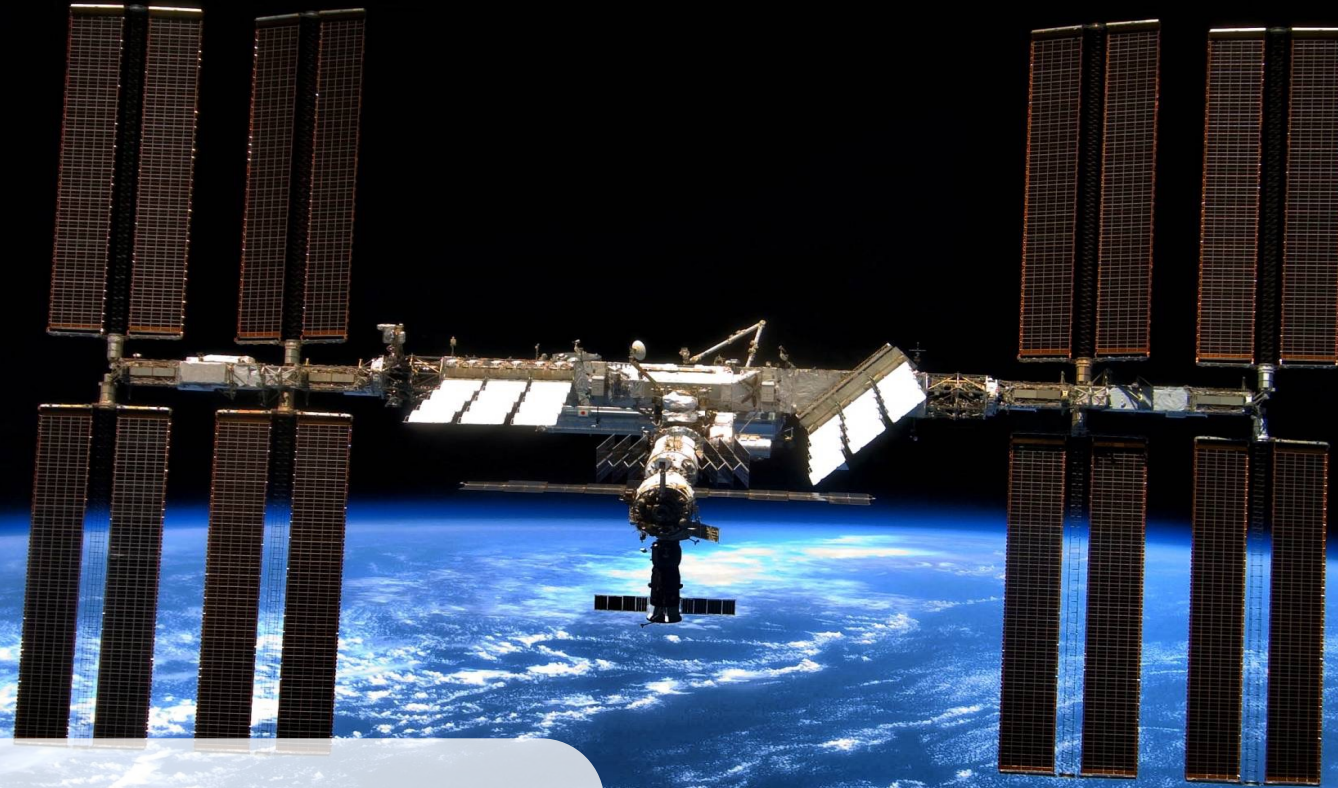


# Microservices above the Cloud – The International Space Station



Robert Barron

brobert@il.ibm.com

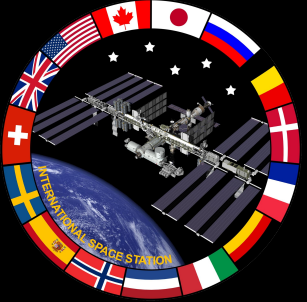
AIOps & SRE; Assets & Architecture

IBM Cloud

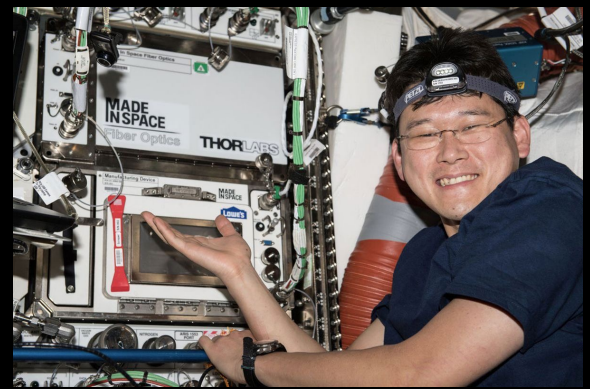
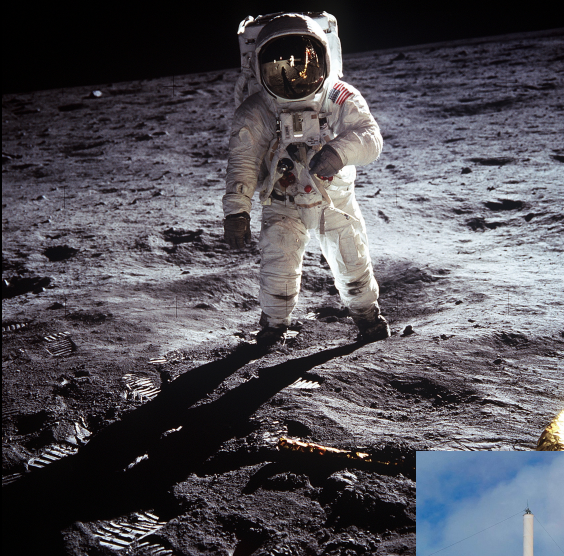
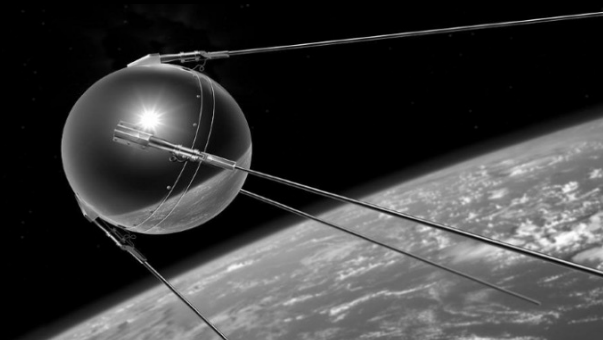


Medium

@flyingbarron



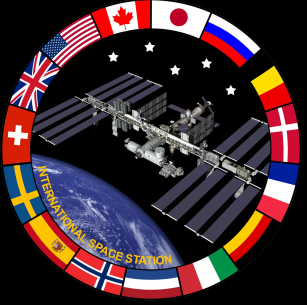
# Space flight vs Space station



Development

Production



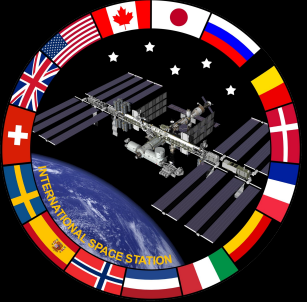


# Space Station – workloads in space

- Space craft
  - Temporarily in space (max duration of 17 days)
  - Single crew, single mission
  - Craft must launch, maneuver in space, land
  - Missions include docking, transportation to station, “pushing” the station
- Space Station
  - Permanent presence in space (decades in space)
  - Multiple crews, multiple missions
  - Minor maneuvers in space
  - Permanent and temporary additions

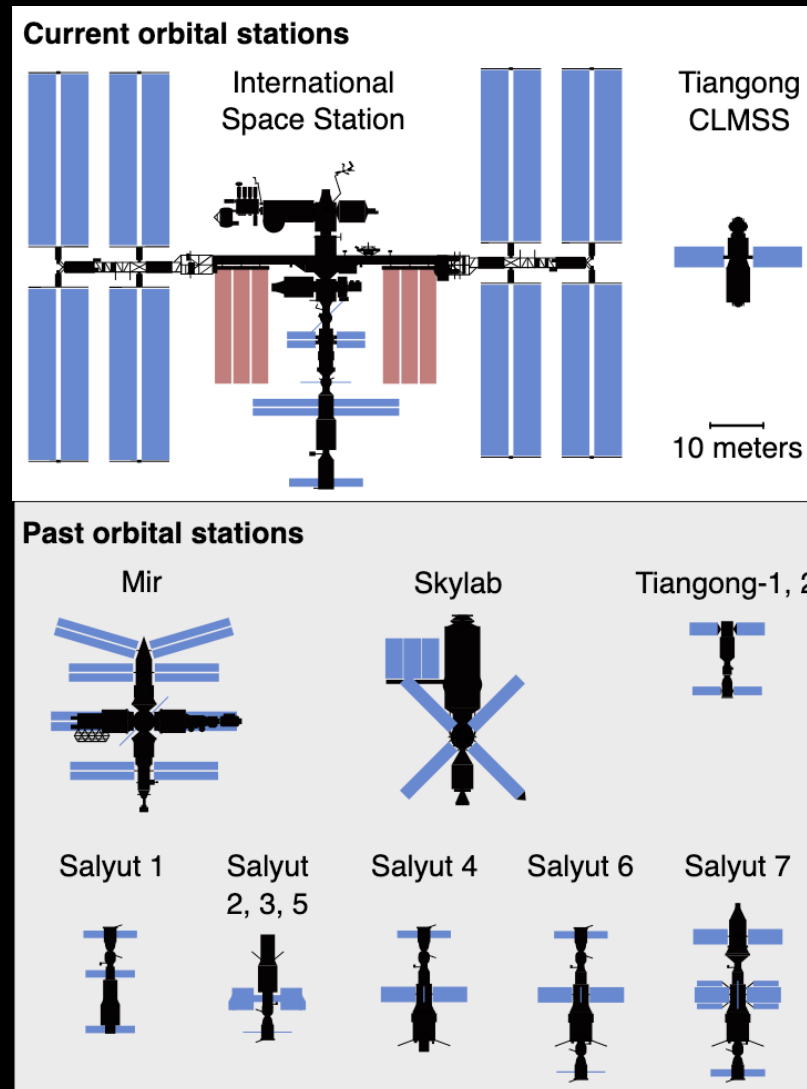
Stateless,  
retry from start if  
failed

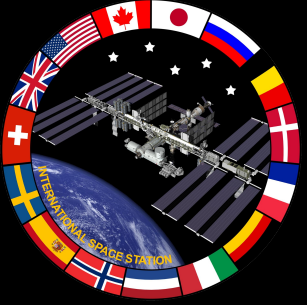
Data-heavy,  
continue/retry after  
failure



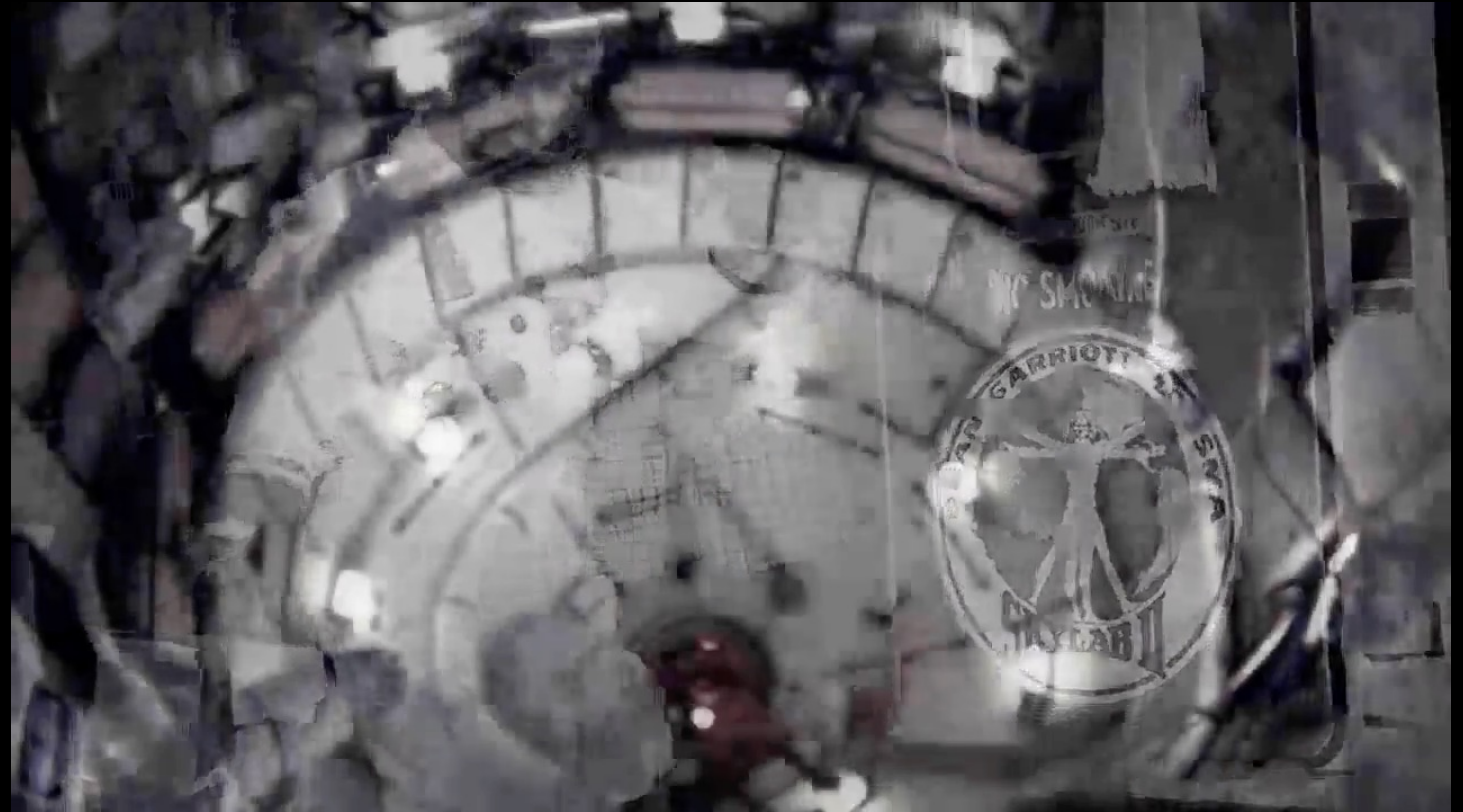
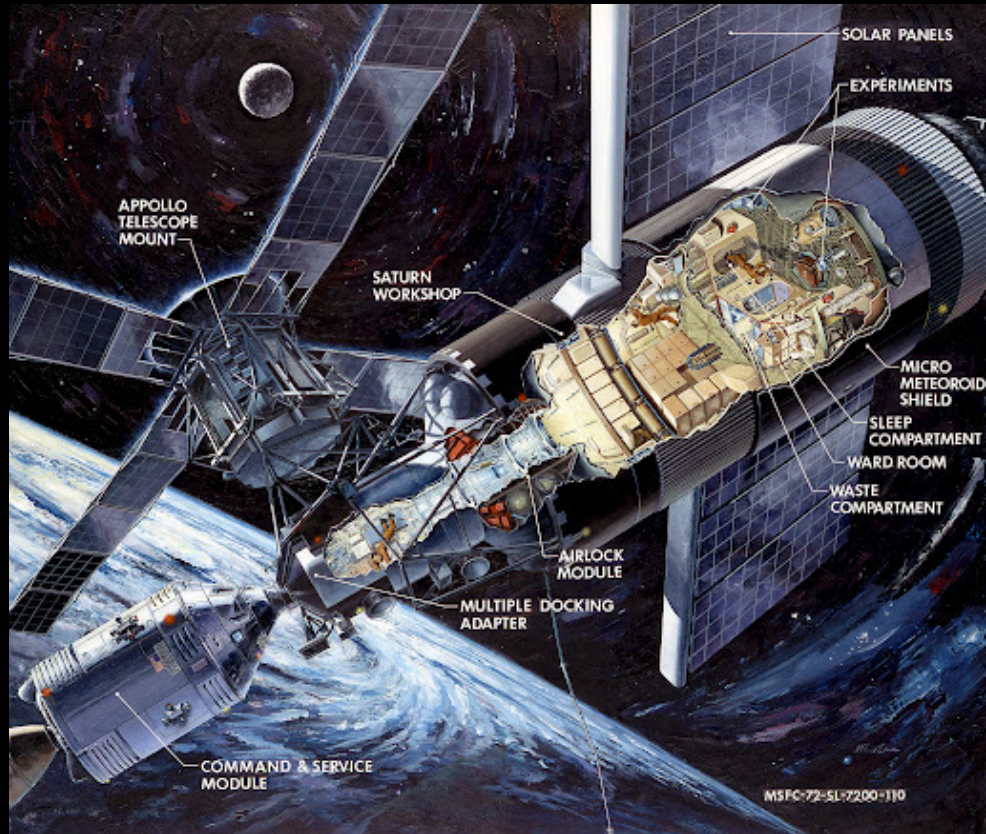
# Comparing Space Stations

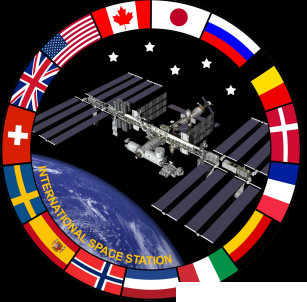
- Salyut 1-5, Skylab (1970s)
  - Entire station launched at once
- Salyut 6 & 7 (late 70s/early 80s)
  - Central station + “side car” components
- Mir, ISS, Tiangong (1980s to today)
  - Modular system
  - Constructed in stages (nearly 50 flights for ISS)
  - Modules moved
  - Modules replaced





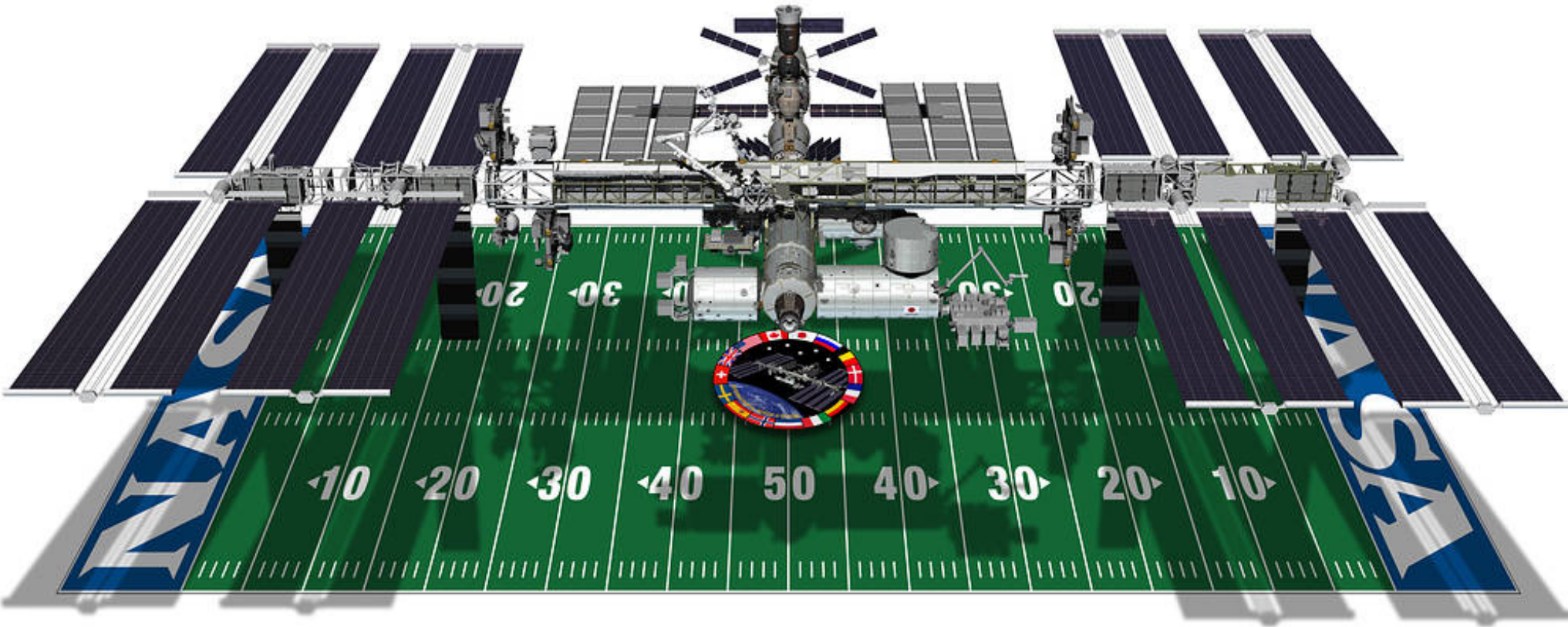
# Skylab was gigantic



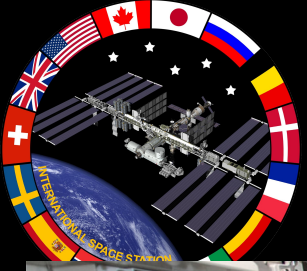


# The International Space Station

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

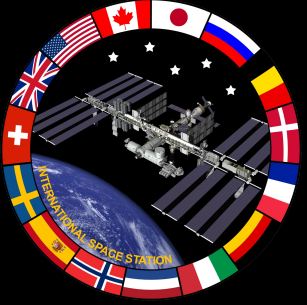


[www.nasa.gov](http://www.nasa.gov)



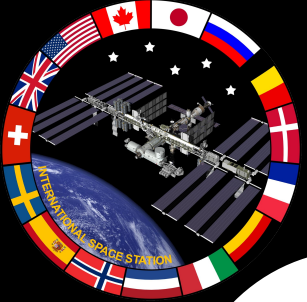
# The International Space Station



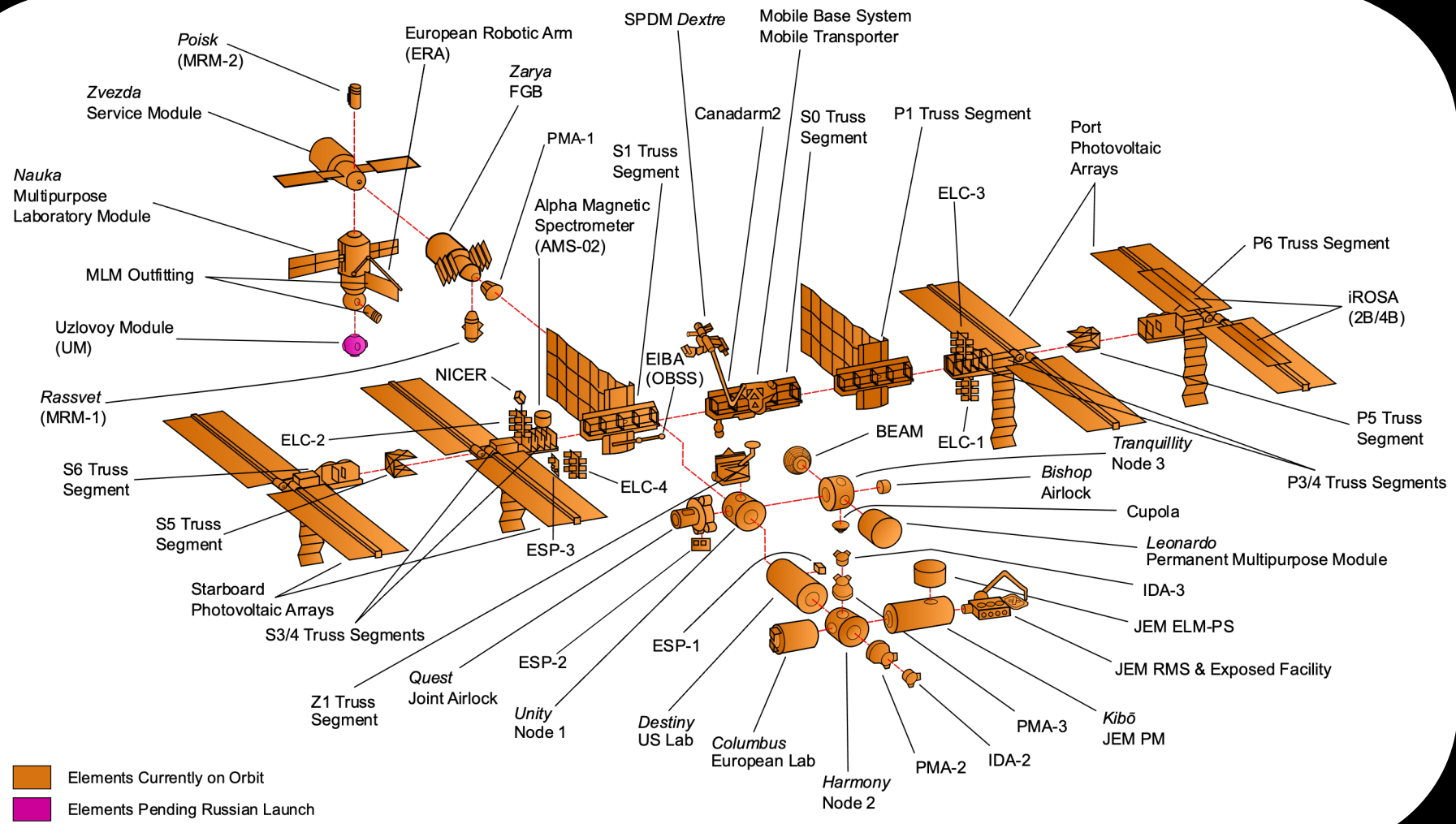


# ISS Construction 1998-2011

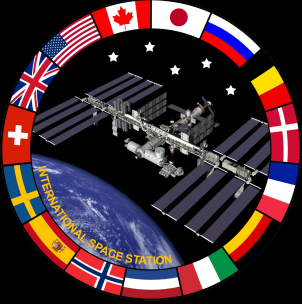




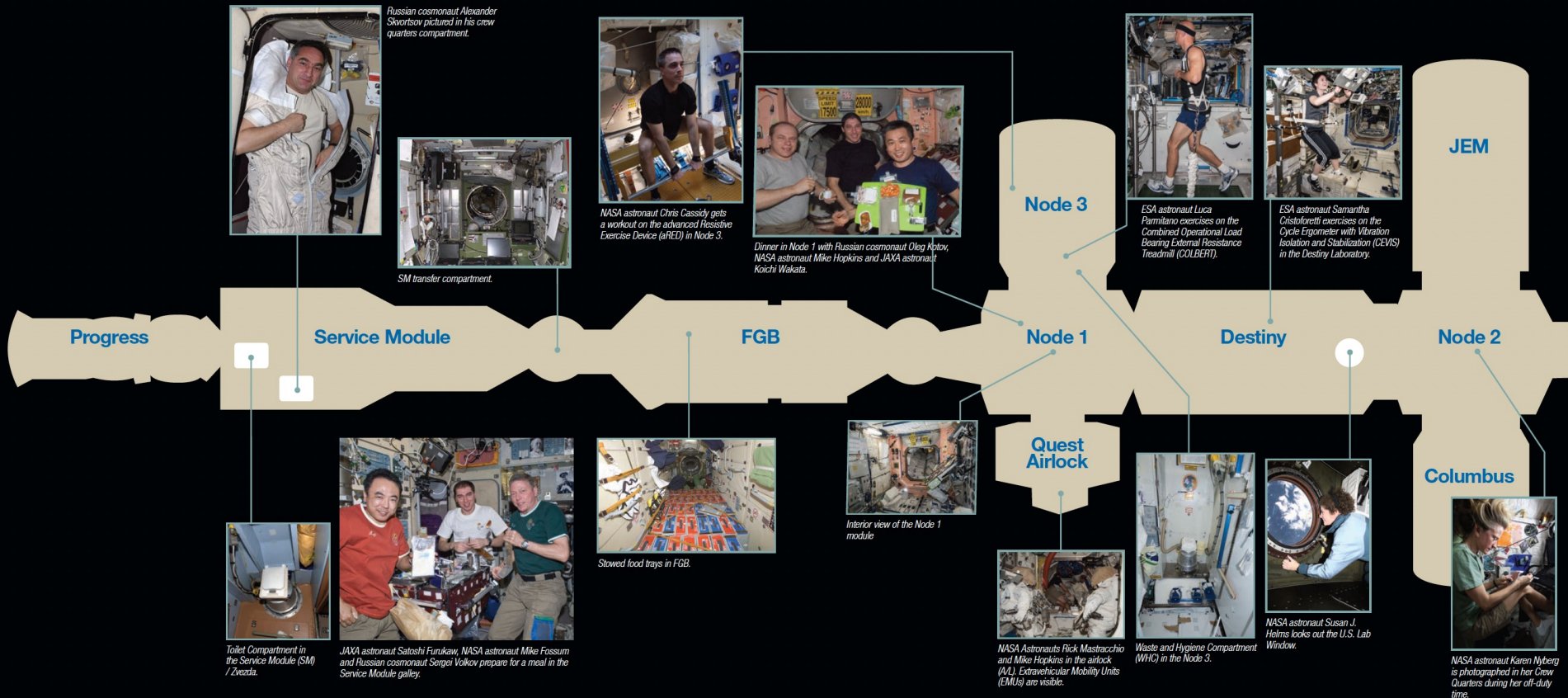
# ISS Current configuration (July 2021)

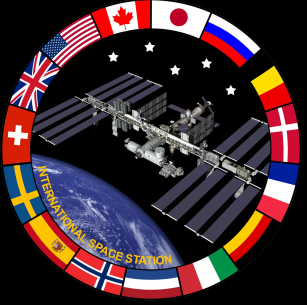


- Elements Currently on Orbit
- Elements Pending Russian Launch



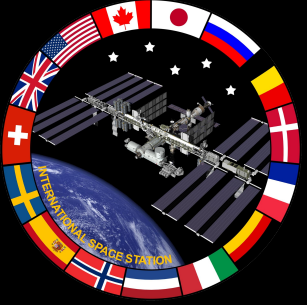
# Habitation is a common service





# Resiliency use cases

- Oxygen Generation
- Space Suits
- AI Powered Assistance

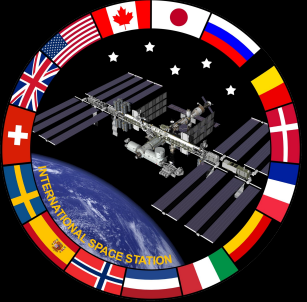


# Oxygen generation (easy path)

Generated using multiple redundant & complimentary solutions:

- Elektron – Russian system based on 1980's Mir station
  - Converts water to oxygen
  - Potassium hydroxide byproduct – technical debt
- Oxygen Generation System – US system from 2006
  - Converts water to oxygen
  - Polymer byproducts that require less maintenance
- Advanced Closed Loop System – ESA system from 2018
  - Converts carbon dioxide to oxygen
  - Does not require water – can help create water for Elektron and OGS





# Oxygen generation (problems)

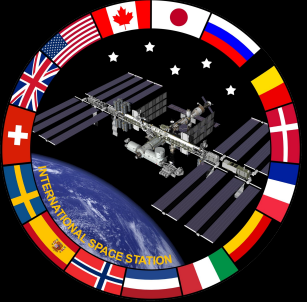
## Emergency oxygen sources:

- Solid Fuel Oxygen Generation – chemical generation of oxygen
- Bottled oxygen in the station and docked spacecraft

## Additional Technical Debt of Elektron

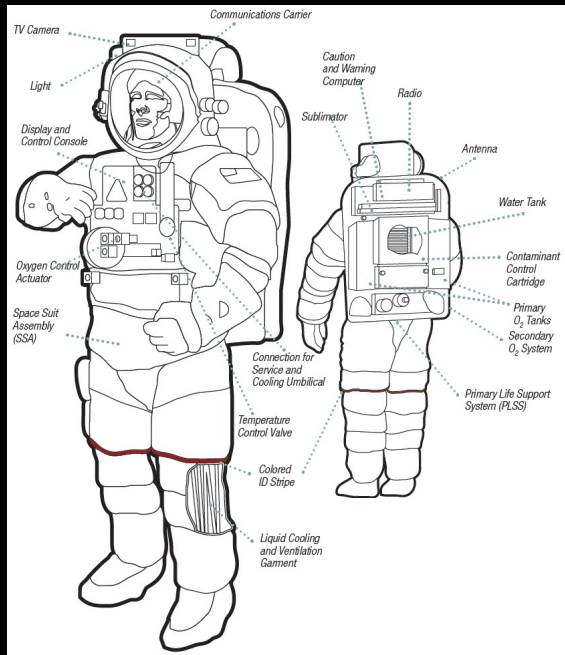
- 30-40 year old technology
- Difficulty in physically replacing components
  - Not part of Standard Payload Rack

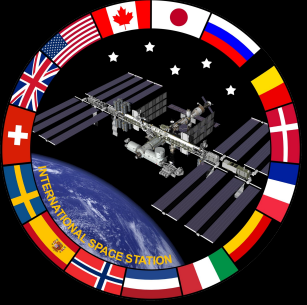




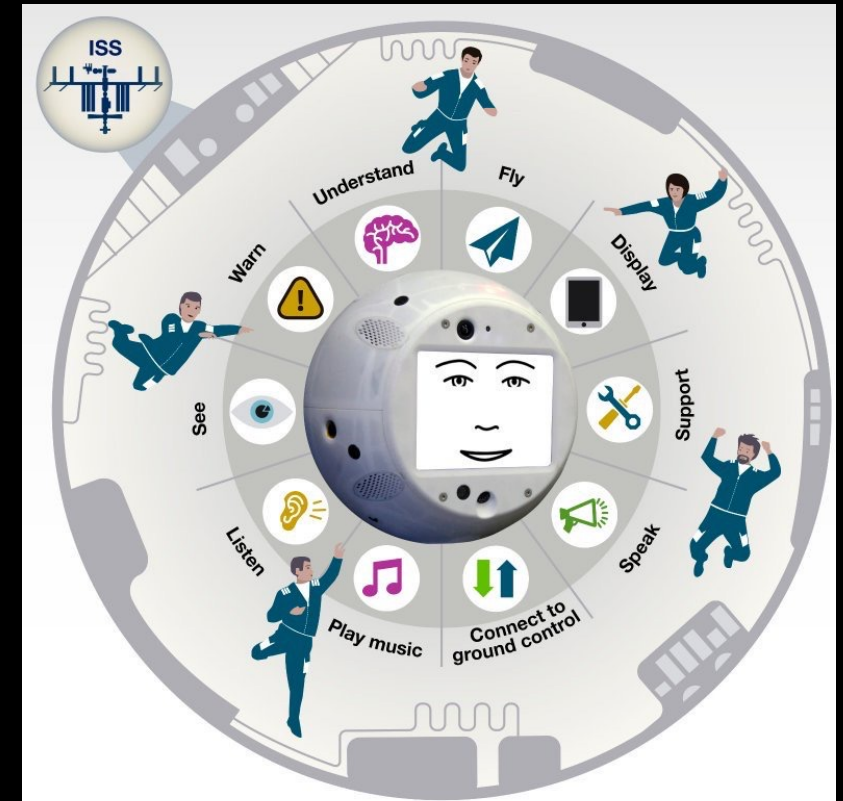
# Spacesuits

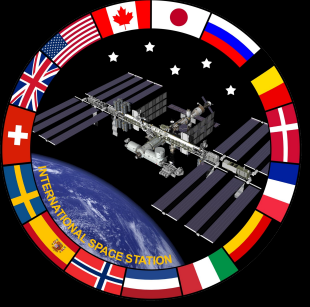
- Extravehicular Mobility Unit (EMU) : 2-piece suit with each piece having 3 possible sizes
- In 2019 an unrelated launch failure led to an unscheduled space walk by two women – meaning that they could not build a complete suit for both.





# AI Powered Assistance – CIMON

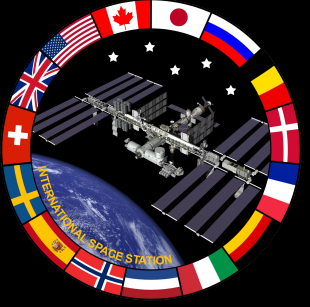




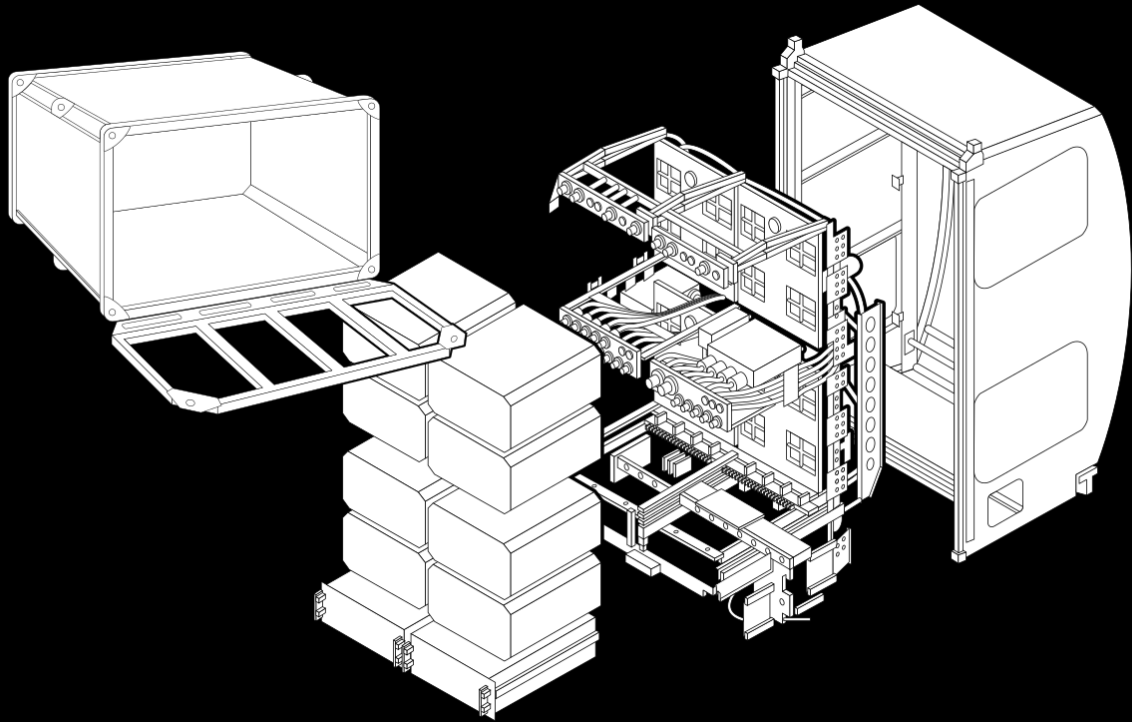
# Space Station does and don't

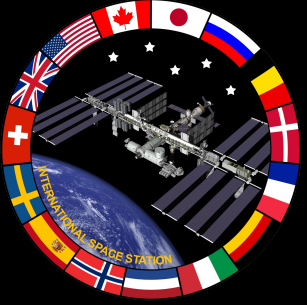
- Interfaces and Standards
- Freedom
- Tiny holes





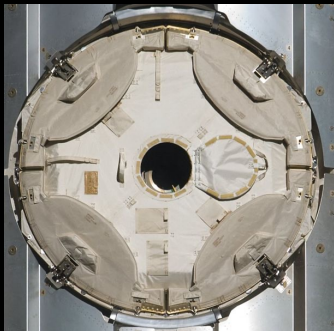
# Interfaces and Standards – International Standard Payload Rack



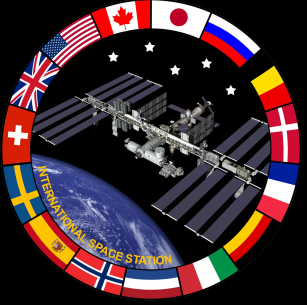


# Interfaces and Standards – Common Berthing Mechanisms

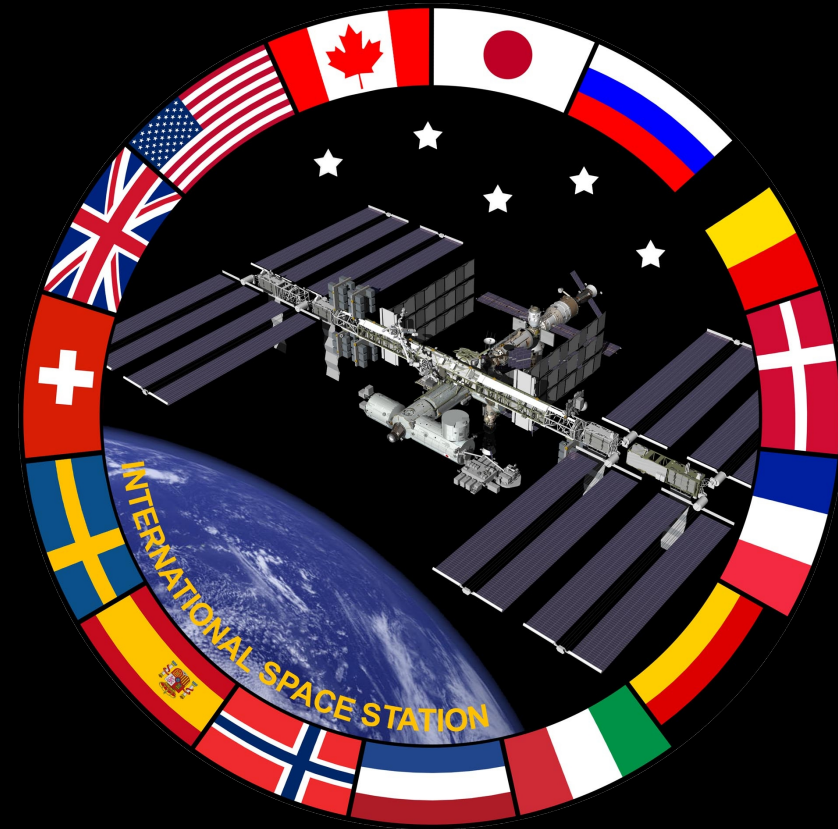
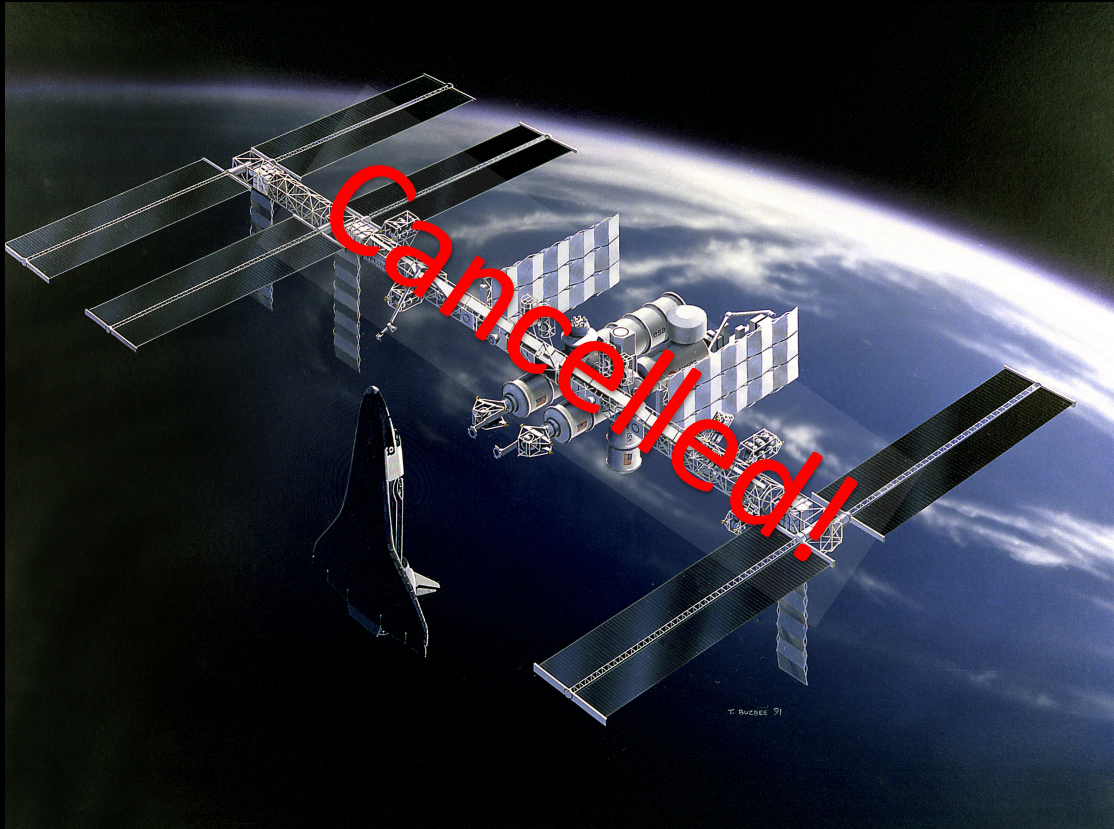
- Connection between American/ESA modules and each other
- Connection between Russian modules and each other
- Connection between American/ESA modules and Russian modules
- Connection between Spacecraft and the Space Station



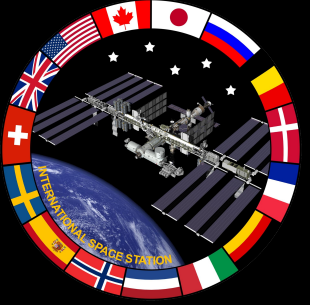
- New Standard - International Docking System Standard



# Space Station Freedom



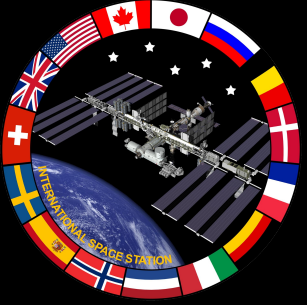
The Space Station was first proposed in 1969, Space Station Freedom was announced in 1984 and cancelled in 1993, without a single component built.



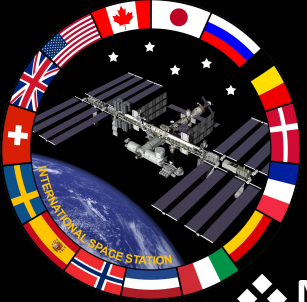
# Tiny holes cause large headaches



In August 2018, a leak is detected in the ISS, the source is found to be small holes *drilled* through a Soyuz transport spacecraft.

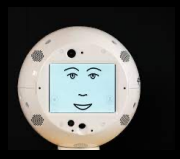


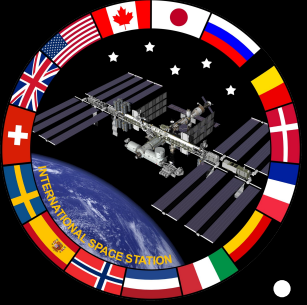
# Lessons learned





# What we have in common with astronauts

- ❖ Monoliths are simpler, but wasteful/expensive in the long term.
  - May be a good idea for an MVP, even in 2021 😊
  - Choose spacecraft, monolithic space station or modular space station.
- ❖ Technical debt is crippling (no, really?)
  - Knowledge sharing/transfer.
  - Remove old/unused tech.
  - Lower cost of learning (AI can help)
  - Topology changes, keep up!
  - Redundant solutions/backups for when you can't get rid of debt.
- ❖ Procedures matter
  - Resource management – you never know when you might need new sizes of space suits.
  - Encapsulate your interfaces & standardize your payloads.
  - Blameless post incident analysis – Don't blame astronauts!
- ❖ Technology is cool, but business/politics is vital.
  - Deployment may get you going, but Operations keeps the business going.
  - Keep up with technology, but don't make it your goal.





## Further Reading

- Reference Guide to the International Space Station – Utilization Edition
- My blog - <https://flyingbarron.medium.com> (follow me on  and/or )
  - Lessons from the Lunar Landings
  - From Shuttle to SRE
- NASA database of Significant Incidents & Close Calls in Human Spaceflight – <https://sma.nasa.gov/SignificantIncidents>
- IBM – Principles of modern Cloud Service Management & Operations:
  - <https://www.ibm.com/cloud/architecture/architectures/serviceManagementArchitecture>
  - <https://www.ibm.com/cloud/architecture/content/field-guide/csmo-field-guide/>
- <https://www.ibm.com/cloud/blog/ibm-develops-a-unique-custom-edge-computing-solution-in-space>