

# Subsurface Water Extraction From Extreme Environments

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HONEYBEE ROBOTICS

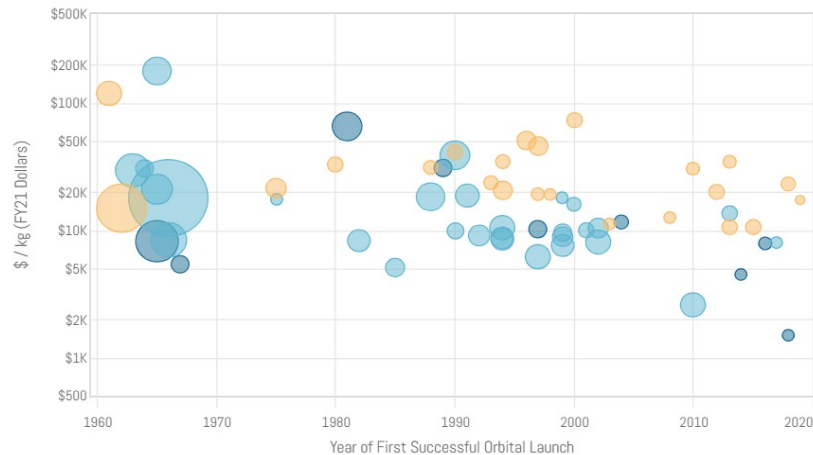


**Honeybee Robotics**

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# Relevance to the Field of ISRU

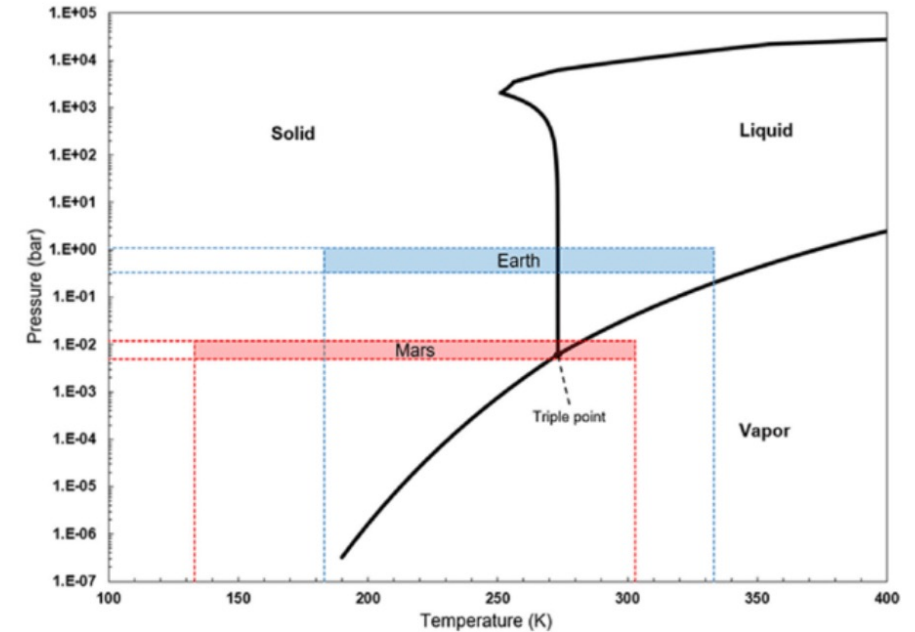
- ❑ ISRU is defined as the collection, processing, storing and use of materials encountered during space exploration.
- ❑ Cost of Launch
  - ❑ Present day launch costs are very high
  - ❑ 1kg of propellant on Mars costs roughly 225kg of propellant from Earth
  - ❑ Refilling Starship will require roughly 600 metric tons of water (Heldman et al. 2021)
- ❑ Evolution of the field to harness resources in site to reduce mission cost.
- ❑ Complications of presence of water in the target environment.



(Aerospace Center for Strategic and International Studies)

● Heavy ● Medium ● Small

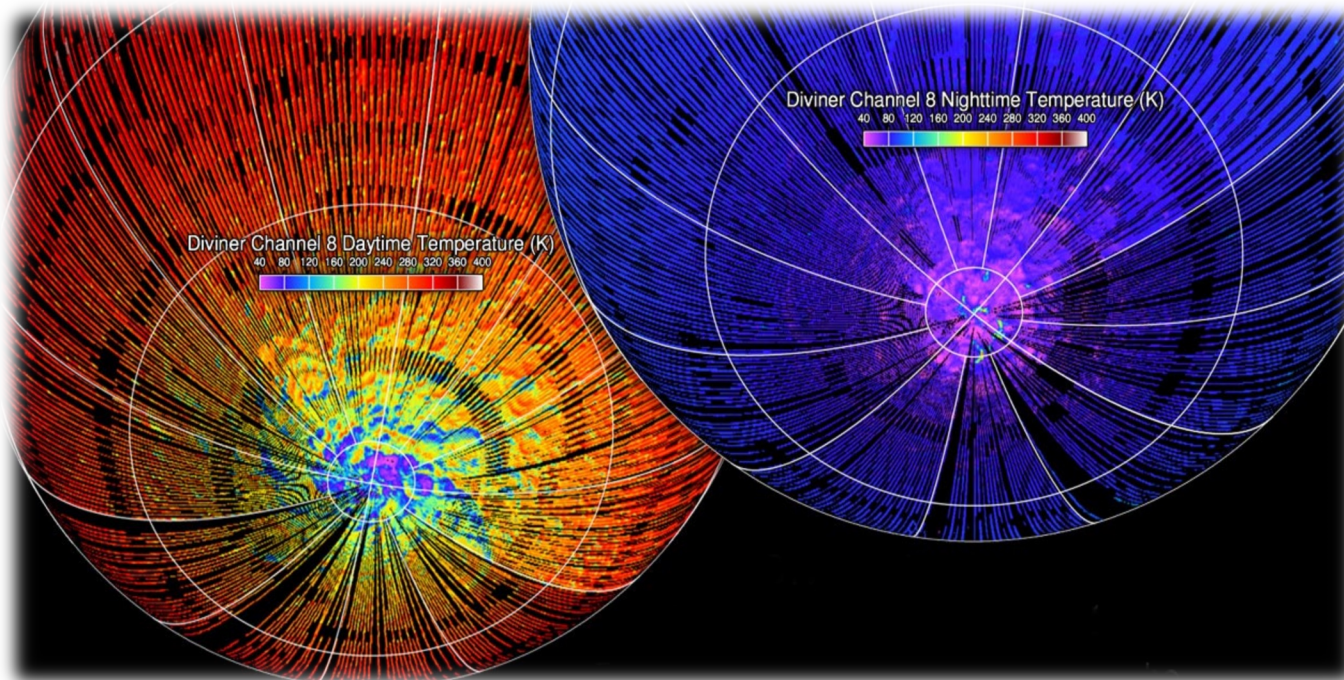
CSIS Aerospace Security Project



Verseux (2018).

# Inferred Ice Reserves on the Moon

- ❑ Daytime and Nighttime Temperatures of the lunar south pole have been recorded by the Diviner Radiometer Experiment on NASA's LRO.
- ❑ Peak Temperature: ~400K
- ❑ Minimum Temperature: ~25K
  - ❖ Lowest recorded temperature in the solar system
- ❑ Water presence on the surface of the moon.
- ❑ Inferred ice presence in the subsurface of the moon. (~3 billion metric tons) (LRO).



Nasa.gov

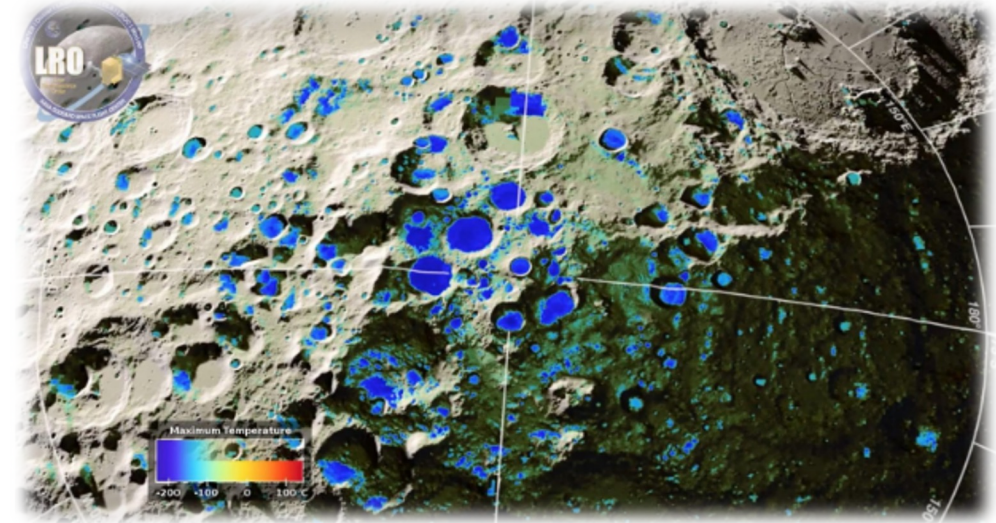


Image courtesy of NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center/Scientific Visualization Studio.



# Potential Locations of Interest on Mars

❑ In 2020, Starship landing sites down-selected to four primary and three secondary (Golombek et al. 2021 LPSC)

❑ Main criteria:

- Elevation (below -2km wrt MOLA geoid)
- Lower latitude (<40° for solar power and thermal management)
- Surface slope ( <5° over 10m length )
- Load bearing surface
- Close to significant ice deposits

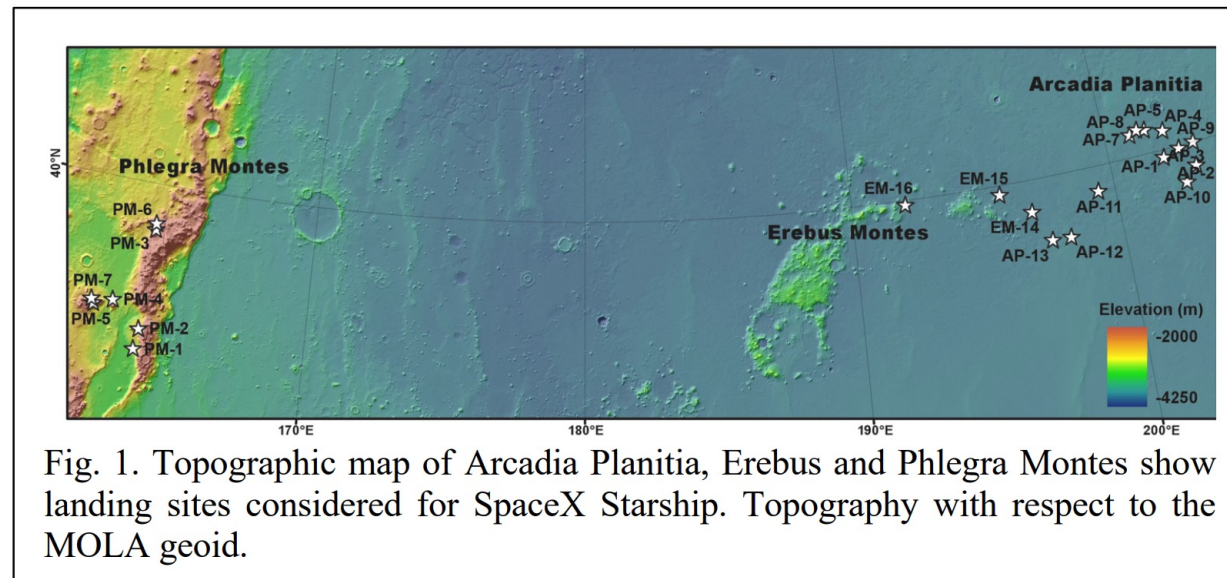


Table 1. Downselected prime (first 4) and secondary (last 3) landing sites

Land- ing Site	Lati- tude °N	Longi- tude °E	Eleva- tion* km
PM-1	35.23	163.95	-3.2
AP-1	39.8	202.1	-3.9
AP-9	40.02	203.35	-3.9
EM-16	39.89	192.03	-3.9
AP-8	40.75	201.3	-3.9
EM-15	39.75	195.62	-3.9
PM-7	36.43	162.16	-2.3

\*with respect to the MOLA geoid.

Golombek et al., (2021) LPSC

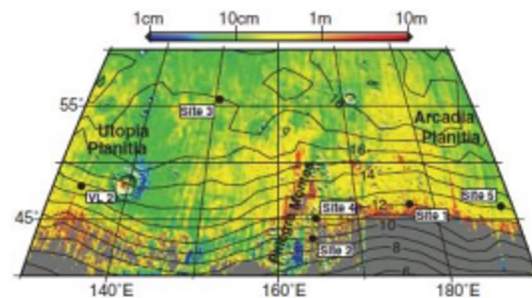


# Inferred Ice Reserves on Mars

- ❑ The 30-65deg N latitude range is of interest based on its morphologic, infrared and radar observations.
- ❑ Presence of Ice hypothesized from data received on the SHARAD sounding Radar on the Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter mission and the High Resolution Imaging Science Experiment. (Image to the right)
- ❑ Martian Phoenix confirmed ice in the northern polar regions of Mars is covered by a few inches of soil.
- ❑ Studying the morphology of craters also indicates the potential reserve of ice in the Martian sub-surface.



**Figure 1. Phoenix thrusters removed top soil to expose ice on Mars. Photo: NASA**

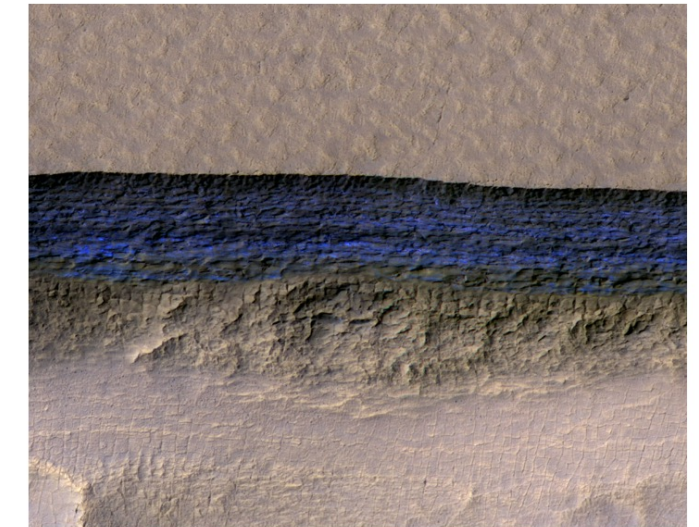
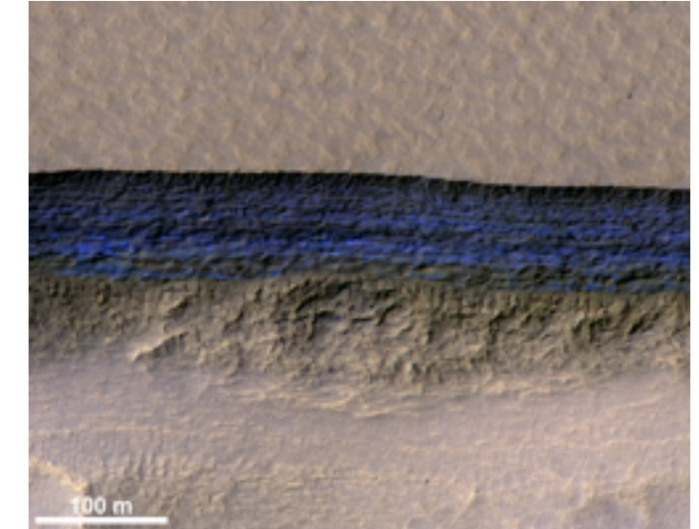


**Figure 2. Viking 2 (VL 2) and locations of crater-excavated near-surface ice (1-5) are labeled and expected ice depths shown<sup>10</sup>.**



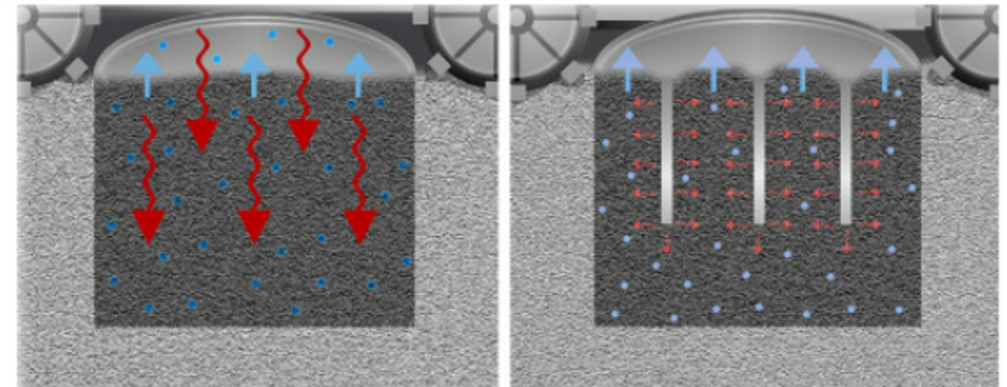
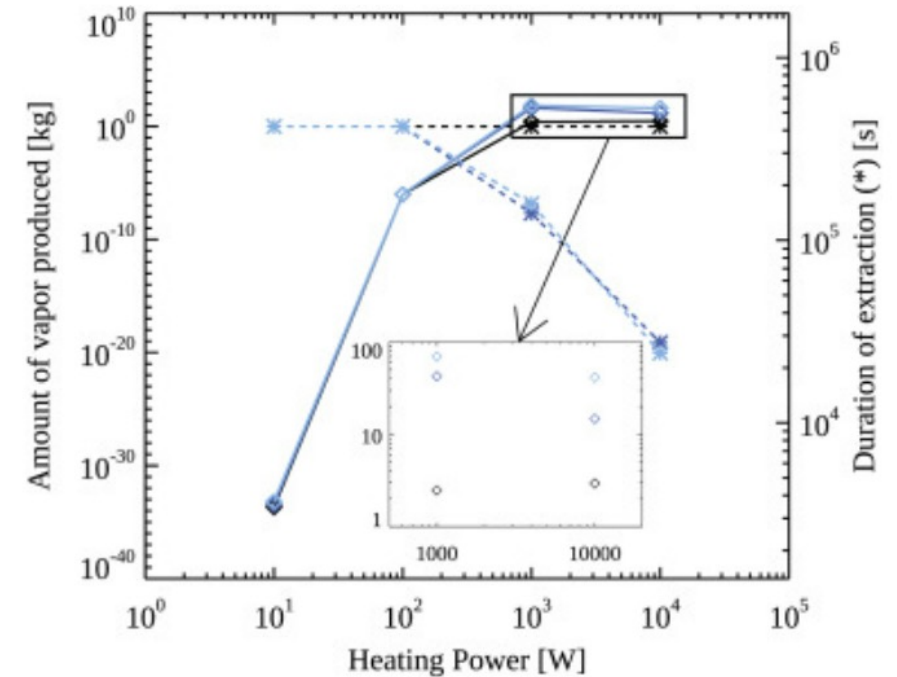
**Figure 3. Regolith at Curiosity landing site has 1.5-3 wt% water.**

January 11, 2018



# Extraction Methods for subsurface water from the Moon

- ❑ Sublimation can be beneficial but does have its limitations
- ❑ Improper meshing of the drill geometry.
  - ❖ Tests from Honeybee Robotics show that if the geometry of the mining device does not contain the vapor appropriately, it can result in leakage through the regolith and be re-frozen somewhere else.
- ❑ SMART Instrumented Auger
  - ❖ Near Infrared Spectrometer (NIR):
    - Volatiles, Mineralogy
  - ❖ Neutron Spectrometer (NS):
    - Presence of Hydrogen
  - ❖ Temperature Sensor and Heater
    - Thermal conductivity as a function of depth
    - Induce sublimation for volatile capture
  - ❖ Dielectric Spectroscopy Probe (DSP):
    - Electrical Properties
  - ❖ Camera
    - Regolith Texture properties

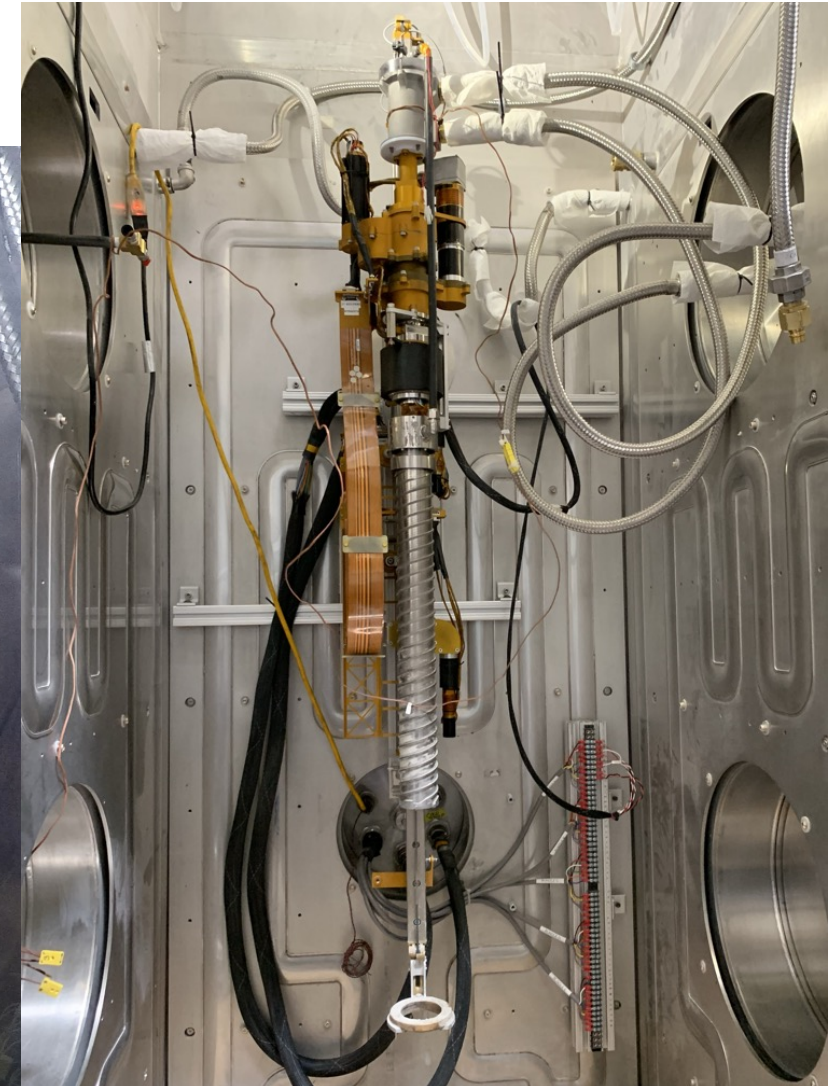
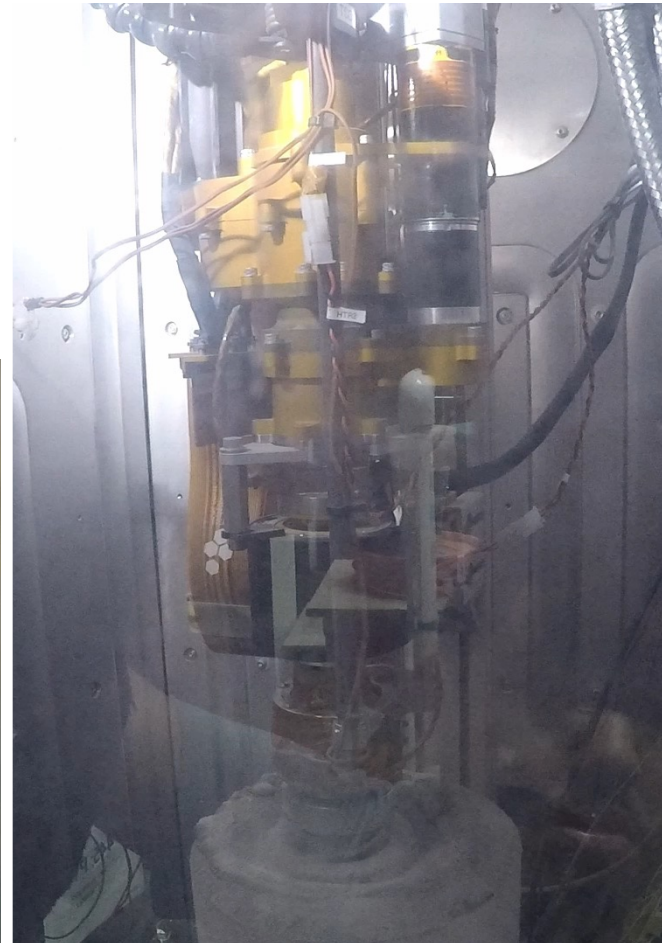
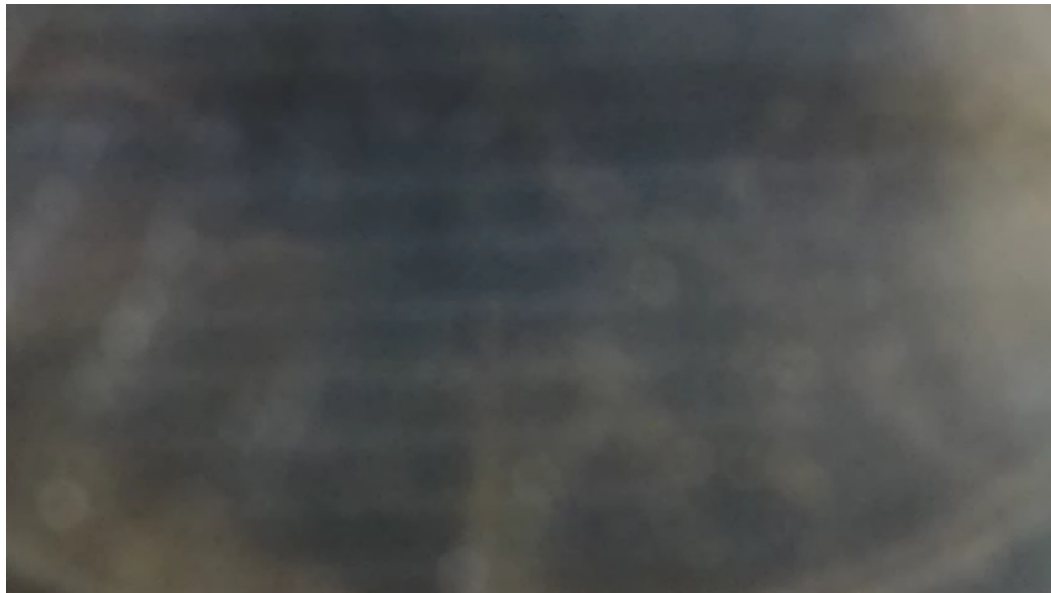


Phil Metzger and Julie Brisset  
(Planetary and Space Science)



- ❑ ~6 grams of water per hour
- ❑ 192 Whr to capture 7 grams
- ❑ Maintained at -30C
- ❑ Heating as primary means of extraction results in a power-hungry process.

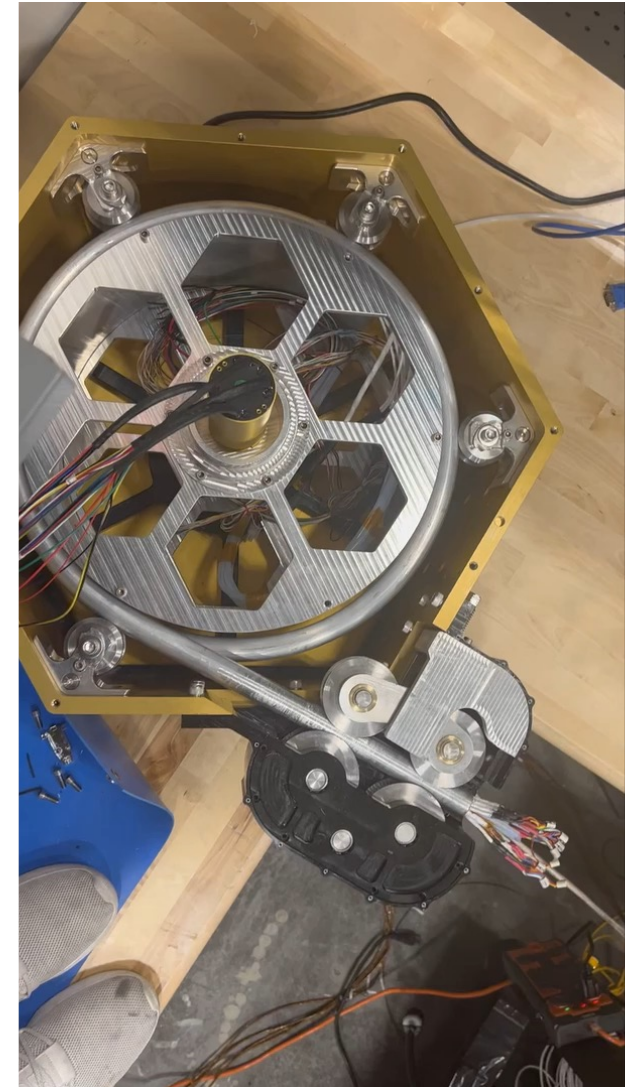
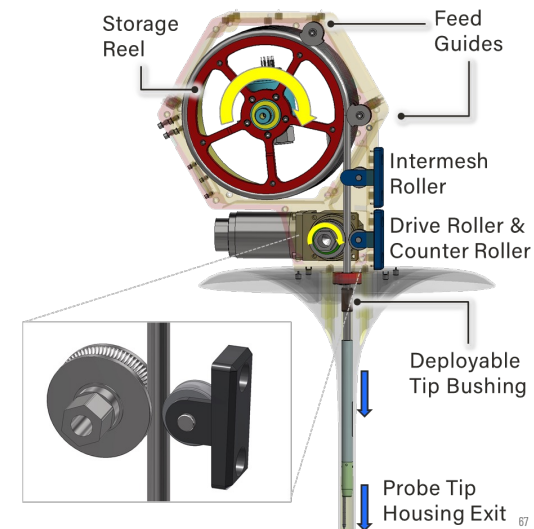
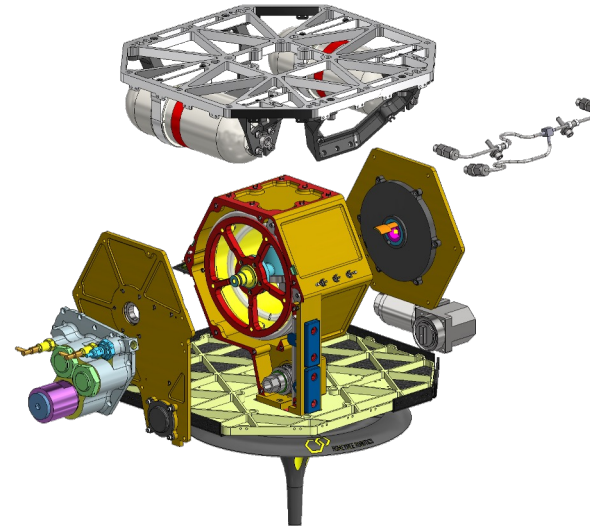
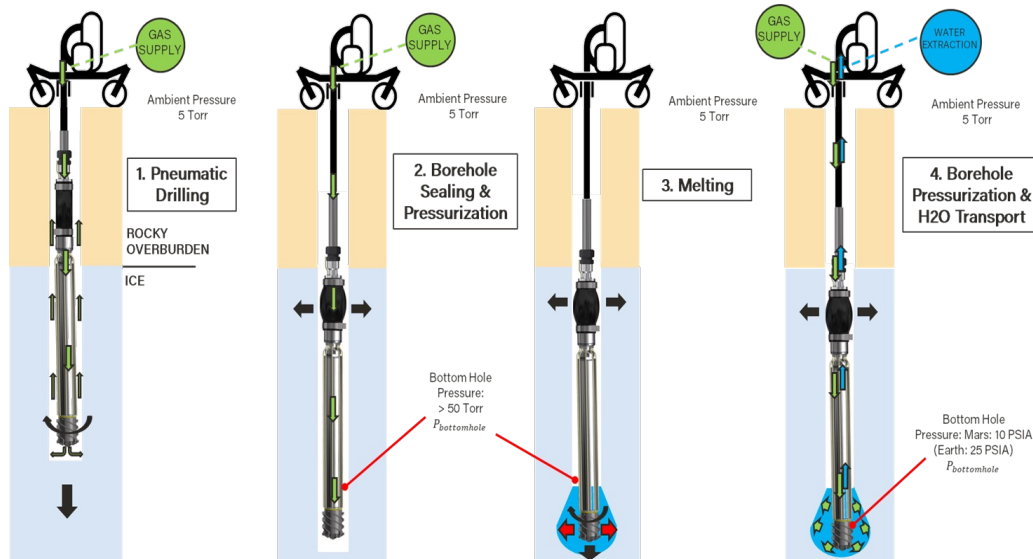
Test #	Test Setup	Test Configuration	Collection Efficiency
4.14.1	12% Water by Wt.	100W @ 1.5 hrs	12%
4.14.2	5% Water by Wt., Vent Cold Trap	100W @ 1.5 hrs	5.8%
4.14.3	5% Water by Wt.	100W @ 2 hrs	7.4%
4.14.4	4% Water by Wt., Slow Heat	50W @ 12 hrs	35%
4.14.5	6% Water by Wt., CT thawed mid-test	50W @ 12 hrs	43%





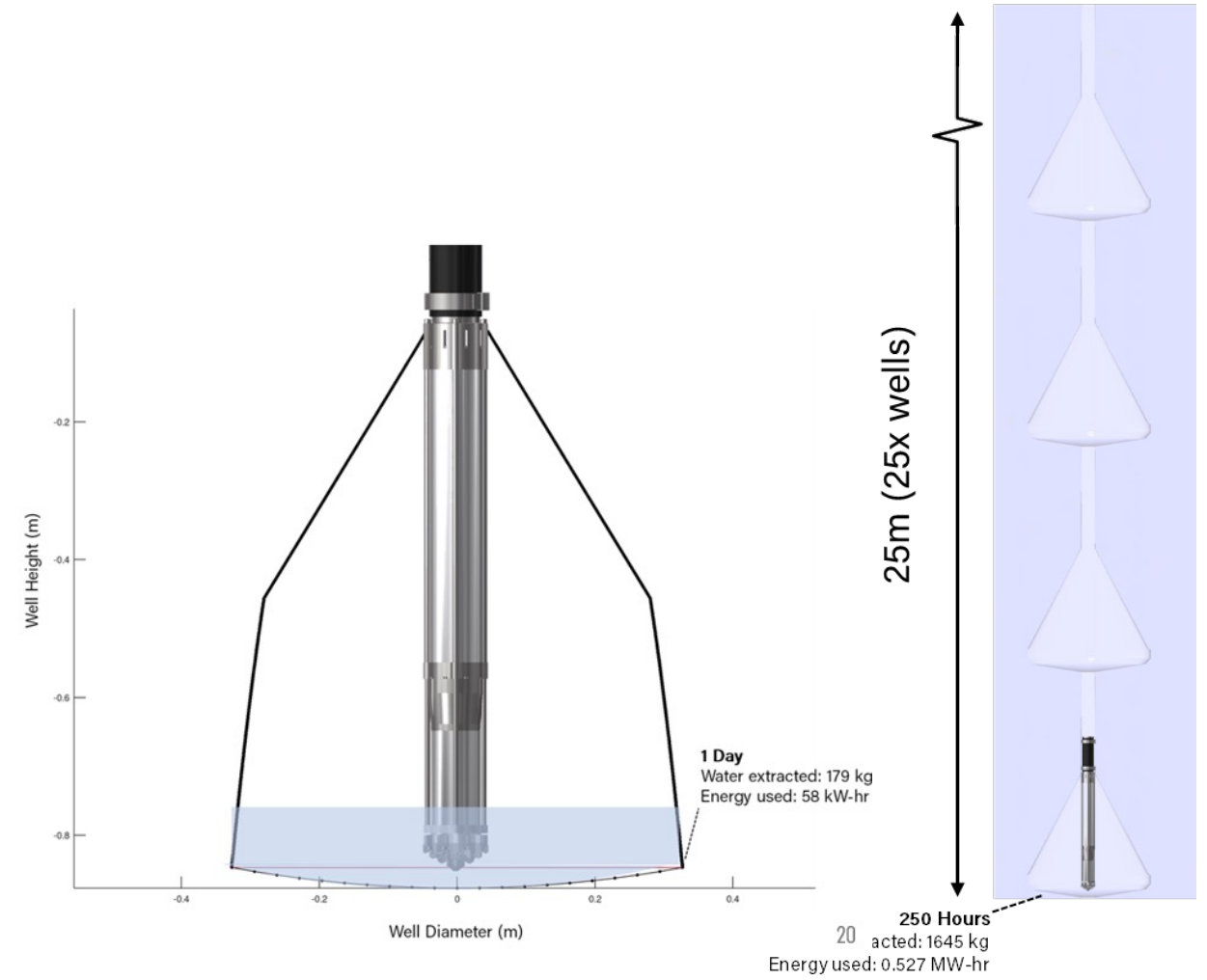
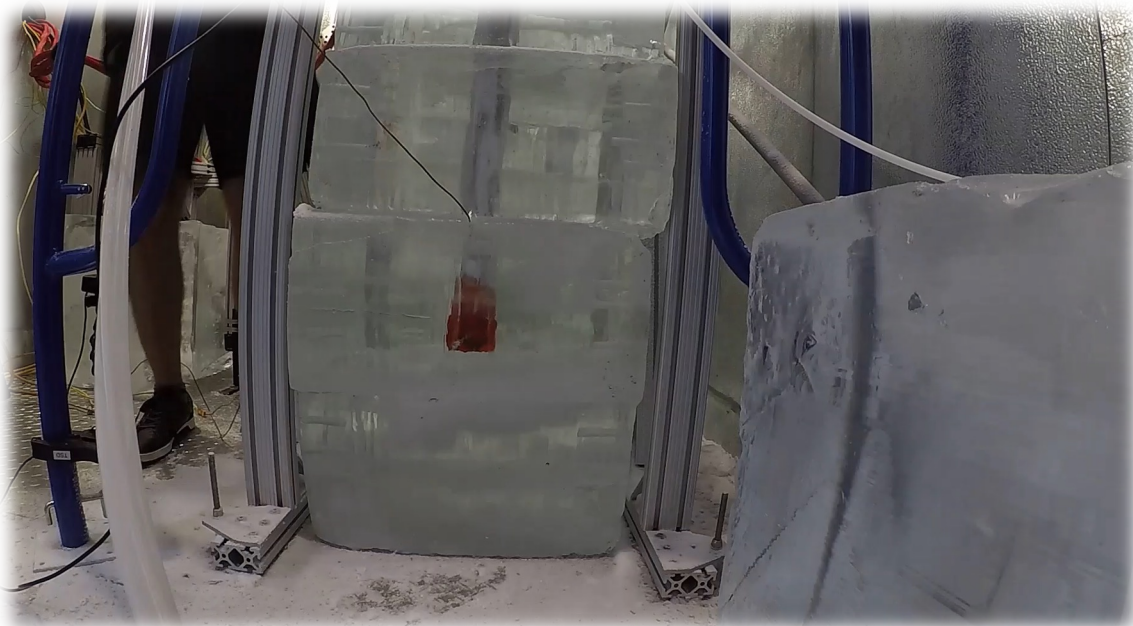
# Coiled Tube Drilling

- ❑ Uses “injector” to unspool coiled-tubing providing the necessary weight-on-bit for downhole penetration
- ❑ Extensive history in oil/gas industry
- ❑ Some terrestrial systems can drill as deep as 5000 meters!
- ❑ Extra-terrestrial heritage with **Honeybee’s LISTER**, selected to go to the moon in 2024 on NASA CLPS mission.
- ❑ Rodriguez Well (RodWell)
  - ❖ First developed by Raul Rodriguez
  - ❖ Primary means of capturing subsurface oil



# (Not-so) Novel Approaches to Extracting Water from Martian subsurface

- ❑ Honeybee Robotics' RedWater system employs the use of RodWell technology to create the wells downstream in the borehole.
- ❑ Small Internal volume of coiled tube to deploy deep into the Martian subsurface.
- ❑ Convective Currents in the well to improve thermal conductivity.





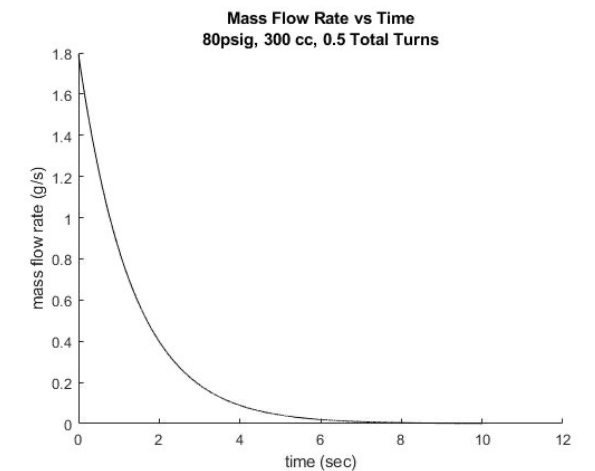


← **LISTER**  
3-m depth lunar heat flow probe  
TRL6  
Currently being integrated onto Firefly Lander

- RedWater** →
- 25-m deep drill for Martian water harvesting
  - TRL5



- 1:3.6 mass of gas to mass of cuttings cleared in TVAC test





- ❑ Bramson, A. M., et al., Widespread Excess Ice in Arcadia Planitia, Mars, Geophys. Res. Lett., 42, 6566-6574, doi:10.1002/2015GL064844.
- ❑ Julie Brisset, Thomas Miletich, Philip Metzger, Thermal extraction of water ice from the lunar surface - A 3D numerical model, Planetary and Space Science, Volume 193, 2020, 105082, ISSN 0032-0633, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pss.2020.105082>.
- ❑ Petersen, E.I., Holt, J.W., Levy, J.S., 2018. High Ice Purity of Martian Lobate Debris Aprons at the Regional Scale: Evidence from an Orbital Radar Sounding Survey in Deuteronilus and Protonilus Mensae. Geophys. Res. Lett. 45, 11,595-11,604. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2018GL079759>
- ❑ Rummel, J., Beaty, D.W., et al. “A new analysis of Mars ‘Special Regions’: findings of the second MEPAG Special Regions Science Analysis Group (SR-SAG2),” Astrobiology, vol. 14, no. 11, pp 887-968, Nov. 2014.
- ❑ Seu, R., et al. (2007), SHARAD sounding radar on the Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter, J. Geophys. Res., 112, E05S05, doi:10.1029/2006JE002745
- ❑ Stuurman, C.M., Osinski, G.R., Holt, J.W., Levy, J.S., Brothers, T.C., Kerrigan, M., Campbell, B.A., 2016. SHARAD detection and characterization of subsurface water ice deposits in Utopia Planitia, Mars. Geophys. Res. Lett. 43, 9484–9491. <https://doi.org/10.1002/2016GL070138>
- ❑ <https://aerospace.csis.org/data/space-launch-to-low-earth-orbit-how-much-does-it-cost/>

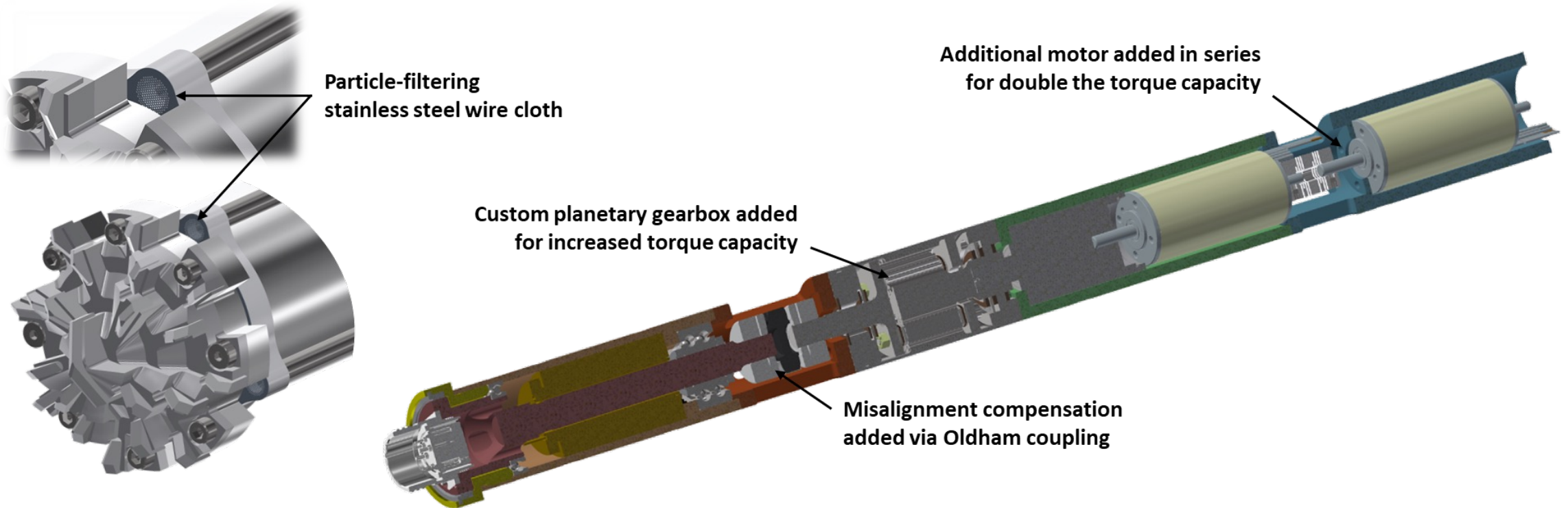
# Thank you!

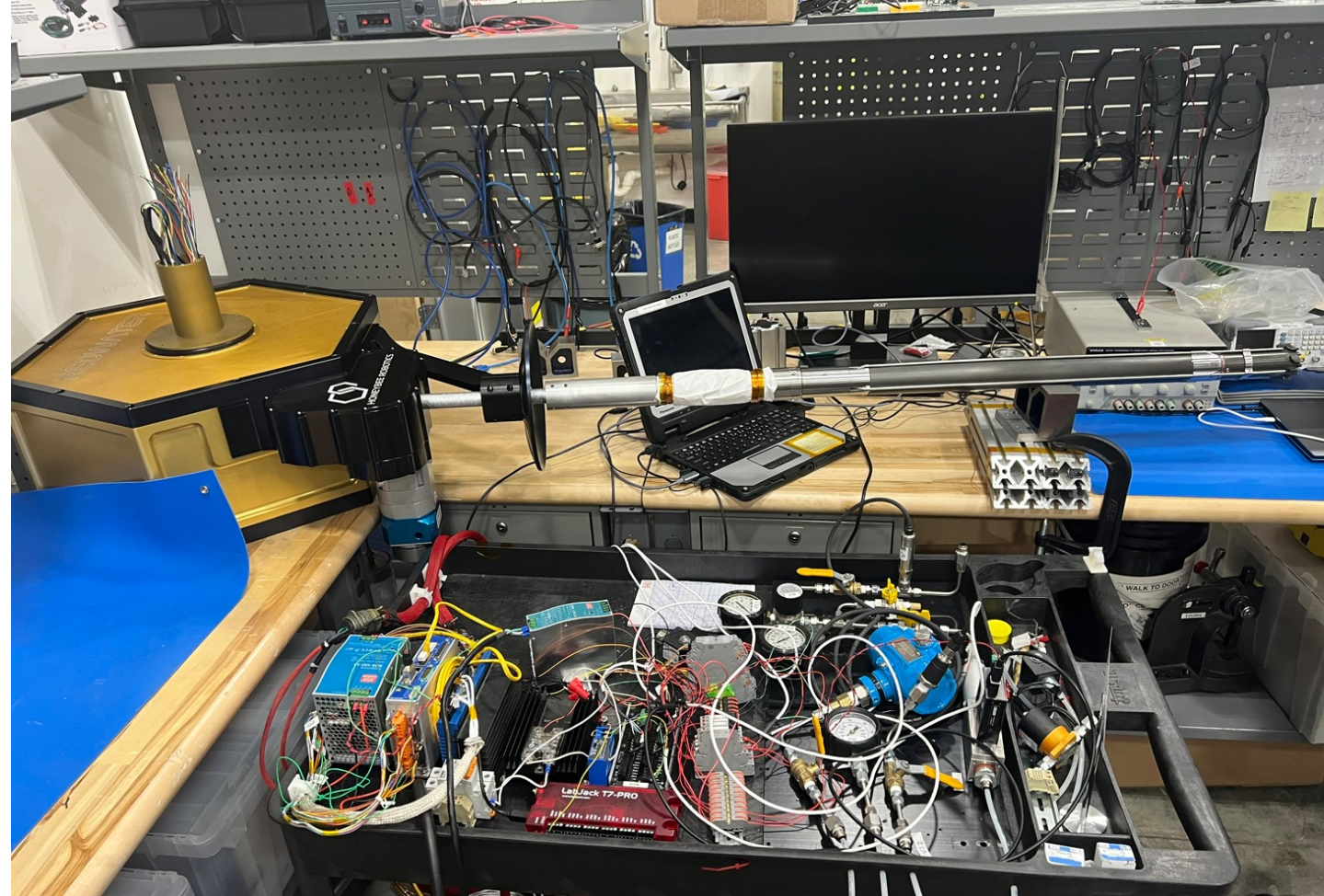
# Questions?



# Back Up Slides









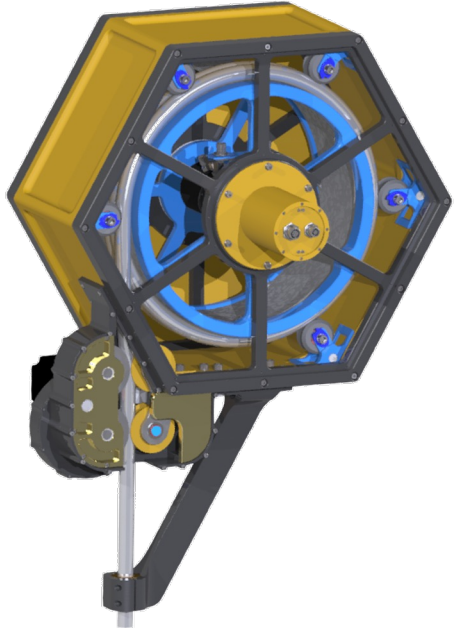
# TRL6 Packer

- ❑ Flight Forward Configuration: Folded bilayer
  - ❖ Gas tight fluoropolymer bladder layer
  - ❖ Durable Vectran/Kevlar abrasion layer

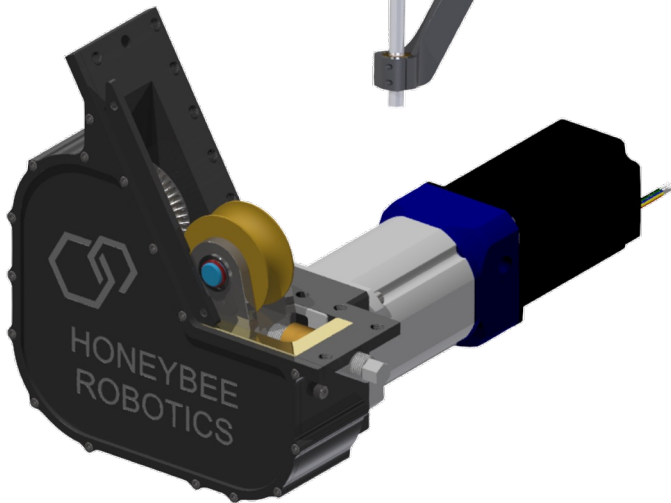




**CT Drum**

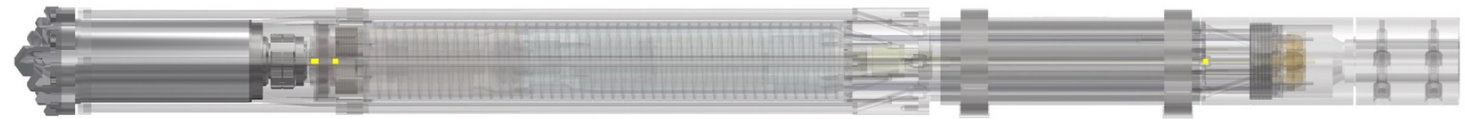


**CT Injector**

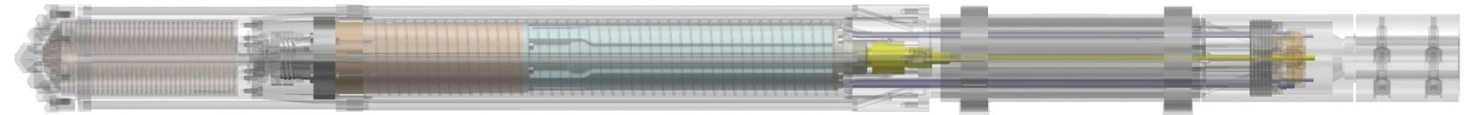


**BHA**

**Heated Drill Bit**



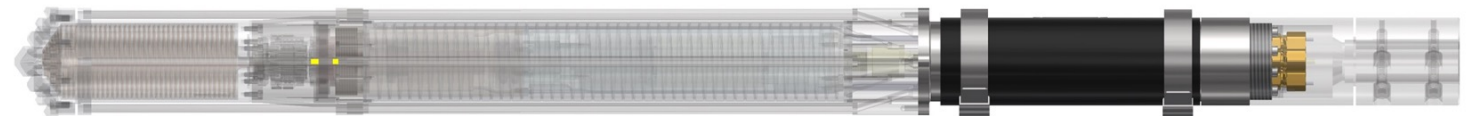
**Slip-Ring + Drill Motor Assembly**



**Heated Fluid Transfer Lines**



**Packer Assembly**



# Bending Torque of 304 Stainless CT

