

On-board Software Reference Architecture for Payloads

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Subco: Evolving Systems Consulting (CZ)

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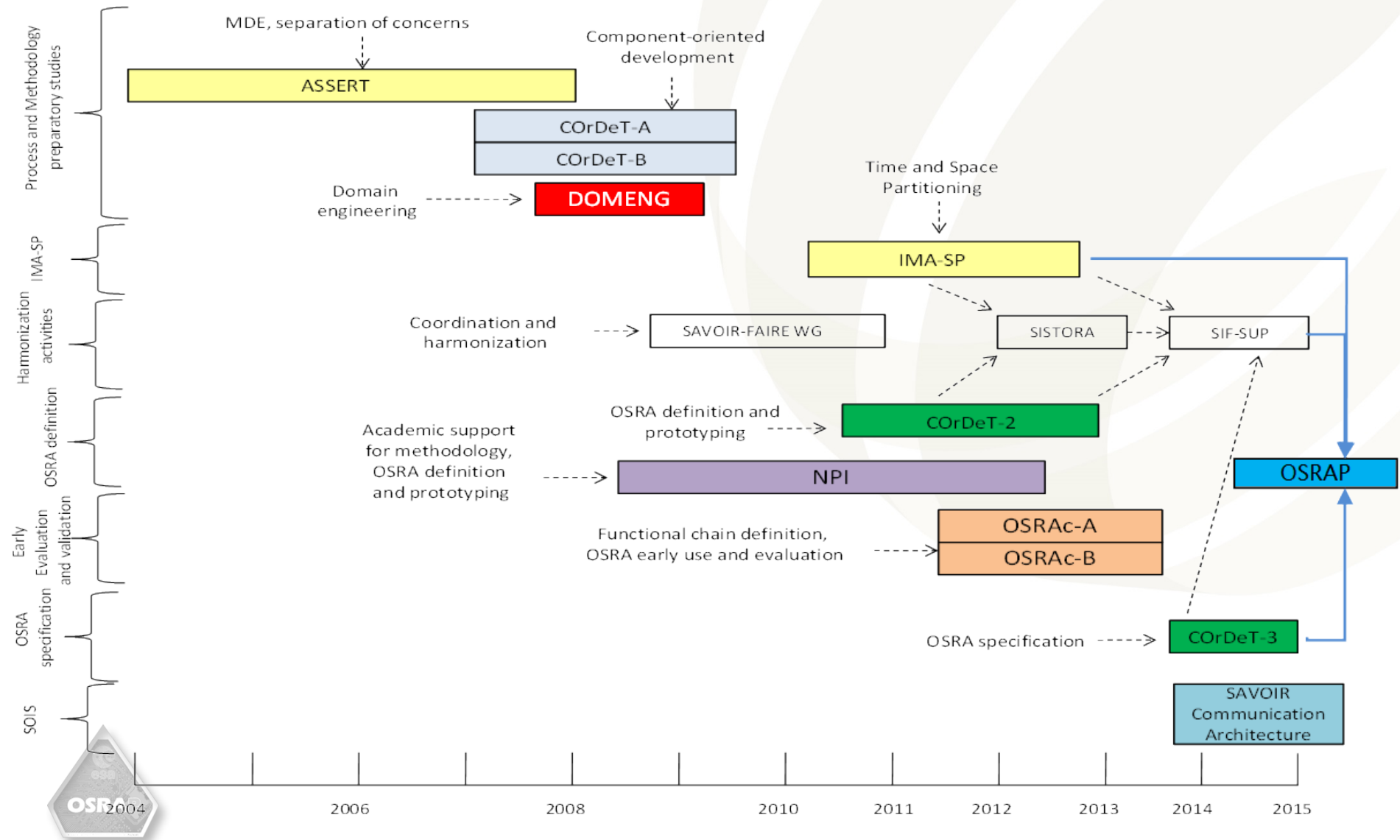


Overview

1. Introduction
2. Timeline and project logic
3. Payload Domain
4. OSRA-P Definition
5. OSRA-P Workshop
6. Case studies
7. Conclusions



Timeline



Capabilities Matrix

Payload HW							
Processor module	RAM available [MB]	Memory Storage Needs of Flight SW [MB]	On-board Mass Memory available [MB]	Computational Power requirements of IDPU [MIPS or MHz]	Internal Network Interface to Payload HW	External Payload Interfaces to S/C	EDAC

Payload SW								
Payload specific FDIR	RTOS	Mode Management	Duration of control loops, if any	SCC (DAL)	Memory scrubbing	Programming languages	Average Load on processor of FSW [idle, and worst case, in CPU %]	LOC

Communication services				
Downlink bandwidth available to instrument [rate, bits/s]	TM Services2	Number of TM packets	TC Services	Number of TC packets

Spacecraft Platform			
Planned mission lifetime [months]	Instrument Power Consumption (max/avg) [W]	S/C Mass Memory available [MB]	Platform FDIR



Capabilities Matrix (numerical Results)

Mission		Payload HW				Payload SW		Communication services	Spacecraft Platform		
Payload instrument reference name	Platform/Spacecraft Name	RAM available [MB]	Memory Storage Needs of Flight SW [MB]	On-board Mass Memory available [MB]	Computational Power requirements of IDPU [MHz]	Mode Management	Average Load on processor of FSW [idle, and worst case, in CPU %]	Downlink bandwidth available to instrument [rate, bits/s]	Planned mission lifetime [months]	Instrument Power Consumption (max/avg) [W]	S/C Mass Memory available [MB]
SIXS/MIXS	BepiColombo	4	1	0	25.00	13	86.00%	401,604.00	12	46	
FCI	MTG-I	8		0	20.00	-	0.00%		240	N-A	
IRS	MTG-S	8		0	20.00	-	0.00%		240	N-A	
S4 UVN	MTG-S	50	2	0	64.00	6	0.00%	4,000.00			
SAR	Sentinel 1	8	2	0	80.00	9	57.00%		84	(3650w/?)	176,250.00
EUI	Solar Orbiter	4	2	7000	40.00	5	60.00%	20,500.00	120	30	6,650.00
RPW	Solar Orbiter	64	64	4	25.00	9	60.00%	5,500.00	84	23	3,648.00
EPD	Solar Orbiter	128	1	0	20.00	5	47.00%	3,500.00	84	28	2,393.60
STIX	Solar Orbiter	128	10	8162	20.00	5	75.00%	700.00	84	8.6	230.00
PHI	Solar Orbiter	256	4	64	0.00	9	20.00%	20,500.00	120	16	6,809.60
ACC3	SWARM	0	0.064	0	12.00	7	0.00%	1,310.00	36	8.2	-
AVERAGE		60	9.56	1,384.55	29.64	7.56	36.82%	57,201.75	110.40	22.83	27,997.31
SUMS		658	86.06	15,230.00	326.00	68		457,614.00	1,104.00	159.80	195,981.20

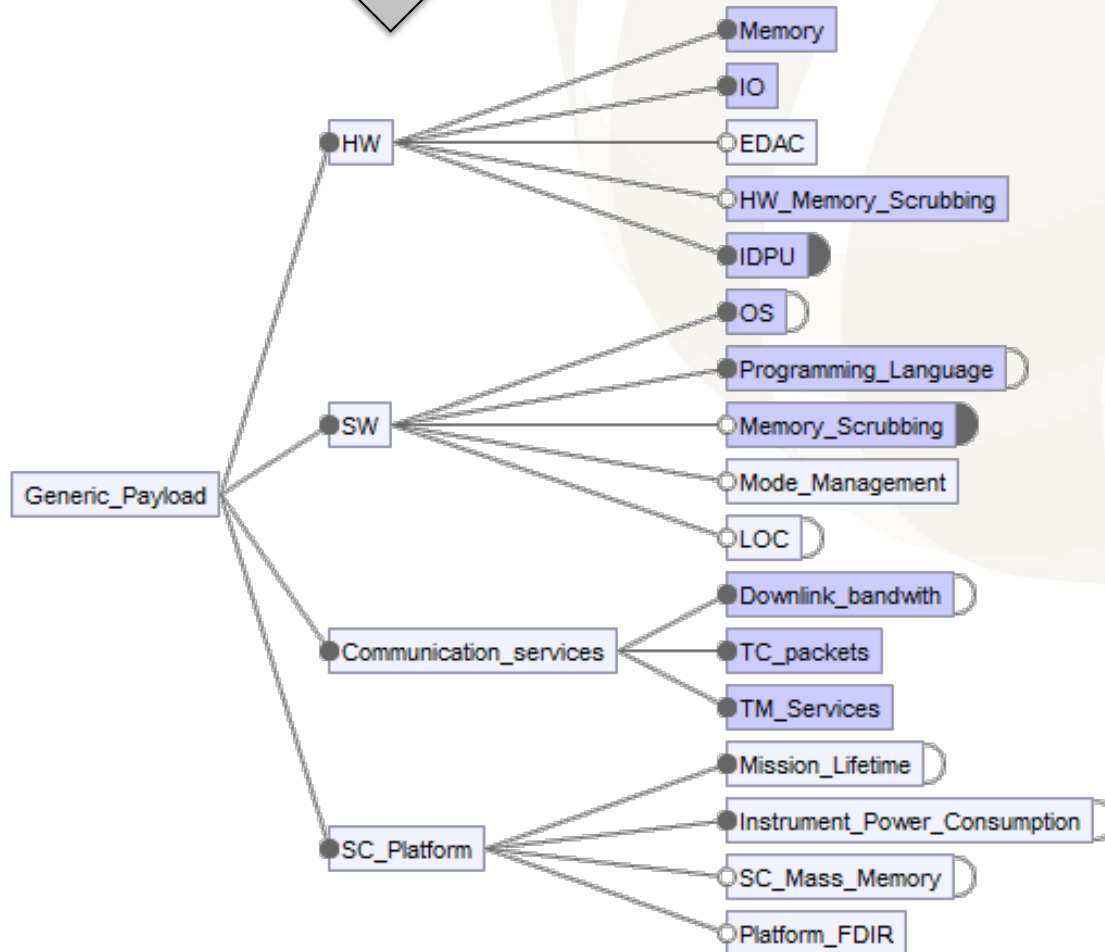


Feature Diagrams

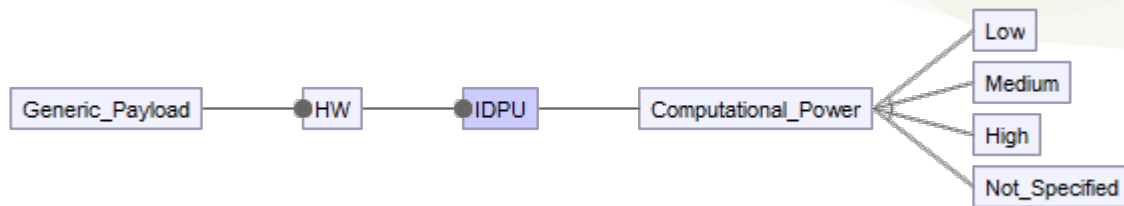
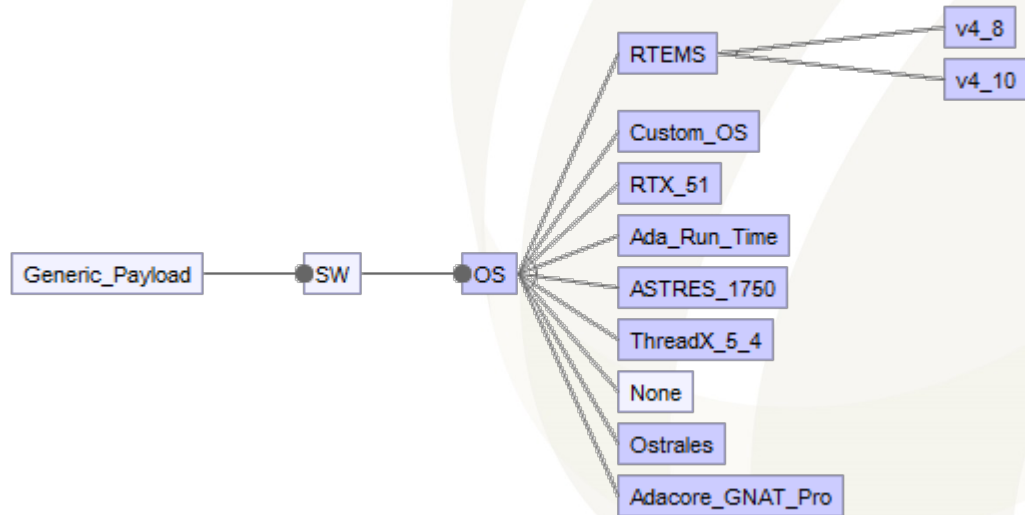
Mission

Payload instrument reference name Platform/Spacecraft Name

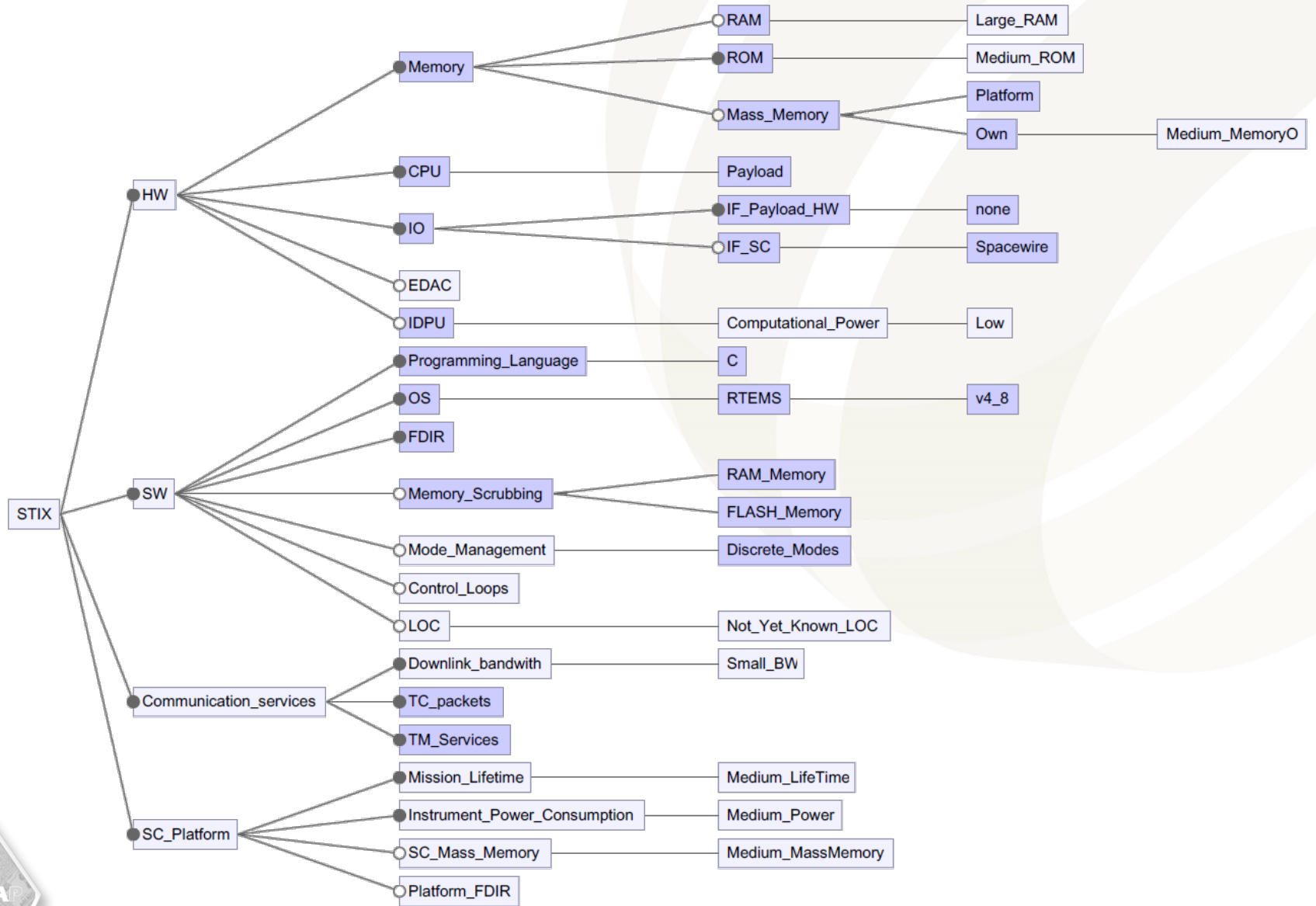
Payload HW				Payload SW		Communication services	Spacecraft Platform		
RAM available [MB]	Memory Storage Needs of Flight SW [MB]	On-board Mass Memory available [MB]	Computational requirements of IDPU [MHz]	Mode Management	Average Load on processor of FSW [idle, and worst case, in CPU %]	Downlink bandwidth available to instrument [rate, bits/s]	Planned mission lifetime [months]	Instrument Power Consumption (max/avg) [W]	S/C Mass Memory available [MB]



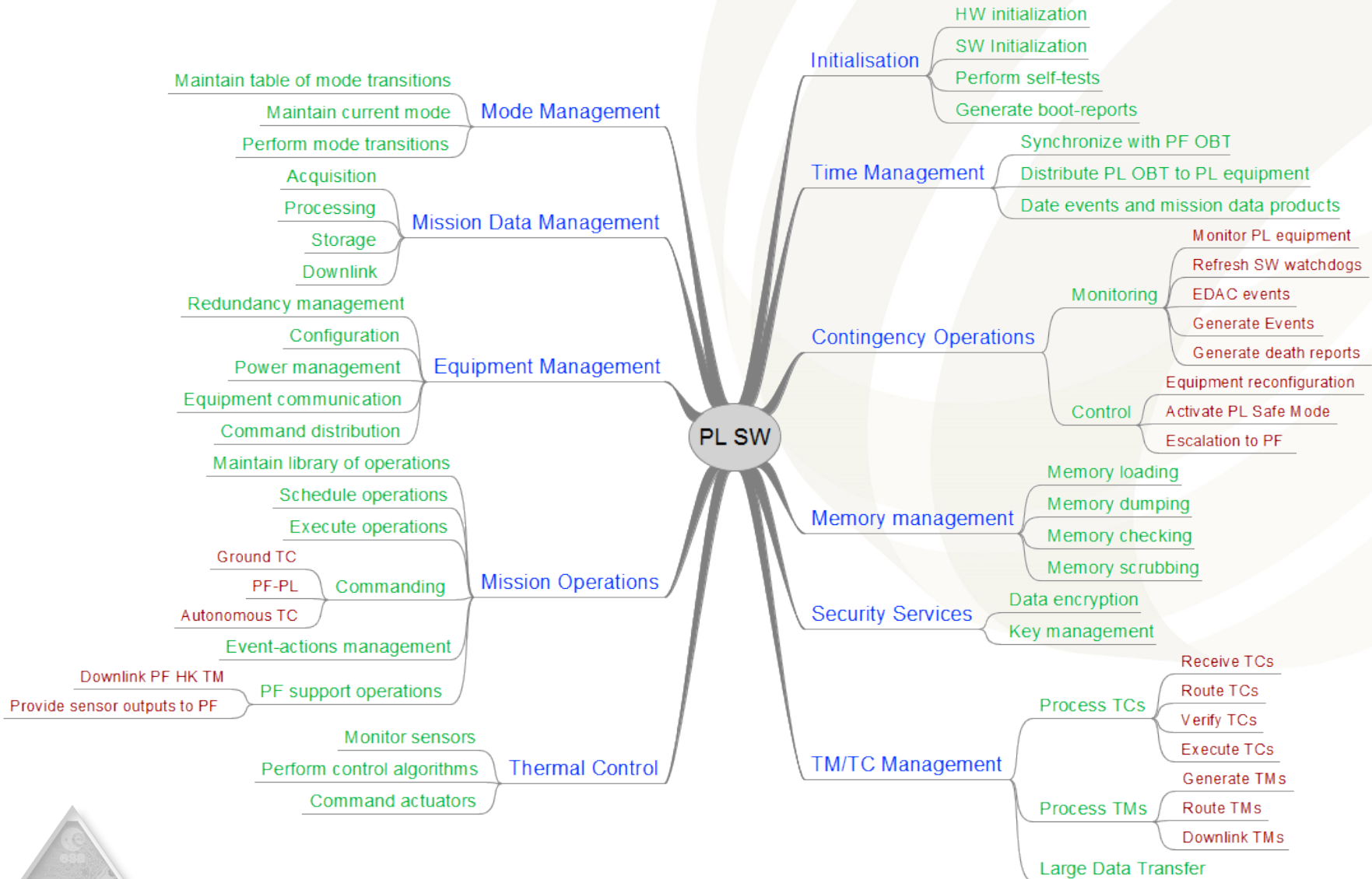
Feature Diagrams



Feature Diagram - STIX



Functional Decomposition



Payload Deployment Options

Monolithic

without TSP, generally on
dedicated HW node

Partitioned

with TSP, on non-dedicated HW
node



Payload Deployment Options

@ RUNTIME

Monolithic

Classical

- RTOS
- Common drivers
- Specific Drivers
- BSP

Partitioned

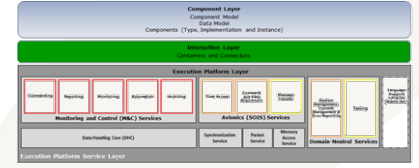
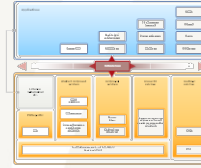
TSP based

- Guest RTOS
- Guest BSP
- Common drivers
- Specific drivers
- TSAL



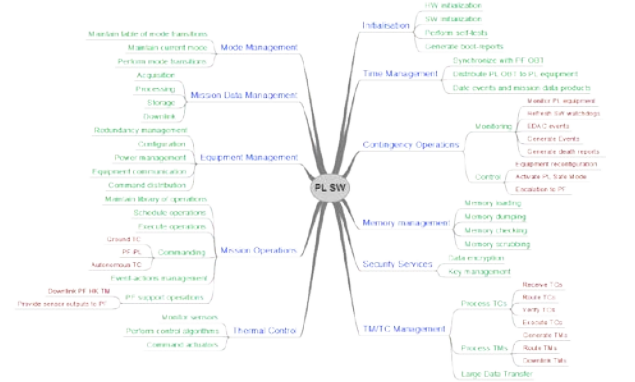
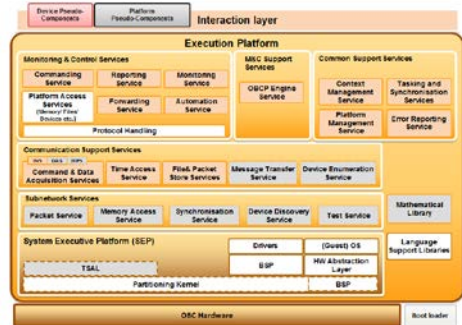
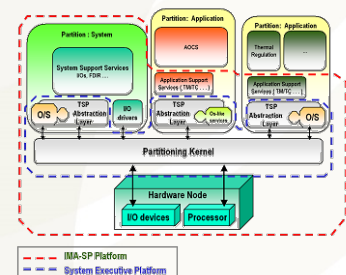
Towards OSRA-P

SAVOIR



CORDeT

IMA-SP



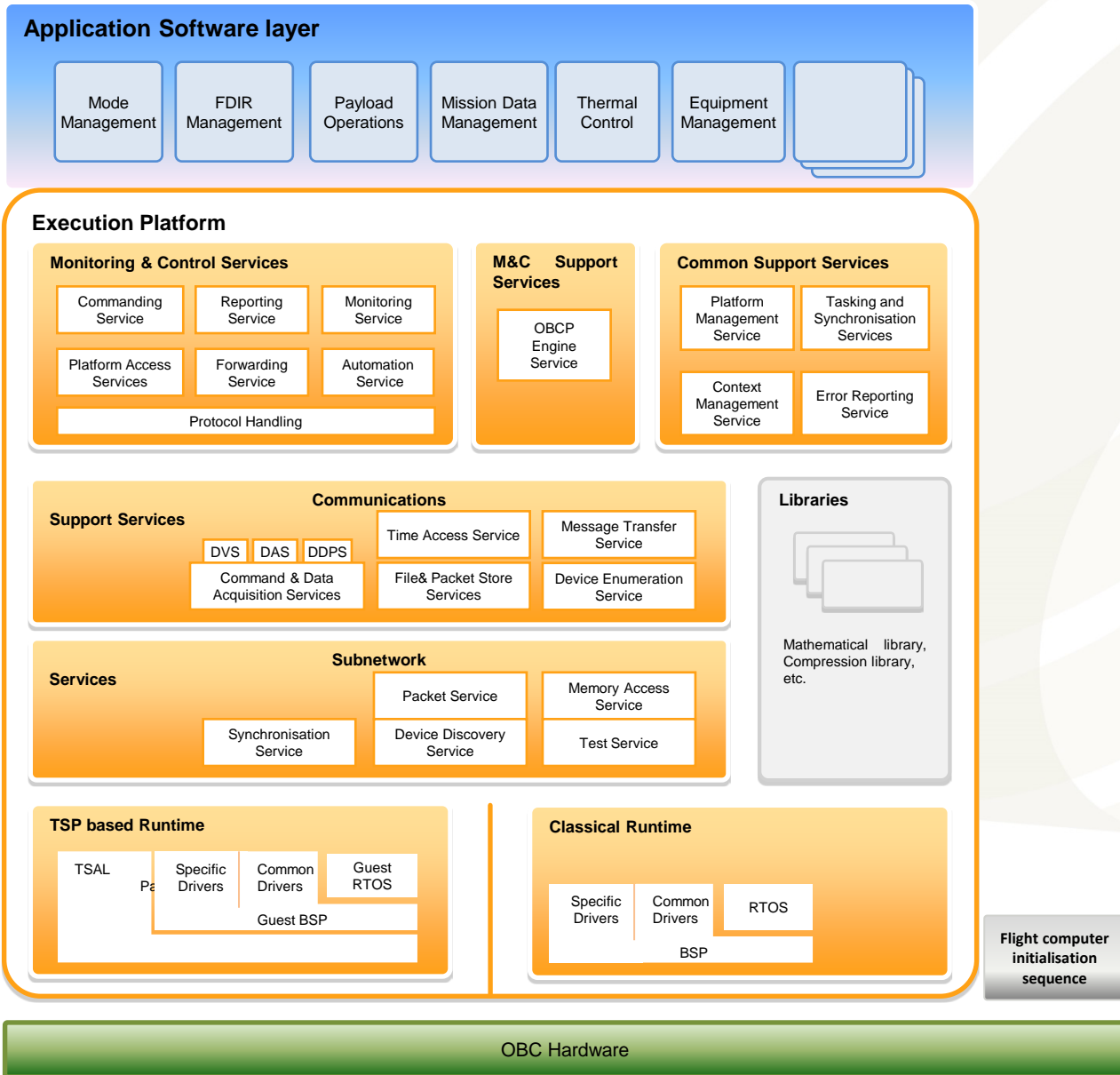
Payload domain



OSRA-P Architecture



OSRA-P Architecture



Payload-Platform interface

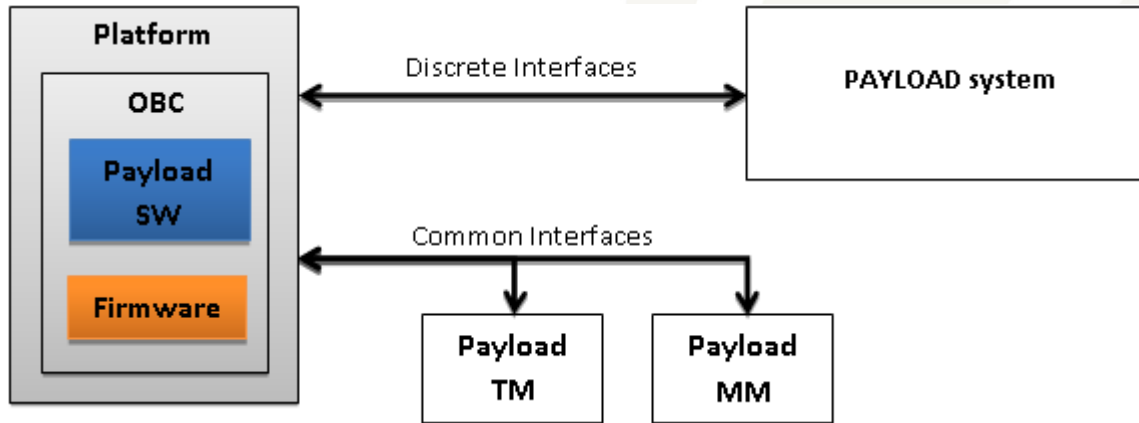
Three main types (SAVOIR - ASRA):

1. Direct PL interface
2. PL interface unit (PLIU)
3. PL management unit (PLMU)

OSRA-P is PL application software: what do these PL-PF interface approaches mean for PL application software?



1. Direct Payload-Platform Interface



PL SW integrated with PF SW

- PF and PL share same OBC (onboard computer)
- **PF ASW and PL ASW share OSRA-P execution platform**

TSP-based runtime:

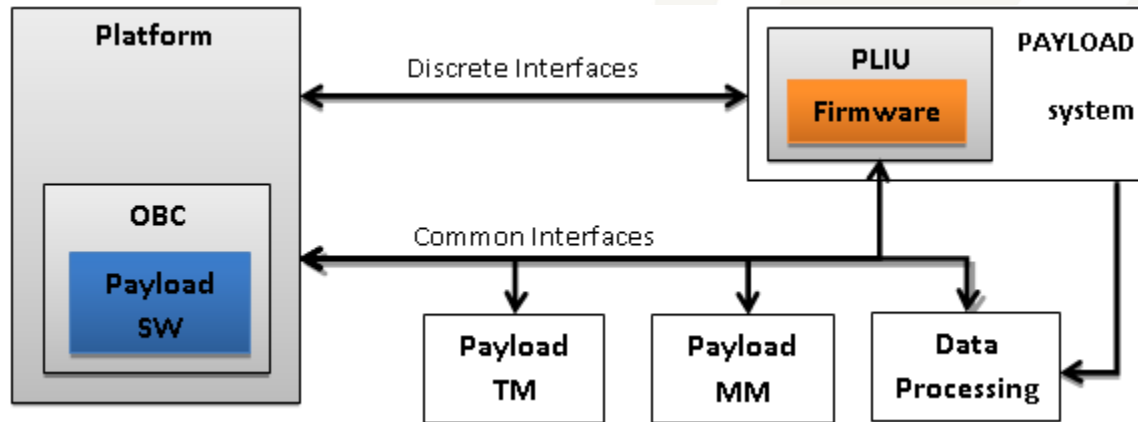
- PL and PF development processes are more independent
- Different criticality of PL and PF SW
- I/O partitioning

Classical runtime:

- PL and PF development processes depend on each other
- Same criticality of PL and PF SW



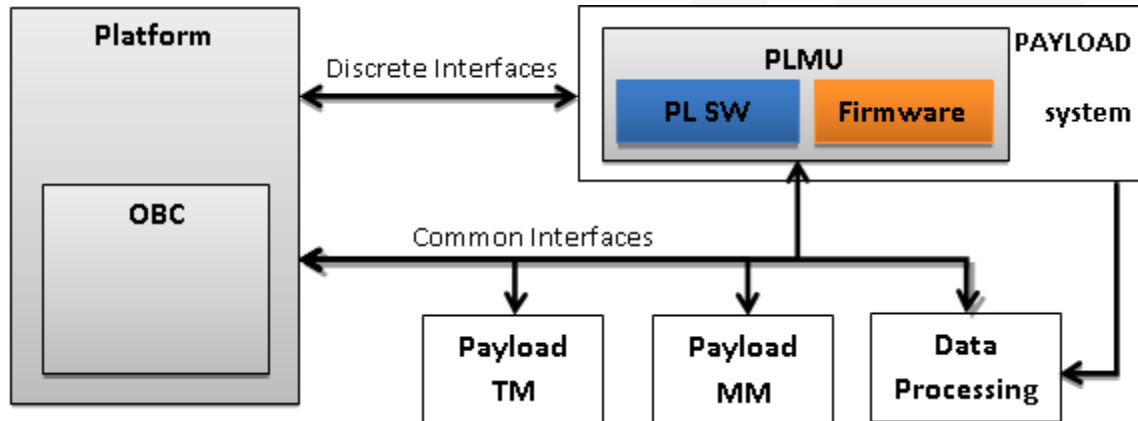
2. Payload Interface-Unit Interface



PL interface-Unit: (programmable HW, FPGA/ASICs)

- Similar SW characteristics as Direct PL-PF interface
- Some SW functions (possibly EP functions) are delegated to the PLIU

3. Payload Management-Unit Interface



PL Management-Unit:

- PL processor running PL SW
- (Programmable) HW running PL functions

Independence between PF and PL SW

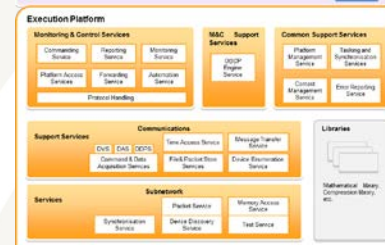
- PF and PL on different OBCs
- **PF ASW and PL ASW have their own execution platform**
- Independent development processes
- Possibly different criticalities for PL and PF SW

OSRA-P execution Platform Configuration

1. Module selection (e.g., OBCP engine, Memory Access Service)
2. Source code adaption (e.g., Common drivers)
3. New module integration (e.g., Specific drivers, libraries)
4. Executable image generation (e.g., tailoring based on mission SDB)



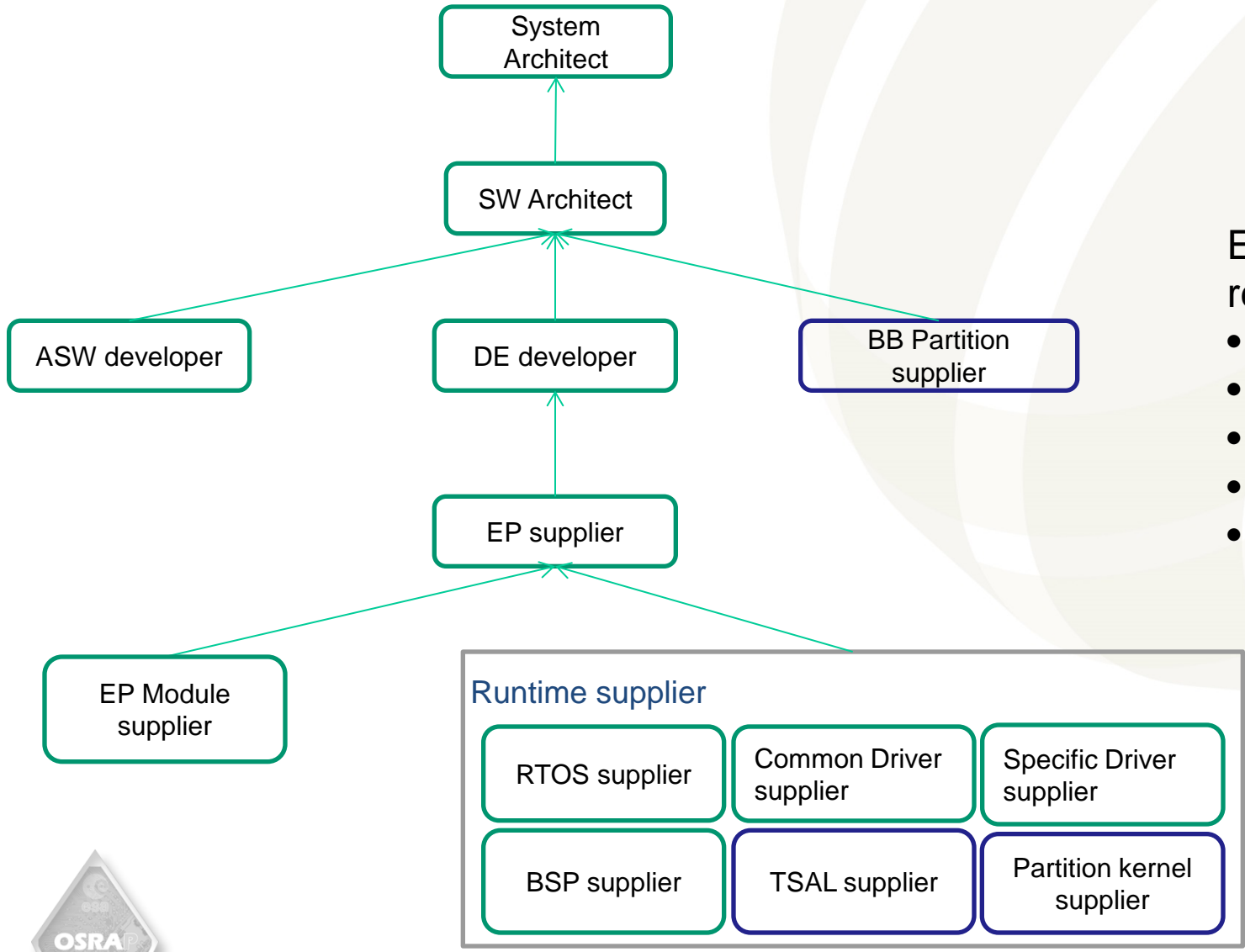
Relation to PUS



Service	Service name	EP Module	Applicability M: mandatory O: optional
1	Telecommand verification service	Protocol Handling	M
2	Device command distribution service	Platform Access Service	M
3	Housekeeping & diagnostic data reporting service	Reporting Service	M
4	Parameter statistics reporting service	Reporting Service	O
5	Event reporting service	Reporting service	M
6	Memory management service	Platform Access Service	M
7	Not used		
8	Function management service	Commanding Service	O
9	Time management service	Platform Access Service	M
10	Not used		
11	On-board operations scheduling service	Automation Service	O
12	On-board monitoring service	Monitoring Service	M
13	Large data transfer service	FPSS, Platform Access Service	O
14	Packet forwarding control service	Forwarding Service	O
15	On-board storage and retrieval service	FPSS, Platform Access Service	O
16	Not used		
17	Test service	Platform Access Service	M
18	On-board operations procedure service	OBCP Engine	O
19	Event Action	Automation service	M



OSRA-P Roles



Each role includes responsibilities for

- Specification
- Design
- Integration
- Validation
- Qualification



OSRAP Workshop Discussion & Feedback

Discussion topics / feedback

- Data pool: where / how? Distributed over EP modules
- Reporting service is responsible for Parameter setting Currently, as in COrDeT OSRA
- Mandatory and optional EP modules EP modules are selectable
- Support for time-and-space partitioning 2 EP runtimes
- Common and specific HW drivers Configuration vs new modules
- Actors, roles, contractual aspects OSRA-P roles applied to case study

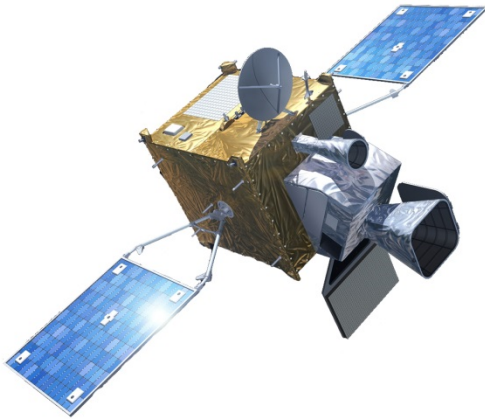


43 Attendees (16 from ESA, 27 from industry)
From 27 industry attendees, 6 (22%) provided feedback

Case study 1: MTG FCI/IRS ICU SW

Focus: Development Process

Two instruments (imager & sounder)



Similar SW architecture based on an *MTG Execution Platform*

MTG execution platform contains shared FCI/IRS functionality

FCI and IRS specific functionality implemented on top of MTG execution platform



Case study: MTG FCI/IRS ICU SW

FCI/IRS instantiation of OSRA-P:

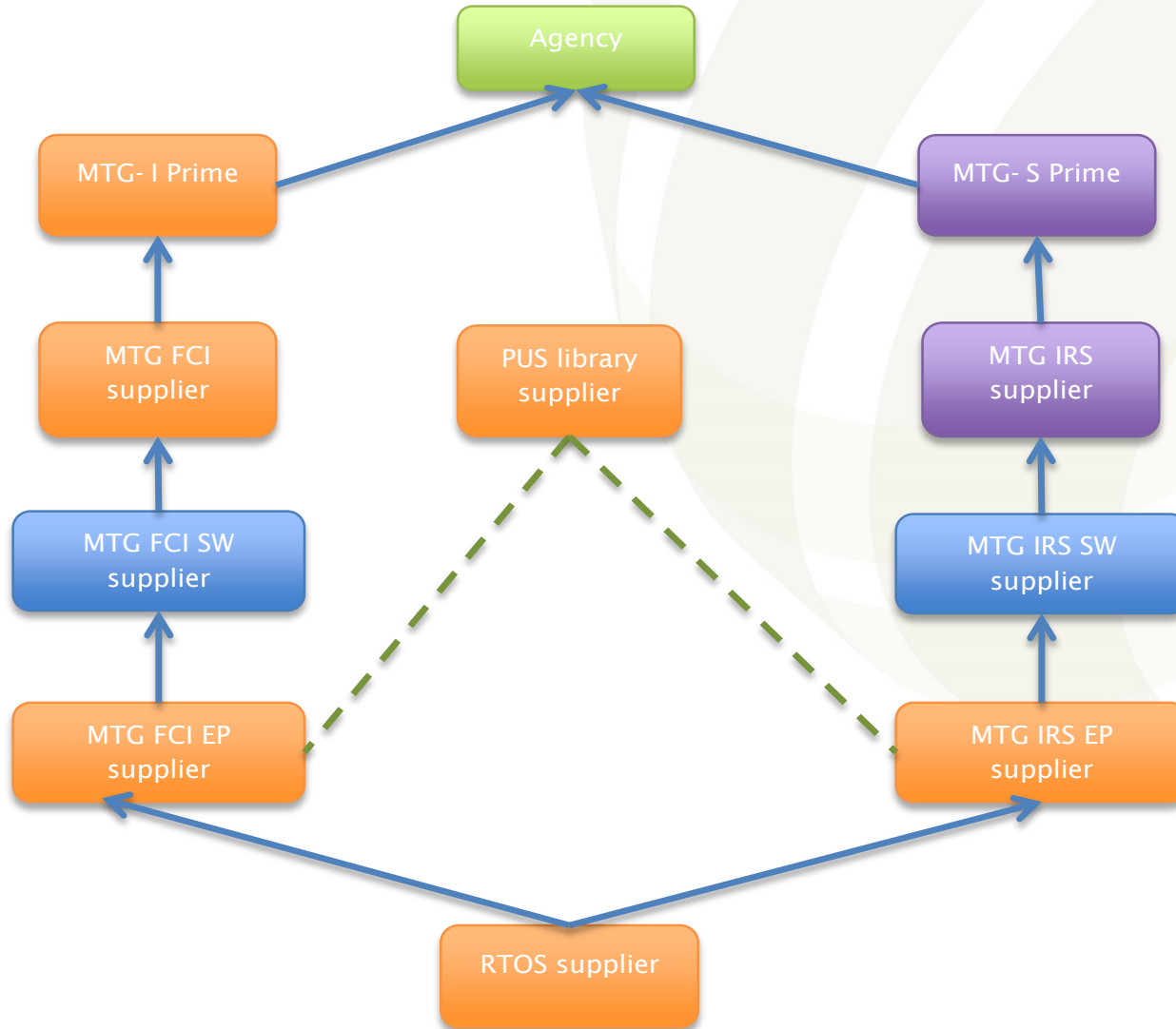
Use generic OSRA-P functionality as much as possible

Remaining, FCI/IRS specific, functionality:

1. Workplan management (mission operations)
2. Thermal control
3. PUS 128+ (application specific services)
4. Specific HW management



MTG FCI/IRS ICU ASW Actors



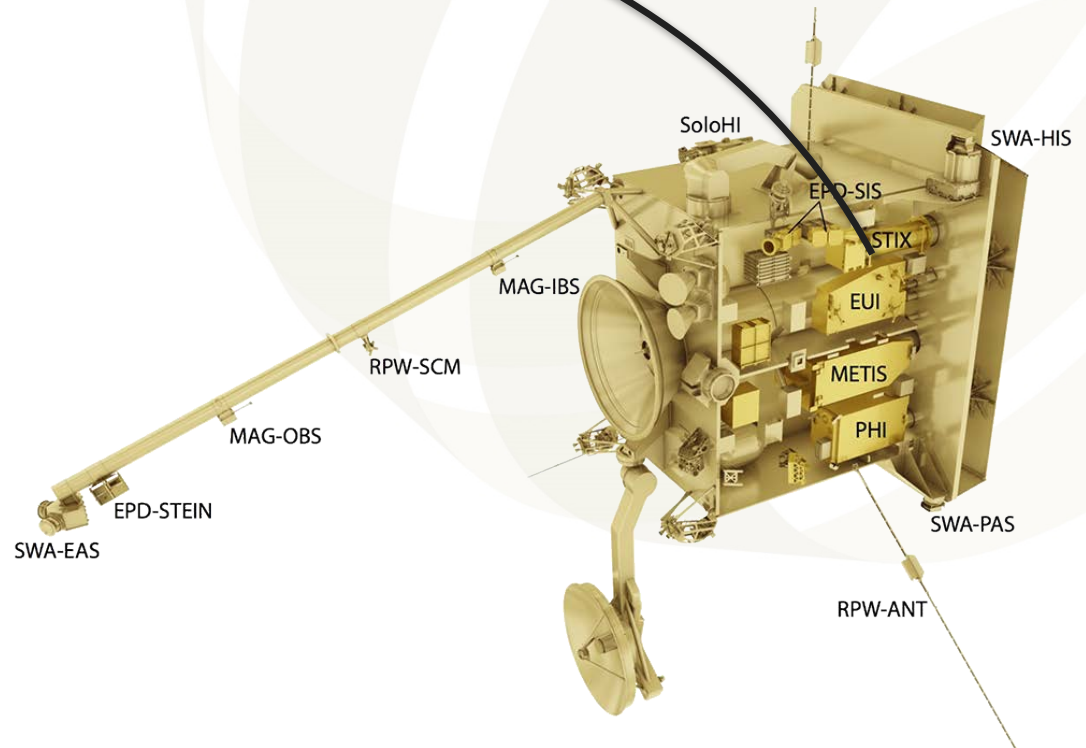
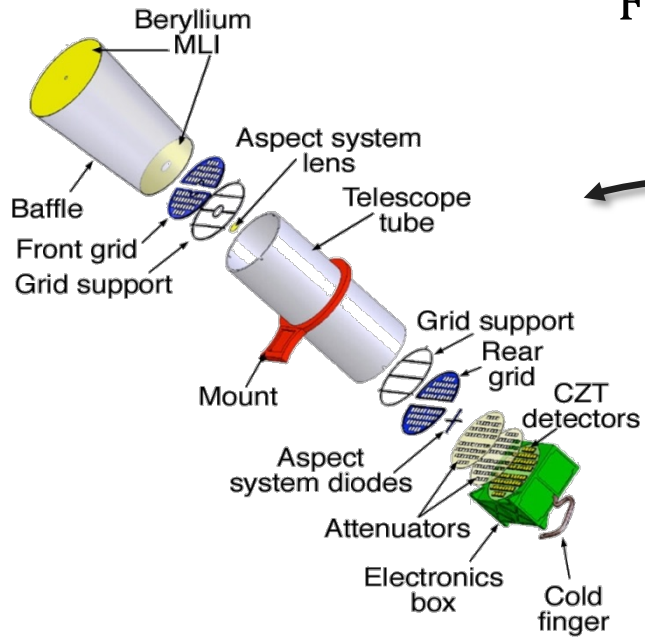
Mapping roles and (FCI) actors

Role	Actor
System Architect	MTG FCI prime
SW Architect	MTG FCI SW supplier
ASW supplier	MTG FCI SW supplier
Design Environment Engineer	MTG FCI Execution Platform supplier
Black-Box Partition Supplier	N.A.
Execution Platform Supplier	MTG FCI Execution Platform supplier
Execution Platform Module Supplier	MTG FCI Execution Platform supplier
Common driver supplier	MTG FCI OBC supplier
Specific driver supplier	MTG FCI Execution Platform supplier
BSP	<i>MTG FCI OBC supplier</i>
Guest RTOS Supplier	MTG FCI Execution Platform supplier
Partitioning Kernel Supplier	N.A.



Case study 2: STIX

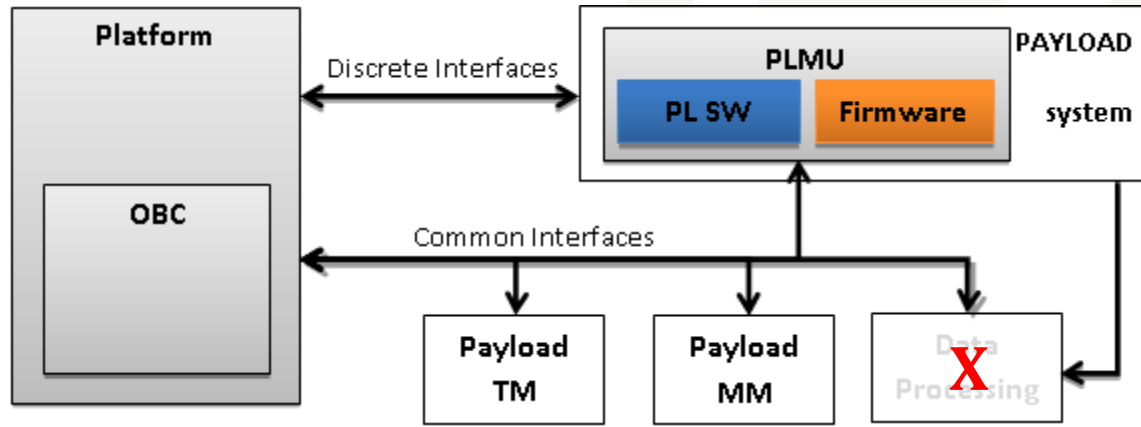
Focus: Technical Depth



The rebuilding of a FSW's static architecture based on its TMTC structure/ICD using the EP

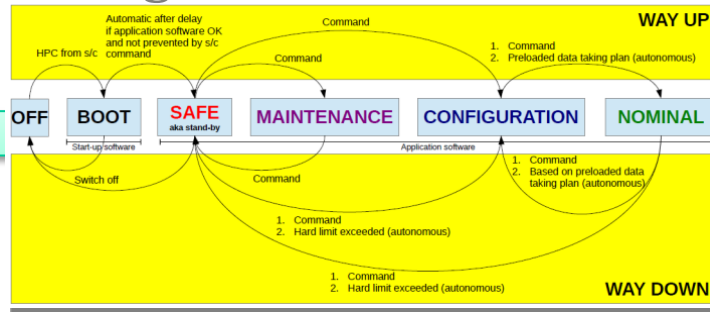


PF – PL Type: Payload Management-Unit Interface



- PL Management-Unit:
 - PL processor (ICU) running PL ASW
 - (Programmable) HW running PL functions
 - Local (private) MM also available
- PF-PL communication via standardized link (SpW)
- Independence between PF and PL SW
 - Typical ECSS waterfall development processes
 - B criticality level (mission critical)

Re-design of STIX FSW in OSRAP



Current Development

OSRAP use case

3.3.1.13 TM15,2) - Event - warning

This telemetry informs about the events that are of medium importance, i.e. if one of the monitored values passes over the soft-threshold.

Telemetry	Buffer	Message pending	Spacewire	Sequential counter
Communication Support Services	Monitoring and Control Services	Subnetwork Services	Subnetwork Services	Monitoring and Control Services
Time Access Service	Monitoring Services	Message Transfer Service	Packet Service	Reporting Service

3.3.1.25 TM(21,3) - Science data report

This telemetry represents generic container for science data.

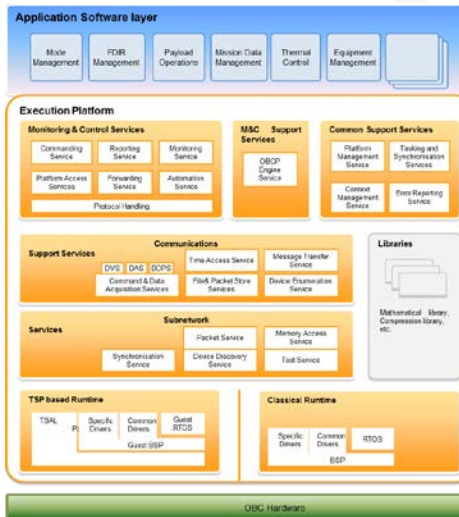
Memory services	Spacewire	Sequential counter
Subnetwork services	Subnetwork Services	Monitoring and Control Services
Memory Access Service	Packet Service	Reporting Service
	Drivers	
READ/MODIFY/WRITE.request		Parameterreporting_getParameters.indication
MEMORY_ACCESS_RESULT.indication	PACKET_SEND.request	Parameterreporting_getParameters.response

3.3.1.16 TC(6,2) - Load memory

This telecommand allows the upload of arbitrarily long (within technical limits) data to any variable memory in the instrument.

Buffer	Memory services	CBC
Monitoring and Control Services	Subnetwork services	Mathematical Library
Platform Access Services	Memory Access Service	W/O standardized interface
W/O interface	READ/MODIFY/WRITE.request	
	MEMORY_ACCESS_RESULT.indication	

Background definitions or specs (SOIS, CCSDS)



TC/TM	Start-up SW	Application SW operational modes				
Service/ sub-service	Short Description	BOOT	SAFE	MAINTENANCE	CONFIGURATION	NOMINAL
TM1,1)	TC use ACK	X	X	X	X	X
TM1,2)	TC use NACK	X	X	X	X	X
TM1,7)	TC use ACKR	X	X	X	X	X
TM1,8)	TC use NACKR	X	X	X	X	X
TC3,5)	HR report enable	X	X	X	X	X
TC3,6)	HR report disable	X	X	X	X	X
TM3,2)	Regular HR mem report	X				
TM3,2)	Regular HR mem report		X	X	X	X
TM3,2)	HR mem report	X	X	X	X	X
TM3,2)	HR mem report	X	X	X	X	X
TC3,10)	HR mem report	X	X	X	X	X
TM5,1)	Event - info/progress	X*	X*	X*	X*	X*
TM5,2)	Event - warning	X*	X*	X*	X*	X*
TM5,3)	Event - error (Sound action)	X*	X*	X*	X*	X*
TM5,4)	Event - error (On-board action)	X*	X*	X*	X*	X*
TC6,2)	Load memory	X	X	X	X	X
TC6,5)	Dump memory	X	X	X	X	X
TM6,6)	Memory dump report	X	X	X	X	X
TC6,8)	Check memory	X	X	X	X	X
TM6,10)	Memory dump report	X	X	X	X	X
TC6,13)	Accept time update	X	X	X	X	X
TC17,1)	Connection test (ping)	X	X	X	X	X
TC17,2)	Connection test report (ping)	X	X	X	X	X
TC25,12)	Information Distribution to User (ITDU)	X	X	X	X	X
TC25,1)	Enable science data transfer		X	X	X	X
TC25,2)	Disable science data transfer		X	X	X	X
TM27,3)	Science data report		X	X	X	X



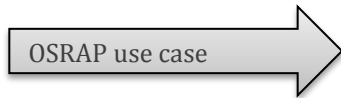
Flight controller initialization sequence

Re-design of STIX FSW in OSRAP



Parameter	Value	Remark
APID – PID	90	STIX Command & Control Application
APID – Packet Category	7	Event
Packet data field length - 1	Variable	-
Service Type	5	Event reporting
Service Subtype	variable	1, 2, 3, 4
EID (2 octets)	variable	Defined below
Parameters (variable length)	variable	Defined below in Table 52, Table 53, Table 54 and Table 55

Table 50: TM(5,X) – Event reporting



3.3.1.13 TM(5,2) - Event - warning

This telemetry informs about the events that are of medium importance, i.e. if one of the monitored values passes over the soft-threshold.

Timing	Buffer	Message passing	Spacewire	Sequential counter
Communication Support Services	Monitoring and Control Services	Communication Support Services	Subnetwork Services	Monitoring and Control Services
Time Access Service	Monitoring Services	Message Transfer Service	Packet service	Reporting Service
			Drivers	
TAS_getTime.request	various	Send.request		ParameterReporting_getParameters.indication
		Query.request	PACKET_SEND.request	ParameterReporting_getParameters.response
		Reply.request		ParameterReporting_setParameters.indication
		Message.indication		ParameterReporting_setParameters.response
		Reply.indication		
		Fault.indication		

6.7.2 TM(5,2) – Error/Anomaly Report – Low Severity (warning)

Implementation according to Solar Orbiter Generic frame and packet structure [AD-09].

EID	Meaning/parameters/applicability		
0x5420	Too many IRQs warning report		
	Too many IRQs detected or spurious IRQs detected		
	Parameters	1 octet – 8bits	Timer TBC IRQ counter
		1 octet – 8bits	Space Wire TBC IRQ counter
		1 octet – 8bits	ADC Read TBC IRQ counter
		1 octet – 8bits	TBD IRQ counter
		1 octet – 8bits	TBD IRQ counter
		1 octet – 8bits	TBD IRQ counter
		1 octet – 8bits	TBD IRQ counter
		1 octet – 8bits	TBD IRQ counter
		1 octet – 8bits	TBD IRQ counter
Applicability	Any mode (both Start-up and Application SW)		
0x5421	Stack pointer problem warning report		



Case study conclusions / lessons learned

1. No analyzed instrument needs all EP modules - EP modules are selectable and configurable
2. Original EP definitions,- some appeared applicable, but their detailed definitions were found either ambiguous or incomplete (i.e. how to define/set groups)
3. In certain circumstances, the EP gave room for design options. In STIX, this was in FDIR – we could have used Automation Service or OBCP for implementing low severity or simple response FDIR
4. Actual roles were used to define generic OSRA-P roles. OSRA-P roles can help defining contractual relations



Conclusions

High level Aims Of common SW Arch.

1. Faster and more efficient development and integration of payload systems.
2. Improve reuse
3. Reduced effort for quality assurance and qualification
4. Streamline cooperation between PL experts and PL SW developers
5. Facilitating multi-team suppliers
6. de-risk/improve the interfacing between SW elements

Objectives of OSRAP

1. Review Payload Domain
2. Define an OSRA for Payloads ((leverage results of OSRA on platform side)
3. Demonstrate OSRA-P

Results

1. Domain analyzed based on 12 Payloads
2. OSRA-P Built on top of existing platform OSRA
3. OSRA-P encapsulates generic functionality of Payload systems, based on real instruments
4. Replication of development process of a real instrument
5. Technical Design of instrument SW feasible



Open issues / future work

- Component-based PL SW Engineering?
- OSRA-P based Boot SW?
- How best to divide actor responsibilities?
- OSRA-P Requirement specification
- Specification of reusable components
- Prototype implementations
- Tool-support
- Qualification

