The 2nd UNISEC-GLOBAL MEETING KIT, Kitakyushu, Japan 18-20 November 2014

SPACE MINING using Nano-micro satellites

Discussion Group 3

MOTIVATION

- To live in space, to send colonies to explore the space, and to maintain space vehicle with its subsystems', the main requirement is energy.
- For economic purposes the efficient way is to produce the energy/equipment needed at space instead of sending those equipment from Earth.
- Compared to the cost of having the resources in space rather than transporting from earth is much more feasible and cost efficient.

Known Asteroids A Near-Earth Asteroid Census New Predicted Total (WISE) Each image represents 100 objects Old Predicted Total (pre-WISE) O > 1000 m 500-1000 m 300-500 m 100-300 m

< 100 m

THE SPACE ECONOMY: A MODERN DAY GOLD RUSH

Asteroid Mining Will Create A Trillion-Dollar Industry

As our population grows we need to find a sustainable supply of natural resources to fuel exploration in space and prosperity on Earth.



PLATINUM-CICH ASTECOID

Could contain more Platinum Group Metals than **what's been mined on Earth in all of history**

MORE ASTEROIDS DISCOVERED NEAR EARTH EVERYDAY

1,500 EASIER TO REACH THAN MOON

8,800 DISCOVERED TO DATE

1000+) NEARLY 1K+ FOUND EVERY YEAR

NEAR-INFINITE SUPPLY OF PRECIOUS PESOURCES



MATEC-CICH ASTECOID

> asteroid could produce enough fuel for every rocket launched in history.

ONE SINGLE 500M water-rich asteroid

would produce over \$5 trillion worth of water for use in space.

costs \$20,000 to send a liter of water from Earth to Deep Space

USES OF PLATINUM GROUP METALS ON EARTH

REDUCE COST OF ELECTRONICS



ELECTRIFY TRANSPORTATION



DRIVE INNOVATION, AND CREATE A GREENER EARTH



ONE SINGLE 500M platinum-rich asteroid

At current market prices, one ounce of platinum is valued over \$1,500 Worth \$2.9 Trillion

more than the yearly world output of platforms.

More than the known world-reserves of PGMs

Asteroid mining will open a trillion-dollar industry and provide a near-infinite supply of Platinum Group Metals and water to support our growth both on this planet and off.











State of the ART

HAYABUSHA, 2005, Japan

ROSETTA, 2014, ESA

Other planned projects, USA, others



SPACE MINING using Nano-micro satellites

MAIN QUESTIONS TO DISCUSS

- What capabilities/technologies should they develop/have to space mining (power, onboard propulsion, adcs, thermal,...)
- How they can help space mining activities (can be primary or always secondary, e.g. just observation, just remote or onsite examination)