ROSETTA

FLIGHT REPORTS of RPC-MAG

RO-IGEP-TR-0025

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January 26, 2010

Report of the

STEINS Flyby

Time period: September 01 - 10, 2008

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	Document:	RO-IGEP-TR-0025
$n \cup s \vdash 1 \perp A$	Issue:	3
	Revision:	0
ICED Institut für Geophysik u. extraterr. Physik	Date:	January 26, 2010
IGLP Technische Universität Braunschweig	Page:	Ι

Contents

1	Intr	roduction	1
2	The	e Fly-By Geometry	2
3	Act	ivities and data plots of the STEINS Fly By	4
	3.1	September 01, 2008:	4
		3.1.1 Actions	4
	3.2	Plots of Calibrated Data	4
	3.3	September 02, 2008:	10
		3.3.1 Actions	10
		3.3.2 Plots of Calibrated Data	10
	3.4	September 03, 2008:	16
		3.4.1 Actions	16
		3.4.2 Plots of Calibrated Data	16
	3.5	September 04, 2008:	22
		3.5.1 Actions	22
		3.5.2 Plots of Calibrated Data	22
	3.6	September 05, 2008:	28
		3.6.1 Actions	28
		3.6.2 Plots of Calibrated Data	28
	3.7	September 06, 2008:	42
		3.7.1 Actions	42
		3.7.2 Plots of Calibrated Data	42
	3.8	September 07, 2008:	52
		3.8.1 Actions	52
		3.8.2 Plots of Calibrated Data	52
	3.9	September 08, 2008:	58
		3.9.1 Actions	58
		3.9.2 Plots of Calibrated Data	58
	3.10	September 09, 2008:	64
		3.10.1 Actions	64
		3.10.2 Plots of Calibrated Data	64
	3.11	September 10, 2008:	70
		3.11.1 Actions	70
		3.11.2 Plots of Calibrated Data	70
4	Con of o	nparison between OB and IB: The Influence of the Sensor Temperature and ther Disturbers	l 76
5	Dyn	namic Spectra of the Fly-By	97
6	Dyn 6.1	Description Comparison </td <td>111 125</td>	111 125
7	Sola	ar Array Rotation Angles and High Gain Antenna Orientation	128

ΒΟΓΕΤΤΔ	Document:	RO-IGEP-TR-0025
	Issue:	3
	Revision:	0
ICED Institut für Geophysik u. extraterr. Physik	Date:	January 26, 2010
IGLГ Technische Universität Braunschweig	Page:	II

8	Temperature	profile	during	the	FlyBy
-	romporation	promo			

9 Conclusions

139

 $\mathbf{141}$

BOSETTA	Document:	RO-IGEP-TR-0025
	Issue:	3
	Revision:	0
ICED Institut für Geophysik u. extraterr. Physik	Date:	January 26, 2010
IGLI Technische Universität Braunschweig	Page:	1

1 Introduction

ROSETTA's Flyby at asteroid 2867 STEINS happened on September 05, 2008. RPC-MAG was switched on in the time between 2008-09-01T00:10:00 and 2008-09-10T06:01:00. The Closest Approach (CA) took place at 2008-09-05T18:38:19.3 (Onboard UTC). The instrument performance was flawlessly. There were no problems from the instrument side.

This document gives a brief description of the executed activities and show the obtained data. Housekeeping data (Temperature of the OB & IB sensor, Filter Stages A & B, Filter configuration register, Reference voltage, negative and positive 5V supply voltage, and the coarse HK sampled magnetic field data of the OB sensor) are presented as well as magnetic field science data of the OB and IB sensor in the activated modes. Magnetic field data are plotted in s/c coordinates and ECLIPJ2000 coordinates if not otherwise stated. They are calibrated according to the results of the ground calibration and the results of the inflight temperature model 006 using the actual flight data. Sensitivity, Misalignment, and Temperature effects are taken into account. The s/c residual field is not subtracted.

The spectra of the magnetic field data measured by the OB sensor are plotted in section 5. As usual an influence of ROSETTAs reaction wheels (refer to section 6) can be seen in Burstmode.

From time to time there are also horizontal lines in the dynamic spectrum to be seen. These lines represent constant frequencies and are caused by the LAP instrument. This behavior was investigated and proofed during the PC10 campaign in November 2010. See RO-IGEP-TR0030 for further details.

The data quality and a comparison between OB and IB sensor is presented in section 4.

The activation of the LANDER was combined with the test of some heaters associated to the MUPUS experiment. Unfortunately this caused magnetic disturbances which are also discussed in section 4.

The Rotation Angles of the Solar Arrays and the High Gain Antenna have been plotted in section 7 for the assessment of their influence to the magnetic field data.

A temperature profile for the whole Fly–By is shown in section 8.

	Document:	RO-IGEP-TR-0025
$ \Pi \cup \Im \Box \square \square \Pi \Pi$	Issue:	3
	Revision:	0
ICDD Institut für Geophysik u. extraterr. Physik	Date:	January 26, 2010
IGLГ Technische Universität Braunschweig	Page:	2

2 The Fly–By Geometry

This section gives an overview about the trajectory during the Fly–By.



Figure 1: ROSETTA'S Distance to the STEINS Surface

	Document:	RO-IGEP-TR-0025
$ \Pi \cup \Im \Box \square \square \Pi \Pi$	Issue:	3
	Revision:	0
ICDD Institut für Geophysik u. extraterr. Physik	Date:	January 26, 2010
IGLГ Technische Universität Braunschweig	Page:	3



Figure 2: ROSETTA'S Fly-By Trajectory in ECLIPJ2000 coordinates. Red Line: SUN Direction

ROSETTA	Document: Issue:	RO-IGEP-TR-0025 3
IGEP Institut für Geophysik u. extraterr. Physik	Date:	January 26, 2010
Technische Universität Braunschweig	Page:	4

3 Activities and data plots of the STEINS Fly By

This chapter presents all relevant data /data types measured by RPCMAG day by day:

- Housekeeping data (HK).
- Calibrated LEVEL_B data (s/c coordinates) of the IB and OB sensor with the original sampling frequency.
- Calibrated LEVEL_C data (ECLIPJ2000 coordinates) of the IB and OB sensor with the original sampling frequency.

3.1 September 01, 2008:

3.1.1 Actions

MAG was switched on immediately after PIU and set to HK mode at 00:02. The normal mode SID 2 was set at 00:10. All commands passed smoothly and the instrument followed in the expected way.

3.2 Plots of Calibrated Data



Figure 3: File: RPCMAG080901T0002_CLA_HK_P0000_2400



Figure 4: File: RPCMAG080901T0010_CLB_IB_M2_T0000_2400_006



Figure 5: File: RPCMAG080901T0010_CLB_OB_M2_T0000_2400_006



Figure 6: File: RPCMAG080901T0010_CLC_IB_M2_T0000_2400_006



Figure 7: File: RPCMAG080901T0010_CLC_OB_M2_T0000_2400_006

ΡΟς ΕΤΤΑ	Document:	RO-IGEP-TR-0025
$n \cup j \in I \cup A$	Issue:	3
	Revision:	0
ICED Institut für Geophysik u. extraterr. Physik	Date:	January 26, 2010
IGLI Technische Universität Braunschweig	Page:	10

3.3 September 02, 2008:

3.3.1 Actions

MAG stayed in SID 2. No problems occurred.

3.3.2 Plots of Calibrated Data



Figure 8: File: RPCMAG080902T0000_CLA_HK_P0000_2400



Figure 9: File: RPCMAG080902T0000_CLB_IB_M2_T0000_2400_006



Figure 10: File: RPCMAG080902T0000_CLB_OB_M2_T0000_2400_006



Figure 11: File: RPCMAG080902T0000_CLC_IB_M2_T0000_2400_006



Figure 12: File: RPCMAG080902T0000_CLC_OB_M2_T0000_2400_006

	Document:	RO-IGEP-TR-0025
$n \cup j \in I \cup A$	Issue:	3
	Revision:	0
ICTD Institut für Geophysik u. extraterr. Physik	Date:	January 26, 2010
IGLГ Technische Universität Braunschweig	Page:	16

3.4 September 03, 2008:

3.4.1 Actions

MAG stayed in SID 2. No problems occurred.

3.4.2 Plots of Calibrated Data



Figure 13: File: RPCMAG080903T0000_CLA_HK_P0000_2400



Figure 14: File: RPCMAG080903T0000_CLB_IB_M2_T0000_2400_006



Figure 15: File: RPCMAG080903T0000_CLB_OB_M2_T0000_2400_006



Figure 16: File: RPCMAG080903T0000_CLC_IB_M2_T0000_2400_006



Figure 17: File: RPCMAG080903T0000_CLC_OB_M2_T0000_2400_006

ΡΟςΕͲͲΛ	Document:	RO-IGEP-TR-0025
$n \cup j \in I \cup A$	Issue:	3
	Revision:	0
ICTD Institut für Geophysik u. extraterr. Physik	Date:	January 26, 2010
IGLГ Technische Universität Braunschweig	Page:	22

3.5 September 04, 2008:

3.5.1 Actions

MAG stayed in SID 2. No problems occurred.

3.5.2 Plots of Calibrated Data



Figure 18: File: RPCMAG080904T0000_CLA_HK_P0000_2400

Figure 19: File: RPCMAG080904T0000_CLB_IB_M2_T0000_2400_006

Figure 20: File: RPCMAG080904T0000_CLB_OB_M2_T0000_2400_006

Figure 21: File: RPCMAG080904T0000_CLC_IB_M2_T0000_2400_006

Figure 22: File: RPCMAG080904T0000_CLC_OB_M2_T0000_2400_006

ΒΟSΕΤΤΔ	Document:	RO-IGEP-TR-0025
	Issue:	3
	Revision:	0
ICED Institut für Geophysik u. extraterr. Physik	Date:	January 26, 2010
IGLI Technische Universität Braunschweig	Page:	28

3.6 September 05, 2008:

3.6.1 Actions

MAG stayed in SID 2 until 04:38. Then the instrument was set into BURST mode, SID3. No problems occurred.

3.6.2 Plots of Calibrated Data

Figure 23: File: RPCMAG080905T0000_CLA_HK_P0000_2400

Figure 24: File: RPCMAG080905T0000_CLB_IB_M2_T0000_2400_006

Figure 25: File: RPCMAG080905T0438_CLB_IB_M3_T0000_2400_006

Figure 26: File: RPCMAG080905T0000_CLB_OB_M2_T0000_2400_006

Figure 27: File: RPCMAG080905T0438_CLB_OB_M3_T0000_2400_006


Figure 28: File: RPCMAG080905T0000_CLC_IB_M2_T0000_2400_006



Figure 29: File: RPCMAG080905T0438_CLC_IB_M3_T0000_2400_006



Figure 30: File: RPCMAG080905T0000_CLC_OB_M2_T0000_2400_006



Figure 31: File: RPCMAG080905T0438_CLC_OB_M3_T0000_2400_006



Figure 32: File: RPCMAG080905T0438_CLB_IB_M3_T1800_1900_006



Figure 33: File: RPCMAG080905T0438_CLB_OB_M3_T1800_1900_006



Figure 34: File: RPCMAG080905T0438_CLC_IB_M3_T1800_1900_006



Figure 35: File: RPCMAG080905T0438_CLC_OB_M3_T1800_1900_006

ΡΟςΕΤΤΑ	Document:	RO-IGEP-TR-0025
$\Pi \cup J \sqcup I I A$	Issue:	3
	Revision:	0
ICDD Institut für Geophysik u. extraterr. Physik	Date:	January 26, 2010
IGEP Technische Universität Braunschweig	Page:	42

3.7 September 06, 2008:

3.7.1 Actions

MAG stayed in SID 3 until 06:38. Then the instrument was switched back to NORMAL mode SID2. No problems occurred.

3.7.2 Plots of Calibrated Data



Figure 36: File: RPCMAG080906T0000_CLA_HK_P0000_2400



Figure 37: File: RPCMAG080906T0000_CLB_IB_M3_T0000_2400_006



Figure 38: File: RPCMAG080906T0638_CLB_IB_M2_T0000_2400_006



Figure 39: File: RPCMAG080906T0000_CLB_OB_M3_T0000_2400_006



Figure 40: File: RPCMAG080906T0638_CLB_OB_M2_T0000_2400_006



Figure 41: File: RPCMAG080906T0000_CLC_IB_M3_T0000_2400_006



Figure 42: File: RPCMAG080906T0638_CLC_IB_M2_T0000_2400_006



Figure 43: File: RPCMAG080906T0000_CLC_OB_M3_T0000_2400_006



Figure 44: File: RPCMAG080906T0638_CLC_OB_M2_T0000_2400_006

ΡΟςΕͲͲΛ	Document:	RO-IGEP-TR-0025
$n \cup j \in I \cup A$	Issue:	3
	Revision:	0
ICTD Institut für Geophysik u. extraterr. Physik	Date:	January 26, 2010
IGLГ Technische Universität Braunschweig	Page:	52

3.8 September 07, 2008:

3.8.1 Actions

MAG stayed in SID 2. No problems occurred.

3.8.2 Plots of Calibrated Data



Figure 45: File: RPCMAG080907T0000_CLA_HK_P0000_2400



Figure 46: File: RPCMAG080907T0000_CLB_IB_M2_T0000_2400_006



Figure 47: File: RPCMAG080907T0000_CLB_OB_M2_T0000_2400_006



Figure 48: File: RPCMAG080907T0000_CLC_IB_M2_T0000_2400_006



Figure 49: File: RPCMAG080907T0000_CLC_OB_M2_T0000_2400_006

ΡΟςΕͲͲΛ	Document:	RO-IGEP-TR-0025
$n \cup j \in I \cup A$	Issue:	3
	Revision:	0
ICTD Institut für Geophysik u. extraterr. Physik	Date:	January 26, 2010
IUГ Technische Universität Braunschweig	Page:	58

3.9 September 08, 2008:

3.9.1 Actions

MAG stayed in SID 2. No problems occurred.

3.9.2 Plots of Calibrated Data



Figure 50: File: RPCMAG080908T0000_CLA_HK_P0000_2400



Figure 51: File: RPCMAG080908T0000_CLB_IB_M2_T0000_2400_006



Figure 52: File: RPCMAG080908T0000_CLB_OB_M2_T0000_2400_006



Figure 53: File: RPCMAG080908T0000_CLC_IB_M2_T0000_2400_006



Figure 54: File: RPCMAG080908T0000_CLC_OB_M2_T0000_2400_006

ΡΟς ΕΤΤΑ	Document:	RO-IGEP-TR-0025
$n \cup j \in I \cup A$	Issue:	3
	Revision:	0
ICED Institut für Geophysik u. extraterr. Physik	Date:	January 26, 2010
IGLI Technische Universität Braunschweig	Page:	64

3.10 September 09, 2008:

3.10.1 Actions

MAG stayed in SID 2. No problems occurred.

3.10.2 Plots of Calibrated Data



Figure 55: File: RPCMAG080909T0000_CLA_HK_P0000_2400



Figure 56: File: RPCMAG080909T0000_CLB_IB_M2_T0000_2400_006



Figure 57: File: RPCMAG080909T0000_CLB_OB_M2_T0000_2400_006



Figure 58: File: RPCMAG080909T0000_CLC_IB_M2_T0000_2400_006



Figure 59: File: RPCMAG080909T0000_CLC_OB_M2_T0000_2400_006
ΡΟς ΓΤΤΑ	Document:	RO-IGEP-TR-0025
NUSEIIA	Issue:	3
	Revision:	0
ICED Institut für Geophysik u. extraterr. Physik	Date:	January 26, 2010
IGLI Technische Universität Braunschweig	Page:	70

3.11 September 10, 2008:

3.11.1 Actions

MAG stayed in SID 2. No problems occurred.

3.11.2 Plots of Calibrated Data



Figure 60: File: RPCMAG080910T0000_CLA_HK_P0000_2400



Figure 61: File: RPCMAG080910T0000_CLB_IB_M2_T0000_2400_006



Figure 62: File: RPCMAG080910T0000_CLB_OB_M2_T0000_2400_006



Figure 63: File: RPCMAG080910T0000_CLC_IB_M2_T0000_2400_006



Figure 64: File: RPCMAG080910T0000_CLC_OB_M2_T0000_2400_006

ROSETTA	Document: Issue:	RO–IGEP–TR–0025 3
IGEP Institut für Geophysik u. extraterr. Physik Technische Universität Braunschweig	Revision: Date: Page:	0 January 26, 2010 76

4 Comparison between OB and IB: The Influence of the Sensor Temperature and of other Disturbers

In this section we compare the measured data of the OB Sensor with the IB ones. The investigation is done with 1 s averaged LEVEL_F data (s/c coordinates) for various days.

From earlier mission phases we know, that the OB and IB data match very well at times where the both sensors feel the same temperature *variation*. When the temperature changes are different, then the magnetic field data diverge as well. We do see this effect although a 3rd order temperature calibration has been applied. On short time scales, however, different heat capacities and micro physical hysteresis effects of the sensors core material may cause this behavior.

At the actual mission phase we see, however, that the OB and IB data are sometimes different also if the temperature behavior is the same. This leads to the assumption that there are active disturbers on the s/c.

One of the disturbance sources is the MUPUS experiment on the Lander. This can clearly be seen in Figure 25 and in the spectrum shown in Figure 90. The disturbance lasts from 12:00 - 20:00 on September 5th, and has an amplitude of about 1 nT. The ROMAP magnetic field sensor sees about 100 nT disturbance. An explanation of this signature was given by the MUPUS PI: MUPUS was operated in the standard temperature measurement mode (TEM) during the flyby. As the Temperature must not fall below -50°C a background heating routine was executed, which pulsed some heaters every 4-5 minutes for 1 minute with a current of about 100 mA, which generated a disturbing magnetic field.



Figure 65: File: RPCMAG080901_CLF_OBIB





Figure 67: File: RPCMAG080902_CLF_OBIB





Figure 69: File: RPCMAG080903_CLF_OBIB





Figure 71: File: RPCMAG080904_CLF_OBIB





Figure 73: File: RPCMAG080905_CLF_OBIB





Figure 75: File: RPCMAG080906_CLF_OBIB





Figure 77: File: RPCMAG080907_CLF_OBIB





Figure 79: File: RPCMAG080908_CLF_OBIB





Figure 81: File: RPCMAG080909_CLF_OBIB





Figure 83: File: RPCMAG080910_CLF_OBIB



ΡΟς ΕΤΤΛ	Document:	RO–IGEP–TR–0025
ΠΟΔΕΙΙΑ	Issue:	3
	Revision:	0
ICED Institut für Geophysik u. extraterr. Physik	Date:	January 26, 2010
IGLΓ Technische Universität Braunschweig	Page:	97

5 Dynamic Spectra of the Fly-By

This section shows the dynamic spectra of the OB sensor in LEVEL_C = ECLIPJ2000 coordinates. As the sensor was operated as primary sensor in NORMAL mode, SID2, for most of the time the maximum resolvable frequency is 0.5 Hz. Around the closest approach time (2008-09-05T18:38:19) RPCMAG was set to Burstmode (20 Hz sampling rate) starting at 2008-09-05T04:38 and ending at 2008-09-06T06:38.

The spectra show significant structures from 2008-09-05T12:00 until 2008-09-06T20:00. These disturbances are caused by the MUPUS heaters.

All the tilted lines in the spectra are caused by the Reaction wheels as usual. The 3.2 Hz lines is most likely caused by the LAP instrument.



Figure 85: File: RPCMAG080901T0010_CLC_OB_M2_DS0_500_006



Figure 86: File: RPCMAG080902T0000_CLC_OB_M2_DS0_500_006



Figure 87: File: RPCMAG080903T0000_CLC_OB_M2_DS0_500_006



Figure 88: File: RPCMAG080904T0000_CLC_OB_M2_DS0_500_006



Figure 89: File: RPCMAG080905T0000_CLC_OB_M2_DS0_500_006



Figure 90: File: RPCMAG080905T0438_CLC_OB_M3_DS0_10000_006



Figure 91: File: RPCMAG080905T0438_CLC_OB_M3_DS0_9998_006



Figure 92: File: RPCMAG080906T0000_CLC_OB_M3_DS0_10000_006


Figure 93: File: RPCMAG080906T0638_CLC_OB_M2_DS0_500_006



Figure 94: File: RPCMAG080907T0000_CLC_OB_M2_DS0_500_006



Figure 95: File: RPCMAG080908T0000_CLC_OB_M2_DS0_500_006



Figure 96: File: RPCMAG080909T0000_CLC_OB_M2_DS0_500_006



Figure 97: File: RPCMAG080910T0000_CLC_OB_M2_DS0_500_006

ΒΟΣΕΤΤΑ	Document:	RO-IGEP-TR-0025
	Revision	3 0
ICD Institut für Geophysik u. extraterr. Physik	Date:	January 26, 2010
Ι GΕΓ Technische Universität Braunschweig	Page:	111

6 Dynamic Spectra of ROSETTAs REACTION WHEELS

This section shows the spectra of ROSETTAs Reaction Wheels (RW). There are 4 different wheels rotating with different frequencies. The plots do not show the original rotation frequencies but the signatures that would be expected using an data acquisition system operating at 1 Hz sampling frequency (or 20 Hz in Burst mode) without any aliasing filter. These signatures are expected to be seen on the OB sensor operated in NORMAL mode (sometimes) and always in BURST mode.



Figure 98: File: wheels_1Hz_Sampling2008-09-01T00-00



Figure 99: File: wheels_1Hz_Sampling2008-09-02T00-00



Figure 100: File: wheels_1Hz_Sampling2008-09-03T00-00



Figure 101: File: wheels_1Hz_Sampling2008-09-04T00-00



Figure 102: File: wheels_1Hz_Sampling2008-09-05T00-00



Figure 103: File: wheels_20Hz_Sampling2008-09-05T00-00



Figure 104: File: wheels_20Hz_Sampling2008-09-05T17-00



Figure 105: File: wheels_20Hz_Sampling2008-09-06T00-00



Figure 106: File: wheels_1Hz_Sampling2008-09-06T00-00



Figure 107: File: wheels_1Hz_Sampling2008-09-07T00-00



Figure 108: File: wheels_1Hz_Sampling2008-09-08T00-00



Figure 109: File: wheels_1Hz_Sampling2008-09-09T00-00



Figure 110: File: wheels_1Hz_Sampling2008-09-10T00-00

ΒΟςεττλ	Document:	RO–IGEP–TR–0025
$\Pi \cup \mho \Box \Box \Box \Box \Lambda$	Issue:	3
	Revision:	0
ICED Institut für Geophysik u. extraterr. Physik	Date:	January 26, 2010
IGLI Technische Universität Braunschweig	Page:	125

6.1 Plots of Reaction Wheel and LAP Disturbance corrected Data

The following plots show the dynamic spectra of the LEVEL_H data. These data have been purged from ROSETTAs reaction wheel disturbance and also from the disturbance of the LAP instrument. Plots are only shown for the primary sensor.



Figure 111: File: RPCMAG080905T0438_CLH_OB_M3_DS0_10000_006



Figure 112: File: RPCMAG080906T0000_CLH_OB_M3_DS0_10000_006

ROSETTA	Document: Issue:	RO–IGEP–TR–0025 3
IGEP Institut für Geophysik u. extraterr. Physik Technische Universität Braunschweig	Revision: Date: Page:	0 January 26, 2010 128

7 Solar Array Rotation Angles and High Gain Antenna Orientation

To get an idea, whether the rotation of the Solar arrays or the movement of the High Gain Antenna (HGA) has an influence of the magnetic field data, the following plots have been generated. Each figure shows

- in the upper panel the rotation angle of the solar arrays (angle between the solar array normal and the spacecraft $x_{\rm s/c}$ axis
- in the two lower panels

the projected rotation angle in the spacecraft $xy_{\rm S/c}$ -Plane and the projected rotation angle in the spacecraft $xz_{\rm S/c}$ -Plane. Both angles are displayed wrt. the x-axis.



Figure 113: File: Solar Array and HGA Rotation Angles of 2008-09-01



Figure 114: File: Solar Array and HGA Rotation Angles of 2008-09-02



Figure 115: File: Solar Array and HGA Rotation Angles of 2008-09-03



Figure 116: File: Solar Array and HGA Rotation Angles of 2008-09-04



Figure 117: File: Solar Array and HGA Rotation Angles of 2008-09-05



Figure 118: File: Solar Array and HGA Rotation Angles of 2008-09-06



Figure 119: File: Solar Array and HGA Rotation Angles of 2008-09-07



Figure 120: File: Solar Array and HGA Rotation Angles of 2008-09-08



Figure 121: File: Solar Array and HGA Rotation Angles of 2008-09-09



Figure 122: File: Solar Array and HGA Rotation Angles of 2008-09-10

	Document:	RO-IGEP-TR-0025
$\Pi \cup \Im \Box \square \square \Pi$	Issue:	3
	Revision:	0
ICED Institut für Geophysik u. extraterr. Physik	Date:	January 26, 2010
ТGСГ Technische Universität Braunschweig	Page:	139

8 Temperature profile during the FlyBy

The following figure shows the measured temperatures of the OB and IB sensor during the flyby. The lower panels of the graph show the angles between x-, y-, and z-axis of the s/c frame and the sun direction.

The analysis of these plots shows that - as expected - most of the temperature changes are related to attitude changes.

	Document:	RO-IGEP-TR-0025
$ \Pi \cup \Im \Box I I A$	Issue:	3
	Revision:	0
ICDD Institut für Geophysik u. extraterr. Physik	Date:	January 26, 2010
IGLF Technische Universität Braunschweig	Page:	140



Figure 123: Measured Sensor Temperatures and attitudes during the STEINS FlyBy

ROSETTA	Document: Issue:	RO–IGEP–TR–0025 3
IGEP Institut für Geophysik u. extraterr. Physik Technische Universität Braunschweig	Revision: Date: Page:	0 January 26, 2010 141

9 Conclusions

- RPCMAG itself worked as expected.
- The data of the flyby are disturbed by pulsed MUPUS heater currents. The currents generate magnetic disturbances in the order of 2 nT (about 100 nT at the location of the ROMAP sensors)
- Reaction Wheel influence and the disturbance of the LAP instrument can be seen whilst RPCMAG is operating in Burst mode.
- The comparison between IB and OB data showed that the measurements are very sensitive to specific temperature changes at the single sensors
- All flyby data are very disturbed. Disturbances occur in various time scales. The origin of the disturbance can not clearly be identified. MUPUS is one source but probably not the only one.
- Rotation of the solar array and movement of the High Gain Antenna cannot be seen in the magnetic field data.
- Last but not least: any signature of STEINS cannot be seen in the magnetic field data.
- The scientific results of this fly by have been published as: H.U. Auster; I. Richter; K.H. Glassmeier; G. Berghofer; C.M. Carr, U. Motschmann; Magnetic Field Investigations During ROSETTA's 2867 Steins Flyby, Planetary and Space Science, 2010