



# **JAXA's Technology Roadmapping and Development for In-situ Propellant Production on the Moon**

**Lead for ISRU Research  
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## Latest Updates

- Space Strategy Fund
- JAXA's Lunar Polar Exploration (LUPEX)



## ISRU Technology Roadmapping & Development

- Integrated Systems Design
- Core Technology Development

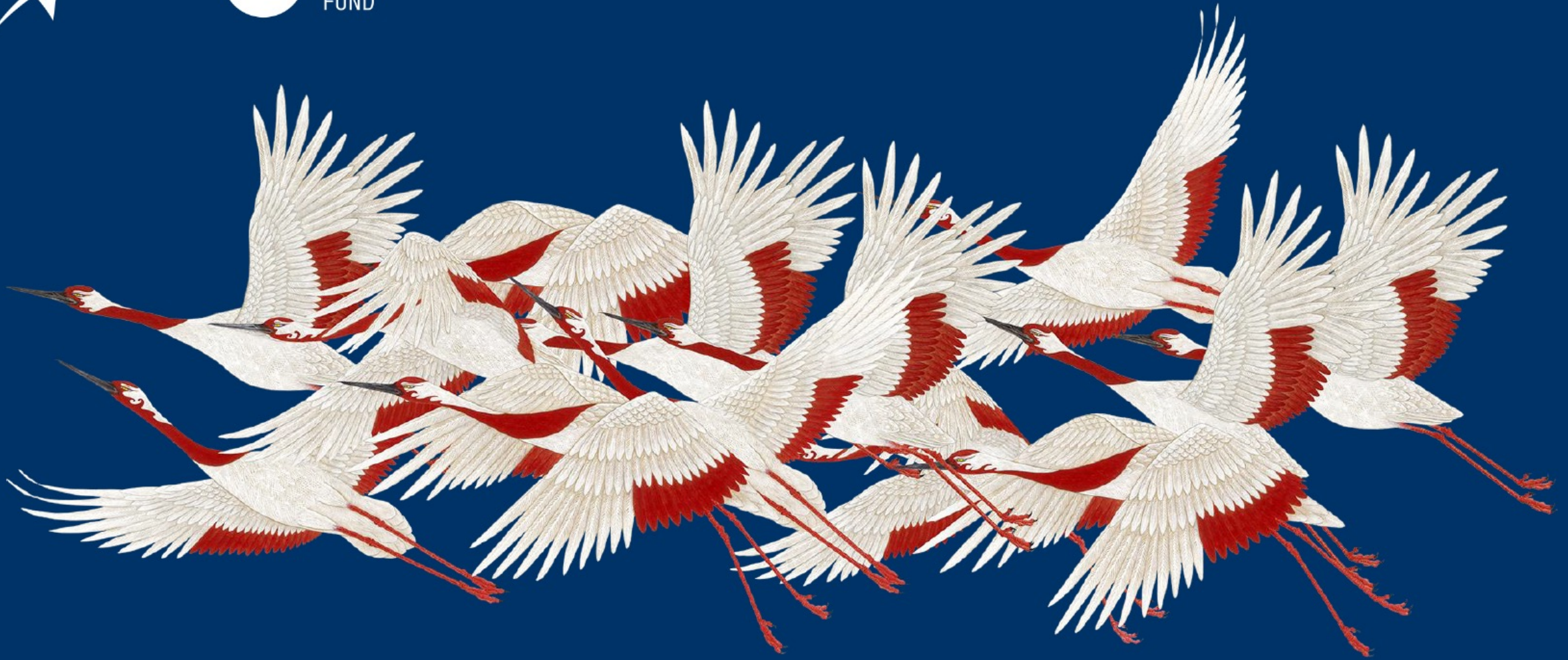


## Future Work

- ISRU x ???

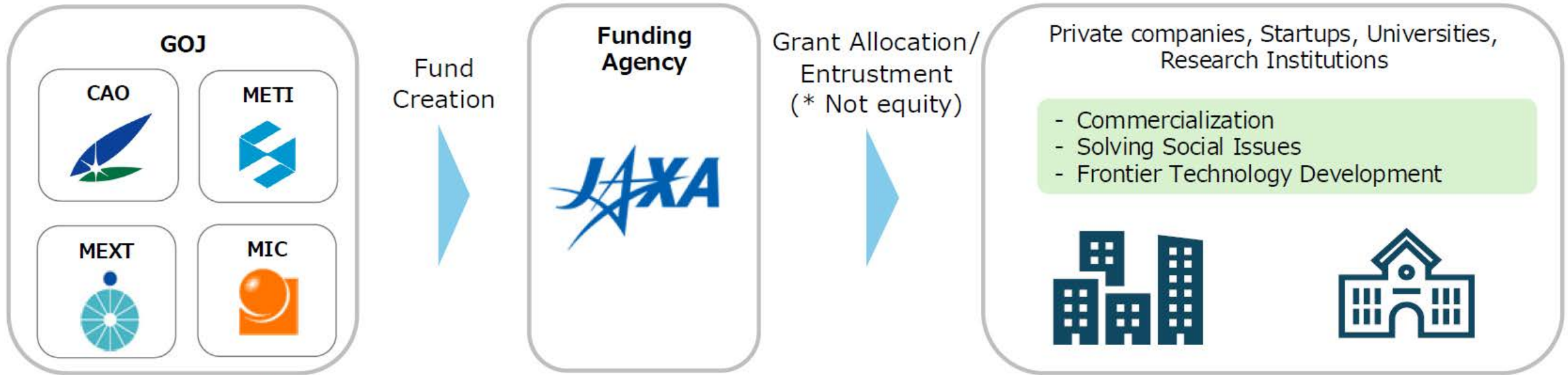


SPACE  
STRATEGY  
FUND





# Space Strategy Fund (SSF)



## <Fund size and period>

**Aiming at securing 1 trillion yen (approx. 7.0 billion \$) in total up to 10 years**

- **1<sup>st</sup> phase Fund: JPY 300 billion (approx. 2.3 billion \$)** by FY2023 Supplementary budget (MEXT: 150 B JPY, METI: 126 B JPY, MIC: 24 B JPY)
- **2<sup>nd</sup> phase Fund: JPY 300 billion (approx. 2.3 billion \$)** by FY2024 Supplementary budget (MEXT: 155 B JPY, METI: 100 B JPY, MIC: 45 B JPY)
- **3<sup>rd</sup> phase Fund: JPY 200 billion (approx. 1.6 billion \$)** by FY2025 Supplementary budget (MEXT: 95 B JPY, METI: 74 B JPY, MIC: 31 B JPY)



## 3 Goals

### Expanding the space market

Double the size of Japanese domestic space market  
4T JPY → 8T JPY (approx. 60B USD) in the early 2030s

### Solving global and social issues

Contribute to solve global and social issues by utilizing space

### Pioneering frontier

Deeper exploration of knowledge in the universe, and stronger basic and fundamental technologies



# LUPEX

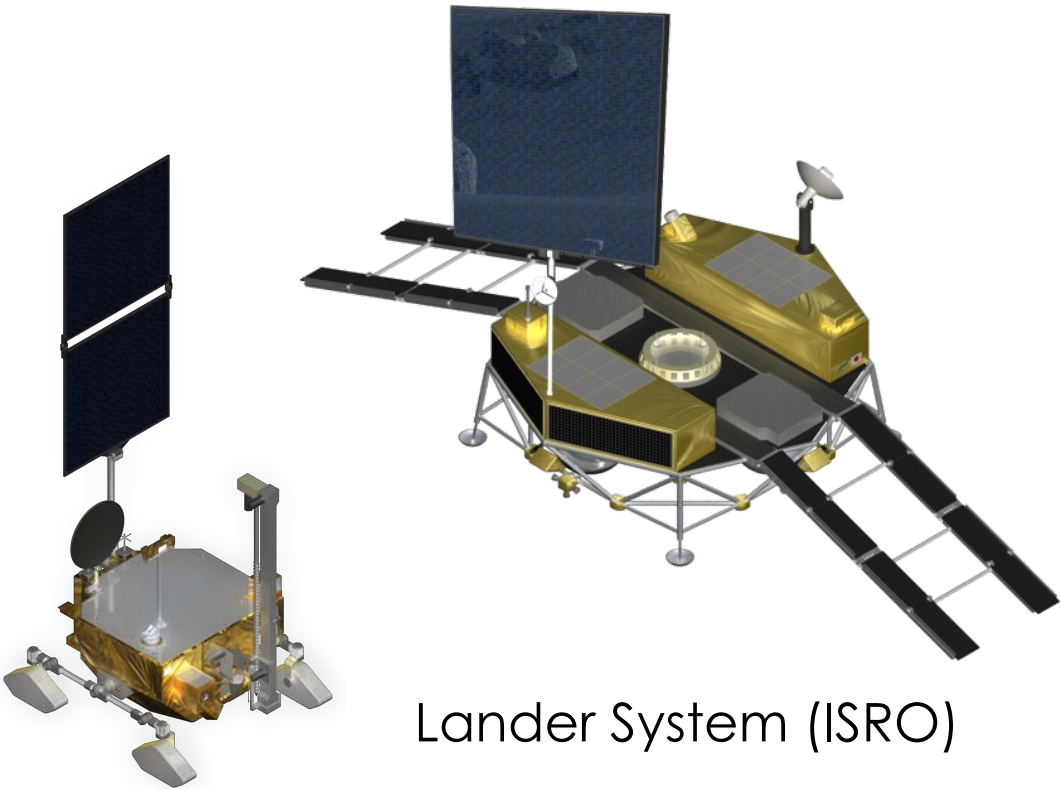
Lunar Polar Exploration

# Lunar Polar Exploration (LUPEX)

- ❖ Explore the lunar south pole region by 350kg class rover
- ❖ Investigate availability of water-ice resources
- ❖ Collaborated w/ Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)
- ❖ Planned to be launched no earlier than 2028







Lander System (ISRO)

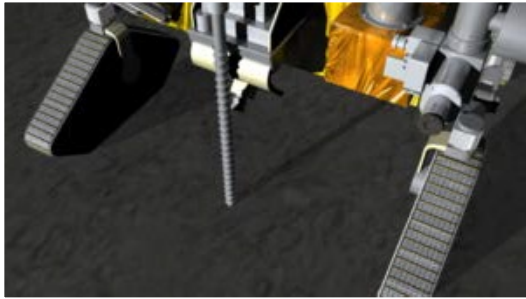
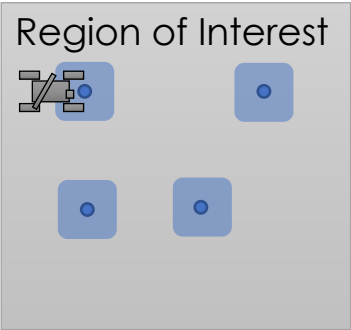
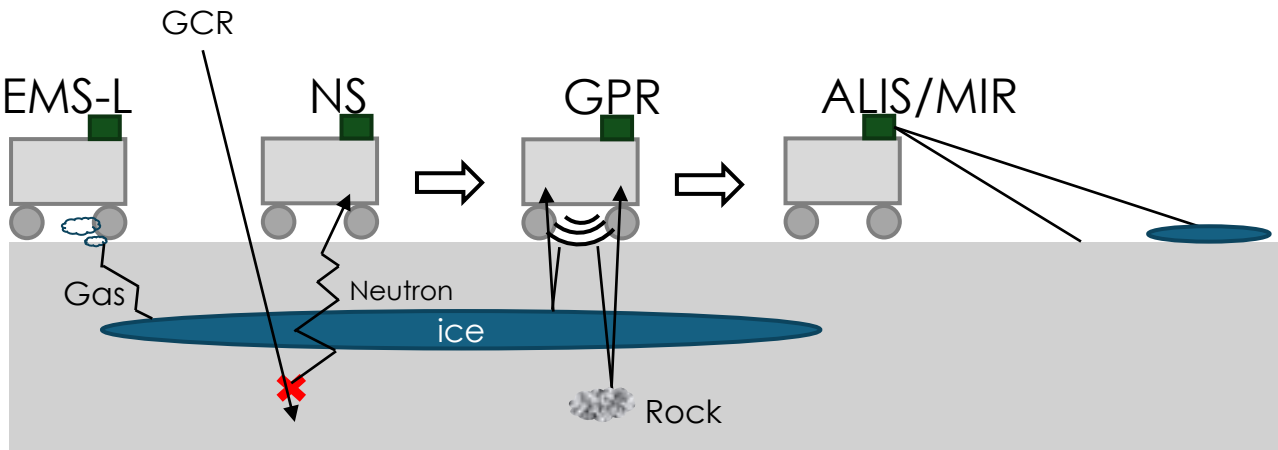
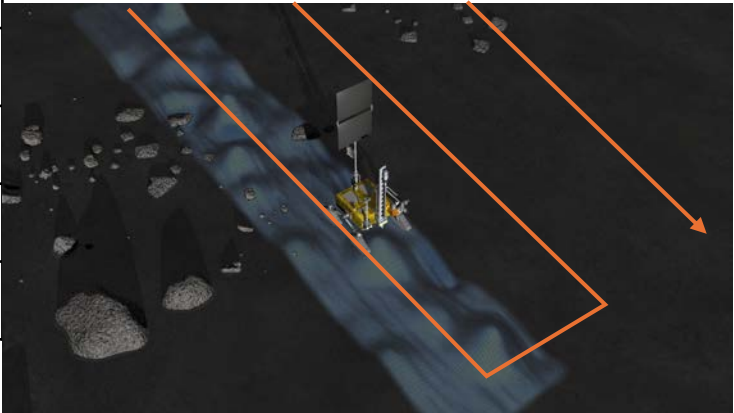
Rover System (JAXA)

# System Overview

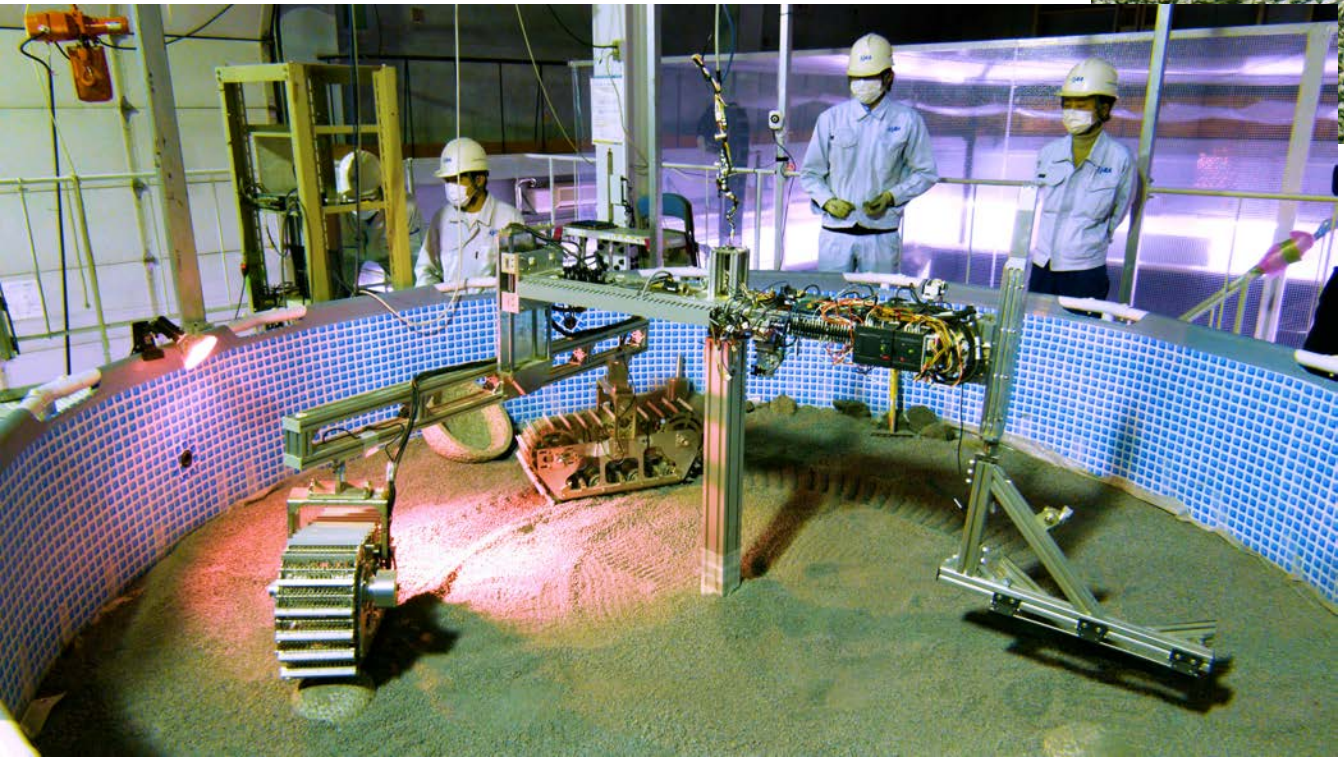
Rocket	H3 Rocket
Total Mass	Approx. 6 mt (incl. lander)
Rover	350kg (incl. mission devices) L1.75m × W1.46m × H1.50m
Mission Duration	3.5 months after lunar landing (extra success: 1 year)
Landing Point	Lunar South Pole region

Mission Instruments	Developer
Resource Investigation Water Analyzer: REIWA LTGA (*1) / TRITON (*2) / ADORE (*3) ISAP (*4)	JAXA ▪ JAXA ▪ ISRO
Advanced Lunar Imaging Spectrometer: ALIS	JAXA
Neutron Spectrometer: NS	NASA
Ground Penetrating Rader: GPR	ISRO
Exospheric Mass Spectrometer for LUPEX: EMS-L	ESA
Mid-Infrared Imaging Spectrometer; MIR	ISRO

- (\*1) Lunar ThermoGravimetric Analyzer
- (\*2) TRiPLe reflection reflecTrON
- (\*3) Aquatic Detector using Optical Resonance
- (\*4) ISRO Sample Analysis Package



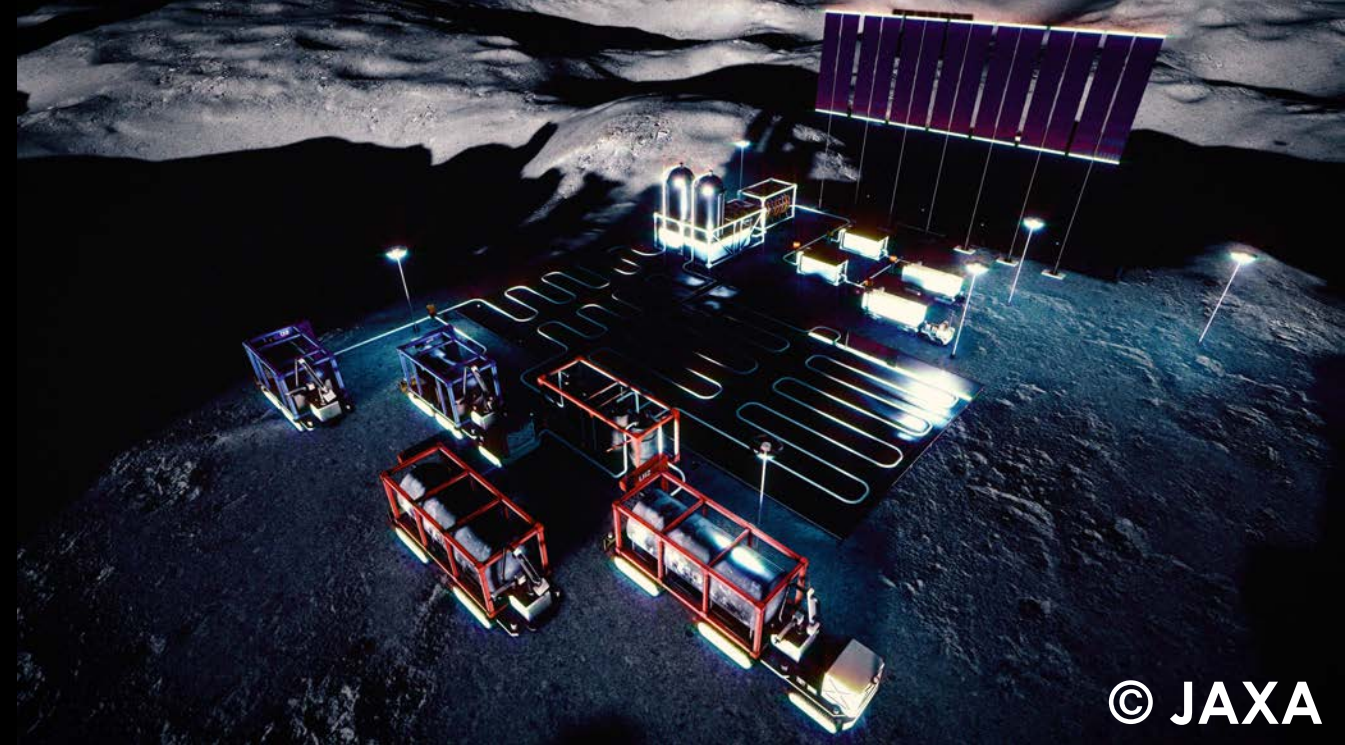




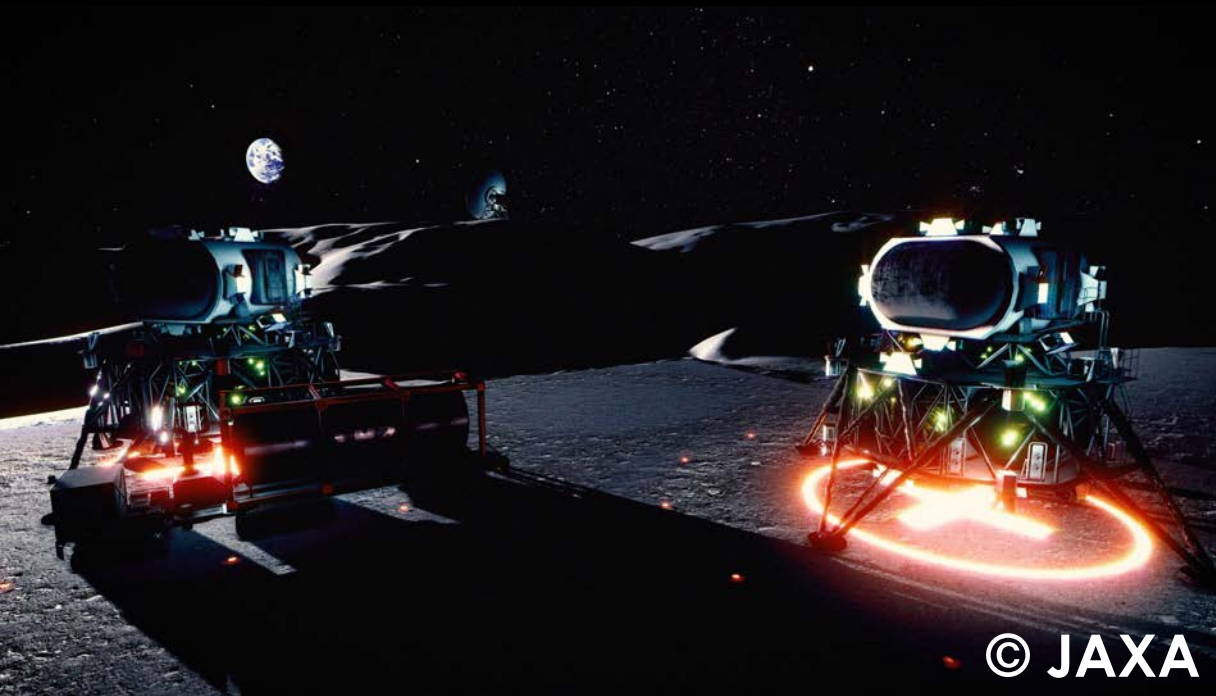


# ISRU Mission Objective

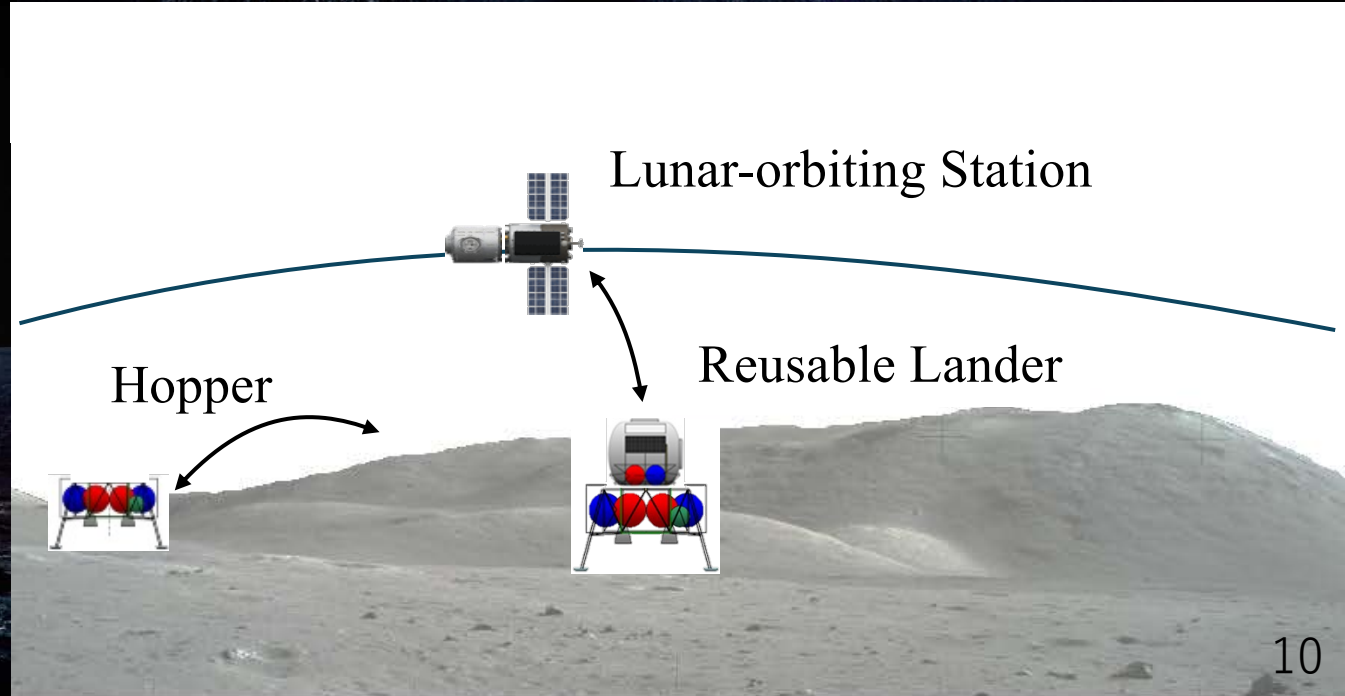
Ensure long-term sustainability of lunar surface exploration by in-situ production of O<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub> from icy regolith to refill reusable landers and hoppers.



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# ISRU Technology Roadmapping and Development

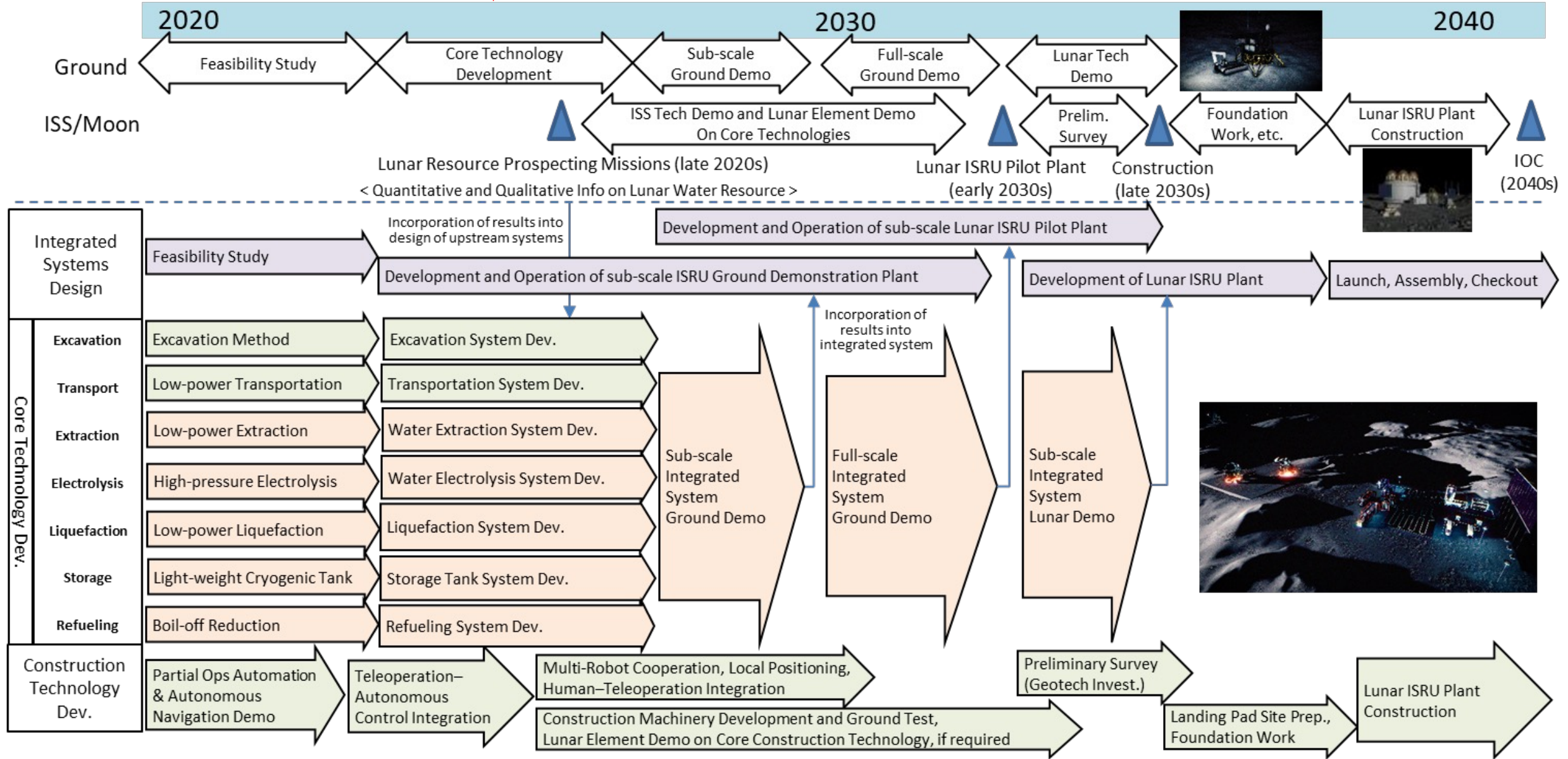
## - In-situ Production of Oxygen & Hydrogen from Icy Regolith -

- JAXA's ISRU Research Team formulated and published long-range technological roadmap and R&D strategy toward future lunar ISRU.
- JAXA focuses on integrated systems design of:
  - ① **Lunar ISRU Plant [Full-scale]**
  - ② **Lunar ISRU Pilot Plant [Sub-scale]**
  - ③ **ISRU Ground Demonstration Plant [Sub-scale]**
- Performed fundamental research and experiments on core technologies to produce water, gaseous oxygen and cryogenic propellant (LOX/LH<sub>2</sub>).





▼ We're here.

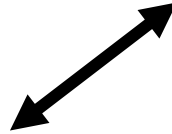






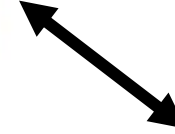
**Total Engineering Company**

- **Conceptual study on ISRU Plant in 2021-2023**
- **Integrated systems design for ground demo in 2024-**
- **Experiments on water extraction in 2024-**



**Water Solutions Provider**

- **Experiments on water purification in 2024-**
- Past involvement: Development of JWRS (JEM Water Recycling System) onboard ISS



**CHIYODA  
CORPORATION**

**Total Engineering Company**

- **Conceptual study on ISRU plant in 2023**
- Past involvement: Development of experimental devices onboard ISS/JEM



## RECAP

### Full-scale Lunar ISRU Plant

Annual Production Target: 57.6 tons of LOX/LH2 propellant

Mass of a whole plant system: Approx. 30 ton - 293 ton

Total area of Photovoltaics: Approx. 2,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Target total volume of a ISRU plant: < 33.1m<sup>3</sup> (= 1,169 cu ft.)  
≡ Inside capacity of 20ft. ISO Container



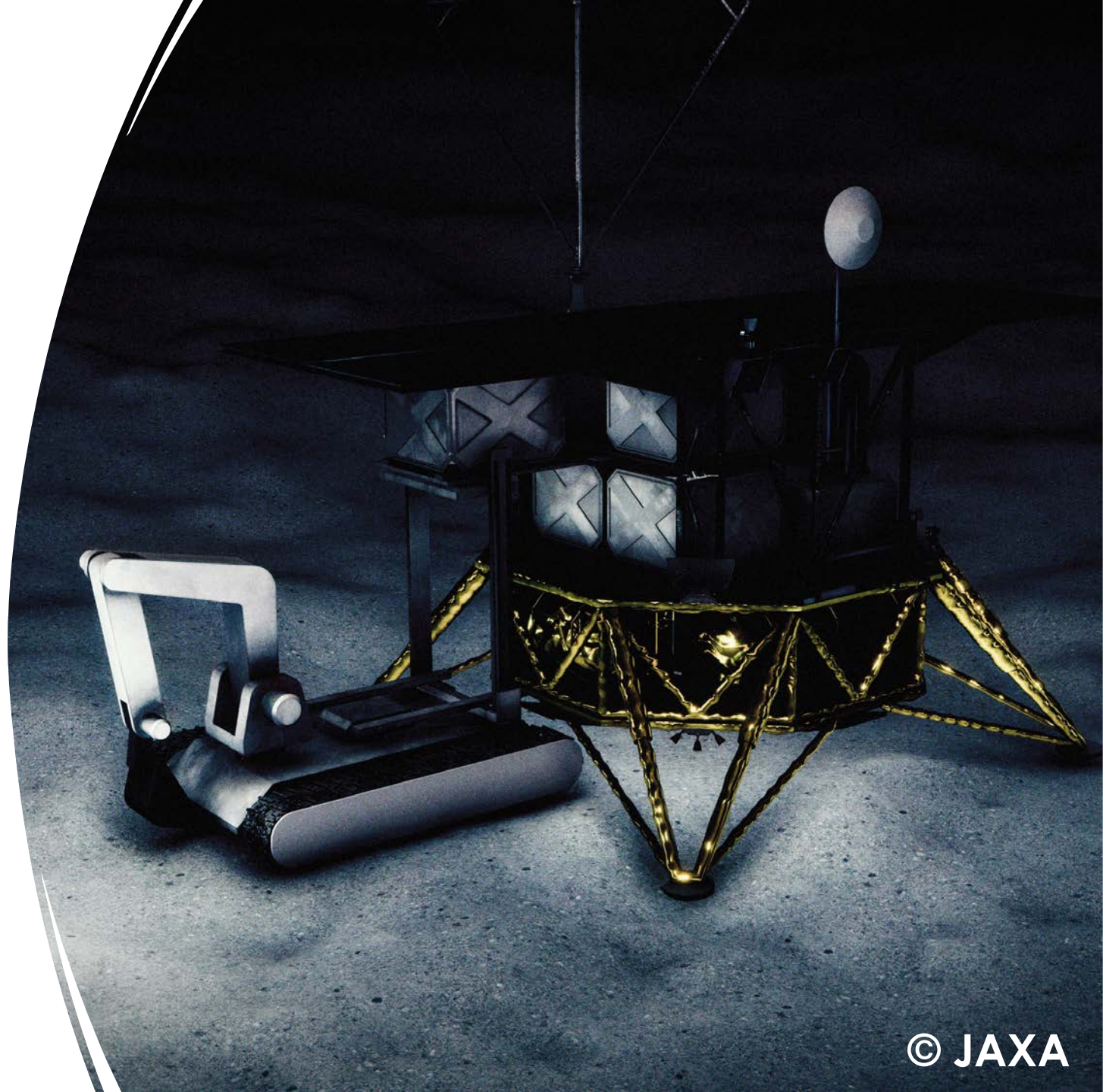
R E C A P

## Sub-scale ISRU Pilot Plant

Annual Production Target:  
Water (340 kg) & Oxygen (150 kg)

Resource Estimation:

- Mass: < 250 kg  
(except lander and regolith excavator)
- Size: < 2 m<sup>3</sup>
- Power: < 2 kW (peak)



**NEW!**

## **Sub-scale ISRU Ground Demonstration Plant**

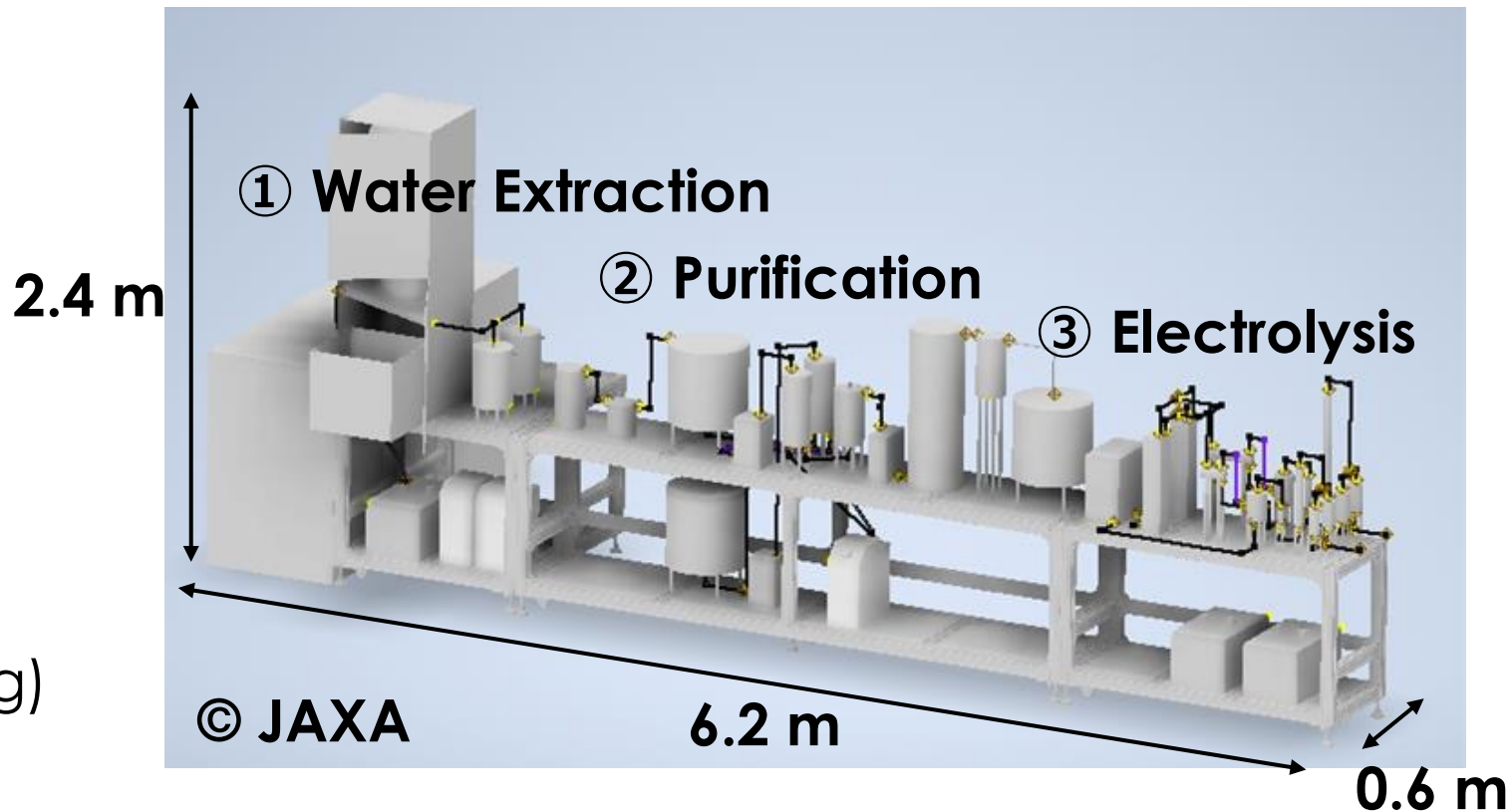
Annual Production Target:  
Water (340 kg) & Oxygen (150 kg)

### **Objective**

- Design validation of end-to-end integrated ISRU system

### **Scope**

- ① Water extraction from lunar regolith with contaminants (e.g. CH<sub>4</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>)
- ② Purification of extracted water with contaminants
- ③ PEM water electrolysis to produce O<sub>2</sub> & H<sub>2</sub>





**NEW!**

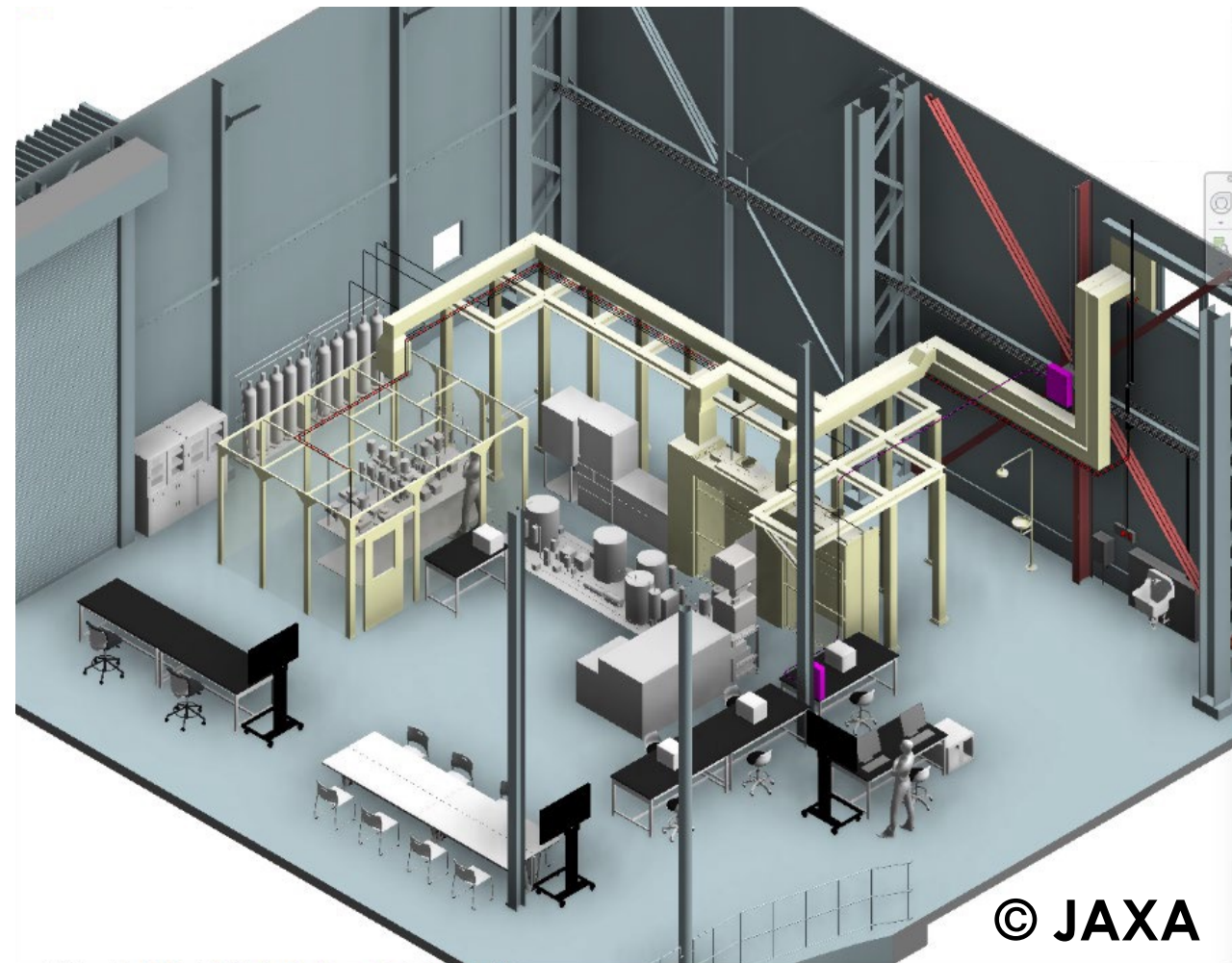
## **Sub-scale ISRU Ground Demonstration Plant**

### **Status**

- JAXA completed preliminary design of ISRU Ground Demonstration Plant in March 2026 in cooperation with Japanese private companies.

### **Publishment**

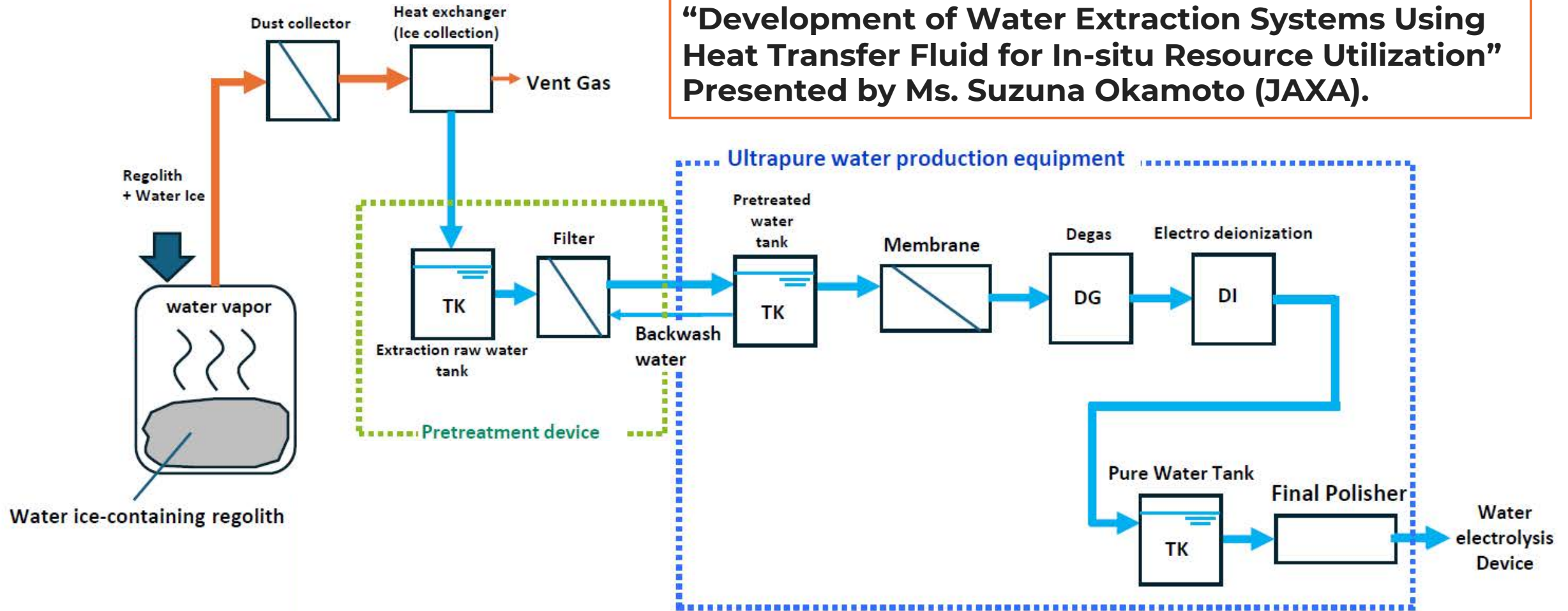
- Results of fundamental research and experiments would be published at the International Conference on Environmental Systems (ICES) 2026.



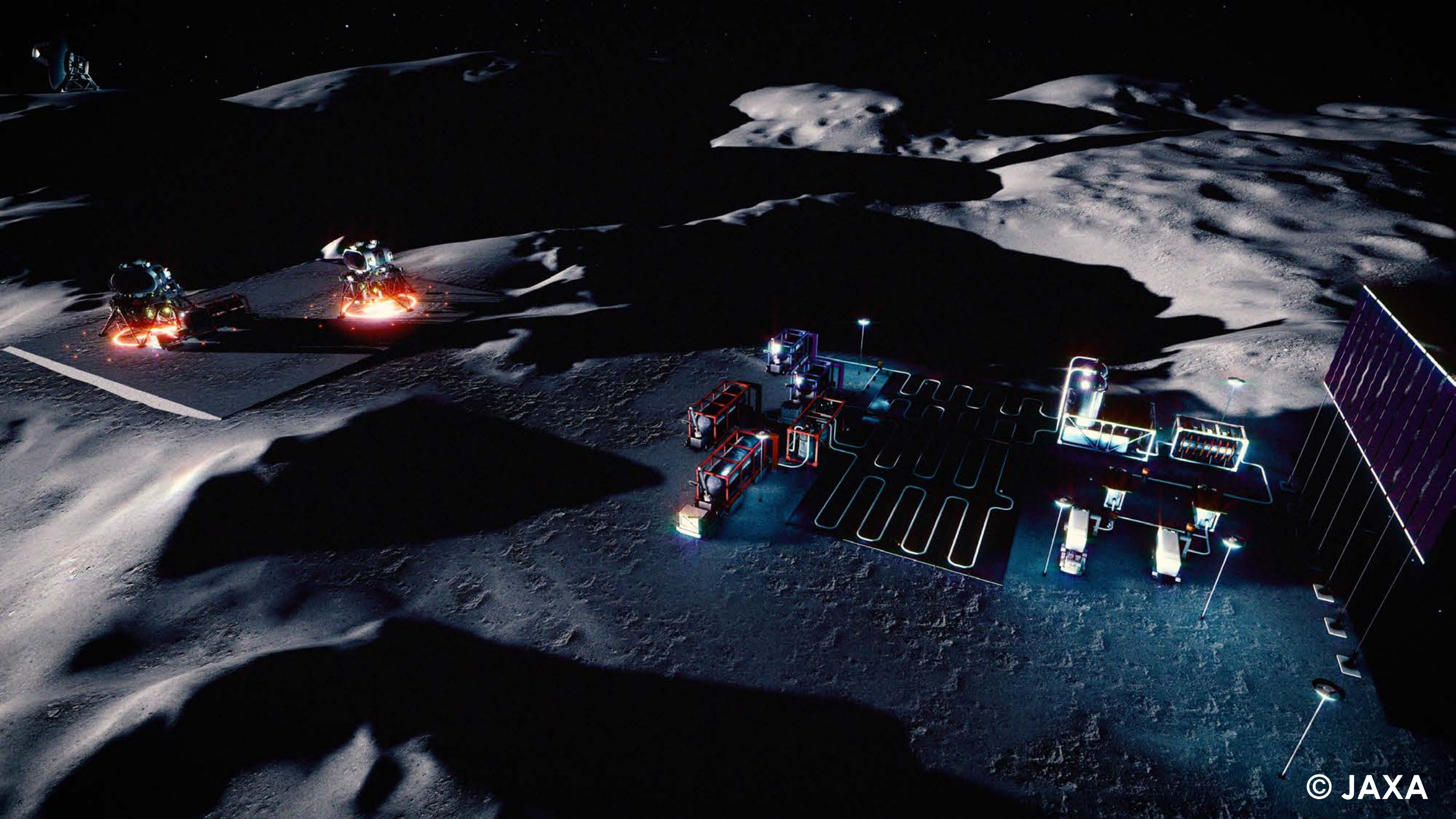
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# Water Extraction & Purification

Wed, 6 May, 11:00-11:30 @ Sigma Room  
“Development of Water Extraction Systems Using Heat Transfer Fluid for In-situ Resource Utilization”  
Presented by Ms. Suzuna Okamoto (JAXA).















**Jun Shimada**

**JAXA**  
**Lead for ISRU**  
**Research**



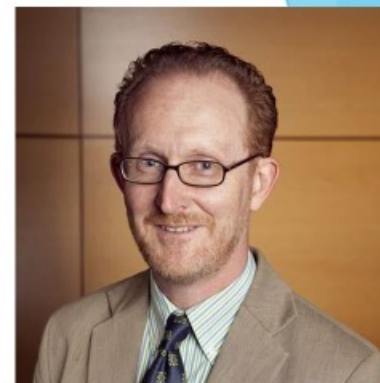
**Marianne Cummings**

**Austmine**  
**Director Strategic**  
**Development**



**Angel Abbud Madrid**

**Colorado School of**  
**Mines**  
**Professor**



**Andrew Dempster**

**UNSW ACSER**  
**Professor**



**Mark Sonter**

**Off Earth**  
**Resources**  
**Chairman**



**Kathryn Hadler**

**ESRIC**  
**Director**



**Jonathon Ralston**

**CSIRO**  
**Senior Principal**  
**Research Scientist**



**IAC2025**  
**S Y D N E Y**



**Sponsors:**



**esric**











**ISRU x ???**

# **ISRU x Plant Engineering**





**JGC**

A Leader in the  
Global Engineering  
Business



- ◆ JAXA and JGC Corporation co-investigated application of HAZOP (Hazard and Operability Study), process-oriented risk analysis method which has been applied in plant engineering to design LNG plants.
- ◆ HAZOP x FMEA (Failure Mode and Effects Analysis) / FTA (Fault Tree Analysis) = new risk analysis method for lunar ISRU integrated systems

# ISRU x Quantum Computing





# **“Quantum Resource Utilization”..?**

# **ISRU x Content Creation**













メインエンジン  
リスタート  
オフ

Three, two, one. Main engines  
start count

ENERGY  
FACTORY OPERATION



## Jun SHIMADA

Lead for ISRU Research at Space Exploration Center

Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA)

Representative for ISECG's Technology Working Group

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[JAXA HP] <https://global.jaxa.jp/>





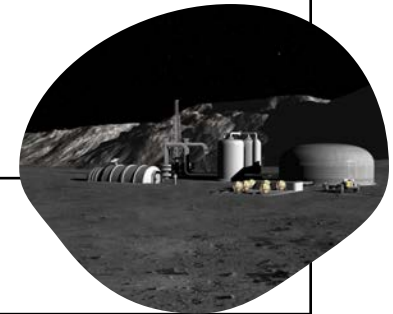


**Backup**



# R&D Priority

Process	Key Technical Elements (Examples)
Regolith Excavation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low-power regolith excavation</li> <li>• Remote control and automatic operations of construction machinery</li> <li>• Decentralized control of multiple construction machinery</li> </ul>
Water Extraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Efficient heating (microwave, resistance heating, solar power)</u></li> <li>• Reduction of volatile impurities in extracted water</li> <li>• Dust mitigation &amp; Effect analysis of regolith contamination</li> <li>• Efficient condensation after water extraction</li> </ul>
Water Purification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design of water tank in consideration of 1/6G</li> <li>• <u>Purification to minimize performance degradation of electrolytic cells</u></li> </ul>
Electrolysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efficient electrolyzing methods in 1/6 gravity</li> <li>• Reduction in weight of electrolysis</li> <li>• Dehumidification of GOX/GH<sub>2</sub> prior to liquefaction</li> </ul>
Liquefaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy-efficient cooling mechanism (vapor-compression, magnetic refrigeration)</li> </ul>
Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lightweight cryogenic storage tanks with material compatibility</li> <li>• Boil-off reduction</li> <li>• Energy-efficient recondensation method</li> </ul>



# Overview of SSF Phase 1-3

	1 <sup>st</sup> Phase (FY2024-)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Phase (FY2025-)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Phase (FY2026-)
Size	300 B JPY	300 B JPY	200 B JPY
Transportation Satellites etc. Exploration etc. Cross-Cutting Areas	Approx. 36 B JPY Approx. 165 B JPY Approx. 74 B JPY Approx. 16 B JPY	Approx. 63 B JPY Approx. 134 B JPY Approx. 50 B JPY Approx. 44 B JPY	Approx. 48 B JPY Approx. 96 B JPY Approx. 32 B JPY Approx. 24 B JPY
Number of Themes	22 themes	24 themes	19 themes
Number of Funded Projects	Approx. 50 projects	Approx. 140 projects (Scheduled)	Approx. 80 projects (Scheduled)
Approach	Themes are formulated for technology development projects for which plans and funding needs have already been clearly identified and which should be initiated promptly.	New themes are formulated that are expected to particularly contribute to expanding involvement in the space sector and broadening its base.	Themes are formulated to promote the acceleration of demonstration, social implementation, and commercialization of space technologies by leveraging collaboration and integration with technologies from other fields.
Key Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accelerating Private-Sector Initiatives</li> <li>• Accelerating the Transfer of Technologies to the Private Sector Across Various Fields</li> <li>• Enhancing Japan's "Strength" technologies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of New Services</li> <li>• Promotion of Entry from Non-Space Sectors and Expansion of the Industry Base</li> <li>• Acceleration of Initiatives Toward High Frequency Launches</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstration in the Space Domain through Collaboration and Integration with Technologies from Other Fields</li> <li>• Acceleration of Demonstration through the Integration of Space Technologies</li> <li>• Acceleration of Transportation Technology Demonstration and Support for Commercialization</li> </ul>

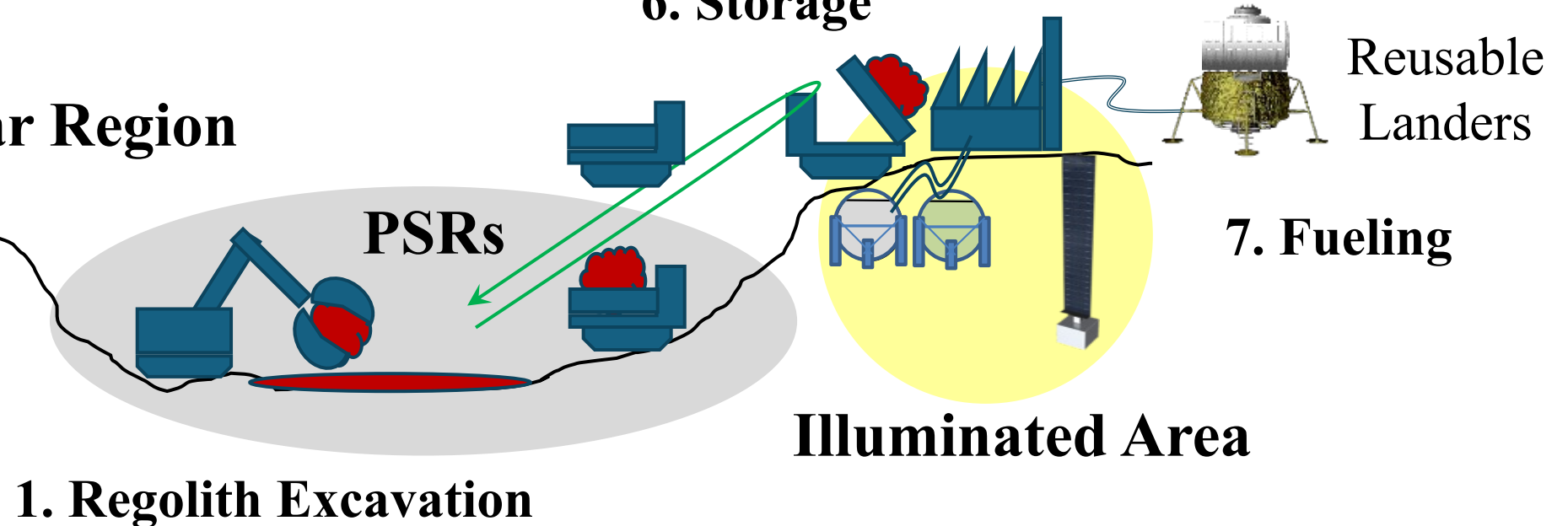


# Concept of a Lunar ISRU Plant

## Lunar ISRU Plant

2. Water Extraction
3. Condensation & Purification
4. Electrolysis
5. GOX/GH<sub>2</sub> Liquefaction
6. Storage

**Lunar Polar Region**

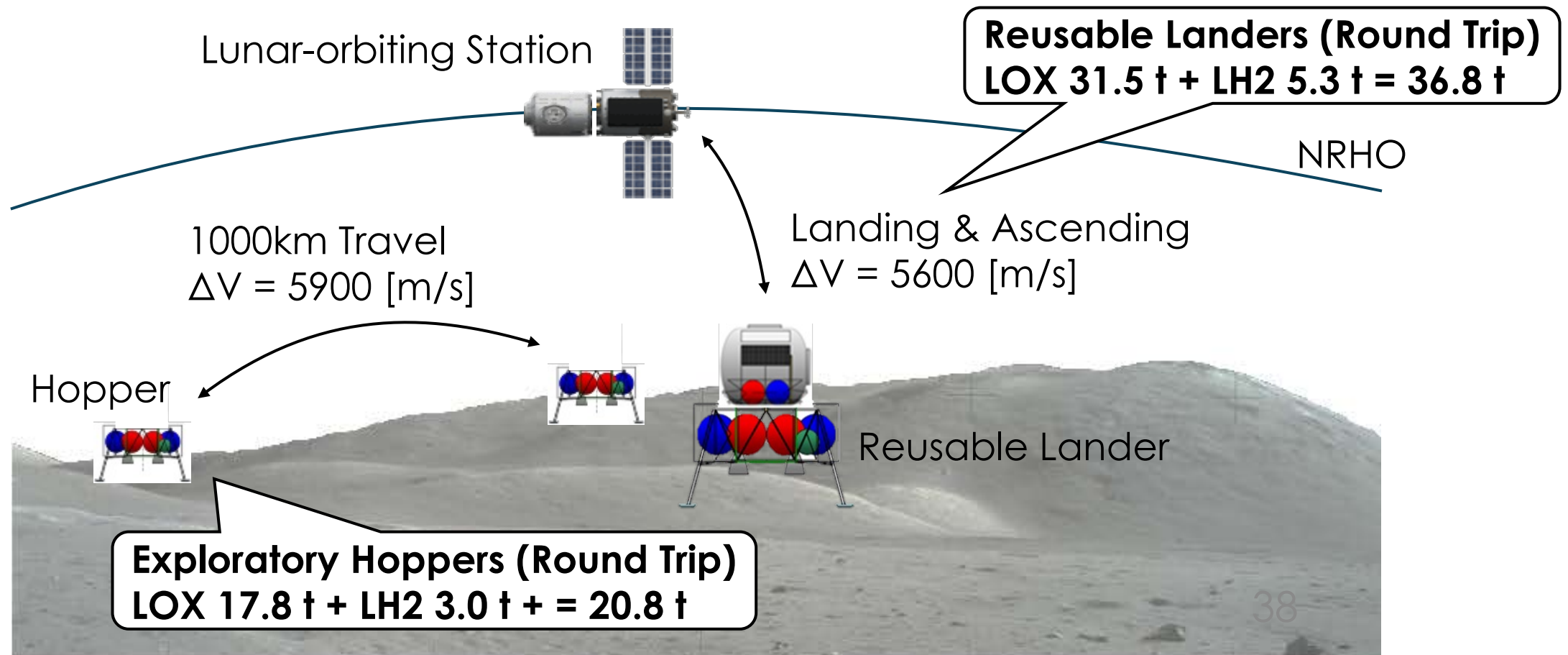


# Baseline Requirements

## Production Rate



**Propellant Production: 57.6 ton/year**  
(LOX 49.3 ton/year + LH2 8.3 ton/year)







## Global Exploration Roadmap Critical Technologies (Summary Table)

### Transversal Technologies

In-Situ Resource Utilisation (ISRU)
Dust Mitigation
Inflatable Structures and Materials for Inflatable Modules
Low-Temperature Mechanisms
Thermal Management

## Today ISS & Spaceflight Heritage

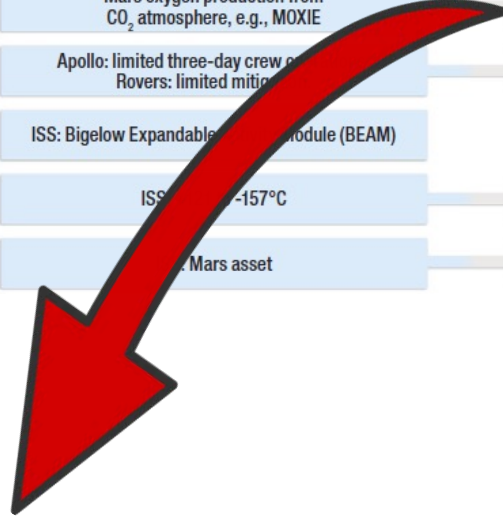
Mars oxygen production from CO <sub>2</sub> atmosphere, e.g., MOXIE
Apollo: limited three-day crew operations; Rovers: limited mission duration
ISS: Bigelow Expandable Activity Module (BEAM)
ISS: -157°C
Mars asset

## Near Future Moon Vicinity/Surface

Technologies for processing resources into useful products and their storage/supply (e.g., propellant production 50 tons/year)
Multiple active and passive technologies required significant advances in life cycle
Operations to -230°C (cryo compatible); multi-year life
Improve thermal control and reliability required to reduce mass transportation and enable higher performance

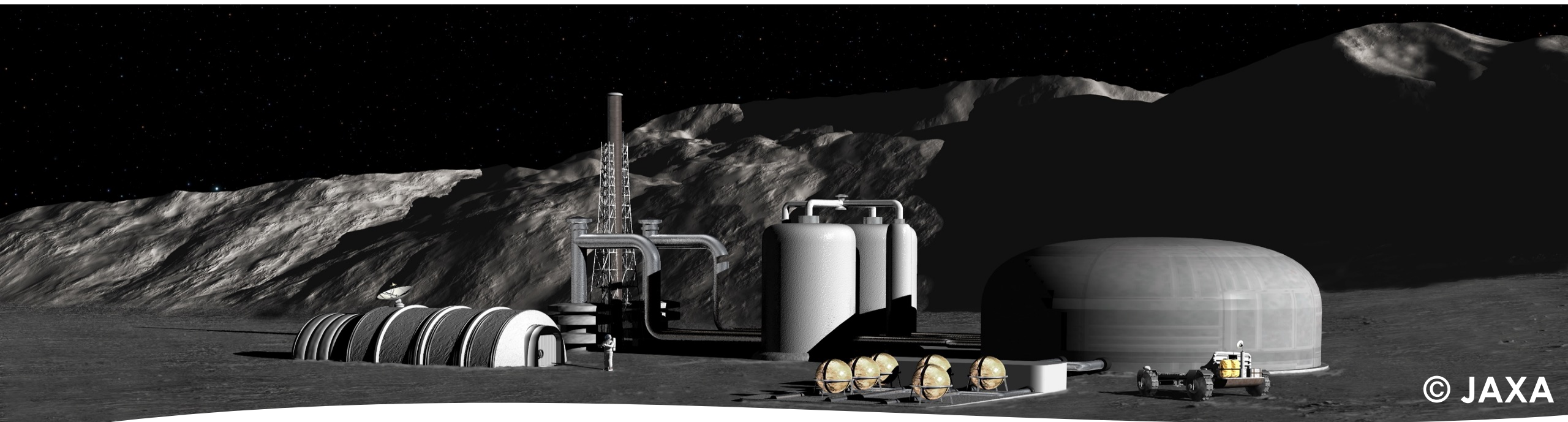
## Future Mars Vicinity/Surface

LOX/LCH <sub>4</sub> and LOX/LH <sub>2</sub> generation from both atmosphere processing and sub-surface water extraction
--



Technologies for processing resources into useful products and their storage/supply (e.g., propellant production 50 tons/year)

# Milestones



## Ground Tech Demo & Lunar ISRU Pilot Plant

- Perform a sub-scale tech demo on the Ground in 2020s and on the Moon in 2030s.
- Produce water (340 kg/year) and Oxygen (150 kg/year) from icy regolith as intermediates.

## Large-scale ISRU Plant

- Commence to build a large-scale lunar ISRU plant.
- Produce LOX (>49.3 ton/year) and LH2 (>8.3 ton/year) from regolith to refill spacecrafts.

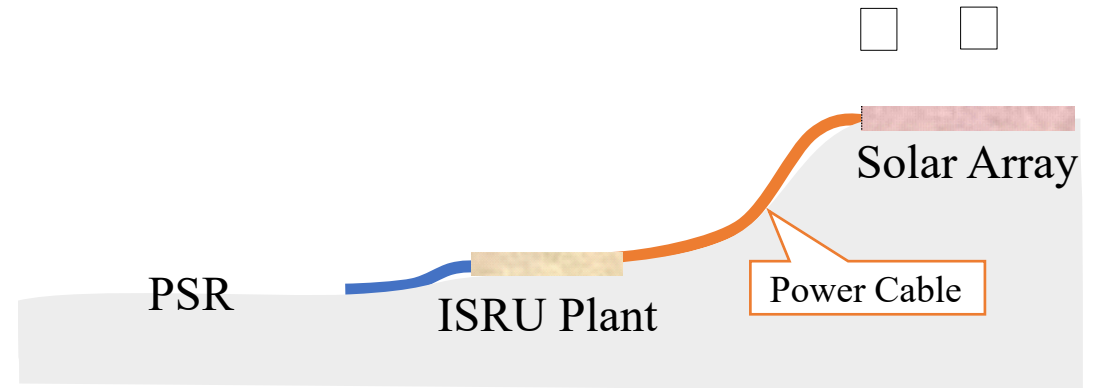
NOTICE: Above-mentioned plans and requirements are defined based on the conceptual study of a lunar ISRU plant.  
Target production rate may change. Not budgeted by the Government of Japan at this moment.



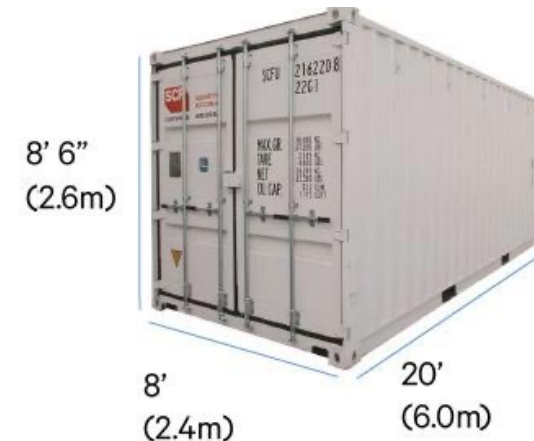
# Conceptual Study of Lunar Full-scale ISRU Plant

## ◆ Mass & Size Estimation

- ❑ Mass of a whole plant system to produce 57.6 tons of LOX/LH2 propellant:  
Approx. 30 ton - 293 ton
- ❑ Total area of Photovoltaics:  
Approx. 2,000 m<sup>2</sup>
- ❑ Target total volume of a ISRU plant:  
< 33.1m<sup>3</sup> (= 1,169 cu ft.)  
≡ Inside capacity of 20ft. ISO Container



Configuration of a lunar ISRU Plant



20ft. ISO Container

# Conceptual Study of Lunar Full-scale ISRU Plant

## ◆ Construction

- “Modular construction method” developed method of LNG plant construction on the ground could be applied to a lunar ISRU plant with the aim of speedy construction.



Module Rifting



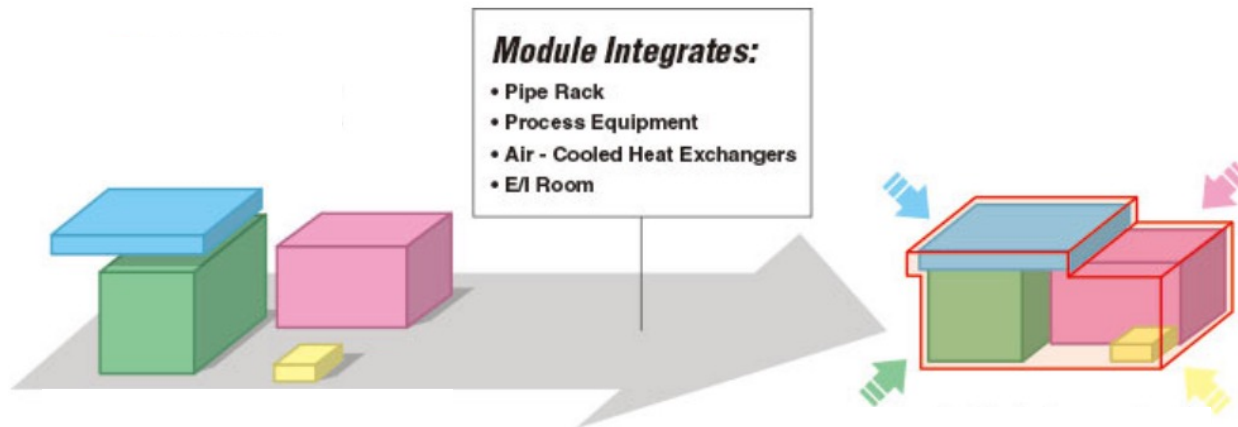
Maritime  
Transportation



Delivery to Construction Site



Land  
Transportation



SPMT (Self-Propelled Modular Transporter) / Mammoet