





Welcome

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Working Group J: Space **Enterprise Integration**

Lori Gordon, Ron Birk, Barbara Braun The Aerospace Corporation

March 2, 2022

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Rules of Engagement

• This workshop is entirely **UNCLASSIFIED**



• This workshop will be **recorded** for note-taking purposes



Housekeeping Notes

Reminders:

- Please keep your mic on mute
- Use your full name (no nicknames) when logging into Zoom
- If you experience any Zoom issues, please refer to Troubleshooting Tips and Join Zoom Meeting instructions links found in the chat box.

Attendees are encouraged to use the chat box for questions or comments:

- The host, if time permits, may ask the speaker to answer questions, recap, or provide closing thoughts after their presentation is complete.
- The facilitators will help consolidate the questions entered through the chat box interface and deliver them to the speaker during the live Q&A session.
- Questions and comments should be professional, relevant, and related to the subject.

Click on the Chat icon to:



- Send questions/comments to everyone.
- You can also click on the drop-down arrow next to Everyone and select a particular individual to chat with privately.







This working group will address challenges and opportunities associated with Space Enterprise Integration for high profile use cases such as

- Advancing Space Traffic Coordination (STC)
- Integrating Space for Advanced Battle Management System (ABMS)
- Developing the Cislunar Neighborhood

U.S. government agency panelists address high profile use cases:

- Scott Leonard– Special Advisor to the Director, Office of Space Commerce
- Jeremy Leader Deputy Director, Cross Mission Ground and **Communications Enterprise, USSF**
- Dr. David Spencer The Aerospace Corporation

The workshop includes a leadership panel and a town hall.

Information @ link : Working Group J – Ground System Architectures Workshop (gsaw.org)

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Scott Leonard



Jeremy Leader



Dr. David Spencer







Part 2 will be a town hall meeting to include key representatives from government and private sector organizations sharing a common goal to advance space capabilities in the national interest.

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Advancing understanding and best practices for enterprise integration



The discussion will be framed around a '3×3' approach to assess each of these three Use Cases through three lenses to gain insight into how organizations conduct enterprise

Part 1 will include a moderated panel session with presentations and discussions related





Space Enterprise Integration: structured process of coordinating across stakeholders to inform decisions for assuring systems of systems operations across the space enterprise to deliver critical national benefits in the face of evolving threats and changing operating environments.

OODA – Observe Orient Decide Act TPED – Tasking Collection Processing Exploitation Dissemination

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Ground System Architectures Workshop



Rapidly develop, deploy, evolve End-to-end integration of systems, data flows, decision processes across an enterprise to sustain operations Approved for Public Release OTR202200417





Critical national space mission benefits





Space Enterprise Integration: structured process to maintain up-to-date information to assure continuity of real-time operations of critical national space missions through horizontal and vertical integration of systems interconnections, data interchange, data product exchange, and distributed computing and communications environments across participating organizations in continuously changing operating environment with dynamically evolving threats and opportunities.^[1]

- Space Enterprise all organizations contributing to space activities
- Participating organizations stakeholders including owners, operators, developers
- Operations spans life cycle from architecting to disposal
- Systems anything or anyone who produces or processes information
- Data interchange any mechanism for transferring data and/or information
- Data products exchange— information resulting from processing and/or manipulation
- Distributed computing systems and services capable of processing and storing data

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Adapted from community definition of "Enterprise Integration"









Scott Leonard

Office of Space Commerce



Special Advisor to the Director

OADR Prototype Overview



National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service

Basic Space Situational Awareness (SSA) Services

Orbit
 Determination
 Conjunction
 Assessment
 Situational
 Awareness

Notional SSA Safety Process





National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service

SSA Basic Safety Service Data Flow

OADR Cloud Software Architecture

Containerized services



National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service

STM-OADR Cloud Containerization Architecture



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Advantages of a Containerized Microservice Architecture

Containers package software with libraries and operating system required to execute

- Portable to any computer
- Efficient
- Allow developers to create and deploy software applications faster
- More secure and reliable
- Avoid cloud vendor lock-in

Microservices break a complex software application into small, specialized services that communicate over a common interface

- Can update one part of software without affecting the whole application
- More reliable
- Faster development, testing and deployment



This is the industry standard way to develop modern data systems in the cloud.



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National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service







Jeremy Leader

Deputy Director Cross Mission Ground and Communications Enterprise USSF





SPACE

SYSTEMS COMMAND

Maj Christa Schiesswohl SSC Operating Location Lead Advanced Battle Management System

February 2022



Battle Management Infrastructure Problems...and Solutions

Today

Air-gapped, hard to maintain infrastructure

Fragile, unreliable comms

Insecure, inaccessible data

No machine-to-machine command and control



Solution

Resilient, distributed, multi-level security cloud and edge infrastructure

Managed, global transport across all means - commercial and military, ground and pLEO and GEO

E r

Expose data APIs securely on a digital network supported by data tools

Secure digital network for machine enabled JADC2

ABMS plans a 21st Century modernization of Battle Management leveraging best-of-breed Commercial technology



ABMS Program Overview

- Create secure military digital network environment leveraging proven digital infrastructure, commercial technologies, and applications
 - n Build robust compute, network management, global data footprint for military applications
- Connect the joint force to enable All-Domain dynamic operations n
 - n Build the digital infrastructure that connects the Joint Warfighting force
 - Enable <u>sharing of information</u> across USAF, USSF, Joint, Allies/partners, and multi-domains n
 - Provide <u>decision superiority</u> to tactical, operational, and strategic customers n
- n Attributes to provide 21st Century warfighting capabilities:
 - 1. *Secure Processing
 - 2. *Connectivity
 - 3. *Data Management
 - 4. Applications
 - 5. Sensor Integration
 - 6. Effects Integration

*Digital Infrastructure





Data

Secure Processing

ABMS Acquisitions Attributes

- <u>Secure Processing</u>: Enterprise elastic compute capability that meets all applicable DoD standards n for cyber-security, data storage, data transfer and rapid software development
- <u>Connectivity</u>: Secure Network manager intelligently routes data to appropriate user across all n domains while managing data across networks
- <u>Data Management</u>: Expose data across Air and Space Force systems in multi-level security cloud n infrastructure & leverage service-oriented Application Programming Interfaces (APIs)
- n Applications: Create an environment to enable bestof-breed development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) / Machine Learning (ML) applications and services
- Sensor Integration: Standards for integrating existing n and future sensor data into a network that provides automated tasking
- n <u>Effects Integration</u>: Standards for integrating digital pathways expediting decision to effectors



Acquisition Efforts focused on these attributes build a digital infrastructure enabling information sharing across multi-domains & decision superiority for strategic, operational, and tactical customers

ABMS Architecture





Digital Infrastructure facilitates Sensing, Sense Making, & Acting within the Joint All-Domain Context







CONUS - Contiguous United States OCONUS - Outside Contiguous United States



Potential Implementations



OBAYASHI ARU

§ DevSecOps agile development and rapid integration with operations

§ Defensive cyber capabilities for space-specific operations







TDL - Tactical Datalink

OCONUS - Outside Contiguous United States

Potential Implementations



Enterprise Management and Control (EM&C)

§ Advanced DoD waveforms

§ Enterprise ground networks









Potential Implementations





Single environment to integrate and unify space operational data

Architecture Principles



- Loosely-couple the System
 - Separate concerns between the layers in order to simplify management and enable simpler tech refresh
- Maintain Options •
 - Manage (security, technical, program) risk by maintaining options
 - Manage more than one option at critical functions, where possible
- Own the Baseline •
 - Government will own the technical baseline
- Provide Standards and Governance
 - Plan leverage of existing Department of the Air Force standards
 - For example Open Missions Systems and Universal Command and Control Initiative
 - Working with SAF/AQ, Air and Space Staff, Joint Staff, and others on additional emerging guidance



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Thank you!

SSC Operating Location Lead Advanced Battle Management System Maj Christa Schiesswohl christa.schiesswohl@spaceforce.mil







Dr. David Spencer The Aerospace Corporation









Break











Advancing Space Traffic Coordination (STC)

Integrating Space for Advanced Battle Management System (ABMS)

Digital Integration (Digital Engineering, Digital Threads, Digital Twins)	 Standards for tracking, position data Integration of a diversity of data for improved accuracy Space weather data to improve atmospheric density models Astronomy community brings in a lot of valid data Interoperability gets harder and harder at scale Must balance interoperability and agility Walk, jog, run approach - the first step is to modernize systems Backward compatibility in the face of changing standards – "Tricking the TLE" 		 Machine to machine interfaces Digital integration in acquisitions - have to get the infrastructure right, systems need to be interoperable Digital needs to be "Baked in vs. bolted on" DoD Imperative: get ABMS right Systems that we build terrestrially must support space NASA's Handbook for digital engineering acquisition is available as a reference Digital engineering and especially digital twins are great "proving grounds" for missions that cannot tolerate risk 		cc m - G ar m - SI	igital oordi istak ood nd m oon; oon hould eight
Operational Test (In-space Testbeds and	 Need for sandboxes, proving grounds for algorithms Dual use technologies to test things out Laser calibration satellites are an example of in-space testbeds; what's next? Need meaningful data and insight – testing ground should not just be just a playground with no path to operations 		 What does "practicing a war" look like? Need known tracking / known information to test out capabilities Autotracking and priorities management: how to figure out which resource gets what? Demonstrations are great, but what capabilities are left behind? Dual-use capability can be enabling, and also risky The "need for speed", containerization, DevSecOps is opening up the aperture and giving the USSF the ability to turn requirements quickly – but there still a lot of risk aversion 		cc m - W L' m - W pc - N	table ould l oving /hat l oon, /hat i oints aviga
Proving Grounds)	- Containerization is an enabler of operational test - can run a lot of things in parallel without perturbing operational software	-	 We think "the more data, the better," but sometimes more data increases uncertainty and makes it harder to find the needle in the haystack Need to get information fast enough to be impactful, but not always 		- Ca - No ar	apsto eed t nd st ASA
	 Need for more data but not just ANY data; Need a DIVERSITY of data 		 possible to evaluate the veracity of the data in real time Building trust over time is in tension with the desire for "right now" Must also accept that there are data sources that are NOT helpful 		to	Mar
Data Fusion (AI/ML, Authoritative Sources of Truth) 30	 Trusted data and understanding the provenance of data Need a more modern system, and an understanding of what services we will provide – or not provide The role of government vs. industry: basic services provided by the government, leveraging the rest of the industry for additional services Lots of adaptability and agility in commercial Need to identify the areas where the government can fund commercial 		 Make data discoverable! People need to know where to get the data Push / pull problem: some people know what they are looking for, some don't. How do we curate and tag data? 		0 - C tr - D - D tr - V - V - T	leed ther Group affic Divers Do we rackin Ve ne The b s limi
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Developing the Cislunar Neighborhood

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od models evolve, like gravity models for the earth I moon - tarted with a 4x4 gravity model for the on; now we have a 12x12 gravity model for the

ould there be a model / digital twin of the cislunar ghborhood?

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- vigation beacons, GPS, communication relays, IIPSAT" recycling satellite
- ostone small satellite testing elliptical lunar orbits ed to operate in these arenas to improve our models I standards
- SA sees the ISS and the moon as testbed for going lars

ed for a "basis" coordinate system in space, and er standards

- oups are studying the projected increase in cislunar ffic over the next ten years
- versity of data is this a problem here too? we need tracking on the moon, like we need
- cking below the equator?
- e need computing, data storage on the moon e bandwidth needed to transmit data back and forth imiting



Town Hall Discussion **Big Take-Aways and Cross-Cutting Thoughts**

- Data is needed, but what we really need is data diversity, quality, and better discovery; we also need to better articulate our data needs
- Standards can be enabling or they can be obstacles
 - We need to be cautious developing standards, but also recognize the disadvantages of indecision
 - Standards are easier to follow if set in advance, but it's harder to know in advance what will be successful
 - Standards need to evolve
- We need affordable test, and our current technology allows for affordable test in space
 - Use test beds to identify truly usable data
 - Force a demonstration of added value, versus a presumption of added value



Town Hall Discussion Big Take-Aways and Cross-Cutting Thoughts

- If there is a commercial market, someone will meet that demand
 - *Government can provide infrastructure*
 - GPS example teaches us that we can't always foresee what government investment will enable
- Need to create a long-term plan for the design and deployment of the needed XGEO infrastructure to enable new ventures
- A lot of opportunity out there that hasn't been recognized government investment could pay dividends.
 - We are at the edge of an ability to really innovate
 - Government is on board with space, and space is a bipartisan issue.





Town Hall Discussion Space Traffic Coordination

- Digital Integration (Digital Engineering, Digital Threads, Digital Twins)
 - Standards for tracking, position data
 - Integration of a diversity of data for improved accuracy
 - Space weather data to improve atmospheric density models
 - Astronomy community brings in a lot of valid data
 - Interoperability gets harder and harder at scale
 - Must balance interoperability and agility
 - Walk, jog, run approach the first step is to modernize systems
 - The "TLE Story"
 - Backward compatibility in the face of changing standards
 - "Tricking the TLE" to improve accuracy without changing format

Standards are needed for interoperability, but we must balance interoperability and agility





Town Hall Discussion Space Traffic Coordination

- Operational Test (In-space Testbeds and Proving Grounds)
 - Need for sandboxes, proving grounds for algorithms
 - Dual use technologies to test things out
 - Laser calibration satellites are an example of in-space testbeds; what's next?
 - Need meaningful data and insight testing ground should not just be just a playground with no path to operations
 - Containerization is an enabler of operational test can run a lot of things in parallel without perturbing operational software

Sandboxes and containerization let us to try out new things safely, but "new things" must have a path to operations





Town Hall Discussion Space Traffic Coordination

- Data Fusion (AI/ML, Authoritative Sources of Truth)
 - Need for more data but not just ANY data
 - Need a DIVERSITY of data (example of tracking stations below the equator)
 - Don't need 100 observations prefer five quality observations across the entire orbit
 - Trusted data and understanding the provenance of data
 - Need a more modern system, and an understanding of what services we will provide or not provide
 - The role of government vs. industry
 - Basic services provided by the government
 - Leveraging the rest of the industry for additional services
 - Lots of adaptability and agility in commercial
 - Need to identify the areas where the government can fund commercial

Diversity and quality of data is what drives accuracy, not just quantity; must articulate needs to industry







- Digital Integration (Digital Engineering, Digital Threads, Digital Twins)
 - *Machine to machine interfaces*
 - Digital integration in acquisitions
 - Have to get the infrastructure right
 - Systems need to be interoperable
 - "Baked in vs. bolted on"
 - DoD Imperative: get ABMS right
 - Systems that we build terrestrially must support space
 - NASA's Handbook for digital engineering acquisition is available as a reference
 - Digital engineering and especially digital twins are great "proving grounds" for missions that cannot tolerate risk

Infrastructure to support digital integration needs to be baked in, not bolted on





- Operational Test (In-space Testbeds and Proving Grounds)
 - What does "practicing a war" look like?
 - Need known tracking / known information to test out capabilities
 - Autotracking and priorities management: how to figure out which resource gets what?
 - Demonstrations are great, but what capabilities are left behind?
 - Dual-use capability can be enabling, and also risky
 - Is the USSF losing momentum on technical issues?
 - Not necessarily; the "need for speed" is opening up the aperture
 - Containerization, DevSecOps is giving the USSF the ability to turn requirements quickly but there still a lot of risk aversion
 - Space C2, cloud combat control are related fields

What does "practicing a war" look like?





- Data Fusion (AI/ML, Authoritative Sources of Truth)
 - We think "the more data, the better," but sometimes more data increases uncertainty and makes it harder to find the needle in the haystack
 - Need to get information fast enough to be impactful
 - But not always possible to evaluate the veracity of the data in real time
 - Building trust over time is in tension with the desire for "right now"
 - Must also accept that there are data sources that are NOT helpful
 - Make data discoverable!
 - People need to know where to get the data
 - Push / pull problem: some people know what they are looking for, some don't
 - How do we curate and tag data?

We need to make data discoverable, but more data isn't always better





- Data Fusion (AI/ML, Authoritative Sources of Truth) (cont.)
 - Systems need to be able to ingest multiple formats, but at some point, you must set standards
 - People are connecting dots now; maybe AI / ML may connect the dots for us in the future.
 - Need to better articulate needs for commercial, international partnerships: e.g, "we need data in the southern hemisphere"
 - Classification remains a challenge

We need to articulate our data needs more clearly





Developing the Cislunar Neighborhood

- Digital Integration (Digital Engineering, Digital Threads, Digital Twins)
 - Digital integration is going to happen whether we coordinate or not do we want to repeat our historical mistakes?
 - Good models evolve
 - Like gravity models for the earth and moon
 - Started with a 4x4 gravity model for the moon; now we have a 12x12 gravity model for the moon
 - Should there be a model / digital twin of the cislunar neighborhood?

What does the digital model of the cislunar environment look like, and how does it evolve?





Developing the Cislunar Neighborhood

- Operational Test (In-space Testbeds and Proving Grounds)
 - Stable (or quasi-stable) locations in the cislunar regime could be use for testing and experimentation before moving on to become commerce nodes, waypoints
 - What IS the cislunar neighborhood?
 - Libration points, L1, L2, orbits that orbit those points.
 - In orbit around the moon, down to the surface of the moon
 - Transit areas
 - What infrastructure should we create at these critical points?
 - Navigation beacons, GPS, communication relays
 - "SNIPSAT" recycling satellite

What infrastructure is needed for the cislunar neighborhood, and how can we develop it?





Developing the Cislunar Neighborhood

- Operational Test (In-space Testbeds and Proving Grounds) (cont.)
 - Capstone small satellite testing elliptical lunar orbits
 - Similar trajectories to NASA Gateway
 - Understanding the realities.
 - Need to operate in these arenas to improve our models and standards
 - NASA sees the ISS and the moon as testbed for going to Mars

In our current age, we have the ability to do low-cost test in space





Developing the Cislunar Neighborhood

- Data Fusion (AI/ML, Authoritative Sources of Truth)
 - Need for a "basis" coordinate system in space, and other standards
 - Groups are studying the projected increase in cislunar traffic over the next ten years
 - Diversity of data is this a problem here too?
 - Do we need tracking on the moon, like we need tracking below the equator?
 - We need computing, data storage on the moon
 - The bandwidth needed to transmit data back and forth is limiting

Standards and infrastructure are needed









Thank you