



Airliner cabin environment research overview

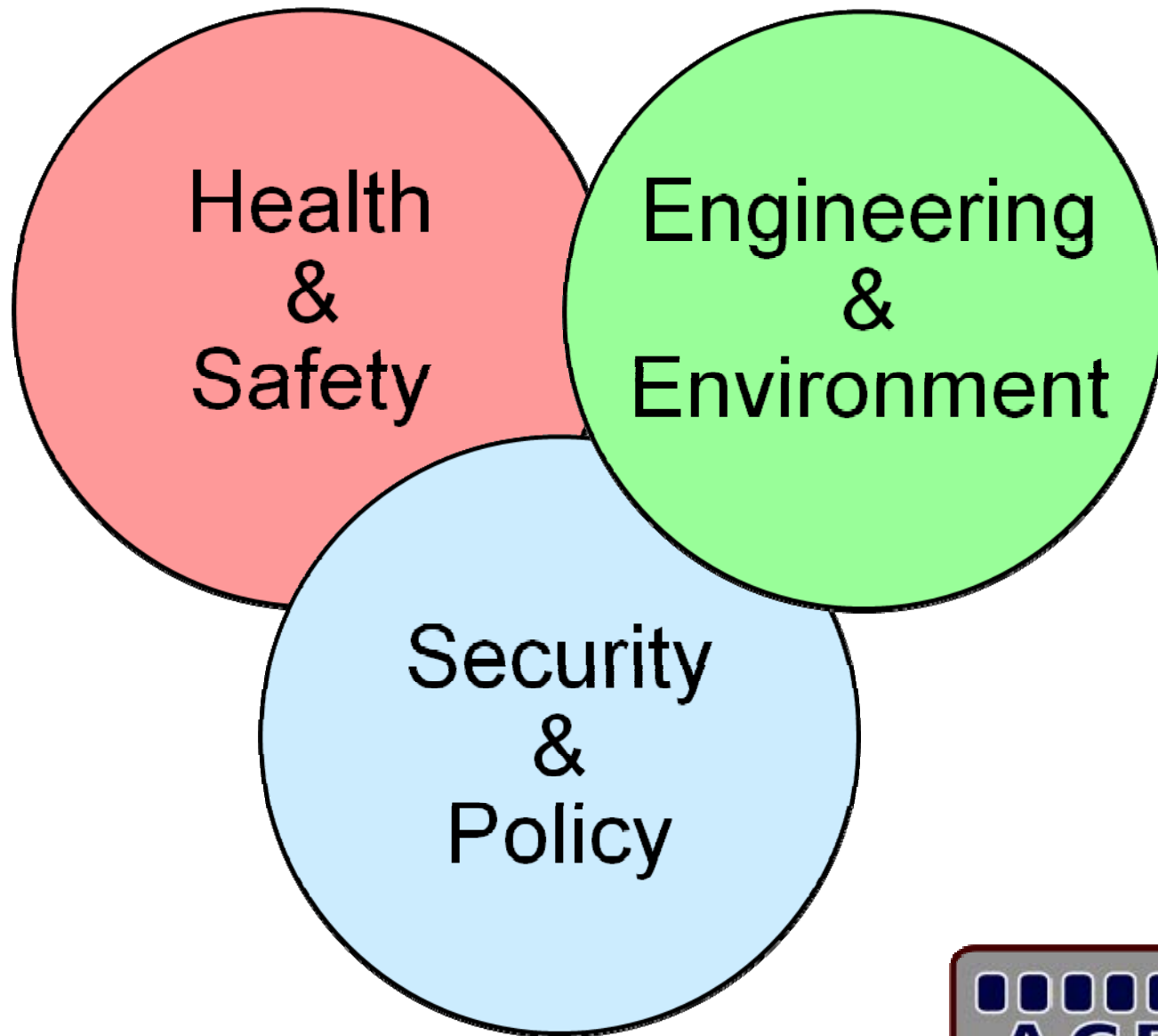


Part 1 – Health related topics

William F. Gale
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Cabin environment



Cross-disciplinary team

❑ Lead

- Auburn University

❑ Co-leads

- Harvard University
- Purdue University

❑ Core team

- Boise State University
- Kansas State University
- U. of California Berkeley
- U. Med. & D. New Jersey

Focus

Near-term
Interim & iterative approaches



Industry collaboration

~ 40 industry partners



Partnerships

Manufacturers

Operators/crews

Security



NASA TRL scale

Where do ACER & industry partners fit in?

TRL 1	Basic principles observed and reported
TRL 2	Technology concept and/or application formulated
TRL 3	Analytical and experimental critical function and/or characteristic proof-of concept
TRL 4	Component and/or breadboard validation in laboratory environment
TRL 5	Component and/or breadboard validation in relevant environment
TRL 6	System/subsystem model or prototype demonstration in a relevant environment (ground or space)
TRL 7	System prototype demonstration in a space environment
TRL 8	Actual system completed and “flight qualified” through test and demonstration (ground or space)
TRL 9	Actual system “flight proven” through successful mission operations

ind. ACER

TRL descriptions from

John C. Mankins

Technology Readiness Levels, A White Paper

Advanced Concepts Office. Office of Space Access and Technology, NASA, 1995



Integrated R & D program

- Ozone
- Pesticides
- Cabin pressure
- Air quality incidents & filters
- In-flight measurements
- Contaminant transport
- Sensors
- Decontamination
- Infectious disease transmission

Current

New



Ozone project

□ Drivers

- **Industry need:** want longer-life ozone converters
- **Public good:** acceptable ozone levels?
 - How frequently do flights exceed FARs?
 - Are current FARs appropriate?

□ Tasks

- In-flight ozone sampling
- Ozone chemistry
- Human interactions



Ozone tangible outcomes

- ❑ Lower maintenance costs
 - Ozone converter pre-filters to enhance converter life
 - Joint with manufacturers
- ❑ Informed basis for FARs
- ❑ Get rid of “the wrong stuff”
 - Byproducts worse than ozone itself
 - Need to target the right chemistry



Pesticide project

❑ Drivers

- “Disinsection” to protect public health/agriculture/ecosystems
- Mandated by some governments
- Most work is for buildings
- Limited knowledge of exposure in cabin

❑ Tasks

- Determine passenger/crew exposures & health implications
- Develop guidelines



Pesticides tangible outcomes

- ❑ Reduced disinsection costs
- ❑ Reduction/elimination of pesticide use addresses crew concerns
- ❑ Make case to request relief from burdensome patchwork of regulations
 - Shows if disinsection harmful or not
 - Considers pesticide alternatives
 - Does disinsection actually work?



Cabin pressure project

❑ Drivers

- Chamber data is for healthy individuals
- Aging population
- Health-compromised passengers

❑ Tasks

- Review Boeing funded OSU chamber study
- Assess needs for new work
- Chamber studies (restricted to rel. healthy)
- Monitoring passengers



Pressure tangible outcomes

- ❑ Near term — physician guidance
 - Pretreatment for susceptible individuals
 - Suitable first response
 - Fewer disruptive health emergencies
- ❑ Longer-term — design data
 - OSU study probably already influenced choice of 787's cabin altitude
 - New post-787 ECS designs can be made compatible with aging population



“Incidents” projects

□ Drivers

- Infrequent “smoke in the cabin” incidents
- Possibility of bleed air contamination
- Health concerns expressed by crews

□ Tasks

- Incidents (joint effort with OHRCA)
 - ❖ On-board sampling during “incidents”
 - ❖ Flight attendant cohort study
 - ❖ Air quality incident reporting system
- Sampling of aircraft filters



“Incidents” tangible outcomes

❑ Objective data

- Know what if anything is happening, how often and how significant?
- Enables informed discussion



❑ Path to a fix (if there is a problem)

- Distinguish causes of perceived incidents e.g. bleed air issues vs. smoldering wiring
- Could localize to specific classes of equipment/operations enabling affordable fix



In-flight measurements

Key enabling activity

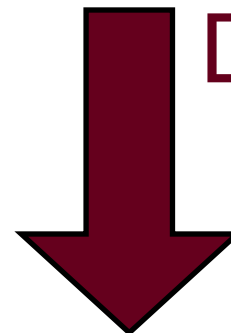


❑ Drivers

- Needed for most ACER projects
- ASHRAE Phase I study was small-scale

❑ Tasks

- Passenger surveys
- Air quality sampling
- Microbial sampling

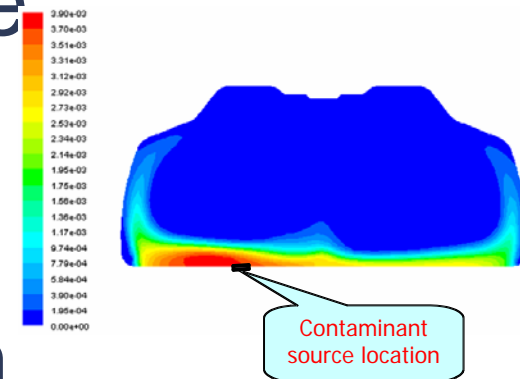


Dec. # flights



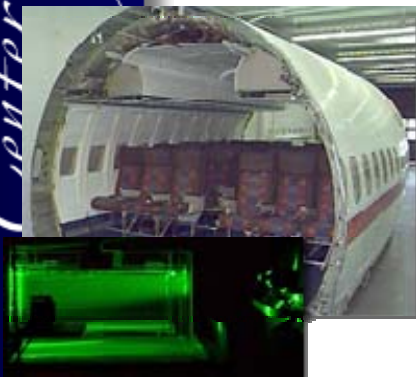
Contaminant transport

- ❑ Driver – where have all the (de)contaminants gone?
 - Correct location of sensors
 - Efficacious decontamination
 - Impact of air quality incidents, pesticides *etc., etc.*



- ❑ Tasks

- Develop air distribution and transport models with predictive power
- Experimental verification



Contam. tran. outcomes

- ❑ Key enabling activity for other projects
- ❑ Forensic/epidemiological tools
- ❑ Design tools for future aircraft



Infectious disease transmission

□ Drivers

- Need to place civil aviation in the broader context of epidemiology
- Distinguish between
 - ❖ Transport of infectious cases
 - ❖ Passenger to passenger transmission
 - ❖ Surface mediated transmission

□ Tasks

- Integrates relevant knowledge from other ACER projects
- Aerosol studies & modeling



Disease trans. tangible outcomes

- ❑ Replaces conjecture “I got sick when I flew to...” with hard science
- ❑ Identifies any changes needed to future generation ECS or cabin
- ❑ Key public health planning tool
 - Prioritize aircraft, versus terminal, versus other transportation modes *etc.*
 - Prioritize response within the cabin
 - Make best use of limited resources (esp. in epidemic)



Summary

- ❑ Key issues in passenger & crew health
 - Ozone
 - Pesticides
 - Cabin pressure
 - Air quality incidents
- ❑ Wider issues
 - Disease transmission
- ❑ Enabling activities
 - In-flight measurements
 - Contaminant transport



Acknowledgments

- ❑ FAA Office of Aerospace Med.
 - ❑ The ACER team
 - ❑ ACER industry partners
 - ❑ Collaborators
 - ❑ Students & staff





Although the FAA has sponsored this project, it neither endorses nor rejects the findings of this research. The presentation of this information is in the interest of invoking technical community comment on the results and conclusions of the research.

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Questions/Comments Please?



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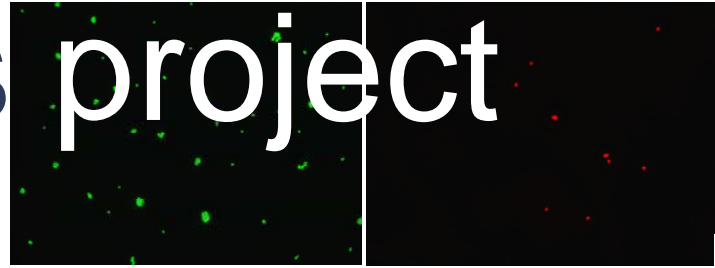


Part 2 – Chem.–bio. response
related topics

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Sensors project



□ Drivers



- Response to epidemics
- Defeat of chem.–bio. terrorism
- Enables other ACER projects

□ Tasks

- Evaluation of COTS/GOTS/NM systems
- Modification for airliner use
- Sensor location
- Integration into the cabin



Sensor tangible outcomes

❑ Defines what's practicable

- Cuts through the sensor hype
- Determines what works in civil aviation
- Realistic expectations @ realistic \$



❑ Unglamorous, but practicable sensors

- Simple, low cost sensors in right locations
- Use protocols recognize sensor limitations

❑ Sensor backbone

- Small, fast, cheap & useful for any sensor
- Practical to integrate into cabin



Sensor “bread box”

- ❑ Supports a suite of sensors
 - ❑ Data processing/comms.
 - ❑ Modular/scaleable
 - ❑ Aircraft-ready
 - ❑ Affordable



WHAT CAN WE DO?

Problems

Costs too much

Takes too long

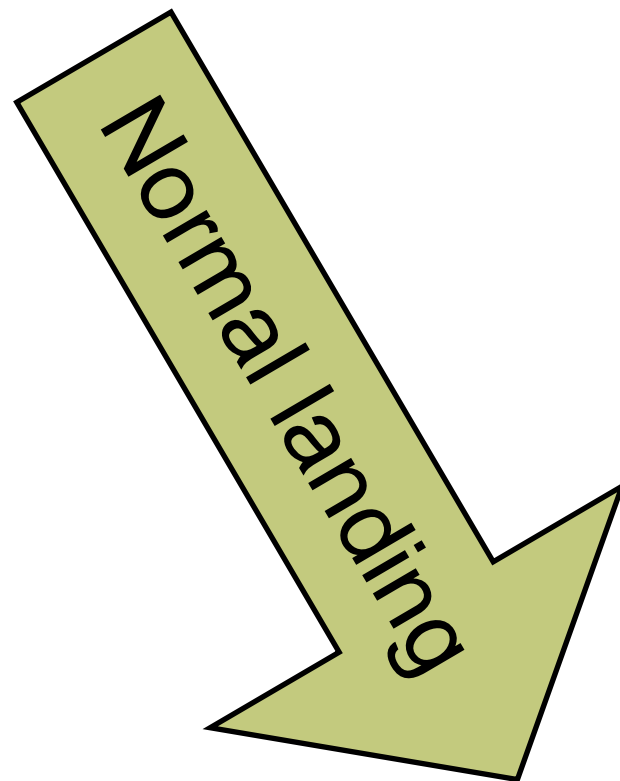
False positives

Vol./mass/power





Trigger sensor initiates sample capture



Hold at airport for PCR



Decon. project

▣ Drivers – respond to

➤ Terrorism

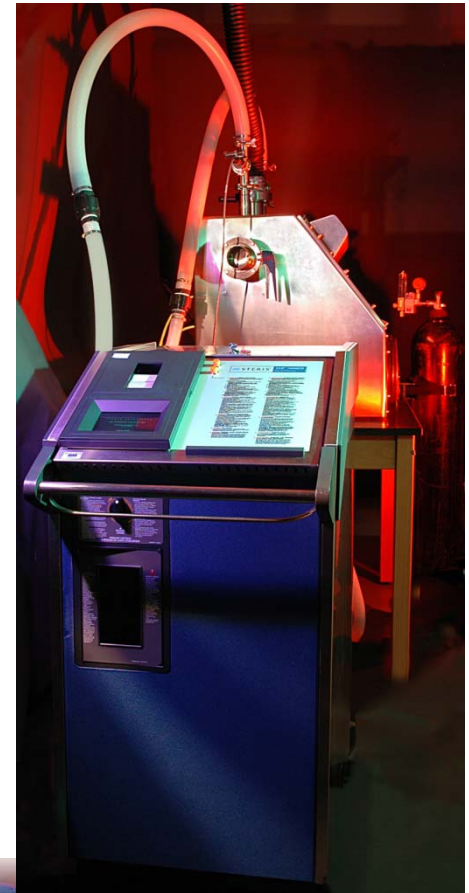
- ❖ DC anthrax attacks
- ❖ Tokyo subway sarin attack
- ❖ Chlorine tankers
- ❖ Airliners favorite target

➤ Epidemics/pandemics

- ❖ SARS
- ❖ influenza and AI
- ❖ TB, plague *etc.*

▣ Tasks

- Technology review
- Lab evaluation
- Full-scale demo.



Decon. tangible outcomes

- ❑ Ready when next pandemic hits
 - Evaluated efficacy of COTS hardware
 - Process tweaks have huge effect
- ❑ Enables response to bioterror
 - Delivery system that works for civil aviation
 - Knock down agents without risk to aircraft
- ❑ Overcome barriers to airline use
 - Safety issues
 - Cost and logistics



Thermal decon. system



- ❑ AeroClave COTS technology
- ❑ Aircraft hookup
- ❑ Antiviral only



Evaluation – thermal decon.

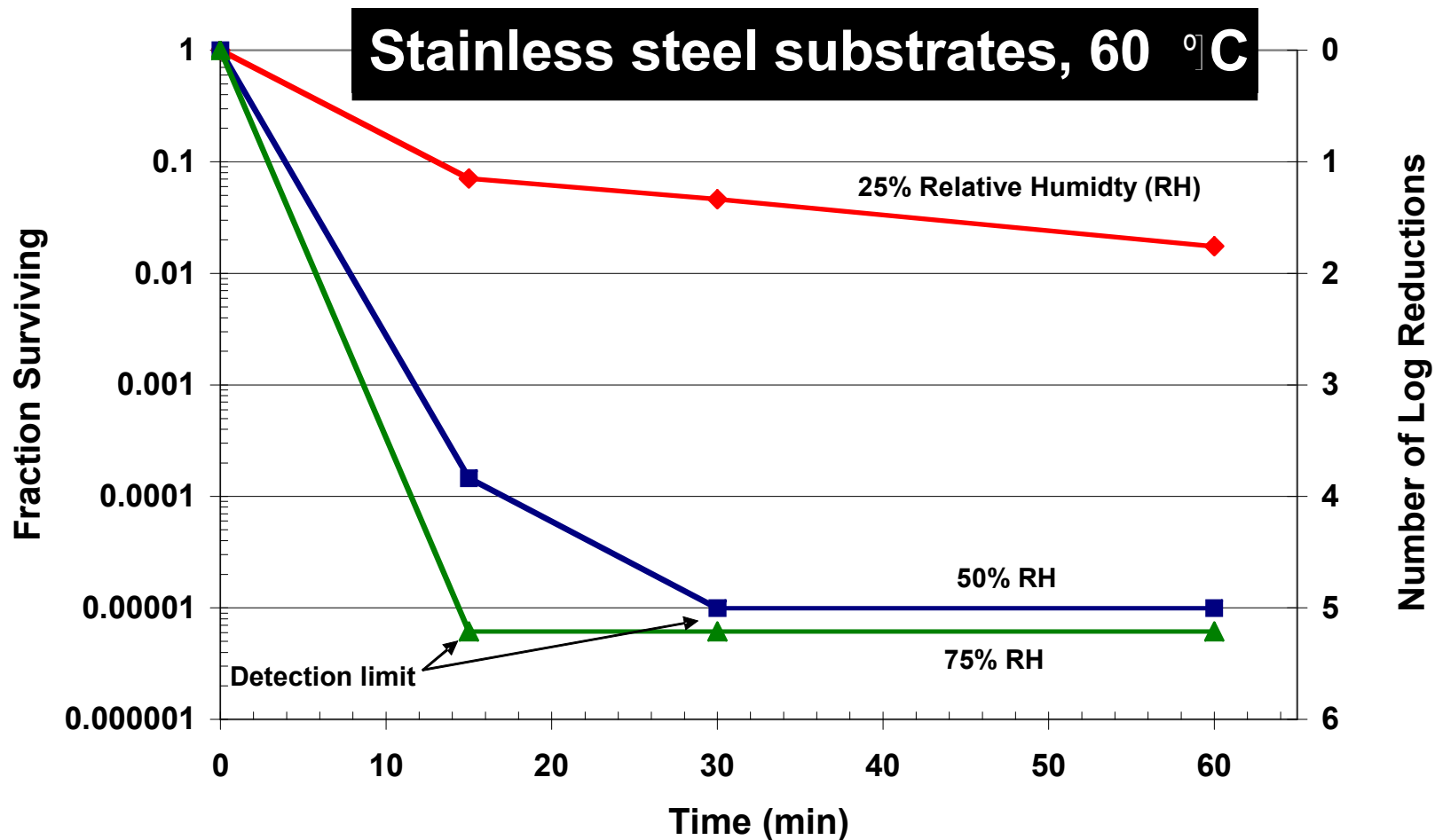


- ☐ T control/uniformity
- ☐ RH control capability
- ☐ Efficacy
- ☐ (Long-term effects?)

Limited scope for accel. lifing

Efficacy data

Influenza



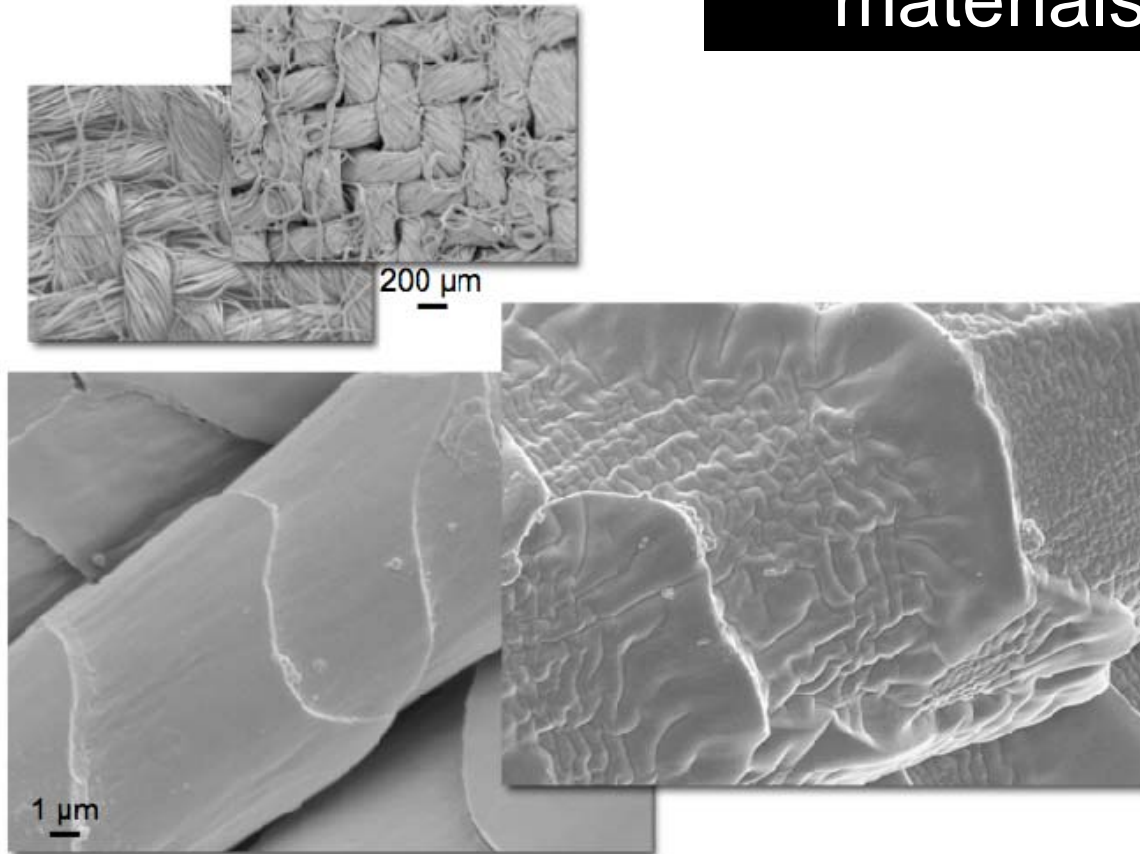
Vaporized hydrogen peroxide (VHP)

- ❑ Efficacy against BWAs well known, but use very dilute against viruses?
- ❑ Materials compatibility?
- ❑ Best method of delivery?



Materials/systems compatibility

Aircraft alloys, non-metallic
materials & avionics



Single aisle demonstration

- ❑ Environmental conditioning (AeroClave)
- ❑ VHP injection (STERIS)



Decon. project

Wide-body demo



Summary

- ❑ Chem.–bio. sensors
 - COTS/GOTS/NM evaluation
 - optimization and support systems
 - limited capabilities with current generation
- ❑ Whole airliner decontamination
 - efficacy
 - materials and systems compatibility
 - optimal delivery and full-scale demos
 - promising, but hurdles remain



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