



Mechanizing Extraterrestrial Excavation

- Transfer Potentials from the TBM Industry -

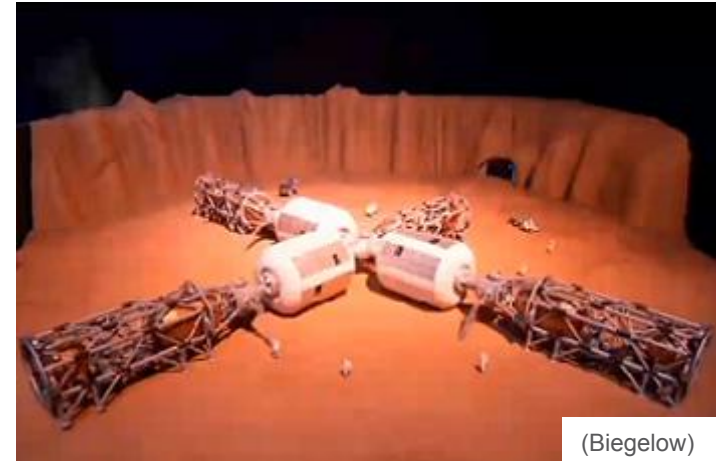
Ruben Duhme, Head of R&D , Herrenknecht Asia.

Space Resources Round Table 2016

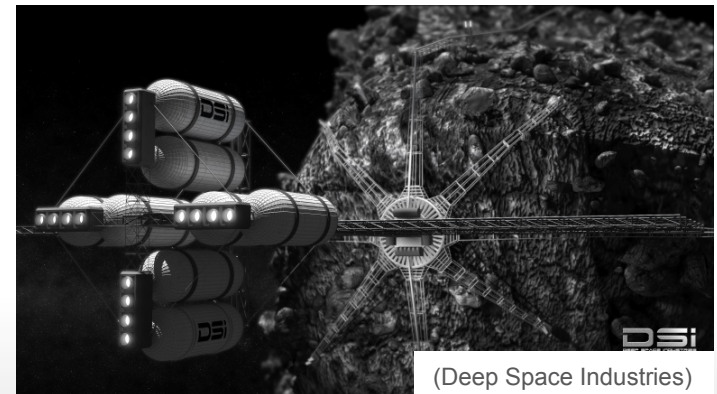
Content

1. The Need for Excavation Technology
2. TBM Operating Principles
3. Technology Transfer Potential
4. Towards Extraterrestrial Excavation of Rock / Mixed Ground

Why We Need To Excavate Beyond Regolith



- ▶ Access to / creation of underground cavities
- ▶ Cut obstacles for extension of existing structures
- ▶ Cut ore bodies to transport / processing size
- ▶ Advanced construction and exploration



Controlling The Environment vs. Adapting to Environment



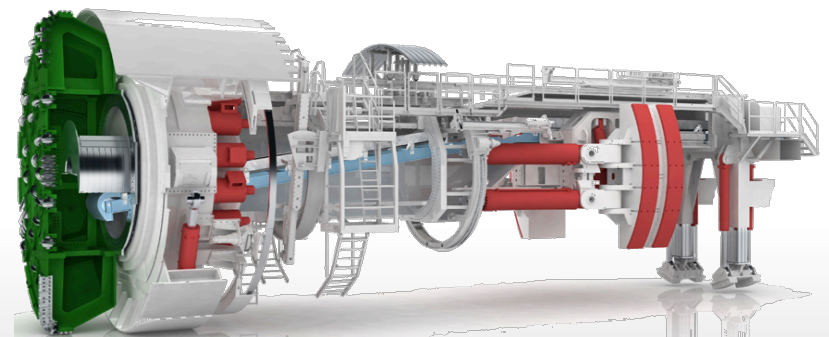
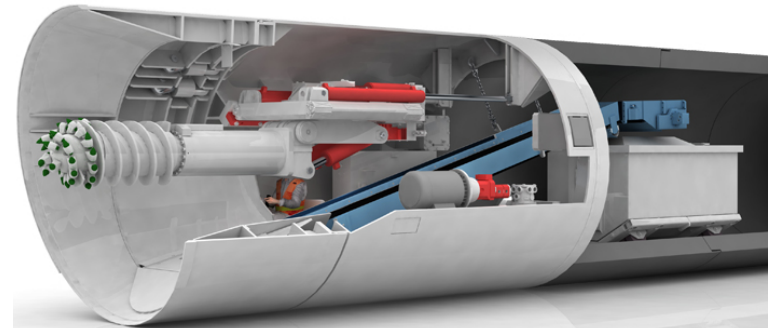
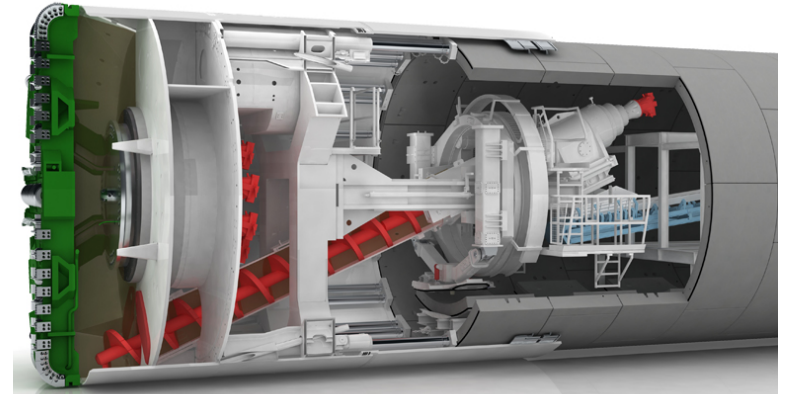
Early 1900



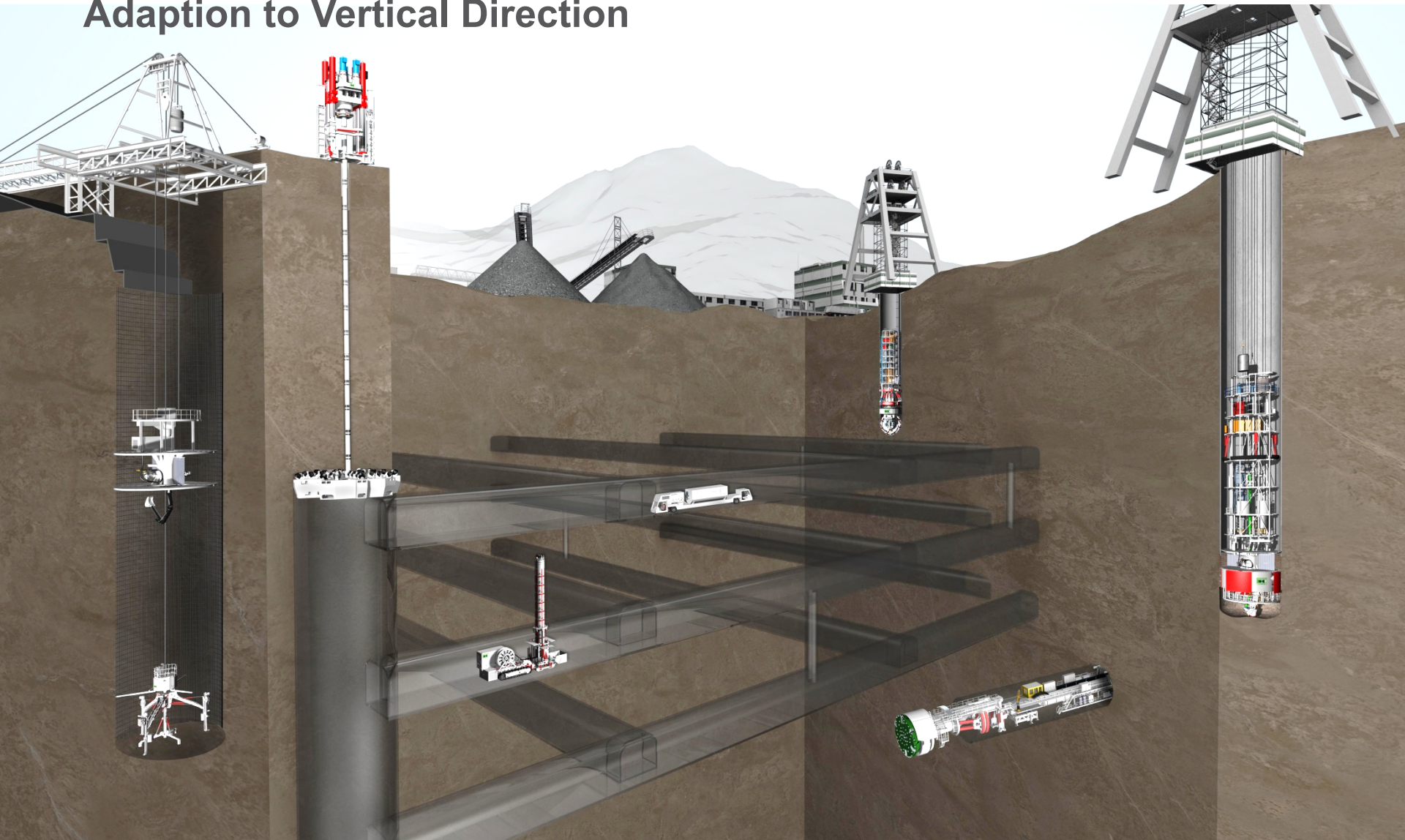
Today

TBM Operating Principles

- ▶ Self propelled from ground or finished lining
- ▶ Flexible excavation methods
- ▶ Pressure insulation
- ▶ Integrated muck handling
- ▶ 90% of human work in protected space
- ▶ High amount of standardized work activities
- ▶ Balance of Ground Pressure

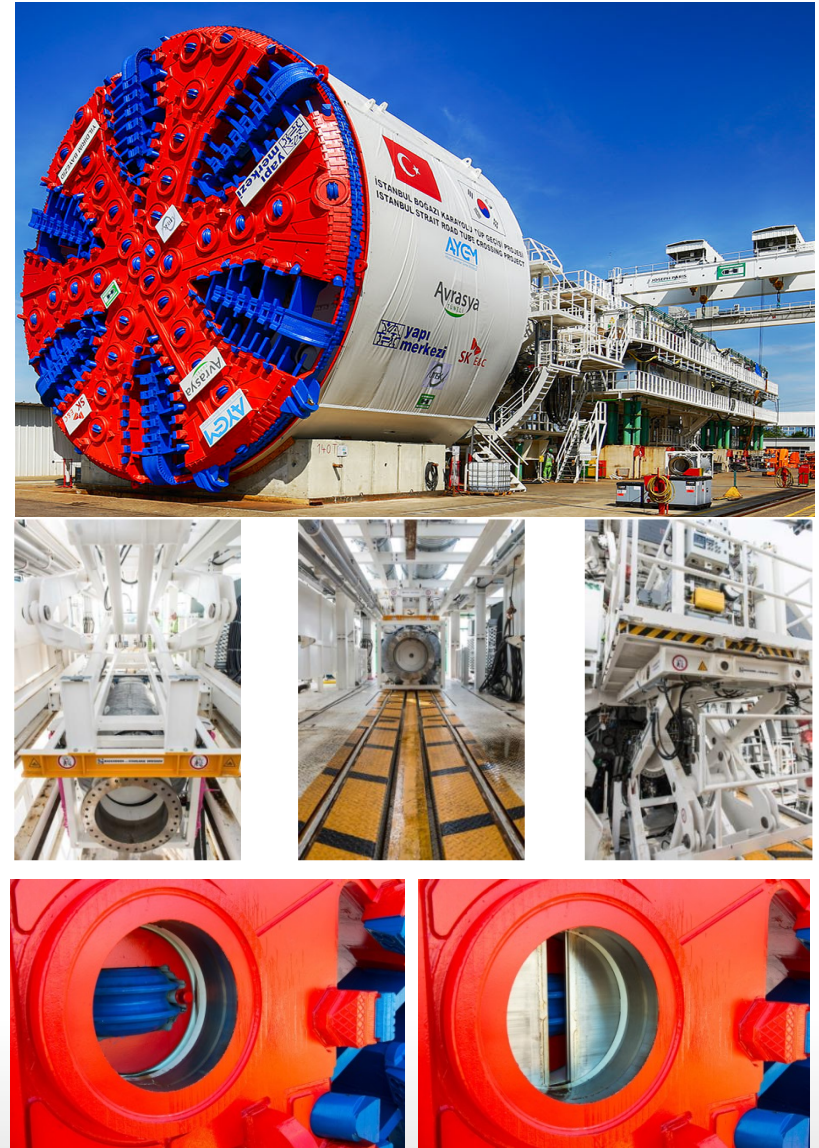


Adaption to Vertical Direction



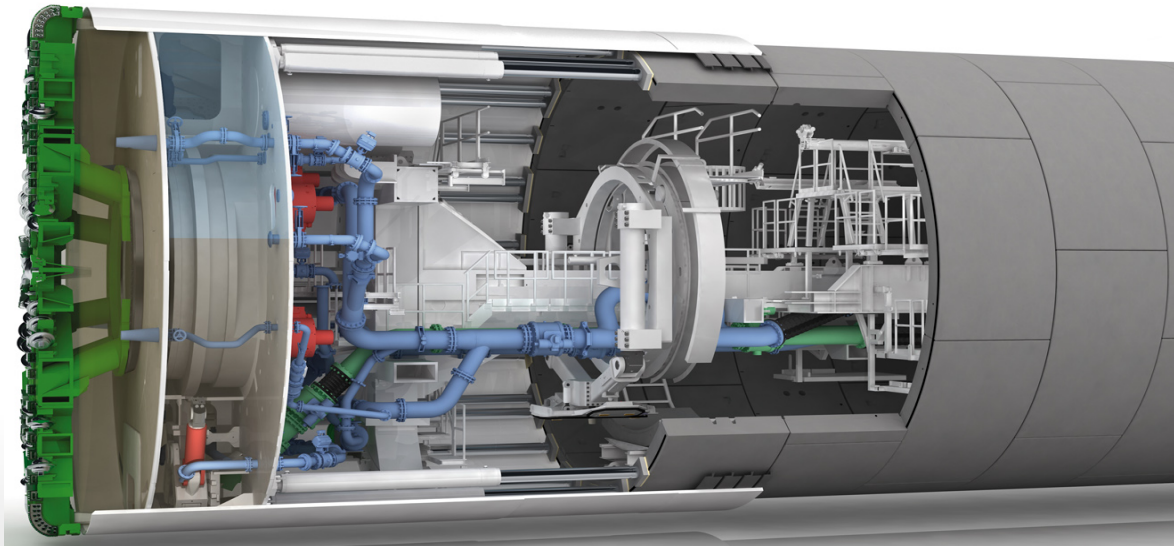
State of the Art

- ▶ Large Diameter up to 19m
- ▶ Max 100MNm Torque
- ▶ Max. 200Mn Thrust
- ▶ Long Distances (Survivability)
- ▶ High Temperatures
- ▶ High pressures (max. 17bar)
- ▶ Saturation Diving Maintenance
- ▶ Atmospheric Lock Tools
- ▶ Geophysical Advance Exploration
- ▶ Sensor Controlled Cutting
- ▶ Wear and Abrasion Monitoring and Resistance
- ▶ Variable Operation Modes



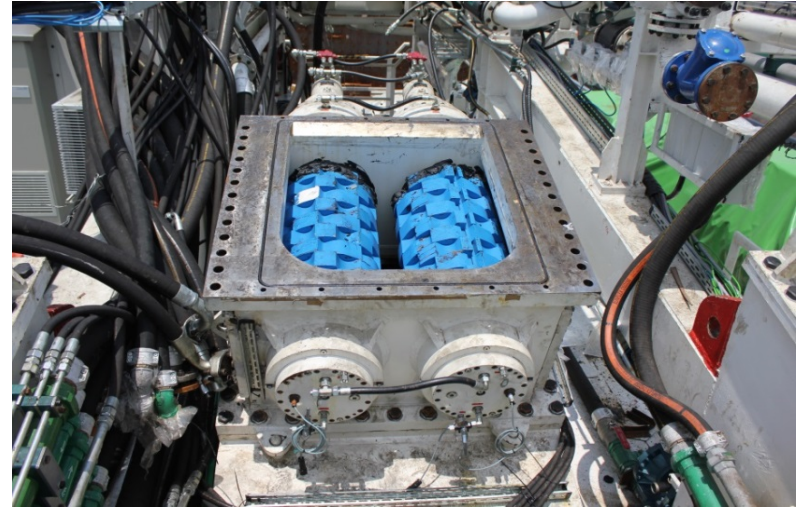
Concurrent Excavation and Lining Construction

- ▶ Permanent Protection for Personnell
- ▶ Lining with Additive Manufacturing Type Layers (Shotcrete, etc)
- ▶ Prefabricated Lining Assembly (Concrete / Steel Segments)
- ▶ Low gravity leads to reduced lining requirements

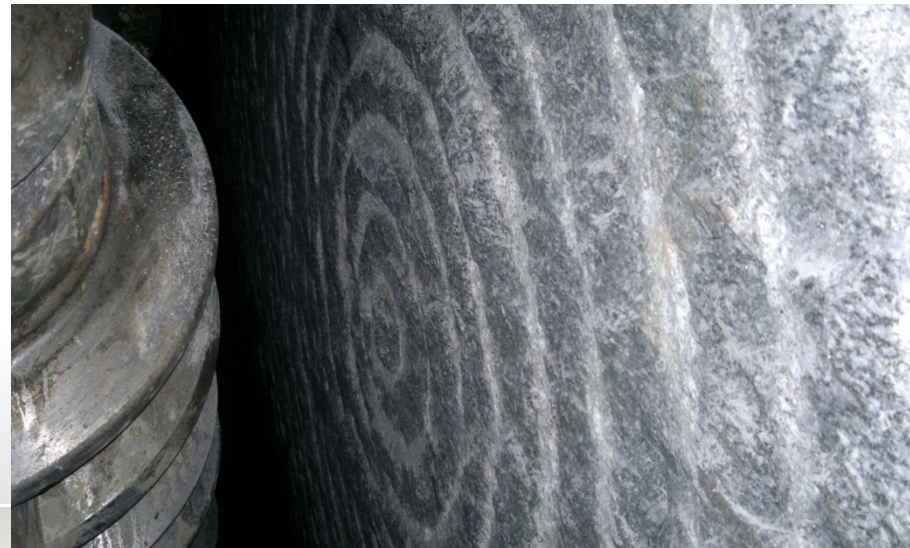


Integrated Material Handling and Processing

- ▶ Understanding of performance and wear of material handling and processing systems
- ▶ Rock crushing without gravity is challenging!
- ▶ Limited analytical design methods mean that extensive testing is required

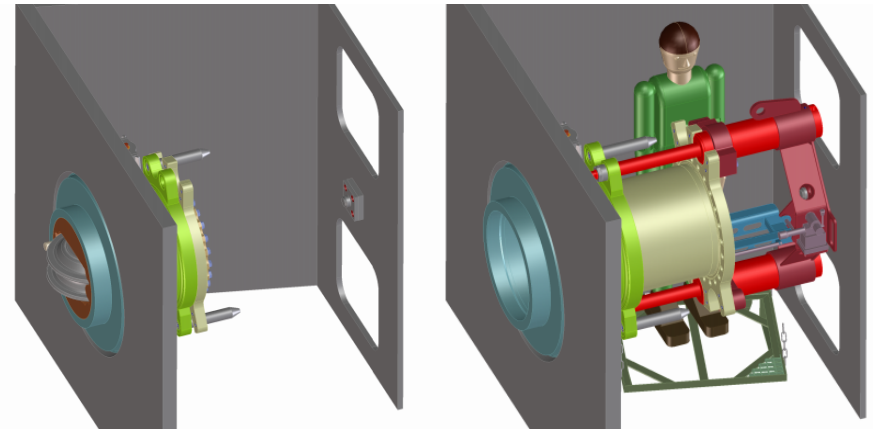
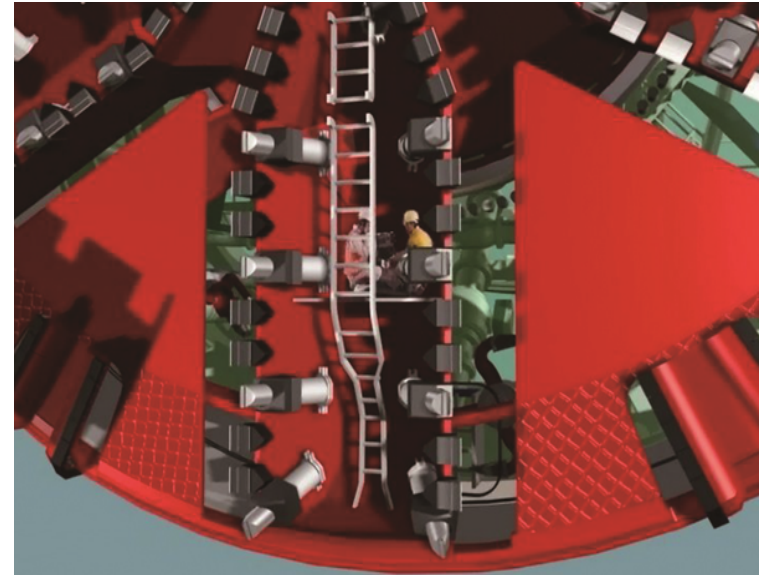


Mechanical Excavation of any Geology



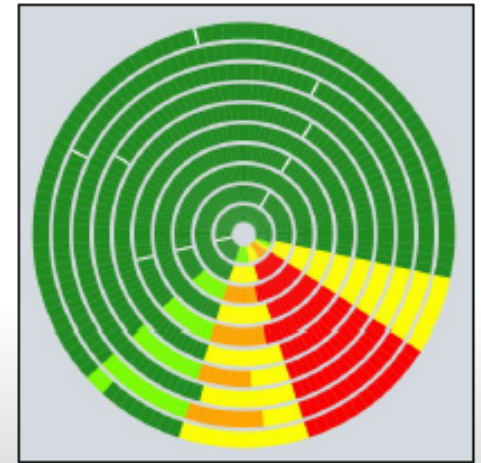
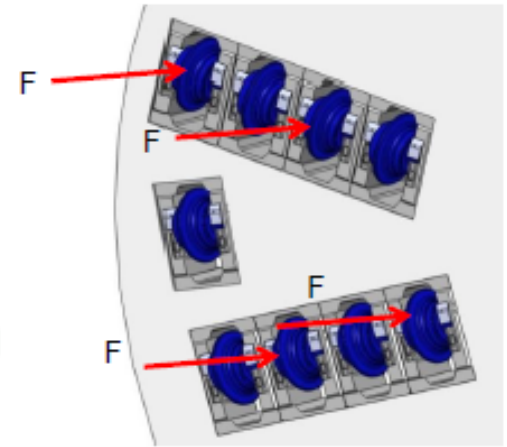
Atmospheric / Robotic Toolchange

- ▶ Airlock housed tools
- ▶ Tool mounting adapted to robotic exchangeability
- ▶ Reduced operator exposure
- ▶ Wear / deformation tolerant design

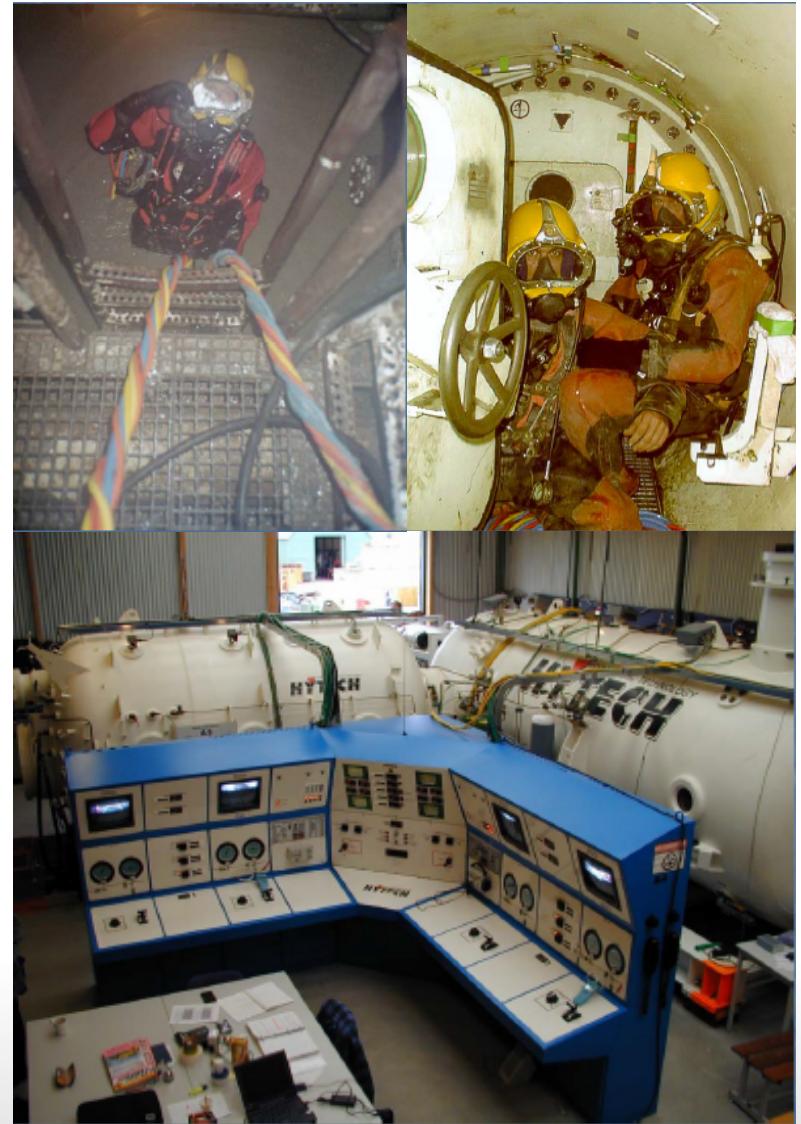
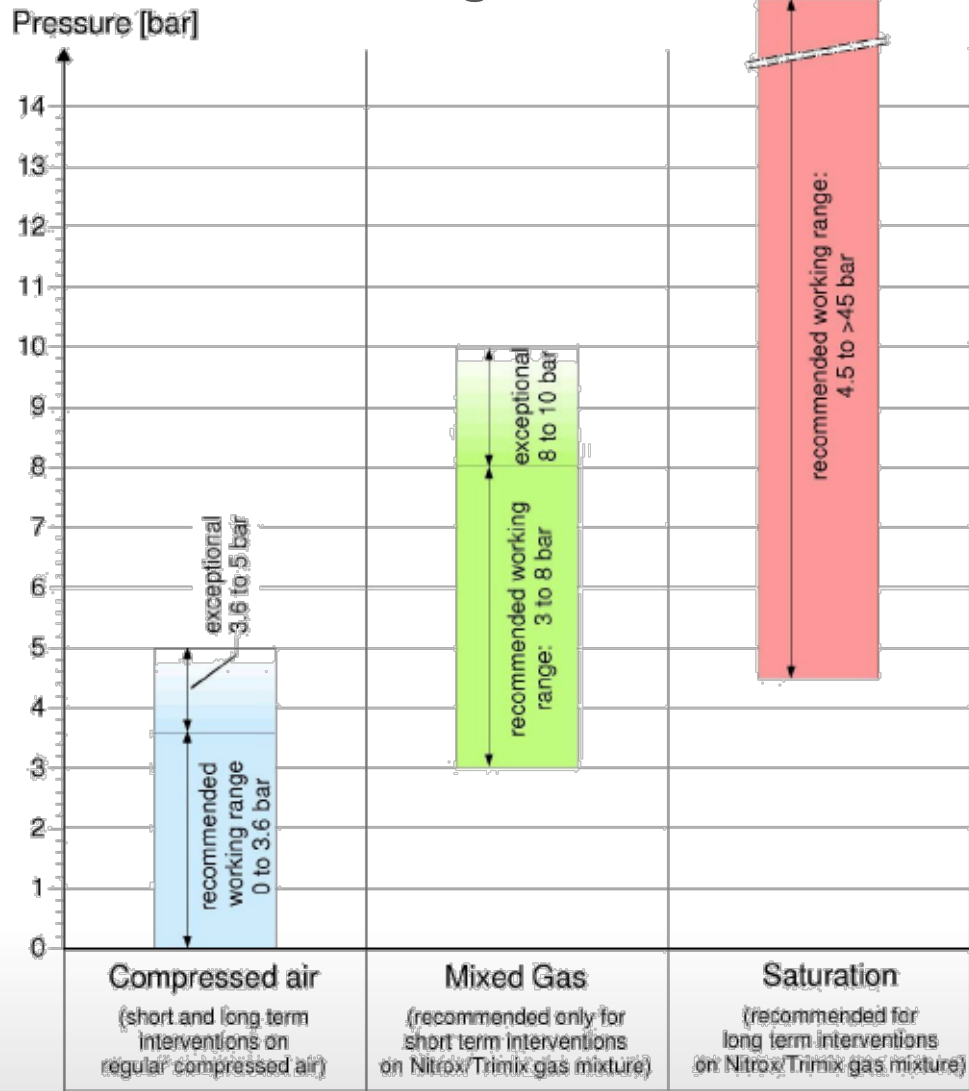


Sensors in Cutting

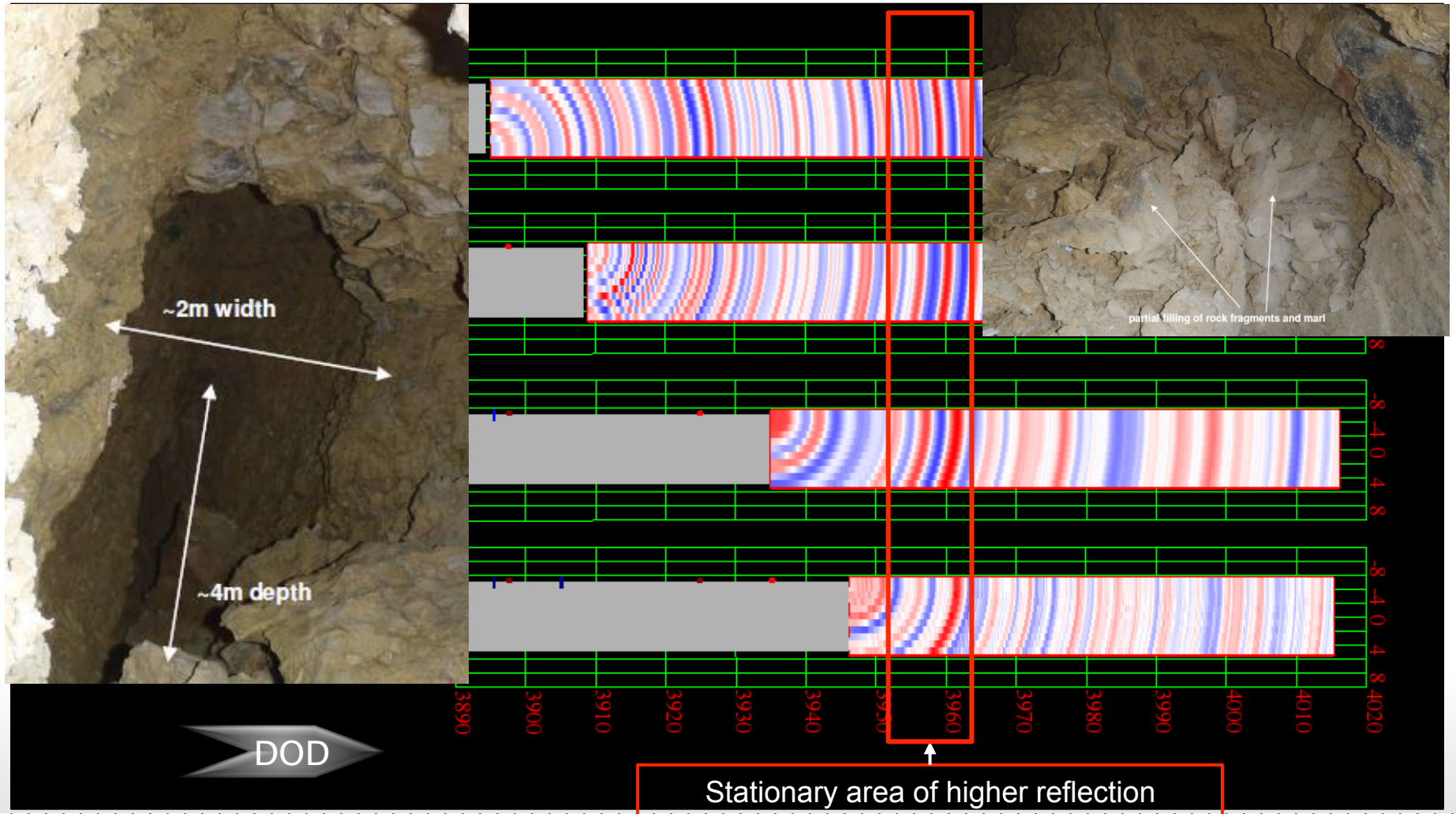
- ▶ Real Time Monitoring of key Data:
 - ▶ Rotation
 - ▶ Load
 - ▶ Wear



Saturation Diving Maintenance



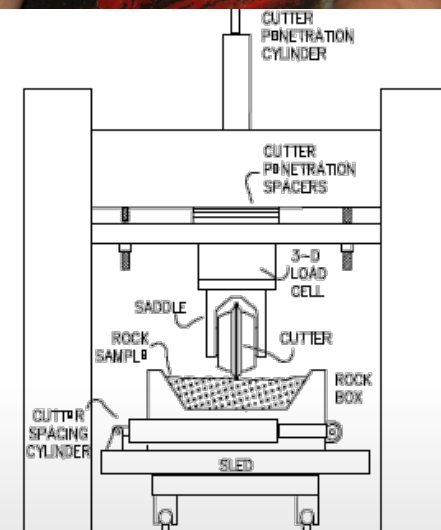
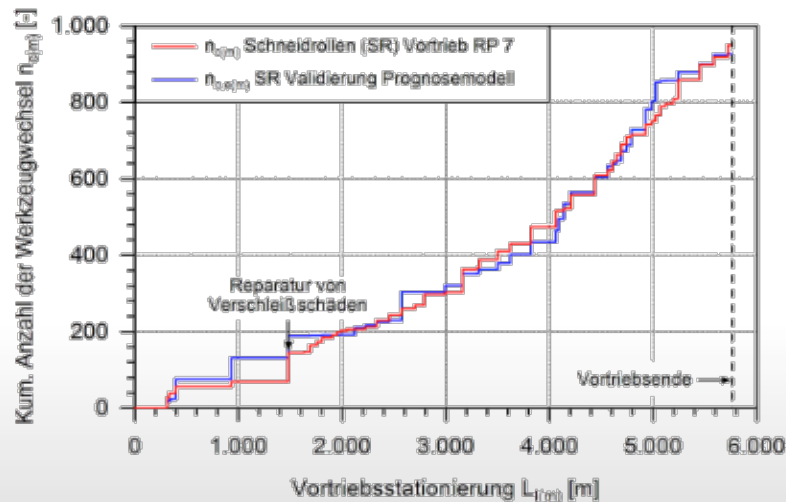
Geophysical Exploration (Cavities, Rocks, Fracture Zone)



Empirical Wear Models for Specific Applications

Dependency of radial cutter ring wear:

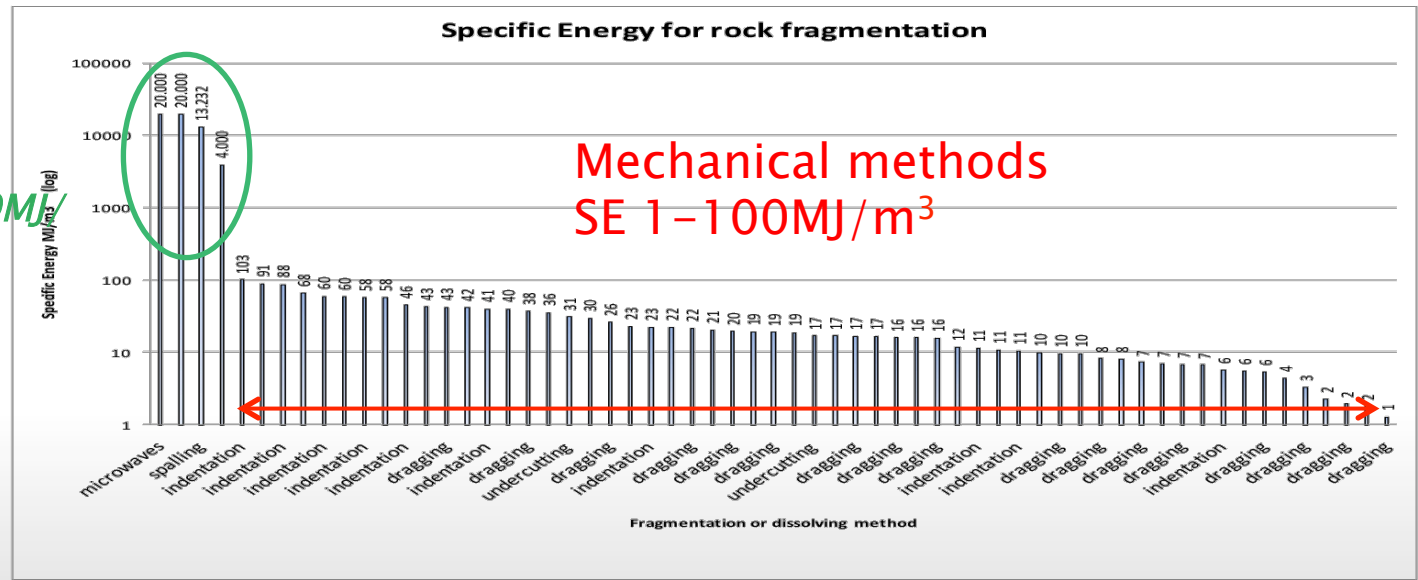
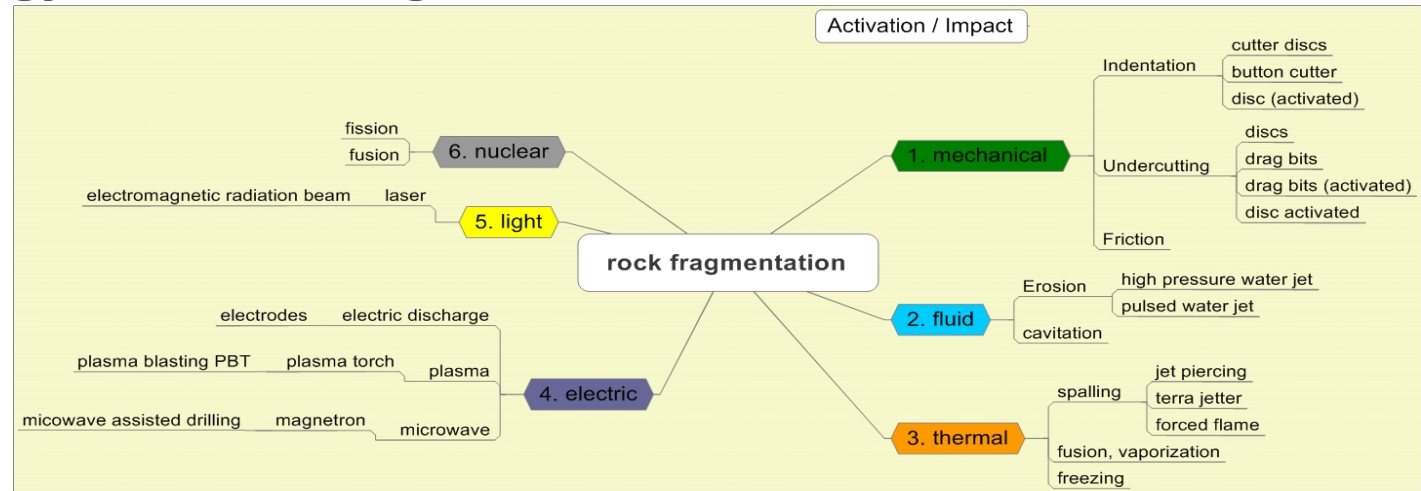
- Radial wear of the cutter ring is a linear function of the rolling distance.
- Radial wear of the cutter ring is directly proportional to rock abrasivity.
- Example of radial wear measurements:



Towards Extraterrestrial Excavation Tools

- ▶ Boundaries set by mass, force, energy, power limitations
- ▶ Manage wear, tool exchanges, reliability, mixed geology conditions
- ▶ Adapt conventional technology to extreme conditions (tribology, dust, sealings, actuators etc.)
- ▶ Evaluate „exotic“ technologies with little experience on earth
- ▶ Transfer of specialized technology into flexible, platform independent tools

Specific Energy for Rock Fragmentation



Specific Energy by Mpa (for mechanical methods)

Specific Energy per MPa

To be able to compare the SE is divided by the rock strength.

$$\sigma_{equ} = \sqrt[3]{UCS^2 BTS}$$

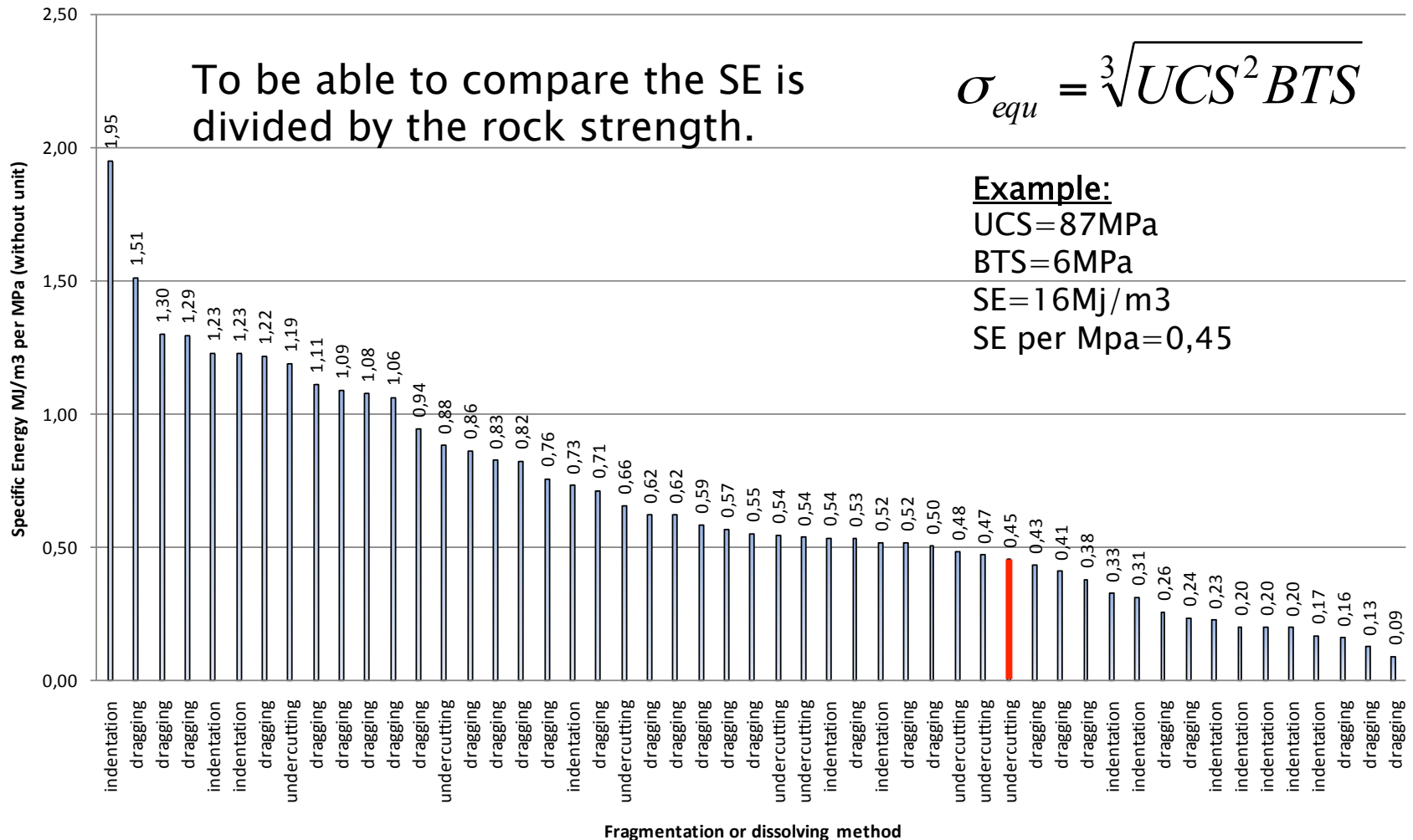
Example:

UCS=87MPa

BTS=6MPa

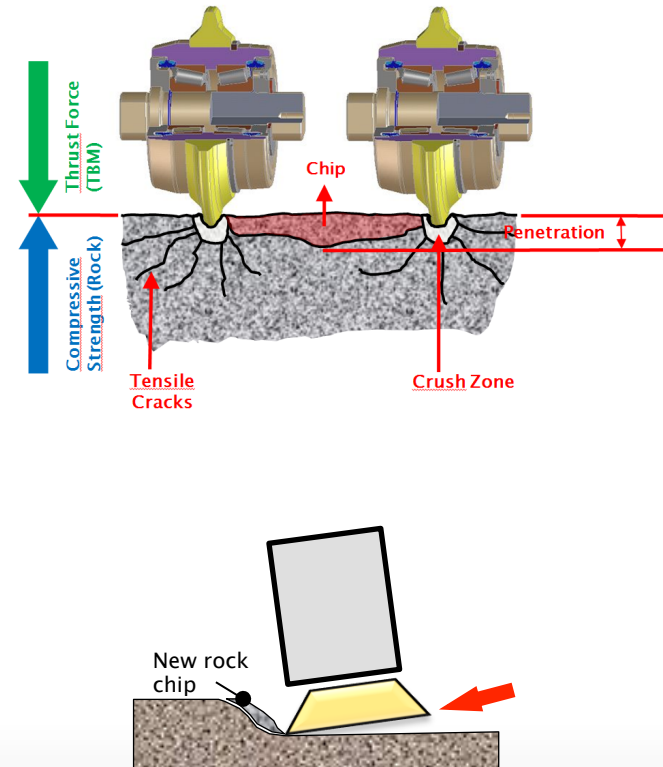
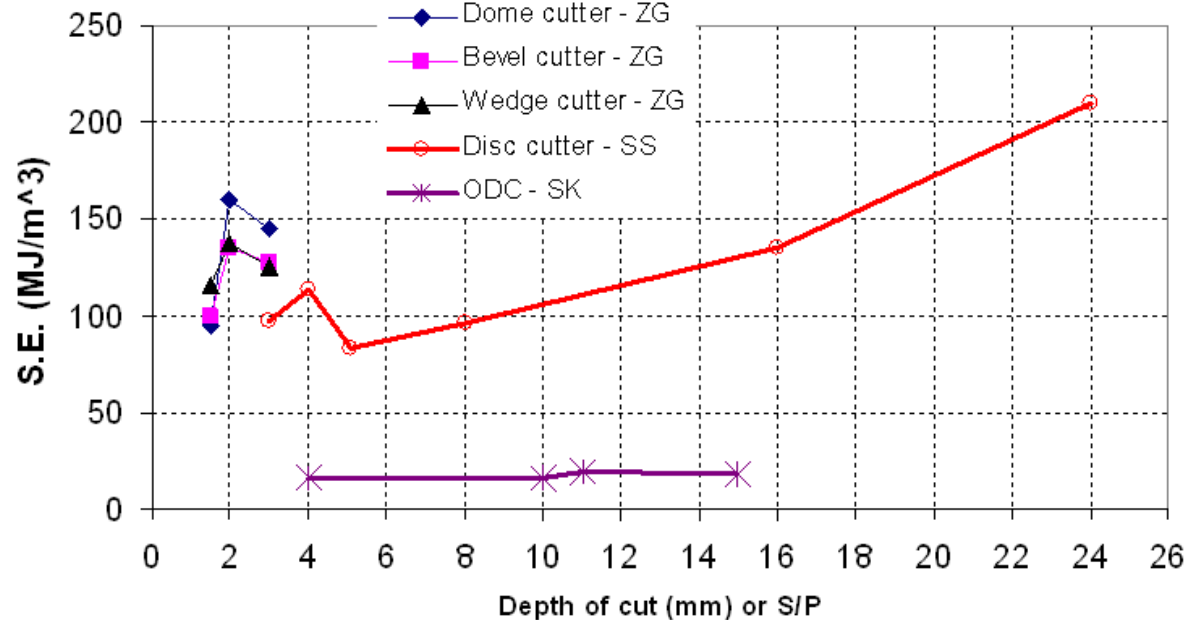
SE=16Mj/m³

SE per Mpa=0,45

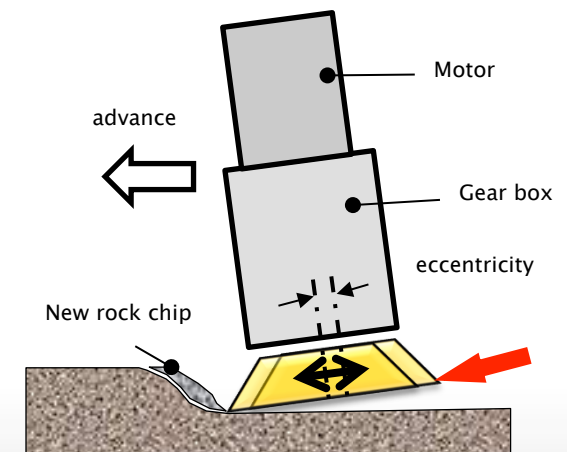
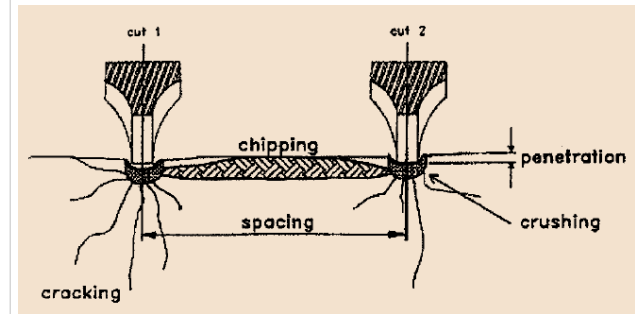
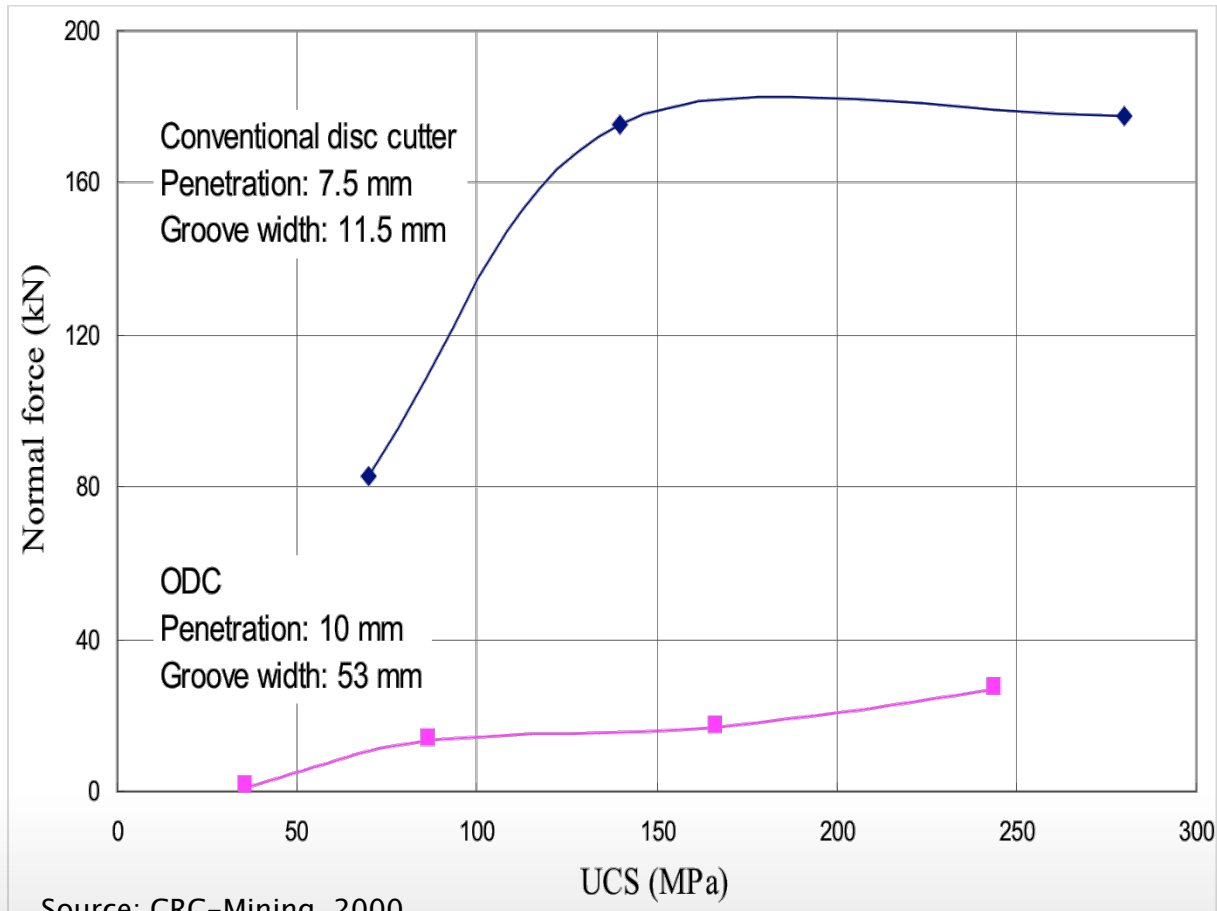


Energy Reduction Conventional vs. Activated Undercutting

Comparison of S.E. (conventional vs ODC)

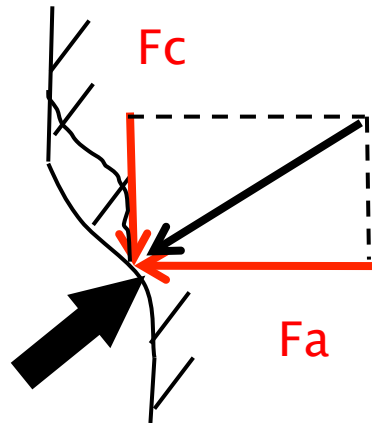


Force Reduction Conventional vs. Activated Undercutting

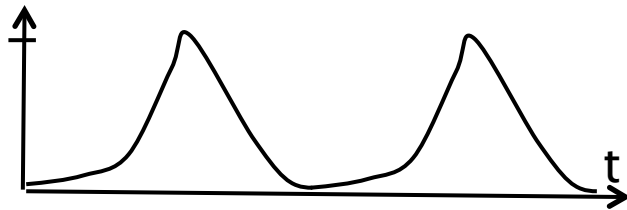


Lower Loads on the Machine

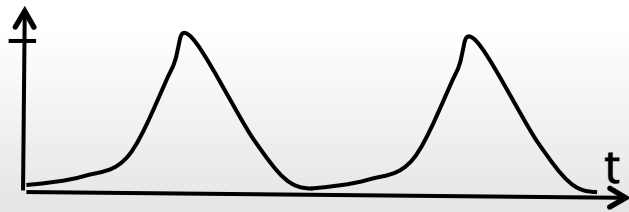
static cutting



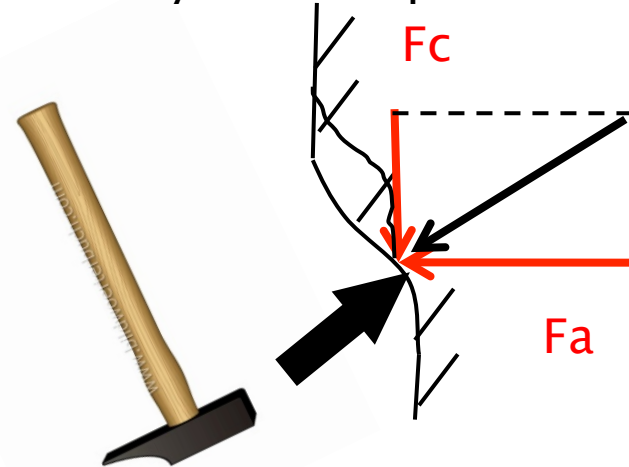
Force on the rock



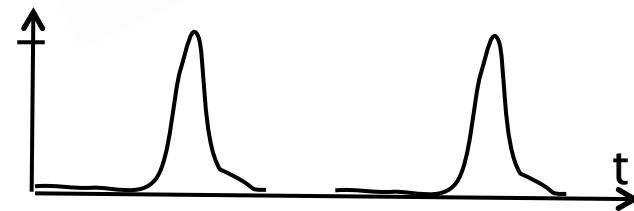
Load on the machine



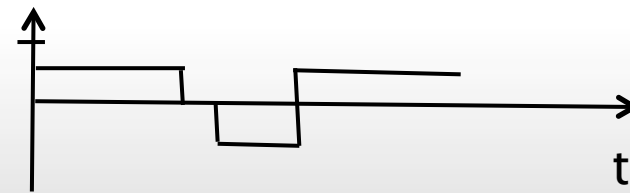
Dynamic impacts



Force on the rock



Load on the machine

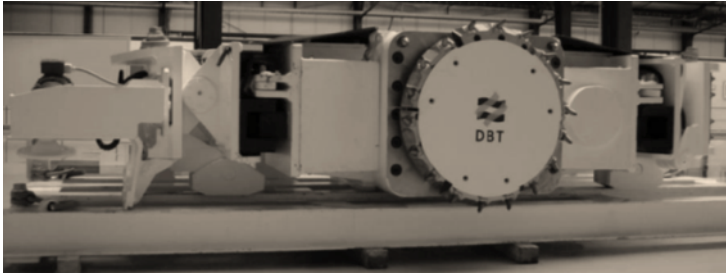


State of The Art Undercutting



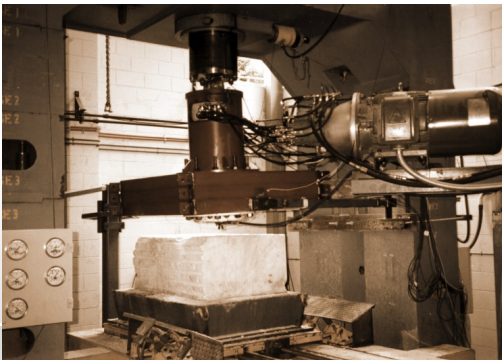
Wirth
Field tests

Discs
Undercutting
PASSIV



Bucyrus (DBT)
Field tests

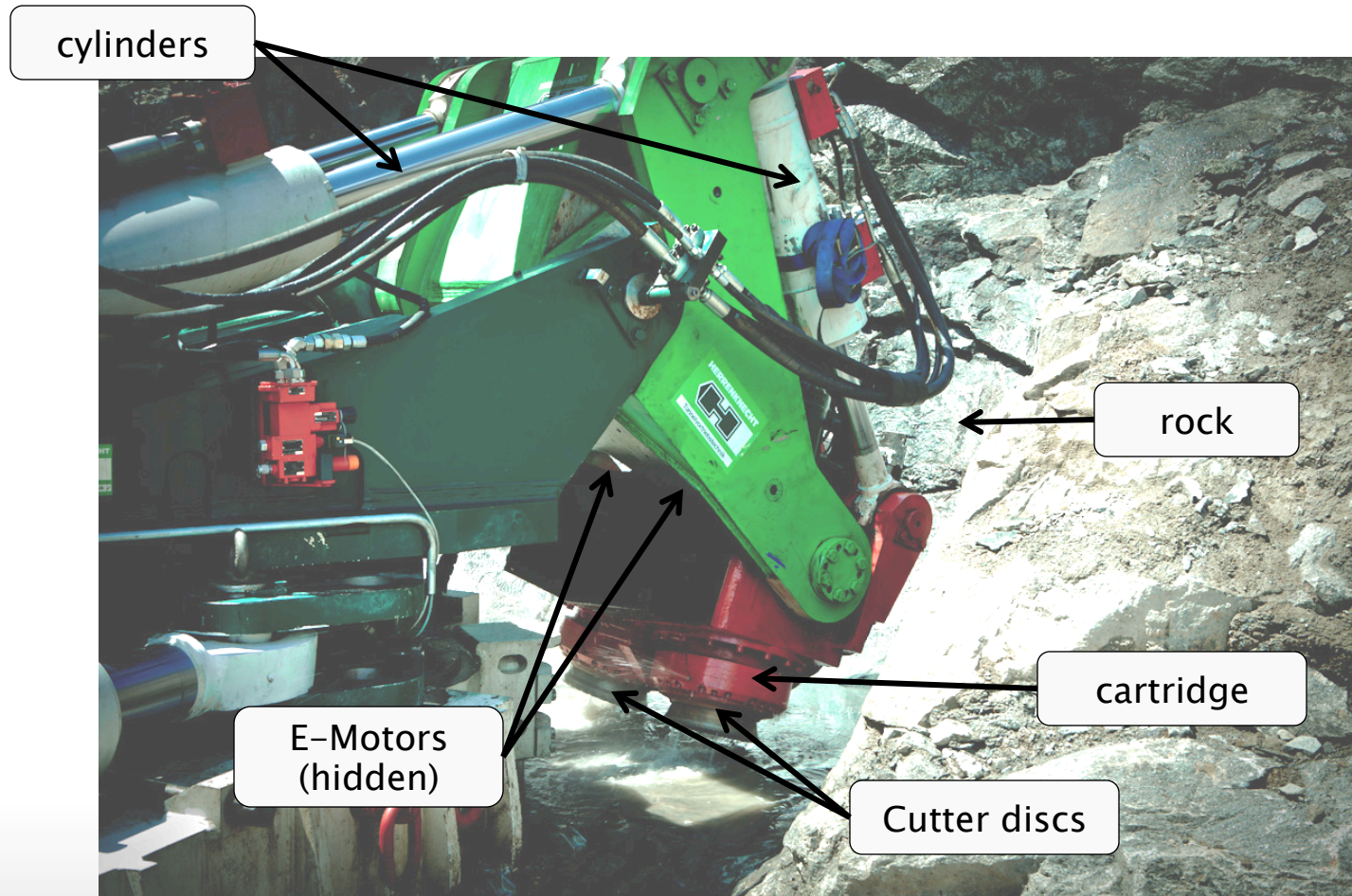
Bits
Undercutting
ACTIVATED



CRC-Mining
Labor tests
+
Field tests

Discs
Undercutting
ACTIVATED

Oscillating Disc Cutter Prototype



Possible Application

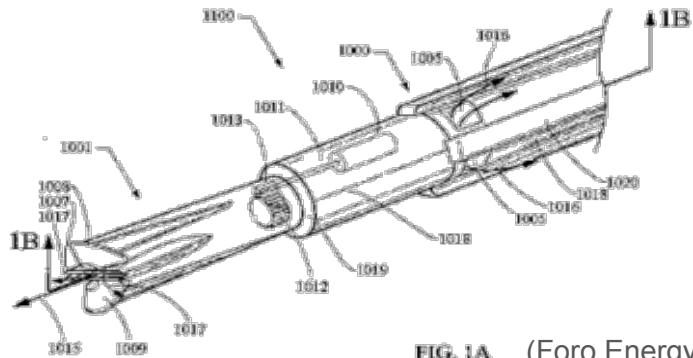


FIG. 1A (Foro Energy)

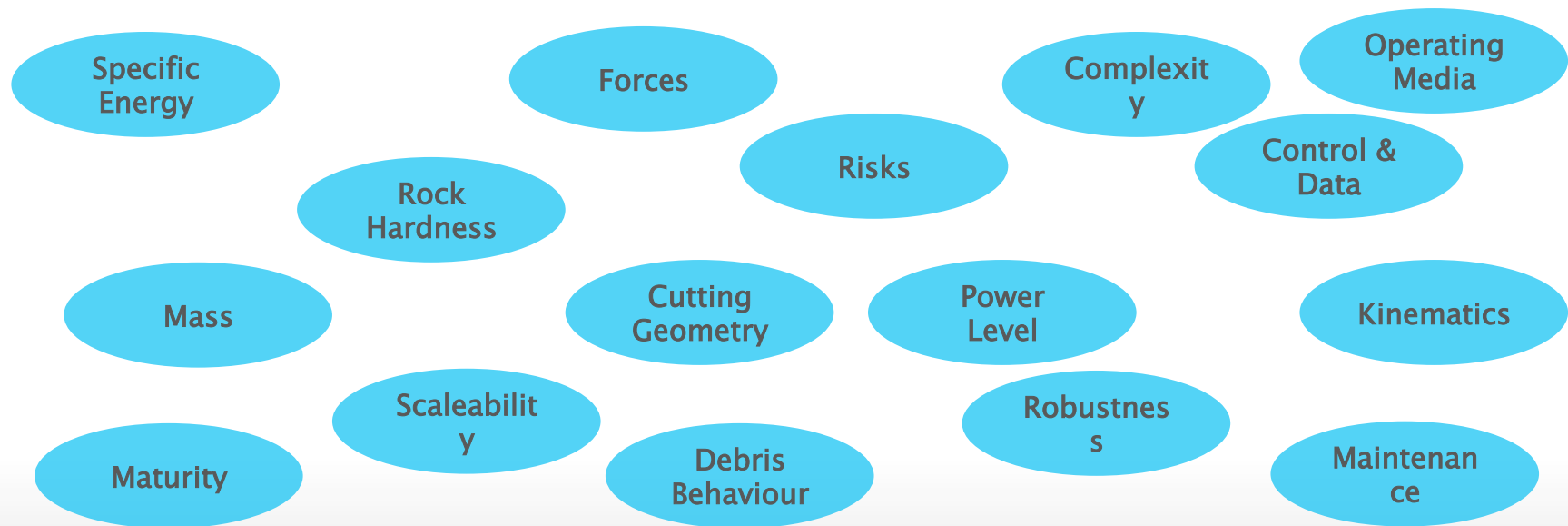
- Platform independent tool with scaleable operation principle



(Nasa-Lance)

Outlook

- ▶ Transfer of wear and failure models from mining & construction to soil collection rovers
- ▶ Development of requirement framework for practical cutting technology which is matched to space mechanism capabilities



Thank You

