

ACMS FDIR System for the Herschel / Planck satellites

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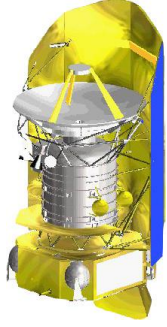
(1) Dutch Space B.V,

(2) Sener, (3) Alenia Aerospazio, (4) Alcatel, (5) ESA



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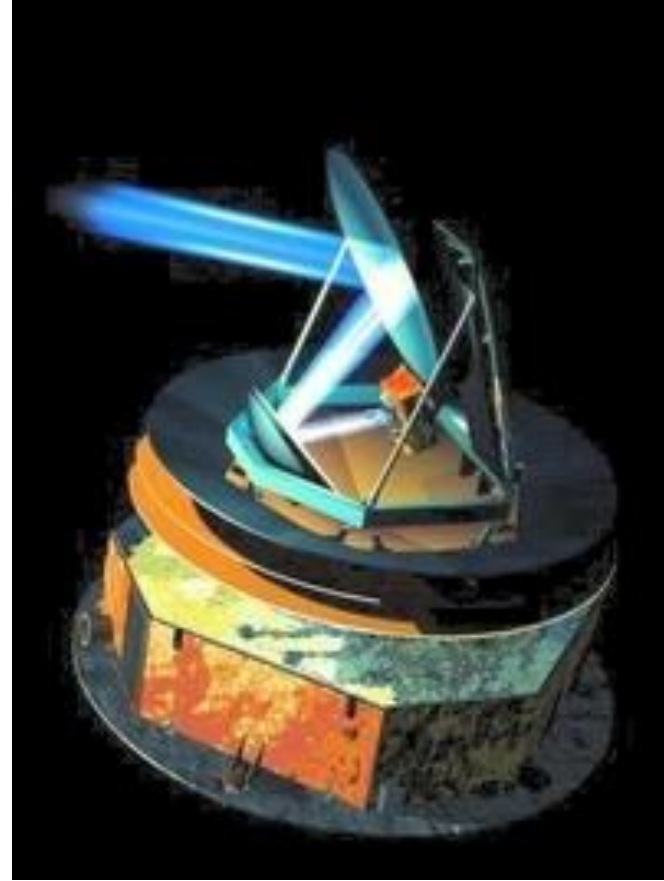
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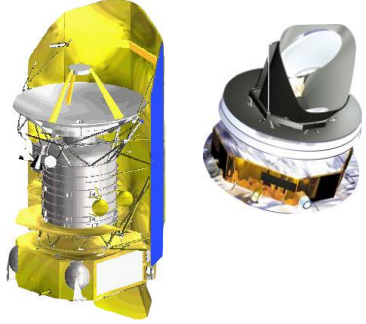


Herschel – Planck ACMS

Dutch Space

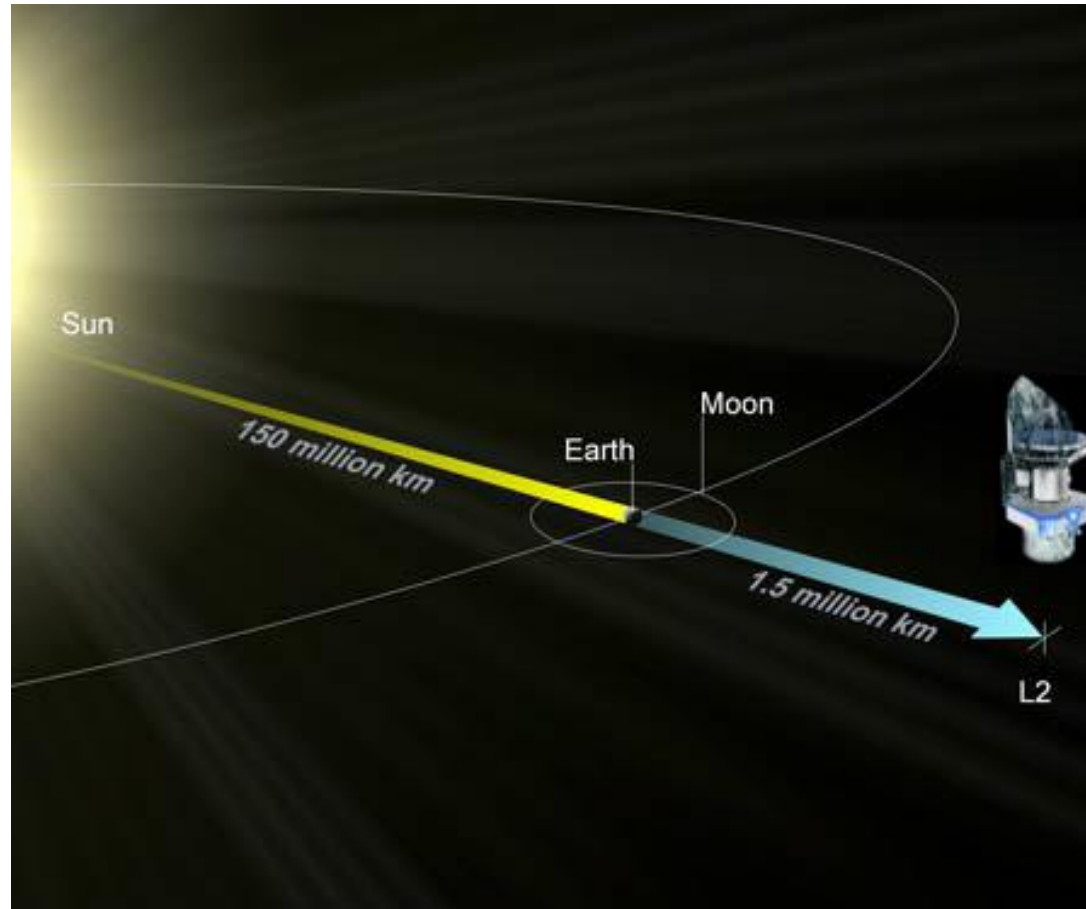
Introduction



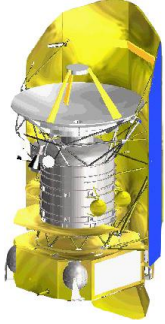


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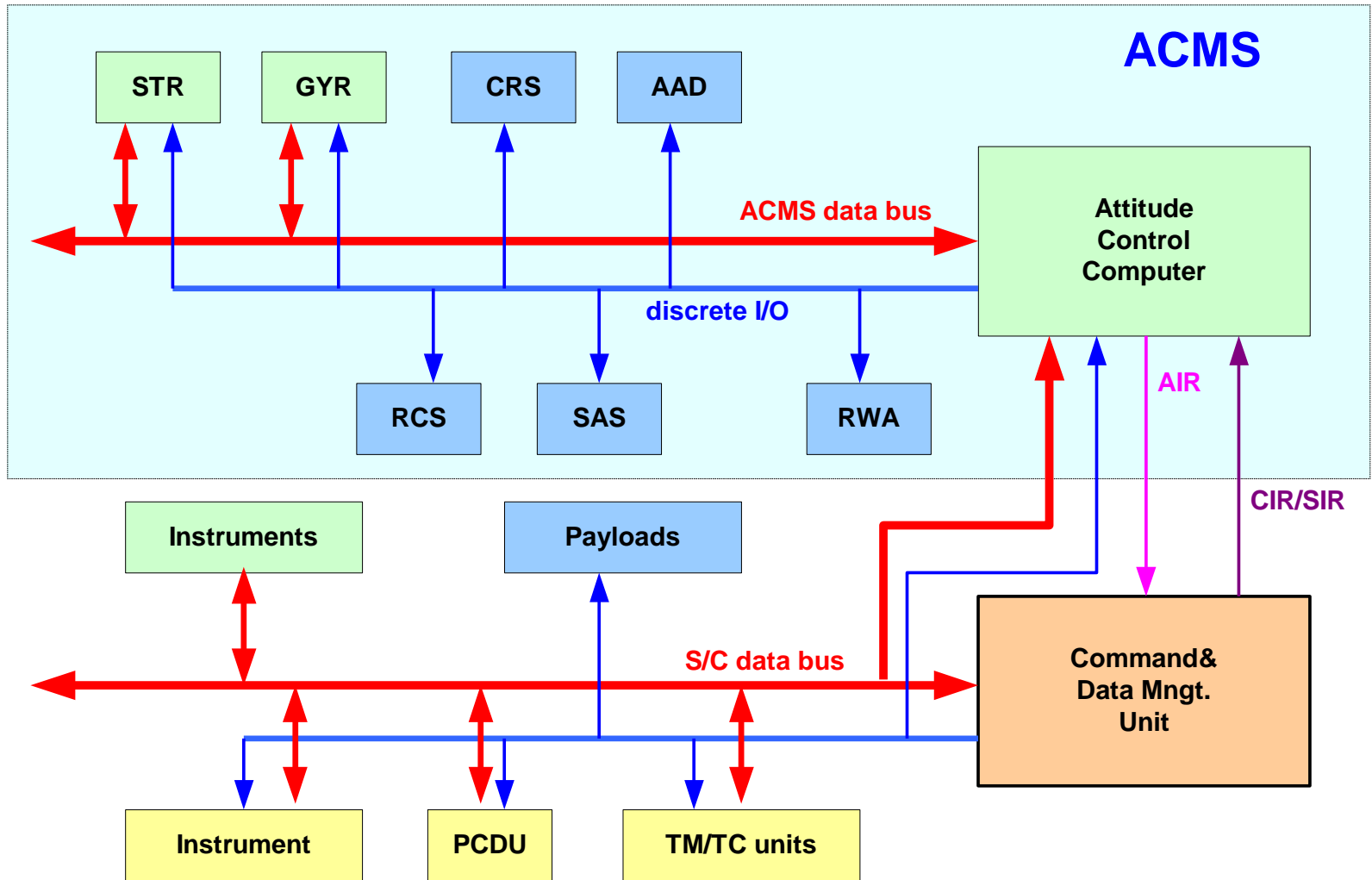


- Orbit around second Lagrangian Point in Earth/Moon - Sun System
- 1.5 million kilometres from Earth.
- Transfer trajectories with duration of three months



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General FDIR approaches

- only vital criteria, like attitude loss, checked by HW independent of HW nominal control loop.

Recovery by Ground

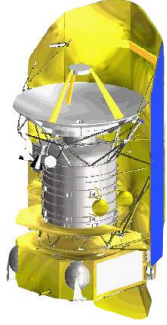
(SOHO, XMM, Integral)

- SW checks verifying sensors/actuators health.

Recovery autonomously by satellite.

No independent hardware

(Rosetta, Mars Express)



General FDIR approaches (2)

“SOHO” (independent HW)

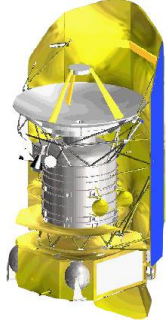
- 1 fail-safe guaranteed
- simple straightforward FDIR design
- relatively small verification effort
- relatively large effort in Ground procedures
- execution recovery procedures relatively time-critical



General FDIR approaches (3)

“Rosetta” (SW only)

- no extra HW
- complex FDIR design
- large verification effort
- easier for Ground
- less outage time



Herschel / Planck FDIR design

2 goals:

- **ensure safety**
- **guarantee mission continuation after 1 failure**

2 FDIR modes:

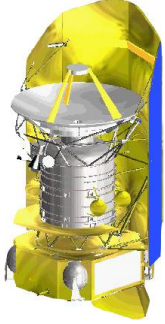
- **Autonomous Fail Safe**
- **Autonomous Fail Operational**



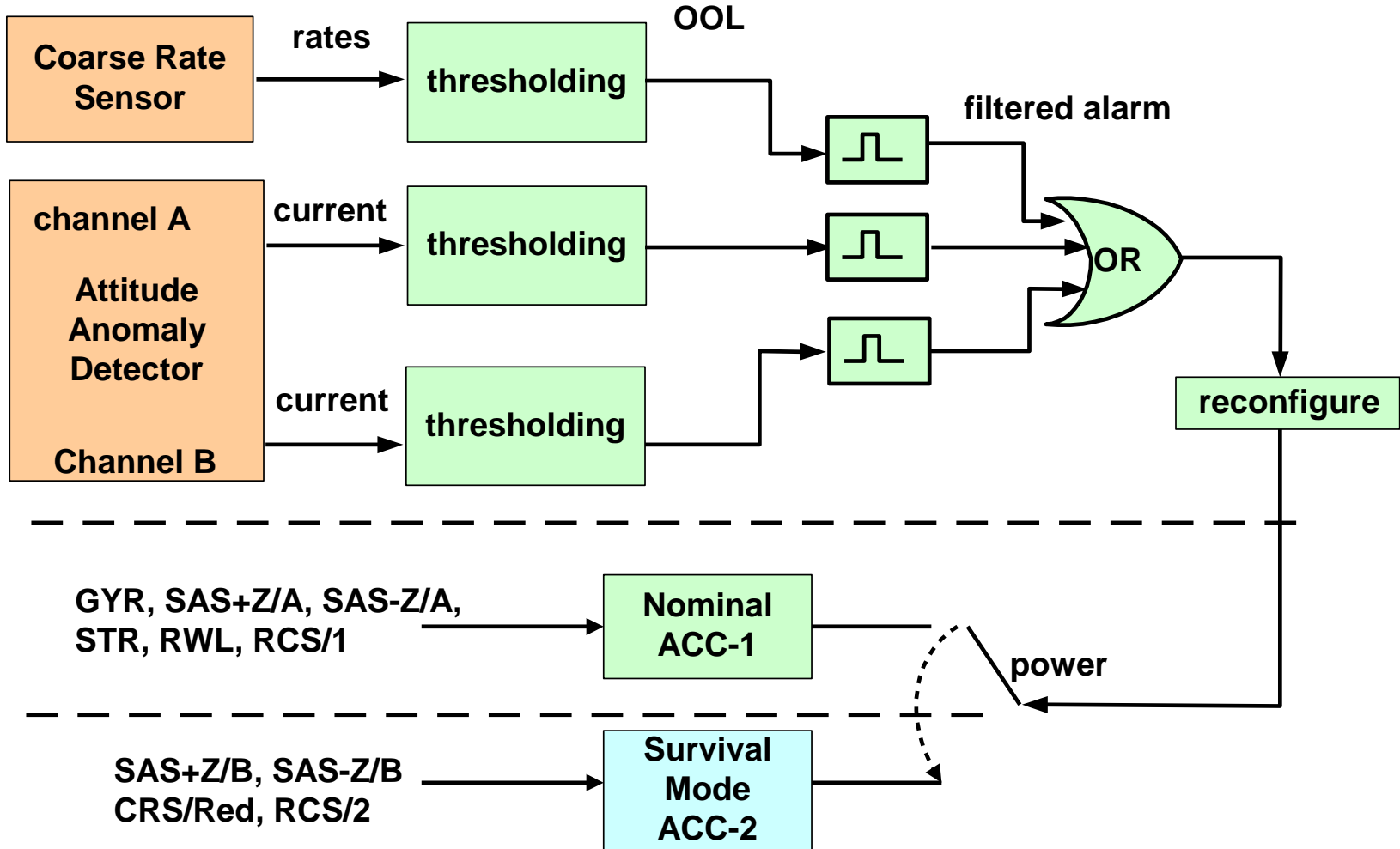
Hierarchical structure

- **failure severity**
- **functions involved in detection (HW/SW)**
- **recovery sequence**

levels 0 - 4

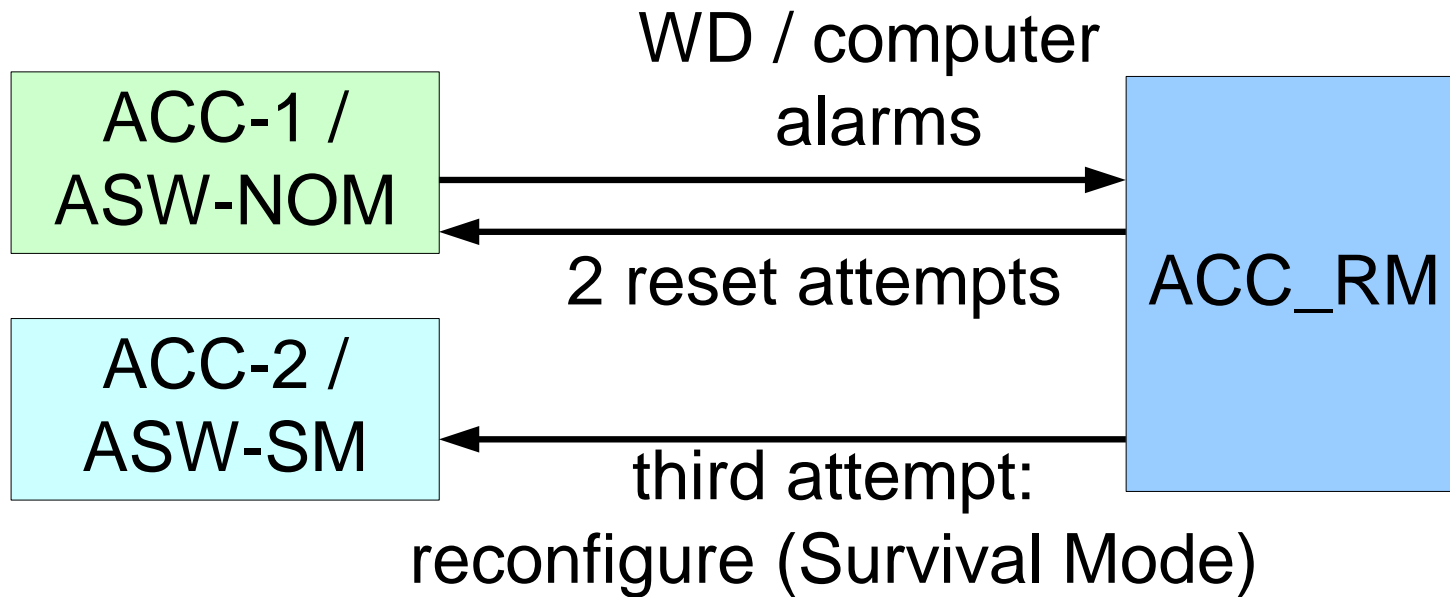


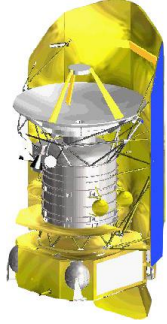
Level 4 (ARAD)



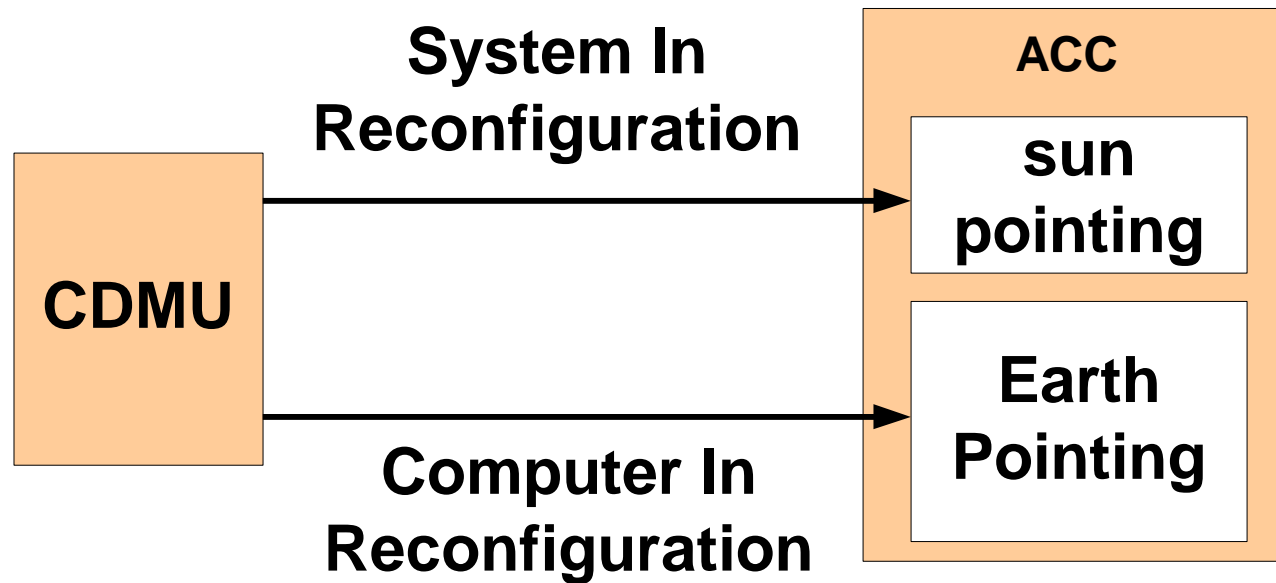


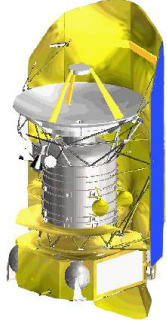
Level 3





Level 3 (2)

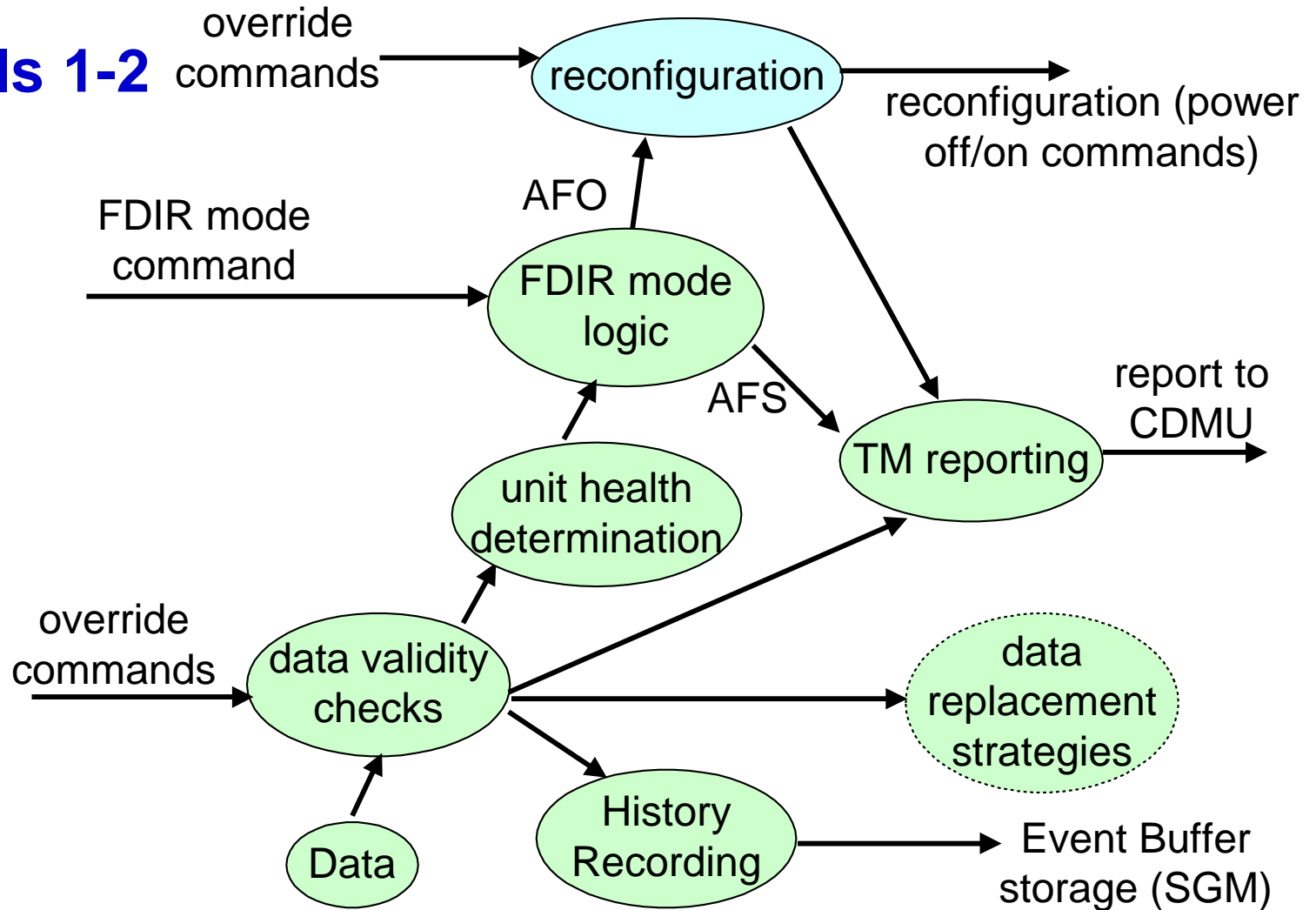


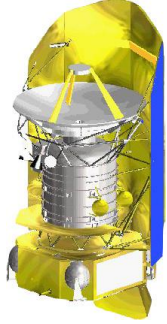


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Levels 1-2

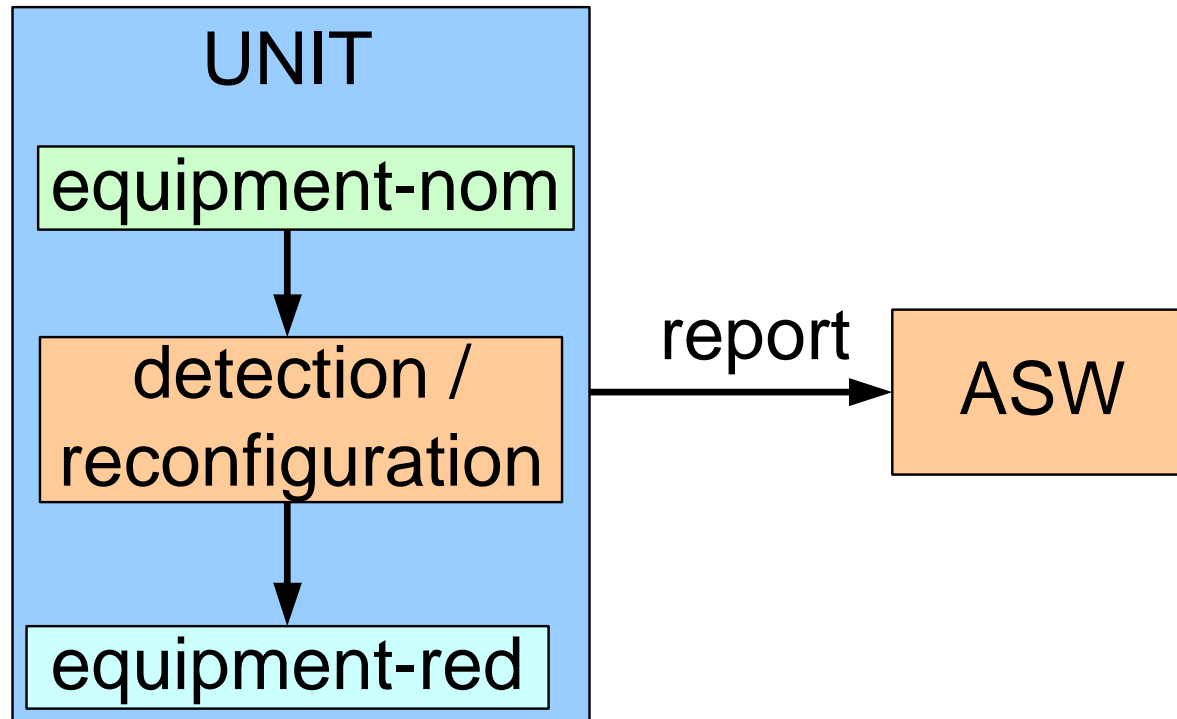




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Level 0





Discussion

2 goals:

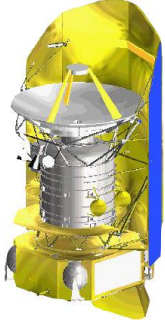
- **ensure safety**
- **guarantee mission continuation after 1 failure**

safety \Rightarrow independent HW/SW

independent?

Similar HW \Rightarrow no guard against design errors

Similar SW \Rightarrow drivers, OS,, algorithms



Independent HW ⇒ easily proven safety:

- **no Monte Carlo needed to prove effect under all dynamical conditions**
- **no fault diagnosis needed for safety**
- **S/W failures do not need to be analyzed**
- **checks ⇒ no guarantee necessary that all subtle failures are detected**

⇒ small verification effort



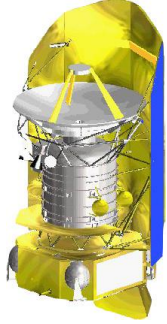
Single failure \Rightarrow Survival Mode inadvertently

- can be avoided by majority voting of 3 sensors

Not done

justification:

- spike filtering
- conservative thresholds
- AAD simple & highly reliable



guarantee mission continuation after 1 failure

All units subject to health checking

Mode : AFS (no reconfiguration allowed) \Rightarrow Sun Acq., dV

AFO (reconfiguration allowed) \Rightarrow science

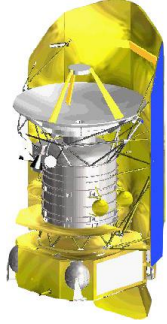
**more optimal when only more complex units used in
scientific operations subject to health checking**



subject to health checks \Rightarrow depend on reliability

- **SAS \Rightarrow simple, highly reliable, flight proven \Rightarrow not needed**

- **STR \Rightarrow complex, sensitive for solar flares \Rightarrow needed**



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Dutch Space

	SOHO	Rosetta	H/P
power	—	+	—
mass	—	+	—
extra HW (costs)	—	+	—
design effort	+	—	+
verification effort	+	—	+
safety	+	—	+
availability	—	+	+
Ground effort	—	+	+



Conclusion

Herschel/Planck FDIR design:

- **Combined best aspects of both main FDIR approaches**
- **Easily verified safety of the s/c**
- **Autonomous mission continuation enhanced**
- **More optimal when only more complex units used in scientific operations subject to health checking.**