

Trash to Supply Gas (TtSG) Project Overview

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Technologies that reduce logistical needs are a key to long term space missions. Currently, trash and waste generated during a mission is carried during the entire round-trip mission or stored inside a logistic module which is de-orbited into Earth's atmosphere for destruction. The goal of the Trash to Supply Gas (TtSG) project is to develop space technology alternatives for converting trash and other waste materials from human spaceflight into high-value products that might include propellants or power system fuels in addition to life support oxygen and water. In addition to producing a useful product from waste, TtSG will decrease the volume needed to store waste on long term space missions. This paper presents an overview of the TtSG technologies and future plans for the project.

Nomenclature

<i>ACS</i>	=	advanced clothing system
<i>AES</i>	=	Advanced Exploration System
<i>ARC</i>	=	Ames Research Center
<i>EVA</i>	=	extra-vehicular activity
<i>GRC</i>	=	Glenn Research Center
<i>HMC</i>	=	heat melt compactor
<i>KSC</i>	=	Kennedy Space Center
<i>LEO</i>	=	low Earth orbit
<i>LRR</i>	=	Logistic Reduction and Repurposing
<i>LTL</i>	=	logistics-to-living
<i>TtSG</i>	=	trash to supply gas

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I. Introduction

There is no doubt that human space exploration is a very complex and challenging endeavor, and one of the complexities is the logistical needs and requirements to support a human mission. These logistical needs are costly, in both mass and volume, and are directly proportional to mission duration. As NASA prepares to plan human missions beyond Low Earth Orbit (LEO), revolutionary technologies for the reduction of logistics are needed. To address these needs, NASA has kicked off a Logistic Reduction and Repurposing (LRR) project¹ under the Advanced Exploration Systems Program. The LRR project will enable a largely mission-independent cradle-to-grave-to-cradle approach to minimize logistics contributions to total mission architecture mass. The goals of the Logistics project will be accomplished through four hardware tasks plus a strong systems engineering analysis and integration function. The four hardware oriented tasks are: (1) Conversion of logistical items to useable products via heat melt compactor (HMC) processing, (2) Conversion of trash to supply gas (TtSG) to make propellant from waste products, (3) Use of an Advanced Clothing System (ACS) to reduce mass, volume, and flammability, and (4) Use of logistics-to-living (LTL) to repurpose launch packaging containers. This paper will provide an overview of the TtSG technologies and an overview of the project objectives.

The overall goal of the Trash to Supply Gas (TtSG) task is to develop space technology alternatives for converting trash and other waste materials from human spaceflight into high-value products that might include propellants or power system fuels in addition to life support oxygen and water. This reuse of discarded materials is a critical component of closing the life support material loop. This task along with the LRR integrated analysis will determine the feasibility and benefits of this approach. The overall technical approach for TtSG is to adapt technology already developed by industry for terrestrial applications for use in space, and ensure that the results of this work are available for spin-off applications back on Earth.

Escaping from Earth's gravity well requires powerful and expensive propulsion systems. Maximum utilization of all materials launched is therefore essential. Leftover food packaging, food scraps, used clothing, tape, paper, and other trash materials can be converted from useless trash to high energy gases that can be used for energy production or propulsion in crewed spacecraft or rover vehicles. This capability would also address the concern of waste management during long-duration human missions by reducing the need to store trash for long time periods. In-situ processing of trash is an option to control waste, while maintaining a healthy habitable volume, during long-duration missions.

Current human spaceflight missions either carry trash during the entire round-trip mission or discard trash inside a logistic module which is de-orbited into Earth's atmosphere for destruction. Affordable human exploration beyond LEO will not include continuous logistic resupply from Earth and pressurized volume available for trash storage will be minimal. By converting waste materials that would be otherwise useless to propellants or fuels, the need to launch fuel to locations beyond Earth orbit is reduced. The additional cost of delivering mass to locations beyond LEO is even greater. Since typically over five kilograms per day of waste is produced for a crew of four, there is tremendous value to be gained by conversion of waste to fuels, as well as protecting the habitable environment.

Converting trash and waste into hydrocarbon fuels, water, and oxygen is a complex process requiring multiple processing steps. Feedstock may need to be conditioned by drying or grinding. The conditioned trash, mainly hydrocarbon based, is broken down into less complex shorter hydrocarbon molecular chains or into carbon oxides (mixture of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide). Previous experience in this area by the principal investigators has provided background data and identified technical challenges which need to be overcome by the TtSG task². Moderate temperature (500°C-800°C) processes including pyrolysis, thermal oxidation, catalytic decomposition, and steam reforming have demonstrated production of mixtures of three carbon chains (C3) or higher hydrocarbons and a mixture of carbon oxides and hydrocarbons. These processes will be evaluated, first in laboratory settings, using standardized waste streams for comparison of estimated system mass and power consumption.

There are other possible products from the TtSG technologies. Some of the technologies produce carbon char which could be used in similar ways to activated carbon. It could also be a store of carbon that could be converted to carbon dioxide for plant growth when needed. Some of the technologies under investigation could be used to produce other hydrocarbons besides methane. For example, steam reforming is currently used in the chemical industry in combination with the Fisher Tropsch to make a variety of hydrocarbons.

Production of energy and fuels from waste products such as biomass is continually gaining popularity for terrestrial applications. There are challenges in adapting the terrestrial technologies for space application. The technologies must be miniaturized, as many terrestrial production plants are for converting landfill waste or biomass where there is a large continuous source of waste. Terrestrial technologies are also focusing on smaller production facilities that can operate at the source of the waste. The amount of astronaut interaction with the system and production of hazardous components are a concern. A system that requires a lot of human interaction or

maintenance would be unacceptable. The production of hazardous or unpleasant substances must be avoided. A small quantity of hazardous components released in a closed spacecraft could have a much more drastic impact than in an open terrestrial environment. Many of the TtSG technologies produce components or residues that, although not toxic, smell very bad and would make adding trash to the system unpleasant.

II. Technologies

Each technology follows a similar path to convert trash into methane, with modifications based on the specifics of the individual technology. The general process flow is shown in Figure 1. The trash will go through an initial preparation step which includes shredding into smaller pieces and might include a drying step. Then the trash enters the processing step, in which it is converted to gas through one of the technologies listed in Table 1. Following this step, the gas will be cleaned and separated into individual components, as necessary. If the technology produces significant amounts of methane, the methane can be collected directly after the trash processing reactor. Otherwise, the product gas, a mixture of carbon oxides, will then be fed into a methanation or Sabatier reactor along with hydrogen, produced from an electrolyzer, to produce methane. Tars, ash or hazardous products will have to be separated from the trash processing reactor and the resulting gas stream, and is shown in the box labeled "other" in Figure 1.

Pyrolysis processes trash by heating in the absence of oxygen. The primary products are liquids, tars, char, and gasses. The mix of products can be adjusted by varying operating parameters and the use of catalysts that crack hydrocarbon liquids into gasses. The production of methane directly from pyrolysis is low³, so pyrolysis likely would be coupled with another oxidation step to produce carbon dioxide that can be fed to the Sabatier reactor. The production of carbon char from pyrolysis is a potential advantage. The char can be reused as a filter material (activated carbon) or stored and converted to carbon dioxide for plant growth. In addition, since the production of methane from waste material is limited by the amount of hydrogen, the char provides a means of storing waste as carbon in a low volume if it is not desired to convert all carbon to methane.

Incineration and ozone oxidation^{4, 5} both convert waste into carbon dioxide and water. The water is collected, sent to an electrolyzer and the resulting hydrogen is fed into a Sabatier reactor along with the carbon dioxide to produce methane. These processes have the advantage of being relatively straight forward and not requiring many steps. Since both methods seek to fully oxidize the waste, the amount of partially combusted, potentially toxic compounds is minimized. However, incineration produces hazardous products such as nitrogen oxides and sulfur oxides (NO_x and SO_x). In addition, incineration and ozone oxidation will require more power for the electrolyzer since neither method directly produces methane or hydrogen gas. Ozone oxidation operates at lower temperatures, near 125 °C, so it is less likely to produce NO_x⁵.

Gasification is the partial oxidation of the waste, converting solid material into a gas. In terrestrial applications, the product gas, called syn gas or producer gas, is used directly for heating, power generation or fuel production⁶. In this case, gasification is being investigated because it might directly produce significant amounts of methane and hydrogen, thus reducing the power and mass requirements for the electrolyzer and Sabatier reactor. Although gasification may produce methane directly, a Sabatier reactor will still be needed to maximize the amount of methane production². Like pyrolysis, gasification can produce carbon char. Gasification produces tars and partially combusted hydrocarbons which will complicate the gas separation and cleanup step.

Steam reforming produces a mixture of hydrogen, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. It is the reaction of steam with hydrocarbons at elevated temperatures and pressures. The product gas is fed to a Sabatier or methanation reactor. The advantage of steam reforming is that it produces hydrogen directly and would require a smaller electrolyzer than needed for incineration or ozone oxidation.

Two low temperature catalytic methods, photocatalytic oxidation and wet air oxidation⁷, are being investigated. The methods can be used separately or in conjunction with each other. Photocatalytic oxidation converts waste into methane in the same way as incineration, but at much lower temperatures. It produces carbon dioxide and water which is fed to an electrolyzer and then a Sabatier reactor. Wet air oxidation uses a catalyst that can convert the waste to methane in a single reactor. The combination of photocatalyst and wet air oxidation may increase the rate of reaction. In addition, GRC is investigating the use of solar collectors to provide heat to the wet air oxidation reactor.

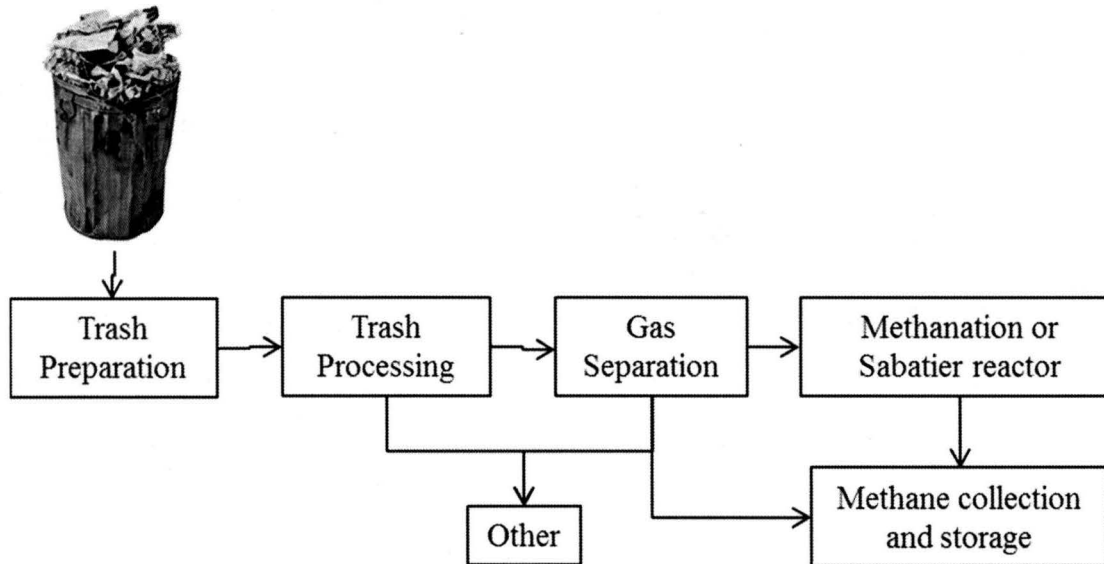


Figure 1. General process flow for TtSG technologies.

Table 1. Trash Processing Technologies

General Technology	Subtypes	Process Options	Temp. (°C)	Pressure (atm)	End Products/ By-products	Past Work
THERMAL TREATMENT	Pyrolysis (Thermal decomposition)	Fast pyrolysis	400-650 °C	~1 atm	Liquids, tars, char, gases	ARC; KSC
	Gasification	Direct/ Partial oxidation	400-800 °C	~1 atm	Synthesis gas (CO, CO ₂ , H ₂ , CH ₄ , H ₂ O)	KSC
	Incineration	Incineration mass burn/auger feed	300-1000 °C	~1 atm	CO ₂ , H ₂ O, ash	KSC; ARC
CHEMICAL OXIDATION	Ozone Oxidation	Wet ozonation	125 °C	5 atm	CO ₂ , H ₂ O	ARC
	Steam Reforming	Steam Reforming	400-600	220 atm	CO, CO ₂ , H ₂	GRC
CATALYTIC DECOMPOSITION	Low Temperature Catalytic Decomposition	Photocatalytic oxidation	<100	~1	CO ₂ , H ₂ O	GRC
		Wet air oxidation	150-325	20-200	CH ₄ , CO ₂ , CO, H ₂	GRC

III. Waste Composition

As part of the LRR project, a waste model showing the waste generated during a one year space mission was developed¹. The estimated total amount of waste generated by four crew members during a one year mission is 1900 kg wet and 1150 kg dry mass. This amount of waste can be converted to approximately 1500kg of methane. This total includes wastes that are thought to be appropriate for TtSG and does not include other wastes, such as metals, that cannot be processed by TtSG technologies. The major waste sources include food packaging and left over food, human wastes, hygiene items and clothing. On a dry mass basis, food packaging, clothing and maximum absorbent garments or MAGs, (used during EVAs) are the largest contributors to the waste stream. The trash is collected in small bags, called footballs, which contain, for example, garbage from a meal that is placed in a bag and wrapped with duct tape⁸.

The waste will contain many components including polymers, natural fibers such as cotton and salts. The food packaging is a laminate material that contains polyethylene, nylon, polyethylene terephthalate, and aluminum. The

clothing consists of cotton and the MAGs are diapers that contain multiple polymers as well as sodium polyacrylate as the absorbent.

Because of the complex waste stream, a set of waste simulants was created for use in initial stages of TtSG technology development. The waste simulants consist of medium and high fidelity simulants of the major components of the waste stream. The three medium fidelity waste simulants are a food packaging simulant, cotton cloth, and diaper. The cotton cloth and diaper are run by themselves, while the food packaging simulant is a combination of polymers determined from analysis of actual food packaging. The medium fidelity waste simulants and composition of the food packaging simulant are given in Table 2. The medium fidelity simulants do not contain any water.

Table 2. Medium fidelity waste simulants.

Waste	Simulant	Mass %
MAGs	Commercially available diaper	100%
	Polyethylene	52%
	Polyethylene terephthalate	14%
	Nylon	13%
Food Packaging	Aluminum foil	22%
	Cotton Towels	100%

The high fidelity waste simulants consists of the medium fidelity simulants to which food or simulated human wastes have been added. Compositions of the simulants are given in Tables 3 – 6. Table 3 gives the mass percentages for the major components of the high fidelity simulants. The detailed composition of each component is referenced and given in the other tables. The food packaging to food ratio was taken from the HMC waste simulant model. Table 4 gives the components of the food simulant, which was also adapted from the HMC waste simulant. The number of components was reduced, but the water content was kept the same (81% water). The mass ratio of feces and urine to MAGs was taken from the Baseline Values and Assumptions Document⁹ estimates on extravehicular activity for a Lunar outpost mission. Table 5 gives the formula for simulated feces¹⁰ and Table 6 gives the formula for simulated urine¹¹.

Table 3. Composition of high fidelity simulants.

Waste	Simulant	Mass %
Food	Packaging (Table 2)	58%
	Food (Table 4)	42%
	Diapers	30%
MAGs	Simulated feces (Table 5)	1%
	Simulated urine (Table 6)	69%

Table 4. Composition of food simulant.

Component	Mass %
Juice	41%
Dried apricot	11%
Tortilla	21%
hot dog	27%

Table 5. Composition of simulated feces.

Component	Mass %
Cellulose	6%
Polyethylene glycol (PEG)	3%
Peanut Oil	11%
Miso	17%
Potassium chloride (KCl)	2%
Calcium chloride (CaCl ₂)	1%
Water	60%

Table 6. Composition of simulated urine.

Component	Concentration (g/L)
Urea	5.20
Taurine	0.06
Creatinine	0.52
Histidine	0.10
Glutamic acid	0.17
Glucose	0.26
Ammonium citrate	1.23
Ammonium formate	0.15
Ammonium oxalate monohydrate	0.07
Sodium chloride	2.31
Magnesium chloride hexahydrate	0.55
Potassium bicarbonate	0.22
Potassium carbonate	0.05
Potassium monobasic phosphate	0.11
Potassium chloride	0.54
Potassium sulfate	0.74
Calcium chloride	0.02
Sodium sulfate	0.41

IV. Conclusion

As the TtSG project progresses, one or two technologies from this group will be selected for future development. The down selection is scheduled to occur in 2013. The factors used to evaluate the technologies include trash processing rate, conversion efficiency, production of hazardous compounds, power, and mass requirements for the trash processing technology and the associated electrolyzer, gas separation, and Sabatier reactor systems. After down selection, a prototype unit for conversion of trash to methane will be demonstrated in 2014.

Acknowledgments



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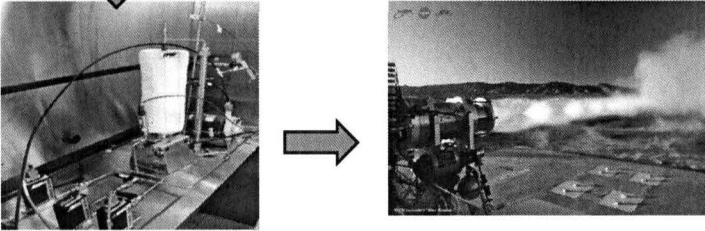
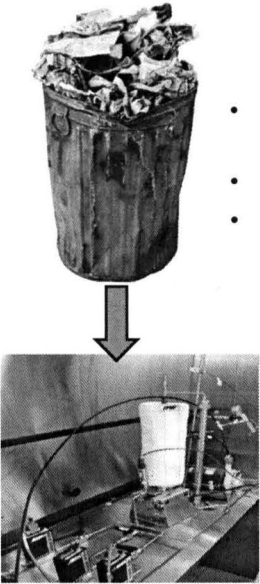
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 **Agenda** 


- Logistics, Reduction and Repurposing (LRR) Project Overview
- TtSG overview, schedule, and processes
- Waste model



2




LRR Overview




- **Summary**
 - Logistics Reduction and Repurposing (LRR) will utilize a cradle-to-grave approach to logistics to reduce total mission logistical up mass.
 - LRR will demonstrate efficient methods to repurpose hardware originally designed for other uses, reduce packaging volume, and using common system elements for multiple mission applications.
 - Minimize intrinsic logistics mass.
 - Direct logistics component repurposing for on-orbit outfitting.
 - Compact and process logistics to useful components and products.
 - Enable long term stable storage and disposal
 - Enable logistics sharing between vehicles in different mission phases
- **Goals: new capabilities and exploration affordability**
 - Reuse and repurposing will reduce initial up mass and volume because it will reduce the number of dedicated crew outfitting items.
 - Compacted/processed logistical material available for radiation shielding, water, or propellant.
 - Enable more hygienic crew environments through waste stabilization.
 - Increase habitable volume over mission duration through compaction.
 - Reduced mass will reduce vehicle cost.

3



LRR Overview



- LRR has four hardware oriented tasks and a systems engineering task
- Six NASA centers are participating
 - HMC: ARC/JSC/MSFC/KSC/GRC
 - TTSG: KSC/GRC/ARC/JSC
 - ACS: JSC/WSTF
 - LTL: JSC/JPL/ARC

Logistics Reduction and Repurposing (LRR)

Project Manager: James Broyan, JSC
Deputy PM: Sarah Shull, JSC

LRR Waste Reuse Systems Engineering Analysis (WRSEA)

Lead: Michael Ewert, JSC

Heat Melt Compactor (HMC)

Lead: John Fisher, ARC

Trash to Supply Gas (TTSG)

Lead: Paul Hintze, KSC


Advanced Clothing System (ACS)

Lead: Evelyne Orndoff, JSC


Logistics to Living (L2L)

Lead: Sarah Shull, JSC


4



TtSG Overview




- What is it?
 - A series of space technology alternatives for converting trash and other waste materials from human spaceflight into high-value products that might include propellants, power system fuels or oxygen and water for life support.
- Products: This activity investigates promising lower TRL technologies that process waste (trash & human waste) all the way to gases which can be reused, thus saving launch mass.
- Methane, hydrogen and oxygen are all candidates for use in propulsion. Hydrogen and oxygen can also be reused for ECLSS.
- Systems Engineering Analysis task will guide the testing and selection of these technologies, which will come primarily from SBIR and other past work.




XCOR Aerospace testing methane rocket engine, January 16, 2007

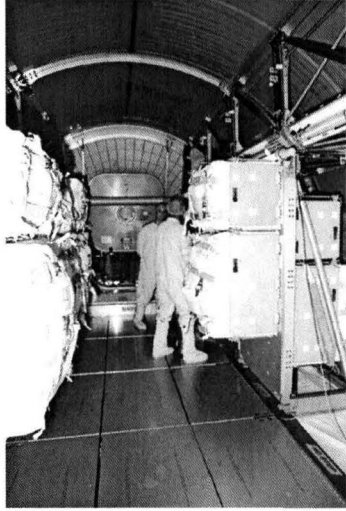
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TtSG Overview




- Why TtSG?
 - Reduce volume of trash - Current human spaceflight missions either carry trash during the entire round-trip mission or discard trash inside a logistic module which is de-orbited into Earth's atmosphere for destruction.
 - Produce something useful from a waste product
- Challenges
 - Miniaturization
 - Operation with minimal human interaction
 - Do not produce hazards
 - Gas cleaning and purification




KSC-01PP-0726: Workers in the Space Station Processing Facility are removing contents from the Multi-Purpose Logistics Module (MPLM) Leonardo to begin removing the contents after STS-102. The MPLM brought back nearly a ton of trash and excess equipment from the Space Station.

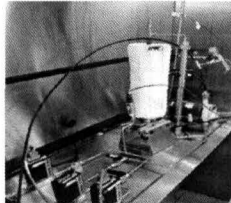
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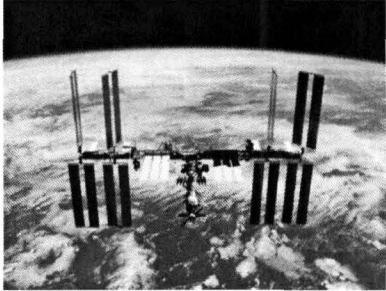
TtSG Schedule




- **FY12:**
 - Testing existing prototypes
 - Efficiency analysis
 - Waste characterization analysis
- **FY13:**
 - Mixed trash testing
 - Down-selection to two processes for breadboard design
- **FY14:**
 - Complete breadboard design testing
 - Upgrade analysis
- **FY15:**
 - Build upgraded prototype
 - Provide mission architecture recommendations
- **FY17:**
 - ISS flight project design complete




Thermal oxidation reactor at KSC



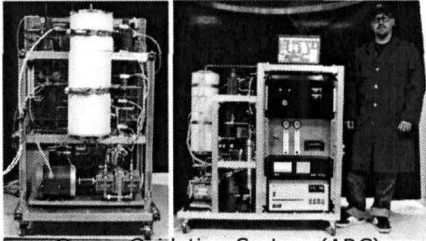
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TtSG Processes




- KSC, GRC, ARC have hardware that they are testing
- All processes have a 3-4 TRL
 - Pyrolysis
 - Decomposition of waste materials with heat in the absence of oxygen
 - Gasification
 - Decomposition of waste materials with heat in the presence of oxygen and/or steam
 - Incineration
 - Decomposition of waste materials with combustion
 - Steam Reforming
 - Decomposition of waste materials with heat in the presence of steam
 - Catalytic Decomposition- Low Temperature Decomposition of waste materials in the presence of a catalyst
 - Wet air oxidation
 - Photocatalytic oxidation
 - Ozone Oxidation
 - Decomposition of waste materials with heat in the presence of ozone




Ozone Oxidation System (ARC)


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TtSG Processes




- Wood gas car, Biofuel power generation






Beaver Energy




LowTechMagazine.com

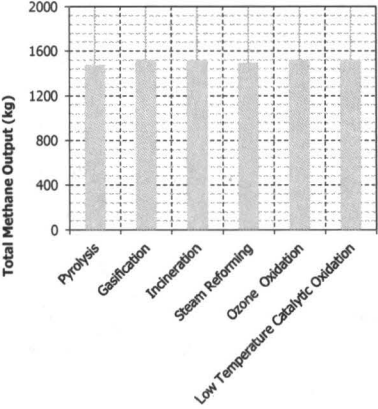
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TtSG General Systems Analysis

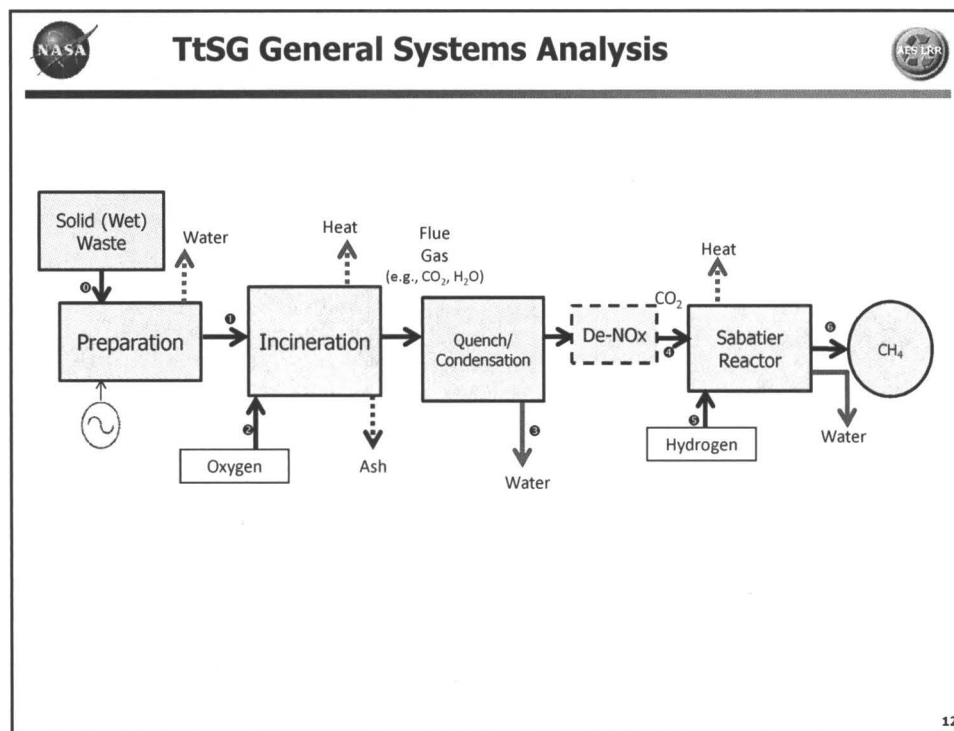
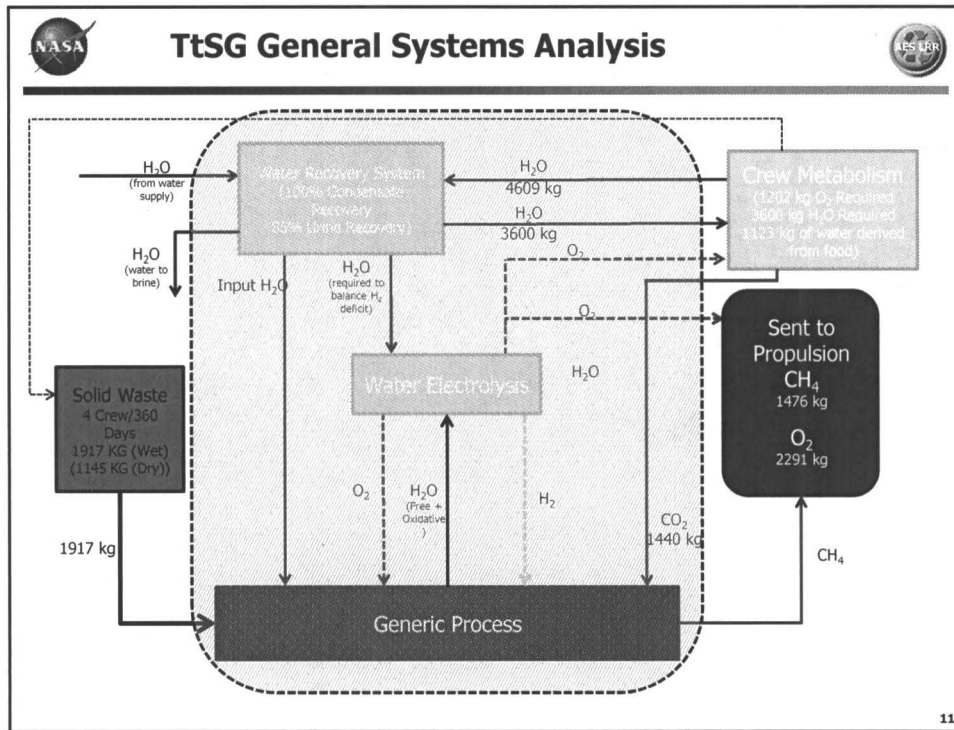


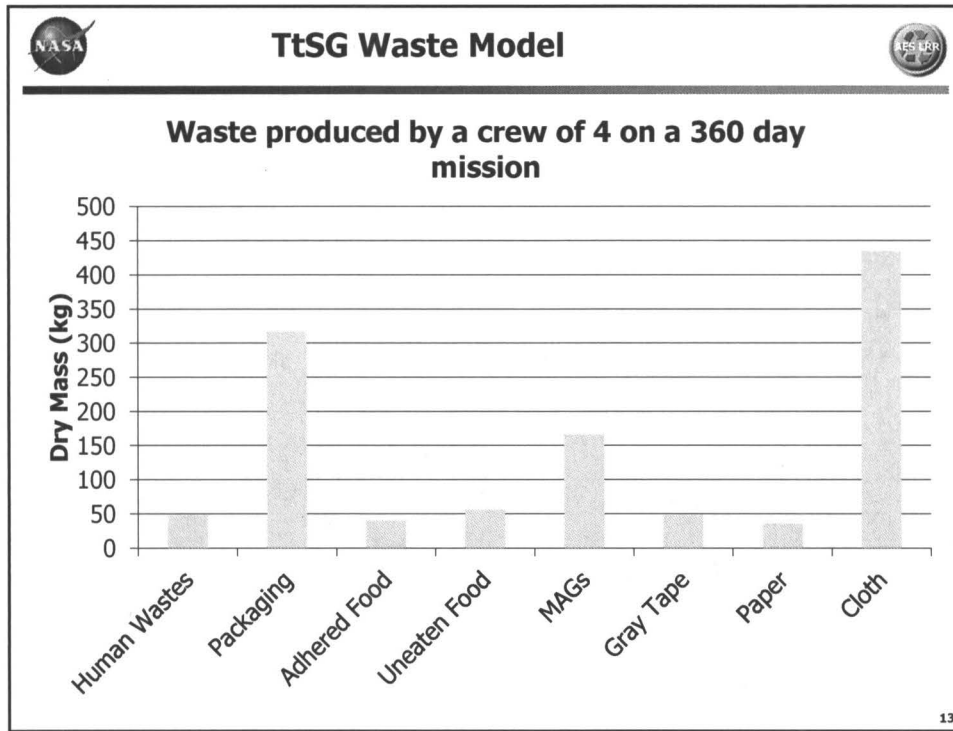
- No power or volume trades completed
- Assumptions
 - Crew of 4 for 360 days
 - Waste types: Human Waste, Packaging, Adhered Food, Uneaten Food, MAGS, Gray Tape, Paper, Clothing, Towels, Washcloths
 - Waste quantity: 1144.8 kg dry mass, 771.8 kg water; Crew metabolism 4200 kg
 - Additional O2 and H2O added to processes in analysis to equate CH4 output – On a dry mass basis, complete conversion is hydrogen limited
 - Technologies produce ~ 1500 kg of methane
 - Technologies produce 1900 - 2300 kg of oxygen
 - Integrated systems require 500 – 1000 kg of water as extra payload



Process	Total Methane Output (kg)
Pyrolysis	~1400
Gasification	~1450
Incineration	~1400
Steam Reforming	~1400
Ozone Oxidation	~1400
Low Temperature Catalytic Oxidation	~1400

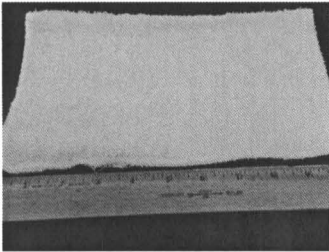
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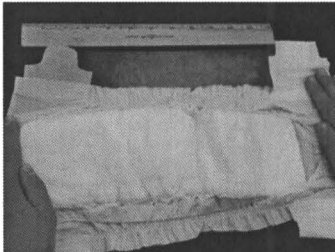


TtSG Waste Model

- Waste Simulants
 - Cloth, food packaging and MAGs (Maximum Absorbent Garments) were selected as initial simulants to test technologies
 - Future simulants will include food and simulated human wastes
- Washcloth
 - Cotton is predominantly cellulose; 44% Carbon, 6% Hydrogen, 50% Oxygen by mass
- Diaper
 - Diaper contains multiple polymers and materials including the sorbent, Velcro and elastic. No elemental estimation made at this point




Washcloth




Diaper

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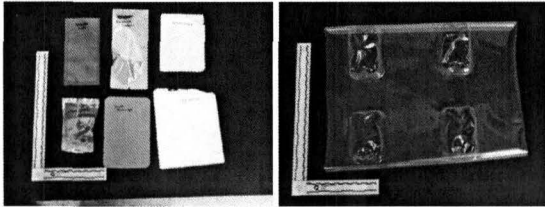


TtSG Waste Model

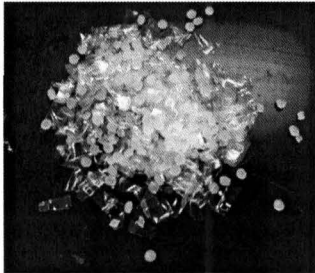


- Food Packaging Simulant (FPS)
 - 22% aluminum foil
 - 14% Polyethylene terephthalate (from water bottle) 63% Carbon, 4% Hydrogen, 33% Oxygen by mass

- 13% Nylon 69% Carbon, 6% Hydrogen, 13% Oxygen, 12% Nitrogen by mass
- 51% PE; 86% Carbon, 14% Hydrogen by mass




Food Packaging




Food Packaging Simulant

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TtSG Contacts



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