Highly reliable COTS satellite and launcher computers

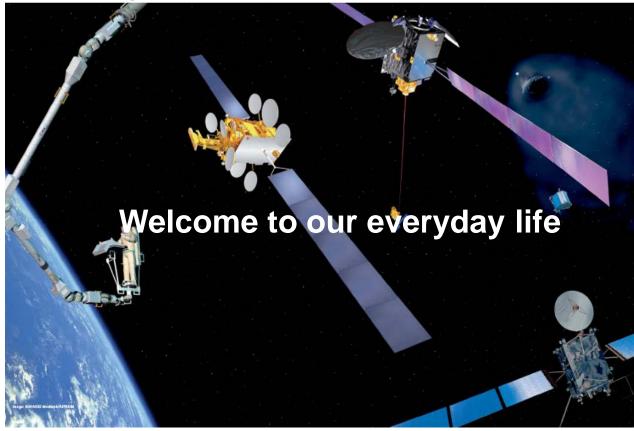
Andreas Billström Lead Engineer and Specialist RUAG Space ESCCON 2019, Estec, Mar 12 2019

RUAG Space On-board computer heritage

Command and Data Handling Systems



Delivered to more than 128 satellites in telecom, navigation, science and earth observation applications - Juice, MTG, Rosetta, Galileo, Copernicus, ExoMars Orbiter & Rover



Missions ranging from:

- few year in Low-earth orbit
- >15 years in Geo-stationary orbit
- 22 years in deep-space (Solar and Heliospheric Observatory)



GEO telecom on-board computer



Mars Rover on-board computer



LEO constellation Single-Board Computer

Usage of commercial components in space

Traditionally on-board computers have been built using rad-hard components, immune to radiation effects.

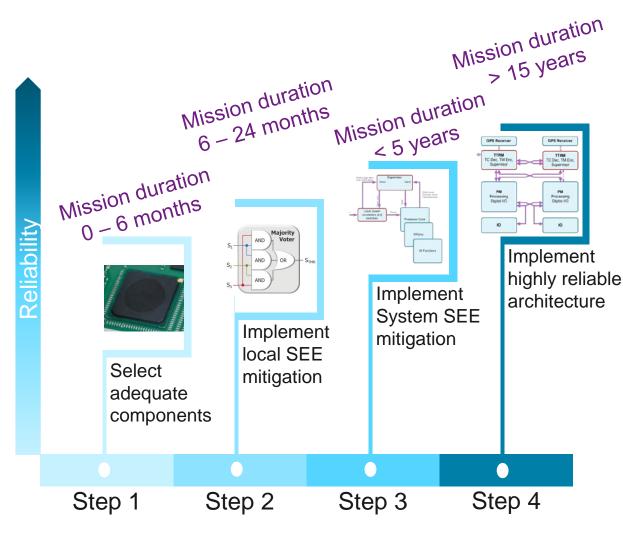
- Modern commercial components provide a good ability to withstand the total dose of radiation that electronics are exposed to in space.
- The use of commercial components to build electronics space products is something that is widely used among most space electronic suppliers today.

 Offering on-board computers using commercial components instead of rad-hard components provides some clear benefits:

- -Lower prices
- Higher performance, better SWAP (Size, Weight and Power consumption)
- Shorter lead-times

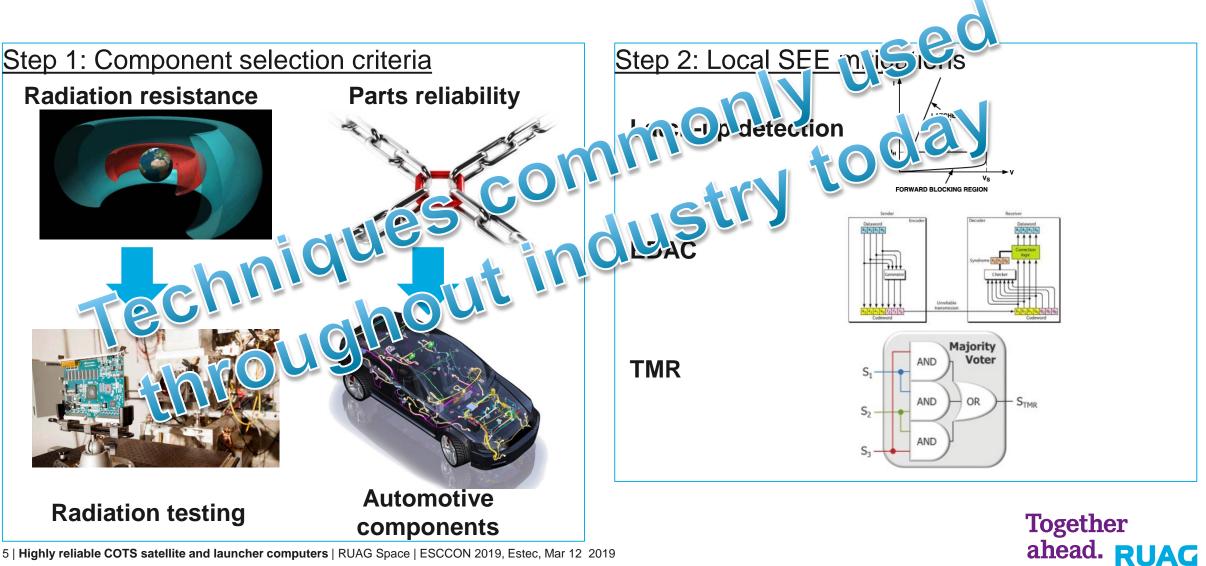
Summary: Usage of commercial in space is a reality today, offering clear benefits

How do we design highly reliable COTS based space computers?

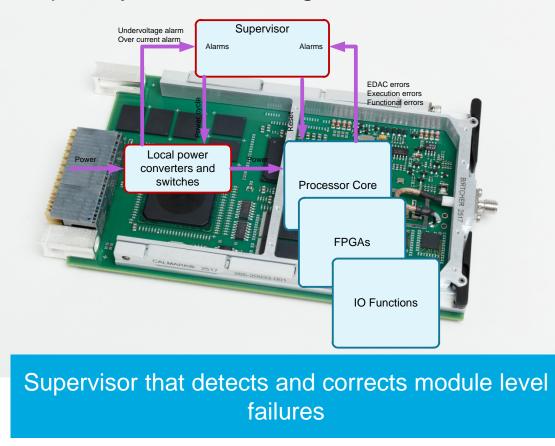


- 1. Component selection criteria:
 - Parts reliability
 - Radiation resistance
- 2. Local SEE mitigations:
 - Latch-Up detection
 - Error Detection And Correction (EDAC) for memories and Triple Modular Redundancy (TMR) for FPGAs
- 3. System SEE mitigations:
 - Supervisors
- 4. Highly reliable system architectures
 - Failure correcting links
 - Redundant links
 - Redundant functions

How do we design highly reliable COTS based space computers?

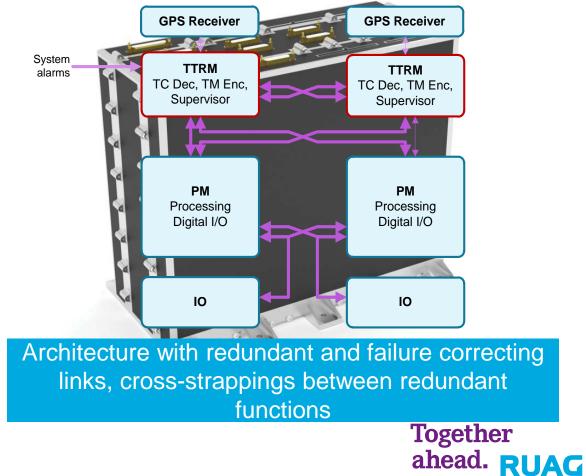


How do we design highly reliable COTS based space computers?



Step 3: System SEE mitigations

Step 4: Highly reliable system architectures



Comparison RAD-hard vs a LEO Constellation on-board computer

RAD-hard On-board Computer

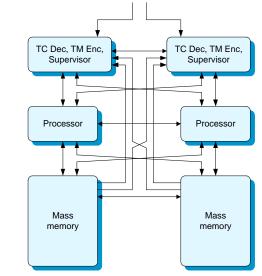


Total dose: > 100kRAD Performance: 70 Dhrystone MIPS Mission life-time:

> 15years in GEO Price: 2M€



- Rad-hard components
- Step 2: Local SEE mitigations
- Step 3: System SEE mitigations
- Step 4: Highly reliable system architectures



Constellation On-board Computer



Total dose: 50kRAD

Mission life-time:

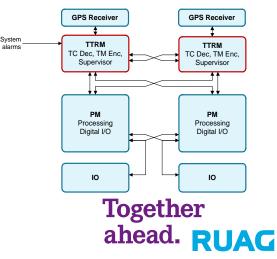
Price: < €200k

Performance: 1800 DMIPS

< 10 years in LEO

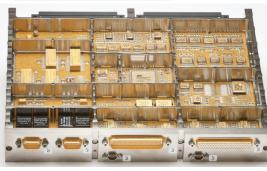
Implemented using:

- Step1: Component selection criteria
- Step 2: Local SEE mitigations
- Step 3: System SEE mitigations
- Step 4: Highly reliable system architectures



Comparison and conclusions RAD-hard vs a LEO constellation single-board computer

Panther SBC



Implemented using:

- Rad-hard components
- Step 2: Local SEE mitigations
- Step 3: System SEE mitigations



Constellation SBC

Implemented using:

- Step1: Component selection criteria
- Step 2: Local SEE mitigations
- Step 3: System SEE mitigations

Performance: 70 DMIPS Total dose: > 100kRAD Mission life-time: > 15years in GEO Cost: 500k€ Performance: 1800 DMIPS Total dose: 50kRAD Mission life-time: < 10 years in LEO Cost: < €50k

Conclusions:

Modern commercial components are well suited for withstanding the harmful space radiation environment The radiation tolerance can be significantly improved designing in additional mitigation techniques The reliability can be further improved if designed using a highly reliable architecture

> Together ahead. **RUAG**

We listen to make it right. We stay to make it real. A promise you can trust.