

National Aeronautics and  
Space Administration



**ODSC**

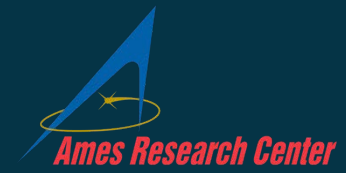
# The Next Frontier of AI will be in Space

**Roberto Carlino**

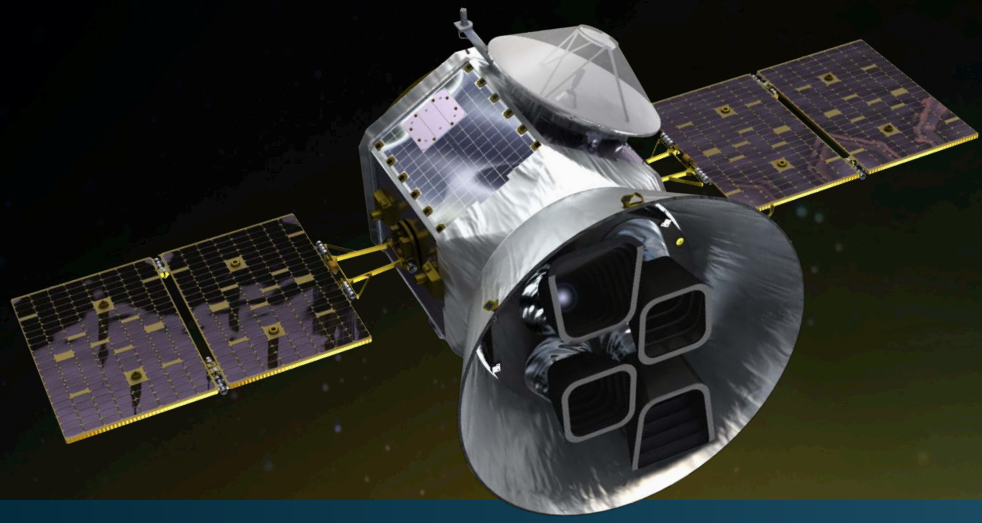
Boston | April 30 - May 4, 2019







# BIG DATA IN SPACE: “TESS” AND “ASTROBEE”



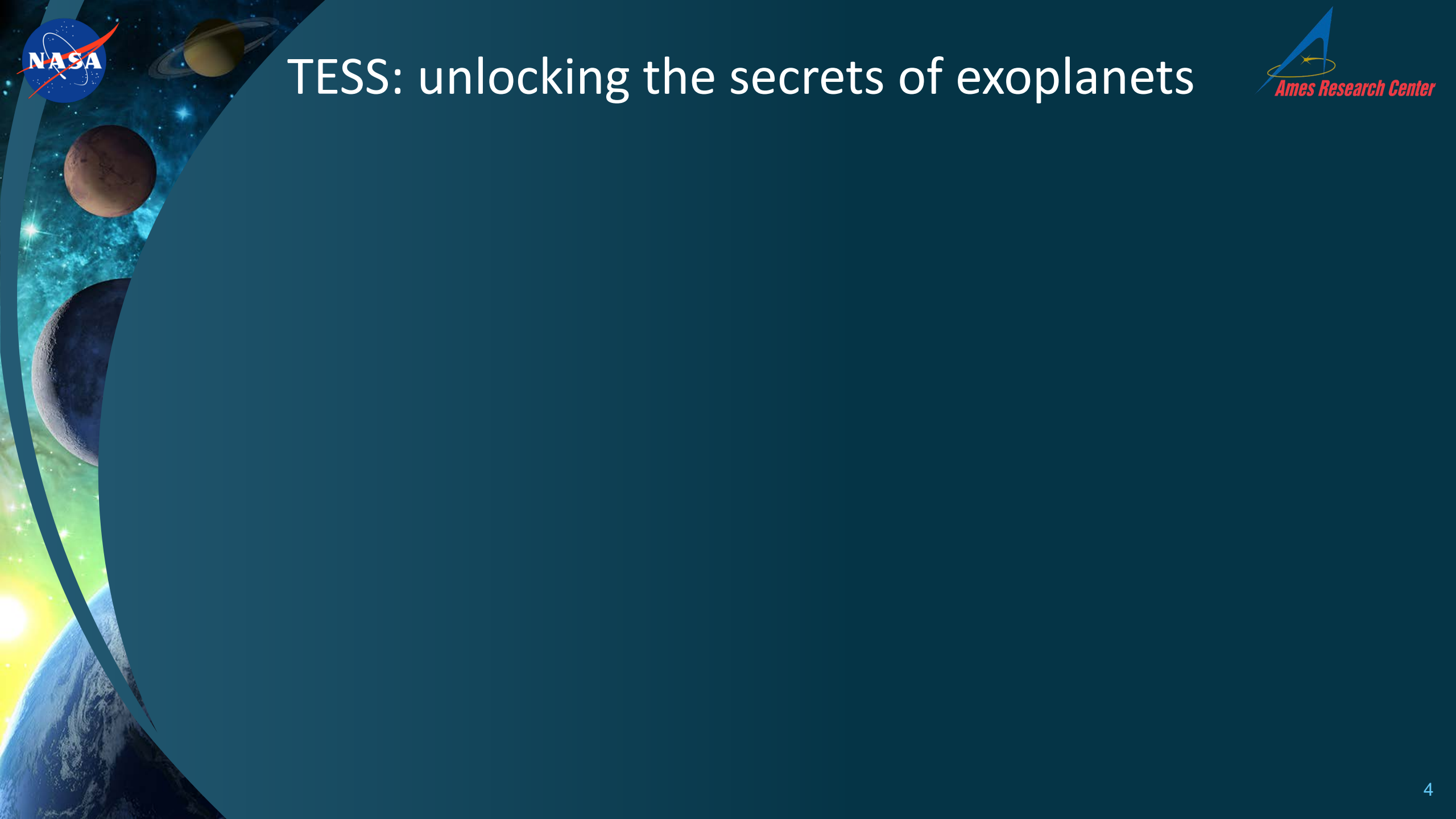
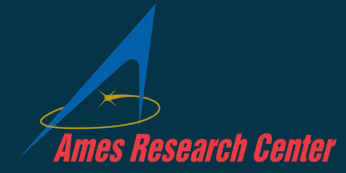
# TRANSITING EXOPLANET SURVEY SATELLITE (TESS)





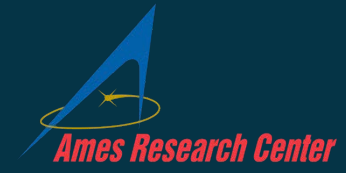


# TESS: unlocking the secrets of exoplanets



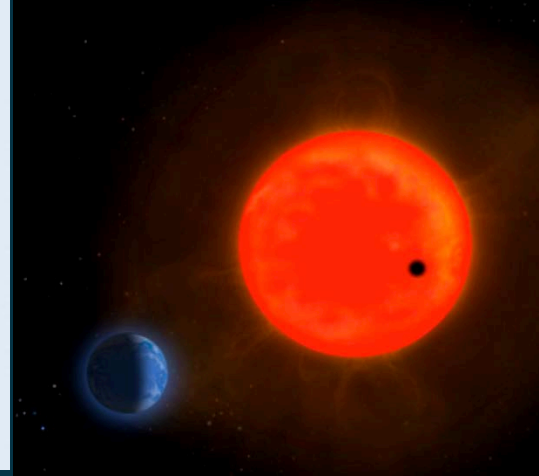
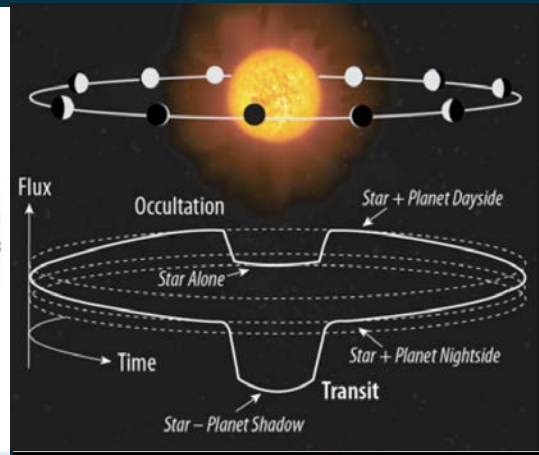
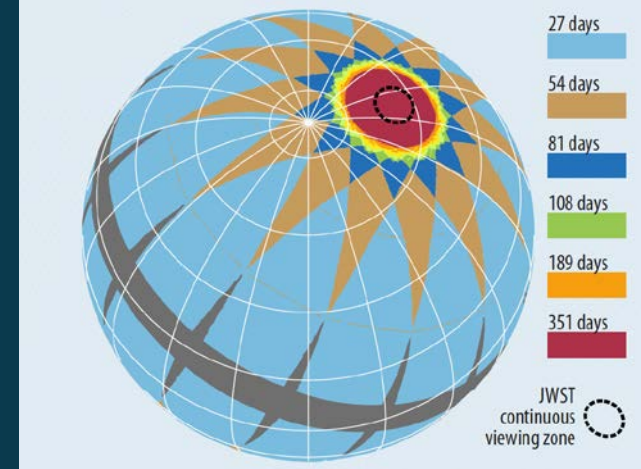
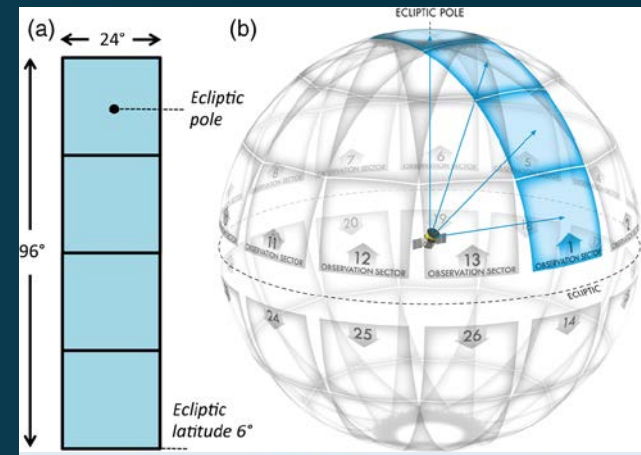


# TESS Observations



TESS will tile the sky with 26 observation sectors:

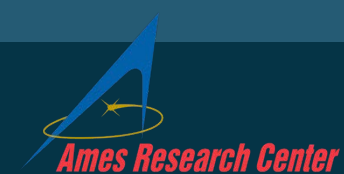
- Minimum of 27 days, staring at each  $24^\circ \times 96^\circ$  sector
- Brightest 200,000 stars at 2-minute cadence.
- 20,000,000 stars in full frames at 30 min cadence
- Sectors overlap at ecliptic poles for sensitivity to smaller and longer period planets in JWST Continuous Viewing Zone (CVZ)





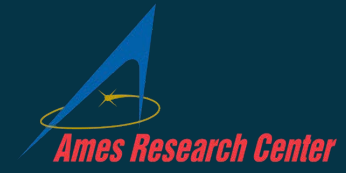
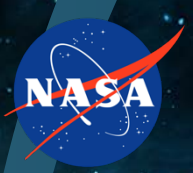
JPS

# TESS



## Science Data Processing Pipeline

| TESS and Kepler Data Rates                            |             |               |             |
|---|-------------|---------------|-------------|
|   | Kepler      | TESS          | TESS/Kepler |
| # stars   | 165,000     | 15,000        | 0.09        |
| samples per day                                       | 48          | 720           | 15.00       |
| pixels per star                                       | 32          | 100           | 3.13        |
| days FOV <sup>-1</sup>                                | 93          | 27.3          | 0.29        |
| Mission Duration (years)                              | 4           | 2             | 0.5         |
| target star pixels day <sup>-1</sup>                  | 253,440,000 | 1,080,000,000 | 4.26        |
| Background Target Pixels                              | 378,000     | 0             | 0.00        |
| Background Pixels day <sup>-1</sup>                   | 18,144,000  | 0             | 0.00        |
| Collateral Pixels                                     | 280,056     | 3,908,864     | 13.96       |
| Collateral Pixels day <sup>-1</sup>                   | 13,442,688  | 2,814,382,080 | 209.36      |
| All Science Pixels day <sup>-1</sup>                  | 285,026,688 | 3,894,382,080 | 13.66       |
| All Science Data GiB day <sup>-1</sup>                | 1.06        | 14.51         | 13.66       |
| All Science Data GiB observing window <sup>-1</sup> ) | 0.10        | 0.39          | 4.01        |
| All Science Data GiB mission <sup>-1</sup>            | 1.51        | 10.34         | 6.83        |
| FFI pixels  | 97,370,112  | 71,017,728    | 0.73        |
| FFI samples day <sup>-1</sup>                         | 0.03        | 48.00         | 1,488       |
| FFI pixels day <sup>-1</sup>                          | 3,140,971   | 3,408,850,944 | 1,085.29    |
| FFI GiB day <sup>-1</sup>                             | 0.01        | 12.70         | 1,085.29    |
| Science+FFI GiB day <sup>-1</sup>                     | 1.07        | 27.21         | 25.34       |
| Science+FFI GiB FOV <sup>-1</sup>                     | 99.84       | 743.33        | 7.45        |
| Science+FFI GiB mission <sup>-1</sup>                 | 1,567       | 19,861        | 12.67       |



# AI and NASA Data Used to Discover 8th Planet Circling Distant Star



Google AI, came up with the idea to apply a neural network to Kepler data. He became interested in exoplanet discovery after learning that astronomy, like other branches of science, is rapidly being inundated with data as the technology for data collection from space advances.





# How to interact with TESS data!

<https://archive.stsci.edu/tess/> or google "TESS data MAST". First result.

- Download light curves, target pixel, and data validation files for a few targets.
- Python notebooks that show how to open and use TESS data products, search for target information at MAST, and retrieve data products after a search.
- Access all the TESS sectors 1 & 2 data directly in the AWS cloud.

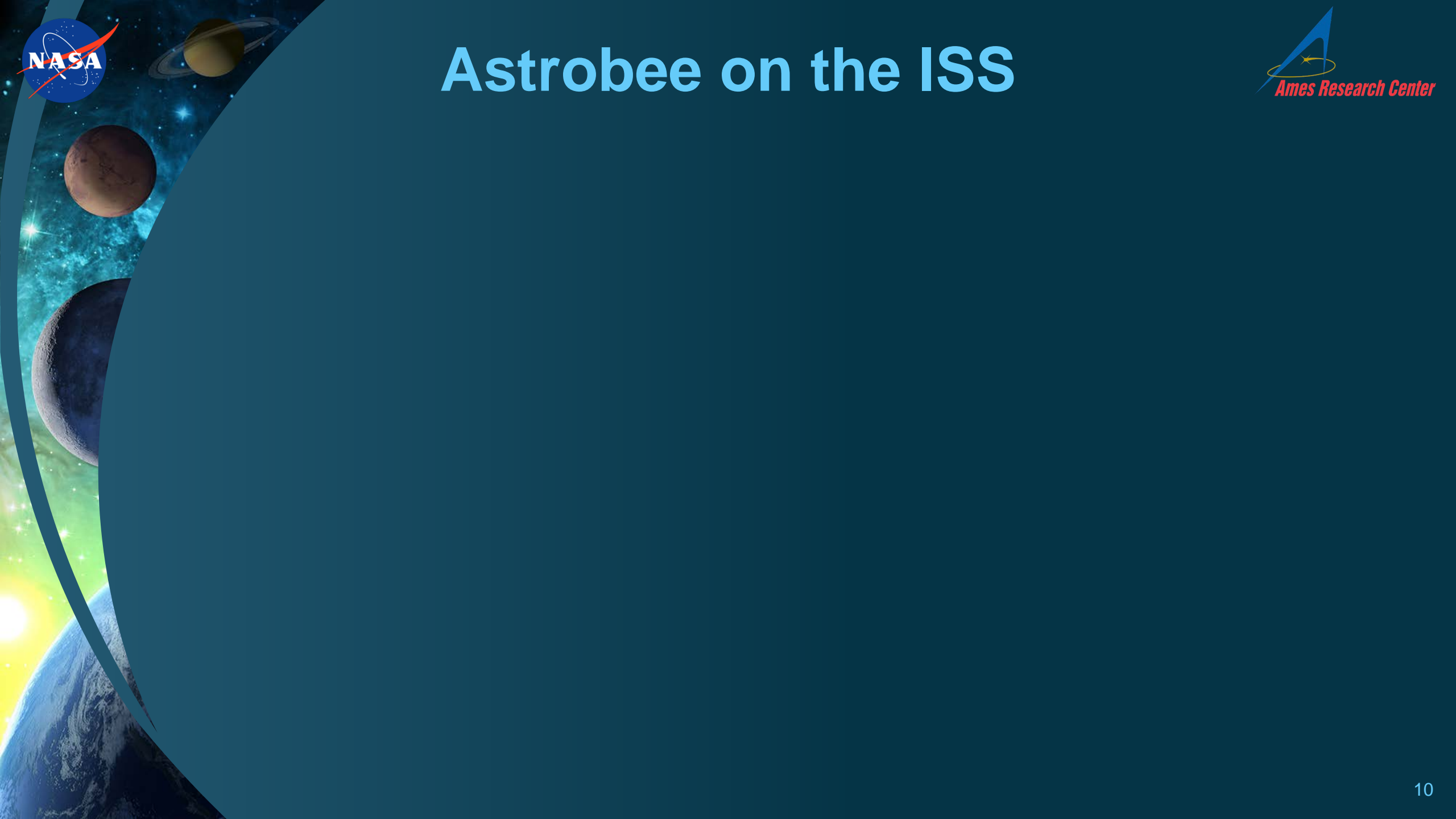




# ASTROBEE Free-flying robots



# Astrobee on the ISS



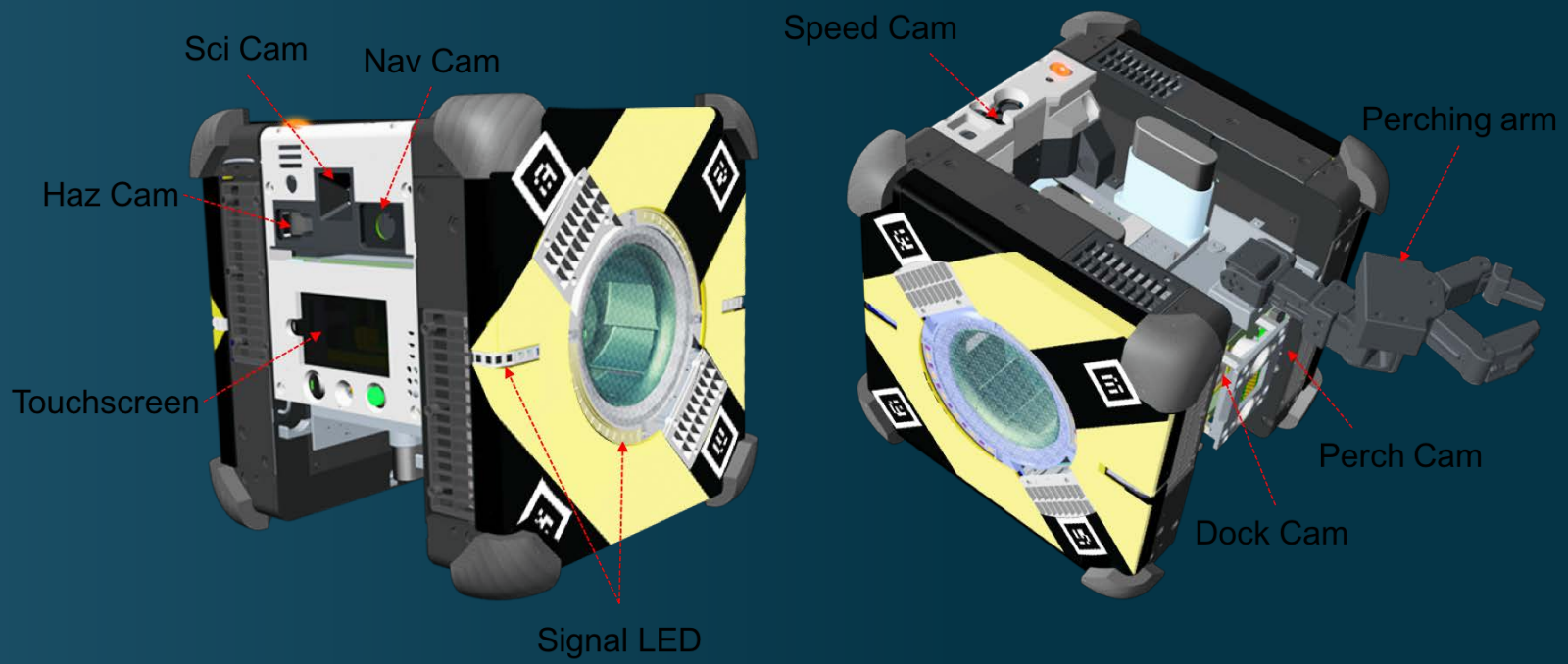


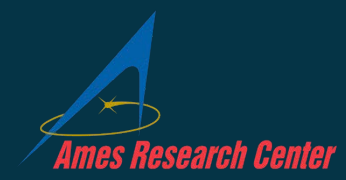


# Astrobee Objectives



1. Provide a **microgravity robotic research facility** in the ISS, which will replace the existing SPHERES facility
2. Provide **remotely operated mobile camera** views of the ISS to enhance the situation awareness of mission control
3. Perform **mobile sensor tasks** in the ISS





# Astrobee Data processing

- Astrobee's localization
- Mapping
- Path planning

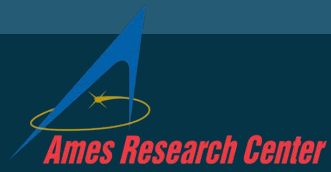
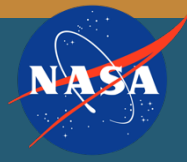
| Name                | Rate (Hz)   | Value                            |
|---------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| Sparse Map          | —           | BRISK descriptors and positions  |
| AR Tag Map          | —           | AR tag IDs and corner positions  |
| IMU Acceleration    | 62.5        | Linear acceleration $a_{imu}$    |
| IMU Angular Vel.    | 62.5        | Angular velocity $\omega_{imu}$  |
| Sparse Map Features | $\approx 2$ | Coordinates in image and map     |
| AR Tag Features     | $\approx 5$ | Coordinates in image and map     |
| Handrail Features   | $\approx 5$ | Depth image and global positions |
| Optical Flow        | $\approx 5$ | Multiple image coordinates       |

TABLE I  
INPUTS TO ASTROBEE LOCALIZATION.

1 Gbit/min total data (localization + hazcam, etc..).

Have 2 Bit/sec DL data rate from the ISS. We save the data that Guest Scientists need/want



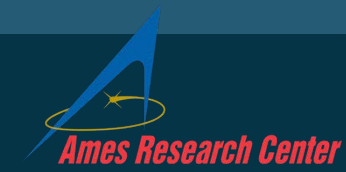
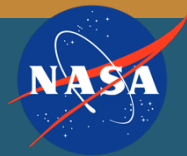


# How to get involved with Astrobee!

The Astrobee Robot Software has been released as an open source project under an Apache 2 license. Not only does this enable guest scientists to develop experiments for Astrobee, but members of the public to obtain, test and potentially contribute back to the project.

<https://github.com/nasa/astrobee>

This repository provides flight software and a simulator, both primarily written in C++. The repository also provides several other utilities, including a tool for creating maps for localization.



Thanks very much for the  
attention!

Any questions?