



ISSにおけるダスト捕獲実験

EGU2007-A-01406 "Passive Measurement of Dust Particles on the ISS (MPAC): Status Report of the Post Flight"をベースにして

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1. Introduction

The Micro-Particles Capturer (MPAC) is a passive experiment designed to evaluate the micrometeoroid and space debris environment, and to capture particle residues for later chemical analysis.

In this paper we focus on;

- (1) Visual inspection of the whole surface of MPAC&SEED
- (2) Impact feature morphology and track analysis in the MPAC silica aerogel.





2. Description of MPAC&SEED Experiment





(RAM side view)

- Dust Particle Measurements on ISS
 - Estimation of Influences on ISS surface
 - Debris Monitoring from ISS

(Estimation of influences on other exposed devices)

- Three SM/MPAC&SEED units were launched aboard Progress M-45 on 21 August 2001.
- Three units were attached on the outside of the Russian Service Module.

A view of the three SM/MPAC&SEED units during exposure.





2. 地球近傍の固体粒子(宇宙ダスト)について

宇宙空間のミクロン~ミリメートルサイズの固体粒子



 ・メテオロイド(Meteoroid): 天然物 地球起源以外(小惑星、彗星など)の固体物体
 ・スペースデブリ(Space Debris): 人工物 人工衛星の破片や固体ロケットの排出物





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メテオロイド(Meteoroid)の概念図

放出 人工衛星から 地球了 彗星 to the 撮影した流星雨 天然の「ダスト」の例 [写真のダストの大きさは 約10µm(0.01mm)] *流星にはならないサイズ

> 地上から撮影した流星雨 6

小惑星





3. スペースデブリの現状

地球周辺の軌道上物体分布の概念図(NASAICLAG)





地球周辺の軌道上物体 (低軌道及び静止軌道)



茨城大学 Ibaraki University





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ペースデブリの存在量 _{衛星} 稼動中の人 ■12,140個の軌道上人工物体 Active [2007年7月2日現在] Pav Launch Voads (地上から観測可能な物体のみ=大きさ10cm以上) Debris (16%) Fragmentation ■約95%がスペースデブリ Rocket Debris Body (43%)(宇宙'ゴミ') (15%)Inactive Payloads ■大きさ10cm以下を含めたスペース (21%)デブリの総計は3500万個(推定) ⇒スペースデブリ起因のダストの スペースデブリ(宇宙'ゴミ') 増加 軌道上人工物体の存在割合 9





参考:軌道上物体の年変化(緑色のライン)









ダストの衝突痕跡例(国家Gr.長提供)

回収したLDEF衛星は、LEO(476-332km)軌道上の5.8年間(1984-1990)に、 約29,000個の衝突痕跡を受けていた。 (直径0.3mm以上の衝突痕跡は、約5,000個)









LDEF衛星の熱制御材料表面





NASA/LaRCにて北澤撮影

©NASA 14





デブリ衝突の影響

- <.01cm
- <.1cm
- <.3cm At 10km/sec
 (32,630 ft/sec)



AT 10 km/sec

Sphere



Surface Erosion Possibly Serious Damage

> Bowling Ball At 60 mph (88 ft /sec)

400 lb. Safe At 60 mph (88 ft /sec) ©NASA

ペイント片や部品片のような微小サイズの衝突も影響大

●熱制御材、センサ機器、太陽電池などの機能劣化 ●原子状酸素や放射線との複合による材料劣化の促近

デブリ環境モデルの比較 ~ Inclination 100 degrees ~







スペースデブリに対する対策



存在量や軌道、及びそれの変化の把握、発生源の特定など ・大きなデブリ(10cm以上):地上から光学観測・電波観測 ・中くらいのデブリ(1mm以上):地上観測に基づく統計的推定 ・小さなデブリ(1mm以下)

:専用の計測器を用いた軌道上での計測 宇宙から回収した衛星などの表面検査











- 4. 1990年(平成2年)代前後における日本のデブリ研究
- 長友信人先生の先駆的研究(1971)
- 国際宇宙ステーションのデブリ「防御」設計のニーズ(1980年代)

・米欧では、有人宇宙船(アポロ等)のメテオロイドシールドの研究でサイエンス分野の研究 者が協力⇒デブリ問題についてもサイエンス分野とエンジニアリング分野での交流が盛んで あった。

・日本では、工学分野(主としてISSの設計)で「デブリ」を扱ってきた。

・「軌道上『デブリ計測』」は日本では研究進展せず。

LDEFのデータ、故山越和雄教授のアドバイス

- 日本航空宇宙学会「スペースデブリ研究会報告書」([1989-]1993)
 - SFU・PFA -JEM/ISSでの計測 -軌道計測ネットワーク



武殿的なスペースノイドル語戦の機会到本(1993年にNASDAが計画 承認、1997年フライト):但し電力なし(完全パッシブ)。短期間(曝露期 19 間1週間)





4. ダスト計測方法

宇宙でのダスト計測の目的/特徴

●メテオロイド(Meteoroid):天然物

地球起源以外の物質の研究による太陽系生成過程の研究

●スペースデブリ(Space Debris) : 人工物

宇宙 'ゴミ'の存在量とその変化、組成(発生源の情報)などの調 査

宇宙ダストの計測方法

「アクティブ型ダストセンサ」:ダストの軌道情報や物性を軌道上で計測 「ダストコレクタ」ダストを捕獲し、地上へのサンプルリターン(回収)





ダストコレクタの原理







IHI

Silica aerogel



MPAC aerogel dust collectors were designed based on the collectors for the ESEM experiment aboard the Space Shuttle (STS-85), 1997 (Kitazawa et al., 1998).



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Characteristics of Silica aerogel

- Very low density (~ 0.03 g/cm³)
- \rightarrow Effective for Intact capture
- Transparent
 - \rightarrow Easy to locate dust captured in aerogel
- Robust against space environment





ダストコレクタに対する模擬ダストの超高速度衝突試験

【目的】

- コレクタのダスト捕獲能力の評価

- ダストの衝突パラメータ(ダストの径、速度等)とコレクタに生じる衝突孔の形状パラメー タとの相関々係把握

【試験装置】

・Auburn大プラズマガン ・ISAS二段式軽ガス銃、・IHI&機械研ET(Electro-Thermal) ガン



Kitazawa, et al. (1999). "Hypervelocity Impact Experiments on Aerogel Dust Collector", J. Geophys. Res., Vol. 104, No. E9.





Auburn大での 実験



プラズマガン・ガン部



ターゲットチャンバ





Kitazawa et al. 19999



コレクタに生じた衝突孔径から、衝突したダストの径の推定が可能







Kitazawa et al. 19999













ISSでの運用



MPAC & SEED 打上げ前準備

フライト前試料検査 (2001年8月)







MPAC & SEED(3式)の打上げ







軌道上でのMPAC & SEED 設置作業

© RSC ENERGIA, © JAXA



国際宇宙ステーション船内での準備作業





国際宇宙ステーション外壁への取付け作業





国際宇宙ステーションに設置されたMPAC & SEED © RSC ENERGIA、 © NASA、 © JAXA



 3式のMPAC&SEEDを設置完了 (2001年10月)
 1年毎に1式を地上へ回収し分析
 3式の比較により、ダストの年変化 の把握が可能











3. Inspection Procedure

3.1 Visual Inspection of the entire surface of SM/MPAC&SEED

Visual inspection for creation of basic data sets of impact-induced futures for curtain were carried out according to the following procedures.

- 1) Each surface of the SM/MPAC&SEED structure (includes MPAC's samples and SEED's environment monitor samples) was scanned with the aid of an 8x optical scope.
- 2) When an impact-like feature was detected, the ID of the impacted part and the X and Y coordinates of the impact were recorded.
- 3) Dimensions of the feature were measured, and photographs and/or sketches were made of the feature with the aid of a 50-175x CCD optical scope.
- 4) A morphological assessment of the feature was made (impact-induced or not)







spectroscopic analyses analysis

3.2 Silica Aerogel Inspection

After removal of all aerogel tiles from the frame, silica aerogel tiles (exposed area: 37mm x 37mm per tile) were inspected with optical methods and chemical analysis methods.



Overview of Silica Aerogel Inspection Procedure



Silica aerogel tiles (exposed area: 37mm x 37mm per tile) were inspected as follows:

- 1) Each tile was scanned individually with the aid of a 150x CCD optical scope.
- 2) When an impact feature (T/D_{ent} >1 and D_{ent} >100µm, *T*: Track length, *Dent*. Diameter of the track on the aerogel surface) was located, its X and Y coordinates were recorded and photographs and/or sketches of the feature were made.
- 3) Track length, inclination angle to the surface and other morphological parameters of the track were measured, and particle remnants were searched for. When typical tracks were found, aerogels were sliced with a microtome into thin, small pieces of between 1 and 3 mm thickness and the following procedures were performed.
- 4) Optical microscope images and SEM images of selected typical tracks were obtained.
- 5) EDS, X-ray diffraction and Raman spectroscopic analyses were carried out to determine the chemical composition of residues left in the tracks.





4. Inspection results4.1 Entire Surface of SM/MPAC&SEED

An example of data record format for curation

Table. Example of data sheet (in Japanese)









->the impact rate was almost constant





4.2 Silica Aerogel Inspection 4.2.1 Surface alterations of silica aerogel







4.2.2 Shape of typical tracks in silica aerogels



It is possible to estimate the impact parameters of the dust particles from the results of the hypervelocity impact experiment.





4.2.3 Chemical composition of captured particles

Metals (aluminum and others), TiO₂, ZnO, CaCO₃ etc. were found.

Example 1 (SM#1: RAM side)





SEM image of Inner Surface of the Track



Track in 3RD3 Estimated Impact velocity: about 7-10 km/s



EDX Analysis of Inner Surface of the Track



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Example 2 (SM#1: RAM side)



Captured Particle in 3RD3 (Diameter: $< 2 \mu m$)

-WAKE Side

Raman Spectrum of Captured Particle

Composition of captured particles not yet determined.







Captured Particles on Wake side Diameter: about 20 µm each Estimated Impact velocity: about 5 km/s

X-Ray Diffraction Chart (by Prof.T.NAKAMURA, Kyushu Univ.)







SEM image



TEM image

Meteoroid particle (Fragment of H-Chondrite?)

The feature of the captured particle;

- The mixture of Ag₂O and Ag₂S.
- The aggregate of a particulate with a size of tens to hundreds of nm.
- The natural grain of about 1µ m in diameter is included.

Secondary Debris induced by natural meteoroid impact on the surface of the spacecraft.





4.2.4 Estimated impact flux on silica aerogel

Comparison with estimated impact fluxes of RAM sides by detail inspection results and calculated results ^{*1} of ORDEM2000,MASTER-2001 and MASTER-2005 Model.







5. Discussion and Summary 5.1 Entire Surface of MPAC&SEED

- (1)A database of impact-like features and parts' IDs of all MPAC&SEEDs are available for curation. The database also Includes detailed inspection results for MPAC samples. The sample curation system and sample distribution plan will be discussed in the next step.
- (2)The number of impact-induced features was almost directly related to exposure period and the impact rate was almost constant. These data show that during the exposure period of MPAC&SEED (October 15, 2001 August 19, 2005), there was no noteworthy change in the dust flux environment.

5.2 Silica Aerogel Inspection

5.2.1 Surface alterations of silica aerogel

The surface alterations of MPAC's aerogels seem to be the result of the deposition of carbon-containing particles (whether gas, liquid or solid) over the entire aerogel surface. The attitude control thrusters widely used on space stations contribute significantly to the formation of a gas-particle environment. The effects of contaminants emitted from the thrusters of the ISS, Soyuz and Progress are under discussion.



Location of Soyuz, Progress, Service Module, and MPAC & SEED



[photograph courtesy of The Boeing Company RAM Side View



WAKE Side View

Location of Soyuz, Progress, SM, and MPAC&SEED.





5.2.2 Typical tracks in silica aerogels

Regardless of any surface alterations of the aerogels, the shape of penetration tracks are in good agreement with track shapes observed in hypervelocity impact experiments .Therefore, it is possible to estimate the impact parameters of the dust particles, such as their diameter, impact velocity, impact direction, etc., from the results of the hypervelocity impact experiment.

5.2.3 Chemical composition of captured particles

The captured particles were mainly metals (aluminum and others), TiO_2 and other artificial space debris. One space debris particle is secondary debris formed by natural meteoroid impact on the surface of the spacecraft.

5.2.4 Estimated impact flux on silica aerogel

Flux values estimated from inspection of the aerogels are decreased with exposed duration.

But the values which predicted by models are not decreased.

Surface degradations of aerogels reduce surface inspection's sensitivity.

And the flux values of inspection results decrease with the duration.

Though the degradations reduces the sensitivity, Flux values estimated from inspection of the aerogels are a little higher than predicted by models.

The causes of elevated flux levels may be;1)models uncertainties, 2) contaminants emitted from the ISS, Soyuz, Progress or the Shuttle, 3) secondary

6. Near Future Plans

Detailed inspection of SM#3/MPAC and analysis of contamination will be carried out. An MPAC&SEED experiment is also scheduled for the Japanese Experimental Module (Kibou).





今後のISSでの実験計画(JAXA)

– JEM/MPAC&SEED –



の評価が可能