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**Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, Maryland**

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List of TBDs/TBRs

Item No.	Location	Summary	Ind./Org.	Due Date
1	Section 1.4.1	Provide actual document titles for 32-02002, 32-02003, and 32-02004	B. Goeke/ MIT	9/1/2006
2	Section 2.2	1553 Mode Codes	B. Goeke/ MIT	9/1/2006
3	Section 4.2.4	Length of Time	B. Goeke/ MIT	9/1/2006
4	Section 4.2.8	28 VDC telemetry monitor	B. Goeke/ MIT	9/1/2006
5	Section 4.2.9	5 VDC telemetry monitor	B. Goeke/ MIT	9/1/2006
6	Section 4.2.10	15 VDC telemetry monitor	B. Goeke/ MIT	9/1/2006
7	Section 4.2.11	-15 VDC telemetry monitor	B. Goeke/ MIT	9/1/2006
8	Section 4.2.12	Detector Bias Current Monitor	B. Goeke/ MIT	9/1/2006
9	Section 4.2.13	Detector Bias Voltage Monitor	B. Goeke/ MIT	9/1/2006
10	Section 4.2.14	Electrical Cal Voltage Monitor	B. Goeke/ MIT	9/1/2006
11	Section 4.2.15	Temperatures telemetry monitor	B. Goeke/ MIT	9/1/2006
12	Section 4.2.16	Purge Rate telemetry monitor	B. Goeke/ MIT	9/1/2006

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
1.0 Introduction.....	1-1
1.1 Scope.....	1-1
1.2 Bit Numbering Convention.....	1-1
1.3 Detector Numbering Convention.....	1-1
1.4 Documents	1-1
1.4.1 Applicable Documents.....	1-1
1.4.2 Reference Documents	1-1
1.5 Definition	1-2
2.0 1553 Bus Protocol.....	2-1
2.1 Information Transfer Formats.....	2-1
2.2 Mode Codes	2-1
2.3 Unused Subaddresses.....	2-1
2.4 Status Word Flags.....	2-2
2.5 Data Bus Control.....	2-2
2.6 Error Recovery.....	2-2
2.7 Data Word Order.....	2-3
3.0 Commands.....	3-1
3.1 Packet Description	3-1
3.1.1 Primary Header Format.....	3-1
3.1.2 Secondary Header Format.....	3-1
3.2 1 Hertz reference.....	3-2
3.3 Command Timing	3-2
3.4 Command Application Data Format.....	3-2
3.5 Command Descriptions.....	3-4
3.5.1 Time of Next Sync Pulse	3-4
3.5.2 Command Echo.....	3-4
3.5.3 Global Discrete Commands	3-4
3.5.4 Video Processing Commands	3-5
3.5.5 Discriminator Accept Mask	3-5
3.5.6 Event Amplitude Discriminators	3-5
3.5.7 Electrical Cal Amplitude.....	3-5
3.5.8 Hard Reset.....	3-5
4.0 Telemetry.....	4-1
4.1 MIL-STD-1553 Packet Description.....	4-1
4.1.1 Primary Header Format.....	4-1
4.1.2 Application ID Assignments.....	4-1
4.1.3 Secondary Header Format.....	4-1
4.1.4 Telemetry Flow Control.....	4-2
4.1.5 1553 Primary Science Data Retrieval	4-2

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

	<u>Page</u>
4.1.6 Telemetry Timing	4-3
4.1.7 Telemetry Application Data Format	4-3
4.2 Telemetry Description	4-5
4.2.1 Event Records	4-5
4.2.2 Telemetry Stall Counter	4-5
4.2.3 Event Reject Counter	4-5
4.2.4 Good Event Counter	4-6
4.2.5 Contents of Last Command	4-6
4.2.6 Discrete State Indicators	4-6
4.2.7 Command Settings	4-6
4.2.8 28 Volts Direct Current Monitor.....	4-7
4.2.9 +5 Volts Direct Current Monitor	4-7
4.2.10 +6 Volts Direct Current Monitor	4-7
4.2.11 -6 Volts Direct Current	4-7
4.2.12 Detector Bias Current Monitor	4-7
4.2.13 Detector Bias Voltage Monitor	4-7
4.2.14 Electrical Cal Voltage Monitor	4-8
4.2.15 Temperatures.....	4-8
4.2.16 Purge Flow Rate.....	4-8
Appendix A. Abbreviations and Acronyms.....	A-1

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
Table 2-1. Mode Code Implementation	2-1
Table 2-2. Status Word Flags.....	2-2
Table 3-1. CCSDS Primary Header	3-1
Table 3-2. CCSDS CMD Secondary Header	3-2
Table 3-3. Command Definitions	3-3
Table 4-1. Application IDs	4-1
Table 4-2. TM Secondary Header.....	4-2
Table 4-3. Primary Science Packet	4-3
Table 4-4. Secondary Science Packet	4-4
Table 4-5. Housekeeping Packet.....	4-4

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The flight hardware for the Cosmic Ray Telescope for the Effects of Radiation (CRaTER) instrument on the Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter (LRO) is composed of a single assembly incorporating radiation detector and all associated power, command, data processing, and telemetry electronics. Other interface control documents (ICDs) control electrical (32-02002), mechanical (32-02003), and thermal (32-02004) interfaces.

1.1 SCOPE

This document describes the data interface between the CRaTER science instrument and the spacecraft (SC) bus. The meanings of individual bits and data words are defined, their composition into data and telemetry packets, and the timing relationships among those packets. All information necessary to define both command and telemetry dictionaries are contained herein.

1.2 BIT NUMBERING CONVENTION

The following convention is used to identify each bit in an N-bit field. The first bit in the field to be transmitted (i.e., the most left justified when drawing a figure) is defined to be "Bit 0"; the following bit is defined to be "Bit 1" and so on up to "Bit N-1".

When the field is used to express a numeric value (such as a counter), the Most Significant Bit (MSB) shall be the first transmitted bit of the field. Unless otherwise noted, such values will be expressed in decimal notation within this document.

1.3 DETECTOR NUMBERING CONVENTION

The six silicon particle detectors are numbered sequentially {1 .. 6} from zenith to nadir when the instrument is on the SC bus in orbit around the moon. Under the current instrument accommodation design, the instrument baseplate faces the zenith. Within the instrument the silicon detectors are mounted in pairs {1,2}, {3,4} and {5,6}; each pair consisting of a thin (150 micrometers [μm]) and a thick (1000 μm) detector. The thin detectors are located at positions {1,3,5} and the thick detectors are located at positions {2,4,6}.

1.4 DOCUMENTS

1.4.1 Applicable Documents

431-ICD-000094 Cosmic Ray Telescope for the Effects of Radiation to Spacecraft Electrical

1.4.2 Reference Documents

CCSDS 102.4-B-4 Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems Recommendation for Space Data Standards: Packet Telemetry, Blue Book

CCSDS 201.0-B-3	Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems Recommendation for Space Data Standards: Telecommand, Part 1 Channel Service; Blue Book
CCSDS 202.0-B-2	Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems Recommendation for Space Data Standards: Telecommand, Part 2.1 Command Operation Procedures; Blue Book
MIL-STD-1553	Digital Time Division Command/Response Multiplex Data Bus

1.5 DEFINITION

In this document, a requirement is identified by “shall,” a good practice by “should,” permission by “may” or “can,” expectation by “will,” and descriptive material by “is.”

2.0 1553 BUS PROTOCOL

2.1 INFORMATION TRANSFER FORMATS

CRaTER shall respond to 1553 transactions on Remote Terminal (RT) address 16.

The RT shall implement the following non-broadcast message formats in accordance with the Digital Time Division Command/Response Multiplex Data Bus (MIL-STD-1553, paragraph 4.3.3.6): Bus Controller (BC)-to-RT transfers, RT-to-BC transfers, and mode code transfers.

No broadcast message formats or RT-to-RT transfer formats shall be used.

2.2 MODE CODES

The RT shall implement the following mode codes, seen in Table 2-1, as described in the Digital Time Division Command/Response Multiplex Data Bus (MIL-STD-1553). The list will be **TBD** until instrument Critical Design Review (CDR).

Table 2-1. Mode Code Implementation

T/R Bit	Mode Code	Function	Implemented
1	00000	Dynamic Bus Control	No
1	00001	Synchronize	No
1	00010	Transmit Status Word	Yes
1	00011	Initiate Self Test	Yes
1	00100	Transmitter Shutdown	Yes
1	00101	Override Transmitter Shutdown	Yes
1	00110	Inhibit Terminal Flag Bit	Yes
1	00111	Override Inhibit Terminal Flag Bit	Yes
1	01000	Reset Remote Terminal	Yes
1	10000	Transmit Vector Word	No
0	10001	Synchronize	No
1	10010	Transmit Last Command	Yes
1	10011	Transmit Built-In-Test (BIT) Word	Yes
0	10100	Selected Transmitter Shutdown	No
0	10101	Override Selected Transmitter Shutdown	No

2.3 UNUSED SUBADDRESSES

Illegal subaddresses will not be implemented by the RT. Any attempt by the BC to read an unused subaddress will result in a valid 1553 transaction, but the data will be meaningless. Any attempt by the BC to write to an unused subaddress will result in a valid 1553 transaction, but the command will have no effect on the operation or configuration of the RT.

2.4 STATUS WORD FLAGS

The 1553 Status Word Flags in the RT response messages shall be used in accordance with the following table:

Table 2-2. Status Word Flags

Bit	Status Bit	Requirement
9	Message Error Bit	Active
10	Instrumentation Bit	Always Logic Zero
11	Service Request	Always Logic Zero
12-14	Reserved Status Bits	Always Logic Zero
15	Broadcast Command Received	Always Logic Zero
16	Busy Bit	Always Logic Zero
17	Subsystem Flag	Always Logic Zero
18	Dynamic Bus Control Acceptance	Always Logic Zero
19	Terminal Flag	Normally Logic Zero, Set to Logic One on failure of the RT's BIT.

2.5 DATA BUS CONTROL

Control of information transfer on the bus shall reside with the LRO SC Computer.

CRaTER's 1553 bus interface shall always be configured as a RT.

The BC shall not use the Dynamic Bus Control Acceptance status word bit.

2.6 ERROR RECOVERY

The RT shall implement the word validation requirements stated in the Digital Time Division Command/Response Multiplex Data Bus (MIL-STD-1553, paragraph 4.4 and its subparagraphs).

If an invalid word transfer has occurred, the BC shall retransmit the entire message on the standby bus. If the word transfer is still invalid the message will be flagged as failed.

The BC then shall transmit the next message on the primary bus.

The BC shall exchange the primary and standby busses only via ground command.

The default bus configuration upon power-on-reset will assign Bus A as the primary and Bus B as the standby. However, all other combinations of bus configurations (B-A, A-A, or B-B) may be used during testing or fault recovery.

2.7 DATA WORD ORDER

For a bus transfer, the most significant bit shall be transmitted first with the less significant bits following in descending order of value in the data word.

The most significant byte is followed by the least significant byte. Spare bits and words are all set to zero.

3.0 COMMANDS

3.1 PACKET DESCRIPTION

The following describes command packets which conform to the Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems (CCSDS) Recommendations for Packet Telecommands (CCSDS 201.0-B-3 and CCSDS 202.0-B-2) except as noted below. These telecommand (referred to hereafter simply as “command”) packets are generated by ground software and uplinked to the SC for delivery. The SC command and data handling (C&DH) maps the Application Process Identification (ApID) and Secondary Header value to a particular MIL-STD-1553 RT address and subaddress and forwards only the data content of the packet to the individual instrument.

3.1.1 Primary Header Format

The format of the primary CCSDS header is as follows:

Table 3-1. CCSDS Primary Header

Bit Position(s)	Description	Usage Notes
0-2	Version Number	Static value of 0
3	Type	Value of 1 for Telecommand Packets
4	Secondary Header Flag	Value of 1 when a secondary header is present, as it is for command and telemetry packets.
5-15	Application Process ID	Value 100 (0x64) for the CRaTER instrument
16-17	Segmentation Flags	Static value of 3; no segmentation will be used
18-31	Sources Sequence Count	This counter is meant to be incremented separately for each ApID.
32-47	Packet Length	The number of data bytes following the primary header - 1

3.1.2 Secondary Header Format

The Secondary Header is used by the C&DH to route the packet data to the appropriate 1553 RT Sub-Address. Note that the primary and secondary headers are not forwarded to the instrument, only the 16 or 64 bit application data. The table below shows the bit assignments:

Table 3-2. CCSDS CMD Secondary Header

Bit Positions	Description	Usage Notes
0	Reserved	Fixed value = 0
1-7	Command ID	Individual command decoding shown in Section 3.4
8-15	Checksum	Set to make XOR of all command bytes = 0xFF

The SC will validate the checksum of each command before forwarding the application data to the instrument. If the checksum validation fails, the SC will report the error and discard the command.

3.2 1 HERTZ REFERENCE

A time synchronization pulse will be delivered to the instruments once each second. The leading edge will be correlated to SC time to within 10 milliseconds (ms). These pulses delimit one second data intervals in which telemetry data is accumulated. The 1 Hertz (Hz) clock is not synchronized to Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), and will slowly drift relative to GMT. For this reason alone we monitor the sub-seconds field of the time-of-next-sync command so that we are guaranteed a unique, incrementing time tag. In the absence of the 1Hz pulse, the instrument will “free wheel” at 1.048Hz.

3.3 COMMAND TIMING

Instrument commands (with the exception of Time of Next Sync Pulse, see Section 3.5.1) shall occur no more often than once per (1 second) data interval.

There is no minimum time requirement between commands (including the Time of Next Sync Pulse).

The time of command execution is not currently defined. Commands may take effect either on receipt or at the next 1Hz Reference Pulse (the later is preferred).

3.4 COMMAND APPLICATION DATA FORMAT

There are three types of commands sent to the instrument -- SC time updates, magnitude commands, and discrete bit commands -- distinguished by the least significant 5 bits of the Secondary Header. The RT Subaddresses are identical to the Command ID bits in the Secondary Header.

Table 3-3. Command Definitions

Sub-Add	No. of Data Bits	Description	Default	Reference
1	64	Time of next sync pulse Bits 0-31 = seconds Bits 32-63 = sub-seconds	(none)	3.5.1
2	16	Command Echo	(none)	3.5.2
3	16	Global Discrete Commands Bit 0 = Thin Detector Bias Off Bit 1 = Thin Detector Bias On Bit 2 = Thick Detector Bias Off Bit 3 = Thick Detector Bias On Bit 4 = Electrical Cal Off Bit 5 = Electrical Cal On Bit 6 = Electrical Cal Low Rate Bit 7 = Electrical Cal High Rate Bit 11 = Data Test Mode Bit 14 = Clear all Commands Bit 15 = System Reset	Off Off Off Low No action (none)	3.5.3
4	16	Video Processing Commands Bit 0 = Detector D1 Processing Off Bit 1 = Detector D1 Processing On Bit 2 = Detector D2 Processing Off Bit 3 = Detector D2 Processing On Bit 4 = Detector D3 Processing Off Bit 5 = Detector D3 Processing On Bit 6 = Detector D4 Processing Off Bit 7 = Detector D4 Processing On Bit 8 = Detector D5 Processing Off Bit 9 = Detector D5 Processing On Bit 10 = Detector D6 Processing Off Bit 11 = Detector D6 Processing On	On On On On On On	3.5.4
5	64	Discriminator Accept mask	All "1"s	3.5.5
6	16	Event Amplitude Discriminator, Thin Detectors {1,3,5}	255,0	3.5.6
7	16	Event Amplitude Discriminator, Thick Detectors {2,4,6}	255,0	3.5.6
8	16	Electrical Cal Amplitude	0	3.5.7
9-29	16	Reserved		
30	-	Hard Reset		3.5.8

3.5 COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

3.5.1 Time of Next Sync Pulse

This is the value of a counter maintained by the C&DH which represents, nominally, the number of seconds which have elapsed since the Mission Epoch. The value is valid on the next received 1Hz Reference Pulse (Section 3.2).

This command shall be sent during each (1 second) data interval, at least 100 ms before the Reference Pulse to which its value applies, and at least 100 ms following the previous Reference Pulse.

3.5.2 Command Echo

This command has no effect within the instrument. The echo may be used for command/telemetry integrity tests on the ground and to tag science observations while on orbit (since the command is echoed into the data stream).

3.5.3 Global Discrete Commands

The discrete commands are used to control specific state changes within the instrument.

- Thin Detector Bias on/off controls the application of (fixed) bias voltage to the thin silicon detectors
- Thick Detector Bias on/off controls the application of (fixed) bias voltage to the thick silicon detectors
- Electrical Cal on/off gates an energy calibration signal injected into the event chains
- Electrical Cal Rate selects between a low (2Hz) rate and a high (2 Kilohertz [KHz]) rate cal signal.
- The test mode is intended to verify internal data logic during instrument verification and is not intended for use at the orbiter level.
- Clearing all commands will result in all values or functions reverting to their default (also initial power up) state.
- A System Reset command, if implemented, will have exactly the same effect as a power-up reset. If the implementation includes an Flight Programmable Gate Array (FPGA) which reads a Programmable Read Only Memory (PROM) on power up, that PROM will be read again (to clear accumulated Single-Event Upset [SEU] hits in the FPGA). Refer to Section 3.5.8 for an alternative implementation.

3.5.4 Video Processing Commands

The discrete commands are used to gate on/off the individual video processing chains for each detector. When “off” the chains are electrically active, but the data is ignored; a noisy chain can thus be logically removed from processing and not adversely affect system dead time.

3.5.5 Discriminator Accept Mask

The six silicon detectors are numbered {1 .. 6} starting with the detector closest to the zenith window. Treating the output of the low level threshold detectors as a 6 bit number, there are 63 possible states by which a single event may be categorized. We set the corresponding bit to a one for each threshold state we wish to accept. For example:

- mask := 0x0000 0000 8000 A08B selects events which trigger one and only one detector threshold.
- mask := 0x7FFF FFFF FFFF FFFF accepts all events;
- mask := 0x0000 0000 0000 0000 rejects all events.

3.5.6 Event Amplitude Discriminators

Amplitude discrimination is applied to the energy content of the events detected by an individual detector. The Most Significant 8 bits of the command are a High Level Discriminator, defining a limit beyond which events are considered invalid. The Least Significant 8 bits of the command are a Low Level Discriminator, defining a limit below which events are considered invalid. The settings are applied separately to Detectors {1,3,5} and Detectors {2,4,6}.

3.5.7 Electrical Cal Amplitude

The electrical cal amplitude governs the magnitude of the energy calibration signal injected into the event chains; only the least 8 significant bits are used.

3.5.8 Hard Reset

The 1553 interface will not respond to a command on this sub-address, and thus a “handshake fail” error will result. This signal from the 1553 controller will cause a hardware reset equivalent to that which occurs during a power-on transition.

4.0 TELEMETRY

The following describes telemetry packets which conform to the Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems (CCSDS) Recommendations for Packet Telemetry (CCSDS 102.0-B-4) except as noted below.

4.1 MIL-STD-1553 PACKET DESCRIPTION

The MIL-STD-1553 telemetry packets are of three separate types: a primary science packet, a secondary science packet, and a general housekeeping packet.

4.1.1 Primary Header Format

The Primary Header format for telemetry packets is identical to that described for use in telecommands (see Section 3.1.1).

4.1.2 Application ID Assignments

The ApID assignments for telemetry as follows:

Table 4-1. Application IDs

Bit Positions	Description	Application Process ID	RT Sub-Address	Usage Notes
5-15	Data ID	120 (0x78)	10	Value = 10 for primary science block 0
			11	Value = 11 for primary science block 1
			12	Value = 12 for primary science block 2
			13	Value = 13 for primary science block 3
			14	Value = 14 for primary science block 4
			15	Value = 15 for primary science block 5
			16	Value = 16 for primary science block 6
		n/a	17	Value = 17 for primary science block end flag
		121 (0x79)	20	Value = 20 for secondary science
		122 (0x7A)	21	Value = 21 for housekeeping

4.1.3 Secondary Header Format

The secondary header contains the SC time valid at the leading edge of the 1Hz pulse preceding this telemetry request (note that bit 48 must be 0 to be CCSDS compliant): Although bits 80-95 would normally contain a 16-bit sub-seconds value, we truncate that information and jam an Instrument Serial Number into this field. (This bit allocation is required to be consistent with the SC utilization of the secondary header.)

Table 4-2. TM Secondary Header

Bit Position	Data Description
48	Reserved; value = 0
49-79	Spacecraft time in seconds
80-83	Spacecraft time in sub-seconds
84-89	Reserved; value = 0
90	1Hz not received = 1
91-95	Instrument Serial Number

4.1.4 Telemetry Flow Control

Primary science telemetry packets are filled without loss in a 9 byte repeating format as events arrive until 48 events have been collected. The resulting 444 byte packet (6 bytes of primary header, 6 bytes of secondary header, and 432 bytes of data) is then queued for collection by the SC C&DH system and the next event will start filling the subsequent packet. If the preceding packet has not been retrieved by the time this packet is filled, data collection will stall. (Statistics continue to be collected and reported in the secondary science packet.)

(Statistics continue to be collected and reported in the secondary science packet.)

When the 1 second sync pulse arrives, the current packet fill will be terminated, the packet placed in the output queue, and a new packet started. This packet will, in general, not be the full 444 bytes in length. (In fact, it is valid to have a zero data length packet – when, for example, the detector bias is off.) The length field in the primary header will indicate the extent of valid data.

If the 1Hz pulse does not arrive and the system starts to “free wheel”, bit 90 of the secondary header is set.

4.1.5 1553 Primary Science Data Retrieval

The 1553 interface can retrieve a maximum of 32 16-bit words per transaction. From the primary science subaddresses it will always retrieve groups of 448 bytes -- 7 data transactions of 32 16-bit words taken sequentially from subaddresses 10 -> 16 – followed immediately by a request for a single data word on subaddress 17. This last request signals the end of the current packet retrieval and enables the instrument to load the next CCSDS data packet into the output queue; the contents of the single word retrieved is undefined and will be discarded by the SC data system. The first retrieval after the 1 second sync pulse will always receive a valid CCSDS-formatted packet, padded with null bytes to fill out the full 448 byte transaction. Subsequent retrievals will return a full 448 null byte string if a completely filled CCSDS science packet is not available.

4.1.6 Telemetry Timing

Primary science telemetry packets queries would optimally occur every 40 ms, resulting in a maximum primary science throughput of 1200 events, or 86400 data bits per second. There are no hardware restrictions on when or how often such 1553 bus queries occur, however.

Secondary science and housekeeping telemetry packets must be retrieved from the 1553 RT in the interval between 100 and 900 ms following a 1Hz Reference Pulse.

Secondary science packets shall be read during every 1 second data interval during which primary science data is being collected.

Housekeeping packets shall be read every 16 seconds while 28 Volts Direct Current (VDC) power is supplied to the instrument.

4.1.7 Telemetry Application Data Format

4.1.7.1 Primary Science

The event data for a single event in the primary science packet consists of a 9 byte block:

Table 4-3. Primary Science Packet

Relative Bit Position	Data Description
0-11	Event Amplitude, Detector 1
12-23	Event Amplitude, Detector 2
24-35	Event Amplitude, Detector 3
36-47	Event Amplitude, Detector 4
48-59	Event Amplitude, Detector 5
60-71	Event Amplitude, Detector 6

4.1.7.2 Secondary Science

The application data contents of the secondary science packet are as follows:

Table 4-4. Secondary Science Packet

Relative Bit Position	Data Description	Reference
0	Electrical Cal On = 1	4.2.6
1	Electrical Cal Rate High = 1	
2	Thin Detector Bias Voltage On = 1	
3	Thick Detector Bias Voltage On = 1	
4	Detector D1 Processing Enabled = 1	
5	Detector D2 Processing Enabled = 1	
6	Detector D3 Processing Enabled = 1	
7	Detector D4 Processing Enabled = 1	
8	Detector D5 Processing Enabled = 1	
9	Detector D6 Processing Enabled = 1	
10	Fixed value = 0	
11-15	RT SubAddr of Last Command	
16-31	Contents of Last Command	4.2.5
32-47	Telemetry Stall Counter	4.2.2
48-63	Event Reject Counter	4.2.3
64-79	Good Event Counter	4.2.4

The data in this packet was latched by the immediately preceding 1Hz Reference Pulse.

4.1.7.3 Housekeeping

The application data contents of the housekeeping packet are as follows:

Table 4-5. Housekeeping Packet

Relative Word Position	Data Description	Reference
0	Event Amplitude Discriminator Setting, D1,3,5	4.2.7
1	Event Amplitude Discriminator Setting, D2,4,6	
2-5	Discriminator Accept Mask	
6	Packet Priority Setting	
7	28VDC Monitor	4.2.8
8	+5VDC Monitor	4.2.9
9	+6VDC Monitor	4.2.10
10	-6VDC Monitor	4.2.11
11	Thin Detector Bias Current Monitor	
12	Thick Detector Bias Current Monitor	4.2.12
13	Thin Detector Voltage Monitor	

Relative Word Position	Data Description	Reference
14	Thick Detector Bias Voltage Monitor	4.2.13
15	Electrical Cal Voltage Monitor	4.2.14
16	Forward Bulkhead Temperature	4.2.15
17	Aft Bulkhead Temperature	
18	Analog Electronics Temperature	
19	Power Supply Temperature	
20	Telescope Assembly Temperature	
21	Purge Flow Rate	4.2.16

The data in this packet is accumulated once per second and available to telemetry in the following interval. To save telemetry bandwidth, the SC will read this data at a slower rate as specified in Section 4.1.6.

4.2 TELEMETRY DESCRIPTION

4.2.1 Event Records

Each detected particle event is recorded once and only once in the data stream. Events which are considered valid – those satisfying both amplitude and discriminator mask criteria – are either packed into a primary science packet or counted by the stall counter and reported in the secondary science packet. All other events – by definition invalid – increment the Event Reject counter.

4.2.2 Telemetry Stall Counter

While processing science telemetry packets the instrument must occasionally go “off line” to provide inter-packet timing gaps, generate headers, and wait for the Orbiter C&DH to retrieve a packet from the queue. In these cases, otherwise valid events are lost. The Stall Counter records a count of all events lost under these conditions. Upon receipt of the 1Hz Reference Pulse the counter is read out into Secondary Science and reset to zero.

4.2.3 Event Reject Counter

This counter keeps track of every incident event *not* put into the data stream as a valid event because it has failed either amplitude or discriminator mask criteria. Note that these events, because they are never queued for telemetry, are never counted by the Stall counter. Upon receipt of the 1Hz Reference Pulse the counter is read out into Secondary Science and reset to zero.

4.2.4 Good Event Counter

This counter keeps track of every incident event put into the data stream as a valid event. (The information is, therefore, redundant, but having it in the secondary science packet is convenient for in-flight monitoring.)

The Stall, Event Reject, and Good Event counters are implemented as 16 bit counters. The analog circuitry is only capable of processing 2^{15} events per second, however, so the counters should never roll over. Because all event processing – whether valid, invalid, or lost – takes the same length of time (30 microseconds [μ s] **TBR**), the sum of these three counters provides an accurate dead-time correction for each 1 second data interval.

4.2.5 Contents of Last Command

In this context “Last Command” means the command received during that preceding data interval; if no command was received during that interval, these bits have a value of zero. If the last command received was a “Discriminator Accept Mask”, which has 64 bits of data content, only the least 16 significant bits are echoed.

4.2.6 Discrete State Indicators

There are ten one bit state indicators:

- Electrical Calibration On/Off – indicates whether the 2Hz event injection circuitry is currently enabled.
- Electrical Calibration Rate High/Low – indicates whether the calibration signal is injected at 2KHz or 2Hz.
- Thin/Thick Detector Bias On/Off Command – indicates the state of the last detector bias command.
- Detector Processing Enable Command – indicates the state of the detector processing matrix.

4.2.7 Command Settings

The telemetry words for:

- Event Amplitude Discriminator Levels, Detector 1,3,5
- Event Amplitude Discriminator Levels, Detector 2,4,6
- Discriminator Mask

are readouts of the respective registers. The values should be identical to the last command which set these registers.

4.2.8 28 Volts Direct Current Monitor

A value indicating the voltage of the SC 28VDC bus as seen by the instrument. The nominal engineering value in volts is

$$V = K * \text{count}, \text{ where } K \text{ is } \mathbf{TBR}$$

The value of 1 Least Significant Bit (LSB) is **TBR**.

4.2.9 +5 Volts Direct Current Monitor

A value indicating the voltage of the instrument regulated +5VDC. The nominal engineering value in volts is

$$V = K * \text{count}, \text{ where } K \text{ is } \mathbf{TBR}$$

The value of 1 LSB is TBR.

4.2.10 +6 Volts Direct Current Monitor

A value indicating the voltage of the instrument regulated +6VDC. The nominal engineering value in volts is

$$V = K * \text{count}, \text{ where } K \text{ is } \mathbf{TBR}$$

The value of 1 LSB is **TBR**.

4.2.11 -6 Volts Direct Current

A value indicating the voltage of the instrument regulated -6VDC. The nominal engineering value in volts is

$$V = K * \text{count}, \text{ where } K \text{ is } \mathbf{TBR}$$

The value of 1 LSB is **TBR**.

4.2.12 Detector Bias Current Monitor

A value indicating the current being drawn by the high voltage power supply. The nominal engineering value in amperes is

$$I = K * \text{count}, \text{ where } K \text{ is } \mathbf{TBR}$$

The value of 1 LSB is **TBR**.

4.2.13 Detector Bias Voltage Monitor

A value indicating the voltage of the instrument high voltage. The nominal engineering value in volts is

$V = K * \text{count}$, where K is **TBR**

The value of 1 LSB is **TBR**.

4.2.14 Electrical Cal Voltage Monitor

A value indicating the magnitude of the electrical calibration voltage. The nominal engineering value in volts is

$V = K * \text{count}$, where K is **TBR**

The value of 1 LSB is **TBR**.

4.2.15 Temperatures

Instrument temperature is measure by applying a 1.0 ma current to a parallel combination of a 2.25K@25C thermistor and a 5.23K resistor and reading the resulting voltage. The transfer function is as follows; it has an accuracy of approximately 0.3C over a range of -40 to +40C (**TBR**).

$$aa = (\text{count} * 20 * 5.23e3) / (5.23e3 - 20 * \text{count})$$

$$qq = \log(aa)$$

$$T = 1 / (1.074e-7 * qq * qq * qq + 2.372e-4 * qq + 1.4733e-3) - 273.16$$

4.2.16 Purge Flow Rate

This will be implemented as a differential thermistor and calibrated to numbers of 20% accuracy after initial assembly. The curve is, therefore, **TBD**.

Appendix A. Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviation/ Acronym	DEFINITION
BC	Bus Controller
BIT	Built-In-Test
C	Centigrade
C&DH	Command and Data Handling
CCB	Configuration Control Board
CCR	Configuration Change Request
CCSDS	Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems
CDR	Critical Design Review
CM	Configuration Management
CMO	CM Office
CRaTER	Cosmic Ray Telescope for the Effects of Radiation
FPGA	Flight Programmable Gate Array
GMT	Greenwich Mean Time
Hz	Hertz
ICD	Interface Control Document
ID	Identification
K	Kelvin
KHz	Kilohertz
LRO	Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter
LSB	Least Significant Bit
µm	Micrometer
µs	Microsecond
MIL	Military
ms	millisecond
MSB	Most Significant Bit
PROM	Programmable Read Only Memory
RT	Remote Terminal
SCCI	Spacecraft to Crater ICD
SEU	Single-Event Upset
STD	Standard
T/R	Transmit/Receive
TBD	To Be Determined
TBR	To Be Resolved
VDC	Volts Direct Current