

Extraterrestrial Metals Processing

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Extraterrestrial Metals Processing (EMP)

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Extraterrestrial Metals Processing (EMP)

Project Description:

- Identify and validate metal production technologies applicable to ISRU on Mars or the Moon
- Demonstrate end-to-end iron production via conversion of Mars or lunar analog materials to fabricated components
- Design a light metals production unit via lab-scale experiments and small-scale light metal preparation



Extraterrestrial Metals Processing (EMP)

- Mars baseline:
 - Significant deposits rich in iron, magnesium, and silicon-bearing minerals
 - Water available for production of H₂ and O₂
 - Atmospheric CO₂ available for production of CO and C reducing agents
- Also applicable to the Moon:
 - Possibly requires feed enrichment
 - Requires greater process recycle to minimize consumables



Extraterrestrial Metals Processing (EMP)

Primary Constituents of Target Metals, Oxides, and Reducing Agents:

- Iron, Magnesium, Carbon, Silicon, Oxygen, Hydrogen

Primary ISRU Feed Stocks to Support EMP:

- Water, Carbon Dioxide, Iron Oxides, Silicon Oxides, Magnesium Sulfate, Ilmenite

Primary ISRU Processes to Support EMP:

- Thermochemical Reactions, Electrolysis, RWGS

Primary and Secondary Products:

- Iron/Steel, Light Metals, Silicon/SiO₂, Carbides, Silicides, Refractory Oxides



Extraterrestrial Metals Processing (EMP)

- Iron Production:

- Reduction by hydrogen or carbon monoxide to produce metallic iron

- Reduction with CO chosen



- Provides ability to generate carbon steels

- Leverages Earth knowledge base for reducing/refining/heat treating

- Amenable to closed-loop Reduction-RWGS-Electrolysis process

- RWGS to Regenerate CO from CO₂



- Electrolysis to Produce H₂ to Support RWGS (and make O₂ byproduct)



Extraterrestrial Metals Processing (EMP)

- Iron Production (continued):
 - Purification/Refining
 - Physical beneficiation
 - Melting, with slag/fluxes
 - Possible direct use without further impurity removal
 - Manufacturing
 - Casting
 - Sintering
 - Extrusion
 - Additive manufacturing (3D printing)



Extraterrestrial Metals Processing (EMP)

- Iron Production (continued):

- Example Feed Stocks

- Martian “blueberries”

- Occur as spherules of a few millimeters diameter
 - Rich in hematite (Fe_2O_3) at 70% or more
 - Little or no beneficiation required

- Undifferentiated soil

- Still relatively rich in iron oxide (order of 20% on Mars)
 - Can be upgraded via aqueous processing prior to reduction



Pelletizer/Blueberry Simulant



Mars-1 Simulant and Residue;
Fe, Mg, Al, Ca Oxide Concentrates
from Aqueous Processing

Extraterrestrial Metals Processing (EMP)

- Iron Production (continued):
 - Process design
 - 1 kg/day metallic iron production rate
 - Batch solids reactor/continuous gas flow
 - Generate free-flowing or lightly agglomerated product
 - 750 – 900°C
 - 0.5 - >2 bar absolute pressure
 - Lower pressure → little or no carbon/carbides
 - Higher pressure → more carbon/carbides
 - Excess CO flow
 - Drives reaction to completion faster (~60 minutes)
 - Excess CO is separated/recycled in closed loop process



Extraterrestrial Metals Processing (EMP)

- Light Metals Production:

- Magnesium is the preferred target
 - Rich magnesium sulfate salts on Mars
 - Thermally decompose to MgO, SO₂, O₂
 - Mg metal has higher strength-to-weight ratio than aluminum
 - Compatible with low pressure/CO₂ Mars atmosphere
 - High Mg vapor pressure enables alternative to molten salt electrolysis

- $\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2 = \text{CO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (RWGS)
- $2 \text{CO} = \text{C} + \text{CO}_2$ (Boudouard)
- $\text{SiO}_2 + 2 \text{C} = \text{Si} + 2 \text{CO}$
- $2 \text{MgO} + \text{Si} = 2 \text{Mg}_{(\text{vapor})} + \text{SiO}_2$
“Pidgeon Process” (~1200°C)



High purity Mg
produced by
silicothermic
reduction

Extraterrestrial Metals Processing (EMP)

- Light Metals Production:

- Silicothermic Reduction of MgO

- Silicothermic reduction of MgO is not thermodynamically favorable
 - However, high Mg vapor pressure allows Mg product to be removed as vapor – reaction continues when operating at low pressures

- Carbothermal Reduction of MgO

- Simpler process (eliminates Si production step)
 - $\text{MgO} + \text{C} = \text{Mg}_{(\text{vapor})} + \text{CO}$ (at $>1200^\circ\text{C}$; low pressure)
 - Requires fast separation of Mg vapors from CO to prevent back reaction
 - Novel carbothermal reduction/product separation method is being investigated



Extraterrestrial Metals Processing (EMP)

- Manufacturing:
 - Casting/Machining



Metallic iron from Mars-1 simulant Fe_2O_3 concentrate

- Sintering



Sintered/machined iron from JSC-1 lunar simulant

- Additive Manufacturing

Extraterrestrial Metals Processing (EMP)

- Additive Manufacturing Candidates:
 - Powder-based technologies offer opportunity for manufacturing using minimally refined feeds:
 - Powder Injection Technology
 - Laser Metal Deposition (LMD)
 - Powder Bed Technologies
 - Selective Laser Sintering (SLS)
 - Selective Laser Melting (SLM)
 - Electron Beam Melting (EBM)
 - Selection will be based on trades against hardware mass and power



Extraterrestrial Metals Processing (EMP)

Summary:

- Many ISRU resources are available to support human space exploration
- ISRU process techniques can generate materials of sufficient quality for manufacturing
- Potential manufacturing methods, especially additive manufacturing, continue to evolve and improve



Extraterrestrial Metals Processing (EMP)



Extraterrestrial Metals Processing (EMP)

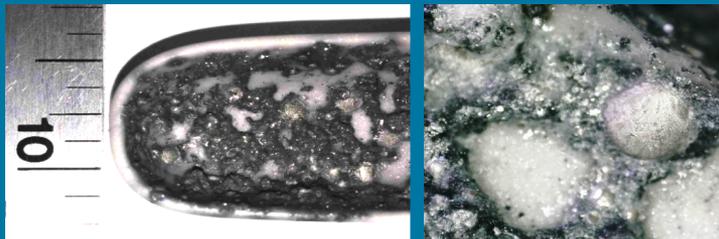
Carbothermal Reduction Experiments (Soil Simulants)



High-Temperature
Laboratory Furnace



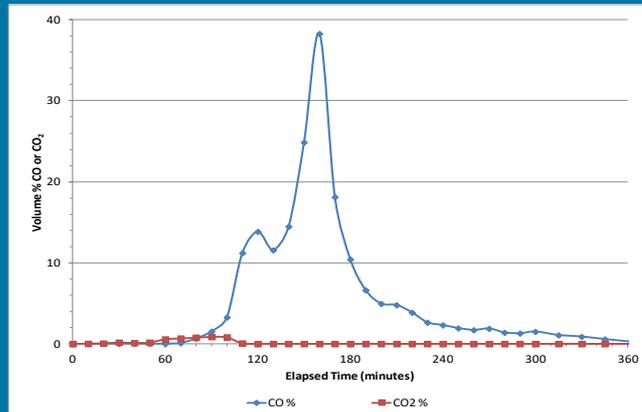
Feed (left) and Residue (right)
(JSC Mars-1 Simulant)



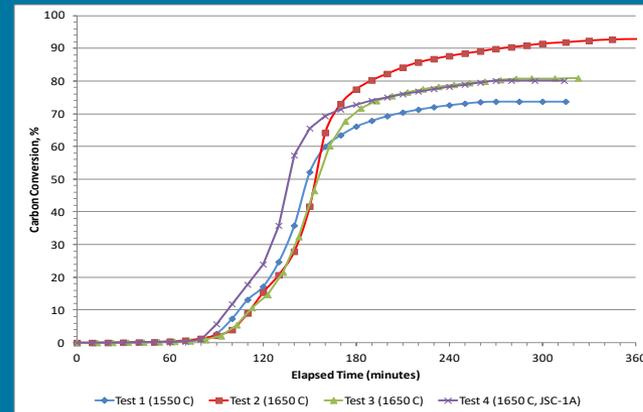
Residue Close-Up Images
(Ca/Al rich glassy oxide slag and
ferrosilicon beads)

Extraterrestrial Metals Processing (EMP)

Carbothermal Reduction Experiments (Soil Simulants)



CO and CO₂ Release Profile (CT-02)



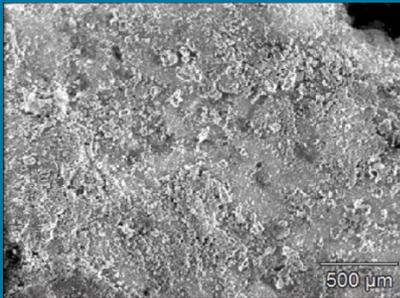
Carbon Conversion; CT-01 to CT-04
(CT-02 = 1650°C at ~240 minutes)



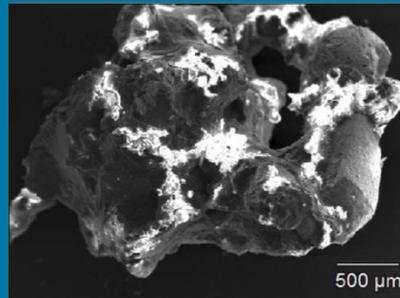
Fumed SiO Condensed
on Furnace Tube Walls

Extraterrestrial Metals Processing (EMP)

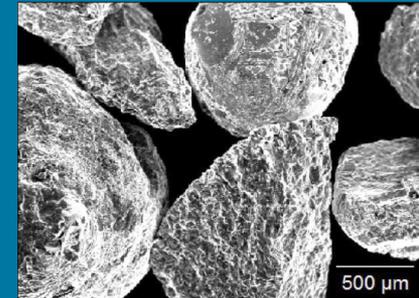
Carbothermal Reduction Experiments (Soil Simulants)



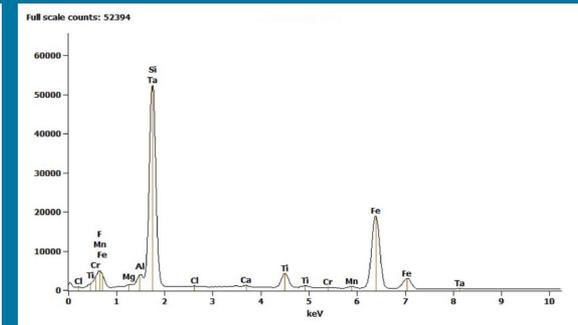
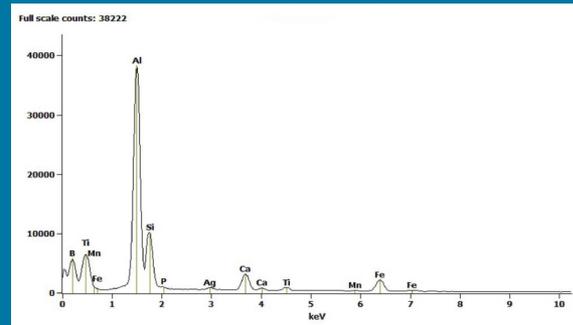
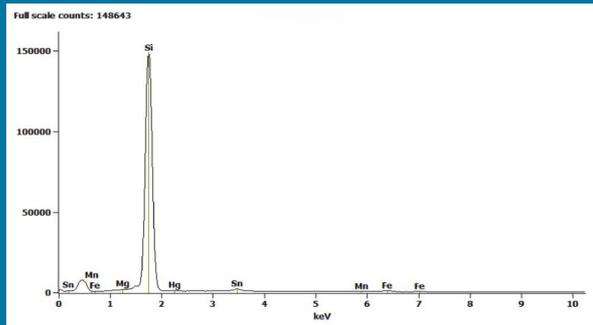
Condensed SiO



Glassy Slag



Ferrosilicon Beads

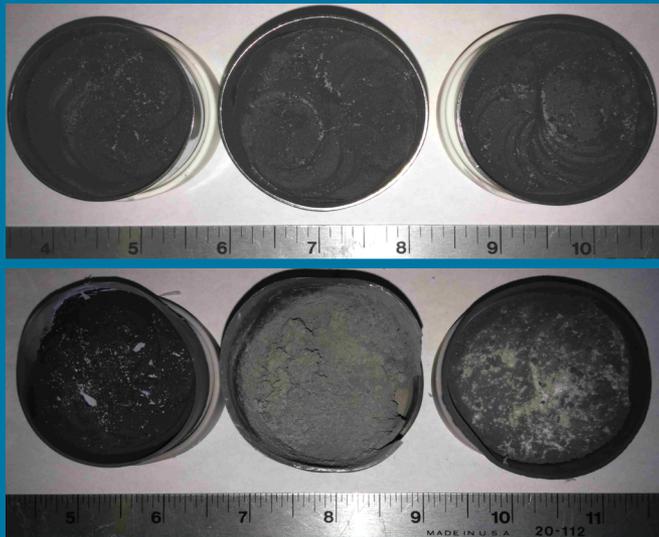


Energy Dispersive X-Ray Spectra (EDS) from
Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM)

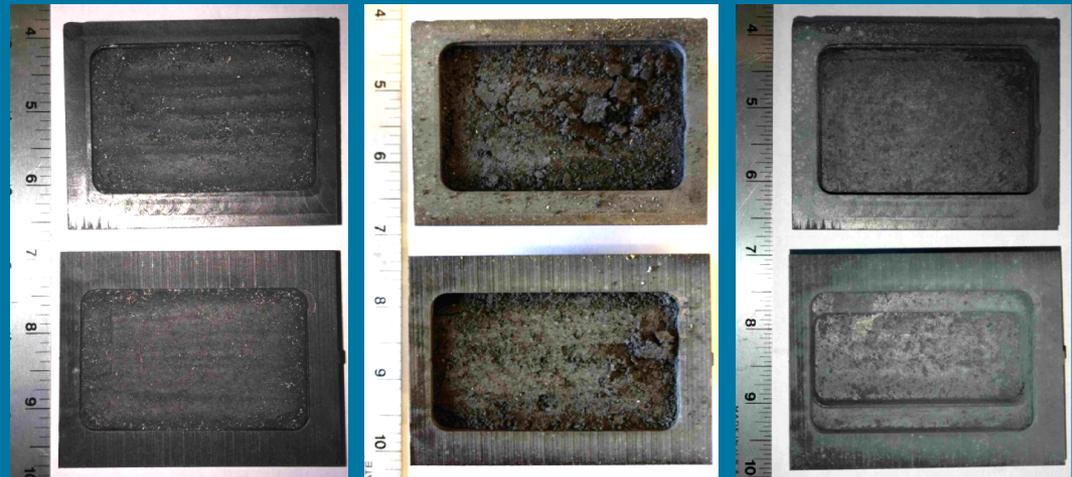


Extraterrestrial Metals Processing (EMP)

Carbothermal Reduction Experiments (Si-Rich Feeds)



Silica Sand/Carbon in Zr Crucibles
(top: before testing;
bottom: after reduction)



Si-Rich Mars-1 Simulant/Carbon in High-Density Graphite
(left: before testing; center: after reduction;
right: after removing residue)

Extraterrestrial Metals Processing (EMP)

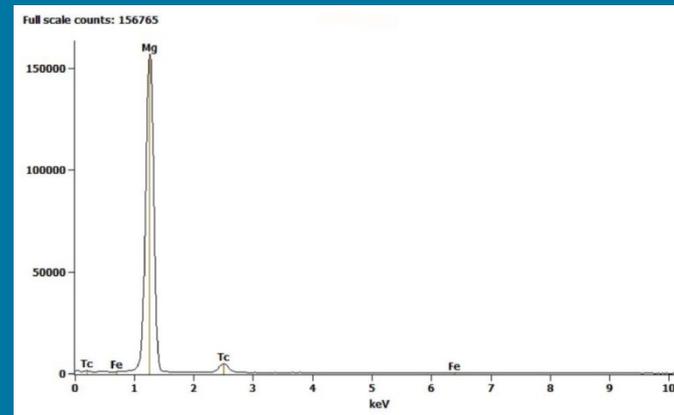
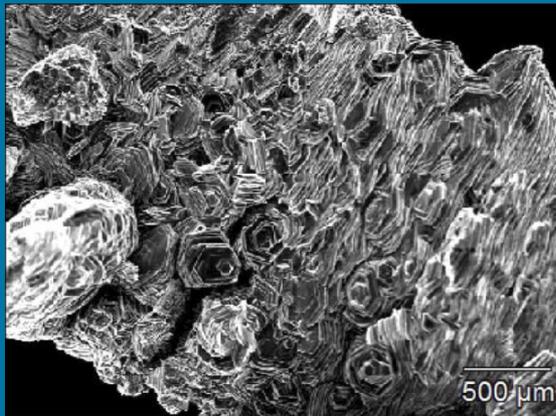
Silicothermic Reduction Experiments (Magnesia Feed)



Magnesium Product Resulting from 1250°C at ~1 mbar Pressure
(left: Mg on collection mesh and reactor walls;
center: Mg on upstream edges of collection mesh;
right: Mg crown peeled from cold zone reactor surfaces)

Extraterrestrial Metals Processing (EMP)

Silicothermic Reduction Experiments (Magnesia Feed)



Magnesium Crown Product

Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) and Energy Dispersive X-Ray Spectra (EDS)

Acknowledgements

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