

Autonomy & Operations Capabilities for Lunar Missions: Highlights of an AI Lunar Surface Demonstration and the ESA-ESRIC Space Resources Challenge



MISSION CONTROL



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We acknowledge the support of the Canadian Space Agency [3CAPDEMO21]

Software for Earth, Moon and Mars



Web-based user interfaces:
operate robots, payloads, and more.



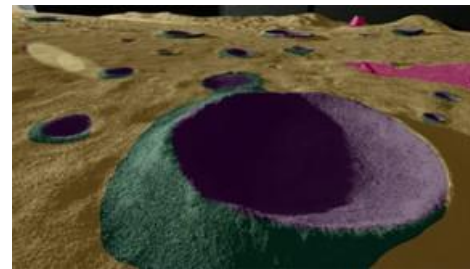
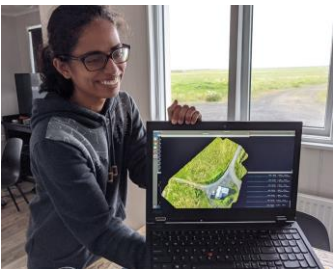
Thousands of hours in analogue use,
now supporting missions to the Moon



Enabling autonomy:
Deploy AI for spaceflight



Heritage over 2 flight deployments



Motivation for Autonomous Perception



MoonNet: A Lunar Surface Demo



Spacefarer AI: Our Autonomy Platform



Spacefarer: Our Operations Platform



Highlight of ESA-ESRIC
Space Resources Challenge

Lunar Exploration Operations Challenges

Mission Scenarios



Exploration (2023-2030)



Construction (2030-2037)



Habitation (2045+)



Operational Challenges

- Limited a priori knowledge
- Long latency
- Limited bandwidth
- Communications blackouts
- Human cognitive load
- Missed science opportunities
- Non-scalable operations (costly and cumbersome)

Artificial Intelligence will be required

Mission Scenarios



Exploration (2023-2030)



Construction (2030-2037)



Habitation (2045+)



Onboard intelligence needs:

- Optimize balance of onboard decision making and intelligently select data for downlink
- Help robots perceive their environment
- Localize itself or objects around it
- Interact with its environment and other cooperative (or uncooperative) systems
- Adapt to changes or unforeseen circumstances
- Synthesize and prioritize data for humans consumption & rapid decision making
- Maximize productivity during idle time
- Predictive health monitoring of space system
- Adaptable and automated support for Astronaut HMI, productivity, health and wellness

*In sum, we'll be going to do **more complex operations in space** – and this will require more robots, more autonomy, and better operations*

Barriers to Adoption of Edge AI in Space

AI for Space is common...but not AI in space:

- With good reason, there is a low risk tolerance in relying on new technology for mission critical applications
- Current flight software V&V standards do not apply to stochastic algorithms trained on data
- Lack of training data from real operating environments
- Unknown or early stage development tools & methodologies, testing standards, commissioning & operations for high TRL use
- Hardware limitations of deep space environment limit compute unlike terrestrial production-level ML applications

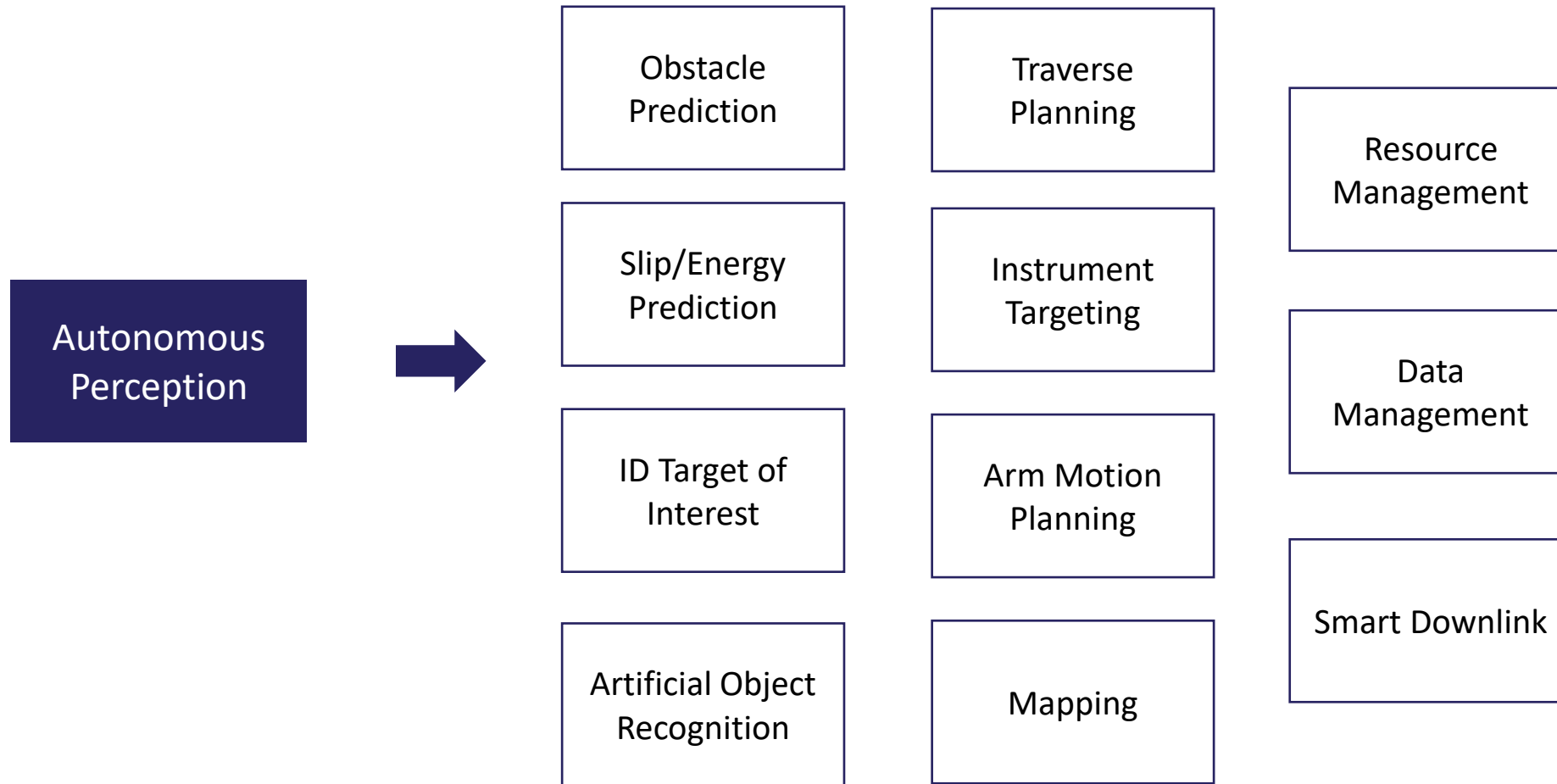
Critical Enabling Technologies for Edge AI in space



- ML model code

- Agreed upon ML TRL development standards
- Selection of suitable AI applications based on user needs and mission constraints
- Data and model quality control and documentation
- Tools & techniques for accelerating ML model to flight software on low-powered compute
- Verification and validation techniques for statistical learning algorithms
- ML model performance monitoring, ML software infrastructure and in-flight updates
- Graceful failure modes

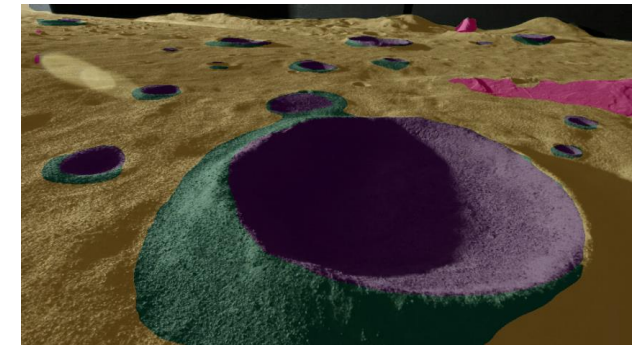
Autonomy Perception for Mobility



Deep Learning based Perception

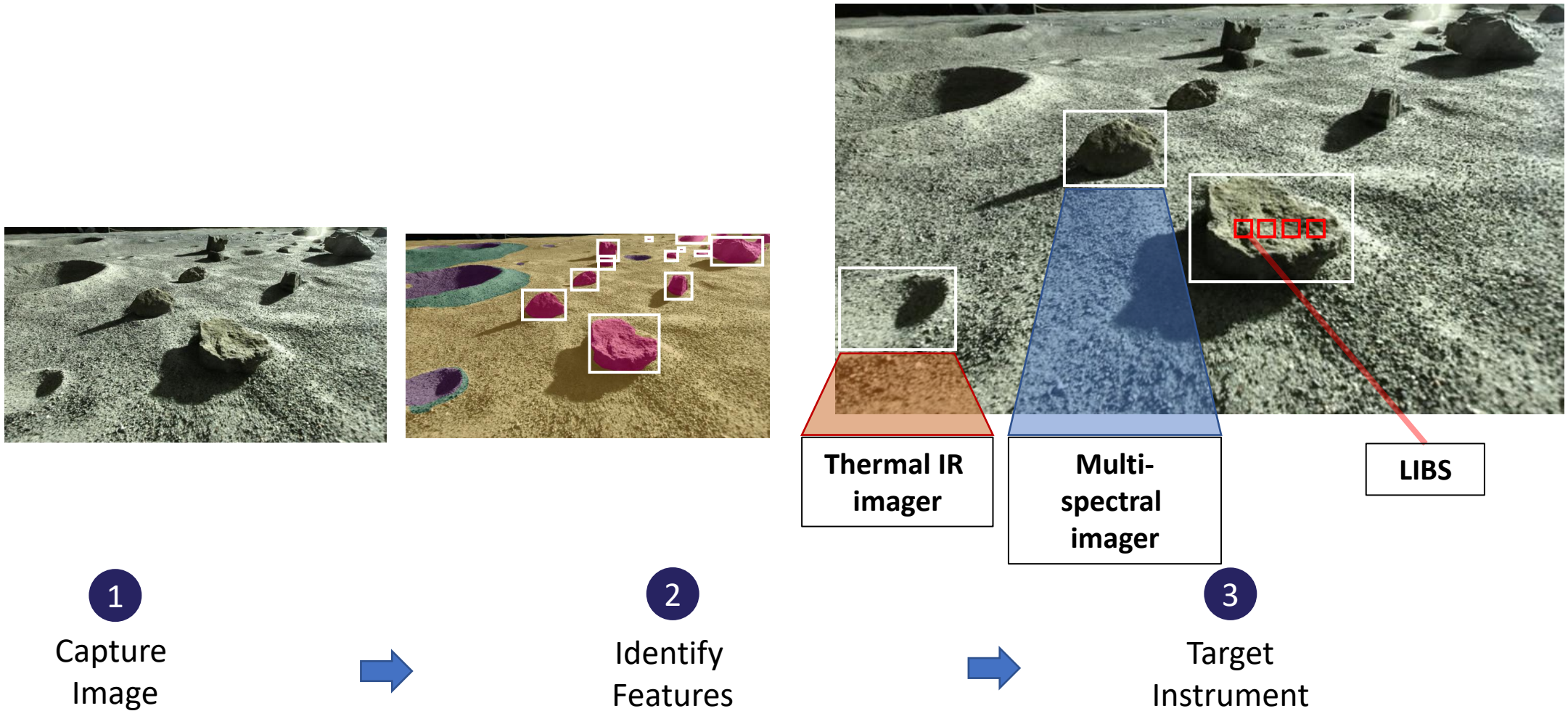


First demonstration of deep learning AI in deep space



Regolith Crater Interior Crater Exterior Rock Wall

Use Case: Autonomous Targeting

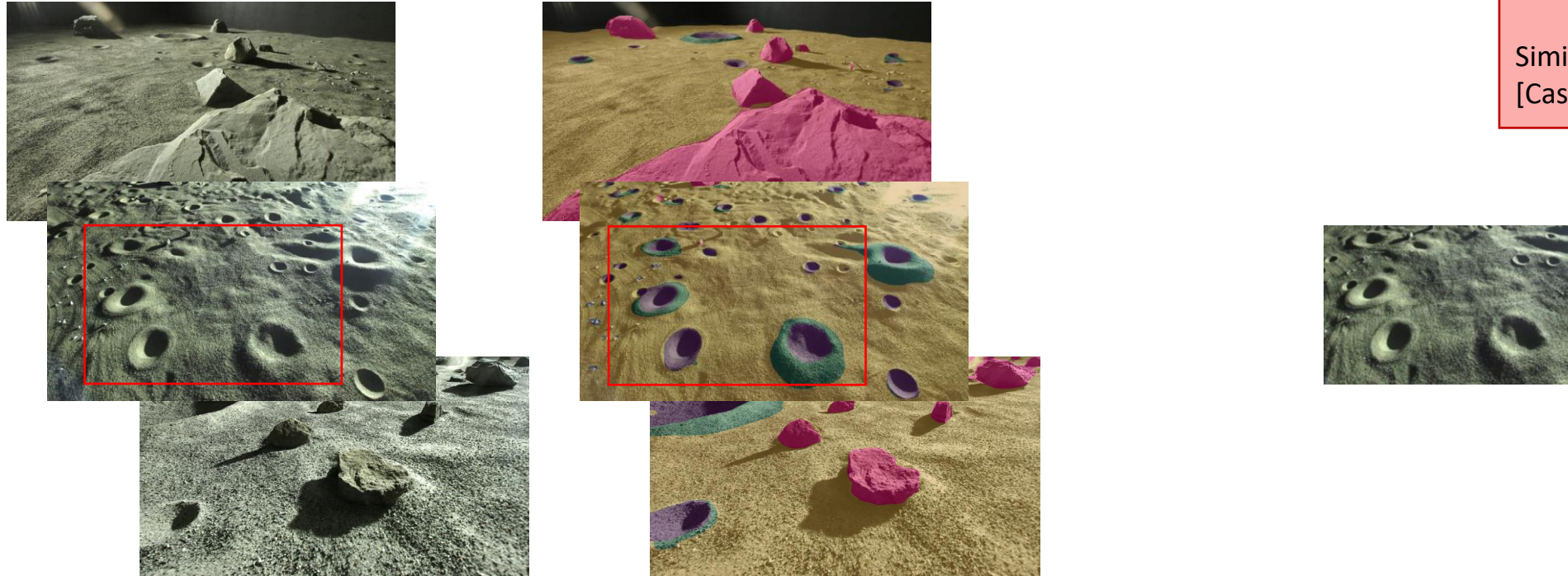


Use Case: Downlink Prioritization

Data priority strategies

- Novel features
- Key target signatures
- Representative sampling

Similar to AEGIS for Mars rovers
[Castano et al., 2007]



1

Capture
Images



2

Identify & Rank
Features



3

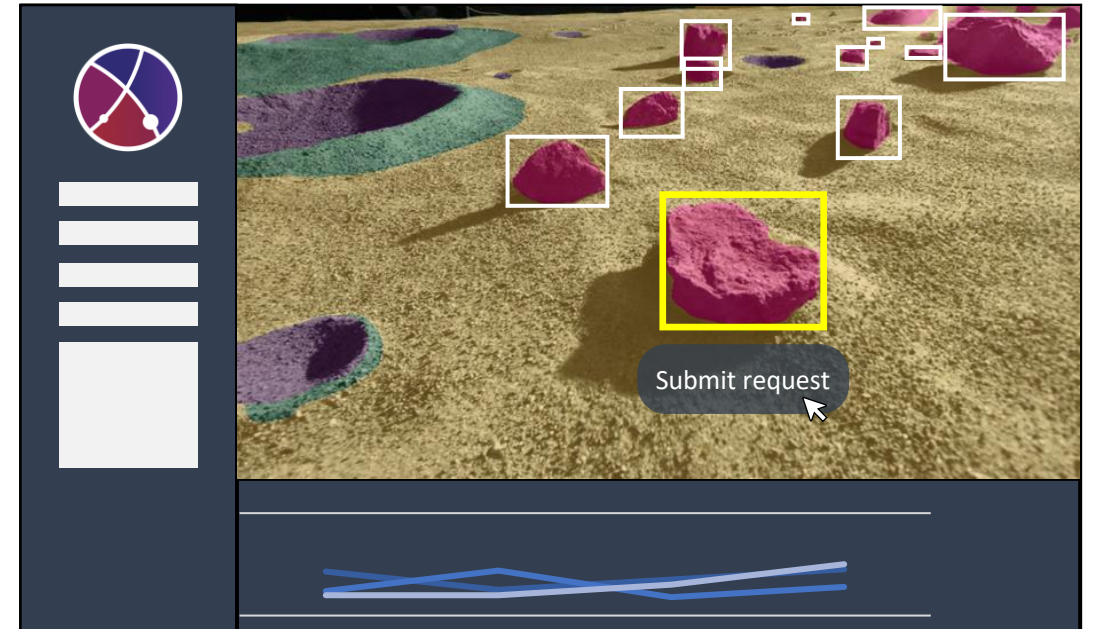
Prioritized
Downlink

Use Case: Operations Support

Pre-annotated images can save a lot of time

Classified objects allow you to

- Pass object to other consoles
- Intelligent feature query from catalogue of objects
- Add other measurements, data products, metadata to object model
- Enables rapid statistical analysis in real-time
- Integrate into GIS to support mapping



Motivation for Autonomous Perception



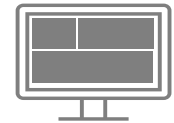
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Spacefarer AI: Our Autonomy Platform



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Lunar AI Demo: ispace Mission Overview

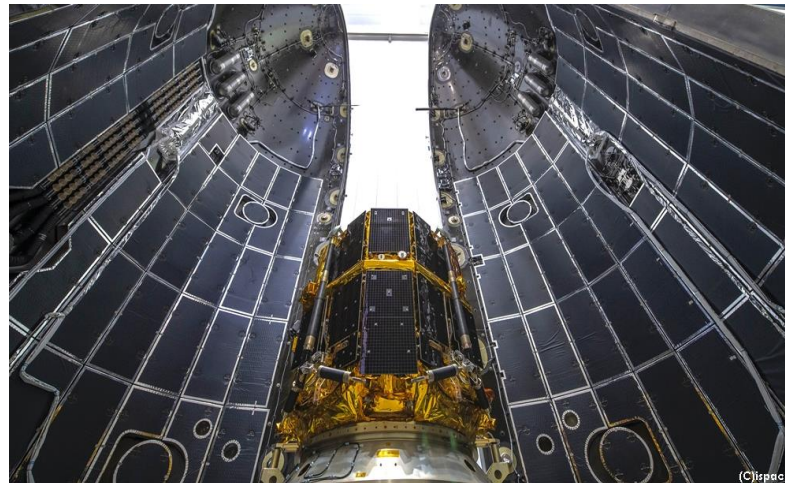
Lander - ispace Hakuto-R M1

Landing site – Atlas crater, Mare Frigoris

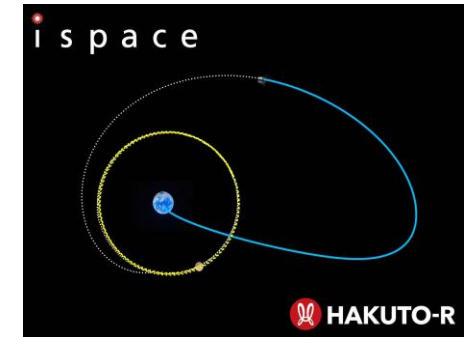
Dec 11, 2022 – SpaceX Falcon 9 launched

March 20, 2023 – entered orbit at 9:24 pm

April 25, 2023 – landing attempted




HAKUTO-R Mission 1
Let's go to the Moon



Lunar AI Demo: ispace Mission Overview

Lander payloads include:

- MBRSC's Emirates Lunar Mission (ELM) Rashid rover
- ***Mission Control's MoonNet***
 - Semantic segmentation convolutional neural network (CNN) for lunar terrain
 - Deployed on: Xiphos Q7 SoC (Zynq-7020)
 - *Spacefarer* operations platform used by our science team
 - Supported by CSA's LEAP Capability Demonstration program



Emirates Lunar Mission

مركز محمد بن راشد
للفضاء

MOHAMMED BIN RASHID SPACE CENTRE

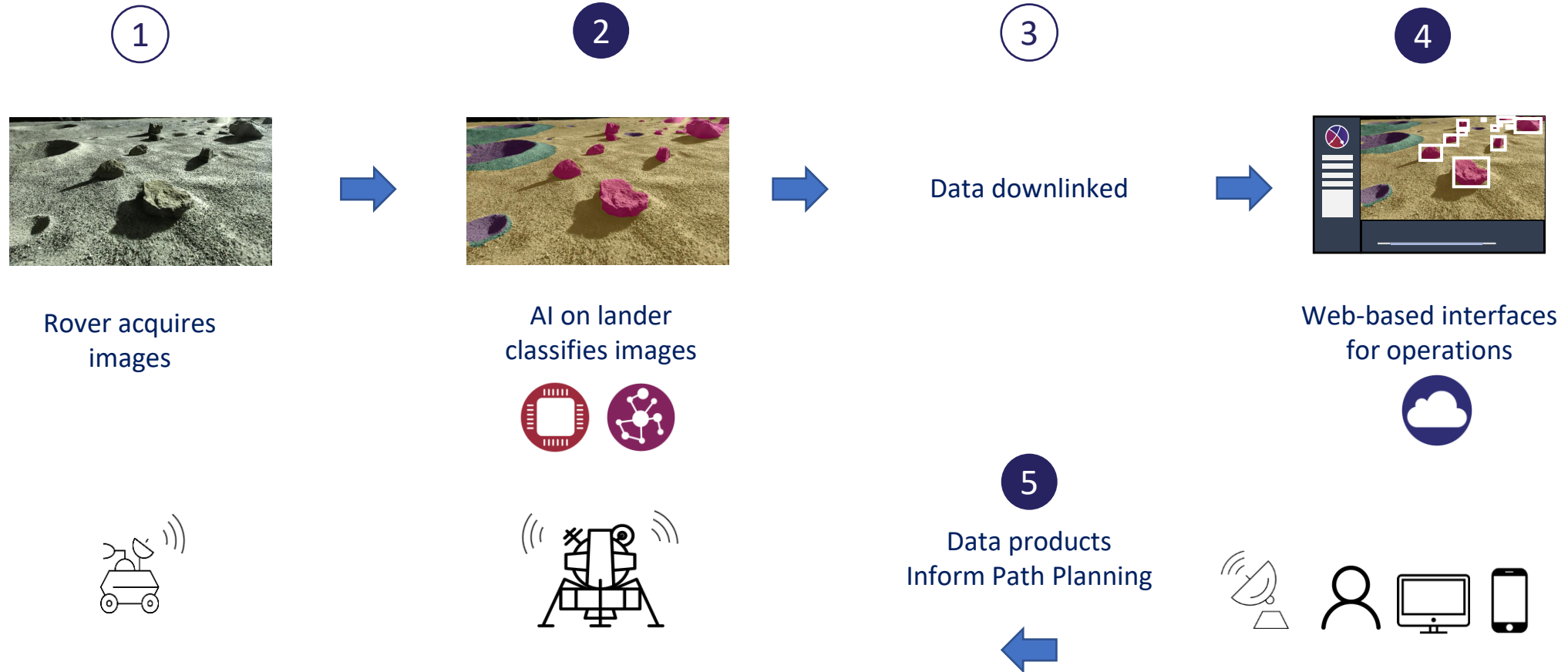


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Lunar AI Demo: Architecture



Collaboration with Emirates Lunar Mission



Motivation for Autonomous Perception



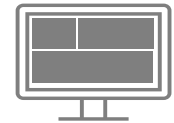
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Spacefarer AI: Our Autonomy Platform

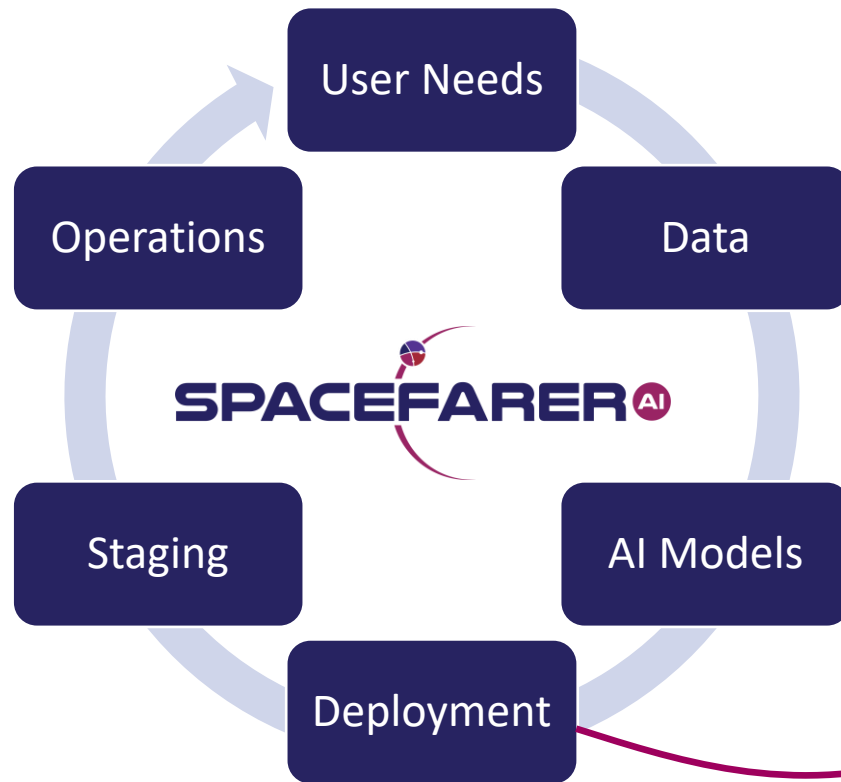


Spacefarer: Our Operations Platform



Highlight of ESA-ESRIC
Space Resources Challenge

Spacefarer AI: Enabling Autonomy



Spacefarer AI Deployment Toolkit

Your high-level AI model



Deploy

Compile AI on flight processors using our **AI Deployment Toolkit**



Your space mission

MoonNet: Full Mission Lifecycle Workflow



Data & Model Pipeline



Deployment Toolkit

User Needs

Embedded Engineers

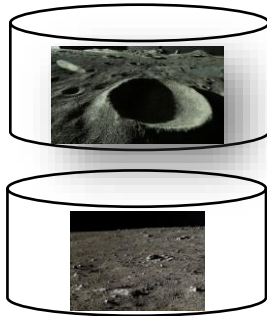
Operations Teams

Mission Managers

Data Scientists

Lunar Scientists

Data



Limited training datasets

AI Models



Deployment



Staging



Operations



Motivation for Autonomous Perception



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Highlight of ESA-ESRIC
Space Resources Challenge

Spacefarer

Operate Your Mission From Anywhere

Full Mission Lifecycle Support
From Prototyping to Flight Operations



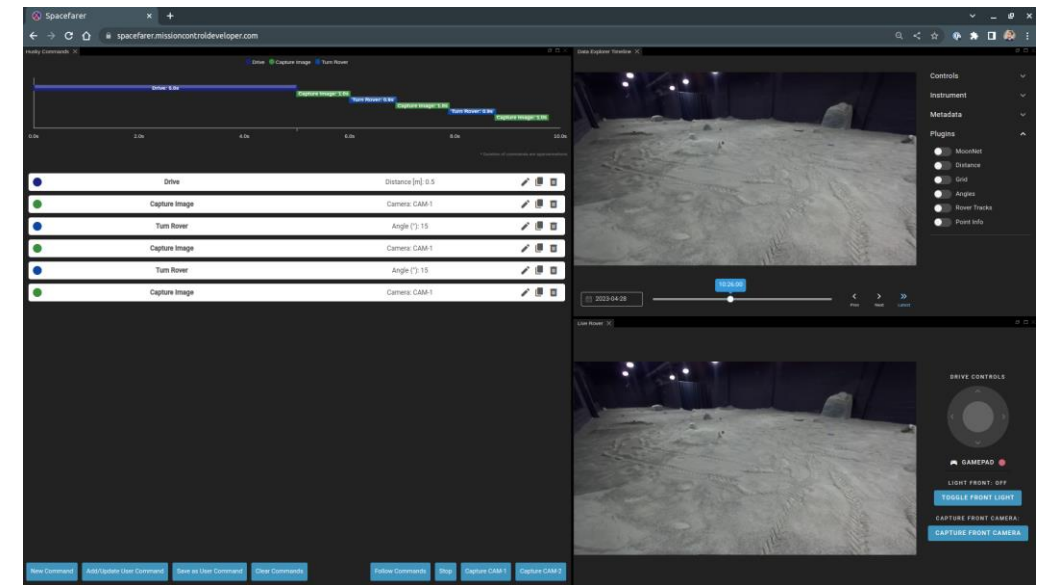
Live Controller



Command Builder



Data Explorer



Trusted for thousands of hours in analogue missions on Earth,
and is now supporting upcoming missions to the Moon.

ESA-ESRIC Space Resources Challenge

- 2021 Challenge, ESTEC (Netherlands)
 - 13 participants, 5 finalists selected
- 2022 Challenge, ESRIC (Luxembourg)
 - Winner awarded further contracts
- Constraints
 - 2.5s one-way latency
 - Comms dropouts
 - 5 in-person and 3 remote operations team
 - No prior knowledge of terrain

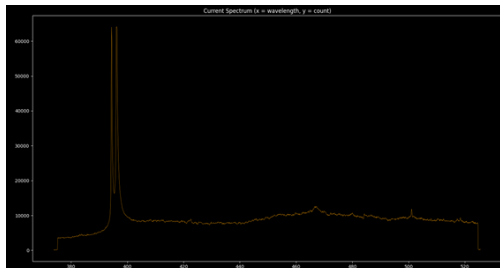


ESA-ESRIC Space Resources Challenge

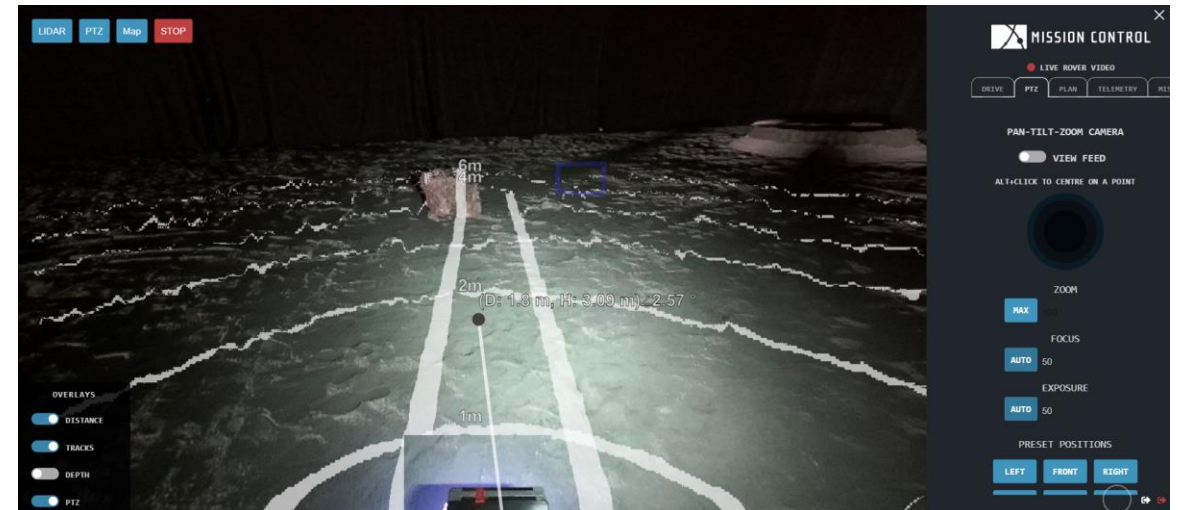
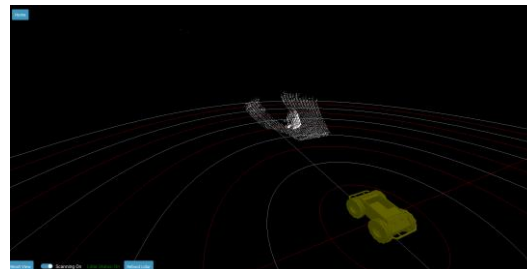
- Our system integrated with Spacefarer
 - COTS rover and GNC sensors
 - mWABS LiDAR from MDA
 - L3VIN LIBS (Laser Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy) from Impossible Sensing



IMPOSSIBLE



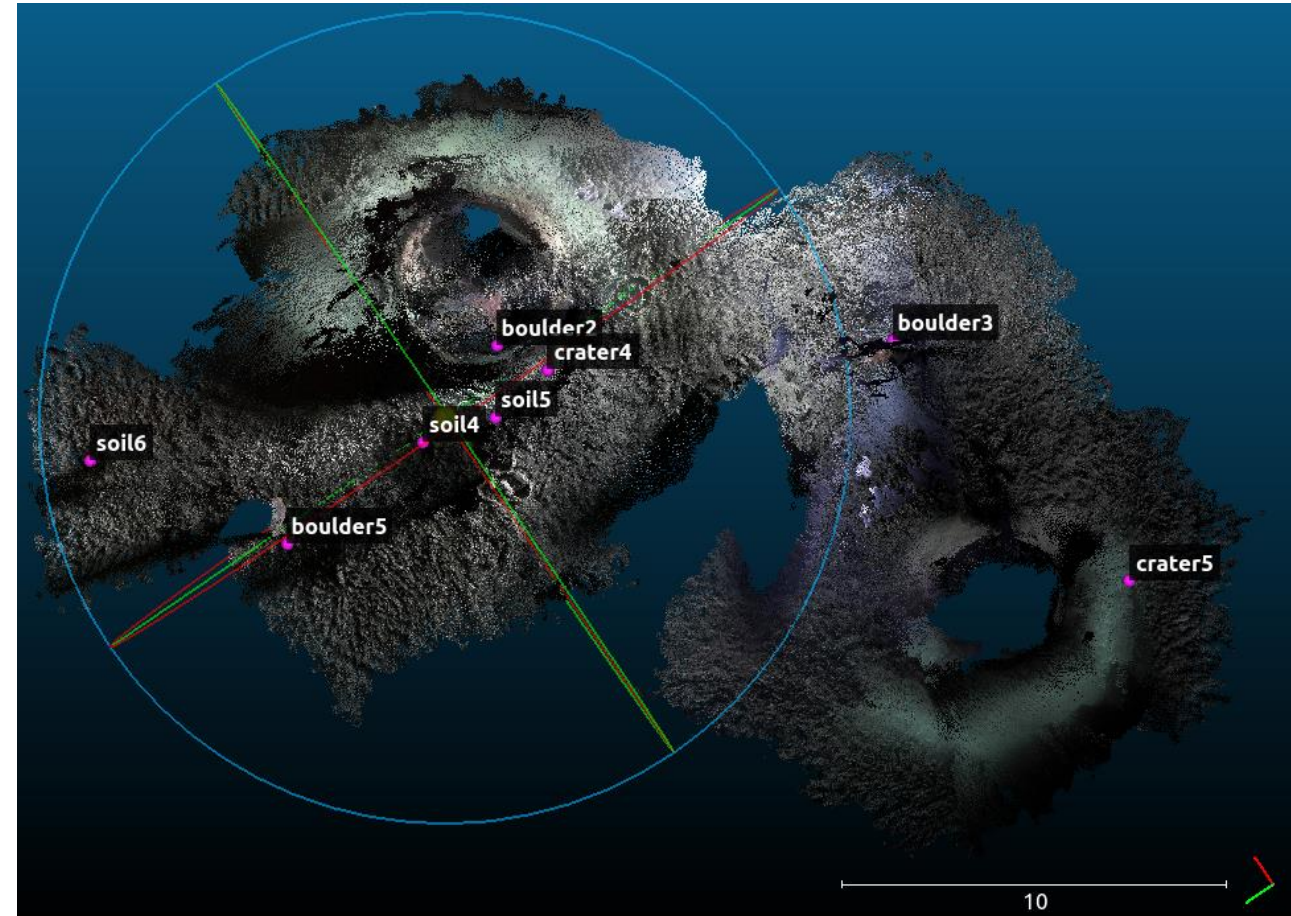
MDA



ESA-ESRIC Space Resources Challenge

Our approach

- Spacefarer operations software suite
- Operations readiness
- Waypoint navigation
- Real-time mapping and data labeling



Enabling Operations & Autonomy for Lunar Mobility

- Spacefarer AI used for first deployment of AI for a lunar mission in 2023
- Spacefarer operations software supporting upcoming lunar missions



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