



## Description

The ICU provides centralized and autonomous management for spacecraft payloads, including OMA and Auxiliary Camera subsystems, and sensor interfaces. The system is built upon a COTS or radiation-tolerant PolarFire FPGA SoC platform, ensuring robust performance, low power consumption, and high reliability.

## Key features

- Radiation-tolerant components and TID monitoring.
- Integrated FPGA co-processing capabilities.
- Autonomous thermal management.
- Dedicated power distribution and monitoring circuits.
- Fault detection, isolation, and recovery (FDIR) capabilities.
- Redundant communication interfaces ensuring reliable data transfer.

## Functions

- Real-time data acquisition and processing from sensors, including temperature and radiation sensors.
- Autonomous heater control loops based on configurable temperature set points and profiles.
- Robust power management and latch-up protection.
- Secure firmware updates, remote image management, and rollback mechanisms.
- High-precision timing synchronization through onboard RTC.
- Housekeeping data collection, logging, and telemetry reporting.
- FPGA-based custom computational offloading and acceleration.

## Interfaces and Data Communication

**SpaceWire Interfaces:** Main and redundant backup interfaces for reliable communication with the OMA subsystem. Main and Redundant communication with the PLHU platform. Main and redundant interfaces for auxiliary camera.

**CAN Bus Interfaces:** Telemetry and telecommand communication with the PLHU subsystem. Additional redundant CAN interfaces for mission expansion and fault tolerance.

**RS422 Interfaces:** Multiple RS422 communication channels provided for robust data transfer, subsystem interfacing, and debugging purposes.

**Ethernet Interface:** Ethernet port dedicated to debugging, software developments, and system diagnostics.

**Sensor Interfaces:** Integrated radiation-tolerant ADC channels for temperature sensor readings and radiation monitoring.

**Heater Control Interfaces:** PWM-controlled heater channels with built-in short-circuit and fault detection mechanisms.

**Power Interfaces:** Dedicated regulated 12V DC power line for the OMA subsystem. Monitored and controlled power rails with independent latch-up protection.

## Housekeeping and Diagnostics

**The ICU autonomously manages system health through comprehensive housekeeping routines that monitor:**

Internal temperatures and sensor health.

Voltage and current across multiple domains.

Radiation exposure levels (TID).

Heater functionality and thermal management effectiveness.

Real-time logging of system health metrics, supporting fault detection and preventative maintenance.

## Processor

**Processor Type:** The ICU utilizes the PolarFire FPGA SoC for all versions: PFM/QFM/FM versions: Radiation-tolerant version of the PolarFire FPGA SoC. EM version: Standard PolarFire SoC.

**Core Configuration:** The PolarFire SoC features 5 RISC-V processors, which can operate either independently or in a lock-step configuration for fault-tolerant operation. The combined processing power of all cores can reach up to 4000 DMIPS.

**Operating Systems Supported:** The system supports a range of real-time operating systems (RTOS), including: FreeRTOS (lightweight RTOS), Linux (for more complex tasks) and Bare-metal (for low-level control).

The processors can run independently or in lock-step mode depending on mission requirements.

**Open-Source Toolchains:** The ICU leverages open-source development and debug toolchains, available for both Windows and Linux hosts. These tools support development and debugging for RISC-V processors and FPGA fabric components.

**Custom Co-Processing:** The FPGA fabric of the PolarFire SoC can implement custom co-processing cores to offload specific computations from the main processors to the fabric side, enabling flexible, high-performance computation with ease of use in user space.

## Memory and Storage

**Radiation-Tolerant MRAM:** The ICU utilizes radiation-tolerant MRAM chips to ensure reliable non-volatile memory storage in space environments. This memory is ideal for storing mission-critical data and software. We may also use MRAM as RAM.

**Radiation-Tolerant Flash Storage:** For data storage and program image storage, the ICU integrates radiation-tolerant Flash memory to ensure reliable long-term data retention.

**Optional Radiation-Tolerant DDR4:** Radiation-tolerant LPDDR4 may be included if required for specific high-bandwidth applications. However, this is not required for the current application and can be implemented based on mission-specific needs.

## Temperature Sensor and Heater Control

**Temperature Sensing and Control:** The ICU integrates radiation-tolerant ADC circuitry for accurate temperature sensor readings. These temperature readings are transmitted to the PolarFire SoC for processing and thermal control.

**Heater Control:** Heater driver circuitry will be implemented as needed, either on a separate board or integrated into the processor board, depending on the mechanical and enclosure design. The system supports a double-stack configuration, integrating 12V power circuitry for the OMA camera and the heater driver circuitry.

## Redundancy and Latch-Up Detection

Redundant power paths will be implemented to ensure system stability in the event of power failure.

Latch-up detection and recovery mechanisms will be implemented onboard to protect against transient errors and to ensure the ICU operates reliably in a radiation-prone environment.

## Radiation Detection

**Radiation Monitoring:** The ICU will include radiation detection sensors onboard to continuously monitor the Total Ionizing Dose (TID) levels. These sensors will provide real-time data to the system for radiation environment monitoring. This radiation data will be used for system protection and to track any potential radiation-induced degradation.

## Budget

**Dimension:** 180\*150\*50 mm

**Mass:** 1.85 kg