

Partnering To Engineer the Future



Space Farming Challenges & Opportunities

O. Monje Kennedy Space Center, FL 32899 IFT 2017, June 25 -28, Las Vegas, NV





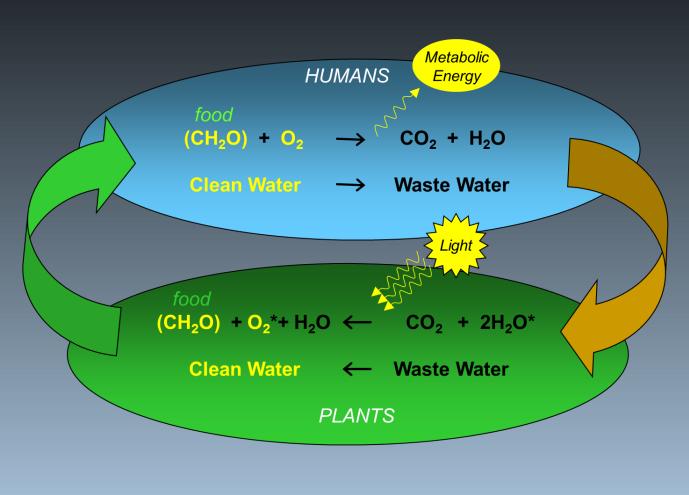




FARMERS WANTED

Earth = Our "Bioregenerative" Life Support System

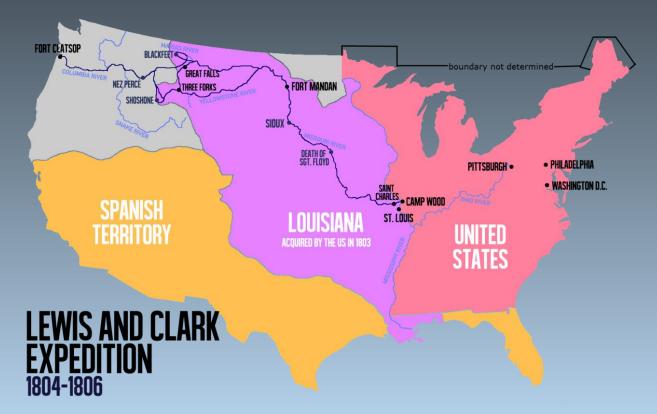




Wheeler, 2016

On Earth, explorers 'live off the land'

- Crew = 33
- 2 years elk hunting and fishing
- Learned food technology from native tribes

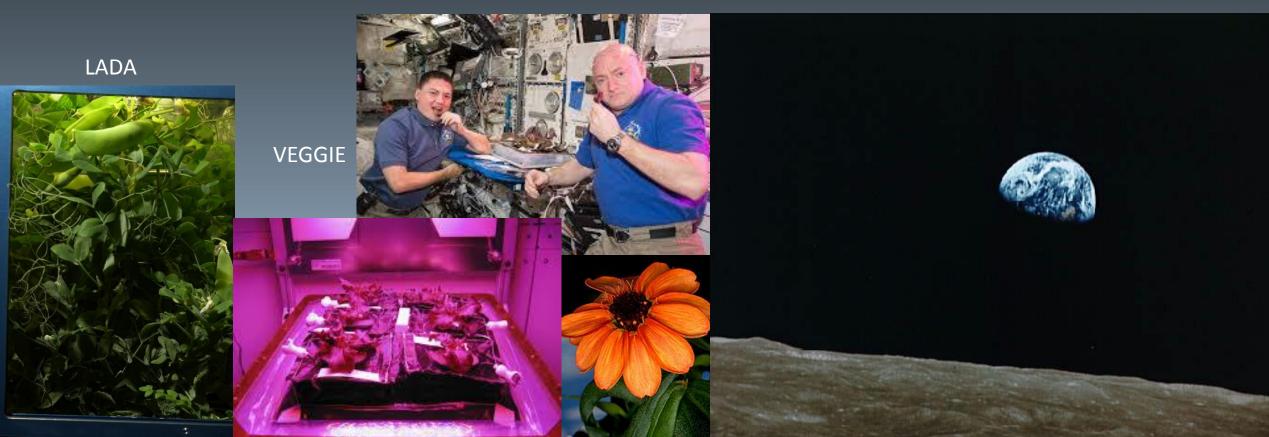




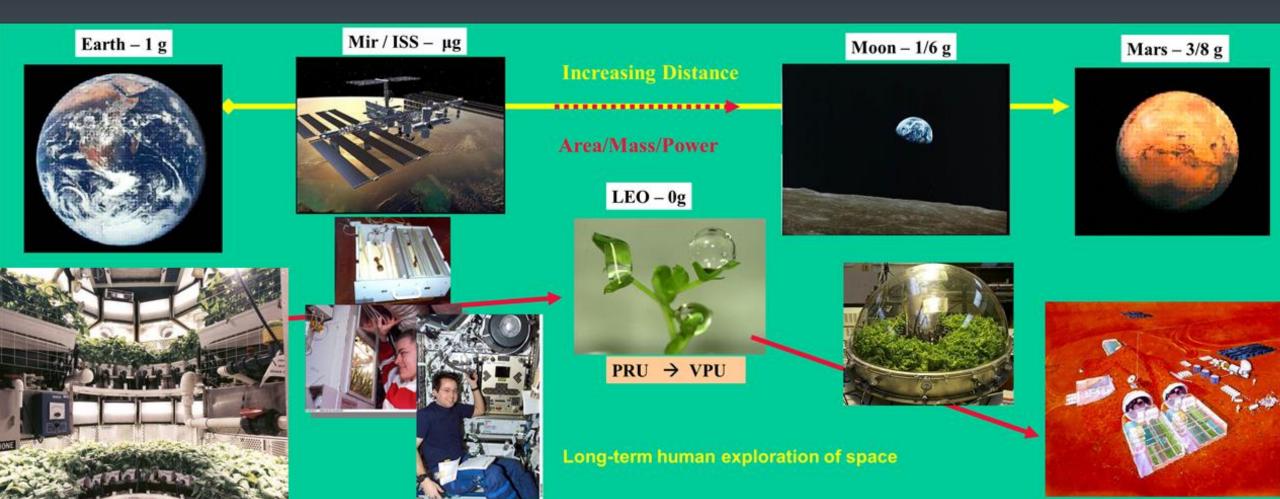
In space, explorers need in situ food production

Space Farming enables colonization of space

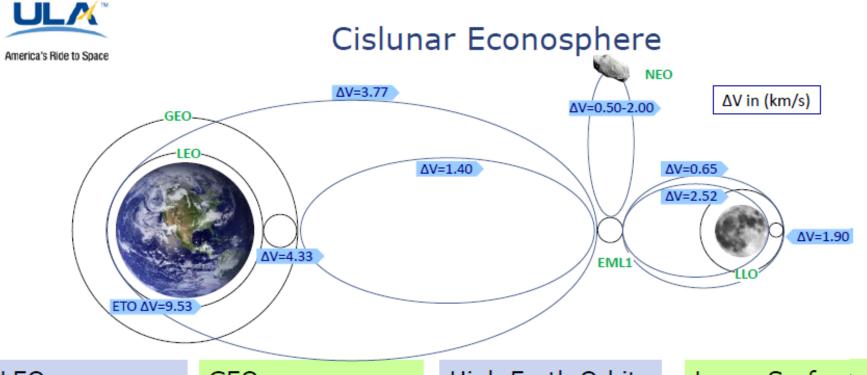
- Sustainable: minimize logistics of resupply
- Supplies: Light, CO₂, O₂, Nutrients, Water, Soil, Seeds, Plant chamber
- Crew Psychological well-being: green Earth
- Food Systems: palatable, nutritious and safe source of fresh food (limited shelf-life)



Task: adapt 1g agriculture to fractional g locations



Opportunities: Commercial Uses of Cislunar Space



LEO ISS

Remote Sensing Commercial Station Communication Space Control Debris mitigation Science R&D Tourism Manufacturing Propellant Transfer

GEO

Observation Communication Space Control Debris Mitigation Space Solar Power Repair Station Satellite Life extension Harvesting

High Earth Orbit

Science / Astronomy Communication Link Way Station Propellant Depots Repair Station Lunar Solar Power Sat Manufacturing Planetary Defense

Existing market / Emerging market \ Future market

Lunar Surface

Science/ Astronomy •Lunar •Observatory Human Outpost Tourism Mining •Oxygen/Water •Regolith •Rare Earth Elements •HE3 Manufacturing Fuel Depots

NASA – Prepares for missions to Mars

The Earth Reliant, Proving Ground, and Earth Independent periods are divided into phases, with a capstone demonstration defining the gate between each phase and the next. All activities are part of an integrated strategy that builds from experience gained in the Earth Reliant period, and informs objectives, capabilities, and missions in the Proving Ground and Earth Independent periods.

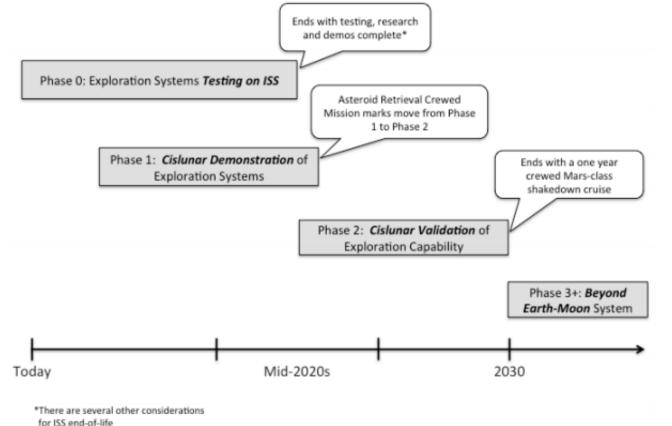
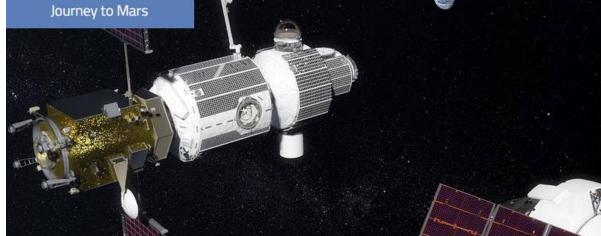


FIGURE 4.0-1 EXPLORATION PHASES

Human Exploration and Operations Exploration Objectives, 2016

Deep Space Gateway – crewed spaceport in lunar orbit – access lunar surface & deep space

Deep Space Transport – reusable vehicle to travel to Mars and return to the gateway



March 28, 2017

Deep Space Gateway to Open Opportunities for Distant Destinations

Commercial uses of Cislunar Space



ESA – Moon Village & Amazon Moon Deliveries

Space Farming = f (Plant/Microbial Biology & Engineering)

Research Issues

- Sensory mechanisms: Gravity sensing and response to mechanisms in cells, plants & microbes.
- Radiation effects on plants/microbes
- Plant/microbial growth under altered atmospheric pressures
- **Spaceflight syndromes:** Responses to integrated spaceflight environment, microbial ecosystems and environments, changes in virulence of pathogens.
- Food safety
- Plant Microbe Interactions

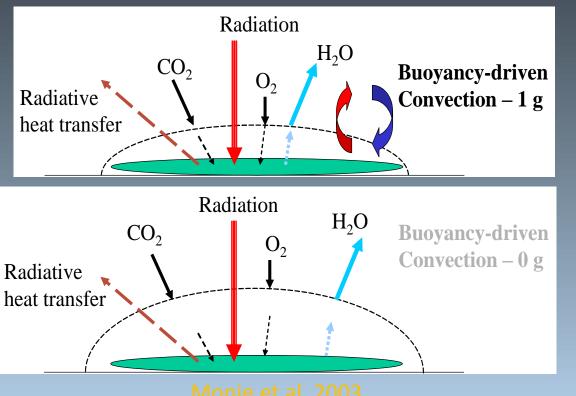
Hardware Issues

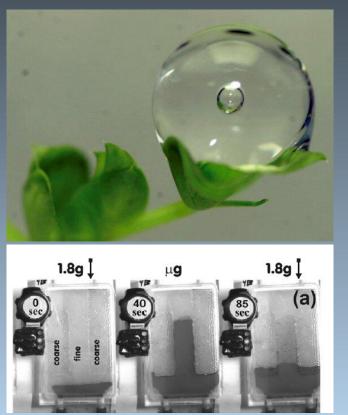
- Performance: Mitigate spaceflight syndromes for adequate plant growth
- Mass, power & volume restrictions
- Role in life support systems

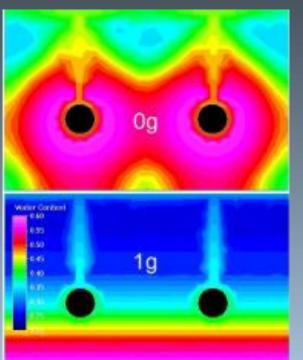
Space-Flight Environment

The absence of gravity induces physical effects that alter the microenvironment surrounding plants and their organs.

These effects include: increased boundary layers surrounding plant organs and the absence of convective mixing of atmospheric gases. In addition, altered behavior of liquids and gases is responsible for phase separation and for dominance of capillary forces in the absence of gravitational forces (moisture redistribution)

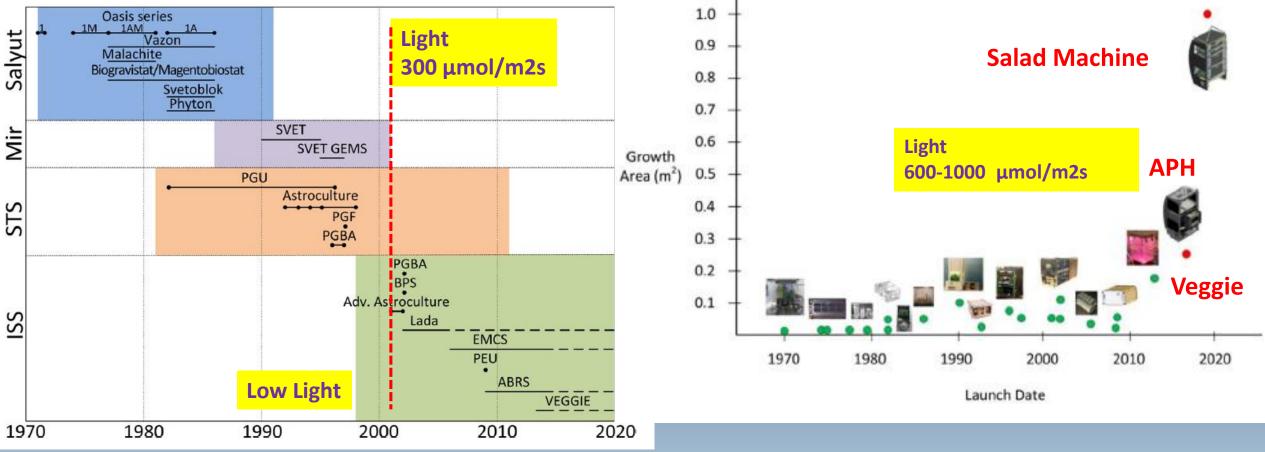






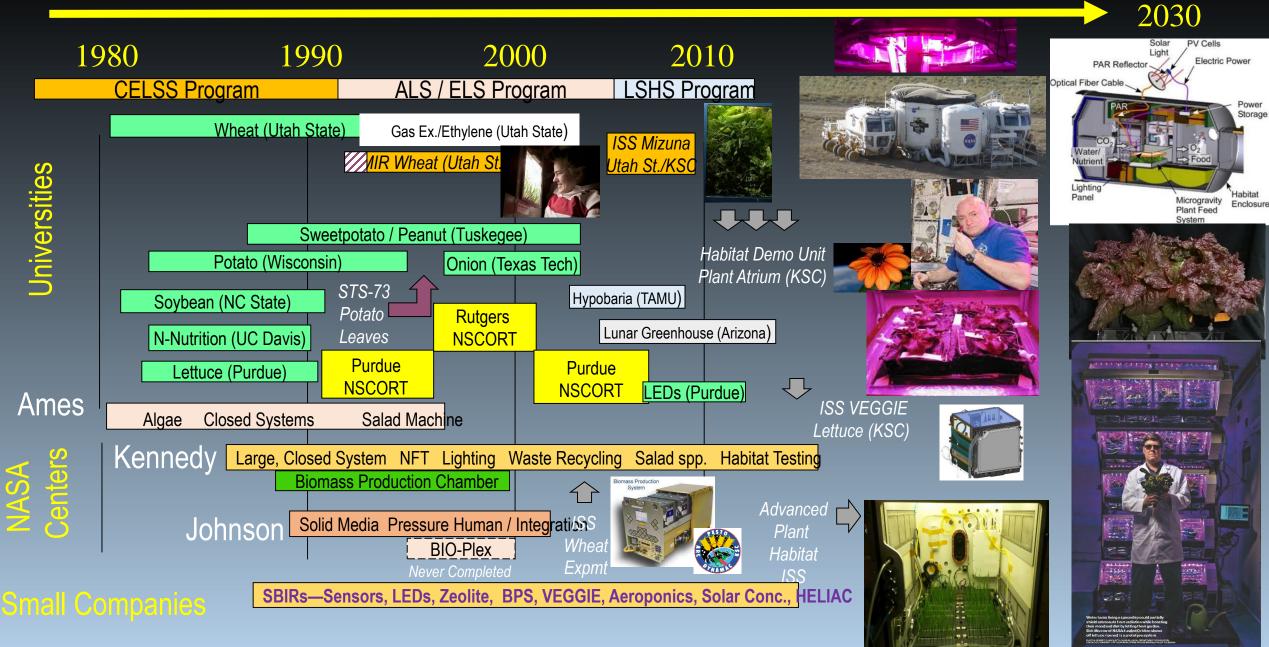
Jones and Or, 1998



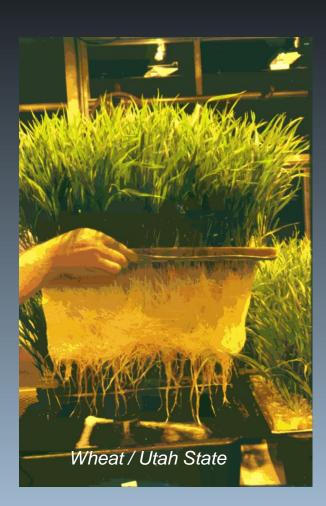


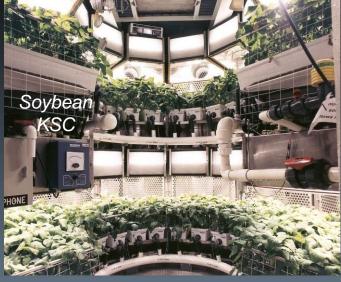
Zabel et al. Life Sci. Space Res. (2016)

NASA's Bioregenerative Life Support Testing



Recirculating Hydroponics with Crops– Record yields vs Field









Conserve Water & Nutrients Eliminate Water Stress Optimize Mineral Nutrition Facilitate Harvesting Will this work in partial g?

Wheeler et al., 1999. Acta Hort



Cultivar Comparisons and Crop Breeding

<u>Several Universities:</u> Cultivar Comparisons wheat, potato, soybean, lettuce, sweetpotato, tomato

<u>Utah State:</u> Super Dwarf Wheat Apogee Wheat Perigee Wheat Super Dwarf Rice



Dwarf Pepper ↑ and Tomato ↓



Tuskegee: ASP GM-Sweetpotato



Plants for Future Space Missions

201020152020**202520302035204020452050**International Space Station (plant experiments—salad crops)

Crew Exploration Vehicle (supplemental crops Mars transit)

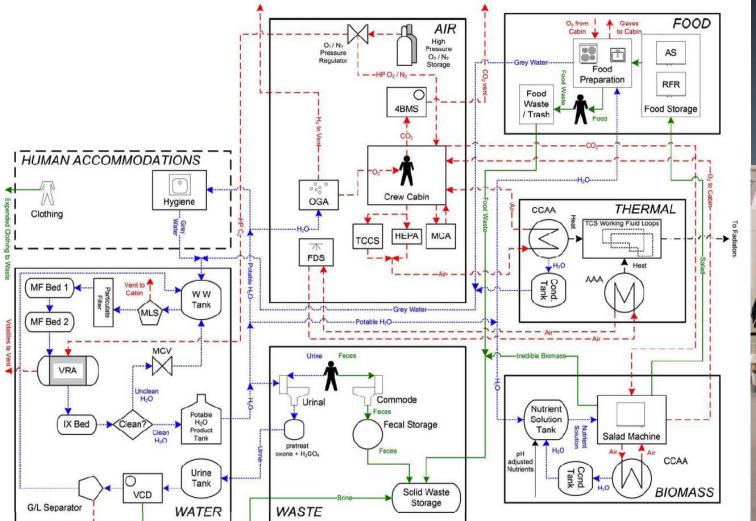
Lunar Lander (no plants)

Lunar Outpost (supplemental foods)

Martian Outpost / Colonies

(supplemental foods ⇒ autonomous life support)

Bioregenerative Life Support



Volatiles to Vent

Integrate physicochemical and plantbased life support systems





Salad Machine – Transit / Orbit

Scale – Expand from Experimental to Production

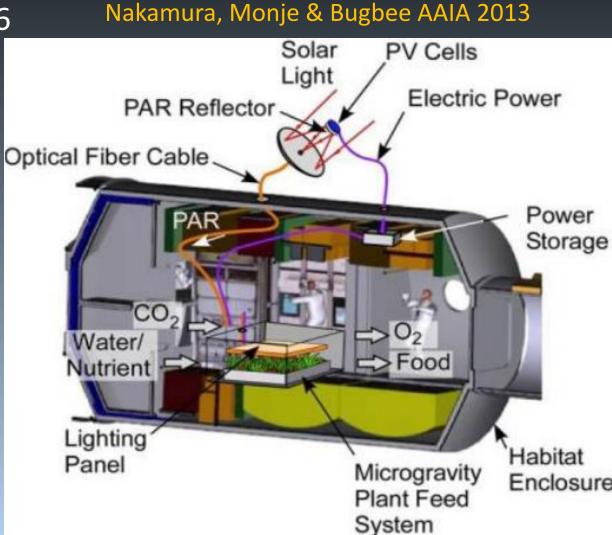
- 150 g/d = daily: 25 g salad for Crew of 6
- 1 m² Planting area

• Performance criteria:

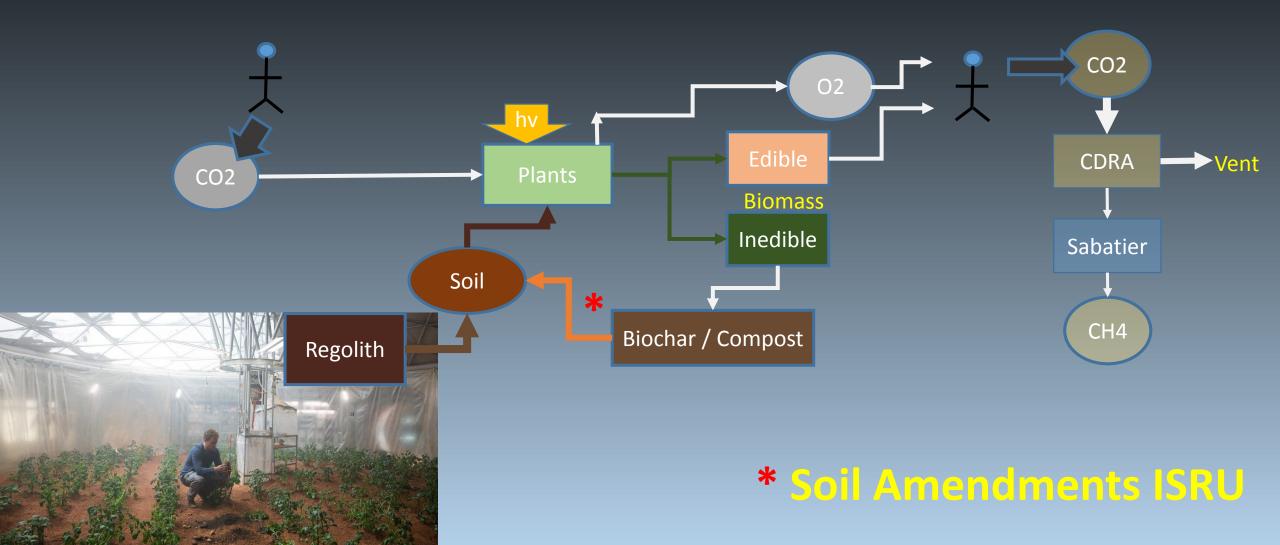
- Productivity maximize
- Consistency robust, repeatable
- Crew Time minimal

Spacecraft

- Cabin air CO₂, VOCs
- Limited Power & Volume
- Water load to ECLSS
- Microgravity Effects



Make Soil on Surface Systems

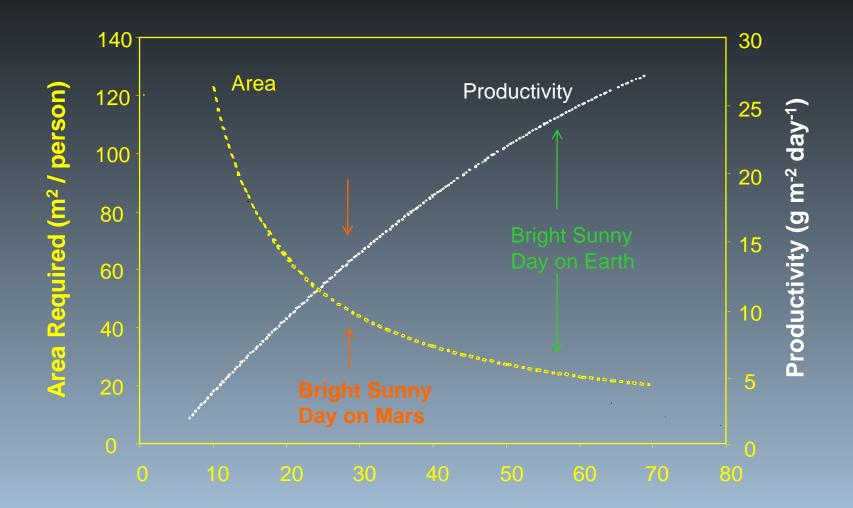






FARMERS WANTED

Light, Productivity, and Crop Area Requirements



Light (mol m⁻² day⁻¹)

NASA's Biomass Production Chamber (BPC)

