

**EUROCONTROL Specification for  
Surveillance Data Exchange  
ASTERIX Part 3 Category 008  
Monoradar Derived Weather  
Information**

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Abstract			
<p>This document specifies the contents of the ASTERIX Category 008 messages used for the transmission of Monoradar Derived Weather Reports.</p>			
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## **DOCUMENT APPROVAL**

This document has been approved by the ASTERIX Maintenance Group AMG.

For management approval of the complete set of ASTERIX documentation please refer to Part 1.

## DOCUMENT CHANGE RECORD

The following table records the complete history of the successive editions of the present document.

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Proposed	May 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New format and numbering to comply with EATCHIP Document Configuration rules.</li> <li>• The "S" in SAC/SIC renamed System instead of Source, to allow for both source and destination codes.</li> </ul>	ALL
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1.1	November 2010	Signature Page updated Description of item I008/040 updated	v 5.2.7
1.2	August 2014	New format to comply with the EUROCONTROL Specification template Definition of NM corrected	All  Page 5

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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**



# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Scope

This document describes the structure for the transmission of monoradar derived weather reports.

This document defines the data out of Category 008.

## **1. REFERENCES**

### **1.1 General**

The following Documents and Standards contain provisions which, through references in this text, constitute provisions of this EUROCONTROL Standard Document.

At the time of publication of this EUROCONTROL Standard Document, the editions indicated for the referenced documents and standards were valid.

Any revision of the referenced ICAO Documents shall be immediately taken into account to revise this EUROCONTROL Standard Document.

Revisions of the other referenced documents shall not form part of the provisions of this EUROCONTROL Standard Document until they are formally reviewed and incorporated into this EUROCONTROL Standard Document.

In the case of a conflict between the requirements of this EUROCONTROL Standard Document and the contents of the other referenced documents, this EUROCONTROL Standard Document shall take precedence.

### **1.2 Reference Documents**

1. EUROCONTROL Specification SPEC-0149, edition 2.1, 14 April 2013 "EUROCONTROL Specification for Surveillance Data Exchange – Part 1 All Purpose Structured EUROCONTROL Surveillance Information Exchange – ASTERIX".

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## 2. DEFINITIONS, ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

### 2.1 Definitions

For the purposes of this EUROCONTROL Standard document, the following definitions shall apply:

- 2.1.1 Calculated Item:** A piece of information (e.g. the position of a target) derived from the raw radar information through an intermediate processing such as transformation of coordinates, tracking, code conversion, etc.
- 2.1.2 Catalogue of Data Items:** List of all the possible Data Items of each Data Category describing the Data Items by their reference, structure, size and units (where applicable).
- 2.1.3 Data Block:** Unit of information seen by the application as a discrete entity by its contents. A Data Block contains one or more Record(s) containing data of the same category.
- 2.1.4 Data Category:** Classification of the data in order to permit inter alia an easy identification.
- 2.1.5 Data Field:** Physical implementation for the purpose of communication of a Data Item, it is associated with a unique Field Reference Number and is the smallest unit of transmitted information.
- 2.1.6 Data Item:** The smallest unit of information in each Data Category.
- 2.1.7 Measured Item:** A piece of information (e.g. the position of a target) directly derived from the radar information and transmitted without any intermediate processing.
- 2.1.8 Record:** A collection of transmitted Data Fields of the same category preceded by a Field Specification field, signalling the presence/absence of the various Data Fields
- 2.1.9 User Application Profile:** The mechanism for assigning Data Items to Data Fields, and containing all necessary information which needs to be standardised for the successful encoding and decoding of the messages.

## 2.2 Acronyms and Abbreviations

For the purposes of this EUROCONTROL Standard Document the following shall apply:

°	Degree (angle)
<b>AMG</b>	ASTERIX Maintenance Group
<b>ASTERIX</b>	All Purpose <b>ST</b> ructured <b>EUROCONTROL</b> Radar Information <b>EX</b> change
<b>ATC</b>	Air Traffic Control
<b>CAT</b>	Data Category
<b>EOP</b>	End Of Picture
<b>f</b>	Scaling factor
<b>FRN</b>	Field Reference Number
<b>FSPEC</b>	Field Specification
<b>FX</b>	Field Extension Indicator
<b>ICAO</b>	International Civil Aviation Organization
<b>LEN</b>	Length Indicator
<b>LSB</b>	Least Significant Bit
<b>NM</b>	Nautical Mile, unit of distance
<b>RDP</b>	Radar Data Processing (system)
<b>REP</b>	Field Repetition Indicator
<b>s</b>	second, unit of time
<b>SAC</b>	System Area Code
<b>SIC</b>	System Identification Code
<b>SOP</b>	Start Of Picture
<b>SP</b>	Special Purpose Indicator
<b>SPF</b>	Standard Precision Format
<b>UAP</b>	User Application Profile (see Definitions)
<b>UTC</b>	Coordinated Universal Time

### 3. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

#### 3.1 General

The transmission of monoradar derived weather information requires the transmission of two types of messages:

- data messages containing elements of the weather image;
- control messages.

**NOTE** - Both type of messages are composed from Data Items belonging to Data Category 008.

#### 3.2 Data Messages

##### 3.2.1 Representation and Transmission of Precipitation Zones

**3.2.1.1** Images of precipitation zones shall be represented and transmitted according to one of the three methods as detailed below.

**3.2.1.2** Shaded Areas of Polar Vectors

**3.2.1.2.1** A zone of precipitation shall be represented by means of a series of closely spaced vectors, expressed in local polar coordinates.

**3.2.1.2.2 Recommendation** This method should typically be applied for the transmission of precipitation zones from a weather data extractor to a remote computer system in an ATC centre for further processing and/or display.

**3.2.1.3** Shaded Areas of Cartesian Vectors

**3.2.1.3.1** A precipitation zone shall be represented by means of sets of parallel vectors, expressed in a cartesian coordinate system the origin of which is either the radar site reference point, or another site reference point.

**3.2.1.3.2 Recommendation** It should be possible to use more than one shading orientation, to express different precipitation intensity levels.

**3.2.1.4** Contours of Precipitation Zones

**3.2.1.4.1** A precipitation zone shall be represented by a set of consecutive summit points which constitute a closed area contour. The summit points being expressed in a local coordinate system.

**3.2.1.4.2 Recommendation** *This method should typically be applied if the precipitation zones are visualised by other display techniques than shaded area, e.g. by colouring the area, according to the intensity level.*

**NOTE** - The method 'Contours of Precipitation Zones' appears attractive if a lower capacity narrow-band transmission medium is used; especially if contour-point reduction techniques are used at the expense of some degradation in precision.

##### 3.2.2 Precision in Data Items Expressing a Distance

**3.2.2.1** All Data Items expressing a distance shall use a one-octet (sub)field for the parameter range, vector length and coordinates of a contour point (i.e. Standard Precision Format (SPF)).

**3.2.2.2** Due to the great diversity with regard to maximum coverage and precision requirements in the various ATC applications, a fixed value shall not be assigned to the Least Significant Bit (LSB) of Data Items expressing a distance in Data Category 008.

**3.2.2.3** The decisive factors for a proper LSB setting shall be the maximum coverage range and the intrinsic precision of the radar sensor. The application of a scaling factor (f) is the mechanism to match precision to the prevailing conditions, i.e. the binary value will multiplied by  $2^f$  (binary shift over f positions) to yield the real parameter value.

**3.2.2.4** As the standard quantisation units, the following values shall be chosen:

- $(2^{-6})$  NM, for vector length and coordinates of contour points;
- $(2^{-7})$  NM, for range.

**NOTE -** The consequences for the LSB, minimum and maximum values for the various parameters are given in Table 1.

**Table 1 - Standard Quantisation Units**

Data Item	LSB	Parameter Range
Range (start,end)	$2^{(-7+f)}$	$0 < p < 2^{(1+f)}$
Length	$2^{(-6+f)}$	$0 < p < 2^{(2+f)}$
(x,y)	$2^{(-6+f)}$	$-2^{(1+f)} < p < 2^{(1+f)}$

**3.2.2.5** The possibilities of such a mechanism for dealing with ranges shall be as illustrated below:

- for a radar with a maximum range of 32 NM a value  $f = 4$  may be chosen, which yields an  $LSB = 0.125$  NM;
- for a weather radar device with a coverage range up to 250 NM a value of  $f = 7$  may be selected. This means however a limited precision due to an  $LSB = 1$  NM.

**NOTE -** A negative value  $f = -1$  may be adopted, resulting in a high precision of  $1/256$  NM (this is only useful if justified by the precision of the sensor).

**3.2.2.6** The scaling factor, f, shall be a parameter of the Start Of Picture (SOP) message.

**3.2.3 Weather Messages**

**3.2.3.1** Weather messages shall contain images of precipitation zones in only one of the three possible representations.

**3.2.3.2** Recommendations

1. *A variable number of elements of the weather of the same intensity should be packed within one ASTERIX Record.*
2. *A number of Records should be packed together into one ASTERIX Data Block.*

### 3.3 Control Messages

Two types of control messages are identified:

- **Start of Picture (SOP)**  
This message shall be used to signal the start of a new data renewal cycle and to provide additional information such as the time of day and actual processing and configuration status of the radar station.
- **End of Picture (EOP)**  
This message shall be used to signal the end of a data renewal cycle and to provide a count of the total number of items constituting the weather image transmitted. The latter value allows the receiver to verify whether all items were actually received.

### 3.4 Transmission of Monoradar Derived Weather Information

#### 3.4.1 User Application Profile

A single User Application Profile (UAP) has been defined and standardised and shall be used to transmit weather information (data and control messages).

Since data and control messages are composed from Data Items out of the same Data Category, it is possible to mix both type of messages within a Data Block.

#### 3.4.2 Message Transmission

**3.4.2.1** At the start of a data renewal cycle, the data messages shall be preceded by an SOP message.

**3.4.2.2** At the end of a data renewal cycle, the data messages shall be followed by an EOP message.



### 3.4.3 Data Block

Data Blocks containing monoradar derived weather information shall have the following layout:

<b>CAT = 008</b>	<b>LEN</b>	<b>FSPEC</b>	Items of the first record	<b>FSPEC</b>	Items of the last record
------------------	------------	--------------	---------------------------	--------------	--------------------------

where:

- Data Category (CAT) = 008, is a one-octet field indicating that the Data Block contains monoradar derived weather information;
- Length Indicator (LEN) is a two-octet field indicating the total length in octets of the Data Block, including the CAT and LEN fields;
- FSPEC is the Field Specification.

## 3.5 Composition of Messages

**3.5.1** Messages shall be composed of Data Items assembled in the order defined by the Field Reference Number (FRN) in the associated UAP.

**3.5.2** Data Items shall be either compulsory or optional.

**3.5.2.1** Compulsory items represent commonly used data required by any application, they shall be implemented.

**3.5.2.2** Optional items represent more specific data and their implementation shall be negotiated between users.

**3.5.3** Whether Data Items are compulsory or optional, they shall be either always transmitted or conditionally transmitted.

**3.5.3.1** When compulsory, they shall always be transmitted in a Record with the corresponding FSPEC bits set to one.

**3.5.3.2** When optional, they shall be present in a Record only if certain conditions are met (e.g. availability of the data). The corresponding FSPEC bits being set to one or to zero according to the presence or absence of the fields.

## 4. LAYOUT OF THE WEATHER MESSAGES

### 4.1 Standard Data Items

The standardised Data Items which shall be used for the transmission of monoradar derived weather information are defined in Table 2 and described in the following pages.

**Table 2 - Standard Data Items of Category 008**

Data Item Ref. No.	Description	System Units
I008/000	Message Type	N.A.
I008/010	Data Source Identifier	N.A.
I008/020	Vector Qualifier	N.A.
I008/034	Sequence of Polar Vectors in SPF Notation	Range: $2^{(-7+f)}$ NM Azimuth: $360^\circ/(2^{16})$
I008/036	Sequence of Cartesian Vectors in SPF Notation	X,Y: $2^{(-6+f)}$ NM
I008/038	Sequence of Weather Vectors in SPF Notation	X,Y: $2^{(-6+f)}$ NM
I008/040	Contour Identifier	N.A.
I008/050	Sequence of Contour Points in SPF Notation	X, Y: $2^{(-6+f)}$ NM
I008/090	Time of Day	1/128 s
I008/100	Processing Status	N.A.
I008/110	Station Configuration Status	N.A.
I008/120	Total number of Items Constituting One Weather Picture	N.A.

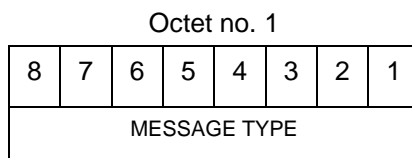
## 4.2 Description of Standard Data Items

### 4.2.1 Data Item I008/000, Message Type

**Definition:** This Data Item allows for a more convenient handling of the messages at the receiver side by further defining the type of transaction.

**Format:** One-octet fixed length Data Item.

**Structure:**



The following Message Types are standardised for category 008 records:

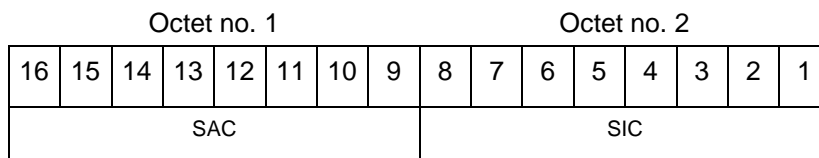
- 001, Polar vector;
- 002, Cartesian vector of start point/ length;
- 003, Contour record;
- 004, Cartesian start point and end point vector;
- 254, SOP message;
- 255, EOP message.

### 4.2.2 Data Item I008/010, Data Source Identifier

**Definition:** Identification of the radar station from which the data are received.

**Format:** Two-octet fixed length Data Item.

**Structure:**



bits-16/9 (SAC)

System Area Code

bits-8/1 (SIC)

System Identification Code

#### NOTES

1. The defined SACs are on the EUROCONTROL ASTERIX website ([www.eurocontrol.int/asterix](http://www.eurocontrol.int/asterix))

**4.2.3 Data Item I008/020, Vector Qualifier**

**Definition:** Precipitation intensity level, shading orientation of the vectors representing the precipitation area and coordinate system used.

**Format:** Variable length Data Item comprising a first part of one-octet, followed by one-octet extents as necessary.

**Structure of First Part:**

Octet no. 1							
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
ORG	I1	I2	I3	S1	S2	S3	FX

bit-8 (ORG) = 0 Local Coordinates  
 = 1 System Coordinates

bits-7/5 (I1/I2/I3) Intensity level (range zero to seven)

bits-4/2 (S1/S2/S3) Shading orientation with respect to North, as follows:

S1	S2	S3	Heading
0	0	0	0°
0	0	1	22.5°
0	1	0	45°
0	1	1	67.5°
1	0	0	90°
1	0	1	112.5°
1	1	0	135°
1	1	1	157.5°

bit-1 (FX) = 0 End of Data Item  
 = 1 Extension into first extent

**NOTE -** For polar vectors bits-4/2 are meaningless and are set to zero.

**Structure  
of First Extent:**

Octet no. 1							
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
0	0	0	0	0	TST	ER	FX

bits-8/4

Spare bits set to 0

bit-3 (TST)

= 0 Default  
= 1 Test vector

bit-2 (ER)

= 0 Default  
= 1 Error condition encountered

bit-1 (FX)

= 0 End of Data Item  
= 1 Extension into next extent

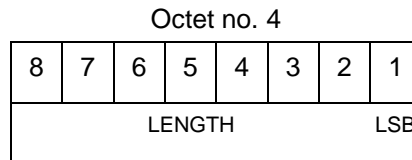
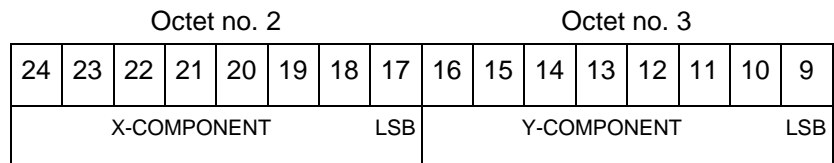
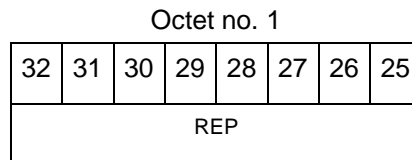


**4.2.5 Data Item I008/036, Sequence of Cartesian Vectors in SPF Notation**

**Definition:** Sequence of weather vectors, in the representation start point/length, in local or in system cartesian coordinates.

**Format:** Repetitive Data Item, starting with a one-octet Field Repetition Indicator (REP) indicating the number of vectors, followed by series of three-octets (vector components) as necessary.

**Structure:**



- |                  |   |              |                           |
|------------------|---|--------------|---------------------------|
| bits-32/25 (REP) |   |              | Number of weather vectors |
| bit-17 (LSB)     | = | $2^{(-6+f)}$ | NM                        |
| bit-9 (LSB)      | = | $2^{(-6+f)}$ | NM                        |
| bit-1 (LSB)      | = | $2^{(-6+f)}$ | NM                        |

**NOTES**

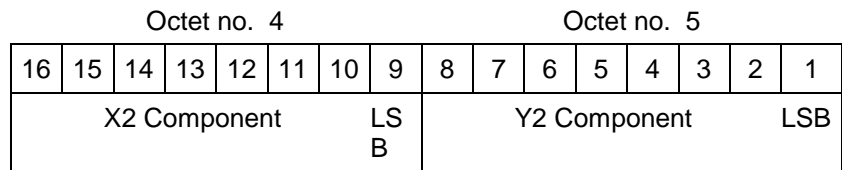
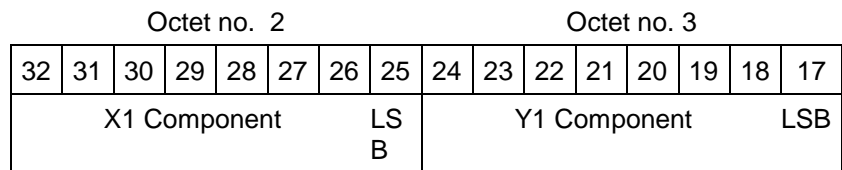
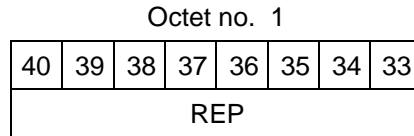
1. f is a parameter of the SOP message.
2. Negative values are expressed in 2's complement form, bit-24 and bit-16 are set to 0 for positive values and 1 for negative values.

**4.2.6 Data Item I008/038, Sequence of Weather Vectors in SPF Notation**

**Definition:** Sequence of weather vectors, in the representation start point/ end point, in local or in system cartesian coordinates.

**Format:** Repetitive Data Item, starting with a one-octet Field Repetition Indicator (REP), indicating the number of vectors, followed by a series of four-octets (vector components) as necessary.

**Structure:**



- bits - 40/33      (REP)      Number of weather vectors
- bit - 25          (LSB)      =  $2^{(-6+f)}$  NM
- bit - 17          (LSB)      =  $2^{(-6+f)}$  NM
- bit - 9            (LSB)      =  $2^{(-6+f)}$  NM
- bit - 1            (LSB)      =  $2^{(-6+f)}$  NM

**NOTES**

1. f is a parameter of the SOP message.
2. Negative values are expressed in 2's complement form, bits-32, 24, 16 and 8 are set to 0 for positive values and 1 for negative values.



### 4.2.7 Data Item I008/040, Contour Identifier

**Definition:** Contour serial number together with the precipitation intensity levels and the coordinates system used.

**Format:** Two-octet fixed length Data Item.

**Structure:**

Octet no. 1							Octet no. 2								
16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
ORG	I1	I2	I3	0	0	FST/LST		CSN (CONTOUR SERIAL NUMBER)							

- bit-16 (ORG) = 0 Local coordinates  
= 1 System coordinates
- bits-15/13 (I1/I2/I3) Intensity levels (range zero to seven)
- bits-12/11 Spare bits set to 0
- bits-10/9 (FST/LST) = 00 Intermediate record of a contour  
= 01 Last record of a contour of at least two records  
= 10 First record of a contour of at least two records  
= 11 First and only record, fully defining a contour
- bits-8/1 CSN Contour Serial Number

**Note:** The Contour Serial Number provides an unambiguous identification for each contour record. Within one update cycle, a serial number shall never be assigned twice.

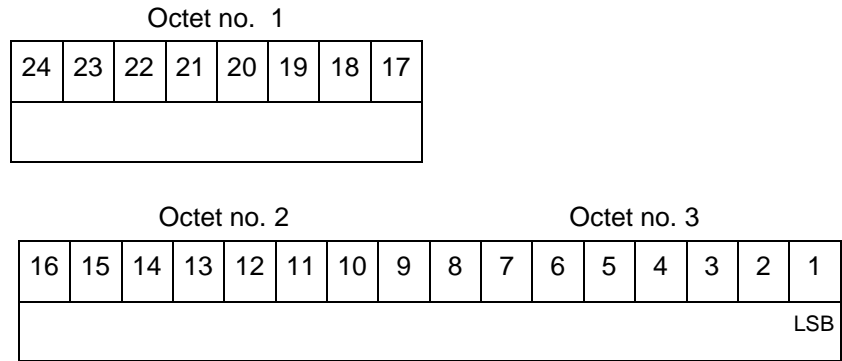


**4.2.9 Data Item I008/090, Time of Day**

**Definition:** Absolute time stamping expressed as Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) time.

**Format:** Three-octet fixed length Data Item.

**Structure:**



$$\text{bit-1 (LSB)} = 2^{(-7)} \text{ s} = 1/128 \text{ s}$$

**NOTES**

1. The time of day value is reset to zero each day at midnight.
2. For time management in radar transmission applications, refer to Part 1, paragraph 5.4 [Ref. 1].

**4.2.10 Data Item I008/100, Processing Status**

**Definition:** Information concerning the scaling factor currently applied, current reduction step in use, etc.

**Format:** Variable length Data Item comprising a first part of three-octets, followed by one-octet extents as necessary.

**Structure of First Part:**

Octet no. 1

24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17
f					R		

Octet no. 2								Octet no. 3							
16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Q														FX	

bits-24/20 (f)                      Scaling factor, negative values are represented in 2's complement form, bit-24 is set to 0 for positive values and 1 for negative values.

bits-19/17 (R)                      Current reduction stage in use. Normal operation is indicated by a value of zero. The actual bit signification is application dependent.

bits-16/2 (Q)                      Processing parameters. The actual bit signification is application dependent.

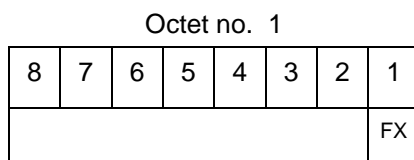
bit-1 (FX)                      = 0    End of Data Item  
    = 1    Extension into first extent

**4.2.11 Data Item I008/110, Station Configuration Status**

**Definition:** Information concerning the use and status of some vital hardware components of a radar system .

**Format:** Variable length Data Item comprising a first part of one-octet, followed by one-octet extents as necessary.

**Structure of First Part:**



bit-1 (FX) = 0 End of Data Item  
 = 1 Extension into first extent

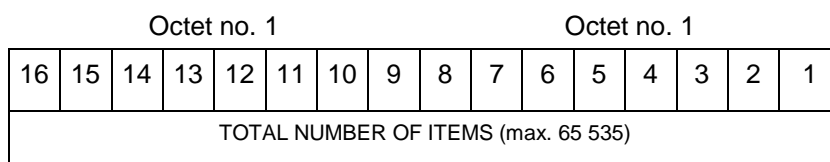
**NOTE -** Due to the diversity in hardware design and requirements of present and future radar stations, it is felt impractical to attempt to define individual bits.

**4.2.12 Data Item I008/120, Total Number of Items Constituting One Weather Picture**

**Definition:** Total number of vectors, respectively contour points, constituting the total weather image, provided with the EOP message.

**Format:** Two-octet fixed length Data Item.

**Structure:**



### 4.3 Transmission of Weather Messages

#### 4.3.1 Standard User Application Profile and Use of Standardised Data Items

##### 4.3.1.1 User Application Profile

The following standard UAP shown in Table 3 shall be used for the transmission of monoradar derived weather information:

**Table 3 - Standard User Application Profile**

FRN	Data Item	Information	Length in Octets
1	I008/010	Data Source Identifier	2
2	I008/000	Message Type	1
3	I008/020	Vector Qualifier	1+
4	I008/036	Sequence of Cartesian Vectors in SPF Notation	(1 + 3 x n)
5	I008/034	Sequence of Polar Vectors in SPF Notation	(1 + 4 x n)
6	I008/040	Contour Identifier	2
7	I008/050	Sequence of Contour Points in SPF Notation	(1 + 2 x n)
FX		Field Extension Indicator	-
8	I008/090	Time of Day	3
9	I008/100	Processing Status	3+
10	I008/110	Station Configuration Status	1+
11	I008/120	Total Number of Items Constituting One Weather Picture	2
12	I008/038	Sequence of Weather Vectors in SPF Notation	(1 + 4 x n)
13	-	Reserved for Special Purpose (SP) Indicator	-
14	-	Reserved for the RFS Indicator	-
FX	-	Field Extension Indicator	-

where:

- the first column indicates the FRN associated to each Data Item used in the UAP;
- the fourth column gives the format and the length of each item, a stand-alone figure indicates the octet-count of a fixed-length Data Item, 1+ indicates a variable-length Data Item comprising a first part of one-octet followed by n-octets extents as necessary.

**4.3.1.2 Use of Standardised Data Items**

The use of the standardised Data Items in the different messages shall be as depicted in Table 4.

**Table 4 - Use of Standardised Data Items**

Data Item	Control Messages		Data Messages			
	SOP	EOP	Sequence of Cartesian Vectors	Sequence of Weather Vectors	Sequence of Polar Vectors	Sequence of Contour Points
I008/010	X	X	X	X	X	X
I008/000	X	X	X	X	X	X
I008/020			X	X	X	
I008/036			X			
I008/034					X	
I008/040						X
I008/050						X
I008/090	X	X				
I008/100	X					
I008/110	X	X				
I008/120		X				
I008/038				X		

**4.3.2 Encoding Rules**

**4.3.2.1 Data Messages**

**4.3.2.1.1** Data Item I008/010 (Data Source Identifier) is compulsory and shall be transmitted in each Data Block, at least in the first Record of a sequence of Records originating from the same data source.

**Recommendation** *The Data Source Identifier should be transmitted in every Record.*

**4.3.2.1.2** Data Item I008/000 (Message Type) is compulsory and shall be transmitted in each Data Block, at least in the first Record of a sequence of Records of the same type.

**4.3.2.1.3** Data Item I008/020 (Vector Qualifier) is compulsory for each vector message and shall always be transmitted.

**4.3.2.1.4** Either Data Item I008/036 (Sequence of Cartesian Vectors in SPF Notation) or Data Item I008/038 (Sequence of Weather Vectors in SPF Notation) is compulsory for weather images transmitted as cartesian vectors and shall always be transmitted.

**NOTE** - The length of these Data Items is respectively  $(1 + 3 \times n)$  and  $(1 + 4 \times n)$  octets where  $n$  is the number of vectors transmitted.

**4.3.2.1.5** Data Item I008/034 (Sequence of Polar Vectors in SPF Notation) is compulsory for weather images transmitted as polar vectors and shall always be transmitted.

**NOTE** - The length of this item is  $(1 + 4 \times n)$  octets where  $n$  is the number of vectors transmitted.

**4.3.2.1.6** Data Item I008/040 (Contour Identifier) is compulsory for weather images transmitted as sequence of contour points and shall always be transmitted.

**NOTE** - When a sequence of contour points is spread over more than one Record, this Data Item is transmitted in each record.

**4.3.2.1.7** Data Item I008/050 (Sequence of Contour Points) is compulsory for weather images transmitted as contour points and shall always be transmitted.

#### **5.3.2.1.8 General Notes for Encoding all Data Messages**

1. For messages containing a sequence of cartesian vectors, the bits 5, 6 and 7 of the FSPEC field are meaningless and are set to 0. In normal operation the length of the corresponding FSPEC is one octet.
2. For messages containing a sequence of polar vector, the bits 4, 6 and 7 of the FSPEC fields are meaningless and set to 0. In normal operation, the length of the corresponding FSPEC is one octet.
3. For messages containing a sequence of contour points, the bits 3, 4 and 5 of the FSPEC field are meaningless and set to 0. In normal operation, the length of the corresponding FSPEC is one octet.

#### **4.3.2.2 Control Messages**

**4.3.2.2.1** Data Item I008/010 (Data Source Identifier) is compulsory and shall always be transmitted.

**4.3.2.2.2** Data Item I008/000 (Message Type) is compulsory and shall always be transmitted.

**NOTE** - This item allows to distinguish between records containing weather data and records containing control information.

**4.3.2.2.3** Data Item I008/090 (Time of Day) is optional in control messages. When used, it shall be transmitted when available.

**NOTE** - This item allows the time-stamping of SOP and EOP messages at the radar station site. The time information coded in three octets, is the time of an event relating to the SOP or EOP expressed as the number of 1/128 s elapsed since last midnight.



**4.3.2.2.4** Data Item I008/100 (Processing Status) is compulsory in SOP messages only and shall always be transmitted.

**Recommendation** *Although Data Item I008/100 is designed as a variable length Data Item, it is possible for most applications to limit its length to three-octets (i.e. its first part). Due to the diversity in hardware design and requirements of radar stations, coding and interpretation of bits-19/17 (reduction stage in use) and of bits-16/2 (processing parameters) in Data Item I008/100 should be defined and mutually agreed by the users concerned.*

**4.3.2.2.5** Data Item I008/110 (Station Configuration Status) is optional in both control messages. When used, it shall be transmitted only if at least one bit of the field is set to a one.

**NOTE -** This item provides information on some vital hardware components of the radar station. Its contents, which are application dependent, being agreed between the users concerned.

**Recommendation** *Although Data Item I008/110 is designed as a variable length Data Item, it is possible for most applications to limit its length to one-octet (i.e. its first part). Due to the diversity in hardware design and requirements of radar stations, coding and interpretation of Data Item I008/110 should be defined and mutually agreed by the users concerned.*

**4.3.2.2.6** Data Item I008/120 (Total Number of Items Constituting One Weather Picture) is compulsory for EOP messages only and shall always be transmitted in such messages.

#### **4.3.2.2.7 General Notes for Encoding all Control Messages**

1. For a SOP message, the bits 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 11 of the FSPEC field are meaningless and set to zero. The maximum length of the corresponding FSPEC is two octets.
2. For an EOP message, the bits 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9 of the FSPEC field are meaningless and set to zero. The maximum length of the corresponding FSPEC is two octets.

#### **4.3.2.3. General Notes for Encoding all Standardised Data Items**

1. Bit-13 of FSPEC is reserved for the SP Indicator. This allows the transmission of a variable length field. The contents of such a field being mutually agreed between the users concerned, while those not concerned can skip the data. The first octet contains the field length, including the length octet itself.
2. Bit-14 of FSPEC is reserved for the RFS indicator. This allows the transmission of standard Data Items in any order.
3. Non-standardised, specific information is transmitted using the SP field and not the RFS field(s).