

Dismantling Rubble Pile Asteroids with Area-of-Effect Softbots (AoES)

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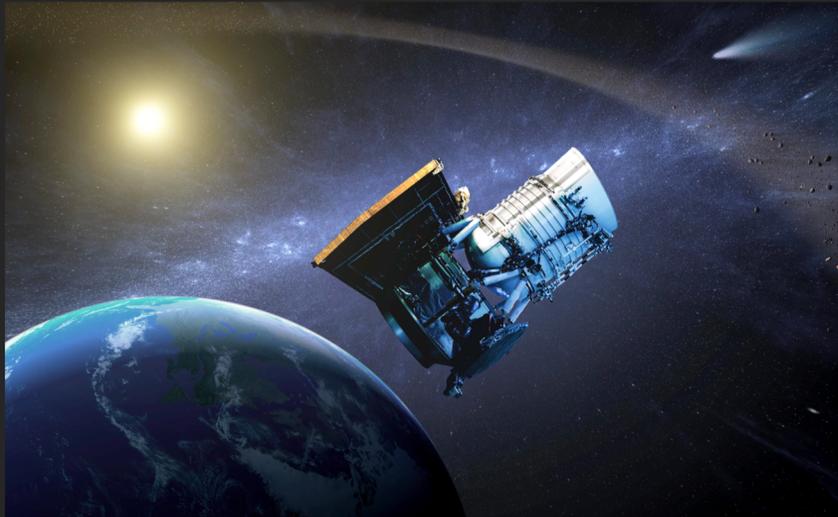
University of Colorado Boulder

Space Resources Roundtable

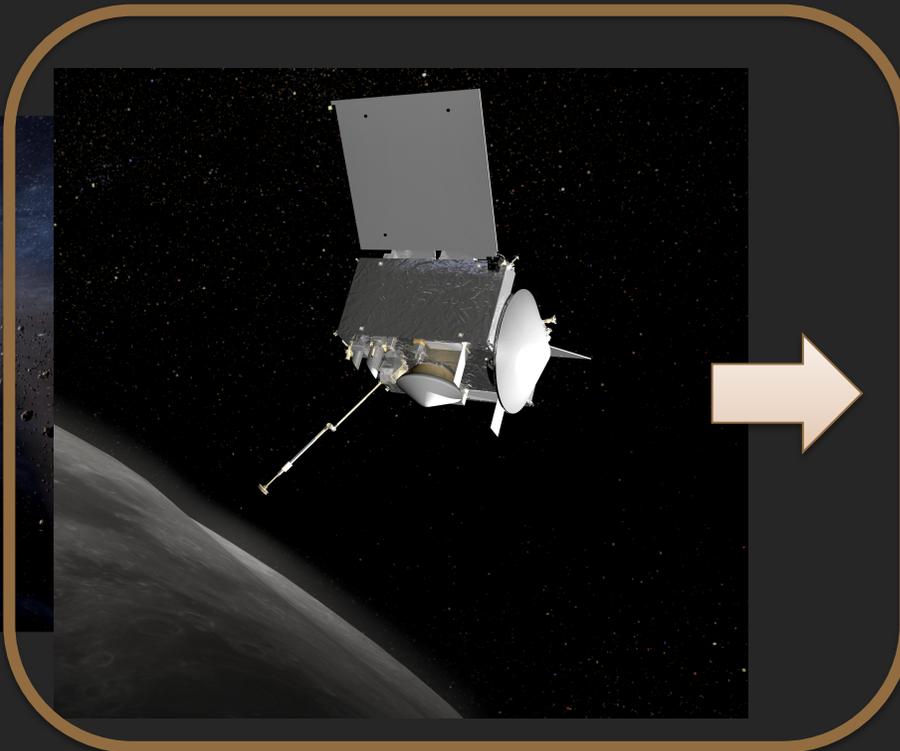
June 13, 2018

The Asteroid Mining Cycle

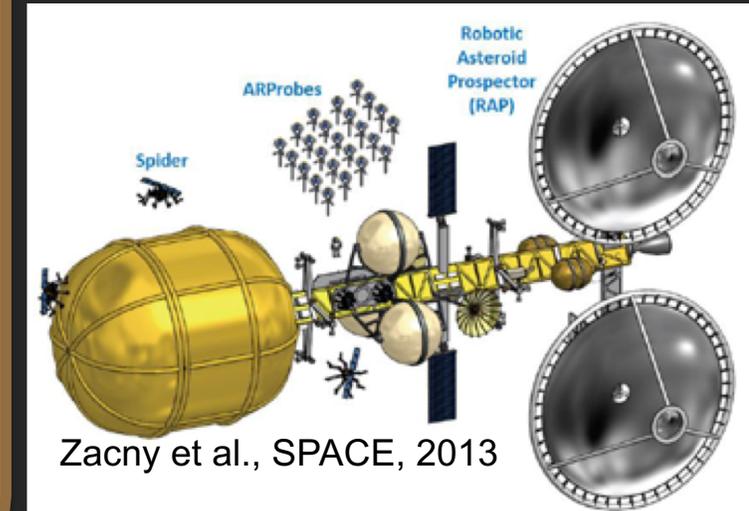
Prospect



Extract



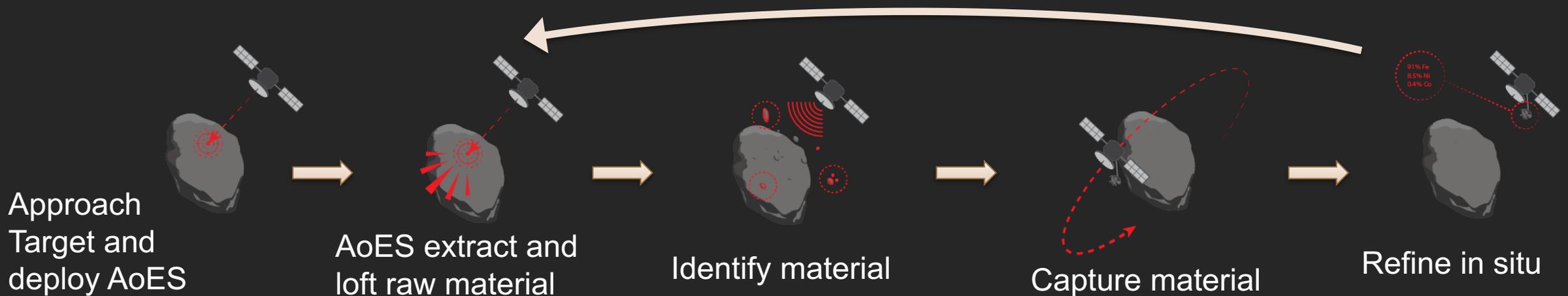
Refine



How do we get a lot of material from the surface to the refinery efficiently?

Overview of NEA Mining Concept

- Go to ~Bennu sized NEA selected from previous prospecting
- Refinery “mother ship” deploys AoES to surface from safe orbit
- AoES land on surface, find, extract, and launch material
- Orbiting refinery identifies desirable raw material via remote sensing, captures, and refines in situ
 - Lofted Regolith Sampling (LoRS) concept with Advanced Space



ASTEROID EXPLORATION

DAWN
NASA
Launch Date: June 2007
Mission Target: Asteroid Vesta & Dwarf Planet Ceres

OSIRIS-REx
NASA
Launch Date: September 2016
Mission Target: Asteroid Bennu*

HAYABUSA
JAXA
Launch Date: May 2003
Mission Target: Asteroid Itokawa

HAYABUSA2
JAXA
Launch Date: December 2014
Mission Target: Asteroid 1999 JU3*

ROSETTA
ESA
Launch Date: March 2004
Flyby Object: Asteroids Steins & Lutetia

NEAR SHOEMAKER
NASA
Launch Date: February 1996
Mission Target: Asteroid Eros
Flyby Object: Asteroid Mathilde

STARDUST
NASA / JPL
Launch Date: February 1999
Extension: March 2006
Flyby Object: Asteroid AnnelFrank

GALILEO
NASA / DLR
Launch Date: October 1989
Flyby Object: Asteroids Gaspra and Ida

DEEP SPACE 1
NASA / JPL
Launch Date: October 1998
Flyby Object: Asteroid Braille

CASSINI
NASA / ESA / ASI
Launch Date: October 1997
Flyby Object: Asteroid Masursky

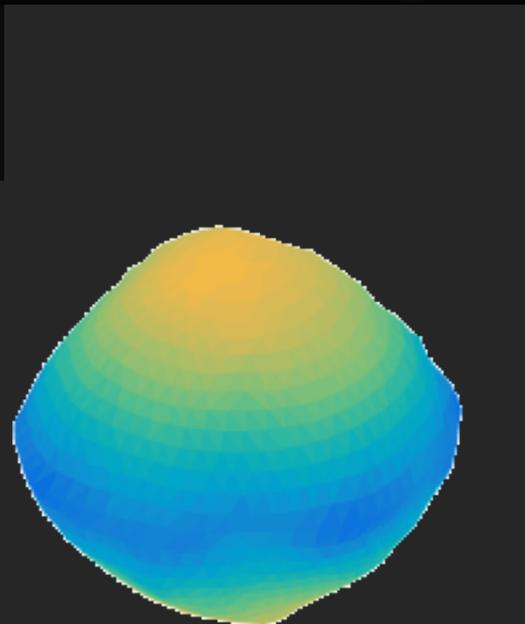


*Artist's Concept

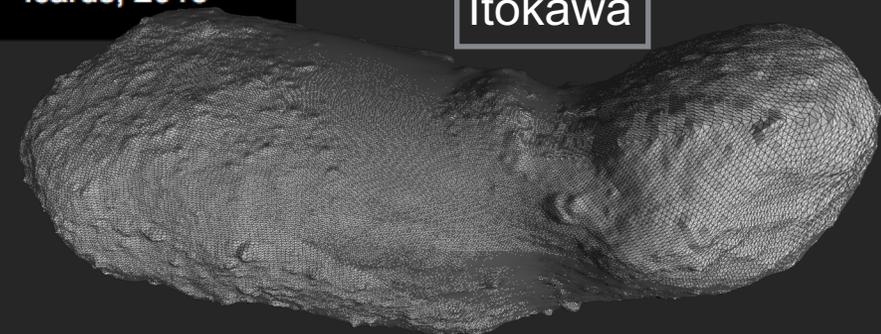
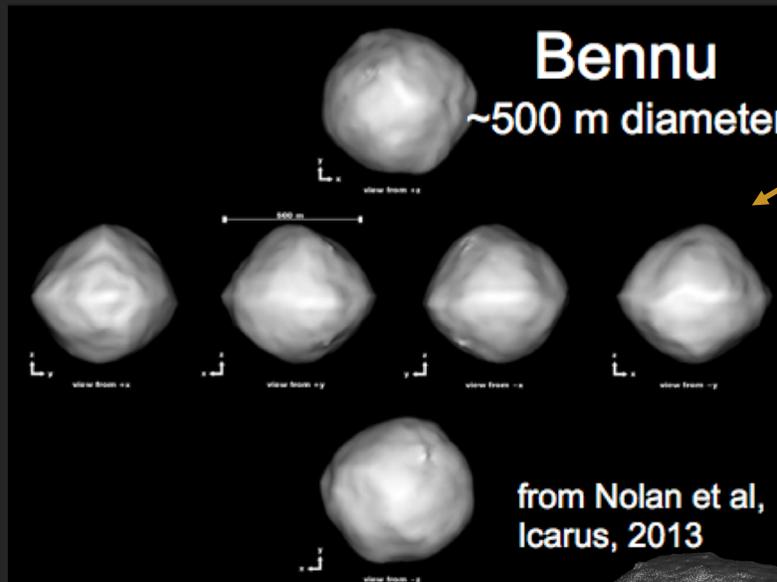
RELATIVE SIZES



Small NEAs Have Unique Dynamical Environments



Surface gravity is
< 10 micro-g's!



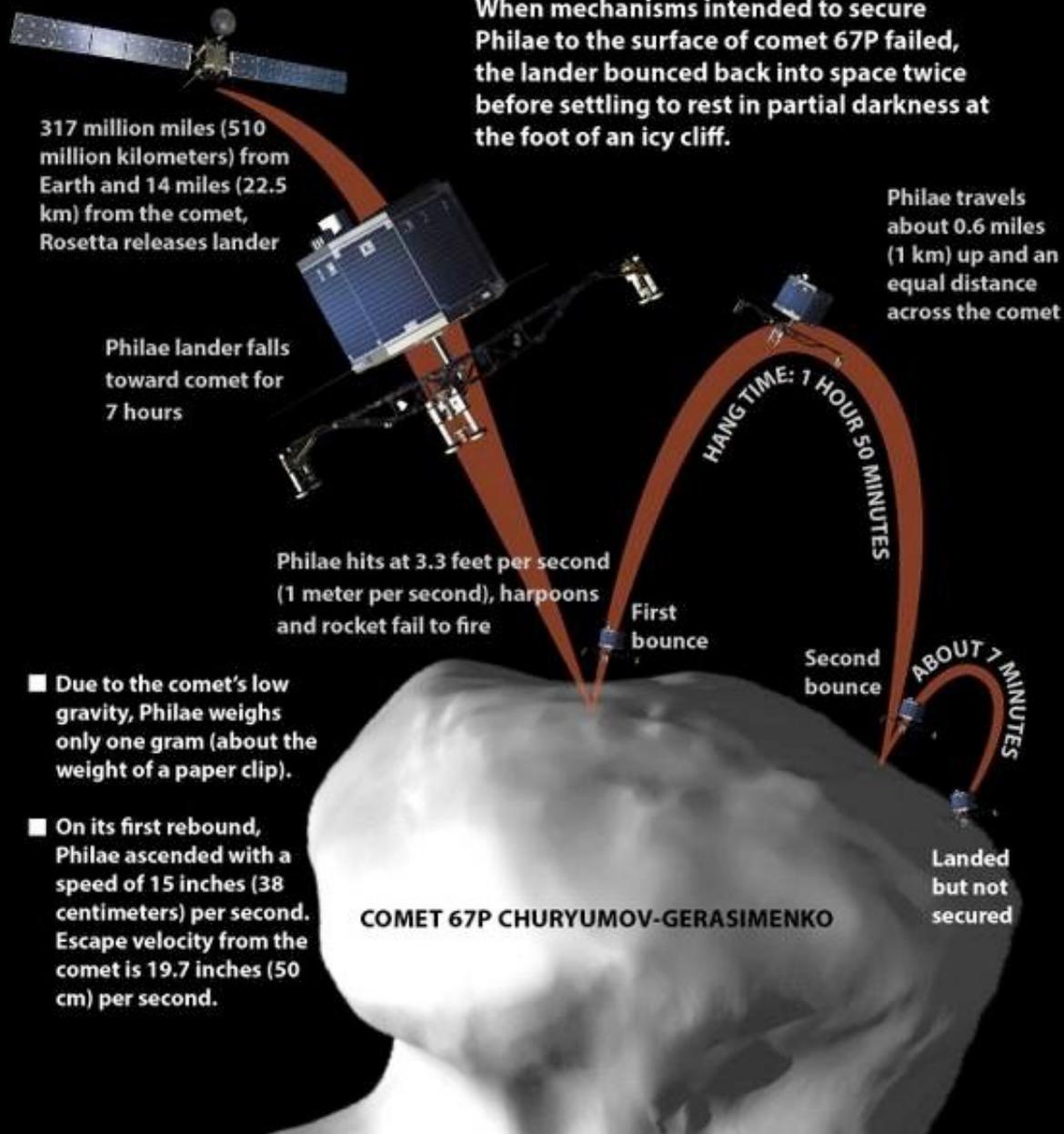
Itokawa

~535 m



Landing in low Gs

PHILAE'S BOUNCY LANDING

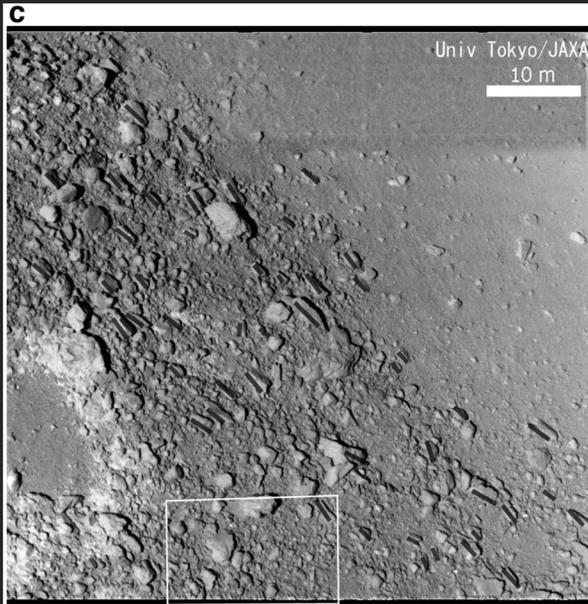
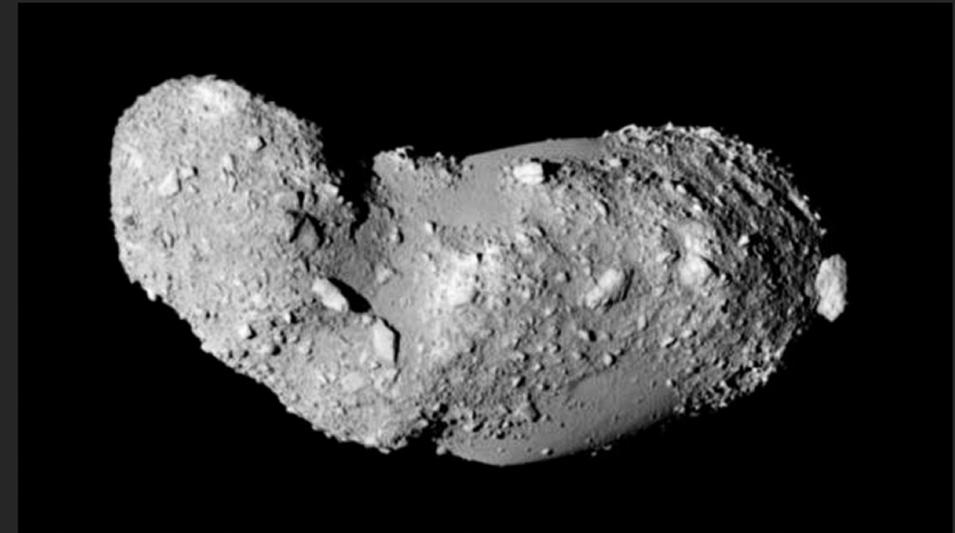


Asteroid	Escape Speed [cm/s]
Itokawa	13.0
Bennu	20.3

- Due to the comet's low gravity, Philae weighs only one gram (about the weight of a paper clip).
- On its first rebound, Philae ascended with a speed of 15 inches (38 centimeters) per second. Escape velocity from the comet is 19.7 inches (50 cm) per second.

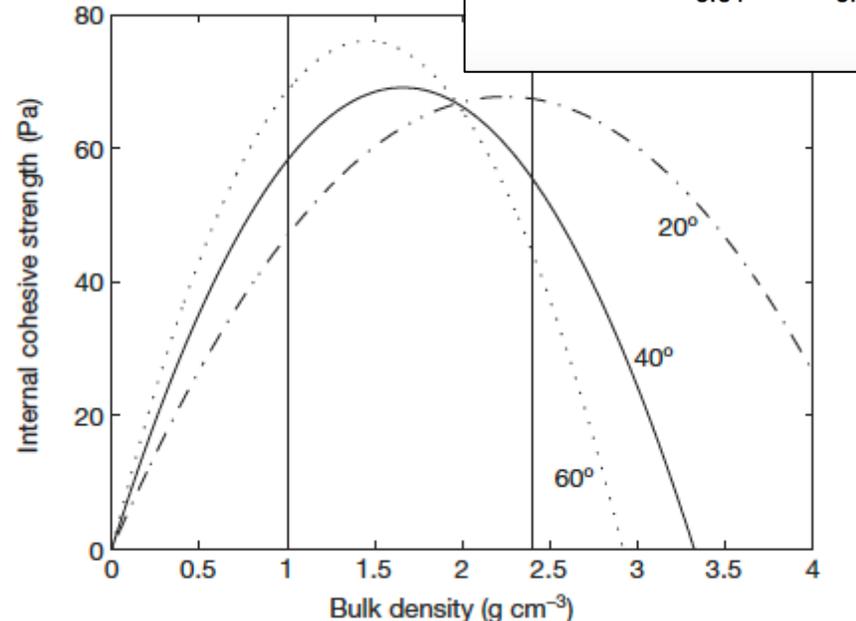
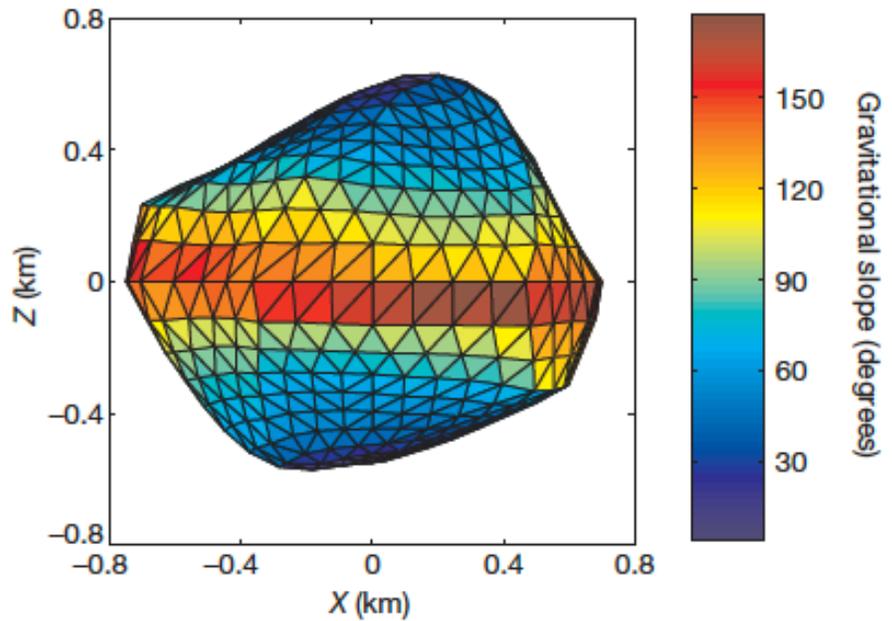
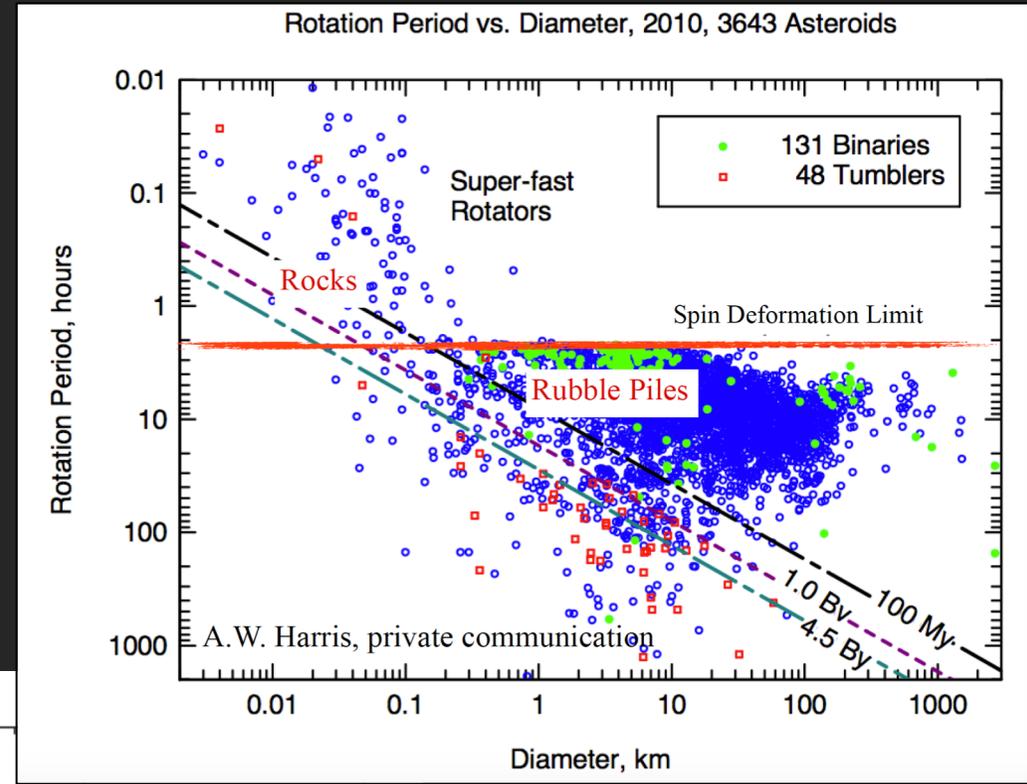
What are rubble piles?

- Asteroid interior structures are unknown
- Surfaces could be boulders, rocks, pebbles... or dust
- How do we operate on these types of surfaces?

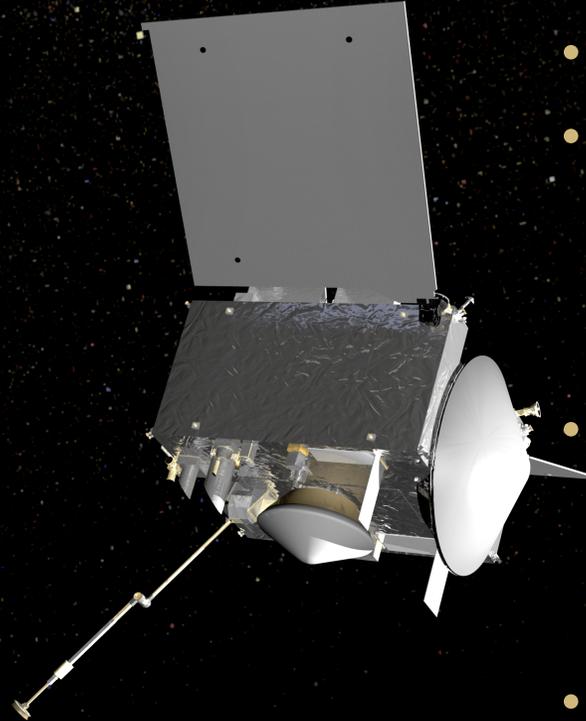


Asteroid Cohesion (observed)

- 1950 DA
 - Rozitis, *Nature*, 2014
- Some minimum cohesive strength necessary to keep asteroid together



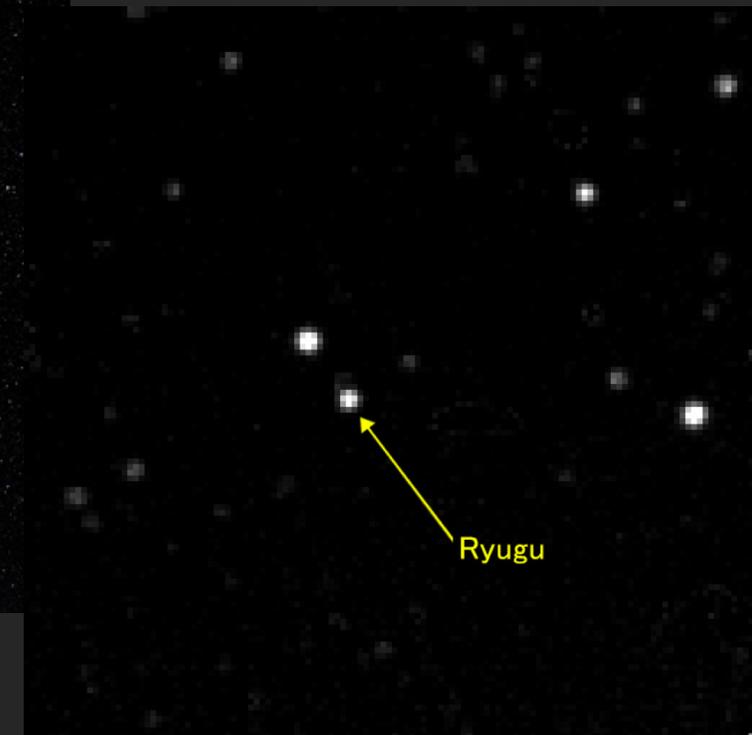
Extraction today: OSIRIS-REx Touch-and-Go Sampling



- Launched September 2016
- The EGA closest approach was on 9/22/17 with closest approach distance of 17,237 km
- Arrival & approach in Fall 2018
 - Start seeing Bennu from 2 million km
- Sampling targeted for July 4, 2020!
- Return sample to Earth on September 24, 2023

Extraction today: Hayabusa 2

- Launched December 2014
- Arrival in Summer 2018
- Target asteroid Ryugu



<http://astro.oamaru.net.nz/2015/12/japanese-hayabusa-2-asteroid-spacecraft.html>

AoES!

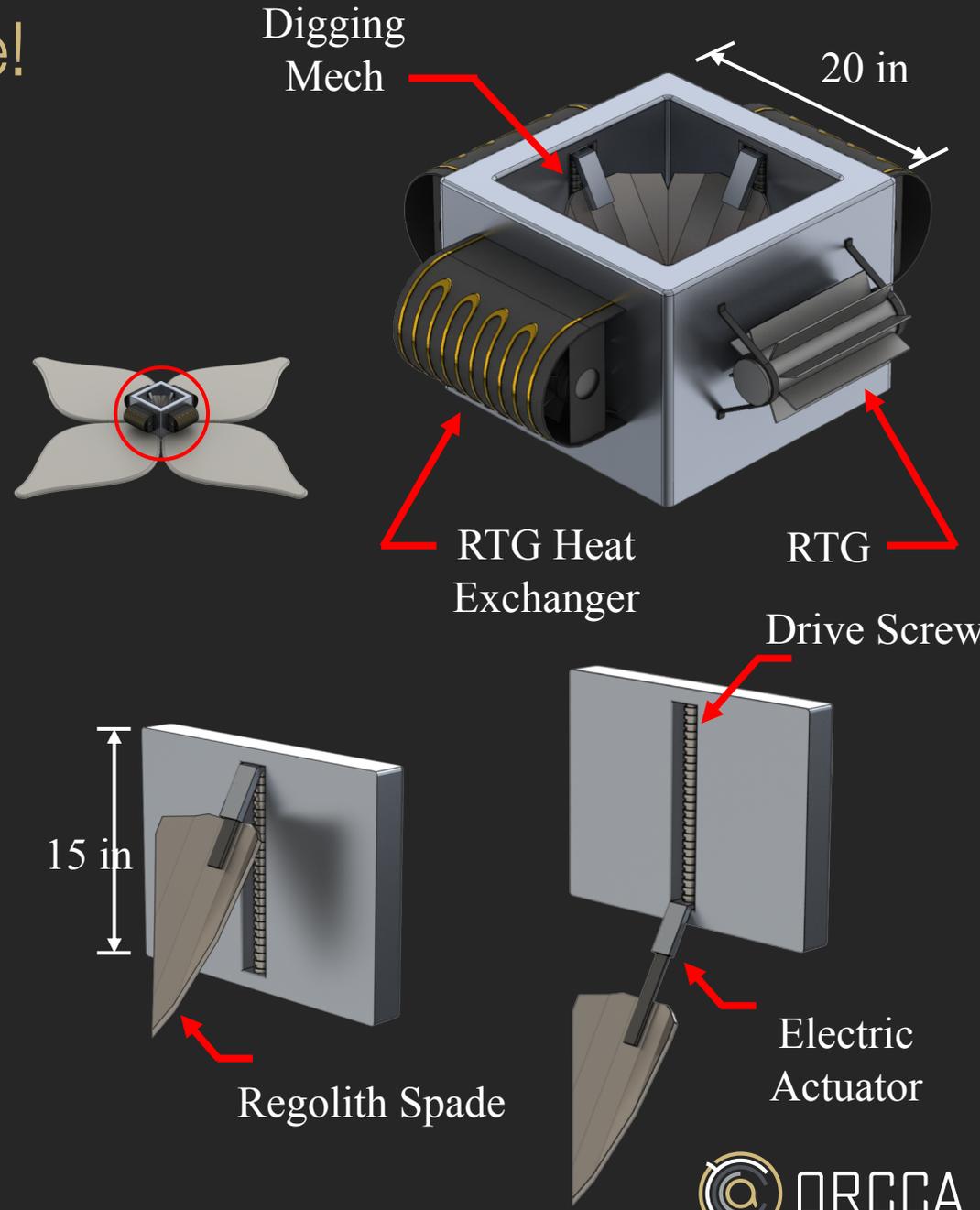
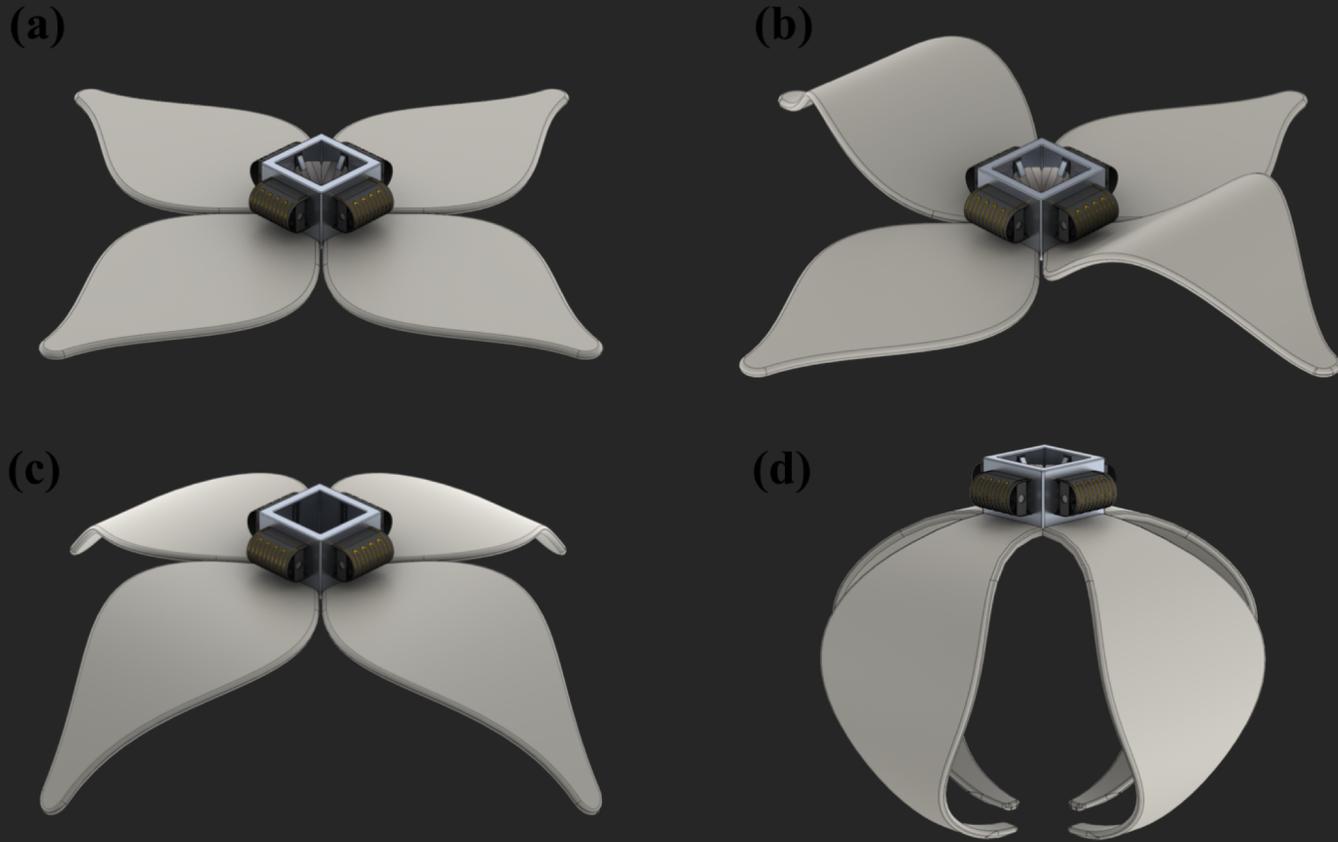
Controlled
Landing

Surface Mobility

Material Extraction

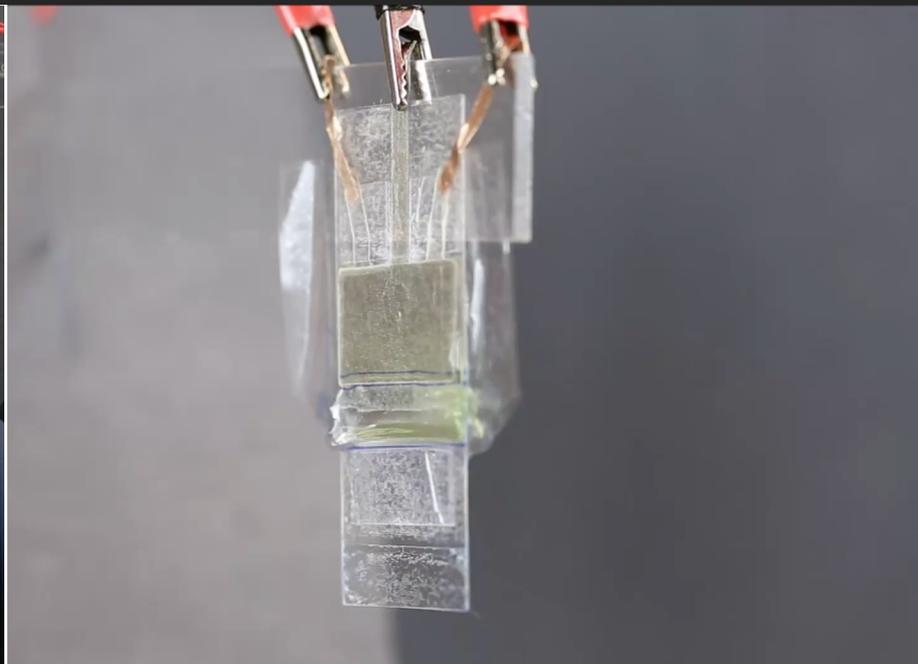
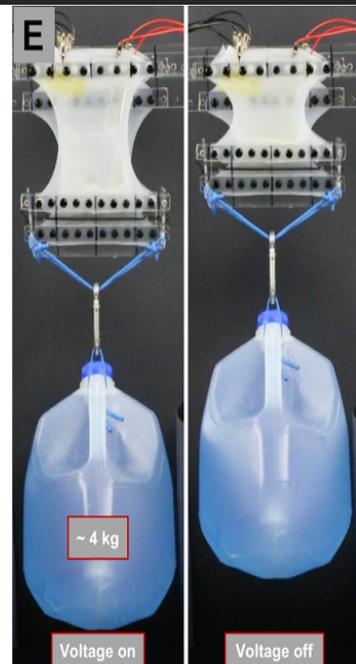
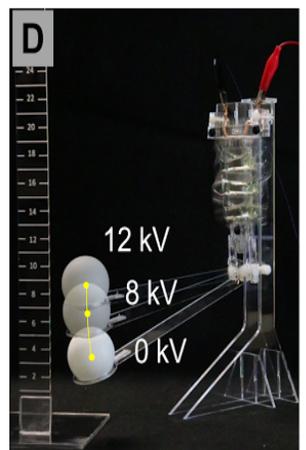
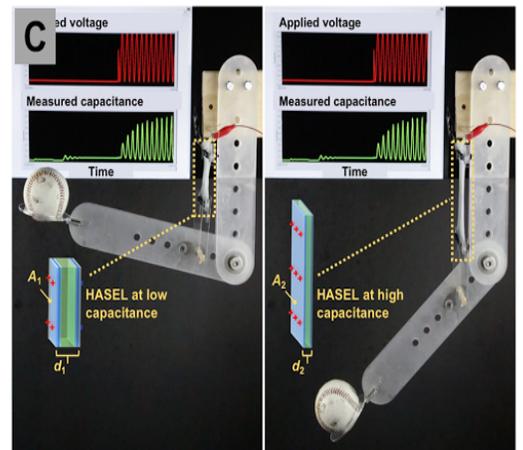
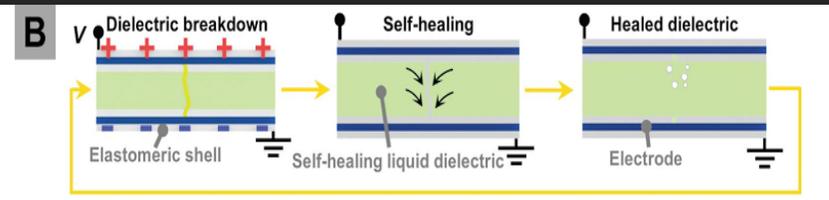
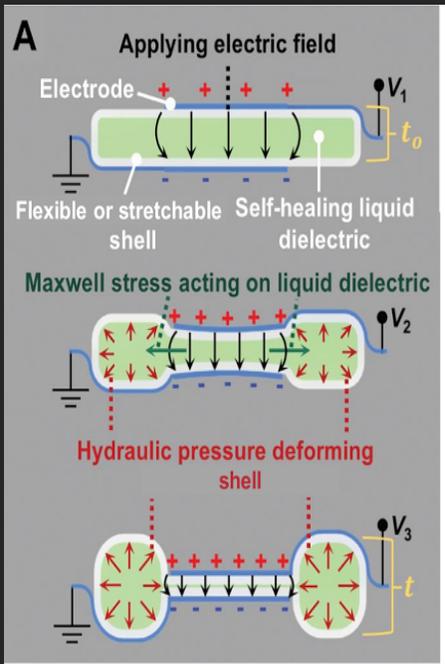
- What are Area-of-Effect Softbots?
- Soft robotic spacecraft (AoES) with a large, flexible, actuated surface area uses adhesion to anchor to asteroid surfaces
- Large surface area also allows for solar sailing orbit control and hopping across the asteroid surface
- AoES support an ISRU mission by dismantling rubble pile asteroids by lofting material from the surface to be collected by an orbiting processing vehicle for resource extraction

Area-of-Effect Softbots to the Rescue!



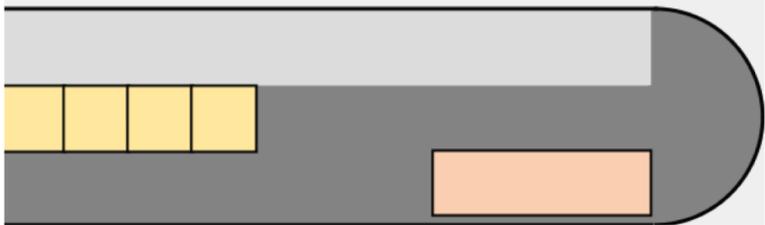
Soft Robotics

- Robots build from actuated, flexible material
 - Often take inspiration from biological sources
- Use HASEL actuators, developed by Christoph Keplinger at CU

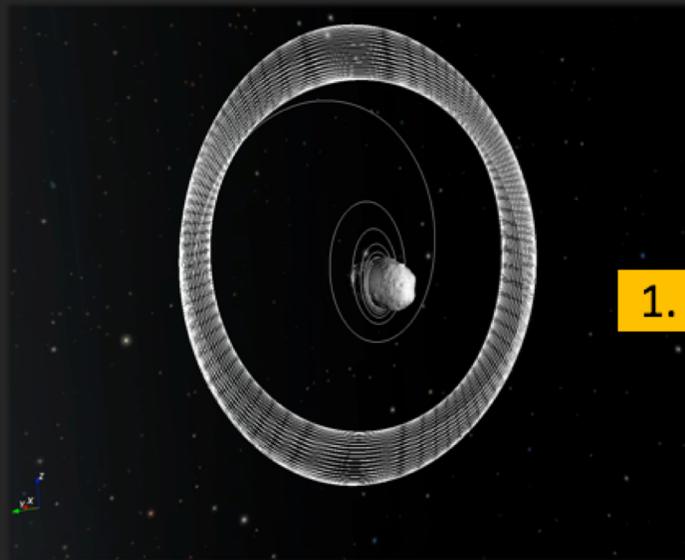


Using Adhesion for Anchoring

- Electroadhesion
- HASEL Actuators
- Thermal Insulation
- Durable Silicone Elastomer



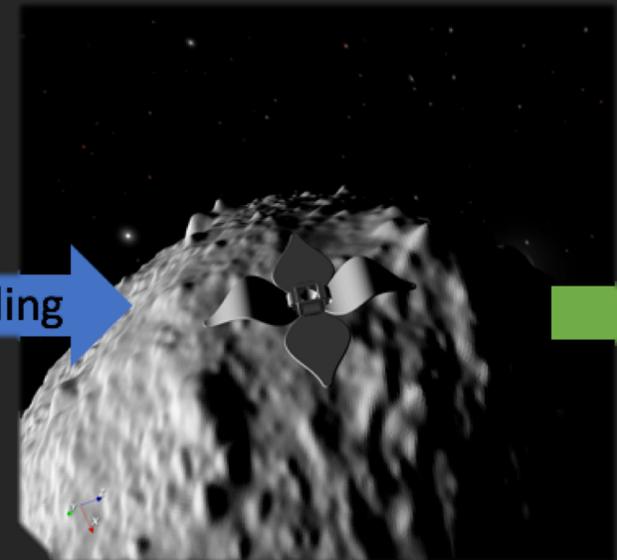
The Plan:



1. Landing



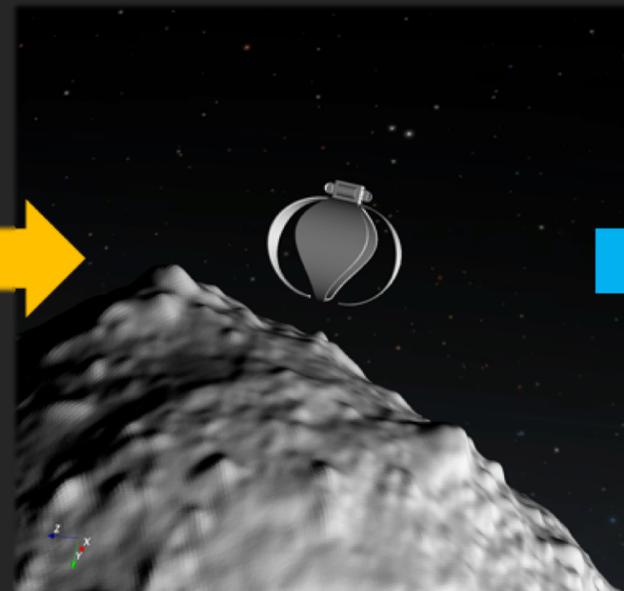
2. Crawling



3. Digging and Launching Material

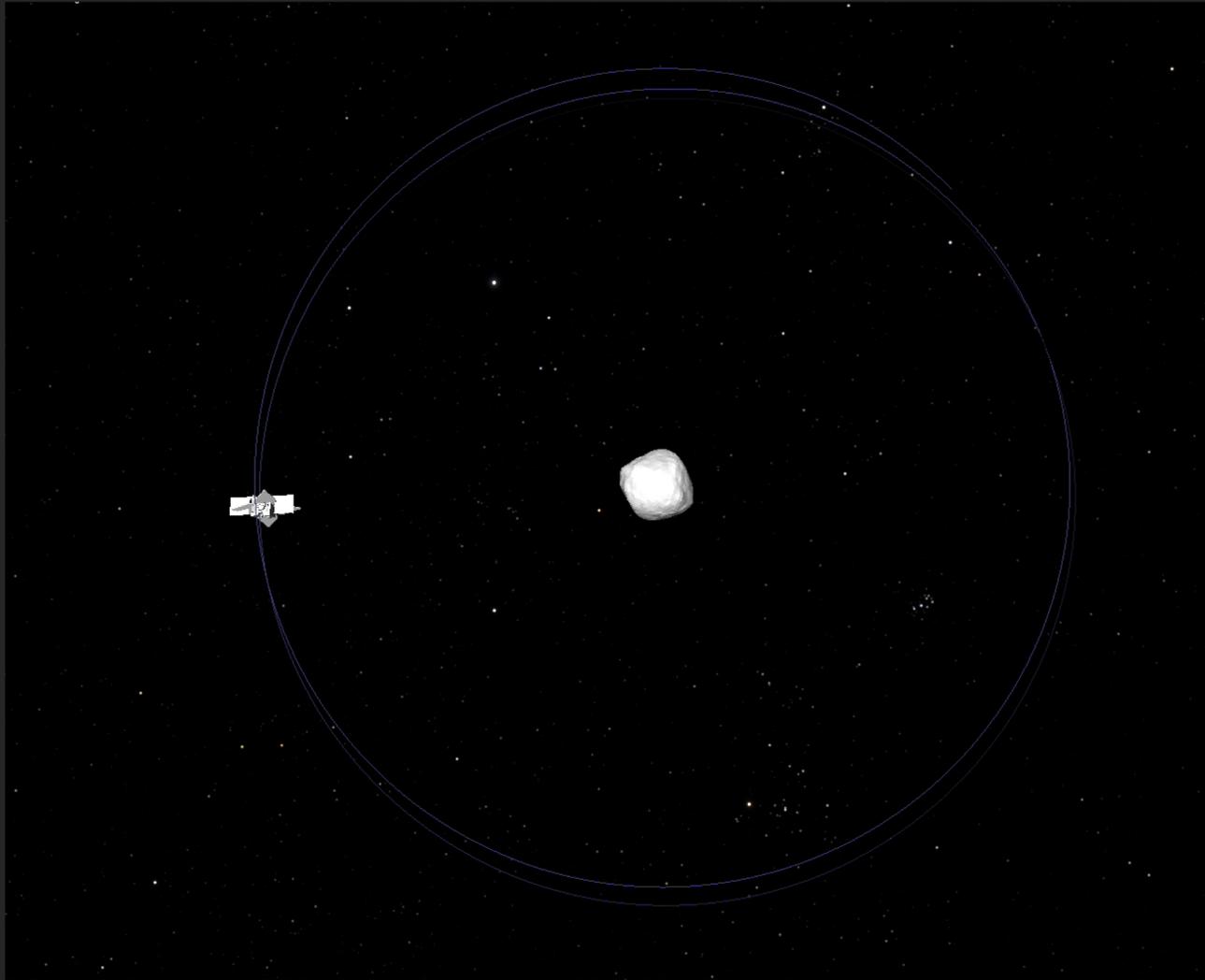


4. Hopping

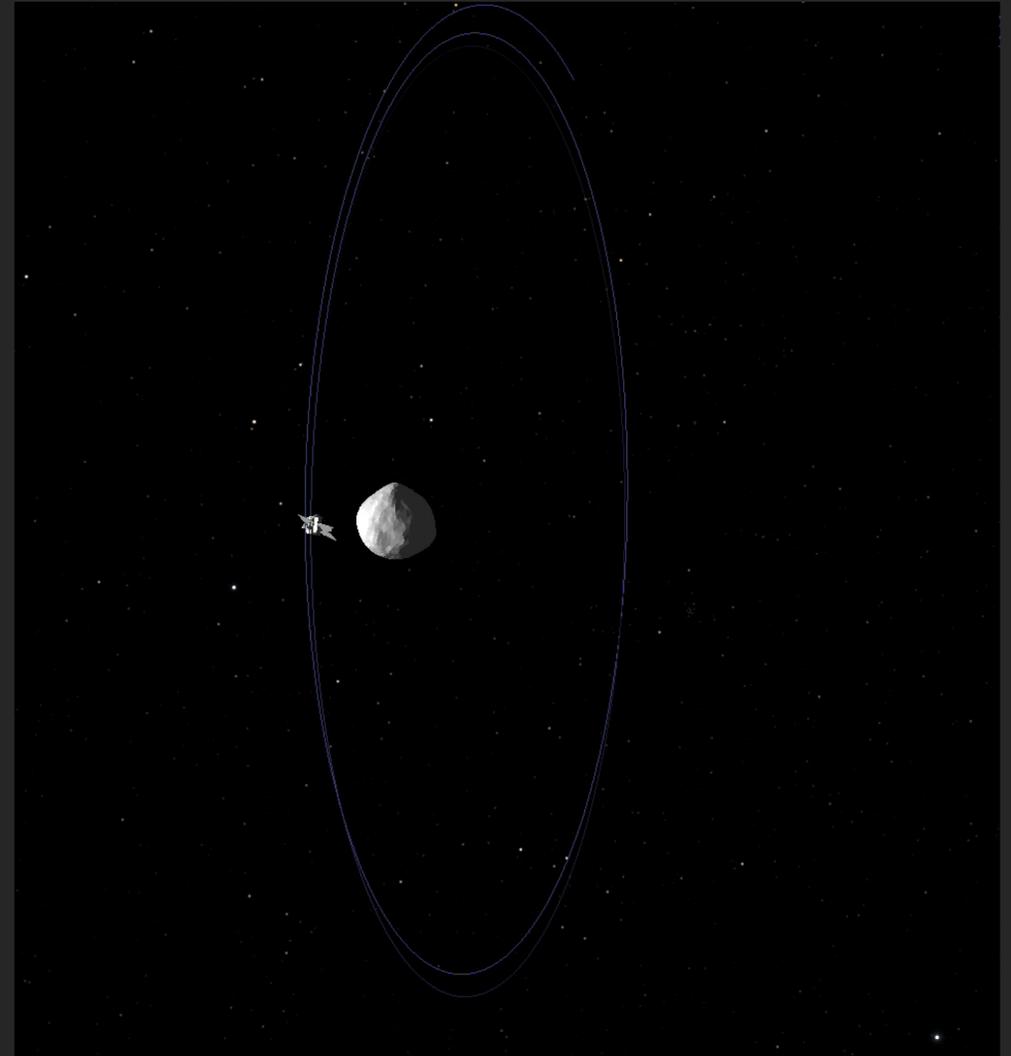


5. Navigate to next location

Landing on an Asteroid using Sunlight

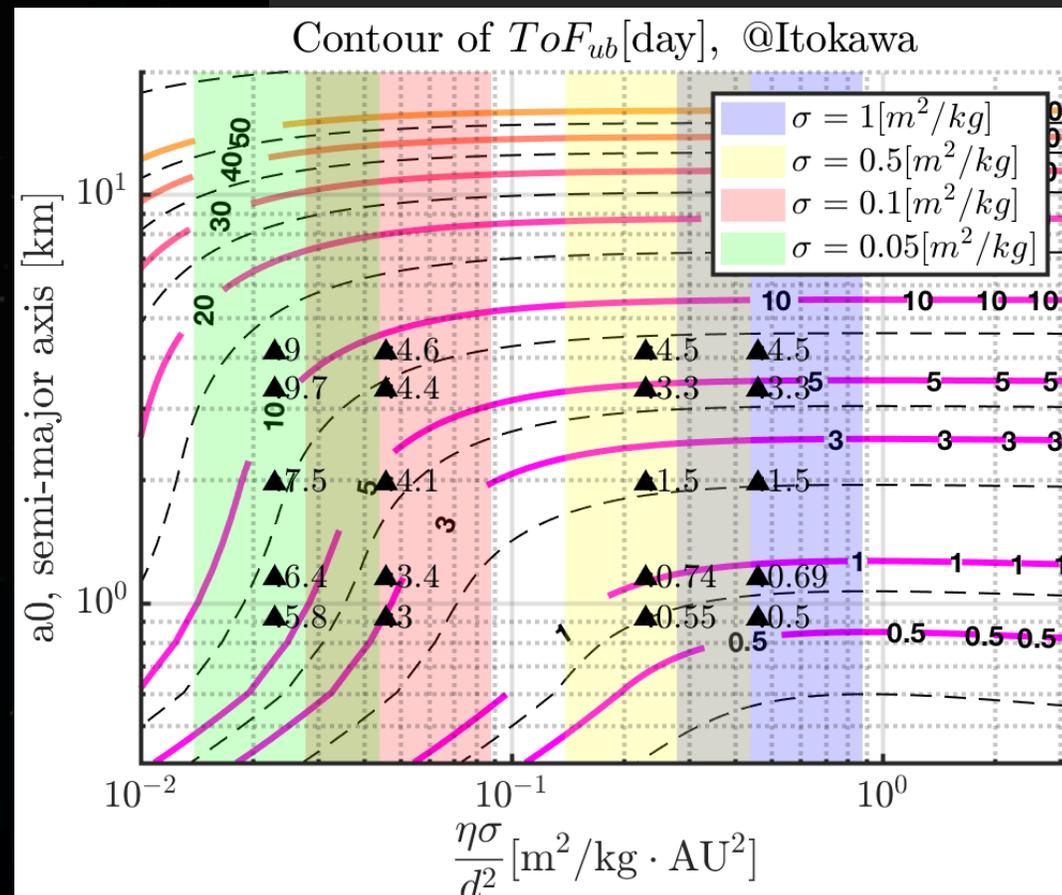
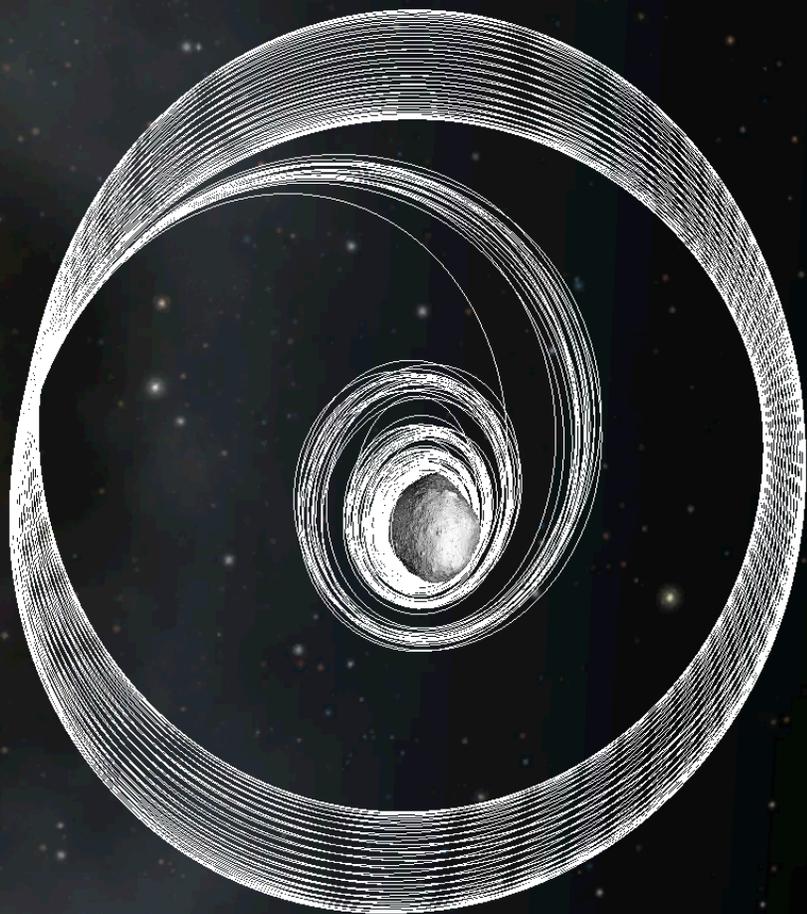


View from Sun



View from terminator

Preliminary Landing Results



Summary of Approach and Benefits

- **Technical Approach**
- Key technical challenges addressed:
 - Adhesive Anchoring testing
 - Detailed actuation kinematics and control with full leg design
 - Regolith digging/launching system design and mechanics
 - HASEL actuator refinement (miniaturization, space materials)
 - Heating system to ensure operational material temperatures
 - Robust navigation and control for landing (deformable shape solar sailing, navigation information and sensors)
- Phase II testing and demonstration of leg motion, digging, adhesion with reduced gravity and asteroid regolith simulants
- **Potential & Benefits**
- Material retrieval is a key unsolved component of enabling ISRU at asteroids
- AoES based architecture provides many advantages over state of the art concepts for gathering material from rubble pile surfaces
 - Robust to uncertainties on surface structure; large area won't sink, and soft structure can adapt to roughness
 - Reduces system risk by leaving the majority of spacecraft infrastructure in orbit away from the surface
 - Surface mobility reduces landing accuracy requirements
 - Soft structure can absorb energy to reduce bouncing

Enable robust mining of Near-Earth Asteroids!

Area-of-Effect Softbots to the Rescue!

Thank you for your attention!



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