

Use of AI and Robotics in Project Management

Mudasir Ashraf

Abstract: *The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) and robotics into project management is reshaping traditional practices, enhancing efficiency, and aiding decision - making. AI provides advanced capabilities in resource allocation, risk assessment, and predictive analytics, empowering project managers to handle complex data, optimize workflows, and improve communication. Robotics complements this by automating repetitive tasks, thus enabling teams to focus on strategic planning and problem - solving. This study examines the growing impact of AI and robotics on project management, including the benefits of automation and the challenges tied to data security, job adaptation, and ethical considerations. By leveraging these technologies, organizations can achieve higher productivity and adaptability in dynamic project environments, highlighting the essential role of AI and robotics in contemporary project management practices.*

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Robotics, Project Management, Automation, Decision – Making

1. Introduction

In the past few years, the combination of artificial intelligence (AI) and robotics with project management has become very important, making these technologies essential for improving efficiency and accuracy. As organizations deal with the challenges of modern projects, using smart systems allows for better resource allocation, predictive analytics, and flexible methods, which aids in decision - making. These developments show a larger trend towards automation and smart technology, changing the usual roles in project management teams. Additionally, using AI and robotics leads to a major change, where human oversight is complemented instead of replaced. This creates a teamwork environment where machines take care of simple tasks. As a result, project managers can concentrate on planning and working with people, while also boosting team productivity. Therefore, knowing these technologies is important for professionals who want to stay updated in a more digital world. Looking into these technologies provides a key framework for understanding their effects on project management. By studying their use, we can evaluate how they impact project results, encourage innovation, and change industry standards. This examination will focus on the specific advantages and challenges of AI and robotics, giving a detailed overview that highlights their importance in improving project paths. This analysis shows that the combination of technology and management practices is not just a passing trend but a significant change that requires thorough academic study.

a) Definition of AI and Robotics in the Context of Project Management

Improvements in technology have really changed project management a lot, especially with the use of artificial intelligence (AI) and robots. AI means computer systems that can do things usually needing human thinking, like making decisions, learning, and solving problems. In project management, AI tools help use resources better, assess risks, and provide predictions, which makes planning more accurate and improves communication with stakeholders. Moreover, robots, particularly when used with AI, bring useful abilities in carrying out projects. Automated systems can handle repetitive or complicated tasks, helping different resources work together and making sure that projects are finished on time. The mix of AI and robots fits with new trends in online solutions, as shown in recent research looking at mixed IoT systems and strong frameworks necessary for smooth

integration ((Bacciu et al., 2017)). By using these technologies, project managers cannot just improve workflows but also build frameworks that include ethical aspects related to technology improvements, thus boosting overall project results ((Berendt et al., 2018)).

b) Importance of AI and Robotics in Modern Project Management

The use of artificial intelligence (AI) and robotics in project management is changing traditional methods, leading to a more flexible way of doing tasks. In today's competitive world with changing demands, being able to quickly adjust and improve is very important. AI tools help project managers to check large amounts of data quickly, which helps in better planning and managing risks. In addition, robotics can take care of repetitive tasks, allowing people to concentrate on planning and solving difficult issues. Research indicates that AI provides the needed adaptability and effectiveness for manufacturing systems, as shown in recent studies (Kobbacy et al., 2000). Overall, combining AI and robotics not only increases productivity but also improves the project delivery process, highlighting their crucial role in today's project management strategies. The ability to quickly address changing project needs can greatly affect project success, further emphasizing the need for their use.

c) Overview of Research Objectives and Structure

This research aims to explain how artificial intelligence (AI) and robotics can change project management, focusing on their roles in improving efficiency and decision - making. A close look at existing studies shows a strong demand for new technological solutions to deal with the growing complexities in project execution. The layout of this study is set up to first discuss basic concepts, then move on to specific applications, thus creating a solid background to understand AI and robotics. Next, detailed case studies will show real - world uses and results, successfully connecting theory with practice. The main goal is to offer practical insights and recommendations that fit with new trends in project management, recognizing, as stated in earlier studies about advanced automation in space technology, the importance of adapting existing frameworks to include new methods.

2. The Role of AI in Project Planning

The use of artificial intelligence (AI) in project planning helps improve decision - making, making it more efficient and

accurate when handling complex projects. By using AI tools, project managers can examine large amounts of data to identify possible risks, estimate resource needs, and improve schedules. As projects become more complicated, especially in fast - changing environments, AI can help assess different factors that affect project results in real - time. (Bacciu et al., 2017) mentions the rise of the Internet of Robotic Things (IoRT), where smart devices can communicate and share data on their own. This feature can improve coordination among different parts of a project, leading to quicker responses to unexpected issues. Therefore, using AI not only aids in better planning but also promotes teamwork through improved communication between all parties involved. In summary, AI acts as a key player in project planning, making sure projects stay on track, are completed on time, and meet quality standards.

a) Predictive Analytics for Resource Allocation

Using predictive analytics in resource allocation is a big step forward in managing projects, especially in Industry 4.0 and Smart Farming. By using data insights, organizations can better distribute resources, which improves efficiency and lowers costs. Techniques like Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) help find research trends and new areas in these fields, pointing out gaps that need more study (Batra et al., 2024). These analysis methods allow leaders to predict demand, identify possible issues, and adjust resources based on current needs. For example, in the Internet of Robotic Things (IoRT) area, predictive analytics helps different robotic systems work together better (Bacciu et al., 2017). So, using predictive analytics changes traditional resource management practices and sets up future improvements in managing projects.

b) AI - Driven Risk Assessment and Mitigation

In modern project management, using artificial intelligence (AI) has greatly changed how we assess and handle risks. With AI tools, project managers can use better data analysis and predictive modelling to find risks and evaluate their effects more efficiently. The use of GIS and remote sensing technologies, as discussed in studies, improves situational awareness and helps in making decisions when faced with possible dangers ((Abid et al., 2021)). Moreover, we must consider the ethical aspects of using AI in risk management; thorough ethical frameworks assist in applying AI responsibly, ensuring that risks from new technologies are carefully examined ((Brey et al., 2022)). This combined focus on technology and ethics enhances the conversation about AI in project management, promoting a stronger and more socially responsible method for managing risks that is also proactive.

c) Enhancing Stakeholder Communication through AI Tools

Good communication between stakeholders is important for projects to succeed, and using AI tools can help a lot. With AI platforms, project managers can make information sharing easier, which allows for quick updates and builds teamwork. These technologies can take care of routine tasks, so professionals can spend more time on important conversations that build relationships with stakeholders. It is important to have a method that includes different perspectives in tech development, as this makes sure that AI tools meet the varied needs of stakeholders, improving user

satisfaction (Alevizos et al., 2023). Also, using a One Health approach in communication can help different fields understand each other better, leading to smarter choices (Akaco Ekirapa et al., 2011). Therefore, using AI tools wisely can boost efficiency and create a focus on stakeholders that is key for success in project management.

3. Robotics in Project Execution

In the fast - changing area of project execution, robotics is very important for improving efficiency and accuracy in different fields. By using autonomous systems, like small drones that have advanced visual navigation, project managers can make workflows easier and reduce risks. Recent examples show that these tiny robots use AI methods to carry out complex tasks on their own, which lowers the need for human involvement and helps keep people safe in dangerous situations (Benini et al., 2018). Moreover, using a Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) in robotic systems makes it easier to reuse software parts, allowing better teamwork between different systems and supporting flexible project execution (Kloss et al., 2007). These technological improvements not only help with resource management but also encourage quick responses, leading to more successful project results in today's changing work environments.

a) Automation of Routine Tasks and Processes

The rise of automation in project management is changing how routine tasks and processes are done, thus improving operational efficiency. By using artificial intelligence (AI) and robotics, companies can lower human error and allow resources to be used for more strategic efforts. For example, using AI in monitoring systems helps make sure safety rules are followed while reducing the need for unnecessary extravehicular activities (EVA). This gives project teams time to work on complex decisions instead of repetitive tasks. Also, case studies show how tools like Microsoft Power Automate can make essential workflows easier. In one case, automating the Sev ABC Rota process led to better accuracy and faster turnaround times, highlighting the clear benefits of cutting down on manual work (Saad et al., 2023). Therefore, adopting automation not only creates a more agile project management setting but also supports a culture of innovation and ongoing improvement.

b) Use of Drones and Robotics for Site Monitoring

Using drones and robots for site monitoring is a big change in project management, improving efficiency and making data more accurate. These technologies allow for watching and collecting data in real time, which helps with better decision - making. For example, new developments in autonomous navigation and object tracking are important for drones, helping them to move through tough construction sites better ((Terrasa Moya et al., 2019)). Also, using Building Information Modeling (BIM) with drones can help manage resources better and lower costs, which tackles important issues of environmental sustainability in construction ((Balasubramanian et al., 2021)). These technologies not only make workflows easier but also improve safety by reducing the number of workers needed in dangerous areas. As more organizations start using these tools, the data gained will help lead to better project management and promote a continuously improving culture in the construction industry.

c) Impact of Robotics on Workforce Dynamics and Productivity

The use of robots and artificial intelligence in project management has changed how work is done and productivity in many industries. By taking care of routine jobs, robots allow human workers to focus on more complicated and valuable tasks, which boosts overall productivity. The use of new construction technologies, like Building Information Modeling (BIM) and automation, shows this change, as it leads to a clear rise in efficiency, even with some initial pushback from workers (Balasubramanian et al., 2021). While there are worries about job loss, especially in positions that can be automated, studies indicate that the benefits for the economy and the environment are greater than these fears, supporting claims that robotics can significantly improve work processes (Pew Research Center, 2014). As companies become more skilled at using these technologies, there is a shift towards improving skills and training the workforce, which creates a more cooperative environment where both humans and robots work together to achieve project goals.

4. Challenges and Ethical Considerations

The use of AI and robots in project management brings up many problems, especially regarding ethics and decision-making. As companies use these technologies more, worries about privacy, accountability, and bias become more noticeable. While advanced data analysis helps improve efficiency, it also raises important concerns about how sensitive information is protected and whether it follows legal rules, as research shows that using AI may require continuous checks on privacy and human rights within current laws (Babuta et al., 2020). Additionally, the ethical issues of autonomous systems, particularly in critical areas like security, stress the importance of having thorough evaluation systems to ensure they are used properly (Burri et al., 2017). Tackling these issues calls for a careful approach that balances ethical norms with technology growth, making sure that project management stays in line with social values and legal duties.

a) Data Privacy and Security Concerns

As artificial intelligence (AI) and robotics become more common in project management, there are growing concerns about data privacy and security that need careful thought. Using AI to sift through large amounts of data can make operations more efficient; yet, this ability also brings serious worries about possible invasions of privacy and violations of human rights. Research done by GCHQ shows that, even though AI can aid in making informed decisions, its use in sensitive areas like national security raises important privacy issues that need ongoing evaluation under current laws (Babuta et al., 2020). Additionally, as the use of autonomous technologies increases, new issues arise related to data protection, especially concerning the risk of personal information falling prey to cyber threats. Although countries like the US and UK have started to put laws in place to tackle privacy and cybersecurity concerns, many areas still lack thorough strategies, revealing a key opportunity for future research and policy development (Lim et al., 2018).

b) Job Displacement and Workforce Adaptation

The fast growth of artificial intelligence (AI) and robotics creates big problems for job markets, causing people to lose jobs while making it necessary for workers to change. New studies show that automation is greatly affecting the gig economy in Thailand, where more people are choosing freelance work because it offers more flexibility and independence. This leads to major changes in job trends (Ceianwattanasook et al., 2024). The chance of job loss increases due to automation technologies that make processes more efficient and cheaper, pushing workers to learn new skills that match these technological changes (Pickett et al., 2021). So, it is very important to take action to improve education and skills in this situation. Companies need to see not only the job loss caused by new technologies but also promote a culture of ongoing learning and adaptability. This combined effort will help displaced workers transition more easily and will help create a strong job market that can succeed in a time dominated by AI and robotics.

c) Ethical Implications of Decision - Making by AI Systems

The way AI systems make decisions raises important ethical issues that need close examination, especially in project management. As AI takes on jobs usually done by people, concerns about who is responsible, bias, and how transparent these systems are become more important. Issues related to data protection and privacy, which are emphasized in studies of Smart Information Systems, highlight the need for strong guidelines to manage AI's use in predictive analytics in supply chains and other business fields (Jiya et al., 2019). Additionally, AI's ability to gain insights from large amounts of data brings challenges related to human rights and privacy, as shown in research from GCHQ; these factors highlight the need for ongoing evaluations of how AI affects national security and individual freedoms (Babuta et al., 2020). As companies use AI in project management, it's essential to embrace Responsible Data Science principles, making sure that ethical issues are not just acknowledged but also actively dealt with to build trust and responsibility.

5. Conclusion

When considering the big effect of AI and robotics in project management, it is clear that using these tools is not just helpful but necessary for good operations. The growth of AI allows for better decision-making and makes processes work better, similar to what has happened in industries like manufacturing and space exploration, where new ideas are very important (ASAAD et al., 2024) (Khan et al., 2023). As businesses take on these technologies more often, they can use large amounts of data to make work smoother and improve teamwork, which leads to higher productivity and lower risks. Furthermore, combining human creativity with AI skills creates a setting great for solving problems and planning strategies. In summary, the mix of AI, robotics, and project management is changing the field, highlighting the need for professionals to accept these new tools to handle the challenges of current projects in an effective and sustainable way.

a) Summary of Key Findings

An in - depth look at how artificial intelligence (AI) and robotics fit into project management shows both big progress and difficulties. Important results show that AI decision support systems (DSS) can improve project efficiency and accuracy by taking over tasks that used to need a lot of human work and were likely to have mistakes. For example, research on using robots in forestry shows how robotics can improve labor - heavy tasks, focusing on safety and independence in operations (Vestlund et al., 2005). The study also points out the need for advanced technology to manage complicated environments well, indicating that similar tools might be important for project management. Moreover, the ability of AI and robots to change how operations work matches findings in the space industry, where automation plays a big role in creating knowledge and improving operations. These points highlight the overall potential for AI and robotics to change how project management is done in various fields.

b) Future Trends in AI and Robotics in Project Management

The use of artificial intelligence (AI) and robots in managing projects is set to change traditional methods and improve efficiency. As the Pew Research Center discusses new technologies, experts are seeing how these tools can change project management and coordination (Pew Research Center, 2014). This change is clear with the rise of collaborative robots (cobots), which work with human managers to enhance task performance using real - time data and feedback. Also, the Internet of Robotic Things (IoRT) is changing how projects are managed by allowing autonomous systems to communicate and work together, leading to a more unified approach (Bacciu et al., 2017). As these technologies grow, we can look forward to a major change in how projects operate, focusing on flexibility and smart processing to tackle modern issues in resource use and decision - making effectiveness.

c) Recommendations for Practitioners and Researchers

Bringing together AI and robotics in project management needs careful thought from both practitioners and researchers to make it work well while reducing risks. For those in the field, it is important to have a flexible attitude about using new technology, making sure there are effective training and development programs to support easy changes. This should include not just technical skills but also knowledge of how these technologies can improve teamwork and decision - making. Researchers should also carry out long - term studies to look at how AI and robotics affect project management success, team interactions, and company culture over time. By connecting real - world evidence with practical use, both practitioners and researchers can better handle the challenges in this changing environment. In the end, keeping a steady conversation between the two groups will lead to a deeper understanding of AI and robotics, opening the door to new solutions that tackle the complex issues in project management.

References

[1] Babuta, Alexander, Janjeva, Ardi, Oswald, Marion (2020). "Artificial intelligence and UK national security: Policy considerations". 'Korean Association

- of Rusists'. <https://core.ac.uk/download/305121521.pdf>
- [2] Burri, Thomas, Chapa, Joseph O., Christen, Markus, de Sio, Filippo Santoni, Salvi, Raphael, Sullins, John P. (2017). "An Evaluation Schema for the Ethical Use of Autonomous Robotic Systems in Security Applications". <https://core.ac.uk/download/131216147.pdf>
- [3] Bacciu, D, Bahr, R, Bröring, A, Cavallo, F, Chessa, S, Dragone, M, Gallicchio, C, Micheli, A., Saffiotti, A, Serrano, M, Simoens, Pieter, Tragos, E, Vermesan, O (2017). "Internet of robotic things: converging sensing/actuating, hypoconnectivity, artificial intelligence and IoT Platforms". <https://core.ac.uk/download/84045908.pdf>
- [4] Batra, I., Garza - Reyes, J. A., Kaswan, M. S., Malik, A., Sharma, C., Sharma, S., (2024). "Industrial Revolution and Smart Farming: A Critical Analysis of Research Components in Industry 4.0". Emerald Group Publishing. <https://core.ac.uk/download/613048084.pdf>
- [5] Balasubramanian, S., Balasubramanian, S., Islam, N., Islam, N., Manghat, S., Manghat, S., Shukla, V., Shukla, V. (2021). "Construction industry 4.0 and sustainability: an enabling framework". Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE). <https://core.ac.uk/download/573845411.pdf>
- [6] Terrasa Moya, Joaquin (2019). "SANTO: Social Aerial Navigation in Outdoors". Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya. <https://core.ac.uk/download/288625415.pdf>
- [7] Cheeseman, P. C., Firschein, O., Georgeff, M. P., Goldberg, J., Kautz, W. H., Levitt, K. N., Neumann, P., Park, W., Poggio, A. A., Rom, R. J. . "NASA space station automation: AI - based technology review. Executive summary". <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/42844681.pdf>
- [8] Saad, Awad (2023). "Embracing Automation: Boosting Productivity and Efficiency in the Tech Sector". <https://core.ac.uk/download/591216892.pdf>
- [9] Bacciu, D, Bahr, R, Bröring, A, Cavallo, F, Chessa, S, Dragone, M, Gallicchio, C, Micheli, A., Saffiotti, A, Serrano, M, Simoens, Pieter, Tragos, E, Vermesan, O (2017). "Internet of robotic things: converging sensing/actuating, hypoconnectivity, artificial intelligence and IoT Platforms". <https://core.ac.uk/download/84045908.pdf>
- [10] Berendt, Bettina (2018). "AI for the Common Good?! Pitfalls, challenges, and Ethics Pen - Testing". <http://arxiv.org/abs/1810.12847>
- [11] (2014). "AI, Robotics, and the Future of Jobs". Pew Research Center. <https://core.ac.uk/download/75778539.pdf>
- [12] Balasubramanian, S., Balasubramanian, S., Islam, N., Islam, N., Manghat, S., Manghat, S., Shukla, V., Shukla, V. (2021). "Construction industry 4.0 and sustainability: an enabling framework". Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE). <https://core.ac.uk/download/573845411.pdf>
- [13] Abid, Muhammad, Ariza Montes, José Antonio, Han, Heesup, Kamran Abid, Sheikh, Nazir, Umber, Sulaiman, Noralfishah, Vega Muñoz, Alejandro, Wei Chan, Shiau (2021). "Toward an integrated disaster

- management approach: How artificial intelligence can boost disaster management". <https://core.ac.uk/download/589226759.pdf>
- [14] Brey, Philip, Dainow, Brandt, Erden, Yasemin J., Hatzakis, Tally, Jansen, Philip, King, Owen, Matar, Amal, Resseguier, Anais, Rituerto, Marina Diez, Rodrigues, Rowena (2022). "SIENNA D6.1: Generalised methodology for ethical assessment of emerging technologies". Zenodo. <https://core.ac.uk/download/572229574.pdf>
- [15] ASAAD, Hawkar, ASKAR, Shavan, FAIQ, Nayla, KAKAMIN, Ahmed (2024). "EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON HUMANROBOT COOPERATION IN THE CONTEXT OF INDUSTRY 4.0". Lublin University of Technology / Polish Association for Knowledge Promotion. <https://core.ac.uk/download/617929878.pdf>
- [16] Khan, Abrar (2023). "Implementation of industry 4.0 in the development of the space industry". 'Universitat Jaume I'. <https://core.ac.uk/download/570977778.pdf>
- [17] Horowitz, Michael C. (2018). "Artificial Intelligence, International Competition, and the Balance of Power (May 2018)". Texas National Security Review. <https://core.ac.uk/download/211333744.pdf>
- [18] Kobbacy, KAH, Meziane, F, Proudlove, N, Vadera, S (2000). "Intelligent systems in manufacturing: current developments and future prospects". 'Emerald'. <https://core.ac.uk/download/104722.pdf>
- [19] . "Advancing automation and robotics technology for the Space Station Freedom and for the US economy". <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/42824789.pdf>
- [20] Bacciu, D, Bahr, R, Bröring, A, Cavallo, F, Chessa, S, Dragone, M, Gallicchio, C, Micheli, A., Saffiotti, A, Serrano, M, Simoens, Pieter, Tragos, E, Vermesan, O (2017). "Internet of robotic things: converging sensing/actuating, hypoconnectivity, artificial intelligence and IoT Platforms". <https://core.ac.uk/download/84045908.pdf>
- [21] Benini, Luca, Conti, Francesco, Flamand, Eric, Loquercio, Antonio, Palossi, Daniele, Scaramuzza, Davide (2018). "A 64mW DNN - based Visual Navigation Engine for Autonomous Nano - Drones". 'Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)'. <http://arxiv.org/abs/1805.01831>
- [22] Kloss, Guy K. (2007). "Performance evaluation of a distributed integrative architecture for robotics". 'Massey University'. <https://core.ac.uk/download/148639212.pdf>
- [23] Akaco Ekirapa, Barbara Matthys, Jakob Zinsstag, Lisa Crump, Nelly Yatich, Remare Ettarh (2011). "Disease Surveillance Networks Initiative Africa: Final Evaluation". Swiss TPH. <https://core.ac.uk/download/86445038.pdf>
- [24] Alevizos, Vasileios, Georgousis, Ilias, Karypidou, Sotiria, Messinis, Antonis, Simasiku, Akebu (2023). "Evaluating the Inclusiveness of Artificial Intelligence Software in Enhancing Project Management Efficiency - - A Review". <http://arxiv.org/abs/2311.11159>
- [25] Ceienwattanasook, Krisada, Tanoamchard, Wanvicechanee (2024). "The Future of Work and the Impact of Automation on Jobs in Gig Economy in Thailand: A Review of Literature". Graduate School of Human Sciences. <https://core.ac.uk/download/616696169.pdf>
- [26] Picket, Les (2021). "The Future Business Strategy: Technology and Profitability". Global Access Partners Pty Ltd. <https://core.ac.uk/download/386288020.pdf>
- [27] Vestlund, Karin (2005). "Aspects of automation of selective cleaning". <https://core.ac.uk/download/11694900.pdf>
- [28] . "Advancing automation and robotics technology for the Space Station and for the US economy. Volume 1: Executive overview". <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/42845889.pdf>
- [29] Babuta, Alexander, Janjeva, Ardi, Oswald, Marion (2020). "Artificial intelligence and UK national security: Policy considerations". 'Korean Association of Rusists'. <https://core.ac.uk/download/305121521.pdf>
- [30] Lim, Hazel Si Min, Taeihagh, Araz (2018). "Governing autonomous vehicles: emerging responses for safety, liability, privacy, cybersecurity, and industry risks". 'Informa UK Limited'. <http://arxiv.org/abs/1807.05720>
- [31] (2014). "AI, Robotics, and the Future of Jobs". Pew Research Center. <https://core.ac.uk/download/75778539.pdf>
- [32] Bacciu, D, Bahr, R, Bröring, A, Cavallo, F, Chessa, S, Dragone, M, Gallicchio, C, Micheli, A., Saffiotti, A, Serrano, M, Simoens, Pieter, Tragos, E, Vermesan, O (2017). "Internet of robotic things: converging sensing/actuating, hypoconnectivity, artificial intelligence and IoT Platforms". <https://core.ac.uk/download/84045908.pdf>
- [33] Jiya, Tilimbe (2019). "Ethical Implications of Predictive Risk Intelligence". 'ORBIT'. <https://core.ac.uk/download/228181605.pdf>
- [34] Babuta, Alexander, Janjeva, Ardi, Oswald, Marion (2020). "Artificial intelligence and UK national security: Policy considerations". 'Korean Association of Rusists'. <https://core.ac.uk/download/305121521.pdf>
- [35] . "Advancing automation and robotics technology for the space station and for the US economy: Submitted to the United States Congress October 1, 1987". <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/42833760.pdf>
- [36] Beck, Sherwin M., Breckenridge, Roger A., Clark, Lenwood G., Collier, Lisa D., Willshire, Kelli F. . "Technology for the Future: In - Space Technology Experiments Program, part 2". <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/42817270.pdf>