

22nd IAA SYMPOSIUM ON VISIONS AND STRATEGIES FOR THE FUTURE (D4)
Interactive Presentations - 22nd IAA SYMPOSIUM ON VISIONS AND STRATEGIES FOR THE
FUTURE (IP)

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EXPLOITING COSMIC RESOURCE PROGRESS IN SPACE INDUSTRY USING PENALIZED
LINEAR REGRESSION

Abstract

Sustainable practices, international cooperation, and state-of-the-art technologies must be strategically combined if space exploration and development are to continue. Machine learning methods, particularly penalized linear regression, can be used to optimize resource allocation and decision making procedures in order to strengthen the resilience of this framework. Faster interplanetary travel is based on advanced propulsion technologies like nuclear and ion drives. By using penalized linear regression, these propulsion systems efficiency and design can be improved, guaranteeing that resources are allocated to achieve optimal performance. Extensive mission capabilities and modular architectures in spacecraft design necessitate careful planning and resource management. Here, mission objectives and design parameters can be analyzed using machine learning algorithms, especially those based on penalized linear regression, to optimize spacecraft configurations for endurance and adaptability. By taking resources from celestial bodies, in-situ resource utilization (ISRU) seeks to lessen reliance on Earth based supplies. By analyzing the composition of these resources, machine learning algorithms such as penalized linear regression can be used to streamline extraction procedures and lessen their overall environmental impact. Machine learning can help optimize collaboration strategies for international collaboration, which is an essential component of the space exploration framework. Penalized linear regression models can forecast future difficulties and promote productive teamwork by pooling resources and expertise by evaluating past data and project results. Advanced decision making is essential for the integration of autonomous systems and artificial intelligence (AI) in spacecraft operations. Optimizing AI algorithms with penalized linear regression can help make spacecraft navigation and operations more effective and adaptable to changing space environments. A key consideration in space practices is sustainability, which can be improved with machine learning methods. By predicting probable sources of space debris, penalized linear regression models can direct responsible exploration and reduce environmental impact. Machine learning can help with the optimization of building materials and habitat design for space habitats and colonization initiatives that concentrate on artificial gravity solutions. Finding the most practical and sustainable ways to establish a long term human presence on the Moon, Mars, and other planets can be facilitated by penalized linear regression. To sum up, the integration of penalized linear regression and additional machine learning methodologies into the delineated building blocks fortifies the all encompassing structure suggested for the forthcoming space exploration and advancement. Through the utilization of data driven insights, these methodologies aid in the enhancement and durability of every component, guaranteeing a more effective and aspirational course for human existence beyond Earth.