

**ScilabTec 2012**

# **Set of Tools for Space Flight Dynamics Mission Analysis**

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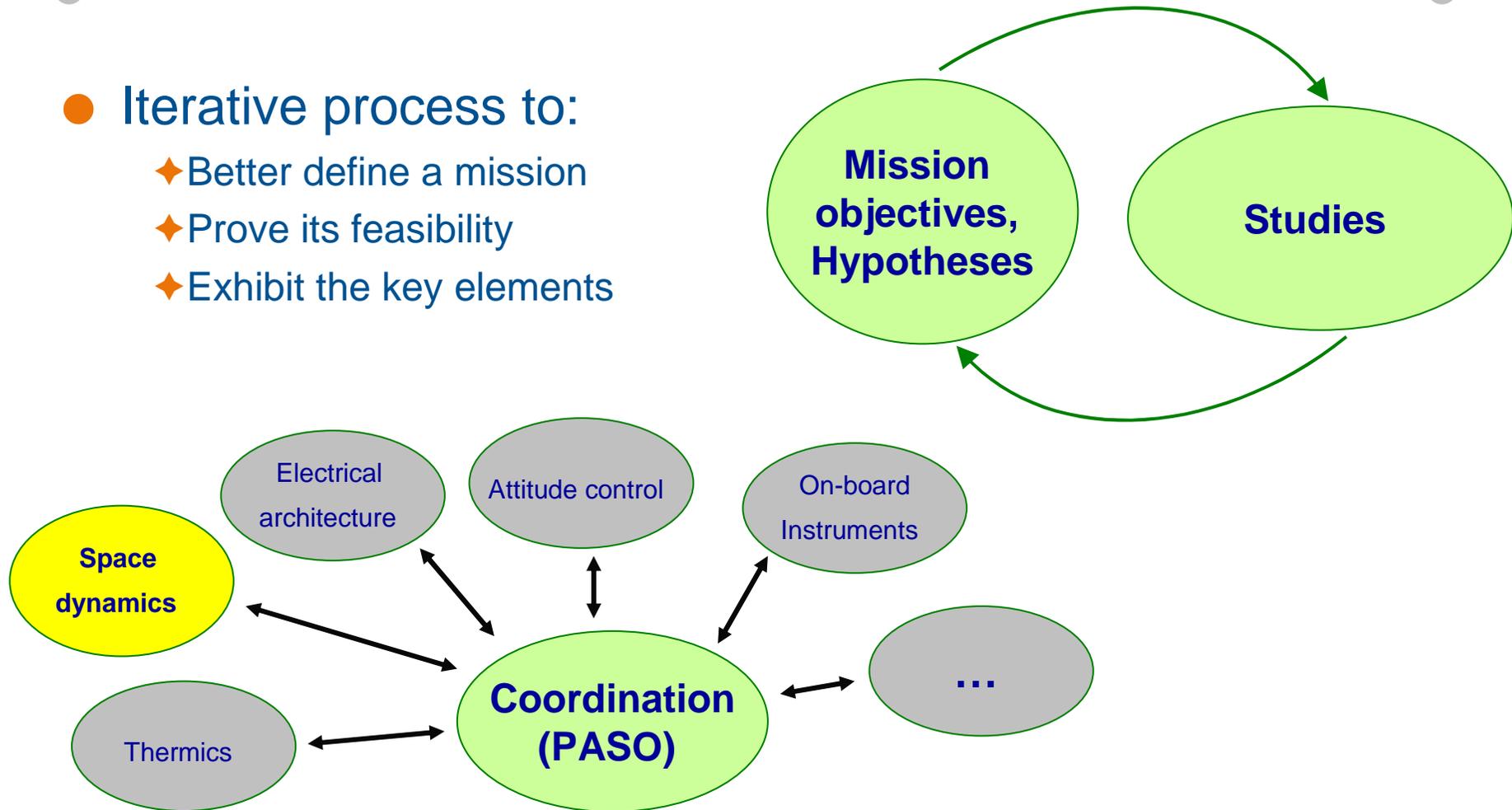
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# Introduction: what is mission analysis ? (mission analysis for early phases)

- Iterative process to:
  - ◆ Better define a mission
  - ◆ Prove its feasibility
  - ◆ Exhibit the key elements



At CNES mission analyses are carried out within a dedicated structure:  
PASO(\*) = Concurrent Design Facility

(\*) Plateau d'Architecture des Systèmes Orbitaux

## Concrete example

- Mission analysis: lots of aspects to deal with  
=> lots of small tools rather than one big (irrealistic) one

Example: Suppose you define an observation mission...

- ◆ What orbit (low altitude, circular, geostationary ?)
- ◆ Lighting characteristics ? Eclipses ? ...
- ◆ One satellite or many ?
- ◆ Coverage => how often is each location on Earth seen ?
- ◆ Orbit control : what type ?
- ◆ What orbit correction cost ? (=> impact of hypotheses on solar activity, available fuel...)
- ◆ Monitoring from Earth: how many ground stations ...
- ◆ Etc...

## Types of activities, and how to answer ...

- Completely new study **Weeks or months**
  - ◆ *Develop specific tools,*
  - ◆ *Reuse (partly) some other ones*
- Recurrent study **Weeks or days**
  - ◆ *Reuse tools, but in practice there is always something different => some adaptations are often (always) required (varying parameters, adjusting plots...)*
- Anything in-between ...
- Quick analysis **Days or hours**
  - ◆ *No time for heavy (risky) developments (essential tools must be available)*
- Immediate answers **Hours or minutes**

➔ **Various activities** ⇔  
**Various possibilities on how to answer**

# The « big » question...

What kind of tools do we need ?

- Scilab (we think) is part of the answer (from experience)

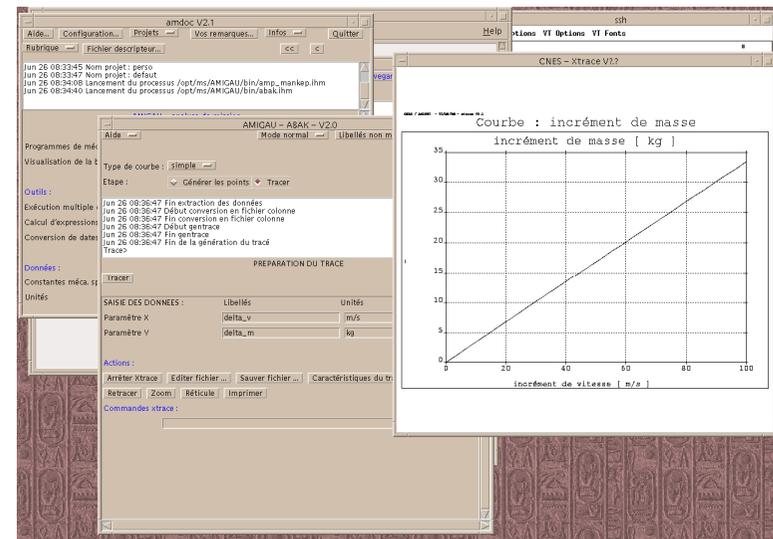
- ◆ Scilab is particularly well adapted to studies, analyses
- ◆ CelestLab (« our » toolbox) is also part of the answer

But that's not sufficient...

Some time ago, we didn't use Scilab:

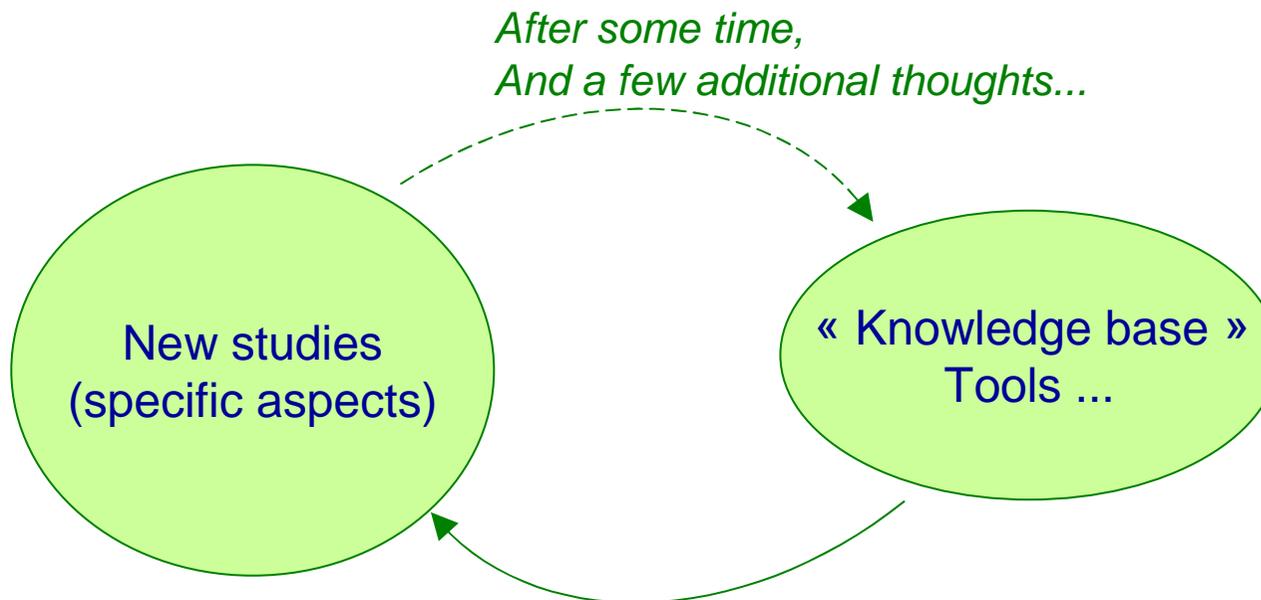
We had unix-based solutions, with compiled program, shell scripts, data exchanges using files, dedicated libraries for I/O ...

... It worked but was not as flexible as we might have wished.



## Let's try to start from high level requirements...

- Simplify recurrent (or nearly recurrent) studies
- Spent time on more advanced and innovative ones
- Capitalize on what has been done



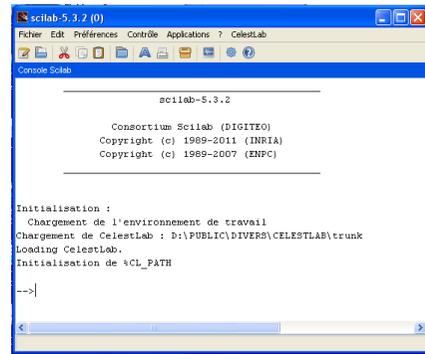
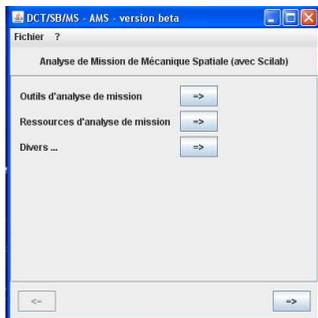
**So what ?**

## What tools for mission analysis ?

- The answer is less obvious than it seems:
  - ◆ **Flexibility is required**
    - » What exactly does « flexibility » means?
  - ◆ **« Reference » tools are needed**
    - » => validated, trustworthy (not always the time or the possibility to check the results)
  - ◆ **Having libraries only is not sufficient**
    - » Tools ( « scripts ») based on libraries are necessary
- More concretely, we would like something ....
  - ◆ As **easy to use** as the CelestLab « demotool »,
    - » => Immediate answers
  - ◆ but that could handle more **complicated tasks**,  
with more complex data,
  - ◆ that would enable **easy code adaptations**,
  - ◆ that would be compatible with the « **standard** » (everyday) **use of Scilab**

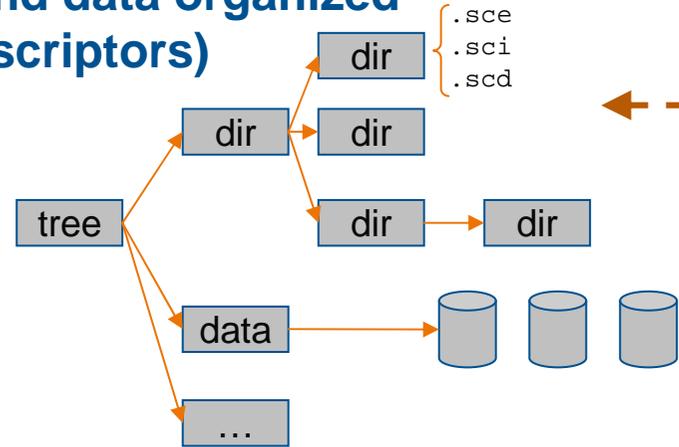
# Our solution ...

## Simple « navigator » (java)



(read only)

## Tools (sce, sci...) and data organized in directories (+ Descriptors)



Feedback

User area ...

Low level lib.



Higher level lib.

(+ interfaces with C, Fortran, Java)

Scilab « extension »

Functionalities for an easier use of the tools



- Demo ...

- Illustrates in a simple case how the tools can be used and customized.
- Shows one more complex example in which the results are used as inputs to a 3D simulation based on Celestia.

## A few concluding remarks

- Simple architecture, but (very) efficient
  - ◆ Several independent parts and not a large program => easy to manage
  - ◆ Consistent
  - ◆ Many aspects are generic (navigator, scilab extension => don't need to be changed very often)
  - ◆ Interface with other languages: powerful ; Java / JIMS: very promising  
=> It's clear that studies are done much more efficiently
- Possibility to make the « scilab extension » an external module
- Minor work remaining on the design (scilab « scripts »)
  - ◆ How to make them simple, « well » written, easily adaptable, with the best possible interface (input parameters ...)  
=> « **good practice** » rules in the future

## For more information...

- For more information on CelestLab:
  - ◆ <http://www.scilab.org/products/modules/pem/celestlab>
  - ◆ <http://atoms.scilab.org/toolboxes/celestlab>
  - ◆ <http://mailinglists.scilab.org>

