

Activities

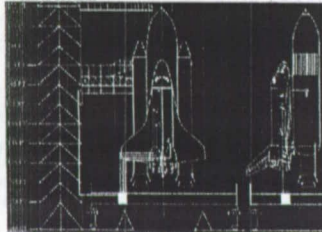
- Quantitation of Hazardous Gases in the Field
- Instrument Development
- Method Development
- Evaluate Commercial Components

Hazardous Gases of Interest

- Explosives & Fuels
 - Hydrogen & Oxygen
 - Hydrazines
 - TNT, RDX, HMX
- Toxins
 - Hydrazines
 - Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)

Gas Monitoring at KSC

- Shuttle Processing
- International Space Station (ISS) Processing
- ELV Processing
- Environmental Monitoring
- Worker Health



Applications for Gas Analysis Systems

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| • Air Quality | • Medical Analysis |
| • Environmental Workplace | • Blood Analysis |
| • Leak Detection | • Liver Analysis |
| • CRT Industry | • Battlefield Threat |
| • Refrigeration Industry | • Chemical Weapons |
| • Automotive Industry | • Biological Weapons |
| • Food Industry | • Land Mine |
| • Process Monitoring | • Contraband Detection |
| • Semiconductor | • Explosives |
| • Petrochemical | • Drugs |
| • Cross-Country Pipeline | • Geological Prediction |
| | • Volcanic Eruption |
| | • UV Hazards |

The Hazardous Gas Detection Lab

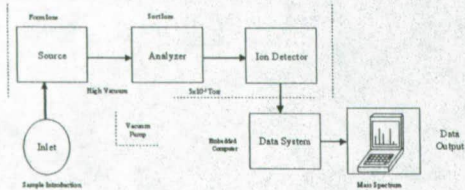
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What is Mass Spectrometry?

Chemical analysis by transferring a charge to the molecule, separating and detecting

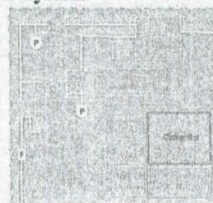


- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| ?Extremely Specific | ?Power Efficiency |
| ?Sample Variety | ?Weight |
| ?Qualitative | ?Size |
| ?Quantitative | ?Cost |
| ?Rapid Response | ?Ruggedness |
| ?Large Dynamic Range | ?Operator Training |

Why Mass Spectrometry?

Mass Spectrometer System

- Mass Analyzer
- Pumping System
- Power System
- Control System
- Sample Delivery
- Calibration System
- Structural Framework



Parameters of Importance to KSC

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| • Quantitative Accuracy | • System Size |
| • Traceability | • System Weight |
| • Ruggedness | • Power Efficiency |
| • Reproducibility | • Low Detection Limits |
| • Ease of Operation | • Low MW Compounds - H ₂ , He |

Current Strengths at KSC (for small & large systems)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| • Quantitative Accuracy | • Certified to Save Lives & Equipment |
| • Quantitative Traceability | • Ease of Operation |
| • Ruggedness | • Autonomous Operation |
| • Reproducibility | |

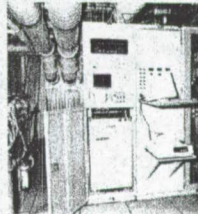
I-HUMS

- Fixed Sector - 5 Channel
- < 30 s Response Time
- Accuracy - 10%
- LOD < 25 ppm (100 ppm He)
- In-House LabVIEW Control



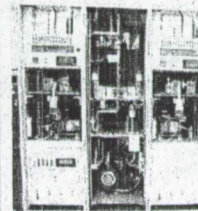
HUMS

- Fixed Sector - 5 Channel
- < 30 s Response Time
- Accuracy - 10%
- LOD < 25 ppm (100 ppm He)
- In-House C++ Software
- Local & Remote Control



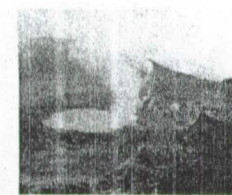
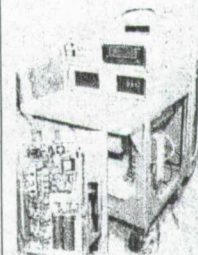
HGDS 2000

- Linear Quadrupole
- < 30 s Response Time
- Accuracy - 10%
- LOD < 25 ppm
- Redundant Systems
- Local & Remote Control
- 1800 lbs (820 kg)



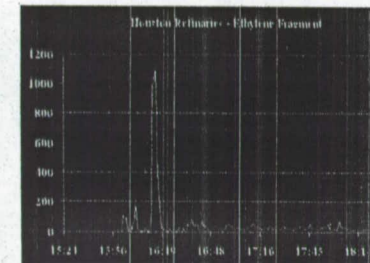
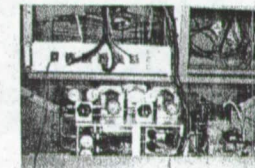
PAMS

- Fixed Sector - Single Channel (2,3 or 4)
- < 30 s Response Time
- Accuracy - 10%
- LOD < 0.1 ppm
- In-house LabVIEW software control
- 346 lbs (157 kg)
- Disassemble to 3 parts



AVEMS

- Linear Quadrupole
- 350 W (steady state)
- 6 s Scan Rate
- 30 s Response Time
- Rugged (25 to -60°C, 760 - 5000 Torr)
- 47 kg (105 lbs)
- 90,000 ft³ Autonomie
- 20 ppm He
- Monitor 16" x 16"



Detection of Hydrocarbon Pollutant when flown over refineries at ~5000 ft.

SAMS - The Next Generation

- Linear Quadrupole
- Weight reduced; < 70 lbs
- Size reduced (Backpack Size)
- Helium LOD < 1 ppm
- Reduced Power Demand by 30%
- Improved Autonomy