NASA SBIR 2020 Phase I Solicitation

Z13.01  Active and Passive Dust Mitigation Surfaces

Lead Center: KSC

Participating Center(s): JSC, LaRC

Technology Area: TA7 Human Exploration Destination Systems

Subtopic description

NASA seeks new technologies that can be used to remove dust from surfaces that may have accumulated as a result of interactions of systems or subsystems exposed to dusty surfaces either directly or indirectly as a result of missions to the moon, Mars and/or small bodies (like asteroids, comets, and Near-Earth Objects). Unique materials and technologies that reduce or mitigate lunar dust adhesion will be critical to support long duration missions and eventual sustained presence on the lunar surface. This call in particular seeks new technologies for the prevention and accumulation of dust on surfaces which could cause deleterious effects in lunar environments. Such technology could be implemented onto various surfaces such as solar panels, thermal radiators, space suit outer layers, helmets, visors, boots, displays, control panels, viewports, batteries are examples of solid flat transparent or non-transparent surfaces depending on the dust-loading requirements for each subsystem. More complex mechanisms such as hatches, hatch seals, hatch mechanisms, hinges, quick disconnects, etc. that require dust mitigation technologies are covered by subtopic "Dust Tolerant Mechanisms.

Scope Title

Active Dust Mitigation Surfaces

Scope Description

Proposals are sought that use unique methods that may require power, gases, mechanisms, vibrations or other means necessary to keep vital surfaces clean under space conditions. Self-cleaning surfaces are highly desired which require minimal effort by astronauts. Proposers are expected to show an in-depth understanding of the current state-of-the-art (SOA) and quantitatively describe improvements over relevant SOA technologies that substantiate investment in the new technology. Proposers must also quantitatively explain the operational benefit of the new technology from the perspective of improving or enabling mission potential. Some examples of active dust mitigation technologies include but are not limited to:

- Brushing – a self-cleaning brush to mechanically remove dust from surfaces. The brush can be mechanically operated using power or temperature activated such as shape memory alloys
- Electrostatic Removal – methods to use DC electric fields to remove dust from surfaces either internal to the surface (embedded) or external using a removed high voltage source
- Liquid removal – a jet of liquid is applied to the surface which traps particles and removes them from the surface
Vacuum – methods to remove particles from surfaces using suction of gases
• Jets - high-velocity gas jet which blows dust particles from surfaces.
• Spinning surfaces – surface rotates in a manner which does not allow collection of dust on it
• Vibrational surfaces – vibrating surface bounces the particles off of a surface
• Electrodynamic Removal – the surface contains embedded electrodes with varying high voltage signals applied to lift and transport dust off of the surface.

Proposals are highly sought in which the active dust mitigation strategy could be combined with the SOA of passive dust mitigation technologies. For example passive dust mitigation strategies include:

• Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) coatings and films– statically dissipative coatings are less likely to accumulate charge and hence dust in dry environments
• Superhydrophobic coatings – materials with a very high contact angle can lower the adhesion of water-based contaminants not allowing the capillary forces to take hold.
• EVA and robotic compatible dust proof electrical, fluid, and gas connectors
• Dust proof bearings and mechanical spacesuit connectors
• Dust tolerant or resistant hatches
• Docking systems - including suit port docking systems and pressurized rover and habitat docking systems
• Lotus leaf coating – microscopic nanostructures used to limit the Van der Waals force of adhesion
• Peel away coating – removable coatings from surfaces

Strong proposals are those which identify the active dust removal strategy in coordination with other dust prevention and removal methods as listed above.

Scope Title
Passive Dust Mitigation Surfaces

Scope Description
This call seeks unique research proposals focused on passive approaches, i.e., those that do not require external stimulus, that will minimize the potential impact Lunar dust will have on future exploration missions. These approaches may include novel materials and surfaces as well as technologies that require no external input (a self-activating system). Novel materials may include high performance plastics, metals, ceramics, etc. Surfaces may be homogeneous or heterogeneous, and rough or smooth with topography imparted by any number of approaches including but not limited to: lithography, embossing, roll-to-roll processing etc. Both the material and surface modification approach must be demonstrated to be scalable and exhibit a dramatic reduction (>90% relative to a reference material surface such as an aerospace aluminum alloy or polymeric film surface such as Kapton or Teflon) in particulate adhesion for micro-particles, specifically those described as Lunar dust simulant, with diameters < 50 micrometers.

References
Kawamoto, Hiroyuki, and Hiroki Inoue. "Magnetic cleaning device for lunar dust adhering to spacesuits." Journal of
Expected TRL or TRL range at completion of the project: 3 to 6

Desired Deliverables of Phase II

Research, Analysis, Prototype, Hardware

Desired Deliverables Description

At the end of the Phase I research period, it is expected that a material or technology will be identified and initial characterization results collected. Initial characterization should indicate whether further development of the technology would be scalable and exhibit a dramatic reduction (>90% relative to full dust loading of a reference material surface such as an aerospace aluminum alloy or polymeric film surface such as Kapton or Teflon) in particulate adhesion for microparticles, specifically those described as Lunar dust simulant, with diameters < 50 micrometers. At the end of Phase II, it is expected that promising technologies will have been demonstrated through relevant environmental test conditions. The materials or technology should be demonstrated to be scalable to quantities sufficient for application beyond laboratory research requirements, i.e., at kilogram or greater quantities for materials or a similar measure for a passive technology. Cost analysis for scaling to mission-requirements level, as will be elucidated through the course of this research, will also be required.

If a Phase II is awarded, then further development of the technology shall be required, including a prototype delivered to NASA at the end of the two-year project with a goal of achieving TRL 6. A prototype of the new technology must be provided which shows the feasibility of the dust removal method. The technology must be
demonstrated in a laboratory environment removing and/or keeping dust from adhering to a surface. The mass, power, volume and potential costs associated with the implementation of this technology must be addressed.

State of the Art and Critical Gaps

Active Dust Mitigation Technologies

All new technologies for Active Dust Mitigation must include a full knowledge base of the SOA and proposals that advance the current SOA are encouraged. For example, NASA has developed the Electrodynamic Dust Shield or EDS which lifts and transports dust off of surfaces with embedded electrodes within a dielectric. A brief but not complete introduction to the technology can be found in the references above.

The EDS can be incorporated into a variety of configurations addressing many of NASA’s needs. However, there are several potential improvements and technologies that can further the development of the EDS technology are also highly sought within this call. Some potential advances include:

- **Miniaturized high voltage 3-phase power supply** – The current SOA for the EDS power supply is approximately 10 cm X 5 cm X 3 cm. It is highly desired to have smaller power supplies both in size and power to drive the EDS waveform for a variety of applications.
- **High dielectric breakdown strength for both glues/epoxies as well as the coating material** – The efficiency of dust removal for the EDS is limited to amount of voltage that can be applied to the electrodes. The electrical breakdown occurs across the 2-D surface because of the dielectric strength limitation of the adhering material as well as the coating material.
- **Flexible transparent surfaces with high current capabilities** – The optically transparent version of the EDS uses Indium Tin Oxide as the main conductive medium for its electrode. Although the EDS is not a high current DC device, the displacement current (I dV/dt) can be quite high. Transparent electrode materials are sought that can replace ITO as the conductive medium that have higher current capabilities and lower overall resistivities. Another shortcoming of ITO is its range of flexibility. Many ITO coatings cannot be bent past a certain degree and are not compatible with numerous folds and bends.
- **The EDS technology also works on fabrics. However high voltage flexible wires than can be used as threads are unavailable. The electrodes would need to be low profile and sufficient to withstand up to +10 kV DC before breakdown. A unique feature of the EDS on fabrics is that it needs to be a multilayer system as most space fabrics are. One layer would have to support electrical grounding to protect the astronaut but intermediate layers would have withstand high voltage breakdown. The top layer would house the HV wire system comprised of the EDS requirements.**
- **Electrical attachment** – most EDS systems have issues with the electrical connections between the HVPS and the electrodes. Any possibility of arcing and/or sparking as a result of slight differences between the wiring from one material configuration to another is exacerbated when powered with EDS waveforms. Proposals are highly sought that address this key issue for attaching HV wires to electrodes embedded in an EDS circuit. EDS circuit electrodes are made using a variety of the materials such as: copper (wires or vapor deposited), ITO, silver paint wires, carbon nanotube (CNT) and graphene to name a few. Likewise these and other electrodes are usually resting on or embedded into a substrate such as glass, Polymide (Kapton), clothing fibers, PET, PTFE, nylon, acrylic, Lucite and other surfaces.
- **Minimizing electromagnetic interference (EMI)** - Most EDS designs can generate electrical noise that would be disadvantageous for it to be incorporated into a system. Methods to reduce electrical noise and EMI would be highly sought.
- **Safety** - with all EDS systems, the use of high voltage requires safety measures for the astronaut and the equipment. Methods to improve the safety and reliability of the EDS in the case of arcing is highly sought.
- **Smart EDS technology** - as with all dust mitigation technologies, methods to included adaptive techniques are highly sought. The system should be able to check its environment to see if dust clearing is necessary, and if it is, apply power to the system until the cleanliness requirements are met for reliability and power minimization.

Other active systems also require maturation. Critical gaps in these areas include:

- Effective and scratch resistant brushing techniques. Apollo astronauts used brushes that are largely ineffective for large surface areas and tended to scratch sensitive equipment, such as astronaut visors.
• Gaseous removal of dust on the lunar surface may contaminate other sensitive equipment. A better approach to gaseous or fluidized removal of dust is needed.
• Simple mechanical or vibrational dust mitigation implementations are required. As particles move, they also become highly electrostatically charged, further causing dust adhesion.

Passive Dust Mitigation Technologies

Although a myriad of materials and technologies exist for mitigation of surface contamination for a variety of terrestrial applications, requirements for mitigation of lunar dust adhesion indicate diminished efficacy of many materials. As an example, silicones are used ubiquitously to reduce adhesive interactions and can be effective for contamination prevention across a range of contaminants. These relatively soft materials though would exhibit deleterious properties in a traditional manifestation arising from particulate embedding due to the sharp edges and hardness of the lunar dust. Likewise, hard traditional ceramic materials have been shown to be beneficial for terrestrial applications. Triboelectrification, however, of an insulating material would increase adhesion interactions with lunar dust. Beyond these specific lunar dust properties, magnetic interactions, chemical activity, and the velocity of the Lunar dust, especially at the lunar terminator, all contribute to adhesion and therefore must be addressed for a material to be expected to perform well in this environment.

Relevance / Science Traceability

Adhesion of granular materials and the technologies that address mitigation through this subtopic will advance the state of knowledge of this difficult research subject. The interplay between the surface’s energy, chemistry, mechanical properties and the particle’s surface is a fascinating but not well understood science. This call will not only extend exploration missions on the lunar surface, they will enable exploration missions that would not have been possible. For example every mechanical seal was compromised on the Apollo missions in the course three days due to the exposure to the dust. Research that elucidates this complex behavior toward lunar dust adhesion could be vital for realization of a sustained lunar presence and although our understanding of the lunar environments has continued to improve, materials and technologies that arise from this research will expound our survival on dusty surfaces in space.

Ideally, a universal lunar simulant will be identified by NASA and should be used for performance verification of developed technologies. If no universal simulant is identified, then the specific properties of the utilized particulate material should be identified and related to known properties of lunar dust.