# Resource Prospector Drill









# Background: The Resource Prospector (RP)









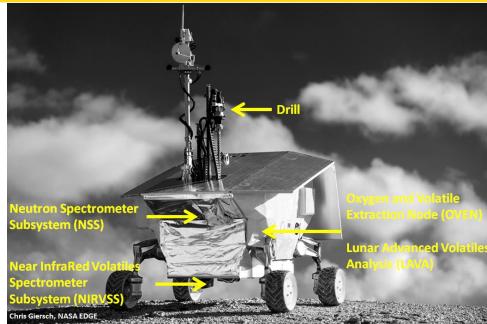


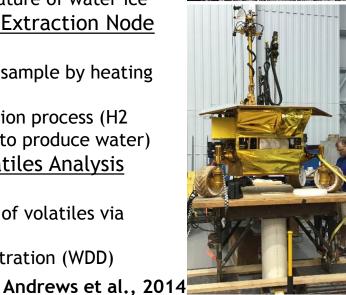
#### Goal:

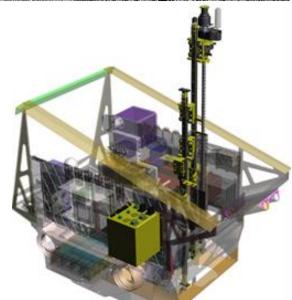
 ISRU demo: Prospecting for volatiles, extraction of O2 from lunar regolith

#### **Instruments:**

- The Neutron Spectrometer Subsystem (NSS)
  - 1. Localizing elevated H2 concentration
- 2. The Drill Subsystem
  - 1. Capture samples from up to 1 m
- 3. <u>The Near InfraRed Volatiles Spectrometer</u> <u>Subsystem (NIRVSS)</u>
  - 1. Characterize hydrocarbons, mineralogical context for the site, nature of water ice
- 4. The Oxygen and Volatile Extraction Node (OVEN) Subsystem
  - 1. Evolve the volatiles in sample by heating and transfer to LAVA
  - 2. Demo hydrogen reduction process (H2 reacts with iron oxide to produce water)
- 5. The Lunar Advanced Volatiles Analysis (LAVA) Subsystem
  - quantities and species of volatiles via GC/MS
  - 2. Water Droplet Demonstration (WDD)







# The Drill Subsystem: Background







#### The Icebreaker drill

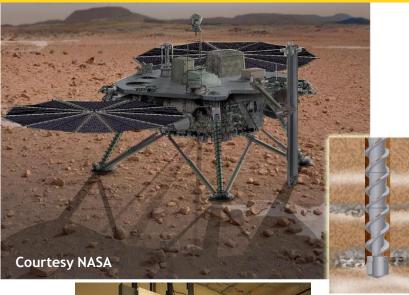
- Developed for acquisition of Ice/Ice Cemented Ground at the Mars Poles
- 1 m depth, 10 kg
- Tested in Antarctica, Arctic, Greenland
- Tested in Mars Chamber
- TRL 5/6

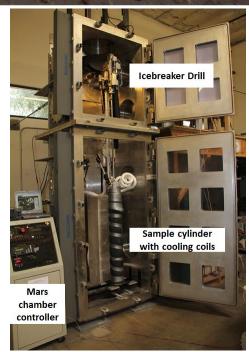
#### □ Goal:

"Turn" Mars drill into Lunar drill

#### Mars vs Moon Drill

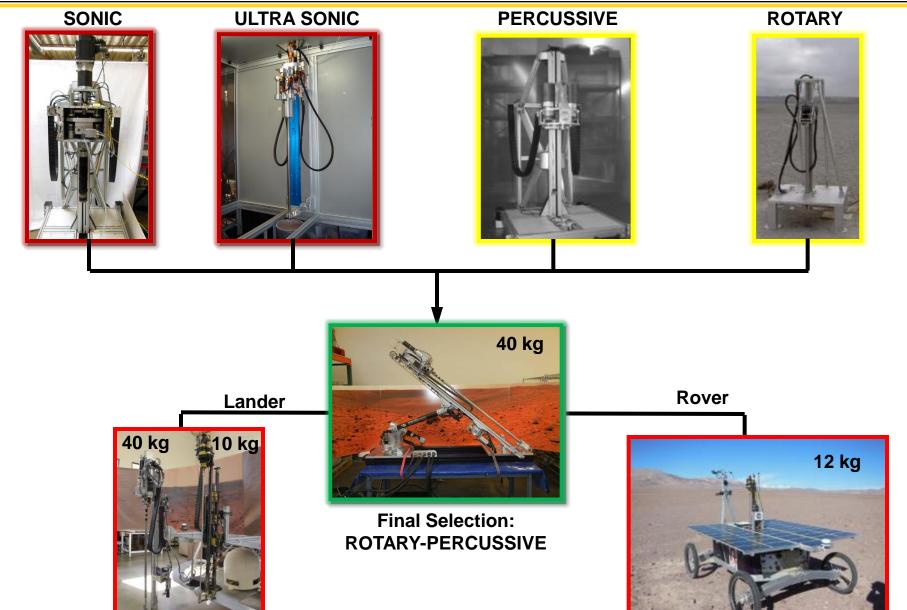
- Mars:
  - Planetary Protection
  - Perchlorate in Ice (freezing point depression)
  - Sticky Sample (Relative humidly up to 100%)
  - Full autonomy (long communication delay)
- Moon
  - Extreme Temperatures (40K 400K)
  - Hard Vacuum (Ice sublimation >106 K)
  - Teleop/supervised autonomy





# **Drilling Approaches**

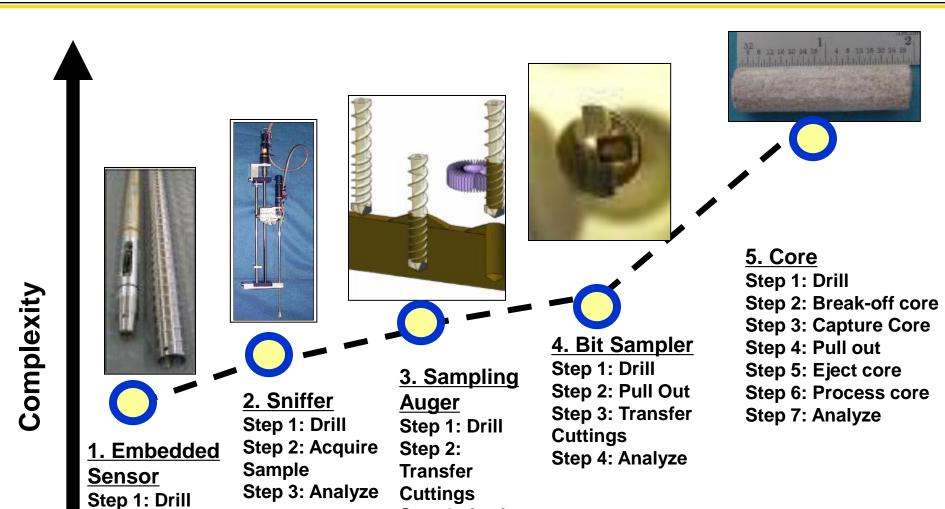




## **Sampling Trades**

Step 2: Analyze





### **Science Payoff**

Step 3: Analyze

# "Bite" Sampling Concept

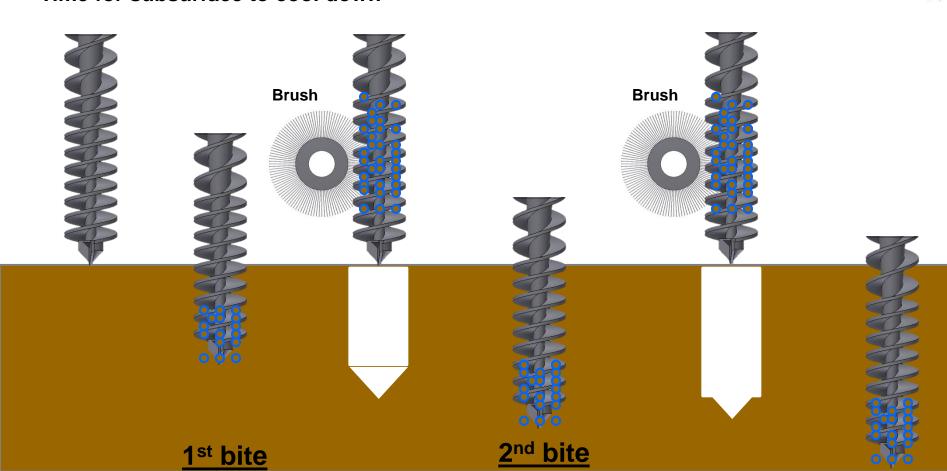
HONEYBEE ROBOTICS
Spacecraft Mechanisms Corporation

GSA Contract Holder

AS9100

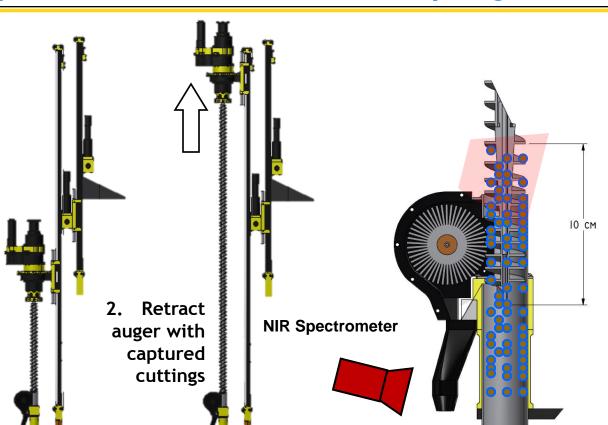
AS9100

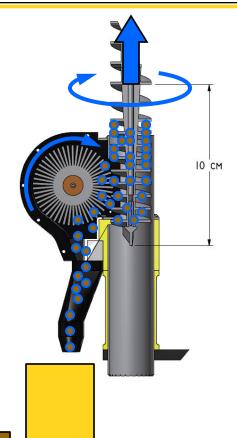
- Drill to 1 meter in short (~ 10 cm) "bites"
- Preserve stratigraphy in "bites"
- More accurate strength measurement of subsurface
- Lower risk ("graceful failure") if stuck at 60 cm, 5 bites de
- Time for analysis while drill in 'safe' place (above the hole)
- Time for subsurface to cool down



# Implementation of "Bite" Sampling







1. Drill "Bites" into ice-bearing material

Ice Bearing Material 3. Inspect cuttings with Infrared Sensor and Camera. If ice bearing material is detected, proceed to next step. Otherwise continue taking "Bites"

4. Rotate and retract auger to deliver ice-bearing material still within sampling system

#### Tests at NASA GRC

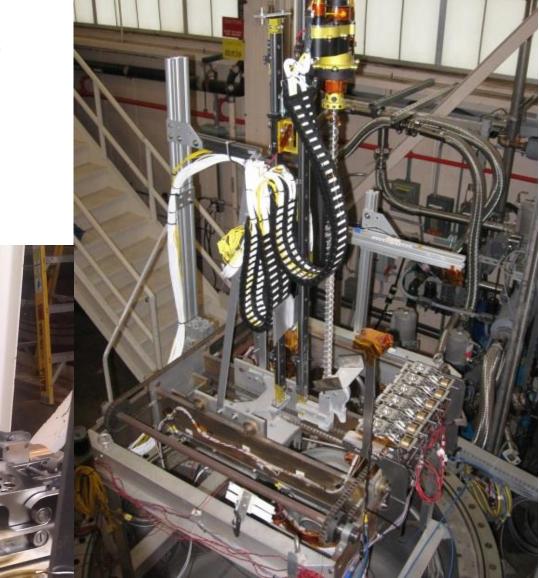


#### **Background:**

- Soil:
  - NU-LHT-3M with 4-5 water wt%,
  - Vibratory compacted to ~1.5 g/cc
  - Temp: -140 C to 90 C
- Chamber P: ~10^-6 torr
- Crucible T: -85 C to 50 C (+10 C)

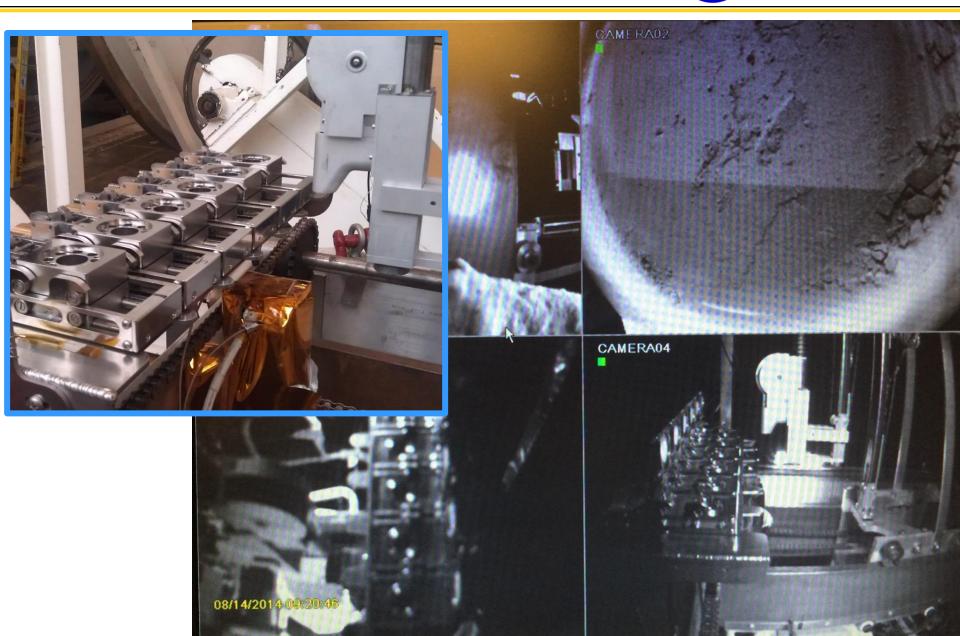
#### Goal:

- 1. Capture sample from 40 50 cm
- 2. Deliver to crucible
- 3. Seal



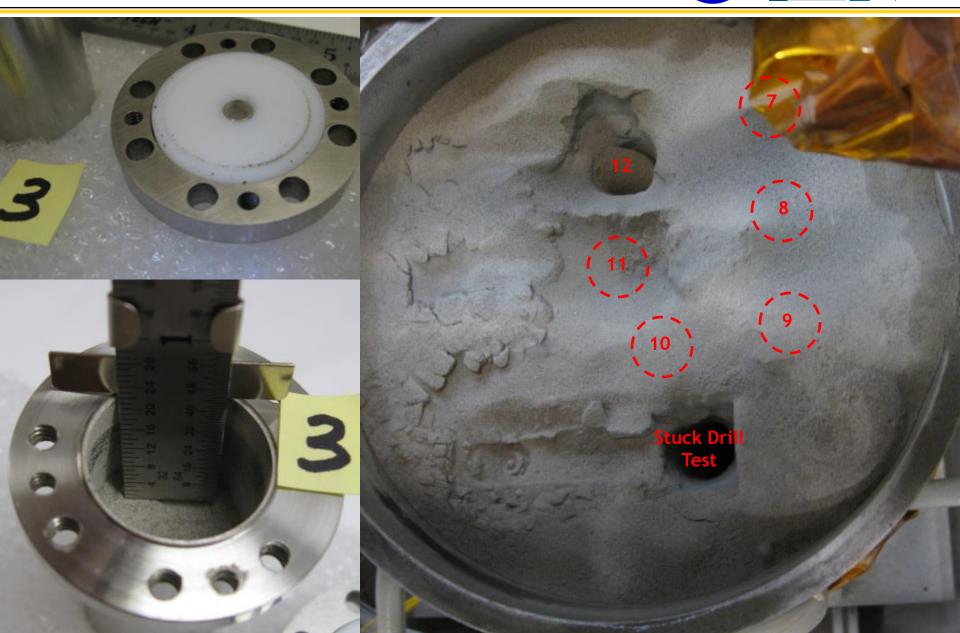
# **Cameras**





# Drill holes and crucible

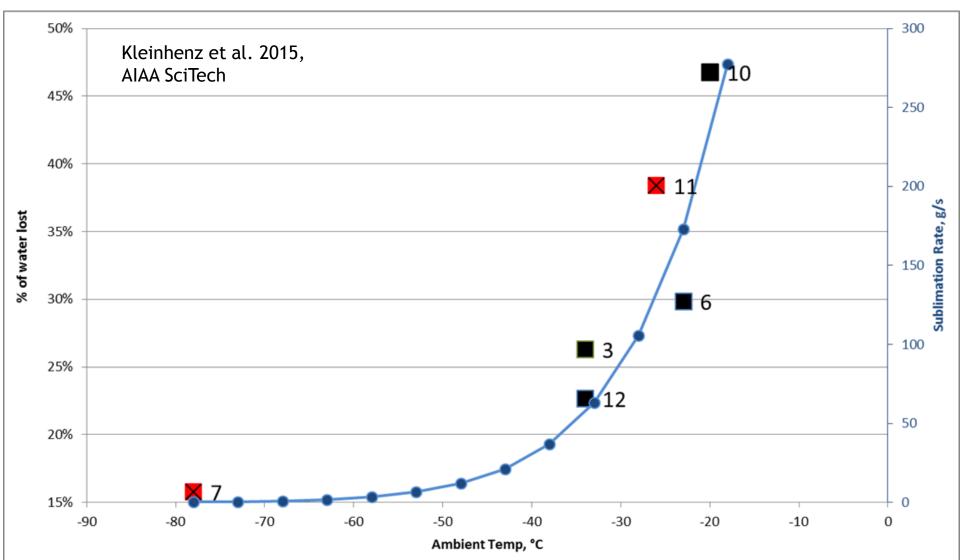




### **Results**



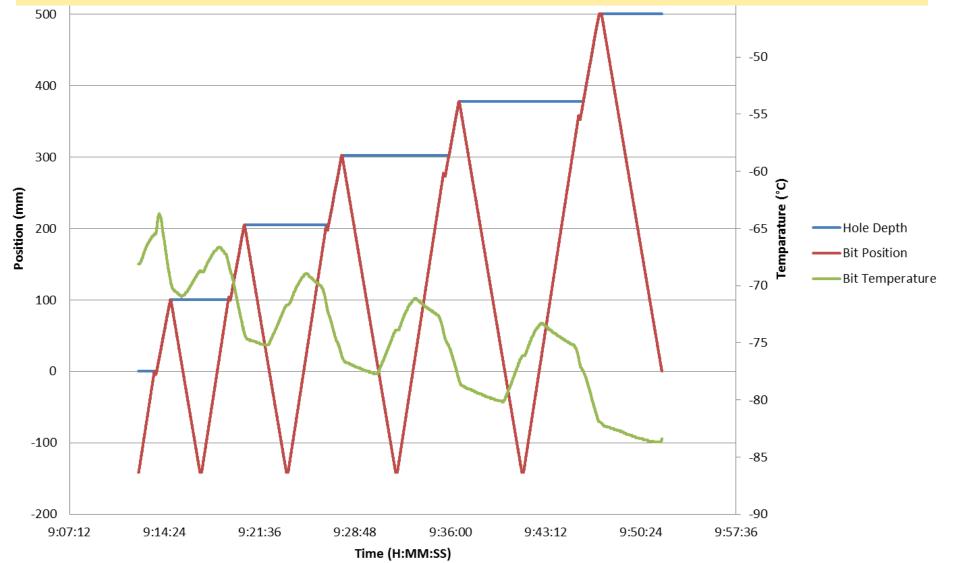
- Water wt% = function(Temperature)
  - Can preserve all water if T kept low



### **Drill Data**



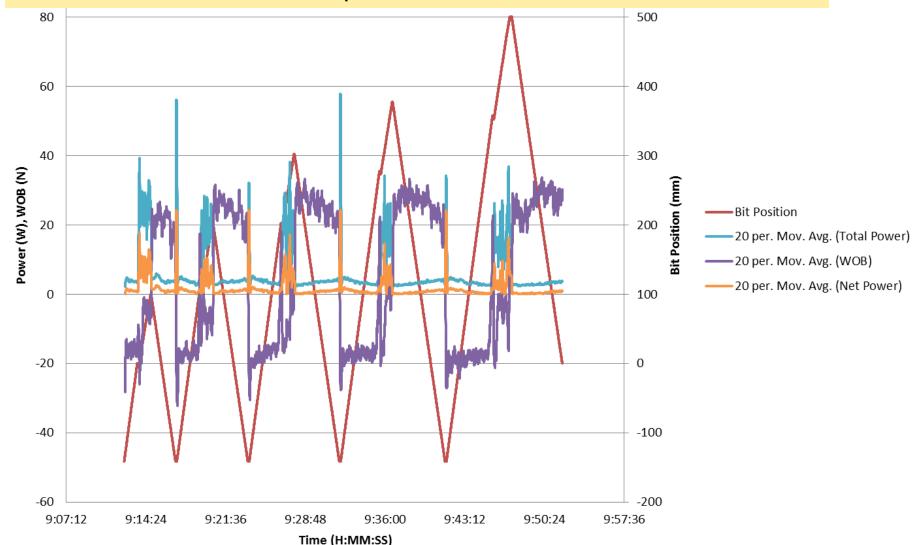
- Bit T was dropping during drilling because soil T was lower with depth
- Approx. 10 min to capture 10 cm "bite"



### **Drill Data**



- Drilling Power ~20 Watt (percussion hardly ever used)
- Weight on Bit < 30 N</li>
- Left drill in a hole for 45 min no problem



## Drill tests at JSC. Controls in Pasadena.



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# Strength of Material from Drilling SE

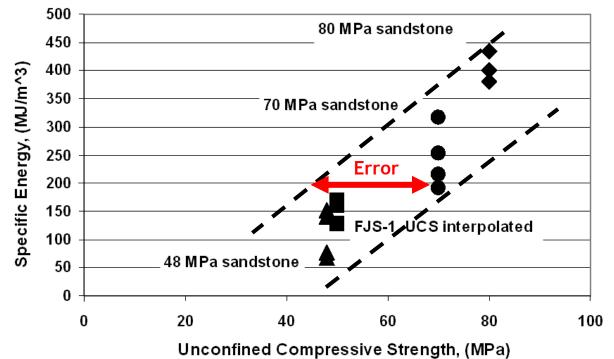


#### Strength value from drilling telemetry

- Drilling in three known sandstones and FJS-1
- Extrapolating UCS of FJS-1 based on SE of FJS1 and the three sandstones
- UCS ~ 48 MPa

#### Strength value from UCS tests

- •UCS=43 MPa,
- •std=11 MPa







Dave Cole, CRREL

# **Acknowledgements**



- □ NASA Small Business Innovation Research
- NASA Advanced Exploration Systems
- NASA Astrobiology Science and Technology for Exploring Planets

# Thank You!



