



# HGF-Alliance ROBEX Robotic Exploration of Extreme Environments

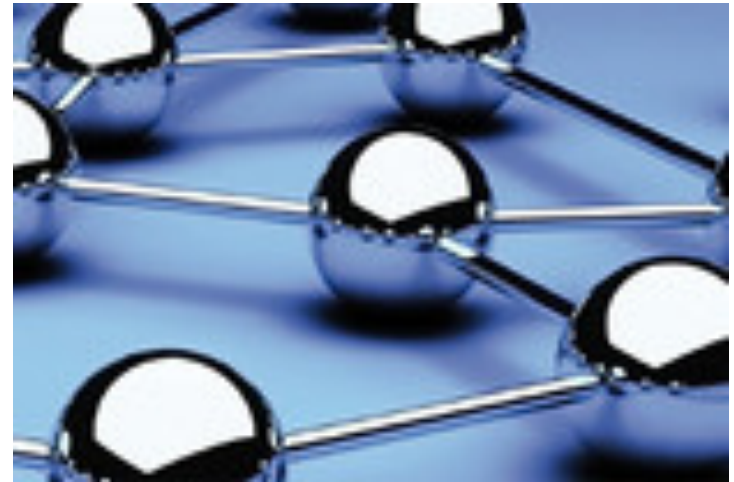
## Helmholtz Alliance ROBEX Overview

Martina Wilde  
Coordinator ROBEX  
at AWI



# Special aims of Helmholtz Alliances

- Identifying and addressing key future research topics
- Conducting research on new topics with the necessary critical mass
- Develop current research topics in innovative ways



# ROBEX „genesis“

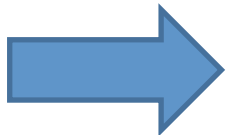


In 2011 two separate proposals were submitted for robotic infrastructures for

- Moon
- Deep Sea

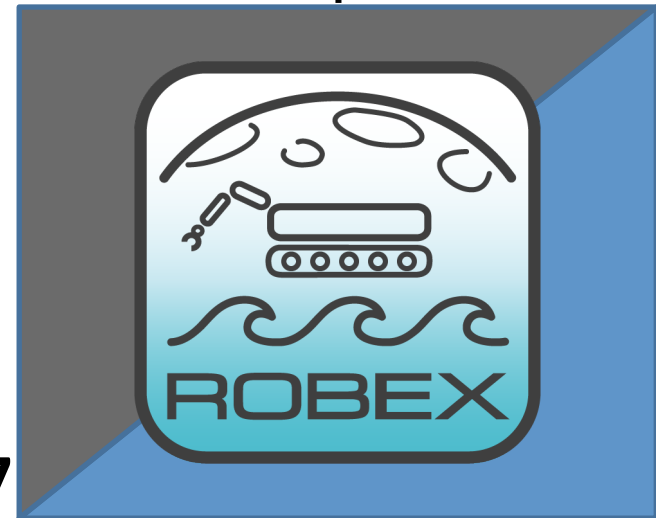


The evaluators recommended to merge both initiatives in one Alliance



**Start of ROBEX in October 2012**

**End of ROBEX in December 2017**



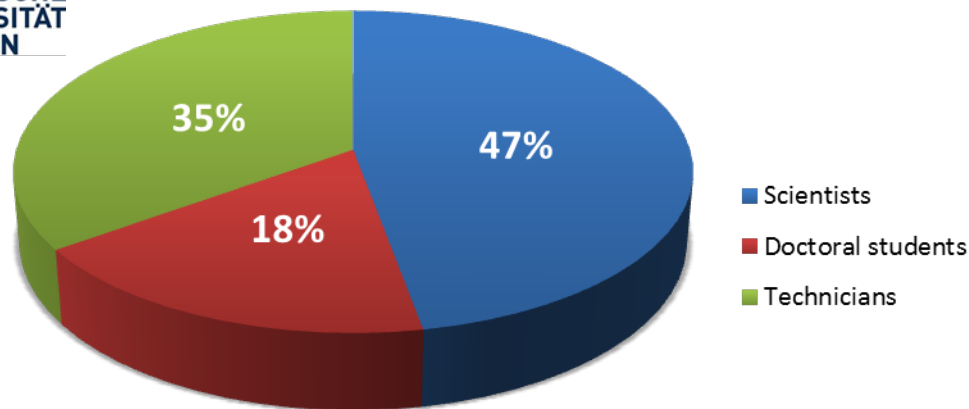


# ROBEX Consortium



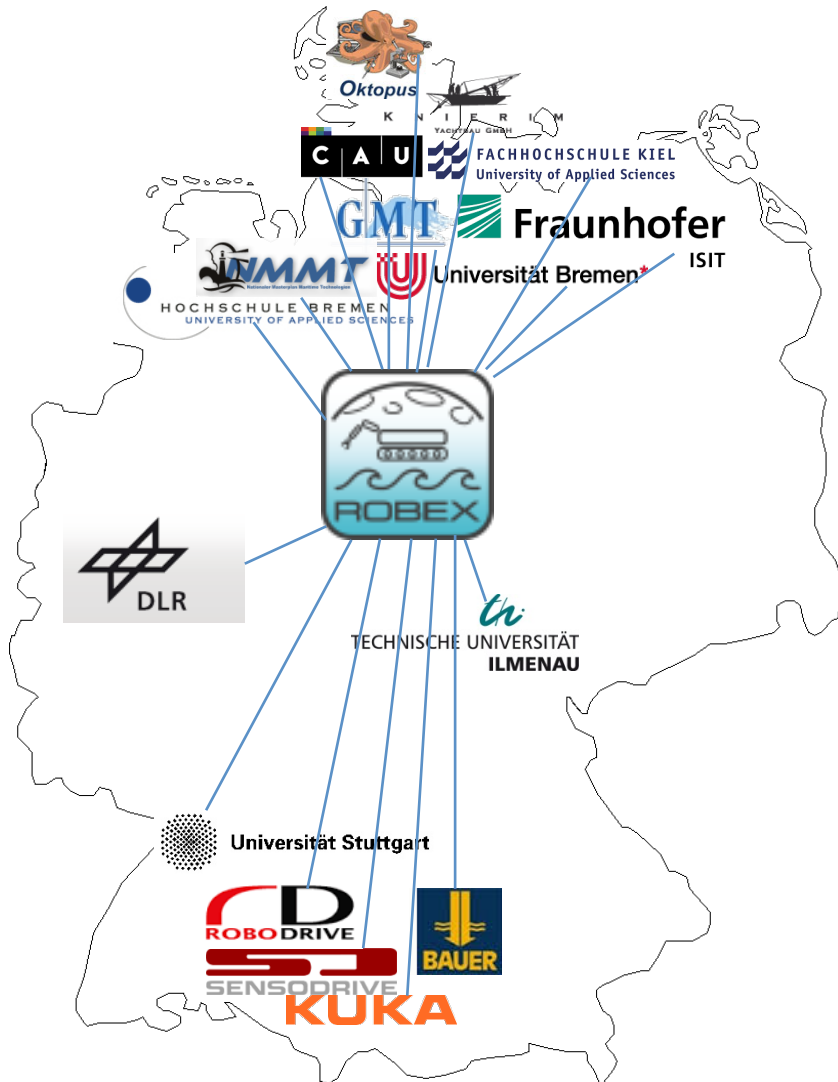
**About 160 scientists,  
engineers, technicians and  
PHD students spread over  
Germany are involved in  
ROBEX**

**HGF Funding: 15 Mio Euro  
Own contribution: 15 Mio Euro**



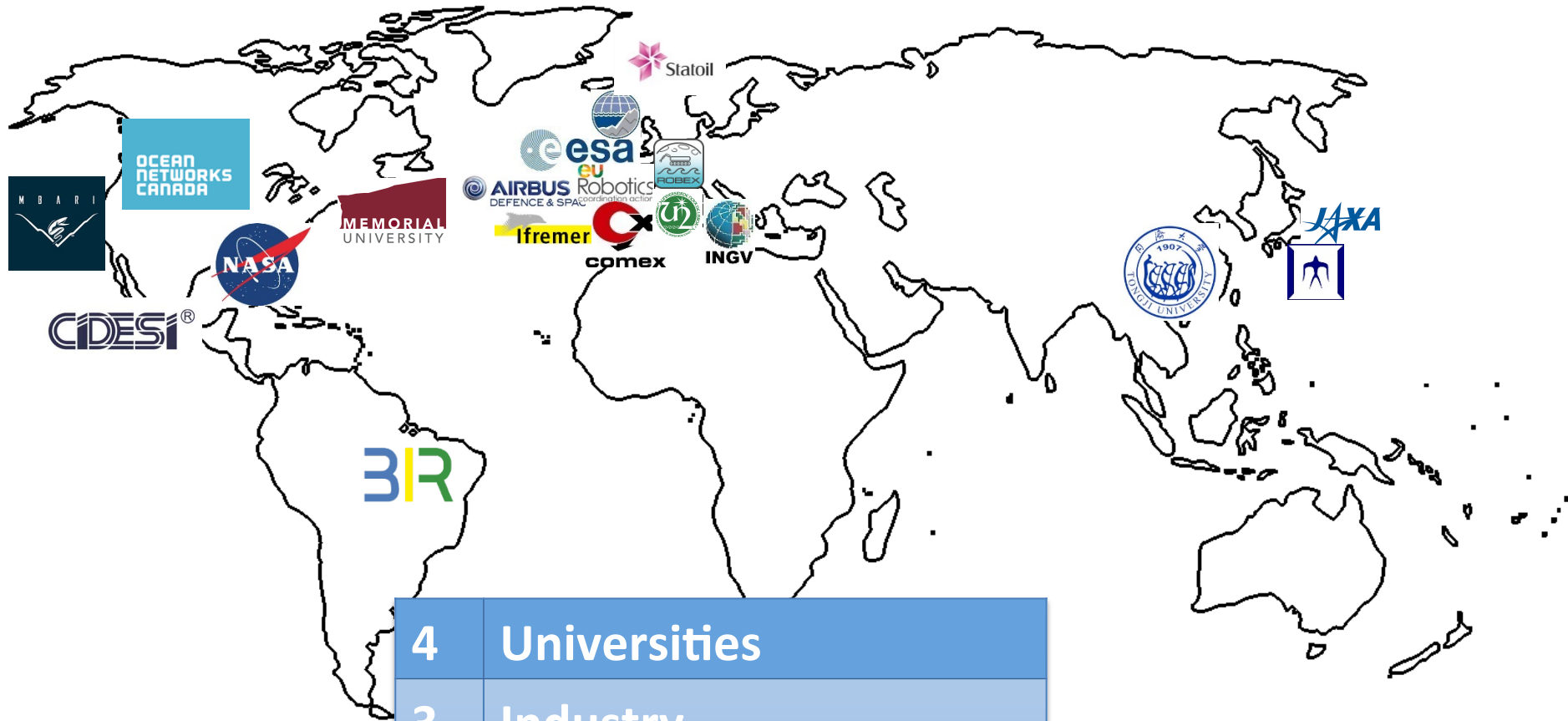


# ROBEX Networking national



6	Universities
6	Industry
3	Associations
1	Research Institutions

# ROBEX Networking international



4	Universities
3	Industry
3	Associations
7	Research Institutions
2	Agency / Organisation

# Extreme environments



## Moon

-130°C to +160°C

Vacuum

Light

Solar radiation

## Deep Sea

-1°C to +400°C

1.000 bar in 10.000 m water depth

Darkness

Water



# Common Challenges

**Extreme areas for life and instrumentation**

**Difficult to access**

**High operational costs**

**Solutions through robotics**

**Common Challenges are:**

**Autonomy**

**Communication**

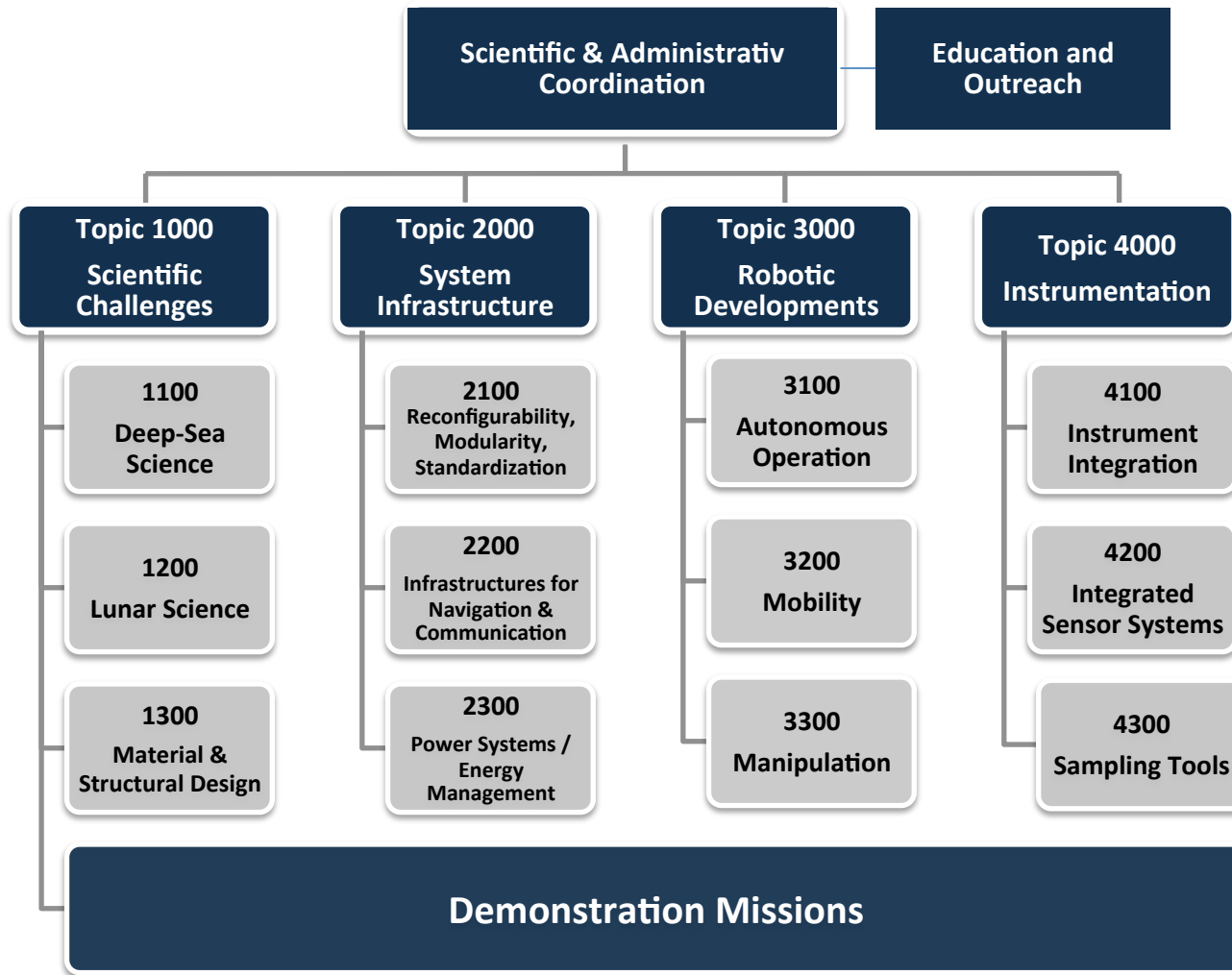
**Navigation**

**Energy supply**

**Sampling**

**Sensors**

# ROBEX approach



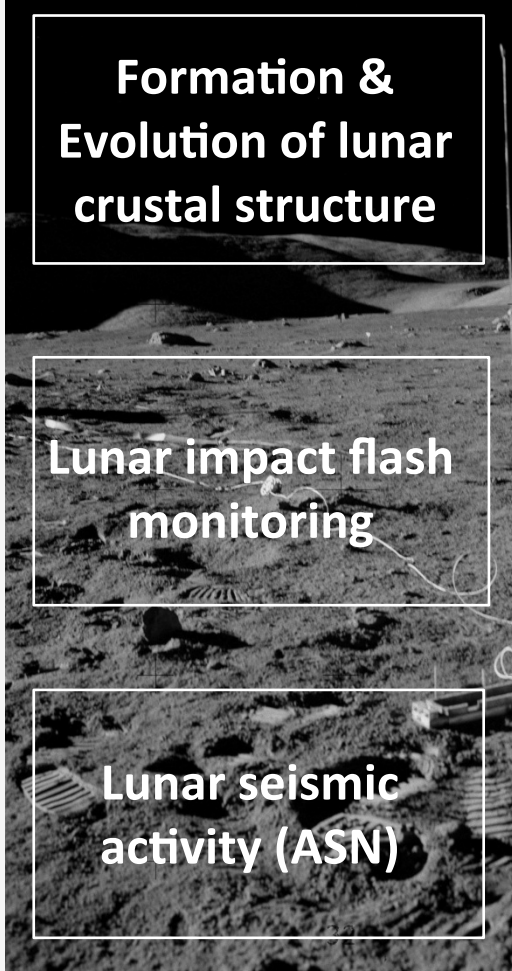
# Scientific Challenges



## Deep-Sea Science



## Lunar Science



**Formation &  
Evolution of lunar  
crustal structure**

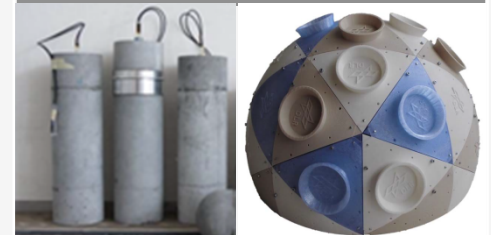
**Lunar impact flash  
monitoring**

**Lunar seismic  
activity (ASN)**

## Material Science

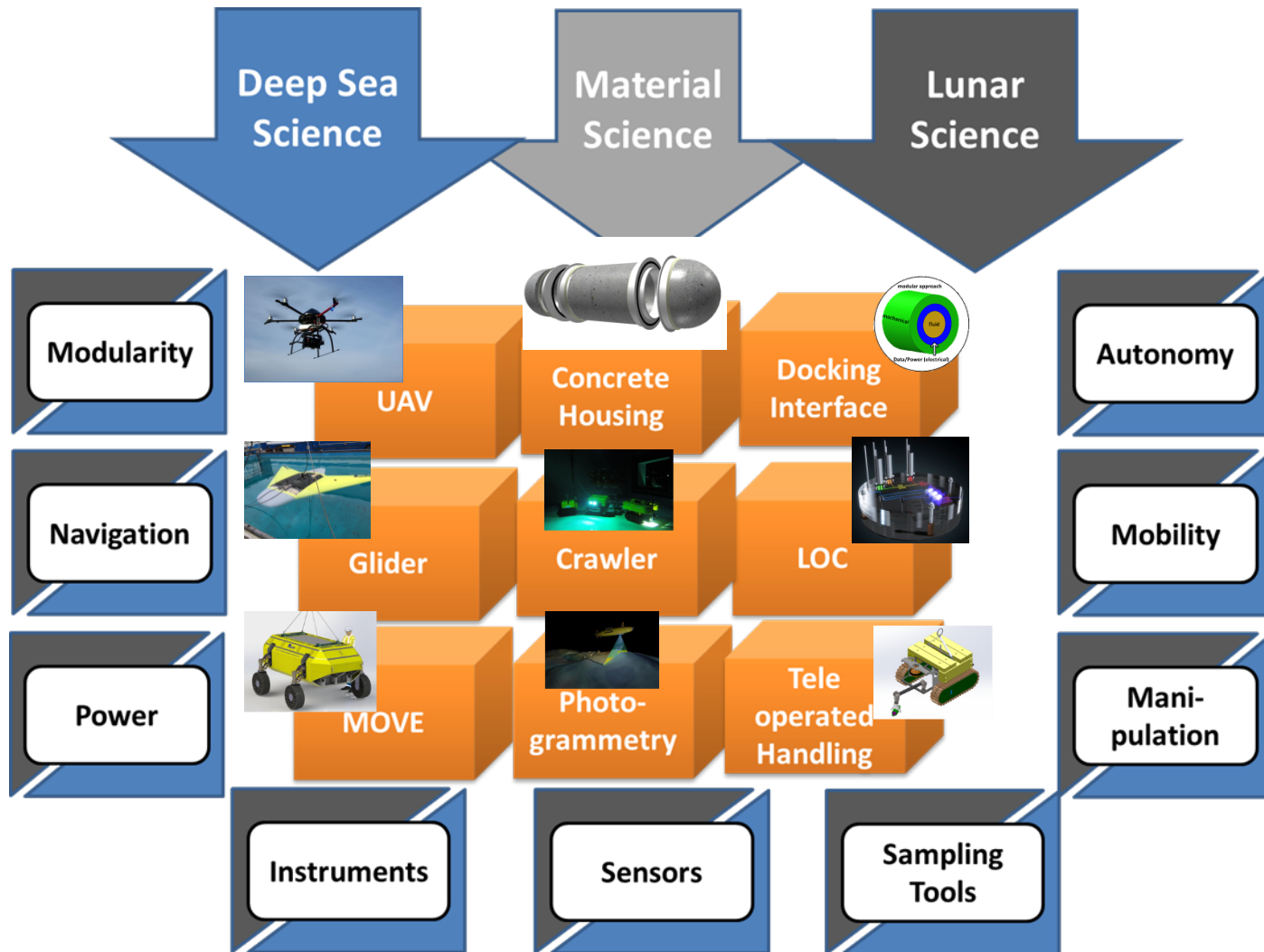


**Innovative  
structural design**

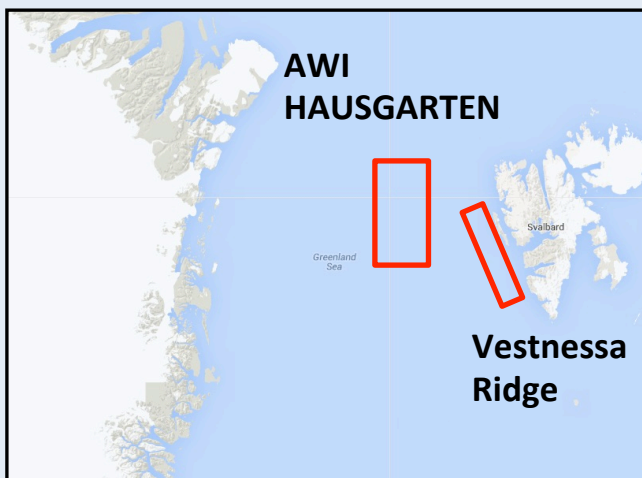




# Interdisciplinary Designtteams



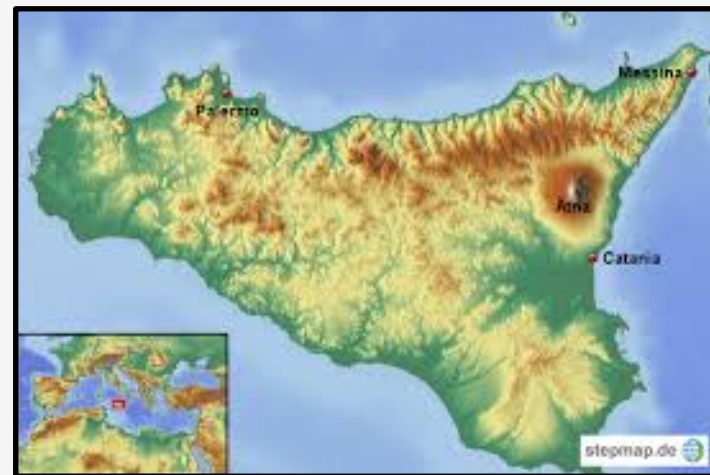
# Demonstration Missions



Deep Sea



Space:





# Design Team

## Deep-Sea Glider



Institute of Robotics  
and Mechatronics





# GOAL

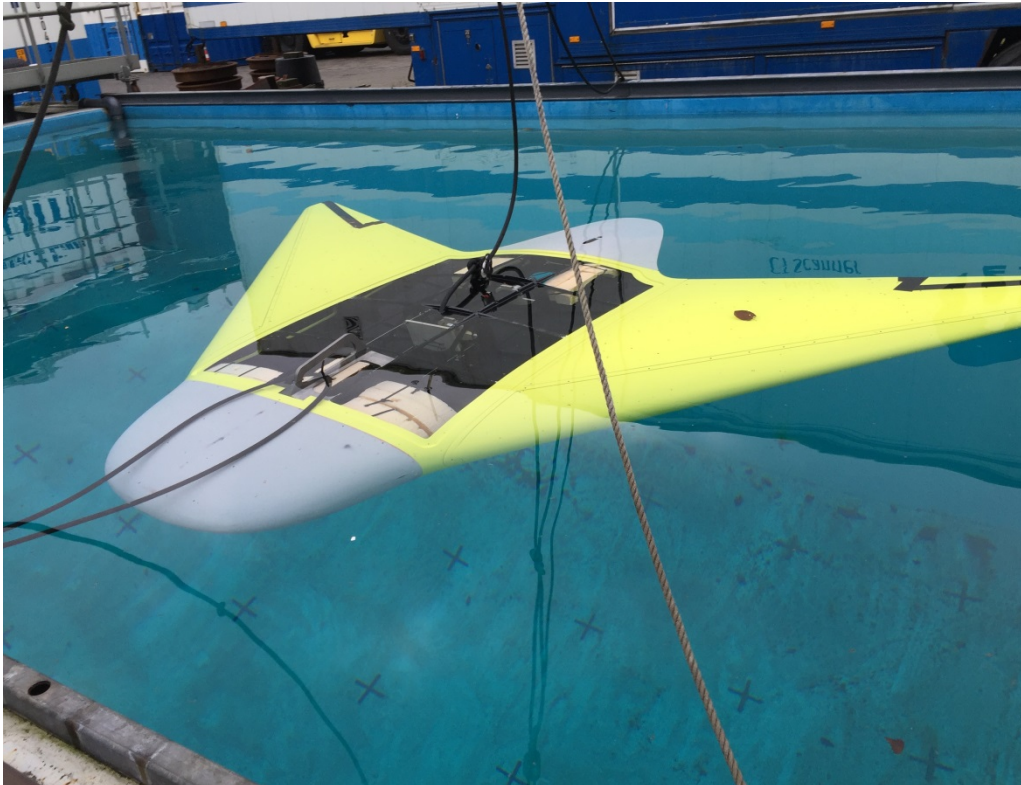


Develop an underwater sensor carrier that allows for

- Long-term
- Unattended
- By the platform undisturbed
- Multidisciplinary

measurements in the water column

Underwater gliders are the logical next step to allow for global observation of ocean processes



## Characteristics

Wing span 3.4 m

Weight up to 150 kg in air

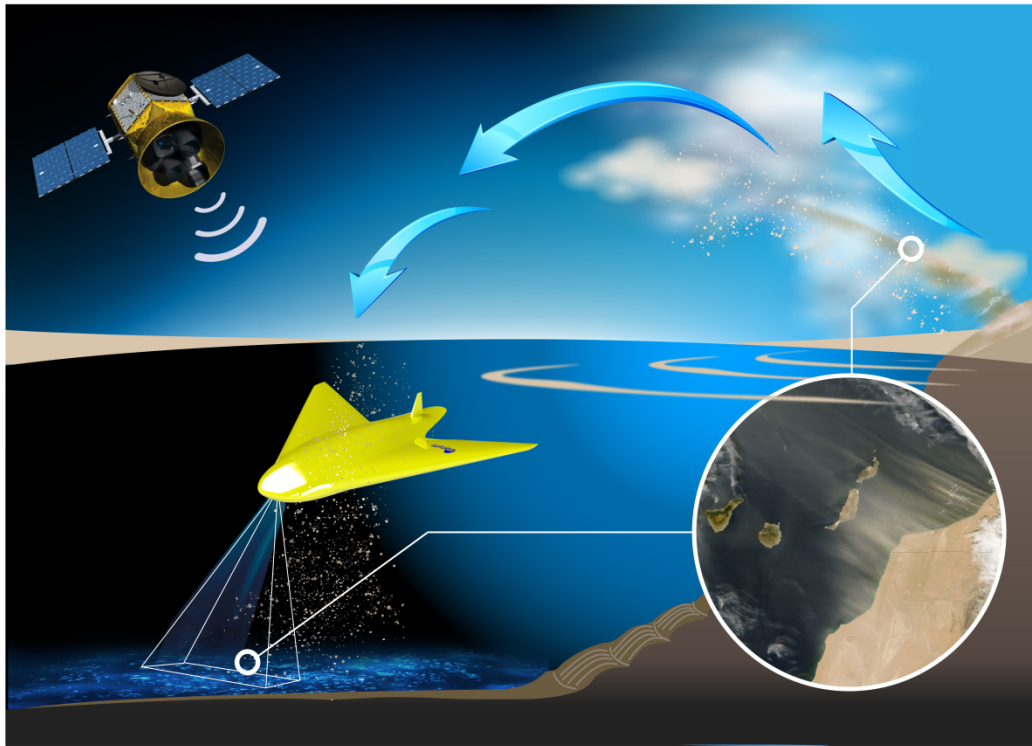
Primary payload bay – Nose section

# Application Scenario



## Particle transport through the water column – the biological pump

Quantification of zooplankton and mineral particles in the upper 200 m of the water column with a newly developed underwater glider.



Northwest African Coast

Development in cooperation with

**Memorial University**, St. John's  
(Bachmayer)

and

Monterey Aquarium Research  
Institute **MBARI** (Kirkwood)





# Design Team Lab-on-chip (LOC)

# Goal



**Vision:** miniaturised and autonomous laboratories – „Lab on a Chip“  
innovative sensors for biogeochemical oceanography and space sciences



## Sample handling

- Preparation e.g. extraction
- Mixers
- Pumps
- Valves

**Reactors** (small reaction volumina)

**Detection** (e.g Laser, RAMAN, photometry, ...)

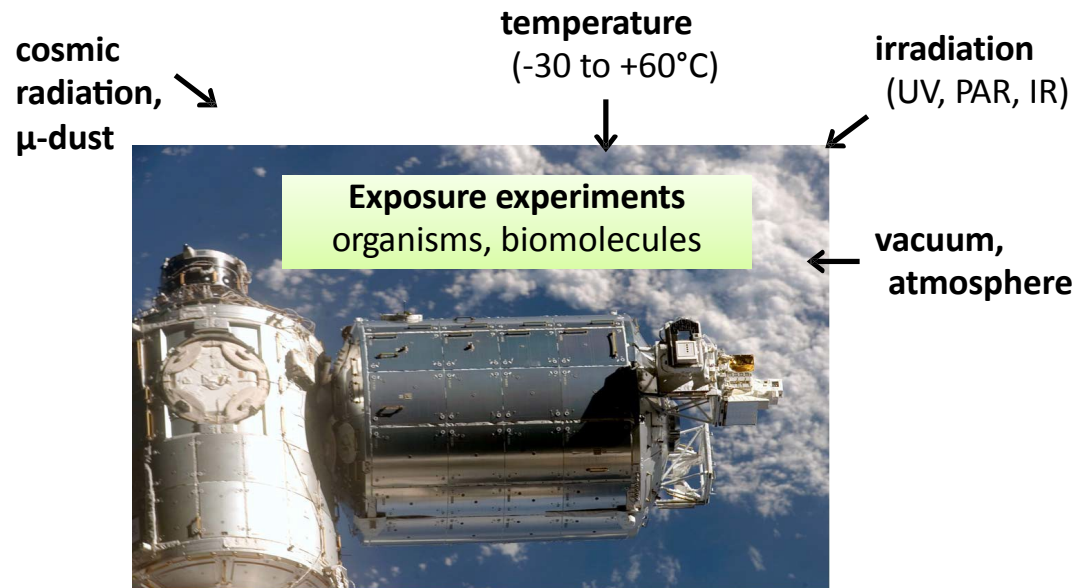
**all on one chip!**

**LOC advantages:** small, low reagents, low cost, low power consumption, fast analysis times, potential mass fabrication allows establishment of **sensor networks** etc.

→ meets technical demands within ROBEX

# DT LOC – Aims / Achievements

1. Establishment of LOC technology
2. Integrate LOC technology on ROBEX underwater vehicles
3. Demonstrate it's suitability for (long-term time series)  
biogeochemical measurements during ROBEX demonstration mission
4. Explore the use of LOC technology for in-situ experiments & measurements on the ISS (BIOSIGN proposal submitted to ESA)





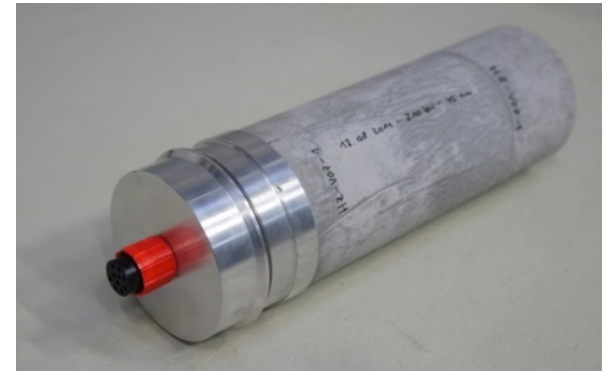
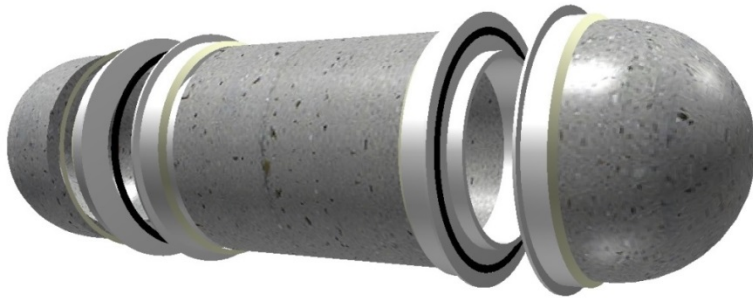


# Design Team

## Concrete housing

# Goal

Development of **low-cost, corrosion-free** and **big scale** pressure housings made of Ultra High Performance Concrete for depths up to **6000 m**, e.g. for energy storage units



Concrete +



fibers



plasticizers



silica

= **Ultra High Performance Concrete (UHPC)**

→ 5x compressive strength of normal concrete

→ high density and waterproof

# Achievements



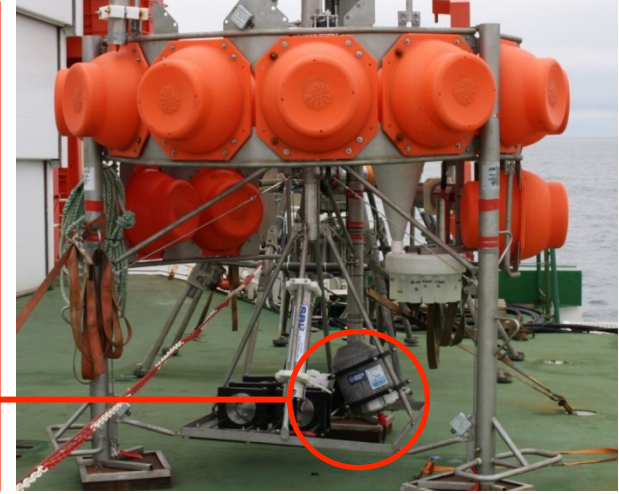
**Recovery** of long-term test at the Arctic Sea in 2500 m depth (07/2015 → 09/2016)



Test site at the Arctic Sea,  
[openstreetmap.org](https://www.openstreetmap.org)



Housing PII-4 before the test,  
photo: Lehmenhecker



AWI lander with housing PII-4,  
photo: Lehmenhecker

**Actually:** Long-term test Arctic Sea 2016/17 in 2500 m depth



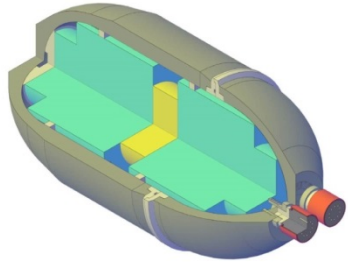


# Achievements

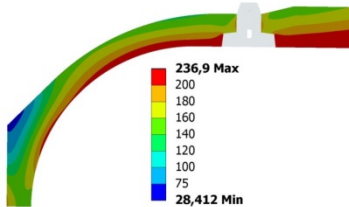


Concrete pressure housing: TDG-P11-5 (No. 15)

Long-term test Arctic Sea  
2016/17 in 2500 m depth



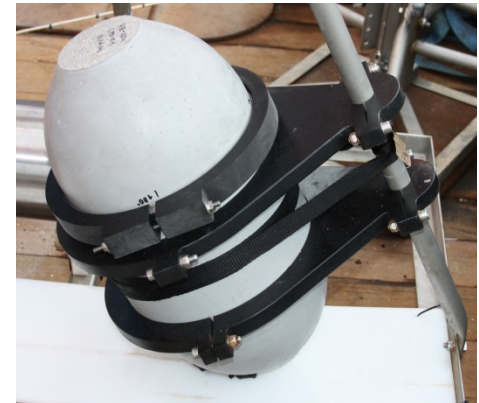
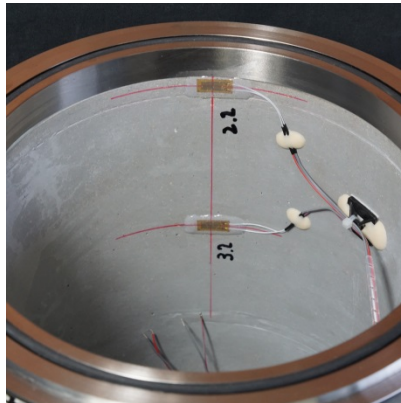
design



simulation

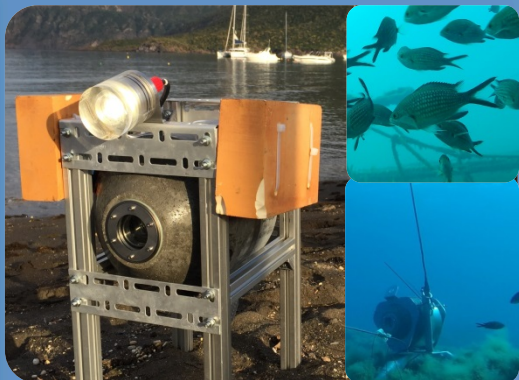


manufacturing

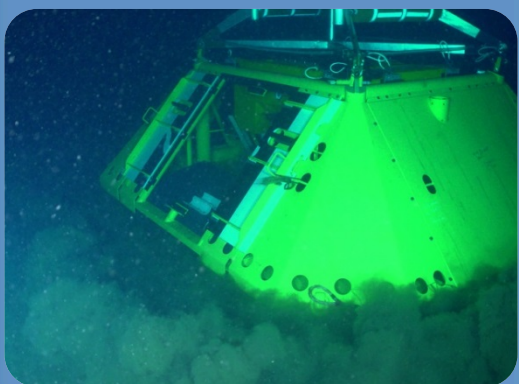


# Next Steps and Outlook

## Science



Camera observation system,  
tested on Vulcano Island, Italy



Replacing steel nodes,  
Photo: NEPTUNE Canada [7]



## Offshore industry



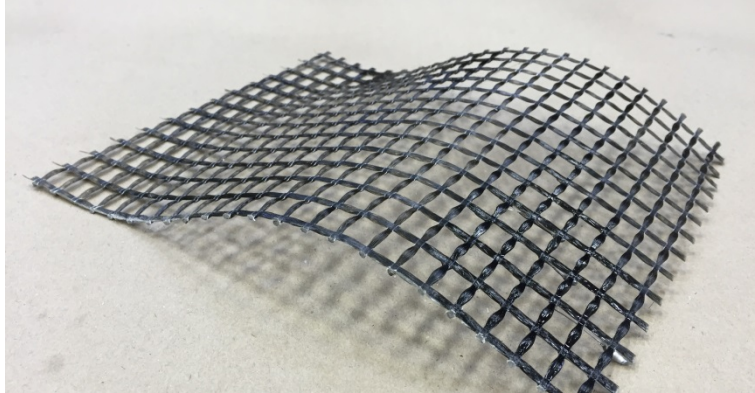
- offshore containments
- processing plants of minerals and natural resources
- pump housing, e.g. oil
- storage



# Lunar Concrete



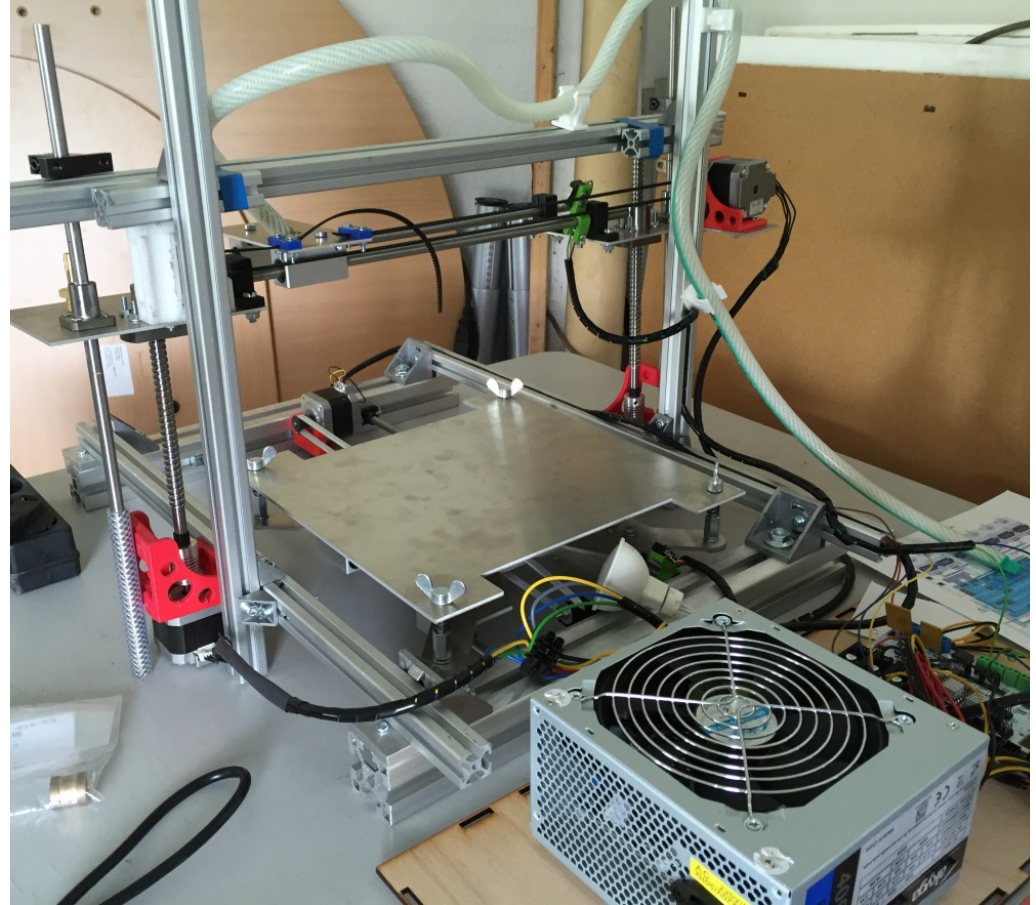
## 3D-printing lunar base as shelter construction



Textile of basalt



Styroporschalung



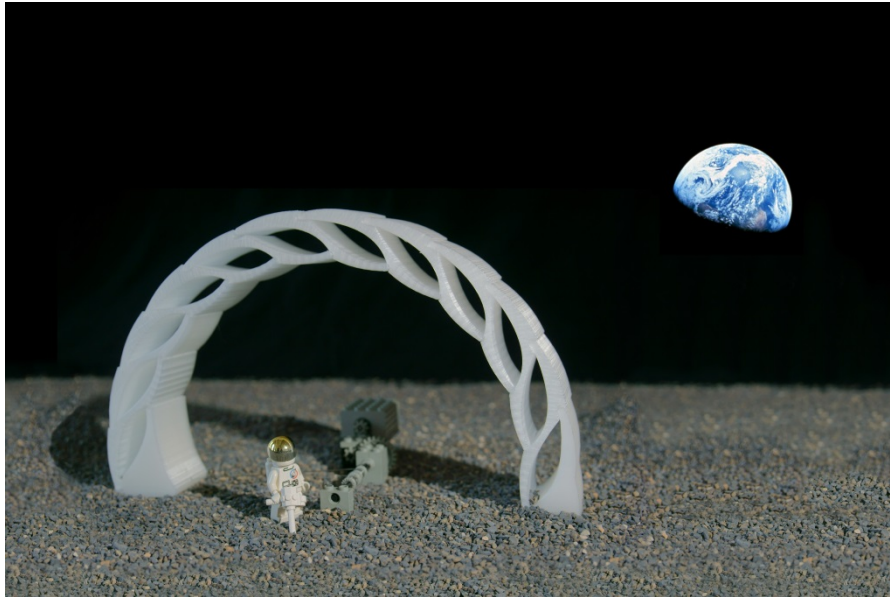
3D-printer for concrete, Wilhelm



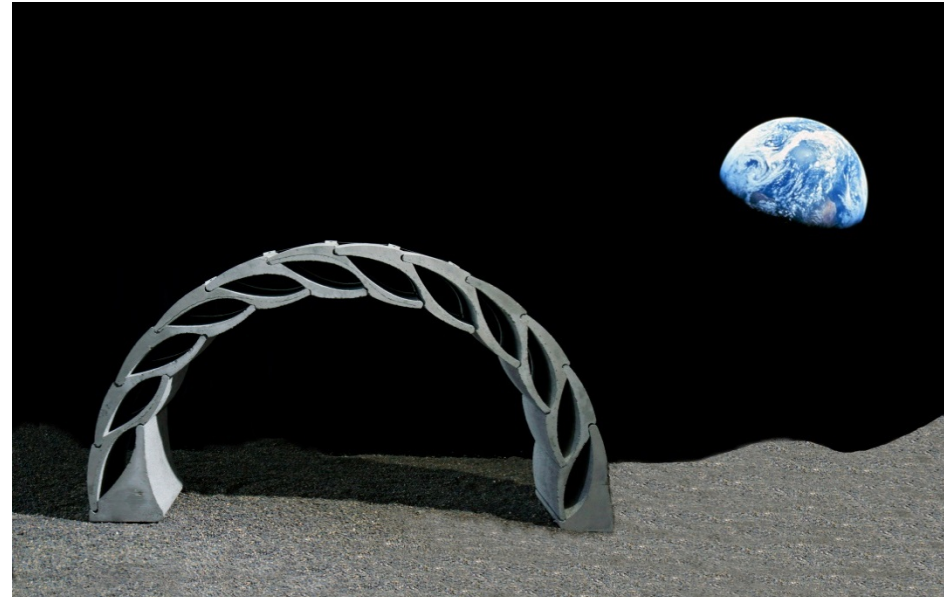
# Lunar Concrete



## 3D-printing lunar base as shelter construction



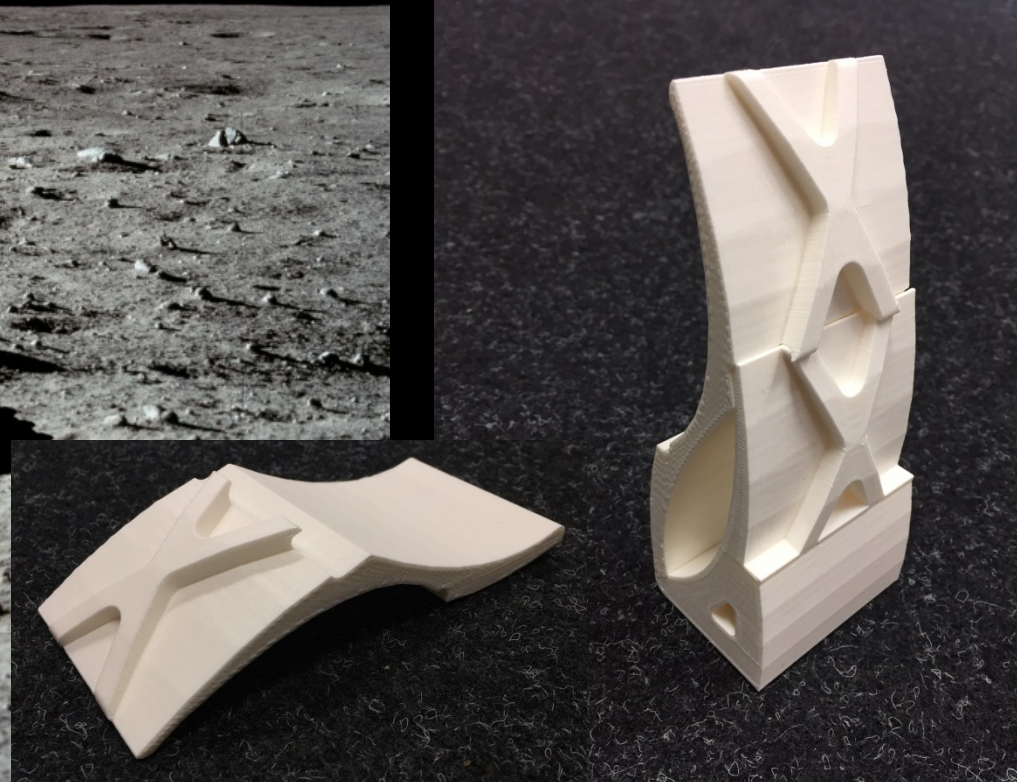
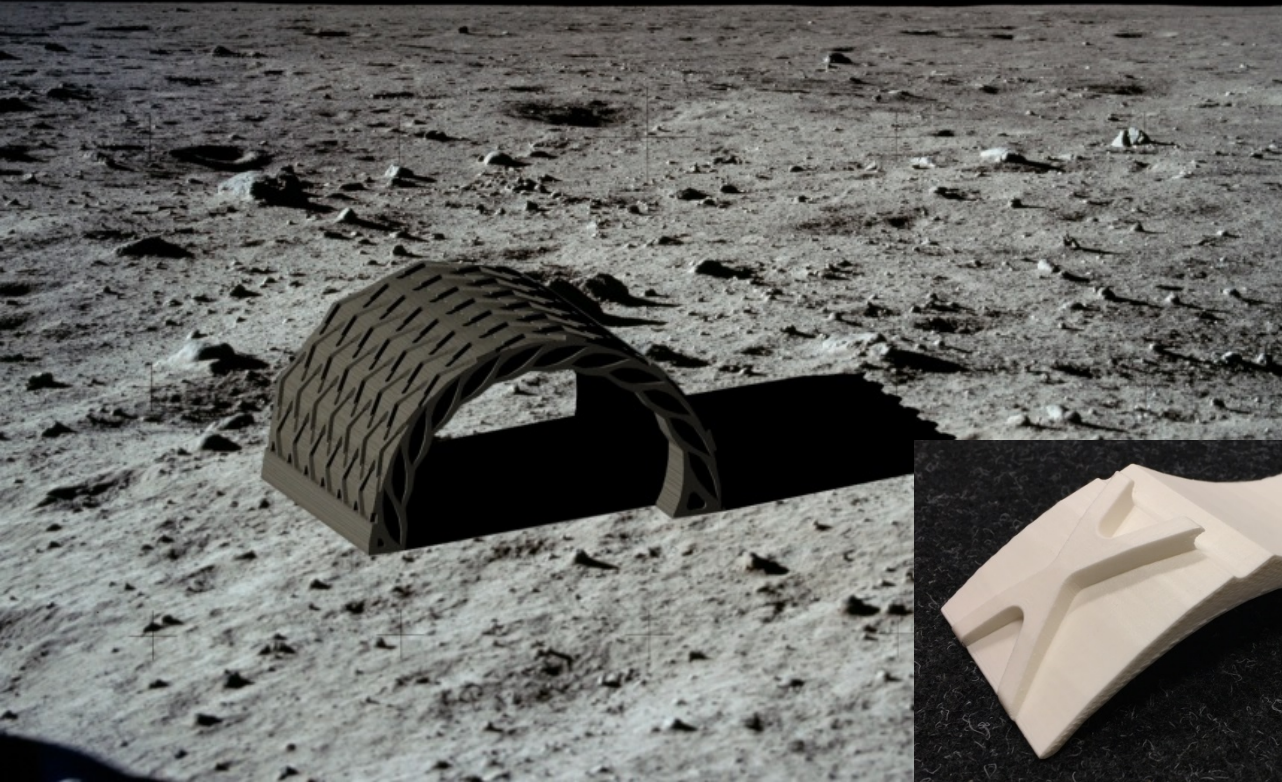
3D-printed model from plastics, D = 25 cm



3D-printed model from concrete, D = 50 cm



## 3D-printing lunar base as shelter construction







# Design Team

## Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)



Institute of Robotics  
and Mechatronics





# DT UAV - Aims



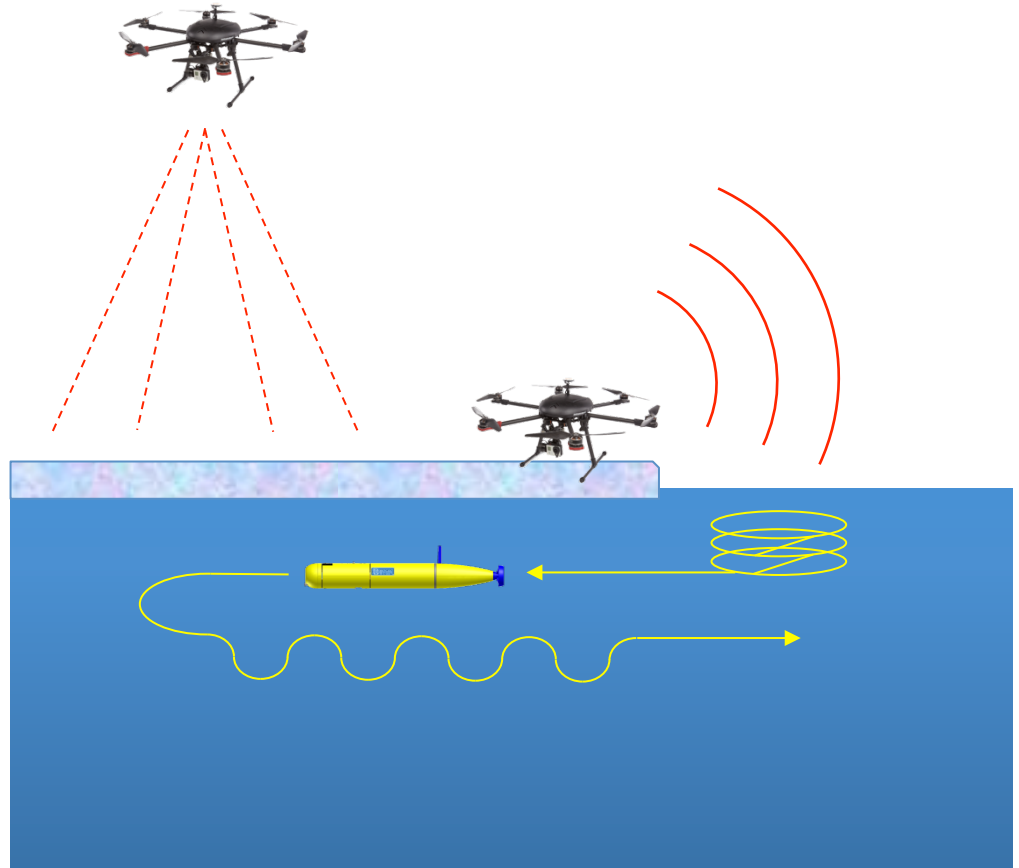
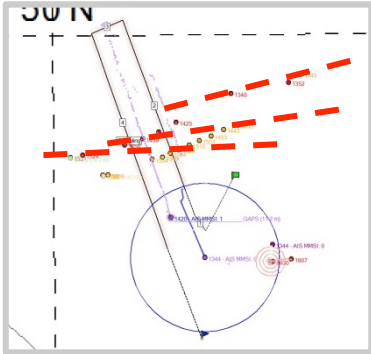
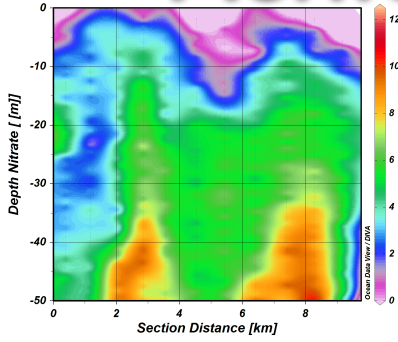
## Long range exploration vehicle

- Exploration of ice condition
- Long range missions (> 100 km)
- Cameras, Radar
- Fully autonomous flight

## Landing vehicle

- Landing on Ice
- “Drift Buoy”
- Sending position updates
- Autonomous Return

# DT UAV - Achievements



# Technology Transfer



## Spin Off company ISeaMC

- Crawler technology further developed by ROBEX
- For environmental monitoring in the deep sea and offshore areas (oil-, gas-, energy-, mining-industry)
- The company will offer autonomous/tele-operated crawlers / consulting services/ training



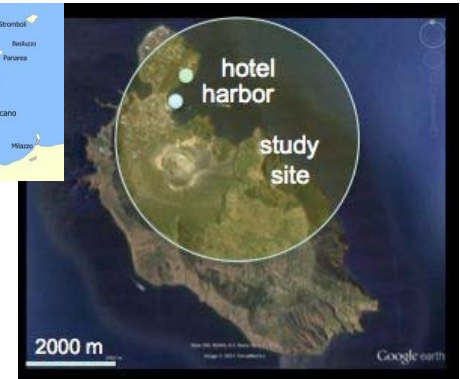


## Robotic Exploration of Extreme Environments: Image Analysis and Spatial Statistics

### WEBCOURSE

<http://imageanalysis.weebly.com/>

- Introduces image quantification and statistics techniques, useful in marine and planetary science.
- Wherever possible, uses ROBEX data.
- Successfully tested in 2014.
- Students may direct control seafloor crawler. This is unique to ROBEX and of interest to educators.



## Summerschools

Carry out pre-tests for a possible demo-site (e.g., determination of the level of background seismicity, rover trafficability, soil properties) in an easily accessible environment

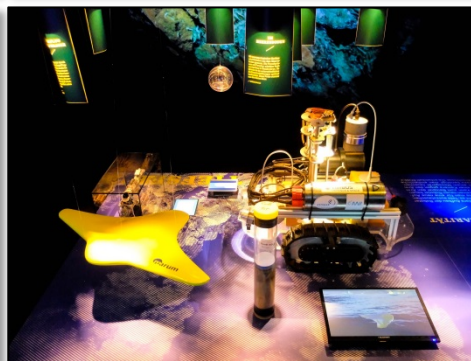
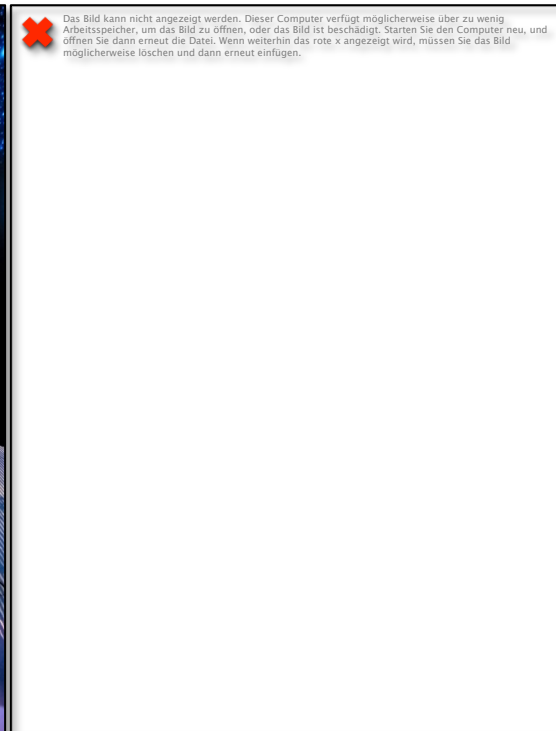
- Become acquainted with volcanic and coastal environments
- Carry out small demo-missions (land/ocean)
- Carry out a small research campaign in coastal oceanography
- Learn to use GIS
- Carry out transect analyses





## Exhibition ROBEX – Explore new worlds

2-month exhibition for the general public, especially  
for young people

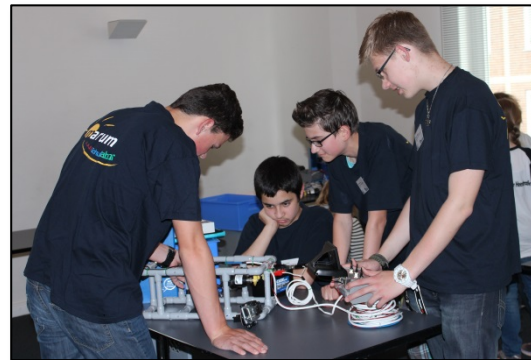
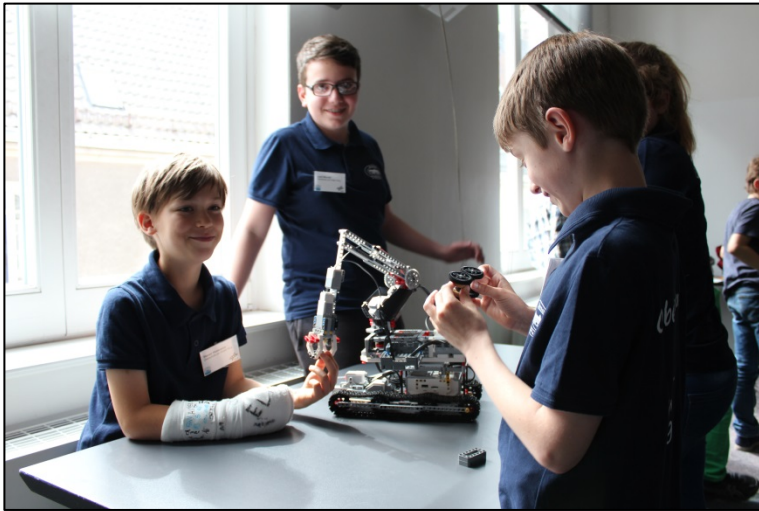








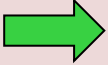
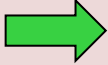
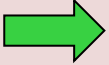







## ROBEX – School project

schoolboys and girls from marine and space school labs developed their own exploration roboter in a competition



# Overall Schedule



Work Description	Year 1 Oct12- Oct13	Year 2 Oct 13- Oct 14	Year 3 Oct14- Oct15	Year 4 Oct 15- Oct16	Year 5 Oct16- Dec17
Preparatory phase					
Design and development of components					
Field tests and Demo-missions					
Training of young scientists					
Final evaluation, technology transfer activities					

# Different approaches



- Normally the two areas are working in completely different time cycles

**Deep sea:** relative pragmatic approach in development and testing based on frequent research vessel campaigns

**Space:** much more effort in the study phase because of rare and costly missions

- Within ROBEX both have to synchronize their steps in order to realize **the two parallel demonstration missions in 2017** with similar system elements



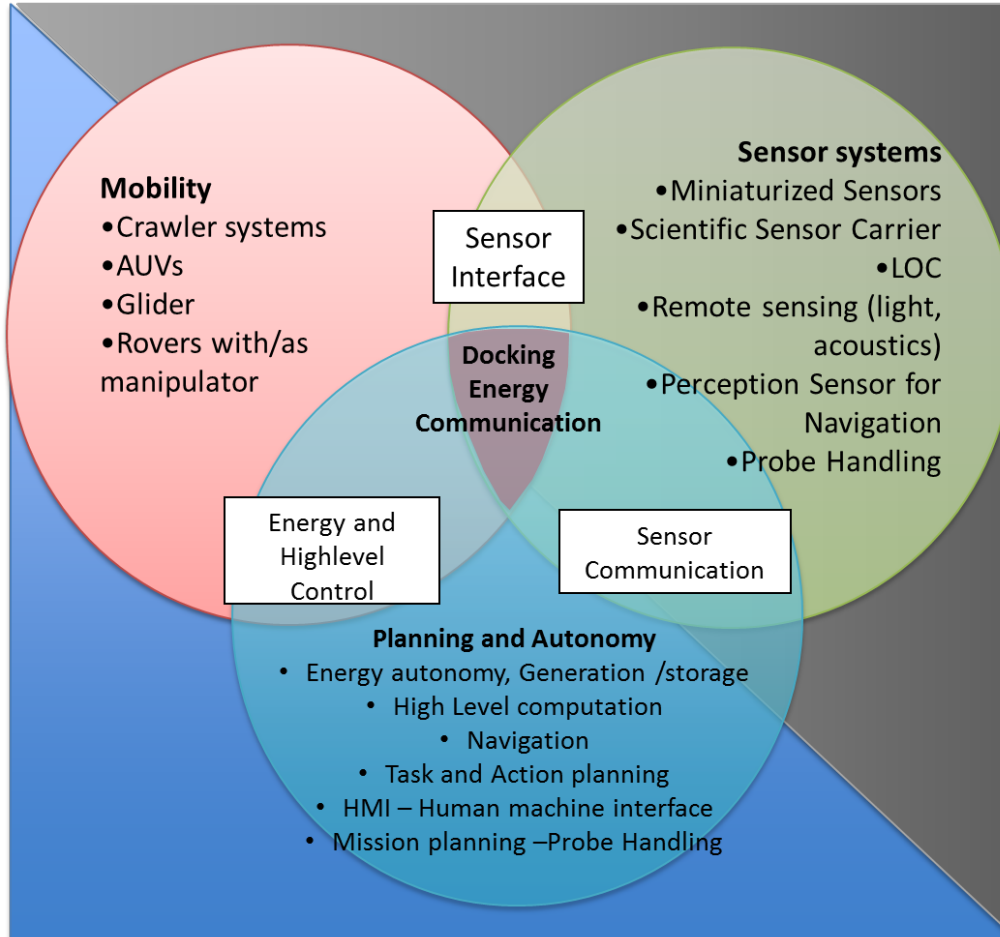
# Overall synergies and added value



...are illustrated by the progress in the design teams

- Both communities profit from their different approaches
- **Deep sea** profits from developments of autonomous space systems
- **Space** profits from deep sea
  - by implementing more pragmatic mission oriented approaches and the establishment of complex and more frequent Earth-based analogue testbeds
  - by considering the use of „off the shelf“ products also for space

# Future Fields of joint activities



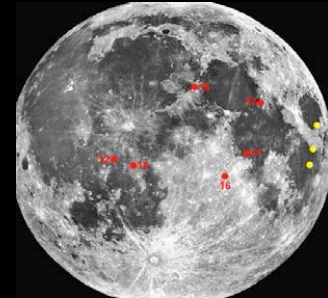
# Today's Limitations



In situ deep-sea and space exploration consists of single missions with spatial and time-limited coverage



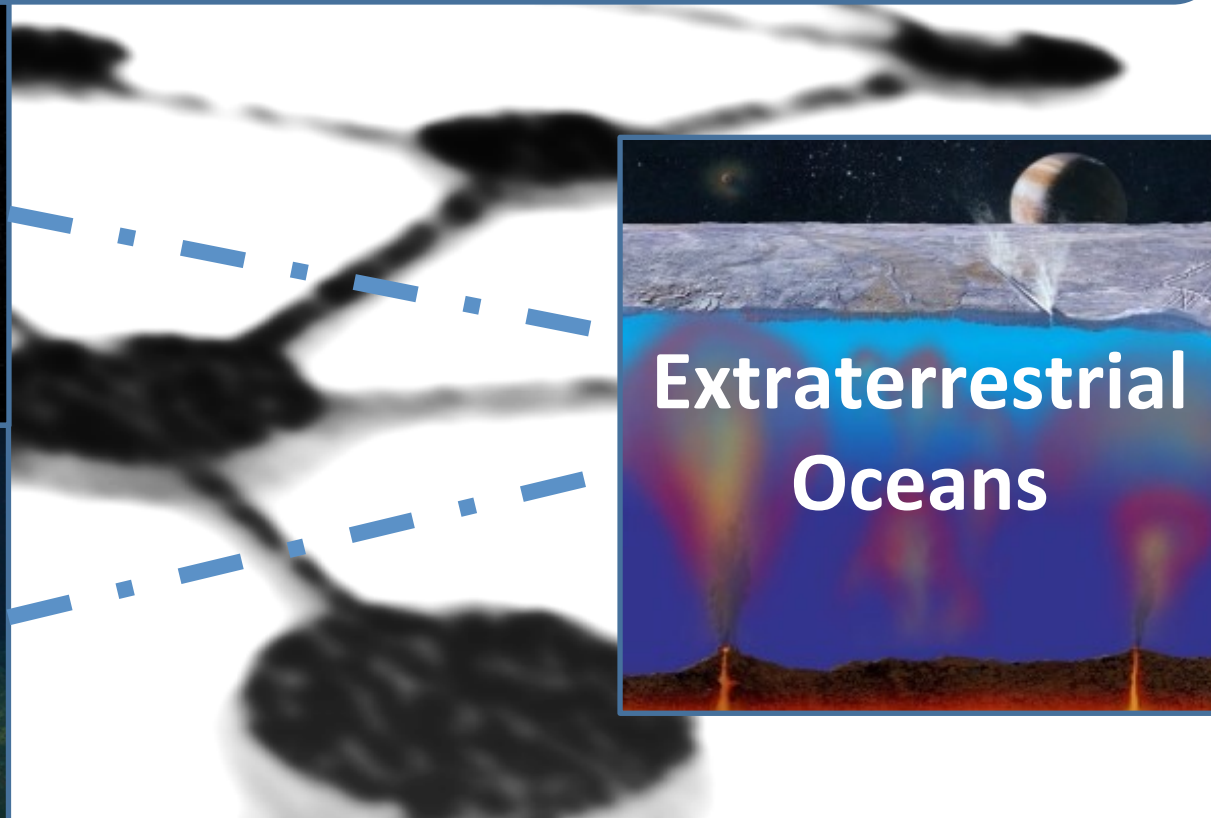
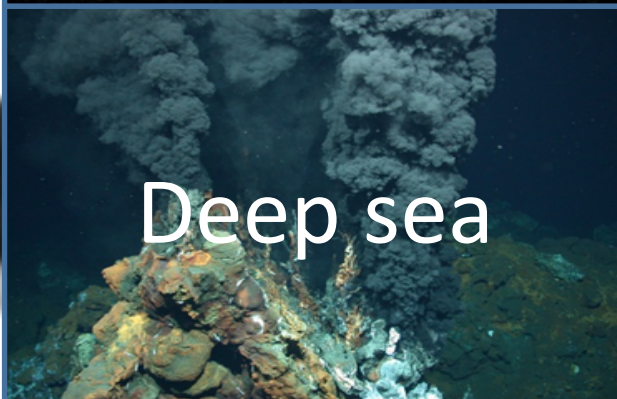
Deep-sea Exploration	Space Exploration
Depends on research vessels	Only a few local landings
Local observations near the ship	Limited mobility
Depending on weather conditions	No long-term research lab





# Aims for 2018+

**Demonstration of interconnected autonomous robotic systems operating in swarms**



# Long-term structural goal

**„Expert Group for Extreme Environment  
Technology“**

as basis for one of the most advanced  
research consortium for extreme  
environments



# Long-term Vision



- Search for extraterrestrial life on planets and moons
- Exploration of extra-terrestrial oceans