

Sabertooth: Integrated Avionics for Small Spacecraft Missions

2022 GR740 User Day Webinar

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Advanced Computer Systems and Technologies Group



Avionics development for Sabertooth is being led out of the Advanced Computer Systems and Technologies Group at the *Jet Propulsion Laboratory*, which develops computing and avionics platforms for future spacecraft and specialized missions.

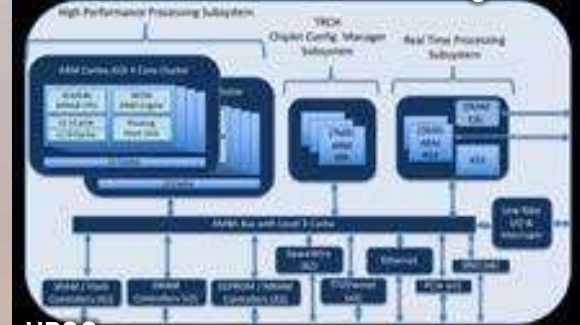


49-Core Computer for Autonomous Landing



NEA Scout CDH

Lunar Flashlight CDH



HPSC



Heterogeneous Processing for Fast Mobility



Mars Helicopter Avionics



Sabertooth integrated Processor and Avionics

Sabertooth is an integrated high-reliability deep space avionics platform

- Designed to support a variety of deep-space missions
- Combines key avionics functions onto a single slice
- Aggressive improvement in Size, Weight, Power, and Cost (SWaP-C)
- Exclusively high-rel parts
- Natively configurable from flight processor to single and dual-string avionics
 - Modular solution which scales to mission needs

Single Board Computer

Single-String Avionics

Dual-String Avionics



Sabertooth Integrated Avionics

background and Goals



Sabertooth is the follow-on to the Sphinx deep-space cubesat single-board C&DH

Goals:

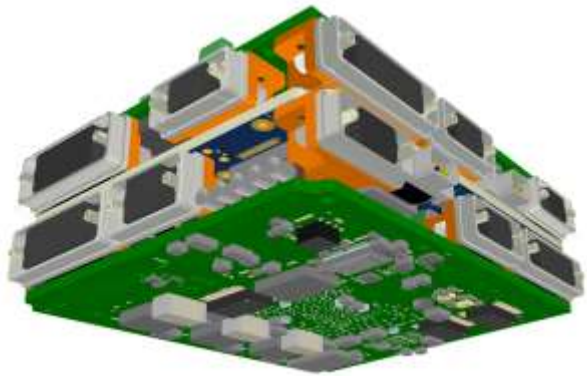
- 8-10x improvement in SWaP-C over state of practice Avionics
 - Reduction in Size, Weight, Power, Cost
 - Increase in performance
- Integrate subsystems
 - Eliminate subsystem cabling
 - Reduce Warm Electronics Box volume
- Flagship-class capability and reliability



2014
Sphinx



2017
Sabertooth



2 Sabertooth Processors + Fault Management Unit Stack-up

Attribute	Class B Sphinx	Sabertooth	State of Practice
Cores:	Dual Core	Quad Core	Single
CPU Performance:	160 MIPS	~1200 MIPS	266 MIPS
Power:	1-3W	currently 4.8W	10+W
Mass:	0.55kg	currently ~3kg	10+kg
Size:	10cm x 10cm x 1.5cm	11cm x 12cm x 4.5cm	cPCI-based subsystems
Radiation (CPU):	300krad	300krad	1Mrad

Sabertooth Integrated Avionics

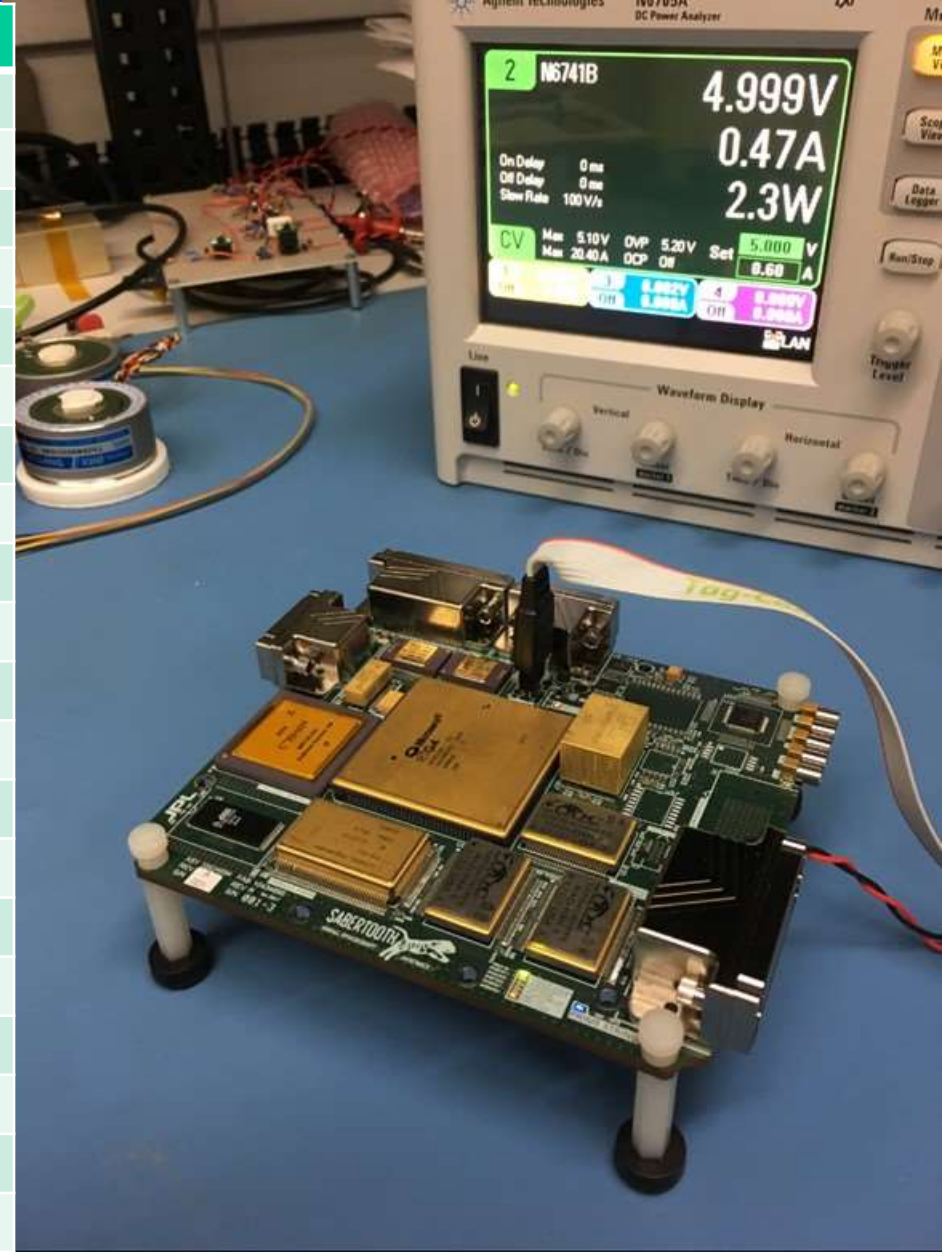
Key Specifications



Sabertooth Avionics

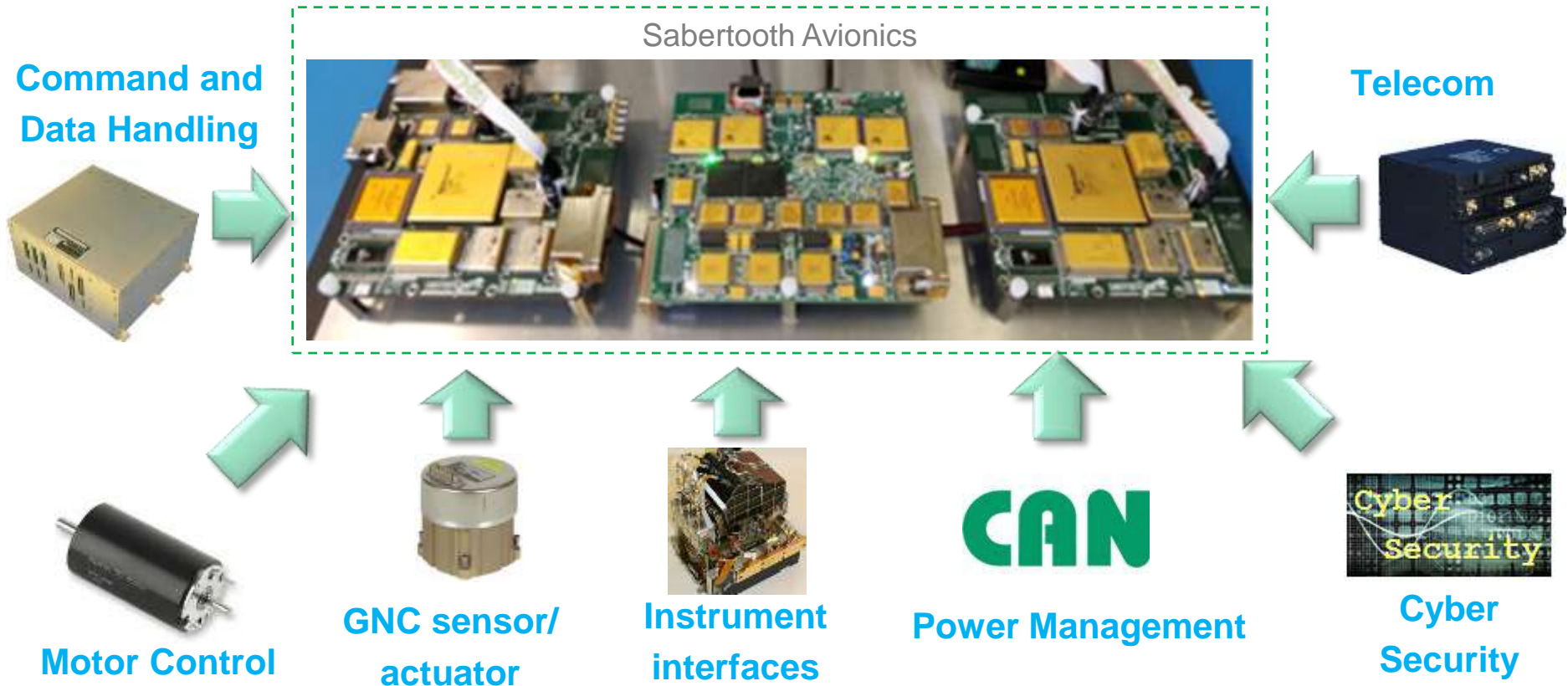
Advanced Computer Systems and Technologies Group - 349C

Feature	Target
Processor	GR740 SPARC V8 Processor
Processor performance	1200MIPS
Processor cores	Quad-Core
Power	5W
Mass	3kg
Size	11cm x 12cm
Radiation (Overall)	100krad
Radiation (CPU)	300krad
FPGA Device	Microsemi RTG4 FPGA
Board Supply Voltage	5V
Data Storage	8 GBytes NAND
Flight Software Storage	6 X 32 Mbytes NOR
Start-up ROM Size	4 x 64 kBytes with EDAC
RAM	256MBytes PC100 SDRAM with EDAC
SpaceWire	8 Channels
Motor Control	64 channels
GNC	7 channels
Time distribution	64 channels
Telecom	Full Iris transceiver signal processor + DAC/ADC
Packaging	Slice-based, Serial interconnect



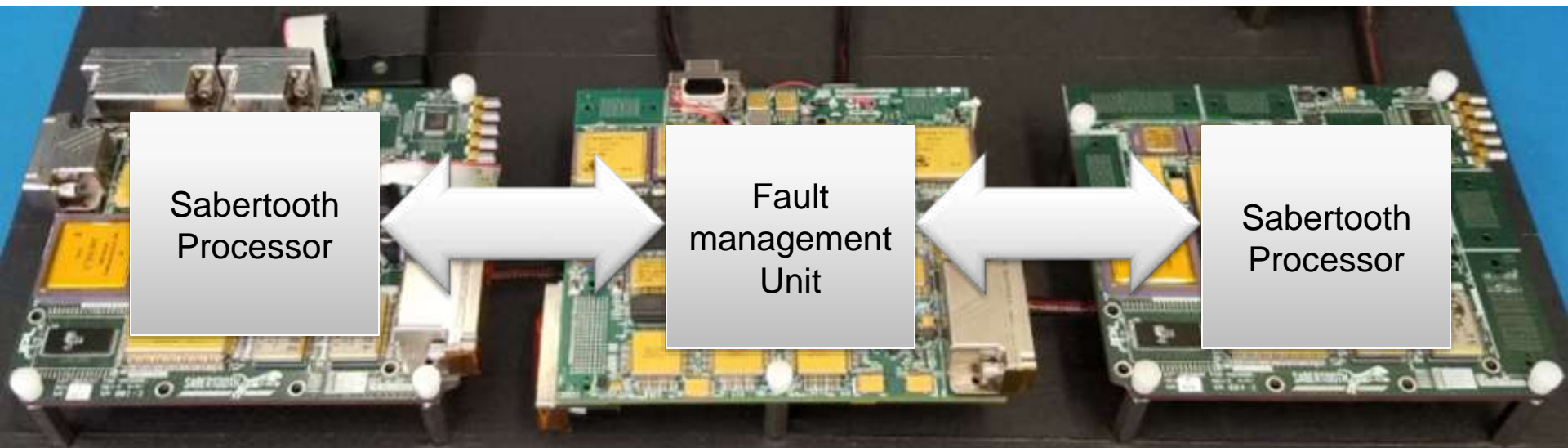
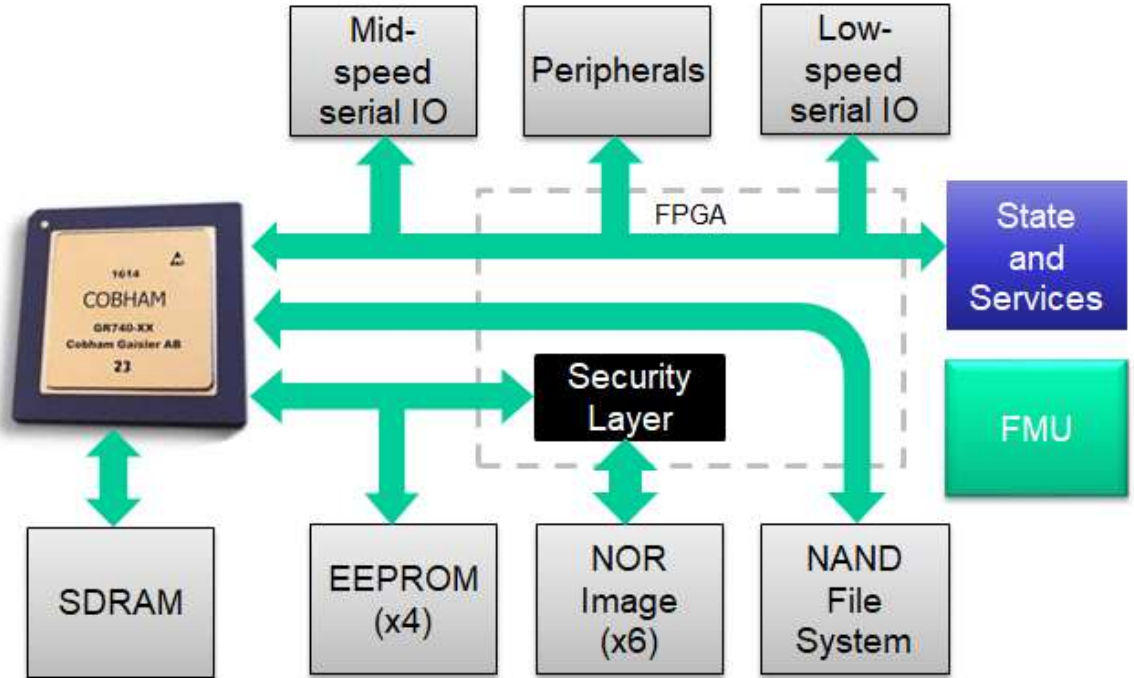
Sabertooth Avionics integrates multiple subsystems into a compact assembly

- Combine traditionally individual subsystems
 - CDH, telecom, Motor Control, GNC, power regulation/switch/housekeeping
- Integrate the functions of consistently-required support cards



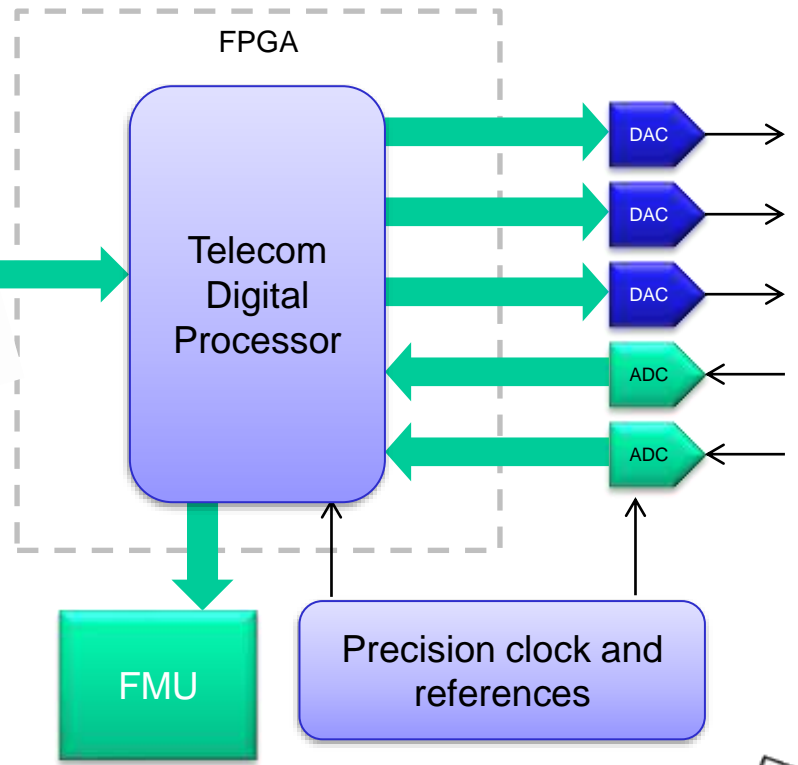
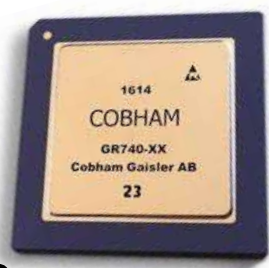
Sabertooth Compute Layer

- GR740 Processor
- Spacewire for payload and interconnect
- Low-speed serial
 - SPI / UART / LVDS
- EEPROM bootloader
- FSW image memory
 - Cybersecurity protected
- NAND-based file system



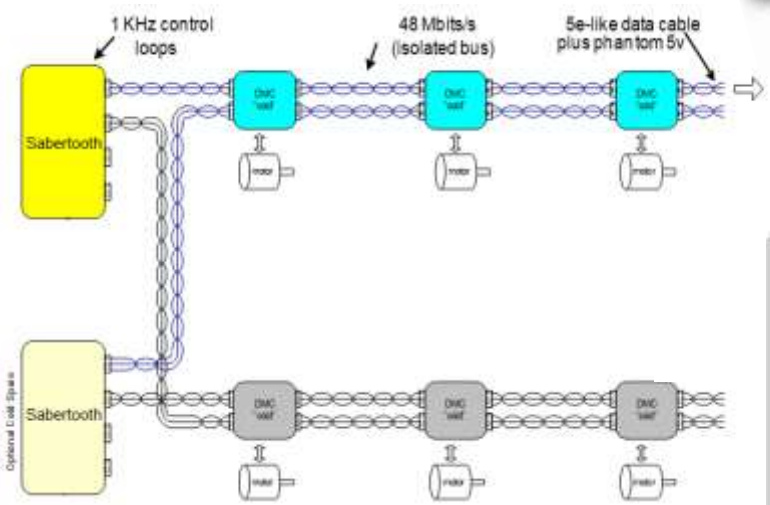
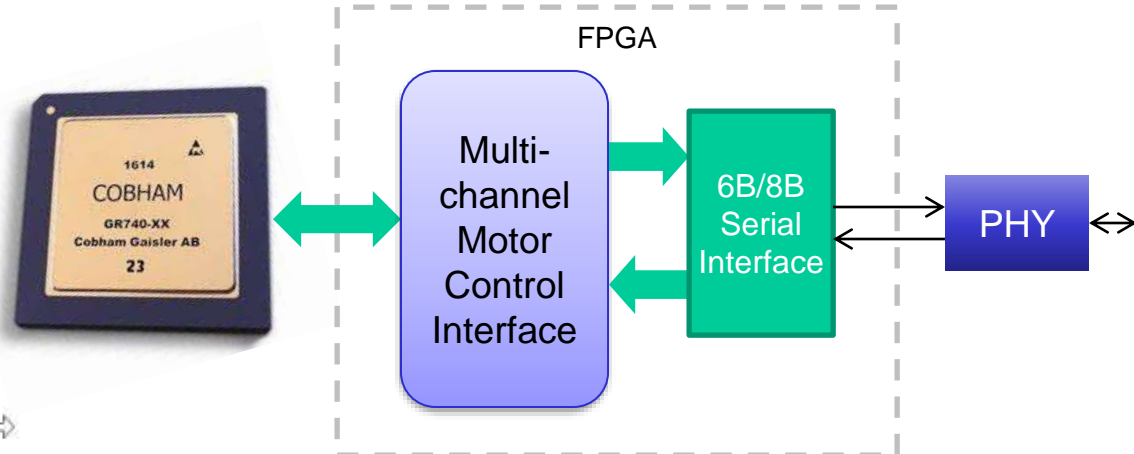
Sabertooth Telecom Layer

- Integrated Iris deep-space radio
 - Signal Processing
 - ADC/DACs
 - EMI doghouse in frame
- Radio FSW runs on GR740
 - Radio-CDH interface is thread-to-thread
- Radio firecode interface to FMU
- Supports UHF/X/S/Ka-band RF slice

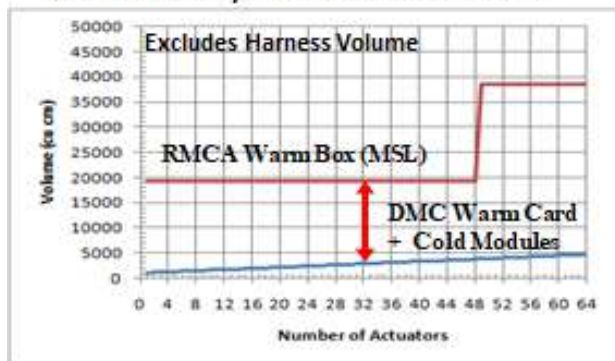


Sabertooth Motor Control Layer

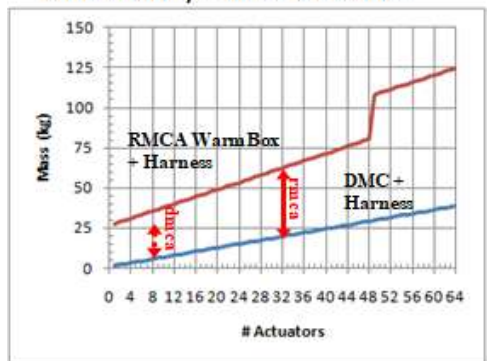
- Distributed Motor Control Architecture
- Design inheritance from M2020 and Mars Helicopter
- All motors connect via a single CAT5 cable
- Improvement in performance while reducing overhead
 - Reduce SWaP
 - Reduce Cable complexity
- HW and SW loop control



Motor Control System Volume vs. # Actuators

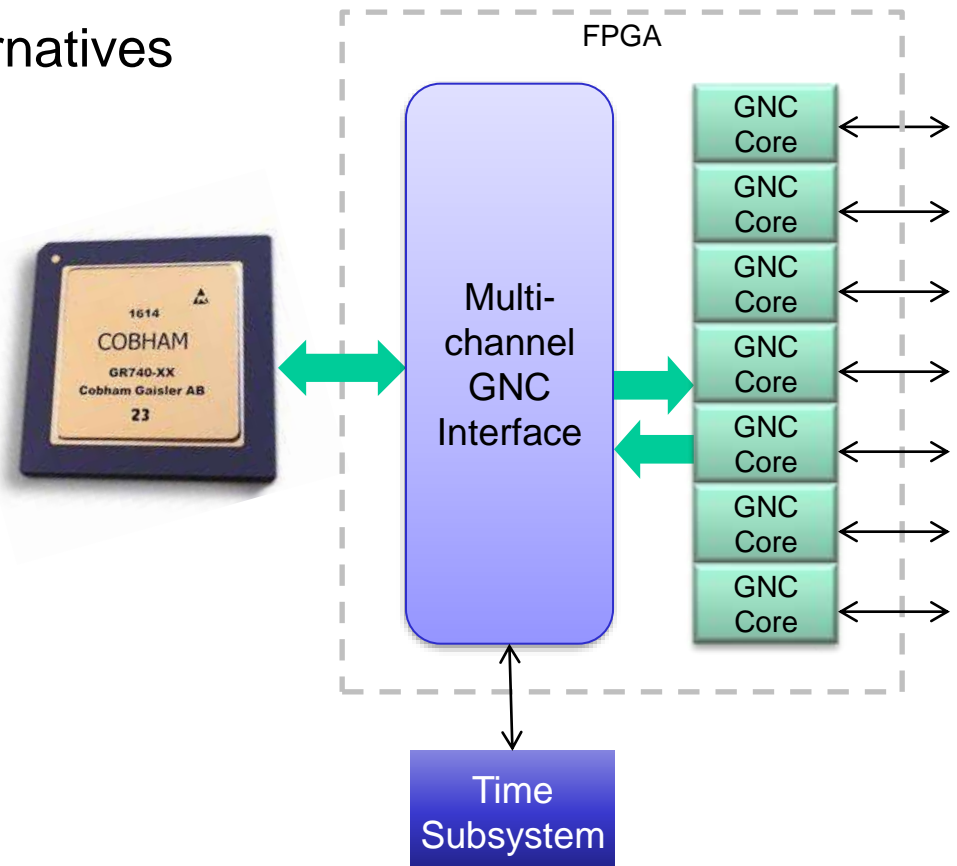


Motor Control System Mass vs. # Actuators



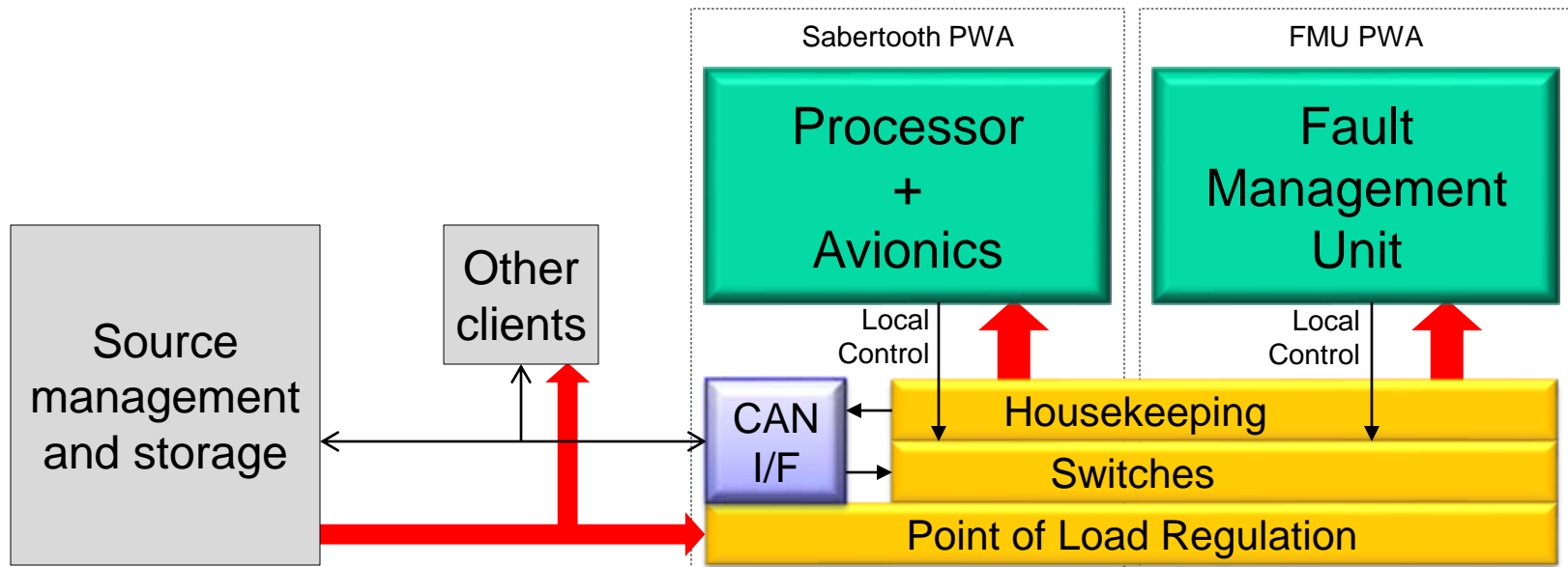
Sabertooth GNC Layer

- Integrated programmable GNC interfaces
 - Programmable GNC devices
 - Provides interface, data strobes/enables/valids
 - Integrated timestamping
- Increase variety and combinations of GNC devices
- No native 1553 support, use alternatives
 - Spacewire
 - LVDS / 422



Sabertooth Power Layer

- Sabertooth supports a distributed power architecture (DPA)
 - Control and housekeeping via CAN Bus
- DPA is a key element in the significant reduction in power
 - Increased efficiency from source to load
 - Enable fine-grain power management
 - GaN devices
 - Complemented with the low-power-focused architecture and Sabertooth design
 - Supported by efficient flight parts at the load





Integrating historically separate subsystems:

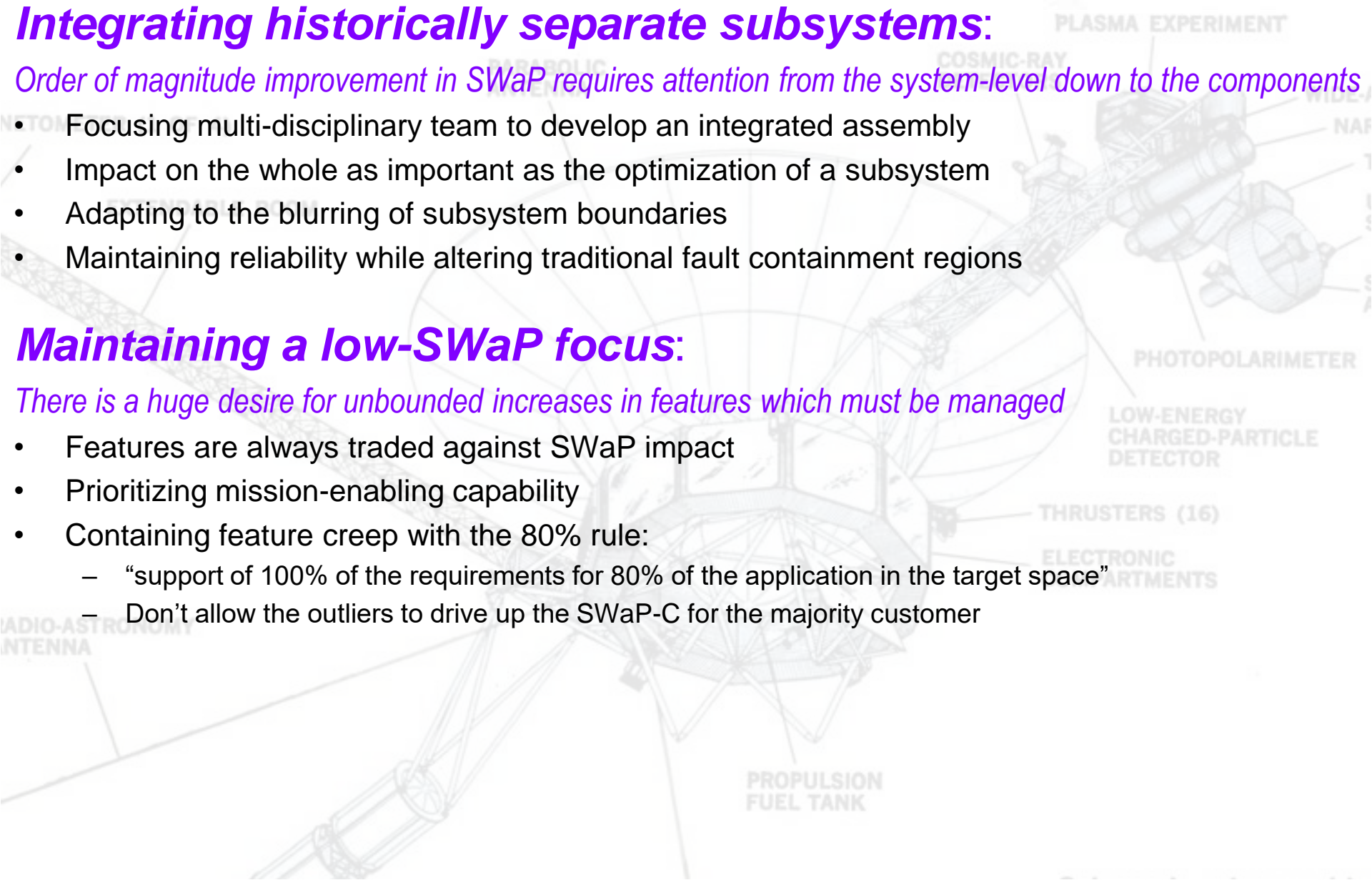
Order of magnitude improvement in SWaP requires attention from the system-level down to the components

- Focusing multi-disciplinary team to develop an integrated assembly
- Impact on the whole as important as the optimization of a subsystem
- Adapting to the blurring of subsystem boundaries
- Maintaining reliability while altering traditional fault containment regions

Maintaining a low-SWaP focus:

There is a huge desire for unbounded increases in features which must be managed

- Features are always traded against SWaP impact
- Prioritizing mission-enabling capability
- Containing feature creep with the 80% rule:
 - “support of 100% of the requirements for 80% of the application in the target space”
 - Don't allow the outliers to drive up the SWaP-C for the majority customer



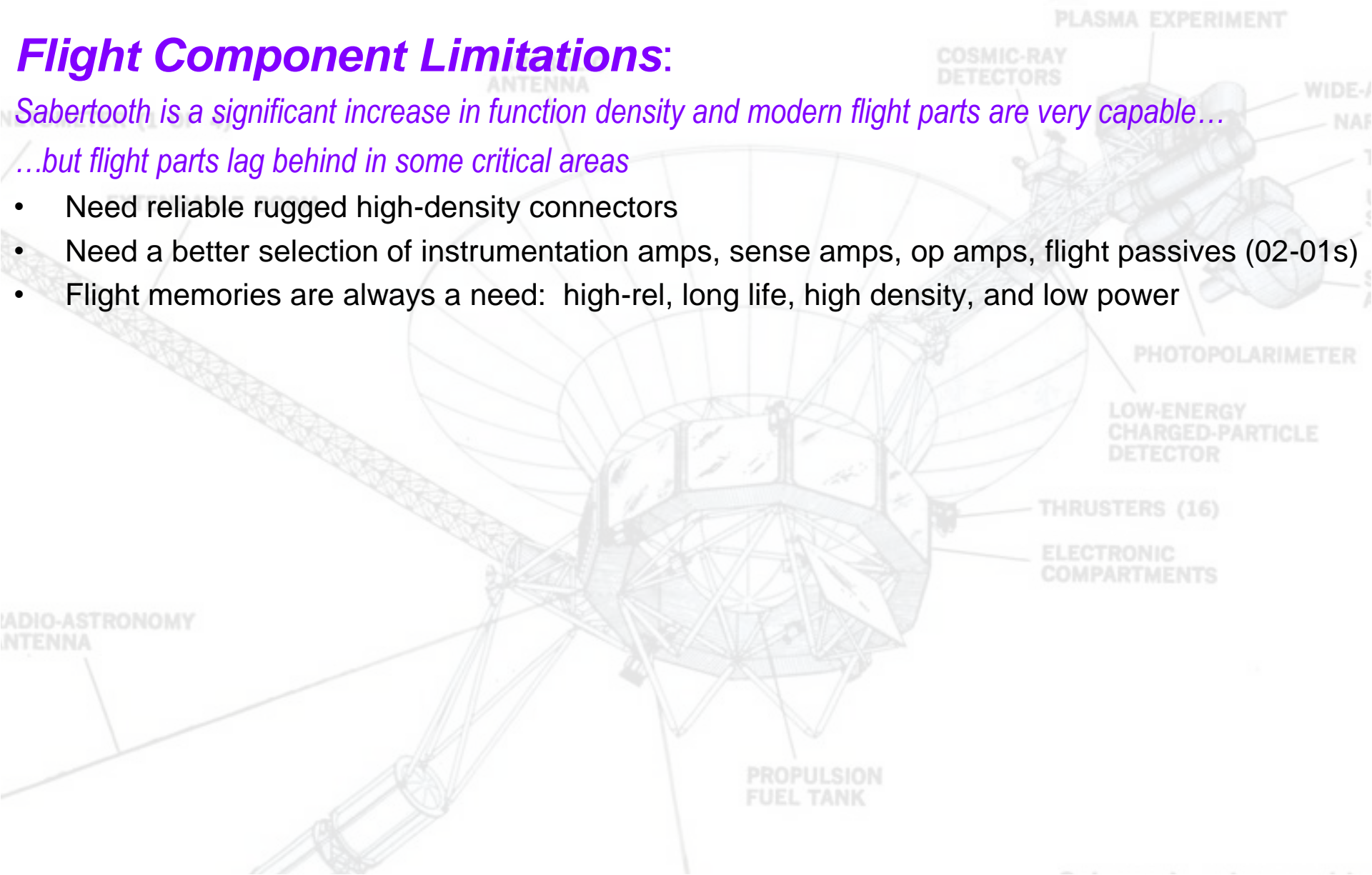


Flight Component Limitations:

Sabertooth is a significant increase in function density and modern flight parts are very capable...

...but flight parts lag behind in some critical areas

- Need reliable rugged high-density connectors
- Need a better selection of instrumentation amps, sense amps, op amps, flight passives (02-01s)
- Flight memories are always a need: high-rel, long life, high density, and low power



Sabertooth is designed to support a new generation solar system exploration missions with improved SWaP, performance, and cost

- Enable new spacecraft and spacecraft configurations
- Explore new destinations
- Gather new science



The JPL logo is rendered in a bold, red, sans-serif font. The letters are thick and blocky, with a slight shadow effect. The 'J' and 'L' have a distinctive shape, with the 'J' having a long horizontal base and the 'L' having a long vertical stem. The 'P' is also thick and blocky, with a rounded top and a short horizontal base. The logo is centered within a white rectangular area that has a subtle grid pattern and a slight drop shadow, making it stand out against the background image of the Martian surface.

JPL

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