

How to Accommodate Additional Processors in the CubeSat KitTM

Andrew E. Kalman, Ph.D.

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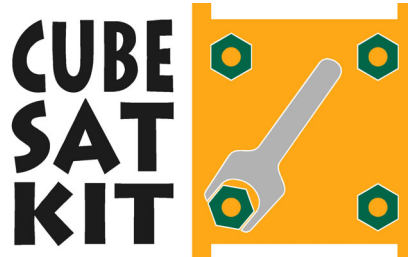
Introduction

- Andrew E. Kalman
 - President and CTO, Pumpkin, Inc.

- Author of



- Creator of the



- 20+ years of embedded systems design and programming experience
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Outline

- Part I: CubeSat Kit Architecture & Processor
- Part II: Choosing Processors
- Part III: Interfacing Additional Processors
- Part IV: Going it Alone
- Part V: Examples
- Part VI: Summary

CubeSat Kit Architecture & Processor

- Versatile MCU-based architecture:
 - Modular approach w/ 90 x 96mm PCB form factor.
 - 104-pin stackable CSK Bus connectors form a backplane:
 - I/O, power, control, status, network, xcvr, switching, user-defined.
 - 48 I/O pins directly on CSK Bus.
 - +5V, +3.3V, V_{BATT} & V_{BACKUP} all on CSK Bus.
 - For uni- or multi-processor implementations.
- Every CSK module has full access to entire CSK Bus:
 - C&DH: source & endpoint for many signals.
 - EPS: deliver power to bus, status & control to C&DH.
 - COMM: handle Tx & Rx, use +3.3V for I/O, +5V for transmitter.
 - Payload: interface between C&DH and payload / experiment.

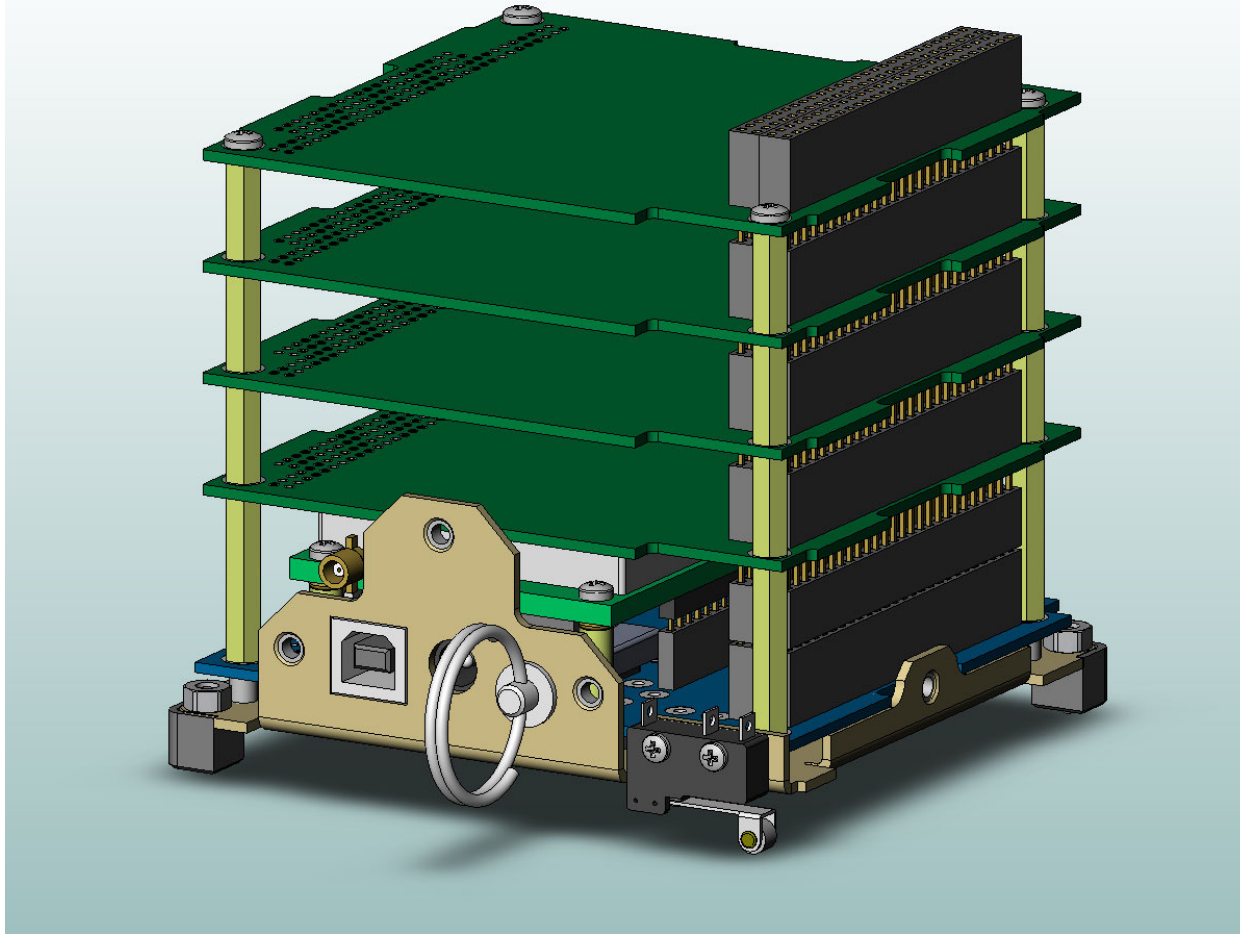
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Part I (cont'd)

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CubeSat Kit Module Stack Example

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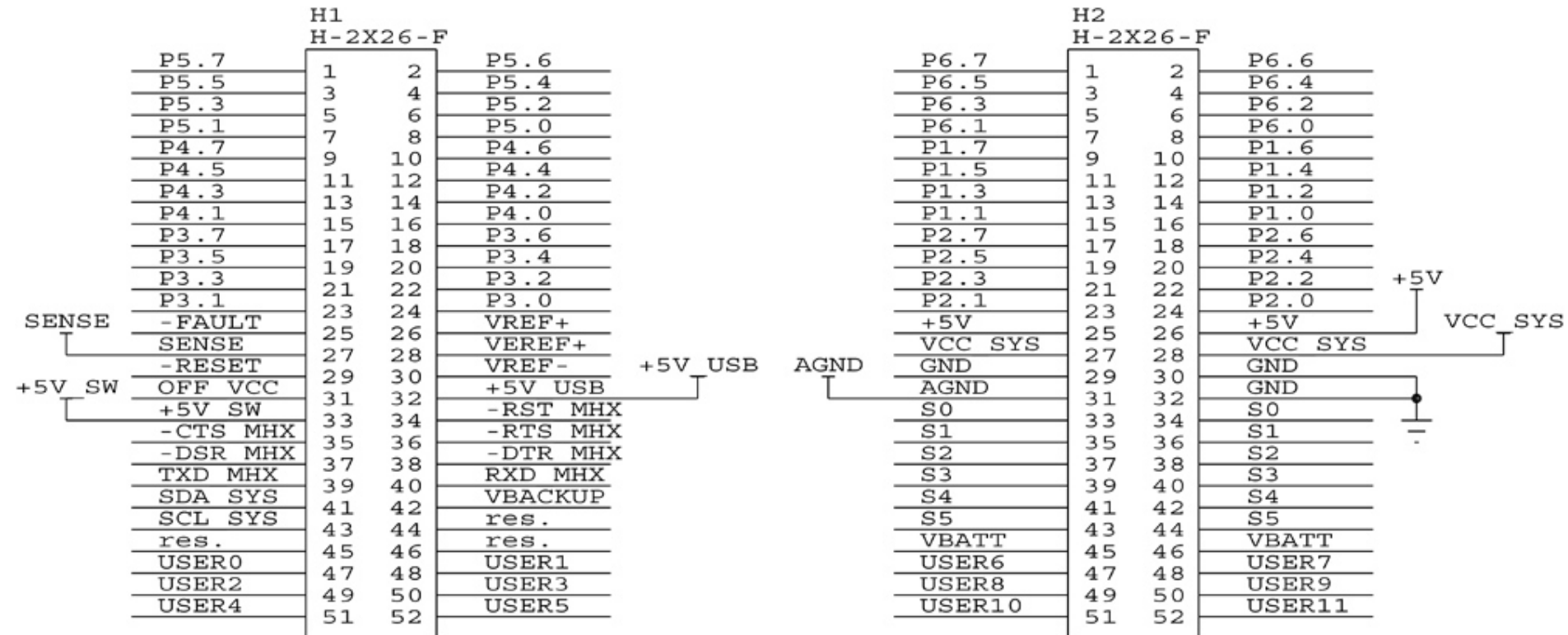
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Part I (cont'd)

CubeSat Kit Bus Connectors



Part I (cont'd)

- CSK FM430 Flight Module features:
 - +5V supply, +3.3V core & I/O, reset via supervisor @ $< +3.1V$.
 - MSP430F1612 MCU w/5KB RAM & 55KB Flash, 48 +3.3V I/O (36 unallocated).
 - Extremely low-power operation ($< 5mA$ run, $< 40\mu A$ sleep).
 - 3 clocks: 32.768kHz, DCO (0-850kHz), 7.3728MHz.
 - Overcurrent, overvoltage, undervoltage & latch-up protection.
 - System-wide resources:
 - Flight MCU.
 - SD card (mass storage) interface.
 - Transceiver (MHX socket) / zero-power USB interface.
 - Launch & Remove-Before-Flight switches.
 - +5V external power jack, JTAG programming / debug interface.

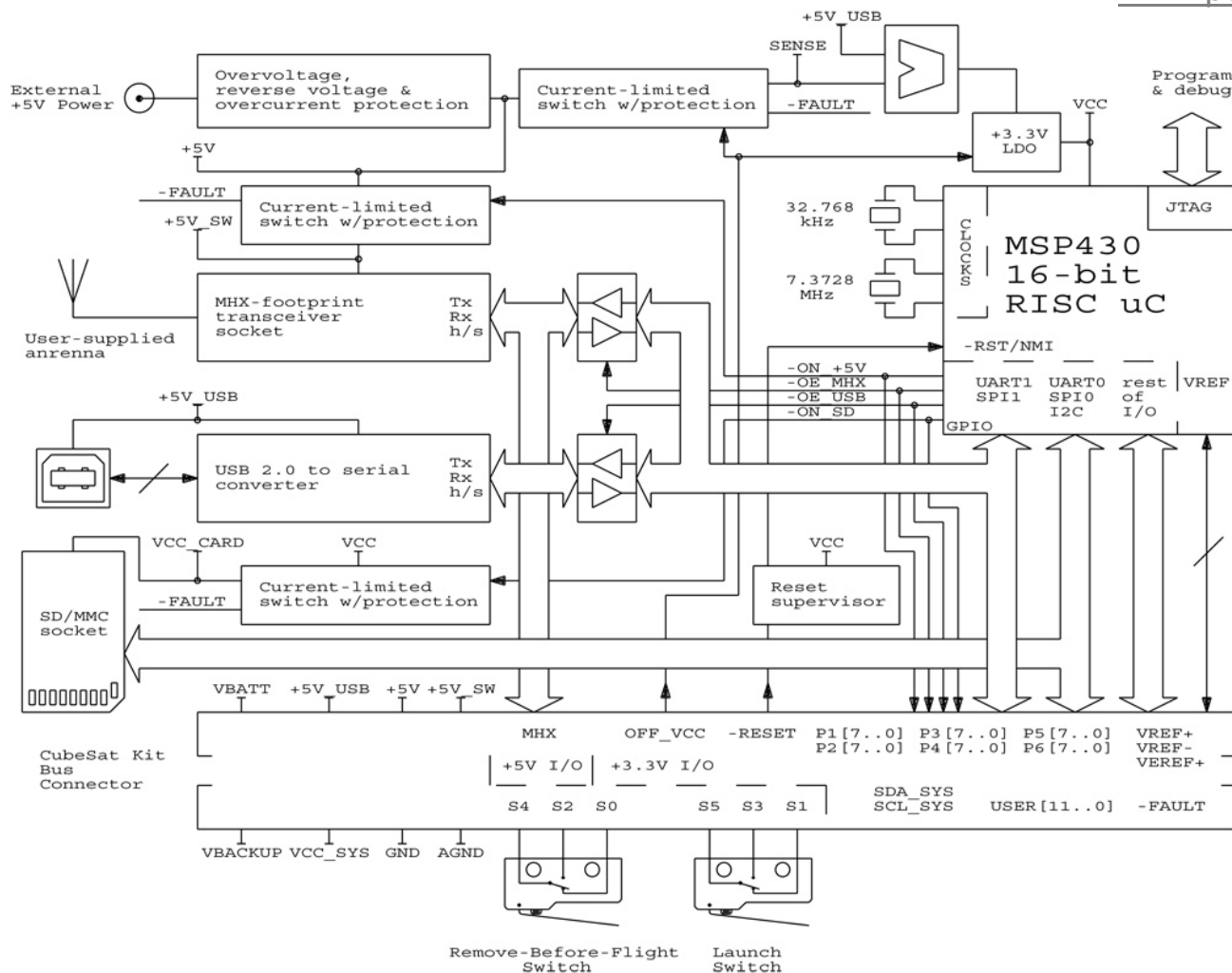
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Part I (cont'd)

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CubeSat Kit FM430 Rev C Block Diagram

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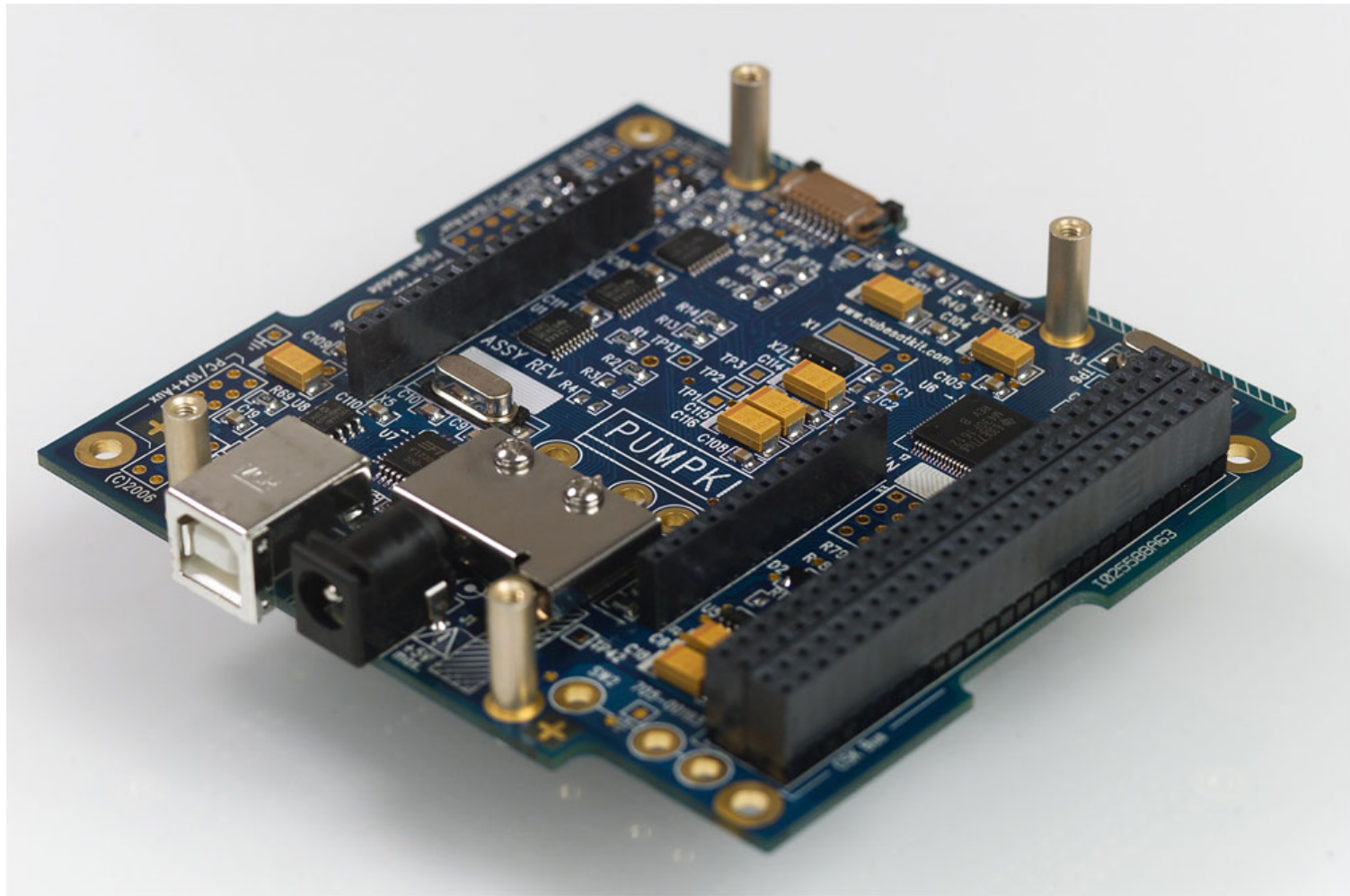


Part I (cont'd)

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CubeSat Kit FM430 Flight Module Rev C

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Choosing Processors

- TI's 16-bit MSP430 RISC MCU
- Benefits:
 - Lowest-power MCU available, startup in 6 μ s.
 - Low-cost JTAG debugger & development boards.
 - Very C-friendly, good code density (esp. vs. 8-bit).
 - Versatile I/O, easy configuration, vectored interrupts.
 - Well supported, good tools & example code available.
 - Widely available (through distribution and as samples).
 - Good peripheral mix: USARTs (UART, SPI, I2C), DMA, ADC, DAC, WDT, counter/timers, etc.
- Limitations:
 - 64KB address space (MSP430X up to 1MB), no external memory.
 - Max clock 8MHz (new families 16 to 25MHz).
 - +3.6V max V_{CC} , < 2mA output drive, no +5V-tolerant I/O.
 - No PC host-like functions available (e.g. USB host, Ethernet).

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Part II (cont'd)

The FM430 Flight Module's MCU is well-suited to the C&DH role. With multitasking software it can handle:

- COM interface @ 19,200bps.
 - SPI, I2C & async serial payload peripherals.
 - FAT-based reading and writing to SD card mass memory.
 - Control & monitoring of EPS & system power & health.
 - Some PWM-based tasks (motor control, audio waveform output).
 - More ...
- However, heavy computational loads involving e.g. non-integer divides / matrix inversions (e.g. for GPS waypoint calculations) or DSP-like signal processing exceed the MSP430's real-time capabilities.

Part II (cont'd)

Possible multiprocessor architectures in the CubeSat Kit:

- Multiple “lesser or equal” low-power MCUs (e.g. small PICs or AVR's or even MSP430s) offload end-node computing. E.g. network of I2C or SPI slaves with FM430's MSP430 Flight MCU as the master.
- “Coprocesor approach” where one or more powerful (and consequently power-hungry) processors are onboard to perform dedicated functions at low duty cycle (e.g. < 10%) under FM430's command. PC/104, other SBC, ARM7/ARM9, PowerPC, DSP, gumstix, etc. running Linux or Windows or other OS. In these designs the FM430's role may be secondary.
- Multiple FM430s in one CubeSat Kit (1.5U or larger) using wired or wireless connectivity between them.

Part II (cont'd)

Other reasons for adding additional processors:

- Already part of (sub-)payload hardware.
- Existing COTS software + hardware is ideally suited to a particular mission, or is only available solution.
- Processor testbeds (e.g. flight qualification of new processors).
- Sponsor- or partner-driven.
- Redundancy.
- Power requirements of additional processors will largely dictate how they are used, esp. in 1U CubeSats (1 - 5W total power). Most additional processors will spend their time asleep or powered off.
- Consider that from a mass and power standpoint, it's often more efficient to pack more functionality into a single processor than to spread it amongst multiple processors. K.I.S.S.

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Interfacing Additional Processors

- CubeSat Kit module design is relatively straightforward:
 - Required:
 - Conform to CSK PCB module specification (footprint).
 - Power from +5V and/or +3.3V, reset properly (e.g. via supervisor).
 - All I/O to FM430 must be +3.3V, avoid overcurrent ($> 2\text{mA}$).
 - If used, limit +5V_USB draw to available ($< 500\text{mA}$).
 - FM430 Interface:
 - Standard I2C, SPI and async serial interfaces (all +3.3V I/O).
 - User-defined for unallocated I/O from/to FM430 or other devices.
 - Handshaking required to access FM430's local resources (e.g. SD card, USB).
 - Optional:
 - Drive +5V I/O to MHX transceiver, control +5V_SW.
 - Interface to -RESET, OFF_VCC & -FAULT (o.c.), etc.
 - Use USER[11..0] bus in any way you want ... need not be +3.3V.

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Part III (cont'd)

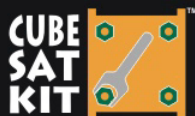
- FM430 hardware design for additional processors:
 - None – FM430 architecture is already defined.
 - Any additional h/w (e.g. for RS422) must be implemented in the I/O space on another (i.e. user) module. Shared I/O must be pinned out properly on user modules!
- FM430 software design for additional processors:
 - Largely user-defined:
 - Native serial interfaces (I2C, SPI, simple async serial devices) are ready to go.
 - Non-native interfaces & protocols (e.g. RS422, CAN, SLIP) will require software protocol(s) to pass data among processors and share control of bus signals where necessary.

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Part III (cont'd)

- A properly designed additional processor module will:
 - Conform to the CSK PCB module specification.
 - Fit inside a maximum volume of 90 x 96 x 15x(n+10)mm.
 - Run on +5V and/or +3.3V directly from the CSK Bus.
 - Connect to the minimum number of CSK Bus pins required to power the module and communicate with the FM430 and/or other processors at +3.3V.
 - Pass all unused CSK Bus pins on to other modules.
 - Be an enabling element of the responsive space approach that typifies CubeSats in particular and nanosatellites in general.

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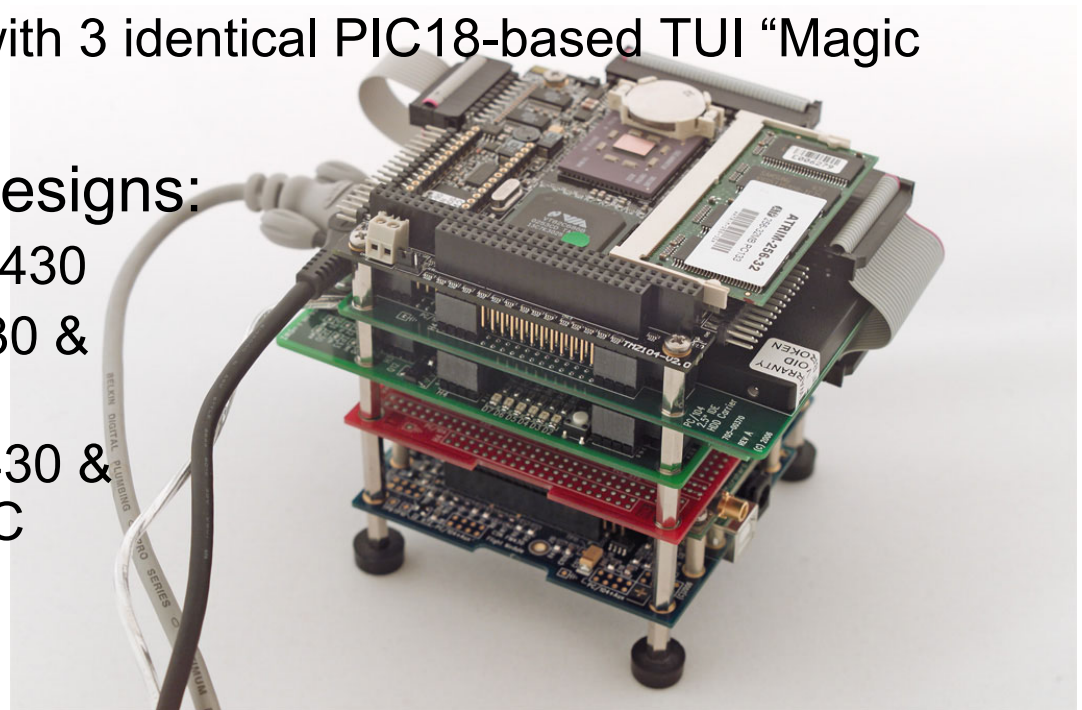
Going it Alone

- An alternative uni- or multiprocessor approach is to use module(s) other than the CubeSat Kit's FM430 Flight Module, i.e. use just the CubeSat Kit mechanicals (structure, etc.)
 - Drawbacks:
 - Available 90 x 96mm footprint limits choices (many PC/104 modules will not fit).
 - Design costs and times, lack of Pumpkin support, etc.
 - Useful FM430 features (extremely low power, USB, SD card) may not be present.
 - Inability to use other CSK modules (e.g. Clyde Space EPS).
 - Cannot draw support from CubeSat Kit community.
 - 90 x 96mm PCB in the CubeSat Kit module / PC/104 footprint is mechanically compatible with the family of CubeSat Kit structures.

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Examples

- Earlier CubeSat designs:
 - QuakeSat: 3U, with underclocked Linux PC/104 SBC
 - GeneSat-1: 3U, with PIC18-based C&DH & separate payload processor
 - MAST: separable 3U, with 3 identical PIC18-based TUI “Magic Boards”
- Current CubeSat Kit designs:
 - Libertad-1: 1U, with FM430
 - Delfi-C3: 3U, with FM430 & multiple I2C slaves
 - BioLaunch-1: with FM430 & TMZ104 low-power SBC running Windows XP



CubeSat Kit Module Stack with TMZ104 above FM430

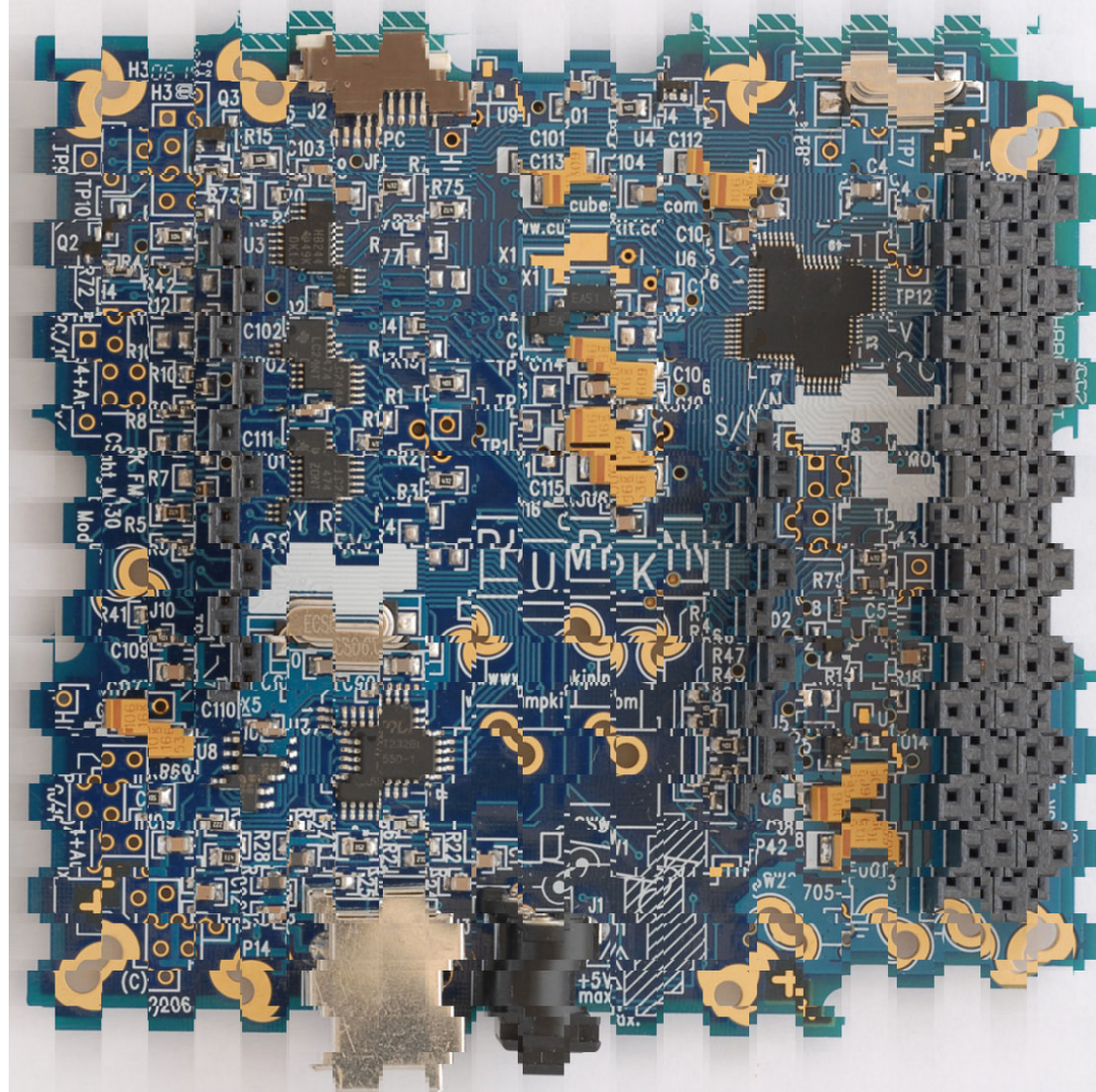
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Summary

- The CubeSat Kit architecture can easily accommodate additional processors.
- A variety of multiprocessor architectures are possible.
- The rules for harmonious multiprocessor operation are relatively simply satisfied.

Q&A Session

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Suggested Reading



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1. *MSP430x15x, MSP430x16x, MSP430x161x Mixed Signal Microcontroller*, Texas Instruments Datasheet SLAS368D, October 2002.
2. *MSP430x1xx Family User's Guide Revision F*, Texas Instruments SLAU049F, 2006.
3. *Salvo User Manual*, Pumpkin, Inc., 2003.
4. *CubeSat Kit FM430 Flight Module datasheet*, Pumpkin, Inc., 2007.

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Appendix

• Speaker information

- Dr. Kalman is Pumpkin's president and chief technology architect. He entered the embedded programming world in the mid-1980's. After co-founding Euphonix, Inc – the pioneering Silicon Valley high-tech pro-audio company – he founded Pumpkin to explore the feasibility of applying high-level programming paradigms to severely memory-constrained embedded architectures. He holds two United States patents and is a consulting professor at Stanford University.

• Acknowledgements

- Stanford Professors Bob Twiggs' and Jamie Cutler's continued support for the CubeSat Kit, and their inputs on enhancements and suggestions for future CubeSat Kit products, are greatly appreciated.
- Pumpkin's Salvo and CubeSat Kit customers, whose real-world experience with our products helps us improve and innovate.

• Salvo, CubeSat Kit and CubeSat information

- More information on Pumpkin's Salvo RTOS and Pumpkin's CubeSat Kit can be found at <http://www.pumpkininc.com/> and <http://www.cubesatkit.com/>, respectively.

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