

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration



TFAWS ISRU

Water Capture from Soil

Aaron Paz



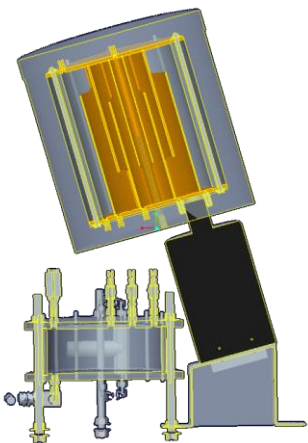
Previous ISRU Water Capture Systems



2005-2008



PILOT – Lockheed Martin¹

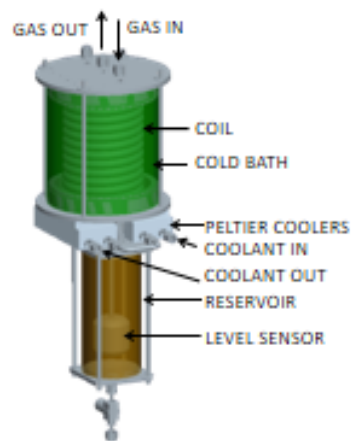


ROxygen Freezer – JSC¹

2008-2010



Carbothermal Reduction System-Orbital Technologies Inc.²

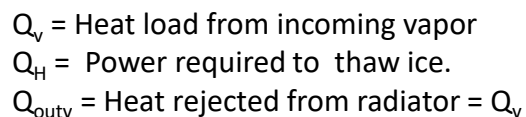


ROxygen 2 Condenser- JSC

2010-2015



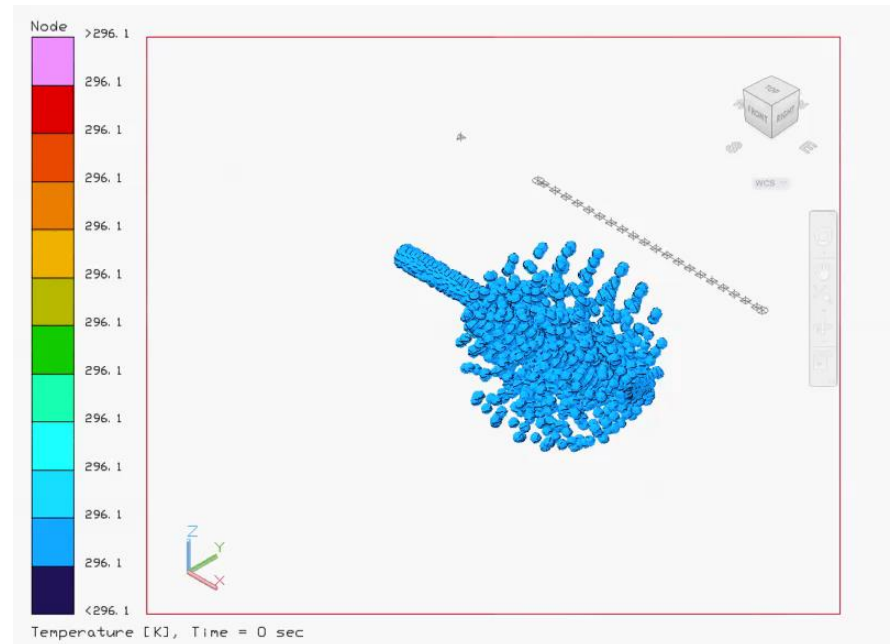
HESTIA Soil Processing Module - JSC



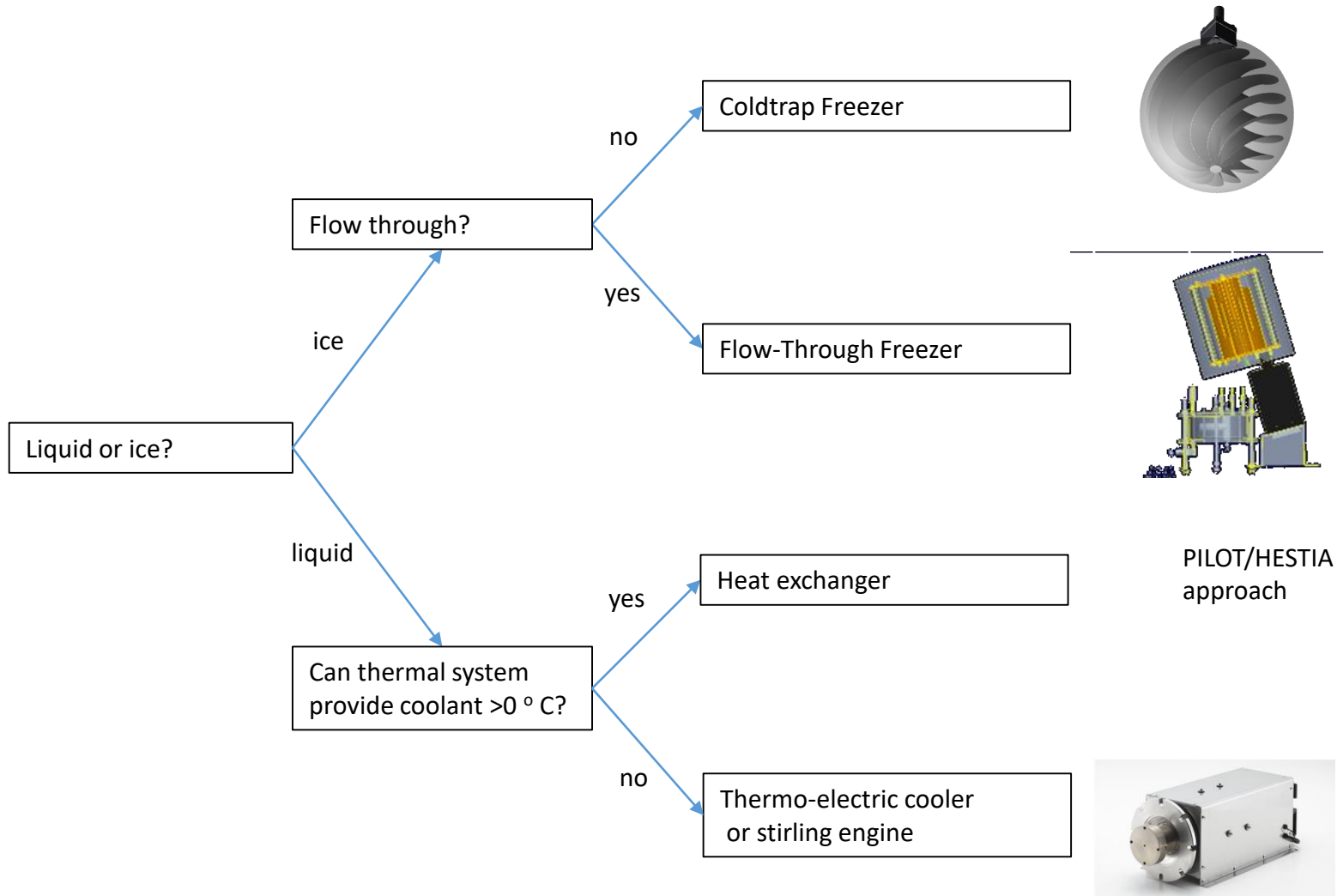
Forward Considerations



- The rate of condensation/deposition will determine the rate vaporization within the soil processing module if it is a passive system.
- The temperature of the condenser/freezer cold surface will drive the rate of condensation/deposition
- Requirements need to capture the thermal management architecture. For example:
 “heat shall be removed from ISRU components using mechanically pumped _____ refrigerant with a temperature range of - ____ to + ____ C and a flow rate of ____ lpm”
 Or
 “ISRU components shall include a means to reject heat directly to the Martian atmosphere”



Decision Tree



What about sorbants?

- Unless we electrolyze vapor, sorbants still require a condenser at some point

References



- 1) Sanders, G. B., & Larson, W. E. (2012). Progress made in lunar in situ resource utilization under NASA's exploration technology and development program. In *Earth and Space 2012: Engineering, Science, Construction, and Operations in Challenging Environments* (pp. 457-478).
- 2) Gustafson, R., White, B., Fidler, M., & Muscatello, A. (2010). Demonstrating the solar carbothermal reduction of lunar regolith to produce oxygen. In *48th AIAA Aerospace Sciences Meeting Including the New Horizons Forum and Aerospace Exposition* (p. 1163).
- 3) Kleinhenz, J. E., & Paz, A. (2017). An ISRU propellant production system for a fully fueled Mars Ascent Vehicle. In *10th Symposium on Space Resource Utilization* (p. 0423).