

Pyrolysis of human waste for a biochar based space agriculture

Preparing the production of edible plants from faecal biochar and urine fertilizer

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Introduction

Manned space missions will require highly sophisticated life support systems. Astronauts on planetary bases or on long space flights will have to be provided with everything needed for their survival, health, safety and well-being during a significant time span. Working hypothesis: pyrolysis of human solid waste can be a valuable (pre)treatment step in life support systems degrading fibres, sanitizing wastes and creating a carbon and nutrient storage in form of biochar, that can be reused as a substrate or fertilizer in hydroponic food production. The pyrolysis process itself does not require oxygen and CO₂ for plant uptake can be produced demand-driven by incinerating the stably stored biochar.



- Some fertilizer value but not in the range of standard fertilizer solution → nitrogen is present in biochar, but not plant available
- Negative impact at high doses \rightarrow high pH?
- Best biochar dosage 5 -7 vol%

faecal blochar and nitrified urine Investigation of pre-processing steps to make bound N in biochar plant available

• Investigation of nutrient and carbon uptake, recycling efficiencies, substrate and biochar reuse, recycling techniques.