National Aeronautics and Space Administration



# EXPLORE MOON to MARS

#### **Plasma for Crewed Transit and Planetary Habitation**

NASA – Kennedy Space Center ICOPS (International Conference on Plasma Science) Sept 12<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup>, 2021

# Human Logistics of Moon-to-Mars

- Human Life Support
  - Atmosphere leakage
  - Gaseous compounds of concern
  - CO<sub>2</sub> control (<8%)</li>
- Waste Management
  - Trash management
  - Human metabolic processes
  - Science waste
- Food and Nutritional Needs
  - Water recovery
  - Space crop production
- Fuel Aspects
  - Fuel production off planet

Intro.

**Projects at KSC** 

**Plasma in Space** 

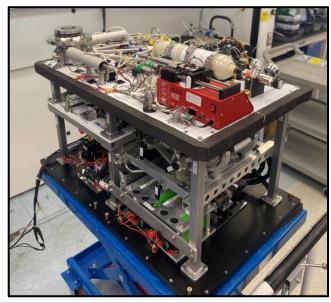
| Table 7 - Crew | Consumables | Mass | Results | for | Mars |  |  |
|----------------|-------------|------|---------|-----|------|--|--|
| Mission        |             |      |         |     |      |  |  |

| Item                                  | Mass Required (kg) |                             |                           |        |  |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------|--|
|                                       | 600-Day<br>Transit | 400-Day<br>Mars<br>Vicinity | 30-Day<br>Conting<br>ency | Total  |  |
| Oxygen                                | -                  | -                           | 99                        | 99     |  |
| Nitrogen                              | 4                  | 3                           | 1                         | 8      |  |
| Water                                 | -                  | -                           | 362                       | 362    |  |
| Food                                  | 4,394              | 2,930                       | 220                       | 7,544  |  |
| Personal<br>Stowage                   | 200                | -                           |                           | 200    |  |
| Operational<br>Supplies               | 100                | -                           | -                         | 100    |  |
| Personal<br>Hygiene Kit               | 29                 | 22                          | -                         | 51     |  |
| Hygiene<br>Consumables                | 190                | 126                         | 10                        | 326    |  |
| Healthcare<br>Consumables             | 216                | 144                         | 11                        | 371    |  |
| Wipes &<br>Towels                     | 468                | 312                         | 23                        | 803    |  |
| Trash Bags                            | 26                 | 18                          | 1                         | 45     |  |
| Clothes                               | 528                | 352                         | 26                        | 906    |  |
| WC - fecal<br>canisters<br>WC - urine | 540                | 360                         | 27                        | 927    |  |
| prefilters                            | 150                | 100                         | 8                         | 258    |  |
| Total Mass                            | 6,845              | 4,367                       | 788                       | 12,000 |  |

\*Partially closed loop. Does not include spares or maintenance items. Basic operations only. [1]

# **Current State-of-the-Art**

- Waste Management
  - De-orbit burn-up
  - "On-site" storage
- Nutritional Needs
  - Long-term storage
  - Resupply
- Fuel Production
  - Earth-based only
- Resupply Logistics
  - Sanitation
  - Food



KSC Trash-to-Gas:

#### OSCAR

<u>Orbital Syngas</u> <u>Commodity</u> <u>Augmentation R</u>eactor

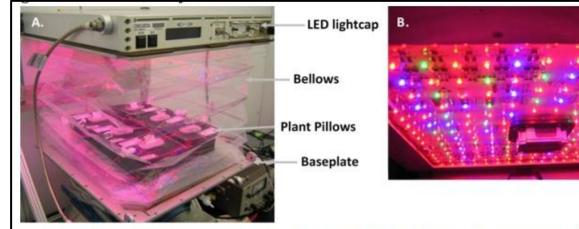


Figure 1. A) The Veggie vegetable production system, B) Close-up view of the Veggie lightcap.

Images of the Veggie vegetable production system taken from Conference paper. [2]

#### Plasma can be a versatile tool for crewed space exploration

Projects at KSC

Plasma in Space

## **Need for Plasmas in Space**

#### **Logistics of Waste Management**

- Waste conversion processing
  - Mitigates need for resupply
- Electrical power and gases as consumable
- Abatement of gaseous VOCs
  - Possible reuse

#### **Space Crop Production**

- Nitrogen fixation of water
- Microbial mitigation
- pH adjustments
- Growth enhancement



#### **Biohazard Mitigation**

- Eliminate chemical storage and handling
- Reduce microbial risks
- Ensure reuse of 3D printed medical equipment

#### **In-Situ Resource Utilization**

 On-demand advanced chemical processing

#### Presentation with Focus on Plasma Research at Kennedy Space Center

Intro.

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# **Plasma Projects at Kennedy Space Center**

- Waste Gasification
  - Reduce waste volume
  - Gaseous resource production
- Plasma assisted nutrient recovery via ash leaching
  - Closing the Space Crop Cycle
- Lunar Regolith Reduction
  - H<sub>2</sub> plasma for oxygen extraction

- Plasma Agriculture (sanitation)
  - Mitigate biohazards of seeds and produce
- Plasma activated water
  - Agriculture, sanitation, acid-base production

- Plasma cleaning
  - Space systems processing and production

#### Planning to continue plasma work at KSC

### **Plasma Waste Gasification**

- Current practice
  - Apollo
    - Waste "Dump" Sites
  - Artemis
    - Developing Trash-to-Gas Systems
    - TCPS (Trash Compacting and Processing System)
    - Mission Storage
  - ISS
    - Trash burn-up
    - Water Reclamation System

#### Plasma as a solution

Intro.

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- Electrical consumption ~ 200-400 Watts
- Ability to recirculate gas (removal of commodity usage)

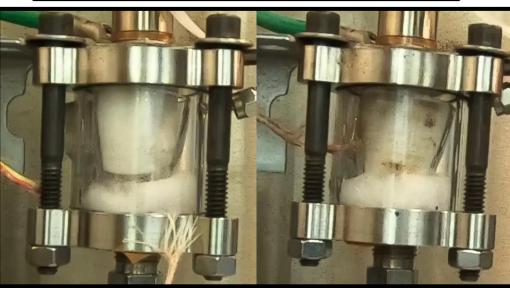
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 Able to achieve 74-87% gasification (air, CO<sub>2</sub> respectively) at KSC



Image from nasa.gov



Air-foam

CO<sub>2</sub>-foam

#### Plasma Waste Gasification: One Astronaut's Trash Production

550 days (Mars mission) 800 kg of waste 2536 'footballs'

1 day 30 days 7 days 1.5 kg 43.5 kg 10 kg 5 'footballs' 138 'footballs' 32 'footballs' Slide Credit: Dr. Joel Olson; KSC Trash-to-Gas Team; ICES 2021 [3]

### **Plasma Assisted Nutrient Recovery Via Ash Leaching**

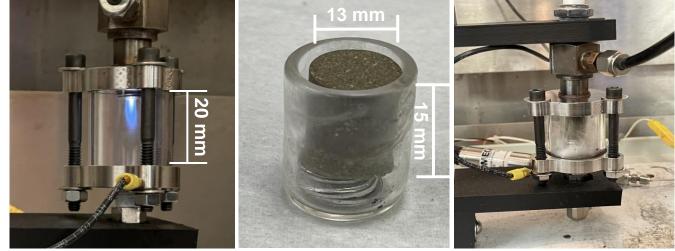
- Thermal plasma treatment
  - 300 Watts
  - Thermal degradation
  - ≈ 3g pellet size
- Closing the crop production cycle
  - Acid leaching remaining nutrients
    - K, Na, Ca, Mg, P
- Plasma treat with air, CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>
  - Modify plasma parameters
  - Modify reaction chemistry

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Explore different commodities

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CO<sub>2</sub> plasma plume

Crucible with pellet and Al shims **Experimental set-up** 







#### **Plasma Processing**

**Plasma in Space** 

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Air Plasma processed pellet

CO<sub>2</sub> Plasma processed pellet

# **Lunar Regolith Reduction**

- H<sub>2</sub> plasma produces H<sup>+</sup> ions
  - Readily reduces oxides
  - Enables silicate reduction
  - $H_2O \rightarrow O + H_2$  via electrolysis
  - H<sub>2</sub> recycled
- Promising In-Situ Resource Utilization Technology

**Plasma in Space** 

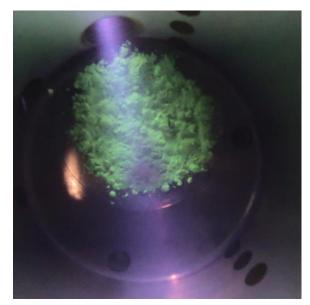
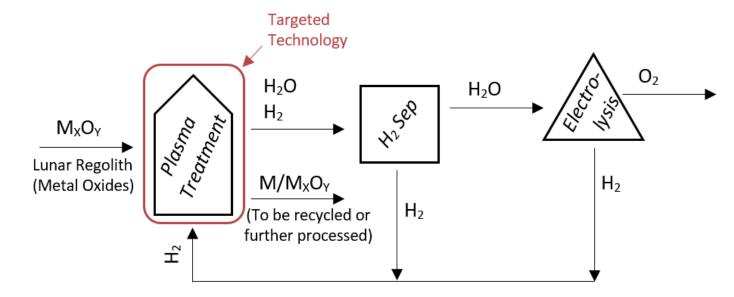


Image of regolith treatment with plasma



A schematic of the concept is shown above.

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## **Agriculture: Sanitation**

- Plasma produces reactive oxygen and nitrogen species
  - In surrounding gas and at seed surface
- Oxygen species deactivate and reduce microbial loads
- Key reactions are localized to plasmacontact region
  - Oxygen species are short-lived

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• RF, AC, and DC Jet plasmas used at KSC

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**Plasma in Space** 

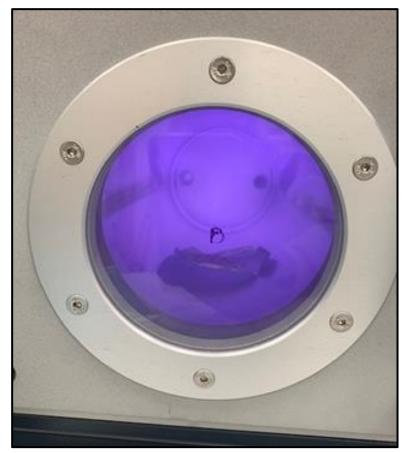
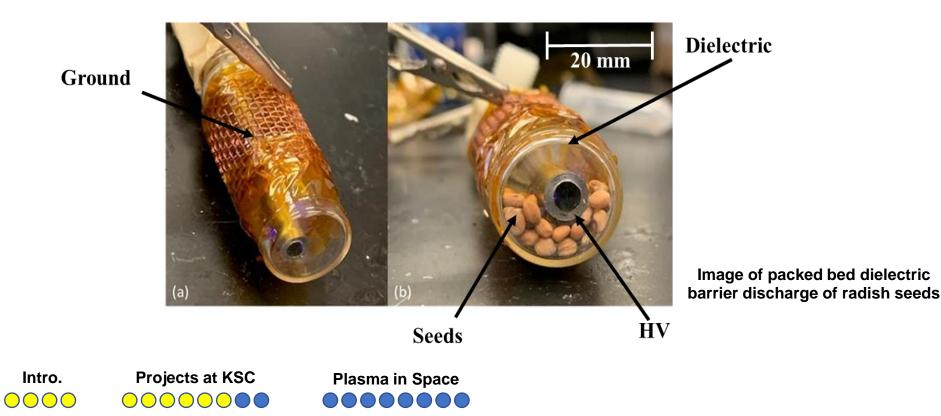


Image of air plasma discharge in RF subatmospheric system at 150mTorr.

## **Agriculture: Seed Treatment**

- Reactive species can help enhance plant growth
  - Nitrogen act as direct fertilizer
  - Oxygen species force stress responses
  - Improve germination rates and times
- Timing of treatment important, can oversaturate and damage seeds



### **Plasma Activated Water**

- Ionizing different gases produces a plethora of reactive species
  - Argon increases UV
  - pH adjustments
  - Conductivity changes
- Air plasma interaction with H<sub>2</sub>O
  - O<sub>2</sub> species
    - OH, O<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, etc.
  - N<sub>2</sub> species
    - NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>, NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, etc.

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- Fixate nitrogen for Space Crop Production
- Acid-base production for chemicals
- Sanitizer production for biohazard mitigation

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Image of argon plasma discharge in water.

## **Plasma Cleaning**

- Diener atmospheric plasma generator
- Grease and nonvolatile residue
  - Explore alternative precision cleaning
    - Environmentally friendly method
    - KSC uses blend of fluorinated and chlorinated solvents
  - Tested on coupons
    - 300 Watt, air plasma Diener tech. PlasmaBeam
    - Varied height, speed, distance, step-over
- Did not meet most severe cleanliness standards for aerospace components



[4] Image from Diener website

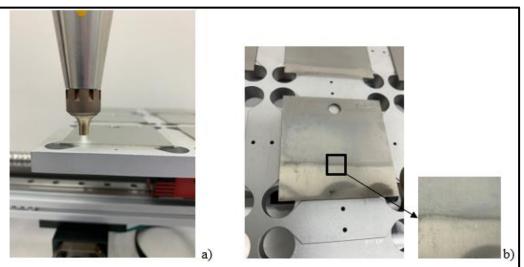


Figure 8: a) Plasma system during coupon cleaning with a 4 mm height; b) Cleaned (bottom) vs. contaminated (top) portions of the coupon

Images of the plasma cleaning system taken from NASA internal report.

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**Plasma in Space** 

## **Challenges of Plasma in Space**

- Plasma not well understood
- Complex technology
  - Expensive or hard to replace components
  - Finicky processes and systems
- Electrically expensive
  - Scale up of processing can be costly
- Lacking electrical infrastructure
  - Electrical grounding and EMI

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Dissipation of charge build-up

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CO<sub>2</sub> Jet in air

**Plasma in Space** 



N<sub>2</sub> DC 'Torch'





N<sub>2</sub> Pellet Processing



AC Argon Jet 14

### Waste Management Financial Comparisons

- Power aboard ISS and Commercial Cost Waste Gasification Example
  - 44 kW aboard the ISS
  - NASA proposed Private Astronaut Mission (PAM) cost (\$42 per kW-hr) (June 2019)<sup>[5]</sup>
  - Trash disposal on ISS (\$3,000 per kg with 35 kg max per company per year)<sup>[5]</sup>

| Feedstock<br>Gas | Conversion<br>% | Power<br>(W) | Time/gram<br>(sec) | <sup>[6]</sup> \$/kg<br>(Earth) | \$/kg<br>(ISS) |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Air              | 88.74           | 200          | 101                | 0.59                            | 236.65         |
| CO <sub>2</sub>  | 74.39           | 300          | 242                | 2.10                            | 846.89         |

External Handling: 35 kg (PAM) x  $\frac{$3,000}{1 kg} \approx $115,000$ : 35kg for private company

## Or Air Plasma: 35 kg (PAM) x $\frac{\$236.65}{1 kg} \approx \$8300$ : 35kg for private company

*CO<sub>2</sub> Plasma* ≈ *\$30,000*: 35kg

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## **Crop Production and CO<sub>2</sub> Expenses**

- Shipping Logistics Examples for Comparable items
  - Hoagland nutrient solution
    - $\approx$  \$60,000 per kg, then dilute with water
  - florikan: polymer coated, controlled release fertilizer (100-180 days)<sup>[7]</sup>
    - Different polymer fertilizer required for each plant type
  - Prosan ® wipes for sanitation
    - 10 wipes per produce harvest
    - 120 ct/box ≈ 0.786 kg -> \$21,000 ≈ 12 'sanitations'
  - CO<sub>2</sub> scrubbing Unit
    - Lithium hydroxide need replaced over time
    - 450 lbs unit = 202 kg = \$552,000 'shipping' cost
    - Less reliance on a single unit

#### Plasma technologies could mitigate resupply needs

## The Moon and Beyond

- Logistics for Lunar Missions and Operations
  - Power Requirements
  - Infrastructure volume

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- Resupply chains
- Logistics beyond LEO, Gateway, and Lunar Operations
  - Price increases for Mars transit per kg
  - Chemical storage and shelf-life

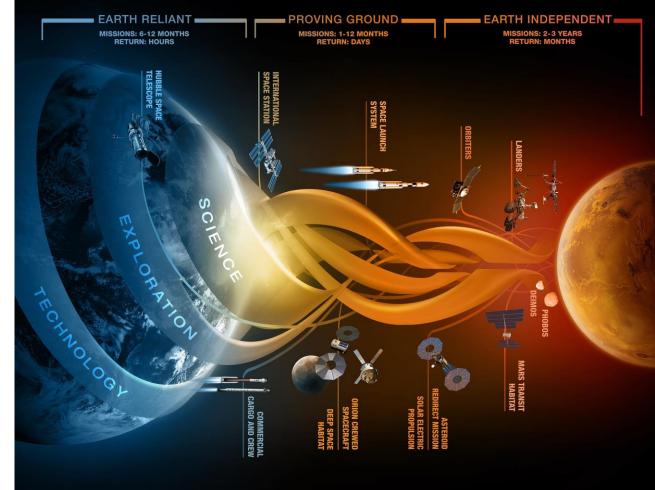


Image from nasa.gov

## **Technology Gaps for Plasma to Address**

**Plasma in Space** 

- Biofilm Mitigation
  - Water systems
  - Hydroponic systems
- Dusty plasma for lunar surface operations
  - Plume effects
  - Dust cleaning of panels and equipment
- Sanitation
  - 3-D printed items
  - Medical equipment
- Space Crop Productions
  - Plasma activated water
  - Seed and produce treatment
- Environmental Control and Life Support Systems

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- Brine Processing
- VOC removal (gas/liquid)

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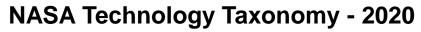




Image from nasa.gov

# **Concluding Remarks**

#### **Plasma in Space**

- Paradigm shift for life support systems
  - Advance processing with little to no consumables
- Pioneering new technologies

Intro.

Not yet developed for space applications

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- Development now leads to infusion into crewed missions
- Break away from traditional chemical production means
  - New off-planet manufacturing
  - Less reliance on industrial processing and infrastructure

#### Plasma processes are cost-effective solutions in extraterrestrial environments to support human life and exploration

Plasma in Space

## **Team Members and Colleagues**

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Projects at KSC

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## References

[1] Lopez Jr., Schultz, Marrfeld, Stromgren, Goodliff. "Logistics Needs for Potential Deep Space Mission Scenarios Post Asteroid Redirect Crewed Mission," 2015. IEEE Areospace Conference. Big Sky, MT.

[2] G. Massa, R. Wheeler, R. Morrow, and H. Levine. "Growth Chambers on the International Space Station for Large Plants," International Symposium on light in horticulture. East Lansing, MI May 2016

[3] J. Olson, D. Rinderknecht, D. Essumang, M. Kruger, C. Golman, A. Norvell, and A. Meier.. "A Comparison of Potential Trash-to-Gas Waste Processing Systems for Long-Term Crewed Spaceflight," 50<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Environmental Systems. July 12<sup>th</sup>, 20201. (Virtual)

[4] Diener electronic – plasma treatments - Plasma.com; https://www.plasma.com/en/ (accessed Aug. 10<sup>th</sup>, 2021)

[5] Elburn, D. Pricing Policy http://www.nasa.gov/leo-economy/commercial-use/pricing-policy (accessed Apr 15, 2020).

[6] U.S. Energy Information Administration https://www.eia.gov/electricity/monthly/ (accessed Apr 13, 2020).

[7] florikan company website. https://www.florikan.com/ (accessed Aug. 11<sup>th</sup>, 2021).





### Questions?

