

# Transforming Lunar Regolith into a Digital Printing Material

Voxel Advanced Digital-manufacturing for Earth and Regolith in  
Space (VADERS)

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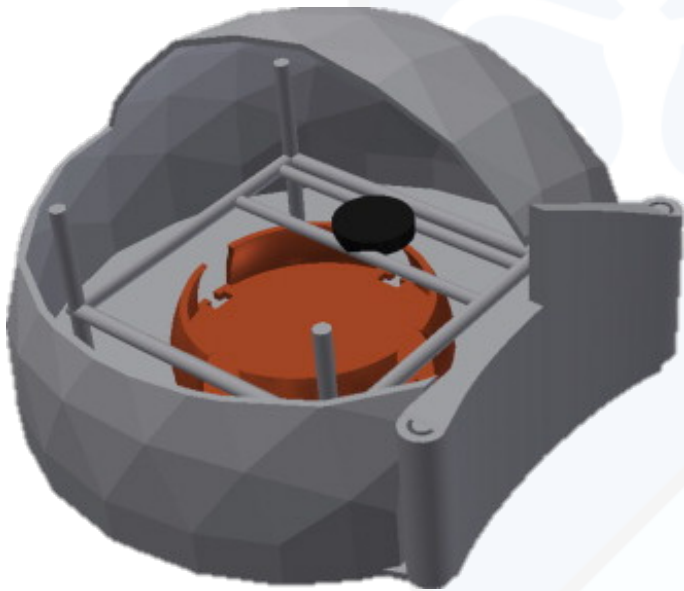
# NASA's Journey to Mars: Pioneering Principles

*“Resilient architecture featuring multi-use, evolvable space infrastructure, minimizing unique major developments, with each mission leaving something behind to support subsequent missions”*

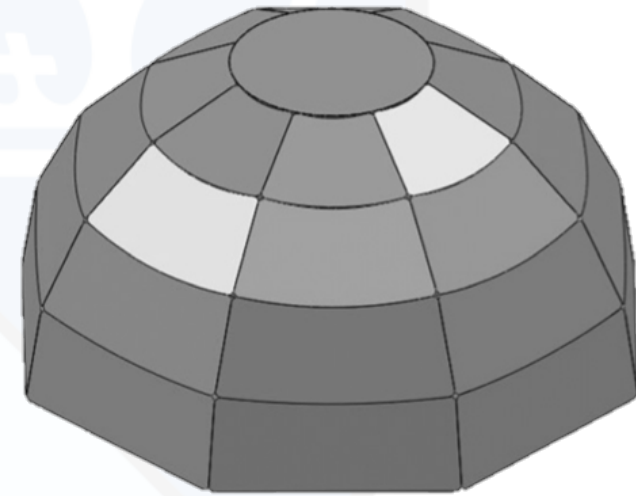




# ISRU for Habitat Construction



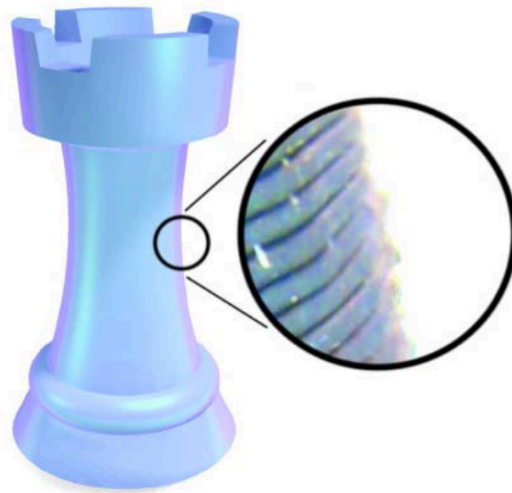
Dome structures consisting of basalt structural triangles assembled onto temporary scaffolding. The tiles may be sealed or pressurized (Kading, et al)



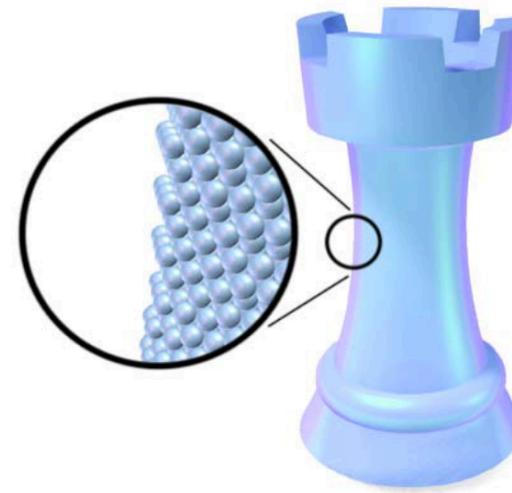
Voissov structure in which parts are produced by geothermite reaction in unique silica slip crucibles (Faieron, et al)

# Digital 3D Printing

Digital materials are comprised of physical, self-aligning, fundamental units known as “voxels”. Digital printing forms structures by placement of discrete voxels instead of continuous material deposition of analog, traditional 3D printing.



Analog 3D Printing



Digital 3D Printing

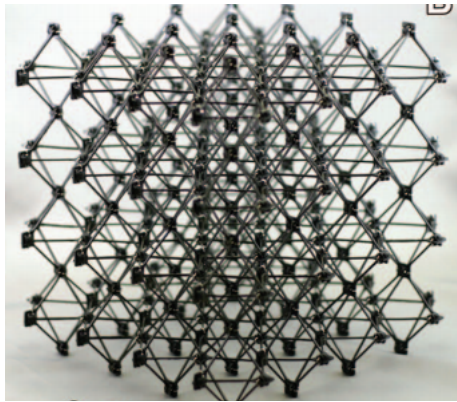
- Allow for zero noise despite using a noisy and inaccurate substrate
- Repeatable and scalable with no loss in 3D information
- Inherent capability of co-fabrication using a diverse set of materials



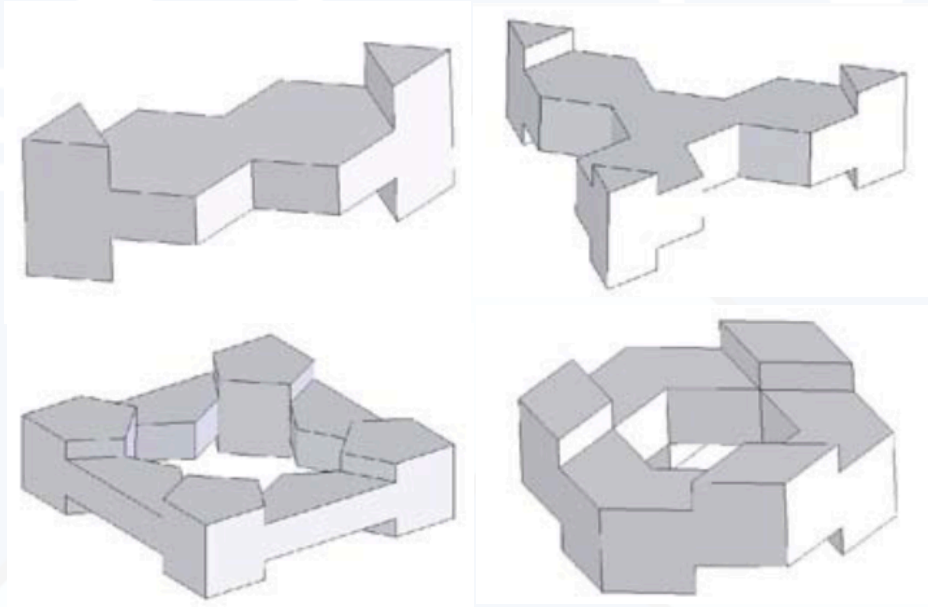
# Voxel Design



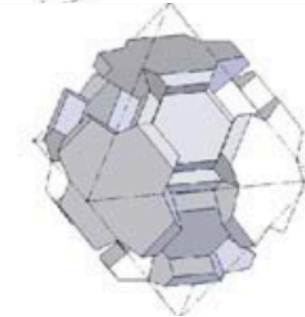
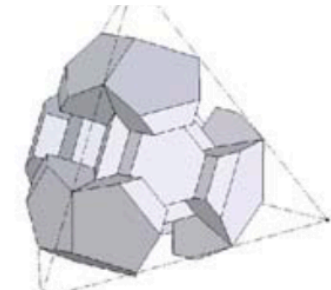
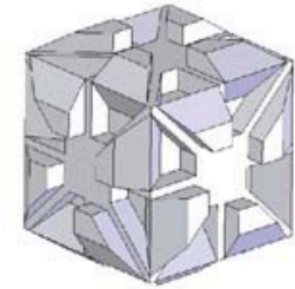
Gershenfeld's GIKS concept



Gershenfeld's lattice (cuboct) concept



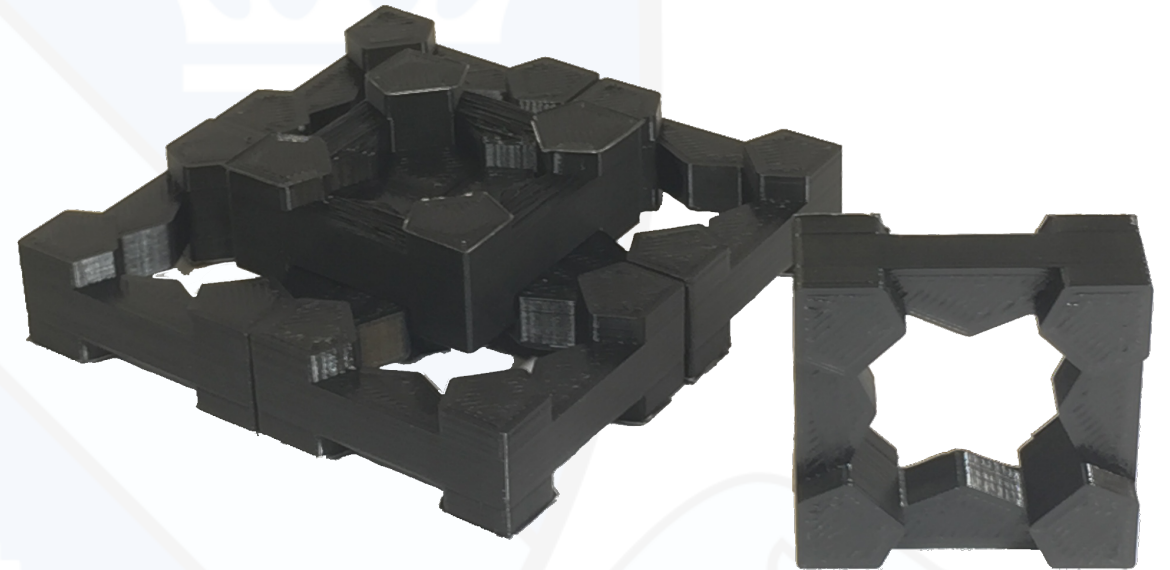
2.5D Interlocking Design



3D Interlocking Design

# Proposed Design for Regolith Fabrication

- 2.5D square design has interlocking capability which obviates the need of post-processing
- To mitigate need for mining of scarce in situ materials or transported binders from Earth, geometric interlocking capability becomes a particularly important consideration
- Space-filling
- Rotation and flip invariance
- Manufacturability
- Assembly complexity
- *Poor self-alignment*
- *Tessellation in  $R^2$*





# Fabricating Voxels from Lunar Regolith

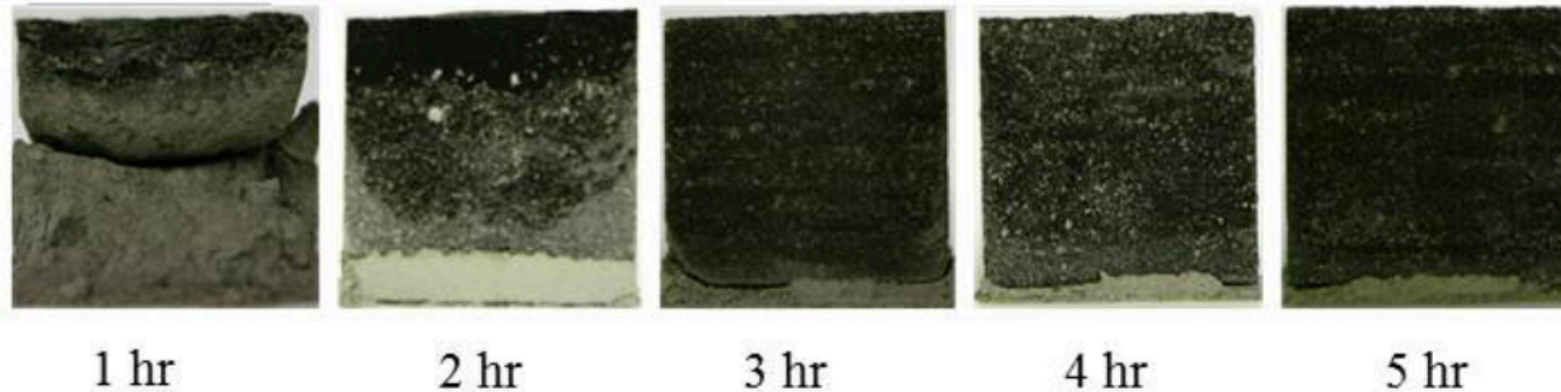
- Thermal Processing



Solid lunar regolith simulant parts laser fabricated using (a) a 50W Nd-YAG laser forming layers of 0.25mm thickness (Balla, et al) and (b) a 500W diode laser forming 8.9mm thick layers (Mueller, et al)

# Fabricating Voxels from Lunar Regolith

- Thermal Processing
- Additives and Binders



Solidification of lunar concrete using the artificial lunar soil and thermoplastic polymeric material as binder (Lee, et al)



# Fabricating Voxels from Lunar Regolith

- Thermal Processing
- Additives and Binders
- Chemical Reactions

# Fabricating Voxels from Lunar Regolith

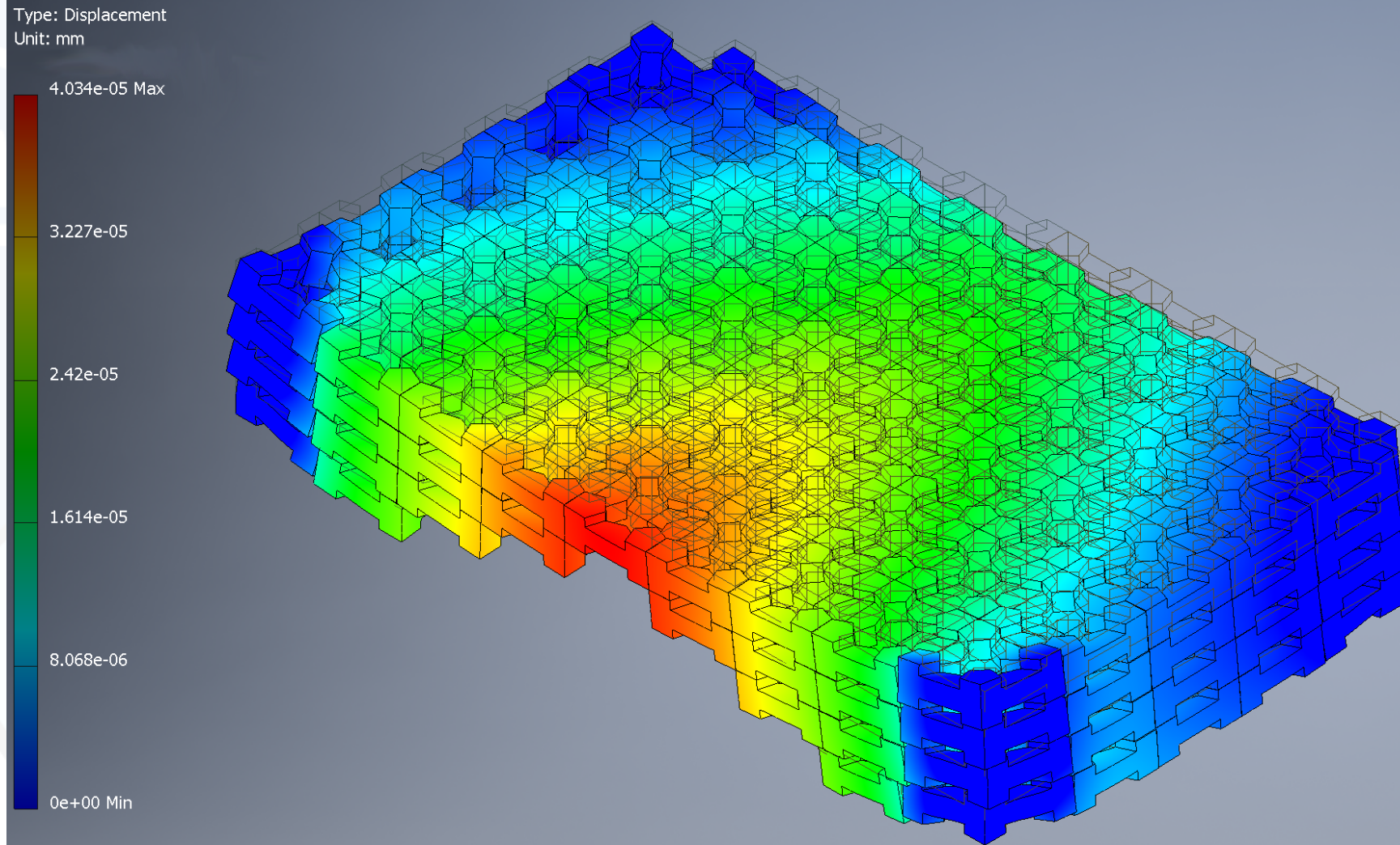
- Thermal Processing
- Additives and Binders
- Chemical Reactions



Regolith voxel shown is approximately 25mm by 25mm by 10 mm

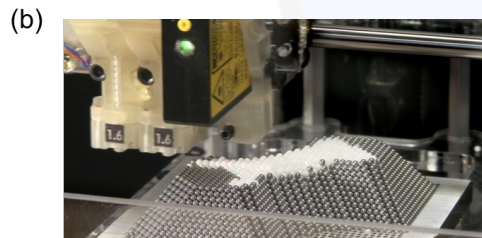
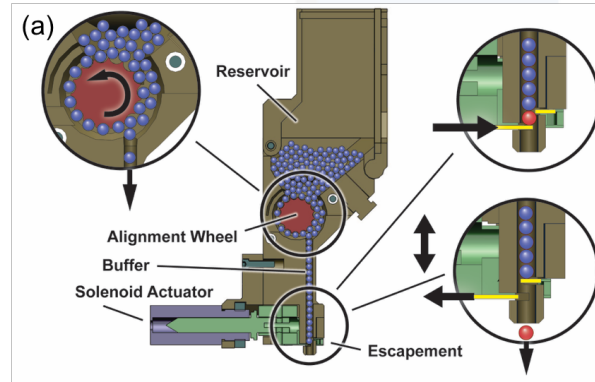
# Stress/Strain Analysis of a Digital Structure

Assumed that the fabricated regolith has the same properties of non-reinforced glass and subjected the structure to 10 times lunar gravity

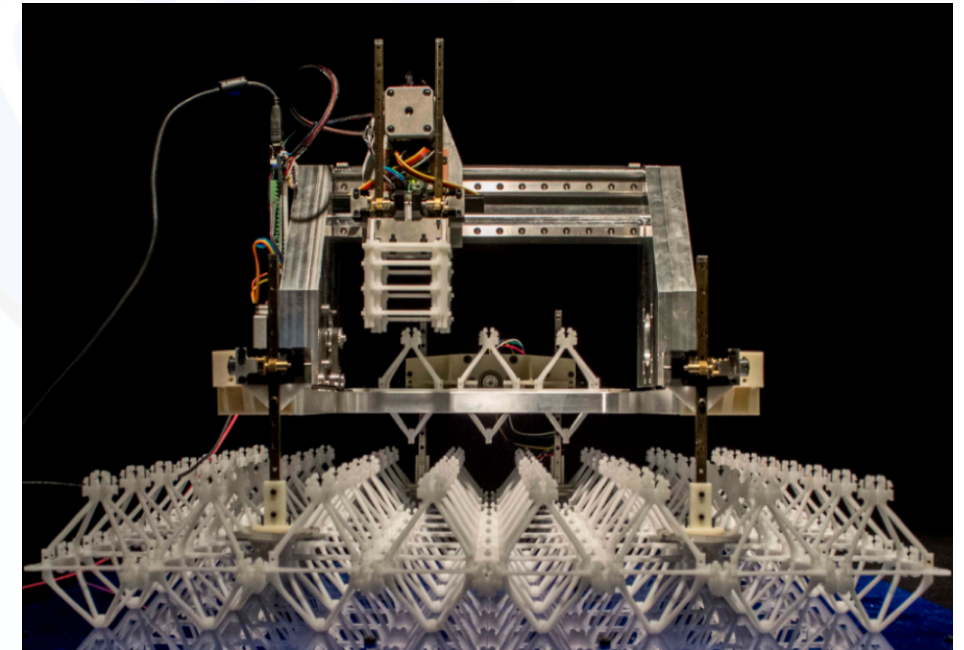




# Digital Assembly



Rapid serial assembly using spherical elements: (a) the mechanism of jetting discrete elements, (b) implementation of rapid assembly shown partway through a 10,000 element build, and (c) assembled digital object consisting of selectively bonded elements to enable freeform shape (Hiller)

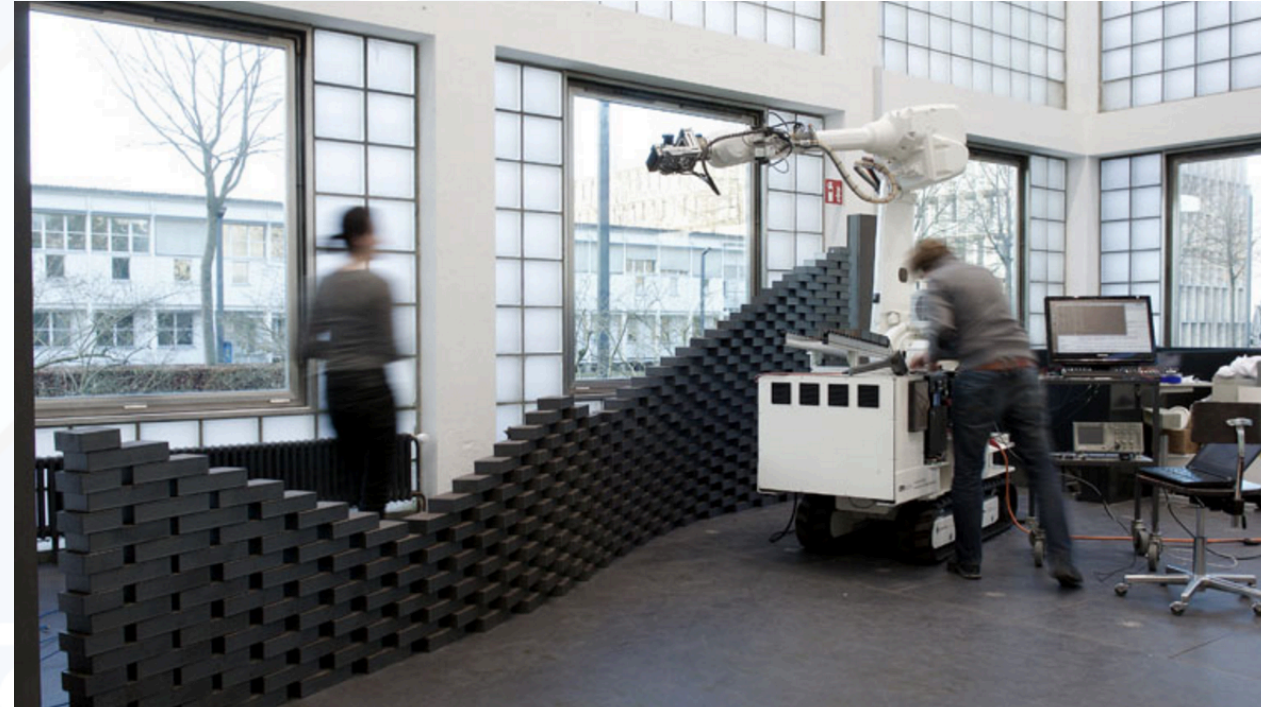


Discrete cellular lattice assembler that is bounded to the structure being constructed, as opposed to the traditional gantry-type motion systems (Gershenfeld)

# Digital Construction Technology



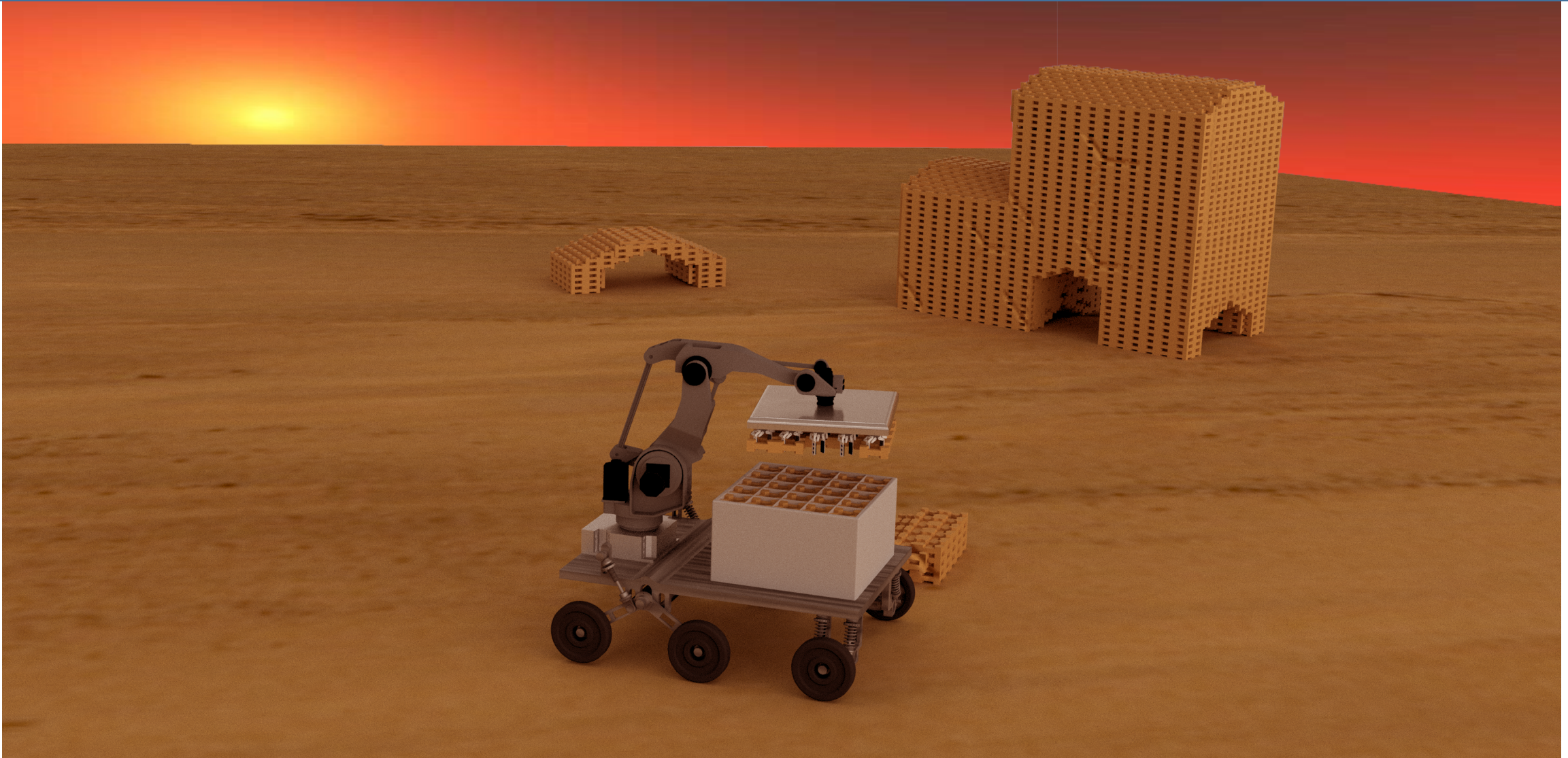
MX3D Bridge – 3D printing a steel bridge in Amsterdam



In situ fabricator designed by Kathrin Dorfler under the Chair of Architecture and Digital Fabrication, ETH Zurich



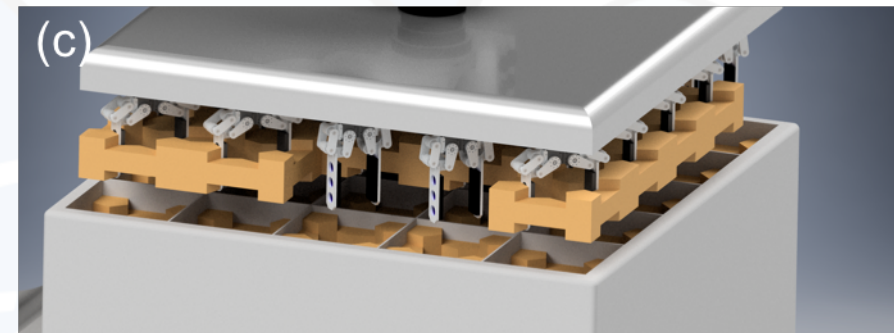
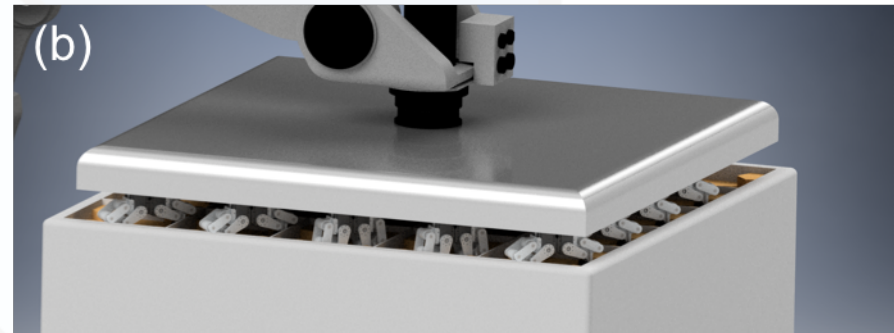
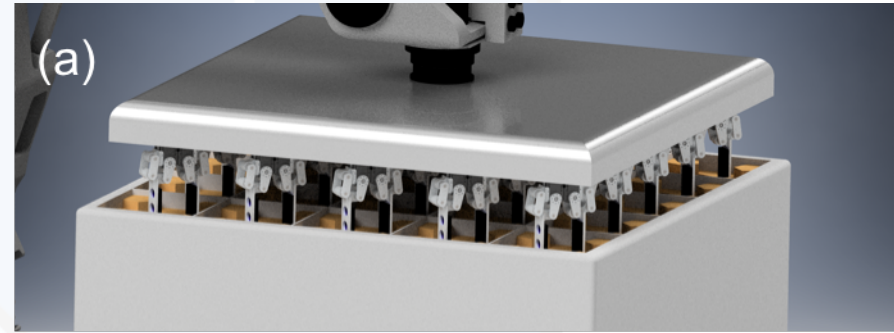
# Proposed Assembler



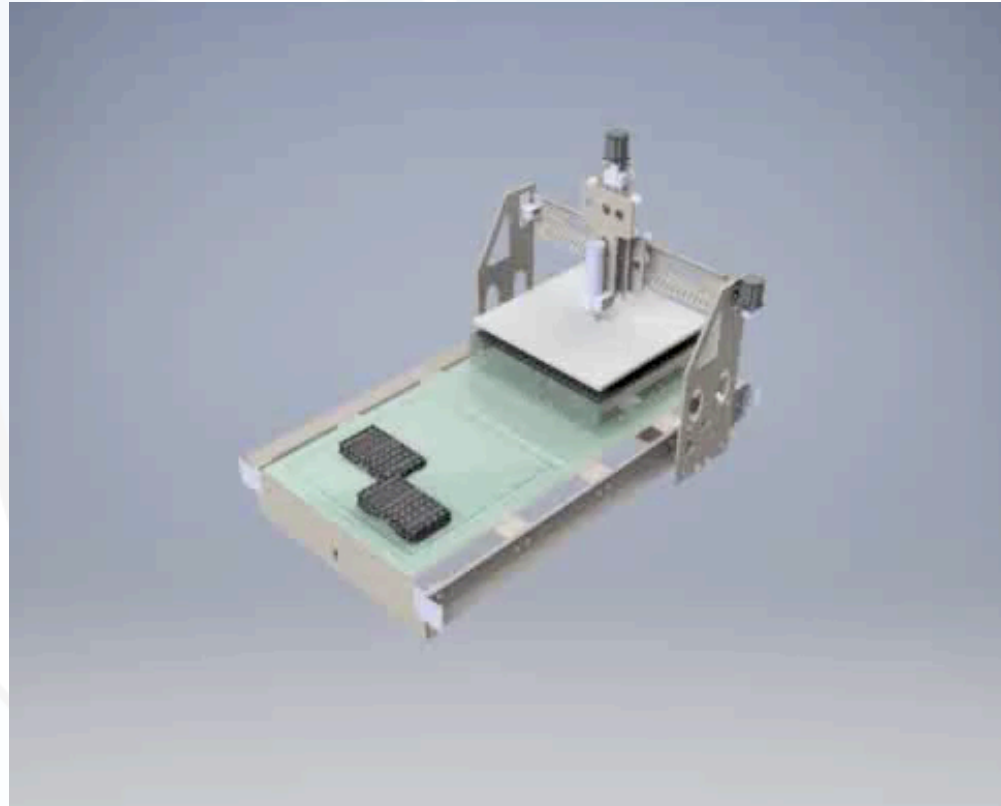


# Printhead Design Concept

- Parallel selective placement
- Mounted on a mobile platform
- Mechanism at the base of feedstock supply to keep the top layer populated



# Printhead Design Concept



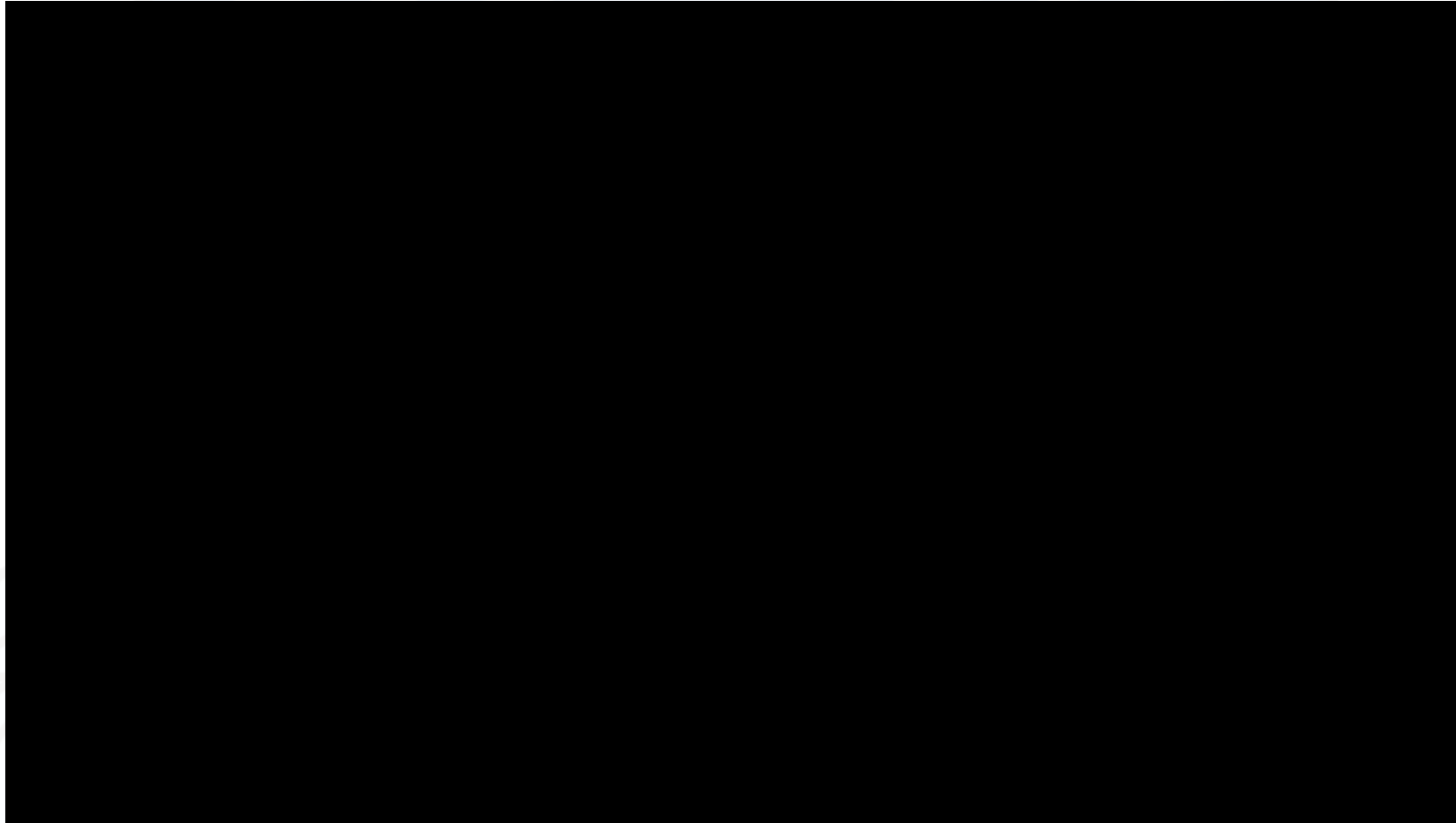
# Thank you!

## Acknowledgments

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# Printhead Design Concept



Property	Minimum	Maximum
Volume		$5.625 \times 10^3 \text{ mm}^3$
Mass		$1.22625 \times 10^{-2} \text{ kg}$
Von Mises Stress	$6.52105 \times 10^{-6} \text{ MPa}$	$2.73331 \times 10^{-1} \text{ MPa}$
1st Principal Stress	$-7.60642 \times 10^{-2} \text{ MPa}$	$1.62595 \times 10^{-1} \text{ MPa}$
3rd Principal Stress	$-2.95661 \times 10^{-1} \text{ MPa}$	$5.23447 \times 10^{-2} \text{ MPa}$
Displacement	0 mm	$4.03384 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mm}$
Safety Factor	$1.5 \times 10^1$	$1.5 \times 10^1$
Stress XX	$-1.35025 \times 10^{-1} \text{ MPa}$	$1.23309 \times 10^{-1} \text{ MPa}$
Stress XY	$-5.30395 \times 10^{-2} \text{ MPa}$	$4.944549 \times 10^{-2} \text{ MPa}$
Stress XZ	$-6.20798 \times 10^{-2}$	$5.98036 \times 10^{-2} \text{ MPa}$
Stress YY	$-1.67326 \times 10^{-1} \text{ MPa}$	$9.78457 \times 10^{-2} \text{ MPa}$
Stress YZ	$-9.53303 \times 10^{-2} \text{ MPa}$	$9.17011 \times 10^{-2} \text{ MPa}$
Stress ZZ	$-2.56439 \times 10^{-1} \text{ MPa}$	$1.30839 \times 10^{-1} \text{ MPa}$
X Displacement	$-5.20557 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mm}$	$3.48644 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mm}$
Y Displacement	$-3.40824 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mm}$	$4.00937 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mm}$
Z Displacement	$-9.12192 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mm}$	$9.12791 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mm}$
Equivalent Strain	$7.65714 \times 10^{-11}$	$3.50444 \times 10^{-6}$
1st Principal Strain	$-3.53152 \times 10^{-7}$	$3.50444 \times 10^{-6}$
3rd Principal Strain	$-4.2002 \times 10^{-6}$	$2.09938 \times 10^{-7}$
Strain XX	$-1.95993 \times 10^{-6}$	$1.74816 \times 10^{-6}$
Strain XY	$-9.28196 \times 10^{-7}$	$8.6546 \times 10^{-7}$
Strain XZ	$-1.0864 \times 10^{-6}$	$1.04656 \times 10^{-6}$
Strain YY	$-1.92431 \times 10^{-6}$	$1.37308 \times 10^{-6}$
Strain YZ	$-1.66828 \times 10^{-6}$	$1.60477 \times 10^{-6}$
Strain ZZ	$-3.62511 \times 10^{-6}$	$1.52865 \times 10^{-6}$

Oxide	Mars			Earth		Moon	
	JSC Mars-1 Martian Simulant	Pathfinder	Viking Lander	Black Point, AZ (BP-1 Lunar Simulant)	Mauna Kea, HI Tephra (Basalt)	Mare	Highlands
SiO <sub>2</sub>	43.7	43.8	44.7	47.2	50.4	46.7	43.7
TiO <sub>2</sub>	3.8	0.7	0.9	2.3	2.71	1.7	3.5
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	23.4	10.1	5.7	16.7	17.1	13.2	17.4
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /FeO	15.3	17.5	18.2	12.1	11.3	16.3	12.2
MnO	0.3	0.6		0.21	0.21	0.21	0.16
MgO	3.4	8.6	8.3	6.5	3.93	10.9	11.1
CaO	6.2	5.3	5.6	9.2	6.91	10.4	11.3
Na <sub>2</sub> O	2.4	3.6		3.5	4.55	0.38	0.42
K <sub>2</sub> O	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.1	1.95	0.23	0.09
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0.9	1.0		0.52	0.88	0.16	0.08
SO <sub>3</sub>		5.4	7.7				
Cl		0.6	0.7				
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>99.33</b>	<b>99.94</b>	<b>100.18</b>	<b>99.95</b>