Self-Organizing-Map Program for Analyzing Multivariate Data

SOM_VIS is a computer program for analysis and display of multidimensional sets of Earth-image data typified by the data acquired by the Multi-Image Imaging Spectro-Radiometer [MISR (a spaceborne instrument)]. In SOM_VIS, an enhanced self-organizing-map (SOM) algorithm is first used to project a multidimensional set of data into a nonuniform three-dimensional lattice structure. The lattice structure is mapped to a color space to obtain a color map for an image. The Voronoi cell-refinement algorithm is used to map the SOM lattice structure to various levels of color resolution. The final result is a false-color image in which similar colors represent similar characteristics across all its data dimensions. SOM_VIS provides a control panel for selection of a subset of suitably preprocessed MISR radiance data, and a control panel for choosing parameters to run SOM training. SOM_VIS also includes a component for displaying the false-color SOM image, a color map for the trained SOM lattice, a plot showing an original input vector in 36 dimensions of a selected pixel from the SOM image, the SOM vector that represents the input vector, and the Euclidean distance between the two vectors.

This program was written by H.-H. Yeh, C. Jacob, G. L. Block, and A. J. Braverman of Caltech for NASA’s Jet Propulsion Laboratory. Further information is contained in a TSP (see page 1).

This software is available for commercial licensing. Please contact Karina Edmonds of the California Institute of Technology at (818) 393-2827. Refer to NPO-40666.

Control Software for a High-Performance Telerobot

A computer program for controlling a high-performance, force-reflecting telerobot has been developed. The goal in designing a telerobot-control system is to make the velocity of the slave match the master velocity, and the environmental force on the master match the force on the slave. Instability can arise from even small delays in propagation of signals between master and slave units. The present software, based on an impedance-shaping algorithm, ensures stability even in the presence of long delays. It implements a real-time algorithm that processes position and force measurements from the master and slave and represents the master/slave communication link as a transmission line. The algorithm also uses the history of the control force and the slave motion to estimate the impedance of the environment. The estimate of the impedance of the environment is used to shape the controlled slave impedance to match the transmission-line impedance. The estimate of the environmental impedance is used to match the master and transmission-line impedances and to estimate the slave/environment force in order to present that force immediately to the operator via the master unit.

Architecture for Verifiable Software

Verifiable MDS Architecture (VMA) is a software architecture that facilitates the construction of highly verifiable flight software for NASA’s Mission Data System (MDS), especially for smaller missions subject to cost constraints. More specifically, the purpose served by VMA is to facilitate aggressive verification and validation of flight software while imposing a minimum of constraints on overall functionality. VMA exploits the state-based architecture of the MDS and partitions verification issues