

It's a Bird... It's a Plane... It's a Satellite?!!

5 things flight software engineers should consider when designing inexpensive LEO spacecraft.

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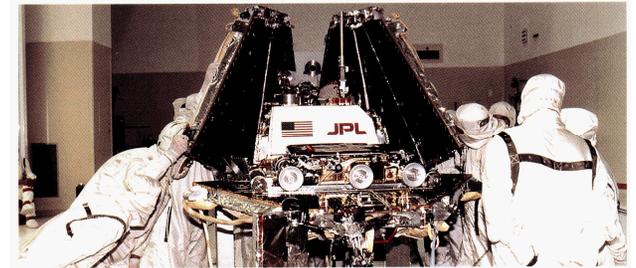
Who am I?

More than 20 years as an embedded software developer, consultant, and technical leader

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- **Jet Propulsion Laboratory**

- Mars Pathfinder
- Galileo Orbiter
- Others...



- **Silicon Valley**

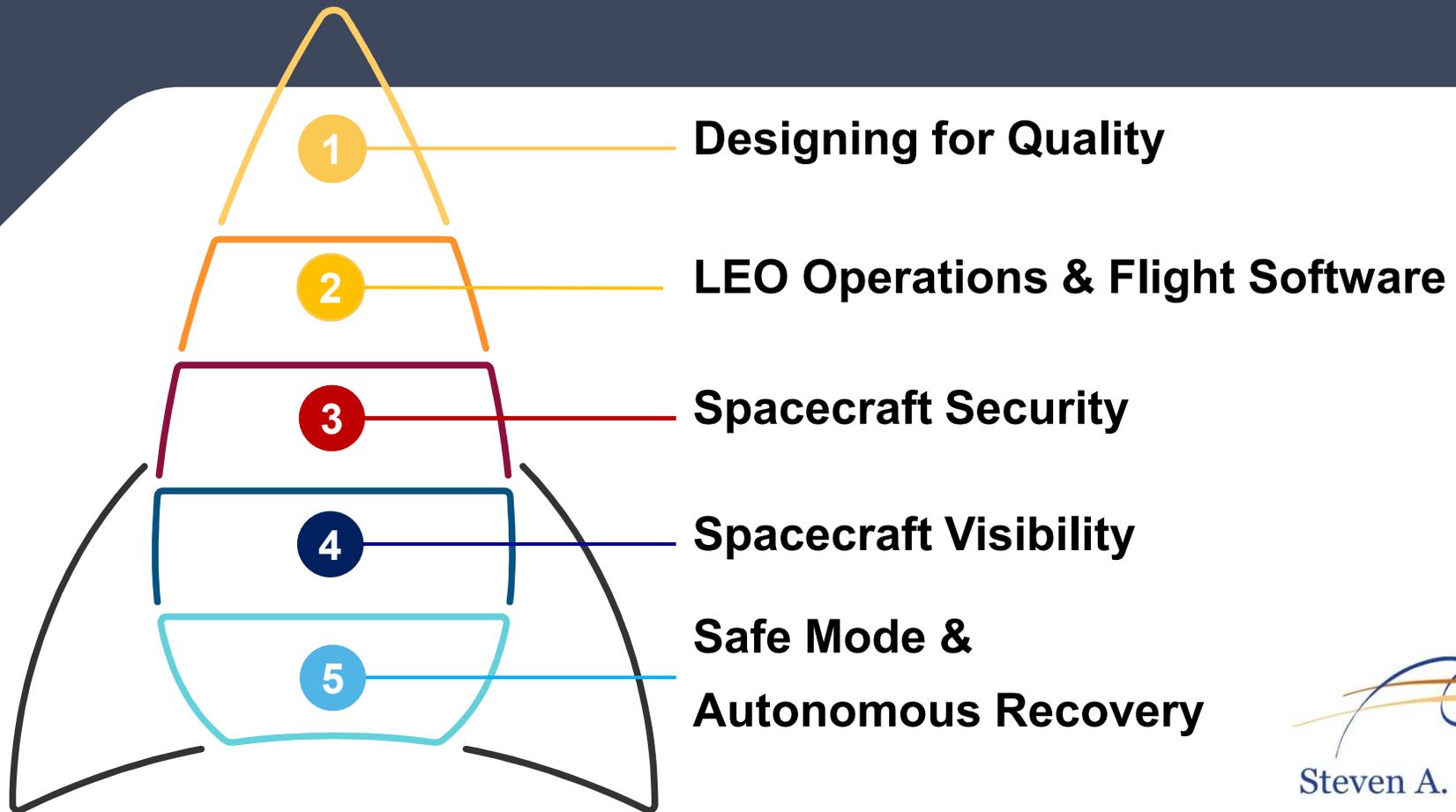
- Skybox Imaging/Google
- Silicon Spice/Broadcom
- Brocade Communications
- Eyefluence/Google



- **Software/Programmatic Consultant**

- Commercial and academic spacecraft flight teams
- Mobile and embedded devices

Contents



The Premise

The assumptions underlying this discussion

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2 Different Approach

Approaches often differ from those used by “traditional” spacecraft-building organizations.

1 Cost as a Driver

“New Space” companies want to revolutionize space travel by lowering the cost.



3 COTS + Streamlined Development

They select commercial off-the-shelf components, streamline the flight software development processes, and operate their spacecraft differently from more traditional organizations.

4 Different Assumptions

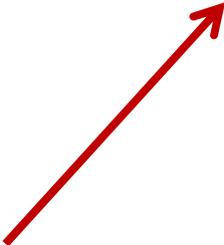
You may recognize the subsystems, but your assumptions about reliability, radiation tolerance, and cost are all wrong.



Designing for Quality

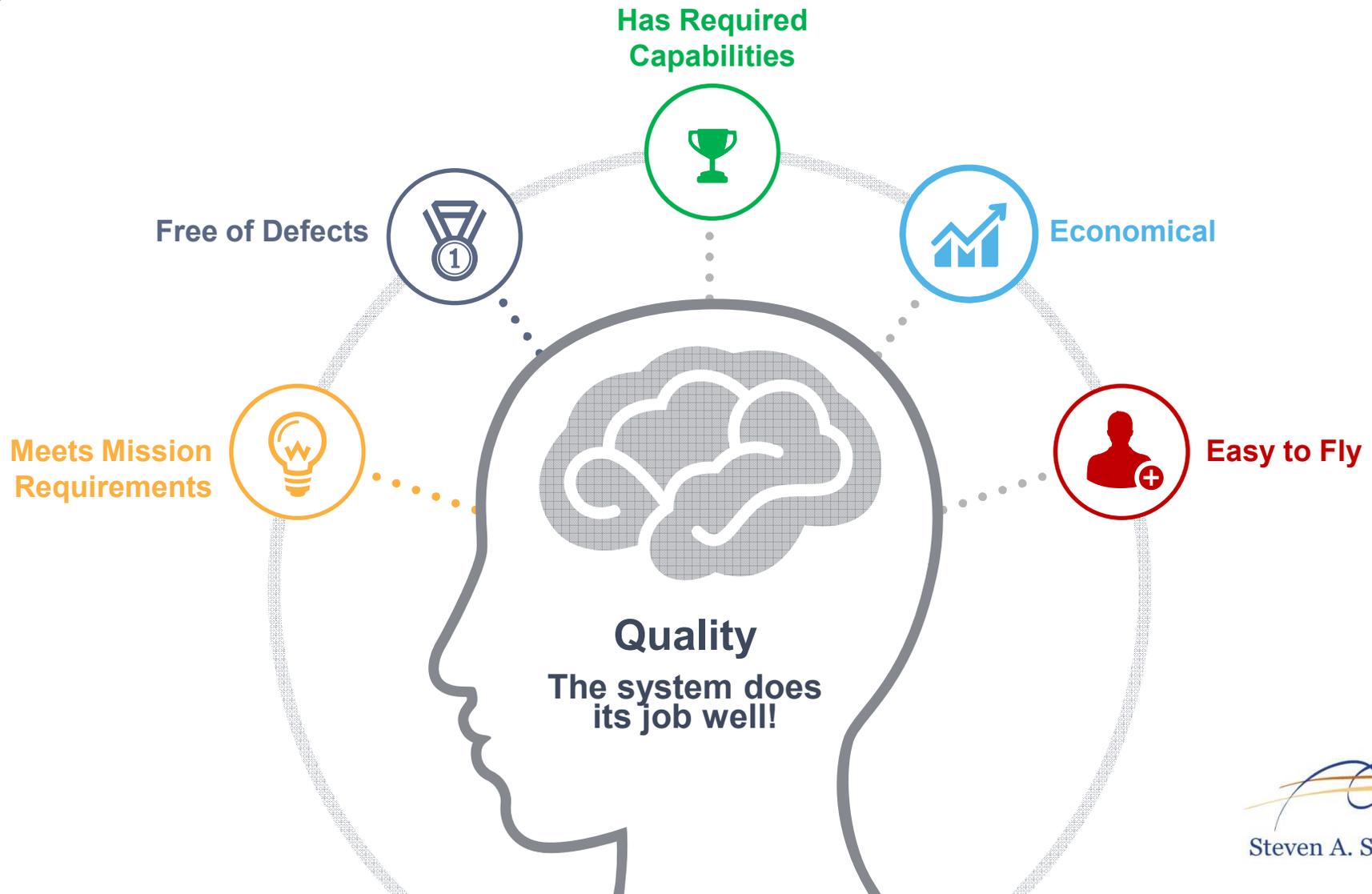
Better, Faster, Cheaper... Pick any two!

This is a Myth!!!



What is Quality?

Building low cost spacecraft with high quality

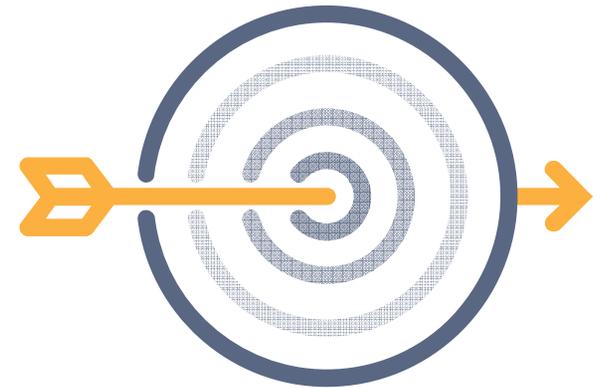


What is Quality? (Cont)

Build the “right” spacecraft for your mission

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- Honda Civic vs. Cadillac
- McDonalds Hamburger vs. Filet Mignon
- Design the “right” spacecraft for your mission/company
- The Iron Triangle 
- Don't cut corners, cut features.
- **Cheating is a valid engineering solution!**





LEO Operations & Flight Software

Visualize how operators will fly your spacecraft



Polar Orbit / LEO

Design and Operations

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- Tracking passes short. (2-12 min @ ~600 km)
- Passes Every ~90 minutes
- Coverage: You can't afford many ground stations
- You want many spacecraft

- S/C design and operations need to be geared toward this. (Telemetry design, Command dictionary)

- Examples:
 - Assess, receive, transmit
 - Automated commanding
 - No "fat fingering" or "cowboy ops"



Security Considerations

It's embarrassing when teenagers hack into your S/C.



Security Issues

Think about security at design time

Don't Get Locked Out

Design the system so you can never be locked-out of a healthy S/C. The security state should be deterministic.

Communications Problems

Separate security problems from communications problems. Have accountability/visibility through the system (Fishbone). How does encryption fit in?

Safe Mode & Anomalies

Consider how security posture changes in Safe Mode or during Command Loss Response.

Bandwidth Consumption

How does encryption effect the effective bandwidth?
How does it effect data return on a noisy link?

Key Material

How do you protect your key material/certificates?
In the MOC?
In the GSE?
When contractor building S/C and/or launching in a foreign country?



Some Security Guidelines

A Little Forethought Goes a Long Way

No Security Through Obscurity

Security is binary. Your system is or it isn't. Even if the security scheme is public, the system should be safe as long as the key material remains secret.

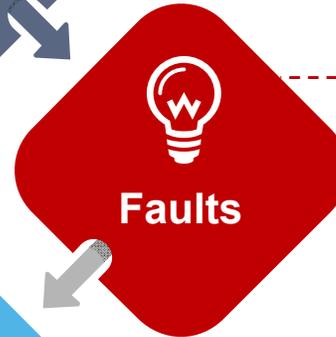


Consider how security posture changes when Safe Mode or Command Loss Response.

Anticipate Anomalies

Fuzz Your Software!

Test! Test! Test! Send random gibberish commands to the flight software during nightly/continuous testing.



Never allow commands or telemetry recorded during testing, integration, or previous passes be used against you.

Protect against Replay Attack





Visibility

Look deep into nature, and then you will understand everything better.
- Albert Einstein



Visibility Issues

Many flight software engineers overlook visibility

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Short Passes

Pass variability (2 -12 min), Can miss entire orbits depending on ground track and number of stations. (Memory, prioritization)



Limited Downlink

Limited downlink bandwidth due to S/C attitude, power, health, time-sharing with payload



Off-track Data

The volume of off-track data may exceed the ability to downlink on the next pass.



Changing Rates

Spacecraft health and link reliability can limit ability to downlink telemetry. How do you optimize for different rates?



Many Spacecraft

Arbitrating between multiple S/C over ground stations simultaneously
Common mode failure = Many sick spacecraft



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Categorize Your Data

A wonderful serenity has taken possession of my entire soul.

1 Real-Time

Current state of the spacecraft, timely data, instantaneous performance



Events 4

Yell and scream when anomaly occurs!
Include as much relevant data as possible.
Positive confirmation of nominal events.
Explicit messages to reconstruct intent during off-track periods.

2 Recorded

Off-track data used to reconstruct S/C behavior over the course of the orbit. Trending data. Anomalies that occur off-track.

High Rate Data 3

First-fault data. Can run continuously and can “trap” problems by freezing capture when problems occur. Some problems too fast for telemetry.



Safe Mode & Autonomous Recovery

Better Safe than Sorry



Give Yourself a Safe Mode

Try to use as little equipment as possible (COTS)

Power Safe

Much of your orbit will be in eclipse. Plan for it and prevent “bouncing” when exiting occultation.



Payload Safe

Your payload is your mission.



Safe Mode

Do you need to actively control temperature?



Can you talk to the S/C at any attitude?



Thermally Safe

Communications Safe



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Special Considerations

Build the “right” spacecraft for your mission

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- With COTS hardware, SEUs are a part of doing business.
- Consider failing operationally
 - Your S/C is an earning asset.
 - Your S/C spends most of its time off-track
 - If you have a “cheap fleet,” each S/C still needs to look after itself – common mode failure

Questions?

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