

Collaborate to Operate: Coriolis Mission Ops

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Coriolis satellite launched in January 2003

- 98.7 degree inclination
- 101 minute orbital period
- Spectrum Astro (now General Dynamics) satellite procured by USAF Space Test Program

Hosted instruments:

- Naval Research Laboratory (NRL) WindSat experimental polarimetric microwave radiometer to measure ocean surface wind speed and wind direction from space
- Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL) Solar Mass Ejection Imager (SMEI) to monitor coronal mass ejections
- **3** year design lifetime, with extension possible



WindSat Instrument





- Different system elements funded and procured by different agencies (ONR, IPO, etc.)
- Budget constraints drove need to keep costs to absolute minimum
- Resulting architecture:
 - No dedicated ground assets, except distribution network everything else (control center, ground station) accommodated by upgrades to existing infrastructure
 - Extensive use of COTS hardware and software
 - Geographically distributed ground system developed, operated, and maintained by diverse group of independent agencies and contractors





Operations Concept

- Decentralized operations mirror ground architecture
- Nominal support every orbit:
 - USAF RDT&E Support Complex (RSC) performs satellite T&C functions using AFSCN ground stations
 - Payload data recovery via autonomous dumps over NOAA Fairbanks or KSAT Svalbard ground stations
- Automated data distribution via commercial TCP/IP links to meet 4 hour data delivery requirement
- Day-to-day tasks managed by distributed government-contractor operations team
 - Divided into self-managed segments
 - Weekly telecon to manage cross-segment issues



Coriolis Segment Breakdown





Ops Collaboration – An Example

- On December 16, 2004 AFRL was receiving SMEI data from Fairbanks, but not Svalbard
- AFRL identified problem to ops management team during regular mission operations telecon
- Team determined from KSAT pass reports that data was leaving Svalbard and only larger data files were missing at AFRL
- Team contacted Harris-Omaha and requested they investigate CONUS distribution network
- Harris isolated problem to network server and performed restart
- SMEI data flow restored within two hours of telecon



- Payload Performance:
 - WindSat in "Quasi-operational" phase
 - SMEI in Forecast Phase
- Data recovery performance on par with legacy systems (> 99%+)
- Costs are order of magnitude less than legacy
- Adaptive to change—T&C and payload data recovery contractors have changed hands since launch with no measurable impact



Why Does it Work?

"Raging Incrementalism", Dr. Mike Gorlick, 2004

- GSAW paper on embracing rapid technological change
- "Hyperexponential progress has profound implications for all facets of system operations"
- "Total system life cycle cost is dominated entirely by the operations and maintenance costs"
- Coriolis operations and ground system adhere to these Gorlick principles:
 - Virtue of "good enough"
 - Readily available commercial hardware
 - Open standard protocols
 - Modularity



Why Does it Work? (Continued)

• "The Wisdom of Crowds", James Surowiecki, 2004

- Book on the promise and peril of collective intelligence
- Groups are remarkably intelligent, and are often smarter than the smartest people in them"
- "The odds of a homogeneous group of people reaching a good decision are slim at best"
- "Diversity helps because it actually adds perspectives that would otherwise be absent"
- Coriolis operations community aligns with these Surowiecki principles of the "wise" group:
 - Diversity
 - Independence
 - Decentralization
 - Aggregation



For More Details ...

Working Group Session 9D *"Teaming Early, Teaming Often—* Lessons Learned and Future Trends in Collaboration"

Wednesday March 2, 2005 1:00 – 5:00 PM

- Detailed case study on Coriolis Mission Ops
- 3 other detailed case studies on collaboration
- Mediated panel discussion on future collaboration



BACKUP SLIDES



Legacy Program circa 2000





Data Distribution Architecture





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