

Microwaving Water from Moondust (w/ Video)

October 8 2009, by Dauna Coulter



Apollo 12 astronaut Alan Bean holds up a thermos full of moondust. Could this be transformed into a thermos of moonwater? NASA scientists are working on it.

NASA is figuring out how to make water from moondust. Sounds like magic? "No magic--" says Ed Ethridge of NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center "-- just microwaves. We're showing how microwaves can extract water from moondust by heating it from the inside out."

The [recent discovery of water on the Moon's surface](#) has inspired researchers like Ethridge to rev up the development of technologies to capture it. Some of them believe the small amounts of [frozen water](#) mixed in lunar topsoil are just the tip of the iceberg. If so, Ethridge has

figured out a way to retrieve it.

"We believe we can use microwave heating to cause the [water ice](#) in a lunar permafrost layer to sublime - that is, turn into water vapor. The water vapor can be collected and then condensed into liquid water."

"Best of all, microwave extraction can be done on the spot. And it requires no excavation -- no heavy equipment for drilling into the hard-frozen [lunar surface](#)."

He calls his first mining experiment the "Moon in a bottle."

"We filled a bottle with simulated lunar permafrost [fake moondust containing water ice] and heated it in a microwave oven. The microwaves heated the simulant enough to extract water, even though the soil was as cold as it would be on the Moon."

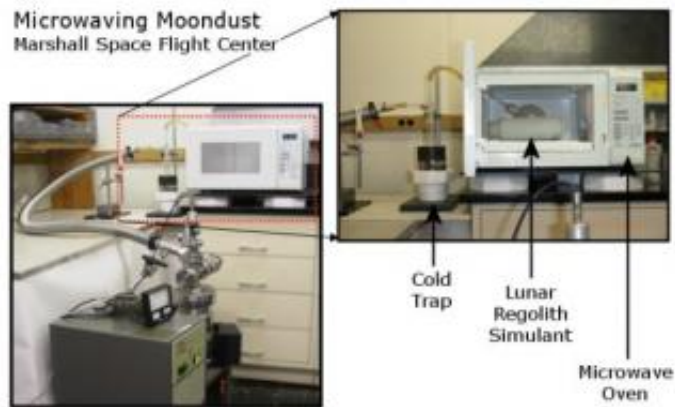
At least 95 percent of the water added to the simulant was extracted (vaporized out of the soil) with 2 minutes of microwaving.

"And we were able to capture 99 percent of the vaporized water in our cold trap," says collaborator Bill Kaukler of the University of Alabama-Huntsville. "It works."

Then Ethridge and his team moved beyond the oven to beaming microwaves into the simulant - the way it would have to be done on the Moon. The beamed microwaves were absorbed into the soil and heated it sufficiently to extract water.

"This was an important demonstration. We had to make sure the microwaves wouldn't reflect off the surface," Ethridge explains. "It worked beautifully."

What's next?



Ed Ethridge's experimental setup at the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama.

"We've asked for some genuine soil from the Apollo missions," says Ethridge. "We want to test the real thing and calculate how fast the water vapor will come out. That's an important piece of information."

"There are other things we need to know, like how much ice is at the poles, how deep it is, where it is -- is it only in the craters or is it everywhere?" This Friday morning, Oct. 9th, LCROSS (the Lunar Crater Observation and Sensing Satellite) could answer some of the questions about moonwater when it plunges into crater Cabeus at the lunar south pole to unearth signs of H₂O.

If ample water ice does exist on the [Moon](#), how would lunar residents collect it?

"They'd have to beam microwaves into the soil and collect the [water vapor](#) in a cold trap," he explains. "We want to build a prototype water

prospecting experiment to demonstrate the technique we'd like to see used in a lunar water mining facility."

He stops talking, looks up, and smiles. "I'd be willing to go up and set up the first Lunar [Water](#) Works -- if they'd let me."

Source: Science@[NASA](#), by Dauna Coulter

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