

# Kontrollsoftware für eine Jupitermission der ESA

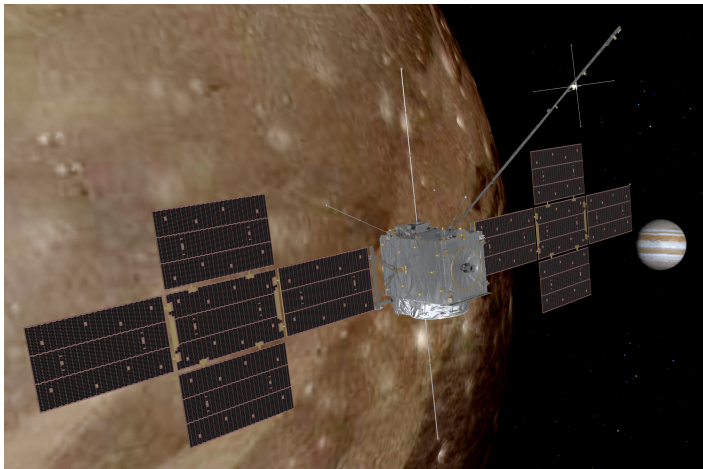
## Ein Erfahrungsbericht

Oskar Schirmer, Felix Winkelmann

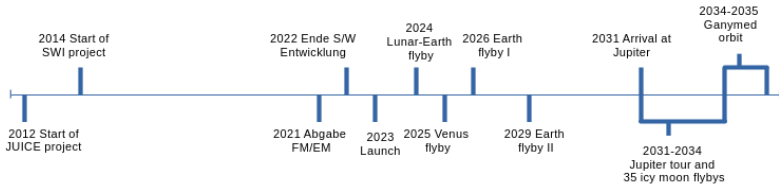
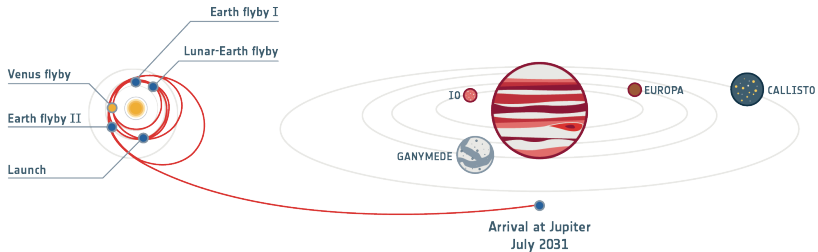
Göttingen, 15.3.2024

# JUICE

## European Jupiter Space Mission



# JUICE

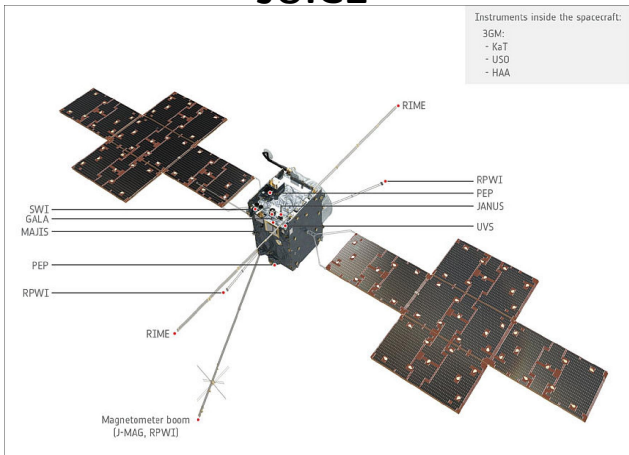


# JUICE



Temperaturbereich:  $+250^{\circ}\text{C}$  (Venus) /  $-230^{\circ}\text{C}$  (Jupiter)  
Elektromagnetische Strahlung:  $> 100 \text{ GW}$  (Erde:  $0.1 \text{ GW}$ )

# JUICE



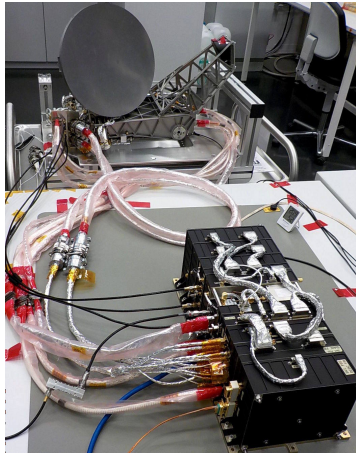
Solarpanel: 850 W, SWI: 60 W, DPU: 3 W

Sendelatenz Erde – Jupiter: 45 Minuten

Limitierte Bandbreite Uplink: 100 TC/Tag (je 226 Byte max.)

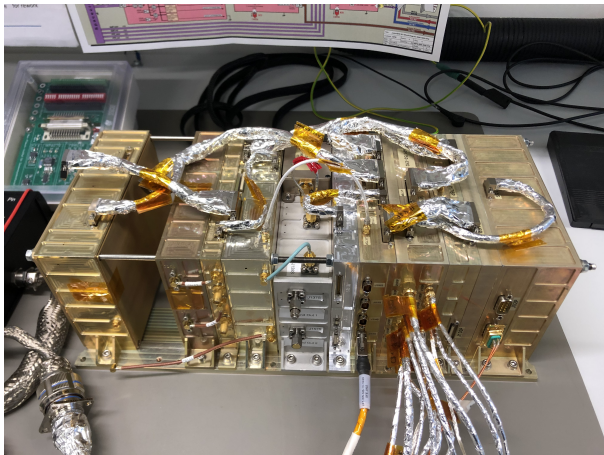
Bandbreite Downlink: 1.4 GB/Tag (total)

# SWI



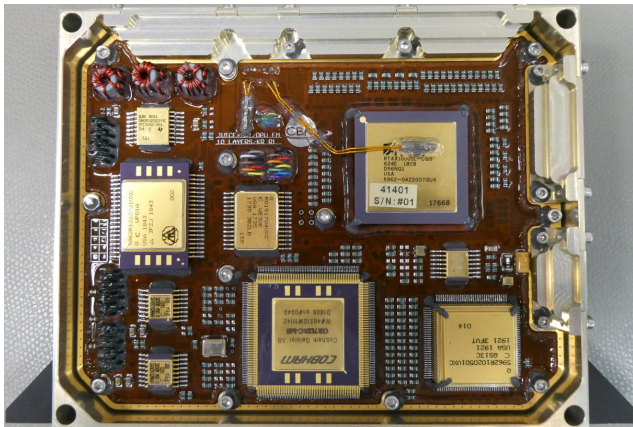
2 Spektrometer: 600 GHz / 1200 GHz  
Schwebung gegen Chirp: 6 GHz → ASIC  
40 kB pro Messung (typisch 60 sec, min 1.5 sec)

# SWI



Electronic Unit: 10 Baugruppen  
Bis 2021 nicht vollständig verfügbar

# DPU



SPARC LEON  
(20 MHz)

1977 Apple II  
(1 MHz)

1981 IBM PC  
(4.77 MHz)

1985 Atari ST  
(8 MHz)

1982 C64  
(1 MHz)

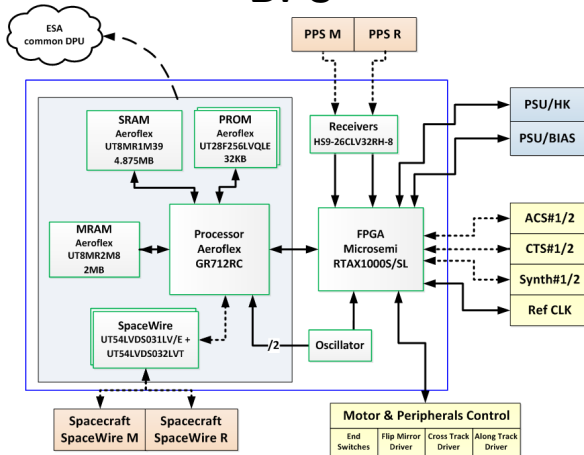
1992 Amiga 4000  
(25 MHz)

1997 Pentium II  
(233 MHz)

2010 Intel i3  
(4 GHz)

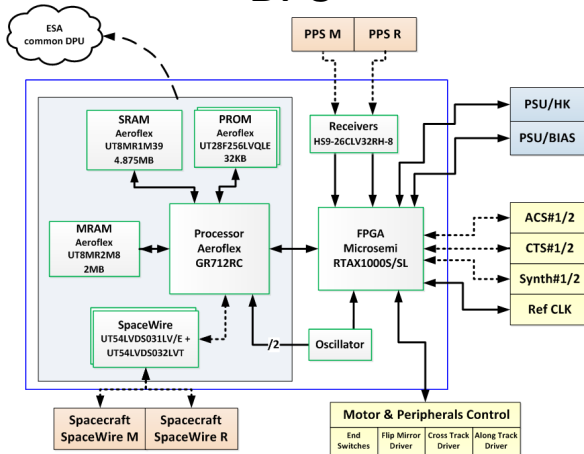


# DPU



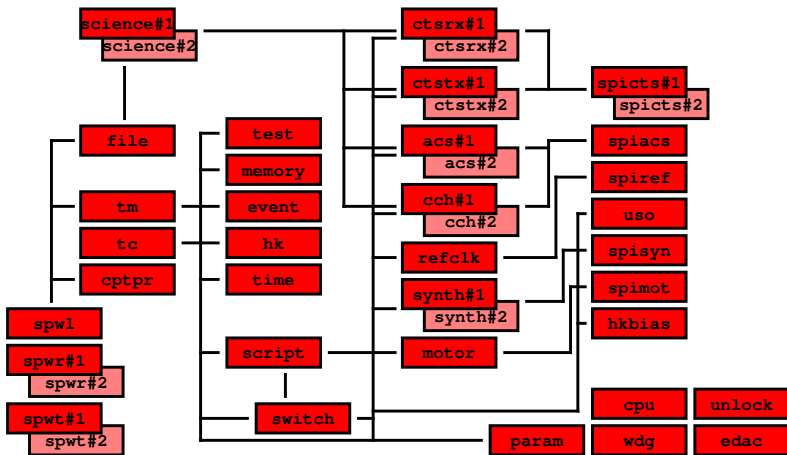
SpaceWire: LVDS basiert, Paket-orientiert, 40 Mbit/sec  
PUS: Telecommand/Telemetry (TC/TM), ESA Protokoll  
PROM: bootloader "BSW" von ESA/CBK  
GR712RC: LEON3 20 MHz 32 bit Sparc CPU

# DPU



Sparc CPU: GNU/GCC toolchain, C  
DM: JTAG dongle, UART → EM/FM: kein debugging  
Software Update per SpaceWire ins MRAM

# Software Architektur



34 Module, davon 9 "dual", also 43 runtime Module  
Jedes Modul implementiert eine state machine  
Aufruf round robin → "cyclic executive"

# Software Architektur

Erster Prototyp in C:

→ zu aufwendig, komplex, fehleranfällig

Ursprüngliches Budget:

→ 5 Jahre, 1 FTE Software Team komplett

Zwei halbe Stellen:

→ Kontroll-Software

→ Toolchain, Test-Setup, Datenbank

Spezifikation: laufende Änderungen, auch  
im nicht-spezifischen Bereich unvollständig bis Anfang 2022

# Software Architektur

MISRA-C 2004: 142 rules for C

- nur 26 davon treffen zu auf Oberon (†Wirth)
- viele potentielle Fehler per se ausgeschlossen

Anpassung von Oberon: “hO”

- “cyclic executive”
- message passing (blockierend)
- state machines, module-local memory
- konstante maximale loop counts

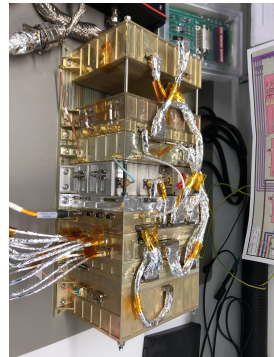
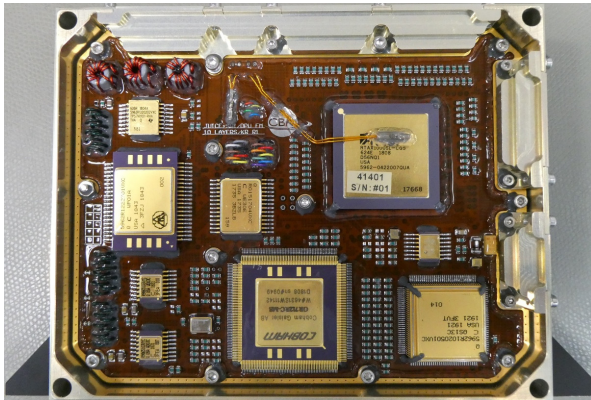
Implementierung: keine Interrupts, Determinismus

Compiler “hO to C”: Chicken / Scheme

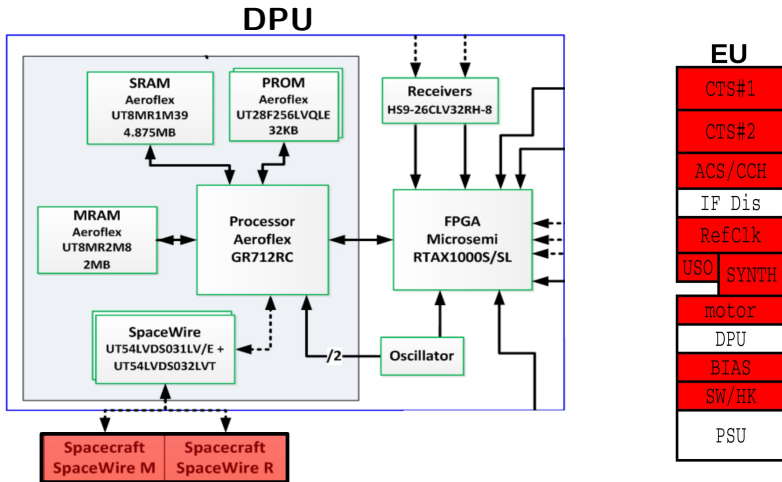
# Baugruppen: Elektronik

DPU

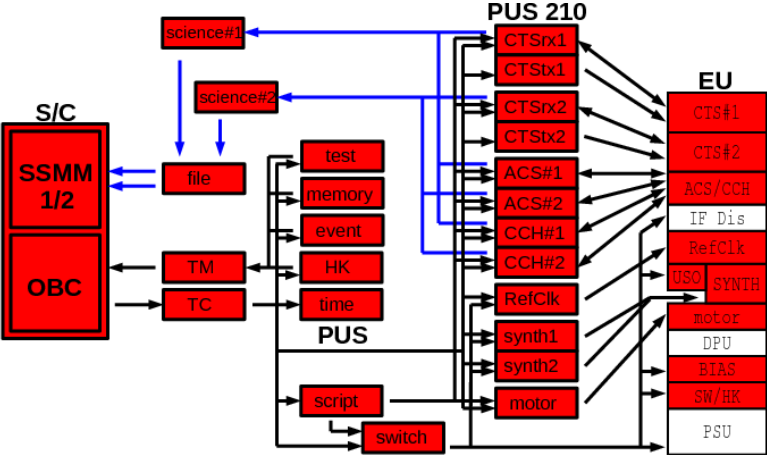
EU



# Baugruppen: schematisch

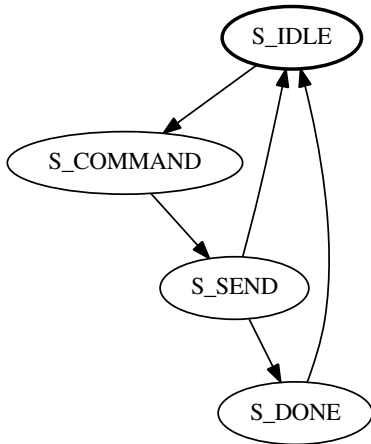


# Baugruppen: Software-Module





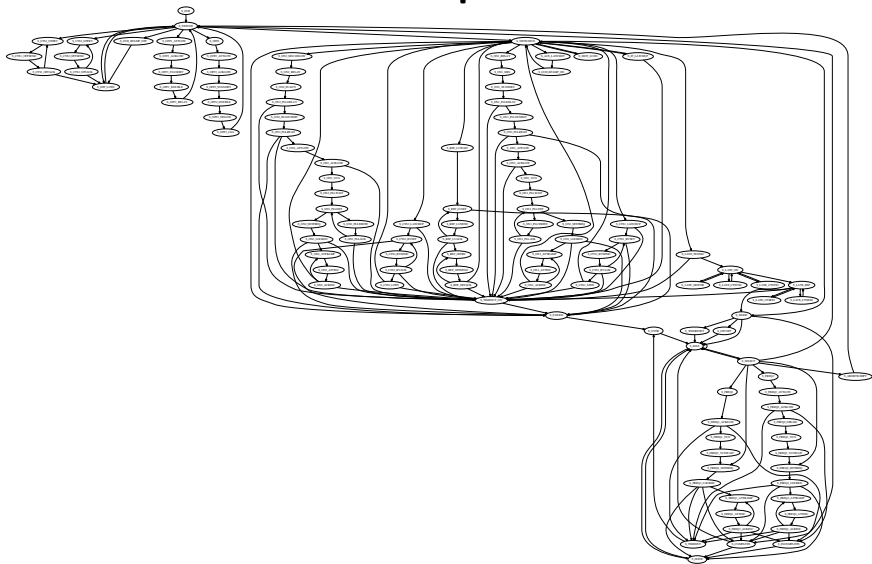
# State Machine pro Modul



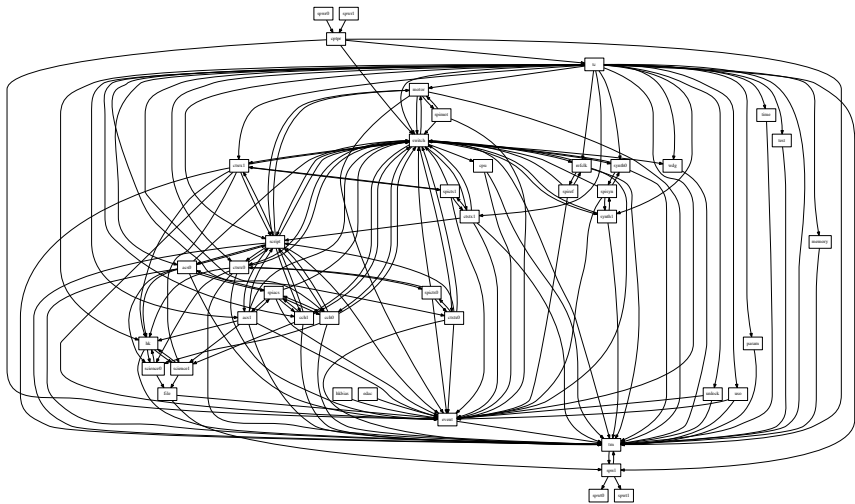
# State Machine pro Modul

```
module test;
var
  rx*, tx: port;
  st: u32
begin
  state S_IDLE, S_COMMAND, S_SEND, S_DONE;
  import tm;
  select st of
    S_IDLE:
      if pending(rx) then
        case tc_dfh_get_subtype(rx) of
          TC_Ping:
            next S_COMMAND
          else
            dispose(rx)
        end
      end
    | S_COMMAND:
      new_fixed(tx, TM_Pong_size());
      tm_dfh_set_service(tx, SRV_TEST);
      tm_dfh_set_subtype(tx, TM_Pong);
      tm_dfh_set_destinationid(tx, tc_dfh_get_sourceid(rx));
      next S_SEND
    | S_SEND:
      if send(tx, tm.tx) then
        local f := ack_completed(tx, rx);
        dispose(rx);
        if f then
          next S_DONE
        else
          next S_IDLE
        end
      end
    | S_DONE:
      if send(tx, tm.tx) then
        next S_IDLE
      end
  end
end test.
```

# State Machine pro Modul



# Message Routes



# Keep It Simple

- kein RTEMS → keine RTEMS Treiber bugs
- SpaceWire Treiber ca. 500 Zeilen; SPI ähnlich
- Scheduler, Trap handler, Paket Management, CPU init.
- Alle Module statisch gelinkt an feste Adressen → SW Update

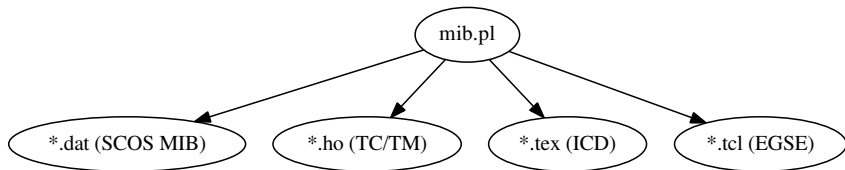
Alles Text-basiert, Command-Line driven, dokumentiert in GIT:  
vollständig reproduzierbar inkl. 3rd party tools, Doku, Tests...

- Automatisch generieren aus source code:
- Diagramme (message routes, module states)
- Tabellen (“requirement matrix”)

# Keep It Simple

“Mission Information Base” (MIB)

→ formale Spezifikation der TC/TM Schnittstelle

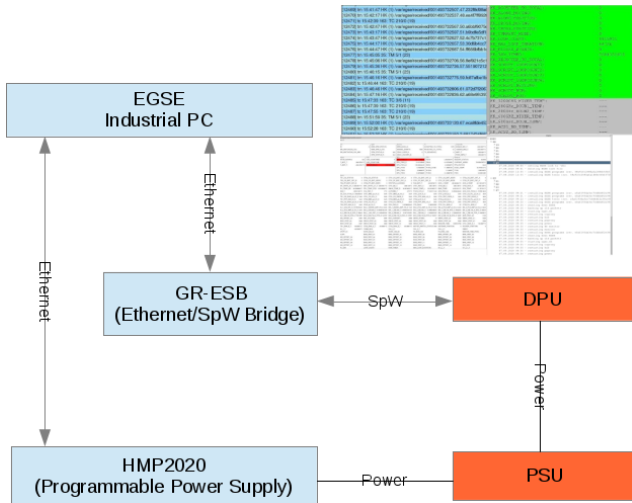


```
tc(3, 3/136, 10, 'ReqHKReport', asw,  
    'Request HK Parameter Report',  
    ['TC_SID'],  
    ['FID_HKD_INVALID_SID']).
```

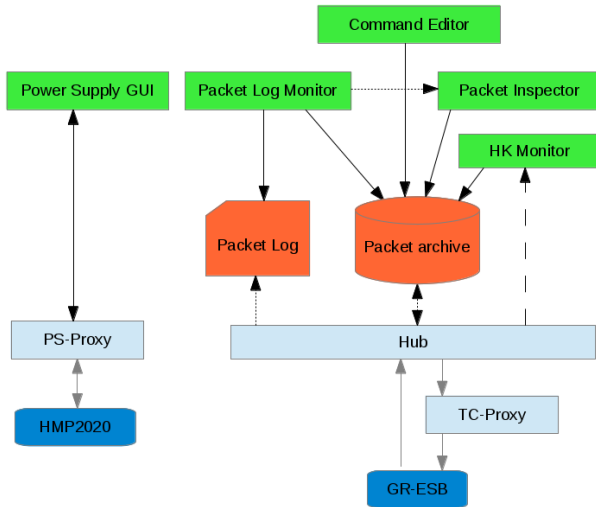
...

```
type(43, lna_temp, 3/12, u16, 'Temperature', 'DegC',  
    [-256.35780, 0.0484452], range(-160, -155, 25, 30)).
```

# EGSE OBC/ground Simulator



# EGSE OBC/ground Simulator





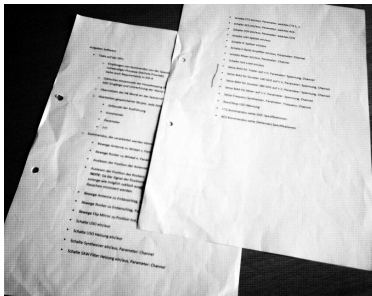
## EGSE / Testsuite

- bash Skripte
- pro Service, pro Use Case
- Failure Detection, Regression Tests, Validation

# Dokumentation

- Software Development Plan (SDP)
- Software Requirements Specification (SRS) (\*)
  - Software Design Document (SDD) (\*)
  - Interface Control Document (ICD) (\*)
- Software Product Assurance Plan (SPAP)
  - Software Scripting Manual
  - hO Language Reference Manual
  - Software User Manual
- Validation, Verification, Test Plan, etc.
- verschiedene Technical Notes, Reports, etc.
- Instrument Software Configuration File (ISC) (\*)

# Evolvierende Requirements

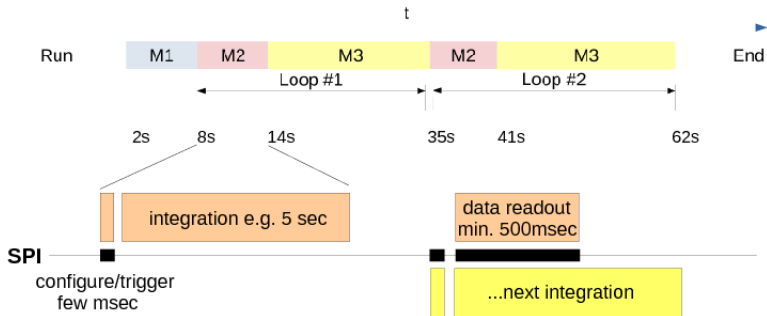


- ursprünglich 2 Seiten Stichpunkte
- 500 Requirements allein für die Software
- projektweit aus PDFs nach Trac SQL
- nach TeX, und generierte Tabellen

```
new_fixed(tx, TM_Pong_size()); (* EIDA-R010602 *)
tm_dfh_set_service(tx, SRV_TEST); (* EIDA-R010011 *)
tm_dfh_set_subtype(tx, TM_Pong); (* PUS-8806 *)
```

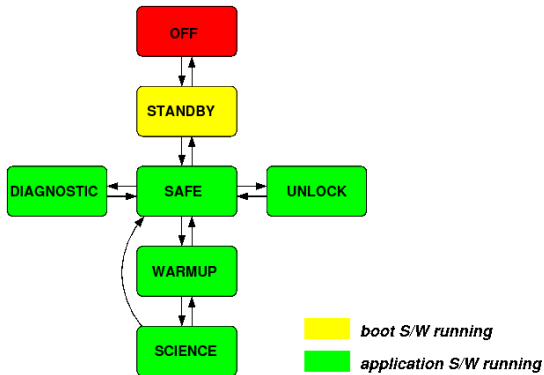
# Science Scripts

```
+1s:  measurects {1, 1} 5i {0, 10000} {0, 10000}  
-15s:  loop 2  
+21s:  measurects {1, 1} 5i {0, 10000} {0, 10000}  
+6s:   measurects {1, 1} 20i {0, 10000} {0, 10000}  
       endloop  
       end
```



100 TC/Tag (je 226 Byte max) → tausende Messungen  
Byte Code, TC Parameter → deterministisch, nicht Turing-komplett

# “Software Modes”



ESA: Stromverbrauch (Solar-Budget, Überwachung)

ADS: Auswahl TC/TM, Interaktion OBC

ESOC: Umfang Messergebnisse (SSMM, Datenrate Downlink)

Science Team: Observation Modes

## Solid State Mass Memory

“SSMM”: 125 GB Festspeicher (total)

Speichern: 2 Datenströme (“files”) pro Instrument

Wechsel: 10 Sekunden Delay

Raw Data: Verlustkontrolle durch instrumentenspezifisches  
Format

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Alle Abbildungen: Credit ESA/ADS, außer Seite 6/7/8: M. Yedla, Seite 9/10: CBK, Seite 29: C. Jarchow