

ESA Operational Ground CFDP & DTN Implementations

Felix Flentge

12/11/2019

Agenda



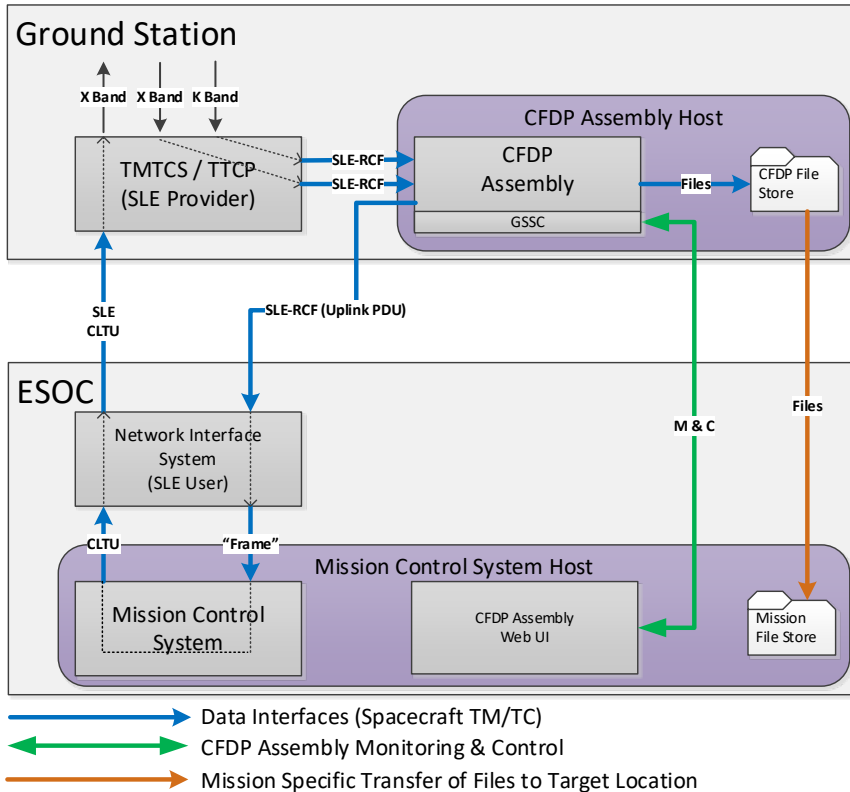
- CCSDS File Delivery Protocol (CFDP)
 - CFDP Ground Implementation
 - CFDP at the Ground Station – Euclid Example
 - Distributed CFDP - Copernicus Extension
- Delay Tolerant Networking
 - Application Scenarios
 - Ground DTN Implementations – Bundle Protocol & Licklider Transmission Protocol
 - Ground DTN Assembly
 - OPS-SAT Demonstration
- Conclusion



CCSDS FILE DELIVERY PROTOCOL (CFDP)

- Operational **Ground Segment CFDP Implementation** (Java)
 - used by Euclid, Juice, Plato, OPS SAT (on-ground & on-board), ...
 - licenseable to European Industry and under maintenance
 - all CFDP Protocol features (Class 1-4)
 - pluggable UT Layers (UDP, TCP, SPP, SLE) and Filestores
 - Used in Mission Control Systems (S2K, EGOS-CC), Simulators (GSTVi), Ground Station Systems (CFDP Assembly, NDIU), Test & Validation
- **Remote CFDP Assembly** (Euclid)
 - receives/sends CFDP PDU via SLE (Space Packets / TM Frames)
 - web-based UI
- Planned: **Distributed CFDP** for EO Payload Downlink (Copernicus Extension)

CFDP Class 2 with less reliable links – Euclid Mission Example

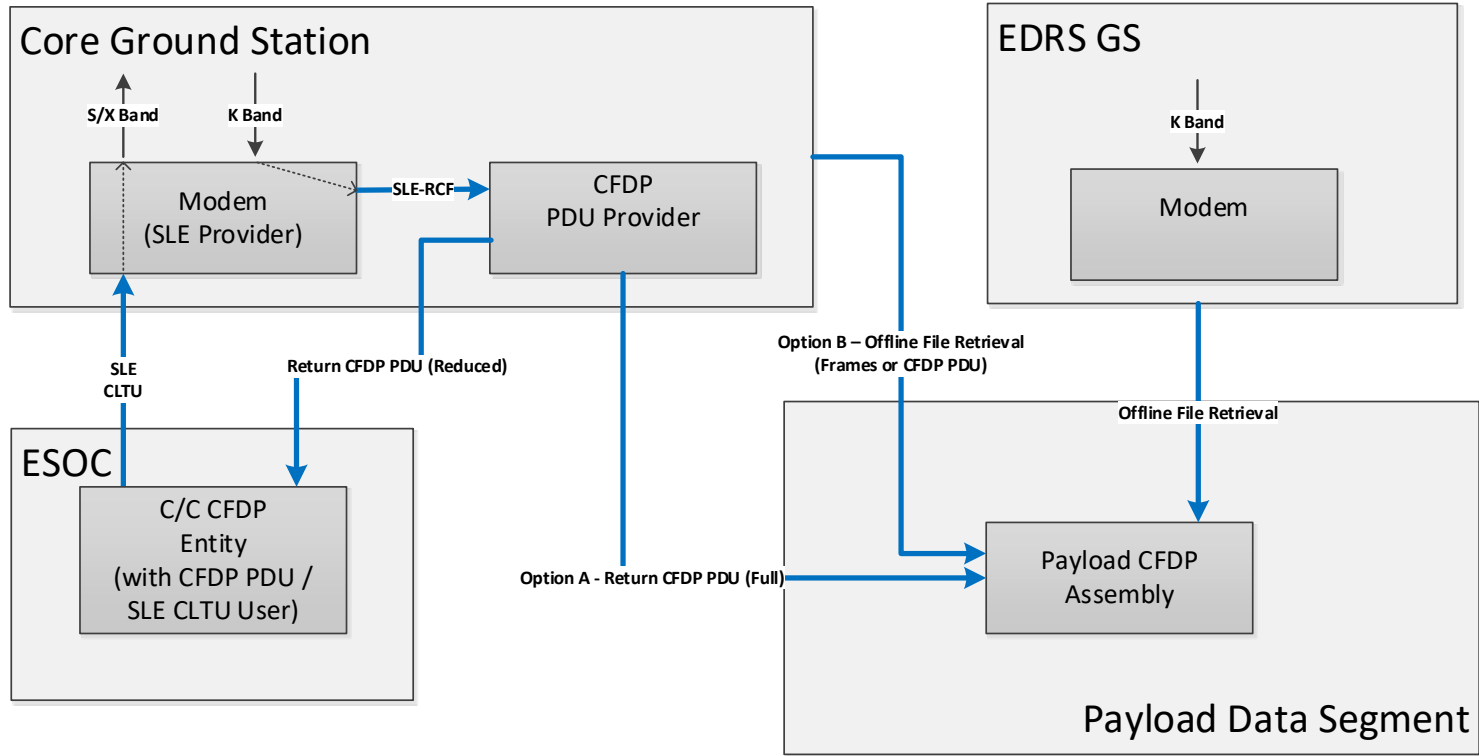


Euclid Mission (L2):

- Less reliable Ka-Band link (re-transmission necessary)
- 5-10 seconds round-trip delay
- ~ 75 Mbit/sec science downlink but only ~ 2 Mbit/sec guaranteed terrestrial bandwidth + ?? Mbit/sec un-guaranteed bandwidth (academic internet)

→ Re-assemble files in the ground station and download later

Copernicus Extension – Distributed CFDP (proposal)



DELAY TOLERANT NETWORKING (DTN)

1. Human Space Flight and Robotic Exploration

- DTN is in the LOP-G communication requirements and the IOAG Lunar Communications Architecture

2. Optical Ground Stations

- BP as inter-operable protocol for less predictable downlinks (“data-volume” instead of “pass-based” data delivery approach)
- LTP (extended/optimised as required) to replace the proprietary re-transmission schemes on the uplink beacon for optical Direct-to-Earth links

3. Earth Observation Missions

- LTP for less reliable links (K-Band, optical)
- De-coupling of file data from transmission units (LTP segments / bundles) allowing transparent use of multiple (downlink-only) ground stations

→ Please note that Scenario 2 + 3 will need **high performant implementations** (up to 10 Gbit/sec) which might require optimisation of the standards themselves

ESA Ground DTN Protocol Implementations



- Bundle Protocol (CCSDS 734.2-B-1 compliant)
 - Plain Java Library & BP Daemon (ZeroMQ Client Interface)
 - Flexible structure similar to CFDP Implementation
 - BP 1.0.0 released Q3/2019
 - Update to BPv7 planned

- Licklider Transmission Protocol
 - Operational implementation kicked-off
 - Study on protocol performance improvements (update to LTP standard) planned



Ground DTN Node – DTN Assembly



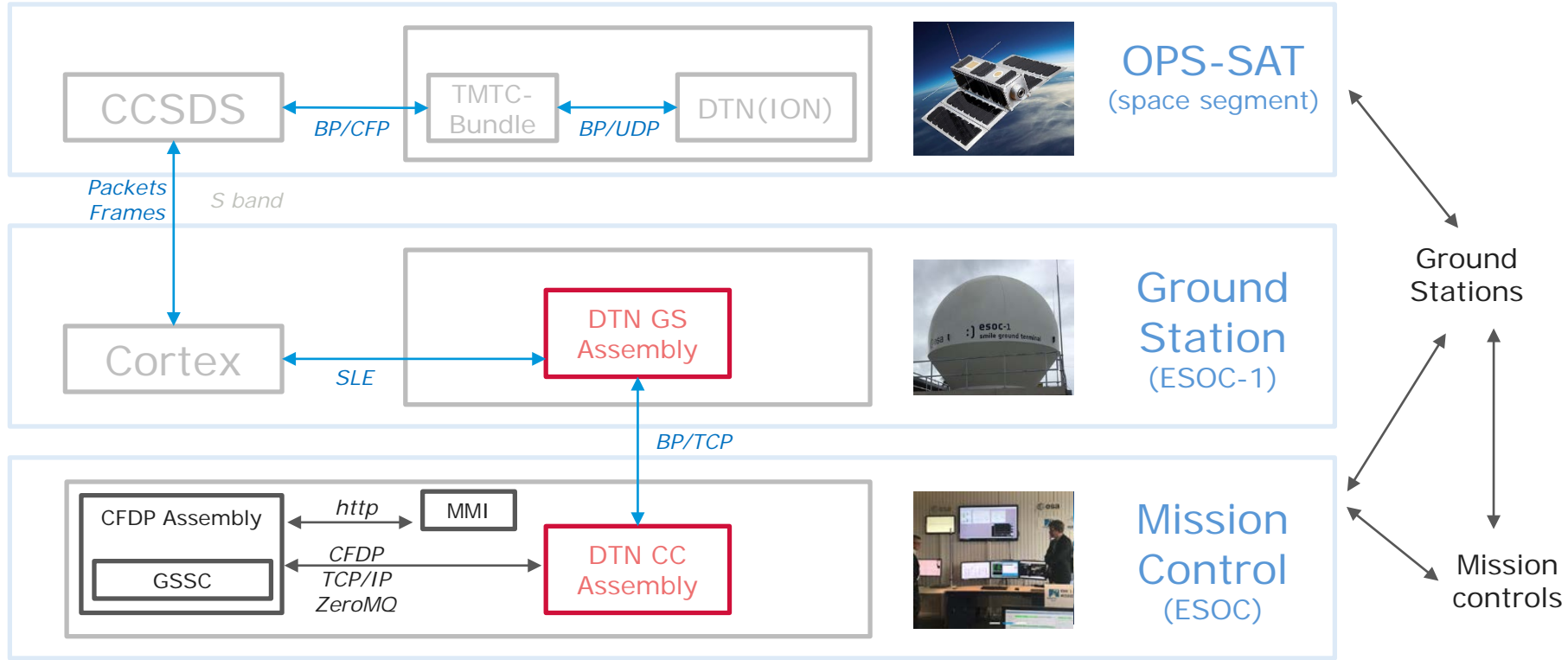
- based on Java BP Implementation, includes LTP implementation
- SLE-RCF / SLE-CLTU interfaces for integration with existing modems (Cortex, ESA TTCP)
- TM / TC Frame & CCSDS Space Packet Processing
- ESA M&C protocol for ground station integration
- Web-based MMI

→ Full operational implementation has been kicked-off; focus on “operability”



OPS-SAT

Experiment



CONCLUSION

Conclusion



- File-based operations with CFDP Class 1 / Class 2 as File Delivery Protocol baseline for current and upcoming ESA missions
 - Mature Ground Implementation available
 - Ground deployment depending on mission characteristics in Mission Control System, the Ground Station or as Distributed CFDP
- Delay Tolerant Networking considered in the context of Exploration Missions (Lunar, Mars & Beyond), optical ground stations and future Earth Observation
 - Operational Ground Implementation started for Bundle Protocol, LTP
 - High-performance implementations needed
 - Updated (LTP) & additional standards (BPsec, Network Management) expected
 - Demonstrations with OPS-SAT and potentially other cubesat missions

