

FPGA-Based Embedded Systems for Testing and Rapid Prototyping

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Executive Summary

- Need to streamline testbed development for Flight Software Verification & Validation
- Novel testbed development paradigm:
 - *Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA) technology*
 - *Reduce cost/schedule vs. heritage approach*
 - *Enable earlier involvement in system design, integration, & test*
- Proof of concept complete and operational
 - *FPGA-based Hardware-in-the-Loop (HIL) testbed for a Space Vehicle*
- Design approach allows evolution to COTS development
 - *Increases commonality among programs*
 - *Further reduces cost & schedule*

> ***Modern hardware, enhanced capabilities, reduced cost***



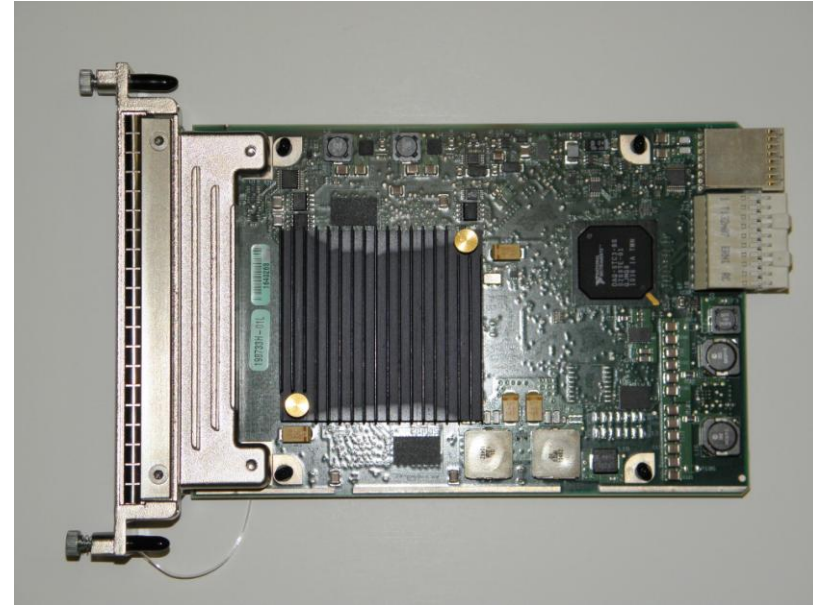
Agenda

- Background
 - *Field Programmable Gate Arrays (FPGAs)*
 - *Legacy avionics & Hardware-in-the-Loop (HIL) simulations*
- Implementation of an FPGA-based HIL for a Space Vehicle
 - *Design overview*
 - *Results*
- Benefits & Drawbacks of FPGA-based HIL systems
- Prospects & plans for further development
 - *Flexible, modular, COTS-based evolution*



Introduction to FPGA Technology

- User-configurable integrated circuit
 - *“Field-programmable” after manufacturing*
- Configuration specified via HDL software
 - *Hardware Description Language*
- Can be programmed to implement any logical function using high-level tools
 - *HDL specification represents same design built into typical ASIC* chip*
- Any portion of the design can be reprogrammed or updated easily
 - *Eliminates re-manufacturing hardware during design iterations*
 - *Offers advantages for many applications*



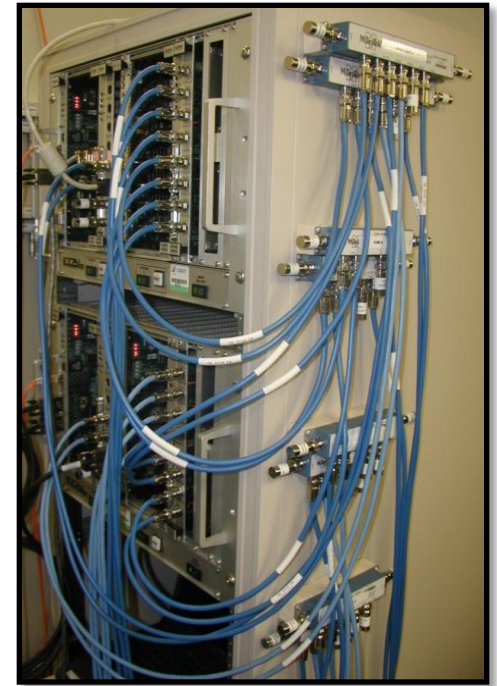
* Application-Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC)

> ***Flexibility of software combined with timing & performance of hardware***

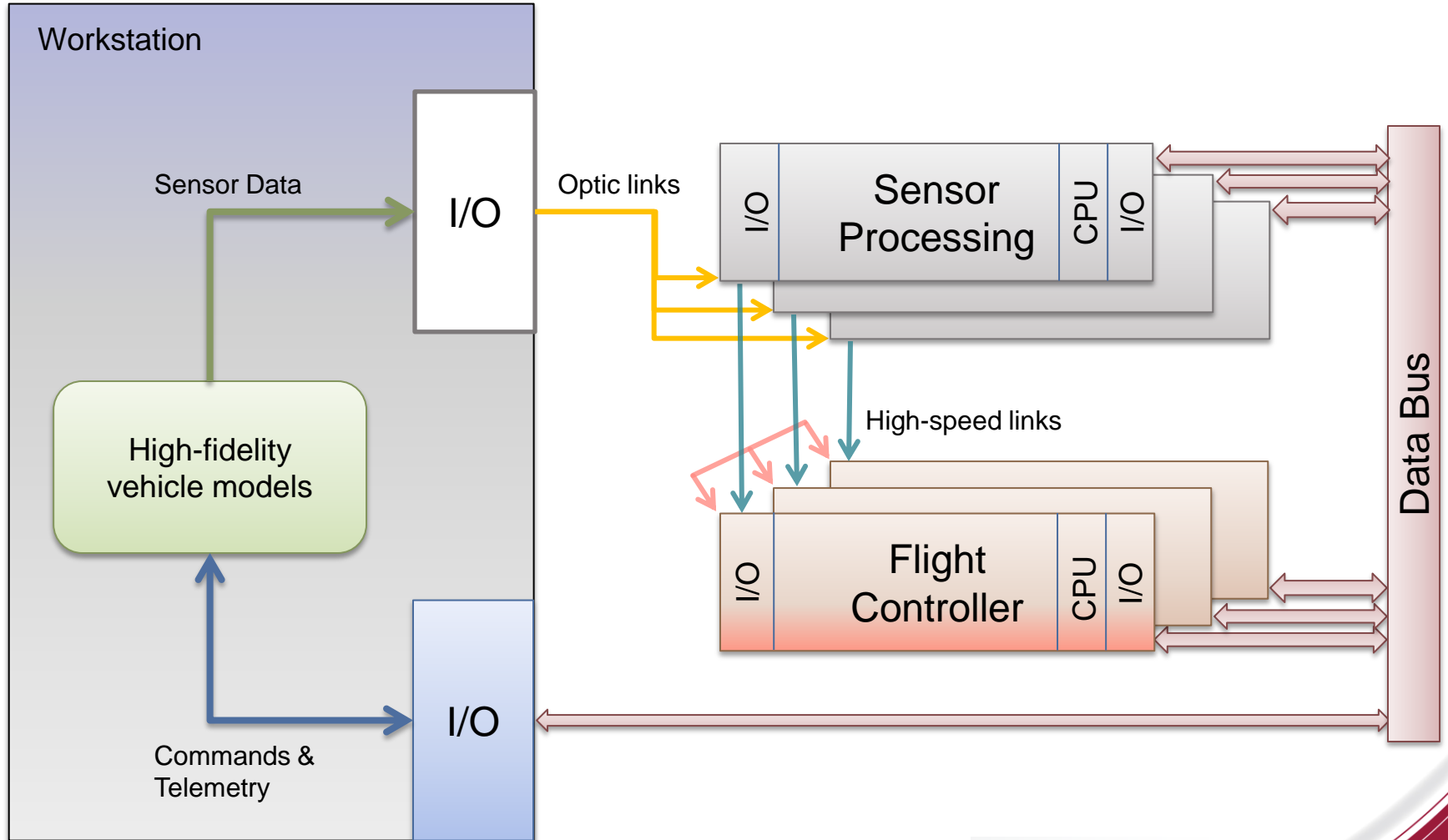


Space Vehicle FPGA HIL Background

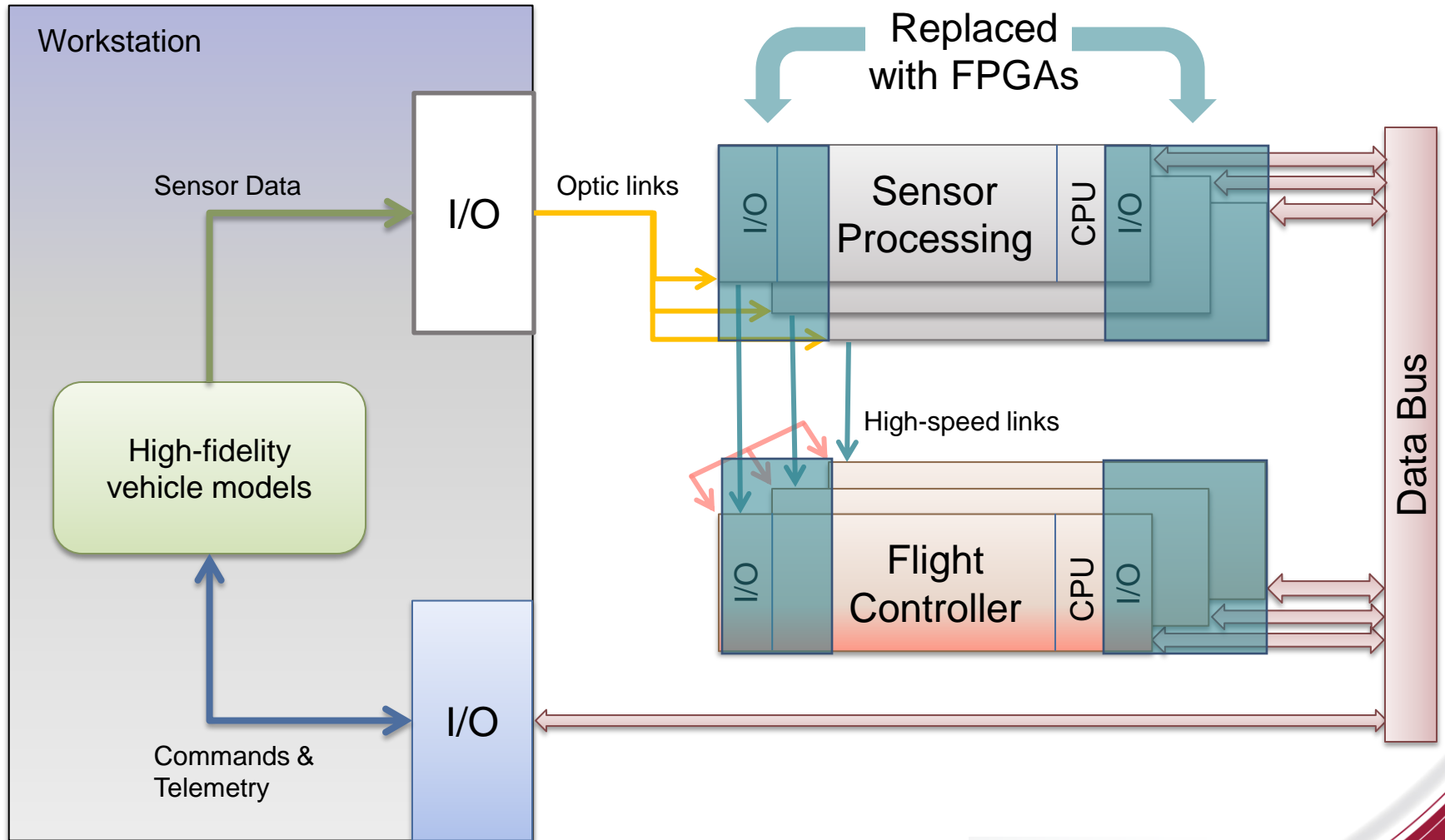
- Legacy HIL shortcomings:
 - *Parts obsolescence*
 - *Limits on hardware signal capture & logging*
 - *Custom hardware is costly*
- Replacement/upgrade opportunities:
 - *Capitalize on technology advances*
 - *Pathfinder for cost-effective development approaches*
 - *Maintain Aerospace expertise versus current state-of-the-art*
- FPGA-based HIL advantages:
 - *Executes flight code natively, in real-time, without software modifications*
 - *Enhanced debug/probe/analysis capabilities impossible on flight computer*
 - *Telemetry output compares very well with expectations*



Legacy Space Vehicle HIL Implementation



FPGA-based Space Vehicle HIL Implementation



FPGA-based HIL Implementation Features

- Uses same processors as the vehicle
- FPGAs perform all input/output and interface functionality of the Space Vehicle Avionics package
 - *Internal and external, including multiple channels*
- Implemented as VHDL* code executing on each FPGA chip
 - *Developed independently at Aerospace*
- FPGA logic performs most core Space Vehicle avionics tasks:
 - *Interrupt service routines (ISRs)*
 - *System Clocks*
 - *Voting logic for redundancy*
 - *Dual-port RAM*
 - *Sensor first-in-first-out (FIFO) logic*
 - *Interrupt generation*

* Very High Speed Integrated Circuit (VHSIC) Hardware Design Language (VHDL)

> ***System is operational – proves feasibility and demonstrates value***



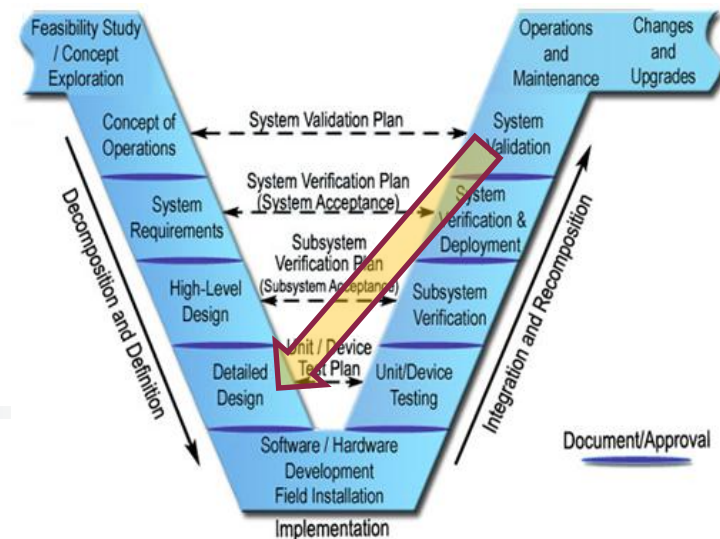
Unique FPGA-Enabled HIL Capabilities

- Simulation of hardware failures modes
 - *Memory fail modes*
 - *DPRAM failure*
 - *Voter failure*
 - *Sensor FIFO failure*
 - *Radiation hits, etc.*
 - *Legacy HIL can only represent these via flight software patches*
- Built-in data logging for debugging & diagnostics
 - *FPGA records & outputs every bus transaction in each lane throughout flight*
 - *Far exceeds the debugging and data logging capability of the actual flight avionics*
 - *Similar capability for other programs is easily achievable through the FPGA code*



Applications and Advantages

- Approach is equally applicable to launch vehicle and spacecraft programs
- FPGA flexibility enables early, incremental testbed development
 - *Shift Validation & Verification earlier in systems engineering process*
 - *HIL development in parallel with avionics design & FSW implementation*
- More available, responsive Validation & Verification
 - *Reusable, reconfigurable hardware minimizes non-recurring effort*
 - *Cost savings makes FSW validation feasible for lower-budget programs*
 - *Flexibility enhances analysis capabilities*
- Potential applications/customers:
 - *Launch Vehicles*
 - *Spacecraft*
 - *Alternate launch vehicles*
 - *Anomaly resolution*



Next Step – Evolution toward COTS

- National Instruments (NI) HIL platform
 - *Industry-standard LabVIEW software*
 - *Widely used modular PXI hardware*
- Modern, COTS system
 - *Low-cost, easy to use*
 - *Significant reduction in development & validation effort*
 - *500+ compatible products cover various interfaces, I/O architectures, communications buses, shared memory, etc.*
- FPGAs are integral to NI hardware/software paradigm
- Pathfinder project is in development and integration stage:
 - *Launch Vehicle*



> *NI's flexible rapid-prototyping architecture applied to HIL development*



Big Picture – HIL Testbed Options for Flight Software Validation & Verification at The Aerospace Corporation

Custom Hardware

- High development NRE
- Static capabilities
- Parts obsolescence



FPGA-based

- Flexibility
- Design insight
- Inexpensive COTS parts



Contractor EDU*

- Limited design insight
- Needs contract foresight
- Lacks independence

* *Engineering Design Unit (EDU)*



Conclusions

- The FPGA-based HIL is an important step in Aerospace's response to increasingly constrained cost & schedule environment
 - *Pathfinder for future testbed development approaches*
 - *Promising prospects for significant cost/schedule improvements*
- Approach is well aligned with strategic goals
 - *Realignment toward the left-hand side of the systems engineering "V" diagram*
 - *Reinforce expertise in industry-standard and state-of-the-art technology*
 - *Shift to reusable, modular architectures vs. custom & ad-hoc systems*
 - *Lower-cost, more responsive assets to meet customer needs*

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Thank You