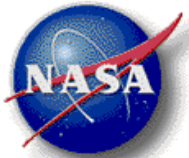


NASA's Space SDR Experiment aboard ISS; Communications Navigation, and Networking reConfigurabe Testbed (CoNNeCT)

Richard C. Reinhart
CoNNeCT Principal Investigator
NASA Glenn Research Center

Thomas J. Kacpura, Sandra K. Johnson - NASA Glenn Research Center
and
James P. Lux, Jet Propulsion Laboratory

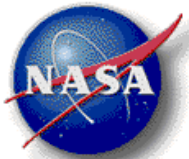
Wireless Innovation Forum Technical Conference: Space SDR
December 2010



Briefing Overview

- NASA's shift toward use of SDRs
- NASA's SDR Standard Open Architecture: The Space Telecommunications Radio System (STRS) Standard
- SDR/STRS-based SCaN Testbed (Communication, Navigation, and Networking reConfigurable Testbed, (CONNECT), flight experiment installed on the truss of International Space Station (ISS)

Work sponsored by the
NASA Space Communications and Navigation (SCaN) Office



Shift Towards SDR Technology

- NASA looking at how to use or infuse SDR technology into NASA missions and infrastructure
- Assess fixed (e.g. ASIC or OTP) DSP hardware vs SDR architecture
 - Industry pursuing processor & FPGA-based architecture
 - Enable NASA to leverage SDR developments across missions.
 - In-flight Reconfigurability

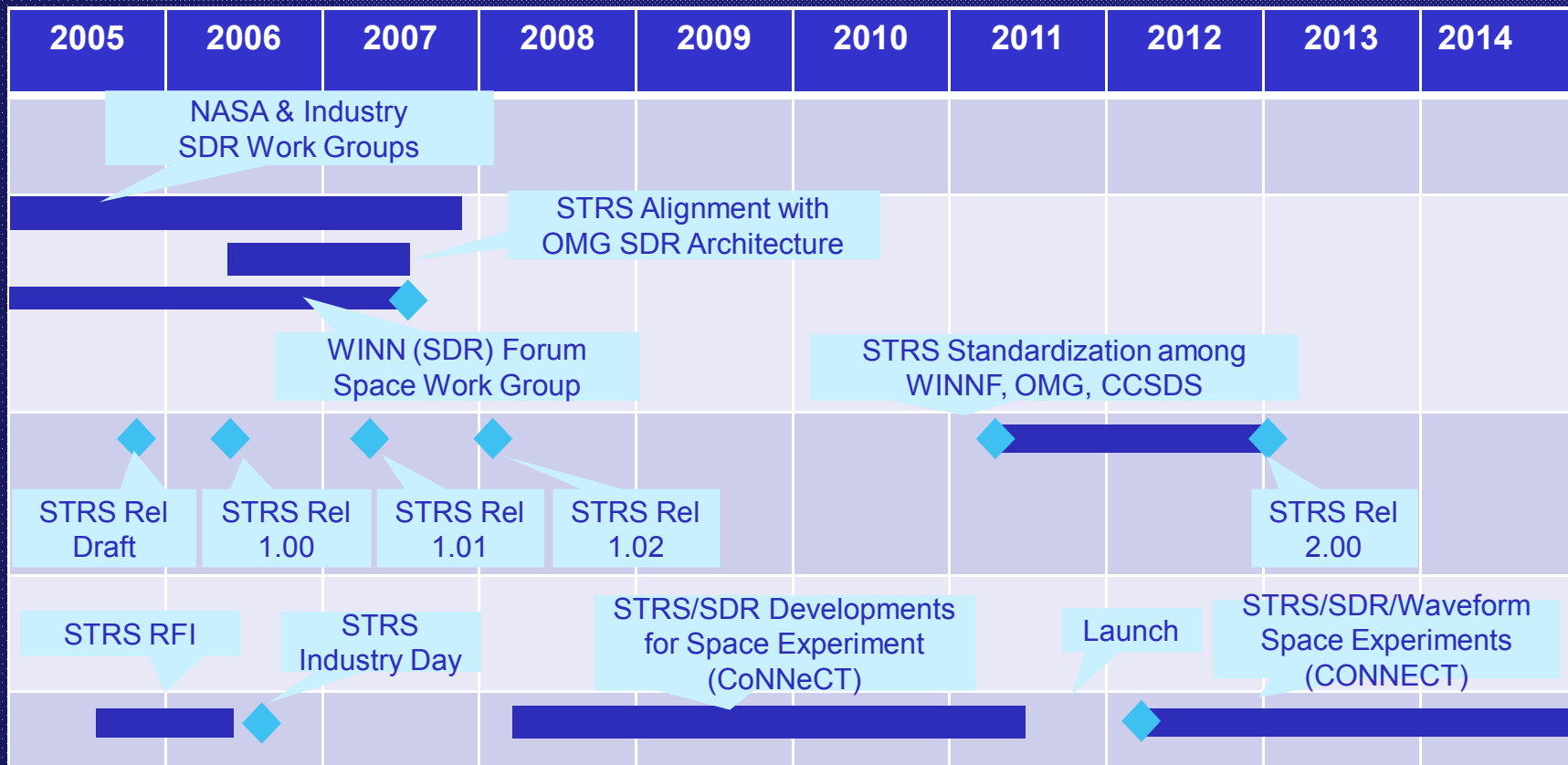
Leverage commercial and NASA Labs' (JPL, APL) SDR product lines, with capability for typical or envisioned NASA functions and capability

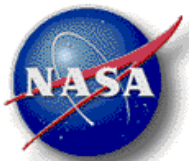
- Common SDR Architecture: Platforms and waveform STRS compliant
 - Separation of waveform application from SDR Platform
 - Abstract waveform from underlying hardware (need for standard architecture)
 - Platform and waveform requirements separation
 - Reduce long-term dependence on SDR developer for software upgrades



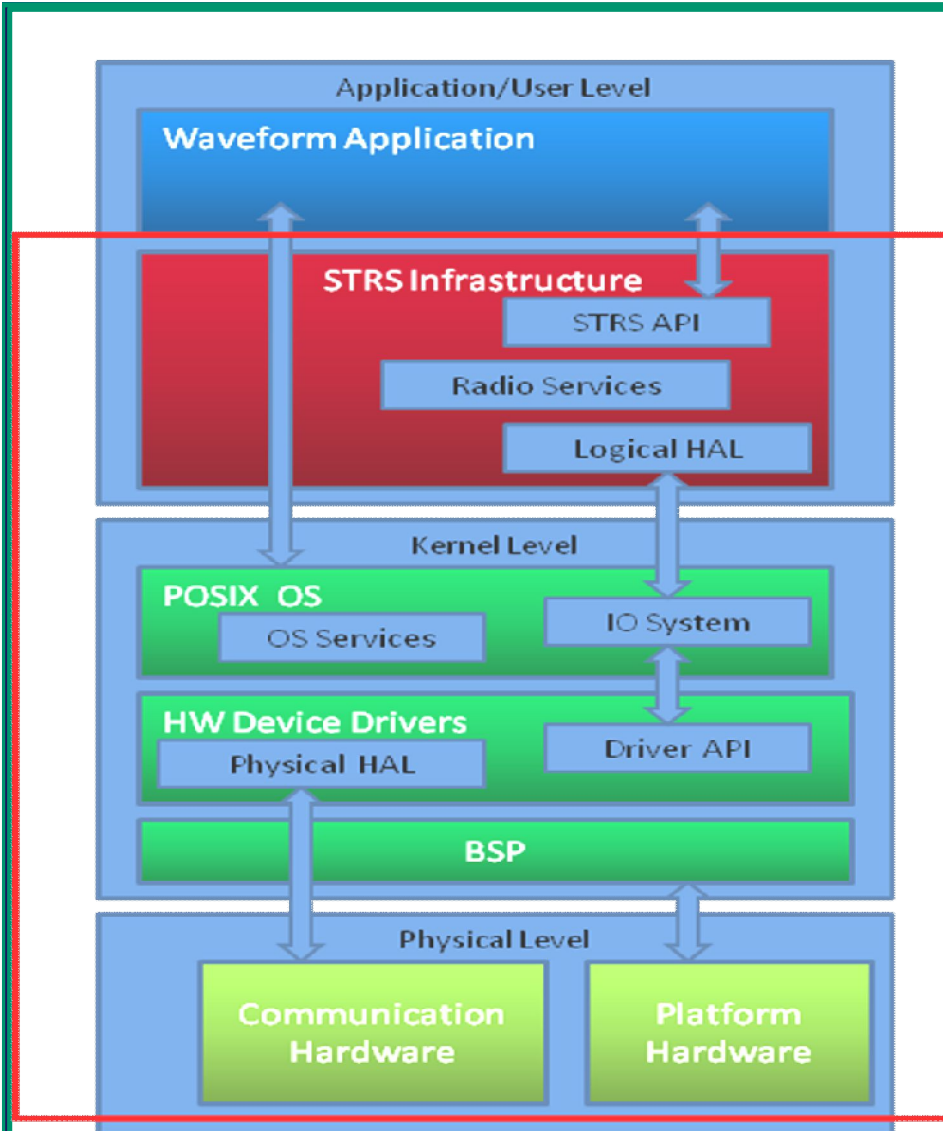
Space Telecommunications Radio System (STRS) Development Process

- Agency initiative to infuse SDR Technology and Architectures
- Established ~2005 and supported by NASA, JPL, APL, AFRL
- Industry participation through Wireless Innovation (SDR) Forum, OMG
- Provide architecture commonality among mission use of SDRs

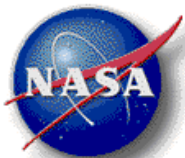




STRS Simplified View



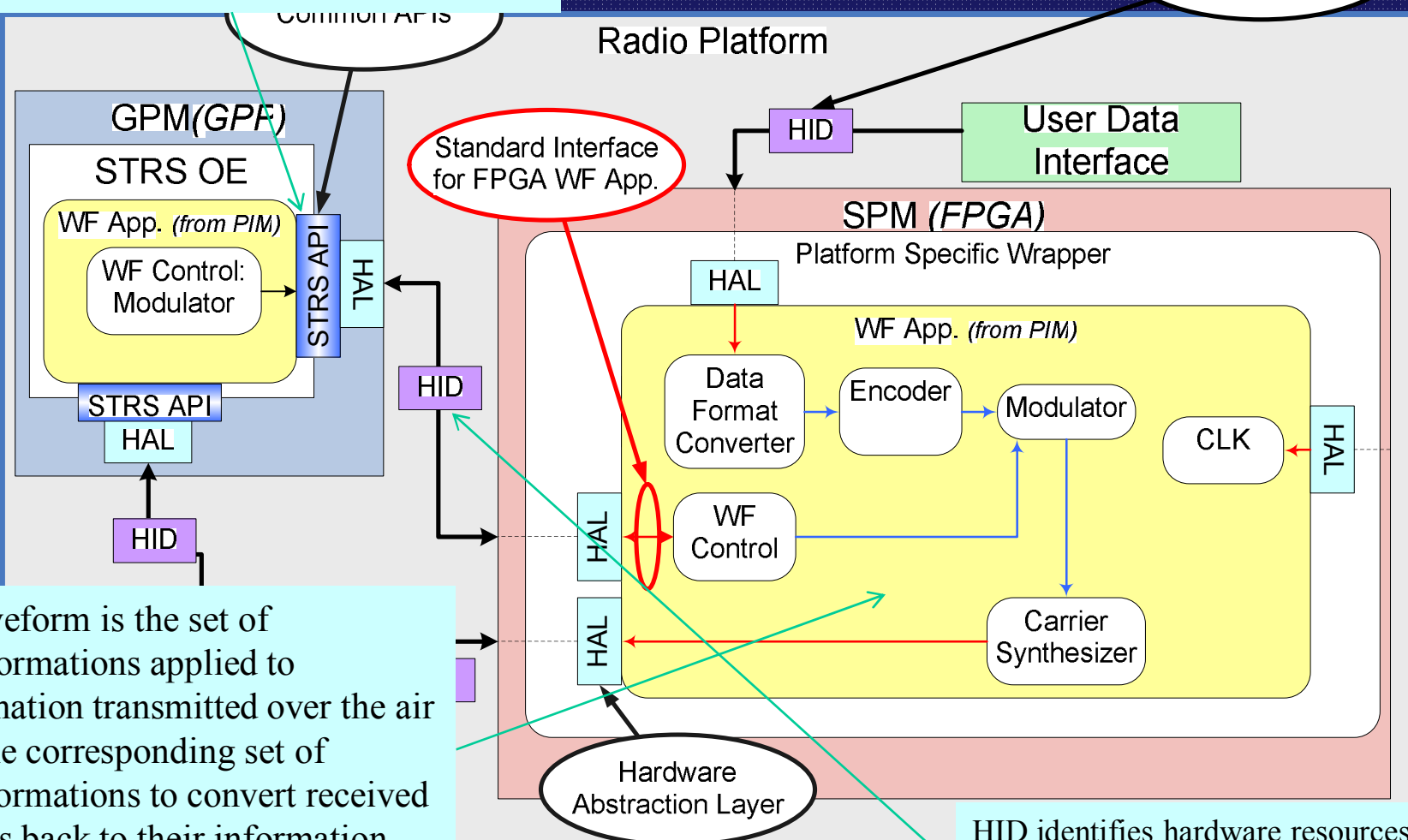
- Abstract app sw from underlying HW
 - Reduce mission dependence on radio provider for reconfigurations years after development/launch.
 - Minimum set of hardware and software interface
- Promote portability/reuse
 - Avoid proprietary application designs/implementations.
- Mission flexibility, for different levels of available resources. – scalable
- Architecture simplified by mission planning and hw resource allocation.
 - No radio hardware discovery or dynamic WF allocation change across hardware – fewer resources (e.g. power, memory)
- Enable waveform component contributions to repository for reuse



STRS Interface Highlights

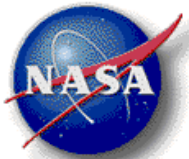
APIs separate waveform from operating environment – enabling waveform portability.

Hardware Interface Definition



A waveform is the set of transformations applied to information transmitted over the air and the corresponding set of transformations to convert received signals back to their information contents

HID identifies hardware resources available to waveform developer, separating WF from HW dependency.



SDR Developer Roles

- Platform Supplier

- Hardware
- Operating Environment

Waveform Developer

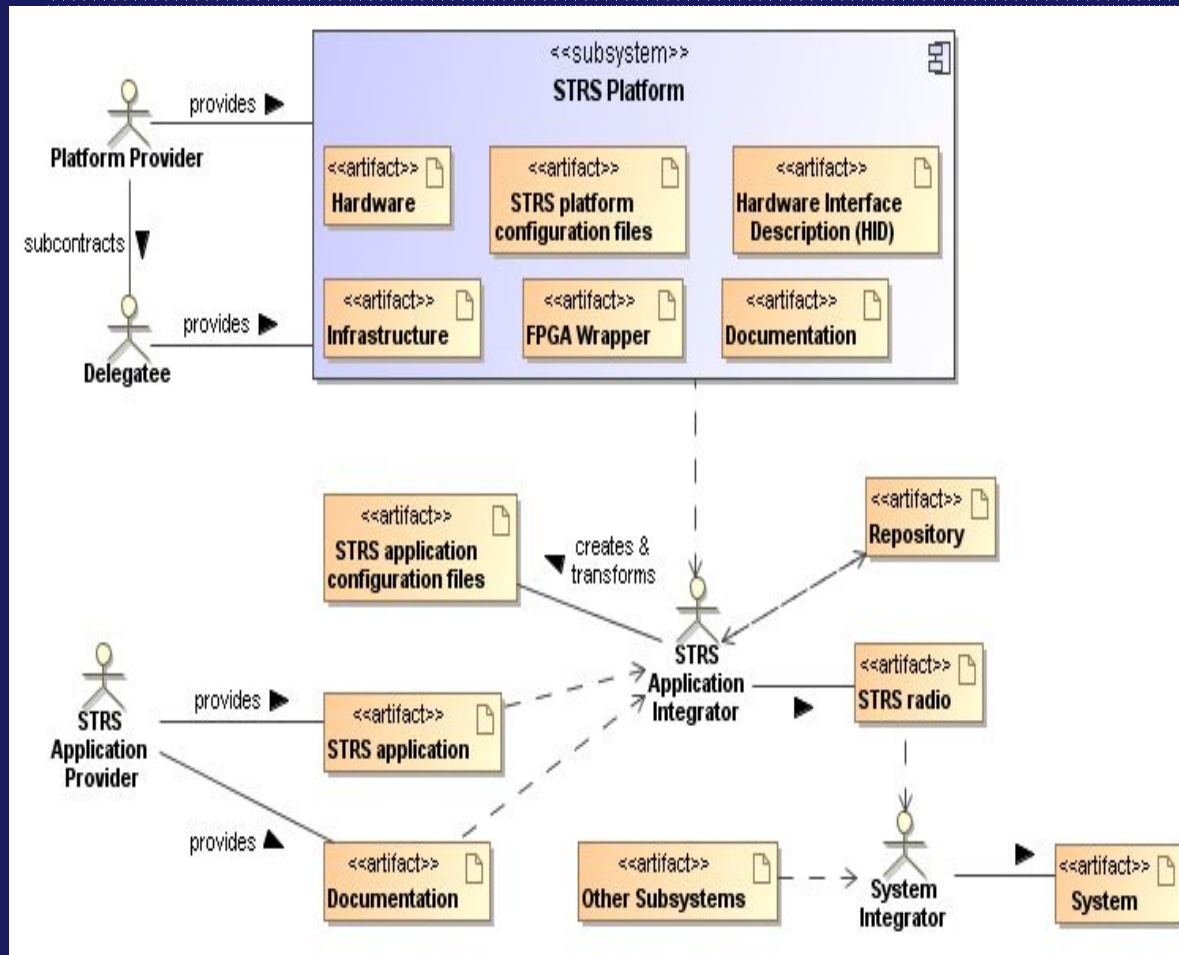
- Waveform App

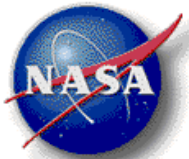
SDR Integrator

- Combines waveform applications with the platform.
- non-SDR model, the integration is done at the radio manufacturer

System Integrator

- integrates the complete radio (hw/wf) with the rest of the spacecraft.





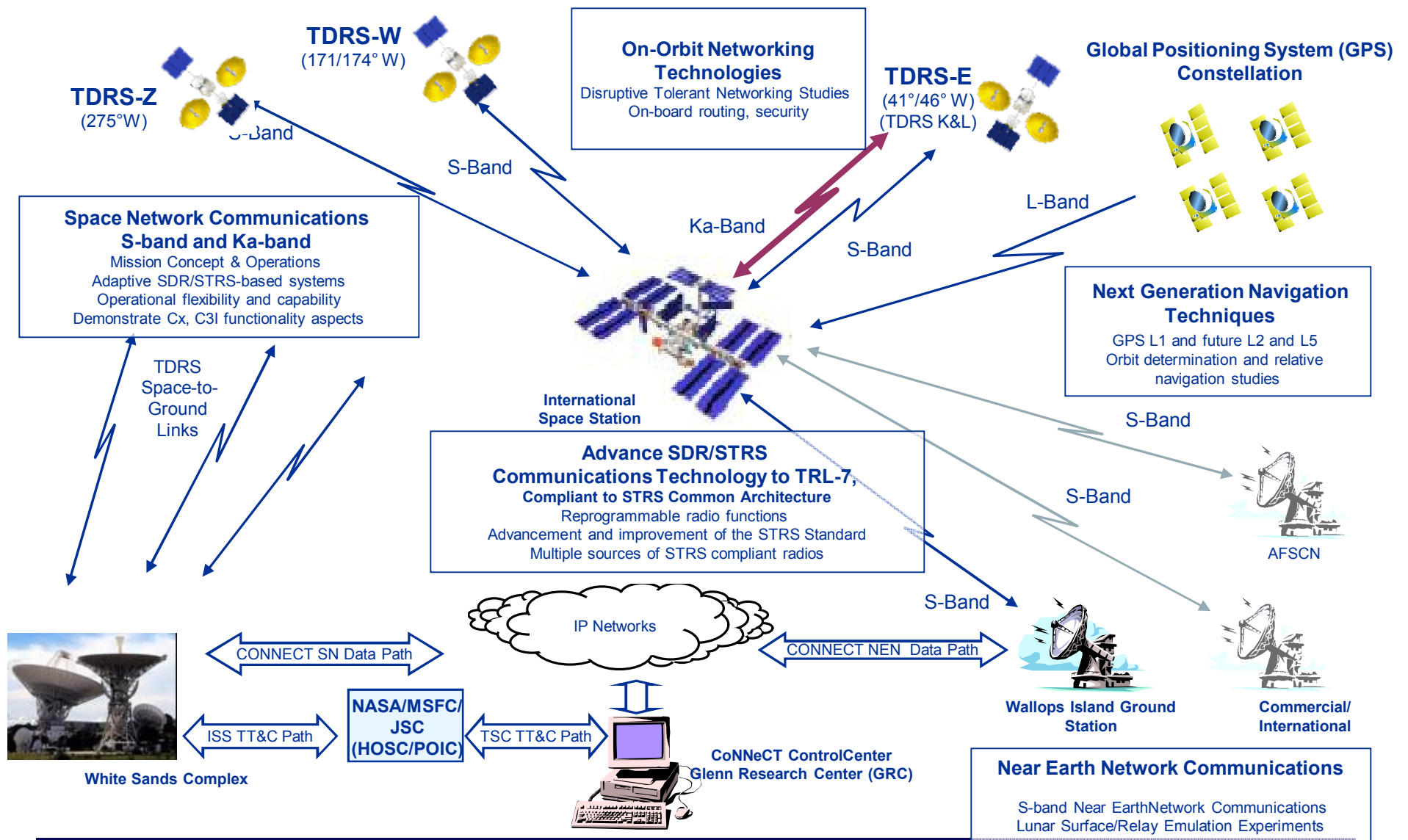
SDR Flight Experiment

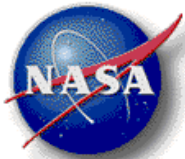
SCaN Testbed Mission Objectives

- **SDR-based ISS NATIONAL LABORATORY Capability**
 - Reconfigurable SDR (e.g. STRS OE, wf updates, modulation, coding, framing)
 - Bit streams to arbitrary link layer protocols
 - Load/run/reconfigure third party sw applications external to SDRs (flight computer)
 - On-board networking (e.g. DTN), routing, and security applications
 - Flexible interaction between applications and SDRs
- **SDR TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT**
 - Platform & waveforms compliant to STRS, reach TRL-7
 - Separating SDR performance from link performance
 - Promote development and Agency-wide adoption of NASA's SDR Standard, STRS
- **VALIDATION OF FUTURE MISSION OPERATIONAL CAPABILITIES**
 - Capability representative of future missions
 - Comm Data rate, performance, networking/routing, navigation/GPS
 - Understanding SDR performance (reliability, SEE, telemetry, instrumentation)
 - Multiple and simultaneous RF Links (Ka-band, S-band, L-band/GPS)



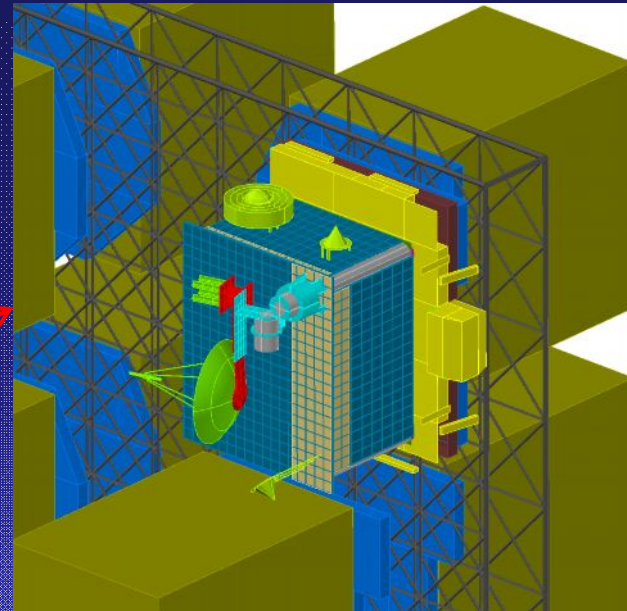
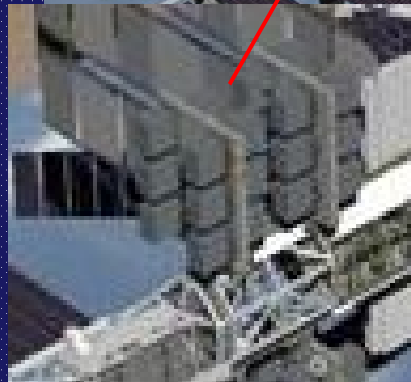
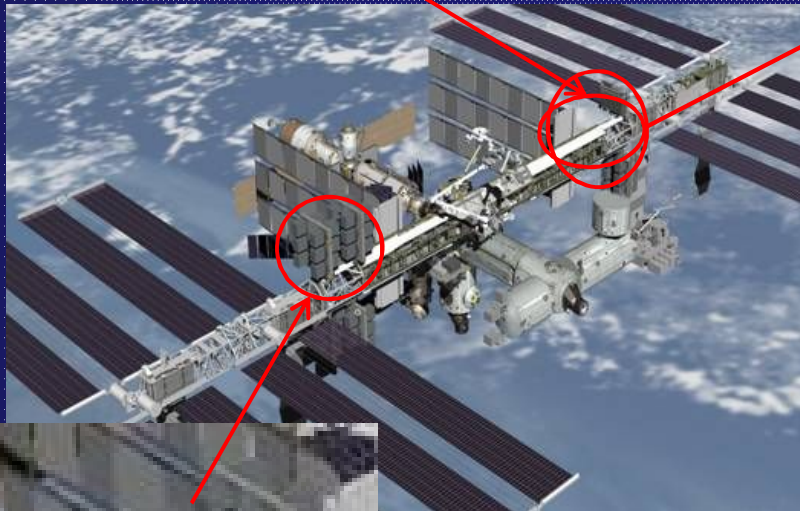
Communications, Navigation, and Networking reConfigurable Test bed (CONNECT)



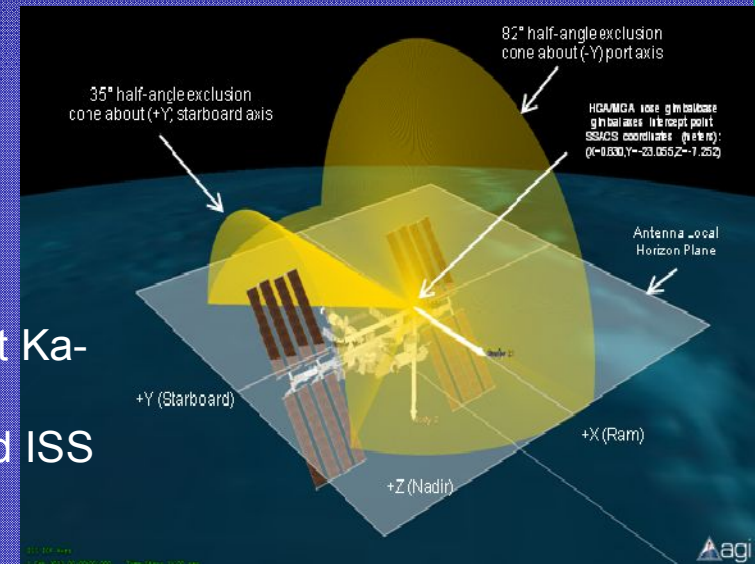


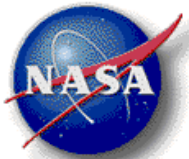
SCAN Testbed as an External Payload on ISS

SCAN Testbed is located on the ISS port (P3) ELC, mounted on the starboard side of the P3 ELC on the zenith/ram corner



Typical coverage to TDRSS at Ka-band and S-band avoid solar reflectors, thermal panels, and ISS structure, pointing zenith

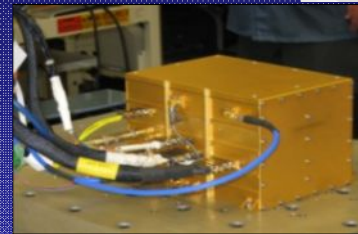
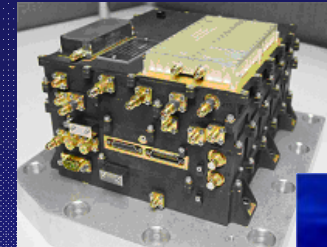




SDRs are the core of the CONNECT Communication System

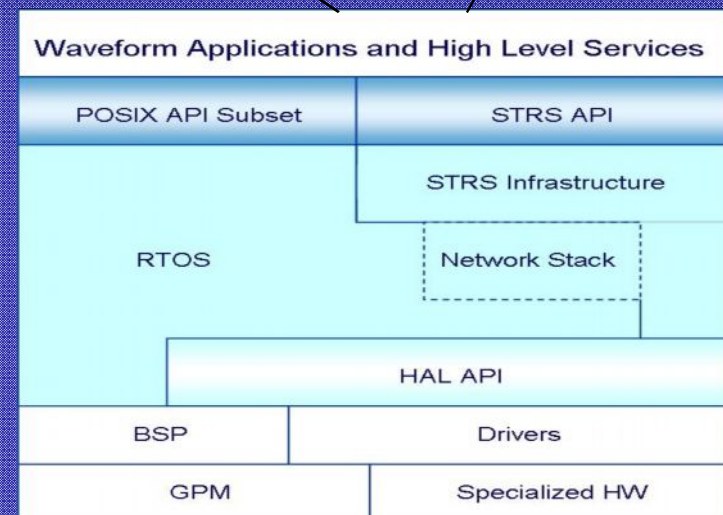
Advance SDR Platforms to TRL-7

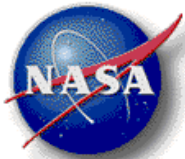
- General Dynamics (S-band, 6 MHz)
 - Virtex II, ColdFire Processor (60 MIPS), VxWorks OS, EDAC, CRAM (Chalcogenide RAM) Memory
- JPL (L-band, S-band, 6 MHz)
 - Virtex II, Sparc Processor (100 MIPS) , RTEMs OS, EDAC
- Harris (Ka-band, 225/50 MHz)
 - Virtex IV, AiTech-PowePC Processor (~1000 MIPS), DSP (1 GFLOP), VxWorks OS, Scrubbing ASIC
 - First Ka-band transceiver



STRS

- Single Standard on each SDR, and WF
- Compliance through automated tools, inspection, observation at runtime



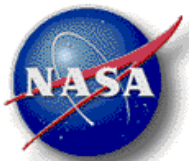


Experiment Waveform Development

Comm Technology (Launch Capability)

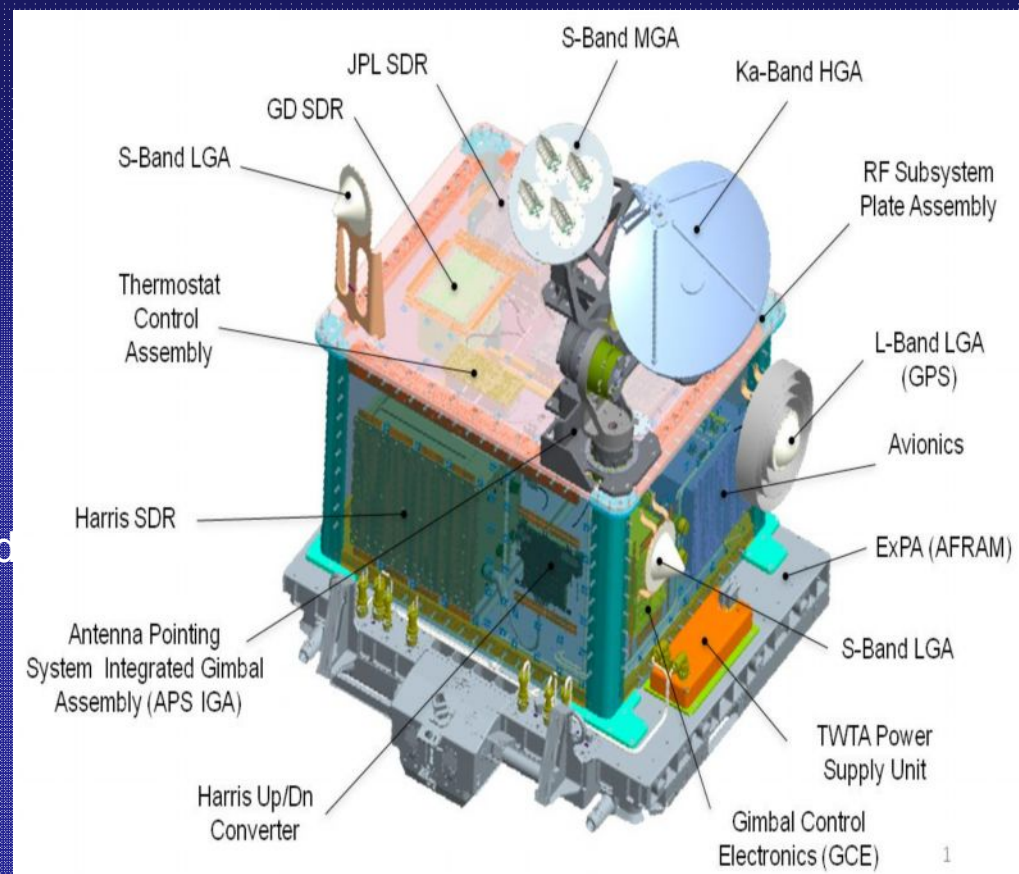
			Transmit (Return) Link		Receive (Forward) Link		
	Platform Provider	Waveform Provider	Modulation	User Data Rate (kbps)	De- modulation	User Data Rate (kbps)	Coding/ Decoding
S-band DG1, Mode 1	GD	GD	SQPN	24, 192	QPSK	18, 72	Rate 1/2 Viterbi
S-band DG1, Mode 2	GD	GD	SQPN	24, 192	QPSK	18, 72	Rate 1/2 Viterbi
S-band DG1, Mode 3	GD	GD	QPSK	<1000	QPSK	1000	Rate 1/2 Viterbi
S-band DG2	GD	GD	SQPSK	<1000	QPSK	1000	Rate 1/2 Viterbi
S-band DG1 Mode 2	JPL	GRC/GSFC	BPSK	24, 96	BPSK	18, 26	Rate 1/2 Viterbi
S-band DG2	JPL	GRC/GSFC	BPSK	192	BSPK	72	Rate 1/2 Viterbi
Ka-band DG2	Harris	Harris	SQPSK	100 Mbps 12.5 Mbps	BPSK	12.5 Mbps 3 Mbps	Rate 1/2 Viterbi

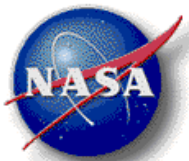
Specific waveform variations lead to numerous configurations



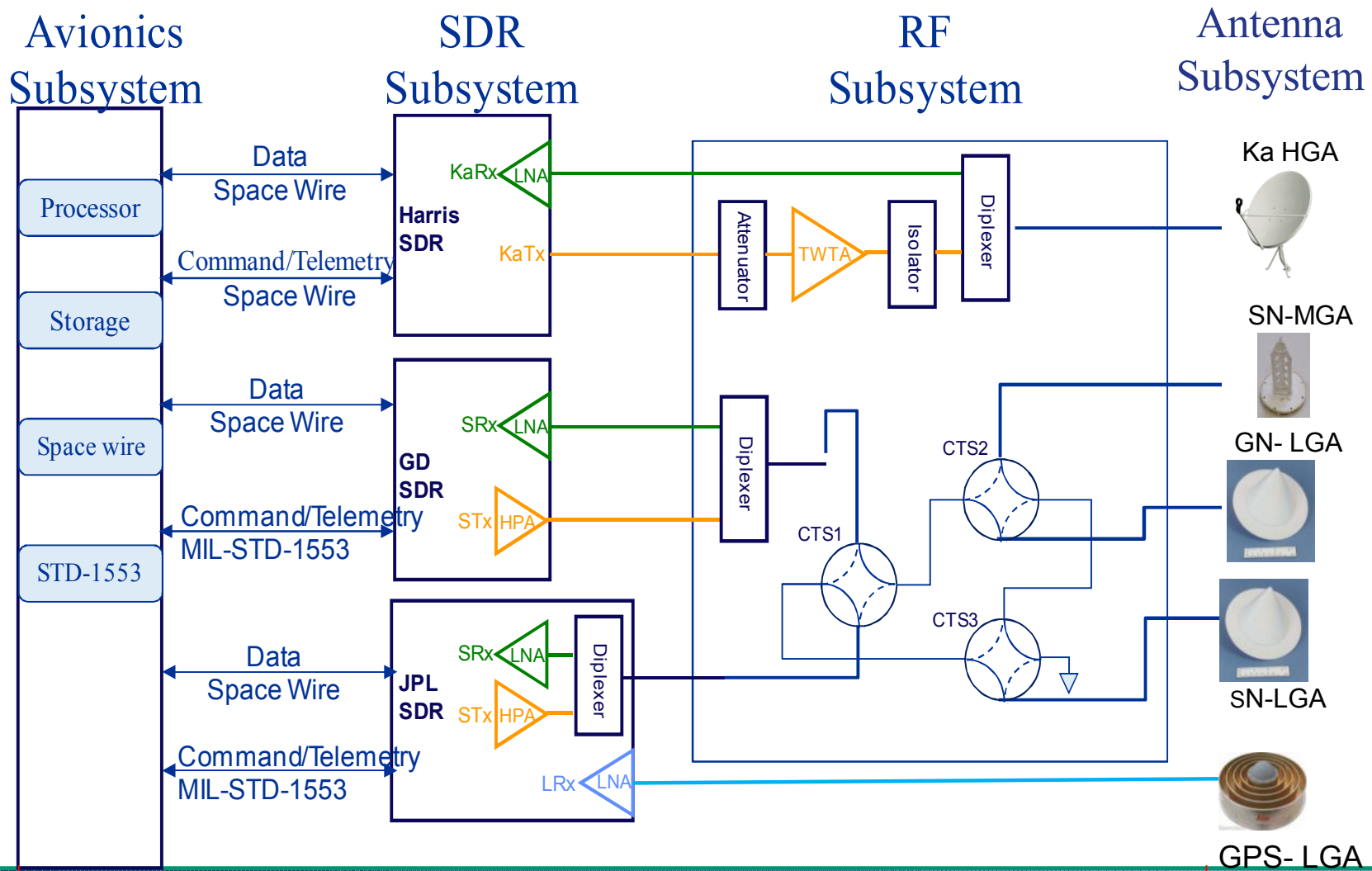
Flight System Overview

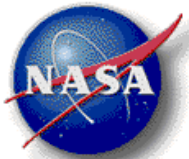
- Communication System
 - SDRs
 - 2 S-band SDRs (1 with GPS)
 - 1 Ka-band SDR
 - RF
 - Ka-band TWTA
 - S-band switch network
 - Antennas
 - 2 - low gain S-band antennas
 - 1 - L-band GPS antenna
 - Medium gain S-band and Ka-band antenna on antenna pointing subsystem.
 - Antenna pointing system.
 - Two gimbals
 - Control electronics
- Flight Computer/Avionics
- Flight enclosure provides for thermal control/radiator surface.



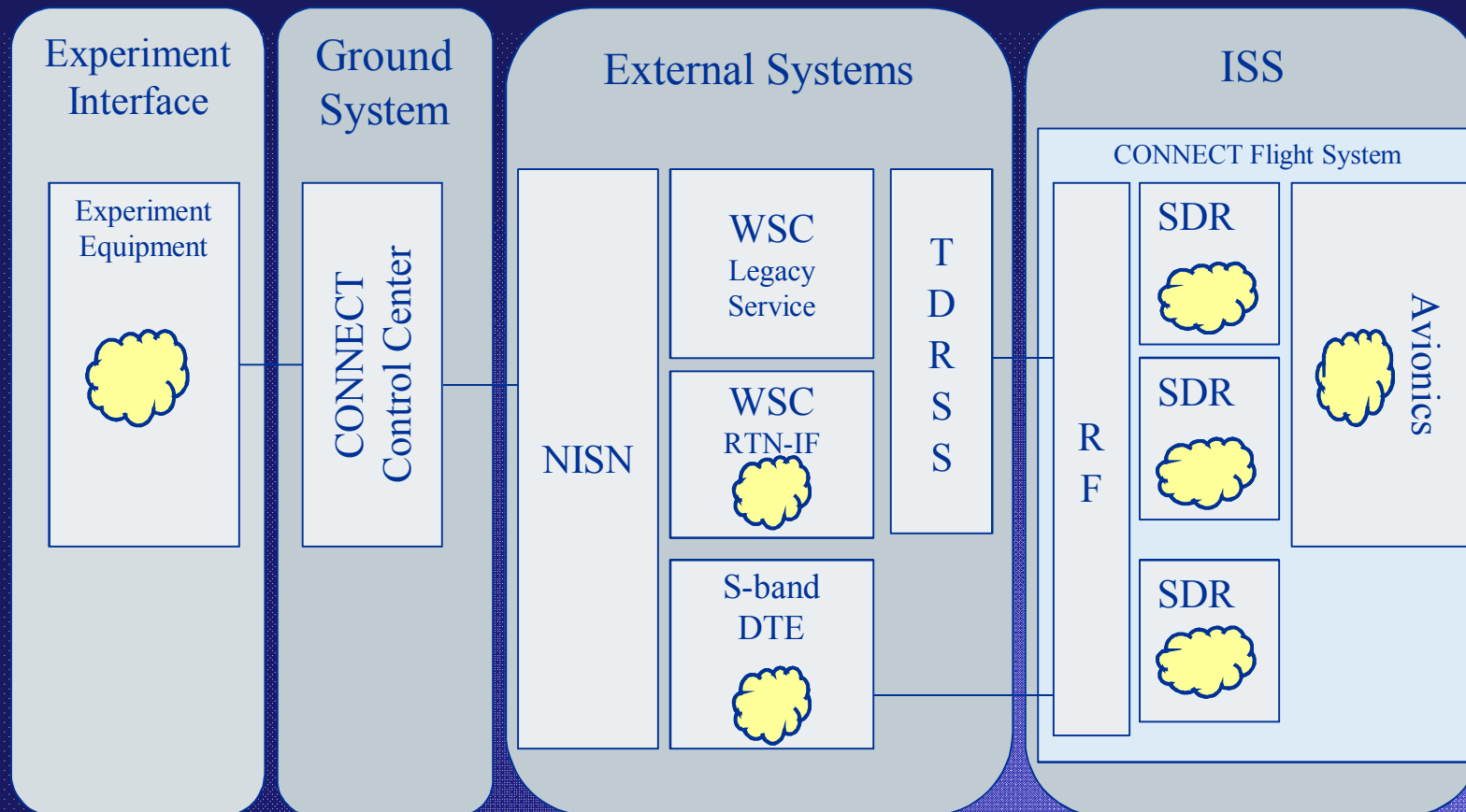


SCaN Testbed Flight System Configuration





Experimenter Access Points within CONNECT System



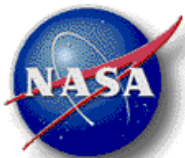
= Experiment Element (e.g. sw, fw, hw, component)

Experimenters have access to
SDRs, avionics, various ground points

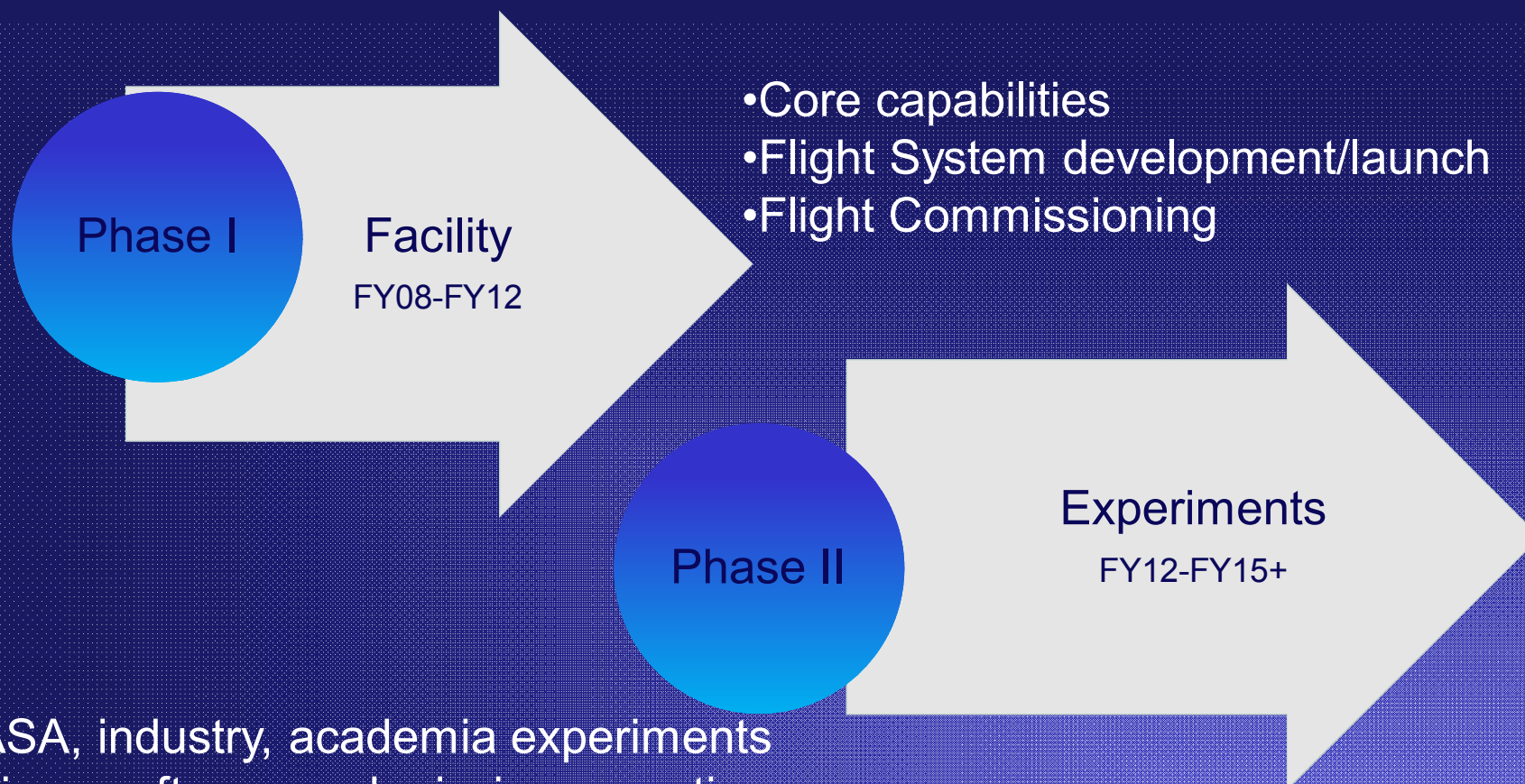


Initial CoNNeCT Experiments

- Characterize GD and JPL SDR S-band performance over TDRSS
 - SDR-based TDRSS transponder (5th Gen)
 - On-orbit waveform performance
- Characterize Harris SDR Ka-band Performance over TDRSS
 - First Ka-band TDRSS transponder
 - On-orbit waveform performance
- SDR Platform Technology Assessments
 - On-orbit platform performance
- S-band and Ka-band IPv4 On-board Routing/Relay
 - Avionics IP routing, waveform independent
- GPS L1, L2, L5 Navigation
 - On-board GPS position determination using combination of signals
- DTN Node within SDR
 - DTN bundling functions within SDR
- TDRSS Waveform Development
 - Coherent mode waveforms added to launch capability

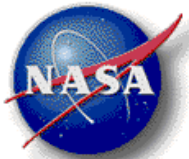


CONNECT Phases



- NASA, industry, academia experiments
- Unique software and mission operations
- Minimum 2 year operations planned

Announcement of Opportunity anticipated in 2011
for CONNECT Experiments for Phase II



SDR & STRS Architecture Conclusions

- STRS Architecture
 - Provides commonality among reconfigurable SDRs developed by NASA
 - Provides a coordinated method across the agency to apply SDR technology
 - Reduces SDR vendor dependence for waveform development
 - Tailored for resource constrained domains
 - Accommodates technology infusion, obsolescence
 - Standardization effort among WINNF, CCSDS, OMG in 2010-2011 timeframe
- SCan Testbed, SDR Flight Experiment aboard International Space Station
 - Will provide an experiment opportunity for NASA, industry, and academia
 - Comm waveform development and operation in space
 - SDR-based mission concepts of operations
 - Networking experiments using avionics as router between SDRs, SDR nodes
 - GPS-based Navigation waveforms
 - Prove out STRS among multiple SDRs in space environment
 - Scheduled for launch in early 2012