

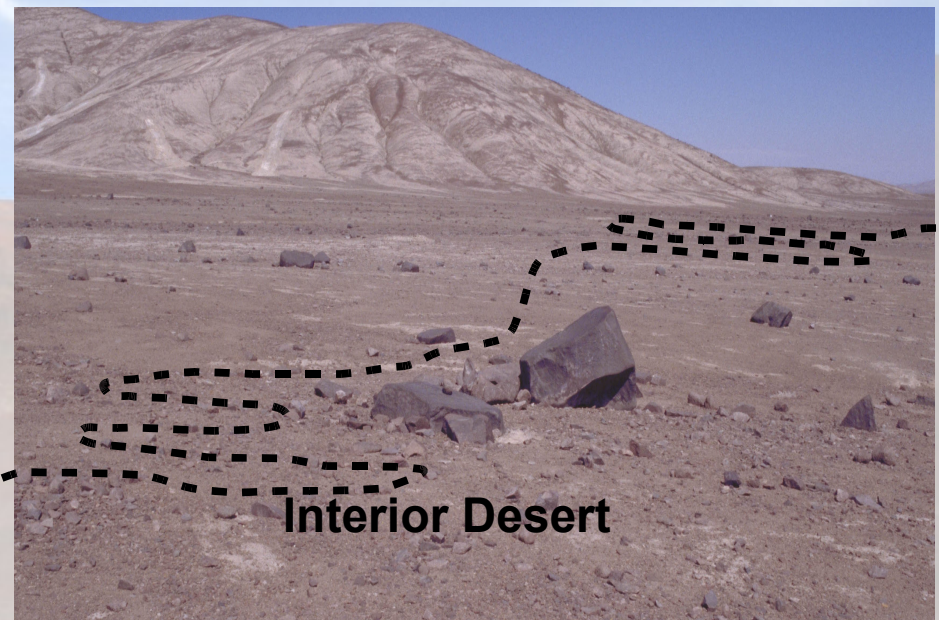
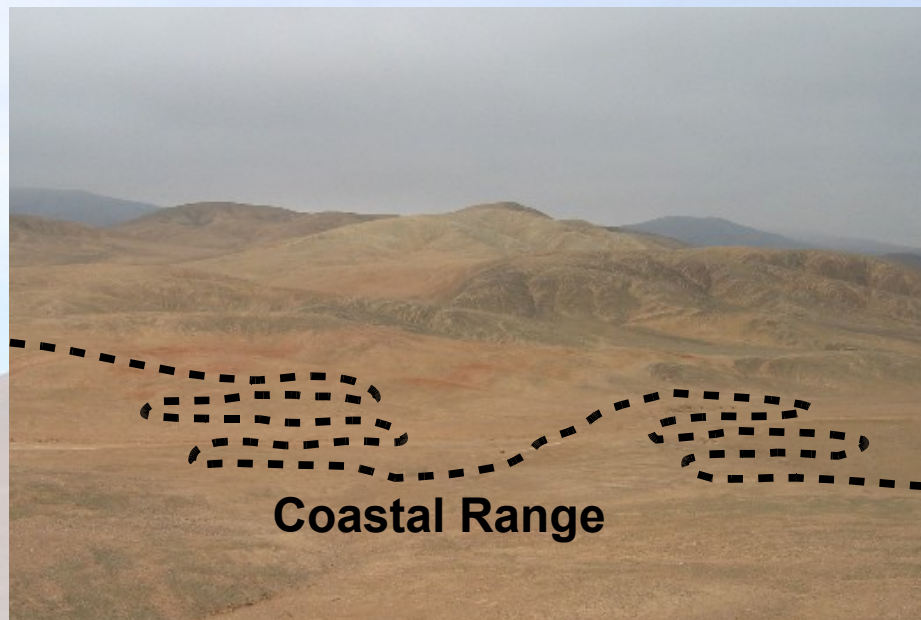
Autonomous Rover Detection and Response Applied to the Search for Life Via Chlorophyll Fluorescence in the Atacama Desert



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Questions

- Biodiversity and distribution of habitats in Atacama Desert subregions are not understood
 - Where does life survive and where does it not?
 - What factors govern the distribution?



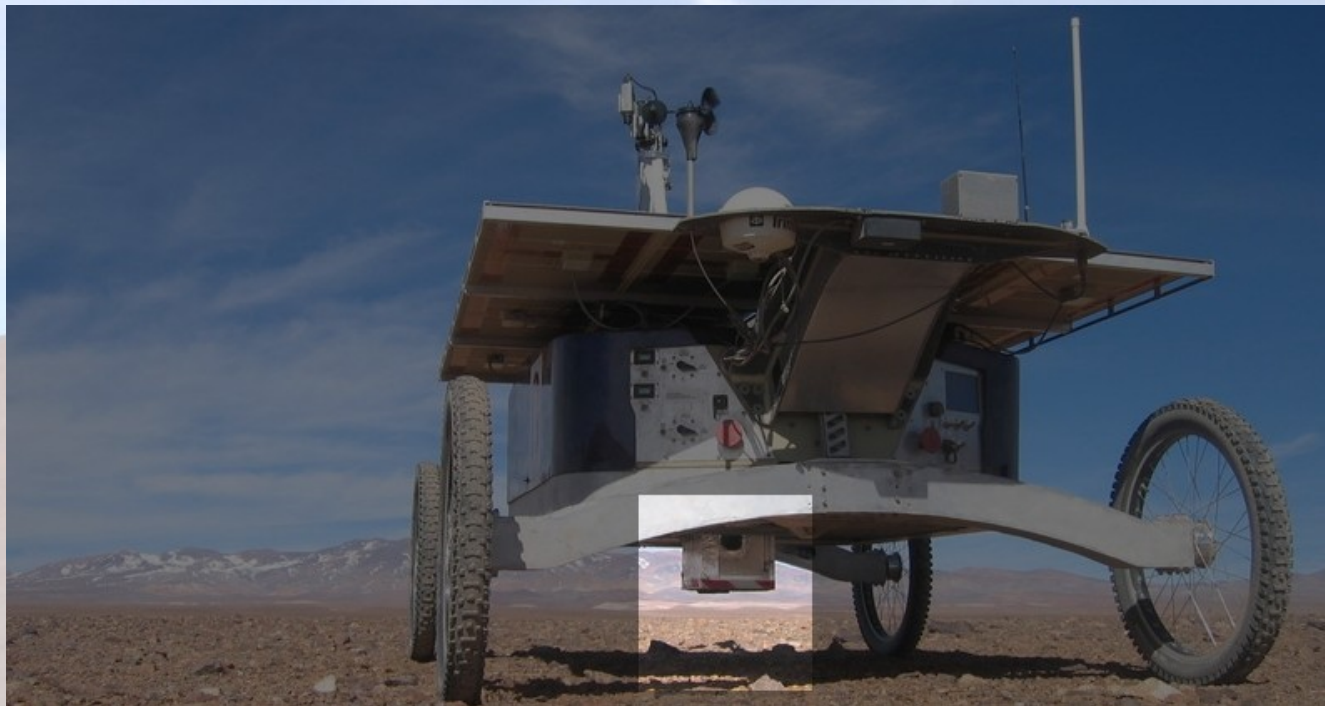
Robotic Survey

- Long-distance autonomous traverse
- Sustained solar-powered operation
- Health monitoring for automatic recovery
- Accomplished over 250 km of traverse
- 80+ traverses over 1 km in a single cycle

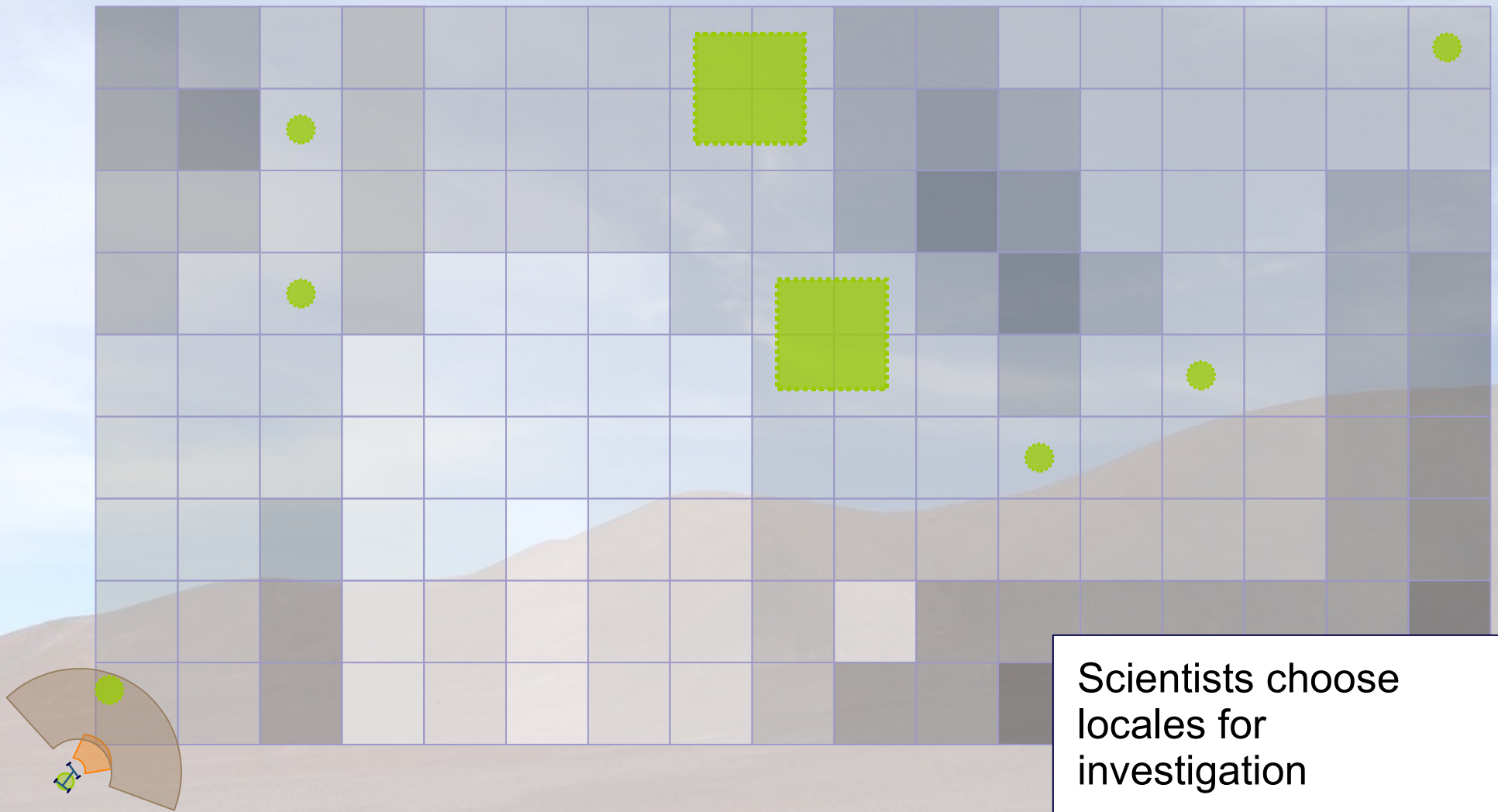


Autonomous Science

- Show robots can perform unsupervised science
- Instrument tightly integrated to robot mechanism
- Rapid deployment and measurement
- Autonomous detection and response

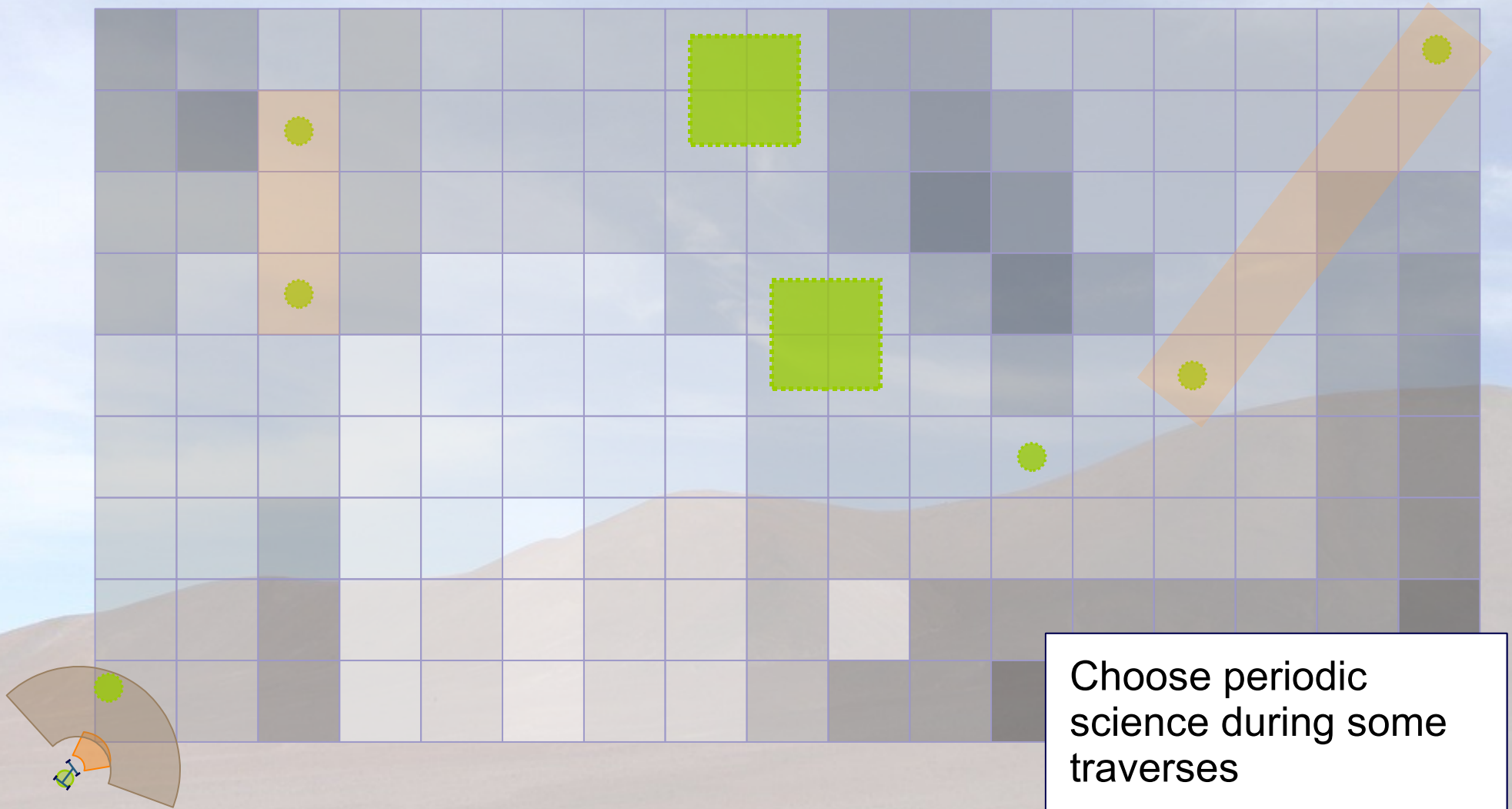


Survey Traverse Method

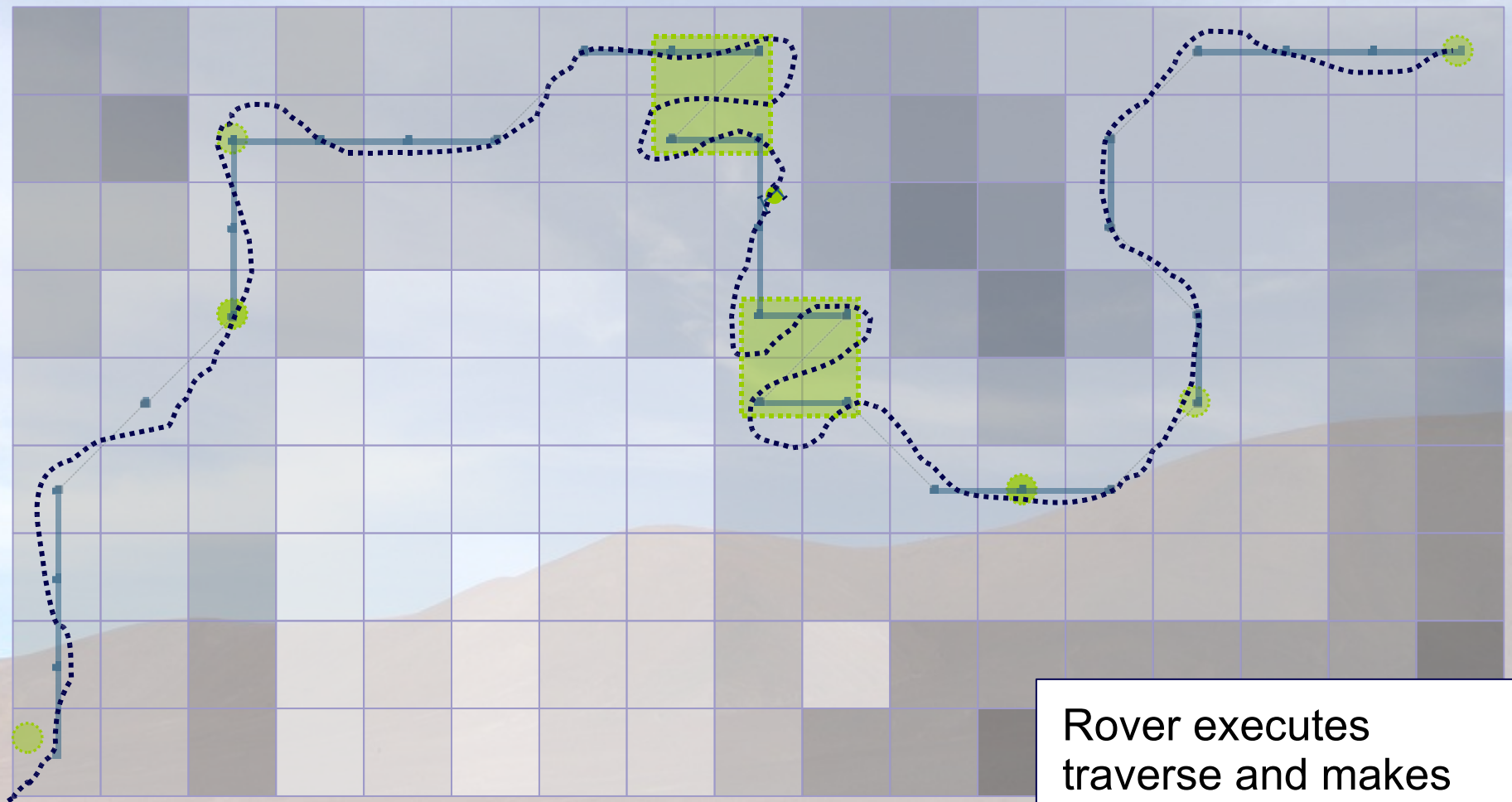


Scientists choose
locales for
investigation

Survey Traverse Method



Survey Traverse Method



Rover executes
traverse and makes
measurements

Survey Traverse Method

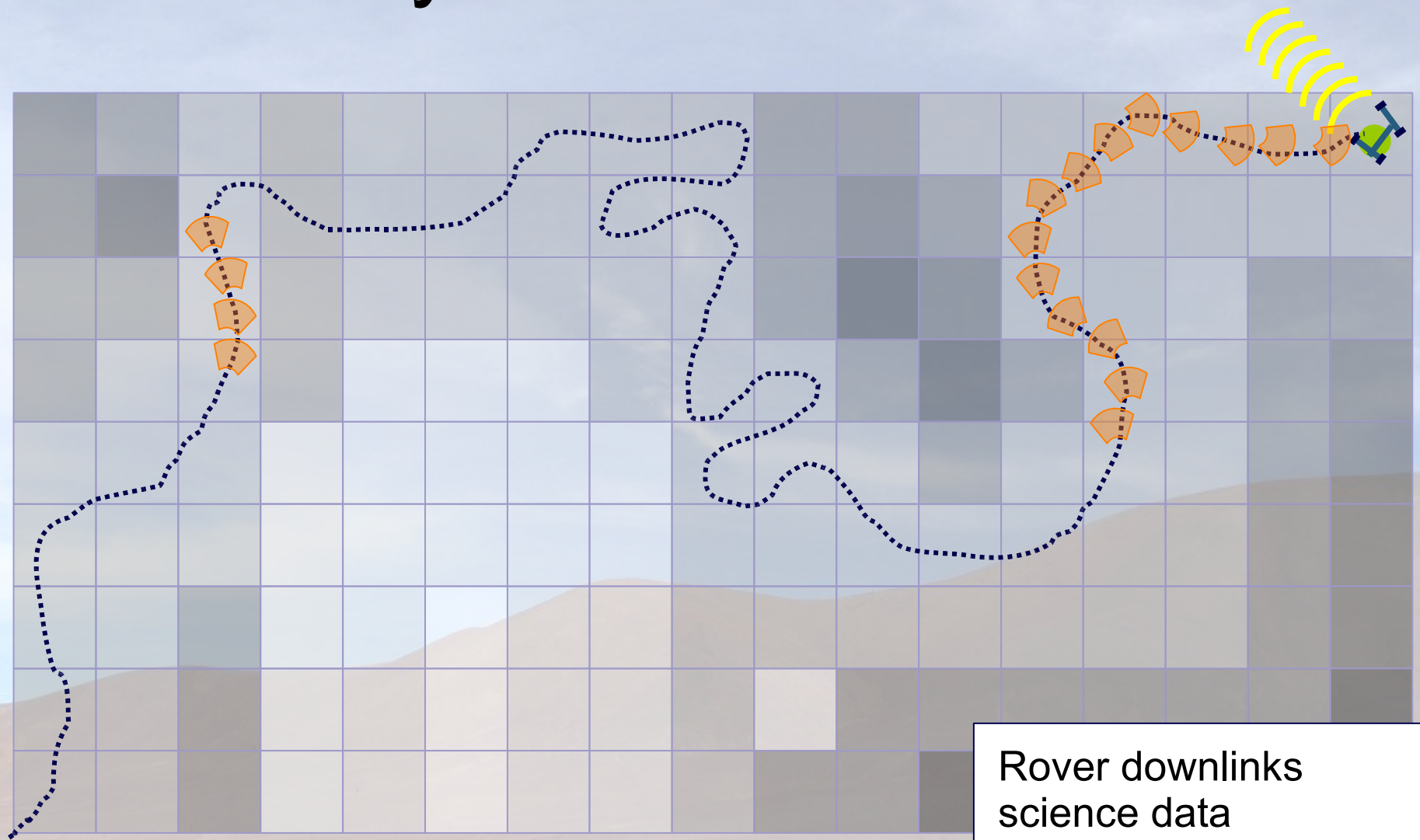
The diagram illustrates a survey traverse method on a grid map. A blue dotted line represents the rover's path, starting from a green circle at the bottom left, moving upwards, then right, then down, and finally right again. The path is marked with orange fan-shaped icons representing the rover's field of view or sensor range. Two green squares highlight specific areas of interest. A small blue rover icon is positioned on the path near the bottom right. A text box in the bottom right corner states: "Rover records periodic samples during traverse".

Rover records periodic samples during traverse

Carnegie Mellon THE ROBOTICS INSTITUTE EventScope Ames Research Center NASA SETI INSTITUTE Lunar and Planetary Sciences Conference, March 2006 8

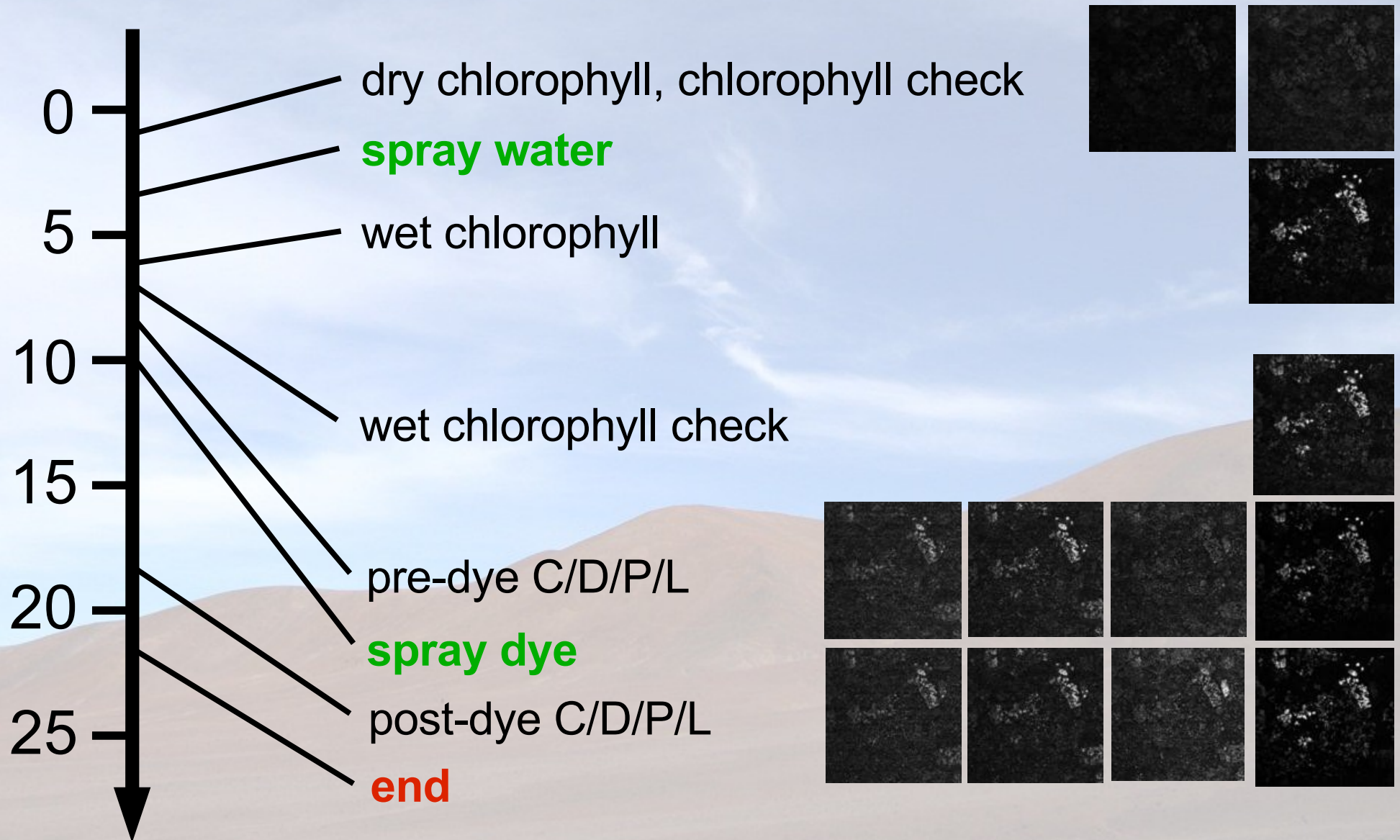
Rover records
periodic samples
during traverse

Survey Traverse Method

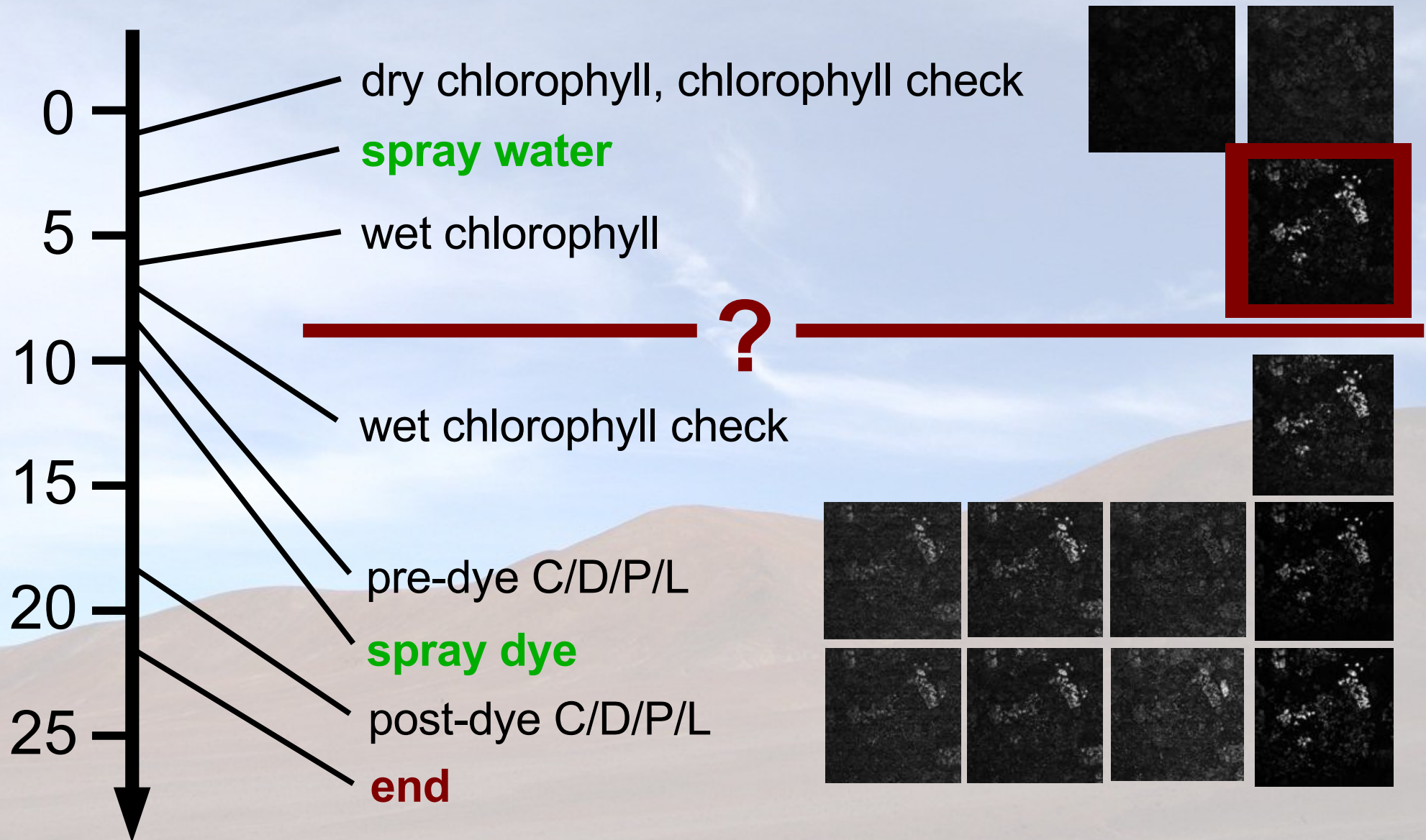


Rover downlinks
science data

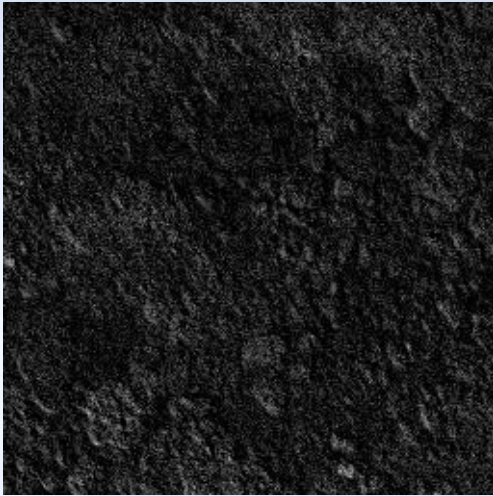
Fluorescence Imaging Protocol



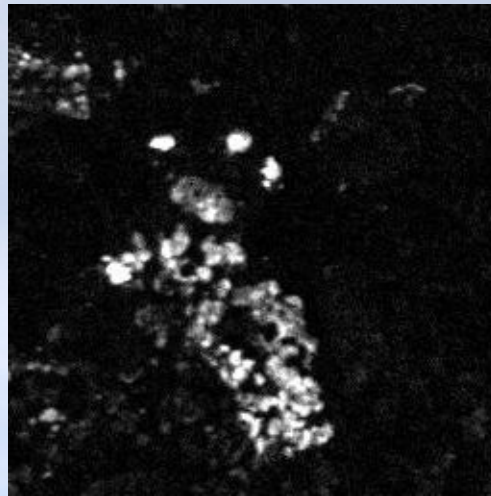
Fluorescence Imaging Protocol



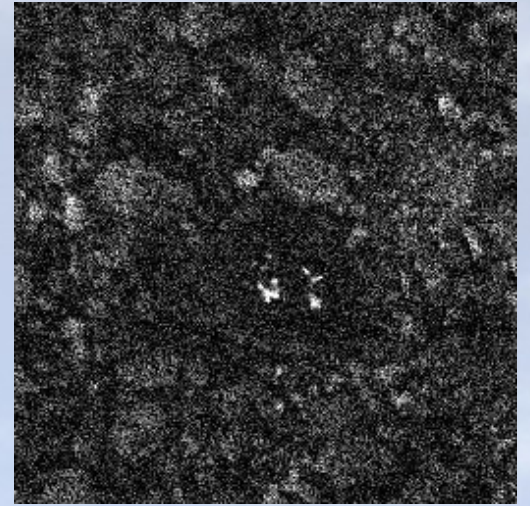
Interpreting Fluorescence Signal



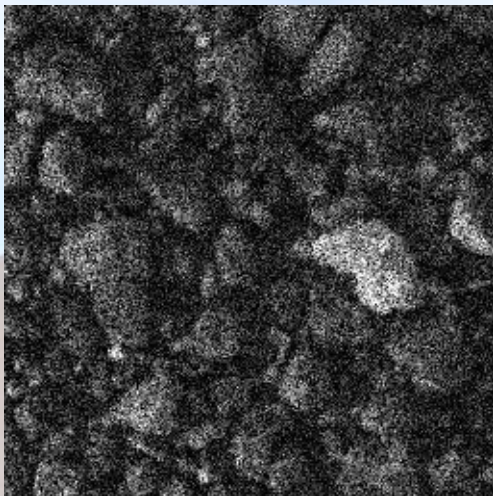
negative



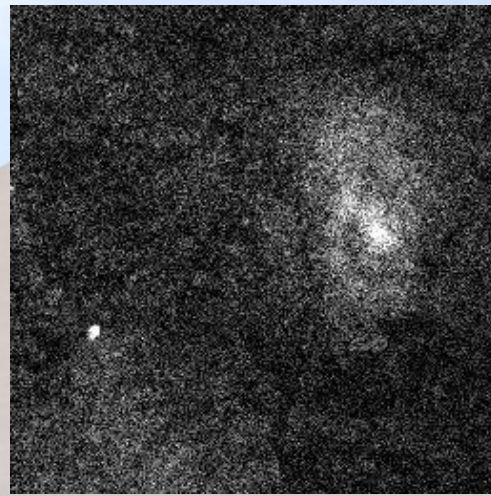
positive



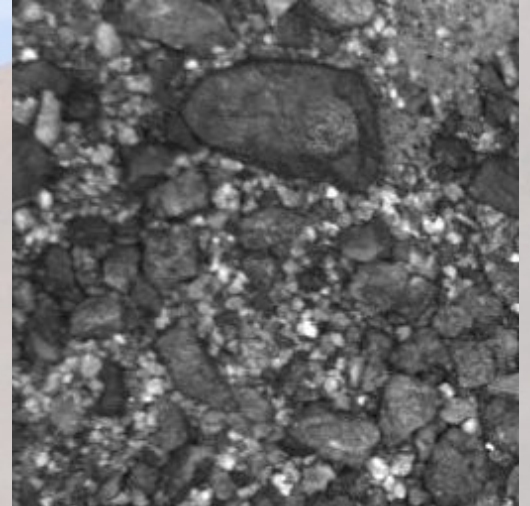
ambiguous



negative

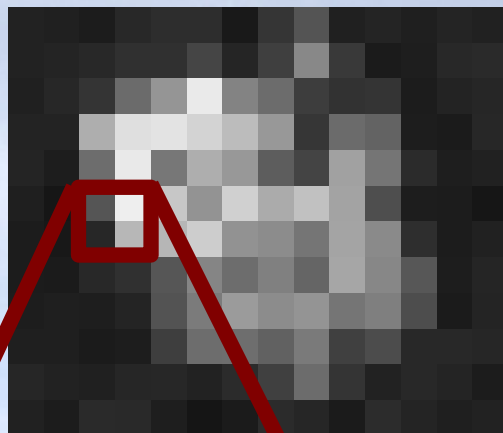
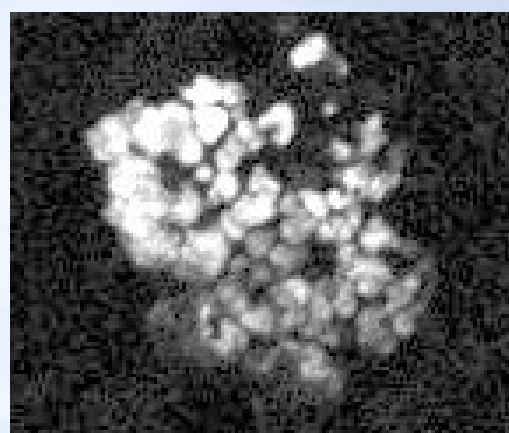


positive



bad data

Automatic Fluorescence Detection

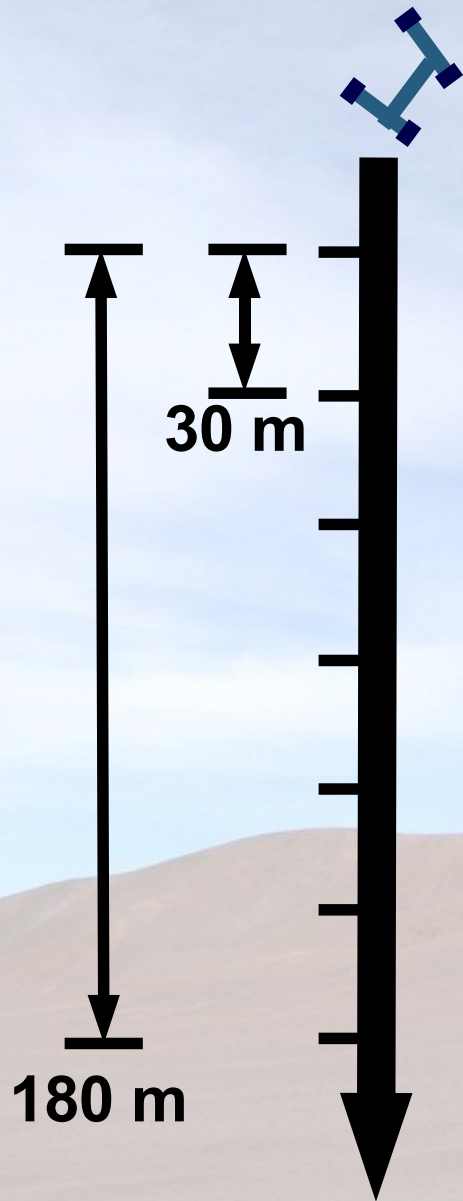


0.9999

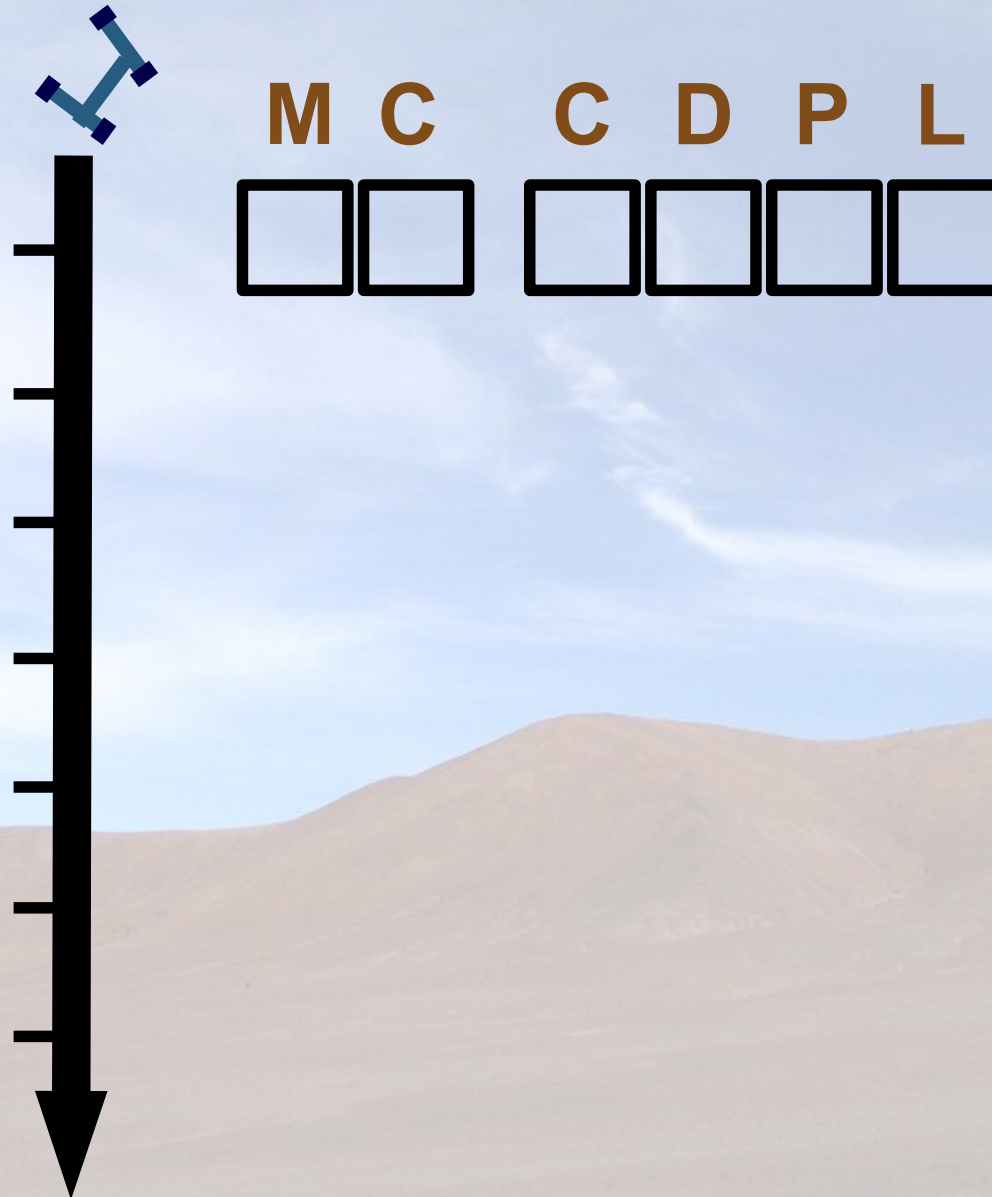
| | |
|------|------|
| 0.3 | 0.99 |
| 0.01 | 0.9 |

- Subsample
- Fuzzy threshold
- Naive Bayes

Science on the Fly Transect

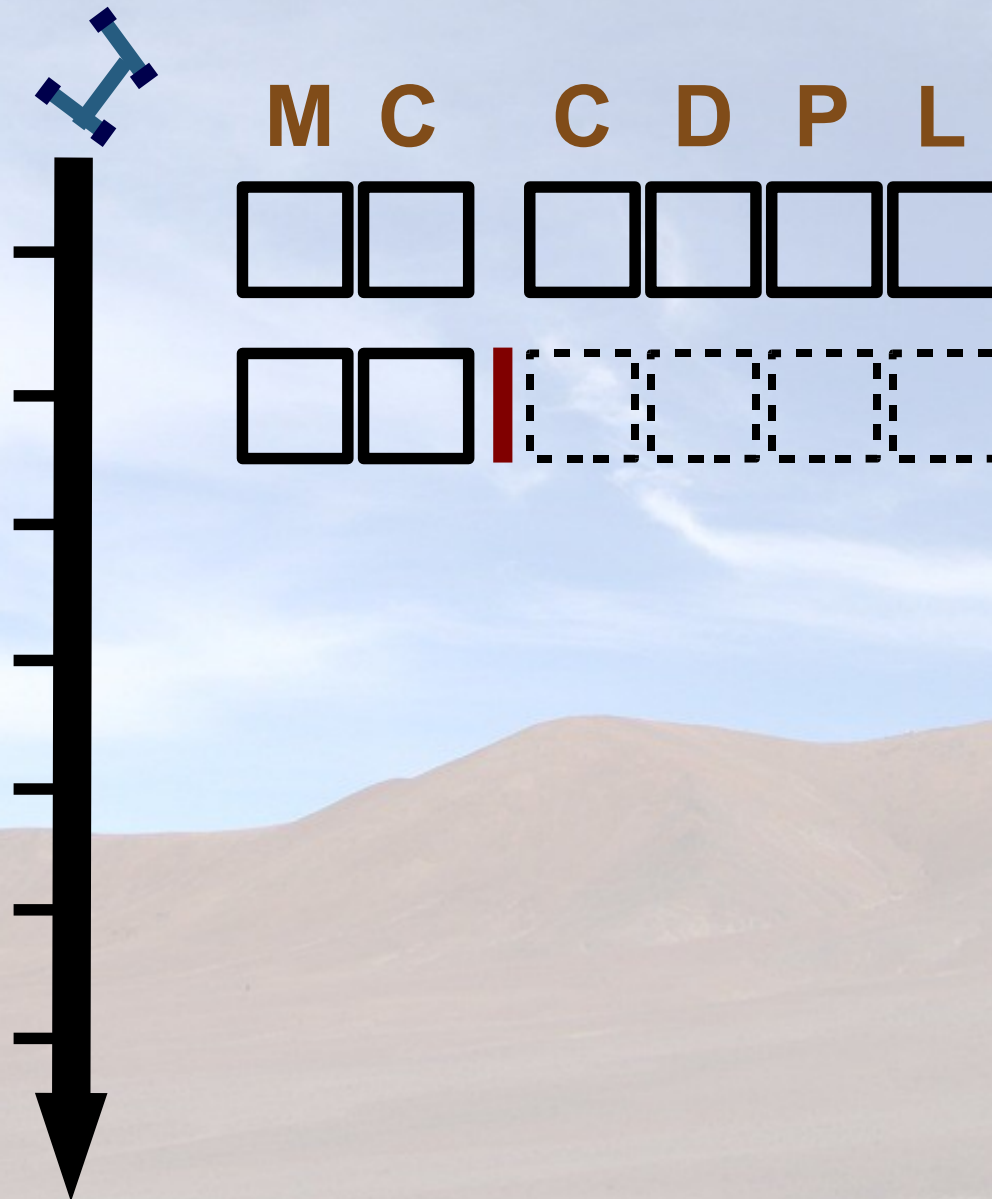


Science on the Fly Transect



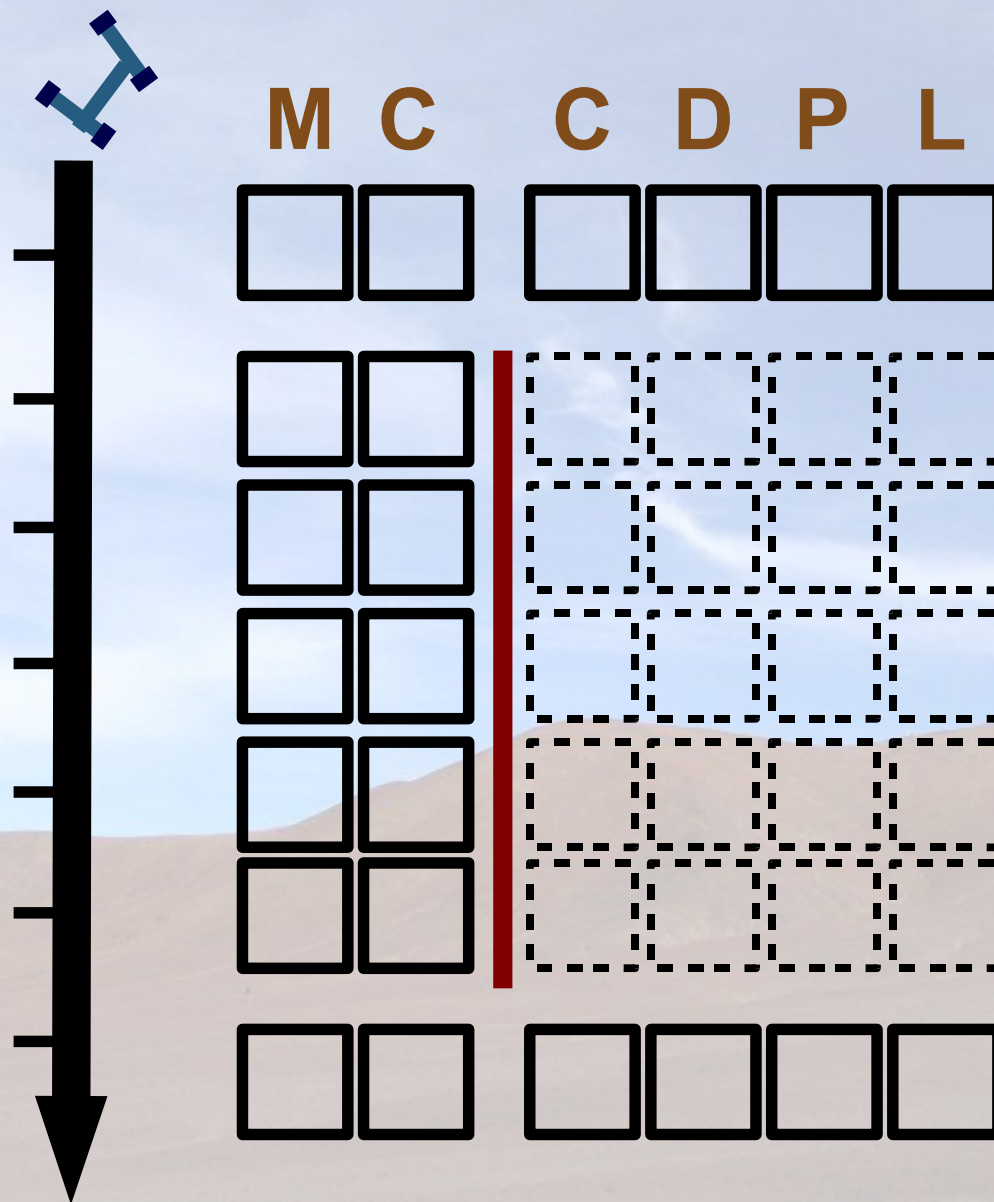
M = Morphology
C = Chlorophyll
C = Carbohydrate
D = DNA
P = Protein
L = Lipid

Science on the Fly Transect



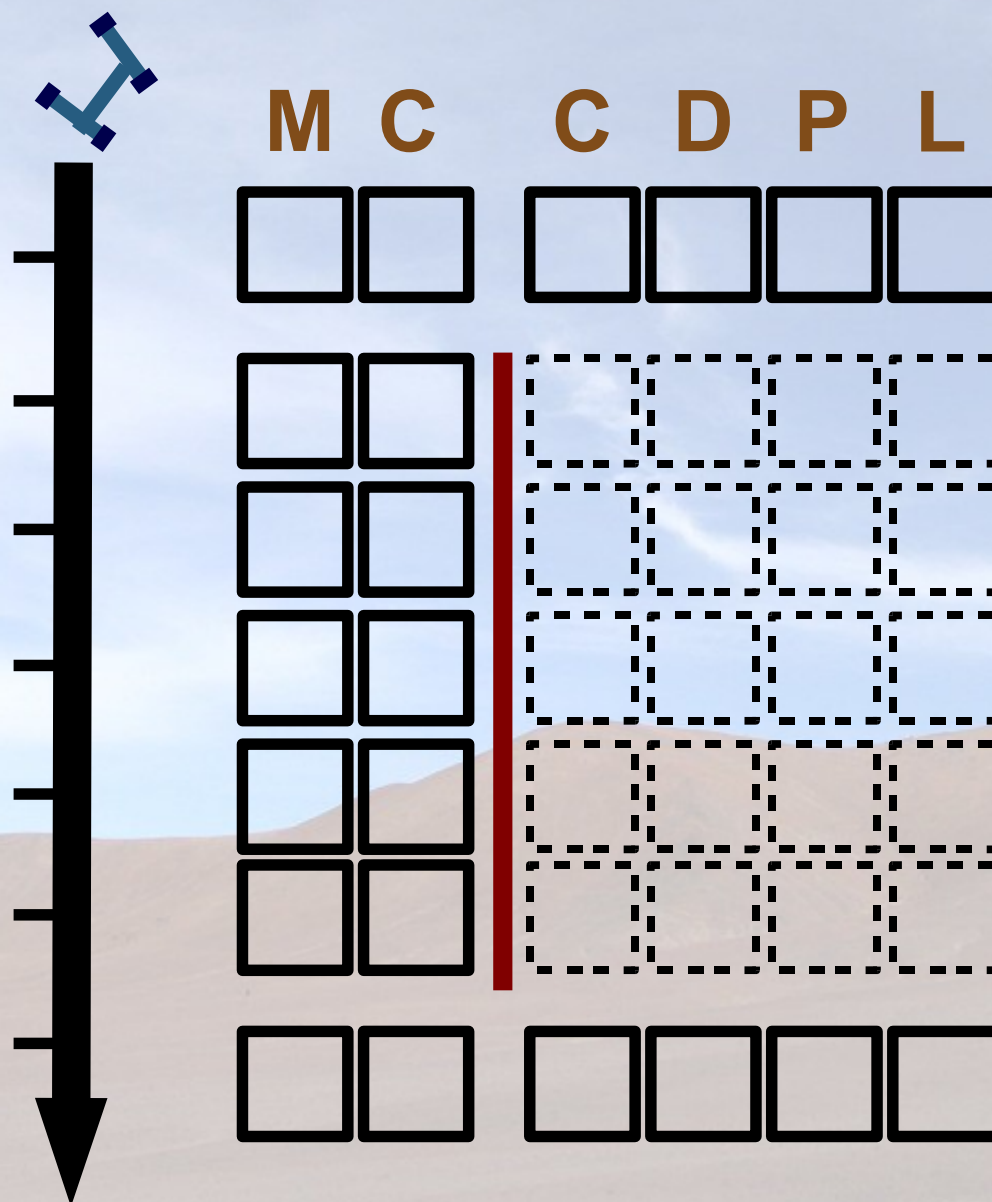
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Science on the Fly Transect



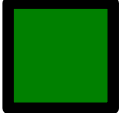

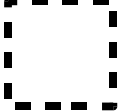


M = Morphology
C = Chlorophyll
C = Carbohydrate
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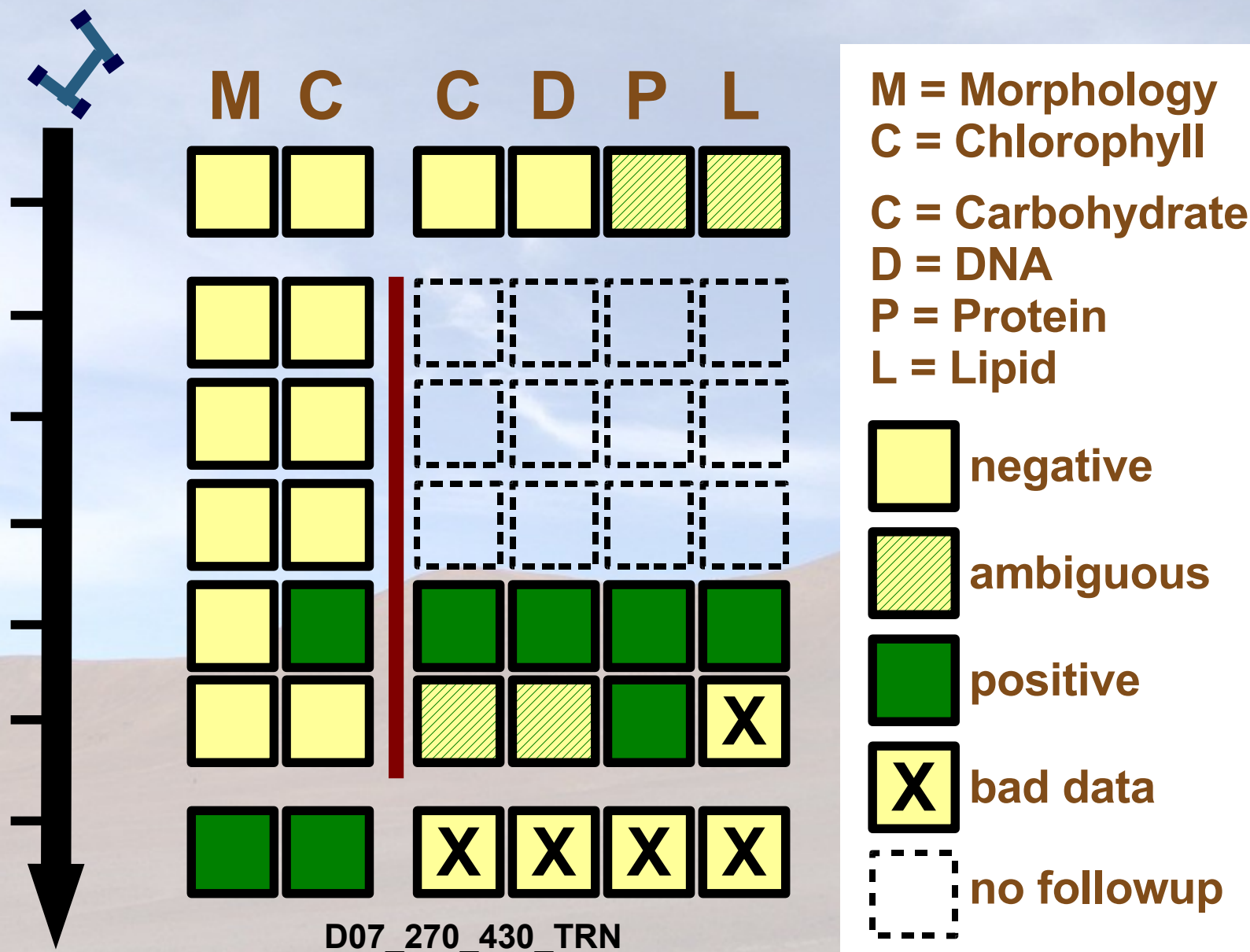
Science on the Fly Transect



M = Morphology
C = Chlorophyll
C = Carbohydrate
D = DNA
P = Protein
L = Lipid

 negative
 ambiguous
 positive
 bad data
 no followup

Science on the Fly Transect



Results (Site D)

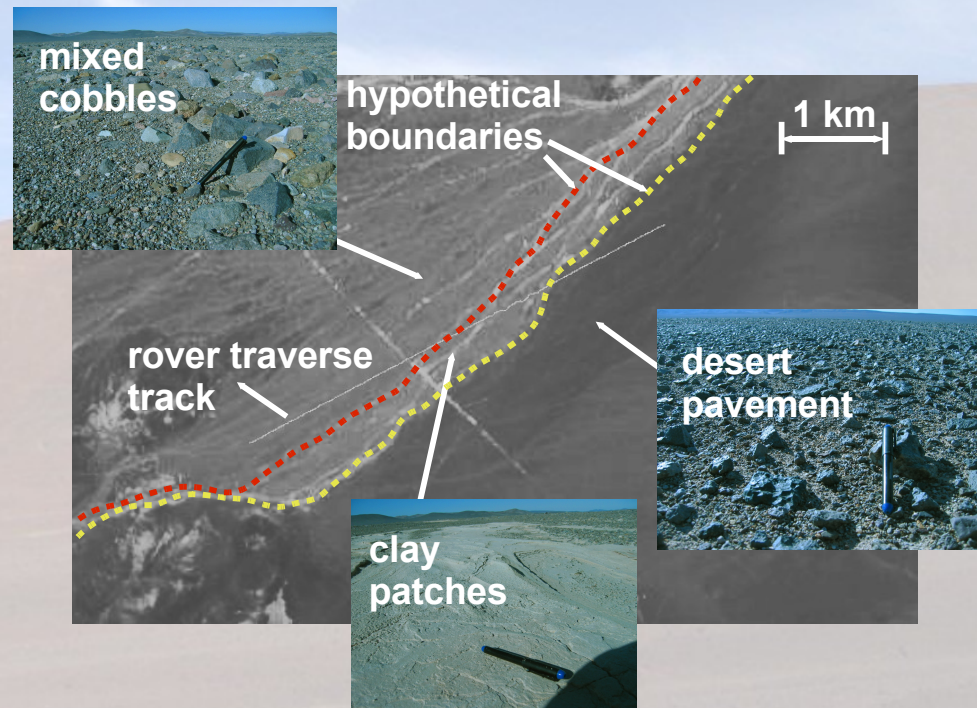
- Autonomy **cut the number of followups in half** (11 vs. 24) and still got 7 out of 8 of samples that had positive chlorophyll readings
- **Precision** is a measure of efficiency—it indicates the proportion of followups that corresponded to positive chlorophyll readings
- Compared to random followups, science autonomy **increased precision by 90%** (significance level < 0.01)

Conclusions

- Demonstrated large-scale robotic survey for the distribution of extremophile life
- Efficiency was improved by autonomous chlorophyll detection and followup
- ***Autonomous followup can be a big win*** if:
 - Some samples are taken quickly and others slowly
 - There is a well-defined cue for followup
 - Scientists can tolerate hiccups!

Future

- Spectrometer pointing on the fly
- Use onboard knowledge of satellite map
- Integration with traverse planning
- **See poster tonight 7 pm in the Astrobiology group**



Thanks!

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