Efficient Power-aware Resource Constrained Scheduling and Execution for Planetary Rovers

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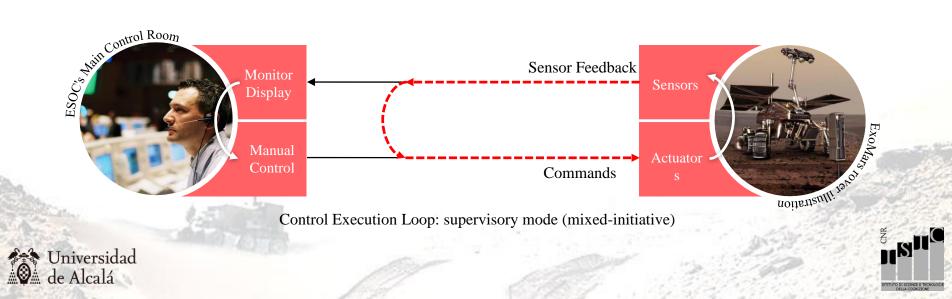


Objectives

Main Research Line

Increase the on-board autonomy keeping the human in the loop:

- synthesis of nominal mission plans from high-level goal descriptions
- plan adaptation/modification to face with contingent situations
- opportunistic science
- hazard prediction
- Etc.



Our contribution

Objectives

We present a model-based **autonomous controller** for planetary rover-mission operations that combines:

- Robust constraint-based robot action scheduling Synthesis of feasible command sequences to achieve the mission goals, considering temporal and resource constraints + <u>energy requirements</u>
- Proactive schedule execution management Execution of the rover commands while preserving plan's consistency against the environmental uncertainty

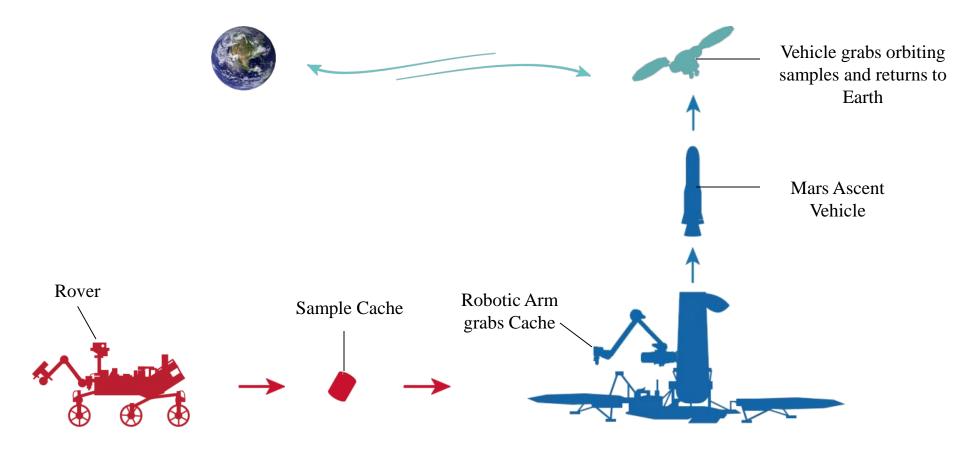




The Mars Science Return Mission Scenario The Power-Aware Resource Constrained Mars Rover Scheduling Problem

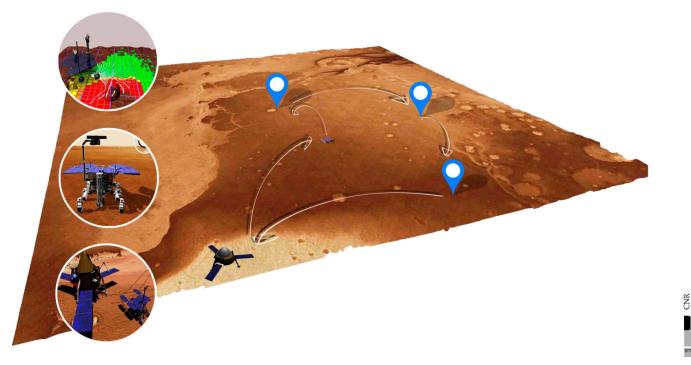
The Mars Sample Return Mission Scenario

Introduction



The Mars Science Return Mission Concept The Power-Aware Resource Constrained Mars Rover Scheduling Problem

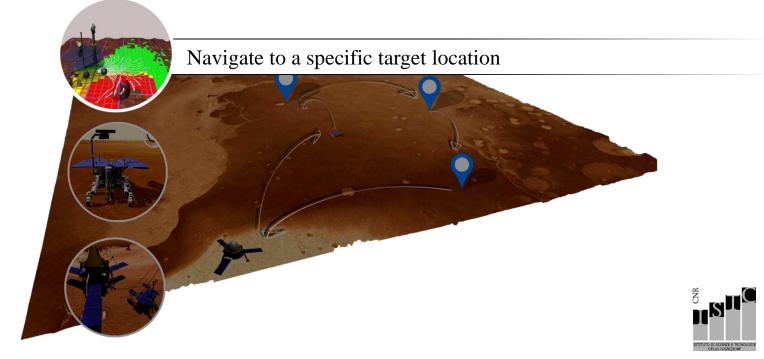
- Set of experiment cycles **E** = {**Exp**₁, ..., **Exp**_n} are scheduled as a set of partially ordered sequences of activities to be executed by a rover
- Experiment cycle: $Exp_i = \{Nav_{S \rightarrow i}, Drill^i, Nav_{i \rightarrow F}, Rel_F^i\}$





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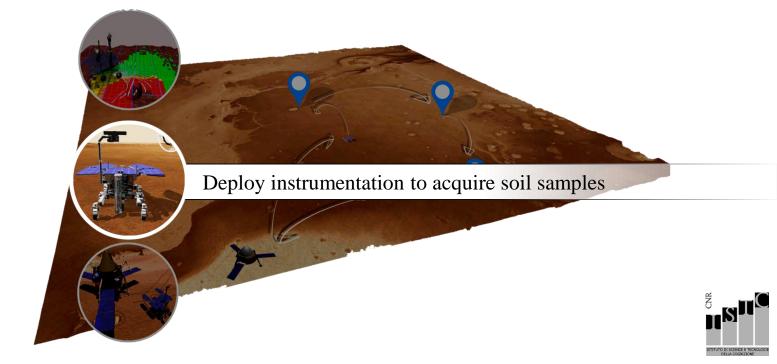
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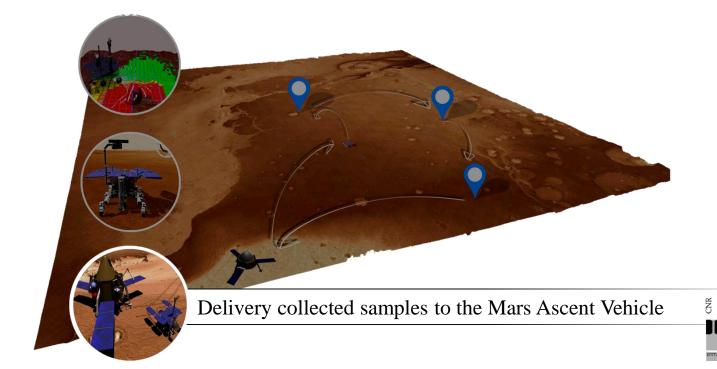
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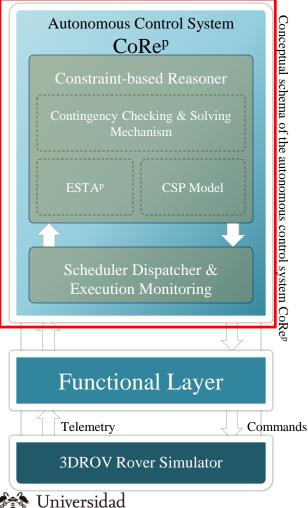
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The Power-aware Autonomous Control Architecture CoRe^p An Analysis on the Performance of the Execution Control Process

The Power-aware Autonomous Control Architecture CoRe^p



de Alcalá

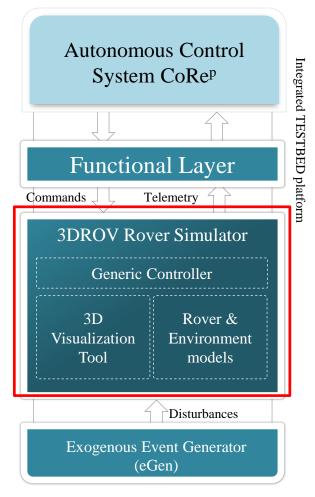
Mission execution management process:

- 1. Synthesis of feasible and robust baseline schedule solutions (ESTA^p)
- 2. Timely dispatch the nominal schedule, monitor the execution evolution, on the basis of the telemetry received: rover position and orientation, command execution status and battery state of charge (SoC)
- 3. Update the internal mission execution model
- 4. Detect possible misalignments between planned and real rover behavior, in terms of timing and resource usage (consistency checking)
- 5. Provide (on-line) alternative schedule solutions in case of contingencies (consistency solving)
- 6. Provide continuous makespan optimization

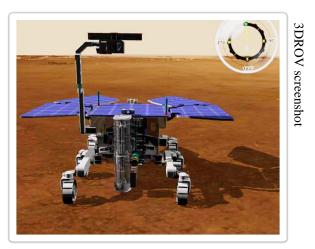


The Power-aware Autonomous Control Architecture CoRe^p An Analysis on the Performance of the Execution Control Process

An Analysis on the Performance of the Execution Control Process



- **Testing workbench platform** integrated with ESA's *3DROV* (an advanced software simulation platform):
 - Validate the whole CoRe^p autonomous control architecture
 - Perform an experimental analysis on the performance of the main control architecture's capabilities



The Power-aware Autonomous Control Architecture CoRe^p An Analysis on the Performance of the Execution Control Process

An Analysis on the Performance of the Execution Control Process

- **Two simulations (MSR₀ and MSR₁)** of the same PARC-MRS problem instance:
 - MSR_0 : All experiments scheduled from the beginning, and 3DROV as unique source of uncertainty used
 - MSR₁: All but one experiments scheduled from scratch (one is injected *on*-*the-fly*), and a set of exogenous events are injected
- Analysis of the experimental results is provided for both simulations:
 - On-line makespan optimization capabilities
 - Real Vs. modeled Battery State of Charge evolution





The Power-aware Autonomous Control Architecture CoRe^p An Analysis on the Performance of the Execution Control Process

Would you like to know more?

See you at 11:30 Social Session 2B (Acquario Room) Palazzo Giordani



