

CCSDS TCONS/OBL

Steve Parkes

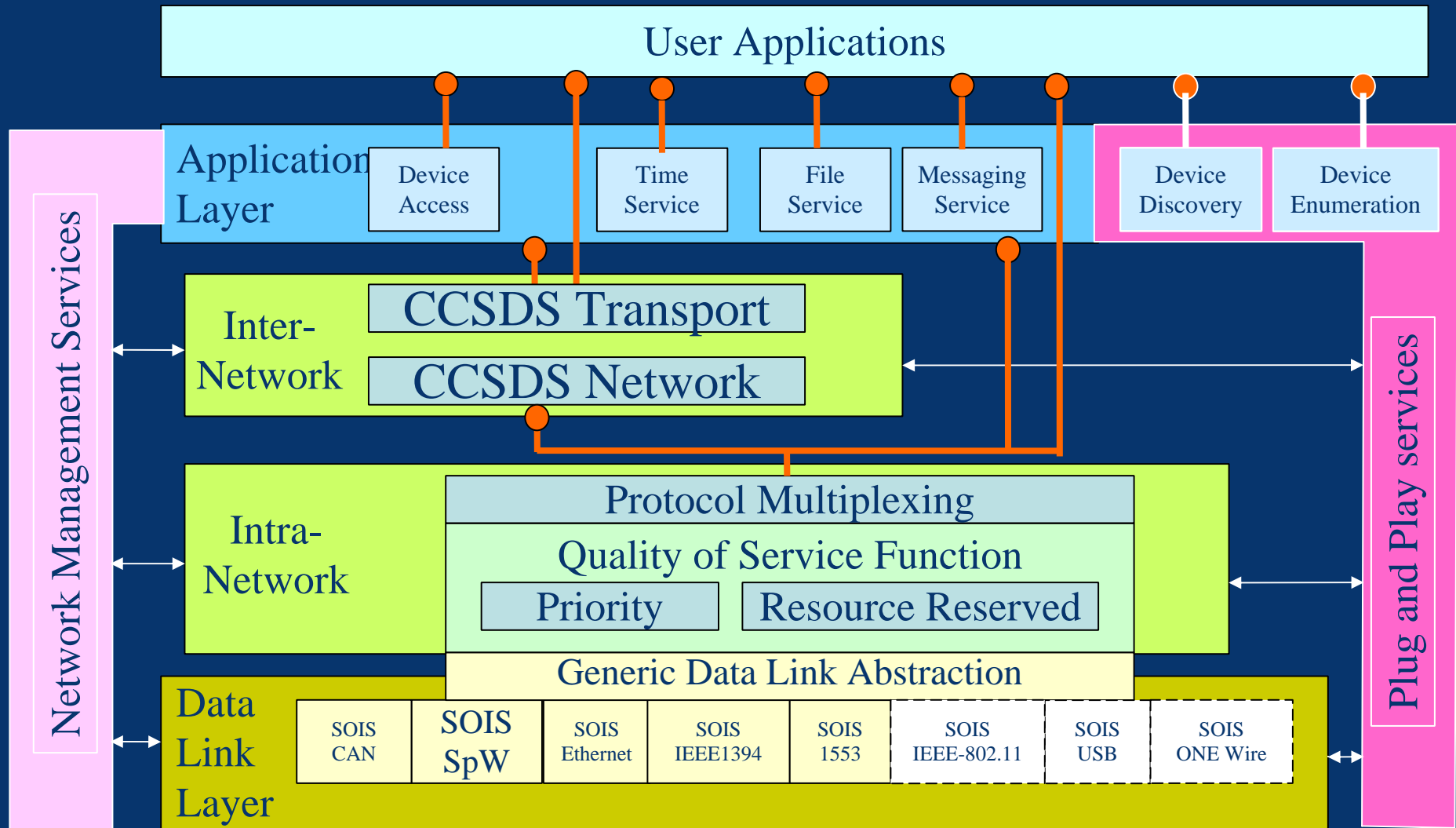
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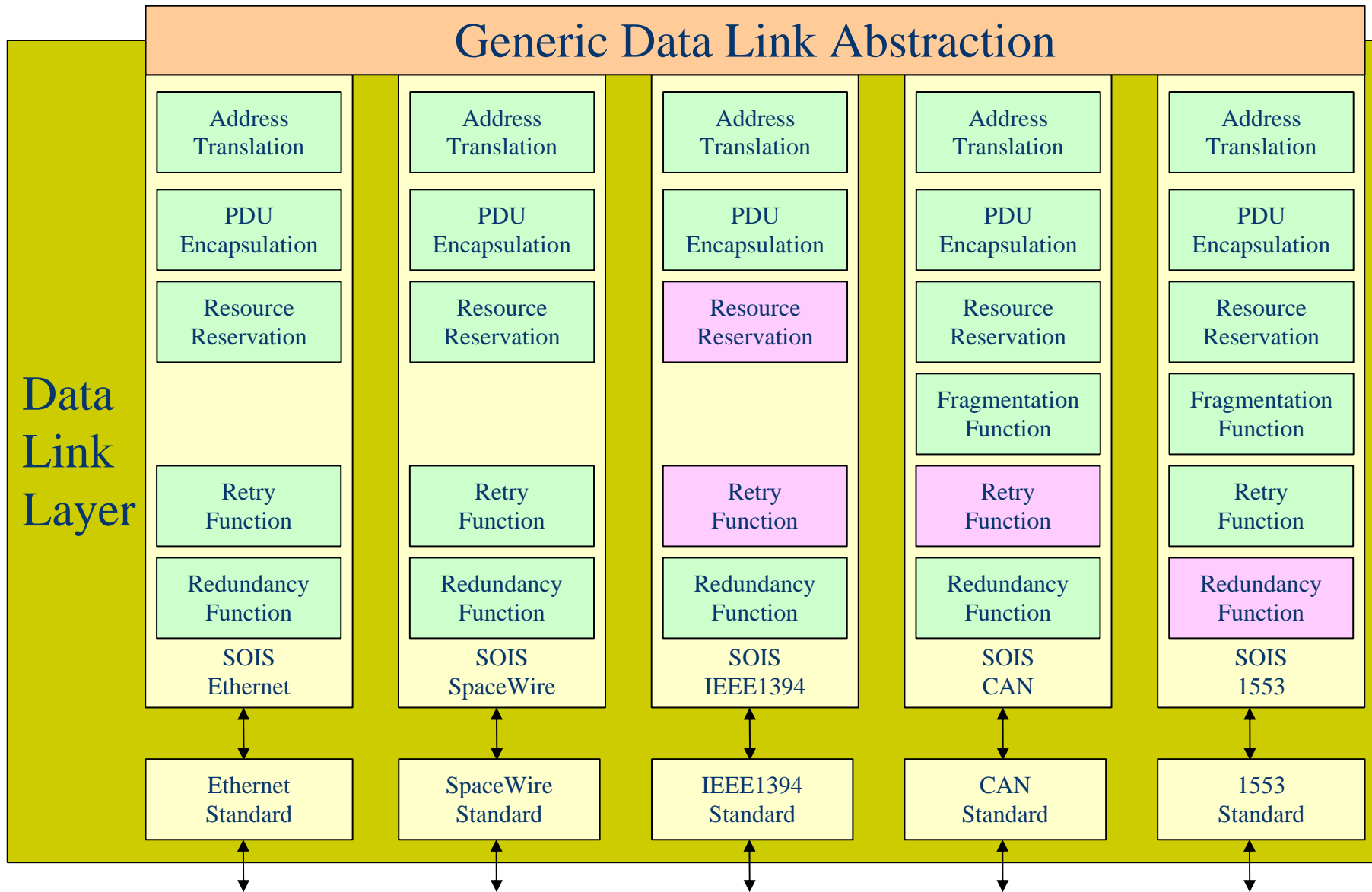
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The Core Team

- **NASA**
 - Jane Marquart
 - Rick Schnurr
 - Greg Menke
- **ESA**
 - Max Ciccone
- **ESA/BNSC**
 - Steve Parkes
- **Other contributors**
 - Keith Scott (NASA)
 - Scott Burleigh (NASA)
 - Dai Stanton (BNSC)

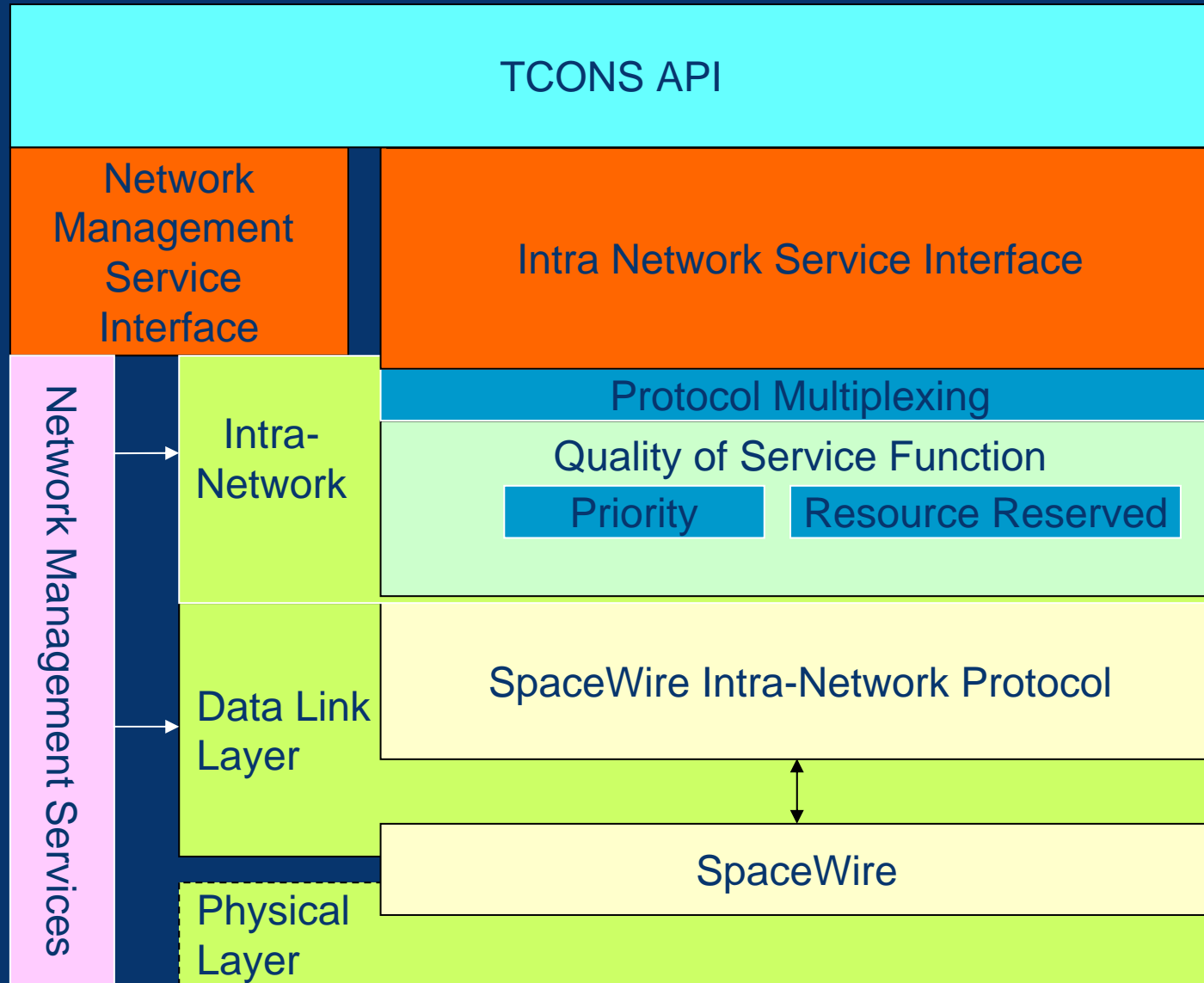


● Denotes service access point



Means that the function is, to a substantial extent, already included in the specific data-link

SpaceWire Working Group





Quality of Service

- QoS is ability to provide predictable, differentiated communication services
- Characterised in terms of features relevant to a communications service
 - Reliability
 - Transmission rate
 - Effective bandwidth
 - Latency
 - Error rate



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TCONS QoS Model

- Three levels to TCONS QoS Model:
 - a) Priority
 - b) Resource reserved / non-reserved
 - c) Try once / retry



TCONS QoS Model

- Result in four service types
 - Best Effort: Non-reserved, try once
 - Assured: Non-reserved, retry
 - Reserved: Resource reserved, try once
 - Guaranteed: Resource reserved, retry
-
- Each of these service types also has several priority levels
 - Priority for non-reserved types is global
 - Priority for reserved types is within a channel



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SpaceWire Mapping

- Work in progress
- Currently defining the mapping
- Aim to complete this in summer
- Mapping to Ethernet also underway



Address Resolution

SOIS Logical Address	SpaceWire Logical Address	Prime SpaceWire Path Address	Redundant SpaceWire Path Address
0100h	34h	01 04 02h	02 04 02h
0120h	39h	01 06 05 02h	02 03 05 02h
0122h	54h (low priority)	01 04 03h	02 04 03h
0122h	55h (high priority)	01 04 03h	02 04 03h

- Could also have redundant SpaceWire logical addresses



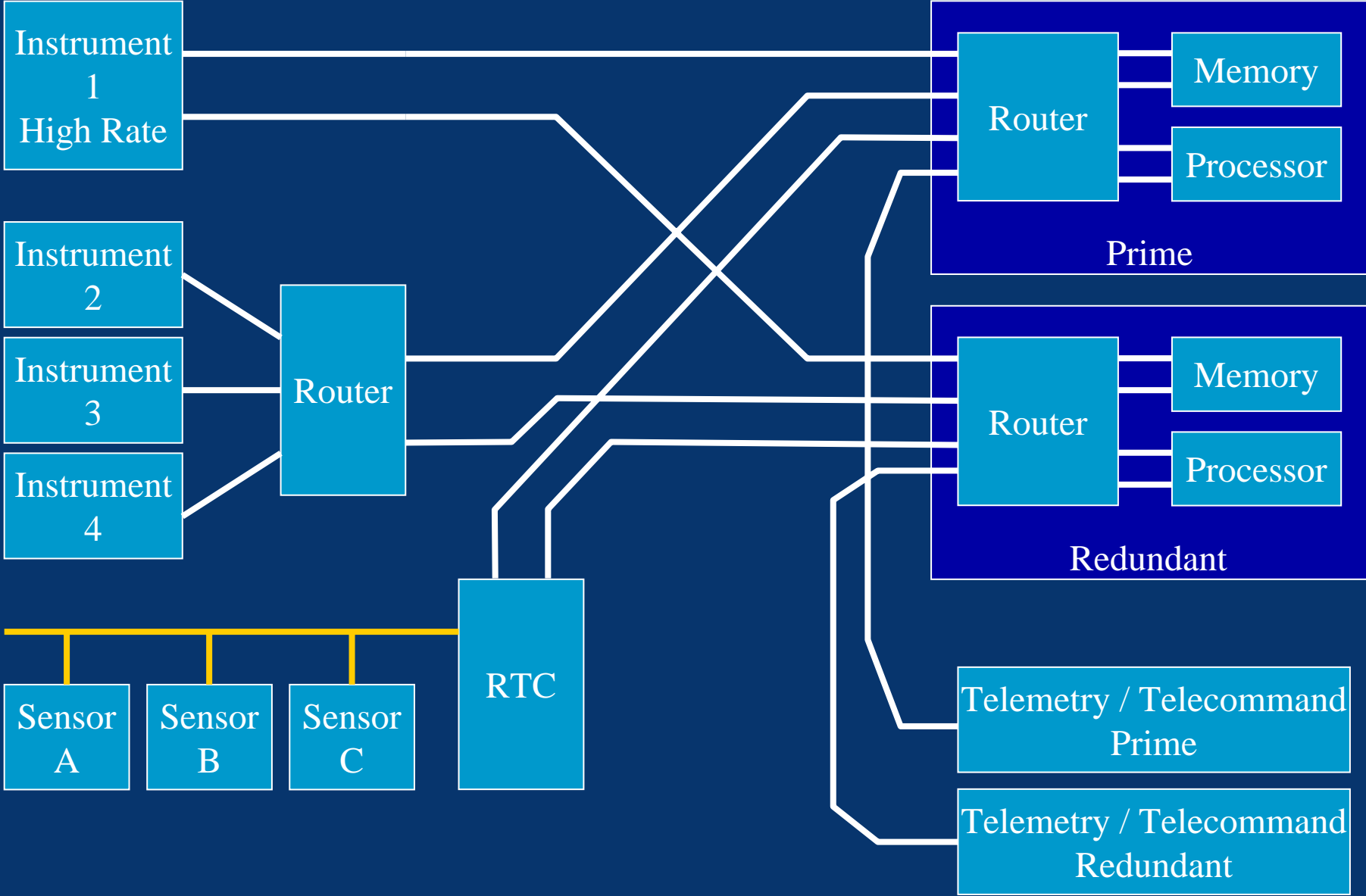
CCSDS SOIS SpaceWire PDU

First octet sent

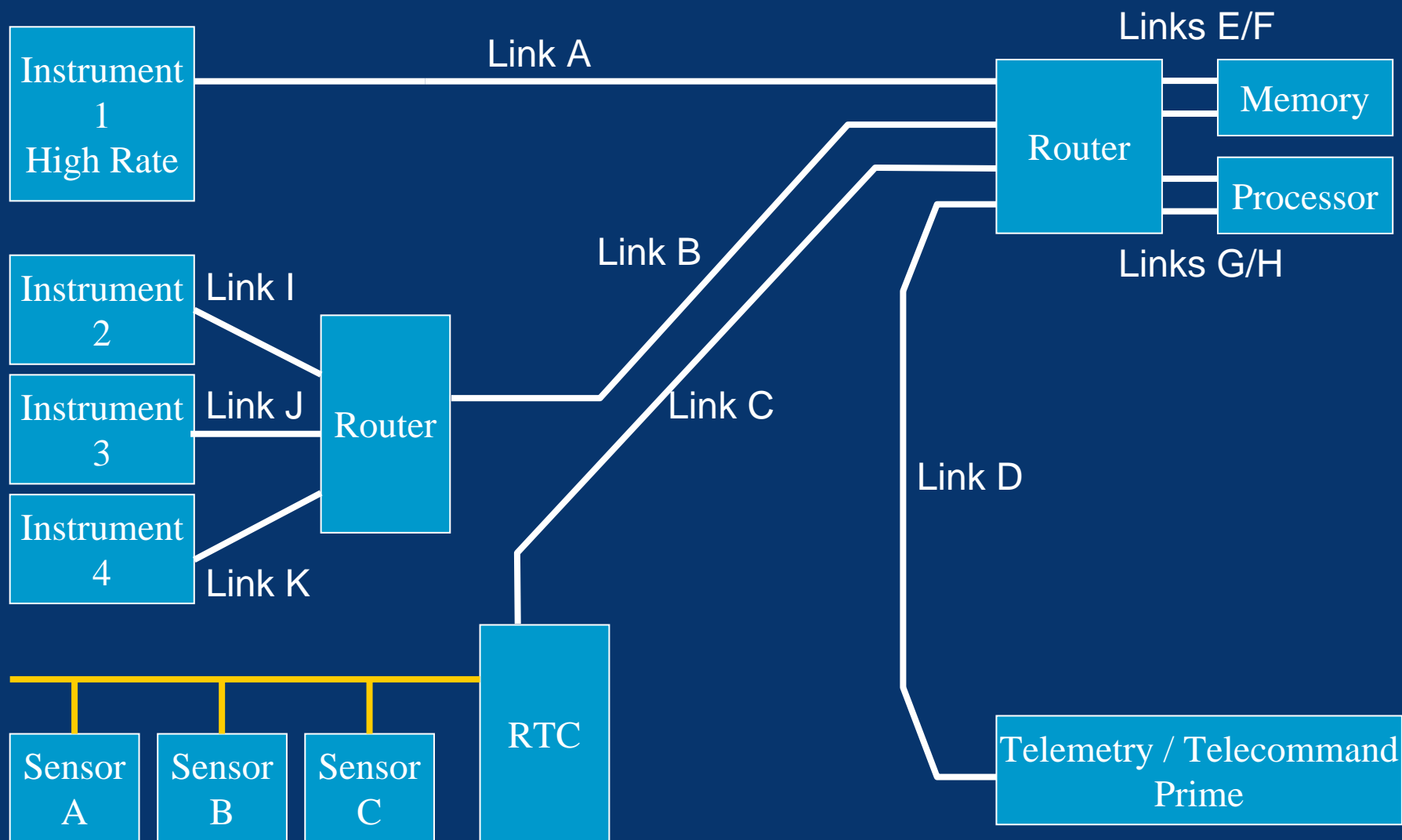
	Destination SpW Path Address	Destination SpW Path Address	Destination SpW Path Address
Destination SpW Logical Address	SpW Protocol ID	Type and QoS	Source SpW Logical Address
Sequence Number	Intra-Network Protocol ID	Header CRC	
Data	Data	Data	Data
Data	Data	Data	Data
Data	Data	Data	Data
Data	Data	Data	Data
CRC MS	CRC LS	EOP	

Last octet sent

Typical SpaceWire Architecture



Typical SpaceWire Architecture



Links E/F and G/H are configured in GAR pairs

Table 3-1 Utilisation of resources (links)

Link	Left to right / up	Right to left/ down
A	Not shared	Processor commands and telecommands
B	Instruments 2, 3, 4	Processor commands and telecommands
C	RTC	Processor commands and telecommands
D	Telecommands	Data from memory for down link
E/F	Instruments 1, 2, 3, 4 and RTC Processor commands and telecommands	Data from memory for down link
G/H	Data from instruments or memory for processing	Processor commands Processed data
I	Not shared	Processor commands and telecommands
J	Not shared	Processor commands and telecommands
K	Not shared	Processor commands and telecommands

Table 3-2 Channel allocations

Channel No.	Traffic	Links used L to R / Up	Links used R to L / Down
1	Instrument 1 to memory	A, E/F	
2	Instrument 2 to memory	I, B, E/F	
3	Instrument 3 to memory	J, B, E/F	
4	Instrument 4 to processor for processing	K, B, G/H	
5	RTC sensor data to memory	C, E/F	
6	Processor to memory – processed data	E/F	g/h
7	Memory to telemetry		e/f, d
8	Processor commands to any other unit	E/F	g/h, a, b, c, i, j, k
9	Telemetry commands to any other unit	D, E/F, G/H	a, b, c, i, j, k



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Time-slots

- Means of dividing network bandwidth between channels
- Equal divisions of time
 - during which a discrete set of communications can take place
- Time-slots distributed by SpaceWire time-codes
- 64 time-code values
- 64 time-slots for minor cycle or epoch
- Used to separate time-slots in a scheduled system
- Used to measuring and allocating bandwidth usage in a bandwidth reserved system

Time-slot allocation in a schedule system

	Slot 0	Slot 1	Slot 2	Slot 3	Slot 4	Slot 5	Slot 6	Slot 7	Slot 8	...
Channel 1	A, E/F	A, E/F	A, E/F	A, E/F	A, E/F	A, E/F	A, E/F	A, E/F		
Channel 2	I, B, E/F				I, B, E/F					
Channel 3		J, B, E/F								
Channel 4			K, B, G/H							
Channel 5				C, E/F						
Channel 6						g/h, E/F				
Channel 7	e/f, d	e/f, d	e/f, d	e/f, d	e/f, d	e/f, d	e/f, d	e/f, d		
Channel 8							E/F, g/h, a,b,c,i,j,k			
Channel 9								D,E/F,G/H a,b,c,i,j,k		



Scheduled System

- When a time-code arrives
- Any node that has a channel scheduled to communicate in that time-slot
- Can send a packet
- Or several short packets
- Or one packet and allow time for a retry



Bandwidth Reserved System

- Sources measure average data rate sent over each channel
- Measured in each time-slot
- Averaged over 64 time-slots
- If there is one or more channels in a source waiting to send data
- Then one with lowest percentage
- Of it allocated bandwidth
- Is selected to for sending

Table 3-3 Channel bandwidth reservation

Channel No.	Traffic	Resources	Reserved Bandwidth
1	Instrument 1 to memory	A, E/F	100%
2	Instrument 2 to memory	I, B, E/F	25%
3	Instrument 3 to memory	J, B, E/F	12.5%
4	Instrument 4 to processor for processing	K, B, G/H	12.5%
5	RTC sensor data to memory	C, E/F	12.5%
6	Processor to memory – processed data	E/F, g/h	12.5%
7	Memory to telemetry	e/f, d	100%
8	Processor commands to any other unit	E/F, g/h, a, b, c, i, j, k	12.5%
9	Telemetry commands to any other unit	D, E/F, G/H, g/h, a, b, c, i, j, k	12.5%



Scheduling and Bandwidth Reservation

- Almost two different ways of doing the same thing
- Over minor cycle they approximate achieve the same goal
- Providing controlled use of the network resource



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Operational Modes

- Spacecraft, instruments and other units
- Have different operational modes
- Each mode may have a different resource allocation table



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Retry and Redundancy

- Types of error
 - Header error (Header CRC)
 - Delivered to wrong destination (Destination Address)
 - Data error (Data CRC)
 - Missing packet (Sequence Number)
 - Duplicated packet (Sequence Number)
 - SpaceWire EEP



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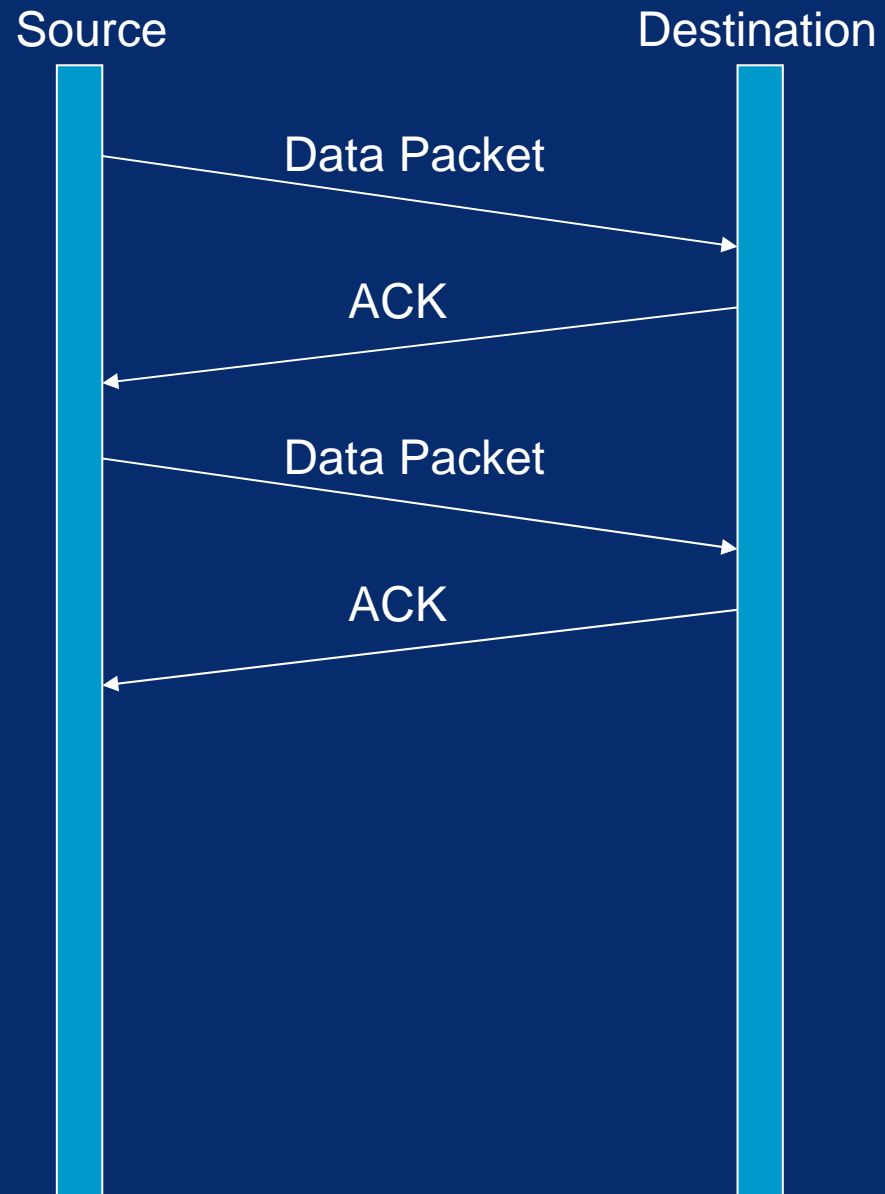
Retry and Redundancy

- Best Effort and Resource Reserved Services
 - No retry
 - Redundancy is managed
- Assured and Guaranteed Services
 - ACK each correctly received packet
 - NACK packets in error (where possible)
 - Allows immediate retry
 - Timeout in source when no ACK or NACK
 - Allows retry in the event of
 - Failure that cannot be NACKed
 - Lost ACK or NACK
 - Flow control provided by
 - Dropping packet
 - Sending NACK when ready



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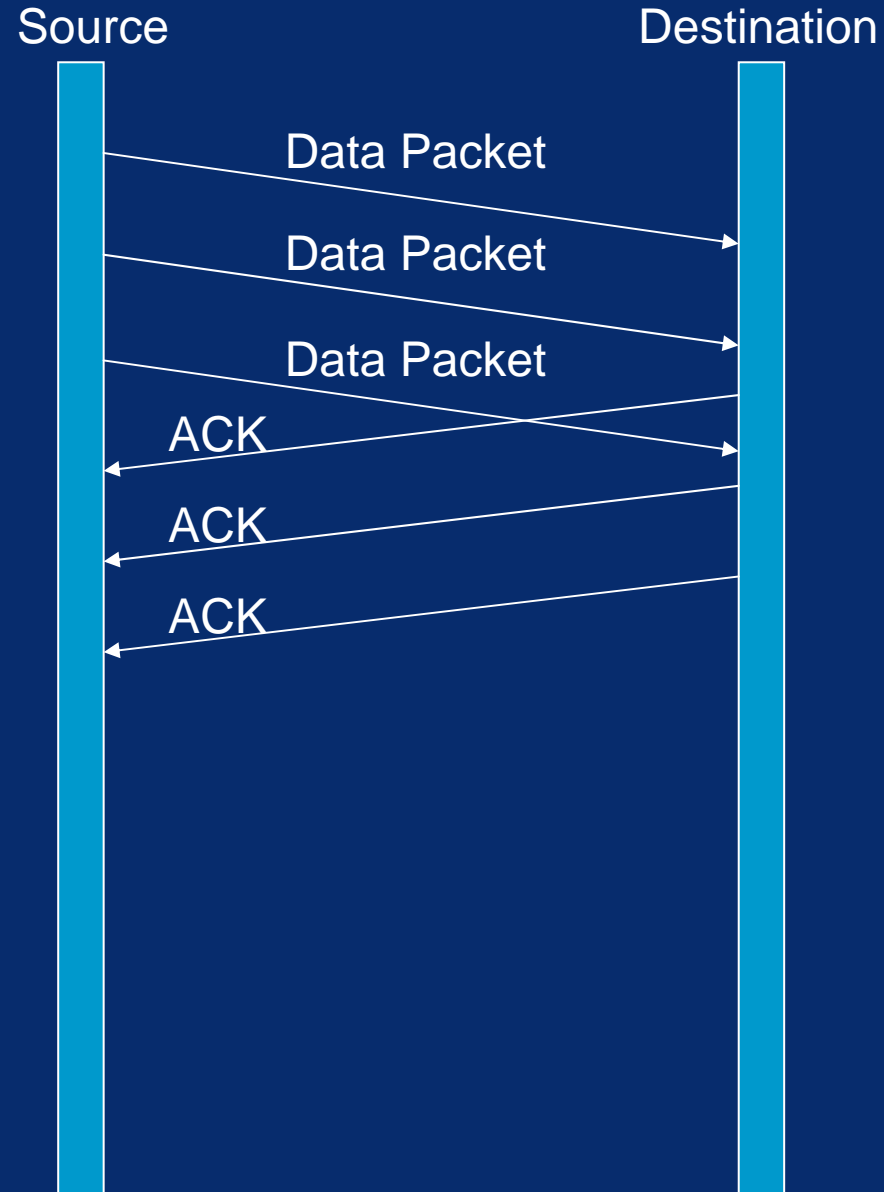
Normal Operation





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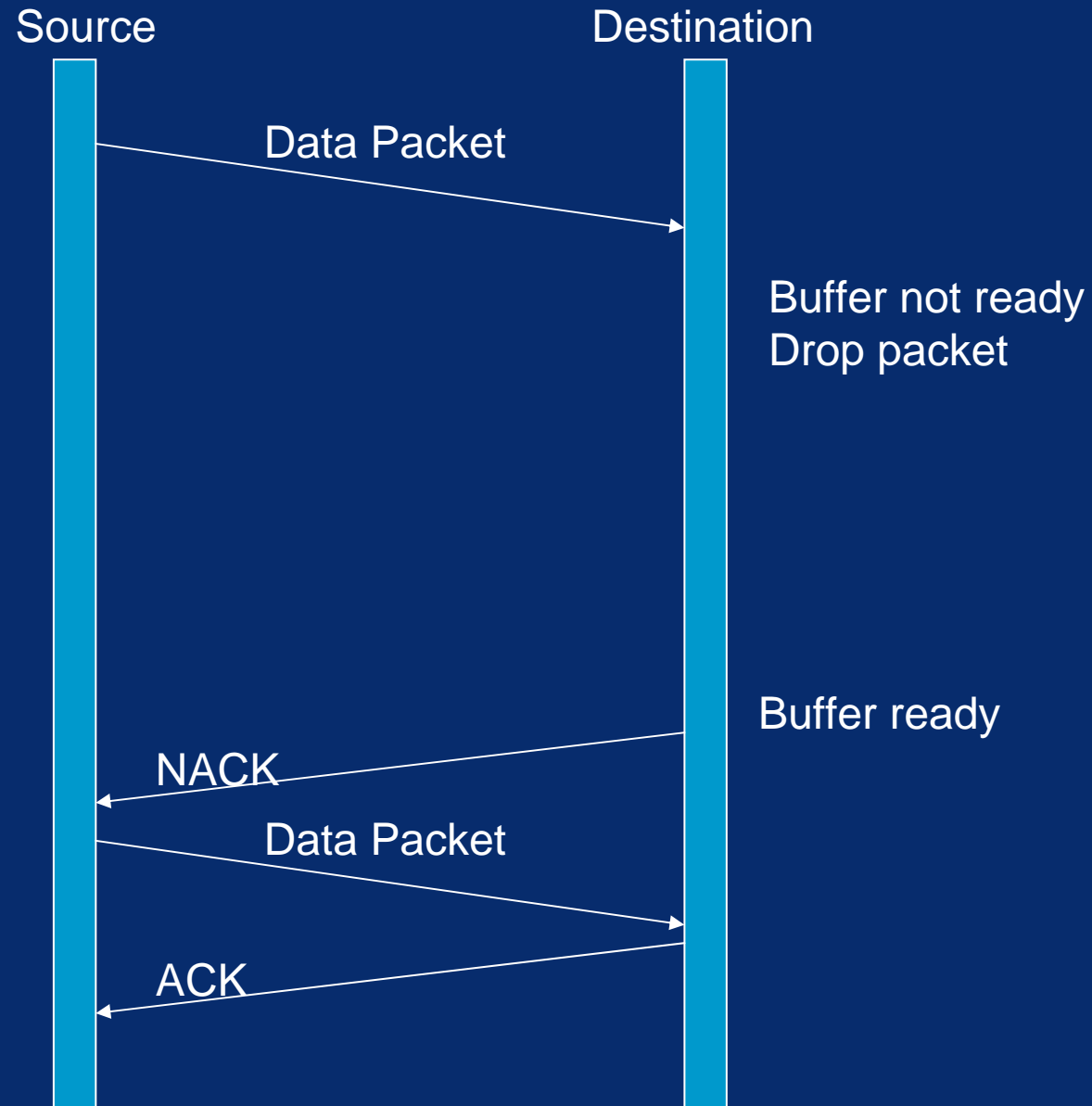
Multiple Outstanding Packets





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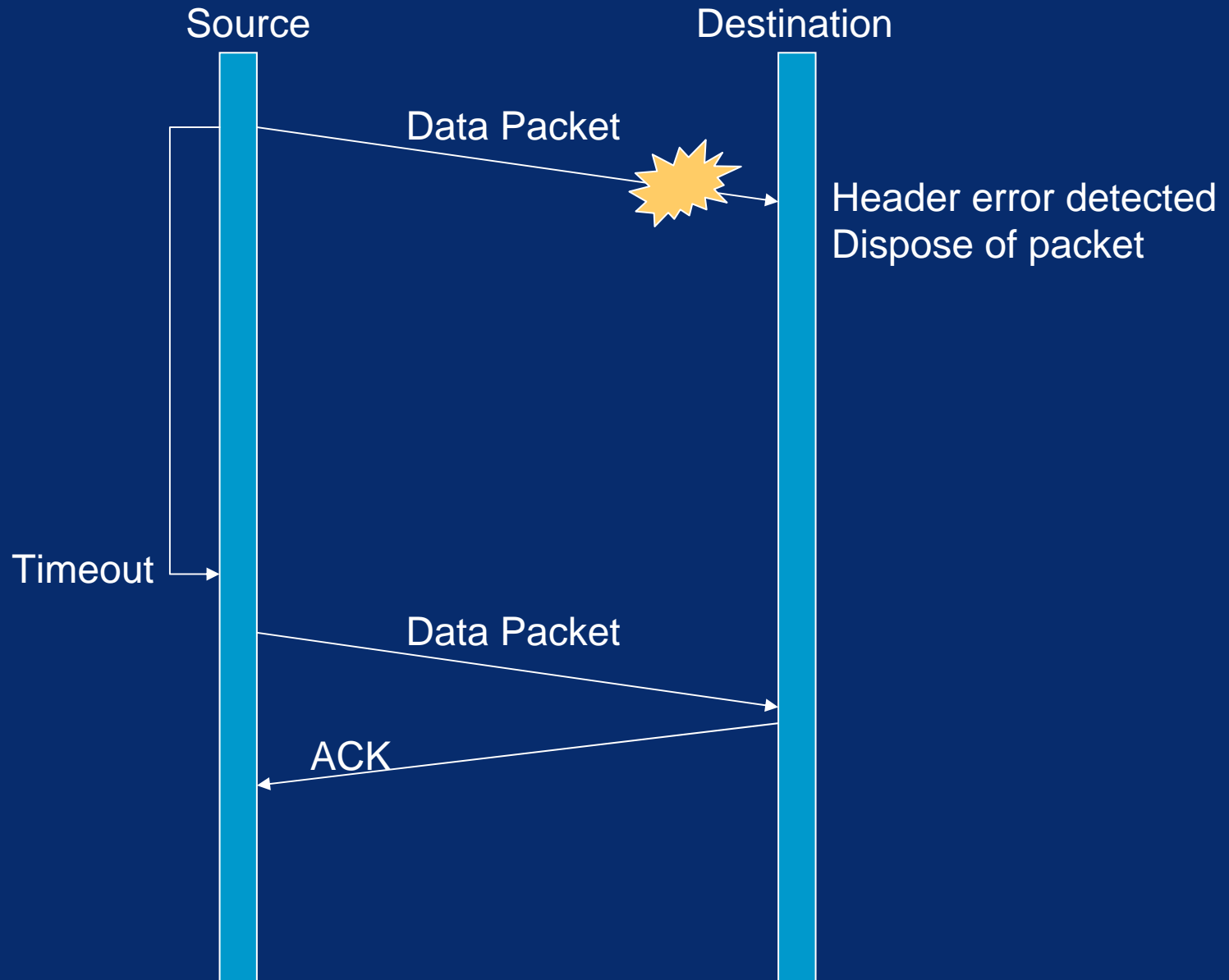
Flow Control by Dropping Packet





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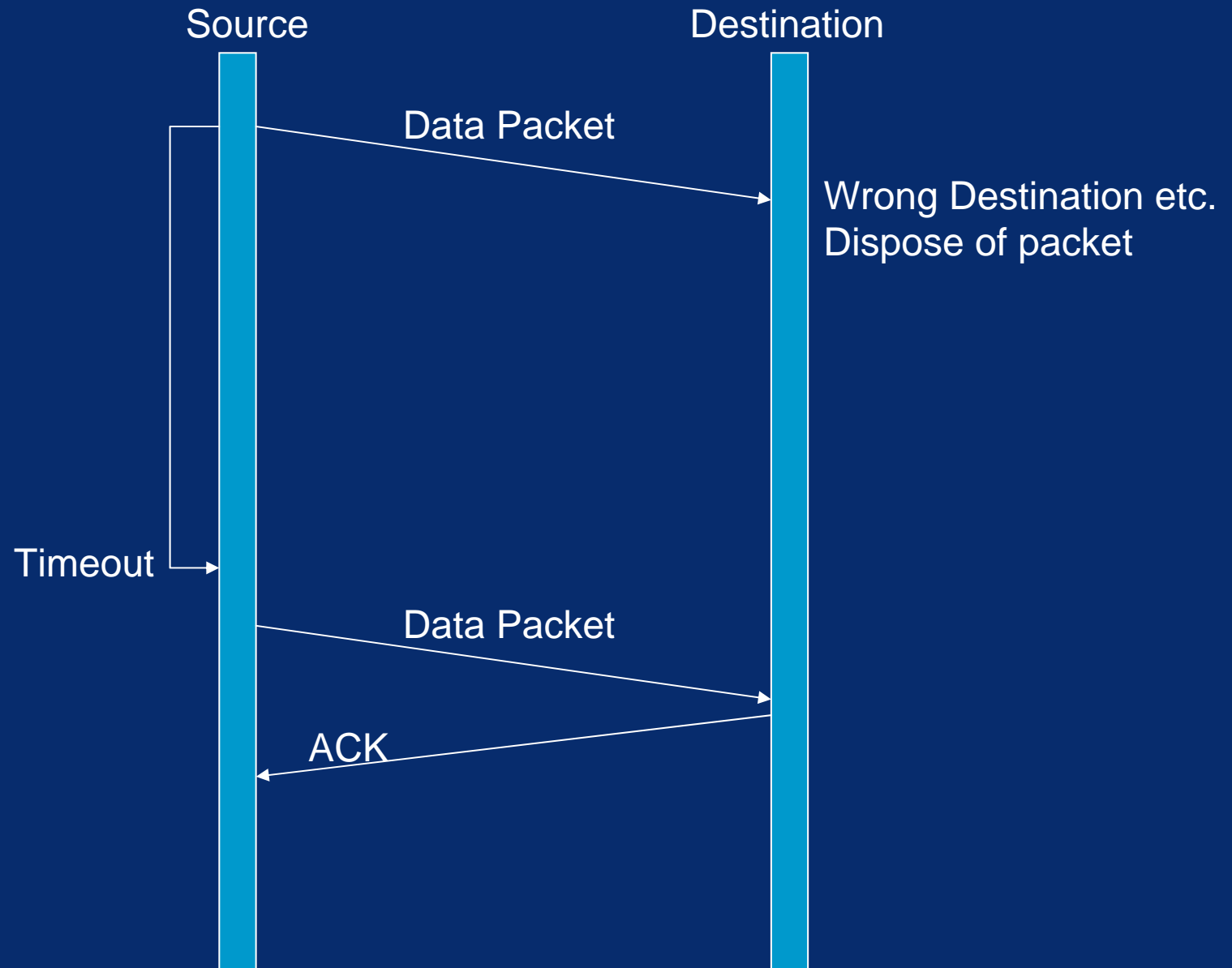
Header Error





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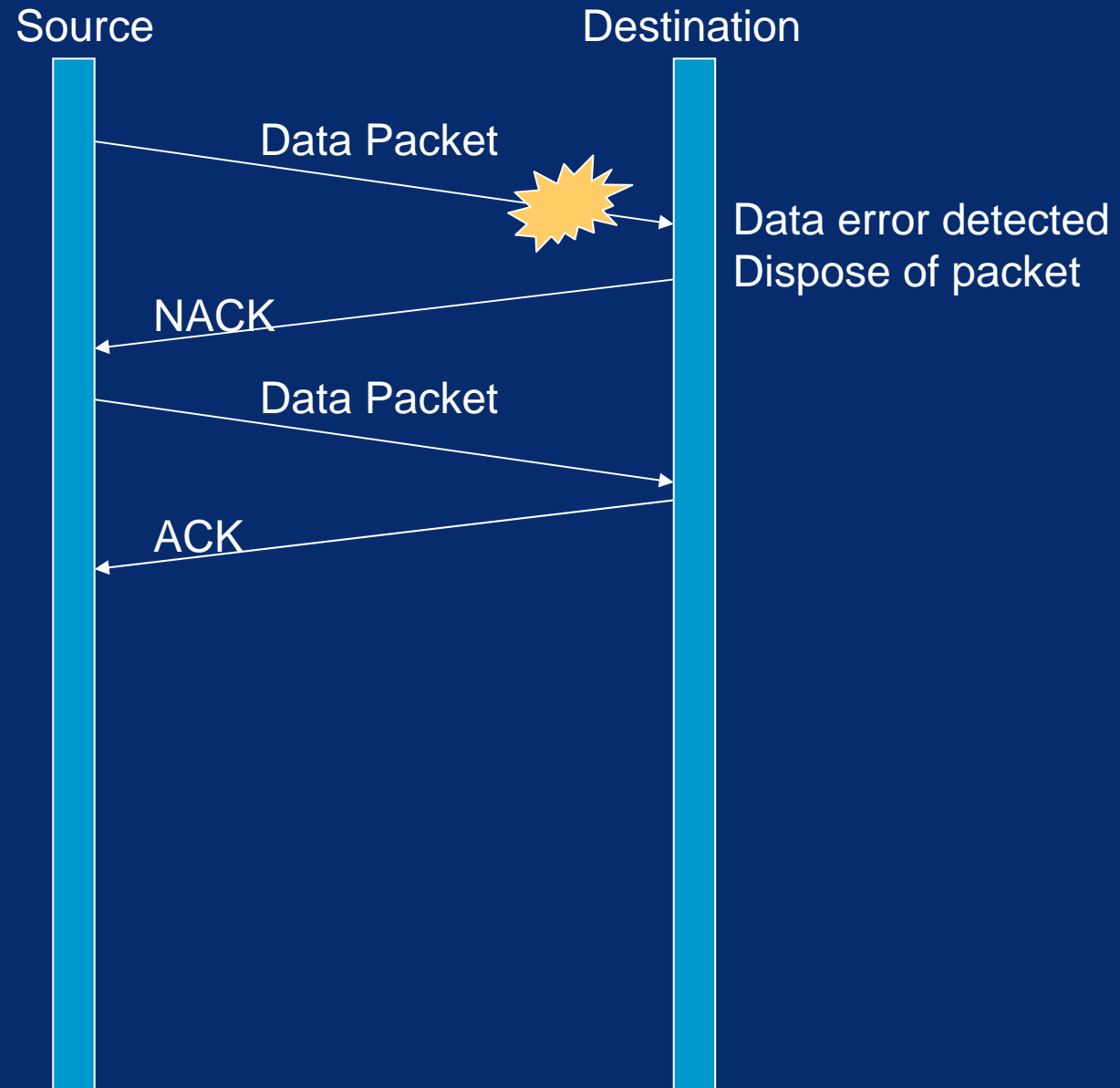
Wrong Destination (etc)



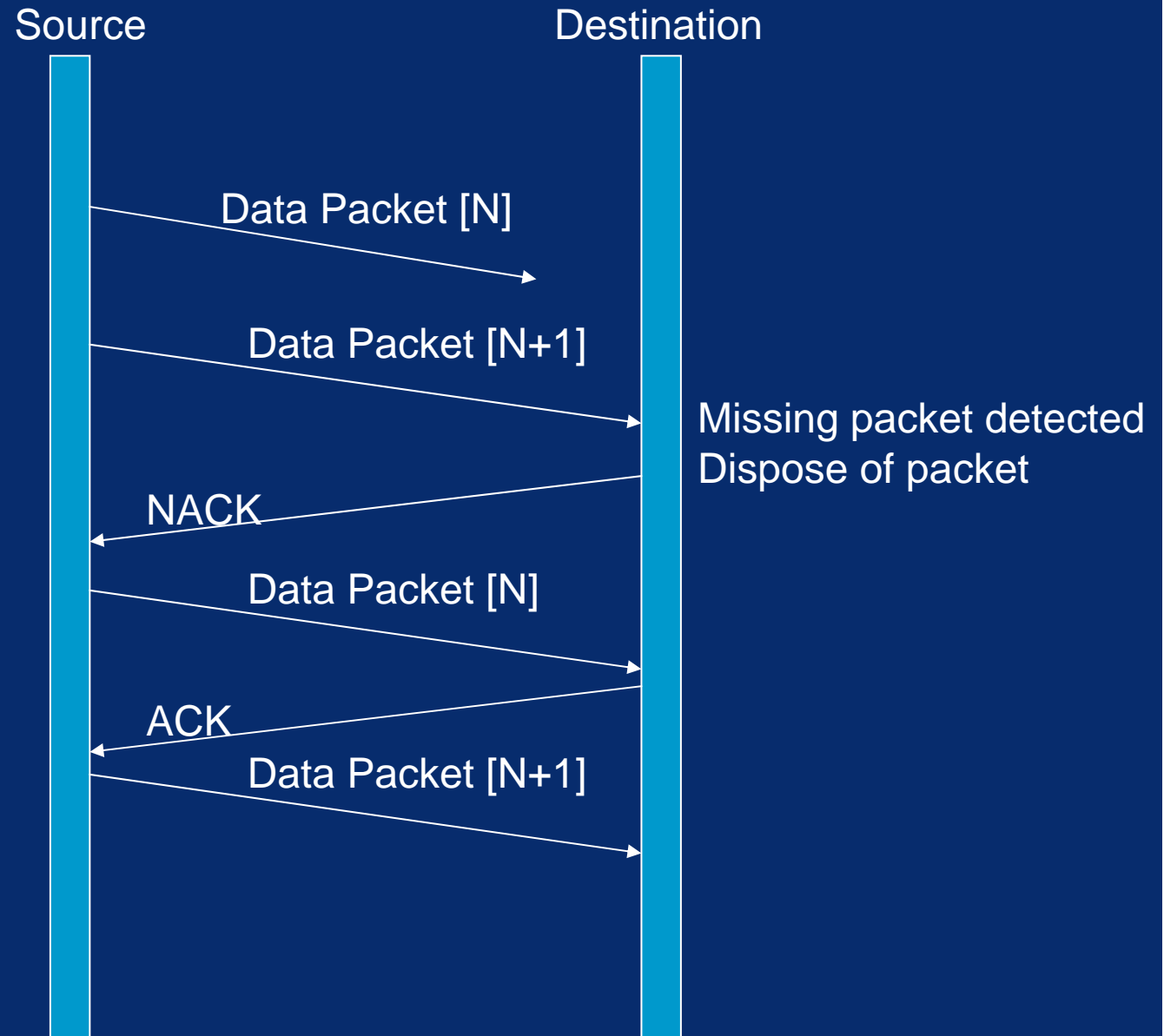


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Data Error



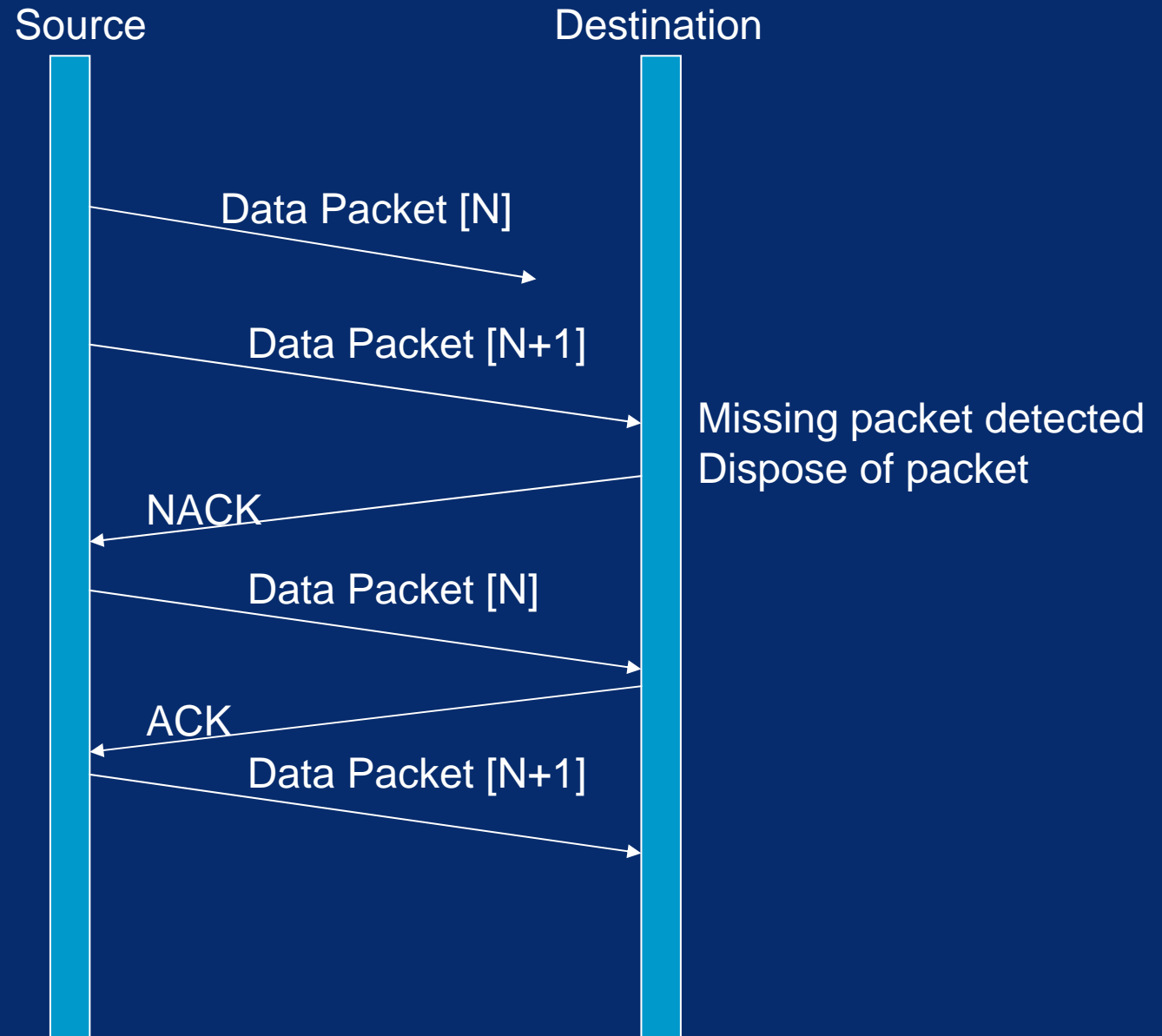
Missing Packet Detected





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Missing Packet





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Retry

- For current outstanding packet with lowest sequence number
- Keep retry count
- If retry reaches prime limit raise error



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Automated redundancy switching

- When automatic redundancy switching enabled
- If retry count reaches prime limit
 - Switch to redundant path
- If retry count reaches redundant limit
 - Stop sending
 - Inform network management



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Current status

- Draft red book
- To be reviewed by TCONS/OBL working group
- In June at next CCSDS meeting