

RPC 2020



Virtual Research Presentation Conference

Autonomous Approach and Landing on Small Unexplored Bodies with SmallSats

Principal Investigator: Issa A. Nesnas (347)

Co-Is: Shyam Bhaskaran, Daniel Lubey (392), Saptarshi Bandyopadhyay, Benjamin Hockman, Benjamin Morrell (347), and David Bayard (343)

Consultant: Andrew Johnson

Team: Jacopo Villa (347/U. of Colorado), Sandro Papais (347 student), Reza Karimi (392), Alan Osmundson (347-student), Ben Jarvis (347-student), Michele Bersani (347-student)

Program: Topical RTD

Assigned Presentation # RPC-180

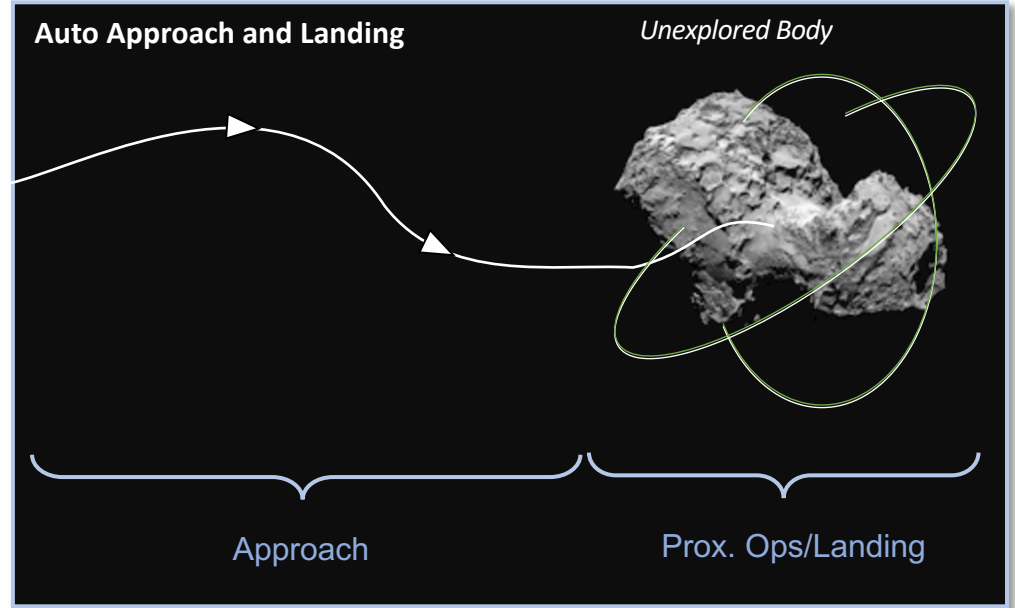
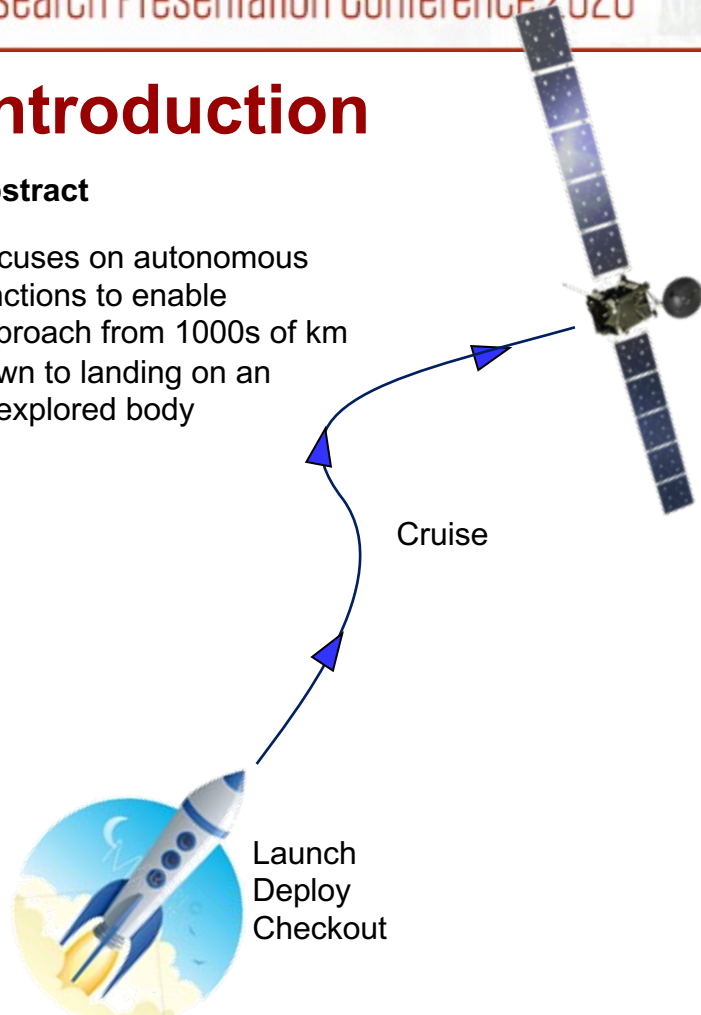


Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology

Introduction

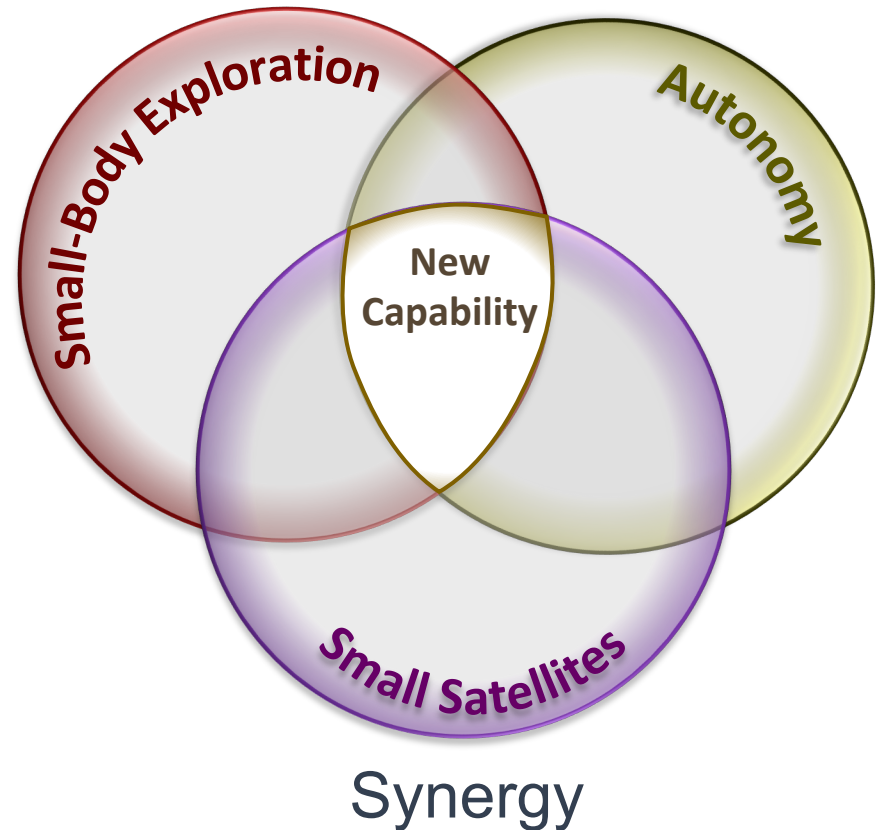
Abstract

Focuses on autonomous functions to enable approach from 1000s of km down to landing on an unexplored body



Why?

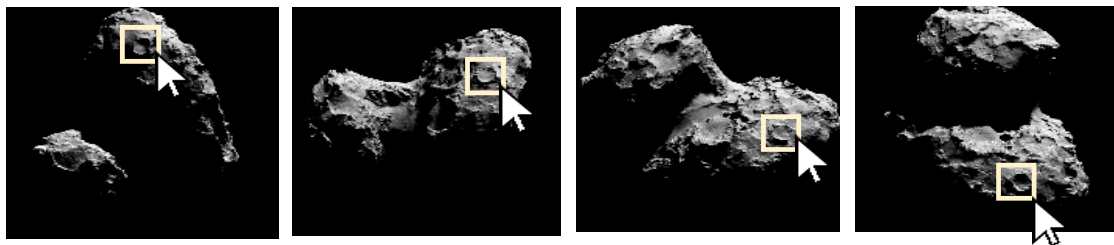
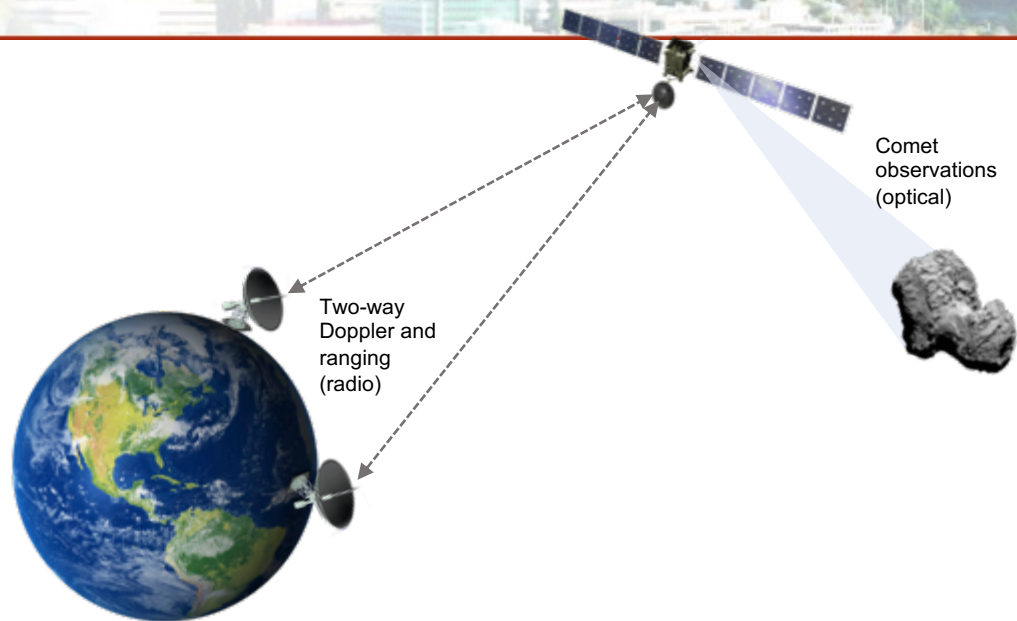
- Enables greater access to diverse small bodies for *science* and *planetary defense*
- Can substantially *advance autonomy* using SmallSats and Near-Earth Objects
- Leverages increasing launch opportunities
- Shares challenges that would enable future missions (e.g. KBOs, interstellar)
 - Motion and shape not known *a priori*
 - Rugged surface
 - Dynamic interaction on surface



State of the Art

Heavily relies on ground

- Constrained by communication availability
- Relies on Deep Space Network (DSN) for ranging and velocity estimation
- Uses optical measurements of bodies (centroids and landmarks)
- Heavily relies on **operators** for approach, touching or landing



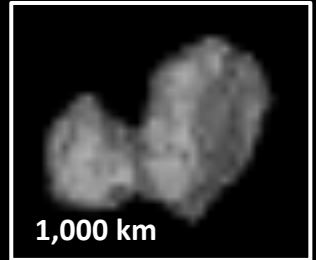
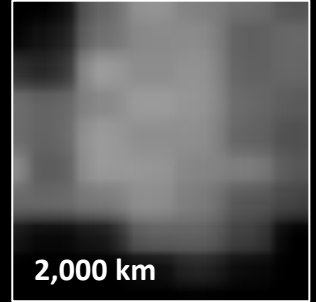
Manual landmark correspondence jpl.nasa.gov

Challenges

Estimate

- Orbits (throughout)
- Rotation rate
- Center of rotation
- Rotation axis
- Shape
- Hazards and safe landing sites

Need to start at

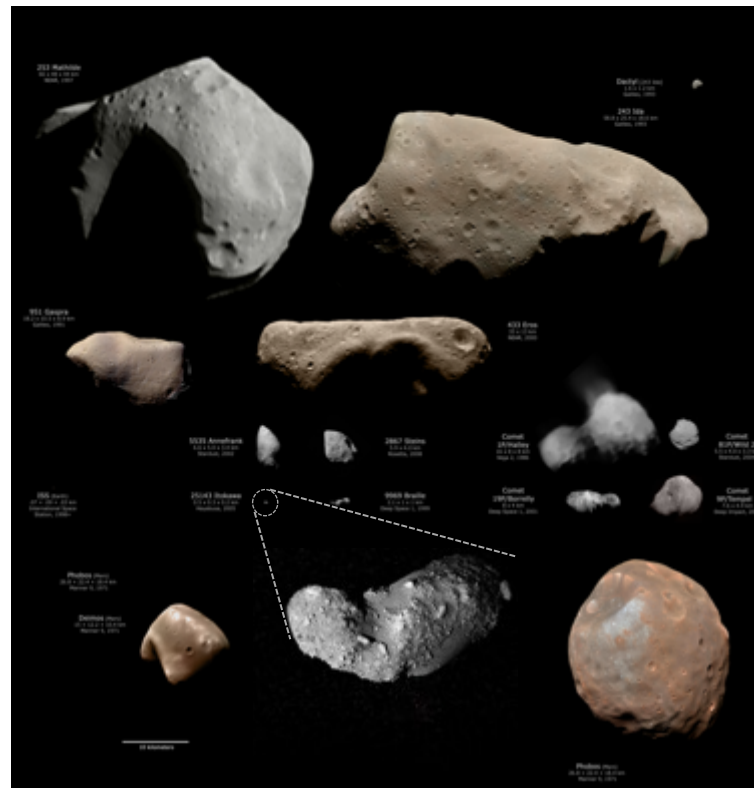


Relevance

Allows greater access to small bodies, which are:

- Abundant
- Disparate
- Diverse (*in composition and origin*)
- Relatively unknown

Knowledge (as of 10/2019)	#
Ground	>850,000
Flybys	25
Rendezvous	7

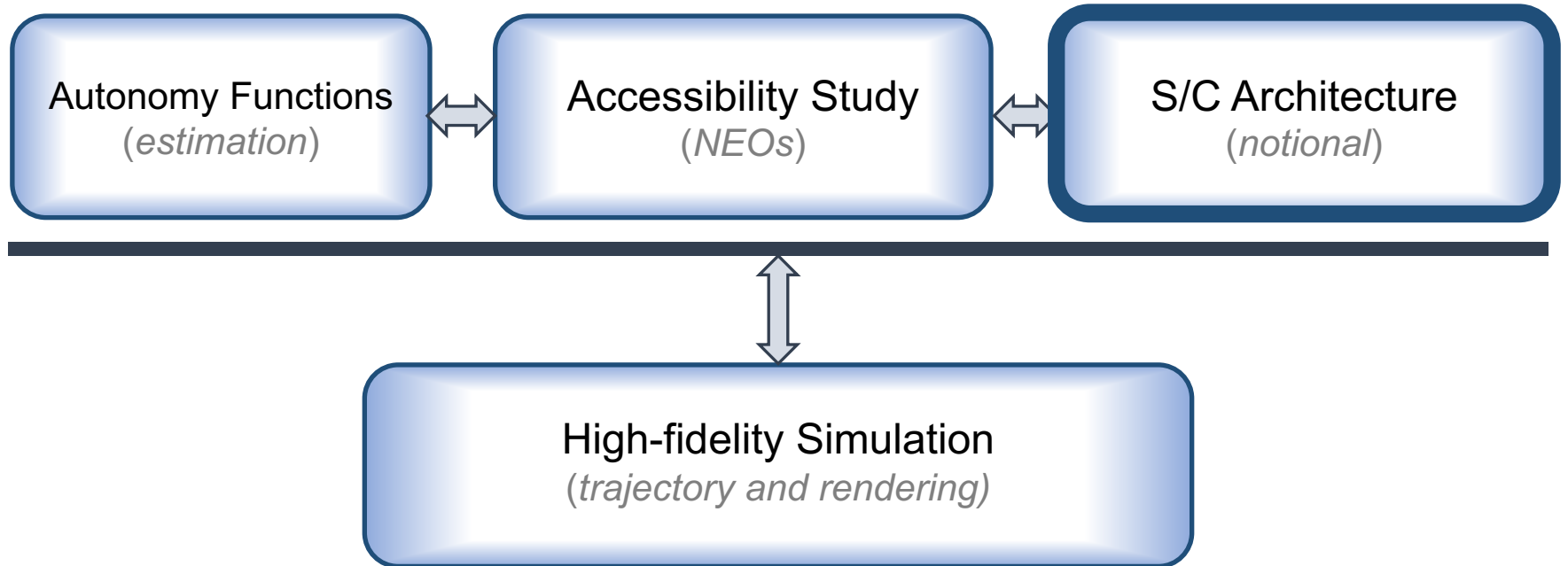


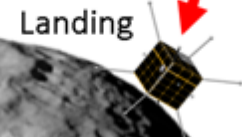
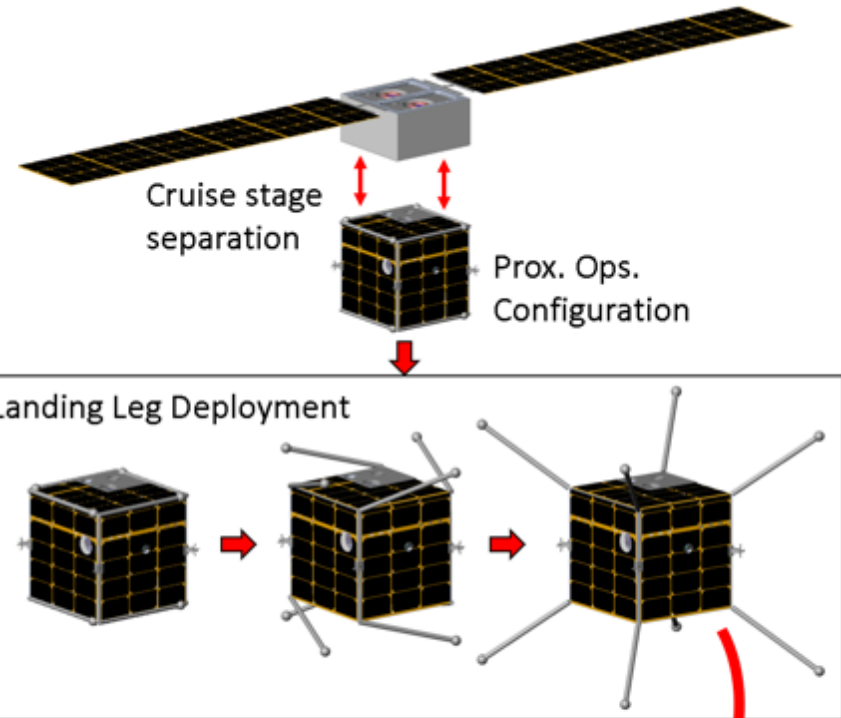
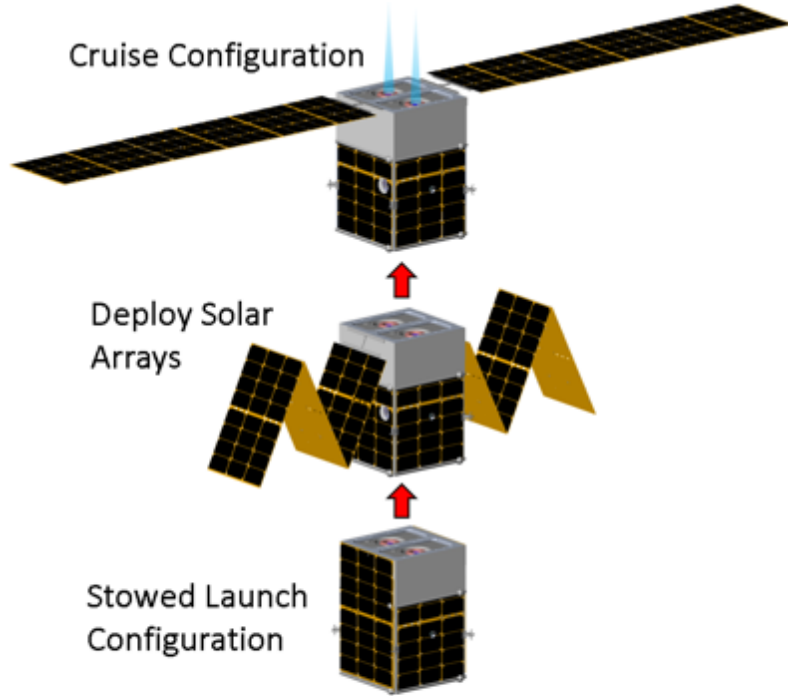
Feedforward Applicability

Near-Earth objects, comets, asteroids, interstellar objects, small moons, ocean worlds, trans

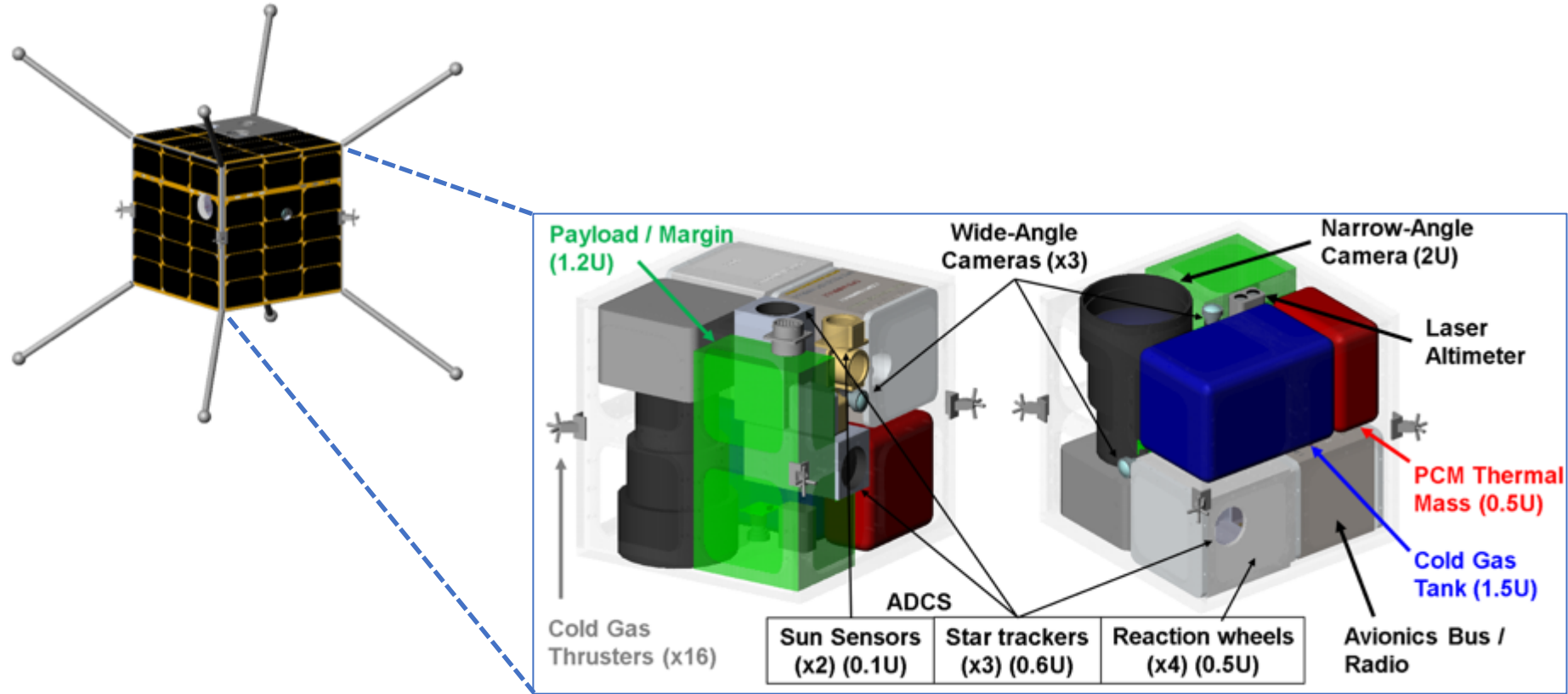
Small Bodies are diverse and relatively unknown

Methodology

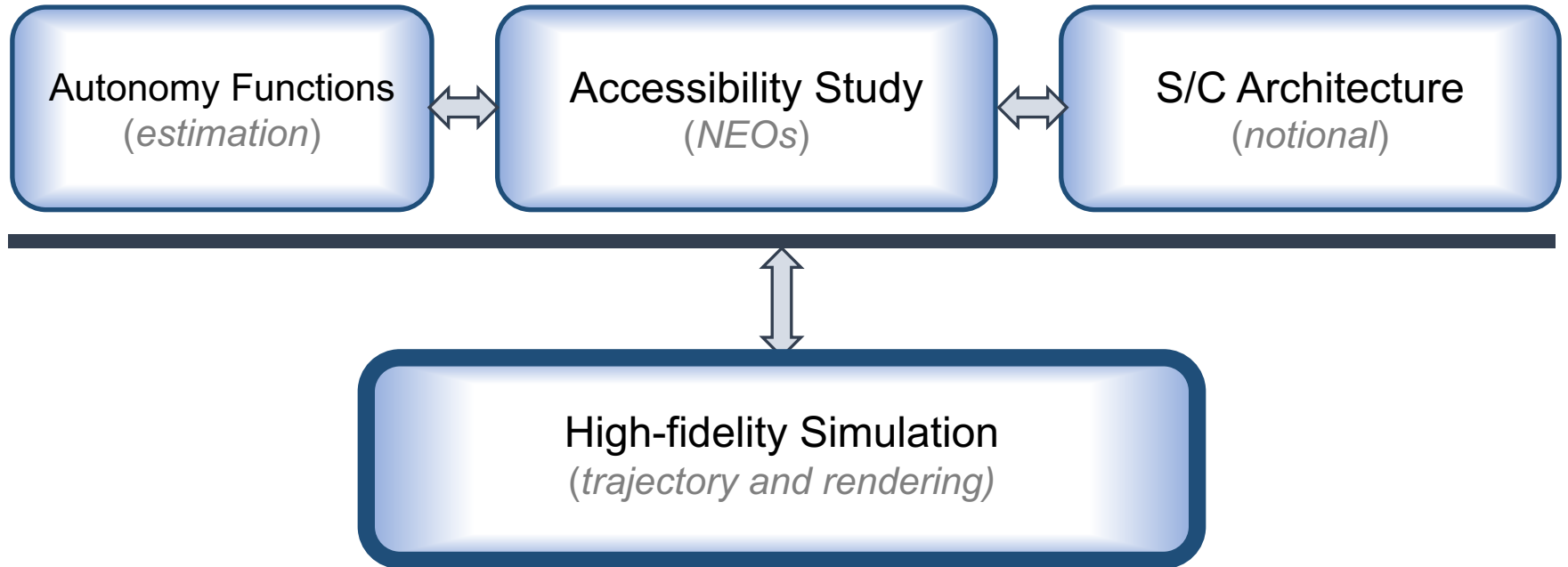




Notional SmallSat Architecture

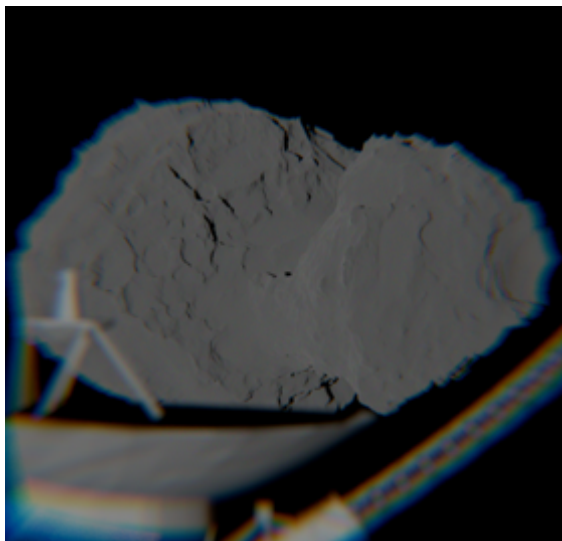


Methodology



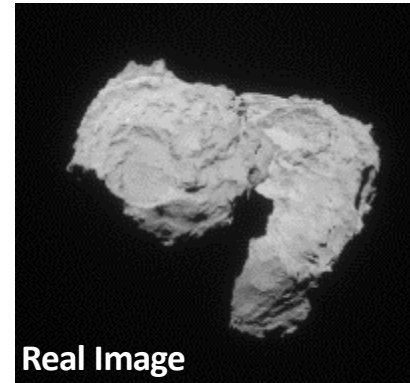
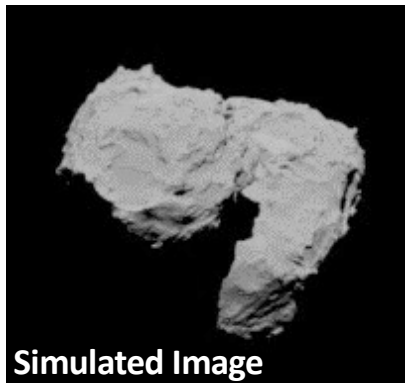
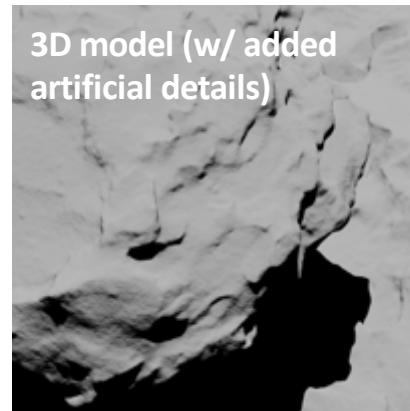
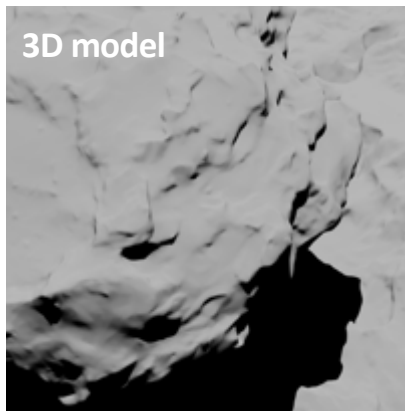
High-Fidelity Rendering

Using state-of-the-art tools from gaming industry



Exaggerated optical effects

Distortion, depth of field, chromatic aberration
(models: exposure time, motion blur, read noise,
dark current, and dynamic range)

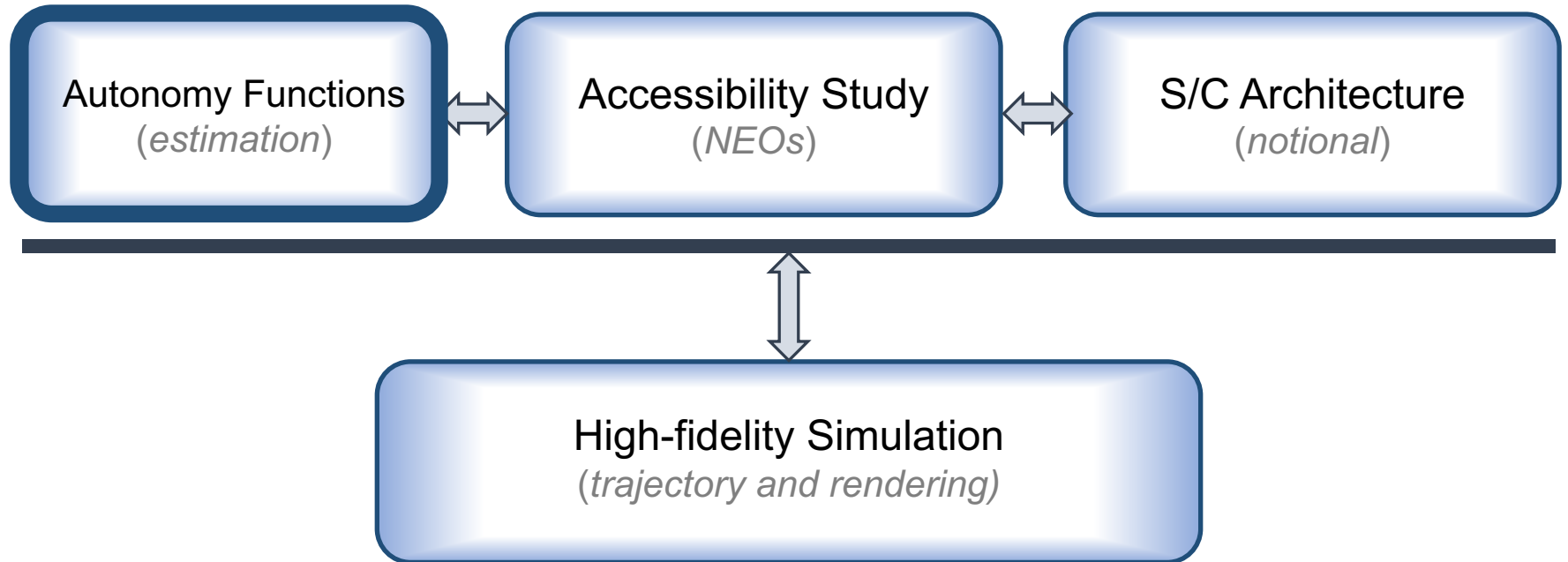


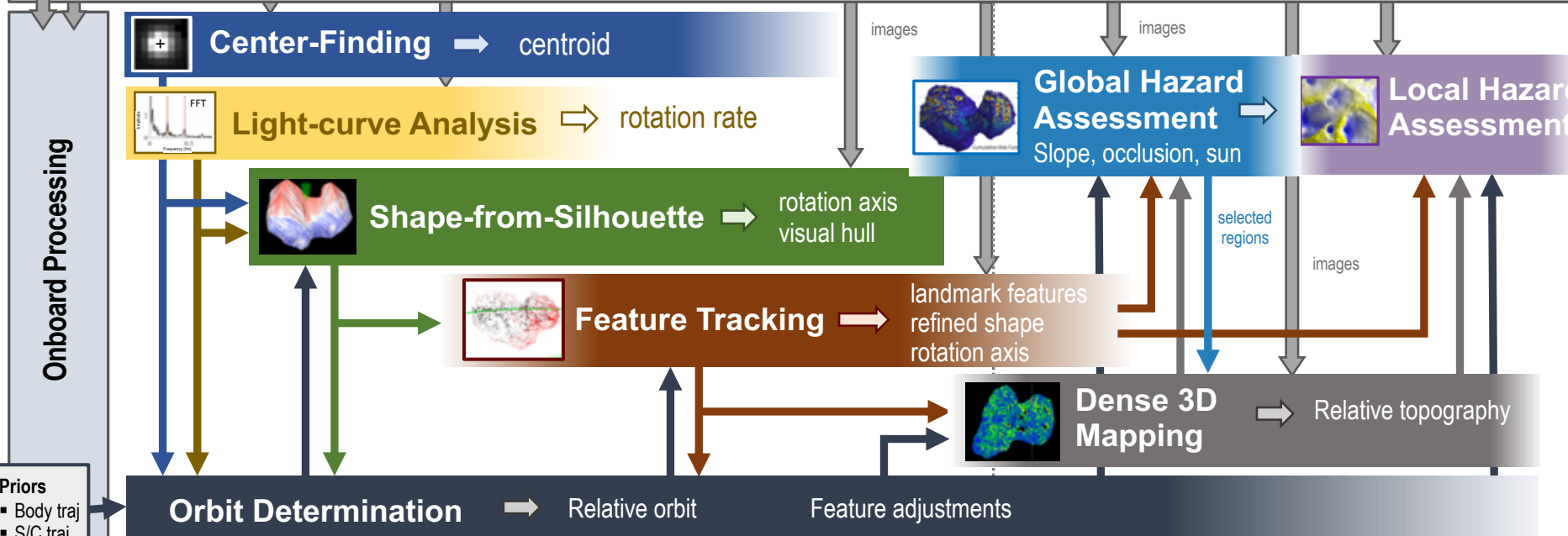
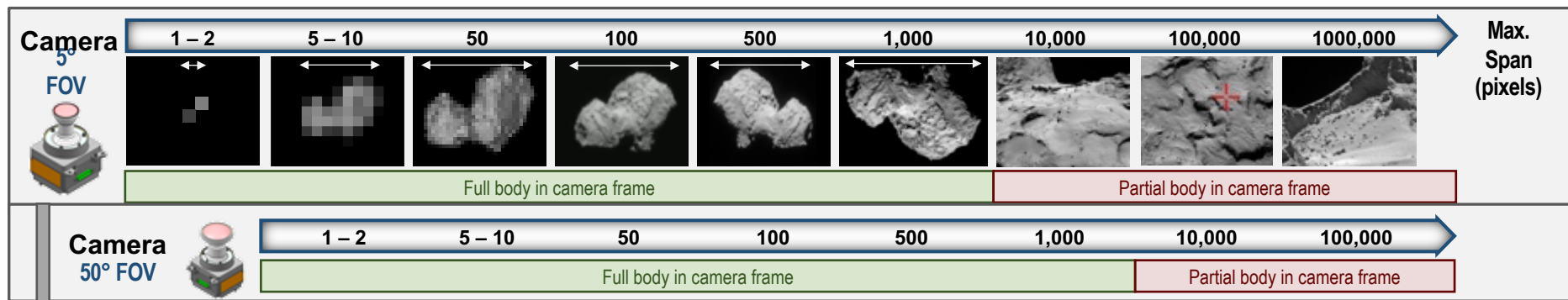
**Artificially-
generated Bodies**

For testing and
training



Methodology

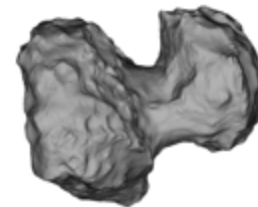




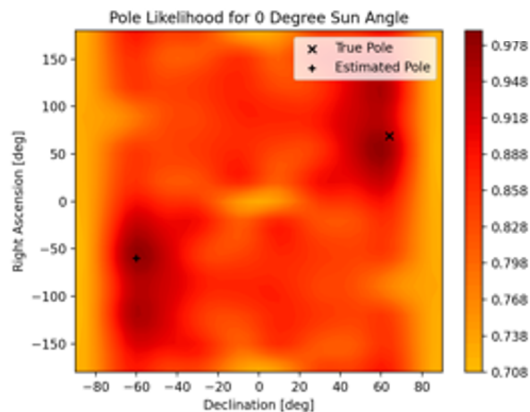
Phase 1: Periodicity | Phase 2: Rotation axis | Phase 3: Coarse shape | Phase 4: Refined shape and 3D region maps | Phase 5: Surface hazards

Pole and Shape from Silhouette

- We use a multi-hypothesis pole estimation using ray-casting
- Once candidate poles are identified, we carve a voxel shape



True Shape



Candidate Poles

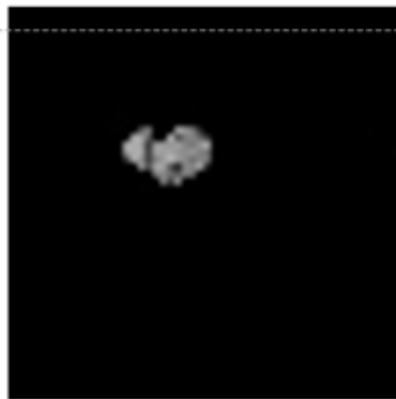
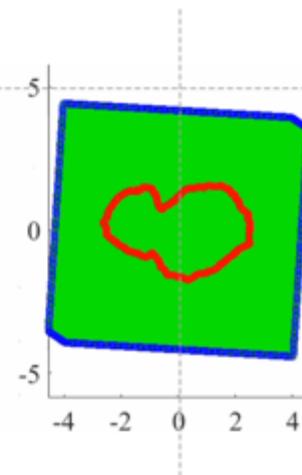
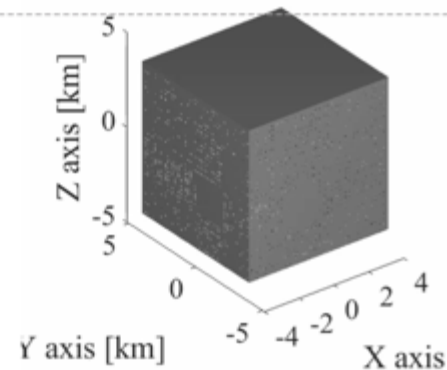


Image stream



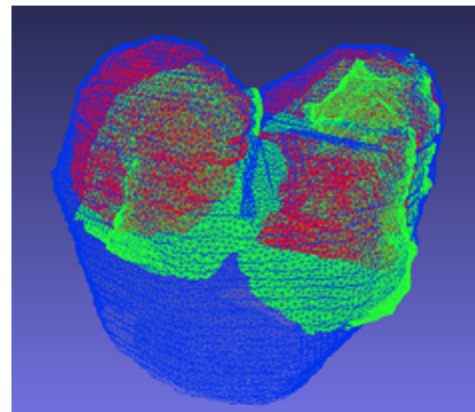
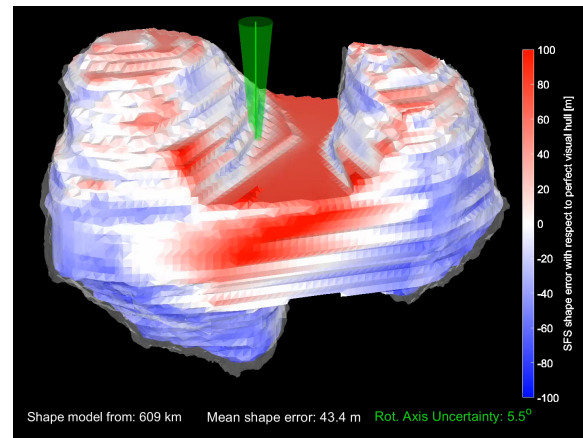
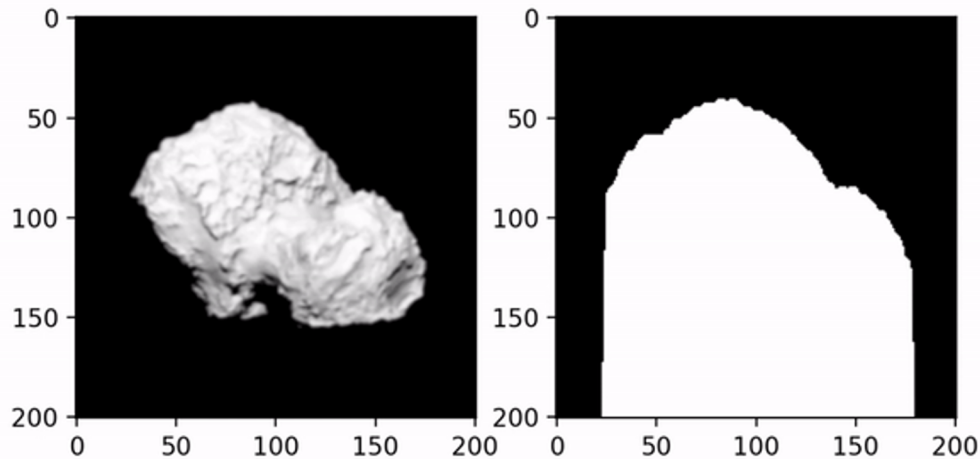
Body Silhouette



Voxel Carving

Shape from Silhouette

- Limit: convex hull
- Handling different sun angles
- Handling shadows



Tracking Surface Features

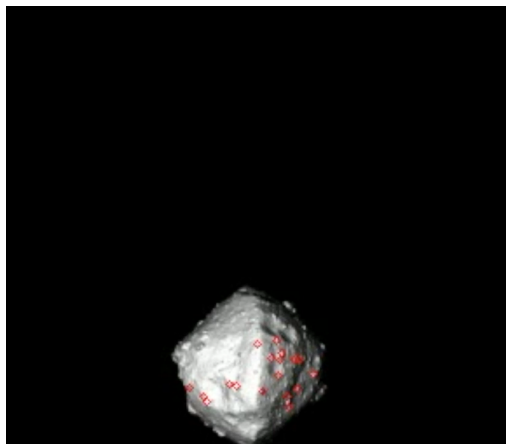


Features change due to:

- Perspective
- Light and shadows
- Large scale

Other challenges

- Features similarity
- Re-identification after full revolution



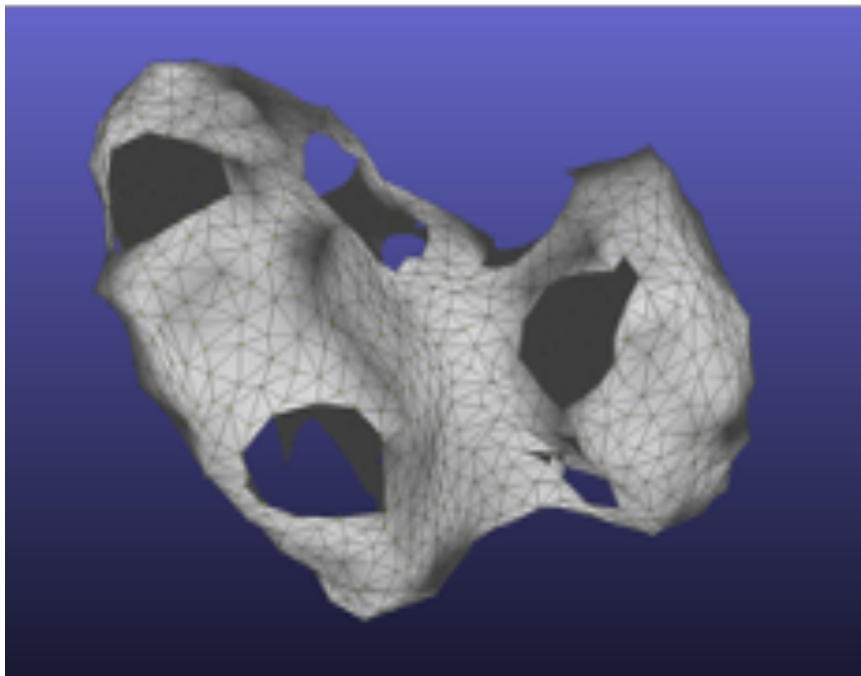
Compared different approaches

- **Optical flow:** LKT
- **Feature descriptors:** SIFT (local histogram)
SURF (wavelet)
AKAZE, BRISK, ORB (binary)

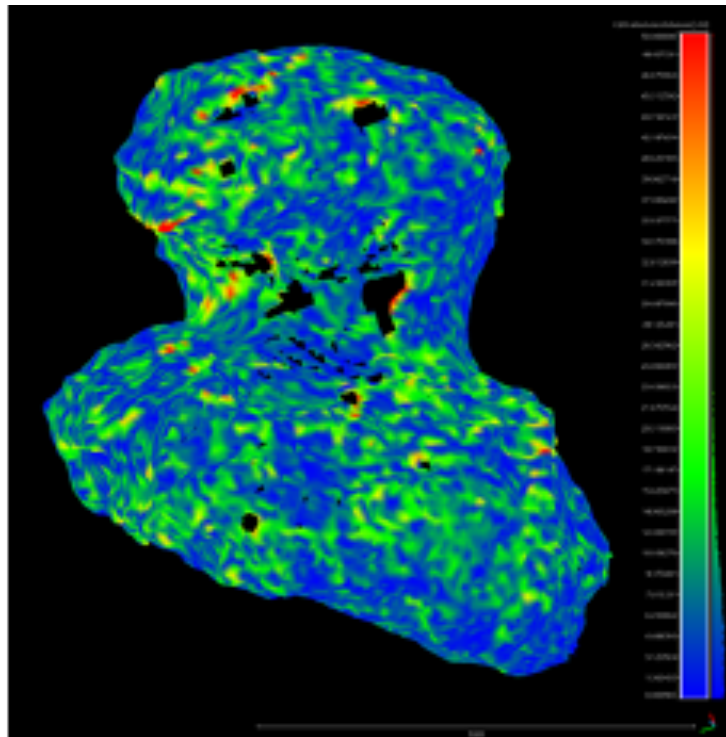
Findings

- Current trackers do not handle such features well
- Trade-off between long tracks and low drift

Shape from Features



Coarse Shape
(from 400 features)

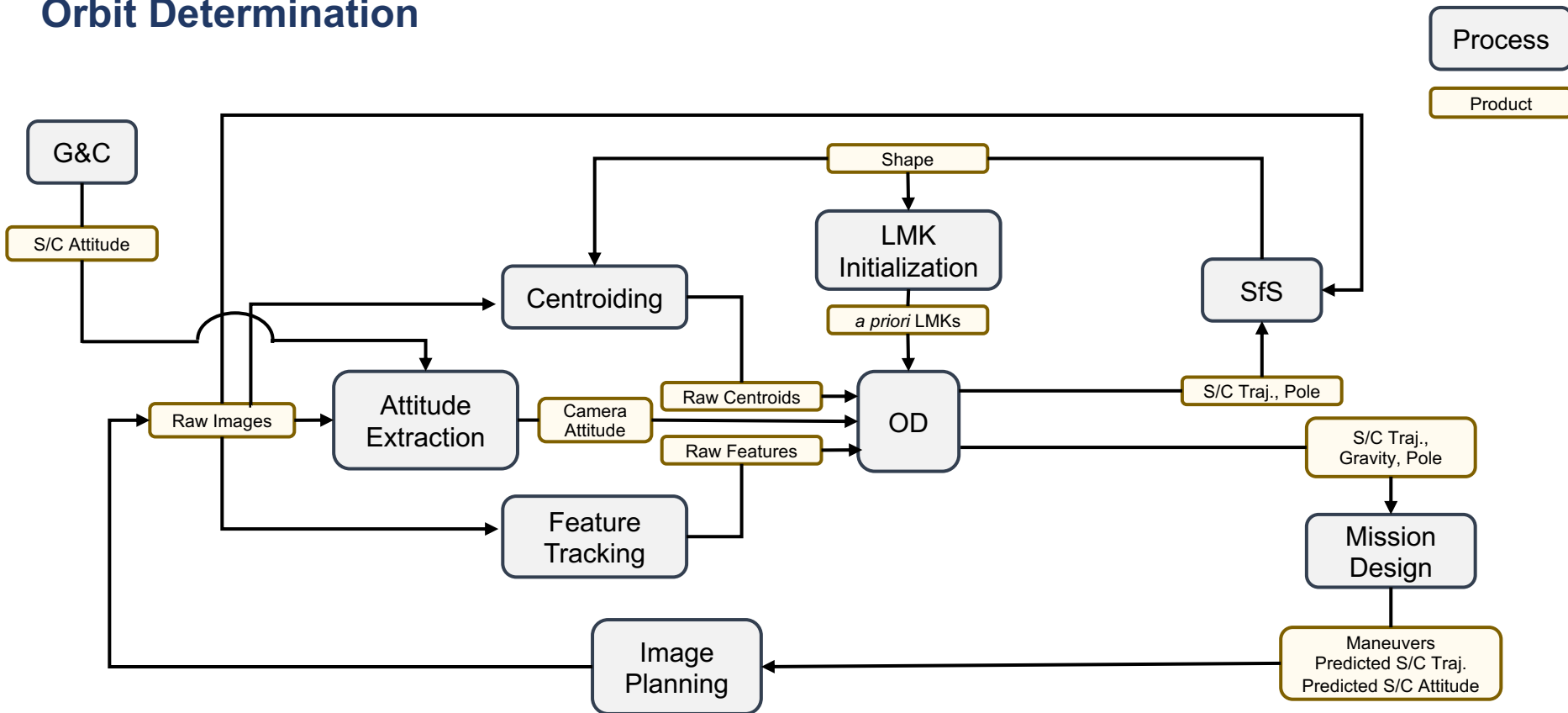


Fine shape
(fuses multiple point clouds)

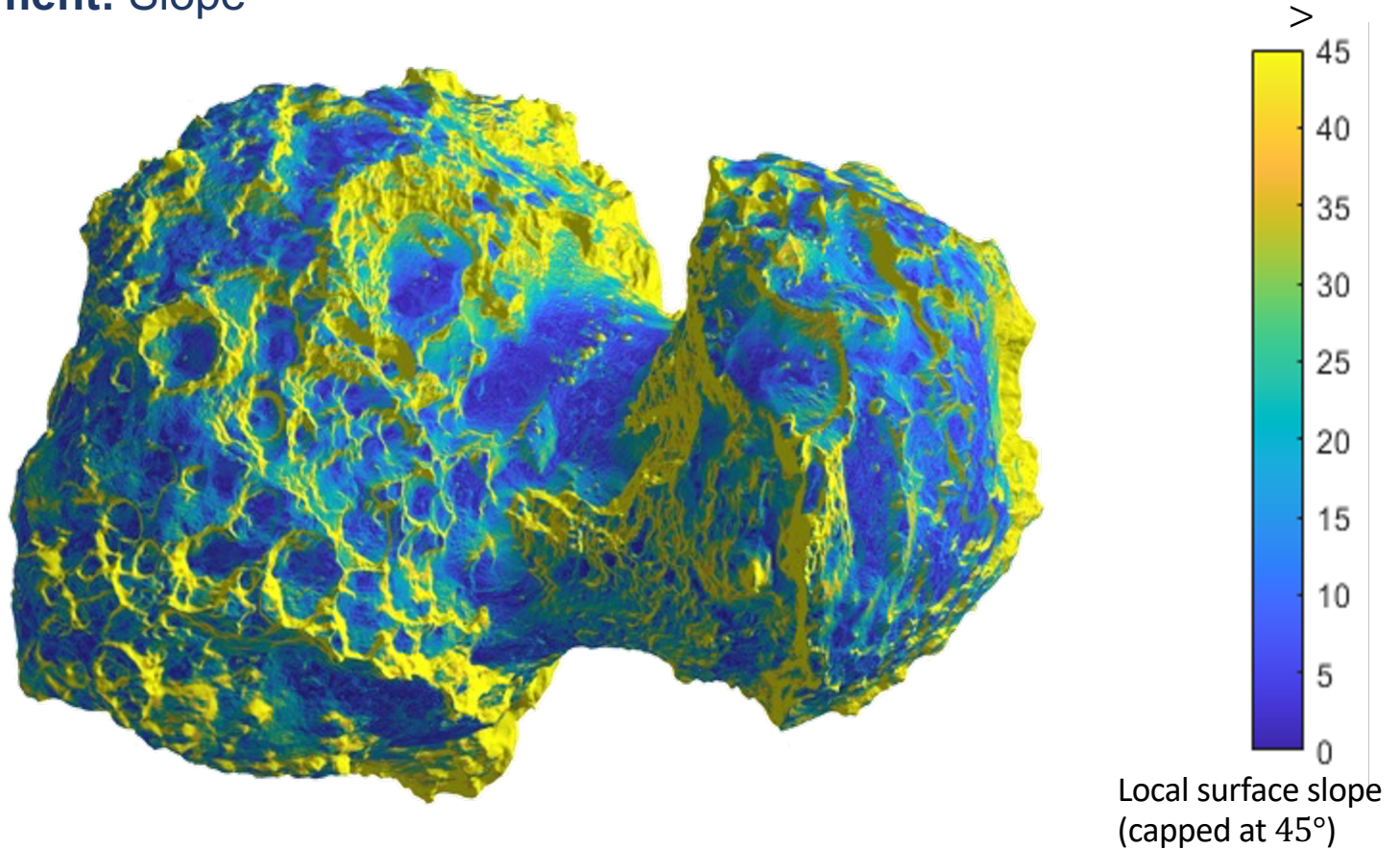
Error < 10s of meters

jpl.nasa.gov

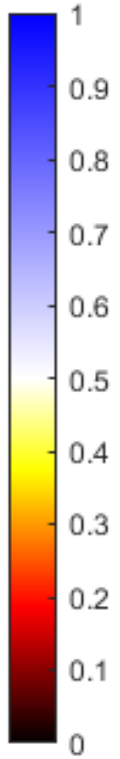
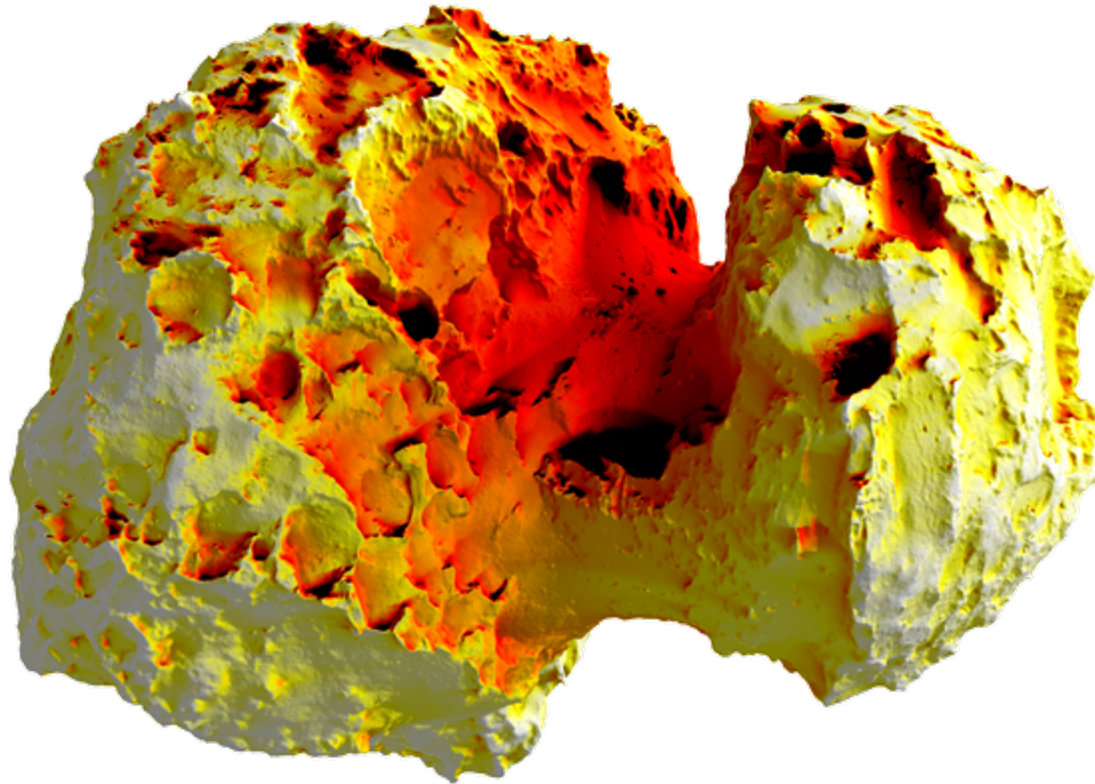
Orbit Determination



Hazard Assessment: Slope

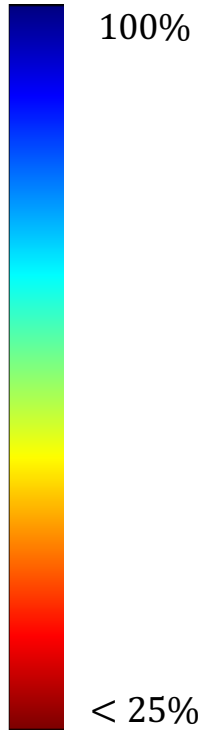
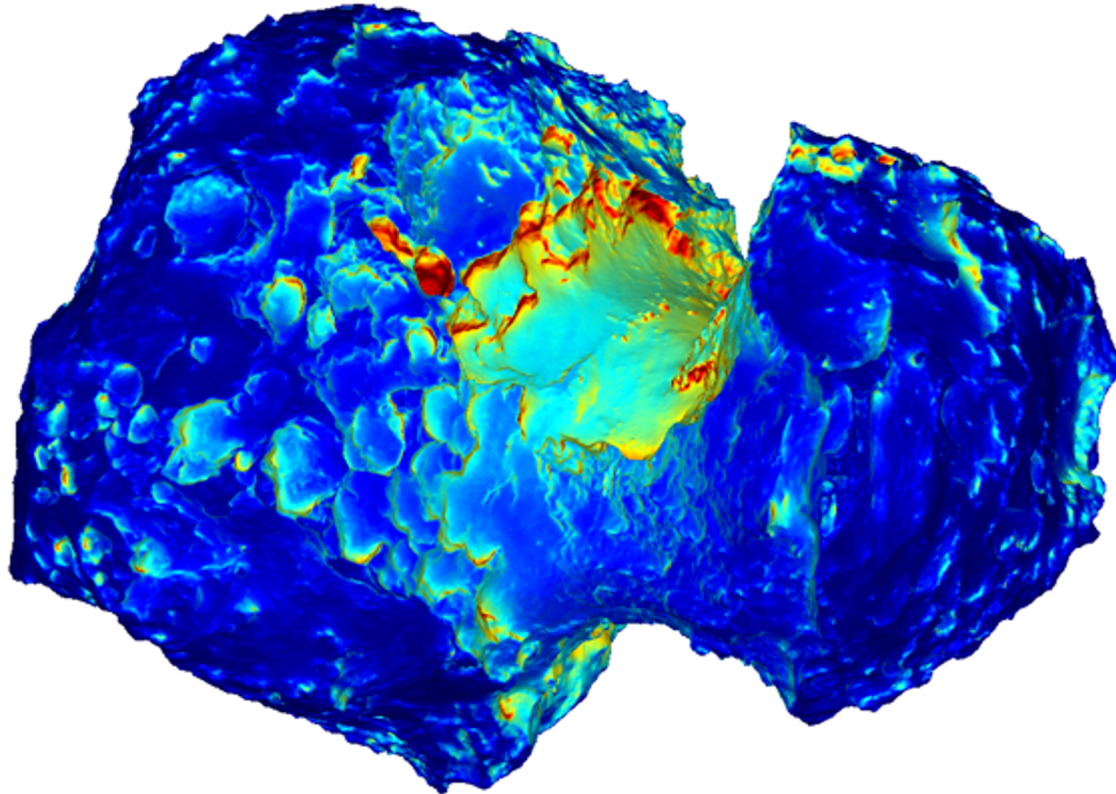


Hazard Assessment: Diurnal visibility (for solar power and comm)



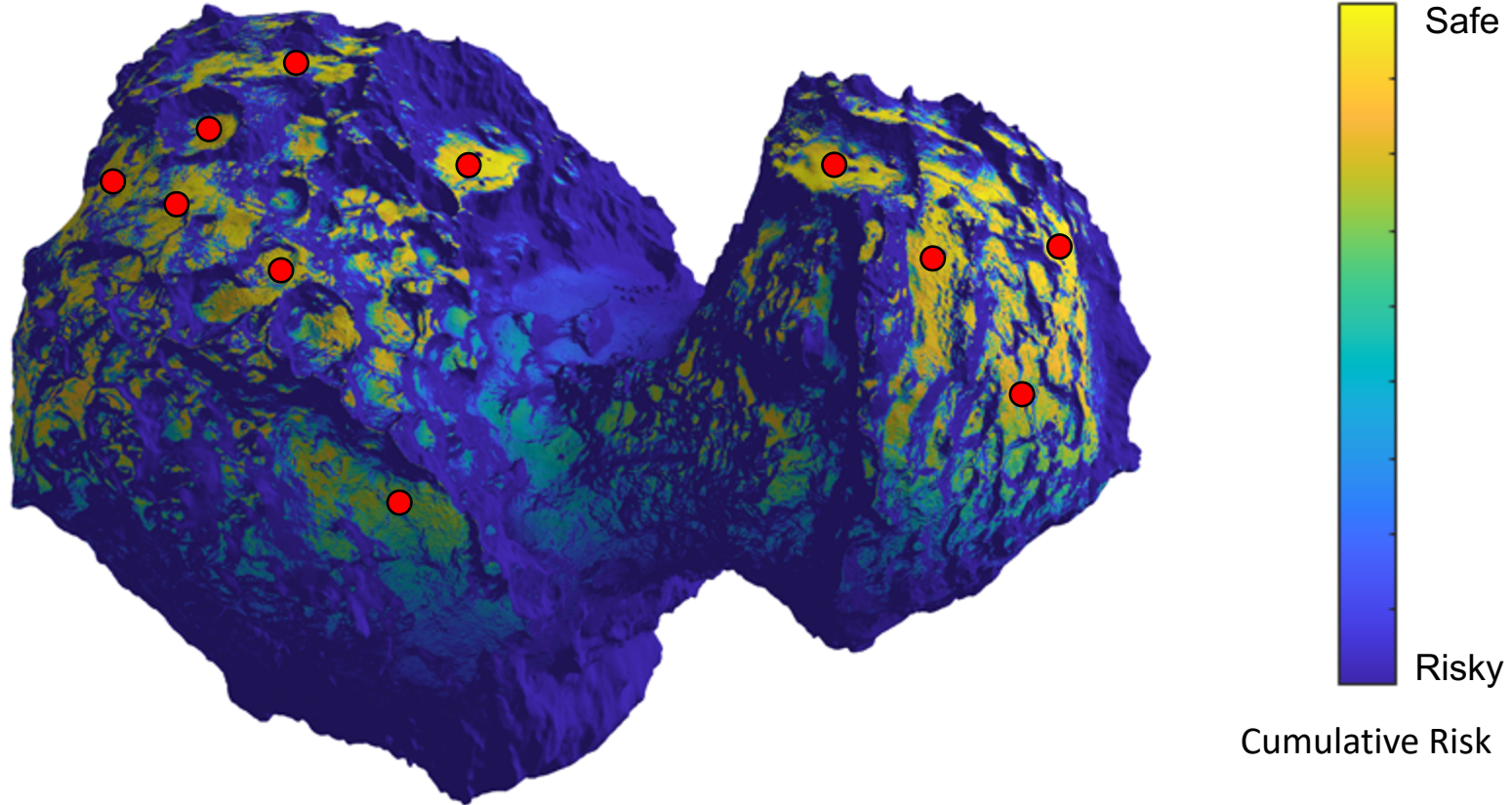
Percent visibility of Sun at 0° latitude

Hazard Assessment: Ambient occlusion (*sky visibility thermal proxy*)



Ambient occlusion map of Comet 67P

Hazard Assessment: Ambient occlusion (*sky visibility thermal proxy*)



Summary

- Investigated accessibility of NEOs using autonomous SmallSat
- Developed (1) an perception-rich *estimation pipeline*, (2) a notional *spacecraft architecture* for landing , and (2) high-fidelity *simulation tools*
- Simulated two end-to-end autonomous approach experiments
- Initial results indicate promise but further refinement of the pipeline and tools is needed
- Developing, maturing, and assessing performance of key capabilities
- Testing on a range of bodies

Publications and References

- B. Morrell, J. Villa, S. Bandyopadhyay, D. Lubey, B. Hockman, S. Bhaskaran, D. Bayard, and I.A. Nesnas, "Automatic Feature Tracking on Small Bodies for Autonomous Approach," AIAA ASCEND 2020
- J. Villa, S. Bandyopadhyay, B. Morrell, B. Hockman, A Harvard, S. Chung, S. Bhaskaran, I. A. Nesnas, "Optical Navigation for Autonomous Approach of Small Unknown Bodies," 43rd Annual AAS GNC Conf, Breckenridge, Colorado, 2020
- S. Papais, et al., "Architecture Trades for Accessing Small Bodies with an Autonomous Small Spacecraft," IEEE Aerospace Conference, Montana 2020

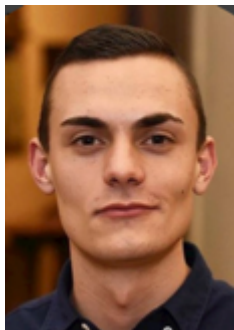
Meet the Team



Saptarshi
Bandopadhyay (Co-I)



David Bayard
(Co-I)



Michele Bersani
(student intern)



Shyam Bhaskaran
(Co-I)



Ben Hockman
(Co-I)



Ben Jarvis
(student intern)



Andrew Johnson
(consultant)



Reza Karimi



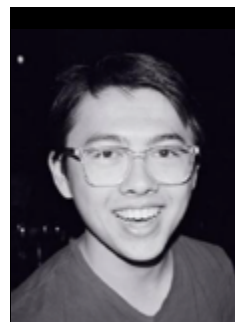
Dan Lubey (Co-I)



Ben Morrell (Co-I)



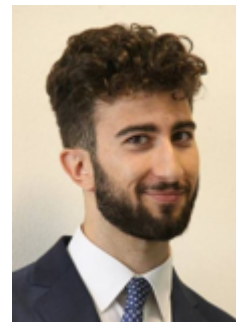
Issa Nesnas (PI)



Alan Osmundson
(student intern)



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(student intern)



Jacopo Villa
(student intern)