



WPI

NASA Lunabotics Challenge 22-23

Students: Alex Brattstrom (RBE), Carter Bullock (RBE), Roopsa Ghosh (RBE/CS)
Patrick Hagearty (RBE/CS), Helen Le (RBE/CS), Joshua Moy (RBE/PH)

Advisors: Professor Kenneth Stafford (RBE), Professor Hektor Kashuri (PH), Professor Joshua Cuneo (CS)



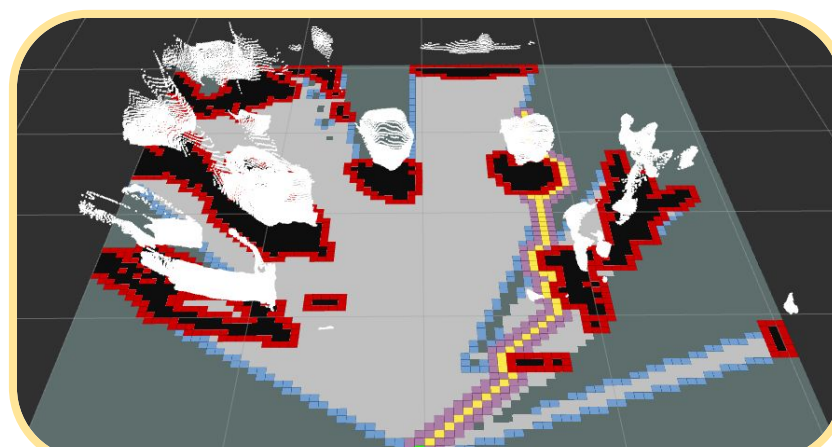
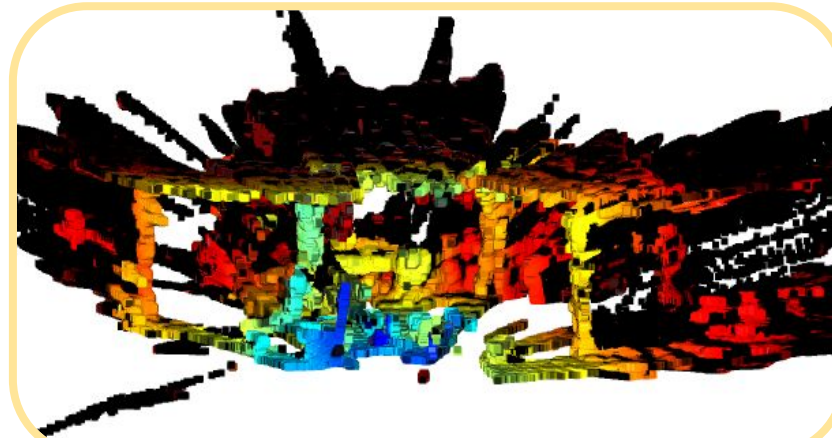
Abstract

The goal of the 22-23 Lunabotics team was to improve mechanical subsystems previously implemented, including the excavation and collection/deposit systems, and make the robot fully autonomous in navigation and task performance.

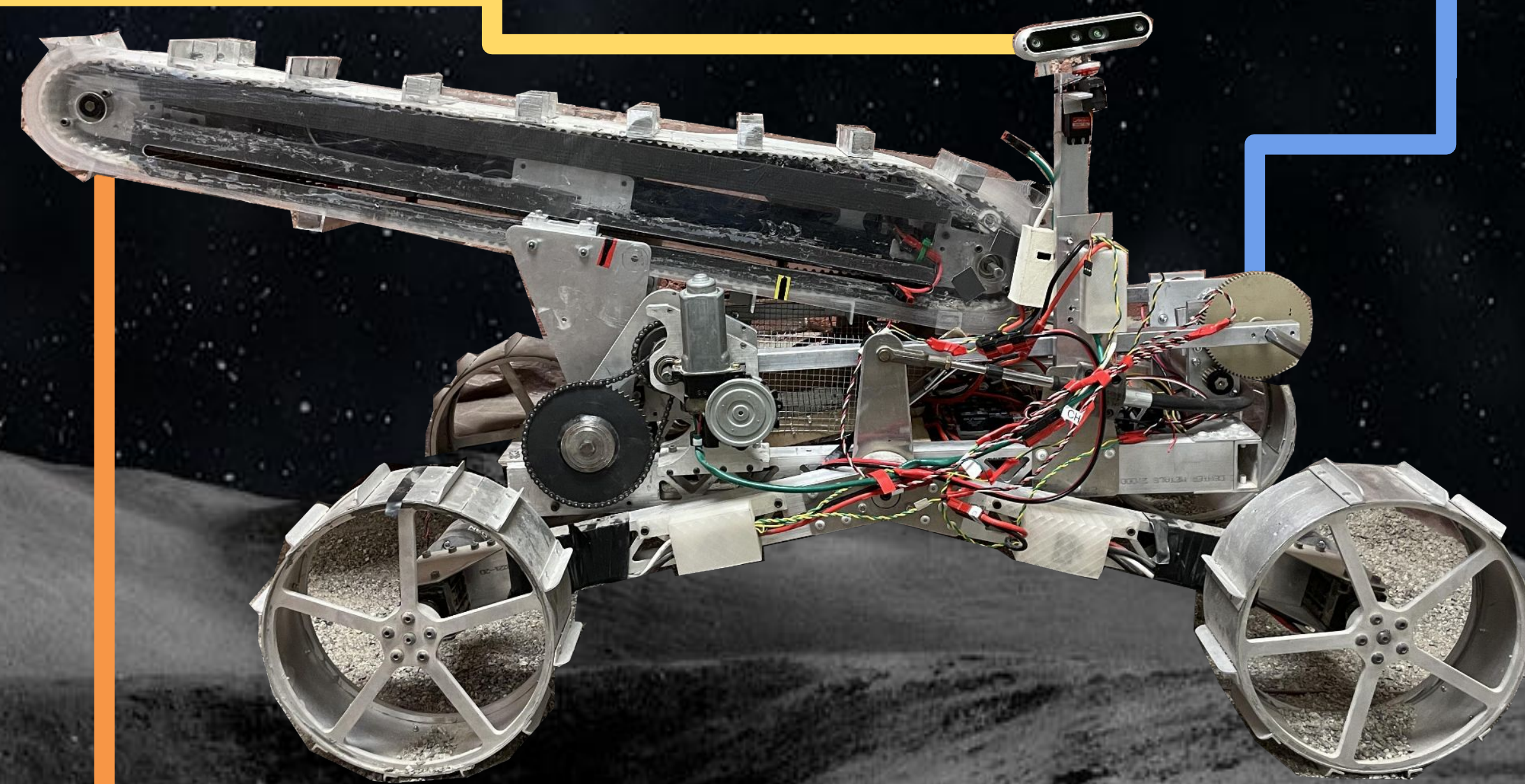
Autonomous Navigation



- Perform initial stereo depth imaging with Intel RealSense D455i camera
- Generate combined point cloud using the Iterative Closest Point algorithm
- Filter the point cloud using standard deviation of the distance to neighboring points
- Using the Canny edge detection algorithm identify frontiers for the robot to explore. Select Frontier based on a weight scoring system of distance and size
- Apply C-space constraints to map
- Create a navigation path based on a modified version of the A* algorithm



Shown is a model of the NASA RMC competition field. Robots must drive into an excavation zone, excavate into lunar regolith, extract and filter gravel pieces, and drive back to dump into a sieve located at starting base zone.

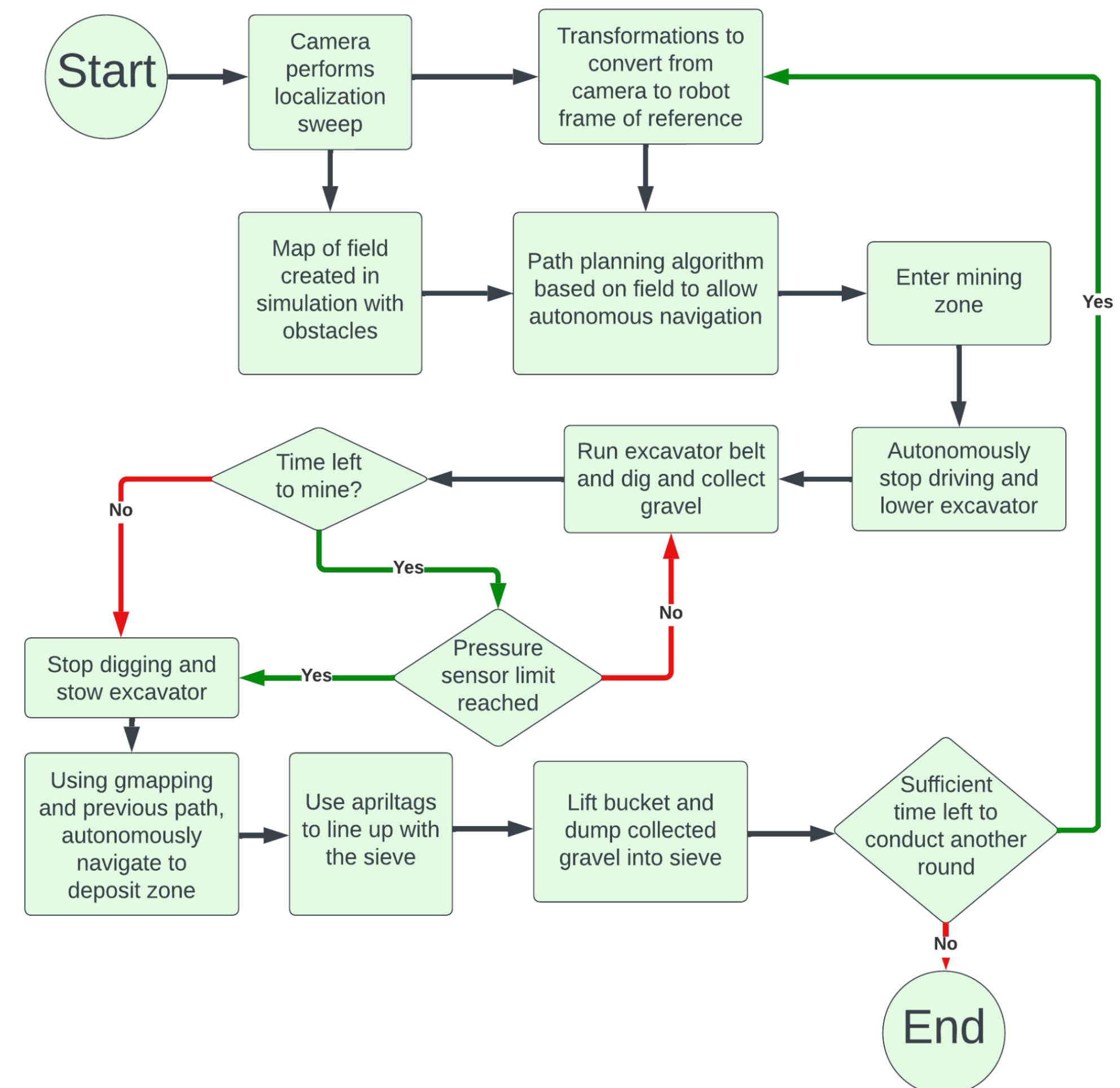


Storage and Deposit

- Improved ground clearance by 7 inches
- Deposit time reduced to 4 seconds
- Lighter than the old conveyor by 5.5 kg
- Over 50% less moving parts
- Uses pressure sensors to detect when the bucket is full
- Actuated with a gear transmission system of VEX gears with a gear ratio of 4.65:1 and a PG188 motor

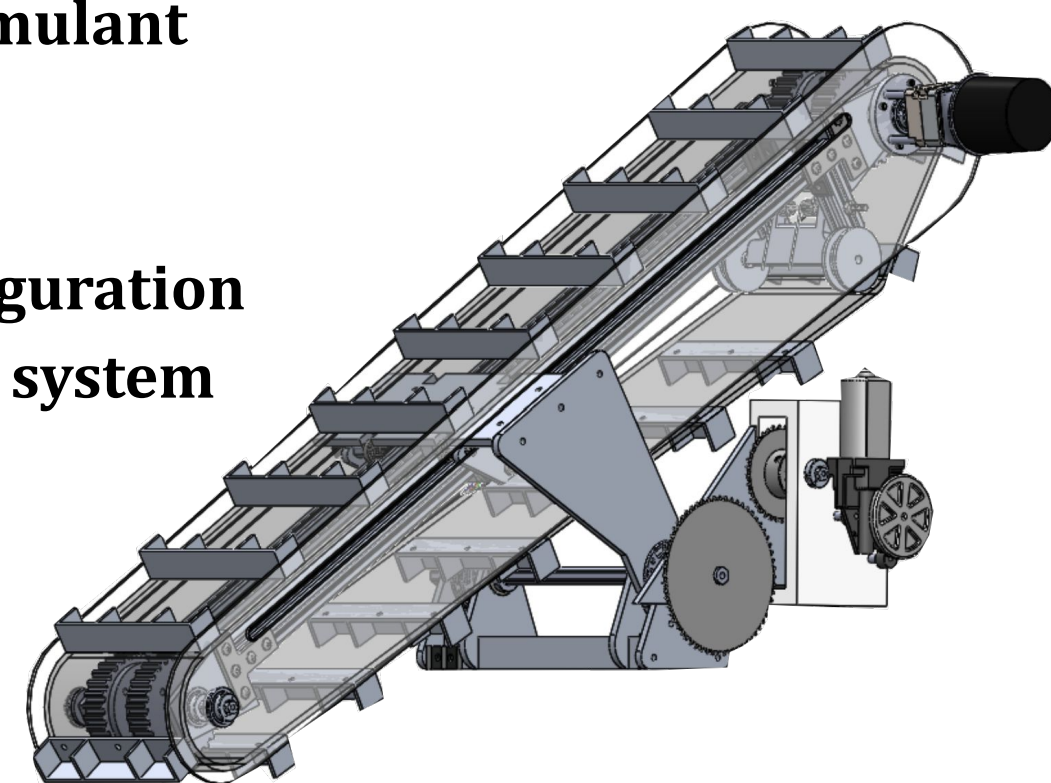


Concept of Operations



Excavation

- Excavate BP-1 and Regolith simulant (sand and gravel)
- Mine up to 40 cm in depth
- Improved top-to-bottom configuration speed by replacing lead screw system
- Redesign of belt tensioning system
- Improved dust protection
- Added encoder and hall effect sensors for autonomy accuracy



Results

- Mass of the robot: 35.7 kg
- Autonomous Operation
- Can deposit 4.5 kgs of gravel
- Linear slider speed of 56 seconds
- Localization accuracy of +/- 3 cm
- Obstacle detection at a range of 4 m

Acknowledgements

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