



Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology

Instrument Software Architecture: Design & Implementation

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CGI FSW Lead

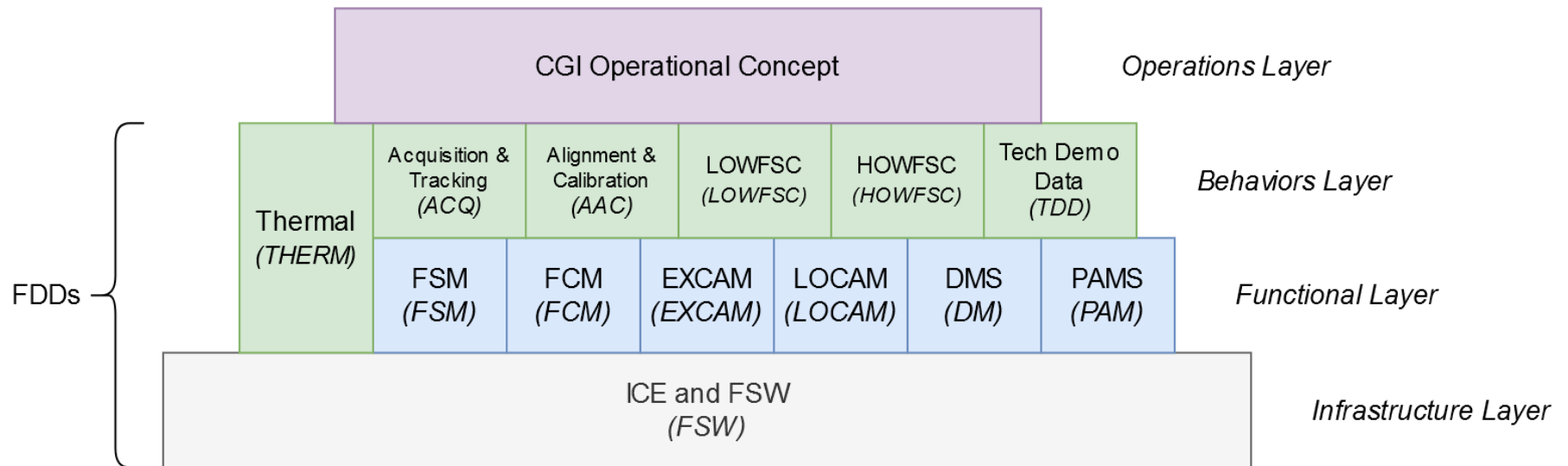
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CGI System Architecture

- Coronagraph System Architecture is divided into 13 functional domains, the expected behavior of each of which is described in a functional design document (FDD) that is used to guide FSW implementation.



CGI FSW Functional Capabilities

- Channel
 - Telemetry data point
 - Mapped to single source
 - Ex: temperature, parameter value, mode state, calculated offset
- Monitor
 - Condition for fault protection
 - Ex: trigger if voltage exceeds some value for 2 or more seconds
- Parameter
 - Nonvolatile value stored onboard
 - Modifiable via command
 - Ex: pixel threshold, gain factor, min/max values
- Command
 - Input to FSW to initiate some behavior
 - Ex: power hardware, perform move, close Zernike loop, halt image taking

CGI FSW Complexity

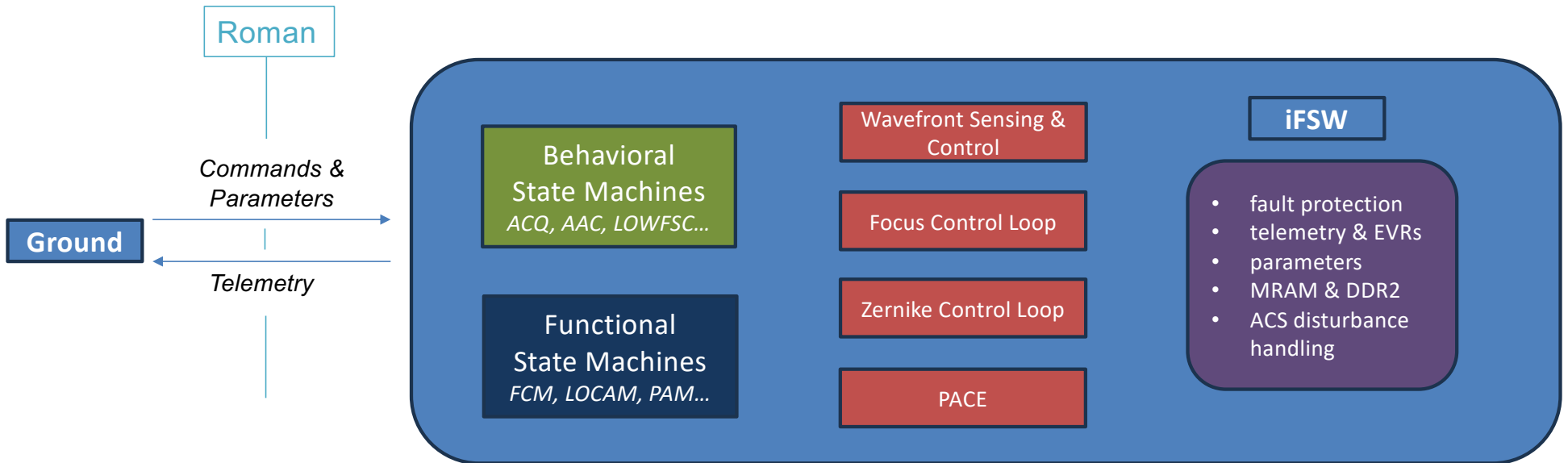
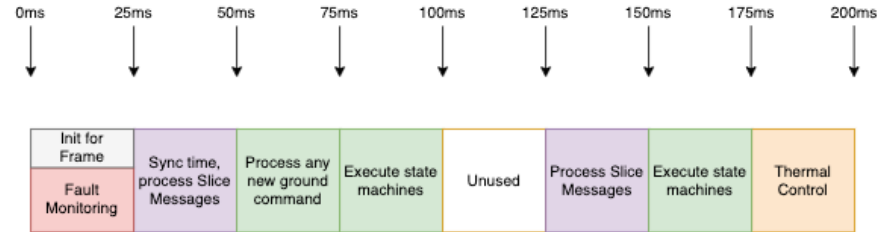
Functional Description Document Domain	# Req's		# Cmds	# Params	# Channels		# Monitors
	FSW	GND			FSW	GND	
ICE and FSW Infrastructure	104	--	30	--	371	156	3
FSM	45	--	21	22	54	24	12
FCM	26	--	11	21	46	38	19
EXCAM	49	--	17	28	174	93	27
LOCAM	38	--	10	11	153	67	14
DM	58	--	18	14	90	56	28
PAM	45	--	14	232	443	158	4
Thermal	28	--	1	295	450	142	71
Acquisition & Tracking	38	--	6	71	130	3	--
Alignment & Calibration	24	100	7	65	65	3	--
LOWFSC	75	2	20	20	88	40	20
HOWFSC	18	19	1	83	92	--	--
Tech Demo Data	5	14	0	8	8	--	--
TOTALS	553	135	165	883	2,179	810	198
	688				2,989		

- High instrument code complexity
 - **CGI FSW: 104,557 SLOC**
 - typical: 30,000 – 70,000 SLOC
 - *GSW: 107,000 SLOC*
 - *FPGA: 60,000 SLOC*
- Embedded linear algebra required
 - modified Eigen template library [1]
- Code reuse
 - FP, telemetry, slice interfaces, parameter table
- Command and telemetry dictionary management
- Sequence engine autocoding for PAM
- Camera class inheritance for EXCAM and LOCAM

CGI FSW Overview

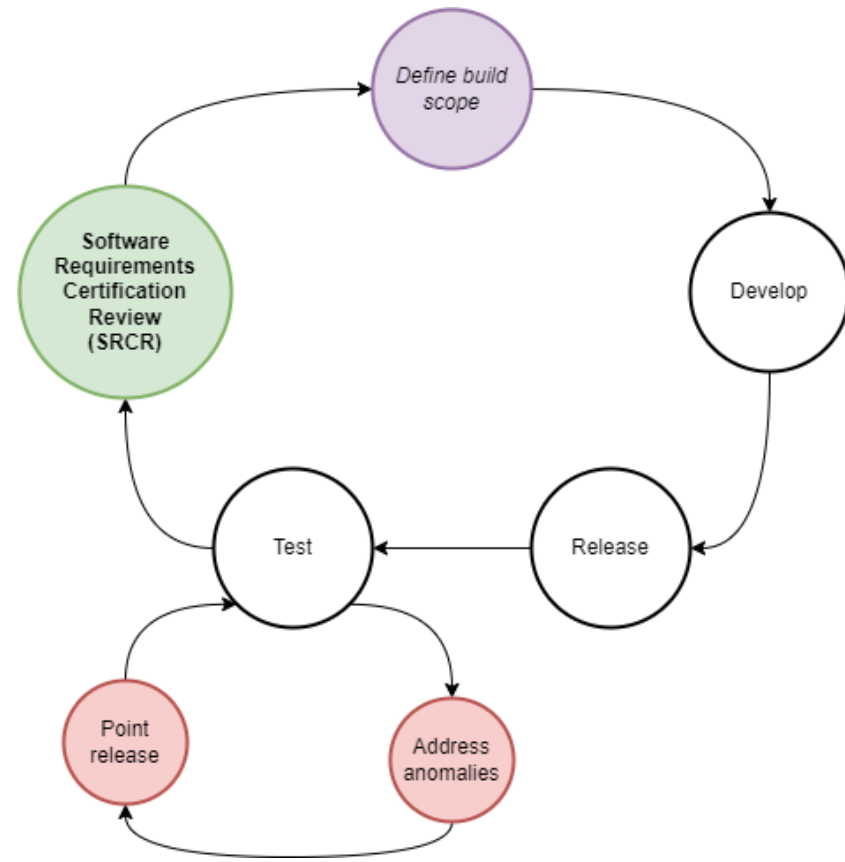
- C++ language
- VxWorks real-time operating system (RTOS)
- LEON4 processor on GR740 board
 - radiation-hardened
- Single-core software design
 - additional cores bring additional complexity
- Developed over 5+ years
- NASA class C software
 - “necessary for the science return from a single (non-primary) instrument”
- Complies with strict JPL FSW coding standards
 - based on automotive MISRA C
 - increases safety and reliability of code
 - prohibits use of dynamic memory allocation and recursive functions, among others

CGI FSW Execution Architecture



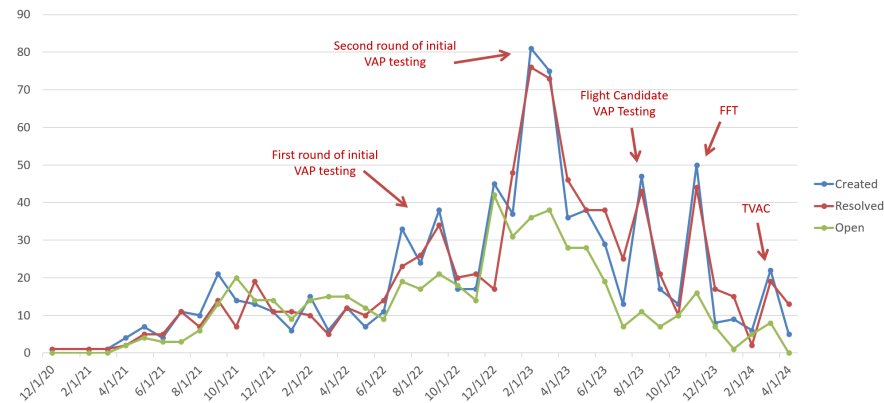
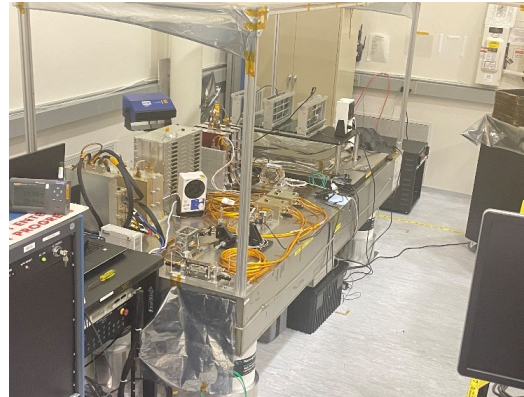
CGI FSW Development Process

- GitHub
 - Feature branches, merge into dev branch, release on master
 - Pull requests with reviewers enforced
- Jenkins
 - Continuous integration tool
 - Simics used for hardware emulation in testing
- Static code analysis
 - Coverity
 - CodeSonar



CGI FSW Testing

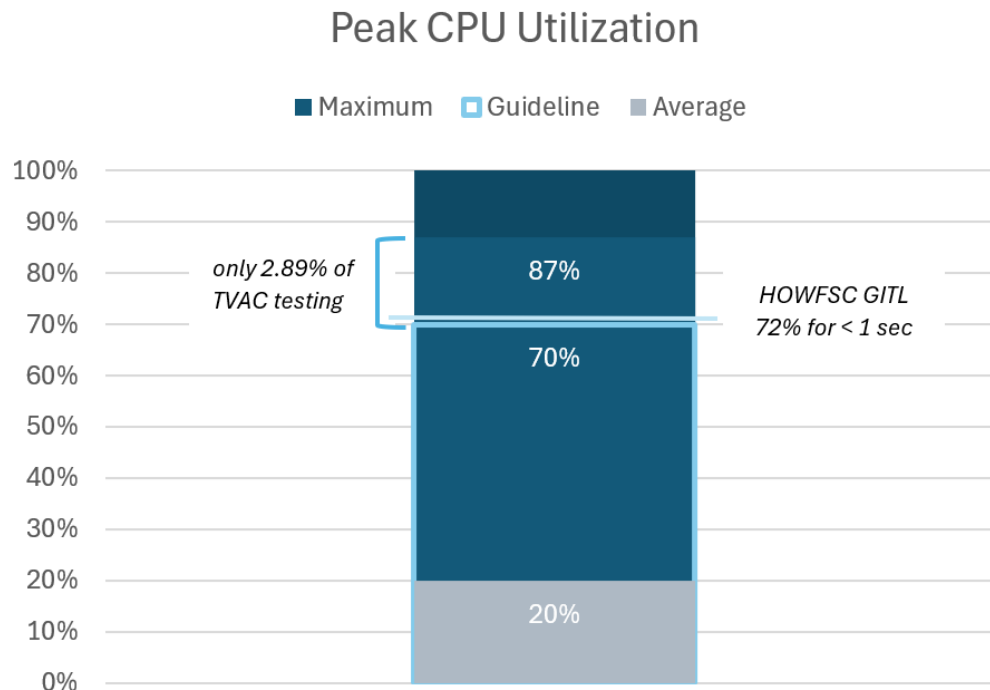
- Functional testbed (FTB) venues
 - enable both FSW development and V&V
 - unit testing
- Written test procedures (VAPs and PBATs)
 - regression testing
- Telemetry data system (TDS) and Grafana
 - efficient anomaly investigation



VAP = verification activity plan
FFT = full functional test
TVAC = thermal vacuum test

Jira Anomaly Report Burndown

CGI FSW Resource Utilization



Margin on utilization helps prevent starvation of critical processes such as fault protection and software watchdog reset.

- Memory
 - SDRAM: 119 MB / 256 MB
 - DDR2: 854 MB / 4 GB
 - MRAM: 26 MB / 32 MB
- HK Packet Throughput (bps)
 - Max: 100 K
 - Avg: 27.2 K
 - Allotted: 1 M
- Sci Packet Throughput (bps)
 - Max: 1.76 M
 - Avg: 125 K
 - Allotted: 60 M

CGI FSW Issues Encountered

- Dictionary inconsistencies
 - Autocoding FSW encouraged
- Resource contention
 - Shared SpaceWire ports
 - WFSC task demand
 - High and low priorities
 - Priority inversions & deadlock
- Software bugs
 - State machine flow errors
 - Misuse of types and casting
 - Floating point issues
- Incorrect or missing asynchronous behavior
 - Base classes lacked abort mechanism
 - State machines can be halted at any time by FP or ACS disturbance handling
 - Semaphores for resource locking
 - Edge cases across all code paths
 - Undesired hardware responses to asynchronous commanding required software solutions

CGI FSW Lessons Learned

- Asynchronous behavior defined clearly and early
 - Hardware and software can incorporate in original design
 - All requirements, really!
- Solid build and test process
 - Releases traced to requirements and V&V
- COTS hardware can cost more
 - Increased number of interfaces
 - Complexity and risk introduced further down the pipeline
- Software documentation
 - Code commenting, diagrams
 - Notes on design, unit tests, idiosyncrasies, danger zones
- HOWFSC: GITL or onboard?
 - Computational gap between requirements and capability
 - Single vs multi-core processing
 - Need margin on CPU utilization
 - Onboard HOWFSC required second processor board
 - Partition software requirements between FSW and GSW

Appendix

- [1] Malloc-Free Pseudoinverse Solver with Eigen C++ Template Library:
<https://github.com/silverSapphire/Eigen-Malloc-Free-Pseudoinverse>