Extended Control Codes for Distributed Interrupts in *SpaceWire* Networks

Yuriy Sheynin, Sergey Gorbachev



St. Petersburg State University of Aerospace Instrumentation Institute of High-Performance Computer and Network Technologies

<u>Sheynin@online.ru</u>

Distributed Interrupts and Signals



Interrupt-master node



Interrupt-target node



Interrupt code in a Router node ('0')



Interrupt code in a Router node ('1')



Poll code in a Router node ('1')



Poll code in a Router node ('0')



Some other issues

Another Control code

Soft Reset ?

Extend Logic Address space?

221 nodes is not a lot!

RDMA Protocol draft remarks

• Overcomplicated a bit.

Main data transfer is thought to be done by "send-receive" message passing

RDMA to be a good mean for interaction with low intelligence nodes

- RDMA access valid if and only the destination node has "registered" the address space area for RDMA access.
- Indirect Read and Indirect Write commands can be easily done by application layer

Protocol Identification remarks.

- Protocol identification is a good feature for SpW SnP.
- However a protocol identification byte inclusion in *every* packet increases overheads

For small packet payload size, e.g. one 32-bit word, the PI inclusion will increase overheads from about 25% (1 byte Logical address for 4 payload bytes) to 50% (1 byte Logical address+ 1 byte PI for 4 payload bytes).

- It is important to keep low overheads as a SpaceWire competitive advantage.
- To have for the SpaceWire different modes of operation
 - raw data stream; gives maximum effective throughput of SpW links (unlimited packet length in the current SpaceWire standard accommodates this mode);
 - raw SpW packets, without any protocol identifier (admitted by current SpaceWire standard);
 - 3. protocol identified SpW packets.
 - Mode of operation can be bound to specific clusters of SpaceWire interconnection or to the virtual channels that are actually set by logical routing tables in SpW routers.