

MODEL-BASED TECHNIQUES FOR SPACE MICROCONTROLLER APPLICATIONS

Steve Duncan

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INTRODUCTION

- Rad-hard mixed-signal microcontrollers promise to have the same effect on the space industry as their predecessors did on terrestrial industries
- Component count, board space, power consumption, cost are all improved
- Microcontroller code is usually simple and repetitive, but the complexity of the interaction between the increased number of devices creates a new challenge
- Failure rates that are acceptable in terrestrial applications are unacceptable in avionics and space
- This is especially true of command & control protocols, which may contain hidden defects
- A way is needed to analyse and manage complexity through the design, development and qualification process



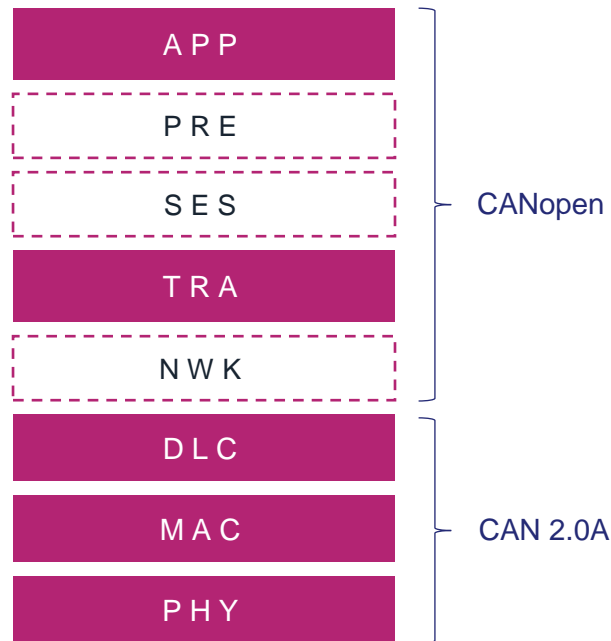
MIXED-SIGNAL MICROCONTROLLERS

	GR716	DPC	SAMV71Q21RT
Manufacturer	Cobham Gaisler	Thales Alenia Space	Microchip
CPU	LEON	MSP430	Cortex M7
Word size	32	16	32
Clock	50 MHz	40 MHz	300 MHz
Cores	1	3	1
Endianism	big	little	little
Program/Data RAM (kB)	128 / 64	28 / 14	384
PROM	-	-	2MB
ADC	2 x 11 bit	4 x 13 bit	2 x 12 bit
DAC	4 x 12 bit	3 x 12 bit	2 x 12 bit
Mil-1553B	✓	✓	✗
CANbus	✓	✓	✓
SpaceWire	✓	✗	✗
Radiation class	Rad-hard	Rad-hard	Rad-tolerant
FM availability	TBC	✓	✓



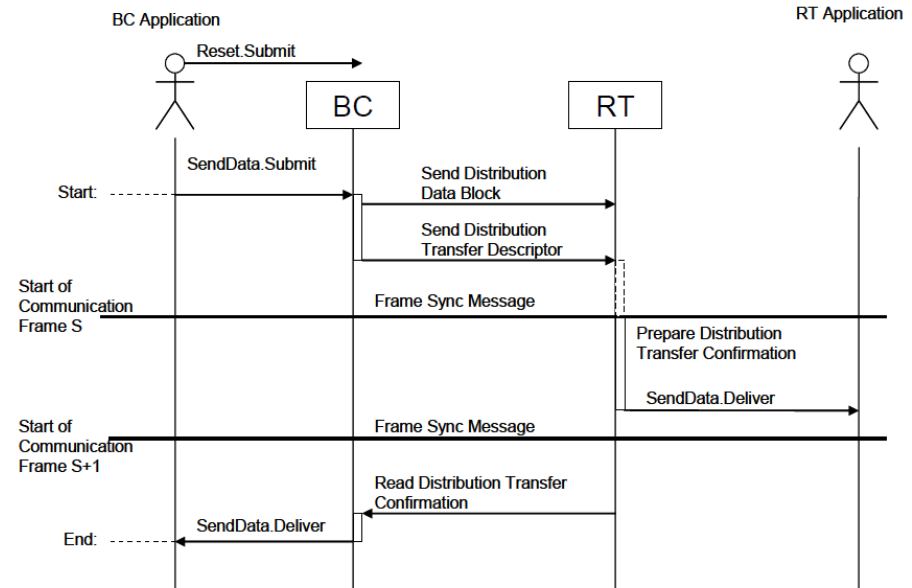
CANOPEN

- CANopen is a higher layer protocol for CANbus
 - Based on CAN 2.0A media layers
- Transport Layer
 - Segmented message transfer (SDO)
- Application Layer
 - Object Dictionary
- Tailored for space applications in ECSS-E-ST-50-15C
 - Redundant bus management
 - Optional subset for simple terminals
- Implements a Master-servant communication model
 - One node is in control of the bus (usually the OBC)

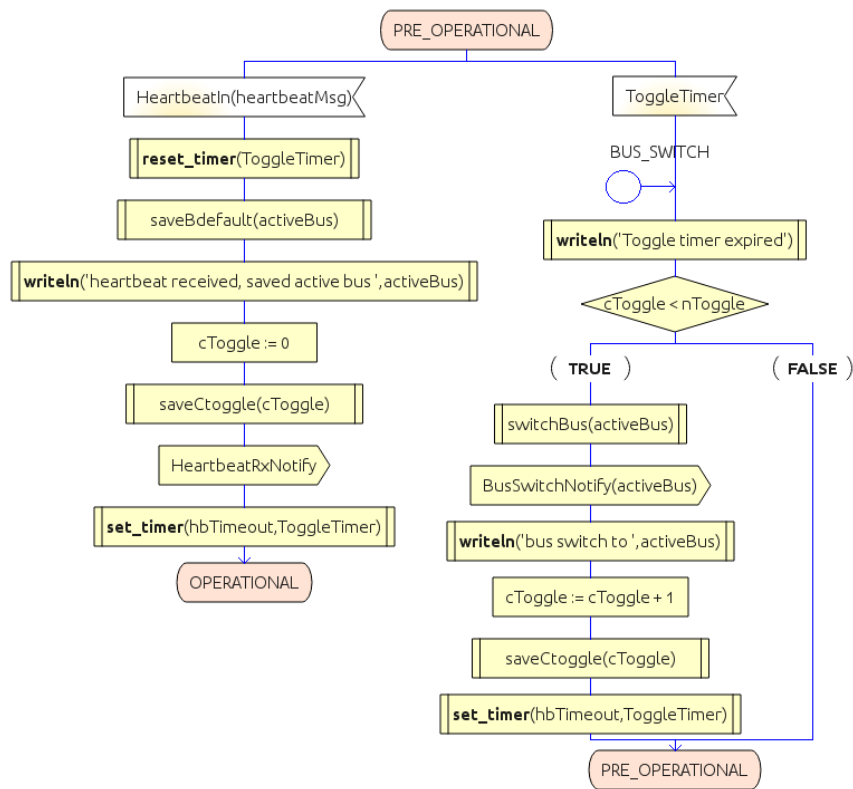
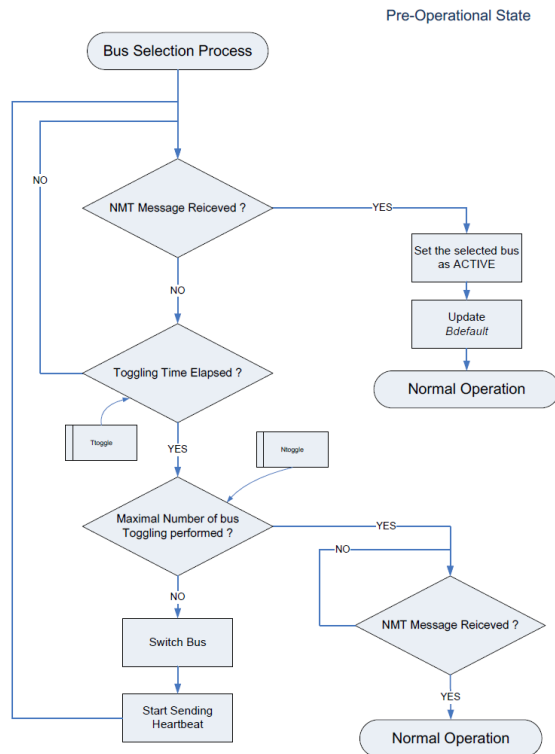


DESCRIBING PROTOCOLS

- Onboard protocol specifications are generally expressed in natural language
 - ECSS series
 - CANopen
 - Mil-1553B
- Augmented by MSCs
 - Good for showing nominal path
 - Poor at showing recovery paths
 - Poor at exposing protocol flaws
- Considerable scope for differences in interpretation of the specification
 - Often discovered late in the cycle



BEHAVIOURAL MODELLING IN SDL



DATA MODELLING IN ASN.1

7.2.4.3.3 Protocol SDO download initiate

The protocol as defined in Figure 21 shall be used to implement the SDO download initiate service.



• ccs: client command specifier

1: initiate download request

• scs: server command specifier

3: initiate download response

• n: Only valid if e = 1 and s = 1, otherwise 0. If valid it indicates the number of bytes in d that do not contain data. Bytes [8-n, 7] do not contain data.

• e: transfer type

0: normal transfer

1: expedited transfer

• s: size indicator

0: data set size is not indicated

1: data set size is indicated

• m: multiplexer. It represents the index/sub-index of the data to be transfer by the SDO.

• d: data

e = 0, s = 0: d is reserved for further use.

e = 0, s = 1: d contains the number of bytes to be downloaded.

Byte 4 contains the LSB and byte 7 contains the MSB.

e = 1, s = 1: d contains the data of length 4-n to be downloaded, the encoding depends on the type of the data referenced by index and sub-index

e = 1, s = 0: d contains unspecified number of bytes to be downloaded

• x: not used, always 0

• reserved: reserved for further use, always 0

```

T-CANopen-SDO-DownloadInitiate ::= SEQUENCE {
    commandByte    T-CANopen-SDO-DownloadInitiateCommandByte,
    odIndex        T-CANopen-ObjectDictionary-Index,
    odSubIndex     T-CANopen-ObjectDictionary-SubIndex,
    payload        T-CANopen-SDO-DownloadInitiate-Payload
}
    
```

```

T-CANopen-SDO-DownloadInitiateCommandByte ::= SEQUENCE {
    ccs          T-CANopen-SDO-ClientCommandSpecifier (download-initiate),
    x            UINT1 (0),
    n            UINT2 ,
    e            UINT1 ,
    s            UINT1
}
    
```

```

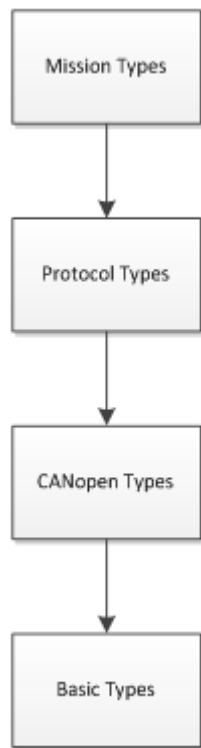
T-CANopen-SDO-ClientCommandSpecifier ::= ENUMERATED {
    download-segment (0),
    download-initiate (1),
    upload-initiate (2),
    upload-segment (3),
    transfer-abort (4),
    block-upload (5),
    block-download (6),
    reserved (7)
}
    
```

```

T-CANopen-SDO-DownloadInitiate-Payload ::= CHOICE {
    segmentedDownloadSize    T-CANopen-ObjectRawDataSize,
    expeditedData            T-CANopen-SDO-GenericPayload
}
    
```



HIERARCHICAL DATA MODEL



```
T-MTCS-ADCToVoltageCalibration ::= REAL32 (0.0 .. 1000.0)
```

```
T-MTCS-ThermistorSteinhartCoefficientA ::= REAL32 (0.0 .. 1.0)
```

```
T-MTCS-ThermistorSteinhartCoefficientB ::= REAL32 (0.0 .. 1.0)
```

```
T-MTCS-ThermistorSteinhartCoefficientC ::= REAL32 (0.0 .. 1.0)
```

```
T-MTCS-ThermistorCalibrationPolynomialCoefficient ::= REAL32 (-10.0 .. 10.0)
```

```
T-MTCS-ThermistorCalibrationPolynomial ::= SEQUENCE (SIZE(3)) OF T-MTCS-ThermistorCalibrationPolynomialCoefficient
```

```
T-MTCS-ThermistorReferenceVoltage ::= REAL32(1.0 .. 12.0)
```

```
T-MTCS-ThermistorBridgeResistance ::= REAL32(1.0 .. 100000.0)
```

```
c-MTCS-THERMISTOR-REFERENCE-VOLTAGE REAL ::= 5.0
```

```
c-MTCS-THERMISTOR-BRIDGE-RESISTANCE REAL ::= 18000.0
```

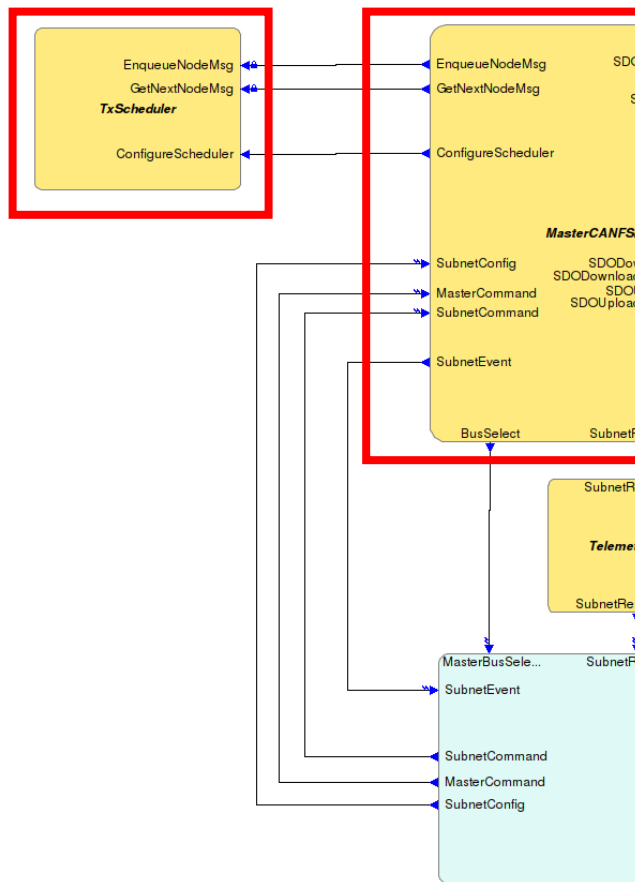
```
T-MTCS-ThermistorCalibration ::= SEQUENCE {  
  adcToVoltage      T-MTCS-ADCToVoltageCalibration,  
  refVoltage        T-MTCS-ThermistorReferenceVoltage,  
  bridgeResistance   T-MTCS-ThermistorBridgeResistance,  
  steinhartA         T-MTCS-ThermistorSteinhartCoefficientA,  
  steinhartB         T-MTCS-ThermistorSteinhartCoefficientB,  
  steinhartC         T-MTCS-ThermistorSteinhartCoefficientC,  
  polynomial         T-MTCS-ThermistorCalibrationPolynomial  
}
```

```
T-CANopen-SD0-DownloadInitiate ::= SEQUENCE {  
  commandByte  T-CANopen-SD0-DownloadInitiateCommandByte,  
  odIndex      T-CANopen-ObjectDictionary-Index,  
  odSubIndex   T-CANopen-ObjectDictionary-SubIndex,  
  payload      T-CANopen-SD0-DownloadInitiate-Payload  
}
```

```
T-CANopen-SD0-DownloadInitiateResponse ::= SEQUENCE {  
  commandByte  T-CANopen-SD0-DownloadInitiateResponseCommandByte,  
  odIndex      T-CANopen-ObjectDictionary-Index,  
  odSubIndex   T-CANopen-ObjectDictionary-SubIndex,  
  payload      T-CANopen-SD0-GenericPayload  
}
```



LAYER 4 MODEL



OBJECT DICTIONARY REPRESENTATION

- OD contains three classes of object
 - **CANopen mandatory elements**
 - Heartbeat parameters
 - ST-50-15C extensions
 - Bus selection parameters
 - **Additional protocol elements**
 - Onboard protocol extensions
 - **Mission-specific protocol elements**
 - TM/TC parameters
- OD also serves as the data pool for the unit

```
T-CANopen-ObjectDescriptor ::= SEQUENCE {  
    objectName      T-CANopen-ObjectName      OPTIONAL,  
    odIndex         T-CANopen-ObjectDictionary-Index,  
    odSubIndex      T-CANopen-ObjectDictionary-SubIndex,  
    objectCode      T-CANopen-ObjectCode      DEFAULT var,  
    dataType        T-CANopen-ObjectDictionary-DataType OPTIONAL,  
    category        T-CANopen-ObjectDictionary-Category OPTIONAL,  
    accessType      T-CANopen-ObjectDictionary-Access OPTIONAL  
}
```

```
T-CANopen-ObjectDictionary-ObjectDataType ::= CHOICE {  
    arrayHeader      T-CANopen-ArrayHeader,  
    recordHeader     T-CANopen-RecordHeader,  
    chbTime          T-CANopen-ConsumerHeartbeatTime,  
    phbTime          T-CANopen-ProducerHeartbeatTime,  
    bDefault         T-CANopen-Bdefault,  
    tToggle          T-CANopen-Ttoggle,  
    nToggle          T-CANopen-Ntoggle,  
    cToggle          T-CANopen-Ctoggle  
}
```

```
T-Node-ObjectDictionary-ObjectDataType ::= CHOICE {  
    canopenObject    T-CANopen-ObjectDictionary-ObjectDataType,  
    protocolObject   T-CANOB-ObjectDictionary-ObjectDataType,  
    applicationObject T-MySubsystem-ObjectDictionary-ObjectDataType  
}
```

```
T-Node-ObjectDictionary-Entry ::= SEQUENCE {  
    descriptor      T-CANopen-ObjectDescriptor,  
    objectData      T-Node-ObjectDictionary-ObjectDataType OPTIONAL  
}
```

OBJECT DICTIONARY INSTANTIATION

```
c-MTCS-ObjectDictionary T-MTCS-ObjectDictionary ::= {  
  
  -- CANopen mandatory entries  
  {descriptor {odIndex 4118, odSubIndex 0, accessType rw, objectCode array, objectName "{CANopen Consumer Heartbeart Management}"},  
    objectData canopenObject:arrayHeader:{dataType unsigned32, numElements 1}},  
  {descriptor {odIndex 4118, odSubIndex 1, accessType rw, objectCode var, dataType unsigned32},  
    objectData canopenObject:chbTime:{nodeID 1, heartbeatTime 5000}},  
  {descriptor {odIndex 4119, odSubIndex 0, accessType rw, objectCode var, dataType unsigned16, objectName "{CANopen Producer Heartbeart Management}"},  
    objectData canopenObject:phbTime:5000},  
  
  -- Manufacturer-specific area (0x2000 = 8192, first index reserved by ST-50-15C  
  {descriptor {odIndex 8192, odSubIndex 0, accessType ro, objectCode record, objectName "{ECSS E-ST-50-15C Redundancy Management}"},  
    objectData canopenObject:recordHeader:{numElements 4}},  
  {descriptor {odIndex 8192, odSubIndex 1, accessType rw, objectCode var, dataType unsigned8},  
    objectData canopenObject:bDefault:bus-a},  
  {descriptor {odIndex 8192, odSubIndex 2, accessType rw, objectCode var, dataType unsigned8},  
    objectData canopenObject:tToggle:10},  
  {descriptor {odIndex 8192, odSubIndex 3, accessType rw, objectCode var, dataType unsigned8},  
    objectData canopenObject:nToggle:10},  
  {descriptor {odIndex 8192, odSubIndex 4, accessType rw, objectCode var, dataType unsigned8},  
    objectData canopenObject:cToggle:0},  
  
  -- Protocol counters  
  {descriptor {odIndex 8193, odSubIndex 0, accessType ro, objectCode record, objectName "{Protocol Packet and Error Counters}"},  
    objectData canopenObject:recordHeader:{numElements 10}},  
  {descriptor {odIndex 8193, odSubIndex 1, accessType ro, objectCode var, dataType unsigned32}, objectData protocolObject:rxSD0Counter:0},  
  {descriptor {odIndex 8193, odSubIndex 2, accessType ro, objectCode var, dataType unsigned32}, objectData protocolObject:txSD0Counter:0},  
  {descriptor {odIndex 8193, odSubIndex 3, accessType ro, objectCode var, dataType unsigned32}, objectData protocolObject:rxSyncCounter:0},  
  {descriptor {odIndex 8193, odSubIndex 4, accessType ro, objectCode var, dataType unsigned32}, objectData protocolObject:rxHeartbeatCounter:0},  
  {descriptor {odIndex 8193, odSubIndex 5, accessType ro, objectCode var, dataType unsigned32}, objectData protocolObject:txHeartbeatCounter:0},  
  
  -- Application-specific area  
  {descriptor {odIndex c-MTCS-ODINDEX-NODETEMP, odSubIndex 0, accessType ro, objectCode array, objectName "{Thermal Node Temperature}"},  
    objectData canopenObject:arrayHeader:{dataType real32, numElements c-MTCS-NUM-THERMAL-NODES-PER-MICRONODE}},  
  {descriptor {odIndex c-MTCS-ODINDEX-NODETEMP, odSubIndex 1, accessType ro, objectCode var, dataType real32},  
    objectData applicationObject:thermalNodeTemperature:0.0},  
  {descriptor {odIndex c-MTCS-ODINDEX-NODETEMP, odSubIndex 2, accessType ro, objectCode var, dataType real32},  
    objectData applicationObject:thermalNodeTemperature:0.0},  
  {descriptor {odIndex c-MTCS-ODINDEX-NODETEMP, odSubIndex 3, accessType ro, objectCode var, dataType real32},  
    objectData applicationObject:thermalNodeTemperature:0.0},  
}
```

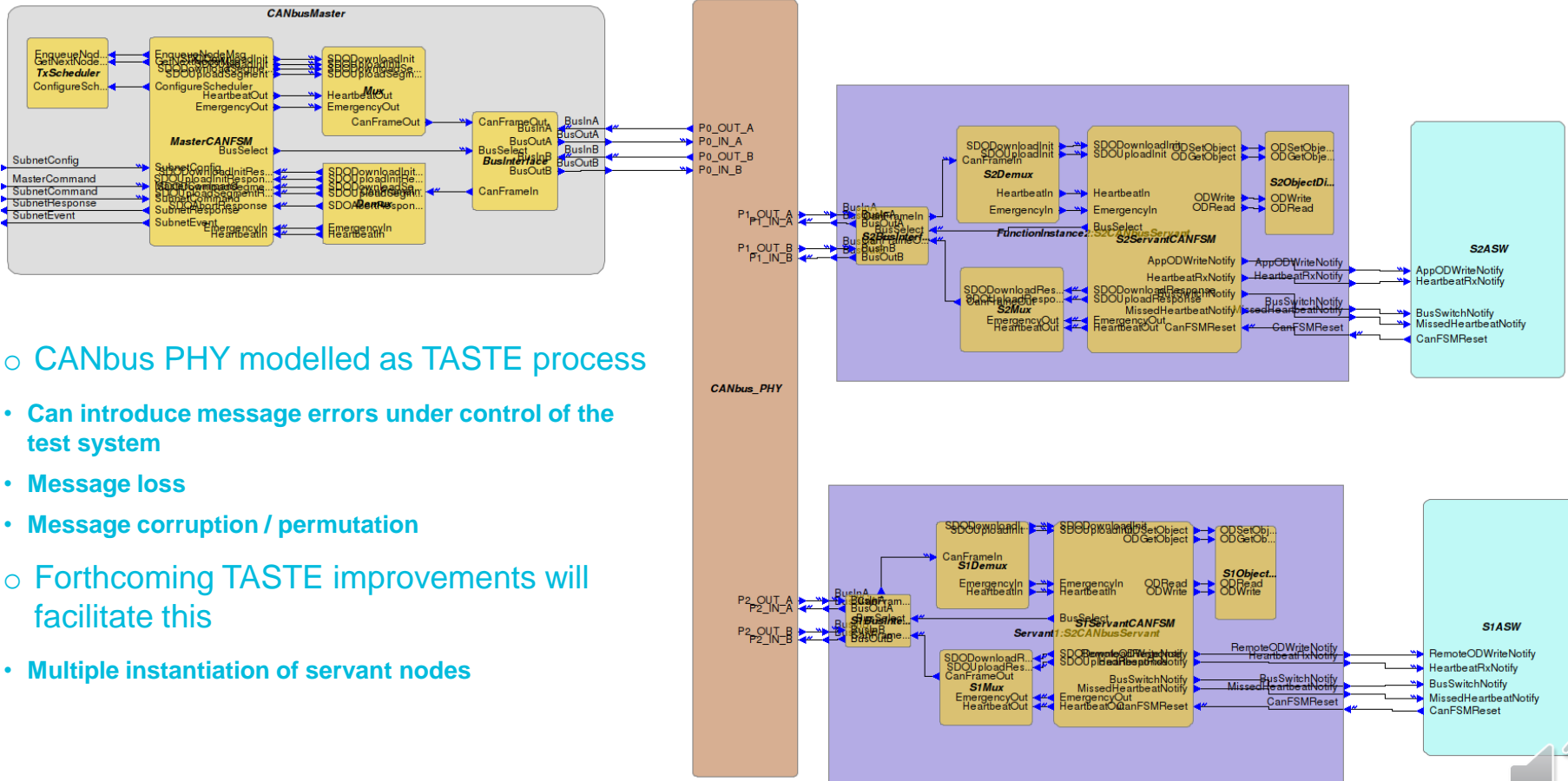
TELEMETRY DEFINITIONS

```
-- Telemetry Object 1 Structure Definition
{descriptor {odIndex 9100, odSubIndex 0, accessType rw, objectCode array, objectName "TM1 Structure Definition"},
 objectData canopenObject:arrayHeader:{dataType unsigned24, numElements 7}},
{descriptor {odIndex 9100, odSubIndex 1, accessType rw, dataType unsigned24, objectData applicationObject:multiplex:{odIndex 9000, odSubIndex 1}},
{descriptor {odIndex 9100, odSubIndex 2, accessType rw, dataType unsigned24, objectData applicationObject:multiplex:{odIndex 9000, odSubIndex 2}},
{descriptor {odIndex 9100, odSubIndex 3, accessType rw, dataType unsigned24, objectData applicationObject:multiplex:{odIndex 9000, odSubIndex 3}},
{descriptor {odIndex 9100, odSubIndex 4, accessType rw, dataType unsigned24, objectData applicationObject:multiplex:{odIndex 8200, odSubIndex 1}},
{descriptor {odIndex 9100, odSubIndex 5, accessType rw, dataType unsigned24, objectData applicationObject:multiplex:{odIndex 8200, odSubIndex 2}},
{descriptor {odIndex 9100, odSubIndex 6, accessType rw, dataType unsigned24, objectData applicationObject:multiplex:{odIndex 8200, odSubIndex 8}},
{descriptor {odIndex 9100, odSubIndex 7, accessType rw, dataType unsigned24, objectData applicationObject:multiplex:{odIndex 8200, odSubIndex 9}},

-- Telemetry Object 1 contents
{descriptor {odIndex 9101, odSubIndex 0, accessType ro, objectCode domain, dataType octet-string, objectName "TM1 Data"},
 objectData applicationObject:telemetryObject:{maxSizeBytes 1024, definitionIndex 9100}},
```

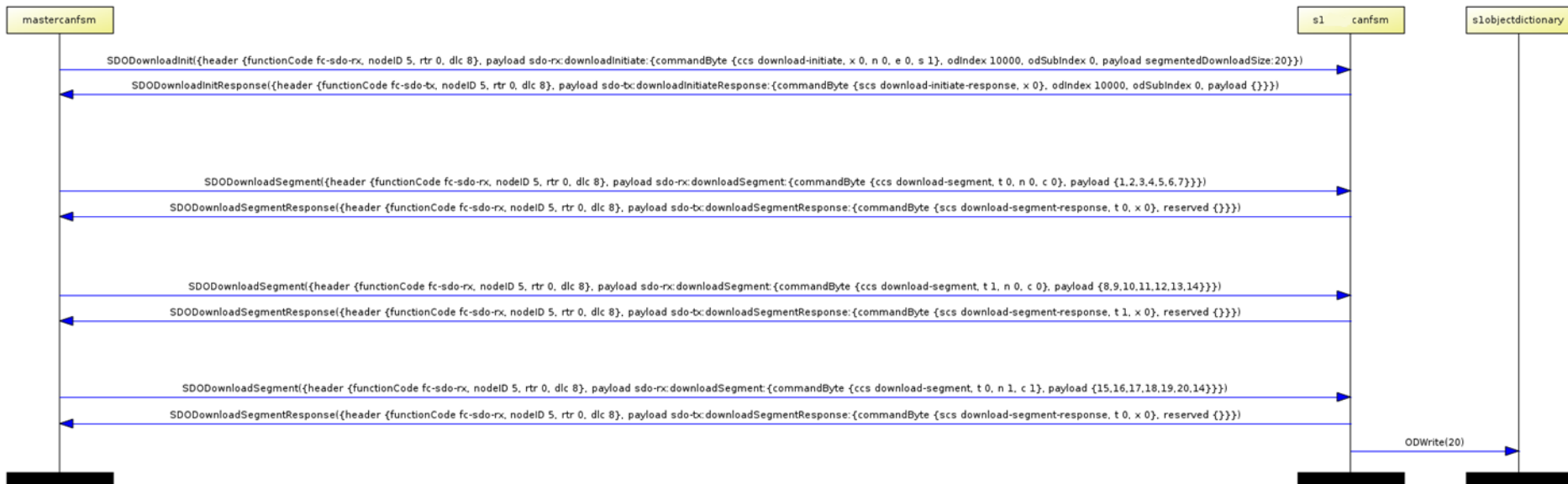
- TM structure defined in Object Dictionary
 - Expressed as a combination of other OD entries
 - Definition is accessible via SDO access
 - Read-write or read-only
- TM compiled dynamically when TM object requested
 - OD knows all data types
 - Optimal packing (e.g. UPER) possible

SYSTEM / LAYER 2 MODEL



- CANbus PHY modelled as TASTE process
- Can introduce message errors under control of the test system
- Message loss
- Message corruption / permutation
- Forthcoming TASTE improvements will facilitate this
- Multiple instantiation of servant nodes

MODEL EXECUTION



○ Model executed in TASTE VM

- Inputs provided via GUI
- Message sequences recorded by TASTE
- Including internal signals
- MSC is editable and executable

SCRIPTING

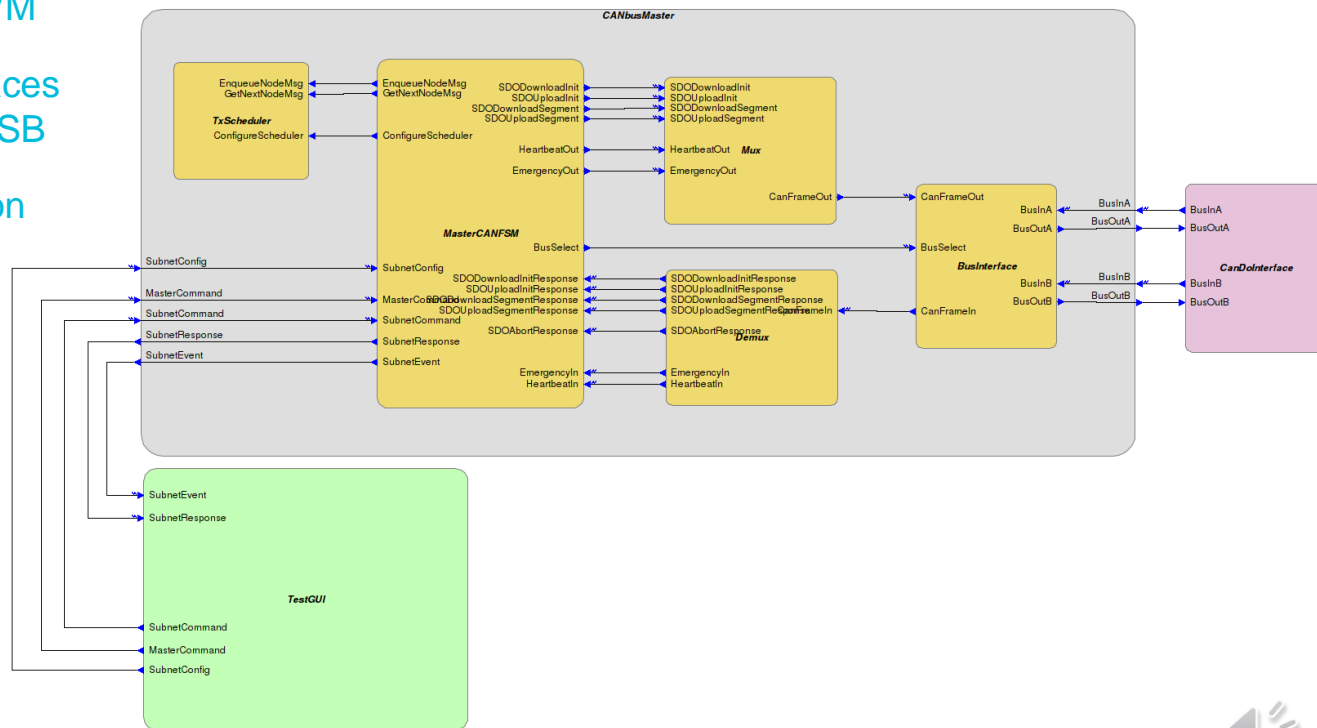
```
@Scenario
def Exercise_startup(queue):
    queue.sendMsg('SubnetConfig', '{nodeCount 1, nodeIDList {5}}', lineNo=24)
    queue.sendMsg('MasterCommand', 'master-reset', lineNo=25)
    try:
        queue.expectMsg('SubnetEvent', 'master-startup', lineNo=26, ignoreOther=False)
    except TypeError as err:
        raise
    try:
        queue.expectMsg('MasterBusSelect', 'bus-a', lineNo=27, ignoreOther=False)
    except TypeError as err:
        raise
    try:
        queue.expectMsg('SubnetEvent', 'master-bus-select', lineNo=28, ignoreOther=False)
    except TypeError as err:
        raise
    queue.sendMsg('CanFSMReset', 'FALSE', lineNo=29)
    try:
        queue.expectMsg('SlaveBusSelect', 'bus-a', lineNo=30, ignoreOther=False)
    except TypeError as err:
        raise
    return 0
```

○ Recorded MSCs are available in Python

- Converted automatically by TASTE
- Has symbolic access to ASN.1 data model

HARDWARE IN THE LOOP

- CANopen master model executed within TASTE VM
- TASTE component interfaces to physical CANbus via USB
- Basis of phased integration testing
- Also could be used for compliance testing



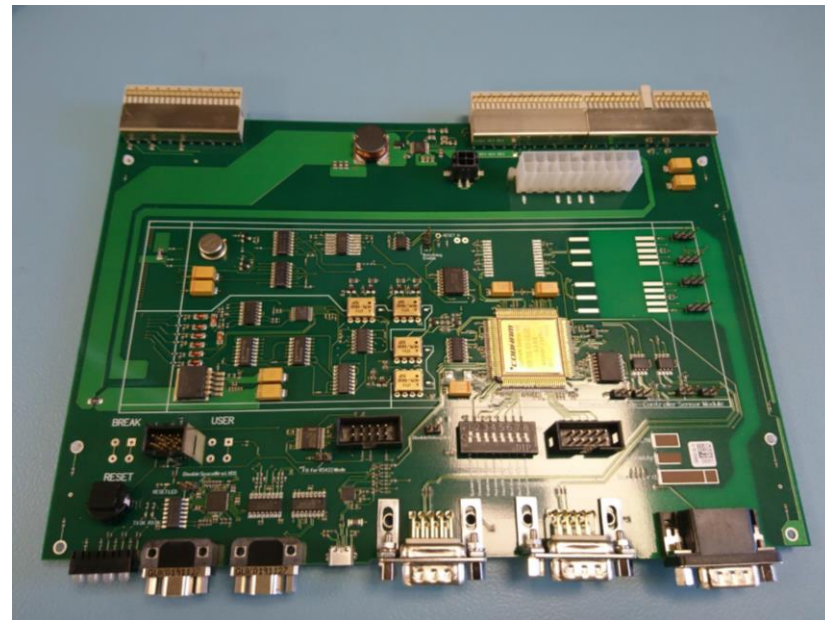
NANOSAT BACKPLANE DEMONSTRATOR

- 2017 UKSA-funded technology fast track project in conjunction with Bright Ascension
 - CANbus master based on GR712
 - Running GenerationOne OBSW
 - TMTC interface to mission control SW
 - Payload modules based on DPC
- Heterogeneous architecture
 - 32-bit big-endian (GR712)
 - 16-bit little-endian (DPC)
- Thermal control demo application
- Bus redundancy demonstrated
- Object dictionary autogenerated from ASN.1 model
- Simple CANopen stack autogenerated from SDL



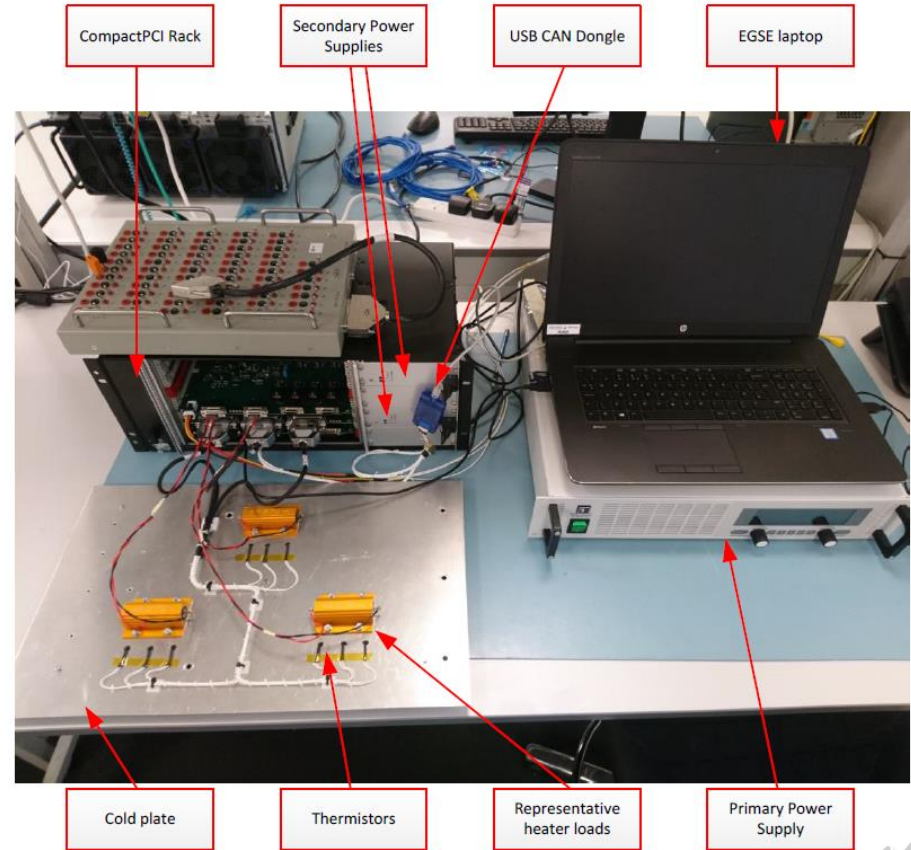
MICRONODES

- Breadboard processing module based on Cobham Gaisler GR716
- Separate boards for thermistor acquisition and heater power switching
- CANbus protocol autogenerated from SDL
- Object Dictionary autogenerated from ASN.1
- Thermal control application written in C using structures from ASN.1 data model



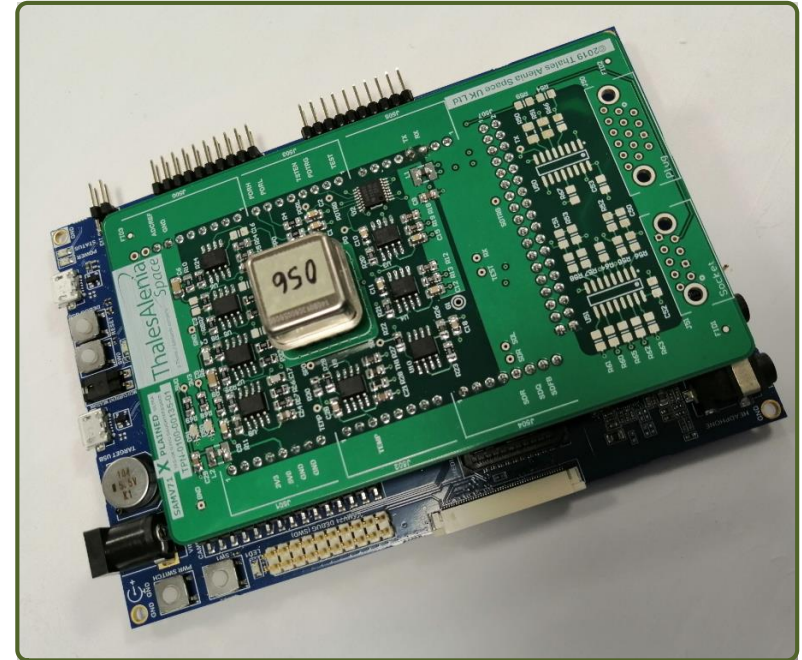
MICRONODES II

- Breadboard testing conducted using CANbus master SDL model running in TASTE VM on EGSE laptop.
- Suite of tests exercises all transition paths in the CANbus servant FSM
- Test coverage is currently verified manually, by inspection
- For more complex deployments, tool support for test generation is desirable



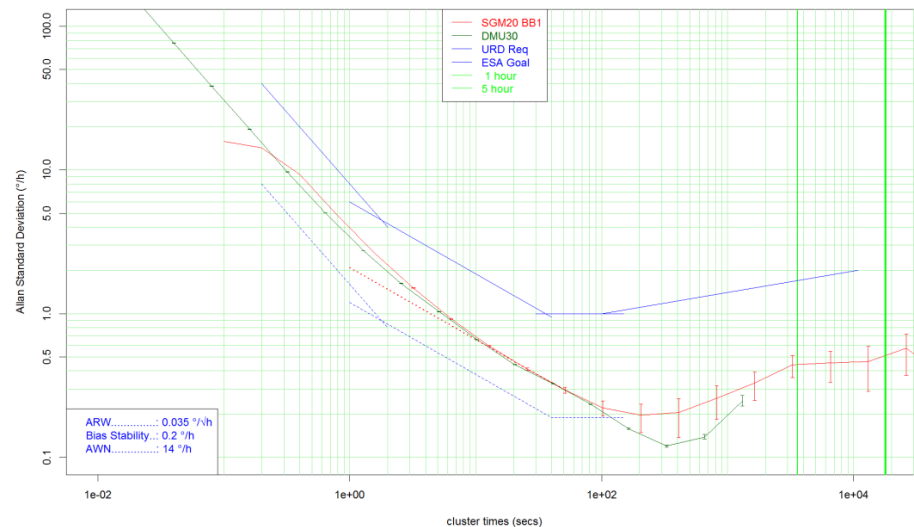
MEMS GYRO

- Based on the Thales Alenia Space NG10 rate gyro
 - Breadboard developed under ESA contract extension
 - Aim is cost reduction for LEO constellations
- Based on Silicon Sensing SGH-03 MEMS gyro
 - Operates by exciting the silicon ring with a drive signal coupled to the ring via magnetic actuators
 - Secondary vibration mode detected by magnetic pickoffs, proportional to rotation rate
- Gyro daughterboard made for Atmel EVK.
 - SAMV71 processor (ARM Cortex M7)
- Gyro sensing/actuation performed using microcontroller PWM/DAC and ADCs



MEMS GYRO II

- Initial version duplicates UART TM/TC interface from NG10
 - Allows reuse of existing EGSE
 - TM/TC and application data models defined in ASN.1
- Performance closely matches that of the existing FPGA-based implementation
- An EM is in development
- Future EM variant will support CANbus
- Same data models and object dictionary used for both versions
- TMs composed from descriptors defined in ASN.1 model



CONCLUSIONS

- MBSE is highly valuable for microcontroller SW design
- SDL behavioural modelling and ASN.1 data modelling used together give a verifiable route from specification through implementation to validation
- ASN.1 is applicable to the whole application data model, not just for message definitions
- The breadboarding results show us that investment in modularity pays off for models as well as code
- SDL reference models are far superior to paper specifications and indeed could one day replace them
- The analysis of model behaviour is still a manual process, would benefit from tool automation
- We expect to qualify and fly ASN.1 and SDL code derived from TASTE models



THANK YOU

stephen.duncan@thalesaleniaspace.com