



CAR'07 2nd National Workshop

Z and ProCoSA based specification of a distributed FDIR in a satellite formation

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CONTENTS

- 1. Context and objectives
- 2. Z notation
- 3. ProCoSA modelling
- 4. Z-ProCoSA specification
- Conclusion and future work



Autonomy in space missions

- Reduction of ground operations, reduction of service interruptions, improvement of reactivity of the system.
- On-board planning related to satellite command-control issues
- Organisation of reliable software components in a hierarchical closed loop architecture
 - {perception, situation assessment, decision, and action}
- Concurrent control of distributed components

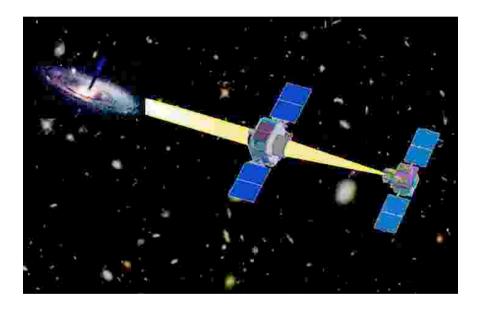






Autonomous satellite formation

- Formation flying of satellites:
 a virtual large satellite
- Functions distributed among multiple satellite
- Very precise autonomous coordination and control of satellites: common scientific goal









Anomalies in operational use

- Three classes :

- formation geometry anomalies: Keep Out Zone (KOZ) violation, altered relative positions, altered orientations;
- degradation or loss of parts of instruments
- degradation or loss of communication within the formation, or between the formation and ground stations

$\langle \rangle$ KOZ violation







FDIR basic concepts

- FDIR : Fault Detection, Isolation and Recovery
- \neg The formation = a decision agent for FDIR
- FDIR embedded in the global autonomy architecture: part of various autonomy functions
- FDIR strategy designing in accordance with the type of formation: master-slave formation, homogeneous formation, etc







Z-ProCoSA based specification

- Z specification: static aspects
- ProCoSA Petri nets: behavioural aspects
- Link: global formal specification
- Combining Z-Petri nets (Heiner, Heisel, 99) (Xudong, 01) (Peschanski, Julien, 03)







2. Z notation

Z basic features

 Z formal specification notation based on set theory and first-order predicate logic

to specify data-oriented aspects of a system

 $_FORMATION __$ ACTEUR $satellites : \mathbb{F}_1 SATELLITE$ $distance : SATELLITE \times SATELLITE \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_1$ $dispose_de_fop : \mathbb{F}_1 FONCTION_OP$ $dispose_de_fdir : FDIR$ $status_vkoz : ETAT_V_KOZ$

 $\begin{array}{l} \operatorname{dom} \operatorname{distance} \subseteq \operatorname{satellites} \times \operatorname{satellites} \\ \operatorname{status_vkoz} = \operatorname{normal} \Leftrightarrow \\ (\forall \operatorname{sat1}, \operatorname{sat2} : \operatorname{SATELLITE} \mid (\operatorname{sat1}, \operatorname{sat2}) \in \operatorname{dom} \operatorname{distance} \\ \bullet \operatorname{distance}(\operatorname{sat1}, \operatorname{sat2}) > \operatorname{sat1.koz} + \operatorname{sat2.koz}) \end{array}$



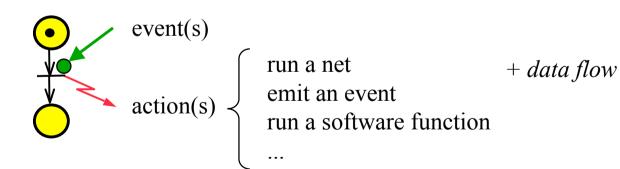




3. ProCoSA simulation

ProCoSA

- "Programmation et Contrôle de Systèmes à forte Autonomie" ® 1999
- Integrated package
 puts together and synchronises functions achieving system autonomy
 aims at developing an embedded decisional software architecture
- Interpreted nets







Example: FDIR centralised strategy

D,I,R

FDIR

 One satellite performs FDIR for the whole formation

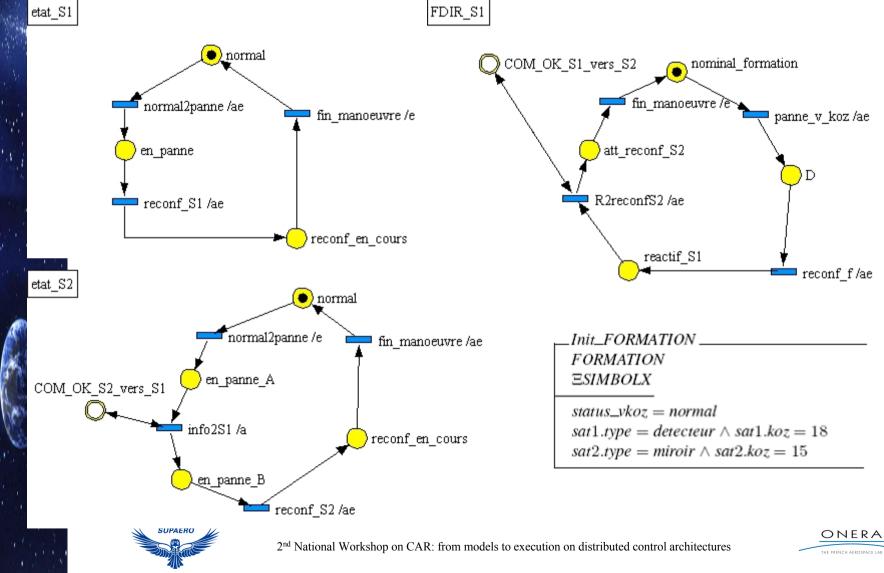
¬ S_{FDIR} communicates with ground stations

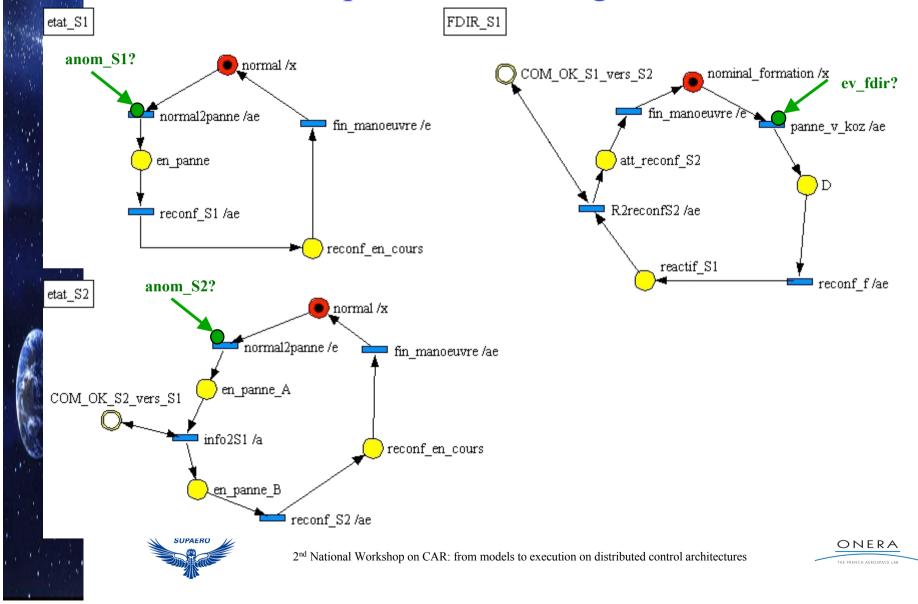




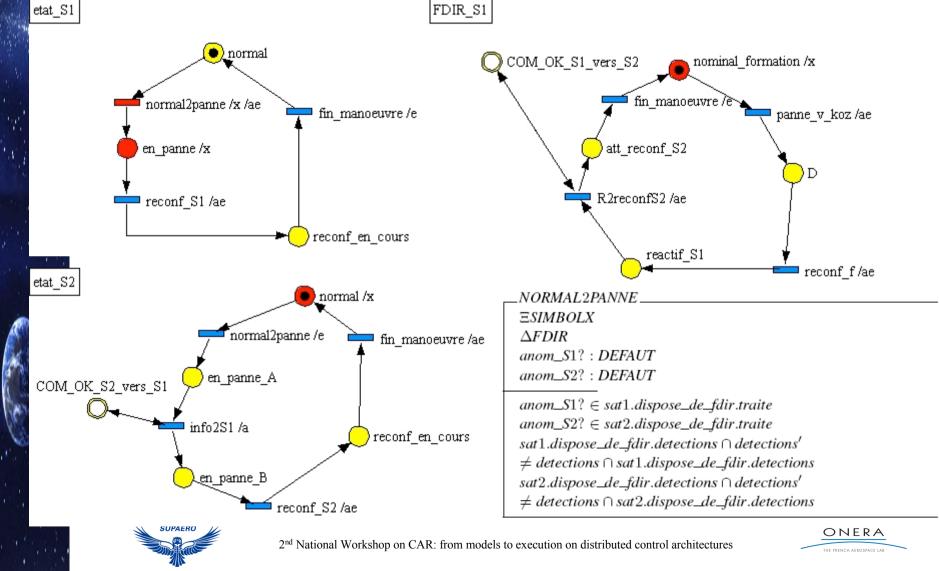
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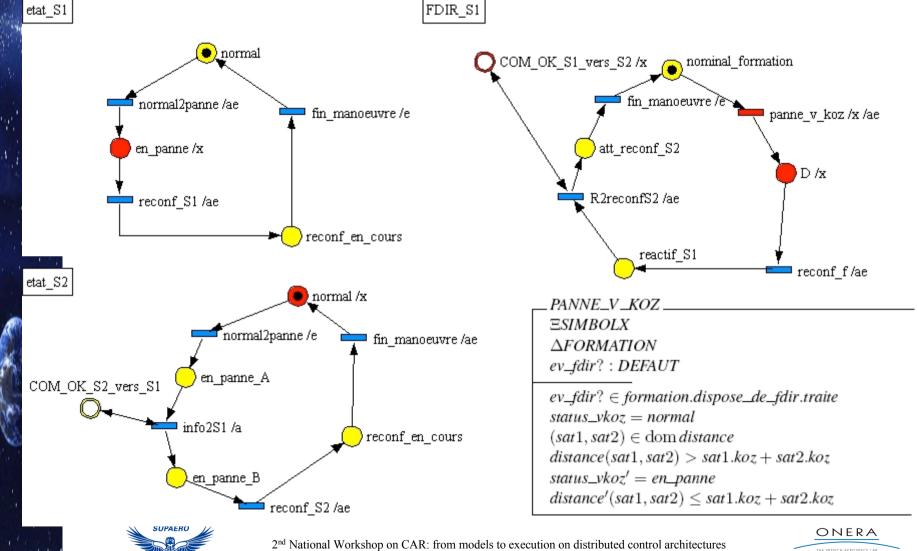




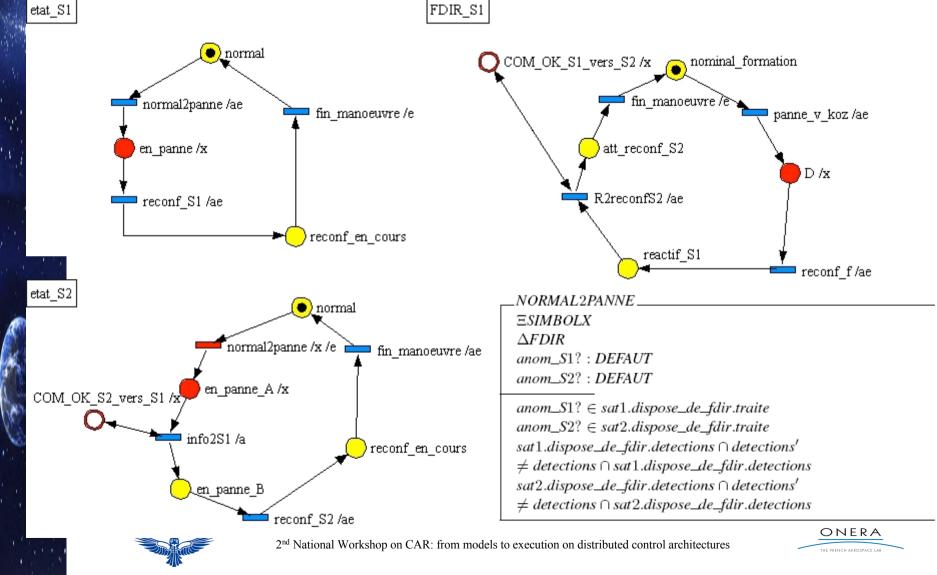




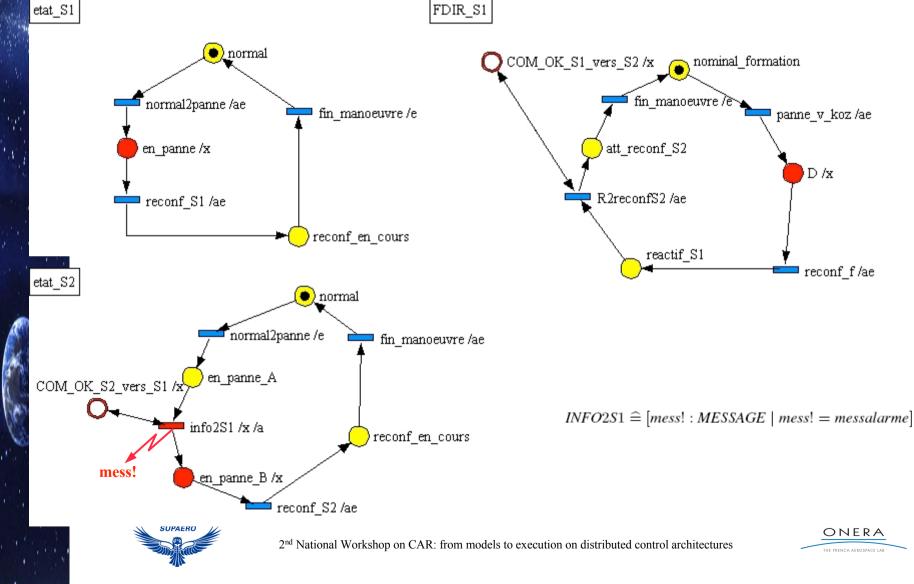




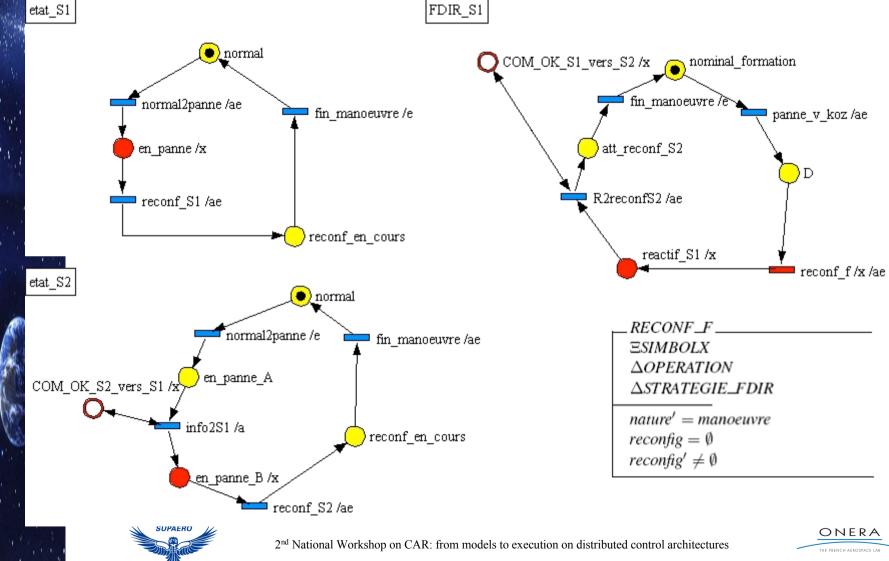




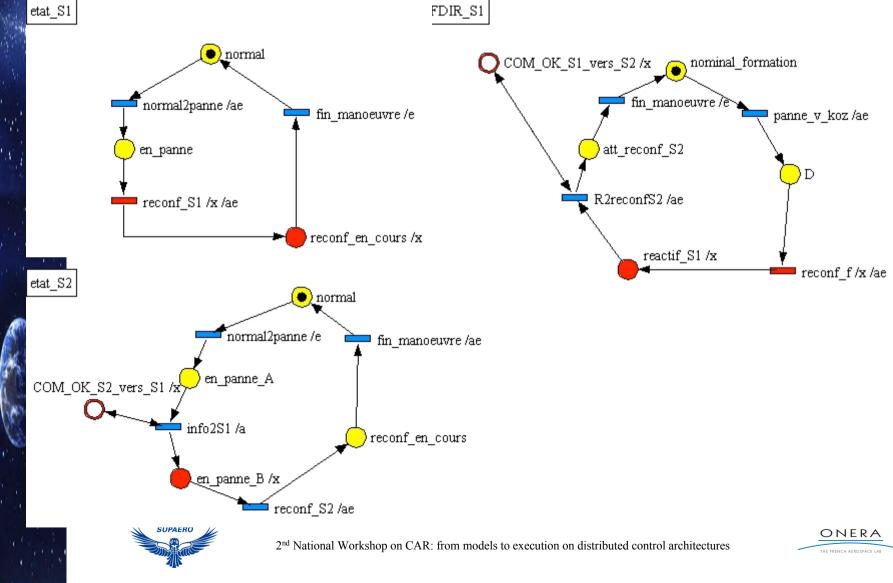




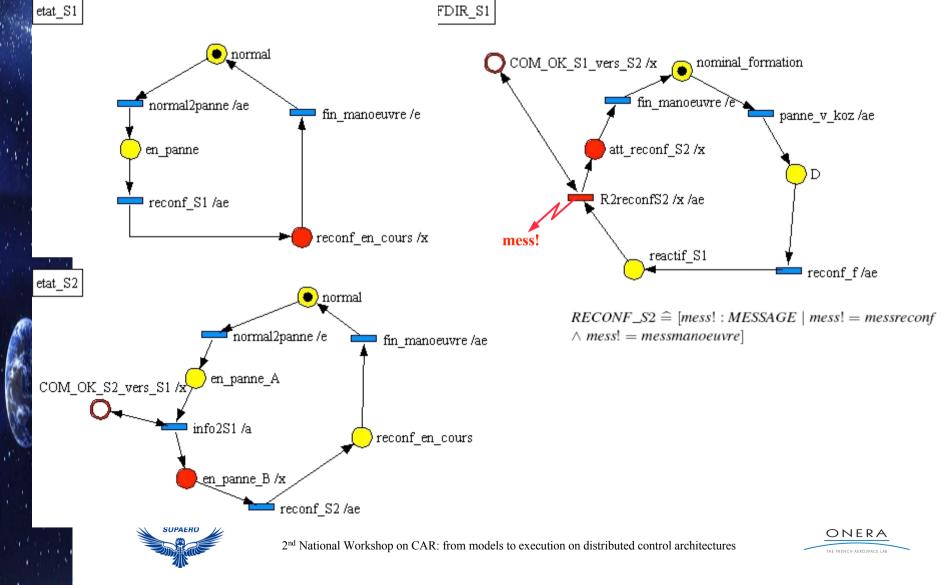




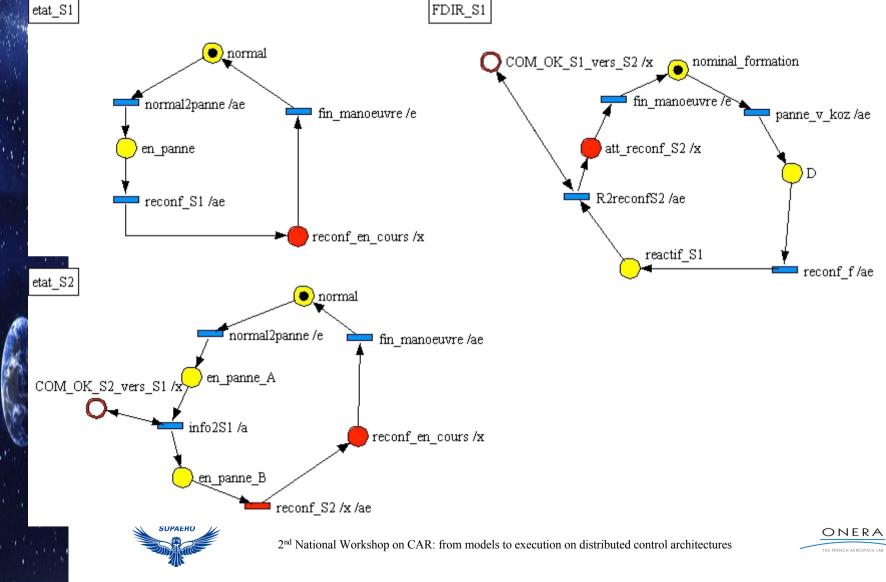




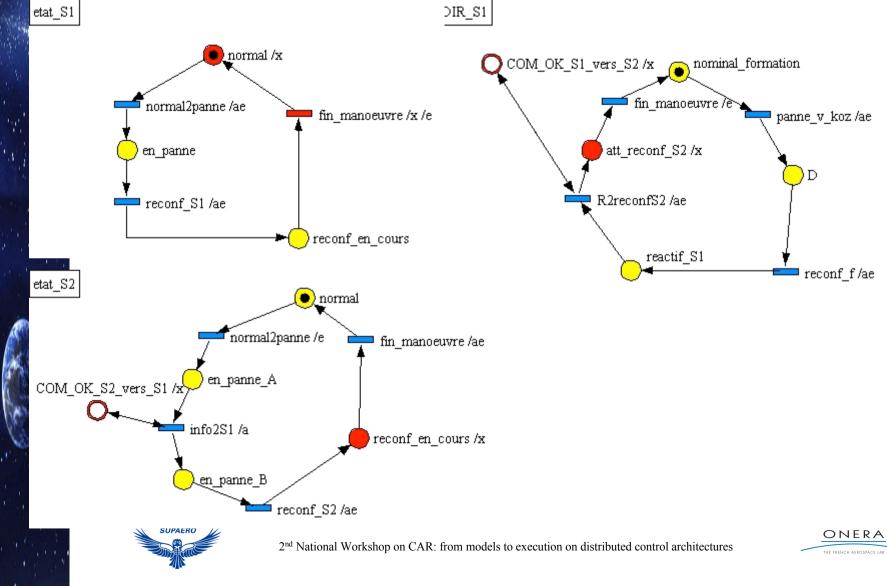




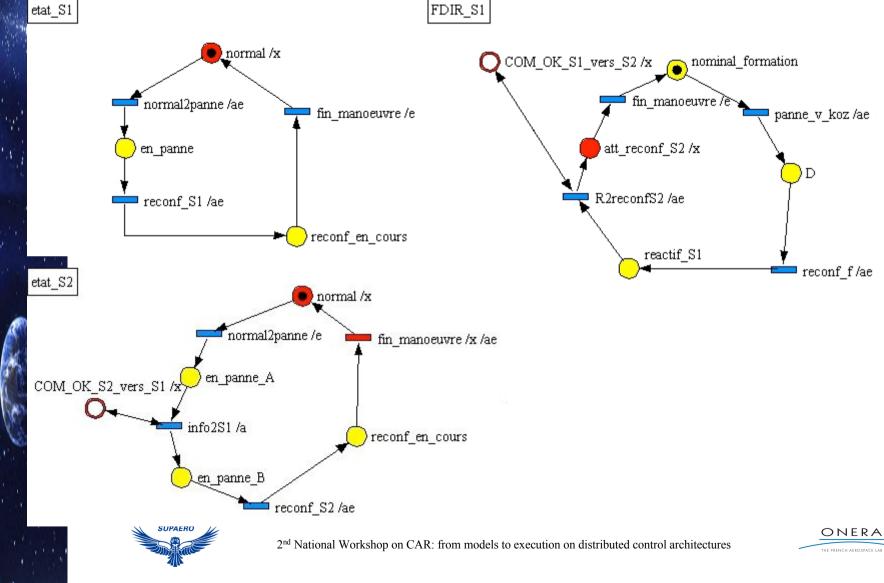






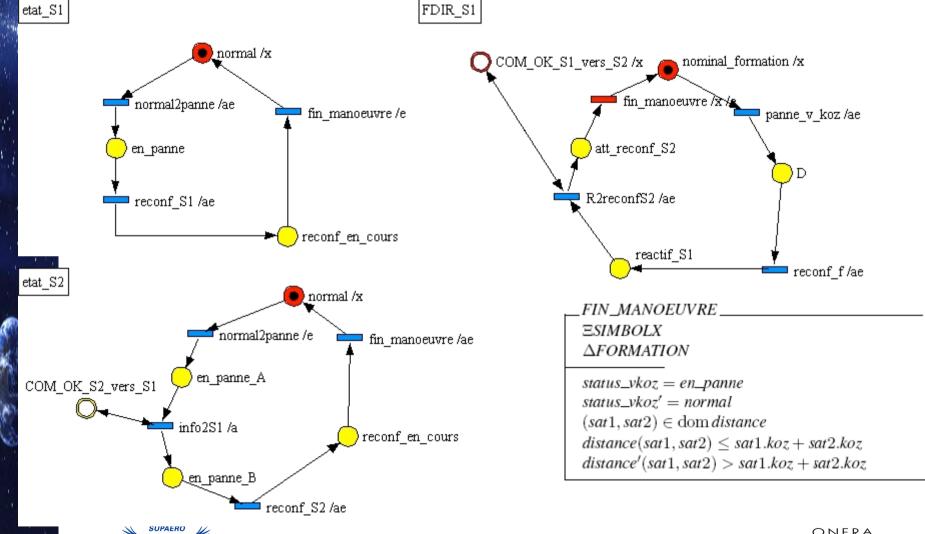








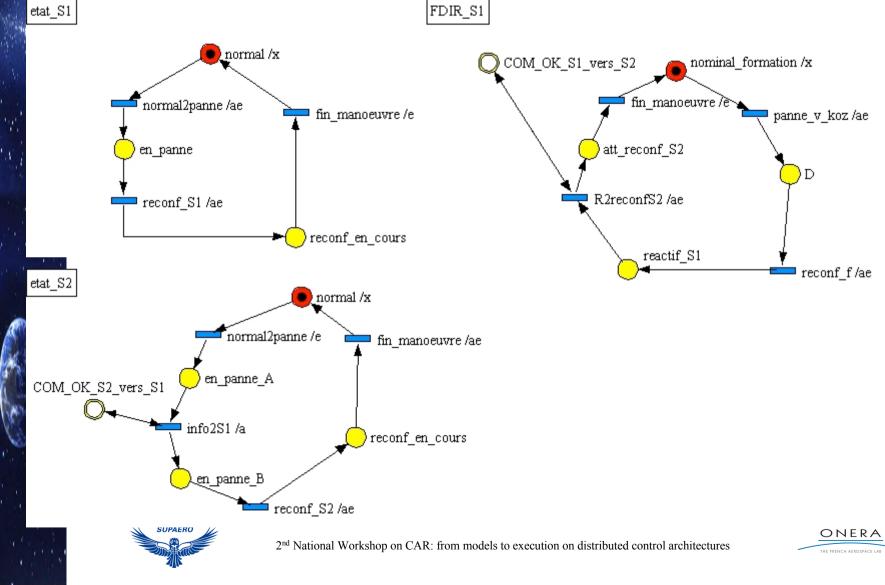
Simbol-X specification using Z and ProCoSA



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Conclusion

Linking Z and ProCoSA in a formal specification:
 Z : the formal data-oriented aspect
 ProCoSA : dynamic aspects , sequences of the state variations
 Benefits:
 better understanding of the formation behaviour
 clearer communication between project actors

validation of some requirements





Future work

- Implement a hybrid simulation with discrete and continuous state variables
- Refine the simulation

state duration, delay, concurrence

- Define a formal methodology combining Z and Petri net specifications



