UNOOSA Microgravity/ Hypergravity Webinar Series

Fluid Dynamics in Microgravity
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About me

My journey through fluid and material sciences

- Pool boiling of nanofluids
- Photocatalytic membranes
- Superhydrophobic surfaces
- Drag reduction
- Room-temperature Leidenfrost effect
- Oily particulate aerosol filtration
- Particle-fiber interaction
- Physical and material science in space
Early forms of low-gravity manufacturing

**Shot towers** were used to manufacture nearly-perfect spheres of lead shots for firearms.

In 1782, William Watts obtained a patent on this process after building the first shot tower at Redcliff (Bristol, England). The tower had a total drop height of 27 m.
Early studies of fluid dynamics in microgravity

Fluid behavior in a propellant tank

- The space race in the 1950s spurred interest in understanding fluid behavior under microgravity and hypergravity environments.

- Challenges included liquid expulsion, liquid positioning, liquid draining, and vapor venting.
Fluid dynamics in microgravity
Experimental advantages of microgravity

- Slowing down of inertia-capillary phenomena
  - Use large particles to simulate atomic scale phenomena

- Using larger quantities of fluid or dimensions

- Domination of diffusion, surface tension, Marangoni flows etc.
  - No need to density match particles and fluids, or increase fluid viscosity

- Isolation of gravitational effects to understand particle agglomeration and coalescence
  - No directional constraints

- No sagging effects
  - No need to constrain fluid using container or needles
Marangoni convection

- Study the onset of unsteady (or oscillatory) convection and the corresponding
- Microgravity allows the formation of large liquid bridges and isolates Marangoni effects from buoyancy convection.
- Applications in production of high-quality crystal growth (semiconductors) and micro-fluid handling techniques (DNA examination, clinical diagnostics).

\[
l_{cap} = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{\Delta \rho g}}
\]

2.7 mm in 1g
1 m in \( \mu g \)

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Droplet motion

- Study the behavior of big liquid drops whose contact line moves rapidly as the drops change shape forced by vibration.
- The length and time scale of the motion is larger in microgravity.
- Applications in self-cleaning surfaces, water harvesting devices, anti-frost coatings and the fabrication of semiconductors.

\[
t_{IC} = \sqrt{\frac{\rho R^3}{\sigma}}
\]
Wetting in a porous media

- Study of the inertial phase of imbibition of water through capillary pores
- The length and time scale of the motion is larger in microgravity.
- Applications in flood control, irrigation, fuel cells, oil and gas exploration, and pharmaceutical production on Earth.
Geophysical flows

• Study the convective cells set up in the earth’s mantle due to centrifugal and temperature gradients
• The radial symmetry can be achieved only using microgravity
• Applications: Prediction of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions
Sediment dynamics

• Measure cohesion and adhesion induced dynamics in sedimentation by imaging the agglomeration behavior of clay particles without sedimentation.

• Microgravity isolates sedimentation effects from agglomeration.

• Applications in predicting and mitigating erosion, deep water hydrocarbon exploration etc.
Extensional rheology

- Measure extensional viscosity of a polymer or any viscoelastic material without sagging effects.
- **Sagging is prevented** and makes it easier to measure extensional viscosity accurately in microgravity.
- Applications in manufacturing like extrusion, blow-molding and fiber spinning.
Particle self-assembly

- Highly ordered structures formed from uniformly distributed particles when subject to vibration in a non-isothermal liquid.
- Particle must have different density from the liquid for this to work. **No density-matching** is need in microgravity.
- Applications in self-assembly of particles to form useful material structures.
Brazing of aluminum alloys

- Study of capillary flow, interface reactions and bubble formation during solidification of brazing alloys in microgravity.
- **Surface tension dominates** the brazing process.
- Applications: in-situ repair of spacecraft structures.
Pool Boiling

- Study to the effect of heater size on the pool boiling heat transfer.
- Possible to study surface tension dominated boiling regime at larger length scales.
- Applications in power and cooling systems for microelectronics, fusion reactors and space vehicles.

\[ l_{\text{heater}} < 2.1 \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{\Delta \rho g}} \]

For surface tension dominated boiling

Kim & Raj, NASA/CR-2014-216672

Image: NASA
Commercial applications
Droplet formation

Delta Faucet

- Study to determine the maximum droplet size that they can obtained with a jet nozzle and fluidic nozzle.
- Microgravity allows the growth of large size droplets
- Objective is to reduce water consumption and energy by making the user feel more pressure using fewer and larger droplets.

Image credit: ISS NL/Delta

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OFcBiCMToG
Sedimentation behavior of gels

Procter & Gamble

• Study the kinetics of coarsening in polydisperse colloidal systems

• Microgravity *isolates effects of phase separation* from coarsening

• Applications in extending shelf life of food, medicines, cosmetics, cleaning solutions etc.
Phase separation in critical fluids

Procter & Gamble

• Study the interplay between phase separation and crystallization in a colloid-polymer mixture in samples which exhibit three-phase equilibrium coexistence.

• A colloidal system can be used to study phenomena taking place at the atomic scale

• Application: increase shelf life of household products like foods, medicines, fabric softeners etc. with minimal additives.

Atoms can be mimicked by colloidal particles

Peter J. Lu and David A. Weitz, Harvard University
Fluid dynamics of soccer ball

Adidas

- Study free-flight behavior of a soccer ball
- Microgravity allows to study **without restrictive mechanical supports**
- Understanding the spherical aerodynamics leads to the improved design and aerodynamic properties of sports balls.
Dissolution of hydrophobic drugs

Eli Lilly and Company

- Study to determine the effect of hydrophobicity on dissolution of tablets without buoyancy effects.

- Learning applied to improve drug formulations for use in space and on earth.
How can you take advantage of microgravity?

- Slowing down of inertio-capillary phenomena
- Using larger quantities of fluid or dimensions
- Domination of diffusion, surface tension, Marangoni flows etc.
- Isolation of gravitational effects to understand particle agglomeration and coalescence
- No sagging effects
- No need to constrain fluid using container or needles
- Use large particles to simulate atomic scale phenomena
- No need to density match particles and fluids, or increase fluid viscosity
- No directional constraints
Microgravity facilities
Which µg platform should you use?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Platform</th>
<th>Duration (uninterrupted µg)</th>
<th>Gravity force (g)</th>
<th>Crew-tended?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Space</td>
<td>ISS, Axiom Station</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>$10^{-5} - 10^{-6}$</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Space</td>
<td>Nano-satellites</td>
<td>2-3 years</td>
<td>$10^{-5} - 10^{-6}$</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>Sub-orbital flights</td>
<td>10 mins</td>
<td>$10^{-3} - 10^{-5}$</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>Sounding rockets</td>
<td>5 - 20 min</td>
<td>$10^{-3} - 10^{-4}$</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>Parabolic flights</td>
<td>20 - 30 s</td>
<td>$10^{-2} - 10^{-3}$</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground</td>
<td>Drop towers</td>
<td>2 - 10 s</td>
<td>$10^{-2} - 10^{-5}$</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground</td>
<td>Random Positioning Machine</td>
<td>Hours</td>
<td>$10^{-2} - 10^{-3}$</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Space Stations

Skylab
1973

Mir
1986-2001

International Space Station
2000 ~ 2030
Retiring “soon”
Axiom Station

The world’s 1st commercial space station
Axiom Station’s Timeline

Today Axiom Space provides immediate access to low Earth orbit (LEO) via the ISS and will provide expansive new opportunities to scale commercial applications on the Axiom Station starting in 2024.

- **2021-2024**
  Axiom provides access to space through missions to the ISS

- **2024-2027**
  Axiom modules with modern architecture available on the ISS for research and manufacturing

- **2028 onwards**
  Fully operating space station with power, life support & storage capabilities
Orbital Lab for Research & Manufacturing

Axiom station provides state-of-the-art facilities for in-space production and scientific research.

Pre-launch services

- Flight hardware design and build
- Payload integration
- Safety inspection
- Frequent launch and return

On-orbit services & utilities

- Modular “plug n play” interfaces
- Up to 8 crew for complex integration
- State-of-the-art characterization facilities
- Utilities including gases, fluids, power, data transmission, data processing

Glove box, microscopes, furnace, 3D printer etc.

Air lock

Materials testing

Robotic arm

Over 40 m² of internal M&R volume
Over 100 m² of external accommodations
How can you get involved?
Opportunities in space

DISCOVER

• Apply microgravity to your research or production process

INNOVATE

• Entrepreneurship
• Applied research for growing the commercial benefits of space

INFLUENCE

• Funding (2022 NASA Decadal survey)
• Define in-space facility needs
• Train the next-gen scientists for space
• Network at ASGSR, SEDS, SELGRA, UNOOSA
STARS Scholarship
Science Technology Art and Research in Space Scholarship

How would you use the space environment to change the world?

Three $1,000 scholarships will be awarded. Open to undergrad or grad students in a degree program.

axiomspace.com/stars
Applications due June 30, 2021
Imagine the possibilities… without g

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Ar} &= \frac{gL^3 \rho \varepsilon (\rho - \rho_v)}{\mu^2} \\
\text{Bo} &= \frac{gL^2 (\rho - \rho_v)}{\sigma} \\
\text{Fr} &= \frac{u}{\sqrt{gh}} \\
\text{Gr} &= \frac{gL^3 \beta (T_s - T_o)}{\nu^2} \\
\text{Mo} &= \frac{g \mu^4 \Delta \rho}{\rho^2 \sigma^3} \\
\text{Ri} &= \frac{gh}{\nu^2} \\
\text{Ra} &= \frac{gL^3 \beta (T_s - T_o)}{\alpha \nu} \\
\text{Coh} &= \frac{1}{\rho g} \left( \frac{\sigma^5}{E^* R^* 8} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}
\end{align*}
\]