

OCSD-A / AeroCube-7A Status Update

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April 20, 2016

Agenda

- Concept of Operations Overview
- Spacecraft Configuration
- Software Update Anomaly Overview
- Software Architecture Design Modifications
- Star Tracker Checkout & Analytical Results
- 10MP Imager Test Images

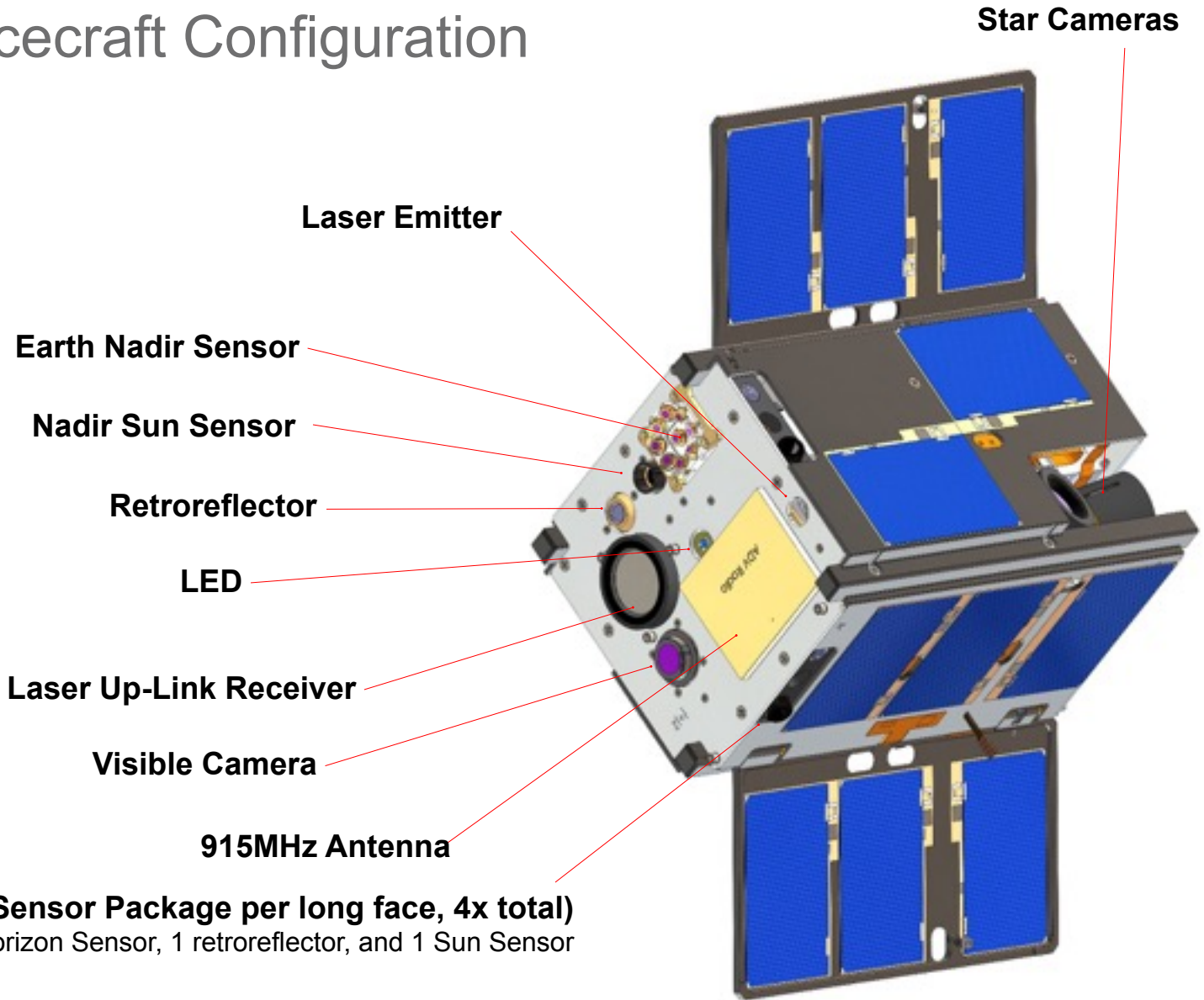
OCSD Concept of Operations Overview (1/2)

- The mission includes the following primary objectives:
 - *The CubeSat shall demonstrate an optical downlink at 5 megabits per second.*
 - *Two CubeSats shall demonstrate passive and active orbital rephasing maneuvers to bring them within 200 meters of each other.*
 - *One CubeSat shall demonstrate tracking of the other.*
- These objectives are to be completed by a pair of 1.5U Cubesats: OCSD-B & OCSD-C to be launched in the summer of 2016
- OCSD-A demonstration added in 2015 as an additional mission to buy down risk for the mission of record
 - *ACS verification and pointing accuracy goals*
 - *Laser and other subsystems verification*
 - *Laser Downlink CONOPS refinement*
 - *Calibration procedure & tool refinement*

OCSD Concept of Operations Overview (2/2)

- A software update anomaly disabled the attitude control main processor, which results in the following loss of functionality:
 - *Inability to control the spacecraft attitude or spin rate*
 - *Inability to communicate with or operate the laser downlink communication payload*
 - *Inability to communicate with or operate the laser range finder payload*
 - *Inability to propagate & estimate the spacecraft attitude in real-time*
 - Note that discrete attitude solutions using the star tracker are possible, but only when the tracker happens to be pointed in a favorable orientation
- OCSD-A Still Reduces Risk for the primary mission, although a sub-set of the risk reduction objectives can not be accomplished:
 - *ACS verification and pointing accuracy goals (Partial, limited to Star Tracker Checkout)*
 - *Laser and other subsystems verification (Other subsystems can be tested: Power, Camera, GPS, Radio, Deployment Mechanisms)*
 - *Laser Downlink CONOPS refinement*
 - *Calibration procedure & tool refinement (Partial, limited to Star Tracker Checkout)*

OCSD Spacecraft Configuration



OCSD-A Software Update Anomaly Overview

- The ACS main microcontroller was rendered permanently unresponsive during a software update. While this issue could have been identified prior to upload, the ground pre-upload verification process was not perceptive enough to catch the problem.
- The verification procedure at the time was to program an engineering unit to match the flight configuration then load the update and verify a match to the desired program binary post update.
- Pre-upload ground simulation did not exactly match actual upload process
 - *Flight upload was loaded incrementally over several ground contact periods*
 - *Between ground contacts, the vehicle executed a regularly scheduled power-cycle*
 - *The power-cycle process re-booted the ACS processor into a partially updated program which prevented proper initialization.*
 - *The power-cycle re-boot was not included in the pre-upload ground simulation.*
- Prior flight vehicles have experienced the same conditions many times, but a change in the partition order necessitated a different upload sequence to preserve proper initialization when the processor is in the partially updated state.

Root cause has been identified

OCSD-A Inoperable Components

- The following items have been rendered inoperable after the software update anomaly (items in **BLUE** were tested prior to the update):
 - *Sun Sensors*
 - *Earth Nadir Sensor*
 - *Earth Horizon Sensor*
 - *Rate gyros (STIM & VectorNav)*
 - *Reaction Wheels*
 - *Laser transmitter (powered on digital electronics and got response but did not fire laser)*
 - *Torque rods*
 - *Laser Range finder*
 - *Magnetometer*

Many of the now inoperable components were tested prior to the update

Memory Partitioning

Example Memory Map of 16 Bit PICs used on AeroCube

Program Memory Address

0x00000

AC5 / AC6

Reset / Goto Instruction

Initialization / Boot Library

Patching Functions

Boot-initialized Variables

ACS Code

Additional Functions

AC7A

Reset / Goto Instruction

Patching Functions

Boot-initialized Variables

ACS Code

Initialization / Boot Library

Additional Functions

Typical Patch Procedure Occurs in Ascending Order

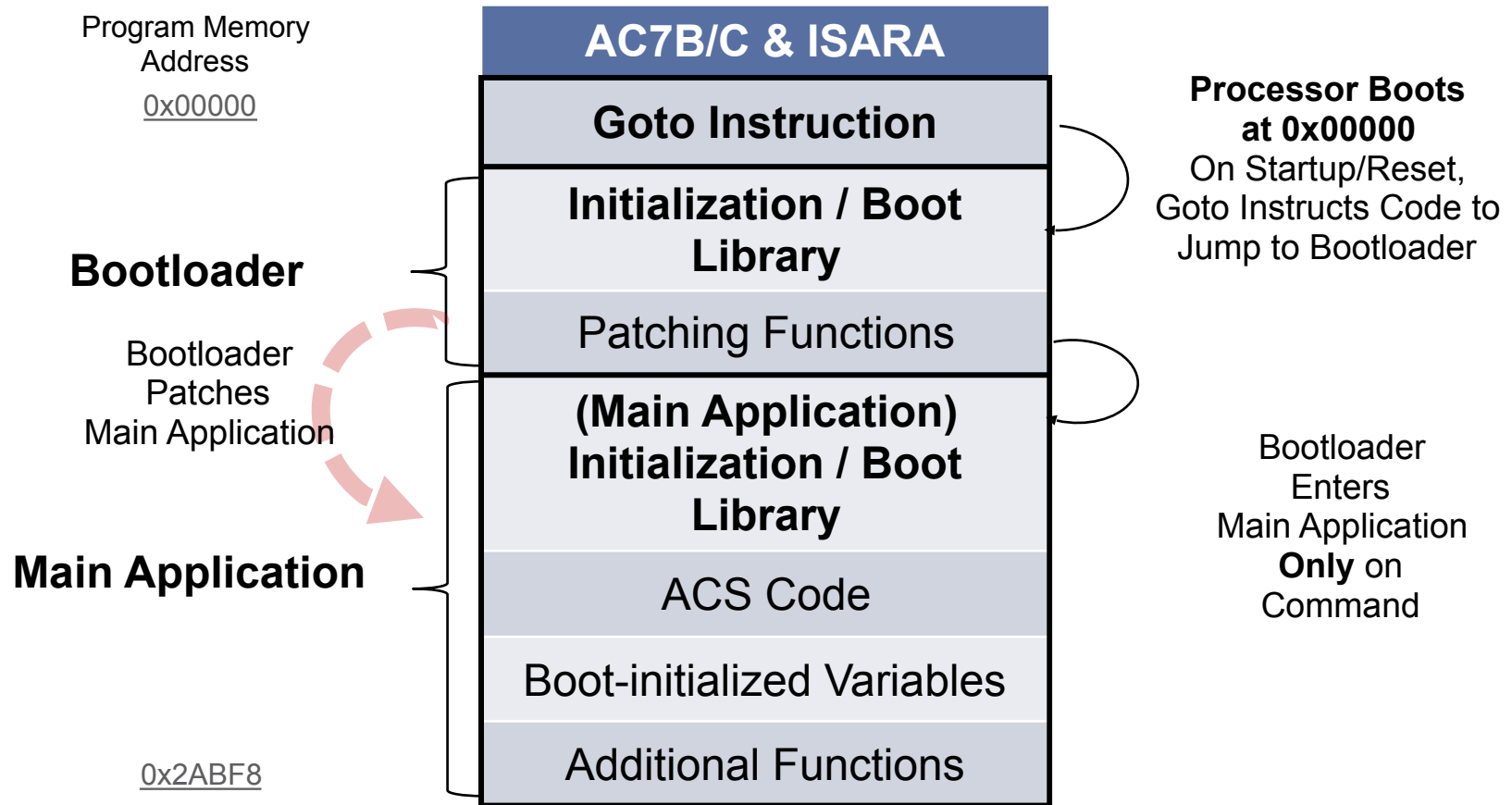
Low to High Address:
0x00000 -> 0x2ABF8

0x2ABF8

- > **Boot Library references table of Boot-initialized variables**
- > **Table must match Boot Library or reset will cause errors**

Bootloader Application

Separate Patch Functions from Main Application



- > *If Main Application Fails, Bootloader can still patch/update the application*
- > *Currently on 8-bit Sensor, Propulsion and Reaction Wheel PICs*

Bootloader Application

Updated Patching Routine

Ground Software

Identifies changed 0x400 blocks

Breaks 0x400 pages into changed 0x80 blocks*

- Once confirmation of last block is received.
- Send command to reprogram 0x400 block

Sends 0x80 packet (with redundant addresses and checksum)

PIC returns checksum and confirmation to continue sending blocks

Send command to reprogram, with checksum of 0x400 page

Send confirmation to continue to next 0x400 page or halt based on checksum

Hardware / PIC

- Performs checksum and verifies addresses.
- Stores 0x80 page in memory.
- Repeats for a maximum of 8 times ($8 * 0x80 = 0x400$)

- Read/store current 0x400 page into memory.
- Create working copy of stored 0x400 page
- Write stored 0x80 blocks to working copy
- Perform checksum on working copy and confirm with GSW checksum. If mismatch, error out to GSW
- Erase 0x400 page
- Write 0x400 page with validated working copy
- Read back newly written 0x400 page
- Perform checksum on newly written 0x400 page and confirm with GSW checksum
- If checksums mismatch, try once more, otherwise write original 0x400 page back to memory

***0x80 and 0x400 discretization is due to flash read/write library constraints on PIC**

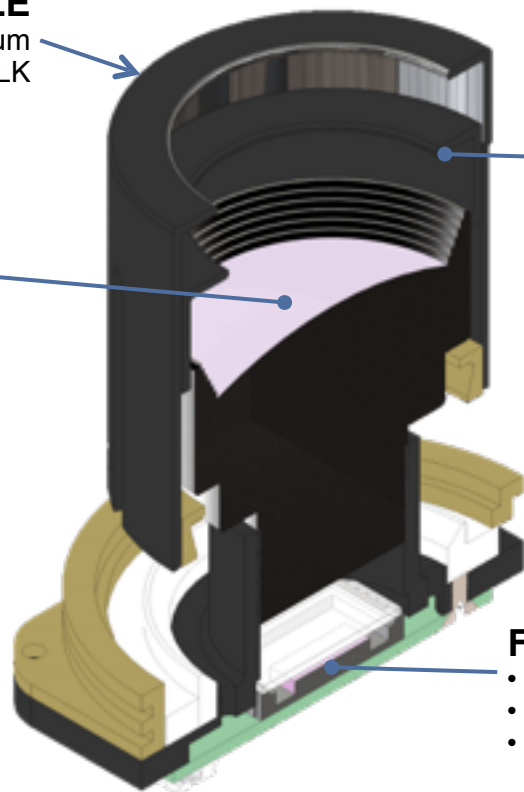
Star Tracker Design & On-orbit Results

OUTER BAFFLE

- 6061-T6 Aluminum
- MIL-A-8625, TYP II, BLK

LENS

- Marshall electronics lens V-4416.0-1.2-HR

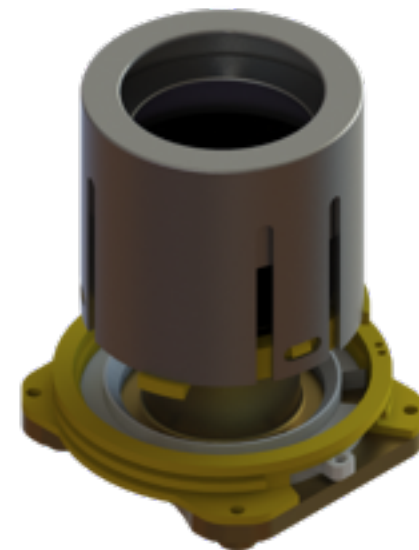


INNER BAFFLE

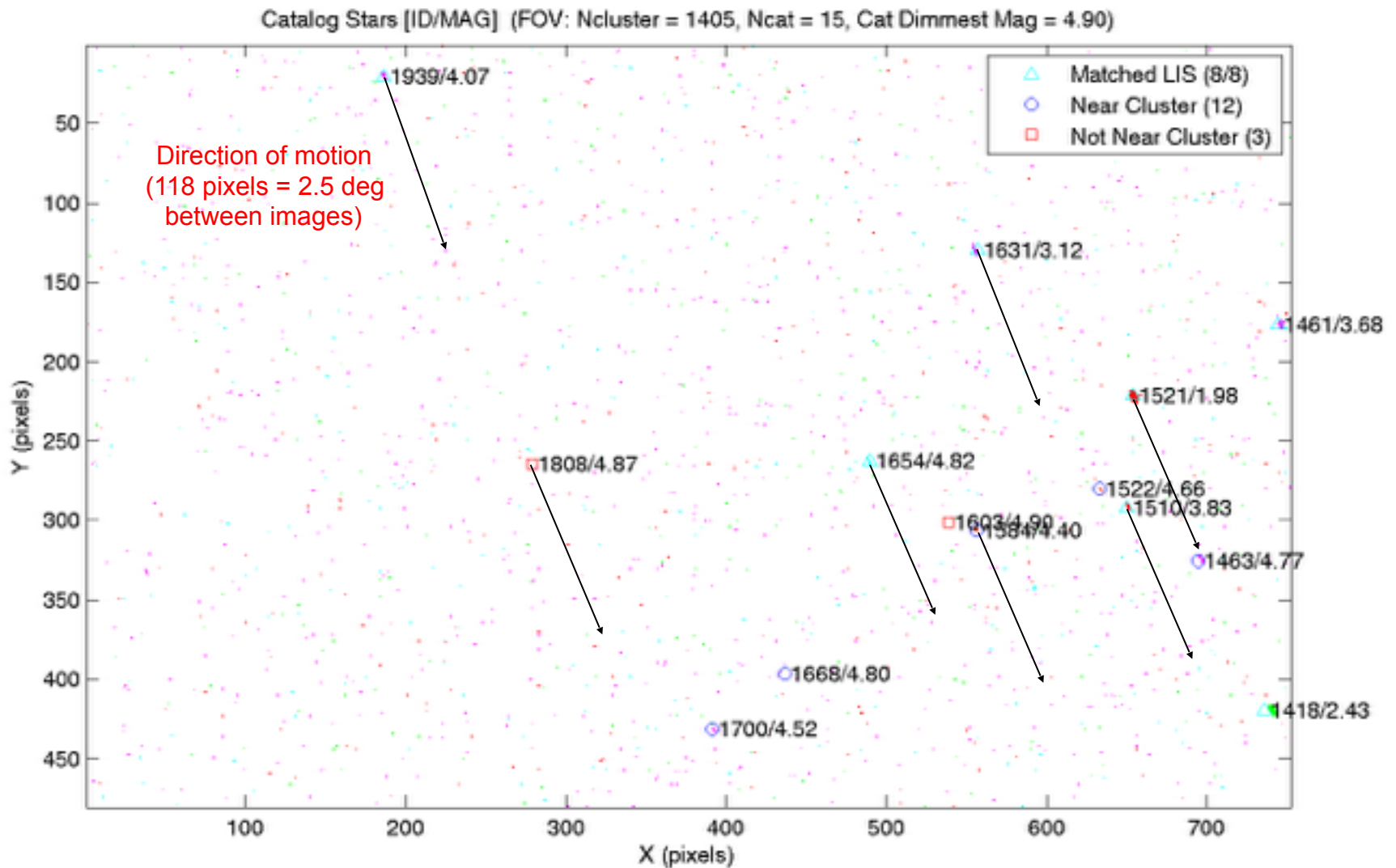
- 6061-T6 Aluminum
- MIL-A-8625, TYP II, BLK

FOCAL PLANE

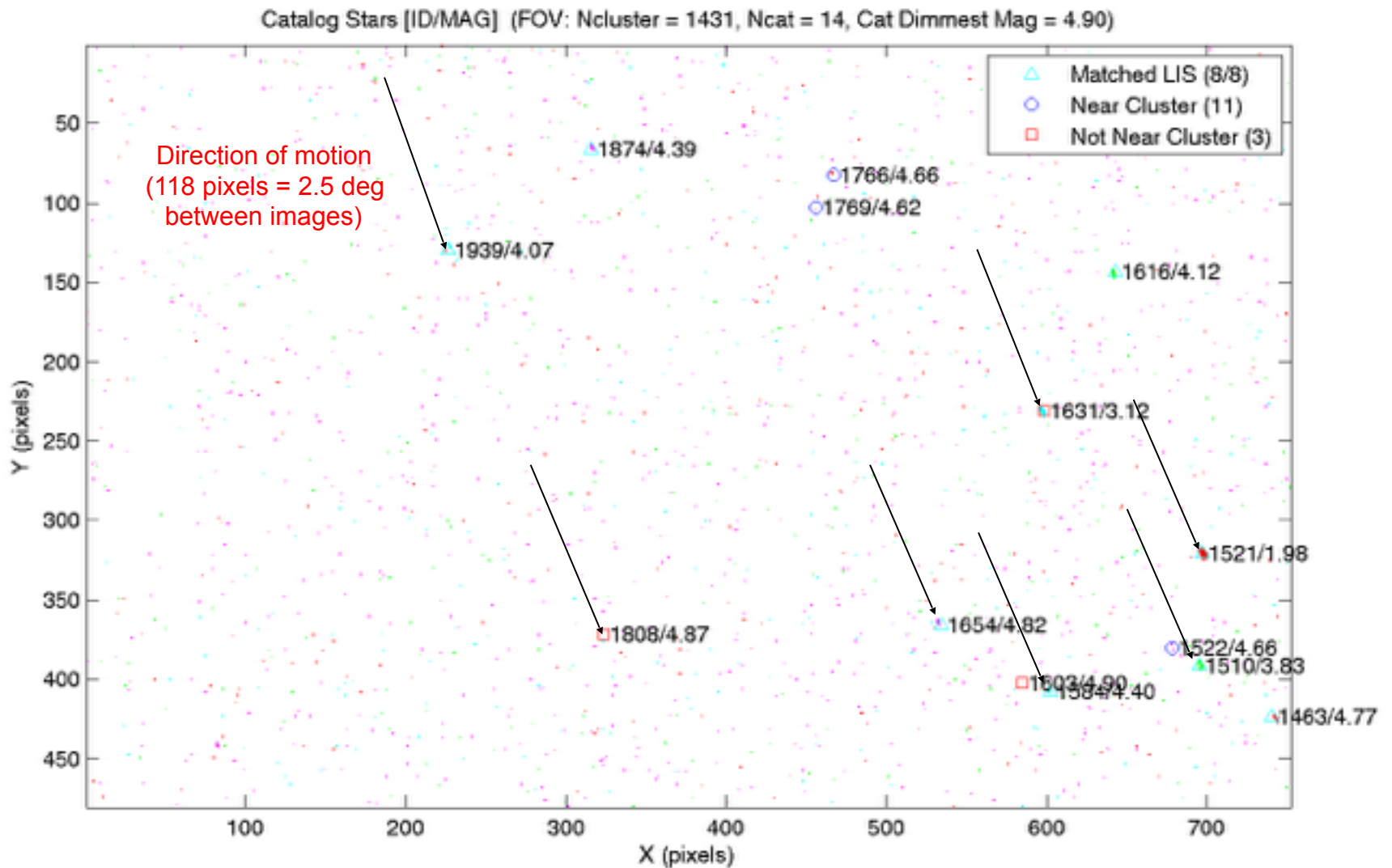
- On-Semi MT9V032
- 752 X 480 Pixels
- 6.0 X 6.0 micron pixels



Post-Processed Star Tracker Image 1 (0.97 deg/s)



Post-Processed Star Tracker Image 2 (0.97 deg/s)

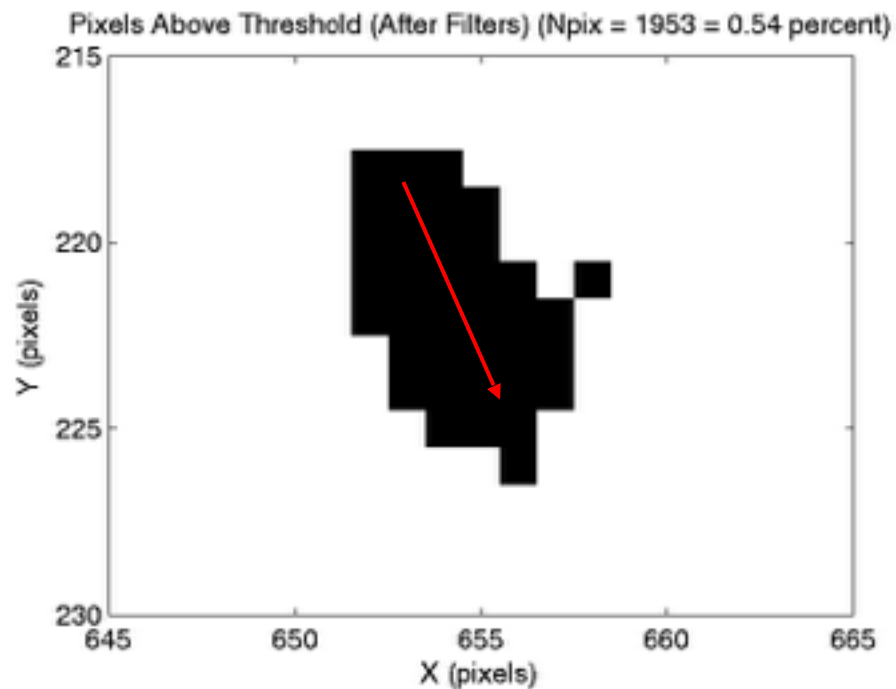
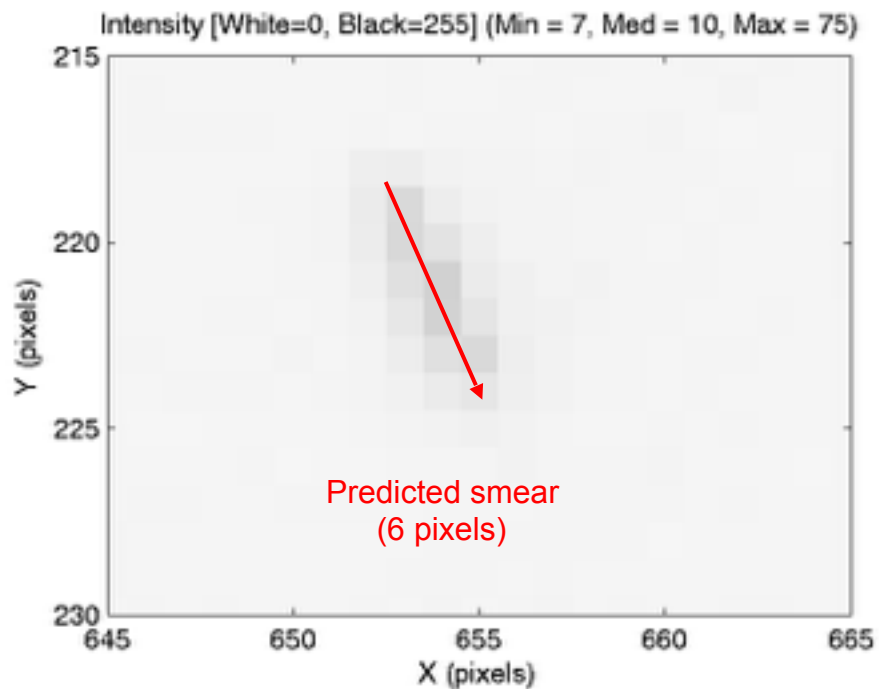


Star Smear Detail

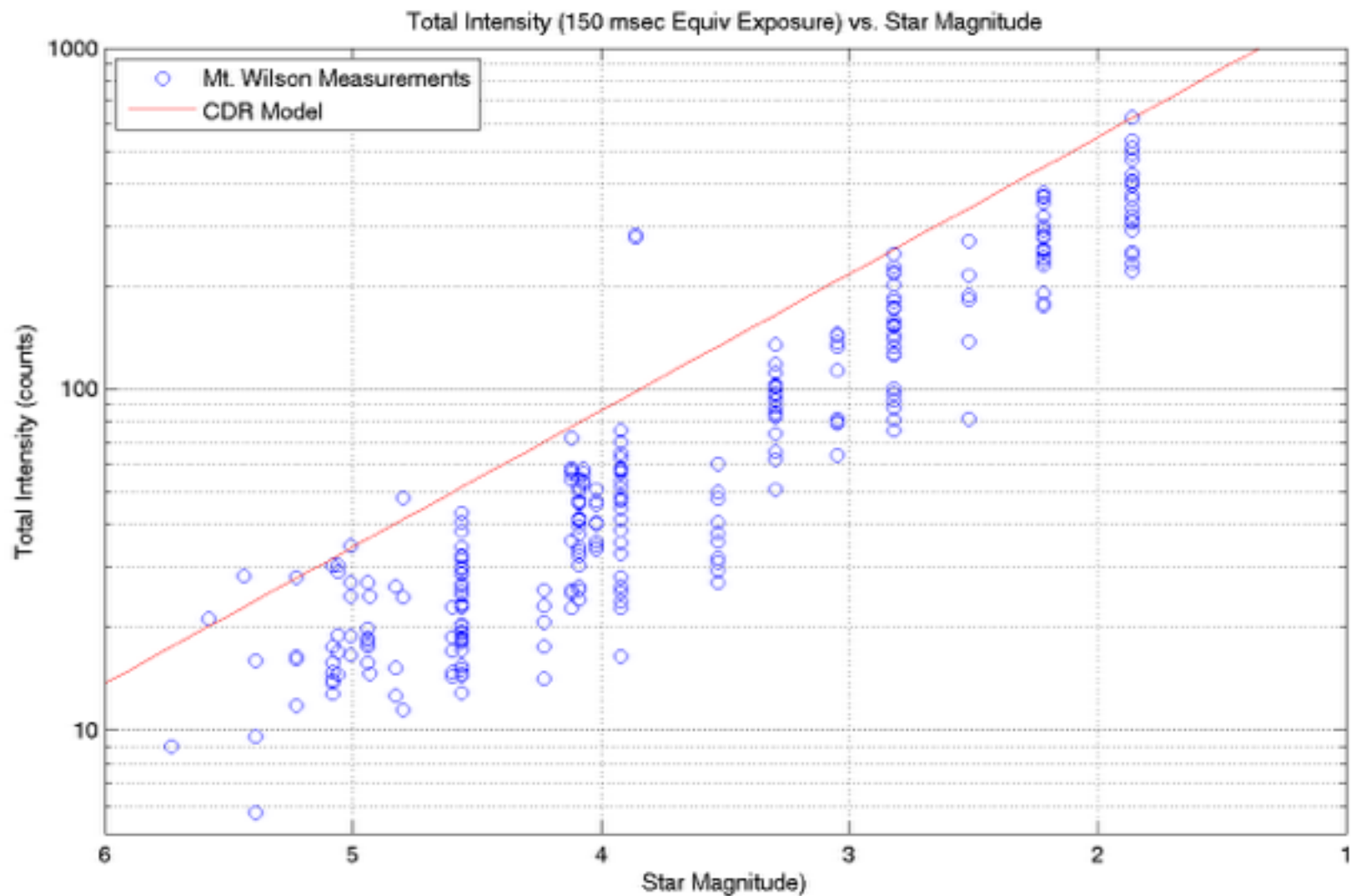
Brightest Star (Mag 1.98)

Inverted Image

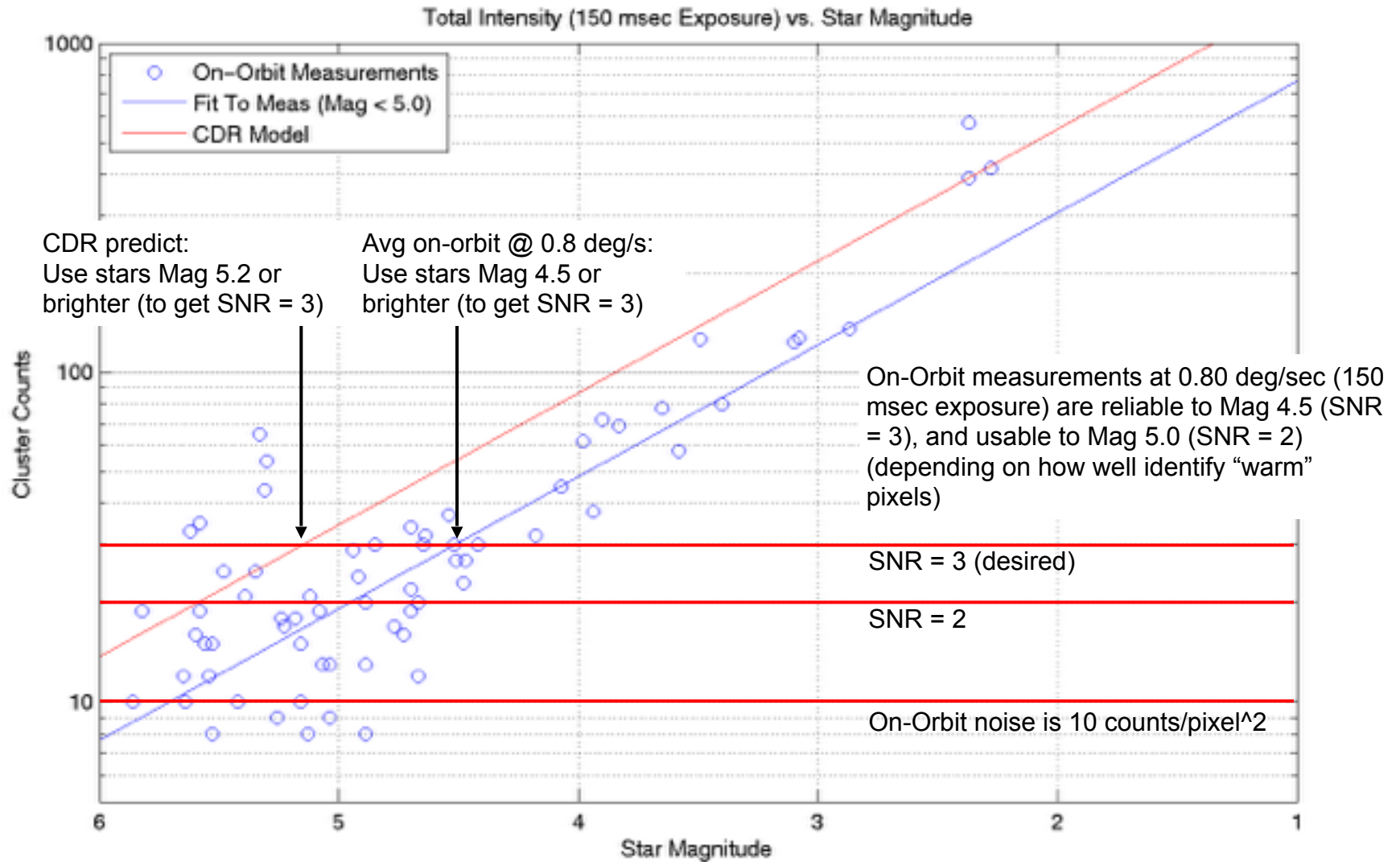
Pixels above threshold



Star Tracker Ground Measurements (Dark Sky)

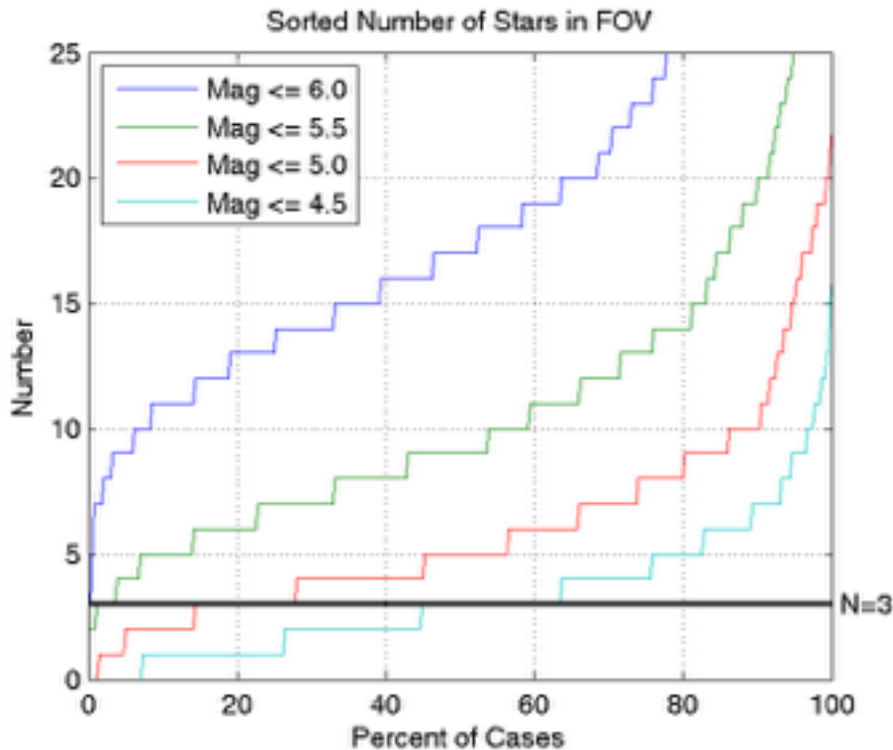


Star Tracker On-Orbit Measurements (0.80 deg/s)



Star Tracker Solution Probability

- On-orbit sensitivity data supports analytical studies to determine the probability of obtaining a valid solution at maximum mission slew rates



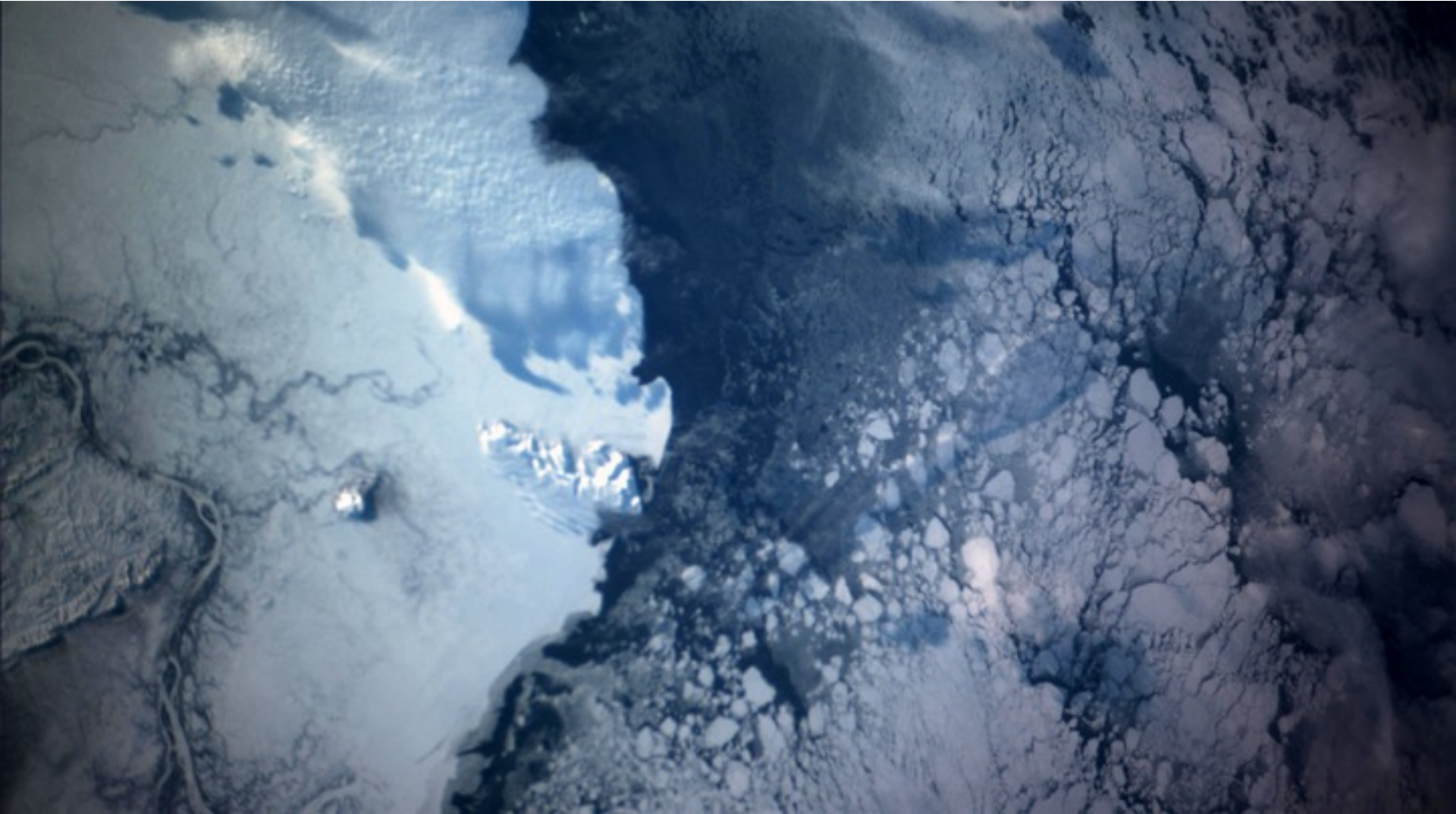
Monte Carlo 500 random attitudes

| Mag | Cases with fewer than 3 stars in FOV | Notes |
|-----|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 4.5 | 44.6% | ← On-Orbit, SNR=3, 150 msec, 0.8 d/s |
| 4.6 | 39.6% | |
| 4.7 | 33.6% | |
| 4.8 | 27.2% | |
| 4.9 | 20.6% | |
| 5.0 | 14.2% | ← On-Orbit, SNR=2, 150 msec, 0.8 d/s |
| 5.1 | 9.2% | |
| 5.2 | 6.4% | |
| 5.3 | 3.8% | |
| 5.4 | 2.0% | ← CDR, SNR=3, 150 msec, <0.1 d/s |
| 5.5 | 1.0% | |
| 5.6 | 0.4% | |
| 5.7 | 0% | |
| 5.8 | 0% | |
| 5.9 | 0% | |
| 6.0 | 0% | |

Yukon Delta (Alaska) & Bering Sea – 10MP imager test photos



Yukon Delta (Alaska) & Bering Sea – 10MP imager test photos



OCSD-A Status Update Summary

- The Star Tracker data downloaded demonstrated that valid attitude solutions can be obtained at mission slew rates (up to 0.97 deg/s), which allows the laser communication system to point accurately while the vehicle is tracking the ground station
- The test images downloaded from the 10 MP imager demonstrate that the optics remained focused after launch and the imager can support the proximity operations objective – the ability to detect the locator LED beacon on the partner satellite.
- The modified design for the on-orbit reprogramming adds robustness and decreases the risk of disabling any of the processors in future missions during the patching process