

STEREO MOC Status Report
Time Period: 2018:078 - 2018:084

STEREO Ahead (STA) Status:

1. The following Ground System anomalies/events occurred during this reporting period:

- On day 080, during the DSS-34 support, turbo decoder lock was lost briefly at 0335z and again at 0403z. This anomaly resulted in the loss of four frames of SSR data.
- On day 080, during the DSS-14 support, turbo decoder lock was lost intermittently at BOT beginning at 2200z through 2203z due to rain at the Goldstone complex. This anomaly resulted in the loss of 2139 frames of real-time telemetry and SSR data. See DR# G119005 for more information.

2. The following spacecraft/instrument events occurred during this week. The Ahead observatory operated nominally during this week.

- The average daily science data return for Ahead was 6.8 Gbits during this week.

STEREO Behind (STB) Status:

1. Detailed status of the recovery activities this week to restore operations is listed below.

- On day 079, during a 3 hour 4 kHz battery recovery search pattern support with DSS-14, 320 commands were transmitted during the support. All 7 points on the pattern were covered twice.
- On day 080 during a 3 hour 4 kHz carrier recovery search pattern support with DSS-14, 320 commands were transmitted during the support for carrier recovery. No carrier was detected by the DSN station. All 7 points on the pattern were covered twice. Three commands must be received sequentially to power on the transmitter.
- On day 083, during a 3 hour 1 kHz battery recovery support with DSS-43, 225 commands were transmitted for battery

state of charge recovery. Due to the duration of the support, only 25 of the 36 frequency segments were commanded.

2. The Behind loss of communication anomaly occurred on October 1, 2014 from simultaneous failures of the star tracker and the IMU. Post superior solar conjunction, recovery operations resumed on November 30, 2015. By implementing the NASA Failure Review Board recommendations, the first recovery attempt began with carrier detection by the DSN on August 21st, through September 23, 2016. At a spacecraft range of ~2 AU, the observatory was found to be rotating slowly about its principal axis of inertia for which the uncontrolled attitude allowed some solar array input and continuous uplink and downlink communications on the LGA at emergency data rates. Over the next 22 continuous days, significant obstacles to recovery were overcome with a collaborative effort of the JHU/APL engineering team, NASA GSFC, DSN, FDF, SSMO scheduling, and Mission Operations teams. This consisted of:

- Reliably commanding a rotating spacecraft with uncontrolled attitude at a distance of 2 AU
- How to power on the spacecraft that was never designed to be off without collapsing the battery voltage
- Acquiring telemetry at 35 bps from a spacecraft that is rotating with an uncontrolled attitude
- Warming a frozen propulsion subsystem with a degraded battery and limited solar array input with an uncontrolled attitude
- Configuring, loading, and verifying EA, C&DH, and G&C parameters and macros with very limited telemetry
- Conducting an autonomous momentum dump in the blind and transitioning to C&DH standby mode and successfully receiving telemetry on the HGA indicating star tracker lock and decreasing system momentum.

However, system momentum level remained above the threshold for re-establishing attitude control with the reaction wheels. Due to the uncontrolled attitude, communication degraded and the last detection of the carrier was on September 23, 2016.

Behind Observatory Status - From the last telemetry received on September 18, 2016 and the telemetry assessment review held on February 24, 2017, main bus voltage is low, 3 out of 11 battery cells are bypassed, attitude remains uncontrolled, rotating about its principal axis of maximum moment of

inertia. While likely all ~42 kg of hydrazine remains and is frozen, both pressure transducers are not functioning. EA mode is enabled and autonomy is disabled. The battery charge rate is C/10. RF is configured for the +Z LGA at emergency data rates and the range of the expected best lock frequency (BLF) is known.

In July 2017, with collaboration with GSFC, the recovery plan was revised and 61 procedures were developed and tested. Significant improvements include:

- Using the -Z LGA as it provides 2 dB more than +Z LGA
- Recovering in C&DH standby mode to better protect the battery
- Minimize fault protection usage
- Close latch valves after each thrusting operation
- Refined autonomous momentum dump to re-establish 3-axis attitude control
 - o Use IMUA as it will leave solar arrays Sun pointing
 - o Power wheels on after momentum dump

After 2.5 months of daily recovery efforts that began on August 21, 2017, to date the downlink signal has not been detected by the DSN block V receivers or the RSR team. With significant support of the DSN, two different acquisition sequences are being utilized weekly to re-establish communications with STEREO Behind using a 70m track:

1. 4 kHz Sweep - consists of repeatedly sweeping a 4 kHz uplink frequency range for which the BLF was found during the first recovery attempt. Commands are sent to power on the transmitter for 30 minutes. If no carrier signal is detected, the transmitter is powered off and battery recovery commands are sent consisting power off the IEM switched power and PDU 1553 interface bus. This acquisition sequence is used 3 times each week.
2. 4 kHz Sweep with Search Pattern - The DSN created a diamond shaped search pattern with 7 steps of 0.037 deg, dwelling 10 min & 49 sec/step. There are two diamond patterns of 4 steps to cover the area of the estimated ephemeris error. The starting point is offset 0.02 deg for 100% uplink optimization. Repeating each diamond pattern accounts for the 30 minute RTLT. This search pattern acquisition sequence is used twice weekly during 3 hour supports, sending battery recovery commands at

each step during the first day and on the second day, sending carrier recovery commands at each step.

Recently the DSN refined their telemetry extraction process from low signal levels and was able to deliver 18 new frames from the BEHIND recovery, all post momentum dump. While nothing new was discovered, much of the following observations confirm what was known:

- Battery temperature was at 52.72 deg C (upper telemetry limit), probably higher due to an overcharge condition
- Latch valve telltales appear to be functioning
- Last-minute commands sent to shed main bus load were received as the main bus current dropped about 6A
- The IMU was flagged invalid throughout the period
- The star tracker was tracking and enabled throughout
- After all commanded thruster firing had terminated the angle between the angular momentum vector and sun vector steadily increased at ~0.03 deg/min. This tends to further support the hypothesis that something was being expelled.