

THE MARS MICROPHONE 2016 EXPERIMENT : A UNIQUE E/PO OPPORTUNITY

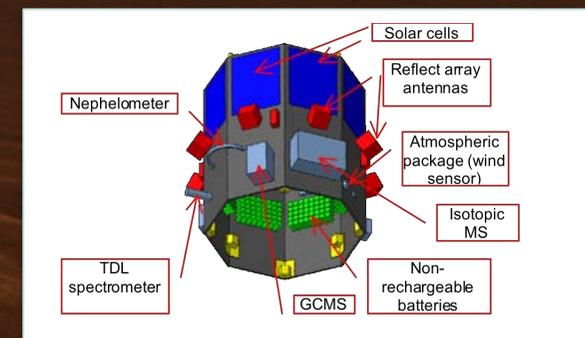
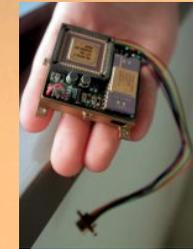
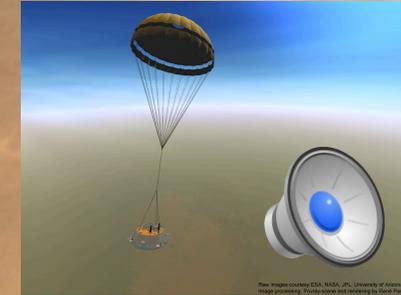
D. Mimoun⁽¹⁾, JP. Lebreton⁽²⁾, and the MM2016 Team⁽³⁾

⁽¹⁾ISAE ⁽²⁾ESA/LPC2E-CNRS

⁽³⁾See <http://bit.ly/MM2016> for full team description

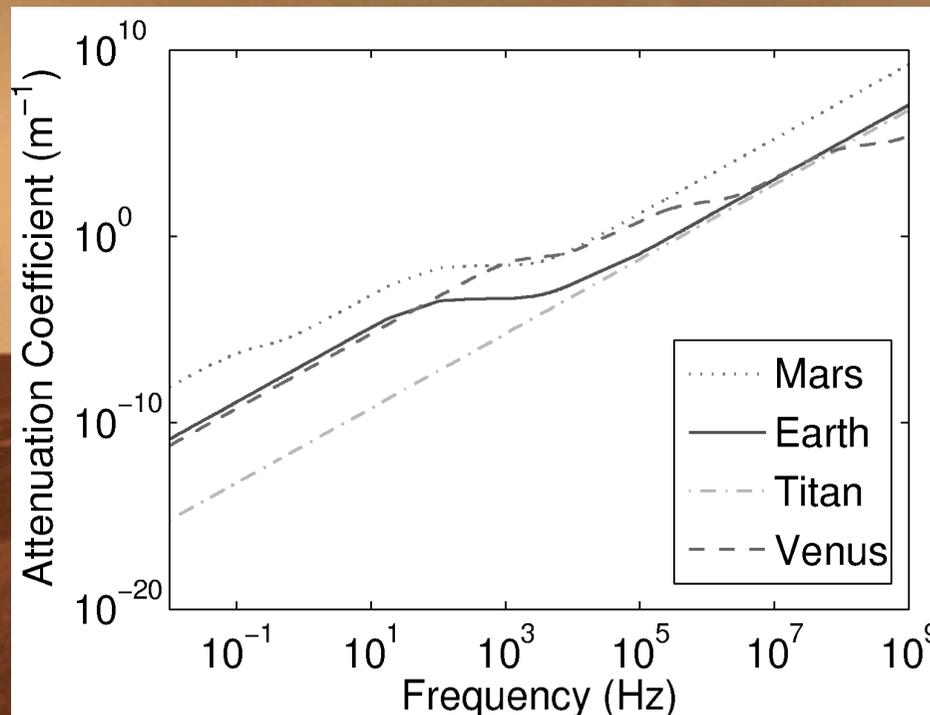
A Short History of Planetary Microphones

- First Planetary microphone on Huygens
 - Successfully retrieved the descent sounds
- Second opportunity on Mars Polar Lander
 - MM Development up to FM by Greg Delory (UC Berkeley)
 - Support by the Planetary Society
 - Failed landing of MPL
- Third opportunity with Phoenix : sound coupled with Mardi imager (Not used)
- Opportunity on NetLander
 - Stereo – Implementation on PanCam.
 - Development stopped with NetLander
- European Venus Explorer



Can you hear something on Mars ?

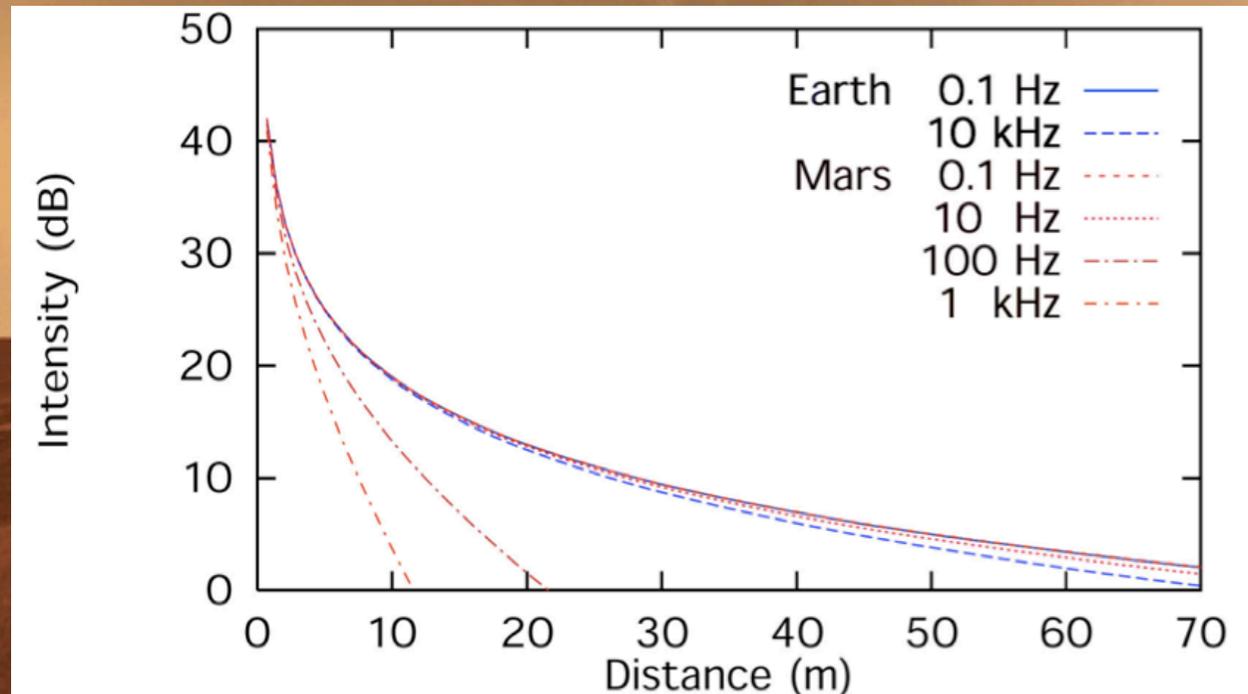
- Sound behaviour at the Martian surface is expected to be very similar to the Earth stratosphere, with an average atmospheric pressure between 6 and 8 mbar and a mean temperature about 240 K



Adapted from Petculescu & Lueptow (2007)

Sounds on Mars ?

- Sound behaviour at the Martian surface is expected to be very similar to the Earth stratosphere, with an average atmospheric pressure between 6 and 8 mbar and a mean temperature about 240 K



Attenuation of sound on Mars and Earth for spherically spreading sound wave.

Infrasounds propagate well on both Mars and Earth

- Sounds likely to be heard on Mars

- Aeolian tones (Curle, N., 1955)

$$f_{aeolian} = 0.2 \frac{U_{Wind}}{D_{Lander}} \quad [E1]$$

Wind speed

Lander Diameter

- Intensity of the sound

Atmosphere density

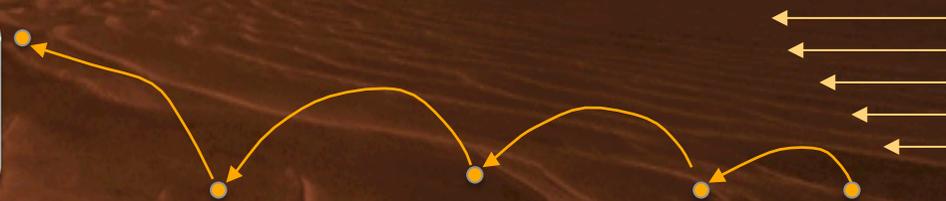
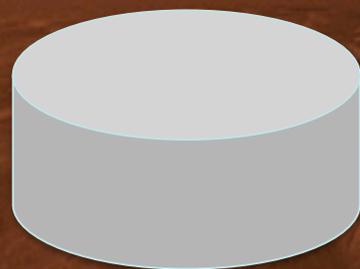
$$I(r) = \rho_0 \frac{U^6 D^2}{c^3 r^2} \quad [E2]$$

Sound speed

Distance to the source

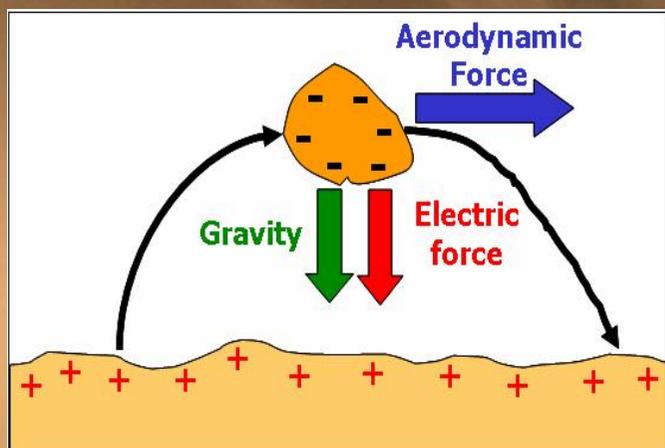
- Calibration in a Martian wind tunnel proposed to secure amplification loop.

- Saltation Noise : counting of particle impacts : constraints on dust flux

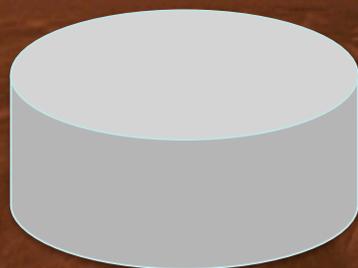
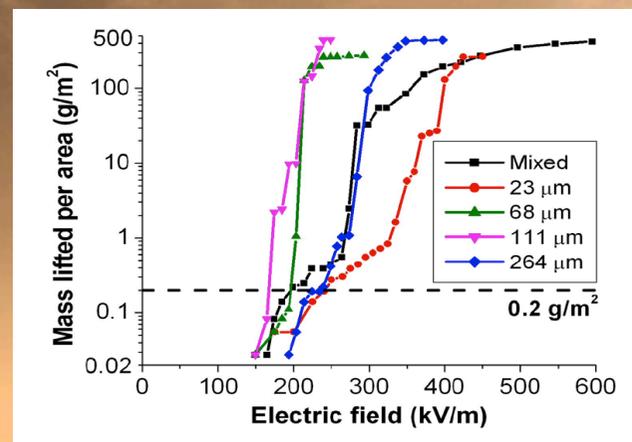


Wind

- Saltation Noise : counting of particle impacts : constraints on dust flux

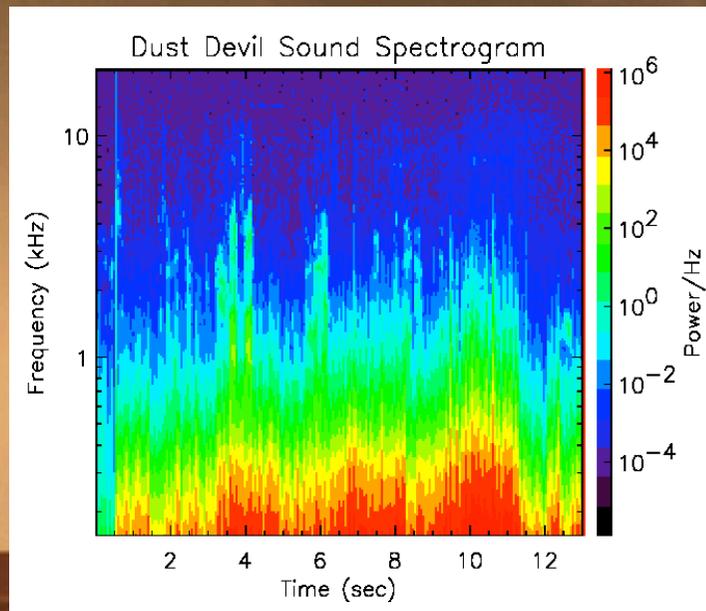


Bertheliet, 2000



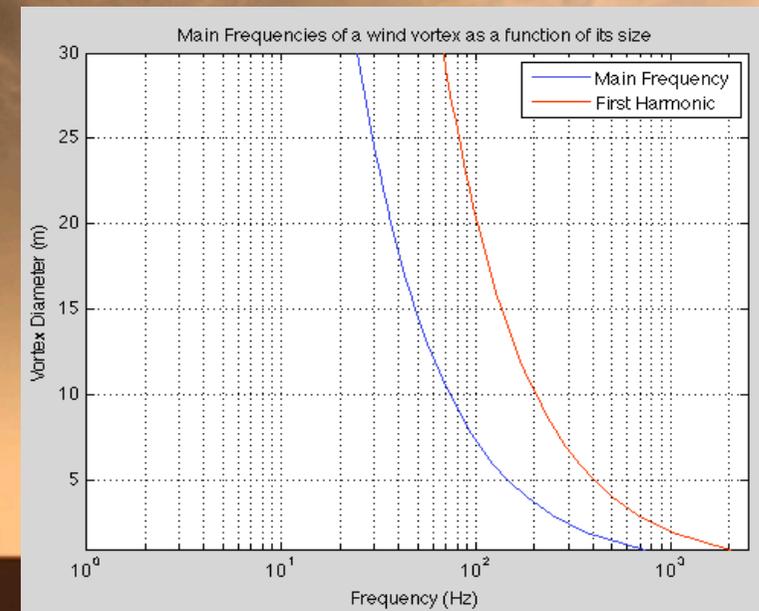
Wind

- Signals likely to be recorded: wind vortex associated noises

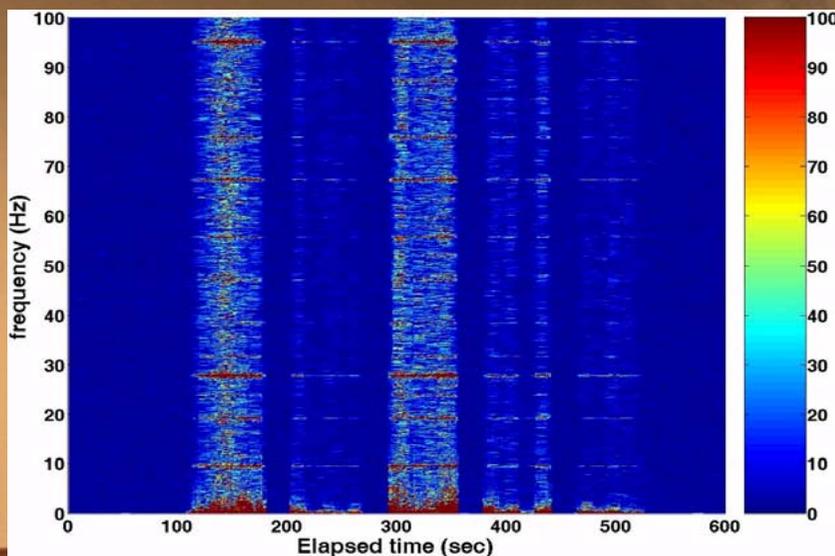


Sounds spectrogram of a terrestrial dust devil obtained with a pair of stereo binaural microphones during field tests.

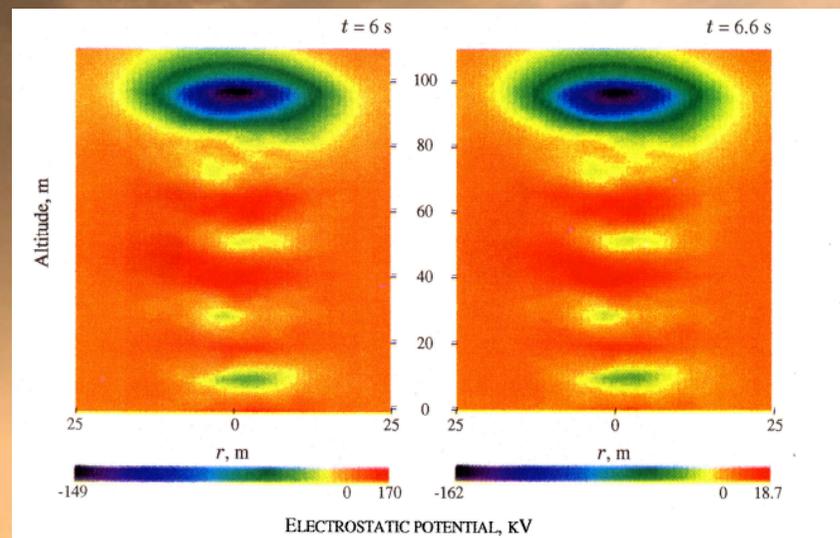
Delory, 2010



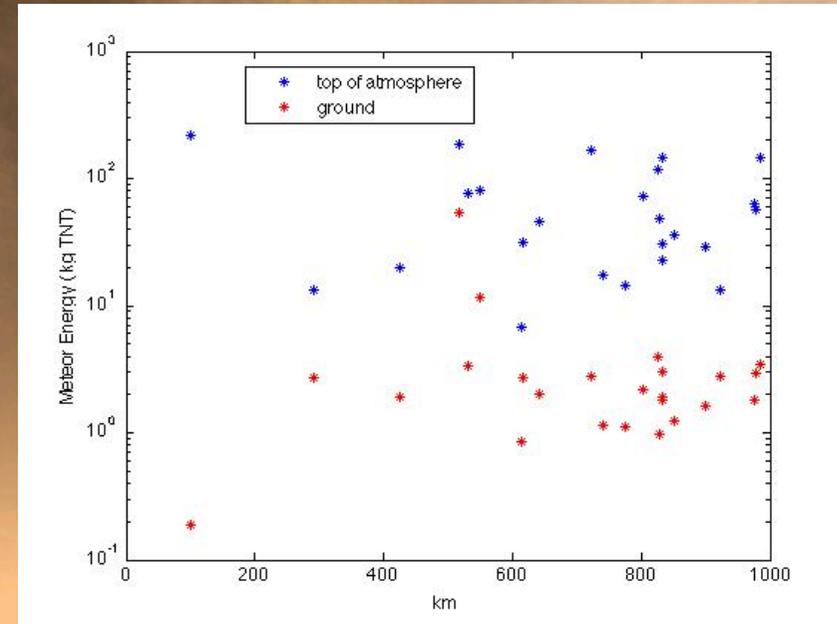
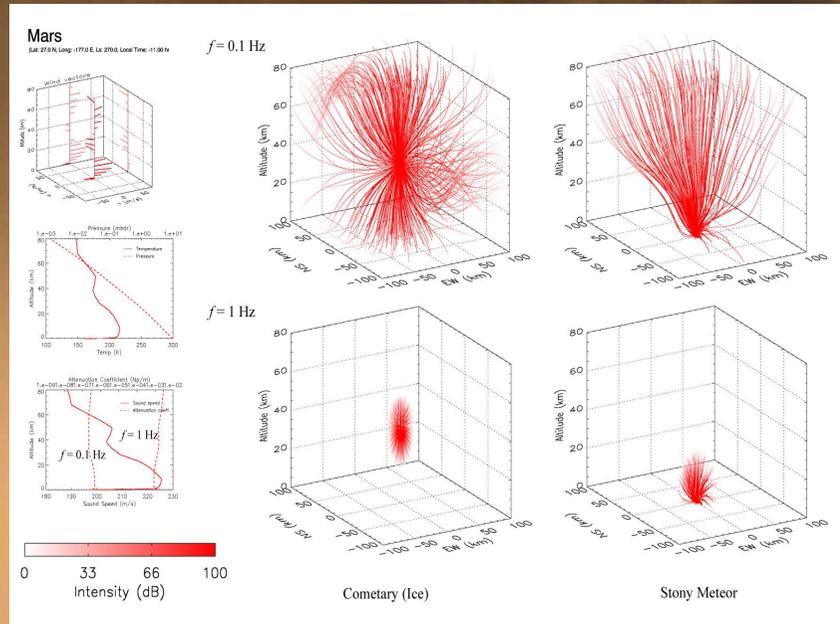
Main frequency of a wind vortex as a function of its size



Emission of non-thermal microwave radiation by a Martian dust storm (Ruf C. et al (2009))



Simulation of impact electrification in a 'dust devil' (Melnik and Parrot, 1998 Zhai et al., 2006, Farrell et al., 2003 & 2006)



Simulation of bolide entry acoustic counterpart in the Martian atmosphere [Williams, J.P, 2010] and typical distributions of the largest impacts as a function of distance during 4 weeks (to take into account the statistical dispersion), following realistic statistical modelling. The amount of impacts during one week is one fourth and typically 4-6 at less than 1000kg will have energies equivalent to several tens to a few 100 kg of TNT

Mars Microphone Objectives

- Science floor
 - Involvement of student teams
 - First sounds recorded on Mars
- “Full Science”
 - If stereo implementation
 - Contribution to dust devil science (retrieving of devil direction)
 - Complementary instrument to atmospheric science
 - Dust Storm
 - Recording of thunder ?
 - Evaluation of particle impacts on EDL (depends on accommodation)

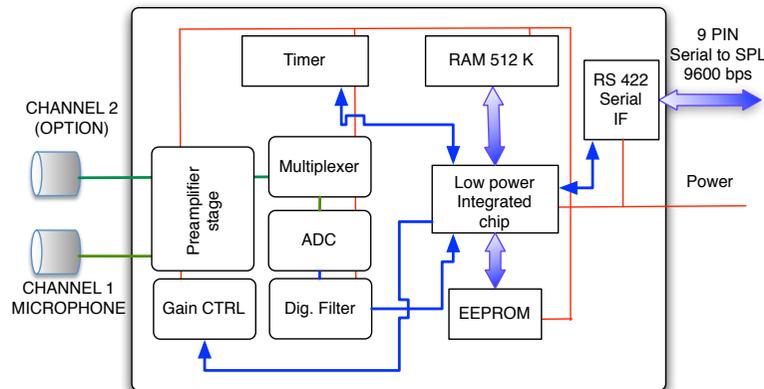


Science Matrix

Science Objectives (Top-Level)	Primary Scientific Measurement Requirements	Instrument Functional Requirements	Mission Functional Requirements
Obj. #1: Retrieve sounds from Mars	Acoustic Environment [20-20000] Hz	Sound recording Compression	Microphone recording operation during 1 to 4 min TBC
Obj. #2: Dust Properties	High Frequency dust impacts on EDL monitoring [20-20000] Hz	Sound recording Compression	Microphone recording operation during 1 to 4 min TBC
Obj. #3: Wind vortex and Dust devils properties	Vortex Wind Spectrum [20-20000] Hz Differential acoustic amplitude and phase	Stereo Sound recording Compression	Microphone recording operation during 1 to 4 min TBC Widest possible MIC location accommodation
Obj. #4: Electrical Activity, Meteoritic impacts	Sound measurement [20-20000] Hz Sound Spectrum	Sound recording Compression Recording triggered by threshold event	Microphone operation during 2 min TBC after a triggered event
Obj. #5: Transient and other EDL noises	Sound measurement [20-20000] Hz	Sound recording Compression	Microphone on during Entry, Descent and Landing

Investigation concept

- Proposed design mainly based on COTS
 - Heritage from previous versions of Mars Microphone
 - Sound recording chip with two channels and built-in compression
 - Qualified COTS for microphone element
 - 50g, 150 mW peak power.
 - Backup TRL 9 (previous H/W)

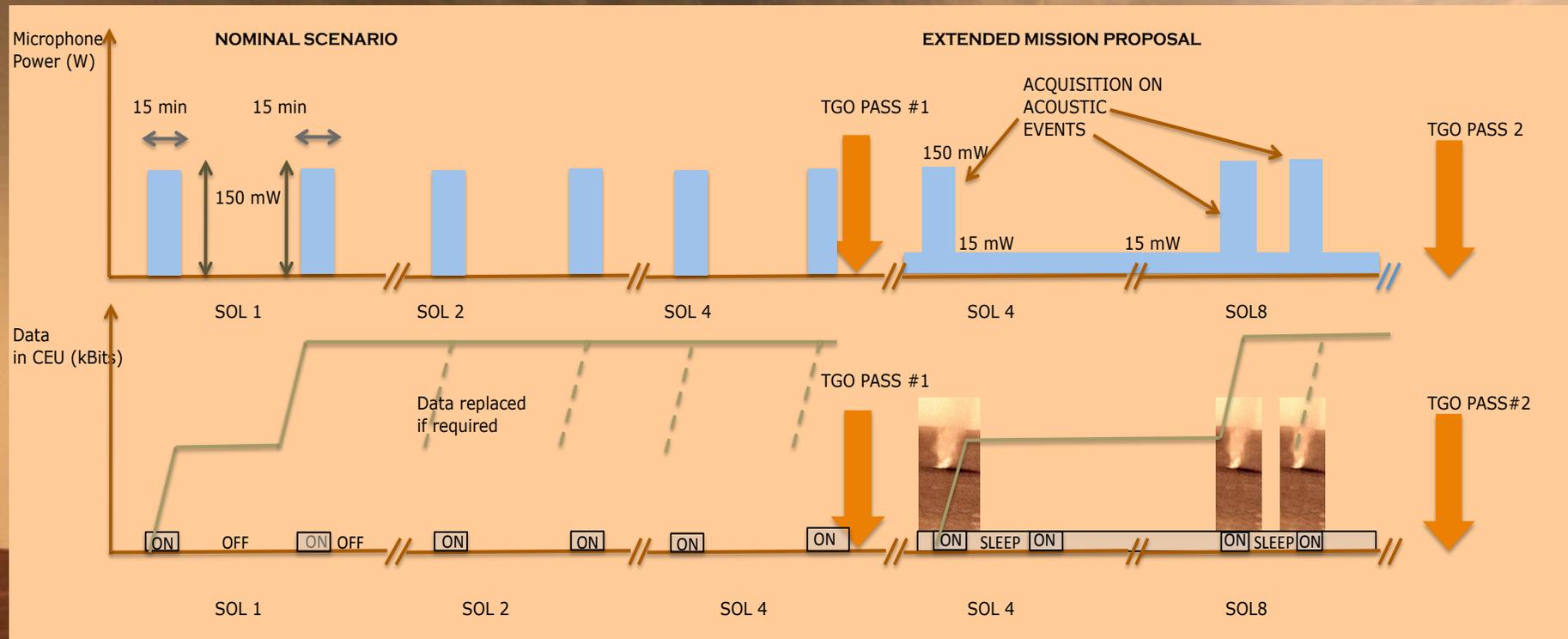


COTS microphone sensor

Development board

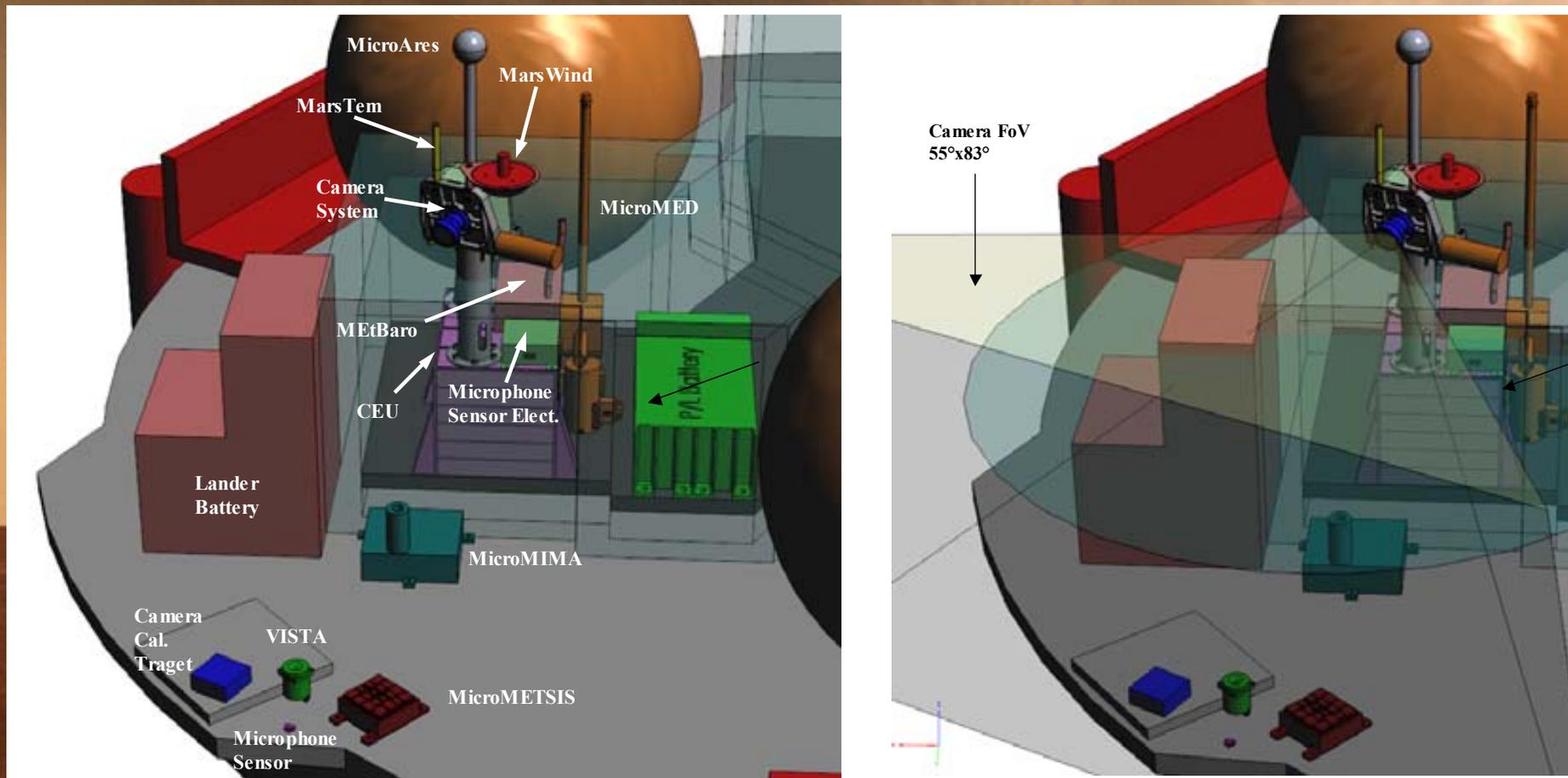


Observing profiles



300 mW.h during 4 days - 2700mW.h for the extended mission

SPL Proposed Accommodation



Organization

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Funding</i>
<i>Hardware providing institutions</i>	Institut Supérieur de l'Aéronautique et de l'Espace	Manpower
	Space Science Laboratory of Berkeley	Manpower
<i>Funding partners</i>	CNES	Hardware
	The Planetary Society	Microphone Sensor
<i>Co-I Institutions</i>	Co-I institutes	Manpower associated to science contributions
<i>Student Project Partners</i>	Institut Supérieur de l'Aéronautique et de l'Espace	Manpower and ground testing facilities
	Campus Spatial Paris Diderot	
	University of Padova	
	University of Aachen	
<i>Outreach partners</i>	Ecole Polytechnique de Louvain	
	The Planetary Society Europlanet	

Student Involvement

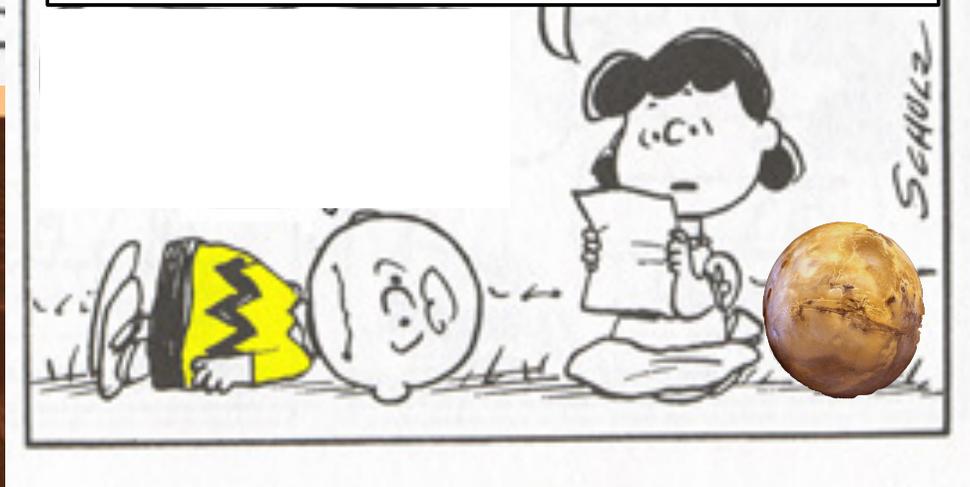
- Consortium led by ISAE, with UC Berkeley and The Planetary Society

Activity	Level of student involvement			Comment
	<i>Design</i>	<i>Contribution</i>	<i>Witness</i>	
E-box mechanical design	X			Simple mechanical box
Environment test		X		Contribution to test setup and reports
Ground calibration		X		Analysis of acoustic environment in Martian chamber
Operations			X	Twitter, blog
Science Operations		X		Duplication of real data analysis
Data analysis		X		Duplication of data analysis
Outreach	X			Younger kids mentoring

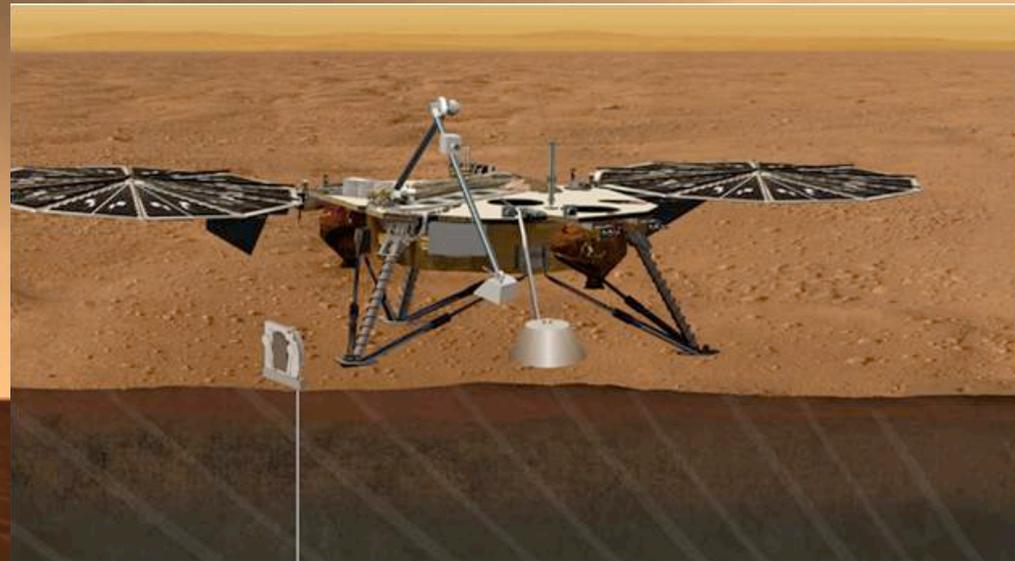
Selection Outcome



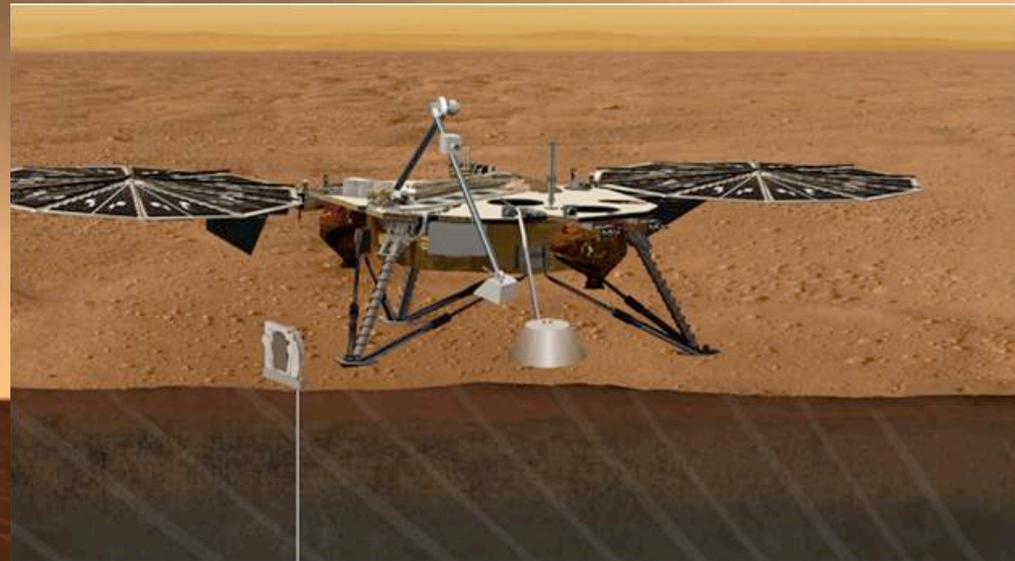
THE MARS MICROPHONE SENSOR WAS CONSIDERED A LOW-RISK DEVELOPMENT, BUT WAS JUDGED BY THE SCIENCE PANEL TO LACK SUFFICIENT SCIENTIFIC JUSTIFICATION



A way forward ?



A way forward ?



Stay Tuned !