe* 62.6 (2009): 299-305.

² Spahr, M.E., Rathon, R. (2016). Carbon Black as a Polymer Filler. In: Palsule, S. (eds) *Polymers and Polymeric Composites: A Reference Series*. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-37179-0_36-2

Robertson, C. G., & Hardman, N. J. (2021). Nature of carbon black reinforcement of rubber: Perspective on the original polymer nanocomposite. *Polymers*, 13(4), 538.

Formulation

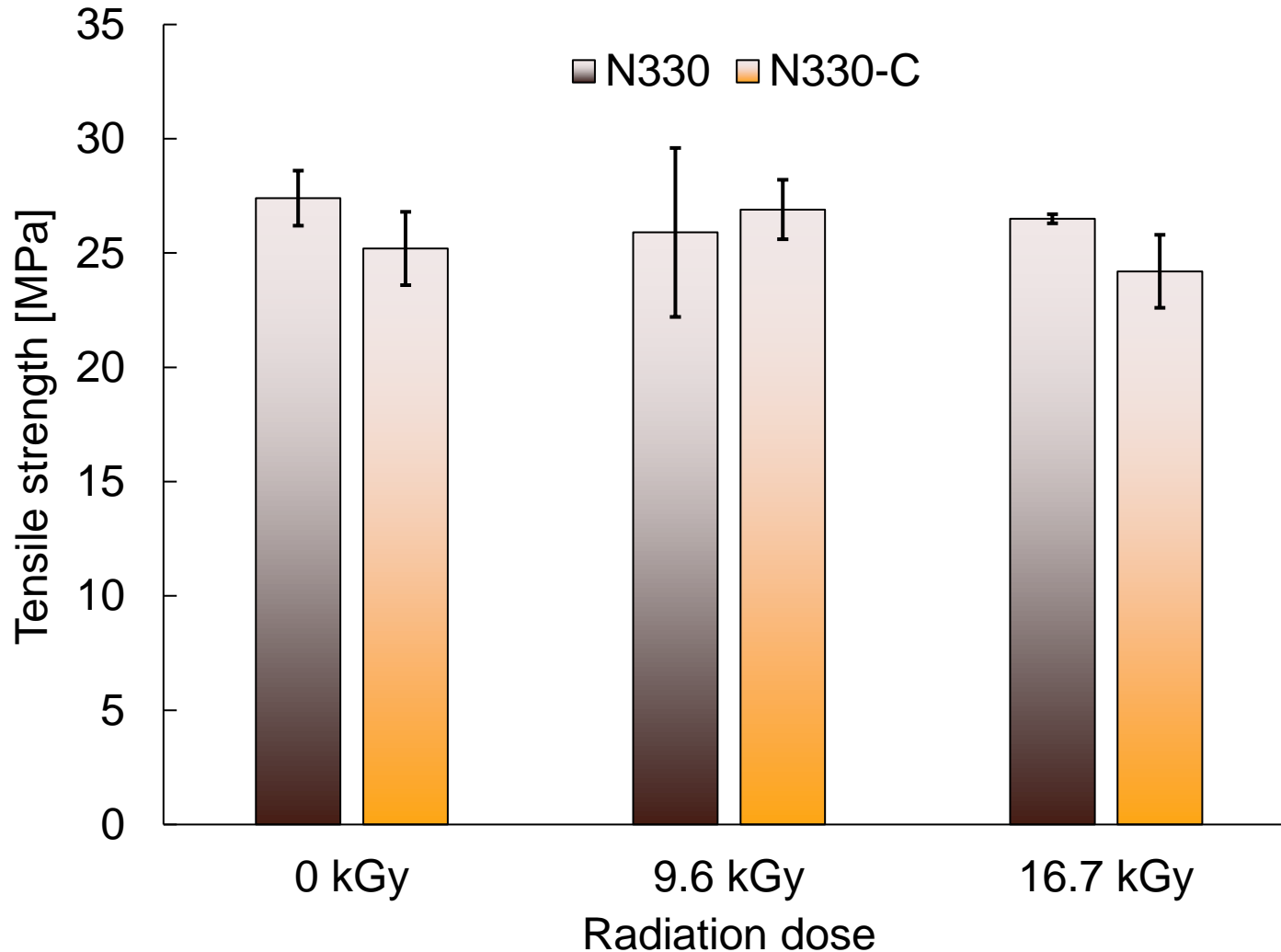
Ingredient	N330 [phr]	N330-C [phr]
Butadiene rubber	80	
Silicone rubber	20	
ZnO	3	
Stearic acid	3	
Sulfur	1.2	
CBS	1.6	
6PPD	2	
N330	37.5	
Trimethylolpropane tris(3-mercaptopropionate)	-	2

Mixing procedure

Mixing conditions Laboratory mixer 50 cm ³	
Temperature	70 °C
Temp. rise	70 °C → 90 °C
Time	4 min + 1 min with curatives
Rotor speed	20 rpm (incorporation), 60 rpm (homogenization)

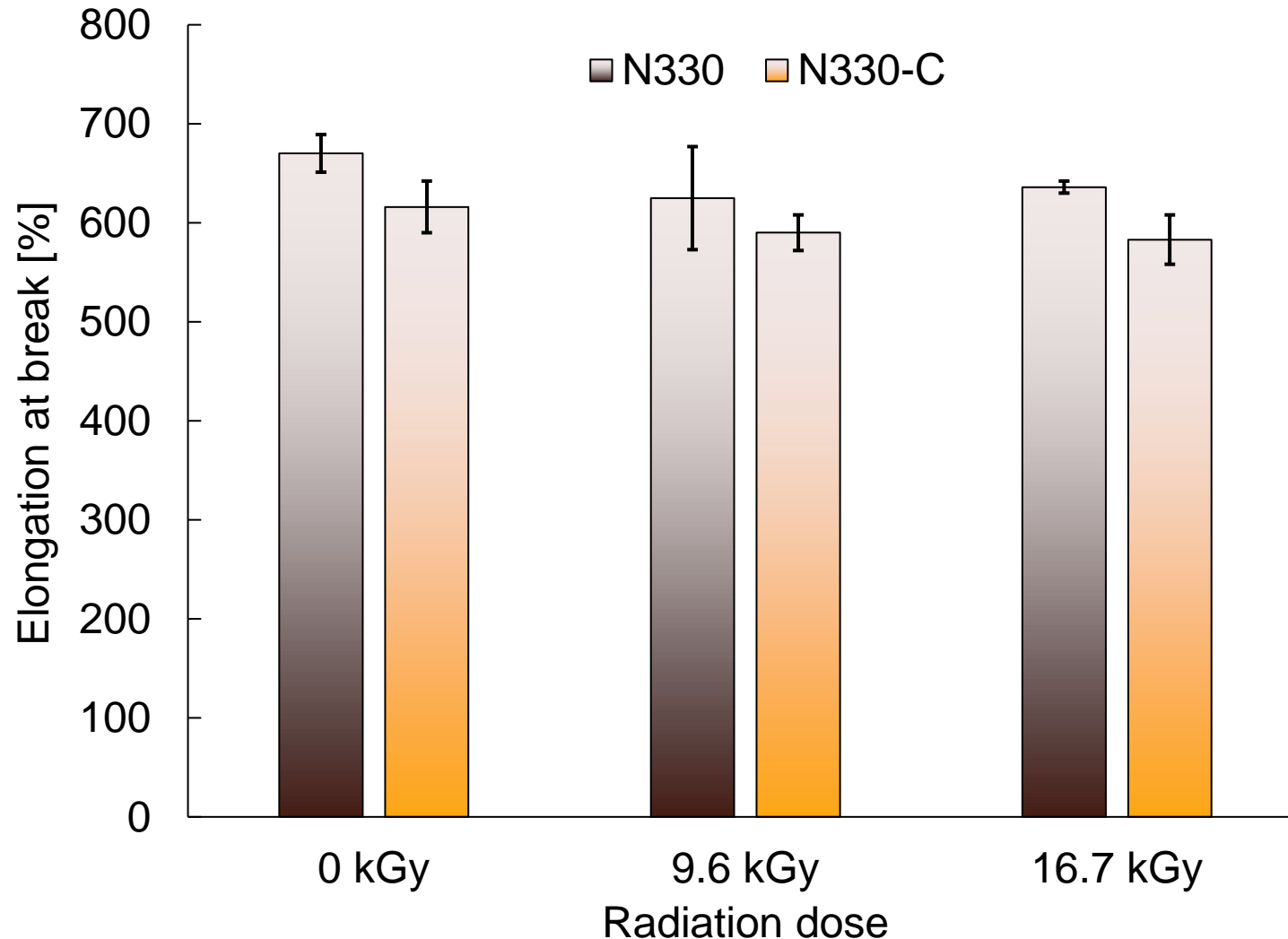
- Vulcanizates: γ -irradiated with doses of 9.6 kGy and 16.7 kGy
- First results: tensile properties tested before and after the irradiation at -40°C to simulate Mars' surface temperature, which on average equals -62.7°C

Tensile strength tested at -40°C



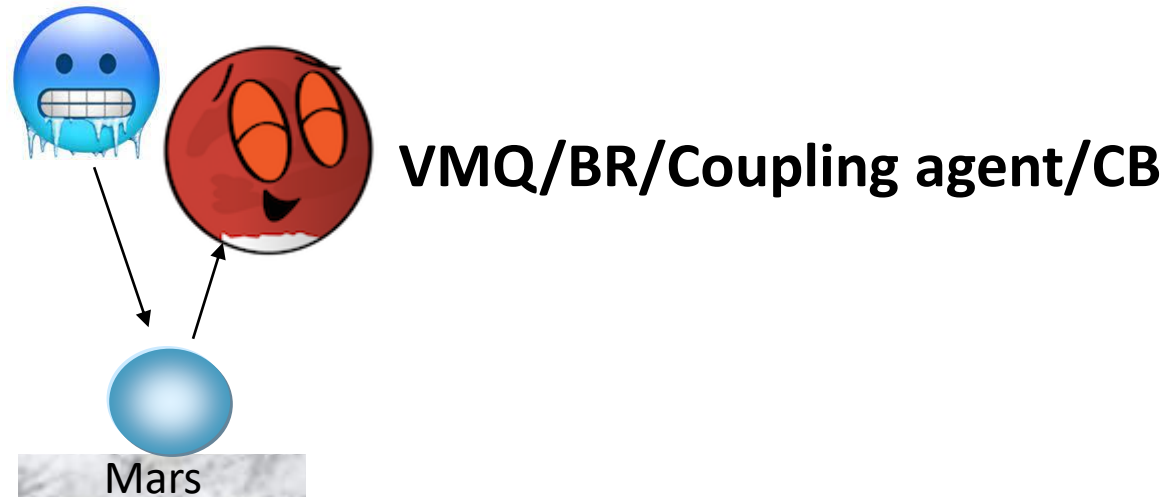
- Overall tendency: High tensile strengths achieved
- No significant impact of radiation
- No significant impact on the coupling agent

Elongation at break tested at -40°C



- Overall tendency: High elongation at break (Eab) achieved
- No significant impact of radiation, tendency to decrease Eab
- Impact of coupling agent: decreases Eab, probably due to higher crosslink density

How to design rubber for Mars?



How to remain elastic at such cold conditions with a higher radiation?

- › Unique elastic and damping properties of rubber make it an advantageous material for Mars missions
- › Crewed future missions to Mars will need rubber for critical applications
- › Possible solution for low temperature on Mars: Blending BR with VMQ
- › Improve compatibility of BR/VMQ blends by coupling agent
- › Possible solution to face higher radiation on Mars: Addition of carbon black N330

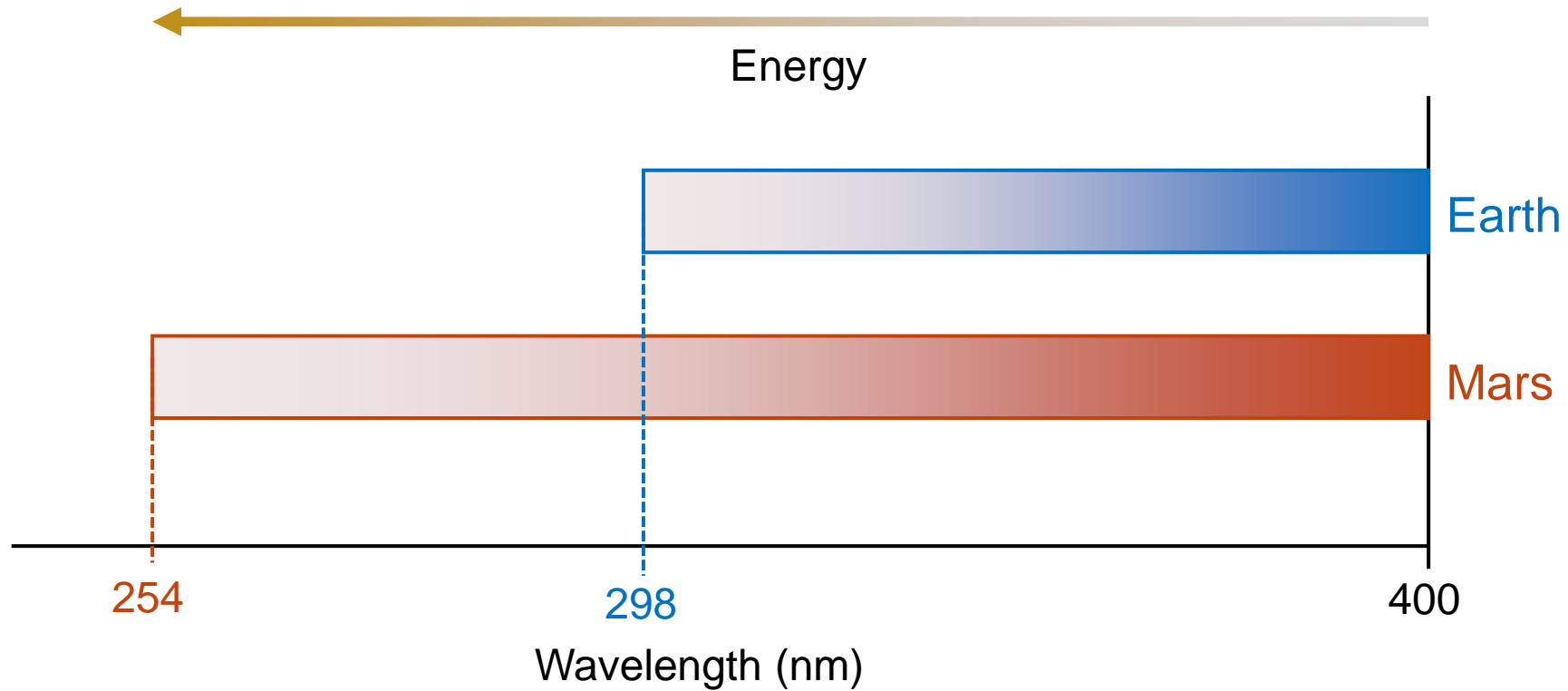
RED 4 MARS Why?



The first step is done.

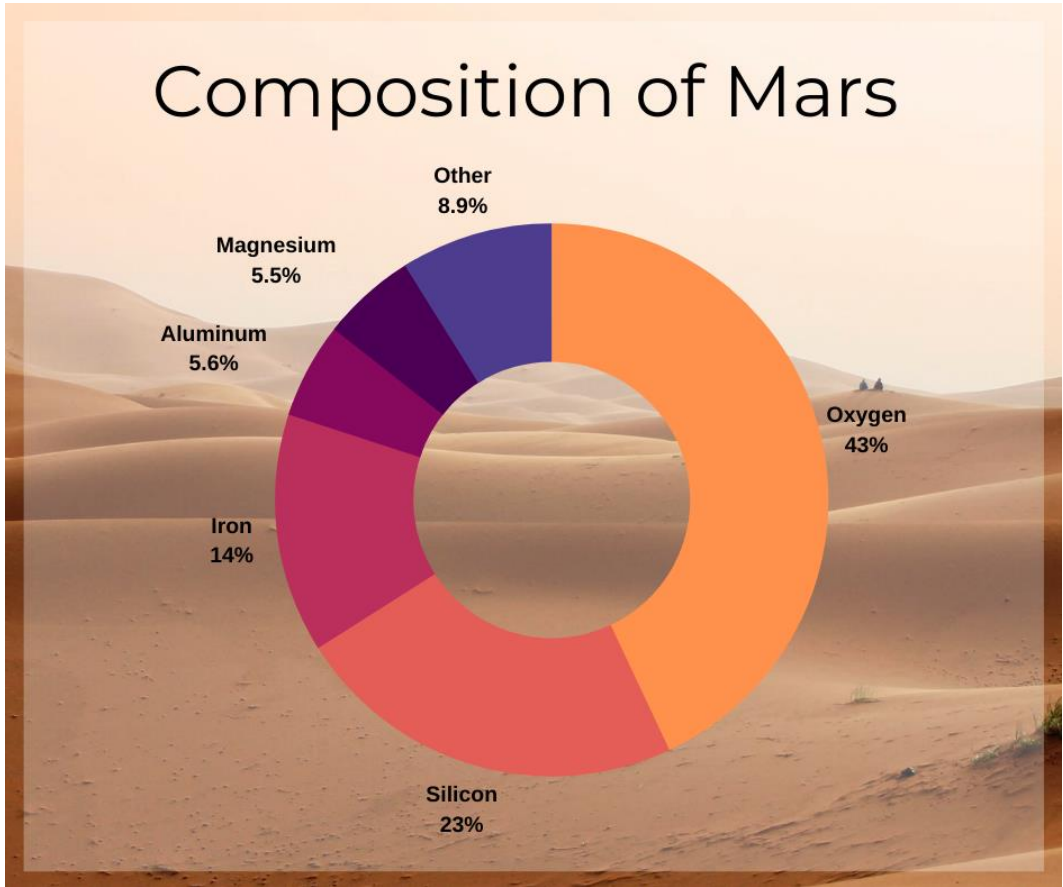
What will come next?

! High-energy UV radiation due to the lack of an ozone layer



🔴 UV testing of the designed rubber compounds

Can we use resources on Mars?



→ Martian regolith contain >40 % of SiO₂



Extraction and precipitation
in form of reinforcing silica



Investigation of possible synthesis of reinforcing silica from Mars regolith for In-Situ Resource Utilization

The results and experience gathered within the RED 4 MARS project will allow to look into other space environments:

☾ The Moon's surface:

- ☾ *Permanent base planned by ESA and NASA*
- ☾ *Temperature range -150°C – 100°C*
- ☾ *Vacuum – no atmosphere = outgassing*
- ☾ *Direct exposition to radiation*
- ☾ *Permanent plasma*
- ☾ *Abrasive, static-charged particles*



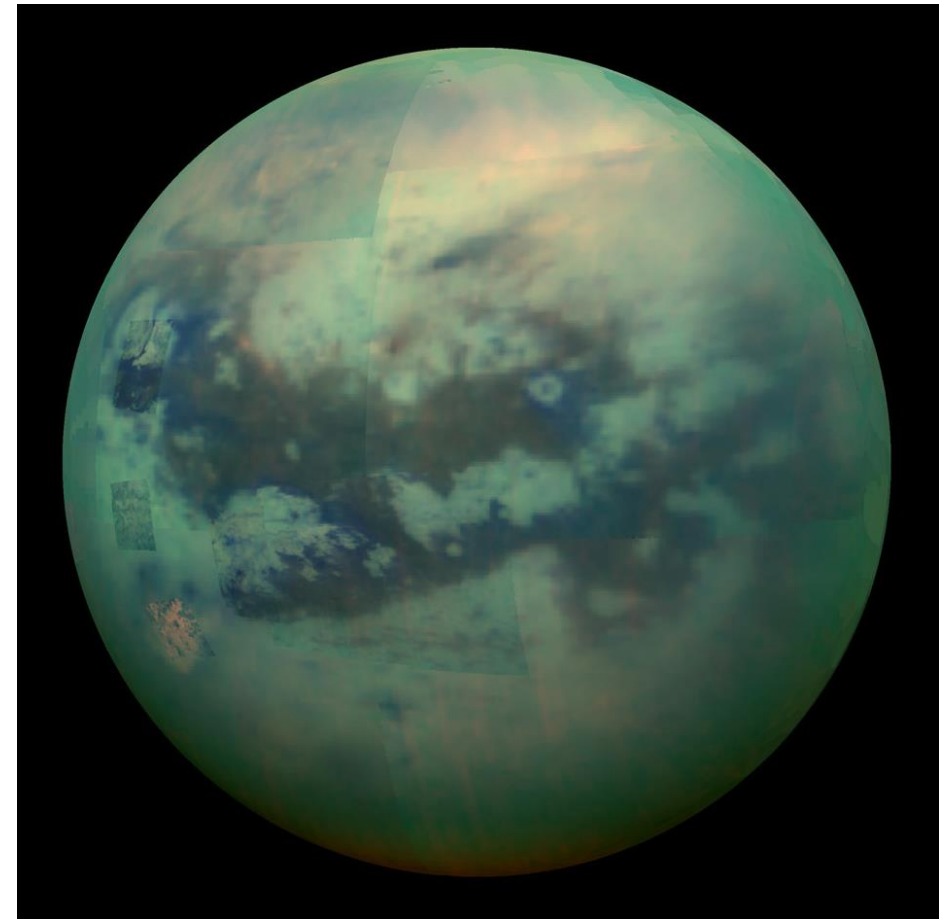
RED 4 MARS

Bringing rubber into space

The results and experience gathered within the RED 4 MARS project will allow to look into other space environments:

👁️ Titan – Saturn’s moon

- 👁️ *Submarine mission planned by NASA*
- 👁️ *Temperature -180°C*
- 👁️ *Pressure about 50 % higher than on Earth*
- 👁️ *Lakes of liquid hydrocarbon*
- 👁️ *Unknown conditions in the lakes*



Stay tuned!

*“Rubber & Elastomer Development for **M**Artian envi**R**onmental applications
(**RED 4 MARS**)”*



RED 4 MARS



UNIVERSITY
OF TWENTE.



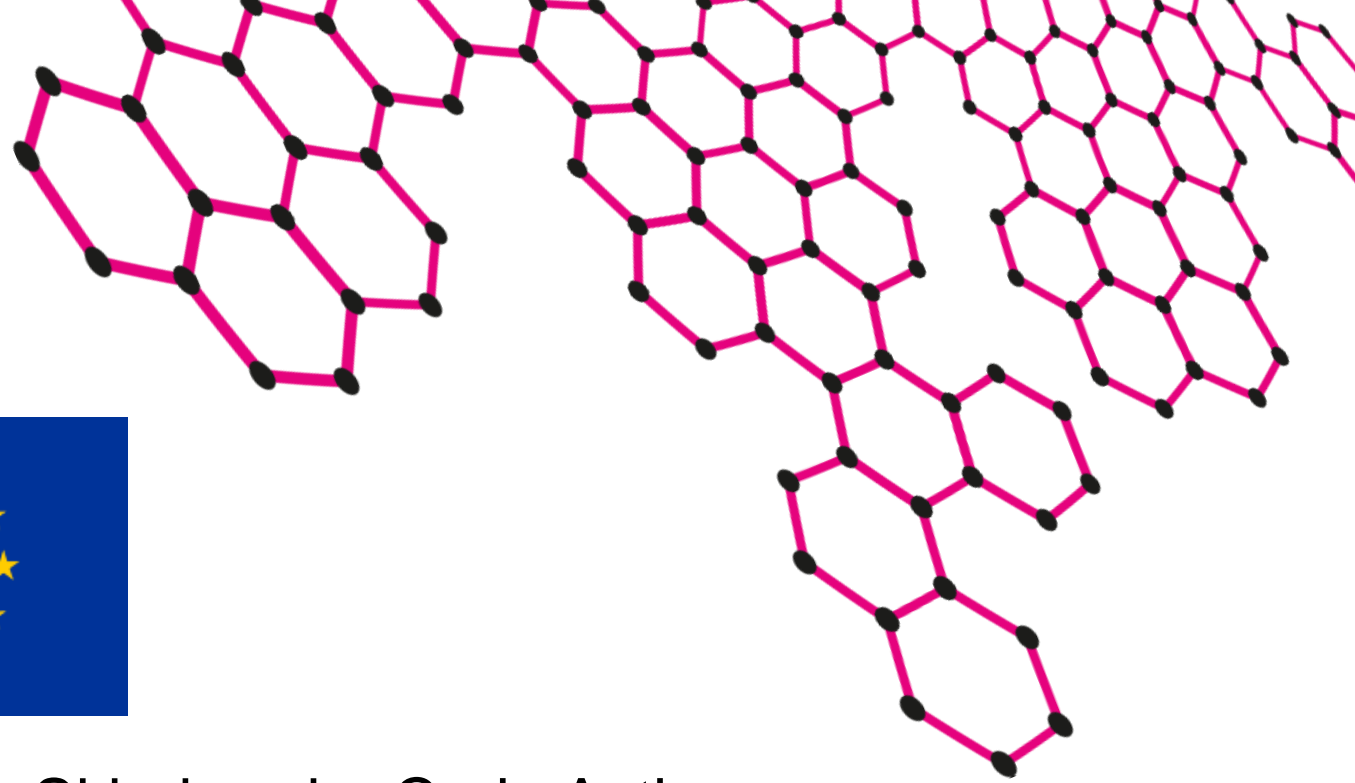
Lodz University
of Technology



NATIONAL
CENTRE
FOR NUCLEAR
RESEARCH
SWIERK

**RED 4
MARS**

I.M3 Institute of Materials,
Minerals & Mining



This project is financed by EU Marie Skłodowska Curie Action:
Global Fellowship. Grant No. 101025756

Thank you for your kind attention!



Lodz University of Technology

**UNIVERSITY
OF TWENTE.**

