

A Virtual Testbed Infrastructure for Cryo-robotic Subsurface Exploration

M. S. Boxberg^{1,2}, L. Boledi¹, Q. Chen¹, A.-C. Plesa³, A. Simson¹, and J. Kowalski^{1,2}

¹ AICES, RWTH Aachen University, Germany, ² Computational Geoscience, Georg-August University of Göttingen, Germany, ³ DLR, Institute of Planetary Research, Berlin, Germany (kowalski@aices.rwth-aachen.de)



GEORG-AUGUST-UNIVERSITÄT
GÖTTINGEN



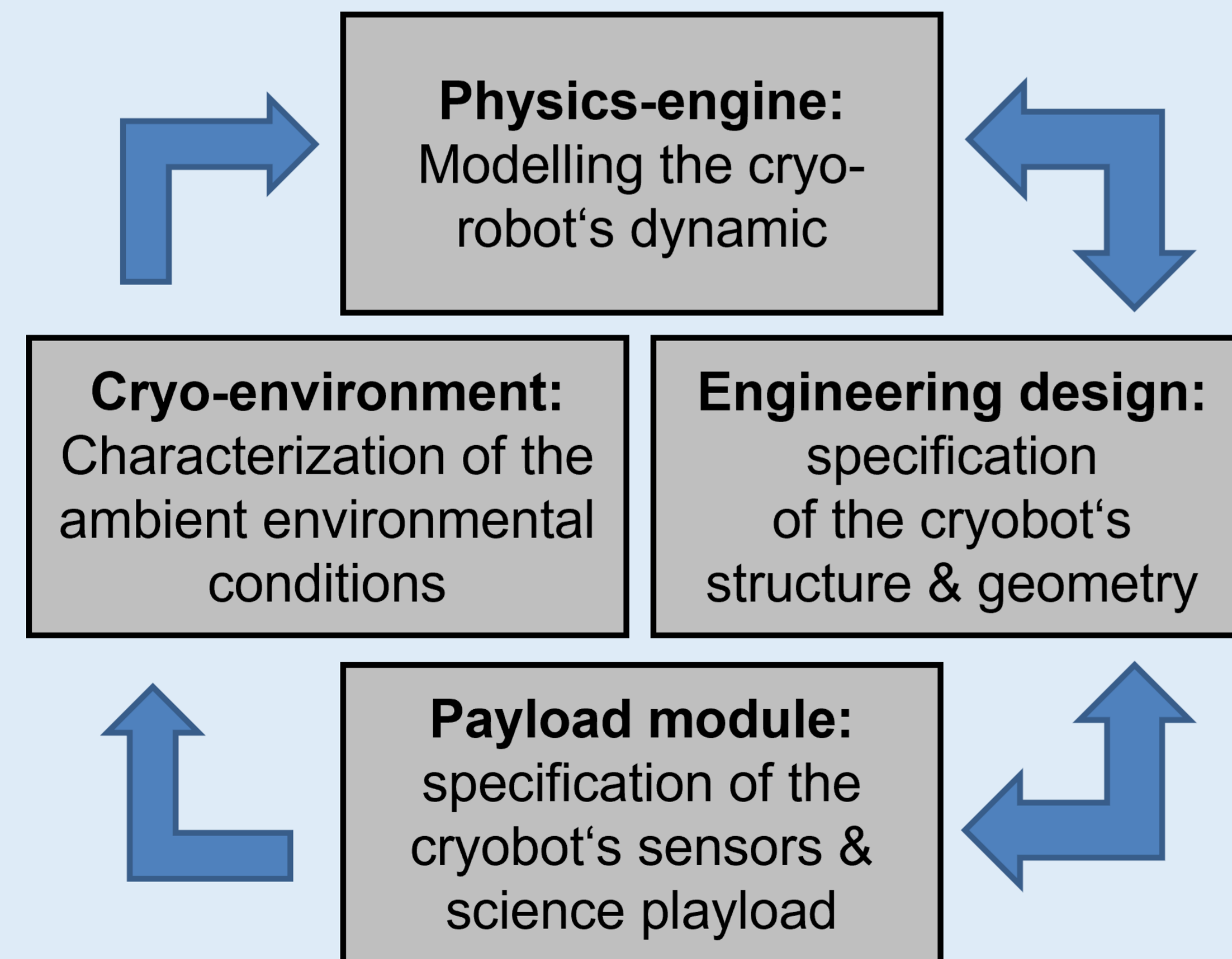
Objective

- Develop a **digital infrastructure** to foster cross-disciplinary development of cryo-exploration technology
- Facilitate the **systematic and reproducible virtual testing** of candidate cryo-robot designs in different cryo-environments complementary to lab and field tests
- Provide a Python interface to **integrate and process mission data**, and to **conduct optimal data acquisition and UQ**

Building blocks of the virtual testbed [2]

The cryo-robot's **engineering design + payload module** determine its dynamic behavior (**physics-engine**) and can be optimized accordingly (two-way coupling). The cryo-robot's performance depends on the **cryo-environment**.

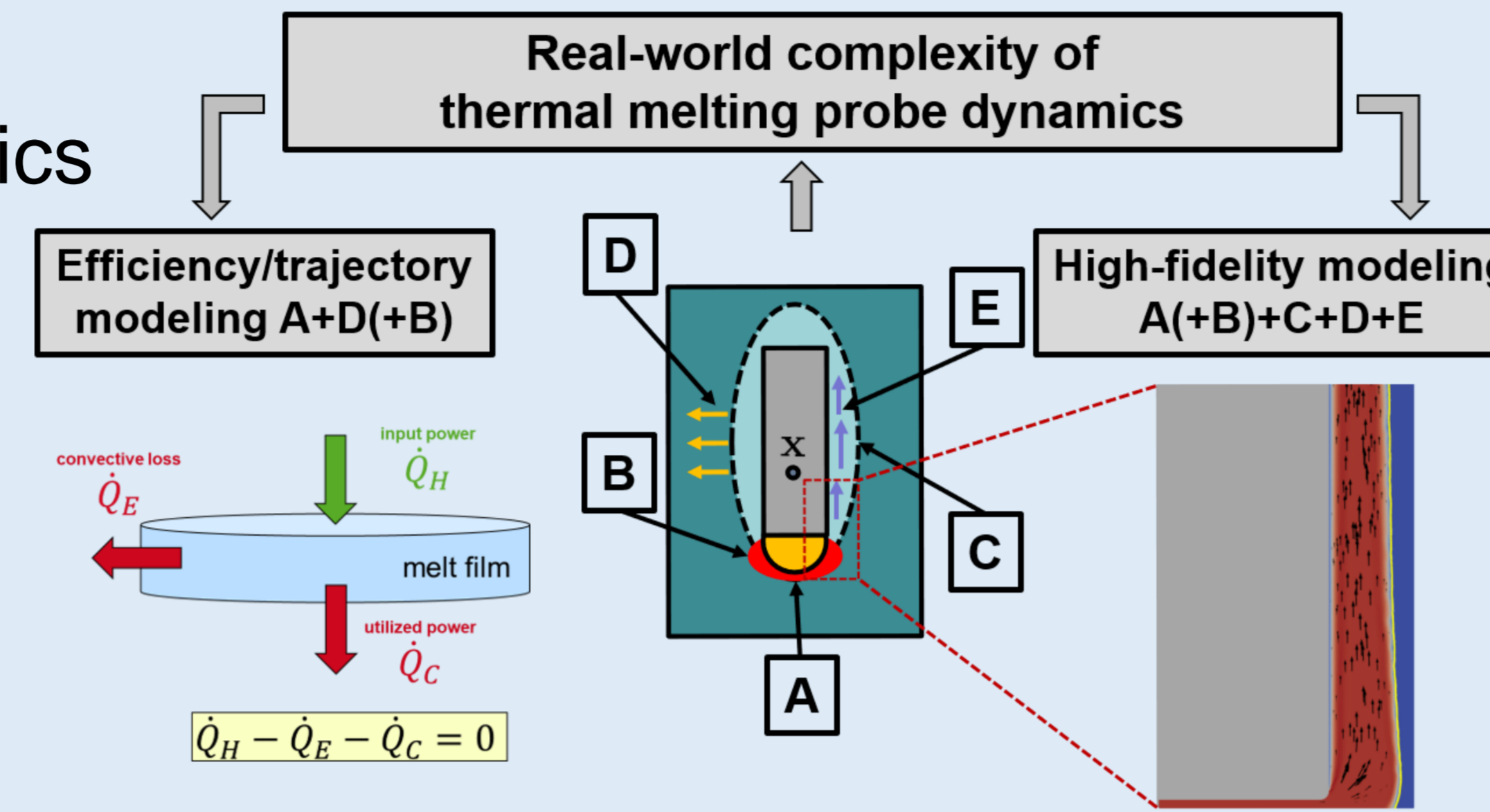
The payload module comprises sensors that inform about the **cryo-environment**.



Physics-engine

Cryo-robot dynamics is a multi-physics process:

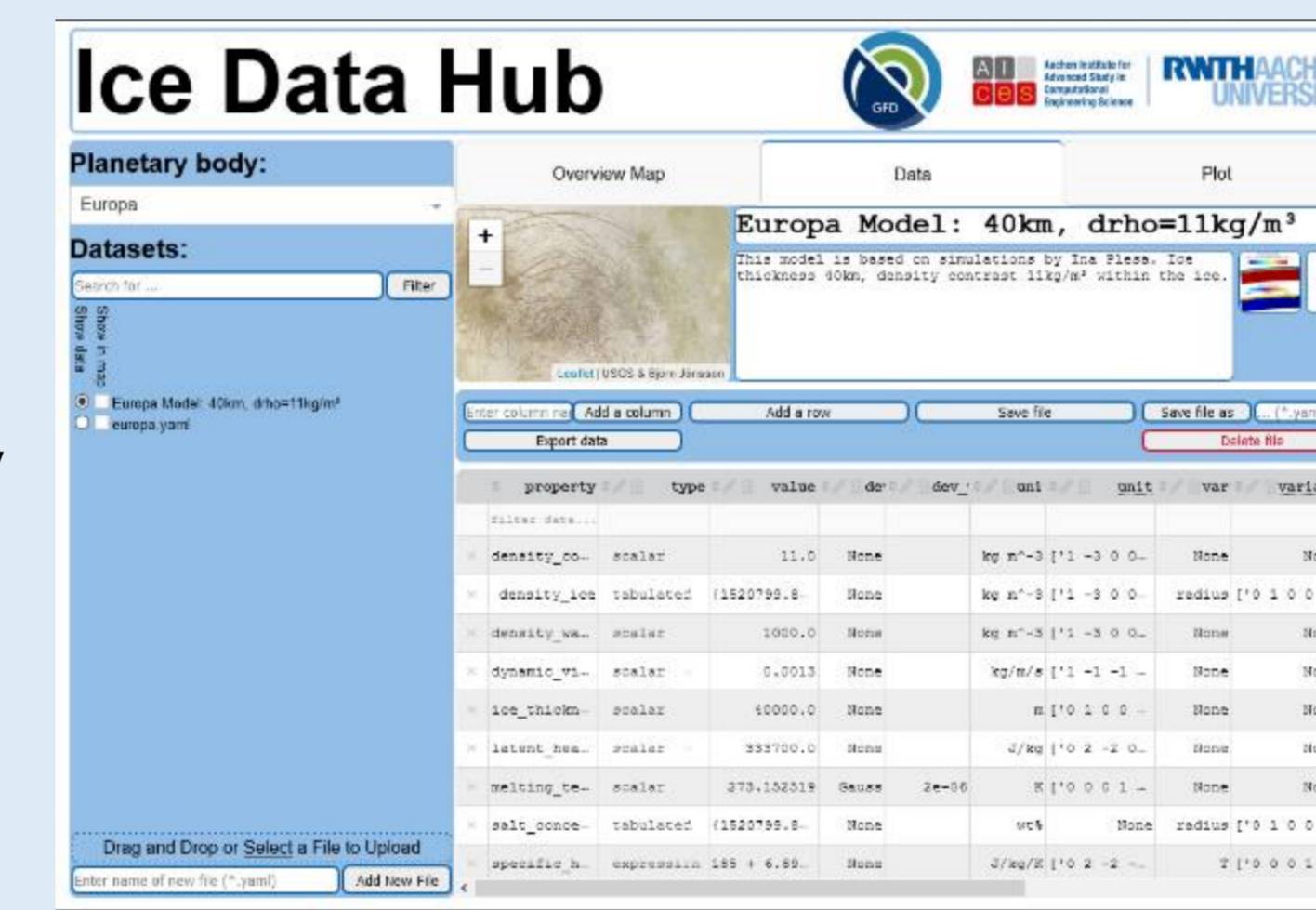
- A** contact melting
- B** nucleate boiling
- C** lateral melting
- D** heat conduction
- E** melt water convection



Design optimization requires high-fidelity models, i.e. considering **A – E**; mission relevant metrics, such as transit time and power consumption can be approximated based on idealized efficiency & trajectory models **A+D(+B)** [1,3].

Cryo-environment [2]

- Ice Data Hub provided as Python module
- *.yaml files contain property data on vertical ice profiles
- Brokerage-type functional layer provides access, e.g. to temperature sensitive material parameters

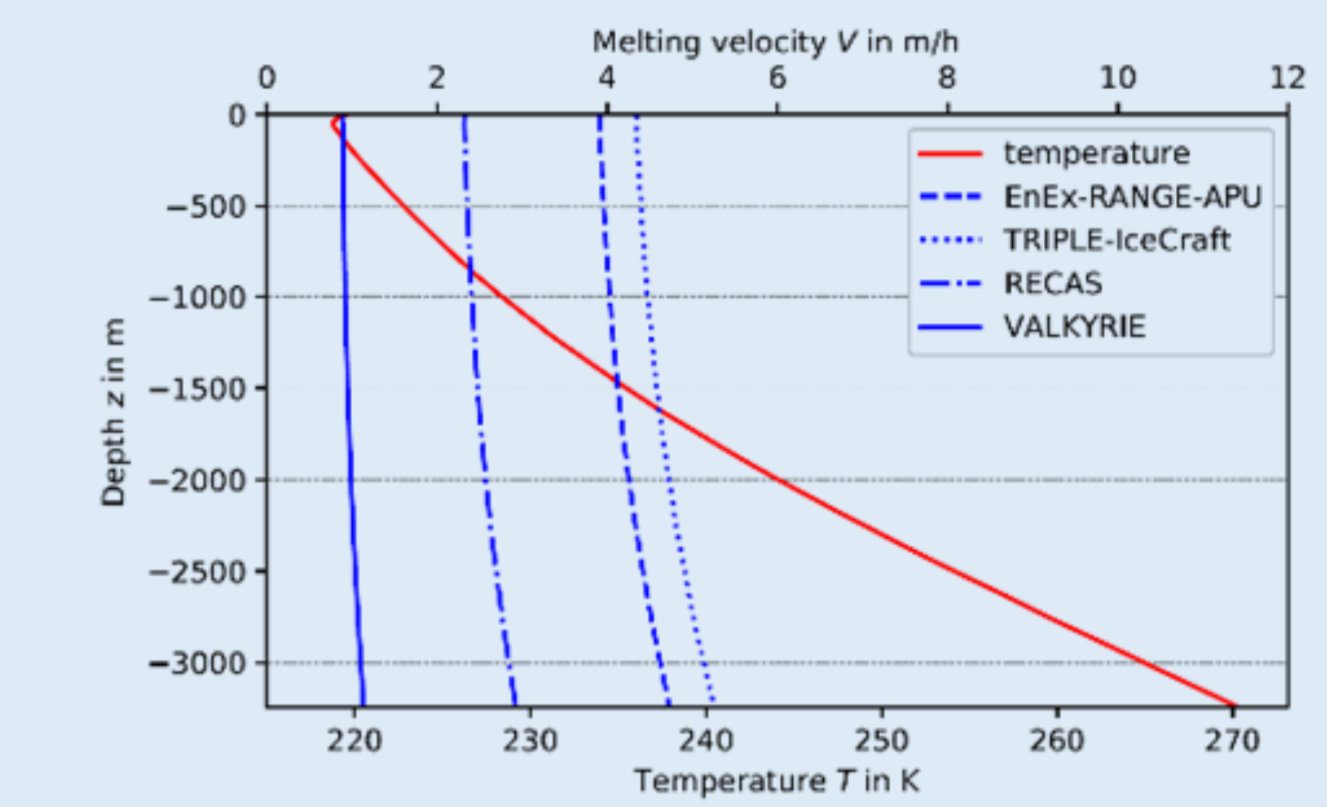


Cryo-robot design [2,3]

- *.yaml files contain data on engineering design as relevant for the physics-engine
- Extendible Python / Jupyter workflow hosted on git

Results:

ANTARCTICA



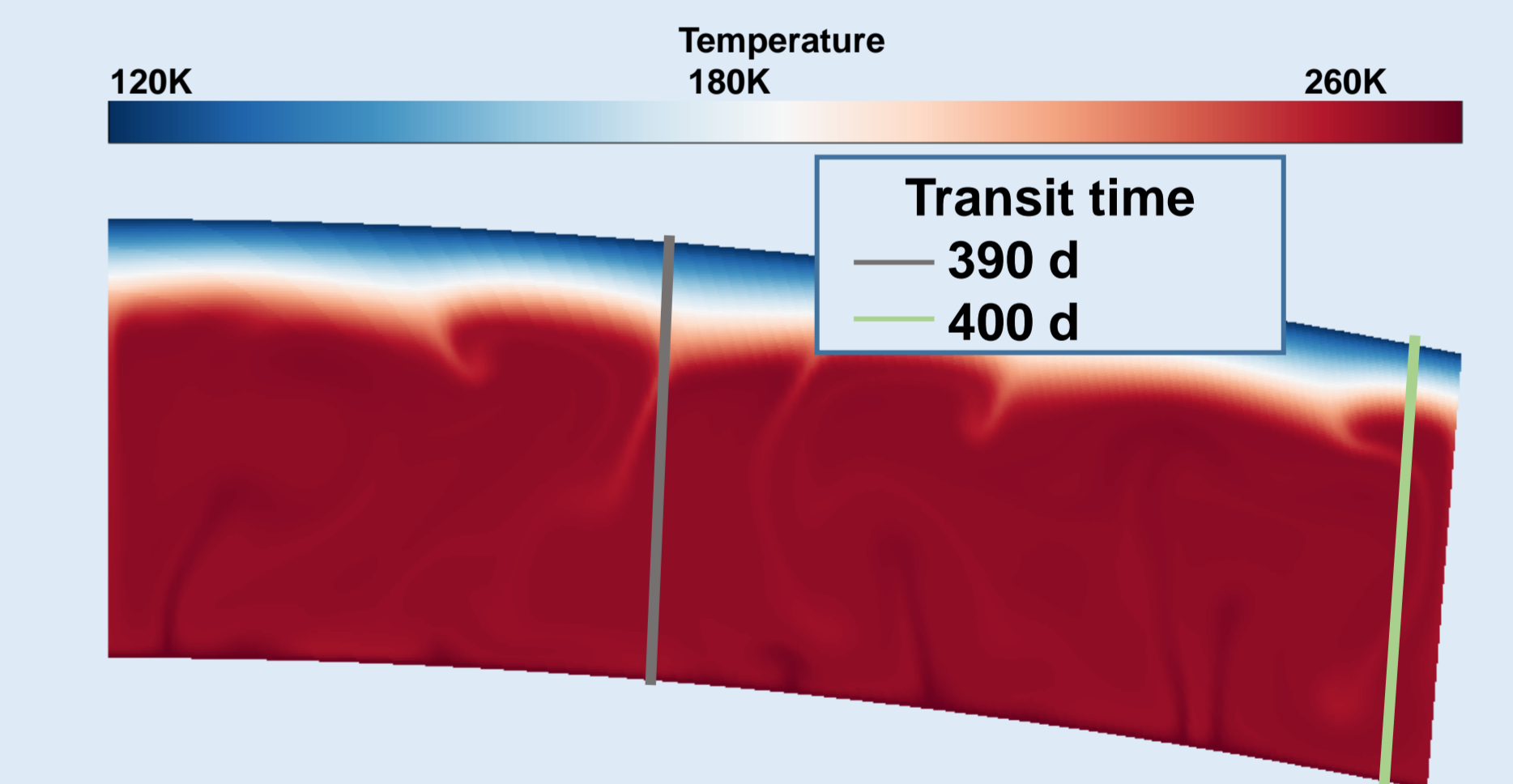
Transit time:

EnEx-RANGE-APU:	32 d
(2,88 kW,; 0,08 m radius)	
TRIPLE-IceCraft:	29 d
(20 kW,; 0,20 m radius)	
RECAS:	54 d
(5 kW,; 0,15 m radius)	
Valkyrie:	140 d
(5 kW,; 0,25 m radius)	

- Mission analysis based on a measured temperature profile at Dome C Antarctica [3]:
- Comparative study of different existing cryo-robot designs



EUROPA



- Mission analysis based on a simulated Europa cryo-environment following [4]: ice shell thickness 40km / salt content 23 kg/m⁻³ for the TRIPLE IceCraft [5]
- Detailed results incl. sensitivity analysis and UQ in [3]: **Reach out, if interested!**

[1] Schüller K., Kowalski J. (2019). Icarus, 317, 1–9.

[2] Boxberg M. S. et al. (2020) EGU. Abstract # EGU21-13052

[3] Boxberg M. S. et al., 2021, submitted

[4] Plesa A.-C. et al. EPSC. Vol.14, Abstract # EPSC2020-1038, 2020

[5] Heinen D. et al., 2021, submitted



The 18th International Planetary Probe Workshop, June - August 2021



The project is supported as part of the DLR Explorer Initiative by the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology, Germany, based on the decision by the German Bundestag (FKZ: 50NA1908, 50NA2009)



Gefördert durch:
Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Energie
aufgrund eines Beschlusses des Deutschen Bundestages