

Optimal Download Scheduling for Satellite Missions

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Outline

Goal of the project: Develop a model for quickly and optimally scheduling downloads of a multi-satellite, multi-ground station system.

- Description of the problem
- Optimization model
- Computational experiments and results
- Conclusions and future research
- Introduction of stochastic variations



Small Satellites



Flock 1: 28 Dove
Satellites launched
on Feb 11th, 2014

Ground station antenna



1 - 50 kg Satellite Launches ^[1]	
Year:	Approx. Launches Per Year:
2006-2012	25
2013	92
2014	140 (estimated)

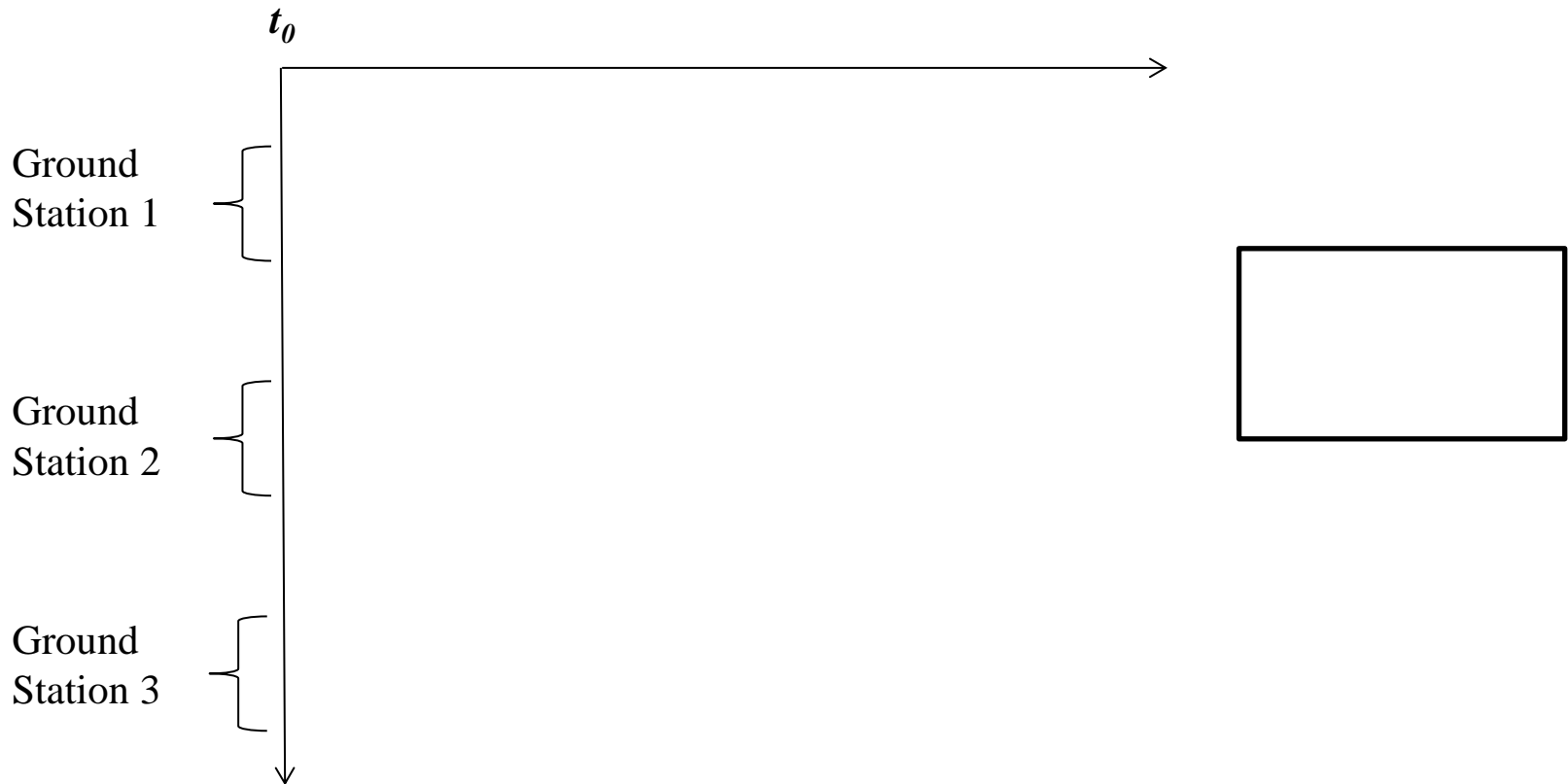
[1] Elizabeth Buchen and Dominic DePasquale. Nano/Microsatellite Market Assessment. SpaceWorks Enterprises, Inc. 2014

The Multi-Satellite, Multi-Ground Station Scheduling Problem (MMSP)

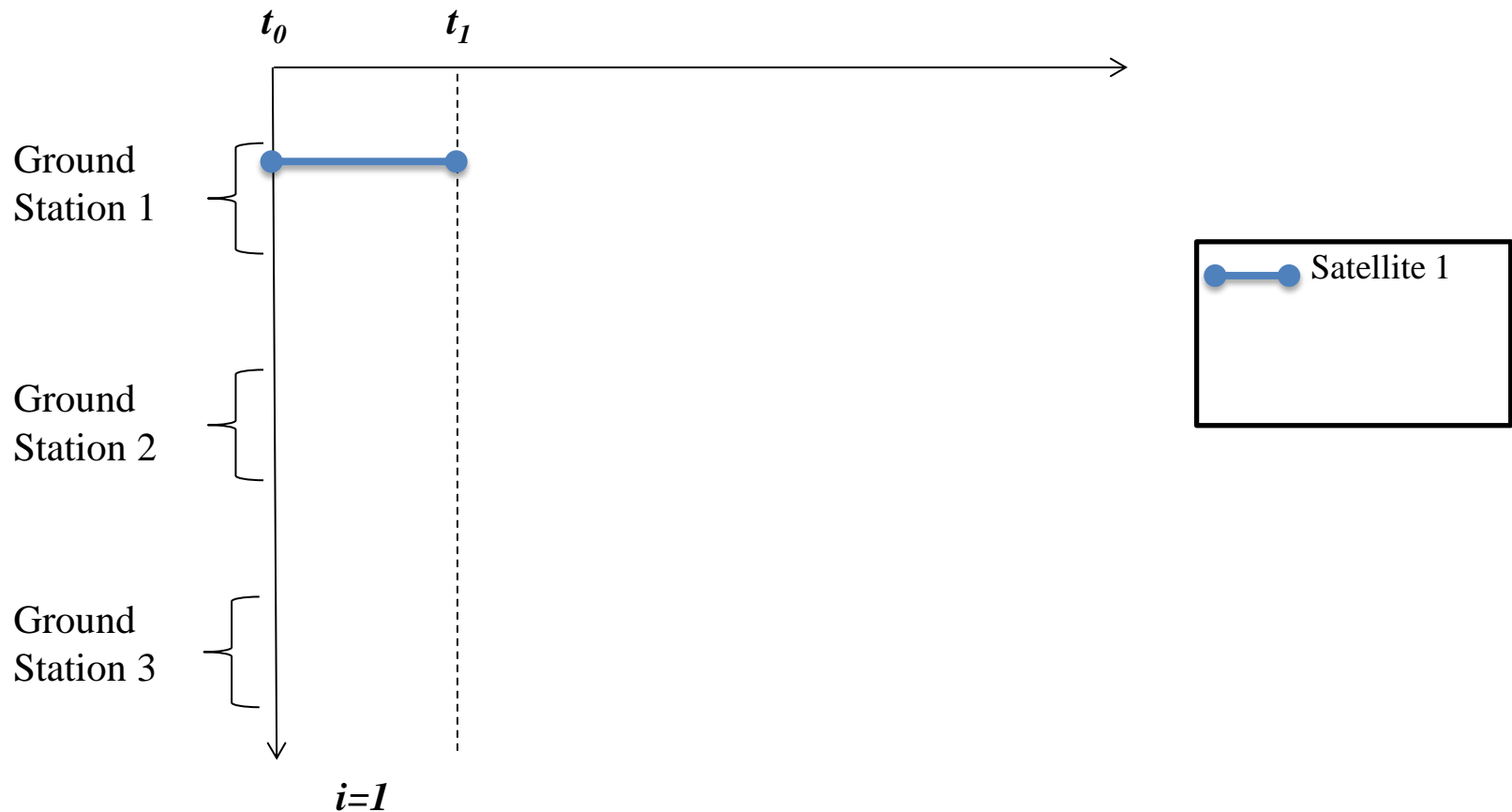
- **Scheduling data downloads** from a satellite constellation to a network of ground stations
- Objective is to **maximize the total amount of data downloaded**
- **Subject to:**
 - Energy Dynamics
 - Data Dynamics
 - Energy/Data Limitations
 - Unique Ground Stations:
 - Download Rate (bits/sec)
 - Download Cost (joules/bit)
 - Efficiency (percentage of download actually received)



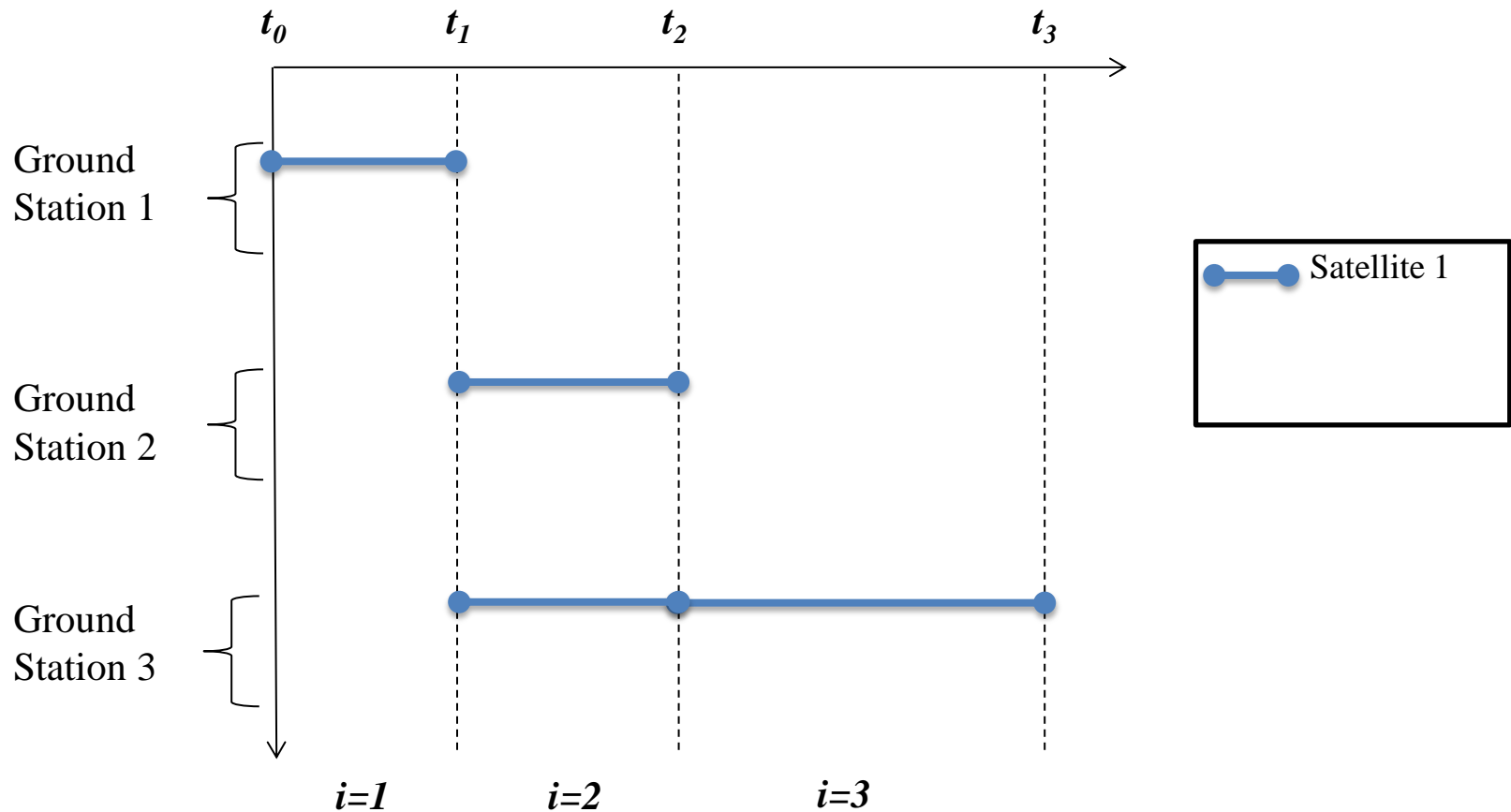
The Multiple Satellite, Multiple Ground Station Scheduling Problem (MMSP)



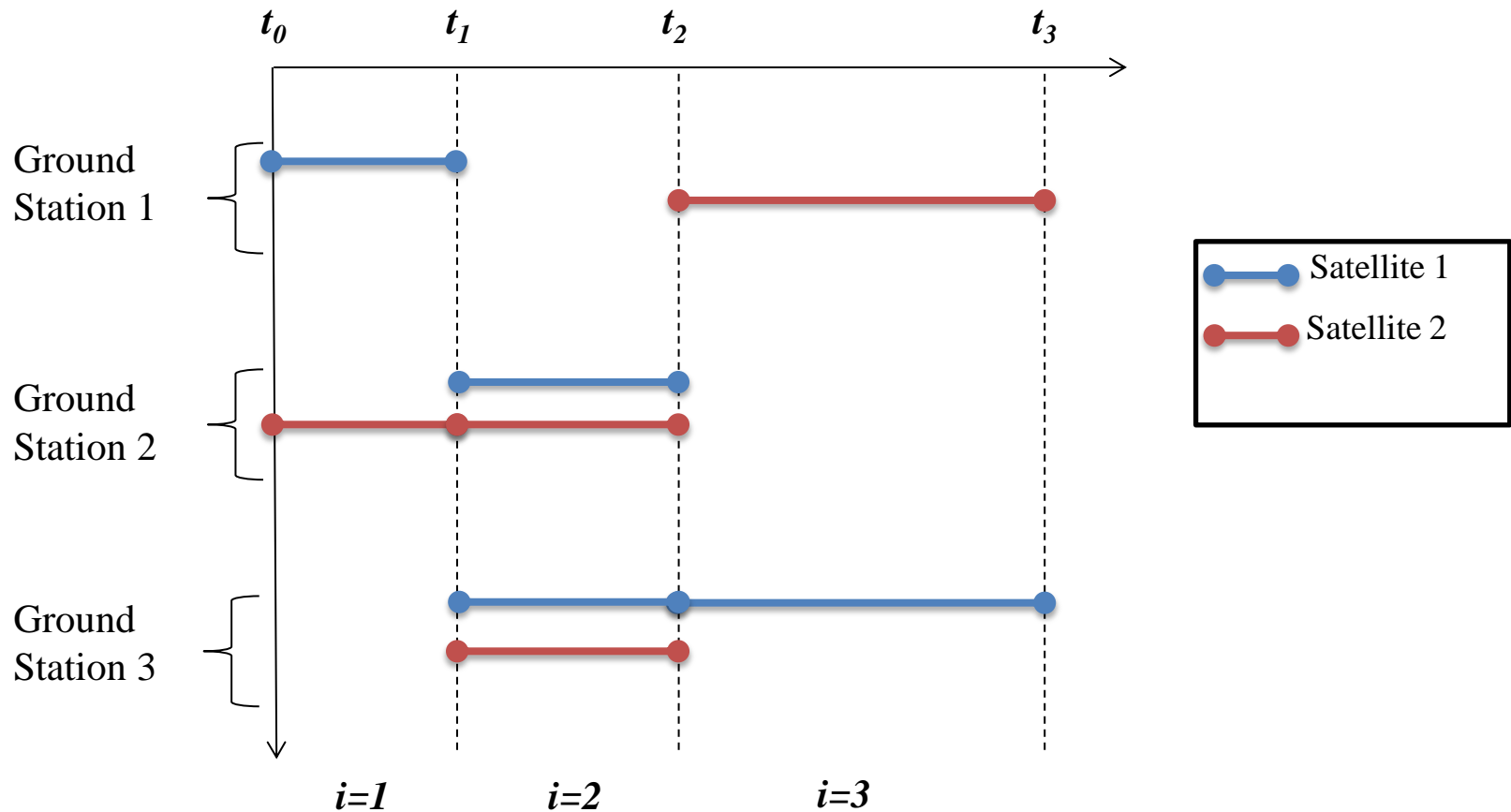
The Multiple Satellite, Multiple Ground Station Scheduling Problem (MMSP)



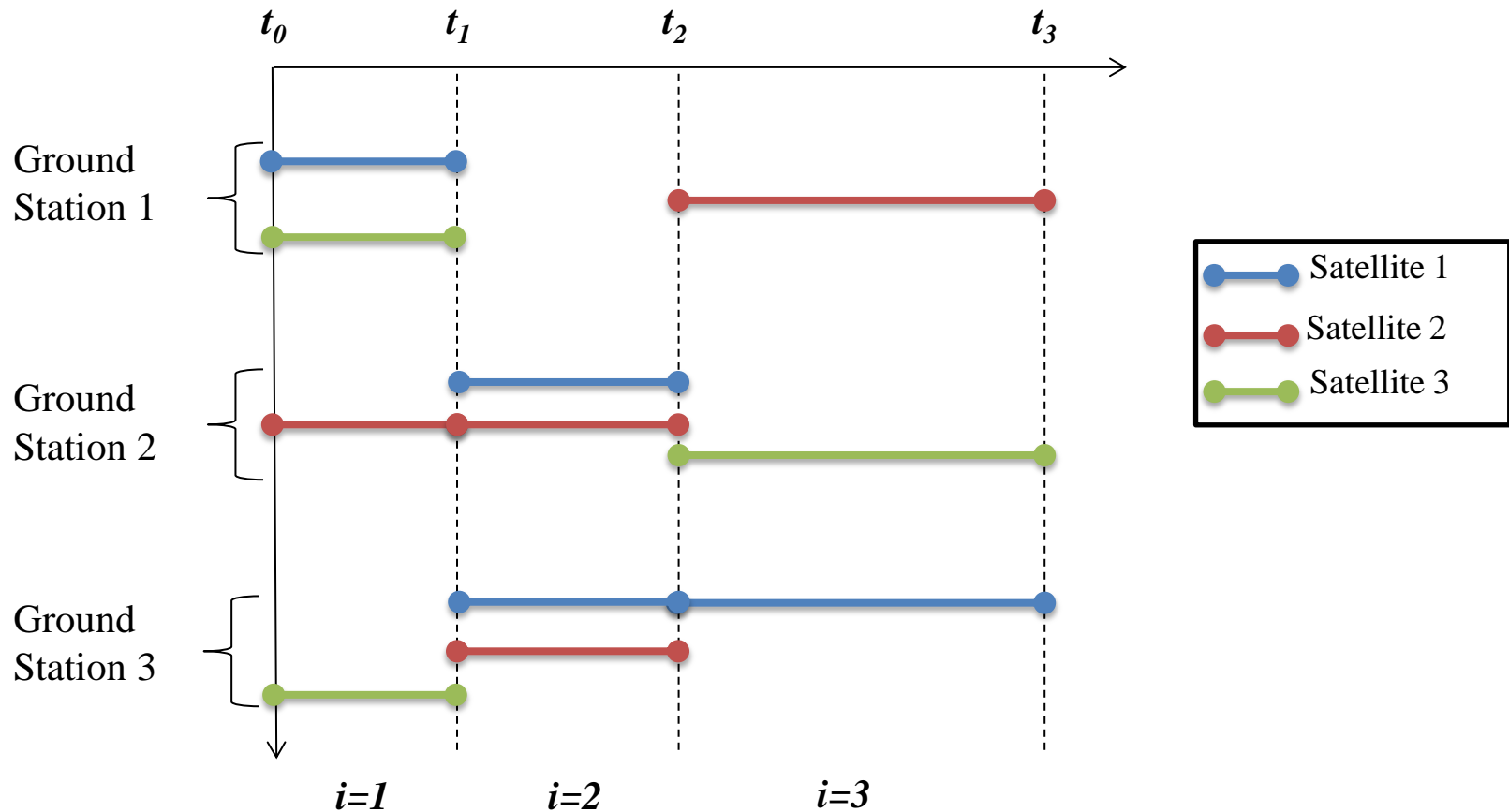
The Multiple Satellite, Multiple Ground Station Scheduling Problem (MMSP)



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The Multiple Satellite, Multiple Ground Station Scheduling Problem (MMSP)



Model Assumptions

- Planning horizon is discretized into intervals corresponding to download opportunities
- Constant energy and data collection rates
- All parameters known in advance with certainty
- Each satellite can only download to one ground station at a time
- Each ground station can only receive information from one satellite at a time



Download Decisions

- x_{sig} – The percentage of interval i that satellite s downloads to ground station g
- q_{sig} – The amount of data downloaded from satellite s during interval i to ground station g



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Example Schedule

	Ground Station 1			
	Interval 1		Interval 2	
	x	q	x	q
Satellite 1	40%	2 Mb	0%	0 Mb



Download Decisions

- x_{sig} – The percentage of interval i that satellite s downloads to ground station g
- q_{sig} – The amount of data downloaded from satellite s during interval i to ground station g

Example Schedule

	Ground Station 1			
	Interval 1		Interval 2	
	x	q	x	q
Satellite 1	40%	2 Mb	0%	0 Mb
Satellite 2	60%	3 Mb	30%	1 Mb



$$\max \sum_{s \in S} \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{g \in G} \eta_{ig} q_{sig}$$

Objective: Maximize total download over the planning horizon

Parameters:

γ_{sig} : Indicator if in view during i
 η_{ig} : Download efficiency (% received)
 t_i : Duration of interval (sec)
 ϕ_{ig} : Download rate (bits/sec)
 α_{ig} : Download cost (joules/bit)
 δ_{si}^e : net amount of energy acquired (joules)
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Variables:

x_{sig} : Percent of interval used for download
 q_{sig} : Amount of data downloaded (bits)
 e_{si} : Energy available (joules)
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$$\max \sum_{s \in S} \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{g \in G} \eta_{ig} q_{sig}$$

$$x_{sig} \leq \gamma_{sig} \quad \forall s \in S, i \in I, g \in G \quad (1)$$

Can only download if satellite is in range of ground station

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 η_{ig} : Download efficiency (% received)
 t_i : Duration of interval (sec)
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Ground stations cannot receive data for more than 100% of each interval

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 t_i : Duration of interval (sec)
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Satellites cannot transmit data for more than 100% of each interval

Parameters:

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 η_{ig} : Download efficiency (% received)
 t_i : Duration of interval (sec)
 ϕ_{ig} : Download rate (bits/sec)
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 δ_{si}^e : net amount of energy acquired (joules)
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Variables:

x_{sig} : Percent of interval used for download
 q_{sig} : Amount of data downloaded (bits)
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Download amount is limited by length of interval and download rate

Parameters:

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$$e_{s0} = e_{start} \quad \forall s \in S \quad (5)$$

Set the initial amount of energy available

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Satellites have energy storage limits that are enforced every interval

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$$e_{s,i+1} = e_{si} + \delta_{si}^e - \sum_{g \in G} \alpha_{ig} q_{sig} - h_{si}^e \quad \forall s \in S, i \in I \quad (7)$$

Energy available is based on previous energy + energy gained - energy used - any excess energy that must be spilled

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Each satellite has a maximum amount of energy it can store

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Variable limits for percent download

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$$0 \leq x_{sig} \leq 1 \quad \forall s \in S, i \in I, g \in G \quad (11)$$

$$q_{sig}, e_{si}, d_{si}, h_{si}^e, h_{si}^d \in \mathbb{R}^+ \quad \forall s \in S, i \in I, g \in G \quad (12)$$

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Generating Data for Testing

- 20 Satellites, 15 Ground Stations, 100 Intervals
- 25% chance of 0, 1, 2, or 3 ground stations in view of each satellite for each interval
 - Randomly select the specific ground stations in view
- Energy Gained, Data Gained, Efficiency of G.S., Data Rate, and Energy Cost from Normal Distribution
- For each test scenario, 50 random instances solved

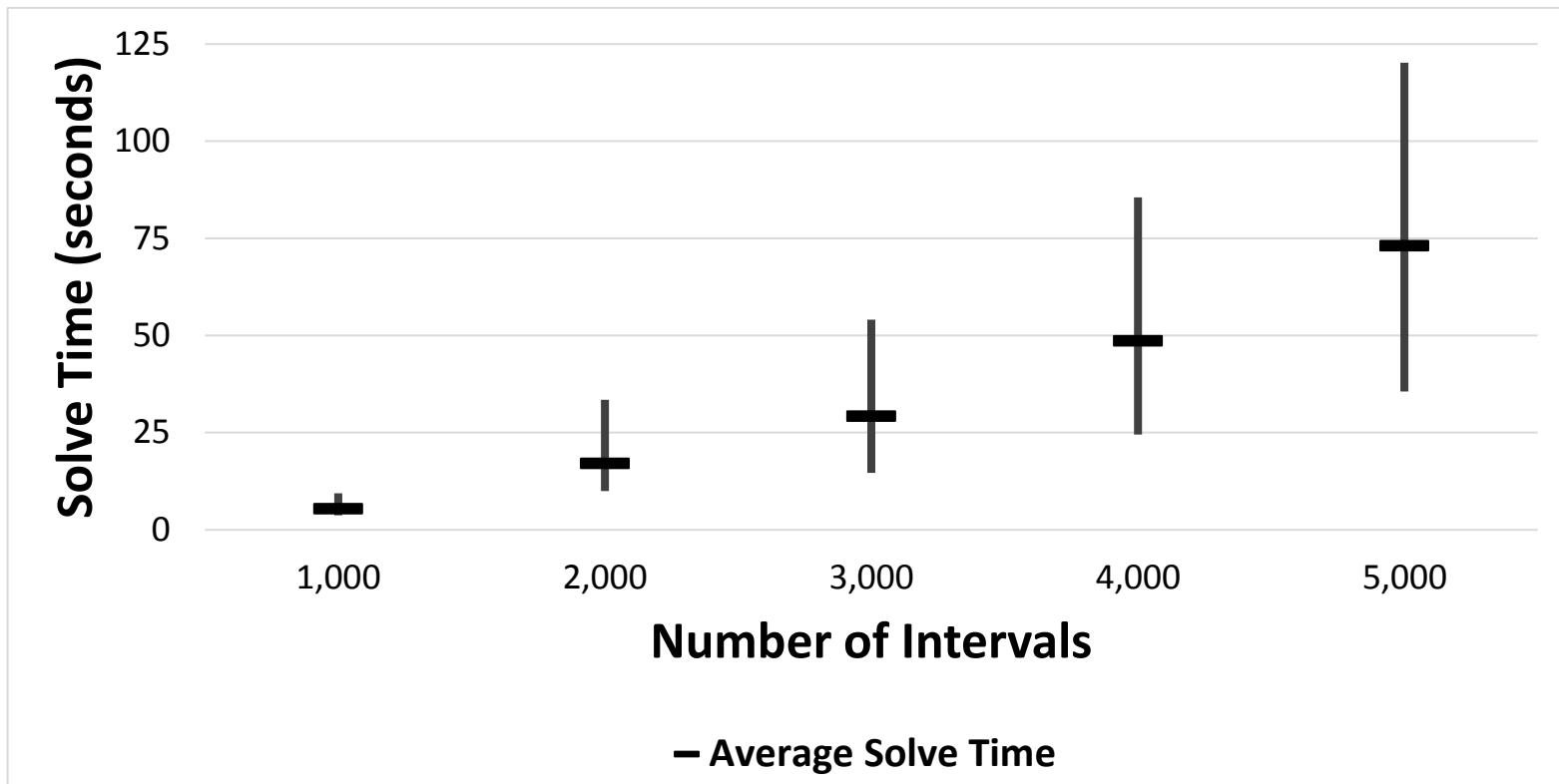


Comparison Methods

- Greedy Heuristic
 - Divide each interval into many (200) pieces
 - For each piece (starting with the first):
 - Identify maximum possible download for each satellite
 - Schedule the maximum download
 - Repeat until no more feasible downloads
 - Repeat process for each interval
- Unrestricted Ground Stations
 - Use MMSP formulation, but allow ground stations to receive data from numerous satellites simultaneously
 - Example: Deep-Space Network (DSN)



Min, Max, and Average Solve Times

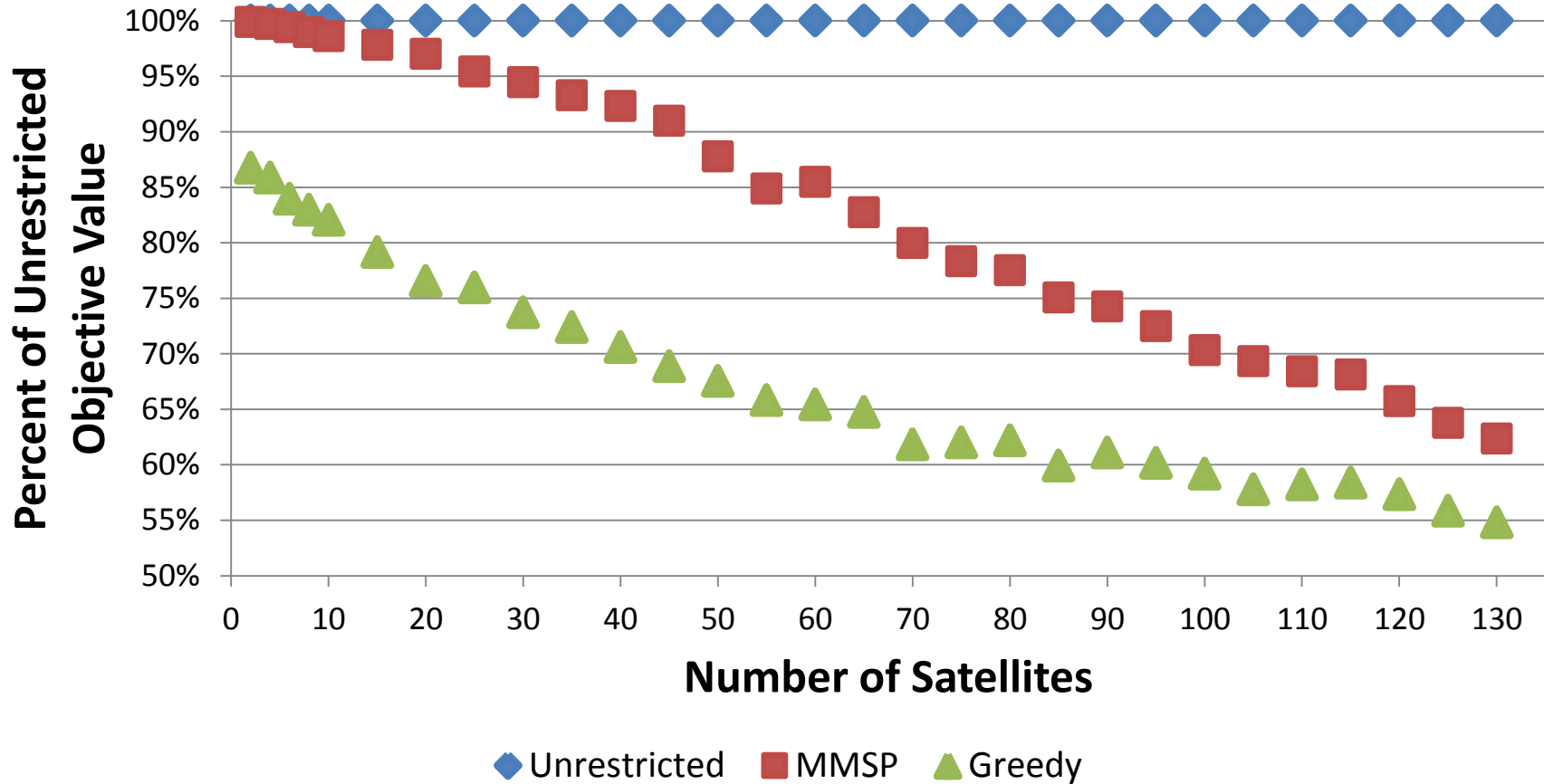


- Programmed in C++ and solved with CPLEX 12.6
- CPU: Intel Xeon E3-1230 quad-core running at 3.20 GHz with hyper-threading and 32 GB of RAM.
- Unrestricted computational times are similar
- Greedy averages 10 sec with 5000 intervals and is less variable



Number of Satellites

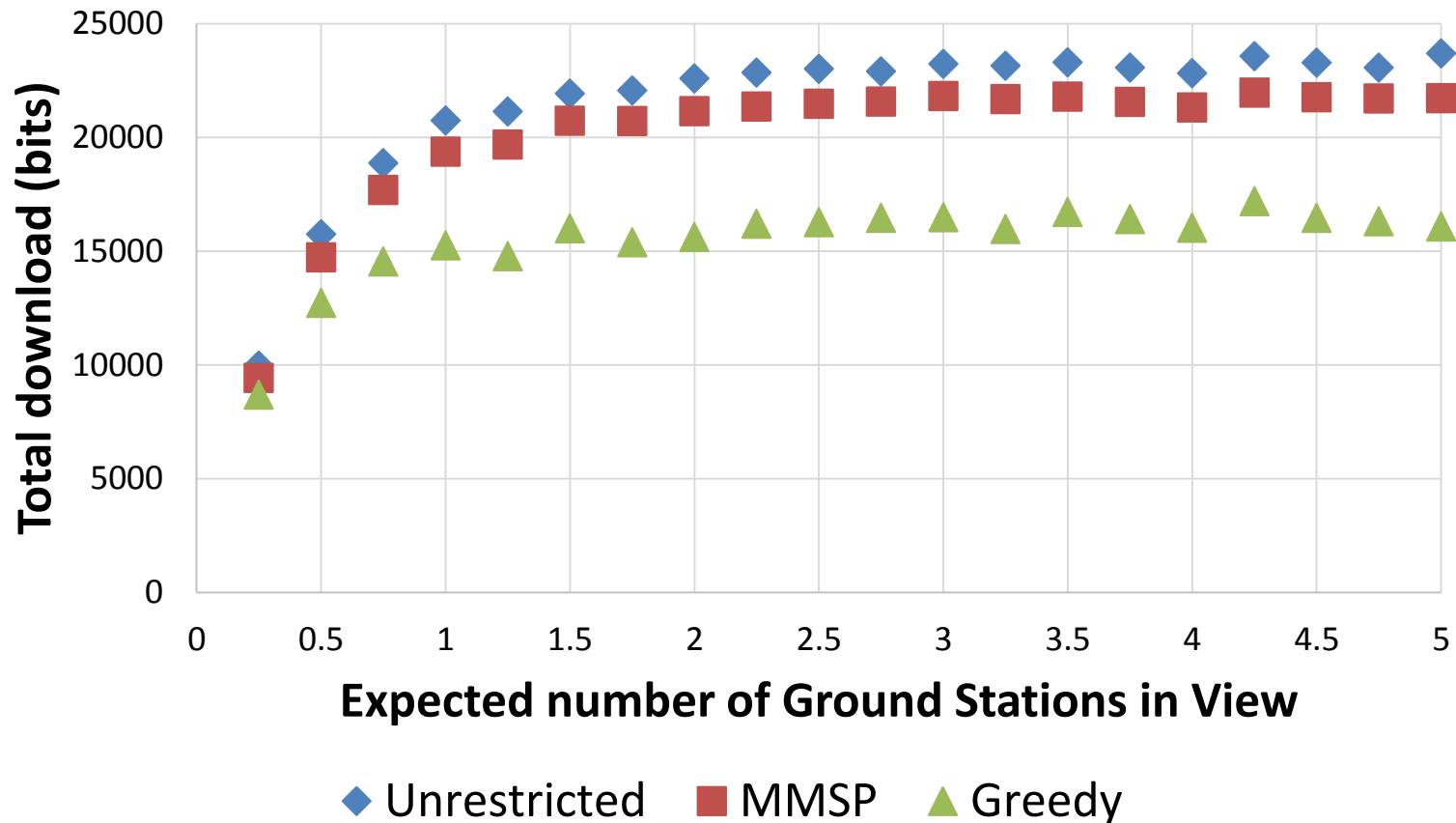
(with 20 ground stations)



- 1) MMSP is less beneficial over Greedy in scenarios with very high congestion
- 2) Congested systems could benefit from more ground station capacity

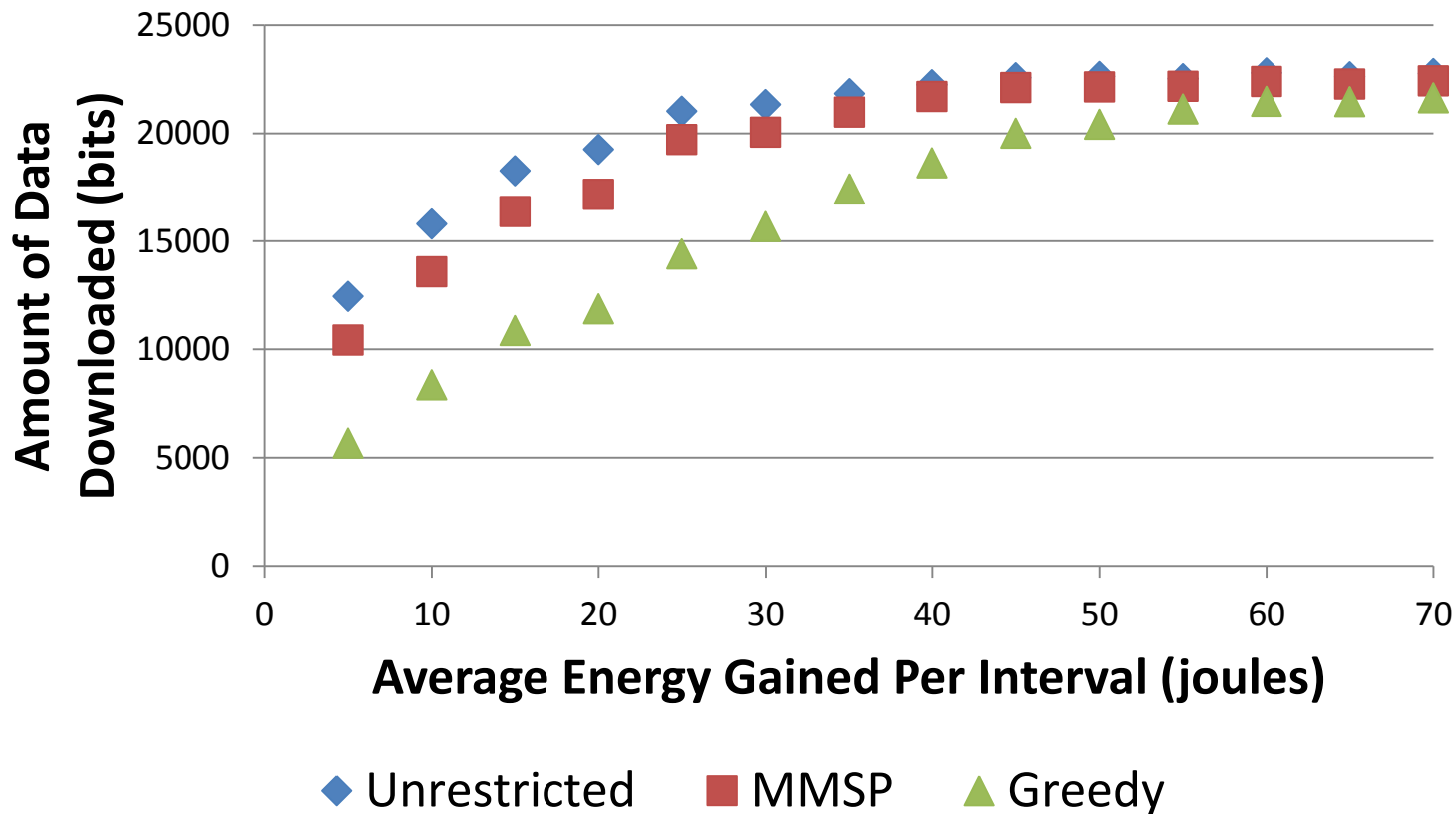
Ground Stations in View

(with 20 Satellites)



MMSP adds value when there are more conflicts

Energy Gained Per Interval



MMSP is most beneficial when energy is a limiting resource

MMSP Conclusions and Future Work

- Capable of quickly solving real problems with clear benefits over more traditional methods
 - Plan to use a real data set in the future
 - Can use as tool for sensitivity analysis for evaluating system capabilities and bottlenecks
- MMSP adds the most value in scenarios where it's worth waiting for better download opportunities
- Future Work: Stochastic instances, prioritized downloads, fairness of downloads, web-based scheduler for public use



Stochastic Variations

- Sources of uncertainty:
 - Data and energy collection rates
 - Efficiency of the ground stations
 - Availability of ground stations
 - Bernoulli random variable:
- Rules of the game:
 - Allow Recourse? (adapt our decision during planning horizon?) *This requires communication with the satellite
 - Lose energy if ground station is not available?
 - Do we have a chance constraint? (e.g. The total amount downloaded must be greater than 50 Mb 90% of the time)

$$x_{gi} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{with probability } p_{gi} \\ 0 & \text{with probability } 1 - p_{gi} \end{cases}$$



Thank You!

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