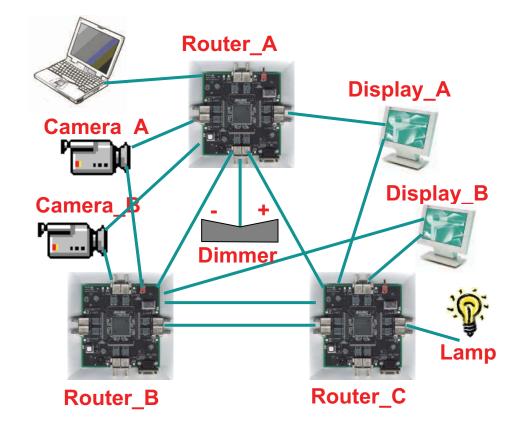
SpaceWire Plug & Play:



An Early Implementation and Lessons Learned

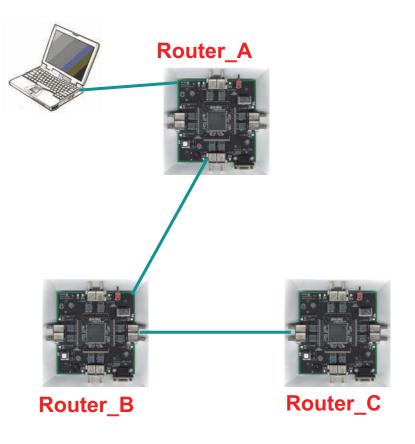
Paul Walker
Barry Cook
4Links



Build a simple network



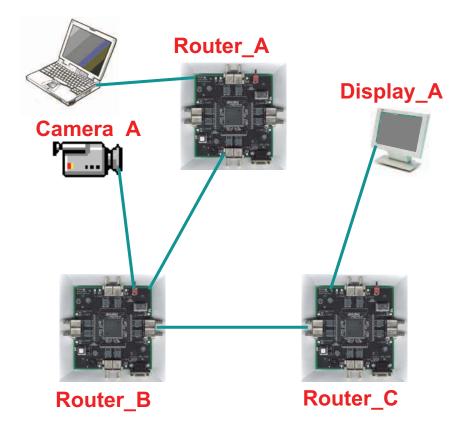
- Three routing switches (routers)
- Laptop connected to one router via RS232 or Ethernet
- Laptop screen displays map of network



Add Camera, Display



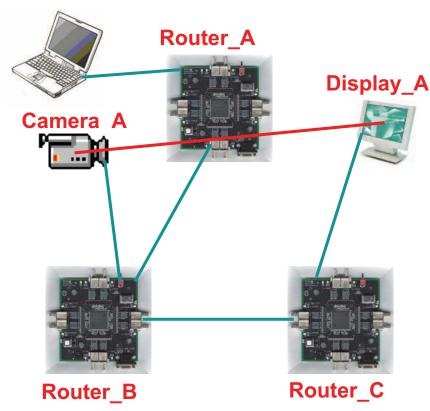
- Laptop screen shows new nodes and links
- Intuitive view



Connect camera to display 4Links

 Drag cursor from camera to display

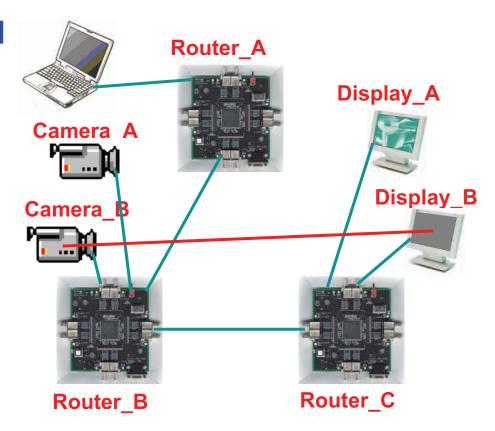
- Display shows live picture from camera
- Each line is sent as a packet, with half the pixels of CCIR601:
 ~120Mbits/s, on 200Mbits/s SpaceWire links



Add more



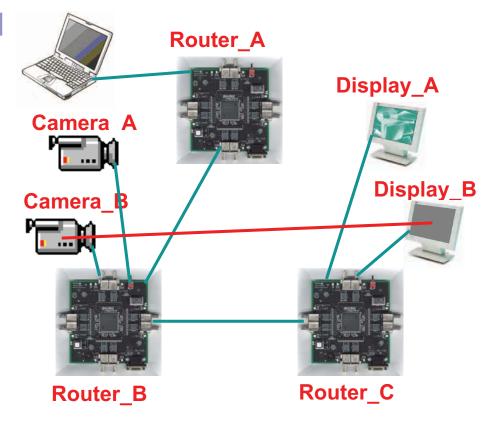
- Add another camera and display
- Try connecting new camera to new display
- But



Add more



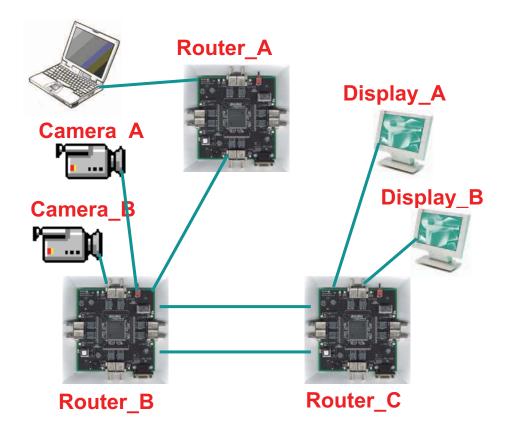
- Add another camera and display
- Try connecting new camera to new display
- Not enough bandwidth so picture does not connect



Add another link



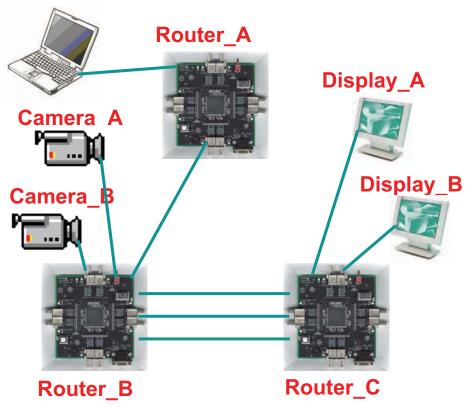
- Second picture appears on display --- almost immediately
- Laptop screen shows new network



Add More Bandwidth



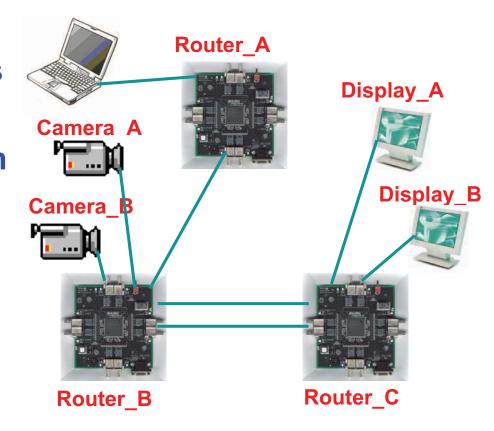
- Nothing visible happens on displays
- Laptop screen shows new network
- Traffic is shared between Camera_B
 the three links



Remove a link



- Laptop screen shows new network
- Nothing visible happens on displays
- Except occasional glitch on one line of one display
- Recovers in duration of scan line, approx 60µs

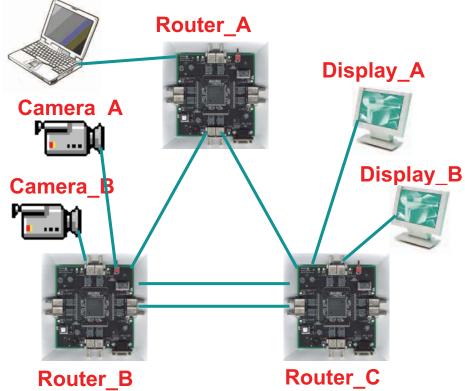


Create a loop



The network does not die

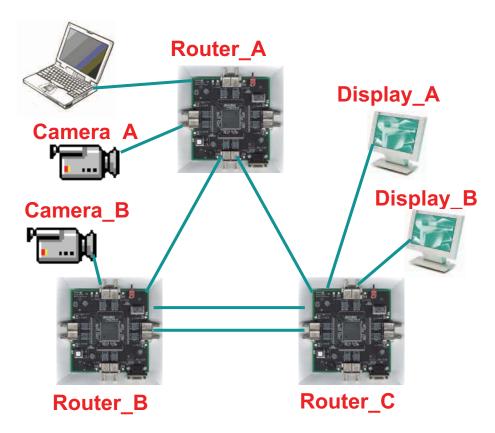
 Pictures continue to be displayed



Move a Camera



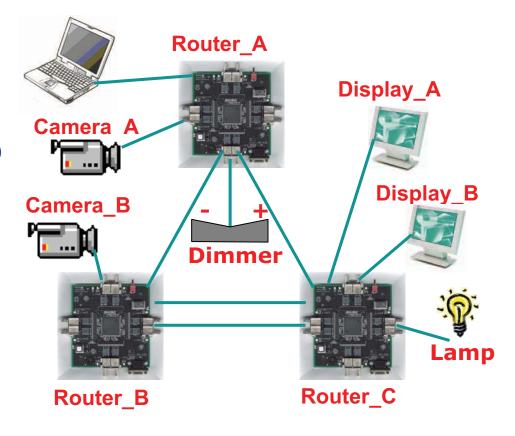
- The picture returns after a short delay
- No need to drag from camera to display to set up the connection through new path



Add lamp and dimmer



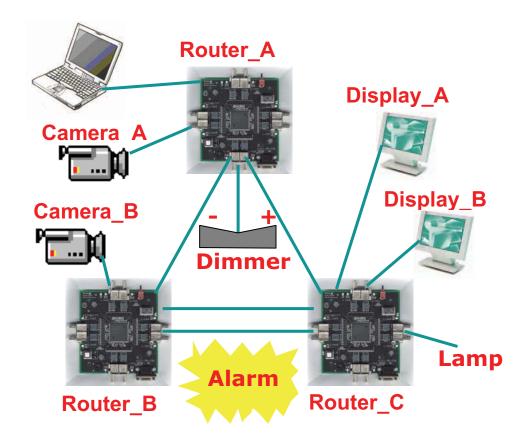
 (Almost) as soon as the link cables are plugged in, the dimmer can be used to control the lamp



Unplug the bulb



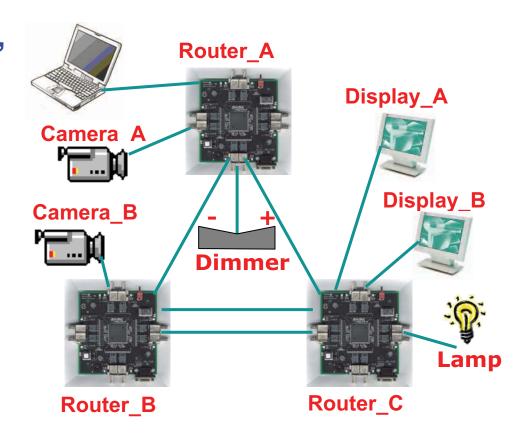
 The failure is reported and triggers an alarm



Replace the bulb



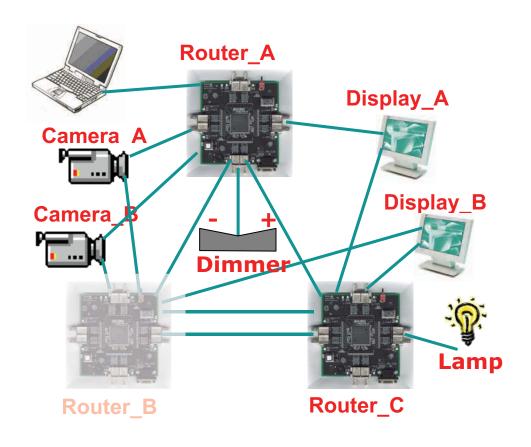
 Bulb lights immediately, with the brightness as set before it was unplugged



Add hot redundancy



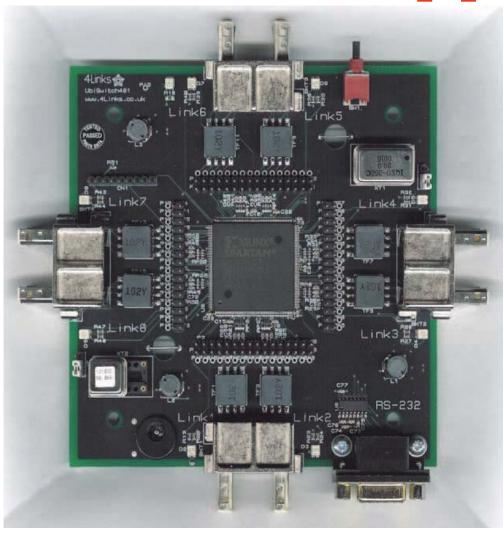
 Remove power to Routers B or C, and pictures continue to be displayed



How we did it

4Links

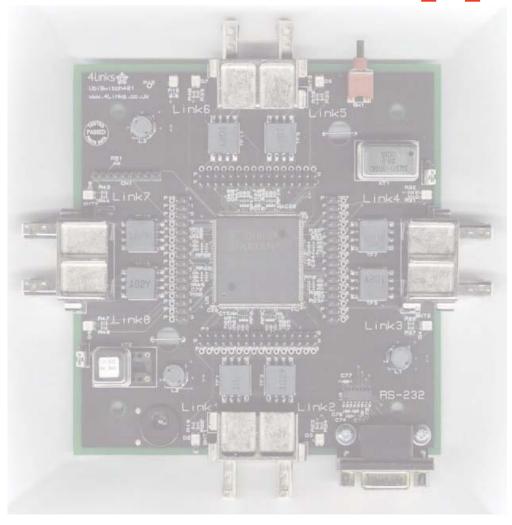
- Modular hardware:
 all units based on same
 PCB, 8-ports, RS232,
 FPGA
- IEEE 1355 connectors ECSS SpaceWire protocols
- Pin strips to connect adapters to camera, display, dimmer, lamp, Ethernet...



How we did it, 2

4Links

- Used techniques common in other networks, eg.
- Protocol IDs
- Unique IDs
- Simple protocols:
 "Who are you?"
 "What protocols?"
 "Use this header"
 all raw on SpaceWire



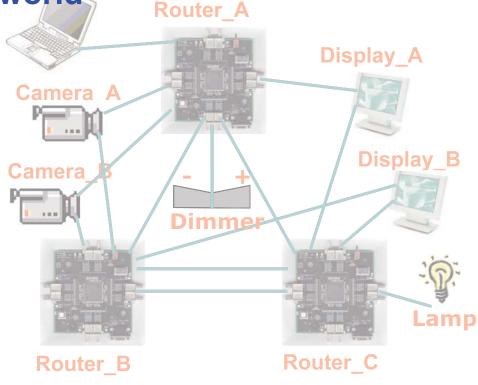
Results 1: Reaction



Acclaim

- "The best demo in the world"

- "it always works"



Results 1: Reaction



- Acclaim
- "The best demo in the world" Router A – "it always works" Display A Success Camera A People have invested in SpaceWire Display B SpaceWire is used world-wide FDIR possibilities were recognized immer Lamp Router C Router B

Results 1: Reaction



Display A

Display B

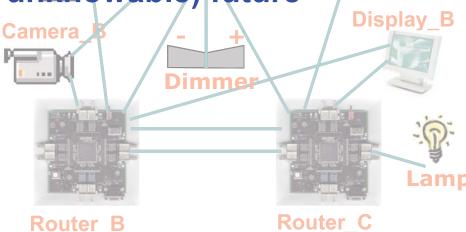
Router A

- Acclaim
 - "The best demo in the world"
 - "it always works"
- Success
 - People have invested in SpaceWire
 - SpaceWire is used world wide
 - FDIR possibilities were recognized immer
- But
 - Industry (in 2003/2005) not ready for Plug and Playamp

Camera A

AFRL PnP Sat, SpW PnP Working Group and this conference suggest industry is more ready

- Requirements are key
 - Is system static or dynamic? JWST or PnPSat?
 - Robust design → Keep it simple and correct Display A
 - Quality of Service must be considered
 - Allow for the (currently unknowable) future



- Requirements are key
 - Is system static or dynamic? JWST or PnPSat?
 - Robust design → Keep it simple and correct Display
 - Quality of Service must be considered
 - Allow for the (currently unknowable) future
- Implementation
 - Trade-off between simplicity and complexity
 - Unique identifiers greatly improve simplicity



Router_C

Display B

Lamp

- Requirements are key
 - Is system static or dynamic? JWST or PnPSat?
 - Robust design → Keep it simple and correct Display

Camera

- Quality of Service must be considered
- Allow for the (currently unknowable) future
- Implementation
 - Trade-off between simplicity and complexity
 - Unique identifiers greatly improve simplicit
- The computer was a single point of failure



Router C

Display B

- Requirements are key
 - Is system static or dynamic? JWST or PnPSat?
 - Robust design → Keep it simple and correct Display A

Camera

- Quality of Service must be considered
- Allow for the (currently unknowable) future
- Implementation
 - Trade-off between simplicity and complexity
 - Unique identifiers greatly in prove simplicity
- The computer was a single point of failure
- Build it!

Router_B

Router C

Display B

Lamp

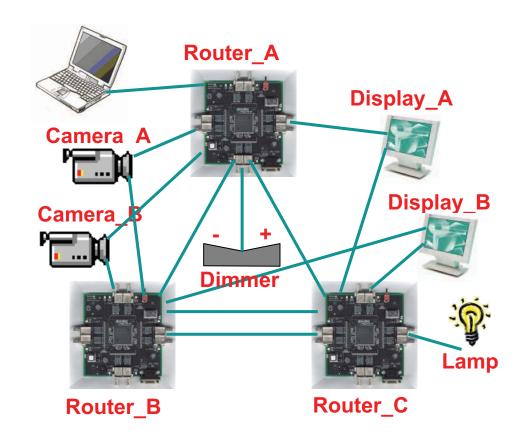
Build it

4Links

Find out what you've got right

Find out what you've got wrong

 Sine qua non for future SpaceWire PnP



- Requirements are key
 - Is system static or dynamic? JWST or PnPSat?
 - Robust design → Keep it simple and correct Display A

Camera

- Quality of Service must be conside
- Allow for the (currently unknowable) future
- **Implementation**
 - Trade-off between simplicity and complexity
 - Unique identifiers greatly improve simplicit
- The computer was a single part of failure
- **Build it!** Router B
- **BUILD IT AGAIN!!**



Display B

Router C

Conclusions



- SpaceWire Plug and Play Networks are achievable
- Their arbitrary topology permits arbitrary redundancy
 - hence any required degree of fault-tolerance
- Highly successful: "In advance of what has been seen inside or outside space industry"
- We learned from the experience
 - Simple, robust, distributed, minimal restrictions
- Building that experience into new implementation



Offering new implementation outer_B

Router_C

for you to build your own demo/trial systems