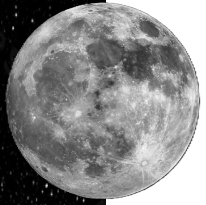




# ECOMINE: A BIOREGENERATIVE ISRU PLATFORM FOR LUNAR MINERAL EXTRACTION.

Presenter: Pamela Flores

Authors: Pamela Flores, Naiara Doherty Garcia, Matthew Beck, Jaeheon Lee,  
Angel Abbud-Madrid, and Christine Chamberlain.



# Project Team



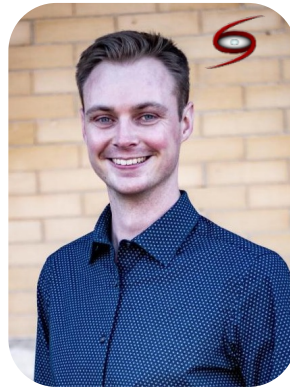
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SLT Research Scientist



**Naiara Doherty Garcia**  
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SLT Research Assistant



**Matthew Beck, MS**  
Research & Development Lead  
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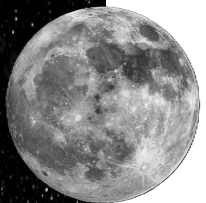
**Jaeheon Lee, PhD**  
Mineral Purification Lead  
CSM Associate Professor



**Angel Abbud-Madrid, PhD**  
ISRU Consultant  
Space Resources Program Director



**Aaron Paz**  
NASA Technical Monitor  
Senior Engineer at NASA JSC



# Lunar In-situ Resource Utilization

## Why ISRU?

Reduce Earth  
Dependence

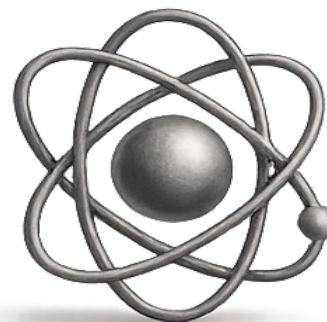


Build with Lunar  
Resources



Ti, Al, Fe, Si, REE

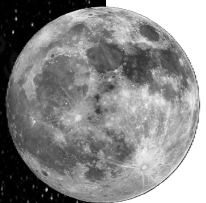
Produce fuel  
in Space



Provide  
Life Support







# Metal extraction on Earth

Mining: the process of extracting valuable minerals and metals from the Earth's crust or rock (ore).

## PYROMETALLURGY



- 600 - 1600 °C
- High energy
- Toxic emissions
- Mins to hours

## HYDROMETALLURGY



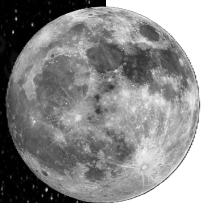
- Ambient - 250 °C
- Chemical intensive
- Liquid toxic waste
- Hours to days

Mine waste spill at Animas River  
near Durango, CO



Jerry McBride—ZUMAPRESS.com

Require high temperatures, large quantities of chemicals, high-temperature processing infrastructure, and significant energy inputs.



# Proposed methods for the Moon

## MOLTEN REGOLITH ELECTROLYSIS



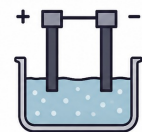
- 1300 - 1600 °C
- High energy
- Mins to hours

## MAGMA ELECTROLYSIS



- 1300 - 1600 °C
- High energy
- Flux additives
- Mins to hours

## MOLTEN SALT ELECTROLYSIS



- 850 - 950°C
- Medium energy
- Molten  $\text{CaCl}_2$  bath
- Hours to days

Fast kinetics



## HYDROGEN REDUCTION



- 700 - 1000 °C
- Medium energy
- Fe-rich regolith
- Hours to a day

## CARBOTHERMAL REDUCTION



- 1200 - 1600°C
- High energy
- C source required
- Hours

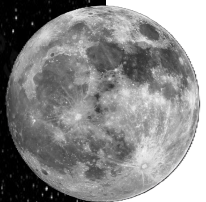
## PYROLYSIS



- 800 - 1500°C
- High energy
- Comp. & Pressure dependent
- Mins to hours

Energy-intensive  
High-temp infrastructure  
Complex recycling

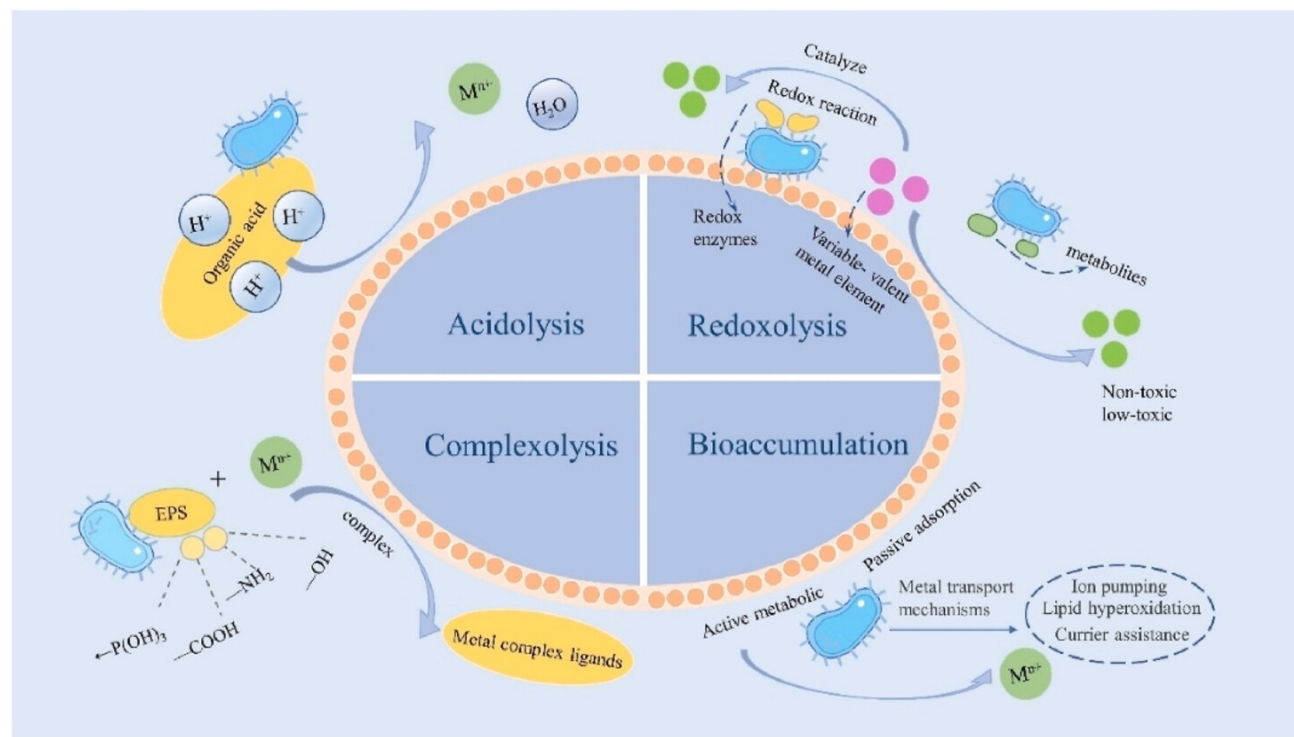




# Biomining

Uses microorganisms, such as bacteria or fungi, to break down minerals from ore, sediment, and even anthropogenic waste (like electronic components).

## Mechanisms



Dong et al., 2023

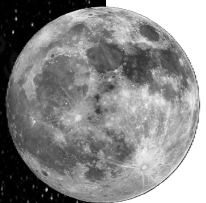
## Benefits

- Lower energy required
- No toxic chemicals
- Lower risk of pollution
- More cost effective (low grade ore)
- More efficient (low grade ore)

## Disadvantages

- Slower (weeks to months)
- Maintenance & sensitivity of living organisms





# Biomining on the Moon

Regolith is dominated by rock-forming oxides ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{FeO}$ ,  $\text{TiO}_2$ ,  $\text{MgO}$ , and  $\text{CaO}$ ), with feldspathic highland soils exhibiting Al-rich, Fe-poor compositions relative to Fe–Ti-enriched mare basalts.

## Chemolithotrophs

Need:  
 $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  /  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$   
 $\text{CO}_2$   
 $\text{O}_2$

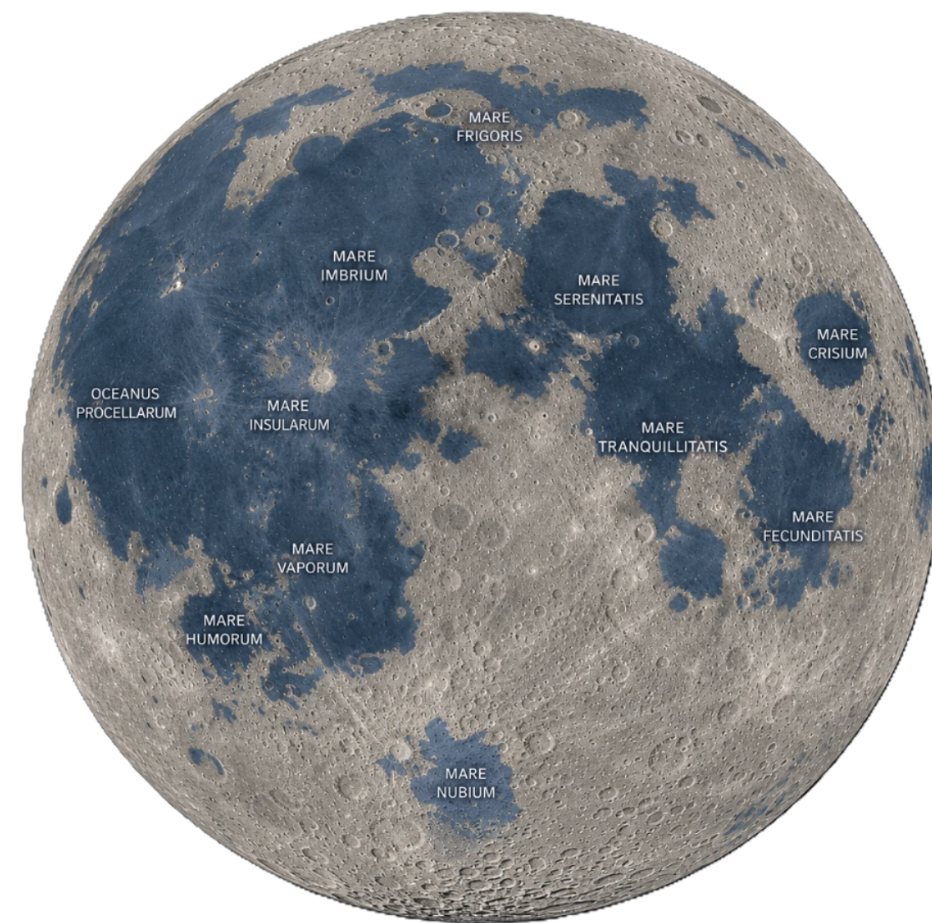
Redoxolysis  
( $\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Fe}^{3+}$ , sulfur oxidation)



## Heterotrophs

Need:  
Sugars  
 $\text{O}_2$

Acidolysis and  
Complexolysis



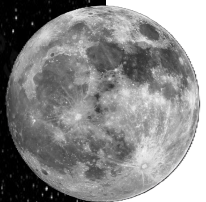
Mare (Basaltic plains)



Highlands (Anorthositic terrains)



Image AI generated for illustrative purposes only



# EcoMine

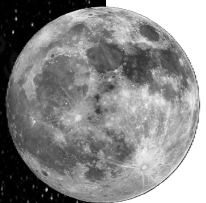
A biomining platform that extracts minerals from lunar regolith using a closed-loop biological system that regenerates its own consumables. Designed for use on the Moon and other planetary bodies, including Earth.

## Highlights

- Autonomous
- Self-powered
- Optionally mobile
- Closed-loop biomining process
- Heterotrophic, aerobic, radiation-resistant leaching organisms
- High sugar-producing photoautotrophic organisms
- Regeneration of consumables reducing structure volume and cost ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{O}_2$ )







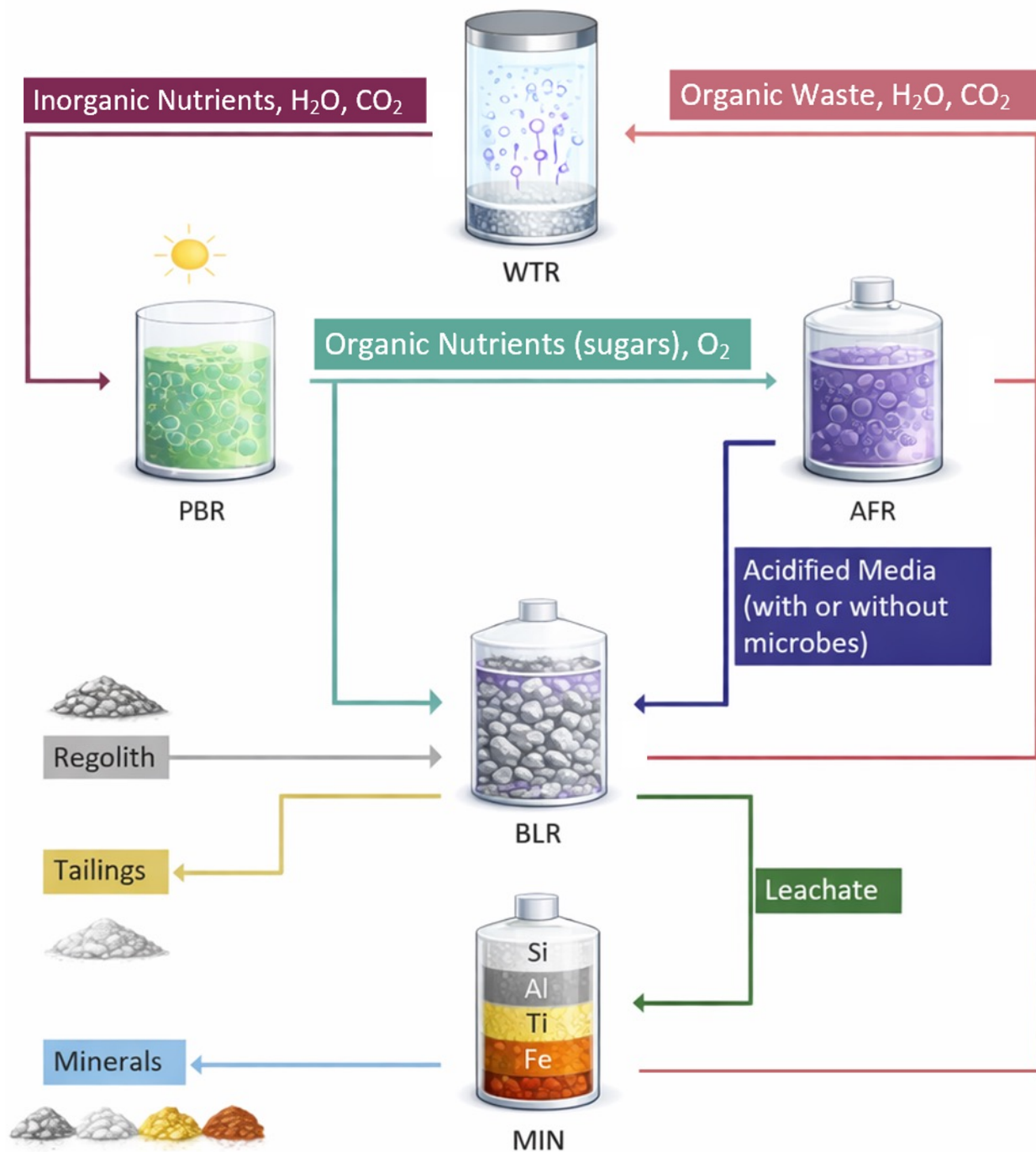
# EcoMine

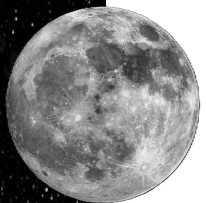
## Bioregenerative Loop

- *Photobioreactor (PBR)*
- *Aerobic Fermentation Reactor (AFR)*
- *Waste Treatment Reactor (WTR)*

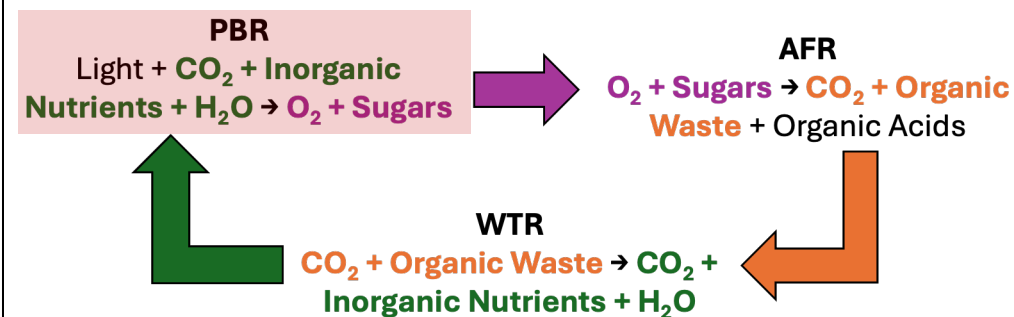
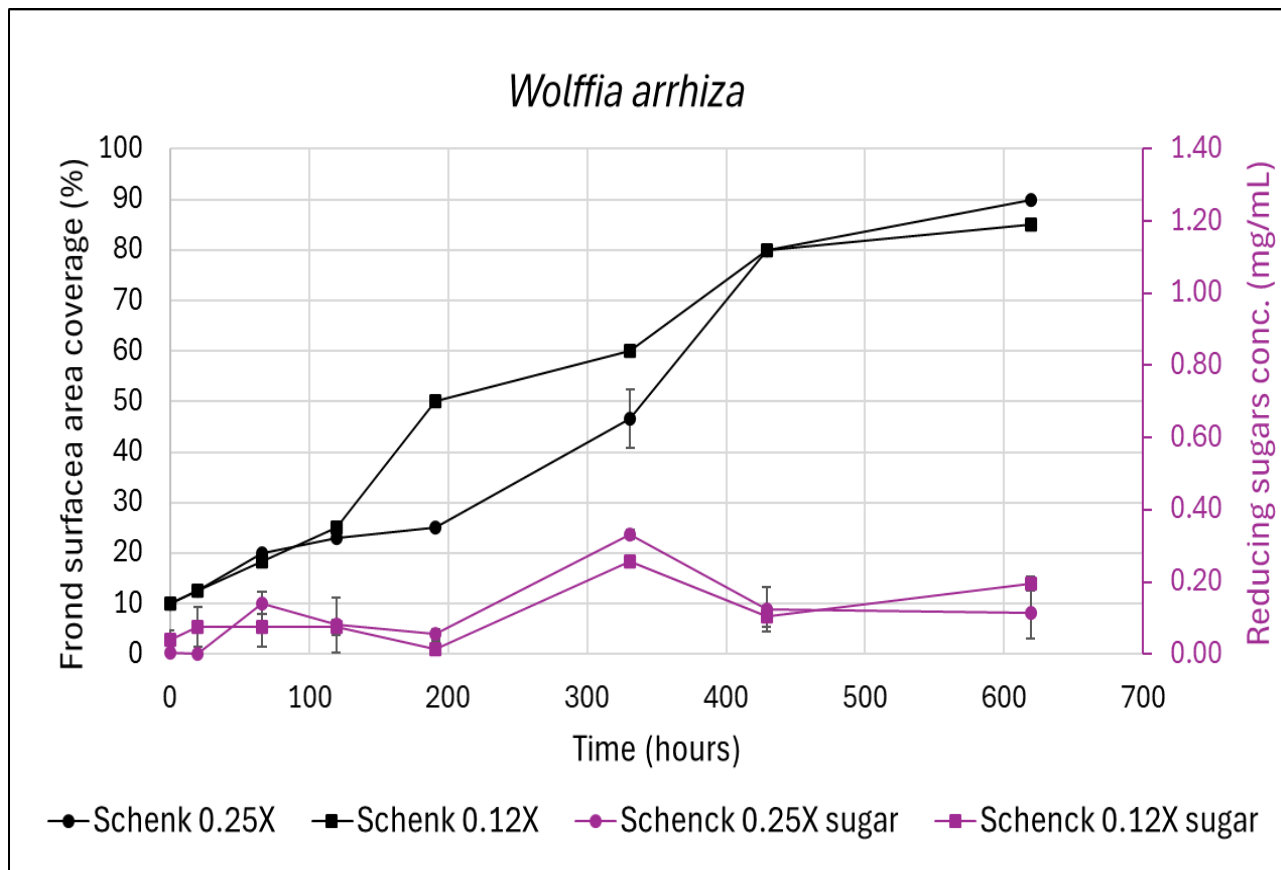
## Mining

- *Bioreactor (BLR)*
- *Mineral Extraction & Recovery (MIN)*



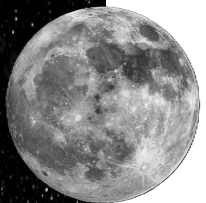


# Bioregenerative Loop



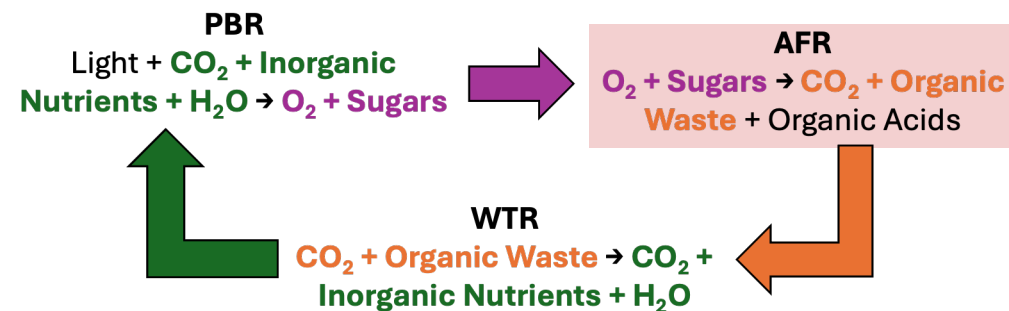
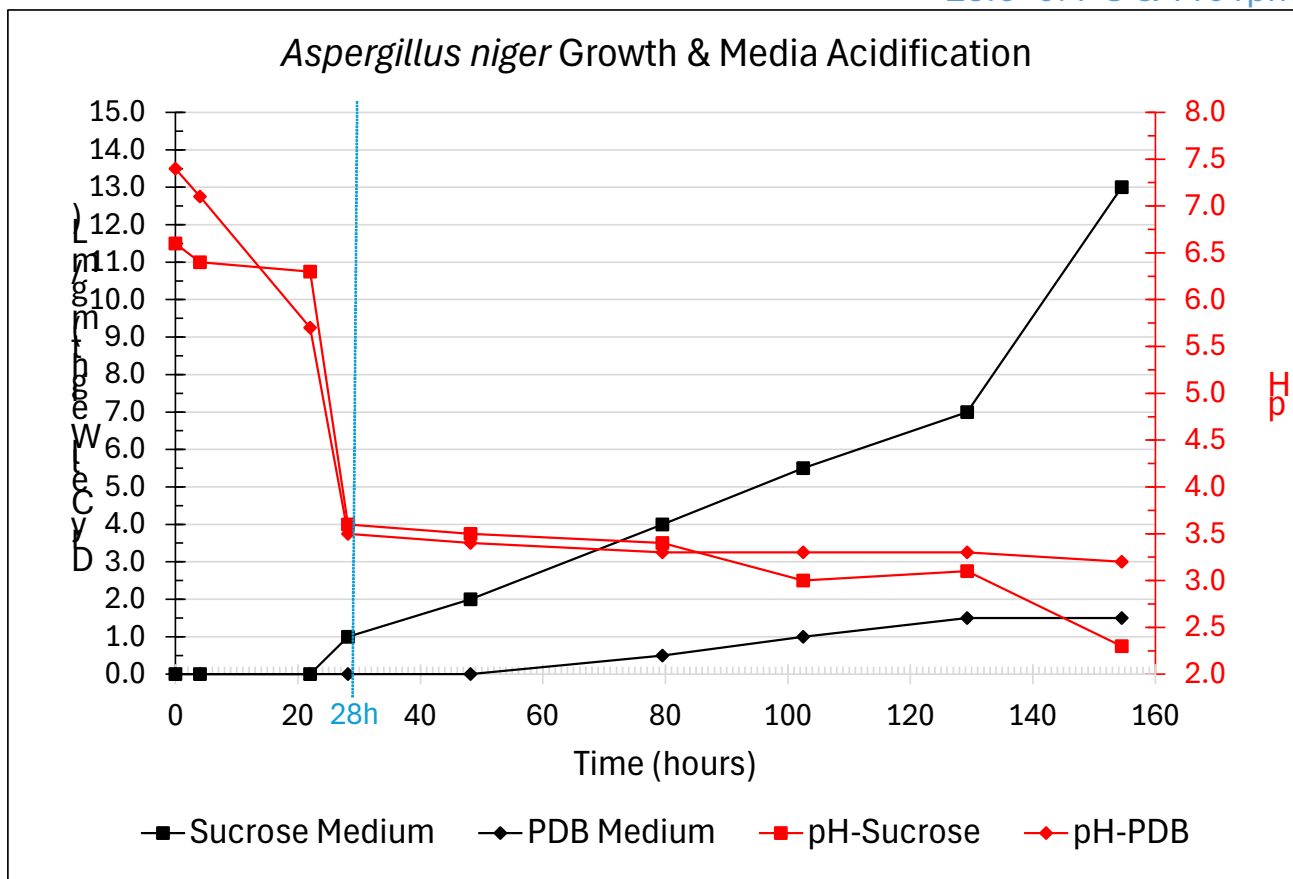
- Higher sugar concentration seems to correspond to a slower growth rate
- Diluted media does not negatively impact sugar production
- Currently low sugar production

- Next: optimization of sugar production
  - ☐ CO<sub>2</sub> concentration
  - ☐ Media concentration
  - ☐ Light intensity
  - ☐ Photoperiod
  - ☐ Genetic Engineering



# Bioregenerative Loop

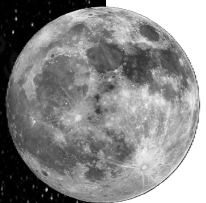
28.6±0.4°C & 110 rpm



- Next: optimization of organic acid production
  - Media from PBR
  - Temperature
  - Scale up to Brassboard reactors

- PDB & sucrose medium were able to drop pH to similar levels
- Sucrose medium increased cell count

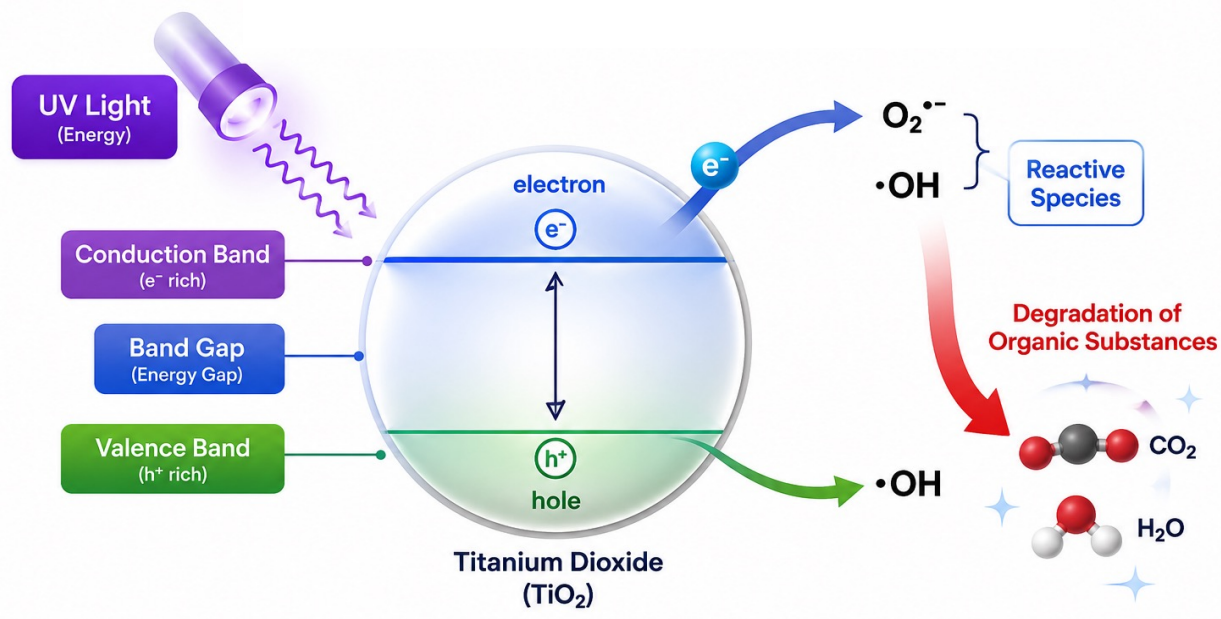




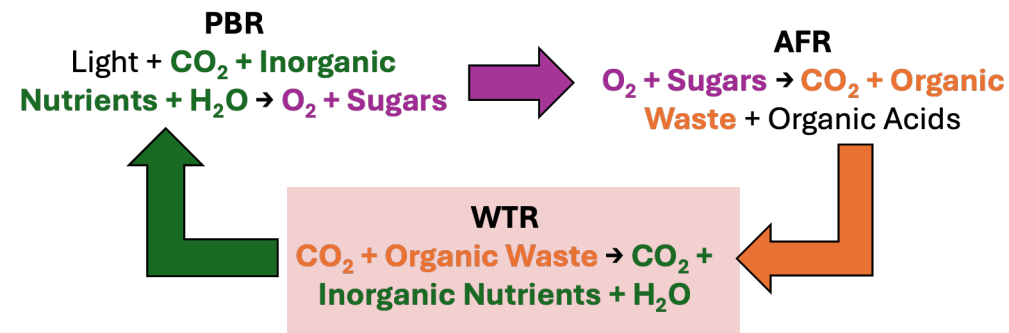
# Bioregenerative Loop

## TiO<sub>2</sub> Photocatalytic Oxidation

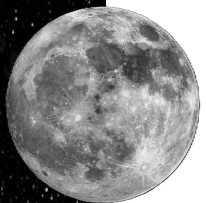
- TiO<sub>2</sub> illuminated by UV light generates ROS
- Complete mineralization of organics



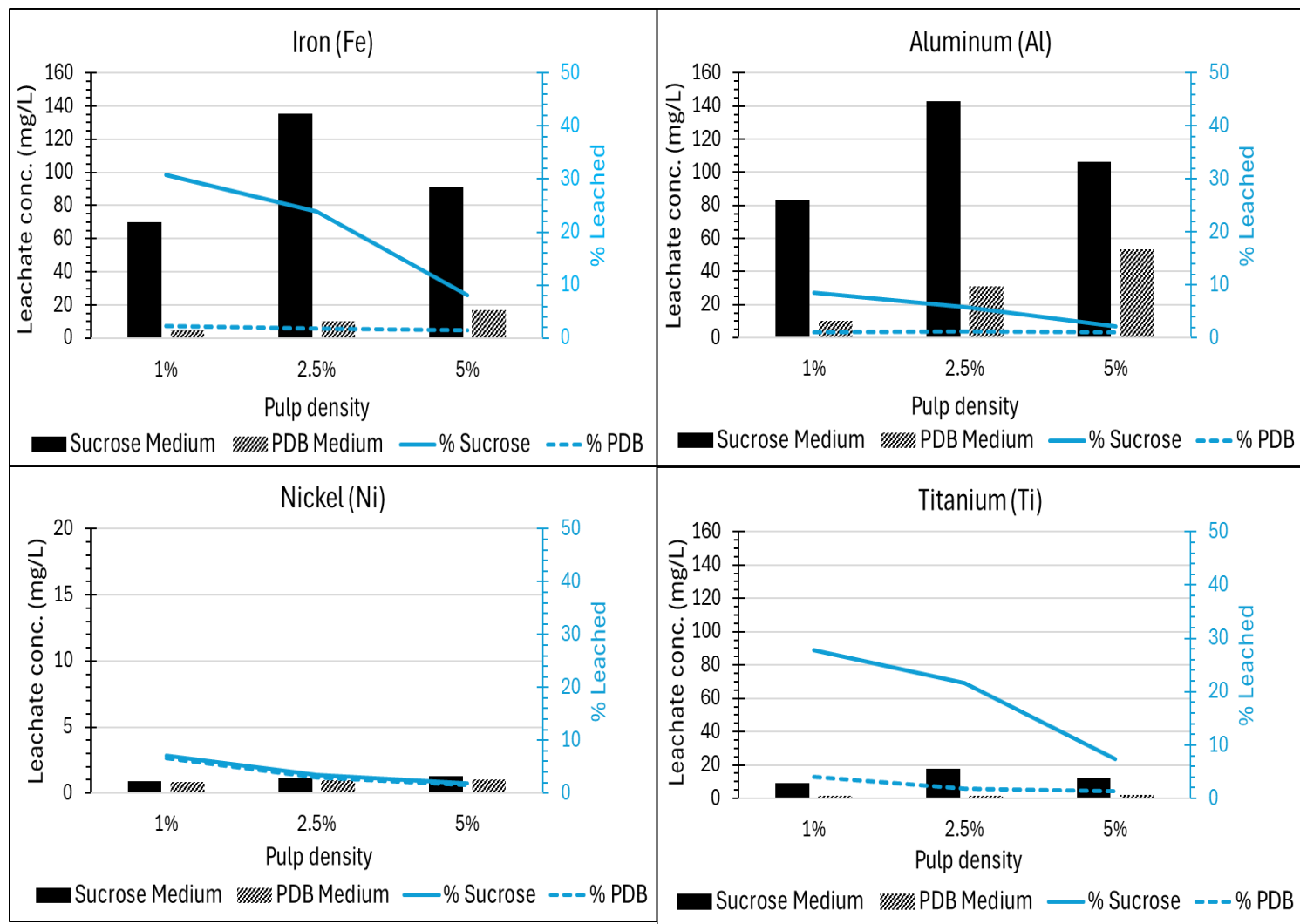
Adapted using AI from <https://www.photokat.eu/en/tio2>



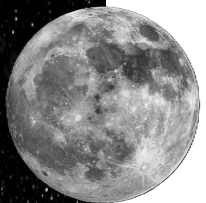
- Regenerating:
  - ✓ Water
  - ✓ CO<sub>2</sub>
  - ✓ Inorganic nutrients
- Next:
  - ❑ Brassboard testing



# Bioleaching



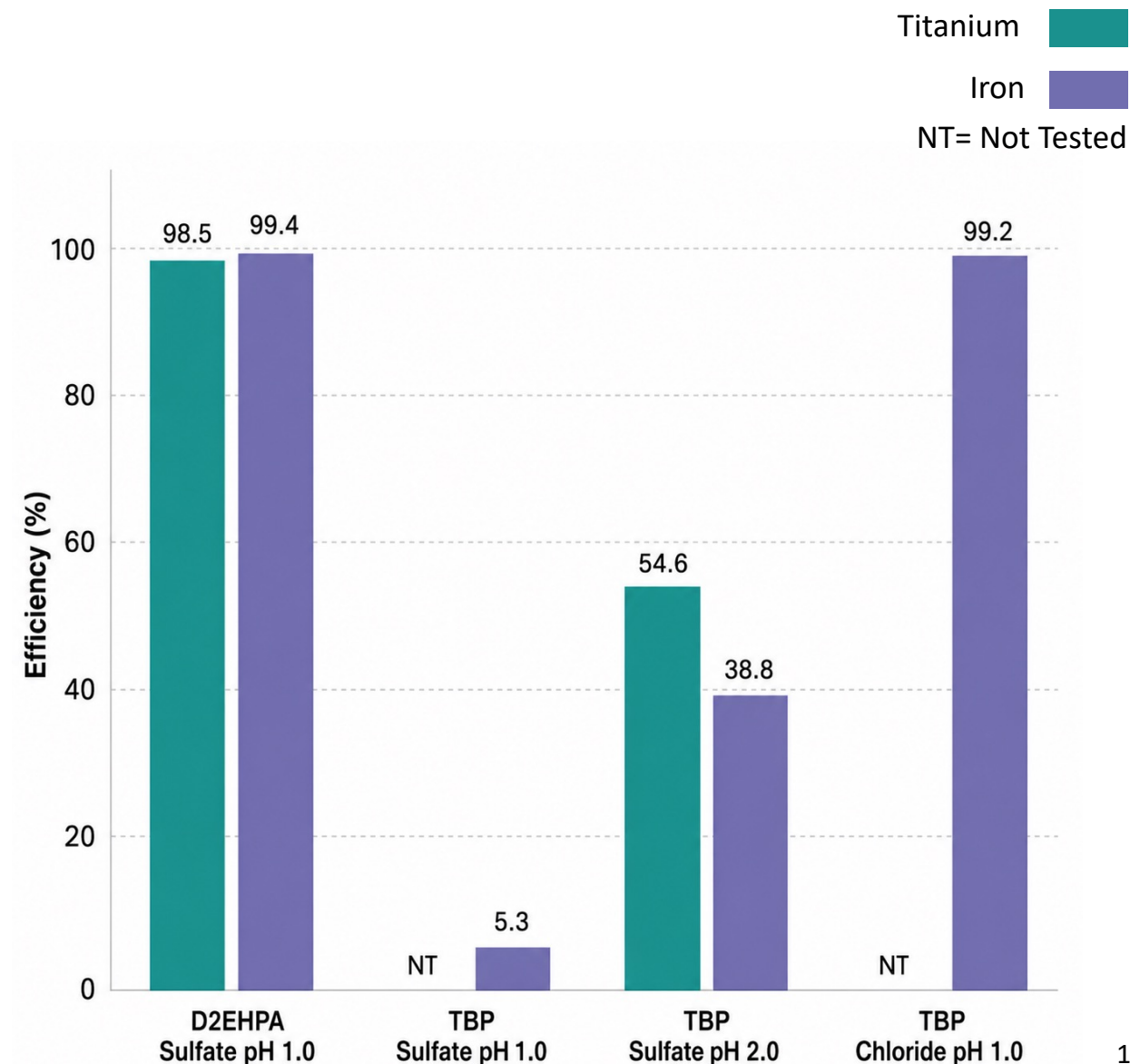
- Efficiencies on sucrose medium were 1.25 to 13 times higher than on PDB (except for Ni)
- Most effective at leaching Fe>Ti>Al>Ni
- Leaching efficiency ↓ when pulp density ↑
- Next: optimization of leaching efficiencies
  - ❑ *A. niger* with optimized acid production
  - ❑ Leaching time
  - ❑ Other organisms



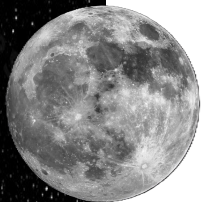
# Mineral Extraction

## Solvent Extraction

- ✓ High selectivity
  - ✓ Moderate temperatures
  - ✓ Modular process
  - ✓ Scalable
  - ✓ Organic phase can be regenerated by stripping
- 
- D2EHPA achieved near-quantitative extraction from sulfate solutions.
  - TBP showed low extraction in sulfate solutions but significantly improved in chloride solutions.
  - Next: Extraction with bioleaching matrices
    - ☐ Citric acid
    - ☐ Gluconic acid
    - ☐ Oxalic acid







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# Thank you!