

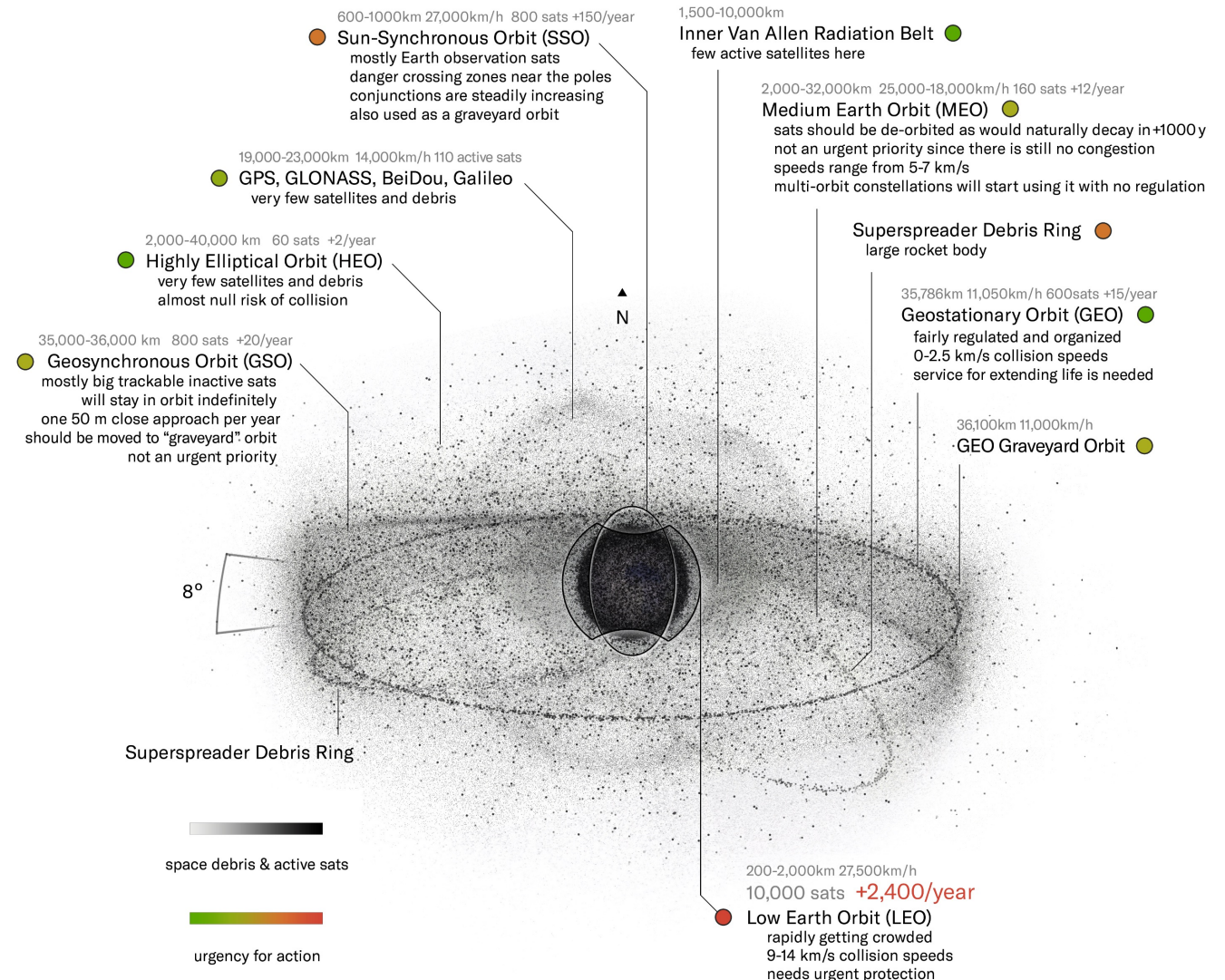
CLOSE THE LOOP: IN-SPACE MANUFACTURING OF PURE PLASTIC FROM WASTE

THE WASTE STREAMS OF SPACE

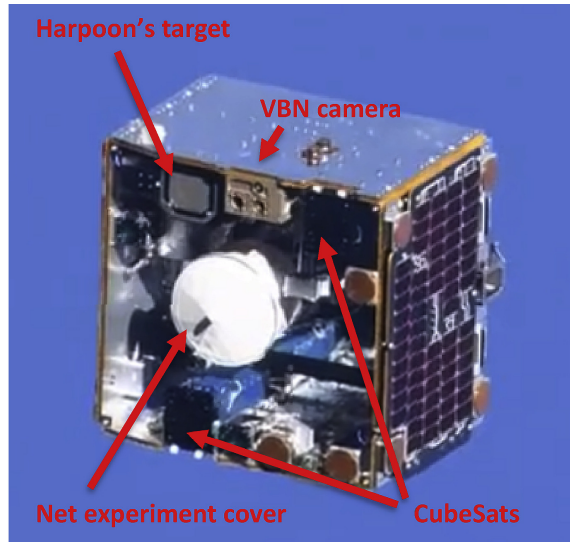
Orbital Debris [1]

Estimates of ~7000 tonnes of orbital debris

- Based on launches from 1959-2000
- ~30% of payload compositions are polymerics, composites, and ceramics

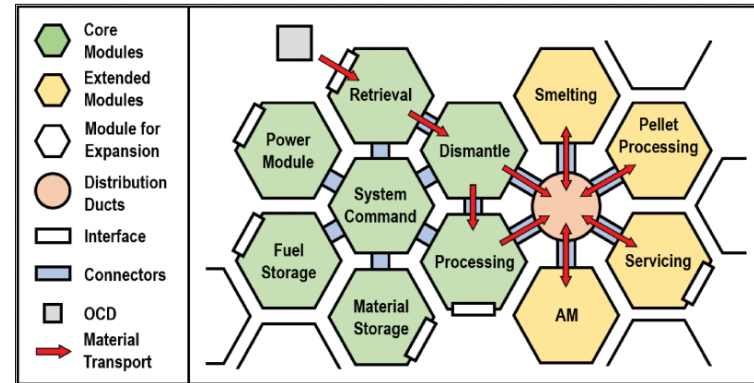


ORBITAL DEBRIS COLLECTION



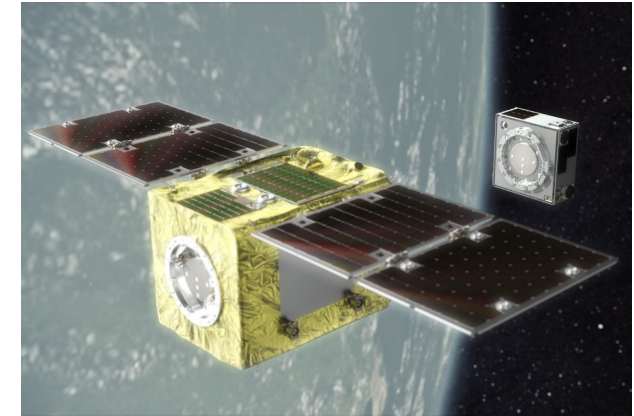
RemoveDEBRIS [3]

- Demonstration of debris removal operations
 - Net, VBN, harpoon, and dragsail



Space JANITOR [4]

- Architecture for the retrieval and processing of orbital debris



ELSA-d [5]

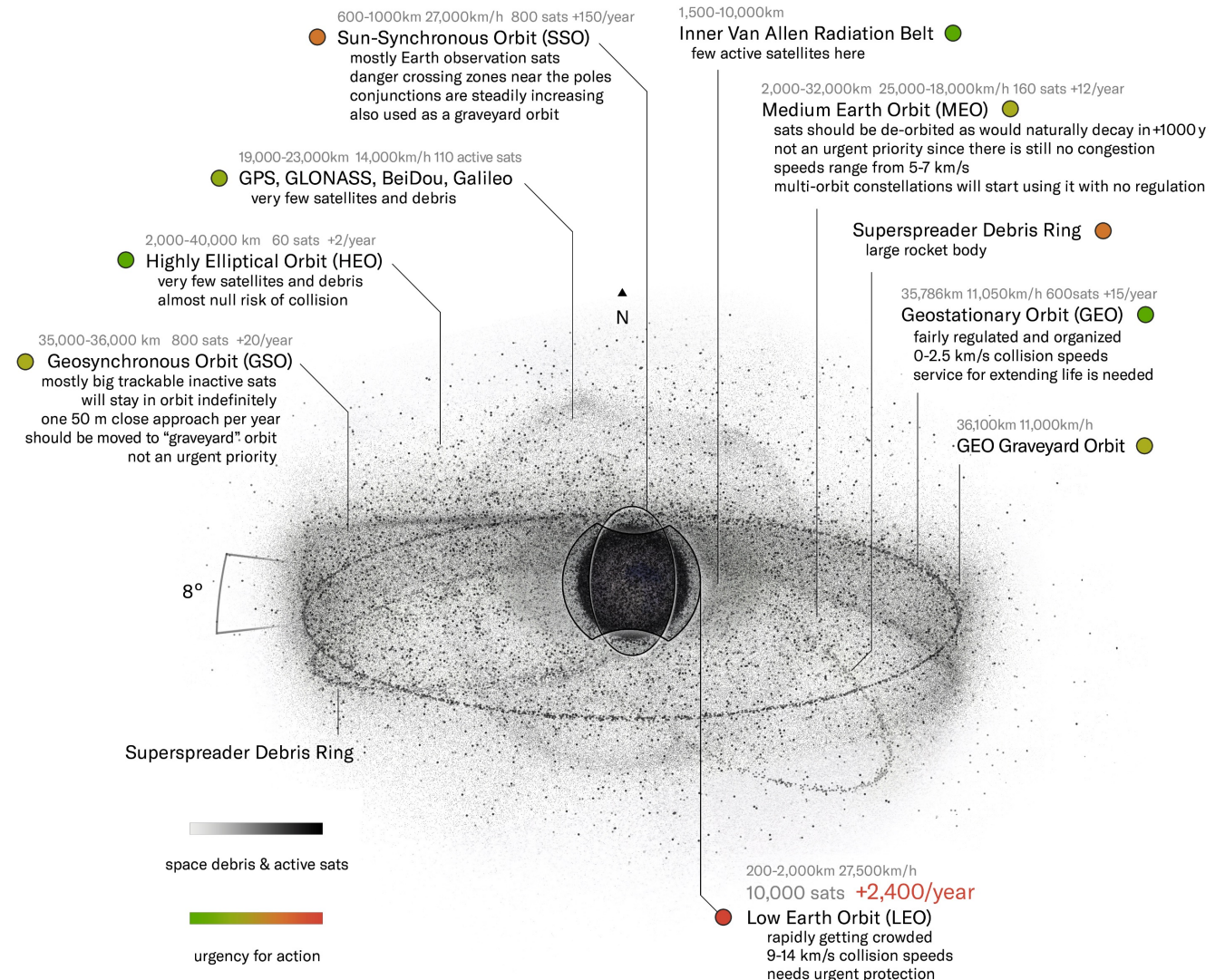
- Demonstration of technologies needed for debris docking and removal
 - Magnetic docking mechanism
 - ELSA-M in development

THE WASTE STREAMS OF SPACE

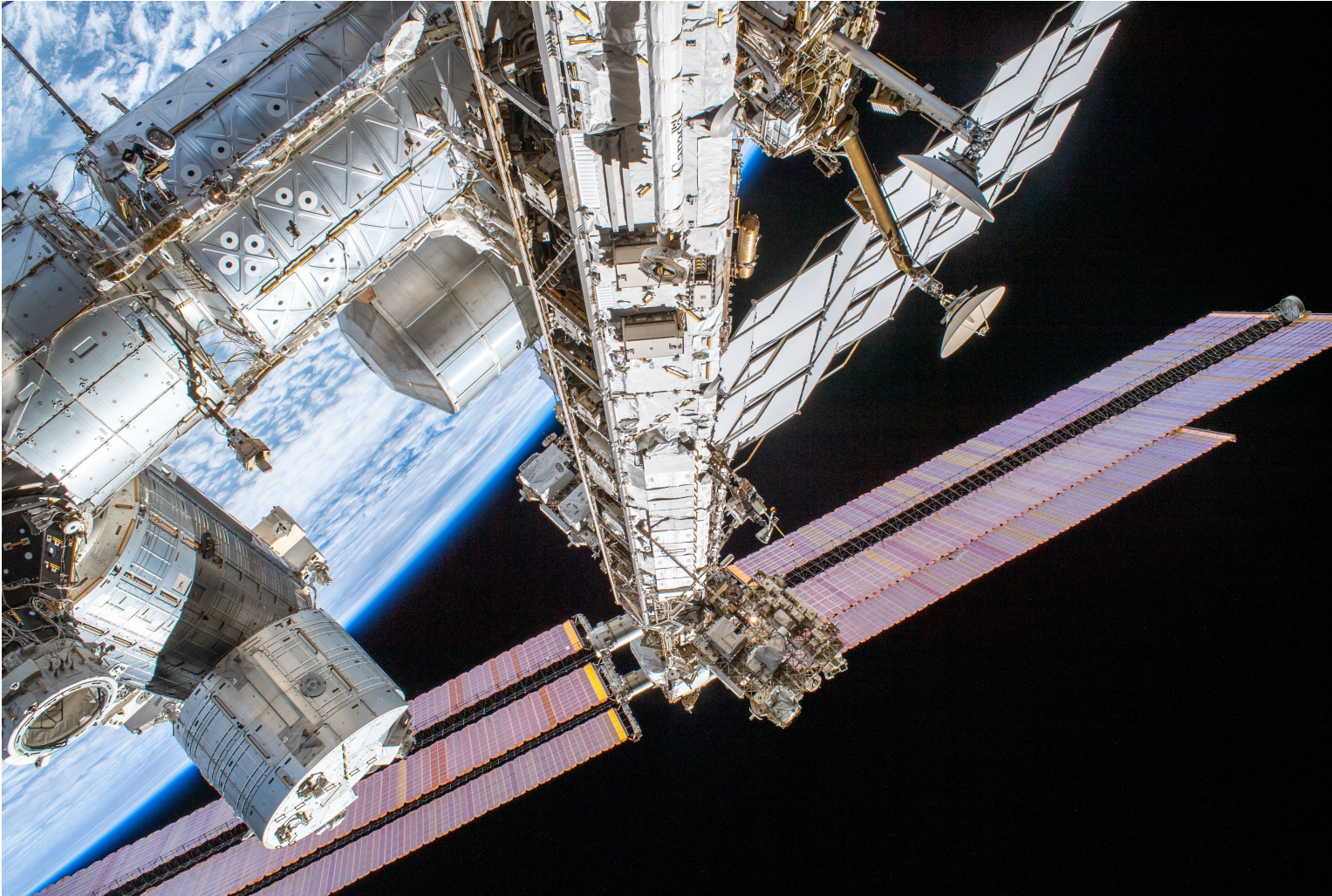
Orbital Debris [1]

Estimates of ~7000 tonnes of orbital debris

- Based on launches from 1959-2000
- ~30% of payload compositions are polymerics, composites, and ceramics
- Difficult to characterize compositions
- Exposed to extreme climate for years



THE WASTE STREAMS OF SPACE



International Space Station [2]

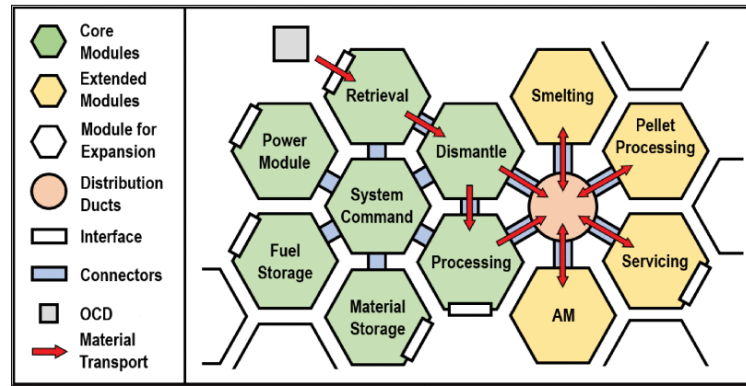
Waste disposed of manually

- Trash returned to Earth or incinerated in atmosphere
 - Predominantly plastics
- Occupy valuable space and pose unnecessary health hazards to the crew

IN-SITU RECYCLING DISCUSSIONS

Capability Assessment of Plastic Waste use for Deep-Space AM [2]

- Thorough assessment on current recycling and AM technology
- Discussion on logistics and knowledge gaps



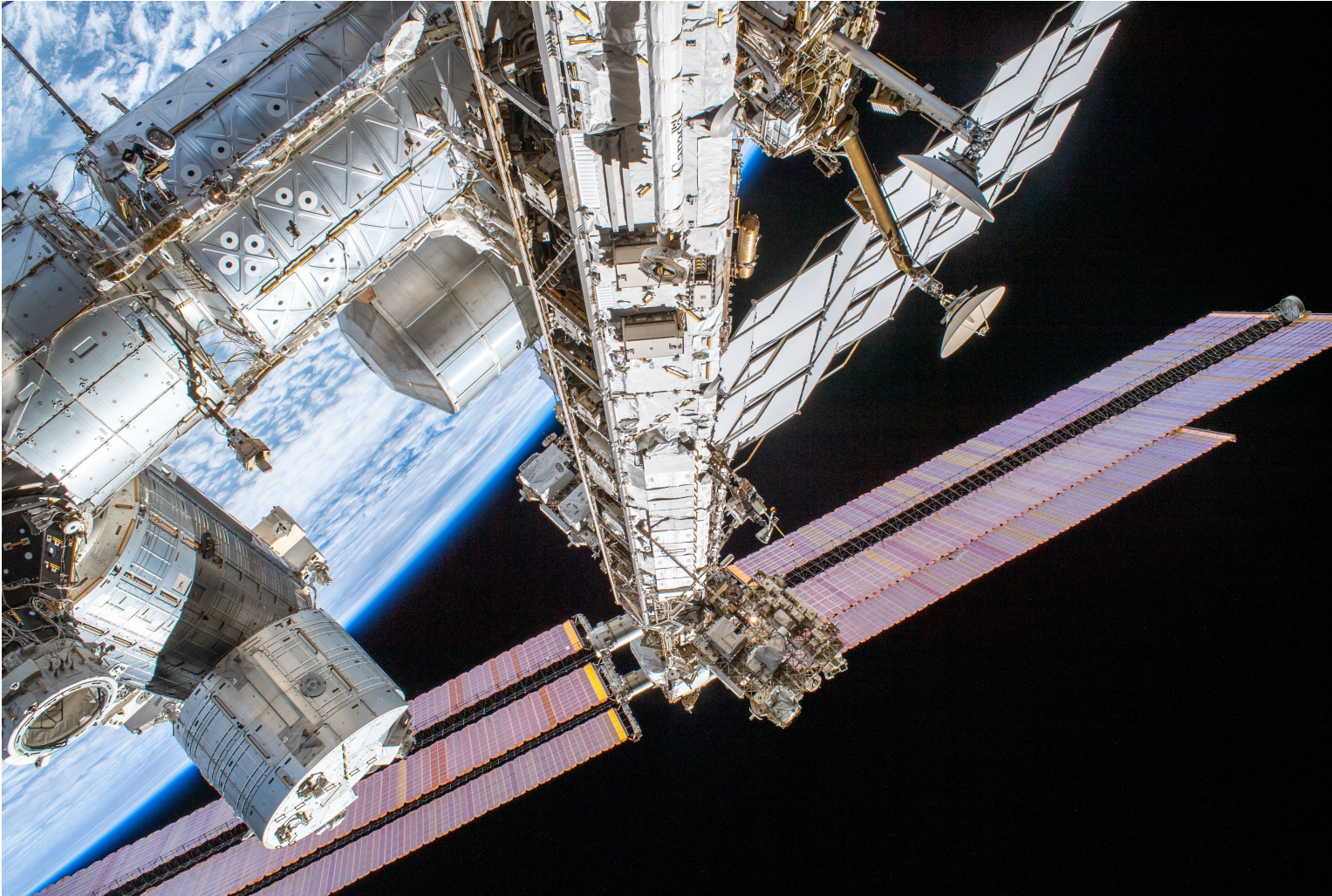
Space JANITOR [4]

- Architecture for the retrieval and processing of orbital debris

Composite Materials from Beverage Packaging [6]

- Comprehensive mechanical and thermal property analysis
 - Successful filament creation

THE WASTE STREAMS OF SPACE



International Space Station [2]

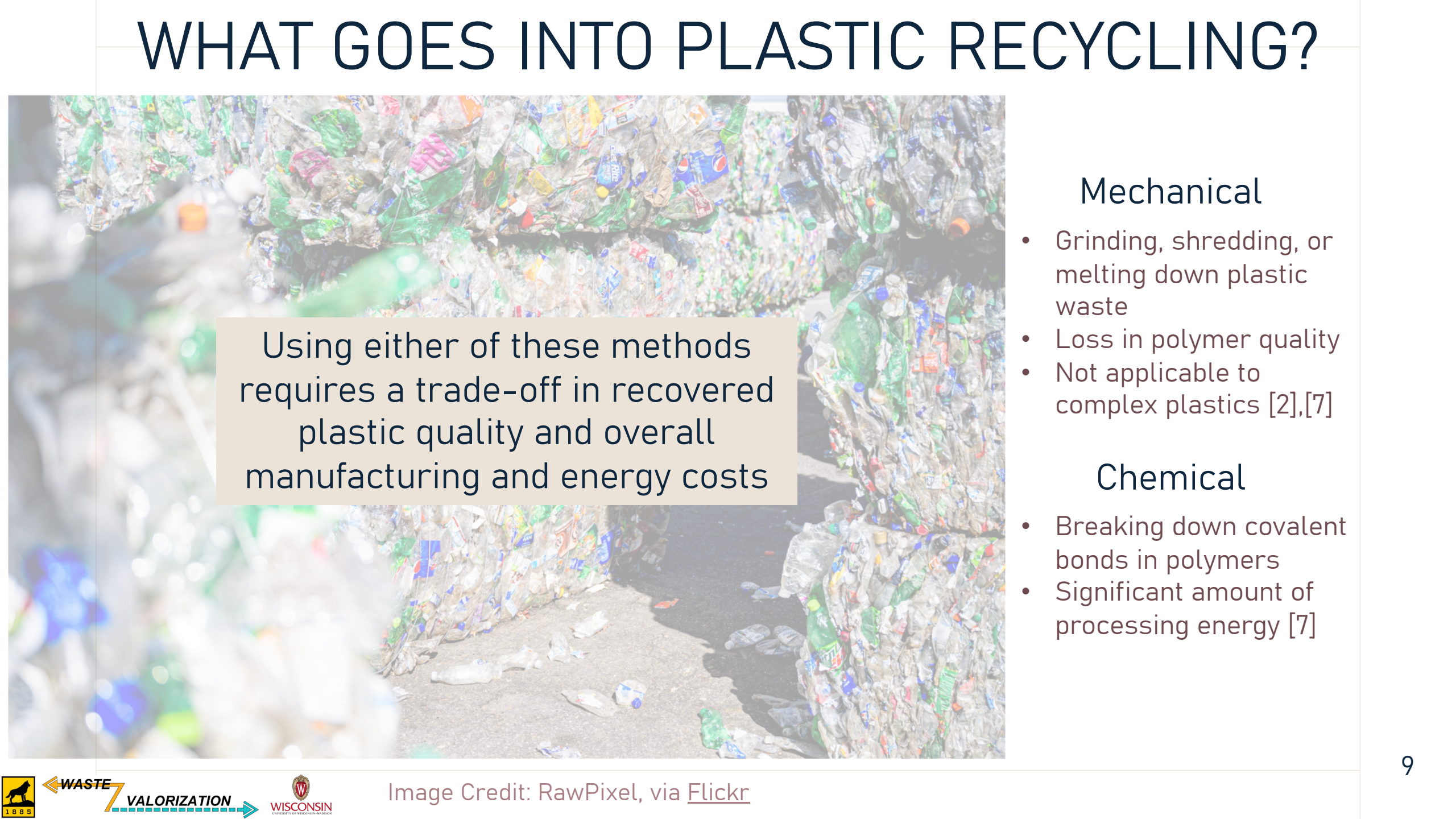
Waste disposed of manually

- Trash returned to Earth or incinerated in atmosphere
 - Predominantly plastics
- Occupy valuable space and pose unnecessary health hazards to the crew
 - Recycling knowledge gap

WHAT GOES INTO PLASTIC RECYCLING?



WHAT GOES INTO PLASTIC RECYCLING?



Using either of these methods requires a trade-off in recovered plastic quality and overall manufacturing and energy costs

Mechanical

- Grinding, shredding, or melting down plastic waste
- Loss in polymer quality
- Not applicable to complex plastics [2],[7]

Chemical

- Breaking down covalent bonds in polymers
- Significant amount of processing energy [7]

WHAT GOES INTO PLASTIC RECYCLING?

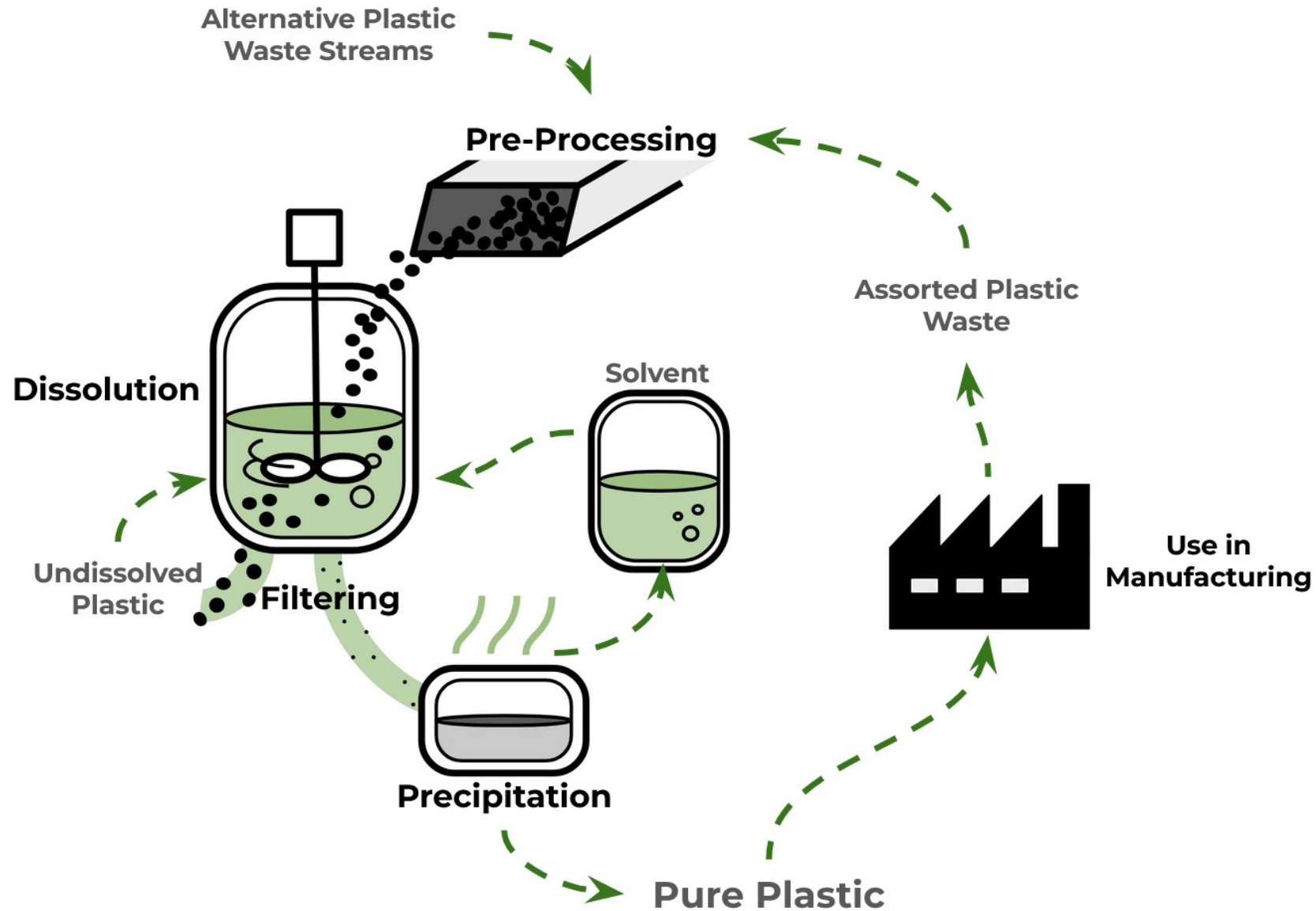


Physical

Solvent-Targeted Recovery and Precipitation (STRAP)

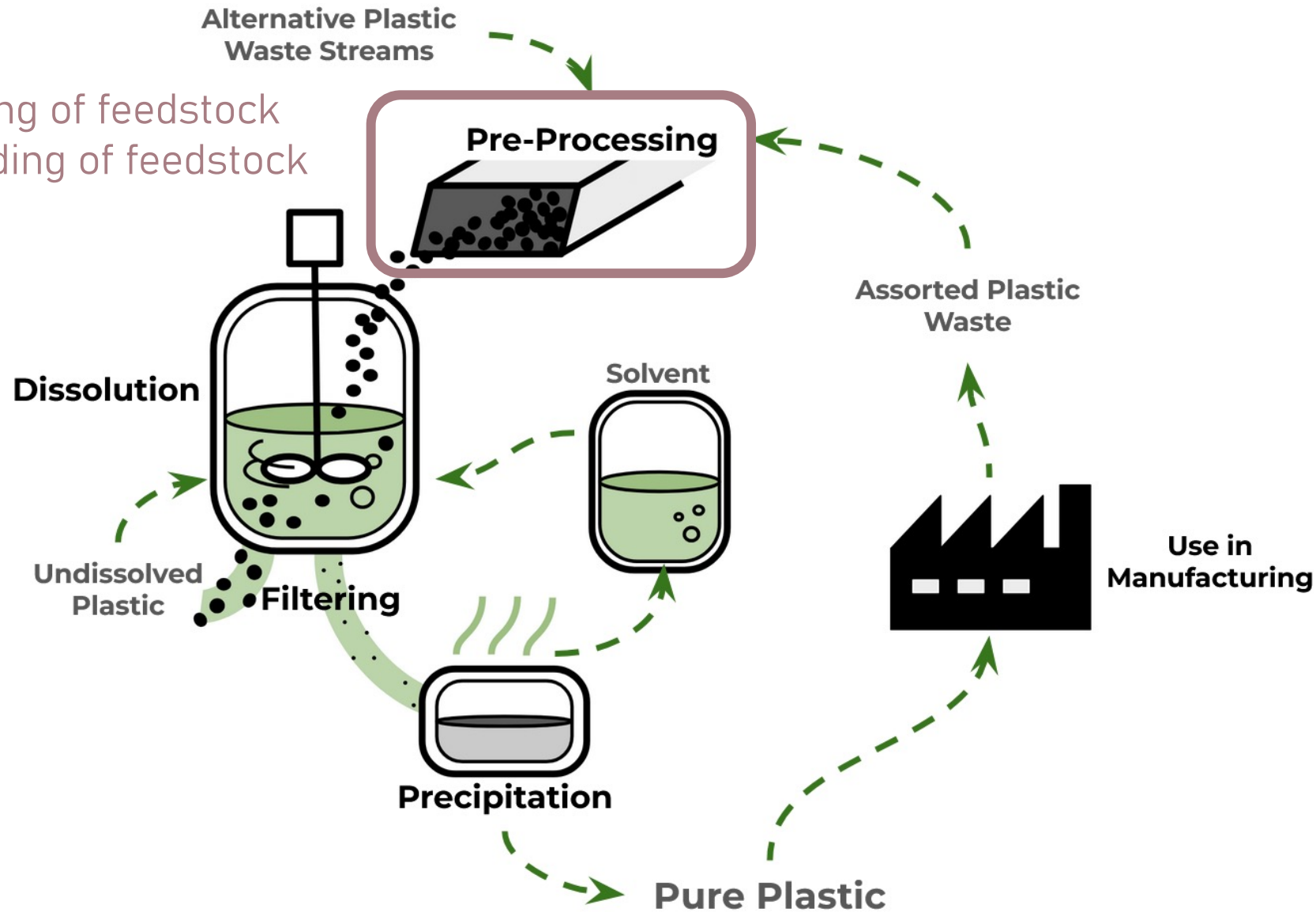
- Uses a compatible solvent for polymer dissolution and precipitation [8]
- Produce high-quality resin with low cost and energy [9]

SOLVENT-TARGETED RECOVERY AND PRECIPITATION (STRAP)

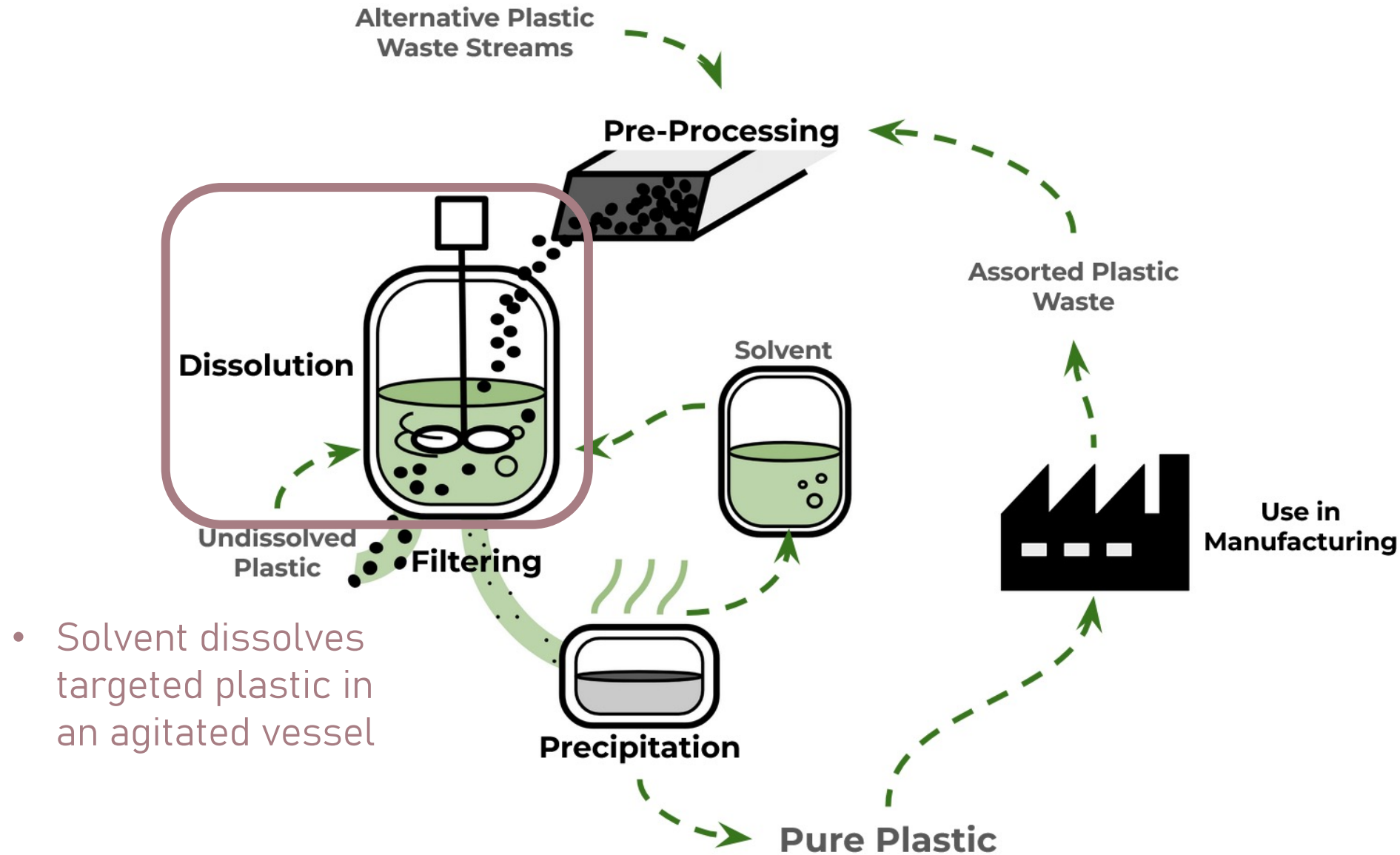


SOLVENT-TARGETED RECOVERY AND PRECIPITATION (STRAP)

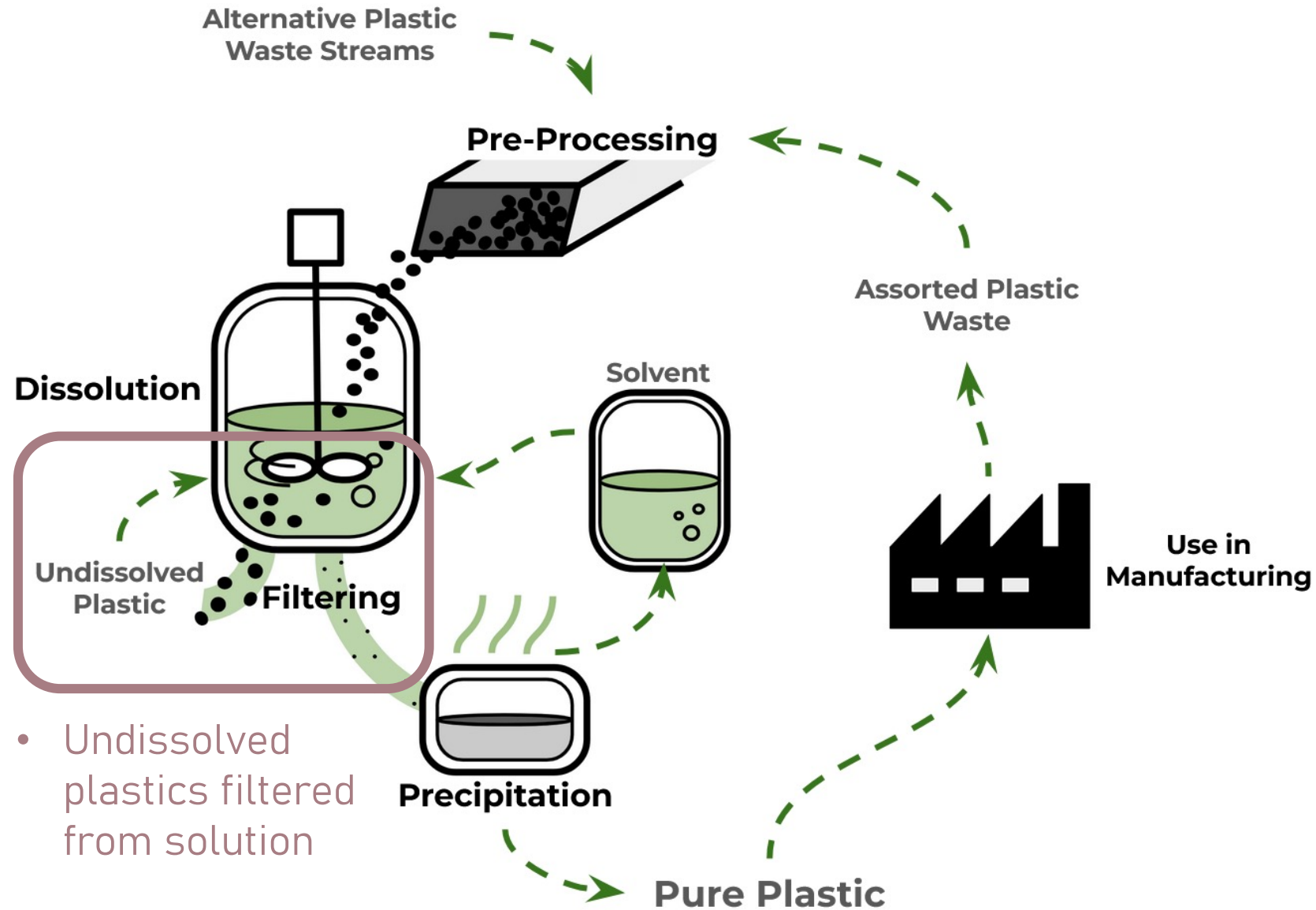
- Cleaning of feedstock
- Shredding of feedstock



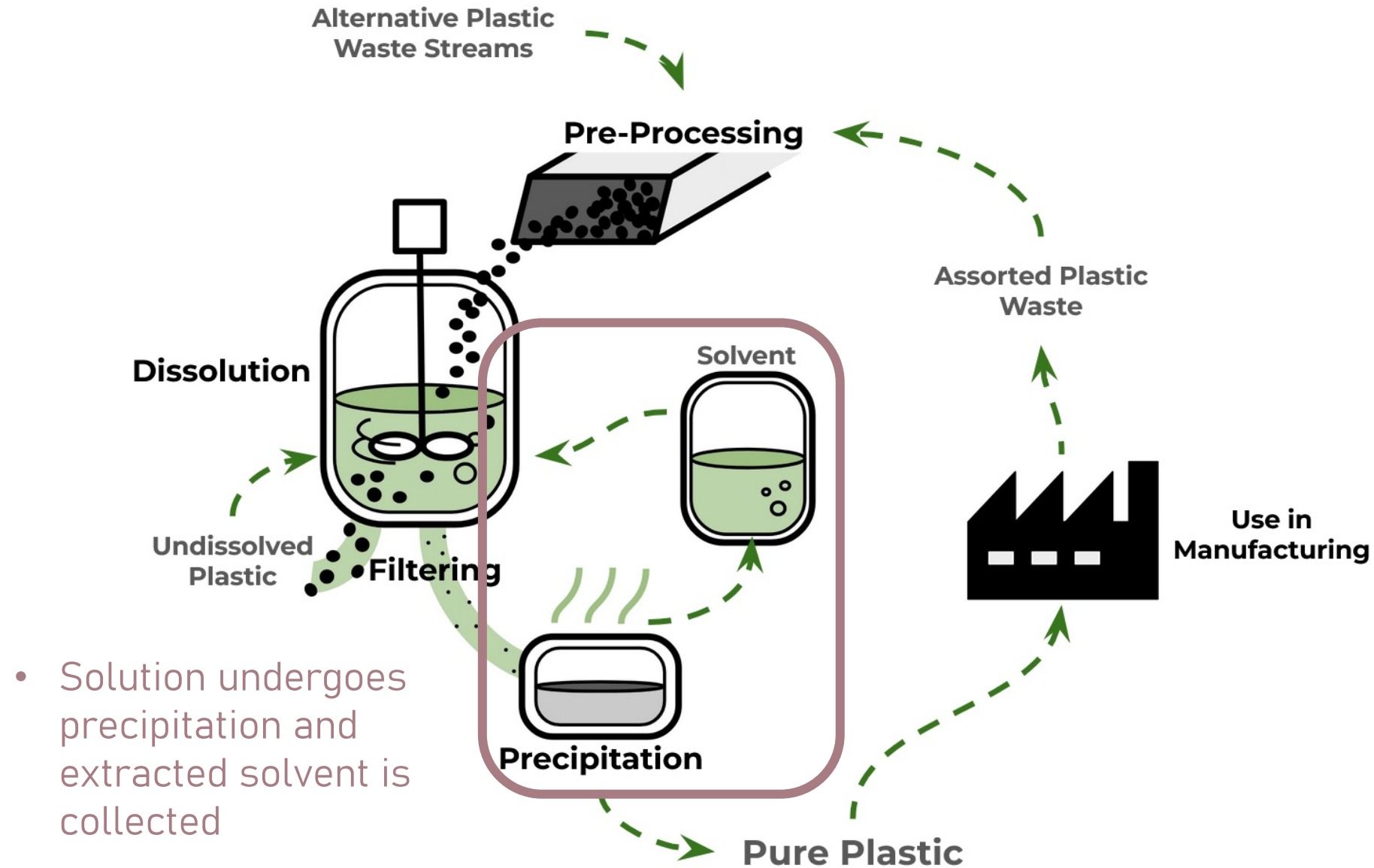
SOLVENT-TARGETED RECOVERY AND PRECIPITATION (STRAP)



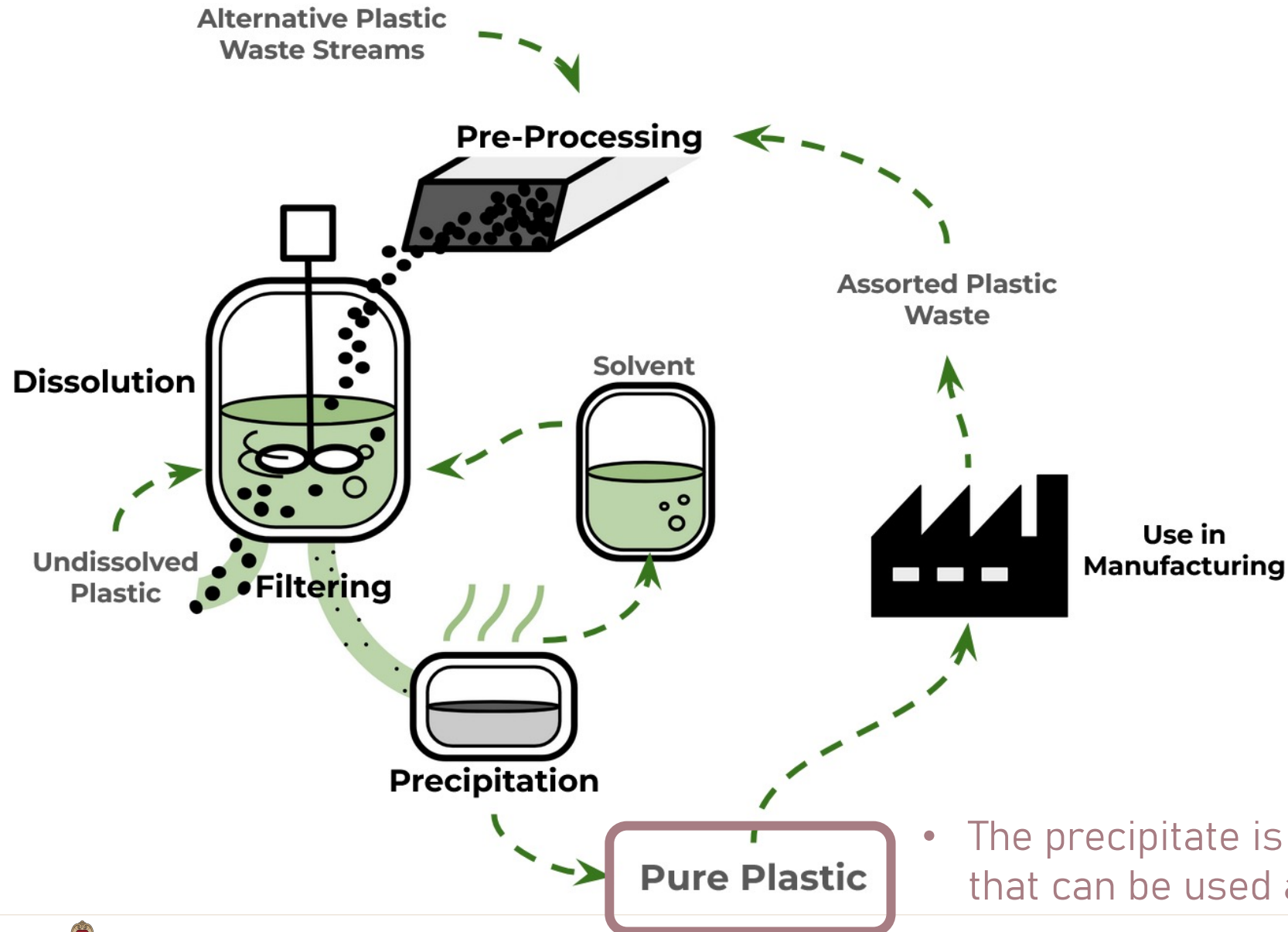
SOLVENT-TARGETED RECOVERY AND PRECIPITATION (STRAP)



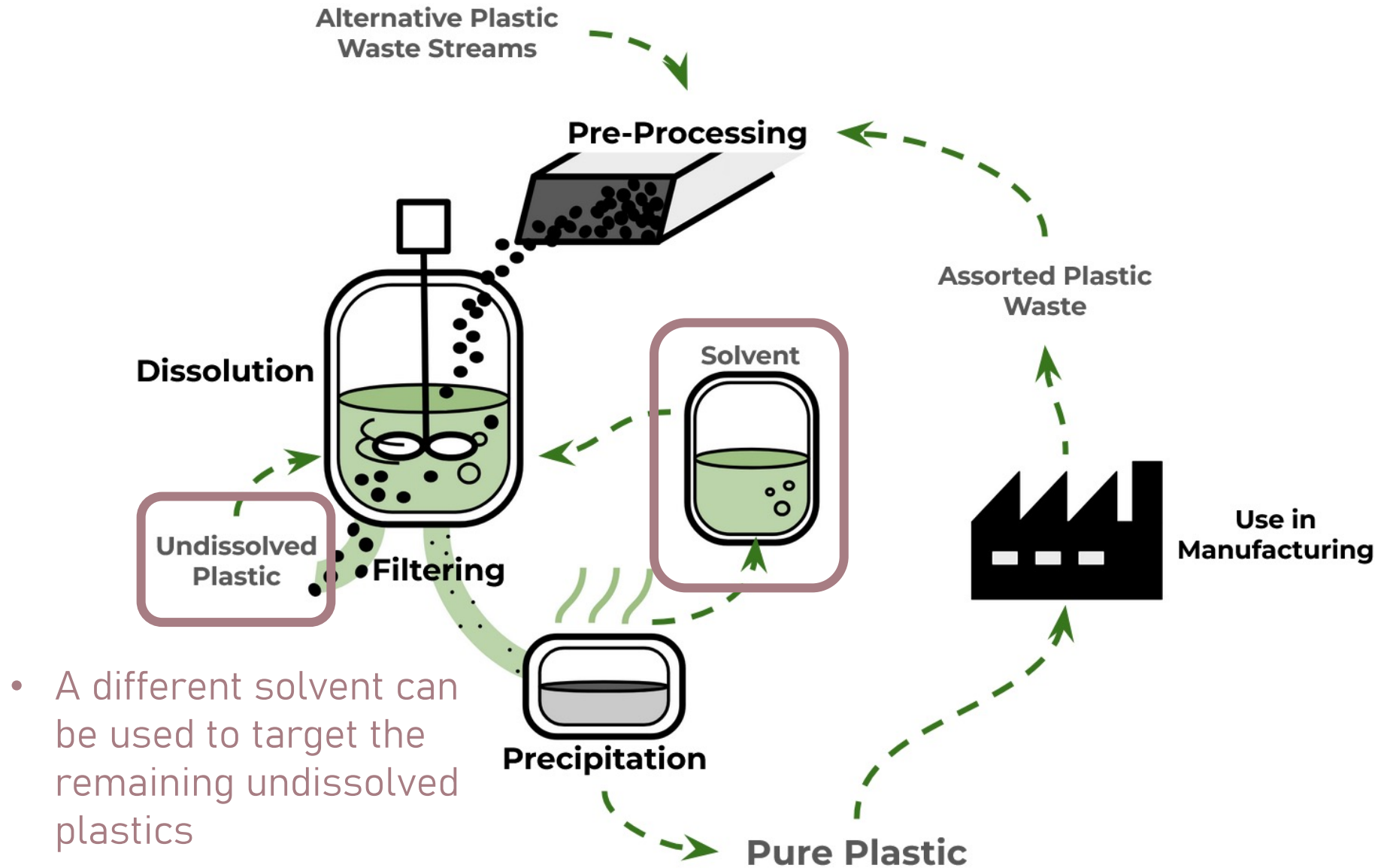
SOLVENT-TARGETED RECOVERY AND PRECIPITATION (STRAP)



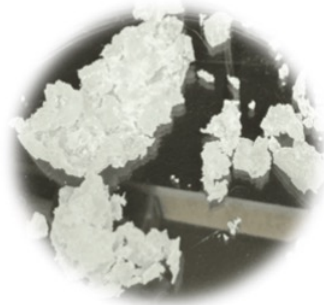
SOLVENT-TARGETED RECOVERY AND PRECIPITATION (STRAP)



SOLVENT-TARGETED RECOVERY AND PRECIPITATION (STRAP)



VERIFICATION AT LAB SCALE



VERIFICATION AT LAB SCALE



PE and EVOH [10]



Single use pharmaceutical waste

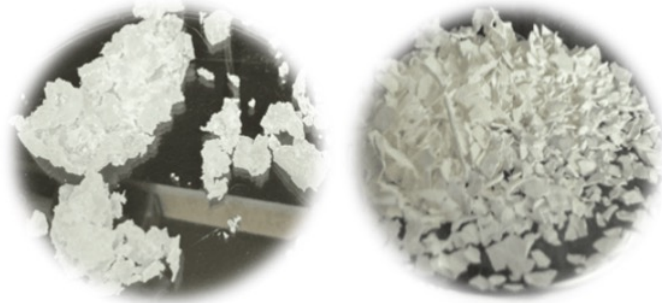
VERIFICATION AT LAB SCALE

Super sack
fabric



PP

VERIFICATION AT LAB SCALE



Single use
Keurig cups



PS and PP



VERIFICATION AT LAB SCALE

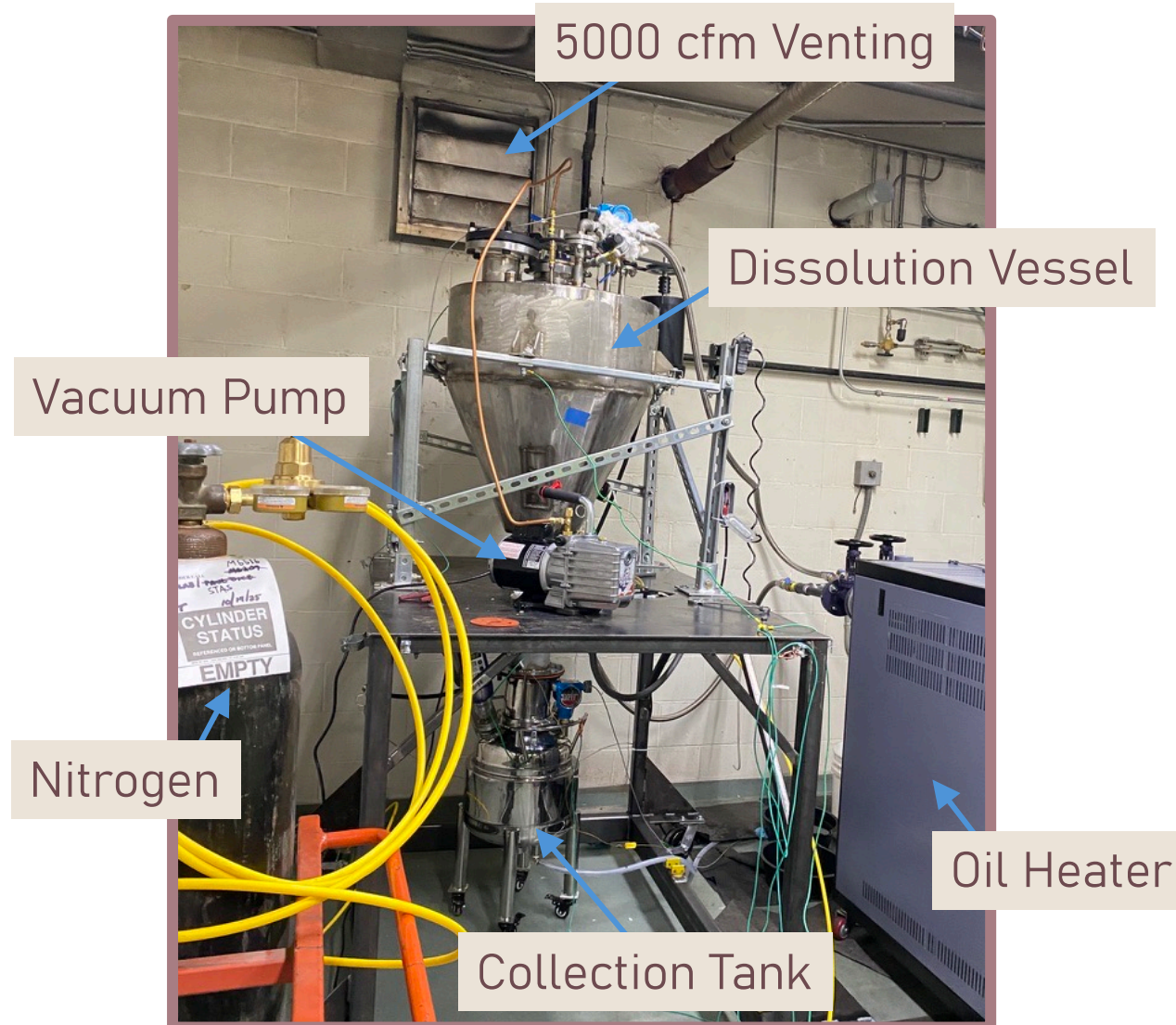
Multilayer
films



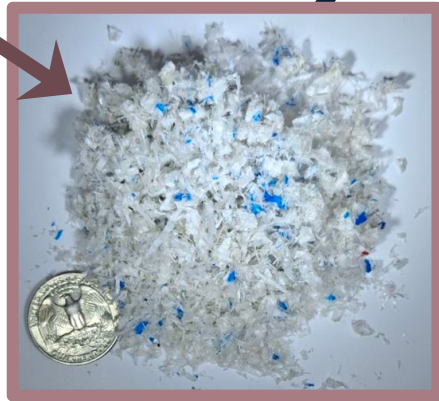
PE [11]



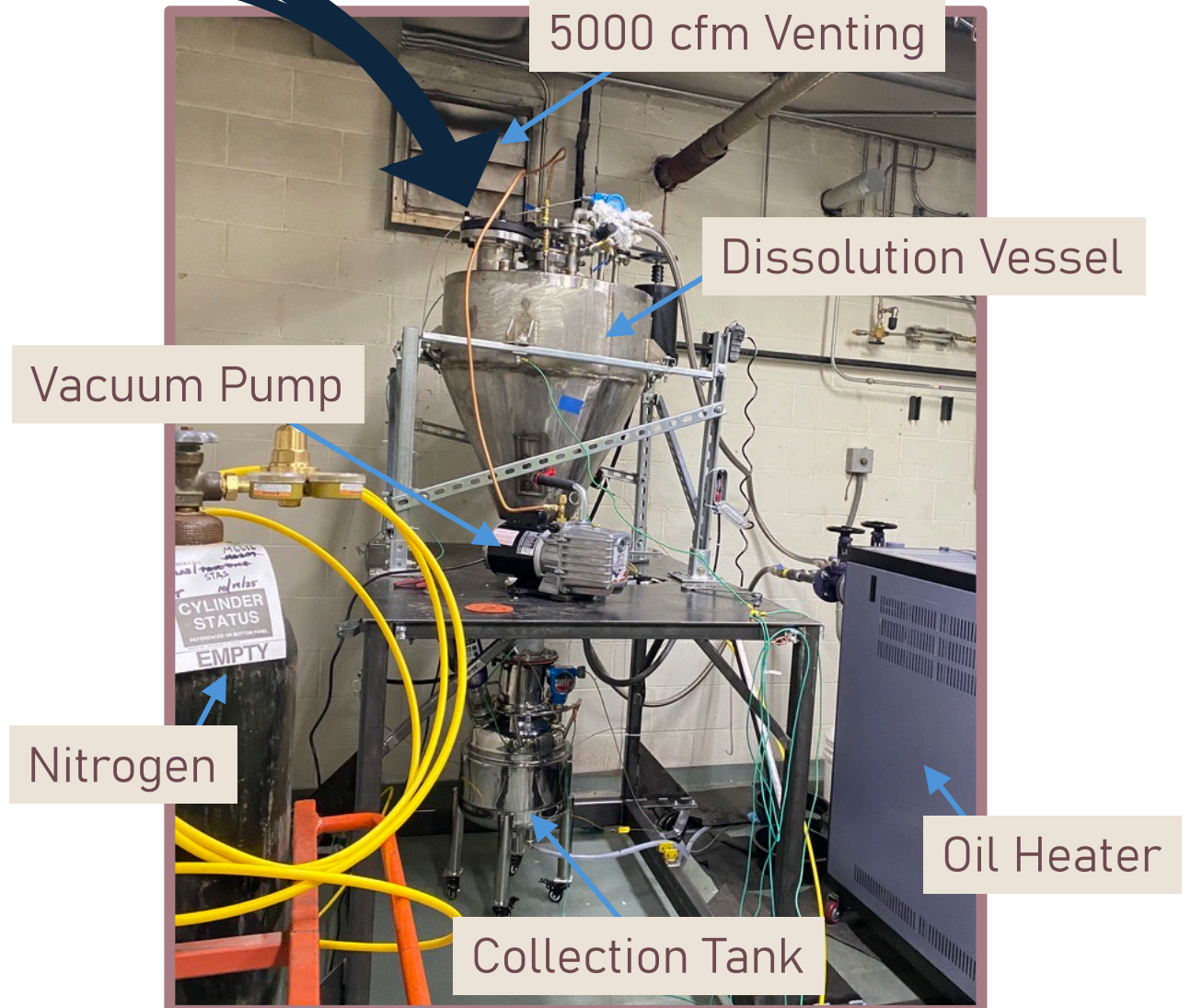
PROGRESSING TOWARDS PILOT SCALE



PROGRESSING TOWARDS PILOT SCALE



Xylene



PROGRESSING TOWARDS PILOT SCALE



PP after
dissolution

PROGRESSING TOWARDS PILOT SCALE



PP separation
setup

PROGRESSING TOWARDS PILOT SCALE



Solvent
removal via
pressure

PROGRESSING TOWARDS PILOT SCALE

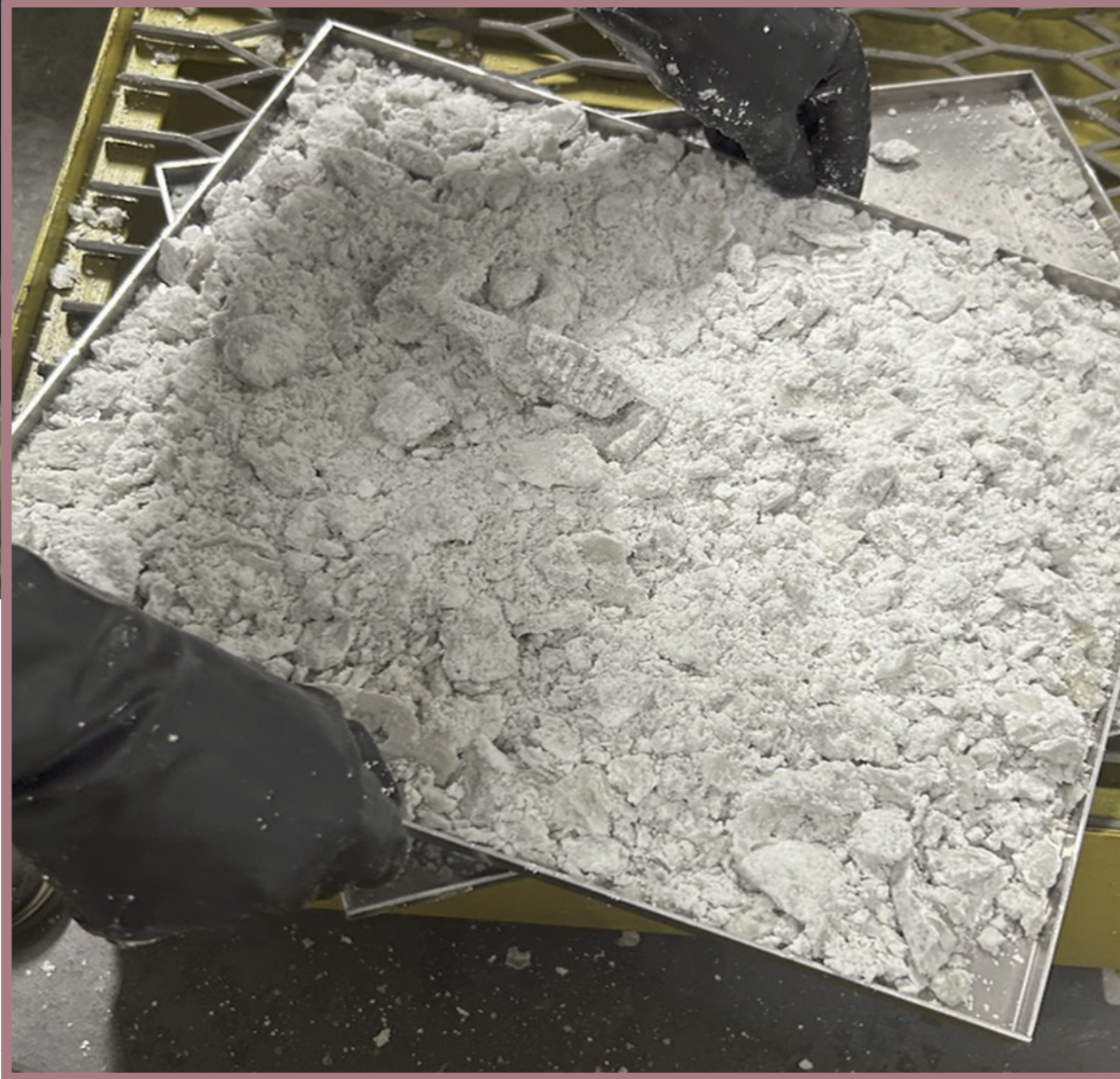


Recovered PP
before vacuum
drying



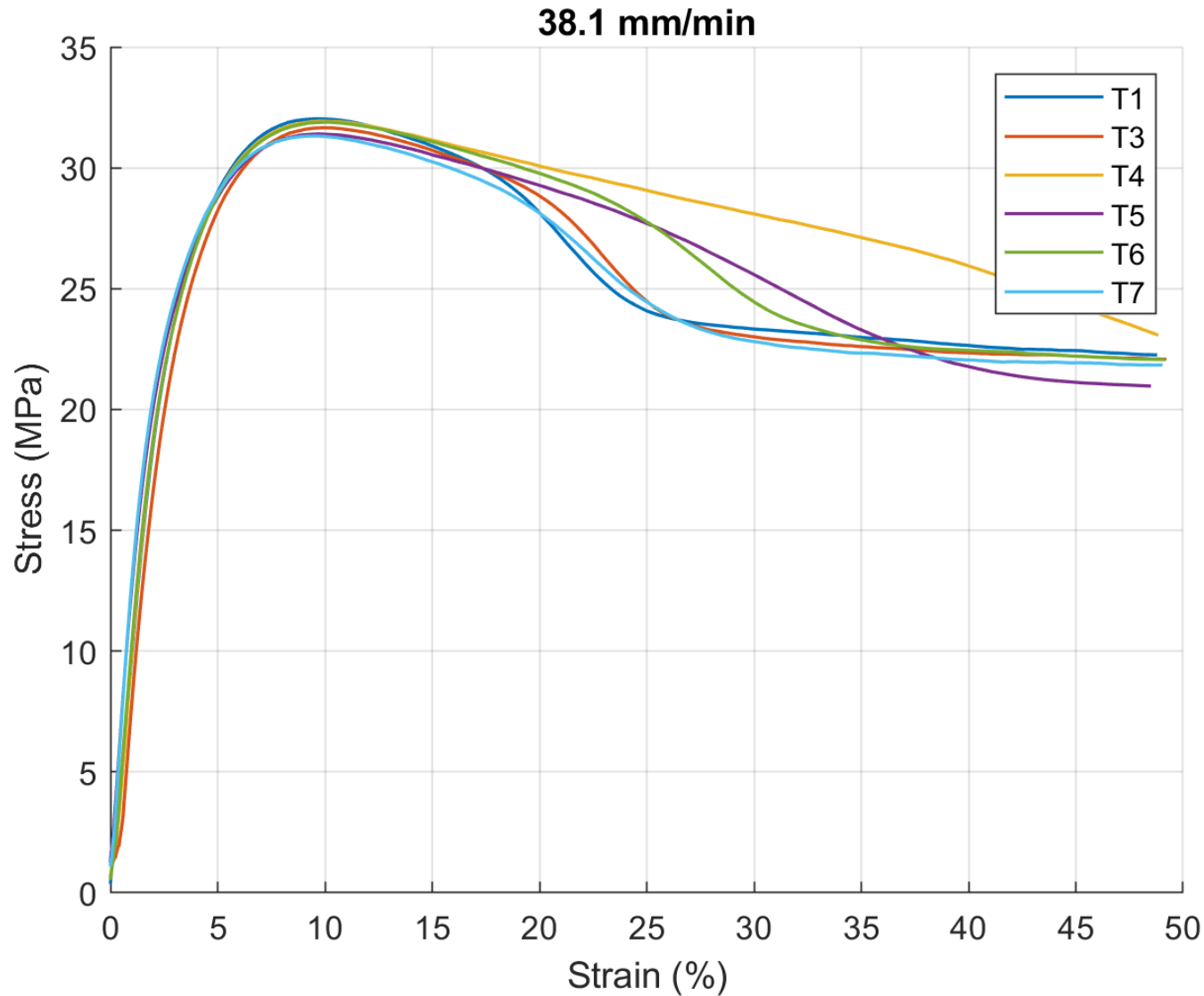
Recovered
solvent

PROGRESSING TOWARDS PILOT SCALE

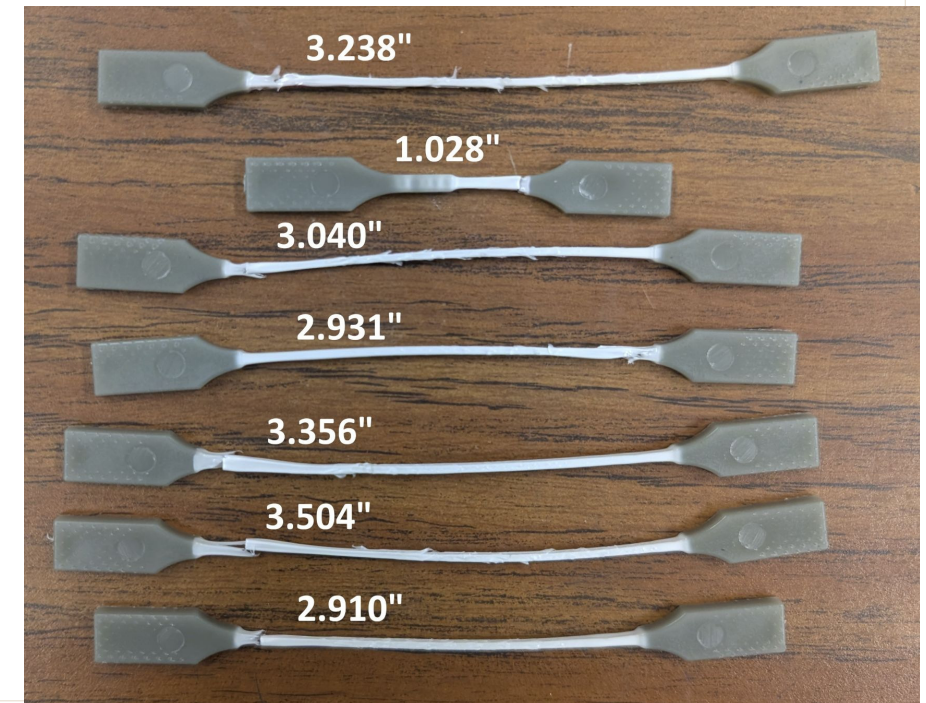


Recovered PP
after vacuum
drying

PROGRESSING TOWARDS PILOT SCALE

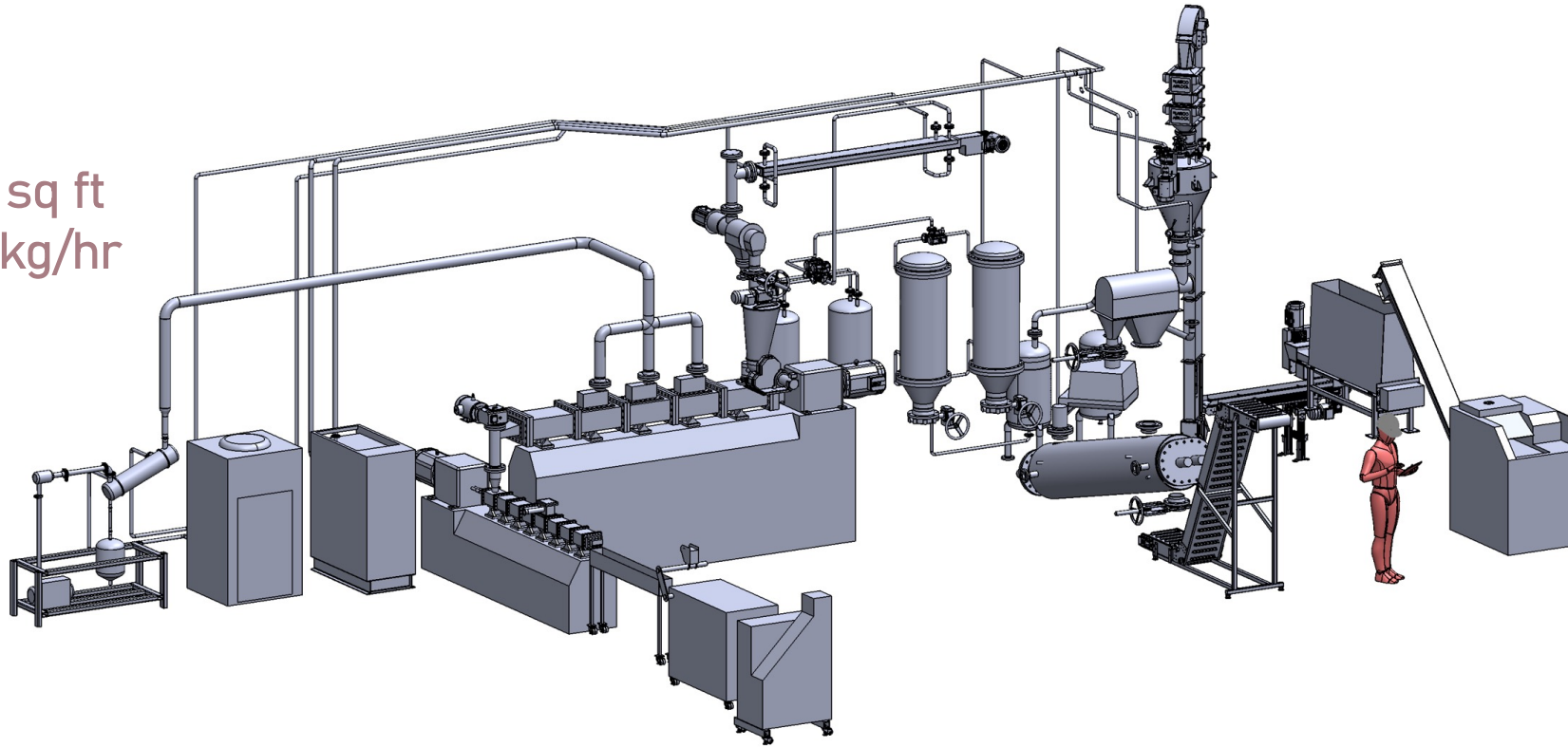


PP	Elastic Modulus (GPa)	Tensile Strength (MPa)
Typical Properties [1]	1.5-2.0	20-40
STRAP Processed	~1.0	~31.7



VERIFICATION AT PILOT SCALE

~1500 sq ft
20-50 kg/hr

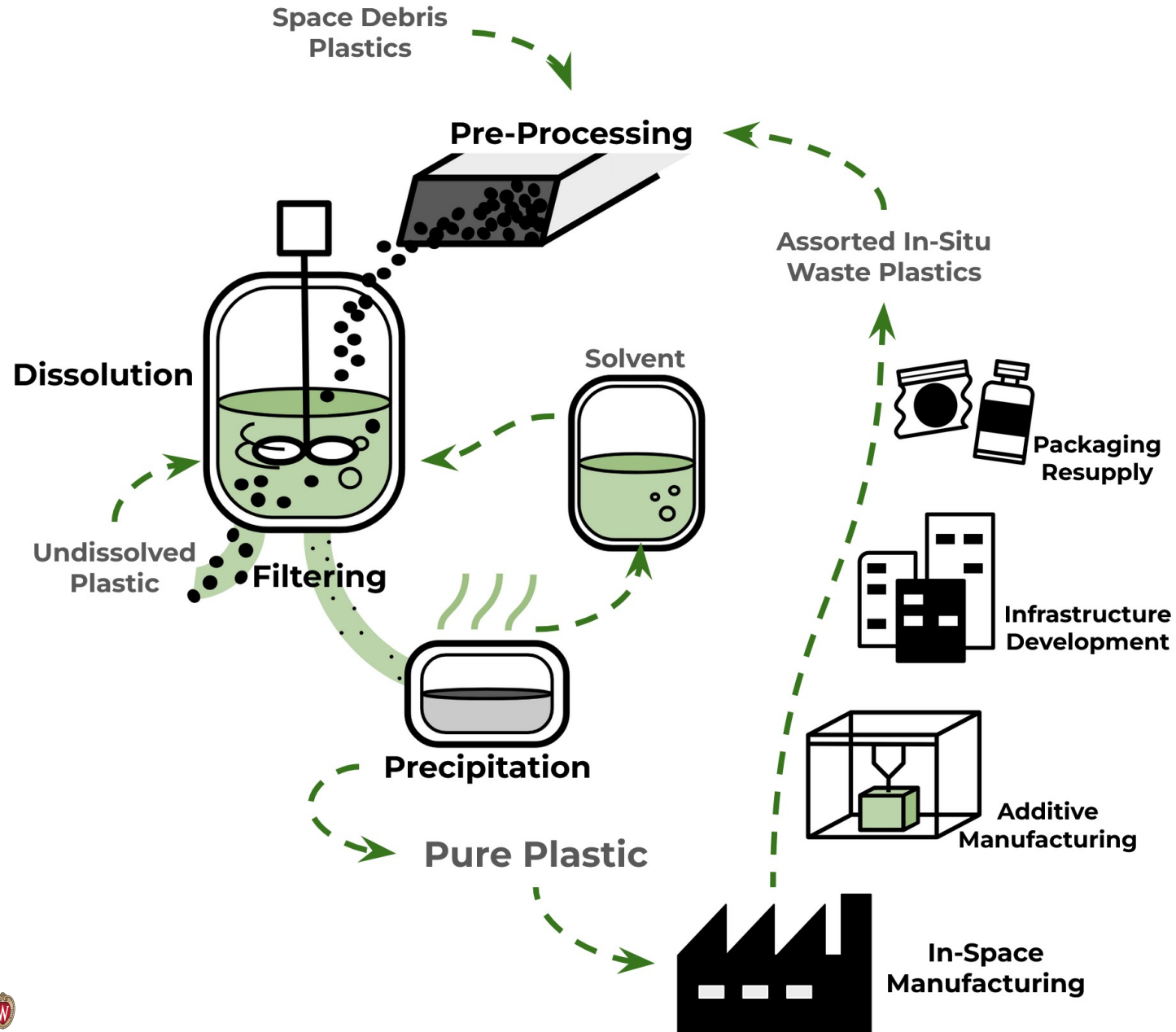


Objectives

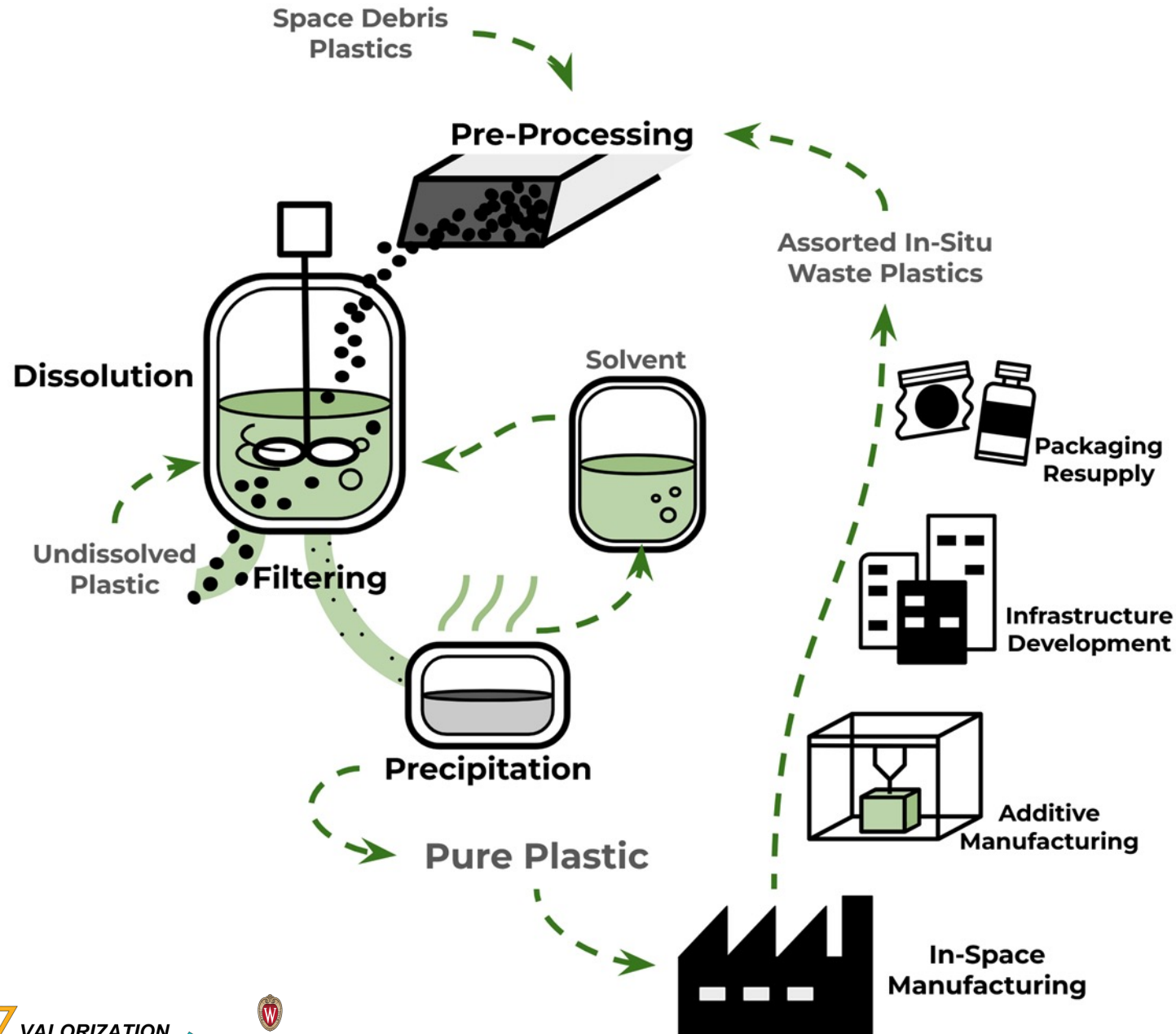
- Prove scale-up feasibility for industry purposes
 - Determine large-scale process flow
 - Characterize large batch polymers
 - Test equipment and processing limits

How can STRAP be applied to in-space manufacturing?

IN-SPACE MANUFACTURING APPLICATION



IN-SPACE MANUFACTURING APPLICATION



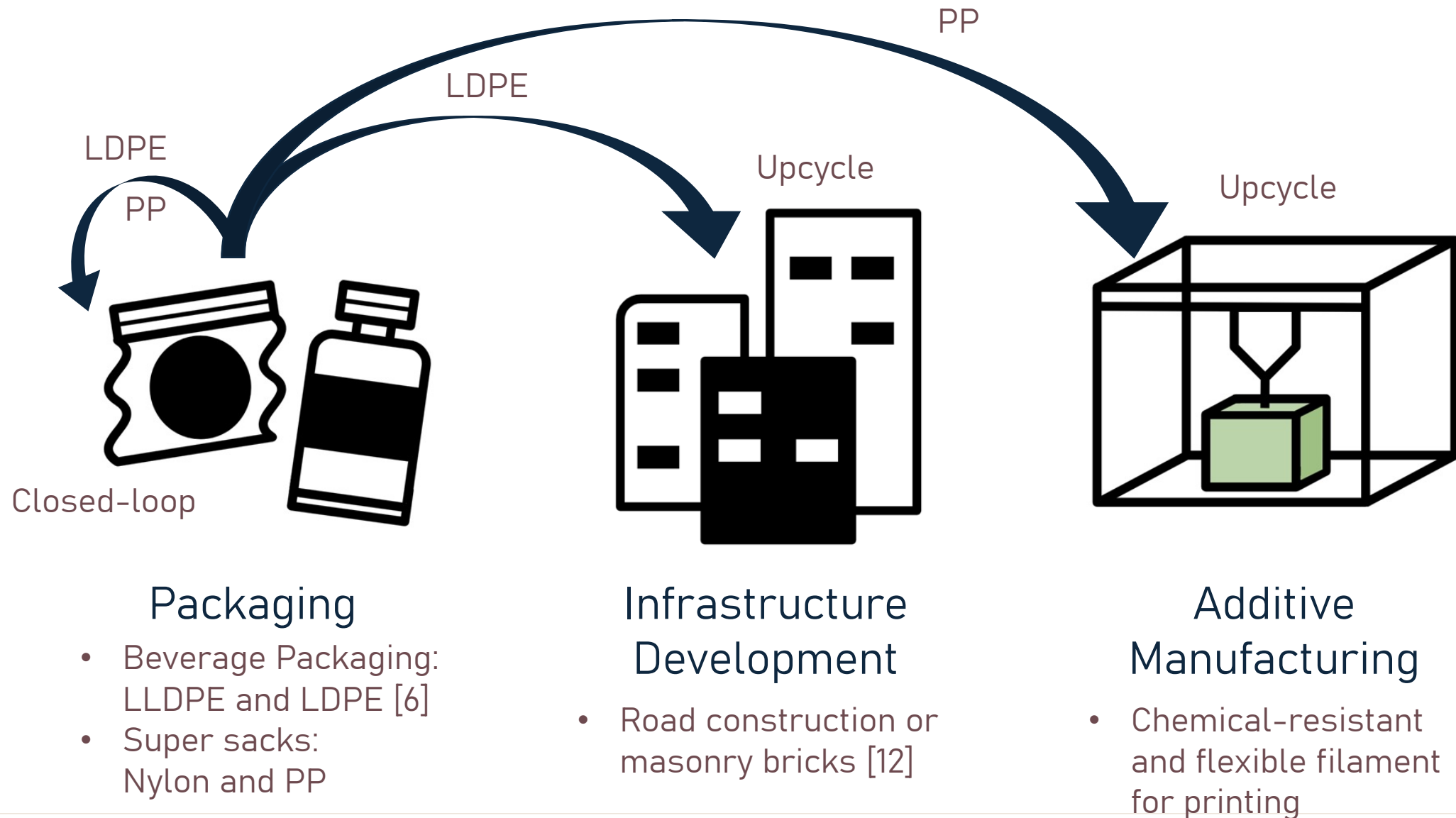
Lunar Surface Advantages

- Requires an oxygen free environment
- Vacuum conditions lower the thermal cycle temperatures

STRAP Benefits

- Decrease in resupply missions
- High quality plastic feedstock
- Supports recycling complex plastics for ISM

FEEDSTOCK USE CASES



THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME

This work is supported by the DOE
awards EE-0010294 and EE-
0010111, REMADE, and NSF Award
2234450.



CITATIONS

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- [2] P. B. Hall, “Recycling In-Space Plastic Waste for Deep-Space Additive Manufacturing: Capability Assessment and Technology Development, Part-II1,” *Marshall Space Flight Cent. Fac. Fellowsh. Program*, p. 94, 2021.
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- [6] F. De Rosa, F. Palmeri, and S. Laurenzi, “Recycling Space Beverage Packaging into LDPE-Based Composite Materials,” *Aerospace*, vol. 11, no. 12, 2024, doi: 10.3390/aerospace11120957.
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- [10] Tushar *et al.*, “Recycling of Single-Use Multilayer Plastics for Biomanufacturing with Solvent-Targeted Recovery and Precipitation,” *ACS Sustain. Chem. Eng.*, vol. 13, no. 40, pp. 16930–16945, 2025, doi: 10.1021/acssuschemeng.5c06479.

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- [11] Sánchez-Rivera, Kevin L. *et al.*, “Cast Film Production with Polyethylene Recycled from a Post-Industrial Printed Multilayer Film by Solvent-Targeted Recovery and Precipitation.,” *ACS Mater. Lett.*, vol. 6, no. 9, pp. 4042–4050, Aug. 2024, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1021/acsmaterialslett.4c01048>.
- [12] O. Olatunji, “Plastics and Space Exploration,” in *Re-envisioning Plastics Role in the Global Society: Perspectives on Food, Urbanization, and Environment*, Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland, 2024, pp. 195–217. doi: 10.1007/978-3-031-48945-7_11.