

AVIONIC SW

NEW SPACE TECHNOLOGIES

P. SERRI HEAD OF R&T&D



A JOINT VENTURE BETWEEN TWO BIG COMPANIES

A GREAT UNIQUE EXPERIENCE TEAM WHICH COVER THE WHOLE CHAIN VALUE

ThalesAlenia
Space
a Thales / Leonardo company

THALES

33%

LEONARDO
SPACE SYSTEMS GROUP

67%

TELESPAZIO
a LEONARDO and THALES company

THALES

67%

LEONARDO
SPACE SYSTEMS GROUP

33%

SPACEALLIANCE

SYSTEMS

SERVICES

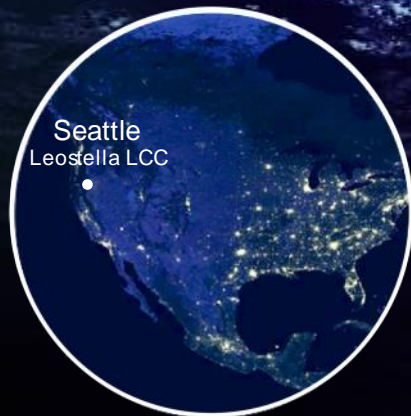
SATELLITES

PAYLOAD

INSTRUMENTATION

A GLOBAL OFFER FROM
INSTRUMENTATION
TO SPACE SYSTEMS
END TO END

SERVING THE WORLD FROM EUROPE & THE USA



MISSIONS AND TYPES:

/// Earth Observation

- Sentinel 1 A/B
- Sentinel 1 C/D
- Cosmo Skymed
- Cosmo Second Generation
- PLATINO

/// Space exploration

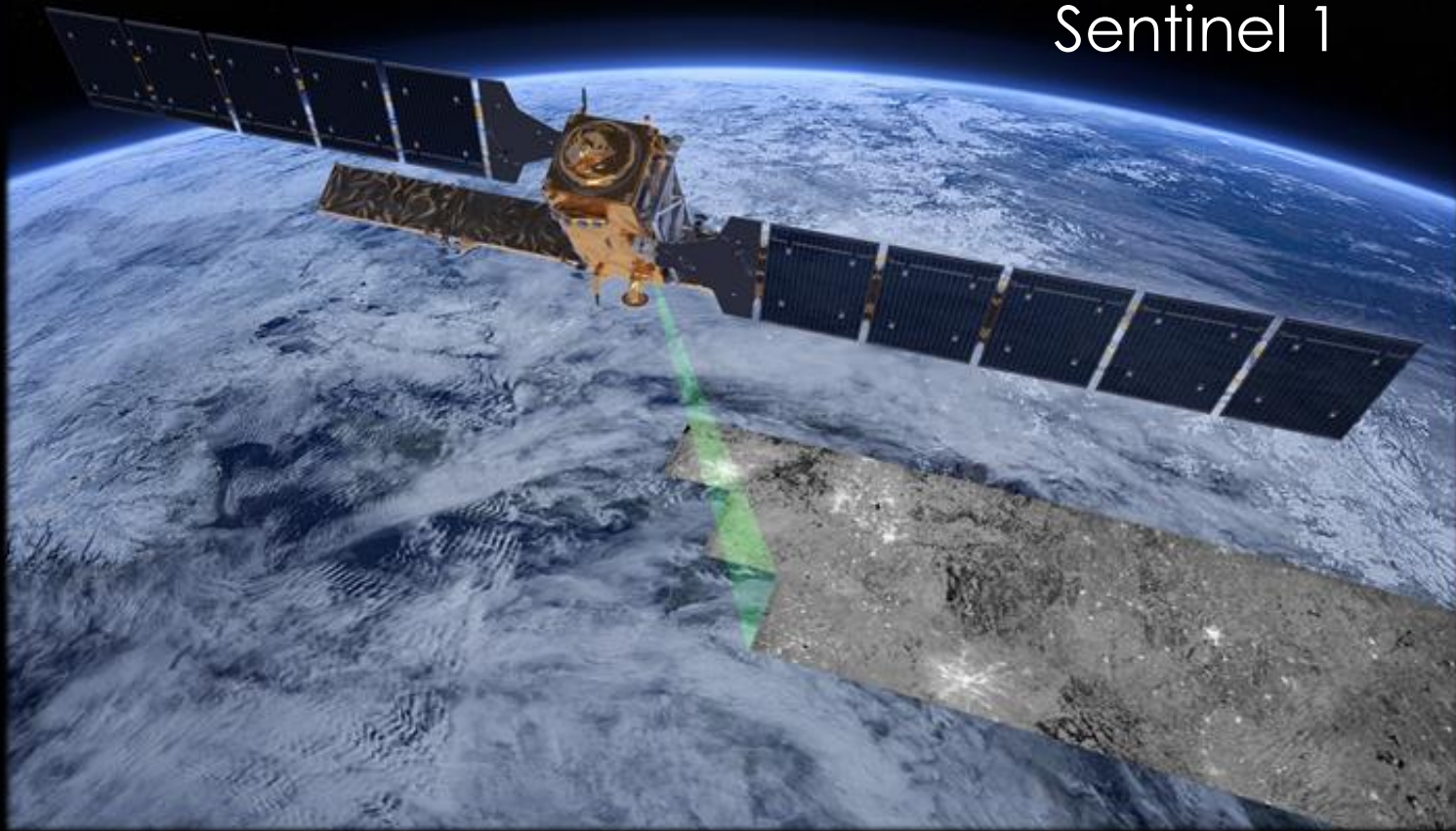
- Exomars 2016
- Exomars 2020
- METIS Solar Orbiter

/// Earth Positioning

- GALILEO



Sentinel 1



Date: 26/01/2023

Ref: Not referenced

Template: 83230347-DOC-TAS-EN-01 1

PROPRIETARY INFORMATION

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THALES ALÉNIA SPACE OPEN

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AVIONIC SW GOAL

/// To maintain the spacecraft operative and in orbit

- / Geostationary -> Always on line -> possibility to operate from ground
- / Orbiting/Space exploration-> Autonomous spacecraft management

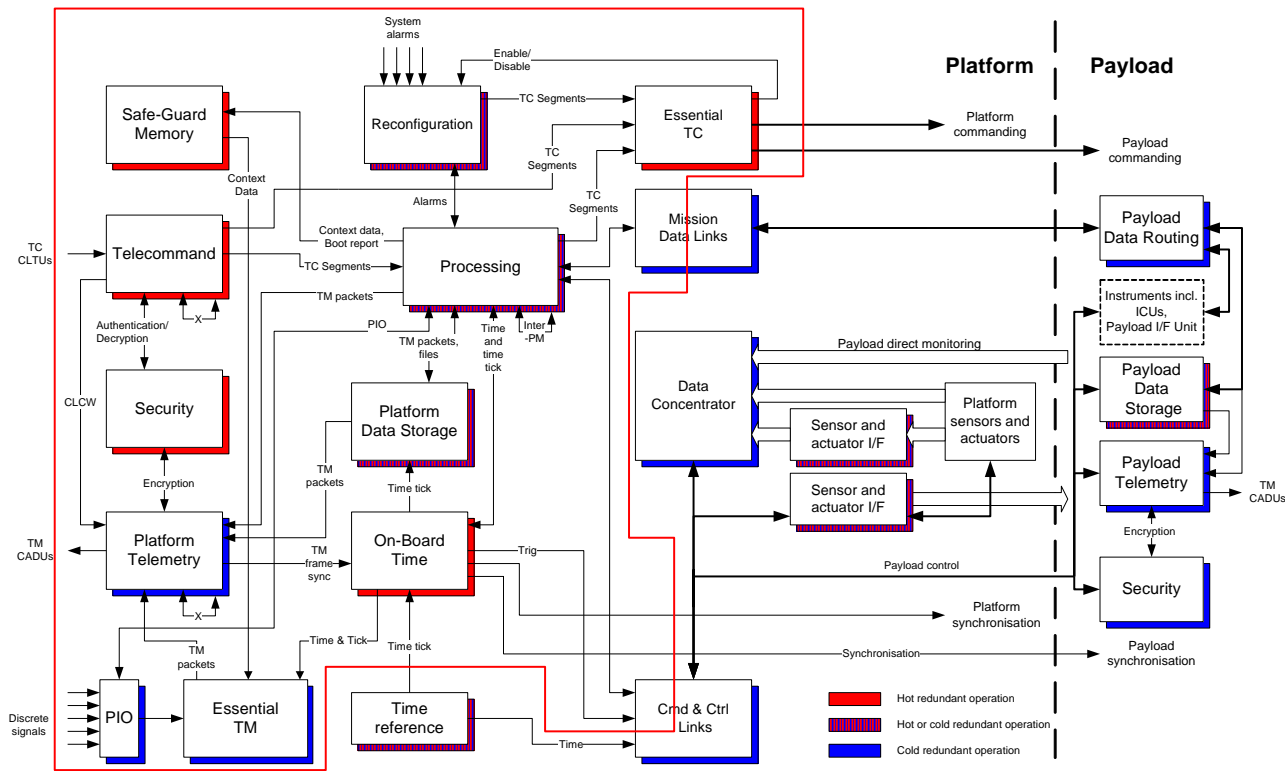
/// To perform the mission

- / Maintain the payload in a operative state
- / Execute the Mission Timeline



ON BOARD COMPUTER AND STANDARD HW ARCHITECTURE

The architecture (ESA SAVOIR reference) :



ON BOARD COMPUTER

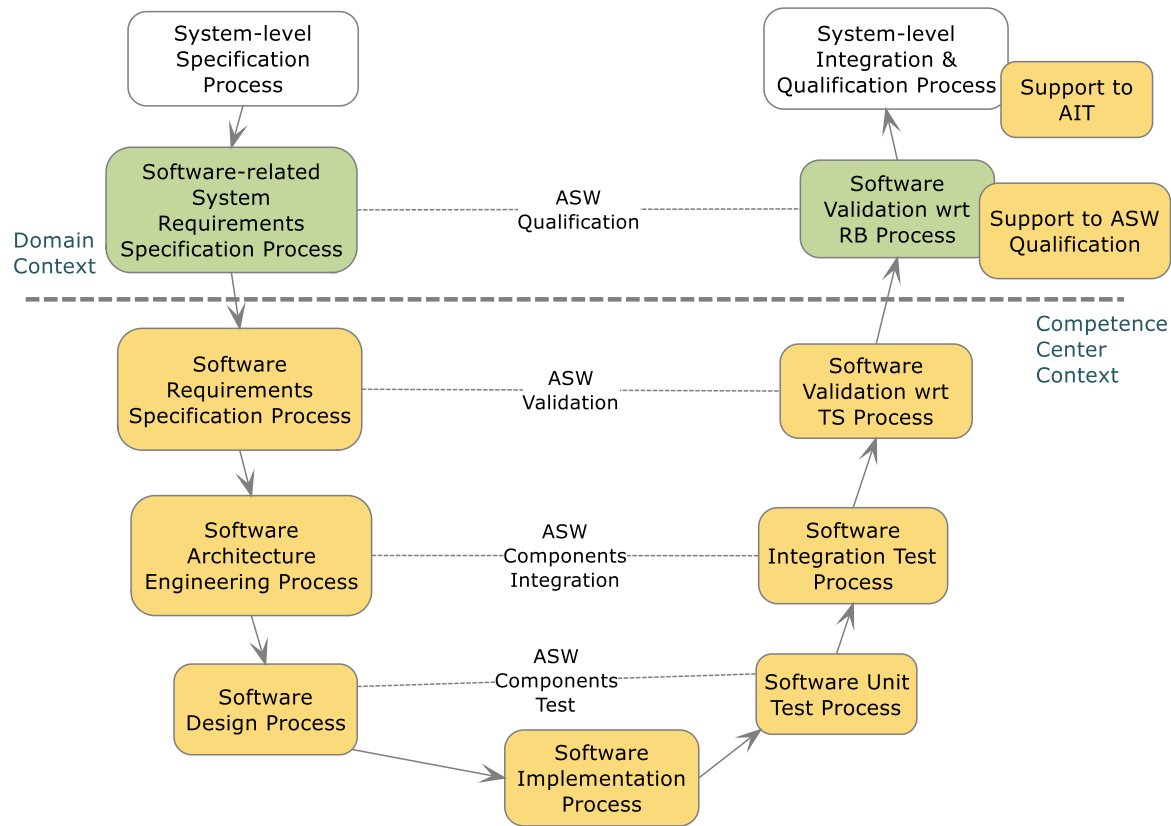


ON BOARD COMPUTER

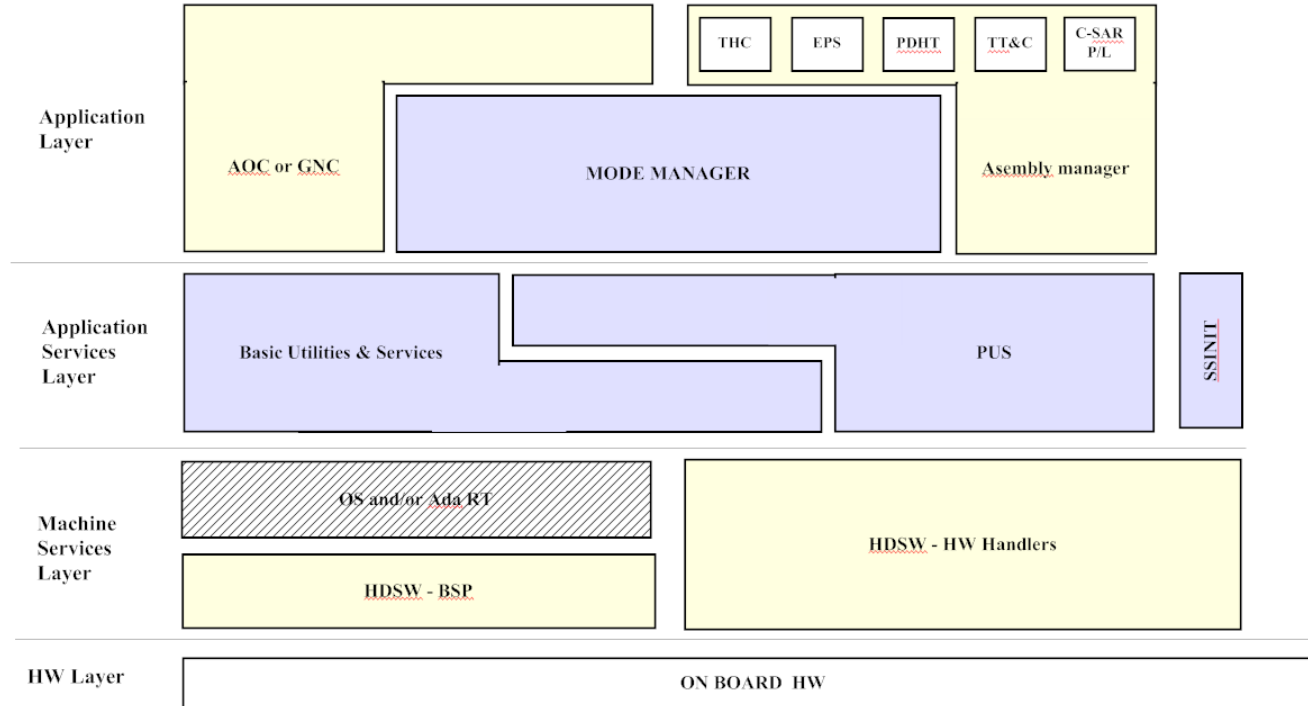
/// Integrates :

- / A SPARC V8 processor including a debug module (DSU), a high-performance FPU (GRFPU), large caches (2 * 64kB) and a MMU
- / A CCSDS TC decoder
- / A CCSDS TM encoder
- / A CCSDS Time Management controller
- / A number of * SpaceWire controllers, 2 of them being multiplexed and 7 of them supporting the RMAP protocol in HW
- / 2 * 1553 BC/BM/RT controllers (each exclusive with the CAN controller that shares pins)
- / 2 * CAN controllers (each exclusive with the 1553 controller that shares pins)
- / 4 * UART controllers (3 * APB UART and 1 * AHB UART)
- / 2 * memory controllers (One dedicated to CPU and one dedicated to the IO and TMTC modules)
- / A Housekeeping module
- / An AHB bus monitoring module
- / MAP interfaces to cross-strap

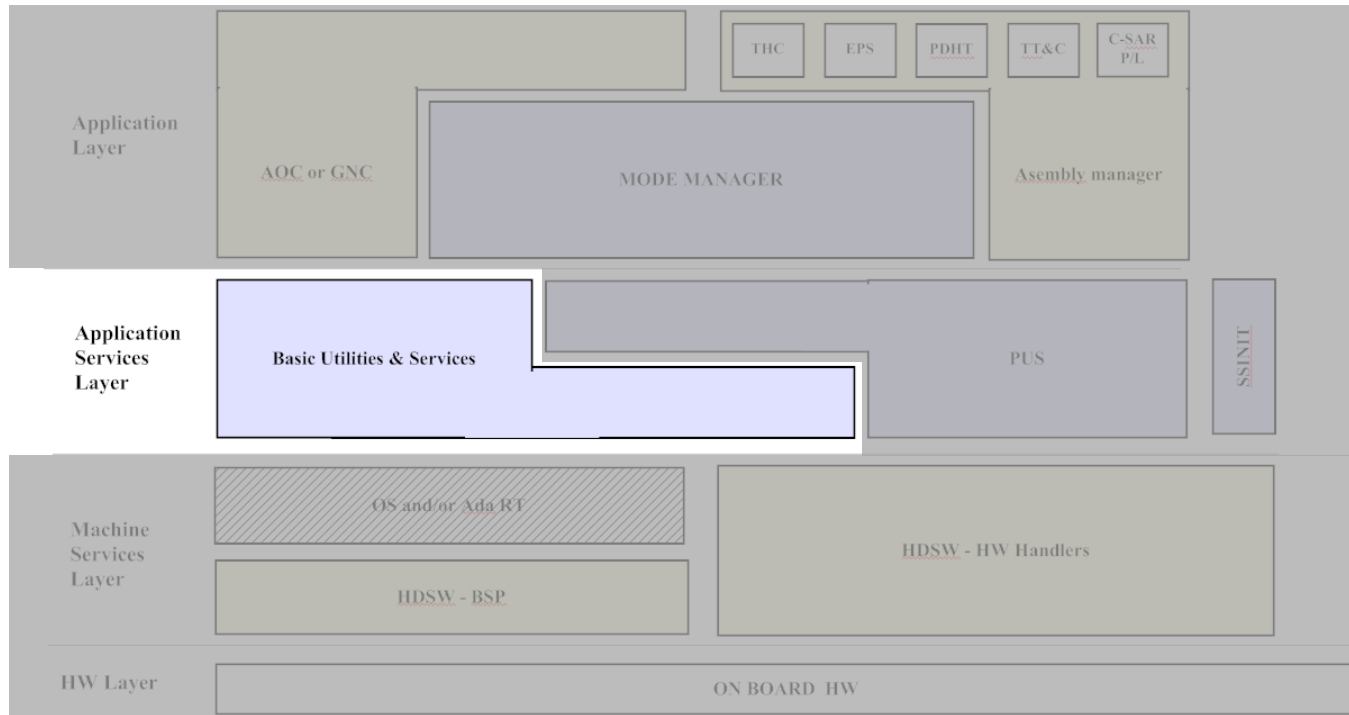
V LIFE CYCLE



OBSW LAYERED ARCHITECTURE



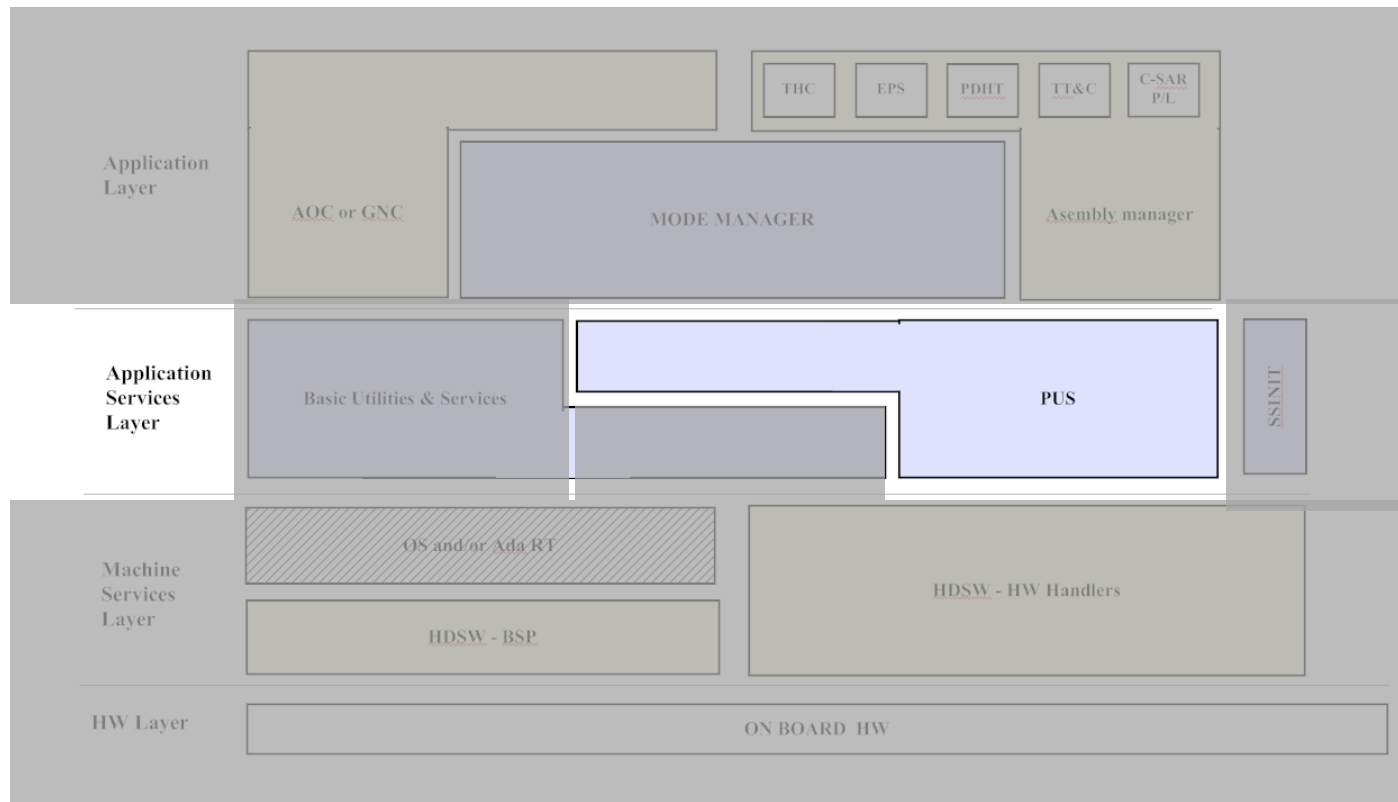
OBSW LAYERED ARCHITECTURE



BASIC UTILITY SERVICE (BUSV)

/// Abstracts the underlying driver layer

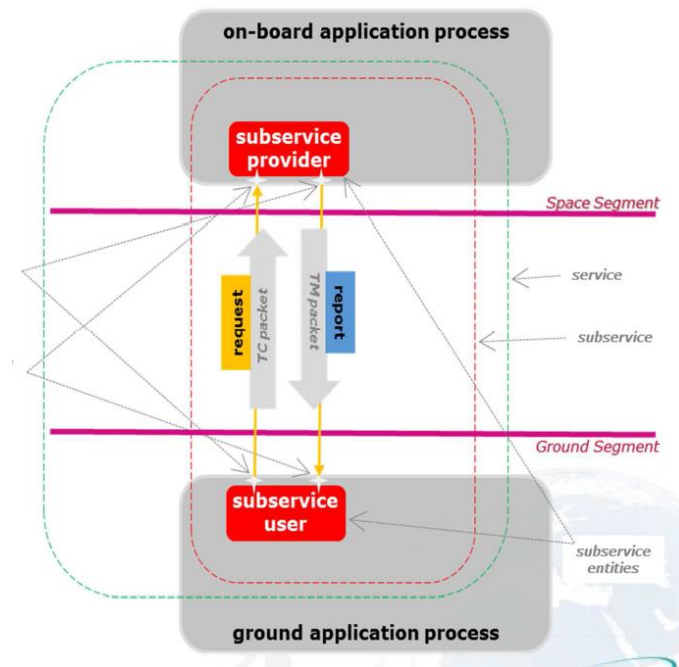
- / Communication link management
 - Errors Handling
 - TC and TM queuing management
- / On Board Time management
- / Offers API to access all the computer memory areas
 - Registers
 - Non volatile memories
- / Interrupt Manager



PACKET UTILIZATION STANDARD (PUS)

/// Reference standard: ECSS-E-ST-70-41

- Specify the high level behavior of standard satellite's services
- All the avionic applications exploit standard services
- Standard services grant harmonic ground interface
- Standard services can be configured and tailored to mission needs



PUS SERVICES OVERVIEW

PUS 1 (telecommand verification)
PUS 2 (device commanding),
PUS 3 (housekeeping & diagnostic reporting)
PUS 4 (statistics reporting)
PUS 5 (events reporting),
PUS 6 (memory management)
PUS 9 (on-board time management),
PUS 11 (time-based schedule management)
PUS 12 (on-board monitoring),
PUS 14 (packet transmission management)

PUS 15 (on-board storage & retrieval),
PUS 17 (connection test)
PUS 18 (OBCP management)
PUS 19 (event-action management)
PUS 130 (command database management),
PUS 131 (orbit management)
PUS 132 (position-based schedule management),
PUS 133 (two-step TC management)
PUS 134 (TC batch management),
PUS 160 (RM oscillator management)

SERVIZI PUS OVERVIEW

PUS 1 (telecommand verification)

PUS 2 (device commanding),

PUS 3 (housekeeping & diagnostic reporting)

PUS 4 (statistics reporting)

PUS 5 (events reporting),

PUS 6 (memory management)

PUS 9 (on-board time management),

PUS 11 (time-based schedule management)

PUS 12 (on-board monitoring),

PUS 14 (packet transmission management)

PUS 15 (on-board storage & retrieval),

PUS 17 (connection test)

PUS 18 (OBCP management)

PUS 19 (event-action management)

PUS 130 (command database management),

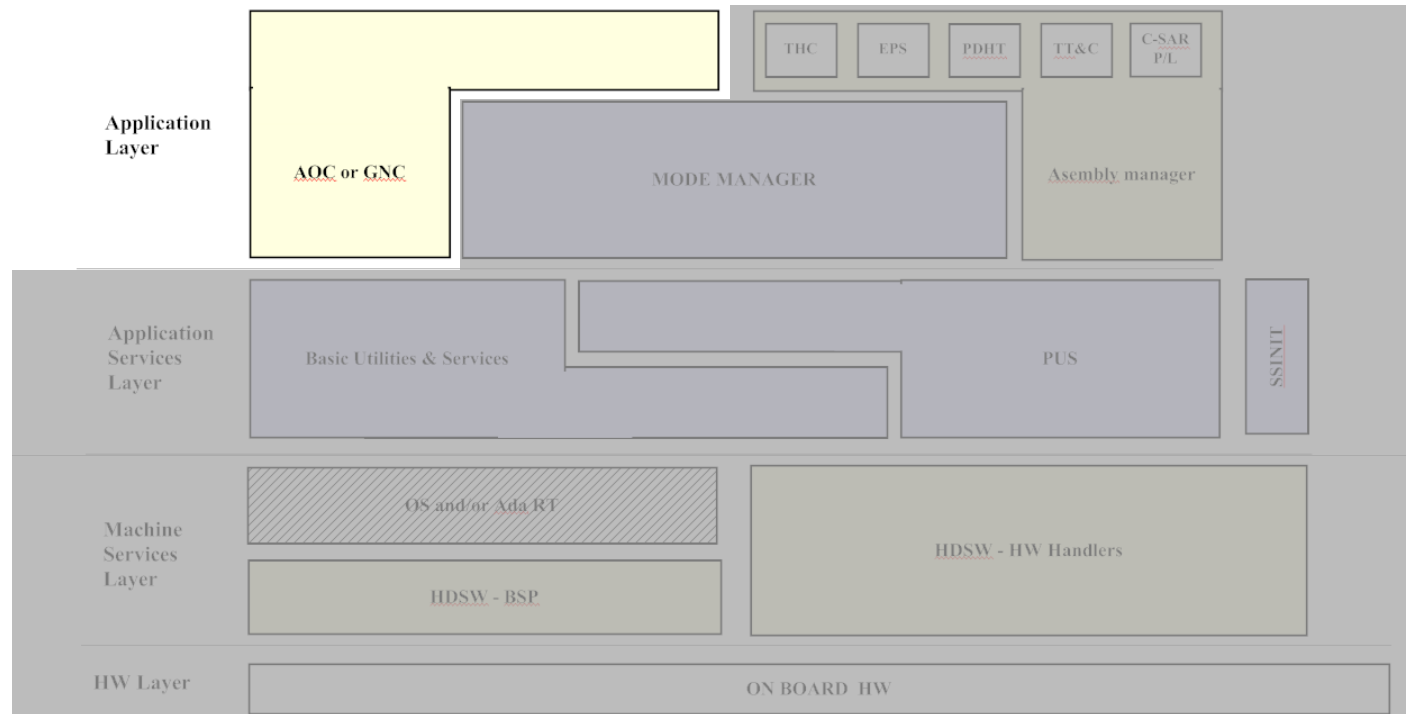
PUS 131 (orbit management)

PUS 132 (position-based schedule management),

PUS 133 (two-step TC management)

PUS 134 (TC batch management),

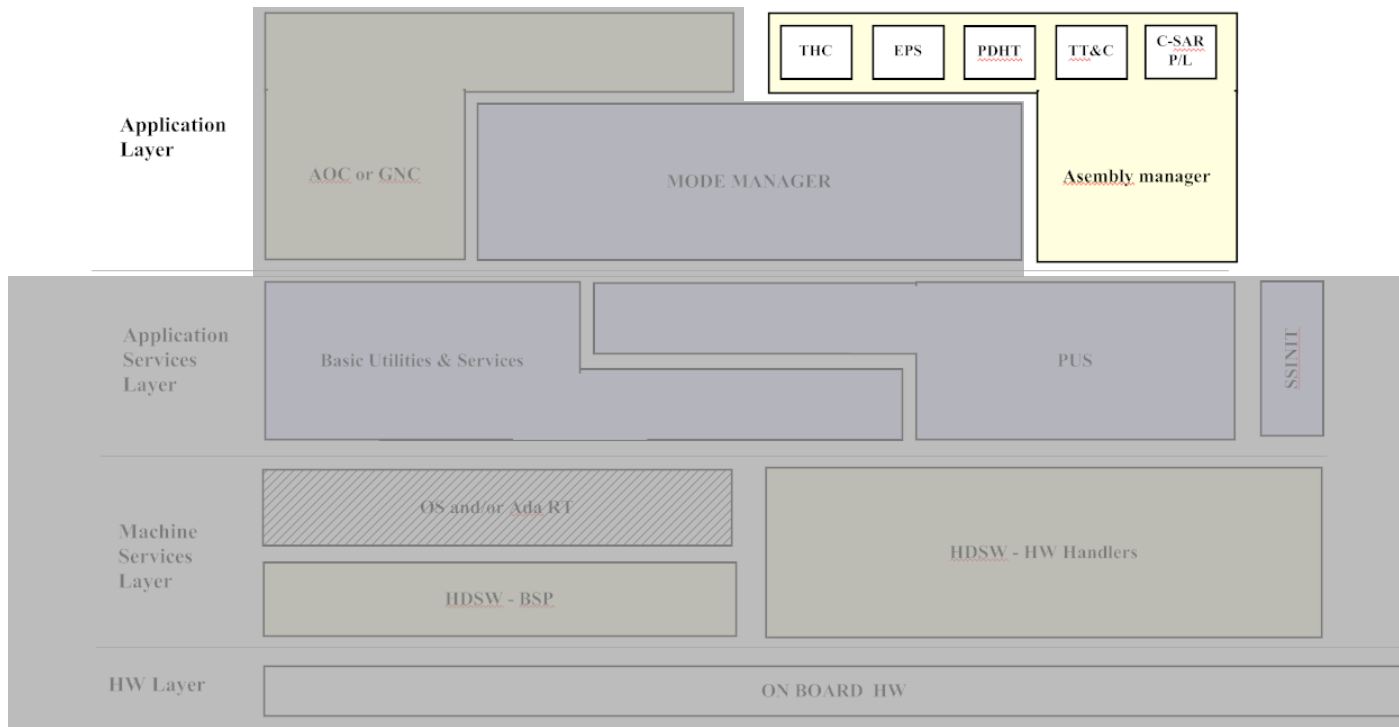
PUS 160 (RM oscillator management)



ATTITUDE & ORBIT CONTROL (AOC)

/// This component implement the system controllaw that permits to maintain the planned orbit or navigation path

- / Complex navigation algorithm are SW implemented
- / All the attitude and orbit data computation are based on
 - Star Tracker
 - GPS
 - Gyroscop
- / All the orbit correction exploits
 - Thruster
 - Reaction wheels
 - Magnetotorquers



ASSEMBLY MANAGERS (AM)

/// They manage the satellite's subsystem

/// They deal with the management of some on-board Thermal subsystem

- Temperature control based on the usage of heaters managed on the basis of acquired temperatures.

/ Electrical subsystem

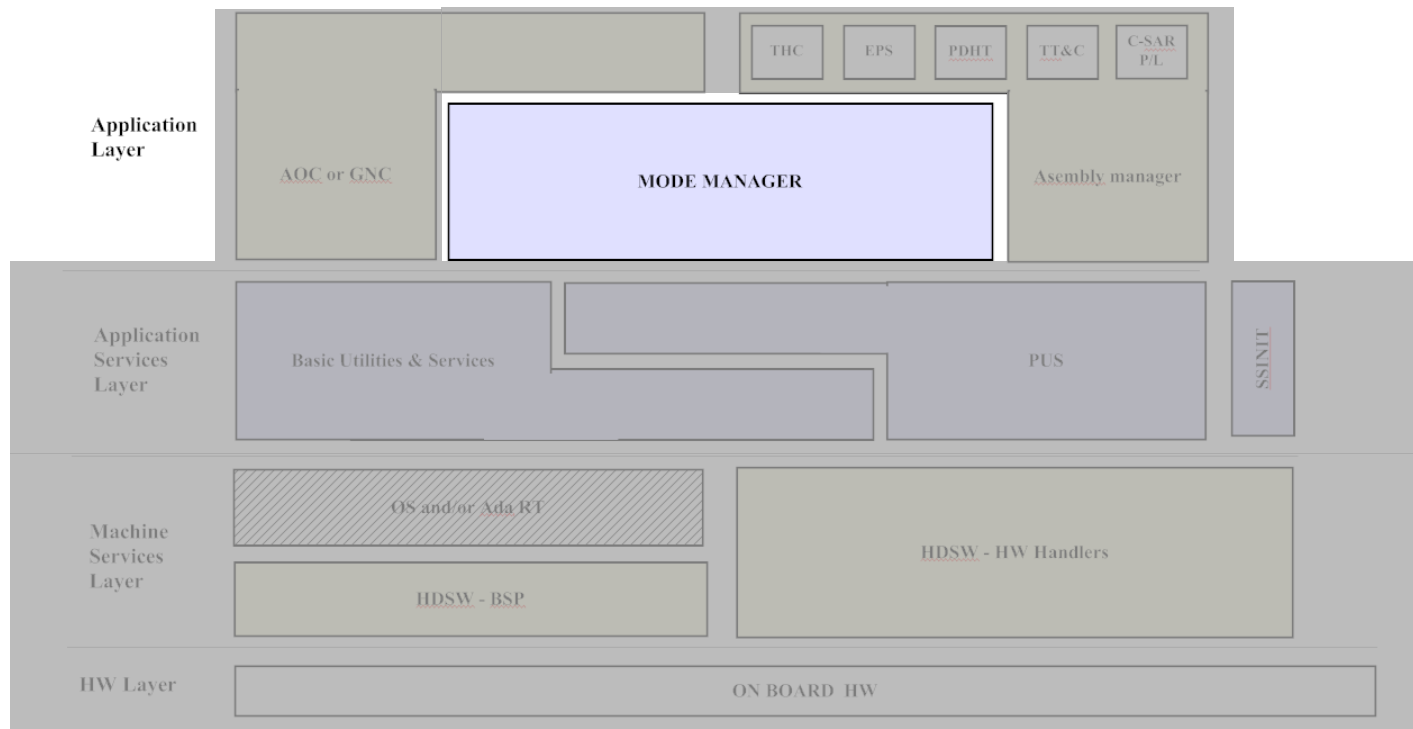
- Management of power supply network
- Monitoring of current, voltage and power production

/ Payloads subsystem

- Payload configuration
- Commanding
- Telemetry acquisition to grant observability
- Operational data monitoring (FDIR)



OBSW LAYERED ARCHITECTURE



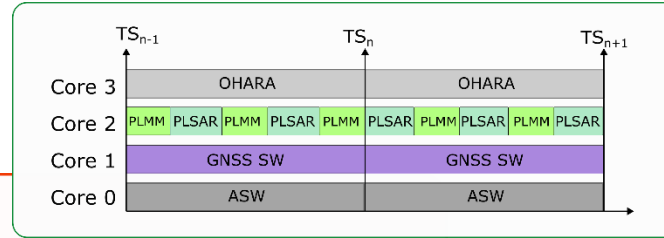
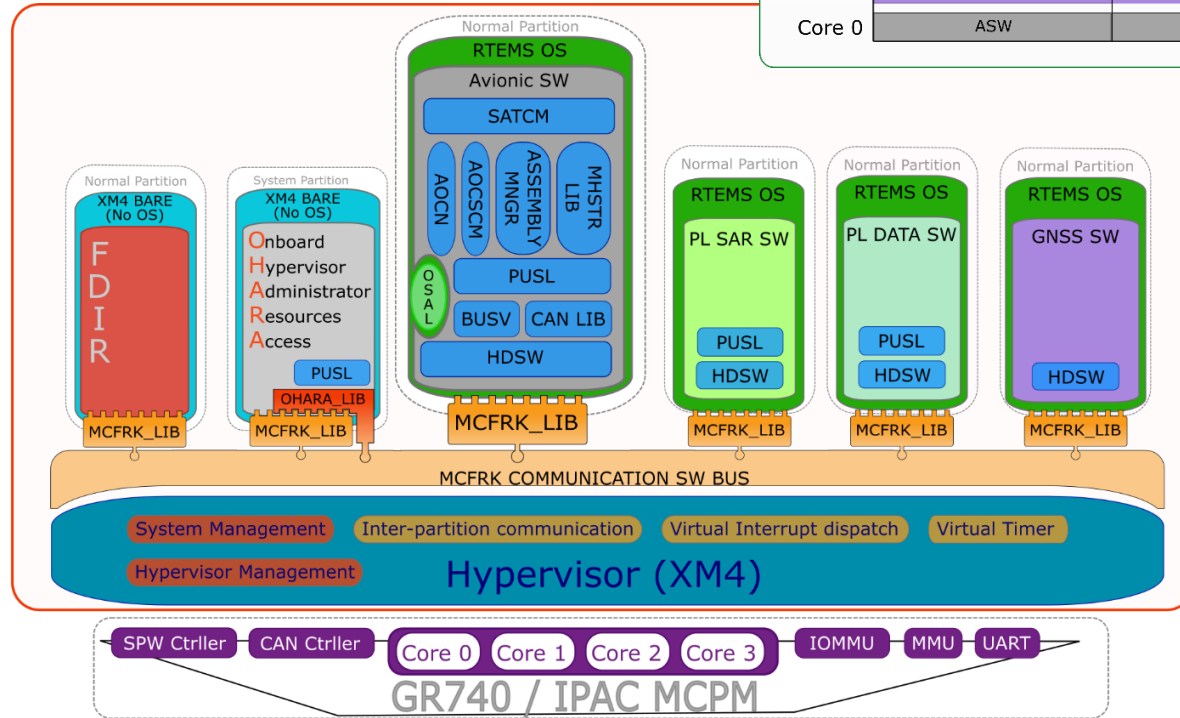
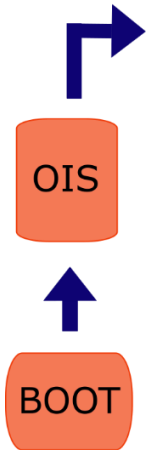
MODE MANAGER

/// Manage the satellite's mode configuration following the mission phases

/// They deal with the transitions between operative ways

- / Executes autonomous mode transitions
 - E.g. it detect the separation from the launcher
- / Executes mode transition on ground request
- / Checks the final satellite's configuration status
 - The final configuration is a set of AM's data and AOC modes
- / Before to execute the Ground commanded transition checks the transition feasibility
 - Only a subset of transitions are allowed
- / It manage all the satellite's recovery transitions
 - The mode manager is configured with the operation to isolate and recovery and maintain the spacecraft in a safe state

IPAC OBSW



Multicore Architecture

GR740: Quad Core Leon4

Hypervisor Technology

Space and time segregation

Services centralization

MCFRK_LIB: uniform approach

OHARA: server like approach

AI IN THE SPACE

/// Why AI?

- / Faster data analysis
- / NP algorithms avoided
- / Less time demand for large dataset

/// EDGE space computing

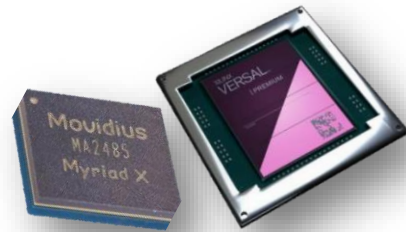
- / Move the data processing where information are generated to reduce the response time
- / Advantages:
 - Less latency
 - Less cost
 - Final service supplied to the ground
 - Possibility of more complex services



MAIN GOALS AND HARDWARE TARGETS

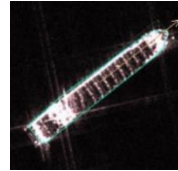
/// Goals

- / Take innovation for staying updated
- / Keep up with the market
- / Automated focusing
- / Compression
- / Autonomous tracking
- / Workload balancing

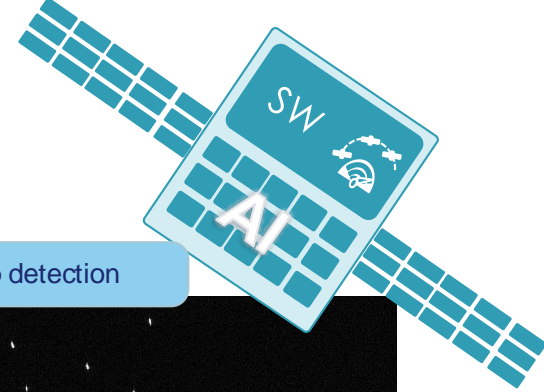
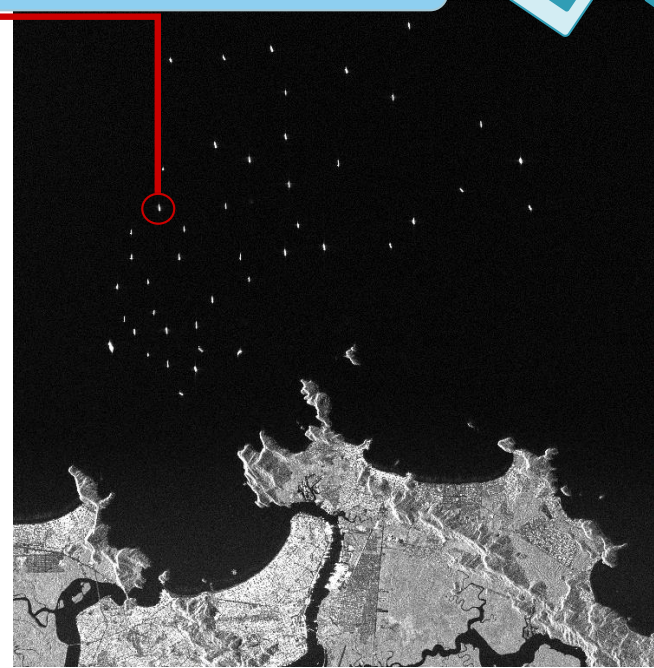


/// Targets HW

- / Versal ACAP
- / Miryad 2



Non cooperant ship detection



OPPORTUNITIES WITH US

/// Thesis and collaborations

/ New space technologies studies

- Xilinx Versal ACAP
- RISC V
- Myriad 2
- Software defined approach
- AI Applications
- Open CL and Open MP projects
- Embedded Linux
- Hypervisor technologies

Please contact Paolo Serri:

paolo.serri@thalesaleniaspace.com



/// Join with US take part to the next space technology

- ### /
- Thales Alenia Space Italy is looking for a **Junior Embedded SW Engineer** to join the Research and Development team located in **L'Aquila**. The team is focused in development of **satellite's on board computer SW** and integration of new SW based technologies (like Artificial Intelligence, constellation management and dedicated high performance computation HW).

Go to the **link below** for checking the **open position** and apply for it:

https://thales.wd3.myworkdayjobs.com/en-US/Careers/job/LAquila/Embedded-SW-Engineer_R0198909