

Solar Orbiter Instrument contingency recovery and re-entry into timeline

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European Space Agency

Summary



Background

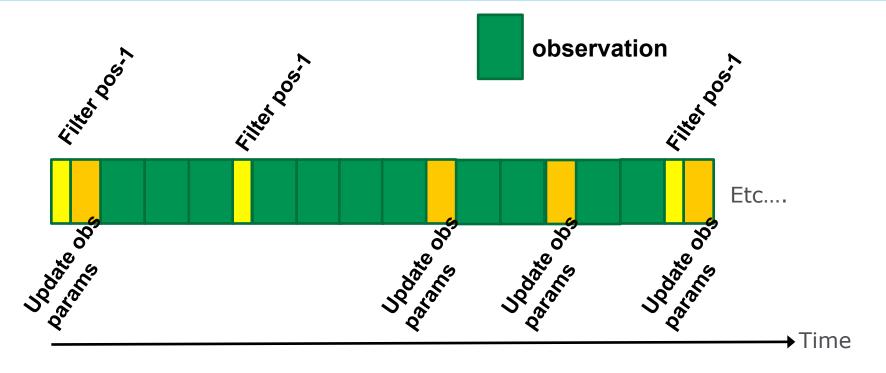
- Mission planning is always done in advance
- Spacecraft platform is shared by 10 instruments
- In almost all NMP+EMP situations, if a single instrument has a problem, the approach will be to continue the planned profile with the remaining active instruments. Meanwhile contingency recovery on the problem instrument will attempt to bring it back into the plan.

plus

- Re-entry into a running timeline is not always trivial
- There can be dependencies on previous timeline commanding, e.g.
 - Filter / door / slit / feed-select positions
 - Mode
 - Observation parameters
 - Look Up Tables
 - etc

Timeline dependencies





Timelines often contain assumptions about previous commanding.

- What happens if some of the above <filter> or <obs-parameter> commanding goes missing during contingency?
- We can talk about a section of timeline being "self contained" if it doesn't make any assumption about preceding commanding

Graphical representation of contingency with ground recovery...



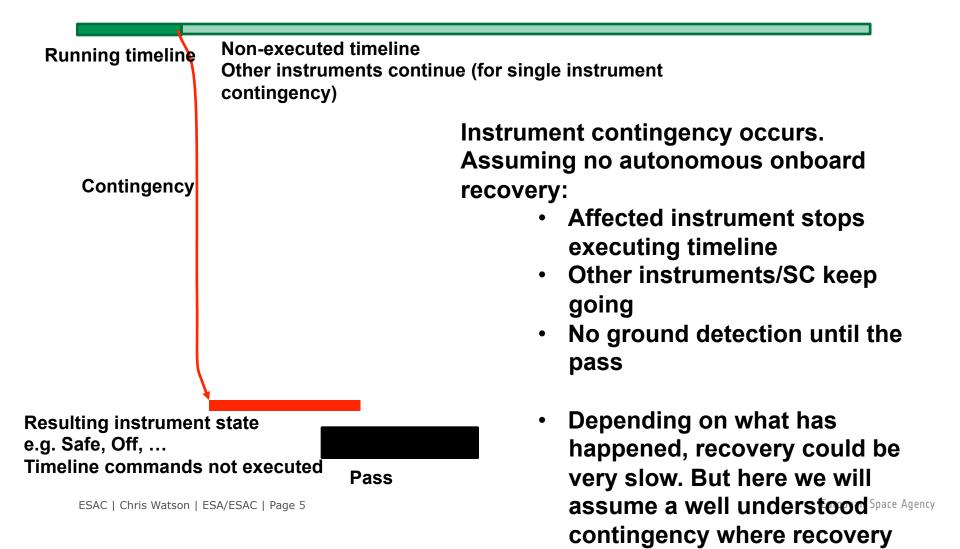
Running instrument timeline

► Now

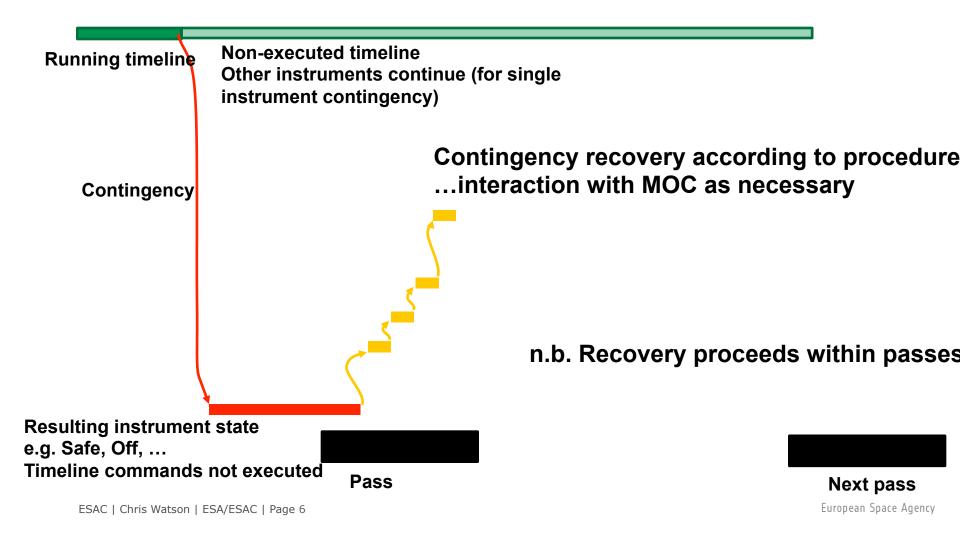
> Preplanned instrument timeline is consistent with other instruments and with spacecraft constraints (not shown I.e. this instrument timeline does not exist in isolation



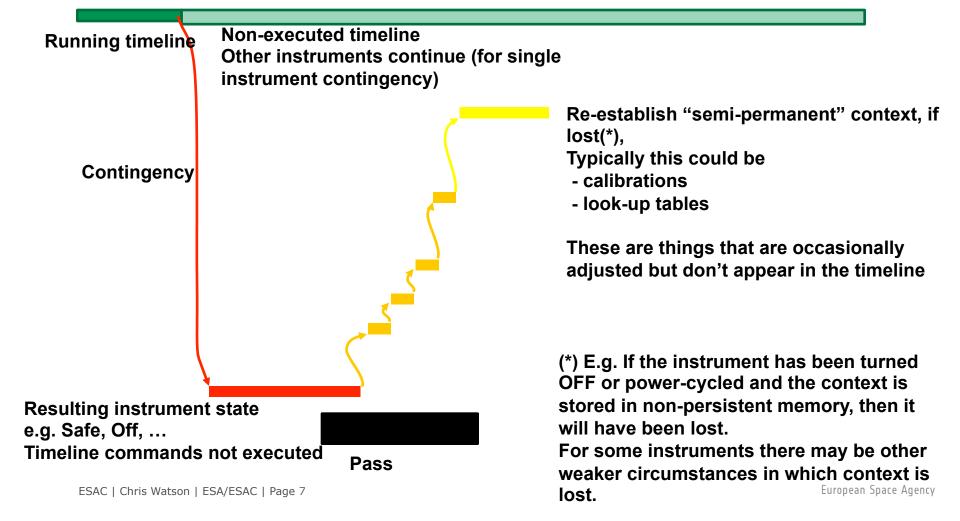




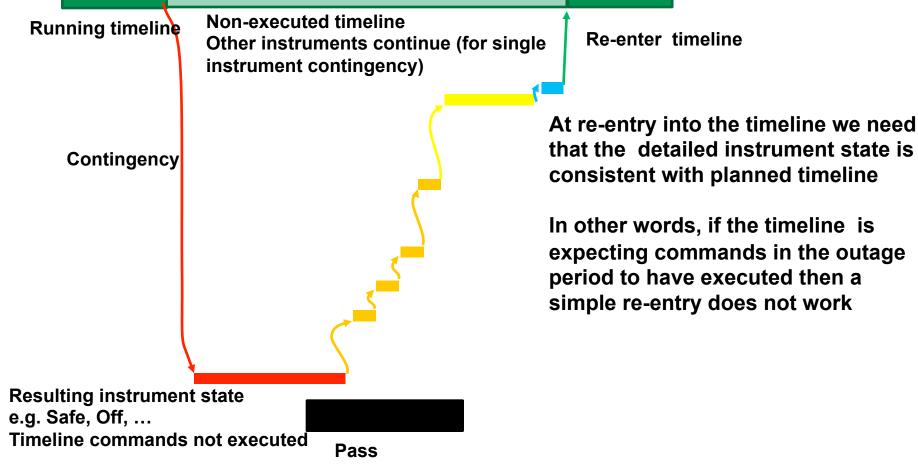












Recap of diagrams



Three aspects to the recovery back to science

Contingency recovery procedures

• Pre-defined procedures for ascending through the instrument modes back to science-ready state

Context re-establishment

- Re-establishing "semi-permanent" context. These are things that can't have explicit values in the recovery procedure, but equally aren't part of the normal timeline commanding either. Typically calibrations or look-up tables.
- In the end the context re-establishment is probably a step within the instrument CRPs, but the CRP can't be the vehicle for the context data itself (unless this changes exceedingly rarely, and you reissue the procedure each time).

Timeline re-entry

• Restart the execution of the instrument timeline at a point where the instrument state is consistent with what the timeline is assuming.

On a very simple instrument there might be no need for context reestablishment or control of timeline re-entry.



In the aftermath of a contingency recovery, manually trying to determine how and where to "jump back in" to the existing plan, and manually commanding into a consistent starting state is not recommended

Much better to have a strategy for how this shall be done

Possibilities:

- Make every <observation> self-contained in terms of commanding. I.e. the observation makes no commanding assumption about previous timeline commands having been executed. Time of each <observation> start needs to be obvious to the operators.
 Simple but has the disadvantage: may lead to too-high command load in the timeline, too many unnecessary (re-enforcing) commands
- Otherwise have some **re-entry** points, e.g. once a day, at which the instrument timeline makes no assumption about previous state. The location of these re-entry points has to be clear such that operators can find them easily.

More to think about



Contingency recovery procedures

- The CRPs are prepared by the instrument teams.
- The instrument recovery back to "science" should ideally be single flow (no branching) to a unique end-state.
 (Although the starting point can differ depending on how serious the initial contingency was – whether the instrument was sent to off, or merely to stand-by)
- What single "science ready" state are you aiming for as the end-point of the execution of these pre-defined contingency procedures.

Context re-establishment

- How do you want to manage context re-establishment (if needed)
- Options:
 - Onboard service,
 - Context commanding stored at MOC. Instrument team responsibility to have always sent the most recent context state to MOC