

FY23 Strategic Initiatives Research and Technology Development (SRTD)

Mission Operations Planning for Increasingly Autonomous Spacecraft

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Strategic Focus Area: Operations for Autonomous Spacecraft | Strategic Initiative Leader: Rebecca Castano





Intent Capture

Developed *software tool* to capture **intent** with hierarchical goals, in the form of Task Networks, from scientists, engineers and operators based on the onboard autonomy capability: **MEXEC planning** and execution system. Leverages [1]

Approach and Results

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Objective: Develop technology to enable operations to

- Capture, model and communicate science and engineering intents to the spacecraft.
- Predict and understand the possible executions and outcomes to help them reassure that the spacecraft will achieve the target intents.





Task Network authoring tool capabilities:

- Specifies goals/tasks, constraints,
- impacts, priorities, single and multi-agent scenarios.
- Web-based, multi-mission, collaborative environment.
- Integrated with MEXEC planner plan visualization.

Outcome Prediction

Developed algorithms and software tools to compute, communicate and interact with range of possible outcomes based on uncertainty models to confirm that the plan is safe/suitable, and to adjust the goals when those criteria are not met. Leverages [2].

Prediction Results system:

- Monte Carlo Simulation approach.
- Correlates metrics/KPIs to environmental. science and engineering variability.
- Organizes outcomes into clusters.
- · Learns to predict to allow efficient and targeted sampling.

Infusion and Testing

Task Network tool infused into CADRE

Strategic Planning and other JPL R&TD tasks. Qualitative results:

• Drastic improvement wrt modeling time. • Easy to use.



Task Network tool



Prediction Results tool

Recommendations

Ops for autonomy recommendations. Summary:

- Don't underestimate intent modeling.
- Provide **training** on autonomy early on.
- Allow sequence and high level tasks definition. Have very **close integration** of downlink-uplink. Support explanation of specific outcomes and correction between KPIs and variability.

autonomy enables missions adverse in Onboard *environments* when ground-in-the-loop operations are not feasible due to *bandwidth*, *latency*, limited *lifetime*.

Current operational capabilities are not designed for spacecraft with such onboard autonomous capabilities.

New tools and workflows are needed to support the iterative design process of intents in uplink in order to gain operator/scientist trust in the onboard autonomy.

- Improves communication and inspection of goals and constraints.
- Allows non-planning-experts and experts to model and collaborate.
- Support model refinement given predicts.
- Support assessment of different goals.

Significance/Benefits to JPL and NASA

- Ability to make **full use of autonomy** and achieve missions that require such autonomy.
- Provides a practical path to 'trusting' the autonomy.
- Proposed tools can **directly feed into future missions** that rely on autonomy.
- Path to reduced operations costs.
- Ongoing discussions on infusion possibilities with AMMOS, EELS and Endurance-A.

References: [1] Chien, S., et al. Activity-based Scheduling of Science Campaigns for the Rosetta Orbiter. Int. Joint Conf. on Artificial Intelligence (IJCAI), 2015. [2] Chi, W., et al. Active Learning and Importance Sampling Applied to Monte Carlo Simulations of Automated Scheduling, JPL Data Sciences Working Group, 2019.

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Publications:

[A] Rossi, F. et al. Workflows, User Interfaces, and Algorithms for Operations of Autonomous Spacecraft, IEEE Aerospace Conf., 2023. [B] Castano, R. et al. Operating Deep Space Autonomous Spacecraft: Ground

Processes and Tools for Operability and Trust, Int. Conf. on SpaceOps, 2023. [C] Candela, A. et al. Outcome Prediction and Explainability for Mission Operations of Autonomous Spacecraft, HAXP workshop, Intl. Conf. Auto. Plan. Sch. (ICAPS), 2023.

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