

# Efficient Truss Structures From Regolith Glass

XXIII Space Resources Roundtable Conference

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# Project Concept

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- **Goal:** Develop processes and hardware to melt-process lunar regolith into building block parts for assembly into mass-efficient orbital structures
  - **Proposed solution:**
    - **Step 1:** Fabricate regolith glass rods (extruded) and nodes (molded) on the lunar surface
    - **Step 2:** Construct truss-based regolith glass struts on orbit
    - **Step 3:** Assemble very large structures from regolith glass struts and nodes
  - **Technology Development:**
    - **Materials:** Feedstock properties and processing conditions
    - **Process:** Hardware to melt-process parts; Glass welding
    - **Structures:** High precision rods, nodes ⇒ trusses ⇒ assemblies
- The diagram illustrates the proposed solution for producing regolith glass struts on the lunar surface. It shows a lunar lander with a Solar Concentrator and Fiber Relayed Thermal Power system. The process involves Regolith Processing/Feed System, Crucible, Extruder Nozzle, and Annealer. The extruded regolith strut is then assembled by robotic joining and stored in a Storage unit. The final step shows the assembly being transported to a Shuttle for launch into orbit.
- Future commercial effort envisioned to produce regolith glass rods and nodes on the lunar surface

- **Proposed solution:**

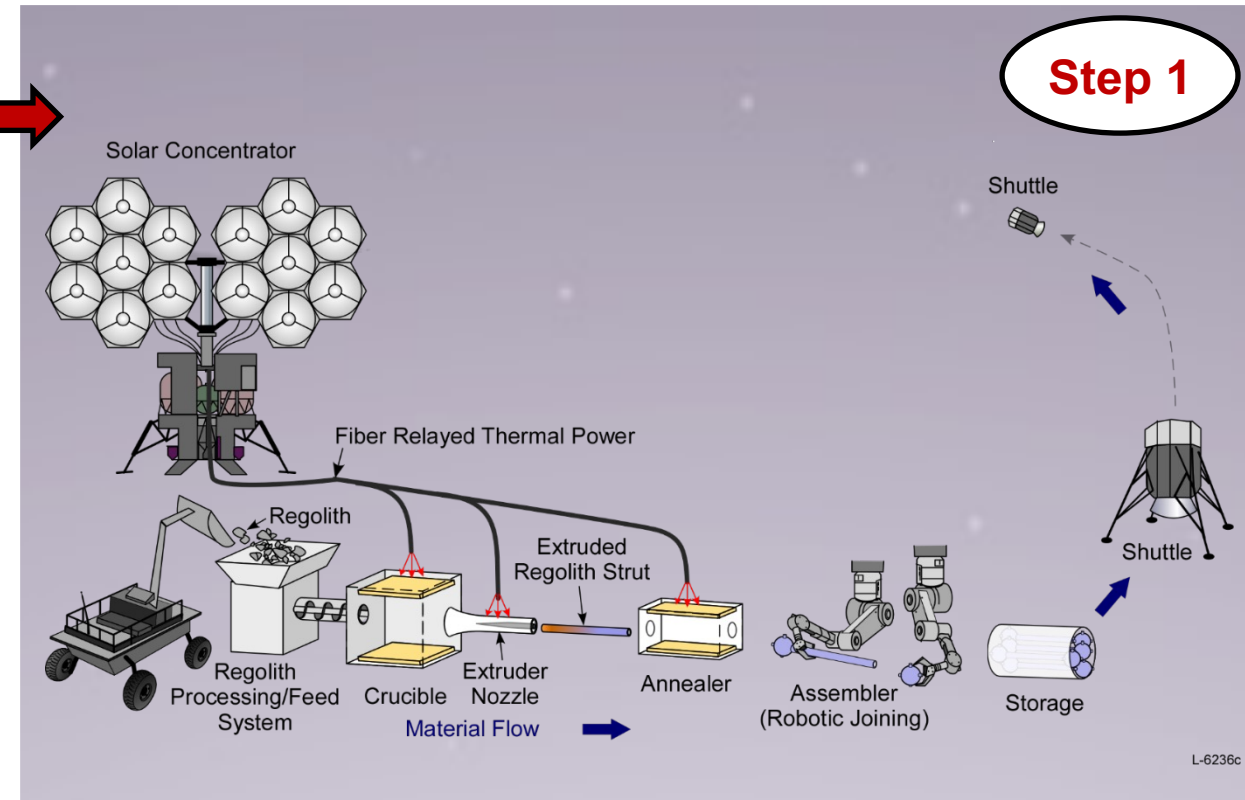
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Future commercial effort envisioned to produce regolith glass rods and nodes on the lunar surface

# Project Concept: Step 2

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- Construct truss-based regolith glass struts on orbit

Step 2

Precision End Node Metrology Options (<1 mm precision over 5-m)

1. Precise Mechanical 5m Jig (0.5 mm typical over 5-m)
2. Laser rangefinding

Rod-Stock Arrives to Rod-Truss Assembly Area

Inner Section of Rod-Truss Is Rapidly Welded Together (~5 m long)

Rod-Truss Ends are Precisely Welded onto the Ends of the Inner Section

Rod-Truss Moves to Global Assembly Area

Rod-Truss Joining Options

- **Threshold:** Adhered (Thermoplastic)
- **Objective:** **Welded rods**

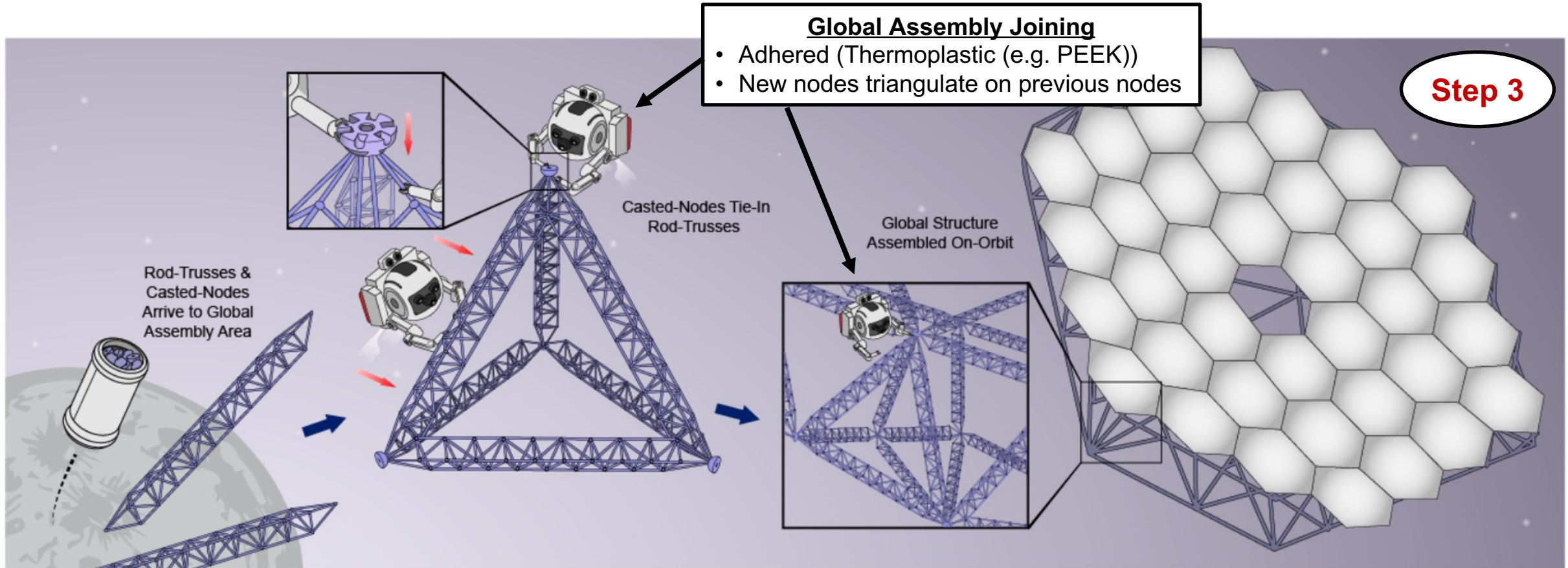
5m regolith glass rod-truss strut built on orbit

L-6492

# Project Concept: Step 3

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- Assemble very large structures from regolith glass struts and nodes



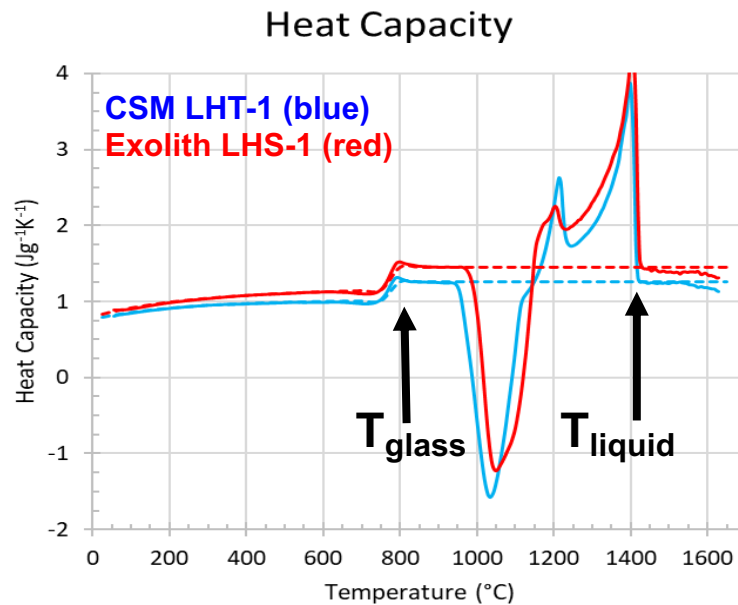
Full structure assembled from 5m struts and global nodes

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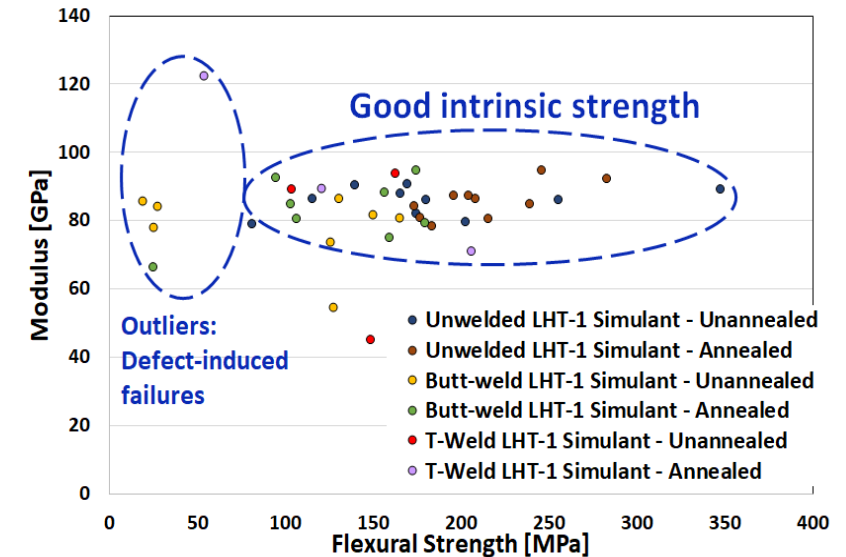
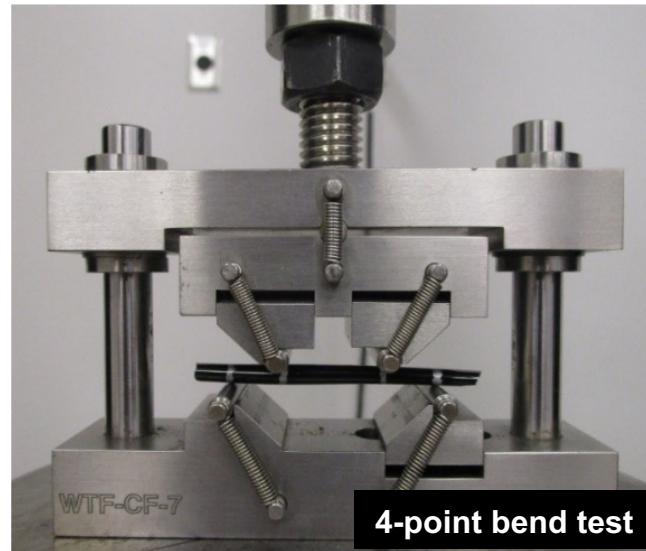


- Measured intrinsic properties of Highlands lunar simulants (CSM LHT-1, Exolith LHS-1) to guide fabricator hardware and methods

## DSC Measurements



## Flexural Test (for Elastic Modulus)



**Excellent properties for orbital structures:**  
Elastic modulus =  $\sim 85\text{GPa}$ , CTE =  $\sim 5\text{ }\mu\text{m/m-}^{\circ}\text{C}$

# Regolith Simulant Glass Processing

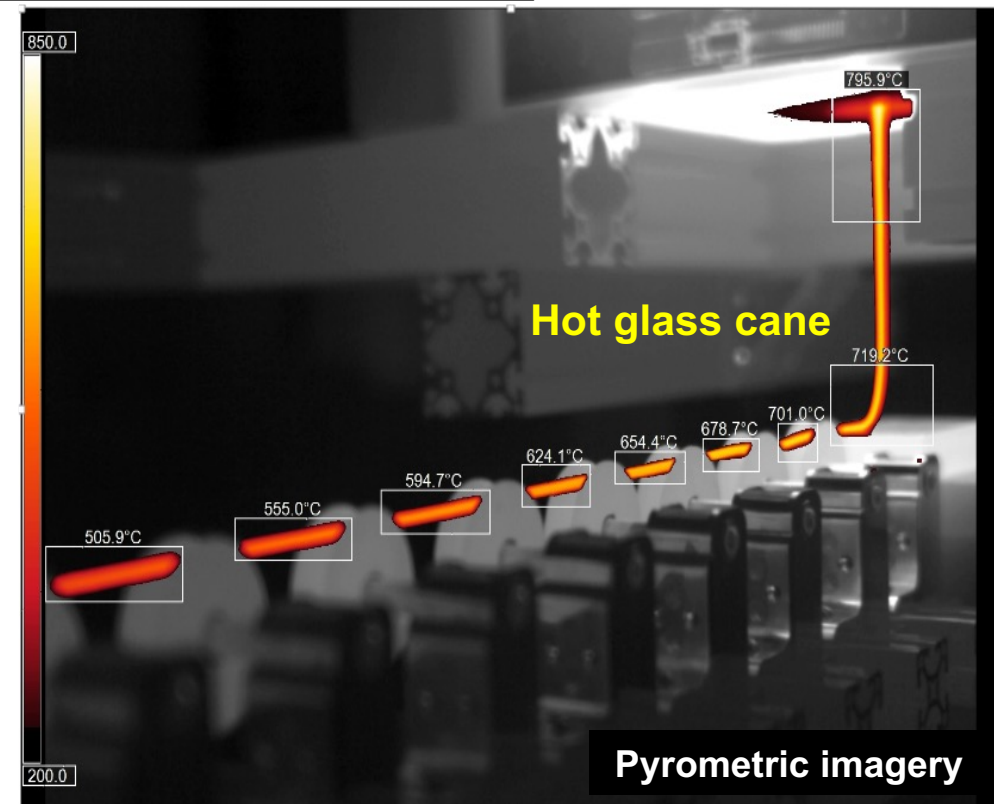
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- Developed processes to melt and re-form simulated regolith into precision glass forms (parts for trusses). Very high temperatures ( $>1600^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) and resilient materials are required to manipulate lunar lava.

**Extruded regolith simulant glass rod (“cane”)**



**Cane extrusion system**



**Pyrometric imagery**

Most processes tested in conventional glass. Regolith simulant coming online.

# Regolith Simulant Glass Processing - 2

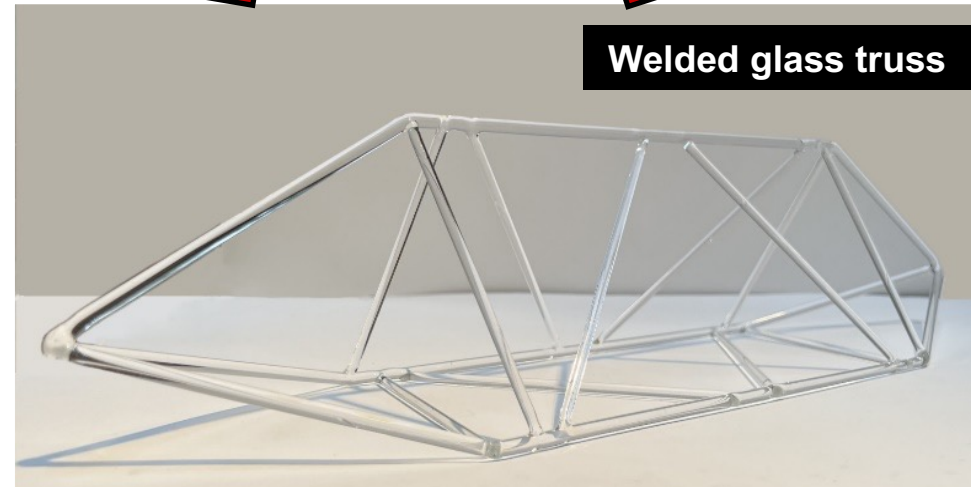
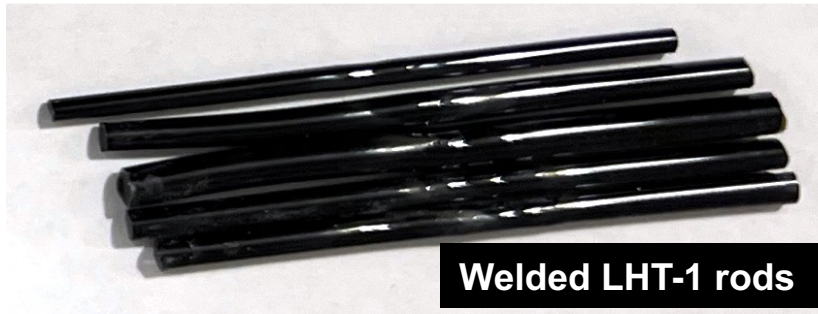
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## Welded Truss Fabrication

### Surrogate Material: Borosilicate Glass



### Regolith Simulant



Generated welded borosilicate glass trusses to 2m length



# Regolith Simulant Glass Truss Design

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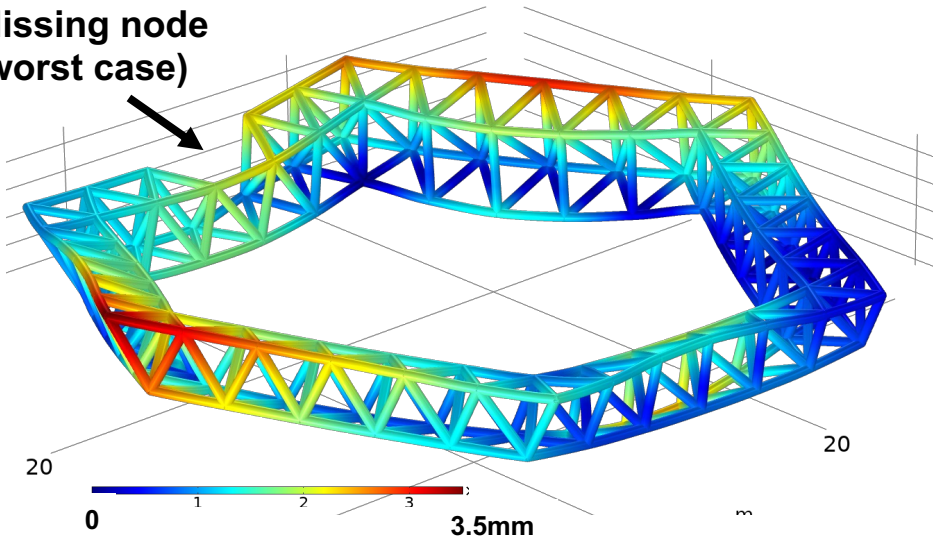
- Created designs with tetrahedral assembly of (aspect ratio ~50) rod trusses. Regolith simulant glass properties incorporated. Structures modeled in realistic thermal and dynamic loadings.

Truss Displacement: Global Buckling FOS = 3.8



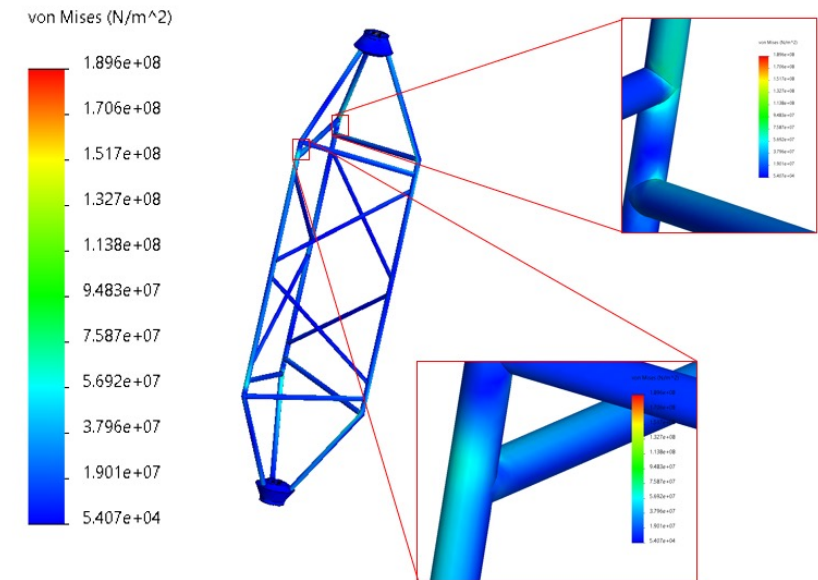
Frame Displacement: Max Dynamic Load

Missing node  
(worst case)



Loads compared to  
failure conditions

Local Yielding FOS = 2.6



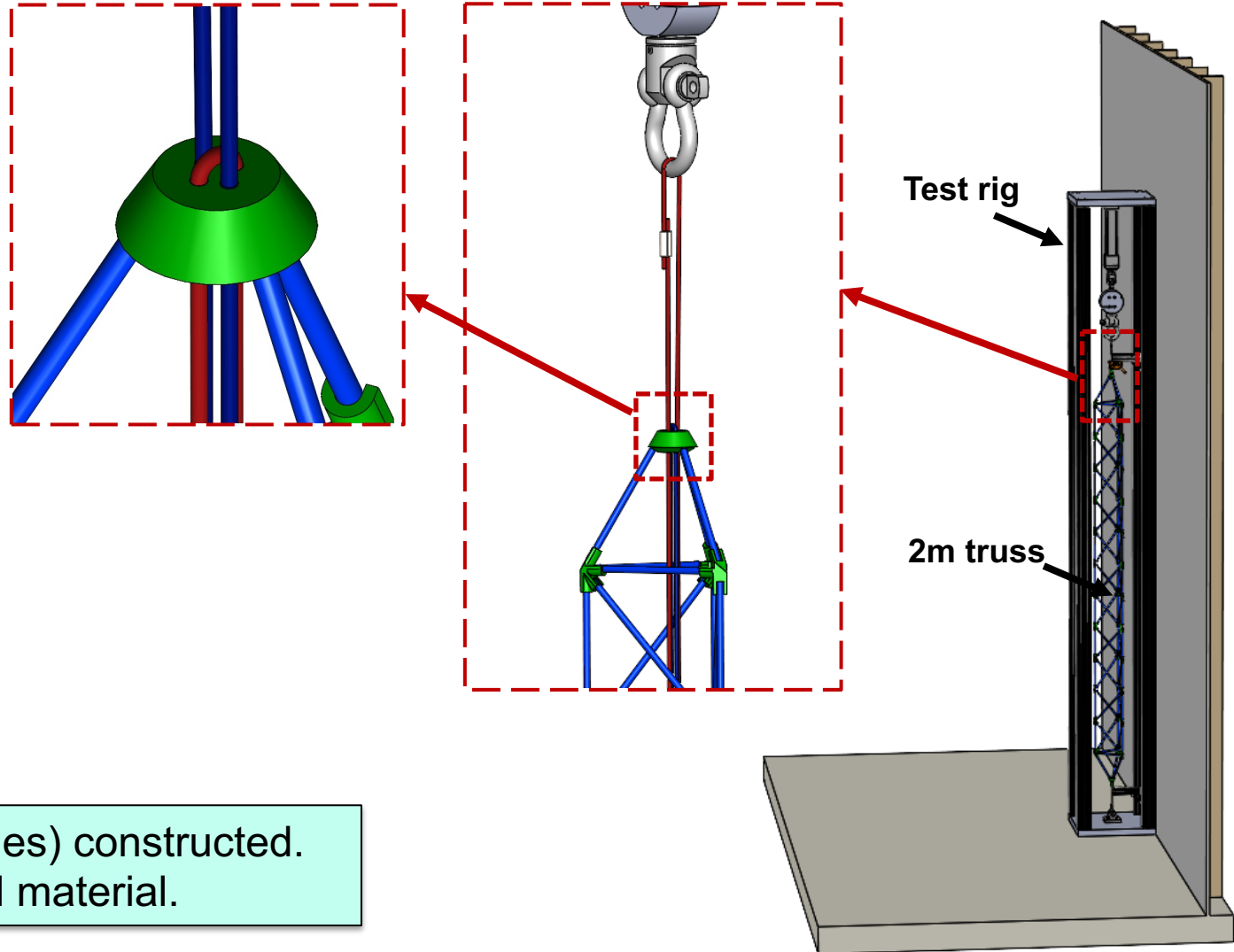
3 failure modes (global buckling, local buckling, local yield) have good factors of safety (>2.0)



# Regolith Simulant Glass Truss Testing

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## Tensile / Compressive Test Rig



Test rig (and coupling end nodes) constructed.  
Rig tested on calibrated material.

# Summary

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- ✓ **Characterized intrinsic properties of regolith simulant from powder to liquid to solid**
  - Solid product very amenable to space structures. Elastic modulus =  $\sim 85\text{GPa}$ , CTE =  $\sim 5\text{ }\mu\text{m/m-}^\circ\text{C}$ .
- ✓ **Built and tested glass cane extrusion system for borosilicate glass**
  - Awaiting regolith-capable furnace components to extrude regolith simulant
- ✓ **Applied pyrometric imaging for tight control of glass production parameters**
- ✓ **Demonstrated and strength-tested welding of regolith rods**
- ✓ **Built and tested jigging for welded glass truss structures**
- ✓ **Assembled (welded) 0.5m and 2m borosilicate glass trusses**
- ✓ **Constructed finite-element models for individual trusses and full space structure**
- ✓ **Applied realistic regolith properties, and thermal / dynamic loading to model strength and stiffness of components and full space structure**
  - $>2.0$  factor of safety for all failure modes
- ✓ **Designed and built test facilities to stress trusses (up to 2m) in tension, compression, or cantilever**