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Re : Naming conventions

This is a summary of the Naming conventions specification. (H-P-1-ASPI-SP-0141)

The database that we have to generate contains: Monitor and Command packets, Monitor and Command parameters plus the corresponding calibrations.

To indicate that an item belongs to HIFI its name starts with H.

The following names can be used:

Item	**scos-name**	**Name**	**Convention**	**ASPI comments**
Command parameter	cpc_pname	HPnnnppp	5130	OK
Monitor parameter	pcf_name	HMnnnppp	5130	OK
Command packet	ccf_cname	HCnnnppp	4580	OK
Monitor packet	pid_spid	08nnnnppp~~t ttnnnnppp~~	4380	(1)
Command num calibration	cca_numbr	~~tttnnnppp~~	~~5370~~	(2)
Command txt calibration	paf_numbr	~~tttnnnppp~~	~~5370~~	(2)
Monitor num calibration	caf_numbr	~~tttnnnppp~~	~~5370~~	(2)
Monitor txt calibration	txf_numbr	~~tttnnnppp~~	~~5370~~	(2)
Polynomial calibration	mcf_ident~~numbr~~	~~tttnnnppp~~	~~5370~~	(2)
Numerical display	and	HAnnnppp	6150~~6100~~	OK
Graphical display	grd	HGnnnppp	6150~~6110~~	OK
Scrolling display	srd	HLnnnppp	6150~~6130~~	OK

(1) Due to an error in previous issue and due to PACS needs, has been changed

(2) If you are using a SCOS-2000 version supporting only calibration identifier coded as Number(4), please code any curve reference under Number(3) format unique for all your curves (maximum number of curves is 1000) - If you are using a SCOS-2000 version supporting calibration identifier coded over as Char(10) please code the common curves (shared by several parameters) according to 5370 ("289 nnn") and the specific curve (associated to one and only one parameter) according to 5375 ("HP xxx ppp cc" for command parameter or "HM xxx ppp cc" for monitoring parameter)

~~?~~ ttt is a number in the range [190-237] U [238]~~239~~

- nnn is a running number 000-999 OK (For some identifiers could be also ASCII characters)
- nnnn is a running number 0000-9999
- ppp is a number in the range [190-237] U [238]~~239~~

The naming convention distinguishes between theoretical and real identifiers. For example: a parameter has a theoretical calibration curve. As soon as a calibration curve corresponds to a physical model it get a position assigned and it becomes a real calibration curve.

Not exactly (but there are still "abusive" utilisations of the word "real" in what concern identifiers at theoretical model level in the documentation) :
HPSDB supports two levels of definition :
. "element" level (box, software, …)
. "model" level (Herschel PFM, Planck PFM, AVM, …)
Note : there is no subsystem level (it is embedded inside the model level)
In addition for each level there are :
. "Theoretical" definition,
. "Real" definition.
Except curves identifiers, all the other identifiers defined at element level are instanciated (with subsystem identifier and position) as soon as they belong to an instance of the element which is allocated to a subsystem and a position inside a model.

As far as some items (packets, parameters (typically derived parameters), …) cannot be defined at element level, they will be enter at model level. If those items can be attached to a subsystem the identifier will be such that it will refer to the subsystem and the position will be a "pseudo position" allocated to the subsystem. If those items cannot be attached to a subsystem then the identifier will be such that it will refer to a "pseudo subsystem" and a "pseudo system position".

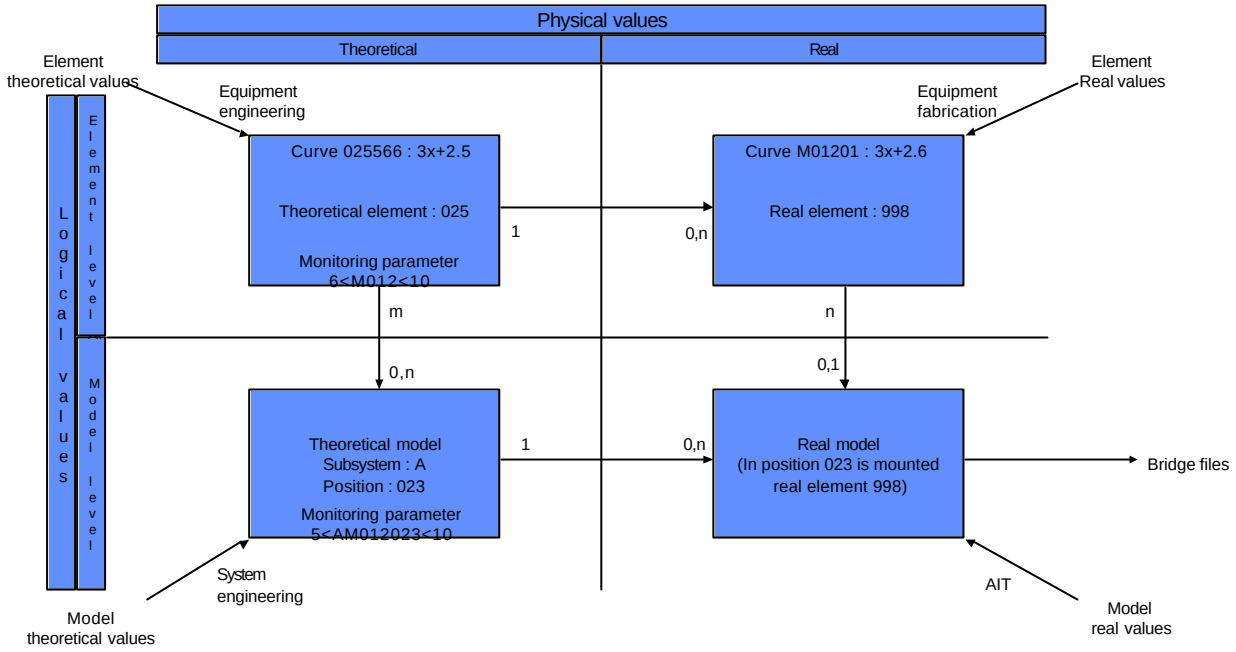
In order to support some "deltas" between "theoretical" definition and "real" definition, it is possible to enter data (associated to the deltas) directly at "real" level. This facility is known as "direct definition" and shall be used with moderation.

The curve identifier does not follow the above rules.

At theoretical level (element or model) curves are defined such that they can be addressed by several parameters.

At real level (element or model), the curve identifier is instanciated according to the following rule (understood that a real curve can be attached to one and only one parameter) : the curve identifier is equal to the parameter identifier addressing this curve (and due to conditional calibration with a condition number : AIT need currently not supported by SCOS-2000).

In addition "generic" curves have been specified (and are system responsibility) in order to make homogeneous some classical conversions ("ON"/"OFF", "OPEN"/"CLOSE", 5V conversion, …)



We have to assign a position identifier to each subsystem. For example:

Subsystem		**AVM**	**QM**	**FM**
Unknown or still theoretical	190.			
OBS		191.	192.	193.
ICU main		194.	195.	196.
ICU redundant		197.	198.	199.
FCU main			200.	201.
FCU redundant			202.	203.
HRS FM			204.	205.
WBS FM			206.	207.

In order to get the same test sequences, displays, … (the logical identifiers will be the same) for the different models we recommand you to apply the following implementation:

Subsystem		**AVM**	**QM**	**FM**
Unknown or still theoretical	190			
OBS		191	191	191
ICU main		192	192	192
ICU redundant		193	193	193
FCU main			194	194
FCU redundant			195	195
HRS FM			196	196
WBS FM			197	197