

2-3-b

PP activity for return request
(status of impact sterilization and
radiation sterilization studies)

2026/01/15

MMX PP Team

MMX Planetary Protection Meeting

1. Microbial Transfer Processes from Mars to Phobos



- At JAXA, the MMX mission to Martian moons has been proposed, and its exploration system has been under development. The spacecraft will explore both Martian moons, such as Phobos and Deimos and collect samples from Phobos to bring back to Earth.
- From the view of planetary protection, the assessment of potential microbial contamination of Martian moons is important for the MMX mission.
- Transfer processes from Mars to Phobos were classified by Fujita, Kurosawa, *et al.*
- **Hypervelocity impact sterilization and radiation sterilization processes are crucial.**

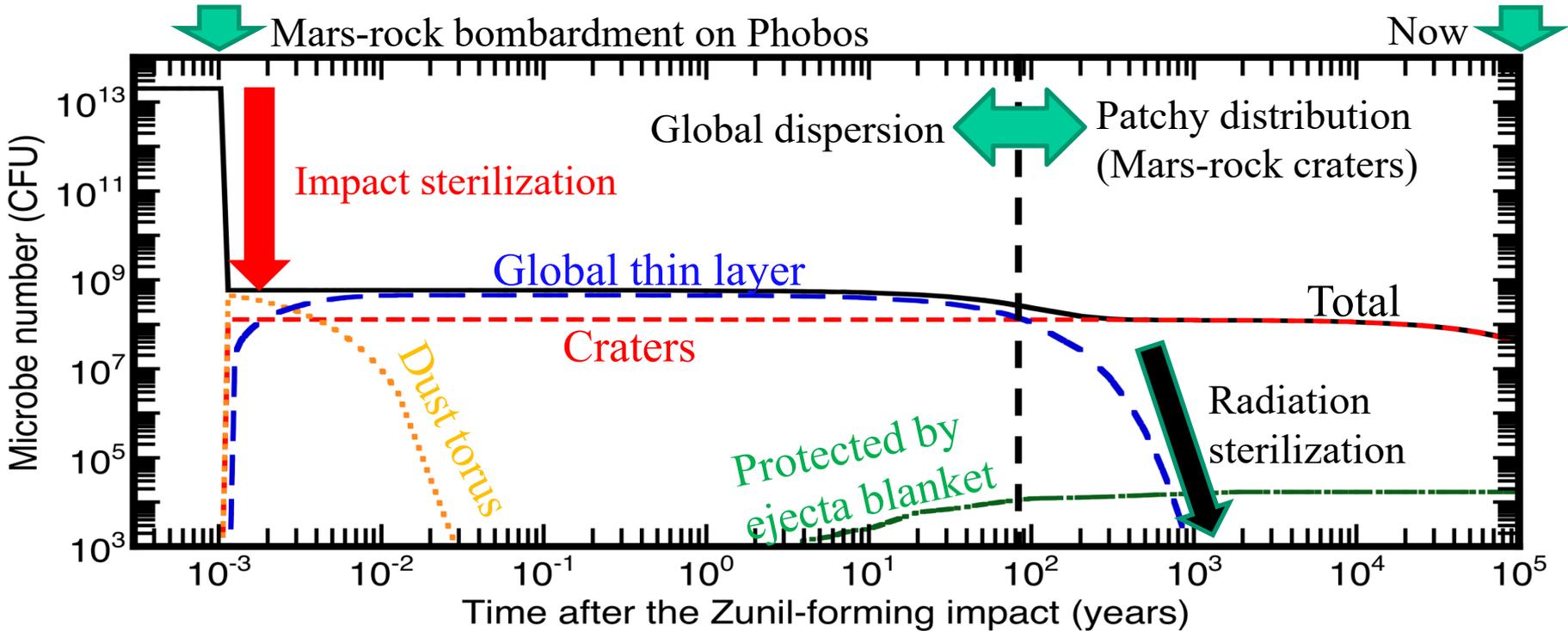


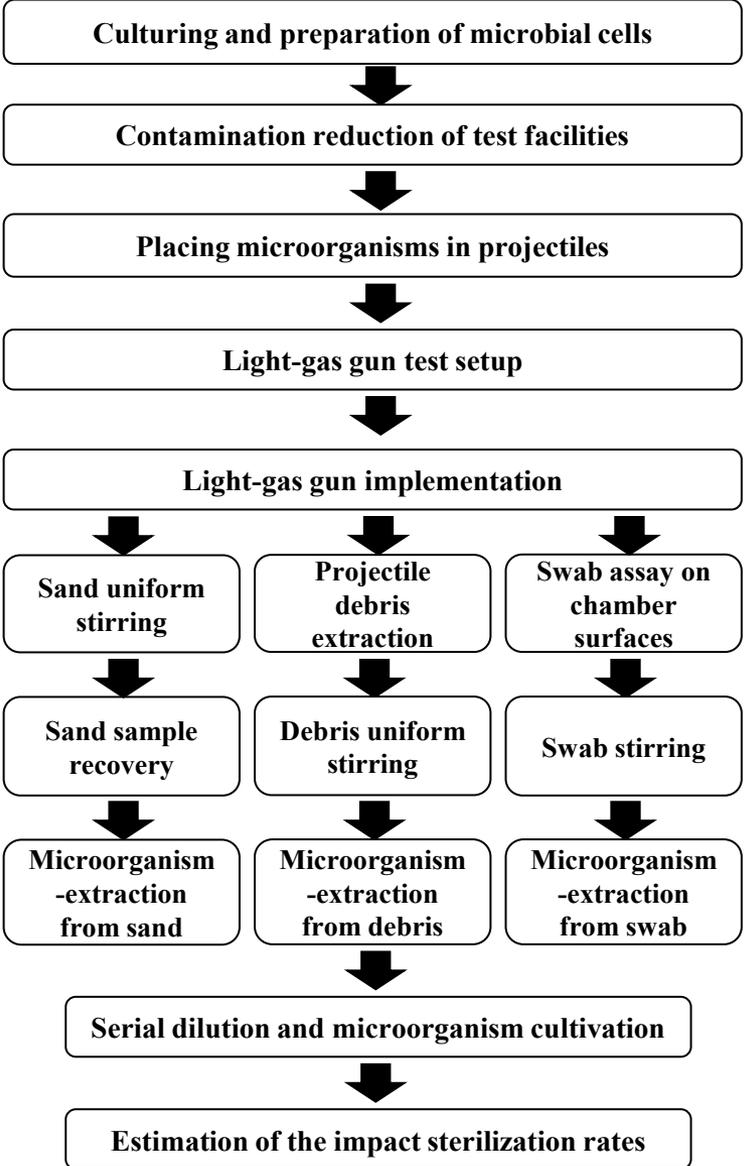
Figure: Estimated microbe number on Phobos

From TR2018-13-04(Assessment of Microbial Contamination Probability)

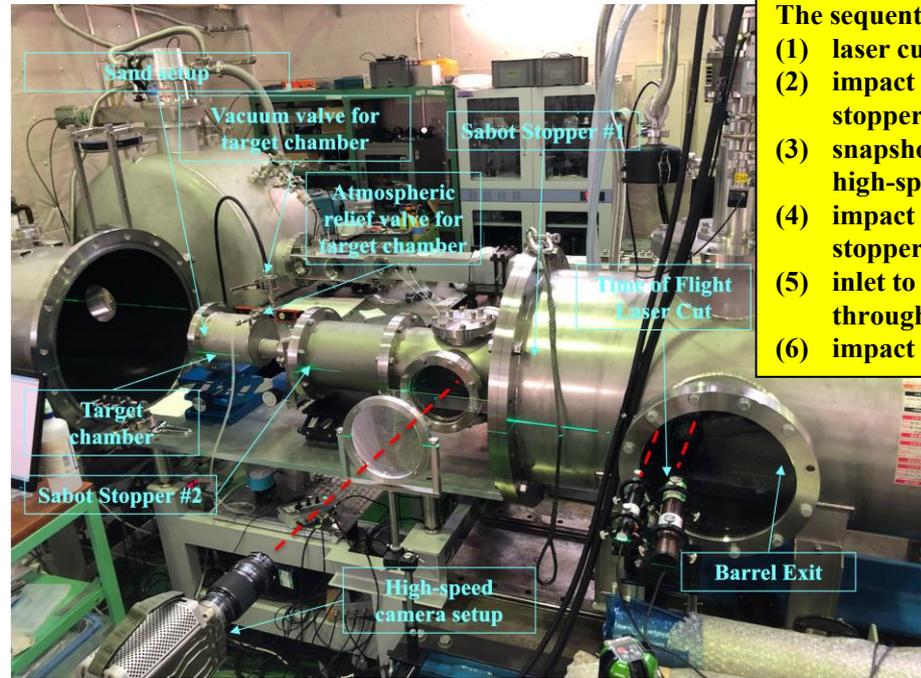
2. Status of Impact Sterilization Tests, 1/2



Impact Sterilization Test Procedure



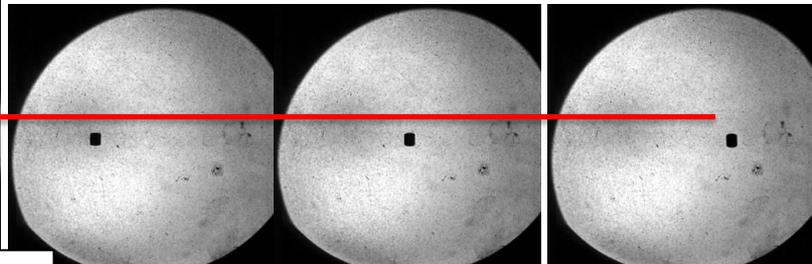
- We improved the light-gas-gun (LGG) equipment at Chofu Aerospace Center Aerodrome Branch (JAXA) to impact sterilization tests.
- Details of the LGG can be found in HVI2024-061



- The sequential events
- (1) laser cut
 - (2) impact on sabot stopper #1
 - (3) snapshots taken by a high-speed camera
 - (4) impact on sabot stopper #2 (backup)
 - (5) inlet to target chamber through a gate valve
 - (6) impact on sand target.



Projectile impact (not IST, for observation)

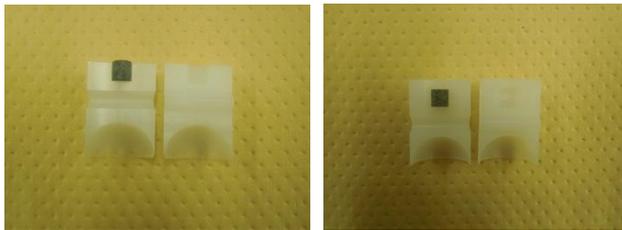


Projectile flight photos after sabot separation

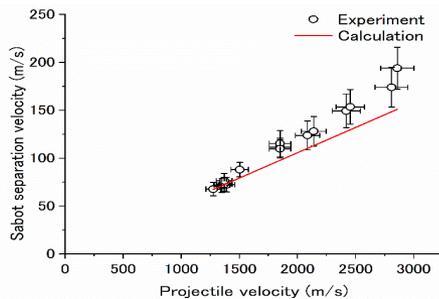
2. Status of Impact Sterilization Tests, 2/2



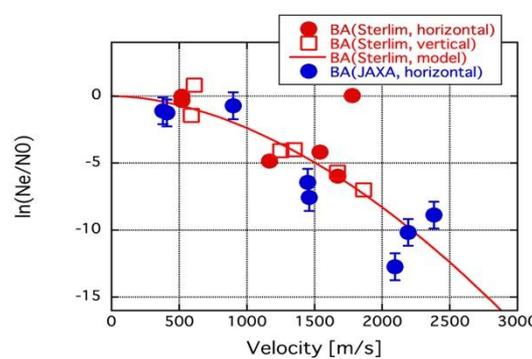
- Our results (blue symbols) were compared with the Sterlim study (red symbols). For *Ba* (*Bacillus atrophaeus*) spores, *Bd* (*Brevundimonas diminuta*) and *MS2 phage*, we obtained data points in the higher-speed range ($2.0 \leq v_{is} \leq 3.0$ km/s). On the other hand, the high impact-speed data is limited for *Dr* (*Deinococcus radiodurans*) to date.
- For all bacterial test species, the impact sterilization rate decreases along with the increase of impact speed.
- Basically, our results were similar to or lower than the empirical model.



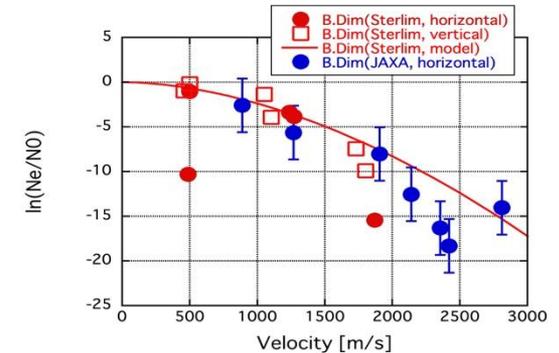
Sabot and projectile photographs



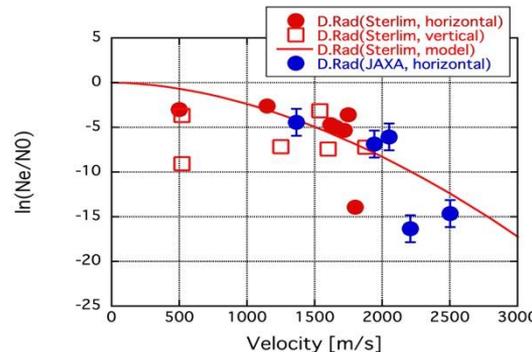
Sabot separation speed dependence on projectile speed



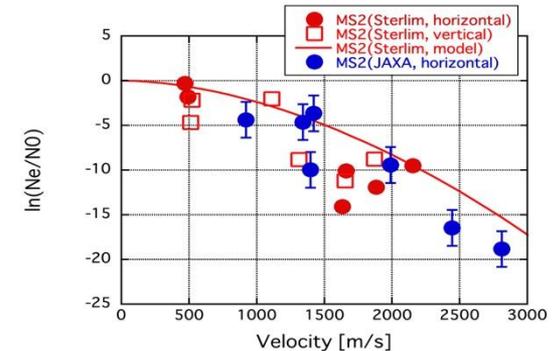
Comparison of impact sterilization rate for *B. A* spores



Comparison of impact sterilization rate for *B. Dim*



Comparison of impact sterilization rate for *D. Rad*



Comparison of impact sterilization rate for *MS2Phage*

3. Status of Radiation Sterilization Tests, 1/3

Roadmap of Radiation Sterilization Tests for MMX

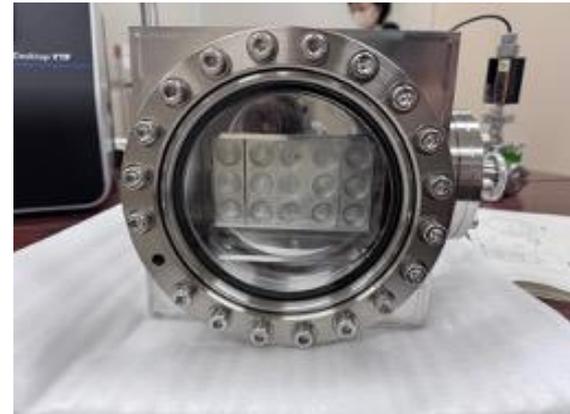
- Develop radiation sterilization test equipment
 1. Electron beam data acquisition
 2. Gamma ray data acquisition
 3. Heavy particle (He) data acquisition
 4. Proton data acquisition
 5. Modeling and Report

Subject	Annual Plan											
	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031
Electron beam UV·AO (Atomic Oxygen)	BA spores·D.Rad·B.Dim		Verification									
Gamma ray @ Science Tokyo	Preparation of equipment			BA spores·D.Rad		MS2		Verification				
Heavy particle(He)beam	Preparation of equipment				BA spores·D.Rad		MS2		Verification			
Proton	Preparation of equipment					BA spores·D.Rad·MS2		Verification				
Modeling								Modeling				
Report						Pre-launch PP report		Pre-returning PP report				
						→		△MMX Pre-launch PP review		→		△MMX Pre-returning PP review

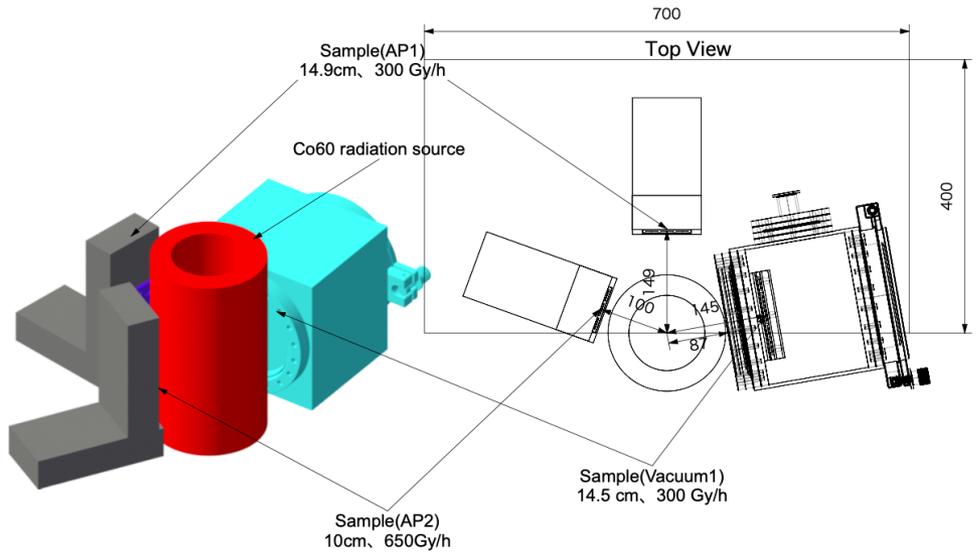
3. Status of Radiation Sterilization Tests, 2/3

■ Gamma-ray irradiation inactivation tests @ Science Tokyo

- Radiation Source: Co60(20TBq, 1.17 and 1.33 MeV)
- Two different absorbed dose rate: 650 Gy/h and 300 Gy/h
- Samples are *D.Rad* and *B.A* spores
- Comparison between atmospheric pressure and vacuum ($< 1 \times 10^{-3}$ Pa)
- Total dose: 0 ~ 30 kGy



Layout of sample holders



Layout of *D.Rad* samples for Gamma-ray