



Dr. Russell Howard, Scott Christiansen



- The Space Systems Group is merging of several small spacecraft technology companies
 - SpaceDev, Inc
 - SpaceDev
 - Starsys
 - MicroSat Systems, Inc (MSI)

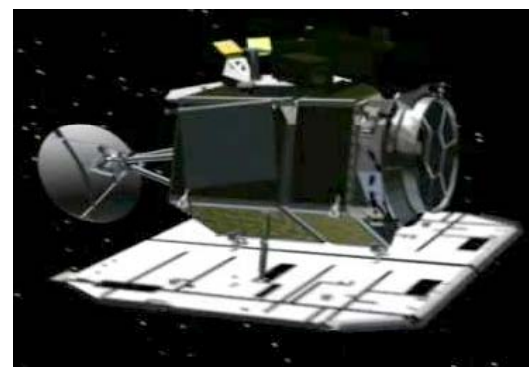
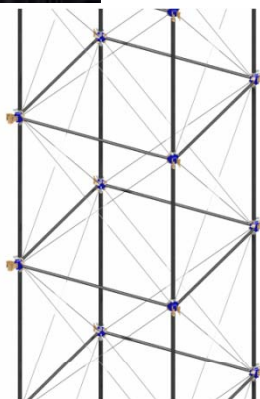
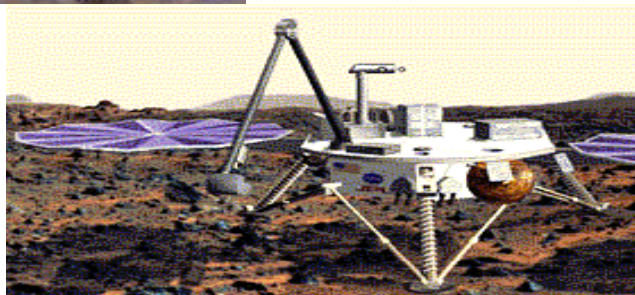
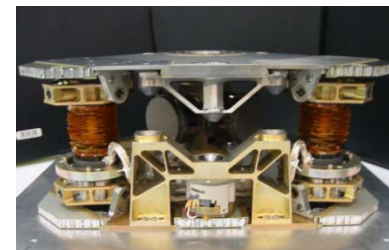
Spacecraft Mechanisms

- We invent, design, build and test the structures that move and the things that make things move; motors, hinges, structure, latches
- More than 3000 mechanisms and subsystems on more than 300 spacecraft

Components



Electromechanical Systems



Mechanical Systems

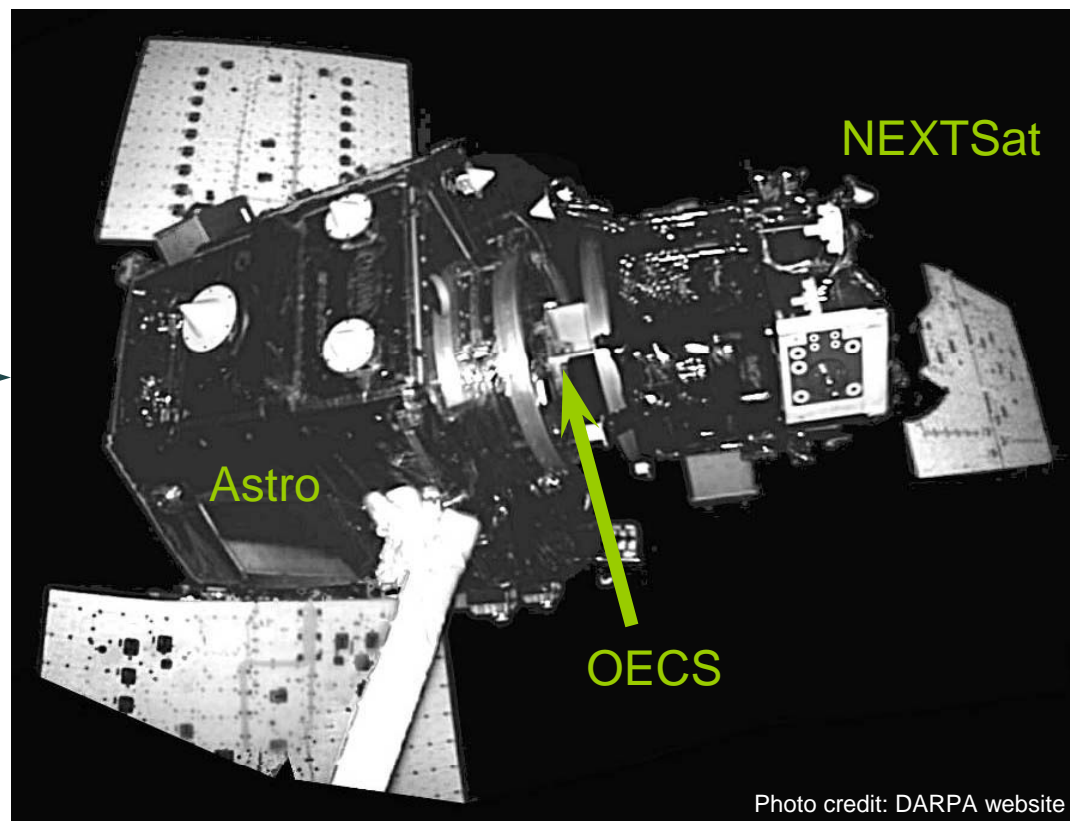
Orbital Express

- SNC has experience and heritage in remote servicing applications through the Orbital Express program
- SNC provided several subsystems and design support for critical functions
 - Launch adapter fitting (including release systems) between Astro and NEXTsat
 - Capture system including control electronics, proximity sensor, and electrical connections
 - Personnel now at SNC provided design support for fluid transfer system
- Successful autonomous capture
 - Robotic manipulator assisted
 - Unassisted (each spacecraft under independent attitude control)

Orbital Express Flight

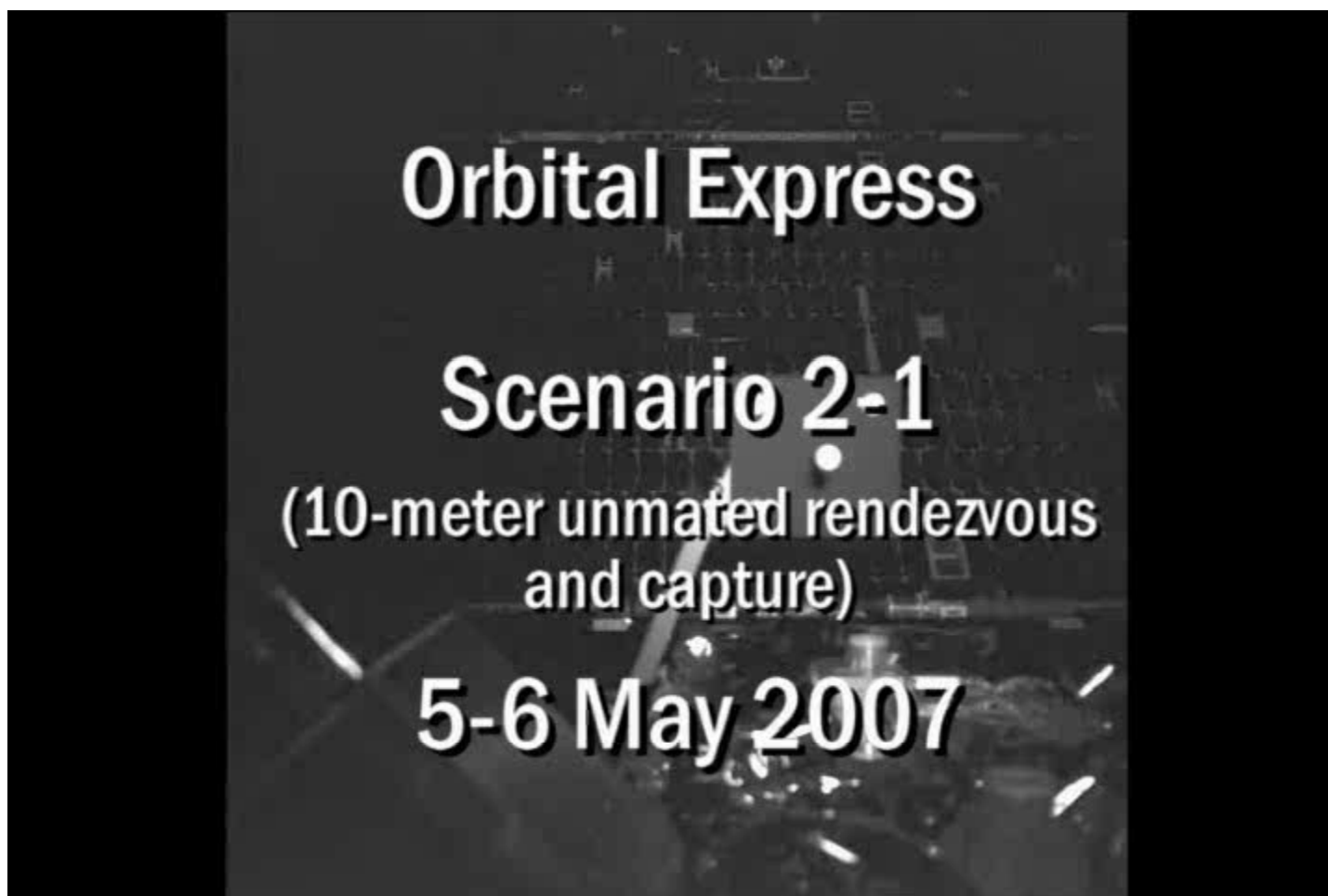


Orbital Express Capture System
(OECS)



OECS shown in flight with spacecraft mated

OE Capture Video

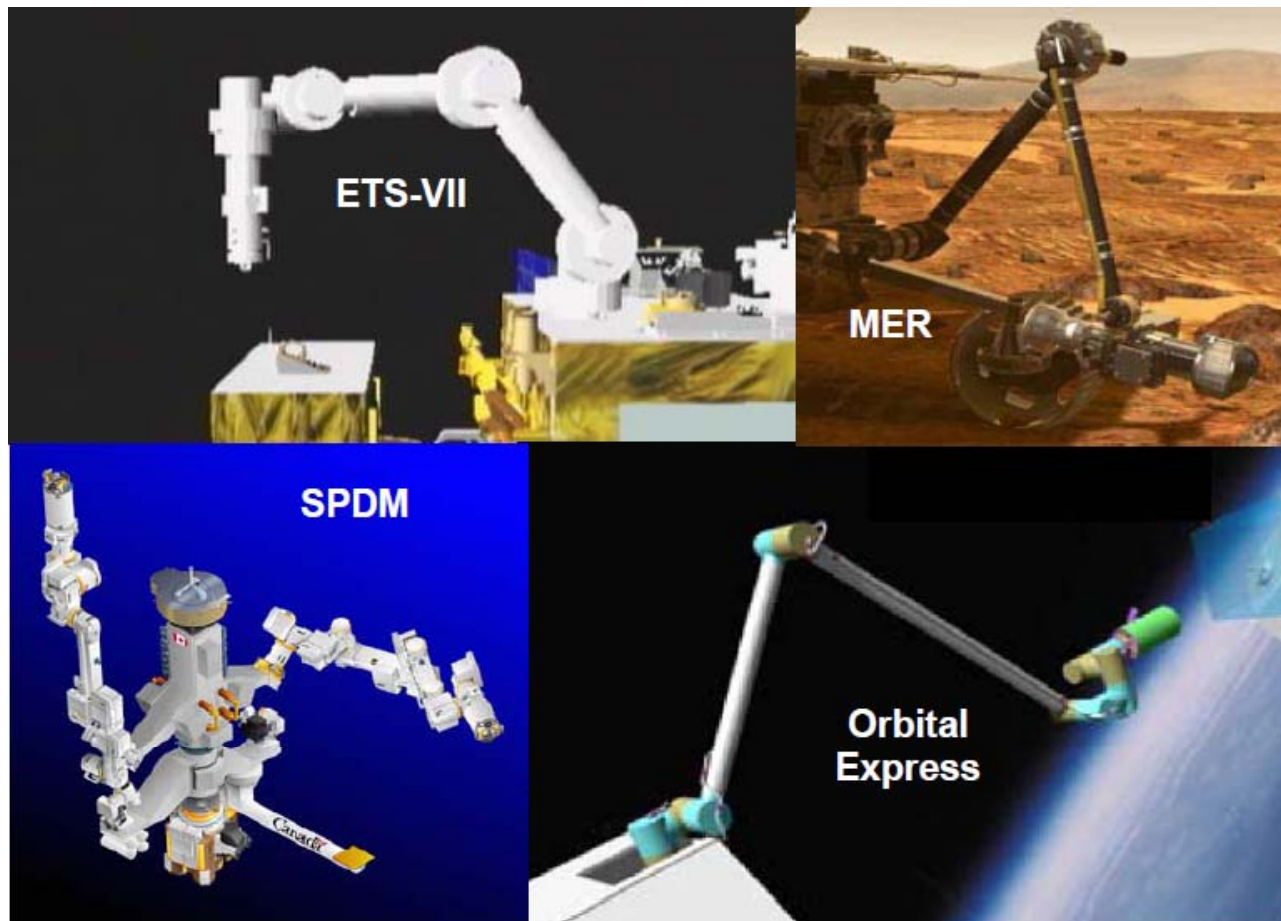


Insert Movie here:
OE Rendezvous and Capture GSFC Servicing Workshop.wmv

Servicing Applications

- Manned and unmanned servicing applications
 - Routine maintenance
 - Replenishment of consumables: fuel, cryogenic fluids, etc
 - Replacement/Upgrade of components: electronics, etc
 - Remote servicing for unplanned problems
 - Orbit adjustment
 - Spacecraft reconfiguration
- Many of these tasks are considered beyond the capability of existing space manipulators
- SNC's configurations have been developed to specifically address current limitations

Existing Space Manipulators



Kinematics

- Forward kinematics are single-valued and simple (calculate tool position and attitude from joint angles)
- Trajectory planning and control requires inverse kinematics (calculate joint angles and motion to create desired tool state)
- Typical serial revolute manipulators
 - Characterized by multiple copies of offset joint
 - Easier to design, more difficult to control
 - Extensive calculations for inverse kinematics
 - Choices between multiple solutions
 - Can be highly nonlinear and multi-valued
 - Driver is number and type of offsets between successive joints
 - Pre planning and simulation needed to avoid collisions and violation of range limits

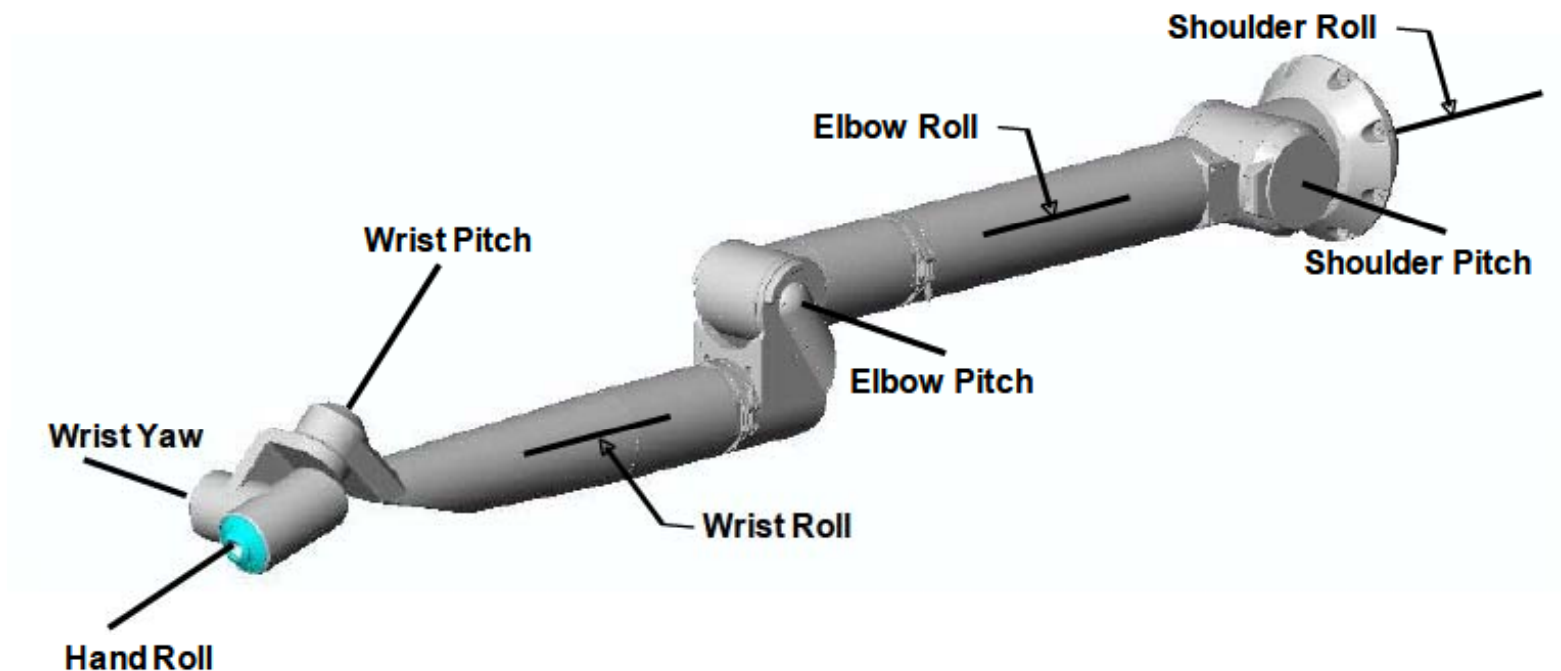
Real Time Operation Issues

- Advance planning of real time changing conditions is impossible
 - Direct human control
 - Autonomous “variable-horizon” task planners
- An arm with multiple offsets can find itself in the wrong kinematic branch
 - May require backtracking to move to another solution
 - Tool may have to move away from the target
 - Arm stops moving unexpectedly
 - Confuses operator with un-commanded motion in different direction
- Existing robotic arms that have flown in space have multiple axis offsets and complex multi-valued kinematics.
 - Task planning is difficult
 - Execution is unreliable when planning is not done

SNC Manipulator Features

- Minimized offsets
- Resulting inverse kinematics are simpler with single solutions
 - Tool trajectory implies position of wrist center
 - Shoulder always fixed relative to base
 - One sided elbow
- Only potential self-collision is wrist contacting shoulder if tool is working too close to shoulder.

8 DOF Axes



Optimal Redundancy

- For general use a 6 DOF minimum is required for full tool control
- Judicious inclusion of one or more additional DOF improves workspace coverage and ease of use
 - Typical manipulators use a 7th DOF to control should-elbow-wrist plane to help avoid collisions
 - SNC's manipulator includes 8th DOF
 - 4 DOF – Shoulder to wrist
 - 4 DOF – Wrist to tool
 - Additional DOF in each group allows for robust avoidance of collisions and singularities
 - Allows inverse calculations to be separated into two 4th order problems which, together, are easier than a single 6th or 7th order problem

Wrist Axes

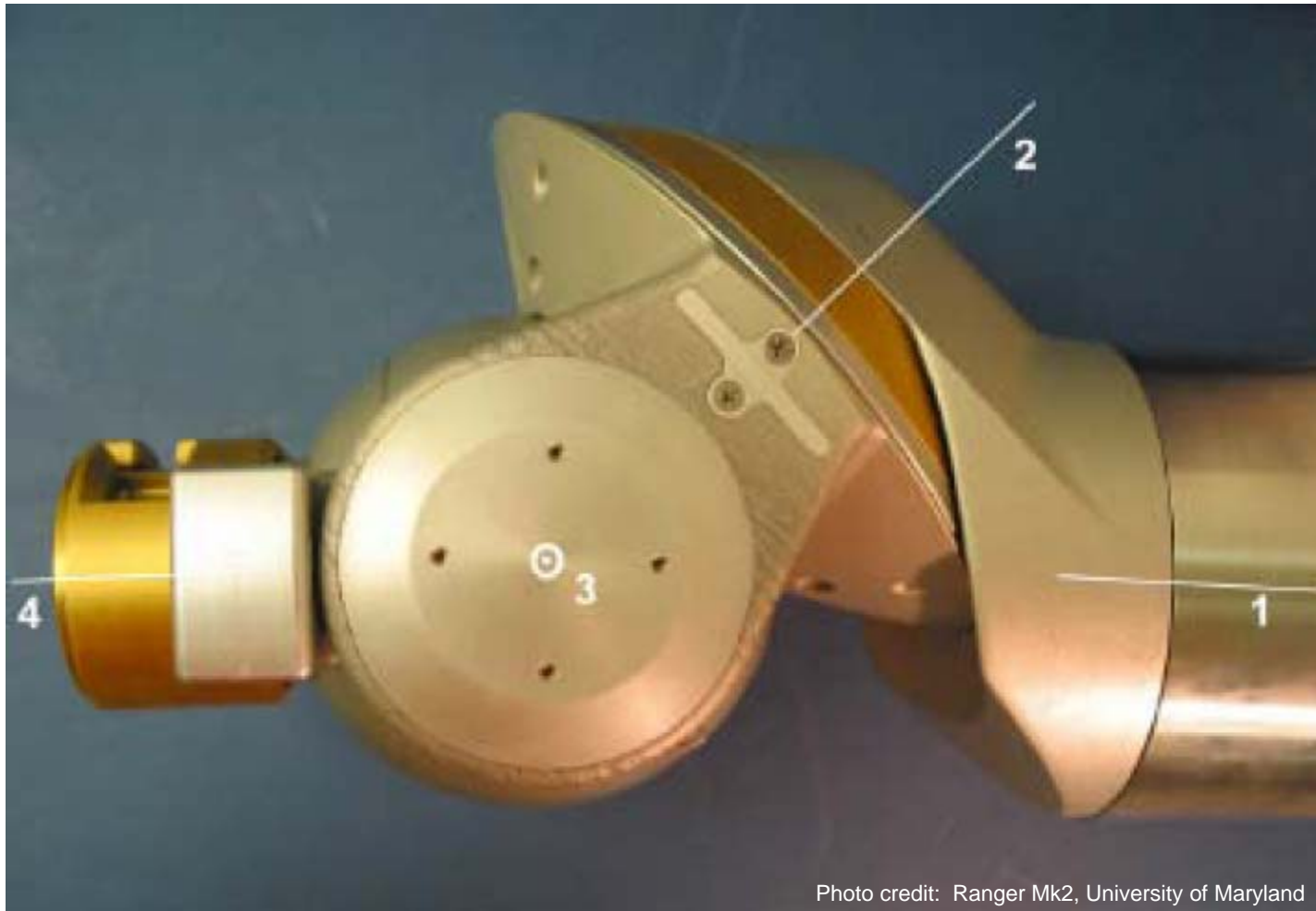


Photo credit: Ranger Mk2, University of Maryland

Wrist Dexterity and Tool Workspace

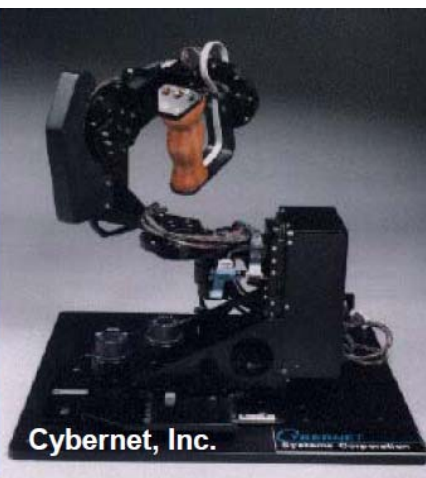
- SNC's wrist configuration is characterized by a short wrist to tool (WT) distance
 - Better dynamic response in small spaces
 - Less arm motion required to accommodate tool movement
- Short WT distance combined with skew Roll-Pitch-Yaw-Roll (sRPYR) configuration
 - Improved angular range over conventional Roll-Pitch-Roll (RPR) or orthogonal Roll-Pitch-Yaw-Roll (oRPYR) wrists
- Singularity avoidance
 - Only one sRPYP singularity is possible
 - Easily avoidable due to redundant wrist DOF

- Traditional
 - Two stick control inputs
 - Rate control
 - Difficult to stop at desired location
 - Speeds must be limited for safety
 - Motion generally limited to one axis at a time
- SNC Configuration
 - Position control
 - Natural, easy
 - 6 DOF one hand controller
 - One operator can operate two arms simultaneously
 - Speed does not need to be artificially limited

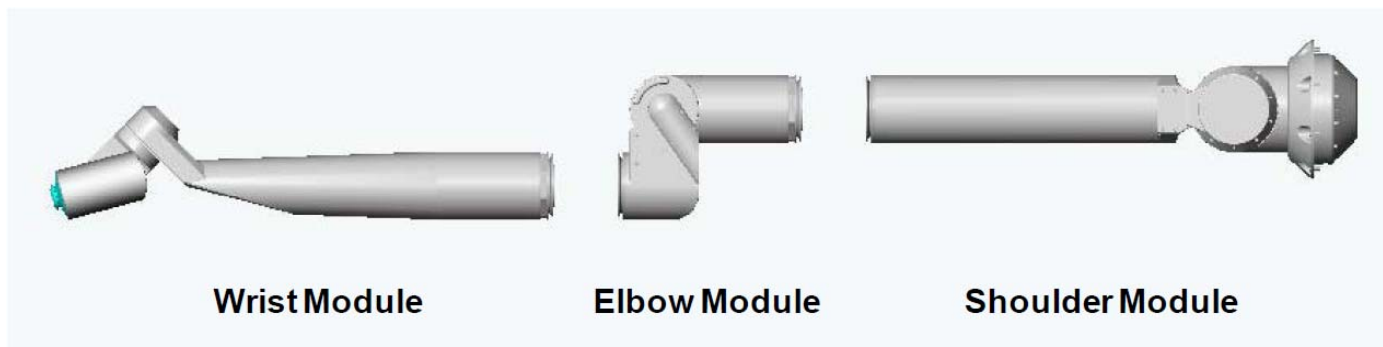
Examples of Controllers



Traditional Two-stick Controller

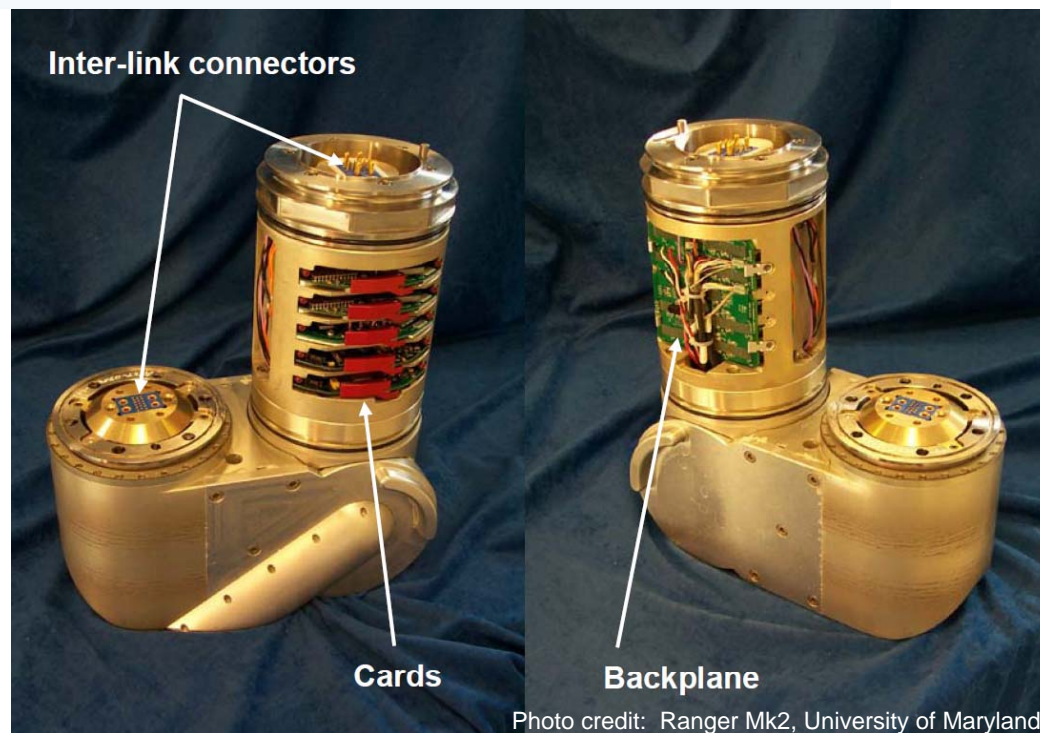


6 DOF Position Controllers



Modular Sections

- Self contained control, sensor, and drive electronics
- Power and communication connectors



- The Dream Chaser human spacecraft is currently under development at SNC supported by NASA CCDev funding
- Deployment of a dexterous manipulator on the Dream Chaser could provide a highly capable commercial servicing capability
 - Highly maneuverable space vehicle
 - Human presence for real-time operation
 - Operational system will have rapid response time
- Crew has options for servicing
 - Extra-vehicular activity (EVA)
 - Robotically assisted EVA
 - Fully robotic

