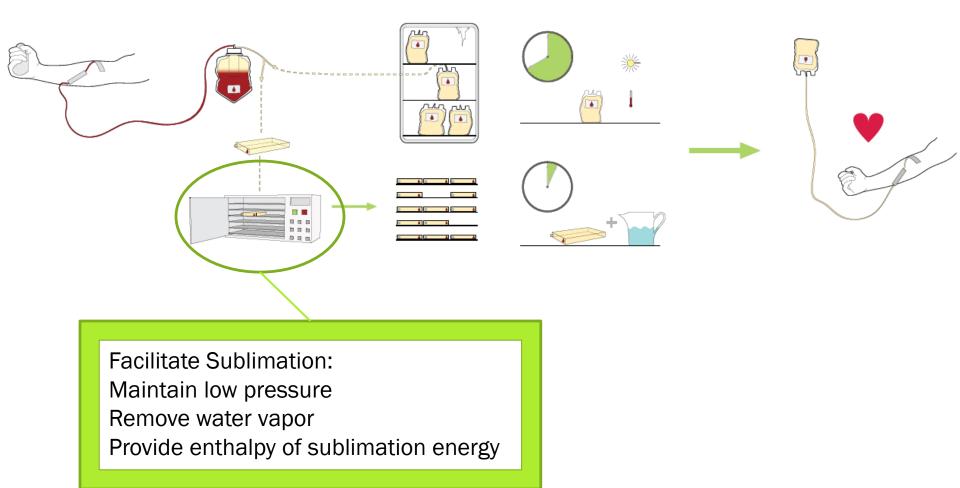


IMPROVING STORABILITY



BLOOD ON THE BATTLEFIELD



"Dried plasma is the most promising agent for damage control resuscitation ... [and it] was identified as a top research priority."

-US Army Institute of Surgical Research**

- Expensive shipping Costs
- Fragility of supply chain
- Unreliable power source
- Mandatory cold transport



**https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&pid=gmail&attid=0.1&thid=13a71513f6816cc8&mt=application/pdf&url=https://mail.google.com/mail/? ui%3D2%26ik%3D1c3172697f%26view%3Datt%26th%3D13a71513f6816cc8%26attid%3D0.1%26disp%3Dsafe%26realattid%3Df_h8f58wja0%2 6zw&sig=AHIEtbRm5e48G87NyC-Atpr-ec3q44TQJw

KEY RISKS

Sublimation rate?

 $\dot{m} = 0.0145 \frac{kg}{m^2 s}$

Power for sublimation? $P_{sub} = 36 \ kW$

Sterile Environment?

Gore[™] Lyoguard[®] Trays

Budget?	
Chamber + Condenser	\$2500
Vacuum Pump	\$2500
Controls + Heat Source + Sensors	\$1000
Total	\$6000

COULD WE FREEZE DRY PLASMA PROXY?



- Sketch model: need a condenser
- Pressure seals: Unable to freeze dry coconut water
- Reattempt: using Physics J-Lab pressure chamber

CUSTOMER CONTRACT

Customer Need	Product Attributes	Engineering Specifications
Transportable to remote locations	Weight	500 - 1000 lbs
Easily stored in a military hospital	Size	No larger than 4' wide, 4' deep, and 7' tall
FDA approved or Surgeon General endorsed	Sterility or FDA Approval	yes/no
Powered by a single portable generator	Power Consumption	7 - 15 kW
Can efficiently freeze- dry blood plasma	Plasma produced per cycle	8 - 9 units (1 unit = 300 cm ³)