



# POLITECNICO

## MILANO 1863

### Reverse Engineering of Juno Mission

#### Homework 7

Course of Space System Engineering & Operations  
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#### Group 5

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## Notation

<b>EOM</b>	End Of Mission	<b>DRAM</b>	Dynamic Random Access Memory
<b>OBDH</b>	On Board Data Handling	<b>DTCI</b>	Data, Telemetry and Command Interface
<b>TRL</b>	Technology Readiness Level	<b>EDAC</b>	Error Detection And Correction
<b>NVM</b>	Non-Volatile Memory		

# **1 Juno configuration**

## **1.1 Introduction of Juno's configuration**

## **1.2 Shape and appendages**

## **1.3 Configuration inside the launcher**

## **1.4 External configuration**

## **1.5 Internal configuration**

## 2 Juno OBDH

### 2.1 Introduction of OBDH

Given the long term exposure of the S/C to extreme environments, such as the one around Jupiter characterized by high levels of radiation, Juno's OBDH system was designed to ensure proper functioning up to EOM. This was achieved by selecting radiation hardened hardware characterized by high TRL. The OBDH system also needs to constantly interact with all other subsystems to handle both telemetry and scientific data.

### 2.2 Architecture of OBDH

The OBDH system is based on two redundant, single fault redundant C&DH boxes, each including:

- **RAD750 Processor:** a 3U radiation hardened single-board computer by BAE systems with 256 Mbytes of NVM flash memory and 128 Mbytes of DRAM local memory.<sup>[1]</sup> It's able to handle 100 Mbps of instrument throughput, much higher than needed for payloads requirements, and can operate at up to 200 MHz with a substantial performance improvement over older rad-hard processors. Furthermore the CPU itself can withstand a total radiation dose of up to 1 Mrad (Si) and has already been employed on various missions such as NASA's Mars Science Laboratory proving its effectiveness.<sup>[2][3]</sup>
- **DTCI card:** it contains the interface between the C&DH box and all the instruments of the spacecraft, while also providing science data storage capabilities. In particular 32 Gbits are available for data storage with a further 8 Gbits dedicated to EDAC. This is sufficient both for all science orbit downlink data requirements and representative stress cases. Unlike all other cards present in the C&DH box it's characterized by a 6U format instead of a 3U one.<sup>[1]</sup>
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### 2.3 Reverse sizing of OBDH

## Bibliography

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