

EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS OF MODULAR DRUM
CONVEYOR AND SCREW CONVEYOR FOR
HORIZONTAL, INCLINED AND VERTICAL REGOLITH
TRANSPORT

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50 Years of Bulk Solid Heritage

**Excavate &
Collect**

**Haul &
Transport**

**Convey &
Feed**

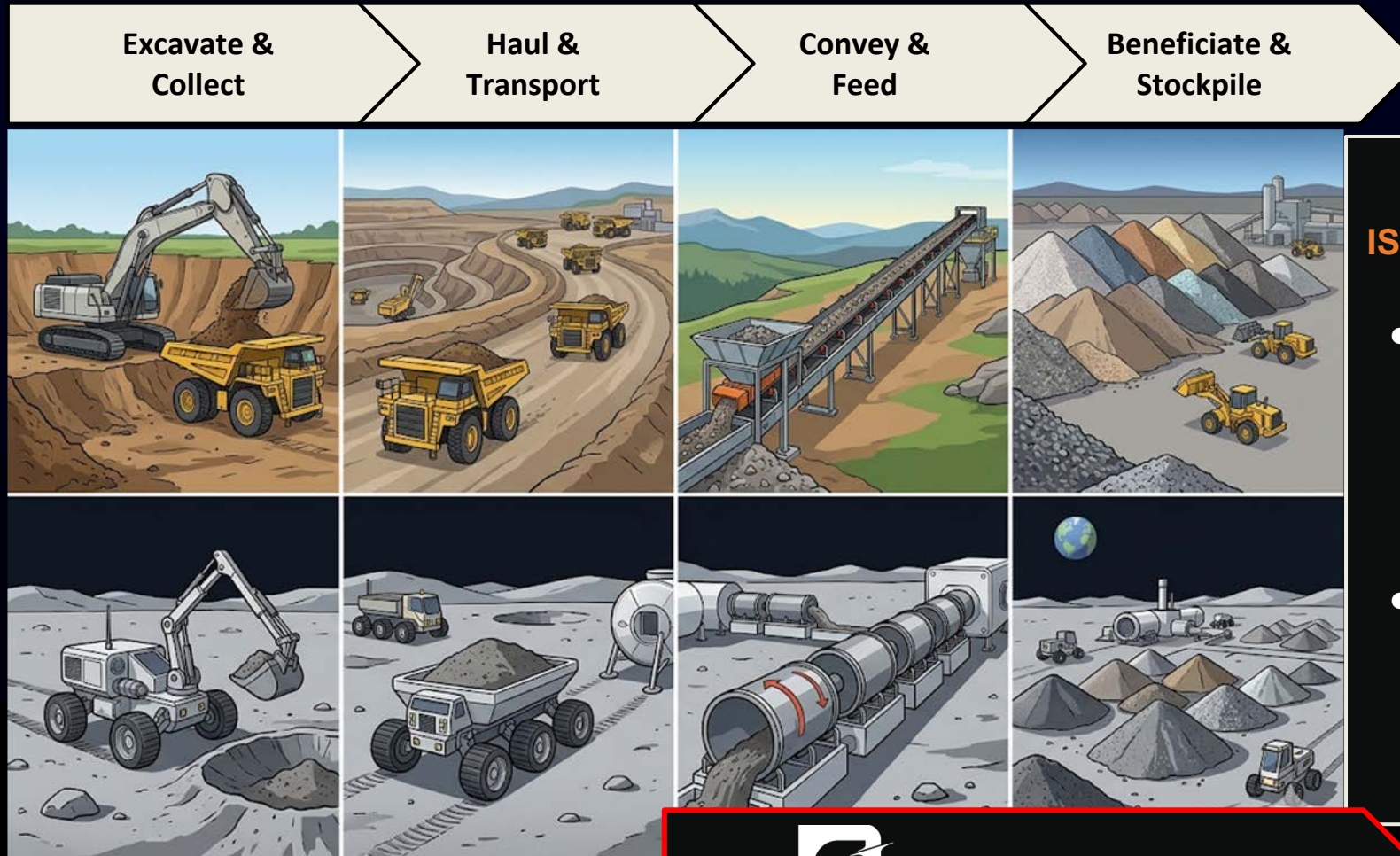
**Beneficiate &
Stockpile**



Single Source at Designing & Manufacturing



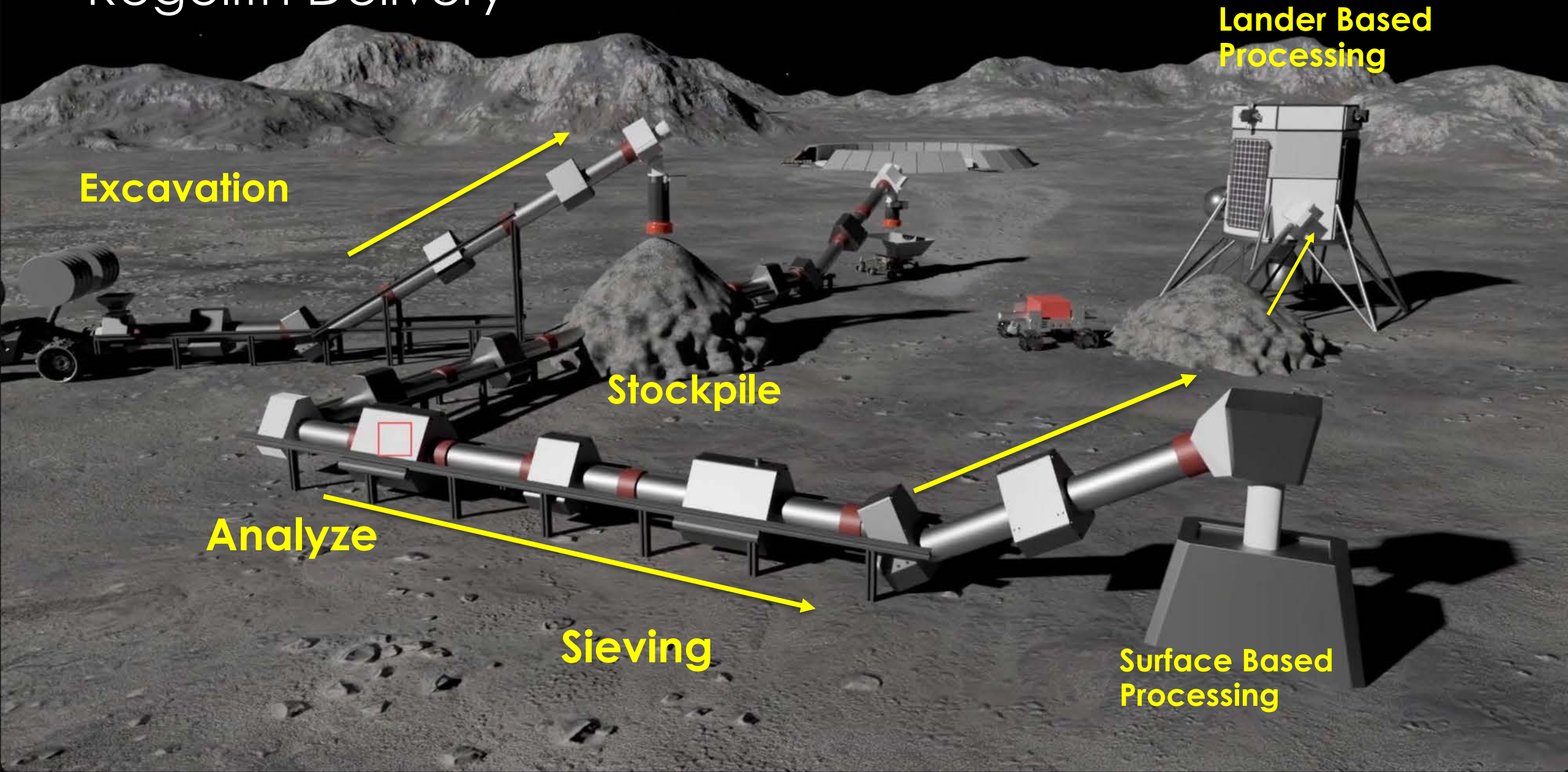
Key activities required for an emergent ISRU sector



ISRU Specific Challenges:

- **Regolith:**
 - Abrasive Nature of Regolith
 - Temperature Extremes
 - Dust Emission
 - Static Electricity
- **Lunar Environment:**
 - Distance
 - Vacuum
 - Access to Energy

Regolith Delivery



Enabling Infrastructure for the ISRU Value Chain

We enable ISRU operations and bring the whole ecosystem together by **providing the regolith handling infrastructure**

Providing essential infrastructure for ISRU through the **patented Modular Drum Conveyor (MDC) system**, a modular approach that supports the full ISRU chain.

- **Excavation**
- **Conveying and Transport**
- **Sieving and Particle Size Separation**
- **Preheating and Thermal Conditioning**
- **Stockpiling and Storage**
- **Multi-Sensor Feeding and Analysis**
- **Thermal Energy Storage for Lunar Night Survival**
- **Processing and Material Preparation**

Existing Conveyors



Belt Conveyor

Pros: Suitable for Long Distance
Cons: Open to environment, lots of moving parts, static electricity



Bucket Elevator

Pros: Suitable for vertical conveying
Cons: Not for horizontal conveying, lots of moving parts



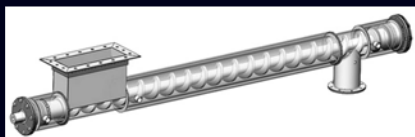
Pneumatic Transport

Pros: Contained conveying
Cons: Needs air/gas for conveying, abrasion in pipeline



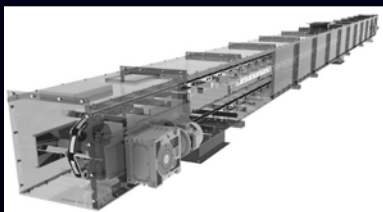
Vibrating Feeder

Pros: Simple design, for short distances
Cons: Abrasion, open to environment



Auger/Screw Conveyor

Pros: Suitable for short distances
Cons: Abrasion and flexibility problems



Chain Conveyor

Pros: Contained conveying
Cons: Heavy construction, static electricity, abrasion



Pipe Conveyor

Pros: Contained conveying
Cons: Heavy construction, static electricity

Challenge	Auger	Robot Trucks	Belt Conveyor	Pipe Conveyor	Vibrating Feeder	Bucket Elevator	Chain Conveyor	Pneumatic Transport
Low Gravity	●●●	●●●	●●○	●●●	●●○	●●○	●●●	●●●
Changing Route Direction	●●○	●●●	●●○	●●●	●●○	○○○	●○○	●●●
Vacuum Environment	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●●●	●○○*
Extreme Temperatures	●●○	●●○	●○○	●○○	●●○	●●○	●●○	●●○
Abrasion	○○○	●●●	●●○	●●○	●○○	●○○	○○○	○○○
Efficiency (kW/kg)	○○○	●○○	●○○	●○○	●●○	●○○	○○○	○○○
Launch Weight Limitations	●●○	●●○	○○○	○○○	●●○	○○○	○○○	●●○
Dust Containment	●●●	●○○	○○○	●●●	●●○	●○○	●●○	●●●
Static Electricity	●●○	●●○	○○○	○○○	●●○	●●○	●○○	●○○
Reliability	●○○	●●●	●○○	●○○	●●●	●○○	○○○	●●●
Reconfiguration for New Routes	●○○	●●●	●○○	○○○	●○○	○○○	○○○	●●○
InSitu Production of Parts	●○○	○○○	○○○	○○○	○○○	○○○	○○○	●○○
Multiple Inlets/Outlets	●●○	●●●	●○○	○○○	●○○	○○○	●○○	●●○

Screw Conveyors - not designed for Regolith

Lunar Regolith Transport: Conveyor Types:

◆ Required Properties

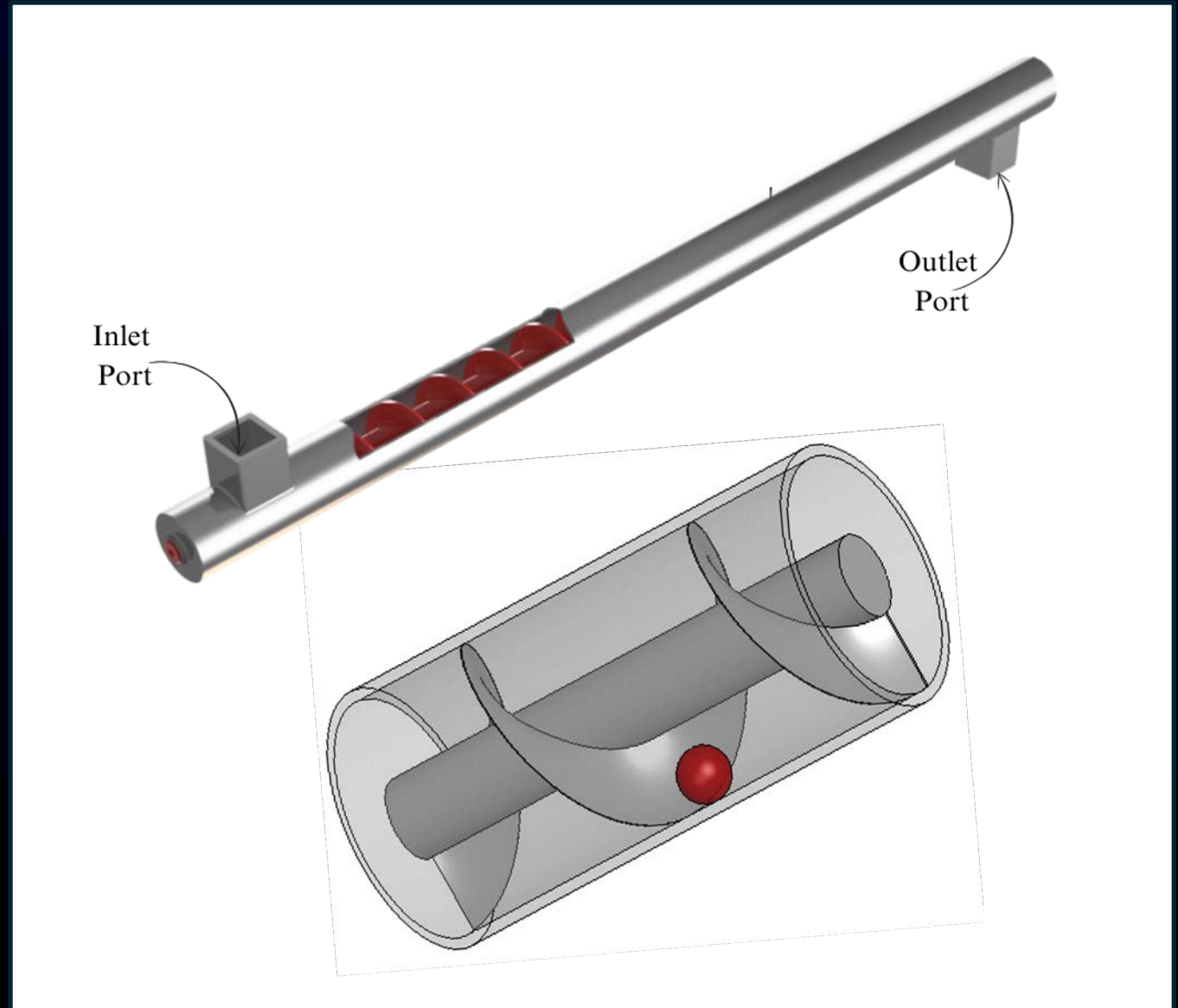
- simple mechanics, few parts
- resistance to abrasive regolith
- low-maintenance
- dust mitigation

◆ Screw Conveyors

- Simple but problematic:
 - Tube-screw gap = jamming risk
 - Regolith abrasion causes wear

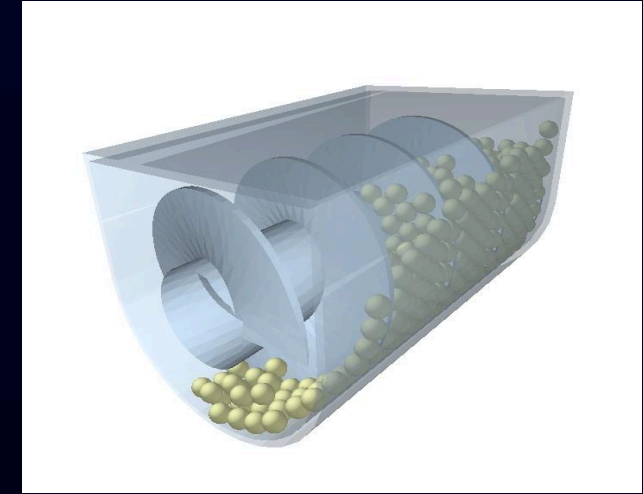
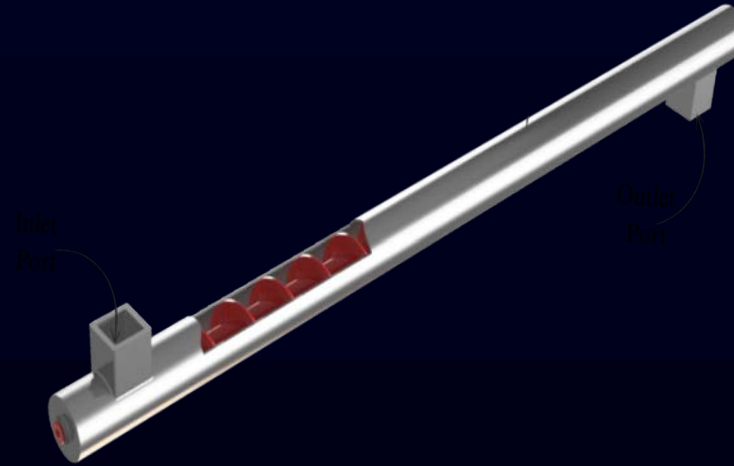
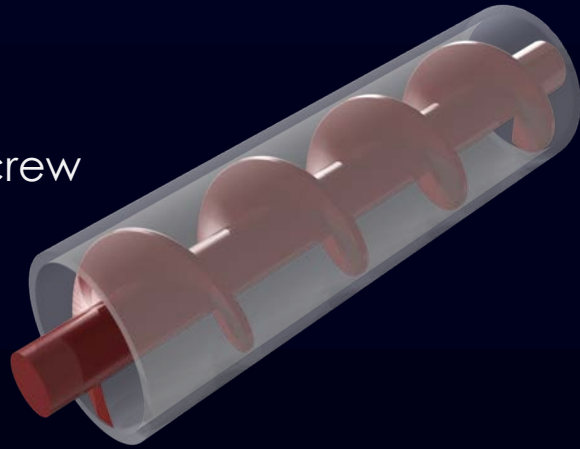
◆ What's Needed

- Clogging free auger design
- Fully enclosed, dust-tight
- Modular and lunar-ready

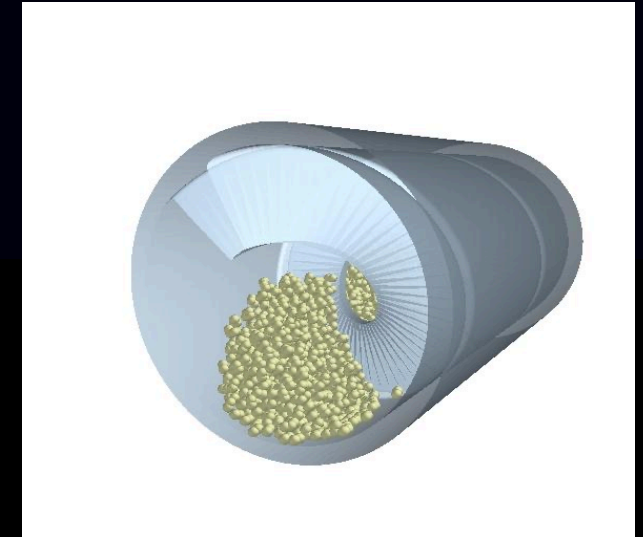
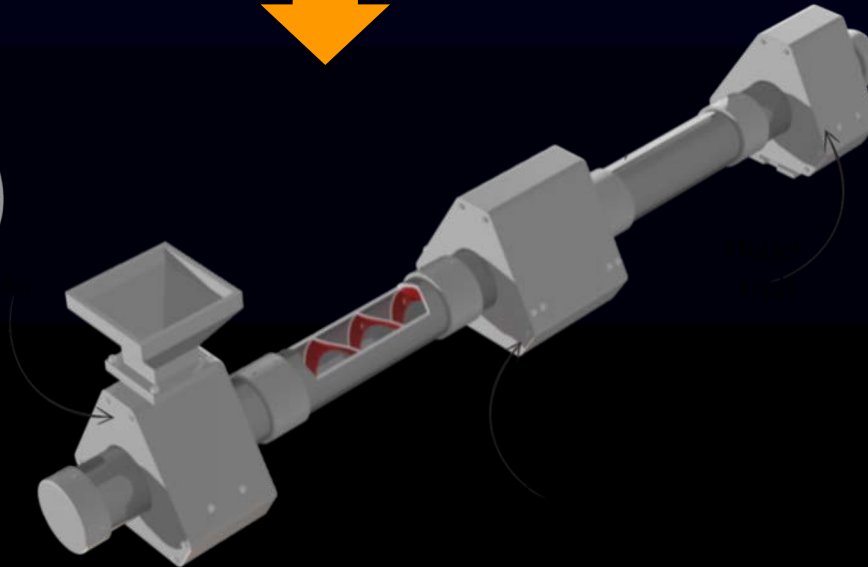
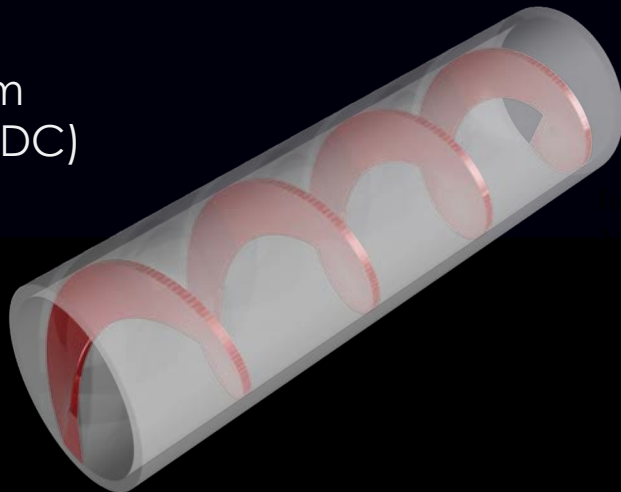


The Solution - Modular Drum Conveyor

Auger / Screw Conveyor



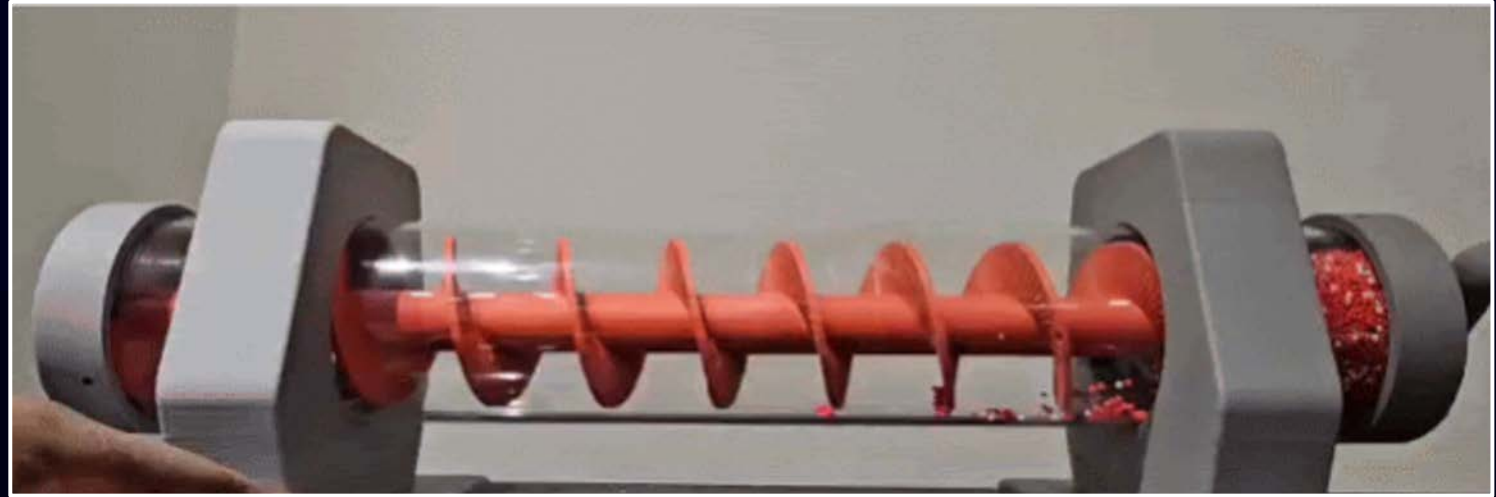
Modular Drum Conveyor (MDC)



MDC versus conventional Screw Conveyor

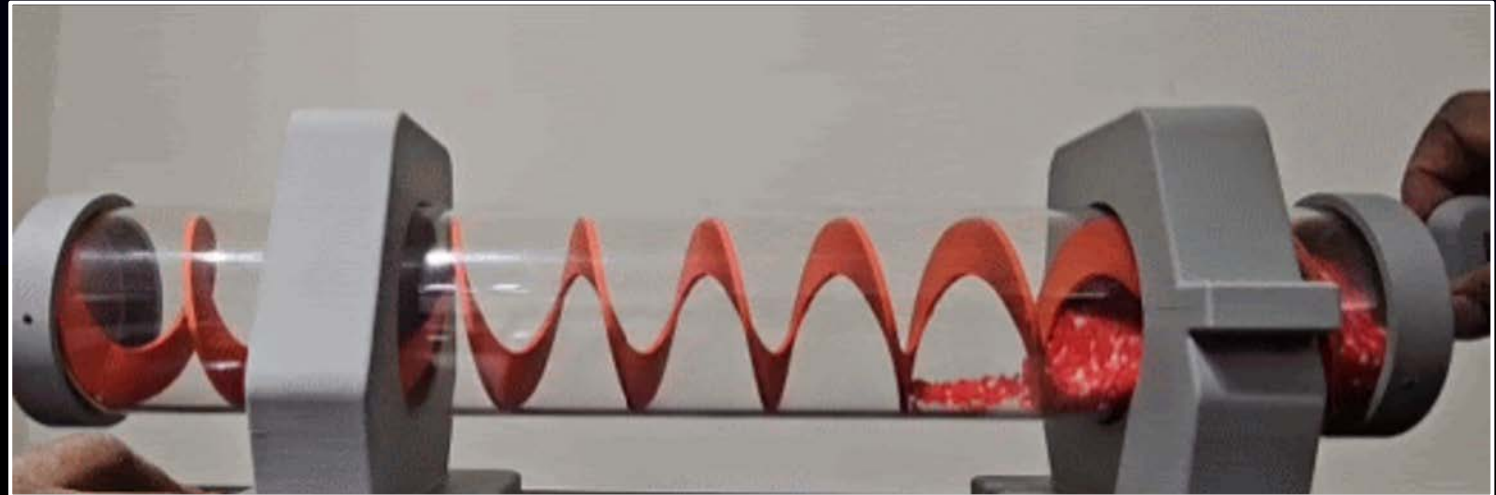
AUGER / SCREW CONVEYORS:

- **Mass Transport:** High-friction linear drag.
- **Wear Profile:** Severe abrasive degradation of flights.
- **Failure Modes:** High risk of "dead-zone" clogging.
- **Maintenance:** Complex bearing & seal requirements.
- **Operational Fit:** Non-optimized for abrasive regolith.



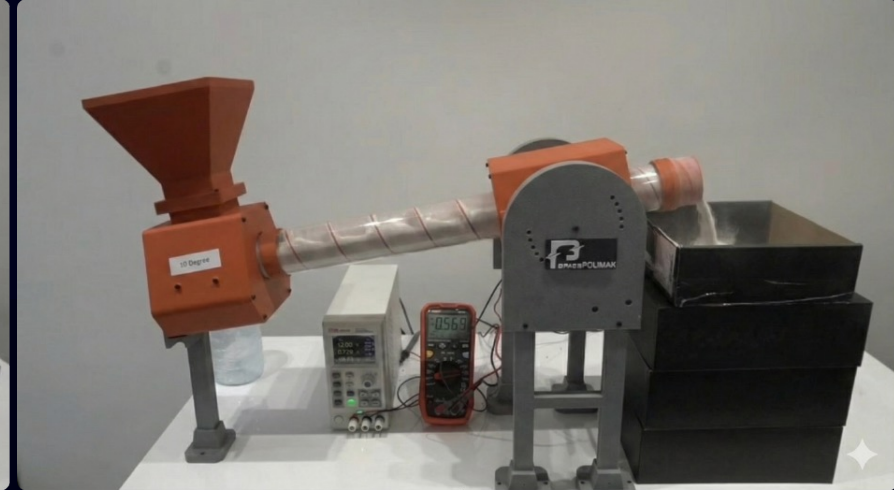
MODULAR DRUM CONVEYOR (MDC):

- **Mass Transport:** Low-friction material "rolling".
- **Wear Profile:** Fused design, no internal abrasion.
- **Failure Modes:** Gapless; prevents jamming & buildup.
- **Process Efficiency:** Concurrent conveying & mixing.
- **Operational Fit:** Purpose-built for lunar ISRU.



Performance Comparison

Operational metrics of the MDC were evaluated directly against the Auger screw conveyor system using a low density material to simulate low gravity environments and quantify transport efficiency.



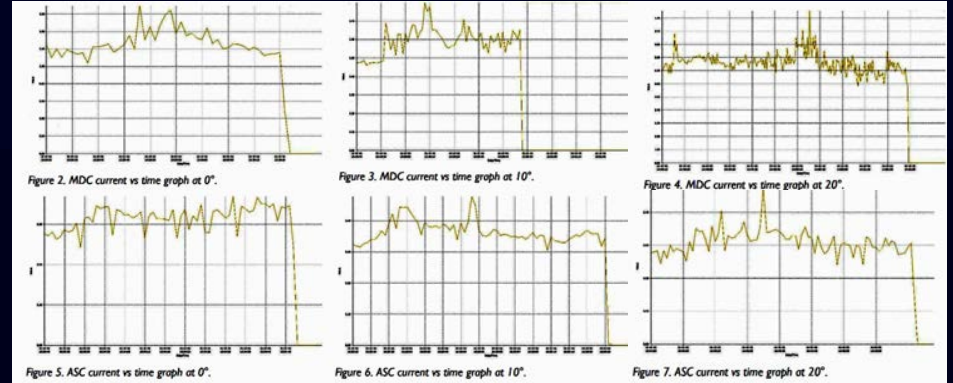
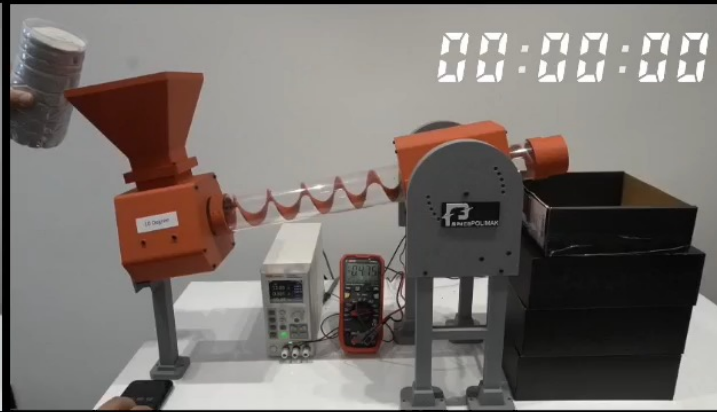
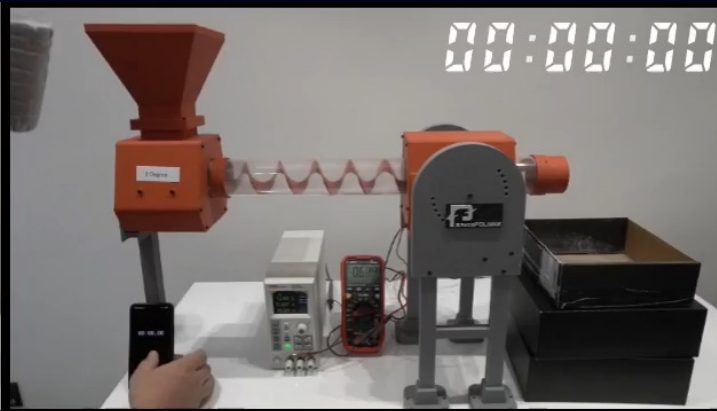
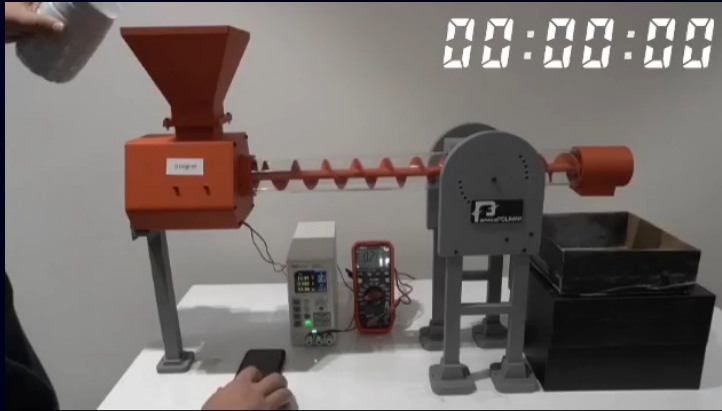
Handled Material: 123 g of Perlite
 Rotational Speed: 100 RPM
 Diameter: 50mm
 Angles: 0°, 10°, 20°



Performance Comparison

Auger Screw Conveyor (ASC)

Modular Drum Conveyor (MDC)

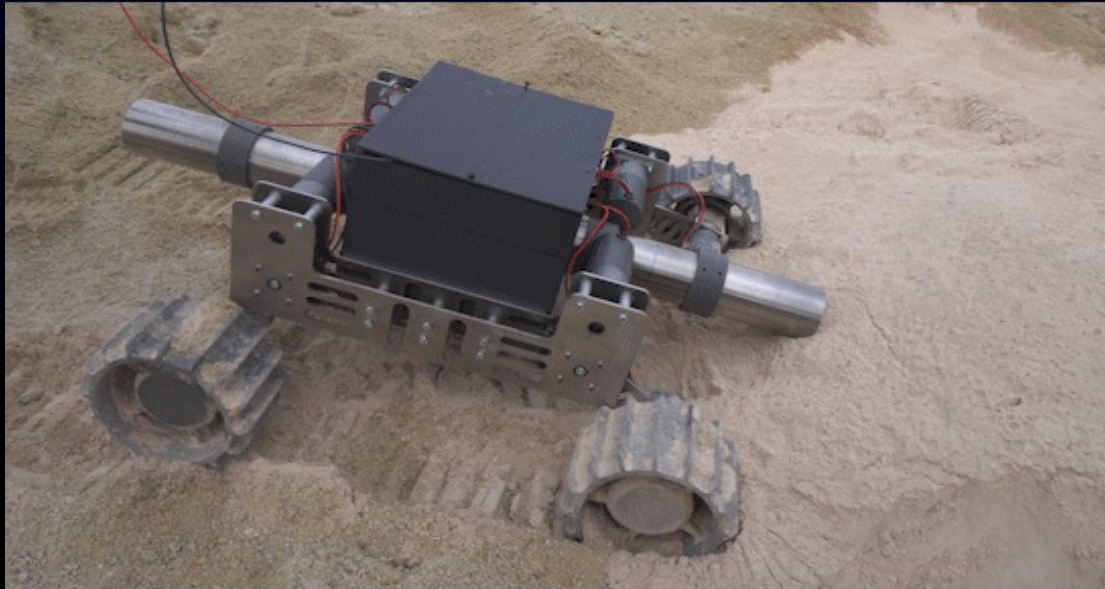
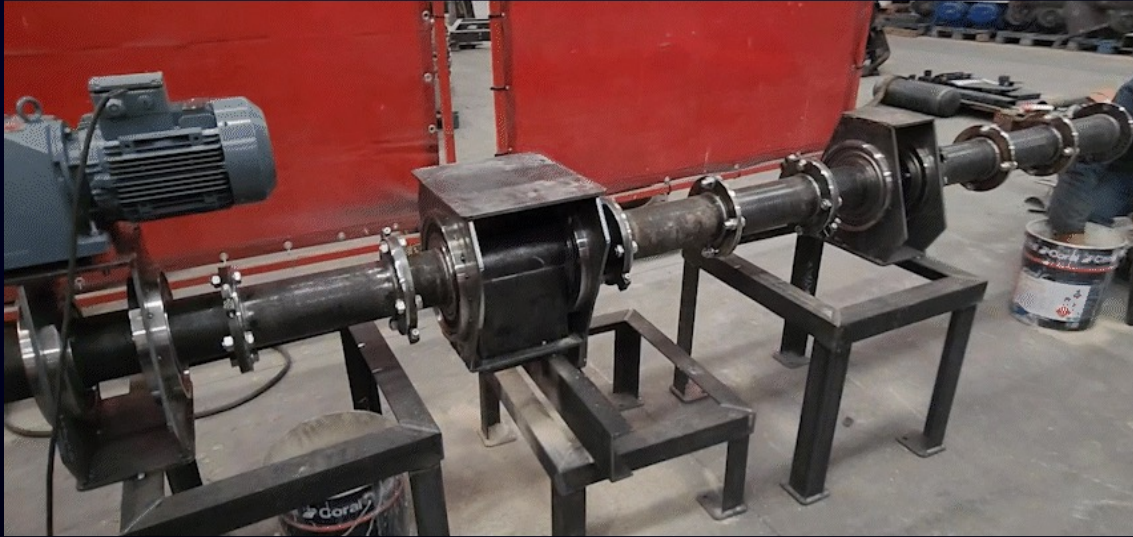


Angle (°)	ASC Time (s)	ASC Throughput (g/s)	MDC Time (s)	MDC Throughput (g/s)
0	58	2.12	28	4.39
10	65	1.89	47	2.62
20	77	1.60	177	0.70

Angle (°)	ASC Current (A)	ASC Power (W)	MDC Current (A)	MDC Power (W)
0	0.30	3.60	0.63	7.56
10	0.38	4.56	0.62	7.44
20	0.32	3.84	0.78	9.36

- The MDC achieved superior horizontal throughput but suffered a steep non-linear decline at higher inclinations.
- The ASC sustained consistent mass flow and minimized energy expenditure across all tested angles.
- Power demands varied by under 15% between loaded and empty states showing that mechanical friction dominates the load.

Other Tests



MDC in ESA & ESRIC Space Resources Challenge

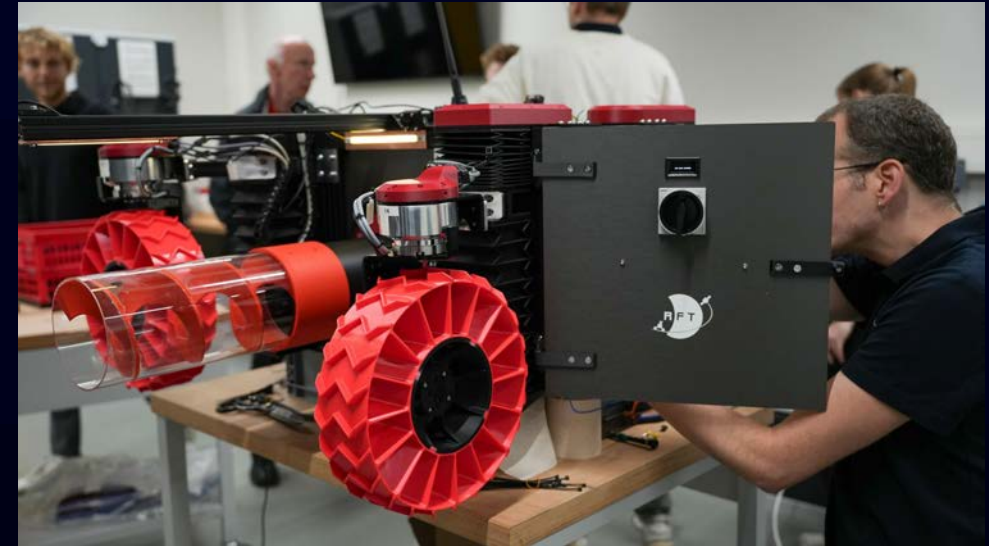


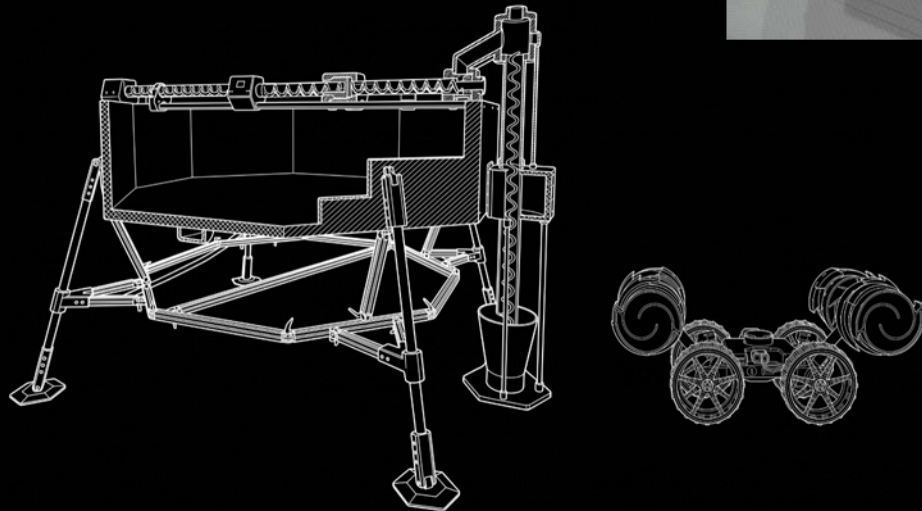
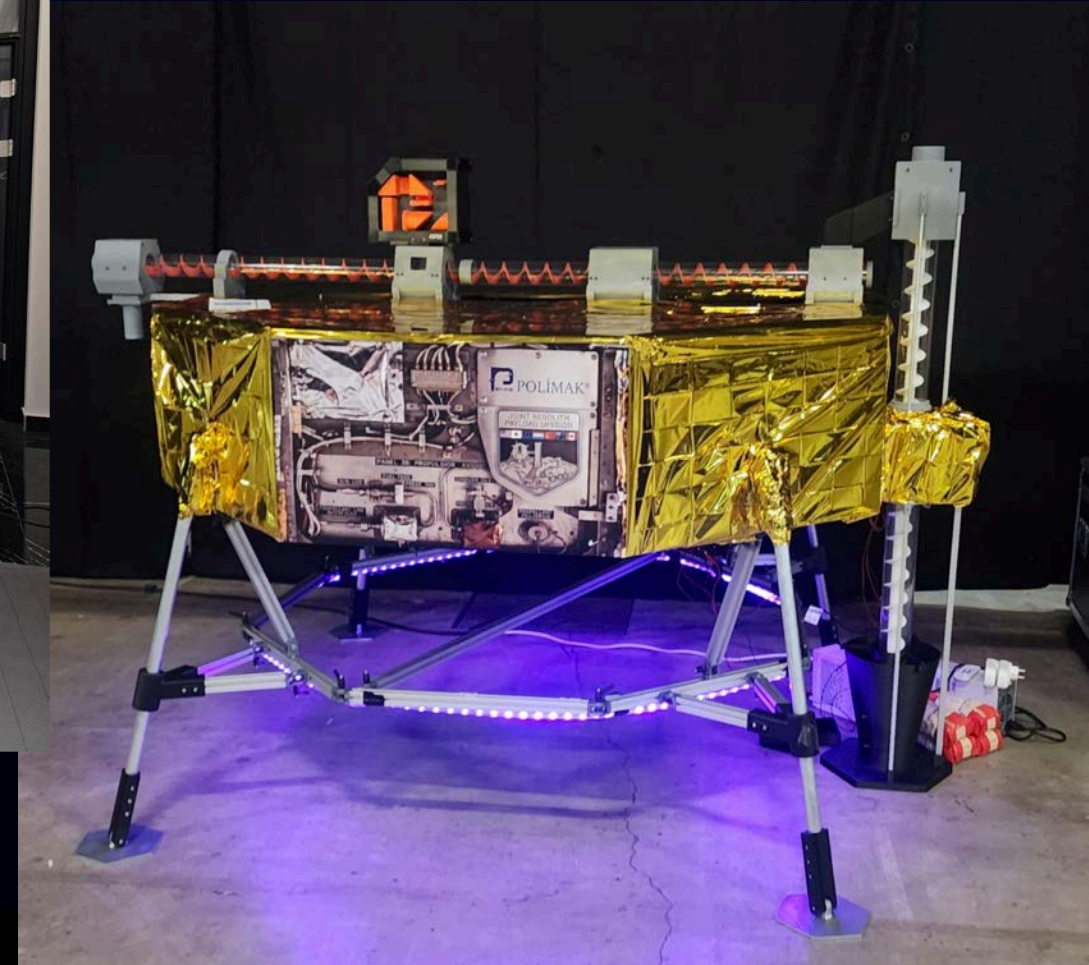
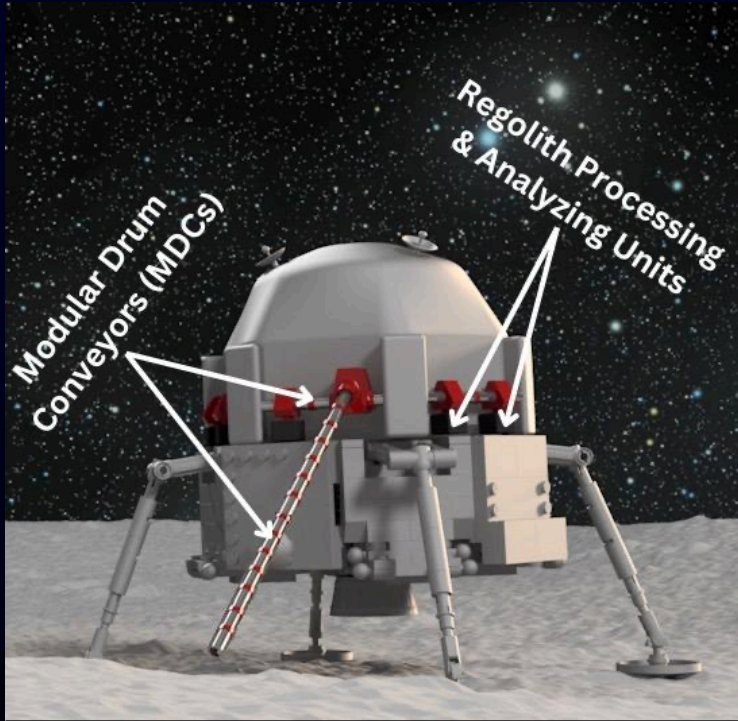
Image Credits: ESA & ESRIC

Vertical MDC

- The Vertical MDC ascends regolith by spinning the outer casing around a fixed screw based on Olds Elevator principles
- Lower scoops guide particles into the rotating tube where centrifugal forces establish a wall boundary layer
- Spinning material meets stationary screw flights to climb upward while forming a dynamic seal against leakage
- Advantages include stable vertical lifting and a continuous feeding capability achieved through a relatively simple mechanism
- Disadvantages involve increased energy draw because the full vertical column must be packed to lift material
- Additional challenges encompass mechanical wear risk alongside potential clogging and low inlet hopper collection efficiency



Regolith Delivery System For Lunar Landers



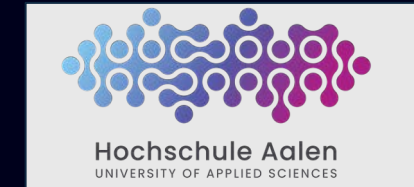
Regolith Delivery System For Lunar Landers



Casting

MDCs made from lunar regolith

Partnership:



Lunar Manufacturing: Casting the MDC from Regolith

- **The Challenge:** Scaling lunar infrastructure requires more hardware than can be economically launched from Earth.
- **The Process:** Regolith simulants are melted at 1350°C–1450°C under vacuum.
 - a. Molten material is cast into reusable graphite molds to form helical segments.
 - b. Thermal stress is relieved via a controlled furnace cooling cycle.
- **The Result:** Successful demonstration of MDC-like geometries, validating regolith casting as a viable path for large-scale, on-site infrastructure.



Rover integration

Excavating, fetching & conveying loose regolith



**Compare
Conveying
Mechanism:**

- mechanical simplicity
- robustness
- power
- throughput

Coating

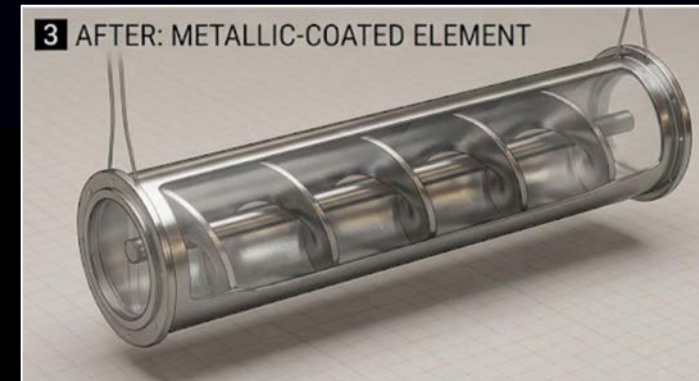
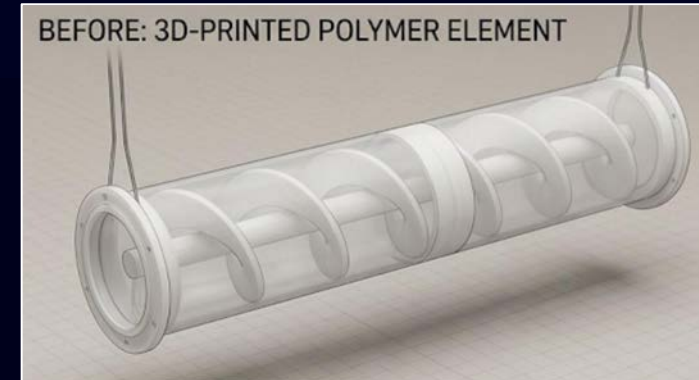
Increase Abrasion Resistance

Partnership:



High-Performance Metallization for Lunar ISRU

- **The Problem:** Abrasive regolith and UV radiation aggressively degrade 3D-printed components, creating a gap between rapid prototyping and mission-ready durability.
- **The Solution:** Applying "Thermal Spray" coating technology to facilitate surface metallization of non-metal parts.
- **The Impact:** Integrates metallic properties (high thermal/electrical conductivity, extreme wear resistance) onto lightweight MDC modules, enabling the Modular Drum Conveyor to transition from transport to **active digging and extraction**.



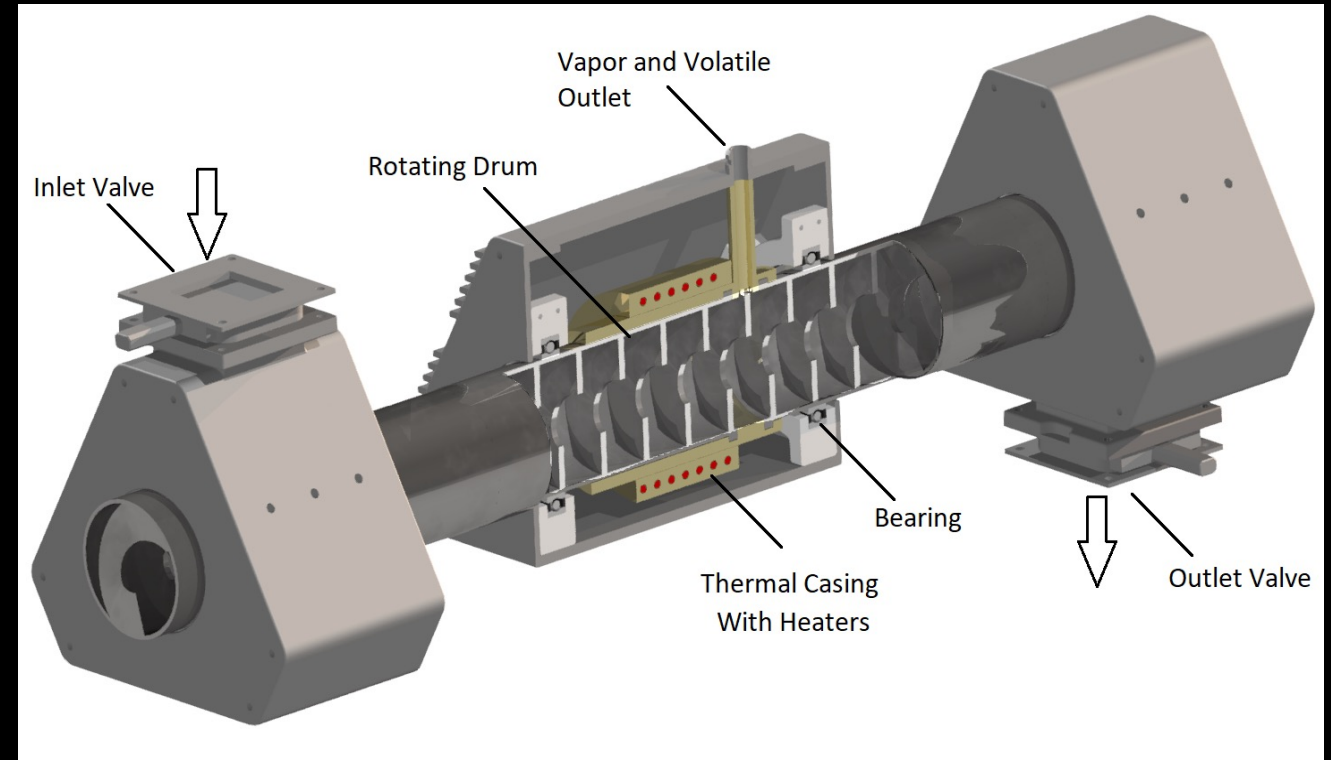
Volatile Extraction & Sieving

MDC Based Regolith Preconditioning and Volatile Extraction

Preconditioning of regolith by sufficient heating to remove deleterious contaminants such as sulfur in preparation for subsequent O₂ and metal extraction processing or other uses, based upon discussions with LSII (pers. Comm. with C. A. Hibbitts).

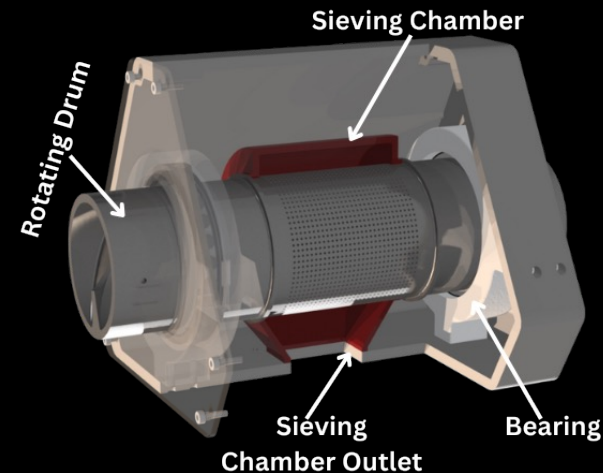
The preconditioning system design, analogous to but independently developed from NASA's Auger Dryer system [1], focuses primarily on preconditioning for O₂ extraction rather than water ice removal.

[1] Collins et al., 2021. https://ntrs.nasa.gov/api/citations/20210013233/downloads/PTMSS-SRR_LAD1%20Abstract.doc.pdf

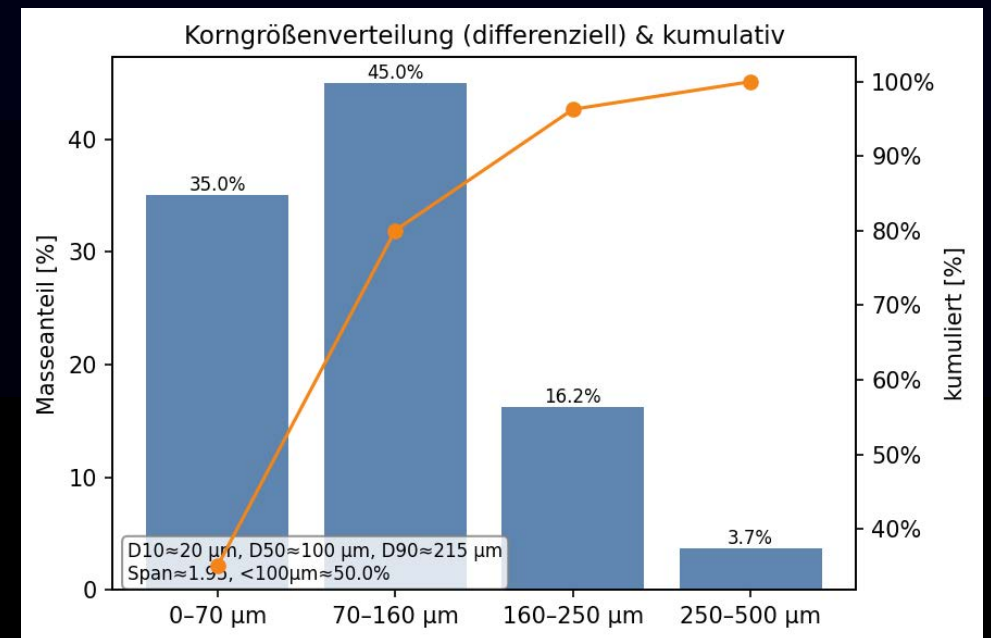
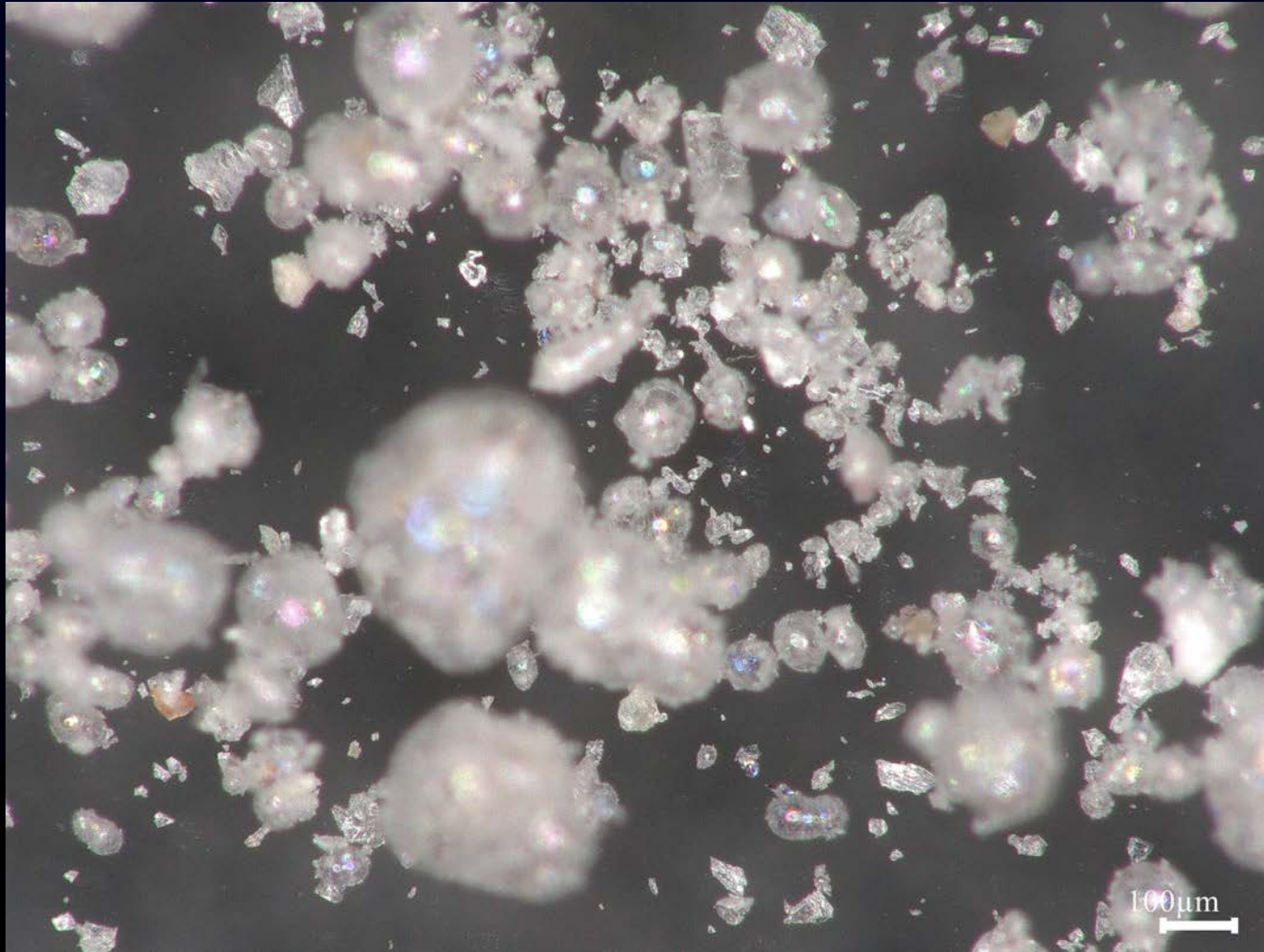


MDC Based Regolith Sieving Module

- Adjustable particle size
- Self cleaning
- Suitable for Low Gravity



Regolite: Same properties as simulant - 1/6 the weight



Scientific Regolith

60 tons of high-fidelity lunar simulant.
Engineered for realistic dust interaction, compaction, and excavation characteristics.

Lunar Lighting

Full facility darkening with high-intensity directional spotlights to simulate the extreme shadows of the lunar south pole.

Gravity Assist

Integrated mobile gantry system (500kg capacity) for active weight offloading, simulating 1/6th G conditions for mobility.

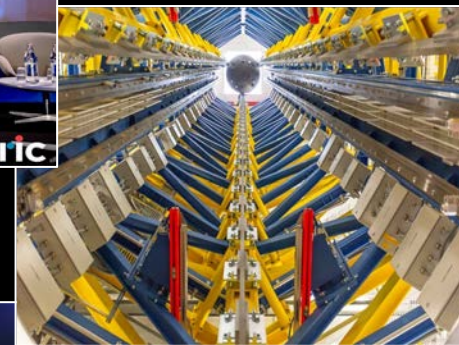
End to End ISRU Demo

World's first and only testbed that can deliver regolith handling services including excavation, conveying and feeding



Recent Progress

- ESRIC: Established Polimak Space SARL in Luxembourg with the support from ESRIC
- TU Berlin: storage, feeding and fine dosing of regolith into melting chamber
- DLR: Analysis and modelling of Modular Drum Conveyor
- TUMI Robotics: MDC mounted rovers for mining applications
- CEITEC: sensor module and LIBS sensor integration
- University of Hannover: Einstein drop tower testing
- Fraunhofer Rostock: Experimental program to compare the performance of coated versus uncoated extractors
- OHB: Regolith compaction and sieving units for internal melting units at OHB
- Solsys Mining: Partnership for integrated hardware offerings and establishment of university laboratories
- Astroport: NASA Lunar Landing Pad Site Prep. Project
- Vulcanis (USA) (Norway): Development of multi-sensor modules for regolith analysing
- Instrict Space (UK & USA): Lunar lander mission focused on regolith analysis and processing on the surface
- TOM (USA): Applied NASA SBIR project on regolith sampling
- University of Greenwich, UK : Mechanical Surface Energy Tester (MSET) for Regolith Characterisation



Lab Equipment

Regolith Box for enclosed testing of regolith simulant in lab environment.

Fully sealed volume with glovebox.

Customizable for different needs.

Optional Features:

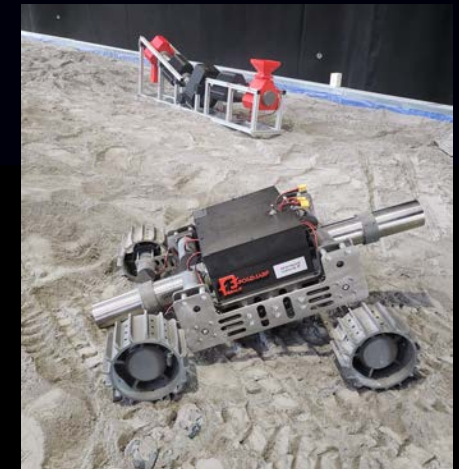
- Dust collection unit
- 0.2 bar (gauge) vacuum
- Waste bag compaction
- 2 linear + 1 rotational axis motion for wheel tests
- Internal vacuum cleaner
- Vacuum loading from Bigbags



Regolith feeding system for high temperature vacuum chambers



Rover mounted MDC for testbed terrain manipulation works



Polimak & Instinct Space Lunar Payload Campaign Dedicated to Regolith Access



LUNAR SURFACE ACCESS CHALLENGES

- Instruments performing material analysis volatile extraction or melting require direct regolith contact on landers
- Payloads must implement expensive robotic arms or custom inlet conveyors to capture surface material
- Budget constraints and long integration wait times restrict institutional access to standard lunar missions

STRATEGIC MISSION SOLUTION

- Polimak partnered with Instinct Space to deliver a low cost mission focused exclusively on regolith access
- The shared lander platform accommodates a total payload mass of 20kg
- Target flight deployment is scheduled for a launch window between 2029 and 2030

POLIMAK INTEGRATION ADVANTAGE

- Engineering support elevates TRLs to ensure rapid flight qualification
- Client instruments integrate directly into the onboard Polimak MDC regolith delivery system

INSTINCT SPACE ADVANTAGE

- Lunar lander is designed as a rideshare vehicle, it can launch from any launcher to any orbit, decreasing cost and enabling higher mission cadence.
- Flies to the Moon from any orbit, no staging and refueling required. Simple and efficient.



Instinct Space Supported By:





Join us and register
your payload



Join the workshop at the ESA Space for
Inspiration Conference in Copenhagen on
September 1 & 2



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* The workshop achieved formal approval from ESA