THE KESSLER RUN: ON THE DESIGN OF THE GTOC9 CHALLENGE

BY DARIO IZZO AND MARCUS MAERTENS

ACKNOWLEDGING MANY OTHER PEOPLE FOR THEIR PRECIOUS EARLY AND NOT SO EARLY INPUTS



OUR GTOC8 TEAM

- By the time of the NAPA workshop no two members of our GTOC8 team were anymore working together.
- A "distributed" initial brainstorming was performed in and after NAPA with all previous GTOC8 team members.



BACK TO THE NETHERLANDS

"Lets make them compete in real time. On ..."

Mining, cyclers, debris, interstellar, three body, solar sails, etc...



- A real time competition requires a reliable automated validator that avoids submitting the thrust history.
- Back in Sept. at ESA, I spent a week trying to develop a robust low-thrust validator (only two body)



IM - POSSIBLE

I RUN OUT OF TIME(I WAS CLOSE THOUGH, MAYBE)



Requirements for a GTOC problem:

- A "nearly impossible" problem. No teams should be able to say "I found the global best" -> always space for improvements
- Unusual objective function
- New ideas and algorithms encouraged (enough with BS! .. Beam Search ..)
- Not a mere academic exercise aim for real world relevance
- Low entry level but unlimited depth
- The problem solutions have to be easily and objectively verifiable.
- A clear winner has to be declared soon after the competition ends.
- If possible the competition format should be innovated.

Starting points:

- Izzo, Dario, et al. "Evolving solutions to TSP variants for active space debris removal." Proceedings of the 2015 Annual Conference on Genetic and Evolutionary Computation. ACM, 2015
- Simões, Luís F., et al. "Multi-rendezvous Spacecraft Trajectory Optimization with Beam P-ACO." European Conference on Evolutionary Computation in Combinatorial Optimization. Springer, Cham, 2017.

The J2 effect combined with a "remove them all" constraint had just the right complexity to fulfil almost all the requirements by itself

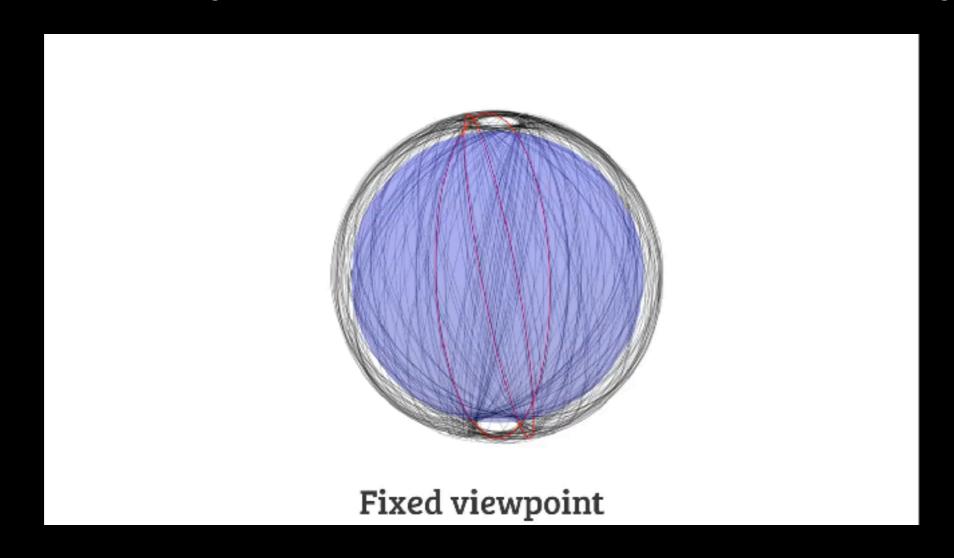
THE KESSLER EFFECT



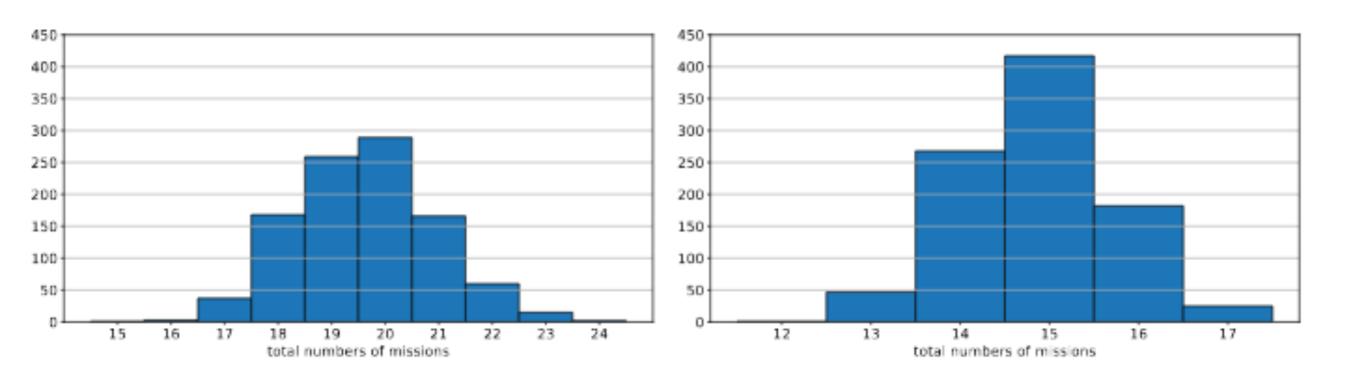
UNDER 12 PARSECS

A FIRST VERSION OF THE PROBLEM

- 123 debris orbits (different from the final ones)
- Minimize the number of missions
- Perform a dry run to explore the complexity

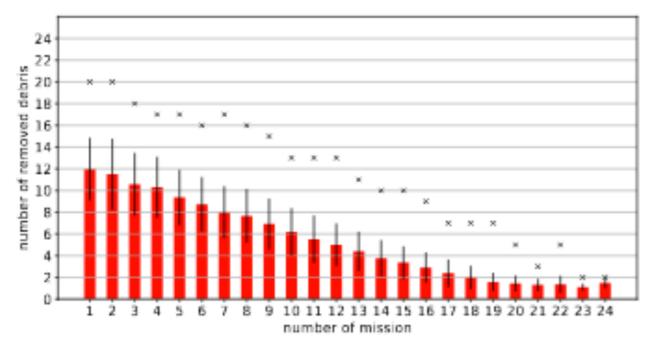


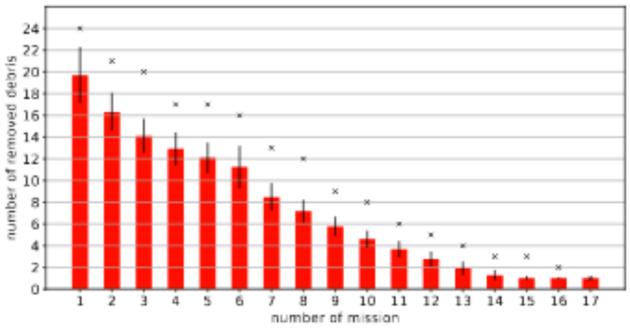
1000 runs



Greedy

BS - bw100





LETS TRY A GLOBAL (NOT INCREMENTAL) APPROACH

SET COVER PROBLEM



ISSUES

- 10 is not 12. Remember? it has to be difficult to make it in less than 12 missions (parsec)
- Multiple teams ending up with the same score (the quickest then wins)
- Too deterministic (set cover is, the database not, still...)

SOLUTIONS

- Increase the orbits "distance" w.r.t. available DV and make it 12.
- Introduce the mass penalty factor: strategy for mass allocation not trivial and adding an interesting trade-off.
- Heuristics become necessary also with a database of precomputed trajectories.
- Tune the increasing cost cleverly as to allow last minute great ideas to win last minute.

WE WERE WATCHING

HIGHLY ADDICTIVE LEADERBOARD



#3



Liam Smith @liam_smith7 · May 2 #GTOC9 Already can't wait for #GTOCX











Luís F. Simões



Tsinghua breaking away, as JPL enters the field



Who needs football, when you've got a live

#GTOC9 leaderboard ?!



kelvins.esa.int/gtoc9-kessler-...

#1



Kurt Schmidt @SchmiKurt



#GTOC9 JPL 8 days 1876 MEUR, Jena 4 days 1677 MEUR. Jena uses only simple PCs, JPL seems to use a Commodore 64.

2:47 PM - 11 Apr 2017









THANKS TO EVERYBODY FOR MAKING THIS EDITION A SUCCESS

NUMBERS ON GTOC 9

Number of different countries: 19
Teams in the final leaderboard: 36
Registered teams: 69
Registered institutions: 125
Scientists registered: ~320
Missions submitted: ~1200