

# Lunar Refueling Station

Leticia Damian & Josh Lucas & Rowan Ranjbar

<sup>1</sup>Dept. of Physics  
California State University San Marcos

# Temperature variation on lunar south pole

Due to the sunlight being perpetually on the horizon the variations in illumination and temperature at the lunar south pole are functions of the incident sunlight as well as the topography, with smaller effects due to the moons distance from the sun and location in orbit around Earth [8].

# Temperature variation on lunar south pole

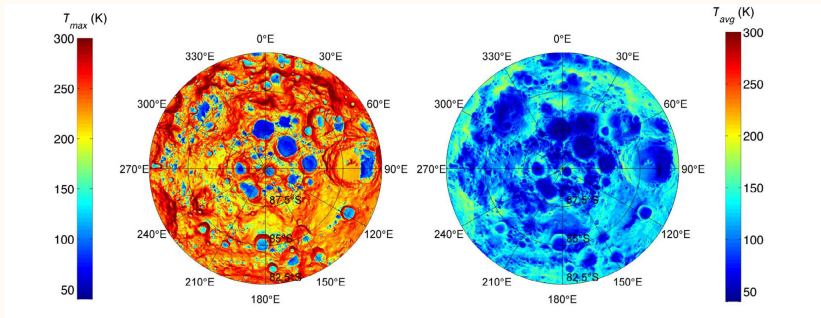
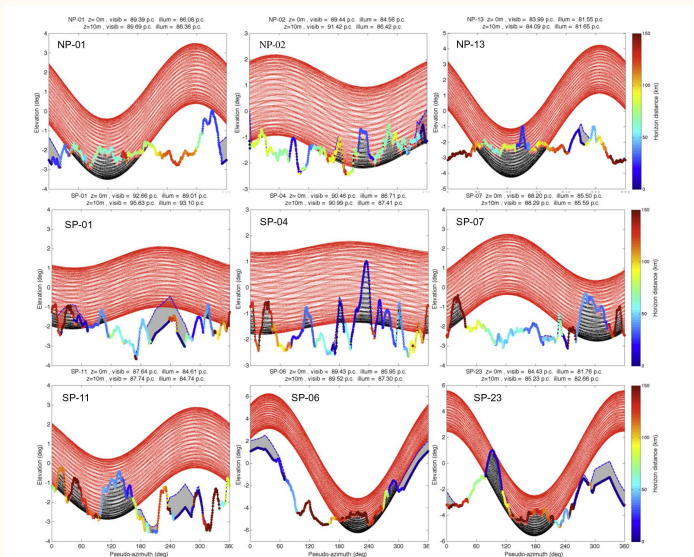


Fig. 6. Annual maximum (left) and annual average (right) bolometric surface temperatures as measured by Diviner, for the lunar south polar region  $>82.5^\circ\text{S}$ .

The temperature vary from a average high of  $213\text{K}$  and a low of  $50\text{K}$ . Despite a larger area of the Lunar south pole being permanently shadowed than the north, the topography results in increased illumination on the slopes of ridges than the northern pole.[8][12].

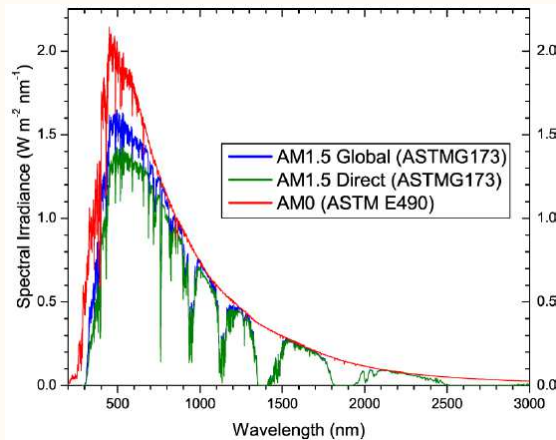
# Sun Position from Areas at Lunar South Pole



**Fig. 13.** Illustration of the modeled average illumination for selected locations among the best-illuminated in each polar region. The horizon elevation is shown both at surface level (dashed blue line) and 10m above the surface, color-coded to indicate the distance to the obstacle on the horizon, from very local (dark blue) to 150km away (red). The path of the sun over precession cycles is indicated by small dots (at 6h intervals), which are red when the sun is visible (even partially, when slightly below the horizon) and black when it is completely occulted.

# Solar Power

The spectrum of light emitted by the sun is different on Earth compared to space due to the Earth's atmosphere filtering of wavelengths. Panels for Earth use are designed and calibrated differently than those used for space[13] [14].



The cells themselves need to be optimized for the change in solar intensity and the operating temperatures. GaAs has been shown to have better temperature stability and radiation resistance[14].

The amount of power that can be generated by a solar cell is related to its operating temperature, which is fairly linear from  $173K - 373K$  [14].

Tests conducted by Nasa simulating near earth and a colder Jupiter distance showed increased efficiency (14 – 15% vs 10 – 11%) at the colder temperatures despite the lower levels of illumination[13].

By taking advantage of the areas with perpetual sunlight we can generate power for long uninterrupted periods. Areas near the Shackleton crater show a combined illumination is greater than 98% of the year[16]. An analysis of the illumination for a simulated 19 year period has shown an area at the lunar south pole with maximum continuous blackout period of only 4.58 days [15].

The lunar surface is constituted of two main layers. The uppermost  $2\text{cm}$  is composed of loose dust and rocks referred to as the 'fluff' layer with a low thermal conductivity. Underneath is a more densely compacted layer with a higher thermal conductivity[11].



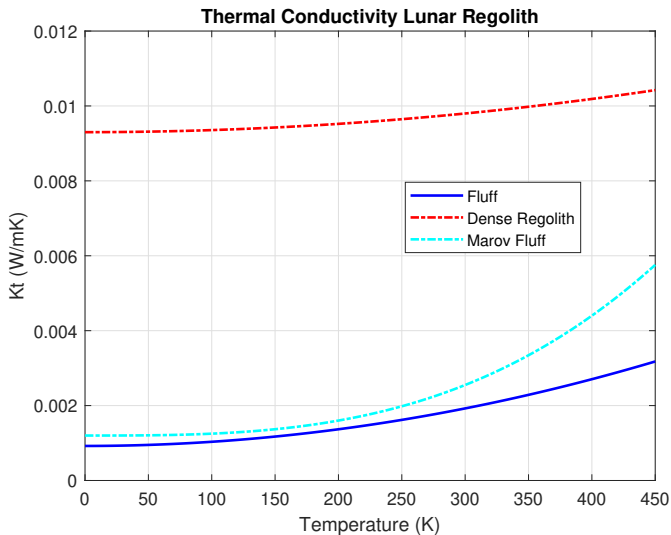
# Temperature Dependent Thermal Conductivity

The thermal conductivity of the regolith changes with the temperature which can be modeled as,

$$K_t = k_c \left[ 1 + \chi \left( \frac{T}{350} \right)^2 \right]$$

where for the denser regolith the solid conductivity is  $K_{cDense} = 9.3 \times 10^{-3} \frac{W}{mK}$  and  $\chi_{Dense} = 0.073$  and is the ratio of radiative to solid conductivity, these have been chosen in accordance with Vasavada et al.[9]. Marov et al. produces a slightly different model that increases faster as high temperatures.

# Matlab Modeled Thermal Conductivity of Regolith



# Heat Capacity

The heat capacity is found from the bulk thermal inertia,  $I = 0.019 m^2 s^{1/2} \frac{K}{J}$  which is set equal to the inverse root of the thermal conductivity, density, and heat capacity [10].

$$I = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K_t \rho C_v}} \quad \text{Solving for } C_v$$
$$C_v = \frac{1}{K_t \rho I^2}$$

Where we take the density of the regolith to be  $1900 \frac{Kg}{m^3}$  and the fluff at  $1300 \frac{Kg}{m^3}$  [11].

# Temperature dampening due to regolith layers

As layers of 'fluff' regolith insulation surrounding the habitat increase less heat is diffused to the structure. We can find the characteristic penetration depth from the thermal diffusivity and omega,

$$\delta = \sqrt{\frac{D_t}{\omega}}$$

Where  $D_t = \frac{K_t}{C_v}$

# Temperature dampening due to regolith layers

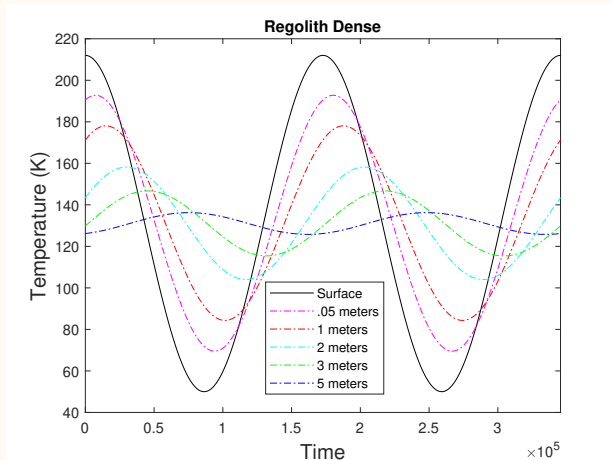
We can simulate a temperature pulse through the depth of surface over time to estimate the depth needed to minimize temperature fluctuations,

$$\theta(z, t) = \theta_{avg} + \theta_0 e^{\frac{-z}{\delta}} \cos(\omega t - \frac{z}{\delta})$$

Matlab functions were written to generate numerical values for the thermal conductivity, which are used to find the heat capacity from the thermal inertial and density where we can then find the penetration depth. A Temperature pulse can then be simulated.

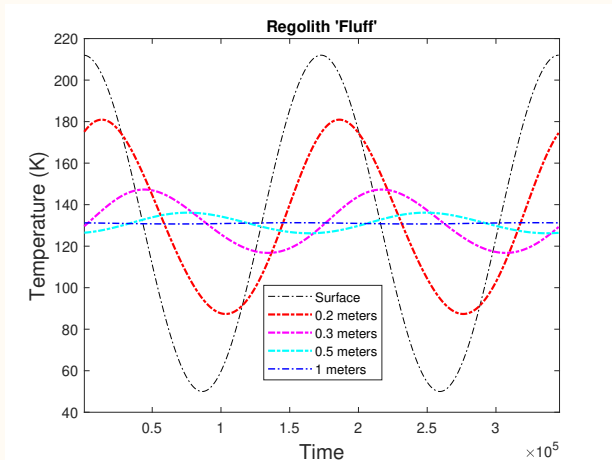
# Dense Regolith

The denser regolith layer shows strong thermal conductivity. This layer can be used for heat and energy storage or to dissipate heat from solar panels.



# Fluff Regolith

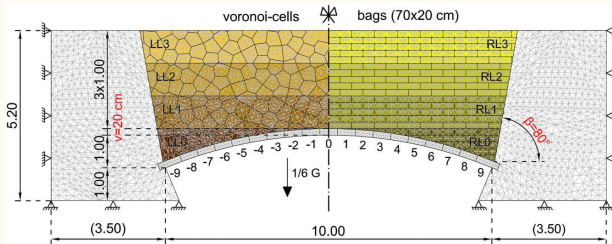
A loose mixture of the top 'fluff' layer of lunar regolith which has a lower thermal conductivity and thus higher thermal shielding can be used as a strong insulator[11].





# Using Lunar Regolith as Insulation

Since lunar regolith, (layers of dust and rock), is abundant on the surface any material use of it alleviates the need to import another substance. By using the regolith as a insulative material it may be possible to minimize the temperature variations inside the habitat and create a steady state temperature environment that could then be heated at a constant rate.



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Curt H. Liebert und Russell E. Hurt, Jr. SOLAR CELL PERFORMANCE AT LOW TEMPERATURES AND

# SIMULATED SOLAR INTENSITIES NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION



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