



FAIRE LA LUMIÈRE
SHEDDING LIGHT

ISIPS AN INNOVATIVE DUST CHARACTERIZATION AND MONITORING TOOL: PRELIMINARY PROOF OF CONCEPT AND LOOKING FOR LUNAR APPLICATIONS

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Context



Concept of Operation



Description of the iSIPS breadboard prototype



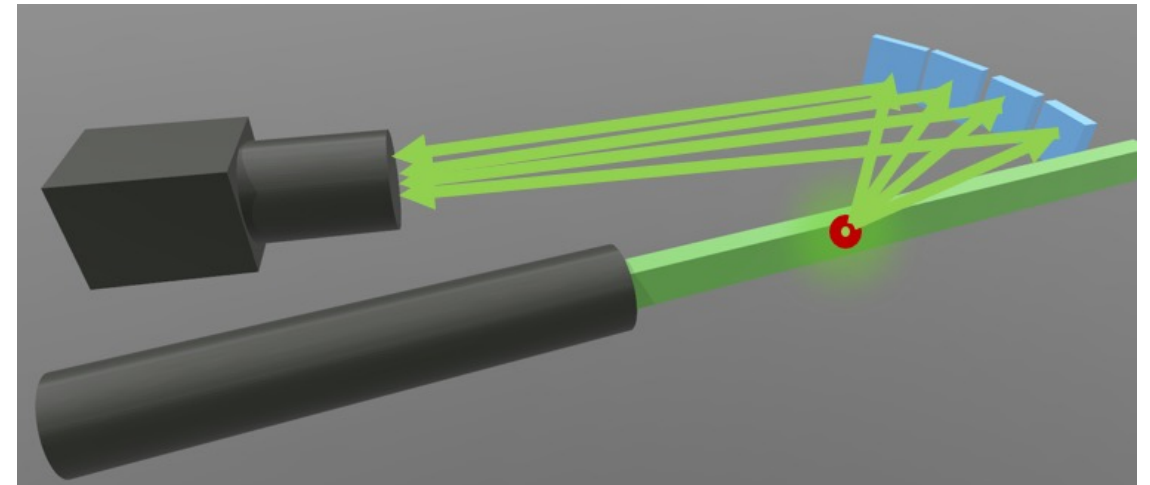
Preliminary results



Important takeaways



The future: Some potential Lunar applications



Preparation

Monitoring

Correction

- There is a need to characterize and quantify Lunar dust and aerosols to understand them
- This will allow to prepare ourself and our equipments properly for Lunar Surface Operations
- Monitoring these, ideally in real-time, will also be required to understand and track potential issues
- This would allow to put in place proper Corrections, such as filtration systems, to address corresponding issues.

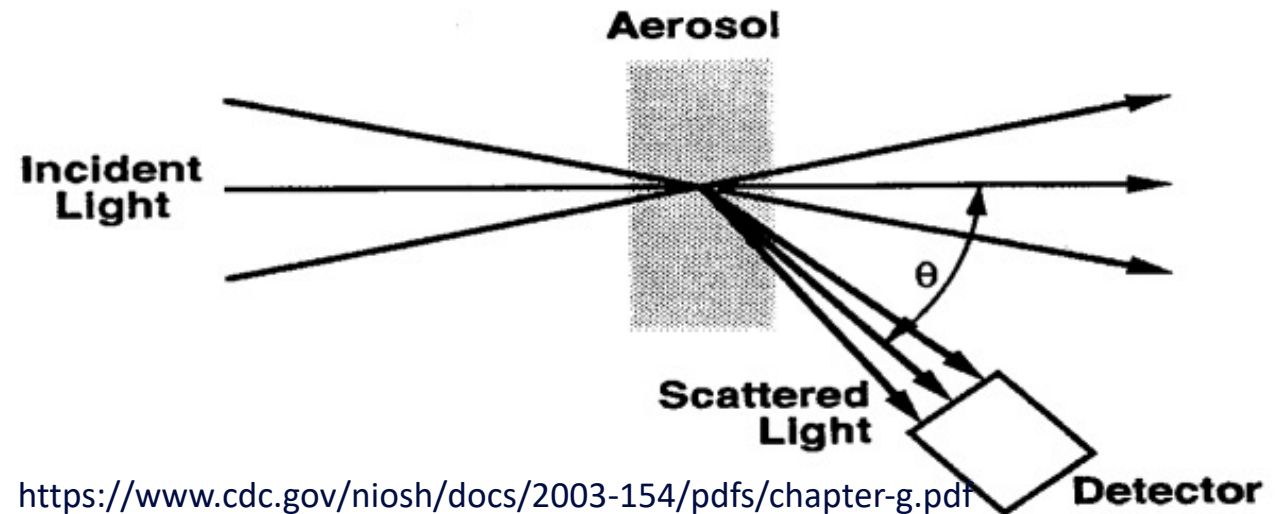
Preparation

Monitoring

Correction

- Current optical-based commercialized solutions to characterize aerosols/dust

Global scattering from an aerosol to infer particle size distribution and concentration



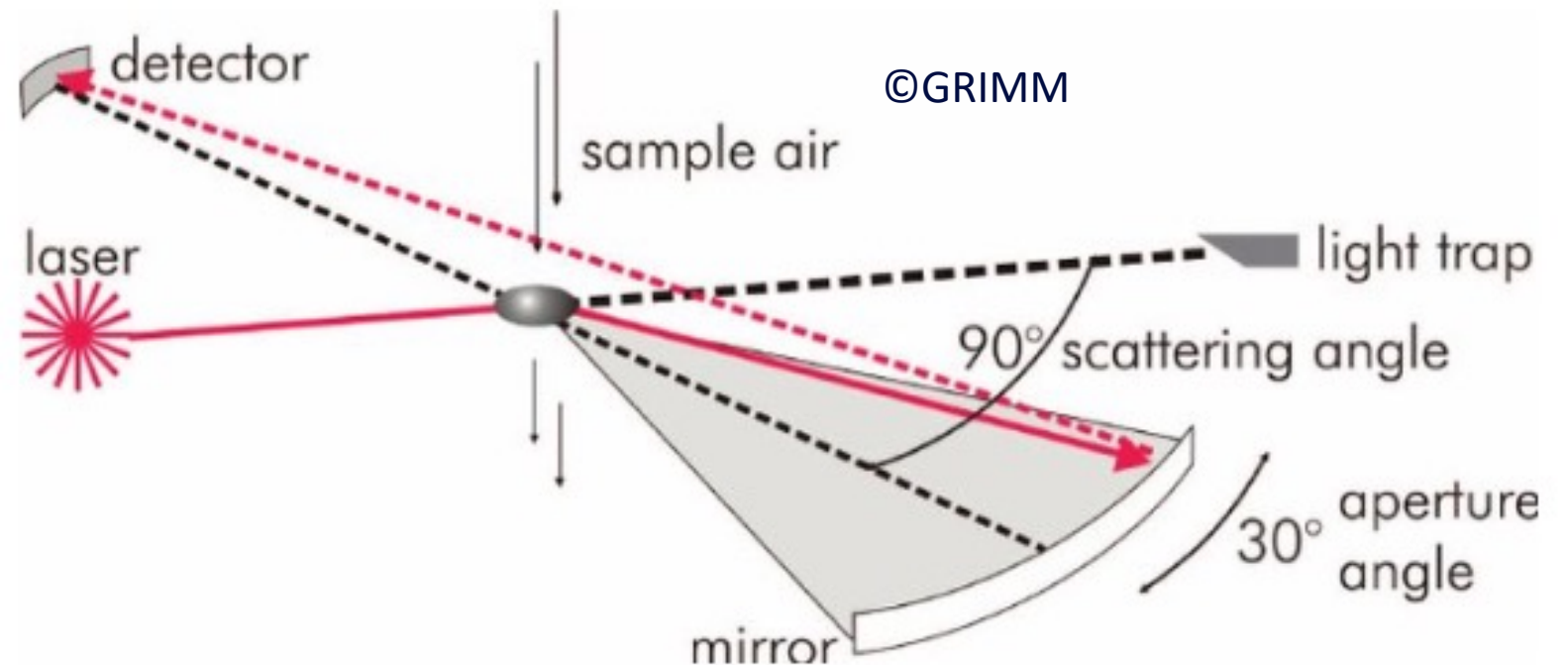
Preparation

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- Current optical-based commercialized solutions to characterize aerosols/dust

Single-particle-induced scattering through particle flow on a collimated light beam + compilation over time*.



*https://www.researchgate.net/publication/24009442_Aerosol_Measurement_The_Use_of_Optical_Light_Scattering_for_the_Determination_of_Particiulate_Size_Distribution_and_Particiulate_Mass_Including_the_Semi-Volatile_Fraction/figures?lo=1

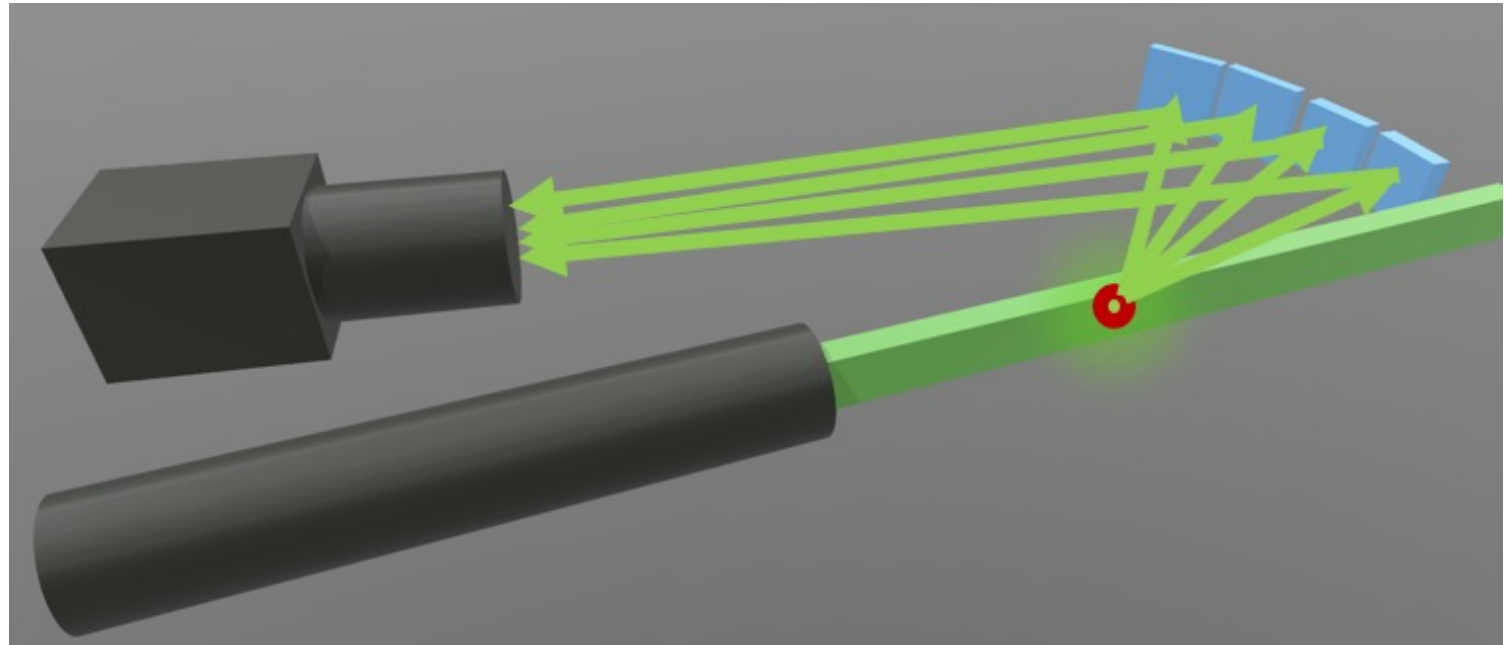
Preparation

Monitoring

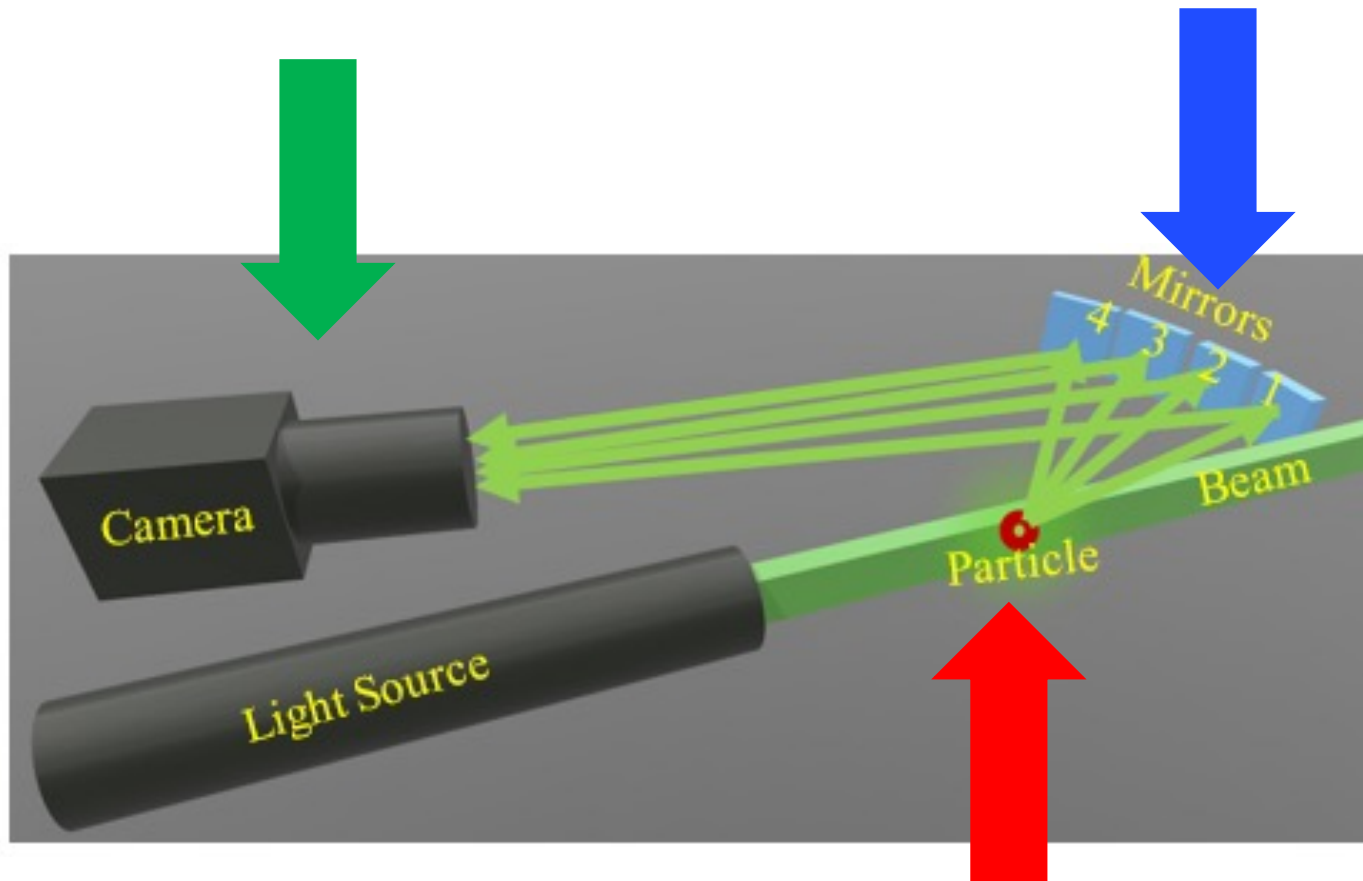
Correction

iSIPS is a patented approach :

- **individual characterization of multiple particles in a volume,**
- **cost-effective,**
- **mechanical-free system**
with high representativity
of data.



Concept of operation (1/3)



Particles are illuminated by the light source.

Scattered light from particles is collected by mirrors from different scattering angles.

Mirrors reflect the scattered light to a camera that forms an image of each individual illuminated particles.

Concept of operation (2/3)

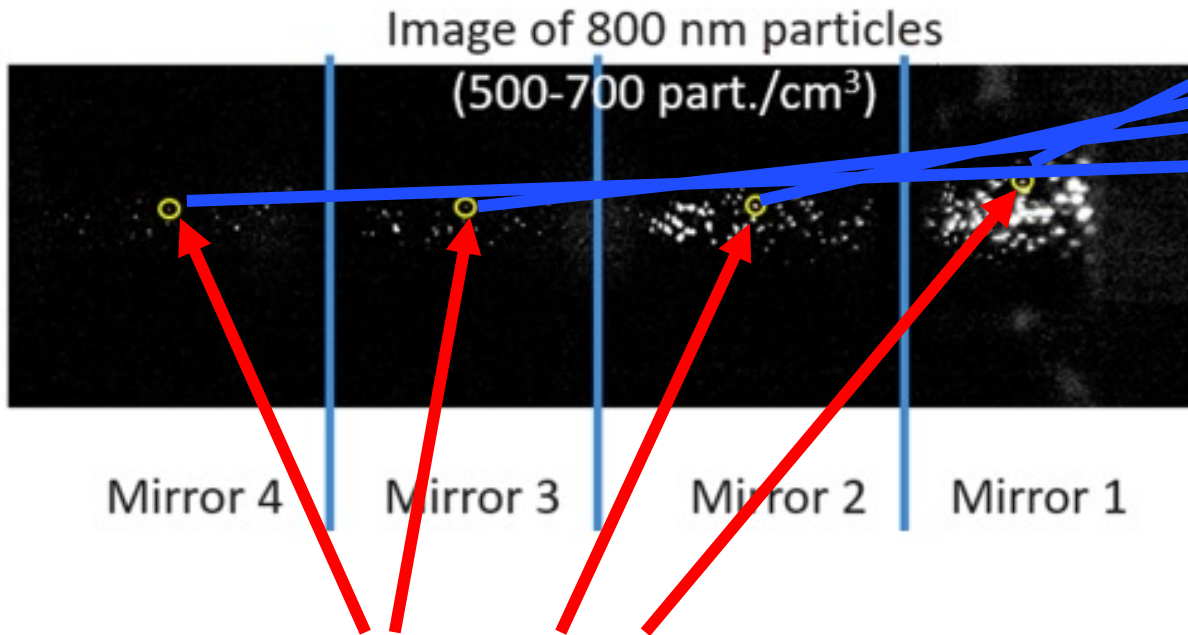
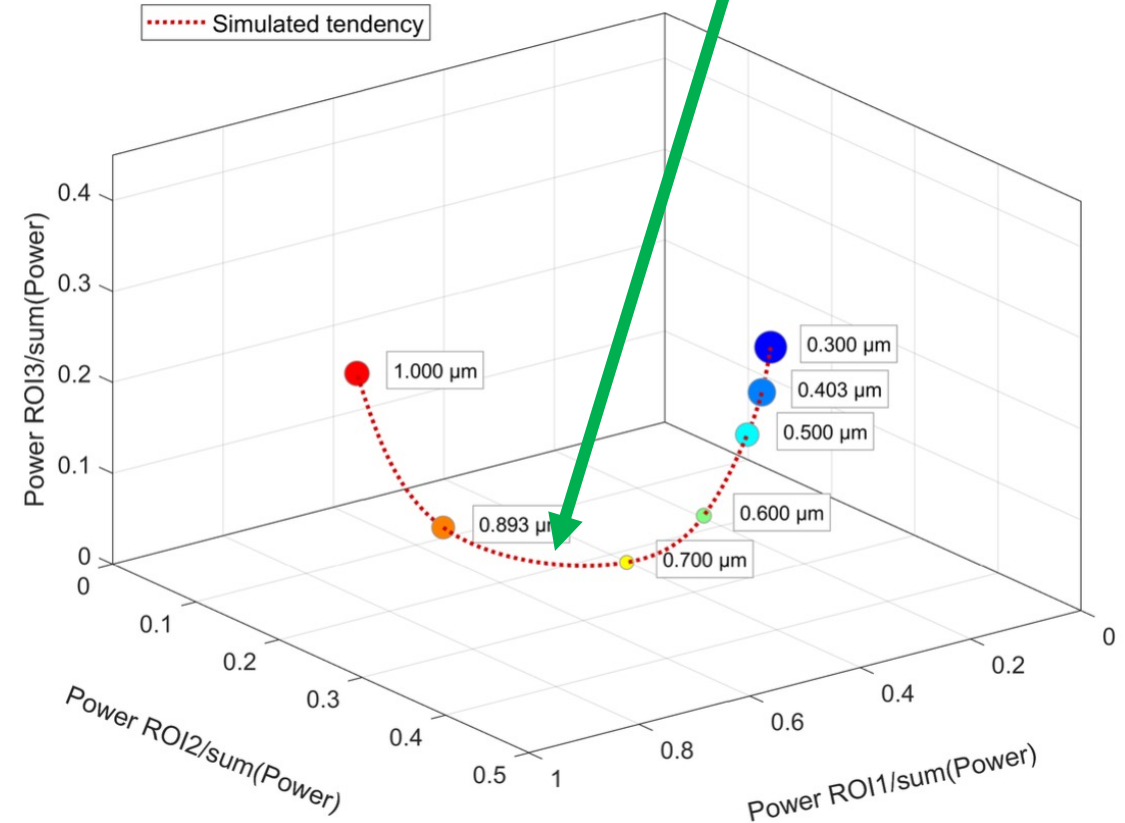


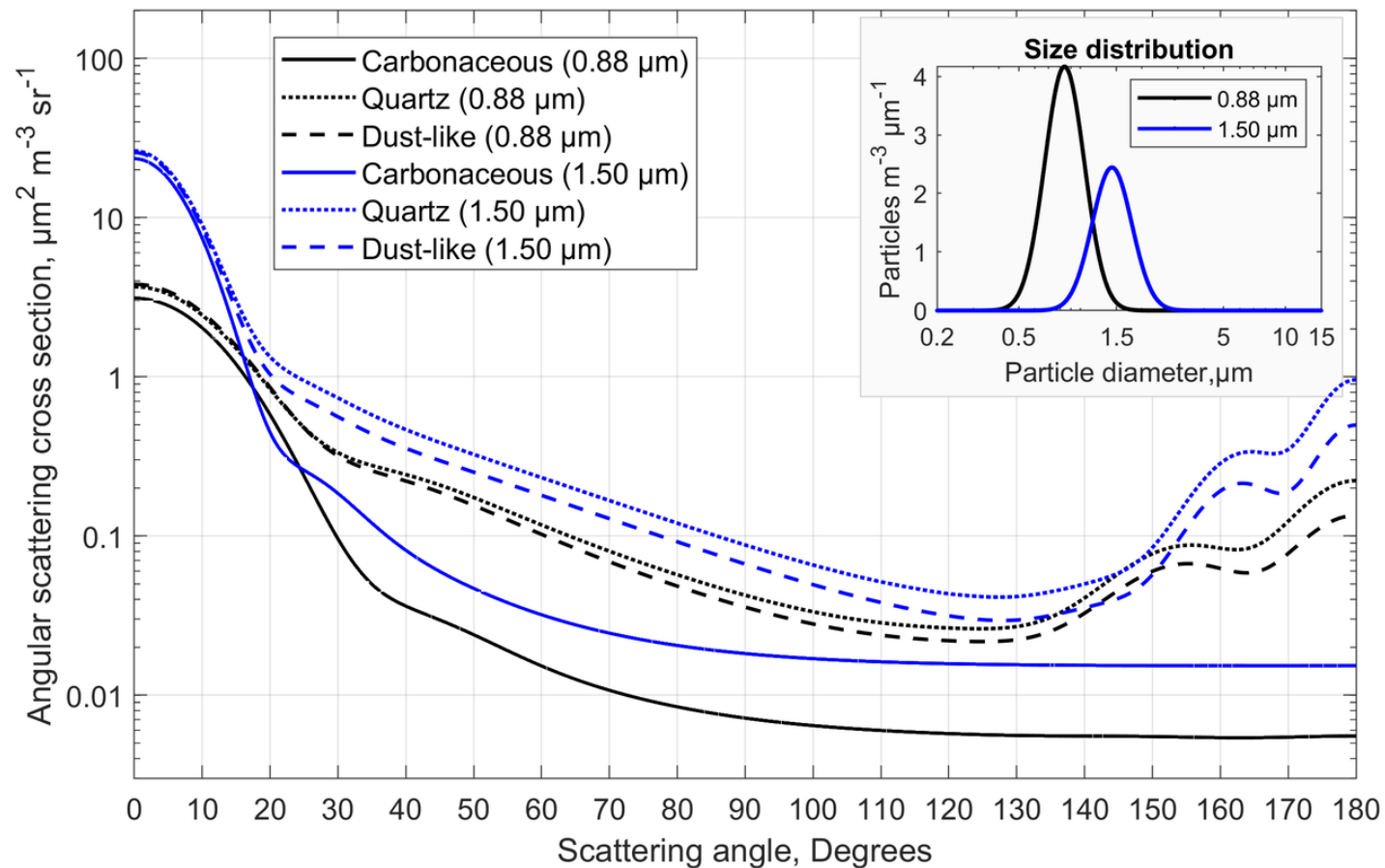
Image #	Scattering Angle (Degrees)	Measured Intensity (Counts)
1	5	370
2	12	250
3	20	140
4	30	45

Positioning of each individual particulate in 3D through our cluster-matching algorithms can lead to fine estimation of the measured scattering angles

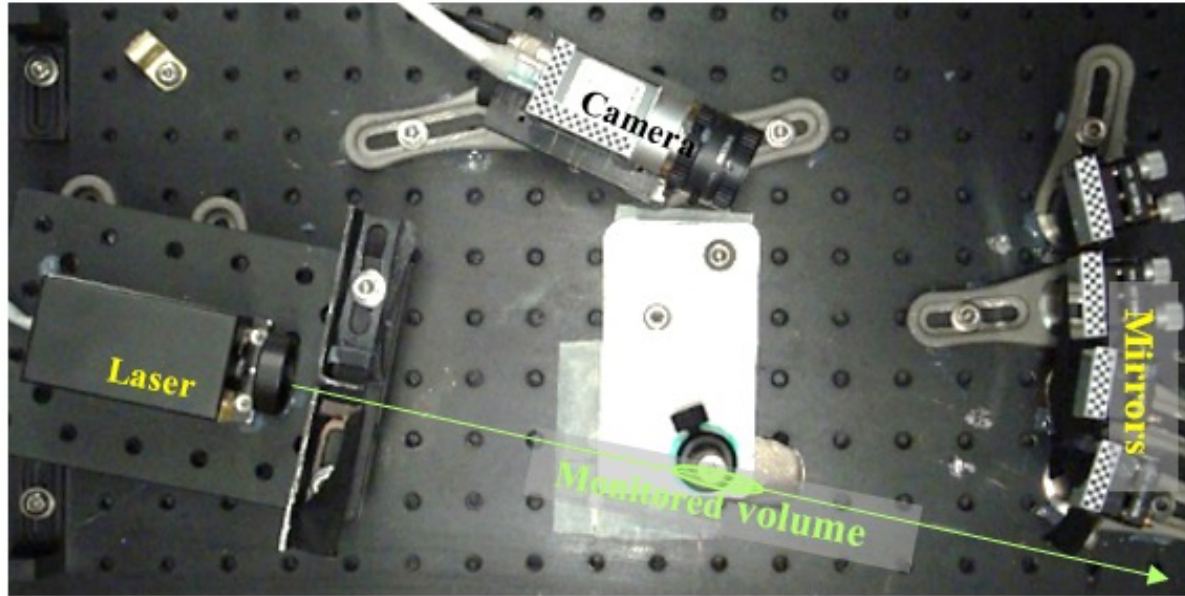


Concept of operation (3/3)

- **Robustness** to particle composition at small scattering angles
- **Discrimination capacity** to particle composition at larger scattering angles



iSIPS breadboard prototype



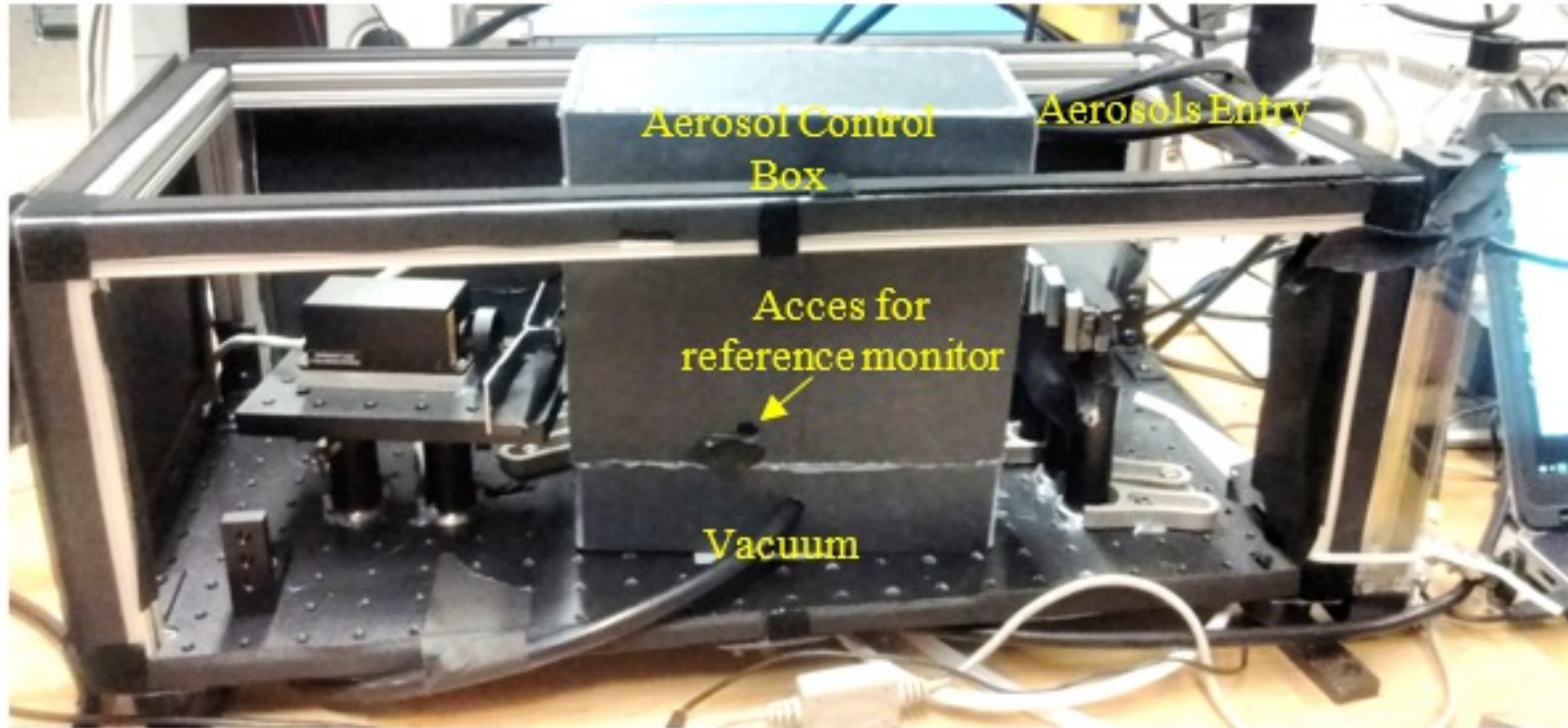
Laser Pavillon Integration Corp. 532 nm, 50 mW

Camera Basler, 2.3MP, 42FPS (up to 100FPS), 10/12 Bit Depth

Mockup: RaspberryPi + RaspberryPi Camera

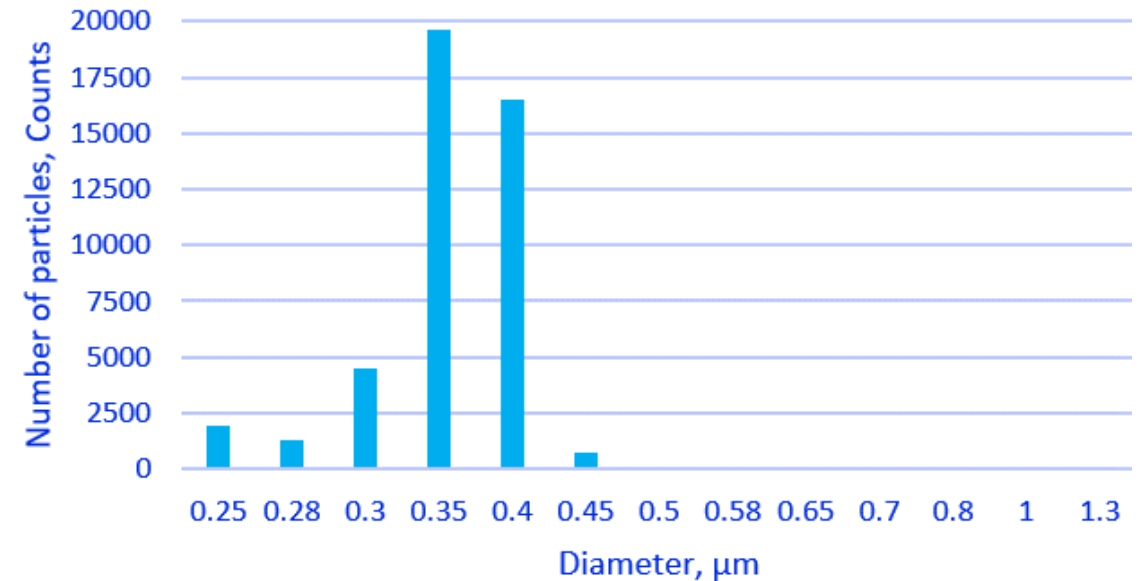


Preliminary results (1/4)



Preliminary results (2/4)

- On the following slide...
 - Quasi-monodisperse sebacate particles
 - Aerodynamic diameter of 420 nm
 - Number concentration of 300 to 600 part/cm³
 - GRIMM measurements (not corrected for refractive index) →



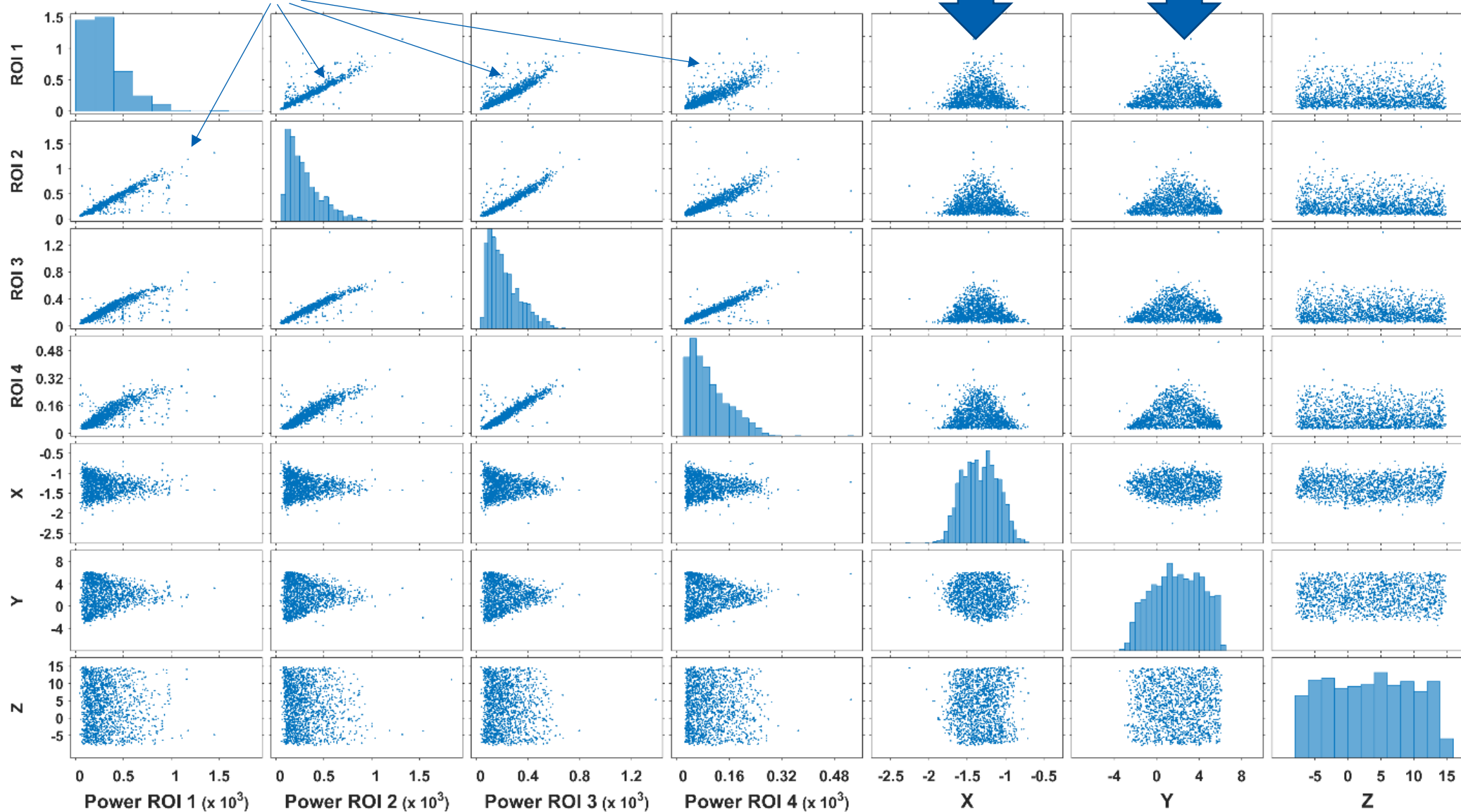
Preliminary results (3/4)

3D positioning within 200 μm



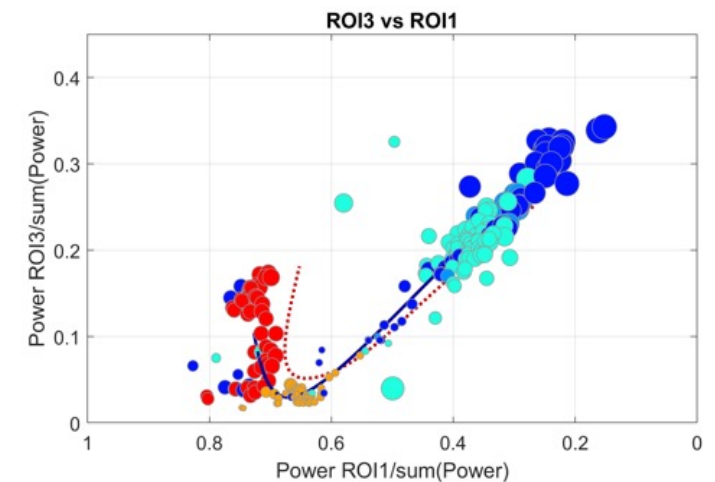
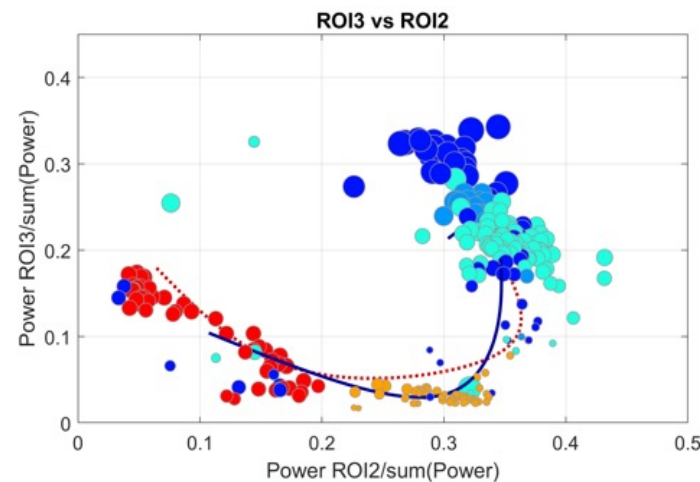
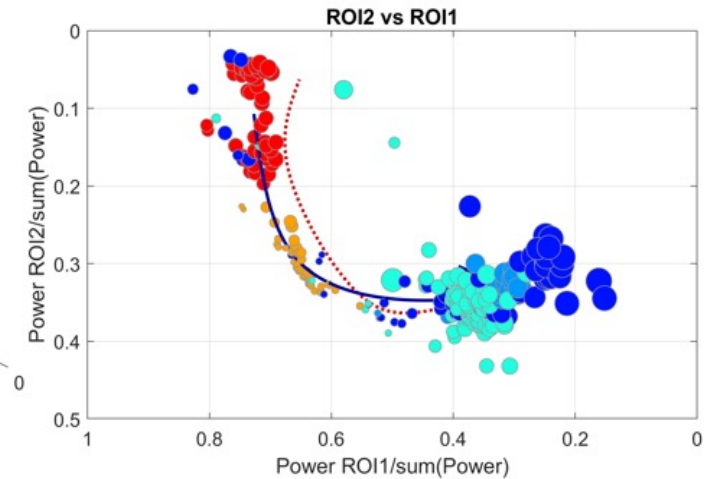
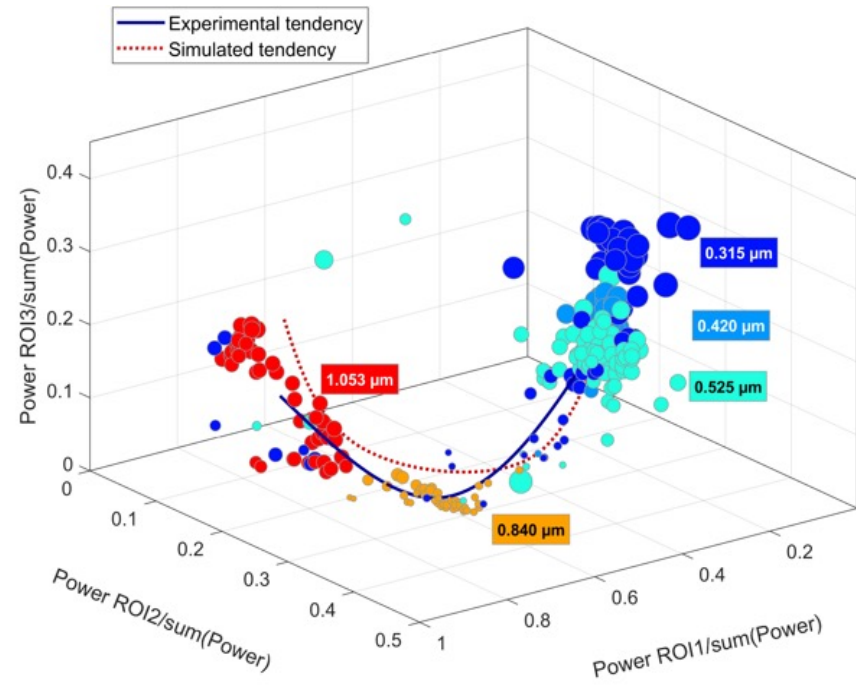
Intensity Ratios are related to diameter of particles

Physical Diameter
420 nm
 ± 50 nm



Preliminary results (4/4)

- Particle sizing approach
- Localizing particles in the 4D relative intensity space and comparison to expected intensity ratios



Easily customizable vs: size range, composition, shapes

Simple mechanical assembly and maintenance

Detailed particle characterization + self-adjustment

Minimal impact on its environment

Individual and global informations



Technology is still under active development.

We are seeking the needs of the R&D and space community.



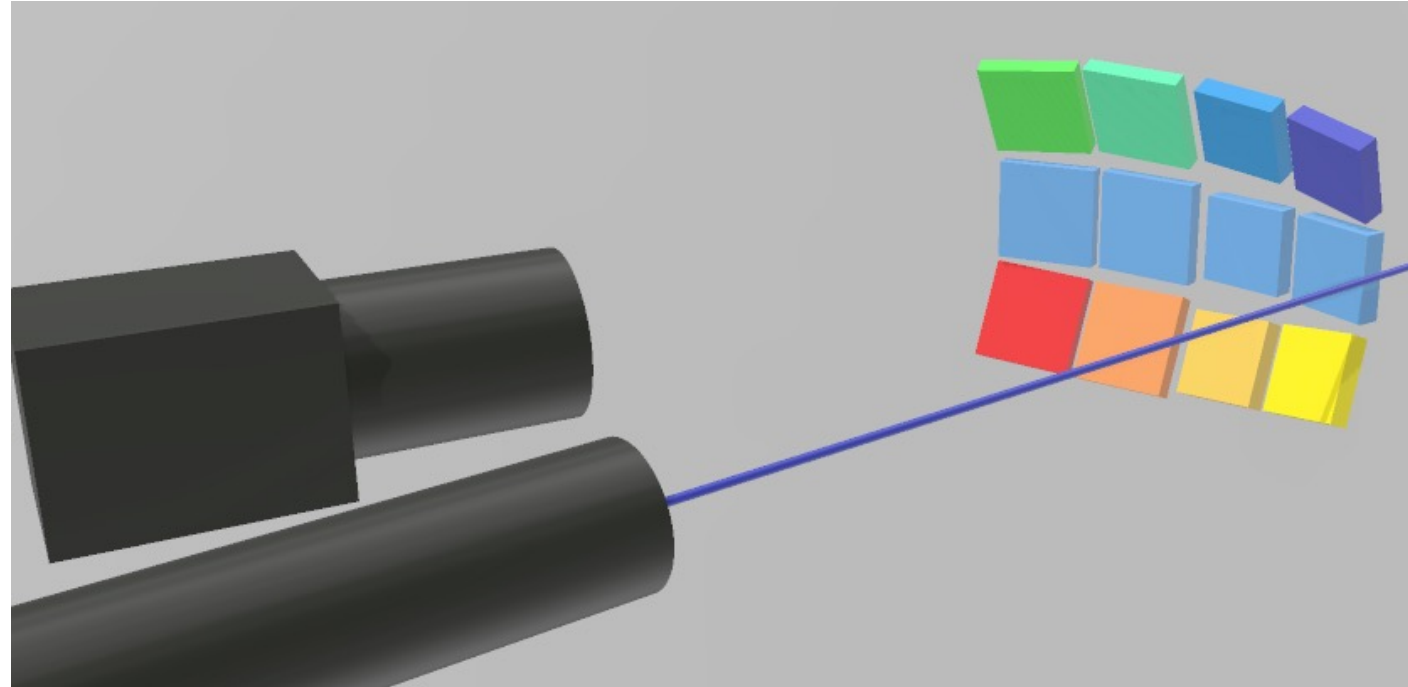
Current axes of development:

Probed volume correction vs particle sizes for particle size distribution measurements

Specific angles/positions calibration approach

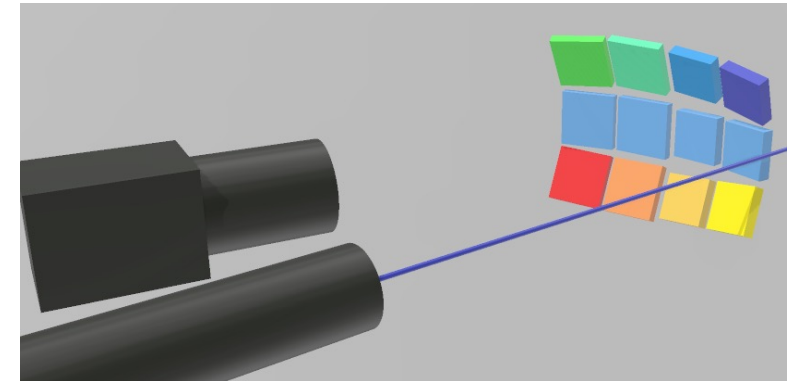
Image and results diagnosis

- Particle shape and submicron sizing:
polarization
- Composition assessment:
Reflectance spectra
- Mineral and biological composition:
Fluorescence spectra and lifetimes
- Raman spectra
- ...



Potential Lunar Applications:

- **Air quality monitoring:**
 - Regolith vs other dust types
 - Even in vacuumed air locks
 - Pulmonary inflammation diagnosis
 - Early Fire Detection of smokes
- **Suspended regolith characterization and monitoring:**
 - Suspensions shape and size
 - Mineral composition for Lunar mining
 - Generation from Lunar Landing/lift-off and surface vehicle activities
 - Electrical charge of Regolith dusts vs size and composition



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