



ATV#1 "Jules Verne" Control Centre

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The ATV Control Centre development and the ATV Jules Verne operations were conducted by CNES Toulouse Space Centre, under contracts with the European Space Agency (ESA). Pictures from space: credit: NASA and NASA TV



Summary



- **■** European ISS Operations Concept
- The ATV "Jules Verne" mission
- **The ATV operations teams**
- The challenges of the ATV-CC operations
- The lessons learned



European ISS Operations Concept



- The European Space Agency (ESA) is in charge of the development and management of the European participation to the International Space Station.
- Columbus laboratory and the Automated Transfer Vehicle (ATV) are the 2 major elements of this participation.
- ISS operations concept is based on a decentralised architecture within which, each international partner is responsible of the operations of its own elements. This concept has been kept for the European participation to ISS:
 - The scientific Users Operations Centres are distributed amongst most of the European countries.
 - The Automated Transfer Vehicle (ATV) is operated on behalf of ESA by the Toulouse Space Centre of the French Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales (CNES).
 - The European Laboratory Columbus is, in a similar way, operated from the **German Space Operations Centre of the Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt** located in Oberpfaffenhofen (DLR-GSOC).



Toulouse in the ISS worldmap







Jules Verne Mission







The ATV Operations Teams



The ATV operations are supported by a number of teams:

ATV-CC – Toulouse, France

- Flight Control Team (FCT) CNES (26 positions)
- Operations Management Team (OMT) ESA (3 positions)
- Engineering Support Team (EST) (26 positions)
 ESA and ATV industrial team

Around 130 engineers involved in operations

- The ISS Mission Control Centre Moscow, in Russia
- The ISS Mission Control Centre Houston, in the USA
- The ISS Crew International Space Station
- The Guyana Space Centre Kourou, in French Guyana
- The Columbus Control Centre Oberpfaffenhofen, in Germany
- The ARTEMIS (ESA relay satellite) team REDU, in Belgium



Challenges for ATV-CC



- A première for Europe, and the first automatic rendezvous with optical navigation system ever performed.
- An evolving mission:
 - from a 4 months mission to be launched in 2003,

to

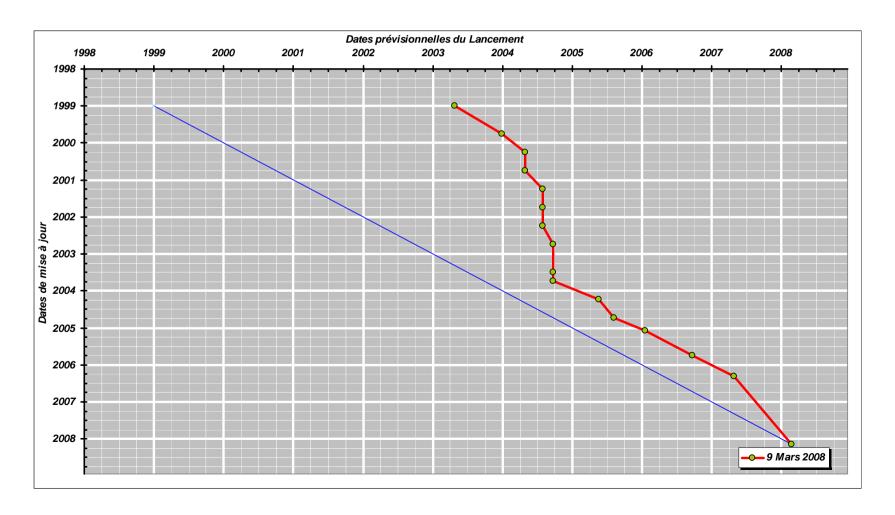
- the launch on March 9, 2008,
- with a parking phase, taking into account Shuttle STS-123, lately introduced (only 2 months before launch),
- and during the mission itself, an attached phase extended and a re-entry strategy modified to be phased with ISS, leading to a 7 months mission.



Challenges for ATV-CC



A permanent schedule shift, which was not a help to gain partners' confidence:





Mission and operations



- Jules Verne fulfilled all its mission objectives and no mission event was delayed because of an ATV-CC anomaly or of an operator error.
- To prepare the recurrent ATV operations:
 - all the mission has been analysed, recommendations have been made:
 - the ATV-CC has been modified,
 - the operational process scrutinized and adapted, in particular for routine operations,
 - the ATV-CC knowledge was captured and formalised in a training academy,
- But, the ATV will not evolve as wished, due to the impacts on its qualification.



Lessons learned



- Strong links established between ESA and CNES and the ISS partners,
- Start of SVTs very early in the program with operational scenarios,
- Technical qualification on an independent configuration of each major evolution,
- **■** Excellent training of the teams:
 - Simulator running the real vehicle software,
 - Structured training:
 - Basic training,
 - Qualification with independent Training Instructor,
 - Acceptance of the Operational Qualification jointly by Mission Operations Director (ESA) and Flight Director (CNES),
 - Joint integrated simulations with the partners (incl. crew, even during operations for undocking).
- Reduction of risks for the first flight: H24 manning with engineers.



Lessons learned

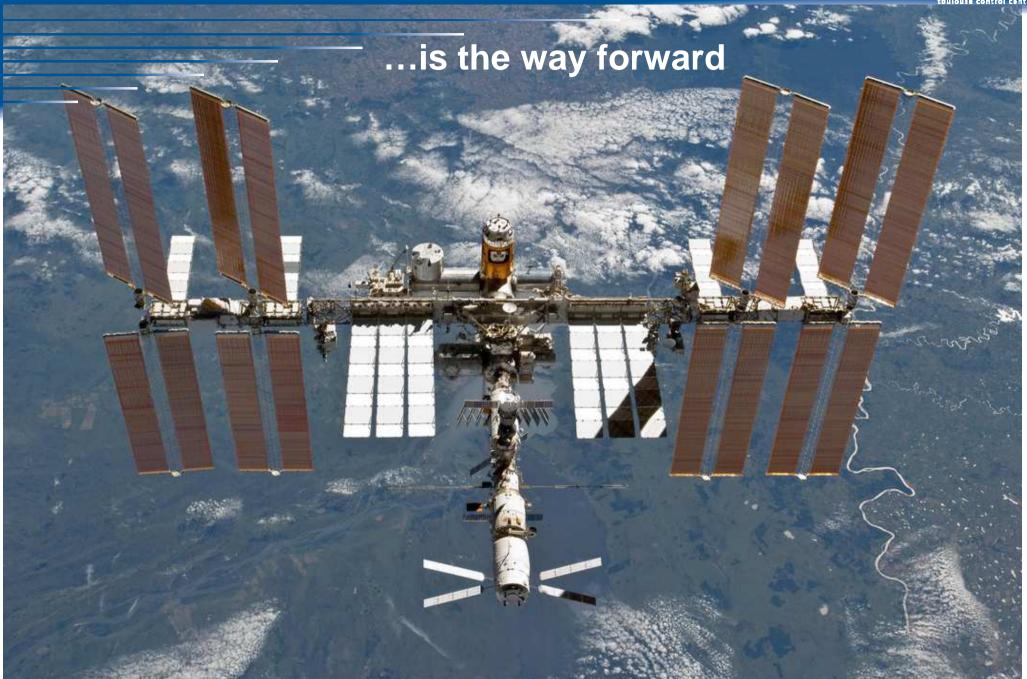


- ATV-CC key personal involved in the project from the early phases, with a very high expertise associated to a strong motivation (individual and collective challenge).
- Excellent team spirit built during the project allowed to overcome:
 - Complexity of the ATV and the ATV-CC,
 - Operations mishaps,
 - The very intense operational periods,
 - The gap between the intensity of the docking success (with public relations impacts) and the need to continue the operations,
- The propulsion problem, which took place just after separation from the launcher and was successfully overcome, triggered the change from several teams to a single operational team with complementary fields of expertise...
 - ... this happened to be a major factor of the mission success.



International cooperation...









Thank you for your attention