

# Essential TeleMetry (ETM) support ASIC

DUTH/SRL - SPACE ASICS

March 31, 2010

## Rationale & Goals

### What is currently available?

Essential Telemetry Encoding and Telecommand Decoding capability already exists (SCTMTC ASIC)

### What is missing

Essential Telemetry Acquisition functionality to complement the SCTMTC does not exist ⇒ ETM ASIC

Essential means that it can operate without the need of a S/C computer

### Potential benefit

In addition ETM can be used as a Remote Telemetry component that interfaces to the S/C Main Computer

## Functionalities

ETM autonomously performs the following tasks on power up:

- Sequential scanning and sampling of discrete Analog and Digital inputs
- Convert the Analog inputs to digital values
- Format the sampled data into Space Packets
- Output the sampled formatted data either on the CAN or the PacketWire interface

## Applications

- Essential telemetry support in S/C
- Remote Terminal Unit in space data acquisition systems
- Housekeeping in space instrumentation

# ETM Configurations

## Stand Alone (STD)

ETM ASIC connected through PacketWire interface to one SCTMTC ASIC's Virtual Channel for data transfer.

## Cascaded Daisy Chain (CSC/DC)

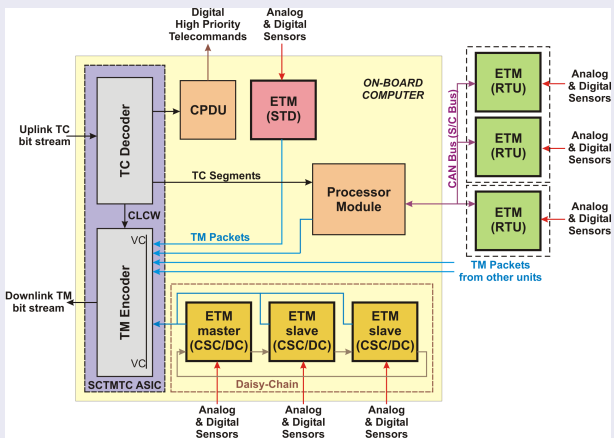
ETM ASICs are connected in a Daisy Chain scheme through PacketWire interface to one SCTMTC ASIC's Virtual Channel for data transfer. One ETM is configured as Master and the rest as Slaves.

## Remote Terminal Unit (RTU)

ETM(s) are connected to a Processor Module through CAN interface.

# ETM System Context

## ETM System Configurations

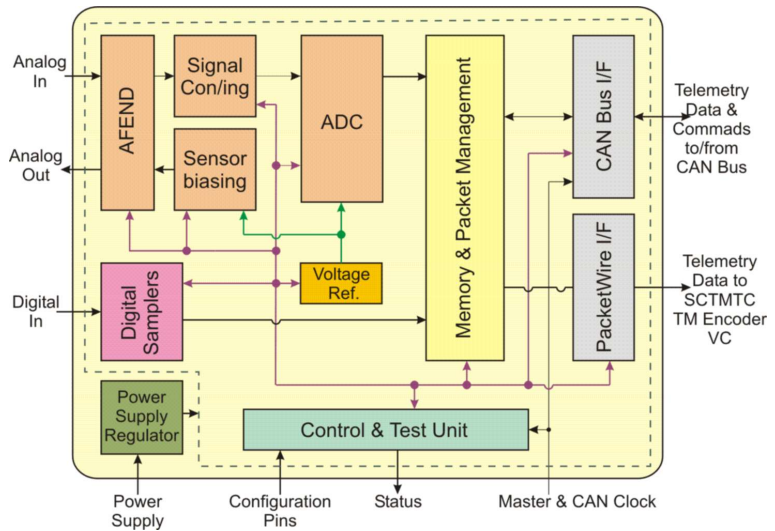


## STD and CSC/DC

- Settings are set through hard pins
- No  $\mu\text{P}$  is required
- CAN is off
- PW is on

## RTU

- Settings are set either through hard pins or through the CAN IF
- $\mu\text{P}$  is required
- CAN is on
- PacketWire is off



# Key Features

## Analog Section

- 12 bit Successive Approximation ADC
- An Analog Front end Mux along with
  - a Sensor Bias unit
  - a Signal Conditioning unit
- Built in Voltage Reference
- Internal Voltage Regulator
- Digital Sampler unit

## Digital Section

- A Memory & Packet Generation unit
- A PacketWire IF
- A CAN IF
- A Control and Test unit

## Key Design Characteristics

- Over 200000 transistors
- 65% is digital
- 35% is analog
- ETM is mixed signal
- Full custom layout
- Fully transferable design
- Die size 5x5mm in iHP SiGe 0.25 $\mu$ m process
- AZ ADC
- Beyond the rails sampling capabilities
- Substrate isolation between analog and digital

# Modes of Operation

## Analog Channels

- 32 analog input channels, split into four groups (4, 4, 8, 16) activated by means of dedicated pins
- Each one of the 4 Analog input channels groups can be independently configured for:
  - Voltage measurements (single-ended or differential)
  - Temperature measurements with passive sensors (PRTs, NTCs)
  - Digital signal measurements (in this configuration the 12 bit ADC is configured for 1 bit measurements)

## Digital Channels

16 digital input channels configurable as differential or single-ended

## Sampling Frequencies and Packet Collection

- Various sampling frequencies supported (20mHz-4KHz)
- Sampled data organized into Space Packet Format, according to Space Packet Protocol, CCSDS Blue Book, CCSDS 133.0-B-1



# Communication IFs

## CAN IF

- CAN (CAN Controller + CANopen) + Large Data Unit Transfer (LDUT) Protocol
- Non-redundant interface, compliant with the mandatory as well as some optional requirements specified in Recommendations for CAN Bus in Spacecraft Onboard Applications, ECSS-E-50-xx Draft 2.1, May 2005
- Baud Rates supported: 1Mbps, 500 Kbps, 250 Kbps and 125 Kbps

## PacketWire IF

- Serial synchronous communication interface for the Space Packets transmission at 16Mbps
- Compliant with the SCTMTC ASIC's Virtual Channels PacketWire Interface

# Normal/Event Mode

## Ways to reduce packet generation

Multiple ETMs can generate too much data for a telemetry device. In some cases it is wanted. However, in some cases some intelligence is required to decide when to send the data.

**Normal** Samples **acquired** and **transmitted continuously** (in each scan sequence period)

**Event** Samples are **acquired continuously** (in each scan sequence period) **but transmitted only:**

- 1 when any of the discrete Digital inputs has changed compared with its previously sampled value or
- 2 every 65536 Scan Sequences

# EM Validation Status

## Tests already performed

- IDDQ, SAF, Functional tests completed successfully
- Good analog and digital performance
- TID Tests completed up to  $>500\text{KRad}$  ( $1\text{MRad}$  next week).  
No signs of degradation yet.
- Initial temperature tests indicate good behavior in the  $-55$  to  $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$  range

## Tests pending

- SEE Testing. Goal is to reach LET values of  $120\text{ MeVcm}^2/\text{mg}$
- Full temperature testing
- Power supply testing

# Key Challenges

## Mixed signal development

- Inserting a 12 bit ADC along with a CAN IF on the same die can be challenging.
- Special design was needed so as to have a functioning chip.

## On chip voltage reference

- Voltage references are generally hard to design so as to be rad hard.
- Optimization on a large number of factors is required.

# Accomplishments

## Low Power

- <20mW at 16MHz in RTU mode.
- <16mW at 16MHz in STD or CSC/DC modes.

## Low noise in the analog portion

- ADC noise floor increases 0.2 LSB when CAN IF is used instead of PacketWire IF (RTU mode).
- 0.1LSB/MHz after 16MHz when PacketWire IF is used (STD and CSC/DC).

## RadHard

- Sub 10ppm Voltage Reference after 400KRad.
- Less than 1LSB INL after 400KRad. No missing codes. Auto-Zeroing takes care of any TID induced errors.
- Fully functional CAN/CANopen module after 400KRad.

## Future Work

### FM production

FM submission is expected in Q2/Q3 2010  
Minor design modifications will be required

### Expansion of ETM with new functionalities

- High and low side current sensing
- Expansion of the ADC to 14 bits
- PWM and DAC for control capabilities