

# Open Architecture for Space Software-Defined Radios

John Liebetreu  
Carl Smith

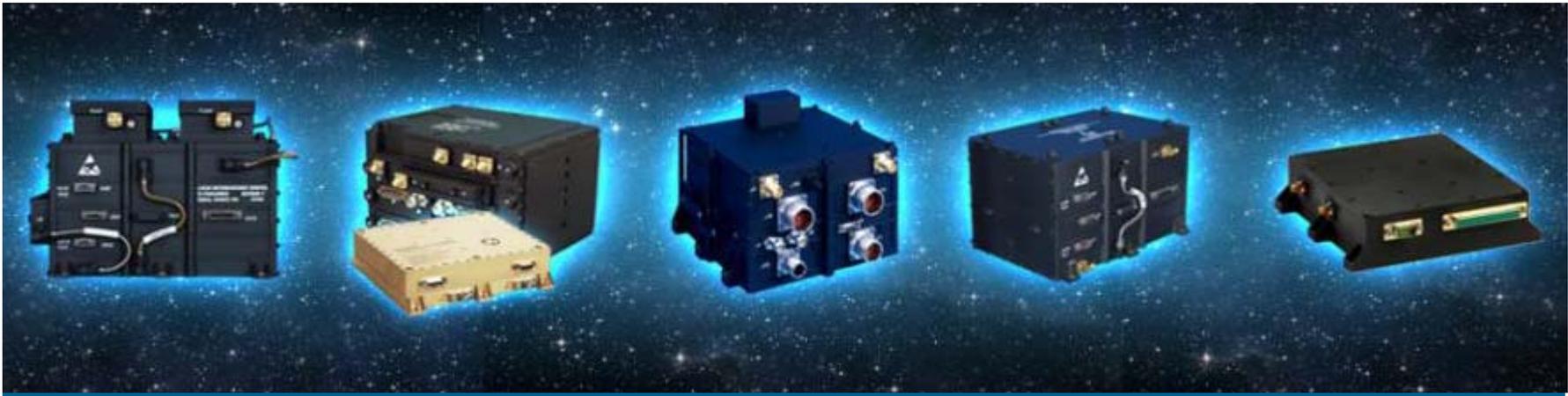


**GENERAL DYNAMICS**  
Advanced Information Systems

# Agenda

- Introduction
- General Dynamics' Heritage Space Applications
- Foundation for Software-Defined Radios
  - General Dynamics' Starlight™ Architecture
  - Reconfigurable Radios
- NASA's STRS – Space Telecommunications Radio System
  - Hardware Architecture
  - Software Architecture
  - Reference Implementations
- CoNNeCT Program
- Future Developments

# Space Electronics and Services



- Industry leading provider of Space Products:
  - GPS Receivers
  - Tracking, Telemetry and Control (TT&C) hardware
  - Command and Data Handling
  - Space Network Routers
- Software Defined Radio

- GPS Blocks 1/2/3
- International Space Station
- Hubble Space Telescope
- GOES, EOS - Weather and Earth Observation SATs
- Mars Rovers – Spirit and Opportunity
- Cassini, STEREO, Messenger
- Fermi (GLAST), LRO/LCROSS, WISE
- Worldview, NPP, GeoEye-1
- THEMIS Bus Avionics Unit

# GD Space SDR Products – StarLight™

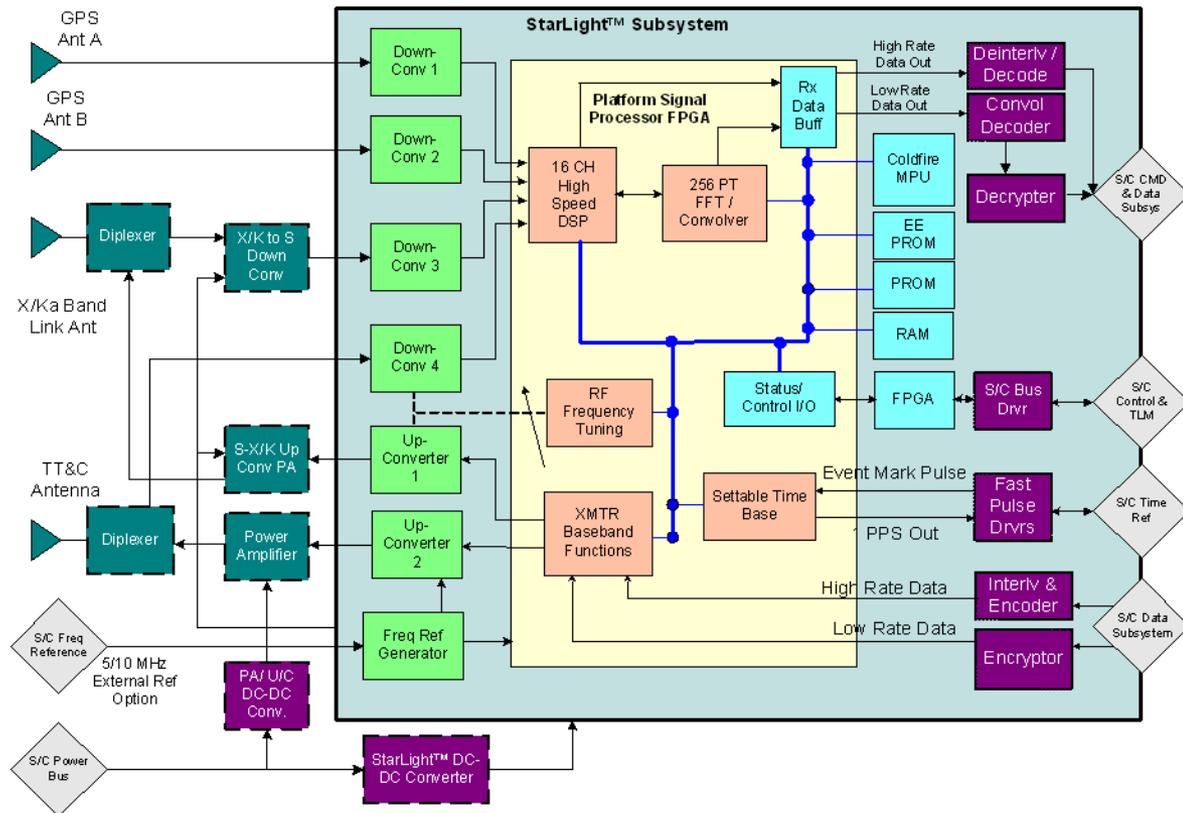
Family of Reconfigurable Transceivers for Space Missions

Programmable GD RH-Coldfire processor

Flexible Waveform Options

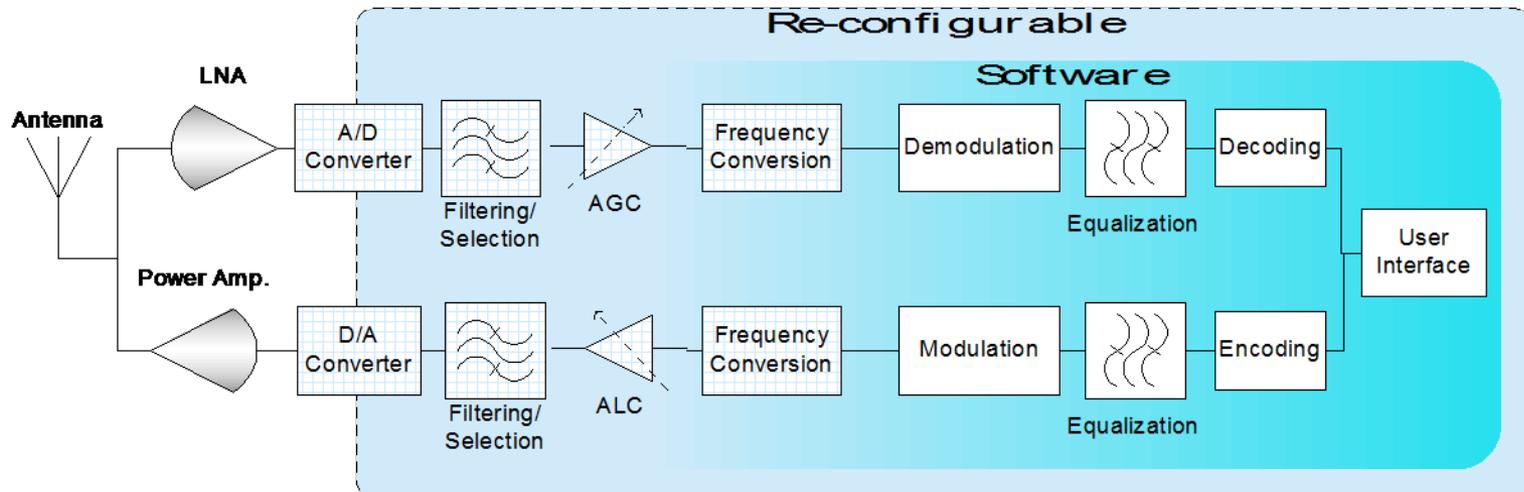
Fully Reconfigurable on Orbit

Multiple waveforms ported to StarLight™



# Software-Defined Radio Technology

- Collection of hardware and software technologies to perform COMM and NAV functions
- Hardware – Signal processing, RF, power, thermal
  - Shift from dedicated hardware (e.g., ASIC) to more flexible, reprogrammable hardware (e.g., FPGA)
  - Traditional hardware approach retained at RF front end (ADC, DAC, filters, amplifiers)
  - MEMs technology beginning to emerge to enhance frequency tunability
- Software – Application, Managing
  - Application Software – communication and navigation functions (e.g., waveforms)
    - *Waveform -comprises the end to end functionality (i.e., modulation, coding, frequency conversion, filtering) and bidirectional transformations applied to information content that is transmitted over the air*
  - Management Software – Controls the application software on the radio platform.
    - *Loads/unloads application code and data to/from memory*
    - *Responsible for interprocess communications,*
    - *Provide platform services (timing, file manager, events)*



# STRS Open Architecture Highlights

## Space Telecommunications Radio System

### Hardware

- Module definitions are provided to organize common functions
- Module interfaces abstract the module functionality for data flow to waveform components
  - Enable multiple vendors to substitute modules or add modules to existing radios
  - Provide common test interface/procedures
- Hardware Interface Definition (HID)
  - The electrical interfaces, connector requirements, and physical requirements are specified by the platform provider
  - HID shall be published for each module so 3rd party developers have the structure under which they can develop new modules

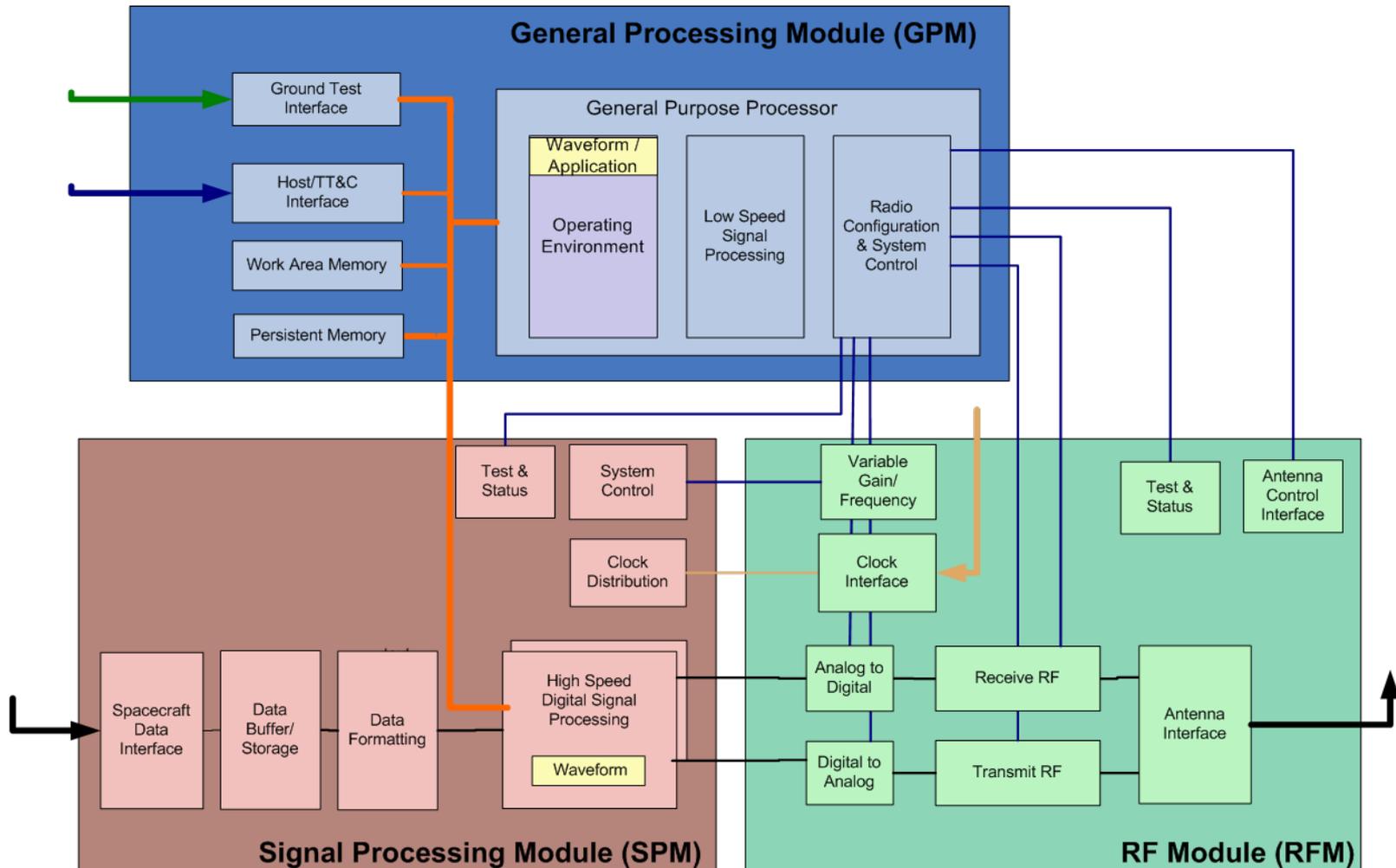
### Software

- Layers define interfaces between components
- Some layers are defined to separate SW from SW; others to separate SW from HW (i.e., abstract)
- APIs separate waveform from operating environment for waveform portability/reuse
- The STRS Infrastructure uses the HAL information to initialize the hardware drivers to ensure that the control and data messages are appropriately delivered to the module
  - Method/function used, calling sequence, return values, an explanation of its functionality, any preconditions before using the method/function, and the status after using the method/function
  - Hardware address and data interfaces, interrupt input and output, power connections, control and data lines necessary to operate in the STRS platform environment (firmware code portability)

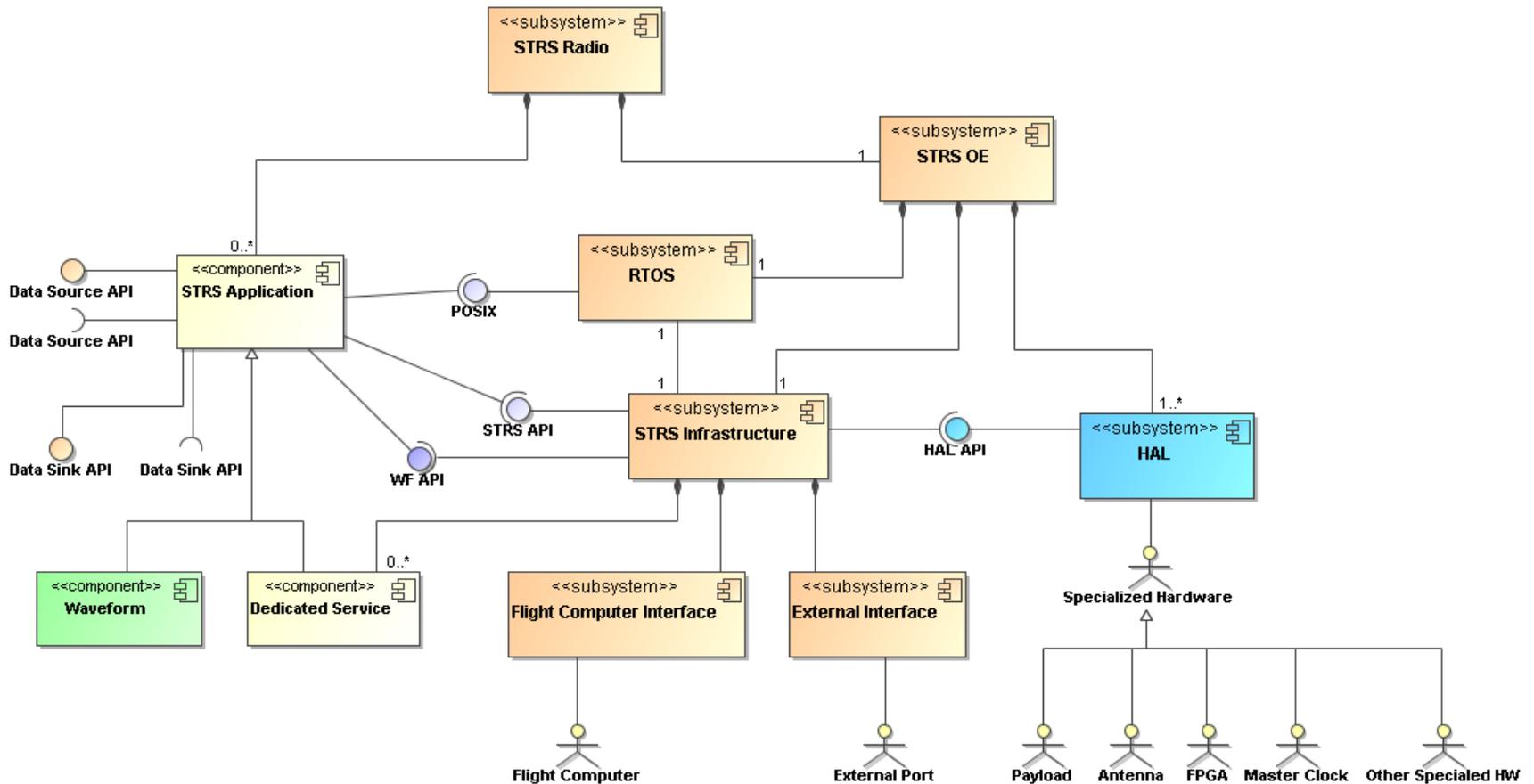
### STRS Repository

- Collection of hardware and software modules, definitions, documents for mission reuse

# SDR/STRS Hardware Functional Diagram

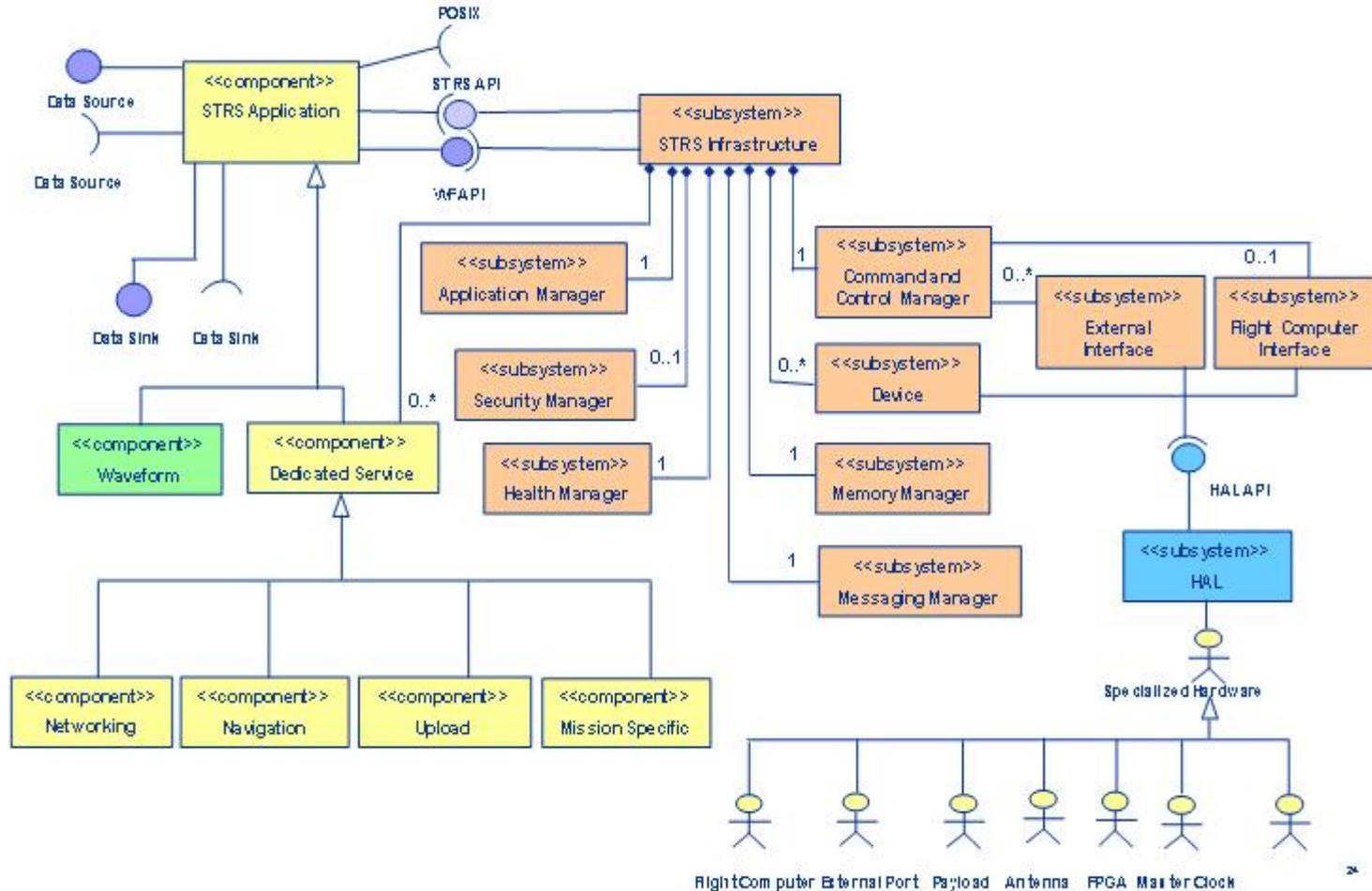


# STRS Software Architecture

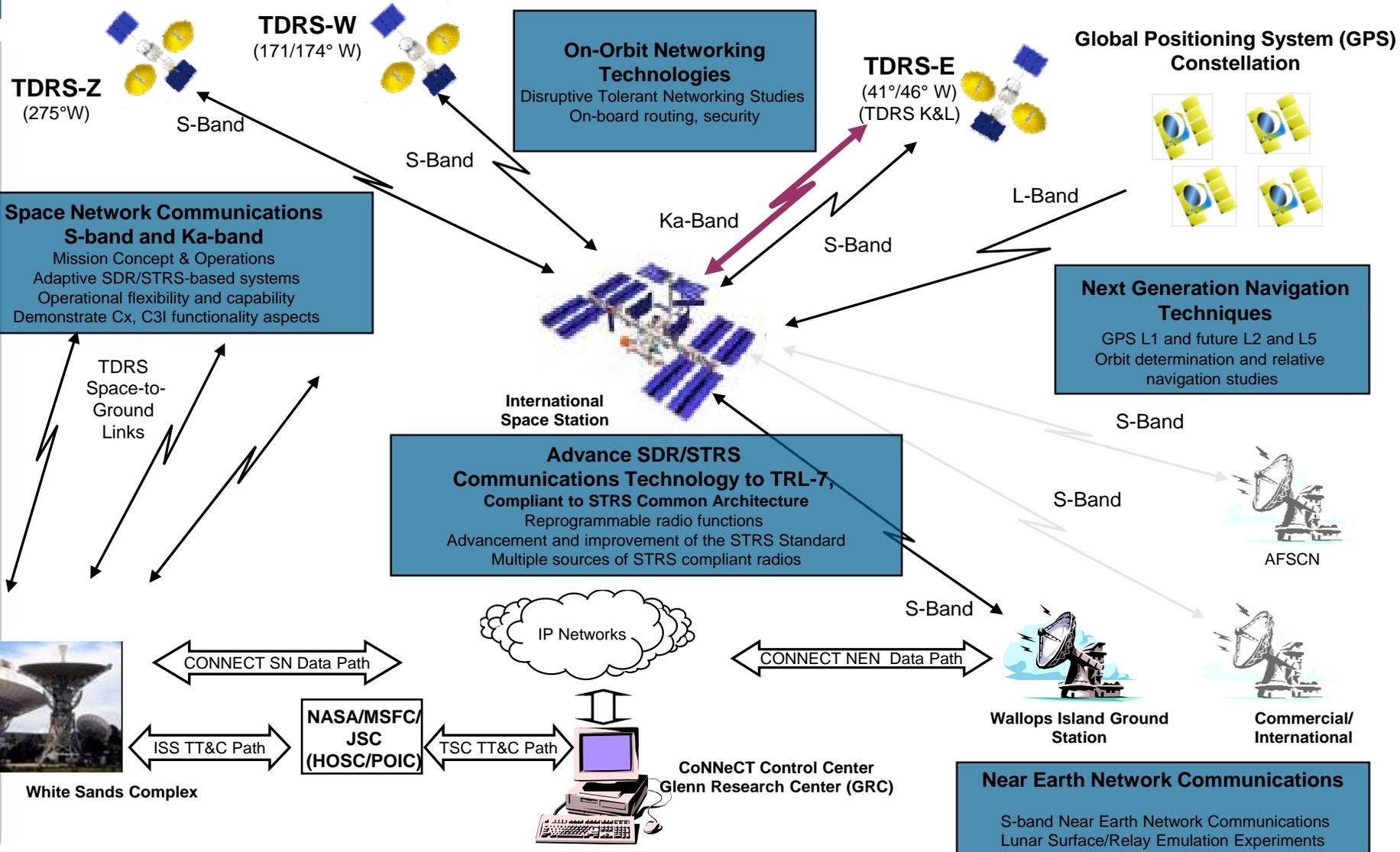


# STRS Infrastructure Subsystems

## Operating Environment (OE)



# CoNNeCT System Concept



# CONNECT Software Defined Radios

The CoNNeCT Payload has 3 STRS compliant SDRs

Both GD and Harris are supplying radios, and one additional SDR is a NASA-sponsored radio provided by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory

Each SDR will implement specific waveforms and operate in specific frequency bands

## GD S-band SDR

- The GD CONNECT Starlight software defined radio is a reprogrammable S-band transceiver w/ space heritage
- The SDR will be compliant with the STRS architecture, and will have a TDRSS DG1, Mode 1,2 & 3, & DG2 compatible waveforms installed and tested when delivered



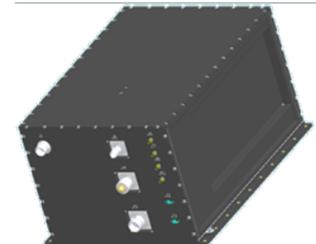
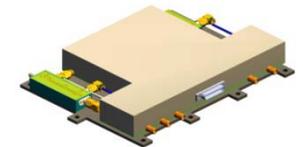
## JPL S-band, L-band SDR

- The JPL CONNECT software defined radio is a reprogrammable S-band and L-band transceiver w/ space heritage
- The SDR will be compliant with the STRS architecture, and will have a GRC/GSFC TDRSS S-band DG2 compatible waveform installed after delivery



## Harris Ka-band SDR

- The Harris CONNECT software defined radio is a reprogrammable Ka-band transceiver
- The SDR will be compliant with the STRS architecture, and will have a TDRSS Ka-band DG2 compatible waveform installed and tested when delivered



# Future Space Communications Architecture

## Mission Types

### Crewed Vehicles

- Transport Vehicles
- CEV S-Band Xpdr
- Space Stations/Outposts
  - e.g. C2V2 RFI
- Crew Activity (i.e., EVA)

### Spacecraft Links

- Science Satellites
- Orbiting Relay Satellites

### Surface Radios

- Rovers
- Science Elements
- EVA

### Emerging Applications

- Fractionated Constellations
- IPv6 networking
- Ground Station Extensions

