

How Does A Space Project Work ?

The Final Chapter: Operations

Johannes Riedinger
Herschel Mission Manager
Elixir Training School
20-May-2011

Operating *WHAT* ? Satellites in different “disciplines” ...



- Earth Observations
 - Weather
 - Environmental monitoring
 - Map making
- Telecommunications
 - Phone & videoconferences
 - Satellite TV
- Global Positioning Services
 - Navigation & Applications
- Manned Spaceflight
 - Science
 - Recreation
- Solar System Missions
 - Remote sensing
 - In situ measurements
- Astrophysics Missions
 - Almost all wavelength ranges

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Landfall of hurricane
Katrina 2005

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Ground truth #1
after landfall

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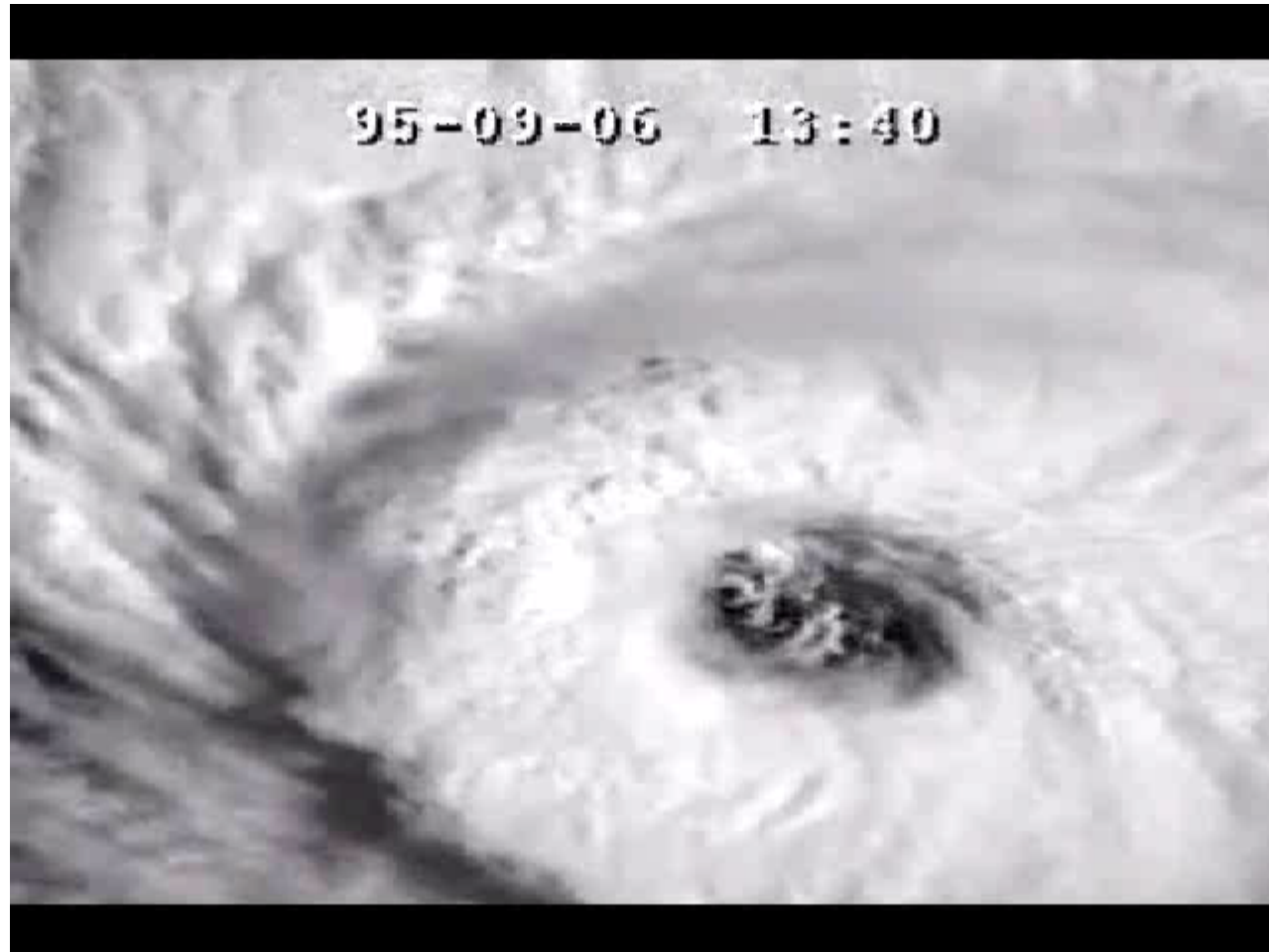
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Ground truth #2
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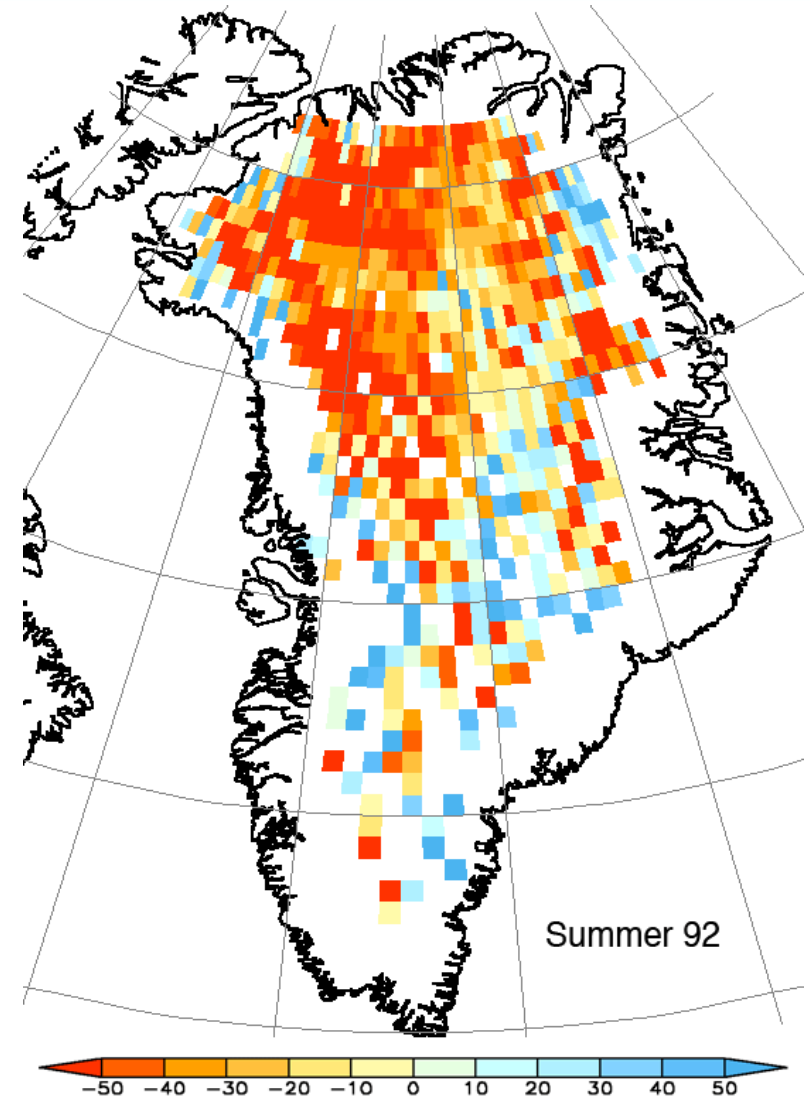
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Eye of hurricane
Luis 1995

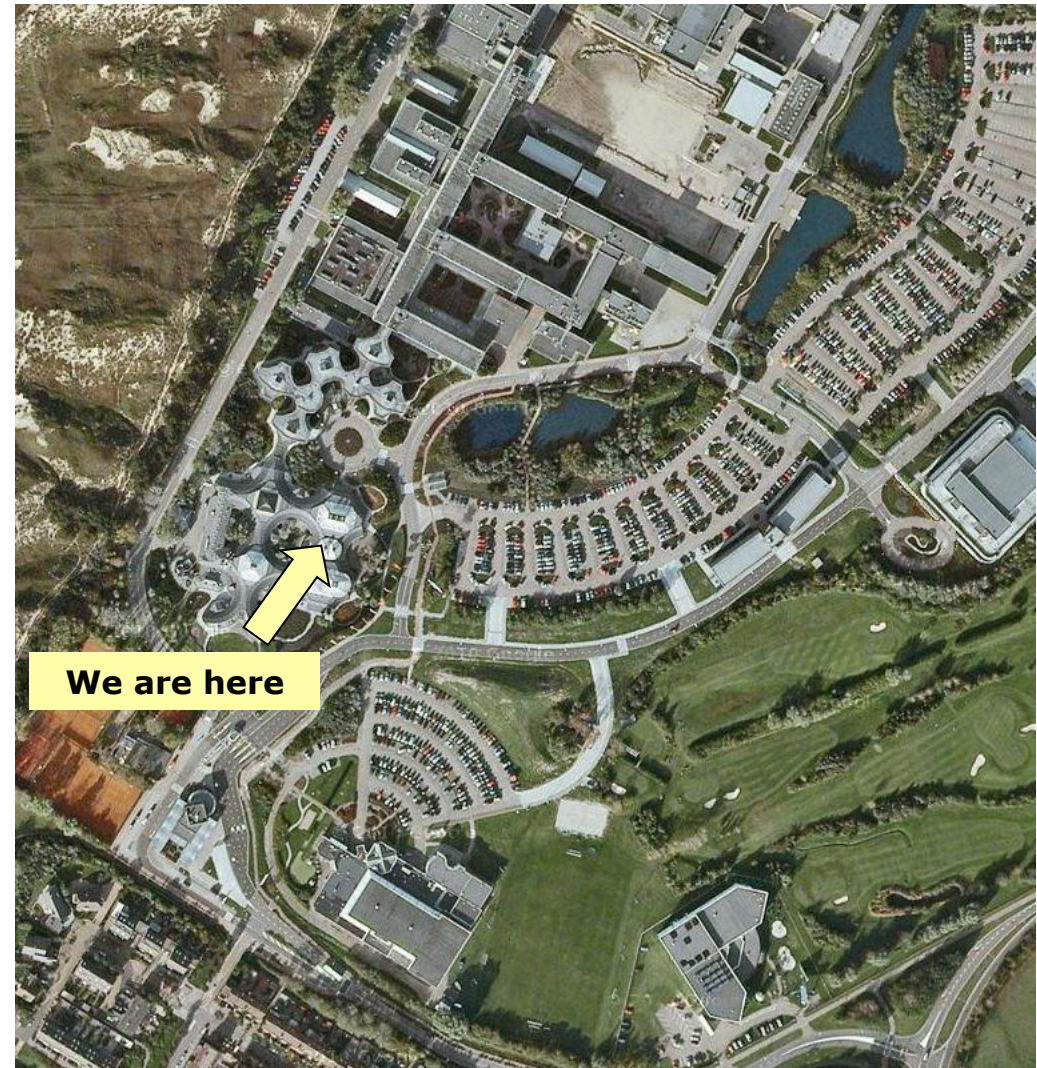
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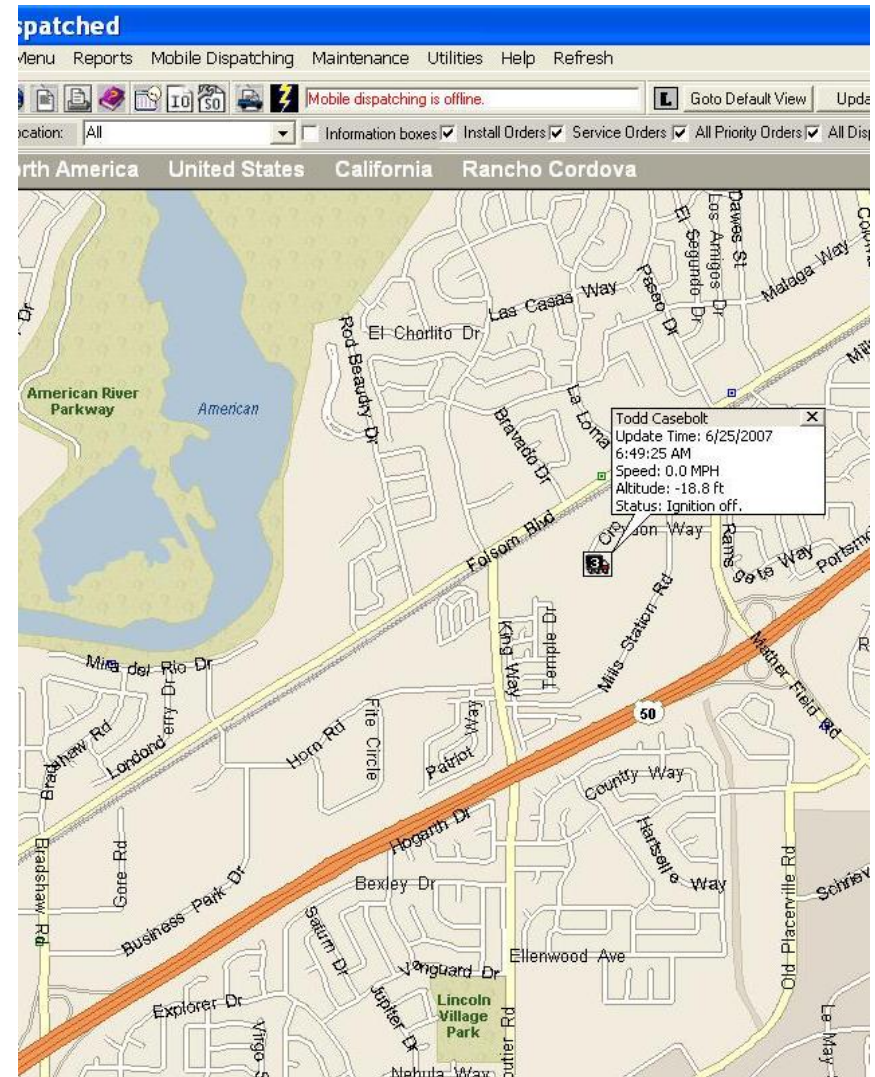
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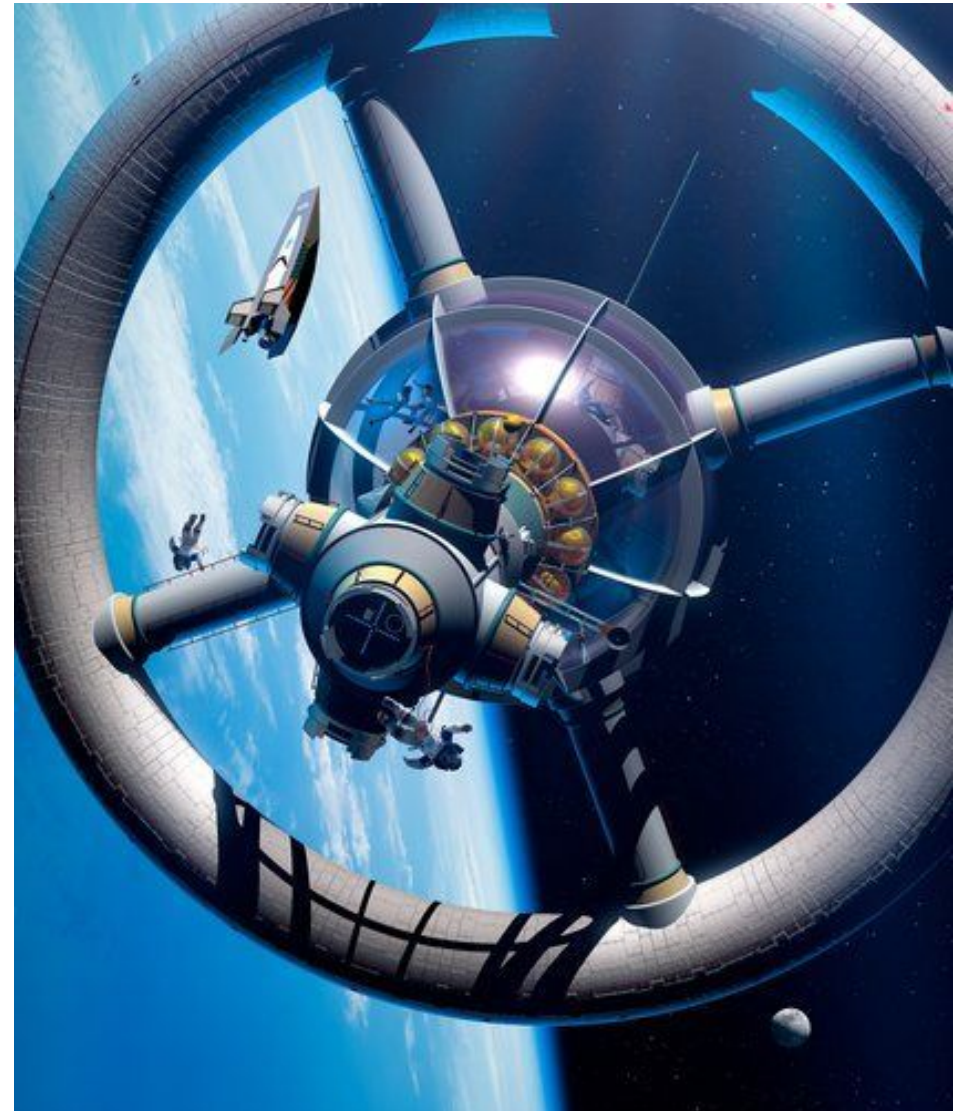
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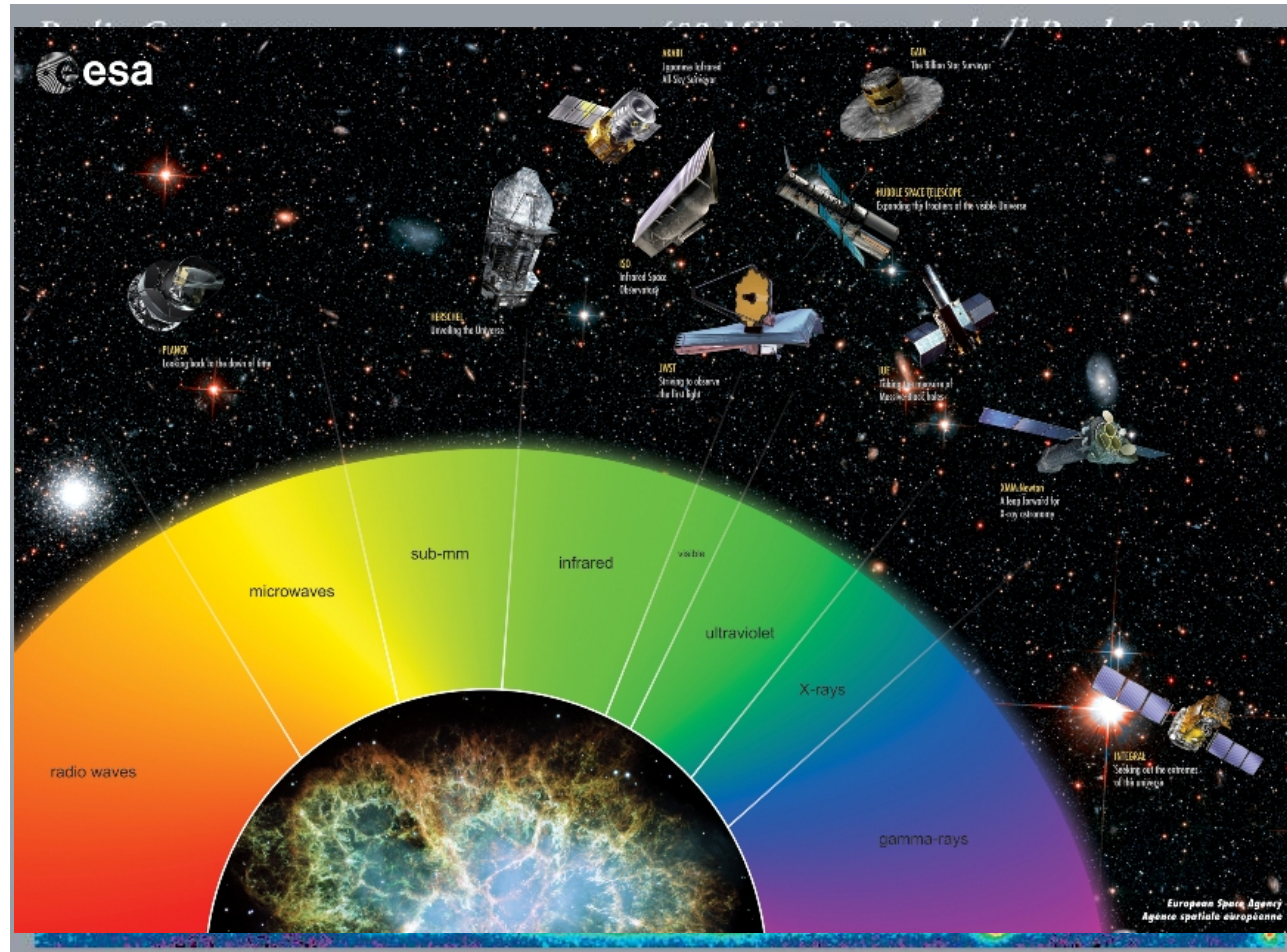
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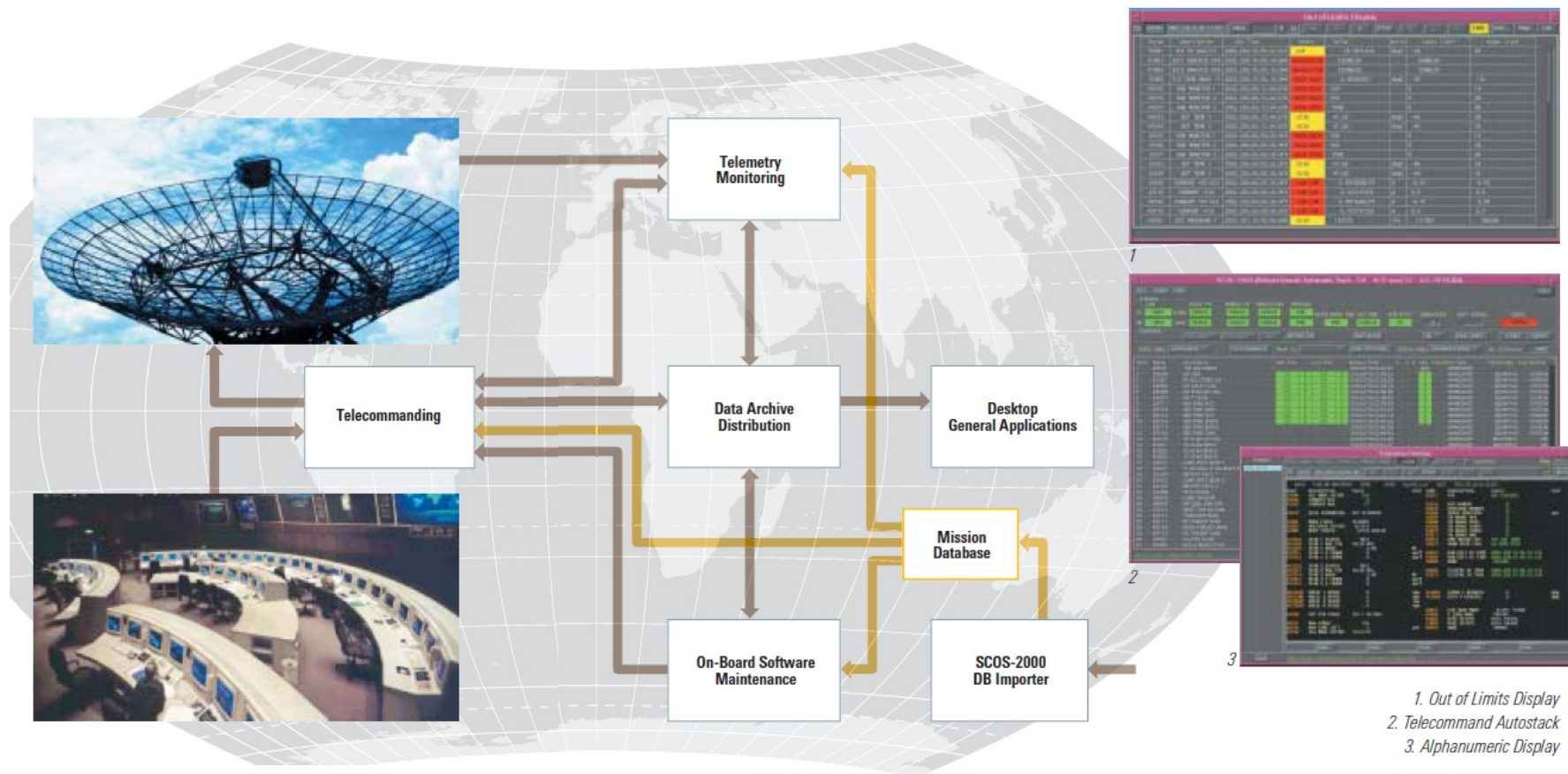
“Common” Infrastructure Across Mission Types: Ground Station and its Infrastructure



- Size of antenna: Typically 12–35 m (ESA), up to 70 m (NASA Deep Space Network)
- Antenna size needs to increase with
 - Distance satellite-Earth (few hundred km for Low Earth Orbit, Voyager 1 spacecraft currently at $17.4 \cdot 10^9$ km (~ 115 AU) → light round trip time $> 32^h$)
 - Decrease in spacecraft transmitter power (typically a few to a few hundred Watts)
 - Increase in data rate (e.g. Herschel 1.5 Mbit s⁻¹ in downlink, 4 kbps in uplink)
- Ground Station provides electrical (10s of kW transmission power), mechanical (move tons of mass reasonably quickly, point with high precision and stability), thermal, computer & network infrastructure



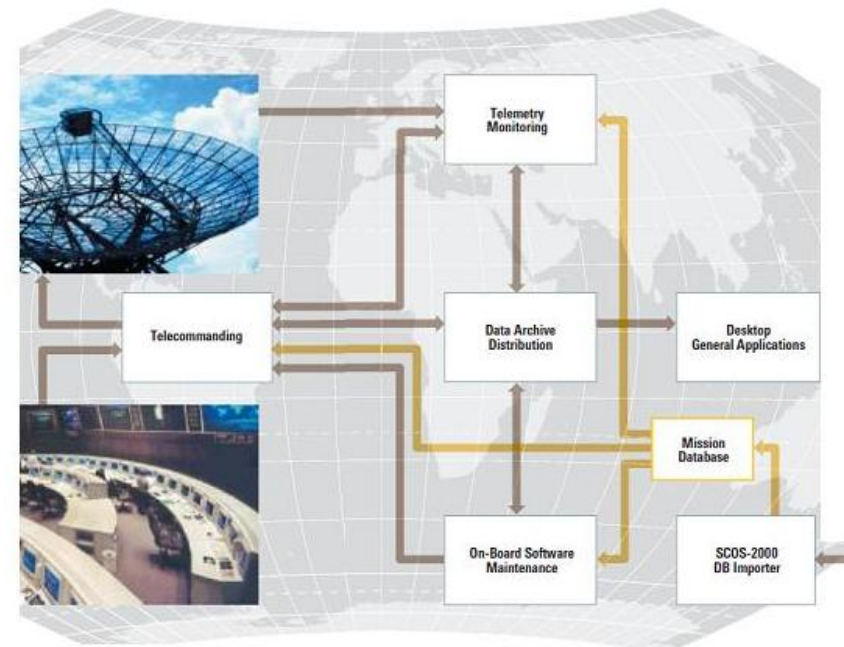
“Common” Infrastructure Across Mission Types: Mission Control System



1. Out of Limits Display
2. Telecommand Autostack
3. Alphanumeric Display

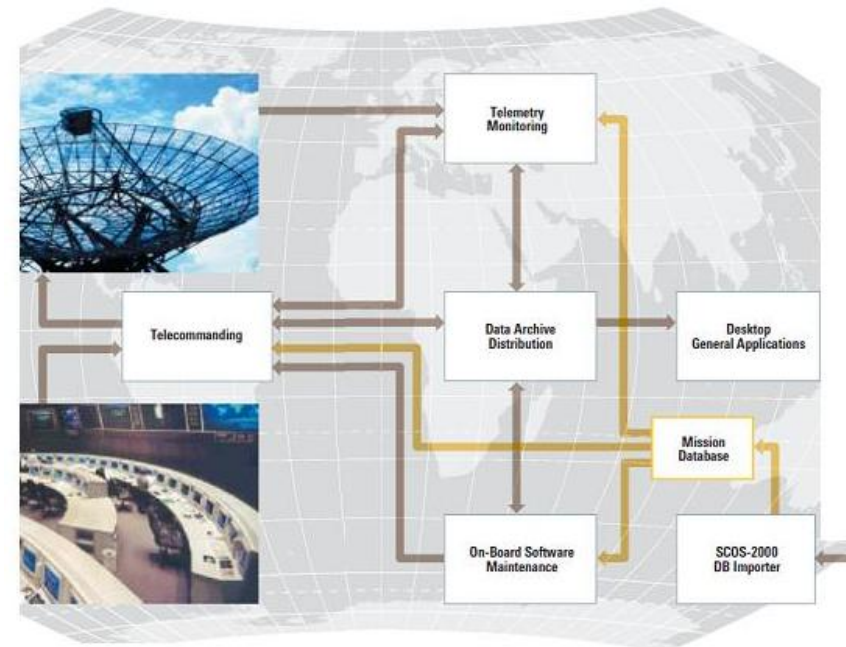
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- ESA has developed its own Mission Control Systems starting in 1974
- Most recent offspring in this family is SCOS-2000, used by ESA and its partners
- SCOS-2000 is a generic, database driven application with mission-specific customisation
- SCOS-2000 DB Importer: Most projects maintain the DB in a commercial system (e.g. MS-Access)
- Mission Database: Contains all parameters needed for commanding (command mnemonics, their parameters, their translation to bit patterns, etc.) and for interpreting telemetry (parameter location in TM stream & length in bits, calibration curves for conversion to physical units, safety limits, parameter position on screen); mission specific
- On-Board S/W Maintenance: Conceptually, this extends telecommands (change/add functionality)
- Data Archive Distribution: Raw data archive, distribution to internal & external users
- Desktop general applications (e.g. graphical displays of parameters, trend analysis, etc)



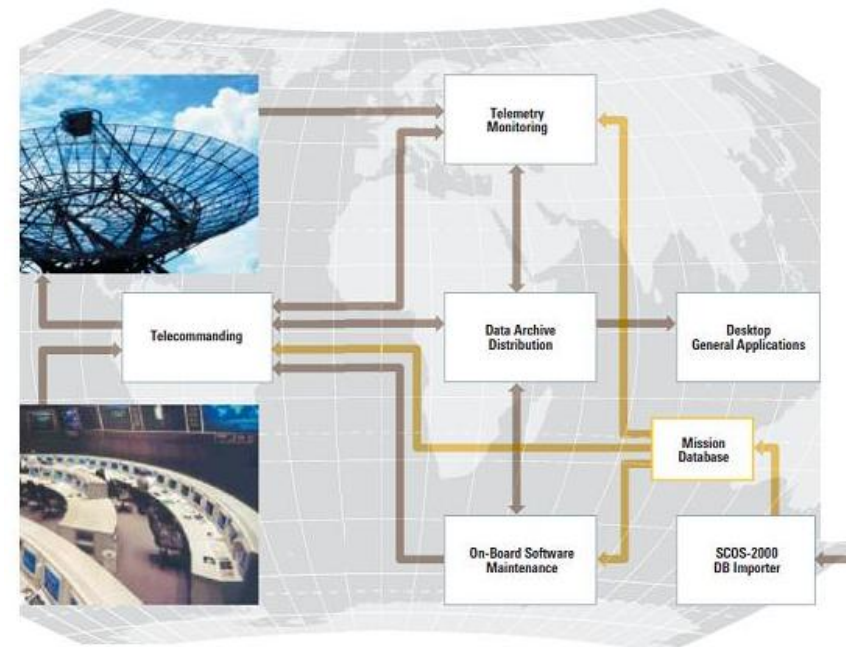
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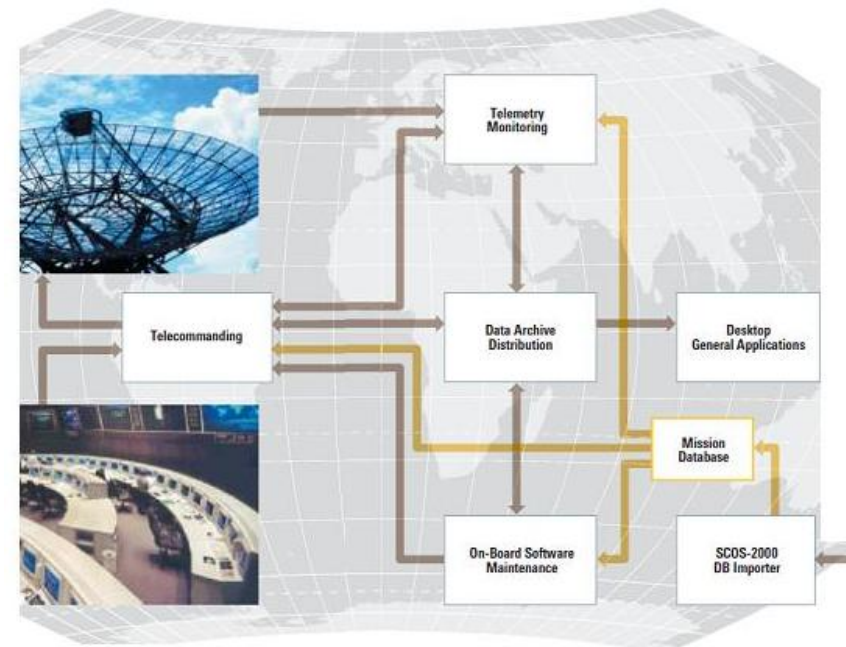
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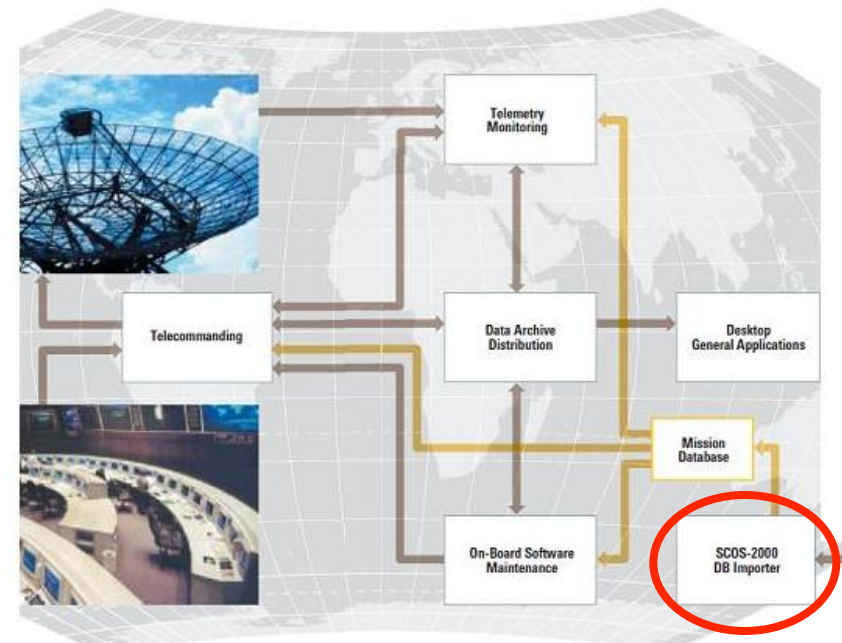
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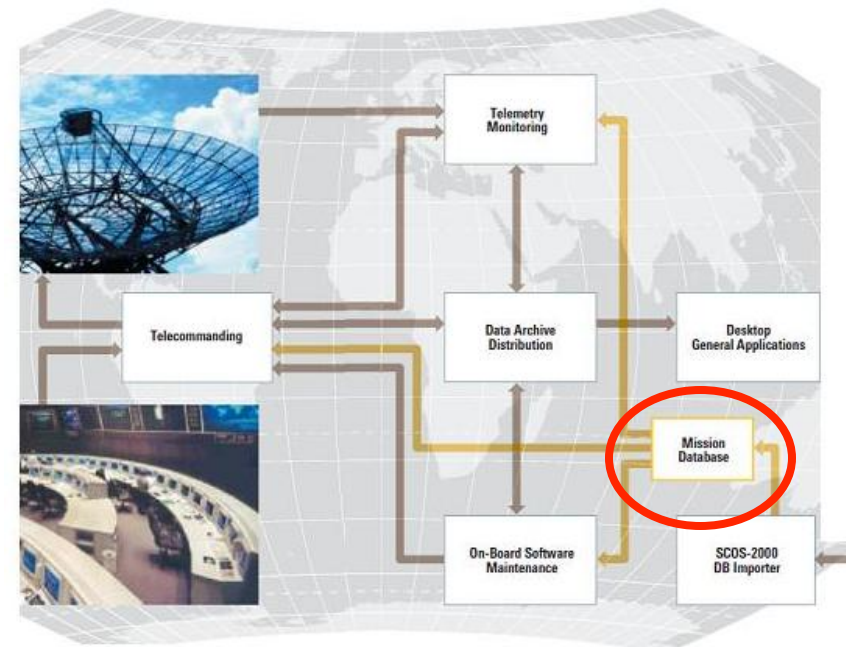
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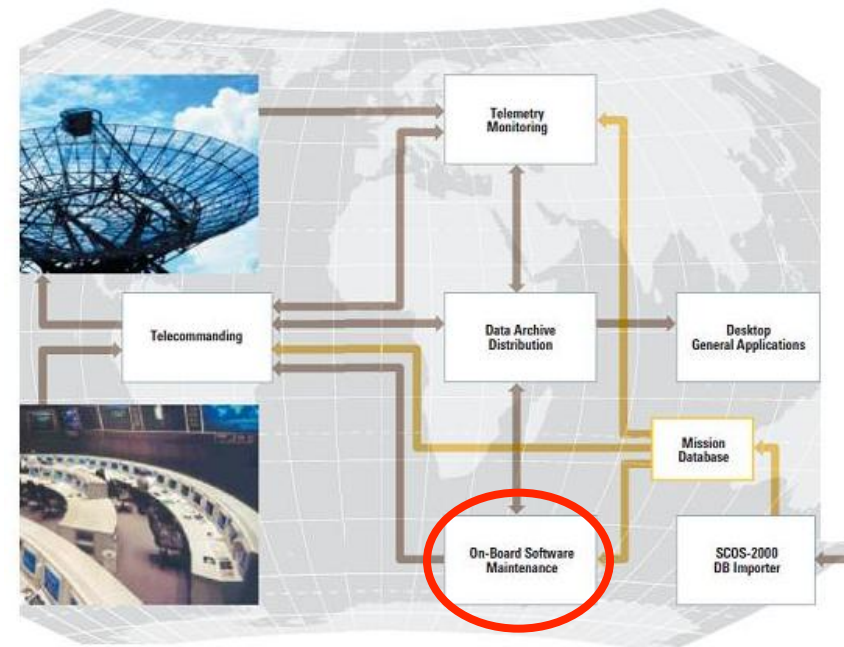
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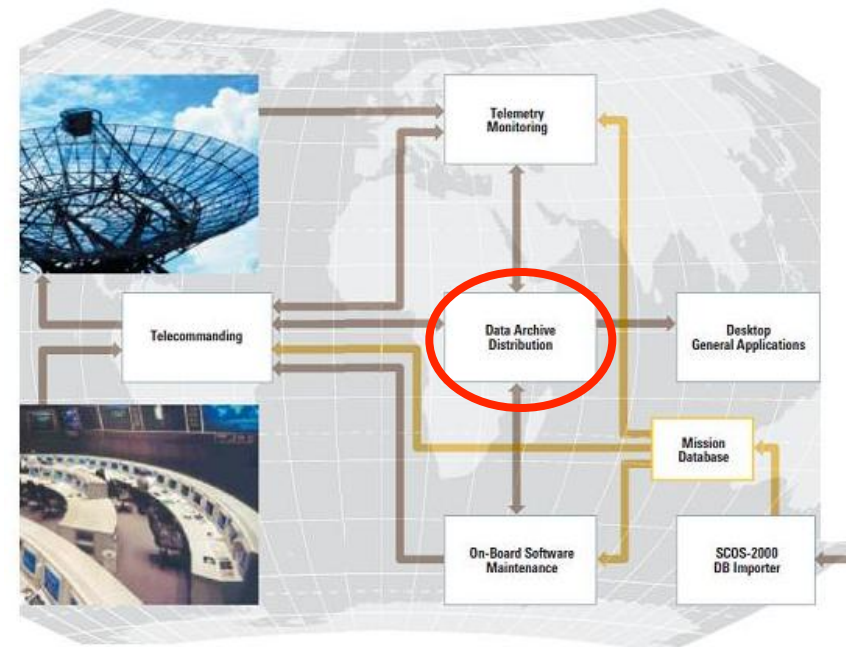
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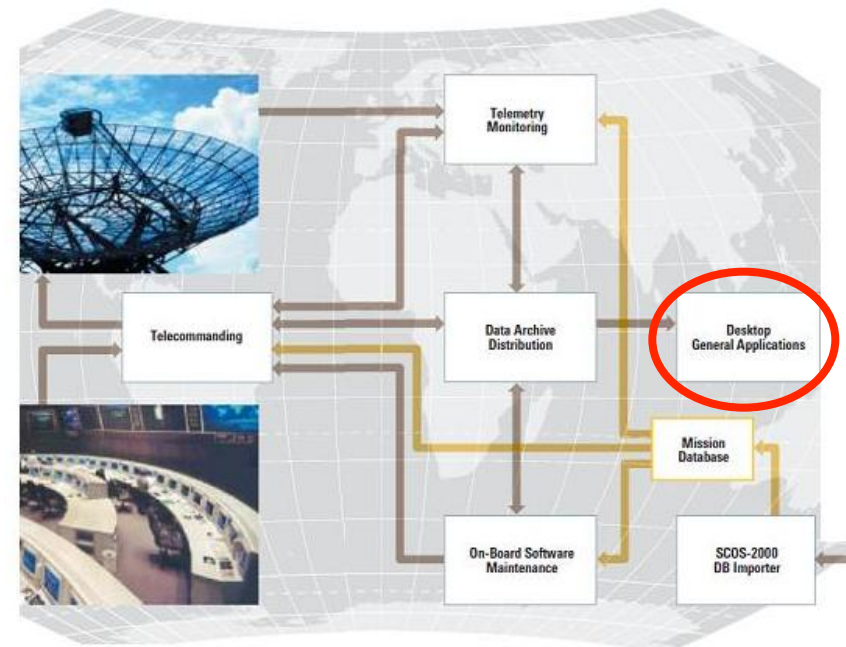
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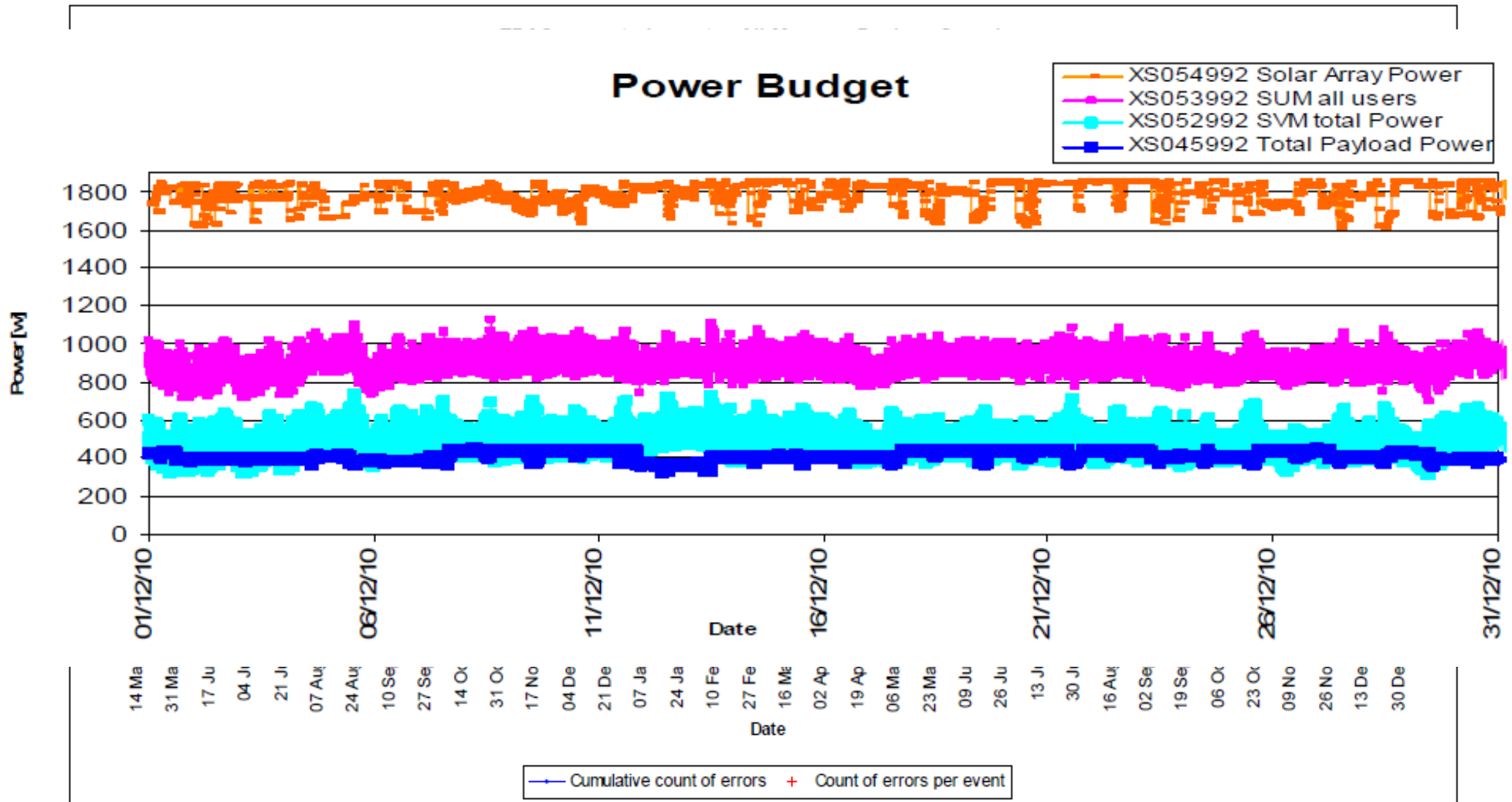


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“Common” Infrastructure Across Mission Types: Example of Desktop General Applications



Common Infrastructure Across Mission Types: Teams and Activities Preparing A Mission



- Flight Control Team
 - Responsible for user requirements on the Mission Control System
 - Preparing Flight Control Procedures
 - Close cooperation with industry
 - User testing of Mission Control System
 - Intense rehearsal of all mission phases
- Software Support
 - Supervising development of mission-specific extensions to the standard Mission Control System
 - Acceptance testing of software deliveries
- Simulator Development
 - Modelling behaviour of all spacecraft systems in software for use by the Flight Control Team in the development of procedures & for training purposes
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- Science Ground Segment preparation

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“Common” Infrastructure Across Mission Types: Teams in Operations



➤ **Flight Control Team**

- **Size and location very much depends on mission phase**
- **Around-the-clock shift work (24/7) during critical mission phases**
- **Mostly engineers**

➤ **Flight Dynamics Team**

- **Separate room**
- **Responsible for initial orbit determination**
- **Responsible for calculating orbit maintenance manoeuvres**
- **Responsible for satellite dynamical computations (attitude, reaction wheel speeds, gyro calibrations)**
- **Mostly mathematicians**

➤ **Software Coordination Team**

- **During critical mission phases physically present in the Main Control Room**
- **Monitoring all computers, LAN traffic, etc.**
- **Can switch to a hot-redundant system without interruption of activities**



Two big Flight Control Teams during Herschel/Planck launch in ESOC's Main Control Room

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Flight Dynamics Team during Herschel/Planck launch

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Software Coordination Team during Herschel/Planck launch

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➤ Station Controllers

- During launch and for satellites in Low Earth Orbit, several stations are required for continuous communication (time between launch in Kourou and Malindi signal acquisition is only ~30 min)
- Most Ground Stations operated 7 days/ week, 24 hours/day

➤ Canteen services around the clock during critical mission phases

➤ Site Security (with extra guards to restrict access to certain areas during launches)

➤ Public Relations

etc. etc.



Tracking Stations & Station Controllers



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Canteen Services

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Site Security

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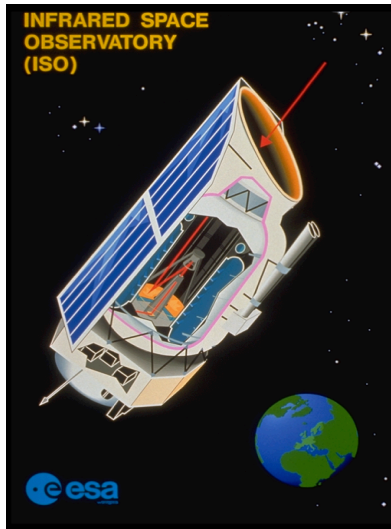


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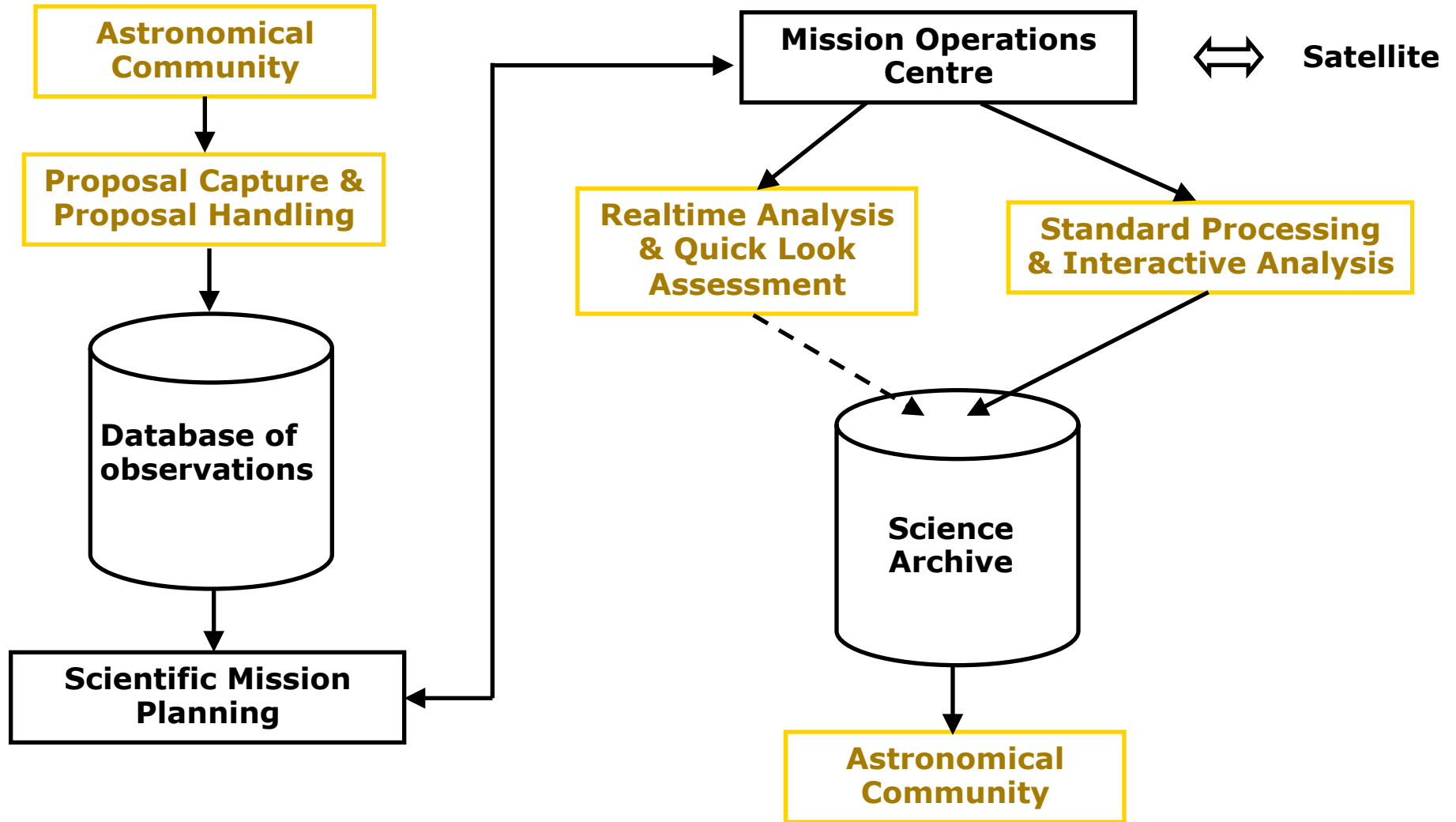
Public Relations Event Surrounding A Launch

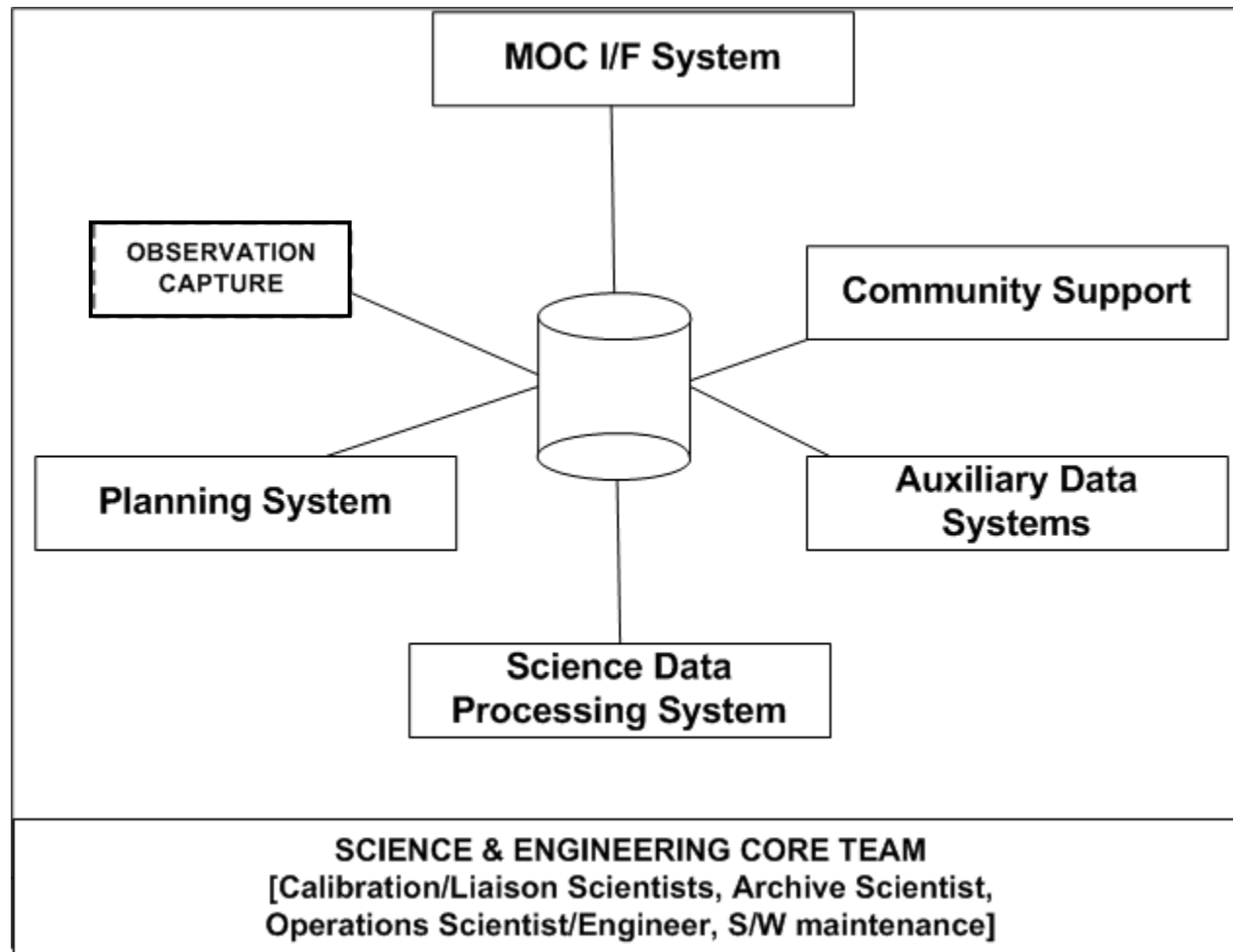


For the rest I will restrict myself to talking about operations of a typical astrophysics observatory

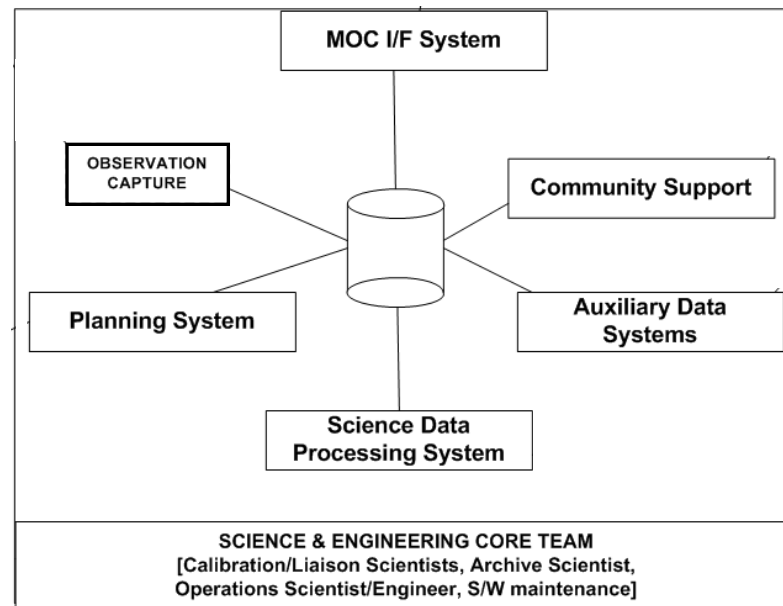


Ground Segment – Information Flow



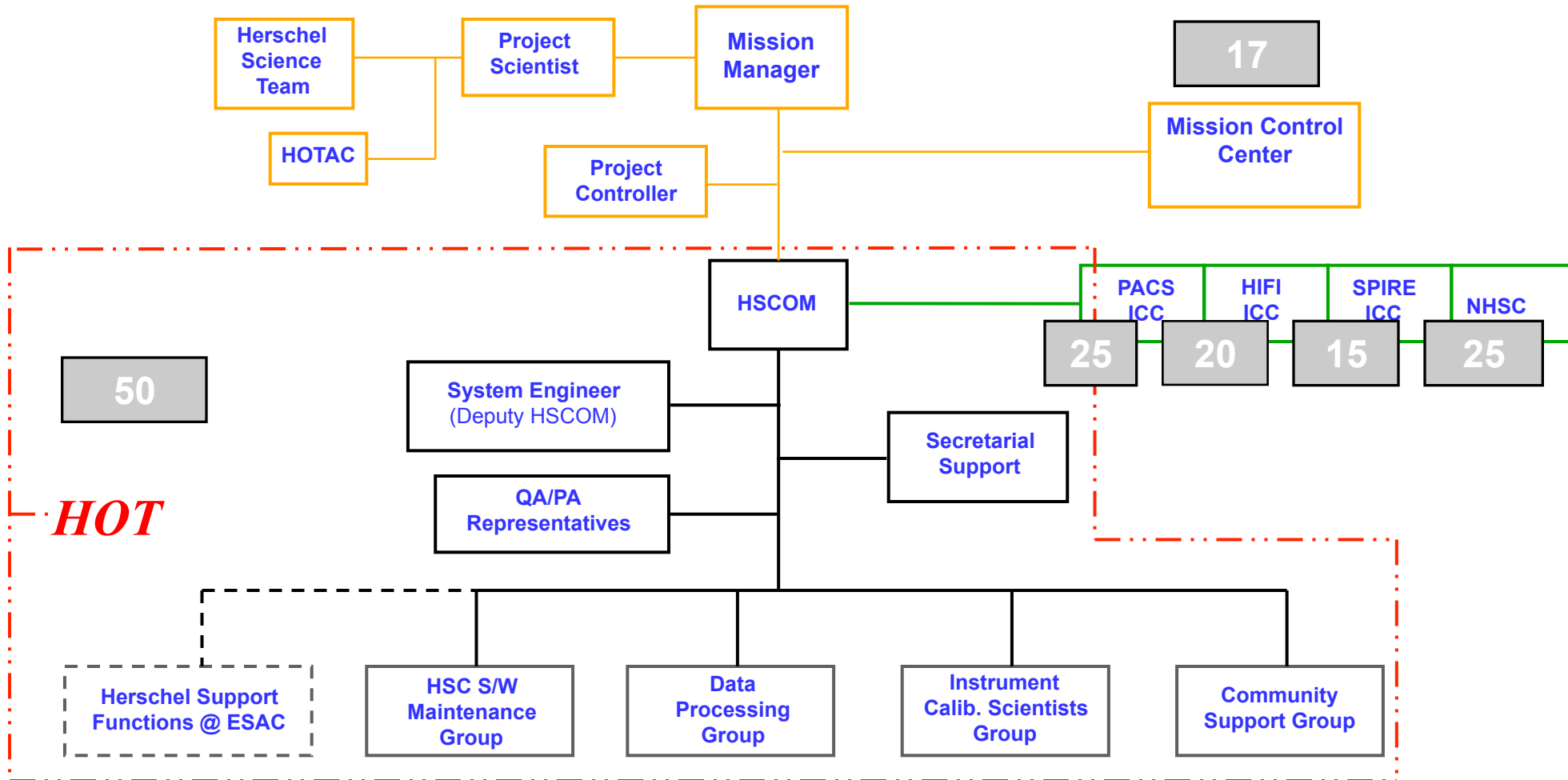


GENERIC SOC COMPONENTS



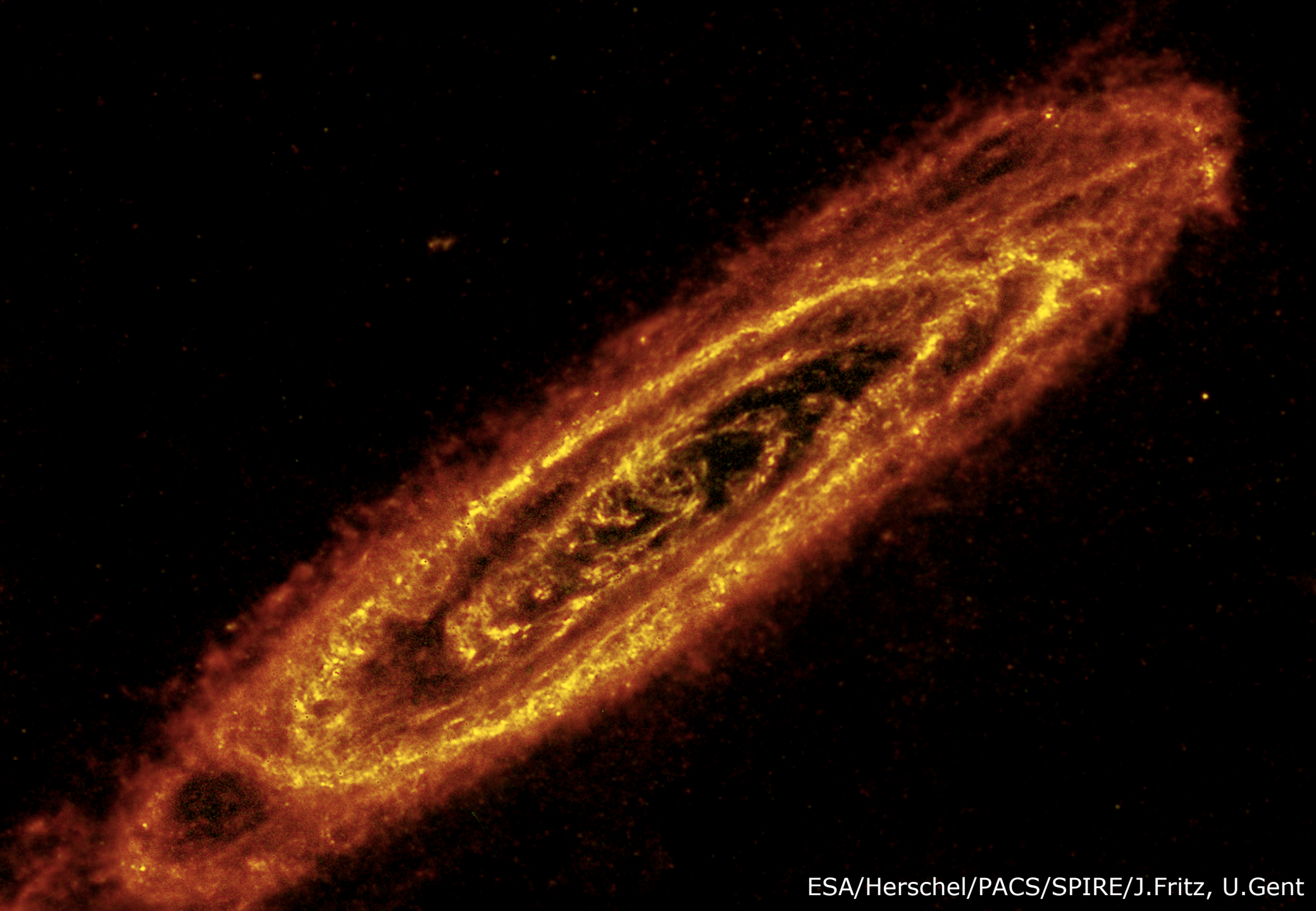
Organisation of the Herschel Ground Segment

Approximate number of full-time equivalents working in each area











Thank you !