Lunar Dust Mitigation Technology Development

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Abstract

NASA’s plans for implementing the Vision for Space Exploration include returning to the moon as a stepping stone for further exploration of Mars, and beyond. Dust on the lunar surface has a ubiquitous presence which must be explicitly addressed during upcoming human lunar exploration missions. While the operational challenges attributable to dust during the Apollo missions did not prove critical, the comparatively long duration of impending missions presents a different challenge. Near term plans to revisit the moon places a primary emphasis on characterization and mitigation of lunar dust. Comprised of regolith particles ranging in size from tens of nanometers to microns, lunar dust is a manifestation of the complex interaction of the lunar soil with multiple mechanical, electrical, and gravitational effects. The environmental and anthropogenic factors effecting the perturbation, transport, and deposition of lunar dust must be studied in order to mitigate it’s potentially harmful effects on exploration systems. This paper presents the current perspective and implementation of dust knowledge management and integration, and mitigation technology development activities within NASA’s Exploration Technology Development Program. This work is presented within the context of the Constellation Program’s Integrated Lunar Dust Management Strategy. The Lunar Dust Mitigation Technology Development project has been implemented within the ETDP. Project scope and plans will be presented, along with a a perspective on lessons learned from Apollo and forensics engineering studies of Apollo hardware. This paper further outlines the scientific basis for lunar dust behavior, it’s characteristics and potential effects, and surveys several potential strategies for its control and mitigation both for lunar surface operations and within the working volumes of a lunar outpost.
Lunar Dust Mitigation - Technology Development

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Outline

• Framework for Lunar Exploration
• Definitions
• Regolith Management Strategy
  – Technology impact - Performance benefit
  – Project Objectives
• Dust Management Project
  – Engineering Design Environments
    • Regolith/Environment Characterization
    • Simulant Definition, Requirements, and Characterization
    • Apollo Engineering Forensics
  – Technology Development
    • Mechanical Components
    • Materials and Coatings
    • Habitat/Airlock
    • Surface Systems
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• Acknowledgments
Space Exploration Direction, Authorized by Congress

- Complete the International Space Station
- Safely fly the Space Shuttle until 2010
- Develop and fly the Crew Exploration Vehicle no later than 2014
- Return to the Moon no later than 2020
- Extend human presence across the solar system and beyond
- Implement a sustained and affordable human and robotic program
- Develop supporting innovative technologies, knowledge, and infrastructures
- Promote international and commercial participation in exploration

NASA Authorization Act of 2005

The Administrator shall establish a program to develop a sustained human presence on the Moon, including a robust precursor program to promote exploration, science, commerce and U.S. preeminence in space, and as a stepping stone to future exploration of Mars and other destinations.
Framework for Lunar Exploration

To Achieve

Successful & Safe Extended Missions & Outpost

Requires

Knowledge of Lunar Environment

Enables

Risk Mitigation

For

✓ Humans
✓ Hardware
✓ Instruments

Involves

✓ Understanding Properties & Processes
  – Regolith Soil and Dust, plasma, radiation, meteorites, vacuum, gravity, thermal, etc.
✓ Measurements on & near the Moon
✓ Evaluation of Returned Samples

Through

✓ Earth-based Testing, Verification & Validation
  – Simulation of environment (Regolith Soil and Dust, plasma, radiation, vacuum, thermal, etc.)
✓ Lunar-based testing
Useful Definitions

• **Regolith**: General term for the mantle of loose, incoherent, or unconsolidated rock material, of whatever origin, size or character, that nearly everywhere forms the surface of rocky planetary bodies
  – Definition adapted from the Glossary of Geology, 1972
  – Most lunar regolith is formed by hypervelocity impacts
  – Lunar regolith is spatially very heterogeneous in composition and particle size distribution compared to terrestrial regolith

• **Dust**: An informal term - regulatory definitions for “dust” related health concerns set for particle sizes smaller than 10µm & 2.5µm

• **Lunar Dust**: Particles of Lunar Regolith < 20µm in size
  – Convention informally adopted at a NESC Lunar Dust Workshop at Ames Research Center, Jan 2007
  – The departure from American regulatory definitions in part reflects the lower surface gravity of the Moon.
  – Pending revision per NEDD (Natural Environments Definition Document)

• **Lunar Regolith Simulant**: Synthetic analogue that approximates, to a known extent, one or more regolith properties at a particular lunar location or region

• **Lunar Dust Simulant**: A regolith simulant where virtually all particles are less than 20µm in size
Prior experiences from Apollo and other lunar explorations provide a significant list of dust-related problems.

Lunar Regolith Posed Many Operational Challenges *

- Surface obscuration during lunar module descent
- Dust Coating and Contamination
  - Anthropogenic sources
  - Surface Systems Effects
    - Lunar Rover
      » Thermal control
    - EVA Suits and Mechanisms
      » Abrasion and wear
      » Seals
- Crew efficiency
  - Maintenance and cleaning
- Human Exposure
  - Inhalation and irritation

*Sources -
Gaier, J.R., NASA/TM-2005-213610-REV1,
Wagner, S.A., NASA/TP-2006-231053
Hence, specific project objectives for the DMP include:

• Provide knowledge and technologies (to TRL-6 development level) required to address adverse dust effects to humans and to exploration systems and equipment, which will reduce life cycle cost and risk, and will increase the probability of sustainable and successful lunar missions.

• Provide coordination across ESMD of lunar dust related activities and information to maximize benefit from Agency investments.

• Develop a balance of near- and long-term knowledge and technology development, driven by ESMD needs and schedule requirements, aligned with available technology investments where possible.

• Leverage existing Agency capabilities, resources, and invest prudently in to support develop capabilities, as appropriate, where there are gaps.
Dust Management Project Team Structure

Human Research Program/Lunar Airborne Dust Technology Advisory Group
- Regolith Characterization
  - Ken Street, GRC
- Environment Characterization
  - Bill Farrell, GSFC
- Simulant Development and Characterization
  - Carole McLemore, MSFC
- Engineering Forensics
  - Paul Delaune, JSC

Dust Management Project
- Mechanical Components and Seals
  - Paula Dempsey, GRC
- Materials and Coatings
  - John Connell, LaRC
- Habitat/Airlock Mitigation
  - Paul Delaune, JSC
- Surface Systems Mitigation
  - Carlos Calle, KSC

NASA Engineering and Safety Center
- Chief Technologist
  - Phil Abel, GRC

Exploration Technology Development Program Office
- Systems Analysis
  - Julianna Fishman, ARC

Human Research Program/Lunar Airborne Dust Technology Advisory Group
- Safety and Mission Assurance
  - Rajiv Kohli, JSC

Engineering Design Environment

Technology Development

Technology Integration and Testing
- Mechanical Components and Seals
  - TBD
- Materials and Coatings
  - TBD
- Habitat/Airlock Mitigation
  - TBD
- Surface Systems Mitigation
  - TBD

Education and Outreach
Dust Mitigation Project
Technical Content
# DMP WBS and Objectives

## 1.1 Dust Management Project
Dust project management will direct, control, maintain, coordinate, and evaluate NASA lunar dust mitigation activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.2 System Engineering and Integration</th>
<th>1.3 Safety and Mission Assurance</th>
<th>1.4 Engineering Design Environment</th>
<th>1.5 Technology Development</th>
<th>1.6 Technology Integration and Testing</th>
<th>1.7 Education and Outreach</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>The SE&amp;I element is responsible for ensuring the delivery and integration of DMP products that meet customer requirements and schedule through the application of a disciplined approach comprised of technical processes and supporting infrastructure implemented by multidisciplinary teams.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Safety and Mission Assurance (S&amp;MA) assures successful spaceflight for the system, function, project, or program by assessing the probability to safely perform as intended, under predetermined conditions, and with an acceptable minimum of accidental loss.</strong></td>
<td><strong>This element integrates regolith, simulant, and environment characterization activities required to inform the technology development, integration, and testing activities of the project.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Tasks within this element provide technologies (to TRL 6 development level) required to address adverse dust effects to humans and to exploration systems and equipment, which will reduce life cycle cost and risk, and will increase the probability of mission success.</strong></td>
<td><strong>This objective of this task is to integrate and test, in relevant environments, technologies (to TRL 6) required to address adverse dust effects to humans and to exploration systems and equipment.</strong></td>
<td><strong>The development of activities and materials tailored for specific research and technology components will include student sponsorship in technical work, and the development of other activities and materials for DMP research and technology components.</strong></td>
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</tbody>
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WBS 1.4.1 Lunar Regolith Characterization

WBS 1.4.1 Lunar Regolith Characterization (GRC/ARC)

Characterization of physical properties of regolith relevant to dust mitigation and to compare to proposed simulants.

Assist in developing suitable simulant standards or correction factors for use of simulants

WBS 1.4.1 Adhesion Rig

WBS 1.4.1 Adhesion Results*

*K. Miyoshi, GRC, submitted for publication
Accelerated dust impacts detected by Apollo 17 surface package (from Berg et al., 1976).

WBS 1.4.2 Environmental Characterization

WBS 1.4.2.1 Environmental Characterization
(W. Farrell/GSFC)

- Model development, validation, and dissemination
  - Surface model/Shackleton region
  - Triboelectrification/charge dissipation
  - Solar storm affects at poles
  - Detail tribocharging/dust current

WBS 1.4.2.2 Development of Best Practices
(A. Chait/GRC)

- Model development, application, and practices
  - Grain model
  - Reduced models for CxP Client analysis
  - Best practices for System Design

Accelerated dust impacts detected by Apollo 17 surface package (from Berg et al., 1976).
WBS 1.4.3—Simulant Development and Characterization

WBS 1.4.3.1 Collect and Assimilate Users’ Needs and Provide Consultation (MSFC)
- Establish/define Lunar Dust properties essential to simulant users

WBS 1.4.3.2 Collect and Assimilate Apollo Samples Properties Data (JSC/MSFC)
- Establish/define Apollo Lunar Dust properties essential for developing high fidelity dust simulants

WBS 1.4.3.3 Characterize/Evaluate Simulants (MSFC/GRC/KSC)
- Test simulants and document relevant properties resulting in grades/ratings for “fit and purpose” of simulant use

WBS 1.4.3.4 Develop High Fidelity Dust Simulants (MSFC)
- Develop and produce new dust simulants to meet users’ needs (funding dependent)
Objective
To obtain useful data on the effects of lunar dust exposure on Apollo equipment and space suits
- Results will be used to guide dust mitigation technology development and to help develop models for the effects of dust exposure on materials and systems

Approach
- Examination of spacesuits at the Smithsonian Institution by XRF and tape peels to reveal trapped dust
- Inspection of LiOH cartridge filters
- Disassembly and Inspection of IVA/EVA glove seal bearings and races
- Chemical analysis of polymer degradation in suit materials
- Direct SEM imaging of exposed surfaces of an EVA glove

Optical Micrograph of lunar dust vacuumed from Apollo suit.
Initial visit to Smithsonian to evaluate condition of artifacts, such as the Apollo 17 suit shown above.
Electron micrographs showing damage to the outer layer of Alan Bean’s Apollo 12 suit.
SEM image of inner bearing race from Apollo 12 IVA glove (not lunar exposed control case).

Courtesy: J. Feighery, NASA-JSC
Mineralogy of Suit Tape Peel Samples

Typical Apollo 17 Soil %Volume

- Glass
- Pyroxene
- Plagioclase
- Ilmenite

Breakdown by percent volume of lunar grain types for grain sizes between 20 to 90 microns from Apollo 17 (Mare soils 72501, 76501, and 78221).*

*Papike et. al. 1982

Tape Peel Calculated %Volume

- Glass
- Pyroxene
- Plagioclase
- Ilmenite
- Christobalite

Breakdown by percent volume for each lunar grain type calculated from the tape peels for sizes greater than 2 microns.**

**J. Anneliese Lawrence, Marshall University
John F. Lindsay, Lunar and Planetary Institute
Sarah K. Noble, NASA-JSC
DMP WBS and Objectives

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1.3 Safety and Mission Assurance

Safety and Mission Assurance (S&MA) assures successful spaceflight for the system, function, project, or program by assessing the probability to safely perform as intended, under predetermined conditions, and with an acceptable minimum of accidental loss.

1.4 Engineering Design Environment

This element integrates regolith, simulant, and environment characterization activities required to inform the technology development, integration, and testing activities of the project.

1.5 Technology Development

Tasks within this element provide technologies (to TRL 6 development level) required to address adverse dust effects to humans and to exploration systems and equipment, which will reduce life cycle cost and risk, and will increase the probability of mission success.

1.6 Technology Integration and Testing

This objective of this task is to integrate and test, in relevant environments, technologies (to TRL 6) required to address adverse dust effects to humans and to exploration systems and equipment.

1.7 Education and Outreach

The development of activities and materials tailored for specific research and technology components will include student sponsorship in technical work, and the development of other activities and materials for DMP research and technology components.
WBS 1.5.1—Mechanical Components and Mechanisms

WBS 1.5.1.1 Dust Contamination Investigations (GRC/JPL/MSFC)
• Conduct endurance tests on mechanism and drive system components with various levels of dust contamination

WBS 1.5.1.2 Dust Mitigation Technologies (JPL/GRC/MSFC)
• Develop and test technologies to stop dust contamination, or mitigate its effects
1.5.2.1 EVA Suit Materials (GRC/GSFC/LARC)
- Develop testing protocol for dust and abrasion resistance of EVA suit materials
- Recommend further technology development needs for suit materials

1.5.2.2 Lotus Coatings (GSFC/LARC)
WBS 1.5.3—Airlock and Habitat Dust Mitigation Systems

WBS 1.5.3.1 – CO₂ Shower (JPL)
- CO₂ Shower – Demonstrate Proof of Concept (08)
- Analyze concept and identify controlling parameters (08)
- Transfer concept to vendor for fabrication (09)
- Fabricate CO₂ shower prototype system (10)

WBS 1.5.3.2 – Ionic Sweeper Project (GSFC)
- Ionic Sweeper lab scale proof of concept (TRL 3) (09)
- Ionic Sweeper components demonstration (TRL 5) (11)
- Ionic Sweeper Prototype (TRL 6) (13)

WBS 1.5.3.3 – Dust Mitigation Industry Solicitation (JSC)
- Prepare Industry Solicitation for Dust Removal Technology (09)
- Award Industry Solicitation for Dust Removal Technology (13)

WBS 1.5.3.4 – Electrostatic/magnetic Cleaning Wand (JSC)
- Electrostatic/magnetic cleaning wand trade study (10)
- Cleaning wand proof of concept in lab (TRL 3) (12)
- Cleaning wand system test in relevant environment (TRL 6) (13)
WBS 1.5.4.1 Electrostatic Curtain (KSC/LaRC)

• Develop electrodynamic dust shield to minimize dust accumulation on external surfaces exposed to the lunar environment.

• Investigate the feasibility of application of the electrodynamic dust shield technology to
  – rigid, opaque, electrically conducting surfaces
  – flexible, opaque, electrically insulating surfaces.

• Advanced materials for the electrodynamic dust shield will be identified, designed, synthesized, and tested with the specific combination of physical, mechanical, and electrical properties, and lunar environmental durability.
WBS 1.5.4.2 Mitigation for Radiators (GRC)

- Determine the extent of degradation of thermal control surfaces for LSAM and Outpost components by lunar dust, and to determine ways to effectively mitigate that degradation.
  - Determine the effect of simulated lunar dust on the thermal properties of thermal control surfaces on aluminum and composite substrates—FY08
  - Determine the effect of textured thermal control surfaces on the adhesion of simulated lunar dust in a simulated lunar environment
  - Determine the effect of workfunction of thermal control surfaces on the adhesion of simulated lunar dust in a simulated lunar environment
  - Determine the effect of simulant properties on their adhesion to thermal control surfaces in a simulated lunar environment
  - Determine the effect of lunar regolith dust on its adhesion to optimized thermal control surfaces in a simulated lunar environment
WBS 1.5.4.3 Self Cleaning PV Array (JPL)

- Development of a cleaning system that removes deposited dust from the surface of the solar array.
  - Perform UltraFlex dynamic FEA modeling
  - Retrofit a prototype UltraFlex wing with new SADRS system and test

ATK UltraFlex Flight Arrays

3X3 Ridge Panel with 9 Piezoelectric devices on back and solar cell on front. Two areas on the panel have been clean to 90% recovery

1X3 Ridge Panel with Piezoelectric devices
US Space Exploration Policy, and plans to resume human missions, of extended duration, to the moon require a strategic approach to management of lunar regolith

Layered engineering solutions, based on improved understanding of the integrated lunar environment, can allow safe and sustainable mission operations

The ETDP Dust Project will provide improved understanding of relevant lunar environment characteristics, and develop mitigation technologies required to address gaps in current capabilities
Acknowledgments

The presenter wishes to recognize the many contributors to this work and the Dust Mitigation Technology Development Project:

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