

# Common-EGSE

## *Interface Control Document*

Rik Huygen

Version 0.6, 11/09/2024

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# Changelog

**11/09/2024 — v0.6**

- Added a description on the HDF5 files for the F-FEE, see [Section 4.2.3](#).

**07/06/2024 — v0.5**

- Added a section on te HDF5 file format version, see [Section 4.2.1](#).

**29/03/2024 — v0.4**

- Updated the section on HDF5 files for format version 2.6, see [Section 4.2](#).

**18/06/2023 — v0.3**

- Added description of the N-FEE-HK CSV file, see [Section 4.5.2](#)
- Added a table with a description of all files that are used by the CGSE and test scripts, see [Chapter 6](#)
- Added a description of the `obsid-table.txt`, see [Chapter 5](#)
- added a backlink to the CGSE Documentation web site for your convenience. It's at the top of the HTML page.

**04/05/2023 — v0.2**

- Updated the HDF5 format version information, see [\[format-version\]](#).

**21/02/2023 — v0.1**

- Introduce Changelog, this section
- Added section on the format of the HDF5 files, see [Section 4.2](#)
- Added section on inspecting an HDF5 file, see [Section 4.3](#)



# Colophon

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1<sup>st</sup> Edition — February 2023

This manual is written in PyCharm using the AsciiDoc plugin. The PDF Book version is processed with asciidoctor-pdf.

The manual is available as HTML from [ivs-kuleuven/github.io](https://ivs-kuleuven.github.io/). The HTML pages are generated with Hugo which is an OSS static web-pages generator. From this site, you can also download the PDF books.

The source code is available in a GitHub repository at [ivs-kuleuven/plato-cgse-doc](https://github.com/ivs-kuleuven/plato-cgse-doc).

When you find an error or inconsistency or you have some improvements to the text, feel free to raise an issue or create a pull request. Any contribution is greatly appreciated and will be mentioned in the acknowledgement section.



# Conventions used in this Book

We try to be consistent with the following typographical conventions:

## **Italic**

Indicates a new term or ...

## **Constant width**

Used for code listings, as well as within paragraphs to refer to program elements like variable and function names, data type, environment variables (**ALL\_CAPS**), statements and keywords.

## **Constant width between angle brackets <text>**

Indicates **text** that should be replaced with user-supplied values or by values determined by context. The brackets should thereby be omitted.

When you see a `$ ...` in code listings, this is a command you need to execute in a terminal (omitting the dollar sign itself). When you see `>>> ...` in code listings, that is a Python expression that you need to execute in a Python REPL (here omitting the three brackets).

## **Setup versus setup**

I make a distinction between Setup (with a capital S) and setup (with a small s). The Setup is used when I talk about the object as defined in a Python environment, i.e. the entity itself that contains all the definitions, configuration and calibration parameters of the equipment that make up the complete test setup (notice the small letter 's' here).

(sometimes you may find setup in the document which really should be 'set up' with a space)

## **Using TABs**

Some of the manuals use TABs in their HTML version. Below, you can find an example of tabbed information. You can select between FM and EM info and you should see the text change with the TAB.



This feature is only available in the HTML version of the documents. If you are looking at the PDF version of the document, the TABs are shown in a frame where all TABs are presented successively.

### **FM**

In this TAB we present **FM specific information**.

### **EM**

In this TAB we present **EM specific information**.

## **Using Collapse**

Sometimes, information we need to display is too long and will make the document hard to read. This happens mostly with listings or terminal output and we will make that information collapsible. By default, the info will be collapsed, press the small triangle before the title (or the



title itself) to expand it.



In the PDF document, all collapsible sections will be expanded.

▼ *A collapsible listing*

```
plato-data@strawberry:/data/CSL1/obs/01151 CSL1_chimay$ ls -l
total 815628
-rw-r--r-- 1 plato-data plato-data      7961 Jun 20 10:38 01151_CSL1_chimay_AEU-AWG1_20230620_095819.csv
-rw-r--r-- 1 plato-data plato-data      9306 Jun 20 10:38 01151_CSL1_chimay_AEU-AWG2_20230620_095819.csv
-rw-r--r-- 1 plato-data plato-data     309375 Jun 20 10:38 01151_CSL1_chimay_AEU-CRIO_20230620_095819.csv
-rw-r--r-- 1 plato-data plato-data     42950 Jun 20 10:38 01151_CSL1_chimay_AEU-PSU1_20230620_095819.csv
-rw-r--r-- 1 plato-data plato-data     43239 Jun 20 10:38 01151_CSL1_chimay_AEU-PSU2_20230620_095819.csv
-rw-r--r-- 1 plato-data plato-data     42175 Jun 20 10:38 01151_CSL1_chimay_AEU-PSU3_20230620_095819.csv
-rw-r--r-- 1 plato-data plato-data     42327 Jun 20 10:38 01151_CSL1_chimay_AEU-PSU4_20230620_095819.csv
-rw-r--r-- 1 plato-data plato-data     42242 Jun 20 10:38 01151_CSL1_chimay_AEU-PSU5_20230620_095819.csv
-rw-r--r-- 1 plato-data plato-data     42269 Jun 20 10:38 01151_CSL1_chimay_AEU-PSU6_20230620_095819.csv
-rw-r--r-- 1 plato-data plato-data     67149 Jun 20 10:38 01151_CSL1_chimay_CM_20230620_095819.csv
-rw-r--r-- 1 plato-data plato-data    20051 Jun 20 10:38 01151_CSL1_chimay_DAQ6510_20230620_095819.csv
-rw-r--r-- 1 plato-data plato-data      105 Jun 20 10:38 01151_CSL1_chimay_DAS-DAQ6510_20230620_095819.csv
-rw-r--r-- 1 plato-data plato-data    19721 Jun 20 10:38 01151_CSL1_chimay_DPU_20230620_095819.csv
-rw-r--r-- 1 plato-data plato-data    22833 Jun 20 10:38 01151_CSL1_chimay_FOV_20230620_095819.csv
-rw-rw-r-- 1 plato-data plato-data  833754240 Jun 20 10:34 01151_CSL1_chimay_N-FEE_CCD_00001_20230620_cube.fits
-rw-r--r-- 1 plato-data plato-data    292859 Jun 20 10:38 01151_CSL1_chimay_N-FEE-HK_20230620_095819.csv
-rw-r--r-- 1 plato-data plato-data      8877 Jun 20 10:38 01151_CSL1_chimay_OGSE_20230620_095819.csv
-rw-r--r-- 1 plato-data plato-data    19841 Jun 20 10:38 01151_CSL1_chimay_PM_20230620_095819.csv
-rw-r--r-- 1 plato-data plato-data   188419 Jun 20 10:38 01151_CSL1_chimay_PUNA_20230620_095819.csv
-rw-r--r-- 1 plato-data plato-data      7662 Jun 20 10:38 01151_CSL1_chimay_SMC9300_20230620_095819.csv
-rw-r--r-- 1 plato-data plato-data    19781 Jun 20 10:38 01151_CSL1_chimay_SYN_20230620_095819.csv
-rw-r--r-- 1 plato-data plato-data   147569 Jun 20 10:38 01151_CSL1_chimay_SYN-HK_20230620_095819.csv
plato-data@strawberry:/data/CSL1/obs/01151 CSL1_chimay$
```



# 1. TODO

- Describe the format of the FITS files containing CCD data
- Describe the format of the HDF5 files containing SpaceWire data from the N-FEE
- Describe the interface to the Storage, i.e. the expected keys for the dictionaries that are passed like `prep` and `item`...



## 2. Introduction

This document describes the software and hardware interfaces for the PLATO Common-EGSE, which is used at CSL and the test houses at IAS, INTA and SRON.

This ICD defines all the connections between the components in the instrument test setup that interface with the Common-EGSE. It defines these interface in terms of hardware, i.e. cables, connectors, electrical properties, and in terms of software, i.e. communication protocols, message buffers, timing, data formats etc.



# 3. Software Interfaces

## 3.1. The Storage Data Interface

The Storage Manager ... TBW

*Table 1. Top-level keys that are mandatory or optional in the 'item' argument of the following Storage methods.*

key	register	unregister	new_registration	read	save	get_filenames
origin	required	required	required	required	required	required
prep	required		required	required	required	required
persistence_class	required		required			
persistence_objects	created <sup>1</sup>	used <sup>2</sup>		used <sup>2</sup>	used <sup>2</sup>	used <sup>2</sup>
persistence_count <sup>3</sup>	optional					
data					required	
filename <sup>4</sup>	optional					
select				required		

<sup>1</sup> — The **persistence\_objects** key is created during registration and used internally to manage all the persistent objects that are associated to the item.

<sup>2</sup> — This key which was created during registration is used to perform an action on the persistent objects associated with this item.

<sup>3</sup> — When the **persistent\_count** is provided in the **item**, the file is treated specially. The file will not be cloned when an observation is started, nor will it be cycled when a new day is started. Basically, the file is created once and not cloned, cycled or closed. An example is the **obsid-table.txt** which is used by the configuration manager.

<sup>4</sup> — When the **filename** key is present, the file will be created with the given name in the folder provided by the **FILE\_STORAGE\_LOCATION** field for the Storage manager in the Settings. By default, this is the **\$PLATO\_DATA\_STORAGE\_LOCATION** environment variable, but that can be changed in the local settings (which is not preferred!).

In the following example you can see how to check the registrations on the Storage Manager and which **persistence\_objects** are associated with each of the registered items. This particular example is during an observation run and therefore each registered item has a persistent object in the **daily** folder, and one in the **obs** folder for the observation 299. It is also clear that the **obsid-table.txt** is only in the top-level data folder because it was created with the **persistence\_count** key.

```
[plato-data@plato-arrakis 20220701]$ sm_cs status --full
Storage Manager:
Status: active
```



```

Hostname: 129.175.66.182
Monitoring port: 6101
Commanding port: 6100
Service port: 6102
Storage location: /data/IAS
Registrations: ['SYN-HK', 'SYN', 'obsid', 'CM', 'PM', 'CDAQ9184', 'FOV', 'DAQ6510', 'ZONDA',
    'KSC101', 'PTC10', 'EQ99', 'TCS', 'TCS-HK', 'DAS-PTC10', 'AEU-CRIO', 'AEU-PSU1', 'AEU-PSU2',
    'AEU-PSU3', 'AEU-PSU4', 'AEU-PSU5', 'AEU-PSU6', 'AEU-AWG1', 'AEU-AWG2', 'N-FEE_SPW', 'DPU',
    'N-FEE-HK', 'FW8SMC4']

Filenames for all registered items:
SYN-HK      -> [PosixPath('/data/IAS/daily/20220701/20220701_IAS_SYN-HK.csv'),
PosixPath('/data/IAS/obs/00299_IAS/00299_IAS_SYN-HK_20220701_132613.csv')]
SYN         -> [PosixPath('/data/IAS/daily/20220701/20220701_IAS_SYN.csv'),
PosixPath('/data/IAS/obs/00299_IAS/00299_IAS_SYN_20220701_132613.csv')]
obsid       -> [PosixPath('/data/IAS/obsid-table.txt')]
CM          -> [PosixPath('/data/IAS/daily/20220701/20220701_IAS_CM.csv'),
PosixPath('/data/IAS/obs/00299_IAS/00299_IAS_CM_20220701_132613.csv')]
PM          -> [PosixPath('/data/IAS/daily/20220701/20220701_IAS_PM.csv'),
PosixPath('/data/IAS/obs/00299_IAS/00299_IAS_PM_20220701_132613.csv')]
CDAQ9184   -> [PosixPath('/data/IAS/daily/20220701/20220701_IAS_CDAQ9184.csv'),
PosixPath('/data/IAS/obs/00299_IAS/00299_IAS_CDAQ9184_20220701_132613.csv')]
FOV         -> [PosixPath('/data/IAS/daily/20220701/20220701_IAS_FOV.csv'),
PosixPath('/data/IAS/obs/00299_IAS/00299_IAS_FOV_20220701_132613.csv')]
DAQ6510    -> [PosixPath('/data/IAS/daily/20220701/20220701_IAS_DAQ6510.csv'),
PosixPath('/data/IAS/obs/00299_IAS/00299_IAS_DAQ6510_20220701_132613.csv')]
ZONDA       -> [PosixPath('/data/IAS/daily/20220701/20220701_IAS_ZONDA.csv'),
PosixPath('/data/IAS/obs/00299_IAS/00299_IAS_ZONDA_20220701_132613.csv')]
KSC101      -> [PosixPath('/data/IAS/daily/20220701/20220701_IAS_KSC101.csv'),
PosixPath('/data/IAS/obs/00299_IAS/00299_IAS_KSC101_20220701_132613.csv')]
PTC10       -> [PosixPath('/data/IAS/daily/20220701/20220701_IAS_PTC10.csv'),
PosixPath('/data/IAS/obs/00299_IAS/00299_IAS_PTC10_20220701_132613.csv')]
TCS          -> [PosixPath('/data/IAS/daily/20220701/20220701_IAS_TCS.csv'),
PosixPath('/data/IAS/obs/00299_IAS/00299_IAS_TCS_20220701_132613.csv')]
TCS-HK      -> [PosixPath('/data/IAS/daily/20220701/20220701_IAS_TCS-HK.csv'),
PosixPath('/data/IAS/obs/00299_IAS/00299_IAS_TCS-HK_20220701_132613.csv')]
DAS-PTC10   -> [PosixPath('/data/IAS/daily/20220701/20220701_IAS_DAS-PTC10.csv'),
PosixPath('/data/IAS/obs/00299_IAS/00299_IAS_DAS-PTC10_20220701_132613.csv')]
AEU-CRIO    -> [PosixPath('/data/IAS/daily/20220701/20220701_IAS_AEU-CRIO.csv'),
PosixPath('/data/IAS/obs/00299_IAS/00299_IAS_AEU-CRIO_20220701_132613.csv')]
AEU-PSU1    -> [PosixPath('/data/IAS/daily/20220701/20220701_IAS_AEU-PSU1.csv'),
PosixPath('/data/IAS/obs/00299_IAS/00299_IAS_AEU-PSU1_20220701_132613.csv')]
AEU-PSU2    -> [PosixPath('/data/IAS/daily/20220701/20220701_IAS_AEU-PSU2.csv'),
PosixPath('/data/IAS/obs/00299_IAS/00299_IAS_AEU-PSU2_20220701_132613.csv')]
AEU-PSU3    -> [PosixPath('/data/IAS/daily/20220701/20220701_IAS_AEU-PSU3.csv'),
PosixPath('/data/IAS/obs/00299_IAS/00299_IAS_AEU-PSU3_20220701_132613.csv')]
AEU-PSU4    -> [PosixPath('/data/IAS/daily/20220701/20220701_IAS_AEU-PSU4.csv'),
PosixPath('/data/IAS/obs/00299_IAS/00299_IAS_AEU-PSU4_20220701_132613.csv')]
AEU-PSU5    -> [PosixPath('/data/IAS/daily/20220701/20220701_IAS_AEU-PSU5.csv'),
PosixPath('/data/IAS/obs/00299_IAS/00299_IAS_AEU-PSU5_20220701_132613.csv')]
AEU-PSU6    -> [PosixPath('/data/IAS/daily/20220701/20220701_IAS_AEU-PSU6.csv'),
PosixPath('/data/IAS/obs/00299_IAS/00299_IAS_AEU-PSU6_20220701_132613.csv')]
AEU-AWG1    -> [PosixPath('/data/IAS/daily/20220701/20220701_IAS_AEU-AWG1.csv'),
PosixPath('/data/IAS/obs/00299_IAS/00299_IAS_AEU-AWG1_20220701_132613.csv')]
AEU-AWG2    -> [PosixPath('/data/IAS/daily/20220701/20220701_IAS_AEU-AWG2.csv'),
PosixPath('/data/IAS/obs/00299_IAS/00299_IAS_AEU-AWG2_20220701_132613.csv')]
N-FEE_SPW   -> [PosixPath('/data/IAS/daily/20220701/20220701_IAS_N-FEE_SPW_01903.hdf5')]
DPU         -> [PosixPath('/data/IAS/daily/20220701/20220701_IAS_DPU.csv'),
PosixPath('/data/IAS/obs/00299_IAS/00299_IAS_DPU_20220701_132613.csv')]
N-FEE-HK    -> [PosixPath('/data/IAS/daily/20220701/20220701_IAS_N-FEE-HK.csv'),
PosixPath('/data/IAS/obs/00299_IAS/00299_IAS_N-FEE-HK_20220701_132613.csv')]
FW8SMC4    -> [PosixPath('/data/IAS/daily/20220701/20220701_IAS_FW8SMC4.csv'),
PosixPath('/data/IAS/obs/00299_IAS/00299_IAS_FW8SMC4_20220701_132613.csv')]

An observation is registered: IAS_00062_00299
Total disk space: 1.718 TiB
Used disk space: 183.215 GiB (10.41%)
Free disk space: 1.452 TiB (84.50%)

```



```
[plato-data@plato-arrakis 20220701]$
```

# 4. Data Format

## 4.1. The format of the FITS files

During the camera tests, the DPU will be configured such that a specific part of the E- and/or F-side of the selected CCDs will be transmitted (in the form of SpW packets) for a specified number of cycles. The following information will be reconstructed from these SpW packets and stored in FITS files:

- transmitted image data of the selected side(s) of the selected CCDs, for all cycles;
- transmitted serial pre-scan data of the selected side(s) of the selected CCDs, for all cycles;
- transmitted serial over-scan data of the selected side(s) of the selected CCDs, for all cycles;
- transmitted parallel over-scan data (if any) of the selected side(s) of the selected CCDs, for all cycles.

While the SpW packets come in, the individual exposures are stored in individual extensions in FITS files that carry "images" in their name. This type of data arrangement is called a "flat structure". When there's a change in crucial parameters, a new FITS file will be constructed (with "cube" in its name), based on the flat-structure FITS file, in which the exposures are aggregated into cubes. The original, flat-structure file will be removed from the system. For analysis, only the FITS files with the cubes will be available, and therefore only the structure of these will be discussed in the section below.

Each of the extensions (apart from the **PRIMARY** extension) will occur only once and comprise a 3D data array and a header with the metadata that is specific to that extension. The name of an extension will reflect what type of data product it comprises (e.g. image data of the F-side of CCD2, serial pre-scan data of the E-side of CCD3, etc.). The following extensions can be included in the FITS files:

- describe the slicing strategy and how this is handled in the commanding

### 4.1.1. Crucial Parameters

### 4.1.2. FITS Filenames

### 4.1.3. Slicing Strategy

## 4.2. The format of the HDF5 files

The HDF5 files contain the raw data that is read out from the camera through the spacewire interface that is connected to the front-end-electronics (FEE).

In contrast to the FITS files, which are organised around the image data, the HDF5 files are organised around the readout sequence and the telemetry that is sent out by the camera. Each HDF5 file contains exactly one readout sequence, i.e. four frames in external sync mode and one frame for internal sync. The data is not processed, but the raw data packets are saved as an Numpy array of type **uint8**, all values are unsigned integers of 8 bits, i.e. a byte.

Inspecting the HDF5 files can be done with the **h5py** module or you can use the CGSE module **egse.h5**



which provides convenience functions to work with HDF5 files. We normally use the CGSE module to explore the HDF5 files, but will provide equivalent code for inspection with the `h5py` module where possible.

### egse.h5

```
>>> from egse import h5
```

### h5py

```
>>> import h5py
```

## 4.2.1. HDF5 format version

Each HDF5 file generated by the storage or the data dumper has a group `/versions/format_version` which contains two attributes, `major_version` and `minor_version`. In the following example, we see that the current version number for an N-FEE HDF5 file is 2.6 and for an F-FEE HDF5 file is 3.0. The major version will not change anymore, we fixed it to `major_version=2` for N-FEE and `major_version=3` for F-FEE. Only the minor version will increase when format changes are introduced in the HDF5 file.

### N-FEE

```
>>> from egse import h5
>>> h5_fd = h5.get_file('20240606 CSL2_N-FEE_SPW_0001.hdf5', mode='r')
>>> h5.get_attributes(h5_fd['/versions/format_version'])
{'major_version': 2, 'minor_version': 6}
```

### F-FEE

```
>>> from egse import h5
>>> h5_fd = h5.get_file('20240605_KUL_F-FEE_SPW_00803.hdf5', mode='r')
>>> h5.get_attributes(h5_fd['/versions/format_version'])
{'major_version': 3, 'minor_version': 0}
```

Since the format and content of the N-FEE and F-FEE HDF5 files are quite different, we have split the description in two sections below. We will go through the different groups, datasets, and attributes of each of these files, explain how to extract the information from the HDF5 file and what the content is. Since some of you are more used to the `h5py` package we will try to extract and visualize the data using both the `egse.h5` as the `h5py` package. A third visualisation is with the `h5tui` app, which is a generic HDF5 viewer (a terminal app) that was developed for this project. We will use that with the F-FEE HDF5 files.

## 4.2.2. Inspection of an N-FEE HDF5 file

This section describes the format and content of an N-FEE HDF5 file. For information about the HDF5 file for the F-FEE, checkout [Section 4.2.3](#).

Let's take an example file from IAS taken on 7th February 2023. The file is loaded with the `h5.get_file()` function and we can visualize the top level structure as follows:

### egse.h5

```
>>> h5_fd = h5.get_file("20240329 CSL2_N-FEE_SPW_00017.hdf5")
>>> h5.show_file(h5_fd)
[G] 0
[G] 1
[G] 2
[G] 3
[D] dpu (104 bytes)
[D] fee (104 bytes)
[D] obsid (104 bytes)
[D] register (2.109 KB)
[G] versions
Total size of Group = 159.598 MB
Total size of attributes: 0 bytes
```

### h5py

```
>>> h5_fd = h5py.File("20230207_IAS_N-FEE_SPW_06174.hdf5")
>>> [x for x in h5_fd]
['0', '1', '2', '3', 'dpu', 'fee', 'obsid', 'register', 'versions']
```

We can see that there are five top-level groups and four datasets. This is data taken in external sync mode, so we have four readouts per cycle. The data from each readout is in the groups 0, 1, 2, and 3. These numbers correspond to the frame number. Each of these groups has the following structure:

### egse.h5

```
>>> h5.show_groups(h5_fd["/0"], max_level=1)
[G] data
[D] hk (266 bytes)
[D] hk_data (256 bytes)
[D] timecode (104 bytes)
Total size of Group = 39.899 MB
```

### h5py

```
>>> [x for x in h5_fd["/0"]]
['data', 'hk', 'hk_data', 'timecode']
```

The `data` group contains all the SpaceWire packets that have image data, i.e. normal data packets and overscan packets. The `data` group also has the following attributes that are used to decode the SpaceWire packets into image data arrays. We will describe the `data` groups into more detail later in this section.

### egse.h5



```
>>> h5.show_attributes(h5_fd["/0/data"])
DG_en: 0 (32 bytes)
ccd_mode_config: 5 (32 bytes)
ccd_read_en: 1 (32 bytes)
ccd_readout_order: 228 (32 bytes)
digitise_en: 1 (32 bytes)
h_end: 2294 (32 bytes)
int_sync_period: 2500 (32 bytes)
n_final_dump: 0 (32 bytes)
sensor_sel: 3 (32 bytes)
sync_sel: 0 (32 bytes)
v_end: 4539 (32 bytes)
v_start: 0 (32 bytes)
Total size of attributes: 384 bytes
```

## h5py

```
>>> [x for x in h5_fd["/0/data"].attrs]
[
    'DG_en',
    'ccd_mode_config',
    'ccd_read_en',
    'ccd_readout_order',
    'digitise_en',
    'h_end',
    'int_sync_period',
    'n_final_dump',
    'sensor_sel',
    'sync_sel',
    'v_end',
    'v_start'
]
```

The two datasets in group '`/0`' contain the timecode and the housekeeping information that is sent on every sync pulse. The `timecode` dataset contains the timecode itself and the timestamp when this timecode was received by the DPU Processor. Remember the timecode is an integer from 0 to 63. The `timecode` dataset is an array with one integer element, the timestamp is an attribute of the `timecode` dataset. The `timecode` dataset and the timestamp can be visualised as follows.

## egse.h5

```
>>> h5.get_data(h5_fd["/0/timecode"])
array(53)
>>> h5.get_attribute_value(h5_fd["/0/timecode"], "timestamp")
'2023-02-07T15:13:10.397+0000'
```

## h5py

```
>>> h5_fd["/0/timecode"][:]
53
>>> h5_fd["/0/timecode"].attrs["timestamp"]
'2023-02-07T15:13:10.397+0000'
```

The raw content of the `hk` dataset can be shown as follows. The `hk` dataset has no attributes currently.



## egse.h5

```
>>> h5.get_data(h5_fd["/0/hk"])
array([ 80, 240,  0, 144,  5, 130, 24, 29,  0,  0, 128,  0, 128,
       0, 128,  0, 128,  0, 128,  0, 127, 255, 127, 255,
      127, 255, 127, 255, 127, 255, 127, 255, 127, 255, 127,
      255, 128, 21,  0,  0, 128, 88, 128, 87, 128, 88, 128, 88,
     128, 88, 128, 87, 128, 88, 128, 88, 128, 85, 128, 86, 128,
     86, 57, 191, 252, 138, 250, 233, 128, 87, 128, 88, 26, 159,
    231, 93, 25, 121, 231, 110, 26, 140, 223, 53, 26, 128, 83,
   191, 64, 186, 7, 68, 251, 124, 58, 236, 10, 181, 0, 0,
  128, 87, 128, 88, 148, 193, 128, 85, 128, 89, 148, 193, 128,
  88, 128, 88, 148, 186, 128, 86, 128, 89, 148, 202, 128, 86,
  128, 87, 128, 85, 128, 89, 128, 90, 0, 53, 0, 1, 24,
  29, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 24], dtype=uint8)
```

## h5py

```
>>> h5_fd["/0/hk"][:]
array([ 80, 240,  0, 144,  5, 130, 24, 29,  0,  0, 128,  0, 128,
       0, 128,  0, 128,  0, 128,  0, 127, 255, 127, 255,
      127, 255, 127, 255, 127, 255, 127, 255, 127, 255, 127,
      255, 128, 21,  0,  0, 128, 88, 128, 87, 128, 88, 128, 88,
     128, 88, 128, 87, 128, 88, 128, 88, 128, 85, 128, 86, 128,
     86, 57, 191, 252, 138, 250, 233, 128, 87, 128, 88, 26, 159,
    231, 93, 25, 121, 231, 110, 26, 140, 223, 53, 26, 128, 83,
   191, 64, 186, 7, 68, 251, 124, 58, 236, 10, 181, 0, 0,
  128, 87, 128, 88, 148, 193, 128, 85, 128, 89, 148, 193, 128,
  88, 128, 88, 148, 186, 128, 86, 128, 89, 148, 202, 128, 86,
  128, 87, 128, 85, 128, 89, 128, 90, 0, 53, 0, 1, 24,
  29, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 24], dtype=uint8)
```

There is also a `hk_data` dataset which contains the housekeeping data that was requested from the FEE after all image data has been transmitted. The difference between the `hk` and the `hk_data` is that the former is a `HousekeepingPacket` object, while the latter is a `HousekeepingData` object. The reason for this difference is that the `hk` is a SpW packet that is always sent by the FEE after the timecode, the `hk_data` is the memory requested that contains the housekeeping information, no SpW packet was every constructed for it (as it was sent in an RMAP read request reply).



So, why do we need this additional `hk_data`? This was a request by ESA, the housekeeping after all data is sent contains valuable information about the FEE during the transmission of the data, e.g. the error flags reflect possible errors that occurred during the transmission.

The CGSE provides a module to inspect and work with PLATO SpaceWire packets. The above housekeeping packet can be inspected using the `HousekeepingPacket` class from the `egse.spw` package:

## egse.h5

```
>>> from egse.spw import HousekeepingPacket
>>> hk_data = h5.get_data(h5_fd["/0/hk"])
>>> hk = HousekeepingPacket(hk_data)
>>> print(hk)
HousekeepingPacket:
```



```

Logical Address = 0x50
Protocol ID = 0xF0
Length = 144
Type = mode:FULL_IMAGE_MODE, last_packet:True, CCD side:E, CCD number:0, Frame number:0, Packet
Type:HOUSEKEEPING_DATA
Frame Counter = 16
Sequence Counter = 0
Header = 50 F0 00 90 05 82 00 10 00 00
Data HEX = 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 7F FF 80
15 80 57 80 58 80 58 80 58 80 57 80 58 80 58 80 58 80 58 80 58 80 58 80 58 80 58 80 58 80 58
Data ASC = .....W.X.W.X.X.W.X.-----

```

## h5py

In this case only the retrieving of the `hk_data` is different:

```
>>> hk_data = h5_fd["/0/hk"]()
```

Inspecting the housekeeping data, can be done as follows, please note that the `HousekeepingData` class is dependent on the camera type, for the N-FEE, the class is loaded from `egse.dpu.npdu.dpu`.

```

>>> from egse.dpu.npdu.dpu import HousekeepingData
>>> hk_data = h5.get_data(h5_fd["/0/hk_data"])
>>> hk_data = HousekeepingData(hk_data)
>>> print(hk_data)

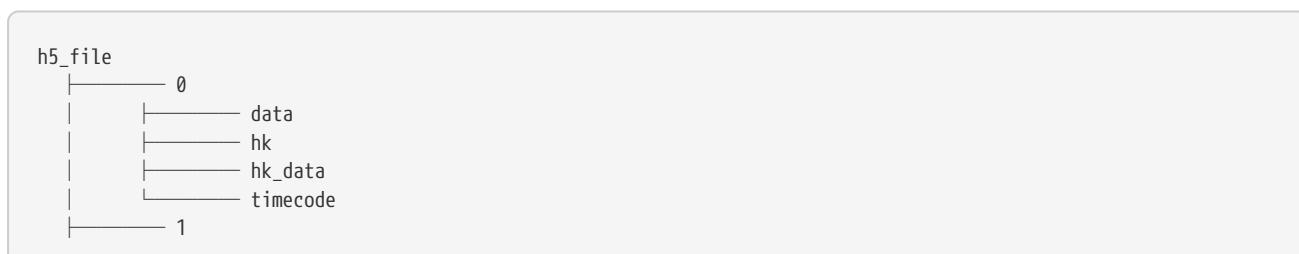
Housekeeping Data
+-----+
| Parameter | Value | Value | Value |
+-----+
| TOU_SENSE_1 | 0 | 0x0 | 0b0 |
| TOU_SENSE_2 | 0 | 0x0 | 0b0 |
| TOU_SENSE_3 | 0 | 0x0 | 0b0 |
| TOU_SENSE_4 | 0 | 0x0 | 0b0 |
| TOU_SENSE_5 | 0 | 0x0 | 0b0 |
| TOU_SENSE_6 | 1 | 0x1 | 0b1 |
| CCD2_TS | 32767 | 0x7fff | 0b1111111111111111 |
| CCD3_TS | 32767 | 0x7fff | 0b1111111111111111 |
| CCD4_TS | 32767 | 0x7fff | 0b1111111111111111 |
| CCD1_TS | 32767 | 0x7fff | 0b1111111111111111 |
| PRT1 | 32767 | 0x7fff | 0b1111111111111111 |
| PRT2 | 32767 | 0x7fff | 0b1111111111111111 |
| PRT3 | 32767 | 0x7fff | 0b1111111111111111 |
| PRT4 | 32767 | 0x7fff | 0b1111111111111111 |
| PRT5 | 32767 | 0x7fff | 0b1111111111111111 |
| ZERO_DIFF_AMP | 32789 | 0x8015 | 0b100000000010101 |
| CCD2_VOD_MON_F | 32855 | 0x8057 | 0b1000000001010111 |
| CCD2_VOG_MON | 32856 | 0x8058 | 0b1000000001011000 |
| CCD2_VRD_MON_E | 32855 | 0x8057 | 0b1000000001010111 |
| CCD3_VOD_MON_F | 32856 | 0x8058 | 0b1000000001011000 |
| CCD3_VOG_MON | 32856 | 0x8058 | 0b1000000001011000 |
| CCD3_VRD_MON_E | 32856 | 0x8058 | 0b1000000001011000 |
| CCD4_VOD_MON_F | 32855 | 0x8057 | 0b1000000001010111 |
| CCD4_VOG_MON | 32856 | 0x8058 | 0b1000000001011000 |
| CCD4_VRD_MON_E | 32856 | 0x8058 | 0b1000000001011000 |
| CCD1_VOD_MON_F | 32853 | 0x8055 | 0b1000000001010101 |
| CCD1_VOG_MON | 32854 | 0x8056 | 0b1000000001010110 |
| CCD1_VRD_MON_E | 32854 | 0x8056 | 0b1000000001010110 |
| VCCD | 14783 | 0x39bf | 0b11100110111111 |
| VRCLK_MON | 64650 | 0xfc8a | 0b1111110010001010 |

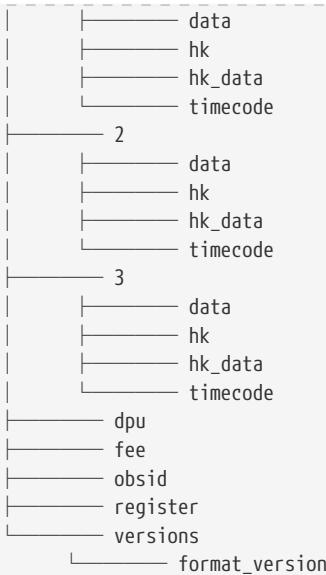
```



VCLK	64233	0xfae9	0b1111101011101001	
CCD2_VOD_MON_E	32855	0x8057	0b100000001010111	
CCD3_VOD_MON_E	32856	0x8058	0b100000001011000	
5VB_NEG_MON	6815	0x1a9f	0b1101010011111	
3V3B_MON	59229	0xe75d	0b1110011101011101	
2V5A_MON	6521	0x1979	0b1100101111001	
3V3D_MON	59246	0xe76e	0b1110011101101110	
2V5D_MON	6796	0x1a8c	0b1101010001100	
1V5D_MON	57141	0xdf35	0b1101111100110101	
5VREF_MON	6784	0x1a80	0b1101010000000	
VCCD_POS_RAW	21439	0x53bf	0b101001110111111	
VCLK_POS_RAW	16570	0x40ba	0b100000010111010	
VAN1_POS_RAW	1860	0x744	0b11101000100	
VAN3_NEG_MON	64380	0xfb7c	0b1111101101111100	
VAN2_POS_RAW	15084	0x3aec	0b11101011101100	
VDIG_RAW	2741	0xab5	0b101010110101	
1V8D_MON	0	0x0	0b0	
CCD4_VOD_MON_E	32855	0x8057	0b100000001010111	
CCD2_VRD_MON_F	32856	0x8058	0b100000001011000	
CCD2_VDD_MON	38081	0x94c1	0b1001010011000001	
CCD2_VGD_MON	32853	0x8055	0b100000001010101	
CCD3_VRD_MON_F	32857	0x8059	0b100000001011001	
CCD3_VDD_MON	38081	0x94c1	0b1001010011000001	
CCD3_VGD_MON	32856	0x8058	0b100000001011000	
CCD4_VRD_MON_F	32856	0x8058	0b100000001011000	
CCD4_VDD_MON	38074	0x94ba	0b1001010010111010	
CCD4_VGD_MON	32854	0x8056	0b100000001010110	
CCD1_VRD_MON_F	32857	0x8059	0b100000001011001	
CCD1_VDD_MON	38090	0x94ca	0b1001010011001010	
CCD1_VGD_MON	32854	0x8056	0b100000001010110	
I6_HI_MON	32855	0x8057	0b100000001010111	
CCD1_VOD_MON_E	32853	0x8055	0b100000001010101	
TSENSE_A	32857	0x8059	0b100000001011001	
TSENSE_B	32858	0x805a	0b100000001011010	
spw_status	1	0x1	0b1	
reg_32_hk_reserved	0	0x0	0b0	
spw_timecode	0	0x0	0b0	
rmap_target_status	0	0x0	0b0	
rmap_target_indicate	0	0x0	0b0	
spw_link_escape_error	0	0x0	0b0	
spw_credit_error	0	0x0	0b0	
spw_parity_error	0	0x0	0b0	
spw_link_disconnect	0	0x0	0b0	
spw_link_running	1	0x1	0b1	
frame_counter	16	0x10	0b10000	
reg_33_hk_reserved	0	0x0	0b0	
op_mode	0	0x0	0b0	
frame_number	0	0x0	0b0	
error_flags	0	0x0	0b0	
FPGA minor version	24	0x18	0b11000	
FPGA major version	0	0x0	0b0	
Board ID	0	0x0	0b0	
reg_35_hk_reserved	0	0x0	0b0	

Thus far we have explored the following format of the HDF5 file:





We haven't inspected the `versions` group yet, it currently contains only one dataset, `format_version`. This version describes the changes in the HDF5 file with respect to available groups, datasets and attributes. The format version can be accessed as follows.

### egse.h5

```

>>> h5.show_attributes(h5_fd["/versions/format_version"])
major_version: 2 (32 bytes)
minor_version: 6 (32 bytes)
Total size of attributes: 64 bytes

```

### h5py

```

>>> list(h5_fd["/versions/format_version"].attrs)
['major_version', 'minor_version']
>>> h5_fd["/versions/format_version"].attrs["major_version"]
2
>>> h5_fd["/versions/format_version"].attrs["minor_version"]
6

```

Up to now, the format versions have changed from 2.0 to 2.6<sup>[1]</sup> as follows:

- 2.0 - introduced the `format_version`
- 2.1 - Added `obsid` as a dataset to the HDF5 file
- 2.2 - Multiple commands can now be saved under the same frame number
- 2.3 - introduced `/dpu/num_cycles` attribute
- 2.4 - introduced `/dpu/slicing_num_cycles` attribute
- 2.5 - introduced `/{frame number}/hk_data` dataset
- 2.6 - introduced `/fee/type` attribute (type can be N-FEE or F-FEE)

XXXXX: We have decided that the format version of the N-FEE will always be 2 and the format version of the F-FEE will always be 3. This needs to be explained!

Before we dive into the `data` groups, let's first inspect the four remaining datasets `dpu`, `fee`, `obsid` and



**register**. The **obsid** dataset contains the full observation identifier where this HDF5 file belongs to as a bytes object. If the **obsid** is empty, no observation was running.

### egse.h5

```
>>> h5.get_data(h5_fd["/obsid"]).item()  
b'IAS_00088_00938'
```

### h5py

```
>>> h5_fd["/obsid"]()  
b'IAS_00088_00938'
```

The **dpu** dataset contains DPU Processor specific parameters that are needed to properly process the data. These parameters are available as attributes to this dataset and are mainly used by the FITS generation process.

### egse.h5

```
>>> h5.show_attributes(h5_fd["/dpu"])  
num_cycles: 10 (32 bytes)  
slicing_num_cycles: 0 (32 bytes)  
Total size of attributes: 64 bytes
```

### h5py

```
>>> list(h5_fd["/dpu"].attrs)  
['num_cycles', 'slicing_num_cycles']  
>>> h5_fd["/dpu"].attrs["num_cycles"]  
10
```

The **fee** dataset contains FEE specific parameters that are needed to properly process the data. These parameters are available as attributes to this dataset and are mainly used by the FITS generation process. Currently, the only attribute is the **fee/type** which can be either 'N-FEE' or 'F-FEE'.

### egse.h5

```
>>> h5.show_attributes(h5_fd["/fee"])  
type: N-FEE (54 bytes)  
Total size of attributes: 54 bytes
```

### h5py

```
>>> list(h5_fd["/fee"].attrs)  
['type']  
>>> h5_fd["/fee"].attrs["type"]  
'N-FEE'
```



Finally, the `register` dataset is a Numpy array that is a mirror of the register memory map in the N-FEE at the time of the sync pulse.

### egse.h5

```
>>> h5.get_data(h5_fd["/register"])
array([ 17, 187,  0, ...,  0,  0,  0], dtype=uint8)
```

### h5py

```
>>> h5_fd["/register"][:]
array([ 17, 187,  0, ...,  0,  0,  0], dtype=uint8)
```

The content of the `register` dataset can be inspected using the `RegisterMap` class from the CGSE. If you are using a slightly older version of the CGSE, your output might looks different, i.e. not in a nicely formatted table. The content is however the same.

```
>>> import rich
>>> from egse.reg import RegisterMap
>>> reg_data = h5.get_data(h5_fd["/register"])
>>> reg = RegisterMap(name="N-FEE", memory_map=reg_data)
>>> rich.print(reg)
```

Register	Parameter	HEX
reg_0_config	v_start	0x0
reg_0_config	v_end	0x11bb
reg_1_config	charge_injection_width	0x64
reg_1_config	charge_injection_gap	0x64
reg_2_config	parallel_toi_period	0x36b
reg_2_config	parallel_clk_overlap	0xfa
reg_2_config	ccd_readout_order	0xe4
reg_3_config	n_final_dump	0x0
reg_3_config	h_end	0x8f6
reg_3_config	charge_injection_en	0x0
reg_3_config	tri_level_clk_en	0x0
reg_3_config	img_clk_dir	0x0
reg_3_config	reg_clk_dir	0x0
reg_4_config	packet_size	0x7d8c
reg_4_config	int_sync_period	0x9c4
reg_5_config	Trap_Pumping_Dwell_counter	0x30d4
reg_5_config	sync_sel	0x0
reg_5_config	sensor_sel	0x3
reg_5_config	digitise_en	0x1
reg_5_config	D6_en	0x0
reg_5_config	ccd_read_en	0x1
reg_5_config	conv_dly	0xf
reg_5_config	High_precision_HK_en	0x0
reg_6_config	ccd1_win_list_ptr	0x0
reg_7_config	ccd1_pktdorder_list_ptr	0x0
reg_8_config	ccd1_win_list_length	0x0
reg_8_config	ccd1_win_size_x	0x0
reg_8_config	ccd1_win_size_y	0x0
reg_8_config	reg_8_config_reserved	0x0
reg_9_config	ccd2_win_list_ptr	0x0
reg_10_config	ccd2_pktdorder_list_ptr	0x0
reg_11_config	ccd2_win_list_length	0x0
reg_11_config	ccd2_win_size_x	0x0
reg_11_config	ccd2_win_size_y	0x0



reg_11_config	reg_11_config_reserved	0x0	
reg_12_config	ccd3_win_list_ptr	0x0	
reg_13_config	ccd3_pktorder_list_ptr	0x0	
reg_14_config	ccd3_win_list_length	0x0	
reg_14_config	ccd3_win_size_x	0x0	
reg_14_config	ccd3_win_size_y	0x0	
reg_14_config	reg_14_config_reserved	0x0	
reg_15_config	ccd4_win_list_ptr	0x0	
reg_16_config	ccd4_pktorder_list_ptr	0x0	
reg_17_config	ccd4_win_list_length	0x0	
reg_17_config	ccd4_win_size_x	0x0	
reg_17_config	ccd4_win_size_y	0x0	
reg_17_config	reg_17_config_reserved	0x0	
reg_18_config	ccd_vod_config	0xeeef	
reg_18_config	ccd1_vrd_config	0xe65	
reg_18_config	ccd2_vrd_config	0x65	
reg_19_config	ccd2_vrd_config	0xe	
reg_19_config	ccd3_vrd_config	0xe65	
reg_19_config	ccd4_vrd_config	0xe65	
reg_19_config	ccd_vgd_config	0x9	
reg_20_config	ccd_vgd_config	0xb1	
reg_20_config	ccd_vog_config	0x19a	
reg_20_config	ccd_ig_hi_config	0xffff	
reg_21_config	ccd_ig_lo_config	0x0	
reg_21_config	trk_hld_hi	0x4	
reg_21_config	trk_hld_lo	0xe	
reg_21_config	cont_RST_on	0x0	
reg_21_config	cont_CDSCLP_on	0x0	
reg_21_config	ccd_mode_config	0x5	
reg_21_config	cont_ROWCLP_on	0x0	
reg_21_config	reg_21_config_reserved	0x0	
reg_21_config	clear_error_flag	0x1	
reg_22_config	r_cfg1	0x7	
reg_22_config	r_cfg2	0xb	
reg_22_config	cdsclp_lo	0x9	
reg_22_config	adc_PWRDN_en	0x1	
reg_22_config	reg_22_config_reserved_1	0x0	
reg_22_config	cdsclp_hi	0x0	
reg_22_config	rowclp_hi	0x0	
reg_22_config	rowclp_lo	0x2	
reg_22_config	reg_22_config_reserved_2	0x0	
reg_23_config	ccd1_last_Epacket	0x0	
reg_23_config	ccd1_last_Fpacket	0x0	
reg_23_config	ccd2_last_Epacket	0x0	
reg_23_config	reg_23_config_reserved	0x0	
reg_24_config	ccd2_last_Fpacket	0x0	
reg_24_config	ccd3_last_Epacket	0x0	
reg_24_config	ccd3_last_Fpacket	0x0	
reg_24_config	reg_24_config_reserved	0x0	
reg_25_config	ccd4_last_Epacket	0x0	
reg_25_config	ccd4_last_Fpacket	0x0	
reg_25_config	Surface_Inversion_counter	0x64	
reg_25_config	reg_25_config_reserved	0x0	
reg_26_config	Readout_pause_counter	0x7d0	
reg_26_config	Trap_Pumping_Shuffle_counter	0x3e8	

The last group to inspect is the **data** group which is part of each of the readout groups. The **data** group contains all the SpaceWire packets that contain the CCD image data. The packets contain the serial prescan, serial overscan, the actual image data and the parallel overscan (if present). From the attributes of the **dpu** dataset we learned that **h\_end=2294**, **v\_start=0** and **v\_end=4539**. The **h\_end** attribute defines what is in the row data. The value **h\_end=2294** means 25 pixels of serial prescan, 2255 pixels of image data, and 15 pixels of serial overscan data. Each packet in the **data** group is a Numpy array of type **uint8**, but the actual pixel data is a 16bit integer. The header of a SpW data packet is 10 bytes, so



from this information we can calculate that there are 7 lines contained in each packet of length 32140. We also have data packets of 9190 bytes which contain only two rows of data.

```
>>> (32140-10)/2/2295
7.0
>>> (9190-10)/2/2295
2.0
```

We requested 4540 rows (`v_end - v_start + 1`) which is a full CCD of 4510 rows + 30 rows parallel overscan data. Image data and overscan data are sent in separate packets, so we have 644 + 1 packets of image data and 4 + 1 packets of parallel overscan data.

```
>>> 644*7 + 1*2 # 644 packets of 32140 bytes + 1 packet of 9190 bytes
4510
>>> 4*7 + 1*2 # 4 packets of 32140 bytes + 1 packet of 9190 bytes
30
```

This gives us a total of 650 packets for one side of the CCD, but since we requested both sides of the CCD (see `sensor_sel=3` in the `dpu` attributes or the `register` dataset above), we end up with a total of 1300 packets (datasets) in each of the `data` groups in `/0`, `/1`, `/2`, and `/3`.

```
>>> len(h5_fd["/0/data"])
1300
```

### 4.2.3. Inspection of the F-FEE HDF5 file

For this section we are going to inspect a few HDF5 files that were created during testing of the F-FEE EM at KU Leuven back in 2024. The tests retrieved CCD image data from each side of the CCDs in a consecutive manner, i.e. no data was retrieved over multiple SpaceWire links simultaneously. The EM didn't have an AEB4 unit.

The top-level groups of an F-FEE HDF5 file are listed below:

#### egse.h5

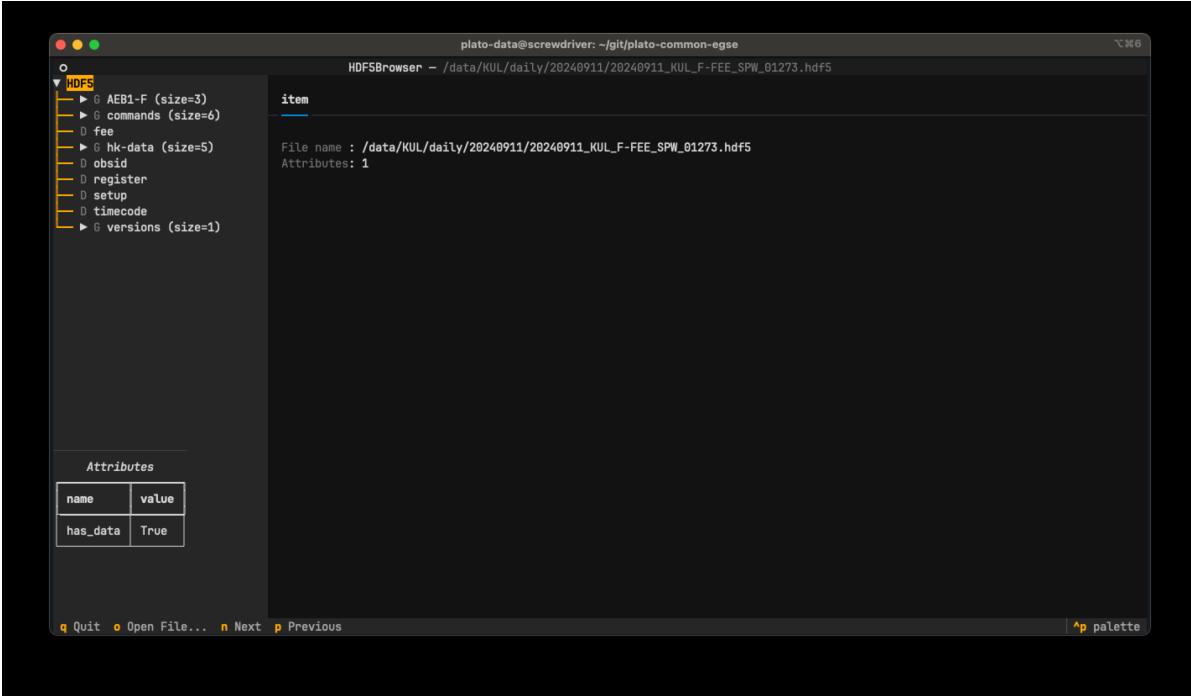
```
>>> h5_fd = h5.get_file("20240911_KUL_F-FEE_SPW_01273.hdf5")
>>> h5.show_file(h5_fd)
[G] AEB1-F
[G] commands
[D] fee (104 bytes)
[G] hk-data
[D] obsid (104 bytes)
[D] register (520.109 KB)
[D] setup (104 bytes)
[D] timecode (104 bytes)
[G] versions
Total size of Group = 10.674 MB
has_data: True (25 bytes)
Total size of attributes: 25 bytes
```



## h5py

```
>>> h5_fd = h5py.File("20240911_KUL_F-FEE_SPW_01273.hdf5")
>>> [x for x in h5_fd]
['AEB1-F', 'commands', 'fee', 'hk-data', 'obsid', 'register', 'setup', 'timecode', 'versions']
```

## h5tui



You can see immediately that the top-level groups are quite different from the N-FEE HDF5 file. That is because the concept of cycles is different. Where the N-FEE has a cycle of 25s where the 4 CCDs are read out in 6.25s readout periods, the F-FEE has a cycle time of 2.5s where we read out one half of one CCD over a dedicated SpaceWire link. So, the first group that we see is the **AEB1-F** which contains the image data for the F-side of the CCD connected to the AEB1 unit. That is currently the best we can do. We will usually read out 5 frames in 5 different HDF5 files, then switch to another CCD half.

Let's look into this group into more detail. There is one sub-group **data** and two datasets **hk\_deb** and **hk\_aeb**. These two datasets are the housekeeping packets that are sent by the F-FEE together with the image data, i.e. when the DEB is in FULL\_IMAGE mode and the AEB that was selected is in IMAGE mode.

## egse.h5

```
>>> h5.show_groups(h5_fd["/AEB1-F"], max_level=1)
[6] data
[D] hk_aeb (253 bytes)
[D] hk_deb (149 bytes)
Total size of Group = 10.163 MB
```

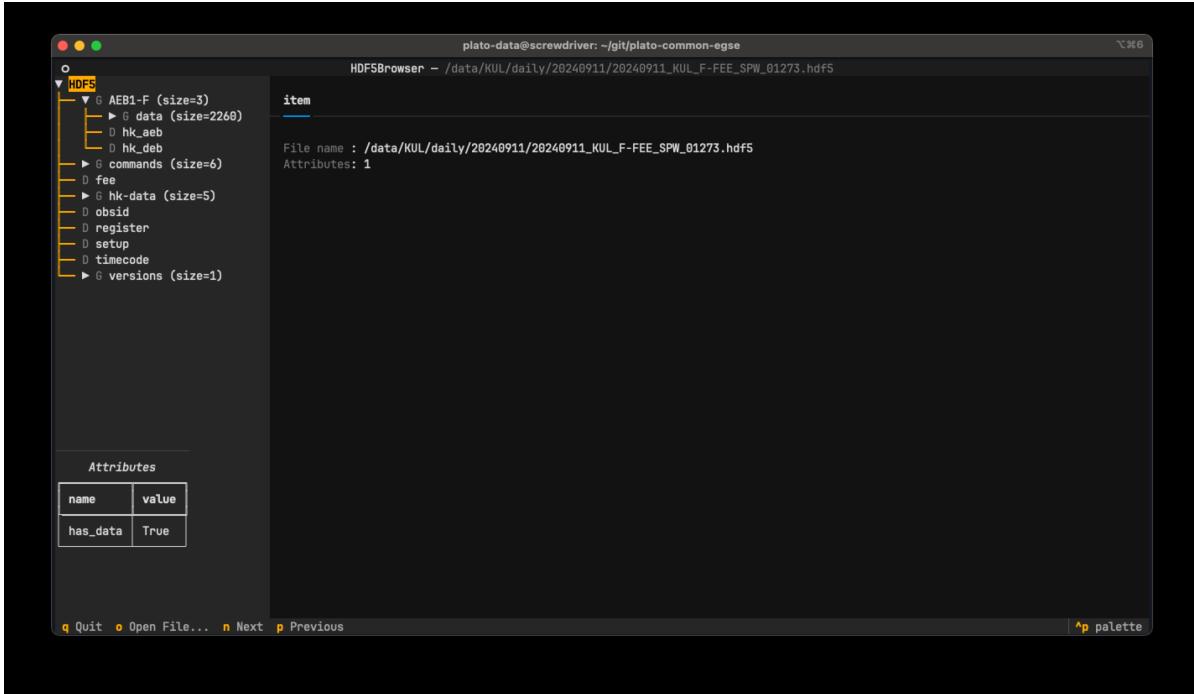
## h5py

```
>>> [x for x in h5_fd["/AEB1-F"]]
```



```
[ 'data', 'hk_aeb', 'hk_deb' ]
```

## h5tui



The `data` group contains all the SpaceWire packets that have image data, i.e. normal data packets and overscan packets. The `data` group also has the attributes `ccd_side` and `overscan_lines` that are used to decode the SpaceWire packets into image data arrays. We will describe the `data` groups into more detail later in this section.

The second top-level group is the `commands` group which contains a description of the commands that were sent right after the sync pulse for this cycle. The commands are numbered starting from zero and have an attribute `duration` which gives the total time that this command needed to execute (in seconds). The `h5tui` shows the commands with syntax highlighting. We see that six commands were sent during this cycle, `sync_register_map`, `deb_read_hk` and four `aeb_read_hk`. We find back the result of these commands in the other groups.

## egse.h5

```
>>> h5.show_datasetss(h5_fd["/commands"])
[D] 0 (104 bytes)
[D] 1 (104 bytes)
[D] 2 (104 bytes)
[D] 3 (104 bytes)
[D] 4 (104 bytes)
[D] 5 (104 bytes)
Total size of datasets in this group is 624 bytes
>>> h5.show_attributes(h5_fd["/commands/0"])
duration: 0.02686471794731915 (32 bytes)
Total size of attributes: 32 bytes
```

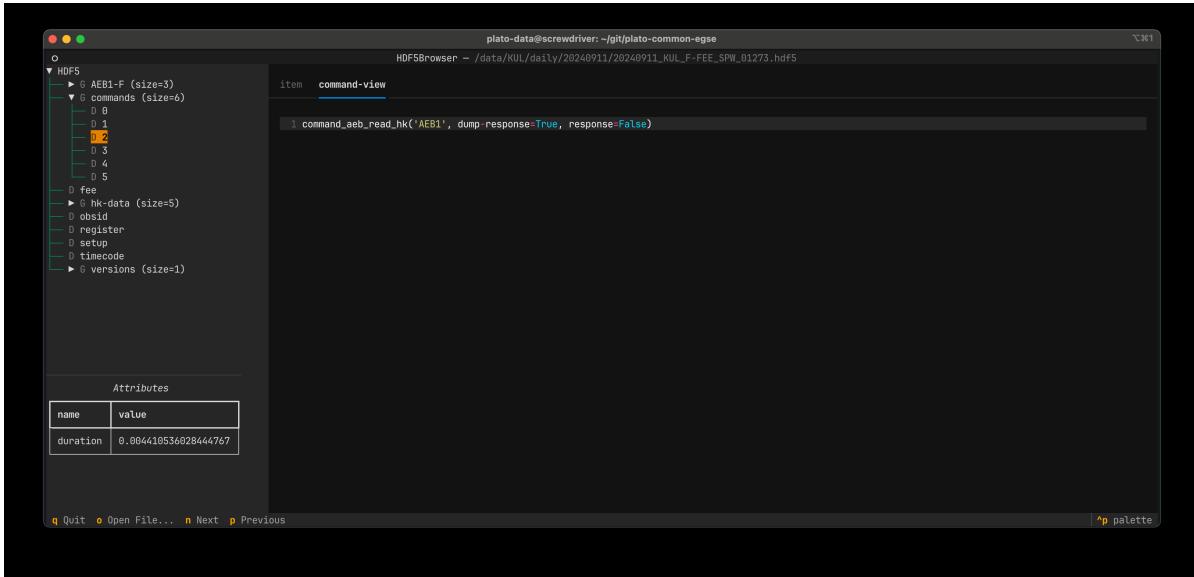
## h5py

```
>>> [x for x in h5_fd["/commands"]]
```



```
['0', '1', '2', '3', '4', '5']
>>> h5_fd["/commands/0"] [...]
array(b"command_sync_register_map", args=[], kwargs={'dump-response': False, 'response': False},
      dtype=object)
>>> h5_fd["/commands/0"].attrs['duration']
0.02686471794731915
```

## h5tui



The Register Map that was synchronised is stored in the top-level `register` group as numpy array. You will have to convert this array into a `RegisterMap` object to inspect it. If you use the `rich` package to print this, you will get a nice table with all register parameters and their attributes and values. The `RegisterMap` is synchronised on every cycle right after the reception of the timecode.

## egse.h5

```
>>> import rich
>>> from egse.reg import RegisterMap
>>> rich.print(RegisterMap("F-FEE", memory_map=h5_fd["register"])[...])
```

Register	Parameter	Address	Offset	Width	Value (int)	Value (hex)
DEB_DTC_AEB_ONOFF	AEB_IDX1	0x0	0	1	1	0x1
DEB_DTC_AEB_ONOFF	AEB_IDX2	0x0	1	1	1	0x1
DEB_DTC_AEB_ONOFF	AEB_IDX3	0x0	2	1	1	0x1
DEB_DTC_AEB_ONOFF	AEB_IDX4	0x0	3	1	1	0x1
DEB_DTC_AEB_ONOFF	RESERVED	0x0	4	28	0	0x0
DEB_DTC_PLL_REG_1	C_1	0x4	0	2	3	0x3
DEB_DTC_PLL_REG_1	LOCKW	0x4	2	2	3	0x3
DEB_DTC_PLL_REG_1	LOCK	0x4	4	2	3	0x3



DEB_DTC_PLL_REG_1	F0FF	0x4	6	1	0	0x0
DEB_DTC_PLL_REG_1	RESERVED_1	0x4	7	2	0	0x0
DEB_DTC_PLL_REG_1	HOLDF	0x4	9	1	0	0x0
DEB_DTC_PLL_REG_1	RESERVED_2	0x4	10	1	0	0x0
DEB_DTC_PLL_REG_1	HOLDTR	0x4	11	1	0	0x0
DEB_DTC_PLL_REG_1	RESERVED_3	0x4	12	4	0	0x0
DEB_DTC_PLL_REG_1	GTME	0x4	16	1	0	0x0
DEB_DTC_PLL_REG_1	RESERVED_4	0x4	17	11	0	0x0
DEB_DTC_PLL_REG_1	PFDFC	0x4	28	1	0	0x0
DEB_DTC_PLL_REG_1	RESERVED_5	0x4	29	3	0	0x0

...

## h5py

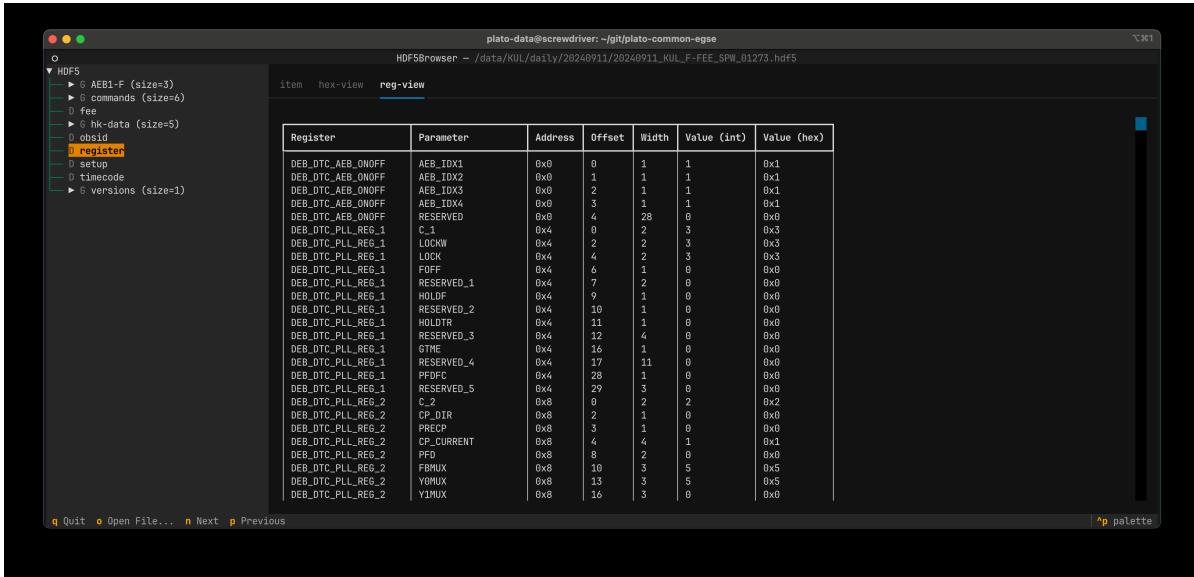
```
>>> import rich
>>> from egse.reg import RegisterMap
>>> rich.print(RegisterMap("F-FEE", memory_map=h5_fd["/register"])[...])
```

Register	Parameter	Address	Offset	Width	Value (int)	Value (hex)
DEB_DTC_AEB_ONOFF	AEB_IDX1	0x0	0	1	1	0x1
DEB_DTC_AEB_ONOFF	AEB_IDX2	0x0	1	1	1	0x1
DEB_DTC_AEB_ONOFF	AEB_IDX3	0x0	2	1	1	0x1
DEB_DTC_AEB_ONOFF	AEB_IDX4	0x0	3	1	1	0x1
DEB_DTC_AEB_ONOFF	RESERVED	0x0	4	28	0	0x0
DEB_DTC_PLL_REG_1	C_1	0x4	0	2	3	0x3
DEB_DTC_PLL_REG_1	LOCKW	0x4	2	2	3	0x3
DEB_DTC_PLL_REG_1	LOCK	0x4	4	2	3	0x3
DEB_DTC_PLL_REG_1	F0FF	0x4	6	1	0	0x0
DEB_DTC_PLL_REG_1	RESERVED_1	0x4	7	2	0	0x0
DEB_DTC_PLL_REG_1	HOLDF	0x4	9	1	0	0x0
DEB_DTC_PLL_REG_1	RESERVED_2	0x4	10	1	0	0x0
DEB_DTC_PLL_REG_1	HOLDTR	0x4	11	1	0	0x0
DEB_DTC_PLL_REG_1	RESERVED_3	0x4	12	4	0	0x0
DEB_DTC_PLL_REG_1	GTME	0x4	16	1	0	0x0
DEB_DTC_PLL_REG_1	RESERVED_4	0x4	17	11	0	0x0



DEB_DTC_PLL_REG_1	PFDPC	0x4	28	1	0	0x0
DEB_DTC_PLL_REG_1	RESERVED_5	0x4	29	3	0	0x0
...						

## h5tui



The other five commands have read the housekeeping data of the DEB and the four AEBs. The result of these commands is stored in the `hk-data` group. As with the register map, you will find these HK data are stored as a numpy array and need to be converted into a HousekeepingData object. If you use the `h5tui` app, the HK data is nicely presented in a table.



Please note the difference between a housekeeping packet and housekeeping data. The former is a full SpaceWire DataPacket and is self-standing, meaning it contains all the information to process and visualise. The HK packet is sent out by the F-FEE together with image data. The housekeeping data on the other hand is the memory map from the F-FEE that contains its housekeeping data and that was requested by command. We request this information on every cycle, otherwise we would be blind on the status of the instrument and its sub-units. This HK data also provides us with monitoring information like CCD temperatures, voltages etc.



Register	Parameter	Value	Value [hex]	Value [bin]
STATUS	WDG	0	0x0	0b0
	RESERVED_1	0	0x0	0b0
	WDW_LIST_CNT_OVF	0	0x0	0b00
	VDIG_AEB_1	1	0x1	0b1
	VDIG_AEB_2	1	0x1	0b1
	VDIG_AEB_3	1	0x1	0b1
	VDIG_AEB_4	1	0x1	0b1
	PLL_LOCK	0	0x0	0b0
	PLL_VCXO	1	0x1	0b1
	PLL_REF	0	0x0	0b0
	NB_PLLPERIOD	8	0x8	0b1000
	RESERVED_2	0	0x0	0b0
	EDAC_LIST_UNCORR_ERR	0	0x0	0b00
	EDAC_LIST_CORR_ERR	0	0x0	0b0000_00
	OPER_MOD	0	0x0	0b000
	RESERVED_3	0	0x0	0b0000_0
OVF	RESERVED	0	0x0	0b0000_0000_0000_0000
	OUTBUFF_1	0	0x0	0b0
	OUTBUFF_2	0	0x0	0b0
	OUTBUFF_3	0	0x0	0b0
	OUTBUFF_4	0	0x0	0b0
	OUTBUFF_5	0	0x0	0b0
	OUTBUFF_6	0	0x0	0b0
	OUTBUFF_7	0	0x0	0b0
	OUTBUFF_8	0	0x0	0b0

There are a few other top-level groups and datasets that we will discuss briefly here.

### /fee

This dataset contains the type of the FEE, for the fast camera its value is 'F-FEE'. The value is saved as an attribute with the name 'type'. A similar dataset is present in the HDF5 files of the N-CAM. This information is used by the FITS generation.

```
>>> h5_fd["/fee"].attrs['type']
'F-FEE'
```

### /obsid

This dataset contains the OBSID as a bytes object.

```
>>> h5_fd["/obsid"] [...]
array(b'KUL_00030_00121', dtype=object)
```

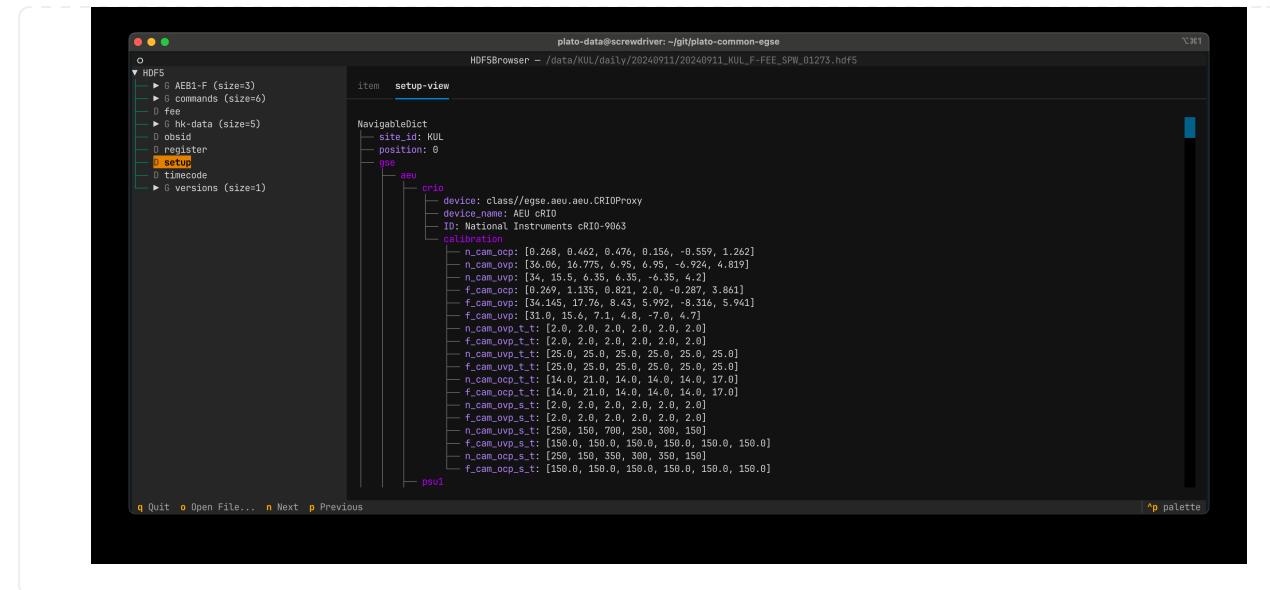
### /setup

This dataset contains the Setup ID, in our HDF5 file we were using Setup 30. If you are using the **h5tui**, the full hierarchy of the Setup will be presented.

### egse.h5

```
>>> h5_fd["/setup"] [...]
array(b'00030', dtype=object)
```

### h5tui

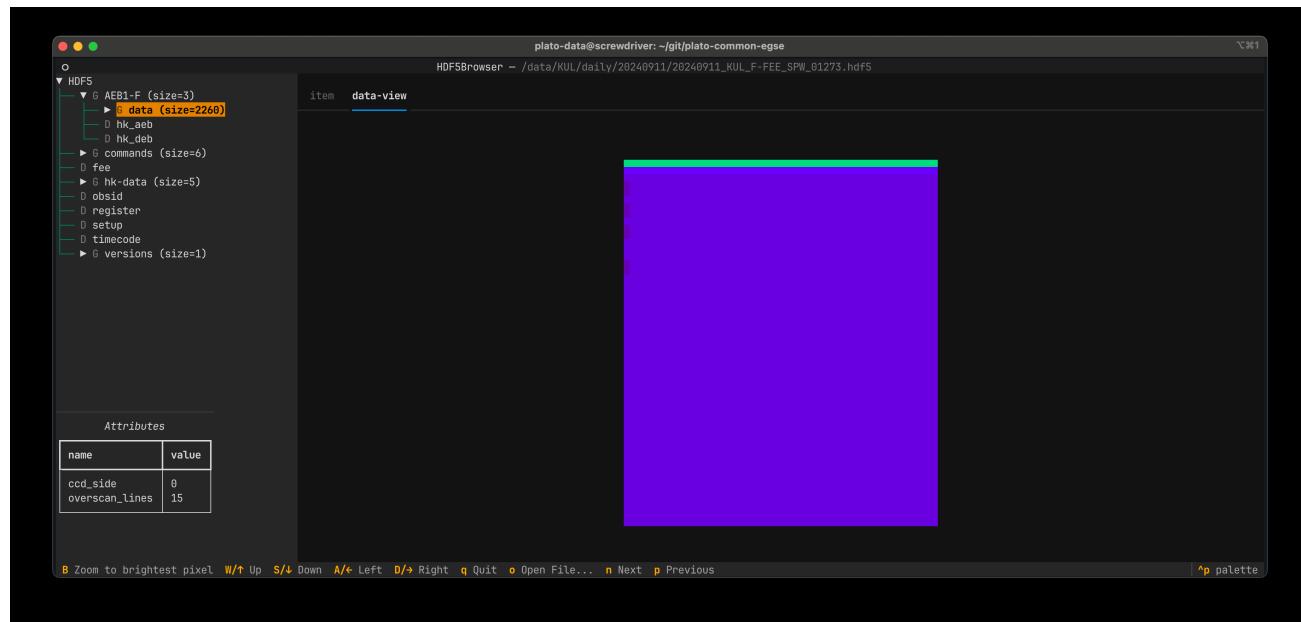


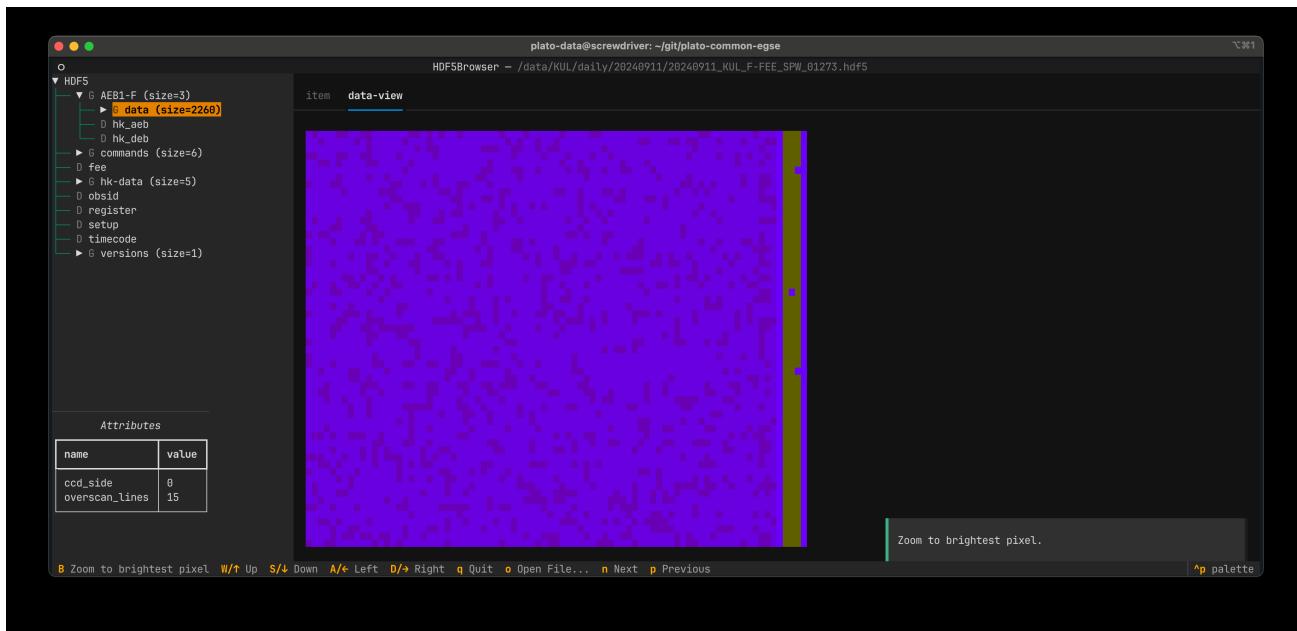
## /timecode

This dataset contains the timecode for this cycle. Remember that the timecode runs from 0 to 63 and is then reset to zero. The `/timecode` dataset is a one-dimensional numpy array containing the timecode value. The attribute `timestamp` refers to the time when the timecode was received by the DPU Processor.

```
>>> h5_fd["/timecode"][:]
array(26)
>>> h5_fd["/timecode"].attrs['timestamp']
'2024-09-11T14:37:47.884+0000'
```

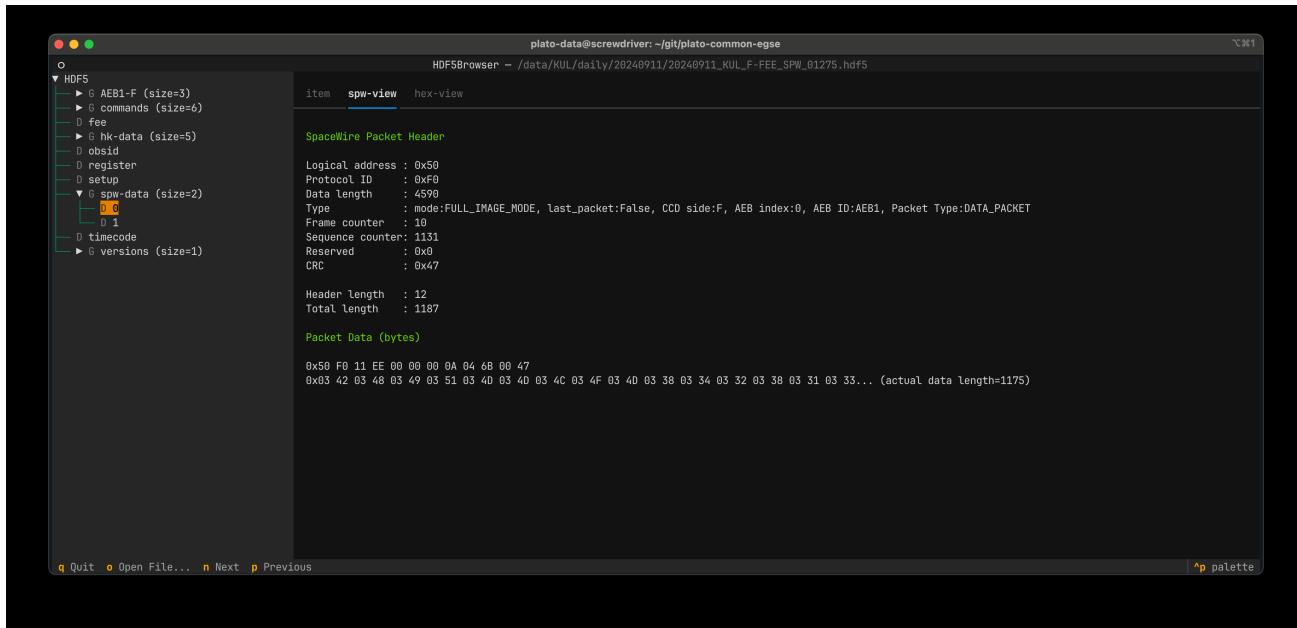
This concludes our trip through the F-FEE HDF5 file. If you are running the `h5tui` tool in a terminal that can handle enough colors, you can inspect the image data also from within this tool by selecting the `data` group. In the footer you can see which keys to use for zooming and panning. Pressing 'b' will zoom into the area with the brightest pixel, pressing '0' will bring you back to a properly zoomed figure.





#### 4.2.4. One more thing

Sometimes, we get a problem in receiving image data packets and the packets we get are corrupt. Those packets are not saved as part of the `data` group in the AEB group, but are saved as plain vanilla `SpaceWirePacket` objects. You can inspect these packets with the `h5tui` tool. It might be useful to determine their sequence counter, frame counter, etc.

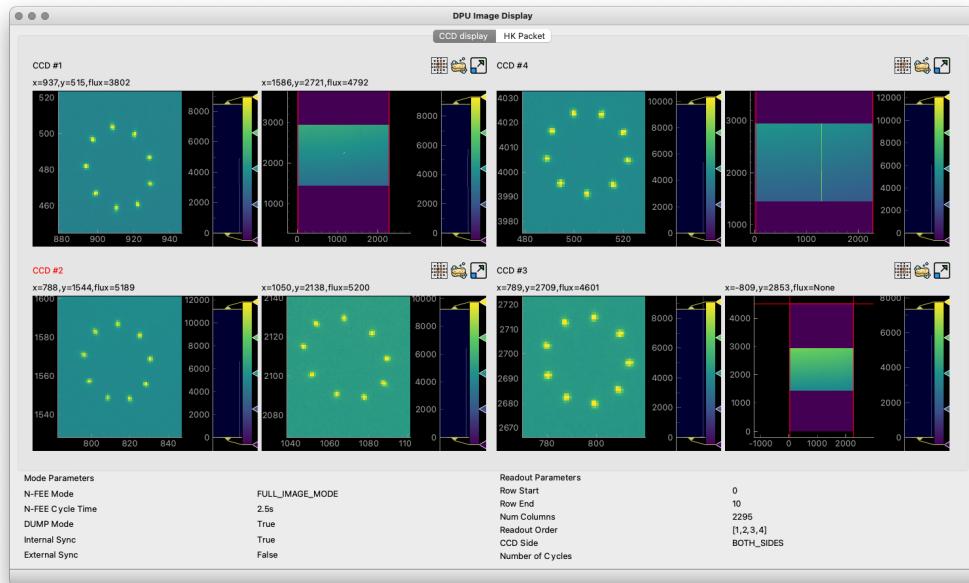


### 4.3. Inspecting HDF5 files with the toolset from the CGSE

So far, we have been inspecting the HDF5 files using code entered in the Python REPL. The Common-EGSE however also provides a nice GUI to visualise all groups, datasets and attributes from the PLATO HDF5 files. If you were involved in camera testing, you have probably seen the DPU Image Display GUI that in real-time updates the image data and other metadata received from the camera. The life

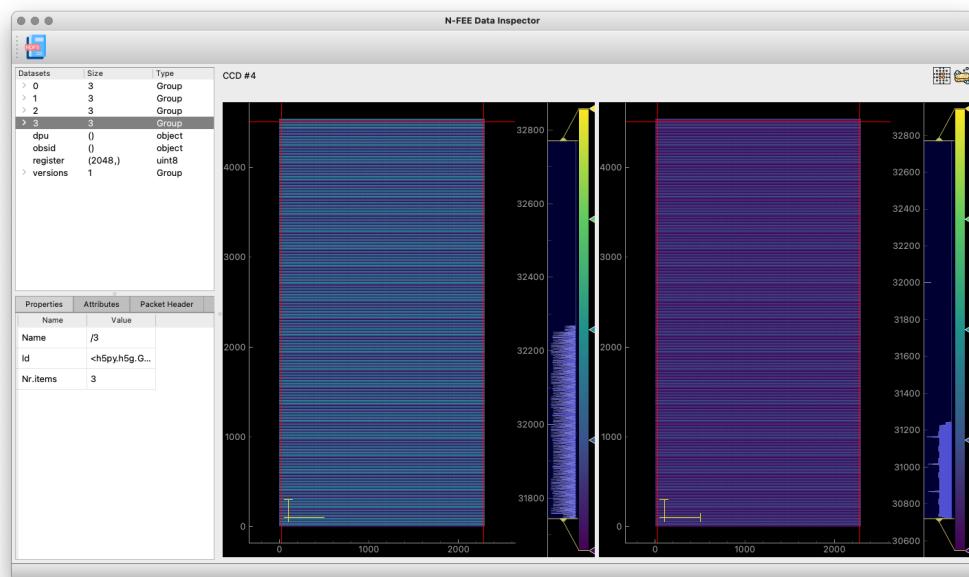


data is constructed from the SpaceWire data packets on-the-fly, not from an HDF5 file. An example of a measurement at CSL during alignment is given in the screenshot below.



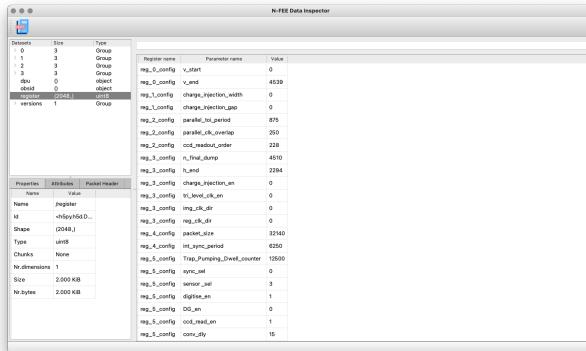
The same visualisation is provided by the stand-alone application `hdf5_ui` that can be started from the terminal. This N-FEE Data Inspector GUI re-uses parts of the code from the DPU Image Display GUI, only the data that is shown is now read from an HDF5 file. Let's explore the functionality provided by the HDF5 GUI using a dataset that was taken at CSL during Short Functional Tests (SFT), i.e. data taken with the N-FEE simulator instead of the real instrument. When the GUI starts up, select the dataset '3' which will show the simulated image data as in the screenshot below.

```
$ hdf5_ui 20221222 CSL1_N-FEE_SPW_00433.hdf5
```



Now you can start navigating through the data by clicking and unfolding items in the upper-left panel. The screenshots below show typically some of the actions you can do and what type of data is

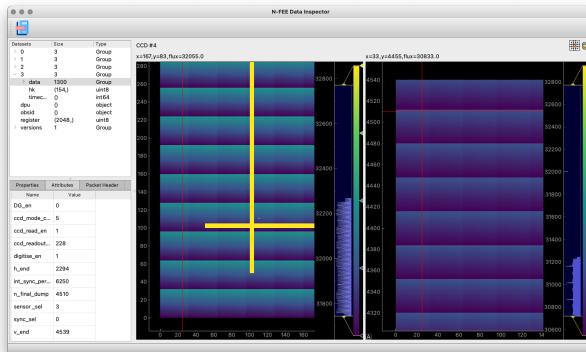
presented.



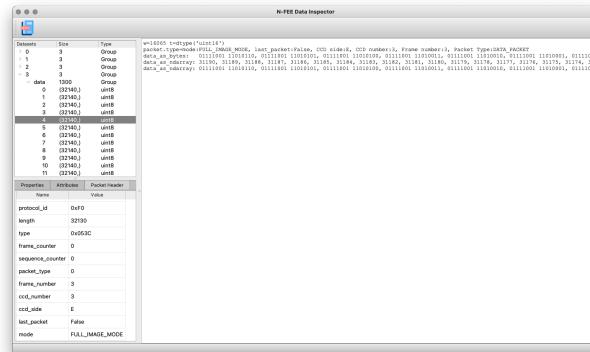
### *Screenshot 1 – Inspecting the Register Map*



### *Screenshot 2 – The Housekeeping Packet*



### *Screenshot 3 – Image zoom and data attributes*



## *Screenshot 4 – Inspection of individual data packets*

Screenshot 1 shows the Register Map for this cycle. There is only one Register Map per HDF5 file. The register map is the status at the time the timecode is sent for the first readout frame. Commanding is possible at the end of any readout, but the changes are only activated in the FPGA on a long pulse of 400ms. That is when also the register map is stored in the HDF5 file. There are two register parameters<sup>[2]</sup> that are updated on every pulse, long and short pulse. Those parameters are `sensor_sel` and `ccd_readout_order` and because of this more regular update possibility these parameters are also available as attributes in each of the `data` groups. So, in principle, the CCD side can be changed at every readout, and this will be recorded in the `sensor_sel` attribute to the `data` group. Above the register map table, you can see an empty text field. In this field you can type a string pattern to filter the parameters shown in the table. The string pattern shall be a simple string or a regular expression and it will match either the register name or the parameter name. For example, to list only parameters for register '3' enter 'reg\_3\_config' in this search field, to see all windowing size parameters you can enter something like `win.*size`.

**Screenshot 2** shows the view of the housekeeping packet for that readout frame. The housekeeping packet is sent for each sync pulse (long and short) right after the timecode. So, you will find a `hk` dataset for each of the readout frames. The housekeeping view currently only shows the data as raw values, no conversion to engineering values like voltages or temperatures is done at this stage.

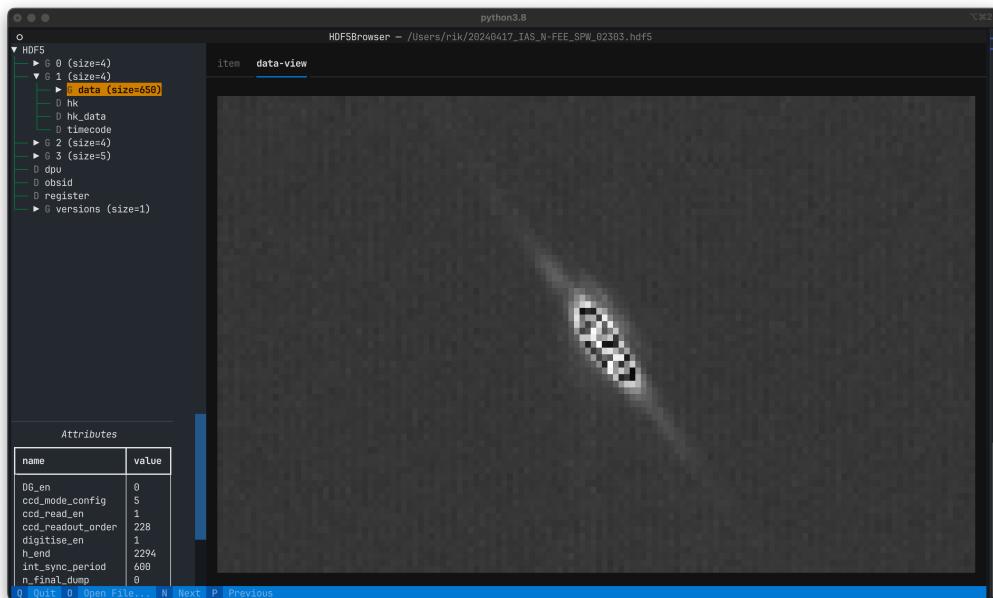
**Screenshot 3** shows a combination of information. The images are zoomed in to show (1) that we have 25 serial prescan pixels, these are the pixels before the red line in the left part of the screenshot (F-side), and (2) we have 30 parallel overscan pixels, above the red horizontal line in the right part of

the screenshot (E-side). We can now also clearly see that we have image pattern data (XXXX add reference here). The cross that is visible in the image data is put there by the N-FEE simulator to ease the validation of the image coordinates and pixel positions. Clicking the '3' group in the tree view will show the image data, if you expand the entry by clicking the small handle before the '3', you can then click the **data** group. This will not change the image display, but will update the details panel in the lower-left part of the screenshot. Select 'attributes' to see the specific parameters attached to this 'data' group.

In **Screenshot 4** I have further expanded the **data** group and the tree view now shows the individual SpaceWire data packets. If you click on one of them, the content of the packet is printed in different formats and also the header is printed in a human readable format. The parameter 'w' is the number of pixels in the data part of the SpW packet. As said above, we have 7 rows per packet →  $16065 / 7 = 2295$ , which is the number of pixels per row. This view is mainly there for debugging and can change in the future.

The **hdf5\_ui** is a Qt5 tool and needs a graphics display server to run. Sometime however you just need to have a quick look at your HDF5 file or you are in an ssh session and do not have the opportunity to start a GUI. In that case, you can use the **h5tui** tool provided by the CGSE. This is a Text User Interface (TUI) that allows you to inspect and navigate in an HDF5 file, even show an image of your science data with zoom and pan functionality. You can start this program in a terminal (also in a ssh session) as follows, e.g.:

```
$ h5tui 20240417_IAS_N-FEE_SPW_02303.hdf5
```



TBW

- How can we inspect the content of the data packets → DataPackets class
- Explain when we have a commands group and what it contains
- What is the relation between the number of HDF5 files and the **num\_cycles** value?



- How to visualize the HDF5 files with the GUI [hdf5\\_ui](#)
- Which scripts do we have to inspect and check HDF5 files?

## 4.4. The Telemetry (TM) Dictionary

The [tm-dictionary.csv](#) file (further referred to as the "telemetry™ dictionary") provides an overview of all housekeeping (HK) and metrics parameters in the EGSE system. It is used:

- By the [get\\_housekeeping](#) function (in [egse.hk](#)) to know in which file the values of the requested HK parameter should be looked for;
- To create a translation table to convert — in the [get\\_housekeeping](#) function of the device protocols — the original names from the device itself to the EGSE-conform name (see further);
- For the HK that should be included in the synoptics: to create a translation table to convert the original device-specific (but EGSE-conform) names to the corresponding synoptical name in the Synoptics Manager (in [egse.synoptics](#)).

### 4.4.1. The File's Content

For each device we need to add all HK parameters to the TM dictionary. For each of these parameters you need to add one line with the following information (in the designated columns):

Column name	Expected content
TM source	Arbitrary (but clear) name for the device. Ideally this name is short but clear enough for outsiders to understand what the device/process is for.
Storage mnemonic	Storage mnemonic of the device. This will show up in the filename of the device HK file and can be found in the settings file ( <a href="#">settings.yaml</a> ) in the block for that specific device/process.
CAM EGSE mnemonic	EGSE-conform parameter name (see next Sect.) for the parameter. Note that the same name should be used for the HK parameter and the corresponding metrics.
Original name in EGSE	In the <a href="#">get_housekeeping</a> method of the device protocols, it is - in some cases (e.g. for the N-FEE HK) - possible that you have a dictionary with all/most of the required HK parameters, but with a non-EGSE-conform name. The latter should go in this column.
Name of corresponding timestamp	In the device HK files, one of the columns holds the timestamp for the considered HK parameter. The name of that timestamp column should go in this column of the TM dictionary.
Origin of synoptics at CSL	Should only be filled for the entries in the TM dictionary for the Synoptics Manager. This is the original EGSE-conform name of the synoptical parameter in the CSL-specific HK file comprising this HK parameter. Leave empty for all other devices!

Column name	Expected content
Origin of synoptics at SRON	Should only be filled for the entries in the TM dictionary for the Synoptics Manager. This is the original EGSE-conform name of the synoptical parameter in the SRON-specific HK file comprising this HK parameter. Leave empty for all other devices!
Origin of synoptics at IAS	Should only be filled for the entries in the TM dictionary for the Synoptics Manager. This is the original EGSE-conform name of the synoptical parameter in the IAS-specific HK file comprising this HK parameter. Leave empty for all other devices!
Origin of synoptics at INTA	Should only be filled for the entries in the TM dictionary for the Synoptics Manager. This is the original EGSE-conform name of the synoptical parameter in the INTA-specific HK file comprising this HK parameter. Leave empty for all other devices!
Description	Short description of what the parameter represents.
MON screen	Name of the Grafana dashboard in which the parameter can be inspected.
unit cal1	Unit in which the parameter is expressed. Try to be consistent in the use of the names (e.g. Volts, Ampère, Seconds, Degrees, DegCelsius, etc.).
offset b cal1	For raw parameters that can be calibrated with a linear relationship, this column holds the offset <b>b</b> in the relation <code>calibrated = a * raw + b</code> .
slope a cal1	For raw parameters that can be calibrated with a linear relationship, this column holds the slope <b>a</b> in the relation <code>calibrated = a * raw + b</code> .
calibration function	Not used at the moment. Can be left empty.
MAX nonops	Maximum non-operational value. Should be expressed in the same unit as the parameter itself.
MIN nonops	Minimum non-operational value. Should be expressed in the same unit as the parameter itself.
MAX ops	Maximum operational value. Should be expressed in the same unit as the parameter itself.
MIN ops	Minimum operational value. Should be expressed in the same unit as the parameter itself.
Comment	Any additional comment about the parameter that is interesting enough to be mentioned but not interesting enough for it to be included in the description of the parameter.

Since the TM dictionary grows longer and longer, the included devices/processes are ordered as follows (so it is easier to find back the telemetry parameters that apply to your TH):

- Devices/processes that all test houses have in common: AEU, N-FEE, TCS, Synoptics Manager, etc.
- Devices that are CSL-specific;
- Devices that are SRON-specific;
- Devices that are IAS-specific;



- Devices that are INTA-specific.

#### 4.4.2. EGSE-Conform Parameter Names

The correct (i.e. EGSE-conform) naming of the telemetry should be taken care of in the `get_housekeeping` method of the device protocols.

##### Common Parameters

A limited set of devices/processes is shared by (almost) all test houses. Their telemetry should have the following prefix:

Device/process	Prefix
Configuration Manager	CM_
AEU (Ancillary Electrical Unit)	GAEU_
N-FEE (Normal Front-End Electronics)	NFEE_
TCS (Thermal Control System)	GTCS_
FOV (source position)	FOV_
Synoptics Manager	GSYN_

##### TH-Specific Parameters

Some devices are used in only one or two test houses. Their telemetry should have TH-specific prefix:

TH	Prefix
CSL	GCSL_
CSL1	GCSL1_
CSL2	GCSL2_
SRON	GSRON_
IAS	GIAS_
INTA	GINTA_

#### 4.4.3. Synoptics

The Synoptics Manager groups a pre-defined set of HK values in a single file. It's not the original EGSE-conform names that are used in the synoptics, but names with the prefix `GSYN_`. The following information is comprised in the synoptics:

- Acquired by common devices/processes;
- Calibrated temperatures from the N-FEE;
- Calibrated temperatures from the TCS;
- Source position (commanded + actual).

- Acquired by TH-specific devices;
- Calibrated temperatures from the TH DAQs;
- Information about the OGSE (intensity, lamp and laser status, shutter status, measured power).

For the first type of telemetry parameters, their original EGSE-conform name should be put into the column **CAM EGSE mnemonic**, as they are not TH-specific.

The second type of telemetry parameters is measured with TH-specific devices. The original TH-specific EGSE-conform name should go in the column **Origin of synoptics at ....**

#### 4.4.4. Translation Tables

The translation tables that were mentioned in the introduction, can be created by the `read_conversion_dict` function in `egse.hk`. It takes the following input parameters:

- **storage\_mnemonic**: Storage mnemonic of the device/process generating the HK;
- **use\_site**: Boolean indicating whether you want the translation table for the TH-specific telemetry rather than the common telemetry (`False` by default).

To apply the actual translation, you can use the `convert_hk_names` function from `egse.hk`, which takes the following input parameters:

- **original\_hk**: HK dictionary with the original names;
- **conversion\_dict**: Conversion table you got as output from the `read_conversion_dict` function.

#### 4.4.5. Sending HK to Synoptics

When you want to include HK of your devices, you need to take the following actions:

- Make sure that the TM dictionary is complete (as described above);
- In the device protocol:
  - At initialisation: establish a connection with the Synoptics Manager: `self.synoptics = SynopticsManagerProxy()`
  - In `get_housekeeping` (both take the dictionary with HK as input):
    - For TH-specific HK: `self.synoptics.store_th_synoptics(hk_for_synoptics)`;
    - For common HK: `self.synoptics.store_common_synoptics(hk_for_synoptics)`.

Please, do not introduce new synoptics without further discussion!

### 4.5. The format of the CSV data files

All regular housekeeping is stored in CSV files by the storage manager. This section will describe the general format of the CSV files and more detailed information on the content for a number of specific files. For an in-depth description of where, when and how the CSV files are created, have a look into the developer manual, section XXXXX.



The CSV files are comma (',') separated and have a one-line header that contains the column names. All CSV files have at least one mandatory column, which is the 'timestamp' column. This column holds the timestamp of the data in that row and has the following format `YYYY-mm-ddTHH:MM:SS. $\mu$ s+0000`. Note that the order of the columns is undetermined and the timestamp column is therefore not always the first column. When reading and processing the CSV files, use the column name instead of the column index.

The CVS file can be read with the Pandas `read_csv()` function. That will read all the housekeeping data into a Pandas DataFrame.

```
import pandas as pd
df = pd.read_csv(filename)
```

The timestamp string can be parsed into a datetime object with the format `%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%S.%f%z` (see [format-codes](#) for an explanation of the format).

```
import datetime
TIME_FORMAT = '%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%S.%f%z'
dt = datetime.datetime.strptime(dt_string, TIME_FORMAT)
```

The CGSE has a function defined in the `egse.system` module that does this for you consistently. Note that the `format_datetime()` is the function used to create the timestamp string for the CSV file.

```
from egse.system import format_datetime, str_to_datetime
dt = str_to_datetime(format_datetime())
```

The time resolution of the timestamps is 1 $\mu$ s and the timezone is UTC.

If you need to convert the timestamp into a unix timestamp, use the following code:

```
ts = str_to_datetime(format_datetime()).timestamp()
```

This will return a float similar to that returned by `time.time()`.

### 4.5.1. The Device Housekeeping

TBW

### 4.5.2. The N-FEE Housekeeping

The N-FEE sends out a housekeeping packet on every sync pulse, right after it sends the timecode. This housekeeping packet contains temperature sensor values, voltages, currents, some status parameters and error codes. Sensor values, voltages and currents are raw measures and are converted into calibrated values by the `n_fee_hk` process. The conversion is defined in the Setup for that camera (in the `setup.camera.fee.calibration` entry).

All raw and calibrated housekeeping values are stored in the N-FEE-HK CSV file. There are currently



about 154 columns in that file. The timestamp of each row is the reception time of the HK packet by the DPU Processor.

Actually, since release 2023.20.0+CGSE of the Common-EGSE, there are two rows of HK values per timecode. The DPU Processor requests all HK data from the N-FEE immediately after receiving the image data from the N-FEE and before sending any RMAP requests. Even if no image data is generated, e.g. in STANDBY or DUMP mode, the additional updated housekeeping is requested. This additional information is needed because the housekeeping contains information, especially error codes, on the readout and data transfer. Also interesting to know is that the first housekeeping packet sent by the N-FEE contains information about the previous readout, while the updated HK data that was requested from the N-FEE contains information about the current readout.

### 4.5.3. The Synoptics Housekeeping

TBW

[1] Format version 2.6 was introduced on 18/03/2024, in release 2024.13.0+CGSE

[2] There are actually more register parameters that are updated on every sync pulse, but those are all windowing parameters that are not used in camera testing.



## 5. The OBSID Table file

The `obsid-table.txt` file contains an ordered list of all observations that are started. I say *started* and not *run* because the list also contains observations that were interrupted due to an exception or for whatever reason.

Each line in the file describes one observation with the following fields: `test_id`, `site_id`, `setup_id`, `timestamp`, `function`, and `description`. The fields are separated by a space, but a simple split will not work<sup>[1]</sup> because of (1) the 'function' field that also contains spaces between the arguments and (2) the 'description' field.

Field name	Description
<code>test_id</code>	The <code>test_id</code> is a successive number that is assigned to each test and is unique for each site.
<code>site_id</code>	The name of the site, or test house where this observation ran. For CSL the <code>site_id</code> represents the cleanroom and has a number attached to identify the room, i.e. CSL1 and CSL2.
<code>setup_id</code>	The identifier of the Setup that was active during the observation. The Setup can not be changed when an observation is running, so each observation has one Setup ID only.
<code>timestamp</code>	The timestamp of the start of an observation. This timestamp has the format <code>YYYY-mm-ddTHH:MM:SS.µs+0000</code> and is a UTC time.
<code>function</code>	The function that was executed including a stringification of the arguments. When the observation is started and ended with the <code>start_observation()</code> and <code>end_observation()</code> functions, no function is identified since any python code between the two marker functions is part of the observation. In this case, the field contains <code>unknown_function()</code> .
<code>description</code>	This last field is optional and contains a description for the observation. The description is provided by either the developer of a building block, or the user. The <code>description</code> parameter is a keyword argument for both the <code>start_observation()</code> and the <code>execute()</code> functions. The description field is always enclosed within square brackets, i.e. '[description]'.

The fields `test_id`, `site_id`, and `setup_id` together form the observation identifier, i.e. **OBSID**.

[1] Because of this we are rethinking the format and content of the `obsid-table.txt` file, see e.g. [TS issue #1002](#).



# 6. List of Files

This section will list all files that are relevant for the proper working of the Common-egse (CGSE) and test scripts (TS).

The configuration files are described in [XXXXX]. The data files are described in the previous sections.

Filename	Description	Location
<code>obsid-table.txt</code>	a sorted list of all observations that have been started with <code>start_observation</code> or the <code>execute</code> command.	data storage location, inside <site> folder
<code>last_setup_id.</code>	contains just one integer, i.e. the last Setup ID that was/is loaded in the configuration control manager. The file is used by the <code>cm_cs</code> when restarted.	data storage location, inside <site> folder
<code>hdf5_queue</code>	a directory containing an SQLite database with processed and to-be-processed HDF5 files, used by the FITS generation.	data storage location, inside <site> folder
<code>startup.py</code>	a Python startup file loaded when a Python session is started or when the Jupyter kernel is started from the Operator Task GUI. There is such a file for the CGSE and for the test scripts. This requires the PYTHONSTARTUP environment variable to be defined.	installation folder of the project, usually <code>~/git/plato-common-egse</code> or <code>~/git/plato-test-scripts</code> .
<code>env.txt</code>	contains the definitions of all environment variables that are required by the core services when they are started by Systemd.	the location is set by the <code>EnvironmentFile</code> variable in the service file, default location is <code>/cgse</code> .
<code>local_settings.yaml</code>	contains the local site-specific settings that overwrite	set by the <code>PLATO_LOCAL_SETTINGS</code> environment variable, usually <code>/cgse</code> .
<code>bbid.yaml</code>	contains the MD5 sums for all the building blocks. This file is dynamically updated, but not used yet. The idea was to have a unique identifier for all building block regardless where they are created/defined.	in the folder where the <code>camtest.core</code> is located, usually <code>~/git/plato-test-scripts/src/camtest/core</code> .