IN CLASS PRESENTATION

ENAE788x COURAGE Rover

Justin Albrecht
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Thank You!

TOTAL SLIDE DECK

ENAE788x COURAGE Rover

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Project Overview

- Objectives and Requirements
- Explored/Inspirational Concepts
- Designs Considered
- Terramechanics
  - Wheels - Drawbar Pull
    - Grousers - 4 wheels v/s 6 wheels
    - No Grousers - 4 wheels v/s 6 wheels
- Stability
  - Non Extended - With one crew member
  - Extended - With two crew members

Project Requirements

Project Description:

- Perform a detailed design of a BioBot rover, emphasizing mobility systems
  - Chassis systems (e.g., wheels, steering, suspension…)
  - Support systems (e.g., energy storage)
  - Navigation and guidance system (e.g., sensors, algorithms...)
- Design for Moon, then assess feasibility of systems for Mars, and conversion to Earth analogue rover

Requirements (Performance) :

1. Maximum operating speed of at least **4 m/sec** on level, flat terrain.
2. Accommodate a **0.3 meter** obstacle at minimal velocity.
3. Accommodate a **0.1 m** obstacle at a velocity of 2.5 m/sec.
4. Accommodate a **20° slope** in any direction at a speed of at least 1 m/sec and including the ability to start and stop.
5. A nominal sortie range of **54 km** at an average speed of **2.5 m/sec**.

Project Requirements

Requirements (Payload) :

1. Capable of carrying one 170 kg EVA crew and 80 kg of assorted payload
2. Payload may be modeled as a 0.25 m box
3. Capable of carrying a second 170 kg EVA crew in a contingency situation.
4. Incorporate roll-over protection for the crew and all required ingress/egress aids and crew restraints.

Requirements (Operations) :

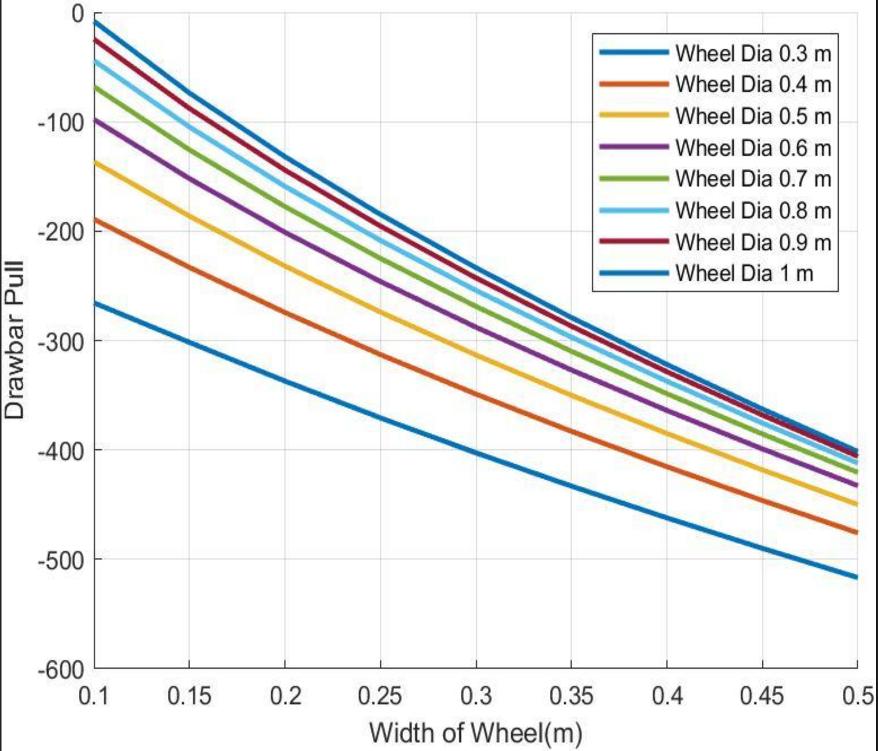
1. A nominal sortie shall be at least eight hours long.
2. Two rovers must be launched on a single CLPS lander.
3. A single rover shall mass ≤250 kg.
4. Capable of operating indefinitely without crew present.

Requirements (GN&C) :

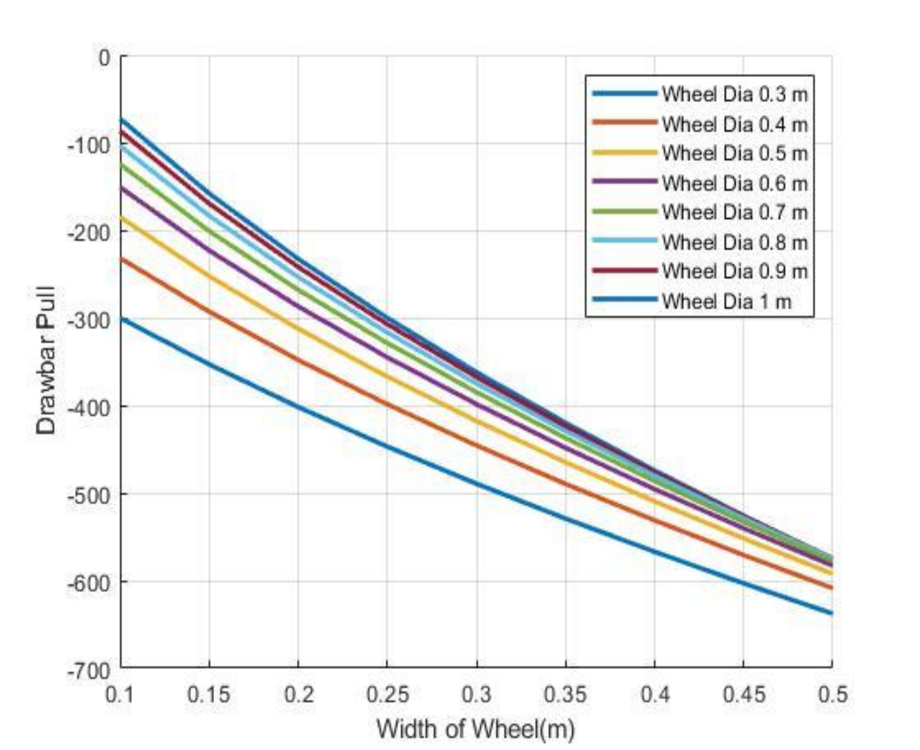
1. Capable of being controlled directly, remotely, or automated.
2. Capable of following an astronaut, astronaut’s path, or autonomous path planning between waypoints.
3. Capable of operating during any portion of the lunar day/night cycle and at any latitude.

Terramechanics

Trade Study - Drawbar Pull - No Grousers - Flat Terrain

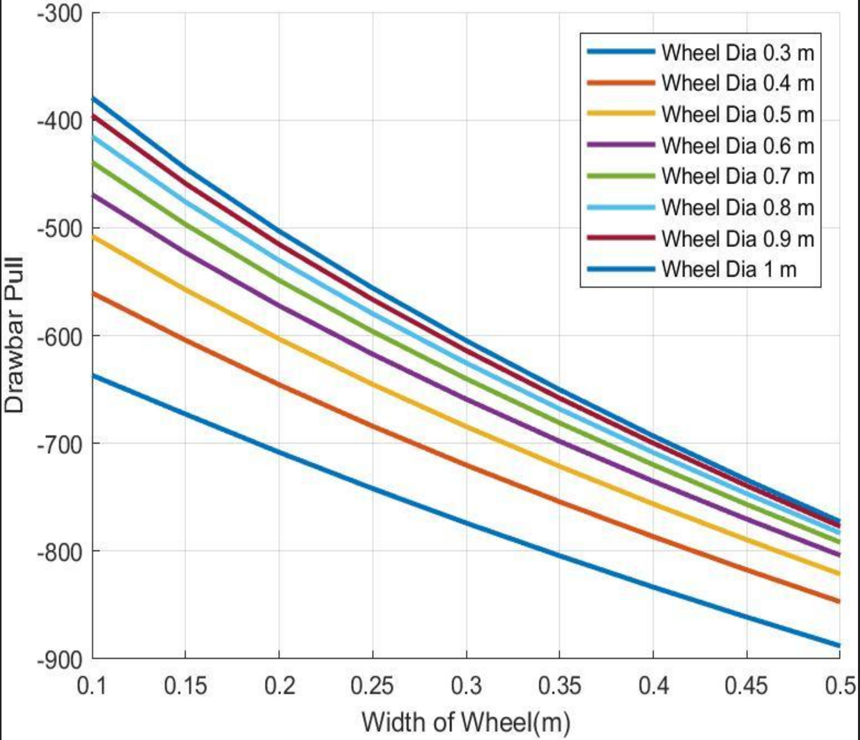


4 Wheels

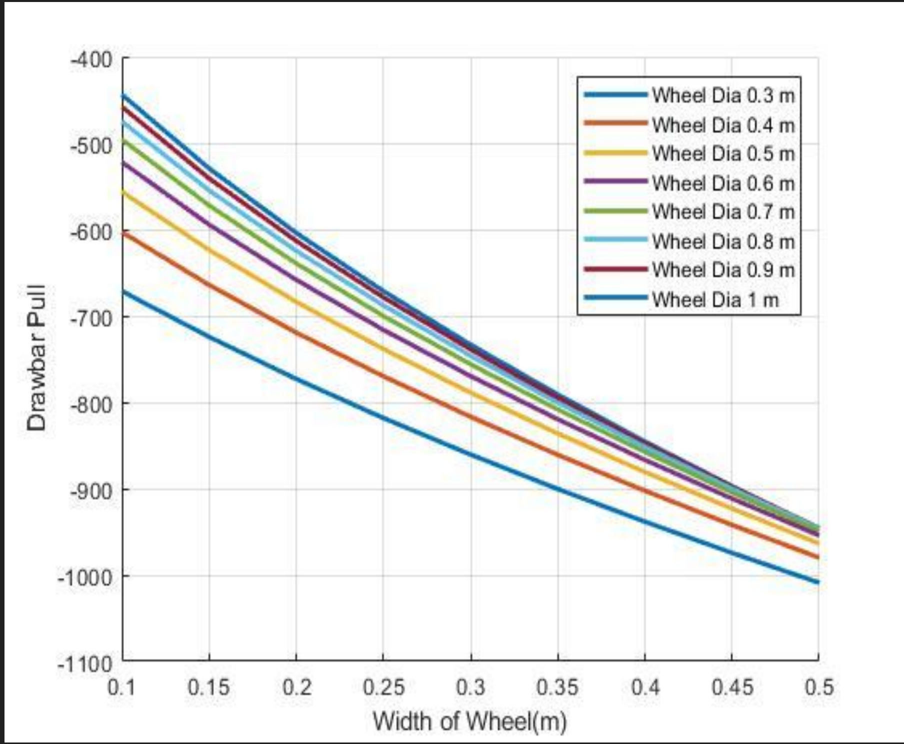


6 Wheels

Trade Study - Drawbar Pull - No Grousers - 20 Slope

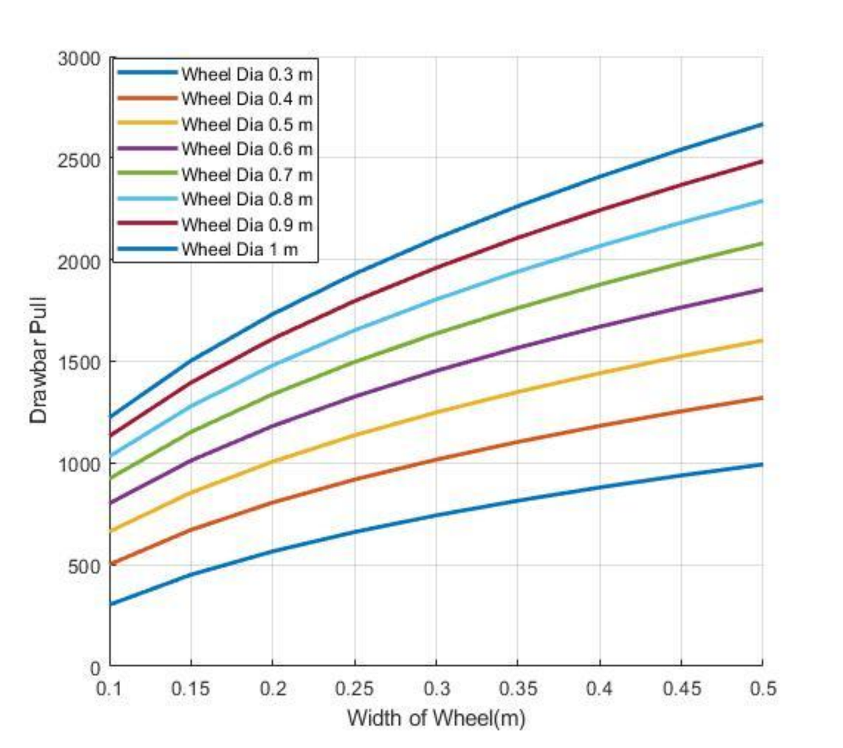


4 Wheels

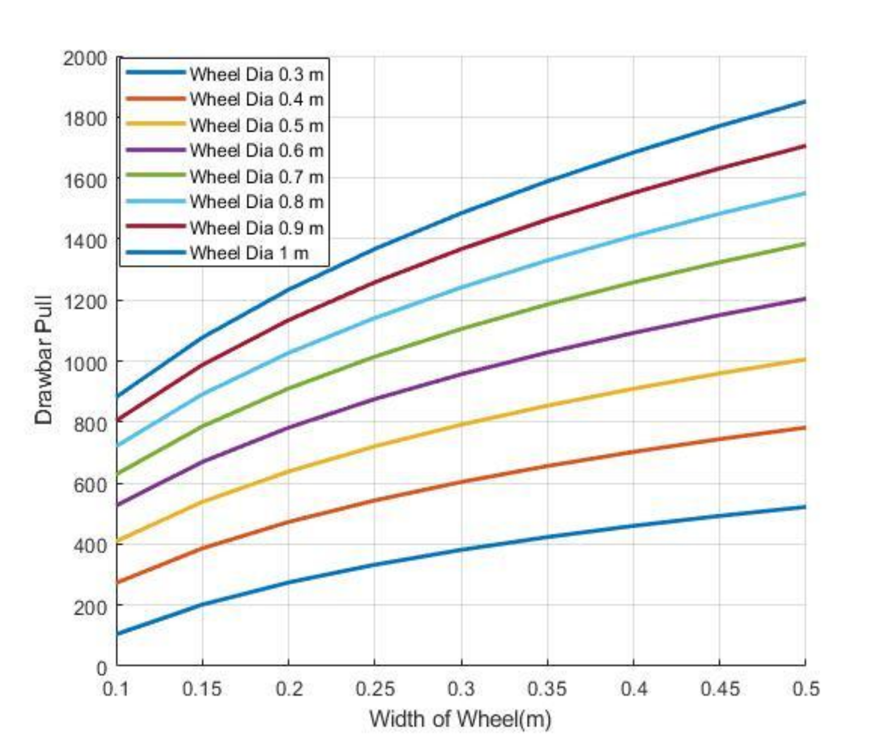


6 Wheels

Trade Study - Drawbar Pull - Grousers - Flat

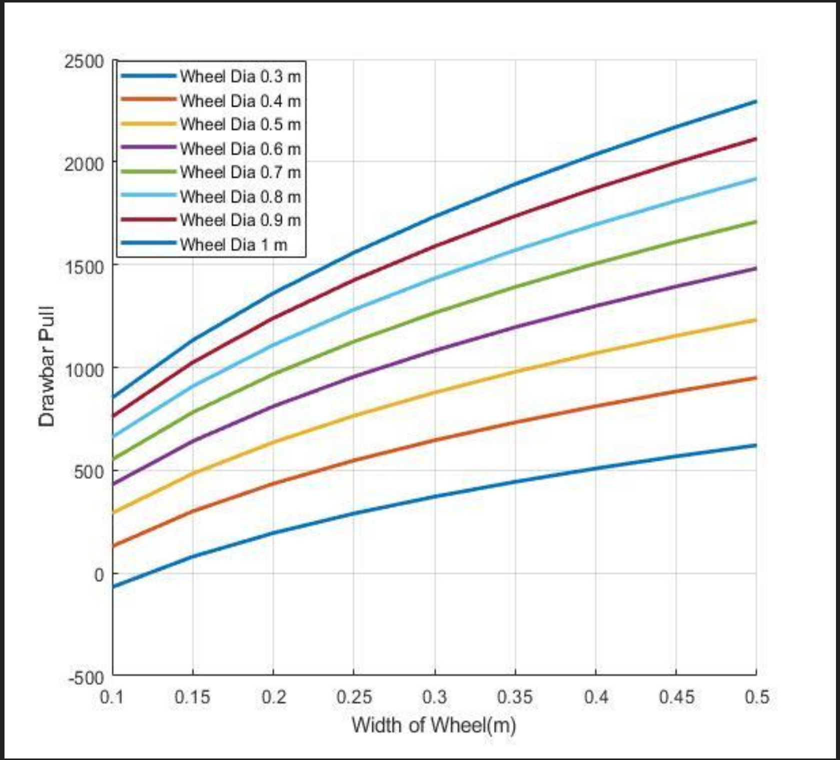


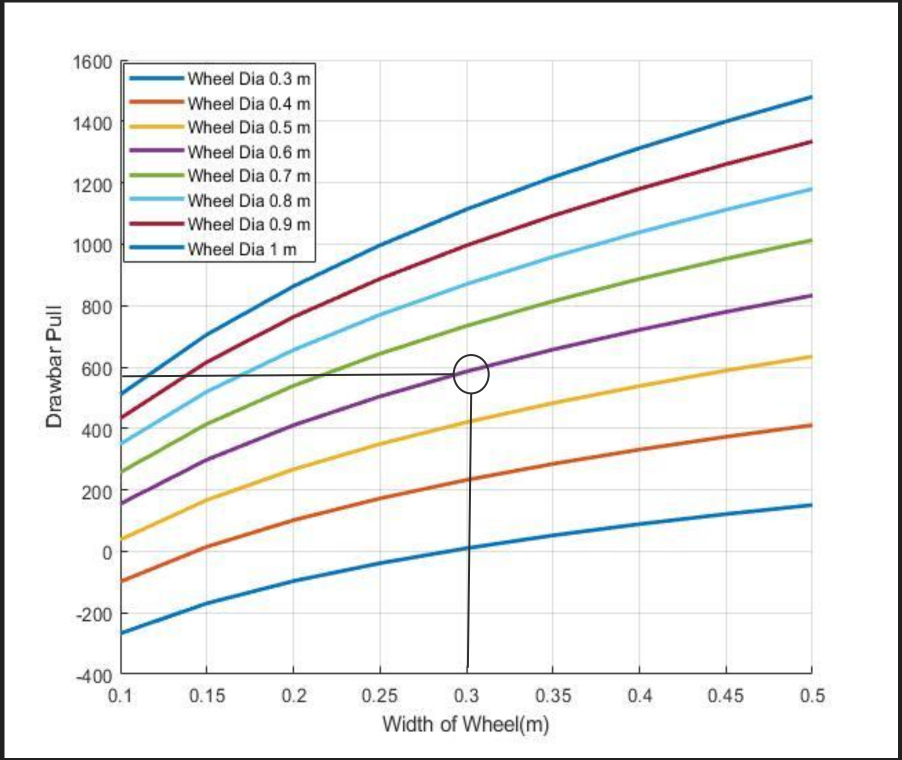
4 Wheels



6 Wheels

Trade Study - Drawbar Pull - Grousers - 20 Slope

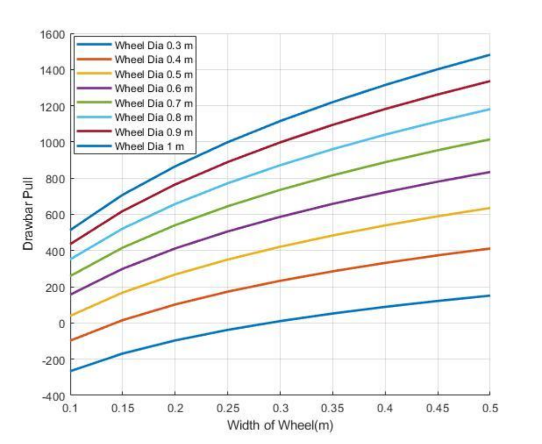




4 Wheels

6 Wheels

Drawbar Pull 6 Wheels - No. of Grousers



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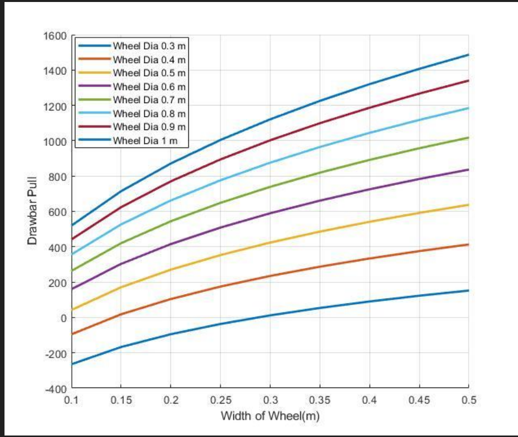

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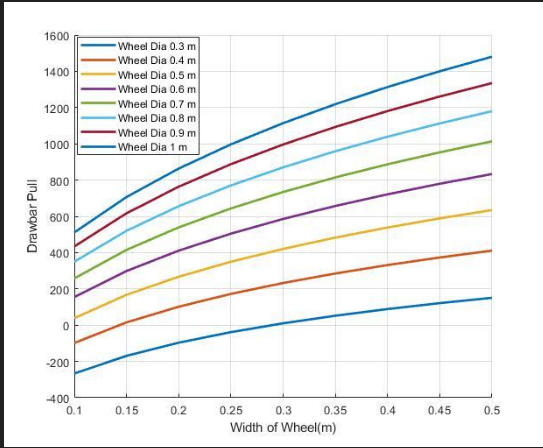

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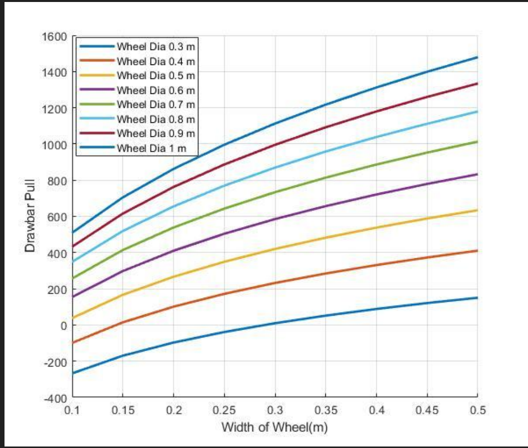
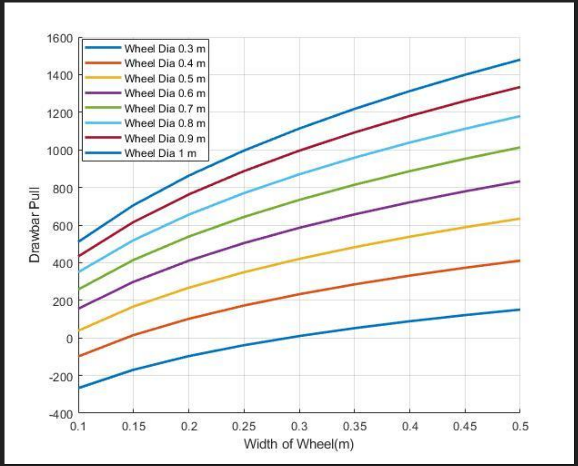
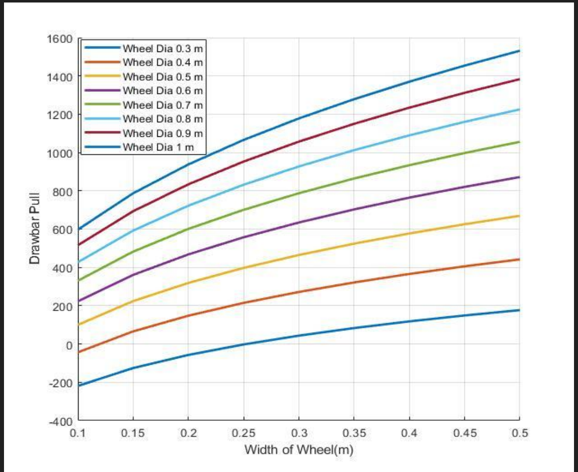


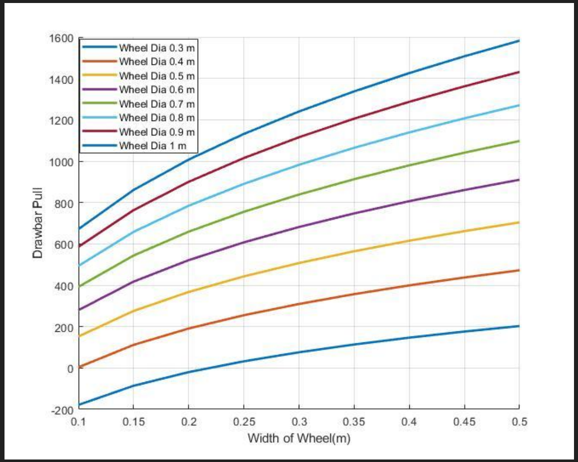
Drawbar Pull 6 Wheels - Height (cm) : 2 vs. 3 vs. 4 vs. 5



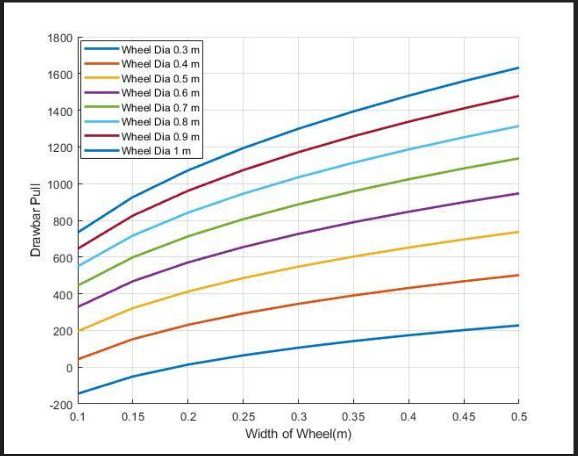
2 cm



3 cm



4 cm



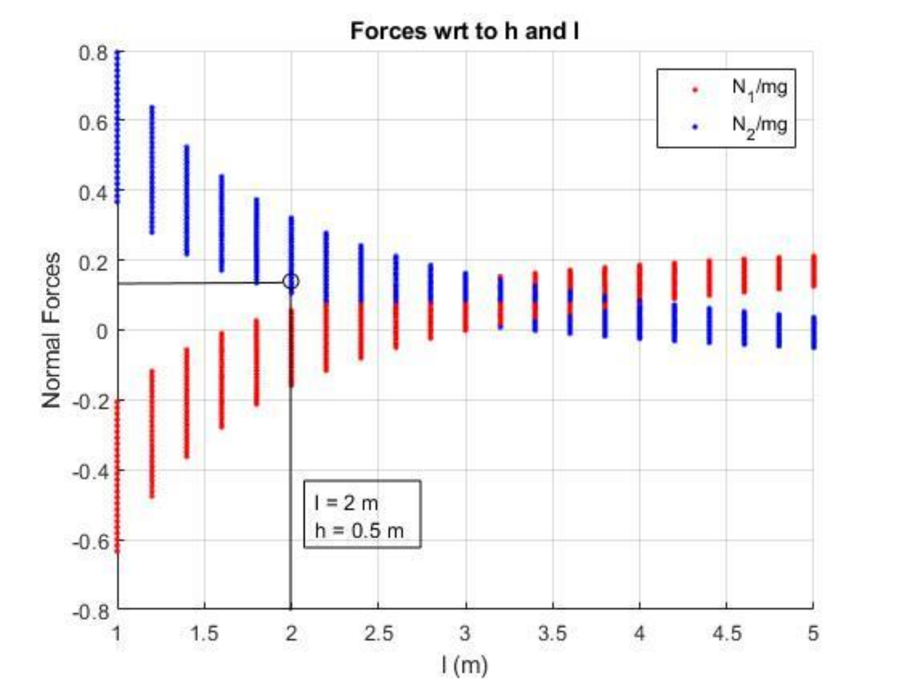
5 cm

Number of Wheels

Wheel Size

Stability

Stability - Forces wrt h and l



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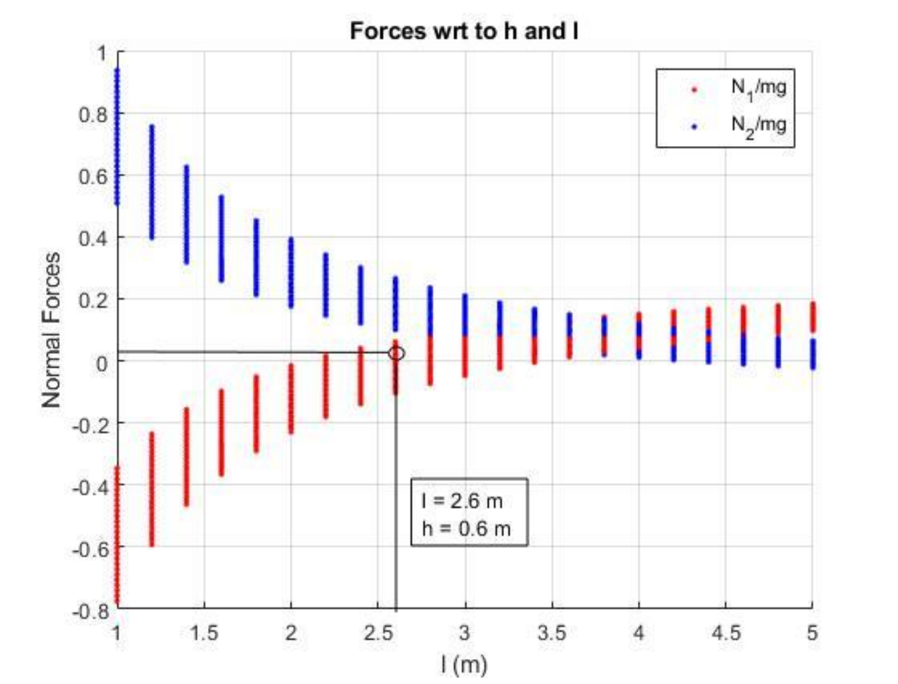
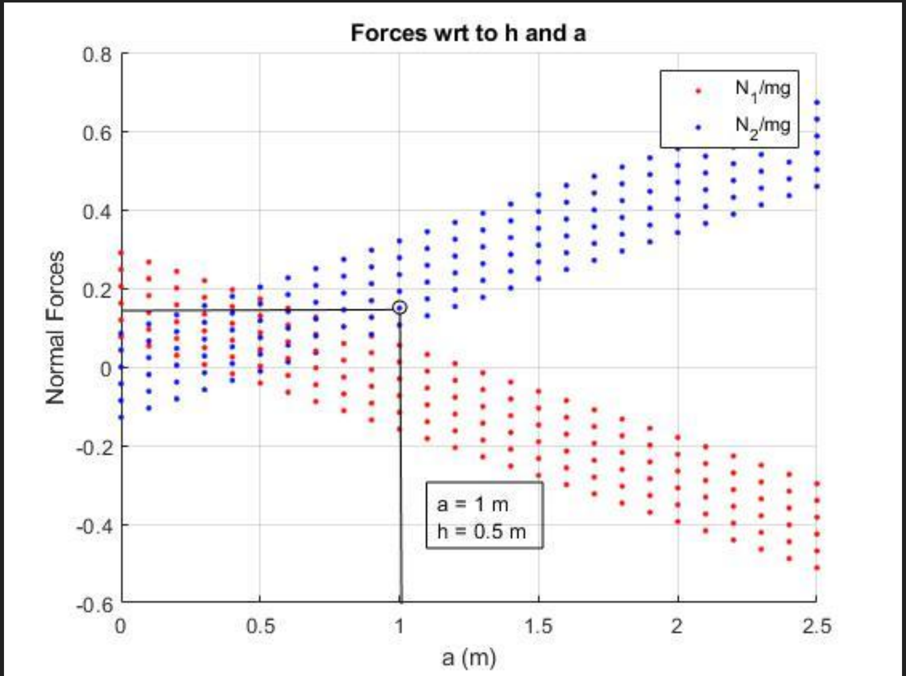
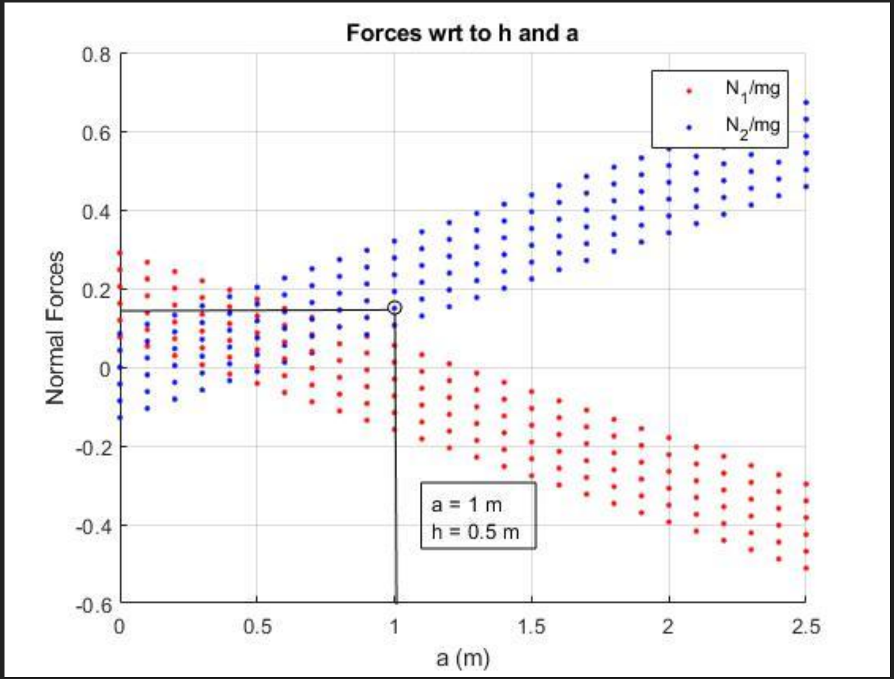


Extended

Stability - Forces wrt h and a

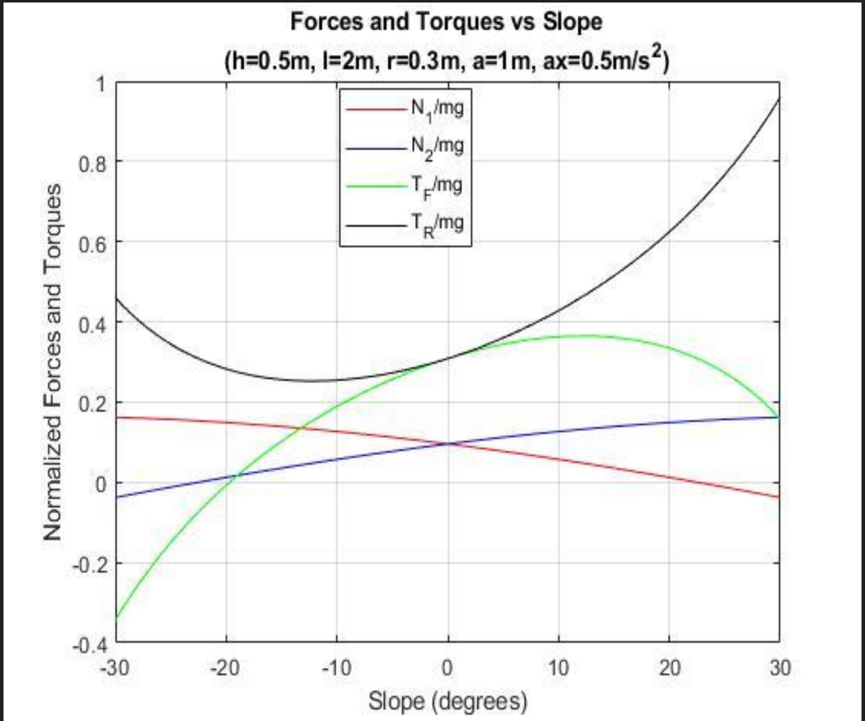


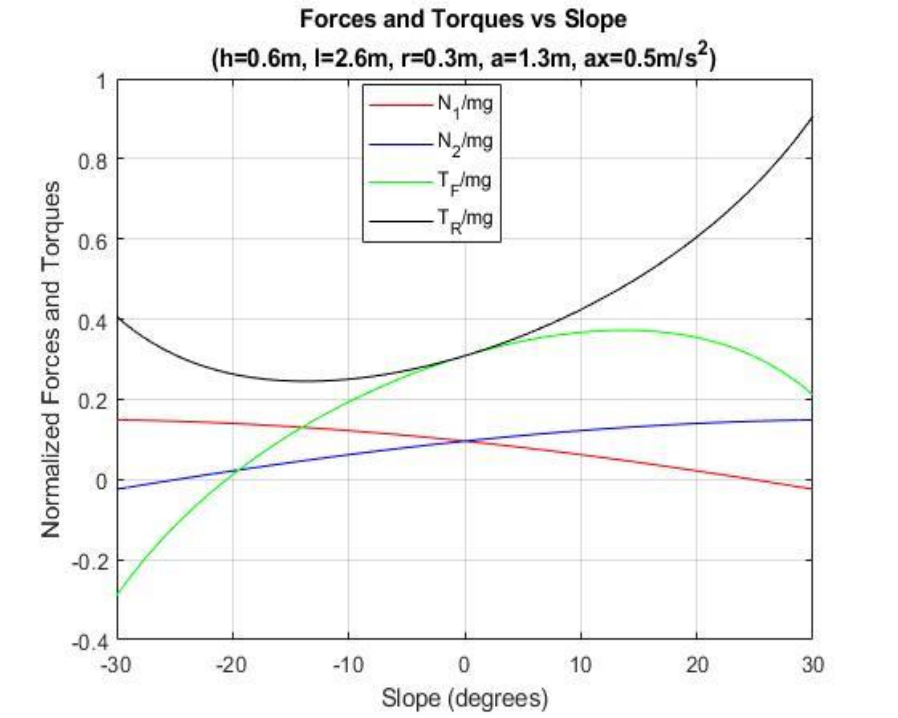


Non - Extended

Extended

Slope Stability - Uphill / Downhill



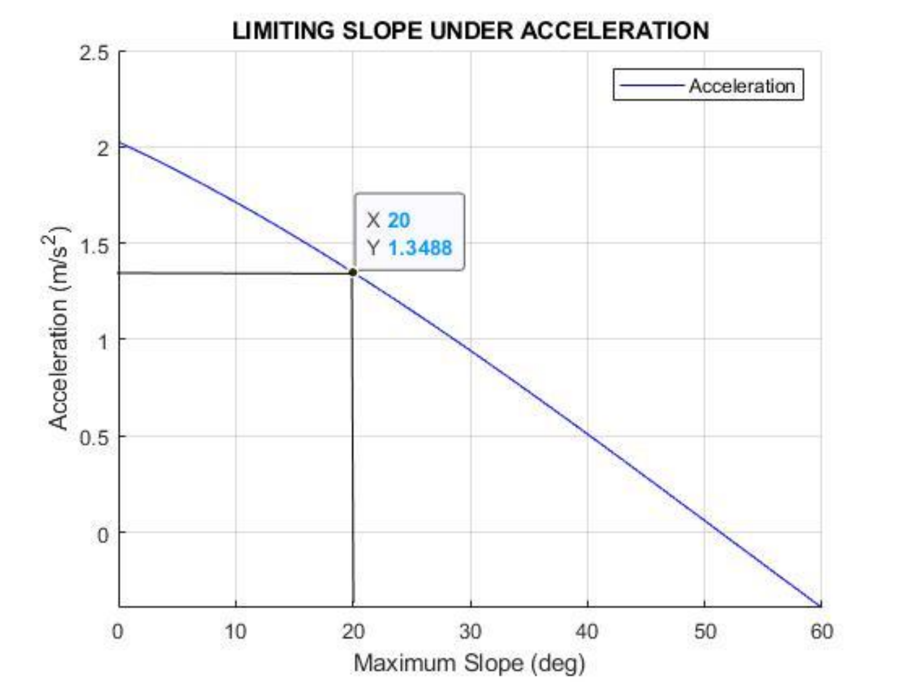


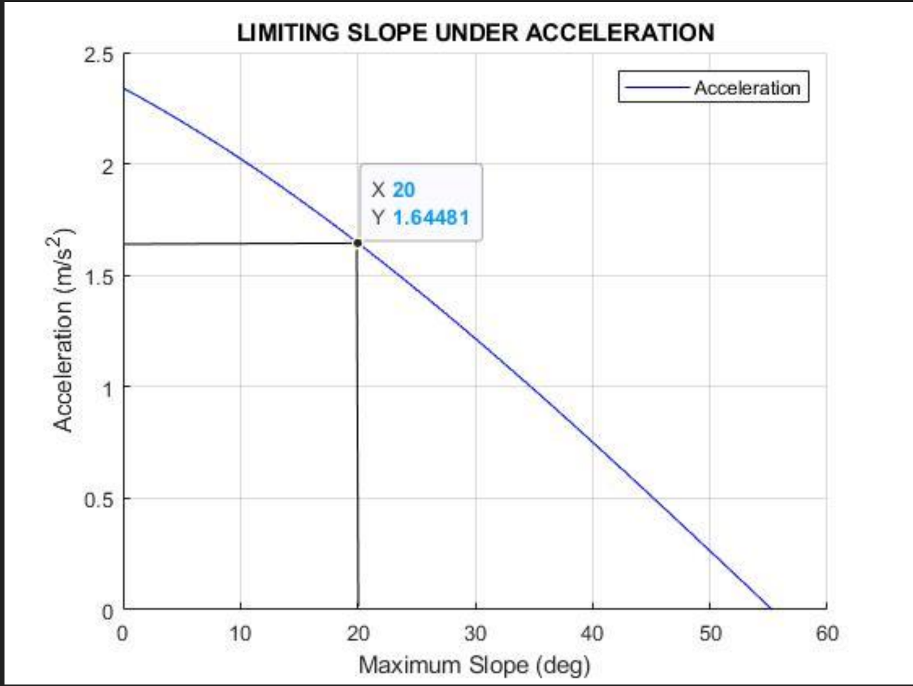
Non - Extended

Extended

Slope Stability - Cross hill

Acceleration Stability

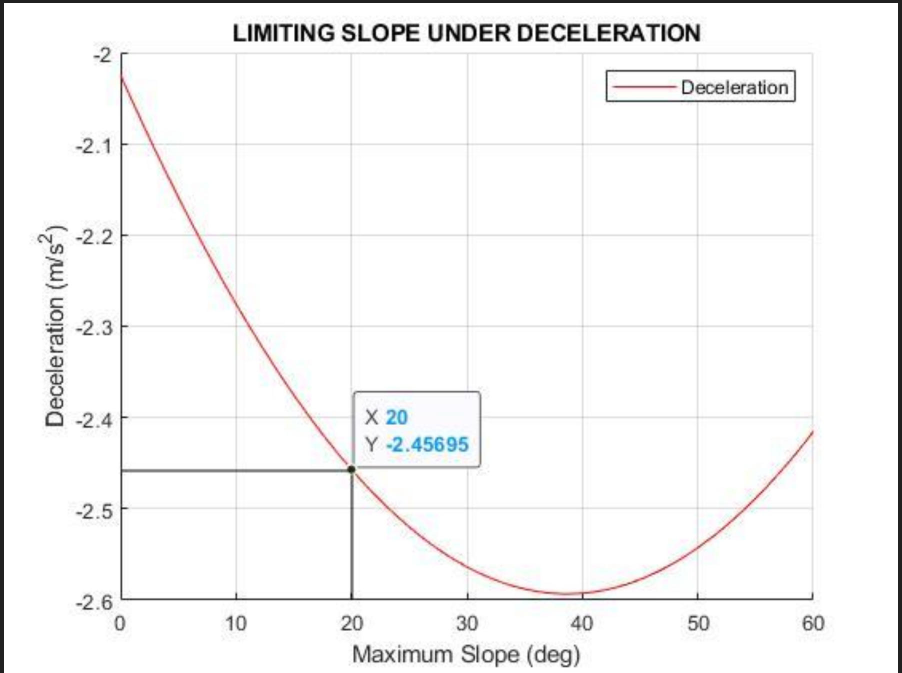




Non - Extended

Extended

Deceleration Stability



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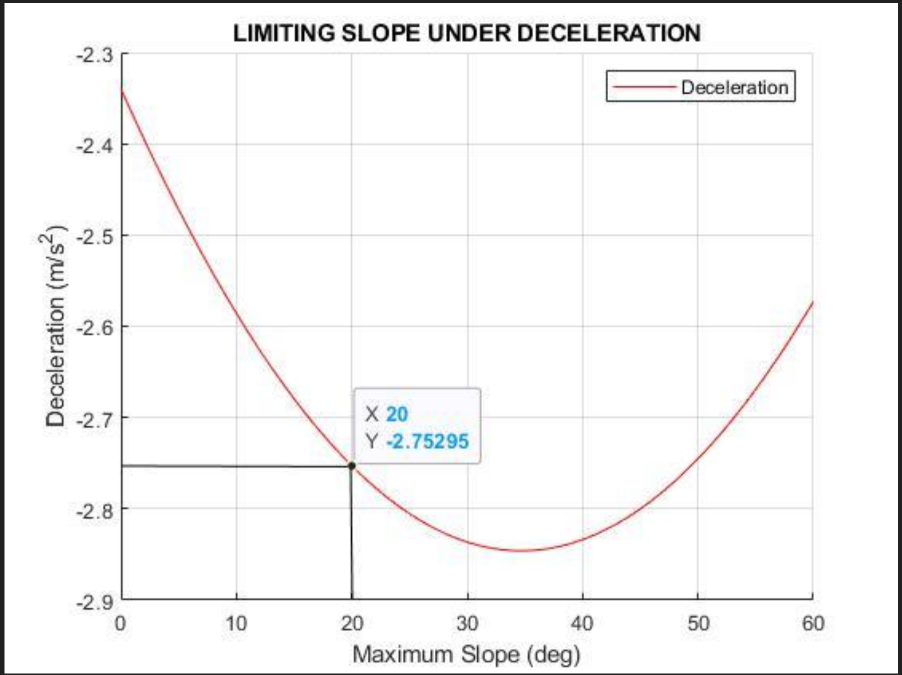
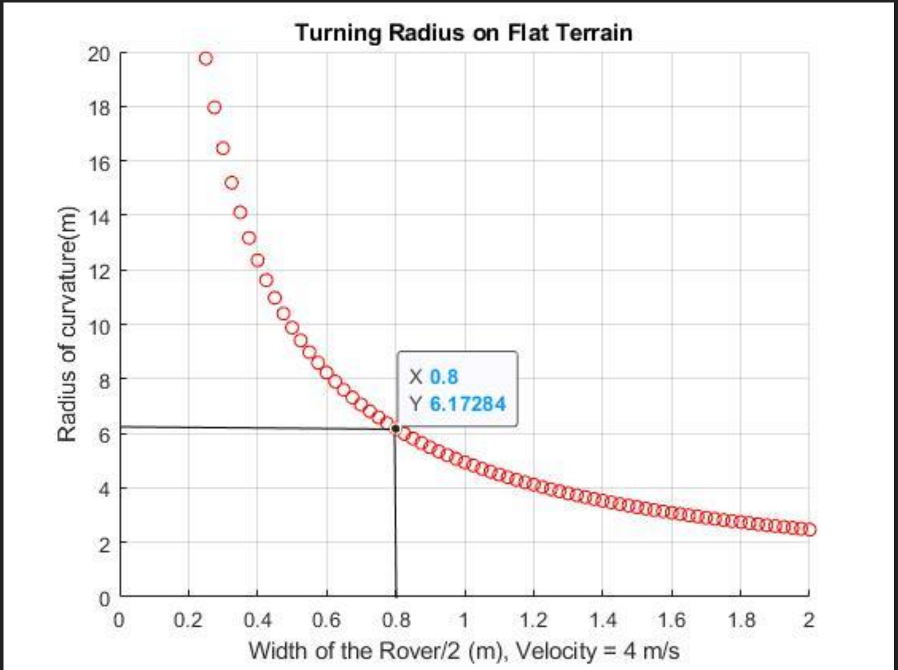
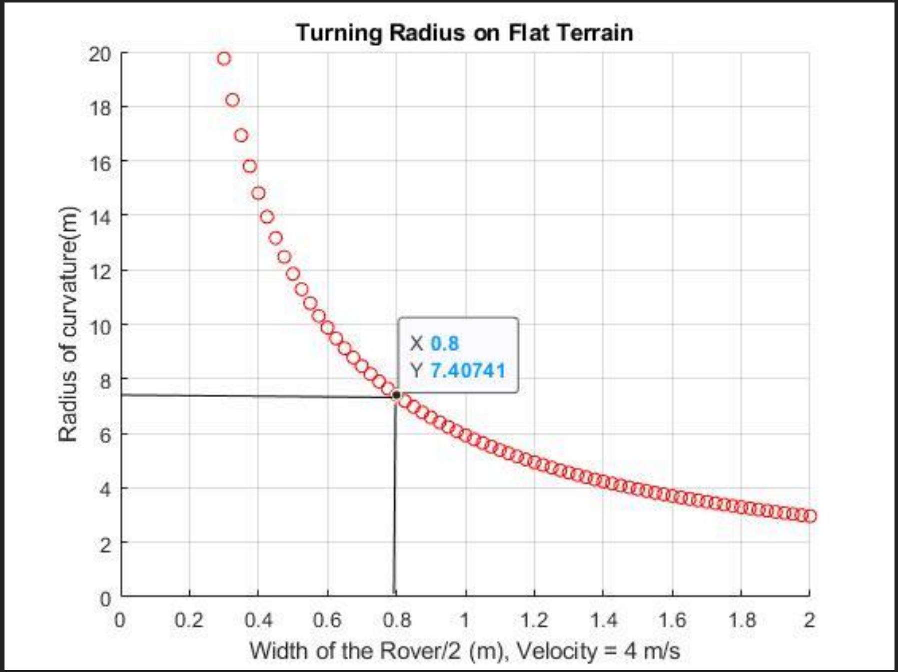


Extended

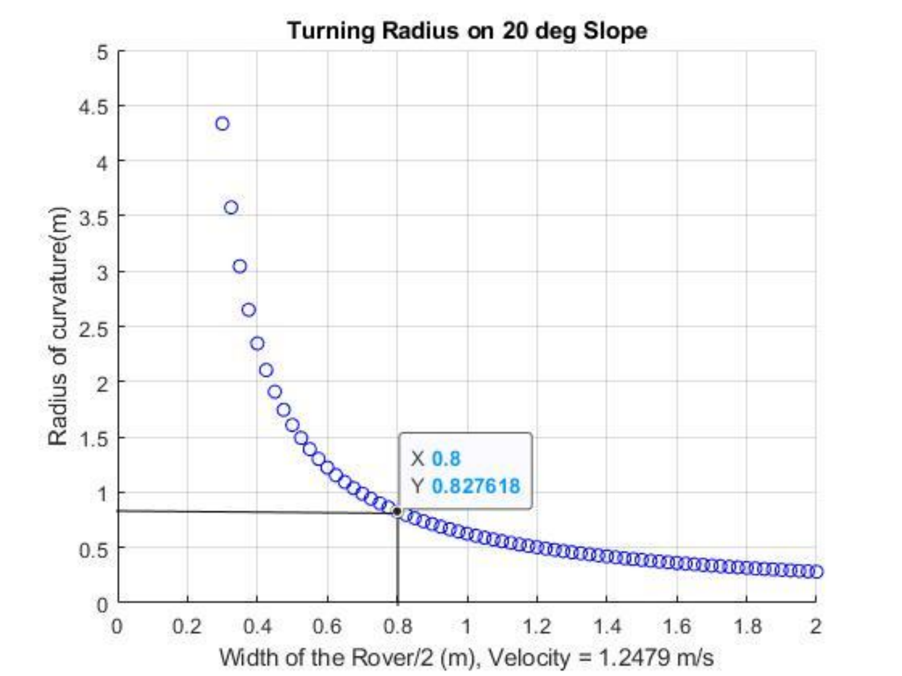
Turning Stability - 4 Wheels - Flat Terrain





Non - Extended **Extended**

Turning Stability - 4 Wheels - Slope



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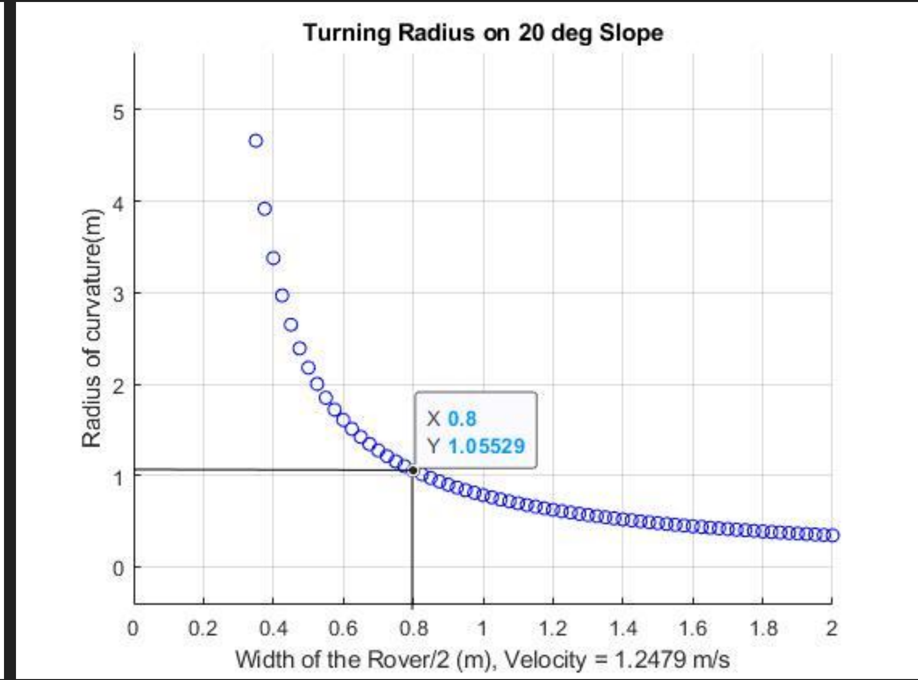
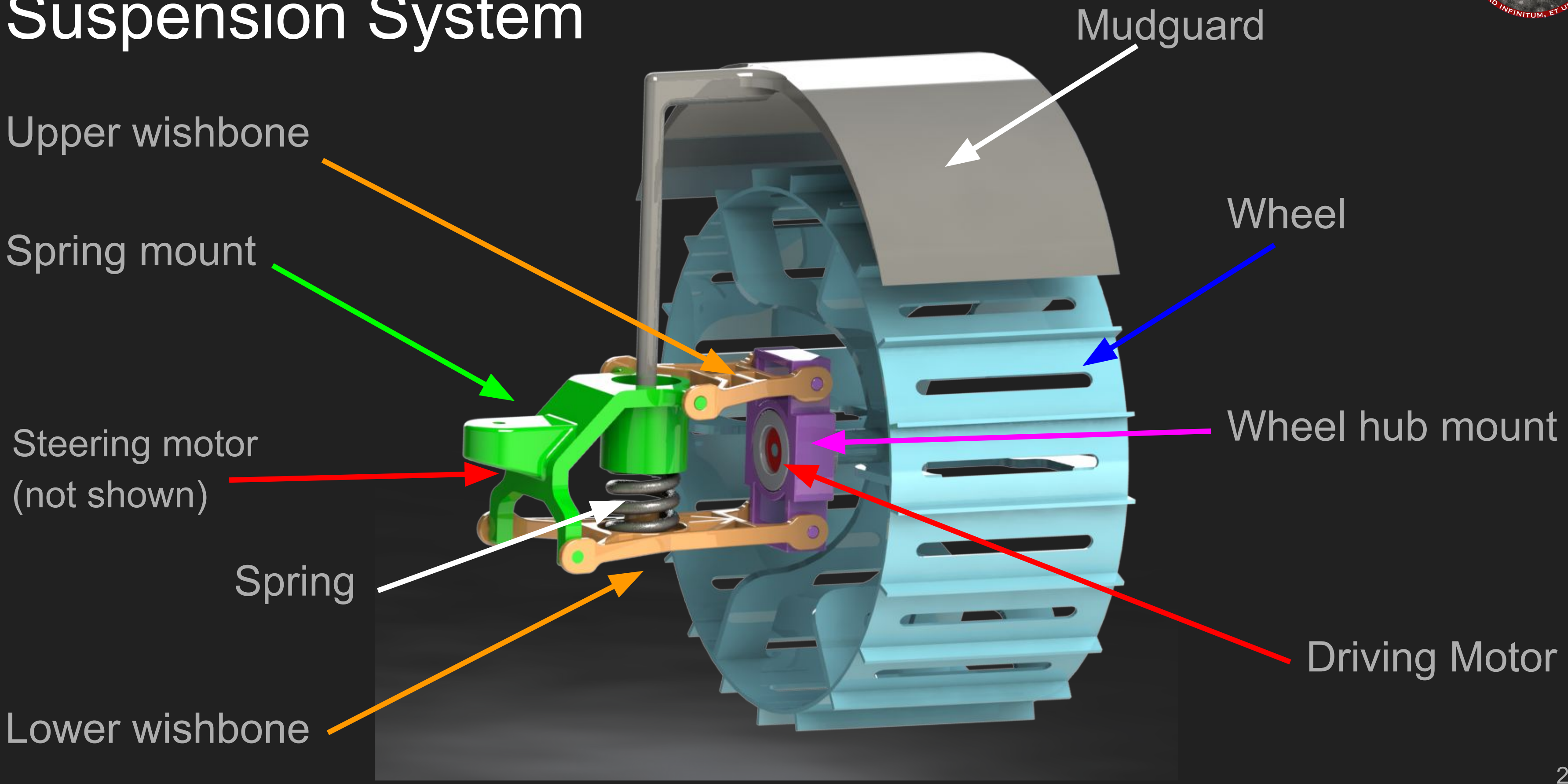


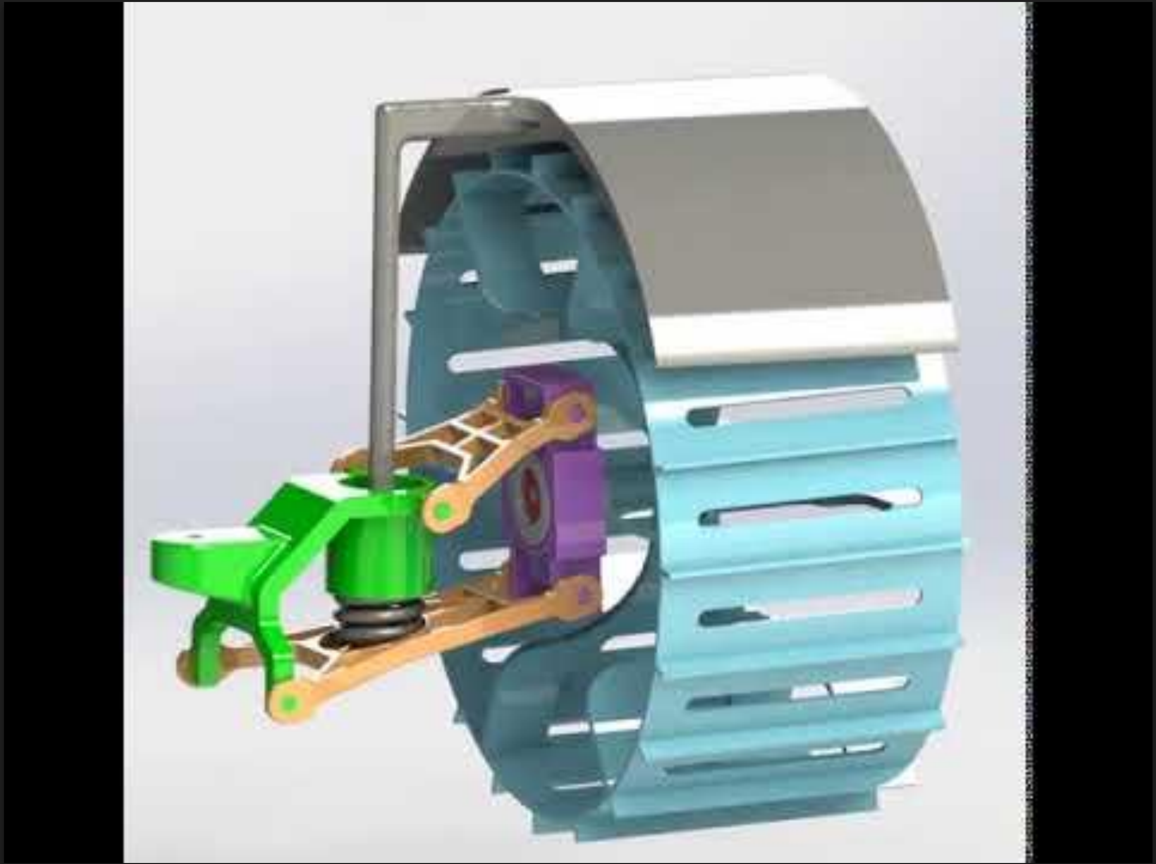
Extended

Suspension

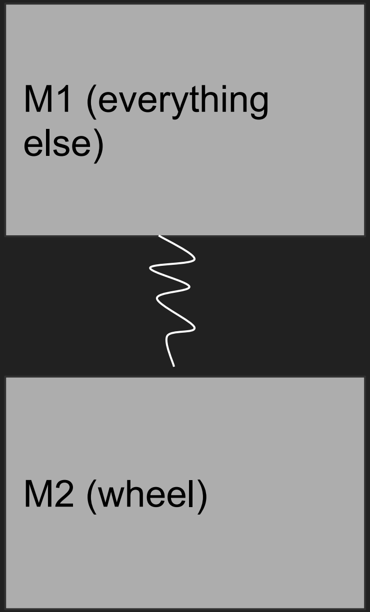
Suspension System



Suspension



Suspension Dynamics

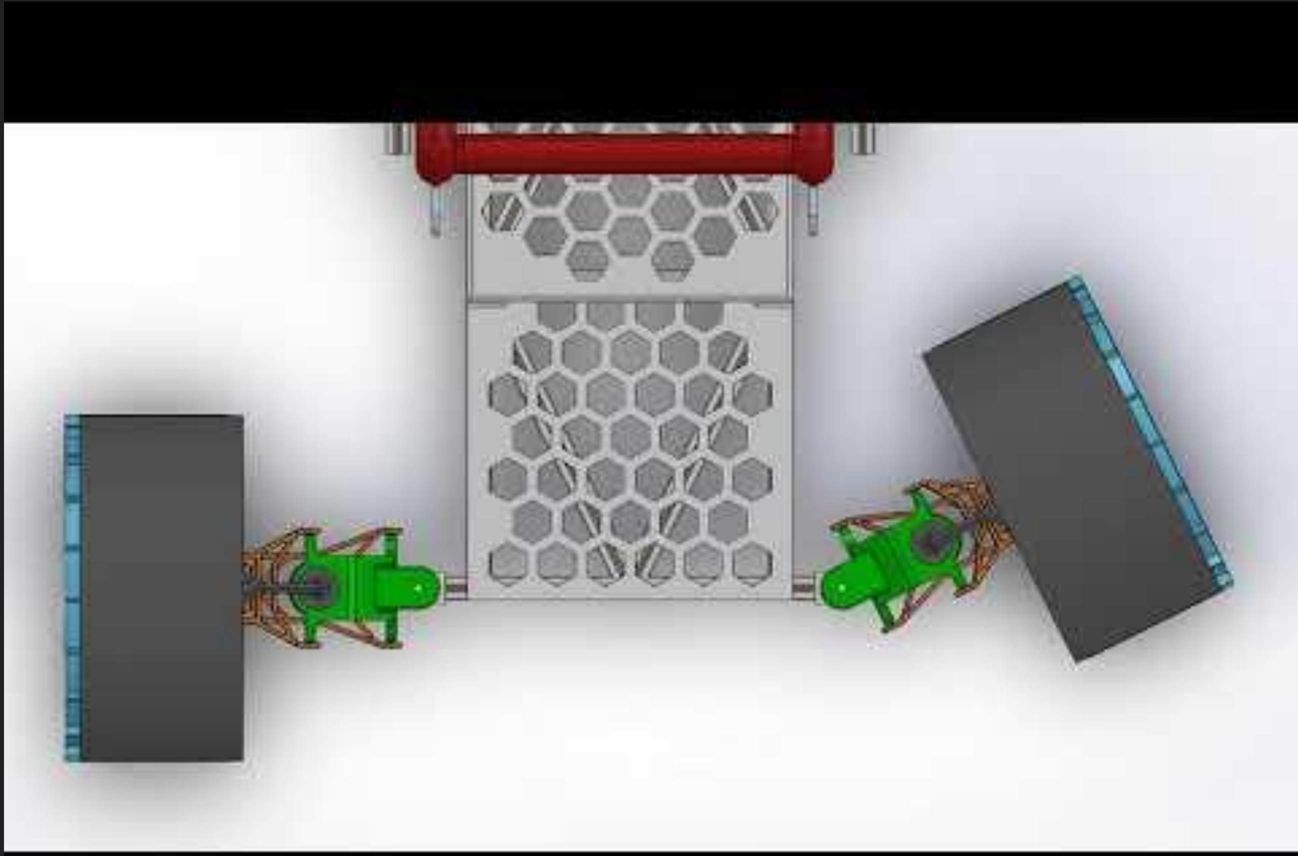


Steering

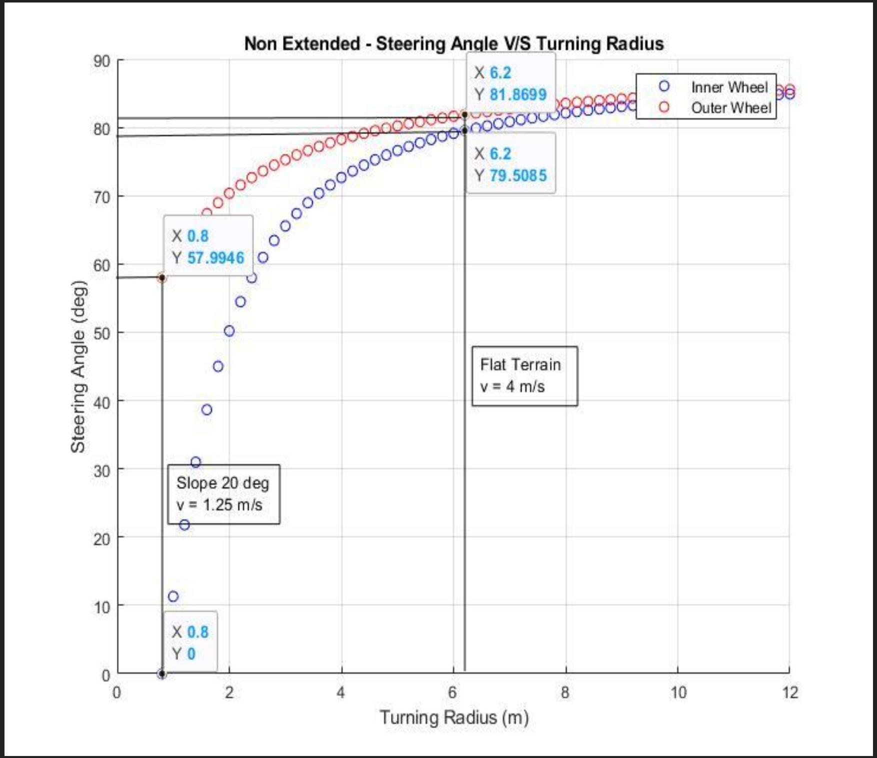
Steering Mechanism Design

Front two wheels are direct steered, each with a steering motor.

Rear wheels are fixed to the chassis



Steering Angle



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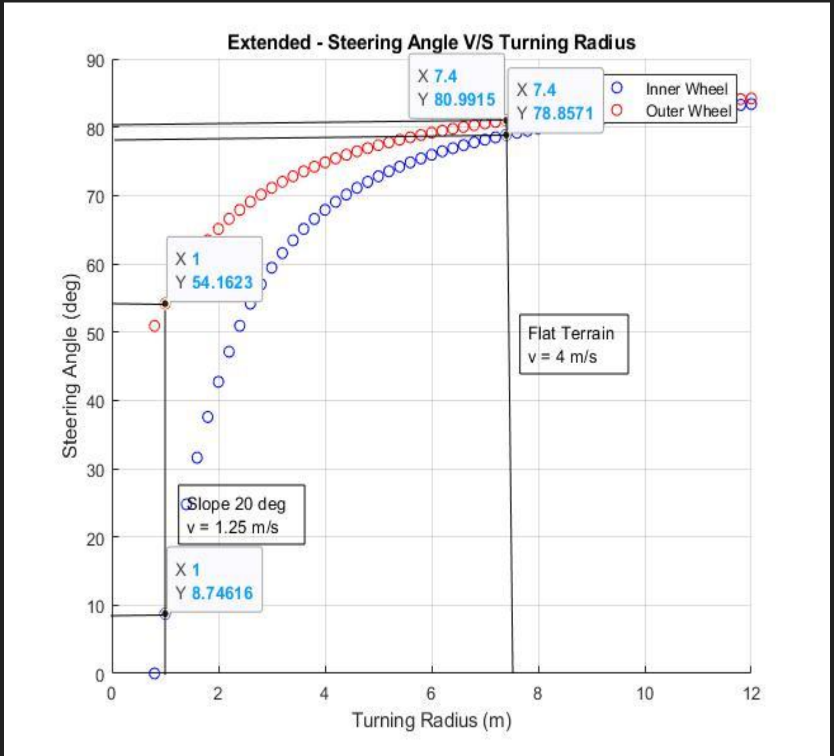


Extended

Steering Actuator Requirements

- For each wheel steering, a motor with output power around 160 watts is required.
- A motor from the RBE(H) 01212 series which complied with the power requirements was chosen.

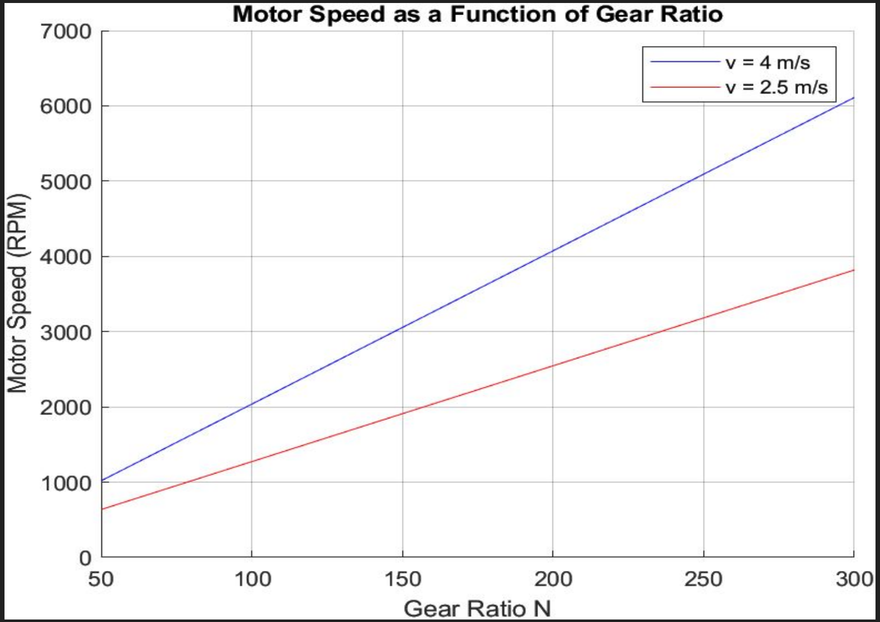
Motors

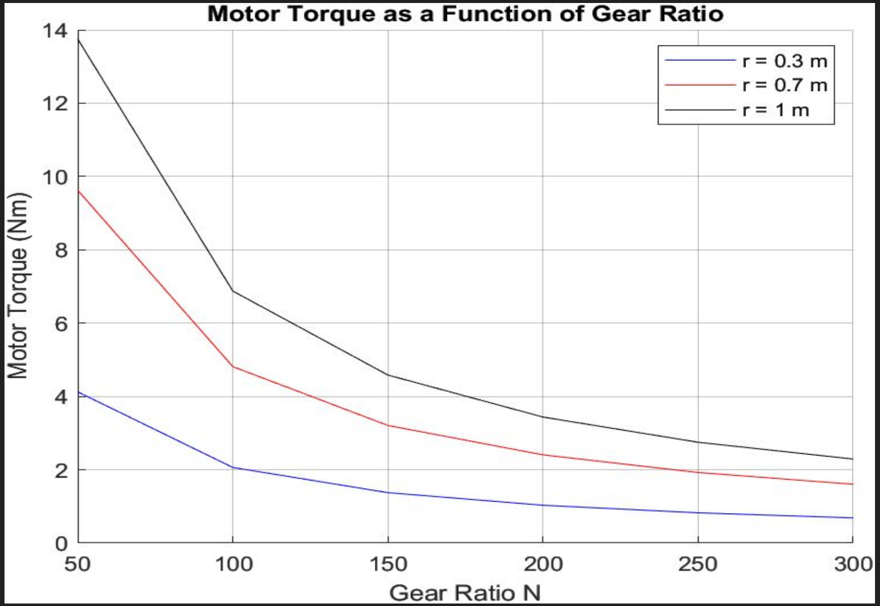
Motors Trade-Study

Type	Advantages	Disadvantages	Typical Applications	Typical Drive
Brushless DC Motor	➢ Long lifespan ➢ Low maintenance ➢ High efficiency	➢ High initial cost ➢ Requires a controller	➢ Hard drives ➢ CD/DVD players ➢ Electric vehicles	Multiphase DC
Brushed DC Motor	➢ Low initial cost ➢ Simple speed control (Dynamo)	➢ High maintenance (brushes) ➢ Low lifespan	➢ Treadmill ➢ Exercisers ➢ Automotive starters	Direct (PWM)
AC Induction (Shaded Pole)	➢ Least expensive ➢ Long life ➢ High Power	➢ Rotation slips from frequency ➢ Low starting torque	➢ Fans	Uni/Poly Phase AC
AC Induction (Split-Phase Capacitor)	➢ High power ➢ High starting torque	➢ Rotation slips from frequency	➢ Appliances	Uni/Poly Phase AC
AC Synchronous	➢ Rotation in-sync with frequency ➢ Long-life (alternator)	➢ More expensive	➢ Clocks ➢ Audio turntables ➢ Tape drives	Uni/Poly Phase AC
Stepper DC	➢ Precision positioning ➢ High holding torque	➢ Slow speed ➢ Requires a controller	➢ Positioning in printers and floppy drives	Multi-phase DC

Reference: Motor Comparison, Circuit Cellar Magazine, July 2008, Issue 216, Bachiochi, p.78

Drive Actuator Requirements





- As per velocity constraints, the rover requires a motor speed a little over 4000 rpm for a gear ratio of 200.

- Motor increases with increase in wheel radius
- For wheel radius = 0.3m, the motor torque required is around 1Nm when the gear ratio is 200.
- Assuming, gear efficiency is 80%, we require a motor with torque around 1.25Nm.

Motor Selection

- Brushless DC motors were chosen for wheel drive motors.
- A motor from the RBE(H) 01212 series which complied with the torque and speed requirements was chosen.

Trafficability

Sensors & Perception

LiDAR

4 [Velodyne Puck LITE]

- 590g each → 2.4kg total
- 8W each → 32W total

https://velodynelidar.com/products/puck-lite

Lighting

4 LED Floodlights

- 35,000 lumens each
- 0.6kg each → 2.4kg total
- 30W each → 120W total

Cameras

2 Sony 4K PTZ cameras

- 1.8 kg each → 3.6 kg total
- 25W (max) each → 50W

4 stereo cameras

- 72g each → 288g
- 2W each → 8W

1 omni-directional camera (Go-Pro Max)

- 163g
- 8 W

https://pro.sony/en_EE/product-resources/diagrams/brc-x400-3d-cad

https://www.digitalcameraworld.com/buying-guides/best-360-cameras

https://store.intelrealsense.com/buy-intel-realsense-depth-camera-d455.html, https://www.intelrealsense.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Intel-RealSense-D400-Series-Datasheet-June-2020.pdf

Computing

Autonomous path planning and full utilization of LiDAR + cameras requires non-trivial computing power.

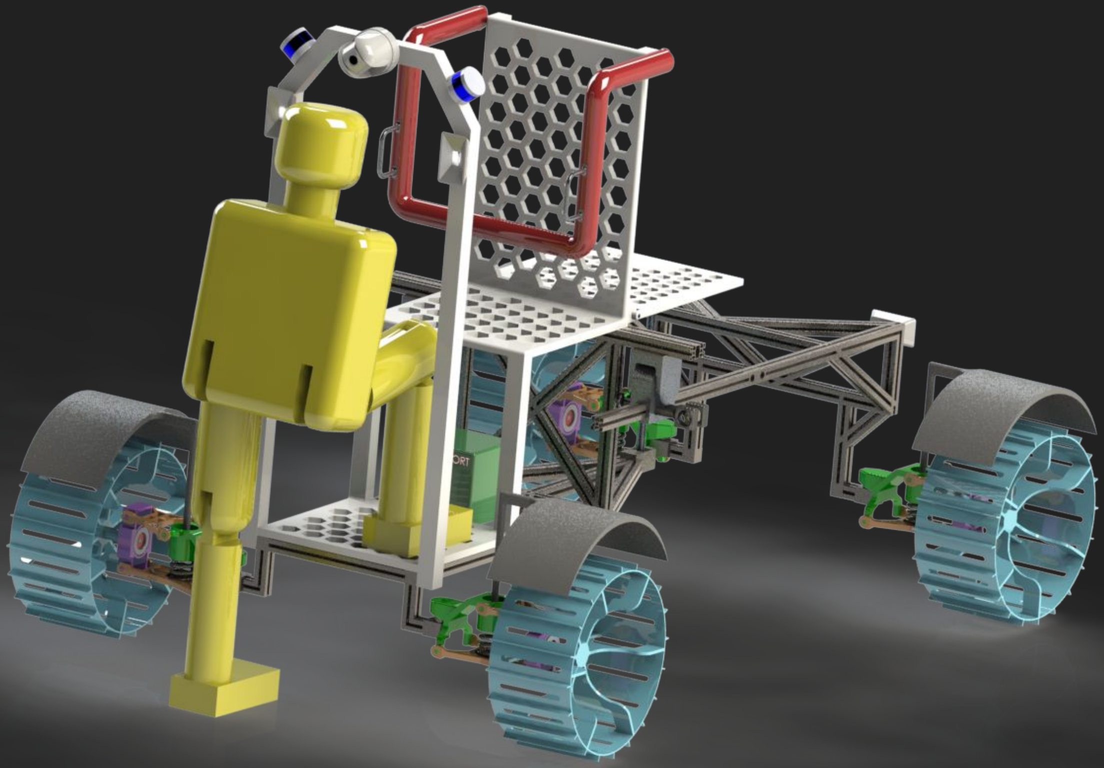
Laptop style computer:

- 16GB RAM, 2.3GHz Quad Core CPU, 1.5GB Graphics
- 61W
- 1 kg

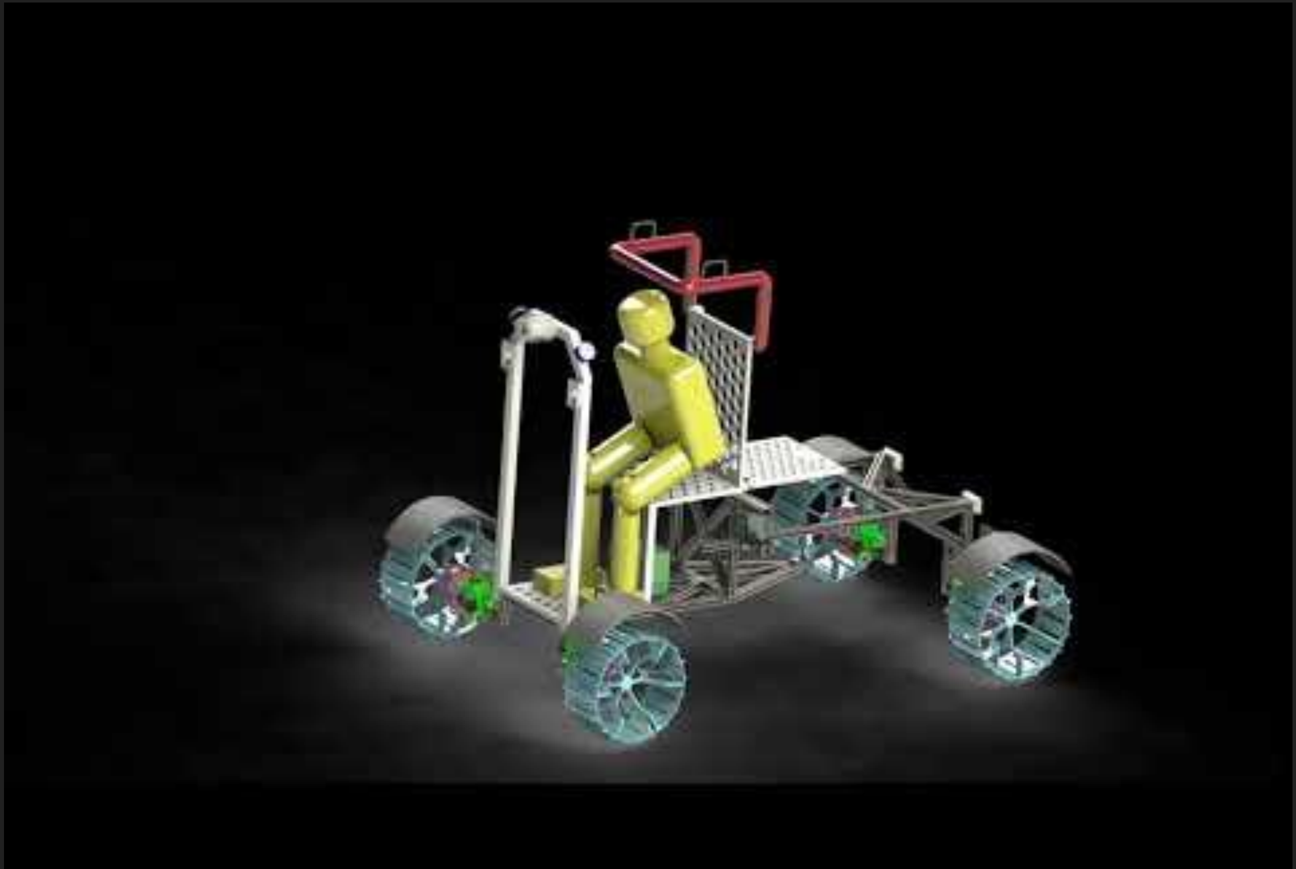
Desktop style computer:

- 64+GB RAM, 4.3GHz 8 core CPU, 8GB Graphics
- 650W
- ~6kg

Ingress and Egress

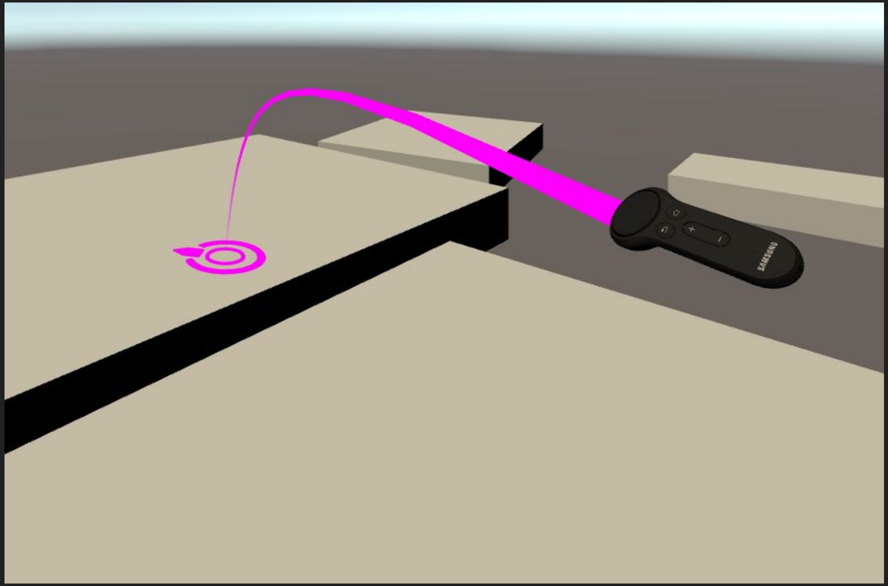


Ingress and Egress



Driving

VR Remote + AR HUD in suit



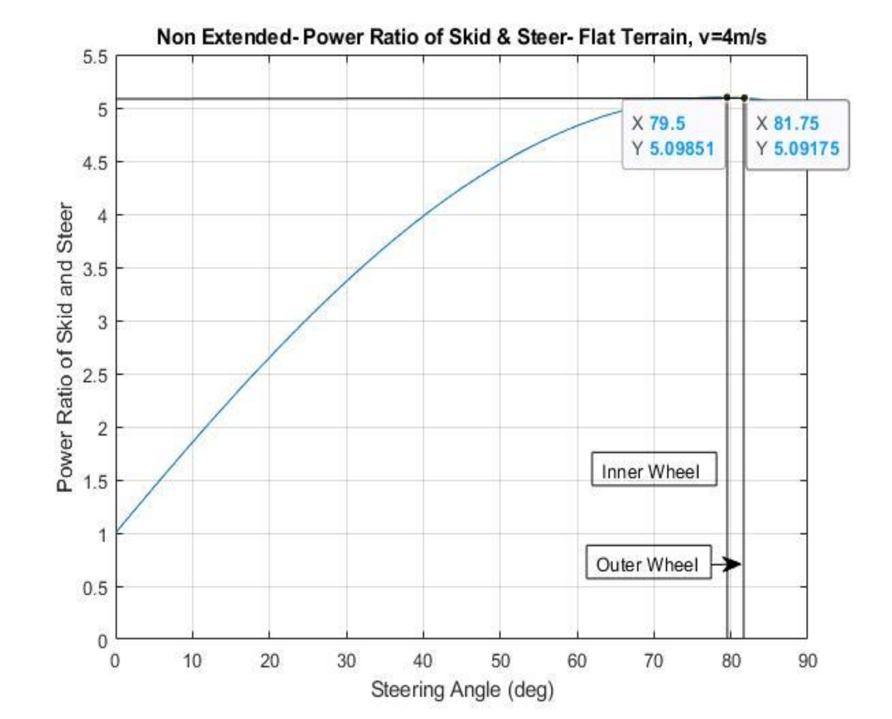
https://developer.oculus.com/blog/teleport-curves-with-the-gear-vr-controller/?locale=en_US

Wireless steering wheel + control panel

https://www.logitechg.com/en-gb/products/driving/driving-force-racing-wheel.html

Power

Power Ratio of Skid & Steer - Flat Terrain



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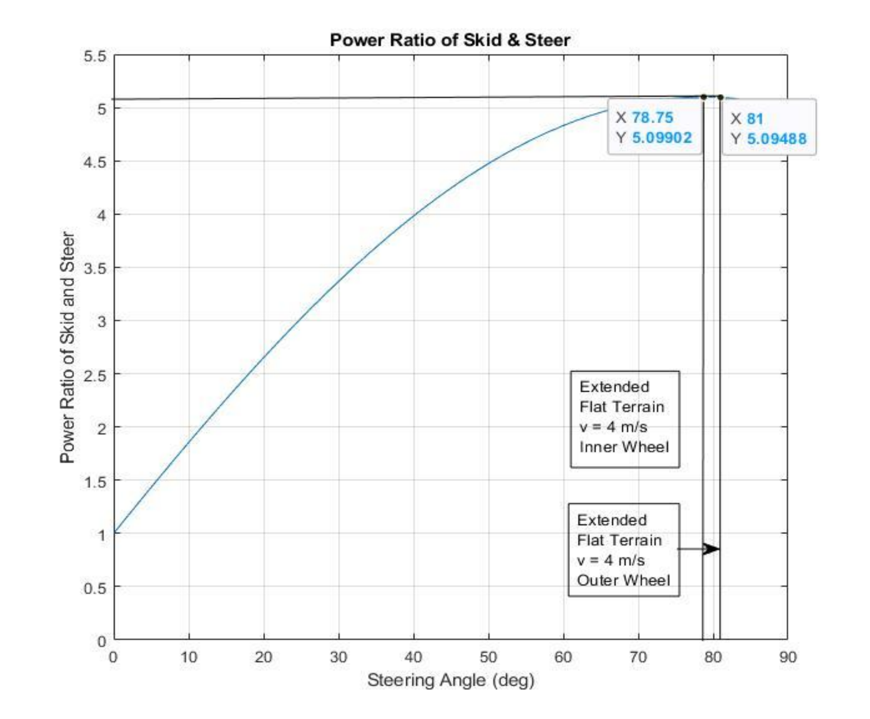
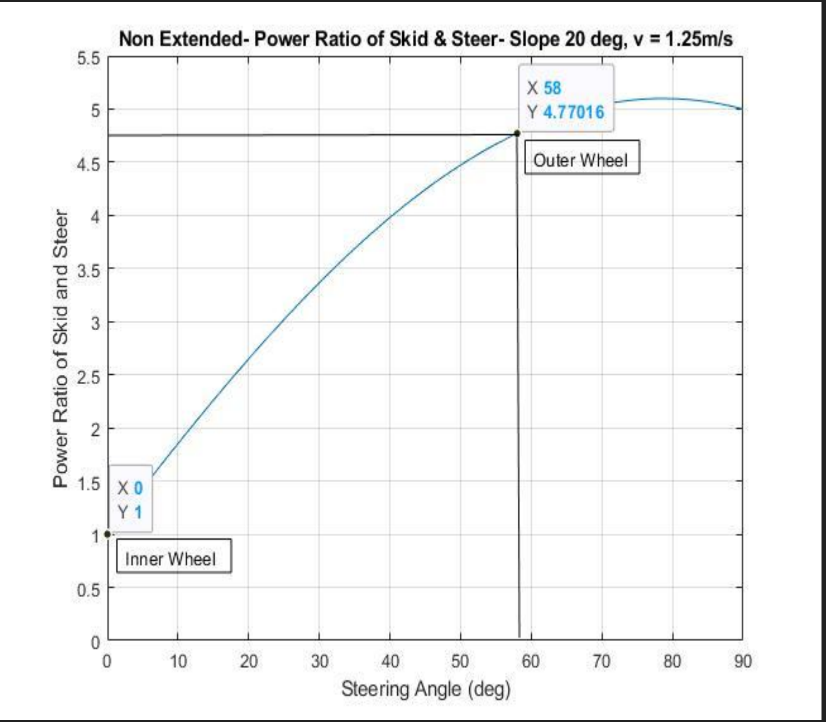


Extended

Power Ratio of Skid & Steer - Slope 20 deg



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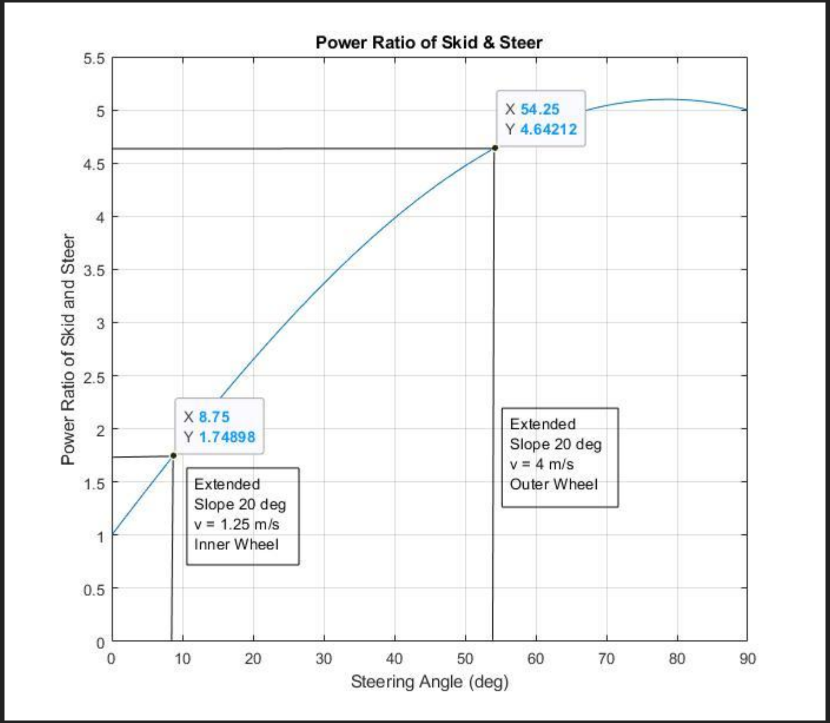
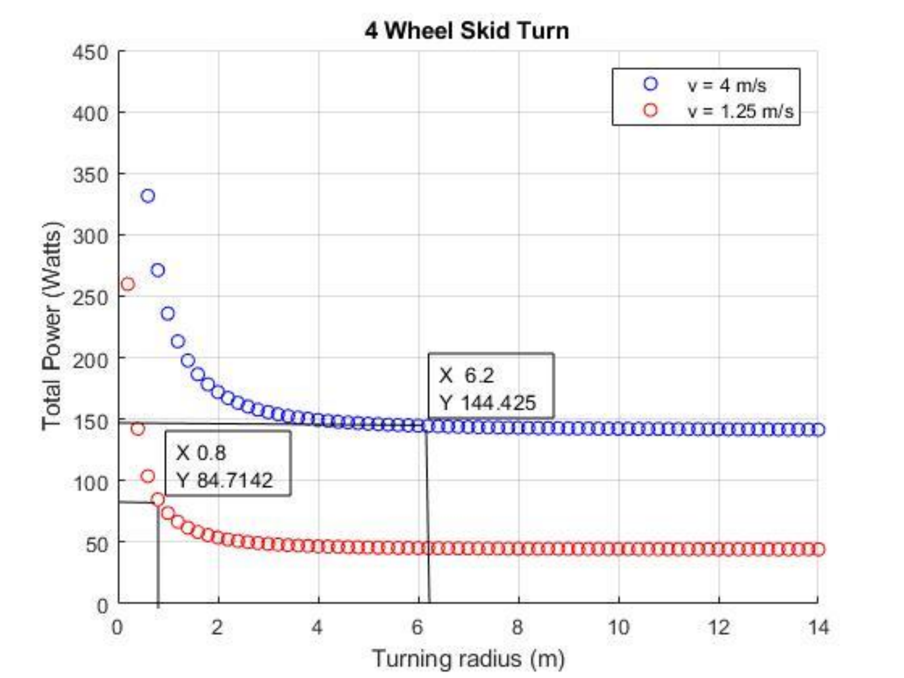


Extended

Power - 4 Wheel Skid Turn



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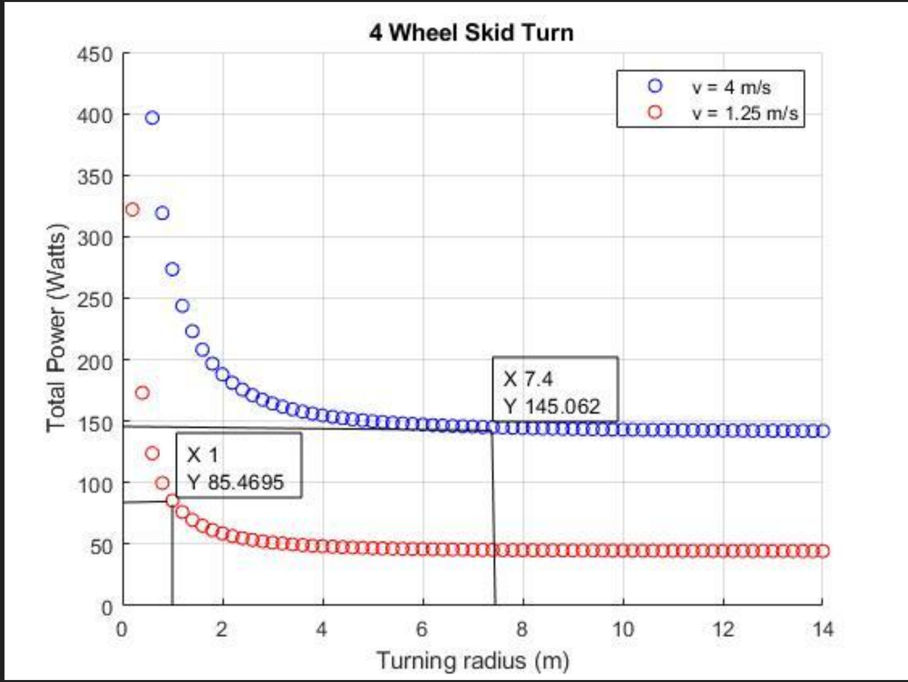

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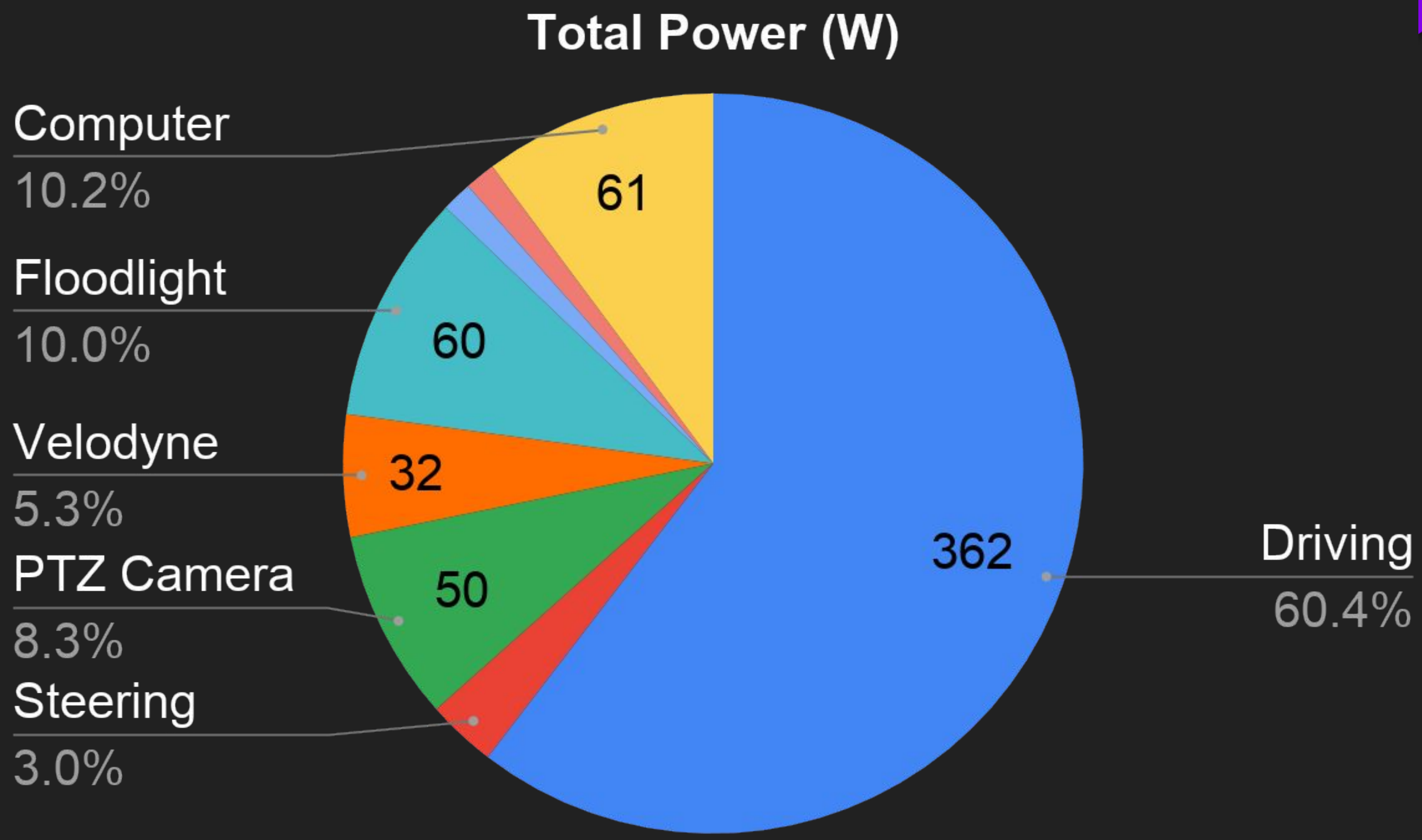


Total Power (W)
Computer
10.2%
61
Floodlight
10.0%
60
Velodyne
5.3%
32
PTZ Camera
8.3%
50
Steering
3.0%
362
Driving
60.4%

Power

Category	Part	Individual Power (W)	# Required	Duty Cycle (%)	Total Power (W)
Driving / Steering	Driving motors	181	4	50%	362
	Steering motor	181	2	5%	18.1
					0
Sensors / Lighting	PTZ Camera	25	2	100%	50
	Velodyne Puck LITE	8	4	100%	32
	Floodlight	30	2	100%	60
	Stereo Camera	2	4	100%	8
	Omnicamera	8	1	100%	8
	Computer (Laptop sty	61	1	100%	61
				Total Power (W)	**599.1**
				Total Energy - 8 Hour Sortie (Wh)	**4792.8**
					Total Battery Mass (kg)
				@ 400Wh/kg	**11.982**
				@ 260 Wh/kg	18.43

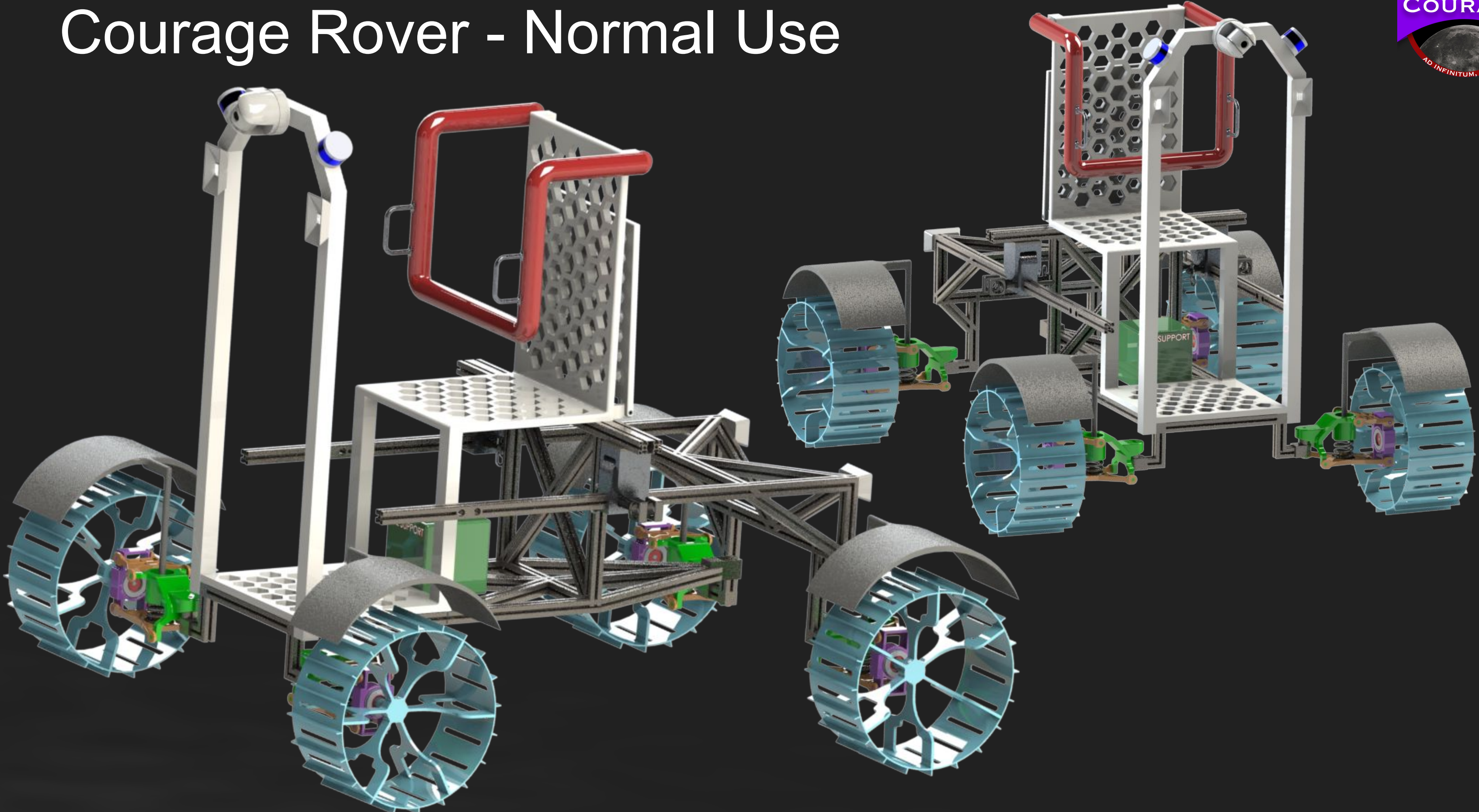
Battery

- 18.5 kg of Tesla’s Model 3 Battery (260 Wh/kg)
- OR 12 kg of Tesla’s planned battery (400 Wh/kg)

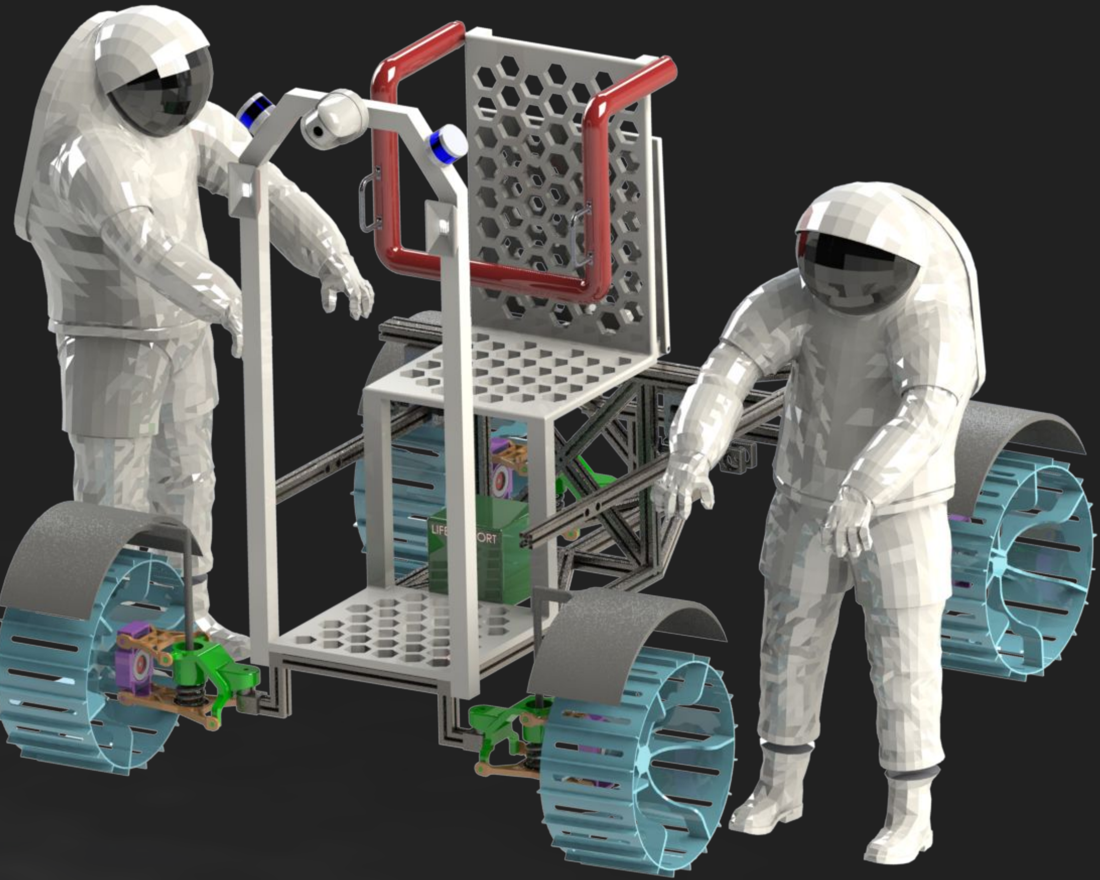
https://www.reuters.com/article/us-tesla-batteries/teslas-musk-hints-of-battery-capacity-jump-ahead-of-industry-event-idUSKBN25L0MC

Final Design

Courage Rover - Normal Use



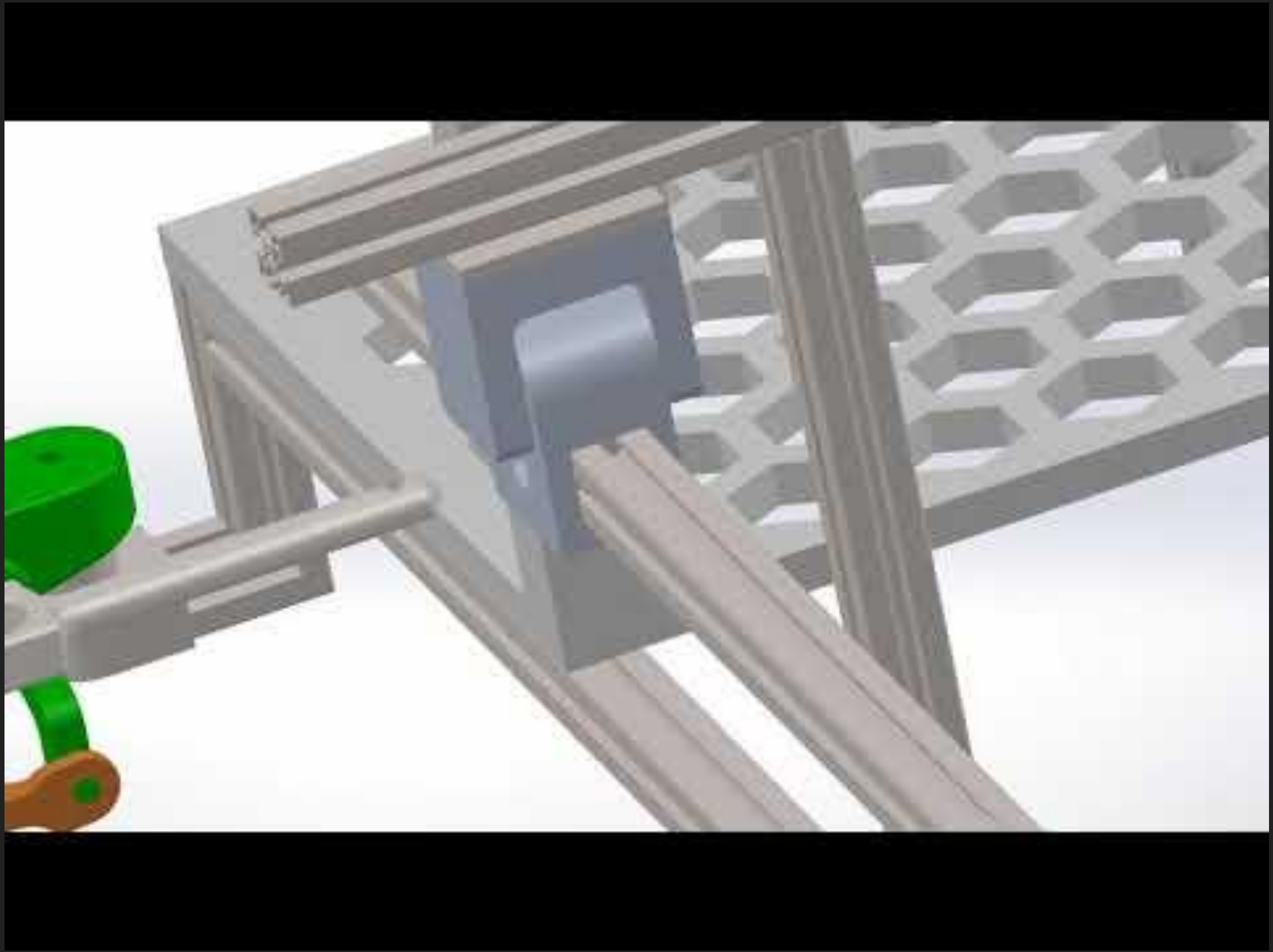
Courage Rover - Normal Use



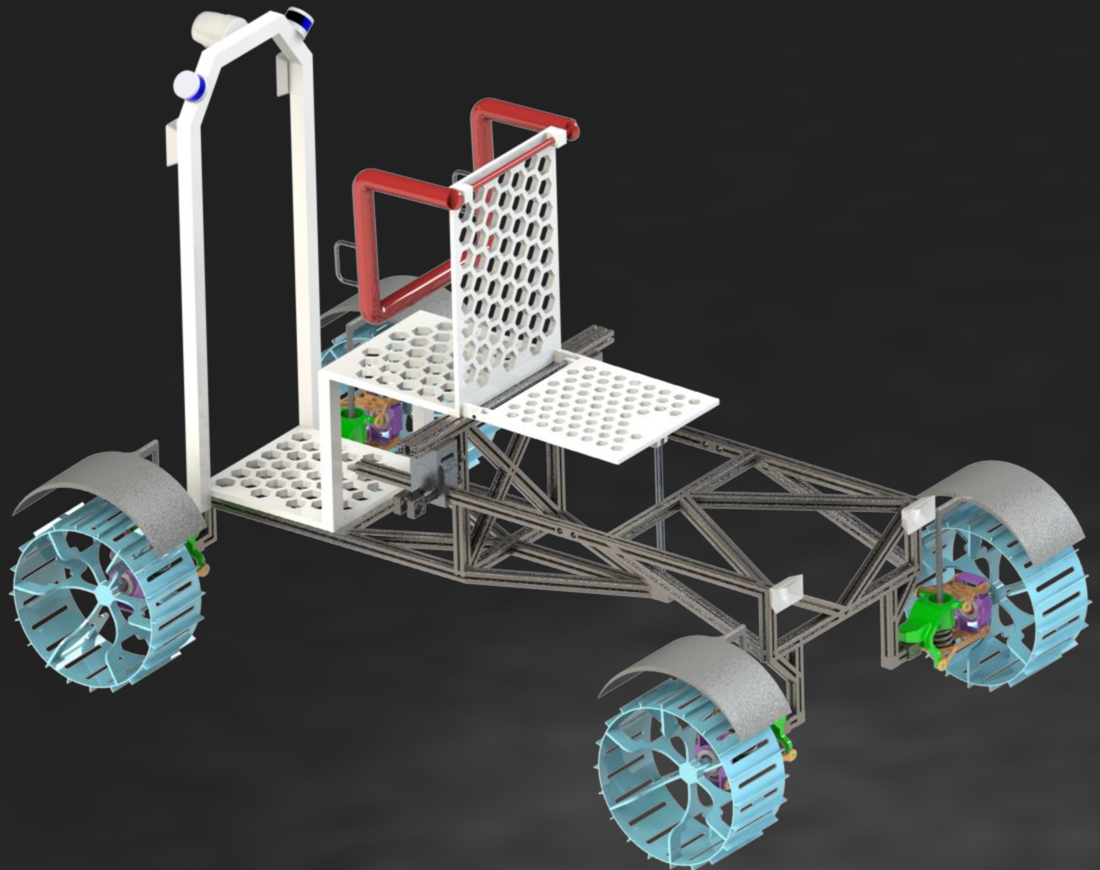
Courage Rover - Normal Use

Courage Rover - Normal Use

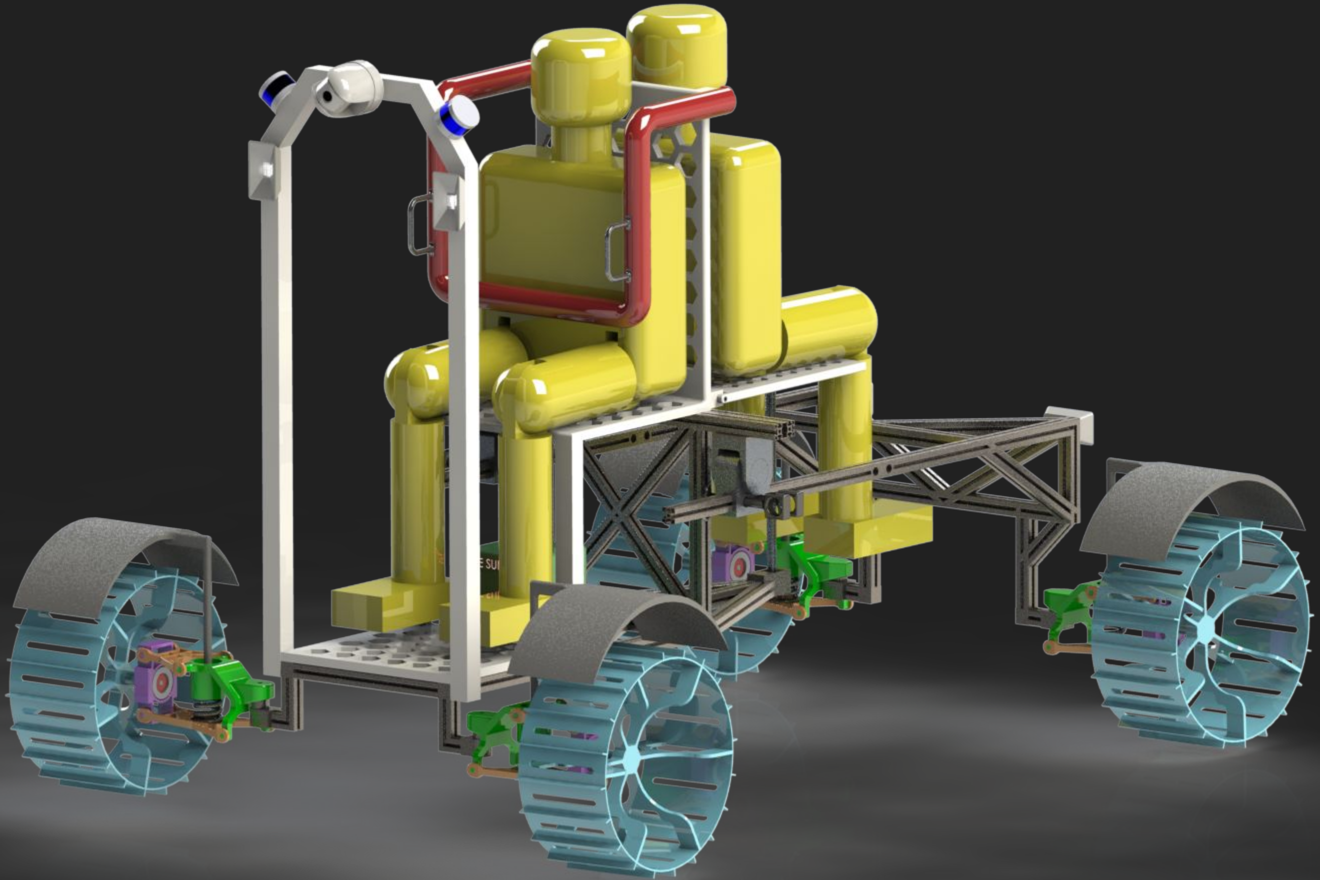
Courage Rover - Contingency Use



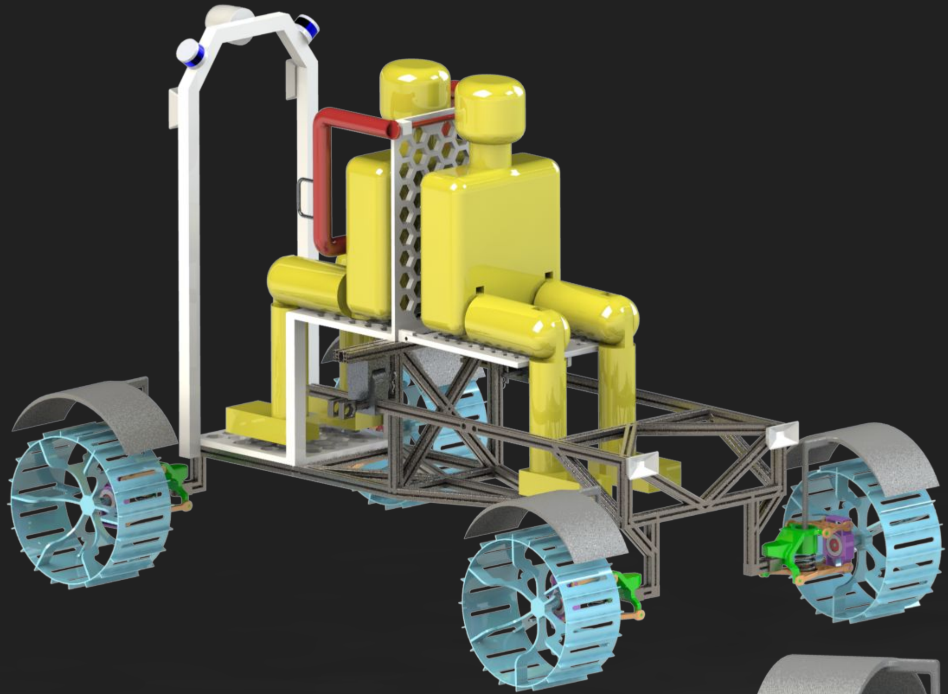
Courage Rover - Contingency Use

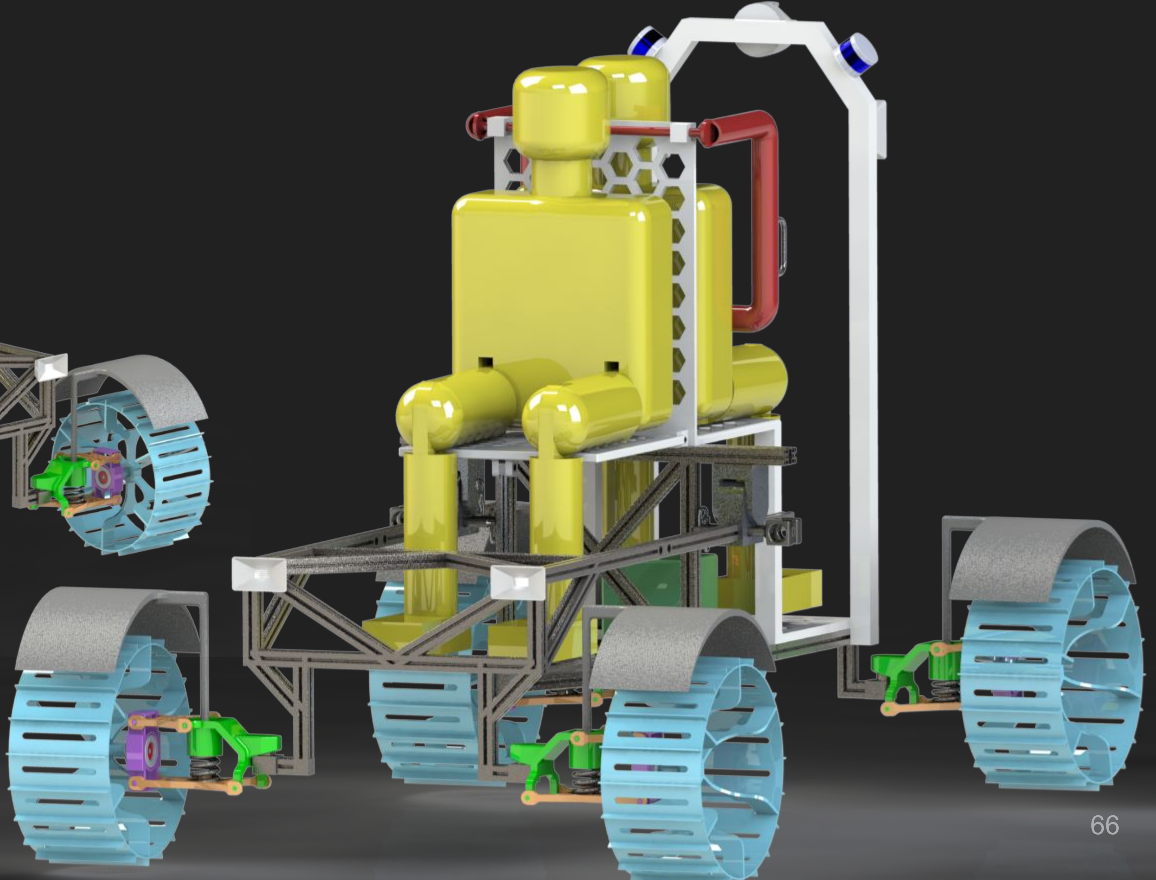


Courage Rover - Contingency Use

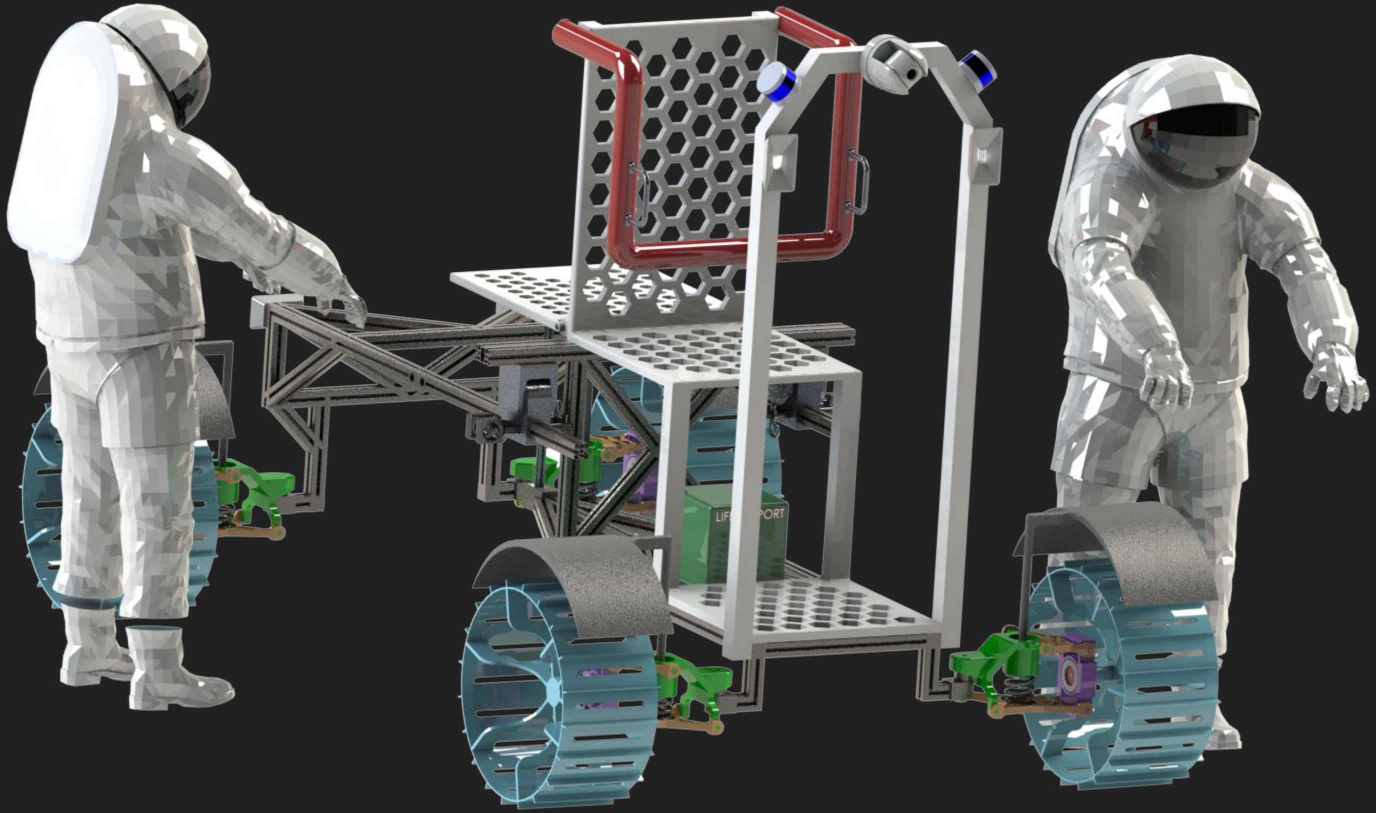


Courage Rover - Contingency Use (Rear)

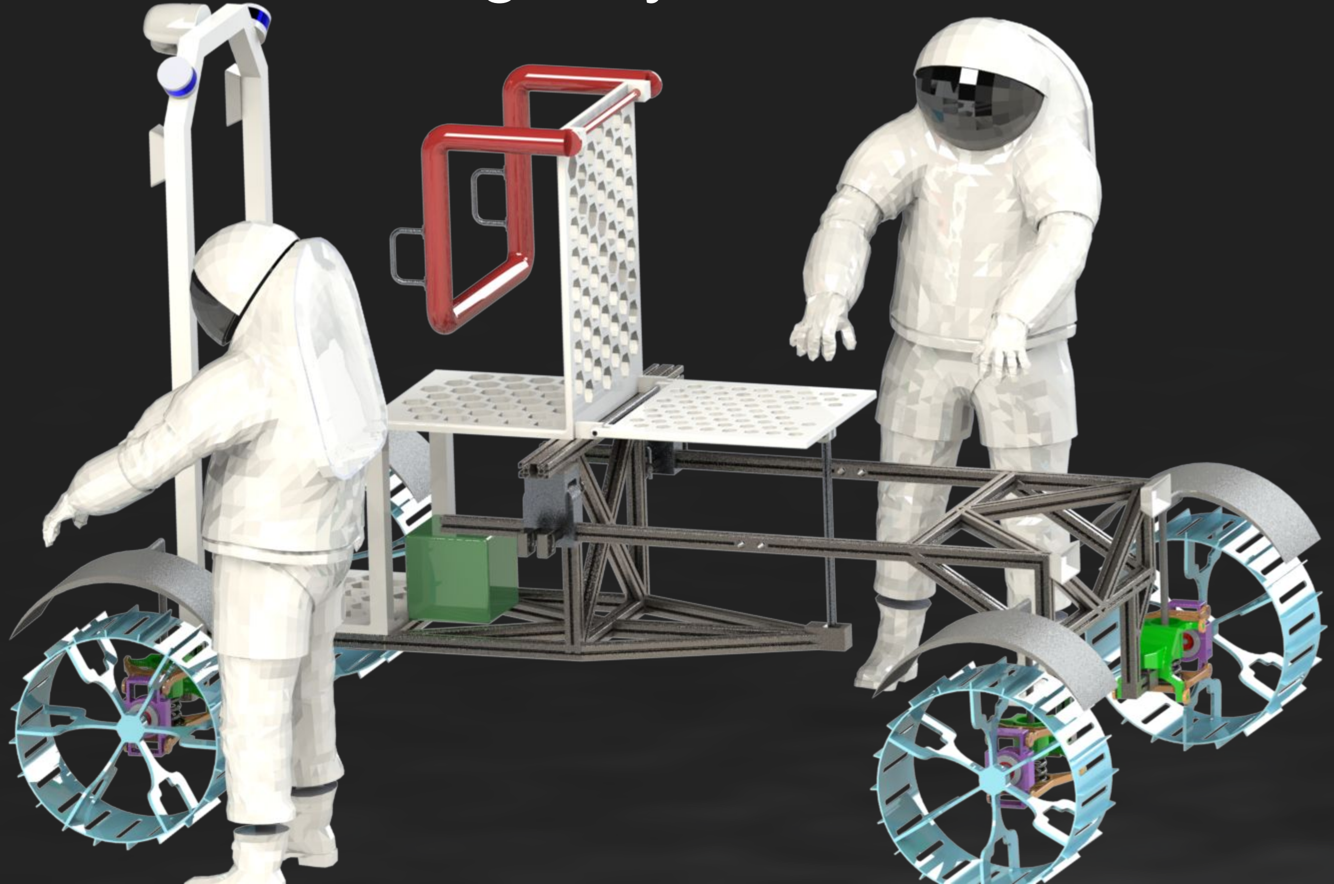




Courage Rover - Contingency Use



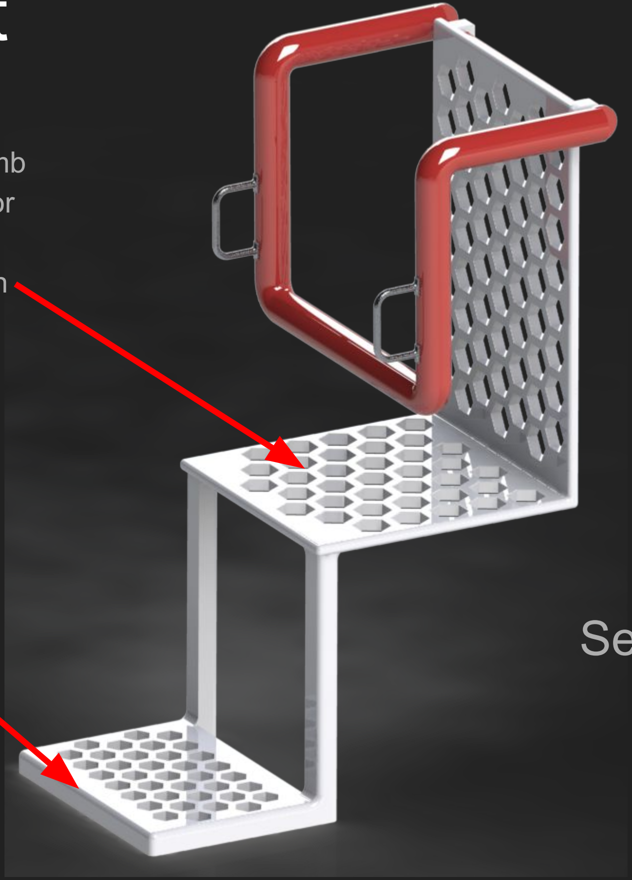
Courage Rover - Contingency Use



Subassemblies and Componets

Seat

Honeycomb pattern for weight reduction

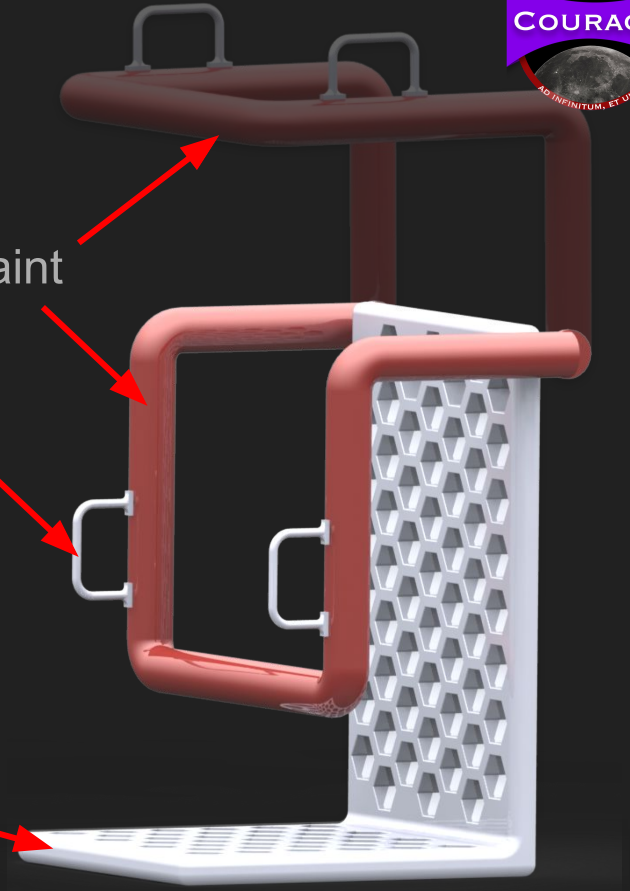


Foot rest

Restraint

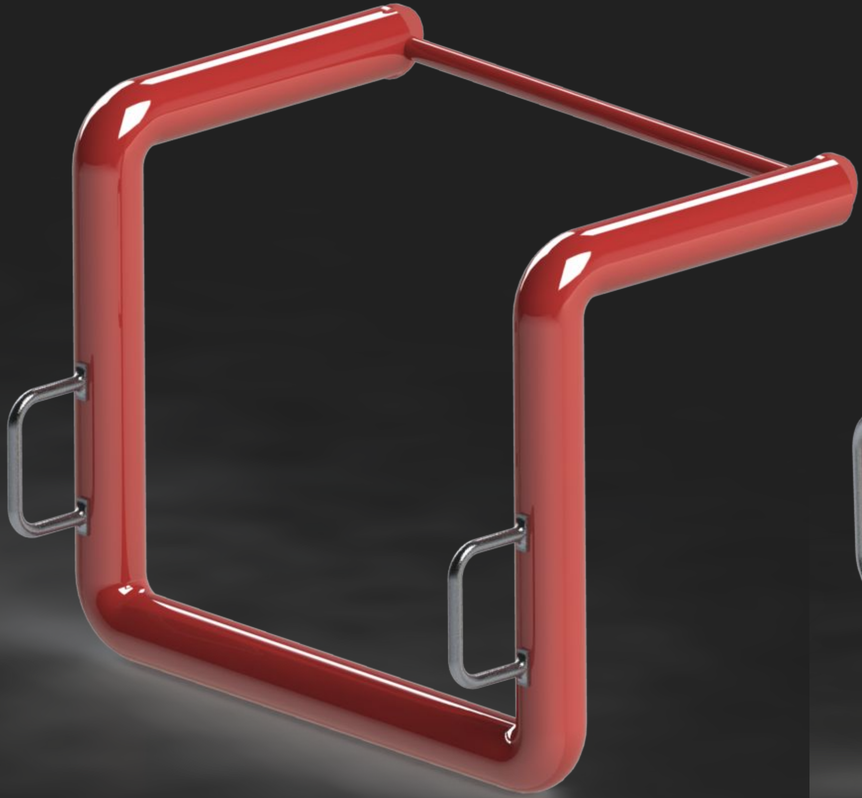
Restraint Handles

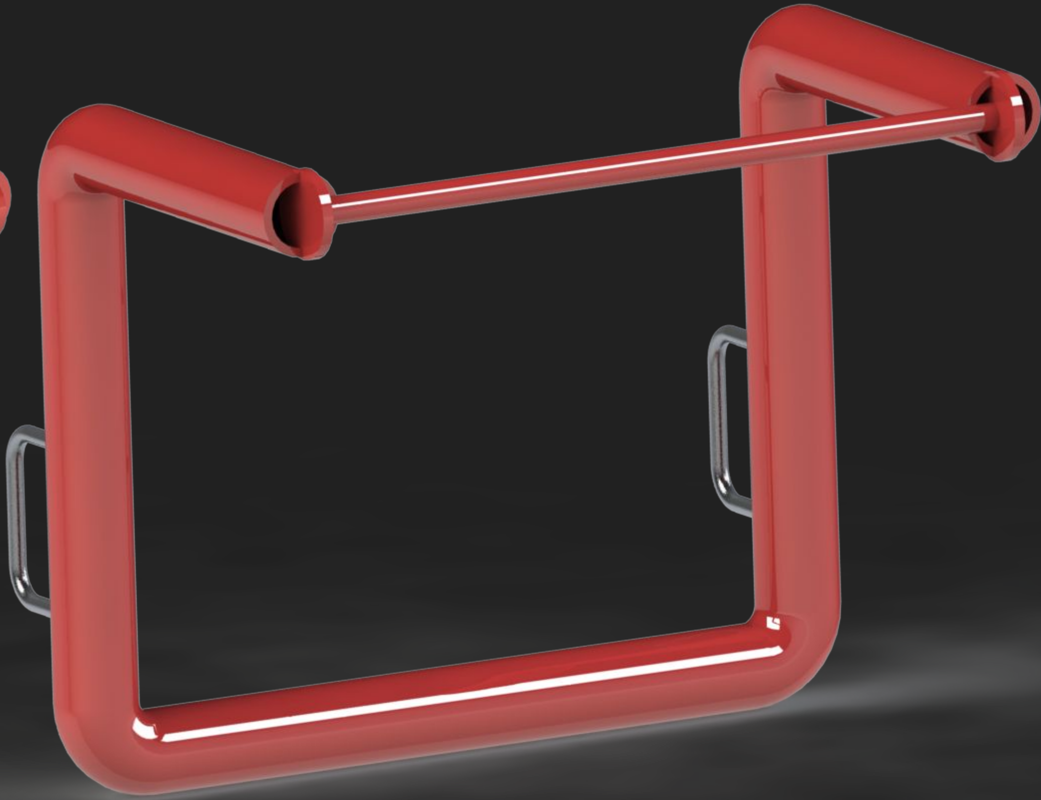
Seat



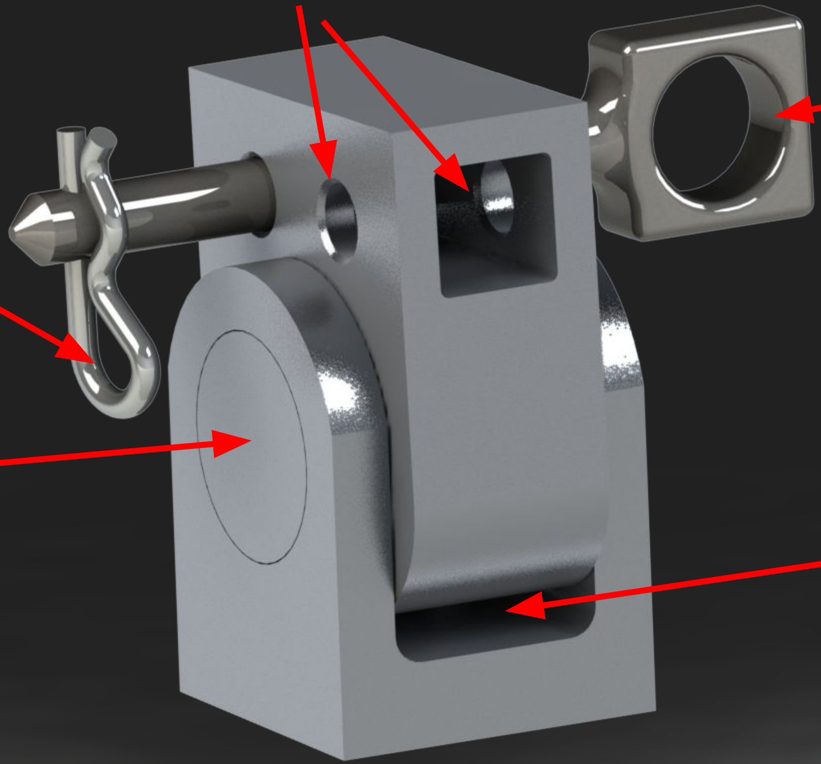
Seat + Second Seat

Seat Restraint

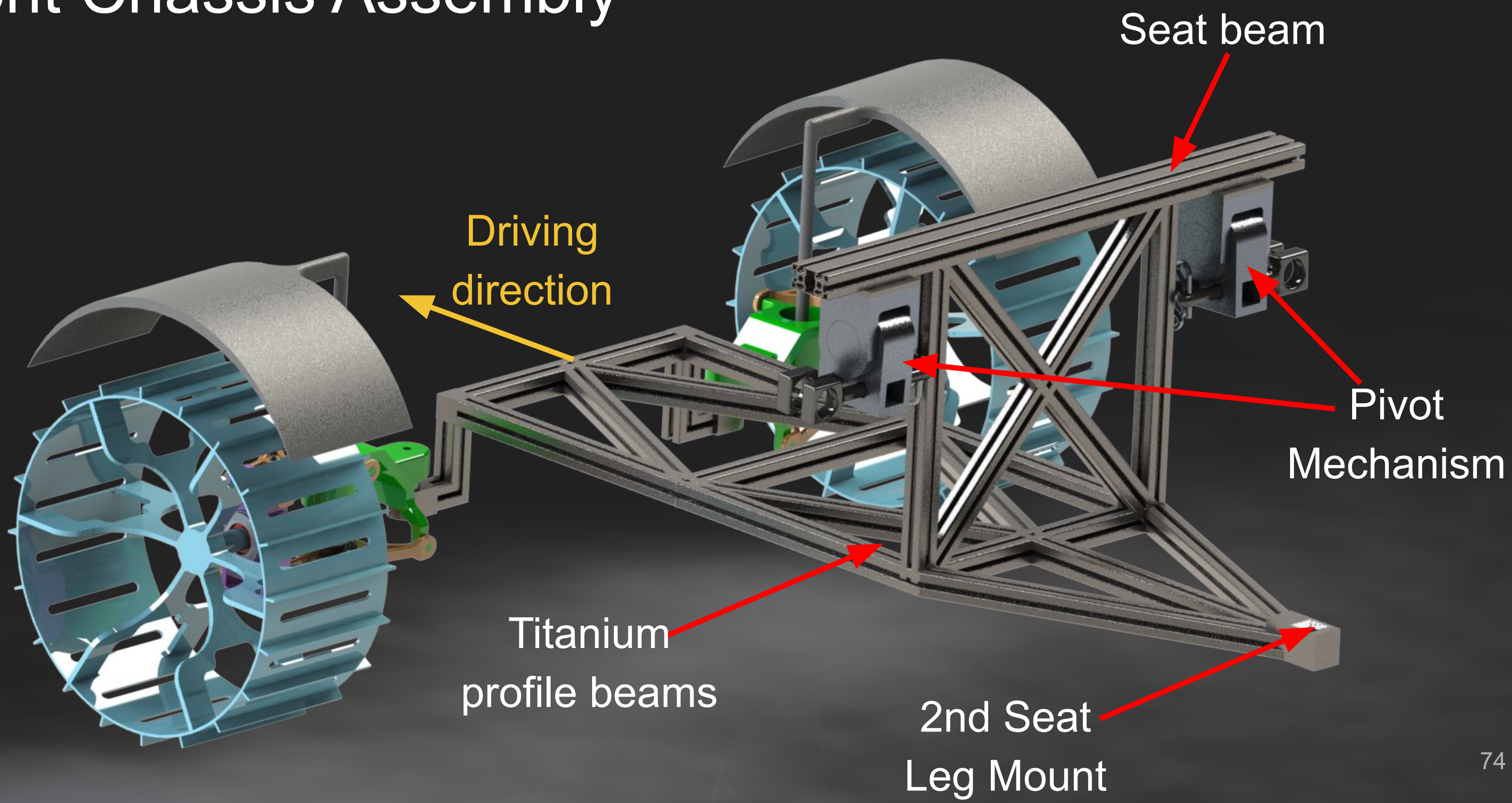




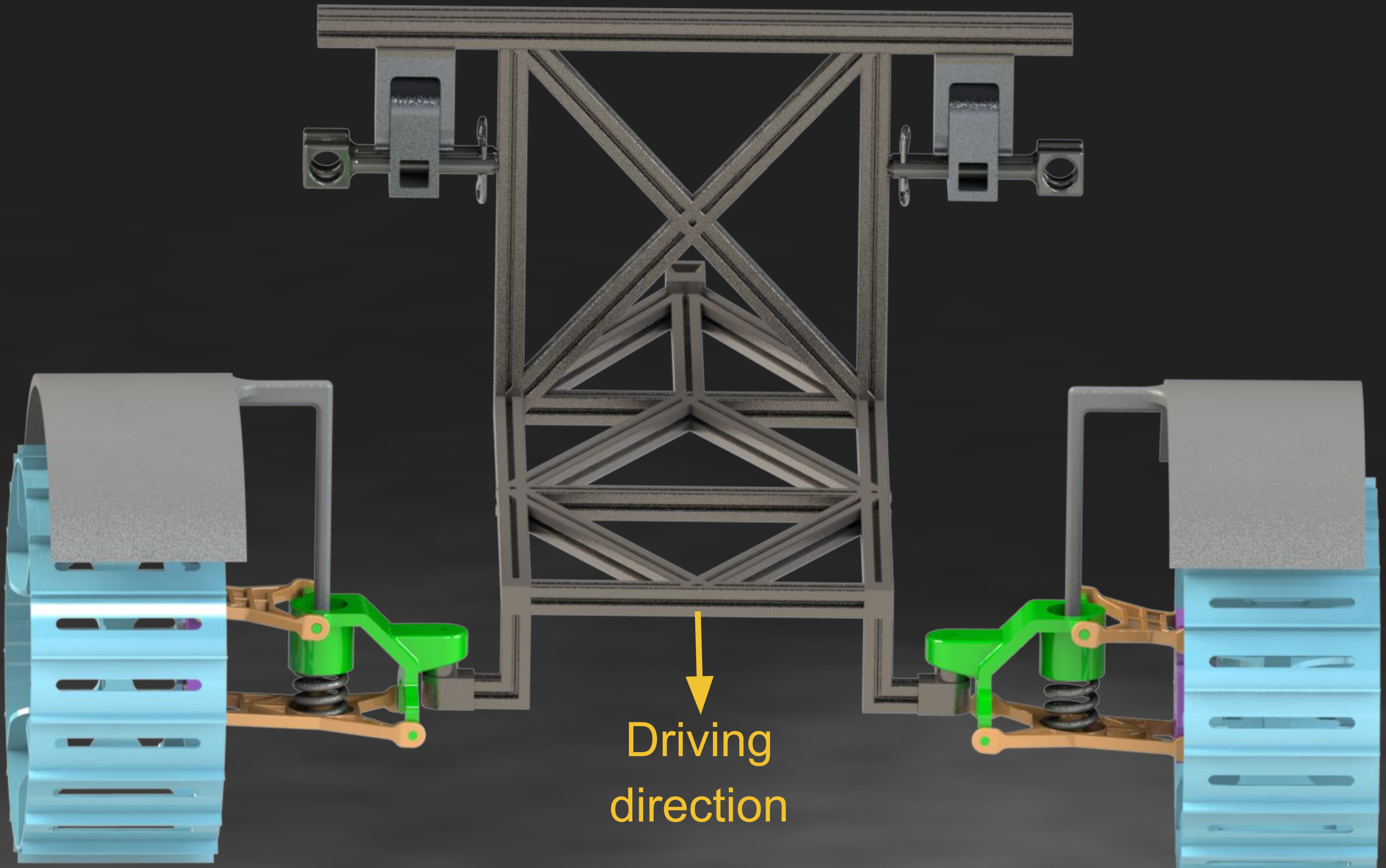
Pivot Mechanism



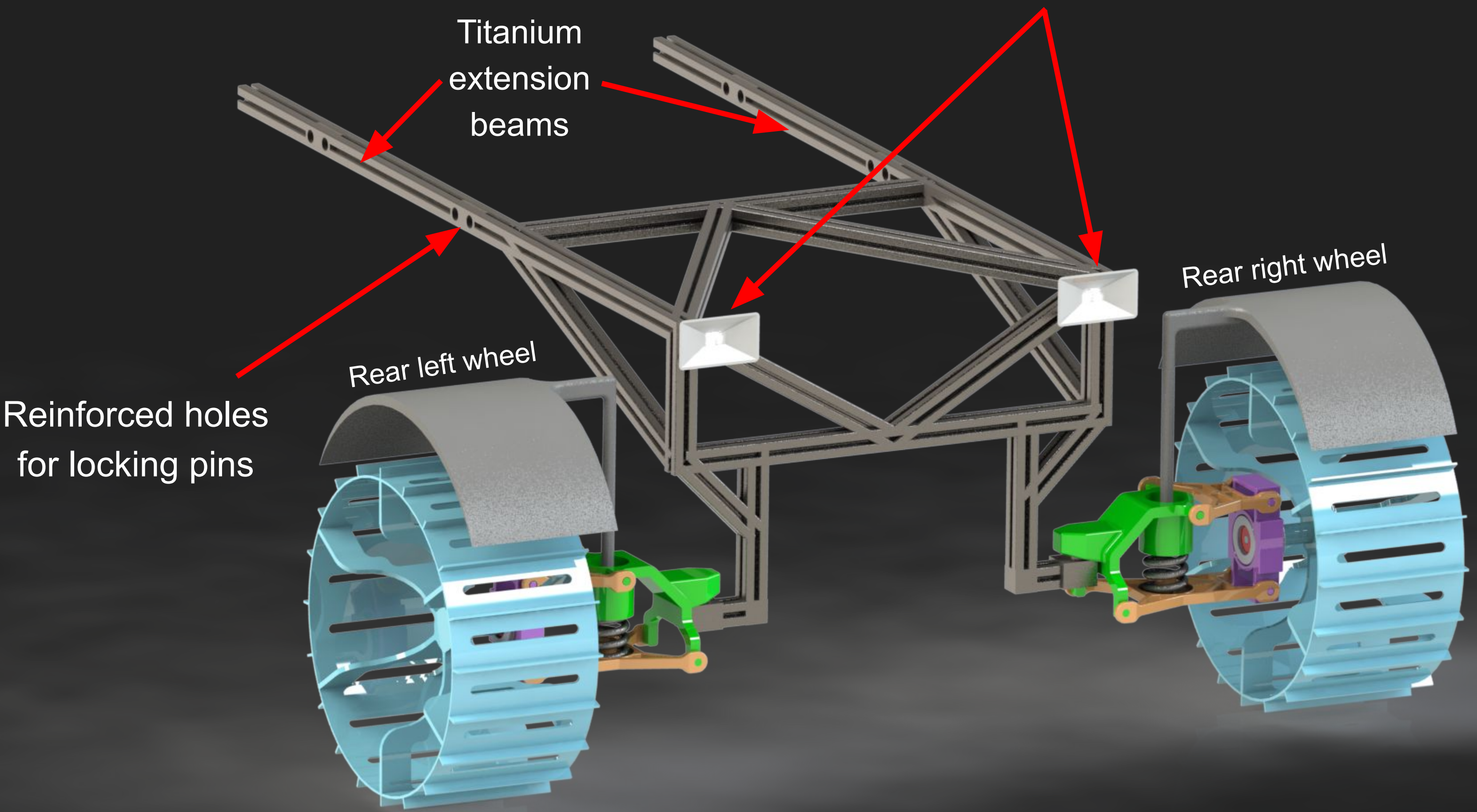
Front Chassis Assembly



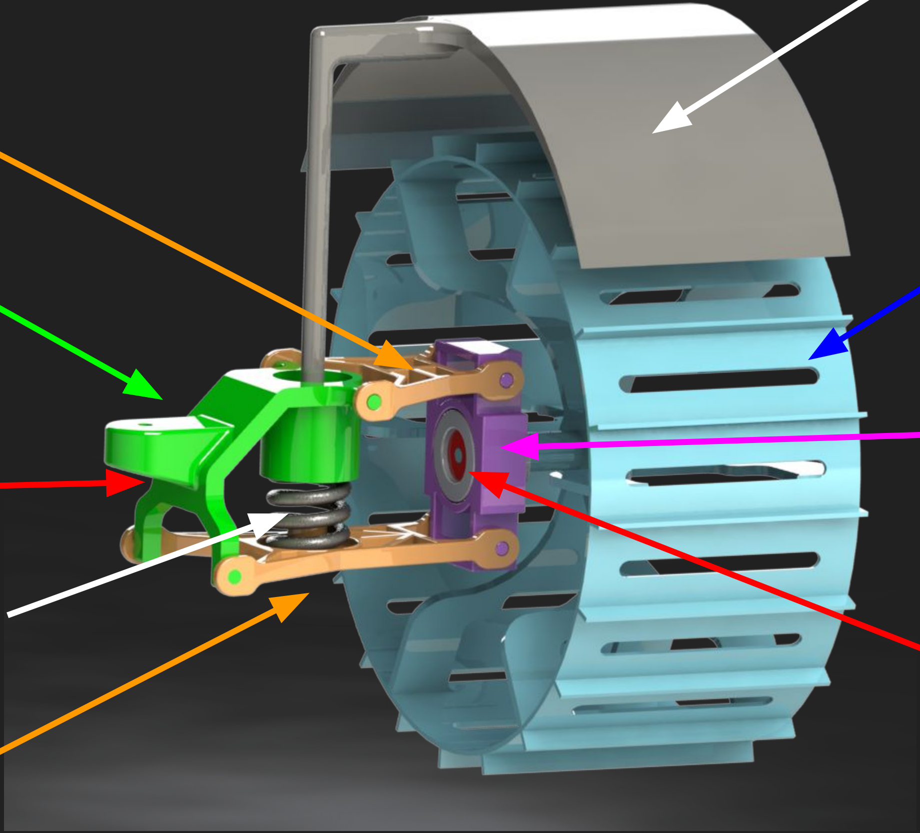
Front Chassis (Front View)



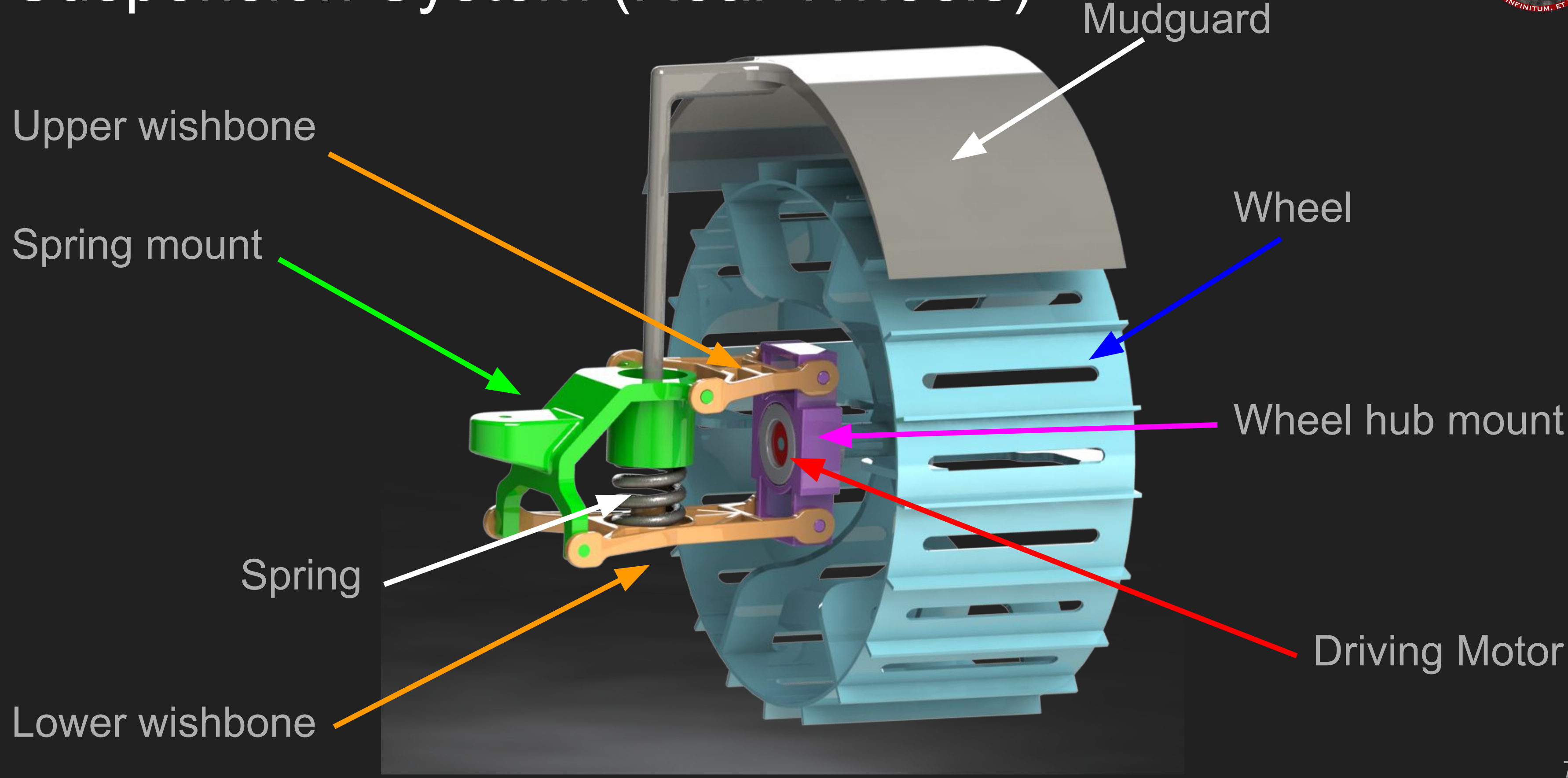
Rear Chassis Assembly



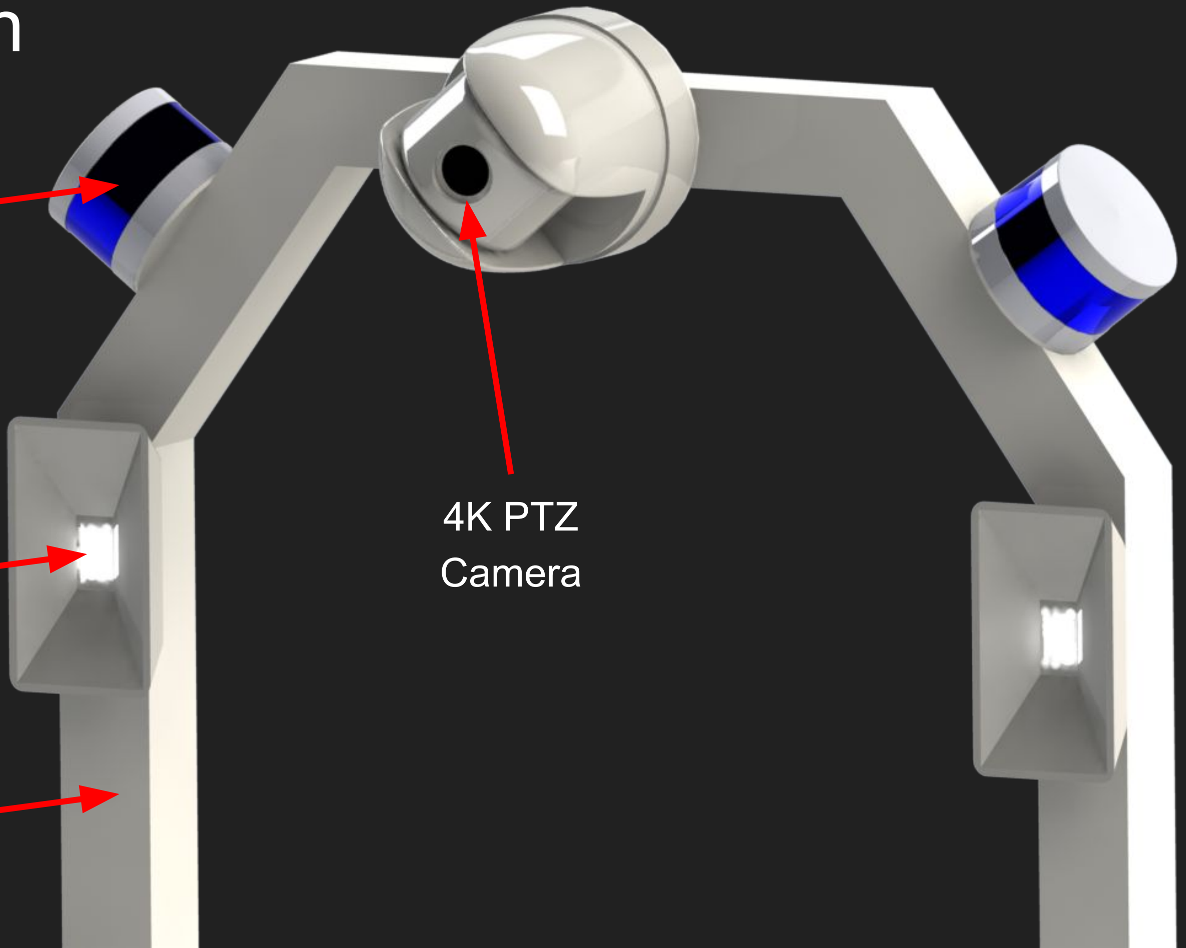
Suspension System (Front Wheels)



Suspension System (Rear Wheels)



Sensor Arch



Velodyne Ultra Lite LiDAR Puck
4K PTZ Camera
Floodlight
PVC Pole

2nd Seat Leg Structure

$$P_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{L^2}$$

$$(170kg)(9.8\frac{m}{s^2}) = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(0.6m)^2}$$

$$1666\frac{kgm}{s^2} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(0.6m)^2}$$

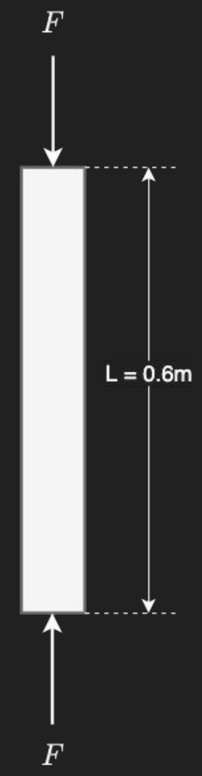
$$599.76\frac{kgm^3}{s^2} = \pi^2 EI$$

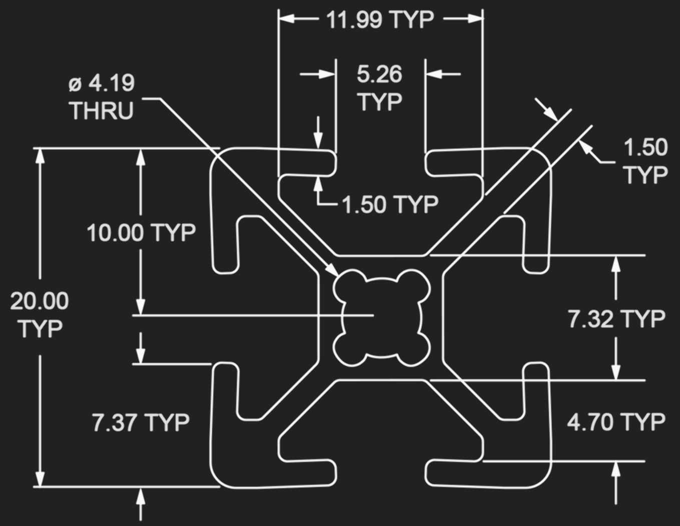
$$60.768\frac{kgm^3}{s^2} = EI$$

$$60.768\frac{kgm^3}{s^2} = 70 * 10^9 \frac{N}{m^2} I$$

$$I \geq 0.08681cm^4$$

Pin-Pin Column





Use 8020’s 20-2020 beam
$I = 0.6826\ cm^4$

https://8020.net/20-2020.html

Earth & Mars Efficacy

DrawbarPull Comparison

EARTH

$g = 9.8\ m/s^2$

$n = 0.5$

$k_c = 13190\ N/m^{1.5}$

$k_\phi = 692200\ N/m^{2.5}$

Assuming, $K_{sheer} = 13190$ m

Soil type = Clay

Drawbar pull = 6154.99 N

MARS

$g = 3.711\ m/s^2$

$n = 1$

$k_c = 28000\ N/m^2$

$k_\phi = 7600000\ N/m^3$

Assuming, $K_{sheer} = 13190$ m

Soil type = Sandy Loam

Drawbar pull = 968.26 N

$g = 3.711\ m/s^2$

$n = 0.8$

$k_c = 6800\ N/m^2$

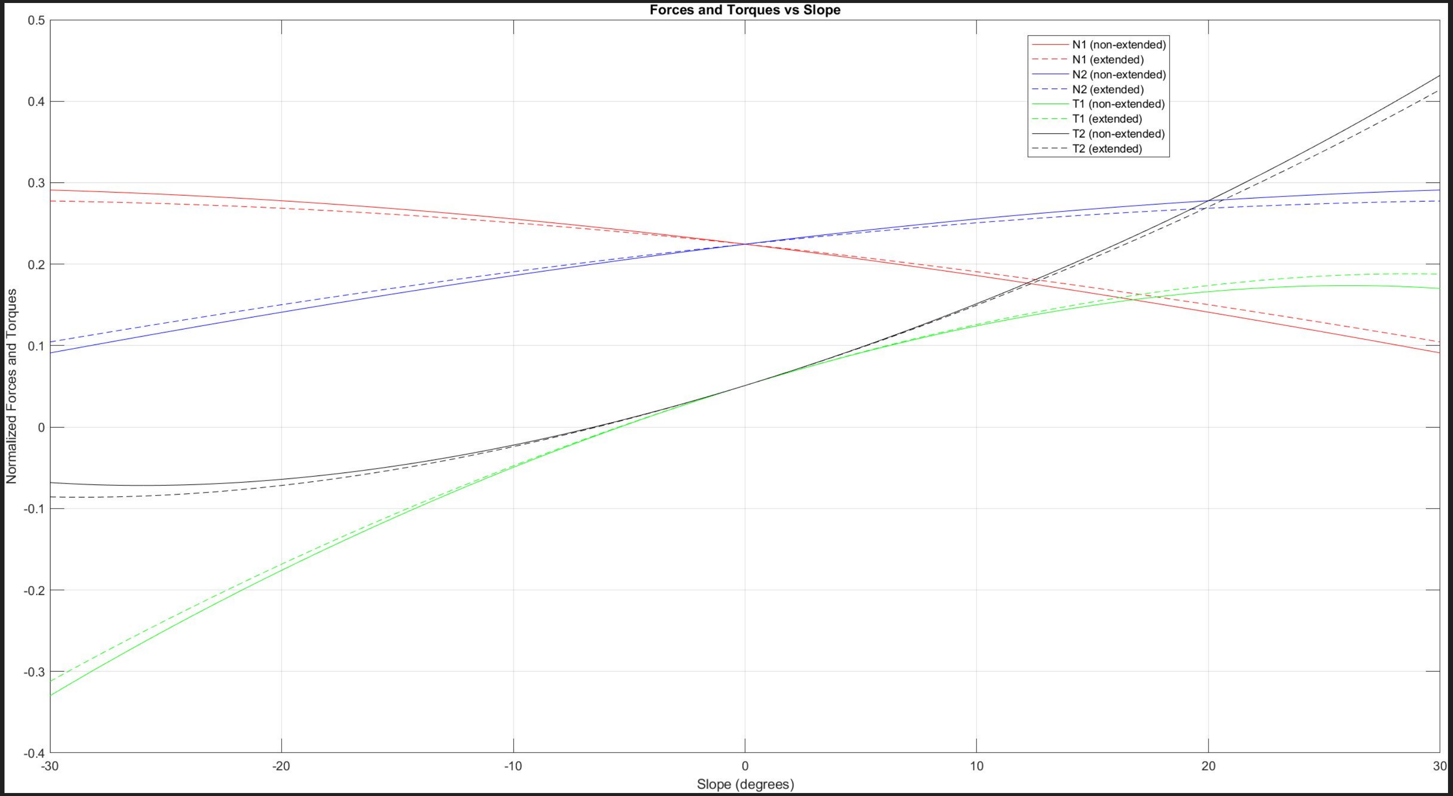
$k_\phi = 210000\ N/m^3$

Assuming, $K_{sheer} = 13190$ m

Soil type = Slope soil

Drawbar pull = 968.26 N

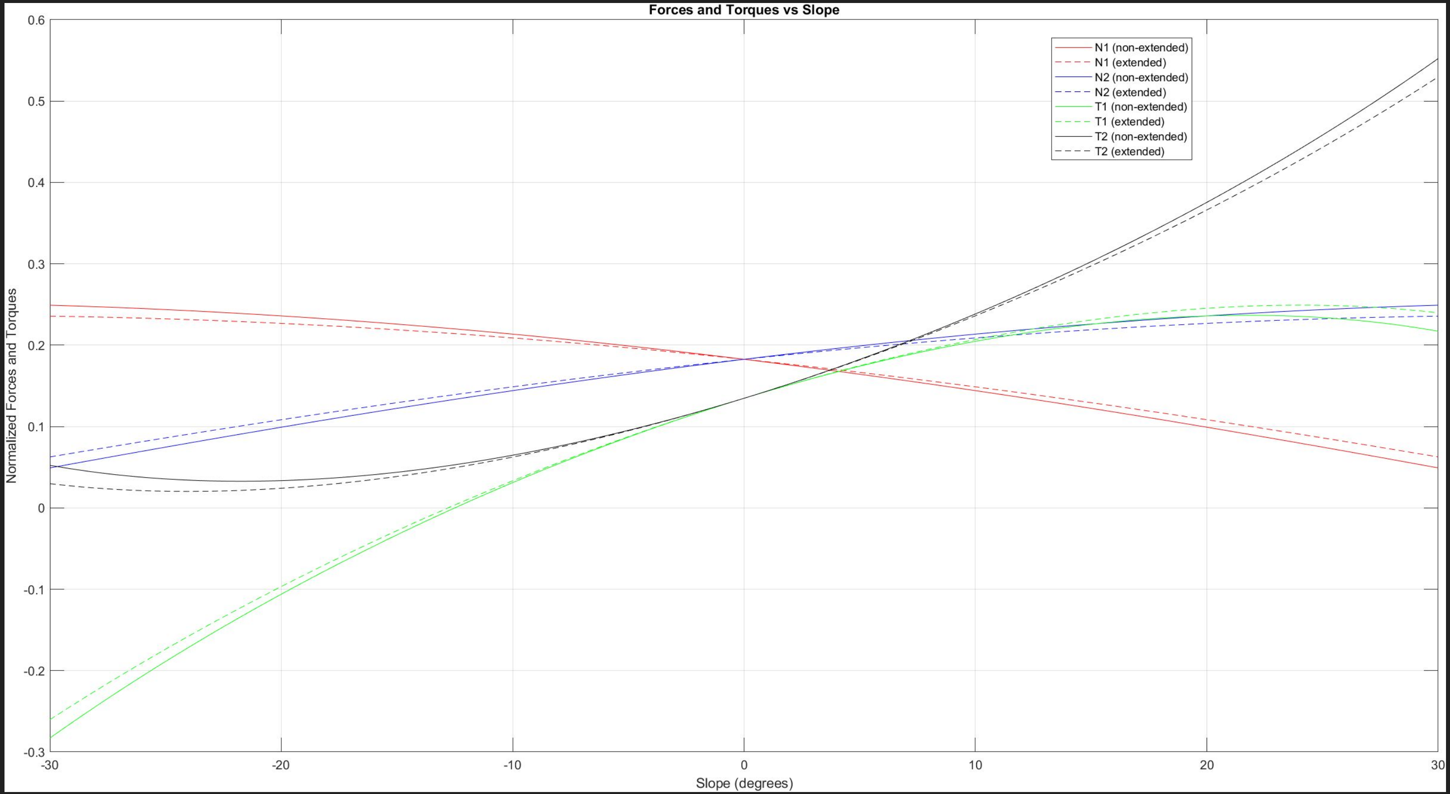
Stability check (Earth)



- Design is still valid for Earth environment.
- Uphill slope limit is more than 30 degrees.
- Downhill slope is less than 10 degrees.

NOTE: In the graph, solid lines represent the values for non-extended version of the rover and the broken lines represent the values for extended version of the rover.

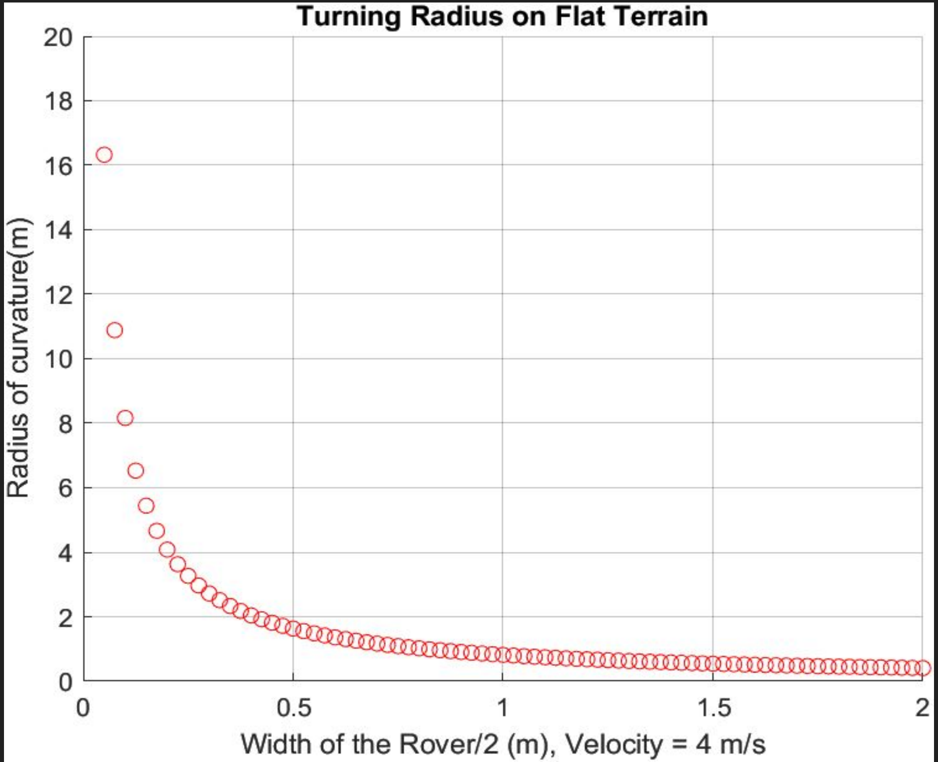
Stability check (Mars)



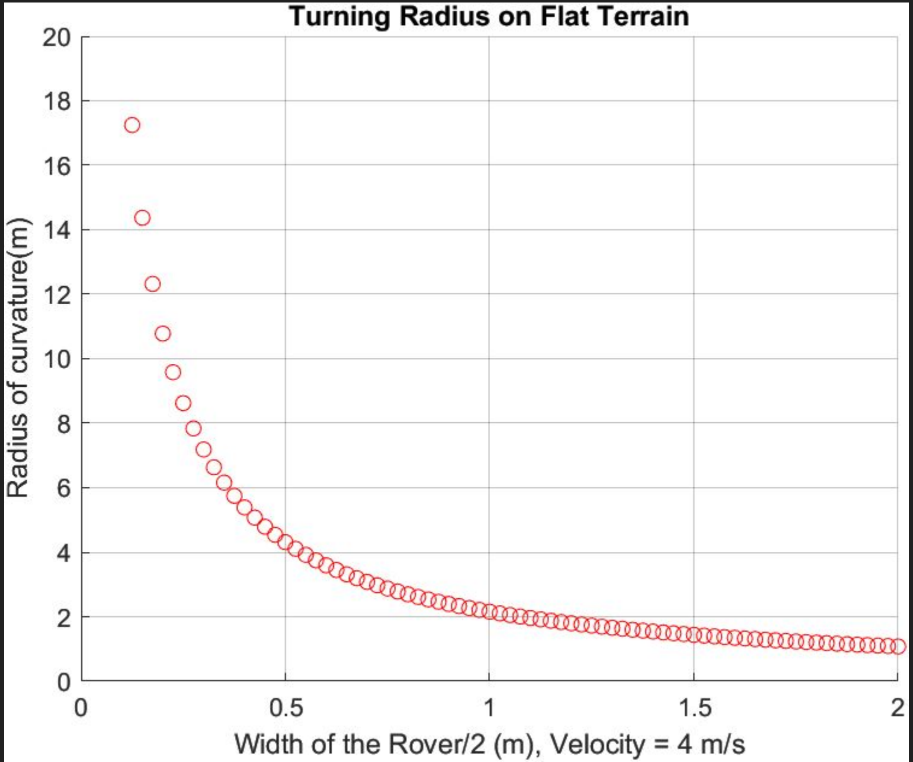
- Design is still valid for Earth environment.
- Uphill slope limit is more than 30 degrees.
- Downhill slope is more than 10 degrees.

NOTE: In the graph, solid lines represent the values for non-extended version of the rover and the broken lines represent the values for extended version of the rover.

Turning radius on flat terrain:

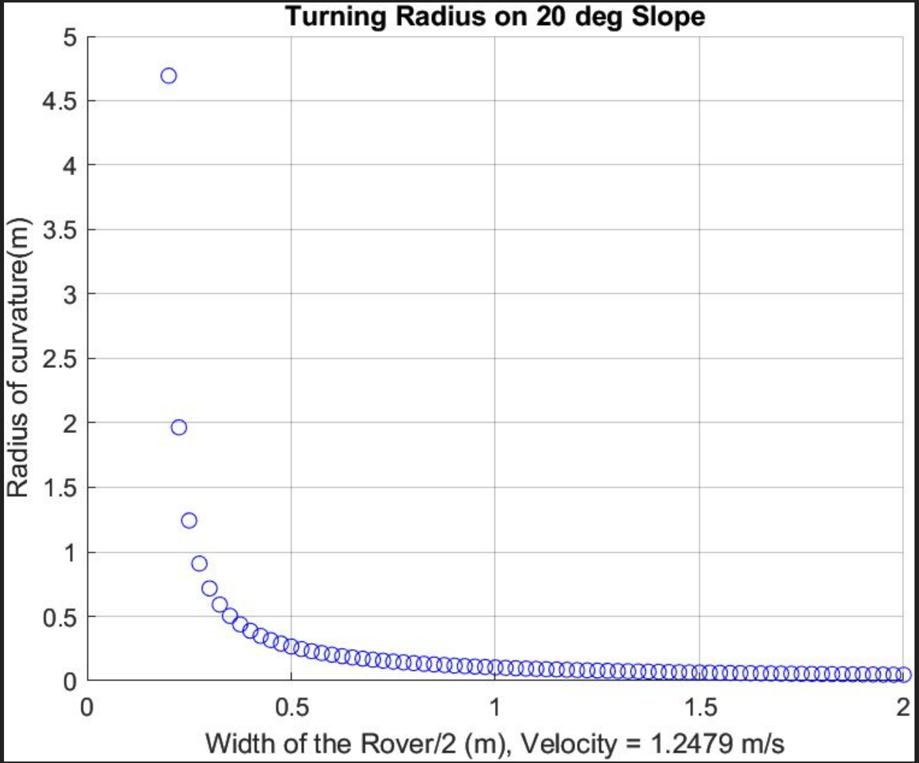


EARTH

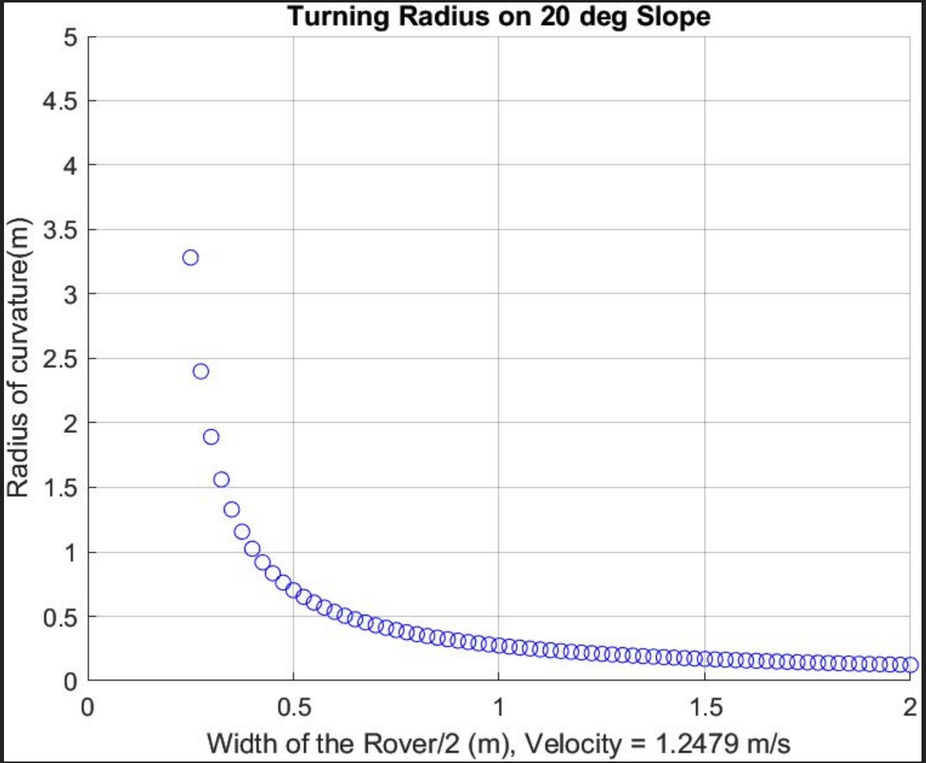


MARS

Turning radius on 20º slope:



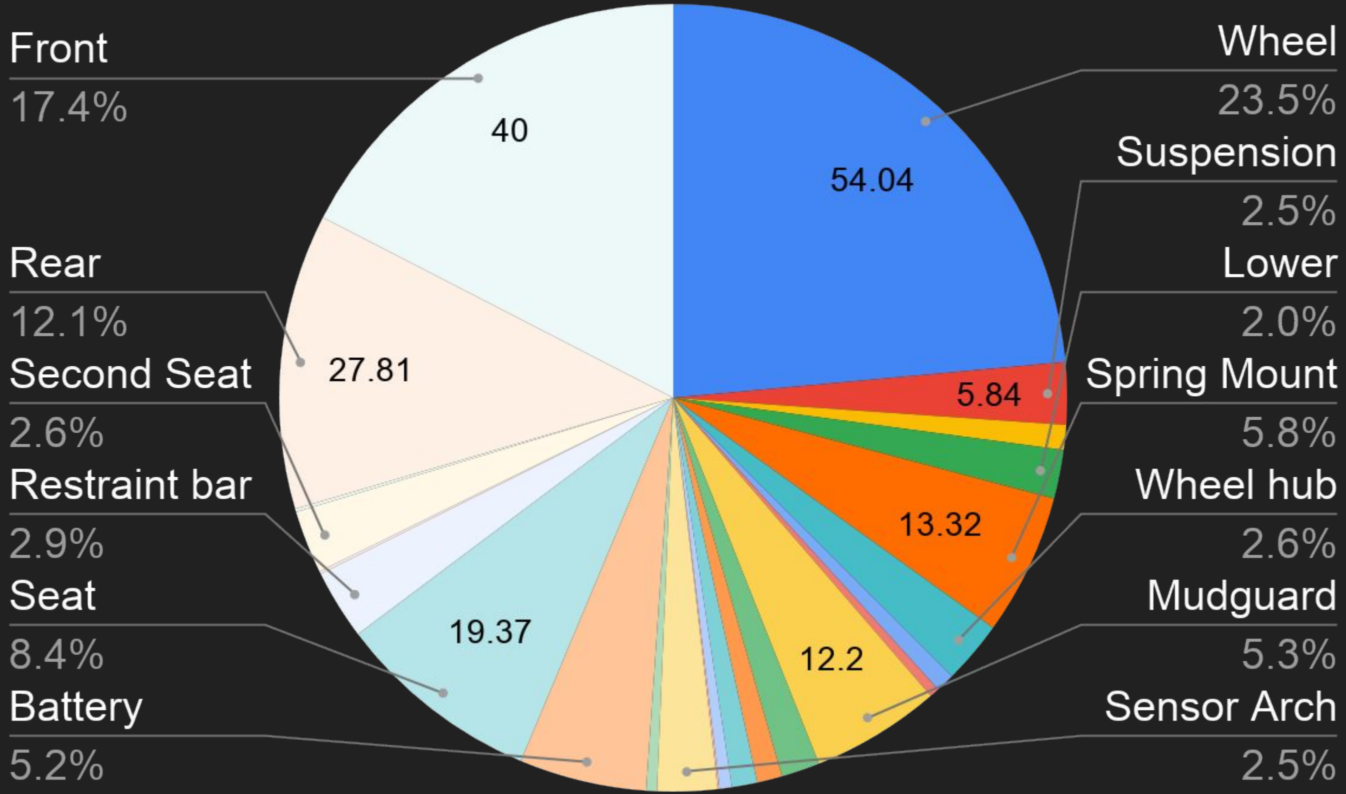
EARTH



MARS

Mass Summary

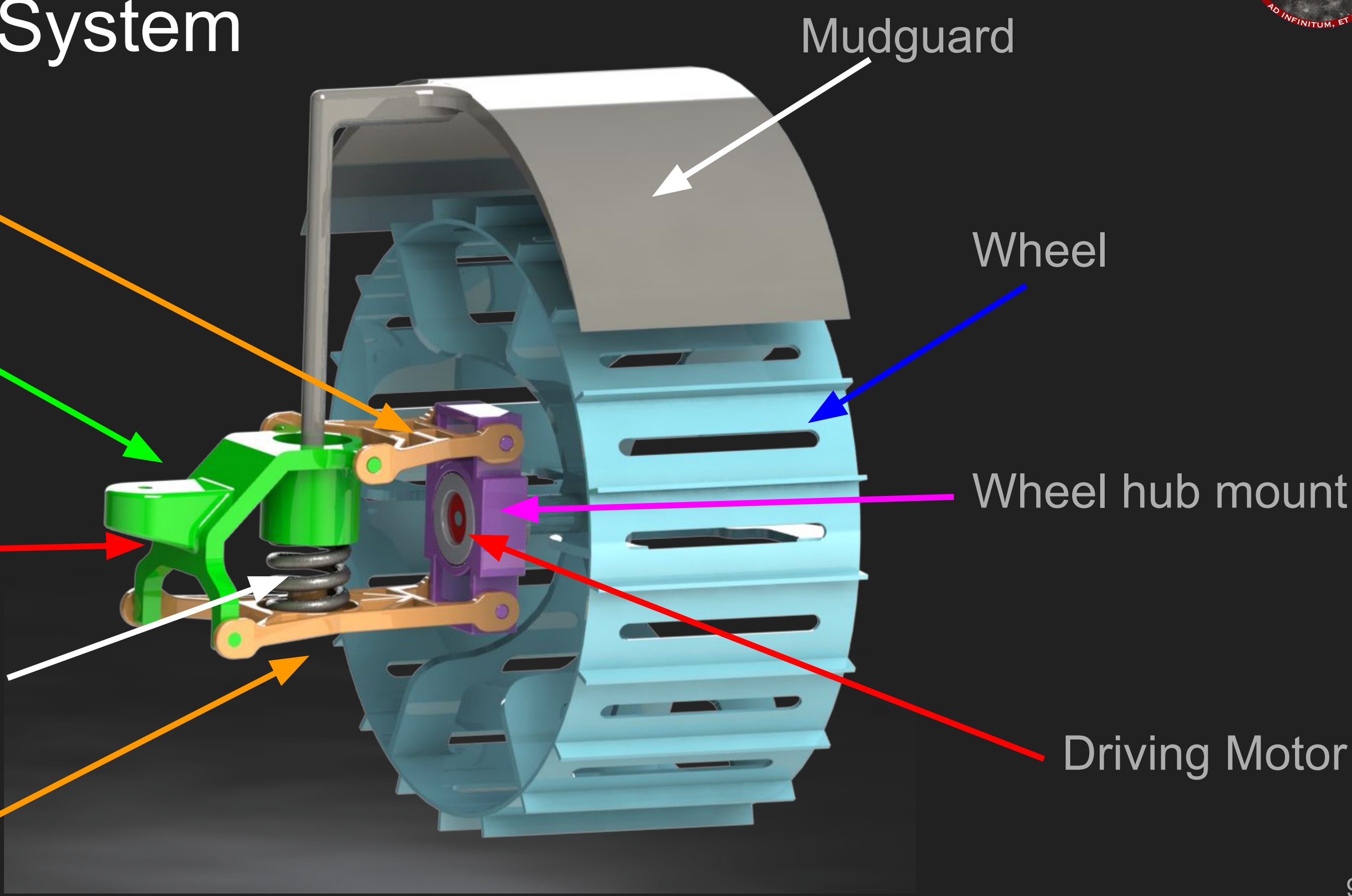
Mass Overview



Mass Overview

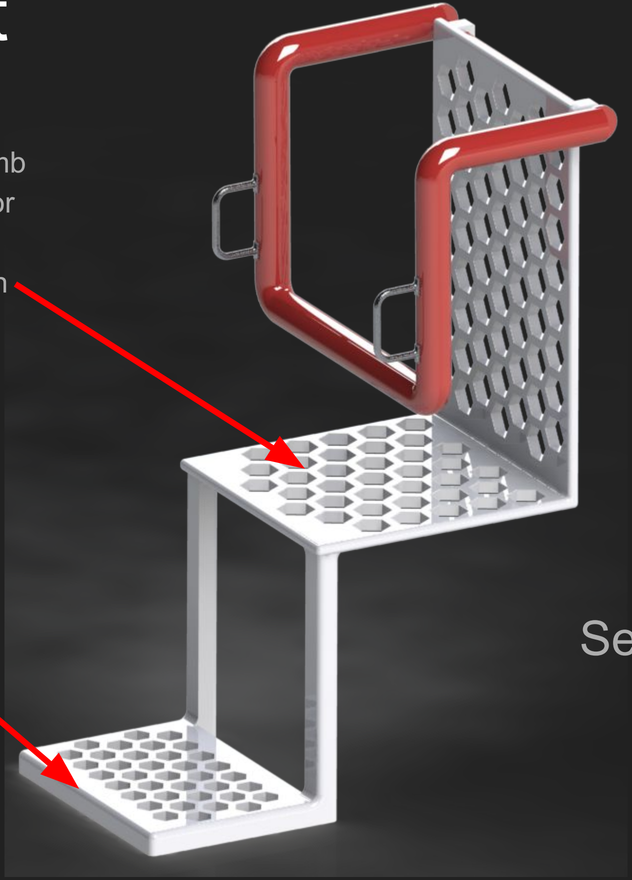
Category	Part	Material	Individual Mass (kg)	# Required	Total Mass
Suspension / Driving	Wheel	Aluminum 7075-O (SS)	13.51	4	54.04
	Suspension Spring	Stainless Steel	1.46	4	5.84
	Upper Wishbone	Aluminum 7075-O (SS)	0.59	4	2.34
	Lower wishbone	Aluminum 7075-O (SS)	1.15	4	4.6
	Spring Mount	Aluminum 7075-O (SS)	3.33	4	13.32
	Wheel hub mount	Aluminum 7075-O (SS)	1.47	4	5.88
	Driving motor	Various	0.447	4	1.788
	Steering motor	Various	0.447	2	0.894
	Mudguard	PE Low/Medium Density	3.05	4	12.2
Sensors / Lighting	PTZ Camera	Various	1.8	2	3.6
	Velodyne Puck LITE	Various	0.59	4	2.36
	Floodlight	Various	0.6	4	2.4
	Stereo Camera	Various	0.288	4	1.152
	Omnicamera	Various	0.163	1	0.163
	Sensor Arch	PVC	5.66	1	5.66
	Computer (Laptop style)	Various	1	1	1
Power	Battery (400Wh/kg)	Various	11.982	1	11.982
Seat	Seat	Very Low Density PE (SS)	19.37	1	19.37
	Restraint bar	Nylon 6/10	6.59	1	6.59
	Restraint bar handles	Aluminum 6061-T6 (SS)	0.12	2	0.24
	Second Seat	Very Low Density PE (SS)	5.94	1	5.94
	Second Seat Leg	Aluminum 6061-O (SS)	0.3	1	0.3
Chassis	Rear	Commercially Pure CP-Ti UNS R50400 (SS)	27.81	1	27.81
	Front	Commercially Pure CP-Ti UNS R50400 (SS)	40	1	40
	Hitch Pin	Chrome Stainless Steel	0.13	4	0.52
	Locking Pin	Plain Carbon Steel	1.56	4	6.24
	Pivot Mechanism	Aluminum 7075-O (SS)	7.36	2	14.72
				Total Mass (kg)	**250.95**

Suspension System



Seat

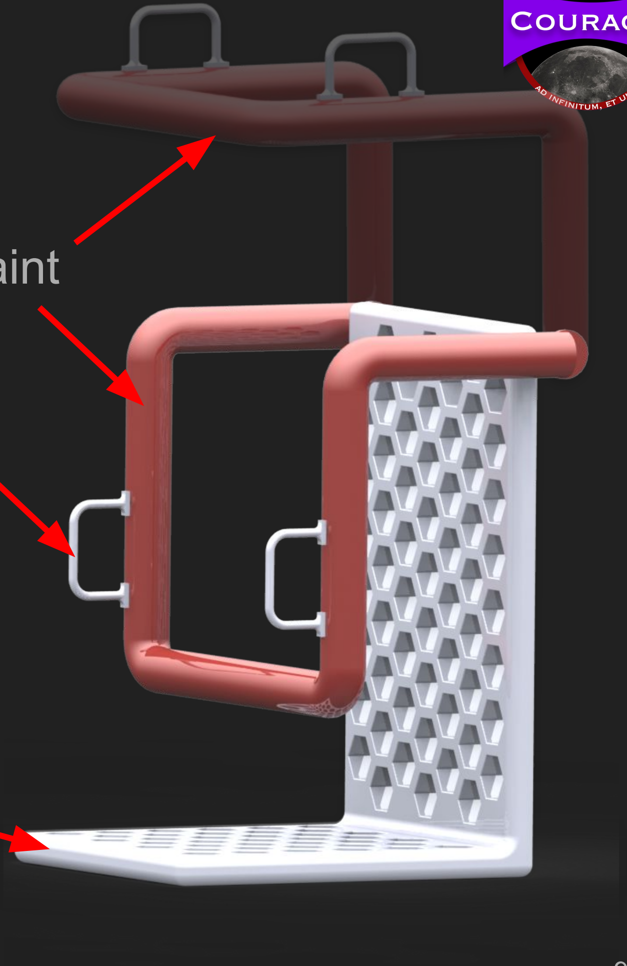
Honeycomb pattern for weight reduction



Foot rest

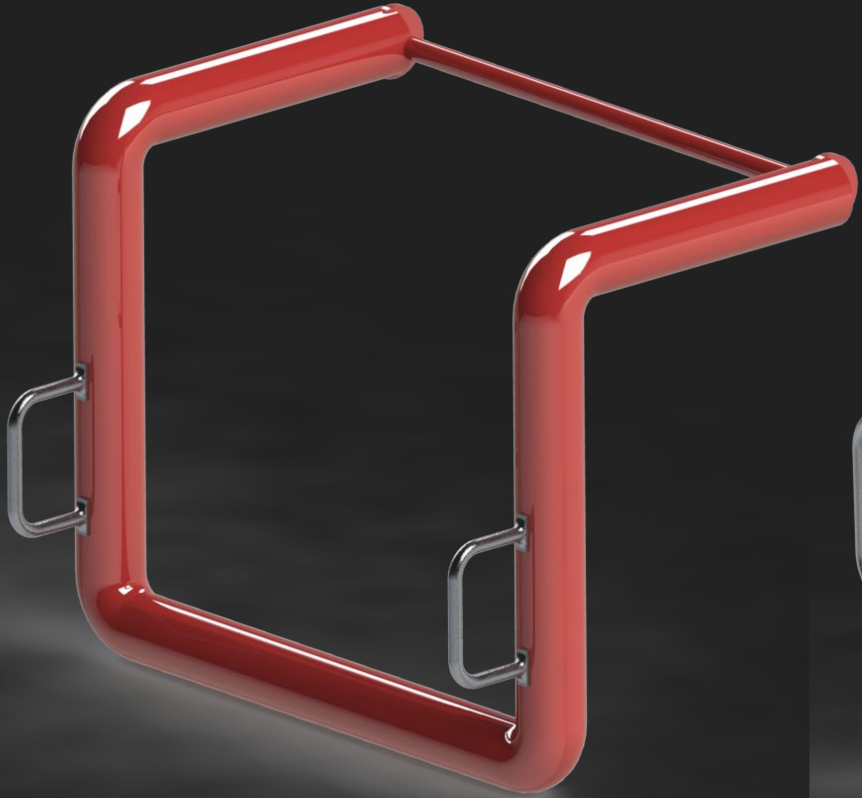
Restraint

Restraint Handles



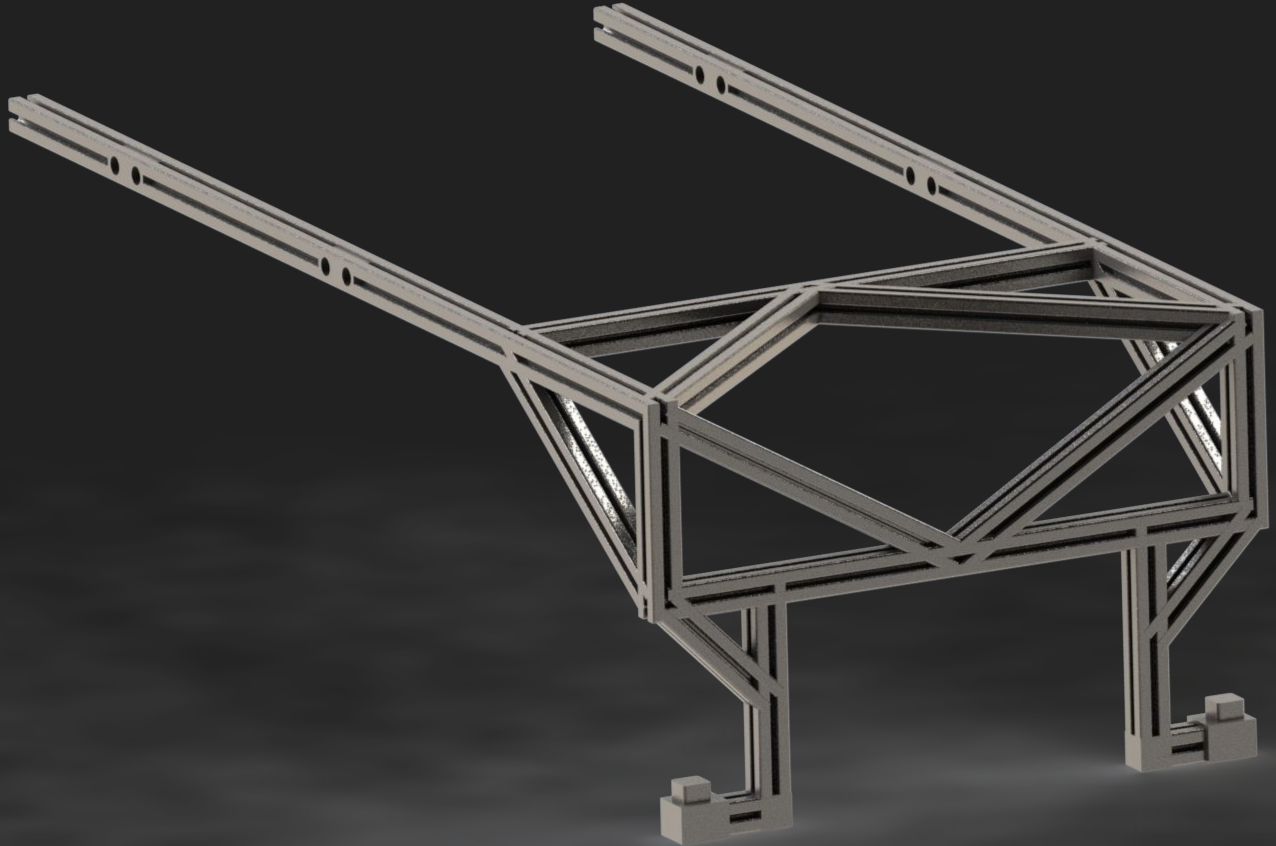
Seat

Seat Restraint



Front Chassis

Rear Chassis



Design Evolution

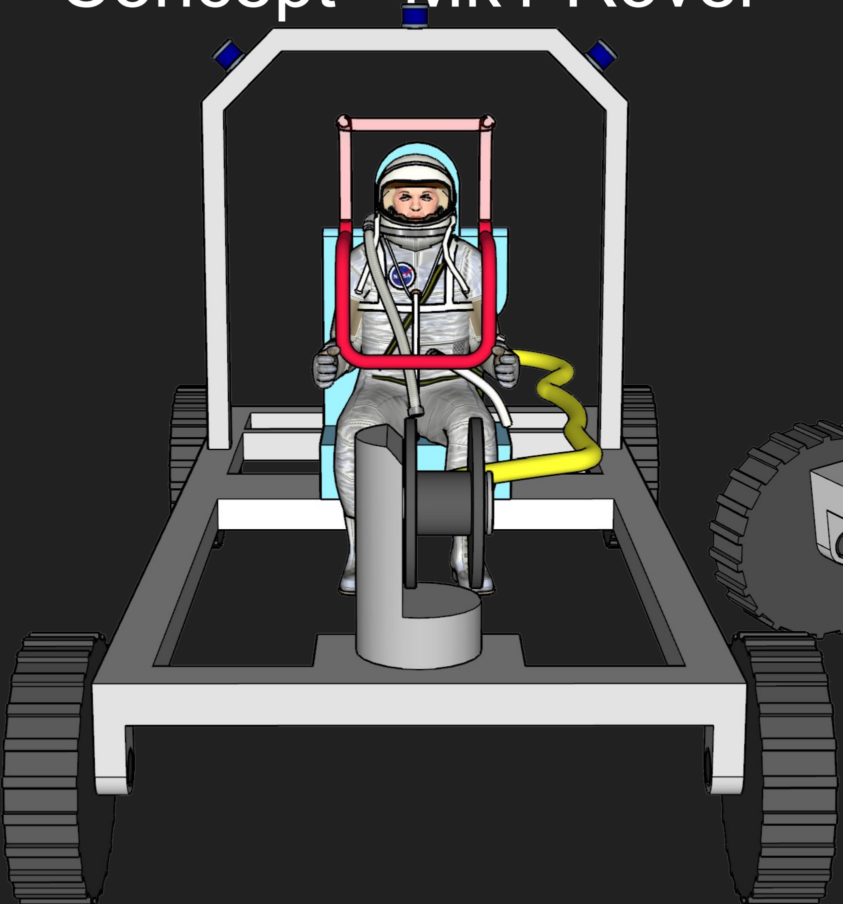
3. "Design is an iterative process. The necessary number of iterations is one more than the number you have currently done. This is true at any point in time.

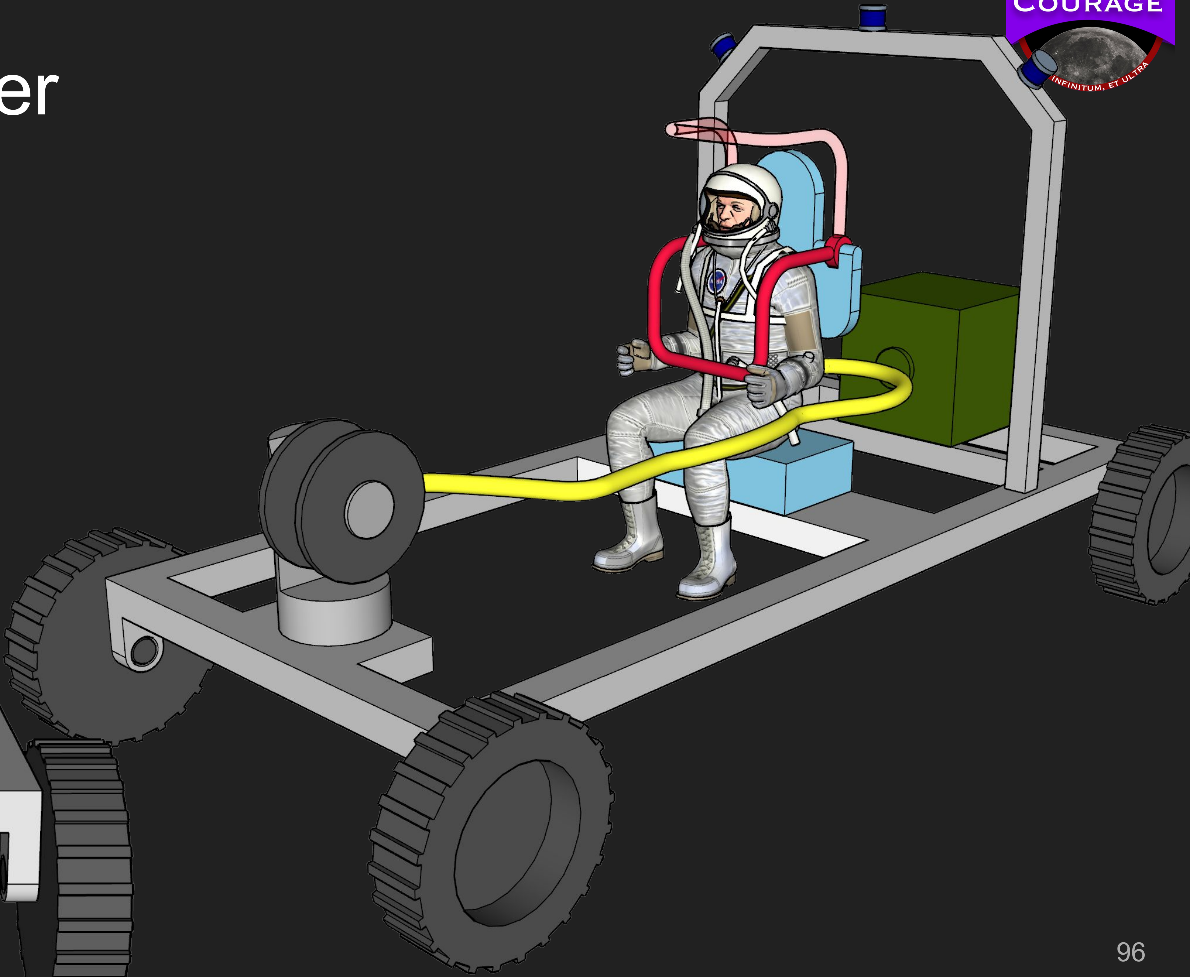
4. Your best design efforts will inevitably wind up being useless in the final design."

-Akin's Laws of Spacecraft Design

AD FORTITER IRE
COURAGE
INFINITUM, ET ULTRA

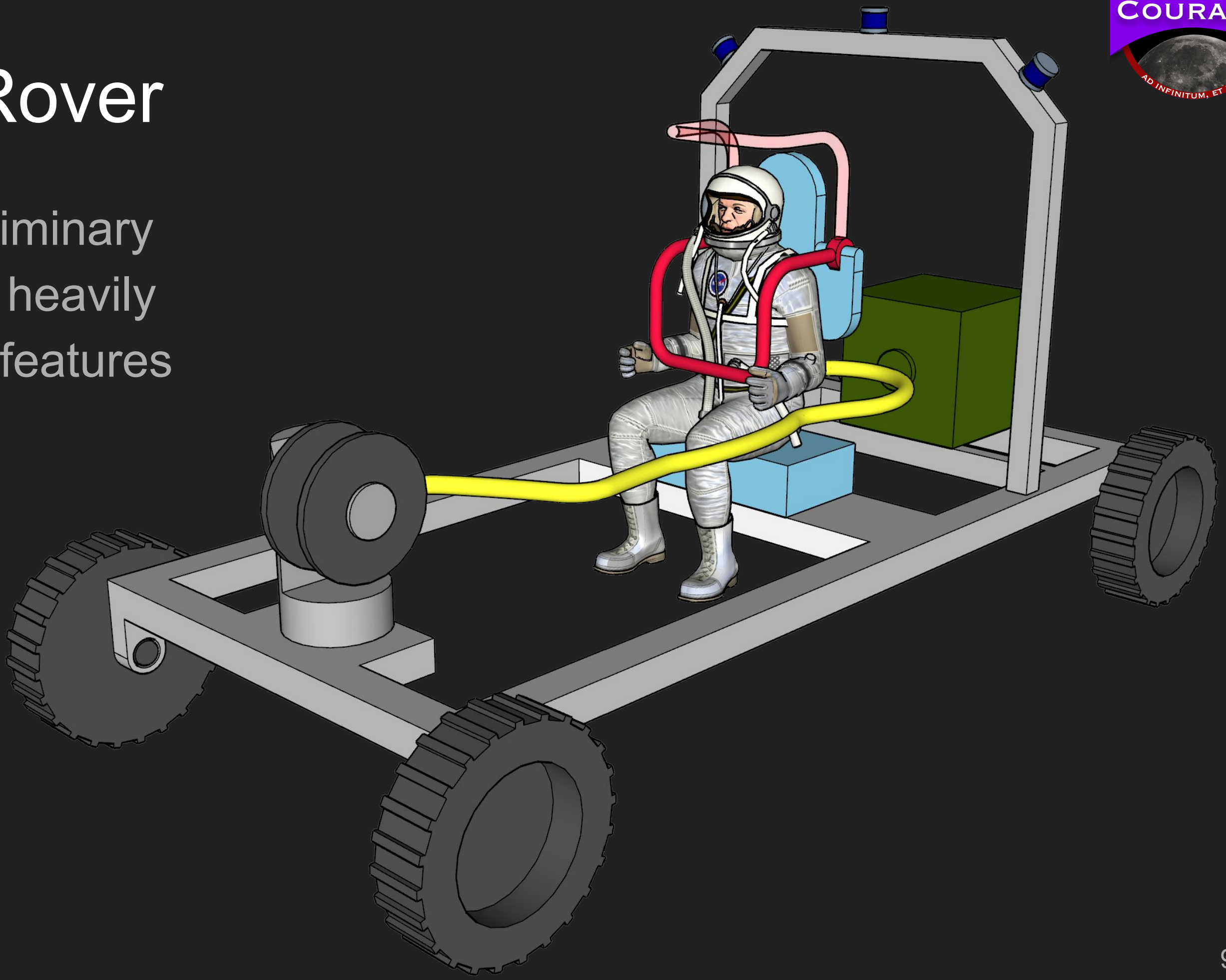
Concept - Mk1 Rover





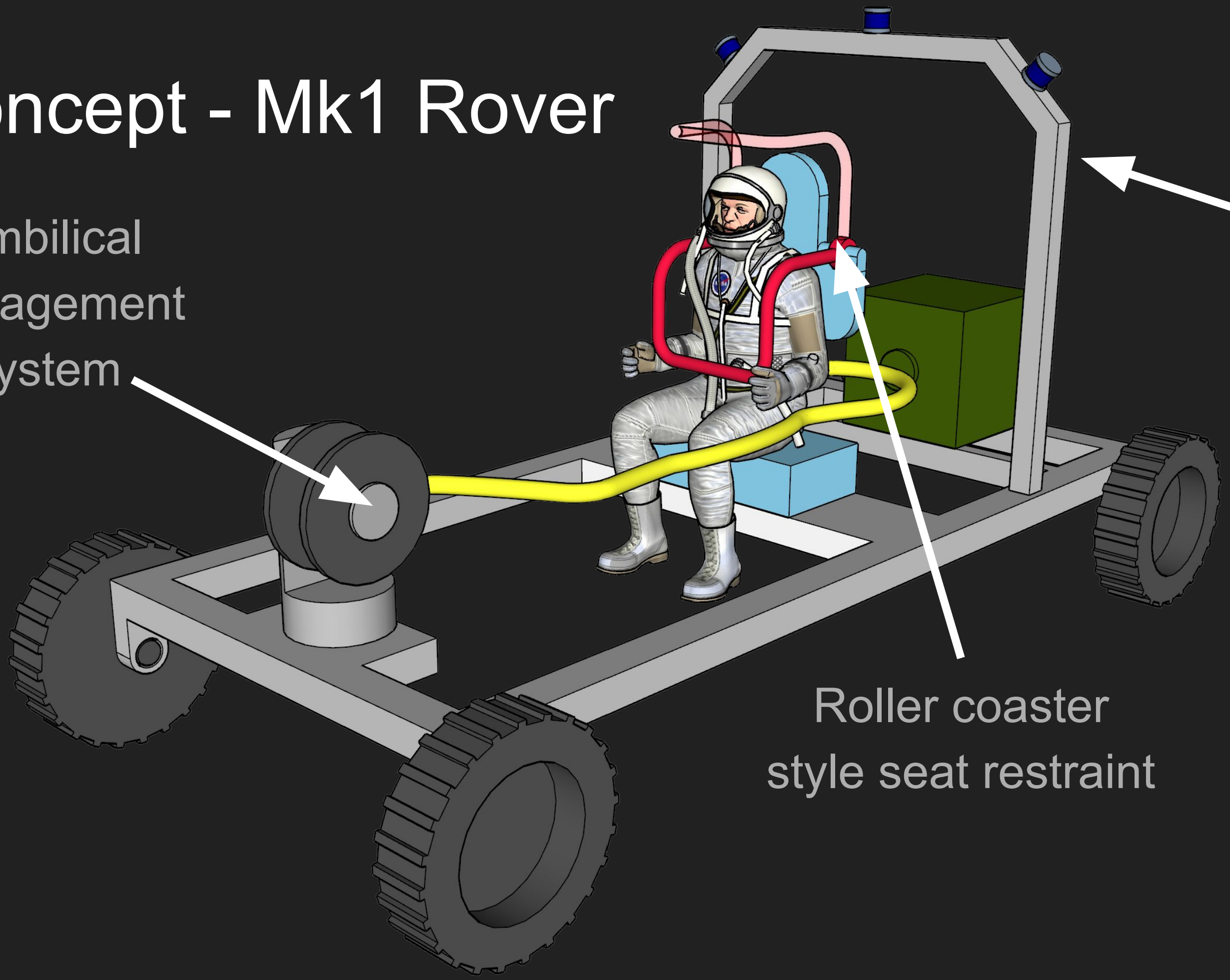
Concept - Mk1 Rover

The Mk1 rover was a preliminary layout prototype. It draws heavily from the Apollo LRV, and features 4 wheels with individual suspension.



Concept - Mk1 Rover

Umbilical management system



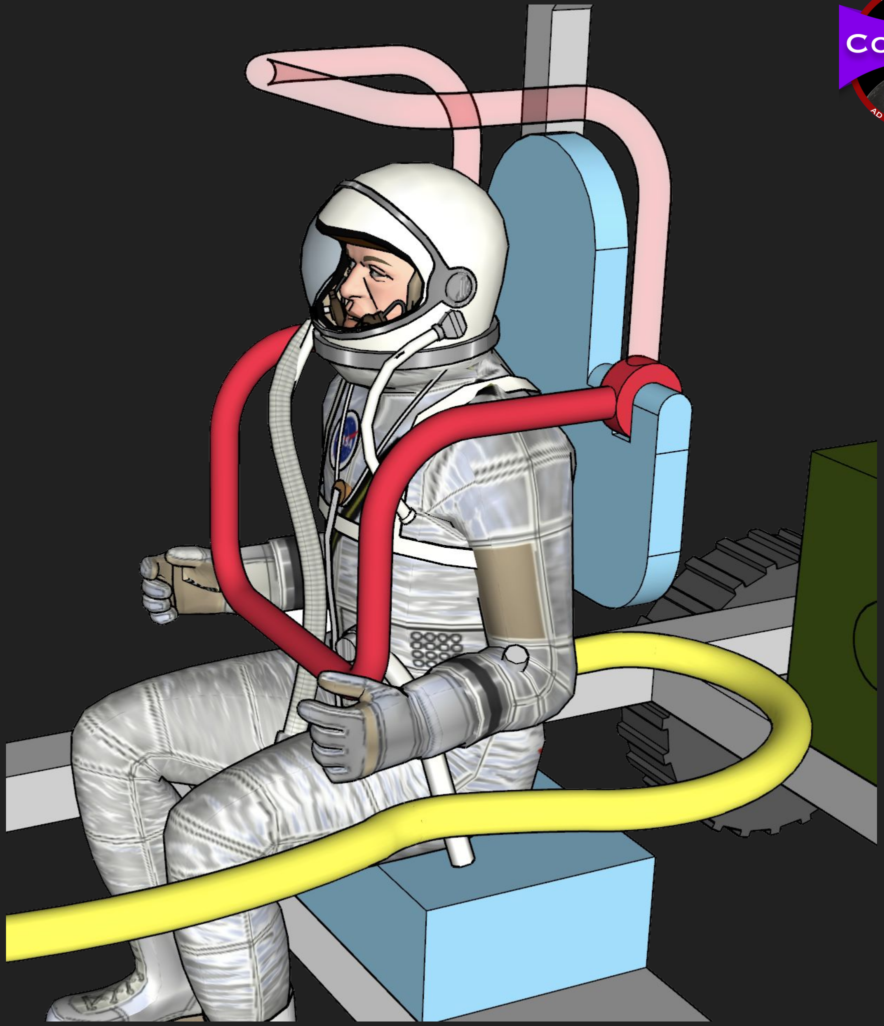
Sensor arch with Velodyne LiDAR pucks, flood lights, and several PTZ cameras (not shown).

Configurations with 2 or 3 sensor arches are also possible with this design

Roller coaster style seat restraint

Concept CAD: Seat Restraint

The astronaut is secured in their seat with a rollercoaster style over the shoulder restraint. This restraint includes handlebars and can be released via a foot pedal

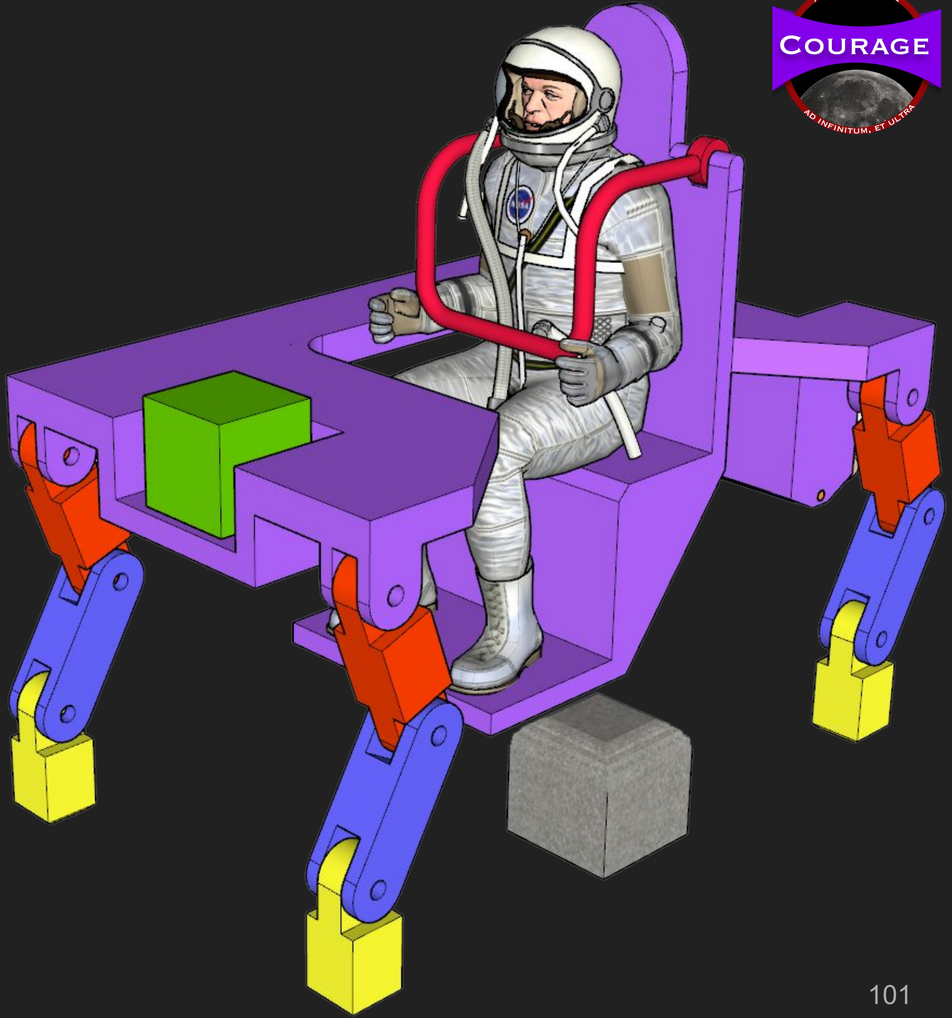


Preliminary CAD: Seat Restraint

The astronaut is secured in their seat with a rollercoaster style over the shoulder restraint. This restraint includes handlebars and can be released via a foot pedal

Concept - Horsebot

The Horsebot is a bio-inspired concept that utilizes four 4 Degree of Freedom legs to walk over varied terrain.

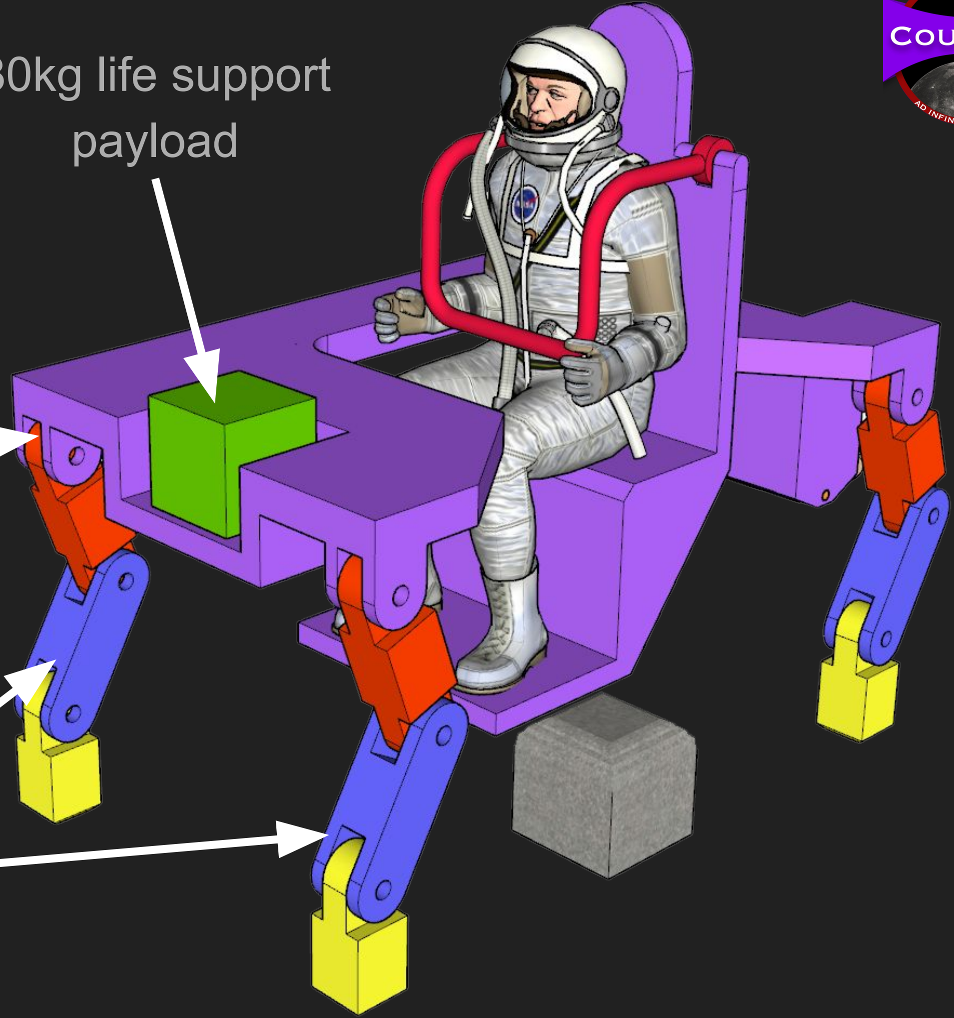


Concept - Horsebot

- Bio-inspired legged locomotion

80kg life support payload

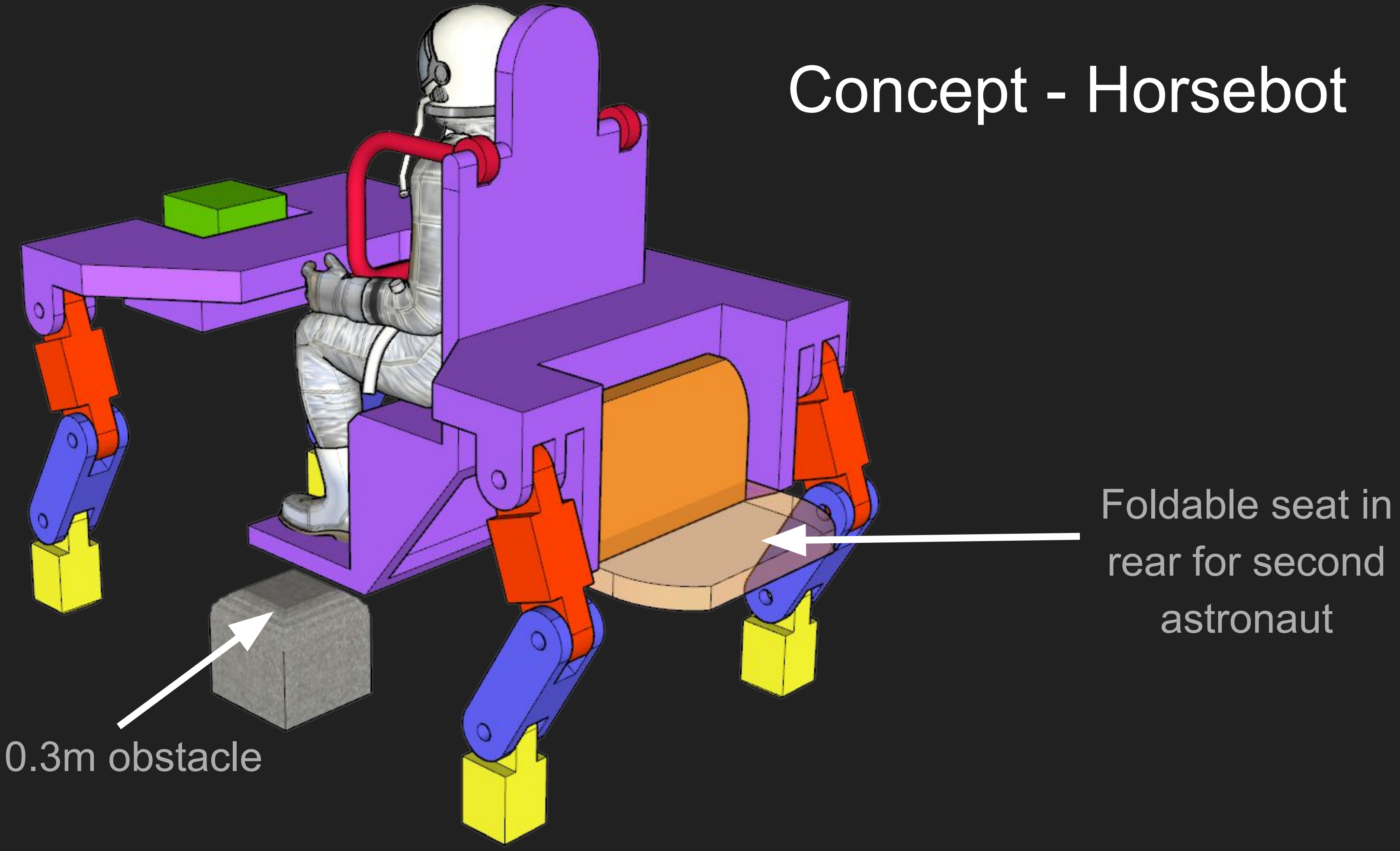
Hip rotation joint (not shown)



Four 4 DoF legs

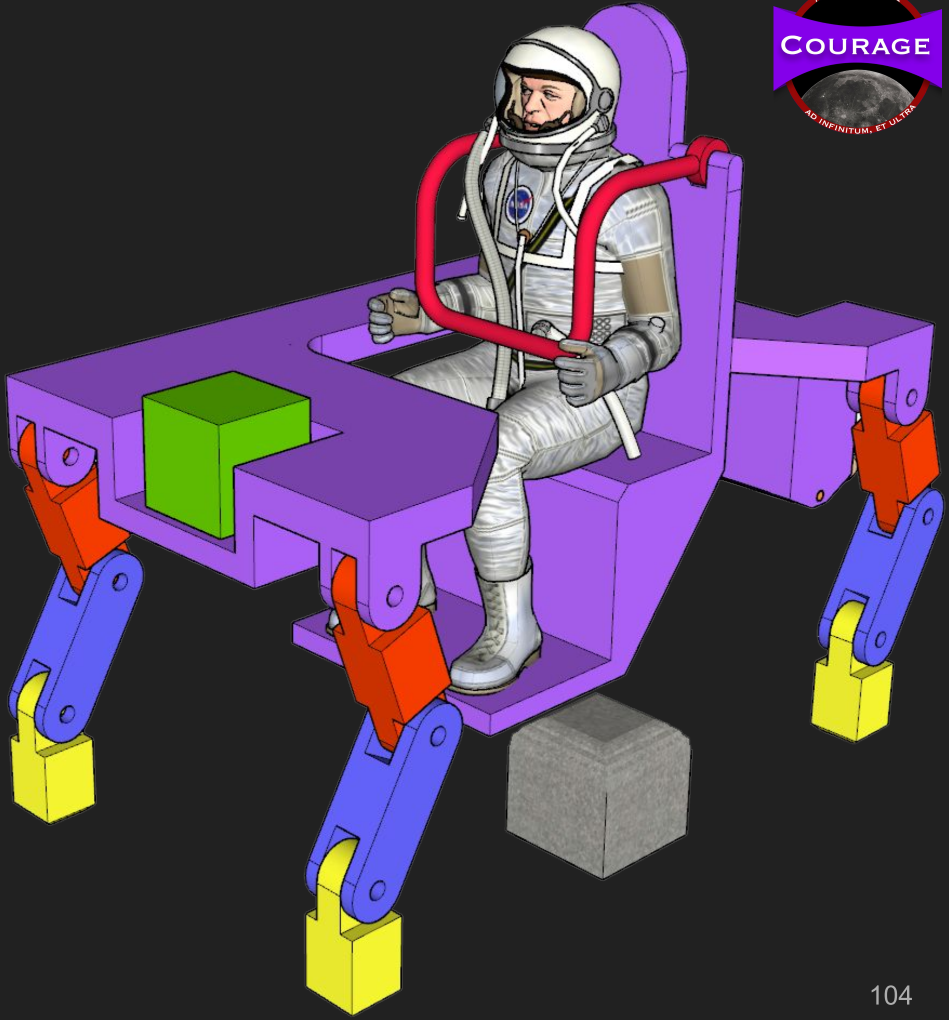
AD FORTITER IRE
COURAGE
AD INFINITUM, ET ULTRA

Concept - Horsebot



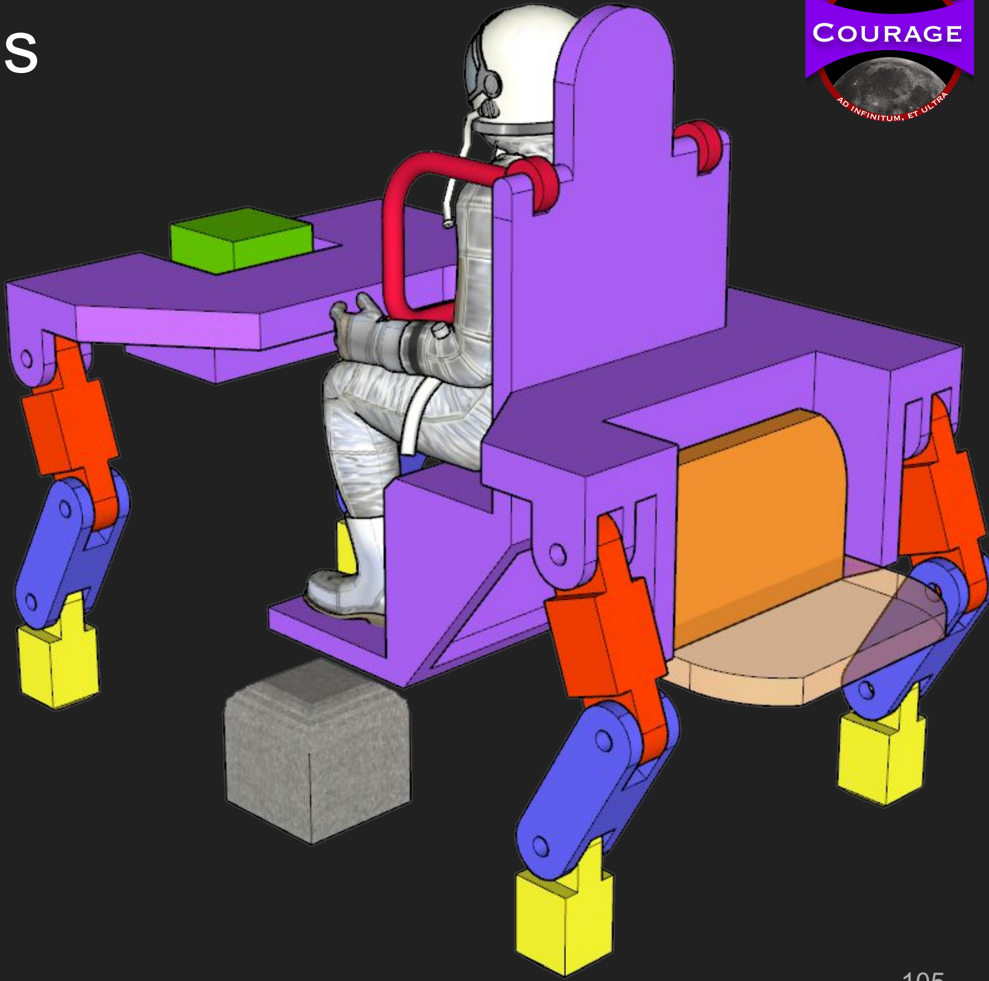
Concept - Horsebot - Pros

- Legged locomotion easily clears any obstacle
- Works well on rugged/uneven terrain
- 360° rotation hip joint allows Horsebot to walk sideways (or at arbitrary angle) with its standard gait
- Easy to incorporate second rider
- Seat position keeps center of mass relatively low
- Novel and interesting



Concept - Horsebot - Cons

- Legs are more complex than wheels (more ways to fail)
- Legs require more actuators (more weight)
- 4 m/s would require a medium trot/slow gallop gait, which are only dynamically stable
- Trot/Gallop gait requires much faster and higher torque motors (more weight, more power)
- Additional DoFs (ex: hip abduction, ankle pronation) might be needed for walking on slopes



Concept - Wheeled Horsebot

Similar to the Horsebot shown in previous slides, this concept includes wheels (mounted on either the ankles or knees) for a reconfigurable driving configuration. Obstacle avoidance would be done at slow speeds with a walking gait, while normal (higher speed) travel on smooth ground would be done with the wheels. This reduces the need for high speed/torque motors for a gallop/trot gait, but requires an additional motor for each wheel. The leg motors act as electromechanical suspension in driving mode.

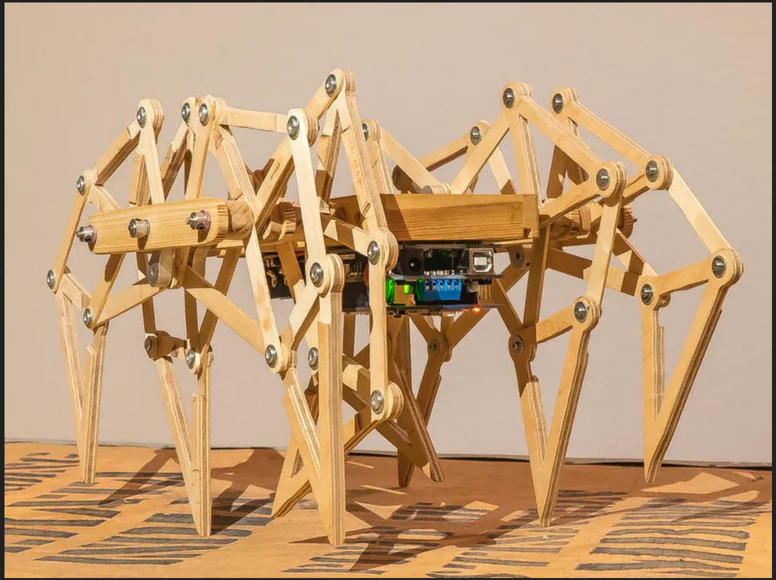
The increased weight from the extra motors makes this concept impractical for this mission

Concept - Strandbeest Locomotion

Locomotion inspired by Theo Jansen's Strandbeests and other similar designs

https://www.newmobility.com/2018/09/spider-chair/

https://www.newmobility.com/2013/07/walking-wheelchair-with-12-legs/



https://www.hackster.io/fx4u/strandbeest-a-robotic-project-7e1e23

Concept - Strandbeest Locomotion - Pros

- Legs can be actuated with very few motors
- Chair centric design is compact and relatively lightweight (center photo on previous slide is 96 kg)
- Novel and interesting design

https://theawesomer.com/the-walking-chair/539767/

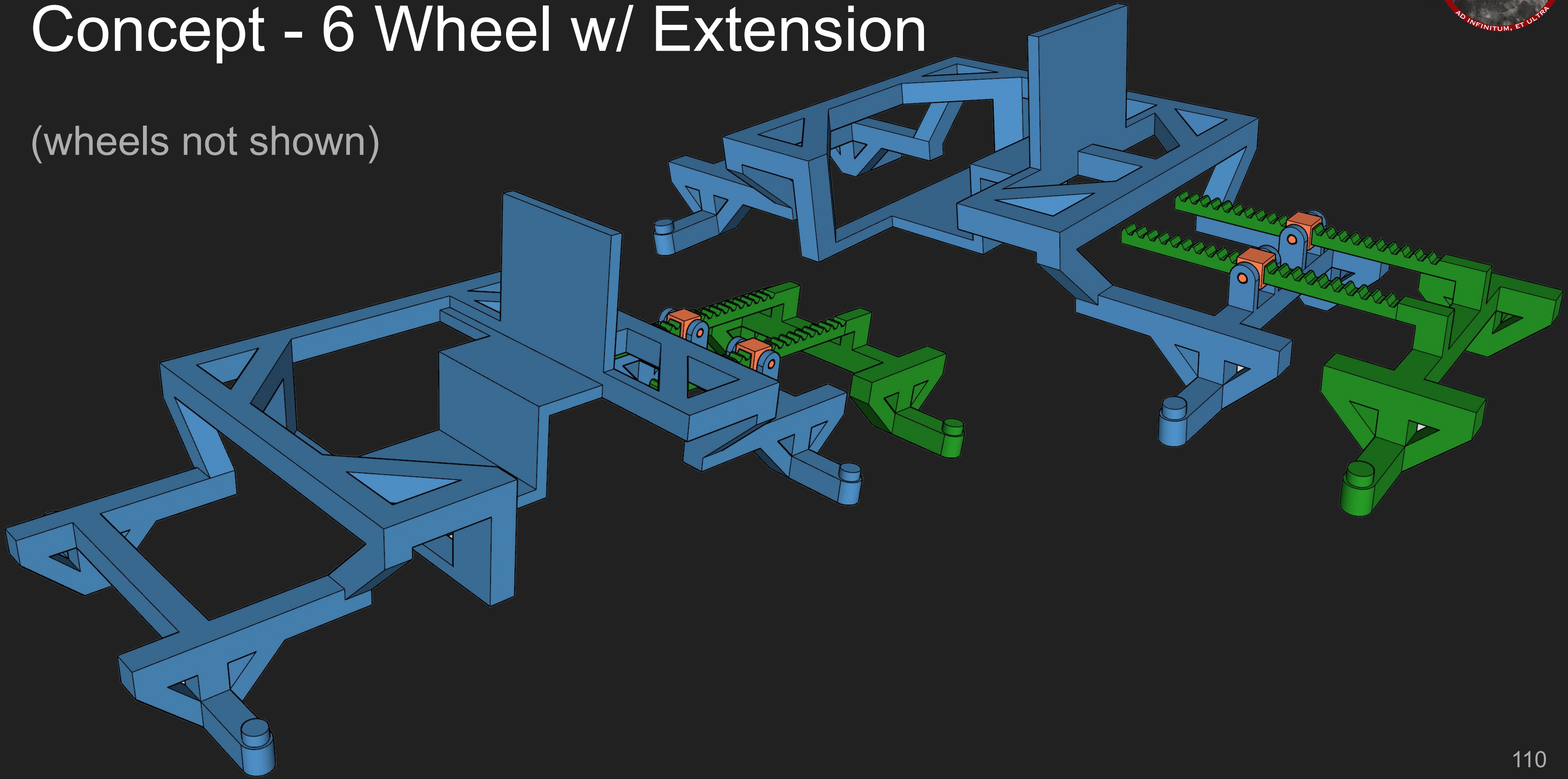
https://mikeshouts.com/bicycle-with-mechanical-walking-legs-by-the-q/

Concept - Strandbeest Locomotion - Cons

- Very high mechanical complexity (*many* ways to fail)
- Well tested on sand, but not well tested on rugged/uneven terrain
- Largely incompatible with stair climbing (due to leg lengths)

Concept - 6 Wheel w/ Extension

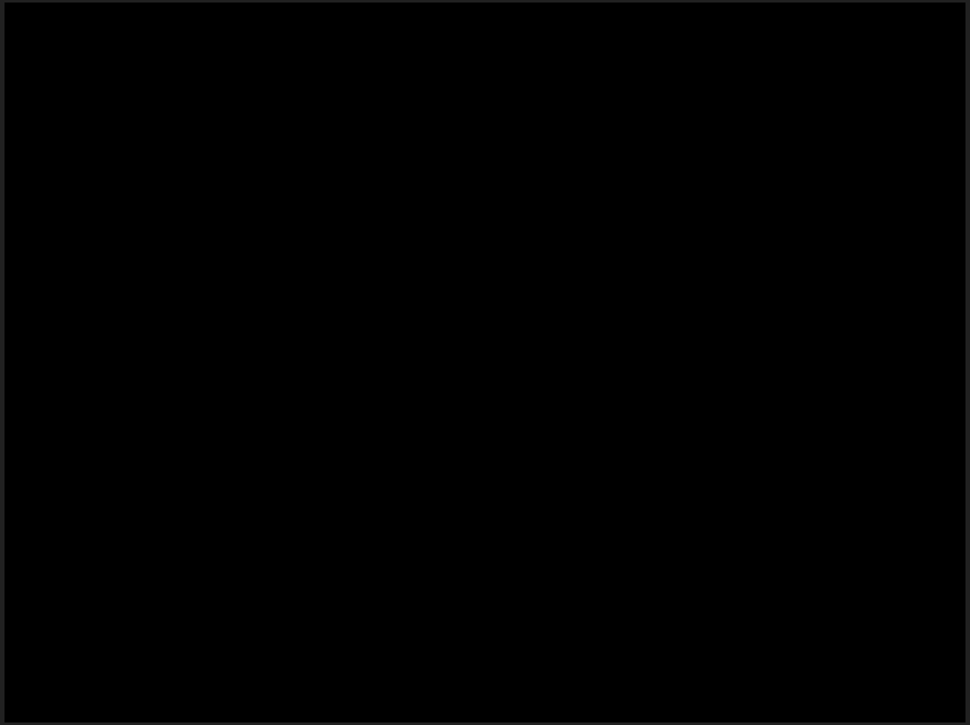
(wheels not shown)



Concept - 6 Wheels w/ Extension

This concept involves a 6 wheel rover with two possible configurations. In the normal driving mode, the rear 4 wheels are close together and act as tandem wheels. In the contingency configuration, the chassis extends to provide a wider base so the shifted center of mass (due to the second astronaut) is still centered (front/back) on the rover. In its original implementation, this extension would be actuated via a hand crank which turned a pinion to move the rack (the extender). Subsequent iterations on this design used two extending beams (as shown on the previous slide) for improved stability, as well as an additional pivot (orange, on the previous slide), allowing for the rear wheels to not be coplanar with the rest of the rover (ex: exiting a hill)

Crank Actuated Extension



Structure

Strength Analysis - Rear Arch Cross Beam

F=670kg*1.62m/s²*0.5 → $F = 670kg * 1.62m/s^2 * 0.5$

$$\delta_{max} = \frac{Fa}{24EI}(3L^2 - 4a^2)$$

L=1.5m
a=0.25m

https://mechanicalc.com/reference/beam-analysis

45-9090 Type Aluminum Extrusion

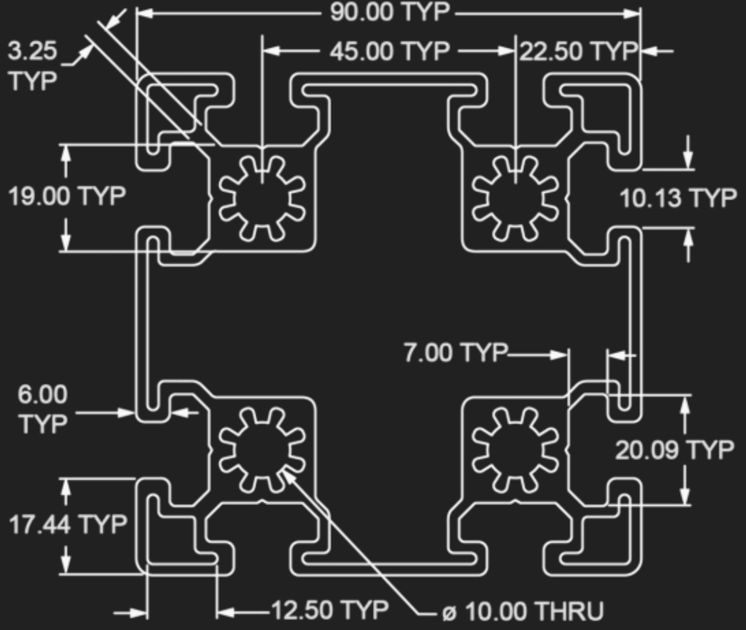
Young's Modulus=$70*10^9$ Pa

$I = 179.4968\ cm^4$

$A = 20.014\ cm^2$

Total Mass: **8.104 kg**

Max Deflection (@x=L/2): **0.29 mm**



https://8020.net/45-9090.html#

45-4545 Lite *Titanium* Extrusion

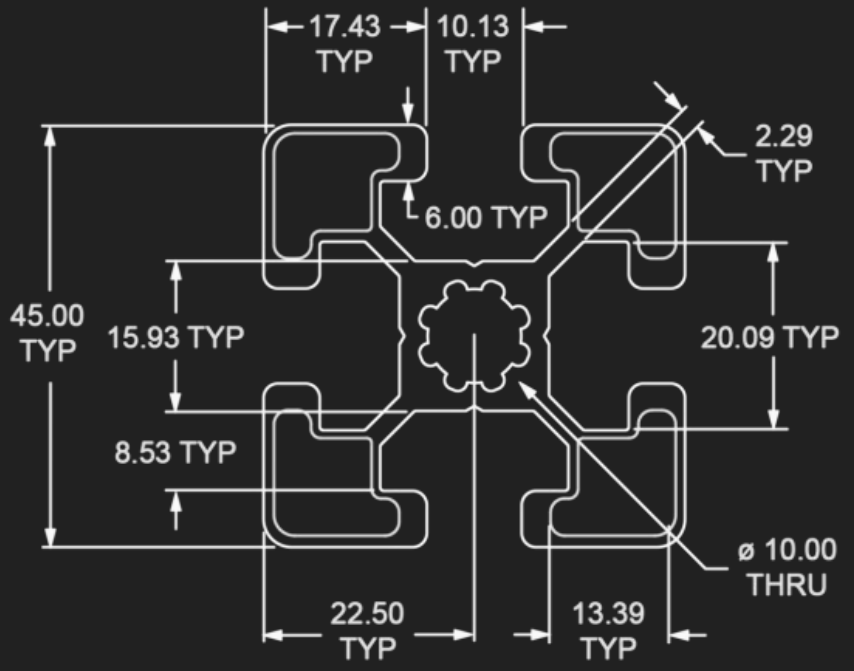
Young's Modulus=$170*10^9$ Pa

I = 9.2029 cm^4

A = 5.167 cm^2

Total Mass: **3.49 kg**

Max Deflection (@x=L/2): **3.3mm**

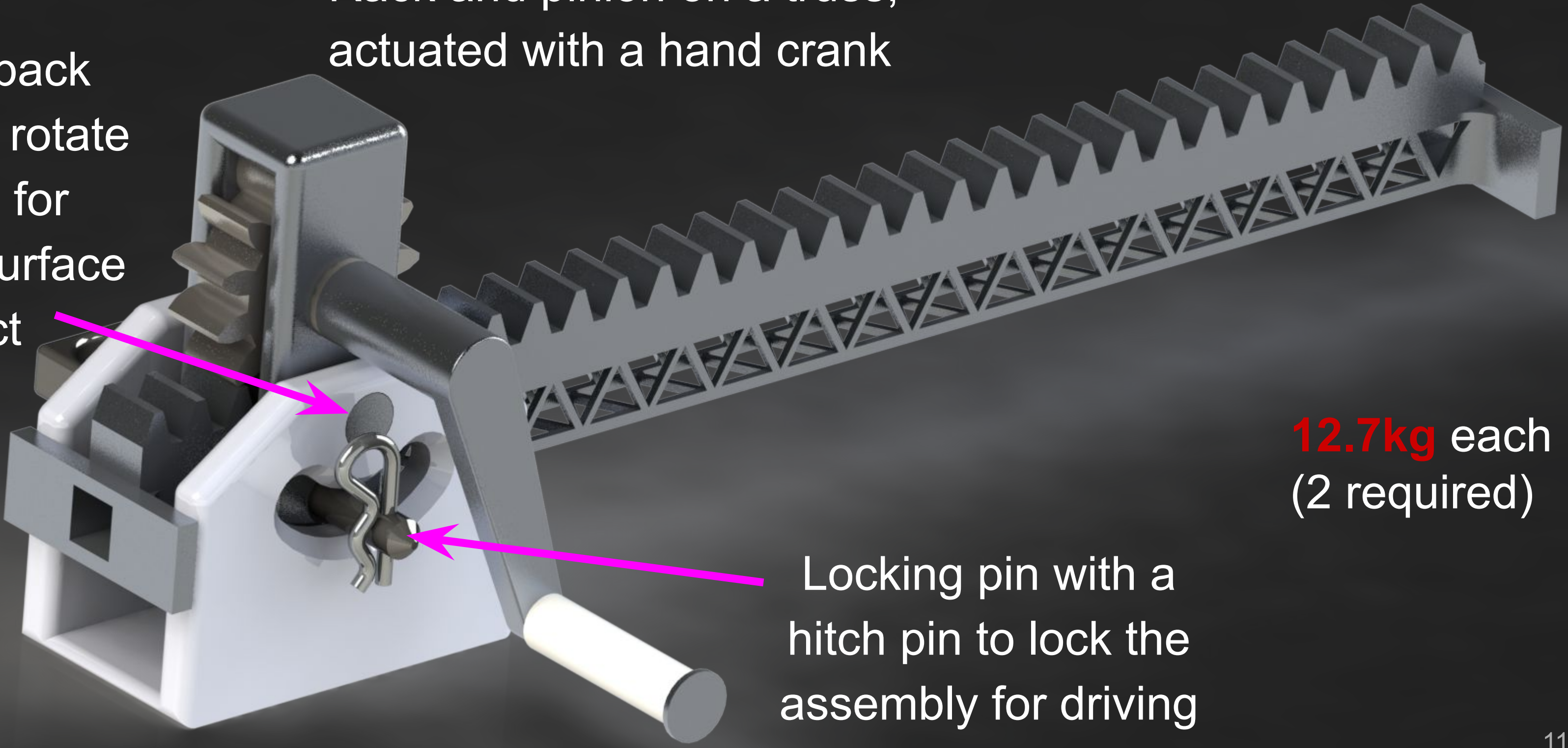


https://8020.net/45-4545-lite.html

Extension Mechanism - Original

Rack and pinion on a truss, actuated with a hand crank

Hinged - back wheels can rotate up/down for improved surface contact



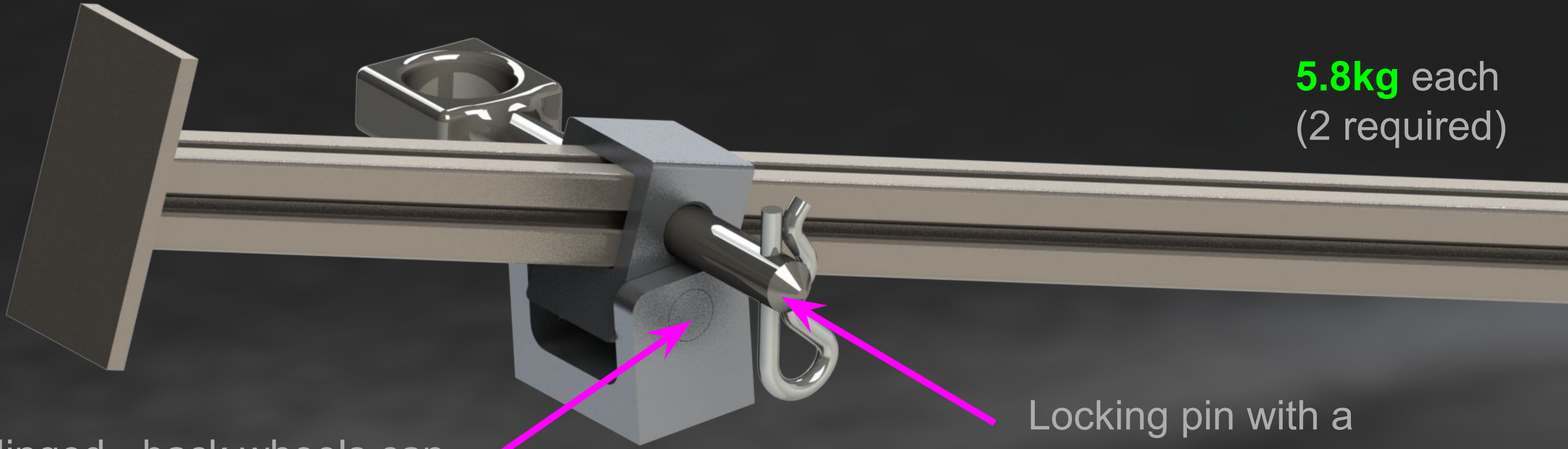
Locking pin with a hitch pin to lock the assembly for driving

12.7kg each (2 required)

Extension Mechanism - Simplified for Weight

Sliding 45-4545-Lite Titanium beam on rollers,
actuated by reversing rear wheels

5.8kg each
(2 required)



Hinged - back wheels can rotate up/down for improved surface contact

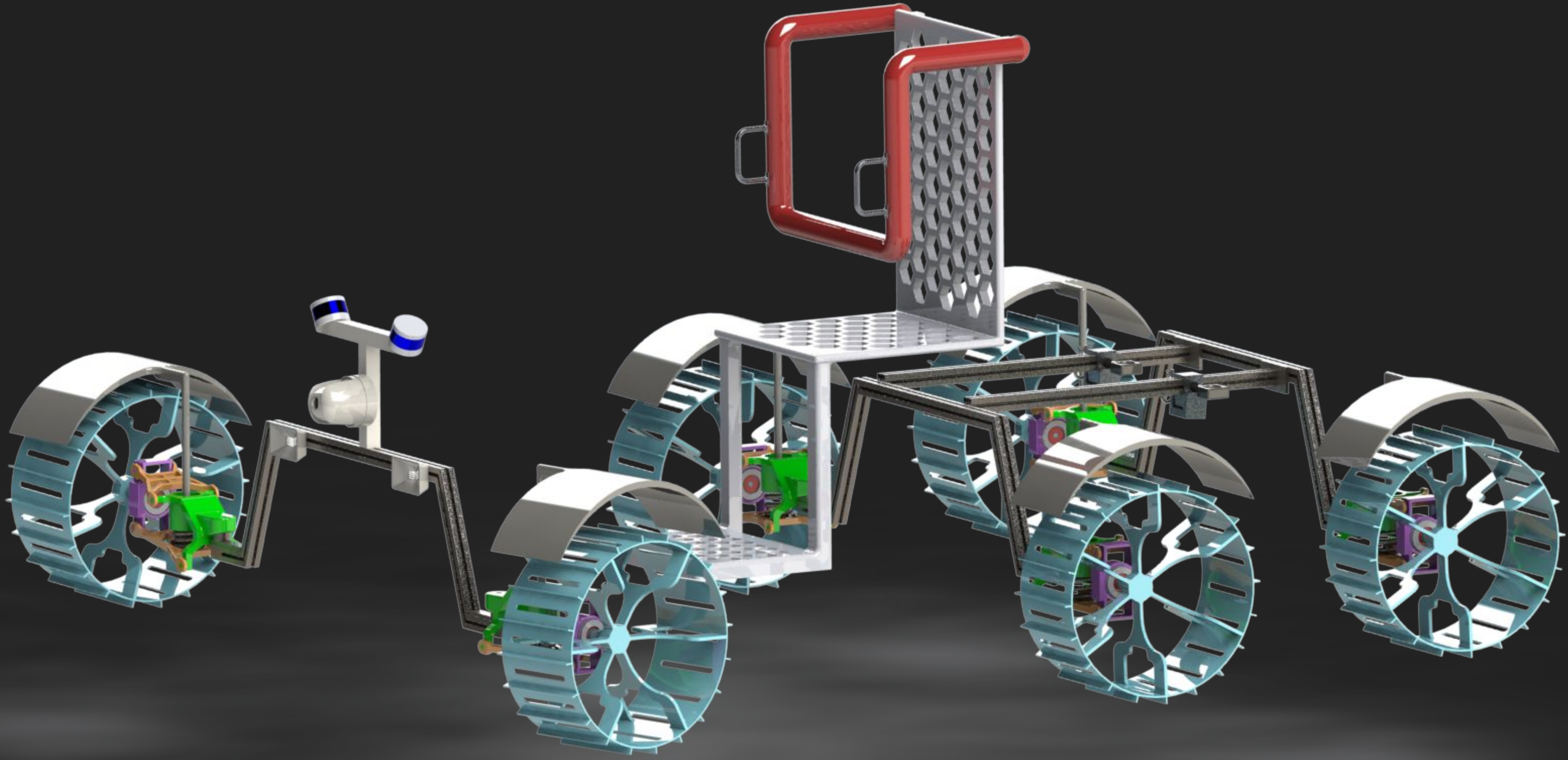
Locking pin with a hitch pin to lock the assembly for driving

Extension Mechanism

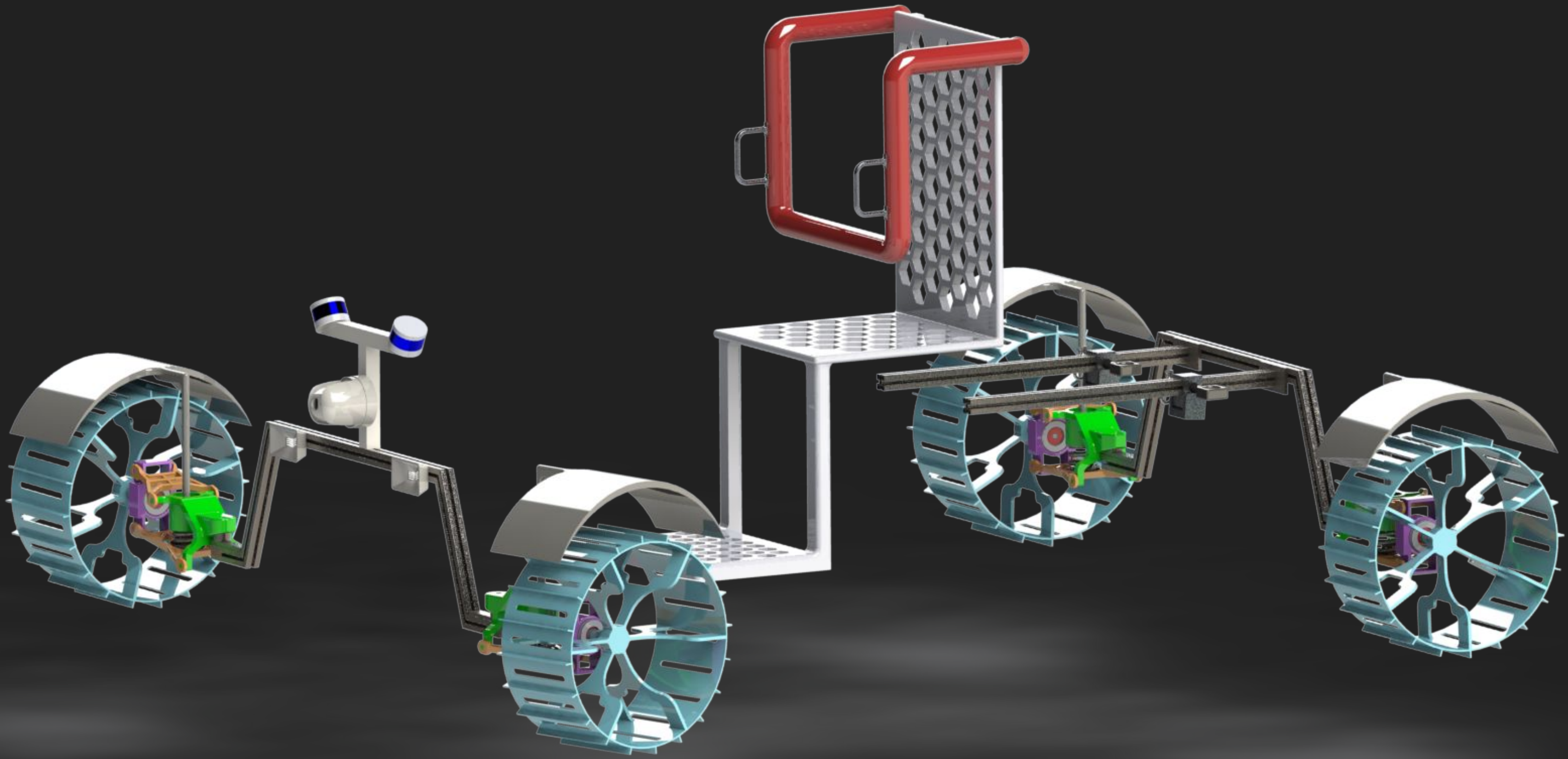
This extension mechanism revision was done when the rover still had arched chasses. The benefit of the weight savings in switching profiles and materials far exceeded the small decrease in structural strength. The sliding mechanism is now actuated by driving the rear wheels in reverse (and/or also driving the front wheels forward) to separate the two chassis halves.

Later revisions on this concept continue to use the titanium sliding beam, but offer additional reinforcement elsewhere in the structure (various braces and cross beams) and a much stronger pivot mechanism. The sliding box includes small rollers on the inside (like a skate wheel conveyor) to minimize friction.

6 Wheel Rover, Chassis Arches



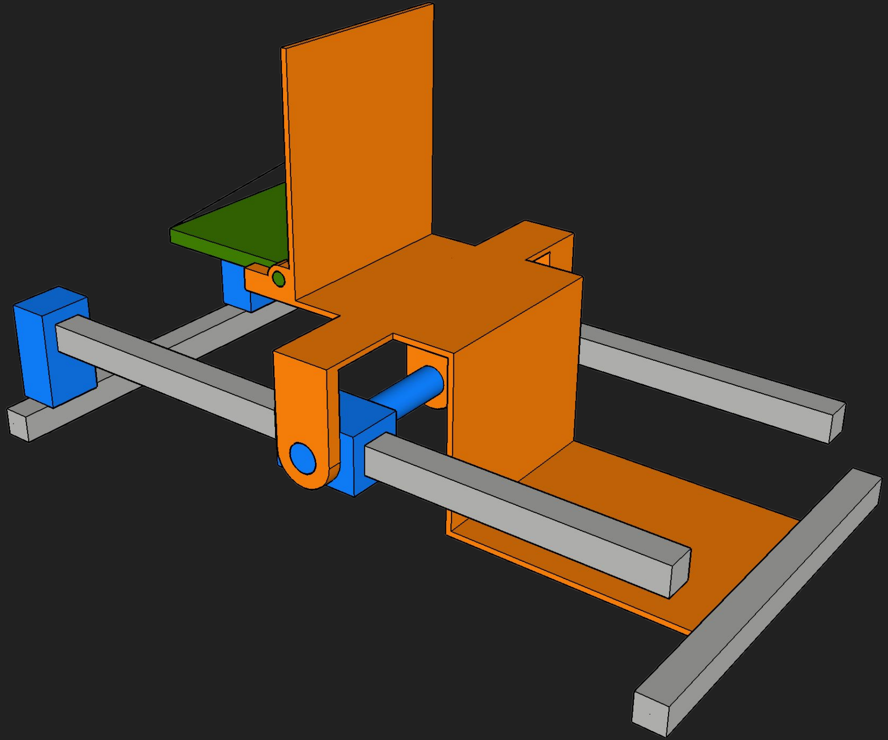
4 Wheel Rover, Chassis Arches

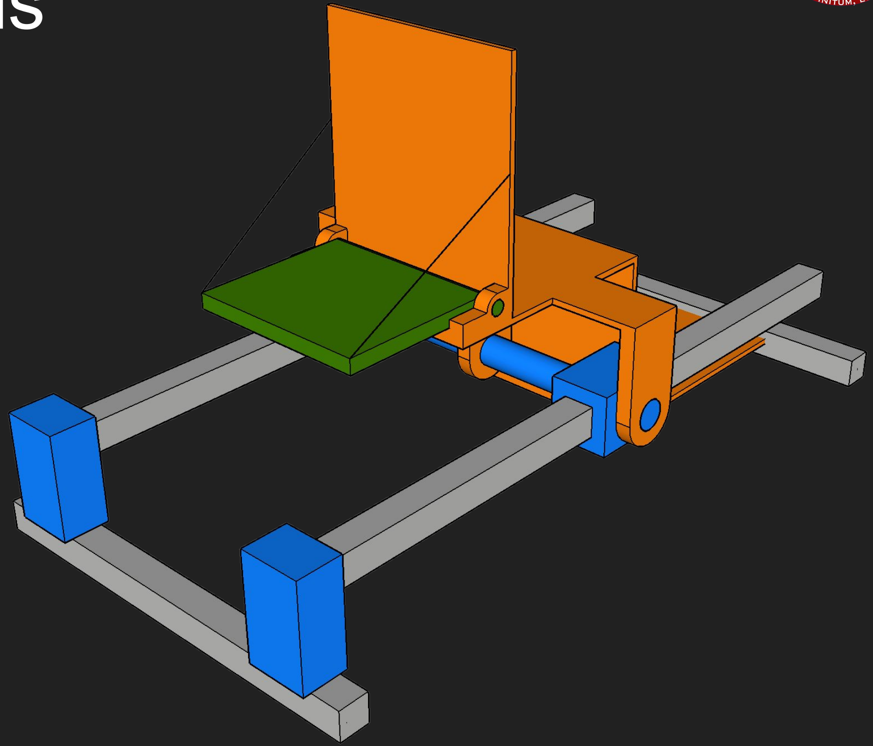


4 Wheel Rover, Chassis Arches

The middle two wheels in the 6 wheel design were excluded were our stability calculations (as well as other evaluations) and we realized that these two wheels contributed little except additional driving power and structural stability. Evaluating a 4 wheel rover proved much simpler than trying to evaluate a 6 wheel rover, and the middle two wheels (and entire middle chassis assembly) were discarded.

4 Wheel Rover, Flat Chassis

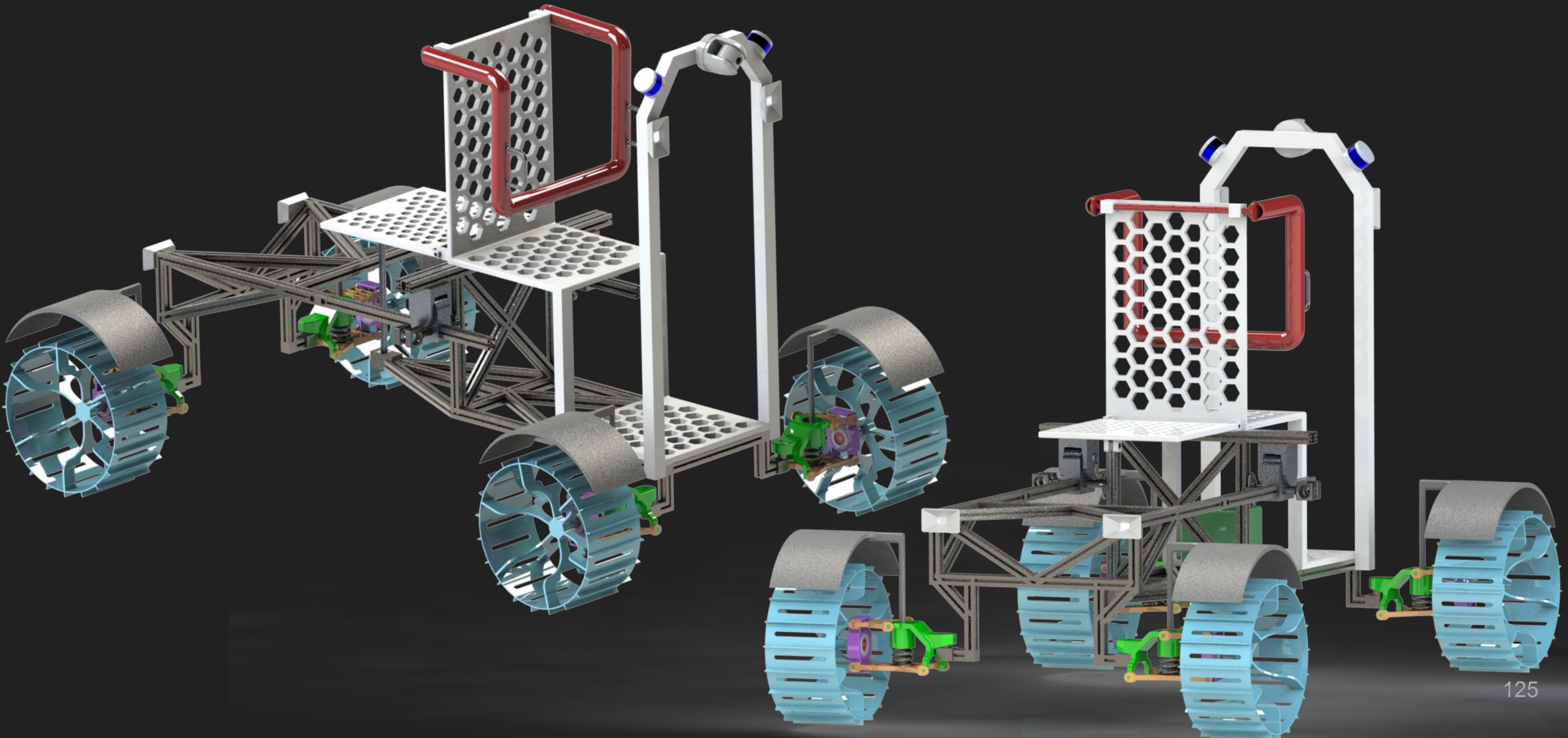




4 Wheel Rover, Flat Chassis

The chassis arches were designed to get the rover body higher off the ground so that it wouldn’t catch on obstacles. However, our wheel design places the wheel hub 0.3m above the ground, so any chassis flush with or slightly above the wheel axles would satisfy this obstacle avoidance requirement. This next iteration of the design focuses on a much flatter chassis for simplicity and strength. This would become our final design, with additional braces and structural reinforcement for improved rigidity and strength.

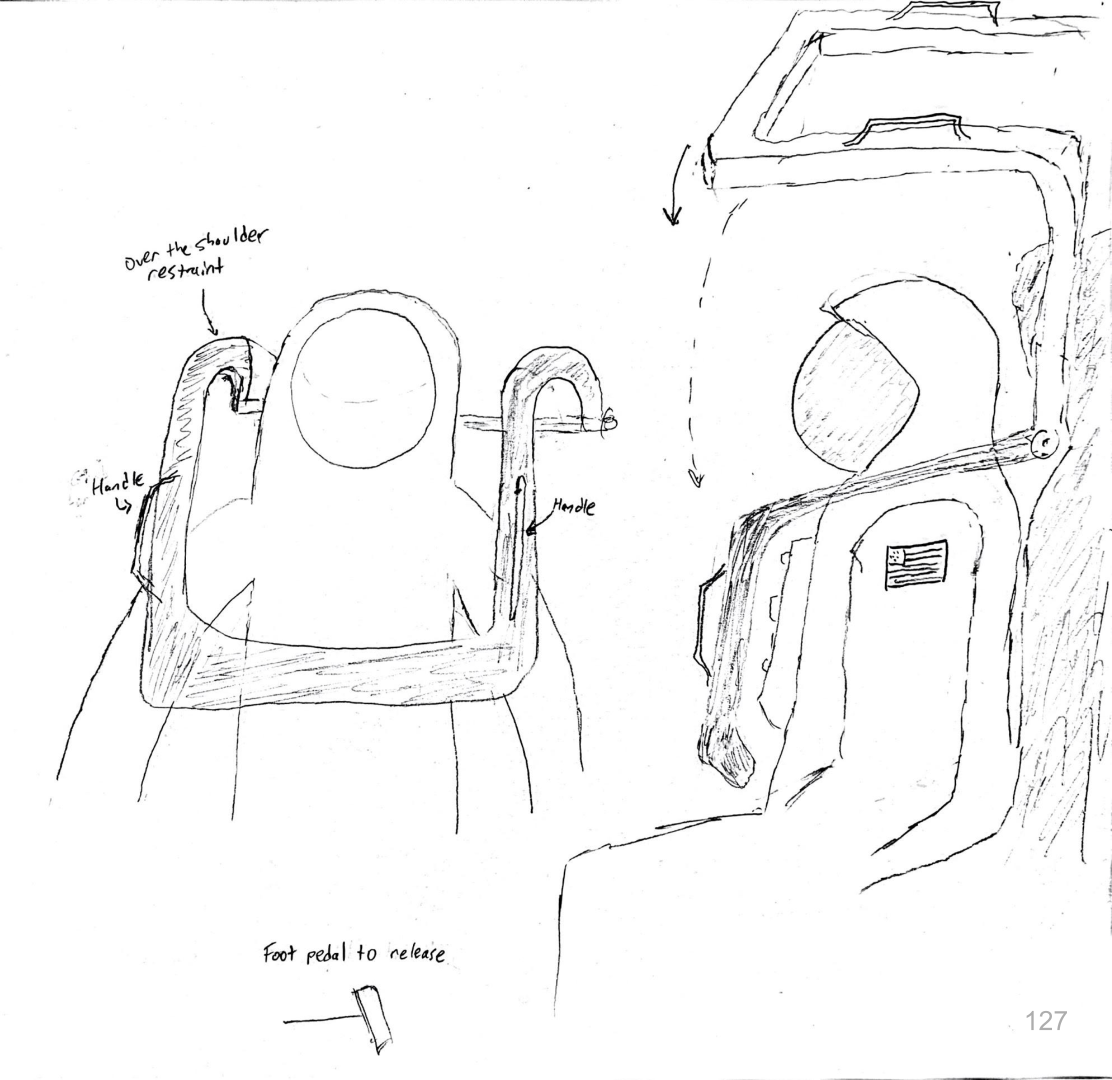
4 Wheel Rover, Flat Chassis (Final)



Sketches and Additional Concepts

Concept Sketch: Seat Restraint

The astronaut is secured in their seat with a rollercoaster style over the shoulder restraint. This restraint includes handlebars and can be released via a foot pedal

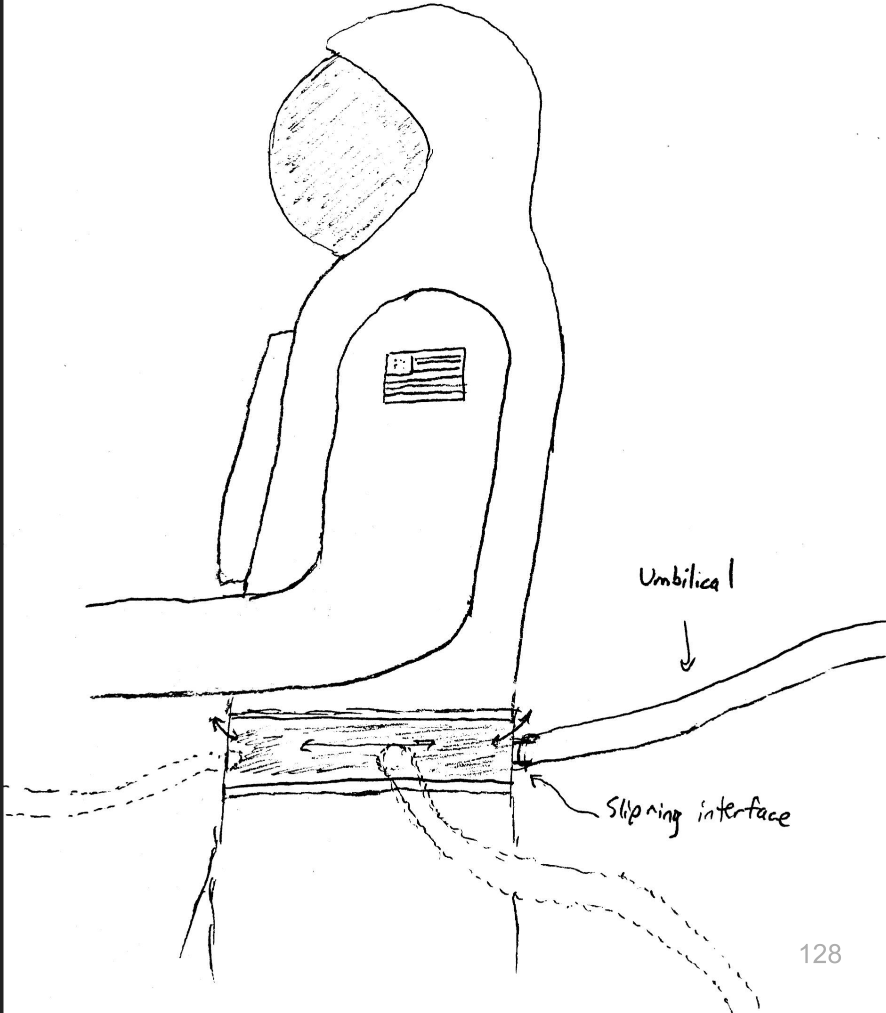


Concept Sketch: Umbilical Interface

The astronaut's umbilical hose connects to their EVA suit via a slip ring interface at their waist, which allows the hose to rotate freely around the astronaut as they move.

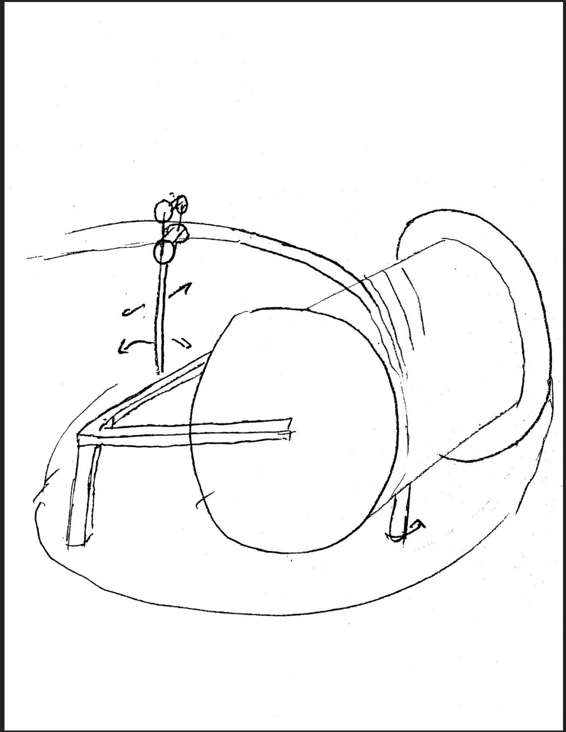
To enter the Hab:

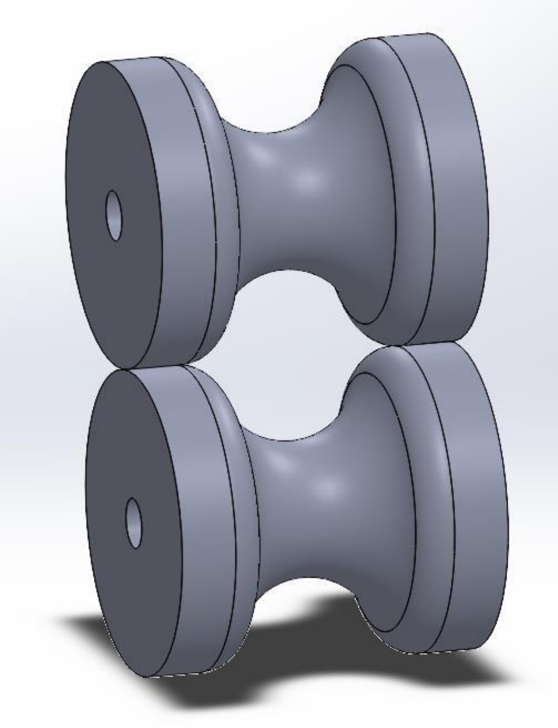
1. Enter airlock (door open, still connected to rover hose)
2. Connect Hab umbilical hose to second waist port
3. Wait for system confirmation of successful connection
4. Disconnect rover hose
5. Close airlock door and begin decompression



Concept Sketch: Umbilical Hose Management

Umbilical spool sits on a lazy susan and can spin freely to ‘face’ the astronaut. The spool can be unwound as the astronaut walks and is rewound by a motor. The hose is fed through double rollers for reduced friction/snagging





Concept - Multiple Treads

https://www.kimpex.com/en-us/products/atv/winter-accessories/atv-utv-tracks/commander-wss4-track-kit-4-seasons

Concept - High DoF Articulated Suspension

https://www.therobotreport.com/energid-to-provide-sdk-to-help-power-motivs-robomantis-platform/

https://spinoff.nasa.gov/Spinoff2019/ps_3.html

Concept - Enormous Wheels (Lunar Monster Truck)

https://www.pinterest.com/pin/827747606488888555/

https://www.beautifullife.info/automotive-design/best-all-terrain-vehicles-for-sale/

Credits

Moon image used in logo from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moon

Z2 Astronaut from https://nasa3d.arc.nasa.gov/detail/nmss-z2

8020 Beam Profiles from 8020.net and https://www.3dcontentcentral.com

Velodyne Puck LITE from https://velodynelidar.com/products/puck-lite/