





AI IN SPACE EXPLORATION

Members:

Vasunthra D/O Palanivel, Goh Boon Wan, Branden, Havinaash Raajeevan, Tan Ying Shan, Samuel Choo Hao Xuan, Chan Isaac (National Junior College)



Space missions often operate in environments that are not suitable for humans. Al enables autonomous operation in these conditions.



Space telescopes and probes provide huge amounts of data. Al processes this data efficiently, identifying patterns or anomalies that humans might miss.



Al streamlines mission planning, resource allocation, and spacecraft maintenance, reducing the cost, complexity and possible human error of space exploration.

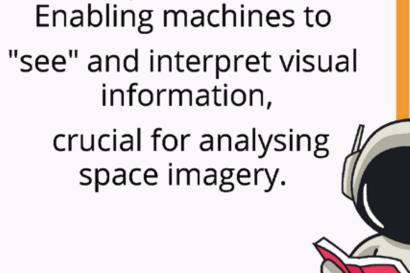


Machine Learning (ML):

Systems that learn
patterns from data to
make predictions or
decisions. Deep
Learning: A subset of ML
using neural networks to
mimic the brain's
processing of
information.



Computer Vision:





- National Security: Space tech strengthens defence with satellites for communication, surveillance, and tracking space debris.
- Urban & Environmental Monitoring: Satellite data helps in urban planning, disaster management, and environmental monitoring, supporting Singapore's Smart Nation initiative.
- Research & Development: Singapore invests in space science and collaborates internationally, developing its space capabilities.
- Global Diplomacy: Participation in global space missions boosts Singapore's international presence and strategic partnerships.
- Disaster Management: Space tech improves disaster preparedness and response by providing critical data.
- Future Technologies: Space supports the development of emerging tech like quantum communication and satellite internet.
- ASEAN Leadership: Singapore is a leader in promoting space cooperation within the ASEAN region.

OUR EXPERIENCE

- We built a robot from scratch that was meant to resemble a Mars rover. We used the MQTT board, Arduino Uno, step motor drivers, servos, a camera and Mecanum wheels, along with the various wooden boards and paraphernalia used to construct the robot structure.
- We had to code the robot using Python-powered blocks in order to make the robot move.
- The robot featured step motor drivers to control the exact positional values of the Mecanum wheels, a rotating camera head for wider field of view, software facilitating an Al picture recognition and Al navigation modules for the robot to navigate the course without human input.





CHALLENGES WE FACED

- Circuitry was quite complicated, numerous issues arose with many of the circuit components, as the inclusion of the rotating camera head added additional wiring.
- Sometimes the robot would break down and not respond to our code, causing us to spend a lot of time to solve the problem.
- The wireless control circuitry also did not factor in lag compensation, creating a disconnect from the pilots and the real time state of the robot.



DRIVING THE ROVER AROUND THE OBSTACLE COURSE