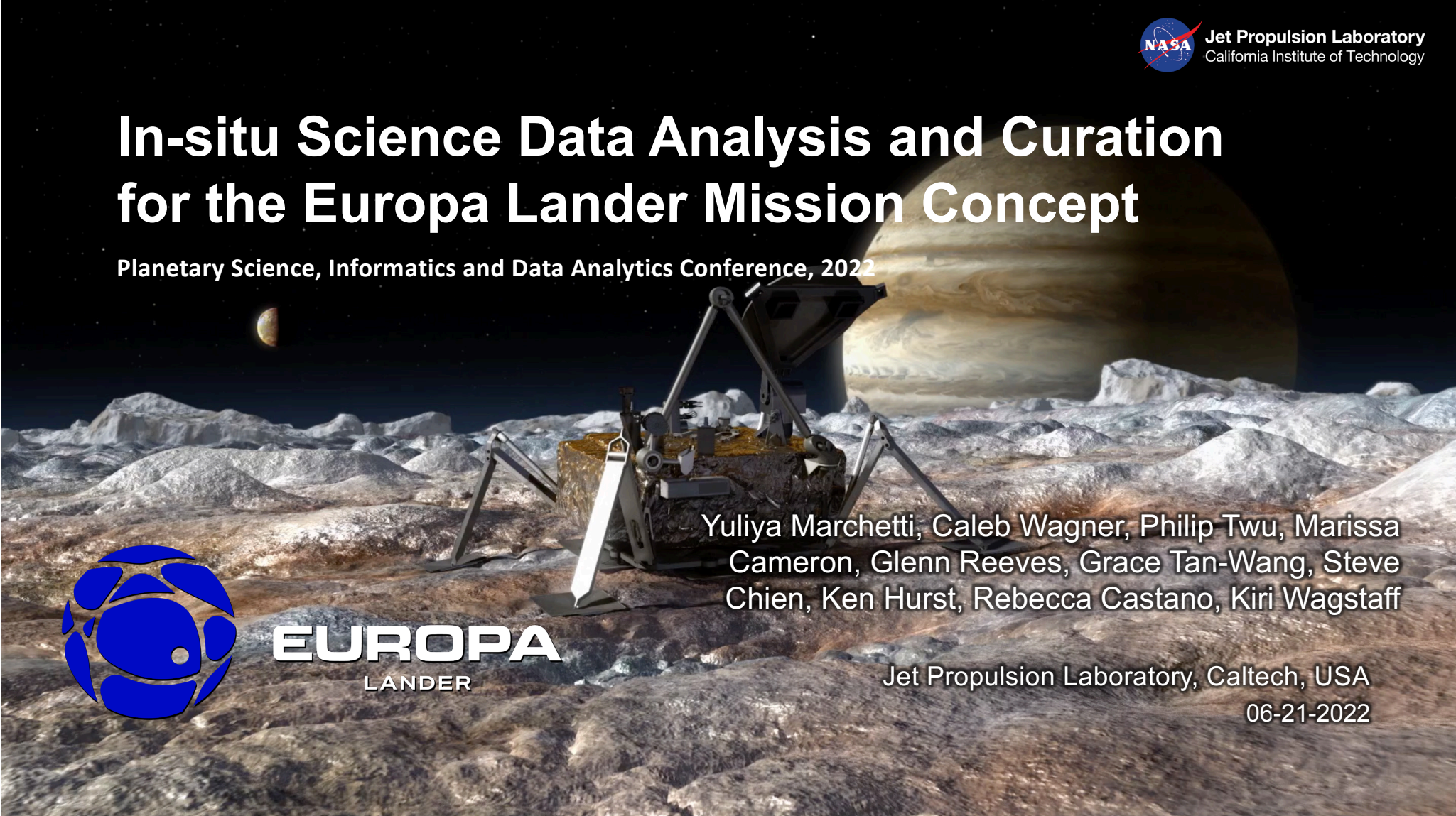


In-situ Science Data Analysis and Curation for the Europa Lander Mission Concept

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EUROPA
LANDER

Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Caltech, USA

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Outline

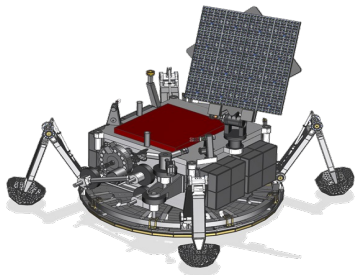


- Europa Lander Mission Concept
- Motivation for Autonomy and Onboard Data Analysis
- Mission Concept Prototype

- Onboard Data Analysis Framework:
 - Synthetic Data and Instruments
 - Science Value Assessment
 - Content-based Data Reduction

- Results
- Summary and Future Work

Europa Lander Mission Concept



- Search for evidence of biosignatures on Europa

- Asses the habitability of Europa via in situ measurements.

- Characterize the surface and subsurface of Europa.



ORGANIC DETECTION, CHARACTERIZATION, COMPOSITION

ENANTIOMERIC EXCESS

ISOTOPIC INDICATORS

carbon-13	carbon-12
13	12
6 protons 7 neutrons 1.07% of all C HEAVY	6 protons 6 neutrons 98.93% of all C LIGHT

ASSESS HABITABILITY VIA IN SITU ANALYSIS METHODS

- CHARACTERIZE NON-ICE COMPOSITION
- DETERMINE THE PROXIMITY TO LIQUID WATER

CHARACTERIZE SURFACE & SUBSURFACE PROPERTIES AT THE SCALE OF THE LANDER TO SUPPORT FUTURE EXPLORATION

- CHARACTERIZE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
- INVESTIGATE DYNAMIC PROCESSES

Motivation



Landed missions on ocean worlds are challenging!

- Extremely short mission durations:
 - Days to months nominal life
 - Limited energy
 - Radiation
- Extremely limited communication bandwidth:
 - 42 hour blackout/comm periods
 - Tiny downlink budgets
- Unknown and unexpected terrain, surface and conditions

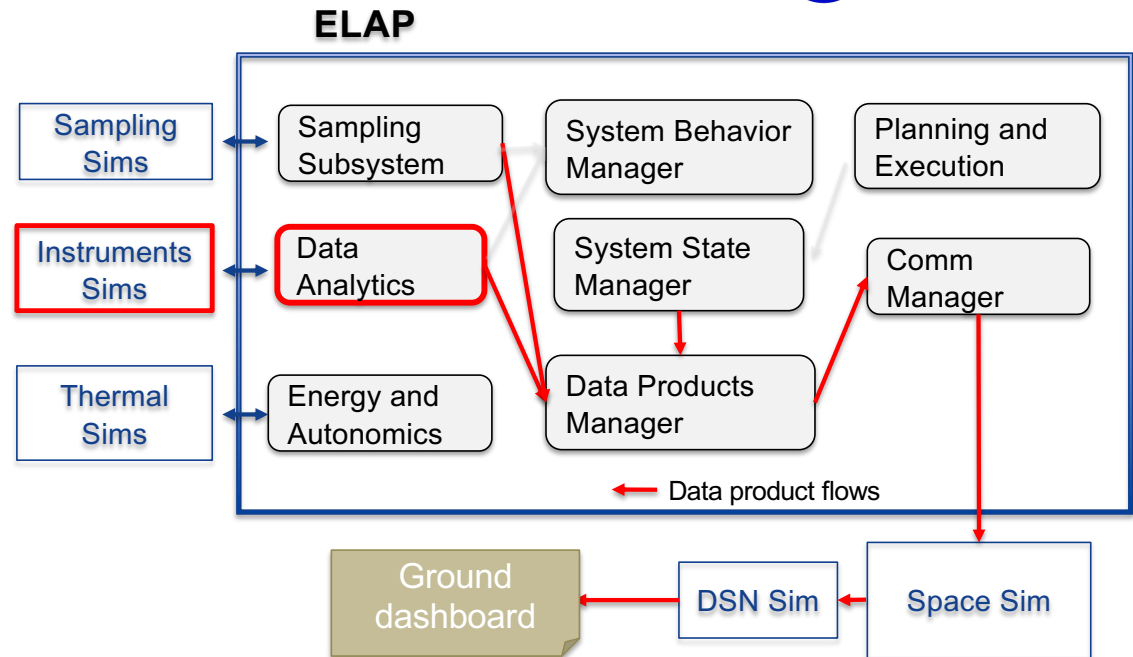


- Increased need for an **autonomous system**.
- **Science-driven** onboard data analysis and curation that informs the autonomy.
- Science data yield optimization through **content-based data reduction**.

Europa Lander Autonomy Prototype



- Rapid scenario experimentation to investigate various technologies and architectures for a landed Europa mission concept.
- Incorporates and establishes principles of autonomous operations to address challenges of a landed mission:
 - System level: planning and execution
 - Functional level: sampling and analytics

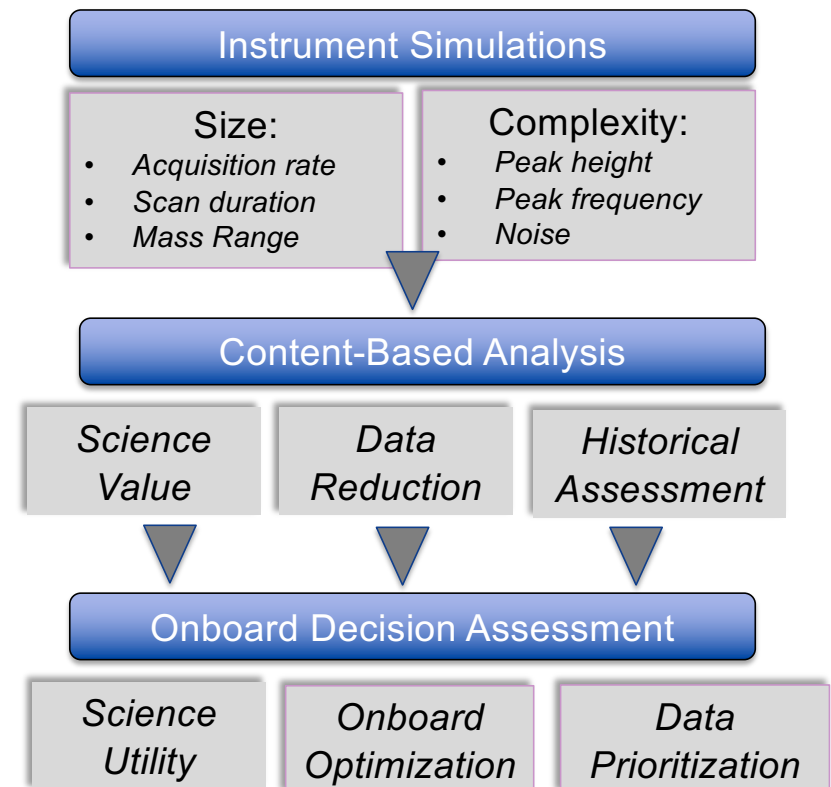


ELAP fully integrates onboard data analysis and curation framework.

ELAP Science Data Analytics



- **Emulate** datasets from generic instruments.
- Science value assessment:
 - **Identify** data of highest science value through content-based analysis, e.g. detection algorithms.
- Content-based data reduction:
 - **Reduce** and summarize data based on the science value and return the most salient information.
- **Optimize** the science value, data size and the energy trade-offs to reduce risks and increase yield (Planning & Execution).



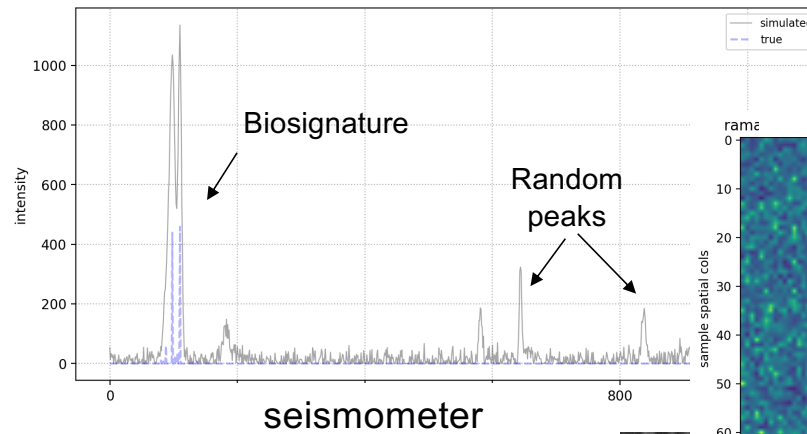
Realistic Instrument Simulations



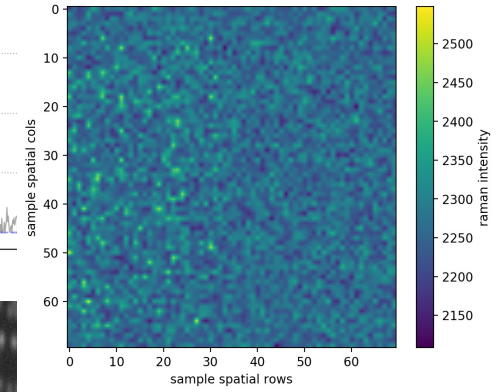
- Sampling instruments, triggered by each sample: *GCMS*, *Raman*, *Microscope*
- Streaming or episodic instruments, generated continuously or on demand for a time period: *Seismometer*, *Science camera*

Europa Lander 2016 science report recommends a suite of generic instruments to extract the best possible scientific evidence of life.

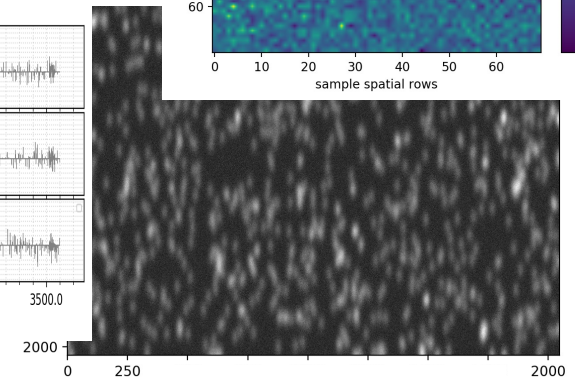
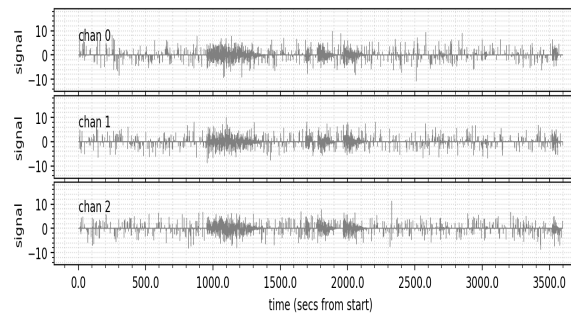
GCMS



Raman



seismometer



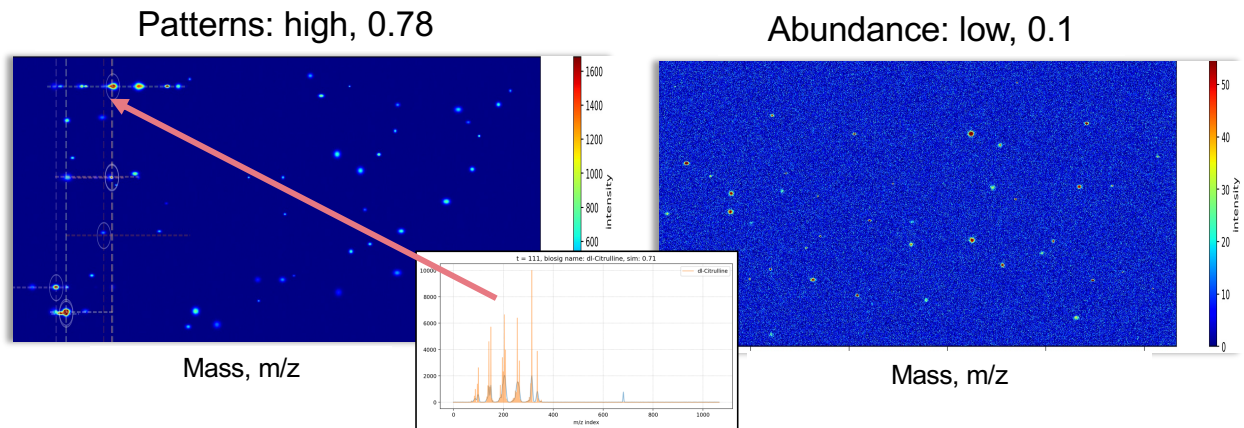
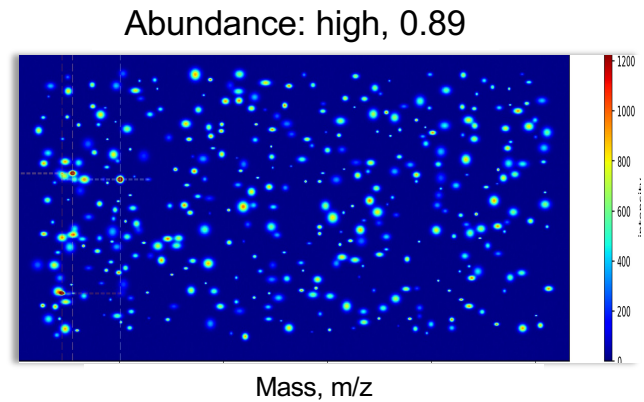
microscope

Science Value Assessments



Science value is a predetermined “objective” *measure* that compressed a science goal into a quantitative value and is one of the key aspects to inform autonomy decisions.

- GCMS represents spectral peaks and intensities:
 - Abundance - presence of peaks and the area under them as vs the background noise: *normalized clustering entropy*
 - Patterns - similarity of spectral profiles to a library of known biosignatures: *cosine similarity*



Content-based Data Reduction

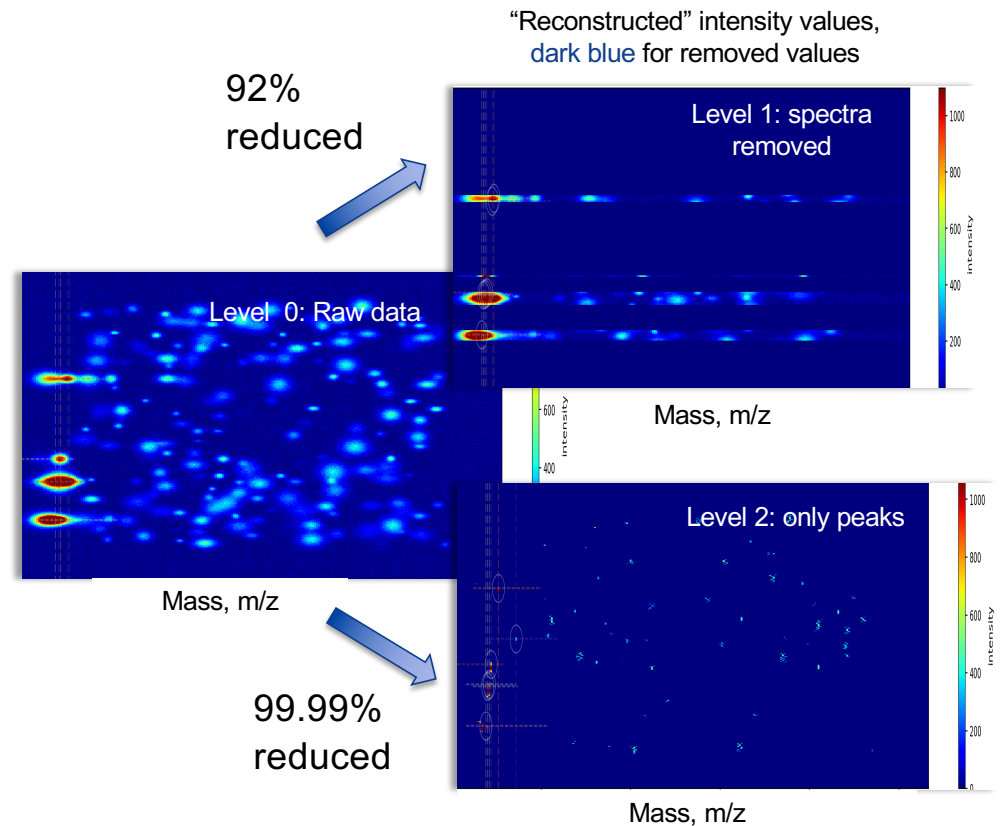


■ Content-dependent analysis + reduction:

- Depends on science value (and data)
- The resulting data size is not known a priori
- Depends highly on the implemented methodology and assumptions

■ Prototype reduction methods:

- Subset level - Only interesting parts of the dataset are returned with noise removed:
 - Remove “uninteresting” spectra
- Summarized level - Summary statistics are returned:
 - Return peak intensities and their locations
- Reduced science value based on estimated *normalized mutual information loss*



Experimentation and Results



- A set of science goals for multiple instruments, “*science bingo*”:
 - GCMS: abundance, patterns, isotopes, chirality
 - Raman: biomineral similarity
 - Microscope: cell-like structures, properties

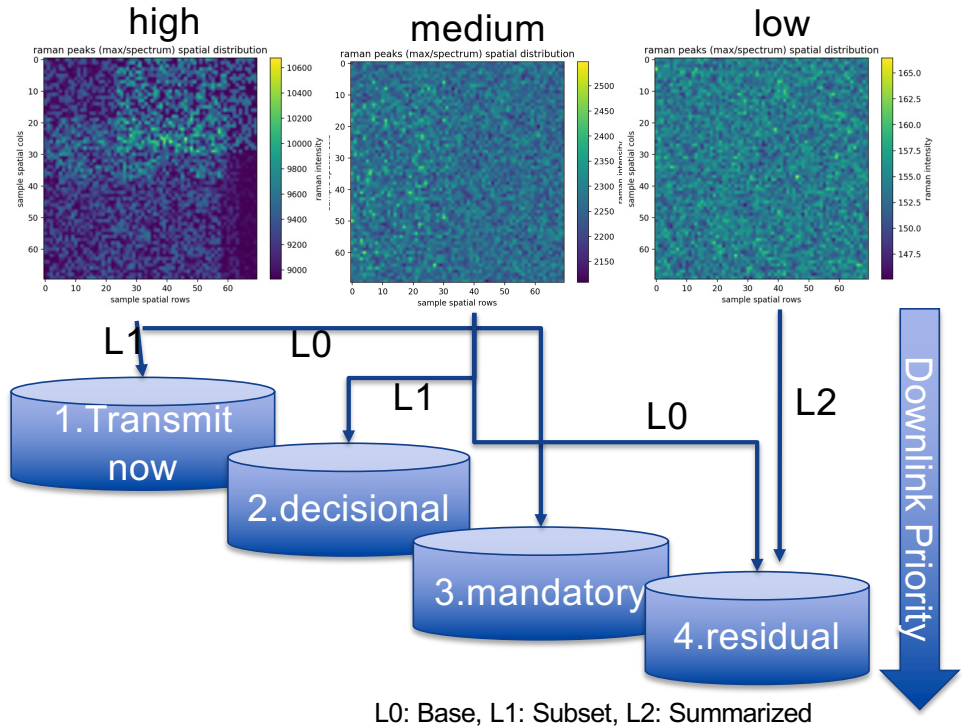
- Downlink prioritization, planning and execution for science return:

- Low, high and medium scenarios to test various data reduction levels:

Size and science value reductions for a set of sampling instruments:

	Raw	Subset			Summarized		
		Size	%	*SV %	Size	%	*SV %
High	62MB	43MB	0.69	0.72	1MB	0.02	0.06
Medium	62MB	9.5MB	0.15	0.38	0.08MB	0.001	0.02
Low	62MB	2.4MB	0.04	0.11	0.01MB	0.000	0.009

*SV % = Science value % preserved in reduced data

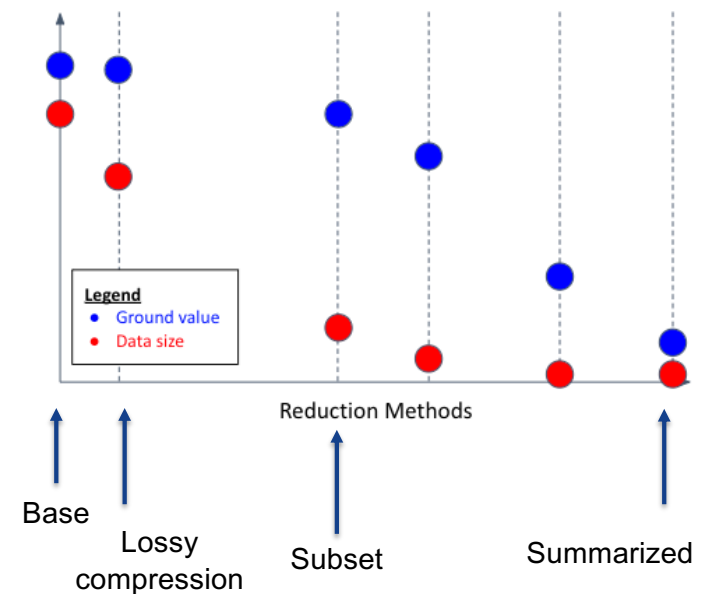


L0: Base, L1: Subset, L2: Summarized

Summary and Future Work

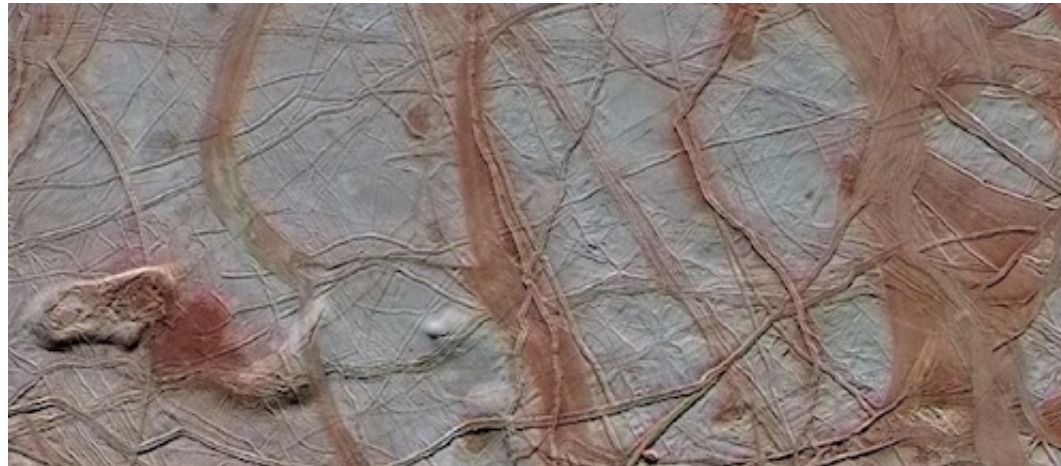


- The first full integrated software prototype that includes realistic science data autonomous assessments and curation:
 - Allows experimentation
 - Instruments joint representation
 - Autonomy feedback
- Retrospective data assessment, long-term trends, conditional and jointly estimated science values
- Abundance of methods can be implemented for science value estimation and data reduction:
 - Adaptive autonomous selection of data reduction
- Close collaborations with science and instrument teams!!



Content-based data reduction can provide significantly larger data volume reduction, while ensuring that the most critical data reaches the scientists.

Thank you!



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