Robust & Resilient Electronics Adaptive Development (RREAD)

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RREAD: Robust & Resilient Electronics Adaptive Development

Leverage COTS advantages to mitigate COTS risks

Specific Problem

Space qualified power modules are used throughout satellites to reduce design burden and risk, but cost and lead times do not fit low-cost fast-paced programs. Commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) power modules are not intended for the space environment.

General Solution

RREAD is a balanced iterative approach to electronic design for space systems. Advantages of COTS components are leveraged to mitigate risks in application of COTS components. Examples include modularity, fault management & perceptive telemetry.

Opportunity & Impact

Customers are demanding faster, cheaper and good enough. COTS focus is on highthroughput digital, so power tends to be overlooked. Internal & Research & Development (IR&D) is opportunity to brainstorm & push boundaries not practical in program execution.

Highly integrated proven products reduce cost, schedule and risk of unique design

RREAD Terminology & Philosophy

Goal: Clarity & Balance

- **OTS:** Volume production devices, both parts and assemblies
- COTS: Less than space grade (consumer, industrial, auto, medical, military, etc.)
- AGP: Alternate grade implies terrestrial applications less tolerant of failures
- Physics of Failure (PoF): Insight to understand stress-induced degradation
- Graceful degradation
 - Parts or subassemblies perform out-of-spec but continue to meet minimal functionality
 - Out-of-spec performance does not induce catastrophic failure of critical functions
- Slop-tolerant: Design for graceful degradation (allow for out-of-spec behavior)
 - Large margins are not limited to derating
 - Insensitivity to common radiation degradation effects like leakage, offset and speed
- Sloppy: Rushing and skipping steps like analysis, testability and fault tolerance

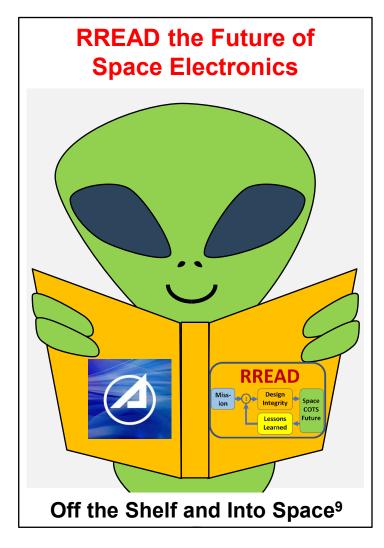
Robust & Resilient

- Robustness Analogy: Soldiers are well equipped, trained and led to minimize casualty
- Resiliency Analogy: Sending enough soldiers to win the war despite losses

Resiliency OR Robustness or Robust AND Resilient?

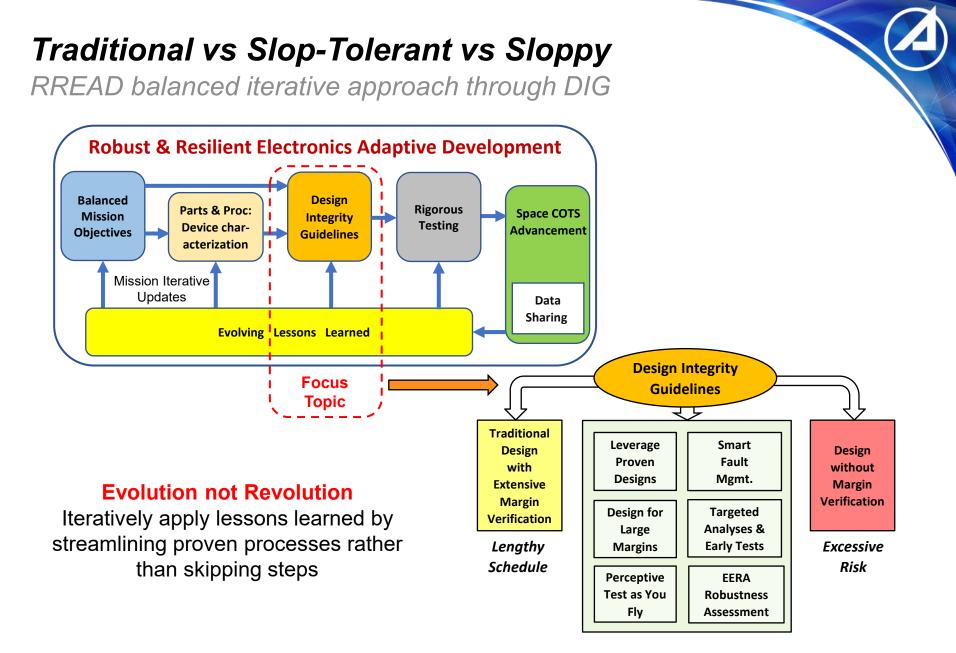
RREAD Overview

Balanced iterative approach to electronic design for space systems



- RREAD is a practical application of agile mission assurance for electronics design
 - Balanced mission objectives¹
 - Device characterization and application^{2,3}
 - Design integrity guidelines (DIG) ³ & mitigations^{4,5}
 - Rigorous testing^{2,4,6}
 - Space COTS advancement^{6,7}
 - Evolving lessons learned^{5,6,7,8}
- Evolution (streamlined processes) over revolution (optimistic step skipping)

Good parts do not make up for bad design & good design does not make up for bad parts



Good, fast, cheap products take a good amount of time and money to develop

RREAD Motivation to DIG into Power Modules

Satellite subsystems tend to be reliant on power converter modules

Space power modules

- Expensive ~\$10K
- Long lead: ~6mo.
- Easy to apply, proven & rad hard

• COTS power modules

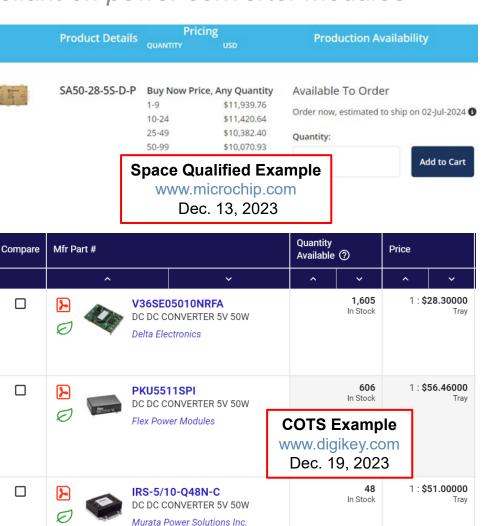
- Advantages
 - Cheap & readily available
 - Standardized size & features

- Challenges

- Unknown tech & derating
- Space environment

- Mitigation

- Derating: Vin = 18V to 75V
- Modular perceptive application
- Characterization data matched to mission objectives



COTS power has incredible potential, but risks need to be investigated and mitigated

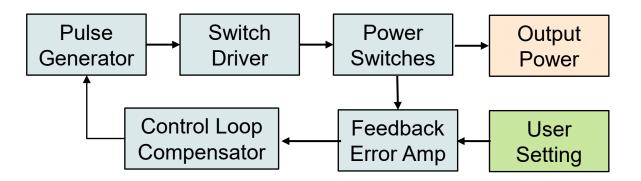
COTS Power Circuit Total Dose Radiation Data⁸

Point of Load (PoL) power converter example

- Circuit-level performance far exceeded piece part hardness
 - Some parts exceeded datasheet specifications in the 5Krad to 15Krad range
 - All parts expected to perform adequately to at least 50Krad by circuit requirements
 - PoL functional to 118Krad Co60 low dose rate, plus Xray to 400Krad total

Compensating circuit elements

- Individual circuit blocks degraded like switching frequency and off-state current
- Control loop continued to adjust switch duty cycle to achieve desired output voltage
- Slop-tolerant design with adequate circuit performance despite out-of-spec parts



Self-Compensating Switching Power Converter Block Diagram

Encouraging data to methodically pursue COTS space power

Power Module Characterization Opportunity³

Aerospace IR&D FY24 test & demo

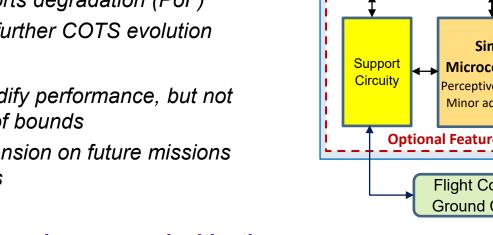
- Modularity
 - Scalability to reduce future custom design
 - Single fault tolerance instead of full redundancy
- Protection
 - Ideal diodes provide efficient rectification & more
 - Integrated features include soft-start, current sensing and limiting, over and under voltage protection, thermal shutdown, warning flags

Perceptiveness

- Micro detects & reports degradation (PoF)
- Lessons learned to further COTS evolution

Adjustments

- Limited range to modify performance, but not push operation out of bounds
- Potential for life extension on future missions through PoF lessons

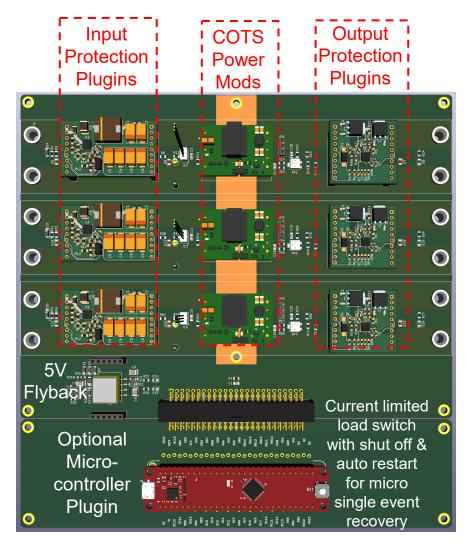


Power Converter Example Input Output Power Load Modular Architecture Power Conv₁ Ctrl Ctrl EN Vadi Protection Protection Devices Devices Power Conv N Ctrl Ctrl EN Vadj Interface Simple Microcontroller Perceptive telemetry Minor adjustments **Optional Features** Flight Computer & Ground Command

Goal is to identify COTS weaknesses and mitigations

Protected Modular Testbed

IR&D to advance space COTS through data sharing



Power modularity & fault tolerance

- Three parallel power paths
- Separate Power & Control boards to enable phased test and development
- Input protection, power module, output protection and microcontroller plug-ins
- Housekeeping and micro single event recovery circuits

Anticipated challenges to investigate

- Current sharing over life with dynamics
- Thermal in vacuum (COTS mods use fans)
- Fault injection and recovery
- Radiation susceptibility

Mitigations dependent on results

- Tweak converter reference designs provided by control chip vendors
 - Opto feedback to magnetics isolator
 - FET, reference & capacitor selection
- Large margins and derating

Concept illustration for robust & resilient electronics adaptive development

Electrical & Electronics Robustness Assessment

EERA Goal: Maximize product understanding with minimal burden

• Clear concise documentation (informal but informative)

- Block diagrams, functional description and operational objectives
- Fault tolerance, testability, interconnects and grounding
- Parts selection and de-rating

• Robustness confidence (balance risks to objectives⁴)

- Credit for heritage and simplicity (unnecessary "cleverness" is for IR&D not missions)
- Compliance to "spirit" of worst-case circuit analysis (WCCA) for large design margins
- Early informal analysis and/or breadboard test results for anticipated challenges

• Independent peer review by veteran contractor and government experts

- Early enough to shape robust design and minimize test discovery
- Assess criticality, uniqueness & challenge vs. robustness of circuit functions

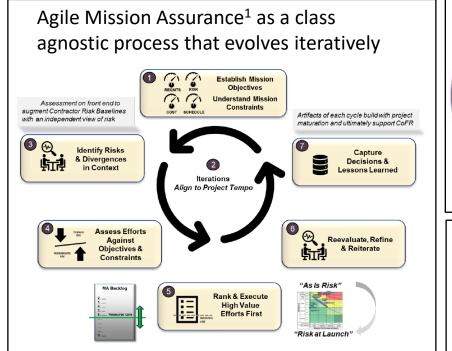
Objectives for proposed process

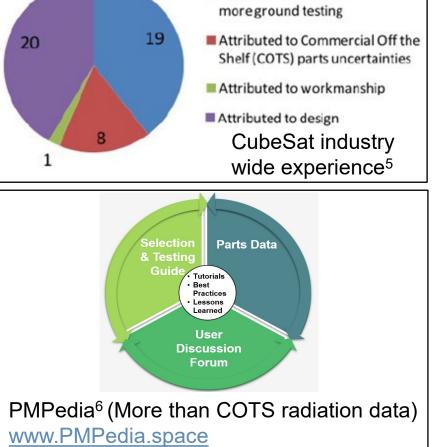
- Promote extra consideration in design phase over empirical design-test-modify
- Encourage fault tolerance to enable graceful degradation without full redundancy

DIG into a new EERA of Space COTS in Power Electronics

REEAD for Rapid and Agile Power Systems

Spanning balanced mission objectives to space COTS advancement





Could have been avoided with

RREAD: Perfect design is unobtainable due to competing factors in semiconductors and applications. Optimal solution balances critical factors to satisfy realistic objectives.

RREAD builds on Aerospace's commitment to adaptability and teamwork

References

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