



AEROFASST: Functional and Real-Time Simulation for Aerocapture GNC Assessment

M. Hagenfeldt, A. Mafficini, V. Fernández,
S. Gómez, C. Valle, P. Palomo, A. Latorre

DEIMOS Space, S.L.U.
Aerospace Engineering Business Unit

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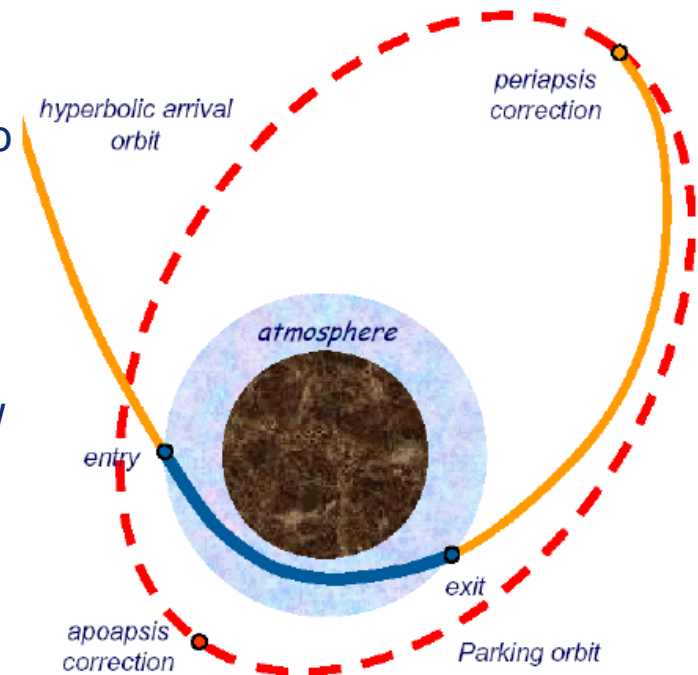
The AEROFAST Project

- *AEROFAST: AEROCapture for Future SpAce Transportation*
- Collaborative project funded by the EC (FP7)
- Aimed at raising the maturity of aerocapture technology in Europe (from TRL 2-3 to TRL 3-4)
- Aerocapture allows for a large mass saving at launch (30 %)
- In preparation of future human exploration missions
- Industrial consortium: 12 partners coordinated by Astrium ST
- Ended successfully in September 2011

AEROFAST⁰

The AEROFAST Demonstration Mission

- Insertion from a hyperbolic fly-by into Martian orbit, through the atmosphere
- Three phases
 - Pre-aerocapture: hyperbolic path to the entry interface point (EIP)
 - Main aerocapture: from EIP to atmosphere exit
 - Post-aerocapture: transfer to a parking orbit (sun-synchronous low orbit)

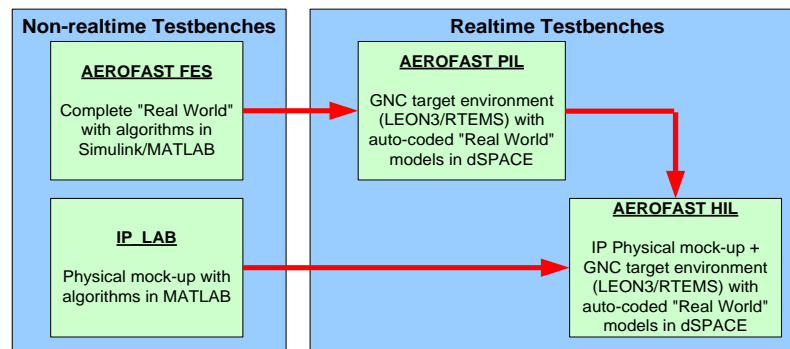


AEROFAST Objectives

- OBJ1: Preliminary definition of the aerocapture demonstration
- OBJ2: Make a significant progress by increasing the TRL of the planetary relative navigation and the aerocapture algorithm up to 5
- **OBJ3**: *Build a breadboard to test in real time the pre-aerocapture and aerocapture GNC algorithms*
- OBJ4: Demonstrate/prototype the thermal protection system for such a mission
- OBJ5: Define on-board instrumentation for aerocapture phase recovery

Need of functional and real-time simulation for GNC evaluation

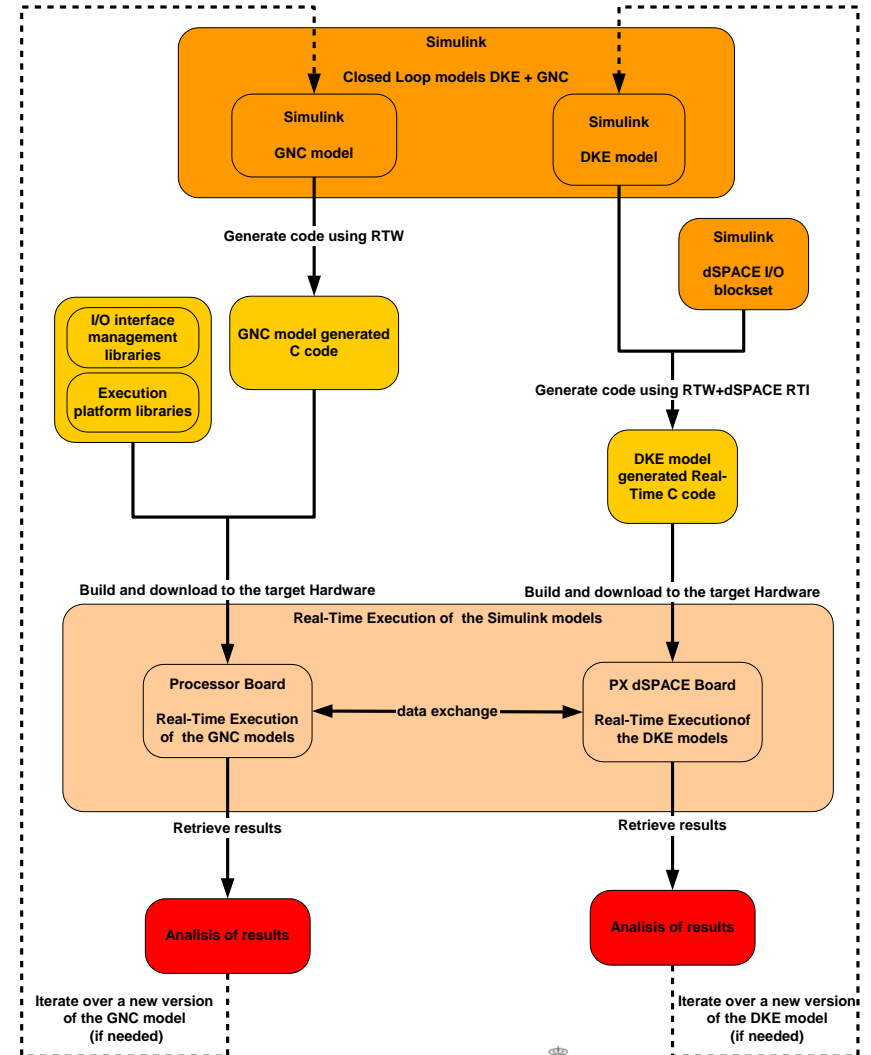
- First choice: to validate separately the pre-aerocapture and aerocapture GNC designs
 - Interest on setting aerocapture initial conditions independently from pre-aerocapture final conditions
- For each phase, two facilities are needed:
 - Non-Realtime: AEROFAST Functional Engineering Simulators
 - Real time: AEROFAST Real-Time Testbenches (PIL and HIL configurations)
- Our approach: **unified architecture**
 - Supports GNC Verification & Validation process
 - Intended for model reuse across facilities (FES → PIL → HIL)



**Pre-aerocapture
development logic**

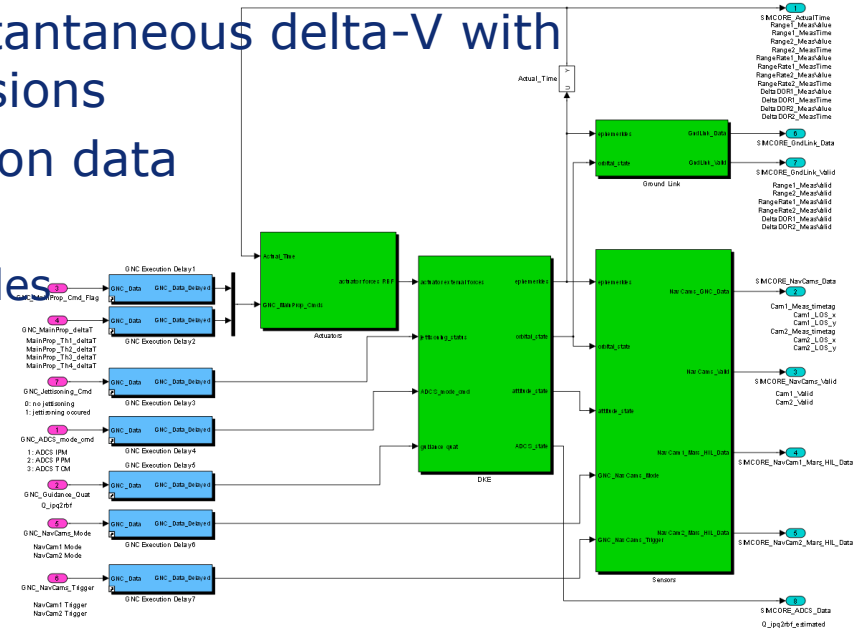
Testbench Development Cycle

- Two-fold iterative process
 - GNC models
 - DKE, sensor and actuator models
- Two testing flows
 - Sequential
 - Regression



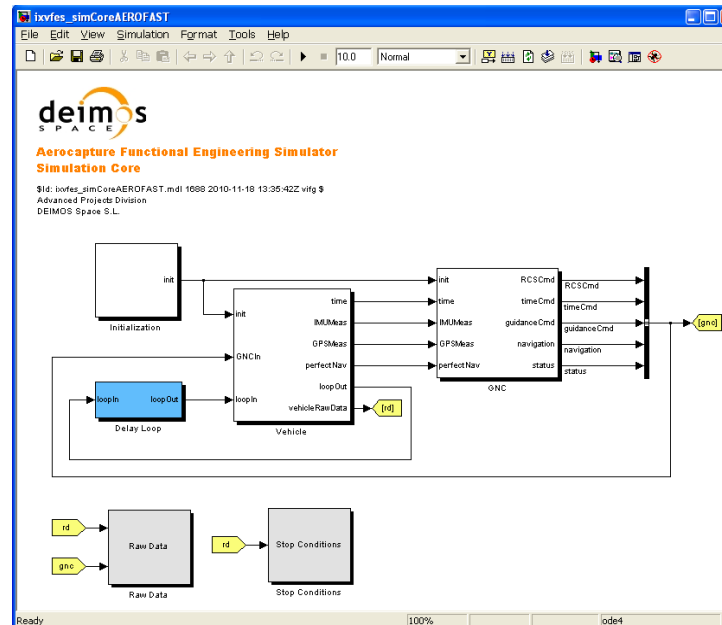
Pre-aerocapture FES

- 4-DOF simulator
- MATLAB/Simulink
- Based on SIMPLAT (in-house simulation infrastructure)
- Trajectory from Earth orbit to entry interface point near Mars
- Main propulsion model: instantaneous delta-V with magnitude/direction dispersions
- Includes models of navigation data
 - Radiometric measurements
 - Navigation camera observables
 - ADCS estimation data



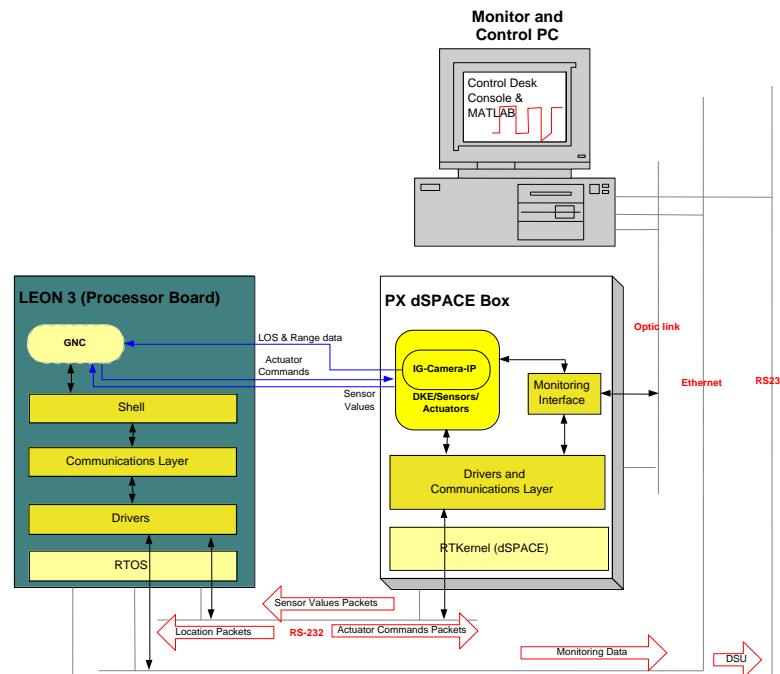
Aerocapture FES

- 6-DOF re-entry simulator (IXV-FES reuse)
- MATLAB/Simulink
- Based on SIMPLAT (in-house simulation infrastructure)
- Customized with Mars environment and biconic shape capsule



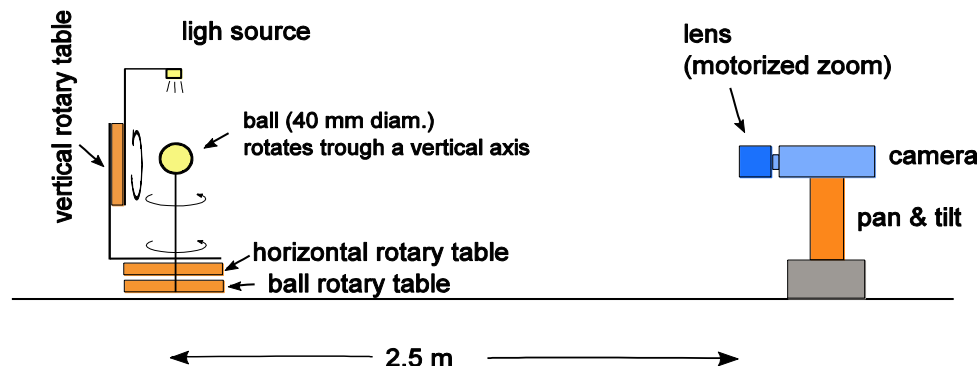
Real-time Testbench (Processor-In-the-Loop configuration)

- PX dSPACE Box runs DKE, sensor and actuator models
- LEON 3 processor runs the GNC model
- Control Desk computer controls the experiment

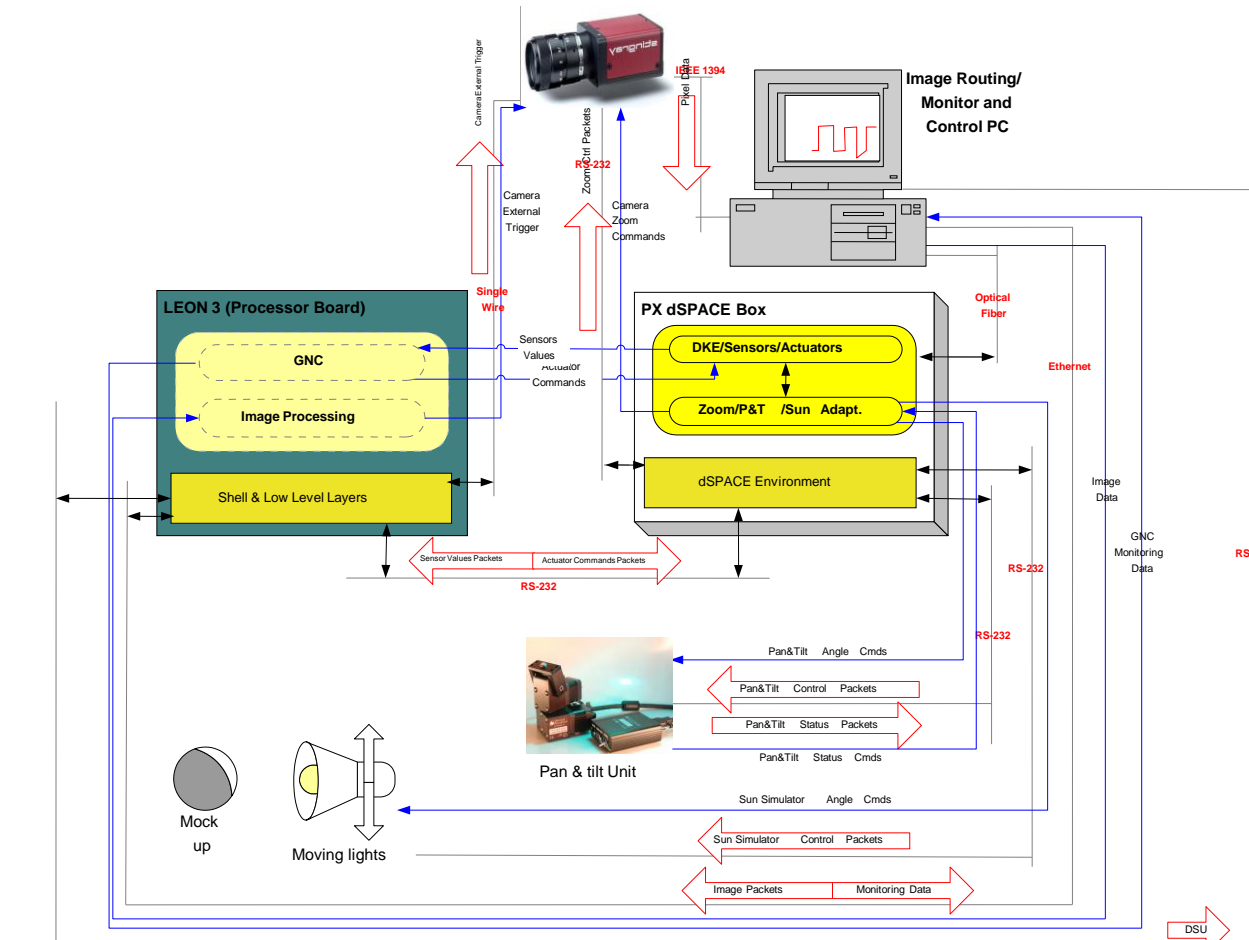


Real-time Testbench (Hardware-In-the-Loop configuration)

- Mock-up of the optical navigation system, with spherical targets, lights and camera with zoom on pan-and-tilt platform
- Image processing (IP) routines are executed in real-time on images grabbed from the camera
- PX dSPACE Box runs DKE, actuator and sensor models, now using image generation chain HW in the loop and controlling the pan/tilt platform
- LEON 3 processor runs the GNC model and the image processing SW
- Control Desk computer controls the experiment, records camera images and sends them to the LEON 3 processor



Real-time Testbench (Hardware-In-the-Loop configuration)

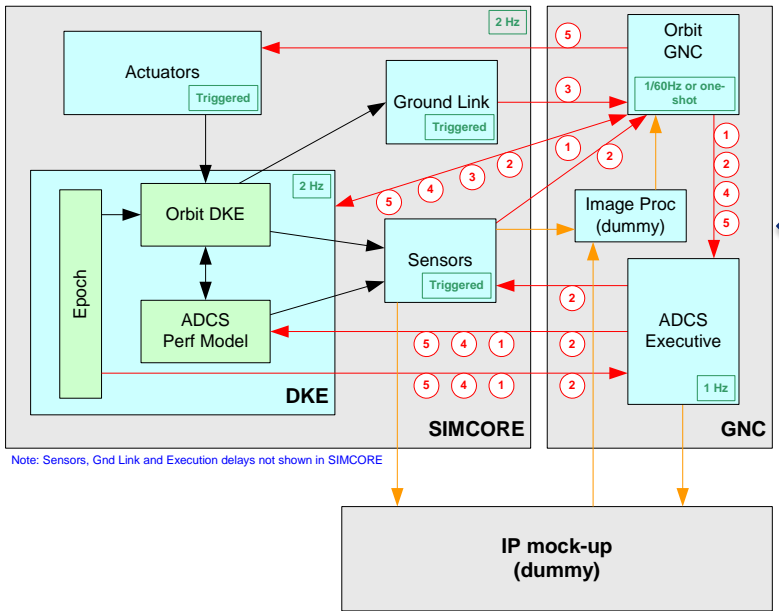


Features (1/3)

Model variants with well-defined interfaces

Red arrows: interfaces between RTTB modules
 Black arrows: interfaces internal to each RTTB module
 Orange arrows: dummy interfaces between RTTB modules
 Green boxes: operating rate for each module
 Numbers in circles: groups of interfaces for dynamic architecture

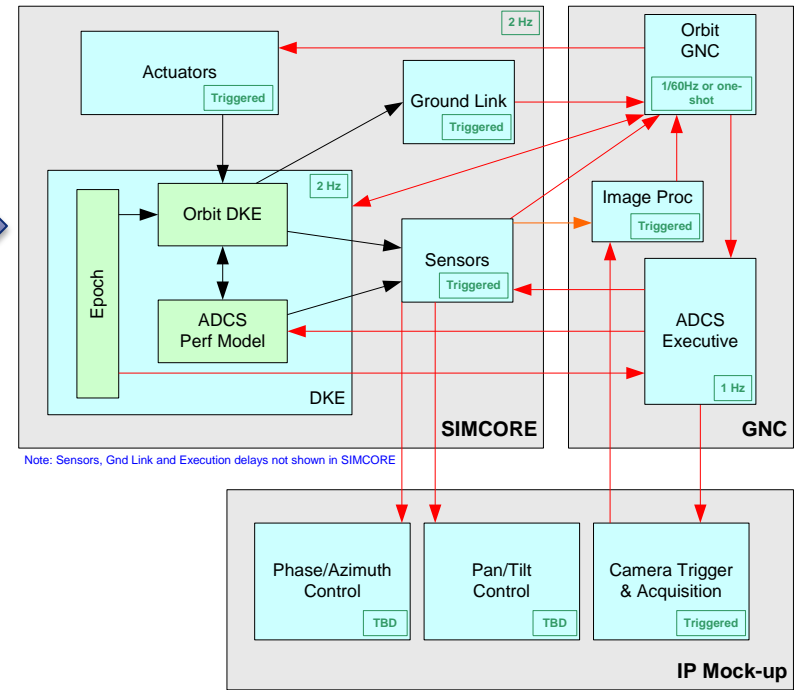
PIL configuration



Note: Sensors, Gnd Link and Execution delays not shown in SIMCORE

Red arrows: interfaces between RTTB modules
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HIL configuration

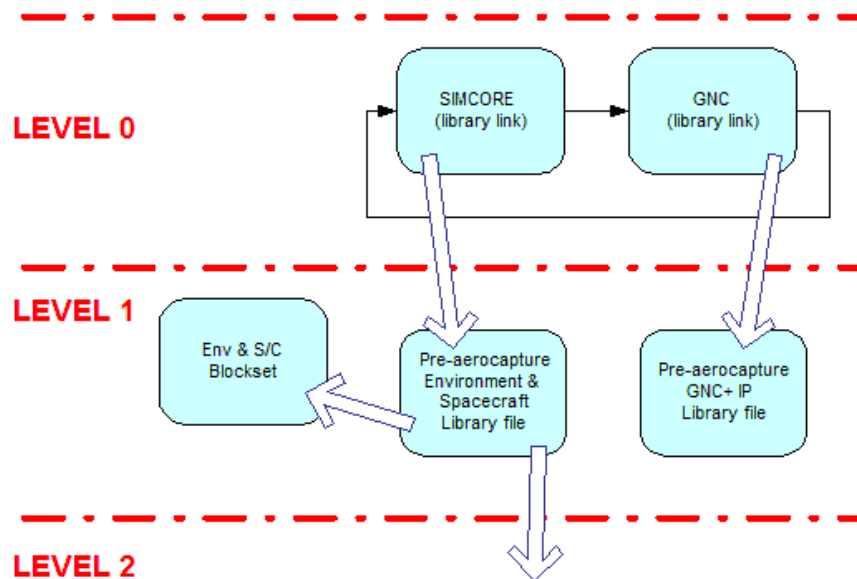


Note: Sensors, Gnd Link and Execution delays not shown in SIMCORE

Features (2/3)

- Modular and layered model architecture
 - DKE models and GNC models placed in separate Simulink libraries
 - Allows set-up of model variants at level-2

Pre-aerocapture model architecture



Features (3/3)

- Modular model setup scripts
 - Real-time testbenches reuse as much as possible the FES functionalities
 - Model variant setup scripts are shared by FES and real-time testbenches
 - The Real-Time Testbenches use additional scripts for building the GNC code
- Simulation models, GNC C code and precompiled RTEMS binaries are stored in a shared SW repository

Real-Time Validation Issues

Problem

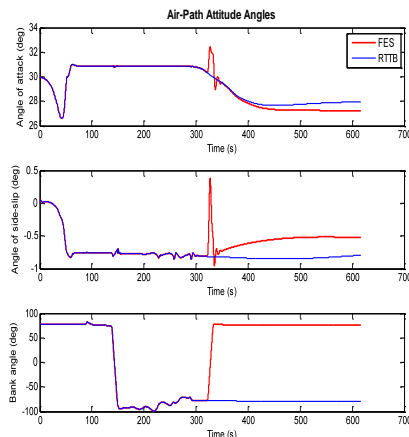
- GNC validation must take into account model uncertainties and random perturbations
- Functional validation (non-realtime) makes use of Monte Carlo simulations to account for off-nominal conditions
- What about real-time validation? How can we cope with random dispersions, since real-time Monte Carlo is unfeasible?

Approach

- Real-time worst cases were selected from Monte Carlo (non-realtime) simulations by identifying the longest execution cases
- Worst case delays for GNC code were found by profiling the GNC software during non-realtime execution

Need of Regression Testing

- The comparison of non-realtime and real-time aerocapture simulations revealed different GNC behaviour
- The origin of such differences was identified to be the GNC computational delays
- The differences disappeared when computational delays were modelled in the Aerocapture FES simulator
- The new iteration of the validation process (regression testing) was eased by the unified architecture



Benefits of a unified architecture

- Efficient reuse of simulation models and features
- Easy execution of regression tests, to achieve functional revalidation when changes were required to simulator and/or GNC models

Lessons learned

- It is essential that the unified architecture is designed at development kick-off, to allow proper sharing of model library and database files
- Start real-time simulations as soon as possible for early identification of constraints imposed by the RT S/W implementation on functional design

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Thank you

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