

## Orbital Transports Mission Cloud

Cloud-based, integrated digital engineering system

Simplifies and accelerates SmallSat mission life cycle

Rapidly select and develop mission models

Mission Design Tool: web-based front end

Access to OT SmallSat Catalog of partner products and services

Perform trade analyses and price comparisons

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Primary Model  
Elements  
Provided by  
Mission Template  
Models

Stakeholders

Technical Measures

Use Cases

Requirements

Logical Architecture

Validation and Verification

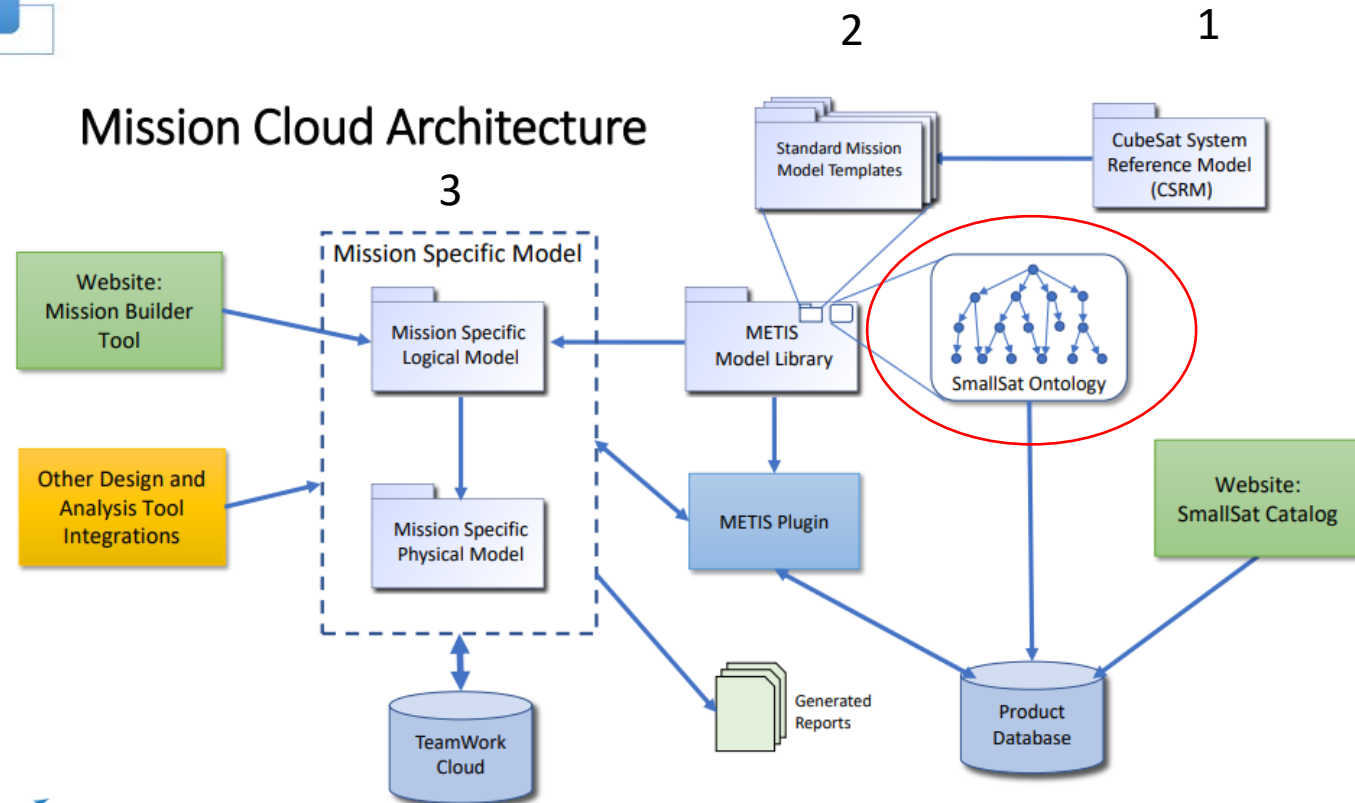
Physical Design

Project Plan and Schedule

CSRM

OT Work is built upon CSRM but extends CSRM significantly

## Mission Cloud Architecture



# Orbital Transportation – Mission Cloud Concept – Transitioning from Logical to Physical Architecture

The screenshots show the following steps in the Mission Builder:

- MISSION GOALS:** Selecting mission goals like Earth Observation/Remote Sensing or Microgravity Testing.
- CUBESAT BUS:** Configuring bus parameters such as Form Factor (1U to 12U), Uplink/Downlink Bandwidth, and Communication Frequency.
- ORBIT:** Selecting an orbit type (GTO, Sun Sync, Polar, GEO, MEO).
- LAUNCH OPPORTUNITY:** Viewing a table of launch opportunities with columns for Date, Orbit, Type, Cubesats, 50kg, and 100kg.

## Mission Design Tool

- 1 Collect mission requirements
- 2 Select and configure smallsat components
- 3 Compare pricing
- 4 Find launch options



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## SmallSat Catalog



Bringing the smallsat supply chain online



One-stop shop for all your smallsat mission needs



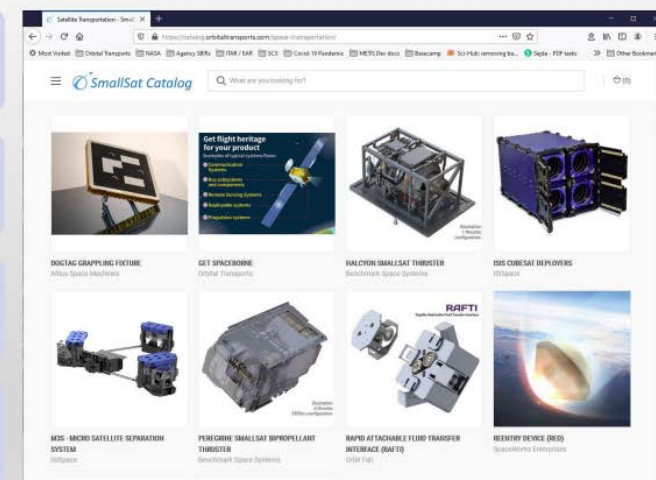
Hardware, software, services and engineering expertise



Convenient go-to resource to check out the latest and greatest



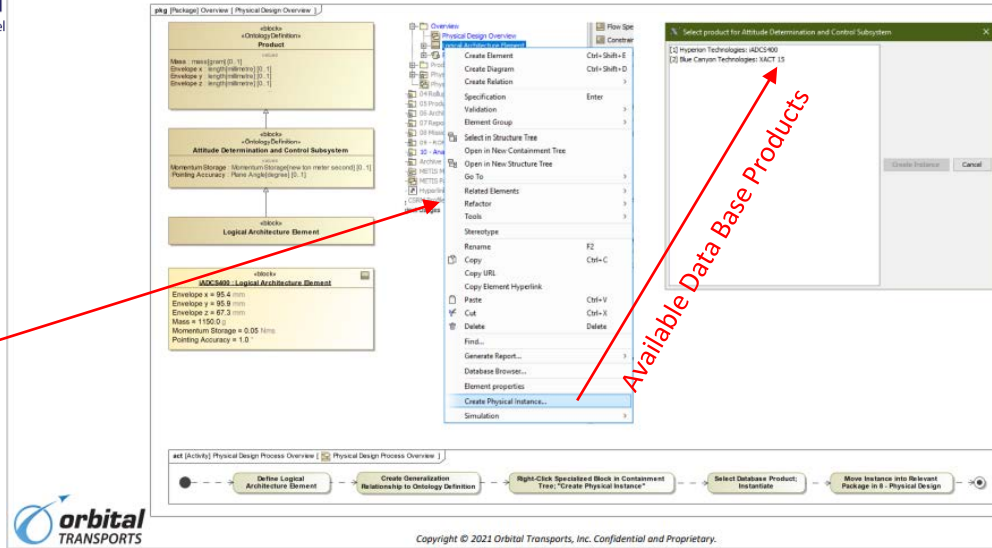
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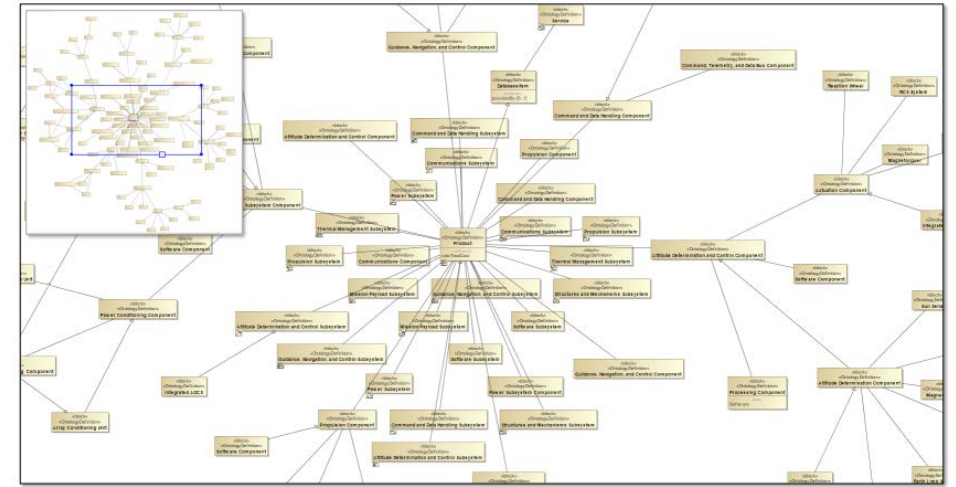
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## Logical Architecture to Physical Design Process

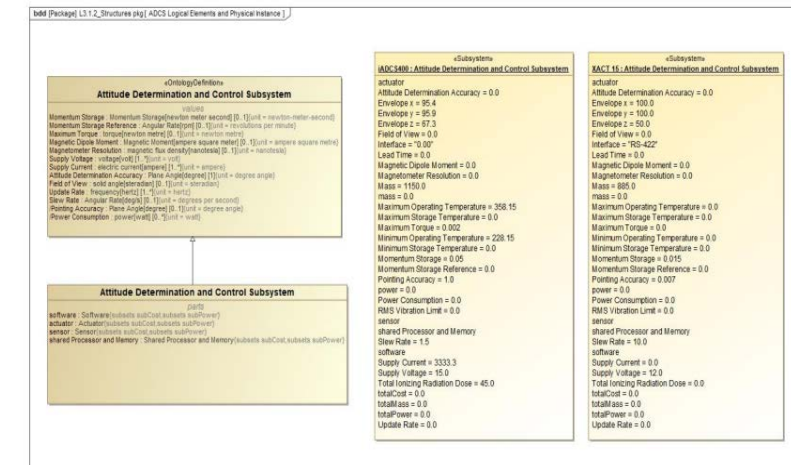
### Containment Tree



## Product Ontology



## Logical Elements and Physical Instances



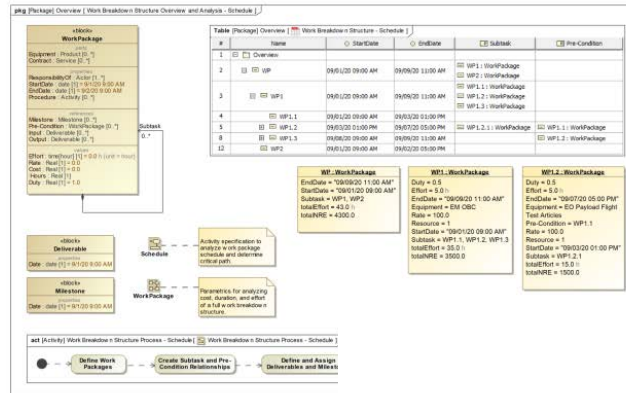
## What is the story here ?

- The logical architecture defines logical elements corresponding to an abstract architecture.
- The block elements describe relatively generic subsystems and components (e.g. OBC, ADCS, etc.). These items are linked by generalization relationships to corresponding definitions in the Ontology, so they inherit the attributes and properties from the Ontology definitions.
- Physical instances are created from the logical elements to represent a specific physical implementation (e.g. Hyperion iADCS 400). The instance properties are defined by the ontology definitions and their values are populated with data retrieved from the product database.
- The Logical Architecture to Physical Design slide is representative of the process of selecting an element from the Logical Architecture, choosing a product from the product database corresponding to the selected architecture element, and automatically creating the physical instance using the product data retrieved from the database.
- The Logical Elements and Physical Instances slide shows the ontology and logical architecture block defining the ADCS subsystem and two physical instances with the property values populated for two different products.



# The Model is the Source of Truth

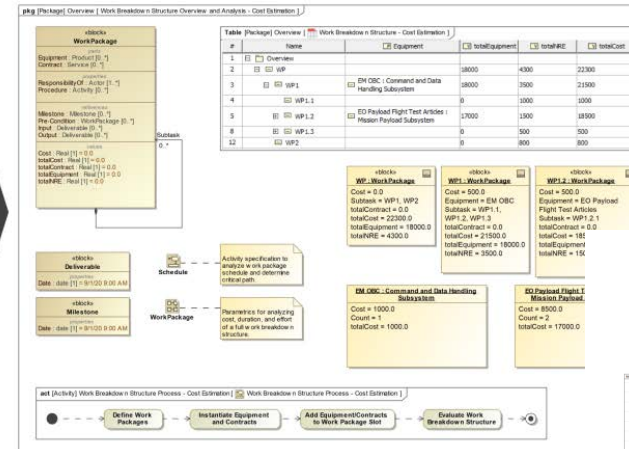
## Project Planning and Scheduling Schedule Estimation



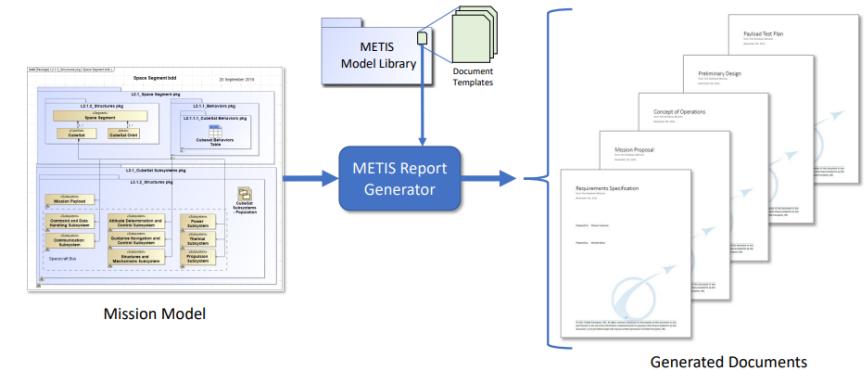
Once the previous SE steps are completed, then cost & schedule are estimated, Document Generation is printed for review

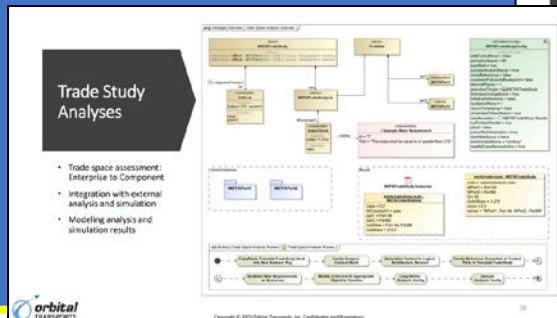
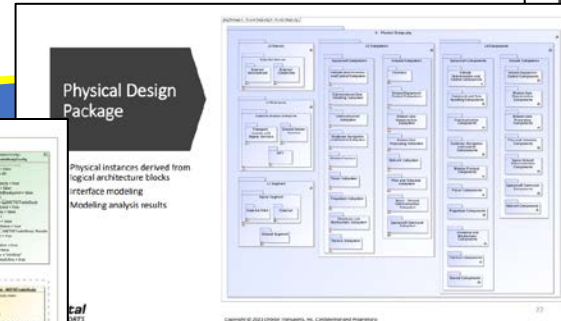
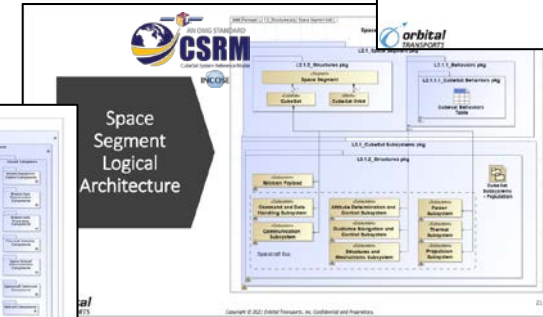
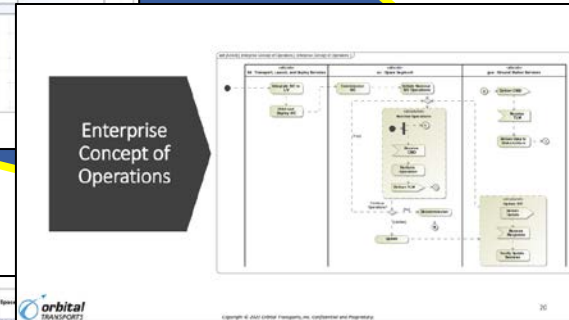
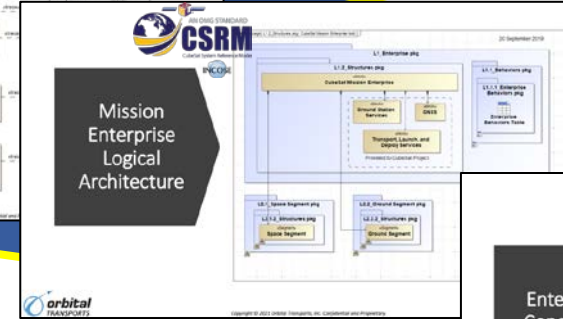
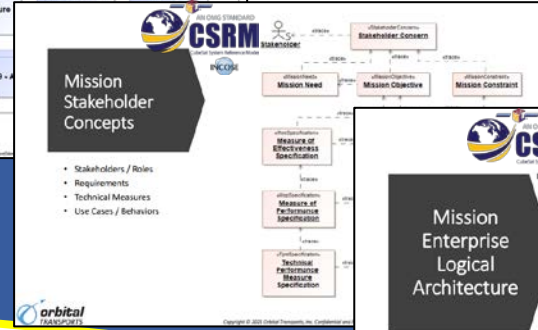
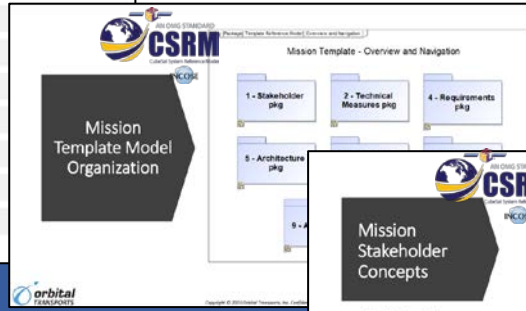
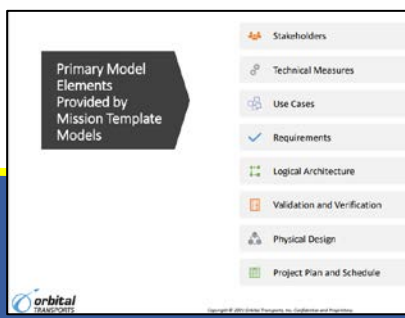
OT's Mission Model Drives  
the Documents  
(Docs do NOT Drive the Process)

## Project Planning and Scheduling Cost Estimation



## Systems Engineering Document Generation





## Once QAE Council Review Completed – Documents are Submitted to Customer