

Spacecraft Attitude Path Planner Integration with the Basilisk Framework

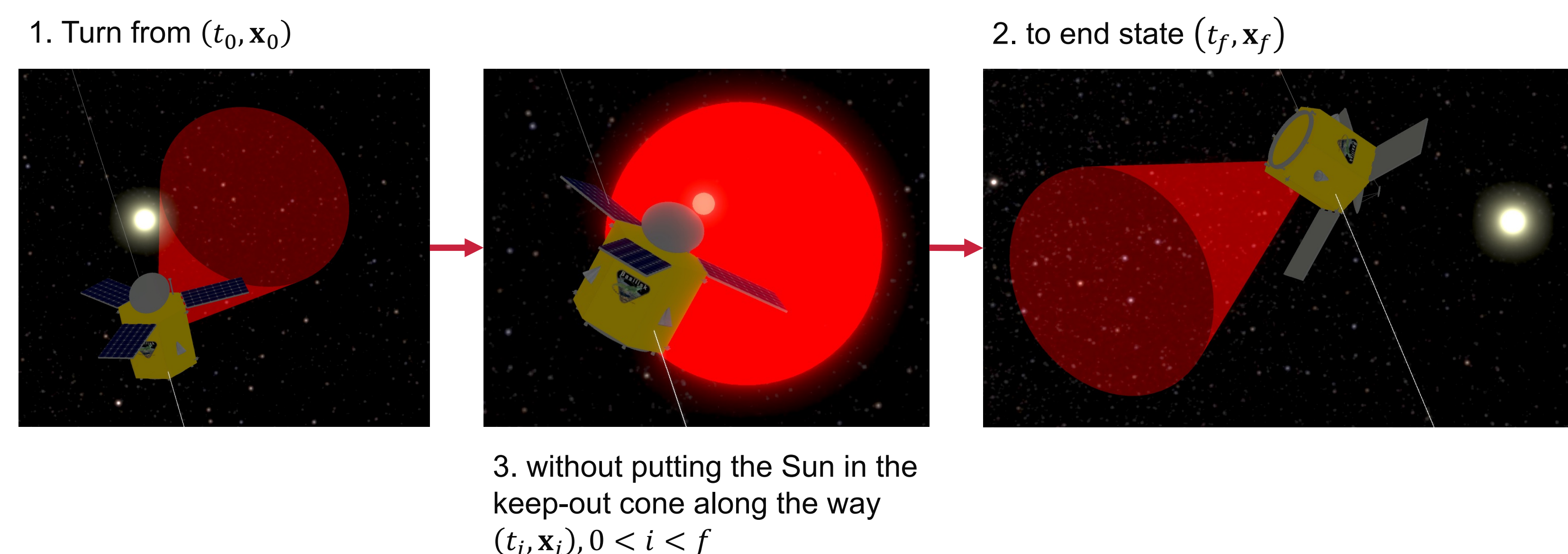
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Objectives

The objective was to prototype an implementation of attitude path planning using components of the University of Colorado Basilisk astrodynamics simulation system [6] and assess the feasibility of using Basilisk in an attitude path planning algorithm benchmarking framework.

Background



Constraints have form $\theta = f(t, \mathbf{x})$, where ephemeris for separation angles is encoded in f , $\theta > 0$ is safe, and \mathbf{x} is attitude state $\mathbf{x} = (\vec{\sigma}_N^B, \vec{\omega}_{B/N}, \vec{a}_{B/N})$. Handles Type I (static) and Type III (dynamic) hard constraints from [3], keep-in and keep-out constraints from [8].

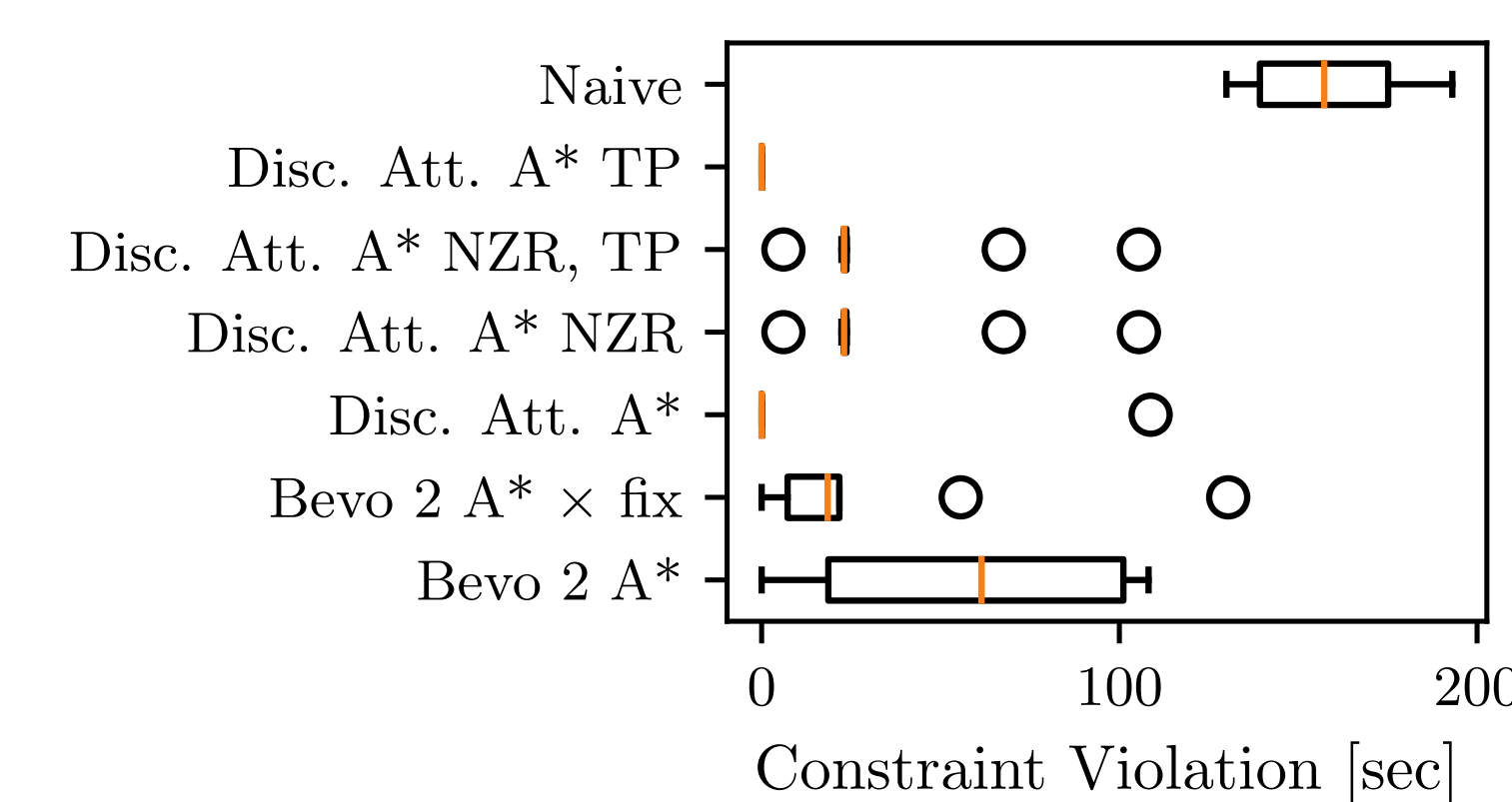
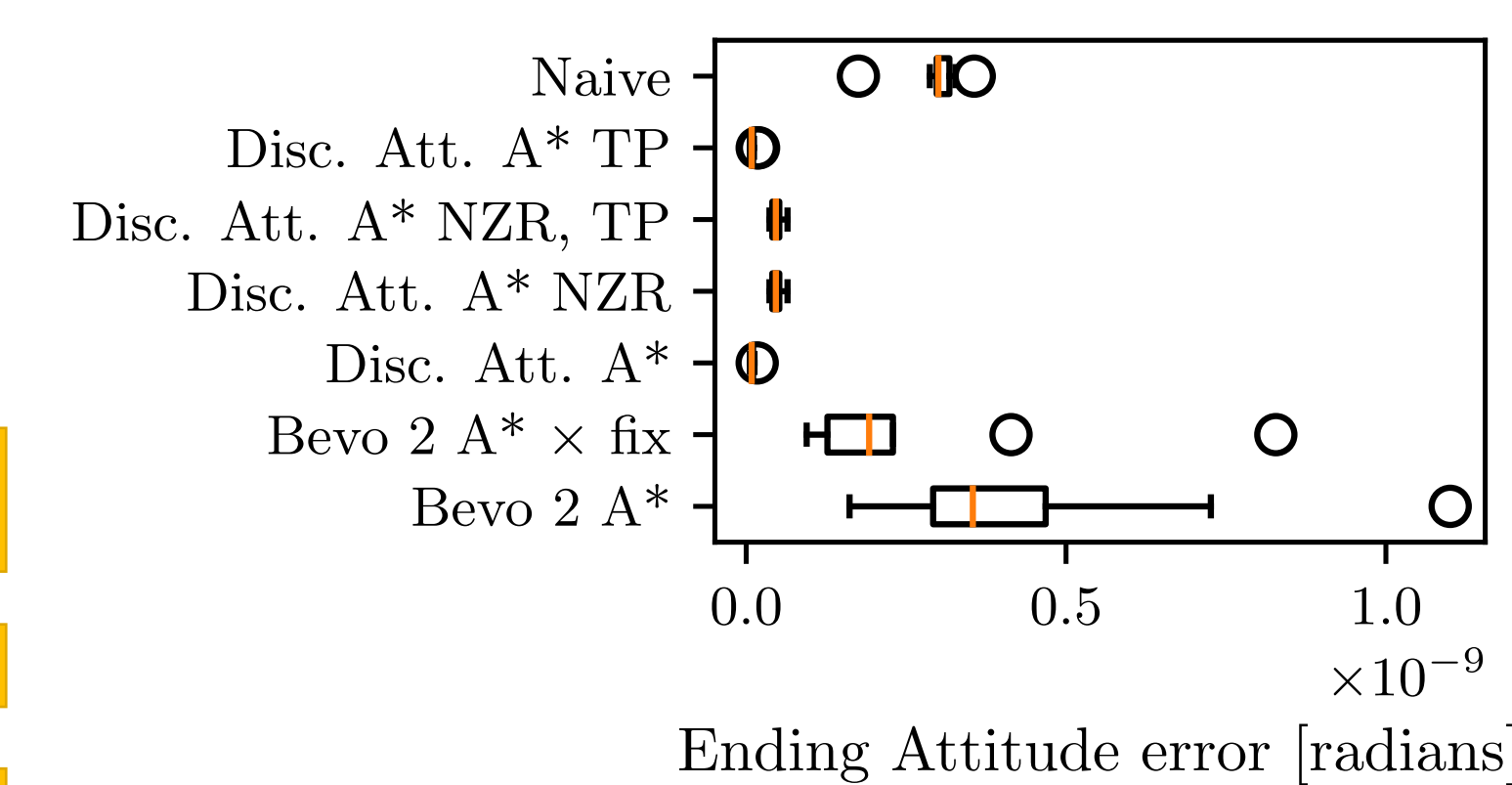
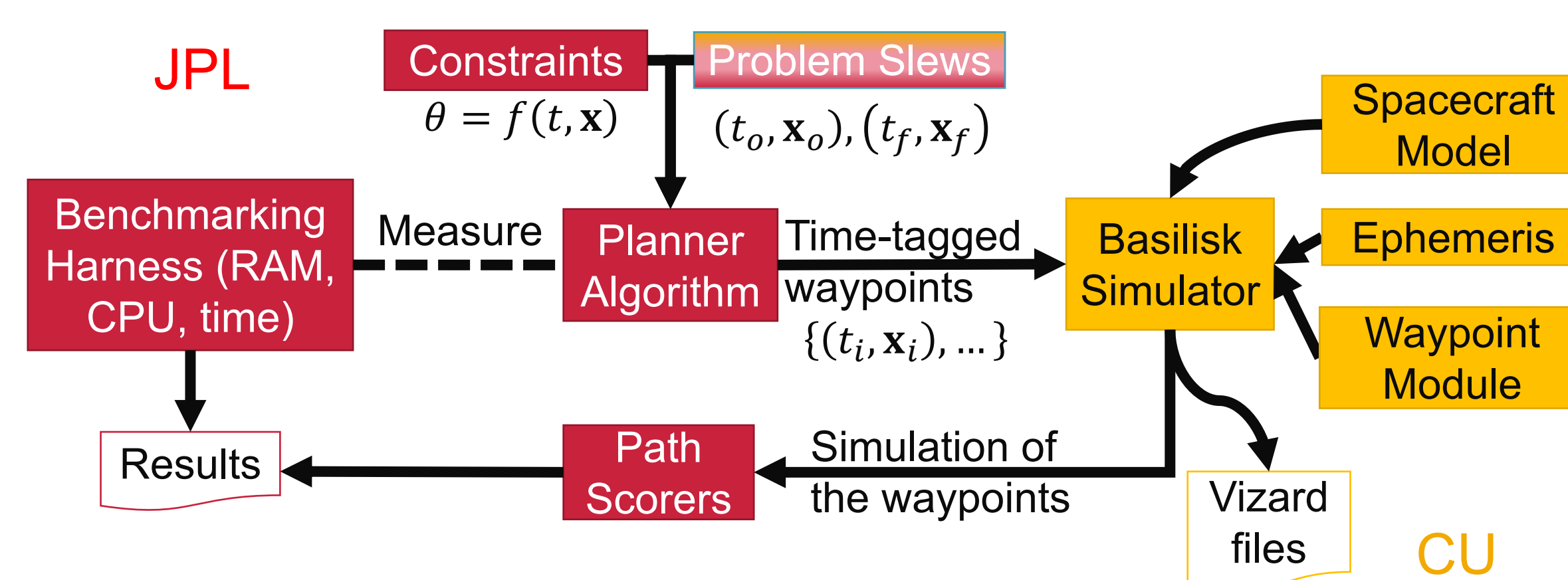
Planning algorithms solve the waypoint attitude planning problem statement:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Choose path} \\ \Pi = &\left\{ \left((t_0, \mathbf{x}_0), \dots, (t_f, \mathbf{x}_f) \right) \right\} \\ \text{s.t. } &\theta_i \geq 0 \forall t_i \in [t_0, t_f], \forall f_j \in F \end{aligned}$$

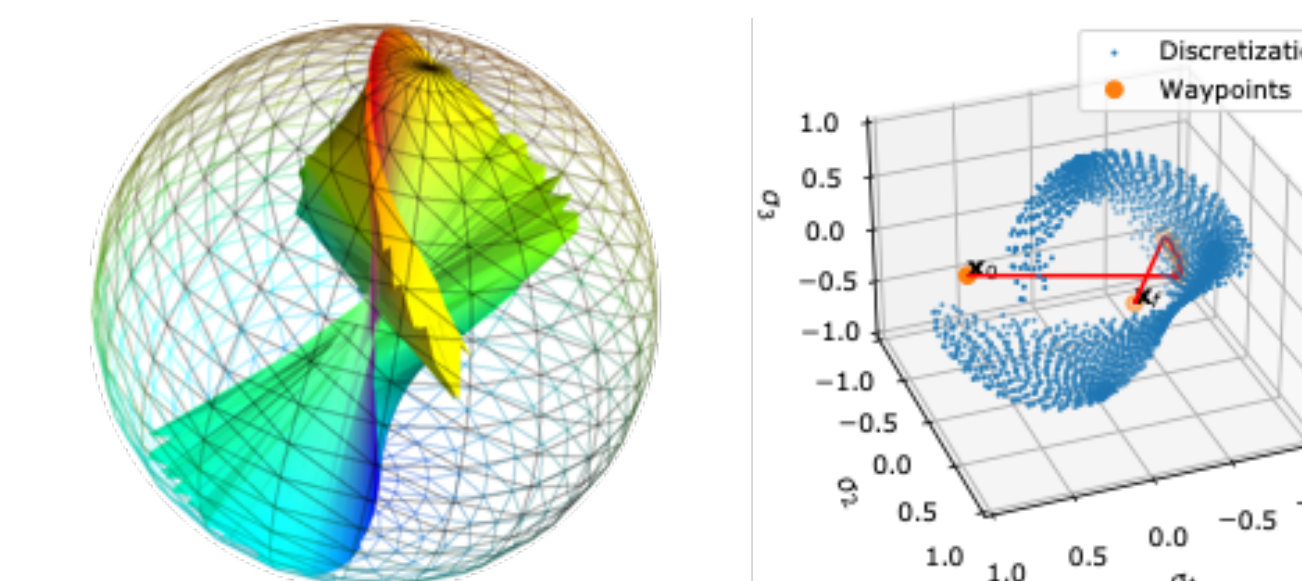
Algorithm families

- Geometric [1]
- **Discretized A* [2,8] – the type we tested**
- Convex optimization, semidefinite programming [3]
- Feedback control laws [4]

Approach and Results



Kjellberg and Lightsey's 2015 Discretized Attitude A* algorithm [8] was more successful than their 2013 Bevo 2 A* algorithm [2] at both achieving the desired ending attitude (left) and complying with constraints (right). Nonzero rate waypoints (NZR) reduced the planner's effectiveness at achieving the goal pose and constraint-compliance. The 2013 algorithm's turn penalty (TP) had no effect on quality when applied to the 2015 algorithm.



The 2013 Bevo-2 attitude algorithm restricts planning to a 2D surface within the 3D attitude space (left), and its inaccurate distance metric produces poor paths (right).

Algorithm	Initialize [peak KiB]	Initialize [steady state KiB]	Solve [peak KiB]	Initialize [sec]	Solve [sec]
Naive	0	0	0.00 +- 0.0	0	0.000 +- 0.0
Discretized Attitude A* TP	14471.73	2911.24	108.77 +- 29.6	155.589	3.713 +- 2.3
Discretized Attitude A* NZR TP	14476.41	2922.39	106.94 +- 30.0	155.247	3.619 +- 2.0
Discretized Attitude A* NZR	14471.45	2910.94	107.96 +- 28.8	159.279	3.640 +- 2.0
Discretized Attitude A*	14471.58	2911.27	107.54 +- 32.5	153.264	3.627 +- 2.1
Bevo 2 A* cross-product fix	0	0	74.40 +- 218.8	0.003	0.203 +- 0.7
Bevo 2 A*	0	0	68.01 +- 181.6	0.004	0.138 +- 0.6

Significance/Benefits to JPL and NASA

- Better algorithm trade studies possible
- Potential for open algorithm design competitions
 - Spur future algorithm development
 - Grow the next generation of algorithm designers

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Publications

- [1] Riccardo Calaon, Michael Trowbridge and Hanspeter Schaub. "A Basilisk-based Benchmark Analysis of Different Constrained Attitude Dynamics Planners." In *2022 AIAA SciTech Forum* (accepted). Jan. 3-7, 2022.

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