



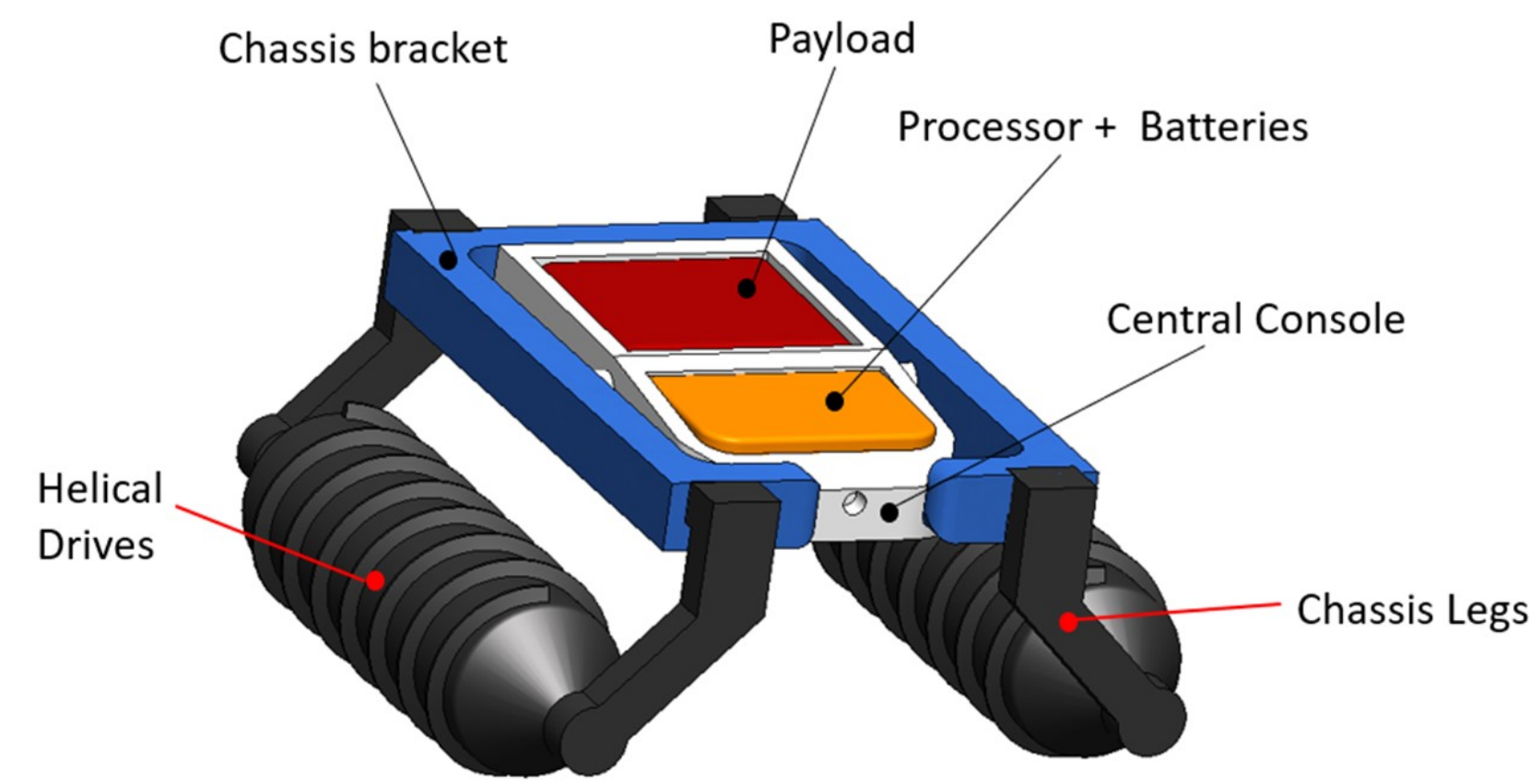
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MAARCO—Multi-terrain Amphibious ARctic explorer

- The rapidly changing Arctic climate presents unique and heterogeneous combinations of terrains
- Snow, melting ice, partially-frozen lakes, wet/firm permafrost, sea ice, open ocean
- Rovers need to have multi-terrain and amphibious locomotion capabilities



Terrestrial Locomotion Validation Setup

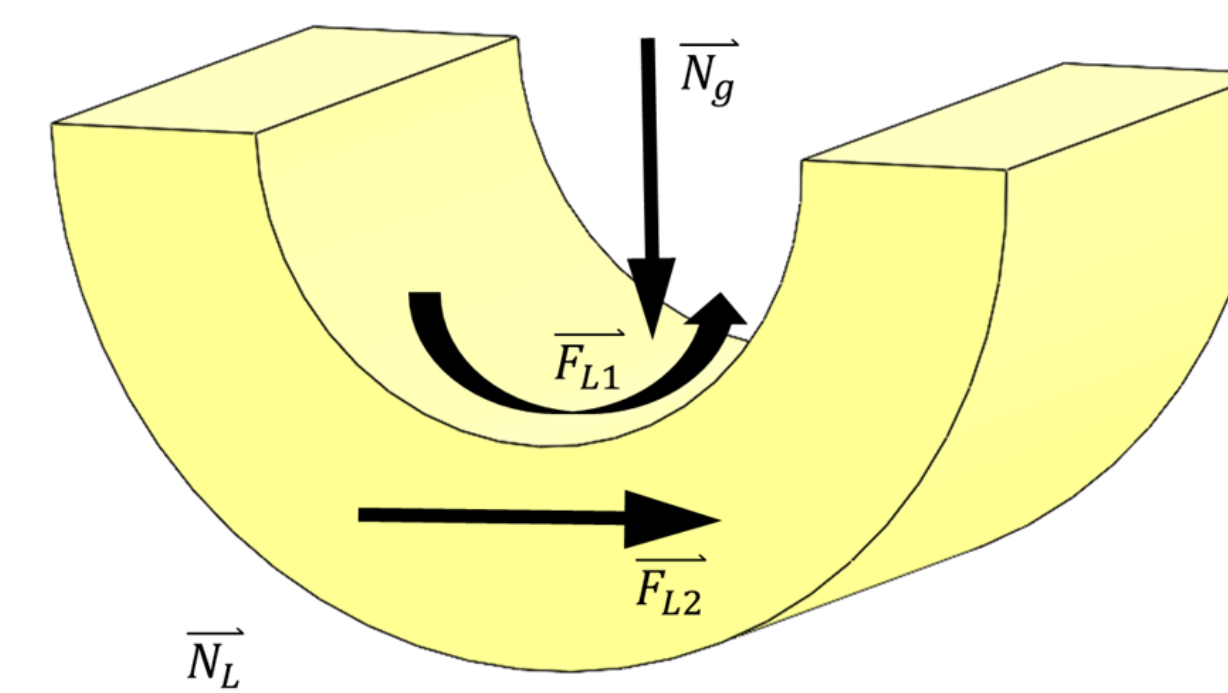


- A single brushed-DC motor drives the two helical drives in opposite directions using a pair of gears and belt drives
- The carriage is guided along a fixed axis by the rails mounted on the stock tank
- Sensors on-board the setup:
 - 6-DoF Load Cell
 - Linear Encoder for x-axis
 - Linear Encoder for y-axis
 - Rotary encoder for DC motor
- Weight off-loading mechanism is designed to reduce effective weight of carriage
- Different substrates such as dry or wet sand, clay, melting ice, and gravel will be tested

Motion along a Straight Line

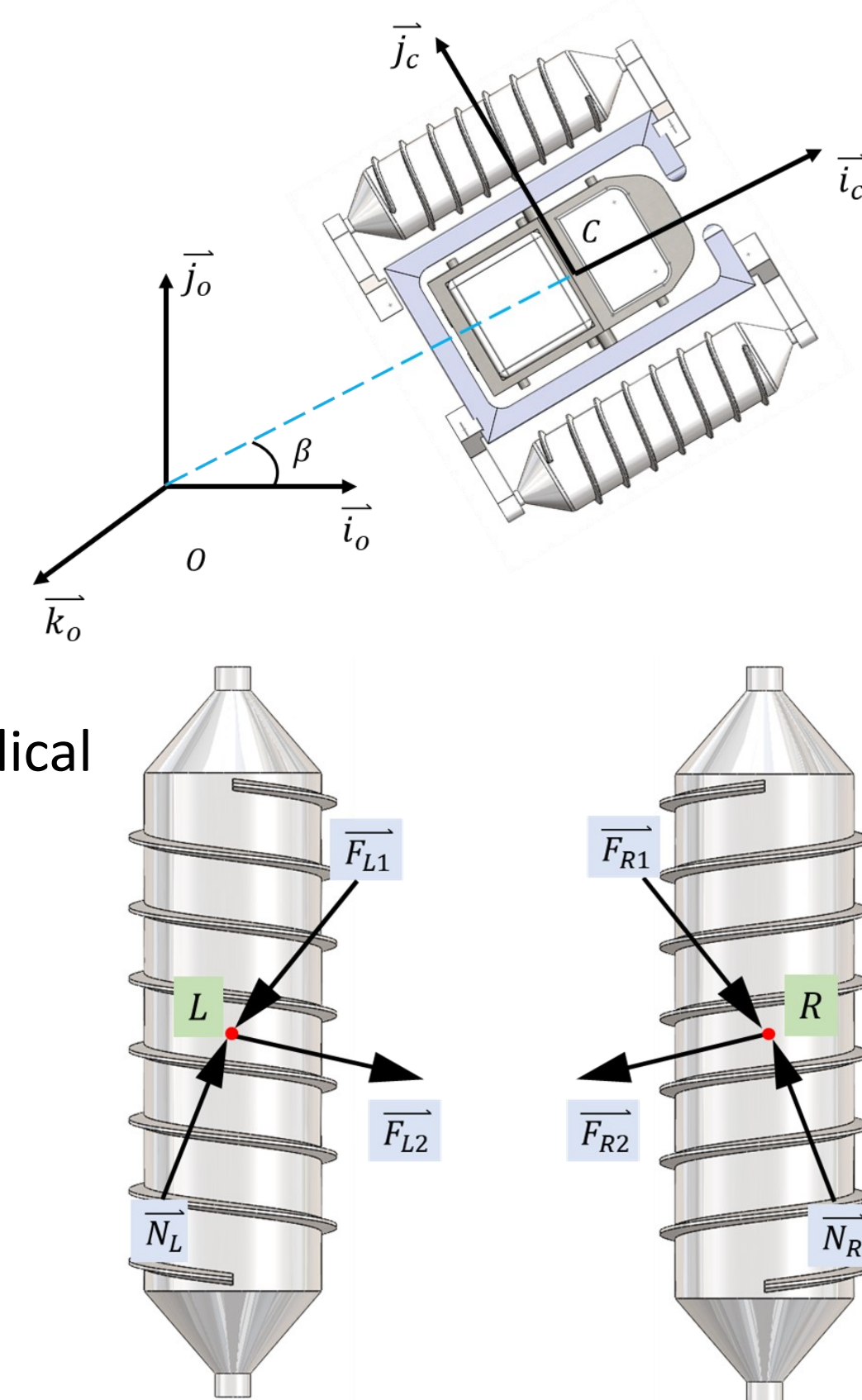
- If $\tau_{ext} < \tau_o$ then $x = P \cdot \theta$
- If $\tau_{ext} > \tau_o$ then $x < P \cdot \theta$

τ_{ext} - shear stress due external forces
 τ_o - shear strength of the material
 x - linear displacement of helical drive
 P - pitch length of the helical drive
 θ - number of rotation of helical drive



Terrestrial Locomotion Dynamics

- Planar or two-dimensional model
- All external forces on helical drives act through a single point on the surface of the helical drive
- Newton-Euler method is used to EOM
- External forces acting on helical drives:
 - Normal force due to weight of rover (N_g)
 - Reaction force exerted by surrounding surface on helical blades (N_L, N_R)
 - Friction forces due to normal force (F_{L1}, F_{R1})
 - Friction force resisting blade motion (F_{L2}, F_{R2})



- 3 Degrees of Freedom: X, Y, β
- 3 equations:

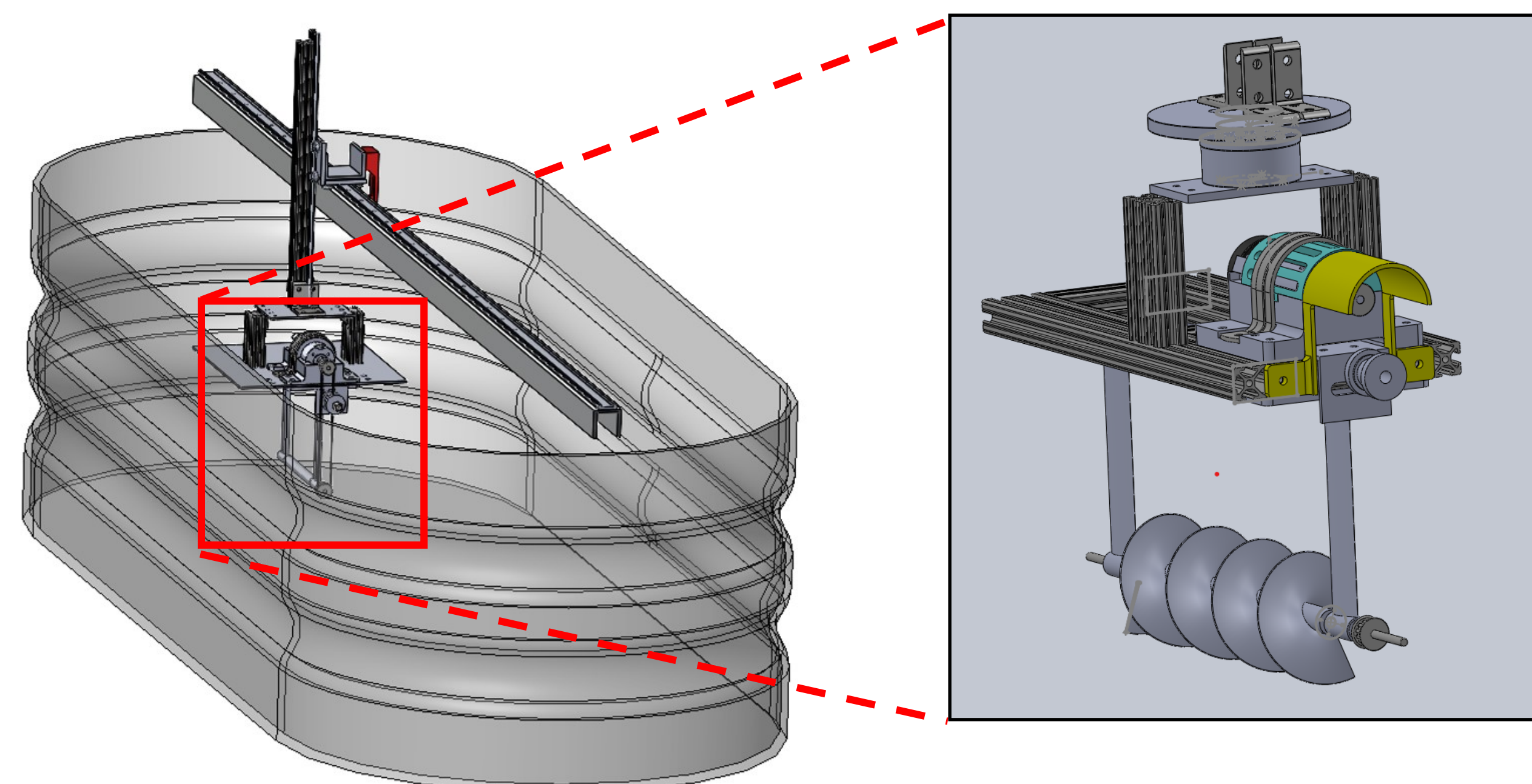
$$N_L \cos \varphi + N_R \cos \varphi - F_{L1} \sin \phi_L - F_{R1} \sin \phi_R - F_{L2} \sin \varphi - F_{R2} \sin \varphi = (m_{rover})(\ddot{x}_c \cos \beta + \ddot{y}_c \sin \beta)$$

$$N_R \sin \varphi - N_L \sin \varphi - F_{L1} \cos \phi_L + F_{R1} \cos \phi_R - F_{L2} \cos \varphi + F_{R2} \cos \varphi = (m_{rover})(-\ddot{x}_c \sin \beta + \ddot{y}_c \cos \beta)$$

$$w(N_L \cos \varphi + N_R \cos \varphi - 0.5 \cdot \mu_{k1} N_g \sin \phi_L - 0.5 \cdot \mu_{k1} N_g \sin \phi_R - \mu_{k2} N_L \sin \varphi - \mu_{k2} N_R \sin \varphi) = \dot{I}_{C,sys,k} \cdot \ddot{\beta}$$

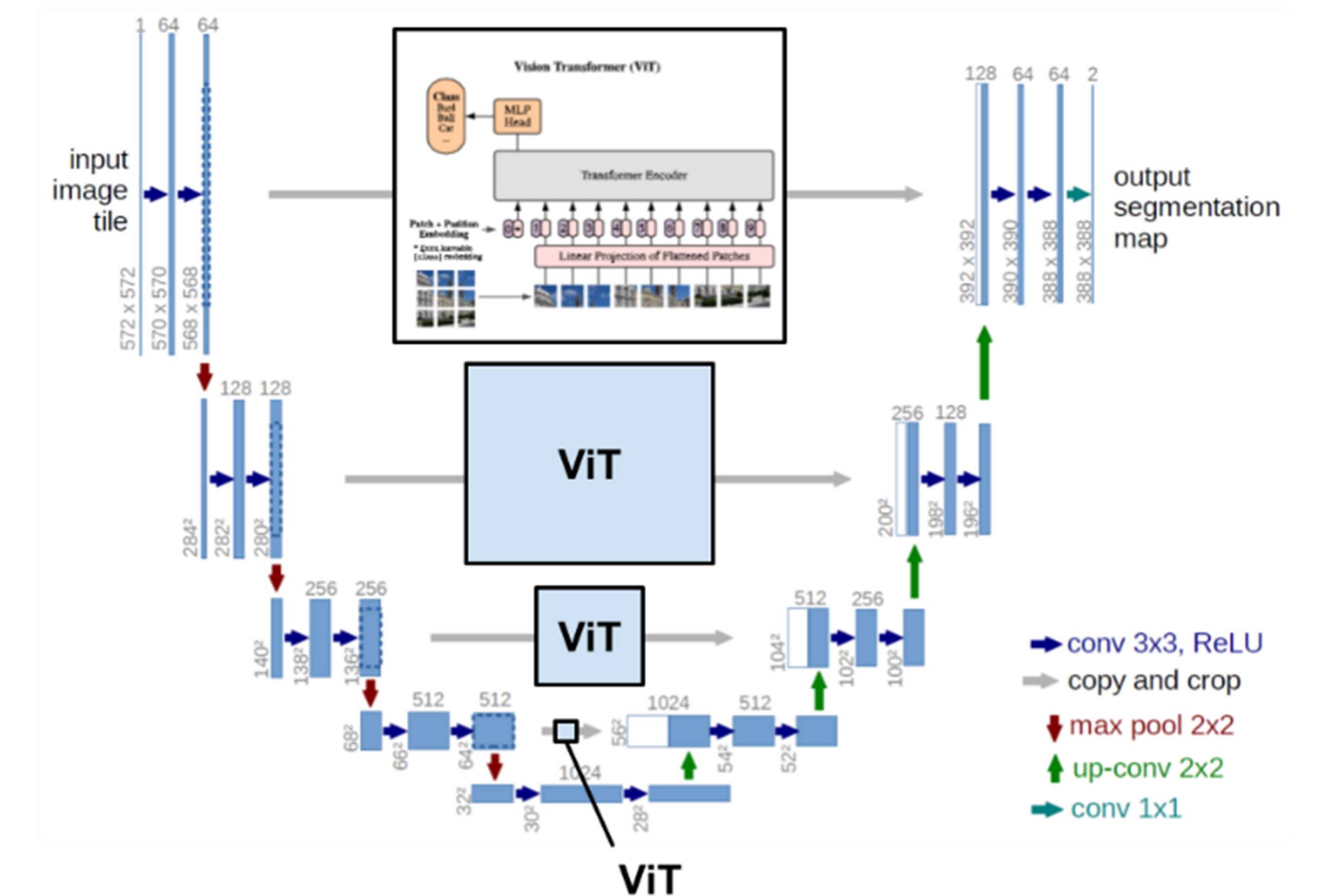
Underwater Propulsion Validation Setup

- A high RPM-low torque brushed-DC motor drives a single helical drive carriage through still water using a belt drive system
- Sensors on-board the setup: (1) 6-DoF Load Cell, (2) Linear Encoder for x-axis, (3) Rotary encoder for DC motor
- The net thrust is estimated using the load cell and the linear motion along the rails
- Different helical drive designs will be tested at different rotational speeds

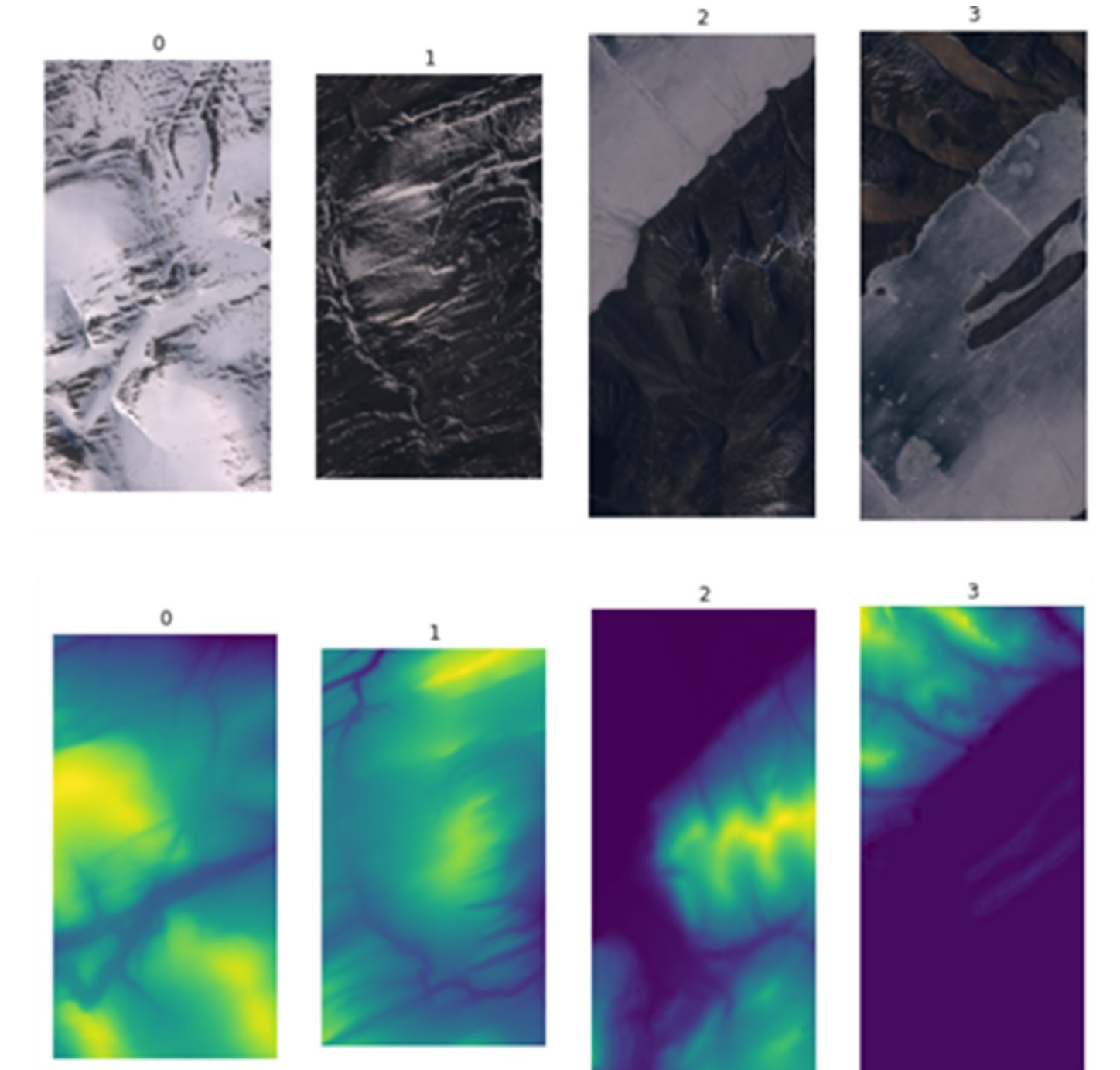


Satellite Images to Digital Elevation Map using NN

- This research explores the use of deep neural to generate digital elevation maps for exploratory autonomous rovers such as MAARCO
- Vision transformer neural networks (ViT) were implemented within the skip connections of a standard UNet model to create a new "TransUNet" model architecture.



- An area in the Arctic that is relevant to climate change research – Ellesmere Island, was selected for this project.
- Twenty-thousand satellite images and their matching digital elevation maps (DEMs) were then randomly sampled from a bounding box containing Ellesmere Island
- Top row: Satellite images of Ellesmere Island
- Bottom row: Corresponding digital elevation maps



Work-In-Progress & Future Work

- 1:5 scale prototype design and fabrication
- Terrestrial locomotion dynamics validation
- Underwater propulsion locomotion dynamics validation
- Development of an optimization framework to derive design, control strategy, and energy budgeting as a function of Arctic mission requirements
- Formulation of Arctic survey missions

