Lessons Learned through Operations with a Federated Ground Station Network

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Federated networks – a *loose* connection of *independent* stations.

- **1990’s** – Federation enabled by the Internet.
  - Most software focused on single station operation.

- **Late 90’s** – Mercury created to provide remote, Internet-enabled operations
  - Prototype, open source, complex
  - Small number of nodes to support QuakeSat and Opal.

- **Early 2000’s** – GENSO created with Mercury lessons learned.
  - ESA led/controlled effort.
  - Closed source, ??? nodes.

- **Commercial/private networks exist but no extended partnerships.**
  - AFSCN, NASA, USN, Surrey network, NASA Ames/SCU network
Are we tapping the full potential of the global network?

http://gs.engin.umich.edu/gs_survey/

When we launched RAX-1 and RAX-2, there was no available “network”.

• Launches:
  – 19 November 2010
  – 28 October 2011

• Communication summary
  – UHF half duplex
  – 9600 bps, GMSK
  – AX.25.

• Great collections of HAMs with ad hoc tracking.

• GENSO didn’t have the capabilities or the tools.
We were helped by some fantastic, global trackers.

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The network supporting RAX is global, and growing.

Map of all stations that have received RAX data with our client:

Recent additions of England, Estonia, Cornell University
The network enabled dramatically improved downloads.

Cumulative beacons received over time:

293,344 total beacons
The network enabled dramatically improved downloads.

Cumulative data received over time:

172 MB total on 9.6 kbps link

(amount also limited by temperatures and command queue on RAX-2)
We monitor station performance and schedule according to recent reception and local plans.
Downlinking scheduling based on priorities and satellite limitations (power and command queue).

- Command queue length limited by on board RAM – failed SD card prevents arbitrary lengths.
- Reduces stored commands on orbit and alters download profiles.
The network has enabled more data than expected, and we have learned a few things.

- HAMs are great...there is strong interest from all types to help.

- Make the software simple and easy.
  - RAX software is easy enough, but could be better.

- Use a NACK based protocol.

- Use what is already out there, but plan for the new.
Our next steps to federation—simpler code.

• Client code is moving from java to web application.
  – No install, “instant” upgrades and patches.

• *fetchTLE* — an open source web app for TLE fetching
  – Database-backed, time history

• *retroTrack* — simple, online tracking view tool

• *Mercury 2* — next gen. ground station system with global networking services. August 2013.
Recommended community next step – *develop minimum standards with room to grow.*

- At what protocol levels do we attempt standardization?
  - Physical, link, network, application?

- Side step the complexity and look for a common denominator.
  - Standard for scheduling and describing GS capabilities.
  - Standard for “software defined ground stations”.
    - We’re all moving to SDRs (USRP, FunCube, etc, etc, etc).
    - Create a mechanism for running software – a virtual machine with the code.

- This will future-proof upgrades and enable standardization to occur immediately and organically.
Also, at Michigan, we’re working on high gain systems.

- Our satellite will continue to be resource constrained, let’s leverage the ground.

- Upgrade Peach Mountain
  - 26 m radio telescope
  - Deep space and “slow” targets

- Site for future testing and collaborations
  - 5-12 m dish site
  - Laser communication
  - Available to the community.
Thanks for your time...

Most teams don’t think about ops until post launch...but with CubeSats, launch is a constant activity. Let’s solve some of the ops challenges.

Any questions?

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