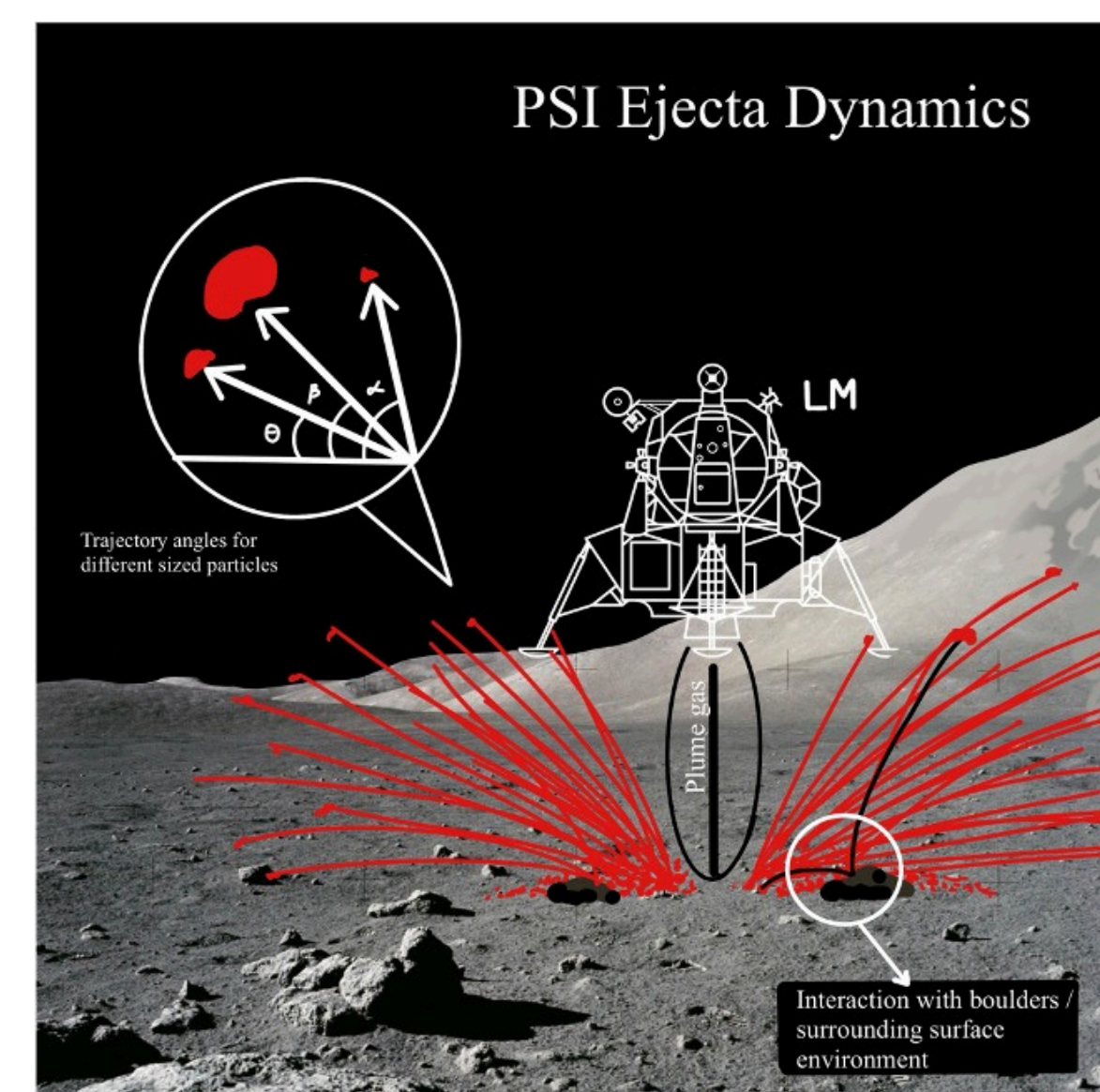




Affiliations

University of Michigan
Space Institute

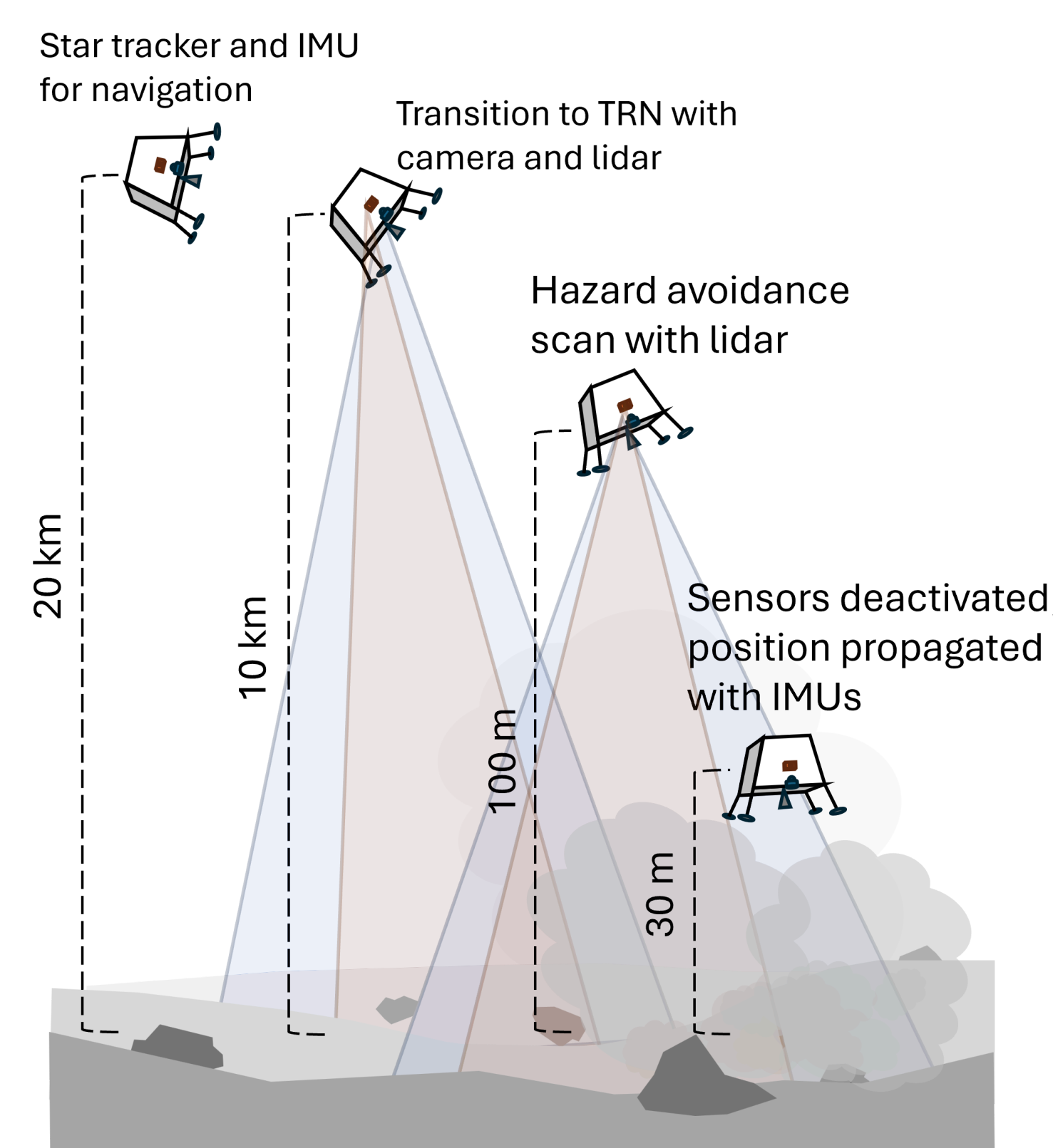
01. PSI Endangers Lunar Landings



- Plume Surface Interaction presents key hazard for lunar landings
- Lofted clouds of regolith can obstruct the view of the cameras, radars, and lidars used for navigation

02. Landers Deactive Sensors

- Current landers stop using cameras and lidars during the final stages due to PSI
- Landers rely solely on Inertial Measurement Units (IMUs) to finish the descent, increasing risk



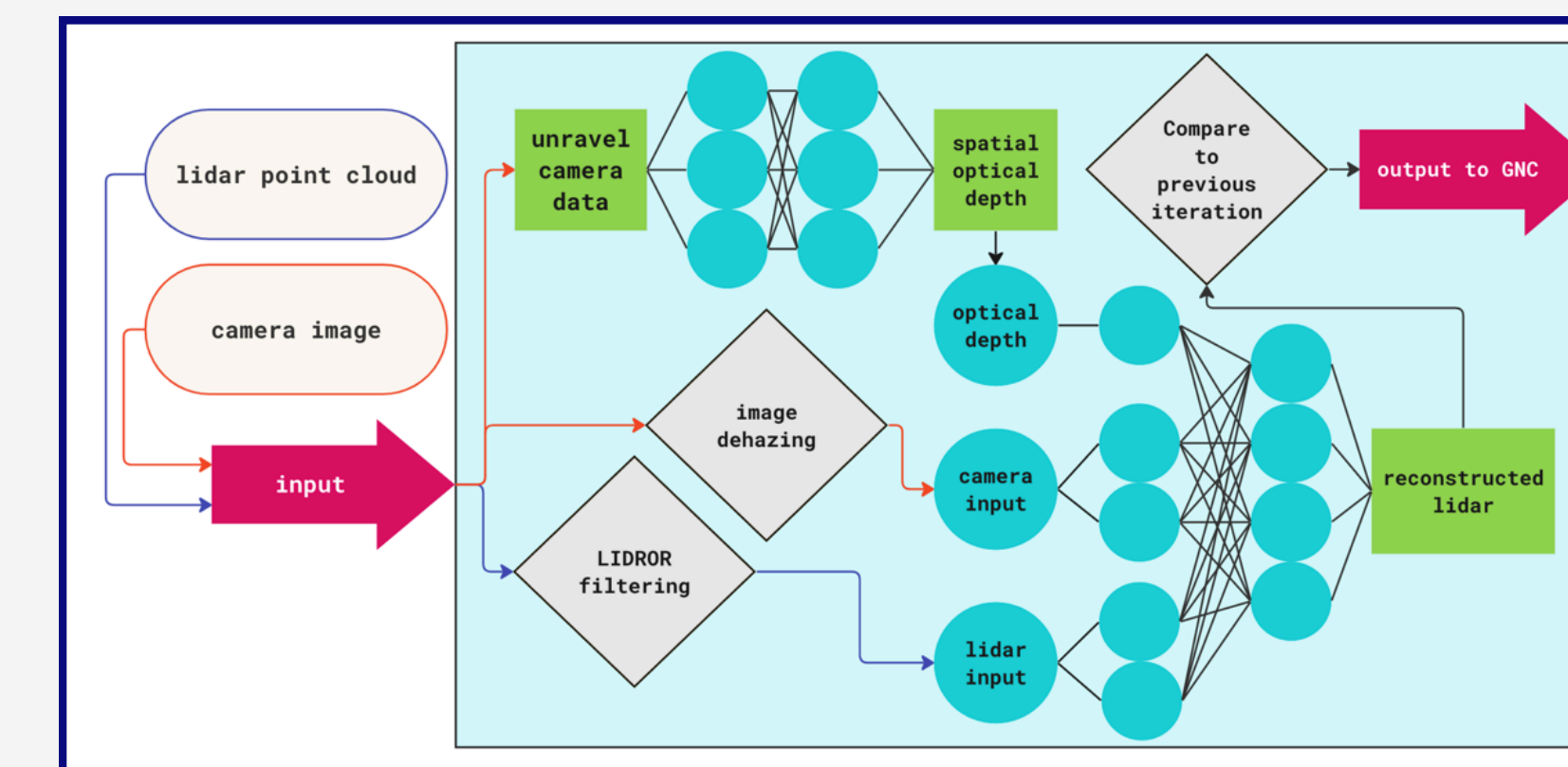
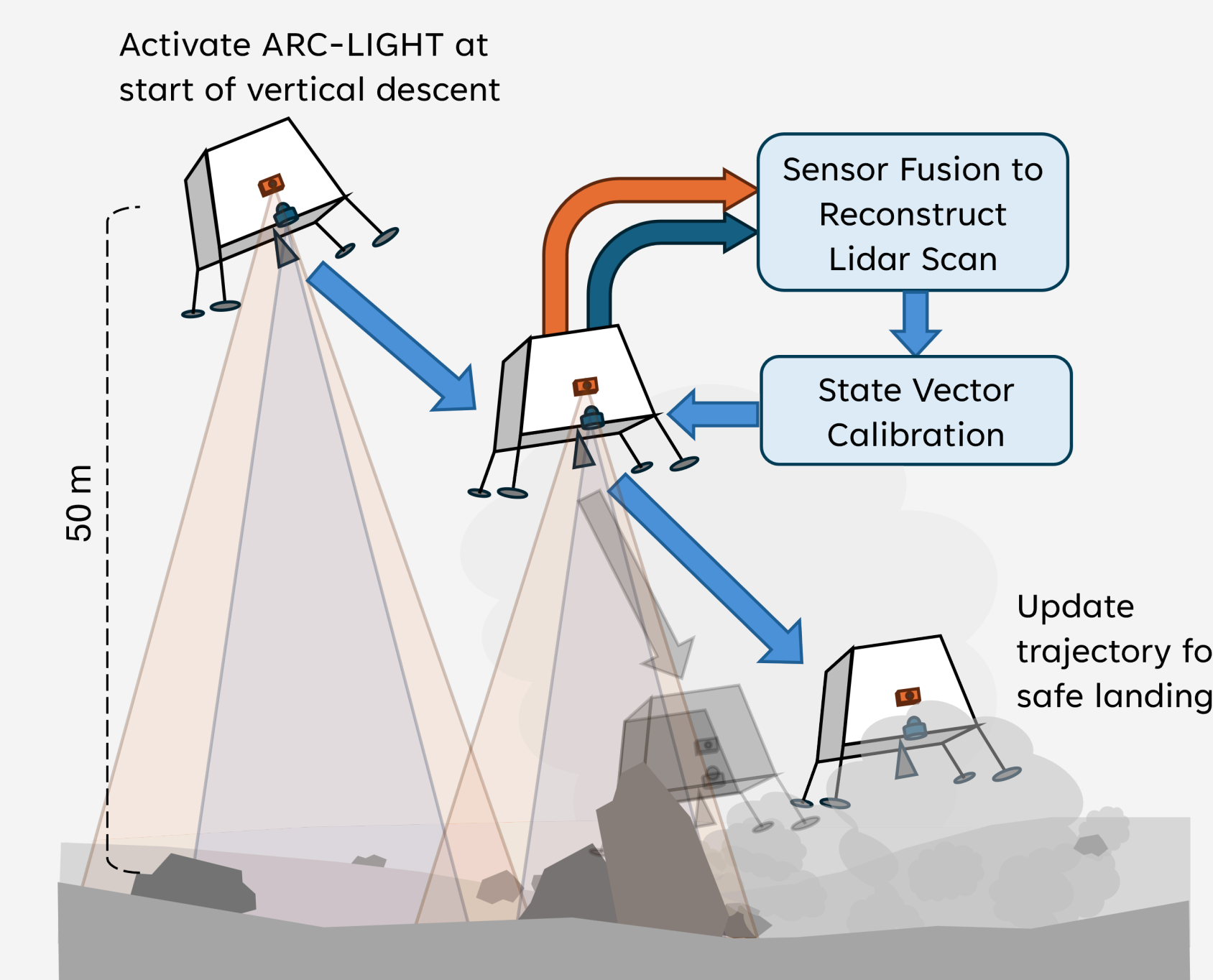
ARC-LIGHT

Algorithm for Robust Characterization of Lunar surface Imaging and Ground Hazards and Trajectory



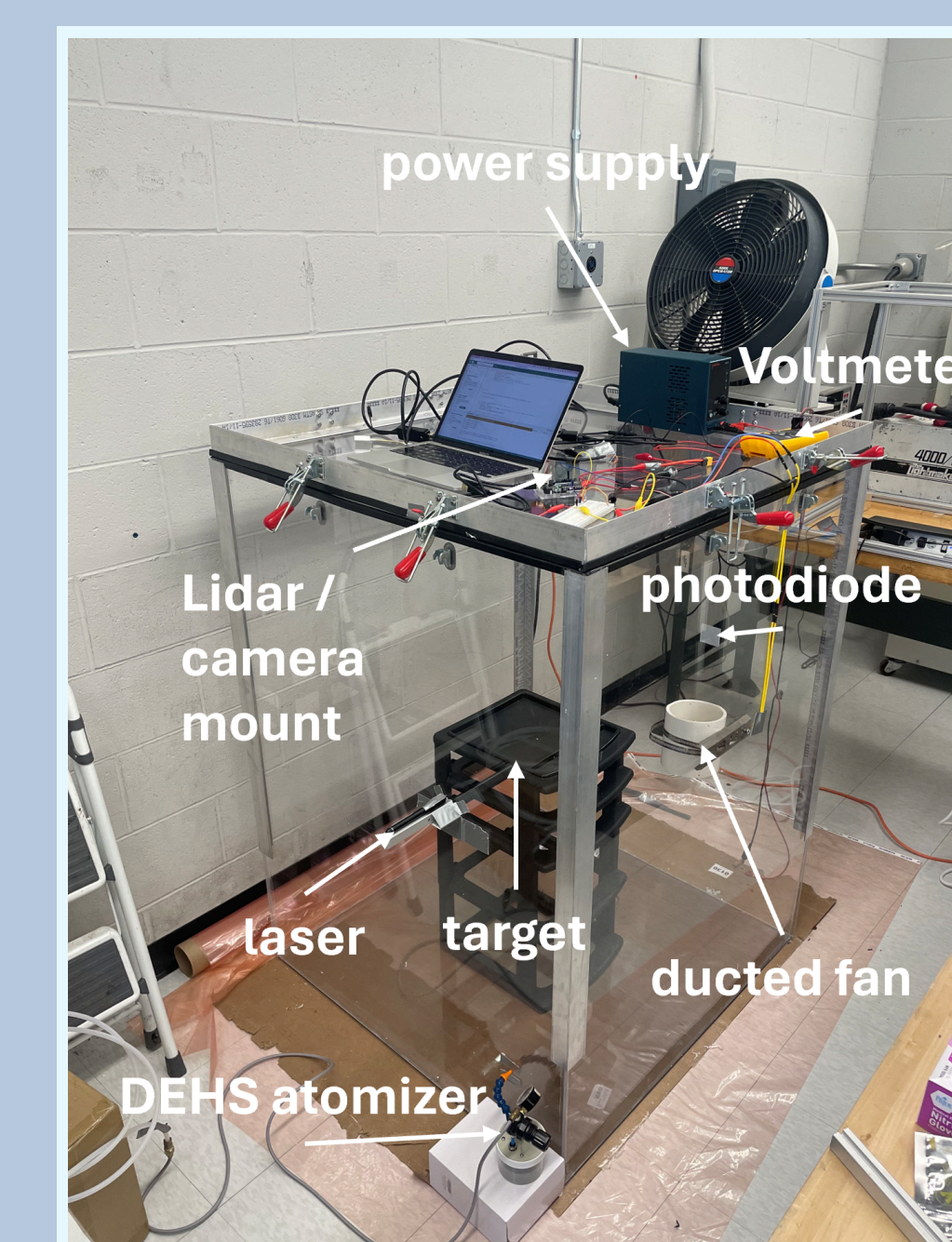
03. ARC-LIGHT Enables Lidar and Camera Use Throughout Final Landing Stage

- ARC-LIGHT is a machine learning-based sensor fusion system.
- Re-enables the use of sensors typically disabled due to PSI
- Removes erroneous signals caused by PSI allowing lidar to effectively "see-through" particle obstruction.
- Improves landing by recovering a useful detection of the surface for use by the spacecraft to adjust its descent profile or avoid hazards.
- Provides a layer of redundancy for other sensors, like IMUs.



04. Concept Validation Using Lunar Testbed

- Set-up consists of:
 - Enclosed test bed that can be filled with atomized particles (Di-Ethyl-Hexyl-Sebacat).
 - Sensors to measure current optical depth, camera, and lidar.
 - Target to track how well the reconstructed scan can detect obstacles in the testbed.
- Used to support the development of a prototype algorithm.



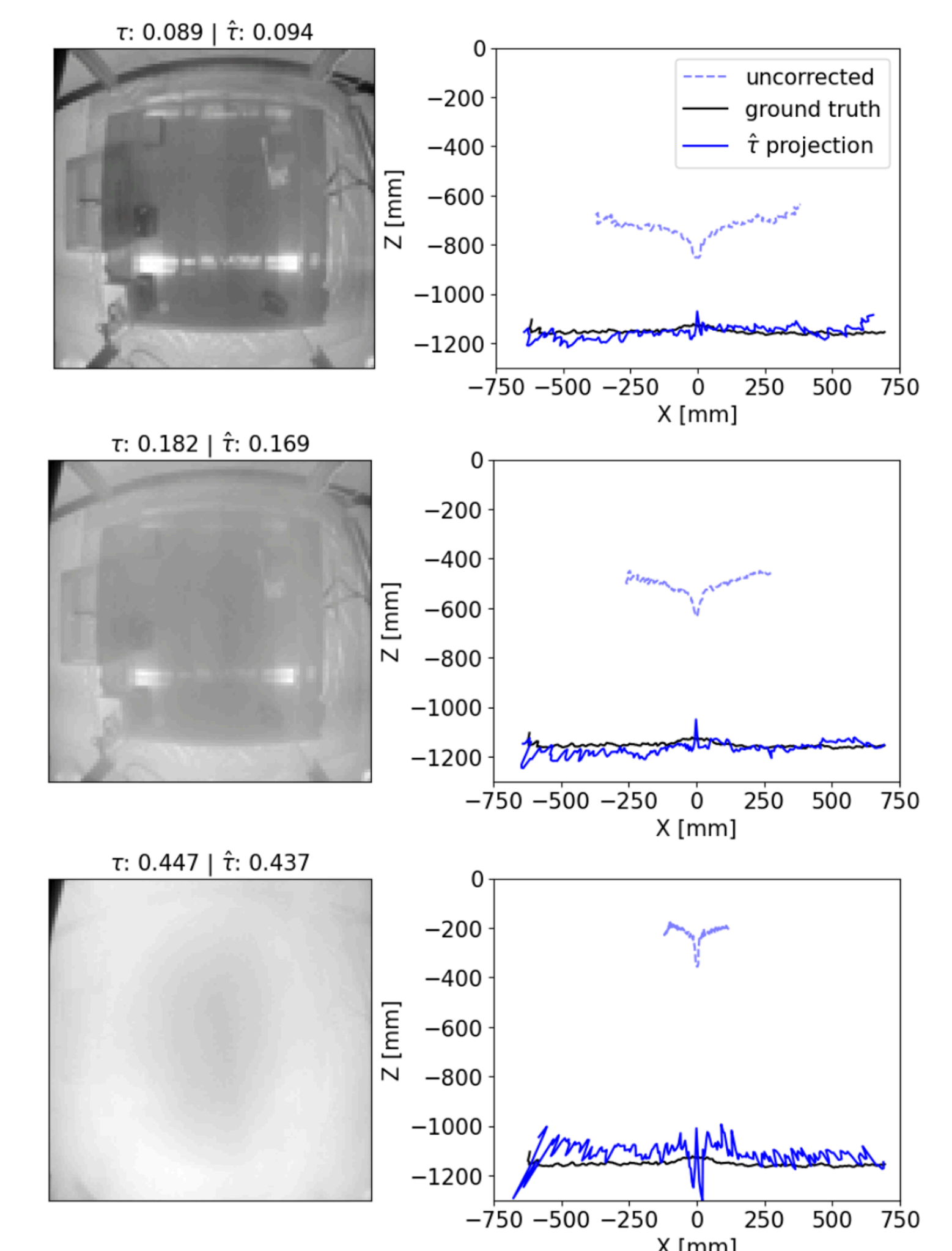
SELENE (Sensor Efficacy in the Lunar Environment Experiment)

Authors

Alexander Cushen, Ariana Bueno, Samuel Carrico, Corrydon Wettstein, Jaykumar Ishvarbhai Adalja, Mengxiang Shi, Naila Garcia, Yuliana Garcia

05. Prototype Results

- Prototype algorithm uses a Convolutional Neural Network to determine DEHS optical depth τ
- Optical depth information is used to project lidar scan, reconstructing the ground truth scan



06. Implementation Plan

- Initial experiments reveal the prototype algorithm's ability to "see-through" optical obstruction.
- 3 1/4 yr timeline includes:
 - Synthetic data generation
 - Software development
 - Integration and validation
- Budget:
 - Employee salaries: 1,548 FTE
 - Hardware and software costs: \$275,150

		Consequences			
		Minor	Significant	Major	Severe
Likelihood	Almost Certain				
	Likely	Issues with hardware & software integration		Lack of training data	
	Moderate				
	Unlikely	Lack of personnel expertise	Signal processing computation cost & Reliability		Error during training