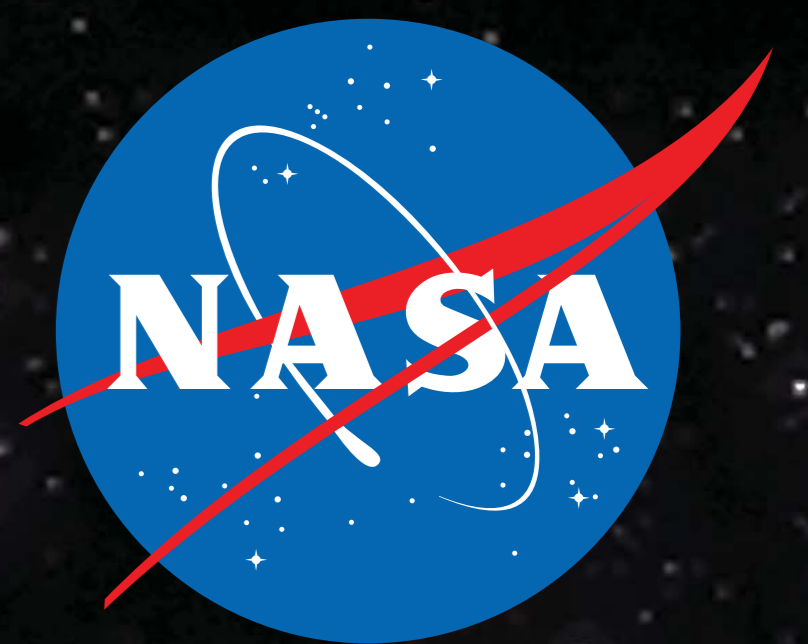


# Gas Generators and Their Potential to Support Human-Scale HIADs

## (Hypersonic Inflatable Aerodynamic Decelerators)

National Aeronautics and Space Administration



### Introduction

As HIAD technology progresses from 3-m diameter experimental scale to as large as 20-m diameter for human Mars entry, the mass penalties of carrying compressed gas has led the HIAD team to research current state-of-the-art gas generator approaches. Summarized below are several technologies identified in this survey, along with some of the pros and cons with respect to supporting large-scale HIAD applications.



### Sublimating Powders/Crystals

Pros

- Used as far back as Echo-1 (1960)
- Minimum support infrastructure
- Fairly light weight

Cons

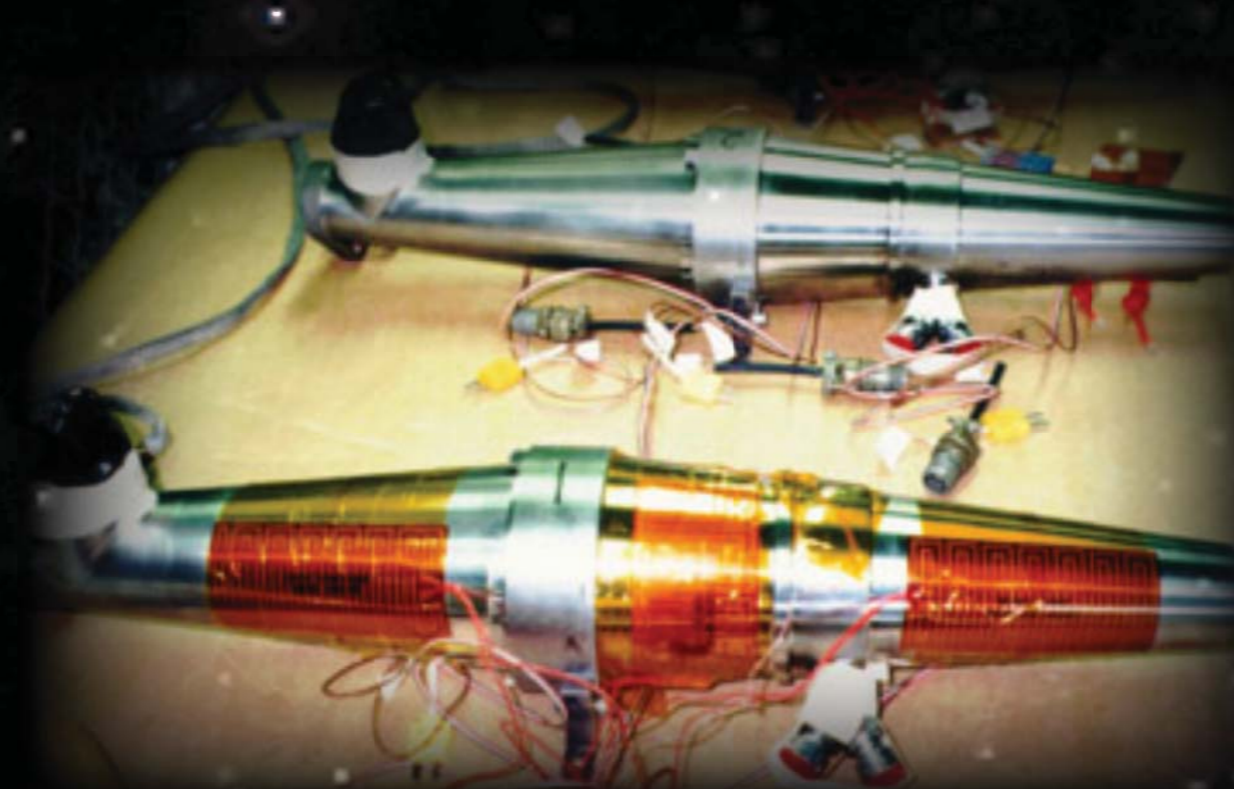
- High inflation pressure of the HIAD leads to difficult solutions
- Slow sublimation limits failure mode protection
- Potential for early deployment due to packing irregularities



### Hybrid Gas Generators

- Storing gas as a liquid increases storage density
- Used to inflate some aircraft escape slides

- Risk of introducing liquid into inflatable
- Still carrying pressurized components
- Pressure vessel increases mass



### Solid Gas Generators

- Several gases available
- Tailorable output temperature
- No pressure during transit

- Concern about grain cracking as size increases
- Still have pressure vessel during deployment



### Metal Hydride/Membrane Storage

- No/low pressure during transit
- Scaling of the chemistry is well understood
- Release can be electrical or chemical initiated

- Gas Temperature near system limits
- Manufacture challenges with the hydrides (industrial scale)



### Re-purposing of Fluids

- Some chemicals endothermic (reduce insulation)
- Known technology

- Risk of induced liquid into inflatable
- Still carrying pressurized components
- Pressure vessel increases mass

