

Polymer/Regolith Composites for In-Space Manufacturing on the Moon and Mars

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Presentation overview

Overview of ISM system

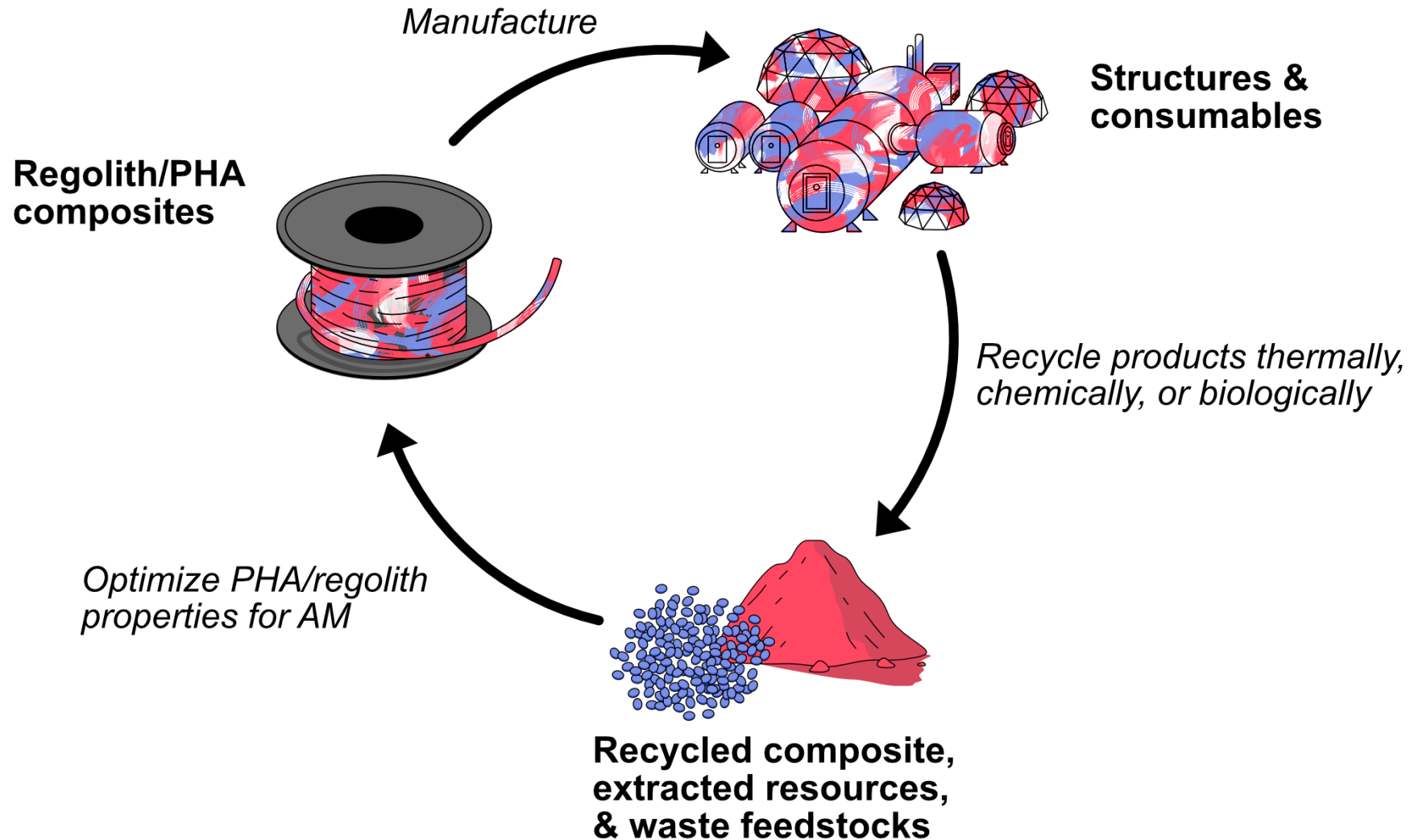
Regolith/PHB Composite Development

Compression Molded Composites

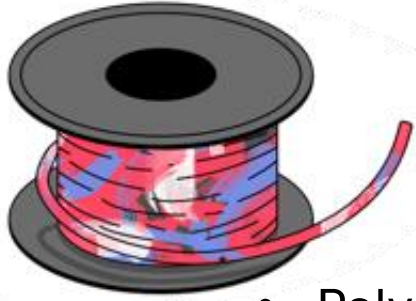
Injection Molded Composites

Next Steps

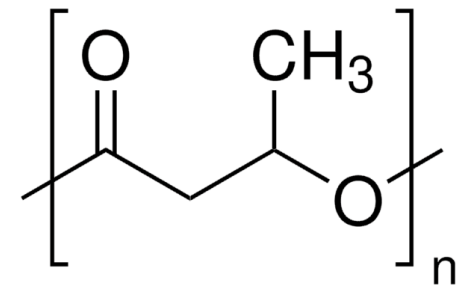
Overview of Closed-Loop ISM System



Regolith/Resin Composites



- Poly(hydroxyalkanoate)s (PHAs) are bacterially synthesized resins which offers route to in-situ manufacturing & reduced initial payload requirements for long-duration missions
- PHAs can use various sources of carbon (including waste products, CO_2 , polymers etc.) to create more material
- Poly(3-hydroxybutyrate) (PHB) is the most common PHA, but generally requires additives to improve performance & manufacturability due to high crystallinity
- PHB will be used as proof of concept for initial study, although other biosynthesized resins are also viable candidates



Manufacturing & Closing the Loop

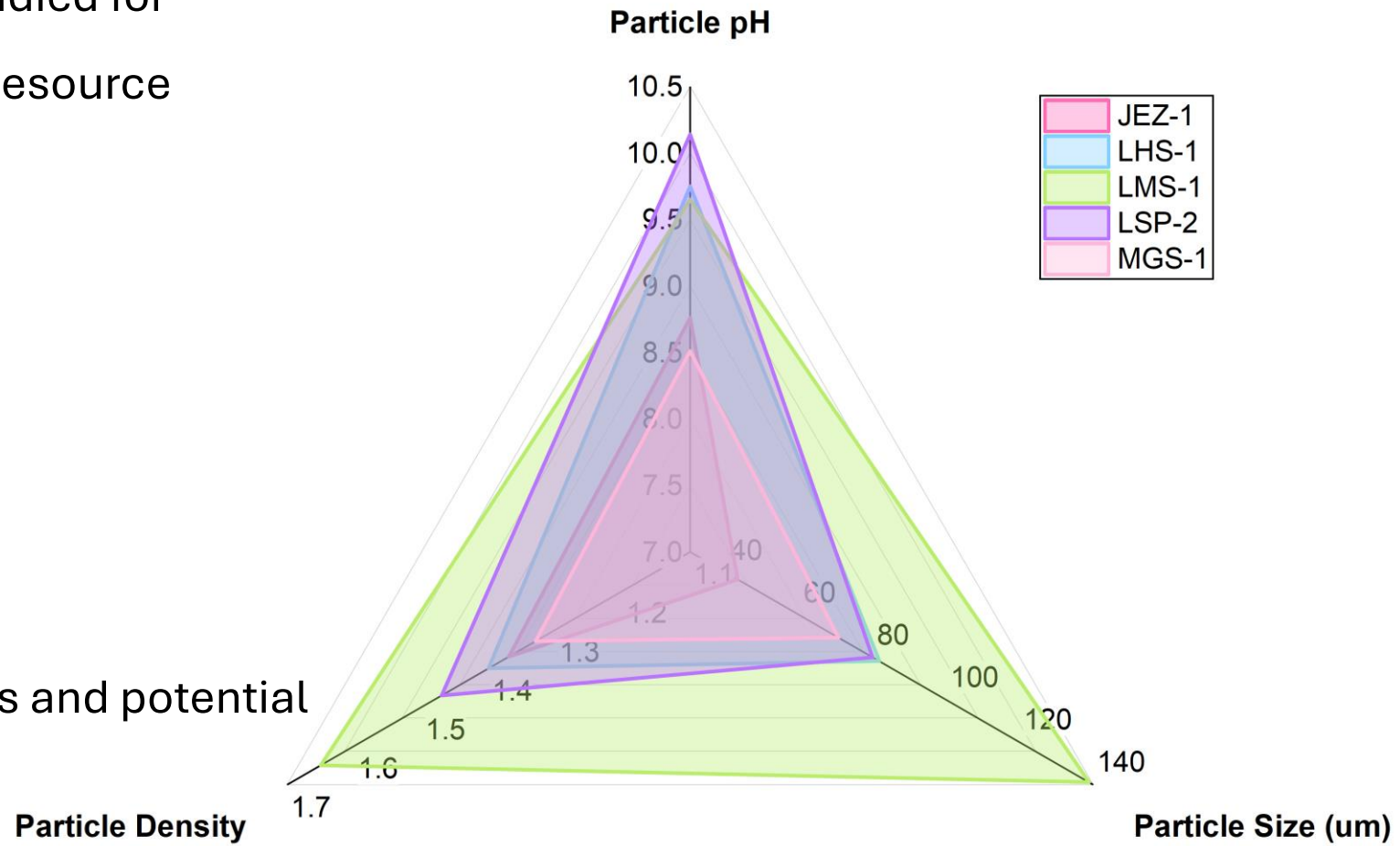


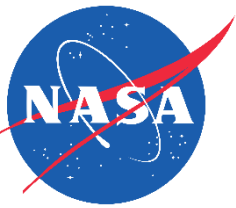
- Manufacturing targets include consumables and outfitting supplies
- Fundamental materials data will guide additional applications
- Multiple routes of manufacturing expand versatility of system
- End-of-life recycling methods include bacterial fermentation and repolymerization, chemical, and mechanical recycling routes
- Closed-loop is key for sustained long-duration missions and reduction of waste



Regolith/PHB Composite Development

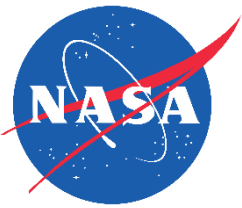
- 5 candidate regolith simulants studied for materials screening from Space Resource Technologies
 - Mars Jezero Delta (JEZ-1)
 - Lunar Highlands (LHS-1)
 - Lunar Mare (LMS-1)
 - Lunar South Pole (LSP-2)
 - Mars Global (MGS-1)
- Design system for as many regions and potential applications as possible





Regolith/PHB Composite Development

- Compression molding
 - High loading, high pressures
 - Inconsistent particle distribution
- Injection molding
 - High particle loading, more consistent particle distribution
 - More complex shapes
- Extruding
 - Most consistent particle distribution
 - Lower particle loading
- Additive manufacturing
 - More complex shapes
 - Lower particle loading, thermal exposure

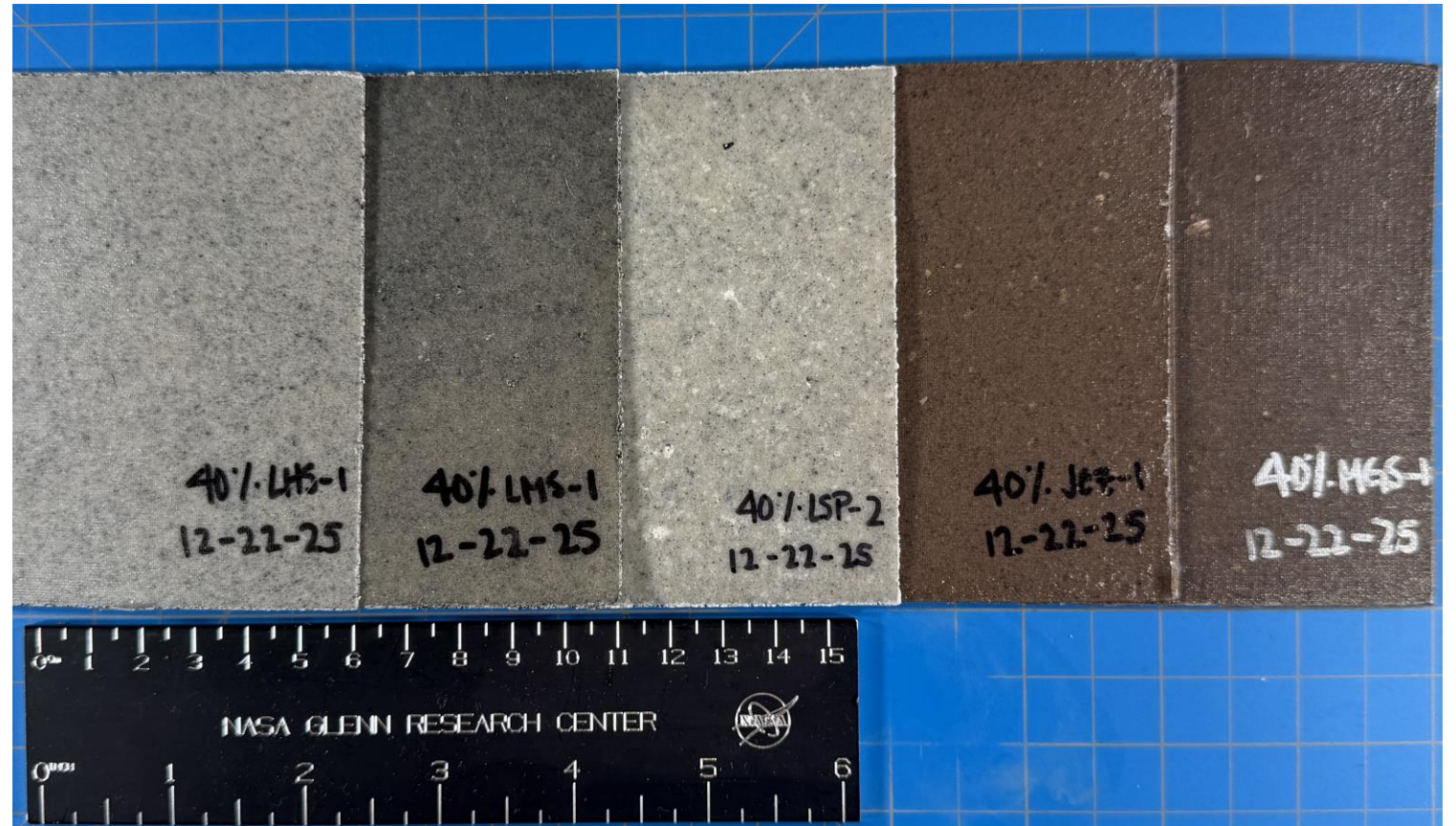


Regolith/PHB Composite Development

- **Compression molding**
 - **High loading, high pressures**
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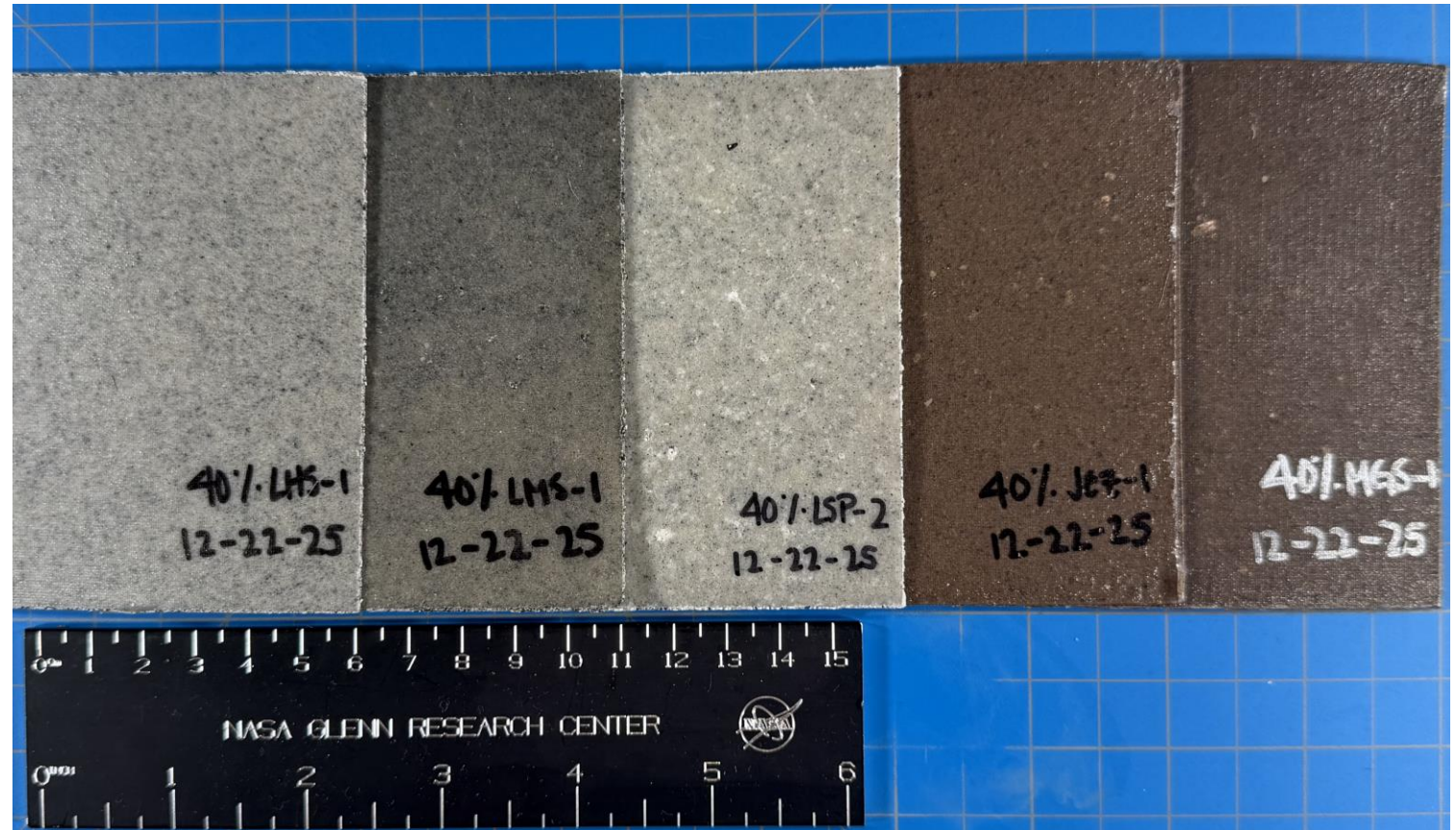
Compression Molded Composites

- Loading up to 80 wt% achieved
- Sufficiently thin films for more in-depth crystallinity study

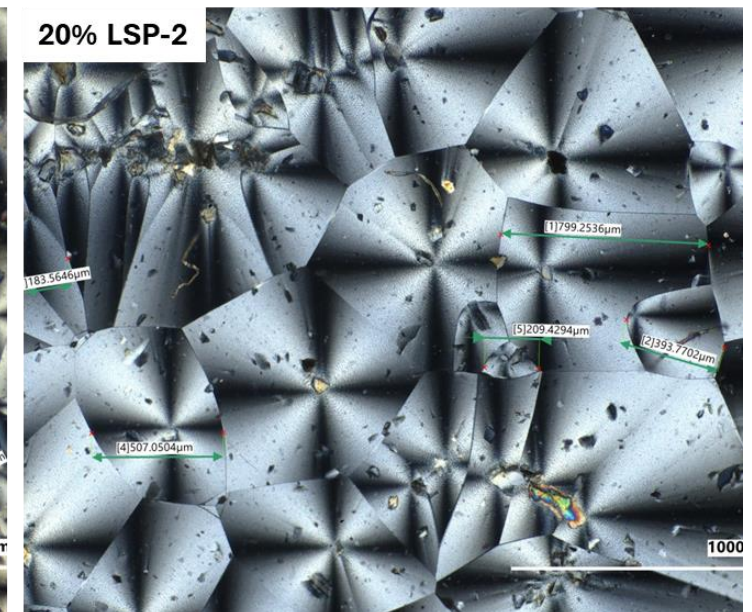
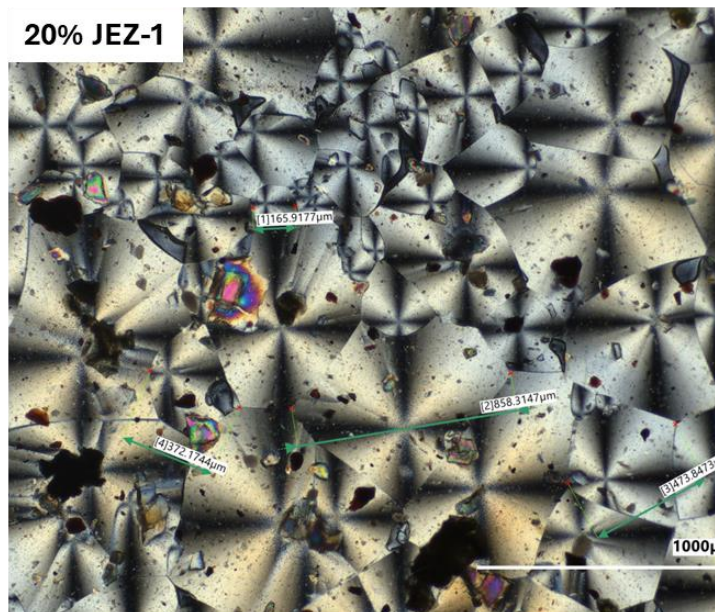
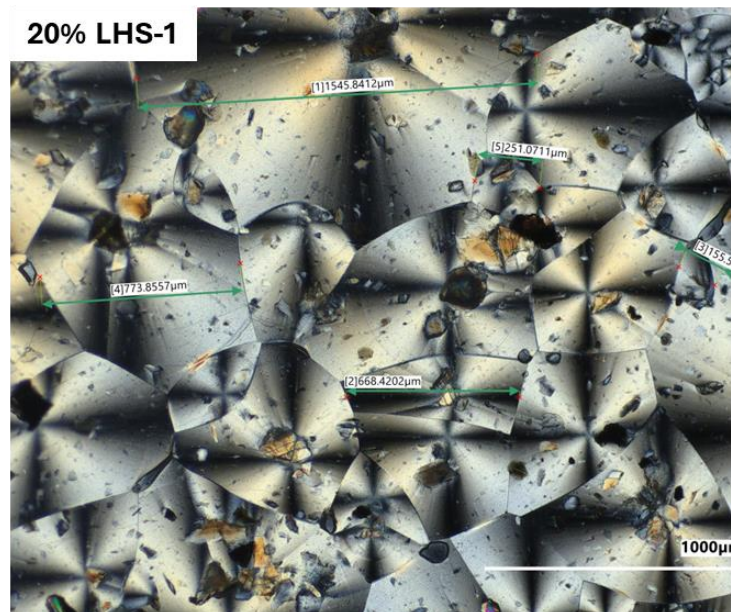
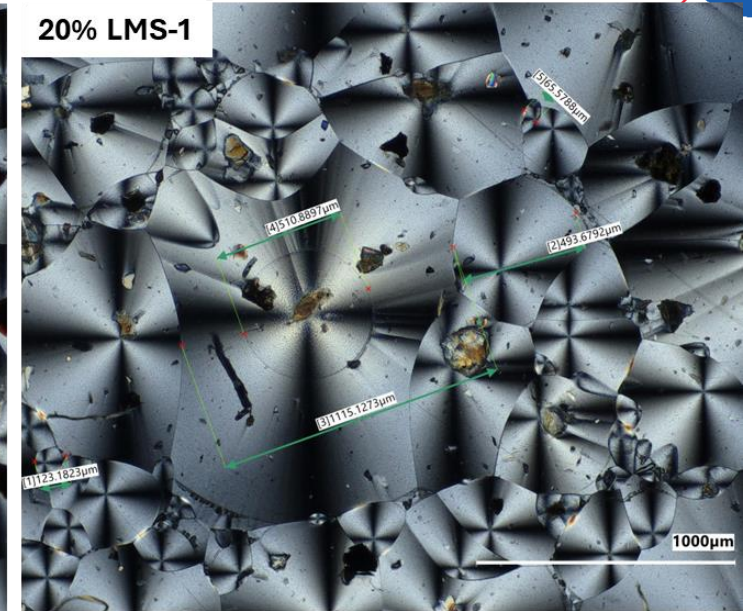
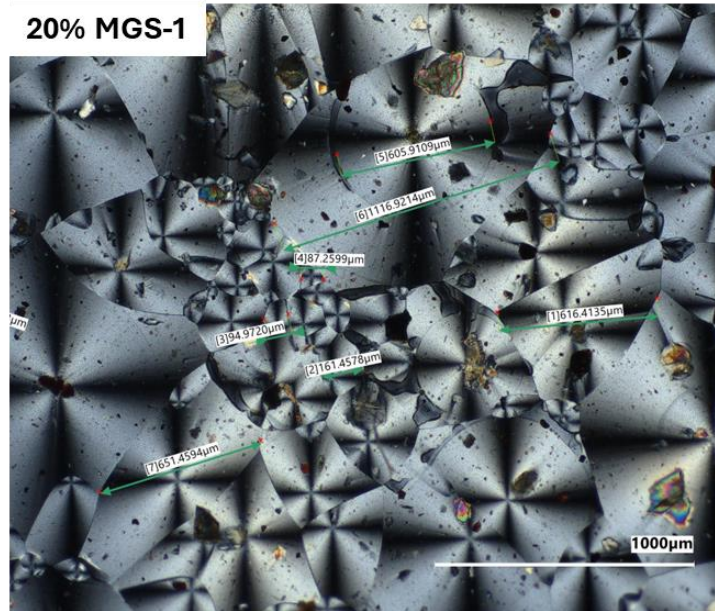
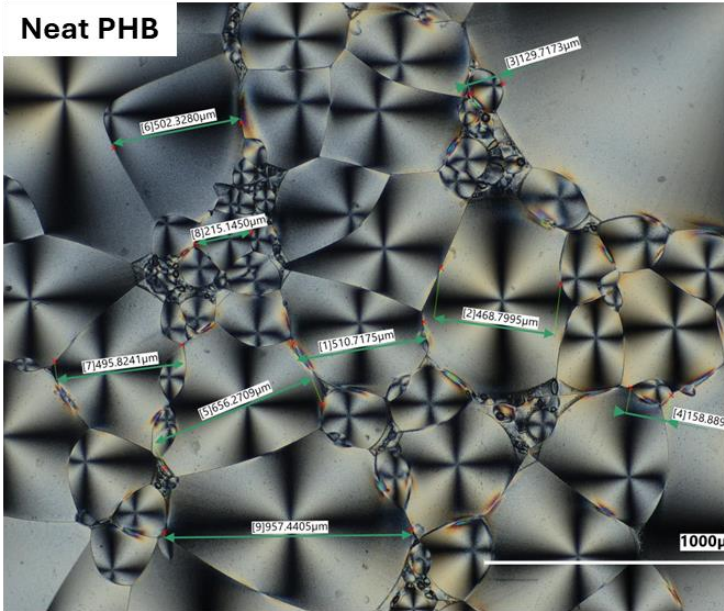
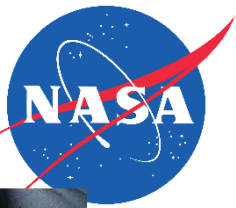


Compression Molded Composites

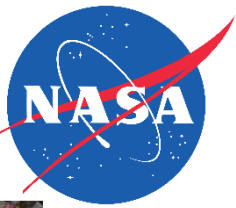
- Loading up to 80 wt% achieved
- Sufficiently thin films for more in-depth **crystallinity study***
- ***PHB is highly crystalline with slow crystallization kinetics – benefits to manufacturing/performance if regolith can influence these properties**



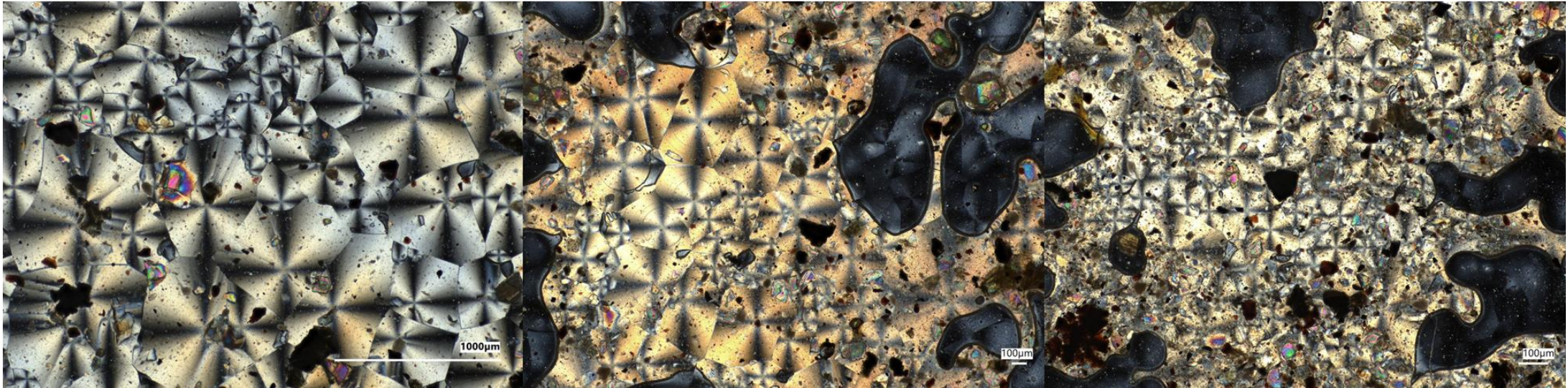
Regolith/PHB Composite Crystallinity – Cross Polarized Optical Microscopy



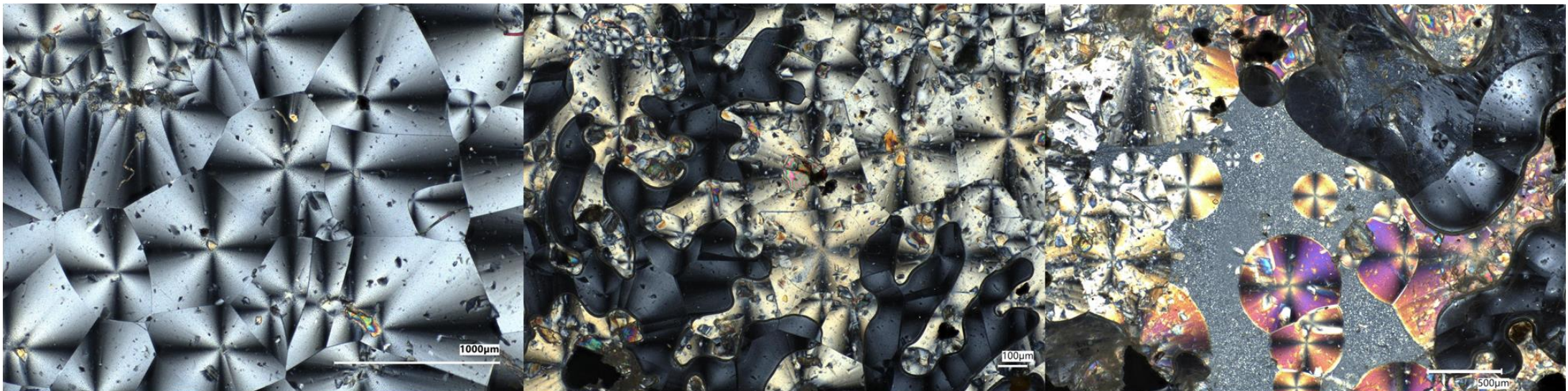
Regolith/PHB Composite Crystallinity – *Effect of Regolith Loading*



JEZ-1



LSP-2

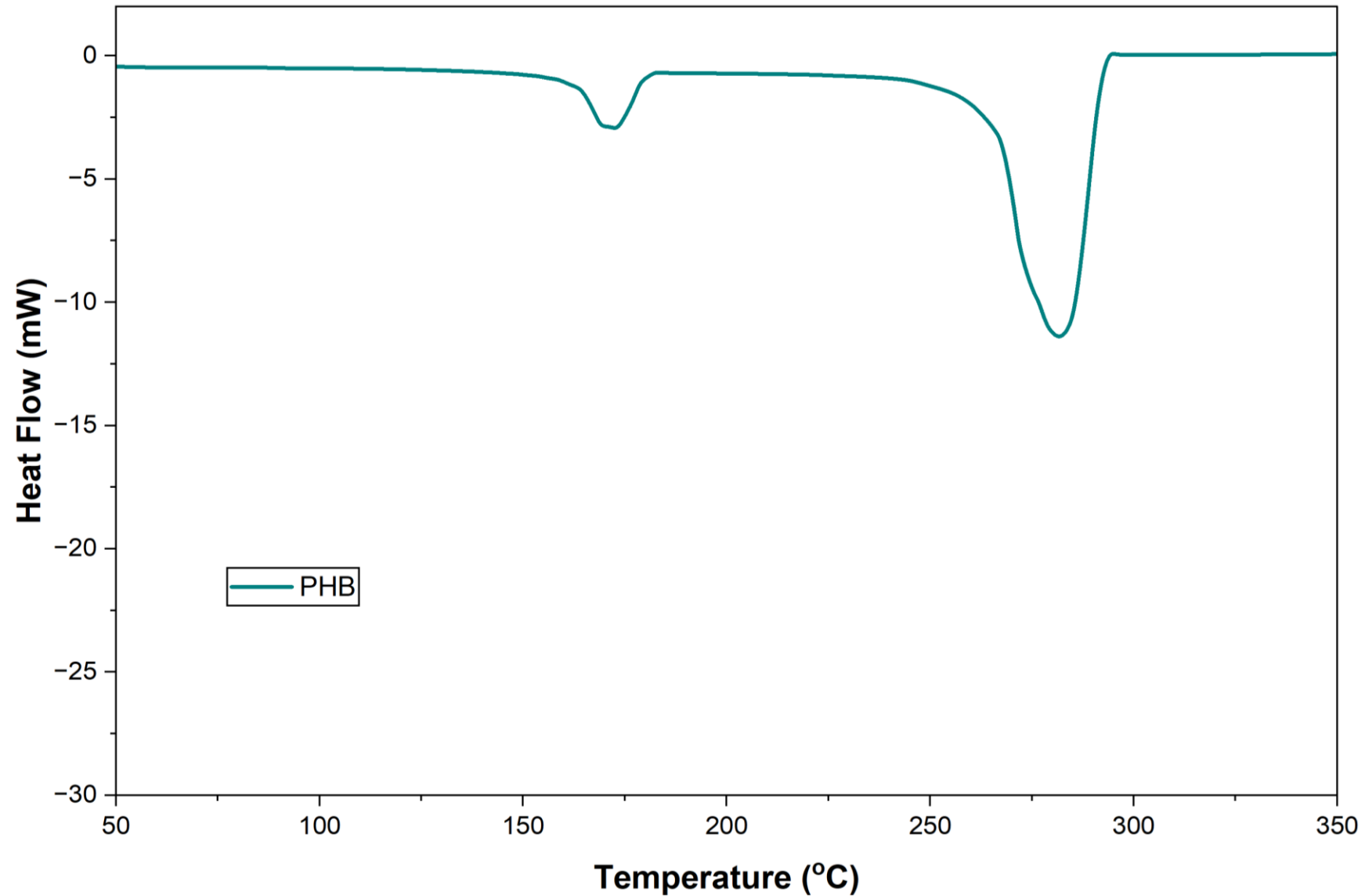
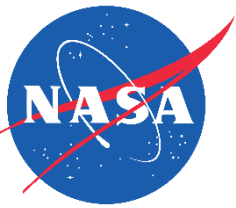


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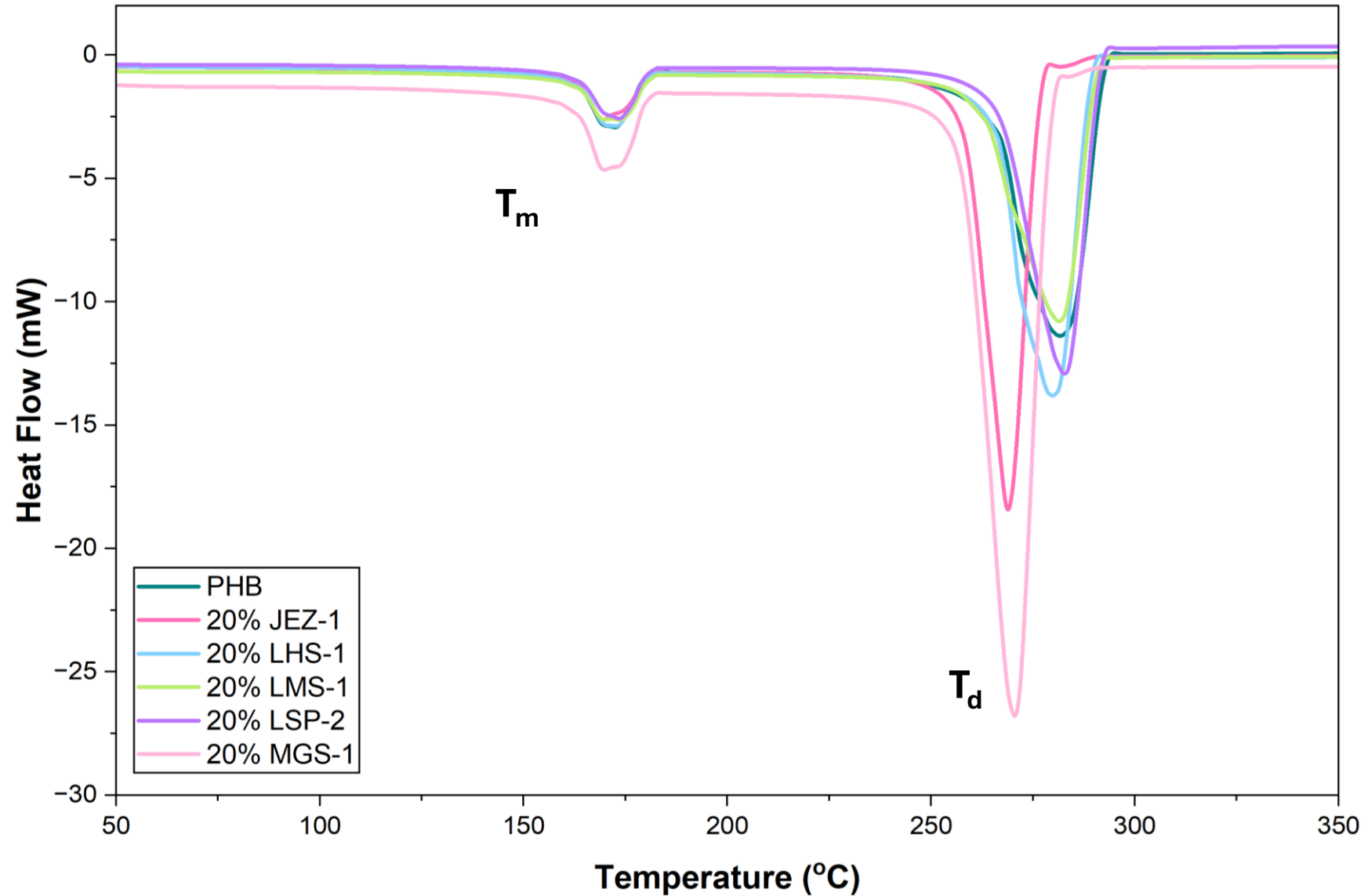
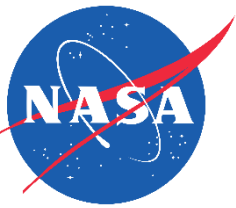
40%

80%

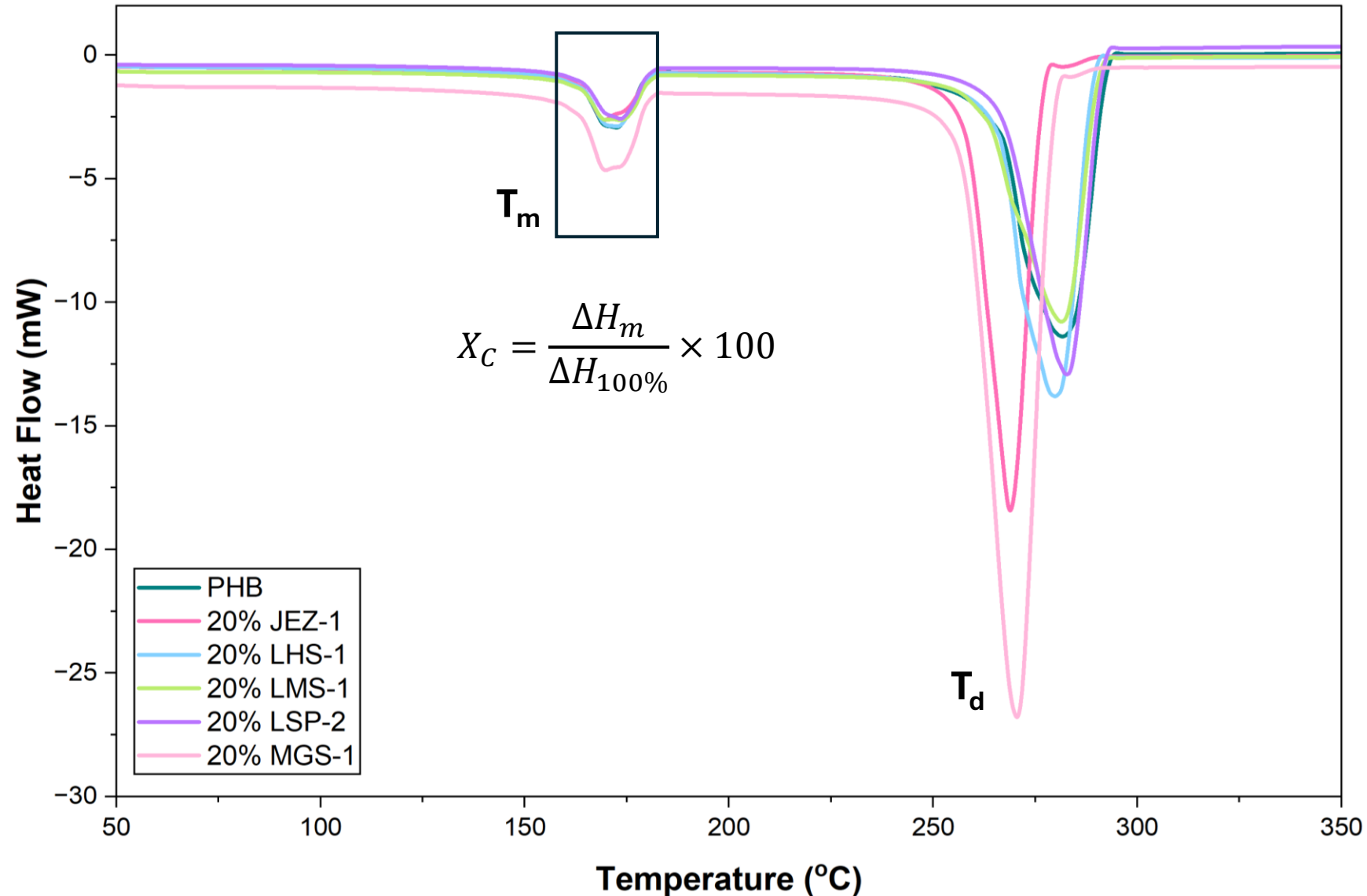
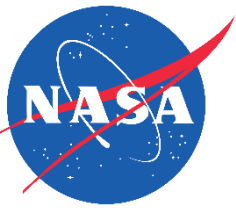
Regolith/PHB Composite Crystallinity – *Differential Scanning Calorimetry*



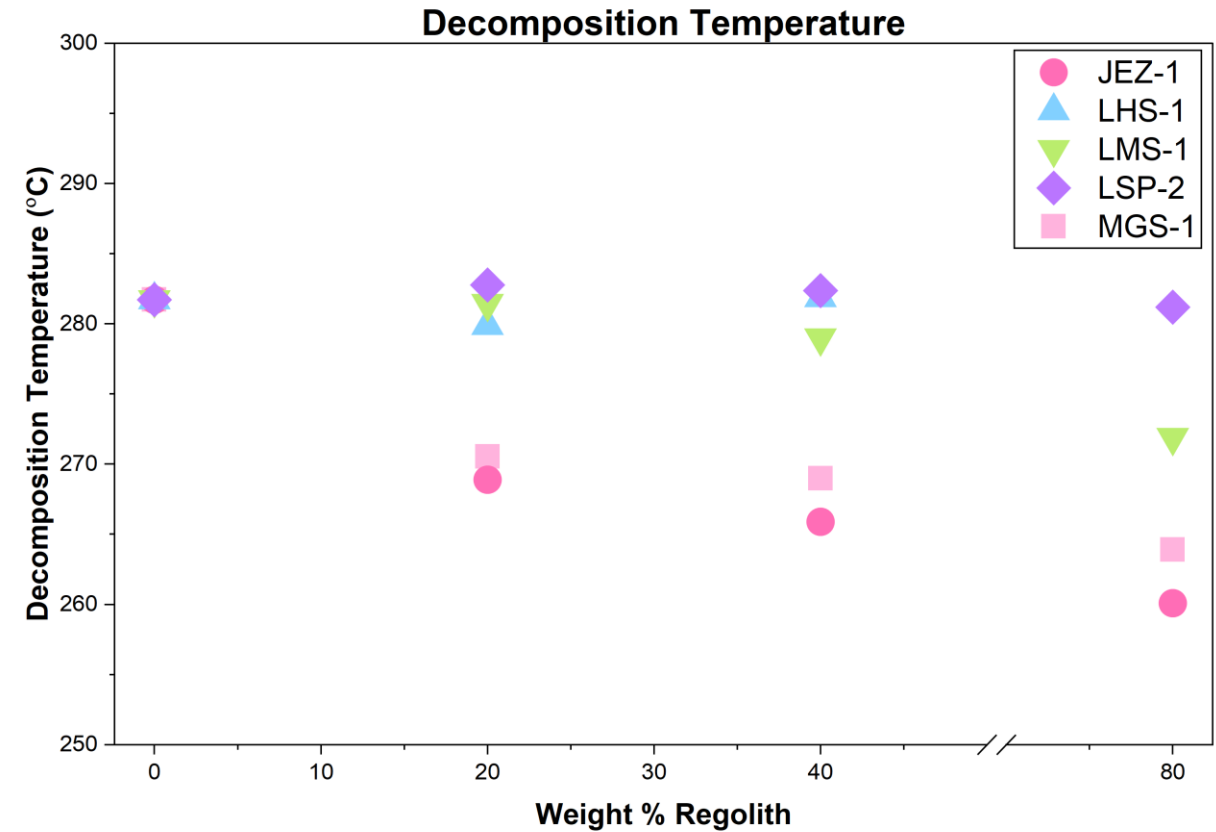
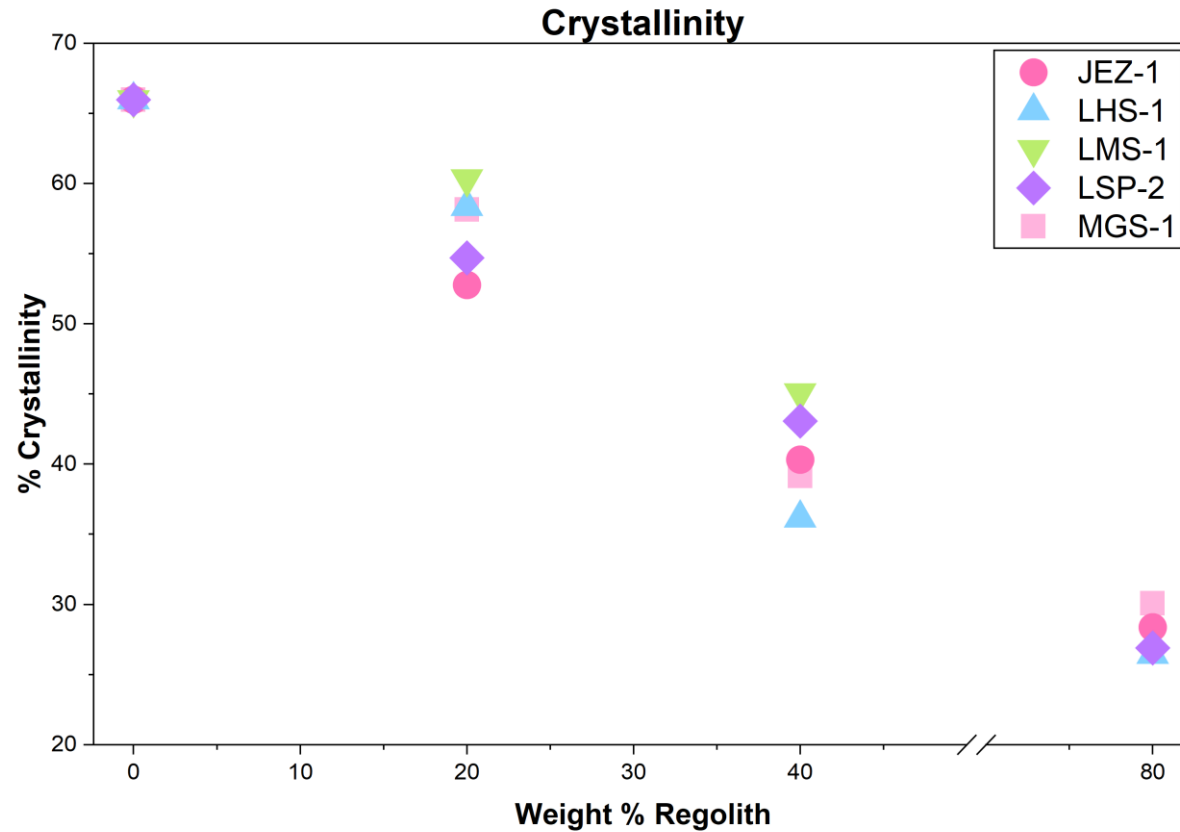
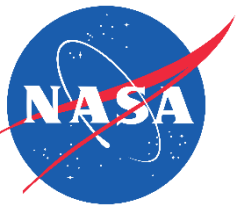
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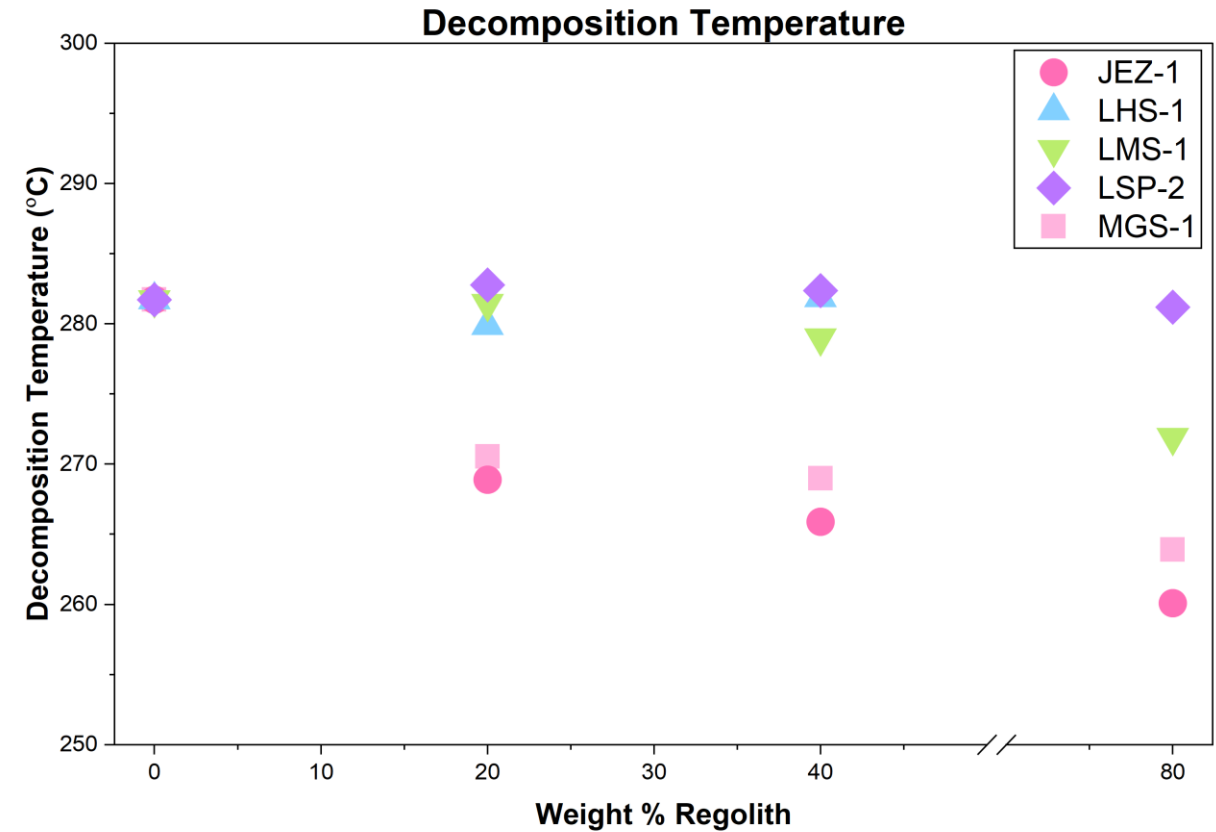
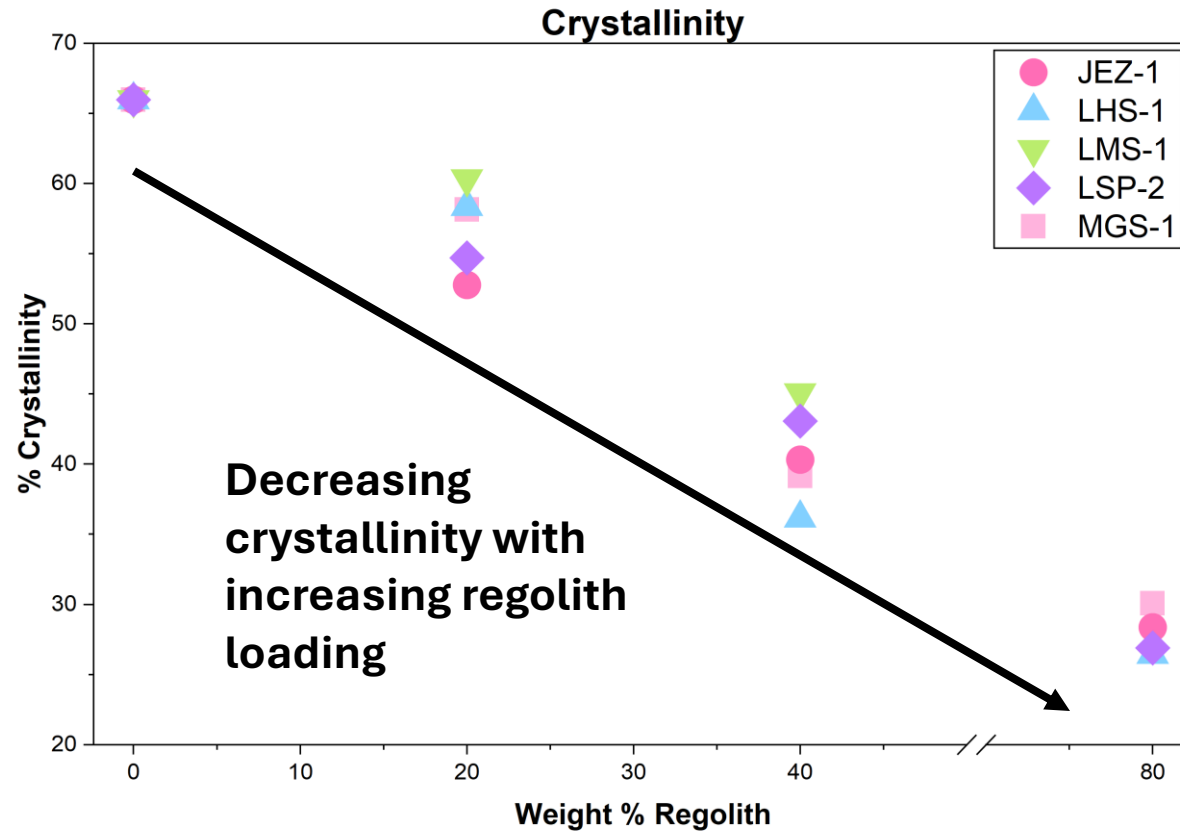
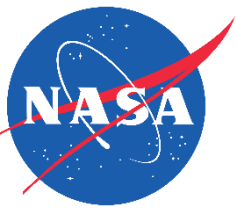
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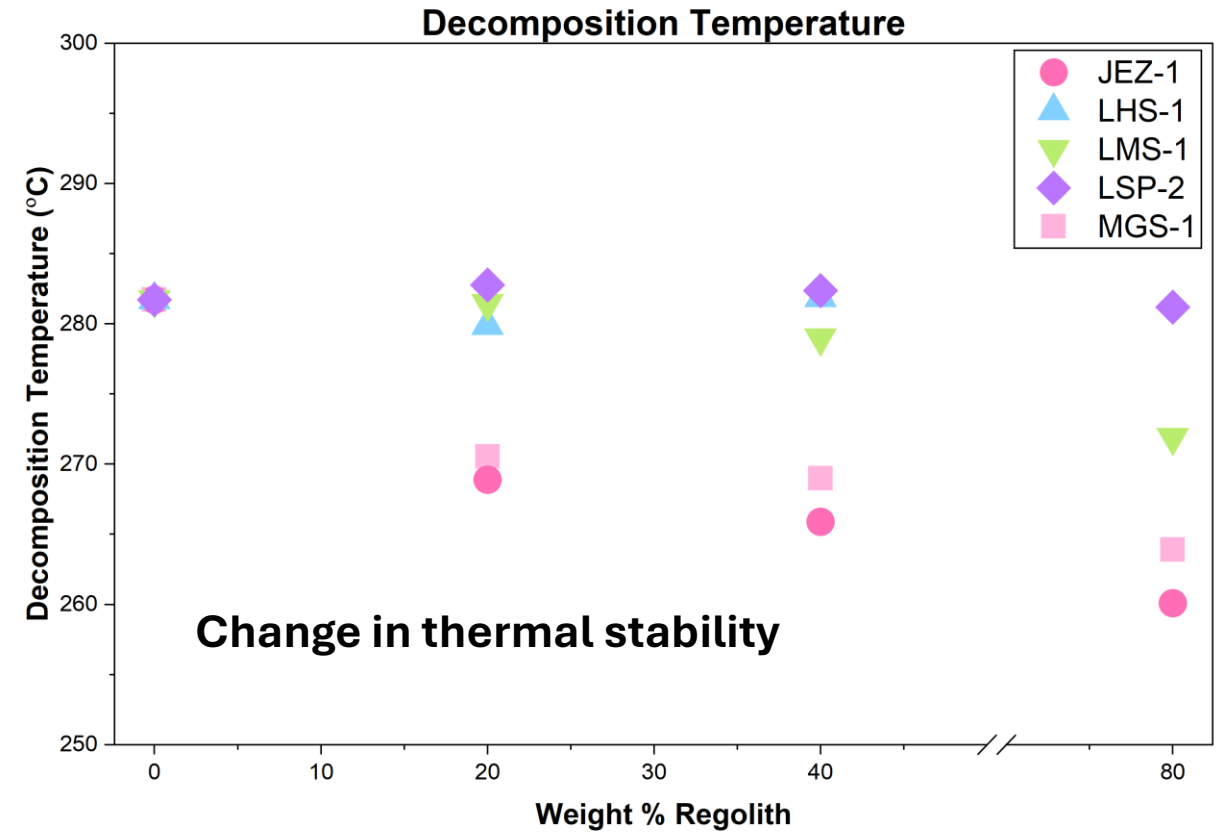
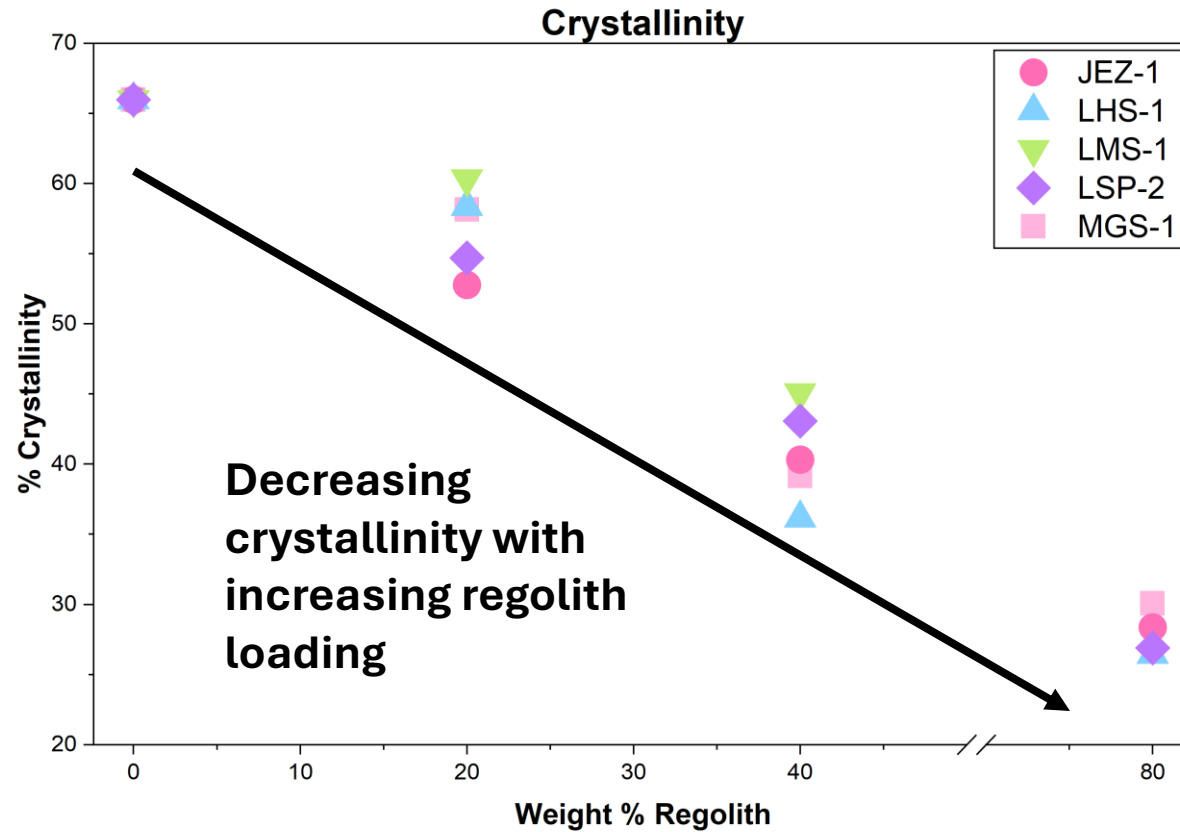
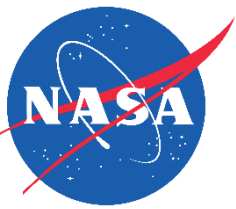
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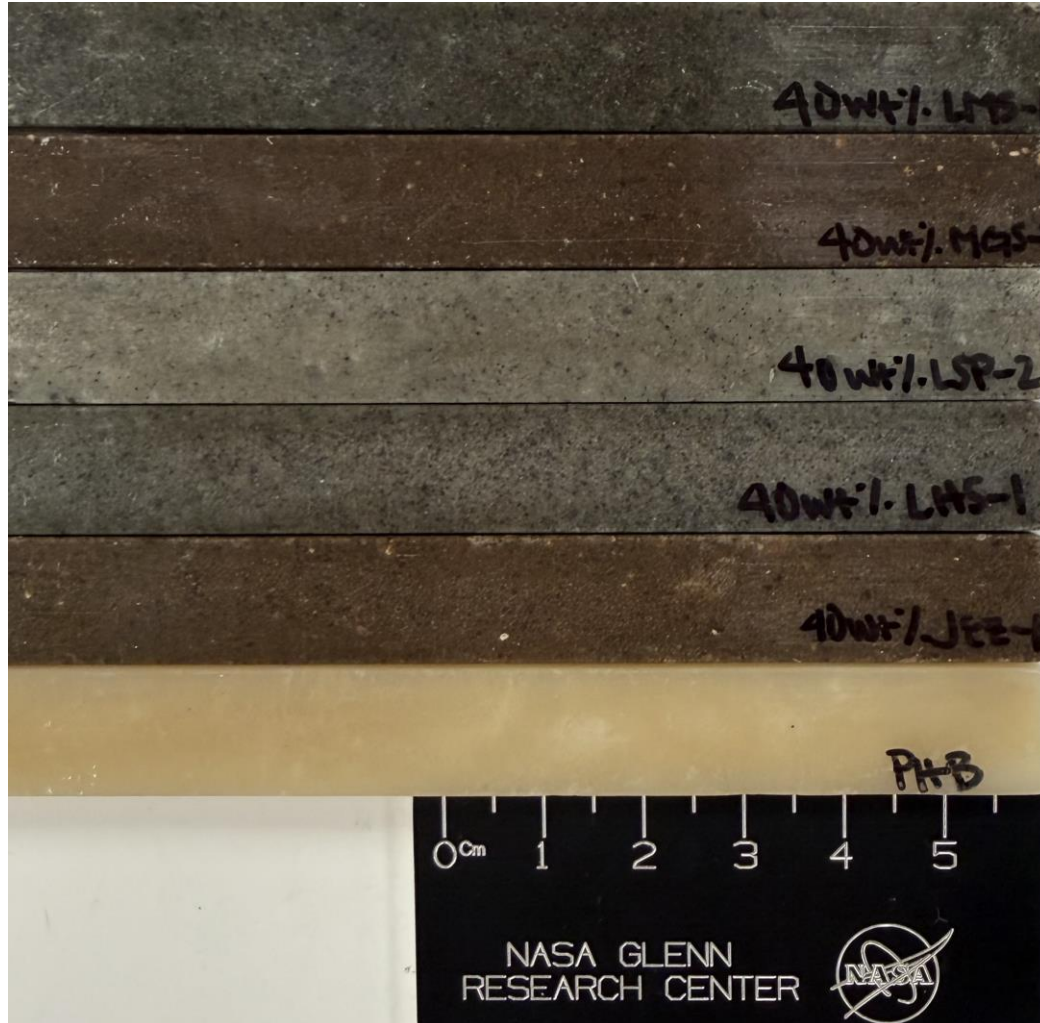


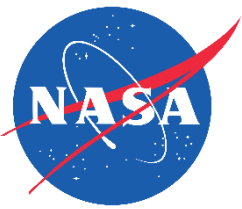
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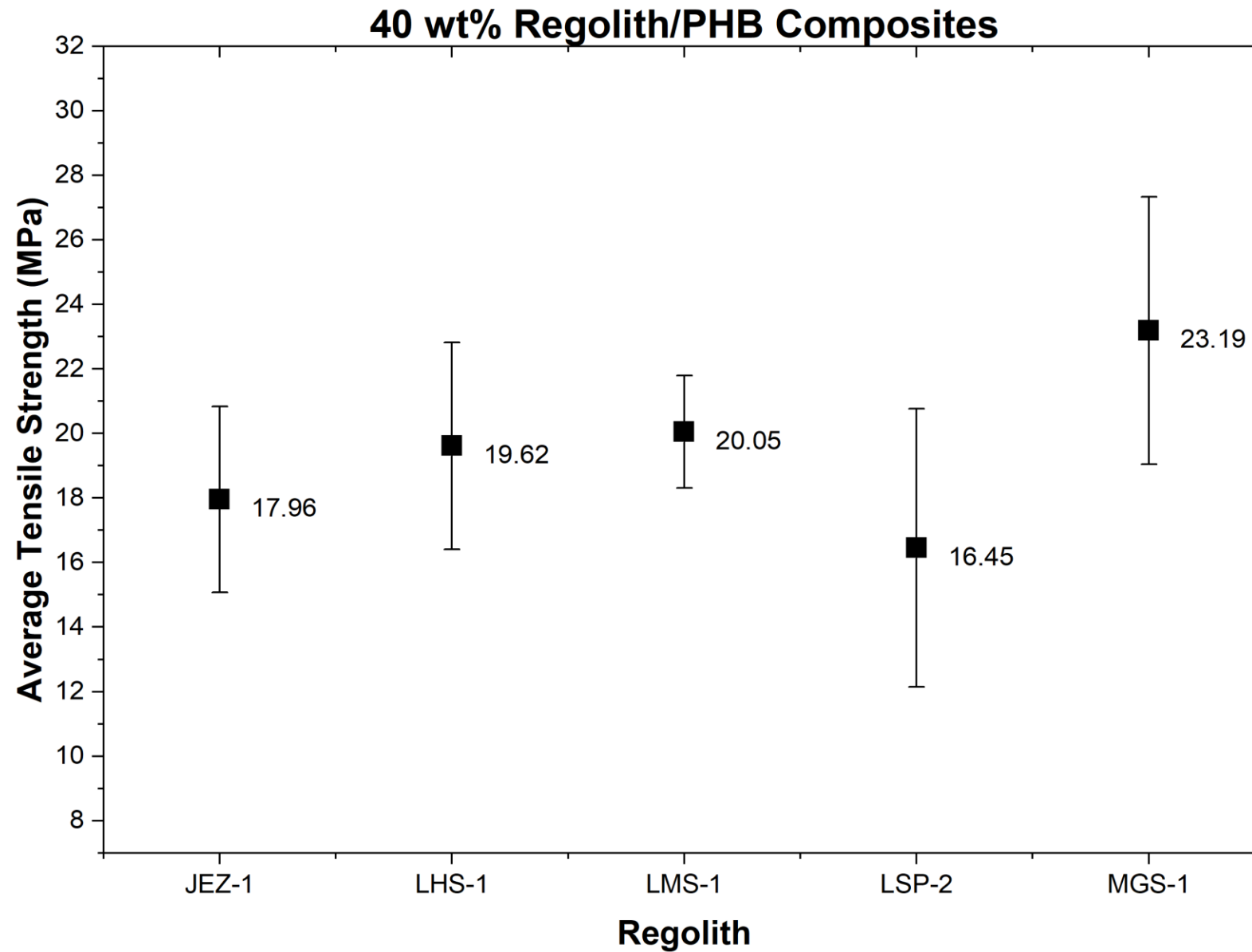
Injection Molded Composites

- 40wt% regolith used for initial materials screening





Injection Molded Composites



JEZ-1



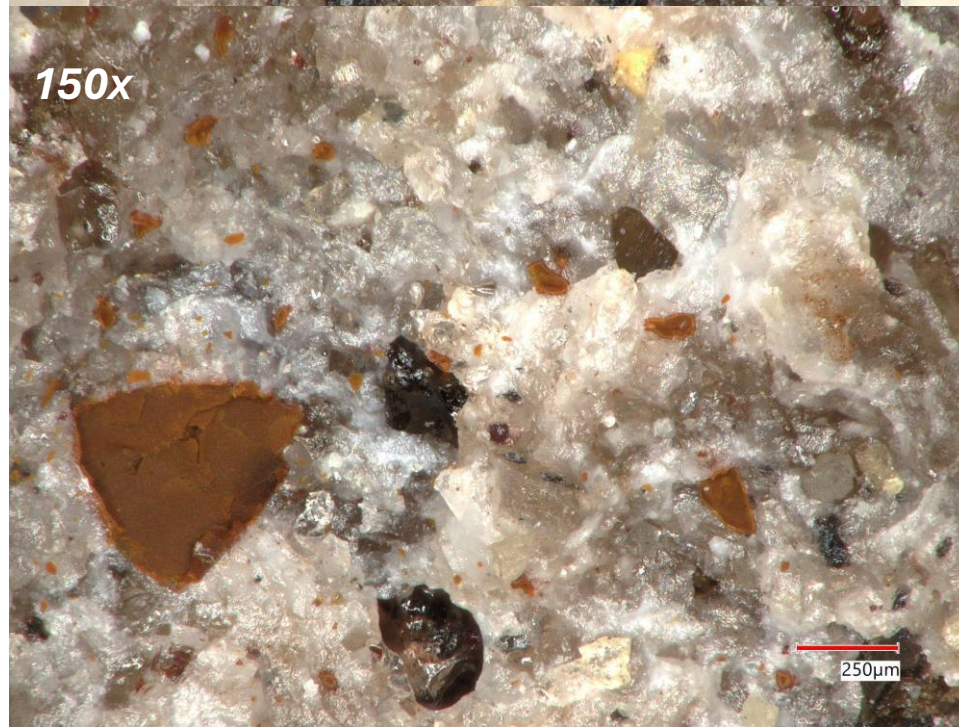
30x



100x



150x



LHS-1

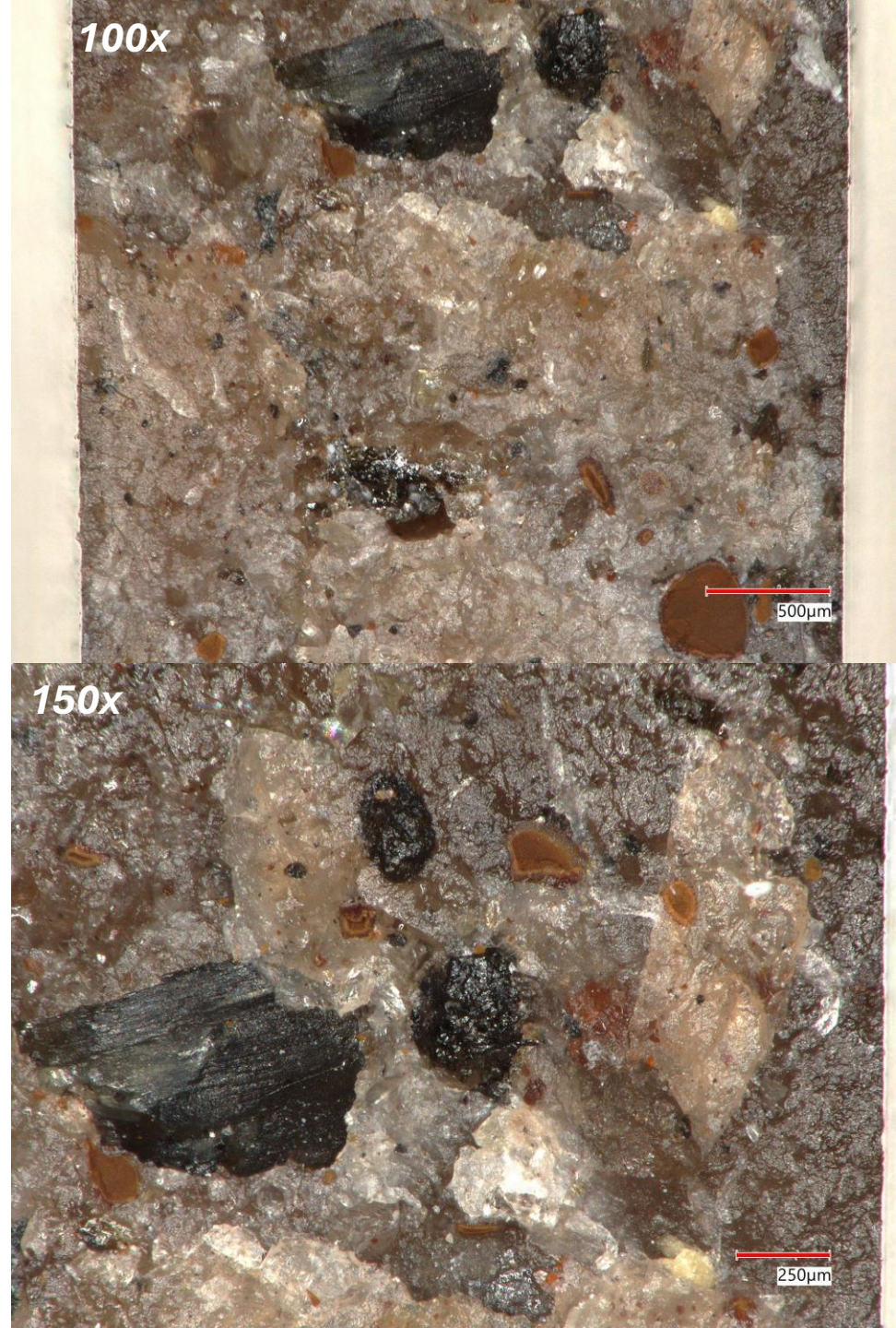
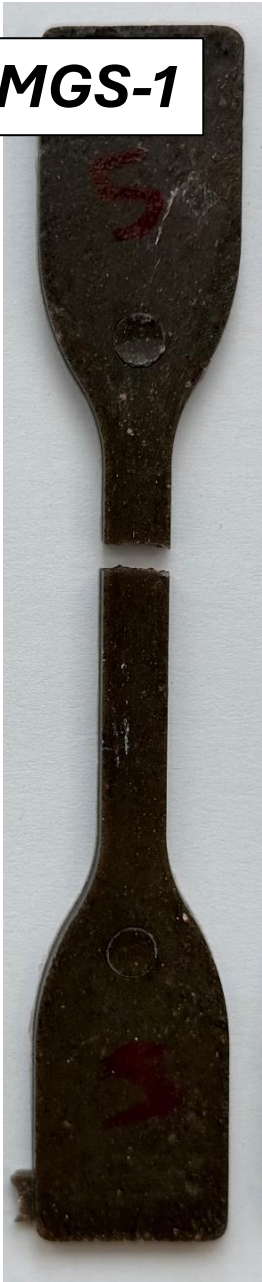


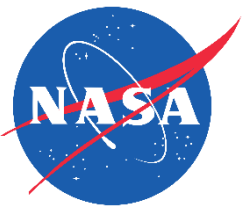
LMS-1



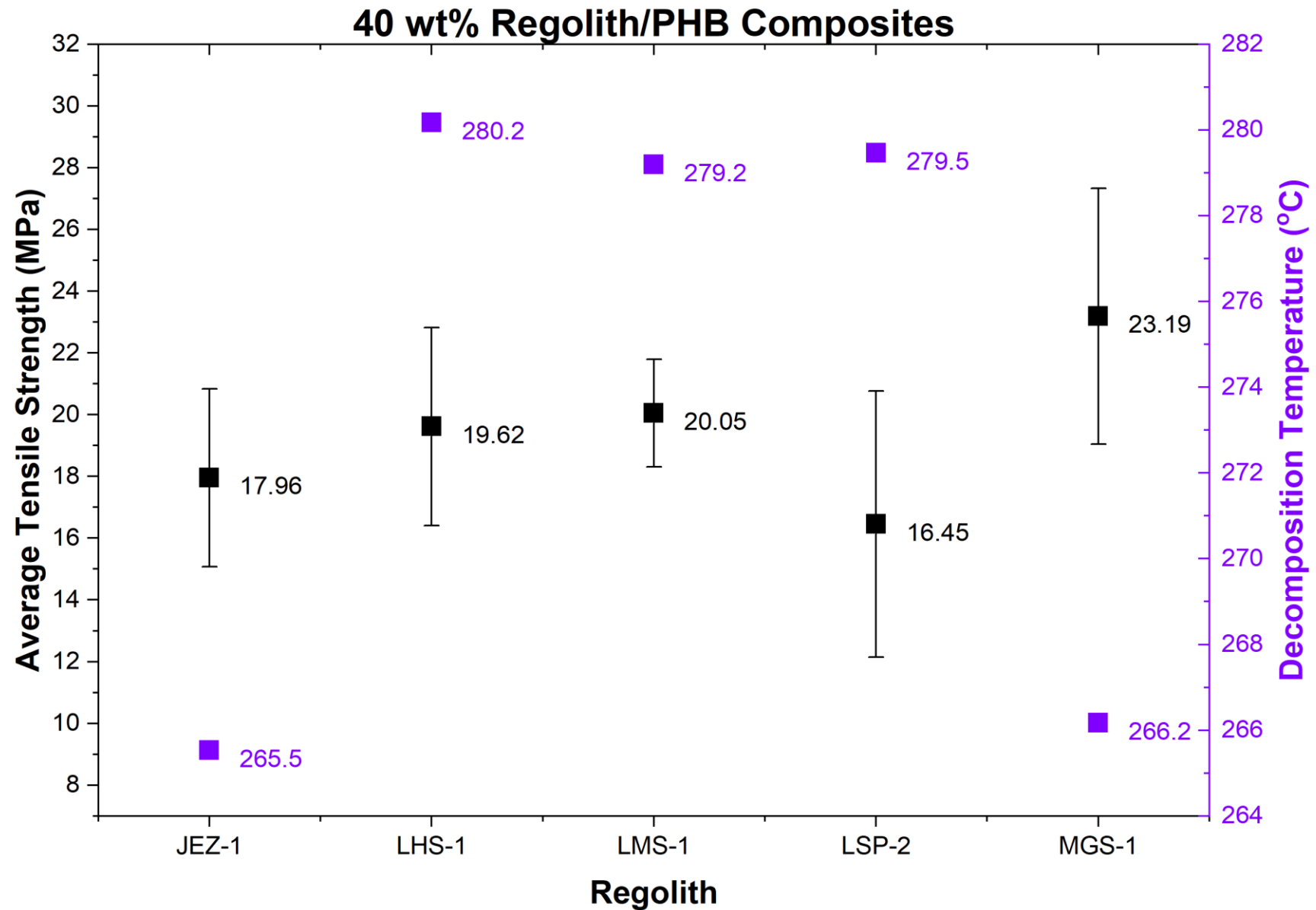


MGS-1

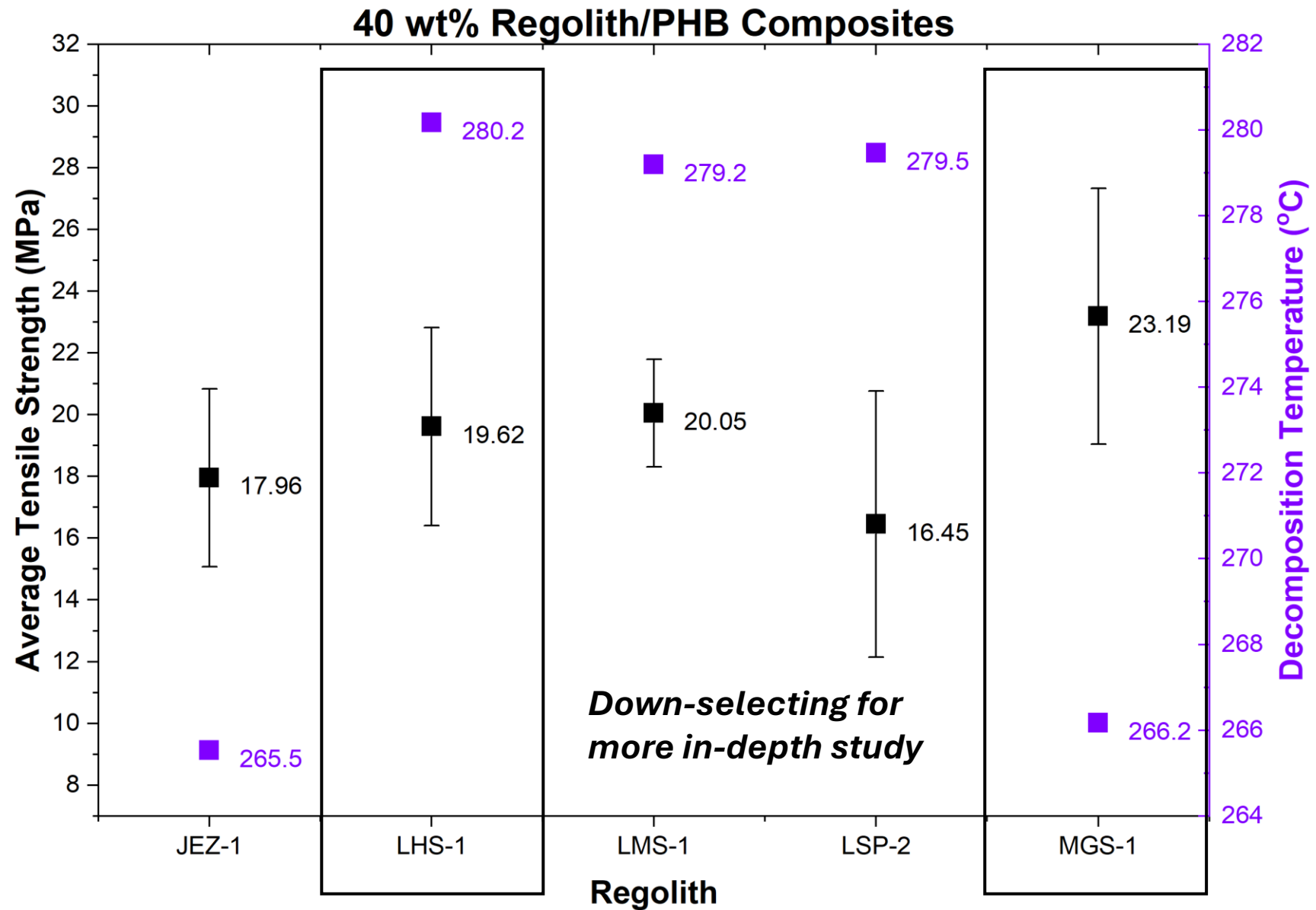




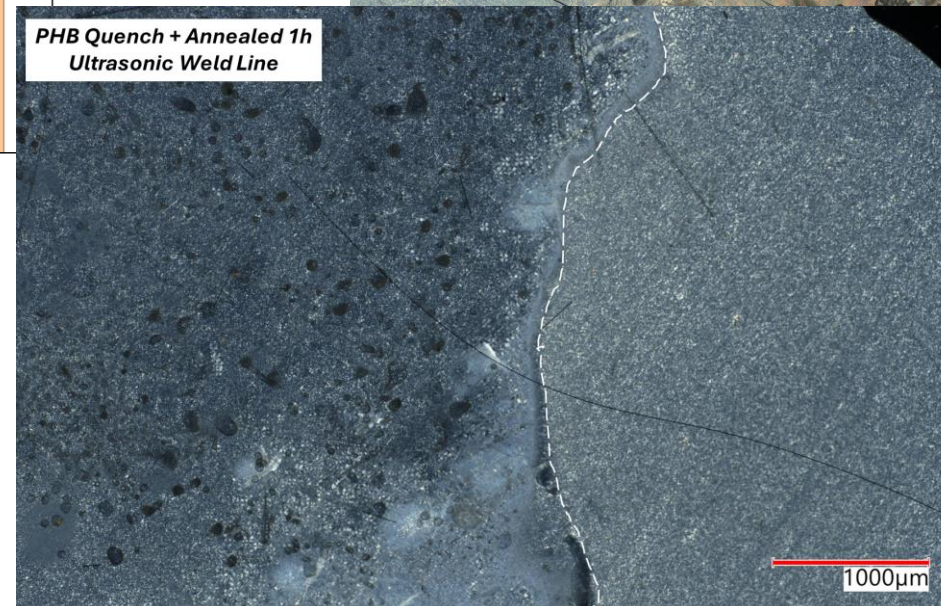
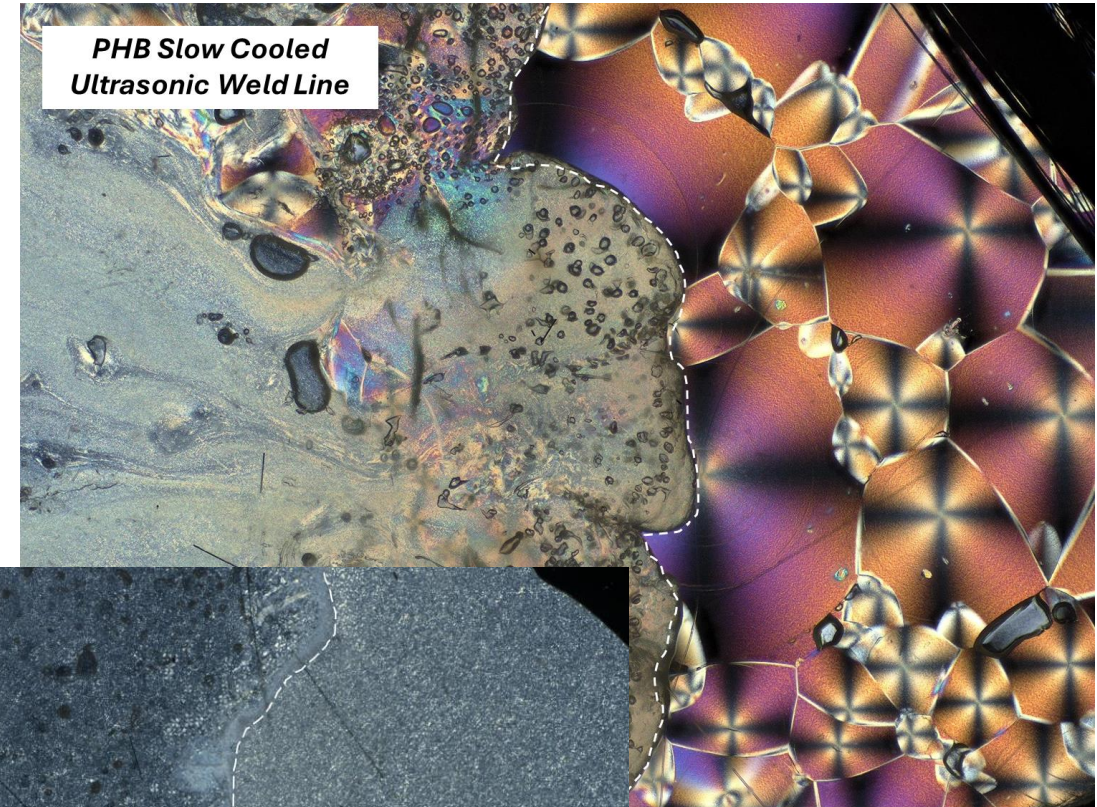
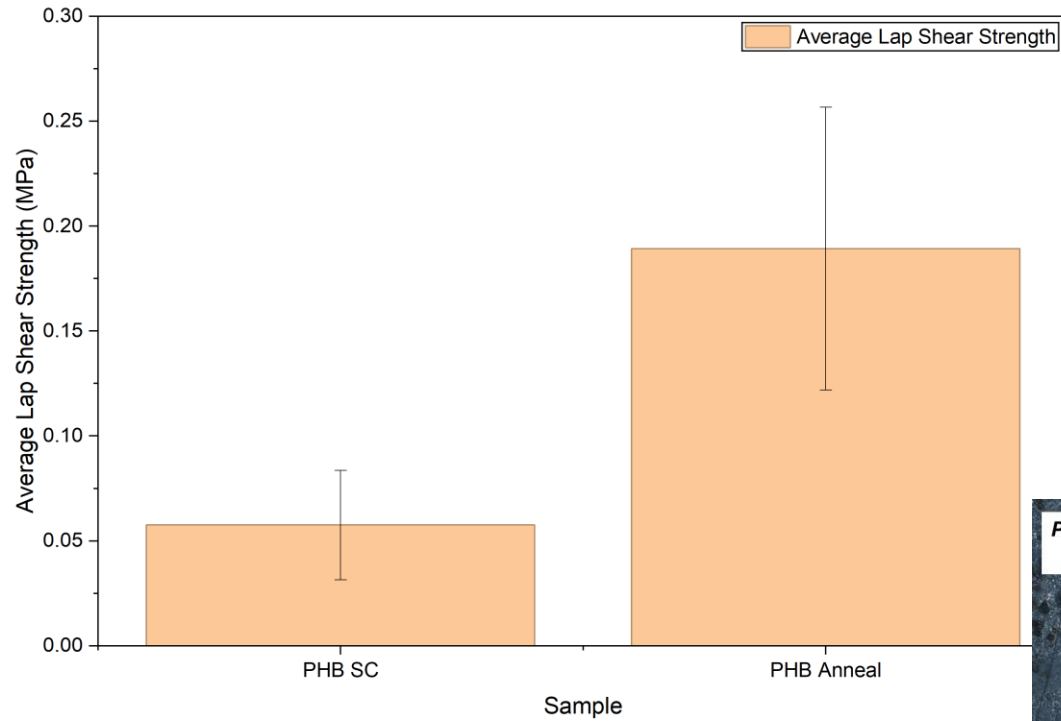
Injection Molded Composites



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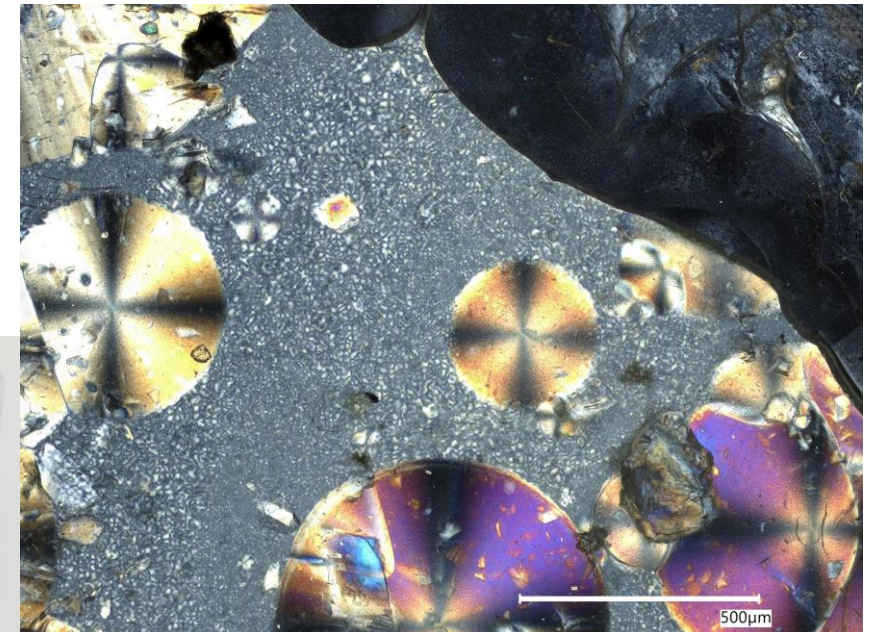
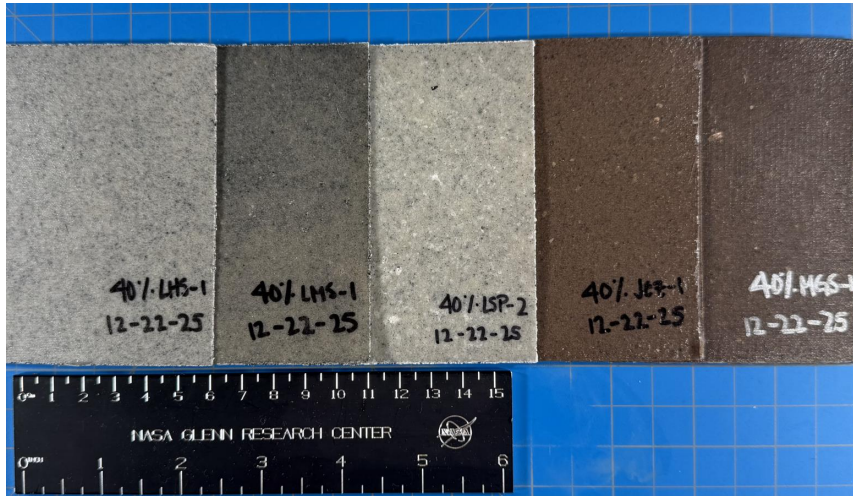


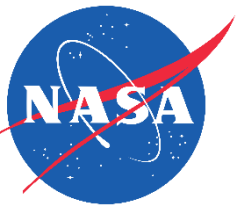
Ultrasonic Welding for In-Situ Assembly and Repair



Key Takeaways & Ongoing Work

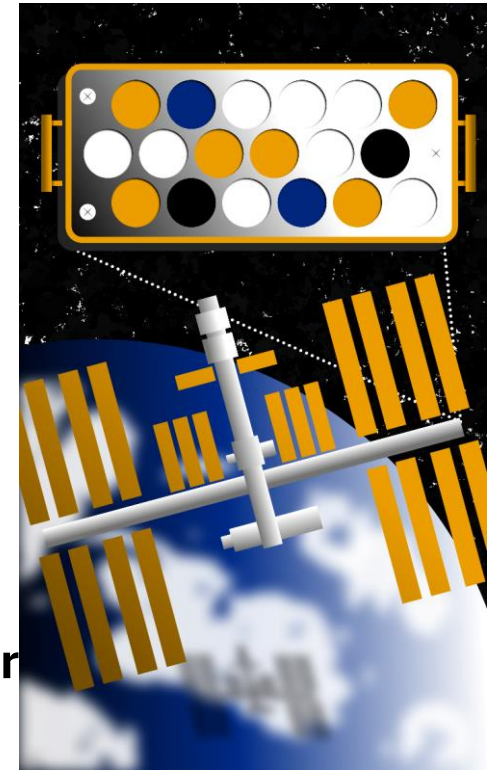
- **Successful proof of concept!**
 - Reasonable mechanical properties at 40% loading of ISRU
 - Multiple routes of processing with versatile properties achievable
 - Ultrasonic welding as a route to complex structures and repair
- **Type and amount of regolith affects the mechanical and thermal properties of composite**





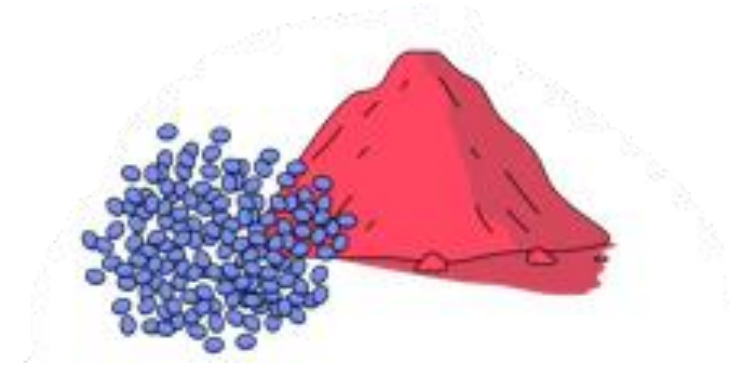
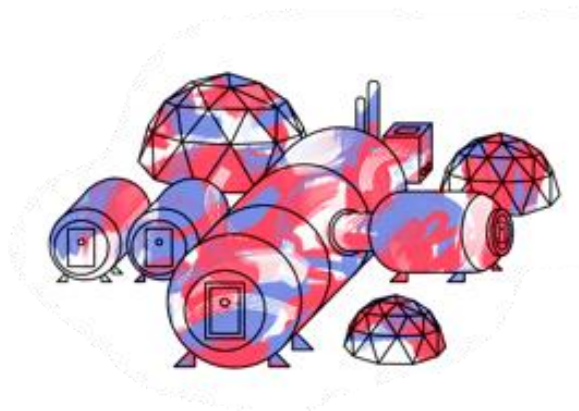
Key Takeaways & Ongoing Work

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 - Multiple routes of processing with versatile properties achievable
 - Ultrasonic welding as a route to complex structures and repair
- Type and amount of regolith affects the mechanical and thermal properties of composite
- **In-depth characterization of down-selected LHS-1 and MGS-1 injection molded samples**
- **Extruding filament for FFM additive manufacturing; exploring Direct Powder Extrusion printing**
- **Samples on MISSE-23 and MISSE-24 experiments for space exposure evaluation**



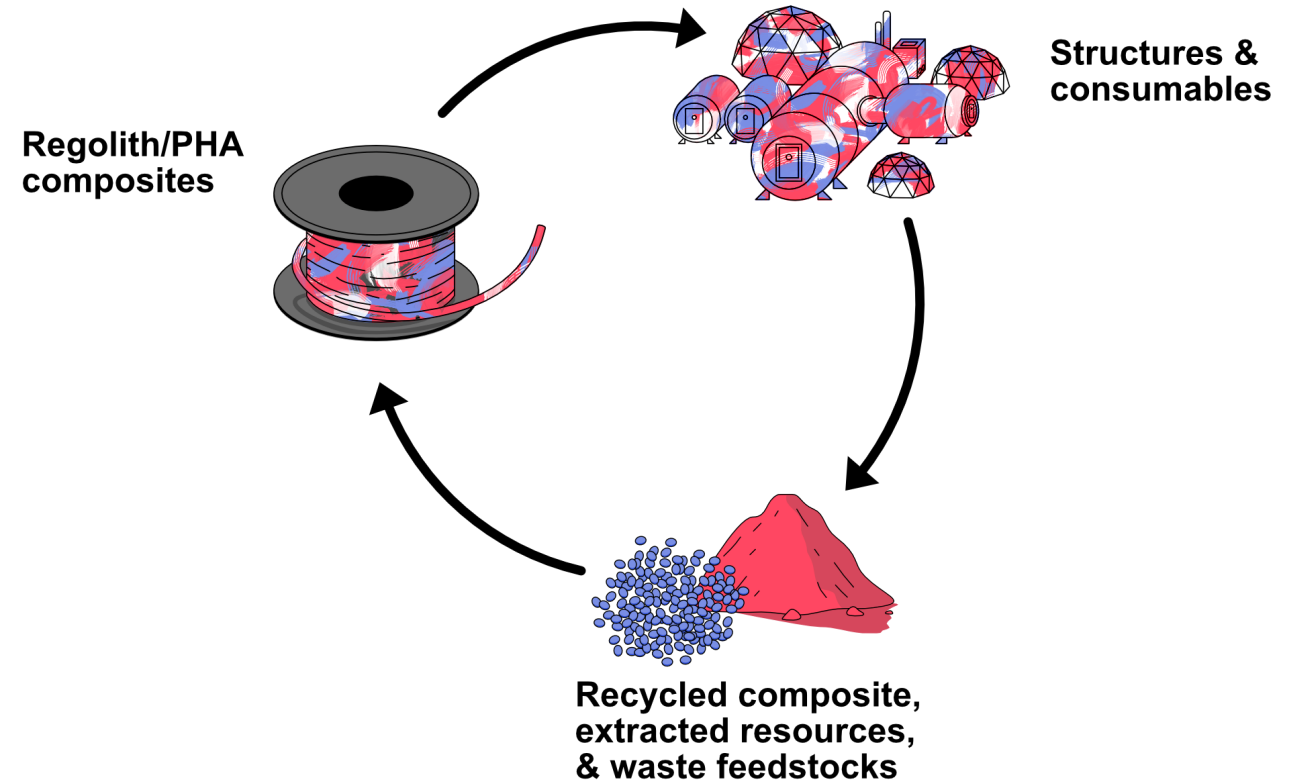
Next Steps

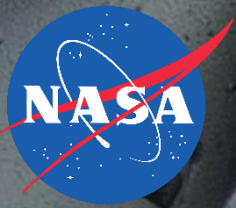
- Manufacturing complex parts and larger structures
- Development of bio-recycling and biosynthesis of resin from waste products
- Explore mechanical recycling methods
- Computational modeling to predict materials performance
- Create materials with bio-engineered PHAs
- Systems analysis



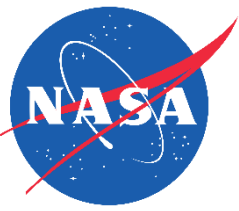
Acknowledgements

- Dan Scheimann, GRC, Thermal Data
- Laura Wilson & Rich Martin, GRC, Microscopy
- NASA STMD
- Mango Materials
- Frances Donovan & the NASA CUBES Team
- WAMS 26 😊



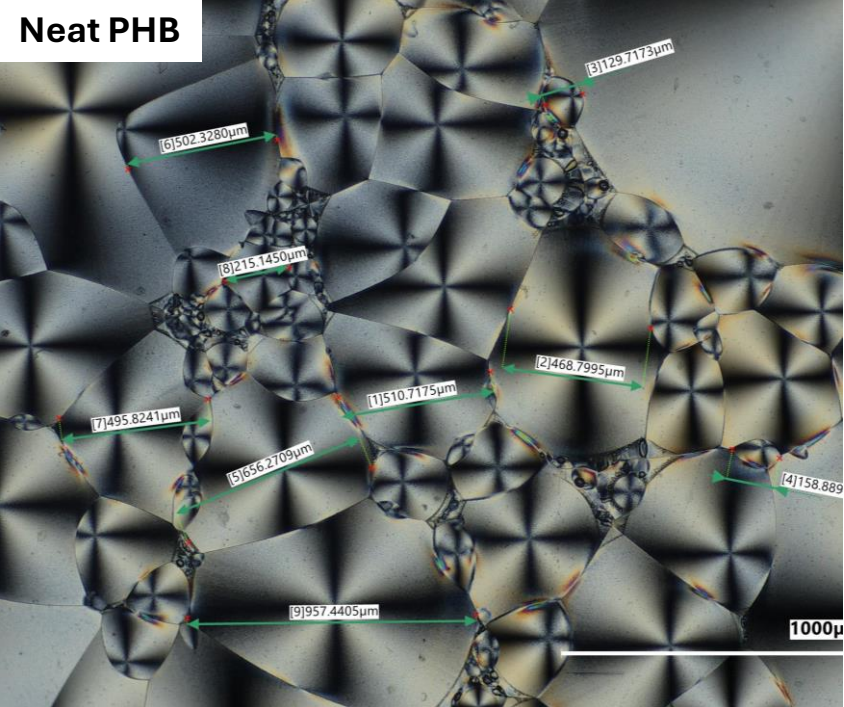


Questions?

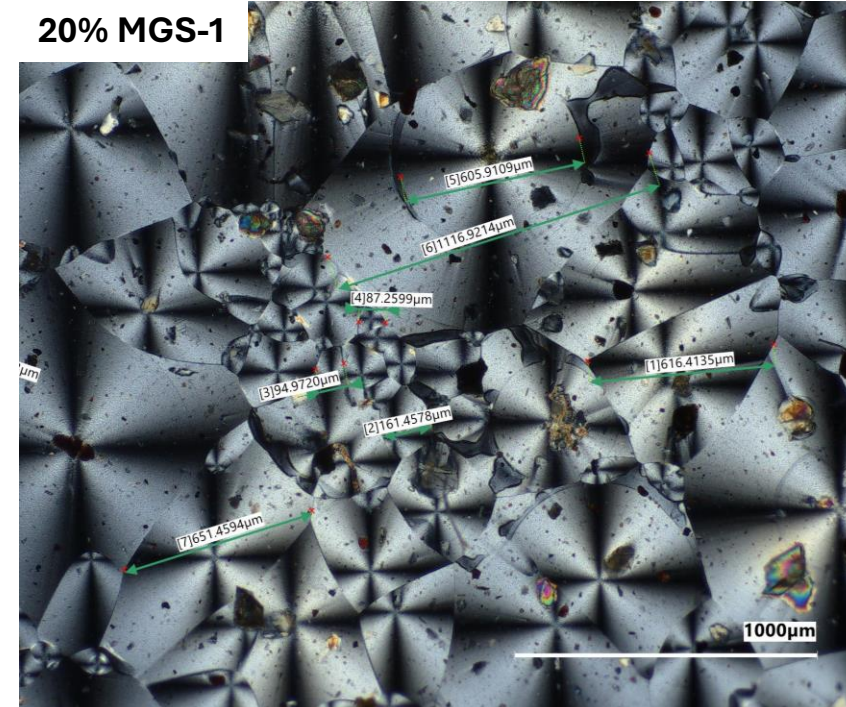


Backup Slides

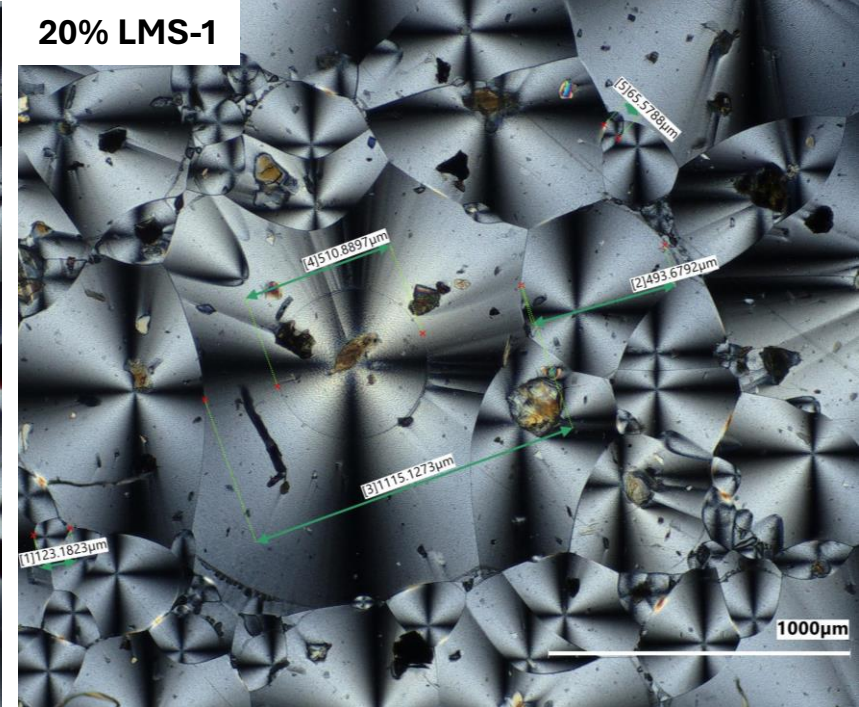
Neat PHB



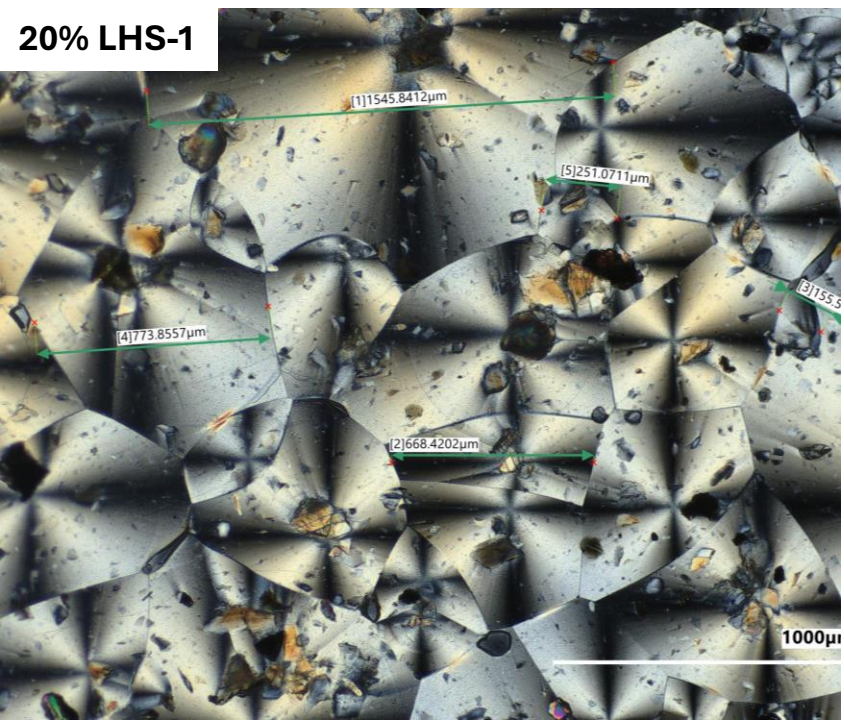
20% MGS-1



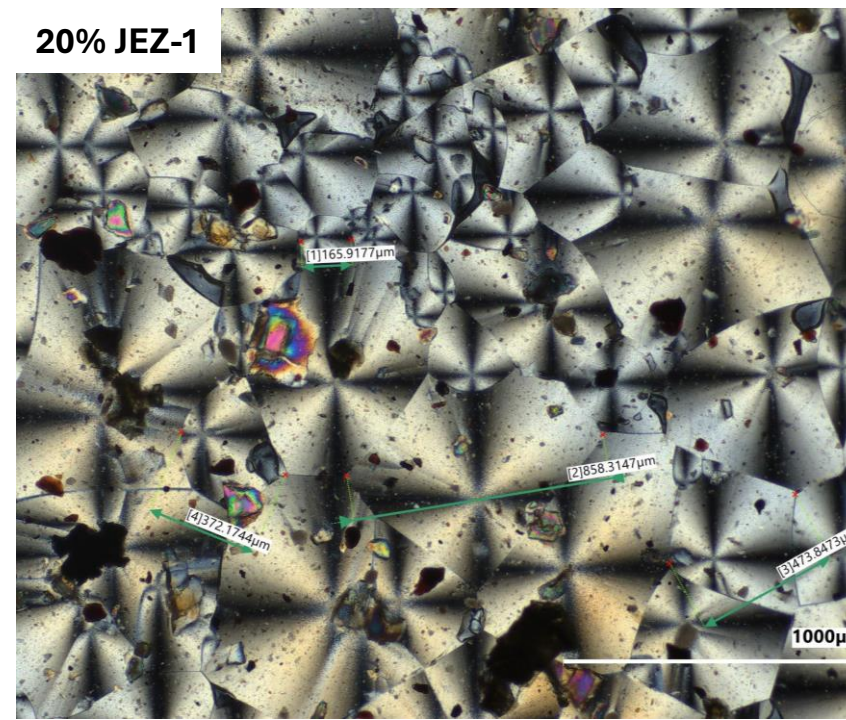
20% LMS-1



20% LHS-1



20% JEZ-1



20% LSP-2

