



CSIRO
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Space Robotics: The Frontiers of Exploration

CSIRO Space and Astronomy
Co-learnium Talk Series

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AGENDA



Introduction to Space Robotics

Research at SRL Tohoku University

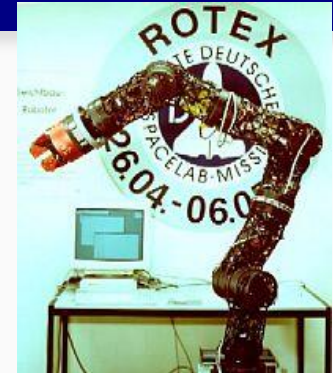
Closing Remarks

History of Space Robotics



Lunakhod on Moon ©USSR

- Apollo landings with Moon buggy in the 1970s
- Lunakhod 1 and 2 the first rovers on another celestial surface (1970,1973) and travelled several kilometers
- Viking 1 and 2 landers had a robotic arm for soil sampling and in-situ analysis of the Martian surface
- Robotic arms on the space shuttle and space stations



ROTEX Arm onboard STS
Columbia ©DLR



Apollo Missions ©NASA



Viking on Mars ©NASA



Venera on Venus ©USSR



Sojourner on Mars ©NASA

1960s

1970s

1980s

1990s

Application of Space Robotics



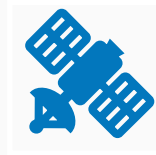
Scientific and
Commercial
Exploration



Survey of
planetary surface



Assembly and
Construction



Service and
Maintenance



Robotic Landings

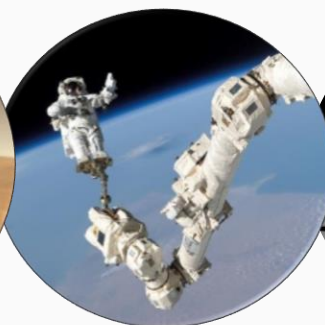
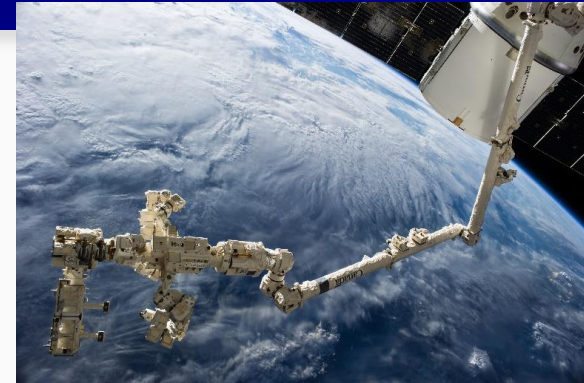


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Categories of Space Robots

Orbital Robotics

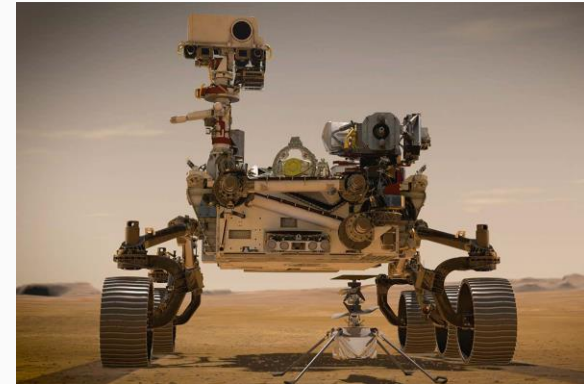
- Orbital Operations and Services
- Space Debris Removal
- Microgravity Research



Canadarm ©CSA

Planetary Robotics

- Probes for Scientific Exploration
- Precursors of future human expedition to remote celestial bodies



Perseverance rover & Ingenuity quadcopter ©NASA

Challenges of Space Robotics

Efficient Robot
Designs

Mobility in different
terrains

Localization and
Mapping

Guidance and
Navigation

Motion Planning and
Control

Inter-agent
Communication

Autonomous
Capabilities

Swarm & Modularity

In-situ Resource
Manufacturing and
Utilization

Remote Operations

Testing and
Qualifications

Mass and Power
Limitations

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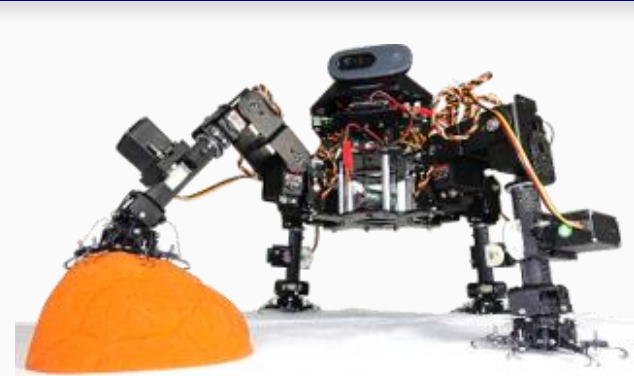
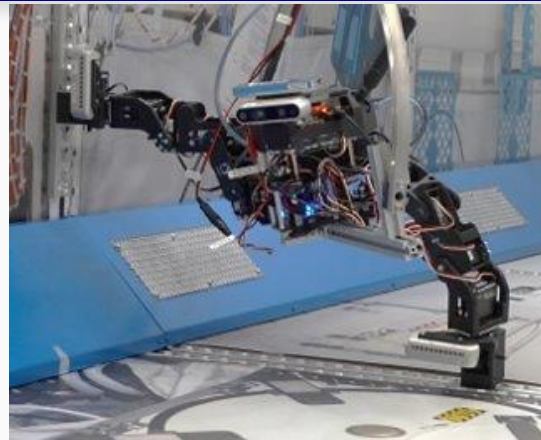
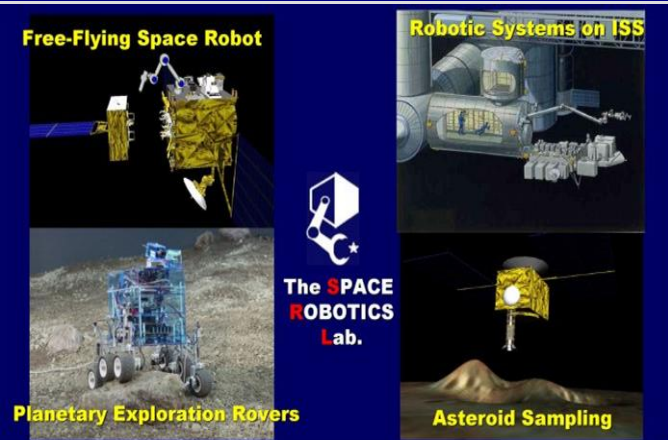
Remote Operations

Testing and
Qualifications

Mass and Power
Limitations

Space Robotics Laboratory (SRL)

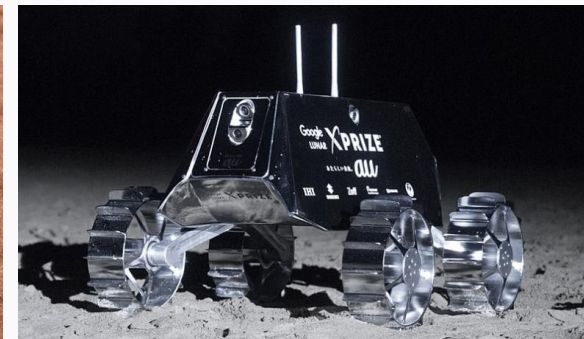
Directed by Prof. Kazuya Yoshida

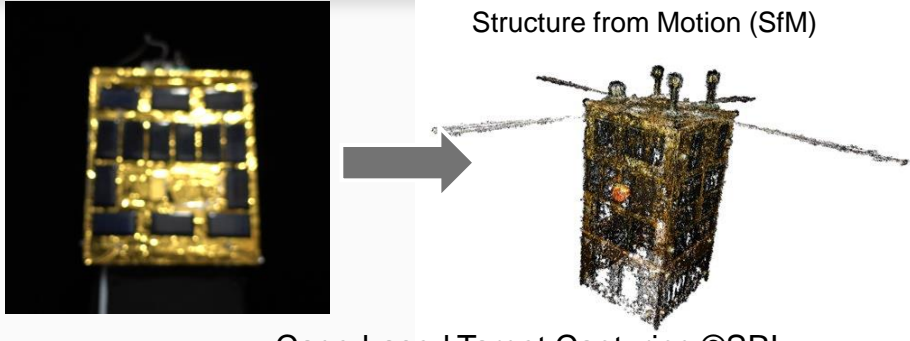


All Image credits ©SRL

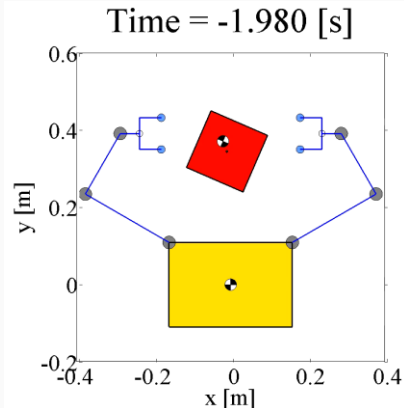
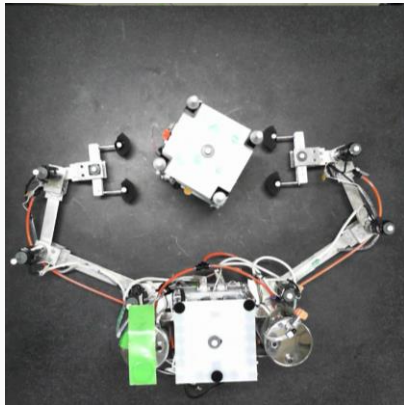
Research Teams

- Orbital Team
- Limbed Team
- Terramechanics Team
- Rover Team
- Moonshot Team





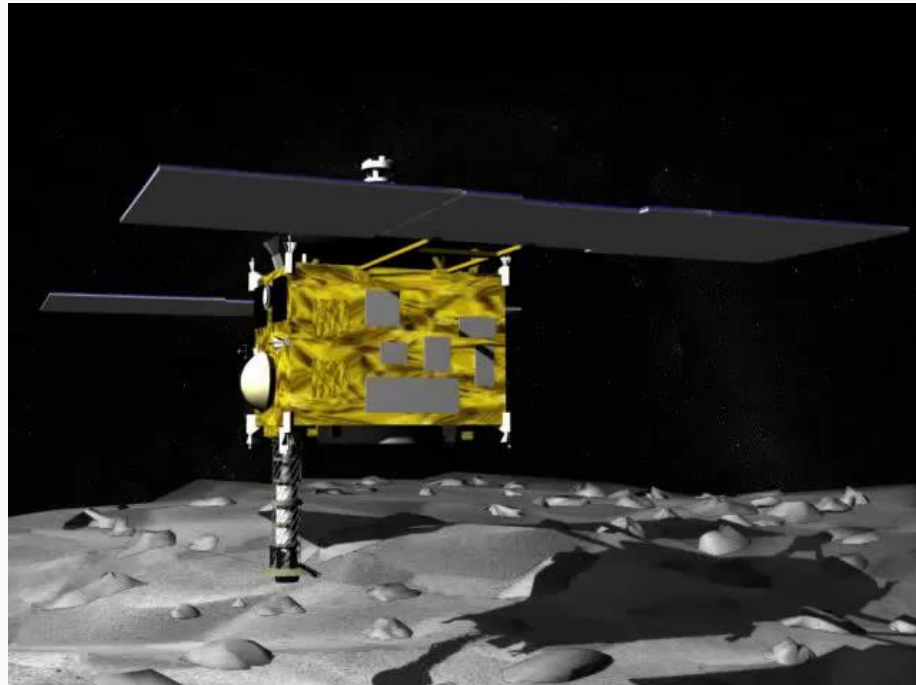
Cage-based Target Capturing ©SRL



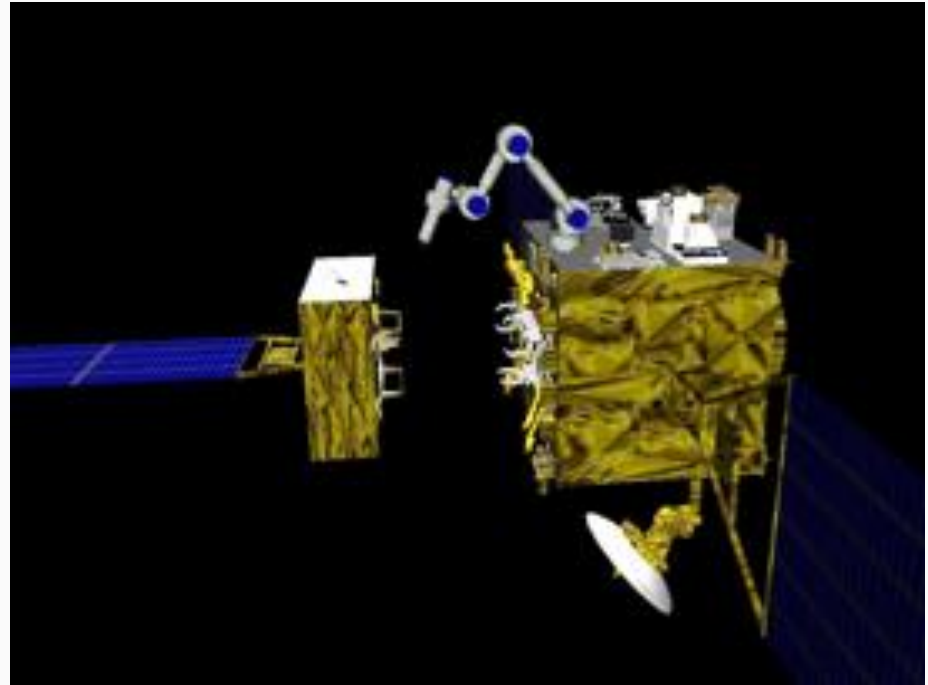
Orbital Robotics Research

- Machine vision to estimate pose of debris
- Robot control in microgravity
- Object Tracking and Capture mechanisms
- Mobility mechanisms on minor bodies
- Sample collection on asteroids

Hayabusa1 sample collection ©SRL

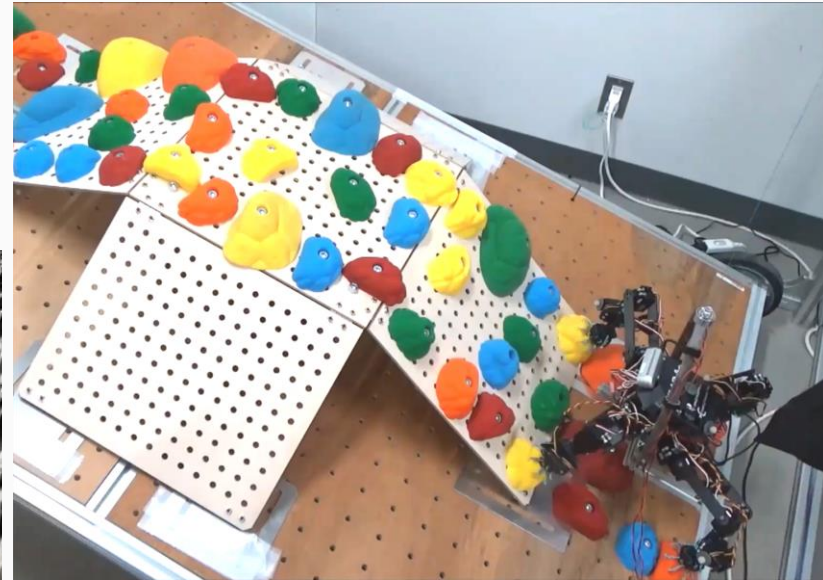
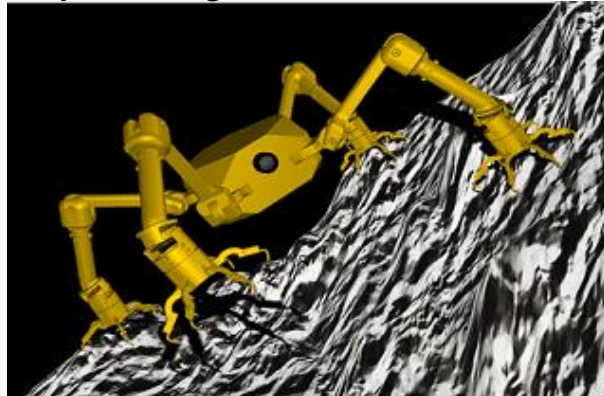


Orbital manipulator ©SRL



Mobile Limbed Robotics Research

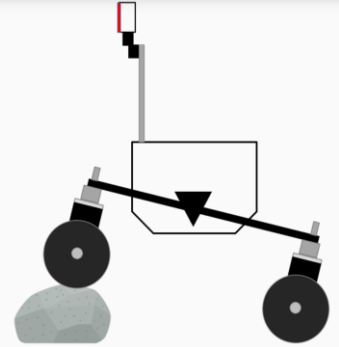
- Dynamic analysis and design of Limbed Robots for challenging terrains and onboard the ISS
- Perception, Planning and Control
- Grasping and Mobility
- Gait patterns inspired by bio-organisms



HubRobo on test bed ©SRL

Terramechanics Research

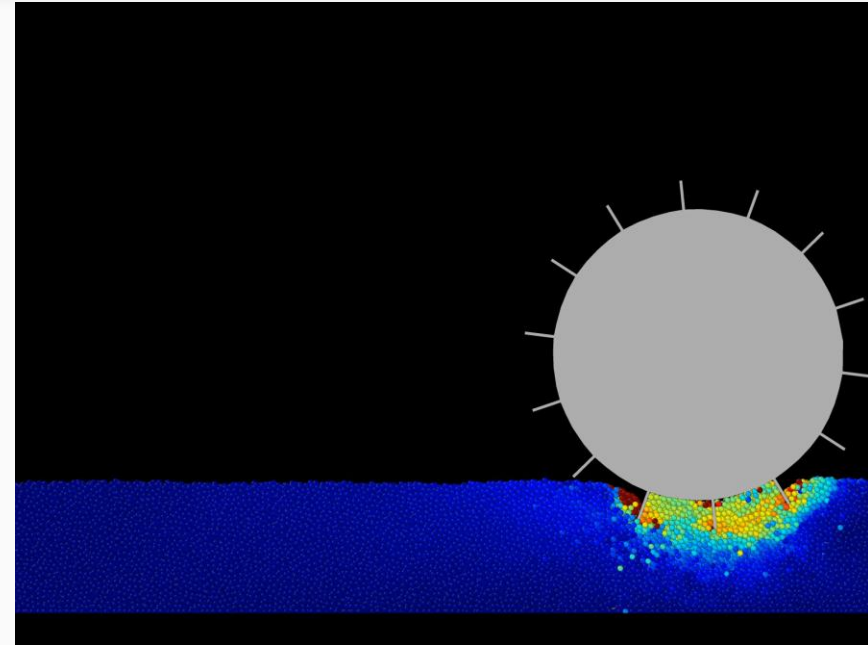
- Safe mobility for robots on different surfaces
- Understanding driving performance and stability evaluation
- Designing of wheels and suspension system



Single wheel locomotion performance



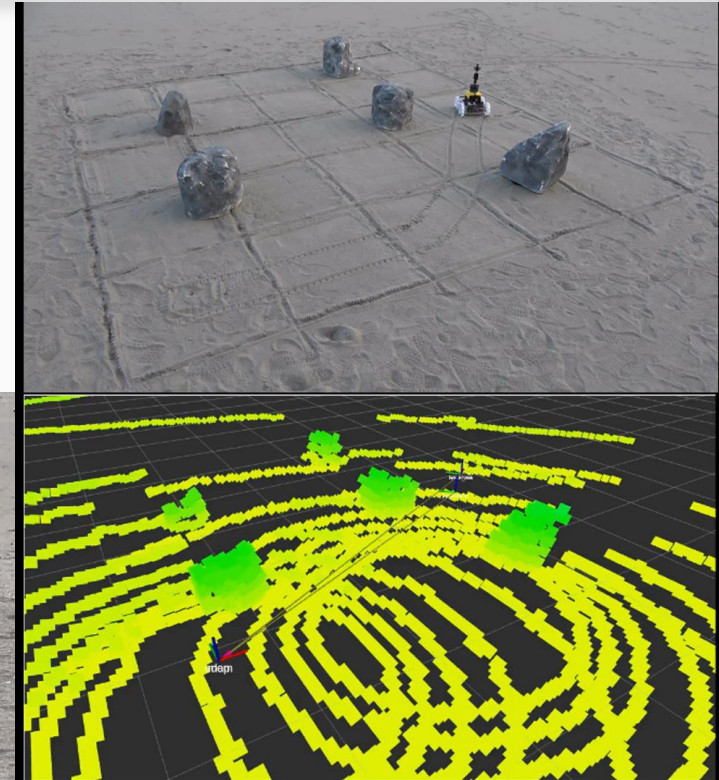
Lunar simulant Testbed ©SRL



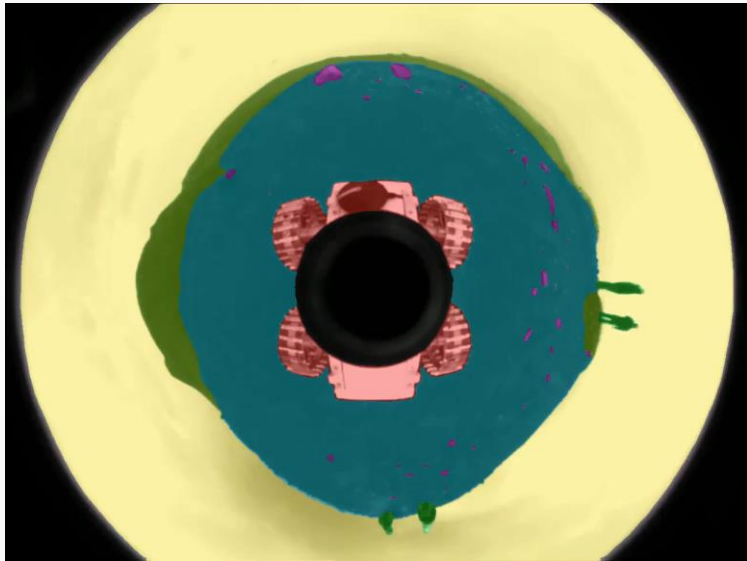
Discrete Element Method Simulation ©SRL

Rover Research Topics

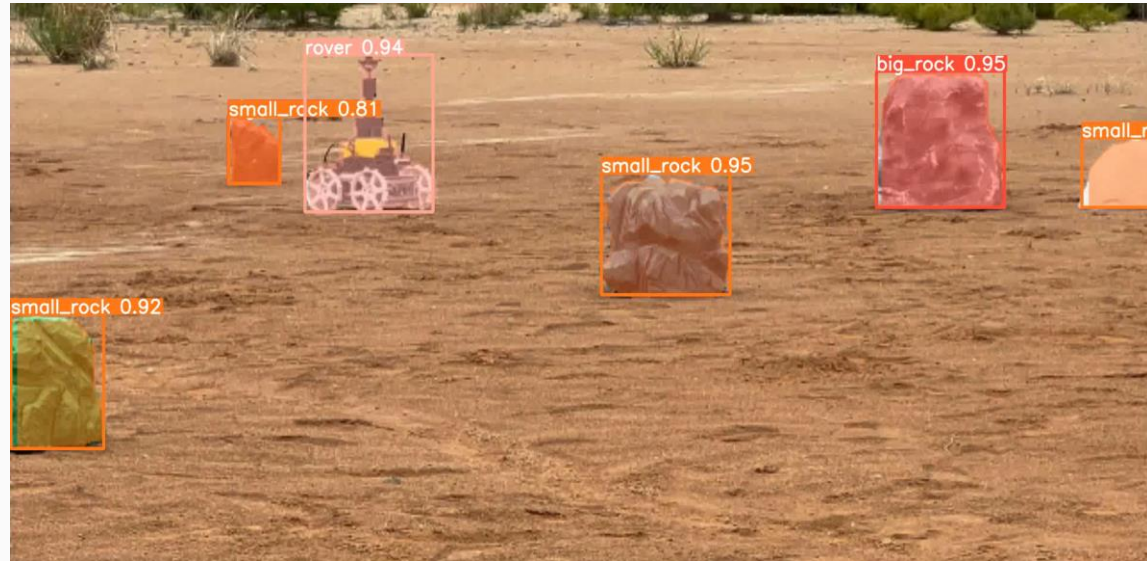
- Perception and Path Planning
- AI for rover localization and motion planning
- Multi-robot coordination strategies
- Sim-to-real Hierarchical Planning



Semantic segmentation using
Omnicaamera

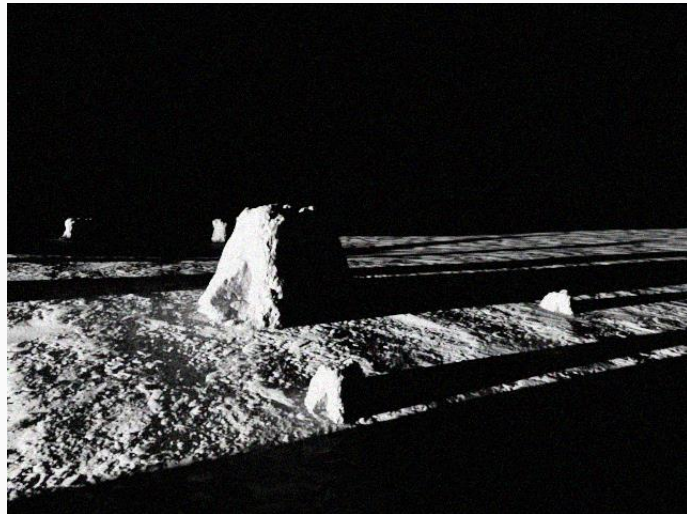


Instance segmentation using Stereo
RGBD camera

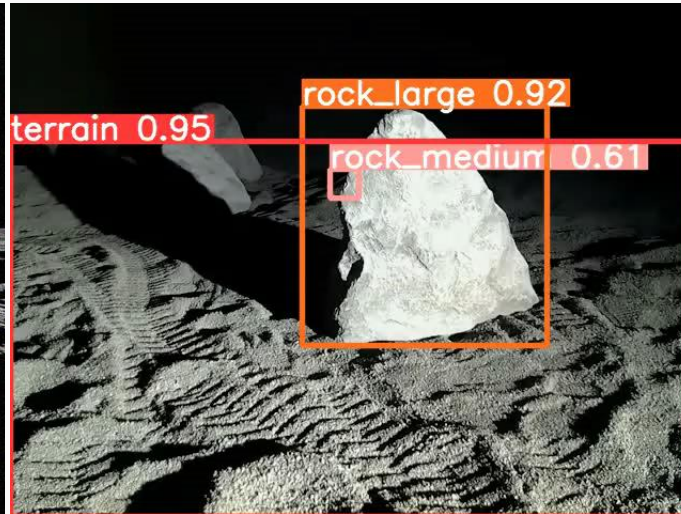


Outdoor experiments ©SRL

Photorealistic Simulator for Sim-to-Real Training



Synthetically generated training data ©SRL

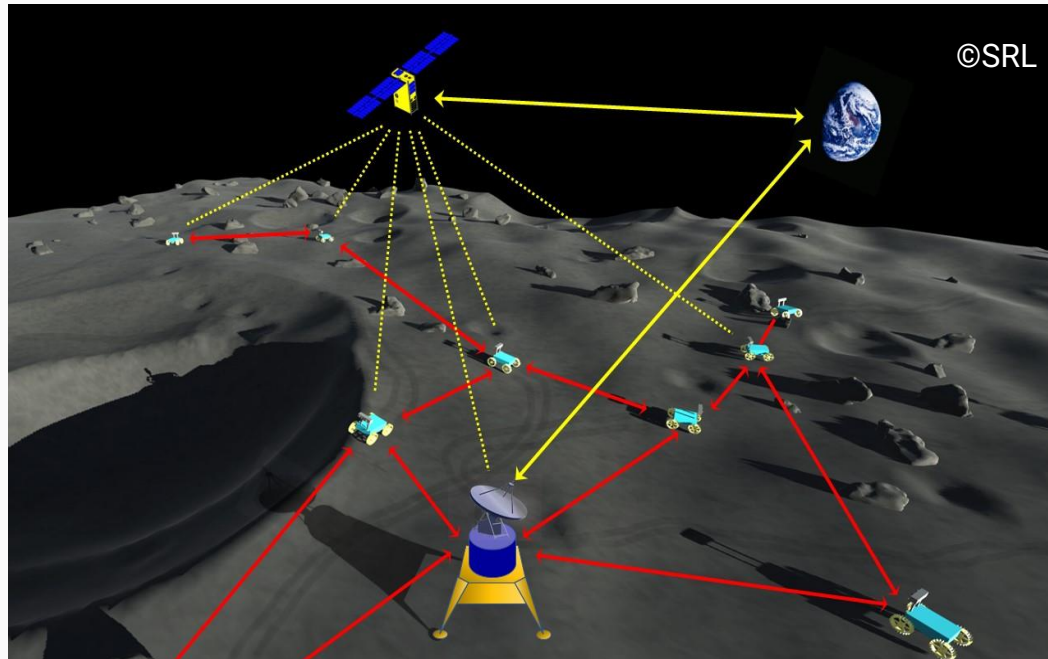


Validation on real world experimental data from lunar simulant testbed ©SRL-SpaceR Luxembourg



Robots on photorealistic simulator

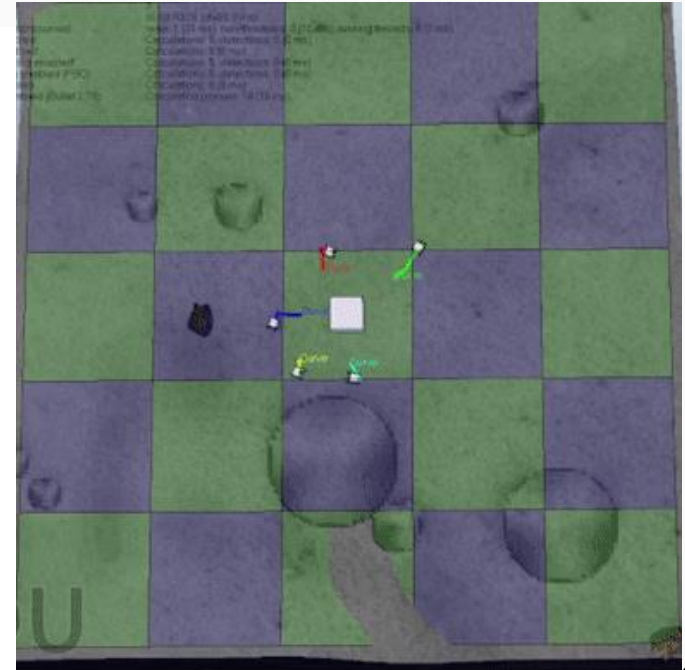
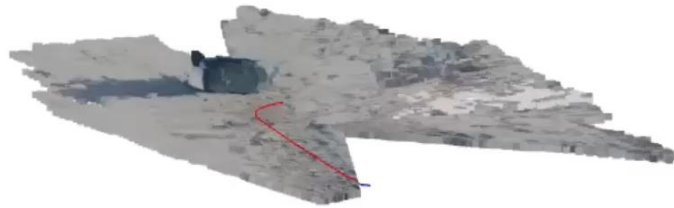
Heterogeneous Multi-Robot Systems for Planetary Exploration



- Main advantages of swarms: adaptability, robustness, and scalability.
- Redundant and low risk factor
- Modular, flexible and cost-effective

Swarm Exploration strategies: SLAM and Path Planning

Three Rover Collaborative Localization and Mapping



x60

©SRL



Moonshot Goal 3

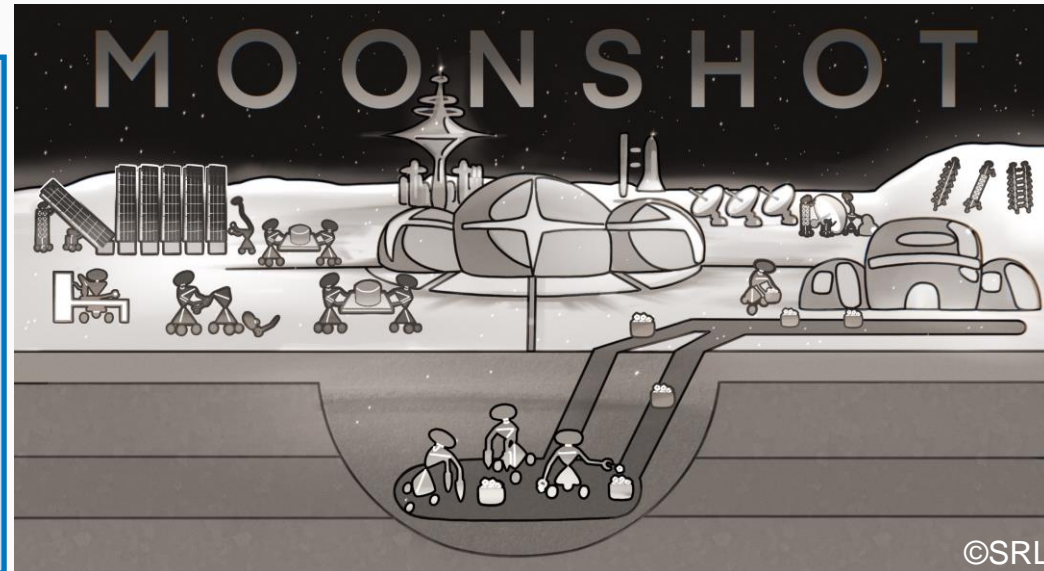
Realization of AI robots that autonomously learn, adapt to their environment, evolve in intelligence and act alongside human beings, by 2050.



**Self-evolving AI Robotic System for Lunar
Exploration and Human Outpost Construction**

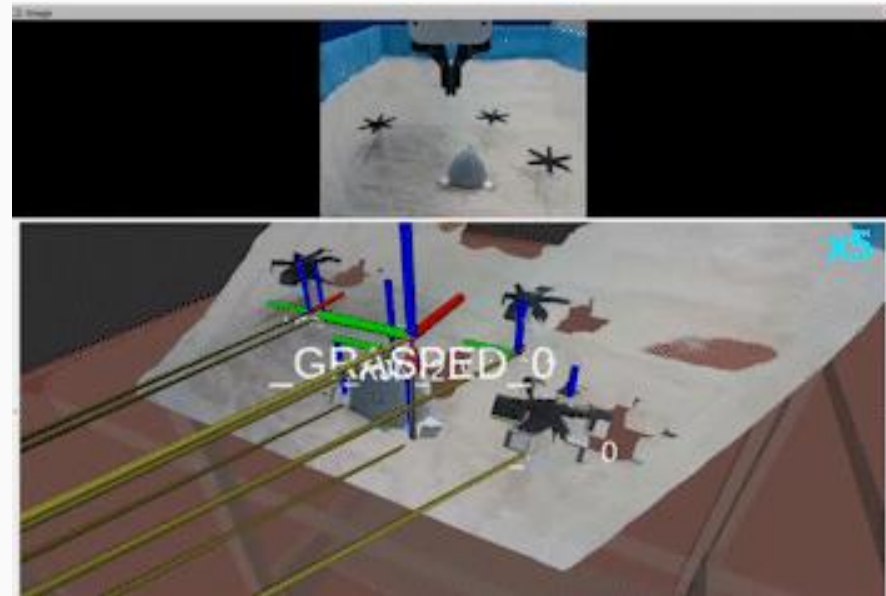
Key Ideas

- **Modular and Reconfigurable Heterogeneous** robotic systems (flexibility and adaptability to unknown environments and unpredictable situations)
- **Transferable AI System** for plug and play implementation (skill transfer)
- On-demand robot design, **On-site Fabrication** (ISRU and manufacturing)



Artist's illustrations of Self-evolving AI Robot System for Lunar Exploration and Human Outpost Construction

Grasping and Manipulation Tasks



Object detection and Grasping by articulated manipulator in lunar like conditions ©SRL

Modular Robot Research



Modular robot Assembly and Gait Planning ©SRL

Future of Space Robotics

- Space Robots is a rapidly growing field with several challenges to address
- Sustainable space dreams can be achieved by incorporating multiple robotic missions
- Robotics and AI is an interesting potential both for academia and commercial newspace companies



TOYOTA



i s p a c e



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Deutsches Zentrum
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THANK YOU!



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