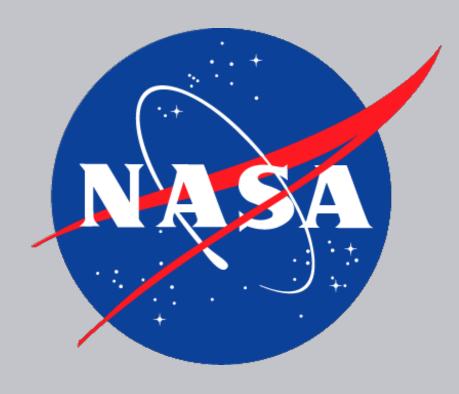
## PDW 2021

Abstract #7048

### On-board Downlink Prioritization Balancing Science Utility and Data Diversity

Gary Doran, Mark Wronkiewicz, and Steffen Mauceri Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology Contact: Gary.Doran@jpl.nasa.gov

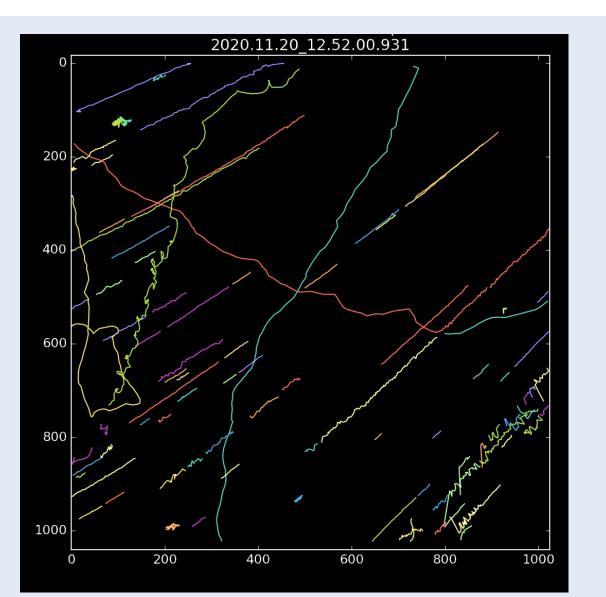


We demonstrate the benefits of a downlink prioritization system that uses content-based utility and diversity estimates.

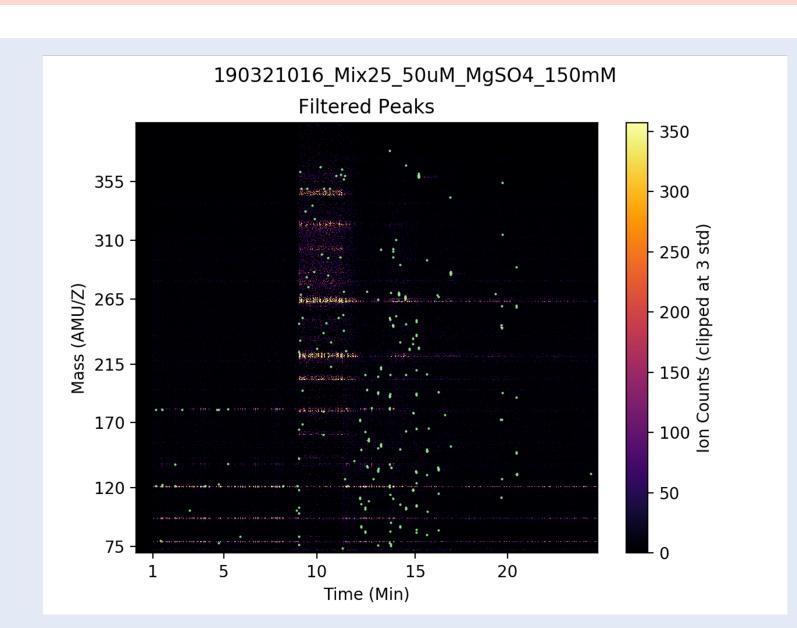
#### **OWLS: Ocean Worlds Life Surveyor**



- Searches for life in water samples at the cellular and molecular levels using holographic microscopy and mass spectrometry
- Designed for missions to ocean worlds like **Europa** or **Enceladus**, and terrestrial applications as a field instrument
- HELM and ACME are autonomous science algorithms to detect and classify particle tracks and mass spectrum peaks to reduce downlink data volume by orders of magnitude and estimate science utility for downlink prioritization



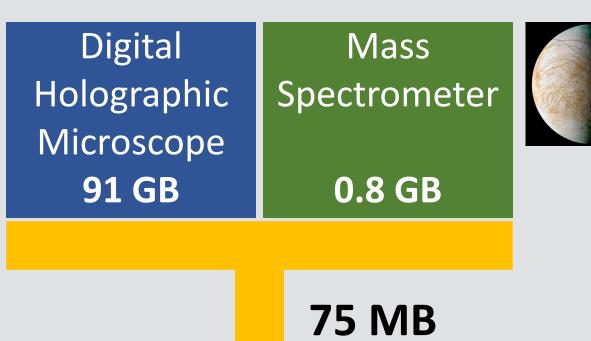
**HELM** detects particle tracks in holographic microscope videos



**ACME** detects peaks in mass spectrometer observations

#### **Data Volume Limitations**

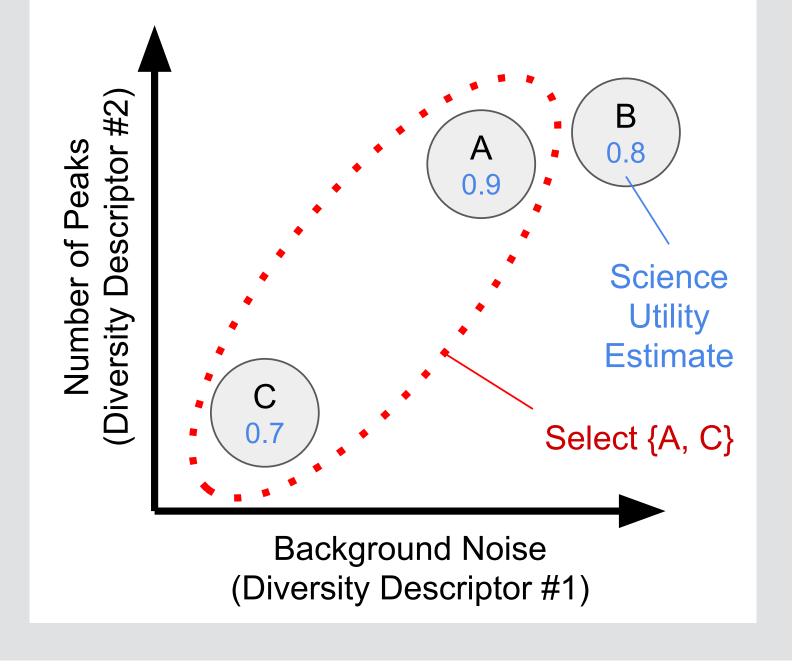
- Transmitting data from the outer solar system is energy intensive, which limits downlink volume [1]
- Evidence of life might be **rare** within collected data, and downlinking all samples is infeasible [2]
- <u>Solution</u>: Missions can analyze data onboard the spacecraft to determine **science utility** and downlink accordingly, while ensuring sample **diversity**



# JEVVEL (Joint Examination for Water-based Extant Life) Incorporates both a "science utility estimate" and a "diversity descriptor" to select products

• Using the "maximum marginal relevance" algorithm [3], iteratively select the data product with highest utility, discounted by the Gaussian similarity of each candidate with the

most similar product already selected

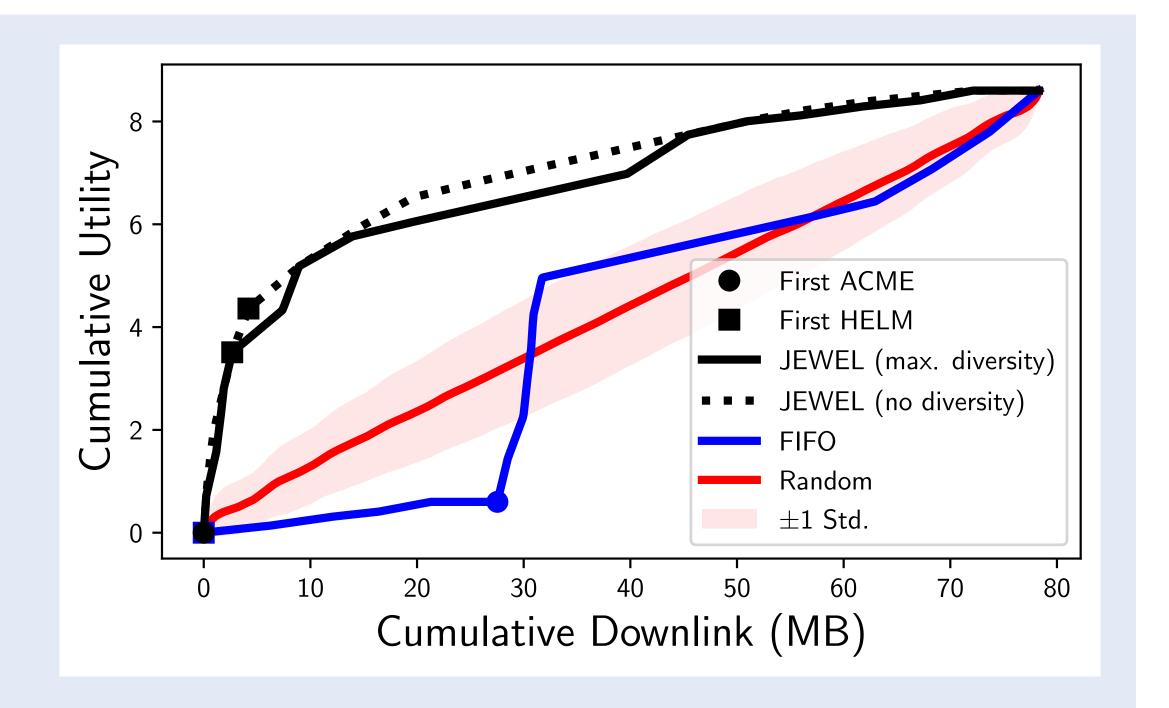


#### **Experiments**

- Compare JEWEL-based prioritization to baseline approaches: Random and FIFO (first-in, first-out)
- Dataset includes 12 samples processed by HELM and 7 samples processed by ACME
- Diversity trade-off parameter set to both 0 (ignores diversity) and 1 (utility fully discounted by similarity)
- 1,000 trails for Random strategy

#### Results

- As data is downlink in prioritized order, JEWEL achieves the highest utility faster than other strategies
- The highest-utility observations come in the middle of the downlink for FIFO, and are distributed evenly across the downlink for the Random strategy
- The first HELM observation is prioritized earlier in the downlink when diversity is taken into account



**Acknowledgments**: Special thanks to Jake Lee, Jack Lightholder, Lukas Mandrake, and the OWLS team for providing data and software used by these experiments.

References: [1] Deutsch, L. and Townes S. JPL White Paper 2019, [2] Nadeau, J. et al. Advances in Physics: X 2017, [3] Carbonell, J. and Goldstein, J. ACM 1998.