

Planning Autonomously in Mobile Swarms (PAMS)



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Overview

- **Presentation goal:**
 - To present an innovative approach to planning in complex space systems
- **Structure:**
 - Complex space systems
 - Planning problem and solution approaches
 - Application to constellations (PACT)
 - Distributed planning algorithm
 - Application to swarms (PAMS)

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Complex space systems

- **Market trends:**
 - more challenging missions
 - need to reduce costs
- **Effects on complexity:**
 - increasing autonomy
 - multi-element space systems:
 - constellations and formations
 - mobile swarms

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The planning problem (1)

- **Current approach:**
 - off-line, deliberative planning
 - centralised, on-ground
 - safety first and foremost
- **Tool support:**
 - spreadsheet/database and word proc.
 - AI-based tools emerging:
 - only expert systems operational

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The planning problem (2)

- **Imagine:**
 - Darwin interferometry formation
 - Arthur C. Clarke mission
 - swarm of 20+ mobiles on Mars
- **Consequences:**
 - understanding on-board autonomy
 - communication and co-ordination
 - mission planning and scheduling

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The planning problem (3)

- **Existing approach:**
 - undermines autonomy
 - OR techniques not true match
 - impractical for > 20 elements
- **Clues to solution:**
 - autonomy drives on-board solution
 - existing approach does not scale up
 - centralisation is bottleneck

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Solution approach: trade-offs and choices

- **Trade-offs:**

- on-ground vs. on-board
- central vs. decentral
- analytical vs. simulated
- deliberative vs. reactive
- off-line vs. on-line

- **Technologies:**

- manual
- OR
- knowledge-based

- **Choices:**

- OG -> OB
- central -> decentral
- analytical -> simulated
- deliberative
- off-line -> on-line

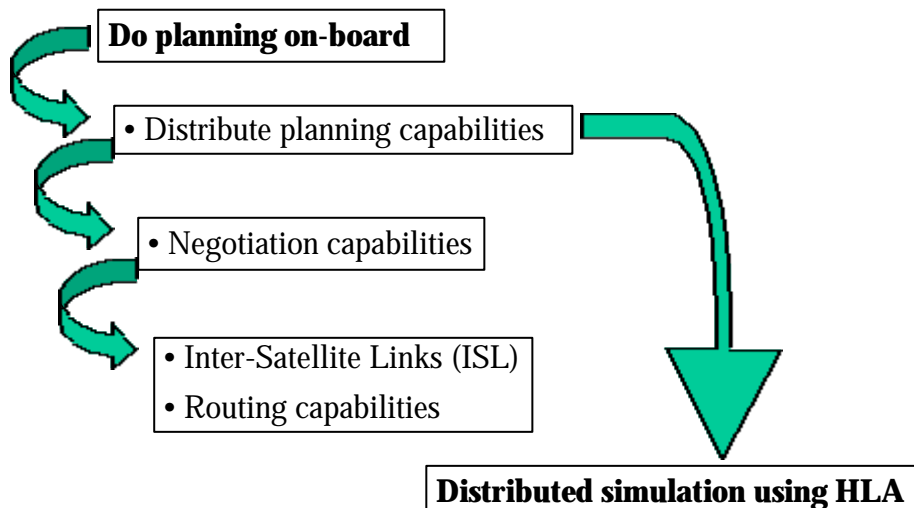
- **Choices:**

- manual -> knowledge-based

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Solution approach: the Big Idea



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Applications: constellations (1)

- **Constellation application (PACT):**

- **illustrative mission:**

- remote sensing
 - diverse instruments on smallsats
 - smallsats co-ordinate observations

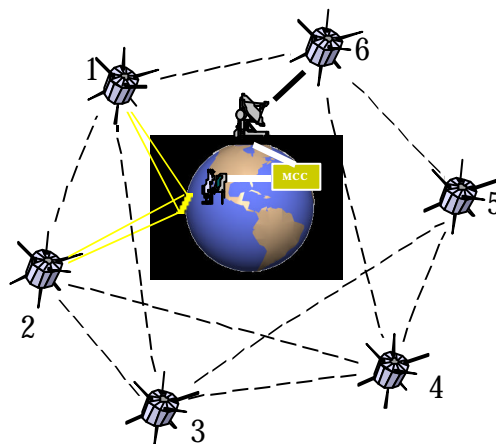
- **issues:**

- planning co-ordinated activities
 - contention for downlinking

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Applications: constellations (2)

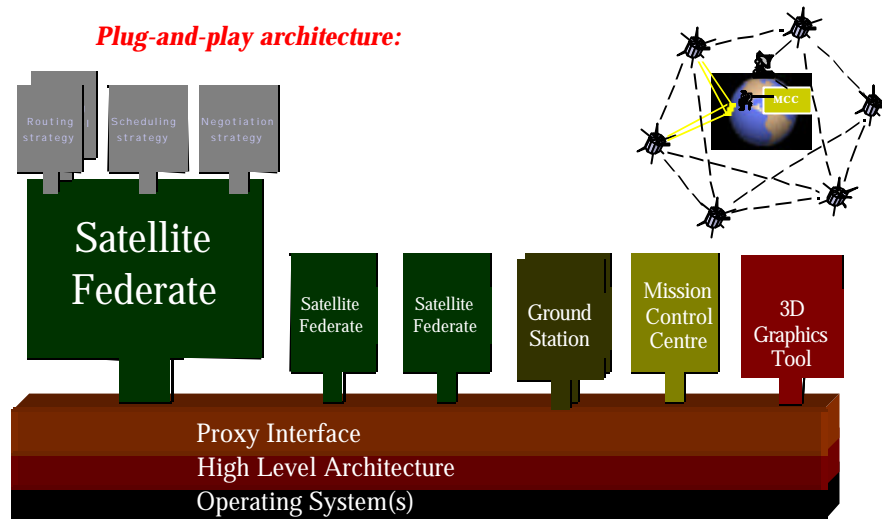


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Applications: constellations (3)

Plug-and-play architecture:

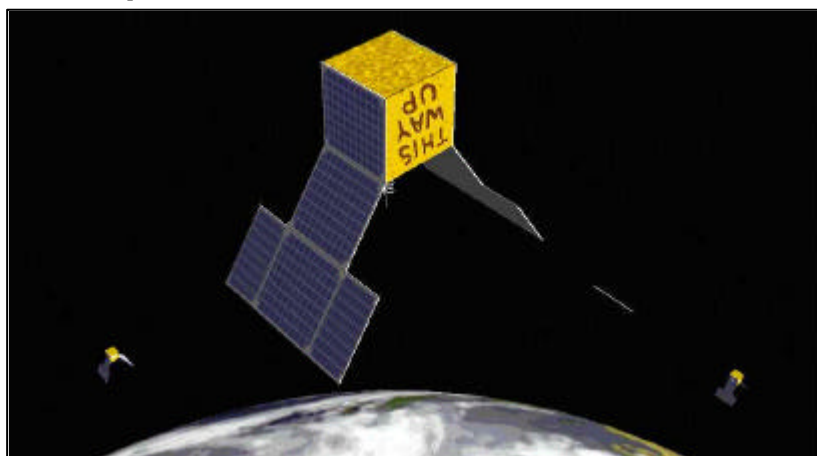


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Atos
Origin

Applications: constellations (4)

Screendump from "PACT: the movie":



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Atos
Origin

Applications: constellations (5)

- **PACT project:**
 - nationally-funded (NIVR)
 - two phases:
 - distributed planning (1998)
 - distributed scheduling (1999)
 - implementation:
 - up to 10 smallsats, over 4 PCs
 - total effort: one man-year

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Distributed planning algorithm (1)

- **Key features:**
 - mixes planning and negotiation
 - exchange of partial schedules
 - no “master” planner:
 - all elements capable of everything
 - “Solver” is *role* of element that first reaches complete solution
 - no element *needs* to maintain knowledge of others’ capabilities

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Distributed planning algorithm (2)

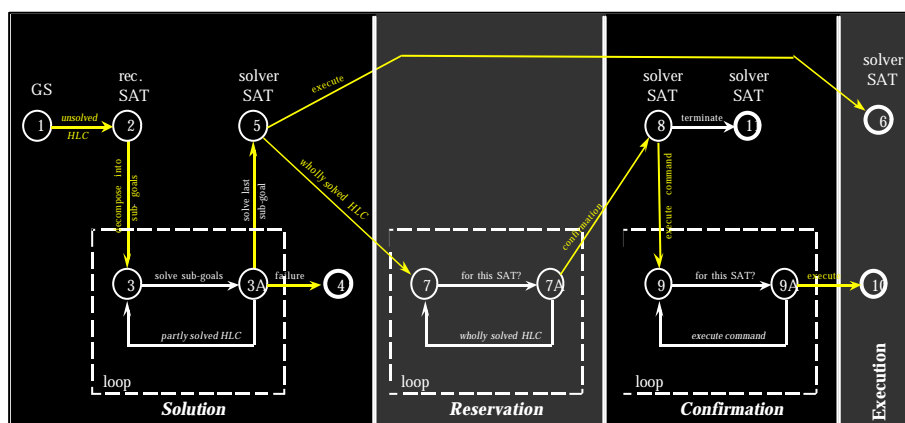
- **How it works:**
 - **Mission Control Centre:**
 - OKs user's High Level Command
 - **Ground station:**
 - Uplinks HLC to nearest element
 - **Elements (of constellation/swarm):**
 - Decompose HLC into sub-goals
 - Negotiate "who-does-what"
 - Schedule and execute actions

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Distributed planning algorithm (3)

State-transition network for planning process:



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Distributed planning algorithm (4)

- **AI planning aspects:**
 - (monolithic) algorithm split into parts
 - communication between parts
 - search tree becomes tree of messages
 - parallel search
 - breadth-first, no pruning, no heuristics
 - *in current implementation*

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Distributed planning algorithm (5)

- **It works, but ...**
- **Limitations:**
 - assumes perfect communications
 - only inter-element visibility modelled
 - diverse solutions developed
 - same solution can be duplicated
 - first (not “best”) solution adopted

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Applications: swarms (1)

- **Mobiles application (PAMS):**
 - **illustrative mission:**
 - Mars sample return
 - diverse instruments on micro-robots
 - mobiles co-ordinate for sampling
 - **issues:**
 - planning co-ordinated activities
 - relative navigation

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Applications: swarms (2)



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Applications: swarms (3)

- **PAMS challenges:**
 - **suitable illustrative application:**
 - interacting mobiles
 - **suitable partnerships**
 - **technical issues:**
 - esp. hardware interfacing
- **PAMS status:**
 - **awaiting funding**

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Applications: others

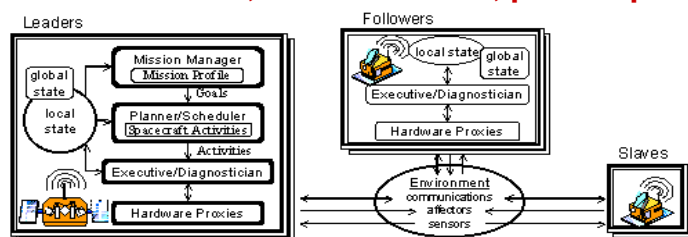
- **Other applications:**
 - **complex space systems:**
 - multiple robot arms
 - robots + astronauts
 - multiple astronauts
 - astronaut(s) + PI team
 - **non-space systems:**
 - air/road/rail traffic management

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JPL's approach (1)

- **JPL's approach:**
 - distributed spacecraft and rovers
 - three architectures identified:
 - master-slave, leader-follower, peer-to-peer



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JPL's approach (2)

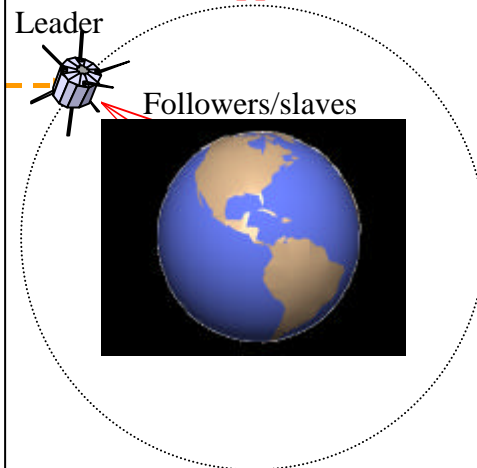
- **Comparison:**
 - what we have in common with JPL:
 - on-board planning
 - but JPL architectures all centralised:
 - “master”, “leader”, “auctioneer”
 - becomes bottleneck when scaling up
 - by contrast, our approach:
 - *decentralised peer-to-peer*

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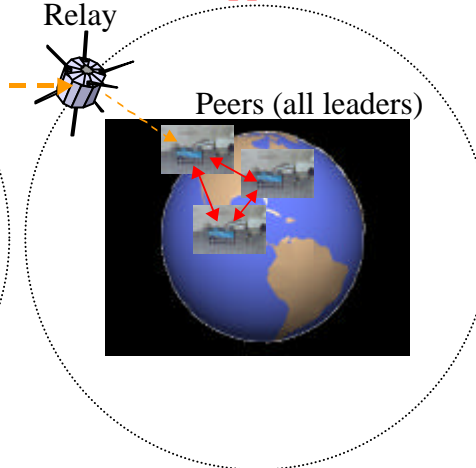


JPL's approach (3)

JPL's approach:



Our approach:



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Conclusions

- **Status:**
 - innovative concept
 - feasibility proven
- **Needs:**
 - illustrative application to mobiles
 - partnerships
 - address technical issues

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