

Space Ops 101

An Introduction to Spacecraft Control

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German Space Operations Center

27.12.2018

35c3

What we will not talk about ...



... but instead

Space Segment



Transfer Segment

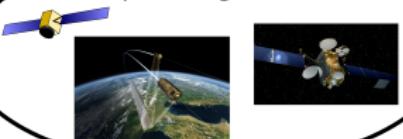


Ground Segment



... but instead

Space Segment



Transfer Segment



Ground Segment



Outline

1 Basics of Spaceflight

- Orbits
- Communications
- Phases of Mission Operations

2 Commanding and Monitoring

- TC, TTC and Telemetry
- Flight and Ground Procedures

3 Subsystems

4 Contingencies

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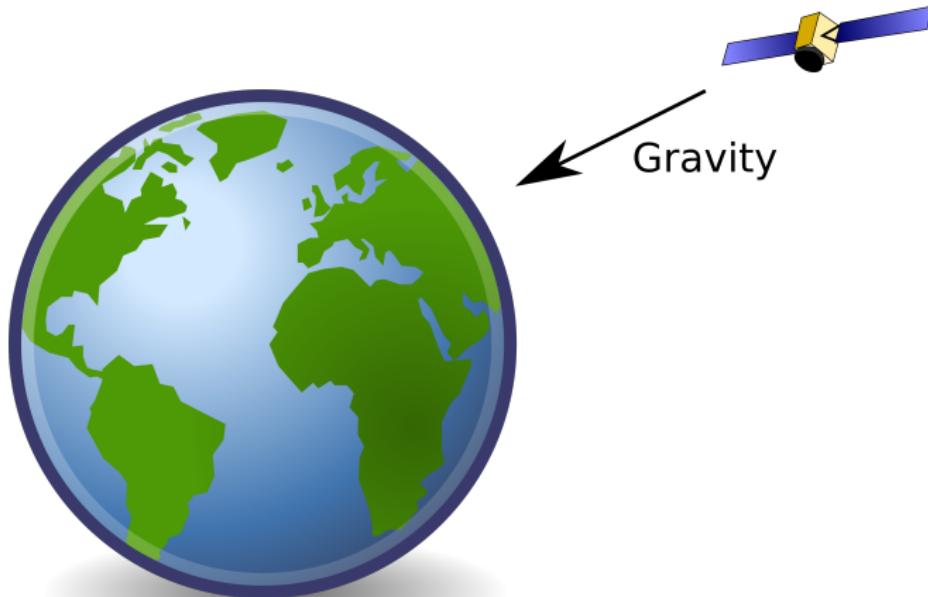
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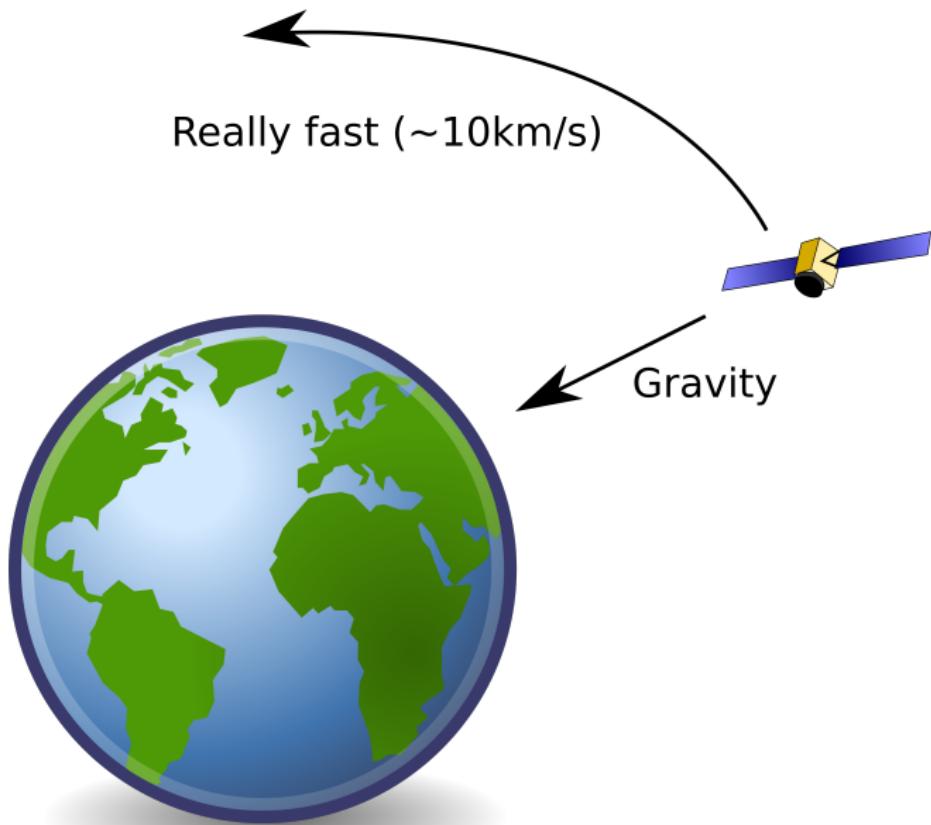
Basics of Spaceflight

Why does a space craft not fall down?

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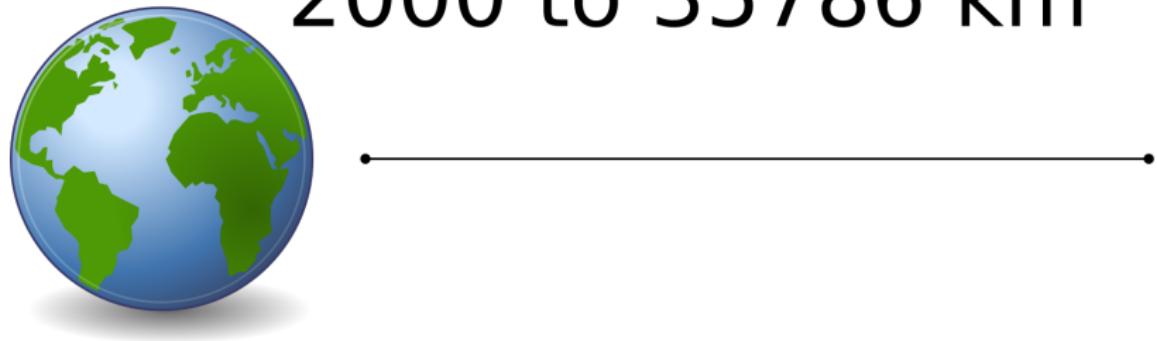
LEO, MEO and GEO



Low Earth Orbit
up to ~2000km



Medium Earth Orbit
2000 to 35786 km

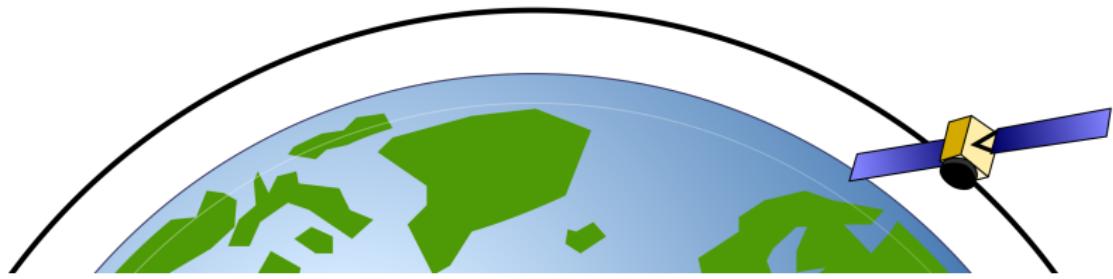


Geostationary Orbit
~35786km

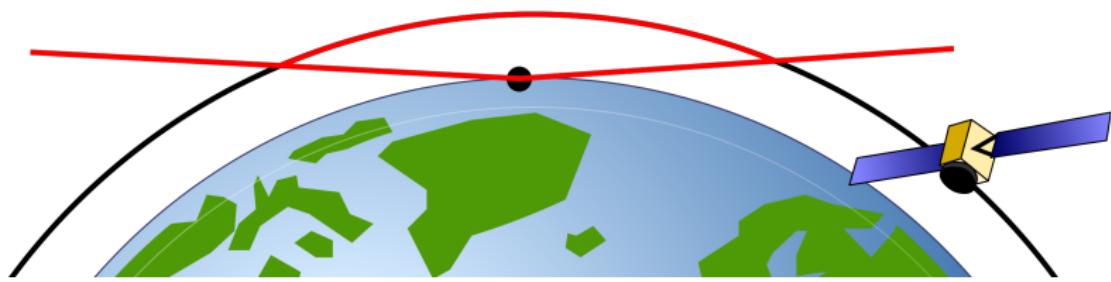


Contacts and Passes

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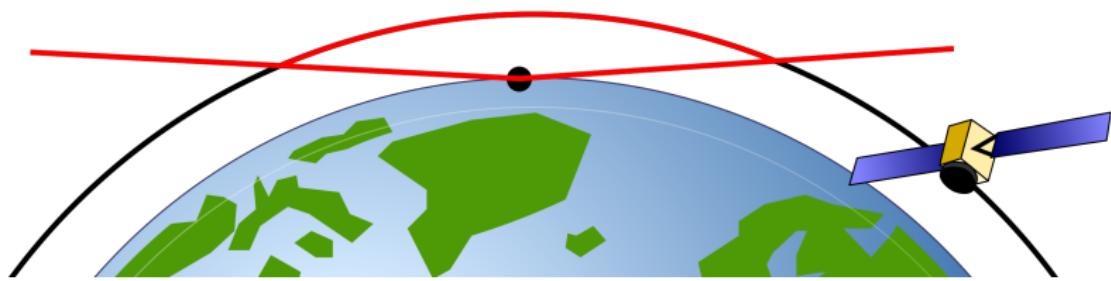


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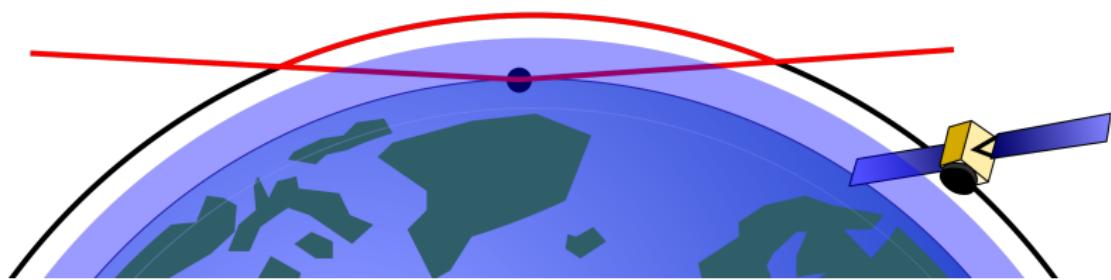


Contacts and Passes

600km altitude, 90min period, 5° elevation, ~11min contacts

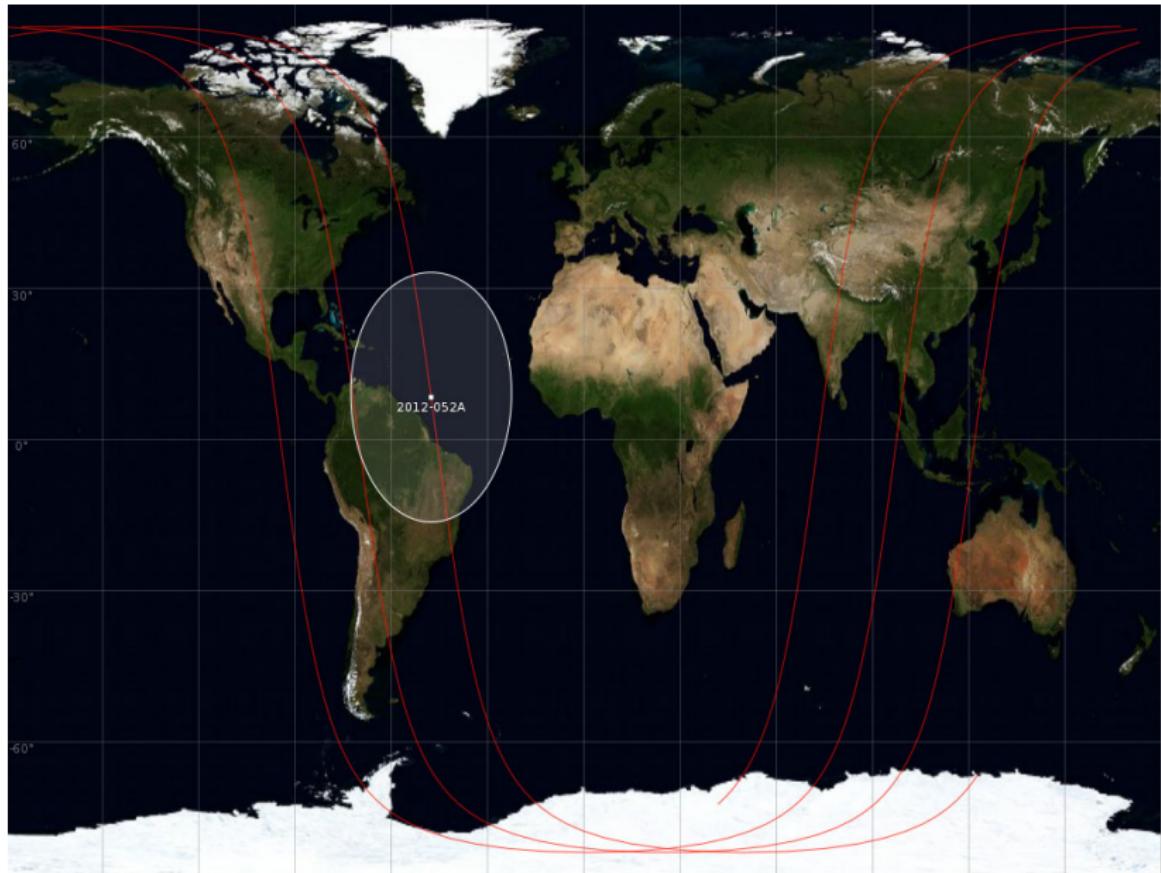


Contacts and Passes



Ground Tracks

Ground Tracks



Frequency Range

Frequency Range

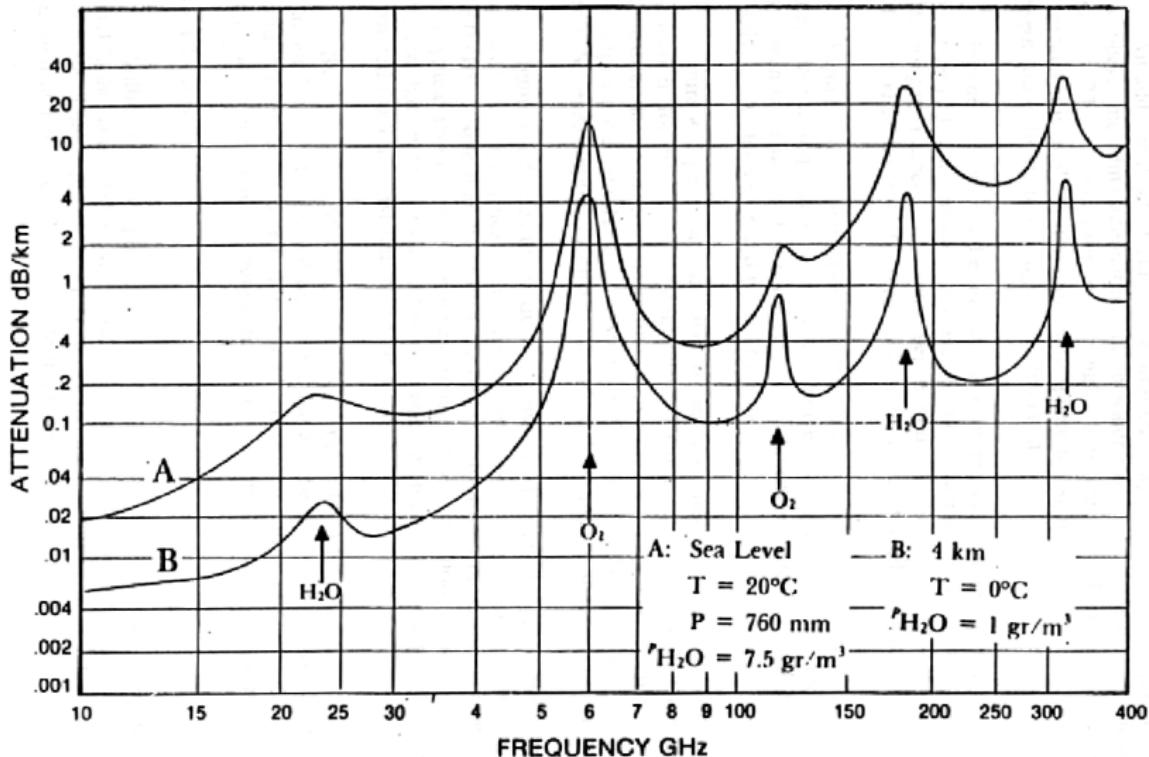


Figure 4: Average Atmospheric Absorption of Millimeter Waves.

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Satellite communication takes place (most commonly) in

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- Ka-Band: 26-40 GHz (?)

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- downloading payload data
- uploading commands
- uploading new software
- receiving and sending signals (as a relay)

Phases of Mission Operations

LEOP

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Launch and Early Orbit Phase

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- Starts right after separation from transfer vehicle

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 - First switch-on of star trackers, reaction wheels etc.

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In Orbit Testing

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- Follows LEOP

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 - Verification of payload
 - Test of routine operations

Routine

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- Monitoring of the space craft

Routine

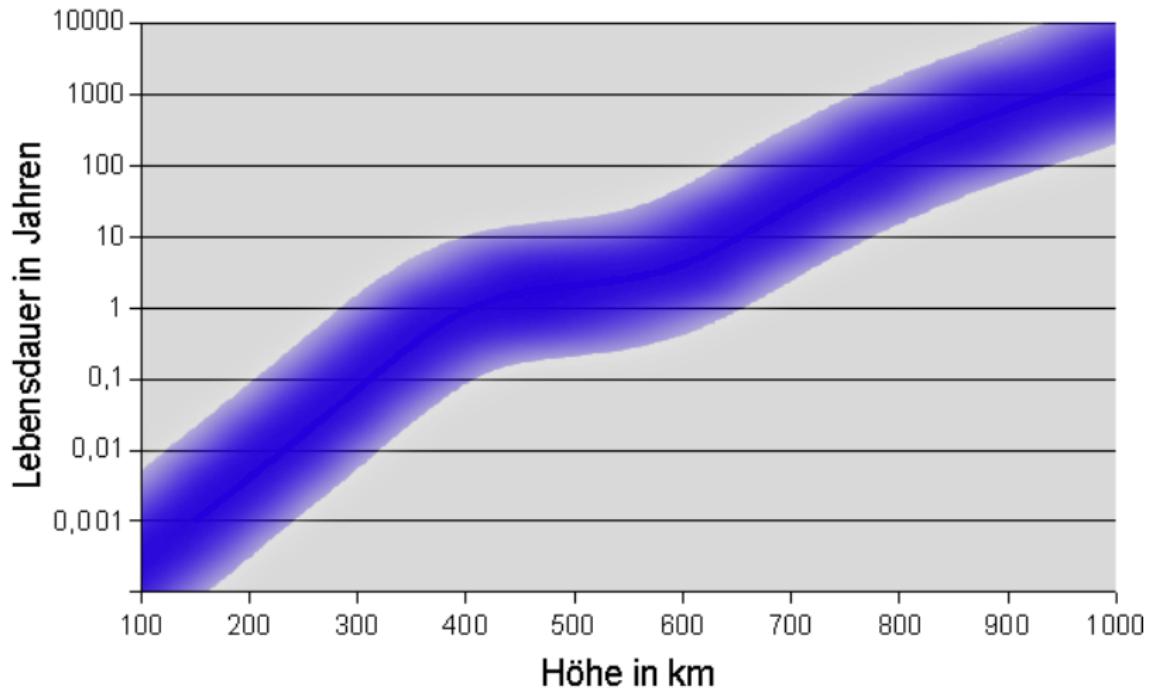
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Routine

- Main phase of operations
- As much automatic operations as possible
- Monitoring of the space craft
- Handling of contingencies
- Adaptations to changing mission objectives or changing properties of the space craft

End of Life

End of Life



Commanding and Monitoring

TCs and TTCs

TCs and TTCS

Telecommands (TCs) are used to command the S/C

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- may switch devices on the S/C or
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TCs can be time-tagged \Rightarrow TTC

Telemetry

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After processing this is saved in a space craft database

Examples for TTCs during a maneuver

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Time	Action
$t_0 - 00 : 60 : 00$	Check preconditions
$t_0 - 00 : 59 : 52$	Heat thrusters
$t_0 - 00 : 11 : 00$	Switch on additional telemetry
$t_0 - 00 : 09 : 40$	Turn off safeguards
$t_0 - 00 : 06 : 40$	Rotating space craft
t_0	Burn starts
$t_0 + 1.1 \cdot \text{burn time}$	Additional safeguard STOP command
$t_0 + 00 : 00 : 01$	Rotate back
$t_0 + 00 : 13 : 00$	Turn off heaters
$t_0 + 00 : 14 : 54$	Turn back to old mode

Flight Procedures

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Flight Procedures

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- TM-checks,
- TCs and
- some simple logics such as loops or conditions

Does a specific task on the S/C in a consistent and safe manner

Preparation and Validation of FOPs is one of the main works in preparation phase for the mission

Ground Procedures

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Examples:

- How to restart some software

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Examples:

- How to restart some software
- How to command a change of the mode of a S/C via a FOP

Subsystems

Control Room

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FDS and AOCS

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Flight Dynamics (FDS) does *orbit propagation*,

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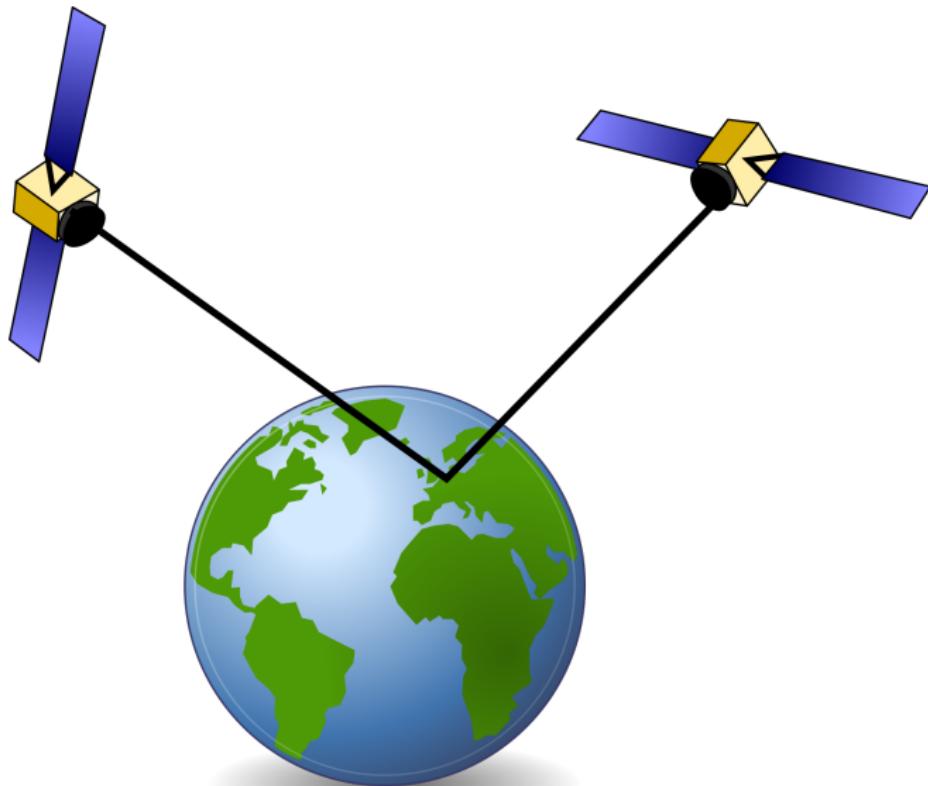
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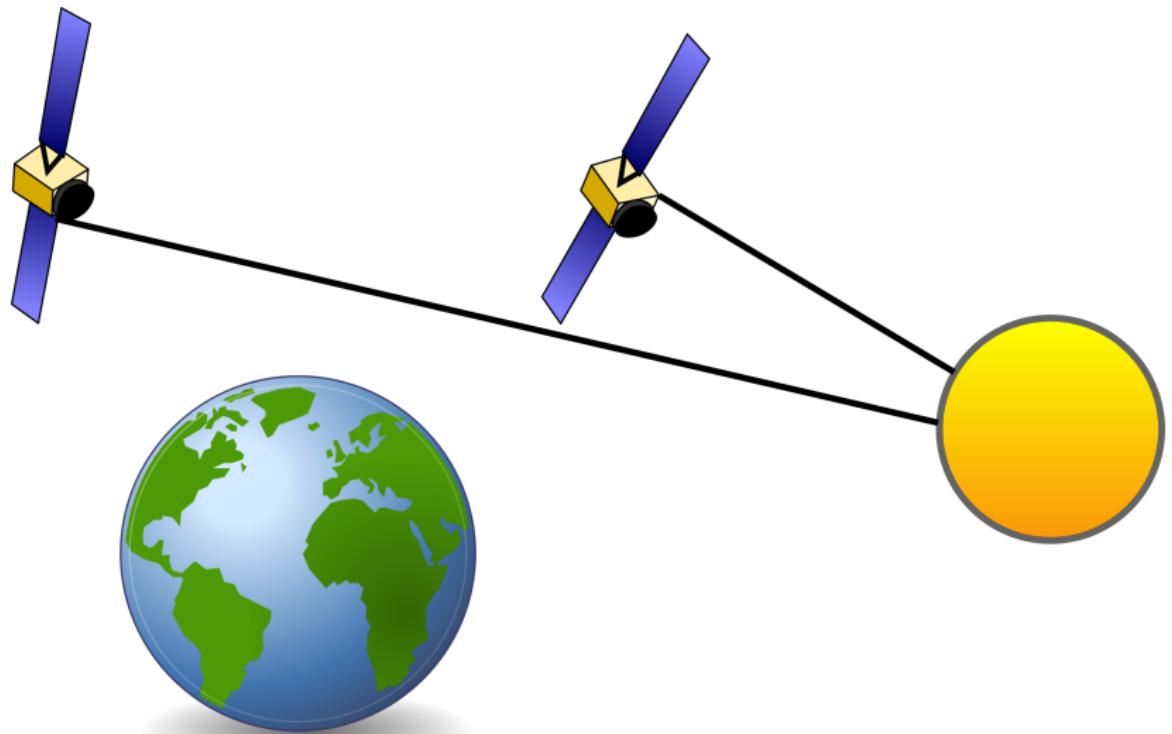
Attitude and Orbital Control System (AOCS) is responsible for S/C operations regarding *attitude, tumbling, maneuver execution and positioning*

Target-Pointing-Mode

Target-Pointing-Mode



Sun-Pointing-Mode



Data and TM/TC

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Data and TM/TC are responsible for

- Acquisition and maintenance of signal/TM-flow,

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- Ranging,
- Data processing

SCOS



PTR

PTR

Power and Thermal (PTR) monitor

- battery state and

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- battery state and
- temperatures on the S/C

Temperatures can easily range from -60 deg C to $+100\text{ deg C}$

Long term monitoring very important

Mission Planning (MiPL) takes care of

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- planning S/C activities in a consistent and conflict-free manner,
- executing automated FOPs in routine operations and
- detailed planning during the LEOP

Sequence of Events

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TODO add picture sample SoE

Contingencies

Flight and Engineering Model

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- validation of FOPs,
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- reproducing errors on the flight model

Procedure in Case of Contingency

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Stay calm!

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Verify your input data

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Call people responsible for that sub system

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Execute solution

Example Contingency: TV-SAT 1

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German-French TV satellite from 1987

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Some immediate actions:

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⇒ We have a problem!

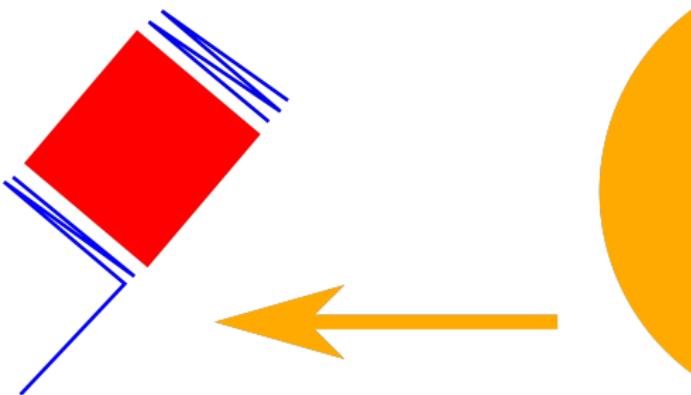
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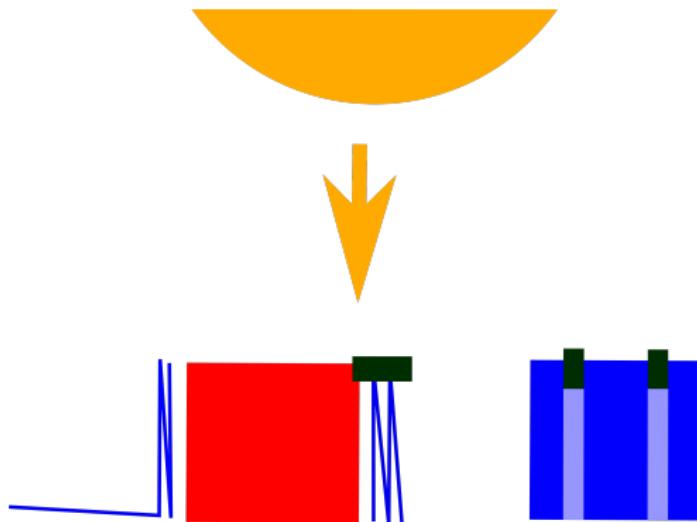
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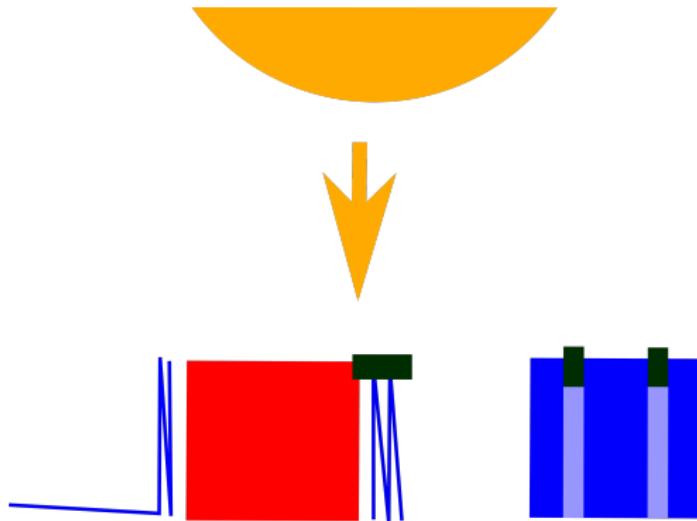
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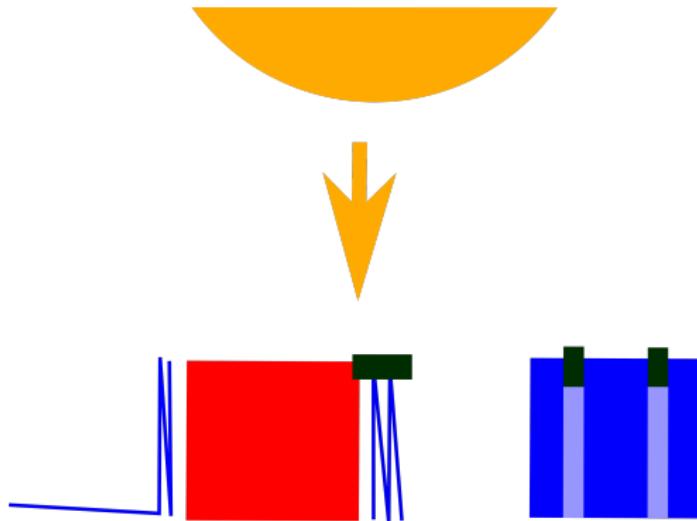


Example Contingency: TV-SAT 1



More tests (Rotating S/C in another axis and measuring flux, shaking of S/C to find resonance frequencies) all showed:

Example Contingency: TV-SAT 1



More tests (Rotating S/C in another axis and measuring flux, shaking of S/C to find resonance frequencies) all showed: The solar panels were indeed not deployed.

Example Contingency: TV-SAT 1

Recovery attempts:

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But usually everything works fine!

Questions?

Thank you and enjoy the rest of the congress!