

An Application in Technology Insertion for a Legacy System

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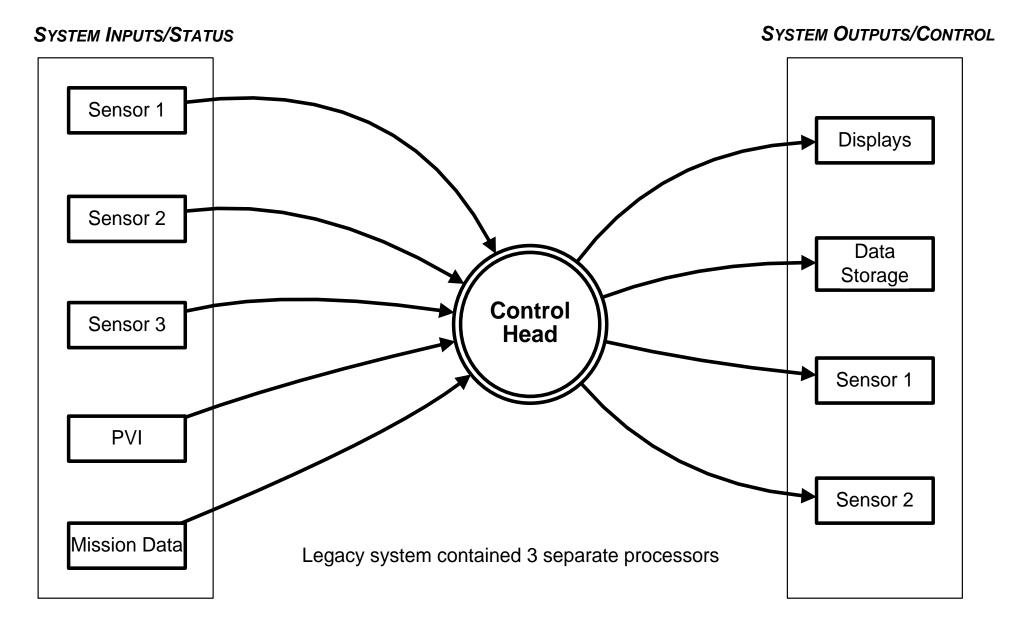




- Legacy System Overview
- Legacy System Limitations
- Software Port
- Adding New Interface
- Support Tools

Legacy System Overview





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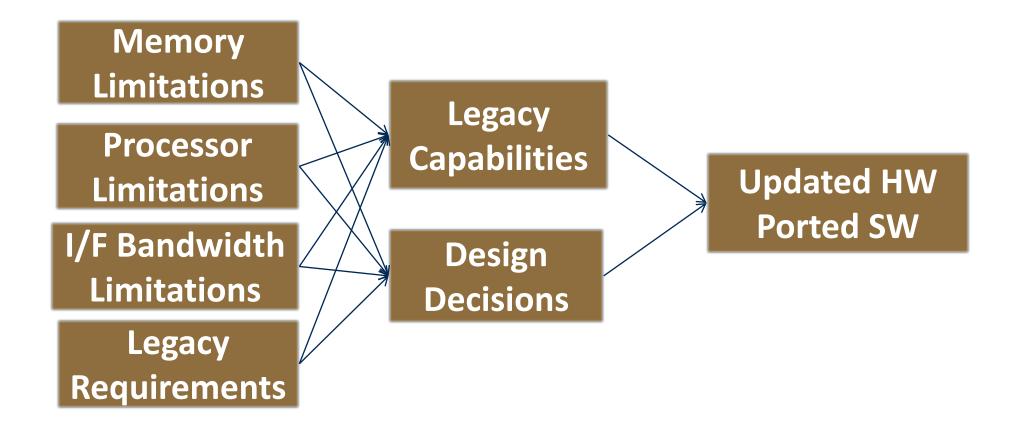


- Single software build could not longer support multiple aircraft creating substantial sustainment cost increase
 - Processor memory/throughput could not sustain single OFP, resulted in split development paths
- Reached Processor limitations
- Diminishing Manufacturing Sources (DMS)
- External I/O bandwidth restrictions
- Engineering limitations and cost led to the desire to upgrade the legacy system



Legacy System Limitations

Design Constraints





- Hardware updates included:
 - Replaced (3) legacy Processors with single more powerful Processor
 - Additional Memory
 - FPGA for Data I/O
 - Ethernet Interface for Growth
- New Processor decisions limited by legacy heat and power constraints
- Most software design decisions focused on minimal effort to port the legacy functionality to new hardware due to cost and schedule constraints

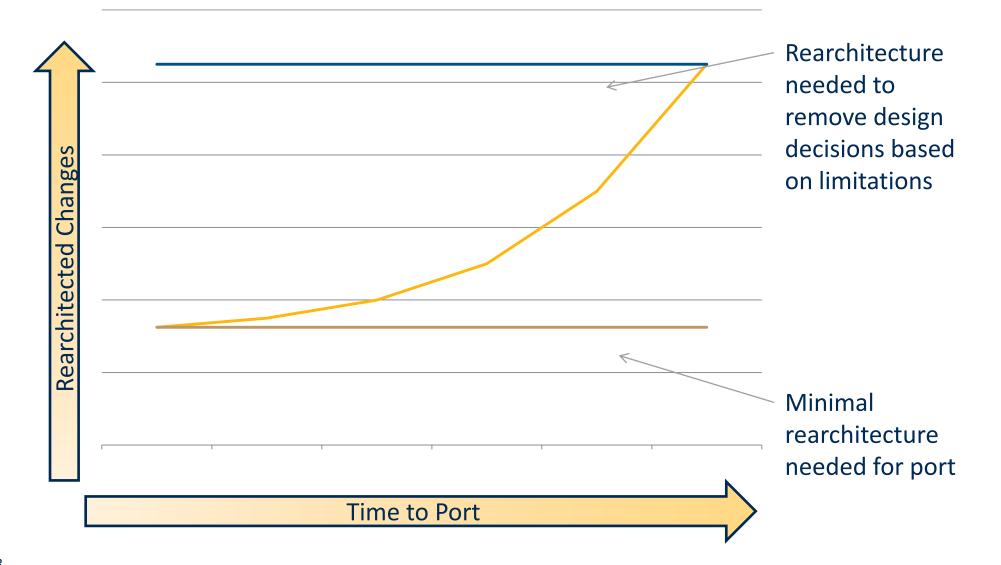


- With schedule constraints, temptation to focus on fastest solution with minimal effort
- Care must be taken to evaluate potential future requirements and how to incorporate that into design
- For this system, forward looking design decisions included:
 - Detecting the required version at runtime, this allows for fewer development paths and lower sustainment cost
 - Massaging data from the external interfaces to appropriate software modules
 - Passing data through consistent internal interfaces



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Notional Chart: Rearchitected Changes versus Time to Port



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Selection of real-time operating system (RTOS)

- VxWorks 653
 - Certified space and time partitioning
 - Setup more complex than 6.x
 - Used by engineers in previous project
- VxWorks 6.x
 - User managed time partitioning
 - Setup less complex
- Green Hills Integrity
 - Fewer engineers had experience with this RTOS
- Hardware Vendor Proprietary RTOS
- VxWorks 653 was chosen based on the partitioning aspect and engineering experience from previous projects

SW Port based on Tight Schedule Constraints While Designing for Future Growth:

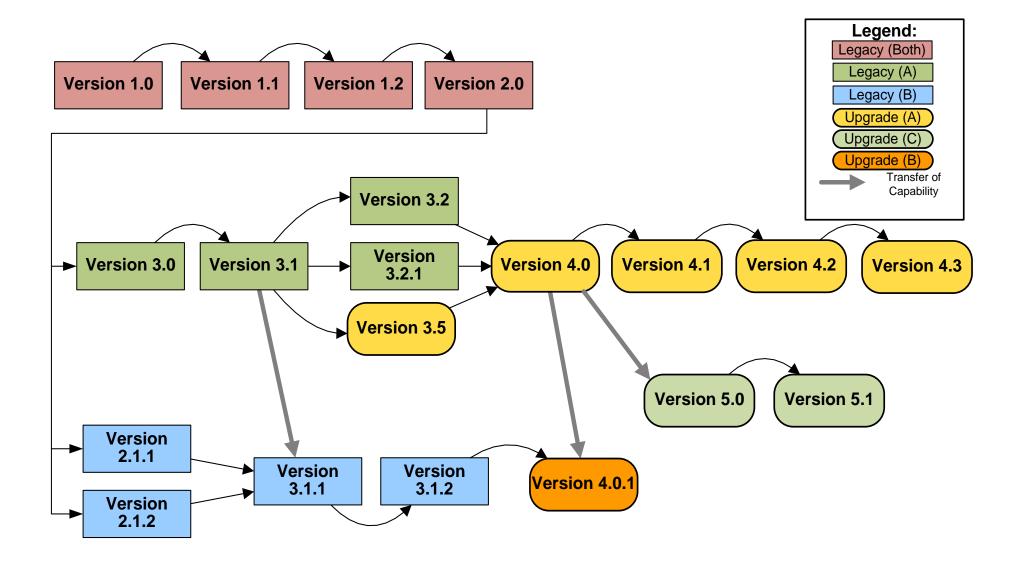
- One legacy processor ported directly to one of the new RTOS partitions
 - Later split into (2) partitions based on functionality
- Second legacy processor was split in to three partitions based on different functionalities as well
 - Another option was to use a single partition, but for future growth splitting the functionality was preferred
- Third legacy processor was ported to a soft-core processor on an FPGA, no software changes were required!
 - Another option was to port the functionality to another partition, but scheduling constraints were the limiting factor



- Decisions Going Forward
 - Parallel Support for Upgraded and Legacy System
 - Effects of Adding New Interface
 - Legacy Support Tools

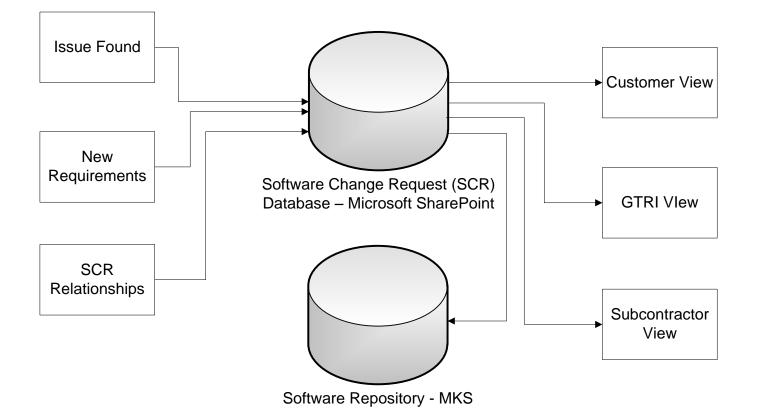


Parallel Support









- Initial interfaces were designed for loosely coupled systems, i.e. not much information exchange
- As the systems became less federated in the associated system of systems, interface bandwidth became a limiting factor for requirements
- MIL-STD-1553B primary data bus for legacy system
 - Small message size, 64 bytes
 - Slower data rate, 1 Mbit/s
 - Requires specialized and increasingly obsolete hardware & software tools
- 10/100 Ethernet interface added
 - Max 65 Kbyte per message
 - 100 megabits per second data rate
 - Ubiquitous hardware and plethora of software tools



- TCP and UDP chosen as transport layer protocols
- Application layer protocols
 - Tradeoffs exist between proprietary protocols and older vetted protocols
 - Ultimately File Transfer Protocol (FTP) and two custom / application specific protocols were chosen

Application Layer	Custom Protocol 1	Custom Protocol 2 (Control)	Custom Protocol 2 (Data Transfer)	File Transfer Protocol (FTP)
Transport Layer	User Datagram Protocol (UDP)		Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)	
Internet Layer	Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4)			
Link Layer	IEEE 802.3 Media Access Control (MAC): Ethernet II			

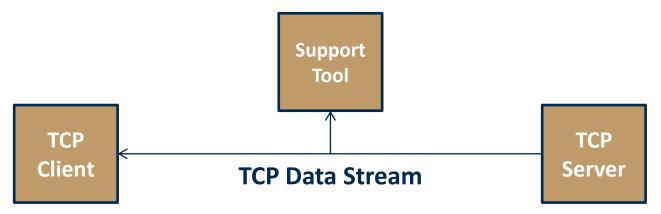
- Legacy tools based on MIL-STD-1553B messaging
 - Commercial Off the Shelf (COTS) bus analyzers
 - Custom in-house applications
 - Graphical displays for monitoring message traffic
 - Simulation application for messages to Control Head
 - Support for playback of recorded flight-test data files
- Design decision had to be made to add new interface support to old tool or design a new tool
 - Using old tool meant both simulation and analysis with a single tool, but subject to design decisions made for legacy interface
 - Creating new tool means multiple tools have to be supported, but allows for fresh start for design



- Updated and new tools for Ethernet based messaging
 - **Opensource TCP/IP sniffing application**
 - Wireshark: <u>http://www.wireshark.org/</u>
 - Custom in-house applications
 - Desire to see MIL-STD-1553B and Ethernet messages comingled for system level analysis
 - Next generation <u>monitoring application</u> that supports arbitrary number of messaging protocols
 - Update <u>simulation application</u> to support Ethernet messaging
 - Support for variety of file formats
 - IRIG 106 Chapter 10 (MIL-STD-1553B and Ethernet)
 - Firefly (MIL-STD-1553B only)
 - PCAP (Ethernet only)

Support Tools

- Challenges with monitoring Link Layer (Ethernet) traffic
 - Must first decode Link, IP, and Transport Layer in order to decode Application Layer data
 - Must handle reassembly of fragmented packets at IP Layer
 - Must handle segmentation of TCP streams
 - No inherent way for 3rd party observer (e.g. support tool) to know where you are in the data stream!
 - Unless you start recording before the TCP connection is made (not likely or guaranteed in real world)



- Decision to re-work TCP-based application layer protocol to better accommodate test and evaluation tools
 - Lesson Learned: Consider test & evaluation up-front during interface design
- Legacy simulation application had many MIL-STD-1553 specific assumption embedded in design and implementation
 - Re-architected to better support multiple messaging protocols
 - Lesson Learned:
 - Software reuse is not free
 - Cost & schedule trade for new capabilities



- Legacy system sustainment is a challenge
- Technology insertion alleviated the system exhaustion but came with various hurdles
- Hardware replacement and SW port is only part of the solution, support tools also must be considered
- By the time new system fields, not unusual for system exhaustion to be at the forefront again!



Questions?

