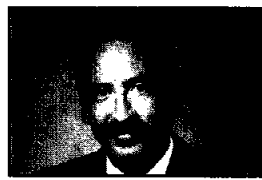


Inflatable base

A recent test of inflatable structures holds promise for use in the planned lunar base. Story on Page 3.



Mars moves

Some temporary and permanent personnel moves are happening in the Lunar and Mars Exploration Program Office. People column on Page 4.

Space News Roundup

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No. 12

Ozone loss over Arctic documented

Chemical processes that lead to ozone depletion in the Antarctic are present in the far northern hemisphere, according to a NASA-coordinated study released this month.

Some regions of the Arctic stratosphere may have suffered ozone losses up to 17 percent during the winter of 1988-89, results of the 1989 Airborne Arctic Stratospheric Expedition (AASE) indicate.

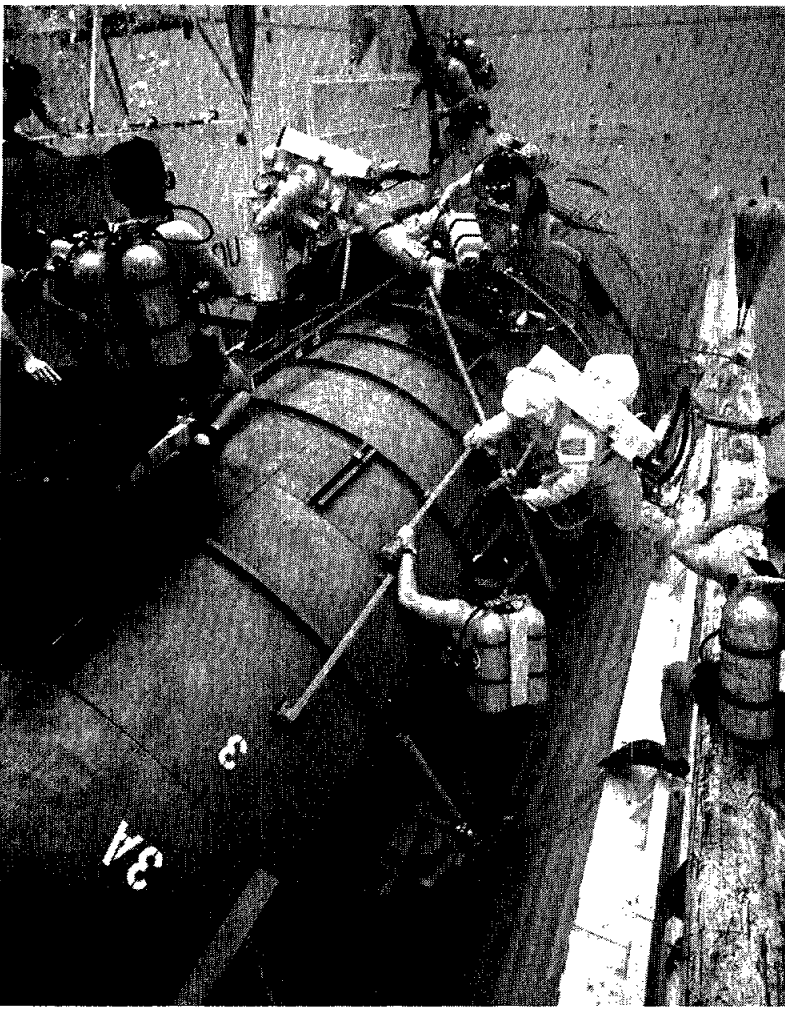
At the conclusion of the mission in February, AASE scientists released a statement that "no unequivocal signature of photochemical loss of Arctic ozone was identified before the end of this mission. However, by the end of this mission a considerable portion of the vortex air was primed for destruction."

Almost a year of analysis has refined that conclusion. Several investigators, using different analytical methods, reported the Arctic ozone losses. For example, a team led by Dr. Edward Browell of NASA's Langley Research Center used a laser-based technique similar to radar to measure ozone distribution and observed depletions of up to 17 percent at some altitudes.

A group led by Dr. Mark Schoeberl of Goddard Space Flight Center inferred average photochemical ozone losses of 0.44 percent per day over the mission at altitudes above approximately 12 miles.

Chemical analyses showed increased levels of active chlorine and lower-than-expected levels of nitrogen oxides in the atmosphere. In their prologue, Richard Turco of UCLA, Alan Plumb of MIT and Estelle Condon of NASA's Ames Research Center, wrote that these measurements indicate that chemically "the Arctic stratosphere is primed for an ozone hole." Meteorological conditions, however, were found to be unsuitable for the development of an Arctic ozone hole similar to the one observed over the Antarctic.

An "ozone hole" similar to the one that appears annually over the South Pole is unlikely to occur in the north because of substantially different weather patterns there. In the Antarctic, Please see **OZONE**, Page 4



JSC Photo by Sheri Dunnette

STS-31 Mission Specialists Bruce McCandless, left, and Kathy Sullivan make a practice space walk in the Weightless Environment Training Facility. No extravehicular activity is planned for the Hubble Space Telescope deployment, but the duo has trained for contingencies.

Countdown test success clears way for launch

The STS-31 crew of *Discovery* successfully completed the Terminal Countdown Demonstration Test (TCDDT) at Kennedy Space Center this week and began final preparations for a planned April 12 launch.

A significant leak was detected between main engine number 2's low-pressure fuel turbopump and *Discovery*'s main propulsion system Tuesday.

The 12-inch diameter joint utilizes a Teflon-coated metal seal, which was to be replaced after launch crews finished loading hypergolic propellants into *Discovery*'s on-board storage tanks Wednesday and Thursday. Loading the fuel for the orbital maneuvering system (OMS) and reaction control system (RCS) requires the pad to be cleared of all non-essential personnel.

A mini helium signature leak check on the liquid hydrogen system will be performed to validate the system. An analysis of the data from the helium signature leak check is continuing to

determine if that is the only leak. Commander Loren Shriver, Pilot Charlie Bolden and Mission Specialists Steve Hawley, Bruce McCandless and Kathy Sullivan returned to JSC on Tuesday afternoon. The crew was to meet the news media for the

routine launch minus-30 briefing and interviews yesterday, and begin its final simulations.

The crew's primary task on the upcoming mission will be to deploy the Hubble Space Telescope, a 43-foot-long, 25,000-pound satellite that will be able to view objects farther away and in sharper detail than any telescope ever constructed. The telescope will orbit 370 statute miles above the Earth at an inclination of 28.5 degrees for 15 years.

Hubble's 94.5-inch-diameter, almost perfectly smooth mirror will be able to detect light sources 25 times fainter than ground-based telescopes, study visible, ultraviolet and infrared light, and produce detail 10 times finer than ever before.



NASA sharing in global environment study

The Earth's environment changes continually, shifting as quickly as a rainy day turns sunny or as slowly as a continent drifts.

NASA has been studying the Earth and its changing face since the agency's inception, observing the atmosphere, oceans, land, ice and snow, and their influence on climate and weather.

This year the United States and its international partners are mounting a comprehensive global-scale examination of the planet to study the interaction of all the environmental factors—air, water, land, biota—that make up the Earth system. The goal is to increase our scientific understanding of the Earth and develop accurate predictive models that can inform policy decision makers, allow-

ing us to protect the planet's and humanity's future.

At the Paris Economic Summit in 1989, President Bush asked the attending industrialized nations to join with the United States in a comprehensive study of the Earth as a system. Using complementary space- and ground-based research, the U.S. Global Change Research Program will provide the knowledge that will allow informed decisions to be made on global warming, ozone depletion and other elements of global change.

NASA is a major participant in U.S. Global Change Research Program through its Mission to Planet Earth, a space-based research program encompassing virtually all of the agency's Earth sciences and application activities. The centerpiece of

Mission to Planet Earth is the Earth Observing System, a series of satellites carrying instruments that will make critical observations. Even before EOS is launched, NASA will launch 19 Earth science missions to study selected aspects of the environment. The EOS Data and Information System is an integral part of EOS, coming on line in the early 1990s to evaluate existing data and allow for corrections of the system before EOS itself begins returning information. Once the satellites are operating, EOS data will be made readily available to scientists around the world.

EOS, on which NASA began definition studies in 1982, will consist of five instrument-laden platforms in low-Earth orbit. Two will be launched by NASA (the first in fiscal 1998), two by

the European Space Agency (the first in 1997) and one by Japan (1998). The platforms' instruments will make comprehensive observations of the Earth's atmosphere, oceans and land. Instruments proposed to fly on the platforms include imaging spectrometers that will measure the Earth's physical and biological processes on scales of a square kilometer or less; an instrument to observe the Earth's radiation budget; instruments to determine atmospheric and oceanic circulations; and instruments to determine the physics and chemistry of the atmosphere. EOS data will be essential in developing models that can accurately predict global change.

Earth Probes, low cost missions designed for small launch vehicles, Please see **NASA**, Page 4

Quarter-scale shuttle model arrives

JSC to run payload tests on original structural test article

By James Hartsfield

JSC is now a permanent home to a one-fourth structural scale model orbiter designed and built by Rockwell in 1974.

The highly detailed one-quarter size orbiter was the first structural dynamic test article of the shuttle ever built. It was used from 1974 through 1978 to investigate how well the dynamic loads of launch and landing could be predicted. Since 1978, the model had been in storage at Rockwell in Downey, Calif.

But that was until Tuesday, when the model arrived at JSC via the final delivery by NASA's Super Guppy, the agency's 25-foot diameter cargo aircraft derived from a YC-97J tanker vehicle. The model's new home is now the Bldg. 49 Vibration and Acoustic Test Facility where it will be used by personnel from the Structures and Mechanics Division to predict more accurately the forces payloads

will experience during launch and landing.

"We are trying to improve our predictions of the payload bay dynamics," said Dave Hamilton, chief of the Loads and Structural Dynamics. Since we started flying, our main way of doing this has been through measured flight data."

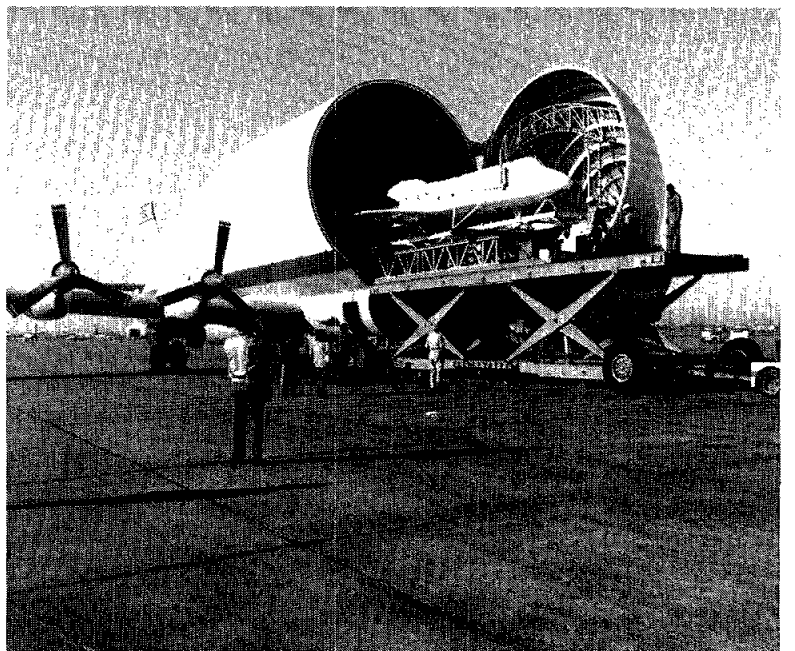
But the actual measurements from flight have sometimes shown that the predicted forces were greater than those actually experienced. "We're trying to remove conservatism from our predictions," Hamilton explained. "The flight data have identified some deficiencies in our ability to accurately predict the loads on payloads during launch and landing. We are having more and more new payloads that will fly and we want to have the best predictions we can for them." The improved predictions could result in saving weight on future payload designs, and the testing is being

sponsored by the Space Shuttle Operations and Integration Office.

The Super Guppy's trip was the final chapter in a story that has continued for two decades. The cargo aircraft has delivered models of Apollo command and service modules; lunar modules; Skylab; and a host of other hardware to the Vibration and Acoustic Test Facility over the years, said Bill Adams, test manager for the area.

And it made the current delivery far more cost-efficient and easier than it could have been, added Hamilton. "It was ideal. Without it, it would have been a very wide load to ship cross-country, and we might have had to take off the wings," he said. "That would've been a major job and a very big impact on us." The plane's final flight will be from Ellington Field back to El Paso, where it will be retired.

The model's dimensions are one-quarter scale, but its weight, at about Please see **MODEL**, Page 4



JSC Photo by Bill Blunck

A one-fourth structural scale model of a space shuttle orbiter arrives at Ellington Field on Tuesday. The model will be used for tests that will improve predictions of the forces payloads undergo during launch and landing.

SPHERICAL SPIN-BACK

With help from area sailmakers, JSC engineers turn Kevlar into inflatable Moon base prototype



By James Hartsfield

JSC engineers in the Advanced Programs Office know that you can find great things in your own backyard—they took a look around the marinas of Clear Lake and found the makings of an inflatable Moon base prototype.

The model lunar habitat—a 7-foot diameter, slightly chunky sphere—doesn't look spectacular, but it didn't cost much and has helped answer a lot of early questions, said Project Engineer Mike Roberts. It's made of Kevlar and was built by U.K. Sailmakers in Clear Lake, a natural choice because Kevlar, a past space program spin-off, is now commonly used in making sails.

"It was a kind of reverse spin-off, or maybe a spin-back," said John Frassanito of Frassanito and Associates, consultants with NASA on the project.

The prototype was the first test of its kind in using Kevlar, a material that is several times stronger than steel, to construct a large inflatable chamber. Kevlar has been used by the Air Force for an inflatable emergency depth chamber, but the lunar habitat is far larger and spherical, a shape

that presented challenges.

The project was conceived by Roberts. An unsolicited proposal from Frassanito's company to aid in designing and building the habitat pulled things into place.

"We'd gotten to a point where we felt like we needed a real demonstration—something physical to show, something besides viewgraphs," Roberts said. "This was a great low-cost way to do it." In the end, the entire project cost only about \$11,000, he added.

The first prototype habitat was ready in March 1989, but the team found leaks around the seams difficult to stop. The Kevlar also was wrinkled, causing weakened areas, Roberts said.

"You have to ask a flat material to conform to a sphere, and that was the problem," Frassanito added.

The first prototype was tested in

July 1989, but before it was inflated to the full 8.6 pounds per square inch (psi) pressure, it popped. "It really changed our ideas. We had to come up with a way to eliminate the wrinkles, stop

seams, was complete. This time, the structure held.

"Fully inflated, the exterior of it was as hard as the floor," Roberts said. "People have an inherent trust of metal, but that's not so with inflatables. And we built the prototype to show the strength it can have."

In addition, there is very little experience in dealing with inflatable structures, while structures made of aluminum are fairly well understood, Frassanito said.

The advantages an inflatable lunar habitat may have are in weight and size for transporting to the Moon. "Our

objective is to come up with a structure that could be expanded by up to 15 times once it's on the surface," Roberts said.

Roberts and Frassanito have been invited to take their prototype to the European Space

Agency's conference on Space Habitability in the Netherlands this month and present a co-authored paper on the project. Roberts will not make the trip, and Frassanito will present the paper on behalf of the team. JSC employees may get a chance to see the prototype later this year at the annual Engineering Directorate fair.

Also, a third version of the lunar habitat may be in the works, perhaps in a larger size trying out different shapes and reinforcements, Roberts said.

But all of those involved with the project agree there is still a lot to be learned.

"We're not representing this project as any sort of final work; we're not finding all the answers," Frassanito said. "But it can put you on the right track. It's a way to add credibility and depth to drawings that would otherwise be a cartoon."

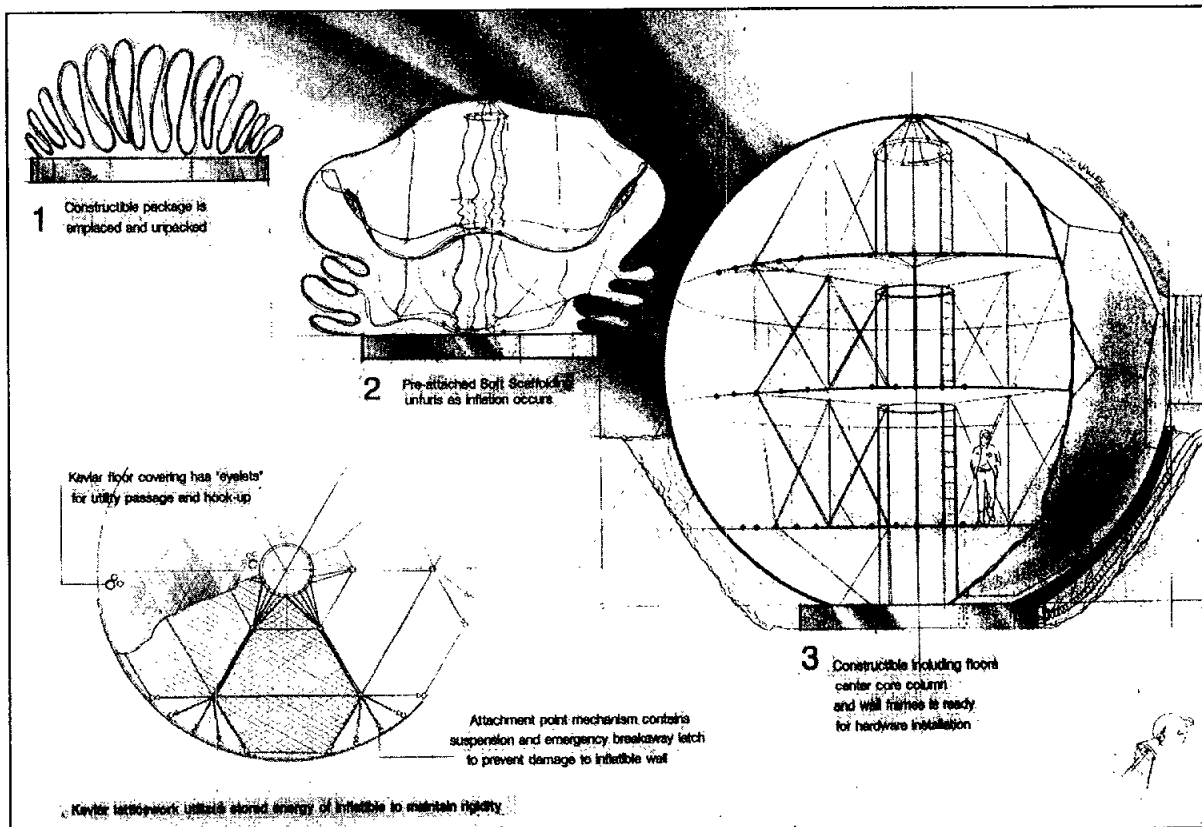
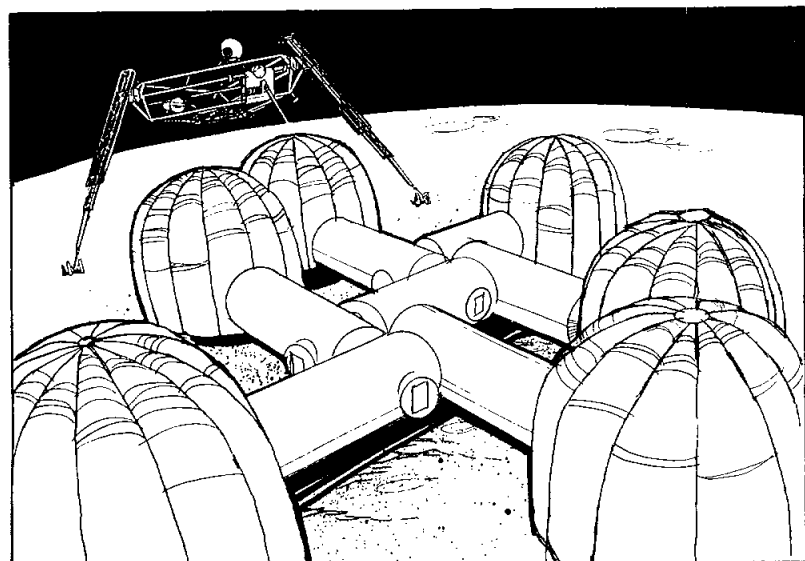
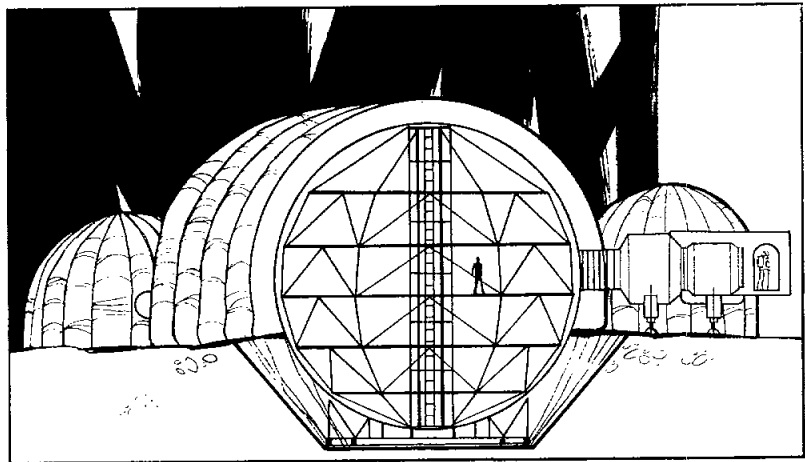
"We got to use off-the-shelf material and that saved a lot of time and money," added Roberts. "It's a great way to do your preliminary engineering work. It's an inexpensive way to get hands-on experience. It's good to make your mistakes on the cheap stuff."

'We'd gotten to a point where we felt like we needed a real demonstration—something physical to show, something besides viewgraphs. This was a great low-cost way to do it.'

—Project Engineer Mike Roberts

any leaks, and we really found out that the pressures exerted at 8.6 psi are extreme. Kevlar doesn't stretch much," Roberts said.

By October, a second version, using reinforcing tape to smooth wrinkled areas and redesigned



NASA Illustrations

Top: Working on the inflatable lunar habitat prototype sphere are, from left, John Frassanito of Frassanito and Associates; Terry Flynn of U.K. Sailmakers; and Mike Roberts of JSC's Advanced Programs Office. Clockwise from above left: A very large inflatable could be used to house entire communities; a three-part diagram shows how a 30-foot sphere would inflate and use tensile Kevlar decks, suspended to distribute loads evenly; and clusters of interconnected inflatable would provide the capability to expand and accommodate many inhabitants.

Craig gets temporary Headquarters duties

Mark Craig, manager of the Lunar and Mars Exploration Program Office, has been temporarily detailed to NASA Headquarters.

Craig will be special assistant to Arnold Aldrich, the associate administrator for the Office of Aeronautics, Exploration and Technology, assisting in the development of NASA's human exploration program for four to six months.

Doug Cooke, deputy manager of the Lunar and Mars Exploration Program Office, will serve as acting manager in Craig's absence. Norm Chaffee, manager of the Lunar and Mars System Engineering and Integration Office, will serve as Cooke's deputy.

Duke named chief Lunar-Mars scientist

Dr. Mike Duke, chief of the Solar

System Exploration Division in the Space and Life Sciences Directorate, will join the Lunar and Mars Exploration Office as the program's chief scientist.

Duke is filling the position in an acting capacity pending Headquarters approval of his permanent reassignment.

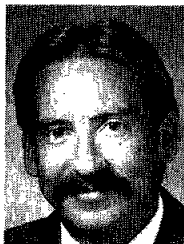
Dr. Don Robbins, deputy director of Space and Life Sciences, will be acting chief of the Solar System Exploration Division until a permanent replacement can be selected.

FAOs hang STS-36 plaque

Gail Schneider and John Walsh hung the STS-36 mission plaque on behalf of Flight Activity



Craig



Cooke



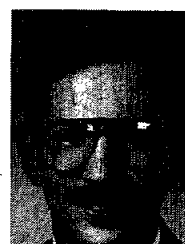
Duke



Schneider



Walsh



Muratore



Willhoite

JSC People

Officer (FAO) team.

Lead Flight Director Larry Bourgeois said the FAO team earned the honor for its outstanding performance during the mission. The plaque traditionally is hung on the wall of the Mission Control Center's Flight Control Room shortly after a shuttle landing by the flight control team designated as having contrib-

uted the most to the flight.

Muratore named manager

John Muratore has been promoted to manager of the Reconfiguration Management Office in the Mission Operations Directorate. The promotion was effective Dec. 31, 1989.

His predecessor, S. Nat Hardee, is now managing the Space Shuttle Avionics Office.

Muratore, who had been MOD assistant for data systems engineering, joined JSC in 1983, and originally served as an instrumentation and communications flight controller.

Willhoite wins award

Judy Willhoite, secretary to the Special Projects Branch, Crew and Thermal Systems Division, recently received the Marilyn J. Bocking Secretarial Excellence Award.

Willhoite received the \$500 stipend in recognition of her excellent performance and professional attitude while providing secretarial support to the 23 engineering and technical personnel, two co-op students, and numerous contractor personnel assigned to her branch.



SPACELAB DELIVERY—A full-scale Spacelab mock-up was installed in the payload bay of the Full Fuselage Trainer (FFT) in Bldg. 9A last month. The current FFT configuration, including an airlock adapter interfacing with a transfer tunnel attached to the Spacelab mock-up, allows the crew of STS-40 to step through Spacelab training procedures in preparation for its August flight.

JSC Photo

Secretarial seminar focuses on careers

A day-long seminar geared toward JSC secretaries and support personnel entitled "The Confident Woman—Strategies to Enhance Your Image and Career" will be held from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. April 5 at the Gilruth Recreation Center, Rm. 206.

The seminar will be repeated again the next day.

Seminar leaders Peggy Morrow and Daisy Saunders will focus on how attendees can project a powerful internal and external image, com-

municate and present ideas with greater images, and manage conflict and criticism in a professional manner.

The event is open to JSC and contractor personnel on a first-come, first-served basis, since the room seating capacity is 80. JSC personnel attending should give their names at the door so they will receive appropriate training credit. Contact Estella Gillette, x33077, for additional information.

Child Care Center nears completion; slots open

Work progresses daily to completely ready the modular sections of JSC's Child Care Facility for a scheduled April 30 opening.

The sections, delivered last month to the permanent building site south of the Gilruth Recreation Center, are being outfitted for final use by volunteer members of the JSC Child Care Center Corp.

Volunteers are busy constructing ramps, fences, skirting and a playground for the center, as well as decorating and customizing the

interior. For more information on volunteer efforts still needed, contact Lori Beauregard, x36600.

Day Care Center slots still available include one opening in the pre-toddler (ages six to 14 months) group; four slots in the early preschool (23 to 36 months) group; and four slots in the preschool (36 months to five and a half years) group. Civil service or on-site contractor employees with a child in those age groups interested in filling one of these slots should contact Beauregard as well.

NASA missions to increase knowledge of ecosystem

(Continued from Page 1)

are instruments and satellites that will complement EOS' broad environmental picture with highly focused studies that provide early data.

To continue global ozone mapping, Total Ozone Mapping Spectrometers will be flown aboard U.S. and foreign spacecraft during the next few years. Other Earth Probes will study tropical rainfall, ocean productivity and the interactions of the Earth's crust and interior.

In addition to free-flying missions,

a series of Spacelab missions designated the Atmospheric Laboratory for Applications and Science, is planned for the space shuttle. These missions, which will involve scientists from the United States, Belgium, France, West Germany, Japan and Switzerland, will investigate atmospheric science and the interactions of the far upper atmosphere with space plasma. The shuttle also will carry the Shuttle Solar Backscatter Ultraviolet experiment at regular intervals to calibrate ozone measurements made by Nimbus-7

and other satellites. The Shuttle Imaging Radar, developed by the United States, Germany and Italy, will measure surface geology and vegetation.

EOS instruments also are planned to fly on Space Station *Freedom* to follow the daily cycle of certain key Earth processes at low latitudes. Instruments include a lightning mapper to determine energy and chemical input to the atmosphere; an instrument to measure the radiation budget of the Earth's tropics; and an

instrument to determine the aerosol loading of the atmosphere.

The Upper Atmosphere Research Satellite, to be launched in 1991, will provide the first comprehensive measurements of dynamic, radiative and chemical processes in the atmosphere and their interactions. The data will help determine the extent and durability of the stratospheric ozone layer. The instruments are from the U.S., United Kingdom, Canada and France.

TOPEX/POSEIDON is a U.S.—

French ocean topography experiment to be launched aboard an Ariane rocket in 1992. The mission will provide the first detailed measurements of the oceans' global circulation patterns.

The NASA Scatterometer will provide global measurements of sea surface winds. The Scatterometer, to be launched in 1995 aboard the Japanese Advanced Earth Observing Satellite, will enable better understanding of the coupling of the oceans and the atmosphere.

Arctic ozone depletion documented

Ozone hole not expected to develop

(Continued from Page 1)

the photochemical breakdown of ozone is aided by a strong vortex of stratospheric winds that circle a continent-sized area and effectively isolate air over the pole. Within the vortex, cold temperatures enhance the formation of polar stratospheric clouds (PSCs), which are catalysts in the transformation of non-reactive chlorine compounds into reactive chlorine. The Antarctic vortex often remains intact for most of the spring, but the Arctic vortex usually breaks up before the spring sunrise can begin the chlorine-ozone reactions.

More than a third of the AASE papers focus on PSCs, key components of the chemistry of ozone depletion. Site and satellite measure-

ments defined the microscopic structures of PSCs, with the results indicating that nitric acid vapor is a key element in PSCs' formation and therefore, that denitrification of the stratosphere indicates a potential for ozone depletion. Turco, Plumb and Condon, however, cautioned that the exact process of PSC formation is not fully understood.

The papers resulting from the AASE address a wide range of ozone-related issues, from meteorology and polar stratospheric clouds to trace chemistry and ozone depletion. The January 1989 expedition, based in Stavanger, Norway, flew a variety of instruments to measure meteorological conditions and atmospheric physics and chemistry

on 28 flights of NASA's ER-2 and DC-8 research aircraft.

The findings of the expedition, coordinated by NASA and co-sponsored by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the National Science Foundation and the Chemical Manufacturers Association, will be published in the April issue of *Geophysical Research Letters*, a publication of the American Geophysical Union.

Scientists from the National Center for Atmospheric Research, Harvard University, University of Denver, NASA and NOAA took part, with international participation from Norway, United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark and Sweden.

Space News Roundup

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Editor..... Kelly Humphries
Assoc. Editor..... Linda Copley

Manifest reprint delayed

The printing of a revised manifest chart, originally scheduled for publication in the **Roundup** this week, has been delayed. The chart will be printed as soon as complete information on the changes is available.

Model arrives at JSC

(Continued from Page 1)

3,000 pounds, is one sixty-fourth scale. Most important, however, "it matches the dynamic characteristics of the orbiter," Hamilton said.

A matching set of solid rocket boosters and external tank will arrive at JSC in April. The entire stack will undergo testing in 1991. Modal testing of the orbiter alone will begin this June. Mike Grygier of the Vibration and Acoustics Section will be in charge.

Although the model's beauty to an engineer is far more than skin deep, it is still a sight to behold for anyone, probably the next best sight to viewing the actual spacecraft, Hamilton said. "It is really a work of art. Most people at JSC have never seen it, and it is impressive," he said. "Although other testing of the model is likely in the future, we also hope to have a display capability in Bldg. 49."