

Engineering Resilient Space Systems

Introduction to Short Course

Co-Leads

Leonard Reder, John Day, Mitch Ingham – JPL/Caltech

Richard Murray – Caltech

Brian Williams – MIT

July 30, 2012

Study Question?

How to conceive, develop and operate a future class of spacecraft that will require unprecedented resilience?

1. Ability to execute a mission with changing science objectives
2. Adaptability to unexpected changes in spacecraft health, performance, and/or the environment
 - Study integrates concepts from another proposed study entitled *"New Space Exploration Concepts Enabled by Revolutionary Flight Software Architectures"*
 - Question: ***What will spacecraft flight software look like in 25 years and why?***

What is a resilient control system?

- From Wikipedia ([Resilient Control Systems](#)):
 - *"Resilient control systems are those that tolerate fluctuations via their structure, design parameters, control structure and control parameters"*
 - *"... is one that maintains state awareness and an accepted level of operational normalcy in response to disturbances, including threats of an unexpected and malicious nature"*

Resilience Engineering

- *“Resilience engineering is concerned with building systems that are able to circumvent accidents through anticipation, survive disruption through recovery, and grow through adaptation”*
 - *Failures represent inability to adapt*
 - *Opposite of resilience is “brittleness”*
 - *A system unsuitable to adapt to the unexpected is brittle!*
 - *Resilience implies “elasticity”*
 - *Systems with capability to return to original stable state after being bent, compressed or stretched by unexpected change*

“Towards a Conceptual Framework for Resilience Engineering”
Azad M. Madni and Scott Jackson
IEEE Systems Journal, Vol. 3, No. 2, June 2009

Autonomy Is Important

Autonomy is important

Targets have diverse morphologies, compositions

Closest approach may pass quickly (sub-hour flyby timescales)

Target locations are not known in advance

Geometry and illumination constraints

Features of interest are highly localized

Surface activity varies on scales shorter than RTLT

Images: Tempel 1 (Deep Impact) PIA 02142, NASA/JPL/UMD

Short Course

- Resilient space systems engineering is inherently multidisciplinary!!
- Short course talks do not present resilient systems discussions, but rather, provide the context and background information to enable productive discussion of the topic
- Topics:
 1. *Principled System Architecture - Rasmussen*
 2. *Capturing FSW Architectures Using DSLs - Gostelow*
 3. *Control Theory and Methods - Murray*
 4. *Autonomy Practices - Williams*
 5. *Ultra-Reliability for Interstellar Missions - Garrett*



Engineering Resilient Space Systems
July 30 - August 3 2012
Overview Schedule



Monday, July 30, 2012 - Hameetman Auditorium - Cahill Building

Time	Short Course - Open to All Interested Parties	Speaker
8:00 - 8:30	Coffee and refreshments	
8:30 - 8:45	Introduction to Short Courses - What is a resilient system?	Team Leads; Short Courses Moderated By: Len Reder
8:45 - 10:00	Principled System Architecture (includes 15 minutes for Q+A)	Robert Rasmussen
10:00-10:30	Break (Coffee, Discussion)	
10:30-11:45	Capturing Flight Software Architecture using DSLs (includes 15 minute for Q+A)	Kim Gostelow
11:45 - 12:45	On site, informal lunch provided by KISS for all short course attendees	
12:45 - 2:00	Control Theory and Methods (includes 15 minutes for Q+A)	Richard Murray
2:00 - 2:30	Break (Coffee, Discussion)	
2:30-3:45	Autonomy Practices (includes 15 minutes for Q+A)	Brian Williams
3:45-5:00	Ultra-Reliability for Interstellar Missions (includes 15 minutes for Q+A)	Henry Garrett
5:00	SHORT COURSE CONCLUDES	

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