

**KDSF** Radiation Belt Storm Probes

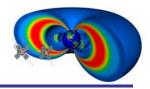
# Managing the Impacts of Flight Software Changes on the Ground Software Element (The RBSP Experience)

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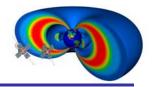




- Introduction
- Proper Requirements Management
- Control of Interface Definitions
- Key Engineering Roles
- Architectural Decisions
- Conclusion / Questions





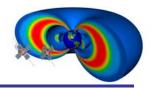


- **RBSP** is a NASA mission to study near-Earth space radiation.
- The mission consists of two nearly identical spacecraft.
- Each spacecraft hosts 5 instrument suites, with a total of 10 unique science instruments.
- This presentation will discuss 4 areas of system engineering that helped RBSP minimize the system wide impact of software changes.
  - Requirements Management
  - Interface Definitions
  - Key Engineering Staff
  - Architectural Decisions









## • What is your system?

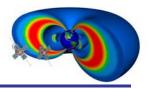
- End-To-End Mission? Observatory? Spacecraft? Flight Software (FSW)? Ground System? Ground Software (GSW)?
- How do your requirements fit with everyone elses?

### • How are your requirements documented?

- Requirements Flow Down
- Traceability
- Verification
- How are changes to these requirements managed?
  - Documented Change Requests
  - Change Control Board (CCB)



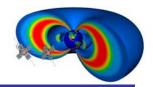




- Two Spacecraft
  - 1 Mission Operations Center (MOC)
  - 2 Prime Strings of Workstations (RBSP-A and RBSP-B)
  - Plus Backup systems
- Five Instrument Suites per Spacecraft
  - 5 Science Operations Centers (SOC)s
- Both Flight Software (FSW) and Ground Software (GSW) Requirements and Test Cases are Documented in Telelogic DOORS.
  - Provides traceability of flow down and verification
- Requirements changes were tracked in Atlassian's JIRA Tool
- Changes to baseline document are approved by a software CCB
- 56 FSW requirements issues addressed in 5 document revisions



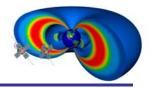




- What other systems are coupled to (or impact) your system?
  - How can a change in someone else's requirements impact you?
  - How can a change in your requirements impact someone else?
- How are these interfaces documented?
- You need to be able to see the forest as well as the trees
  - Identify areas of coupling between systems
  - Document these areas of coupling as clearly as possible with words, diagrams and tables
- How are interface changes managed?



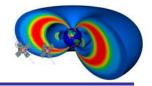




- Documented in a Ground Software (GSW) to Flight Software (FSW) Interface Control Document (ICD)
- Documents RBSP's use of:
  - CCSDS Uplink Command Formats
  - CCSDS Downlink Telemetry Formats
  - CCSDS File Delivery Protocol (CFDP) for playback of recorded data
  - Onboard Memory Management (Including objects)
  - Events and Command Status Formats
  - Instrument Time-tagged Command Buffers
- Changes are tracked in JIRA and approved by CCB
- 45 ICD issues addressed in 6 document revisions



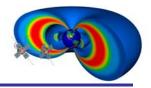




- Who is Responsible for the Various Aspects of the Software, and at What Level?
- Who Owns the Data Formats?
- Who Defines the Interface Protocols?
- How are These Roles Documented?







- Documented in the Software Development and Management Plan (SDMP)
- Mission Software Systems Engineer
  - Responsible for coordinating, planning, and directing the development and test of the RBSP software.

#### Data Systems Engineer

 Supports the Systems Engineering team to develop and manage the end to end data flow.

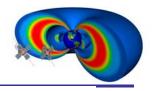
#### • Flight Software Lead Engineer

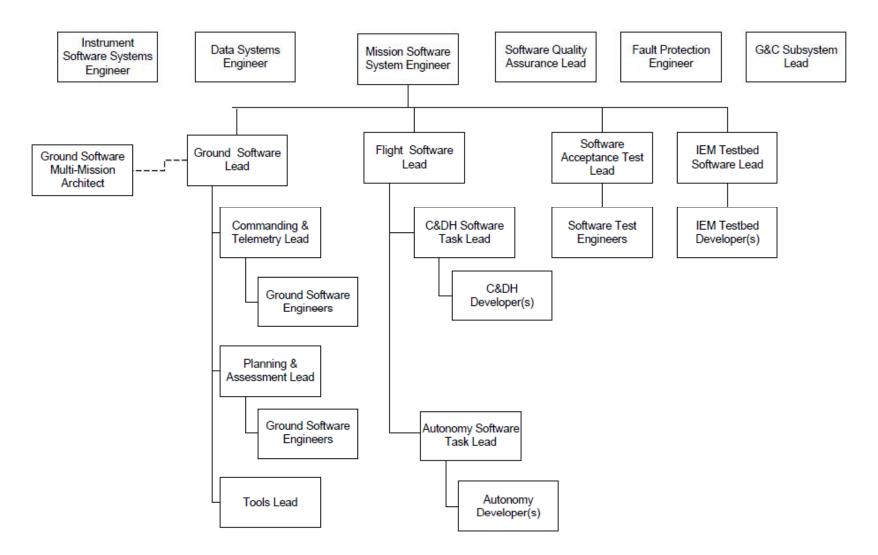
- Leads FSW team and is responsible for spacecraft software elements
- Ground Software Lead Engineer
  - Leads GSW team and is responsible for ground software elements



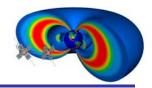


### **Example Org Chart**









- Minimize Coupling
  - Whenever possible work to keep the elements of the system as loosely coupled as possible.
  - Minimize the amount and scope of information one system element needs to know about another.

#### Create Cohesive System Elements

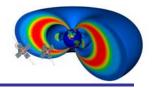
 Each system element should be as cohesive as possible, performing just its defined task.

#### • DON'T

- Cross protocol boundaries
- Over specify to the point of tying developer's hands



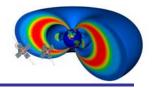




- "Bent Pipe" system for "Decoupled" operations
- Instrument teams work directly with their instrument
- The spacecraft and ground system are transparent or invisible wherever possible
- Instrument commands are not contained within the spacecraft database in the MOC, but are instead maintained at each individual instrument team's SOC
- Critical instrument telemetry can be alarmed in MOC







- In order to effectively manage the impacts of changes to the flight requirements or interfaces, everyone needs to:
  - Know Their System
  - Know Their Interfaces
  - Know Their Roles
  - Know Their Design
- Questions?

