



Designing and testing a technology demonstrator in microgravity

Álvaro Romero-Calvo
Graduate Research Assistant
Aerospace Engineering Sciences Department
University of Colorado Boulder

UNOOSA Webinars on Hyper/Microgravity Research – Technological Demonstrators
June 2nd, 2021, Boulder, CO



Ann and H. J. Smead Aerospace
Engineering Sciences Department
University of Colorado, Boulder

Background



PhD in Aerospace Engineering Sciences

- Low-gravity magnetohydrodynamics
- Touchless electrostatic potential sensing
- President-elect of ASGSR Students



Background



BSc Aerospace Eng., MSc Aeronautical Eng.



POLITECNICO
MILANO 1863



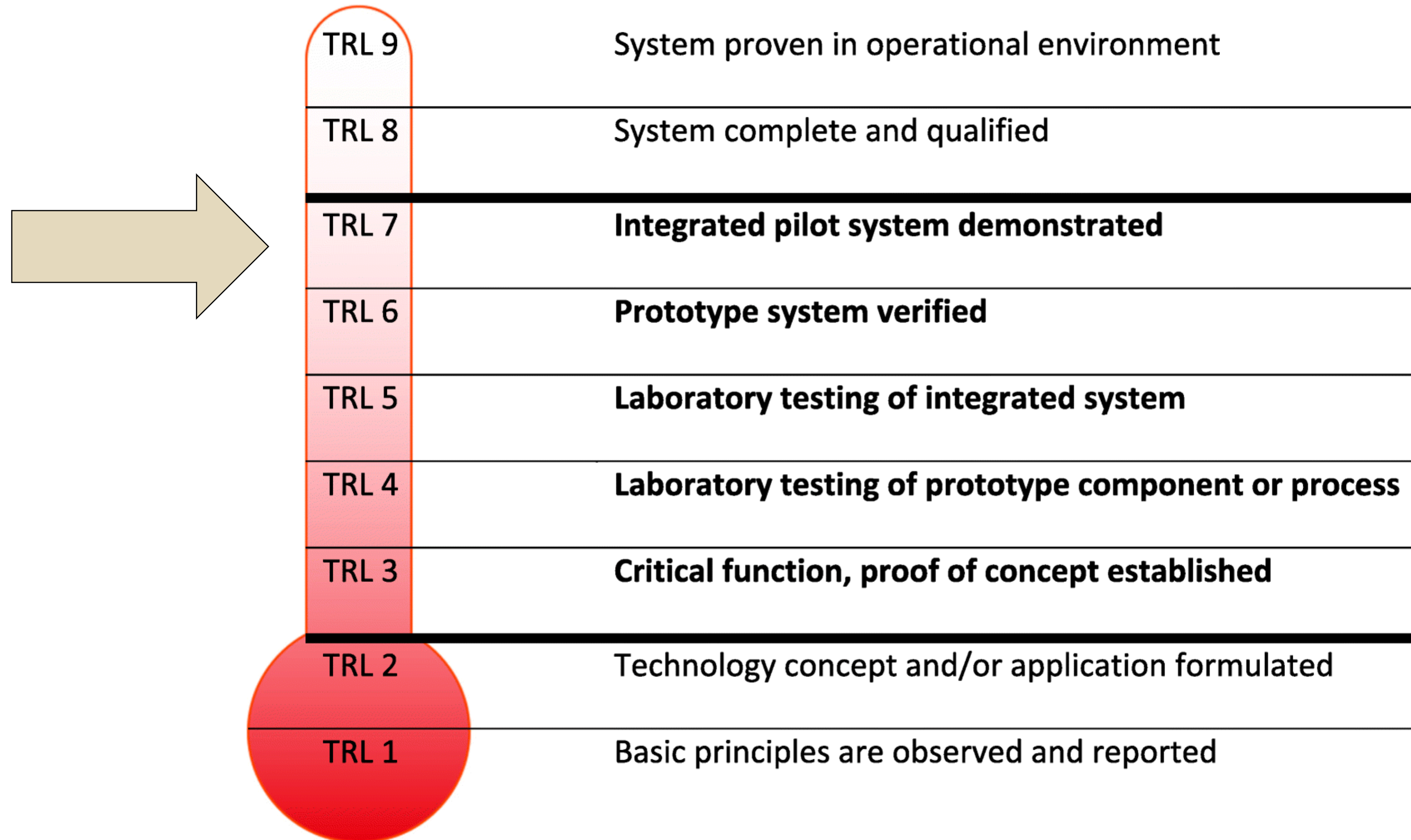
MSc Space Eng.



Microgravity research, ESA/ELGRA Summer School

Research

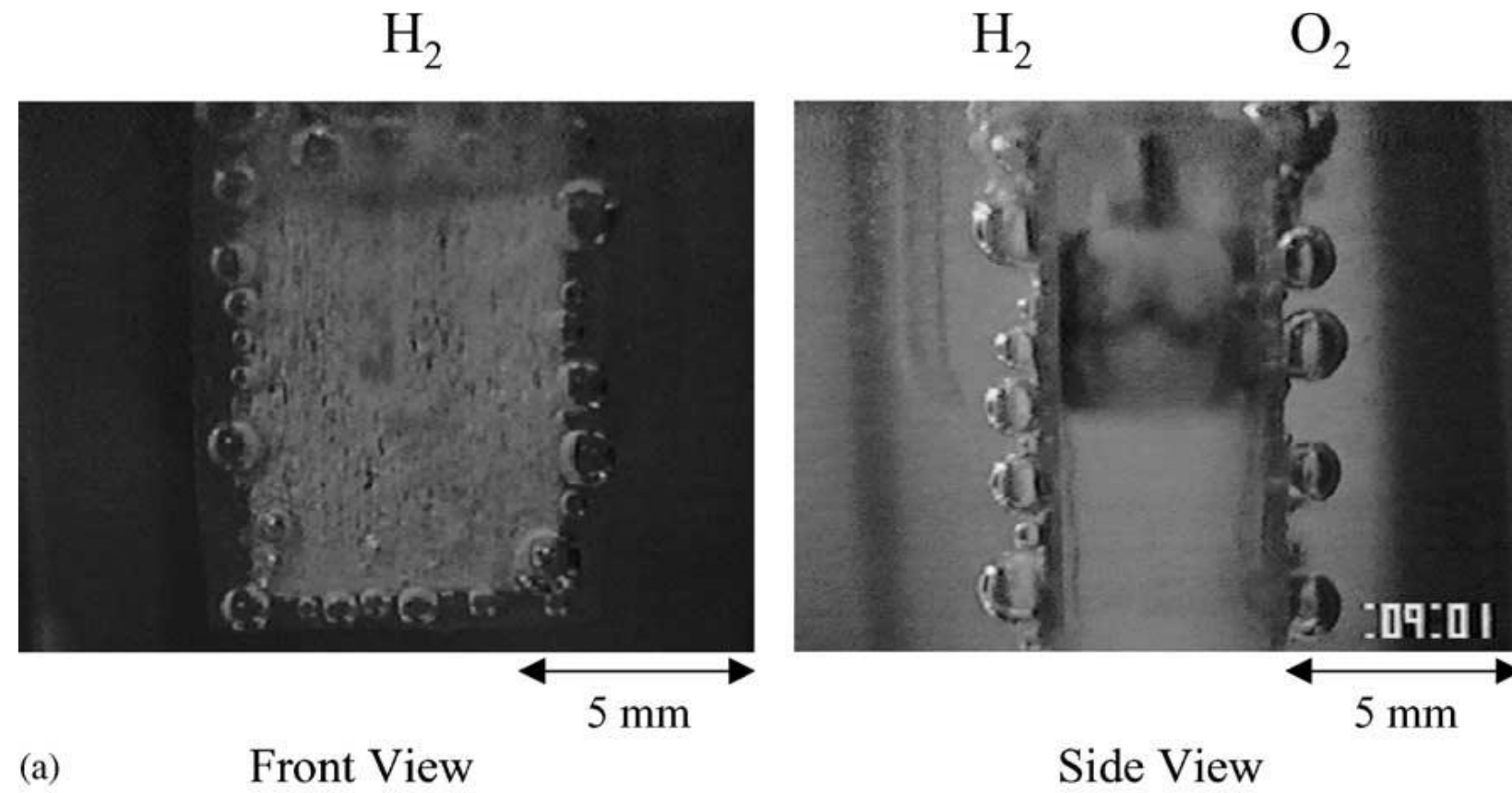
What is a technology demonstrator?



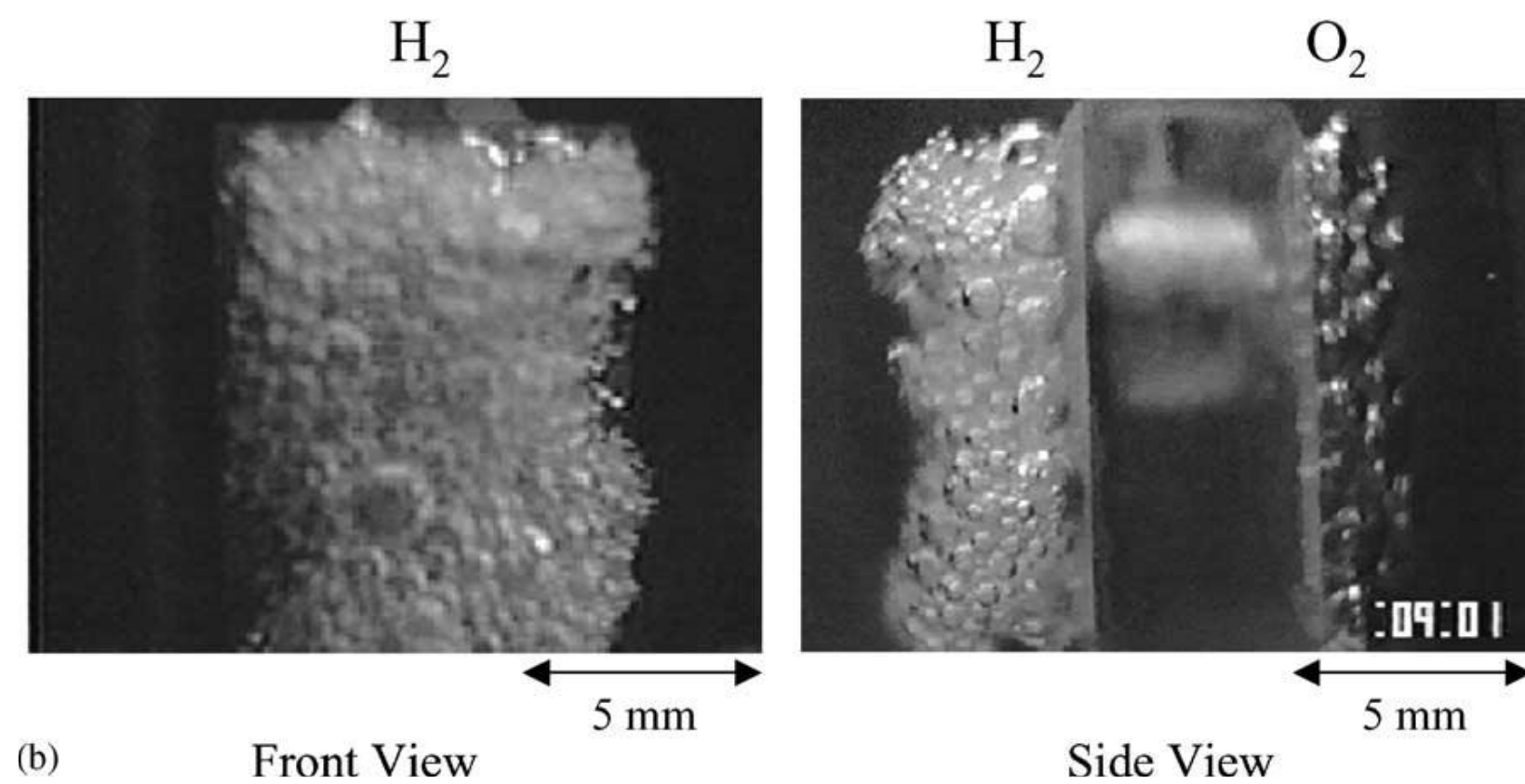
Electrolysis in microgravity

Electrodes

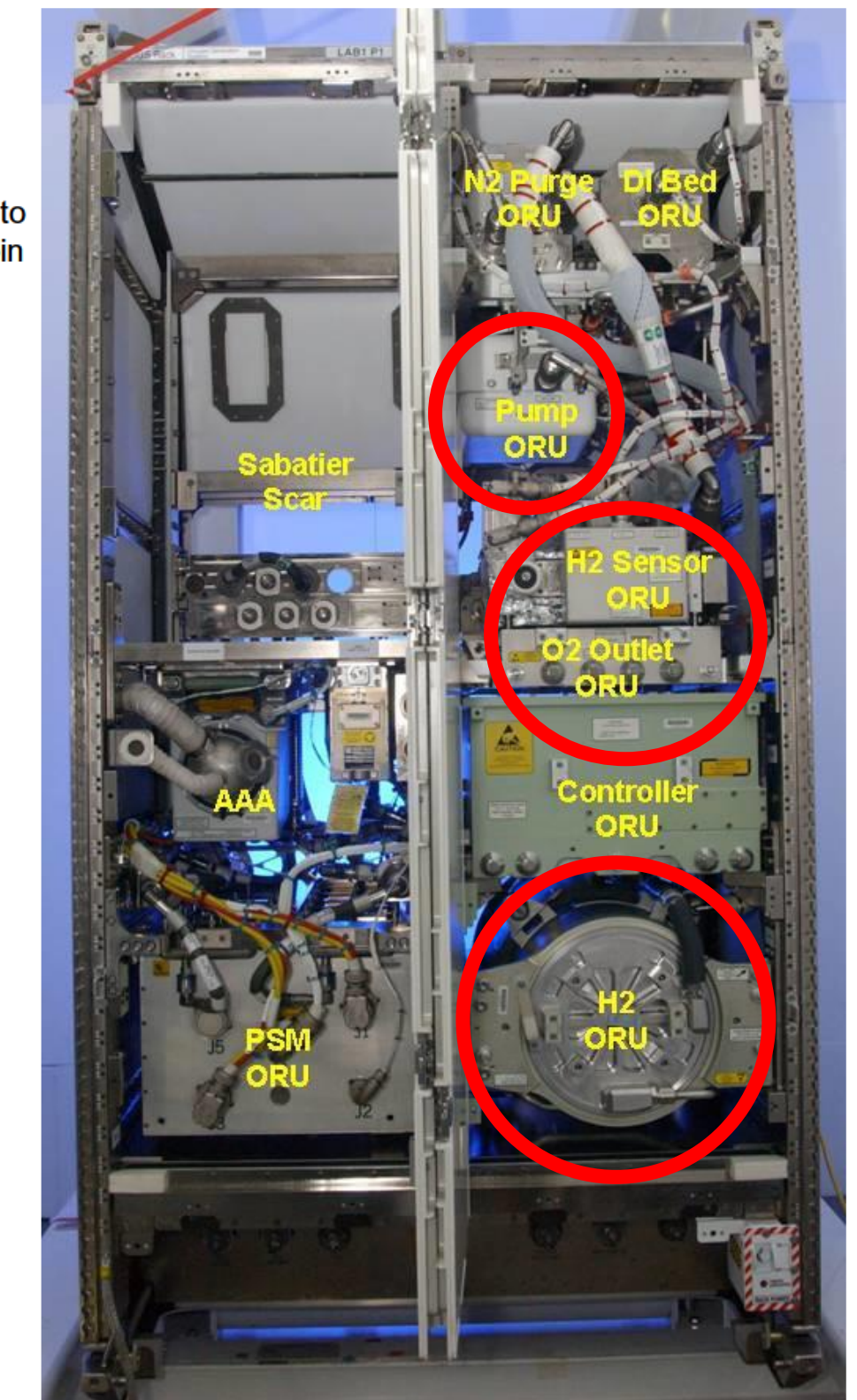
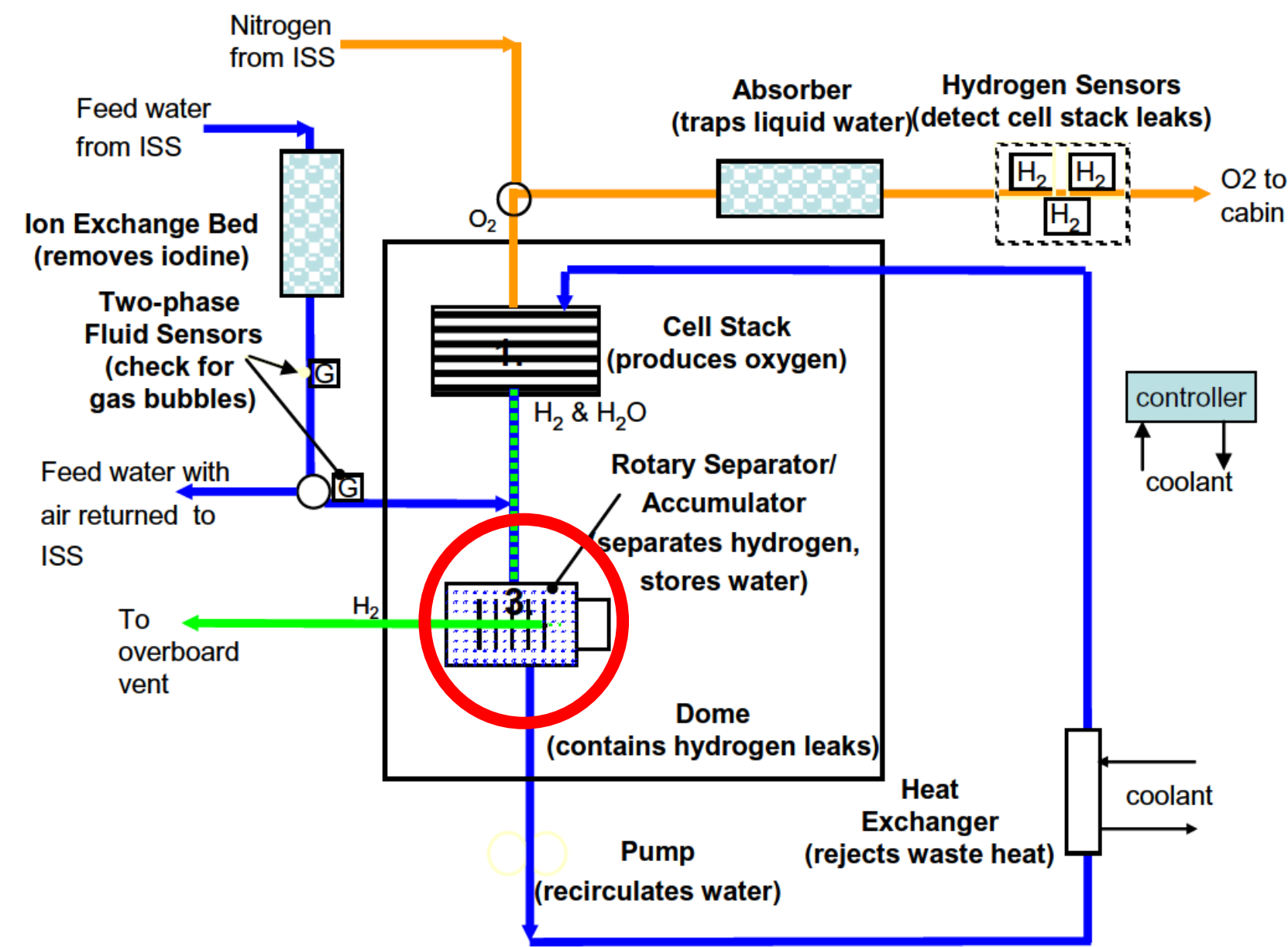
Terrestrial



Microgravity



ISS Oxygen Generation Assembly



R.J. Erickson et al., *International Space Station United States Orbital Segment Oxygen Generation System On-orbit Operational Experience*, *AE Int. J. Aerosp.* 1(1):15-24, 2009

H. Matsushima et al., *Water electrolysis under microgravity. Part 1. Experimental technique*, *Electrochimica Acta* (48), 4119-4125, 2003

Phase separation technologies

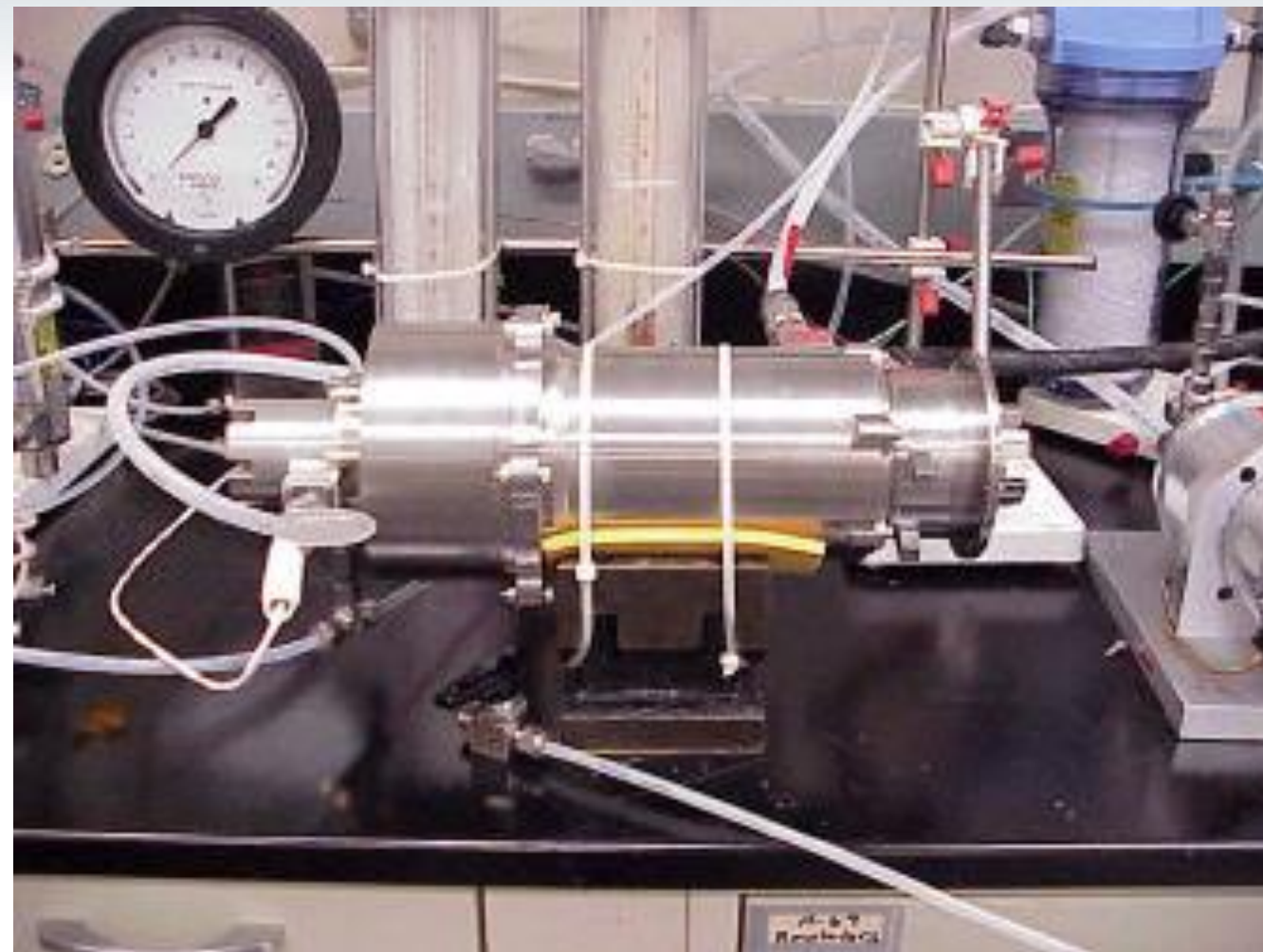


Membranes



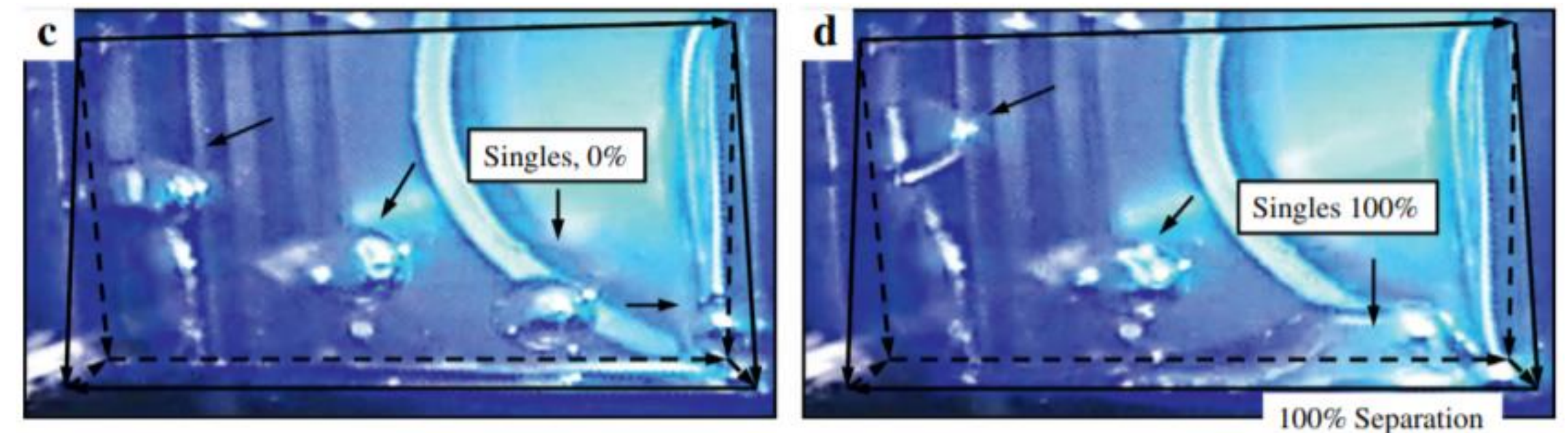
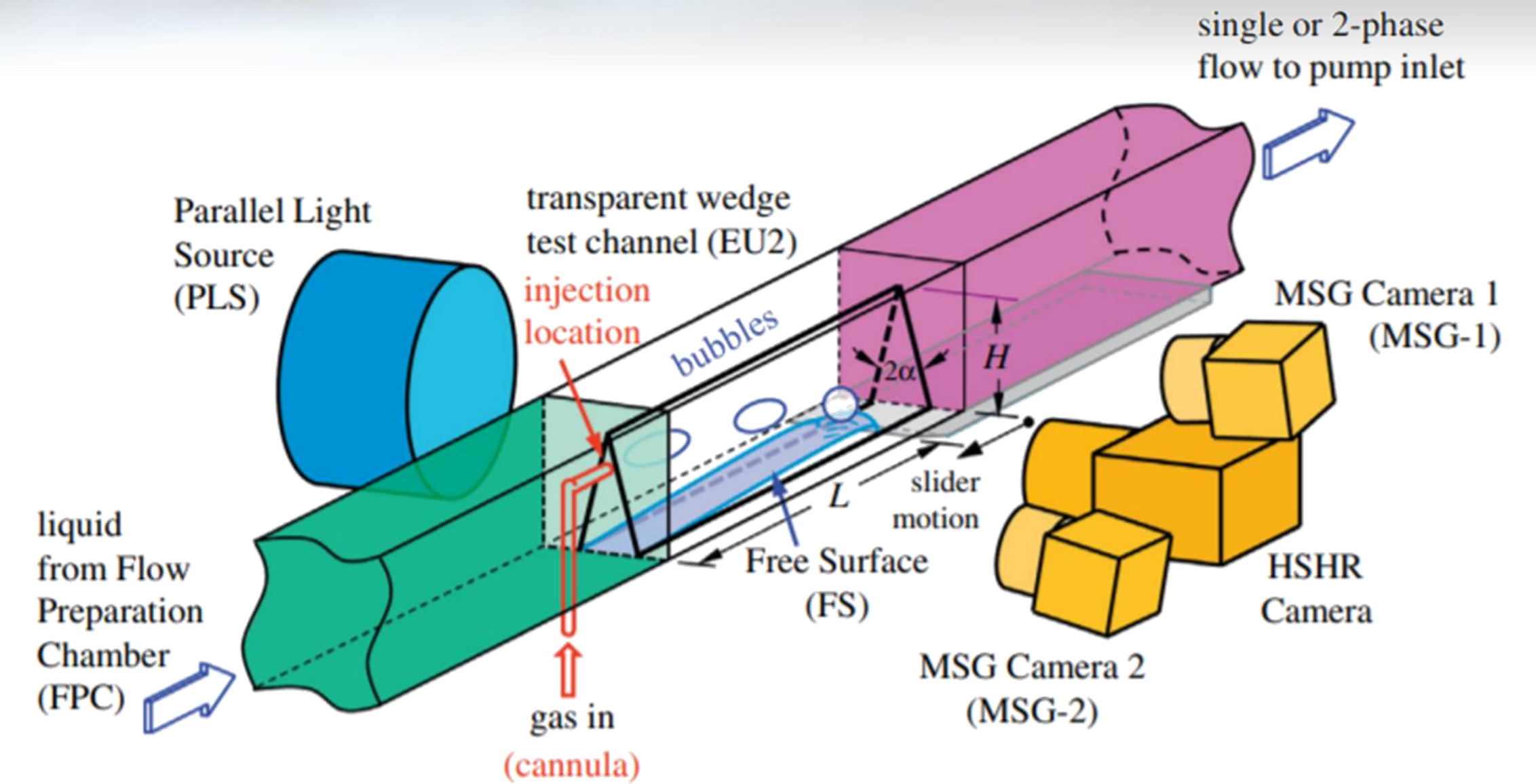
M. Sakurai, and T. Terao, Study of Water Electrolysis Under Microgravity Conditions for Oxygen Generation – Applied to a Ground Demonstration system and Development of New Systems, 46th Int. Conf. on Env. Sys., 10-14 July 2016, Vienna Austria

Rotary devices

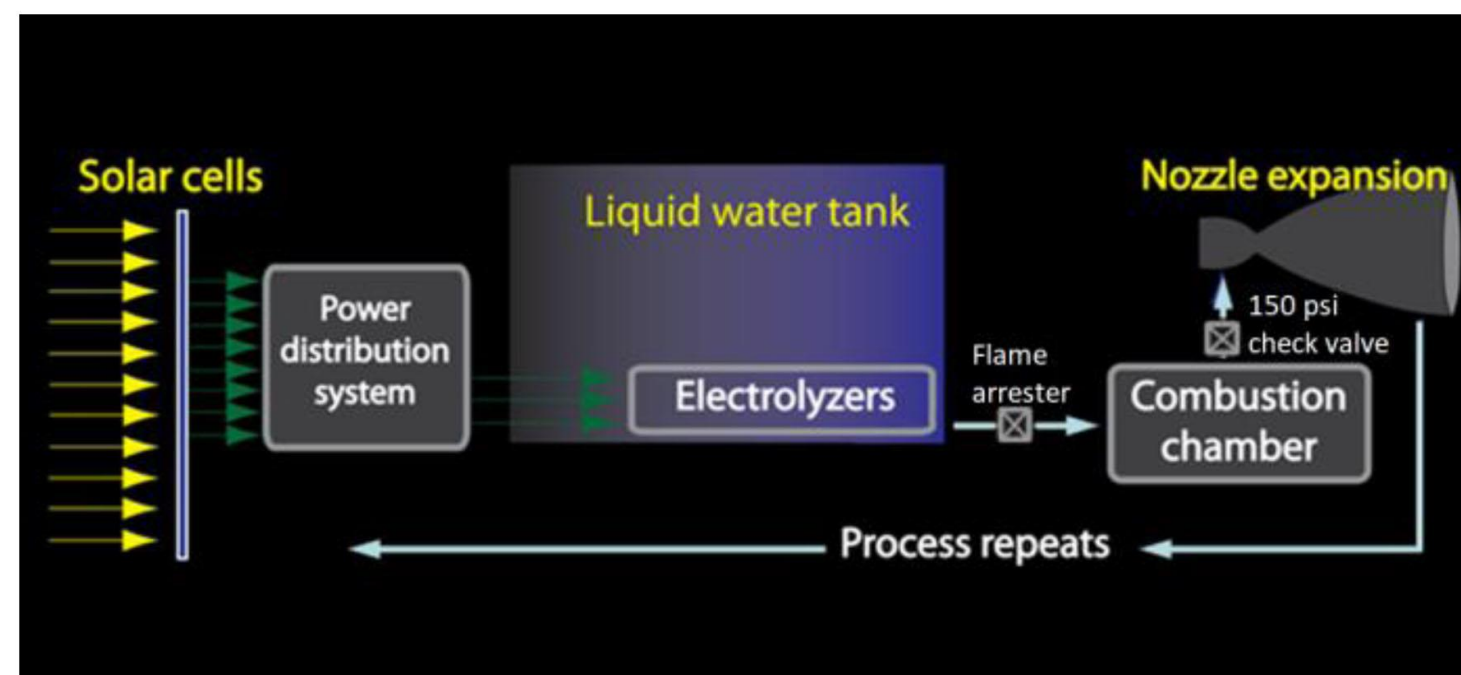


D. J. Samplatsky, and W. Clark Dean, Development of a Rotary Separator Accumulator for Use on the International Space Station

Conduit geometries



F. Jenson et al. "Passive phase separation of microgravity bubbly flows using conduit geometry", International Journal of Multiphase Flow 65 (2014), 68-81



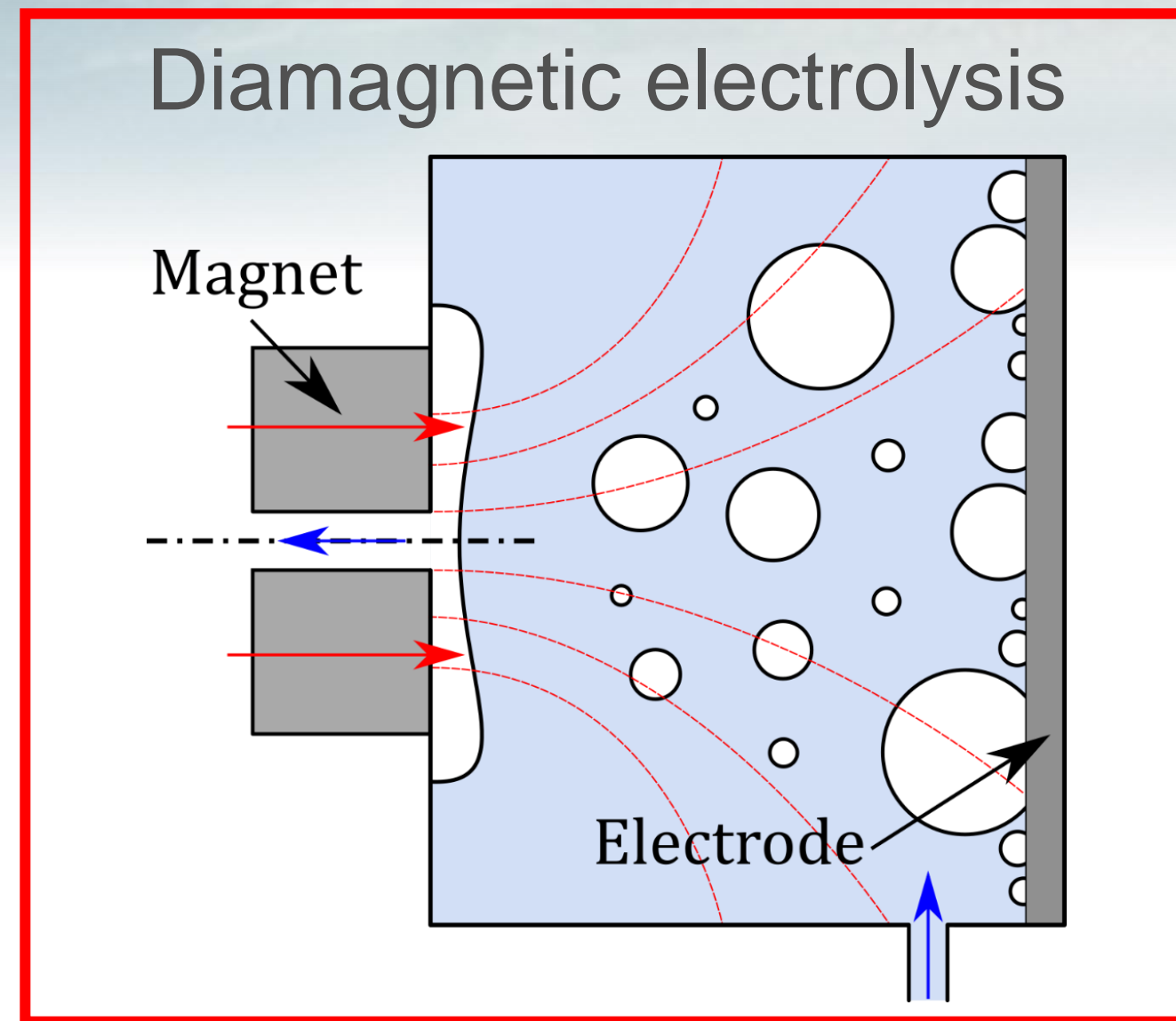
SC Spinning

K.P. Doyle and M.A. Peck, Water Electrolysis Propulsion as a Case Study in Resource-Based Spacecraft Architecture, IEEE ASE Systems Magazine (34) 9, 4-19, 2019

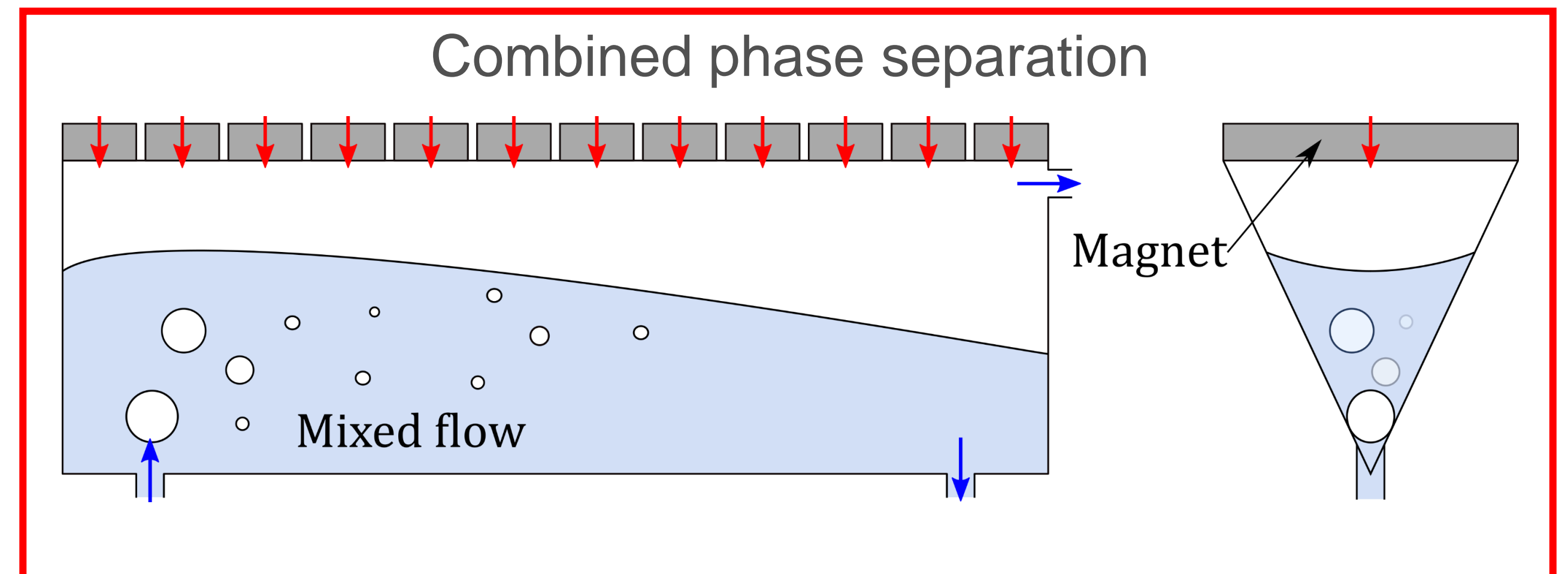
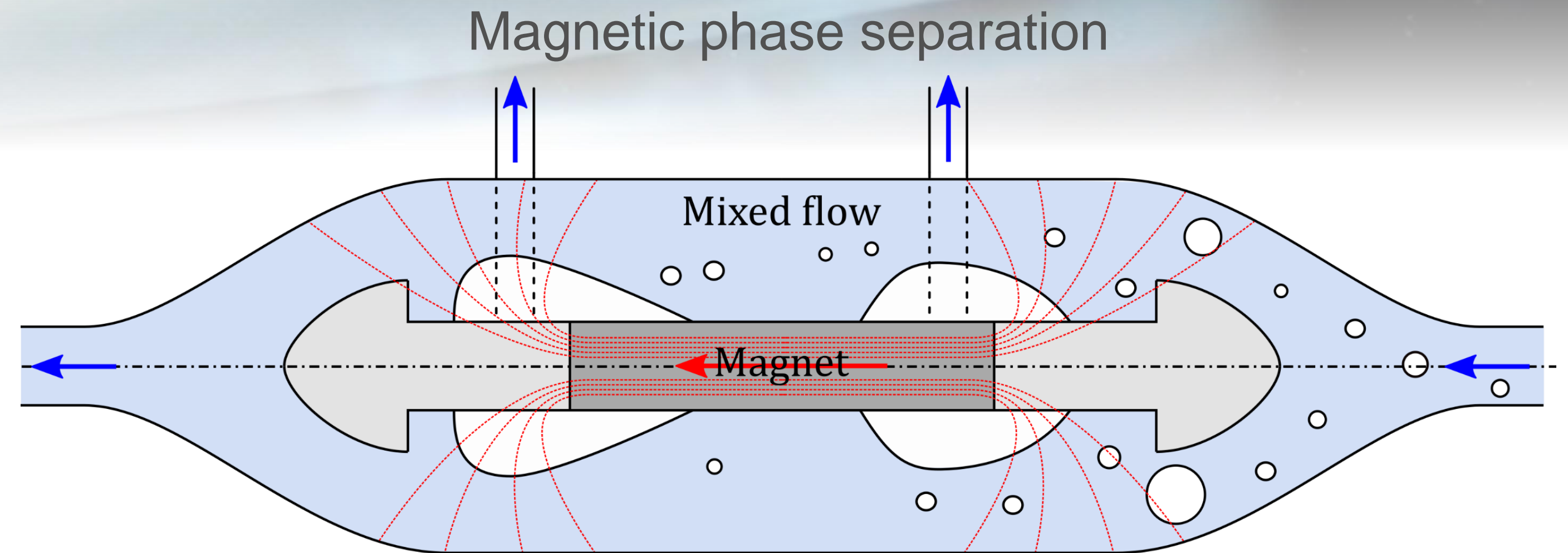
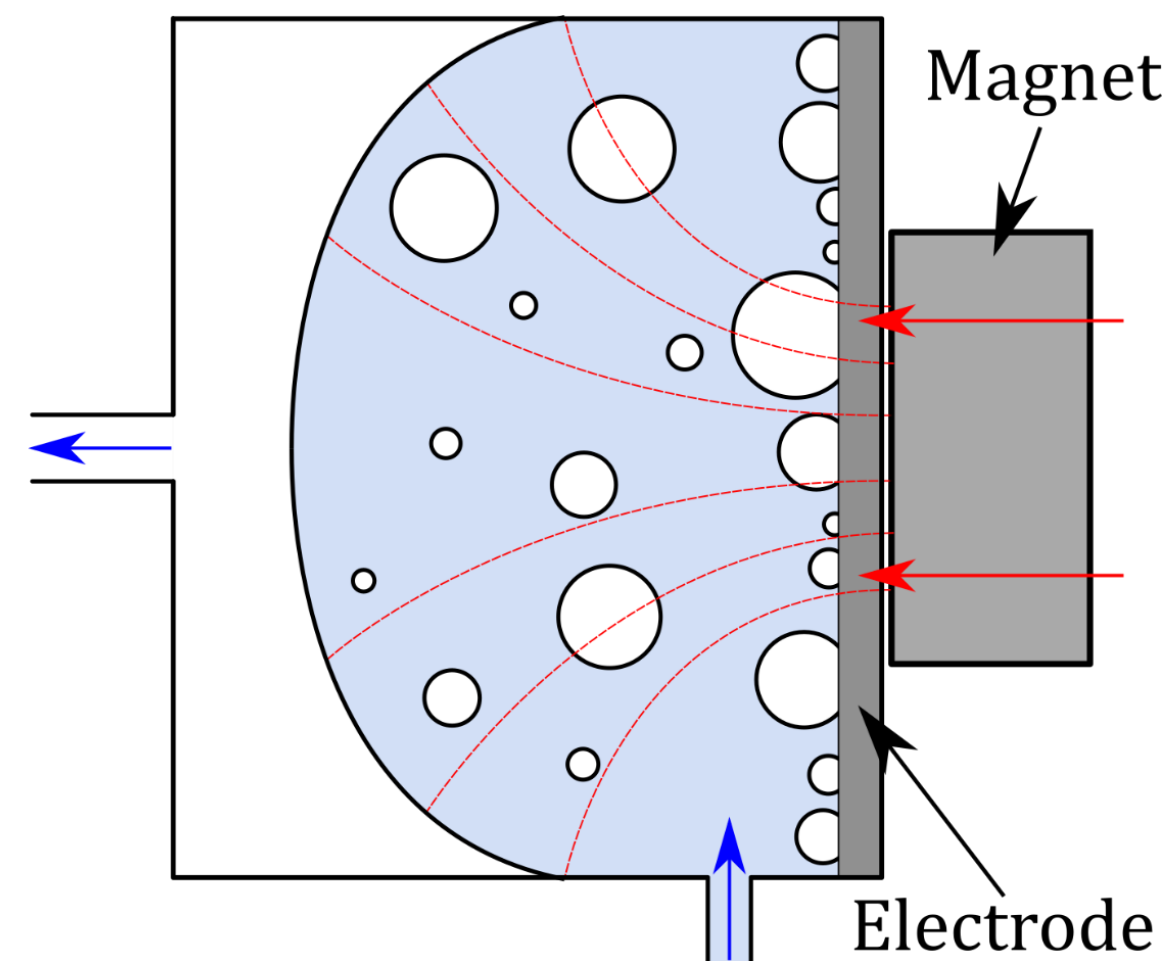
The diamagnetic force



Concept: diamagnetically enhanced electrolysis

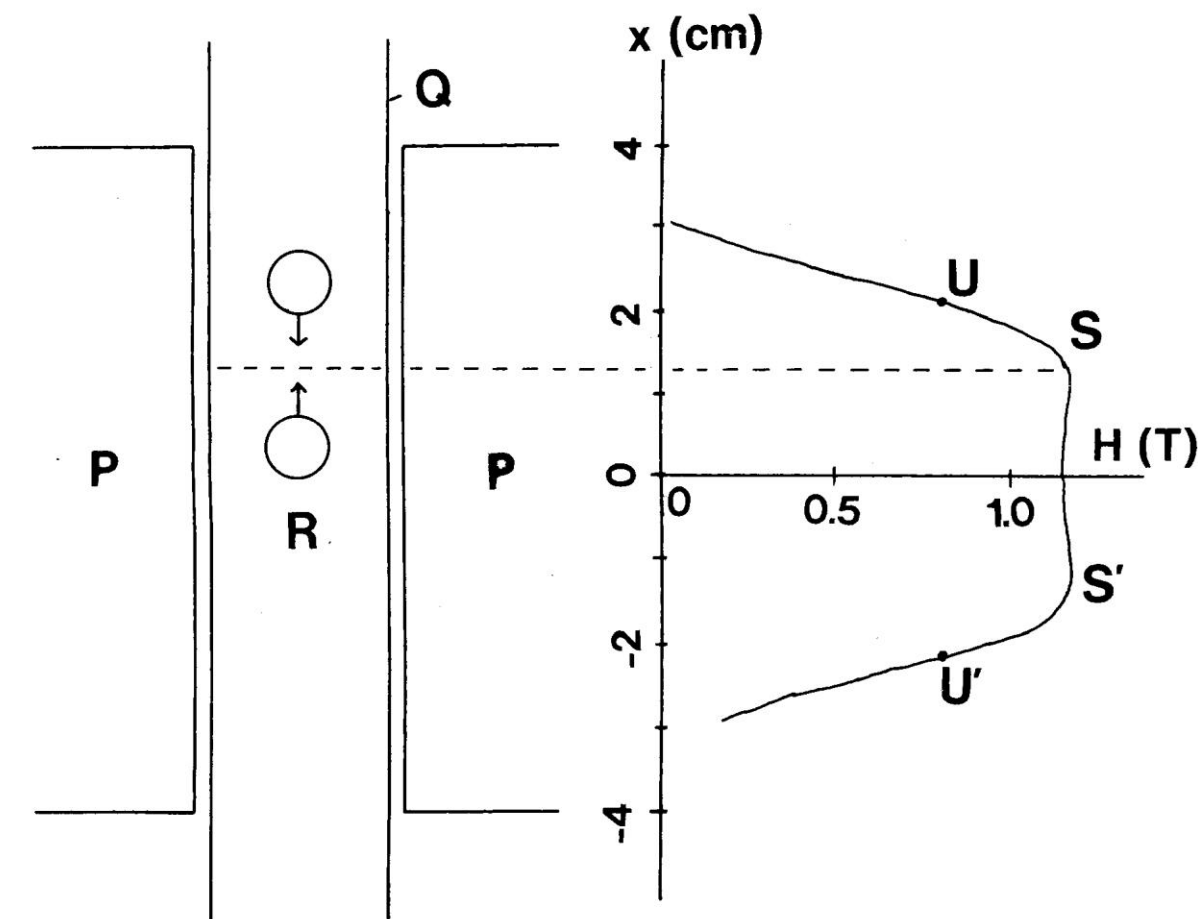


Para/ferromagnetic electrolysis

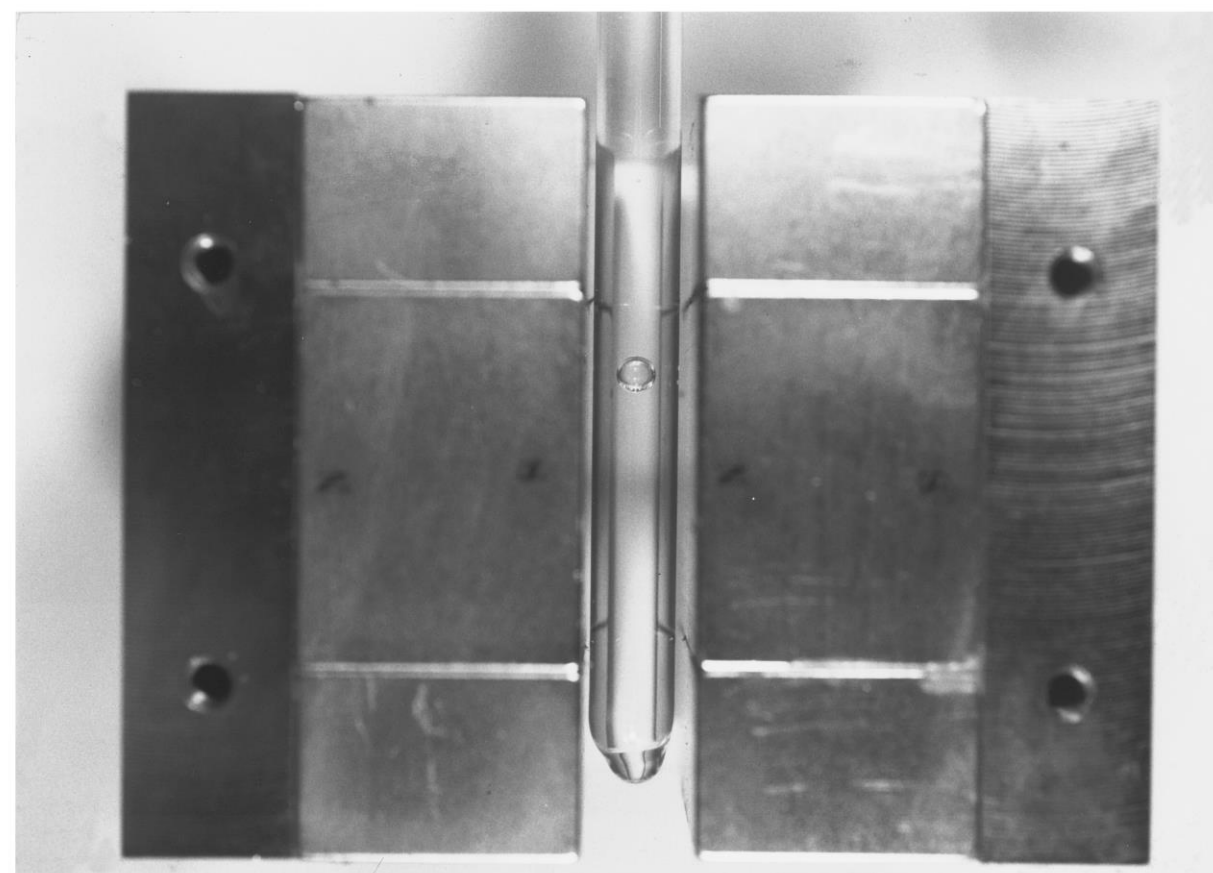


Á. Romero-Calvo et al., "Diamagnetically enhanced electrolysis and phase separation in low-gravity", *Journal of Spacecraft and Rockets*, 2021 (accepted for publication)

Previous experiments (TRL 3 – proof of concept)



(a)



(b)

A. 0.00sec



B. 0.03sec



C. 0.06sec



D. 0.10sec



E. 0.20sec



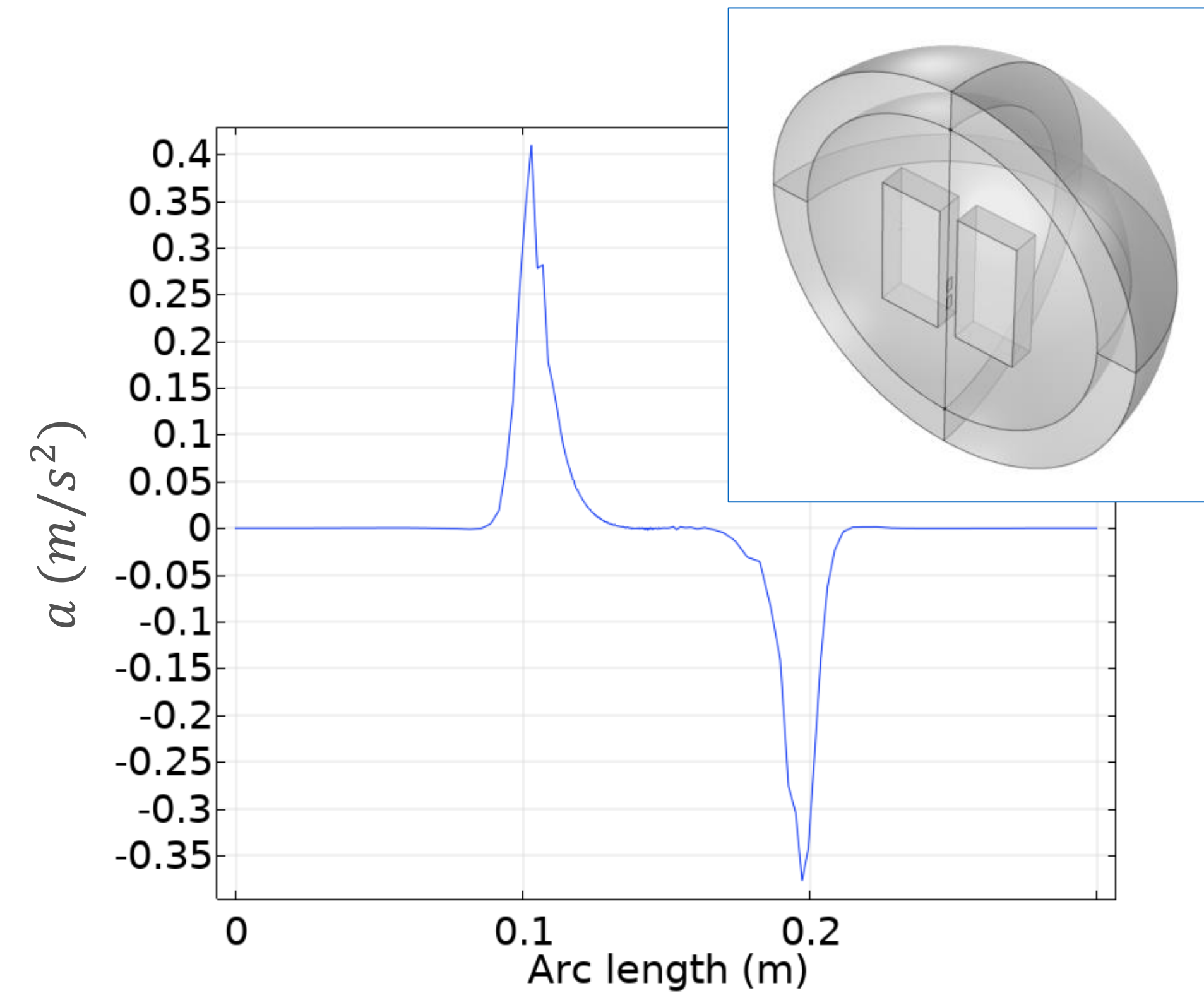
F. 0.40sec



G. 0.60sec



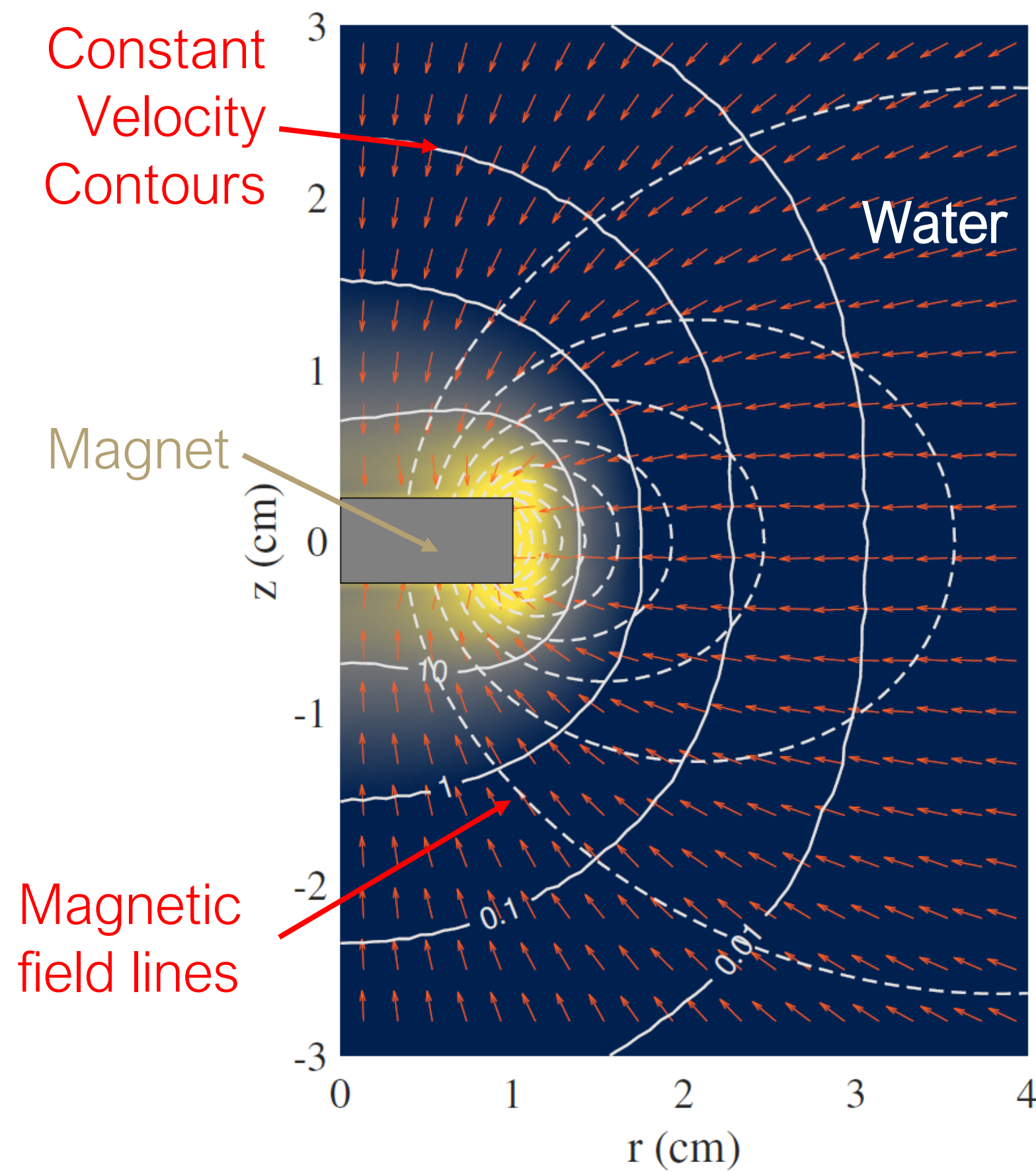
H. 1.00sec



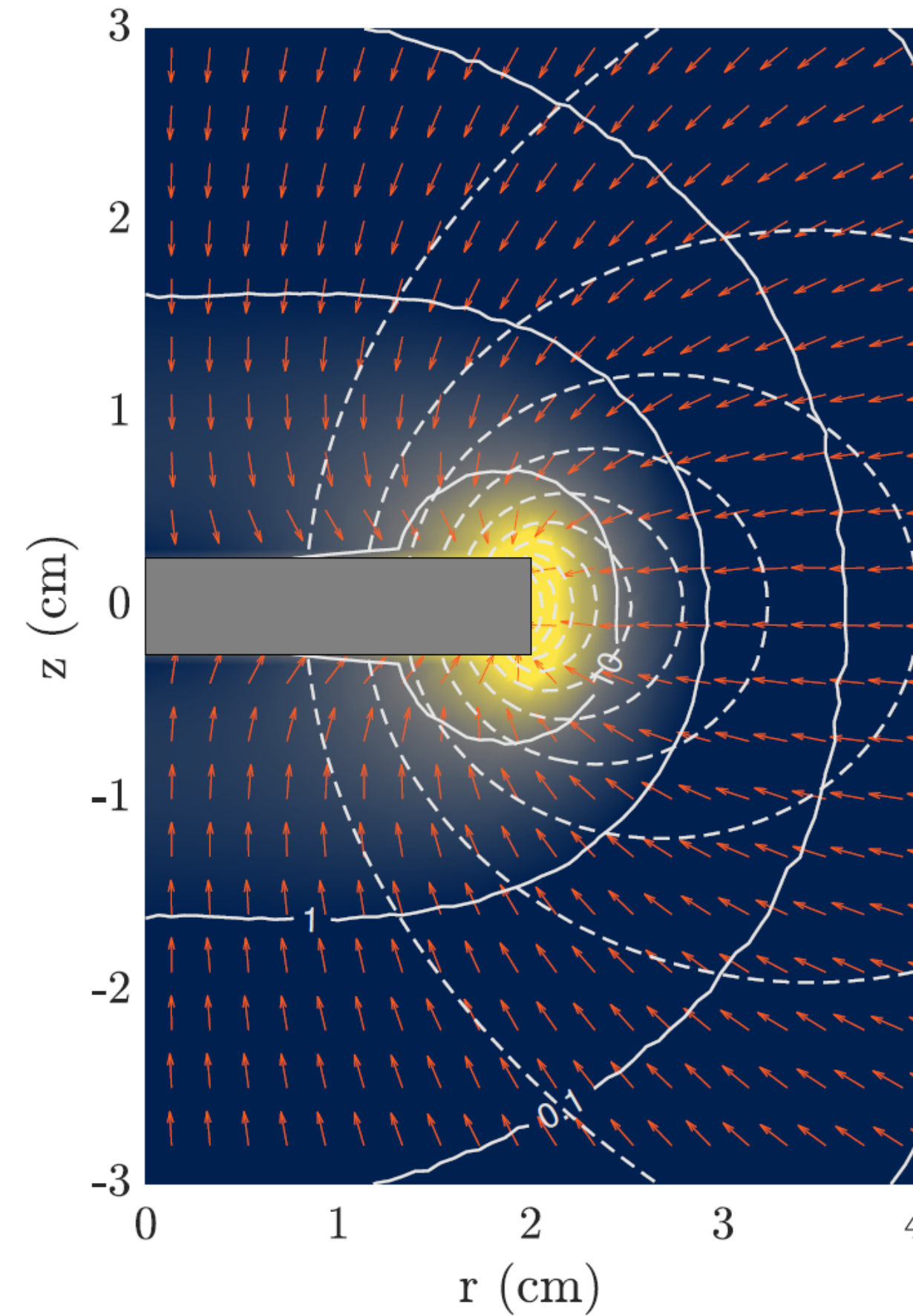
N. I. Wakayama, Magnetic buoyancy force acting on bubbles in nonconducting and diamagnetic fluids under microgravity, *Journal of Applied Physics* 81, 2980 (1997)

Simulation: terminal (steady-state) velocity

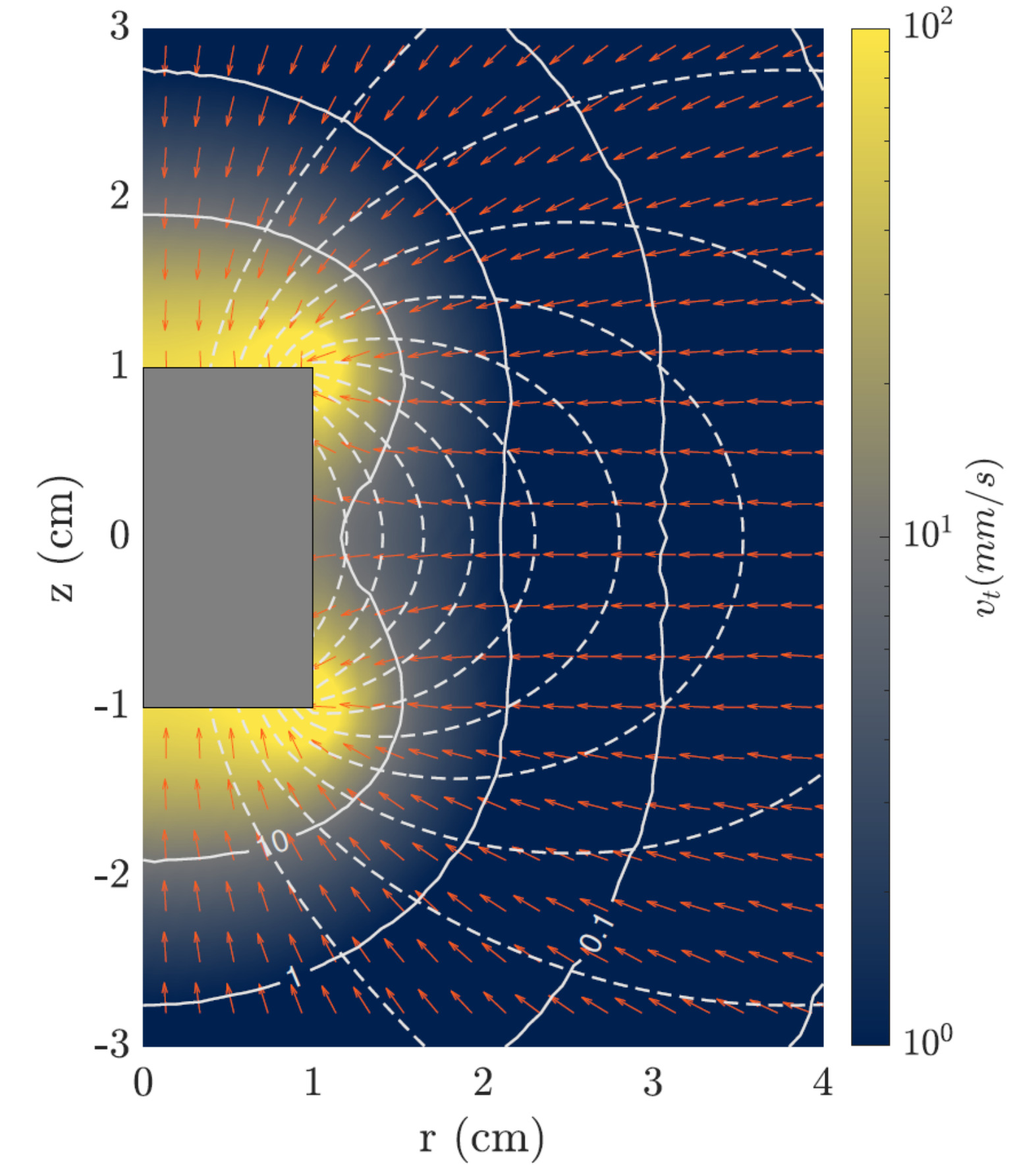
1 mm radius O_2 bubble in water in microgravity



(a) Base configuration



(b) Radially extended



(c) Axially extended

What we expect...



<https://youtu.be/BxyfiBGCwhQ>

- Magnetic acceleration of $10^{-3} - 10^{-2} \text{ m/s}^2$
- 1.25 cm radius sphere rotating at $\sim 3.5 \text{ rad/s}$
→ Maximum buoyancy accelerations of $\sim 5 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m/s}^2$ (increases with r^2)
- Should work! (hopefully)

Technology demonstrator: ASGSR Ken Souza program 2020

Step 1: Requirements



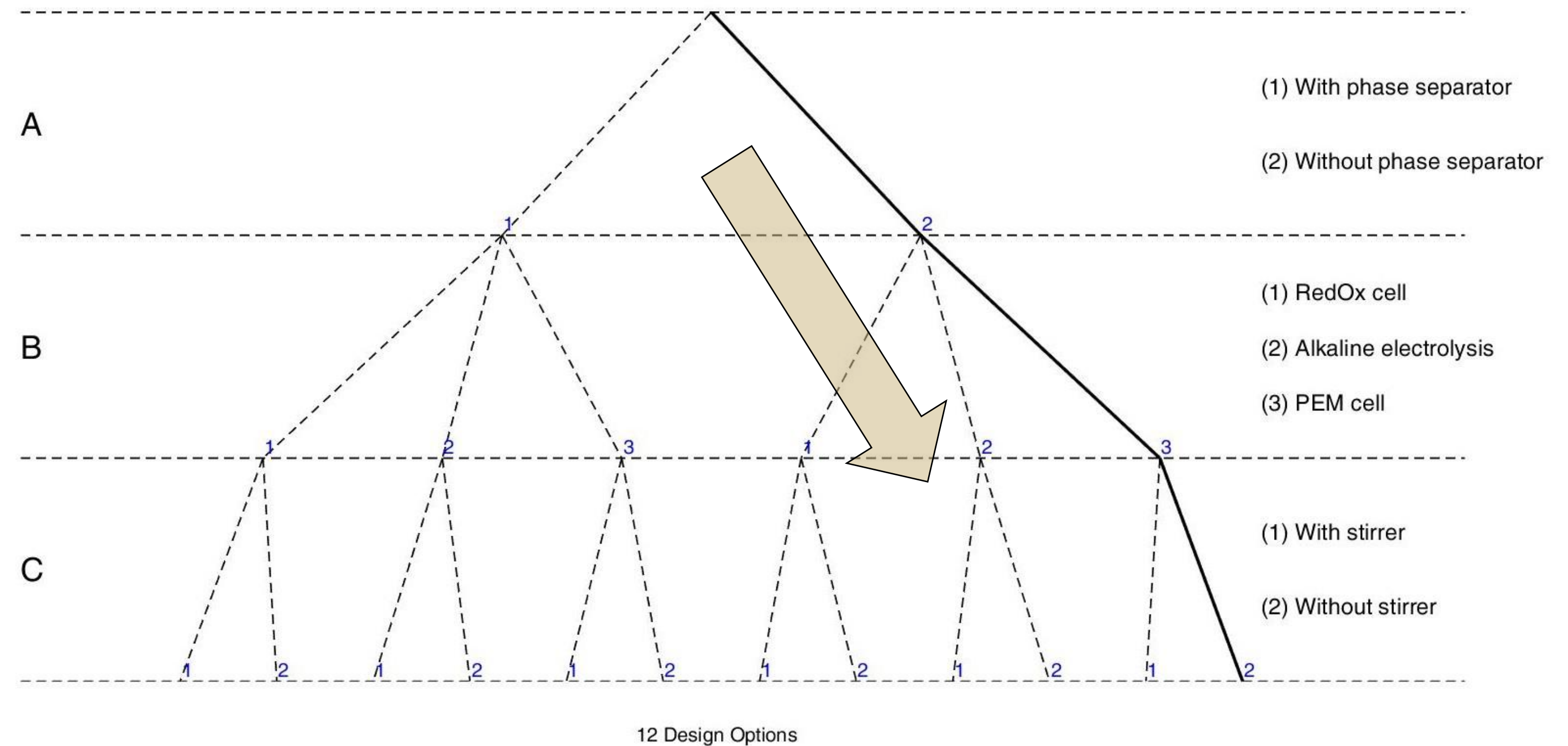
Blue Origin's New Shepard mini-payload requirements:

- May contain **up to 150 ml** of approved **non-hazardous liquids**
- Contains **no significant hazards** (chemical, biological, stored energy, or RF transmitters).
- Hardware dimensions shall not exceed **10x10x20 cm**
- Total mass shall not to exceed **0.5 kg**.
- Capsule provides **5V and 0.9 A of power** and **mission data via USB** connector from **~5m before launch** to **~5m after landing**
- Payload shipment to be received no later than **L-2 weeks**

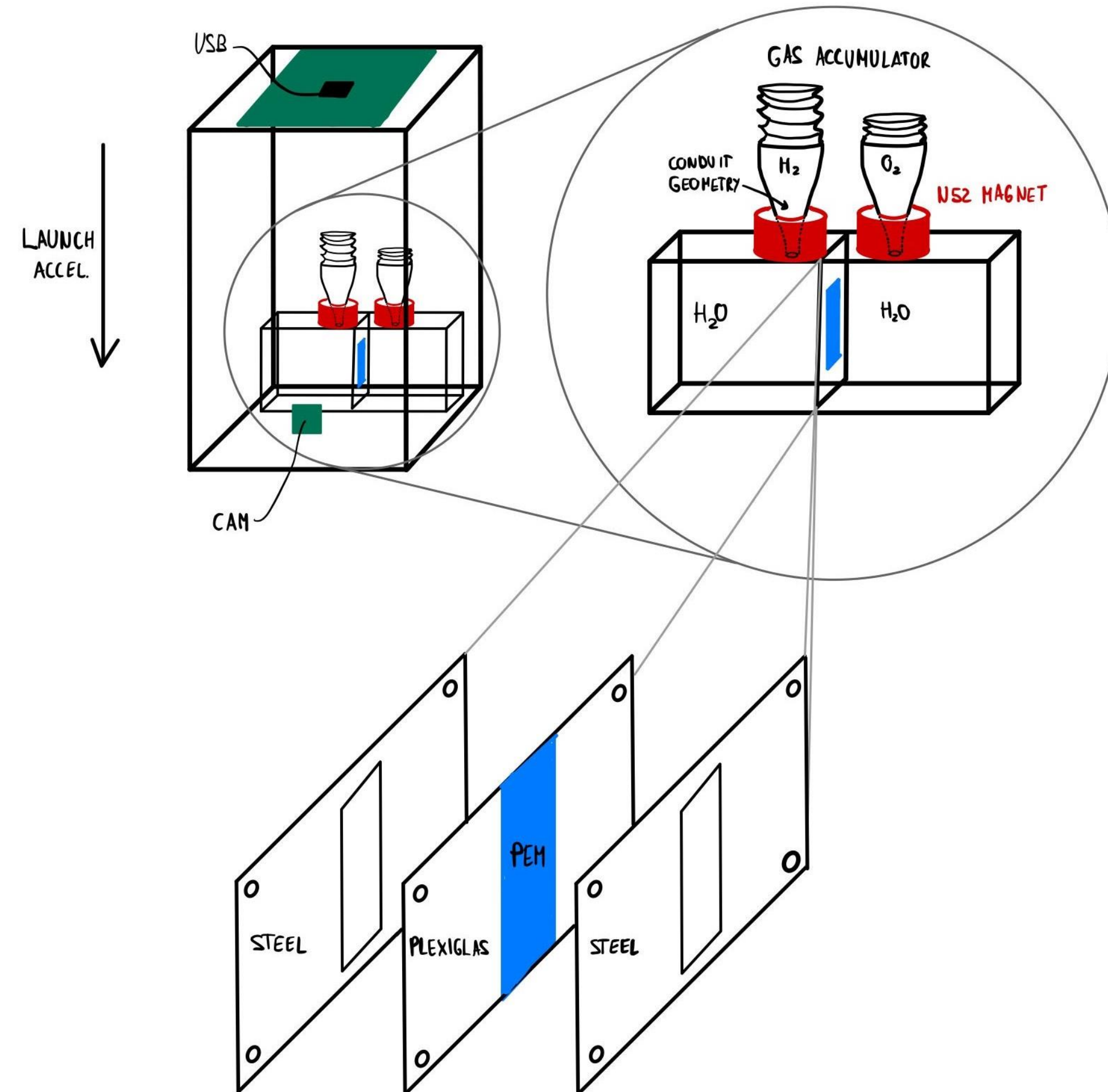
Step 2: Architecture selection

Table 1: Level-1 requirements

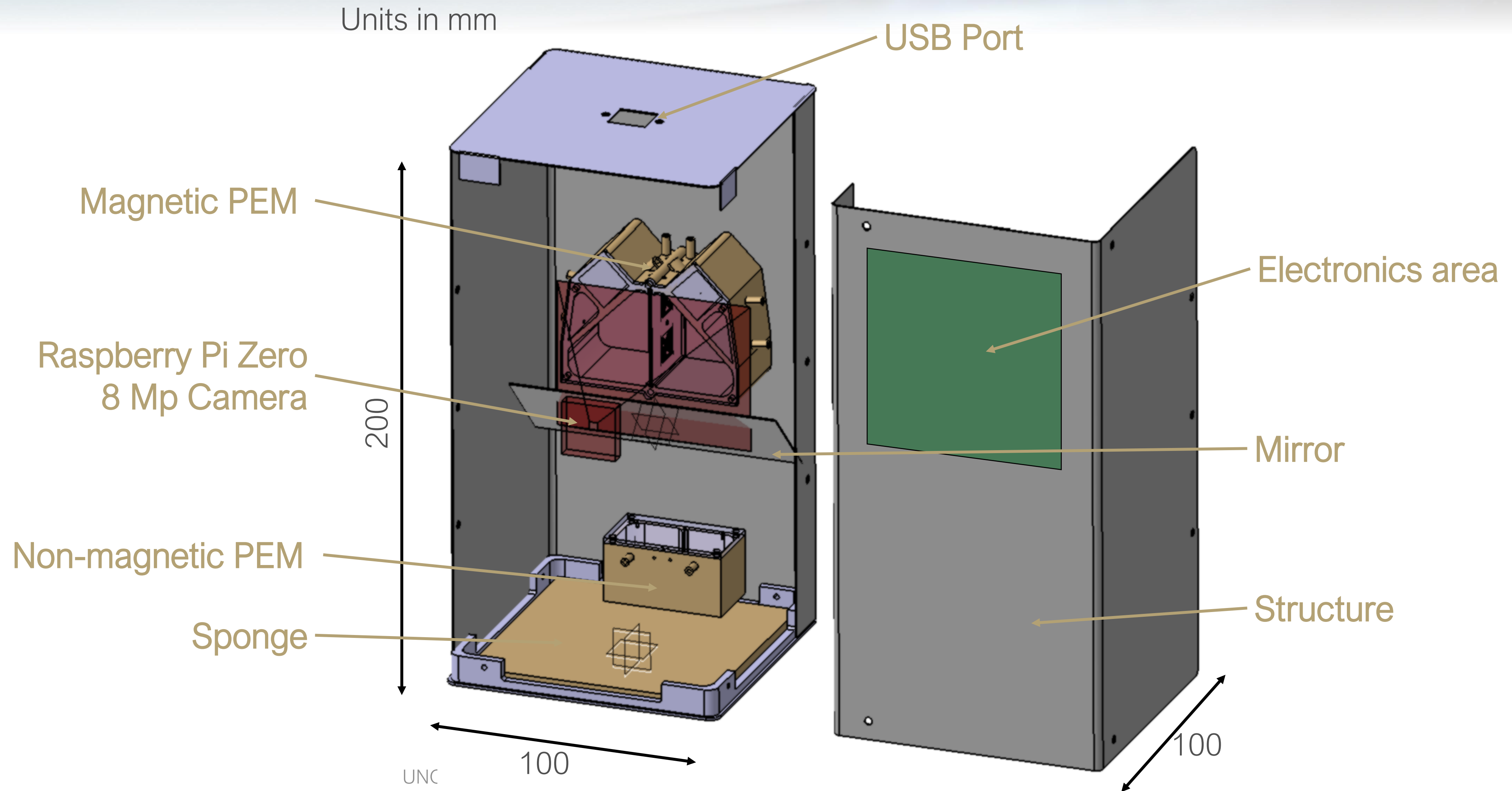
ID	Requirement
L1-001	The mission shall observe the growth and detachment of H_2 bubbles from the surface of a representative electrode subject to an inhomogeneous magnetic field in microgravity
L1-002	The mission shall record the movement of the H_2 bubbles after detachment when subject to an inhomogeneous magnetic field in microgravity
L1-003	The mission shall determine whether the H_2 bubbles coalesce after detachment when subject to an inhomogeneous magnetic field in microgravity
L1-004	The mission should pursue requirements L1-001-003 for O_2 bubbles
L1-005	The mission shall measure the time evolution of the electrolytic cell's current in microgravity.
L1-006	The mission shall measure the time evolution of the electrolytic cell's voltage in microgravity.
L1-007	The mission should test the magnetically-enhanced liquid-gas separation using conduit geometries.
L1-008	The mission may address the long-term performance of nanostructured electrodes in 1.5 minutes microgravity.



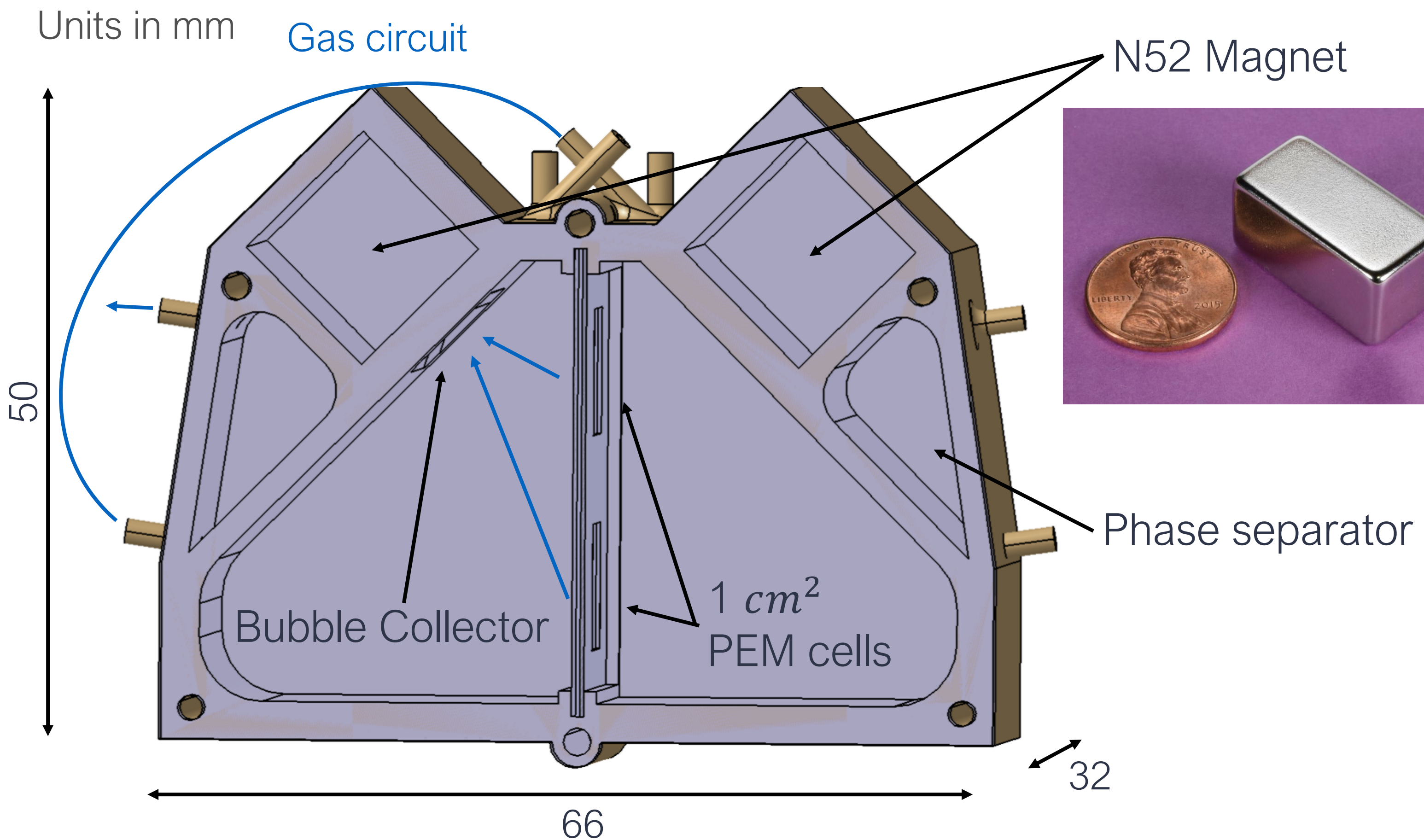
Step 3: Preliminary design



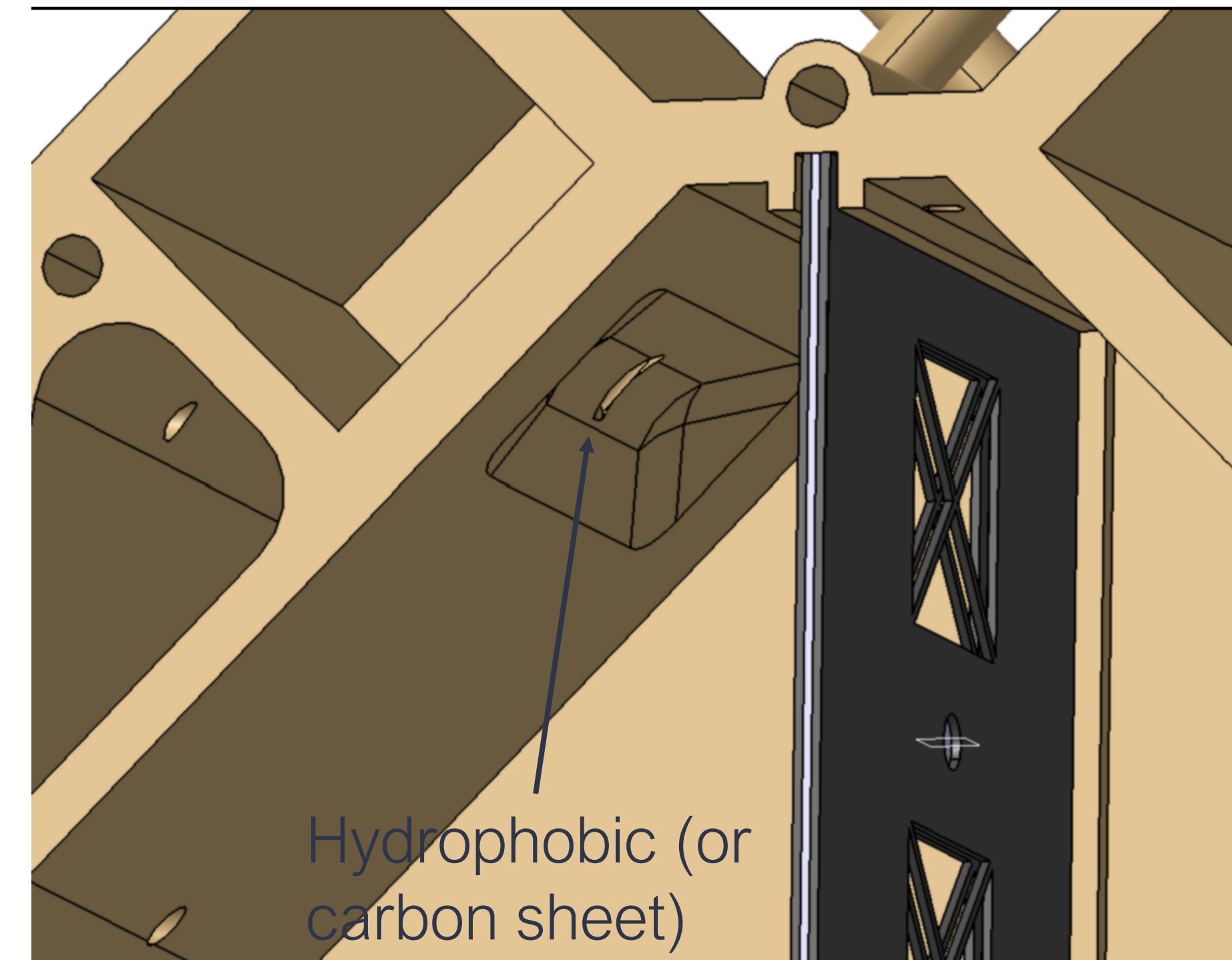
Step 4: Detailed design (iterative)



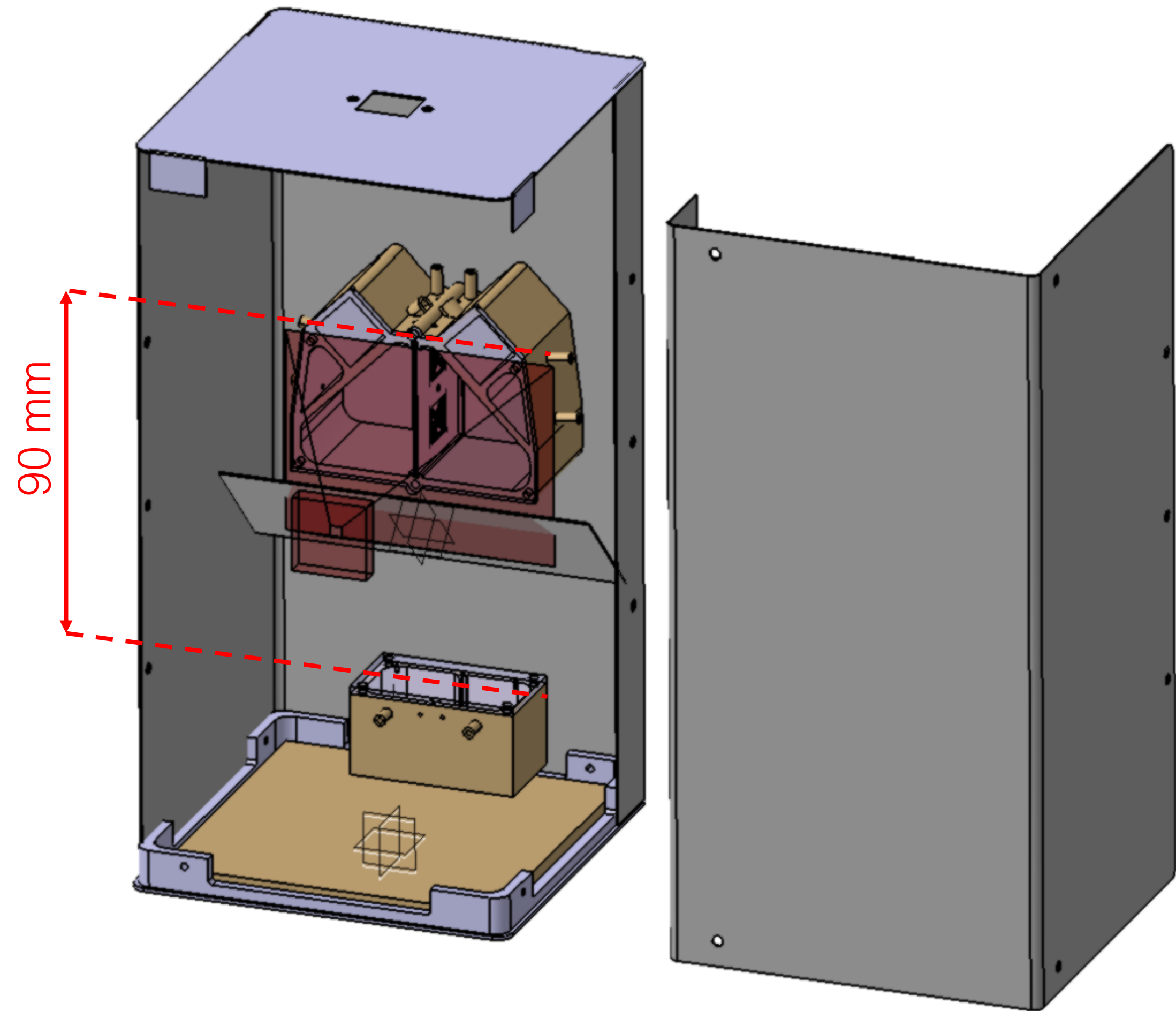
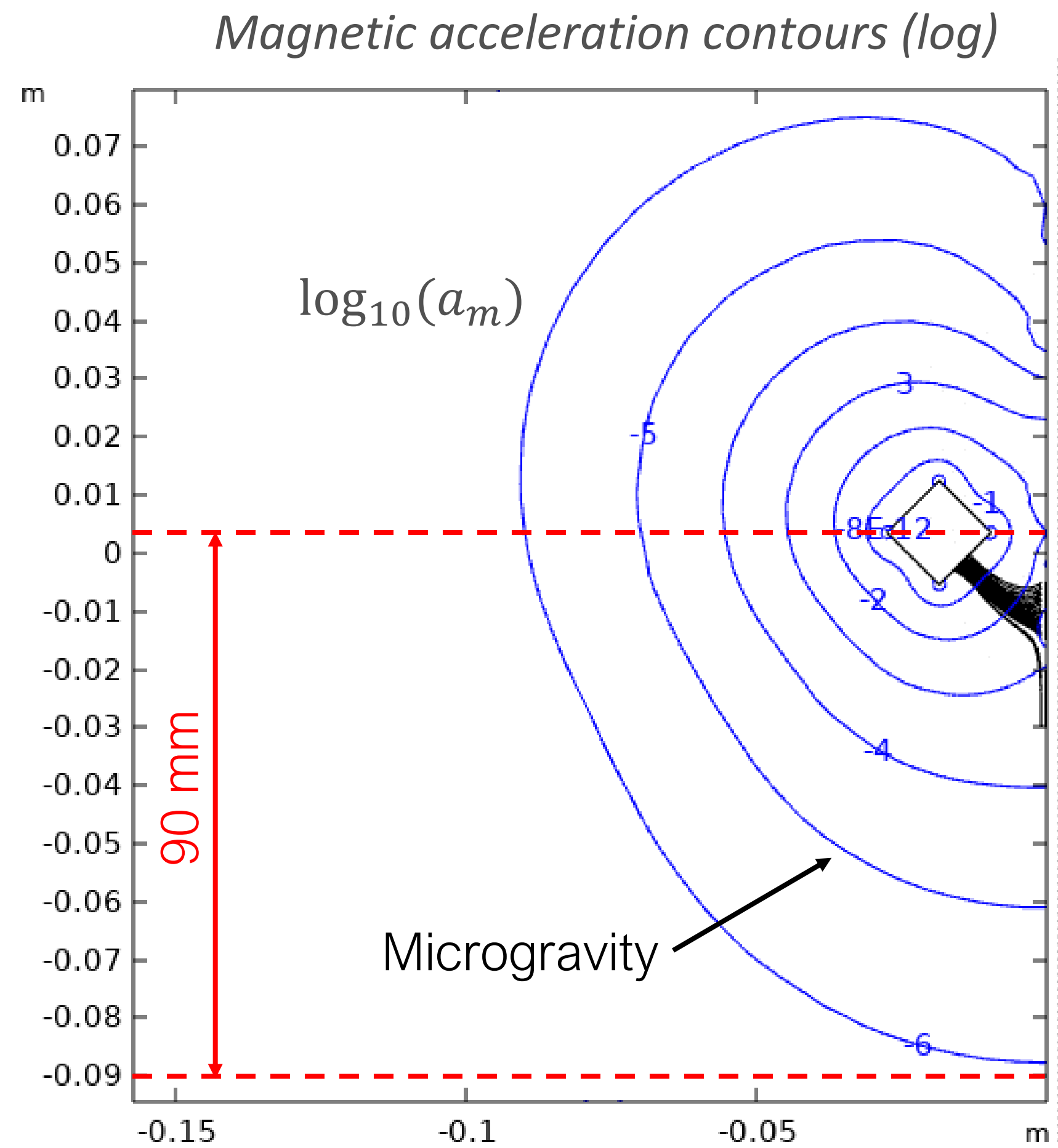
Electrolytic cell rationale



Bubble Collector



Location of non-magnetic cell



To conclude...

Interested in microgravity research?



1. Who are you? What do you want to do?
2. Make a plan
3. Join the global microgravity research community
4. Look for hands-on opportunities
5. Team up
6. Have fun!



Questions?

*Á. Romero-Calvo et al., "Diamagnetically enhanced electrolysis and phase separation in low-gravity",
Journal of Spacecraft and Rockets, 2021 (accepted for publication)*



alvaro.romerocalvo@colorado.edu



<https://www.linkedin.com/in/alvaroromerocalvo/>



www.researchgate.net/profile/Alvaro_Romero-Calvo



More information available at hanspeterschaub.info