



**Avionics Data, Control and Software Systems  
ADCSS-2013**

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*Telemetry and Telecommand Packet Utilization*

*The ECSS-E-ST-70-41 **C***

*October 2013 ECSS WG Draft*

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ESTEC/TEC-SWM  
22 October 2013

[www.esa.int](http://www.esa.int)

European Space Agency

- The Main Purpose of the PUS-A to PUS-C upgrade has been:  
*processing 190 change requests...*
  - to remove the PUS-A deficiencies and inject lessons learned
  - to improve the standard to meet the need for future missions
  - to acknowledge the existence of new ECSS and CCSDS standards and ensure consistency
  - to implement the ECSS drafting rules that apply to any ECSS Standards [e.g. naming each requirement to facilitate tailoring, traceability]
  - *to maintain backward compatibility when possible*
- This new version of the PUS has been developed by the major stakeholders including Space Agencies and Industry, with representatives of both the Space Segments and the Ground Segments

# ECSS-E-ST-70-41C WG Members



Organisation	Representatives	
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# PUS C – A new document structure



1. *Scope*
2. *Normative references*
3. *Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms*
4. Context and background
5. **PUS foundation model**
6. Service Type Overview
7. **Service Type System Specification**
8. Space/Ground Interface Requirements
  - a. Space packet overview
  - b. Packet data field for TM packet
  - c. Packet data field for TC packet
  - d. Packet Field Code (PTC/PFC)
9. **Service Type Interface Specification**

## Annexes

- A. *informative* Request type & report type summary
- B. *normative* Command Pulse Distribution Unit
- C. *informative* CRC and ISO checksum
- D. *informative* IEEE and MILBUS real formats

**PUS foundation model ±10 pages**

**ST System Specification ± 300 pages**

**ST Interface Specification ± 150 pages**

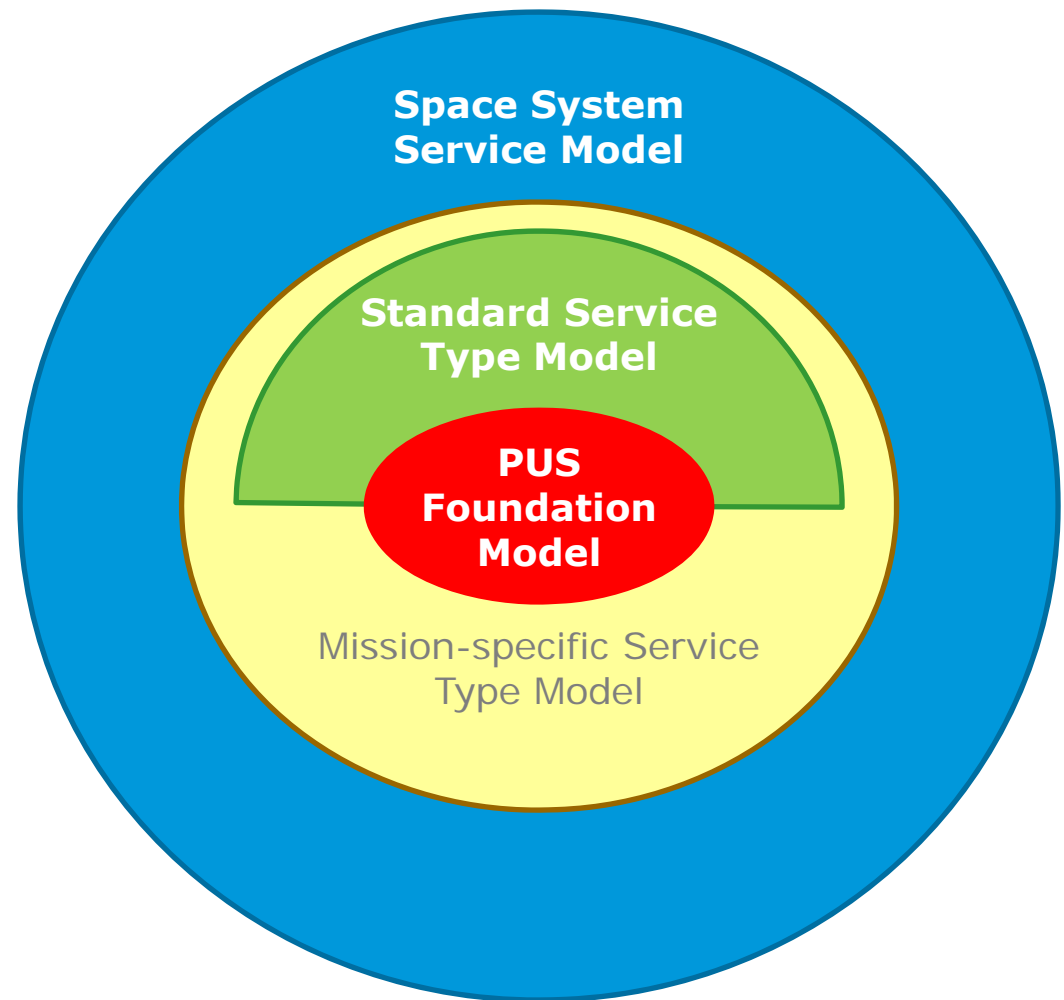
**ECSS-E-ST-70-41C ± 600 pages**

# The PUS Foundation Model



The **PUS Foundation Model** defines the model (including vocabulary) that:

- has been used to produce the **“standard service types”**;
- shall be used to produce the **“mission-specific service types”**, i.e.:
  - adding new service types, subservice types, message types, ...
  - adding capabilities to the “standard service types”;
- shall be used to produce the **“mission services”**, i.e.:
  - creating the required services by:
    - “realising the service types”, and
    - inheriting all mandatory subservices and minimum capabilities;
  - selecting, for each service, the additional capabilities, the optional subservices, etc;
  - creating the service specific definitions.



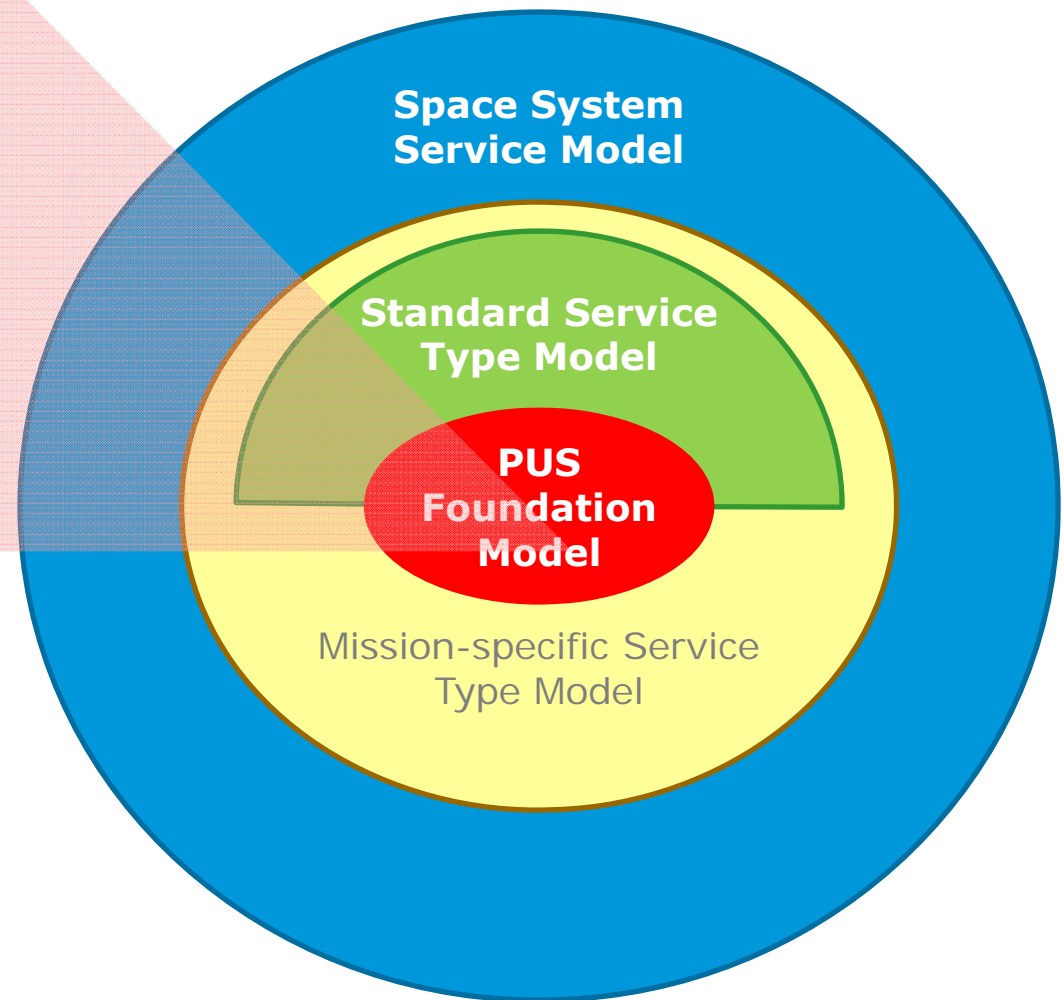
# The Service Type System Requirements



## The **ST System Requirements**

addresses the “Semantic” of each service type including:

- the service type concept and related architecture
- the message type concept and related architecture
- the overall service type topology (focusing on message exchange between service users and service providers)



# The Service Type Interface Requirements



## The ST System Requirements

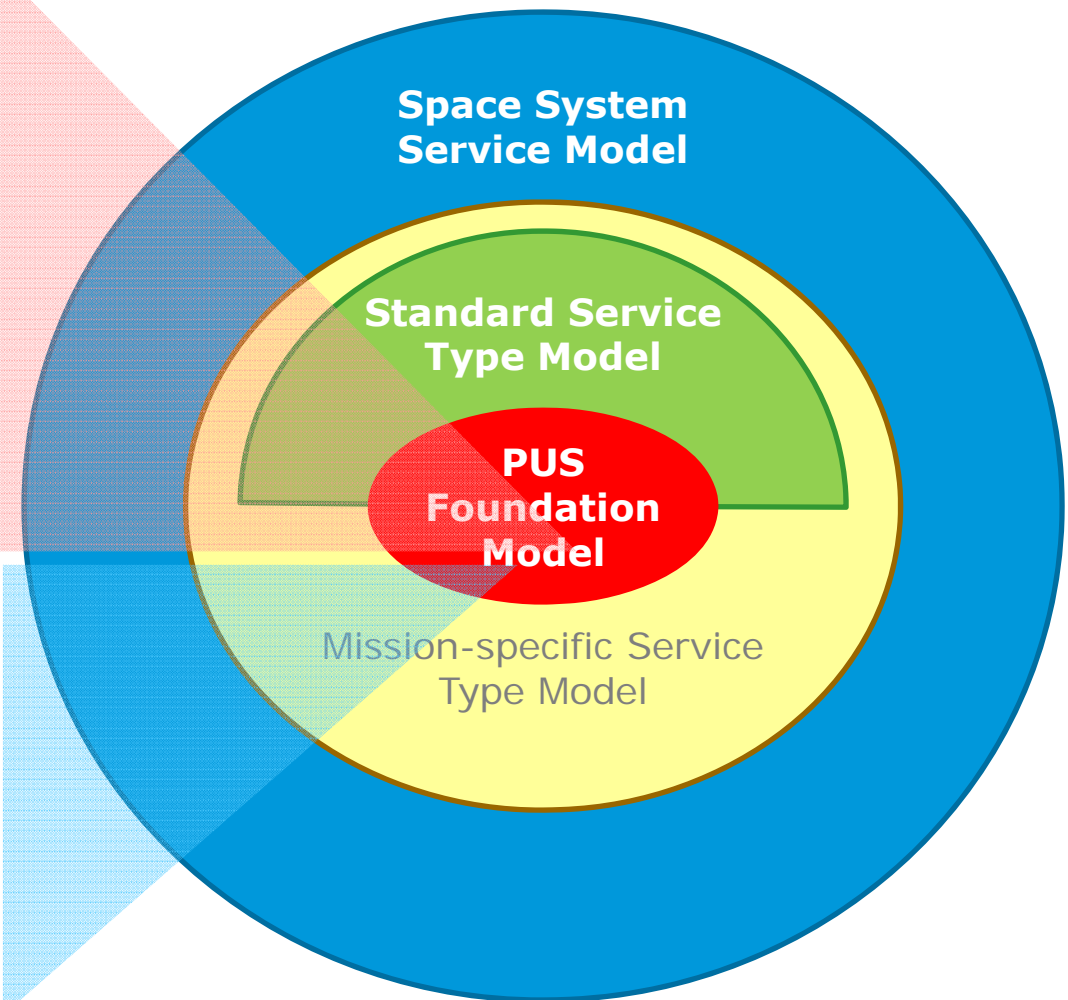
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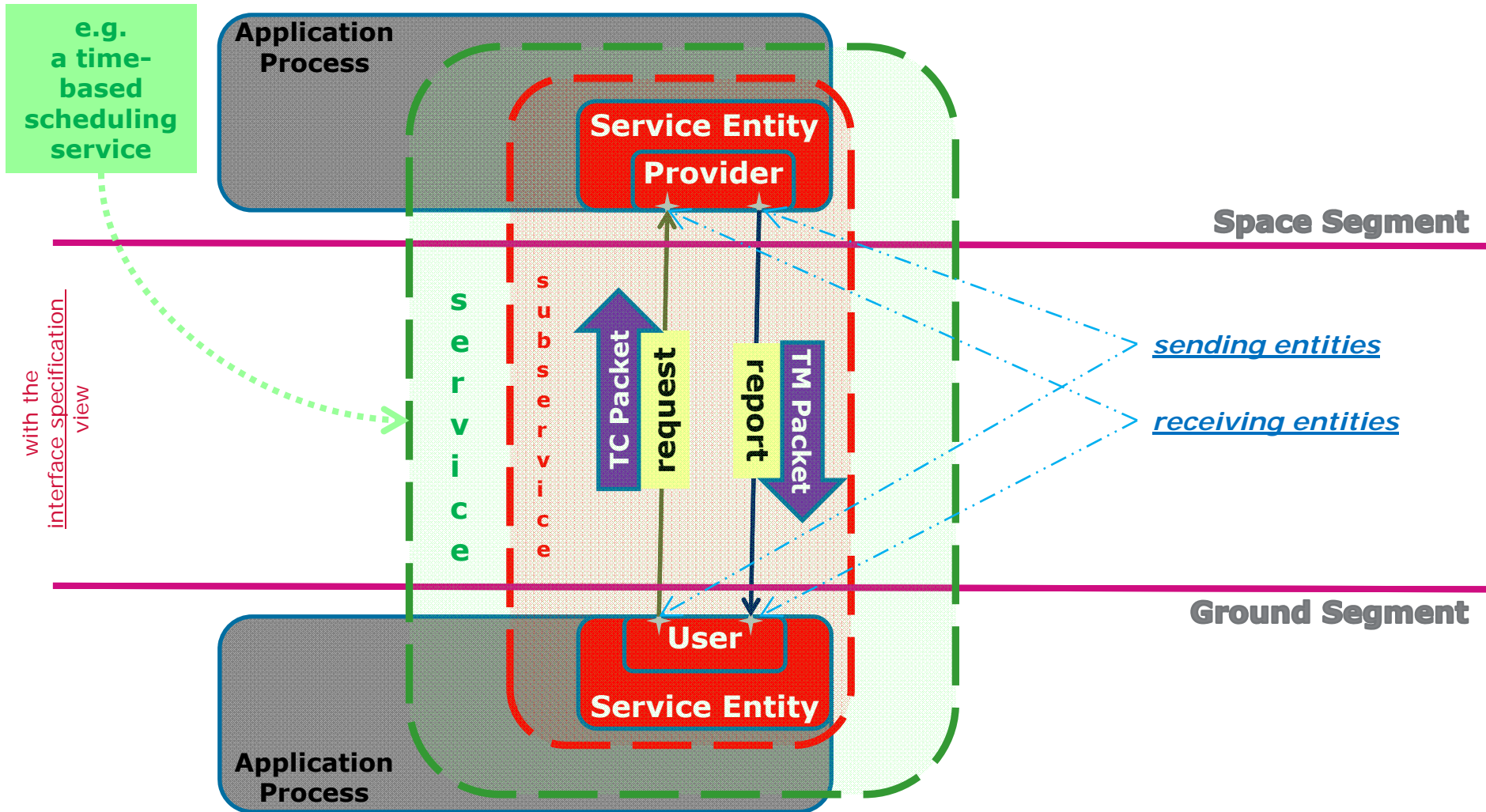
## The service type interface requirements

specifies the Ground/Space Link message exchange protocol i.e.:

- how requests are transported within CCSDS SPP & PUS telecommand packets;
- how reports are transported within CCSDS SPP & PUS telemetry packets.

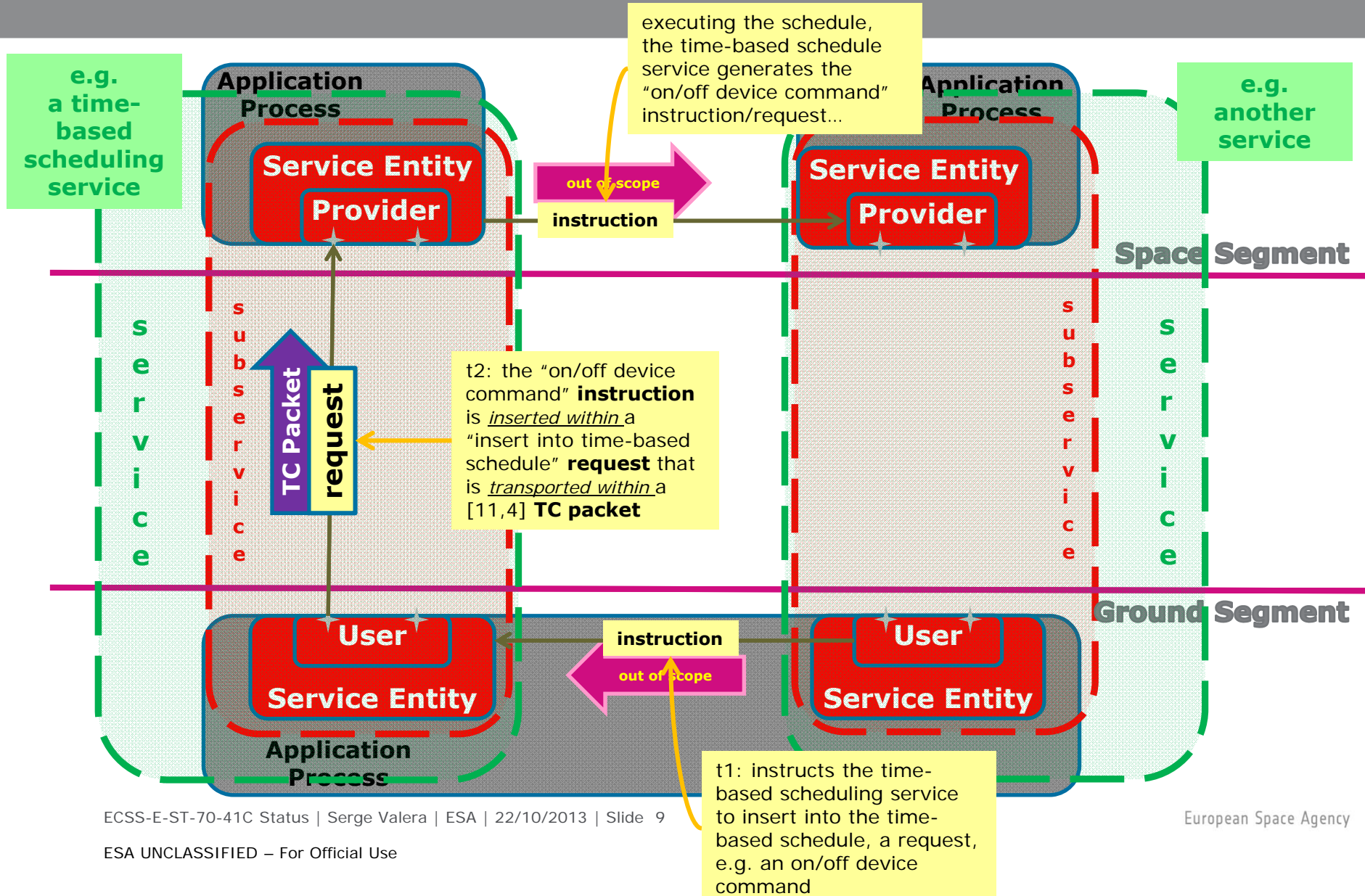


# A system specification view of a Service





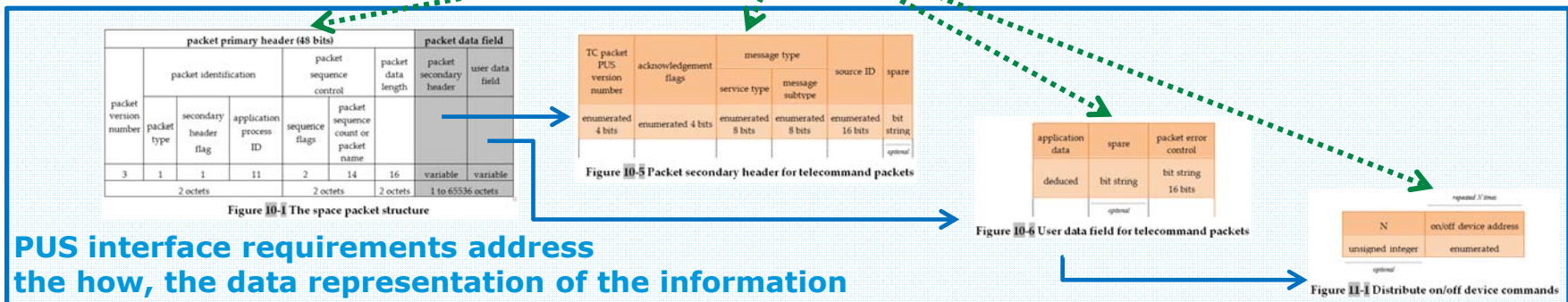
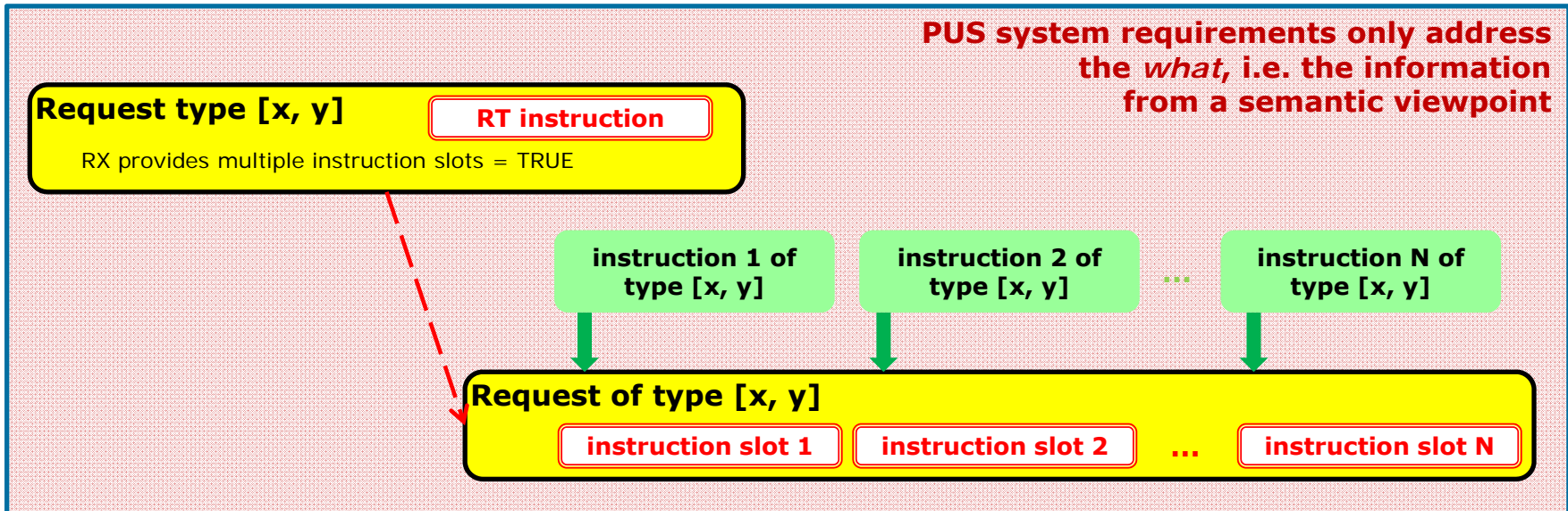
# A time-based scheduling service interacting with other services



# A specification view of a request



PUS system requirements only address the *what*, i.e. the information from a semantic viewpoint



# A specification view of a report



**PUS system requirements only address the *what*, i.e. the information from a semantic viewpoint**

**Report type [x, y]**

**RT notification**

RT provides multiple instruction slots = TRUE

notification 1 of type [x, y]

notification 2 of type [x, y]

notification N of type [x, y]

**Report of type [x, y]**

**notification slot 1**

**notification slot 2**

...

**notification slot N**

packet primary header (48 bits)						packet data field	
packet version number	packet identification			packet sequence control	packet data length	packet secondary header	user data field
	packet type	secondary header flag	application process ID	sequence flags	packet sequence count or packet name		
3	1	1	11	2	14	16	variable
	2 octets			2 octets		2 octets	1 to 65536 octets

Figure 10-1 The space packet structure

TM packet PUS version number	time status	message type		message type counter	destination ID	time	spare
		service type	message subtype				
enumerated 4 bits	enumerated 4 bits	enumerated 8 bits	enumerated 8 bits	unsigned integer 16 bits	enumerated 16 bits	absolute time	bit string
						optional	optional

Figure 10-3 Packet secondary header for telemetry packets

source data	spare	packet error control
deduced	bit string	bit string 16 bits
	optional	optional

Figure 10-4 User data field for telemetry packets

register dump report		
N	register address	register data
unsigned integer	enumerated	derived
optional		

Figure 11-4 Register dump report

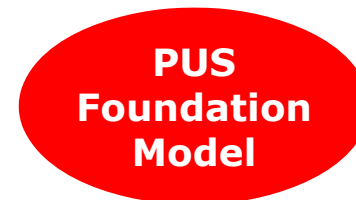
**PUS interface requirements address the *how*, the data representation of the information**

# The PUS Foundation Model **System Specification** concepts, 1



<b>TYPE</b>	<b>Realisation</b>
<b>service type (ST)</b>	<b>service</b>
<b>subservice type</b>	<b>subservice application process</b>
<b>ST minimum capability</b> <b>ST additional capability</b>	<b>capability</b>
<b>ST transaction</b> • of request type • of indication type	
<b>instruction type</b>	<b>instruction</b>
<b>request type (RX)</b> • RX instruction slot	<b>request</b>
<b>notification type</b>	<b>notification</b>
<b>report type (RT)</b> • RT notification slot	<b>report</b>
<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>

**System Requirements related**

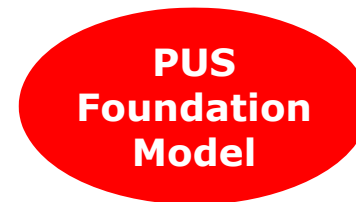


# The PUS Foundation Model **System Specification** concepts, 2



TYPE	Realisation
message type	message
• request type	• request
• report type	• report
• request verification RT	• acceptance report • start of execution • progress of execution • completion of execution
• response RT	• response
• indication RT	• indication
...	...

System Requirements related

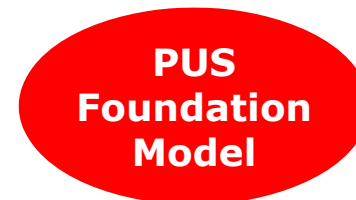


# The PUS Foundation Model **Interface Specification** concepts



<b>TYPE</b>	<b>Realisation</b>
<b>CCSDS packet type</b> <b>PUS packet type</b>	<b>CCSDS packet header</b> <b>PUS packet secondary header</b>
<b>telecommand packet type</b>	<b>telecommand packet transporting a request</b>
<b>telemetry packet type</b>	<b>telemetry packet transporting a report</b>
<b>packet field code</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>type code (PTC)</b></li><li>• <b>format code (PFC)</b></li></ul>	
<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>

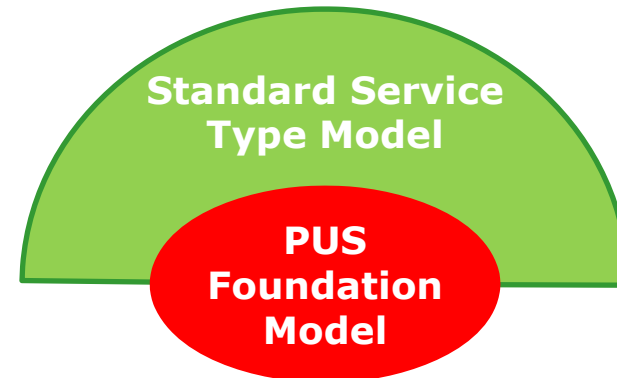
**Interface Requirements related**



# The Standard Service Type Model, 1



Standard Service Types		
ST 1	<b>request verification</b>	<b>2</b>
ST 2	<b>device access</b>	✓
ST 3	<b>HK, diagnostic and TM mode</b>	...
ST 4	<b>parameter statistics</b>	✓
ST 5	<b>event reporting</b>	✓
ST 6	<b>memory management</b>	✓
ST 8	<b>function management</b>	✓
ST 9	<b>time management</b>	...
ST 11	<b>time-based scheduling</b>	✓
ST 12	<b>on-board monitoring</b>	✓
ST 13	<b>large packet transfer</b>	<b>2</b>
ST 14	<b>real-time forwarding control</b>	✓
ST 15	<b>on-board storage and retrieval</b>	...
ST 17	<b>test</b>	✓
...		



# ST2 – Device access



## +/- ready

Standard Service Types		
ST 1	<b>request verification</b>	
ST 2	<b>device access</b>	✓
ST 3	<b>HK, diagnostic and TM mode</b>	
ST 4	<b>parameter statistics</b>	
ST 5	<b>event reporting</b>	
ST 6	<b>memory management</b>	
ST 8	<b>function management</b>	
ST 9	<b>time management</b>	
ST 11	<b>time-based scheduling</b>	
ST 12	<b>on-board monitoring</b>	
ST 13	<b>large packet transfer</b>	
ST 14	<b>real-time forwarding control</b>	
ST 15	<b>on-board storage and retrieval</b>	
ST 17	<b>test</b>	
...		

- New capabilities proposed for:
- register contents acquisition
  - CPDU commands distributed by (on-board) software
  - low-level commands for device configuration and actuation
  - low-level commands for data acquisition



# ST3 – HK, diagnostic and TM Mode



Standard Service Types		
ST 1	<b>request verification</b>	
ST 2	<b>device access</b>	
ST 3	<b>HK, diagnostic and TM mode</b>	...
ST 4	<b>parameter statistics</b>	
ST 5	<b>event reporting</b>	
ST 6	<b>memory management</b>	
ST 8	<b>function management</b>	
ST 9	<b>time management</b>	
ST 11	<b>time-based scheduling</b>	
ST 12	<b>on-board monitoring</b>	
ST 13	<b>large packet transfer</b>	
ST 14	<b>real-time forwarding control</b>	
ST 15	<b>on-board storage and retrieval</b>	
ST 17	<b>test</b>	
...		

## under construction

Preliminary draft only is available.

A new subservice is proposed:

- the TM mode subservice that provides the capability to operate on dedicated sets of HK or diagnostic packets, i.e. reducing the number of requests needed to modify e.g. the current TM plan.

# ST6 – memory management



## +/- ready

Standard Service Types		
ST 1	<b>request verification</b>	
ST 2	<b>device access</b>	
ST 3	<b>HK, diagnostic and TM mode</b>	
ST 4	<b>parameter statistics</b>	
ST 5	<b>event reporting</b>	
ST 6	<b>memory management</b>	✓
ST 8	<b>function management</b>	
ST 9	<b>time management</b>	
ST 11	<b>time-based scheduling</b>	
ST 12	<b>on-board monitoring</b>	
ST 13	<b>large packet transfer</b>	
ST 14	<b>real-time forwarding control</b>	
ST 15	<b>on-board storage and retrieval</b>	
ST 17	<b>test</b>	
...		

The memory management service defines 4 subservices:

- the raw data memory management subservice
- the structured data memory management subservice (for memories containing e.g. files, on-board control procedures)
- the common memory management subservice (common to raw and structured data memories)
- the memory configuration subservice that manage memories as wholes independently of their content and specific addressing scheme (e.g. enabling/disabling scrubbing, write protecting memories)

# ST11 – time-based scheduling



## +/- ready

Standard Service Types		
ST 1	<b>request verification</b>	
ST 2	<b>device access</b>	
ST 3	<b>HK, diagnostic and TM mode</b>	
ST 4	<b>parameter statistics</b>	
ST 5	<b>event reporting</b>	
ST 6	<b>memory management</b>	
ST 8	<b>function management</b>	
ST 9	<b>time management</b>	
ST 11	<b>time-based scheduling</b>	✓
ST 12	<b>on-board monitoring</b>	
ST 13	<b>large packet transfer</b>	
ST 14	<b>real-time forwarding control</b>	
ST 15	<b>on-board storage and retrieval</b>	
ST 17	<b>test</b>	
...		

The A version of this Service has been completely re-assessed resulting in 3 proposed new service types, i.e.

- ST11: the time-based scheduling
- ST21: the telecommand sequencing
- ST22: the orbit-based scheduling

The time-based scheduling service provides the capability to command on-board application processes using requests pre-loaded on-board the satellite and released at their due time.

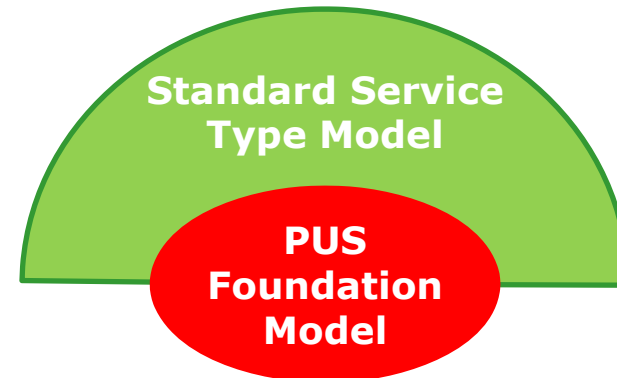
It supports the concept of sub-schedules.

This service is an *extension of the ground monitoring and control* [As such, the application processes that execute the requests released by the telecommand sequencing service directly send the telecommand verification reports, if any, to the ground.]

# The Standard Service Type Model, 2



Standard Service Types		
...		
ST 18	<b>on-board control procedure</b>	✓
ST 19	<b>event – action</b>	✓
ST 20	<b>parameter management</b>	✓
ST 21	<b>telecommand sequencing</b>	✓
ST 22	<b>position-based scheduling</b>	✓
ST 23	<b>file management</b>	✓



# ST20 – parameter management



## +/- ready

Standard Service Types		
...		
ST 18	<b>on-board control procedure</b>	
ST 19	<b>event – action</b>	
ST 20	<b>parameter management</b>	✓
ST 21	<b>telecommand sequencing</b>	
ST 22	<b>position-based scheduling</b>	
ST 23	<b>file management</b>	

The parameter management service relates to the management of on-board parameters, providing the capability:

- to read their current values, and
- to set new values.

In the context of this service, the parameter definition consists of:

- the mapped on-board memory address,
- the parameter type code (PTC), and
- the parameter format code (PFC).

# ST21 – telecommand sequencing



## +/- ready

Standard Service Types		
...		
ST 18	<b>on-board control procedure</b>	
ST 19	<b>event – action</b>	
ST 20	<b>parameter management</b>	
ST 21	<b>telecommand sequencing</b>	✓
ST 22	<b>position-based scheduling</b>	
ST 23	<b>file management</b>	

The telecommand sequencing service provides the capability to release, one by one, the telecommands contained in an on-board sequence of telecommands.

Within a telecommand sequence, the delay between the release of a telecommand and the release of the next telecommand can be specified.

Several telecommand sequences can be running in parallel.

The service provides the capability to load a telecommand sequence from a file stored on-board or directly from ground.

This service is an *extension of the ground monitoring and control*.

# ST22 – position-based scheduling



## +/- ready

Standard Service Types		
...		
ST 18	<b>on-board control procedure</b>	
ST 19	<b>event – action</b>	
ST 20	<b>parameter management</b>	
ST 21	<b>telecommand sequencing</b>	
ST 22	<b>position-based scheduling</b>	✓
ST 23	<b>file management</b>	

The (orbit) position-based scheduling service provides the capability to command on-board application processes using requests pre-loaded on-board the satellite and released when the Spacecraft reaches the associated position on the orbit.

This service does not specify how the orbit positions are determined, i.e. this is done when tailoring the service to the mission.

It supports the concept of sub-schedules.

This service is an *extension of the ground monitoring and control*.

# ST23 – file management



## +/- ready

Standard Service Types		
...		
ST 18	<b>on-board control procedure</b>	
ST 19	<b>event – action</b>	
ST 20	<b>parameter management</b>	
ST 21	<b>telecommand sequencing</b>	
ST 22	<b>position-based scheduling</b>	
ST 23	<b>file management</b>	✓

The file management service provides the capability to manage on-board file systems and files.

File systems can either be:

- flat, where directory structures are not supported, or
- structured, where files are stored within directories.

Two subservices are defined for the file management service:

- The file handling subservice provides an interface to the on-board file handling system and includes requests for file management actions such as deleting a file, copying a file, creating a directory.
- The remote file copy subservice copies files, in either direction, between an on-board file system and a remote file system (e.g. on the ground).  
*This implies that the subservice provides a limited interface to a dedicated file transfer layer that can uplink and downlink files using, for example, the CCSDS CFDP protocol.*

The file management service is not concerned with the contents of the files that it manages.



- *The last announced plan August 2013 announced end of October 2013 for the WG delivery of the draft for Public review. **Additional WG effort is required to finalise the draft.***
- on 13<sup>th</sup> November 2013, the current draft will be presented to the ECSS Technical Authority, asking for [an additional 2 to 3 months to finalise it.](#)
- If that new plan realises, still to be discussed with ECSS, the **Public Review:**
  - **could be initiated in Jan./Feb. 2014**
  - **could last 6 to 8 weeks**

**During that review, the WG recommends focusing on the ECSS-E-ST-70-41C system specification**



**Any questions?**

European Space Agency