Small Satellite Ground Systems Architecture for Combined DoD and Non-DoD Users

GSAW 2011









Team

USAF ESC Space COMSEC Branch

- Capt Walter Kilar
- Andrew Ho
- USAF AFRL Space Electronics Branch
 - Capt James Crane II
- Innoflight, Inc
 - Jeffrey Janicik
- The Aerospace Corporation
 - Rhonda Murillo
 - Paul Streander

Small Sat Missions

Cubesat technology developed at Universities DoD is working to adopt this technology Result – Combined Missions

DoD Objectives

- Increase Reliability of Satellite
- Military Utility Studies
- Mature Payload technology
- Academic and Civil Agency Research
 - Develop Payload experiments
 - Share/use collected data

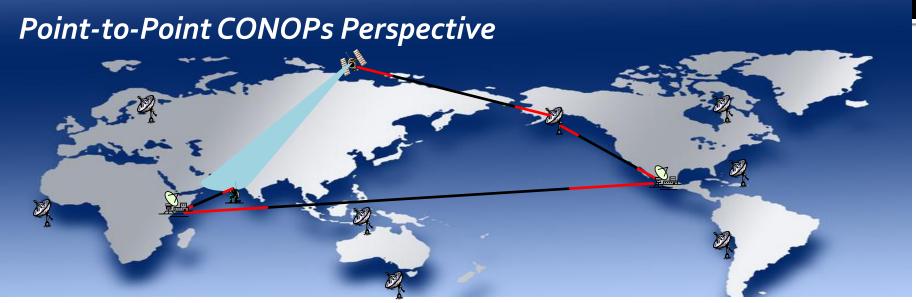
DoD Ground Systems Do Not Facilitate Data Availability and Access For Non-DoD Users

Barriers to Combined Mission Objectives

Not Enough Data

- Limited use of DoD ground sites with encryption and processing
- Multiple downlink receivers at non-DoD ground sites – but no access to DoD ground site data processing

Secure Space Communications

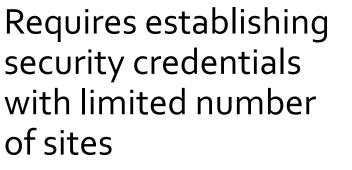


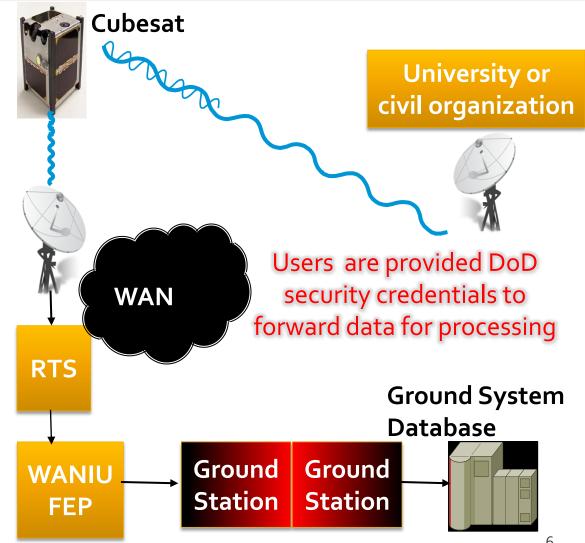
- Each communications session (from point x to y) contains a security exchange and translation
- Limited resources available and/or authorized to enable communications
 - Dedicated tracking stations built just for the program, or
 - Limited network of tracking stations available and have to fight for priority
 - Dedicated lines and dedicated network infrastructure for ground relay
- Operations centers are physical locations (as opposed to virtual) and limited in number due to non-standard protocols and the high costs associated with processing equipment
- Transmission of data requires manual intervention and/or unique translation and forwarding

Depicted sites are notional

Maximize Communications -Increase Trusted Connectivity

- Increase trusted connectivity with remote antennae sites
- Works within current ground and internet architectures Requires establishing security credentials with limited number



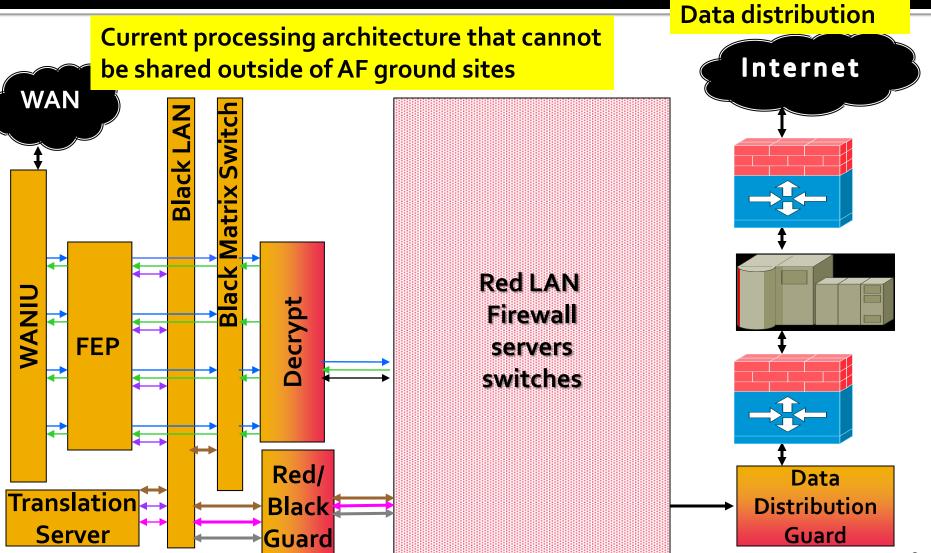


Barriers to Combined Mission Objectives

No Services to Provide Data

- Data files provided via request only
- Data files copied to servers accessed only by DoD users
- Data copied to CD and mailed to other users

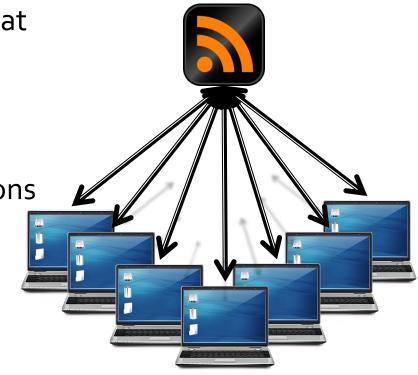
Secure Ground Architecture & Small Satellite Data Distribution



Provide Sensor Data to Users with Web Service APIs

Web Service APIs

- Publish frequently updated information in a standardized format
- Subscribers are provided a feed of website content
 - Subscribers notified of data updates
- Aggregate data for other applications
- Implement Secure APIs



Web Services Implementation

User representative would provide an interface for subscription to the satellite payload data

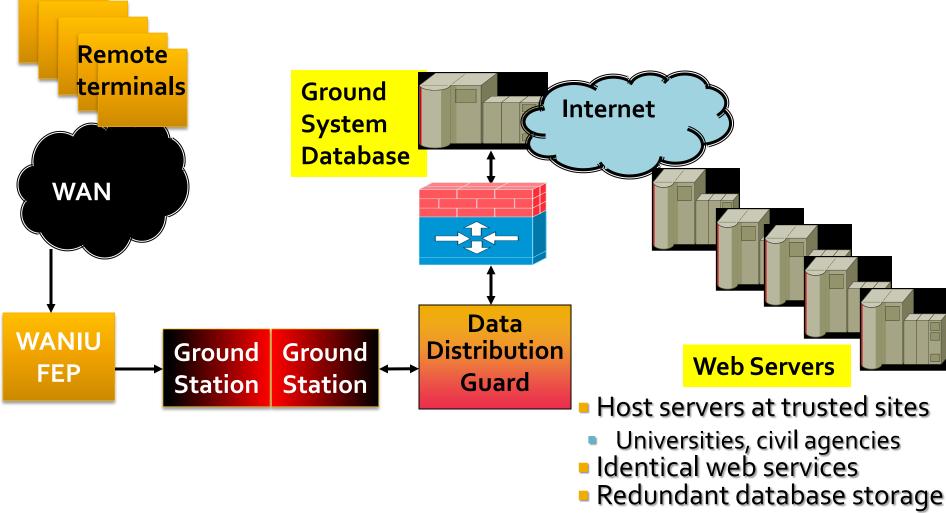
- Users subscribe to a payload data feed
 - RSS/XML pages are read through an RSS reader or a standard Internet browser
 - Website RSS feeds are provided through the recall of an RSS file, which is then used to display the RSS content
- RSS feeds are displayed by Internet Explore, Firefox, and Safari
 - RSS reader may also be installed with Windows, and Mac OS X, Linux
 - RSS feeds available as website aggregation e.g., Google Reader

Barriers to Combined Mission Objectives

No user service management

- Each ground site has "standalone" server
- Firewalls and site specific network rules inhibit sharing beyond local users
- DoD processing sites do not have the mission or resources to expand services to non-DoD users

Provide a Network of Servers to Host Web Services



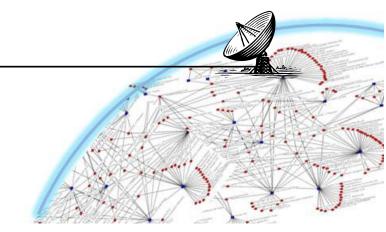
Network Architecture Approach

- Replace "ground site architecture" with Internet
 - Space Plug-n-Play Architecture (SPA) and Network-based Spacecraft
 - Extend the Network to Ground Systems and End User
 - Ground portions of existing communications architectures connect through adapters
 - Adapters are user transparent
 - More adapters provide users with more architecture options

Extending the GIG to Space

 By using IP as the space communications transport, a satellite bus network and/or network of spacecraft can transparently "connect" to the Global Information Grid (GIG) and any certified ground user

 For secure space communications, High Assurance Internet Protocol Encryption (HAIPE®)¹ can be used since it is an existing NSA specification for secure transmission of network-based communications



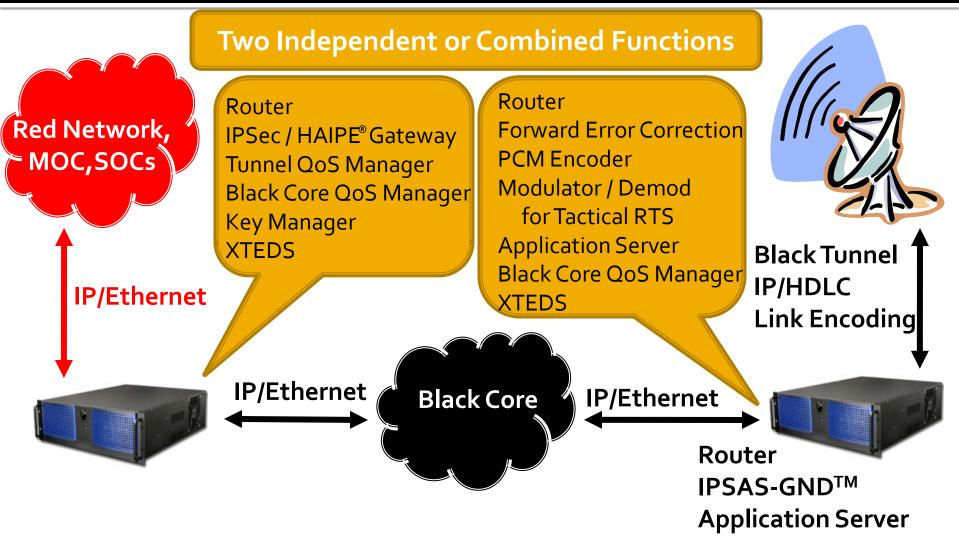
Network Approach - Secure End to End IP Space Communications

A CONOPs Perspective

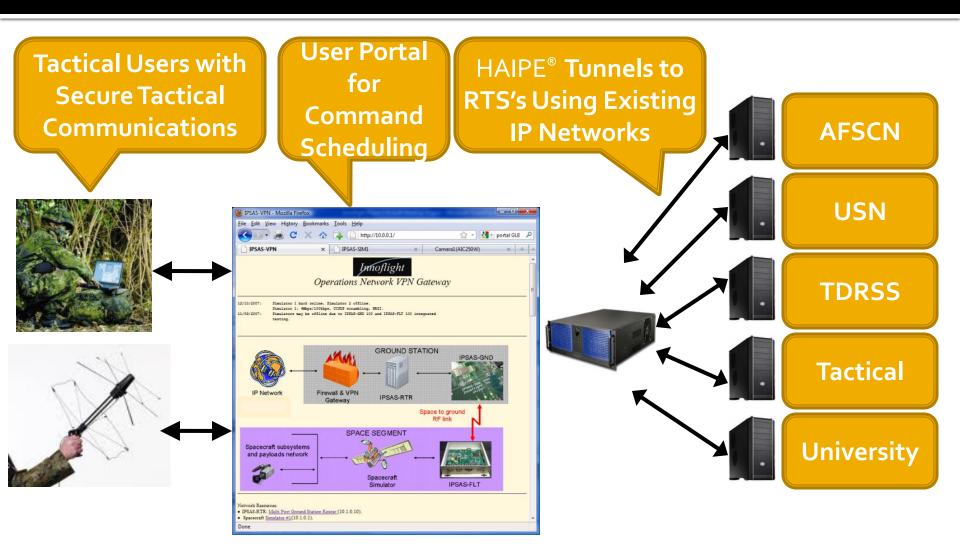
= HAIPEgateway

- Any tracking station or network of tracking assets (AFSCN, TDRSS, Commercial, Portable, University, etc.) with Internet connectivity can store/forward and route black data to HAIPE® Gateway and/or HAIPE® endpoint.
- Gateway is a virtual ops center in a secure location with ability to decrypt and access/route to any trusted IP network
- Endpoint can also directly receive and decrypt black data if equipped with space appliance COMSEC technology.
- Operator/user only needs network access to establish seamless and instantaneous secure IPSec tunnel connection (including authentication) to any IP address on the spacecraft.
 Depicted sites are notional

System Requirements - Ground



Enabling The Space Ops Portal



Future Small Sat Missions

- Small Sat missions will increase
 - Mission flexibility, lower cost and shorter schedules
- Small Satellites will continue to be a DoD and non-DoD collaboration
 - Increase satellite reliability
 - Mature payload technology
 - Expand use of data within tactical timelines

Establishing Data Dissemination architectures will increase Small Sat mission effectiveness

Contact information

- Capt Walter Kilar (ESC/HNCS) : (210) 977-5332
 - walter.kilar@us.af.mil
- Andrew Ho (ESC/HNCS) : (210) 977-5334
 - andrew.ho@us.af.mil
- Capt James Crane (AFRL/RVSE): (505) 853-3328
 - james.crane@us.af.mil
- Jeff Janicik (Innoflight, Inc.): (858) 638-1580 ext 12
 - jjanicik@innoflight.com
- Rhonda Murillo (The Aerospace Corporation) : (210) 684-0021
 - rhonda.l.murillo@aero.org
- Paul Streander (The Aerospace Corporation) : (310) 336-0733
 - paul.t.streander@aero.org



All trademarks, service marks, and trade names are the property of their respective owners