The Discovery Mission

Every NASA mission has several parts leading to its success. When leading a remote mission on another planet or moon, NASA scientists and engineers must plan every step of the mission carefully. When



using robots or rovers, each mission team calibrates and programs these machines to accomplish the mission objective, such as to travel to certain locations on that planet or moon. In addition, NASA must use radio signals to send their commands. So a mission on a distant planet could take minutes to hours to days to communicate to that robot.







The Challenge:

Your team has been chosen to operate a robotic Discovery Mission on the surface of the Moon. You will be given a specific starting location, and your robot must move through a lunar landscape to the location of the "lunar ice" without bumping into any "lunar boulders" or other obstacles. To successfully complete the Discovery Mission, your robot must pick up a piece of "lunar ice."

Before your robot begins to move on the lunar surface, you will have to complete the following activities:

- 1. Designate your robot One student in each team must volunteer to be the robot. The robot will be the person who actually walks through the course, blindfolded, following the instructions of her/his team. The team should give their robot a name.
- 2. Map the robot's route Using the map in your worksheets, mark out a route for the robot.
- 3. Learn to communicate with your robot Each team must develop commands for your robot. You will practice these commands until you and the robot are comfortable with them. These will be the commands that you will give the robot to travel through the path you have drawn on the map.
- 4. Program the robot Use the commands that your team practiced to tell the robot how to navigate the path you have drawn on the map. First you will make measurements of the distances in the course and the distance in one robot step. You will use these calculations to determine how many steps the robot needs to take in each direction.



To execute a mini-simulation of a robotic mission with a goal to command a human-robot through a set course to retrieve a piece of lunar ice.

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What questions do you have about today's challenge?

STEP 1 - Designate your robot.

One person from your team must volunteer to be the robot.

STEP 2 - Mapping

On the next page is a map for the Discovery Mission. Using a pencil, draw arrows on your map and create a route your robot will take to get to the lunar ice sample. You must include at least one right turn and one left turn.



Create the route for your robot within the diagram below.





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Approved by: _____

STEP 3 - Communicate with your robot

When you program a robot, you must use simple words and be specific in your directions. If you want your robot to go forward, how many steps should the robot go?

1.	Measure your	robot's step	length in	centimeters	with a me	eter stick
• •	modelar o your	. Chort C Ctop				101 0110

Our robot's step length is c	centimeters.
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2. For example, if your first robotic movement is 420 centimeters and your robot's step length is 30 centimeters you can solve for the number of steps using this formula:

Distance of movement divided by Step length = Number of Robot Steps
420 cm / 30 cm = 14 steps

Robot Calibration				
Path Taken by Robot	Distance (cm)	Do the Math (Distance / Robot step length)	Number of Robot Steps	
Movement #1				
Movement #2				
Movement #3				
Movement #4				
Movement #5				
Movement #6				
Movement #7				
Movement #8				

STEP 4 - Program your robot

Review the map with your robot's route and the chart with the number of steps for each movement. Now your team needs to create commands for your robot to match your route. Write down one command that matches each arrow on your map.

Command Sequence

1.	 	
2.	 	
3.	 	
4.		
5.		
6.	 	
7.	 	
8.	 	
9.	 	
10.		



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Experiment & Record

Execute the Discovery Mission!

It is time to let your Robot explore
the Moon! You planned your route
and practiced your commands. Now
let's complete the mission. One
team member will be responsible for
delivering the commands. Another
team member must use a stopwatch
to time how long it takes for the Robot
to make each movement to reach the
Lunar ice sample. Record each time
on the next page to compare how long
the mission took for each team!



Record each team's time in the table below to compare how long the mission took for each team!

Discovery Mission Data Table

Command and Movement	Time (seconds)
Movement #1	
Movement #2	
Movement #3	
Movement #4	
Movement #5	
Movement #6	
Movement #7	
Movement #8	

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