

NASA's Aerosol Sampling Experiment Summary

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Outline

- Background
 - Previous aerosol sampling experiment in space
 - International Space Station
- Aerosol Sampling Experiment
 - Objectives
 - Two Samplers
 - Thermophoretic
 - Passive
- Summary



Aerosol Measurements on Space Shuttle

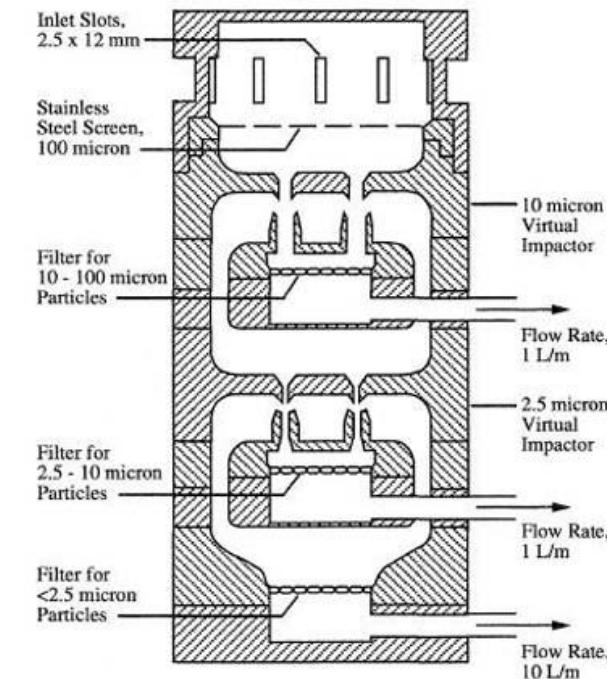
- Instruments developed by Particle Technology Laboratory at the University of Minnesota
- Space Shuttle Columbia experiments 1990 and 1991





Aerosol Measurements on Space Shuttle

- Shuttle Particle Sampler (SPS) – Multi-stage impactor and filtering system for size distributions, XRF & microscopy
- Shuttle Particle Monitor (SPM) - Nephelometer (photometric detection of scattered light) for time-resolved mass concentration
- RJ Lee Group performed automated SEM and EDS



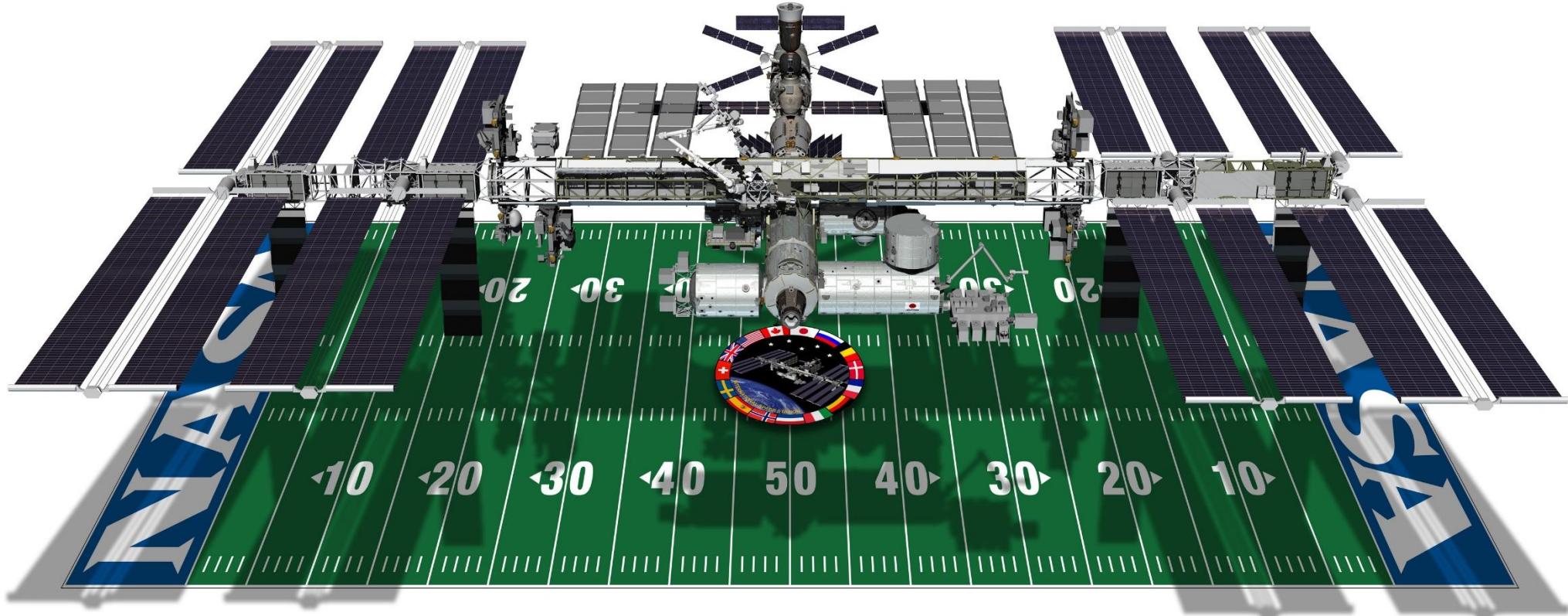


- 5 people on STS-32 Columbia
- 71.5 m³ Habitable Volume
- Sampled day 2 and 7 of the 11 day mission
- Average concentration: 56 µg/m³
- ***'Clean' by indoor air quality standards***
- No measurements < 1 µm (1000 nm)
- Space Shuttle retired in 2011
- Cannot use this data for current spacecraft



International Space Station (ISS)

- 388 m³ Habitable Volume
- Continuously occupied for 14 years
 - More than 200 people from 15 countries, typically 6 crewmembers at a time





Aerosols on ISS

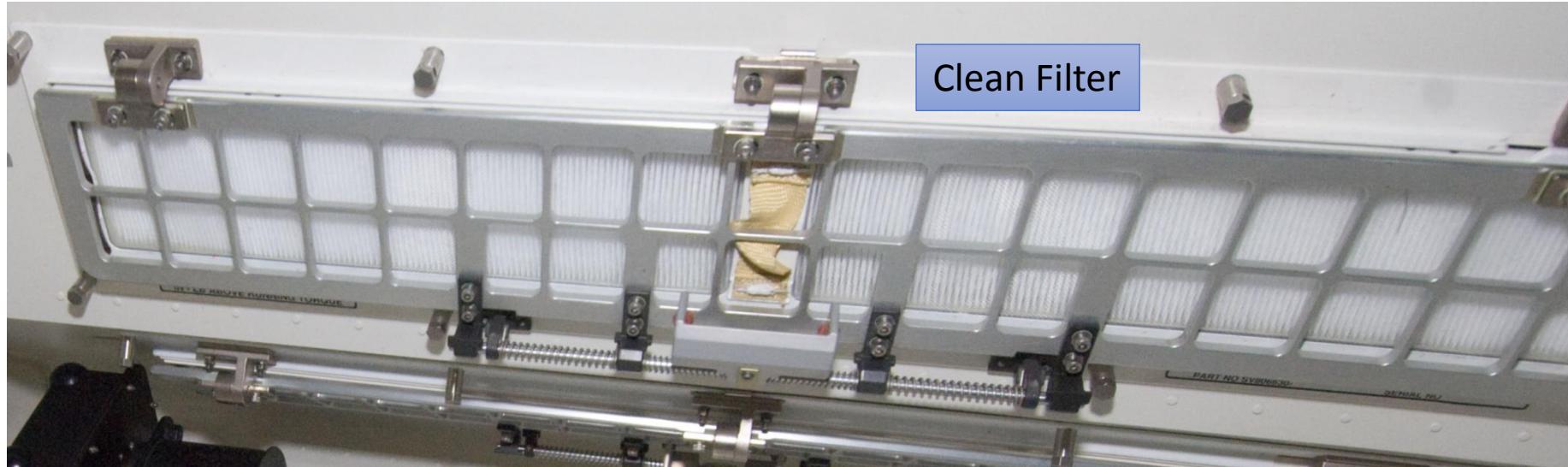
- On Earth, our air quality is improved by gravitational settling of large particles
 - On ISS, all particles remain airborne until deposited on surfaces or on filters of the air handling system
- Dust and particle-laden air has been a recurring complaint of the crew as they have experienced nose and eye irritation as well as allergies
 - Indicates high concentrations of inhalable particles





Aerosols on ISS

- Airborne debris samples have been returned from ISS, but without the necessary delicate handling or not on appropriate collection substrates for quality microscopic analysis of individual particles
- There is currently no particle measurement capability on ISS to provide data
- Particle control technology is HEPA level filtration



12 days accumulation



Node 3
Hygiene & Exercise
Location



8 days accumulation

8 days accumulation



Node 1
Temporary Storage
Location



Weekly chores on ISS





Aerosol Sampling Experiment

- Funded by NASA Advanced Exploration Systems Life Support Systems Project (AES LSS)
- Obtain quantitative data on airborne particles in multiple ISS locations and associated with different activities
- Sample particles and return to Earth for microscopic analysis
 - Estimate average number concentration, size distributions
 - Particle morphology and chemical composition
 - Measurement range: a few nanometers to 100's of micrometers
- Simple experiment gives long-duration average data
- Low cost and low risk



Collect Airborne Particles on ISS

- Two different samplers
 - Collect a larger size range of particles
 - Some redundancy

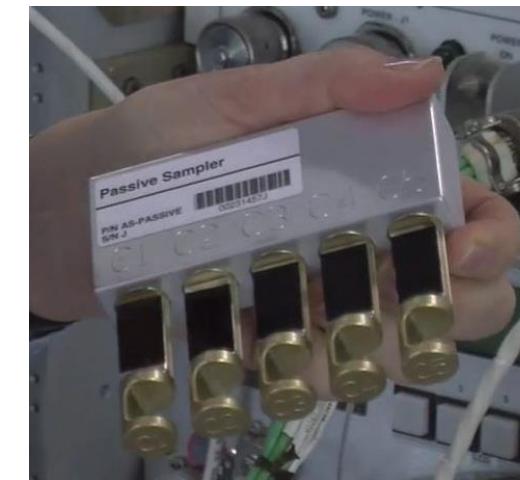
Thermophoretic Personal Sampler, TPS100



Commercial Off-the-Shelf (COTS)

Collect particles from 10 nm to \sim 10 μm

Passive Aerosol Sampler (PAS)

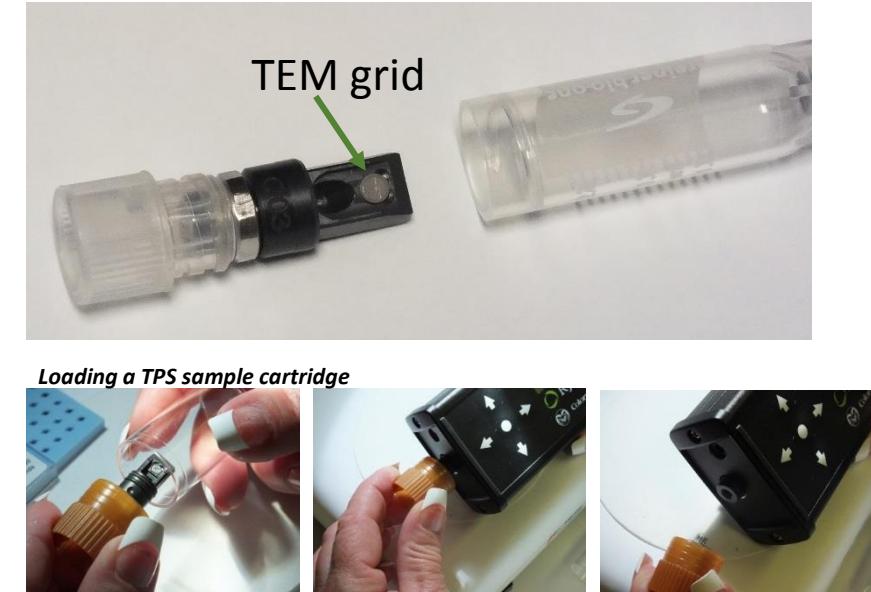
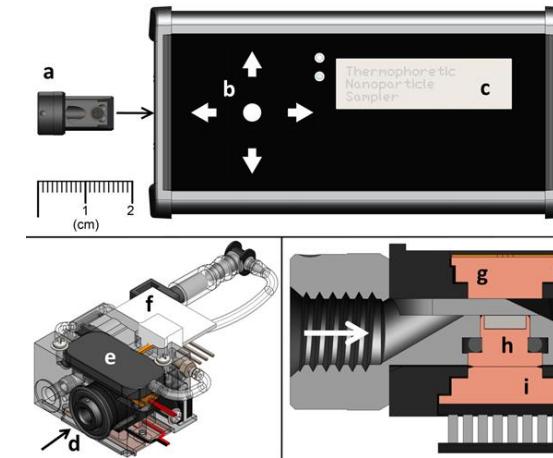


Passive sampler custom designed for ISS

Collect particles up to 500 μm & larger



Thermophoretic Personal Sampler (TPS)



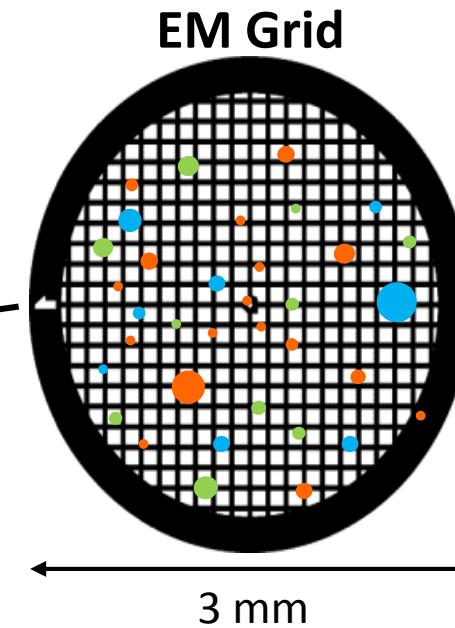
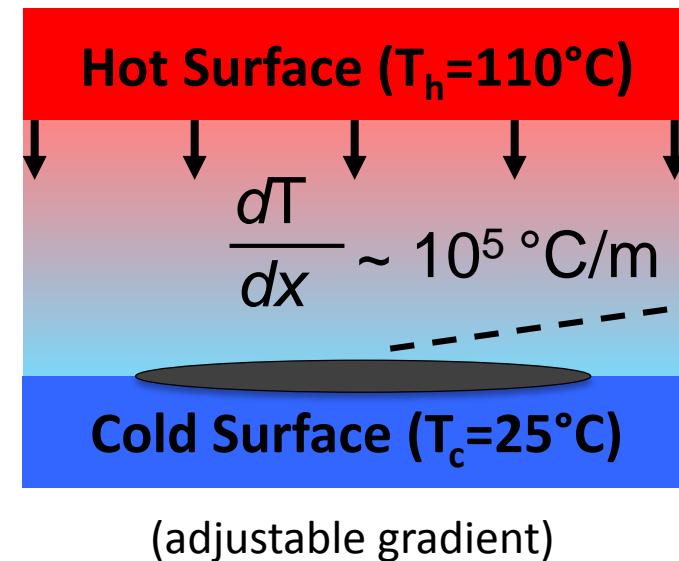
Active sampling:

- Contains pump, heater, cooler, circuit cards, battery
- Collection substrate (TEM grid) is housed in removable inlet cartridge
- Procedure:
 - Charge for ~4 hours, load cartridge, attach to wall panel (Velcro), sample for 6 hours, remove cartridge, stow
 - Fly two units for redundancy, less crew time for simultaneous sampling in two locations



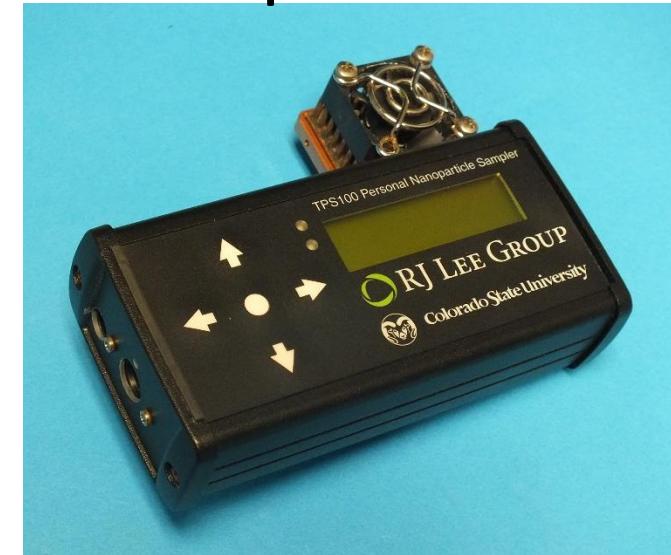
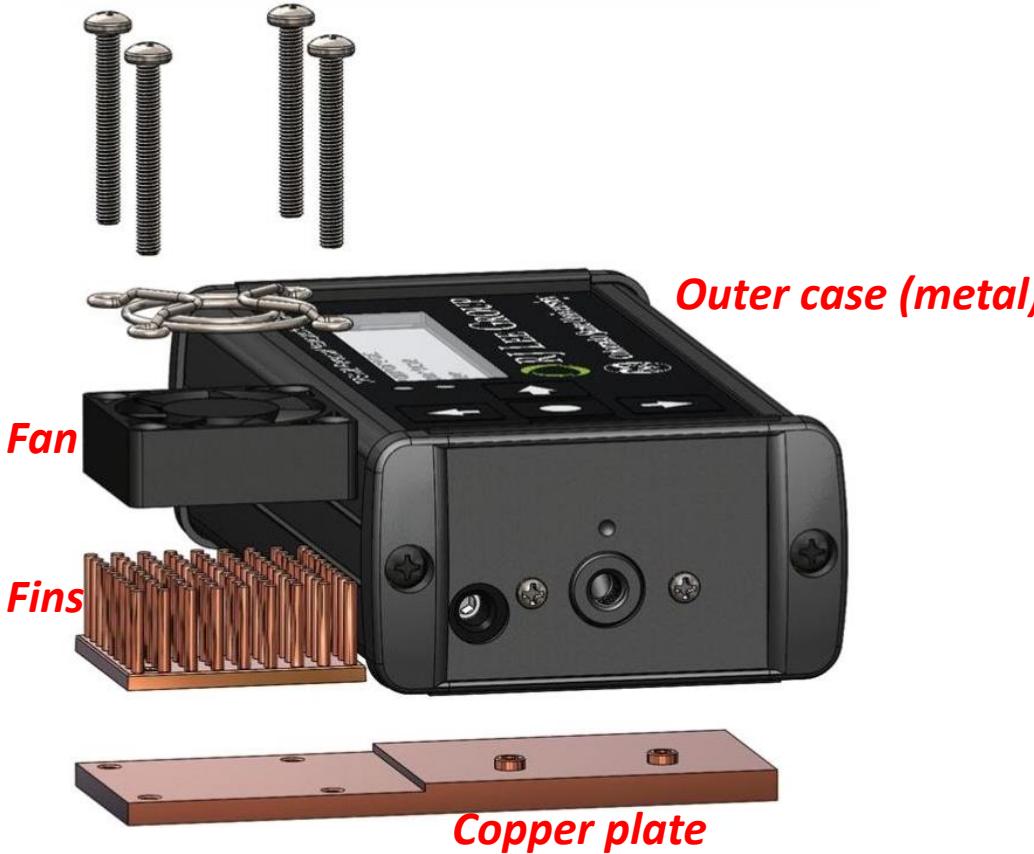
Thermophoretic Collection

Sample air flow through
1 mm gap

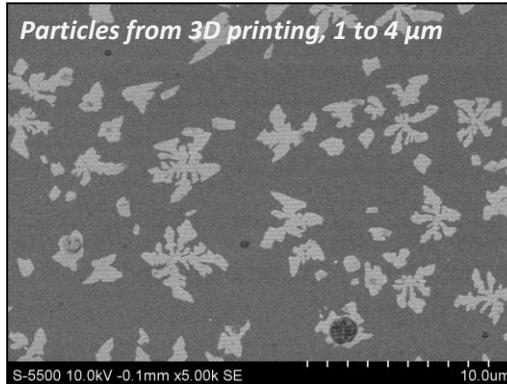
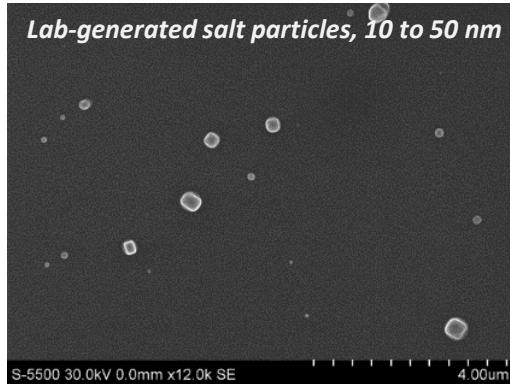




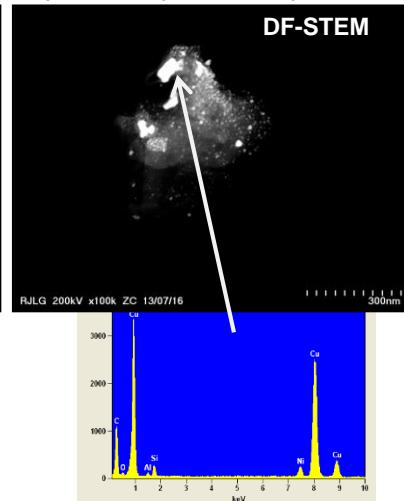
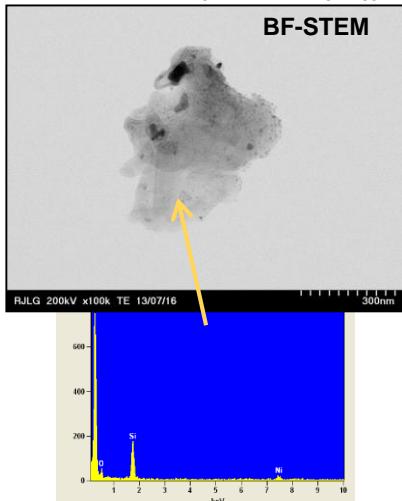
Thermal Solution for Active Sampler



Example Data from Microscopic Analysis of Particles Collected by TPS



Below: Two images of a particle from a small electric motor and the chemical compositions of different portions of the same particle

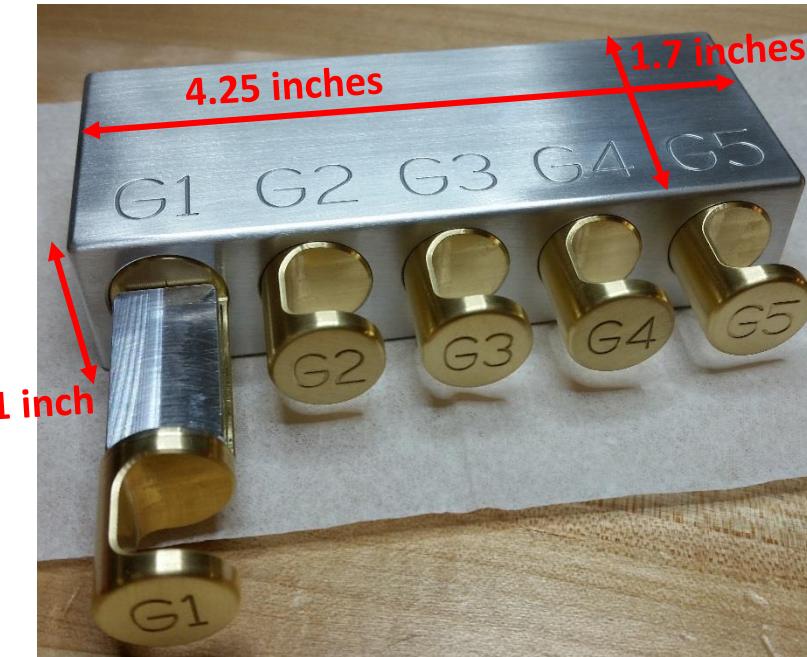


- Identify particle morphology
 - Shape
 - Coated or multi-component particles
 - Agglomerates
- Chemical composition
 - Elemental speciation
- Potentially identify sources of individual particles
 - Lint from clothing
 - Skin flakes
 - Metal particles from exercise equipment



Custom Passive Sampler

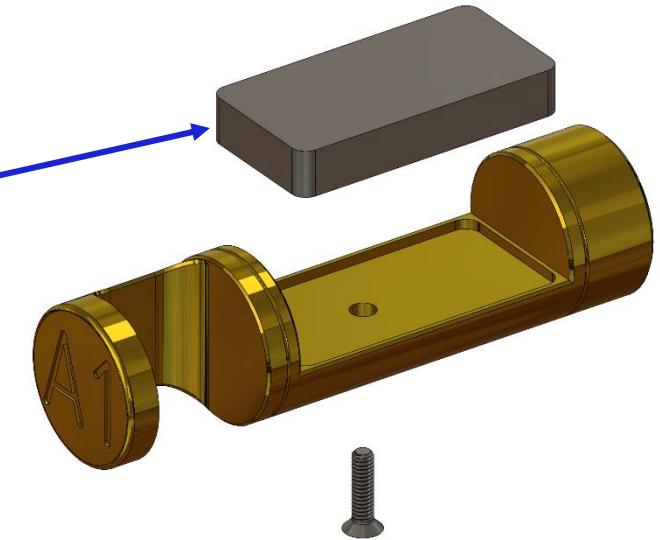
- **Aluminum** outer case with **brass** ‘drawers’
- Mounted with Velcro near air intakes of the ISS ventilation system to take advantage of incoming ‘dirty’ air flow



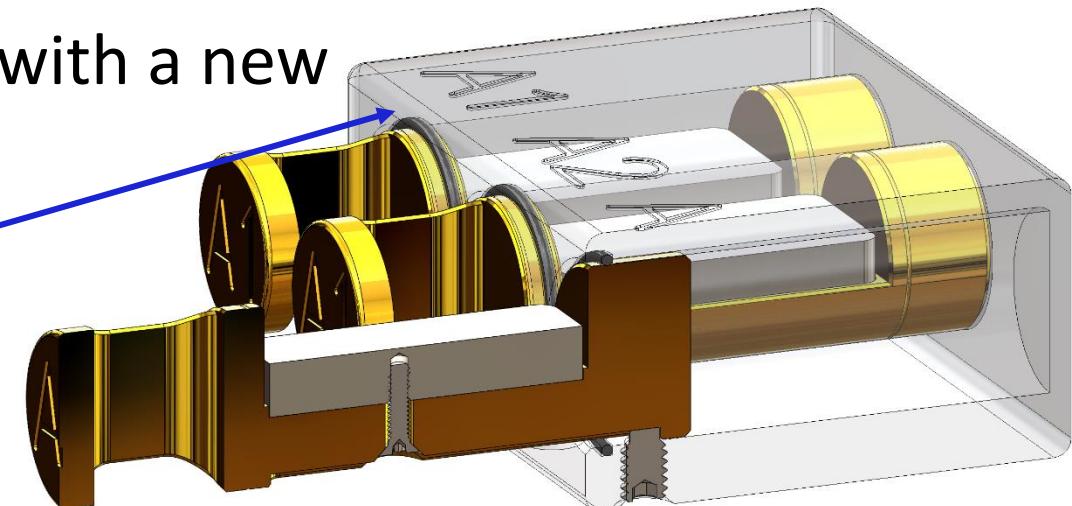


Passive Sampler

- 2-way sticky carbon tape on 29 mm x 15 mm collection surface (aluminum block)
- Each drawer compartment is individually bored to eliminate cross-contamination between samples
- Collection plate samples can be archived for potential future analysis
- Units can be cleaned and re-used with a new aluminum block



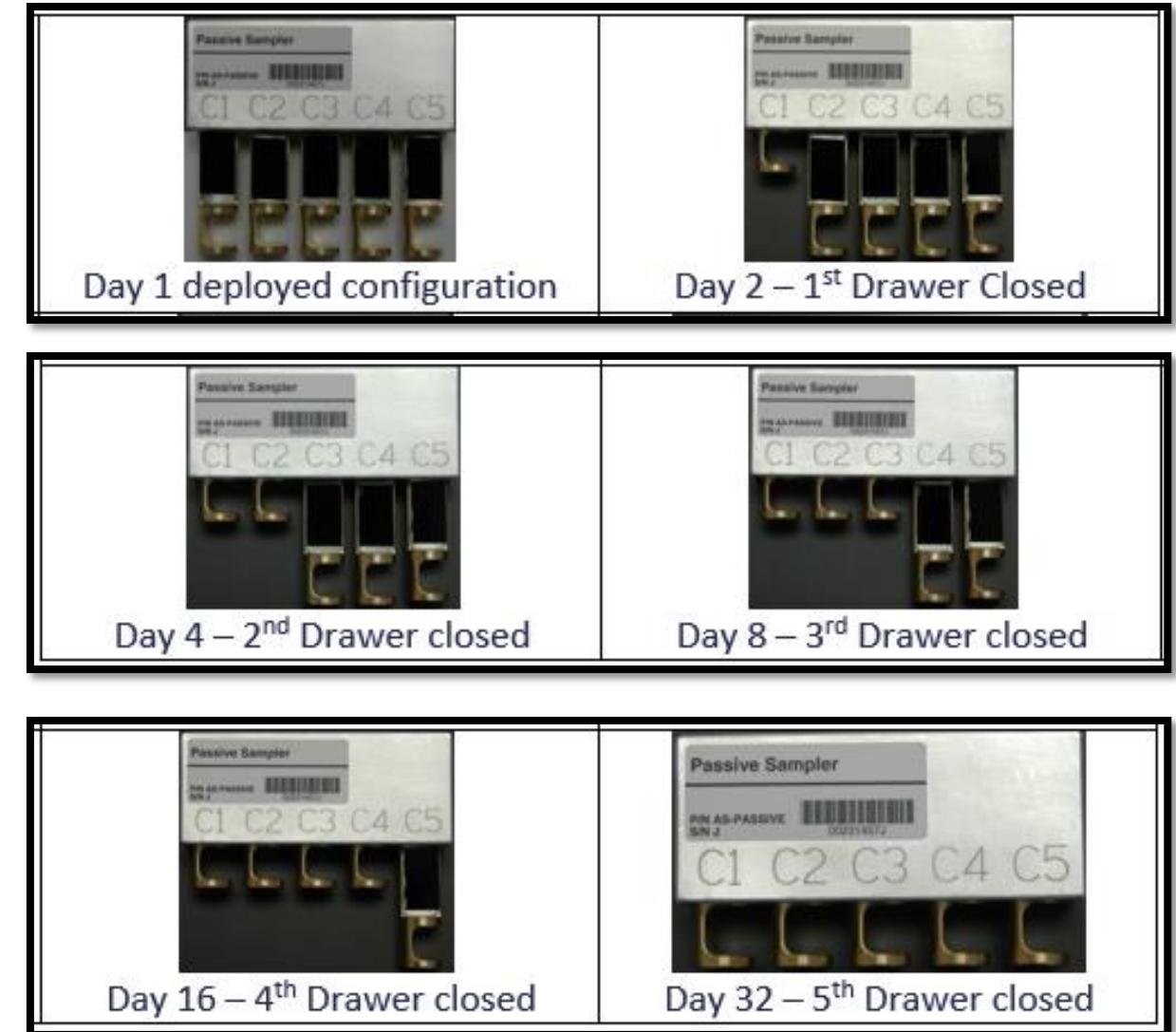
*Carbon tape pieces & 5 o-rings
are the only non-metal parts*





Passive Sampler

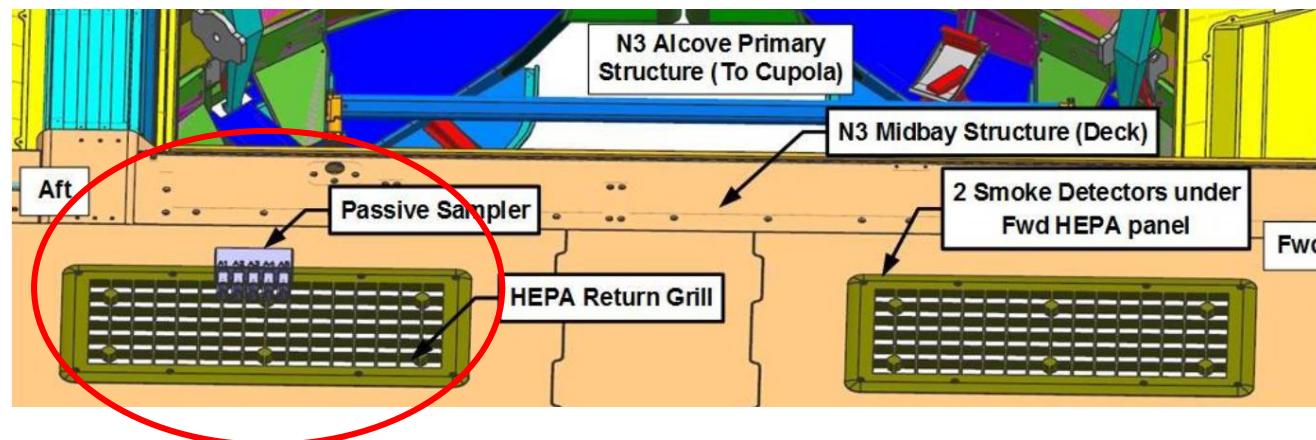
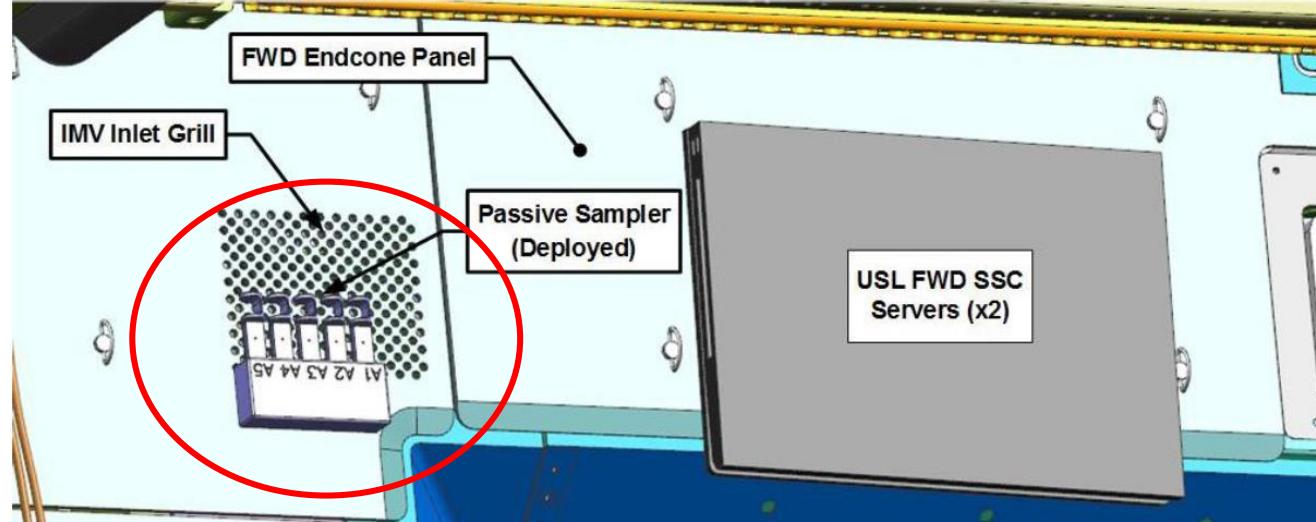
- Crewmembers close the drawers incrementally
- After 2 days, 4 days, 8 days, 16 days, and 32 days
- Goal is to obtain at least one long-term sample with optimal particle coverage for microscopic analysis
 - Not too few particles, and not too many particles (overlapping or touching each other)





Passive sampler locations on air return grills

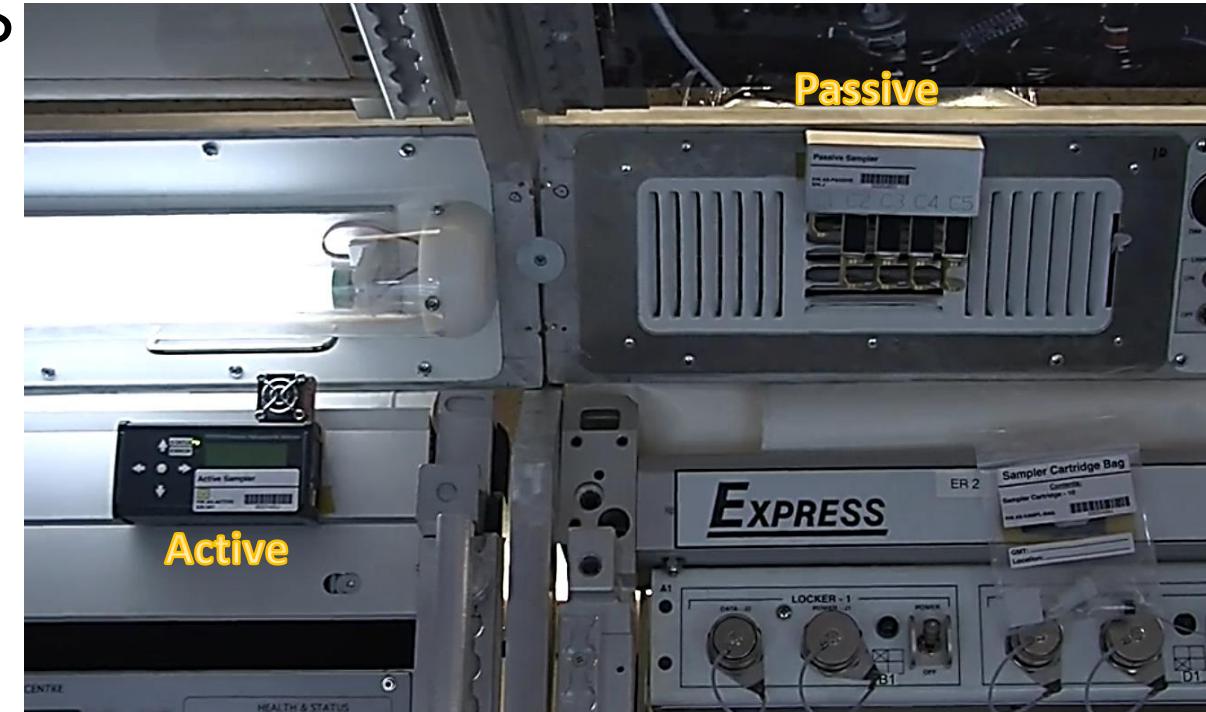
Deployed in
7 locations
and
collecting
for 32 days





Active Sampling Sessions

- Two are deployed 4 times within two feet of passive samplers
 - Sample the same air and collect different size ranges of particles
 - 8 total samples
- During exercising
- When a cargo vehicle arrives and docks to ISS





Summary

- Goal of sampling experiment is ***data***:
 - Validate ISS inventory of aerosol sources
 - Input for particulate monitor development for long-term manned missions
 - Understanding background aerosol signature is important for the next generation smoke detector design
- Analysis after return to Earth
- RJ Lee Group will perform the sample analyses
- Results will ultimately improve air quality in spacecraft
 - Fundamental for future long-term manned space missions