National Aeronautics and Space Administration



Drop Tower and Aircraft Capabilities

31st American Society for Gravitational and Space Research November 12, 2015 Alexandria, VA, USA

- Current Drop Tower capability is little changed in decades despite major technology growth
 - exceptions
 - Bremen ---- launch capability
 - Portland State University rapid turnaround
- Planetary exploration plans raise new research needs in partial gravity that cannot be satisfied on aircraft alone
- Partial gravity research largely ignored despite substantial technical importance

Operational Drop towers (t > 1 s)—partial list

- NASA zero-g: 5.2 seconds, 10⁻⁵ g, 7 drops / week
- NASA 2-second: 2.2 seconds, 10⁻³ g, 15 drops / day
- Queensland University (Australia) 2. seconds, 10⁻⁴ g, 15 drops / day
- Portland State Univ.: 2.1 seconds, 10⁻³ g, 20+ drops / day
- Fallturm Bremen (Germany): 4.7 seconds, 10⁻⁵ g, 9 seconds with catapult
- Purdue University: 2 seconds
- Hokkaido University (Japan): 3 seconds, 10⁻³ g
- Others?

PSU Dryden Drop Tower

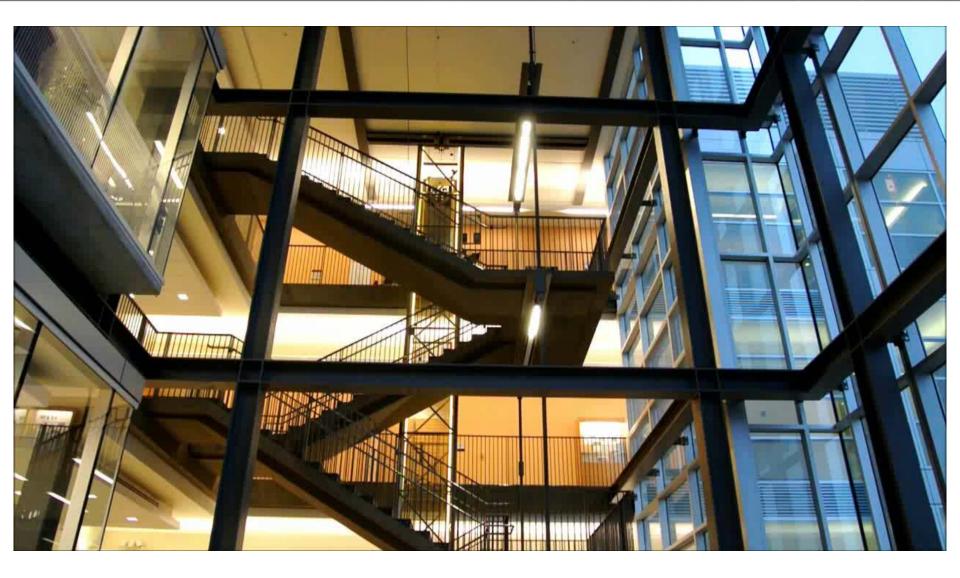
- Tower height: 31.1m (102ft)
- Free fall distance: 22.2m (73ft)
- Low-g time: 2.13 sec.
- g-level: < 10⁻³g_o
- Deceleration distance: ~ 3.5m
- Drag Shield mass: 115kg
- Experiment mass: < 50kg
- Peak deceleration: 15g_o
- Average deceleration: 8.5g_o
- Automated Retrieval: 5 min.







PSU Dryden Drop Tower

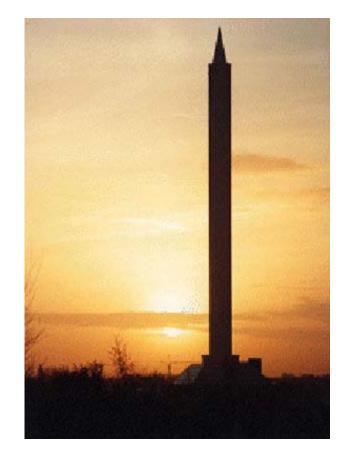


NASA

Bremen

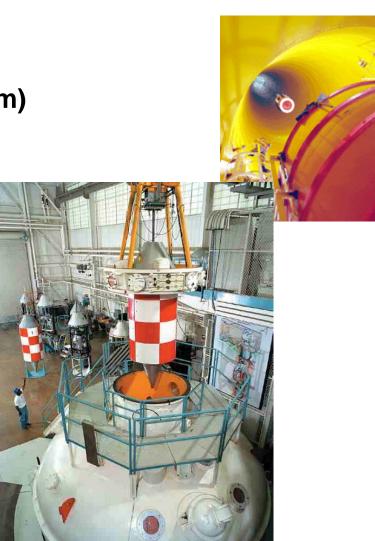
- Free fall distance: 110 m
- Low-g time: 4.5 sec.
- g-level: $< 10^{-6} g_{o}$
- Deceleration distance: ~ 3.5m
- Deceleration: 50 g_o





NASA Zero-g facility

- Microgravity Duration: 5.18
 seconds
- Free Fall Distance: 432 feet (132 m)
- Gravitational Acceleration: <0.00001 g
- Peak Deceleration: 65 g
- Cylindrical, 42 in. (1 m) diameter by 13 ft. (4 m) tall
- Gross Vehicle Weight: 2500 lbs. (1130 kg)
- Experimental Payload Weight: up to 1000 lbs. (455 kg)





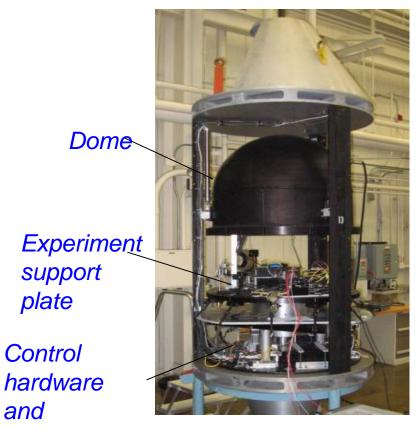
Hokkaido Drop Tower

- micro-g time: 3 s
- Drop Height: 50 m
- micro-g quality: 10⁻³ G
- Payload Size: 0.5 m Diam x 0.8 m
- Total Weight: 400kg



Partial Gravity: Centrifuge in NASA Zero-g facility

Recent work using a centrifuge in the drop tower demonstrated real promise for exploring partial gravity conditions.



electronics

Zero-g aircraft

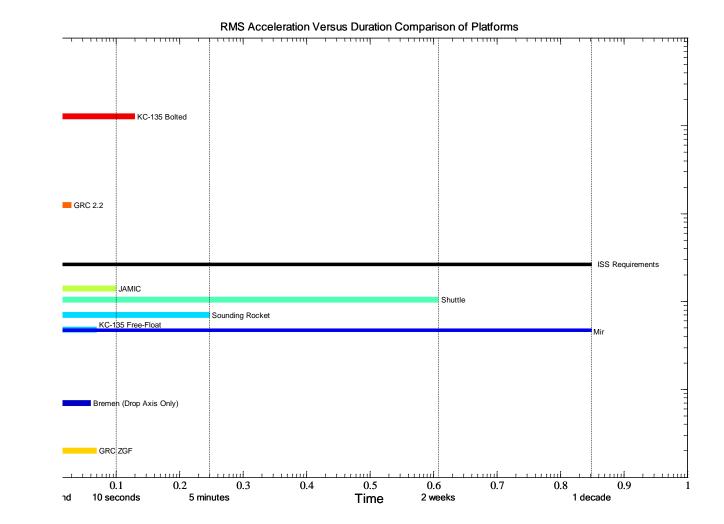


- Partial-g flights on aircraft have been flown repeatedly
- G-jitter typically ~ 0.1 to 0.02 g has less impact on partial-g tests than zero-g tests but is still substantial
- Reproducibility of g-levels difficult
- Cost is on the high side
- Schedule opportunities and number of tests are limited

Incomplete list of providers:

- Integrated Spaceflight Services, (Swiss Space Systems) Airbus 340
- Zero-G B-727
- Novespace A-300 (serves ESA, DLR, CNES, JAXA)
- NASA aircraft DC-9 (uncertain future)

g-level comparison



RMS Acceleration below 10 Hz

12

g-level comparison

One-Third Octave Band Comparison 10^{-1} 10^{-2} ISS REQs GRC 2.2 GRC ZGF 10^{-3} JAMIC Mir 1996 Acceleration (g_{RMS}) Shuttle IML-2 KC-135 Bolted KC-135 Free-Float Sounding Rocket Bremen (Drop Axis Only) 10^{-5} 10^{-6} 10^{-7} 10⁻² 10^{-1} 10^{0} 10^{1} 10^2 Frequency (Hz)

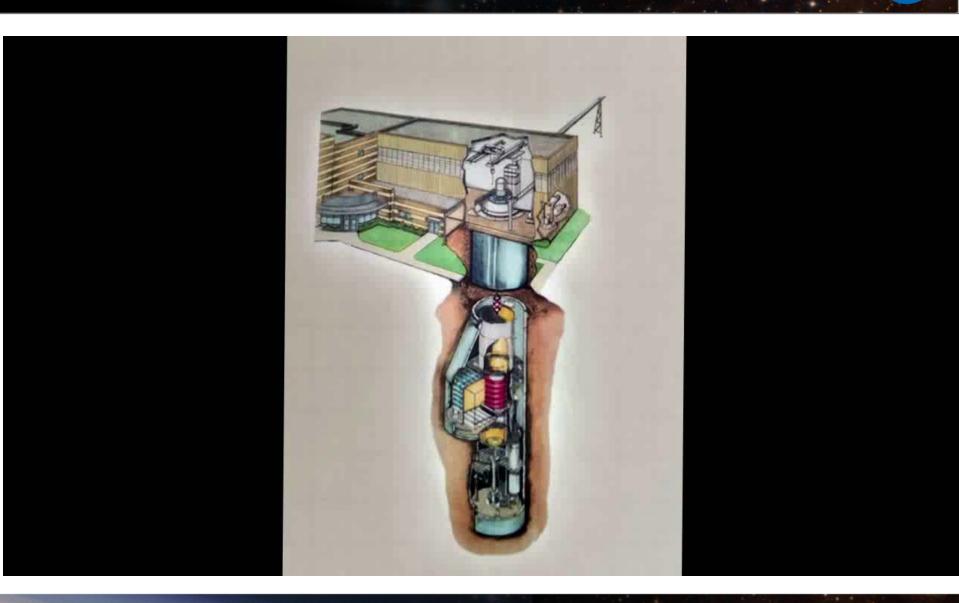


NASA GRC Maglev Concept

- Weight of entire payload 2,000 to 2,500kg including LIM (or LSM)
 - Configuration Concept is based on a vertical LIM
 - Power requirements
 - Tradeoffs 4g vs 15g acceleration levels

| Summary @ 2,000kg Package, | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|---|----------|------|
| quality level = 1E-6g | Time | | Power | |
| Total thrown time 15g/15g | 10.83 | S | 1.6E+07 | watt |
| Total thrown time 4g/15g | 10.42 | s | | watt |
| Total thrown time 4g/4g | 10.00 | s | 3.86E+06 | watt |
| Total thrown time 1.5g/4g | 9.33 | s | | watt |
| Total thrown time 1.5g/1.5g | 8.66 | s | 1.25E+06 | watt |

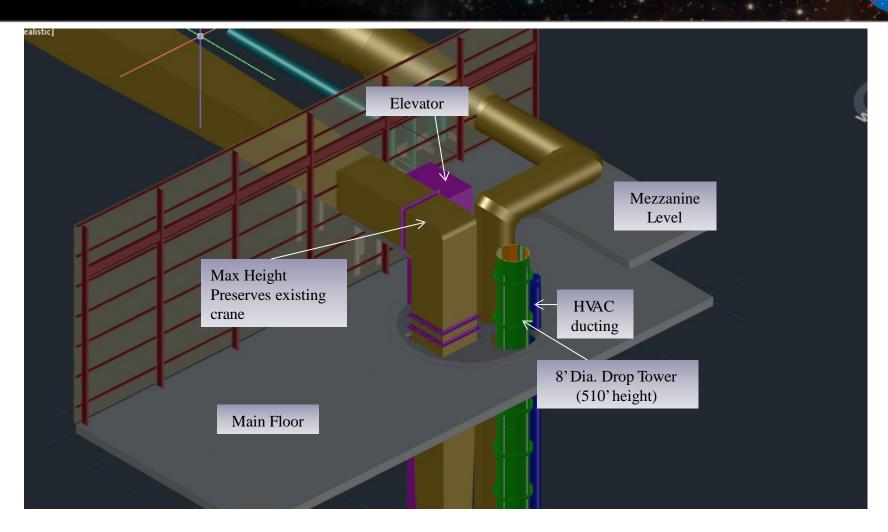
Animation



NASA

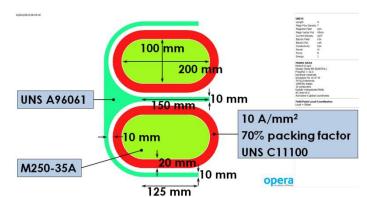
Airline Concept

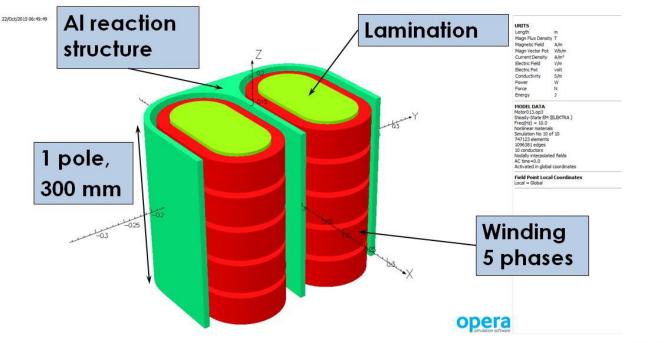




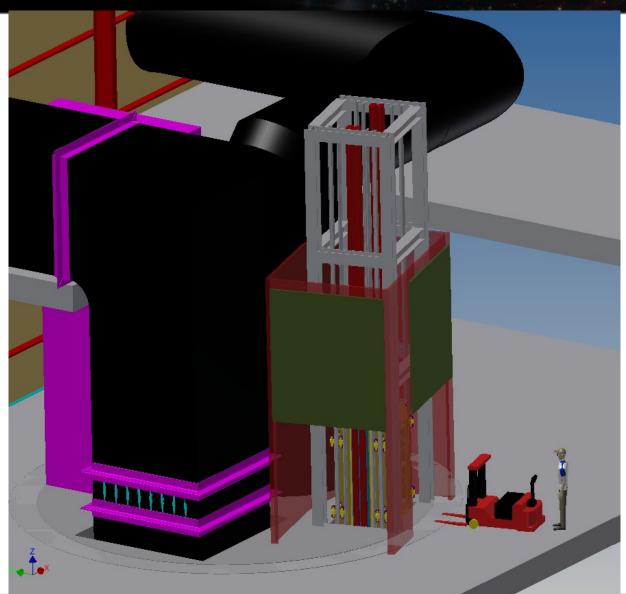
Maglev Concept

- Linear induction motor
 - Keep dropped mass as small as possible
- Gramme winding
 - Very small force ripple
- Axial length of reaction structure
 - Must be integer number of wavelengths of the LIM
 - Reason: force ripple





Maglev Concept



NASA

ISO 1

Conclusions

- Recent improvements in drop tower systems/technology raise the potential for enhanced capability:
 - Increased duration
 - Increased throughput
 - Reduced cost
 - Partial Gravity
 - Variable Gravity
- Comparable capabilities at extended durations but noiser g-levels exist on aircraft
- Both platforms are adaptable to user needs.
- Input is sought for NASA drop tower modification concept.