



A 1553 TO SPACEWIRE BRIDGE

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Overview

- ◆ **Introduction**
 - ◆ Legacy protocol devices used on SpaceWire Links
- ◆ **1553 to SpW Bridge Architecture**
 - ◆ Requirements
 - ◆ Bridge Use
 - ◆ Notional Schematics
- ◆ **Message Decode**
- ◆ **Example**
- ◆ **Conclusion**

Introduction

- ◆ **The 1553 to SpaceWire Bridge allows 1553 devices to communicate on a SpaceWire link**
 - ◆ **Increasing acceptance of SpW**
- ◆ **Allowing existing 1553 instruments to be used within a system where the main data bus has been updated to SpaceWire**
 - ◆ **Historic 1553 Instruments can be used as is**
- ◆ **MIL-STD-1553B messages are decoded and translated into ECSS-E-ST-50-12C and vice versa**

Architecture

◆ Key Blocks of 1553 to SpW Bridge

◆ SpaceWire Physical Interface

- ◆ One full duplex ECSS-E-ST-50-12C node
- ◆ Targeted speeds of 10Mbps to 200Mbps

◆ A and B 1553 channels

- ◆ A and B half duplex MIL-STD-1553B
- ◆ Communications at 1MHz

◆ 1553 Control Bits

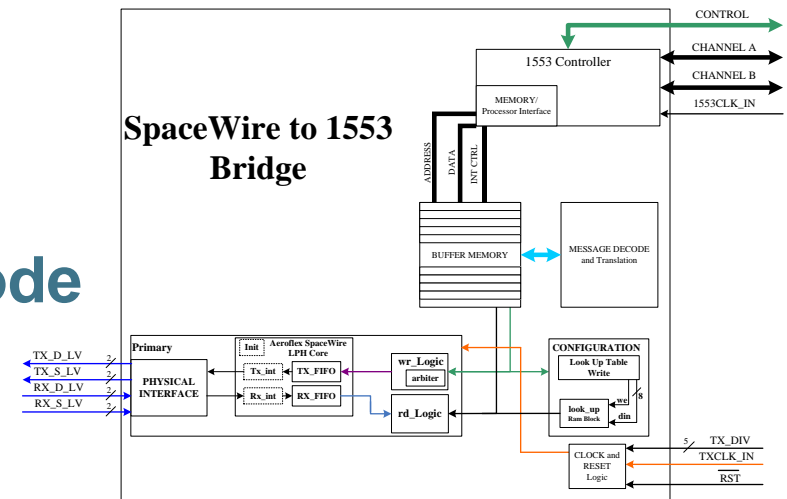
- ◆ Read, Write, Chip Select, Reset, etc..

◆ SpW and 1553 Message Decode

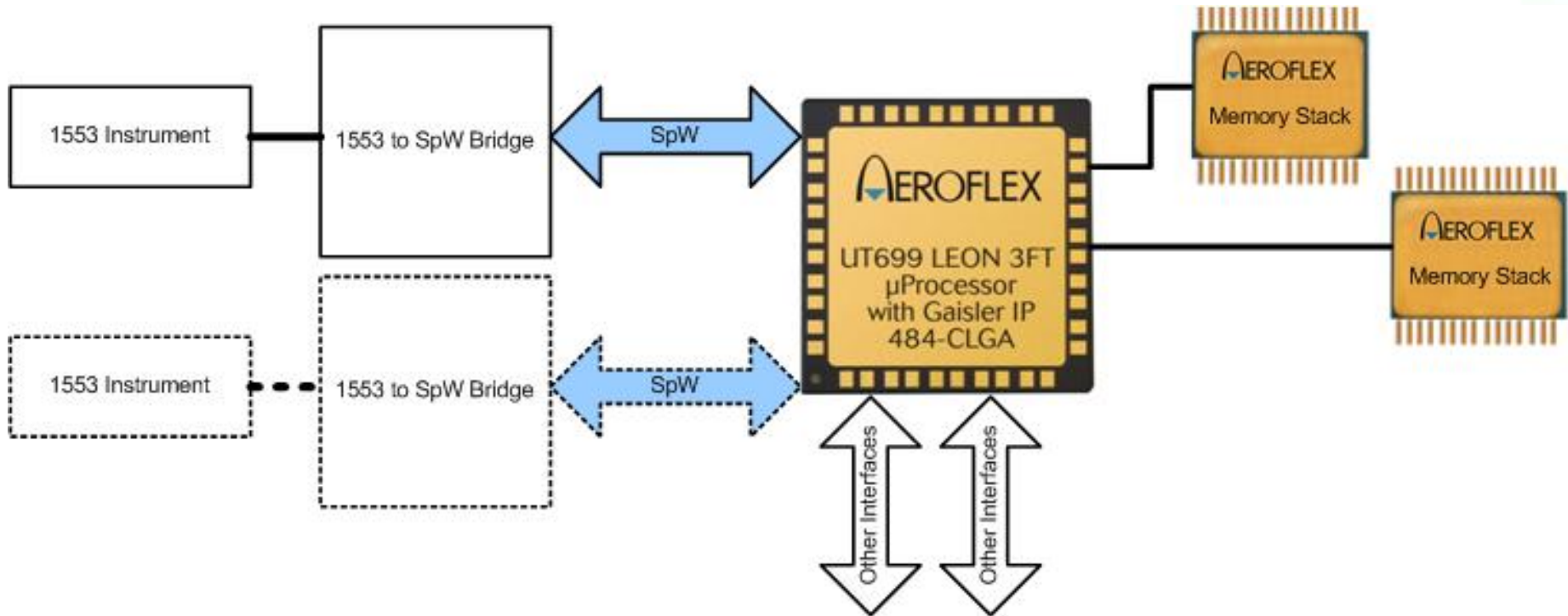
- ◆ BC and RT functions

◆ Required Buffer Memory

- ◆ FIFO Memory for Buffering 1553 Messages

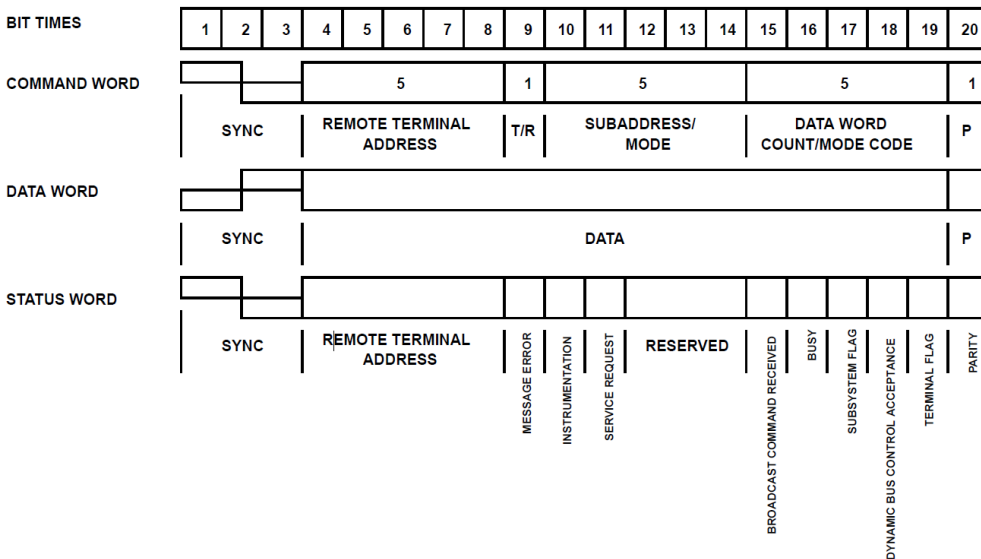


Bridge Use



Message Decode

- ◆ 1553 to SpW bridge will translate 1553 messages into RMAP SpW packets
- ◆ Bus Controller (BC)- sends commands that direct the flow of data on the 1553 data bus
- ◆ Remote Terminal (RT)- electronics necessary to transfer data between the 1553 data bus and the external node

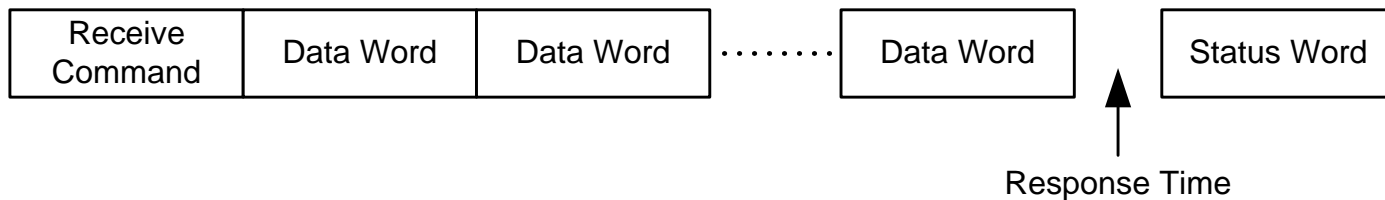


| | Target SpW Address | --- | Target SpW Address |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|------------------------|
| Target Logical Address | Protocol Identifier 0x01 | Packet type, Command, Source Path Address Length | Key |
| Reply Address | Reply Address | Reply Address | Reply Address |
| Reply Address | Reply Address | Reply Address | Reply Address |
| Reply Address | Reply Address | Reply Address | Reply Address |
| Source Logical Addresses | Transaction Identifier MSB | Transaction Identifier LSB | Extended Write Address |
| Write Address MSB | Write Address | Write Address | Write Address LSB |
| Data Length MSB | Data Length | Data Length LSB | Header CRC |
| DATA | DATA | DATA | DATA |
| DATA | DATA | DATA | DATA |
| DATA | Data CRC | EOP | |

Example

- ◆ Assume a 1553 instrument wanted to send a BC-RT message

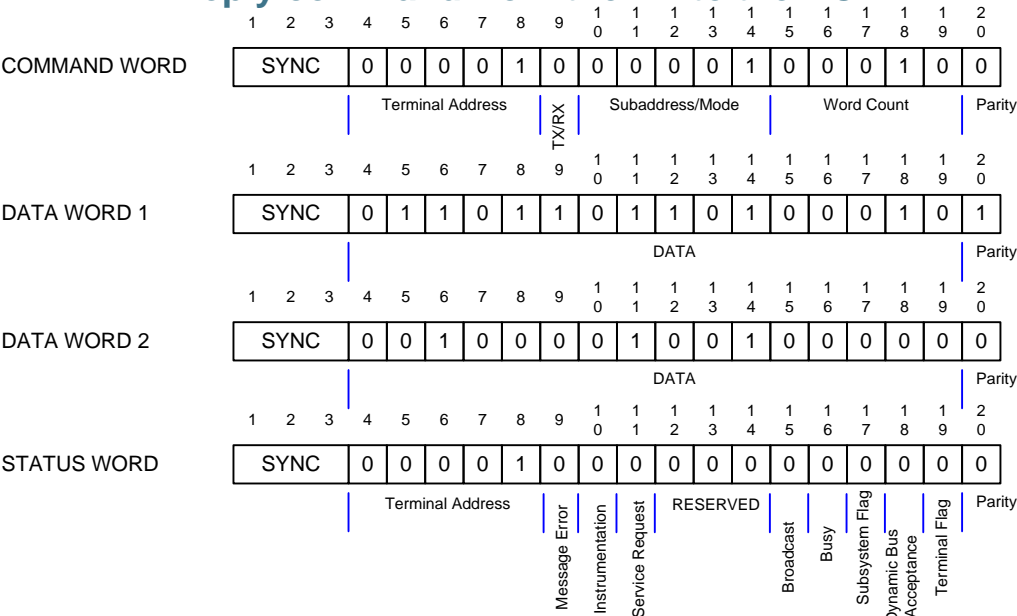
- ◆ Information transfer format:



- ◆ The Bridge device ensures the **COMMAND WORD**, minus the SYNC and Parity bits, are placed in the first data bit of a RMAP Write command
- ◆ Depending on the overall network topology the RMAP packet will change

Example cont....

- ◆ Data length bytes in the SpW RMAP Write will have to be set to accommodate for the 48-bit (0x30) 1553 BC-RT information transfer
- ◆ Converting from binary 1553 messages to Hex SpW RMAP commands: (minus the SYNC and parity bits)
 - ◆ Command Word: 00001000 00100010 = 0x08 0x22
 - ◆ Data Word 1: 01101101 10100010 = 0x6D 0xA2
 - ◆ Data Word 2: 00100001 00100000 = 0x21 0x20
 - ◆ Status Word: not part of the RMAP Write packet, this bit stream will be part of a Write Reply command from the RT to the BC



| | Target SpW Address | --- | Target SpW Address |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Target Logical Address | Protocol Identifier 0x01 | Packet type, Command, Source Path Address Length | Key |
| Reply Address | Reply Address | Reply Address | Reply Address |
| Reply Address | Reply Address | Reply Address | Reply Address |
| Reply Address | Reply Address | Reply Address | Reply Address |
| Source Logical Addresses | Transaction Identifier MSB | Transaction Identifier LSB | Extended Write Address |
| Write Address MSB | Write Address | Write Address | Write Address LSB |
| 0x00 | 0x00 | 0x30 | Header CRC |
| 0x08 | 0x22 | 0x6D | 0xA2 |
| 0x21 | 0x20 | EOP | |

Conclusion

- ◆ **The Aeroflex 1553 to SpW Bridge allows 1553 instruments to communicate on a SpaceWire bus**
 - ◆ **Allowing Legacy backplanes and system interconnects to be updated to SpW**
- ◆ **RMAP commands are used to bridge information from a SpaceWire bus to a 1553 bus**
- ◆ **This Bridge device provides a solution that translates between 1553 and the SpaceWire busses**
- ◆ **Redesign of proven 1553 instruments is not required**

| Parameter | 1553 | SpaceWire |
|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Data Rate | 1 MHz | up to 400Mbps |
| Word Length | 20 bits | User Defined |
| Data Bits / Word | 16 bits | User Defined |
| Message Length | Maximum of 32 data words | User Defined |
| Transmission Technique | Half-duplex | Full-Duplex |
| Protocol | Command/response | RMAP |
| Bus Control | Single or Multiple | Point-to-Point |

References

- ◆ Aeroflex Colorado Springs, “**1553 Product Handbook,**” October 1992
- ◆ Military Standard, “**Aircraft Internal Time Division Command/Response Multiplex Data Bus MIL-STD-1553B,**” (Notice 2), September 1978
- ◆ IEEE P1355, “**Standard for Heterogeneous InterConnect (HIC) IEEE 1355-1995,**” Conference Title, Location, June 12, 1996
- ◆ ESA Publications Division, “**SpaceWire Standard Document ECSS-E-ST-50-12C,**” The Netherlands, July 30, 2008
- ◆ ESA Publications Division, “**Remote Memory Access Protocol (RMAP) ECSS-S-ST-50-52C,**” The Netherlands, February 2010