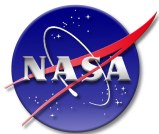


# NASA SPLICE Project: Developing the Next Generation Hazard Detection System

Carolina Restrepo (GSFC)  
Ronney Lovelace (JSC)  
Ronald Sostaric (JSC)  
John Carson (JSC)



RPI Space Imaging Workshop

October, 2019

## 1 Introduction

- Precision Landing & Hazard Avoidance
- SPLICE Project

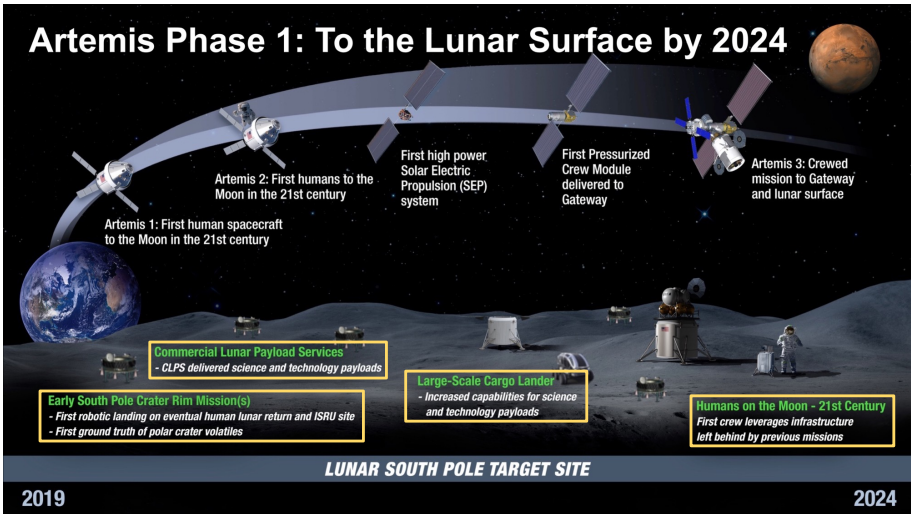
## 2 Hazard Detection System

- System Description
- Performance Specifications
- HD System Performance

## 3 SPLICE Integration & Test Capabilities

# NASA's Lunar Program

## Artemis Phase 1: To the Lunar Surface by 2024



# Precision Landing & Hazard Avoidance ConOps

## Terrain Relative Navigation

- Obtain real-time 2D images of surface
- Compare to rendered onboard global maps
- Correct lander position w.r.t. **global** coordinates
- Small lander-sized hazards not visible

Powered  
Descent  
Initiation



~15 km

~10 km

~0.5 - 1 km

## Hazard Detection

- HDL Maps surface within 50m radius of target landing site



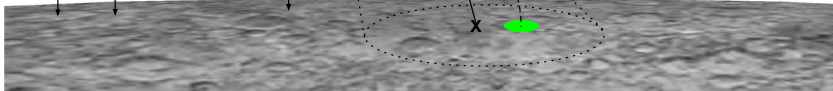
- HD Algorithms process HDL DEM in **local** coordinates to determine safe landing zones



## Hazard Avoidance

- Lander's GN&C selects from available safe sites and plans divert maneuver

- Lander navigates w.r.t. **local** surface features



← NDL Velocity and Ranging →

← IMU →

## SPLICE: Safe & Precise Landing - Integrated Capabilities Evolution

- SPLICE is GN&C technology for precision landing
  - Components can be flown as an integrated payload or separately
  - High-fidelity hardware-in-the-loop simulation environments
  - Concept of Operations studies to derive requirements for various sensors during different flight phases
  - Flight tests planned for testing sub-components on various platforms
  
- SPLICE partners
  - NASA Centers: JSC, LaRC, GSFC, JPL, AFRC - Flight Ops
  - Industry: Draper, Masten Space Systems, Blue Origin, Astrobotic
  - Academia: University of Washington, Texas A&M University, San Diego State University, 4 Early Career Faculty Awards on related topics

# SPLICE Project & NASA's Lunar Programs

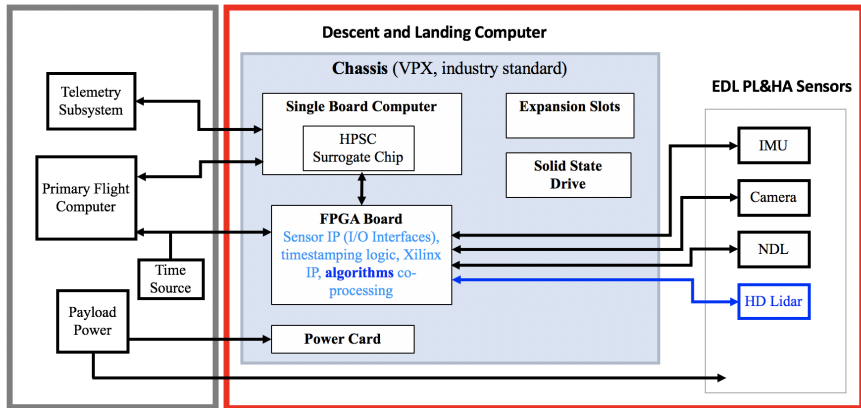
- Commercial Lunar Payload Services (CLPS) Program:
  - SPLICE sensors are slated to fly onboard CLPS missions
  - ConOps team is evaluating robotic scale lunar missions for CLPS providers
  
- Artemis Program:
  - ConOps is evaluating sensor suites for future human lander systems
  - SPLICE team engaged with the Human Lander Systems Program and multiple potential providers

- Sensors
  - Navigation Doppler LIDAR (NDL) for velocity and ranging
  - Hazard Detection LIDAR (HDL) for terrain mapping
  - TRN Camera
- Algorithms
  - Terrain Relative Navigation
  - Hazard detection and safe site selection
  - Trajectory & Navigation filter design to support precision landing
- Avionics
  - Descent and Landing Computer based on the High Performance Space Computing platform
- High-fidelity simulation environments
  - Concept of Operations studies for lander missions
  - Hardware-in-the-loop testbed
- Lab-scale test environment for research-level PL&HA algorithms (under development at JSC)

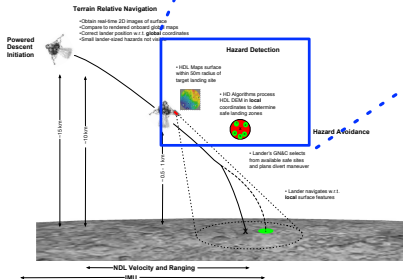
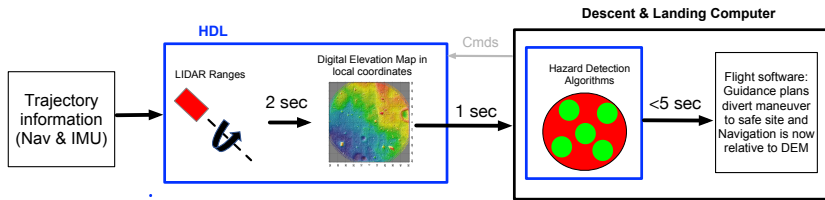
# SPLICE Technologies Onboard a Host Vehicle

## Host Vehicle

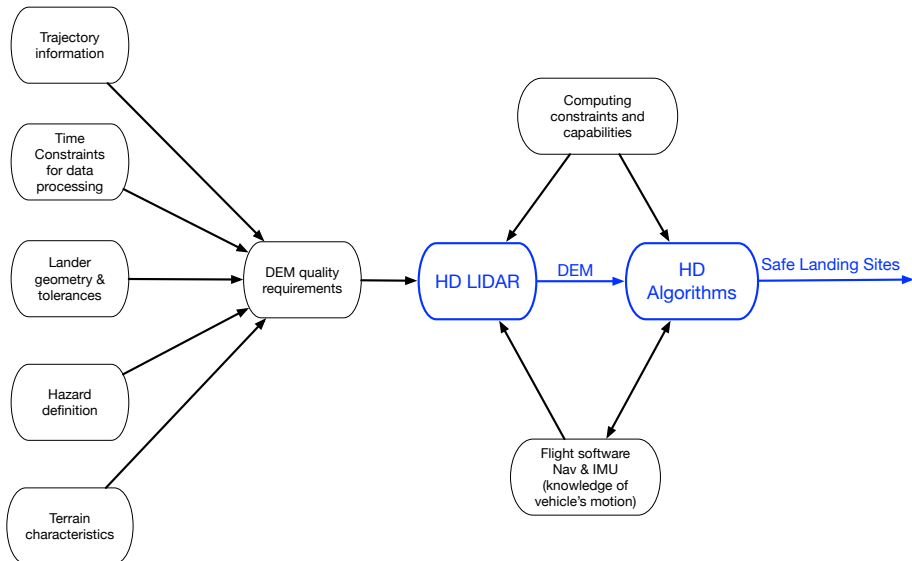
## SPLICE



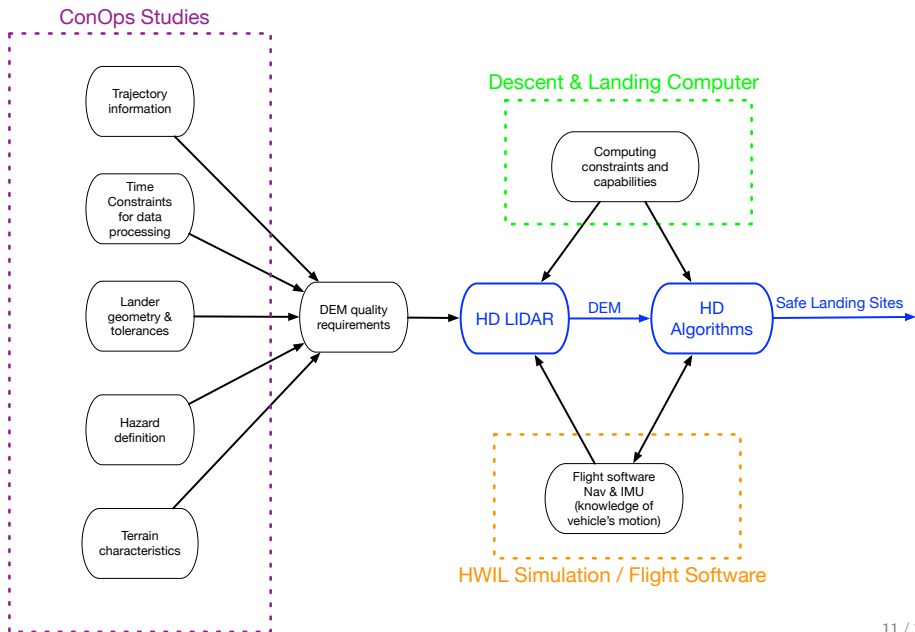
# SPLICE Hazard Detection System



# SPLICE Hazard Detection System



# SPLICE Hazard Detection System



Derived from ConOps Studies from simulation data for several types of landers and trajectories:

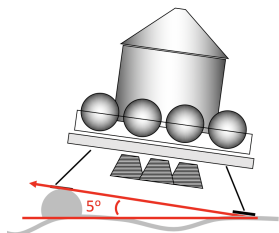
- Slant range to landing target:  $500m$
- Slant range angle:  $10^\circ$  off vertical
- Look angle from sensor to landing site: near  $10^\circ$  off vertical
- Vertical velocity:  $20m/s$
- Assume HDL is fixed on vehicle and can point to target landing site at the start of the scan

Derived from previous work on Europa Lander sensor:

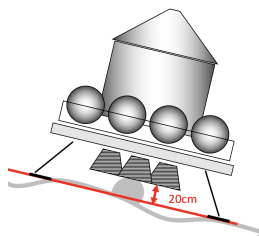
- Map is 100 m diameter circle centered at landing target
- Ground sample distance (resolution): 5cm
- DEM elevation errors: 5cm,  $3\sigma$
- DEM generation in approximately 2 seconds

# HDL Performance Specifications - Hazards

Hazards definitions derived from previous ALHAT experience and notional lander geometry and sizes:



5° slopes

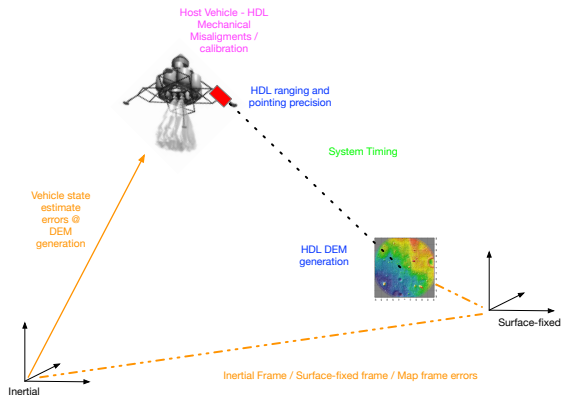


Terrain roughness of 20 cm

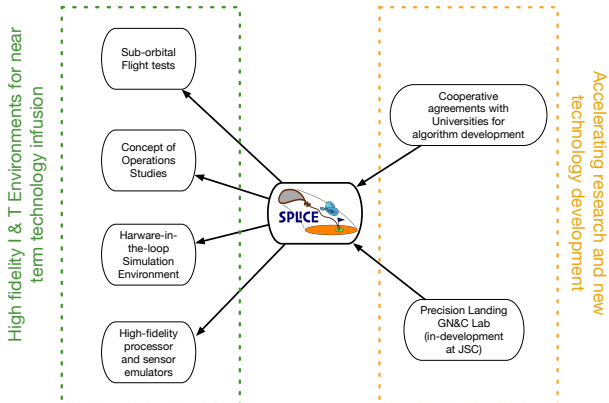
Hazard sizes → requirements for DEM resolution

# Hazard Detection System Overall Performance

- Vehicle state knowledge (Nav errors, IMU)
- Host Lander to HDL calibration, misalignments
- HDL (sensor errors)
- DEM generation (vehicle motion and error propagation during map assembly)
- System timing (latencies, offsets)



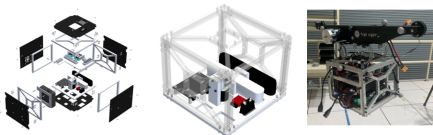
# SPLICE Integration & Test Environments



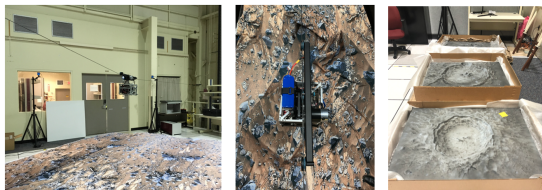
# In-development Lab for Testing Emerging Technologies

Through a research collaboration with Texas A&M University, JSC is building a lab for developing and testing future landing GN&C technologies

- Lab-scale sensor package for testing research-level algorithms
- Payload is 100% portable and can be used over any terrain



- Lab has a motion capture system and mock terrain (external truth)



- John M. Carson et al., “The SPLICE Project: Continuing NASA Development of GN&C Technologies for Safe and Precise Landing”, AIAA Scitech Forum 2019, San Diego, CA, January 2019.
- D. Rutishauser et al., “High-Performance Computing for Precision Landing and Hazard Avoidance and Co-design Approach” IEEE Aerospace Conference, Big Sky, MT, March 2019.
- A. Dwyer Cianciolo et al., “Defining Navigation Requirements for Future Precision Lander Missions”, AIAA Scitech Forum 2019, San Diego, CA, January 2019.
- Tonislav Ivanov, Andres Huertas, and John M. Carson. “Probabilistic Hazard Detection for Autonomous Safe Landing”, AIAA Guidance, Navigation, and Control Conference. 2013