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Multi-Band EGNOS File Format Description Document

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Added missing items in list of abbreviations. Changed year padding to '%02d' to make it consistent with other date fields. Clarified message type padding.	1	4	09/10/2020

CHANGE RECORD

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The European Satellite-Based Augmentation System (SBAS) EGNOS (European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service), tailored to the needs of the aviation community, provides correction and integrity information for NAVSTAR GPS and, since 2011, is certified for use in Safety-of-Life (SoL) applications. Owned by the European Commission, EGNOS in its current design (v2.x) is supporting reliable and precise positioning while using GPS L1 frequency over the European Civil Aviation Conference (ECAC) area. EGNOS correction and integrity messages are broadcast as Navigation Overlay Frames (NOF) through geostationary (GEO) satellites for real-time use with a Time-to-Alert of six seconds. For offline analysis and non-SoL/non-real-time applications, familiarization with the system or general research, the European Space Agency (ESA) has developed the EGNOS Message Server (EMS) file format. EMS is a well-known file format that this capturing, per GEO and epoch, the NOF broadcast to single-frequency L1 users. EMS file format is not limited to

In future major system upgrades (V3.x), EGNOS will also provide information to dualfrequency and multi-constellation (DFMC) users (more specifically, receivers using both L1/E1 and L5/E5a frequencies of GPS and Galileo). To support this evolution, new standards such as the DFMC SBAS MOPS and message formats (such as this Multi-Band EGNOS File Format) are currently created to serve a larger user community and benefit from increased processing on user side.

EGNOS but can contain NOF from any RTCA MOPS DO-229 compliant SBAS.

1.2 Scope of the document

This document defines the interfaces of the new Multi-Band EGNOS File Format in terms of file format. In this context, band shall be understood as both the SBAS downlink bands as described in [DFMC_MOPS] as well as alternative dissemination means (such as terrestrial), potentially also broadcasting experimental messages not covered by current standards.

Section 1 (this section) provides background information and describes the scope of the document and its content.

Section 2 introduces the new Multi-Band EGNOS File Format containing the optional flag to distinguish between different MOPS message encodings while maintaining backwards compatibility for legacy toolkit users.

Section 3 summarizes the Multi-Band EGNOS File Format.



1.3 Reference Documents

ID	Title	Reference
[MOPS_DO-229D]	MinimumOperationalPerformanceStandardsGlobalPositioningSystem/WideAreaAugmentationSystemAirborneEquipment	RTCA MOPS DO-229D Change 1 (February 1 st 2013)
[DFMC_MOPS]	MinimumOperationalPerformanceSpecification forGalileo /GlobalPositioningSystem /SatelliteBasedAugmentationSystemAirborneEquipment	

1.4 List of Abbreviations

ASCIIAmerican Standard Code for Information InterchangeBOMByte Order MarkCRLFCarriage Return Line FeedDFMCDual-Frequency Multi-ConstellationECACEuropean Civil Aviation Conference
DFMC Dual-Frequency Multi-Constellation
DFMC Dual-Frequency Multi-Constellation
EGNOS European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service
EMS EGNOS Message Server
ESA European Space Agency
GAL Galileo
GEO Geostationary Earth Orbit
GPS Global Positioning System
GPST GPS Time
LF Line Feed
MOPS Minimum Operational Performance Standards
MSB Most Significant Bit
NOF Navigation Overlay Frame
PRN Pseudorandom Noise
SBAS Satellite-Based Augmentation System
SF Single Frequency
SFSC Single-Frequency Single-Constellation
SoL Safety-of-Life
RTCA Radio Technical Commission for Aeronautics
UTF Unicode Transformation Format



2 MULTI-BAND EGNOS FILE FORMAT DESCRIPTION

The Multi-Band EGNOS File Format is an ASCII-encoded representation of SBAS correction and integrity information (the NOF). Each NOF (and additional information as described below) is stored in an individual line as a record, followed by a line feed.

The information (fields represented by blue boxes) stored in each record is shown in Figure 1. Details on the fields, formats and the allowed delimiters/line feeds are provided below.

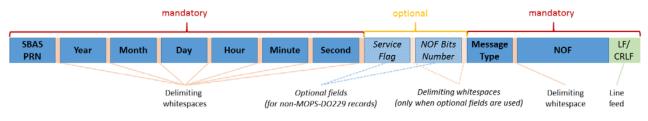


Figure 1 - Information encoded in a Multi-Band EGNOS File Format data record

2.1 General format requirements

The following general format requirements shall apply:

- All files shall be **UTF-8** encoded, the BOM shall not be used. Furthermore, all characters shall be single-byte only, i.e. ASCII characters.
- Each field, represented by a blue box in Figure 1, shall be **separated** from the others by a single **whitespace** (U+0020), represented in orange color.
- Each record shall end with an **end-of-line**, represented in green color, which shall directly follow the NOF field without preceding whitespace. End-of-line can follow Unix or Windows definition as **line feed** (LF, U+000A) or a **carriage-return line feed** (CRLF, U+000D U+000A) respectively regardless of the underlying OS.

2.2 Multi-Band EGNOS File Format field definition

The fields of a Multi-Band EGNOS File Format record are defined as follows. The GPST timestamp included in each record shall be valid at **reception of last bit of message**.

- 1. **SBAS PRN**: SBAS PRN (e.g. GEO, alternative broadcast means) from which NOF has been received (%03d¹, **mandatory** zero-padded 3 digits integer, range 0...999)
- 2. **Year**: truncated year from receiver local timestamp (%02d, **mandatory** zeropadded 2 digits integer, range 0...99)
- 3. **Month**: month from receiver GPST timestamp (%02d, **mandatory** zero-padded 2 digits integer, range 0...12)
- 4. **Day**: day of month from receiver GPST timestamp (%02d, **mandatory** zero-padded 2 digits integer, range 0...31)

¹ All format specifiers contained in the document are given according to C convention, e.g. Brooks, D. (1999). C Programming: The Essentials for Engineers and Scientists. New York, NY: Springer New York.



- 5. **Hour**: hour from receiver GPST timestamp (%02d, **mandatory** zero-padded 2 digits integer, range 0...59)
- 6. **Minute**: minute from receiver GPST timestamp (%02d, **mandatory** zero-padded 2 digits integer, range 0...60)
- 7. **Second**: second from receiver GPST timestamp (**mandatory**)
 - a. For MOPS DO-229 (optional fields not set): %02d, zero-padded 2 digits integer
 - b. For other (optional fields set): %9.6f, zero-padded 8 digits float (6 decimal places)

for both: range 0...60²

8. **Band Flag**: Flag indicating how SBAS NOF is encoded (%2s, **optional** 2 characters string)

The optional **Band Flag** shall be either of the following values:

- a. For RTCA MOPS DO-229: not included (fully backwards compatible) or
- b. For DFMC SBAS MOPS: L5 or
- c. For non-standard message encoding (i.e. experimentation) or alternative broadcast means: **any 2 character string** where the first character is any character which is not a hexadecimal character³ (i.e. not 0...9 or A...F) and the second character is any ASCII character

Recommended first characters:

- i. For other GEO downlink bands: L
- ii. For experimentation: X
- iii. For terrestrial broadcast: T
- iv. For broadcast through internet: I
- 9. **NOF Bits Number**: Number of useful bits (i.e. excluding padding) that are used to encode message (%4i, zero-padded 4 hexadecimal representation of integer, to be **included only⁴ when Band Flag is set**)

Depending on the Band Flag, the **NOF Bits Number** field shall be either:

- a. When Band Flag is not set (RTCA MOPS DO-229): not included or
- b. When Band Flag is set to L5 (DFMC SBAS MOPS): **OOFA** (250) or
- c. When Band Flag is set to any other value (non-standard message encoding or alternative broadcast means): **any 4 characters hexadecimal integer**, range 0001...FFFF (1... 65535)

² Range set as 0...60 to allow for leap seconds. Leap seconds are normally introduced as $23:59:59 \rightarrow 23:59:60 \rightarrow 00:00:00$ on either June 31^{st} or December 31^{st} although they may be introduced on any last day of a month. Actual implementation varies and may also be a repetition of the last time step (i.e. 23:59:59 ... 23:59:59 ... 00:00:00).

³ This character can be used to distinguish between legacy (SF) and other message encoding.

⁴ This means that each record shall have **either 9** (for MOPS DO-229) **or 11 fields** (for all other cases), i.e. in any Multi-Band EGNOS File Format record, either **both** optional fields (Service Flag and NOF Bits Number) **or none** shall be included.



- 10. **Message Type**: SBAS message type identifier as decoded from corresponding NOF (**mandatory**)
 - a. For MOPS DO-229 (optional fields not set): non-padded integer (%d)
 - b. For other (optional fields set): zero-padded integer (%02d)
- 11. **NOF**: %0s, zero-padded hexadecimal stream (each hexadecimal digit being represented by one UTF-8 character) of SBAS messages with leftmost bit of each character being the MSB⁵ (**mandatory**)
 - a. For MOPS DO-229 (optional fields not set): 64 characters hexadecimal string
 - b. For DFMC SBAS MOPS (Band Flag set to L5): 64 characters hexadecimal string
 - c. For others (Band Flag set \neq L5): Hexadecimal string with arbitrary length representing the number of bytes as $2 \cdot ceiling\left(\frac{NOF Bits Number}{8}\right)$

⁵ In 2.3 example A (NOF 536A...), the MSB is the leftmost bit (0) of the binary representation of 5 (0101).



2.3 Example records in valid files

Examples formatted according to Multi-Band EGNOS File Format record definition (see above), respectively compliant to MOPS DO-229 (A.), DFMC SBAS MOPS as GEO (B.) and terrestrial (C.) broadcast, and experimental message encoding (D.), are presented below:

A. RTCA MOPS DO-229 compliant (no flag, Windows like end-of-line):

120 18 03 26 11 08 31 4 536A500BA03B01C00DC06E03701B80E007203C01F00FBFDFFEF02F0036897580\CR\LF

B. DFMC SBAS MOPS compliant (flag L5 and NOF Bits number 00FA, Unix line end-of-line):

C. DFMC SBAS MOPS compliant (terrestrial broadcast, flag T1 and NOF Bits number 00FA, Windows like end-of-line):

D. Experimental message structure (flag X2 and NOF Bits number 0108 for NOF length 264 bits, Unix line end-of-line):

123 18 03 26 11 08 31.844986 X2 0108 75 62FACEECD8B8D029E38A0C85E0EA5296437A92B6192E0C031C09679886E9D7FC7B60\LF



2.4 Versatility of file

The definition of Multi-Band EGNOS File Format records as described above (with both optional fields set) allows a Multi-Band EGNOS File Format file to contain NOF from any number of days, hours of the day, SBAS PRN and message encoding/broadcast means.

The following excerpt is an example of a Multi-Band EGNOS File Format file⁶ highlighting its versatility:

- Change of month leading also to change of hour
- Two SBAS PRN
- MOPS DO-229D on L1 and DFMC SBAS MOPS on L5

120 18 03 31 23 59 58 4 C611C003FC0003FF400000000000000000000000039797BB80000017CA1640\LF 136 18 03 31 23 59 58 2 C60AC00000003FCC003FFC000013FF80000000003BB97BB9BBBBB805CAC40\LF 120 18 03 31 23 59 59 3 530CC003FD8003FDC003FFBFF4003FE8003FFBFF7FEB979B9579B9954CC09780\LF 120 18 04 01 00 00 02 9A09C00000003FCC003FF8000013FF800000000003BB97BB9BBBBBA49CF600\LF 120 18 04 01 00 00 01 25 C664C2AFB013FCFFDE56FE00FFA0461E740B04010044567F8121380BA4A52740\LF 136 18 04 01 00 00 01 3 C60EC003FDC003FDC003FBFF4003FEC003FFBF7FEB979B9579B99540F24BC0\LF • • •

⁶ No message received or message from PRN 136 lost at 23:59:59 on March 31st 2018.

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3 SUMMARY

In this document, the Multi-Band EGNOS File Format, a standard format used for the exchange of SBAS NOF complying to either MOPS DO-229 or DFMC SBAS MOPS, is introduced.

Within the new Multi-Band EGNOS File Format, all SBAS correction and integrity information can be efficiently encoded, while maintaining full backwards compatibility with current toolset. The format of a Multi-Band EGNOS File Format record is presented in detail, including the definition of each field and the corresponding formatting. For both MOPS available today, an example record is included to show valid Multi-Band EGNOS File Format records created on different operating system (Windows and Unix).

- END OF THE DOCUMENT -