



Lunar **ROADSTER**

(Robotic Operator for Autonomous Development of Surface Trails and Exploration Routes)

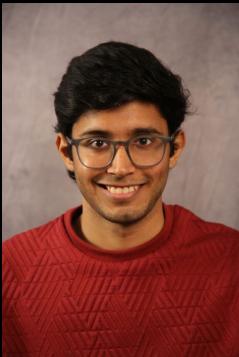
“Starting with a foothold on the Moon, we pave the way to the cosmos”



The Team



Ankit Aggarwal



Deepam Ameria



Bhaswanth Ayapilla



Simson D'Souza

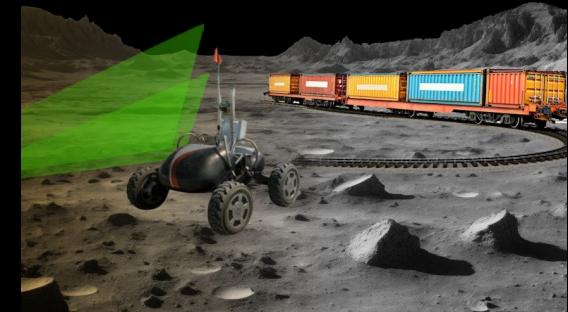
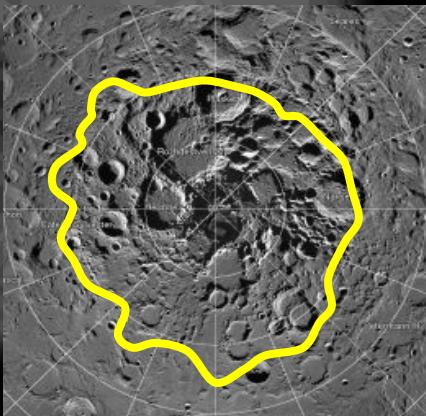


Boxiang (William) Fu



Dr. William "Red" Whittaker

Motivation: The Lunar Polar Highway



Is it possible for a solar-powered rover to repeatedly drive around the Moon and never encounter a sunset?

Motivation: The Lunar Polar Highway

Sun-synchronous circumnavigation around Moon at
28 days x 24 hr = **672 hour sun rotation**

At equator	11,000 km	16 kph
At 50 deg	7,040 km	10 kph
At 60 deg	5,500 km	8 kph
At 70 deg	3,700 km	6 kph
At 75 deg	2,800 km	4 kph
At 80 deg	1,870 km	3 kph
At 81 deg	1,529 km	2.5 kph

Jogging speed if the route
was **flat, circular and
traversable**

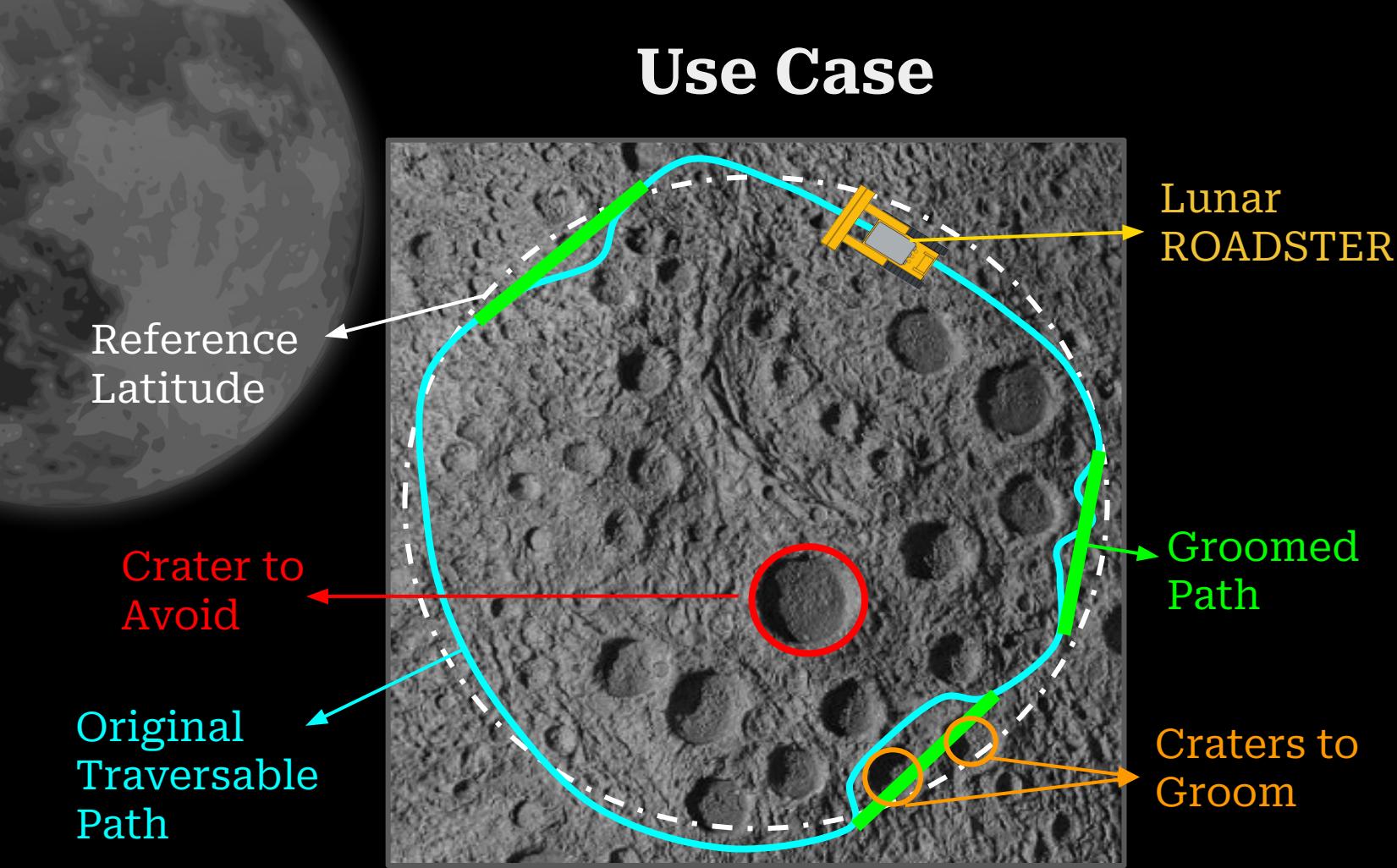


The Project: Lunar ROADSTER

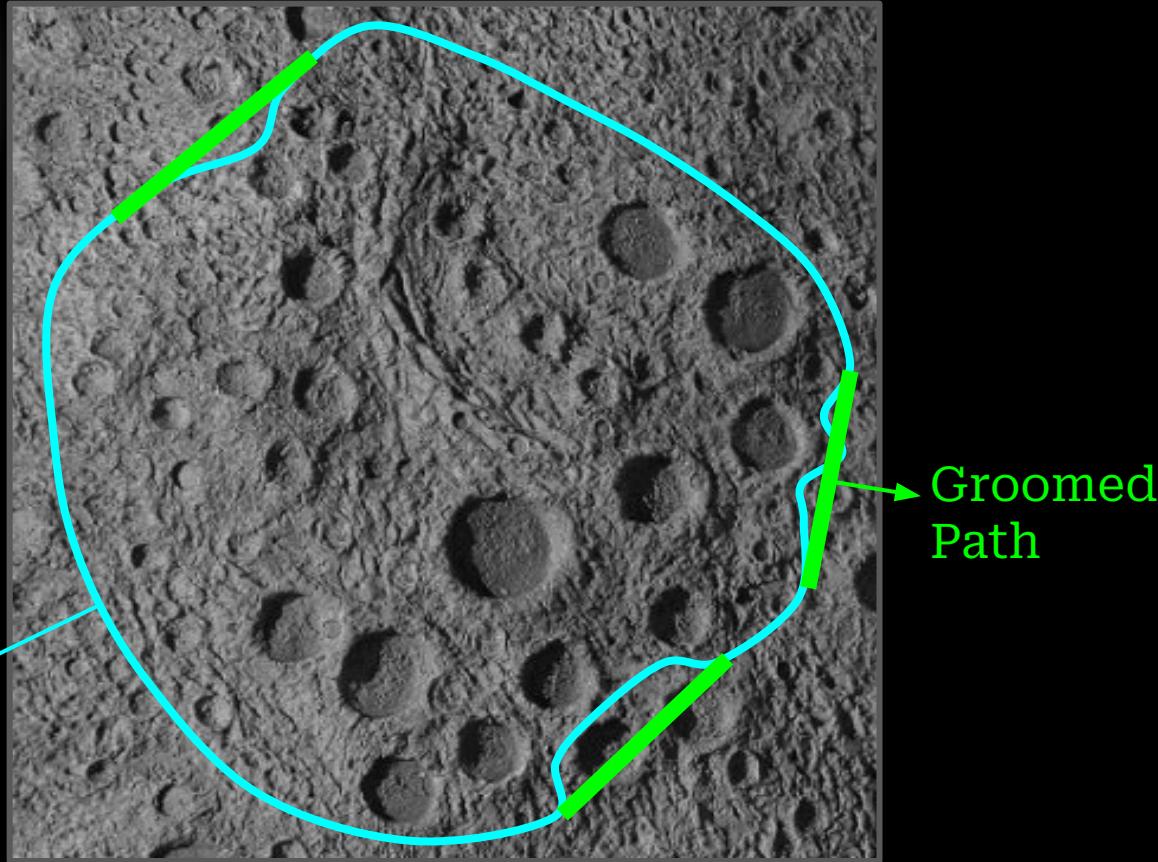


An **autonomous** moon-working rover capable of **finding** ideal exploration **routes** and **creating** traversable surface trails

Use Case



Use Case



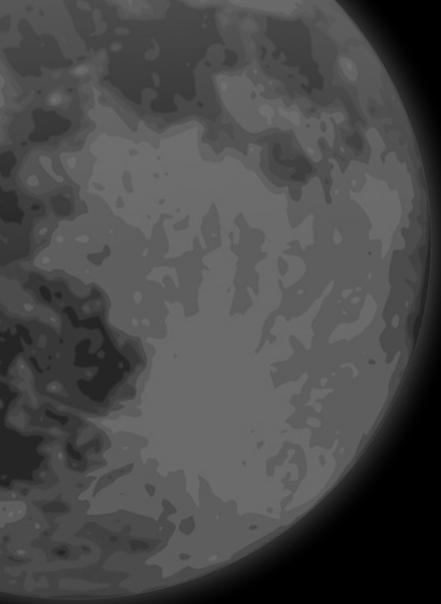
Today's Demonstration

Pre-Demo Setup

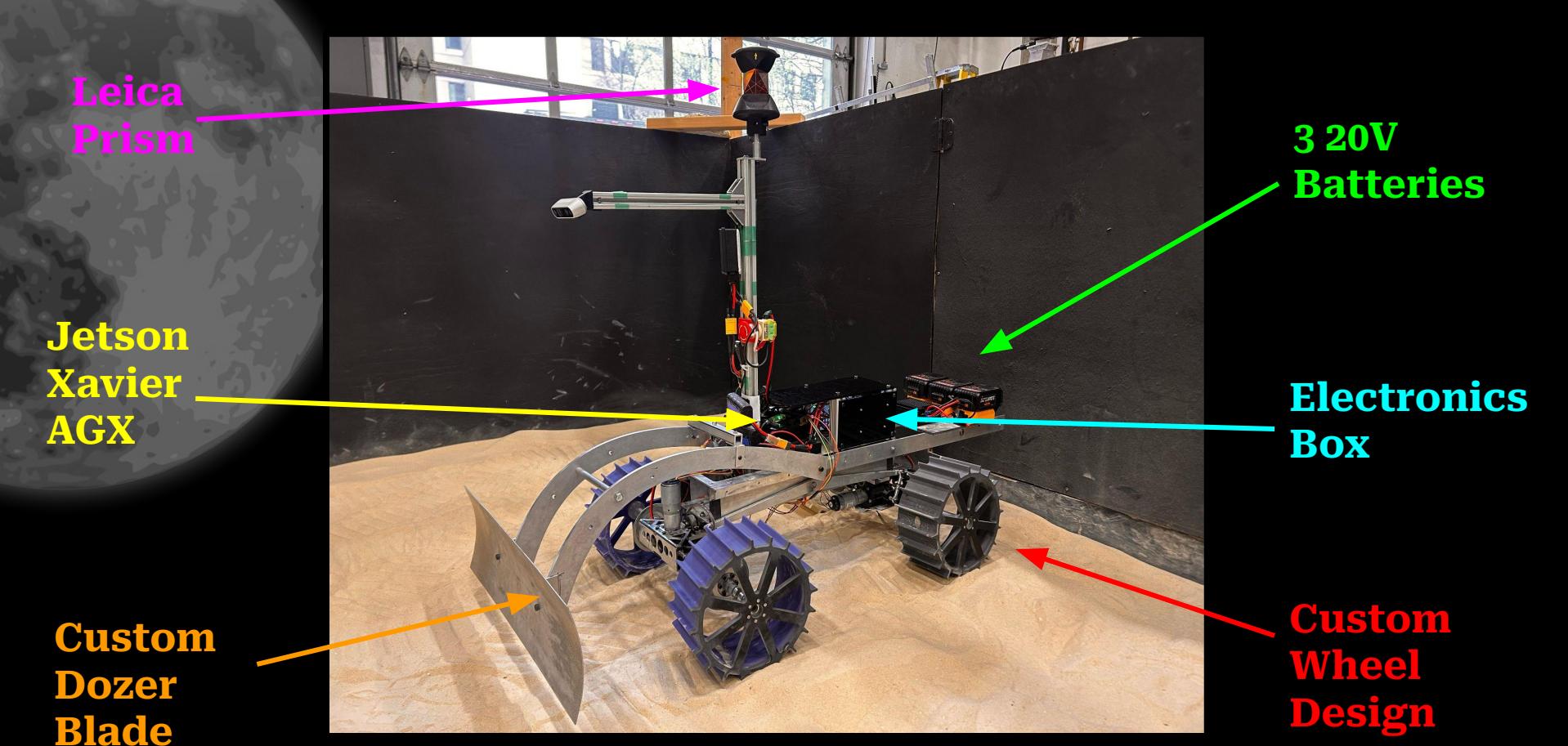
- ROADSTER Ready
- Prepare test environment (MoonYard)
- Obtain global map (PointCloud)
- Set up external infrastructure
- Calibrate localization (yaw and position)
- Plan optimal sand manipulation path

During Demo

- Switch to Autonomous Mode
- Use goal poses and offsets to plan path
- Navigate and traverse autonomously
- Autonomously groom the crater
- Failsafe: Use key fob to manually turn off the rover during emergency



Pre-Demo Setup

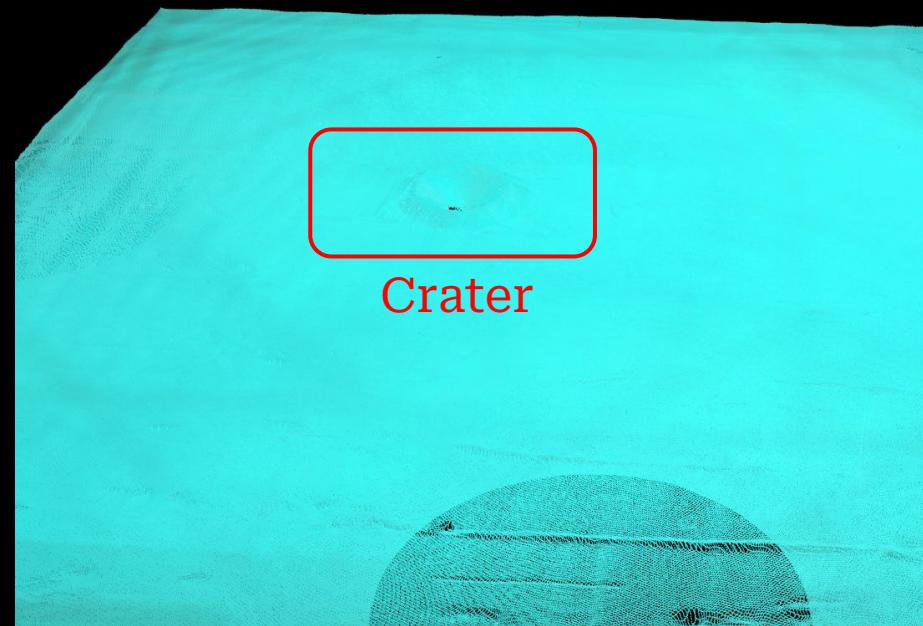
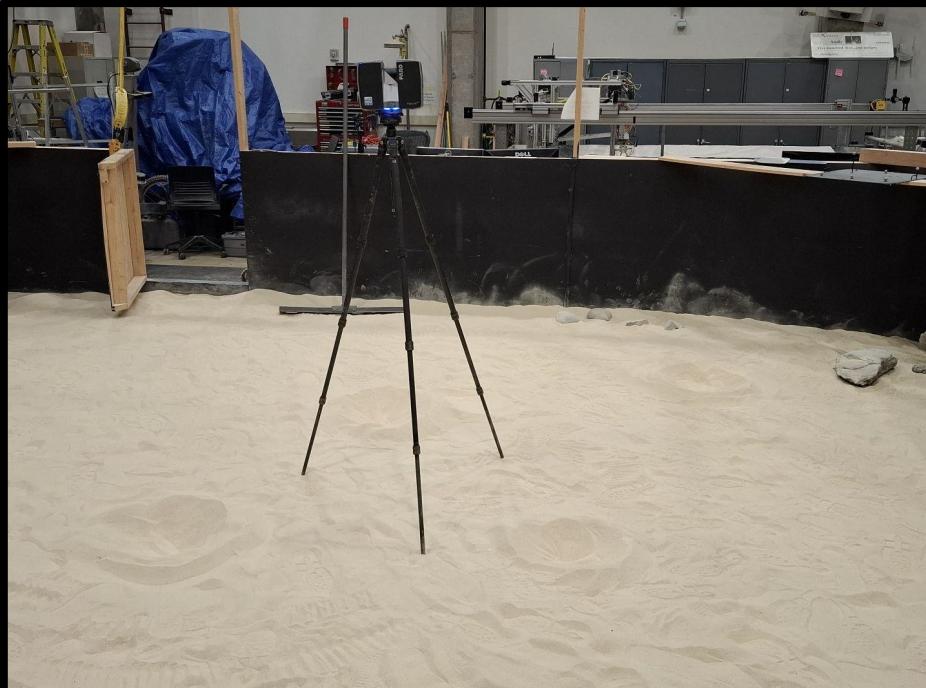


ROADSTER



Crater

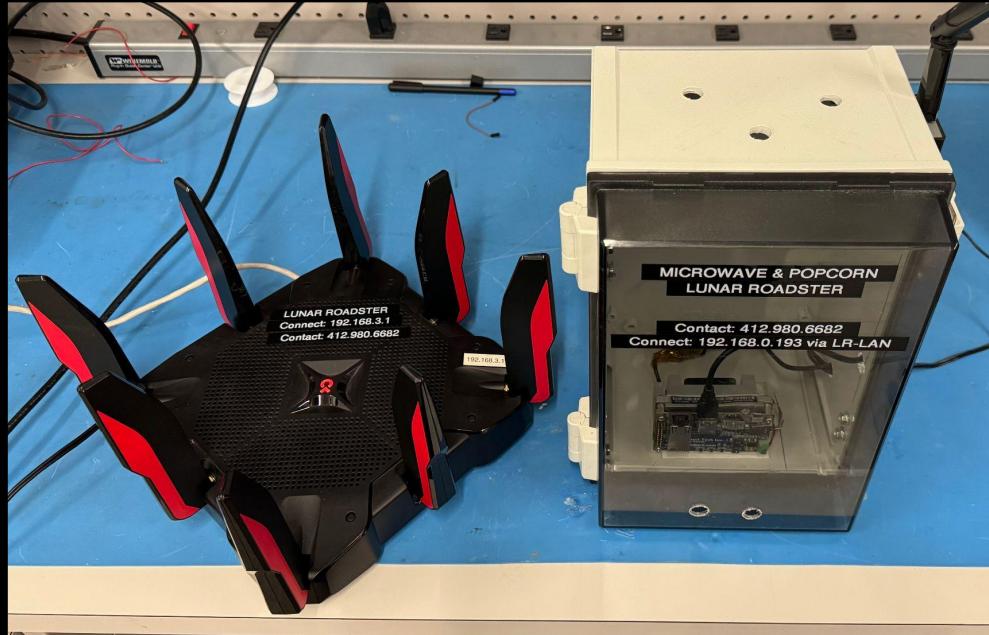
Prepare test environment (Moonyard)



Obtain global map using FARO Scanner

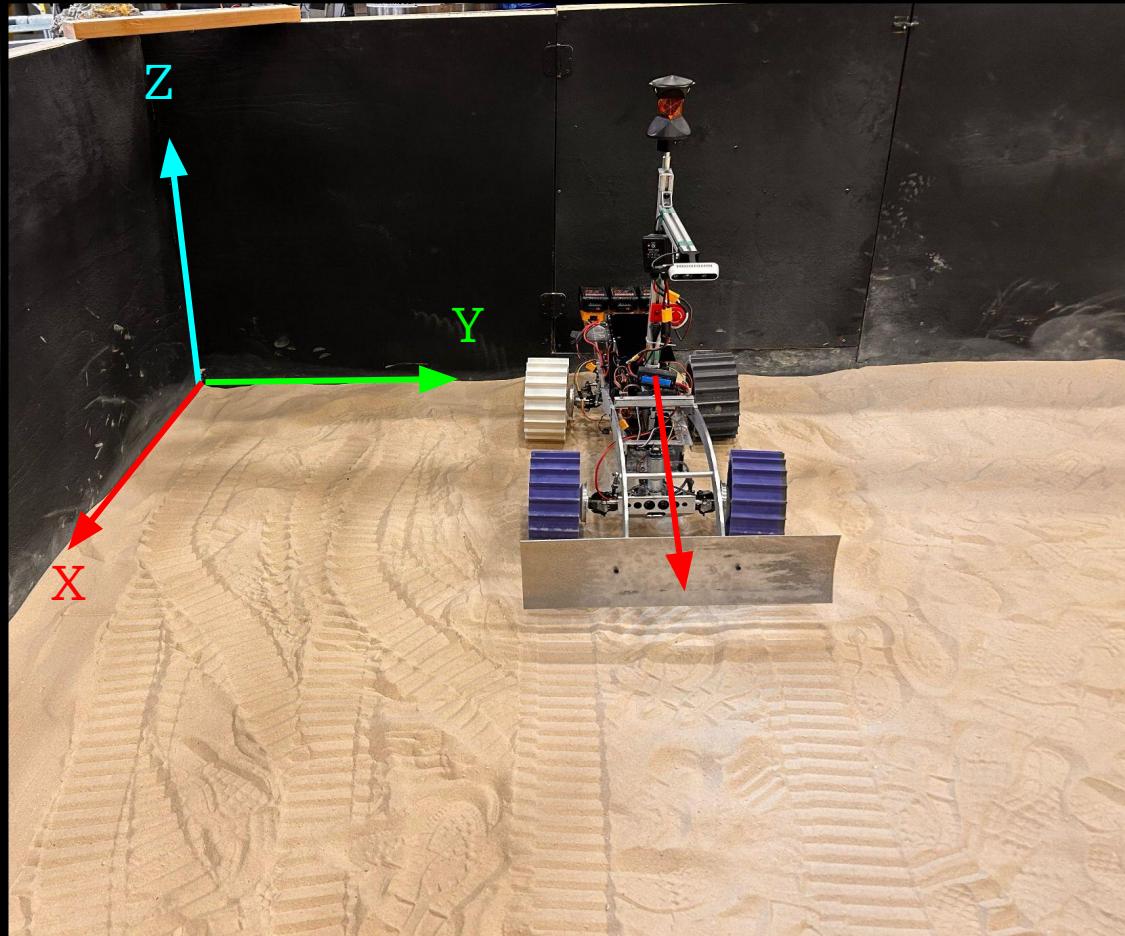


Leica TS16 Total Station



LAN Router & TX2 Relay

Set up external infrastructure

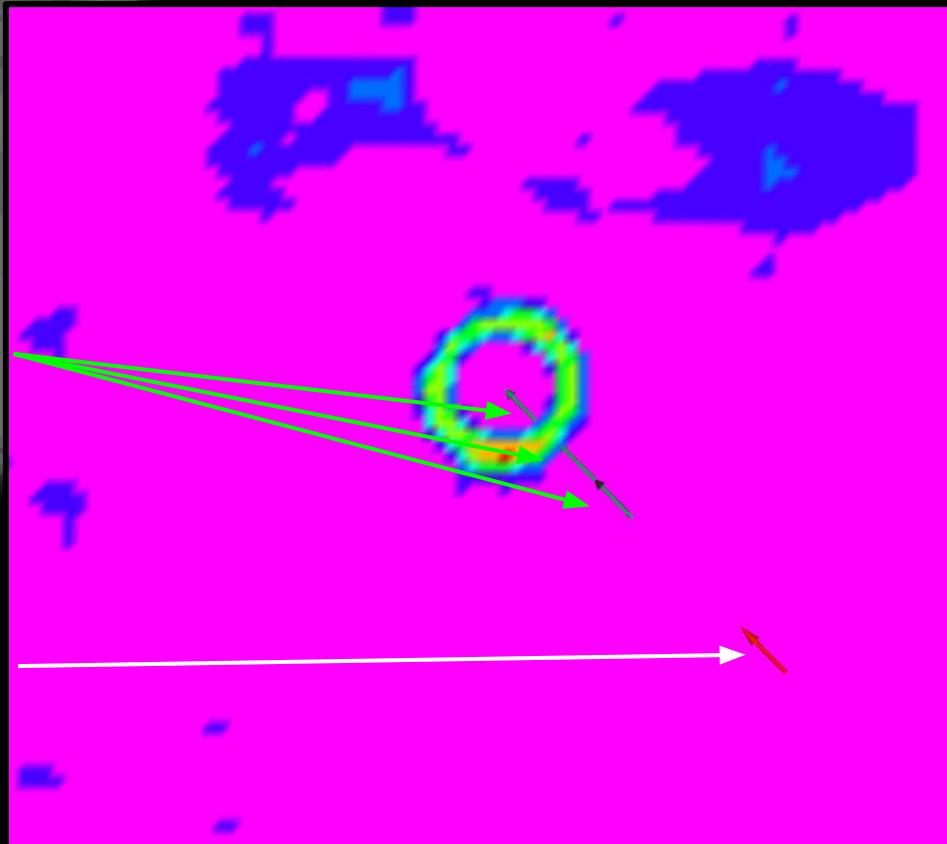


Calibrating relative heading angle (yaw)



Planned
Goals

Current
Goal



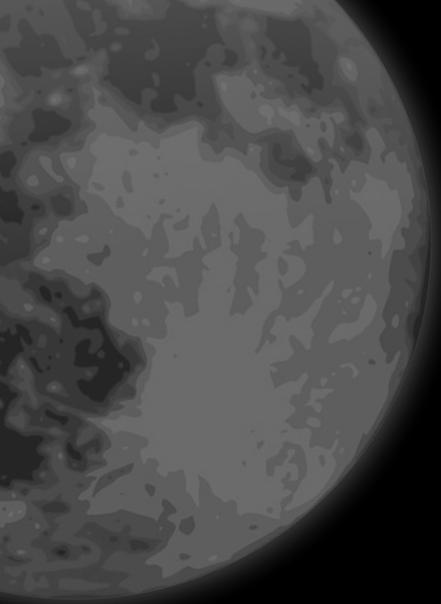
Objective: Grade crater optimally

Cost Function minimizes

- Transport volume
- Transport Distance

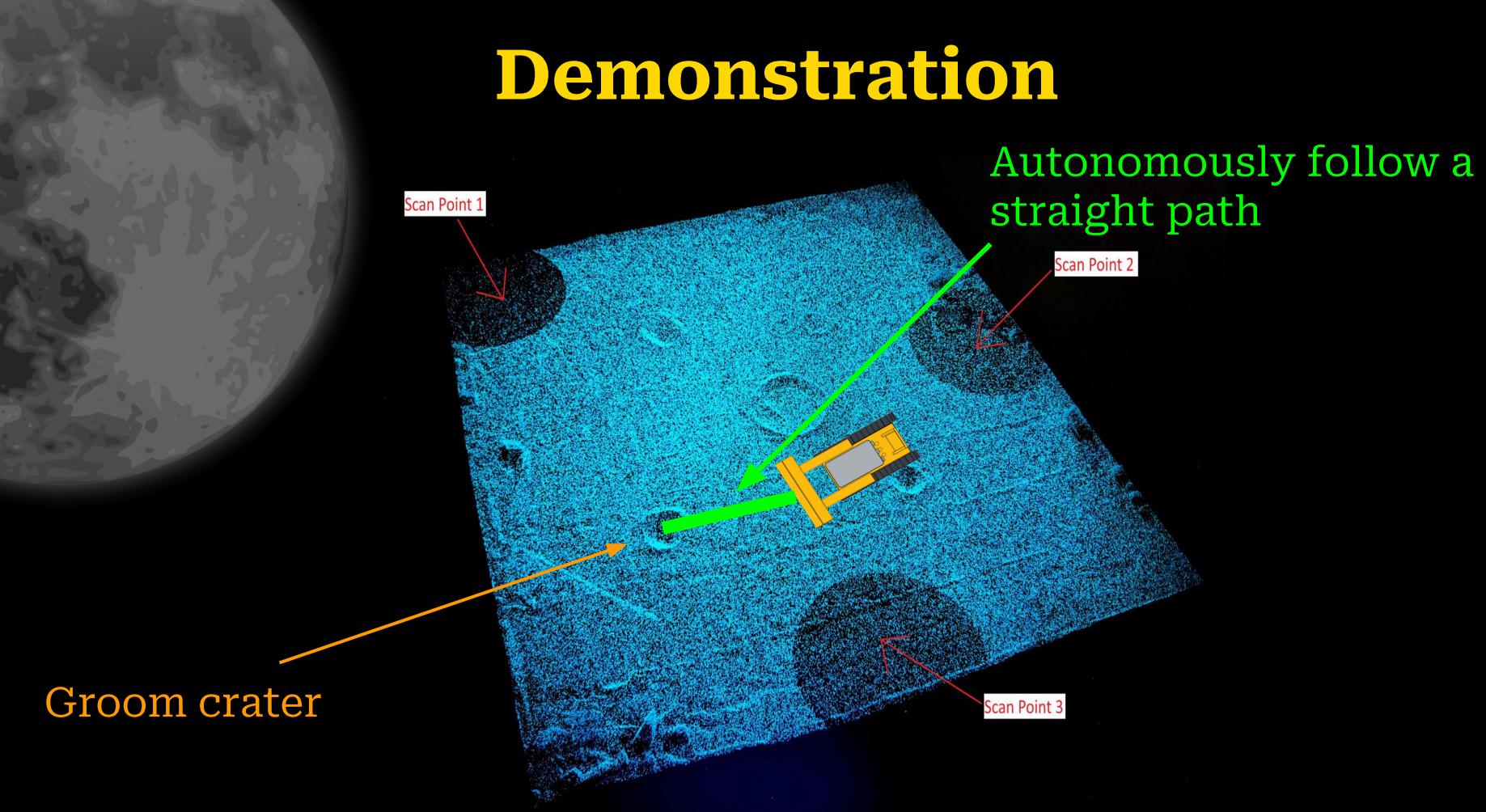
Waypoints generated based on the outputted transport assignments

Plan optimal manipulation goal poses

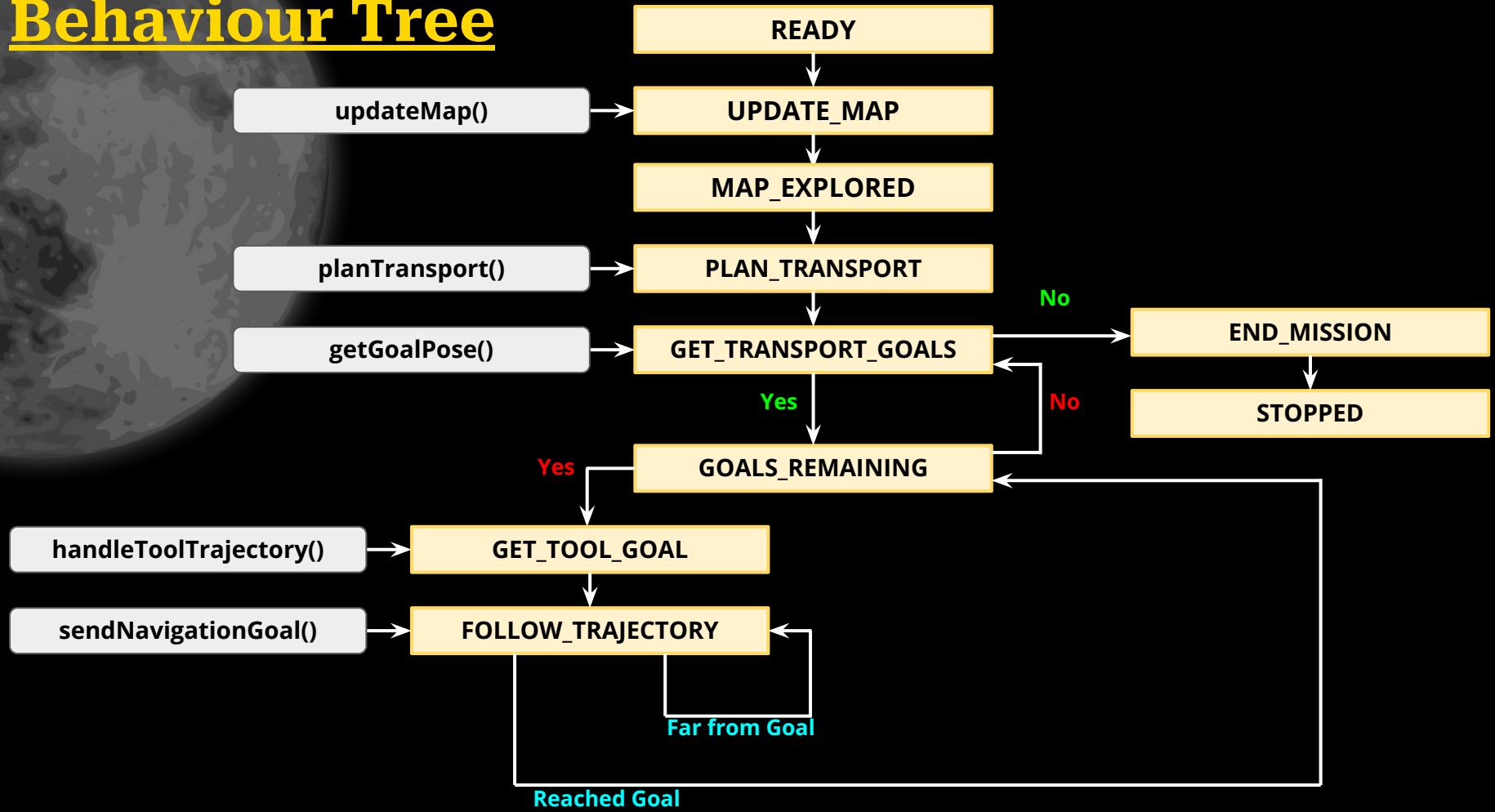


Demonstration

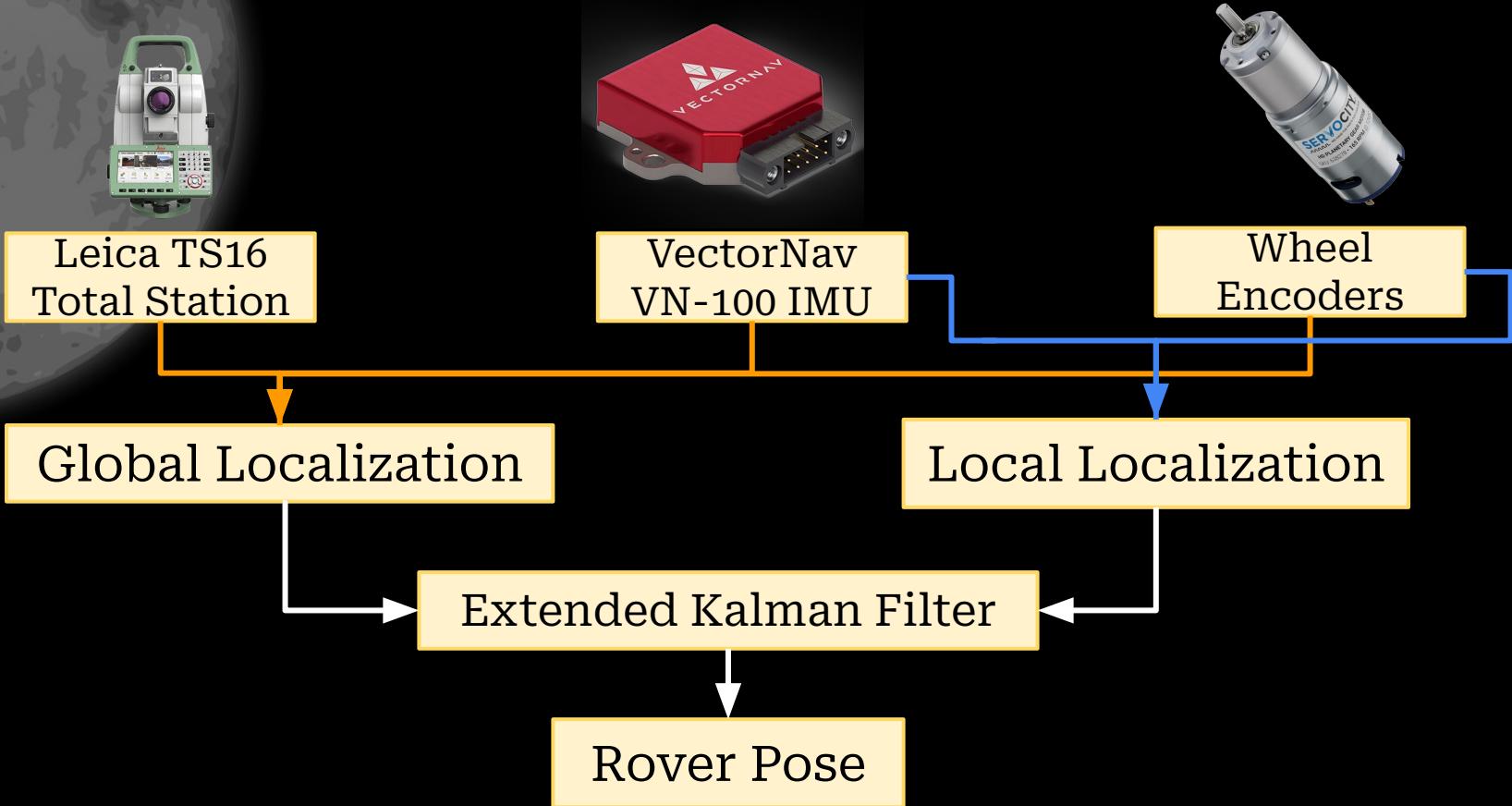
Demonstration



Behaviour Tree



Localization Method



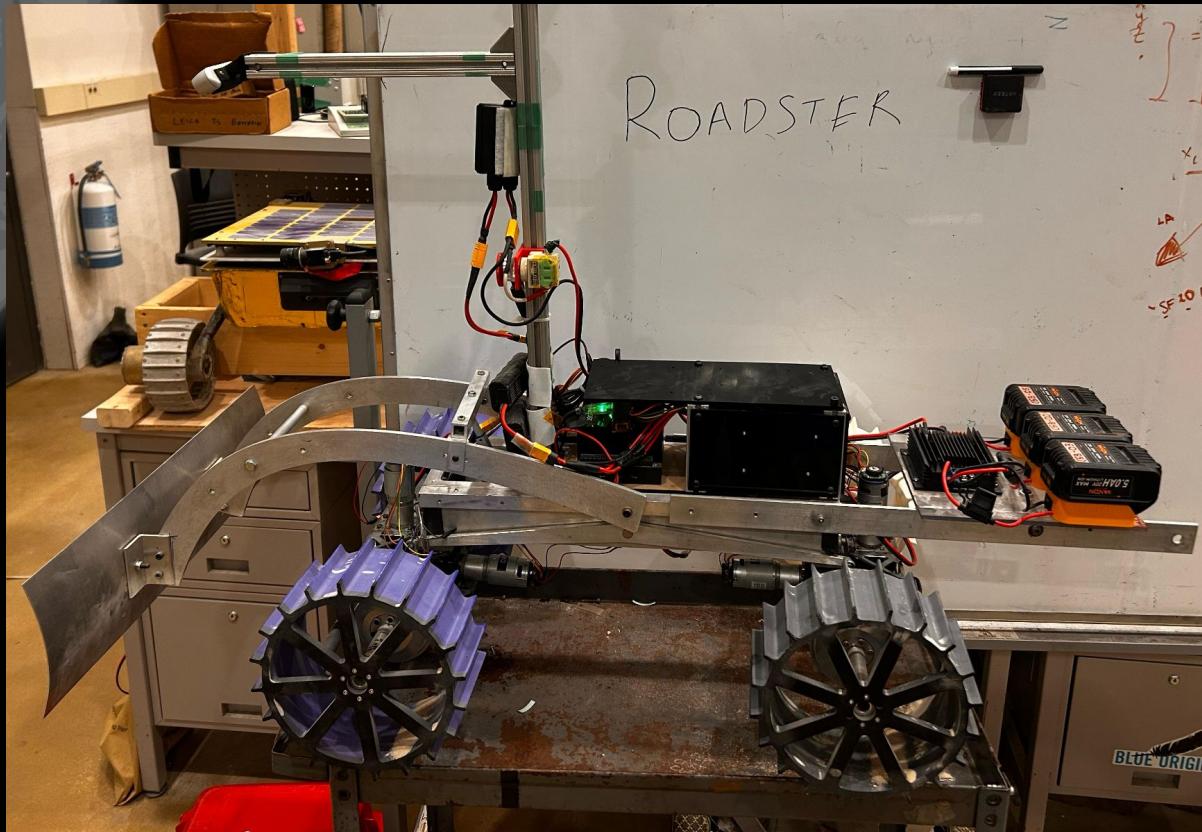
Navigation Method



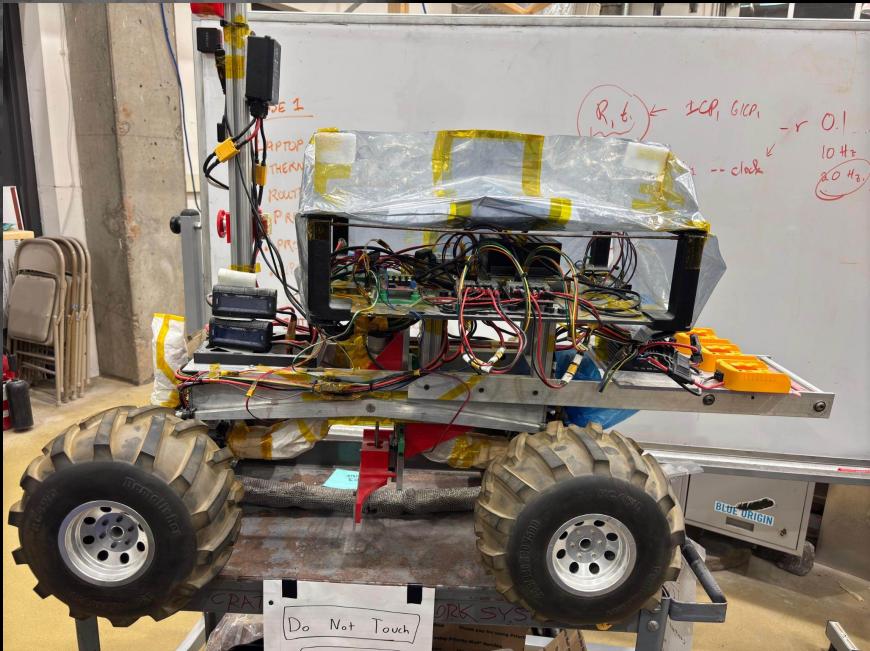


Rover Capabilities Demo

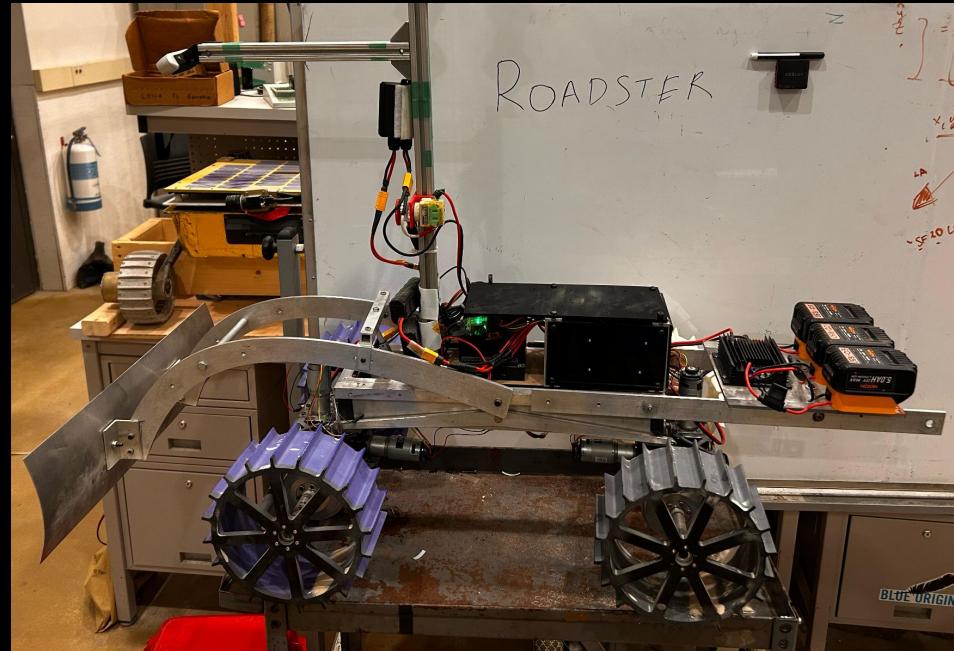
Ontwiththeenew!..



CraterGrader - - - → Lunar ROADSTER



Before



After

Stock Wheels - - - → Lunar Wheels



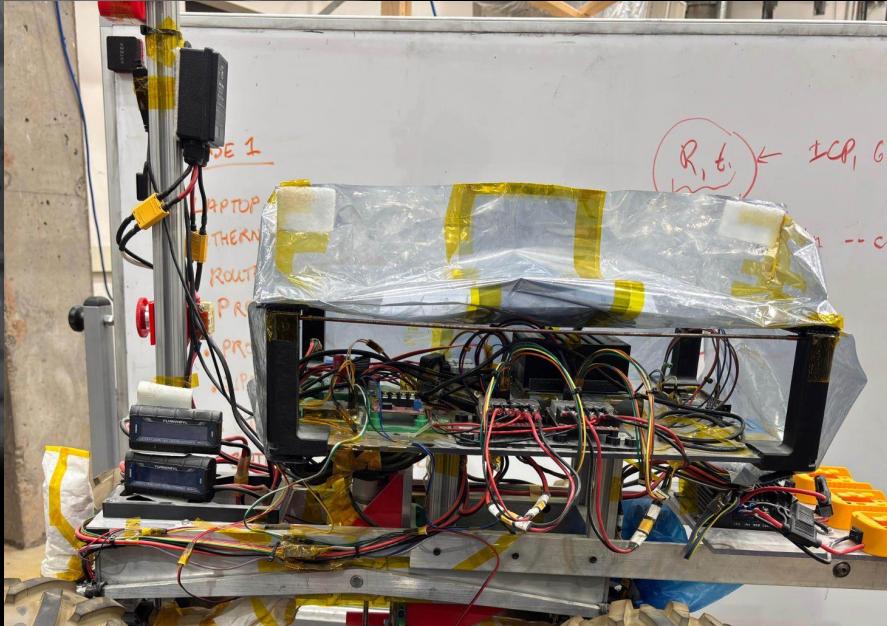
Before



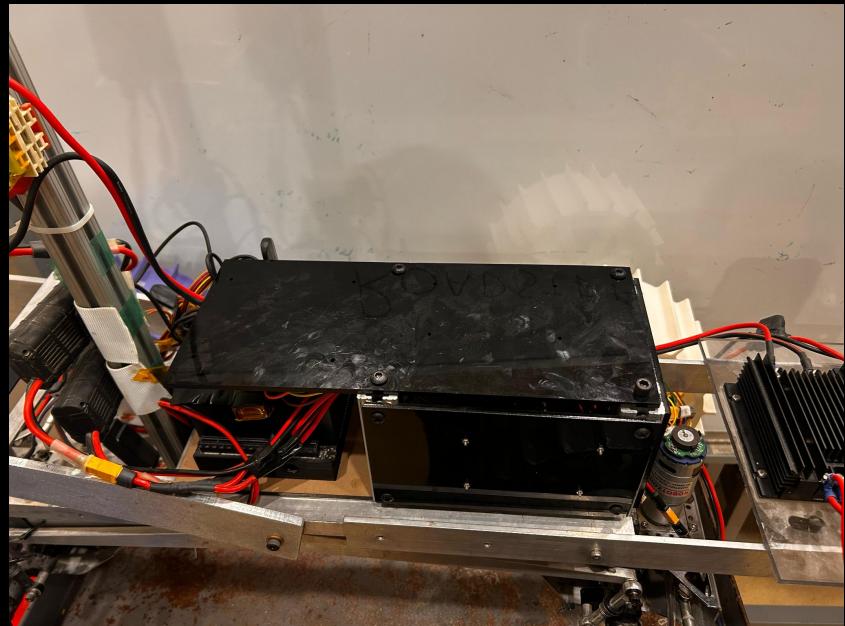
After

Wheel with more rimpull, coupled with higher torque motors results in higher traction generation

Cluttered Wiring - - - - → Compact E-Box



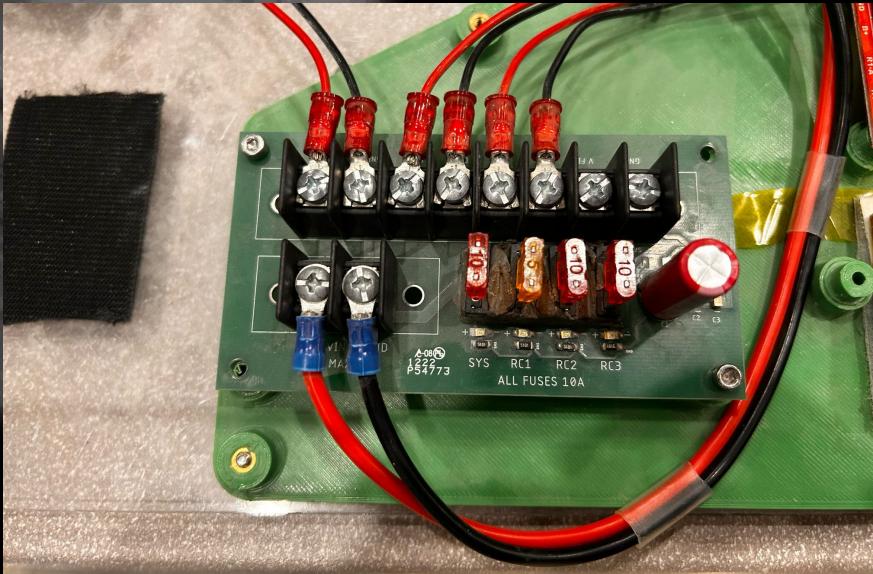
Before



After

Custom PCB with an enclosed compact design creates more finished and reliable onboard circuitry

Improved Power Distribution Board



Before



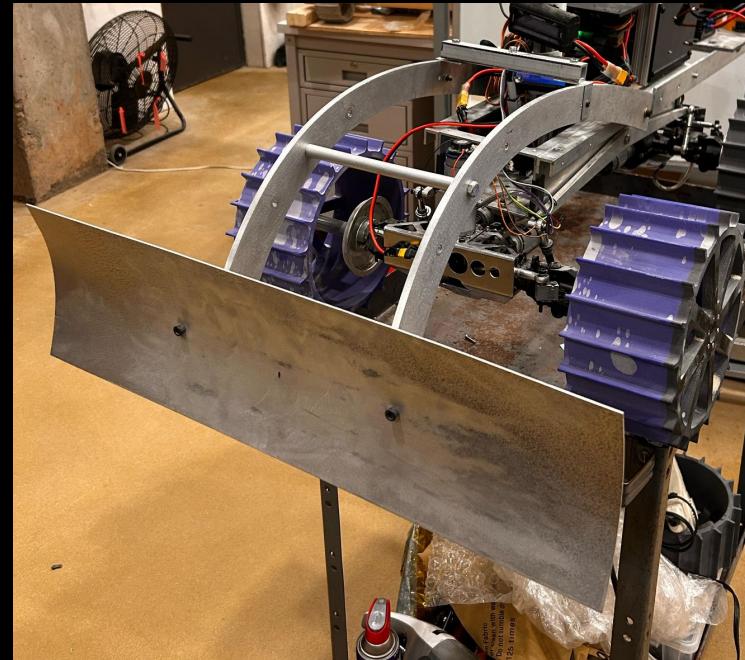
After

New design featuring OVP/RVP along with XT60 terminals for ease of assembly and reliability, has been fully integrated into the system.

Central Grader - - → Frontal Dozer



Before

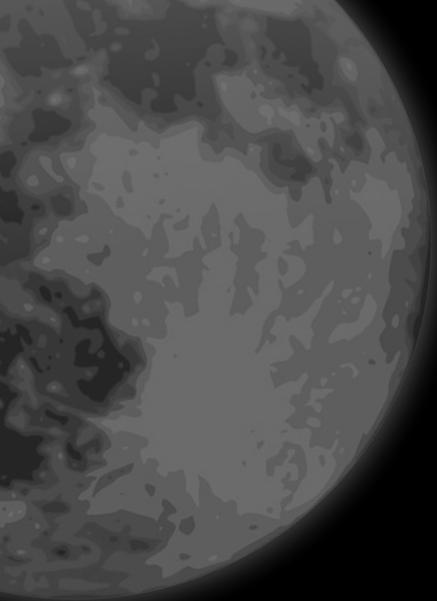


After

Frontal tool enables increased dozing area while maintaining stable wheel-ground contact

ROADSTER Capabilities

- ❖ Teleoperation
- ❖ Traversal in uneven, sandy terrain
- ❖ Ackermann Steering
- ❖ Dozer Actuation Strength
- ❖ Dozer Pushing Strength
- ❖ Crater Grooming



Results

Results

- ❖ Mechanical Design
- ❖ Electrical & Electronics Design
- ❖ Machine capable of grooming craters
- ❖ Localization and Autonomous Navigation
- ❖ Identification of craters to groom/avoid
- ❖ Crater Grooming

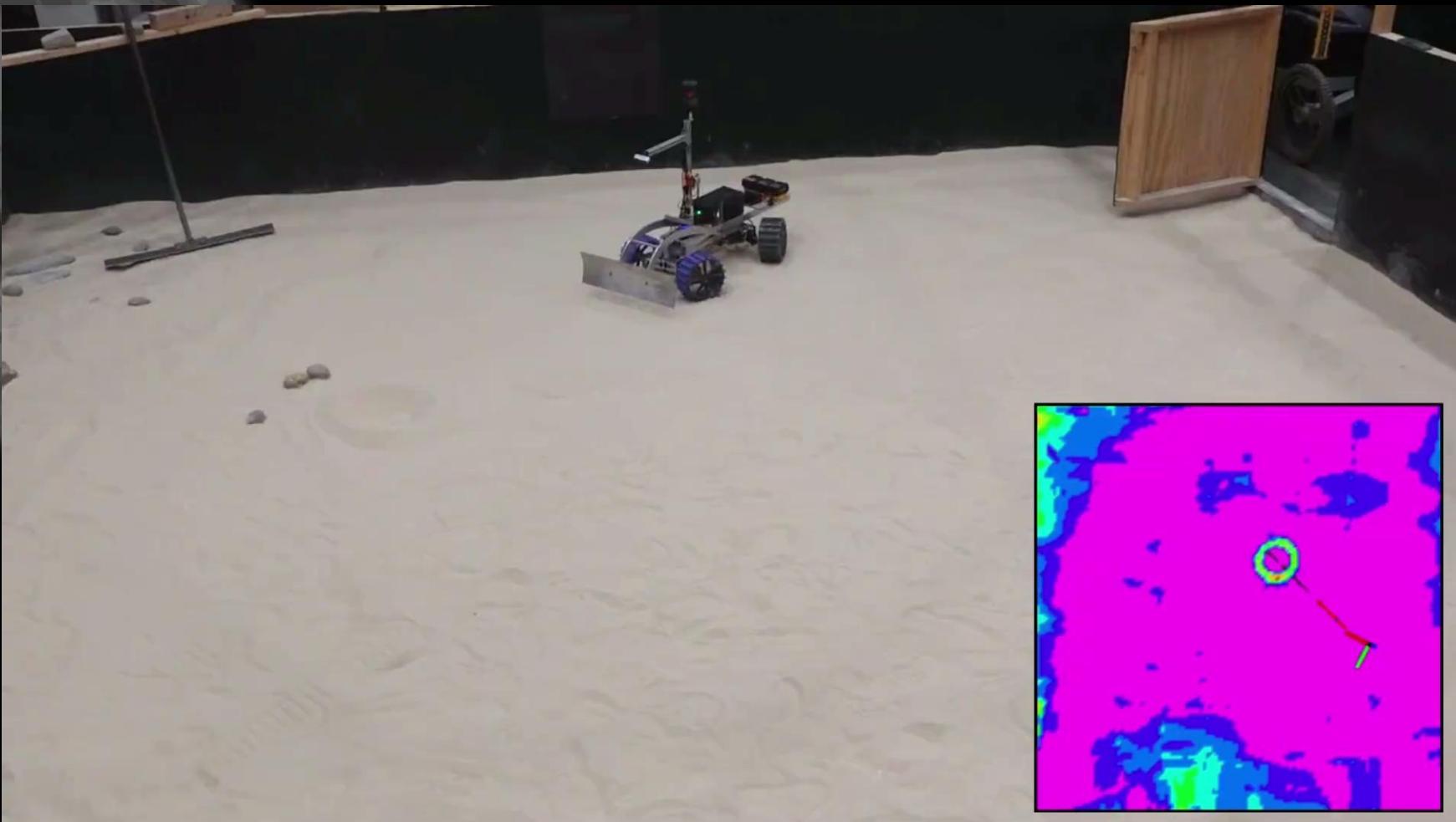
ROADSTER



An autonomous mechatronic bulldozer for the Moon

- 60cm dozer width (3 times the predecessor)
- Increased tool actuation strength
- Custom wheels with improved rimpull and grip
- 135 kgf-cm drive actuators (2 times the predecessor)
- Far greater pushing power
- Organised and reliable circuitry
- Efficient power distribution
- **An optimal, specialized machine for crater grooming**

Autonomously Grading a Crater (2x speed)



M.P.1: Will plan a path with cumulative deviation of $\leq 25\%$ from chosen latitude's length (due to untraversable terrain)





M.P.2: Will follow planned path to a maximum deviation of 10% (due to localization/navigation error)

M.P.4 (Part 1): Will avoid craters \geq 0.5 meters (shown in global navigation plan)

Gradable Craters Location

Crater C1: Diameter = 0.300 meters

Centroid of Crater C1: X = 2.380 m, Y = 2.289 m

Crater C2: Diameter = 0.360 meters

Centroid of Crater C2: X = 5.131 m, Y = 2.443 m

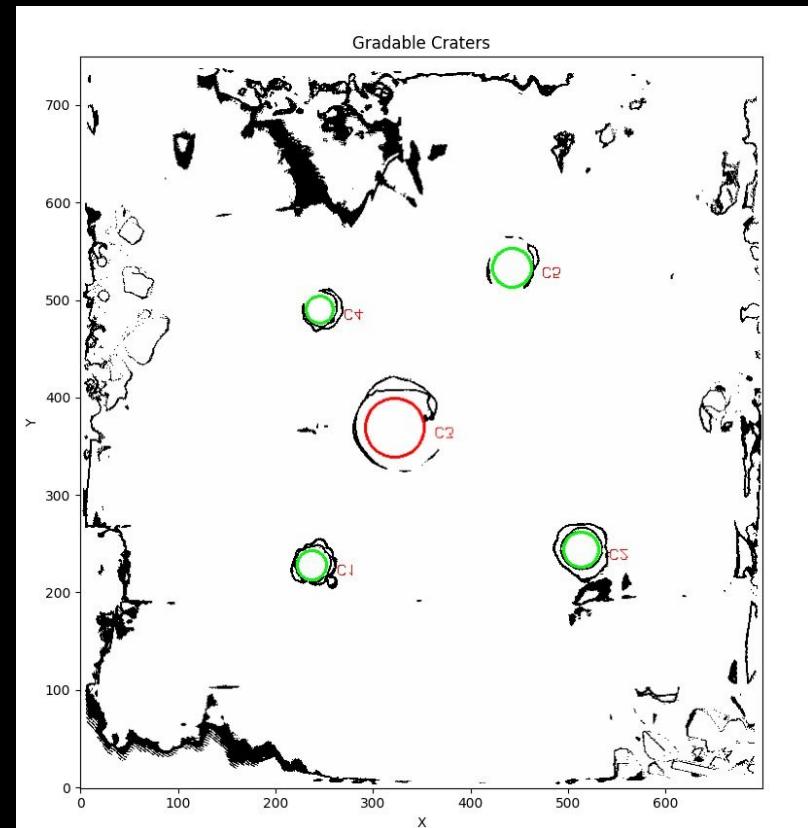
Crater C3: Diameter = 0.600 meters

Crater C4: Diameter = 0.280 meters

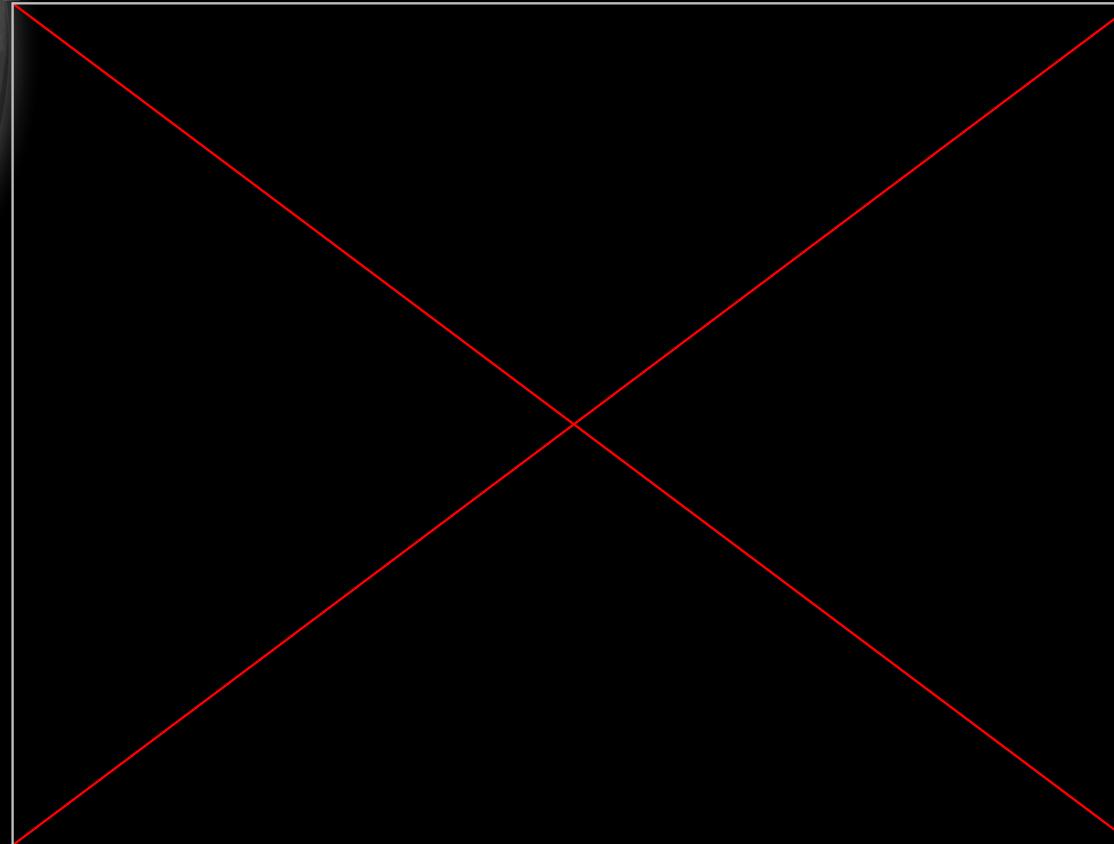
Centroid of Crater C4: X = 2.453 m, Y = 4.909 m

Crater C5: Diameter = 0.400 meters

Centroid of Crater C5: X = 4.421 m, Y = 5.335 m



M.P.5: Will fill craters of up to 0.5 meters in diameter and 0.1 meters in depth



M.P.5: Will fill craters of up to 0.5 meters in diameter and 0.1 meters in depth



Before



After

Colonize the Moon!

- Team *Lunar ROADSTER*



**Any
Questions?**



“Starting with a foothold on the Moon, we pave the way to the cosmos”

