XTCE US Government Satellite Conformance Profile (XUSP)

Version 1.0 – FTF Beta 2

OMG Document Number: dtc/2014-09-10
Standard document URL: http://www.omg.org/spec/XUSP/1.0
Associated Machine-readable files:
http://www.omg.org/spec/XUSP/20140801/XUSProfileRules.csv (normative)
http://www.omg.org/spec/XUSP/20140801/XUSPTemplate.xtce (normative)

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Preface

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OMG

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- IDL/Language Mapping Specifications
- Other Language Mapping Specifications

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- CORBA Component Model
- Data Distribution
- Specialized CORBA

Modeling and Metadata Specifications

- UML
- MOF
- XMI
- CWM

- Profile specifications.

Modernization Specifications

- KDM

Platform Independent Model (PIM), Platform Specific Model (PSM), and Interface Specifications

- CORBAservices
- CORBAfacilities
- OMG Domain specifications
- OMG Embedded Intelligence specifications
- OMG Security specifications

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OMG Contact Information

OMG Headquarters
140 Kendrick Street Building A, Suite 300
Needham, MA 02494 USA

Tel: +1-781-444-0404
Fax: +1-781-444-0320
http://www.omg.org/
Email: *pubs@omg.org*

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The type styles shown below are used in this document to distinguish programming statements from ordinary English. However, these conventions are not used in tables or section headings where no distinction is necessary.

Times/Times New Roman - 10 pt.: Standard body text

Helvetica/Arial - 10 pt. Bold: OMG Interface Definition Language (OMG IDL) and syntax

elements. **`Courier - 10 pt. Bold:`** Programming language elements.

Helvetica/Arial - 10 pt: Exceptions

Note – Terms that appear in *italics* are defined in the glossary. Italic text also represents the name of a document, specification, or other publication.

Issues

The reader is encouraged to report any technical or editing issues/problems with this specification to *http://www.omg.org/technology/agreement.html*.

Introduction to Specification

This XML Telemetric and Command Exchange (XTCE) Government Satellite (GovSat) Tailoring Guide Specification defines a specialization of XTCE typical of United States (US) based space missions. XTCE is too broad for these missions and only a subset is necessary for successful use. The tailoring is necessary to reduce both implementation and cost for users and COTS vendors of XTCE. This tailoring guide defines the GovSat subset of XTCE 1.1 for US missions that are CCSDS compliant. In the event of conflict or ambiguity in this tailoring guide, the *XTCE 1.1 Specification* takes precedence.

The normative portion (section 6) of this specification is presented as a table of rules. To be XML 1.1 GovSat compliant, the rules must be met in addition to being a valid XTCE 1.1 document.

1 Scope

This specification addresses the need for a subset of XTCE 1.1 called GovSat for United States of America (USA) missions that are CCSDS compliant.

Missions with the following telemetry and command features will find this specialization applicable:

- Uses the CCSDS packet format
- Supports packet identification using from one to four items
- Supports some or all the following data types in telemetry and command: integer, float, string, enumeration, array and structure
- Supports three-levels of alarms/limits
- Supports polynomial calibration with no more than 10 terms
- Supports linear calibration with no more than 100 points

2 Conformance

Conformance to the tailoring consists of two parts: the XTCE document in question is valid against XTCE 1.1, and the rules in the table of section 6 as applied against the document are all true.

3 Normative References

The following normative documents contain provisions that, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this specification. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply.

http://www.w3.org/	XPath 2.0
http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-0/	XML Schema Part 0: Primer

4 Terms and Definitions

For the purposes of this specification, the following terms and definitions apply.

Telemetering

(IEEE Std 100-1996 [1996]) “Measurement with the aid of intermediate means that permit the measurement to be interpreted at a distance from the primary detector.” Measurements on board the spacecraft are transmitted via one or more telemetry streams to spacecraft monitoring systems. Telemetry as used here refers to these measurements originating from both the spacecraft and from systems (such as ground system components) used to support the spacecraft. Most telemetry measurements will require engineering unit conversion and measurements will have associated validation ranges or lists of acceptable values.

Commands

Commands are messages that initiate actions on a remote system. Commands as used here may mean both commands destined for the spacecraft and to the systems used to support the spacecraft. Spacecraft commanding usually implies coding and packaging of the command information, validation and verification, as well as authorization to perform. Telemetry and Commanding data are necessarily related to one another, with some command information originating from telemetry and commands relating to particular telemetry measurements. Therefore, the ability to relate individual telemetry with one another and to commands is a very important part of this specification.

Acronyms

GovSat	Government Satellite
List	An ordered collection, for example an ArgumentList is an ordered collection of arguments.
Meta	Is a description, for example a MetaCommand is a command description.
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Para	An abbreviation sometimes used for Parameter
Ref	A reference (by name) to an object defined elsewhere in the XML document, for example an ArgumentRef is a named reference to an Argument defined elsewhere.
Set	An unordered collection, for example a MetaCommandSet is an unordered collection of command descriptions.
UCS	Universal Character Set
UTF	UCS Transformation Format
W3C	World Wide Web Consortium
XTCE	XML Telemetric and Command Exchange format

5 Additional Information

5.1 Acknowledgements

The following organizations submitted and/or supported parts of this specification:

- NASA Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC)

6 GovSat Tailoring Guide

6.1 Rules Table

The table consists of a set of rules that must be met in order for an XTCE document to be considered GovSat compliant.

The rules are written in XPath 2.0.

The GovSat Tailoring Guide is comprised of two parts:

- XTCE 1.1 GovSat Tailoring Guide Specification (this document) – rationale & description
- XTCE 1.1 GovSat Tailoring Guide Rules Table (separate spreadsheet) – defines rules used by implementers
  - http://www.omg.org/spec/XUSP/20140801/XUSProfileRules.csv

6.1.1 Table Format

The rules table spreadsheet is defined with five mandatory columns plus additional optional columns if needed:

- **5 Mandatory**
  - Column 1 Title: **"Title"** of Spreadsheet - include Title Name, version of XTCE, date
  - Column 2 Title: **"Element"** – full XPath 2.0 of all XTCE elements (includes children)
  - Column 3 Title: **"Tailoring"** – entries are **"Supported"** and **"X"** (not supported)
  - Column 4 Title: **"Rule Description"** – textual description of the rule and restrictions
  - Column 5 Title: **"Rule Specification"** – XPath 2.0 expression of the rule.
- **Optional**
  - Add additional columns if needed for a mission (i.e. "Source")

6.2 Additional Rules

The following section describes additional rules that are not captured completely in the rules table for various reasons. These rules are normative.

6.2.1 Virtual Channel Identifiers

Virtual channel identifiers (VCIDs) associated with each packet, telemetry or command shall be held in an AncillaryData element with each packet container using the name "VCID". One or more VCIDs values may be specified in a comma-delimited list of values in element container. A value may be from 0 to 63, and a range of VCID values may be specified using a "#-#" pattern.

For example the following specifies VCIDs as 0, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 20.

```
<xtce:SequenceContainer name="MyPacket">
    <xtce:AncillaryDataSet>
        <xtce:AncillaryData name="VCID">0, 20, 8-12</xtce:AncillaryData>
    </xtce:AncillaryDataSet>
    <xtce:EntryList>
        <xtce:ParameterRefEntry parameterRef="TimeStamp"/>
        <xtce:ParameterRefEntry parameterRef="NumImagers"/>
    </xtce:EntryList>
</xtce:SequenceContainer>
```

6.2.2 Telemetry Packet Pattern

The telemetry packet pattern describes several container constructs in TelemetryMetaData for consistently defining a CCSDS format based mission packet. Two of the container constructs are fixed and supplied with each GovSat XTCE file, CSDSPacket and CCSDSTelemetryPacket. All packet definitions refer to these items through XTCE's container inheritance mechanism.

- the root CCSDSPacket container is an abstract container describing the CCSDS header.
- the common CCSDSTelemetryPacket container extends CCSDSPacket
- each mission specific packet body container extends CCSDSTelemetryPacket

6.2.2.1 Root CCSDS Packet Container

The purpose of the CCSDSPacket container is to supply all the fields for the CCSDS primary header in a single container construction.

6.2.2.2 Common CCSDSTelemetryPacket Container

It supplies two constraints: CCSDSType and CCSDSVersion.

It has no EntryList, supplying no further information to the container hierarchy and final parameter list.

6.2.2.3 Mission Specific Packet Body Container

Each mission telemetry packet container extends the CCCSDTelemetryPacket container; each supplies up to four identifying fields in the RestrictionCriteria to uniquely identify the description. These containers shall not be abstract. The identifying fields would typically consist of at least APID for that packet and up to three other conditions for other identifying fields if they are present in the packet, such as any additional secondary headers. For some organizations this will not be the case and the APID will be sufficient by itself.

The full pattern is as follows.

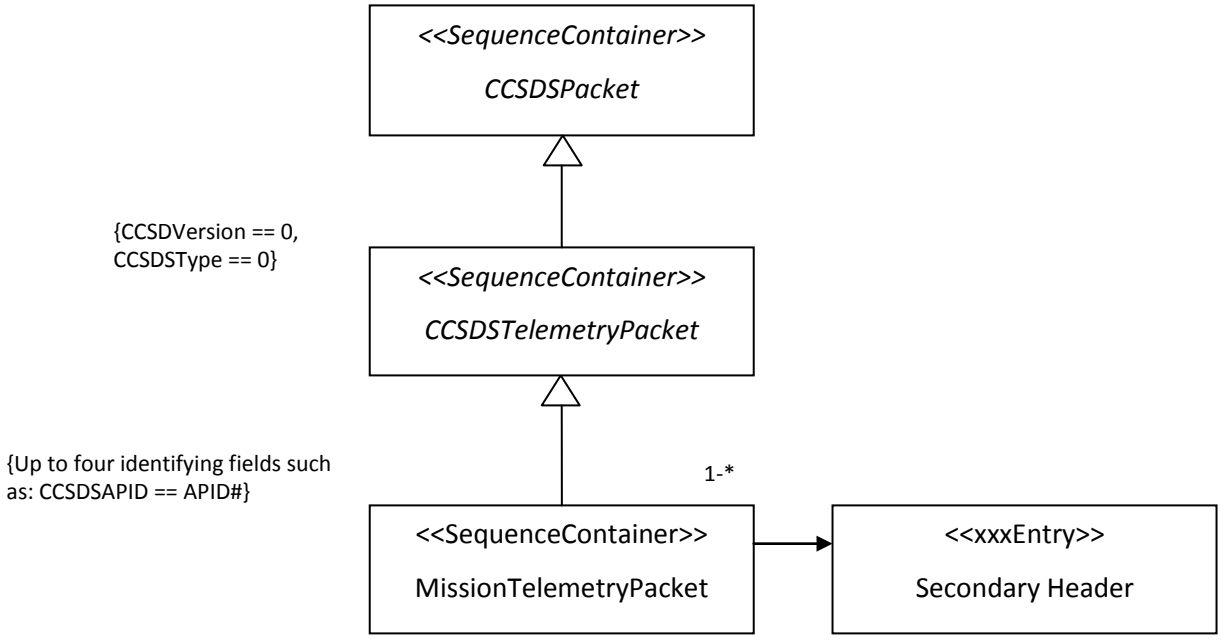

Figure 1 – CCSDS Telemetry Packet Container Pattern

6.2.2.3.1 Secondary Header

Often mission telemetry packet will include a secondary header. For many missions the secondary header will be a time stamp that would simply be a ParameterRefEntry to a Parameter that is AbsoluteTimeParameterType.

Some missions may define more complex structures for secondary headers that may be defined inline or as another container that is included in the packet using a ContainerRefEntry.

6.2.2.3.2 Telemetry Packet Identifying Keys

When specifying the RestrictionCriteria of the MissionTelemetryPacket the Comparison or ComparisonList element shall be used:

- Comparison: for convenience, a single Comparison element if this is the only item needed to uniquely identify the packet, otherwise use a ComparisonList.
- ComparisonList: Some mission formats may require more identifying fields than just the APID field in the CCSDS primary header, use the ComparisonList to specify one or more of them.

The total number of indentifying fields that maybe defined is four.

6.2.2.4 Telemetry Packet Body

Additional explanatory information is provided for these EntryList items.

- ArrayParameterRefEntry
  - Only 1D and 2D arrays are supported
- Entry Modifiers
  - IncludeCondition

- RepeatEntry
- LocationInContainerInBits

Various aspects of these items have further restrictions.

6.2.2.4.1 ArrayParameterRefEntry

The dimension sizes are set here by using the child element DimensionList, while the number of dimensions (1-D and 2-D in GovSat) is set in the ArrayParameterType. The size of the dimensions may be fixed, or dynamic.

6.2.2.4.2 IncludeCondition

Only Comparison and ComparisonList are supported.

6.2.2.4.3 Repeat

Only the dynamic and fixed Count form are supported.

The Repeat element has a child element called Offset, this is disallowed in GovSat.

6.2.2.4.4 LocationInContainerInBits

Only absolute addressing (ContainerStart) and relative addressing (PreviousEntry are supported (the default is PreviousEntry if not explicitly specified). In addition only the FixedValue and DynamicValue forms are supported.

6.2.3 Command and Command Packet Pattern

XTCE Commands and packet descriptions are in MetaCommand and its CommandContainer. The pattern is similar to the telemetry pattern, except the packet related containers are inside the MetaCommand.

- the root CCDSCommand has a root CCSDSCommandPacket.
- the CCSDSCommandPacket extends CCSDSPacket which sets restrictions for Version and Type.
- Each MissionCommand extends the CCSDSCommand providing any specific command arguments. Its

MissionCommandPacket extends CCSDSCommand/CCSDSCommandPacket.

A restriction for APID is provided, missions may wish to incorporate an opcode in the restrictions or use FixedValueEntry to add an opcode.

VCID(s) and packet length are handled in a similar manner to telemetry packet descriptions, the VCIDs are held in AncillaryData and the packet length can be calculated from the construction if it is needed.

MissionCommands (and their packet containers) may be extended by other mission commands in certain cases of derived command.

In a derived command, a base command is extended one or more times and certain arguments are fixed to provide certain behaviors.

The base mission command here may need to be marked as abstract if it itself is not a command that will ever be sent itself.

The derived command is shown in “dashed lines” to signify that it may not be used on every command or even any mission commands.

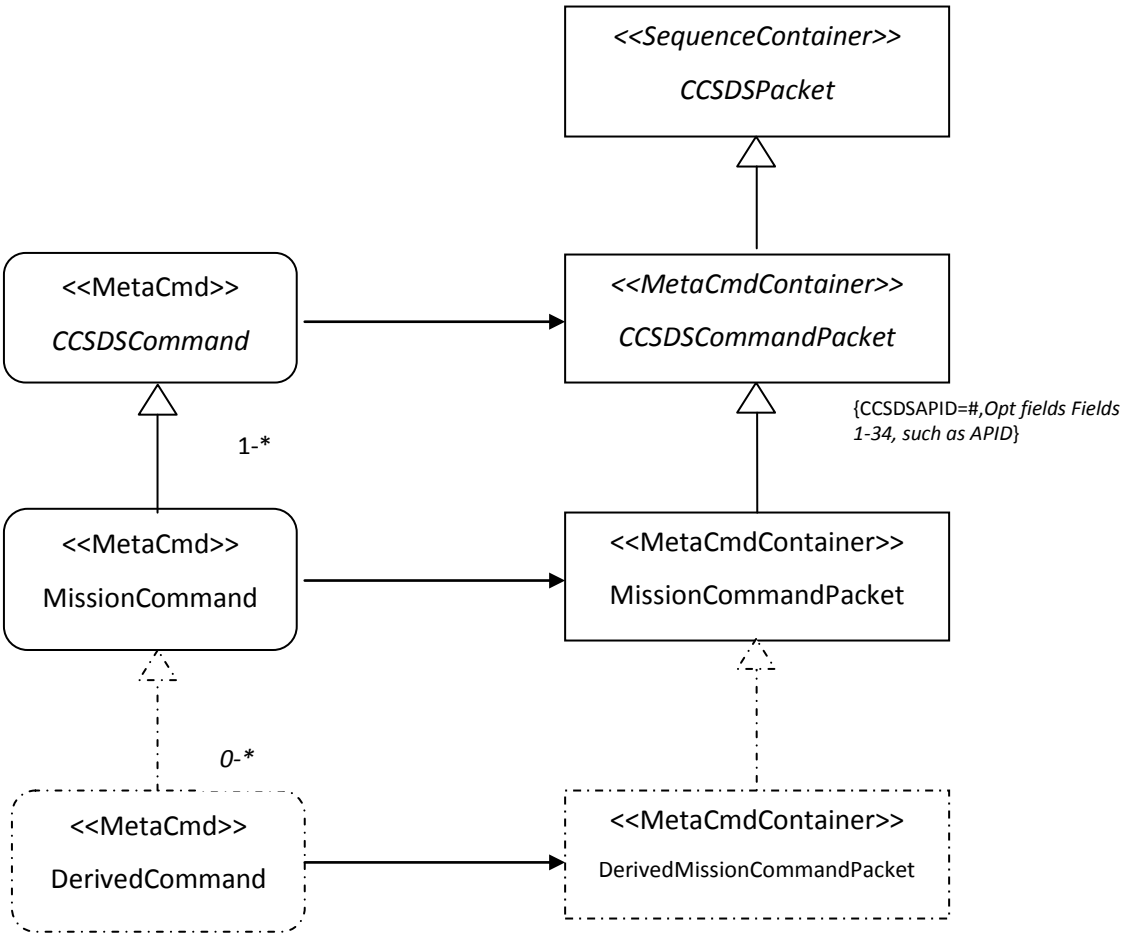

Figure 2 – Mission Commands and Packets

6.2.3.1 Command Packet Identifying Keys

6.2.3.1.1 One Identifying Key

Similar to telemetry, if there is only one parameter to check such as the APID, use a comparison. Put VCIDs in the AncillaryData of CommandContainer.

Note, VCIDs are cumulative in command inheritance. If a derived command could travel over other VCIDs, these specific VCIDs only have to be added in derived command CommandContainer. Also, they will be combined with any specified in its MissionCommand's AncillaryData.

There is no way to remove VCIDs through inheritance. If a derived command is more restrictive in this area, there isn't a way to remove any VCIDs it cannot use. If that's the case, do not put any VCIDs in the base MissionCommand and let each derived command specify the VCIDs that are legal for it. This works in the case where the MissionCommand is abstract.

If the base MissionCommand is also a valid command and its derived command needs to further restrict its VCIDs, then the only approach is to define each command separately. Replicate the CommandContainer in each independent command.

6.2.3.1.2 Multiple Identifying Keys

Similar to the telemetry packet pattern, more than one key can be used to identify the command packet. Up to four total comparisons can be defined using the ComparisonList element.

6.2.3.2 Derived Commands

A derived command occurs when a base command is defined and specific commands are defined from it. Although these are separate commands, they all share the same packet (and hence CommandContainer).

Usually the derived command sets specific argument values in the more general base command to enforce certain behaviors in it.

For example, suppose a general purpose "SetRelays" command allows one to specify the state of several onboard relays (on, off, or no change). Then specific derived commands could be created to turn all the relays on, off.

In GovSat deriving MetaCommands from the MissionCommand (e.g. SetRelays) will be used for this purpose. It should be noted, the MissionCommand may be set to abstract if it should itself not be sent by the user.

In the following example, relay "state" is defined using an EnumeratedArgumentType. A MissionCommand is defined called SetRelay which allows the state of four relays to be set. From that, two derived commands are created. One that sets all relays to on and the other sets all relays to off.

```
<xtce:ArgumentTypeSet>
  <xtce:EnumeratedArgumentType name="RelayStateType">
   <xtce:LongDescription>
     The relay is either on, off or unchanged from its current state
   </xtce:LongDescription>
   <xtce:UnitSet/>
   <xtce:IntegerDataEncoding/>
   <xtce:EnumerationList>
    <xtce:Enumeration value="0" label="Off"/>
    <xtce:Enumeration value="1" label="On"/>
    <xtce:Enumeration value="2" label="NoChange"/>
  </xtce:EnumerationList>
  </xtce:EnumeratedArgumentType>
</xtce:ArgumentTypeSet>
```

The MetaCommand is at the MissionCommand level of the command pattern:

```
<xtce:MetaCommand abstract="true" name="SetRelays">
  <xtce:LongDescription>
    Set any relay, this command is not directly available to the end user
  </xtce:LongDescription>
  <xtce:BaseMetaCommand metaCommandRef="CCSDSCommand"/>
  <xtce:ArgumentList>
    <xtce:Argument name="Relay1State" argumentTypeRef="RelayStateType"/>
    <xtce:Argument name="Relay2State" argumentTypeRef="RelayStateType"/>
    <xtce:Argument name="Relay3State" argumentTypeRef="RelayStateType"/>
    <xtce:Argument name="Relay4State" argumentTypeRef="RelayStateType"/>
  </xtce:ArgumentList>
  <xtce:CommandContainer name="SetRelayPacket"
              shortDescription="Turn a relay off or on, or unchanged">
    <xtce:AncillaryDataSet>
      <xtce:AncillaryData name="VCID">0</xtce:AncillaryData>
     </xtce:AncillaryDataSet>
     <xtce:EntryList>
```

```
        <xtce:ArgumentRefEntry argumentRef="Relay1State"/>
        <xtce:ArgumentRefEntry argumentRef="Relay2State"/>
        <xtce:ArgumentRefEntry argumentRef="Relay3State"/>
        <xtce:ArgumentRefEntry argumentRef="Relay4State"/>
      </xtce:EntryList>
      <xtce:BaseContainer containerRef="CCSDSCommandPacket">
        <xtce:RestrictionCriteria>
          <xtce:Comparison value="1" parameterRef="CCSDSAPID"/>
        </xtce:RestrictionCriteria>
      </xtce:BaseContainer>
   </xtce:CommandContainer>
</xtce:MetaCommand>
```

Note that the SetRelays command is set to abstract, this means the user cannot explicitly issue one of these commands directly.

The following example shows the derived command that sets all relays on.

```
<xtce:MetaCommand abstract="false" name="SetAllRelaysOn">
   <xtce:LongDescription>Set all relays to on</xtce:LongDescription>
   <xtce:BaseMetaCommand metaCommandRef=“SetRelays">
      <xtce:ArgumentAssignmentList>
         <xtce:ArgumentAssignment argumentName="Relay1State" argumentValue="On"/>
         <xtce:ArgumentAssignment argumentName="Relay2State" argumentValue="On"/>
         <xtce:ArgumentAssignment argumentName="Relay3State" argumentValue="On"/>
         <xtce:ArgumentAssignment argumentName="Relay4State" argumentValue="On"/>
      </xtce:ArgumentAssignmentList>
   </xtce:BaseMetaCommand>
   <xtce:CommandContainer name="SetAllRelaysOnPacket"
         shortDescription="Name a relay and turn it on">
     <xtce:EntryList/>
     <xtce:BaseContainer containerRef="SetRelayPacket"/>
   </xtce:CommandContainer>
</xtce:MetaCommand>
```

This example shows the derived command that sets all relays off.

```
<xtce:MetaCommand abstract="false" name="SetAllRelaysOff">
   <xtce:LongDescription>Set all relays to off</xtce:LongDescription>
   <xtce:BaseMetaCommand metaCommandRef=“SetRelays">
      <xtce:ArgumentAssignmentList>
        <xtce:ArgumentAssignment argumentName="Relay1State" argumentValue="Off"/>
        <xtce:ArgumentAssignment argumentName="Relay2State" argumentValue="Off"/>
        <xtce:ArgumentAssignment argumentName="Relay3State" argumentValue="Off"/>
        <xtce:ArgumentAssignment argumentName="Relay4State" argumentValue="Off"/>
      </xtce:ArgumentAssignmentList>
   </xtce:BaseMetaCommand>
   <xtce:CommandContainer name="SetAllRelaysOffPacket"
         shortDescription="Name a relay and turn it off">
      <xtce:EntryList/>
      <xtce:BaseContainer containerRef="SetRelayPacket"/>
   </xtce:CommandContainer>
```

```
</xtce:MetaCommand>
```

In both cases, the constructions use the ArgumentAssignment element to assign arguments in the SetRelays explicit values.

In addition, the EntryList in each is empty. This is correct for GovSat since the original packet is defined in the SetRelays command and the packet format cannot change for the derived commands. Note, XTCE does not enforce this; additional entries could be supplied here if needed. The GovSat implementer must check that Entrylist in the derived commands is empty.

This means the SetAllRelaysOffPacket and SetAllRelaysOnPacket are identical to SetRelayPackets in terms of format and APID.

6.2.3.3 Additional Command Features

MetaCommand has additional elements related to commanding. The VerifierSet/CommandComplete, and VerifierSet/FailedVerifier are supported by GovSat.

6.2.3.4 Command Significance

Command significance marks a command with one of three levels. The DefaultSignificance is used to map the command to: none, critical and severe

- None – no restrictions
- Critical – requires confirmation
- Severe – the command will not be sent

If unspecified, “no restrictions” for the command is used. Since all attributes are optional, it is possible to have an empty element in this location that is also interpreted as having no restrictions.

The ContextSignificanceList element is used to define significances based on context. A context is mission defined and based on comparisons (expressions). Mission phase or operating modes are examples. They would be created as session variables with enumerations. The variables are then placed in comparisons and evaluated to determine the desired meaning.

For example, a command marked as critical (not allowed to send) during integration and test, unless during thermal vacuum activities.

```
<xtce:MetaCommand name="ThemalControlCmd">
  <xtce:ContextSignificanceList>
    <xtce:ContextSignificance>
          <xtce:ContextMatch>
            <xtce:Comparison parameterRef="SysPhase"
                  value="IntegrationTestInThermVac" comparisonOperator="=="/>
            </xtce:ContextMatch>
          <xtce:Significance consequenceLevel="critical"/>
   </xtce:ContextSignificance>
  </xtce:ContextSignificanceList>
</xtce:MetaCommand>
```

6.2.3.5 Command Complete and Failed

Command complete checks and failures are support in the VerifierSet/CommandVerifier and VerifierSet/FailedVerifier.

Due to the wide variety of mission specific issues in this area, nothing specific to GovSat is further specified in the rules.

The following example script fragment shows aspects of a command complete and failure check. SBCxxx are telemetry parameters and the tc_xxx and exp_tc are represented in XTCE as system variables. They are counters. PKT0015 is the command response packet.

```
;  Issue command
/SBCNOOP
;
;  Wait for a s/c response
WAIT UNTIL (GBL_PKTCNT_0015 .GT. (pkt15count+1))
WAIT UNTIL ((SBCTCERRORS .NE. tc_err) .OR. (SBCTCRECVD .NE. tc_rcv) .OR. (SBCTCREJECT .NE. tc_rej))
;
;  Check for expected response
IF ((SBCTCERRORS .NE. exp_tc_err) .OR. (SBCTCRECVD .NE. exp_tc_rcv)  .OR. (SBCTCREJECT .NE. exp_tc_rej)) THEN
    ASK (CONCAT("Unexpected command counter response!\n\n",;;
            "Tlm Mnemonic   Expected  Actual  \n",;;
            " SBCTCRECVD       ",exp_tc_rcv,"         ",SBCTCRECVD,"\n",;;
            " SBCTCREJECT      ",exp_tc_rej,"         ",SBCTCREJECT,"\n",;;
            " SBCTCERRORS      ",exp_tc_err,"         ",SBCTCERRORS))
```

The XTCE representation of the above operations script follows.

```
<xtce:MetaCommand name="SBCNOOP">
   < xtce:VerifierSet>
      < xtce:CompleteVerifier shortDescription="WAIT UNTIL PKT015 shows up">
         < xtce:ContainerRef containerRef="PKT015"/>
         < xtce:CheckWindow timeToStopChecking="PT1M" timeToStartChecking="PT10M"/>
      </ xtce:CompleteVerifier>
      < xtce:CompleteVerifier shortDescription="WAIT UNTIL COUNTS are updated">
         < xtce:BooleanExpression>
            < xtce:ORedConditions>
               < xtce:Condition>
                  < xtce:ParameterInstanceRef parameterRef="SBCTCERRORS "/>
                  < xtce:ComparisonOperator>!=</ComparisonOperator>
                  < xtce:ParameterInstanceRef parameterRef="tc_err"/>
               </ xtce:Condition>
               < xtce:Condition>
                  < xtce:ParameterInstanceRef parameterRef="SBCTCRECVD"/>
                  < xtce:ComparisonOperator>!=</ComparisonOperator>
                  < xtce:ParameterInstanceRef parameterRef="tc_rcv"/>
               </ xtce:Condition>
               < xtce:Condition>
                  < xtce:ParameterInstanceRef parameterRef="SBCTCREJECT"/>
                  < xtce:ComparisonOperator>!=</ComparisonOperator>
                  < xtce:ParameterInstanceRef parameterRef=" tc_rej"/>
               </ xtce:Condition>
            </ xtce:ORedConditions>
         </ xtce:BooleanExpression>
         < xtce:CheckWindow timeToStartChecking="PT1M" timeToStopChecking="PT10M"/>
      </ xtce:CompleteVerifier>
      < xtce:FailedVerifier shortDescription="Check the expected counts... ">
         < xtce:BooleanExpression>
            < xtce:ORedConditions>
               < xtce:Condition>
```

```
                < xtce:ParameterInstanceRef parameterRef="SBCTCERRORS "/>
                < xtce:ComparisonOperator>!=</ComparisonOperator>
                < xtce:ParameterInstanceRef parameterRef="exp_tc_err"/>
              </ xtce:Condition>
              < xtce:Condition>
                < xtce:ParameterInstanceRef parameterRef="SBCTCRECVD"/>
                < xtce:ComparisonOperator>!=</ComparisonOperator>
                < xtce:ParameterInstanceRef parameterRef="exp_tc_rcv"/>
              </ xtce:Condition>
              < xtce:Condition>
                < xtce:ParameterInstanceRef parameterRef="SBCTCREJECT"/>
                < xtce:ComparisonOperator>!=</ComparisonOperator>
                < xtce:ParameterInstanceRef parameterRef=" exp_tc_rej"/>
              </ xtce:Condition>
            </ xtce:ORedConditions>
          </ xtce:BooleanExpression>
          < xtce:CheckWindow timeToStartChecking="PT1M" timeToStopChecking="PT10M"/>
        </ xtce:FailedVerifier>
      </ xtce:VerifierSet>
    </ xtce:MetaCommand>
```

6.2.3.6 Command Packet Body

The following EntryList items are added for command side only and defined in the MetaCommand/CommandContainer element.

- ArgumentRefEntry
- ArrayArgumentRefEntry
  - Only 1D and 2D arrays are supported
- FixedValueEntry

In a few places, the attribute parameterRef appears when the intent might be for an argumentRef. This is true for the Repeat and IncludeCondition elements.

For ArgumentRefEntry and ArrayArgumentRefEntry, any @parameterRef should be interpreted as @argumentRef.

For the Repeat element if DynamicValue it used, assume it refers to an Argument.

Referring to either a parameter or argument is perfectly valid depending on use case. Unfortunately, the schema does not at this time give a clear way to indicate which reference is desired.

6.3 Template

An XTCE document template is provided as a machine-consumable file, http://www.omg.org/spec/XUSP/20140801/XUSPTemplate.xtce. The template is normative and forms the basis for any XUSP document. Creating the mission-specific XTCE definition file involves setting the values for the template elements/attributes described in the following table and inserting new, valid XTCE elements marked as "Supported" in the rules table. Other than the tailoring values described in the table below, all elements, attributes, and values in the normative template must be present in the XTCE document for the document to be XUSP-compliant. New SequenceContainer elements describing a CCSDS telemetry packet must use the CCSDSTelemetryPacket SequenceContainer as a BaseContainer. New CCSDS command packets must be described by creating new CommandContainer elements using the CCSDSCommandPacket as a BaseContainer or by creating new MetaCommand elements using the CCSDSCommand MetaCommand as a BaseMetaCommand.

XTCE Element or Element@attribute	**Mission Unique Tailoring Description**
/SpaceSystem@name	Provide mission name up to 64 characters long.
/SpaceSystem@shortDescription	Provide a mission description up to 128 characters long.
/SpaceSystem/AliasSet/Alias@alias	For the Alias SpacecraftID namespace, the numeric ID for the mission must be.specified.
/SpaceSystem/Header@version	Supply the version string identifying the XTCE document version for the mission
/SpaceSystem/Header@validationStatus	Specify the ValidationStatusType enumeration value that best describes the XTCE document status
/SpaceSystem/Header@date	Specify the date the XTCE document was created or last modified.
/SpaceSystem/Header@classification	Specify any required special handling or sensitivity of the XTCE document.