

***SPACE RUSH, SPACE 2.0***  
***IN SPACE SECURITY, COMMERCE, AND EXPLORATION***  
*in-space manufacturing for life on Earth and in-space*

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Purdue Engineering Initiative)

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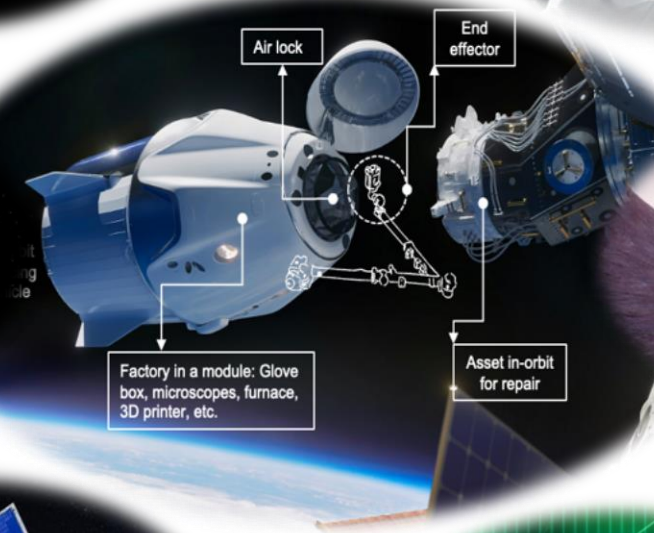
# Space 1.0 (THEN)

Background: "exploration"



# Space 2.0: Infrastructure for Earth-space supply chain for resilient operations

Secured, commercialized, harsh conditions and vast



# Physical, digital, and sustainable opportunities envelop

## Foundations and this decade

**Deloitte.** Space



The commercialization of low Earth orbit

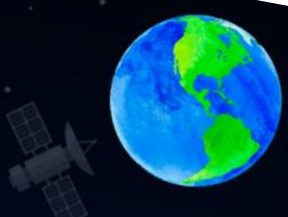
The promise of human spaceflight stands to transform our economy by leveraging the untapped power of LEO

**Volume 4: Bringing Earth to space**

Fall 2022

### Exploring the Space Economy

**\$195 billion** in U.S. gross output\*  
\*all data are from 2019



**In private industry,** the space economy supports **354,000** full- and part-time jobs

#### What is the U.S. space economy?

The space economy consists of space-related goods and services, both public and private. This includes goods and services that:

- Are used in space, or directly support those used in space (space vehicles, launch pads, space weapon systems, insurance)
- Require direct input from space to function, or directly support those that do (satellite telecommunications and broadcasting; GPS and Positioning, Navigation, and Timing equipment)
- Are associated with studying space (research and development, educational services, planetariums, observatories)

These estimates are experimental statistics as we continue to refine our measurement of the U.S. space economy.

#### How do we measure it?

One way: by measuring industries' space-related gross output, which is principally measured as an industry's sales or receipts.

#### Gross Output by Industry Group


(Billions of Current Dollars)

Year	Total	Information	Manufacturing	Government	Wholesale Trade	Professional & Business Services	All other
2012	\$175	57	54	29	23	25	26
2013	\$182	60	55	30	25	26	26
2014	\$184	63	53	31	29	29	26
2015	\$190	65	52	31	31	31	29
2016	\$191	64	51	32	31	32	31
2017	\$190	64	50	32	32	34	32
2018	\$192	61	51	34	32	34	32
2019	\$195	60	51	38	32	32	32

BEA's research on the space economy, including measurement of space-related government employment, continues subject to the availability of data, resources, and funding. Please email us at [spaceeconomy@bea.gov](mailto:spaceeconomy@bea.gov) with any feedback on improvements to the experimental statistics. For information about our methodology, or to sign up to receive updates on the statistics, go to [www.bea.gov](http://www.bea.gov).

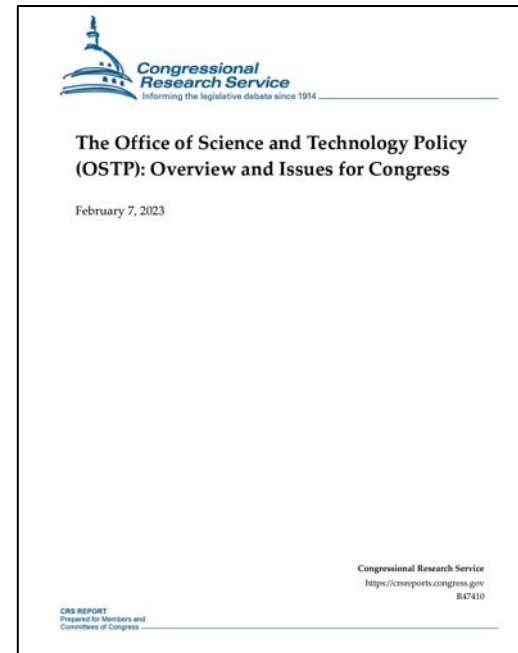
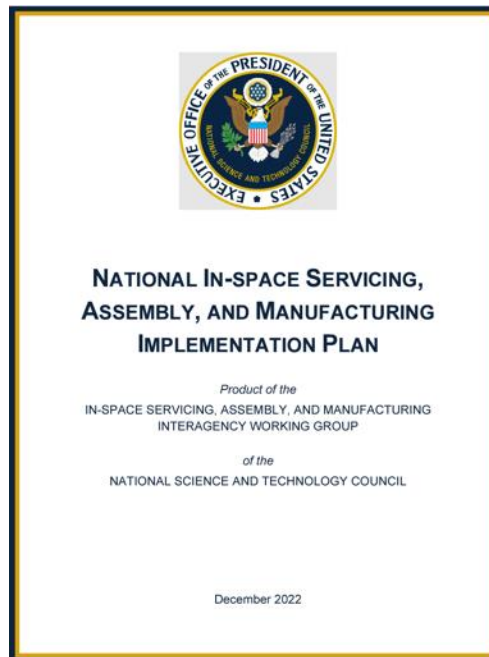
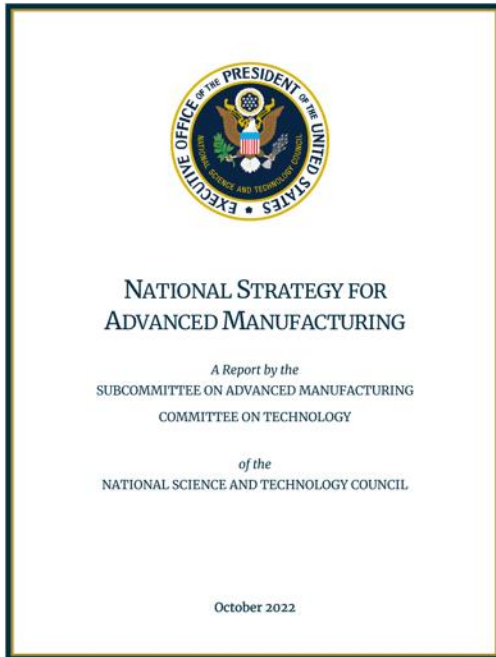
Note: Industry group levels may not add to total levels due to rounding.

[www.bea.gov/data/special-topics/space-economy](http://www.bea.gov/data/special-topics/space-economy)



# Urgency: Space Infrastructure in the 3<sup>rd</sup> axis of earth

## Physical and digital infrastructure across Kármán line



### The National Security Team

Led by OSTP's Principal Assistant Director for National Security<sup>a</sup>

The National Security Team also includes the National Quantum Coordination Office (NQCO), which supports and coordinates activities related to the National Quantum Initiative.<sup>b</sup>

"The National Security Team advances the President's agenda by strengthening our long-term global competitiveness and reducing catastrophic risks through the assessment, development, deployment, and governance of current and emerging technologies. To strengthen global competitiveness, the team works to develop long-term science and technology (S&T) strategies, improve S&T intelligence, shape new investments in foundational technologies, modernize national security systems, ensure supply chain security, cultivate an agile innovation base, enhance export and investment controls, and build the world's best STEM workforce. They also work to reduce catastrophic risks at the intersection of technology and global security, spanning nuclear, biological, cyber, and autonomous technologies, associated risks of war, pandemics, and large-scale disasters, as well as emergent risks in space, ocean, and polar domains."

# ***EXTREME Initiative for a Center for Excellence Extra-terrestrial Resilient Manufacturing Enterprise***

Response to this national urgency



## **In-space Servicing, Assembly and Manufacturing**

# *In-space Services, Assembly & Manufacturing Space Infrastructure*

## ISAM for managing resources and delivering services at the point-of-need

Ground-0

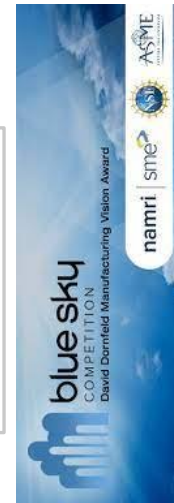
Harsha and Ajay Malshe

### Mission and Goals

- Discovering equitable new value enterprise at the convergence of traditional and future innovations to realize Space 2.0 for *commerce, habitation and exploration, and workforce creation.*

### Academic and Business Executive Experience

- 27 years in academia; 17 years in industry as an entrepreneur and business executive



Depiction of a “Factory-in-Space”, a centralized industrialization hub for extracting/processing materials, assembling products, and transporting finished goods to their final destination.

Reference: 2018 Bluesky Award, one of the top two spots <https://www.sme.org/globalassets/sme.org/about/awards/2018-dornfeld-abstracts/malshe-2018-abstract.pdf>

# THE FUTURE OF MANUFACTURING IN SPACE

WEBINAR SERIES



Space, "the final frontier" is entering a new age beyond exploration (Space 1.0). Space commerce and habitation is now Space 2.0. Establishment of sustainable and safe infrastructure are critical for Space 2.0; manufacturing, assembly and service play mission-critical roles for competitiveness. On October 7, National Manufacturing Day, Purdue University (the Cradle of Astronauts) joins with speakers in industry and government to launch the world's first national and international webinar series for this new age of equitable space.



Hosted by  
**Ajay Malaha**  
R. Eugene and Dore E.  
Sproull Distinguished  
Professor of Mechanical  
Engineering, Purdue  
University

## FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7

10:00-11:30 am EDT

3:00-4:30 pm EDT



**John Vickers**  
Principal Technologist  
for Advanced  
Manufacturing Space  
Technology Mission  
Directorate, NASA



**Divya Panchanathan**  
Business Development  
Manager, In-Space  
Research and  
Manufacturing,  
Axiom Space



**Mike Molnar**  
Director, Advanced  
Manufacturing National  
Program Office, National  
Institute of Standards  
and Technology



**Theresa Mayer**  
Executive Vice President  
for Research and  
Partnerships,  
Purdue University



**Jaime Stearns**  
Space Vehicles,  
Directorate, Air Force  
Research Laboratory



**Jim Bellis**  
University of Alabama,  
former NASA astronaut

### REGISTER TODAY!

[bit.ly/inspace2022](https://bit.ly/inspace2022)



Sponsored by



## Step-1:

On October 7 (today), National Manufacturing Day, Purdue University (the Cradle of Astronauts) joins with leaders in industry and government to launch the world's first national and international webinar series for this new age of *equitable space*. The objective is to engage, interact and act to enable a national network.

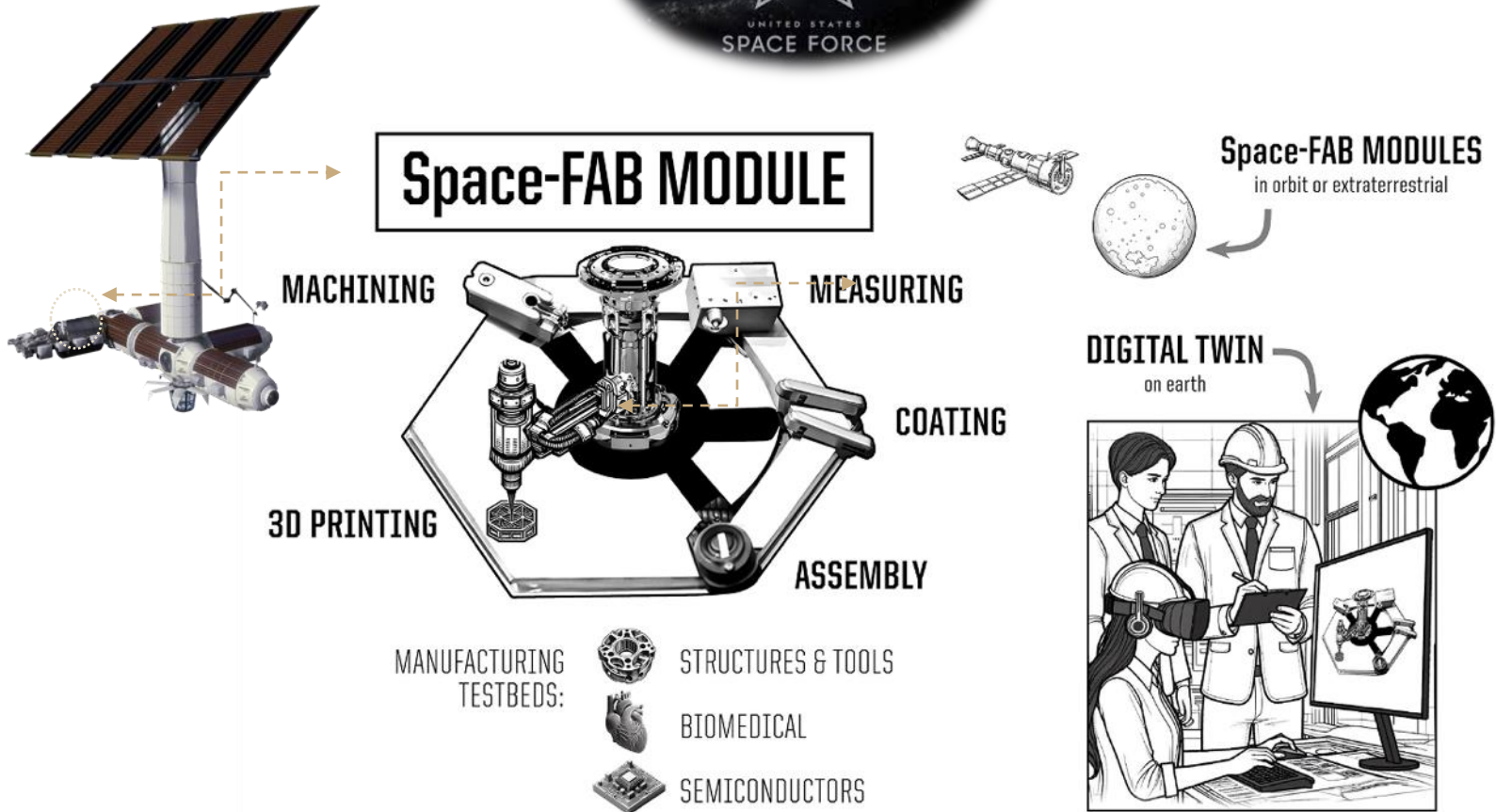


# Step-2: Roadmapping Workshop attendees and organizations represented (Over 1,000+ years of experience in Space STEM for ISAM)



# Step-3: CHIPS in Space for Space and Earth

Think Big!



(Patent pending)

# Step 4: National Network and Center of Excellence for Research Coalition

## EXTREME: Extra-terrestrial Resource and Manufacturing Enterprise



# Step 5: "Study Above"



# Thank you and questions



## ISAM, a Giant Leap



# Backup slides

# *Creative Disruption: America and rushes...*

Gold Rush

Dotcom Rush

# Gold Rush

## Gold mine, Jeans, Shelves, and Community - a supply chain for the operation

- Ambition for newness and new wealth
- Operational work field
- New science and engineering
- Designs and materials
- Manufacturing processes and products
- Infrastructure for executing ambition
- New jobs and inequity

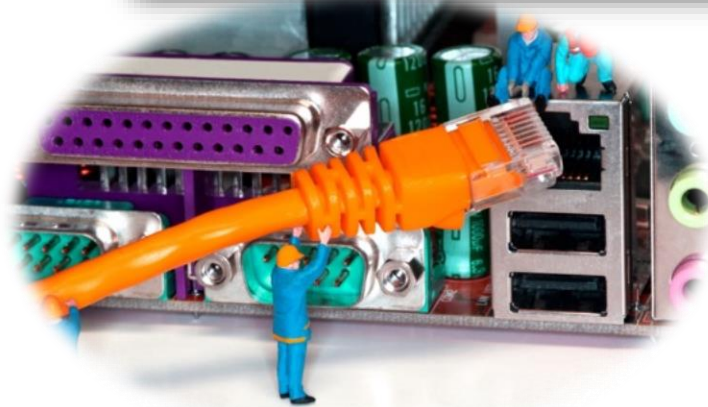
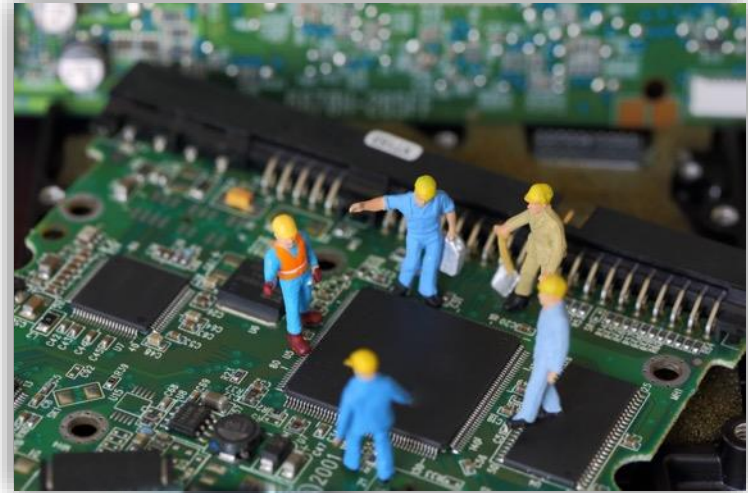




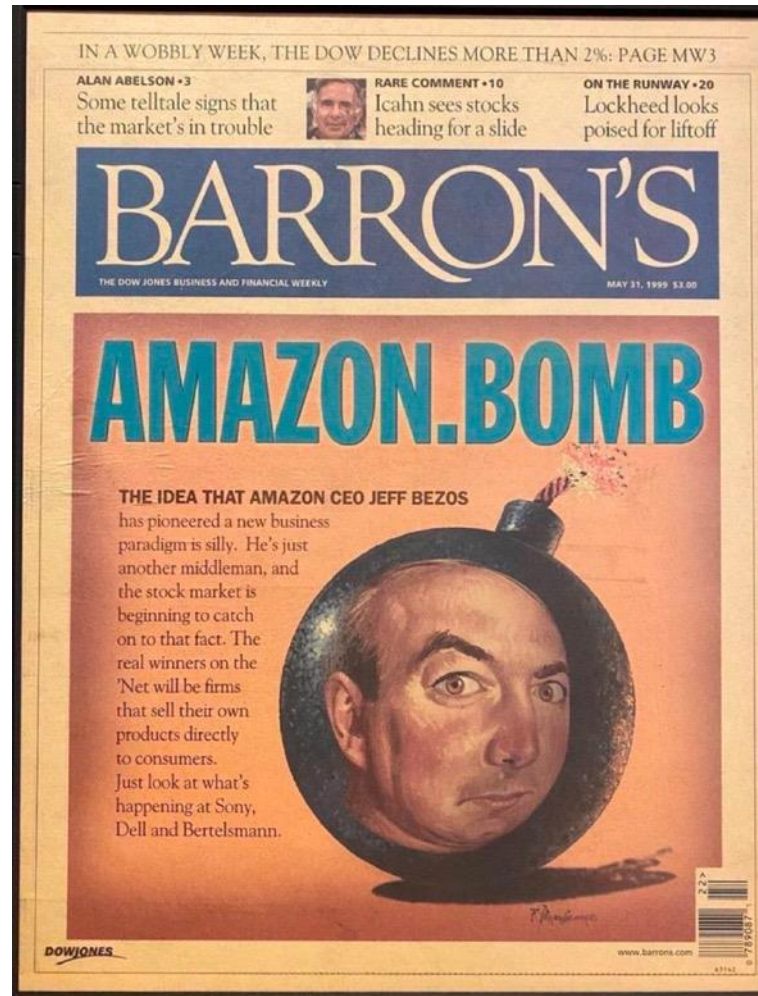
# *Dotcom Rush*

## Multifunctional and connectivity, Chips, Processes, and Community - *a supply chain for the operation*

- Ambition for newness and new wealth
- Operational work field
- New science and engineering
- Designs and materials
- Manufacturing processes and products
- Infrastructure for executing ambition
- New jobs, education, and work toward equity



# Nayers for every "tech rush"



# Space 2.0 (NOW): Trends & Drivers



Space colonization



Colonization and conflicts



Cybersecurity across space



International co-shared assets



Government and monopolies



Shared Space



Debris & ISRU



Equity



Space governance

# *Driver-1: Survival*

The world is expected to add another billion people within the next 15 years, bringing the total global population from 7.3 billion in mid-2015 to 8.5 billion in 2030, 9.7 billion in 2050, and 11.2 billion by 2100

(Ref:

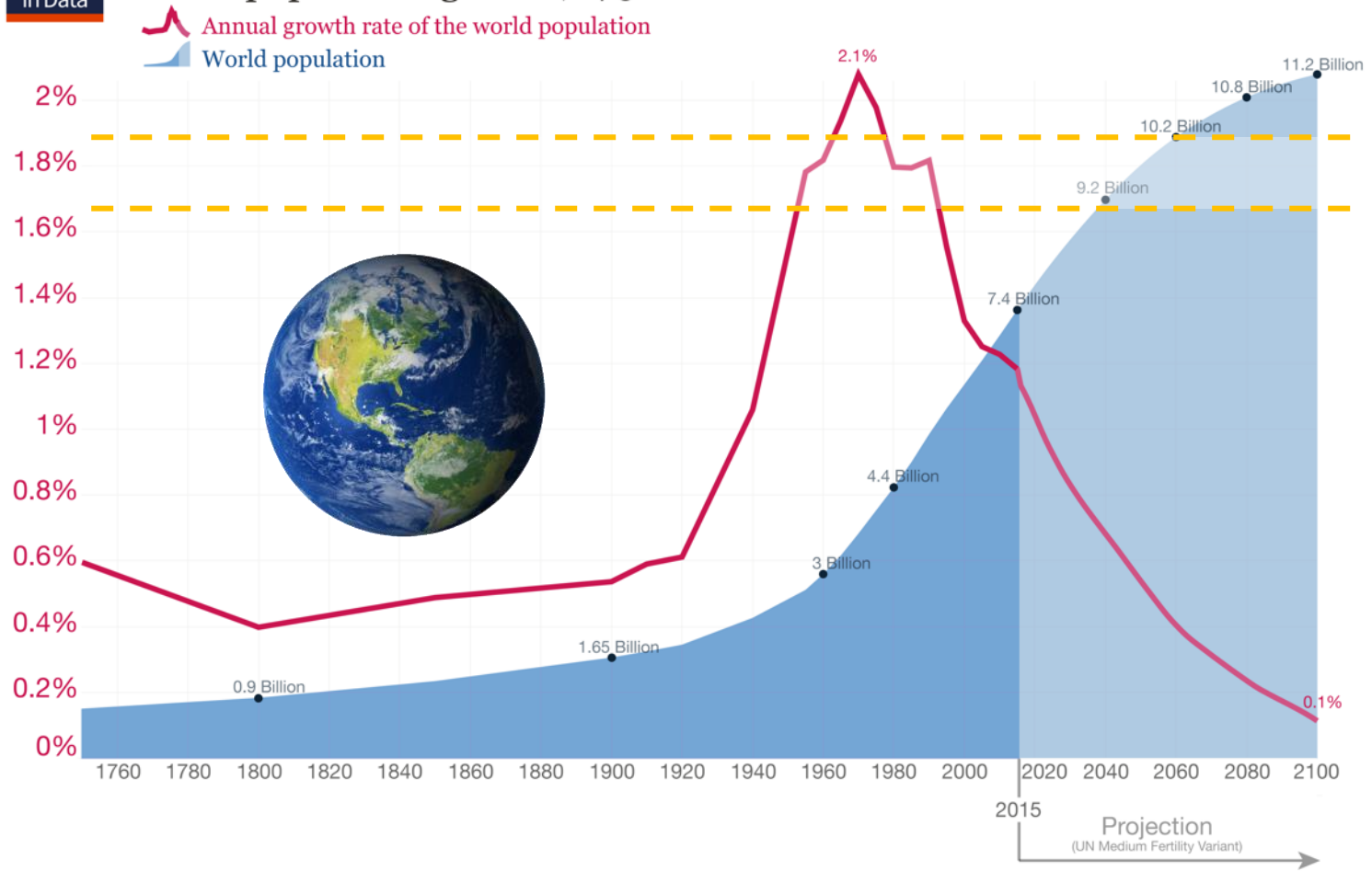
[https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Publications/Files/Key\\_Findings\\_WPP\\_2015.pdf](https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Publications/Files/Key_Findings_WPP_2015.pdf))

*"There is enough on Earth for everybody's need, but not enough for everybody's greed"* – Gandhi

*"Mankind must colonize space or die out"* – Stephen Hawking



# World population growth, 1750-2100



Data sources: Up to 2015 OurWorldInData series based on UN and HYDE. Projections for 2015 to 2100: UN Population Division (2015) – Medium Variant. The data visualization is taken from [OurWorldInData.org](https://ourworldindata.org). There you find the raw data and more visualizations on this topic.

Licensed under [CC-BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) by the author Max Roser.

# *Driver-2: Exploration*



- The transition from a consumer to an exploration-driven economy for continued human progress
- Transition from risk-averse to risk-seeking society
- Making space habitable through exploration driven by curiosity and discovery

Calling back to the **great explorers**

## *Driver-3: Democratization*

- Space exploration is funded by sovereign nations (powerful countries)
- Space is commercialized by independent actors (ultra-wealthy)
- In the future, Space must be accessible to large democracies and not in the hands of a few

*“Competition is not only the basis of protection to the consumer but is the incentive to progress.”* Herbert Hoover



# *Purdue University: Cradle of Astronauts*

<https://www.purdue.edu/space/astronauts.php>





# *Drivers for Urgency*

Survival

Exploration

Democratization

# *Creative Disruption: America and rushes...*

Gold Rush

Dotcom Rush

*& now...*

**Space Rush**

Response to this national urgency-

# Introduction to Purdue University and collaborators' National In-space Manufacturing Network

# *Orbital and surface touchpoints for defense and commerce operations in space (examples)*

*Autonomy*



*Services*



*Habitation*



*Mobility*



*Communication*



*Energy harvesting & storage*



# ISM application drivers for earth

## Molecules, heterogeneous devices, multifunctional processes, and community

- Hierarchical manipulation of materials, "new materials"
- Multifunctional physical, digital, and sustainable processing, "new processes."
- Multi-signal integration: Connectivity and advanced responsiveness, "new devices"
- Advanced products for the earth in semiconductors, biotech, energy, digital tech, and more
- Workforce and equity – one of the most considerable impacts immediately
- Brand new products, including services

New cures



New devices



New education



# *New Science, Engineering, Translation, and Workforce*

Materials, manufacturing processes, and services

*- a supply chain for the operation across the Kármán line*

- Ambition for newness and new wealth
- For Earth: New science and engineering
- ISS: Operational work field
- Designs and materials
- For Earth: Manufacturing processes and products
- ISS: Infrastructure for executing ambition
- New jobs, education, and work toward equity



Pointers for drivers for a new science:  
Microgravity, vacuum,  
cryogenic and high temps,  
access to solar energy,  
regolith, and more



# *CHIPS in Space for Space and Earth*



# Edge Distribution Network for ISAM

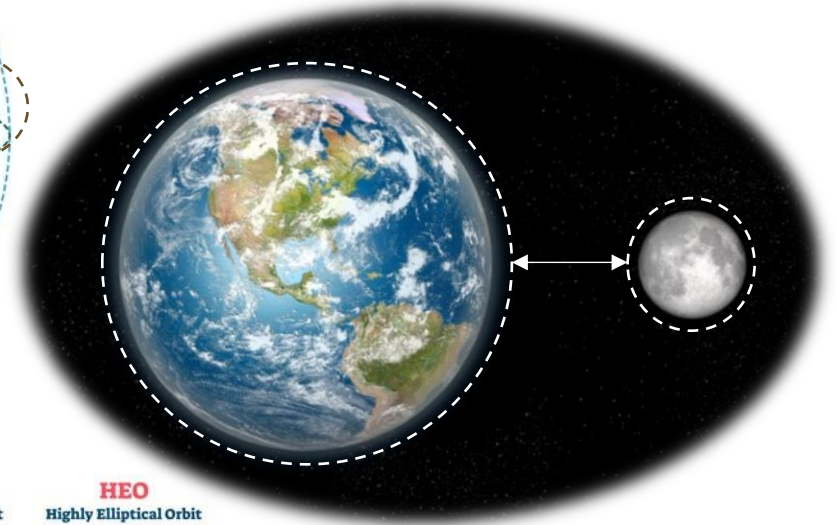
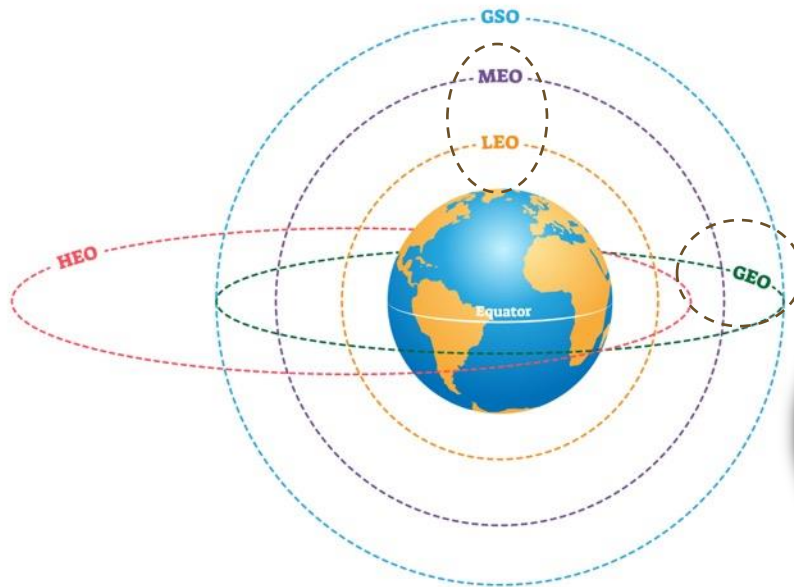
Two parts: ISAM to serve Earth and off Earth

- ISAM

- in-orbit

- on extra-terrestrial surface

## ORBIT TYPES



LEO	MEO	Over the Equator GEO	GSO	HEO
<b>Low Earth Orbit</b>	<b>Medium Earth Orbit</b>	<b>Geostationary Orbit</b>	<b>Geosynchronous Orbit</b>	<b>Highly Elliptical Orbit</b>
↑ Altitude: 160-2,000 km	↑ Altitude: 2,000-35,786 km	↑ Altitude: 35,786 km	↑ Altitude: 35,786 km	↑ Apogee altitude: 40,000 km Perigee altitude: 1,000 km
→ Speed: ~ 8 km/sec	→ Speed: ~ 3-8 km/sec	→ Speed: ~ 3 km/sec	→ Speed: ~ 3 km/sec	→ Speed: ~ 1.5-10.0 km/sec
🕒 Orbital period: ~ 90 min	🕒 Orbital period: ~ 2-24 hours	🕒 Orbital period: 24 hours	🕒 Orbital period: 24 hours	🕒 Orbital period: ~ 12 hours
<b>Example:</b>  Globalstar - 48 satellites Voice and Data Services	<b>Example:</b>  GPS - 24 satellites Global Positioning System	<b>Example:</b>  Communications satellites, Broadcast satellites	<b>Example:</b>  SBAS Weather satellites	<b>Example:</b>  Communications, Remote sensing



## Step-2: Road mapping In-Space Manufacturing

Sponsored by- Manufacturing USA Technology Roadmap  
(MfgTech) Grant Program, NIST, Department of Commerce



### *Objectives*

- Identify the technical barriers and knowledge gaps towards the realization and deployment of ISM
- Identify the fundamental (TRL 1-3) and applied (TRL 4-7) research and commercialization opportunities for industries, academics, national labs, and government agencies
- Prioritize the development and deployment opportunities for ISM technologies over a 10-year time horizon

### *Scope*

- Design, Materials, and Processes
- Products, Services
- Security
- Sustainability
- Workforce development and knowledge-skills-abilities
- Supply chains to facilitate, establish, and operate ISM
- Earth to low-earth orbit (LEO), LEO to moon (cislunar), and lunar surface
- Manufacturing in space for space and for earth



Image courtesy of NASA from BIG Idea Challenge