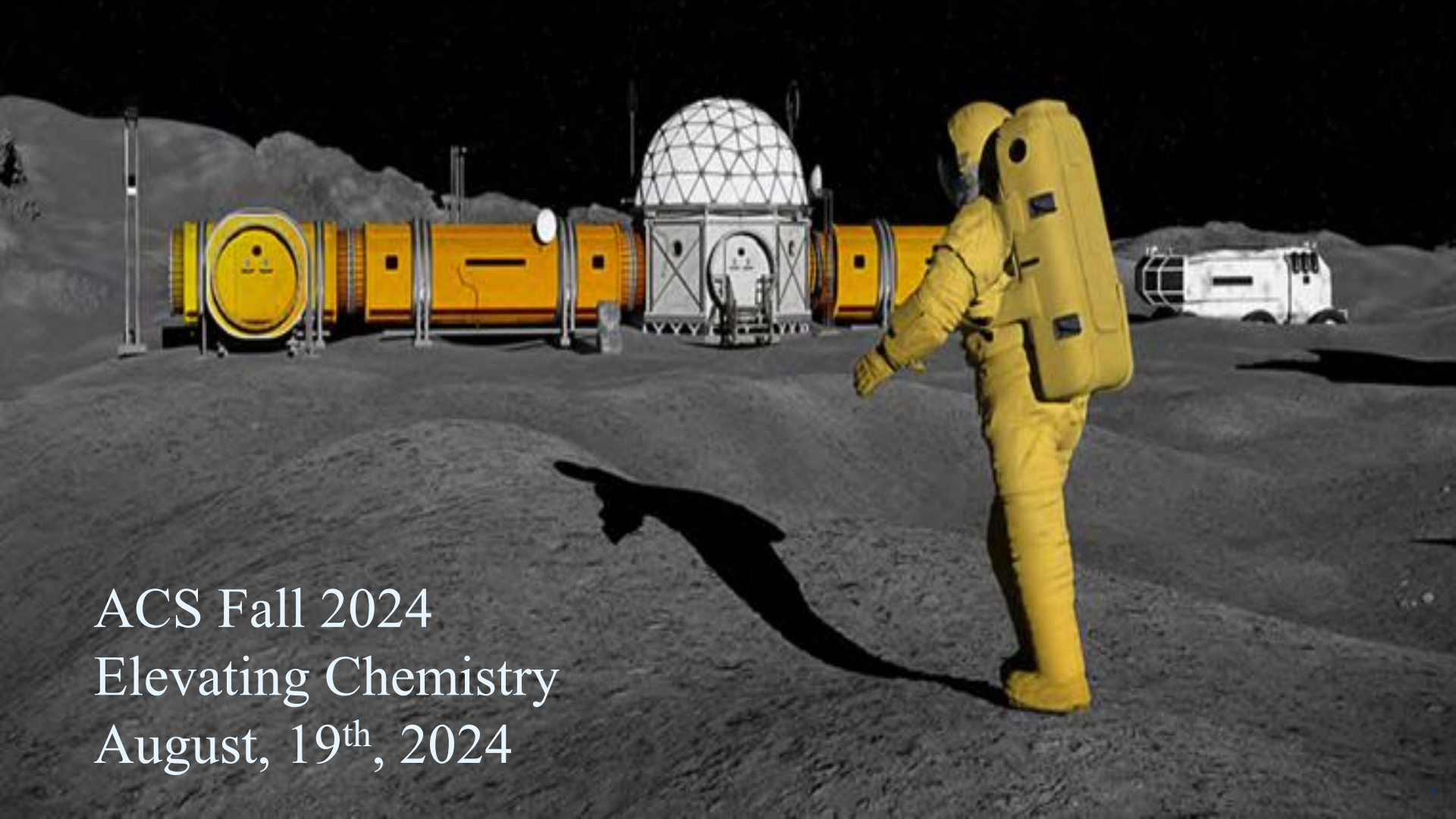
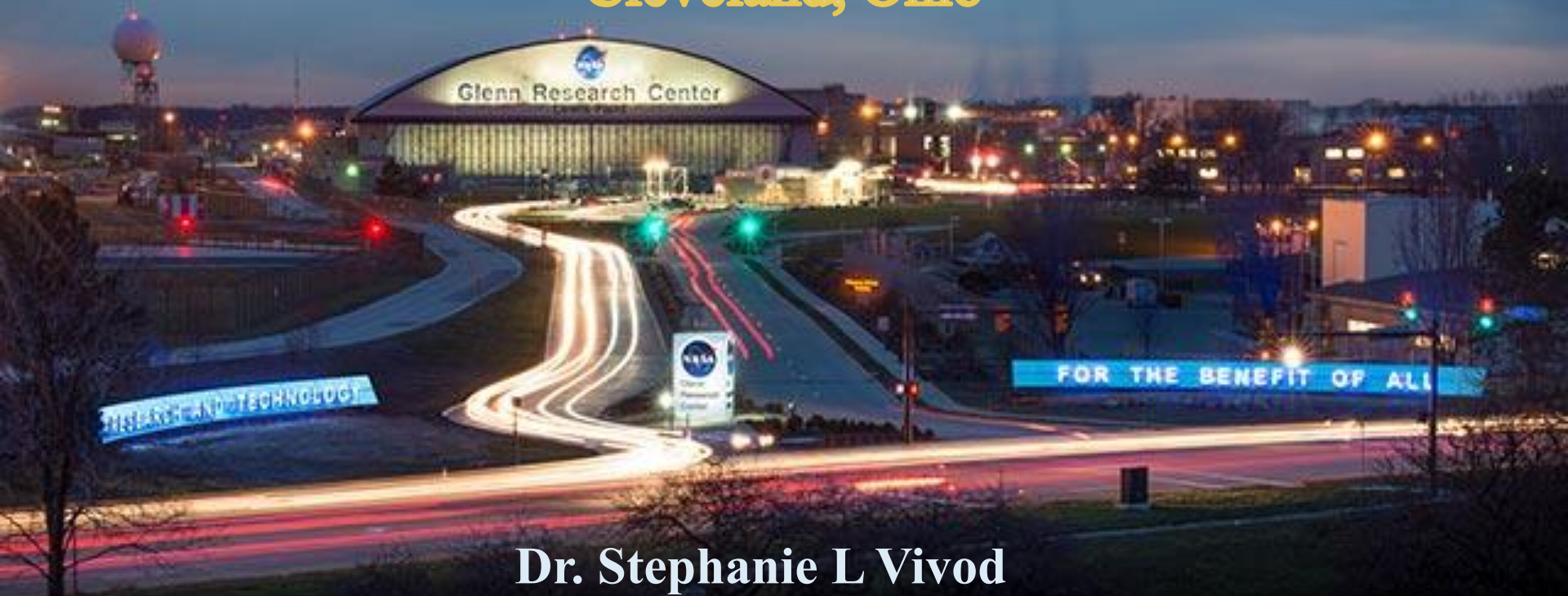


Polymer Aerogels for Lunar Applications and Beyond



ACS Fall 2024
Elevating Chemistry
August, 19th, 2024

NASA John H. Glenn Research Center at Lewis Field Cleveland, Ohio



Dr. Stephanie L Vivod

Stephanie.L.Vivod@nasa.gov

Research Chemical Engineer
Materials Chemistry and Physics Branch
Materials and Structures Division



NASA Headquarters



Ames Research Center



Dryden Flight Research Center



Glenn Research Center



Goddard Space Flight Center



Jet Propulsion Laboratory



Johnson Space Center



Kennedy Space Center



Langley Research Center



Marshall Space Flight Center



Michoud Assembly Facility



Plum Brook Station



Stennis Space Center



Wallops Flight Facility



White Sands Test Facility

NASA centers and facilities

www.nasa.gov

PS-00030-0610

NASA Centers and Facilities

NASA consists of its Headquarters in Washington, DC, field centers, and facilities. Each center's Outreach and Educational programs have been assigned a geographic region of responsibility. On the reverse side is a map of the United States color coded to show the states and the assigned NASA center. For additional information go to <http://www.nasa.gov/about/sites/index.html>.



NASA Headquarters

NASA Headquarters, located in Washington, DC, exercises management over the space flight centers, research centers, and other installations that constitute NASA.



Jet Propulsion Laboratory

The Jet Propulsion Laboratory, managed by the California Institute of Technology is NASA's lead center for robotic exploration of the solar system.



Michoud Assembly Facility

Michoud Assembly Facility is a world-class manufacturing facility providing vital support to NASA exploration and discovery missions.



Ames Research Center

Ames Research Center specializes in research geared towards creating new knowledge and technologies that span the spectrum of NASA interests.

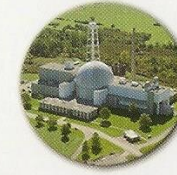
Alaska, Northern California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming



Johnson Space Center

From the early Gemini, Apollo, and Sky Lab projects to today's Space Shuttle and International Space Station programs, Johnson Space Center continues to lead NASA's effort in Human Space Exploration.

Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas



Plum Brook Station

Plum Brook Station facilities can simulate environmental conditions found on Earth, in low Earth orbit, on planetary surfaces, and in deep space.



Dryden Flight Research Center

As the lead for flight research, Dryden continues to innovate in aeronautics and space technology. The newest, fastest, and highest—all have made their debut in the vast, clear desert skies over Dryden.

Arizona, Southern California



Kennedy Space Center

Kennedy Space Center is America's Gateway to the Universe—leading the world in preparing and launching missions around the Earth and beyond.

Florida, Georgia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands



Stennis Space Center

Stennis is responsible for NASA's rocket propulsion testing and for partnering with industry to develop and implement remote sensing technology.

Mississippi



Glenn Research Center

Glenn Research Center develops and transfers critical technologies that address national priorities through research, technology development, and systems development for safe and reliable aeronautics, aerospace, and space applications.

Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin



Langley Research Center

Langley continues to forge new frontiers in aviation and space research for aerospace, atmospheric sciences, and technology commercialization to improve the way the world lives.

Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia



Wallops Flight Facility

Located on Virginia's Eastern shore, Wallops is NASA's premier site for sub-orbital and small orbital flight projects, Earth Science research, and technology development and is home to NASA's only owned and operated launch range.



Goddard Space Flight Center

The mission of the Goddard Space Flight Center is to expand knowledge of the Earth and its environment, the solar system, and the universe through observations from space.

Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont



Marshall Space Flight Center

Bringing people to space; bringing space to people. Marshall Space Flight Center is the world leader in access to space and use of space for research and development to benefit humanity.

Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, Tennessee



White Sands Test Facility

White Sands Test Facility conducts simulated mission duty-cycle testing to develop numerous full-scale propulsion systems and evaluates upgraded or redesigned shuttle orbiter components to extend service life, enhance performance, and improve mission safety.

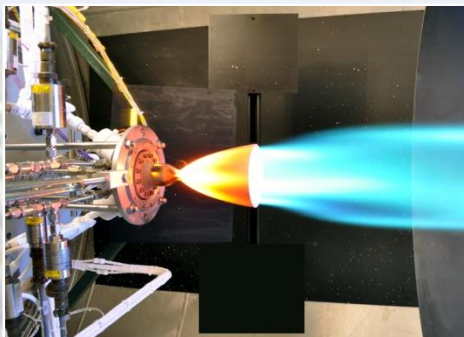


Research Centers

GRC Core Competencies



Air-Breathing Propulsion



**In-Space Propulsion and
Cryogenic Fluids Management**



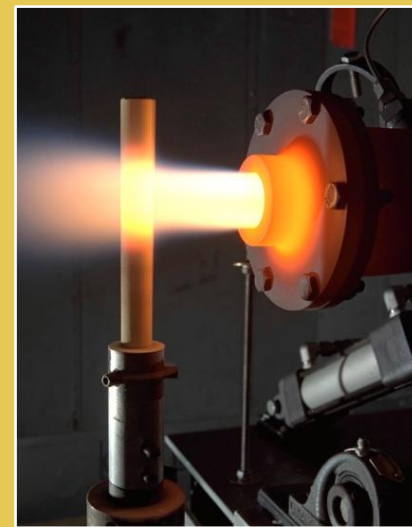
**Physical Sciences and
Biomedical Technologies in Space**



**Communications Technology
and Development**



**Power, Energy Storage and
Conversion**



**Materials and Structures
for Extreme Environments**



WE'RE GOING BACK!

Artemis Program: Return to moon-2026

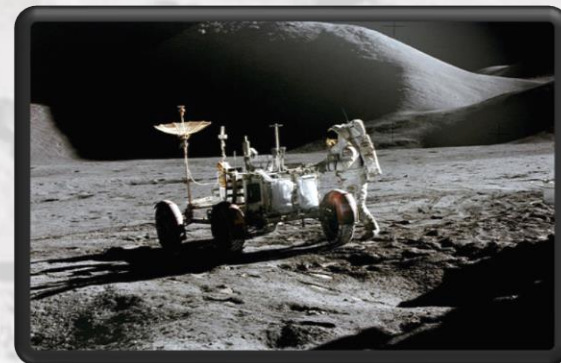


<https://www.nasa.gov/specials/artemis/>

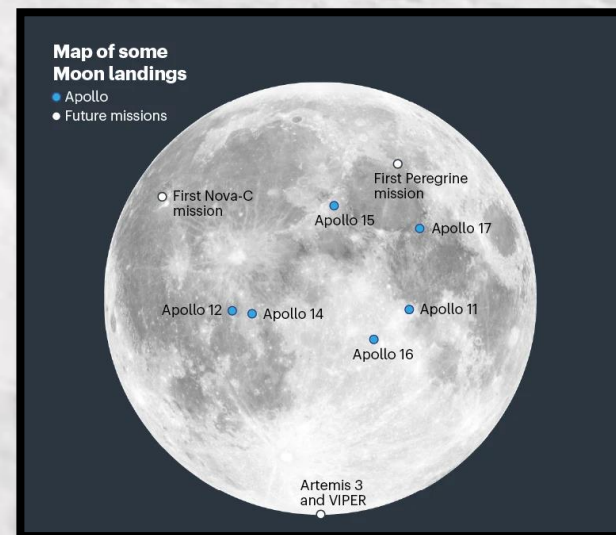
Apollo Program ran from 1961 to 1972

Moon Landing Missions:

- **Apollo 11 (1969)** Neil Armstrong (Commander), Buzz Aldrin, Michael Collins
- **Apollo 12 (1969)** Charles "Pete" Conrad (Commander), Alan Bean, Richard Gordon
- ***Apollo 13 (1970)** James Lovell (Commander), Jack Swigert, Fred Haise
- **Apollo 14 (1971)** Alan Shepard (Commander), Edgar Mitchell, Stuart Rosa
- **Apollo 15 (1971)** David Scott (Commander), James Irwin, Alfred Worden
- **Apollo 16 (1972)** John Young (Commander), Charles Duke, Thomas Mattingly
- **Apollo 17 (1972)** Eugene Cernan (Commander), Harrison Schmitt, Ronald Evans



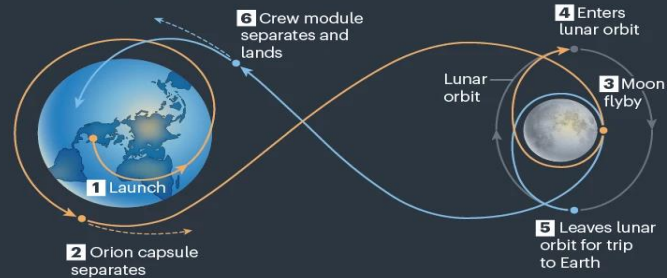
Apollo 15-Astronaut James B. Irwin, lunar module pilot, works on the Lunar Roving Vehicle



NASA is now preparing for an ambitious new era of sustainable human spaceflight and discovery

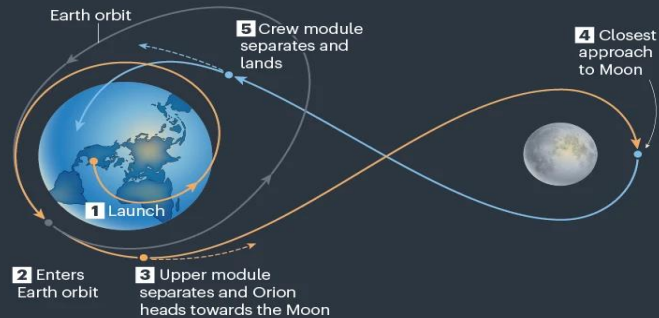
Artemis 1

In the first Artemis mission, the Orion spacecraft will travel without a crew and reach the Moon in several days. After passing about 100 km above the lunar surface, Orion will enter into lunar orbit, allowing engineers to test the spacecraft and collect data. Then, an engine burn will send it back towards Earth. The entire mission will last between 26 and 42 days.



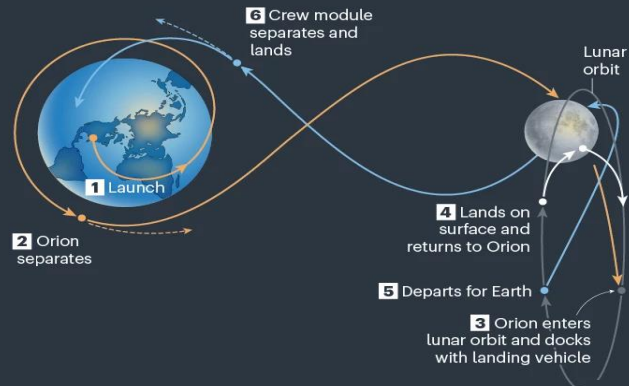
Artemis 2

In the first crewed mission, Orion will orbit Earth a couple of times so NASA can check out the spacecraft before it heads to the Moon. The roughly 10-day trip will take the crew more than 7,000 km past the Moon and then loop back towards Earth.



Artemis 3

Plans are still evolving for this mission, but the initial stages will resemble the first two Artemis launches. When Orion enters into an orbit around the Moon, it will rendezvous with a Human Landing System module. That vehicle will ferry the crew to the lunar surface and back to Orion, which will bring the astronauts home.



Issues and Concerns with Space Exploration

Orbital debris

Radiation

Payload weight reduction

Lunar dust

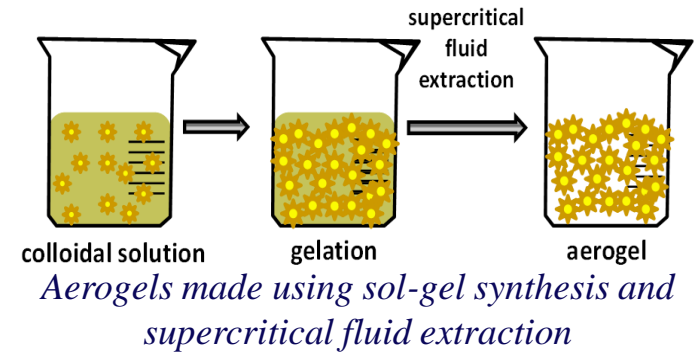
Crew health and safety

ISRU

The Wonderful World of Polymer Aerogels!

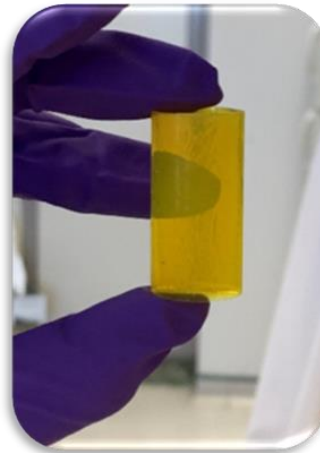
What is an aerogel?

- An open-celled, light weight, porous material derived from a gel in which the liquid is replaced by gas while maintaining the self-assembled three-dimensional structure

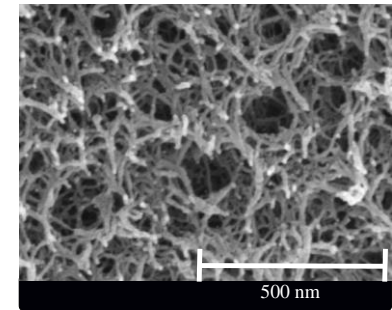


Many characteristics of aerogels are tailored by using various chemistries; however, all aerogels have these Typical Properties:

- High porosity (> 90 %)
- Nano-scale pore sizes (10-40 nm)
- Low density (0.1-0.2 g/cm³)
- Large surface areas (400 – 850 m²/g)
- Low thermal conductivity (~20mW/m·K)
- Low dielectric (1.1)
- Low refractive index (1.02-1.09)



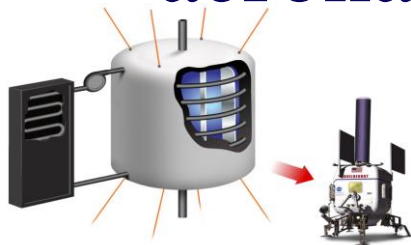
*polymer aerogel
cylinder (1g)
(SA= 850 m²/g)*



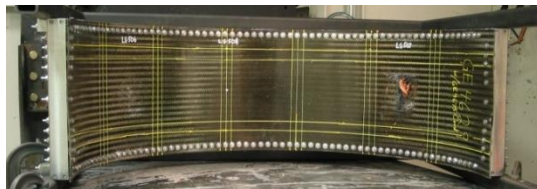
*Scanning Electron
Micrograph of polymer
aerogel matrix*



Applications for durable aerogels in aeronautics and space exploration



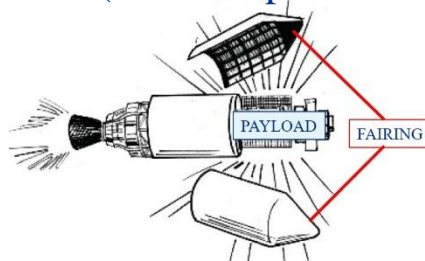
Cryotank Insulation



Fan engine containment
(Ballistic protection)



Light weight satellite ODC



Vibro-acoustic mitigation



Inflatable aerodynamic
decelerators



Propellant tanks



Heat shielding



Ultra-lightweight, multifunctional structures for
habitats, EVA suits, rovers

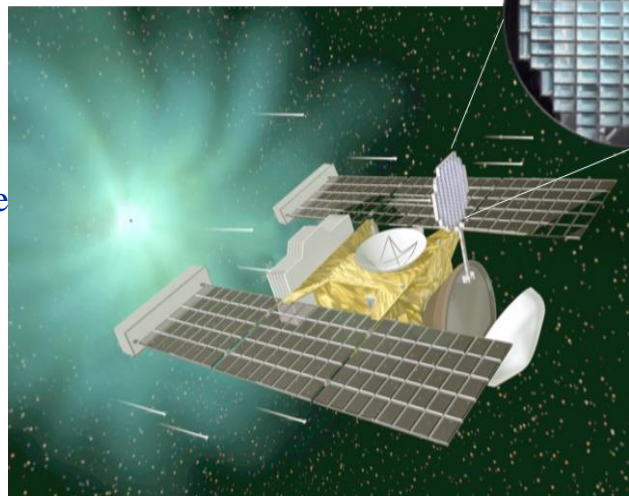
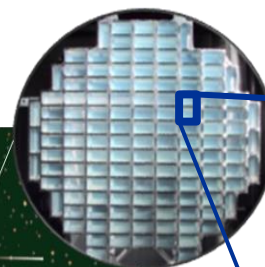
Improving on Previous Technology

Rover Battery Insulation



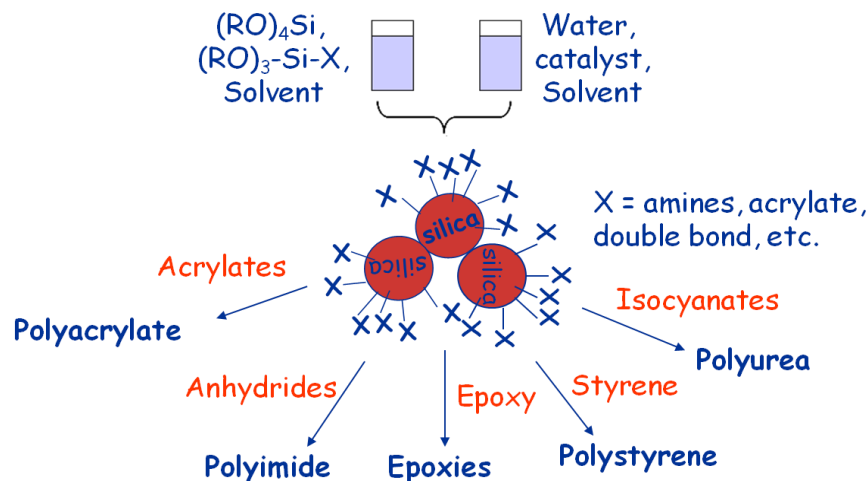
- Sensitive internal components must not exceed extreme temperatures of -40° Celsius to $+40^{\circ}$ Celsius (-40° Fahrenheit to 104° Fahrenheit)
- Night temperatures on Mars can drop to -96° Celsius (-140° Fahrenheit).
- The rover is kept warm by a special layer of silica aerogel

Stardust Mission

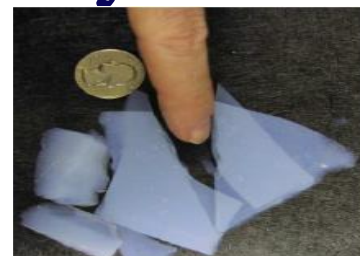


- NASA's Discovery Mission Stardust launched with the intention of performing a close (142 km) flyby of the comet Wild-2 in order to collect cometary samples embedded within an aerogel substrate.

Durable aerogels by reinforcing silica aerogels with polymers



- Versatile: allows cross-linking with variety of polymers to tailor properties

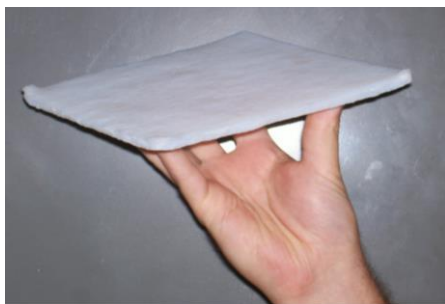


Native

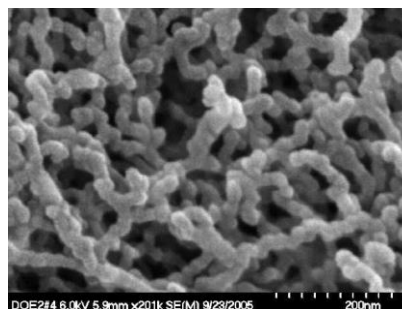


Cross-linked

- Polymer reinforcement **doubles** the density
- Results in **two order of magnitude** increase in strength
- Does not change pore structure



Polymer reinforced silica batting



Low density... to higher density,
same aerogel pore structure

Flexible insulation layer for thermal protective system (TPS)

- Developed as flexible improved insulation for hypersonic inflatable decelerators for entry descent and landing (EDL) applications
- Improvement over Pyrogel 3350—less dusty, onset of decomposition 550-600 °C
- PI aerogels stable up to temperatures of 400 °C



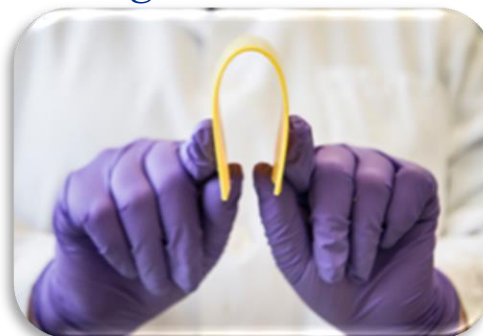
Why polyimide aerogels?

Polyimides

- DuPont-high temperature engineering polymers
- High glass transition (T_g) temp
- Thermal stability ($>500\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)
- Mechanical strength –toughness, flexibility, high tensile strength
- Chemical resistance
- Transparency
- Electrically insulating

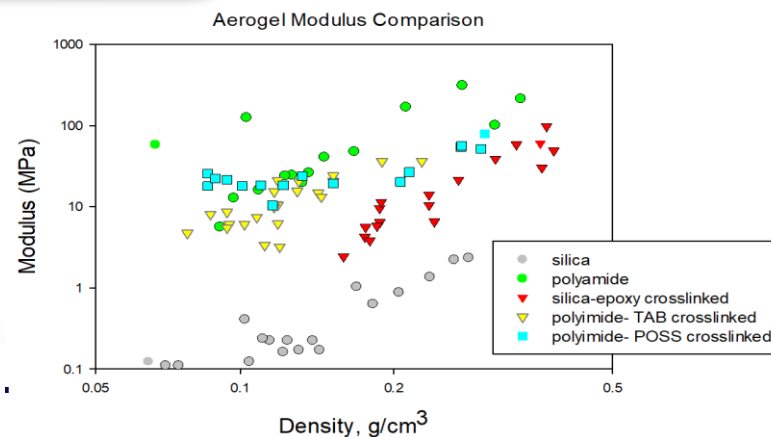
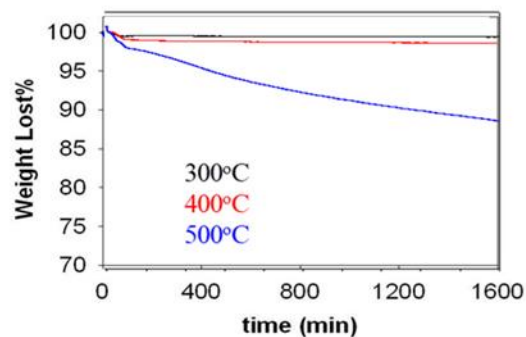
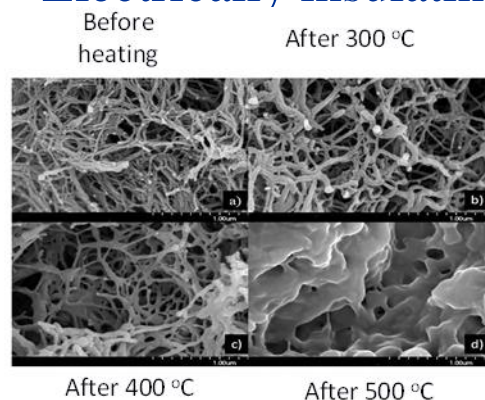


Strong and Flexible

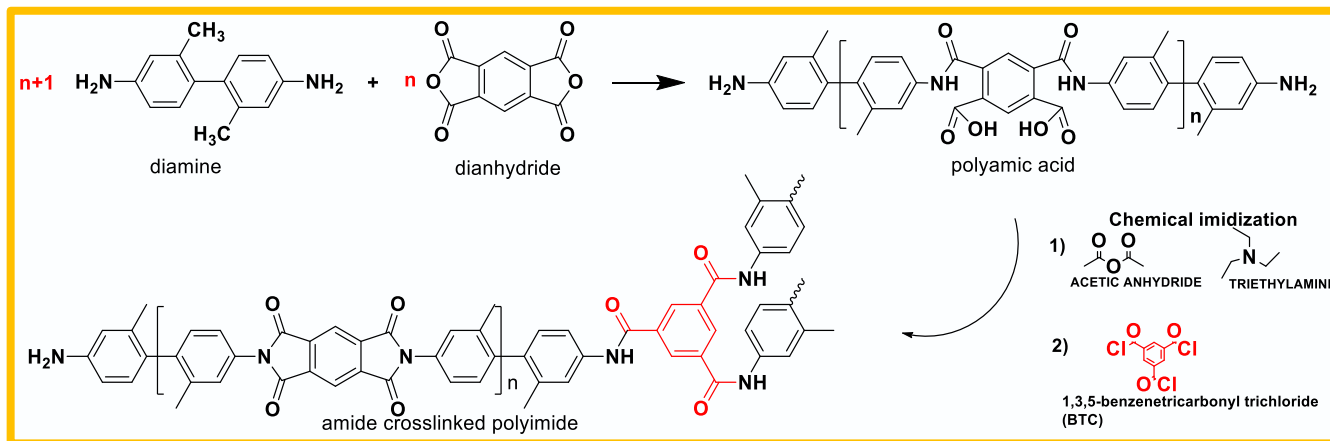


Aerogels

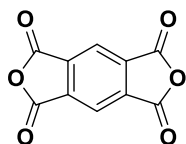
- Low density
- High porosity
- High surface area
- Low T_c



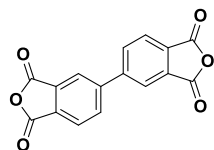
Polyimide Synthesis Mechanism and Monomers



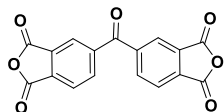
Dianhydrides



Pyromellitic dianhydride (PMDA)

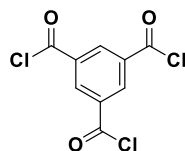


3,3',4,4'-biphenyltetracarboxylic dianhydride (BPDA)

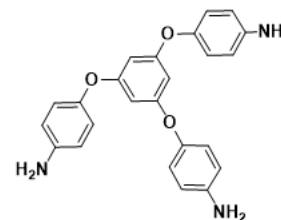


Benzophenone-3,3',4,4'-tetracarboxylic dianhydride (BTDA)

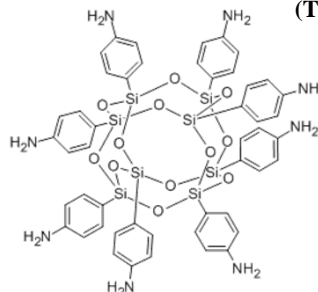
Cross-linkers



1,3,5-benzenetricarbonyl trichloride (BTC)

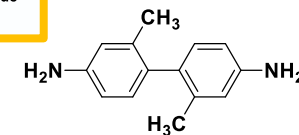


Tris-1,3,5-aminophenoxy benzene (TAB)

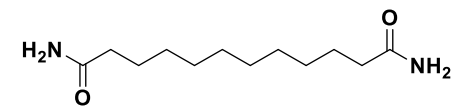


octa(aminophenyl)polysilsesquioxane (OAPS)

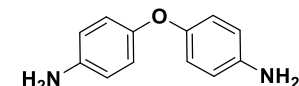
Diamines



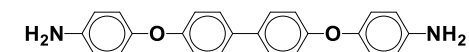
2,2'-dimethylbenzidine (DMBZ)



1,12-dodecylidiamine (DADD)

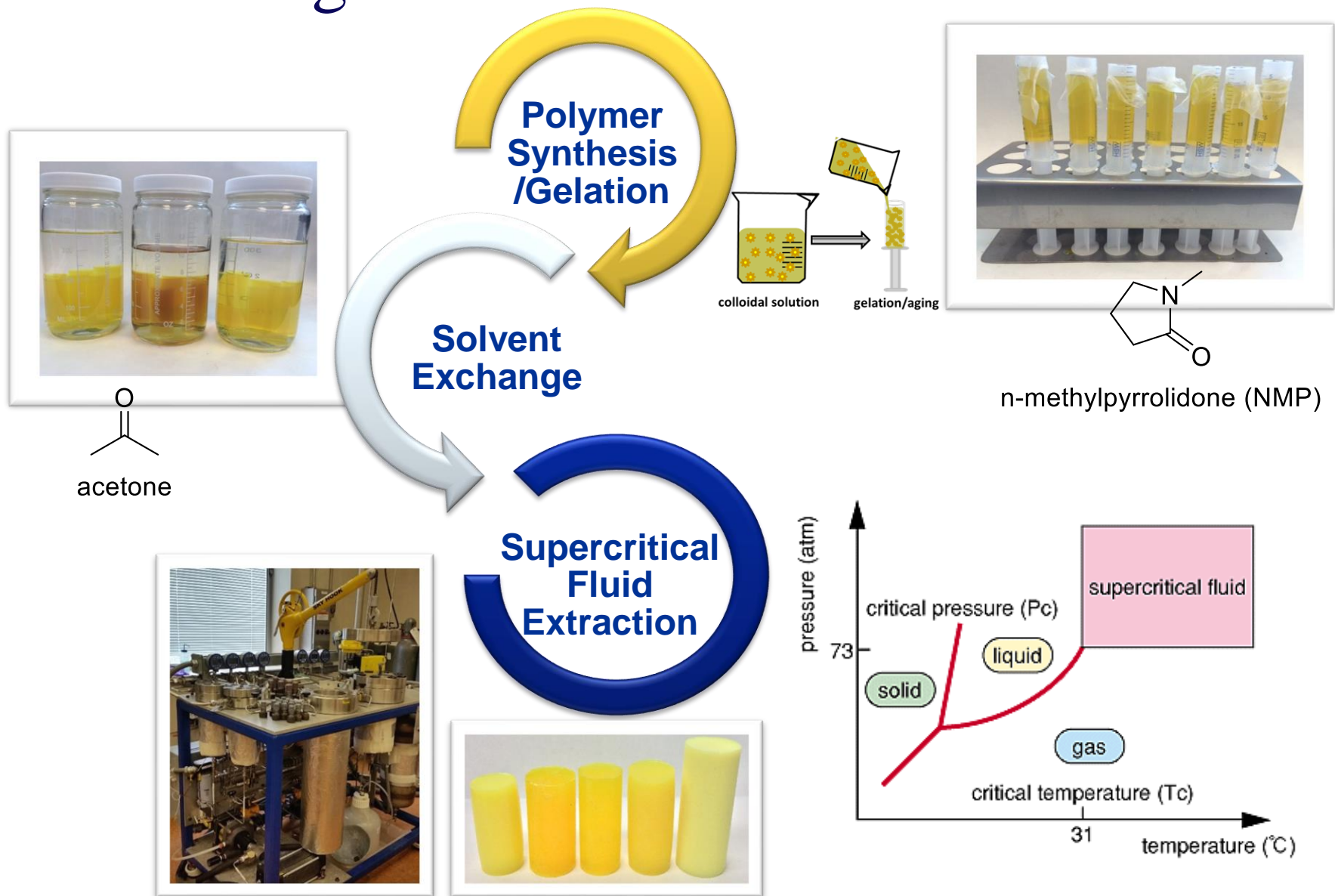


4,4'-oxydianiline (ODA)



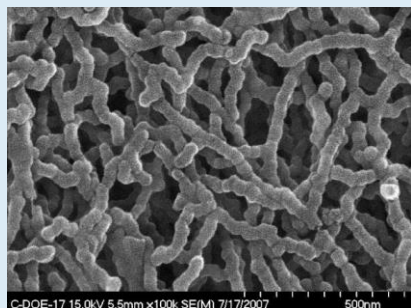
4,4'-Bis(4-aminophenoxy) biphenyl (BAPB)

Aerogel Fabrication Process

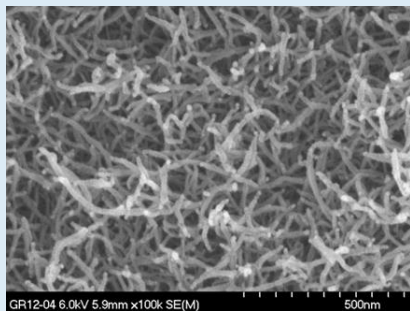


Aerogel Properties

Structure
Typical in all aerogels



silica

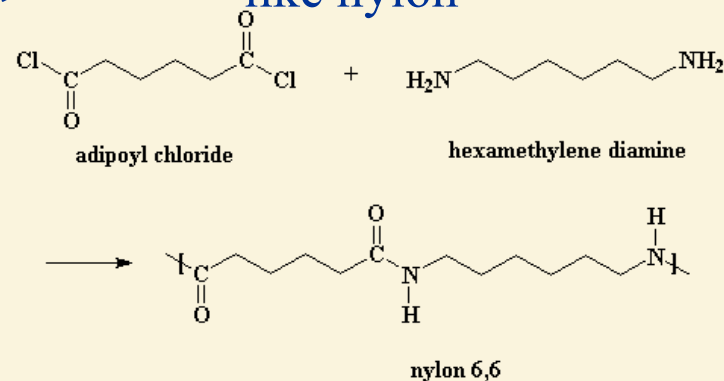


polymer

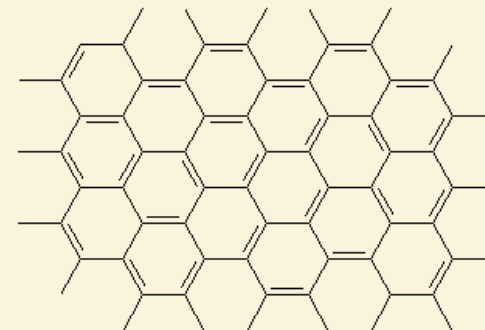
- High porosity
- Nano-scale pore size
- Low density
- High internal surface area
- Low Tc and dielectric

Chemistry
Varies in all aerogels

➤ Aliphatic in backbone increases flexibility like nylon

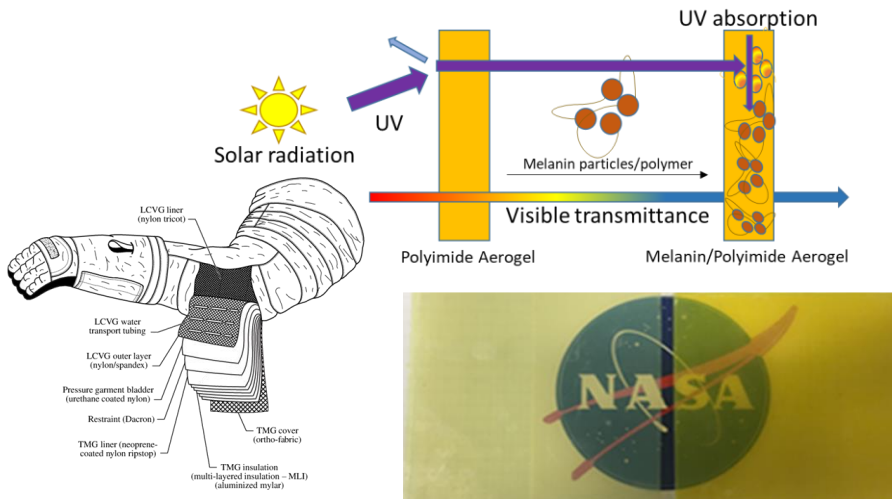


➤ Aromatics in backbone increases strength and temperature resistance like graphite



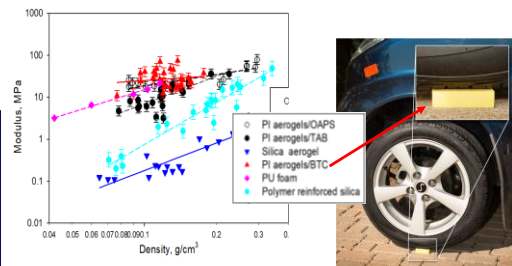
a section of a sheet of graphite

Polyimide Aerogel Development



Radiation mitigation

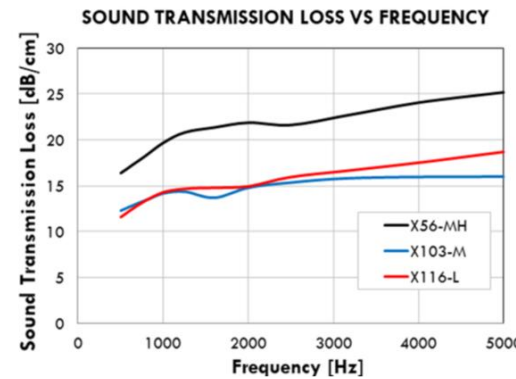
Tunable Transparency



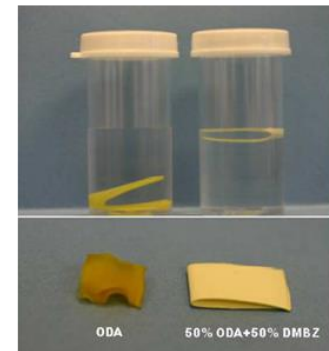
Improved mechanical properties



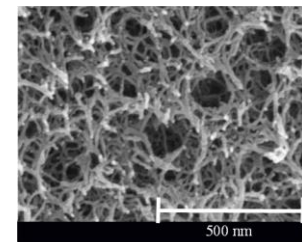
Orbital debris containment



Acoustic impedance



Tailored Hydrophobicity



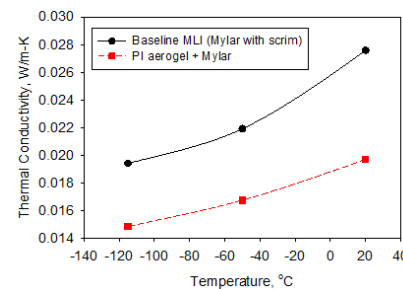
Tunable pore structure



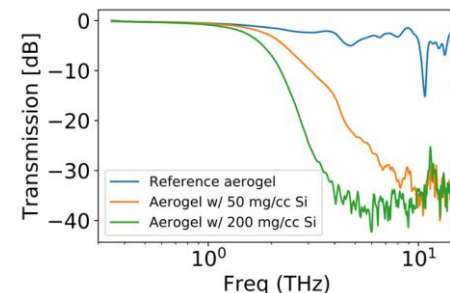
Baseline MLI (Mylar + scrim)



Pi aerogel + Mylar



Enhanced thermal impedance



IR filtration

3D printing

Multifunctional, Universal Thermal Insulation System

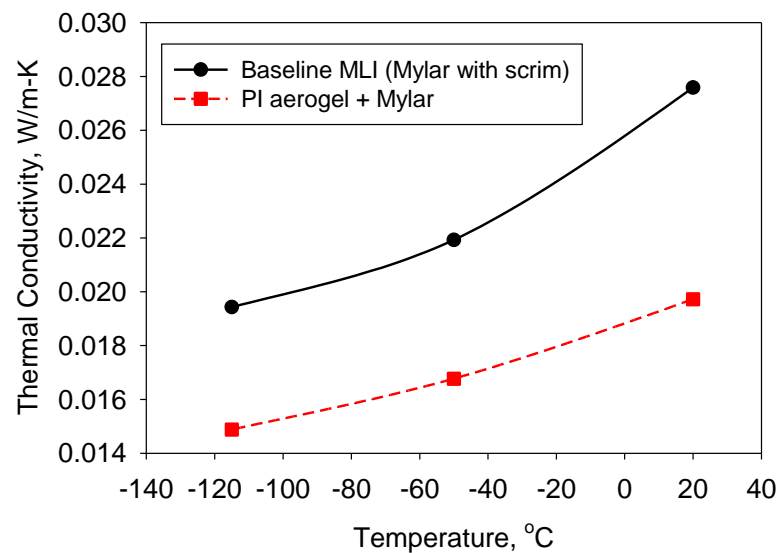
- Current multilayer insulation (MLI) only functions in vacuum
 - Layers of Mylar separated by scrim layers
- MLI incorporating aerogel in place of scrim reduces TC by 23-37%



Baseline MLI (Mylar + scrim)



Pi aerogel + Mylar



MLI with and without aerogel tested under simulated Mars atmosphere (8 Torr Argon, -120 to 20 °C)

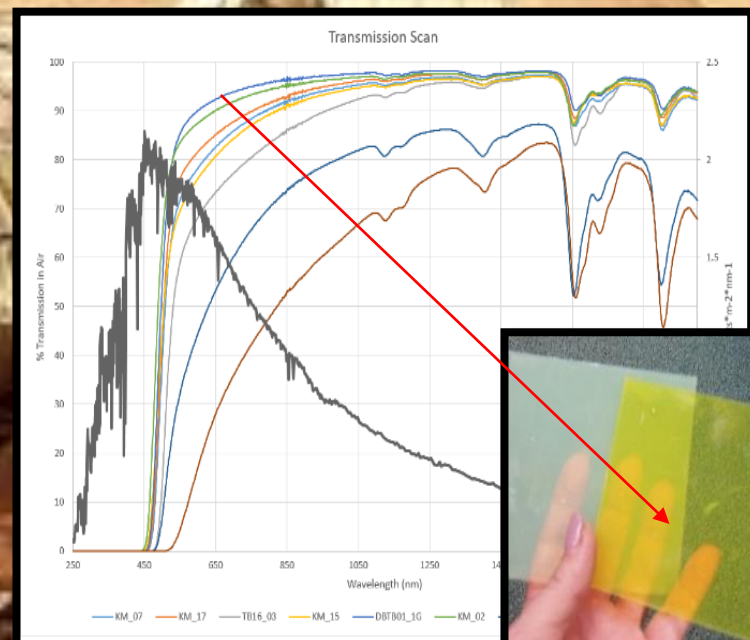
Polymer Aerogels for Passive Thermal Containment

Aerogels for Surviving the Lunar Night (ASLAN)



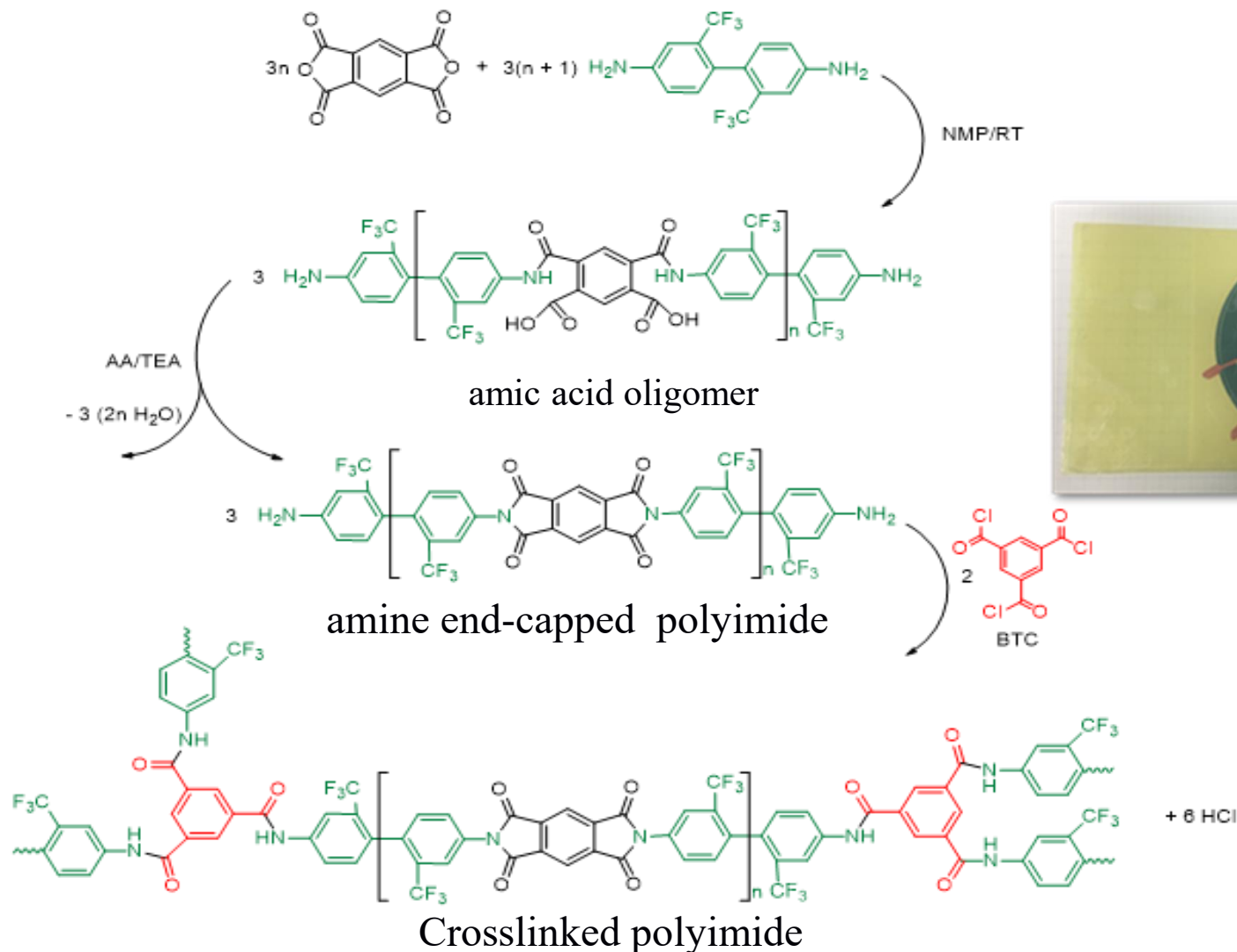
Tunable opacity

PTC for habitats, greenhouses, terraforming

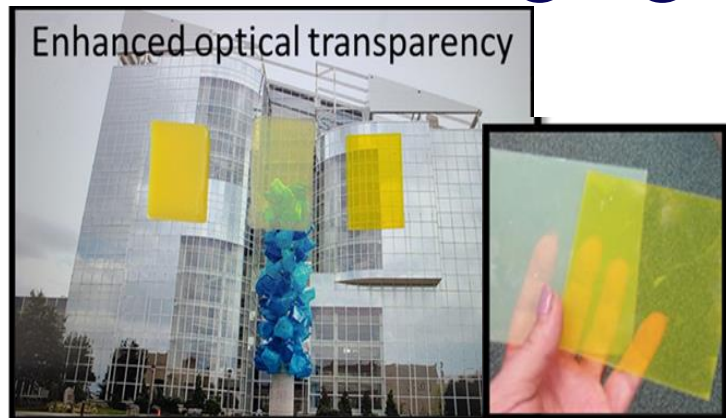


Higher transmissivity and optical clarity with fluorinated monomer

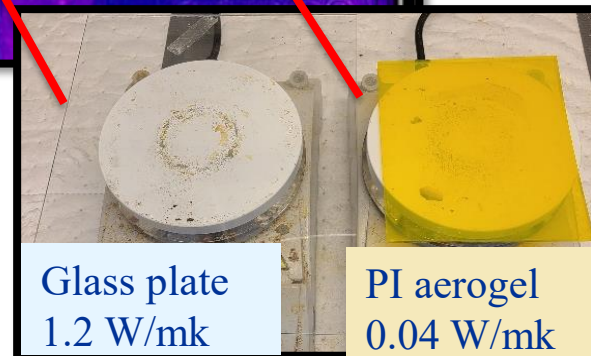
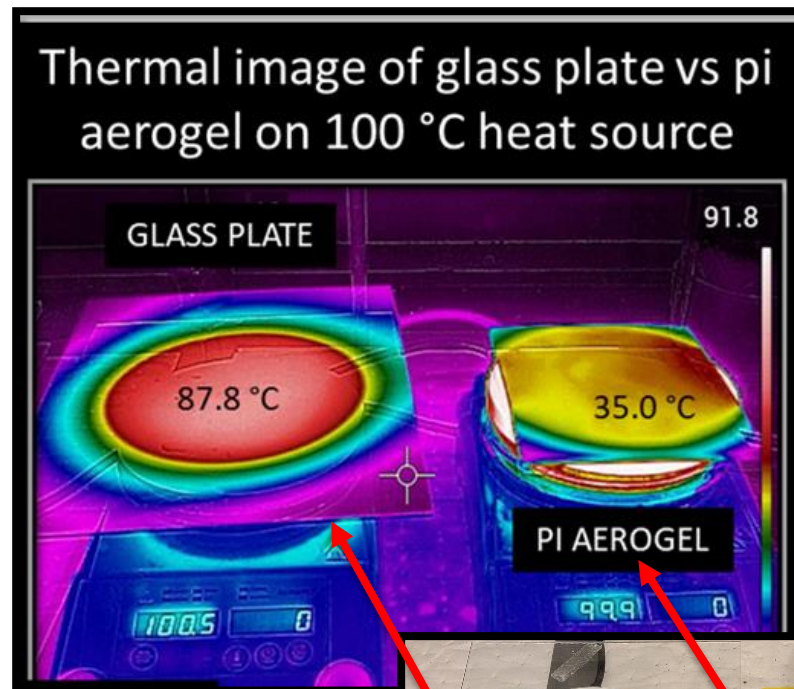
Fluorinated Monomer Incorporation



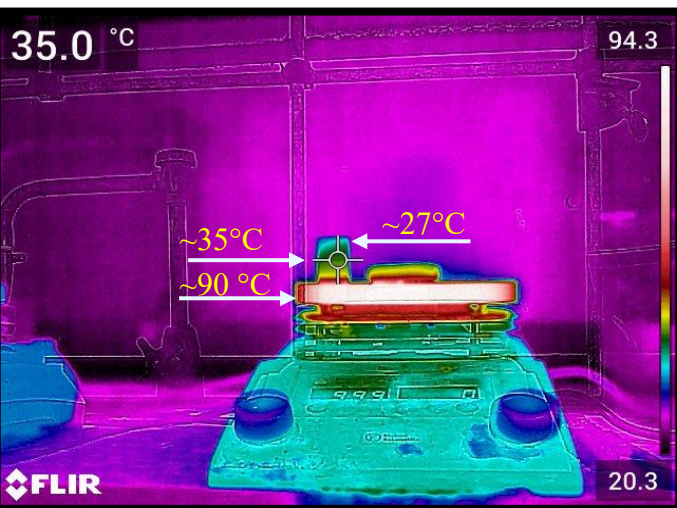
Thermal imaging of aerogel vs plate glass



Improved transparency



Polyimide aerogel is 30-60 times more thermally insulating than glass plating at room temperature and ambient pressure



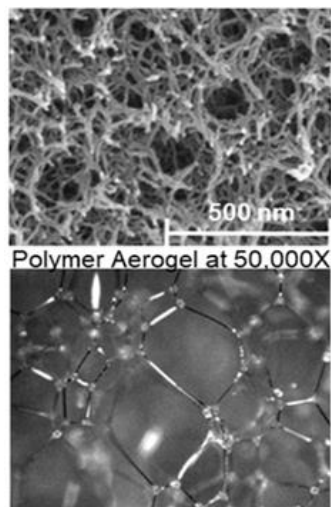
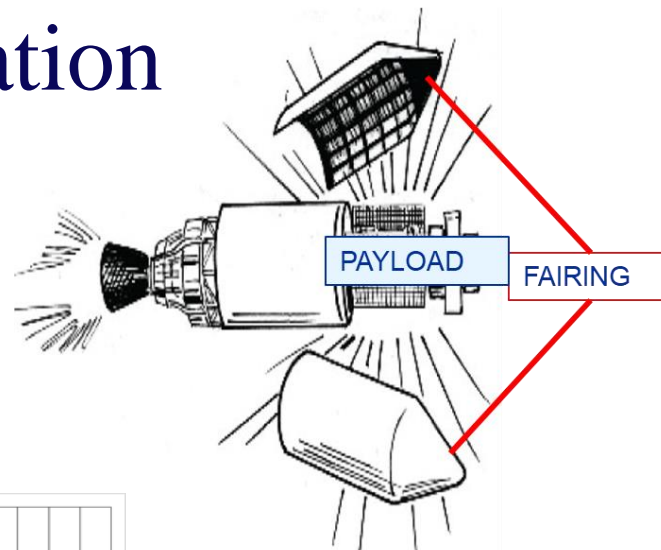
Heat transfer through a pi aerogel cylinder (left) and block (right)-30 min

Thermal resistance = thickness/area*thermal conductivity

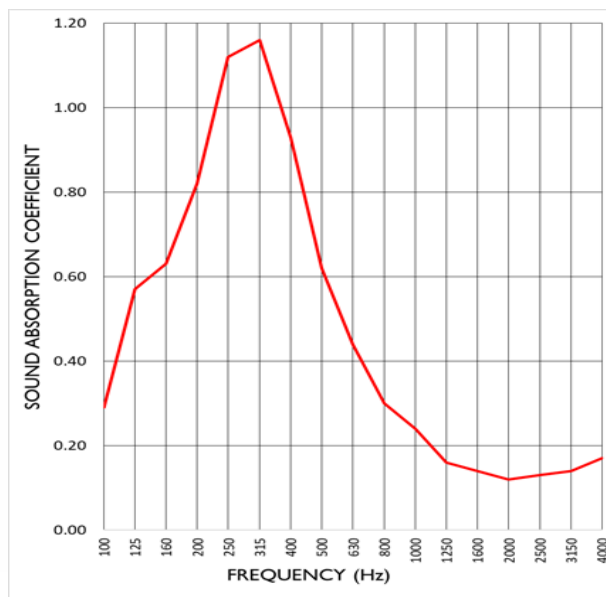
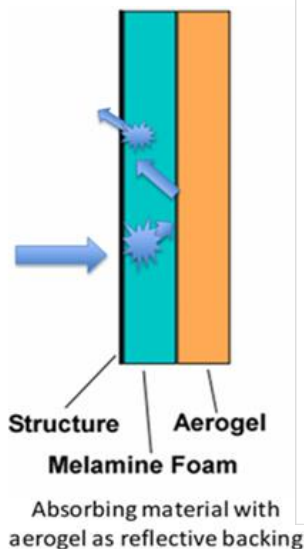
$$\frac{t_{aerogel}}{A * \lambda_{aerogel}} = \frac{t_{glass}}{A * \lambda_{glass}} \longrightarrow \frac{t_{glass}}{t_{aerogel}} = \frac{\lambda_{glass}}{\lambda_{aerogel}} = 30$$

Advanced Acoustic Materials for Noise Mitigation

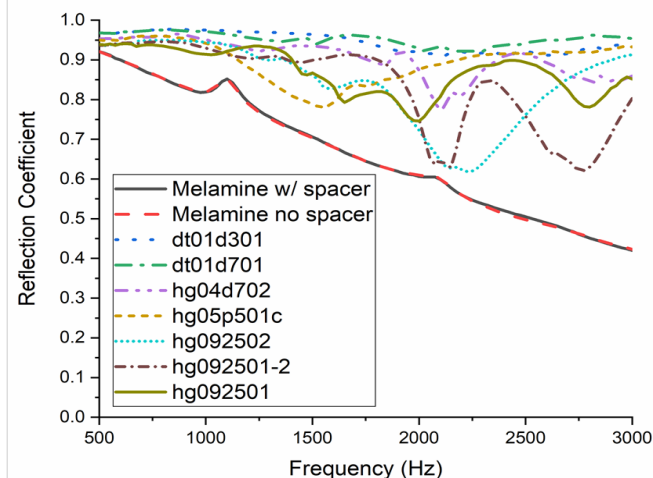
- Vibro-acoustic loads pose threat to payload launch survivability
- Aerogels will add damping to the structure, which reduces the amplitude of the vibration and noise transmission in addition to weight reduction



Melamine Foam at 80X

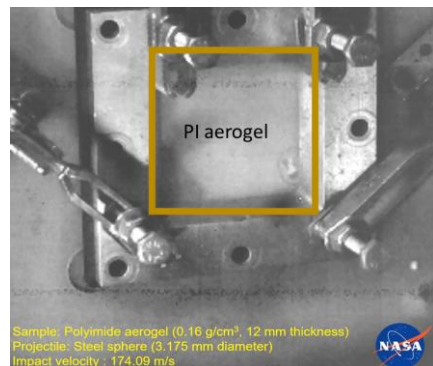
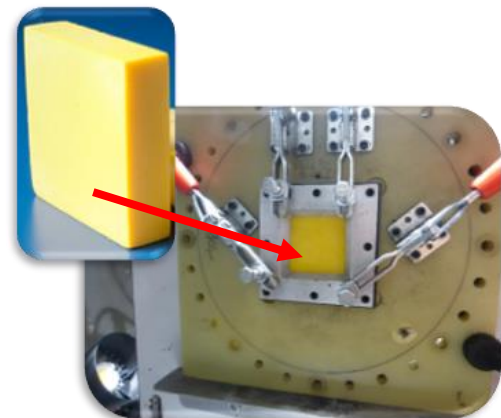


Absorption coefficient of polyimide aerogels/melamine foam composite

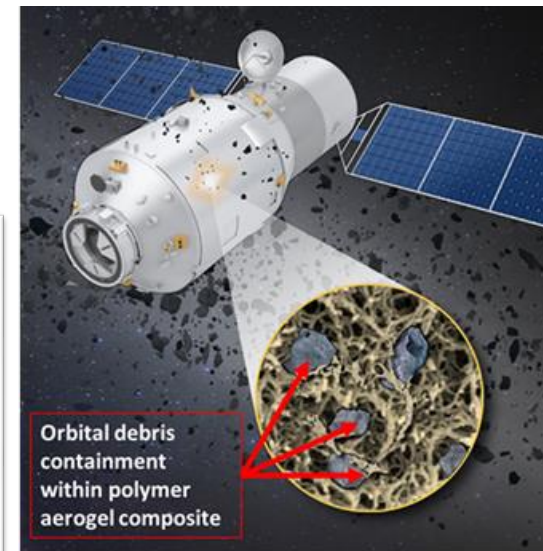


Reflection coefficient of polyimide aerogels vs melamine foam

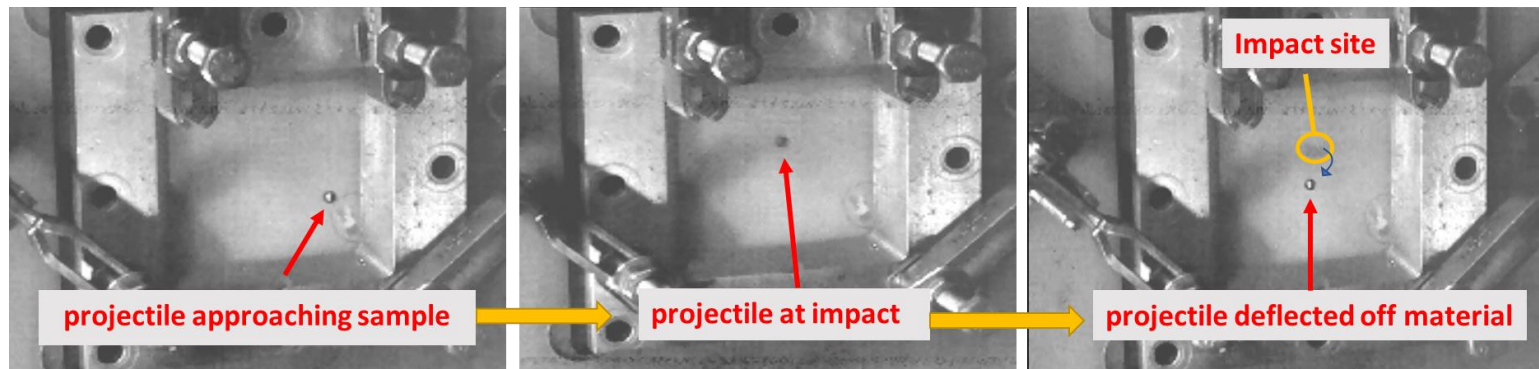
Towards tunable ballistic impact containment



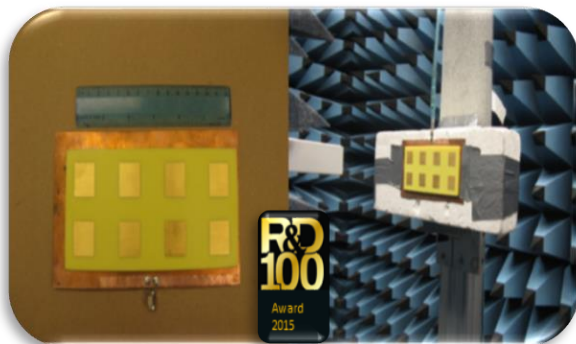
name	areal density, ρ (g cm ⁻²)	impact velocity, v_i (m s ⁻¹)	exit velocity, v_e (m s ⁻¹)	absorbed energy, (%)
PI-1	0.22	1283.05	1160.18	18.24
PI-2	0.19	1091.16	1018.95	12.80
PI-3	0.23	1237.40	1145.32	14.33
PI-4	0.20	466.24	369.21	37.29
PI-5	0.19	435.22	371.63	27.09
PI-6-A	0.19	160.92	0	100
PI-6-B	0.19	174.09	0	100
PI-7	0.17	179.21	31.61	96.89
PI-8	0.23	171.53	0	100



Polymer aerogel acts as an energy dissipating barrier

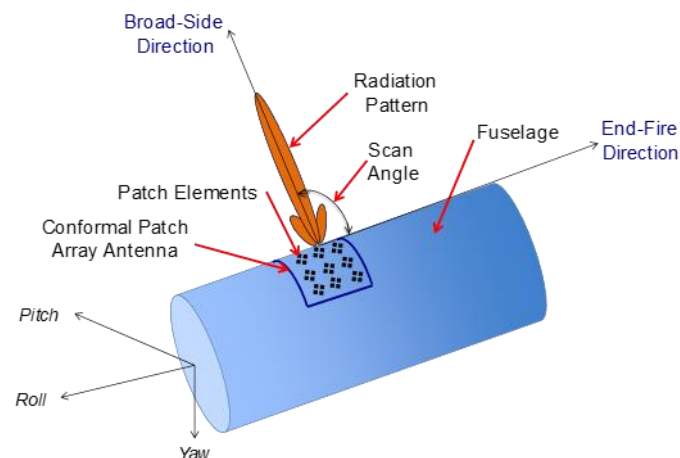
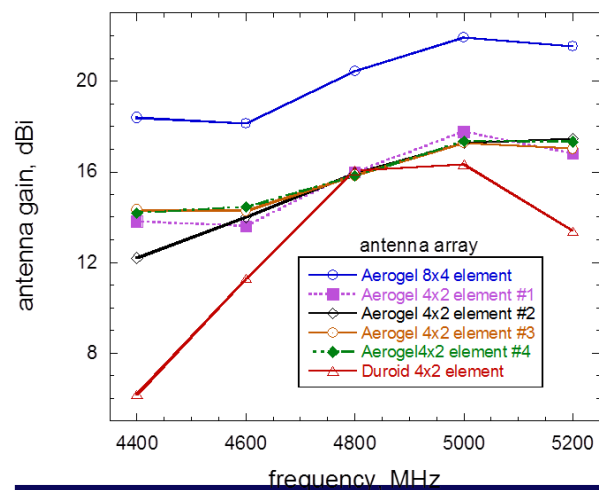


Low dielectric constant of PI aerogel



Phased array antennas

- Improved gain and efficiency 77 % lighter in weight
- Broader bandwidth allowing for reduced number of antennas



Beyond line of sight (BLOS) coverage for UAS

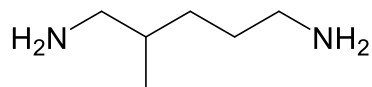
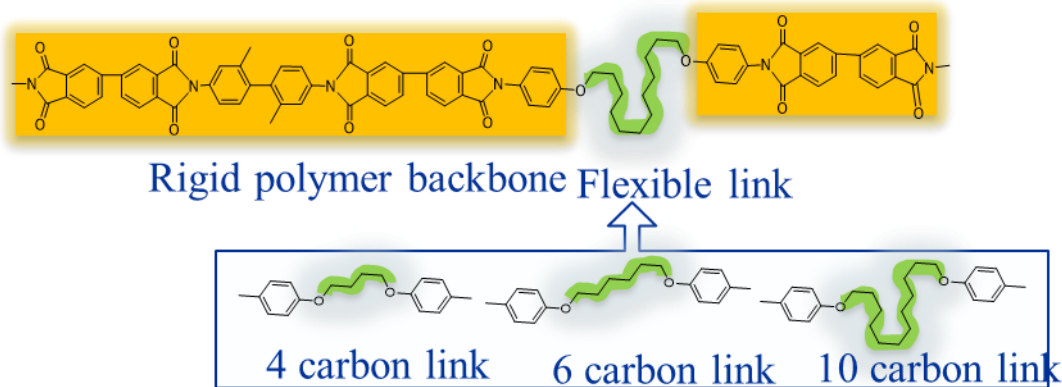


Global Hawk/Northrop Grumman

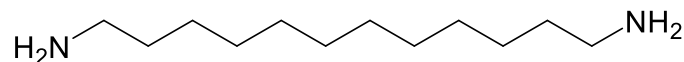
- Electronically attenuated ultra low side lobes to avoid interference with ground
- Build out of ultra-lightweight, low dielectric polymer aerogels
 - Up to 80% weight savings by using unconventional materials
- Reduced drag through use of conformal designs

Approach to more flexible aerogels

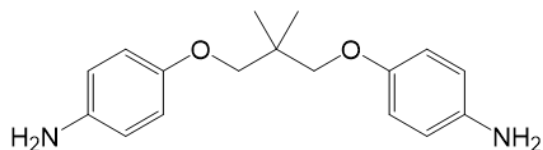
- Utilize aliphatic diamines to replace up to 75 % of aromatic diamine



1,5-diamino-2-methylpentane (DAMP)



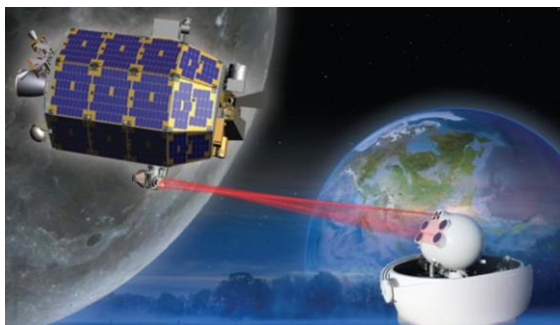
1,12-diaminododecane (DADD)



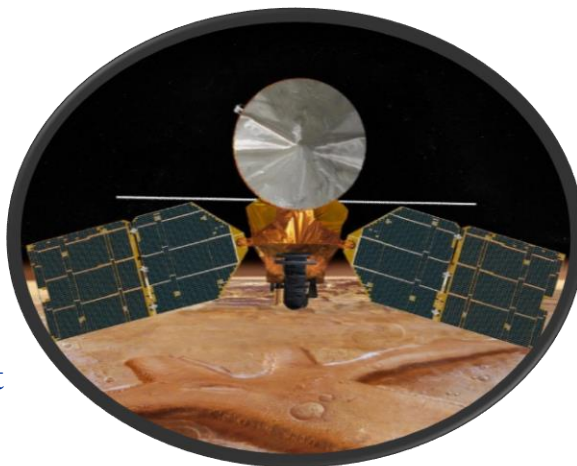
1,3-Bis(4-aminophenoxy)neopentane (BAPN)



BLOS Communication for Space Applications



Lunar Atmosphere and Dust Environment Explorer (LADEE) satellite in lunar orbit



Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter Mission



International Space Station

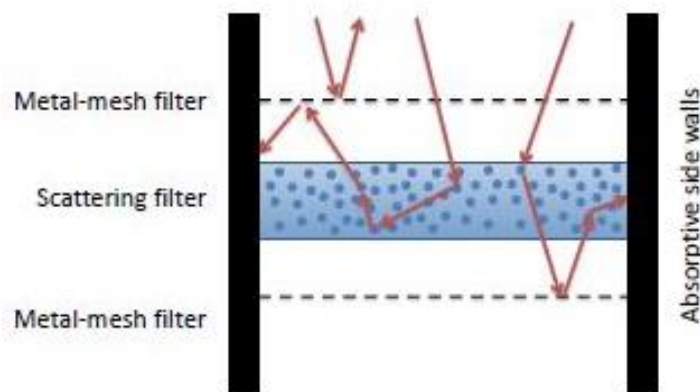
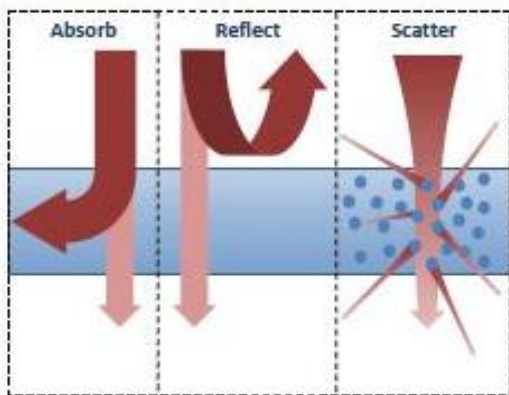


https://www.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/atoms/audio/ep157_gateway.mp3

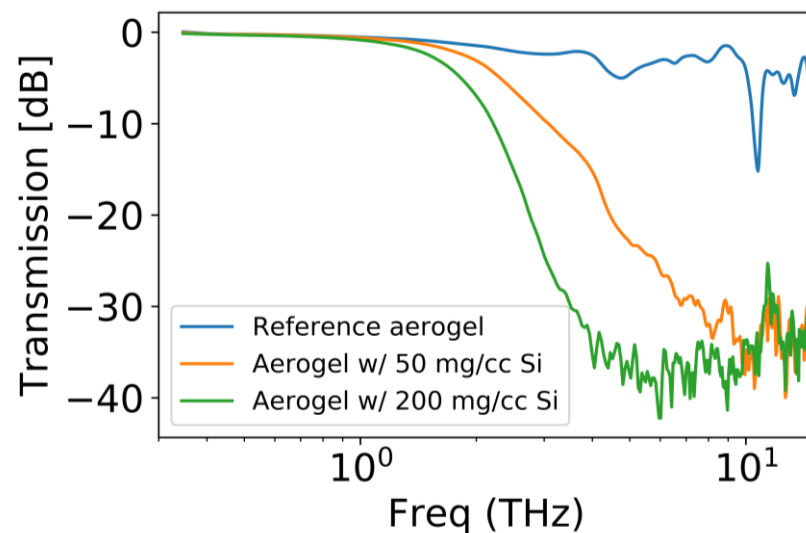


The Deep Space Network (DSN): NASA's international array of giant radio antennas that support interplanetary spacecraft missions

Aerogel IR Scattering Filters for mm and Sub-mm Astrophysics (Origin of Life Studies)



- IR blocking filters made by embedding scattering particles in an aerogel substrate
- Maximizing the sensitivity of millimeter and sub-millimeter instruments requires rejection of infrared (IR) light.





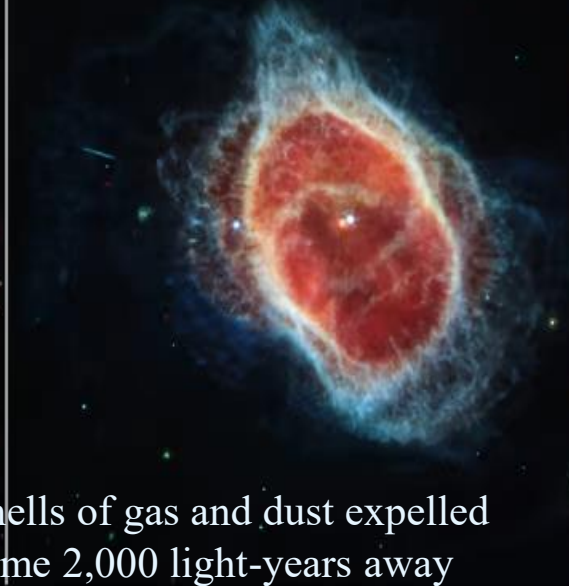
M16 ■ Eagle Nebula
Hubble Space Telescope ■ WFC3/UVIS/IR

The Southern Ring Nebula

Webb's Near-Infrared Camera (NIRCam)



Webb's Mid-Infrared Instrument (MIRI)



"planetary nebula" - vivid shells of gas and dust expelled into space by a dying star some 2,000 light-years away

Carina Nebula



edge of a nearby, young, star-forming region

Stephan's Quintet



a cluster of five galaxies between 40 million -290 million light-years away

SMACS 0723

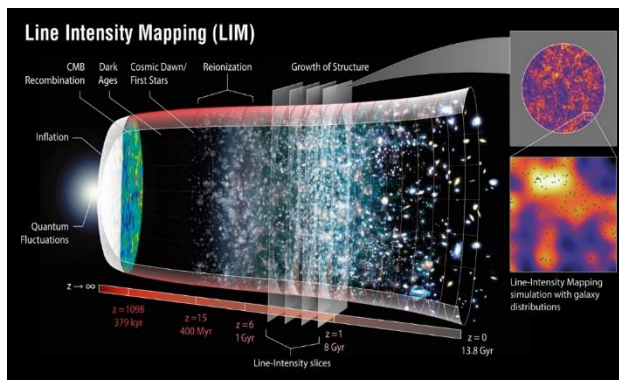


Near-infrared image of galaxy cluster

EXCLAIM:

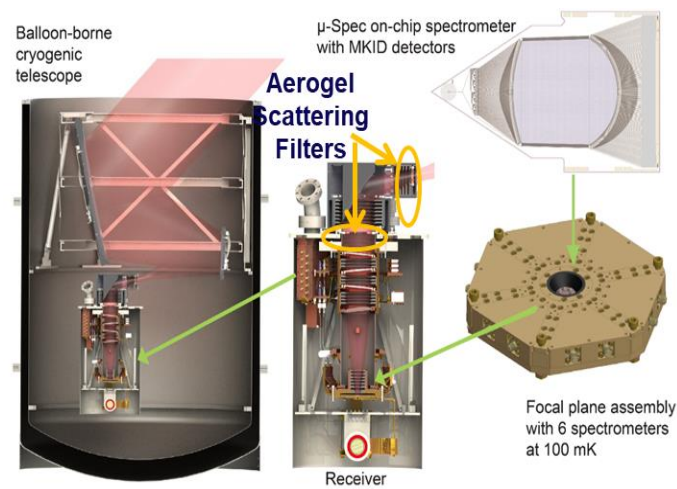
The EXperiment for Cryogenic Large-Aperture Intensity Mapping

EXCLAIM will map CO and ionized carbon [CII] at redshifts of $0 < z < 3.5$ (depending on the line) to try to understand star formation over cosmic time



Aerogel scattering filters are the baseline infrared-blocking filter for EXCLAIM

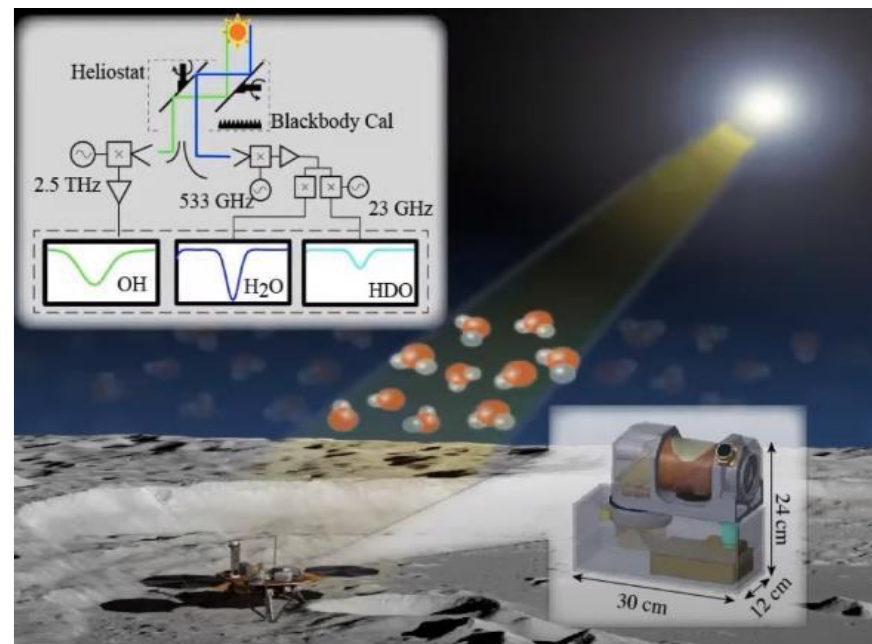
The EXCLAIM band is 420-540 GHz and the filters should effectively block radiation above 1 THz



PI: Eric Switzer (GSFC)

SSOLVE:

Submillimeter Solar Observation Lunar Volatiles Experiment

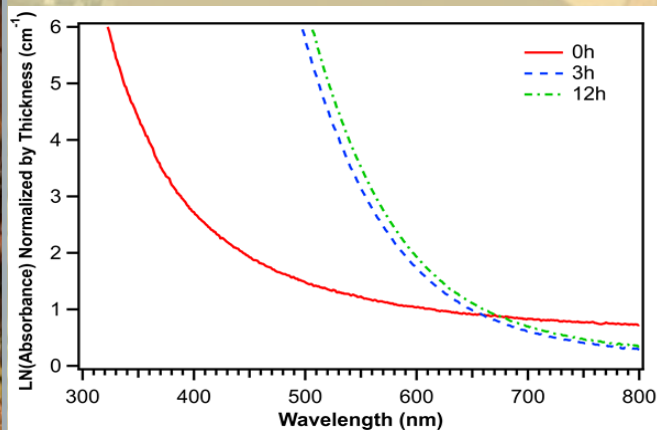
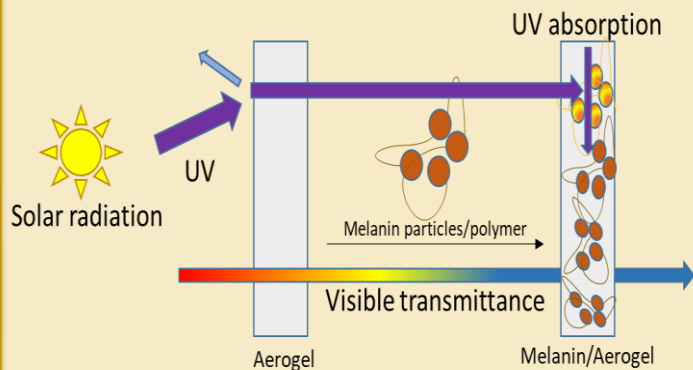


- SSOLVE will measure water vapor to learn which source(s) of water dominates the lunar atmosphere.
- Operate submillimeter spectrometers from a lander, using a heliostat to target the Sun and to measure the column abundance of H₂O, OH, and HDO in the lunar atmosphere

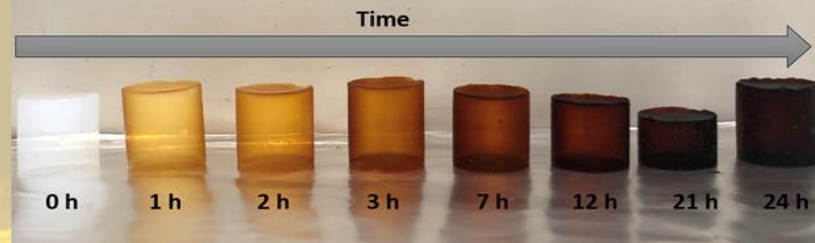
EPSC Abstracts, Vol. 13, EPSC-DPS2019-1173-1, 2019

PI: Berhanu Bulch (GSFC), Tim Levingood (University of Maryland)

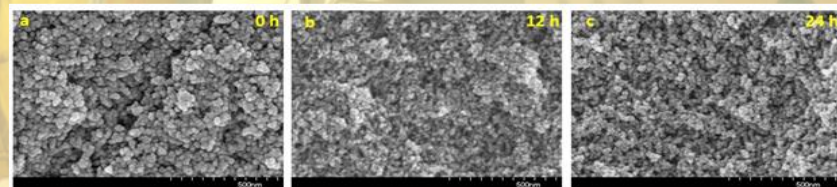
Melanized Aerogel for Radiation Mitigation



Representative UV-vis spectra for PDA-coated aerogels at $t=0, 3, 12$



PDA-coated silica aerogels at coating time (t) $t=0, 1, 2, 3, 7, 12, 21, 24$ h.



SEM images of the surface morphology of native aerogel (a) and PDA coated aerogel at $t=12$ h (b) and $t=24$ h (c)

Melanized aerogels exhibit higher absorption over native aerogel with little to no effect on surface area, density, shrinkage, and porosity

Aerogel applications with Industry, Academia, and OGA's

- **Aerogel Technologies, LLC**: Holds the highest number of licenses for NASA aerogel technology
- **UT Austin/NSF**: ultralight carbon aerogel electrodes to increase energy density of rechargeable batteries
- **Scintilex, LLC/DoE**: **Highly** transparent aerogel - high energy particle detection
- **Aspen Aerogel-SBIR with NASA**: Thin Aerogel as a Spacer in Multi-Layer Insulation. Fixed-Wing and Rotary-Wing Aircraft Thermal, Acoustic, IR & Fire Protection
- **US DoD/ Lockheed Martin**: Nanocellulose Aerogels for UAV applications
- **Washington State University**: 3D-printed LH2 Tank-Aerogel Insulation
- **Bremont Watch Co(UK)/Boeing**: Wristwatches and chronometers featuring Boeing aeroplane material (aerogel)
- **Designer Claire Choisne**: Boucheron's Goutte de Ciel, which translates as “taste of the sky.”





Acknowledgments

NASA GRC AEROGEL TEAM

–Anne McNelis, Lucas Shearer, Dr. Chris Johnston, Dr. Maria Kuzmarski, Dr. Tom Essinger- Hileman, Dr. Berhanu Bulcha, Dr. Theresa Benyo (NASA)

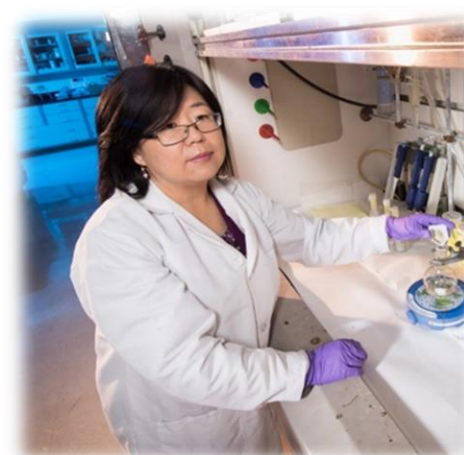
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–Dr. Ali Dhinojwala, Gabrielle Rey, Saranshu Singla (University of Akron)

–Dr. Stephen Steiner, Justin Griffin, Ryan Moriah Buckwalter (Aerogel Technologies)



Dr. Stephanie Vivod



Dr. Haiquan Guo

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Program

STMD Game Changing Development Program (GCDP)
ACO

NASA Center Innovation Fund (CIF)

NASA Independent Research and Development (IRAD)
Program

RSSA-Launchspace Technologies



Dr. Sadeq Malakooti



Michael Chauby

Partnering with NASA Strategic Partnership Office



License NASA's Patents

- NASA's patents can be browsed on the Technology Transfer Program website: technology.nasa.gov
- Patents are sorted into industrially relevant categories
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 - Research license: allows licensee to "test drive" commercial viability of NASA's technologies with minimal risk
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NASA Spin-off Technology



CMOS IMAGE SENSOR

When NASA needed miniature cameras for interplanetary missions, they created the CMOS active pixel sensor.



MEMORY FOAM

Originally designed by NASA-funded researchers to keep test pilots cushioned during flights.

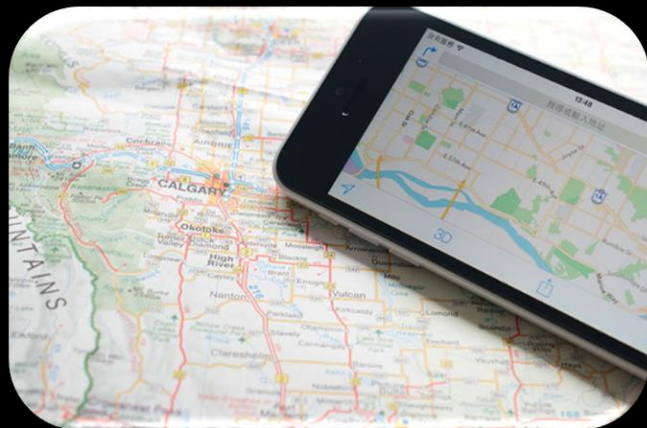


SCRATCH-RESISTANT SUNGLASSES

NASA's Ames Research Center conducted research on ways to protect astronaut helmet visors from scratches, as well as increase their ability to filter out UV-rays and enhance colors.

And don't forget about these:

- Anti-corrosion coating
 - Cordless vacuums
 - Arterio vision
 - Cochlear implants
 - Insulin pump
- Charge coupled devices
 - Water filters



GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (GPS)

NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) developed a software in the 1990s to correct errors in the data from their global network of receivers.





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INTERNSHIPS



COLLEGE STEM EXPERIENCES

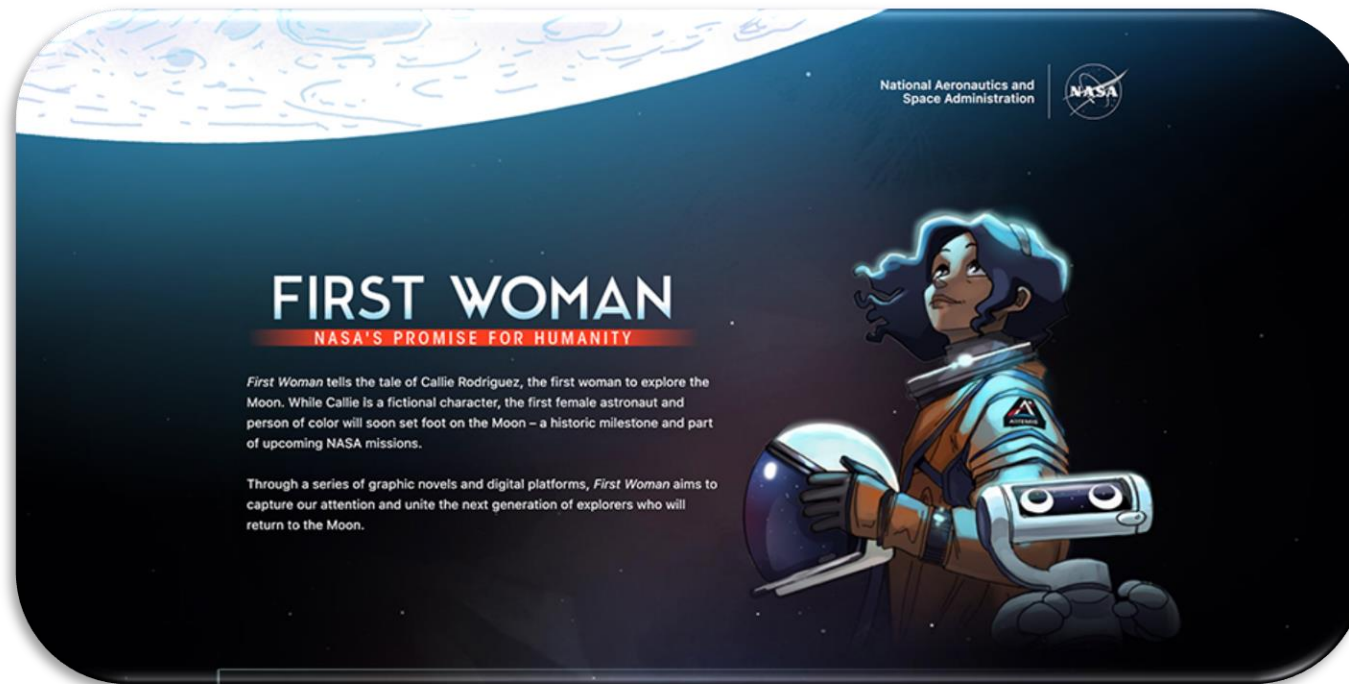
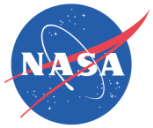
FELLOWSHIPS



CHALLENGES



EDUCATOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT



***First Woman* Graphic Novels and Interactive Experiences**

First Woman tells the tale of Callie Rodriguez, the first woman to explore the Moon. While Callie is a fictional character, the first female astronaut and person of color will soon set foot on the Moon – a historic milestone and part of upcoming NASA missions. Through a series of graphic novels and digital platforms, *First Woman* aims to capture our attention and unite the next generation of explorers who will return to the Moon.

