

Plasma-assisted CO₂ Recycling: from Earth to Mars

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2022 Annual Conference

Overview

Project CREATOR - Plasma-assisted CO₂ Recycling: from Earth to Mars - addresses CO₂ recycling both at atmospheric pressure on Earth for green fuel production, and at low pressure on Mars for making breathable oxygen and fuels. It explores nanosecond pulsed discharges for CO₂ conversion and ion-conducting membranes for product separation. It aims at providing a coupled and integrated description of both volume and surface kinetics in CO₂ plasmas, from conversion to separation, from Earth to Mars.

Research lines:

- Excited states in CO₂ plasmas
- Heterogeneous processes
- Particle transport

Results so far

- Open source Kinetic Monte Carlo code for the electron kinetics (*paper submitted*)
- Coupled Monte Carlo description of electron and chemical kinetics (*paper in preparation*)
- Surface kinetics model accounting for plasma effects
- Design of a coupled plasma – conducting membrane system for production and separation of oxygen, optimized for In-situ resource utilization (ISRU) on Mars (*published*)
- Adaptation to solar fuels production on Earth under way

An electrochemical system for ISRU on Mars

In-situ resource utilization

- Mars has a 96% CO₂ atmosphere, with ~2% N₂.
- CO₂ can be decomposed into CO and O
- CO and O₂ can be used for propellants
- O₂ can be used for breathing...
- ... and can be combined with N₂ to produce fertilizers!

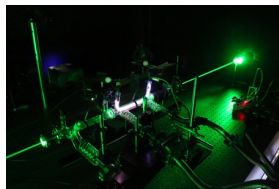
Why plasmas

- The local conditions of pressure and temperature are ideal for plasma operation
- Plasmas have fast electrons, that decompose CO₂ upon direct impact
- Additional (non-equilibrium) energy-transfer pathways are available

How it works?

A true synergy:

- Increased efficiency of CO₂ dissociation, by removing oxygen from the plasma and preventing back reactions
- Increased efficiency in the performance of the membrane, due to plasma effects and heat provided by the plasma



Experimental setup used at the Laboratoire de Physique des Plasmas, Ecole Polytechnique (credits: Olivier Guaitella)

High visibility paper!

Plasmas for in situ resource utilization on Mars: Fuels, life support, and agriculture

Chen et al. J. Appl. Phys. 132, 073302 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1063/1.5066851>

Submitted: 04 May 2021; Accepted: 02 July 2022; Published Online: 16 August 2022

V. Guerra, T. Silva, B. Martell, et al.

COLLECTIONS

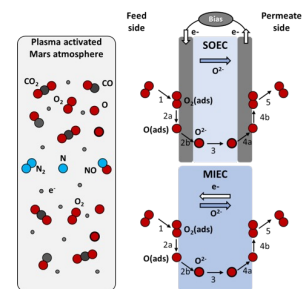
This paper was selected as Featured

- Highlights at the *European Space Agency* website and in *Science*

New plasma tech for oxygen, fuel and fertiliser from Mars' atmosphere



www.esa.int/Enabling_Support/Preparing_for_the_Future/Discovery_and_Preparation/New_plasma_tech_for_oxygen_fuel_and_fertiliser_from_Mars_atmosphere
www.science.org/content/article/plasma-reactors-could-create-oxygen-mars



Schematic representation of plasma electrochemical systems

Unified Monte Carlo formulation of plasma chemistry

Why Monte Carlo?

- Electrons and heavy-particles treated in the same way
- Accurate kinetics in fast varying E-fields
- Valid for high reduced electric fields
- Powerful tool to investigate nanosecond pulsed discharges

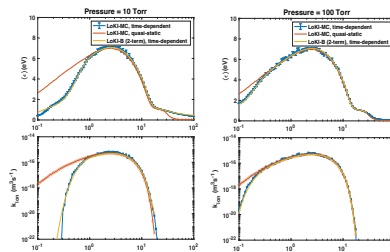
Features

- Straightforward description of the internal degrees of freedom
- Thermal motion of neutrals
- Power balance
- Constant magnetic field at arbitrary angles
- Provides the velocity distribution function
- Thorough validation and benchmarking
- To be released as open source soon!

Time-dependent electron kinetics

Air mixture

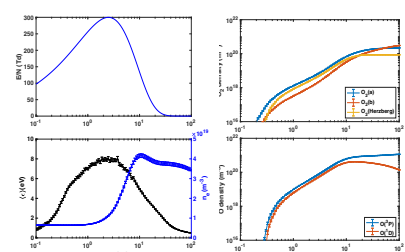
- Fast raising pulse:
$$\begin{cases} E(t) = E_0 \sqrt{\frac{t}{t_{pulse}}} \exp\left(-\frac{t}{t_{pulse}}\right) \\ p_{pulse} = 700 \text{ Td} \\ t_{pulse} = 5 \text{ ns} \end{cases}$$



Time-dependent unified kinetics

Oxygen

- p=10 Torr; T_{gas}=300 K; same E-field pulse



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