



# Section 10

# **Reduced Gravity Environment of**

# **Ground-based Facilities**

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### **Topics for Discussion**

- Ground-based facilities
  - 2.2 Second Drop Tower, NASA GRC
  - Zero Gravity Research Facility, NASA GRC
  - Materials Science Drop Tube, NASA MSFC
  - ZARM Drop Tower, University of Bremen, Germany
  - JAMIC Drop Tower, Japan
- Accelerometer systems used to measure the environment
  - SAMS-FF (SAMS-Free Flyer)
  - ZARM accelerometer



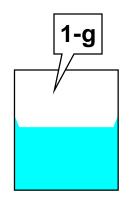


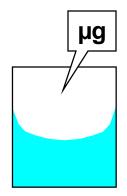
# **Drop Towers & Tubes**

- Microgravity condition due to free fall
  - Gravity effects when a force tries to disturb free fall
    - For example, a beaker holding a fluid exerts force on fluid
    - In free fall, beaker is falling with the fluid and surface tension & capillary forces are 'revealed'

### • Drop towers attempt to minimize external forces

- Keys for a 'quiet' drop
  - Smooth release mechanism to minimize vibration
  - Structural relaxation depends on design of carrier and experiment
  - Moving parts dynamically balanced
- Air drag is a large external force
  - Steady force which gradually increases with increasing velocity
  - Several mechanisms are used to counteract air drag









# Air Drag Reduction

- Air drag is a large force in a microgravity drop tower
  - Force is proportional to square of velocity

$$D = \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2 A C_d$$

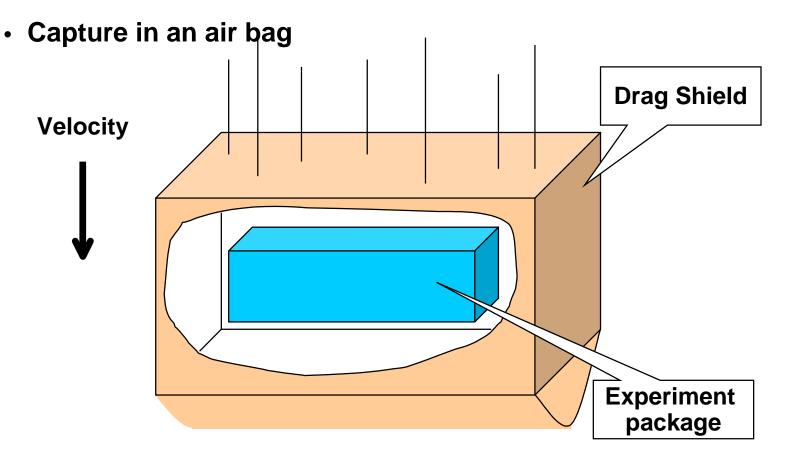
- Methods of drag reduction
  - Drag shield
    - Experiment package surrounded by free falling container
  - Vacuum operation
    - Evacuate the chamber in which the experiment is dropped
  - Drag force compensation
    - Apply compensating force to experiment carrier





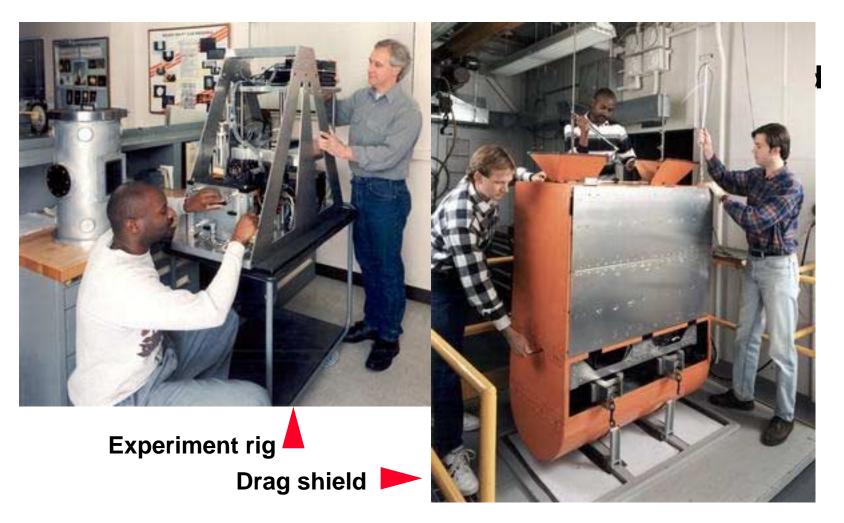
# **Drag Shield**

• NASA GRC 2.2 Second Drop Tower uses a drag shield









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# **Vacuum Operation**

- Vacuum drop towers include:
  - Zero Gravity Research Facility at NASA GRC
    - Capture in foam pellet container
  - ZARM facility at University of Bremen, Germany
    - Capture in foam pellet container
  - Materials Science Drop Tube, NASA MSFC
    - Capture on padded surface

Experiment capture in Zero Gravity Research Facility



ZARM tower exterior



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# **Drag Force Compensation**

- Japan Microgravity Center
  - Inner & outer capsule (i.e. drag shield)
    - Vacuum drawn between inner & outer capsules
  - Acceleration added to outer capsule for drag compensation
    - Cold-gas jet
  - 10 seconds of microgravity with 10<sup>-5</sup> g
  - Capture accomplished with air pressure then mechanical brake

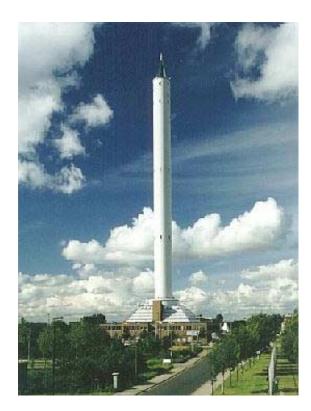






### **Drop Tower Comparison**

•	NASA GRC 2.2 Second Drop Tower		
	<ul> <li>2.2 seconds</li> </ul>	24.1 m	10 <sup>-4</sup> g
•	NASA MSFC Drop Tube		
	4.6 seconds	105 m	10 <sup>- 5</sup> g
•	ZARM Drop Tower		
	<ul> <li>4.74 seconds</li> </ul>	123 m	10 <sup>- 5</sup> g
•	<ul> <li>NASA GRC Zero Gravity Research Facility</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>5.18 seconds</li> </ul>	145 m	10 <sup>-5</sup> g
•	Japan Microgravity	Center	
	10 seconds	490 m	10 <sup>-5</sup> g







### **Acceleration Environment**

- Major 1-g transition to sub-milli-g level
  - Figures 10-1 and 10-2
- Vibrations from release mechanism
- Vibrations due to structural 'relaxation'
  - Figure 10-1
- Vibrations from equipment operation
  - Figure 10-3
- High level deceleration at initiation of capture
  - Figure 10-4



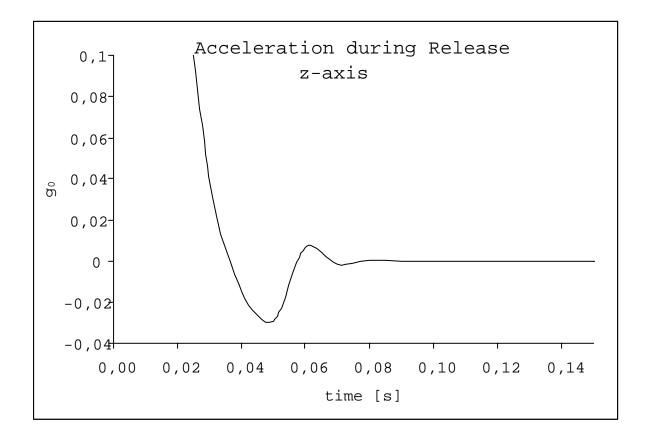


### References

- Zero Gravity Research Facility
  - http://zeta.lerc.nasa.gov/facility/zero.htm
- 2.2 Second Drop Tower
  - http://zeta.lerc.nasa.gov/facility/\_DTOWER.HTM
- ZARM Drop Tower
  - http://www.zarm.uni-bremen.de/main.htm
  - ZARM Drop Tower Bremen Users Manual, Version 28, April 2000
- JAMIC Drop Tower
  - http://www.jamic.co.jp/ENG/JAMIC/3.html
- MSFC Materials Science Drop Tube
  - http://science.msfc.nasa.gov/ssl/msad/dtf/test/tube1.htm
- General Summary
  - http://microgravity.msfc.nasa.gov/NASA\_Carrier\_User\_Guide.pdf



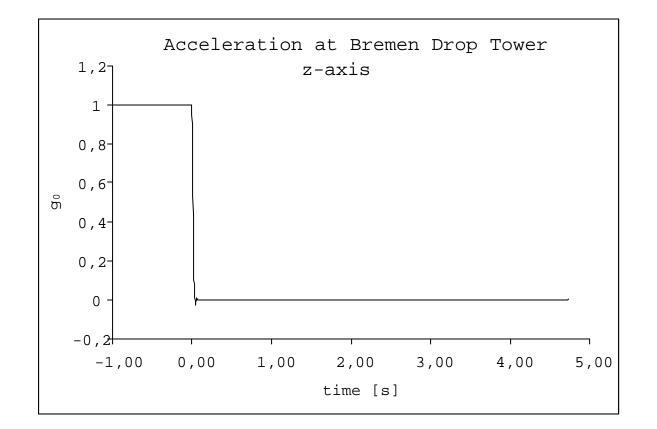




#### Figure 10-1: Acceleration level at time of release (ZARM)



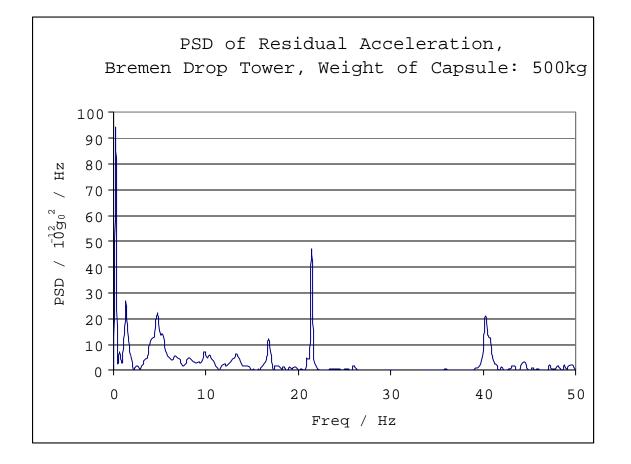




#### Figure 10-2: Acceleration level through drop event (ZARM)







# Figure 10-3: Power Spectral Density plot during drop (ZARM) (note: release disturbances not included)





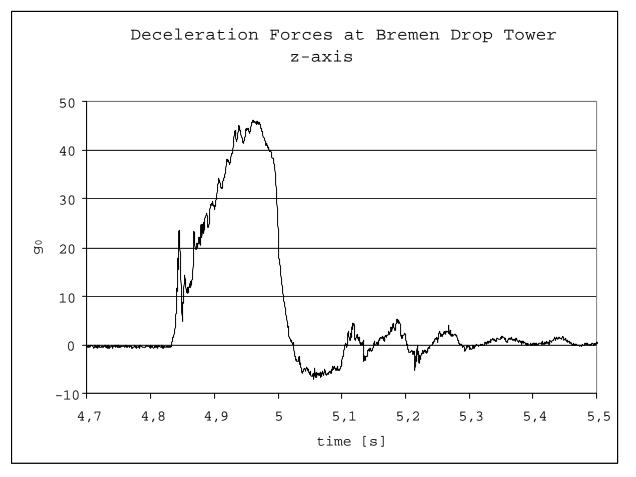


Figure 10-4: Deceleration at capture (ZARM)