The MPCS Multimission Telemetry Processing and Display Ground System

Its Use in the Mars Science Laboratory Mission and Beyond

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A Spacecraft Software's Different Environments

- FSW development
 - Relatively lightweight configuration and performance needs
 - Simulation & Support Equipment (SSE) simulation
- Testbed
 - More integration; subsystem-level testing
 - SSE + Ground Support Equipment (GSE)
 - Automated testing becomes crucial
- Assembly, Test, and Launch Operations (ATLO)
 - Pushes performance limits
 - Highly-controlled, complex configuration
- Mission Operations

Different Spacecrafts, Different Telemetry & Telecommanding

- Mars Science Laboratory (MSL)
 - Engineering health telemetry (EHA), event verification records (EVR),
 Data Product files, time correlation packets
 - CCSDS transfer frames
 - Deep Space Network stations via Telemetry Delivery Subsystem (TDS)
 - Support uplink only in FSW workstations, testbeds, ATLO
- Diviner Lunar Radiometer Experiment (DLRE) instrument (on Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter)
 - EHA only
 - CCSDS packets + GSFC annotation headers
 - No uplink support
- Soil Moisture Active Passive (SMAP)
 - Near Earth Network (NEN) and Space Network (SN)
 - Support uplink in all mission phases

Why a New Ground Data System?

Outdated technology

- Legacy GDS designed in 1980s
- End-of-life operating system, programming languages, hardware
 - Unable to utilize new technologies (e.g. platform-independence, messaging services, open-source databases, etc.)
- Limited the missions to old interfaces and paradigms

Cost

- Inherit-and-customize
 - Mission-specific tools and system tailoring did not benefit other/future missions
- Maintenance of legacy software

No "Test As You Fly, Fly As You Test"

Legacy GDS did not support all phases and venues of FSW development, test, and operations

Other lessons learned

- Bookkeeping test data based on time made it difficult to replicate tests exactly
- More centralized data management needed

MPCS

Mission Data Processing and Control System

Part of NASA's Advanced Multimission Operations System (AMMOS) catalog

Modern architecture and technology

- Modular and highly-configurable to add/subtract features
 - Downlink processor, uplink processor, independent monitoring tools
 - Message service, database
 - Data query tools
- Java and Python
 - Officially supported on Linux but runs on Mac OS X, SunOS
- Extensible real-time displays (e.g. fixed pages)

Automation

- UNIX-philosophy command-line tools to enable scripting
- MPCS Test Automation Toolkit (MTAK) for Python test scripting
- Event-driven message triggers

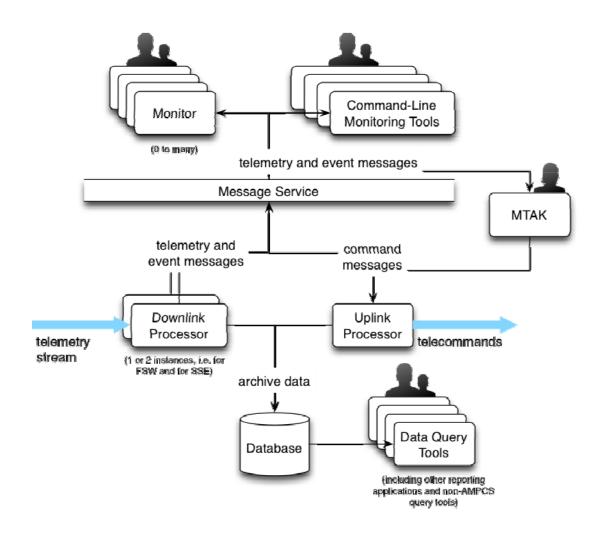
Multimission

- Core software library and mission-specific software
- Reference mission that implements CCSDS-based common standards

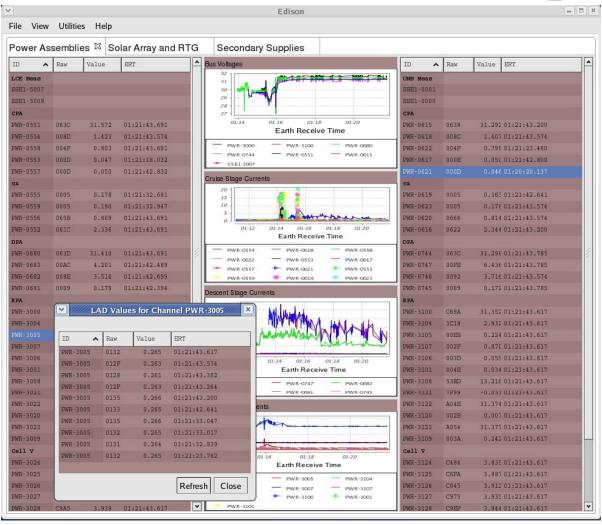
Multiphase

Configurable to scale

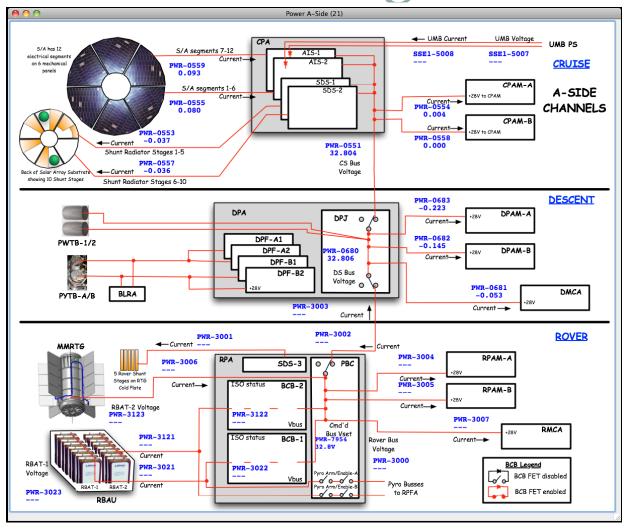
MPCS Architecture



Real-Time Monitor Display



Fixed Pages



MSL Cruise, EDL and Surface

Downlink processors

11 MPCS chill_down instances, per station IDs (DSSID) and virtual channels (VC)

Databases

- Capture (load) database separate from query database, for optimized performance per usage pattern
- Creative use of Load Data Infile (LDI) feature to replicate data across network in real-time

Open message service bus

 Allowing custom tools to "plug in" and perform various functions off of real-time telemetry and monitor data

Real-Time Displays

Scalable chill_montor instances

Questions and Answers