

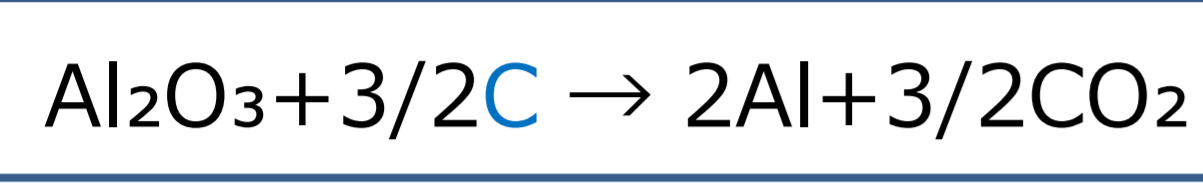
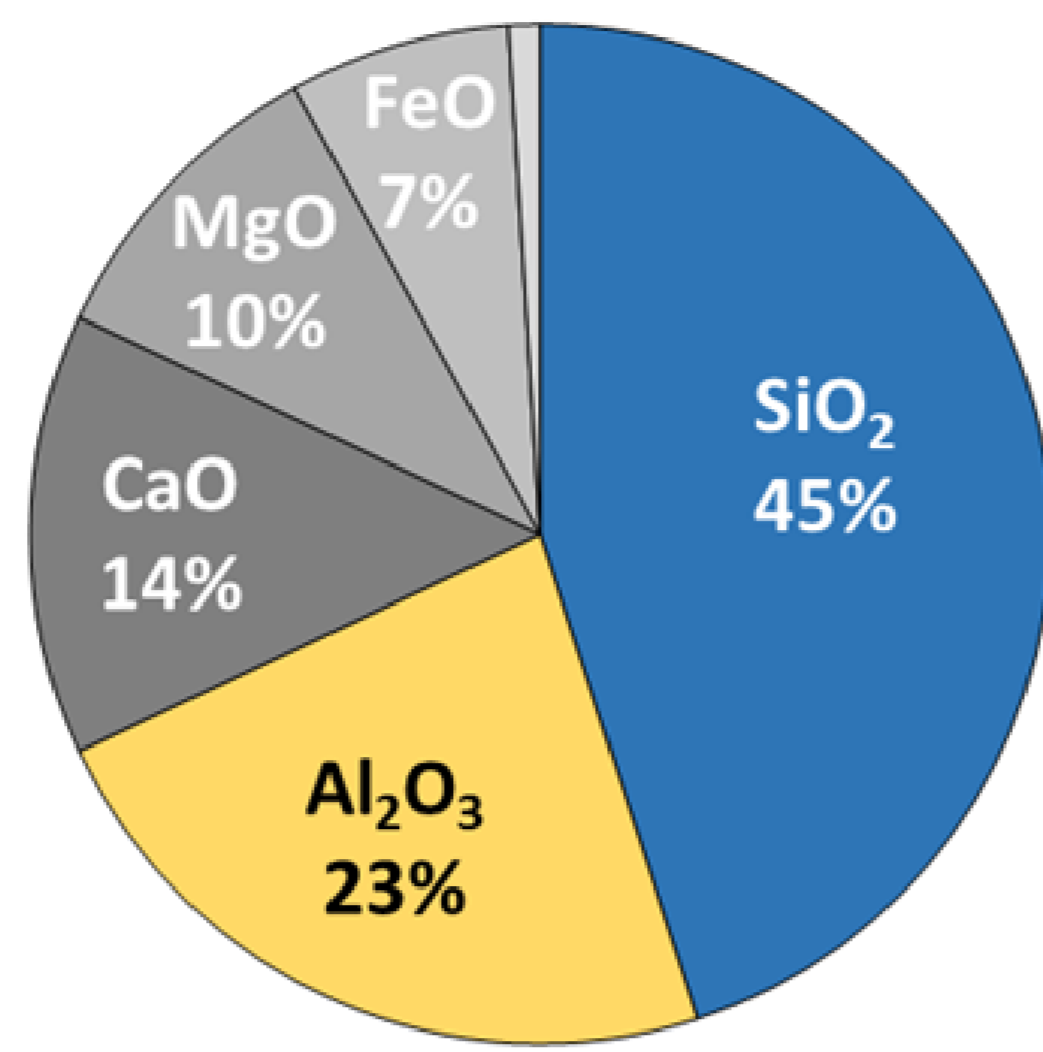
The Effect of SiO₂ Content Rate in Simulated Lunar Regolith on Ablation Plume Temperature and The Feasibility Assessment of Al₂O₃ Reduction

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1. Background

Lunar base construction

- ✓ High transportation cost from the Earth (100 million dollar/kg)
- **In-Situ Resource Utilization is important**
- ✓ Reduction of **23% Al₂O₃** in regolith
- ✓ Conventional method : Hall-Herout process



No carbon
On the Moon

Composition of regolith

C-Free Alumina Reduction Method by Diode Laser Ablation

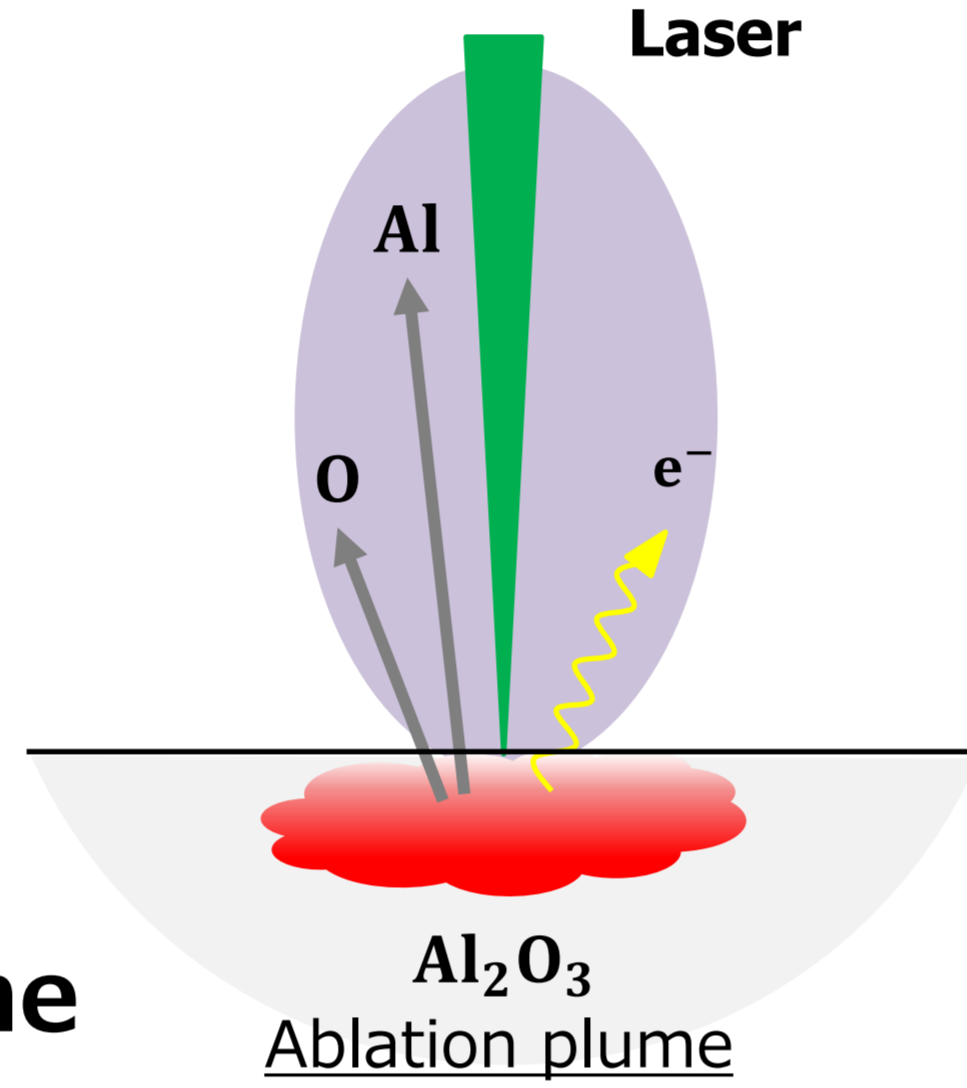
2. Principle

Laser Ablation

- ✓ Laser irradiation on the solid surface
- Irradiated area melting, vaporizing, and generating plasma

Ablation Plume

- ✓ Plasma generated by ablation
- consists of Electron, atoms etc...
- ✓ Irradiation part is High Temperature & Pressure
- Plume injects vertically from surface



Collecting reduced Aluminum in plume Reduction method with no consumables

3. Objectives

Previous Study

- [1] Vacuum 167 (2019) 495-499
- [2] K. Uesugi, R. Oishi, and M. Matsui, *Jpn. J. Appl. Phys.*, in press.

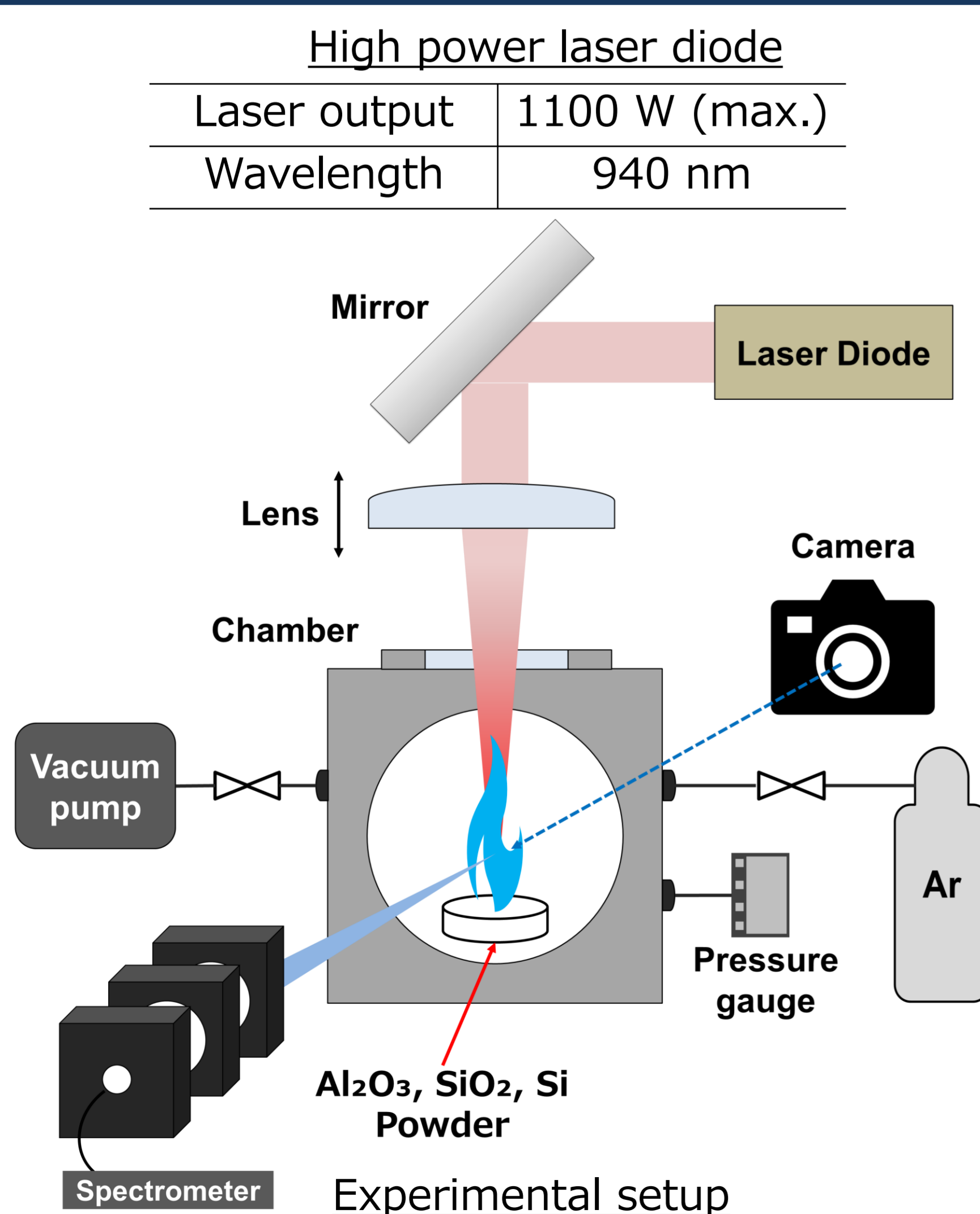
- ✓ High plume temperature increased reduction rate [1]
- ✓ Thermal reduction by ablation was performed [2]
- Temperature was up to 5200 K
- Temperature of SiO₂ mixed powder? Si in SiO₂ as a reducing agent?



Objectives

- ✓ Investigation of the effects of SiO₂ and Si on plume properties
- ✓ EDX analysis of the products of laser irradiation
- ✓ The feasibility study of SiO₂ laser reduction by emission spectroscopy and EDX

4. Experimental apparatus



Conditions

Working gas	Ar
Gas pressure	100 kPa
Laser intensity	1.3 GW/m ²
Irradiation duration	1 sec
SiO ₂ , Si rate	25, 50 wt%

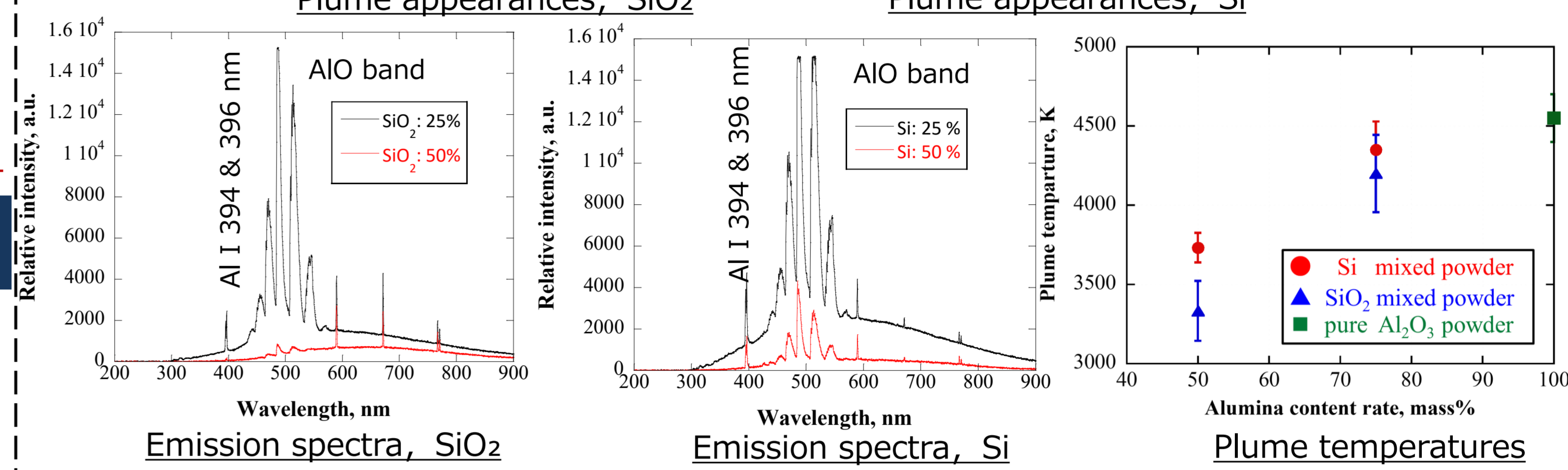
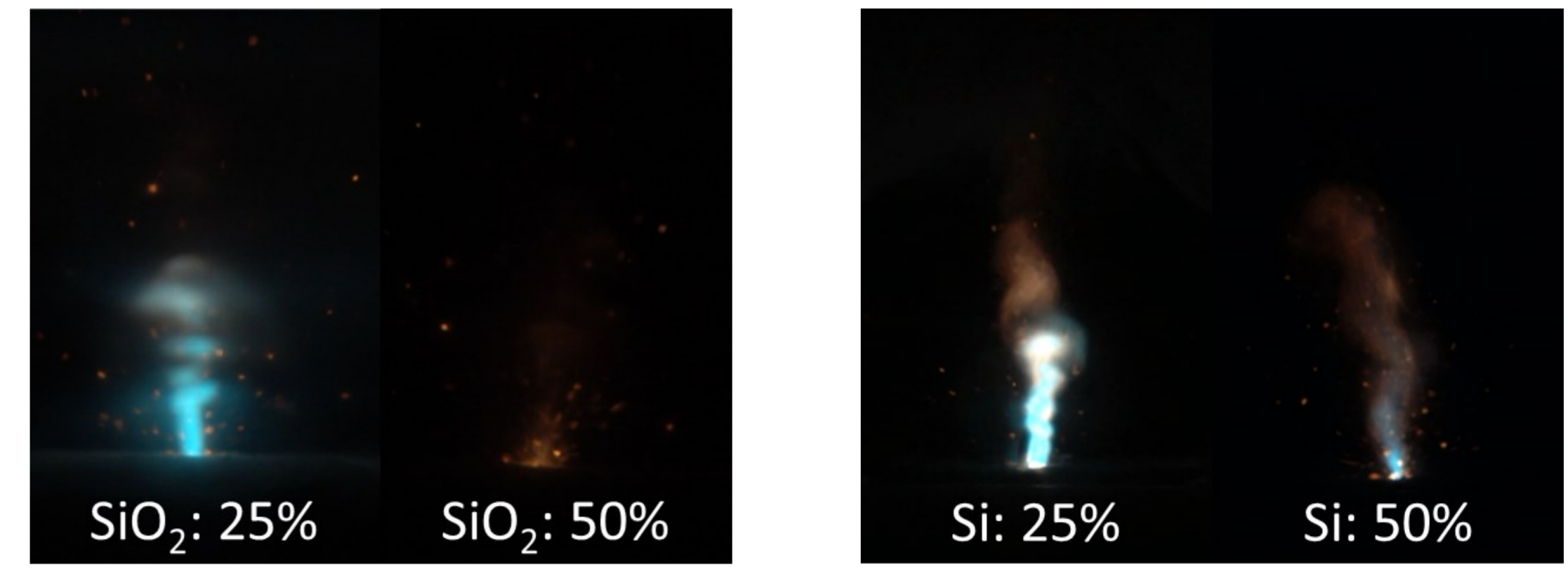
- ✓ Emission spectra of plume at 2mm from the surface
- ✓ Planck curve fitting at continuous wavelength

Estimating temperature

$$I(\nu, T) = \frac{2hc^2}{\lambda^5} \frac{1}{e^{hc/\lambda kT} - 1}$$

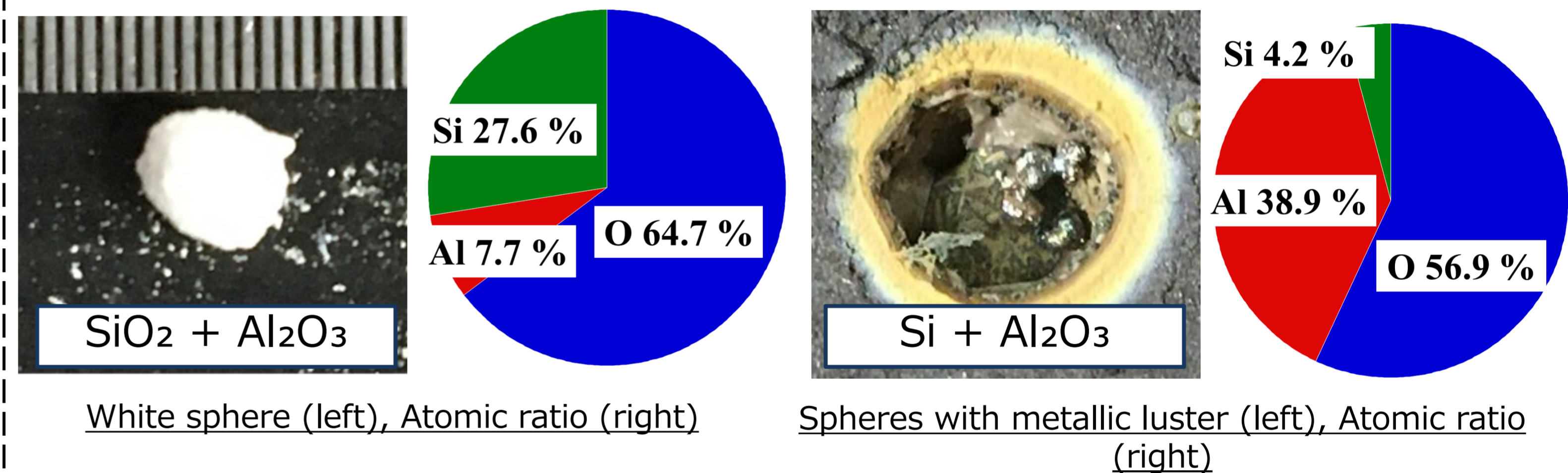
5. Results & Discussions

Effects of SiO₂ & Si on plume temperatures



- ✓ SiO₂ rate increasing → AIO band & Al I spectra decreasing
- ✓ Si rate increasing → AIO band & Al I spectra confirmed
- ✓ Plume temperature : Al₂O₃ > Si + Al₂O₃ > SiO₂ + Al₂O₃
- Binding energy ⇒ (Al-O: 481 kJ/mol, Si-O: 628 kJ/mol)
- Al₂O₃ > Si + Al₂O₃ ⇒ Heat loss because of chemical reaction
- Al₂O₃ + 3/2Si → 2Al + 3/2SiO₂ (endothermic reaction)

EDX analysis of the products of laser irradiation



- ✓ A few μm from the surface : EDX results
- • White sphere was a mixture of **SiO₂ & Al₂O₃**
- Spheres with metallic luster were estimated to **Al₂O₃**
- ✓ Analysis of the lower layer : Reaction with hydrochloric acid
- Hydrogen gas generated only from Si + Al₂O₃ products
- **The reduced Al was produced by silicon**

Feasibility study of SiO₂ reduction

- ✓ Emission spectroscopy of SiO₂ ablation & EDX analysis
- ✓ Emission spectra
- Si I 255 & 288nm could not be confirmed
- ✓ EDX analysis
- **SiO_{1.4-1.5}**: Oxygen defect structure

SiO₂ reduction by laser ablation to produce Si was impractical Reusable reductants will be needed for SiO₂ & Al₂O₃ Reduction

6. Conclusions

- ✓ Plume temperatures: **Under the condition of mixing SiO₂, plume temperature decreased up to 1500 K.**
- ✓ Products of laser irradiation: **Alumina reduction with Si was confirmed, but reduction with SiO₂ was not.**
- ✓ SiO₂ reduction by laser ablation: **The production of Si could not be confirmed from the results of emission spectroscopy and EDX.**