

An ESA Project Perspective

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“The author”

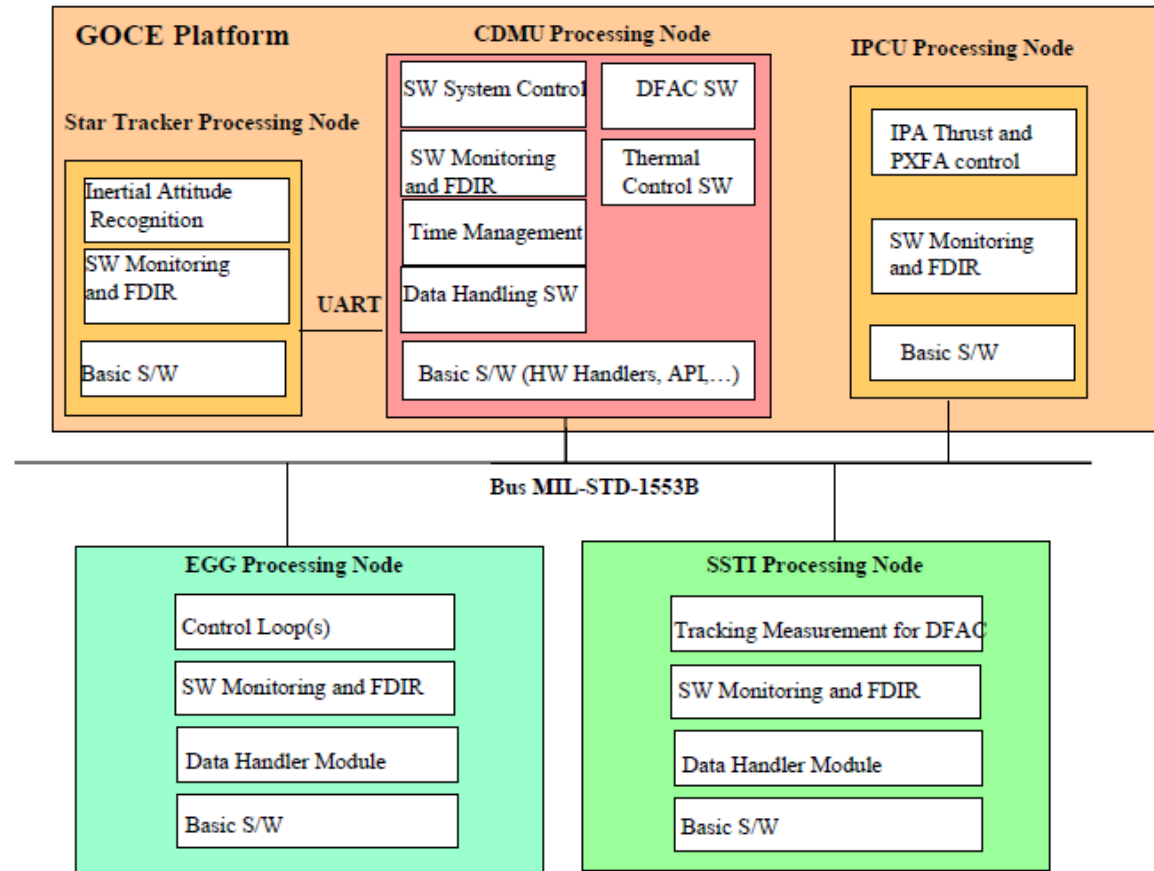
1986-2001 Data Handling Engineer in the Technical Directorate
(project support & standardisation)

2001-2007 GOCE DHS, TTC & GPS engineer

2007-today EarthCARE Mission & System Manager

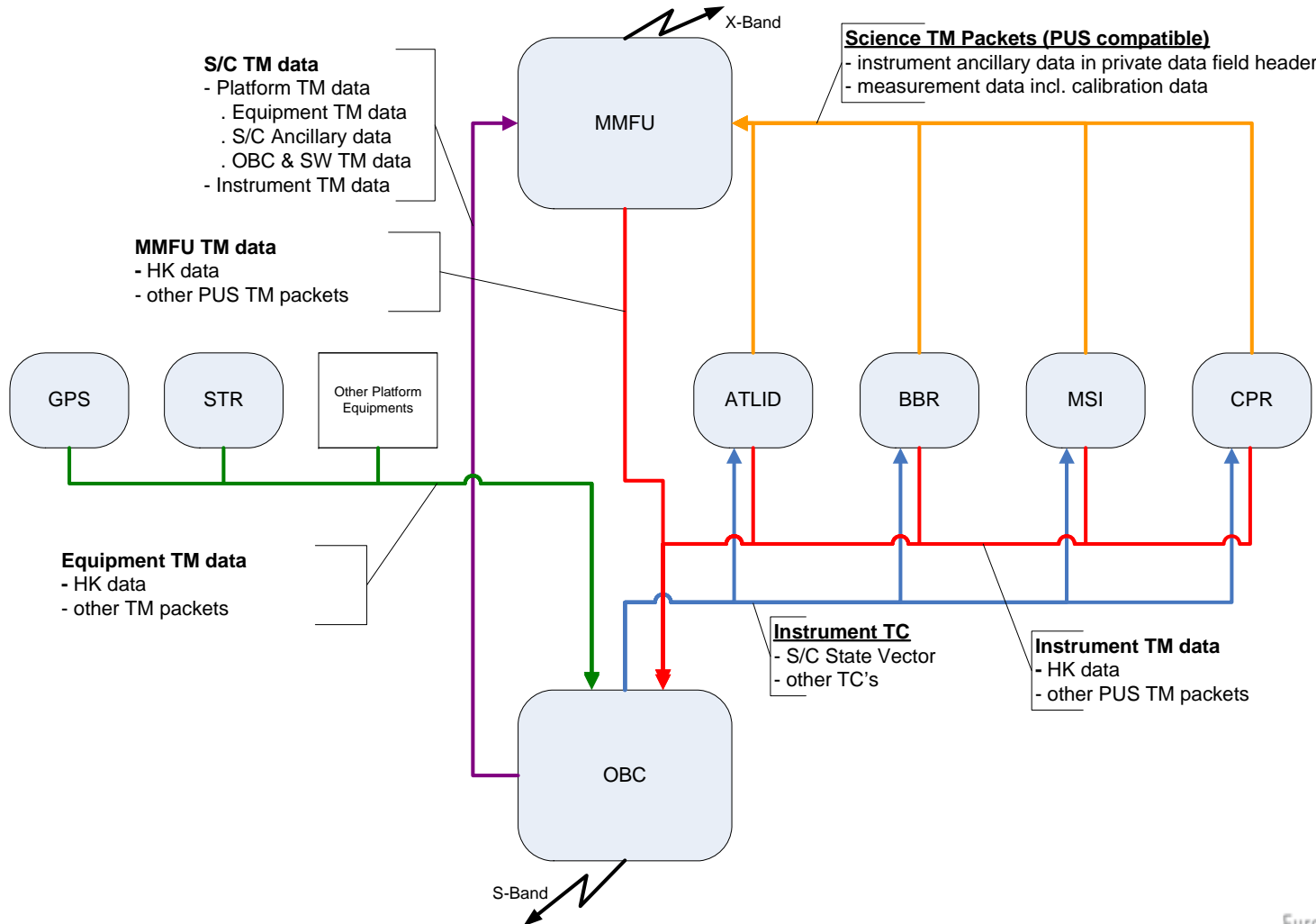
→ *Following slides reflect more a personal opinion rather than an official position from ESA programmes*

- **Basic DHS topology** built around an OBC / RTU and Mil-Bus 1553B
 - Low data rate (< 14kbps overall)
 - Standard autonomy (MTL, OBCPs, 1GS) & 8-day survival needs
- **2 intelligent payloads**
- Challenging requirements in terms of synchronisation and micro-vibrations
 - Extremely sensitive gradiometer
 - Very precise gradiometer geo-location determination (<200nsec)
 - Drag-free mode with payload in the AOCS Control Loop (resulting in a tricky ad-hoc data block transfer protocol on Mil-bus 1553B)
 - No duplication of TM packets (incl. re-dump for filling in initial gaps)
 - CPU load (mass memory dump)
- **CDMU** implements both OBC (ERC-32) and RTU functions in a same box
 - ➔ *cost benefit > mass saving*



- **“Improved” basic DHS topology** built around the PCDU/OBC/RIU equipment set
 - Low data rates (12.5 kbps HKTM & 2 Mbps Science)
 - **Separate P/F and Payload 1553B Mil-busses** towards simplifying integration & testing
 - Standard autonomy (MTL & OPS, OBCPs) & survival requirements
- **4 intelligent instruments** towards simplified electrical and operational I/Fs
 - Instrument Control Unit & PUS (unloading OBC CPU)
Same ATLID/BBR/MSI ICU supplier
 - Point-to-point links from Instruments to MMFU (RS-422)

EarthCARE – Data Flows



- DHS-related issues (currently) requiring particular monitoring are:
 - Instrument I/F – P/F compatibility (JAXA CPR CFI)
using the **Platform I/F Simulator Assembly (PISA)**
EGSE for risk mitigation
 - OBC ERC-32 CPU load
 - DHS reconfiguration time during **Sun Escape Manoeuvre** &
CPR antenna deployment
 - **MMFU operational concept** versus 60% NRT
(<3-hour latency, via 1 GS)

- **Separate OBC / RIU implementation** has been preferred by EC Prime
 - standard OBC unit / building block for multi-programme application
 - early availability of OBC as S/W test bed
 - possibility of a later release of RIU specification and procurement

- **RTU's have been precursors** for modularity via an early standardisation of the discrete I/Fs in the 70's thanks to the famous TTC-B-001 std, superseded by ECSS-E-ST-50-14C S/C Discrete I/F
 - Cost-effective solution are already in place at RTU suppliers via a modular design (I/O board/modules/groups)
- Similarly, **OBC suppliers** have also adopted cost-effective solutions by developing sets of standard boards (TC Decoder & RM, PM, TM Encoder)
- Recent examples are GOCE/Cryosat-1/2 CDMUs, EarthCARE/S2 OBCs and EarthCARE/S2 RIUs

- Two “schools” exist for generation of equipment specifications:
 - 1) **Unit specifications complemented by separate support specifications** (Electrical I/F, Mech., Thermal, Radiation,...)
E.g. GOCE
=> thin unit specs with physical separation per engineering responsibilities
 - 2) **Self-standing unit specifications including all requirements** , i.e. unit specific functionality plus ‘generic’ requirements from a central requirement data base
E.g. EarthCARE
=> stand-alone but bulky unit specs which implies the updates of many large documents in case of amendment of a common requirement

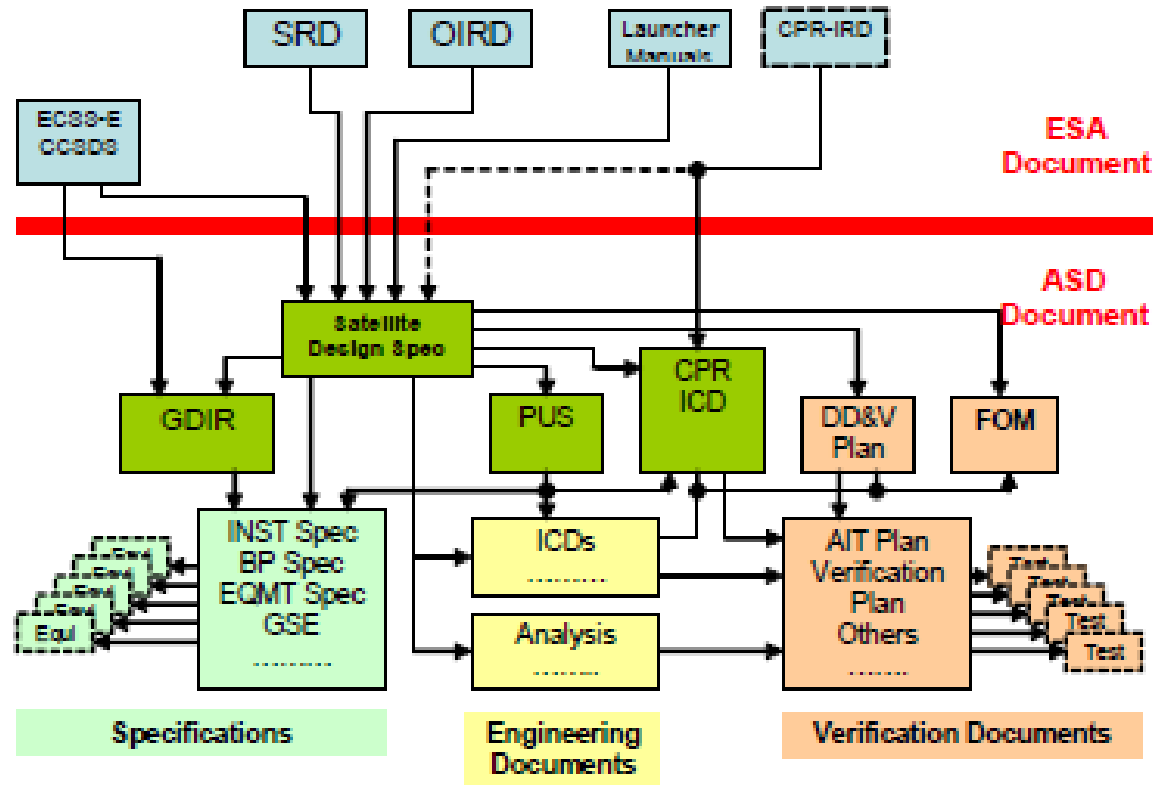


Figure 1.2-1: EarthCARE Top Level Document Hierarchy for Technical Requirements

- Achieving **effective generic specifications** for OBC and RTU will:
 - need to tackle the “problem” at the root, i.e. at the top and since the preparation of the **S/C SRD and ITT**
 - need of **tool(s)** in order to support a “**controlled tailoring**” of e.g. ECSS requirements.
 - OBC and RIU specifications however fall under the responsibility of the **S/C Prime**:
 - can only be achieved with S/C Prime concurrency.
 - generic OBC & RTU specs make only sense in case a reference DHS (sub-) system is endorsed/supported by Primes

Cautions versus ESA Best practices

➔ **Generic specification <-> standardization**

- A number of recurrent weaknesses continue to exist:
 - **No tool(s) available to support the DHS development cycle.**
 - Only gross analyses are provided for DHS, compared to other subsystem analyses (e.g. mechanical, thermal)
 - availability of **simulation tools** and equipment simulation model libraries could have **major impacts on promotion of generic specification.**
 - No standard **block transfer protocol over Mil-bus 1553B** is widely enforced.
 - No harmonised **equipment operational approach** (TBC)
 - No **validation plans / test cases** (TBC).

- Other remarks about DHS evolution:
 - Potential for use/deployment of **fieldbus/sensor bus** towards acquiring e.g. thermistor information (more for less mass)
 - **Projects are otherwise conservative on DHS side**
 - + Generic specifications
 - SpW for both science data management and S/C control.
- ➔ **For sure, ALL Projects wants more performance, for less mass and power**
- ERC-32 -> LEON processor*

- GOCE and EarthCARE examples are based on **well-proven DHS topology** built around modular & recurrent design OBC and RTU equipment
- **(Cost-)effectiveness – and potential - of using recurrent design/commonalities** have already been shown despite e.g. the small space market, its low volume and the component obsolescence
 - **Procurement cost**
 - **Delivery time**
 - > Time is money
 - > Essential for OBC which is key element in **SW development & AIT programme**
 - **Build up on acquired experience**
 - > Continuity, efficiency and quality
- **Generic specifications** would somewhat formalize this streamlined approach.
 - Tools are missing

EarthCARE

A 3D rendering of the EarthCARE satellite in orbit. The satellite has a large white parabolic antenna, a central body with a lens, and a long solar panel array. It is positioned above a view of Earth from space, showing clouds and the horizon.

Thank You !