The system enables students to demonstrate knowledge gained from previous training and work experience. The system provides remedial training for each student who does not perform satisfactorily in a simulation.

This work was done by Pete T. Scobby of United Space Alliance for Johnson Space Center. Further information is contained in a TSP (see page 1). MSC-23232-1.

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**Rover Slip Validation and Prediction Algorithm**

**NASA’s Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, California**

A physical-based simulation has been developed for the Mars Exploration Rover (MER) mission that applies a slope-induced wheel-slippage to the rover location estimator. Using the digital elevation map from the stereo images, the computational method resolves the quasi-dynamic equations of motion that incorporate the actual wheel-terrain speed to estimate the gross velocity of the vehicle.

Based on the empirical slippage measured by the Visual Odometry software of the rover, this algorithm computes two factors for the slip model by minimizing the distance of the predicted and actual vehicle location, and then uses the model to predict the next drives. This technique, which has been deployed to operate the MER rovers in the extended mission periods, can accurately predict the rover position and attitude, mitigating the risk and uncertainties in the path planning on high-slope areas.

This work was done by Jeng Yen of Caltech for NASA’s Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

The software used in this innovation is available for commercial licensing. Please contact Karina Edmonds of the California Institute of Technology at (626) 395-2322. Refer to NPO-45240.

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**Safety and Quality Training Simulator**

**Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, Texas**

A portable system of electromechanical and electronic hardware and documentation has been developed as an automated means of instructing technicians in matters of safety and quality. The system enables elimination of most of the administrative tasks associated with traditional training. Customized, performance-based, hands-on training with integral testing is substituted for the traditional instructional approach of passive attendance in class followed by written examination.

The system includes four workstations, accommodating up to eight students. The system simulates hazardous conditions (without exposing students to real hazards) and quality or safety discrepancies that students are required to recognize and for which the students are required to perform corrective actions. The system enables students to demonstrate knowledge gained from previous training and work experience. The system provides remedial training for each student who does not perform satisfactorily in a simulation.

This work was done by Pete T. Scobby of United Space Alliance for Johnson Space Center. Further information is contained in a TSP (see page 1). MSC-23232-1.