

# Fourier Transform Spectrometer Controller for Partitioned Architectures

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Instruments



DTU Compute

Department of Applied Mathematics and Computer Science

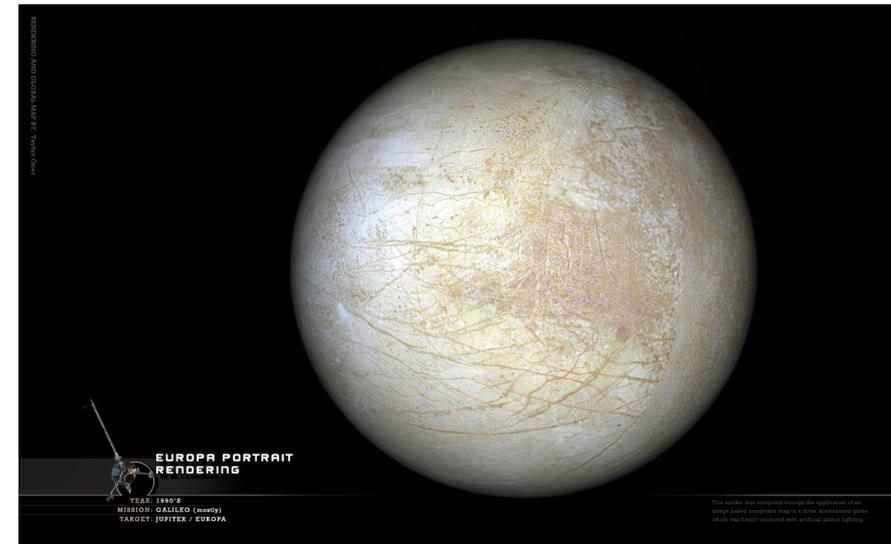
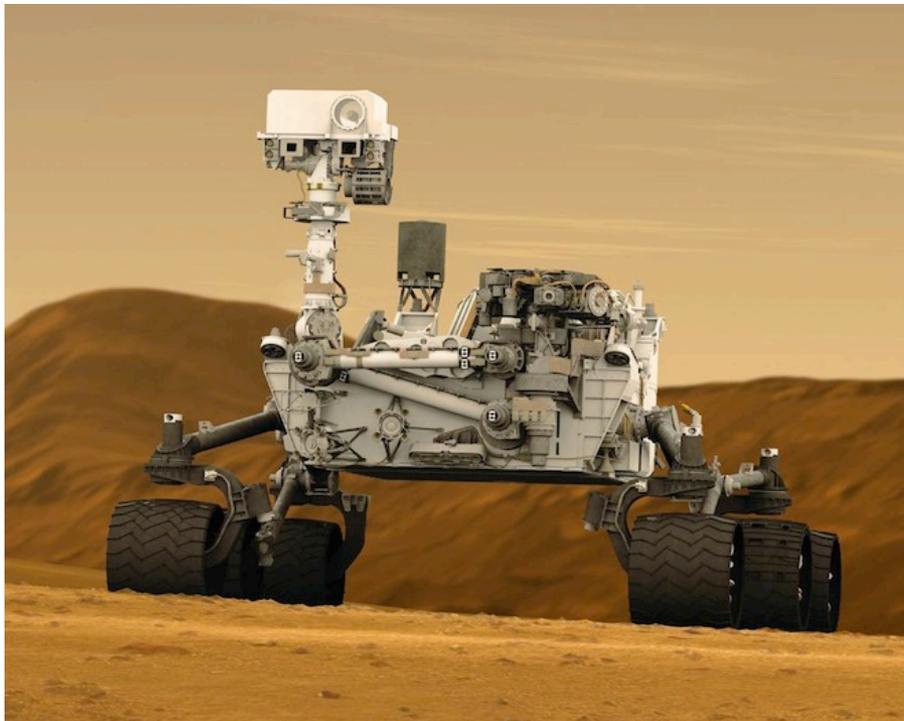
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# Outline

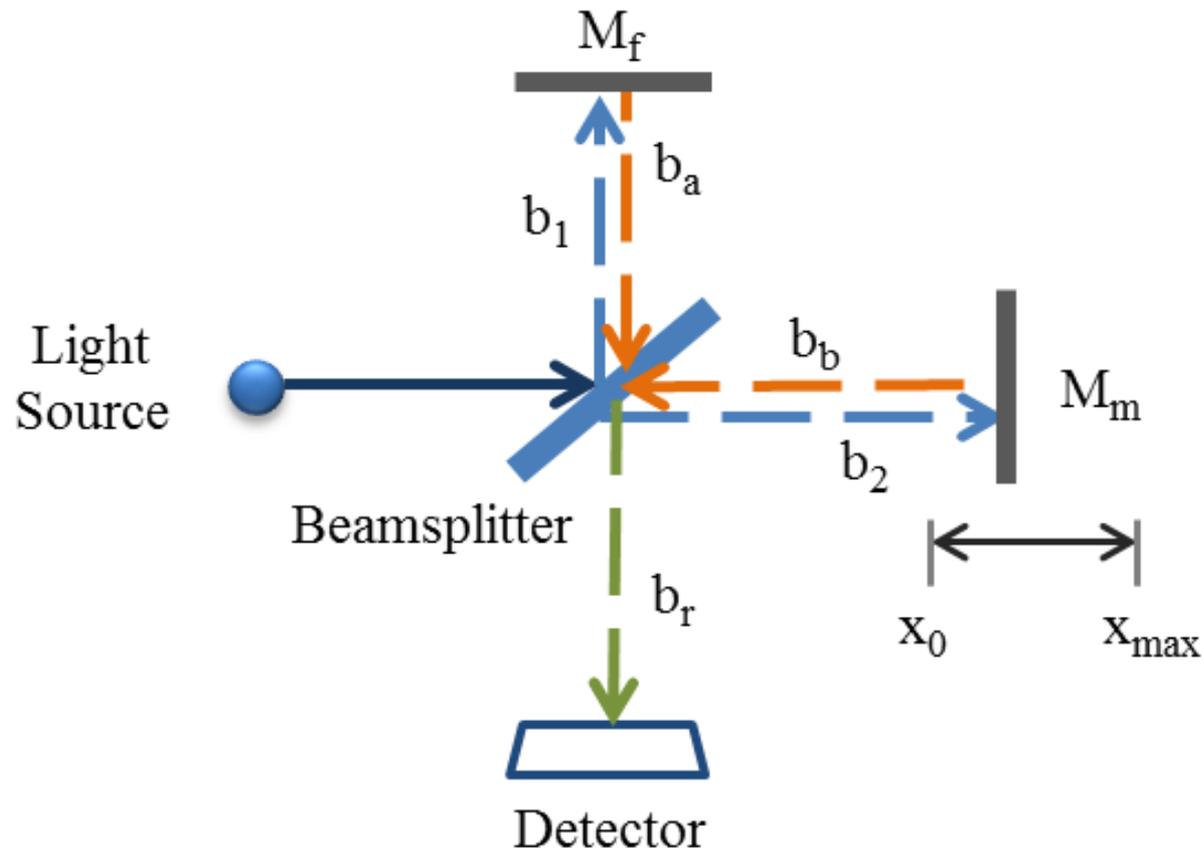
- Introduction
- Fourier Transform Spectroscopy
- CIRIS: Compositional InfraRed Imaging Spectrometer
- CIRIS Controller Implementation
- Evaluation
- Partitioned Architecture
- Conclusions

# Introduction

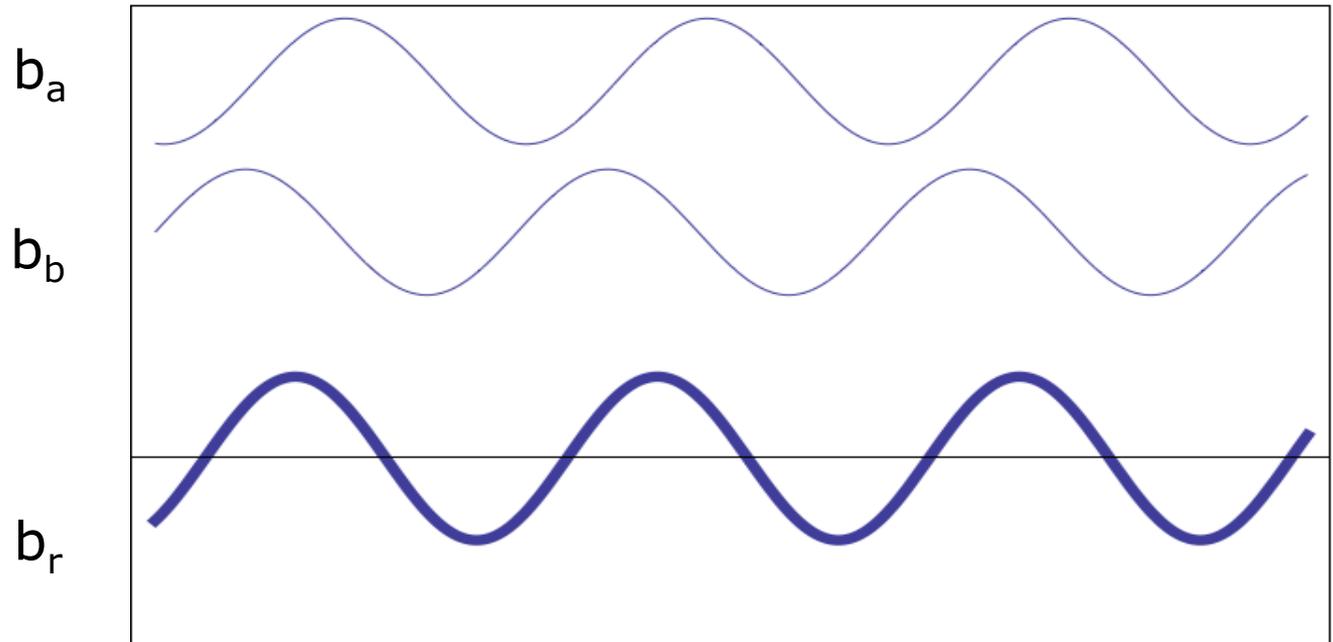
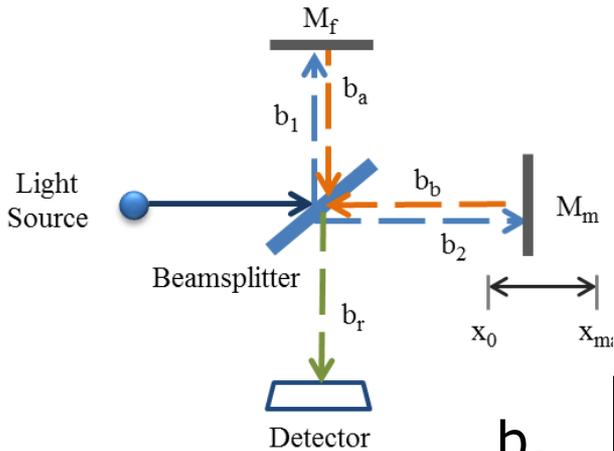
- Spectroscopic techniques allow scientists to determine the composition of remote substances



# Traditional Michelson Spectrometer

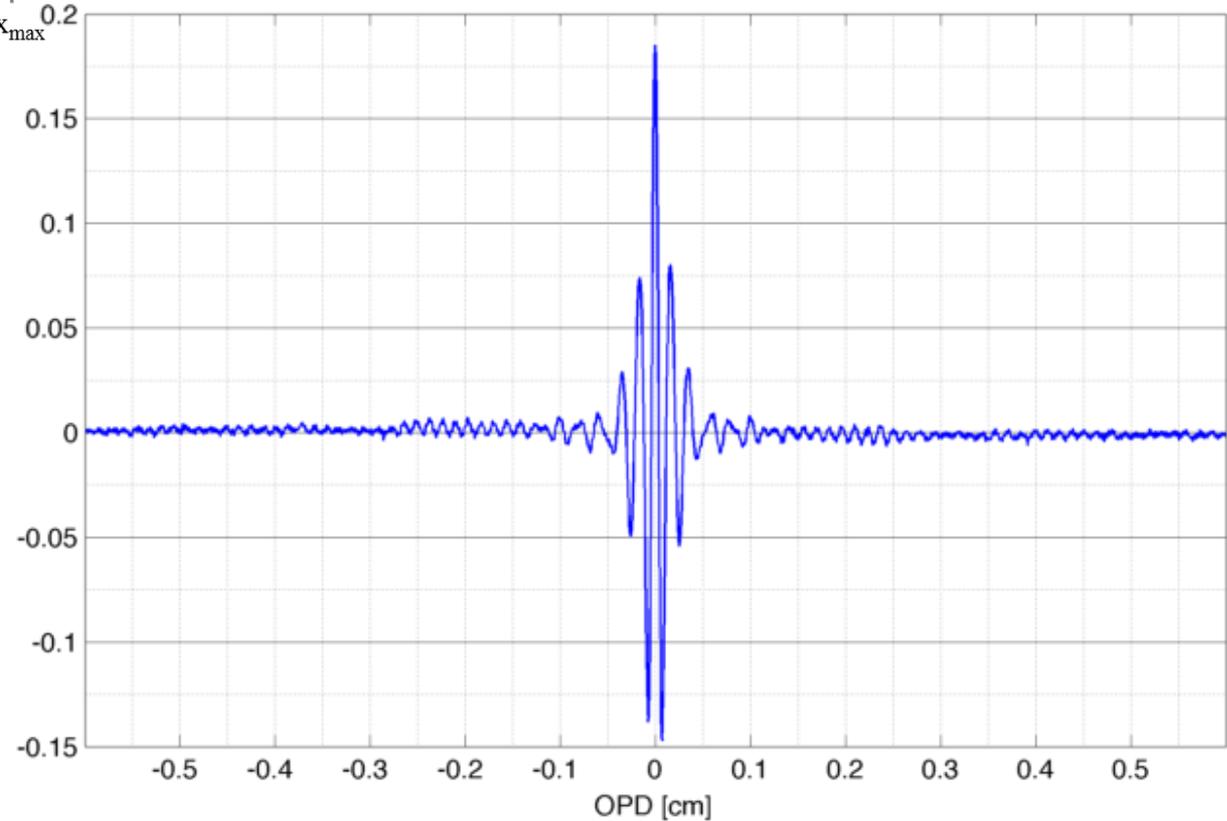
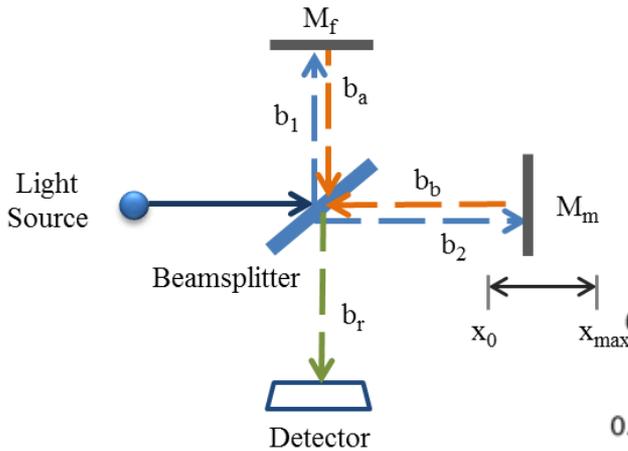


# Traditional Michelson Spectrometer

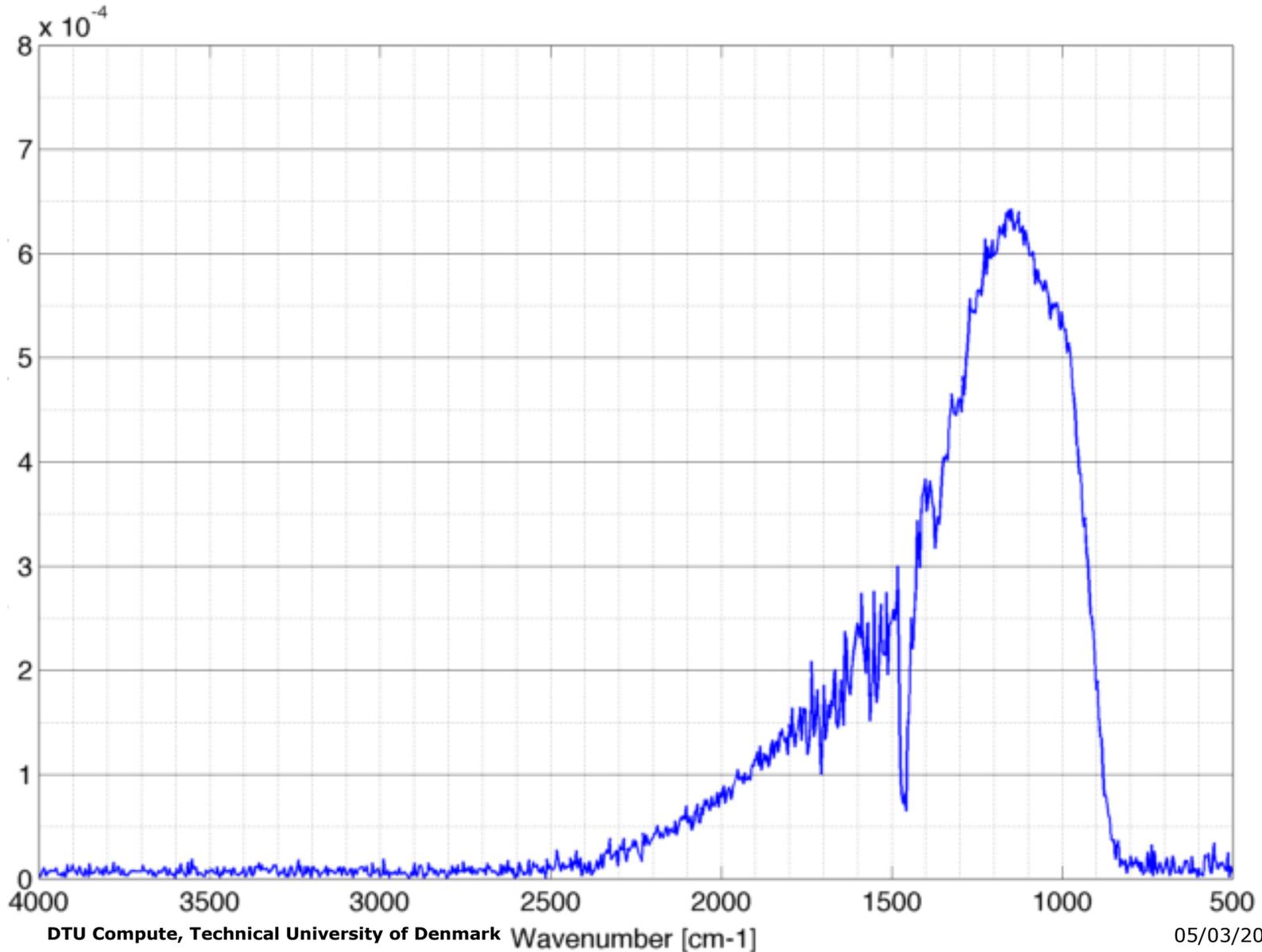


Source: [www.acs.psu.edu/drussel/Demos/superposition/interference.gif](http://www.acs.psu.edu/drussel/Demos/superposition/interference.gif)

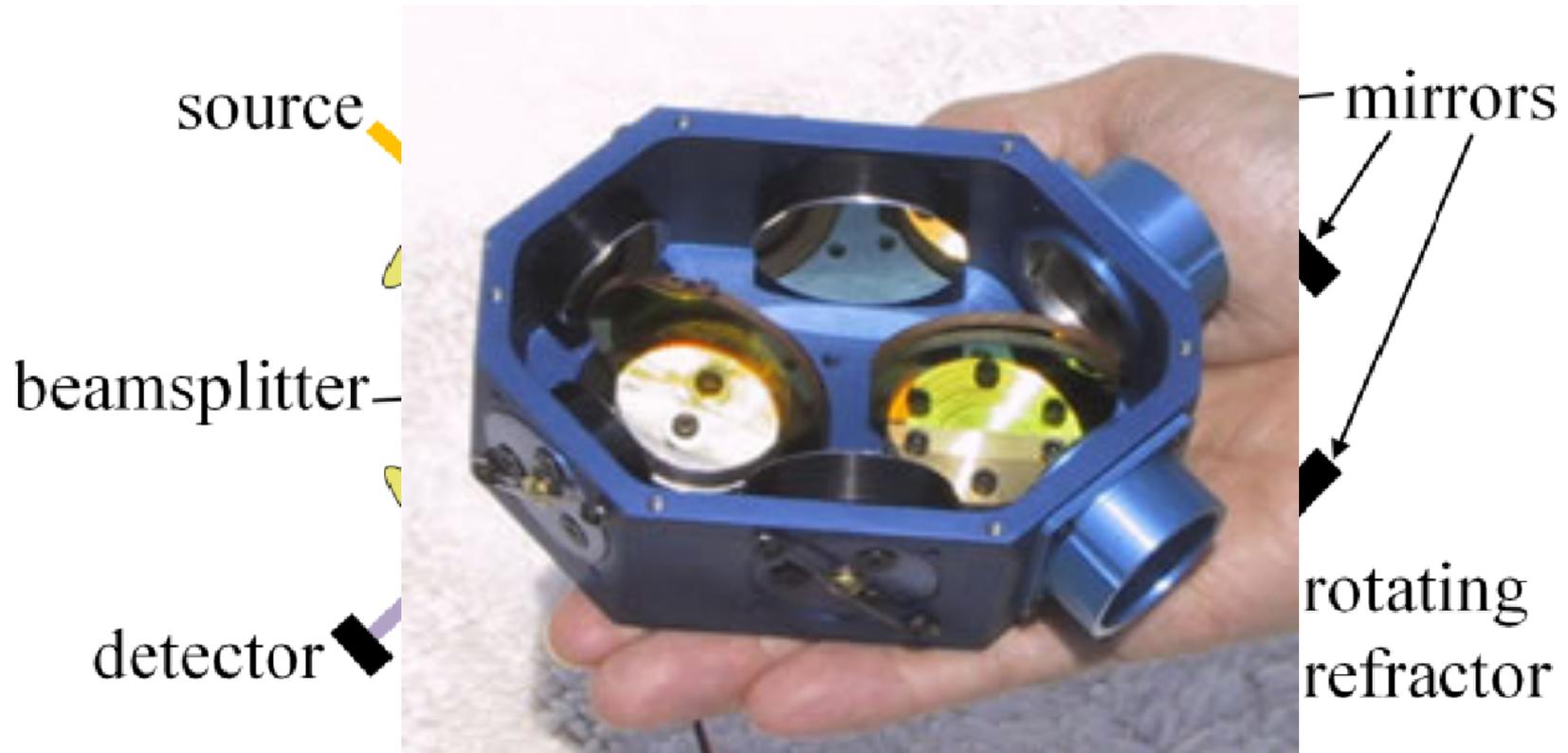
# Traditional Michelson Spectrometer



# FFT'd Interferogram Resulting Spectrum



# CIRIS: Compositional InfraRed Imaging Spectrometer

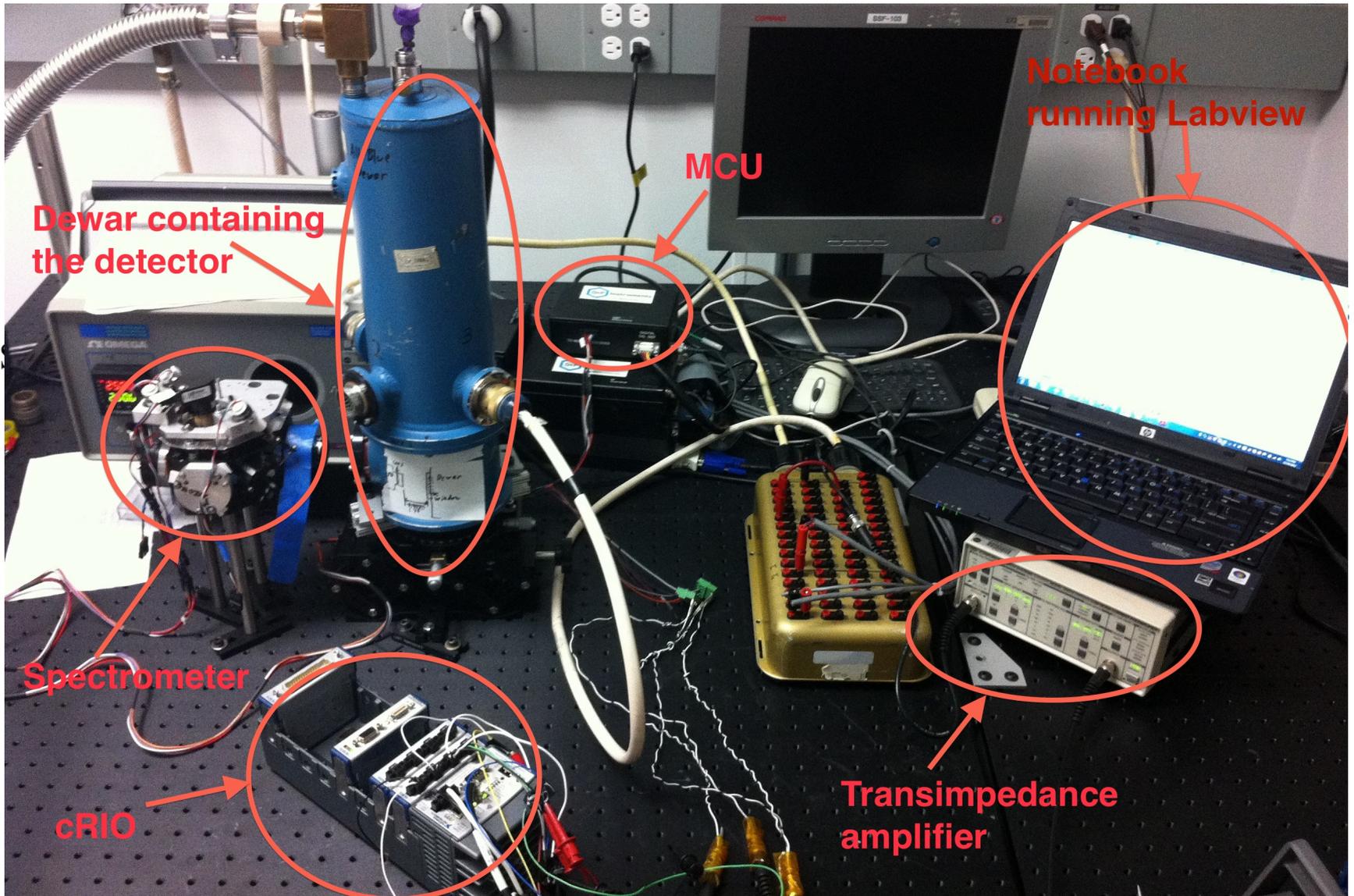


- Spectral range of 2.8 to 18  $\mu\text{m}$ , or 3571 to 555  $\text{cm}^{-1}$
- 4  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  resolution, or 754 points between 3571 and 555  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

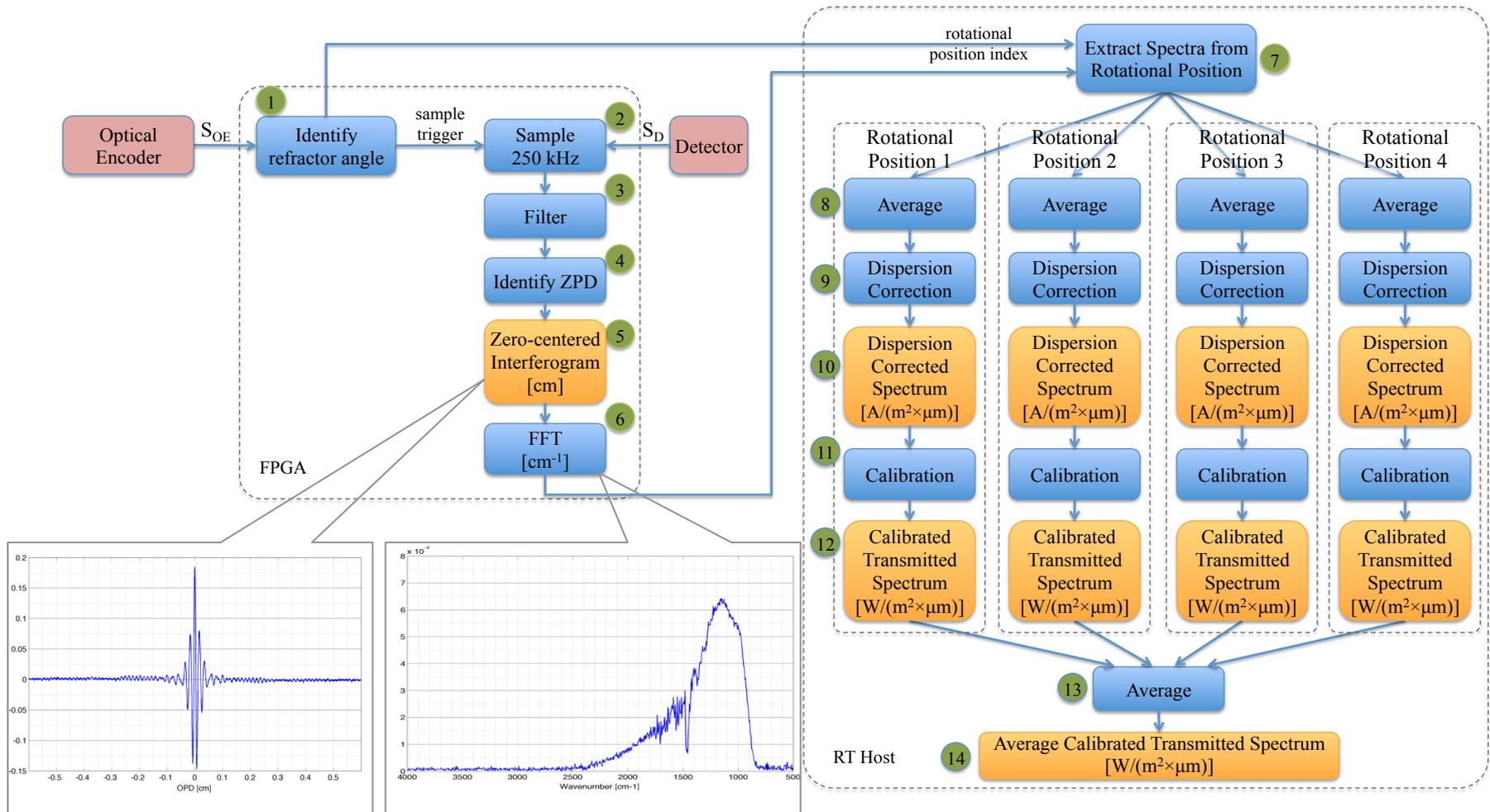
# CIRIS Facts

- 4 interferograms per revolution
- 2.5 revolutions per second
- An interferogram is captured for 33 ms every 100 ms
- Operational in the spectral range of 2.8 to 18  $\mu\text{m}$ , or 3571 to 555  $\text{cm}^{-1}$
- 4  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  resolution, or 754 points between 3571 and 555  $\text{cm}^{-1}$
- Spectra computable from a double sided interferogram insensitive to phase change of 3016 points
- CIRIS records 8192 points for each interferogram

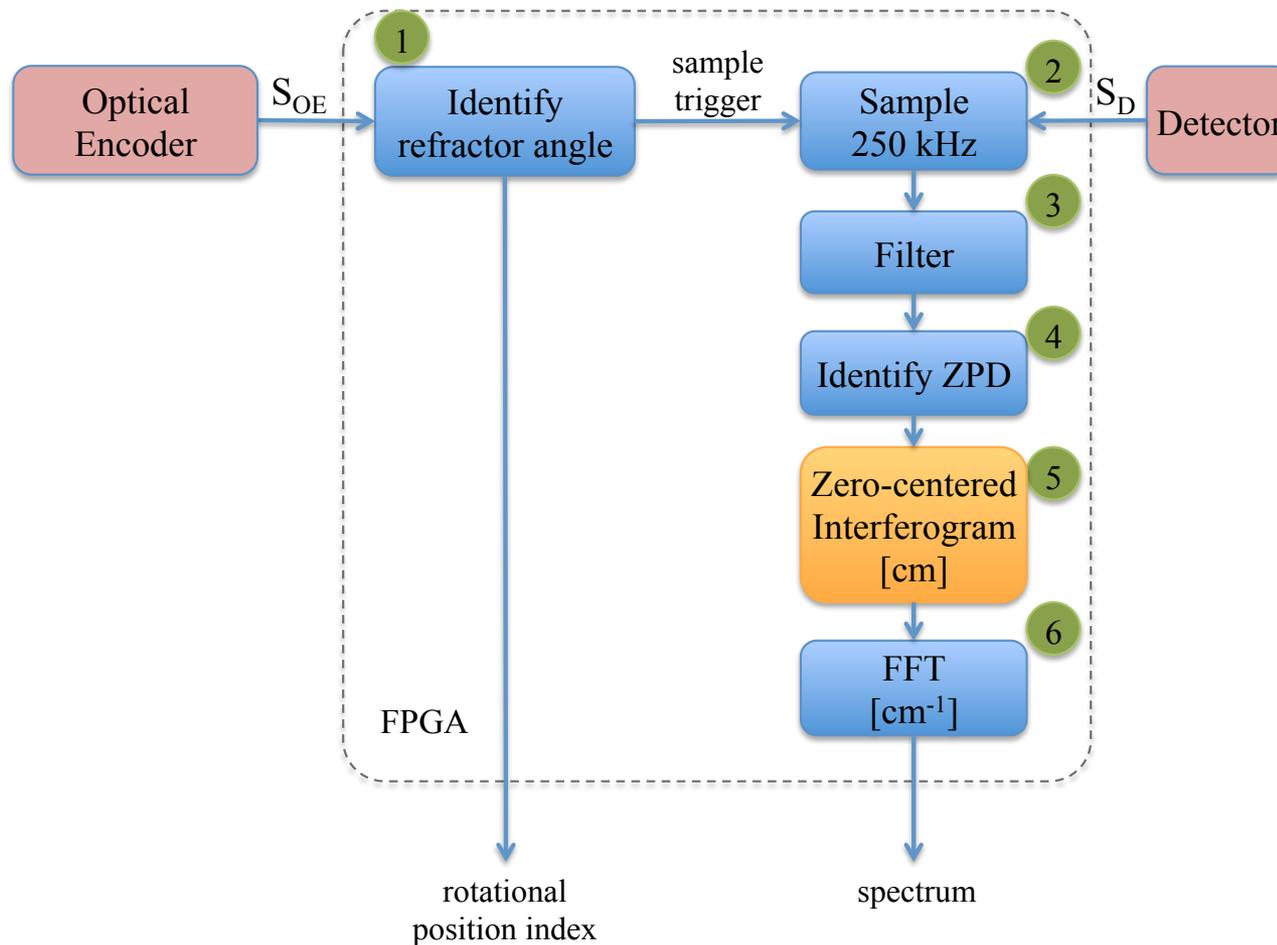
# CIRIS Setup Schematic



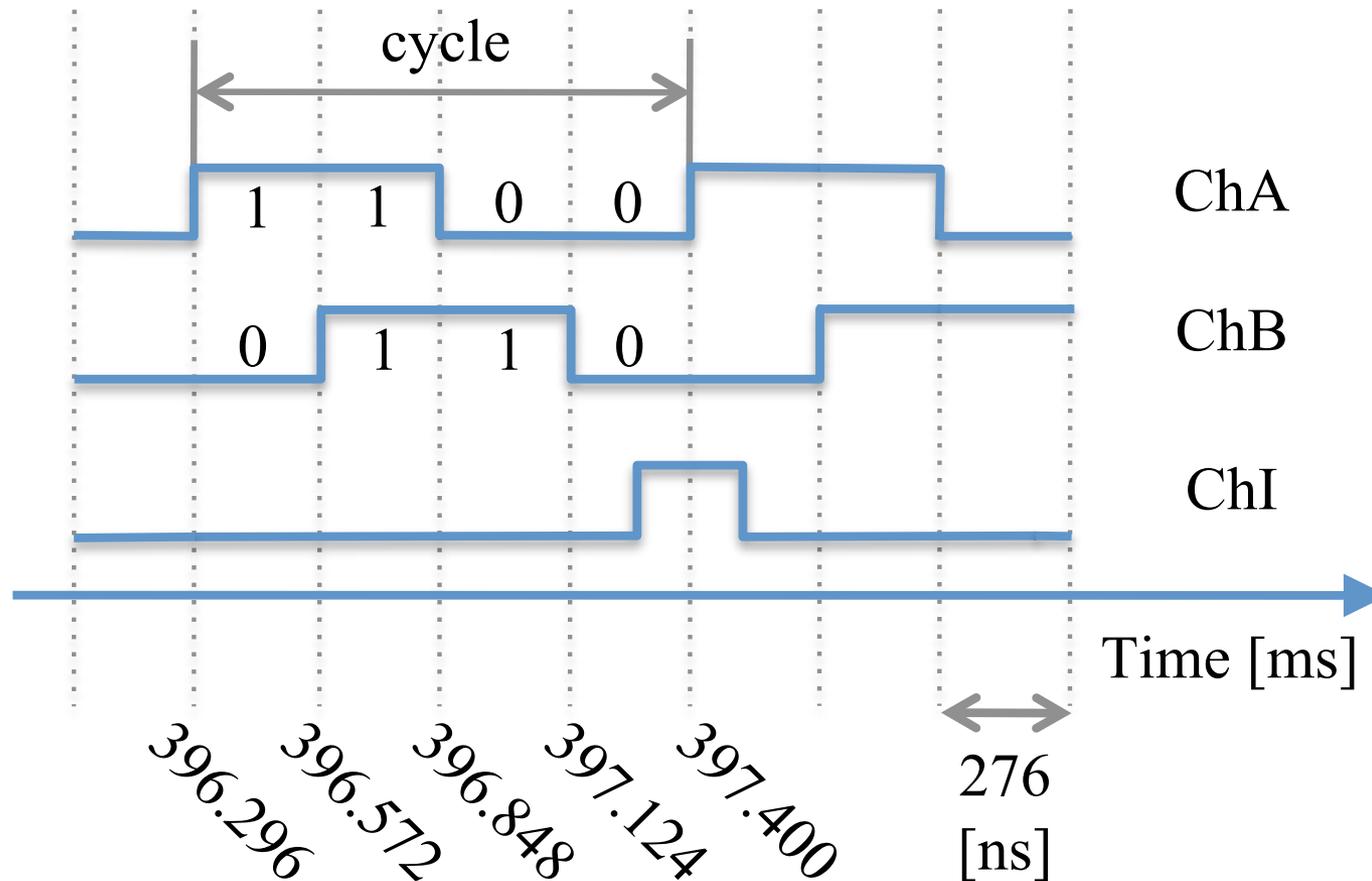
# Acquisition and Processing Controller Algorithm



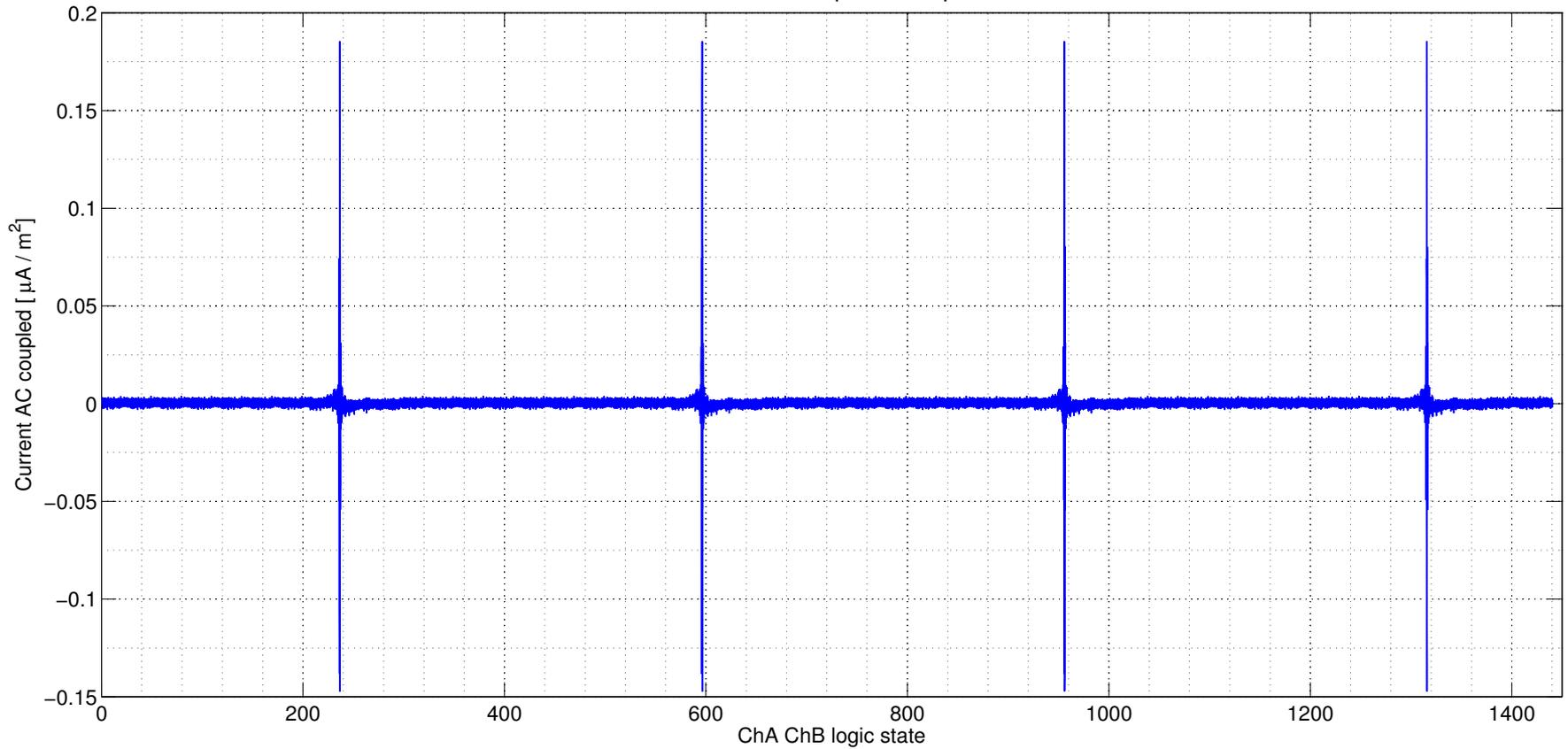
# FPGA Implemented Algorithm



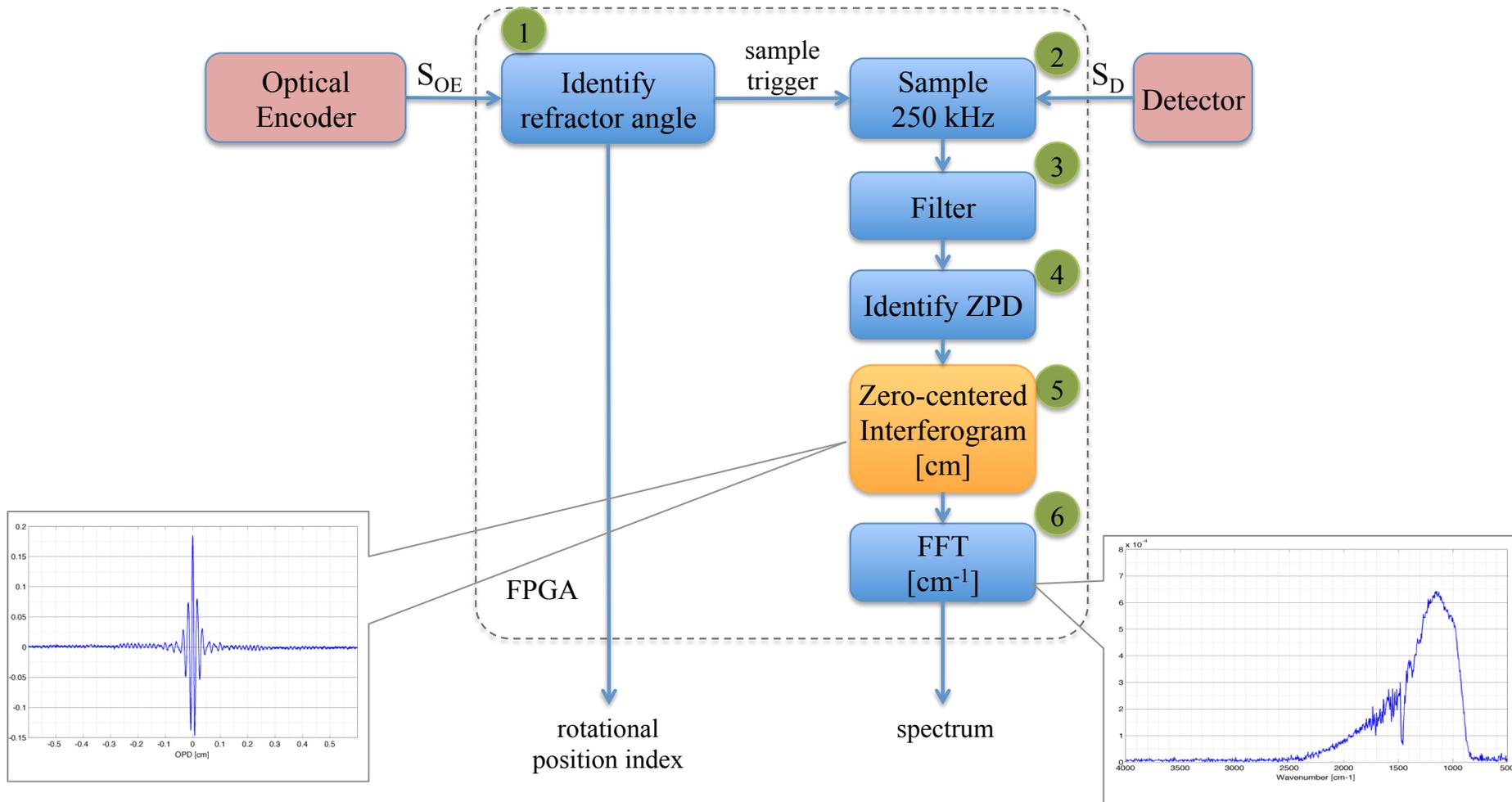
# E2-360I Optical Encoder Signals



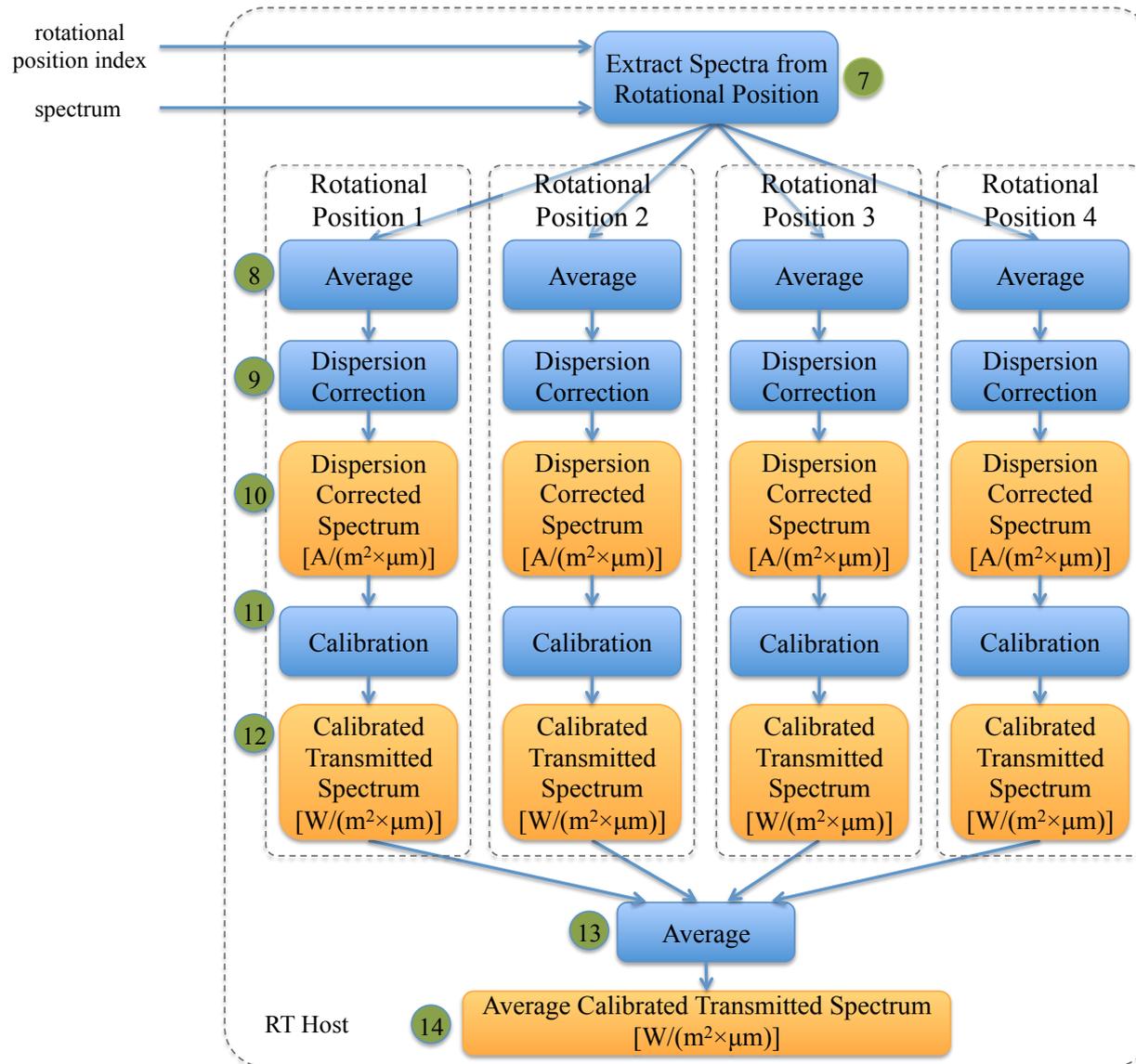
Complete revolution reading as a function of logic states  
 Sensor Raytheon; 800um;sr570 current to voltage gain=20  $\mu\text{A}/\text{V}$   
 Center with Zero OPD; Current AC Couple; Band pass filter: 3KHz and 100kHz



# FPGA Implemented Algorithm



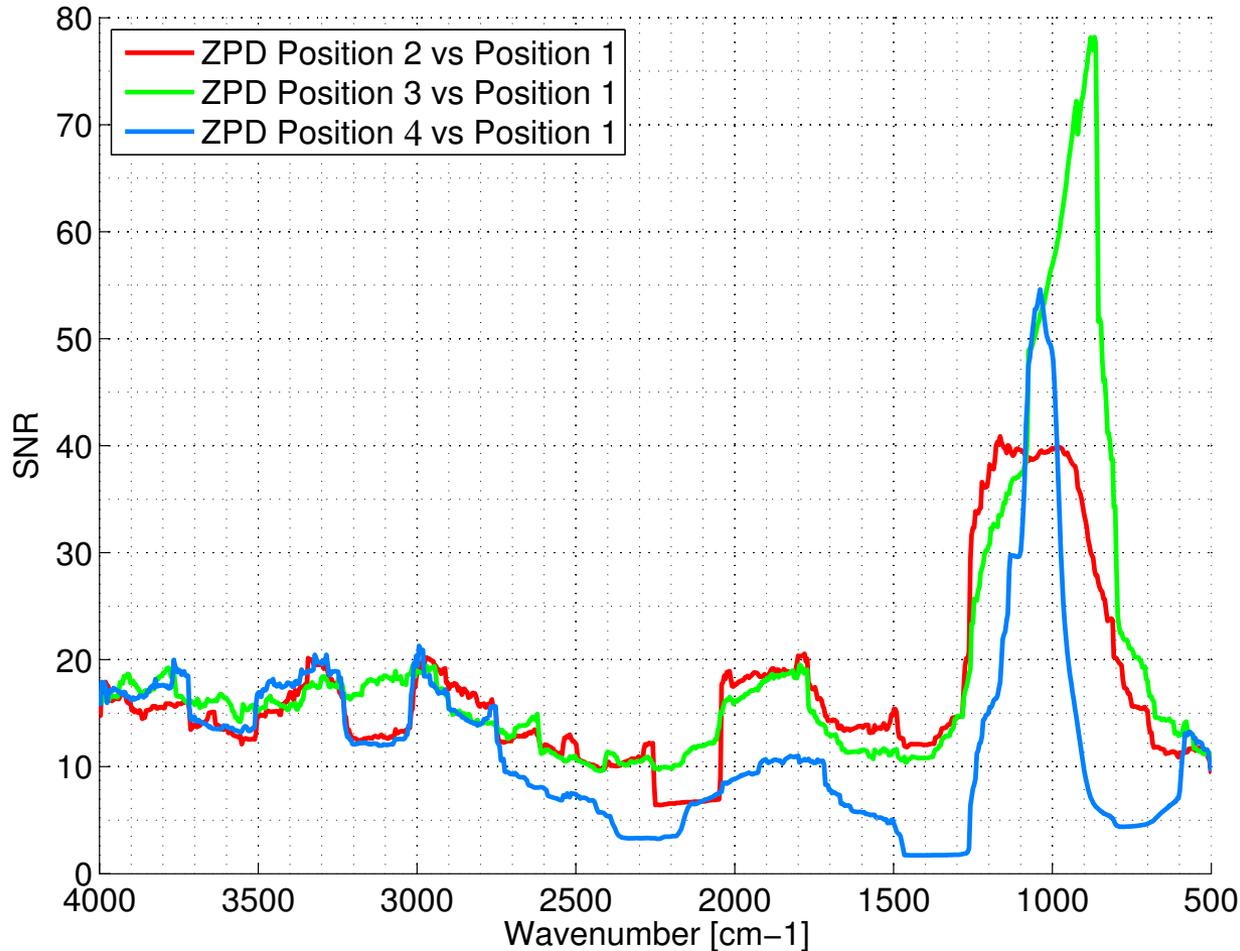
# RT Host Implemented Algorithm



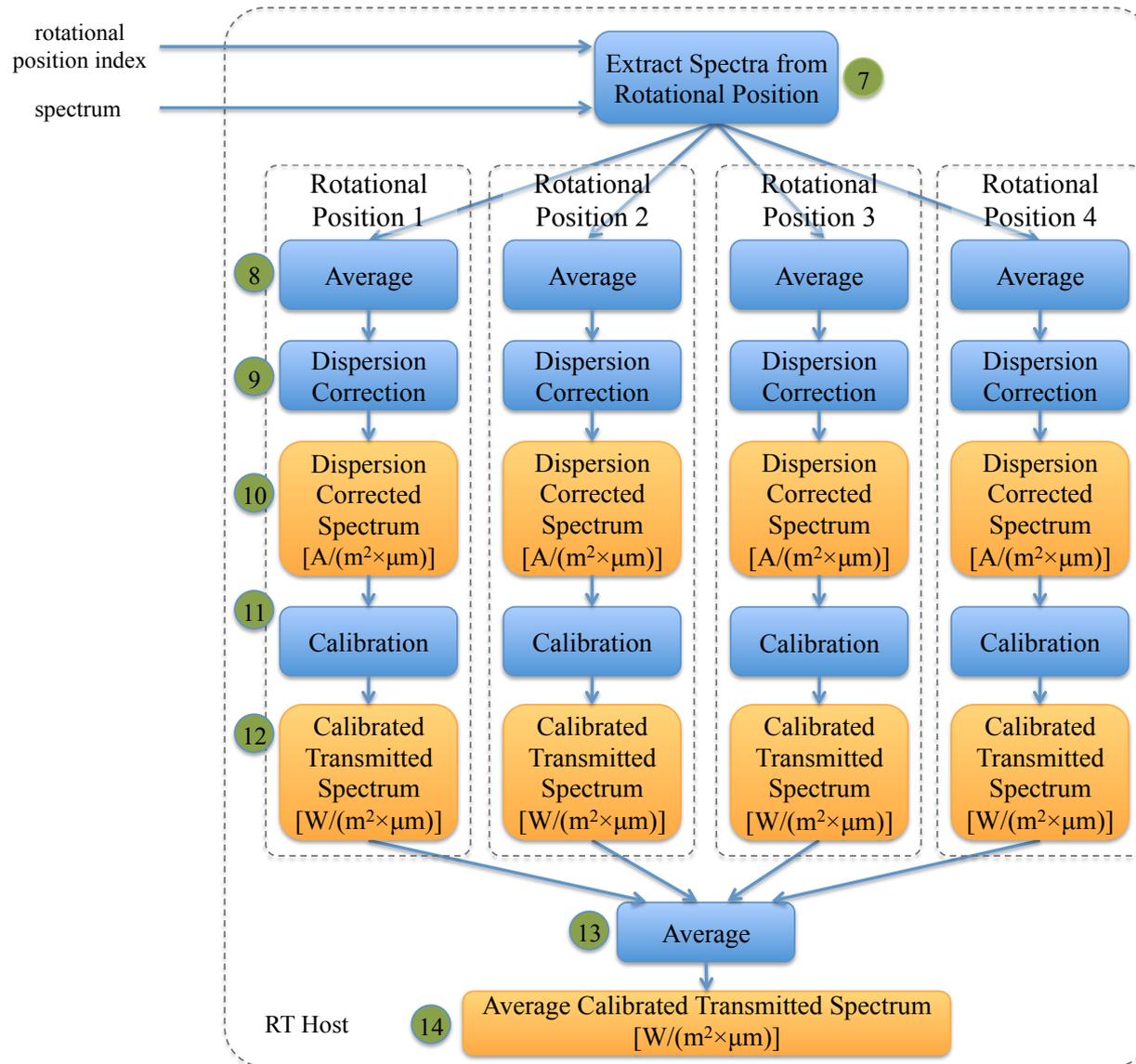
# Differences Between the Spectra Obtained at Different Rotational Positions

Running SNR between the spectra of each ZPD position and position 1  
Interval size = 50 points

Sensor Raytheon; 800um;sr570 current to voltage gain=20ua/volt  
Band pass filter: 3KHz and 100kHz; No dispersion correction; No calibration



# RT Host Implemented Algorithm



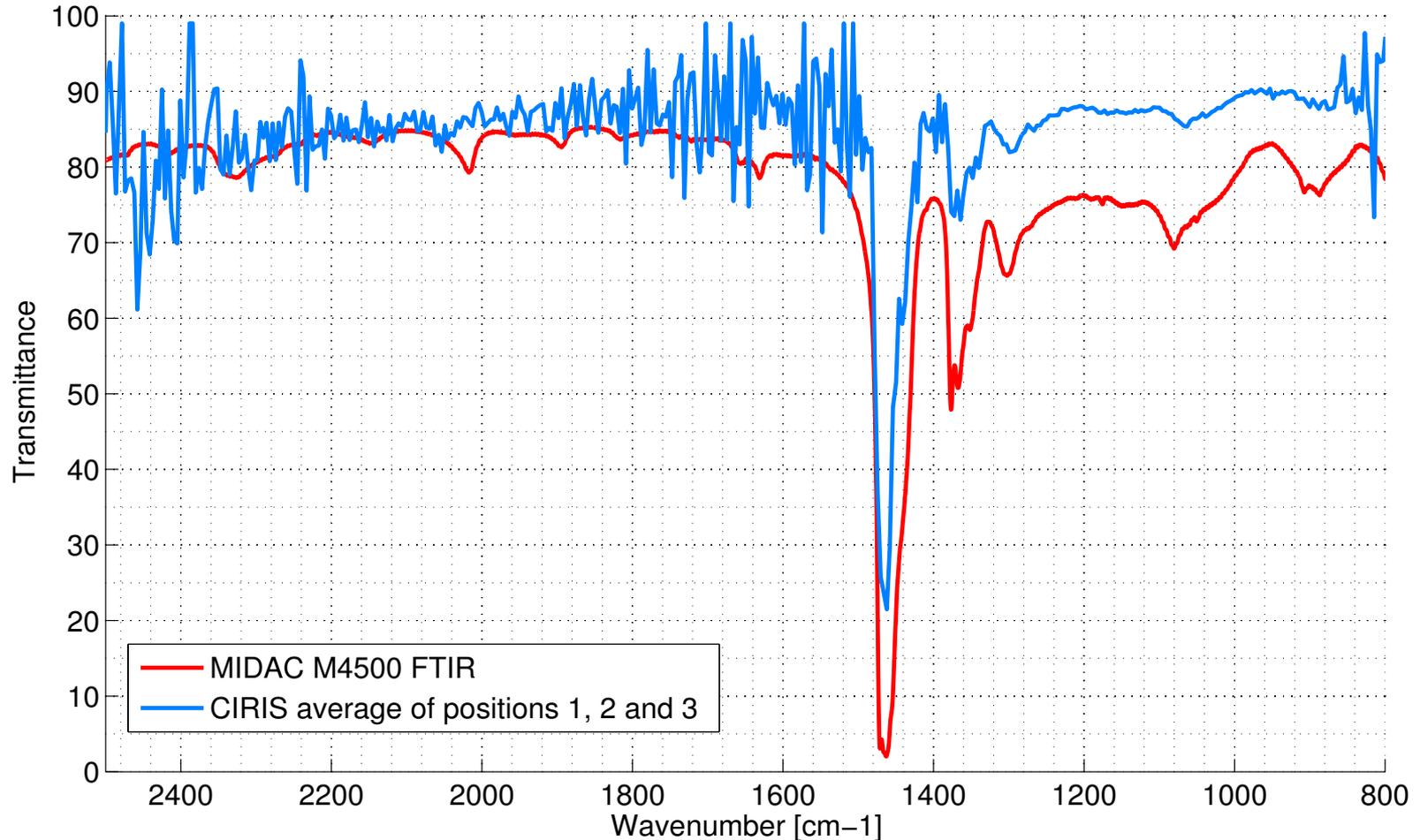
# Evaluation

- Compare CIRIS results with a MIDAC M4500 FTIR spectrometer.
- MIDAC
  - Resolution of 4 cm<sup>-1</sup>
  - Wavenumbers 6000 to 600 cm<sup>-1</sup>
- Transmittance comparison

$$T(\nu) = \frac{T_{sample}(\nu)}{T_{background}(\nu)}$$

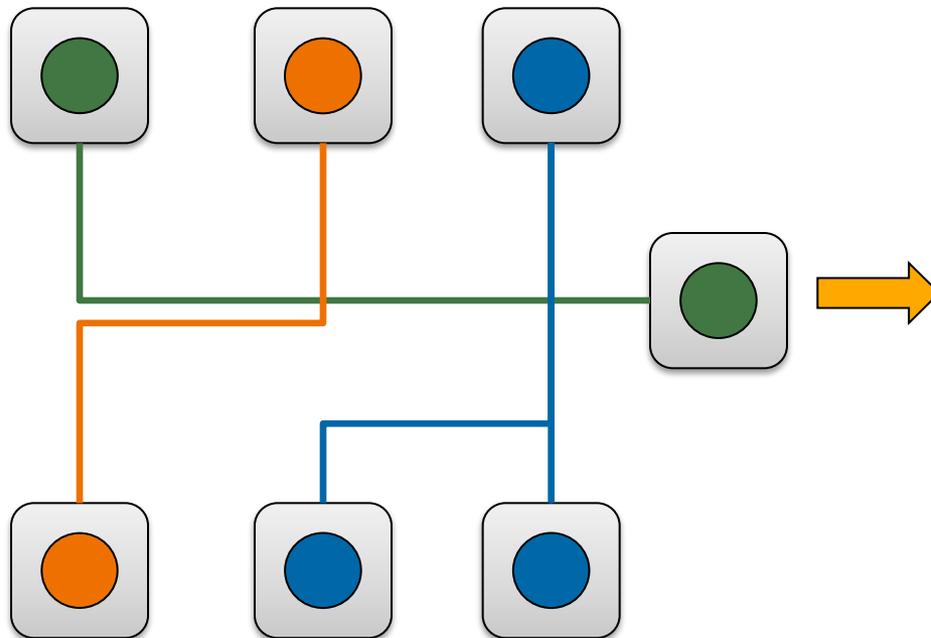
# Evaluation

Transmittance comparison.  
 MIDAC acquires 1024 scans, 4096 points per scan  
 CIRIS acquires 480 scans, 8192 points per scan  
 Sensor Raytheon; 800um;sr570 current to voltage gain=20ua/volt

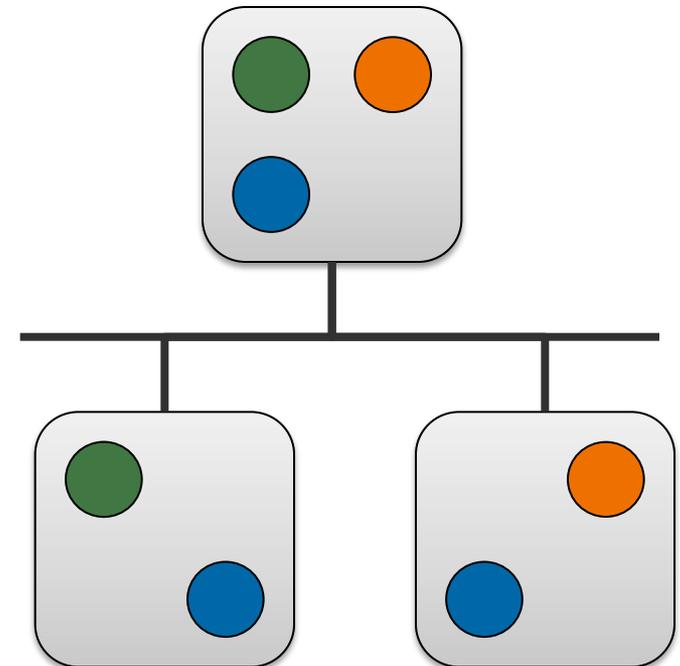


# Partitioned Architectures

Federated architecture



Integrated architecture



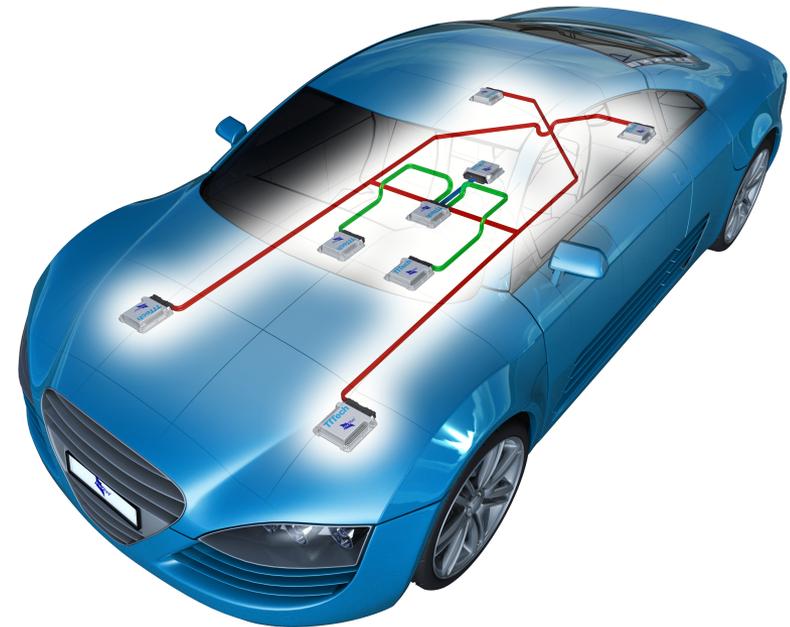
-  High criticality application
-  Medium criticality application
-  Low criticality application

# Partitioned Architectures

Federated architecture



Integrated architecture



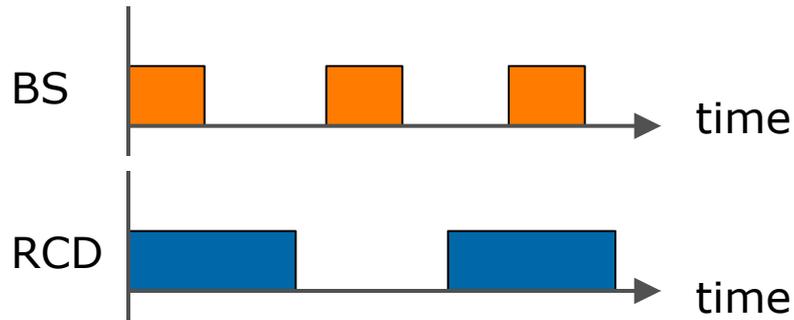
-  High criticality application
-  Medium criticality application
-  Low criticality application

Breaking System

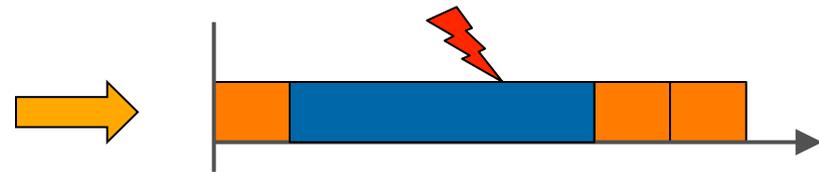
Radio CD

# Partitioned Architectures

Federated architecture



Integrated architecture



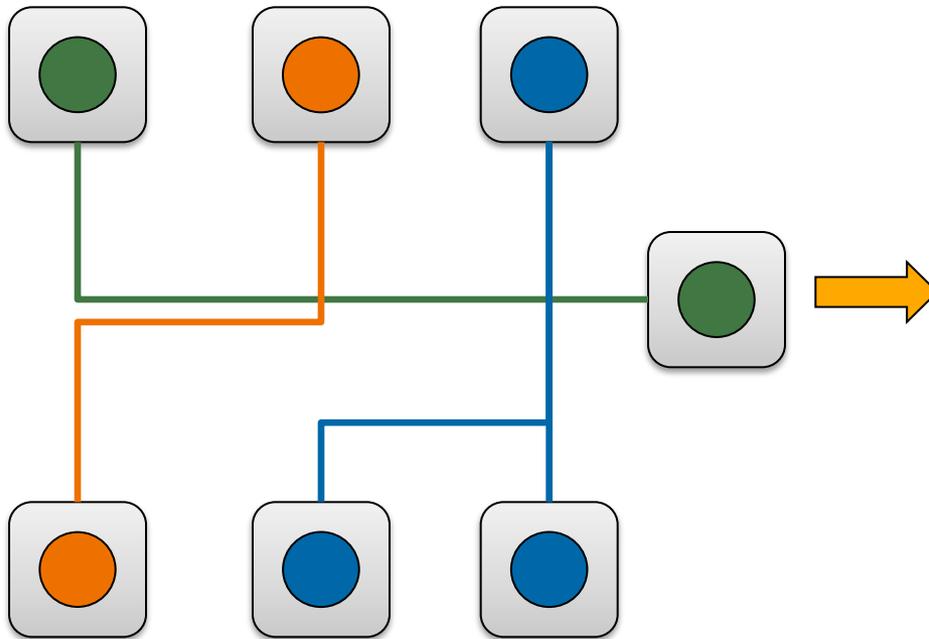
-  High criticality application
-  Medium criticality application
-  Low criticality application

Breaking System

Radio CD

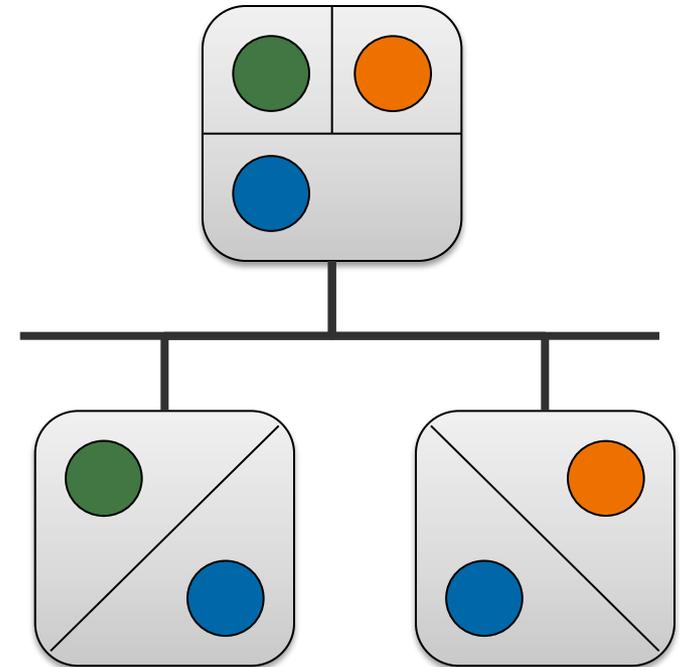
# Partitioned Architectures

Federated architecture



-  High criticality application
-  Medium criticality application
-  Low criticality application

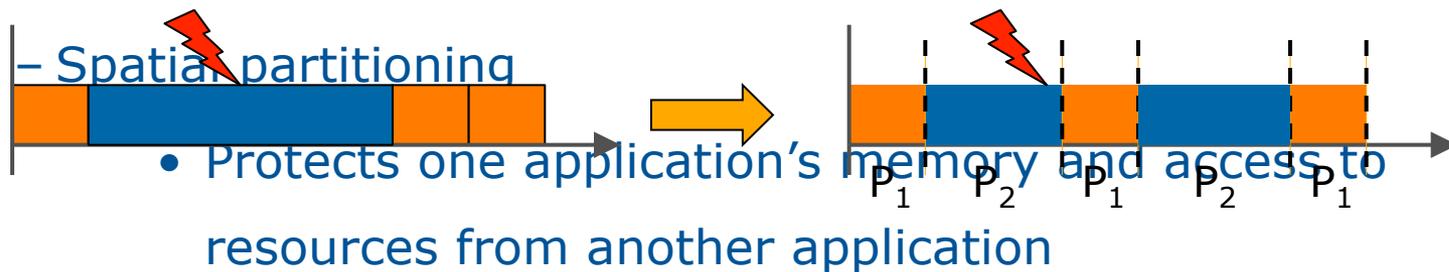
Integrated architecture



Partitioned architecture

# Partitioned Architectures

- Each application is running in its own partition
- Partitioning mechanism
  - Temporal partitioning
    - Partitions the CPU time among applications



- OS enforced, with hardware support

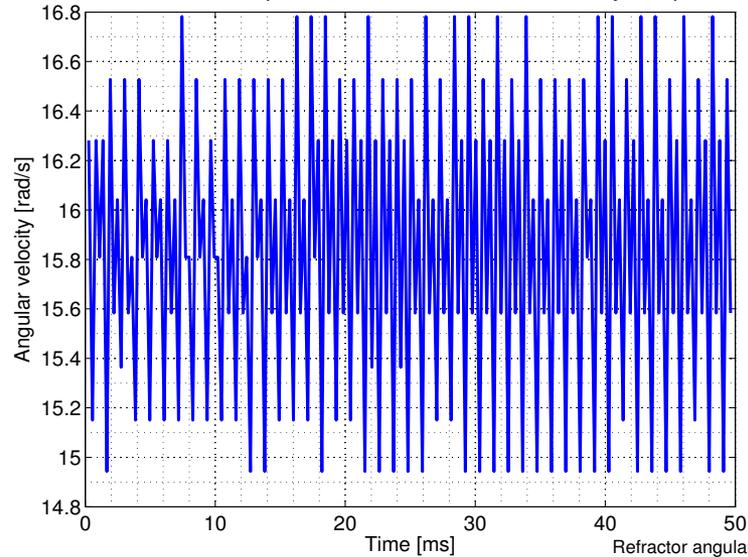
# Partitioned Architectures

- Benefits:
  - Allows the safe and secure integration of applications of different criticality levels and from different stakeholders
  - Provides a robust fault containment
  - Reduces the development, verification and integration efforts and associated costs
  - Proven in use in the avionics and automotive industries
- ESA views PAs as an intermediate step to introducing multi-core processors in spacecraft computers (Windsor et al., 2011)

# Need for Partitioned Architecture: MCU

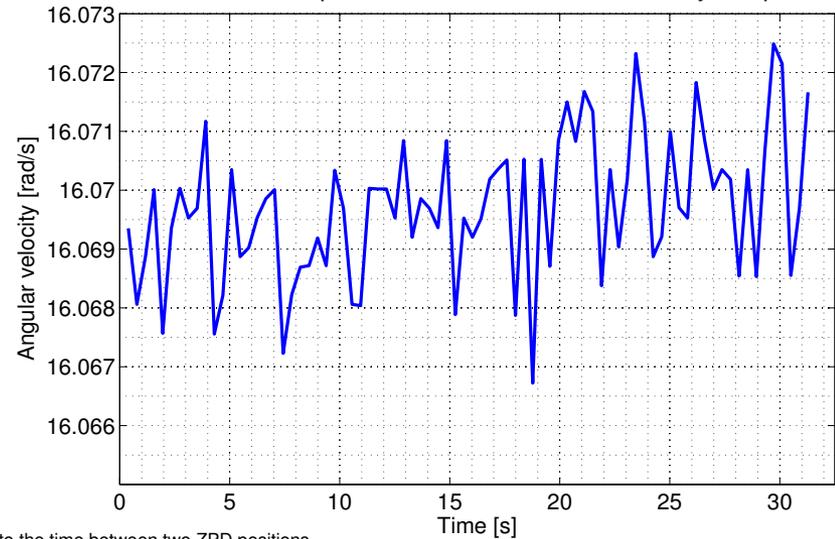
Refractor angular velocity, relative to the duration of a logic state  
Measured over 45 ChA ChB cycles

FAULHABER E2-360I optical incremental encoder; 360 cycles per revolution



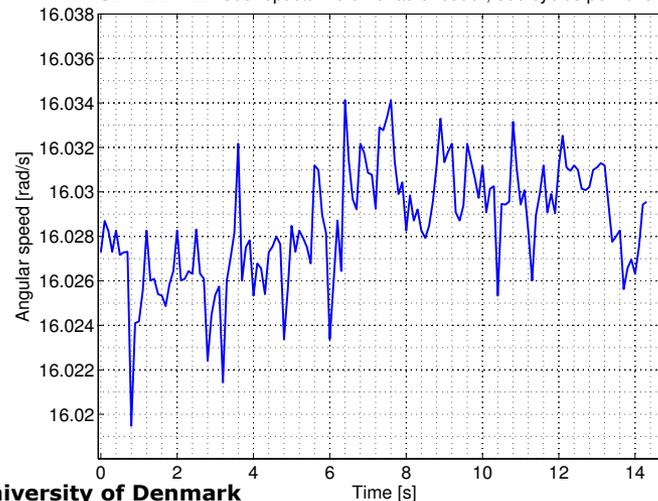
Refractor angular velocity, relative to the duration of a revolution  
Measured over 80 revolutions

FAULHABER E2-360I optical incremental encoder; 360 cycles per revolution



Refractor angular velocity, relative to the time between two ZPD positions  
Measured over 36 revolutions

FAULHABER E2-360I optical incremental encoder; 360 cycles per revolution



Rotating refractor velocity mean and standard deviation

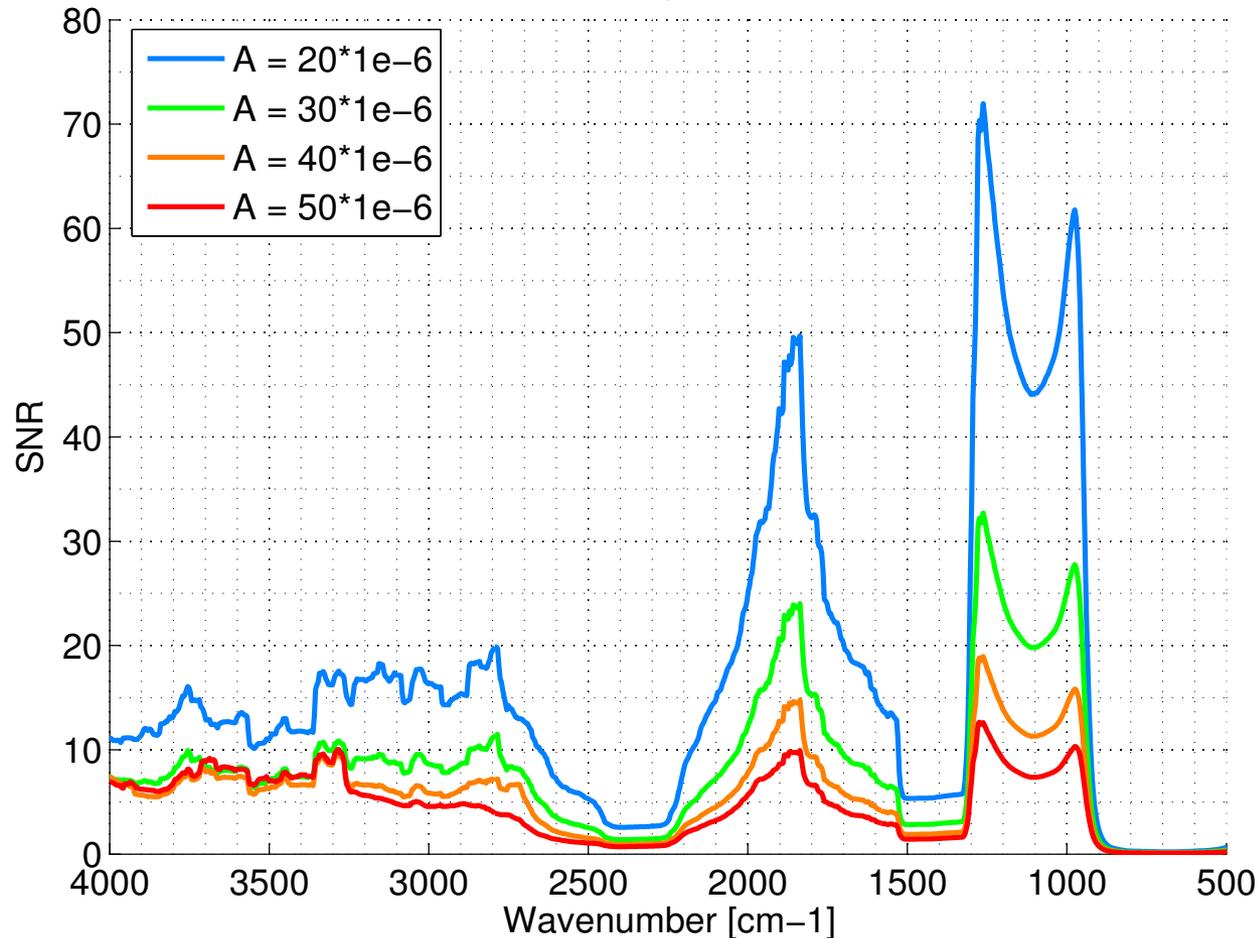
<b>Frequency [Hz]</b>	<b>Mean velocity [rad/s]</b>	<b>Standard deviation [rad/s]</b>
3600	15.834	0.606000
10	16.028	0.003611
2.5	16.069	0.001211

Logic state numbers of the ZPD positions

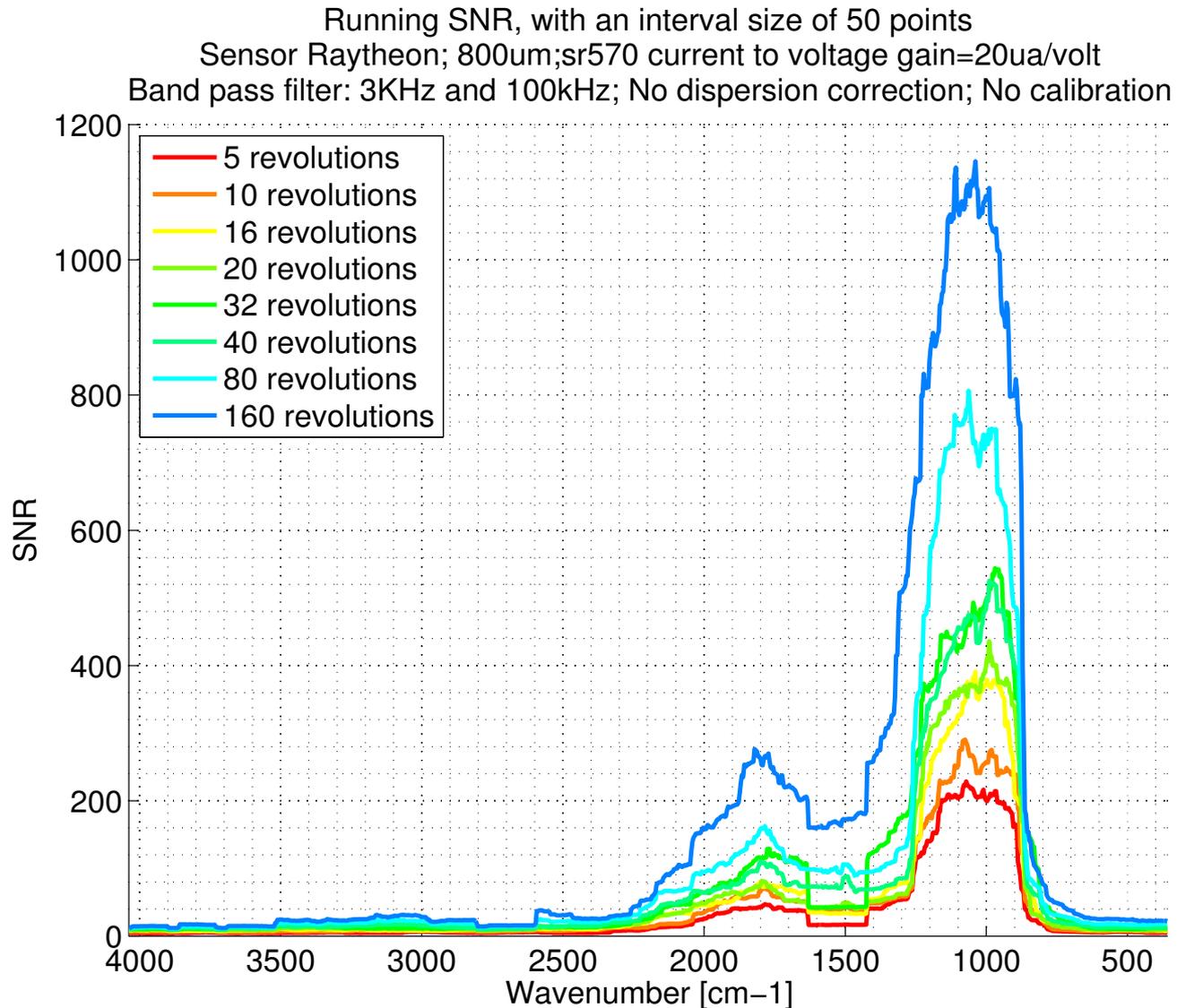
<b>ZPD position</b>	<b>Mean value of ChA ChB logic state number</b>	<b>Standard deviation</b>
1	233	0
2	595	0
3	956	0
4	1315	0

# Velocity Control Affected by Sinusoidal Noise

Moving SNR of the spectrum affected by sinusoidal sampling noise  
Increase in the amplitude of the noise



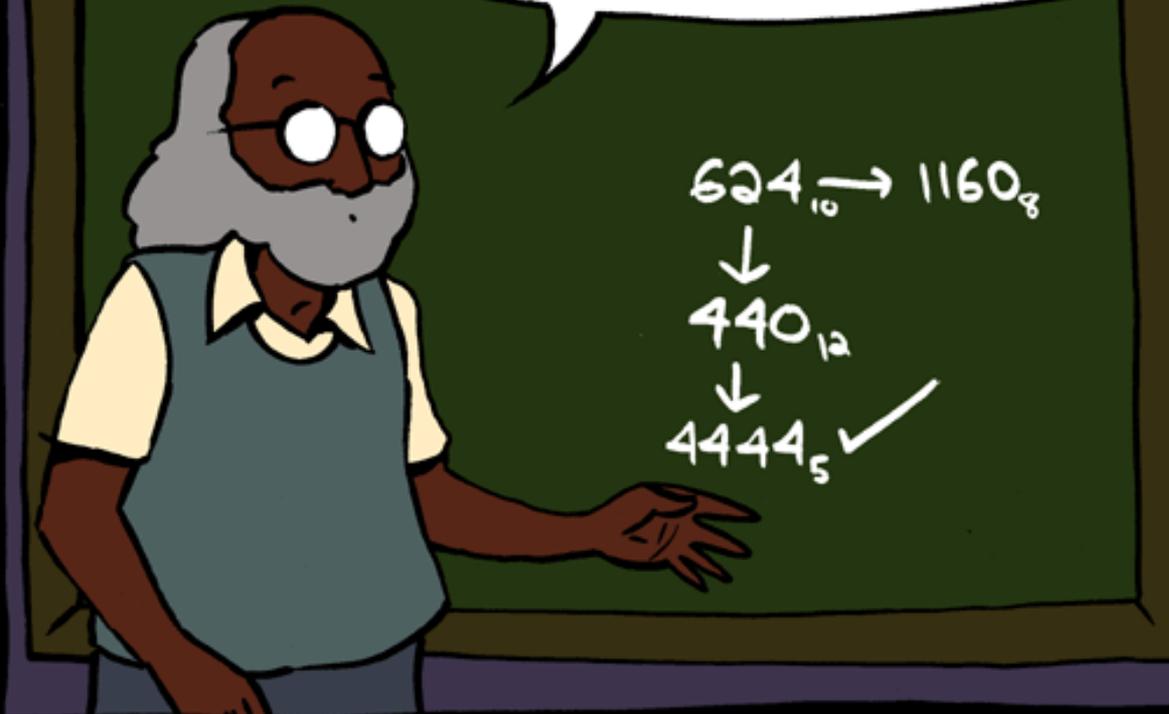
# Impact of the Number of Spectral Scans



# Conclusions

- Partitioned architectures allow the safe integration of applications of different criticality levels and from different stakeholders on the same platform
- We developed a controller for a rugged rotary FTIR spectrometer on a FPGA and real-time processor
- We evaluated the SNR performance impact of implementing the controller on a partitioned architecture.

IT'S CALLED A FOURIER TRANSFORM WHEN YOU TAKE A NUMBER AND CONVERT IT TO THE BASE SYSTEM WHERE IT WILL HAVE MORE FOURS, THUS MAKING IT "FOURIER." IF YOU PICK THE BASE WITH THE MOST FOURS, THE NUMBER IS SAID TO BE "FOURIEST."



Teaching math was way more fun after tenure.