

CANON: Decision Support System Design Review

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M B A R I





Presentation Outline

- ◆ Introduction to CANON and the DSS
- ◆ Motivating Scenario
- ◆ User Requirements
- ◆ Inference and Problem solving challenges
- ◆ Development Approach
- ◆ Development Staging and Resource Loading
- ◆ Conclusion



Desired Outcomes of this Meeting

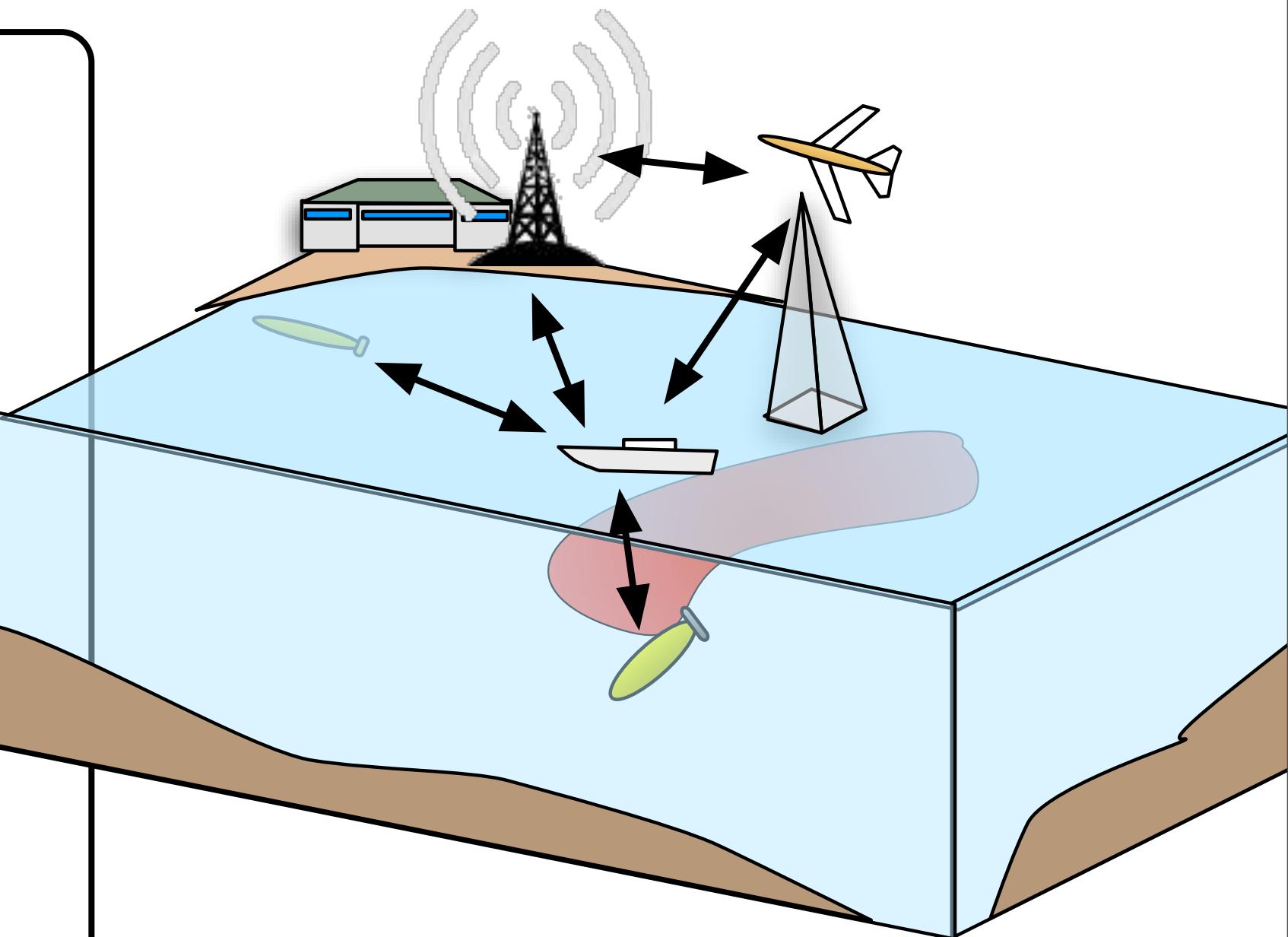
- To articulate clearly the need and general approach for a software product for a major MBARI initiative
- To obtain participant feedback on technical approaches which will support user requirements
- Charge to this group
 - Feedback on the general approach, does it make sense?
 - Are we missing anything functionally or technologically?
 - Are there lessons to be learned from developing tools/techniques in other domains?



What is CANON?

The vision of CANON over the next 5-10 years is for intensive process-driven, ecologically-oriented field experiments utilizing a multi-platform, multi-sensor, multi-scale, multi-disciplinary approach.

Technology development will concentrate on rapidly deployable autonomous platforms, innovative sensors and samplers and software.





What is CANON?

- Multi-disciplinary science investigation of multi-scale ocean phenomena. Five science case studies identified:
 - Oxygen Minimum Zone (OMZ)
 - Harmful Algal Blooms (HAB)
 - Thin Layers (TL)
 - Zooplankton (ZOO)
 - Open Ocean Eddies (OO Eddie)
- For a given CANON case study (Map, Tag, Track):
 - Identify the phenomena as it is developing,
 - Characterize boundaries,
 - Target a ‘patch’ to study processes
 - Sample the water (repeatedly & adaptively)
 - Follow the targeted patch to study its changes bio-geochemically through time.



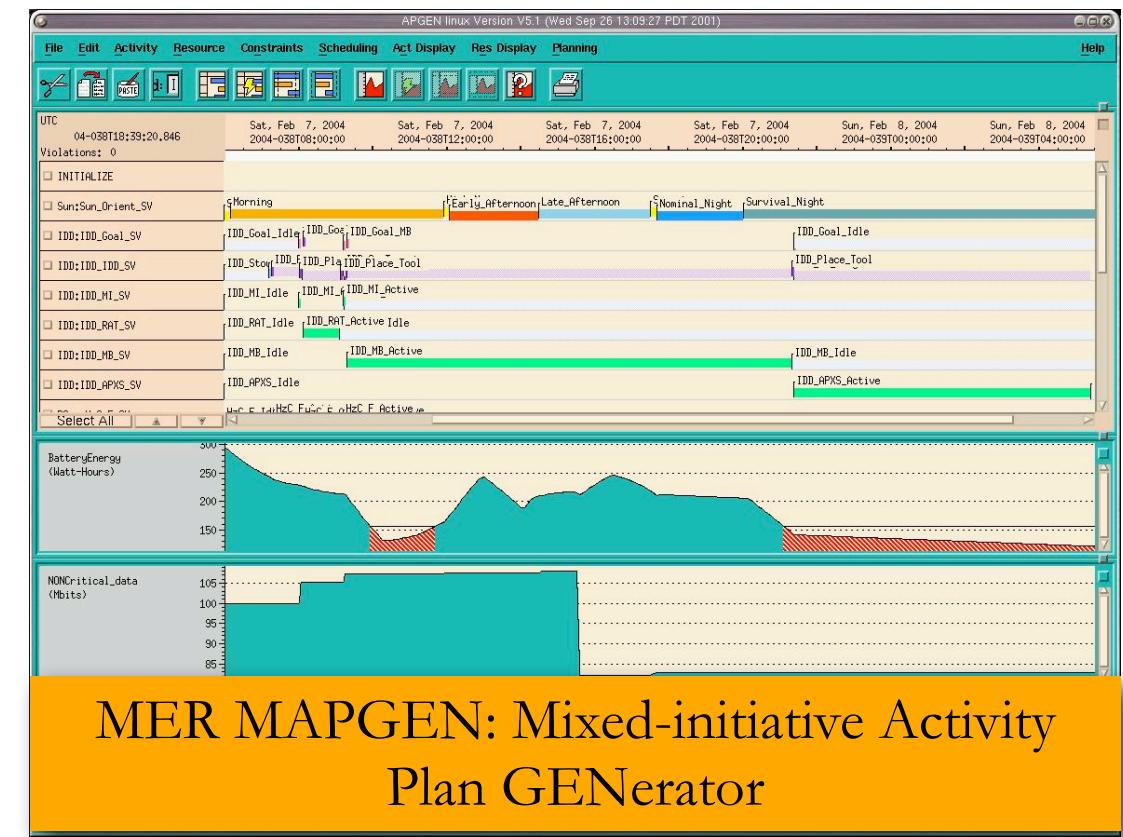
What is a Decision Support System (DSS)?

- A tool to aid decision making by processing data that augments human cognitive capabilities for problem solving
 - With an AI perspective, it involves the use of inference, event notification and exploration of alternative scenarios
 - Interactive: human and computer bring their best traits to bring about a solution
 - More than a standard informational display
- Experience of NASA's Mars Rover program:



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Constraints Editor v.0.1

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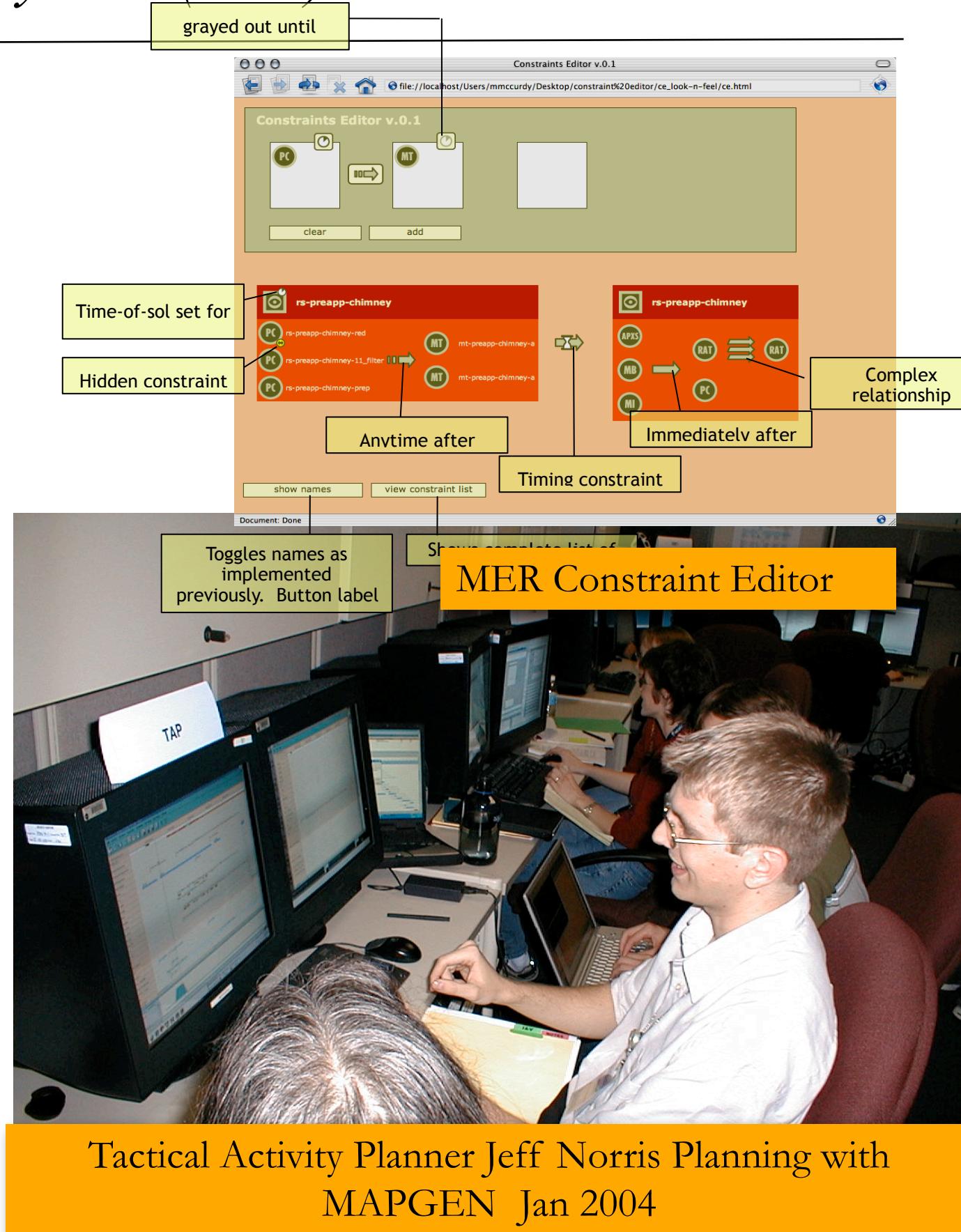
MER Constraint Editor

MER PI Steve Squyres with John Bresina and Jeff Norris on first day of MER science ops Sol 8 Jan 15 2004



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Why do we need a DSS for CANON?

Growing complexity of multi-disciplinary experiments requires integration of data synthesis and inference

To improve efficiency:

- Better ways of doing science by:
 - encapsulating complexity
 - planning interfaces
 - operational details
- Integrate processes, decision making and automate-able expertise that would traditionally be dispersed among different specialists

Brings together existing MBARI technology within a framework that is current and scalable for technology transfer

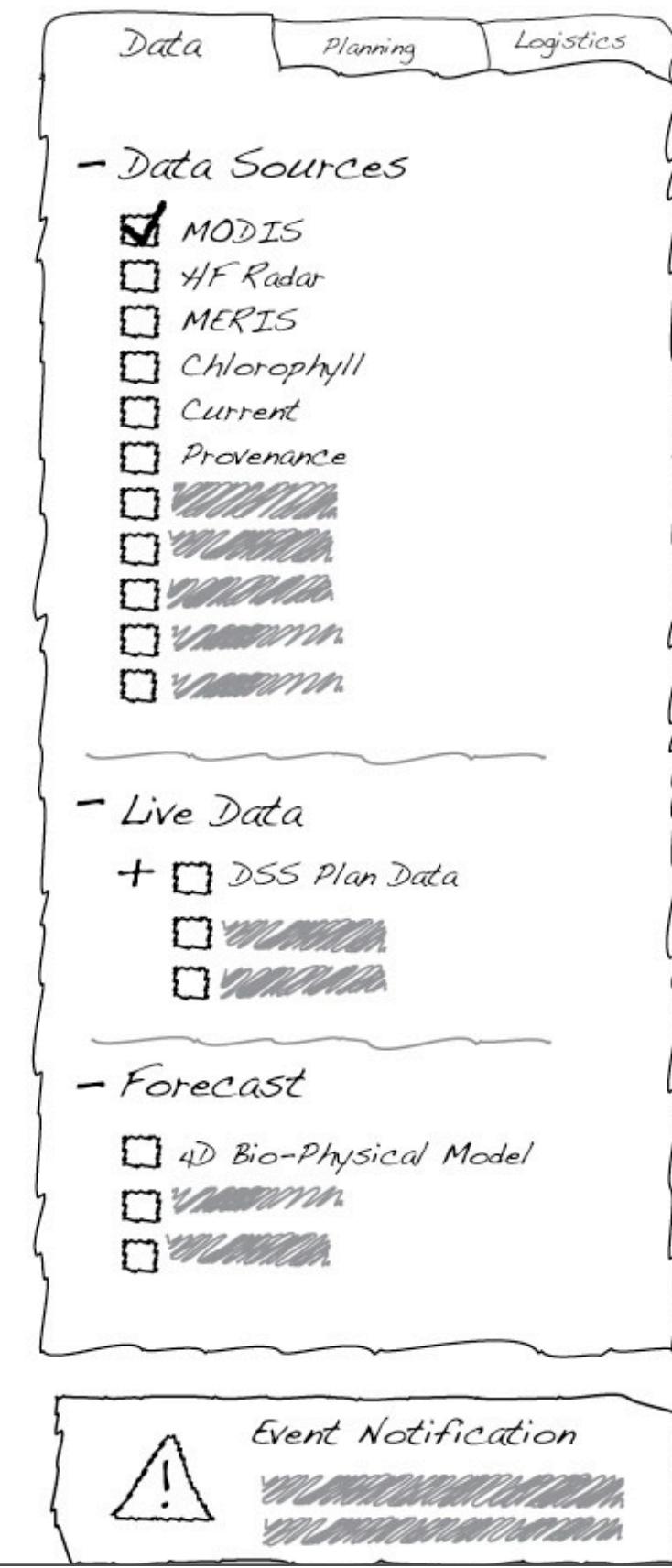


What we envision for the CANON DSS

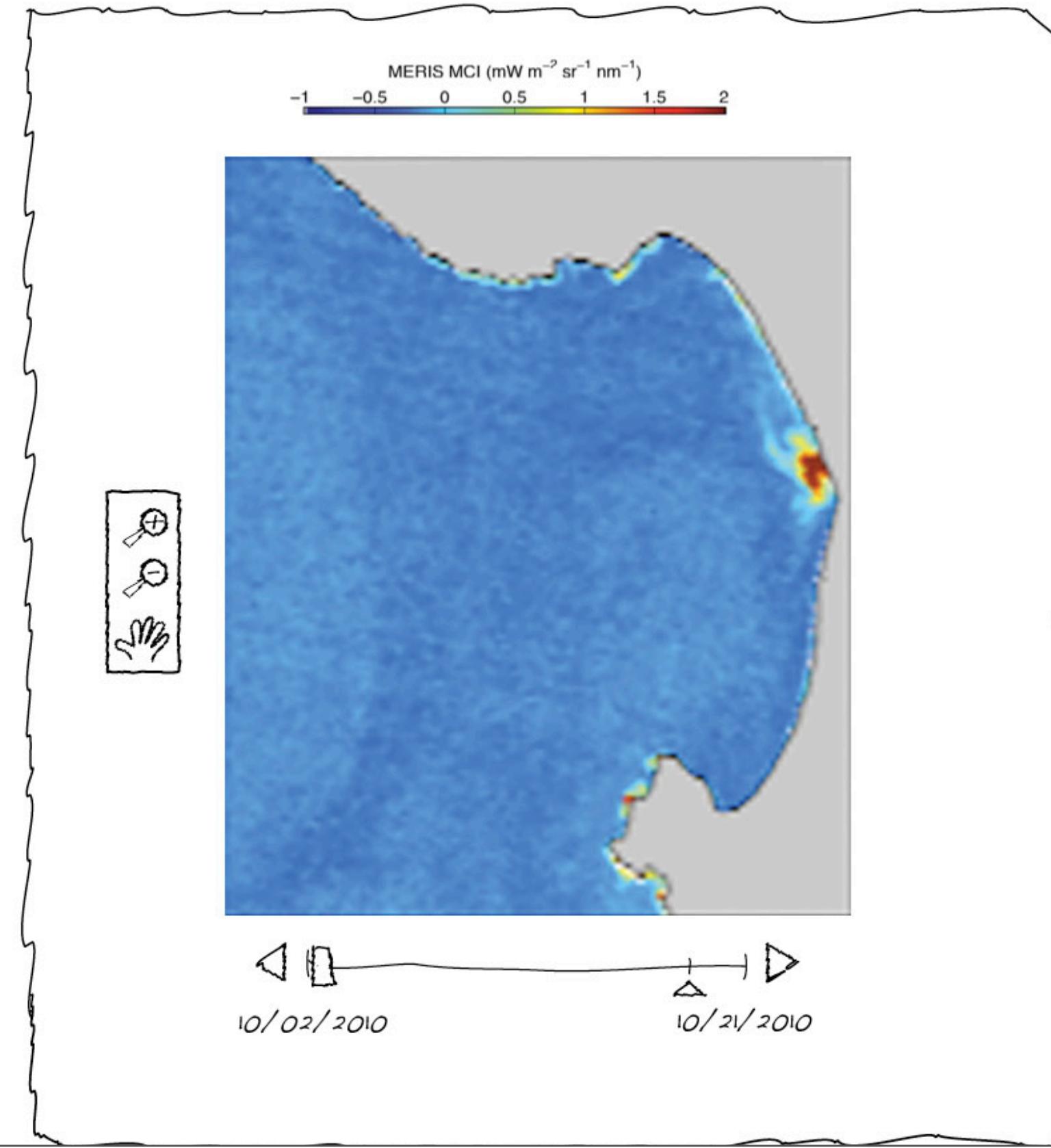
- A tool that will
 - augment situational awareness
 - inform asset deployment
 - integrate data management
 - enhance collaboration
- targeted for ocean science field experiments.
- Two primary components
 - augmenting previous efforts at data management
 - automated inference capabilities for managing multiple assets at sea
 - A collaborative development effort between a number of MBARI PI groups, Engineering, Operations and external collaborators

An Illustrative Example

Data

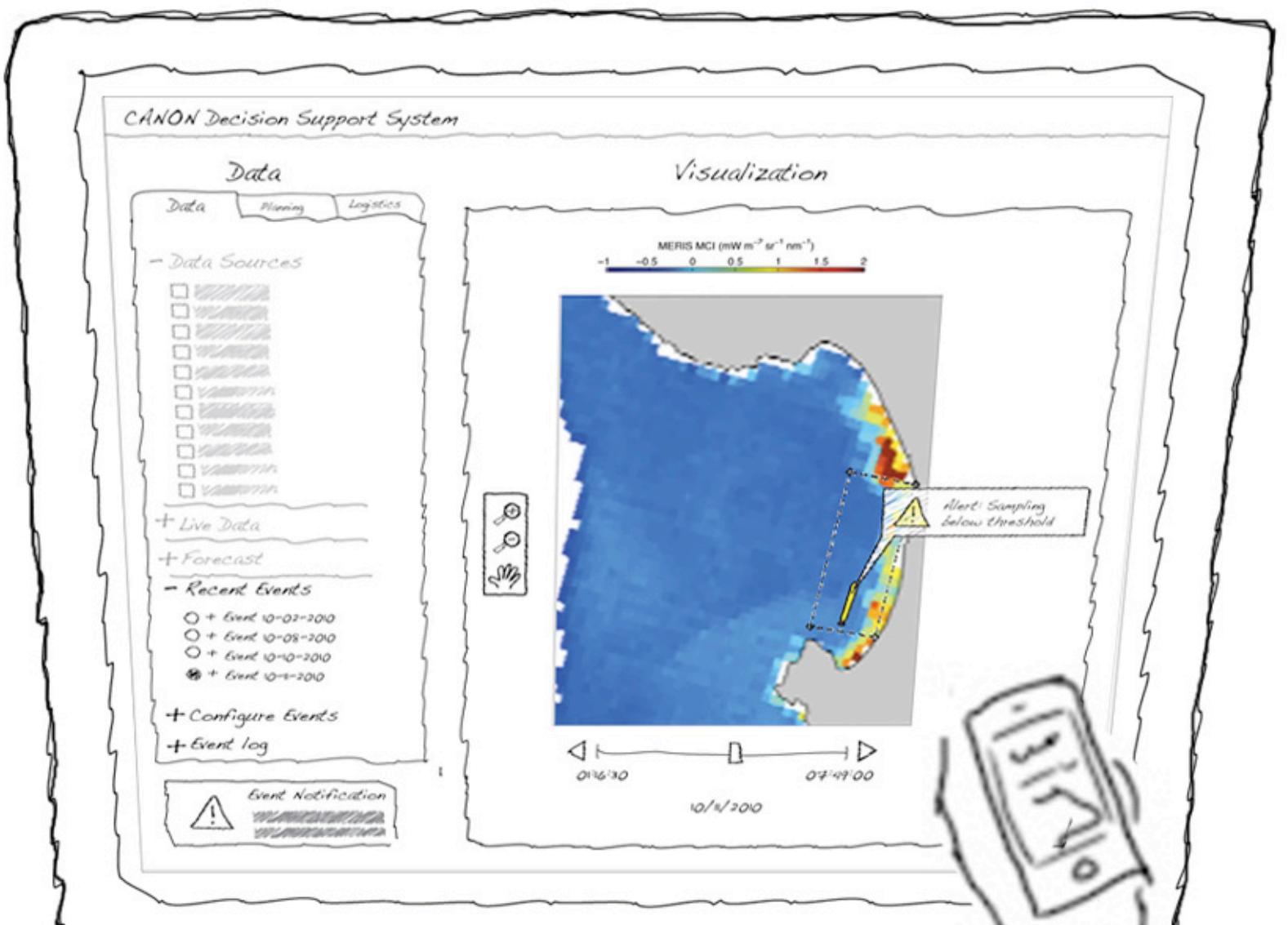


Visualization





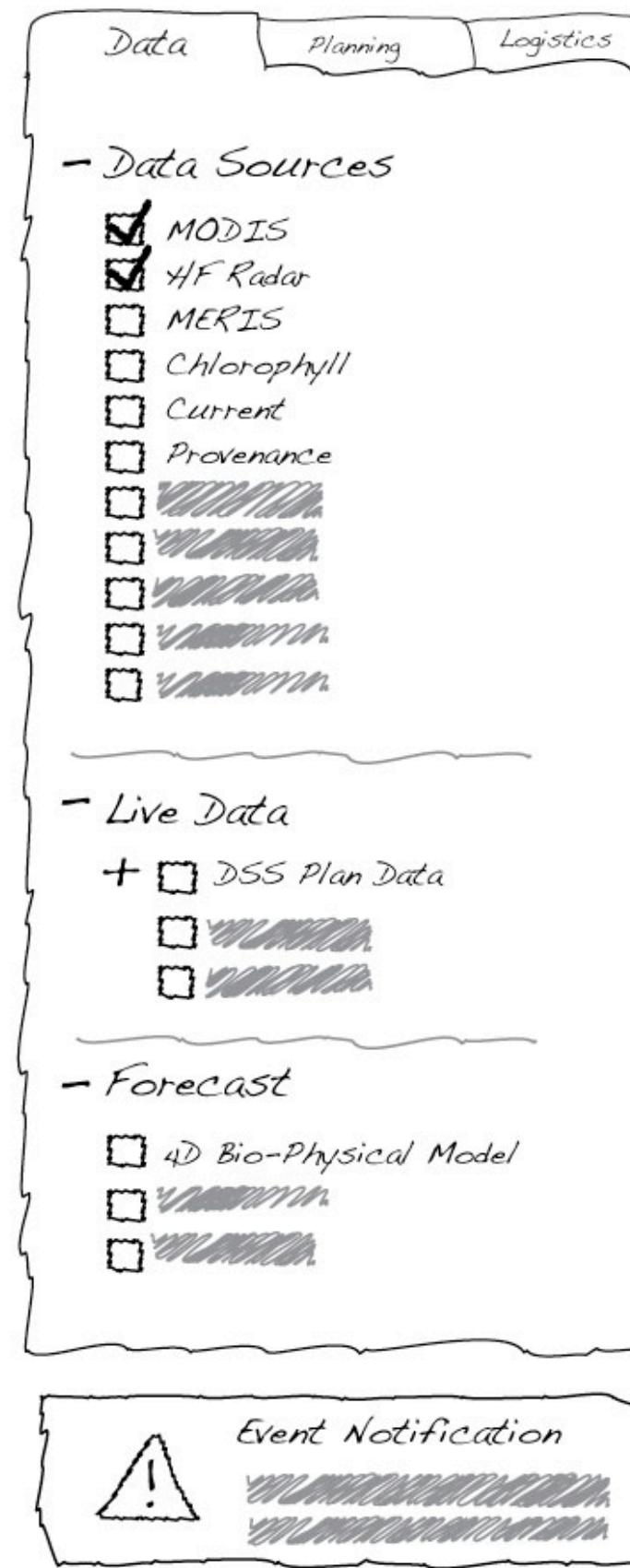
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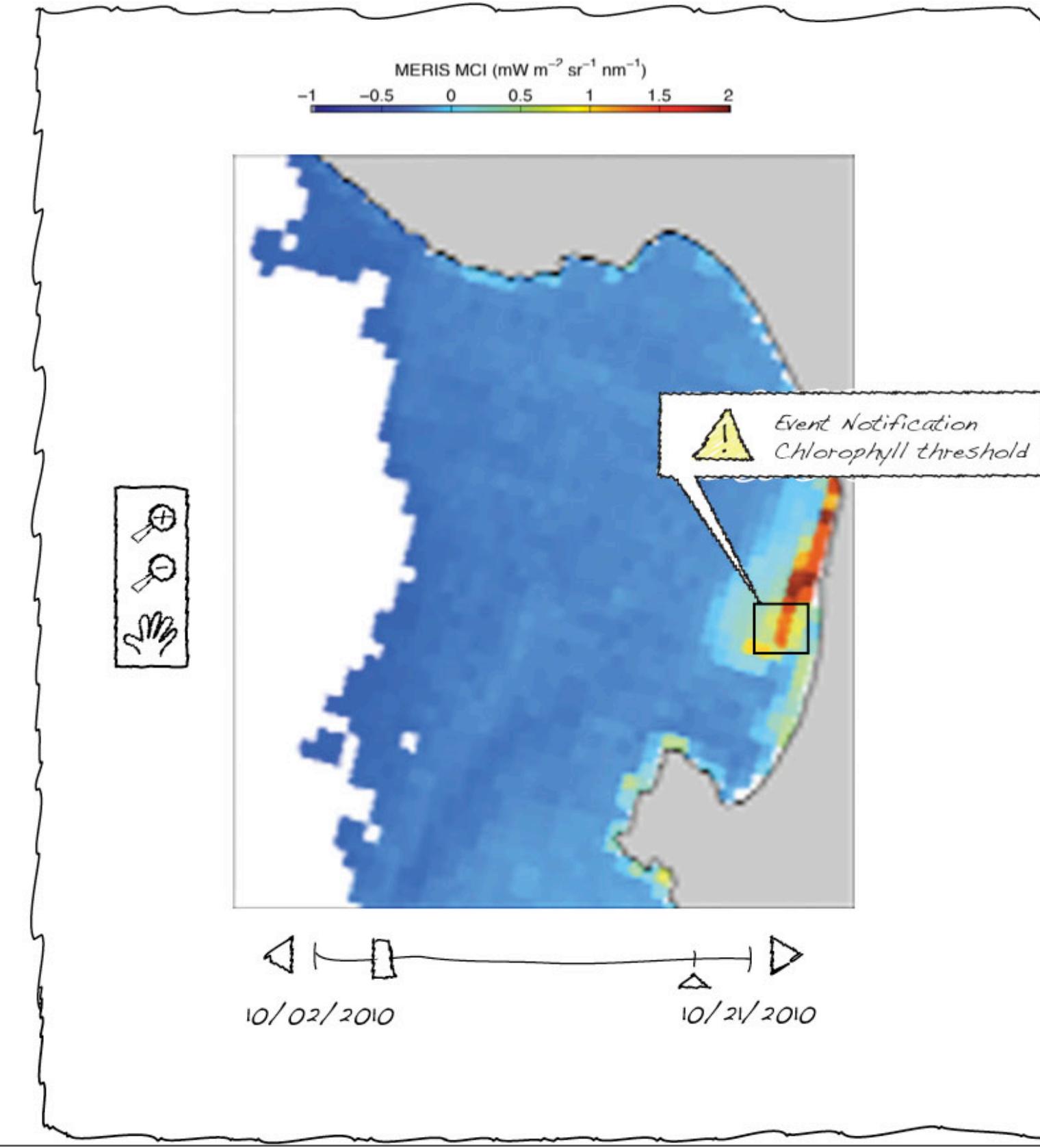
An Illustrative Example



Data



Visualization



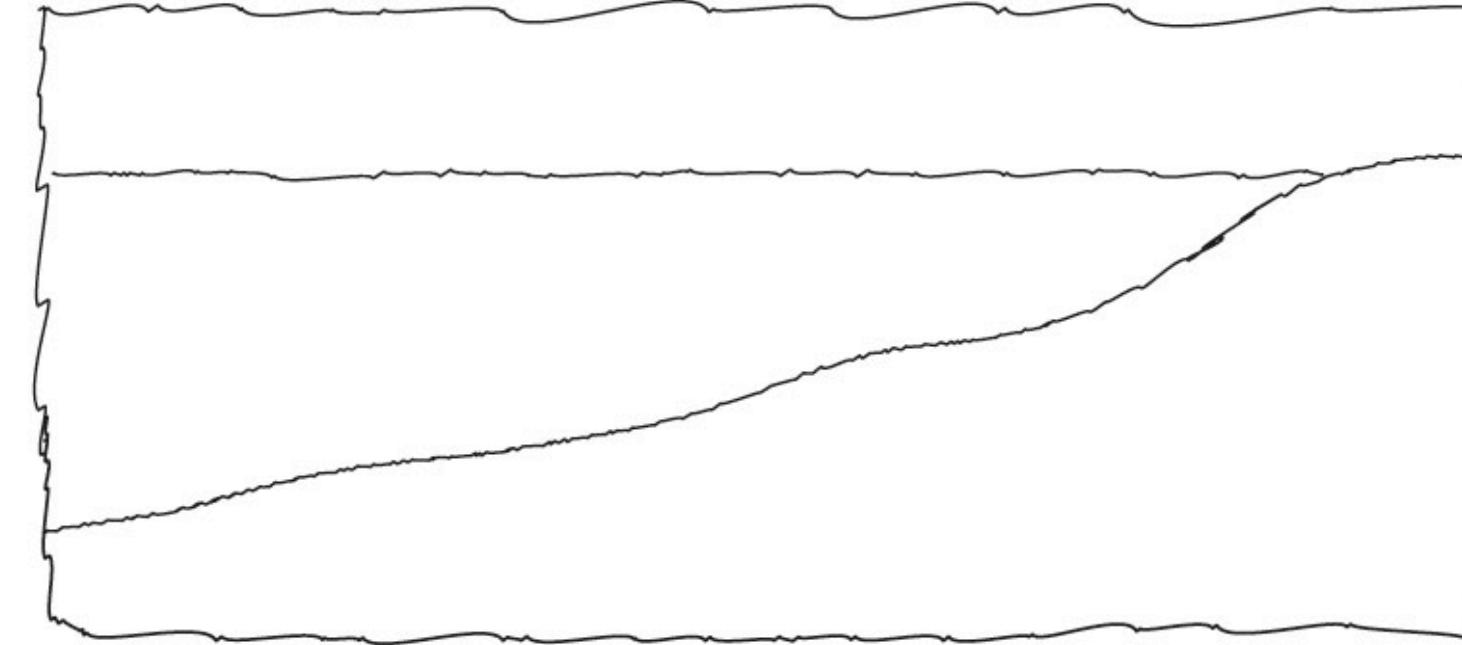
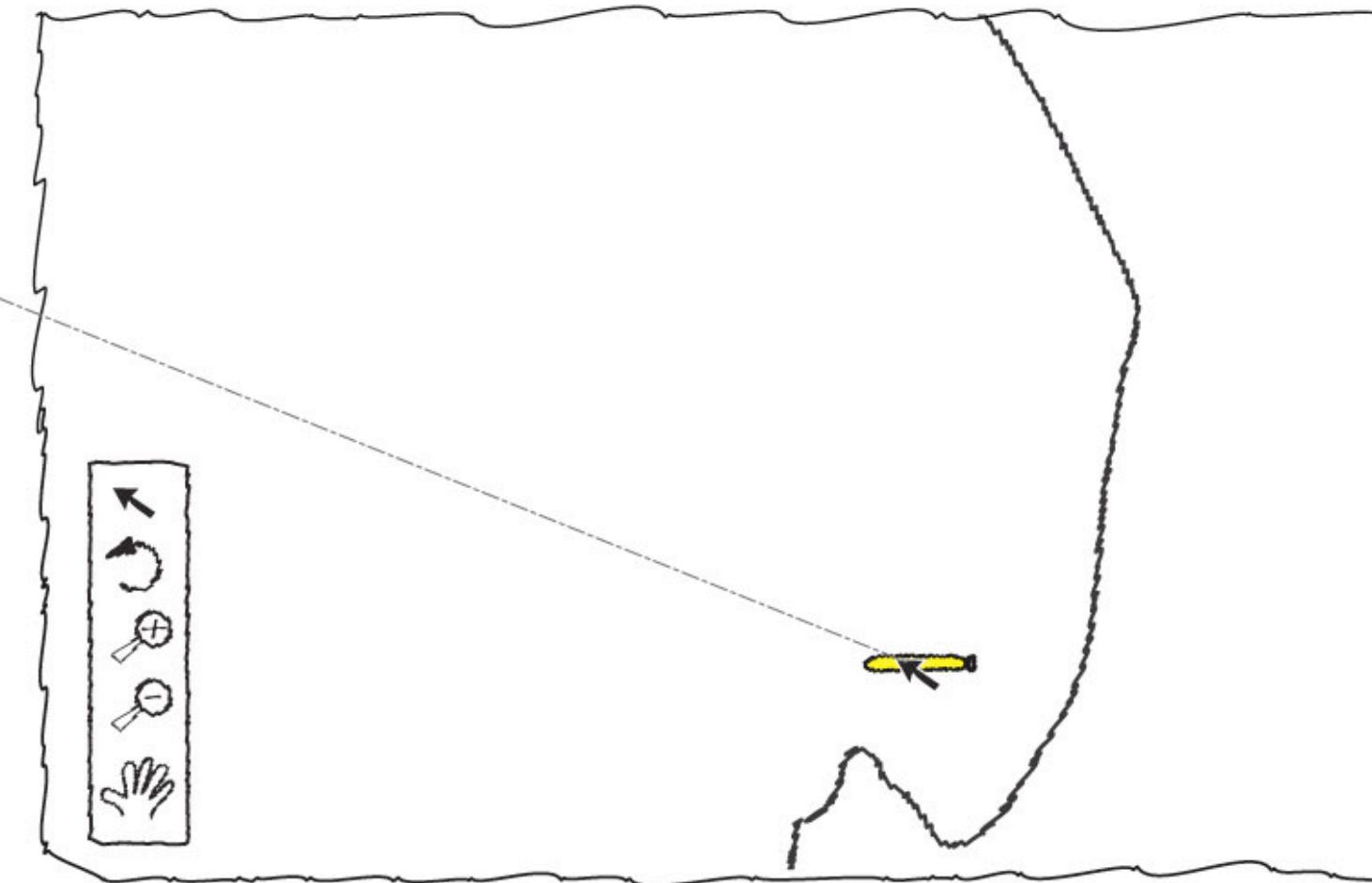
An Illustrative Example

CANON Decision Support System

Planning



Visualization



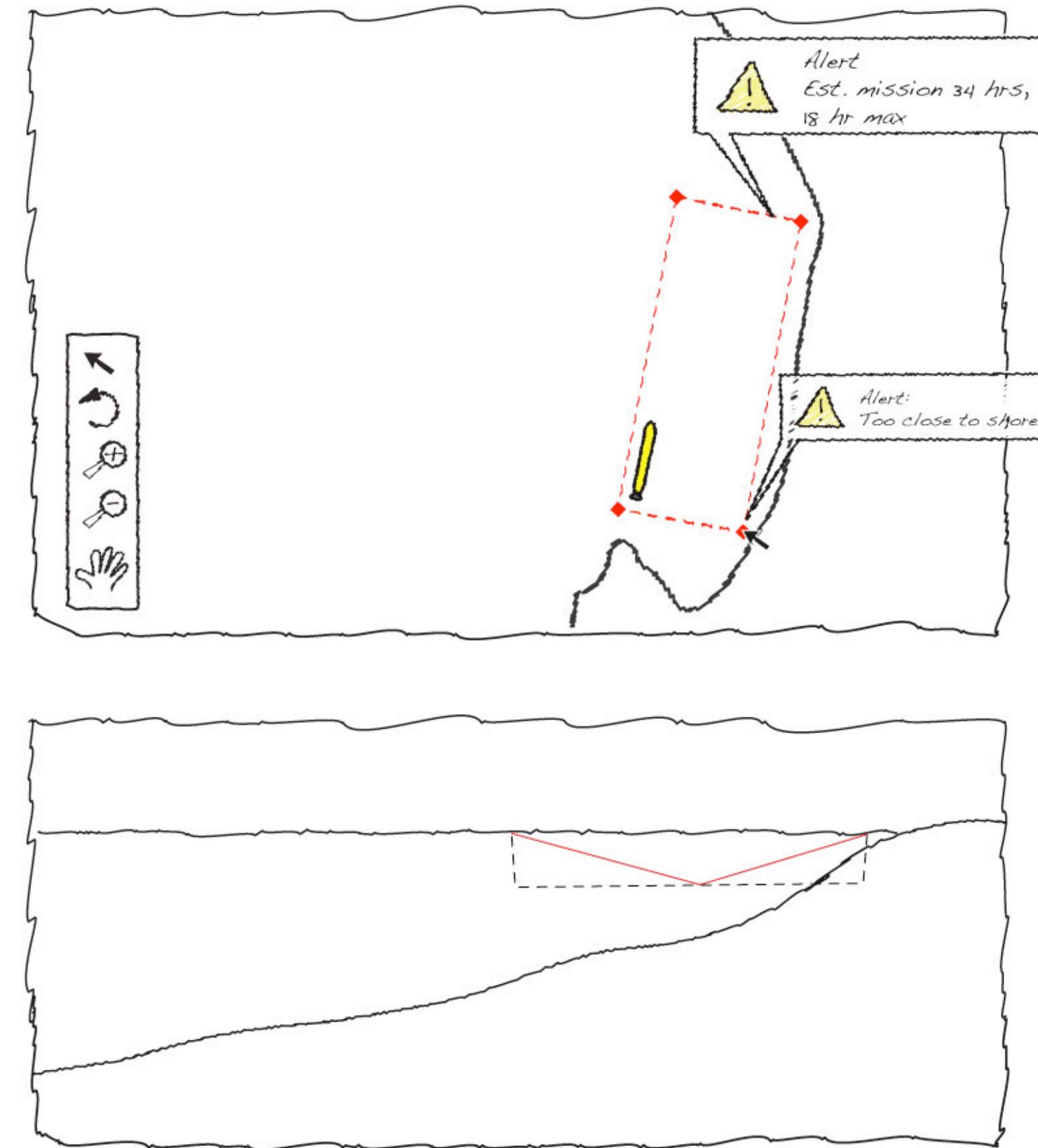
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Planning

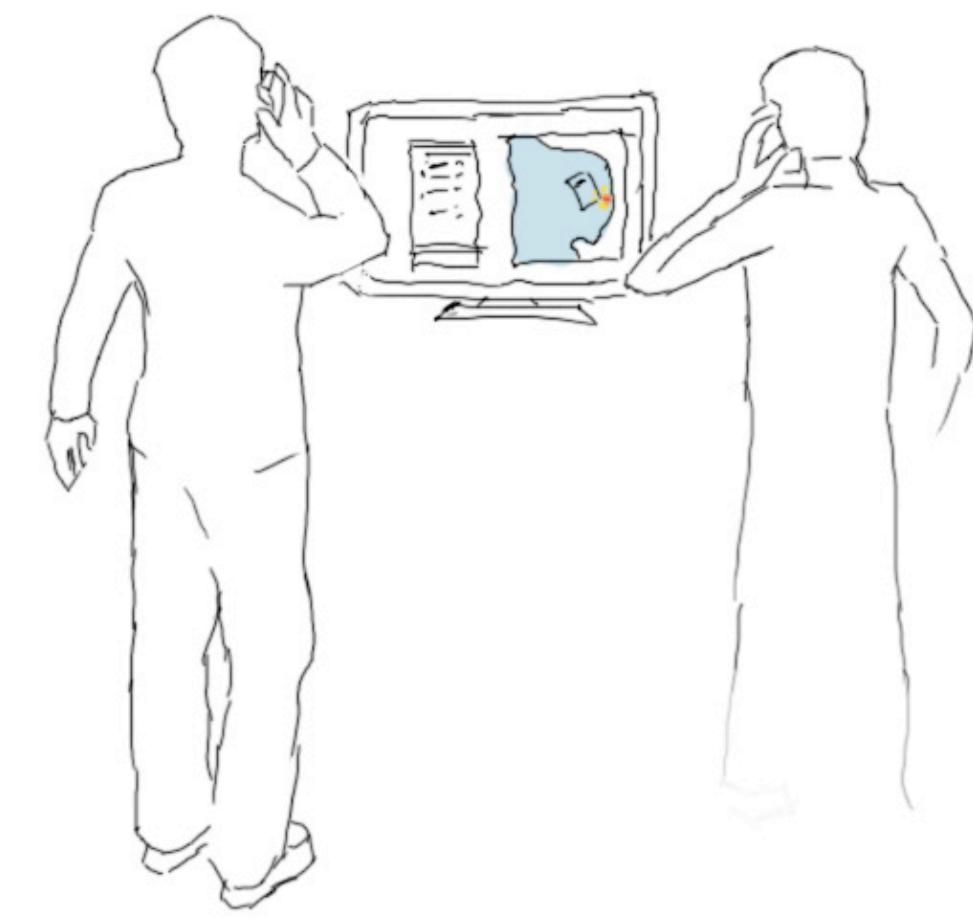
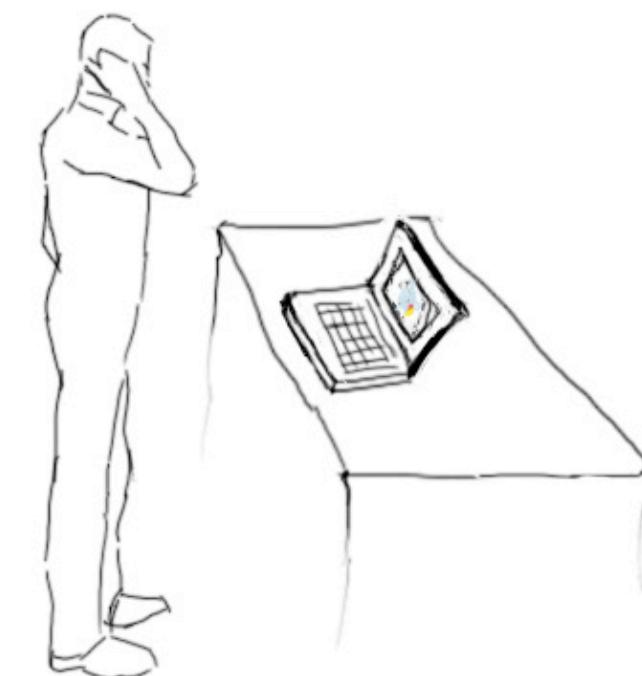


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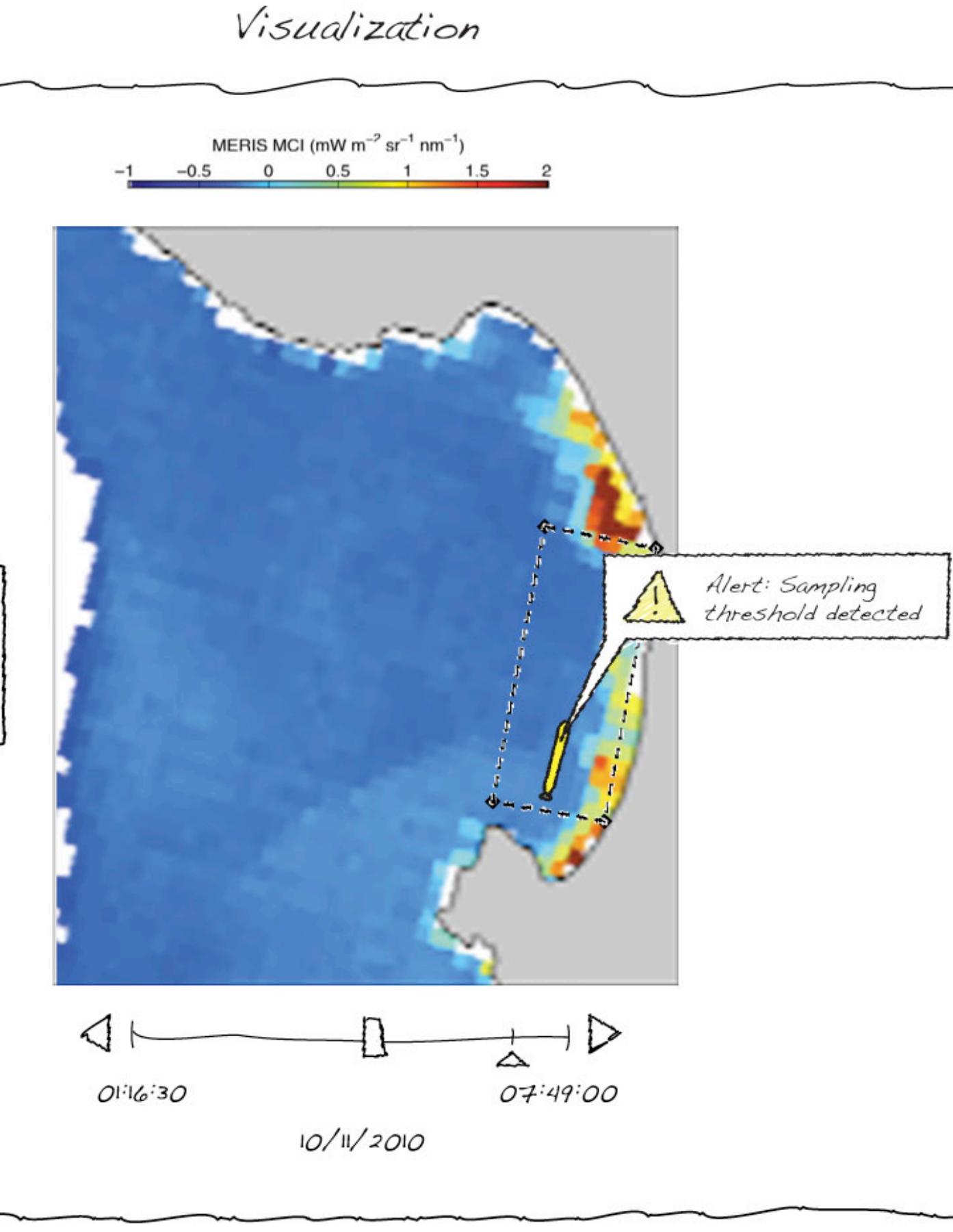
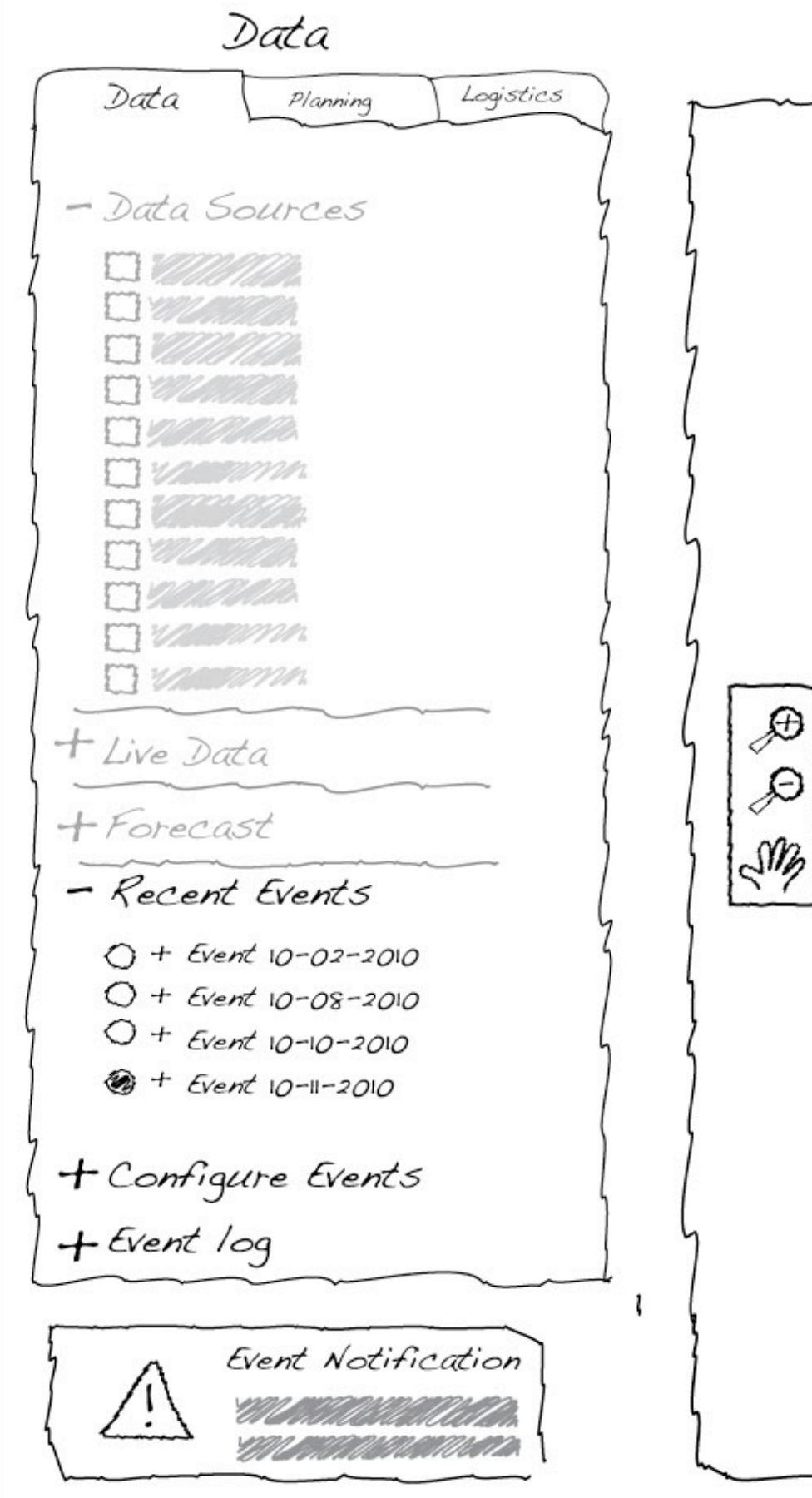


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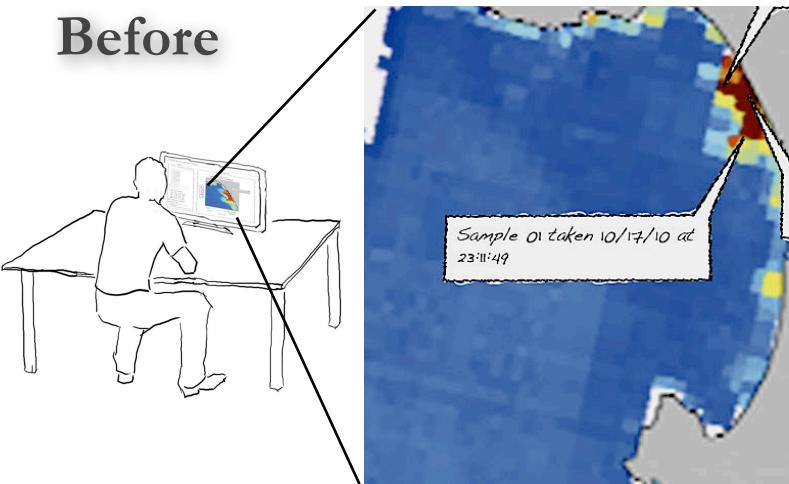
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M B A R I

CANON Decision Support System

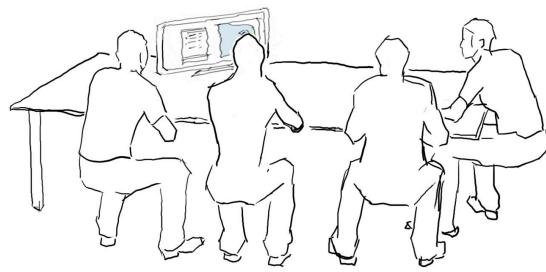
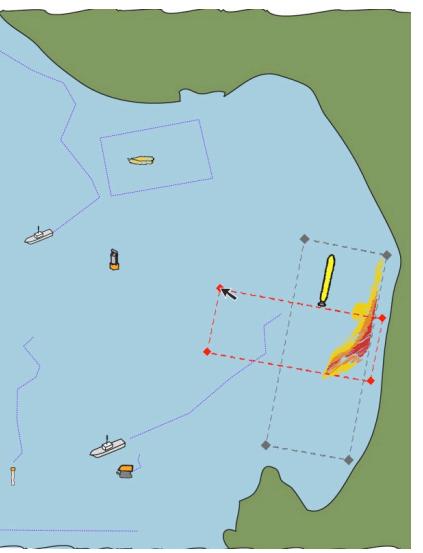


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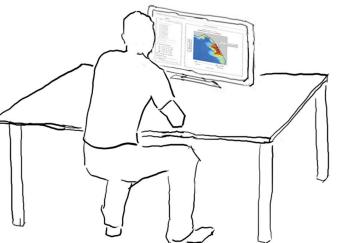
- Data collection
 - recent events
 - historical
- Analysis
- Planning
- Simulation experiments (VPE)
- Populating database(s)

During a Field Experiment



- Situational awareness
- Planning
- Collaboration
- Annotation

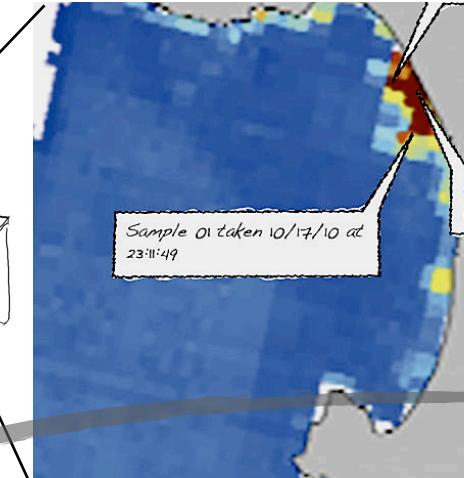
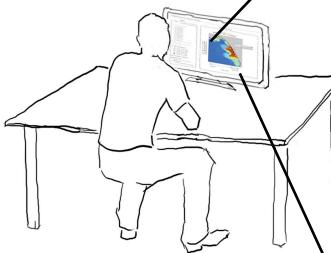
After



- Replay
- Analysis
- Archival use

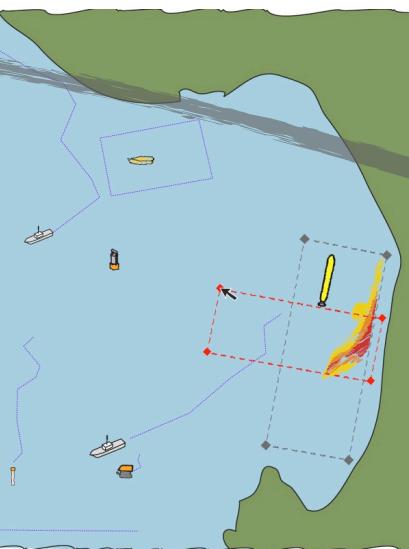
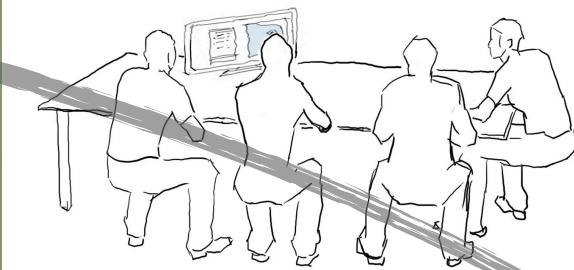
An Illustrative Example

Before



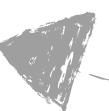
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During a Field Experiment



- Situational awareness
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After



- Replay
- Analysis
- Archival use



CANON DSS: Requirements

Level 0

1. The DSS will be a shore based tool to provide situational awareness, planning and coordination (robotic and human) capability for ocean science field experiments.
2. The DSS will be built in a way that is sustainable at MBARI and for the community at large.

Level 1

1. The DSS will incorporate data from diverse sources (including satellite data) to provide situational awareness.
2. Existing backbone computational infrastructure including those used in previous field experiments and available at MBARI will be used by the DSS.
3. For situational awareness, the DSS will provide identical views to multiple simultaneous users.
4. The DSS will generate event notifications driven by environmental observations.
5. The ability to contrast intended plans with actual execution is critical.
6. The spiral development model will be used with iterative refinements to the tool driven by actual user use in field and simulation experiments.
7. Final versions of DSS will be portable for use outside MBARI.



CANON DSS: Requirements

Level 2

1. The DSS will have the capability to re-target assets in the water from shore.
2. DSS visualization should be able to layer data to augment or remove information as needed.
3. Vehicle tracks in the water should be visible.
4. Image annotation capability for sharing or private viewing will be provided by the DSS.
5. Automated planning capability will be necessary to target where and what a platform should do
6. The DSS will provide the capability for collaborative field work including discussion boards, posting of data and a voting capability.
7. To validate its utility and efficacy, the DSS will be tested yearly in field deployments for CANON and/or other experiments in the Monterey Bay.
8. DSS development will need to be responsive to evolving science requirements.

Level 3

1. The DSS will attempt to provide a cost metric for deploying assets for logistics planning.
2. Lessons learned from the Metrology community should be factored into the DSS design.

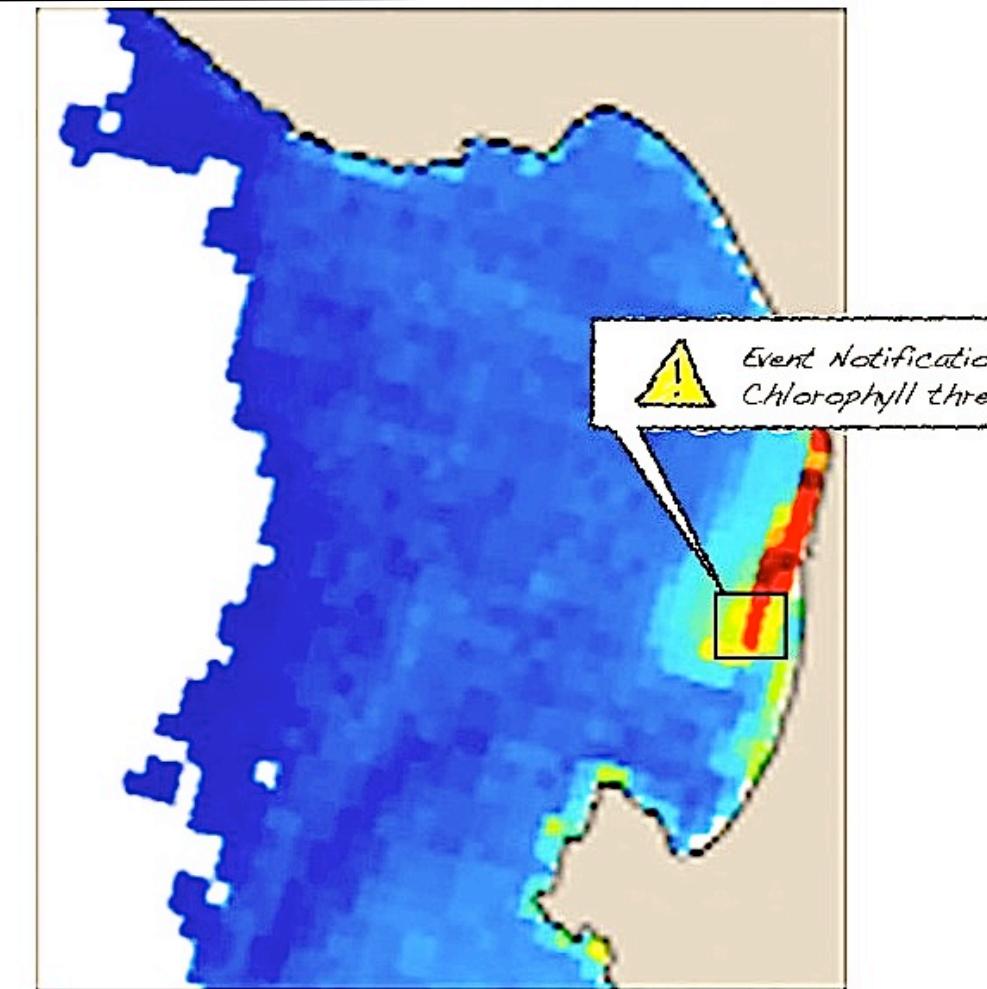
- Goal oriented commanding
- Hybrid (human/machine) decision making
- Distributed reasoning
- Heterogenous mobile assets
- Poor to limited communication with most assets
- Desk-based synoptic views



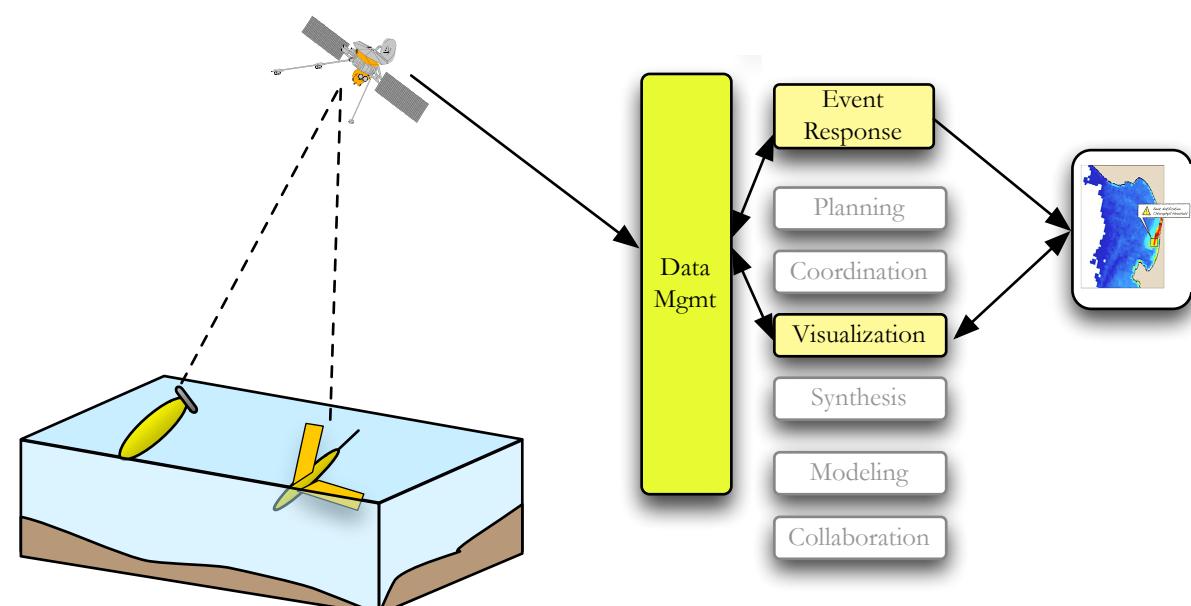
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- Poor to limited communication with most assets
- Desk-based synoptic views
- Loosely coupled *heterogenous* vehicles
- Each vehicle could have onboard plan synthesis capability
- Limited information exchange
- Human as a separate ‘agent’ brings substantial cognitive capability
- Synoptic views are generated by the fusion of disparate map data, combined with onboard autonomy

Planning and Inference -1: Event Response

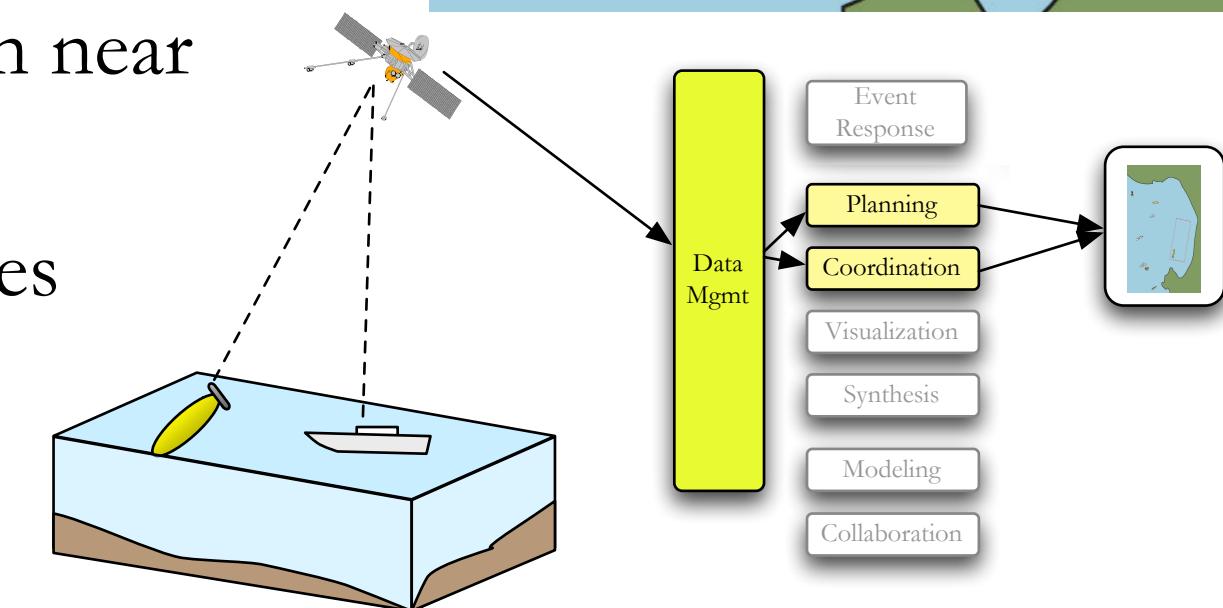
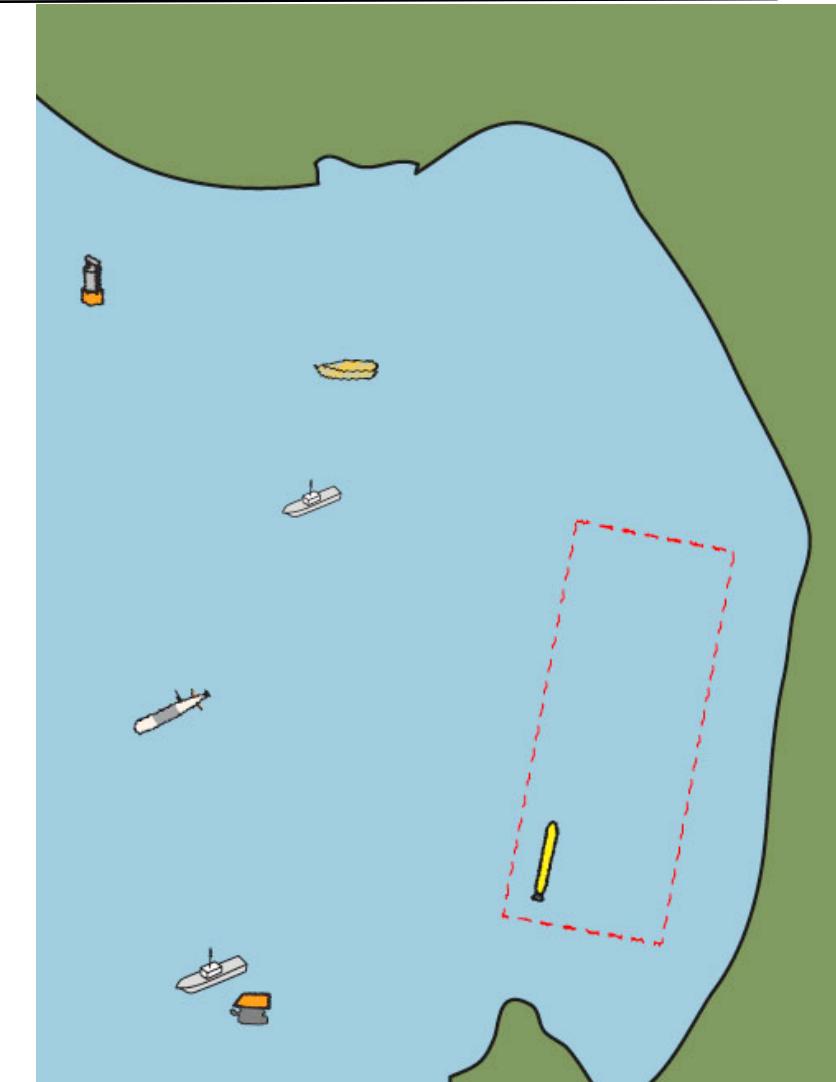
- Integrate existing statistical Machine Learning techniques with incoming data stream
- trigger notification based on customized thresholds
- Identification models built a priori based on existing training sets
- Customized feature sets to individual science needs
- Leverages existing expertise and algorithms (SmartSampler)



- Key research agenda:
- Hidden Markov Model synthesis

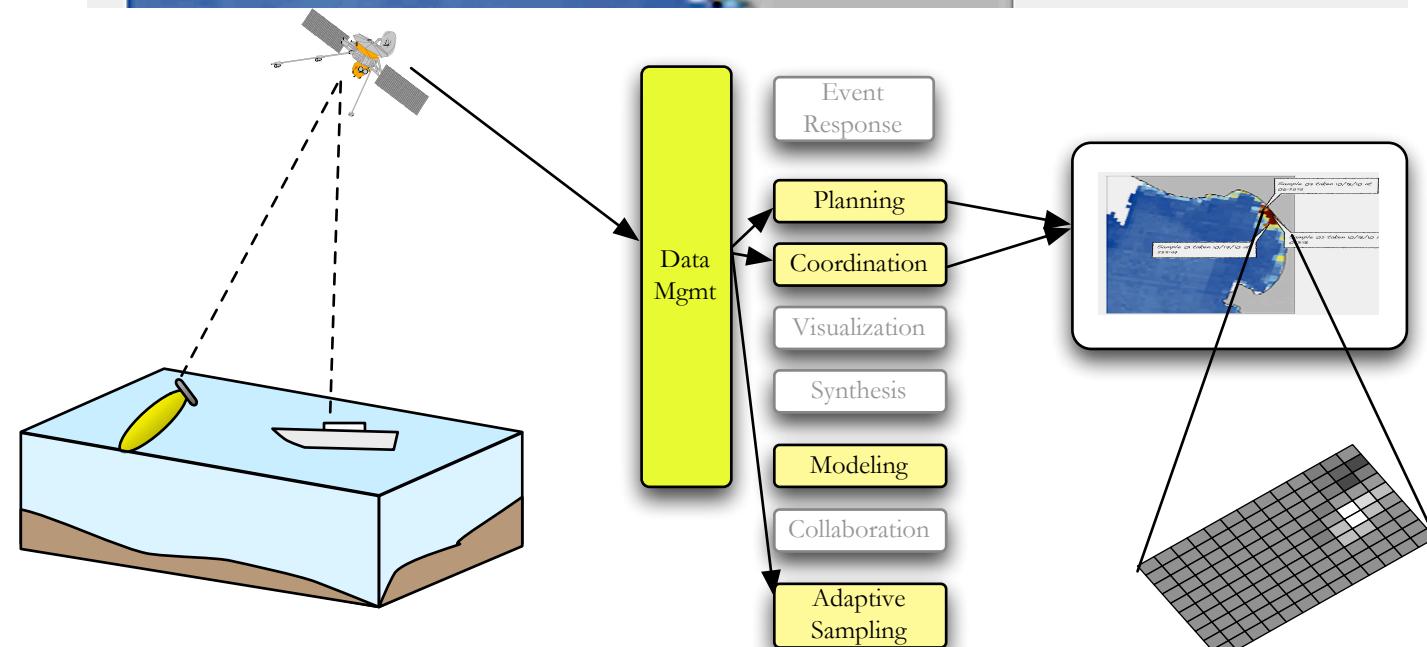
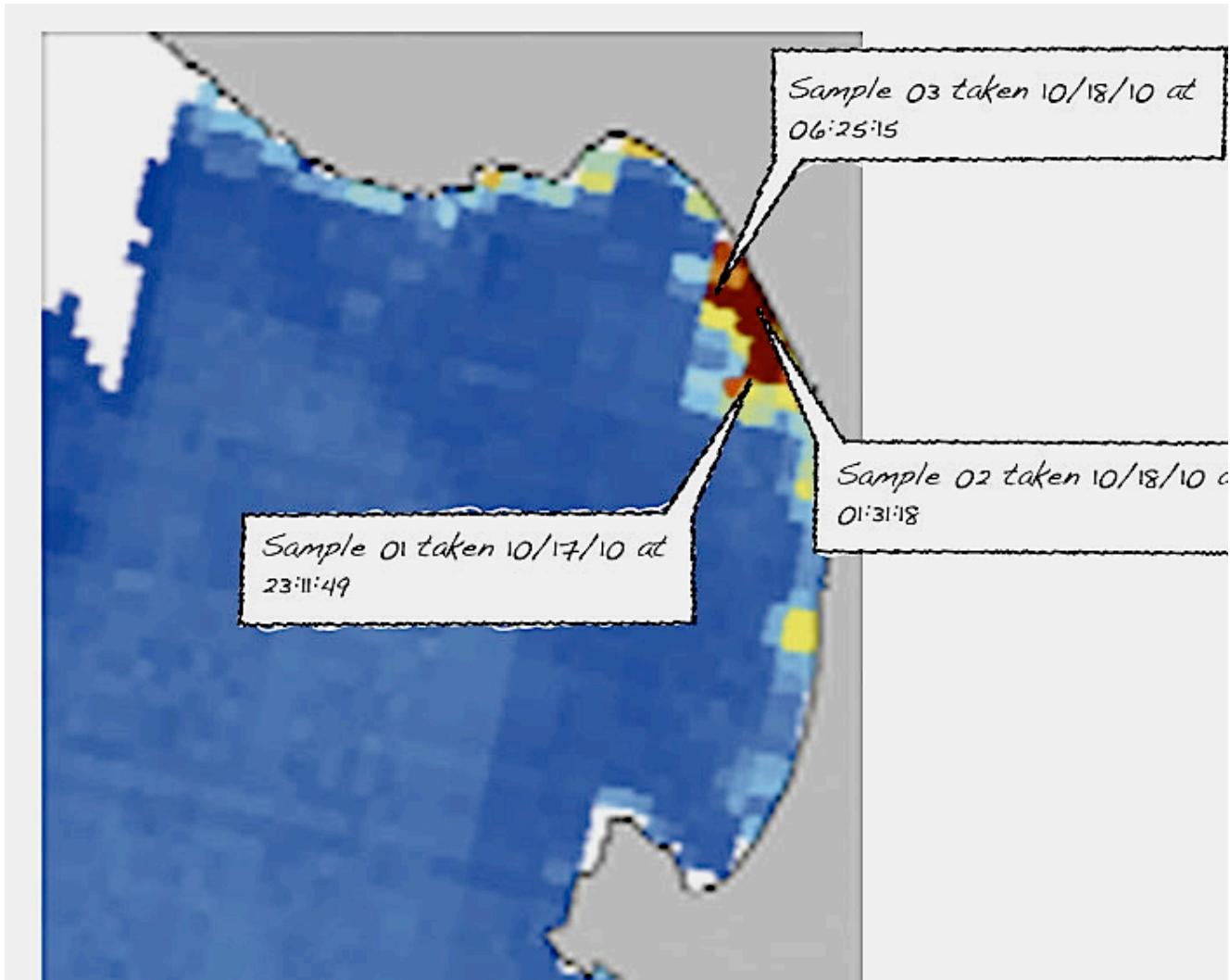


- Use of shore-based planning for coordinating multiple asset surveys and sampling
- Temporal Constraint-based planning is an ideal vehicle for such coordination
- Sampling strategies and high-level goals are dispatched from ship/shore to be responsive to emergent science opportunities
 - Difficult to retarget with traditional approaches
 - Abstraction will allow easier ways for command/control
- Sampling strategies can be dynamically altered based on near real-time information
- Dynamic task reallocation feasible in the light of failures



Planning and Inference -III: Field Reconstruction and Sampling

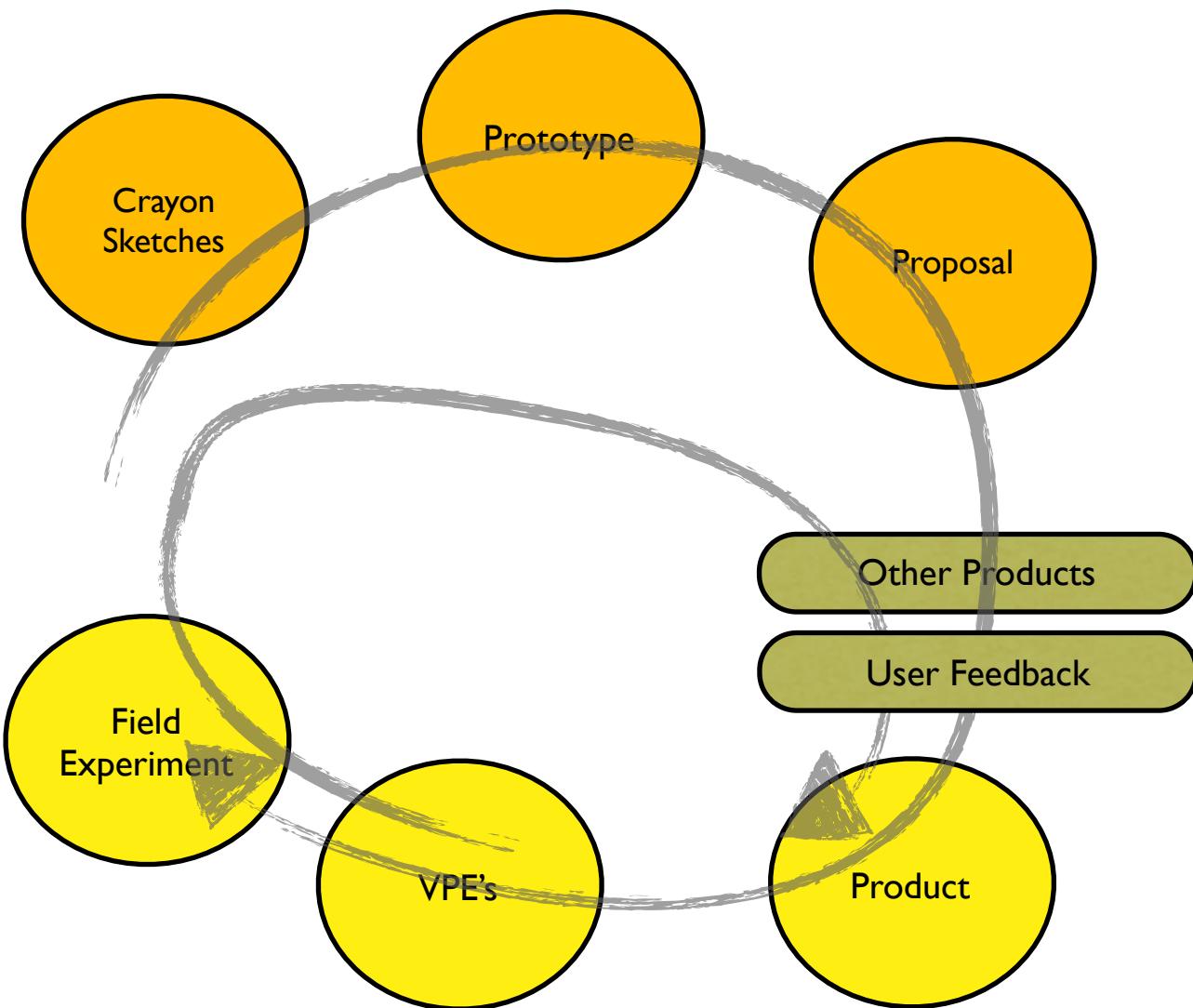
- Determining where maximum information gain to target mobile assets
- Model driven autonomy a viable research goal to drive where to sample
 - bio-numerical models provide first-order approximation of coverage
 - initial efforts using advection undertaken
 - vehicles return data further assimilated into the model
- Adaptation at both individual robot and collective
 - recent work in utility based sampling undertaken
- Issues in knowledge representation
 - Bayesian approaches promising





Development Approach

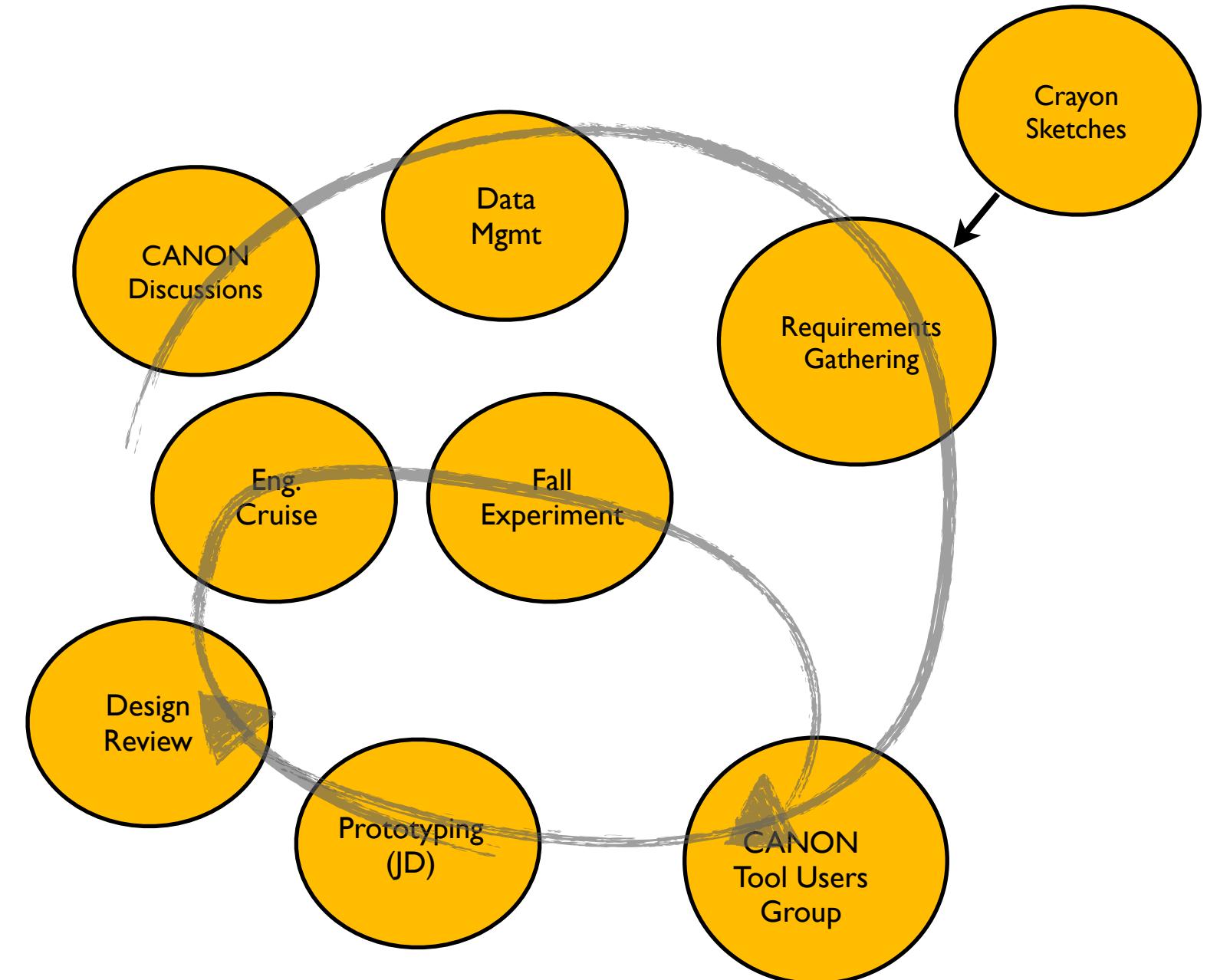
- Iterative approach to DSS design
- Extensible architecture with well defined interfaces
 - An architecture that enables **others to add value** and provide alternate implementations
 - Bindings to tools used in science
 - Documentation
- Use modern web based data visualization components and frameworks
 - Maximize user experience with rich data display, ease of use.
 - Minimize implementation and maintenance costs by leveraging modern, widely used and reasonable mature technologies





How did we get here?

- CANON discussions 1Q10
- Data Management Meeting (Jan – Apr)
- Crayon Sketches (Mar – May)
 - Requirements Gathering with CANON PI's
- CANON Tools Users Group (May – ongoing)
 - Discuss techniques and technology that would be best for implementing DSS
 - Loose collaboration – Godin, Gomes, McCann, JD
- GWT Prototyping by JD (May – ongoing)
- Proposal Process 2010 (July – Sep 2010)

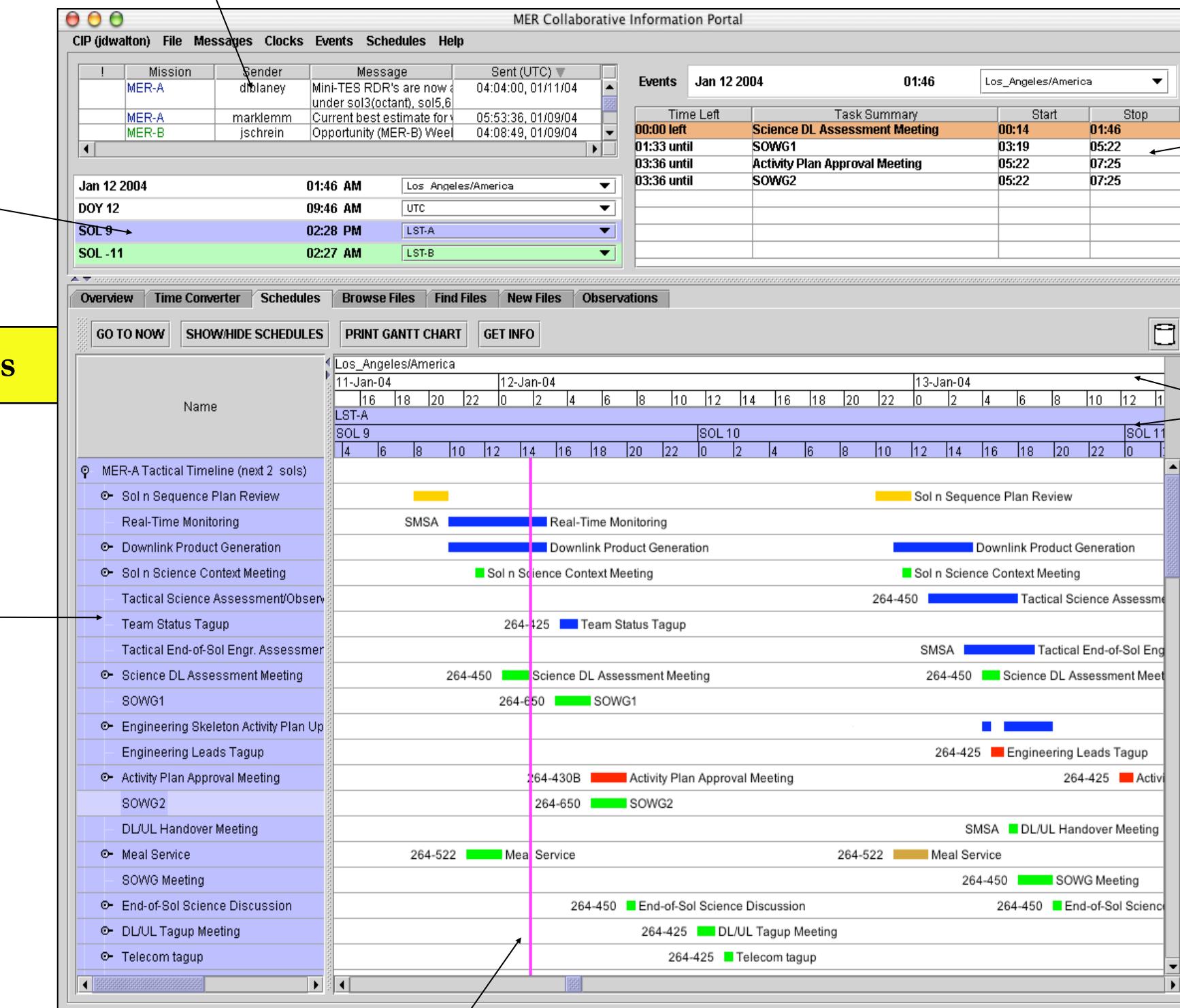


Recent Relevant Tools

Broadcast announcements

CIP NASA Ames

Schedule viewer showing tactical event schedule





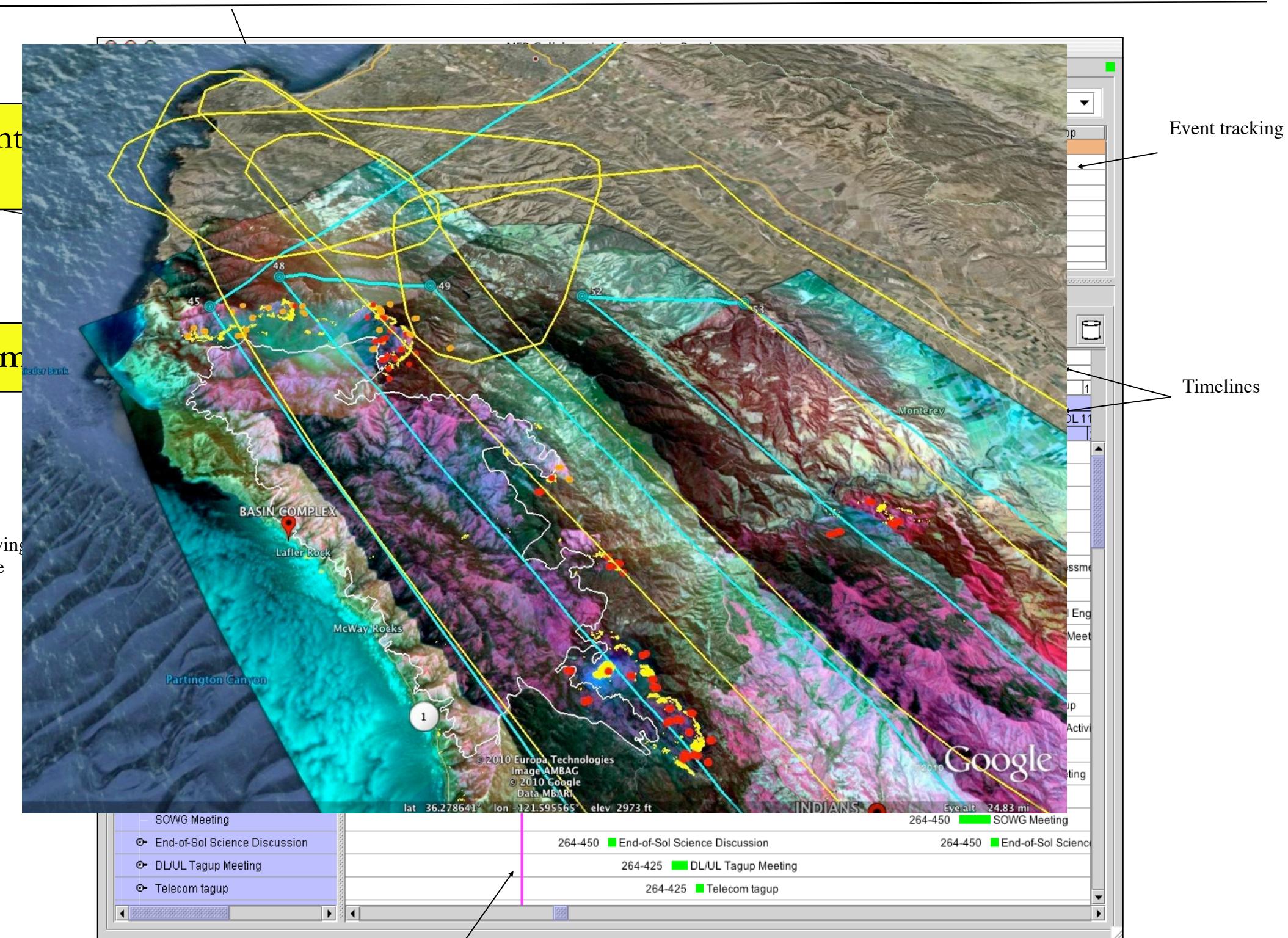
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Broadcast announcements

COOP/AOSN MBARI

Collaborative Decision Environment NASA Ames

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Schedule viewer showing tactical event schedule

COOP/AOSN MBARI

Collaborative Ocean Observatory Portal - Windows Internet Explorer

Observatory: ASAP | About the ASAP Observatory

Topic: 2006-08-30 | Panes: 1 2 3 4

Summary | Links | Discuss | Live Docs | Proposals | Voting

Group | Submitted | Vote | Actions

ASAP Live Docs Updated 2006-09-20 10:04:12.0 by Administrator Previous

Glider Status Princeton Glider Positions SIO Glider Positions

ASAP Links Updated 2006-08-31 14:14:40.0 by Fumin Zhang Previous

Dynamic Links

- General
 - MB2006 Data Files (Thredds Access)
 - ASAP Meteorology Page
- Observations
 - Surface Currents (Regional Totals)
 - NPS Data (Aircraft, ADCPs, Remus)
 - Rubers/CalPoly glider page
 - SIO Spray glider Data Page
 - WHOI Glider Data Page
 - UW APL Selider Page (PlusNET)
 - Princeton Glider Coordinated Control System (GCCS)
 - Glider Planner and Status (Results)
 - Glider Prediction
 - Trajectory Viewer
- Models
 - Harvard HOPS ASAP Page
 - JPL ROMS ASAP Page
 - NRL NCOM ICON ASAP Page

Interactive Links

- Princeton Glider Coordinated Control System (GCCS)
 - Trajectory Optimizer
- MB2006 XBoard collaboration tool
- MB2006 Science Organizer tool
- MBARI AUV Path Planning Tool (Requires Java)

Static Links

- ASAP Home Page
- MB2006 Page, MB2006 Seminars
- 2003 AOSN Page & 2003 AOSN Data
- Other Monterey Bay Data
- SIO Spray Glider Page
- WHOI Glider Page
- Summary of Three Ocean Models
- ASAP VPS2 & 3 Virtual Control Room
- ASAP VPS Data Archive 12345

Local intranet 105%

Now

Recent Relevant Tools

Broadcast announcements

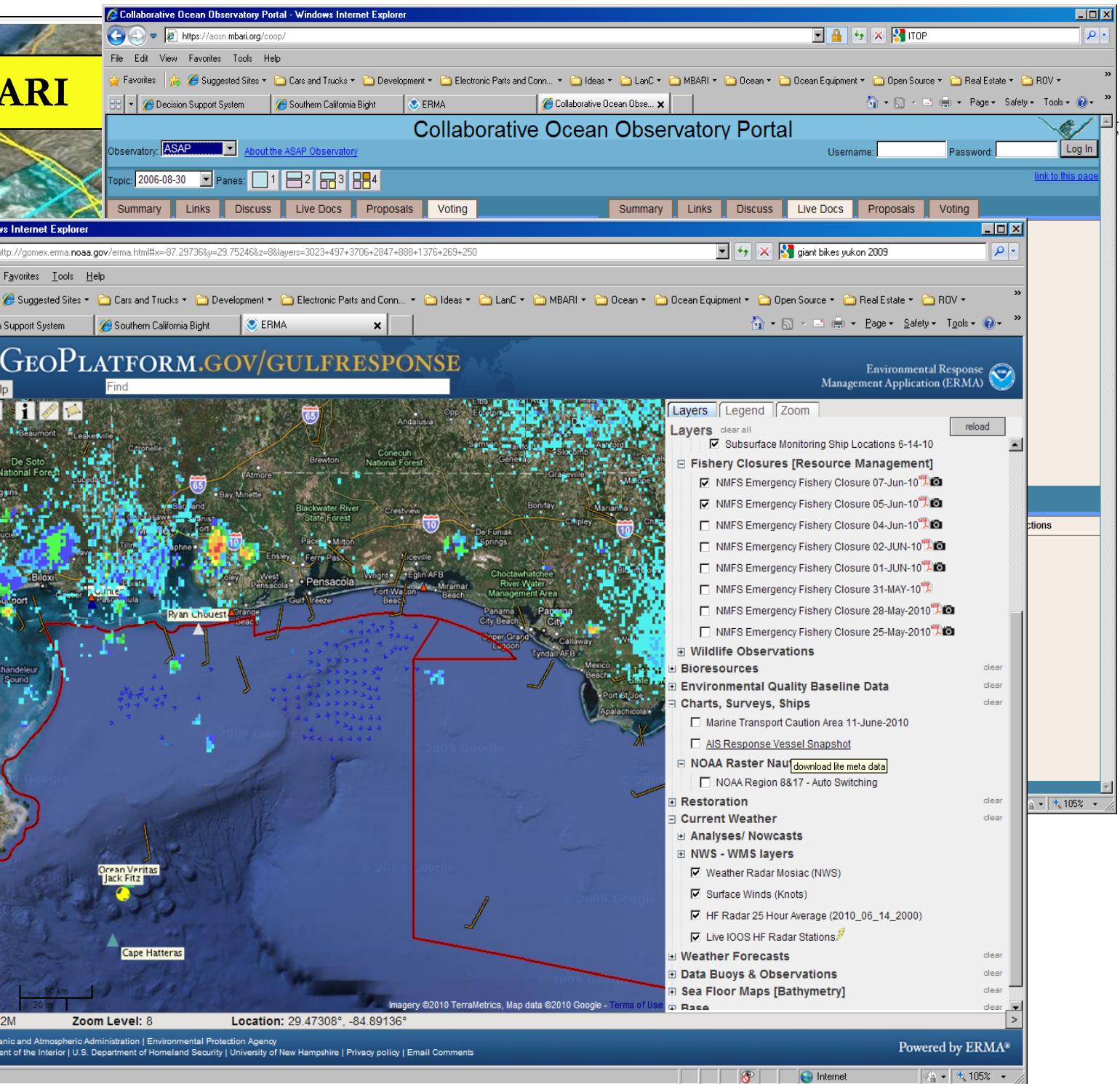
**Collaborative Decision Environment
NASA Ames**



ERMA/GoMx NOAA
CIP NASA Am



Schedule viewer showing tactical event schedule



Recent Relevant Tools

Broadcast announcements

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**Trajectory Planning USC/JPL
tactical event schedule**



Collaborative Ocean Observatory Portal - Windows Internet Explorer
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Topic: 2006-08-30 Panes: 1 2 3 4
Summary Links Discuss Live Docs Proposals Voting
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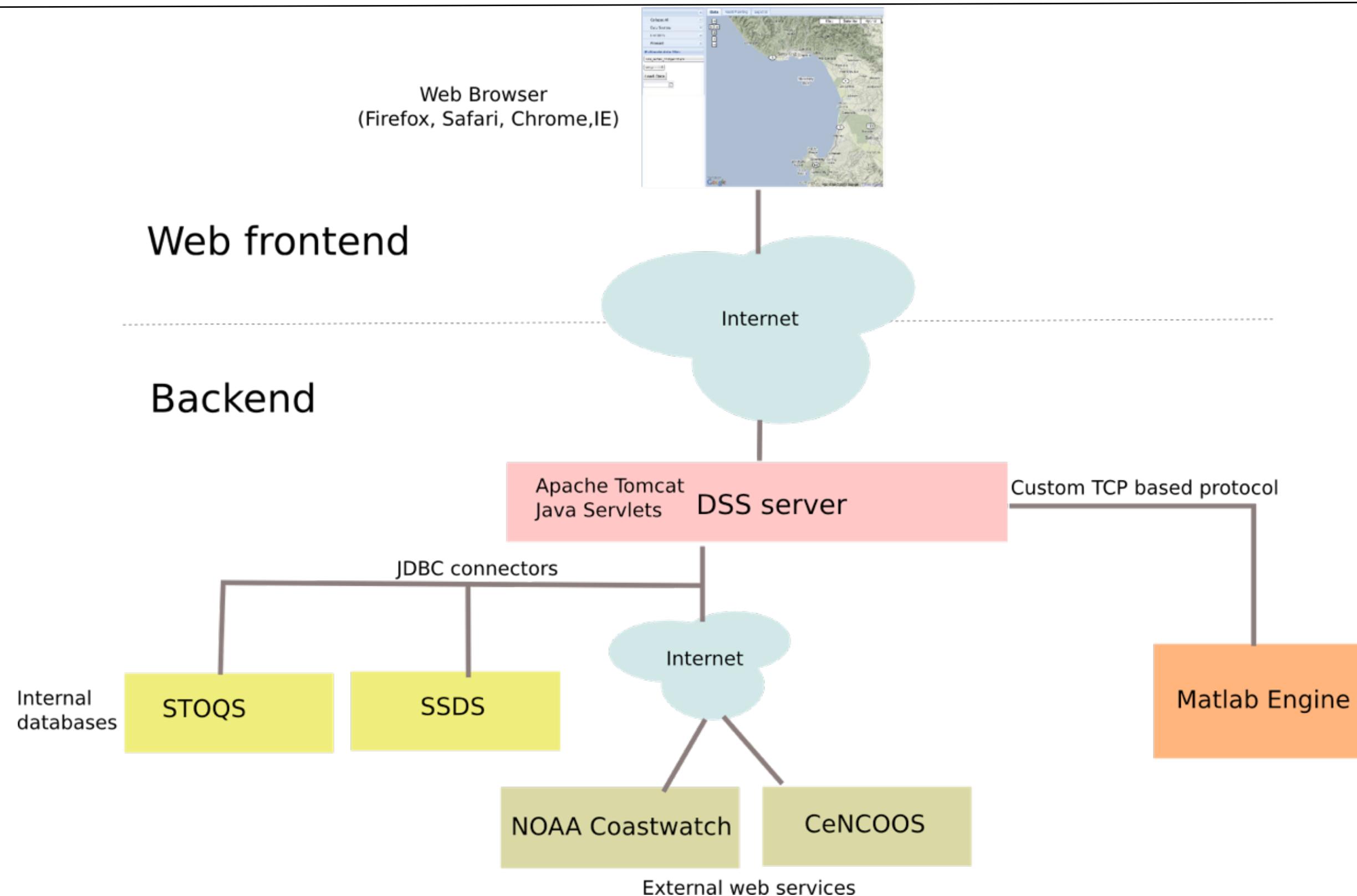
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Information Help Find
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Fishery Closures [Resource Management] NMFS Emergency Fishery Closure 07-Jun-10
5-Jun-10
4-Jun-10
2-Jun-10
1-Jun-10
1-May-10
8-May-2010
5-May-2010

JPL Trajectory Tracking Tool - Windows Internet Explorer
http://cencoos.jpl.nasa.gov/CENCOOS/scbmangen.jsp
Single Drop Mode Multiple Drop Mode
(Click on the map or type in a lat and lon to add a drifter)
Drifter List:
(-120.651; 34.352) (-120.838; 32.787)
(-119.157; 33.724) (-118.026; 32.907)
Location
Lon: Lat: Add Drifter
Data Source ROMS 72hr Forecast
Start Time (GMT) 2010-06-14 03:00:00
End Time (GMT) 2010-06-17 03:00:00
Powered by ERMA*

Compute & Plot **Clear** **Download Trajectory File**

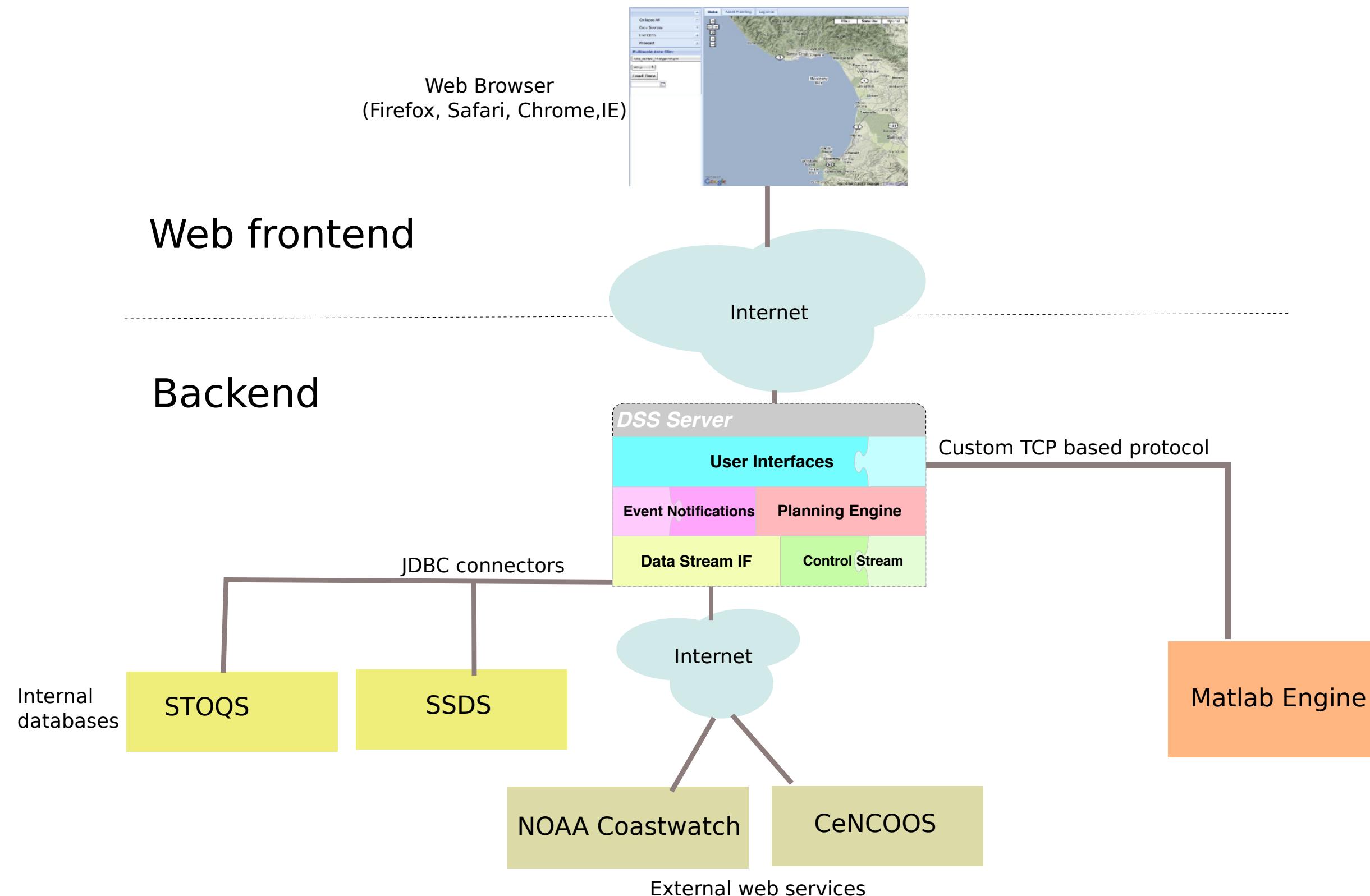


Prototype Architectural Block Diagram

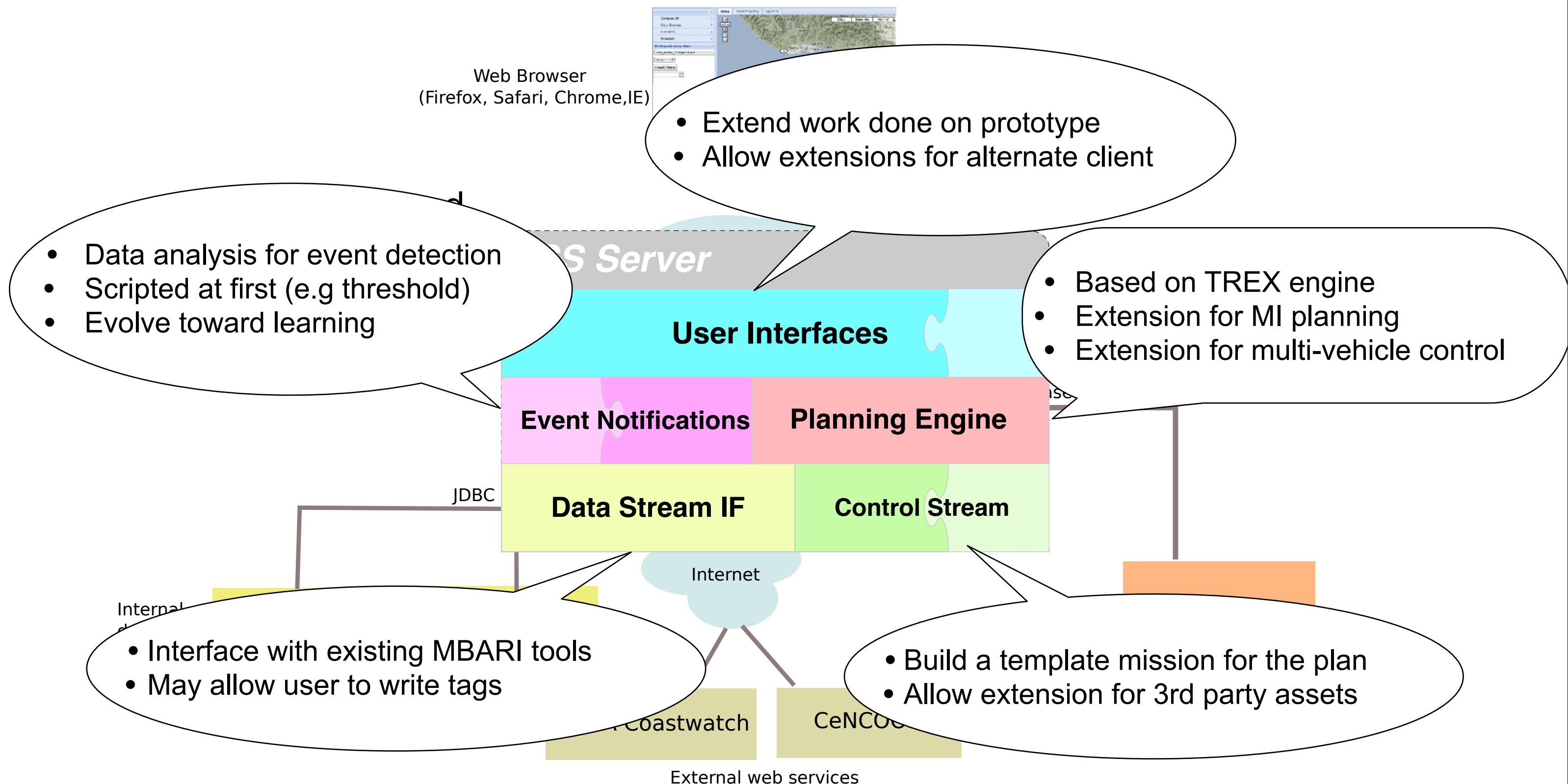




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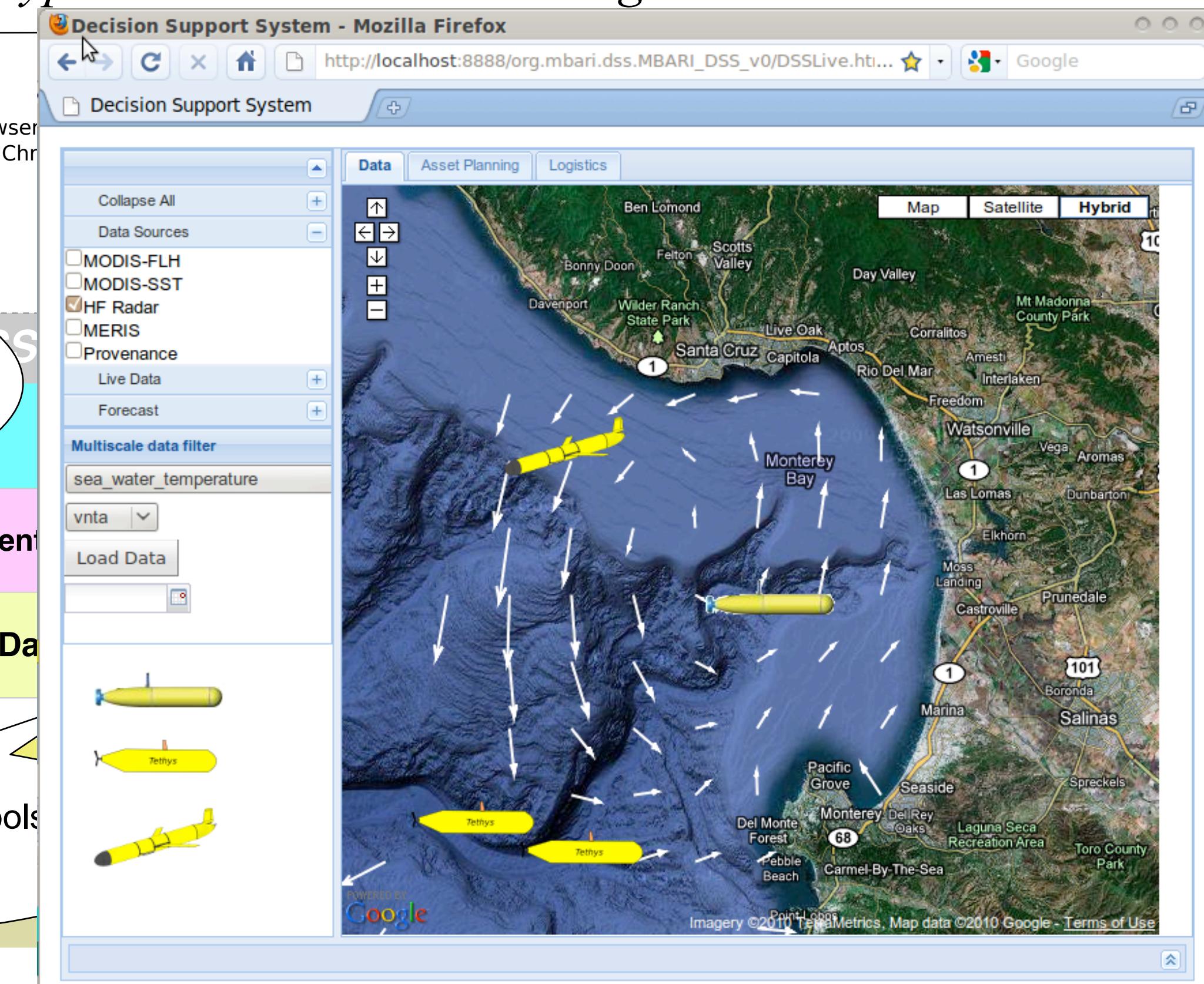
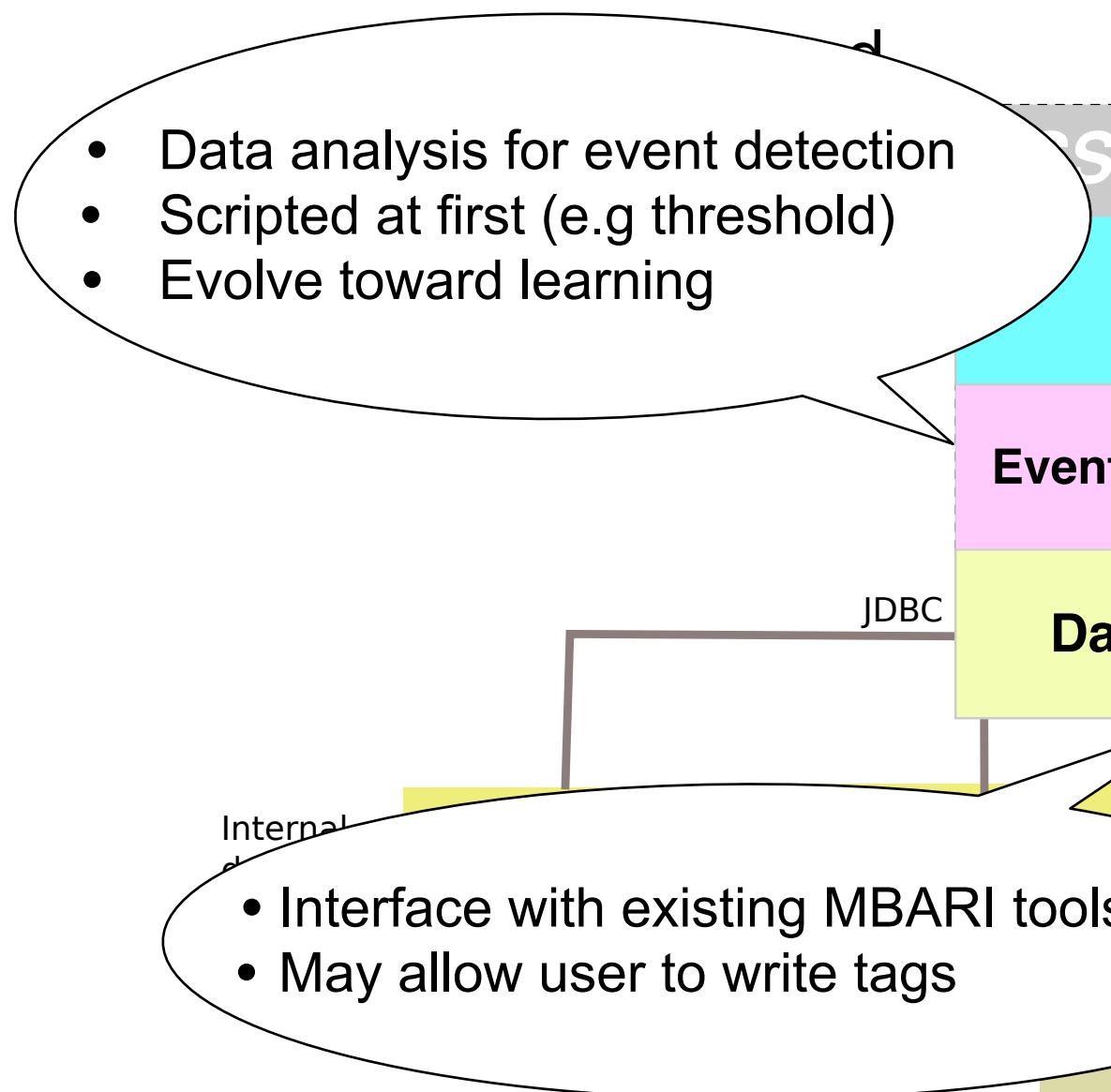


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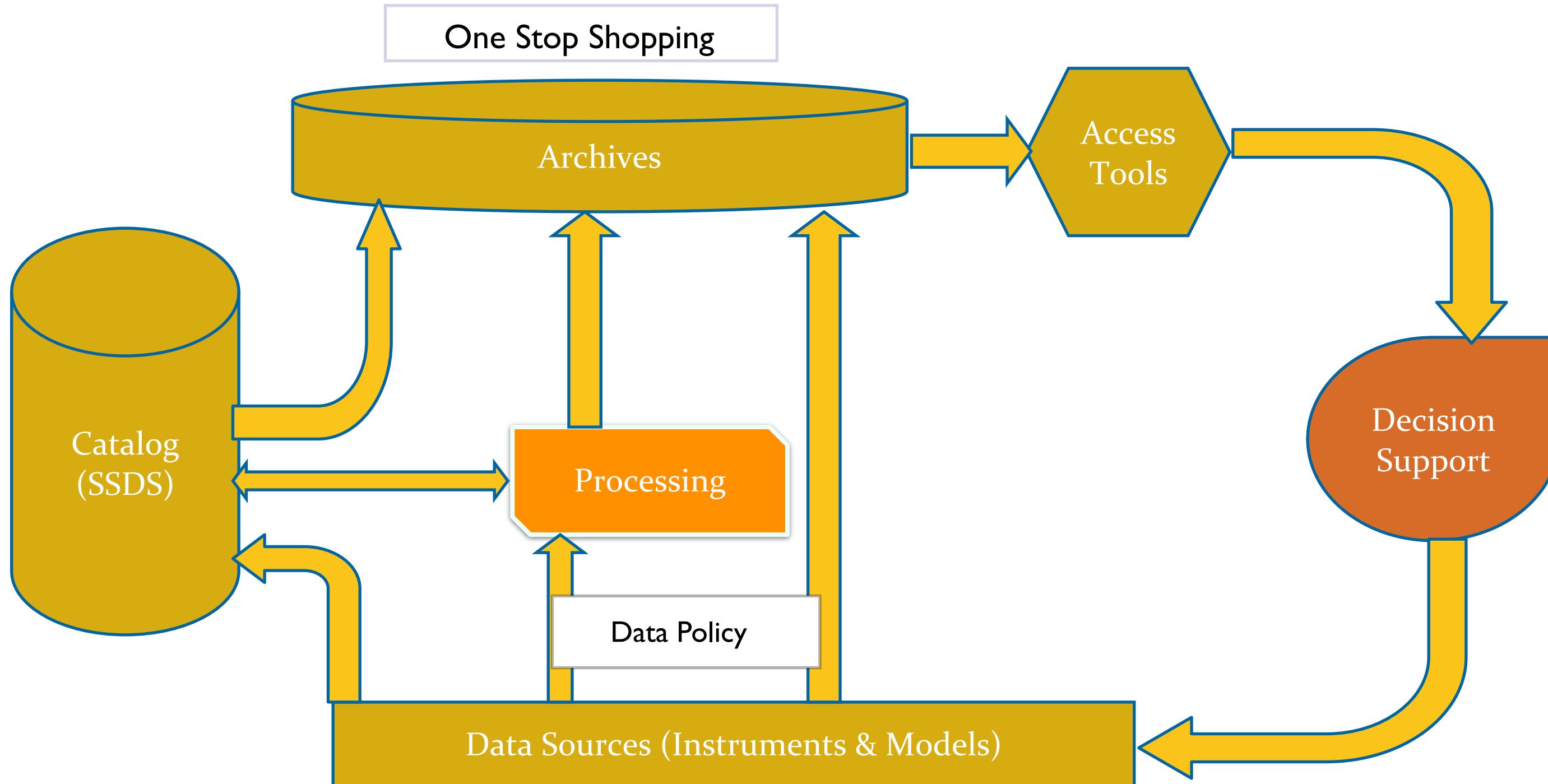




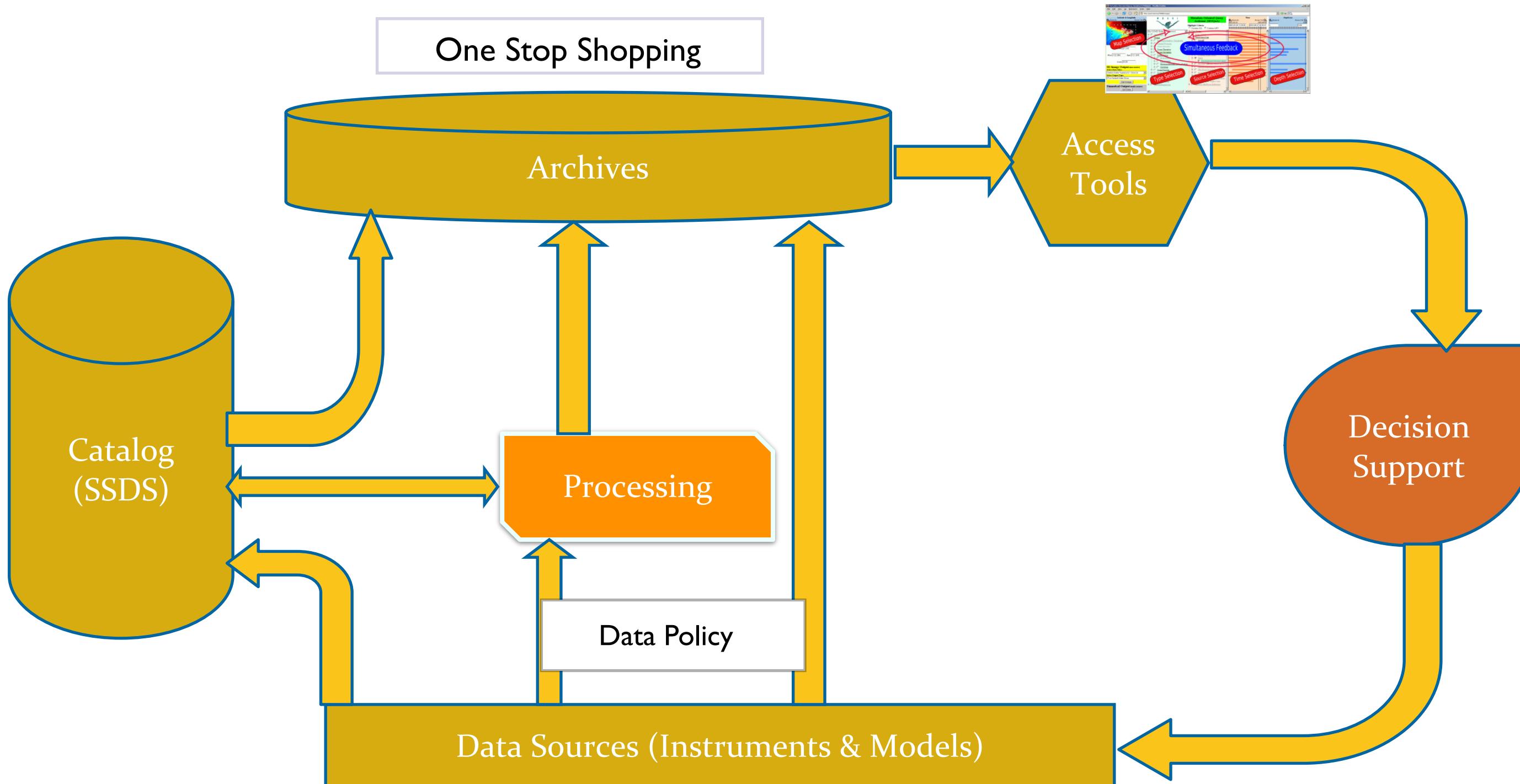
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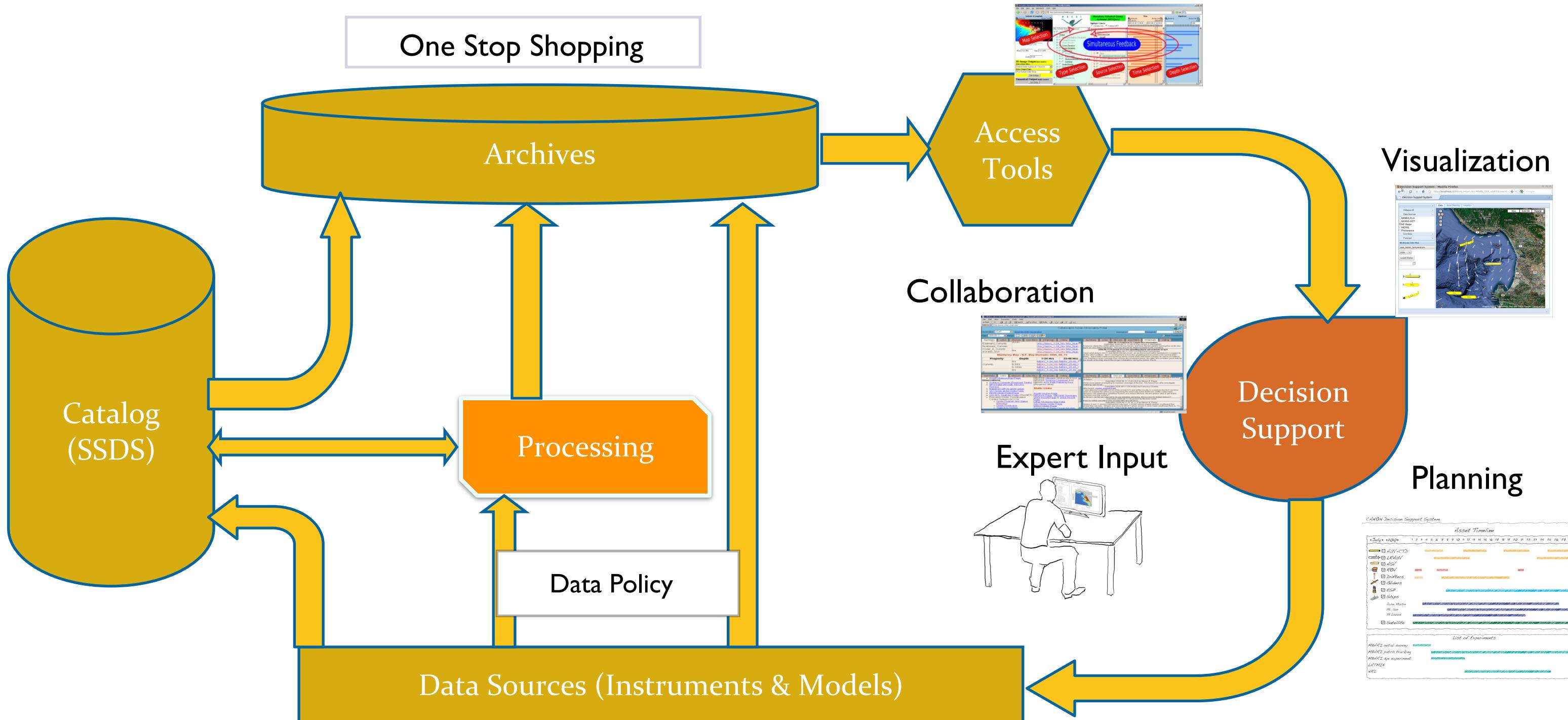
Dataflow amongst MBARI components



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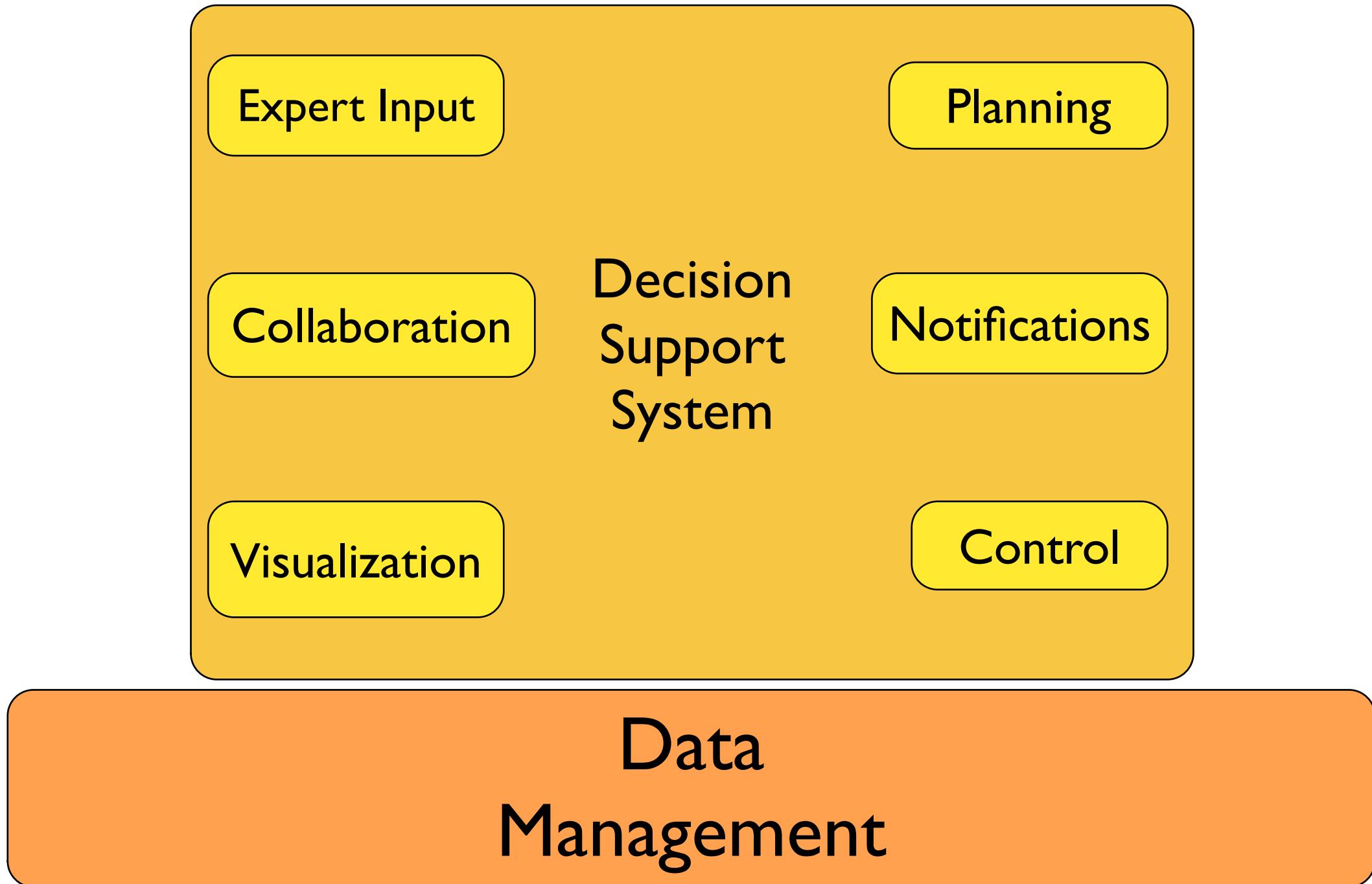


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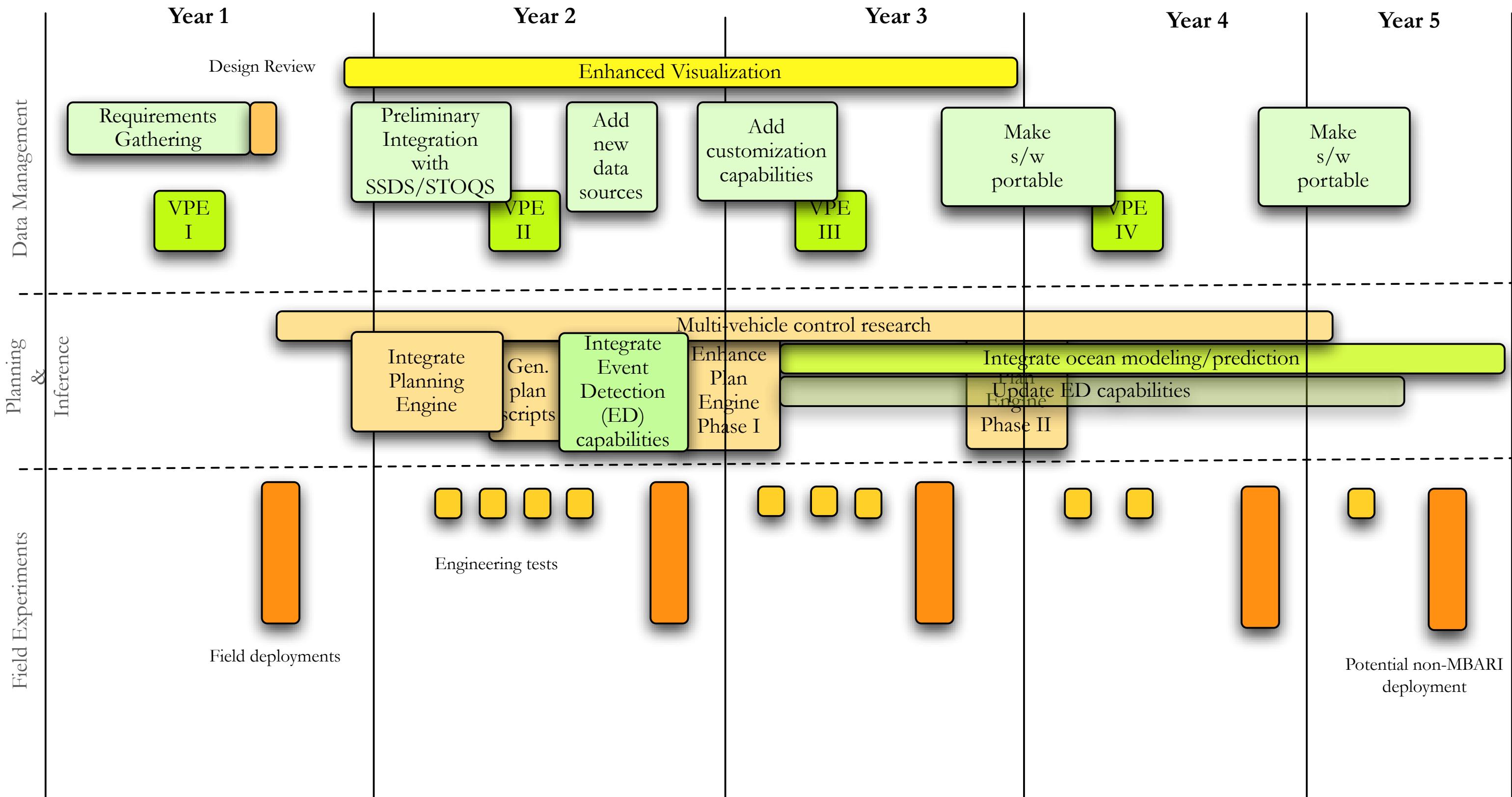




Functional Block Diagram



Staging DSS development

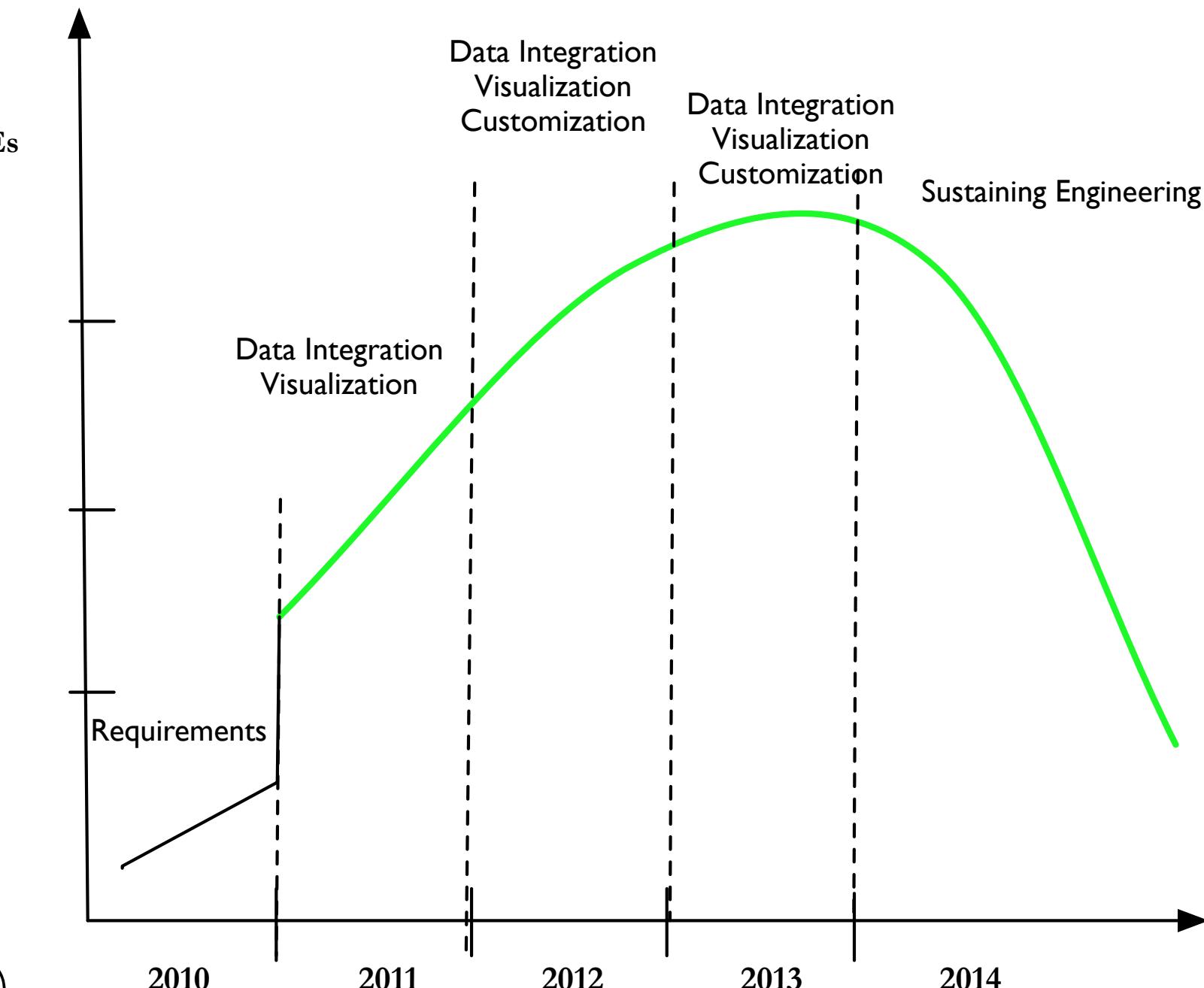




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 - Led by Thom Maughan (Proj. Mgr)
 - Initial rapid prototyping by Jnaneshwar Das (USC Robotics)
- Core Research effort for Inference (dependent on data integration)
 - Led by Kanna Rajan (PI)
 - Frederic, JD, Rishi Graham (postdoc), other PhD students and visitors will work on research aspects
- Leverage work of McCann (One-Stop Shopping), Gomes (SSDS)and Godin (AOSN)

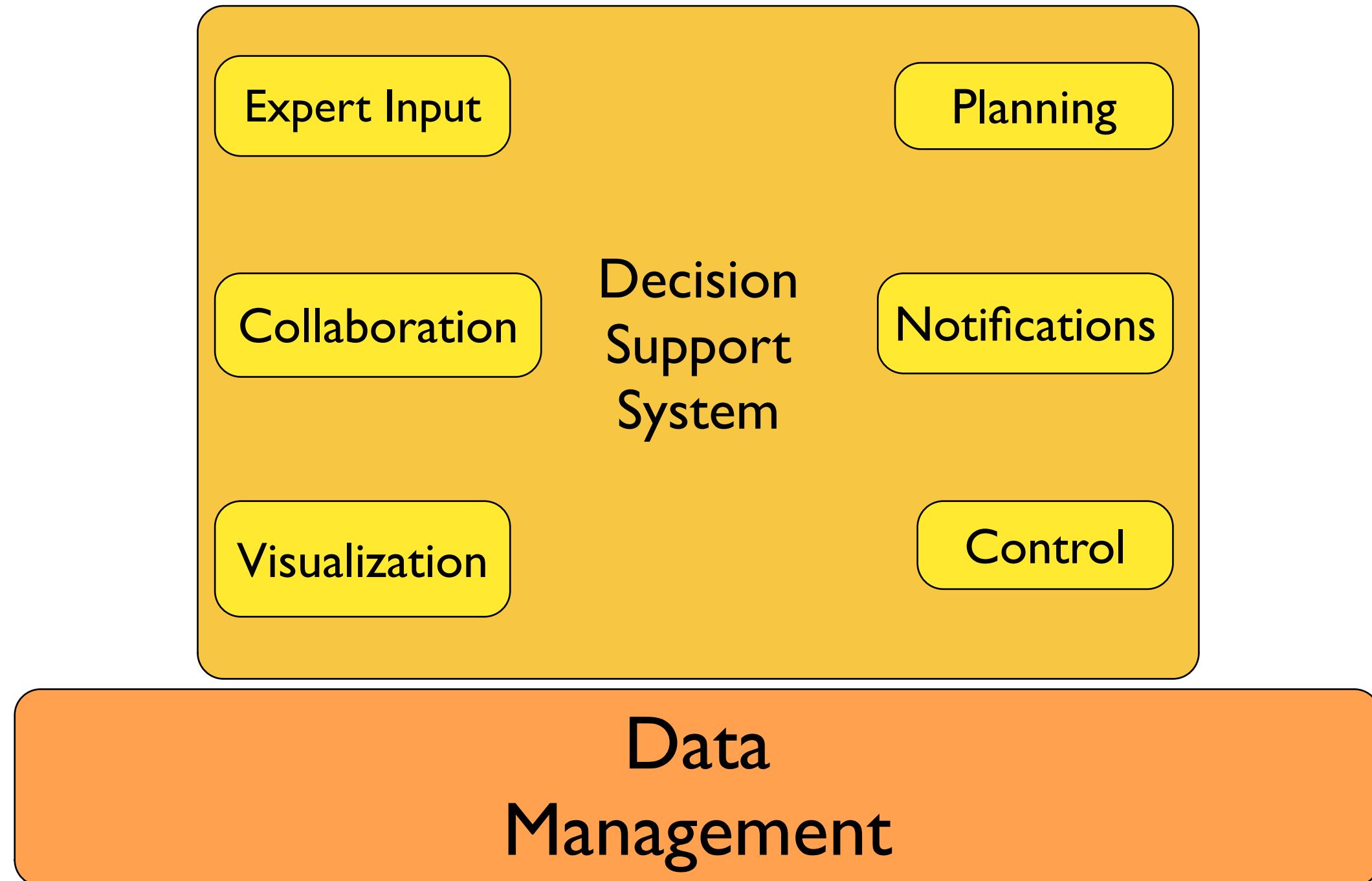
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 - Led by Kanna Rajan (PI)
 - Frederic, JD, Rishi Graham (postdoc), other PhD students and visitors will work on research aspects
- Leverage work of McCann (One-Stop Shopping), Gomes (SSDS)and Godin (AOSN)



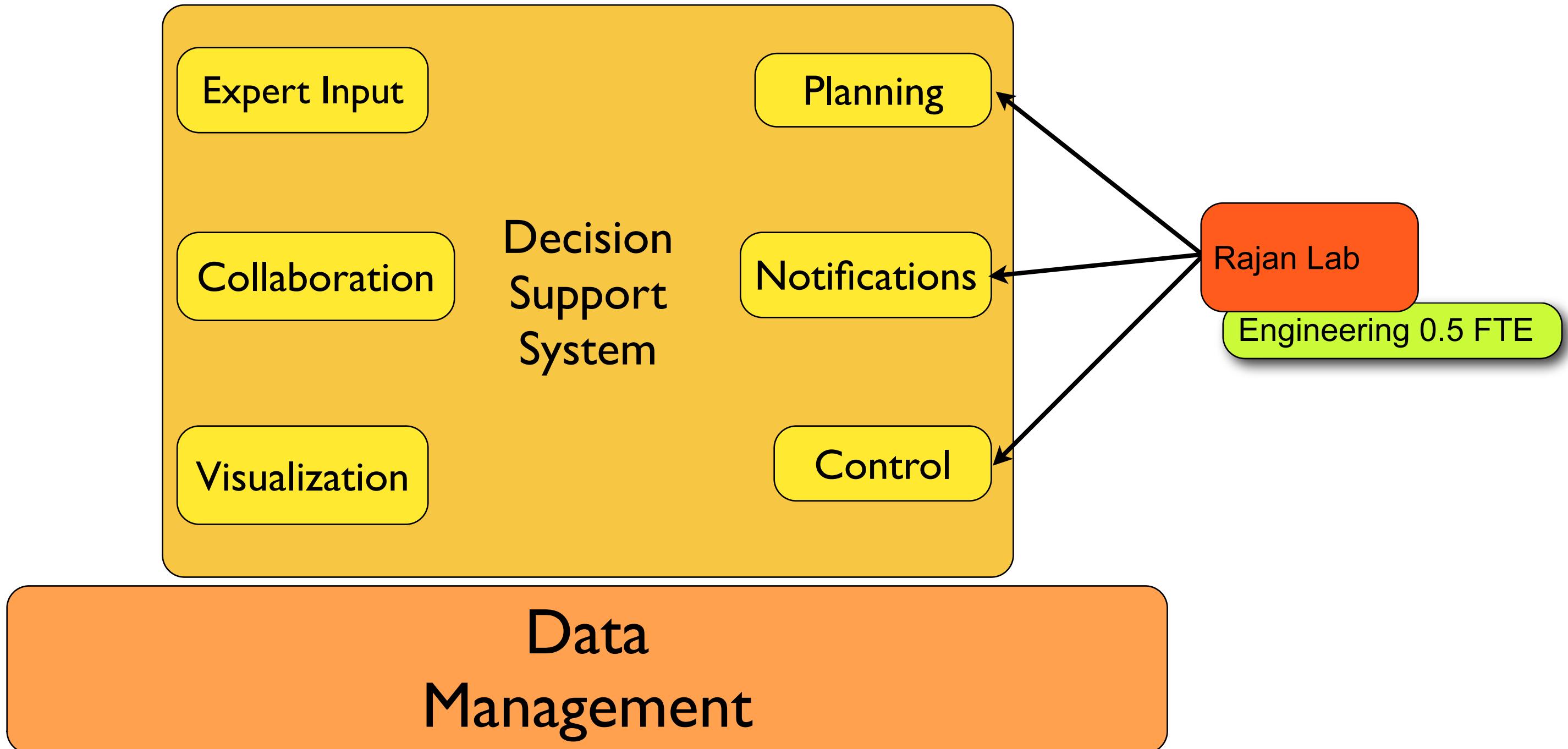


Resources by Function



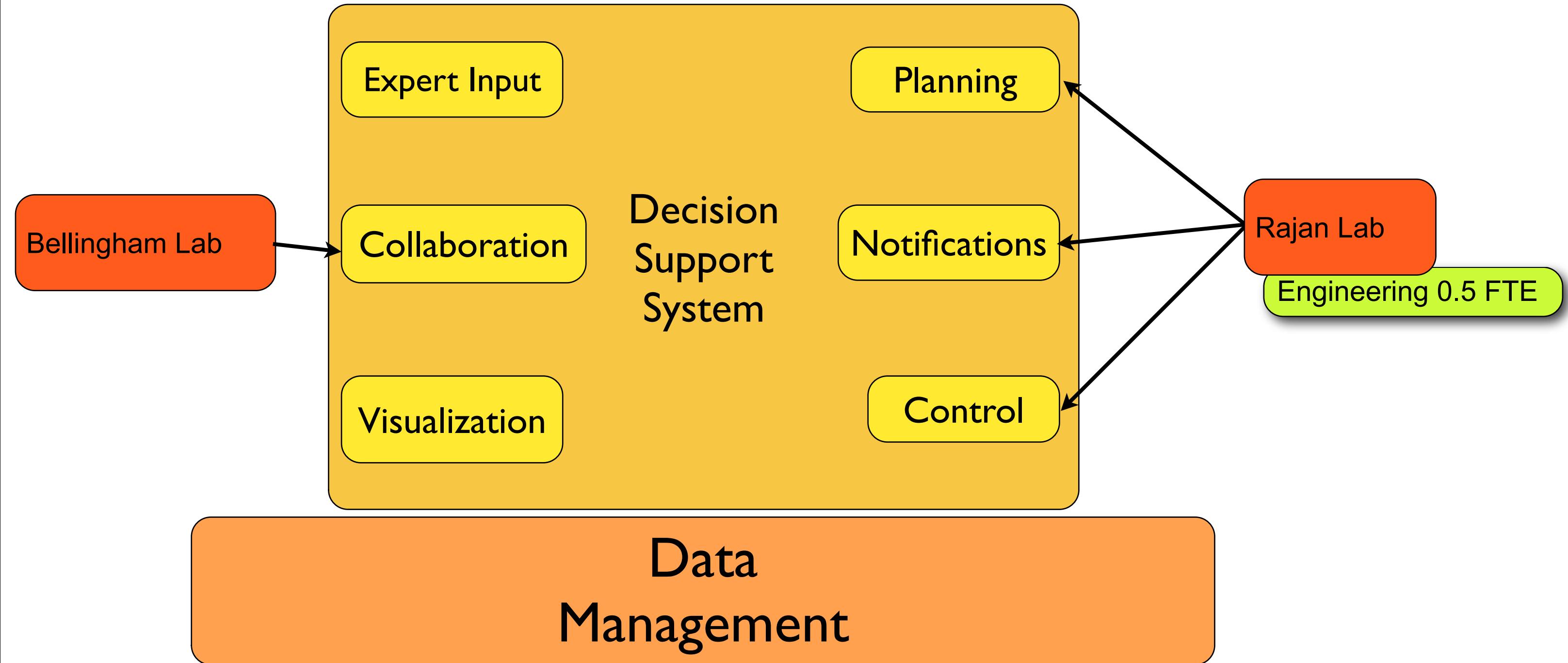


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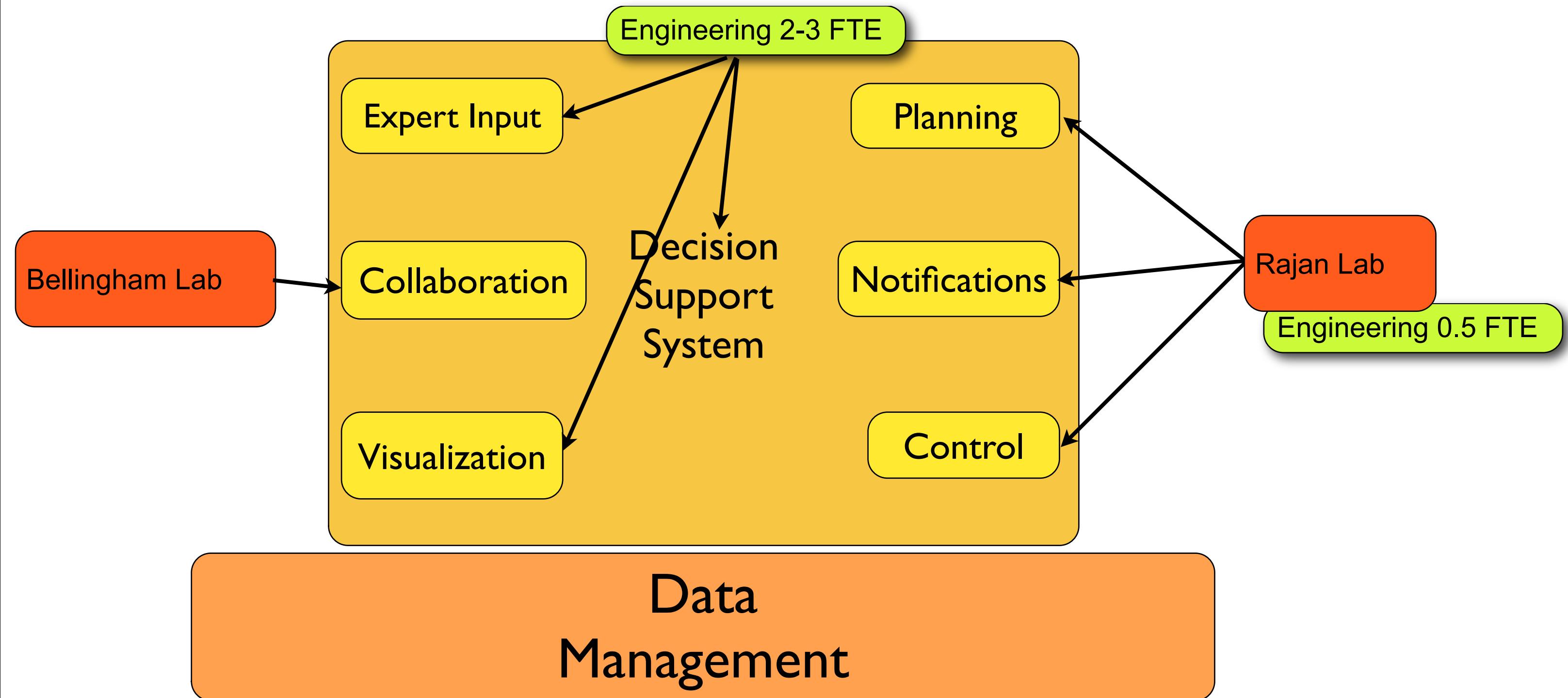


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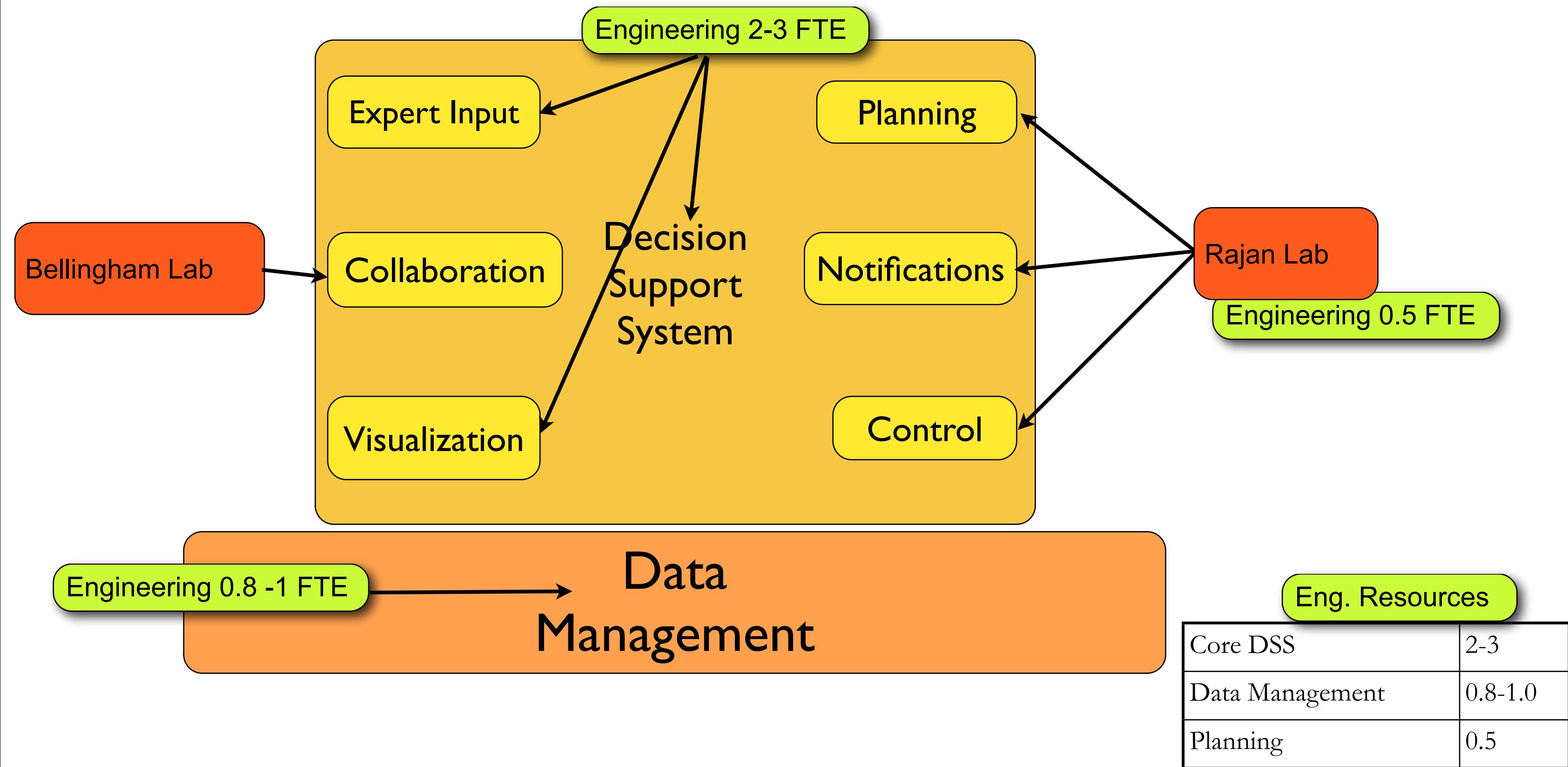


Resources by Function





Resources by Function





Risks & Mitigations



Risks & Mitigations

- Science Requirements:
 - Science PI's as source of user requirements, may not be actual users
 - Requirements come from a wish list rather than actual needs
 - Moving “goal posts” -- rapid change in user requirements year to year
 - One size might not fit all
 - Being pulled in different directions
- Engineering issues:
 - Resources for Data Mgmt. might be spread too thin for following a more agile yearly deployment
 - Balancing development/deployments/academic research



Risks & Mitigations

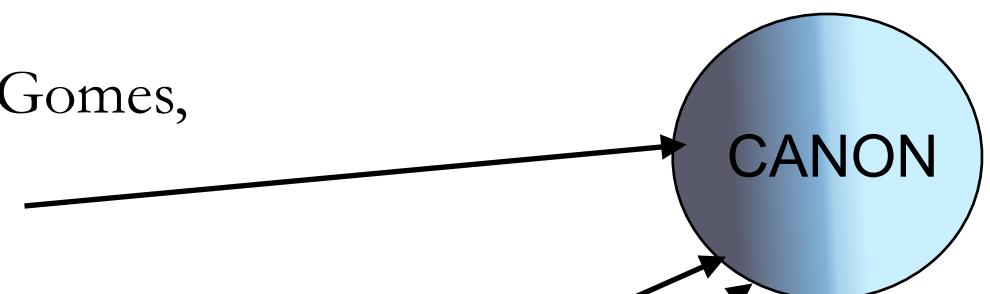
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 - Resources for Data Mgmt. might be spread too thin for following a more agile yearly deployment
 - Balancing development/deployments/academic research
- Spiral Development
 - incremental changes
 - agile development methods
 - strong focus on testing
- Virtual Pilot Experiments as source of evolving user needs and feedback
- Managing priorities



Collaborators for Autonomy

MBARI Engineering (McCann, Gomes,
Schlining)

- Data integration techniques
- Leverage SSDS, STOQS



Jim Bellingham & Mike Godin & Yanwu

- COOP, Moqua data portals
- Sampling

Francisco Chavez & Mike McCann

- One-Stop shopping

Steve Ramp & Fred Bahr

- CenCOOS data and portal



Collaborators for Autonomy



Gabriel Elkaim, Assoc. Prof. UCSC Computer Eng

- Students, Autonomous Surface Vessel (insured by UC/State), no liability to MBARI
- ASV potentially integrated with onboard autonomy and sampler

Gaurav Sukhatme, Prof. USC Robotics

- Students, expertise in adaptive sampling, small scale marine robotics, Caron collaborator
- PhD student (JD) playing a key role in DSS and adaptive sampling
- Bringing 2-3 slocum gliders to Fall '10 field experiment



MBARI Engineering (McCann, Gomes, Schlining)

- Data integration techniques
- Leverage SSDS, STOQS

Jim Bellingham & Mike Godin & Yanwu

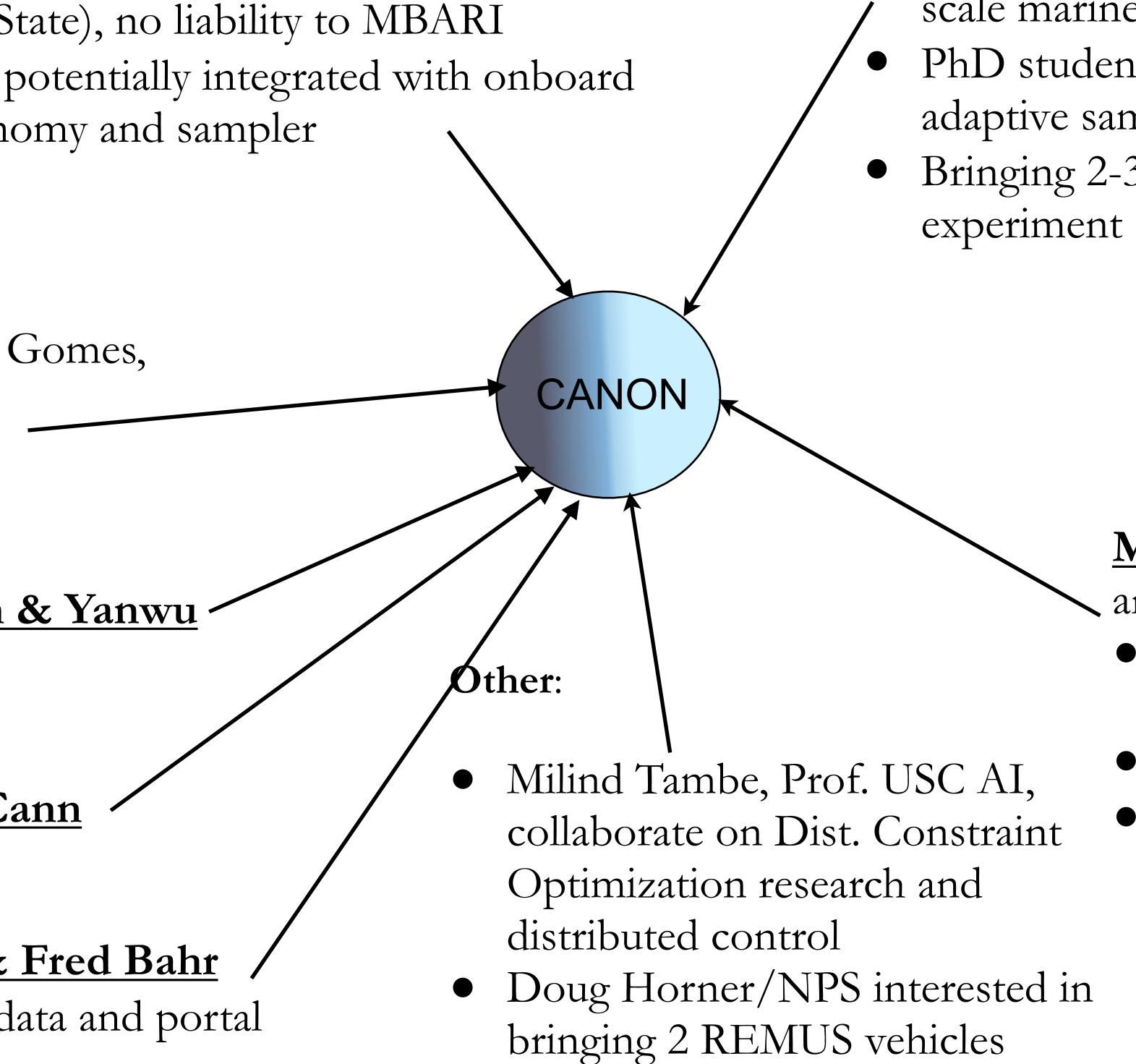
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Maria Fox, Prof. Univ. of Strathclyde and MBARI Adjunct

- Learning models of dynamic coastal features
- Resource utilization for Planning
- Multi-vehicle planning and control



Concluding Remarks

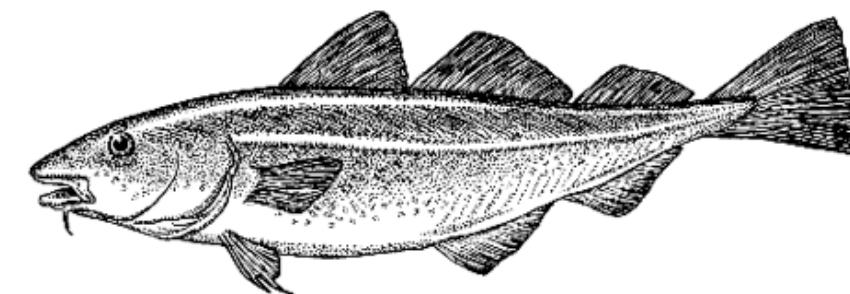
- A proposed tool for
 - pulling pieces together for oceanographic field deployments which
 - augments situational awareness
 - informs asset deployment
 - integrates data management
 - enhances collaboration
 - performing new research in automated inference and marine robotics
- A new activity to bring together disparate elements within MBARI
 - leveraging effort from participating researchers outside MBARI



Challenge for the Group

Come up with a nifty name for the DSS
and
I'll buy you lunch!

Proposal #1: CoDS : Collaborative Decision Support





Backup Slides



DSS one-on-one requirements feedback

1. Need to obtain data from multiple sources
2. Need to be able to project a moving patch of water
3. Show near-time views from assets in the water, preferably in 3D (in case of mobile assets)
4. Provide situational awareness, planning and coordination of assets
5. Leverage existing technologies including from field experiments such as AOSN
6. Execution time retargeting of assets to be demonstrated
7. DSS will be necessary in event-response scenarios
8. Multiple users should be able to see the same “views”
9. Provide mechanism to layer different kinds of data on top of one another
10. Ability to integrate third party data products to allow customized scripts which can run and view the data differently
11. DSS components should be able to “learn” from historical data
12. Tie biological signals to where they were reported from in-situ within the water-column
13. Need to show vehicle track to know the context and where the vehicle has been and is going
14. Need to structure development in a phased manner and to capture evolving science requirements



DSS one-on-one requirements feedback

15. Need a mission planning tool with history; what was planned and what actually happened
16. Assets should have the capability to be re-targeted in-situ (including ESP) via shore side
17. Consider a way in which data analysis can be uploaded based on shore-side analysis and patches of water are annotated
18. Shore-side planning to augment where and what a platform could do
19. Have a discussion board to record comments/opinions to make discussions asynchronous
20. Need a voting capability to decide on multiple future course of actions
21. Consider how resources and costs can be recorded for a course of future action
22. Visualizations should have annotations which can be shared or stored privately
23. Need a mission planning view which shows how assets are distributed and/or available for a field program
24. Design DSS to be exportable outside MBARI
25. Can anything be learned from how the Metrology community uses such tools?