

Mobile Procedure Viewer Short Duration Mission

mobiPV-SDM

4000110425/14/NL/AT

Final Presentation

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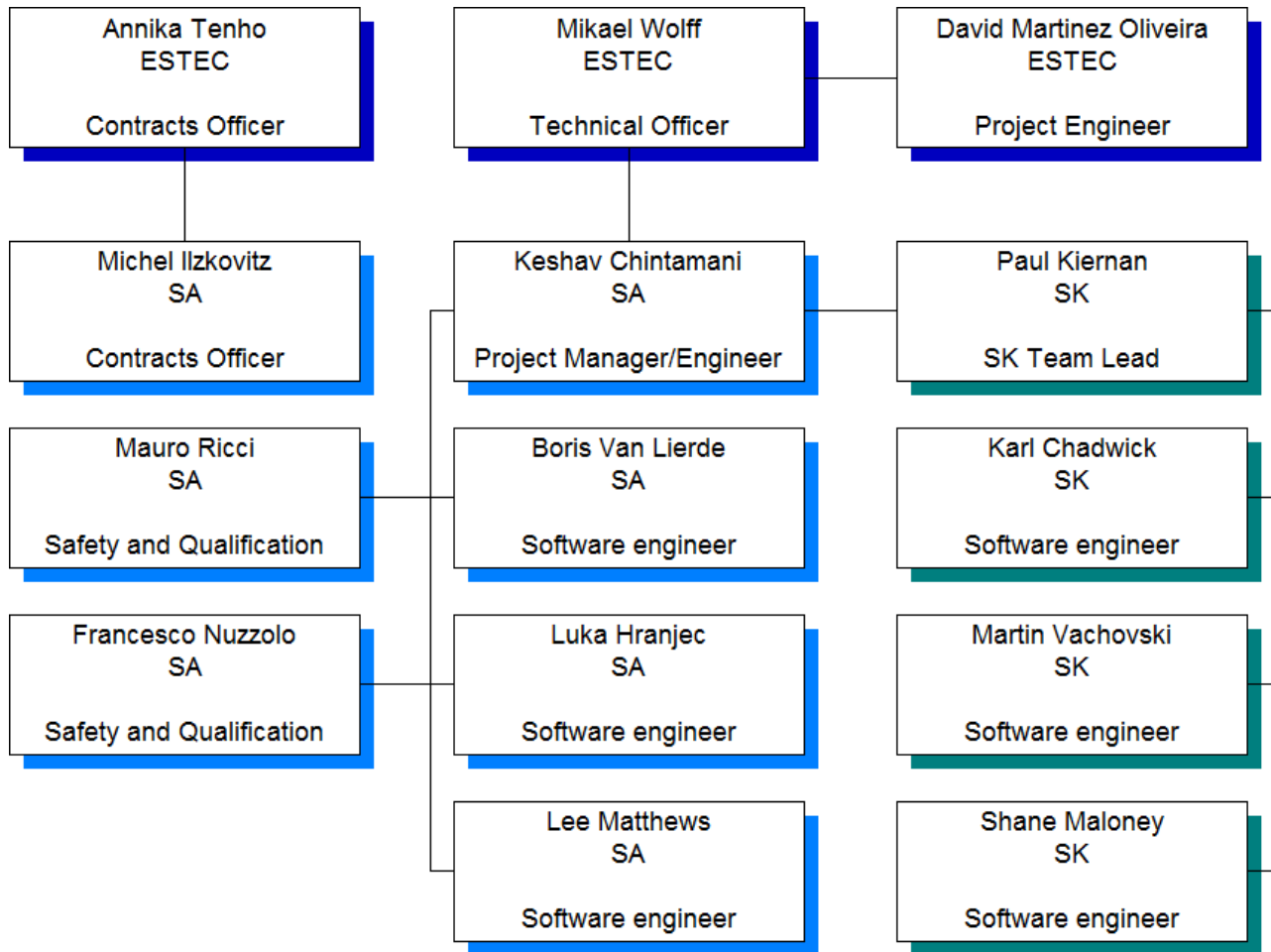
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Aim

- Demonstrate the benefits of mobiPV for standalone and crew-ground collaboration in the ISS environment
- Target : ESA Short Duration Mission (SDM), aka IRISS in September 2015
- Previous activity **mobiPV** - GSTP funded for baseline system implementation
- Related objectives:
 - Raise mobiPV GSTP prototype to TRL 7 for software and hardware
 - Validate mobiPV space-ground communication
 - Prepare Engineering, Training and Flight Models of COTS hardware
 - Crew evaluation of all mobiPV features and configurations on ISS
- Project Start: December 2013 Project End: November 2015

Team



The Operations Data File (ODF)

1.101 KUBIK 6 SETUP (KUBIK6ALLFINHC) Page 2 of 8 pages

2. INSTALLING INSERT ELECTRONIC BOX ON KUBIK 6




Figure 1. Securing Kubik to Deck Rack

COL1D1 2.1 Secure Kubik 6 to Deck Rack Serv Track (Eyelet (two), Adjustable Tether, Figure 1)




Figure 2. Kubik Main Power Switch

2.2 Verify Kubik 6 main power switch – OFF (Kubik 6)




Figure 3. Left: Dummy Electronic Box on KUBIK 6, Right: Top View after Piping

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1.403 HIGH DEFINITION VIDEO CAMERA ASSEMBLY (HD-VCA) INSTALLATION AS VCA1 (MSM/NC34FINHC) Page 9 of 9 pages

3.3 Fix Fiberoptic Converter, part of HD-VCA SUP Cable, to SUP handrail. Use vector ties as required (Refer to Figure 10).

CAUTION
Over-bending of HD-VCA SUP Cable may result in damage of Fiberoptic. When coiling the minimum bend radius is 50mm.

3.4 HD-VCA SUP Cable P08 →(+) SUP1 J06 DATA5
HD-VCA SUP Cable P06 →(+) SUP1 J06 DATA3
Carefully coil remaining cable length of Fiberoptic Cable and fix as required, using vector ties.
Avoid Bending Radius < 50mm

4. CLOSEOUT

- 1 Take picture of installed HD-VCA and cable routing (Digital Camera).
- 2 VCA1 lens connector →(+) VCA1 body
- 3 Focus Remote Connector →(+) Lens Drive Unit
- 4 Zoom Remote Connector →(+) Lens Drive Unit
- 5 VCA1 Lens Assembly →(+) VCA1, turning bayonet ring of VCA1 body cou will lens is completely loose, then pull lens out of bayonet receptacle
- 6 Whip VCA1 Lens Assembly and VCA1 body in ESD Bubble bags.
- 7 Retrieve 1.0 CTB, stow VCA1 Lens Assembly and VCA1 body. Label CTB, 1.0A, VCA1.
- 8 ISS-U COL-CC of task completion.
- 9 Stow equipment according Storage Note.

END OF PROCEDURE

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On-board Limitations

- Crew mobility
 - No mobile procedure solutions on-board
 - Crew cannot be “tethered” to laptops
- Collaborate needed at many levels
 - Troubleshooting
 - Status of procedure (current step is?)
 - Shared control of procedures
 - Media file exchange to support tasks
 - Telepresence (video, audio)
- Ground views live “video” of crew – difficult to get “first person” view of workspace
- Dedicated real-time space-ground audio



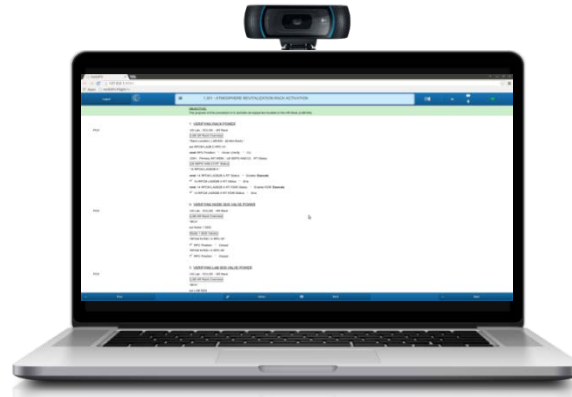
mobiPV Flight and Ground Segment



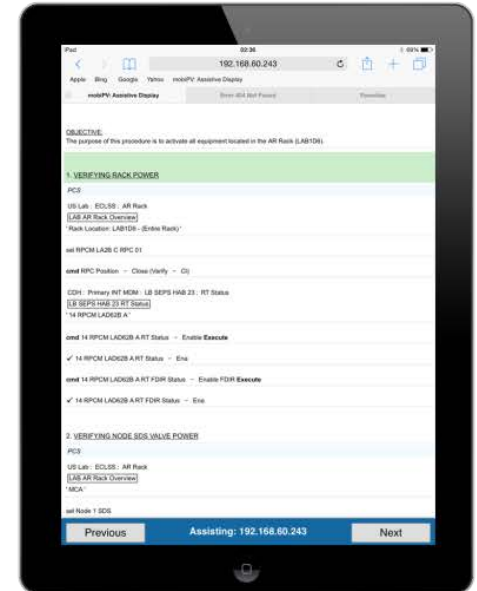
Smartphone



Google Glass



mobiPV Laptop

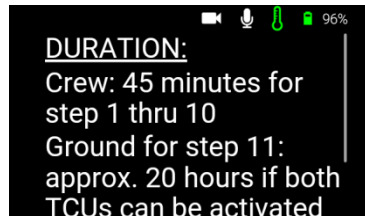


iPad

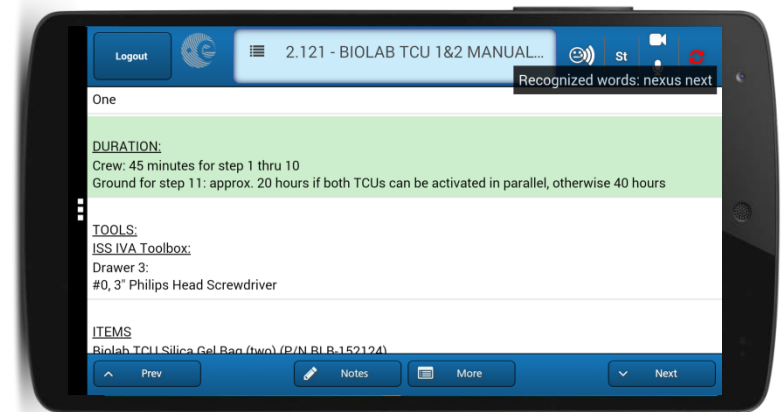
* iPad is NASA supplied hardware

mobiPV Standalone Features

- Procedure Viewing on
 - Wrist mounted smartphone
 - Heads-up on Google Glass
 - iPad
- Image, audio, video, text notes
- Speech recognition for procedure navigation

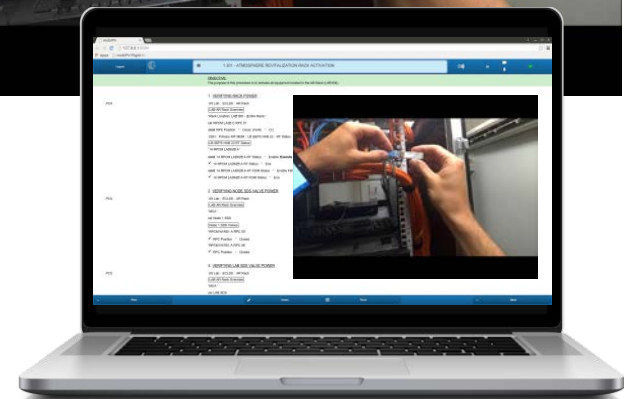


DURATION:
Crew: 45 minutes for
step 1 thru 10
Ground for step 11:
approx. 20 hours if both
TCUs can be activated



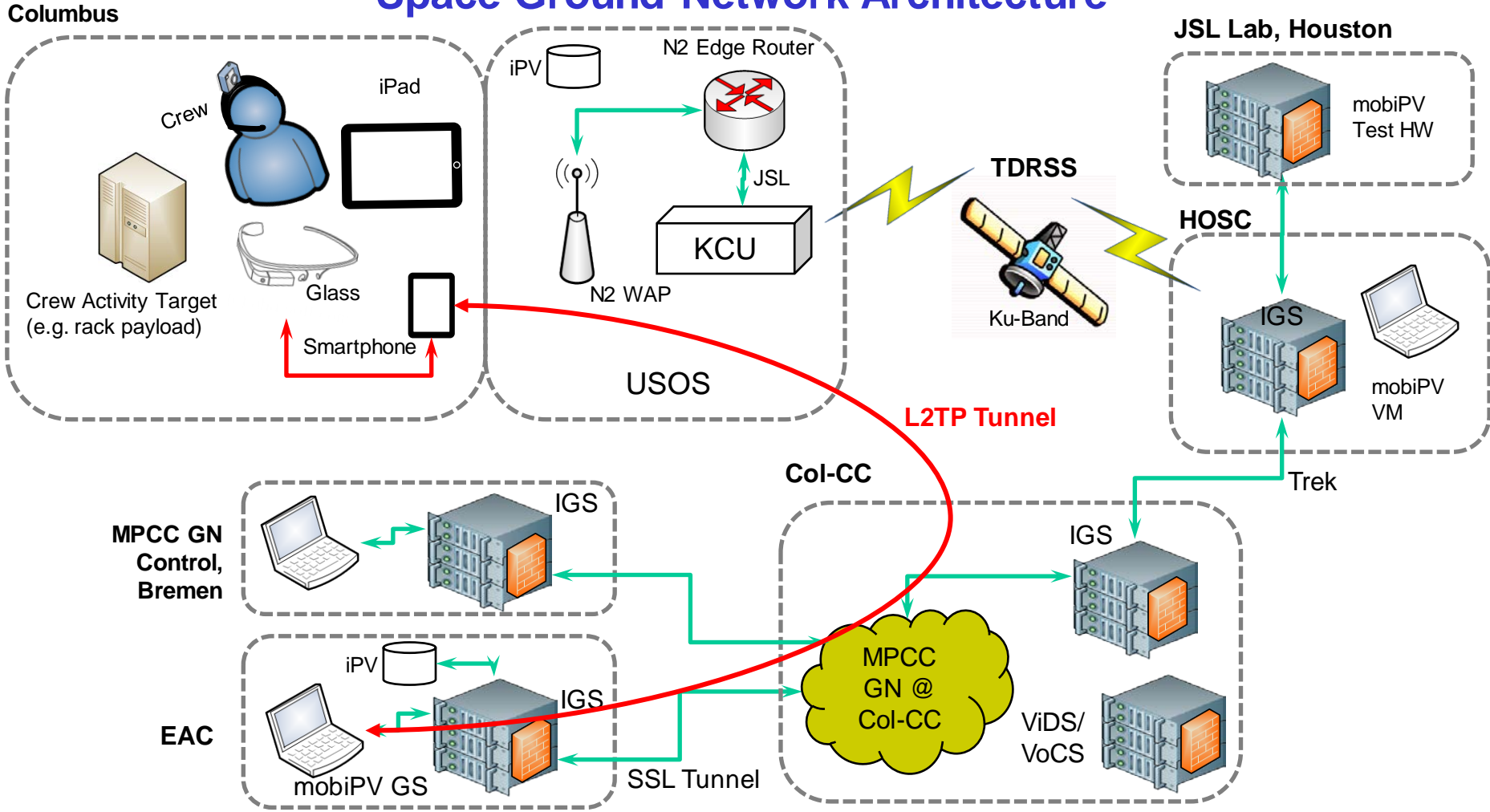
mobiPV Collaborative Features

- Live streaming of audio and video between space and ground
- Real-time follow of flight procedure step on ground
 - The “Master-Slave” mode
- Remote control of procedures
- Sharing of notes associated to procedure step between flight and ground



mobiPV Laptop

Space Ground Network Architecture

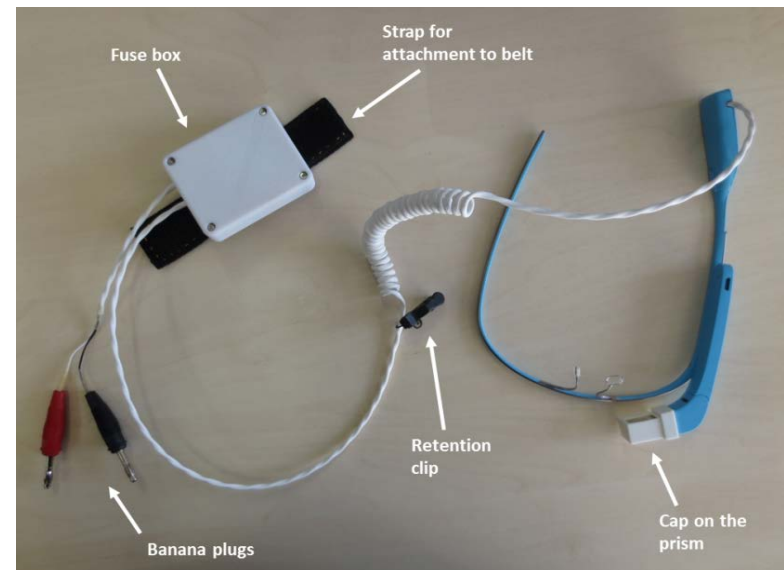
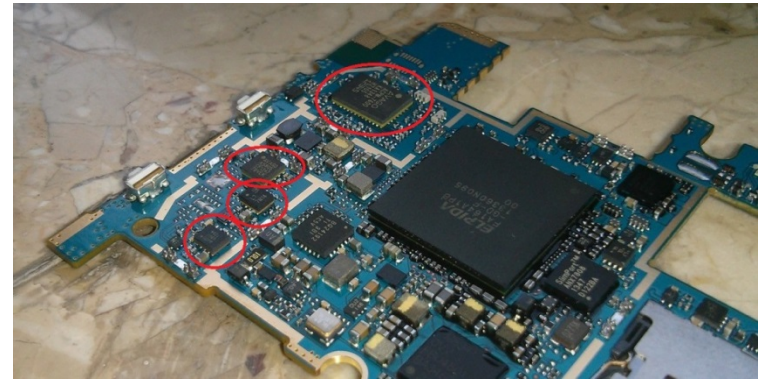


Network Testing and Challenges

- Architecture had to be updated quite late due to new constraints in MPCC
 - TCP connections cannot be made from space to ground
- Solved by encapsulating all traffic inside L2TP tunnel between FS and GS
- E2E network tests had mixed success (EAC to HOSC, EAC to JSL Lab, local tests in Bremen)
 - GS to FS connectivity over tunnel verified
 - Disconnections, insufficient bandwidth for real-time video

Hardware Qualification

- All hardware COTS
- Major challenges
 - RF (Bluetooth, WiFi, GSM)
 - Internal batteries
 - Materials – glass, plastics
 - Charging
- LG provided a lot of support
- Limited support for Google Glass
 - ESTEC modified Glass with external NASA rechargeable battery



Flight Hardware



LG Nexus 5



Launch Container



Google Glass

User Evaluations

- mobiPV benefited from end-user involvement!!
 - Crew-members, EuroCom, Crew Instructors, USOC
- Various user workshops and evaluations organized (>5)
- Tested in Neemo20!
- Tested on the ISS!



Neemo20

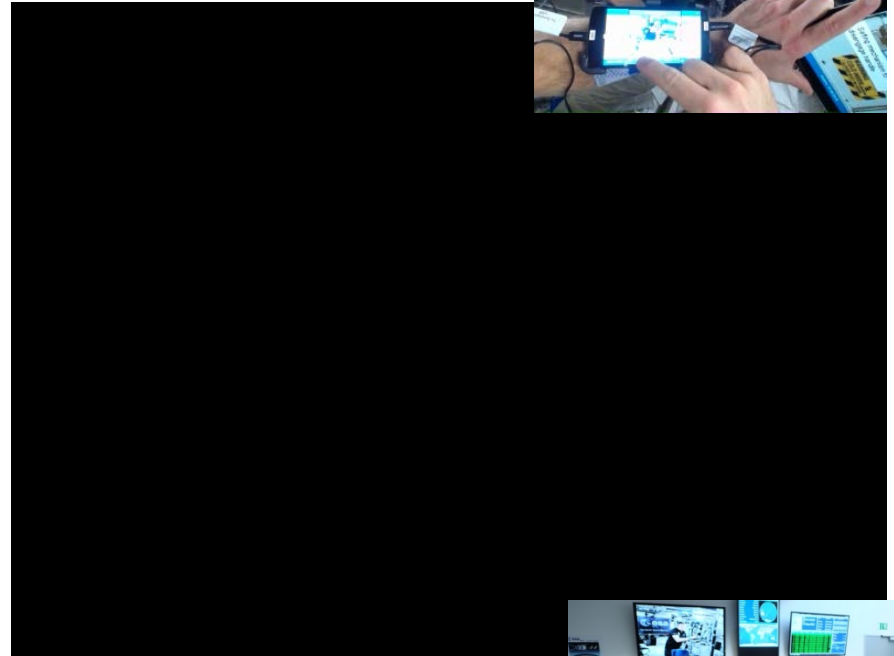
- NASA Extreme Environment Mission Operations (NEEMO)
- Series of analog missions conducted in underwater NASA Aquarius habitat
- mobiPV tested by ESA, NASA and JAXA astronauts during Neemo20
- Successfully tested all features between MCC and Aquarius



Photo credits: NASA/ESA

IRISS On-board Demonstration

- Limited to 1 hour due to mission priorities
- Only tested smartphone and iPad (backup configuration)
- Results
 - Procedure & sync worked
 - Note sharing worked
 - iPad worked
 - Video streaming partially worked
 - Audio did not work
 - Network bandwidth limitations



Video and Photo credits: ESA



Main Findings and Feedback from Crew

- Most liked the concept of a lightweight, hand-held procedure viewer
- Nobody liked the cabling setup for the wired configuration
- Personal preferences for a tablet display vs a smartphone
- Voice recognition still a major issue – reliability
- Mixed opinions on Google Glass (**no on-board data available**)
 - Limited display room, heating issues
 - Setup time induced by modifications
- All liked the ability to quickly sync procedures, share pictures, videos
- Real-time first-person video – Ground specialists love it. Crew find its more useful for ground than flight

Future Work

- Potential improvements to the baseline:
 - Separate audio and video streams –multi-user voice loops
 - Remove “dialing” feature and have drop-down lists of all available cameras
 - Reduce video streaming latency & bandwidth – Hardware H264
 - Swap wired camera and audio for wireless
 - More “synchronization” with Google Glass and Smartphone GUIs
- Future use-cases
 - Assembly, integration and testing (AIT)
 - Robotics -> Rover control
 - Telemetry and tele-commanding
 - Space medicine (telemedicine included)

Questions?

THANK YOU!

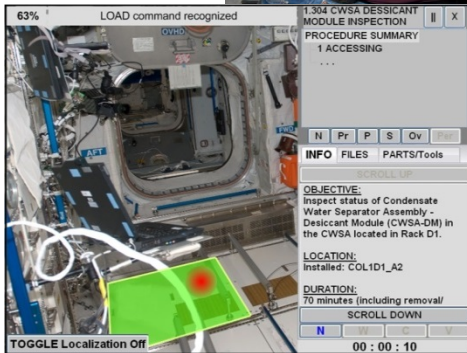
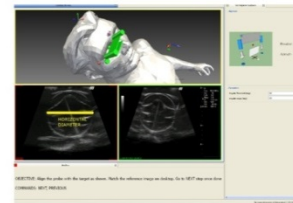
Related Demonstrators and Experiments



CRUISE: speech recognition technology for procedure navigation



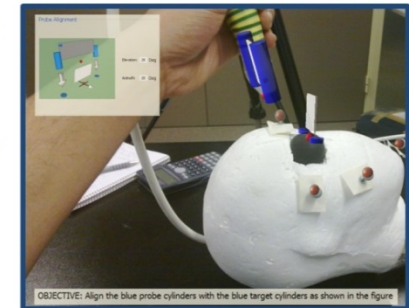
The CAMDASS Desktop Application



WEAR++: Augmented Reality System for procedures



CAMDASS Hardware



AR guidance for probe positioning

CAMDASS: AR for crew health diagnosis