

This Is It!

- Last RSS/DSN meeting!
- We had one of these meetings/telecons prior to every RSS science observation in the mission
 - My schedule shows a meeting on 4/29/2005 for Rev 7
 - Over 70 observations!
- Some of you have been there since the beginning!
 - Dave Doody!
- Whether with us from the beginning, joined later or attended partially, your contributions, hard work, and dedication are greatly appreciated!!

Observation Overview

- S101 Rev 284 RSS observations
 - Include
 - Gravity observation (24hrs in duration)
 - Periapse ring occultation
 - Distant chord ring occultation
 - 2-way/3-way mode
 - Periods of Telemetry OFF, Ranging OFF, 2-way/3-way mode (during occultations)
 - Playbacks planned during gravity observation when TLM is not off
 - 8 tracks scheduled
 - 6 DSN, 2 ESA
 - Ground coverage similar to previous two proximal observations (Rev 278 and Rev 280)

Science Highlights

Gravity Observation - From Luciano Iess

Rev 284 is the last of six orbits devoted to the determination of Saturn's gravity field and the mass of the B ring. The spacecraft will collect gravity and magnetic field data from a distance as close as 3000 km from the cloud level. Those data are crucial to build interior models of the planet and to determine the depth of zonal winds.

The Cassini radio science investigation will measure Saturn gravity field and the ring mass by means of range rate measurements enabled by the onboard X band (7.2-8.4 GHz) radio system, and the antennas of NASA's Deep Space Network and ESA's tracking network. The gravity determination is obtained by fitting the radial velocity of the spacecraft with accuracies of about 0.05 mm/s (at a time scale of 60 s) with a model of the spacecraft dynamics. Due to the large Doppler rate, the measurements are aided by predictions obtained from a model of the orbital dynamics.

Cassini orbital geometry is crucial for the gravity experiment. The highly eccentric 6-day orbit has a pericenter close to Saturn's clouds, within the inner edge of the rings. With Cassini passing between the rings and the planet, Cassini will be able to disentangle the strong acceleration due to Saturn's oblateness from that due to tiny pull of the rings. In addition, going close to Saturn Cassini will be affected by tiny density inhomogeneities inside the planet, thus providing clues on their structure.

Cassini gravity passes will be able to provide the density distribution inside Saturn. In particular, it will tell us how massive the core is (we are expecting something like 20 Earth masses of heavy elements in the central part of the planet). The gravity field of Saturn as measured by Cassini depends on how mass is distributed inside the planet. We may imagine that layers of different densities give different contributions to the total gravity. However, it is only the fast rotation of the planet that makes the shape oblate and generates sufficient latitudinal gravity variations to allow inferring the density profile at depth. We know the planet's bulk density from its mass and radius. (Radius gives us the volume.) The gravity field yields the density as a function of radius in the H/He envelope of the planet. So, in a sense, since we know the density of the whole planet, and the density of the H/He envelope, we can infer that we are, or are not, "missing" mass in the deep interior of the planet, based on how dense the H/He mixture would be extended to very deep interior conditions. If we are missing mass, one can calculate out how much that is, and that is the core mass.

Science Highlights Cont'd

Gravity Observation Cont'd - From Luciano Iess

The tiny pull of the hemispherically asymmetric gravity field we'll also allow Cassini to tell us how deep the winds are inside Saturn. We know that the winds at the cloud level are up to 300 km/h strong, but we do not know if the flow goes down to just 100, or 1000, or even 10000 km. This is another important science goal of the Grand Finale.

The mass of the rings (concentrated mostly in the B ring) remains uncertain. Its value, generally expressed in terms of Mimas masses, bears crucial information on how and when the rings formed, and their relation with Saturn and its moons. Models predict that a large ring mass implies that the rings are old, dating back to the formation of the Saturnian system 4.5 billion years ago. A small mass implies that the rings are much younger, possibly formed by the impact with a comet.

By the end of July Cassini will tell us a lot about the interior structure and the formation of the Saturnian system. We are anxious to analyse the data, and proud to be part of this endeavor which sees the effort of so many people in the Project and the DSN.

Science Highlights Cont'd

Ring Occultations - From Essam Marouf

The Rev 284 RSS periapse and chord ring occultations are the sixth and final group in a unique Grand Finale (Proximal Orbits) campaign of Cassini radio occultations of Saturn's ring system. The campaign takes advantage of occultation track geometry that systematically sweeps across the ring system. Collectively, the occultation tracks capture a spread in: 1) Earth relative longitude, and 2) inertial ring longitudes. The first allows characterization of the virtual azimuthal ring asymmetry due to gravitational wakes known to permeate Rings A and B. The second allows characterization of true azimuthal ring asymmetry driven by ring dynamics, including sharp edges and resonant interaction with the satellites and with Saturn's interior structure. Also unique about the campaign is that the rings are close to their maximum opening angle ($B \sim 26-27^\circ$) as seen from the Earth, possible only near the 2017 epoch of the Proximal Orbits. The large B -angle allows maximum penetration of the radio signals of optically thick features, especially Ring B, the many density and bending waves everywhere, confined optically thick ringlets including the Ring C plateaus. Radio occultations enjoy the advantage of measurements using three coherent observation wavelengths (0.94, 3.6, and 13 cm; Ka-, X-, and S-band), allowing not only profiling of ring structure but also constraining the structures physical properties.

The Grand Finale campaign includes ring occultations on the 6 RSS gravity orbits (Revs 273, 274, 275, 278, 280 and 284) and two on Rings segments (Revs 276 and 282). The 6 on the gravity orbits include never before attempted close occultations observing the rings from a distance $< \sim 1$ RS near orbit periapse. Dubbed "periapse ring occultations," they start almost immediately after Cassini dives through the ring plane and are short in duration (< 26 m) but cover the complete main ring system. High spatial resolution scattered and direct signals measurements are expected because of the small HGA footprint and the small Fresnel scale, respectively. The collective ring coverage of the RSS Grand Finale occultations is unprecedented in the Cassini Mission.

DSN and ESA Antennas

- DSN Coverage

	Pre	BOT	EOT	Post							
17 199	1325	1425	1815	1830	DSS-43 CAS	TKG PASS		7236 N003	1A1		
17 199	1650	1820	0150	0205	DSS-55 CAS	TP RSS GRV/OC L3	7236 N750	1A1			
17 199	1700	1800	2110	2125	DSS-65 CAS	TKG PASS		7236 N006	1A1		
17 199	2115	2200	0600	0615	DSS-84 CAS	RSS GRAV/OCC		7236 0142	1A1		
17 199	2340	0110	0945	1000	DSS-25 CAS	TP RSS GRV/OC L3	7236 N748	1A1			
17 200	0350	0520	1810	1825	DSS-35 CAS	RSS GRAV/OCC L3	7237 0681	1A1			
17 200	0410	0510	1810	1825	DSS-43 CAS	TP RSS GRV/OC L3	7237 1647	1A1			
17 200	1345	1430	2000	2015	DSS-74 CAS	RSS GRAV/OCC		7238 0142	1A1		
17 200	1620	1750	2215	2230	DSS-55 CAS	RSS GRAV/OCC L3	7237 N750	1A1			
17 200	1650	1750	2215	2230	DSS-63 CAS	RSS GRAV/OCC L3	7237 1647	1A1			

- DOY 199 DSS-43 and DSS-65 tracks are not DSN Level 3
- DSS-55, DSS-25, DSS-35, DSS-43, DSS-74 will be providing the uplink
 - Last two observations, transferred uplink at the end to DSS-63, but not this time
- Extended ESA DSS-74 track on DOY 200 by 30 minutes on each side
 BOT-EOT are 1400-2030
 - Schedule changes are being made, but EOT in schedule will be 2020
 - 2030 is at 3 degrees in elevation

DSN and ESA Antennas Cont'd

Receivers scheduled

- 2 closed-loop receivers per antenna
- DSN Open-loop receivers (RSRs, WVSRs, VSRs, PRSRs)
- PRSR at Malargue and New Norcia
- Open-loop data are prime for occultations and gravity. Closed-loop data are also required for gravity
- Only RCP will be recorded
 - 2-way/3-way and 1-way modes

S101 Rev 284 Open-Loop Receiver Assignment

DSS Prdx Mode	Operator (S) Scripted By	Ops Machine	Open-loop Receiver	Channels	Subchannels	Bandwidths KHz
DOY 199						
55 1-2-way	Elias (S)Elias	rsops1	RSR2 RSR1	RSR2A -> XRCP RSR1B -> KRCP	1, 2, 3, 4 1, 2, 3, 4	1, 16, 50, 100 1, 16, 50, 100
25 1-2-/3-way	Elias/ Clement (S)Elias	rsops1	RSR1	RSR1A -> XRCP RSR1B -> KRCP	1, 2, 3, 4 1, 2, 3, 4	1, 16, 50, 100 1, 16, 50, 100
25 1-2-/3-way	Jay (S)Elias	rsops2	RSR3 Precision Mode	RSR3A -> XRCP RSR3B -> KRCP	1, 2, 3, 4 1, 2, 3, 4	1, 16, 50, 100 1, 16, 50, 100
84 3-way	Aseel	MAC/ nsdg5	PRSR 168.06.250.72	PRSR -> XRCP	1, 2, 3, 4	1, 16, 50, 100
DOY 200						
43 2-/3-way	Clement/ Elias (S)Clement	rsops1	RSR1	RSR1A -> XRCP RSR1B -> SRCP	1, 2, 3, 4 1, 2, 3, 4	1, 16, 50, 16 1, 16, 50, 100
43 1-way	Danny/Jay (S)Danny	rsops4	WVSR1	WVSR1A -> XRCP WVSR1B -> SRCP	1, 2, 3 4 5, 6, 7, 8 1, 2, 3, 4 5, 6, 7, 8	1, 16, 50 16 (with offset) 1, 16, 50, 100 (with offset) 1, 16, 50, 100 1, 16, 50, 100 (with offset)
35 2-/3-way	Clement/ Elias (S)Clement	rsops1	RSR2	RSR2A -> XRCP RSR2B -> KRCP	1, 2, 3, 4 1, 2, 3, 4	1, 16, 50, 16 1, 16, 50, 100
35 2-/3-way	Danny/Jay (S)Danny	rsops4	WVSR2 Precision Mode	WVSR2A -> XRCP WVSR2B -> KRCP	1, 2, 3, 4 1, 2, 3, 4	1, 16, 50, 100 1, 16, 50, 100
35 1-way	Danny (S)Danny	rsops3	VSR1	VSR1A -> XRCP VSR1B -> KRCP	1, 2, 3, 4 1, 2, 3, 4	1, 16, 50, 100 (with offset) 1, 16, 50, 100 (with offset)

STILL BEING WORKED

S101 Rev 284 Open-Loop Receiver Assignment

DSS Prdx Mode	Operator (S) Scripted By	Ops Machine	Open-loop Receiver	Channels	Subchannels	Bandwidths KHz
74 2-/3-way	Aseel	MAC/ psdg5	PRSR 134.159.181.84	PRSR -> XRCP	1, 2, 3, 4	1, 16, 50, 100
63 1-/2-/2-way	Clement (S)Elias	rsops2	RSR2 RSR1	RSR2A -> XRCP RSR1B -> SRCP	1, 2, 3, 4 1, 2, 3, 4	1, 16, 50, 100 1, 16, 50, 100
63 1-way	Danny (S)Jay	rsops5	WVSR1	WVSR1A -> XRCP WVSR1B -> SRCP	1, 2, 3, 4 5, 6, 7, 8 1, 2, 3, 4 5, 6, 7, 8	1, 16, 50, 100 1, 16, 50, 100 (with offset) 1, 16, 50, 100 1, 16, 50, 100 (with offset)
55 1-/3-way	Clement (S)Elias	rsops2	RSR1/RSR2	RSR1A -> XRCP RSR2B -> KRCP	1, 2, 3, 4 1, 2, 3, 4	1, 16, 50, 100 1, 16, 50, 100
55 1-/3-way	Danny (S)Jay	rsops5	PRSR	PRSR -> KRCP	1, 2, 3, 4	1, 16, 50, 100
55 1-way	Danny (S)Jay	rsops5	WVSR2	WVSR2A -> XRCP WVSR2B -> KRCP	1, 2, 3, 4 5, 6, 7, 8 1, 2, 3, 4 5, 6, 7, 8	1, 16, 50, 100 1, 16, 50, 100 (with offset) 1, 16, 50, 100 1, 16, 50, 100 (with offset)

STILL BEING WORKED

All the receivers on this page will record the distant chord rings occ when TLM is off

Don't record

Same fgain throughout (use TLM off fgain)

Re-set fgain when TLM is off at 200/08:20:39 and don't change

DSN Open-Loop Receiver Status

Email from Danny on 5/18

Goldstone

RSR1 – Green (X-band power jumps observed on RSR1A)

RSR2 – Green with data rate != num_samples warnings

RSR3 – Green

VSR1A – "Orange" - DP Internal Error Error may occur; try restarting; reliability in question

VSR1B – "Red" - DP Internal Error Error may occur; try restarting; reliability in question

WVSR1 – Green w/ with fgain bug

WVSR2 – Green w/ with fgain bug

No PRSR

Canberra

RSR1 – Green

RSR2 – Green

VSR1 – Green

PRSR1 –Red

WVSR1 – Green w/ with fgain bug

WVSR2 – Green w/ with fgain bug

Madrid

RSR1A – Red but can be used by overriding dig vfy test

RSR1B - Green

RSR2A – Green

RSR2B – Digitizer test fails due to unknown cause. Can be used by overriding dig vfy test

VSR1 – Red

PRSR1 – Green

WVSR1 – Green w/ with fgain bug

WVSR2 - Green w/ with fgain bug

Real-Time Support

RSSG will be in Ops Room at 9:30 am on Tuesday, July 18 (199/1630)

- Prior to DSS-55 track
 - DSS-43 track will not be monitored
- Last post-cal ends at 3:30 pm on Thursday, July 19 (200/2230)
- **30 hours**
- Will send engineering team support schedule soon
 - Entire team will be in ops room the last few hours

Predicts

- NAV OD (OTM-472 prime) will be delivered later today, July 12
 - Review meeting 1-2 pm
 - If have to go to backup OTM, another OD will be delivered on Saturday, but very unlikely
 - Three prime OTM uplink opportunities
- Lu: Can you please ask SPS to provide uplink predicts as soon as possible after the delivery?
- RSS will **not** be modifying the uplink predicts
- Elias and Danny will generate and verify the open-loop downlink predicts
- RSS usually uses three sets of downlink predicts in the open-loop receivers for occultations:
 - #1: Coherent (2-way/3-way)
 - #2: 1-way coherent: 1-way predicts offset in real-time to coherent downlink frequency
 - #3: 1-way (no offset): For 1-way baseline and when the DST loses lock (for example, dense ring regions)
- If an additional receiver is available, will record in high precession mode for gravity
 - Like we did during previous proximal observations

ORTs

Completed

ORT on DOY 197 (July 16) over DSS-35 and DSS-55, X- and Ka-band

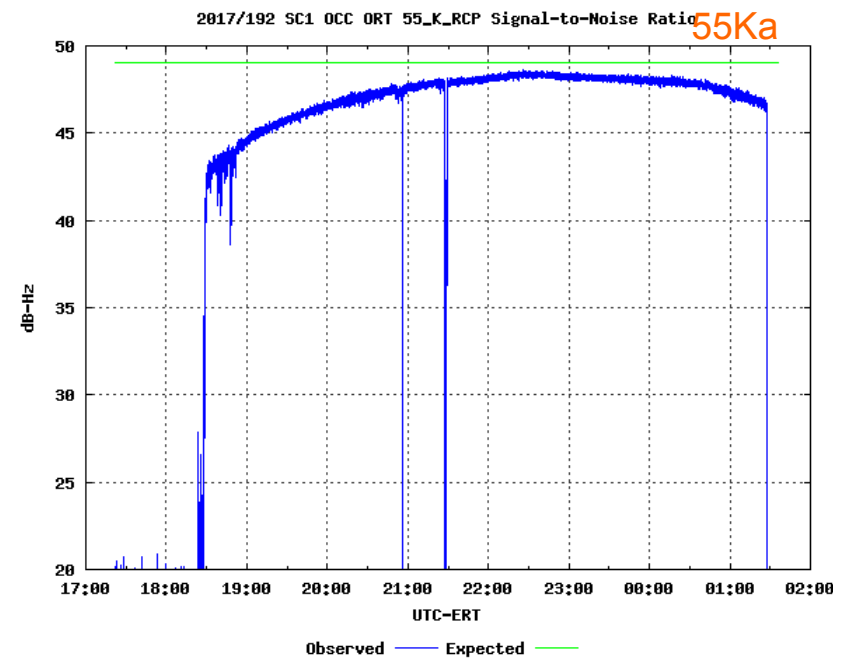
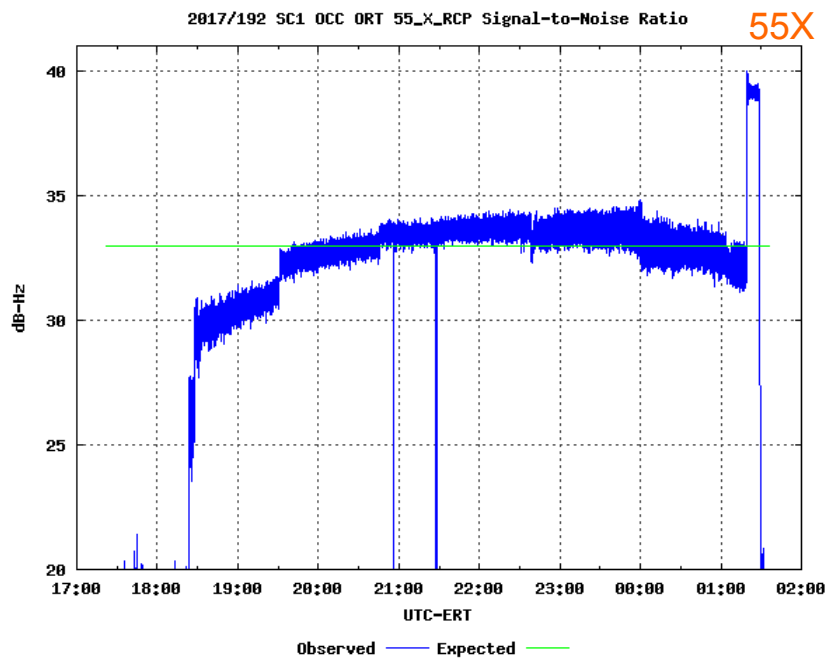
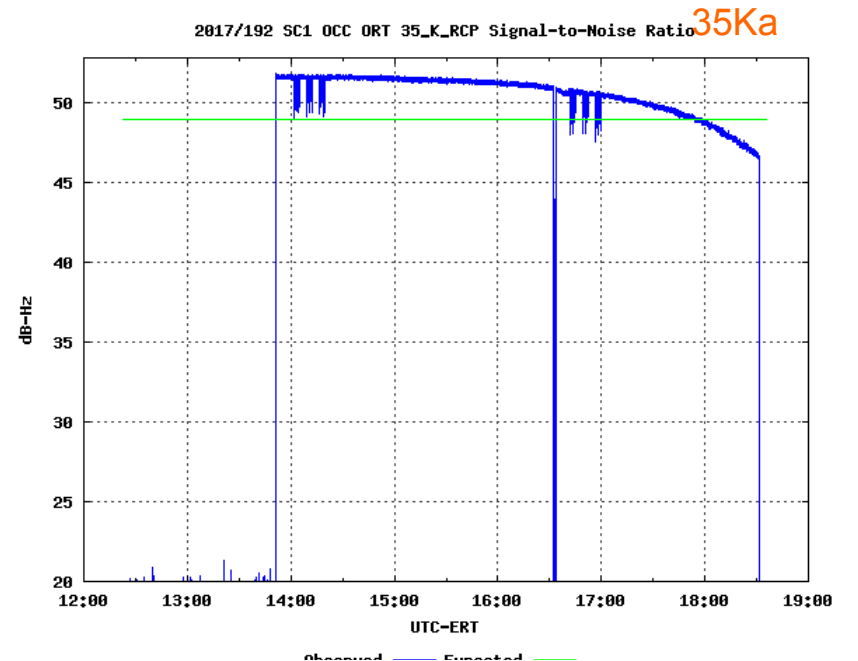
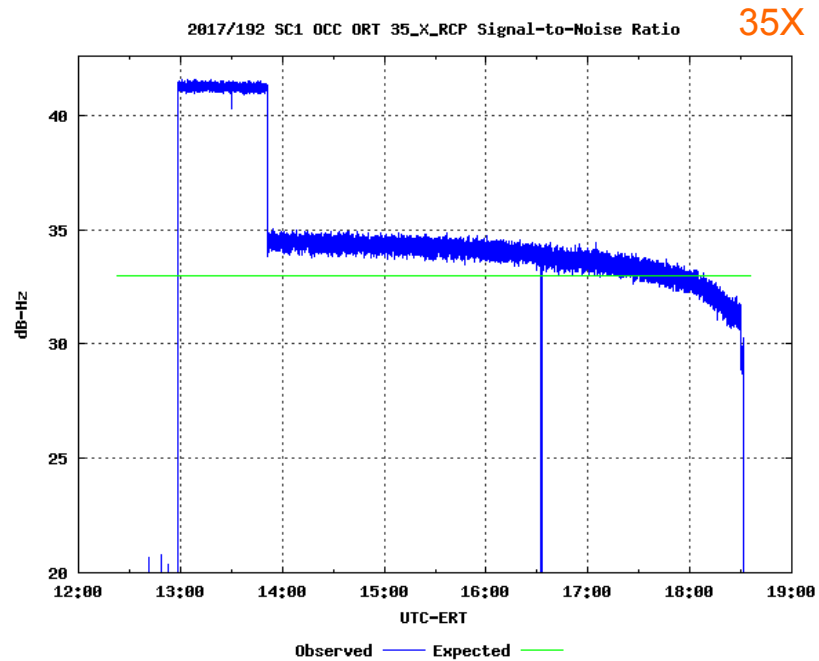
17 192 1220 1350 1830 1845 DSS-35 CAS TP RSS OCCORT MC 7229 N750 1A1

17 192 1720 1825 0130 0145 DSS-55 CAS RSS OCCORT MC DL 7229 N71D 1A1

17 192 1725 1825 0120 0135 DSS-63 CAS TKG PASS 7229 N003 1A1

- DSS-35 and DSS-63 prime
- DSS-55 downlink only track
- Covered mostly by Jay and partially by Danny
- Verified Monopulse and conduct on-point phase cals
- Excellent Ka-band data!
- DSS-55 has pointing problems during recent supports and a 10+ dB jump in Ka-band signal power was observed when Monopulse was first enabled. Also, Monopulse offsets were very high
- Not an issue during this track. All was nominal
- From David Rochblatt: "We had a problem with DSS-55 with M1 not being in the correct position and being loose! Yes we fixed the main issue but there is more improvement to be applied"

ORTs Cont'd



ORTs

Upcoming

ORT on DOY 197 (July 16) over DSS-25 and DSS-35, X- and Ka-band

17 197 0550 0720 0955 1010 DSS-25 CAS RSS OCCORT MC 7233 N748 1A1

17 197 0550 0720 1625 1640 DSS-35 CAS TP RSS OCCORT MC 7234 N750 1A1

- DSS-35 prime
- Verify Monopulse and conduct on-point phase cals
- Will be covered by Danny

Uplink Strategy

Uplink Strategy

- DSS-55, 18 kW, ramped, **sweep**
- DSS-25, 18 kW, ramped
 - No uplink transfer from DSS-55 to DSS-25
 - DSS-55 transmitter off limit 200/01:28:23 ERT
 - DSS-25 transmitter on limit 200/01:32:23 ERT
- DSS-35, 18 kW, ramped, no sweep
 - Uplink transfer from DSS-25
 - Earlier possible uplink transfer is 200/05:49:15 ERT (will use 05:50:00)
 - RTLTL later, the switch to coherent with DSS-35 occurs ~0823 – About 50 minutes before periapse at 0911!
- DSS-43, 18 kW, ramped, no sweep
 - Uplink transfer from DSS-35
- DSS-74, 18 kW, ramped, no sweep
 - Uplink transfer from DSS-43

Three uplink transfers!

ESA/DSN uplink transfers during Rev 282 occultation were successful

Misc

DSS-35 will be prime (2-way) during closest approach period

- From C/A – 50mins to C/A + 4hrs

Subreflectors at DSN and ESA

- Fixed at DSS-35 during gravity
 - Move at start of chord occultation at 200/13:12:39
- Moving at all other stations

No Conscan unless absolutely required

- Please check with RSS first

BLF

- Same as before: 7,175,028,000 Hz
- Updated prior to Rev 282 occultation (DOY 187/July 6)

DKF

- Does not have the correct uplink or AOS/LOS times. Use times in RSS timeline
- DKF has playback times

Monopulse

- Per timeline
 - Stations to enable and disable Monopulse only when requested by RSS
- Rising stations - Wait for ~10 degrees elevation to enable Monopulse

Misc Cont'd

4th Order Blind Pointing Models

- Data sent to David
- Graham Baines at Canberra has been checking the DSS-35 pointing model

Timeline

- There will be a v2

Doppler Dynamics

- NOA-s: please check accelerations during periapse period
- Preference is to keep the same bandwidths throughout the support
- During previous observation (Rev 280), X- and Ka-band signals remained within the 1 KHz recording bandwidth around periapse period

Two MAG rolling periods planned during the observation

- Ka-band power variations were observed in real-time during Rev 237
- S-band power variations were observed during Rev 236 data processing, but may not be visible in real-time

NOPEs

- Any red/orange equipment?
- We'll check if the DSS-43 S-band spur will cross the recording bandwidth