CCSDS
Advancing Spaceflight Technology
For International Collaboration

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CCSDS Overview

- CCSDS = The Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems
- For international collaboration in spaceflight, the most critical enabling technology is *communications and data systems*.
- The domain of CCSDS is *interoperability* for comm/data systems.
- **Interoperability** translates to:
  - **Operations** -- flexibility, capability and access to additional resources
  - **Development** - reduced risk, development time and project costs
  - For government, industry, agencies, vendors, programs and projects
- Historically, joint missions have tight schedules right after kickoff. Standards prepared in advance are more methodically developed for long-term benefits.
- CCSDS Started in 1982 developing at the lower layers of the protocol stack. The CCSDS scope has grown to cover standards throughout the ISO communications stack, plus other Data Systems areas (architecture, archive, security, XML exchange formats, etc.)
Produces International Voluntary Consensus Standards
Agency-led international committee
- Currently 11 Member agencies
- Currently 28 Observer Agencies
- Agencies represent 26 nations
- Currently 141 Commercial Associates
- ~160-180 attendees at Spring/Fall meetings
Also functions as an ISO Committee
- TC20/SC13 - Space Data & Info Transfer Systems

CCSDS composition

MEMBER AGENCIES
- ASI/Italy
- CNES/France
- CNSA/China
- CSA/Canada
- DLR/Germany
- ESA/Europe
- FSA/Russia
- INPE/Brazil
- JAXA/Japan
- NASA/USA
- UKSA/UK

OBSERVER AGENCIES
- ASA/Austria
- BFSP/Belgium
- CAS/China
- CAST/China
- CLTC/China
- CSIR/South Africa
- CSIRO/Australia
- DCTA/Brazil
- DNSC/Denmark
- EUMETSAT/Europe
- EUTELSAT/Europe
- GISTDA/Thailand
- HNSC/Greece
- IKI/Russia
- ISRO/India
- KARI/Korea
- KFKI/Hungary
- MOC/Israel
- NCST/USA
- NICT/Japan
- NOAA/USA
- NSARK/Kazakhstan
- NSPO/Taipei
- SSC/Sweden
- SUPARCO/Pakistan
- TsNIMash/Russia
- TUBITAK/Turkey
- USGS/USA
CCSDS Overview

- Information Architecture
- Security
- Space Assigned Numbers Authority
- Delta-DOR
- Time Code Formats
- Time Correlation/Synchronization
- Information Services

- Space Link Coding & Sync.
- Multi/Hyper Data Compress.
- Space Link Protocols
- Next Generation Uplink
- Space Data Link Security
- Planetary Communications
- Optical Coding and Modulation

- CS Service Mgt
- CS Transfer Svcs
- Cross Support Architecture
- Reference Arch.

- Space Packet Protocol
- Asynch Messaging
- IP-over-CCSDS Links
- Motion Imagery & Apps
- Delay Tolerant Networking
- Voice

- Data Archive Ingestion
- Navigation
- Info. Pack. & Registries
- Spacecraft Monitor & Control
- Digital Repository Audit/Certification

Thirty-four working groups (some in formative stages ♦)
CCSDS Structure and Organization

CCSDS Management Council (CMC)

ISO

Infrastructure providers

Liaisons

Stakeholders

Missions / Programs

CCSDS Secretariat

Space Assigned Numbers Authority

CCSDS Engineering Steering Group

Spacecraft Onboard Interface Services

Systems Engineering

Space Internetworking Services

Space Link Services

Cross Support Services

Mission Ops & Info. Mgt. Services

WG’s
CCSDS Relationships with ISO

Technical Committee 20 (ISO/TC20): Aircraft and Space Vehicles

(Secretariat: AIAA)

Subcommittee 13 (ISO/TC20/SC13): Space Data and Information Transfer Systems
(Secretariat: NASA)

TC20/SC13 Heads of Delegation (CCSDS CMC)

Other SCs

Other TCs

Space Debris
Interfaces, Integration & Test
Operations & Ground Support
Design Engineering & Production

Spacecraft Onboard Interface Services
Systems Engineering
Space Internetworking Services

Space Link Services
Cross Support Services
Mission Ops & Info. Mgt. Services

WG’s WG’s WG’s WG’s WG’s
CCSDS Process – Colors of Books

✧ **Blue Books**: Recommended Standards – Verified for Interoperable Implementations (with options specified)
✧ **Magenta Books**: Recommended Practices – Normative, but not for direct implementation
✧ **Red Books**: Drafts of Blue or Magenta books not yet approved
✧ **Orange Books**: Experimental – New Technology or Single-Agency
✧ **Green Books**: Informational, concepts, etc.
✧ **Yellow Books**: Technical reports, Procedures, etc.
✧ **Silver Books**: Historical (deprecated)
CCSDS Overview

61 Standards and Practices Currently Active

460+ missions
Blue Books: Recommended Standards

CCSDS Recommended Standards (Blue Books) define specific interfaces, technical capabilities or protocols, or provide prescriptive and/or normative definitions of interfaces, protocols, or other controlling standards such as encoding approaches. Standards must be complete, unambiguous and at a sufficient level of technical detail that they can be directly implemented and used for space mission interoperability and cross support. Standards must say very clearly, “this is how you must build something if you want it to be compliant”.

Currently 47 Books Listed

- **CCS121.0-B-1**
  File size: 256.280 Bytes
  This Recommendation defines a source-coding data-compression algorithm and specifies how data compressed using the algorithm are inserted into source packets for retrieval and decoding. This document has been reconfirmed by the CCSDS Management Council through November 2011. The current version of this document contains all updates through Technical Corrigendum 2, dated September 2007.
  ISO Number: 15887

- **CCS121.0-B-1 Cor. 1**
  File size: 84.329 Bytes
  This Technical Corrigendum documents changes to CCS121.0-B-1, Lossless Data Compression (Blue Book, Issue 1, May 1997)

- **CCS121.0-B-1 Cor. 2**
  File size: 19.978 Bytes
  This Technical Corrigendum documents changes to CCS121.0-B-1, Lossless Data Compression (Blue Book, Issue 1, May 1997)

- **CCS122.0-B-1**
  File size: 1.121.440 Bytes
  This Recommended Standard defines an image-data compression algorithm applicable to digital data from payload instruments and specifies means to control compression rate and how
Access to CCSDS Technical WG info:
www.ccsds.org > CWE

CCSDS Technical Organization

CCSDS Management Council (CMC)
General Secretary: Mike Kearney

CCSDS Engineering Steering Group (CESG)
CESG Chair: Adrian Hooke

To access more information please click on the CMC, CESG, Area, WG, or BOF name.

To review the status of documents and projects being developed in these WGs. Click Here.
### Sampling of Technical Topics (Cont.)

#### Topics to be discussed:
- **DTN WG**
- **AMS WG**
- **Multi/Hyperspectral Data Compression**
- **Coding and Synch**
- **RF & Modulation**
- **Onboard Wireless**
- **Spacecraft Monitor & Control**
- **Navigation WG**
- **Security WG**

#### New work items briefly mentioned
- **Optical Coding and Modulation SIG**
- **Planetary Comm BOF**
- **Time Correl/Sync BOF**
- **Voice/Video WGs**
The DTN Working Group is laying the foundation for the Solar System Internetwork (SSI)

- Provides automated routing (like current Internet), but compared to current IP technology:
  - Adds Delay tolerance for deep space delays
  - Delivers more data, faster in disrupted near-earth environment

Past Progress and Current Work

- Current green book almost finalized. Establishes Rationale, Develops Scenarios, explores candidate technologies
- In work: DTN Bundle Protocol (BP) specification and Licklider Transport Protocol (LTP).

Future work – Complete Solar System Internetwork (SSI) infrastructure with

- Network Management
- Naming/Numbering conventions
- Contact Graph Routing
- File Delivery Protocol (CFDP)
DTN efforts use terrestrial internet work of the IRTF as a “springboard” for the Solar System Internetwork

Great example of strategy for “paced” development of Space Communications infrastructure following terrestrial and commercial technology development

Adopt/Adapt/Develop strategy
The AMS Working Group is standardizing messaging middleware for flight mission communications.

- AMS provides “message bus” functionality for flight missions, including both publish/subscribe and client/server interaction models.
- Unlike JMS or DDS, AMS is a wire protocol rather than a service spec
  - Conformant implementations are interoperable, no gateways needed.
- Unlike AMQP, AMS is peer-to-peer, not reliant on a message broker
  - High performance, fault tolerant.
- Unlike RTPS, AMS is designed to run efficiently over space links
  - Uses a built-in delay-tolerant and disruption-tolerant multicast tree.

Overall benefit: Loosely-coupled, simplified interfaces
- Overall reduction in system complexity

Past Progress and Current Work
- Final Red Book has passed Agency review, but more interoperability testing is needed before Blue Book is published.

Reference implementation is available as open source, included in JPL’s “ION” software distribution at:
http://www.openchannelfoundation.org/projects/ION/
The Multispectral & Hyperspectral Data Compression (MHDC) and previous Data Compression (DC) working groups

- Develop standards for lossy and lossless data compression, primarily for imagery
- Pay close attention to hardware implementation complexity – focus is spacecraft onboard compression

Past Progress and Current Work

- 121 Blue Book (1997): general-purpose lossless compressor based on Rice coding, implementation > 25 missions
- 122 Blue Book (2005): lossy and lossless 2D image compression using advanced wavelet-based techniques, applicable to frame sensors and push-broom sensors, implementation > 3 missions
- 123 Blue Book (in progress): lossless compression for multispectral and hyperspectral (i.e., 3D) image compression

Future work

- Lossy compression for multispectral and hyperspectral imagers

Hyperspectral imagers can produce enormous data volumes
The RF & Mod and Coding & Sync Working Groups are laying the foundation for the future missions operating at Ka band frequencies.

Ka band is the answer to the increasing demand in bandwidth but is very sensitive to atmospheric conditions.

- For deep space, Earth station diversity permits the use of conventional fixed Coding and Modulation.
- In disrupted near-earth environment, Variable/Adaptive Coding & Modulation (VCM & ACM) deliver more data, faster.
- VCM/ACM -- physical layer complement to Network layer DTN.

Amplitude Phase Shift Keying modulations (8/16/32APSK) and advanced coding (SCCC, LDPC) for efficiently supporting fixed and variable/adaptive CodMod over satellite nonlinear channels.

Past Progress and Current Work:


Future work: Publication of the two Blue Books and the Magenta Book addressing coding and modulation for Ka band links and related topics.
Conclusion: State-of-the-art coding and modulation techniques will be offered by CCSDS for future space missions at Ka band (26 GHz, 32 GHz).
Onboard Wireless Working Group

✿ Overview of Onboard Wireless activity
  ✿ Provides standards-based resources to achieve interoperable wireless network communication:
    ✦ Wireless communications is an enabling technology for both manned and unmanned spacecraft Delivers more data, faster in disrupted near-earth environment

✿ Past Progress
  ✿ Current Green Book completing publication process
    ✦ Examines the possibilities and advantages of the application of wireless communications technology to space missions

✿ Current / Future Work
  ✿ Magenta Book: RFID-Based Inventory Management Systems
    ✦ Improve ground system and spaceflight vehicle inventory tracking & visibility
  ✿ Magenta Book: Low Data-Rate Wireless Communications for Spacecraft Monitoring and Control
    ✦ targeted towards low data-rate and low-power applications transmitting in the 850 MHz – 950 MHz and 2.45 GHz (ISM) radio frequency band
Spacecraft Monitor and Control

- Emphasis is on standardizing certain functions that are in every missions -- **Application level**
- Capitalizes on industry approach of a SOA
  - SOA = Service Oriented Architecture
- Need for functions to be location transparent, so service interface in many locations should be standard
- Define providers and consumers of service
  - Information transferred between the two contains semantics
- Result: Plug-in architecture.
  - Components plug into services
  - Provides application portability as well as interoperability
- Initial focus of effort: Ground MCCs. Eventually will include flight systems that provide services
Distributable MO Functions

- M&C (Status, Control)
- Automation (Procedures, Timelines)
- Planning (Tasks, Goals)
- Mission Data (Products)
- Flight Dynamics (Orbit, Attitude)
- On-board Software

Mission Operations Services:
- Organisational Boundaries
- Functional Boundaries
- System Boundaries
- Long-Term Data Persistence
Service-Oriented Architecture: Plug-in Components

MO Framework

Components

Services
MO Service Deployment Options
Mission Ops Services reside between the comm system and the applications

GROUND

Space Link Services
(SLS, SIS, AMS, Other)

On-board Services
(SOIS)

Application

Application

Application

Application

Mission Operations Services

SPACE

Ground Services
(AMQP, SOAP, CORBA)
MO Service Layering

- **Application Layer**
  - Common Services
    - Directory, Login, ...
  - Functional Services
    - Core, Automation, Scheduling, Time, ...

- **Common Object Model**
  - Identify, Definition, Occurrence, Status

- **Messaging Abstraction Layer**
  - Generic Interaction Patterns, Access Control, Quality of Service

- **Transport Layer**
  - Messaging Technology

- **MO Services Layer**
  - Message Abstraction Layer
  - Mapping to implementation language
  - Abstract service specification defined in terms of the COM & MAL
  - Generic service specification defined in terms of the MAL
  - Abstract messaging infrastructure
  - Mapping of the MAL to encoding and transport
Orchestrating MO Services: Mission Planning Example

- **Flight Dynamics**
  - Manoeuvres
- **Science & Operations Requests**
- **On-board Software Management**
  - Software Loads
- **Planning Service**
- **Mission Planning System**
  - Orbital Events
- **Scheduling Service**
  - Contact Scheduling Service [SLE-SM]
- **Ground Station Complex**
- **On-board Schedule Management**
  - On-board Schedule
- **Ground Schedule Execution**
  - Ground Schedule
The Navigation Working Group is chartered to develop standards covering spacecraft orbits, attitudes, and tracking

Past Progress and Current Work

Orbit Data Messages (version 2.0 published 11/2009)
- Three standard message formats for exchanging orbit descriptions
  - Orbit Parameter Message (OPM) is a state vector (position and velocity at epoch; must be propagated)
  - Orbit Mean Elements Message (OMM) is an orbit state (mean Keplerian elements; must be propagated)
  - Orbit Ephemeris Message (OEM) is an ephemeris (position and velocity at multiple epochs; must be interpolated)

Tracking Data Message (version 1.0 published 11/2007)
- Message format for exchanging tracking data; supports widely used tracking data types: Doppler, range, angle, ΔDOR, ancillary information

Attitude Data Messages (version 1.0 published 05/2008)
- Two message formats for exchanging spacecraft attitude descriptions
  - Attitude Parameter Message (APM) is an attitude state at epoch, must be propagated
  - Attitude Ephemeris Message (AEM) a series of attitude states at multiple epochs, allows modelling of any number of torques, must be interpolated

Navigation Green Book (version 3.0 published 05/2010)
- Contains technical background related to the Nav WG Recommendations

Future work – Addressing gaps in existing standardization
- Planned are several messages relating to spacecraft perturbations, pointing requests, conjunction assessment, orbital events, maneuver planning/tracking
The CCSDS Security Working Group:
- Develops CCSDS security recommendations (standards)
- Develops security guides and informative documents
- Provides security advice and guidance to CCSDS working group for security factors and practices in other CCSDS standards.

Documents developed:
- Green Book on use of security in CCSDS
- CCSDS Security Architecture
- Algorithm trade studies for encryption and authentication
- System interconnection guide
- Threat guide

On-going work:
- Encryption and authentication algorithm standard
- Key management guide and standard
- Mission planner’s security guide
- Network layer security profile
- Information security glossary
Other New Work Areas

✦ Optical Coding and Modulation BOF
  ✦ Considering whether it is time for an Optical Comm standard
  ✦ Would support Mars-Earth, LEO-GEO, LEO DTE scenarios
  ✦ Interesting work in optical coding and modulation for interoperability

✦ Planetary Communications BOF
  ✦ Will address comm on planetary surfaces
    ♦ Lunar/Mars, Robotic/Human, Orbiters/Rovers/Habitats, etc.
  ✦ Currently surveying agencies for mission plans and needs

✦ Time Correlation and Synchronization BOF
  ✦ Exotic technical problem - establishing time on distant spacecraft
  ✦ Applies spacecraft-to-spacecraft, space-to-MOC, etc.

✦ Voice and Video WGs
  ✦ Classic problem of Voice/Video degradation from analog/digital conversions during cross support (mostly human spaceflight programs)
  ✦ Plan to establish “profiles” of cross-supported commercial standards

✦ More participation in these freshly-forming topics is encouraged.
Drinking from a fire hose?
Recent Membership News

✧ Thailand, Turkey, Kazakhstan admitted as observer agencies
✧ Nigeria and Egypt expressing interest

Next Tech WG meeting: October 25-29, 2010
✧ At British Standards Institute, London, UK
✧ Hosted by UK Space Agency
✧ Visit www.ccsds.org for info
✧ Management meeting the following week includes joint meeting with the Interagency Operations Advisory Group (IOAG).

Spring 2011: May 16-20, 2011
✧ DIN facility, Berlin DE
✧ Hosted by DLR
✧ Management meeting the following week includes joint meeting with ISO TC20/SC14
Concluding Information

✧ Take-home message: Still much work to be done
  ✧ As technology changes, new standards must emerge
  ✧ This **enables interoperability** between international agencies
  ✧ New technologies will enable new mission concepts, sometimes unanticipated benefits.

✧ Even if a mission has no int’l interoperability goals, missions should comply with standards to enable contingency (rescue) operations. Examples:
  ✧ 1995 - NASA DSN “rescue” of UK’s STRV vehicle
  ✧ 2008 - NASA DSN “rescue” of ESA’s XMM-Newton mission

✧ When mankind reaches other planetary surfaces, we can’t afford to not have standardization.
  ✧ It’s too far away to have the inefficiencies of incompatible systems.
  ✧ It’s too far away to not use the help of other agencies on that new planet.