



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**SIST EN 16603-20:2024**

**01-februar-2024**

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**Vesoljska tehnika - Električna in elektronska**

Space engineering - Electrical and electronic

Raumfahrttechnik - Elektrik und Elektronik

Ingénierie spatiale - Électrique et électronique

**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 16603-20:2023**

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## Space engineering - Electrical and electronic

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Raumfahrttechnik - Elektrik und Elektronik

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 20 November 2023.

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## European Foreword

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This document (EN 16603-20:2023) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN-CENELEC/TC 5 "Space", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This standard (EN 16603-20:2023) originates from ECSS-E-ST-20C Rev.2.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2024, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2024.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 16603-20:2020.

The main changes with respect to EN 16603-20:2020 are listed below:

- clause 4.2.1.1 added due to addition of new clause 4.2.1.2;
- addition of requirements in new clause 4.2.1.2 "Reliable insulation";
- the addition of the new clause 4.2.1.2 made it necessary to add the new header 4.2.1.1 "General requirements" to separate the requirement from the former clause 4.2.1 "Failure containment and redundancy" from the new requirements for "Reliable insulation";
- update to cover the aspects of "reliable insulation" also known as "double insulation";
- addition of several terms in clause 3.2 related to the added subject of "Reliable insulation".

This document has been prepared under a standardization request given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

This document has been developed to cover specifically space systems and has therefore precedence over any EN covering the same scope but with a wider domain of applicability (e.g. : aerospace).

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.



# 1

## Scope

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This Standard establishes the basic rules and general principles applicable to the electrical, electronic, electromagnetic, microwave and engineering processes. It specifies the tasks of these engineering processes and the basic performance and design requirements in each discipline.

It defines the terminology for the activities within these areas.

It defines the specific requirements for electrical subsystems and payloads, deriving from the system engineering requirements laid out in ECSS-E-ST-10 “Space engineering – System engineering general requirements”.

This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristics and constraints of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

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## Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this ECSS Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revision of any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this ECSS Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the more recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

EN reference	Reference in text	Title
EN 16601-00-01	ECSS-S-ST-00-01	<i>ECSS system – Glossary of terms</i>
EN 16603-10	ECSS-E-ST-10	<i>Space engineering – System engineering general requirements</i>
EN 16603-20-06	ECSS-E-ST-20-06	<i>Space engineering – Spacecraft charging</i>
EN 16603-20-07	ECSS-E-ST-20-07	<i>Space engineering – Electromagnetic compatibility</i>
EN 16603-20-08	ECSS-E-ST-20-08	<i>Space engineering - Photovoltaic assemblies and components</i>
EN 16603-20-20	ECSS-E-ST-20-20	<i>Space engineering - Electrical design and interface requirements for power supply</i>
EN 16603-33-11	ECSS-E-ST-33-11	<i>Space engineering – Explosive systems and devices</i>
EN 16603-50-05	ECSS-E-ST-50-05	<i>Space engineering – Radio frequency and modulation</i>
EN 16603-50-14	ECSS-E-ST-50-14	<i>Space engineering – Spacecraft discrete interfaces</i>
EN 16602-30-02	ECSS-Q-ST-30-02	<i>Space product assurance – Failure modes, effects (and criticality) analysis (FMEA/FMECA)</i>
EN 16602-30-11	ECSS-Q-ST-30-11	<i>Space product assurance – Derating – EEE components</i>
EN 16602-40	ECSS-Q-ST-40	<i>Space product assurance – Safety</i>
EN 16602-70-12	ECSS-Q-ST-70-12	<i>Space product assurance – Design rules for printed circuit boards</i>
	IEEE 145-1993	Antenna Terms
	Impedance Specifications for Stable DC Distributed Power Systems, EEE transactions on power electronics, Vol. 17, no. 2, March 2002	Impedance Specifications for Stable DC Distributed Power Systems, X. Feng, J. Liu, F.C. Lee, IEEE Transactions on power electronics, Vol. 17, no. 2, March 2002

# Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

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## 3.1 Terms from other standards

- a. For the purpose of this Standard, the terms and definitions from ECSS-S-ST-00-01 apply.
- b. For the purpose of this Standard, the following terms and definitions from ECSS-E-ST-20-20 apply:
  1. latching current limiter (LCL);
  2. retriggerable latching current limiter (RLCL).

## 3.2 Terms specific to the present standard

### 3.2.1 antenna farm

ensemble of all antennas accommodated on the spacecraft and provides for all the transmission and reception of RF signals

### 3.2.2 antenna port

abstraction of the physical connection among the antenna and its feeding lines, realised by means of connectors or waveguide flanges

### 3.2.3 antenna RF chain

sequence of microwave components inserted between an antenna input port or a BFN output port and a corresponding individual radiating element

NOTE Examples of microwave components are: ortho-mode transducers, polarisers, transformers as well as filters.

### 3.2.4 antenna support structure

part of an antenna having no electrical function, which can however impact its electrical performances, either directly due to scattering or indirectly

NOTE Example of indirect effect is induced thermo-elastic deformations.

### 3.2.5 array antenna

antenna composed by a number of, possibly different, elements that radiate RF signals directly into free space operating in combination, such that all or a part of them radiate the same signals

**3.2.6 array-fed reflector antenna**

antenna composed by a feed array, which can include or not a beam forming network, and one or more optical elements like reflectors and lenses

**3.2.7 battery bus**

primary power bus directly connected to the battery

NOTE Battery bus is sometimes called unregulated bus (although the battery charge is regulated).

**3.2.8 beam forming network (BFN)**

wave-guiding structure composed a chain of microwave components and devices aimed at distributing the RF power injected at the input ports to a number of output ports; in a transmitting antenna the RF power injected from the transmitter is routed to the radiating elements, in a receiving antenna the RF power coming from the radiating elements is routed to the antenna ports connected to the receiver

NOTE Examples of microwave components and devices are lines, phase shifters, couplers, loads.

**3.2.9 conducted emission (CE)**

desired or undesired electromagnetic energy that is propagated along a conductor

**3.2.10 critical line**

[CONTEXT: reliable insulation] line that is part of a critical net

NOTE As an example, limited to a solar array, typically a critical line is a line that carries the current of a section downstream from the electrical node collecting the current from the different strings that constitute the section. However, in case a short between strings within a section leads to a failure propagation, then correspondingly a string is considered as a critical line.

**3.2.11 critical net**

[CONTEXT: reliable insulation] electrical net that if short circuited with another electrical net or another conductor including satellite and launcher structure can cause critical effects

NOTE For “critical effects” see Table 4-1 of ECSS-Q-ST-30-02.

**3.2.12 critical pressure**

pressure at which corona or partial discharge can occur in an equipment

**3.2.13 diffusivity**

ability of a body to generate incoherent diffuse scattering due to local roughness, inhomogeneity or anysotropy when illuminated by RF waves

**3.2.14 depth of discharge (DOD)**

ampere-hour removed from a battery expressed as a percentage of the nameplate capacity

**3.2.15 double insulation**

see "reliable insulation"

**3.2.16 electrical bonding**

process of connecting conductive parts to each other so that a low impedance path is established for grounding and shielding purposes

**3.2.17 electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)**

ability of equipment or an element to function satisfactorily in its electromagnetic environment without introducing intolerable electromagnetic disturbances to anything in that environment

**3.2.18 electromagnetic compatibility control**

set of techniques to effectively regulate the electromagnetic interference environment or susceptibility of individual space system components or both

NOTE They include, among others, the design, placement of components, shielding, and employment of rejection filters.

**3.2.19 electromagnetic interference (EMI)**

undesired electrical phenomenon that is created by, or adversely affects any device whose normal functioning is predicated upon the utilization of electrical phenomena

NOTE It is characterized by the manifestation of degradation of the performance of an equipment, transmission channel, or element caused by an electromagnetic disturbance.

**3.2.20 electromagnetic interference safety margin (EMISM)**

ratio between the susceptibility threshold and the interference present on a test point

**3.2.21 emission**

electromagnetic energy propagated by radiation or conduction

**3.2.22 energy balance**

situation in which the spacecraft energy budget is positive when elaborated over a considered period of time

NOTE 1 Energy budget is generation minus consumption and losses.

NOTE 2 The considered period of time can be one orbit, several orbits or any relevant mission period.

### 3.2.23 energy reserve

energy that remains available from the energy storage assembly at the worst-case, most depleted, point of nominal operations

NOTE It is important that the energy reserve is sufficient to permit reaching a safe operating mode upon occurrence of an anomaly.

### 3.2.24 essential function

function without which the spacecraft cannot be recovered following any conceivable on-board or ground-based failure

NOTE Examples of unrecoverable spacecraft is when spacecraft cannot be commanded, or permanently losses attitude and control, or the energy balance is no longer ensured, or the spacecraft consumables (e.g. hydrazine or Xenon) are depleted to such an extent that more than 10 % of its lifetime is affected, or the safety of the crew is threatened.

### 3.2.25 faulty signal

signal generated by a circuit, appearing at its interface to another circuit, going out of its nominal range because of a failure

### 3.2.26 foldback current limiter (FCL)

non latching current-limiting function where the current limit decreases with the output voltage

NOTE This function is used for power distribution and protection typically for essential loads.

### 3.2.27 fully regulated bus

bus providing power during sunlight and eclipse periods with a regulated voltage

### 3.2.28 grounding

process of establishing intentional electrical conductive paths between an electrical circuit reference or a conductive part and equipment chassis or space vehicle structure

NOTE Grounding is typically performed for safety, functionality, signal integrity, EMI control or charge bleeding purpose.

### 3.2.29 high Priority telecommand (HPC)

command originated from ground and issued by the telecommand decoder for essential spacecraft functions without main on board software intervention