

The Objectives and Concepts of the European Ground Systems – Common Core (EGS-CC)

EGS-CC System Engineering Team SESP 2012 23th September 2012



Background



- Within Europe, different monitoring and control systems are used by different companies/agencies
 - Some of them common to Spacecraft Operations and Spacecraft Assembly, Integration and Testing (AIT), some specific
- Many of the existing systems have reached or are reaching their end of life
 - Become excessively complex with time
 - Use old software technologies and hardware platforms
 - Difficult to modernise
- Compatibility/exchange of information
 - Often multiple systems are used in AIT of a space system by different companies or at different levels (e.g. payload/system) or in different phases
 - Little synergy across missions and mission phases



Objectives

- The EGS-CC Initiative aims at developing a common M&C infrastructure enabling
 - Seamless transition from spacecraft Assembly, Integration and Testing to Mission Operations
 - Enable overall cost reductions by sharing development, sustaining and maintenance of a single infrastructure
 - Facilitate cost and risk reduction when implementing space projects
 - Enable the modernization of legacy Electrical Ground Support Equipment (EGSE) and Mission Control Systems (MCS)
 - Enable the exchange of ancillary implementations across organizations



Stakeholders

- EGS-CC is a collaboration of European prime industry and space agencies to develop a common core
 - Astrium Satellites
 - Astrium Space Transportation
 - Thales Alenia (France and Italy)
 - OHB System
 - ESA (ESTEC and ESOC)
 - CNES
 - DLR
- Initiative considered strategic by all parties
- Memorandum of Understanding between the EGS-CC partners
 - Development of the EGS-CC in open competition according to ESA contract conditions and processes
 - Adoption of the EGS-CC for institutional missions and then for commercial missions after successful operational validation in institutional missions



Main System Features

- Scope of the EGS-CC system features is very ambitious
 - Support of all mission types and phases
 - Open, component based, service oriented architecture
 - Generic and extensible functionality
 - Binary compatibility
 - Layered implementation
 - Clear separation between generic M&C functions (kernel) and specific features of the controlled system (adaptation layer)
 - Standardised interfaces (as far as possible...)
 - Technology isolation (as far as possible...)
 - Long term maintainability
 - High performance and scalability



Monitoring & Control Model





The Role of the Monitoring & Control Model

- Functional core of the system
- Provides capability to model the complete space system from a monitoring and control standpoint
- Acts as an abstraction layer for monitoring and control operations (through a hierarchy of System Elements based on ECSS E-70-31 concepts)
- Encapsulates the main monitoring and control functions (e.g. parameter processor, activities handler, events processor)
- Provides access to all data of M&C relevance (static definitions and dynamic state)
- Interacts with the engineering data archive to store all generated data of operational relevance for later retrieval/replay
- Supports the provision of M&C services to external components



Data Processing Concept

CORSA COMPANY COHB ThalesAlenia

Data Processing Concept - LIVE

Space

SYSTEM

Data Processing Concept - REPLAY

Data Processing Concept - RETRIEVAL

Conceptual Data Model

EGS-CC Data Model

Product Structure	Monitoring & Control Model	Monitoring & Control Data
Func. Electr. Architecture	Procedure Data	Monitoring & Ctrl Validation
Display Data	Operational Modes	Archive
Engineering Category Definition		

Engineering Property Definition

Conceptual Data Model: Application

Space

SYSTEM

System Integration Concept

<u>Legend</u>
Kernel
Reference Implementation
Test Facility

Component Run-Time Platform

System Integration Concept

System Integration Concept

EGS-CC System Deployment

System of Systems Approaches

- Independent EGS-CC System Instances
- Master / Child setup

 Merged EGS-CC System Instances

Conclusions

- The EGS-CC initiative is in its early phases
- Strong stakeholders commitment
- Phase A will be completed very shortly outputs include
 - User requirements, glossary use cases, system concept, conceptual architecture, external interfaces document, technology assessment, domain analysis report
- Phase B (Software Requirements Engineering and Architectural Design) intended to be carried out by industrial consortium (including MCS and EGSE developers)
 - Planned to start at the end of 2012
- Objectives are very ambitious but feasible
- The expected benefits justify the commitment and associated investments

