# SUCCESS OF MARS ORBITER MISSION



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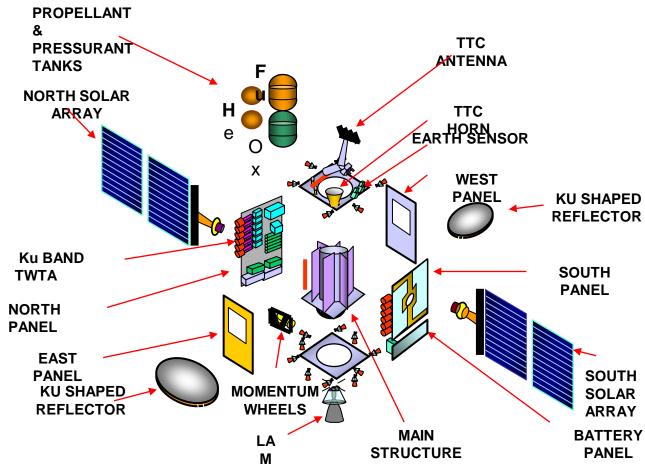
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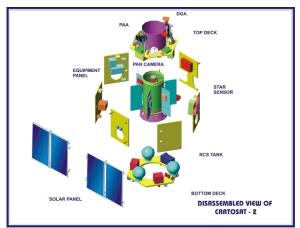
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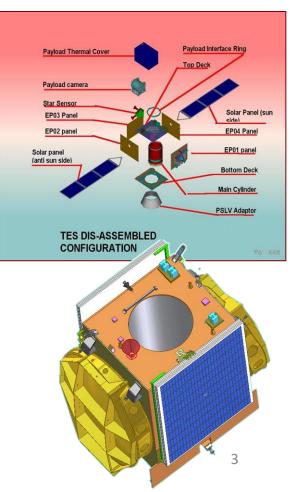
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#### **Satellite In Deployed Configuration**









## **Configuration Definition**

# Important Parameters of Spacecraft

- Mass
- Power
- Payload

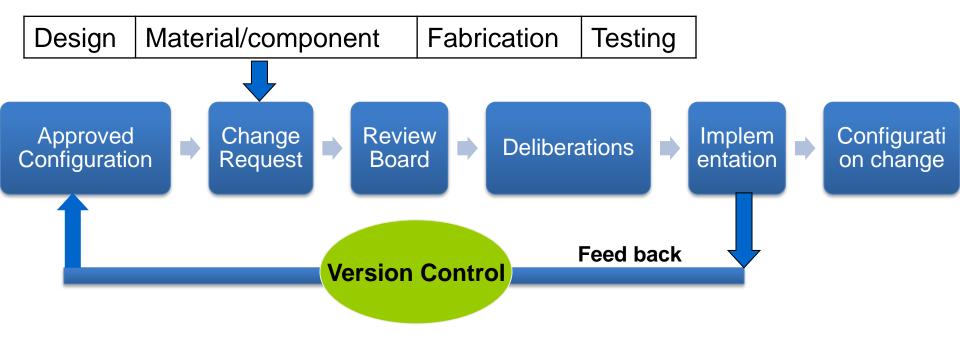
#### **Satellite Design Drivers:**

- Reduction in Mass
- Reduction in Cost
- Increase in Reliability
- Increase in System Integration
- Increase in Capabilities For Equivalent Mass
- Reduction in Power Requirements

#### **Subsystem Design Drivers:**

- Mission Profile (Maneuvers, Mission Duration, Distances, Angles)
- Payload Requests (Mass, Volume, Pointing, Data Handling, Thermal needs, Power, Cleanliness)
- Launch requirements (Mass, Volume, Mechanical Loads & Frequency)
- Ground Segment Constraints
- Technical Complexity

# **Configuration Control**



#### **Review Boards**

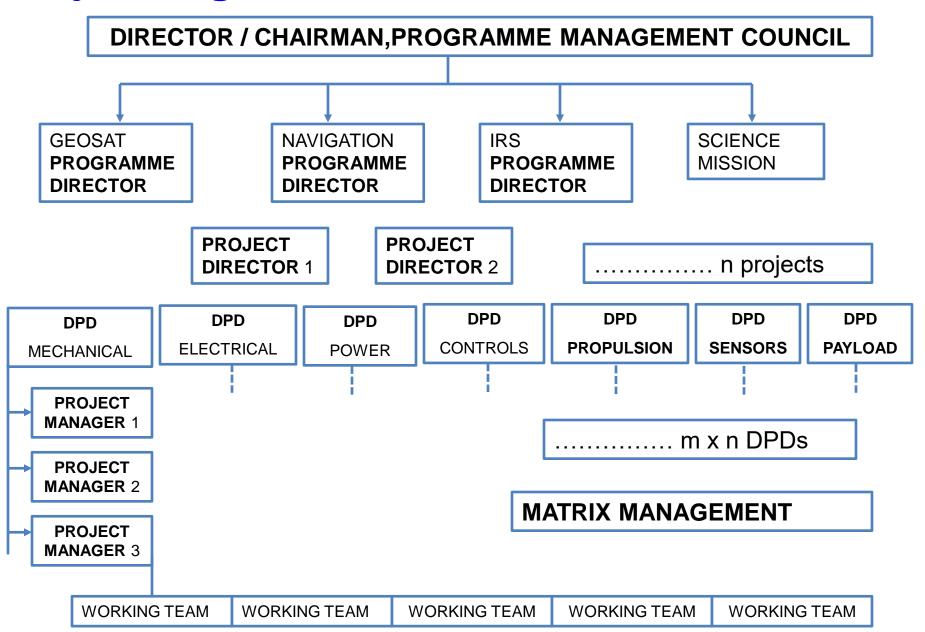
PRB: Parts Review Board

MRB: Materials Review Board

CMRB: Configuration Management Review Board

SRC: Standing Review Committee

# **Project Organization Structure**



## **Matrix Management- Satellite Perspective**

- Multi Project Environment: To build various projects for Communication, Remote sensing, Navigation & Space science applications
- Optimum Utilisation Of Resources
   – Effective utilization of all Resources
   (Manpower expertise, Money & Material, & Machines)
- Concurrent Engineering Geographically Distributed work centres
- Improved Responsibility & Accoutability
- Decision Making Process Review from component level to spacecraft level
- Promotes Team Work & Team Building Health work environment and competition
- Balancing Technology Growth And Project Load

# FUNCTIONAL ORGANSIATION (TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT)

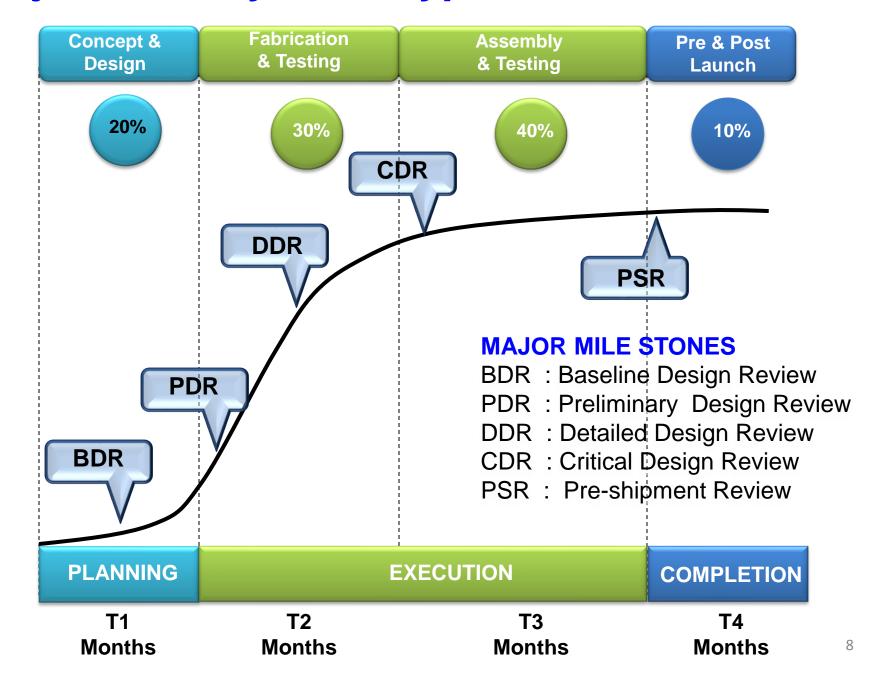
- 1. Domain expertise
- 2. Fostering innovation
- 3. Technology forecasting
- 4. Space quality and reliability
- 5. Knowledge management & documentation

# PROJECT ORGANISATION (PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT)

- 1. Satellite bus standardisation & subsytems productionisation
- 2. Configuration management
- 3. Timely project execution
- 4. Lessons learnt data base
- 5. Seamless information flow
- Documentation control

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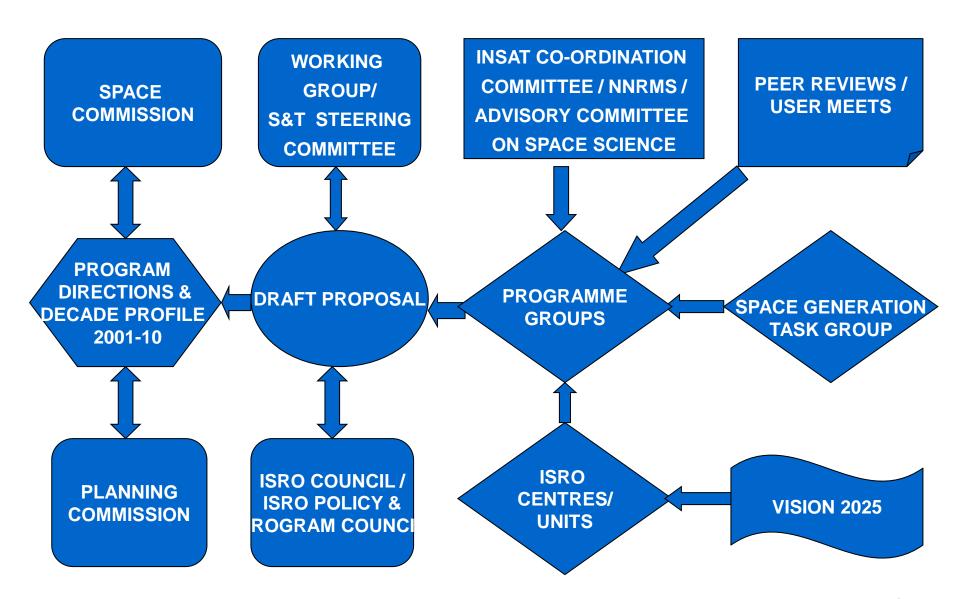
## **Project Life Cycle- A Typical View**



# **Strategic Management**

25 year plan	<ol> <li>socio-economic development of the nation using space technology</li> <li>Self reliance in satellite technology</li> <li>Establishment of space systems for operational services</li> </ol>
Decade Plan	<ol> <li>Continuity of INSAT system</li> <li>Continuity of IRS system</li> <li>Development and establishment of Navigation systems</li> <li>Research and development in space sciences and planetary exploration</li> <li>Technology, infrastructure and manpower development</li> </ol>
5 Year Plan	<ol> <li>Programmatic targets- Communication, Earth observation, Navigation and Space sciences</li> <li>Development of advanced technology</li> <li>Infrastructure and Capacity Building</li> </ol>
2.5 Year Plan	<ol> <li>Programmatic targets – Detailed project schedules for the next 2.5 years</li> <li>Development of Project related technologies</li> <li>Extend of Productionization-Outsourcing</li> </ol>
Annual Plan	<ol> <li>Project milestone plan</li> <li>Subsystem Delivery schedule</li> <li>Resource planning</li> <li>Workload Analysis</li> <li>Facility Load Pattern</li> </ol>
Monthly Plan	<ol> <li>Project Work breakdown structure,</li> <li>Gantt chart,Network diagram</li> <li>Project Dashboard</li> </ol>

## **Plan Formulation process**



# MARS ORBITER MISSION SUCCESS STORY



#### **Mars Orbiter Mission-Overview**

ISRO's first interplanetary mission to Mars planet with an orbiter craft designed to orbit. Mars in an elliptical orbit. The scientific payload instruments are intended to study surface features morphology, topology and mineralogy of Mars, Constituents of Martian atmosphere. The Earth-Mars trajectory comprises of three phases namely, Earth-centered phase, Heliocentric phase and Martian phase.

#### SALIENT FEATURES

**Orbital Location**: 370 X 80,000 Kms elliptical orbit

Voyage from : 300 Days

Earth's orbit

**Mass** : 1350 Kg

**Power** : 750 W

Mission Life : ~ 6 Months

Launcher : PSLV C 25

Payload: Lyman Alpha Photometer, Methane Sensor for MARS,

Martian Exospheric Composition Explorer, MARS Color

Camera and TIR Imaging Spectrometer

Launch Date : 5<sup>th</sup> November, 2013

#### **Mars Orbiter Mission- Mission Objective**

#### **Technological objectives:**

- Design and realisation of a Mars orbiter spacecraft with a capability to survive and perform Earth bound manoeuvres, cruise phase, Mars orbit insertion and capture, and on-orbit phase around Mars.
- Deep space communication, navigation, mission planning and management.
- Incorporate autonomous features to handle contingency situations

#### Scientific objectives:

 Exploration of Mars surface features, morphology, mineralogy and Martian atmosphere by indigenous scientific instruments.

## **Mars Orbiter Mission-Making**



Structure
Delivery at
Clean Room
June 2012



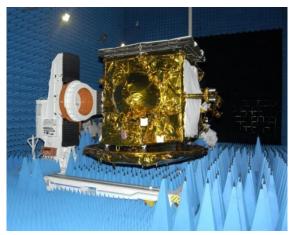
Subsystem Integration activities in Clean Room March –Aug 2013



Loading to Thermovac Chamber Aug 2013



AntennaDeployment Test Sep 2013



EMI/EMC Test Sep 2013

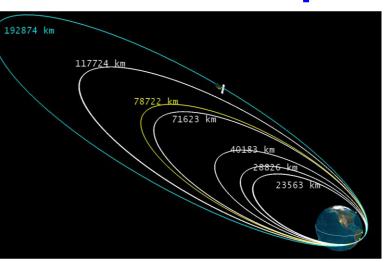


Vibration Test Sep 2013

## Mars Orbiter Mission- Sequence of Event



PSLV-C25 on November 5, 2013



Six orbit raising manoeuvers to raise the apogee



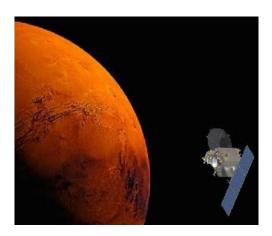
**Trans Mars Injection** on December 01, 2013



Main Liquid Engine
Successfully restarted on
September 22, 2014



MOI: September 24,2014
Honourable Prime Minister of
India, Mr Narendra Modi
Witnessed the event



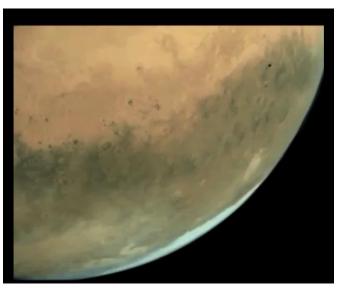
**MOM orbiting Mars** 

#### **Mars Orbiter Mission- Data Products**

Full disc image of Mars, taken by the Mars Color Camera, from an altitude of 66,543 km.

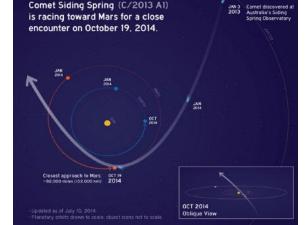


Image of Phobos, the larger of the two Martian moons taken by the MOM



Mom encounter with the comet Siding Spring on October 19, 2014





# Mission Objectives- Compliance

- Technological objectives met with still 80 days to go and 37 kg usable propellant left.
- Scientific objectives fully met with huge amount of planetary science data.
- Deep space mission management successfully executed.
- Time, quality, cost and scope met
- IDSN- 32/ 18 m were the prime antennae for MOM and 32 m antenna support continues

# **Space Segment**

- Realised in a record time of 18 months winning over all the challenges in all the systems of spacecraft.
- The mission and operations requirements were fully met.
- The first satellite to cross Van Allen belt 39 times demanded by unique mission concept and did not encounter "lost in space" condition.
- The systems were put to their extreme limits inorbit.
- The first Indian satellite being analyzed by space agencies and management schools for paving way for low cost access to deep space and frugal engineering aspects.

## Zero to one: The success story of MOM!

- Analysis of failures of the other missions and risk mitigation at the start of the project.
- Realised and executed the mission with less muscle power and more brain.
- Innovative ways of making use of the natural galactic forces to conserve energy and to navigate.
- Using heritage modules and incorporating only mission specific requirements.
- Focused approach and lean thinking.
- An excellent mechanism to predict and observe internal and external disturbances.
- Stringent review mechanism.
- Meticulous Planning (schedule with a resolution of one hour).

## **Zero to one: The success story of MOM!**

- Fully home grown technology and knowledge.
- Ground testing of systems and sub systems to the extremes of their capability.
- Extensive ground simulations for hardware and software.
- Brain storming and preparedness for managing contingency situations.
- Round the clock work.
- Dedicated and energetic young team.

International recognition for the "smartness" of MOM and her success in getting the planet mars in the maiden attempt.

