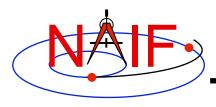


**Navigation and Ancillary Information Facility** 

## **Motivation for Developing SPICE**

**January 2012** 



## Why Did NAIF Build SPICE?

**Navigation and Ancillary Information Facility** 

#### Scientists said they would like to:

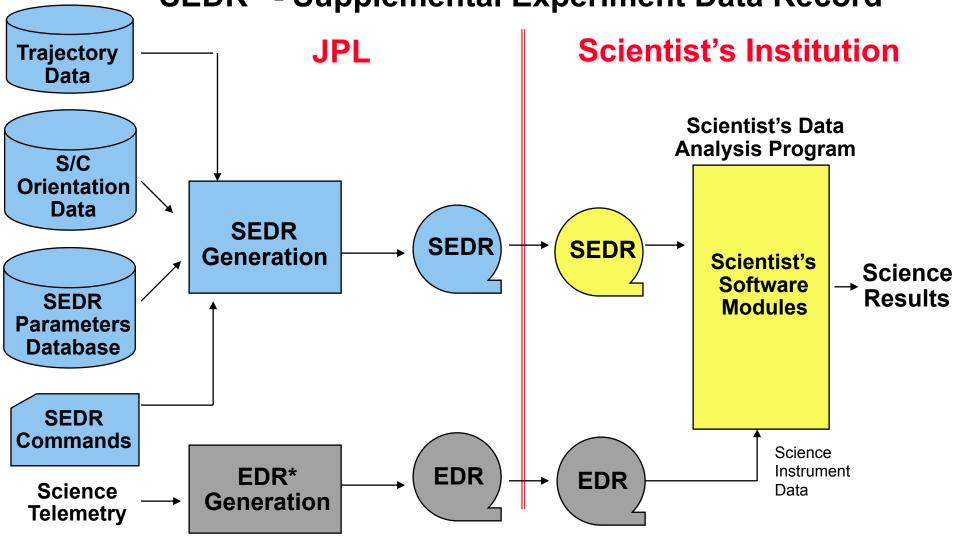
- use common tools and methods throughout a project's lifecycle, and for all projects (national and international)
- understand the calculations and transformations used to produce observation geometry data
- be able to produce custom geometry calculations themselves,
  whenever and however they want
- have the ability to revise the fundamental data and software tools used to produce their own observation geometry data



#### What Existed Prior to SPICE?

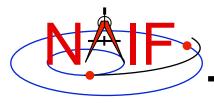
**Navigation and Ancillary Information Facility** 

#### "SEDR" - Supplemental Experiment Data Record



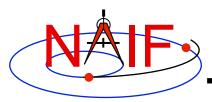
**Motivation for SPICE** 

<sup>\*</sup> EDR = Experiment Data Record = "raw" science instrument data

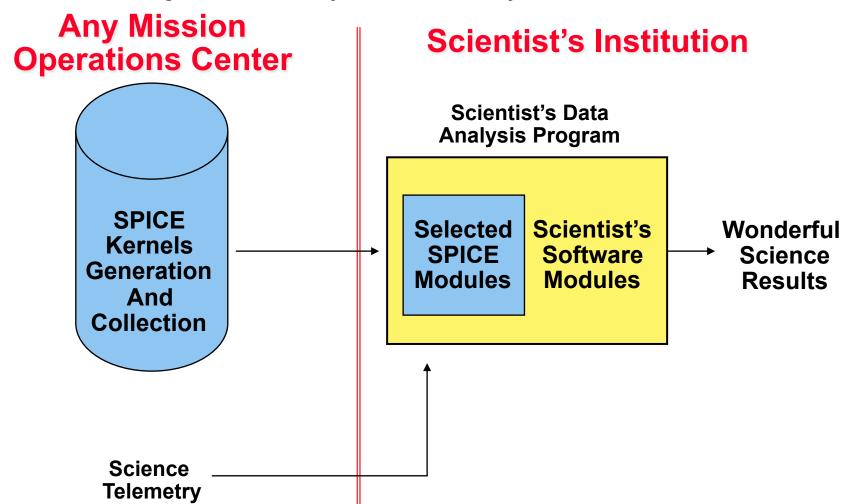


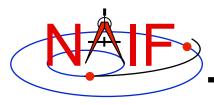
### **SEDR System Characteristics**

- The SEDR Generation program was built and operated at JPL
  - Scientist's requirements on SEDR had to be provided long before launch
    - » Late or post-launch updates were hard/expensive to accommodate
      - Difficult to change WHAT gets computed
      - Difficult to change HOW items are computed (algorithms, parameters)
      - · Difficult to change the TIMEs at which items get computed
  - Generally only one SEDR file would be produced for each period of time
    - » Result: the scientist can't get better ancillary data if/when better inputs (e.g. spacecraft trajectory or orientation) are determined
  - SEDR generation was done "in the blind"
    - » Operators were not familiar with processes used to make the inputs
    - » Operators were not familiar with scientist's processing schemes
    - » Result: SEDR may not fully meet science team's expectations
  - The SEDR system was not exportable to other institutions



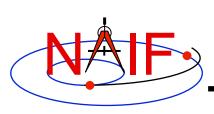
#### The SPICE Idea





#### **SPICE Benefits vs. SEDR**

- The customer has great flexibility in deciding:
  - what observation geometry parameters are computed
  - at what times or at what frequency these parameters are computed
  - for what time span these parameters are computed
  - electing if/when to re-do parameter computations using new (better) or otherwise different data as inputs
- The customer also has:
  - common tools and methods that can be reused on many tasks
  - good visibility into algorithms and data used in geometry calculations
- The flight project operations center can:
  - concentrate on producing better ancillary data, rather than on producing lots of SEDRs and frequently updating the SEDR software
- The SPICE process may be replicated anywhere



# The Down Side: SPICE Detriments vs. SEDR

- End users ("consumers") must do some non-trivial programming to read SPICE data and compute whatever is needed
- If the mission operations center is other than JPL, the appropriate project people need to learn how to produce SPICE data
- In some areas of SPICE the offering of choices to allow correct handling of different situations may present complexity that is unwarranted for "simple" problems