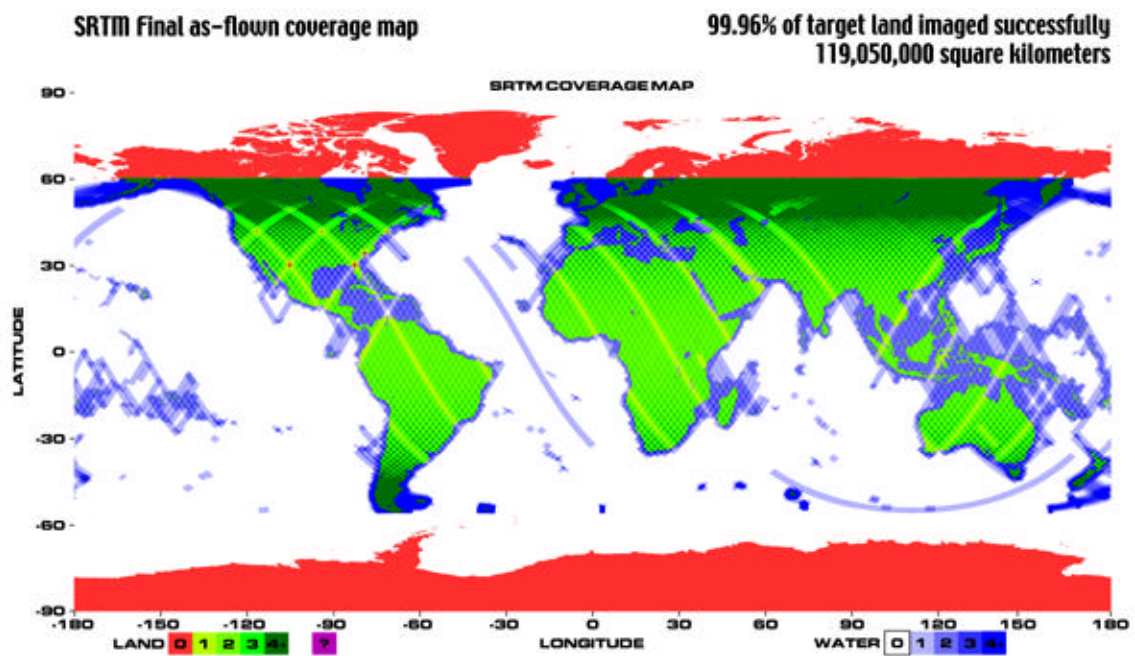


# SRTM As-Flown Mission Timeline



16 May 2000

Issued by: D. Seal / F. Rogez

JPL NASA

## 1. Introduction

This document contains technical information relevant to Mission Planning for the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM). It includes the as-flown events executed during the mission. This timeline serves to guide post-mission reconstruction and data processing is under control of the Mission Operations System.

The SRTM mission launched on February 11, 2000 at 12:44am EST (exact GMT was 17:43:39.961) aboard the space shuttle Endeavor (STS-99) for a mission duration of 11 days, 5 hours, and 38 minutes. The high-level timeline for the SRTM mission was as follows:

Mapping began at MET 00/11:47, several hours earlier than expected after a nominal OOCO using plan A

Mapping ended at MET 09/18:10, earlier than the required 10/07:30 to complete the repeat cycle, but enough to get 99.96% of the target land imaged at least once

Mast stow ended at 09/22:07 on the fifth attempt

Nominal de-orbit burn was at 11/04:48

Nominal landing at KSC 11/05:38 (February 22, 2000 at 6:22pm EST)

This report, along with other as-flown resources, are available electronically at the Mission Planning document library at "<http://samadhi.jpl.nasa.gov/srtm>".

## 2. Orbit Characteristics

During the flight, the shuttle characteristics and orbital perturbations were modelled as follows:

Orbiter coefficient of drag (Cd) = 2.0

Orbiter weight = 242200.0 pounds mass at launch, dropping smoothly to 234257 pounds mass at end of mapping

Area = 1577 square feet

90-day mean solar flux (f10.7) = 172.0

Geomagnetic planetary index (kp) = 2.38

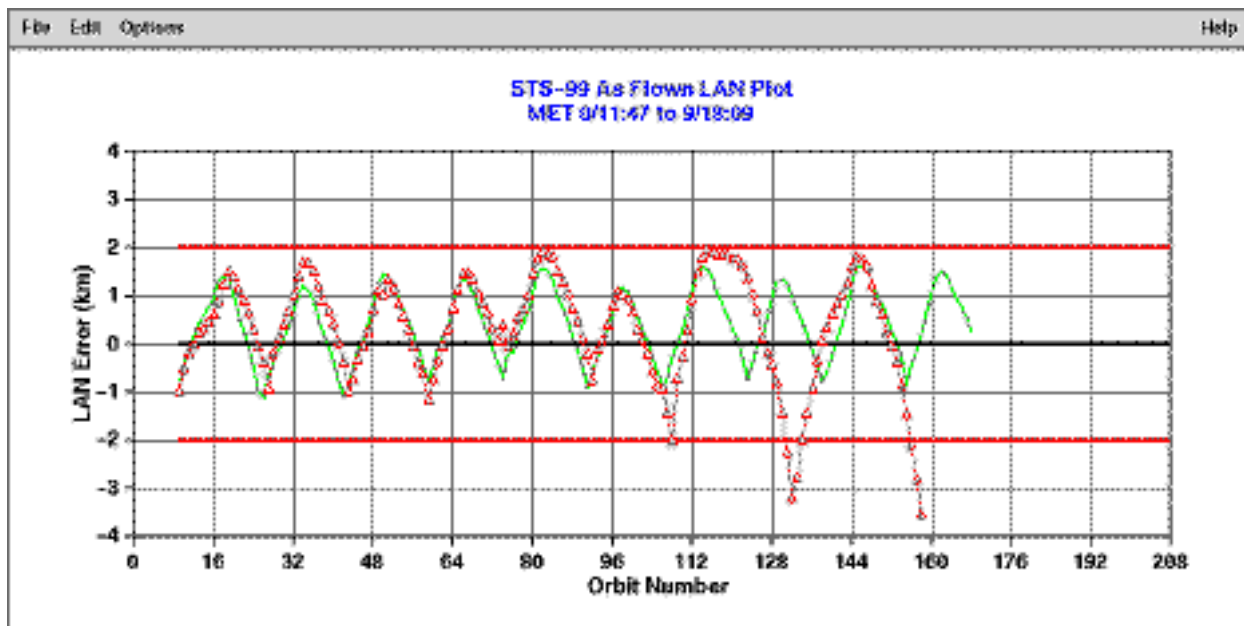
Drag weighting factor for vernier firings, vent forces, etc. (kcon) = 1.35 at launch; 1.17-1.61 during the flight

Propagator alignment factor (to align JPL and JSC propagators): 0.865

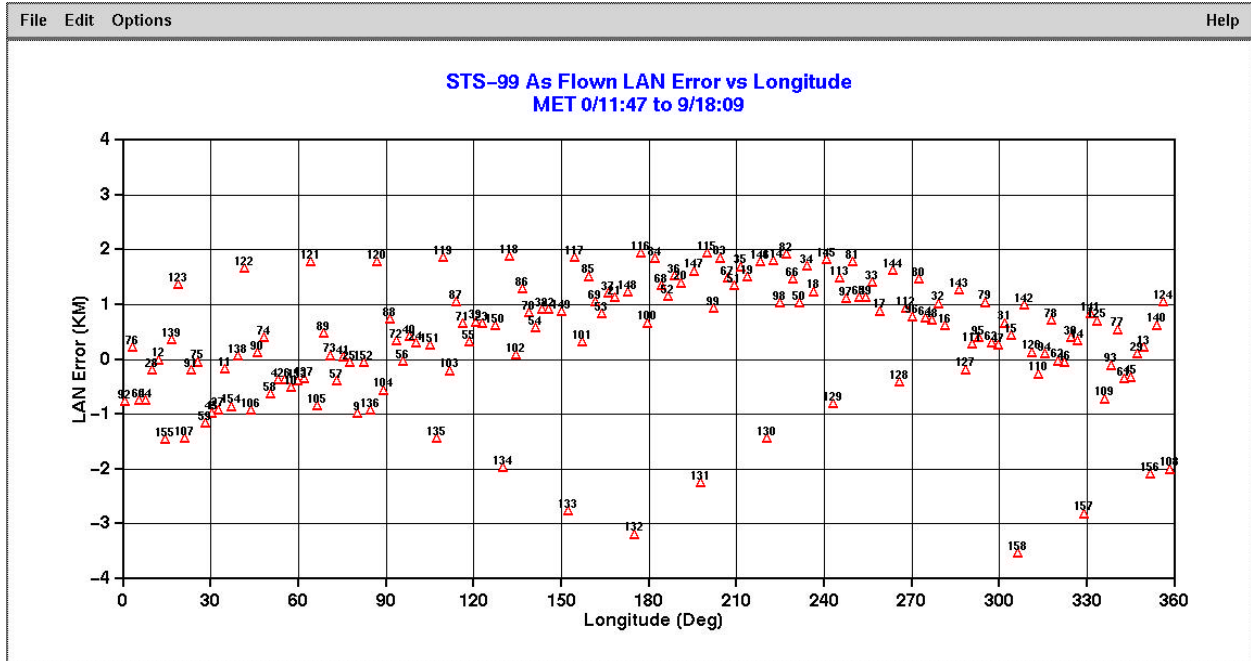
Trim burns were scheduled at a rate of about one per day to maintain the orbital repeat cycle. The orbital quantities of primary interest in maintaining the baseline orbit were the radius and ascending node crossing longitude (an ascending node crossing occurs when the orbiter passes through Earth's equatorial plane heading northward). In combination, these quantities were maintained to ensure that the C-RADAR swath covers all land with no gaps. In addition, trim burns were placed within JPL-defined "quiet periods" which minimize their impact on science data acquisition. Quiet periods were defined to contain no more than 3.0 minutes of science data per period. The trim maneuvers during the flight were as follows:

Trims 8 and 9 were skipped to save propellant to make up for the failure of the gravity gradient-counteracting cold gas thruster at the end of the mast. To minimize the motion of the orbit with respect to the target profile, trim 6 was used to loft the orbit slightly, and trim 7 was delayed significantly and also lofted the orbit so that the average orbital period matched that of the premission baseline. As a result, the ascending nodes violated the node requirement only slightly (see figures) and adjacent nodes were no further from their targets than 5.0 km. Since the swath overlap at the equator was estimated at 10-20 km, it is expected that no swath gaps were caused by skipping trim burns.

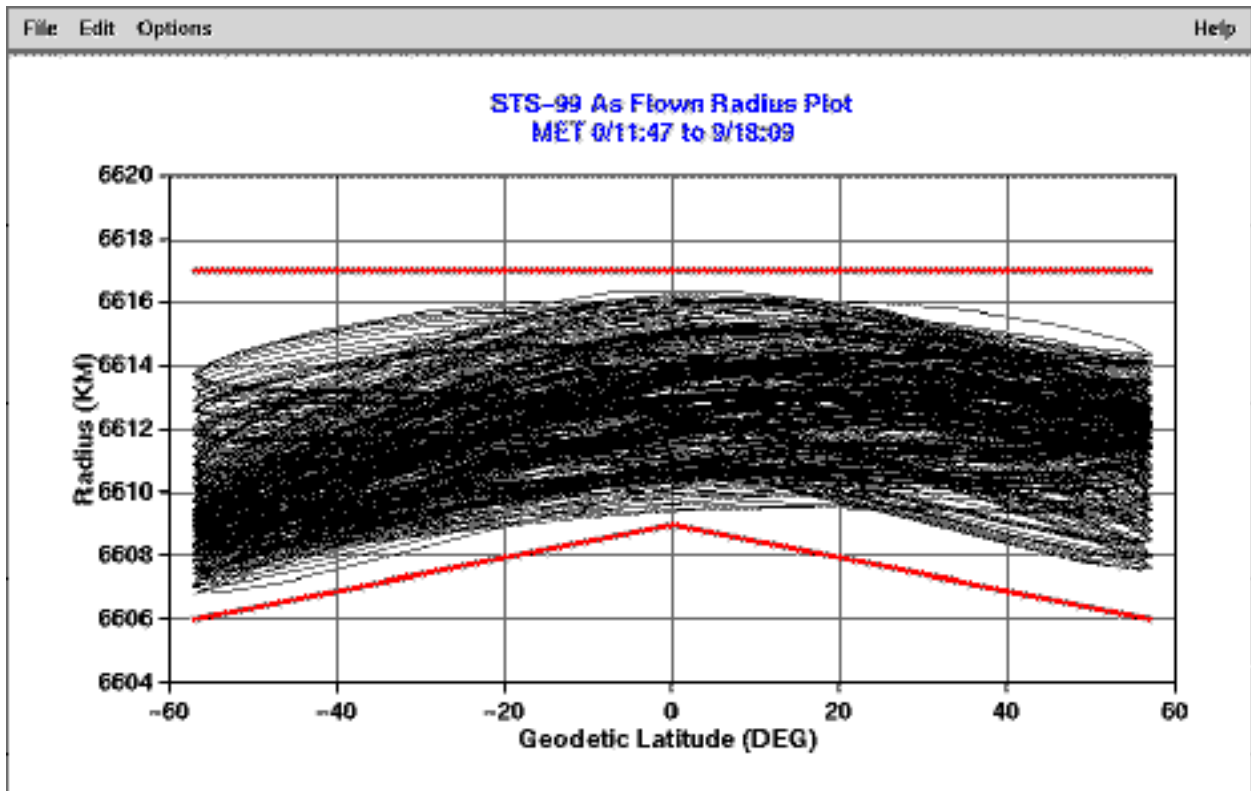
| Maneuver               | PRE-FLIGHT            |   | AS-FLOWN     |                            |                           |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
|                        | TIG (MET)             | $\Delta V$ (fps)                                  | TIG (MET)    | Executed $\Delta V$ (fps)  | Targeted $\Delta V$ (fps) |
| OMS-2                  | 0/00:34:59            | 182.4   | 0/00:34:59   | 182.8                      |                           |
| OA-1                   | 0/04:25:00            | 2.8   | 0/04:14:00   | -1.9 (retro)               | (statistical)             |
| OA-2                   | not nominally planned |   | 0/05:15:00   | -1.5 (retro)               | (statistical)             |
| Low Impulse PRCS Test  | 0/12:00:00            | -0.3  | 0/12:30:00   | -0.3 (retro)               |                           |
| High Impulse PRCS Test | 1/00:50:00            | 1.2   | 1/00:42:00   | 1.2 (OOP)                  |                           |
| TRIM-1                 | 1/12:33:00            | 3.5   | 1/14:00:00   | 3.72                       | 3.60                      |
| TRIM-2                 | 2/13:24:00            | 3.5   | 2/14:53:00   | 3.95                       | 3.80                      |
| TRIM-3                 | 3/13:39:00            | 3.4   | 3/13:39:00   | 3.83                       | 3.70                      |
| TRIM-4                 | 4/12:57:00            | 3.3   | 4/14:22:40   | 3.01                       | 2.90                      |
| TRIM-5                 | 5/13:12:00            | 3.4   | 5/14:26:00   | 3.11                       | 3.00                      |
| TRIM-6                 | 6/12:29:00            | 3.4   | 6/13:56:00   | 4.01                       | 3.80                      |
| TRIM-7                 | 7/12:47:00            | 3.3   | 8/02:53:00   | 5.13                       | 5.10                      |
| TRIM-8                 | 8/12:02:00            | 3.5   | Not executed |                            |                           |
| TRIM-9                 | 9/12:21:00            | 3.4   | Not executed |                            |                           |
|                        |                       | <b>Total trim <math>\Delta V</math> (fps)</b>     |              | <b>26.76</b>               | <b>25.90</b>              |
|                        |                       | <b>Avg trim <math>\Delta V</math> error (fps)</b> |              | <b>0.12 = 97% accurate</b> |                           |



As-flown node placement with time vs. node target (zero line); requirement shown in thick lines at +/- 2 km



As-flown node placement around equator (swath-swath overlap reduction can be measured by the delta of two adjacent nodes) vs. node target (zero line)



As-flown radius with latitude; radius requirement is shown by thick lines at top and bottom

### **3. Planning Strategies**

SRTM's charter was to image all land that can be imaged from the orbiter. With an orbital inclination of 57°, and very little land between 54-60° south latitude, a constant north-looking geometry was adopted to cover all land between ±60°. However, accomplishing this goal was somewhat more complicated than "on over land, off over ocean." Detailed descriptions of the data acquisition strategies are described below.

#### **General strategies and input databases**

The priority for event planning was as follows, from highest priority to lowest: trim burns (placed over ocean wherever possible), land-based data takes, playbacks, long ocean calibrations, BITEs, short ocean calibrations. The long oceans were given moderate priority because they were so infrequent, and because they otherwise would not have been planned (i.e. BITEs would likely have filled up all of the ocean passes that could be used for long calibrations).

Event planning used a set of high-level databases to tell the mission planning software where land is located, what priority it has with respect to other land, and what topography characteristics the land possesses (for swath tracking). The "land mask" defined where land is located, and was derived from the MISR (Multi-angle Imaging SpectroRadiometer) project and the WVS (World Vector Shoreline) plus data sets, which are nearly identical. This map had 12 pixels per degree in latitude and longitude (4320 x 2160, 10km at the equator) with the first (upper left) pixel at +90 degrees latitude (top of pixel) and 0 degrees longitude (left side of pixel). Longitude was eastward to the right. The CRC checksum of the land mask was 333dd9e7.

The topography database recorded the height above a reference ellipsoid of all land so that the swath could be tracked by the radar adequately. The planning topography map was derived from the USGS World Elevation data set and compared well with all other topography databases examined. The file was in the same format as the land mask and no bathymetry (sea floor depths) was included. The CRC checksum of the topography database was 7062f270.

The NIMA category map from July 1999 determined the relative priority of the land to be imaged. The NIMA map had three categories and one pixel per degree in latitude and longitude with the first (upper left) pixel at +90 degrees latitude (top of pixel) and 0 degrees longitude (left side of pixel). Longitude was also eastward to the right. The CRC checksum of the category map was 99e42634.

#### **Trim planning**

Trim burns were placed over water with minimal islands in the swath wherever possible. Some trim burns were placed over northern land masses which were fully recoverable with at least two imagings. The latitude limit above which these trims started was approximately 49.6 degrees. Trim burns were the only events which can limit or remove land-based data takes during mapping.

#### **Data take planning**

All NIMA categories of land were imaged if overflowed. Only on one occasion was "nesting" activated to save power, where the radar turned off over land that had already been imaged several times.

Partially overlapped commands were those commands which either begin or end a chain of seamless overlapping commands, and had to be at least 16 seconds in duration. Fully overlapped commands which are in the middle of such a chain had to be at least 11 seconds. No command associated with a data take (i.e. not counting BITEs, playbacks, or regular commands) had a duration longer than 10 minutes.

The engineering data time added to each end of data takes was 6 seconds. This time period was not included in coverage mapping.

The pretake for all ScanSAR data takes was assumed to be 105 sec; the posttake was 10 sec. Neither of these included the engineering or the ocean calibration data.

### **Calibration data planning**

The ocean calibration time added to each data take was 5-15 seconds on each end. The exact amount was equal to the duration of land that was covered (bounded by the above limits). Therefore, a 7 second island crossing had 7 seconds of ocean on either side.

Short (42 second) and long (20 minute) ocean calibrations were planned and required to be over water. They were not placed immediately before playbacks. Two long ocean calibrations were executed, and were spread out as much as can reasonably be arranged with the first one placed early in the mission (02/06:00 and 08/00:31). Thirty short ocean calibrations were executed.

### **Downlink / PHRR planning**

The pretake for playbacks was assumed to be 105 seconds, the posttake 120 seconds. Program search followed the pretake and was assumed to be 90 seconds; however, most playbacks finished program search as part of the pretake and began rolling tape very close to the commanded MET time. Almost all playbacks were 120 seconds and rewound 7,000 – 14,000 TSIDs from the last data recorded.

Playbacks were scheduled whenever possible, but no more than two consecutively (i.e. one C and one X). Approximately 2 C playbacks were planned for every 1 X playbacks in rotation. 110 C playbacks and 49 X playbacks were executed.

KuSP downlink assignments rotated in the following order: DDHA1, DDHA2, DCE-1, DDHA3, DDHA4, DCE-2 (DDHA means C-Radar, DCE means X-SAR). If an event with KuSP downlink was a C-only or X-only event, and the opposite system was in line to receive the KuSP, the next assignment for the appropriate system was made and the rotation attempted to “catch up” in sequence on following events (e.g. DCE-1 was not assigned for a C-only data take, but was assigned for the next available event with X participation).

Read-after-write (RAW) was turned on for all PHRRs by default.

### **Built-in test (BITE) planning**

The pretake for BITE data takes was assumed to be 105 seconds, the posttake 10 seconds. Only four types of BITEs were planned systematically; two each of HPA\_T/R (20 sec) and LNA\_T/R Auto (68 sec), the first of each with DDHA3 set for the KuSP and the second with DDHA4. All BITEs were placed when Ku TDRS was AOS, but no other constraints were levied (e.g. that they be over water or land). 65 BITEs (~16 of each type) were executed.

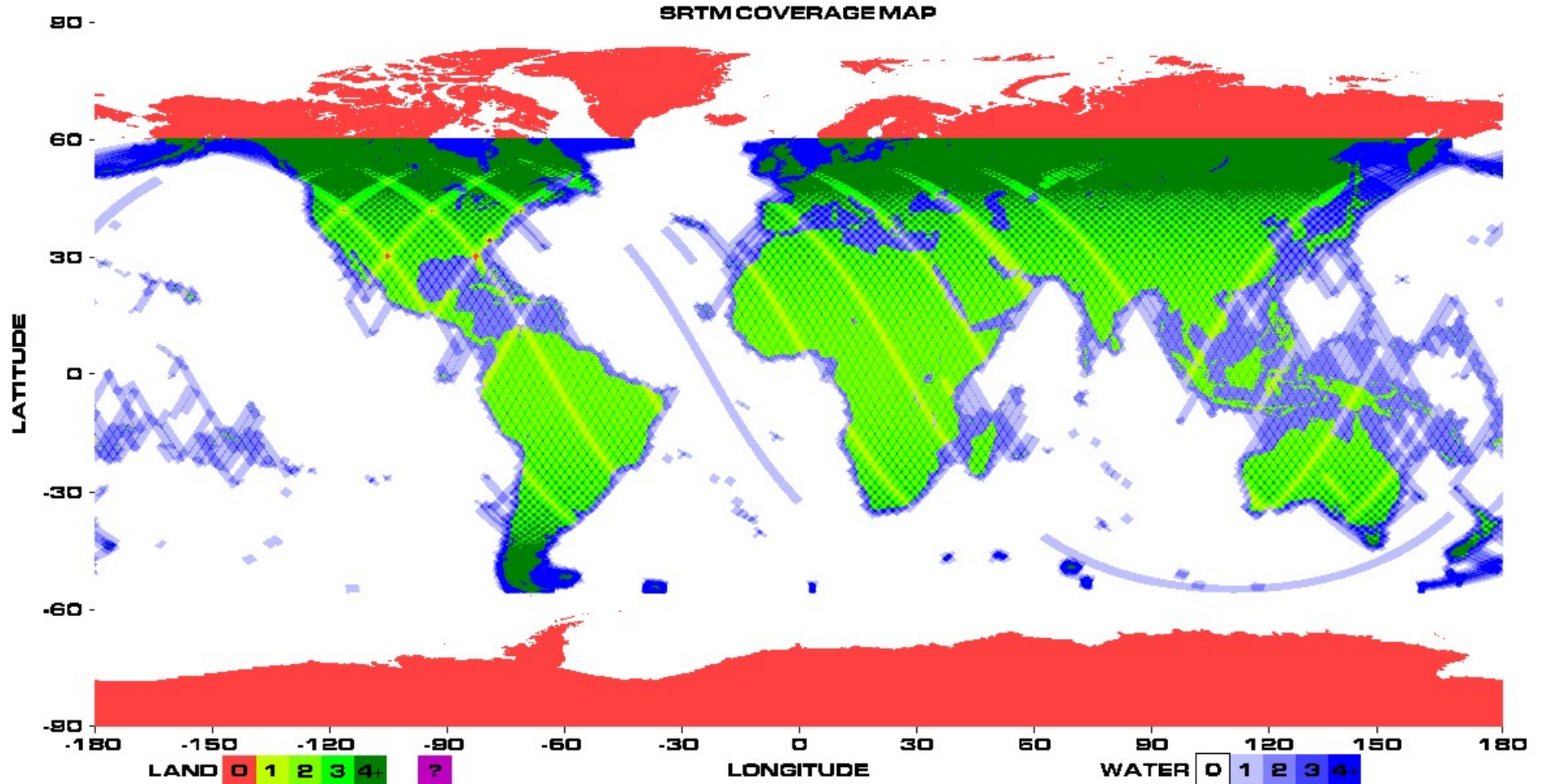
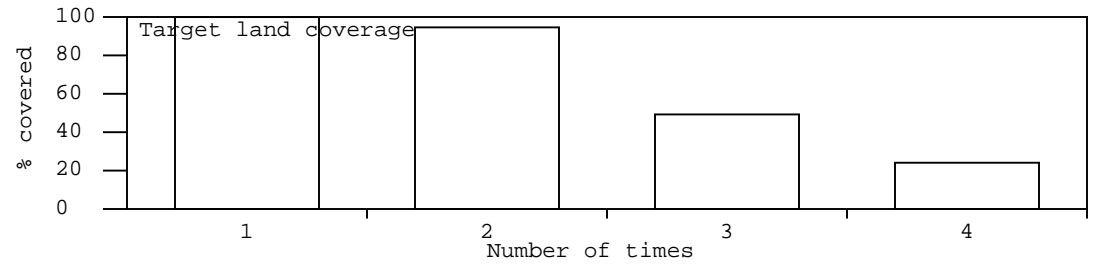
### **Sequence times**

The mission was split into pieces of approximately 6 hours in length to facilitate planning in discrete cycles. Every twelve hours, the sequence boundaries were intended to line up with a crew shift handover so that the new shift began with a fresh timeline. These are marked in the timeline.

# STS-99 Mission Summary (through sequence 38 / MET 09/18:10:00)

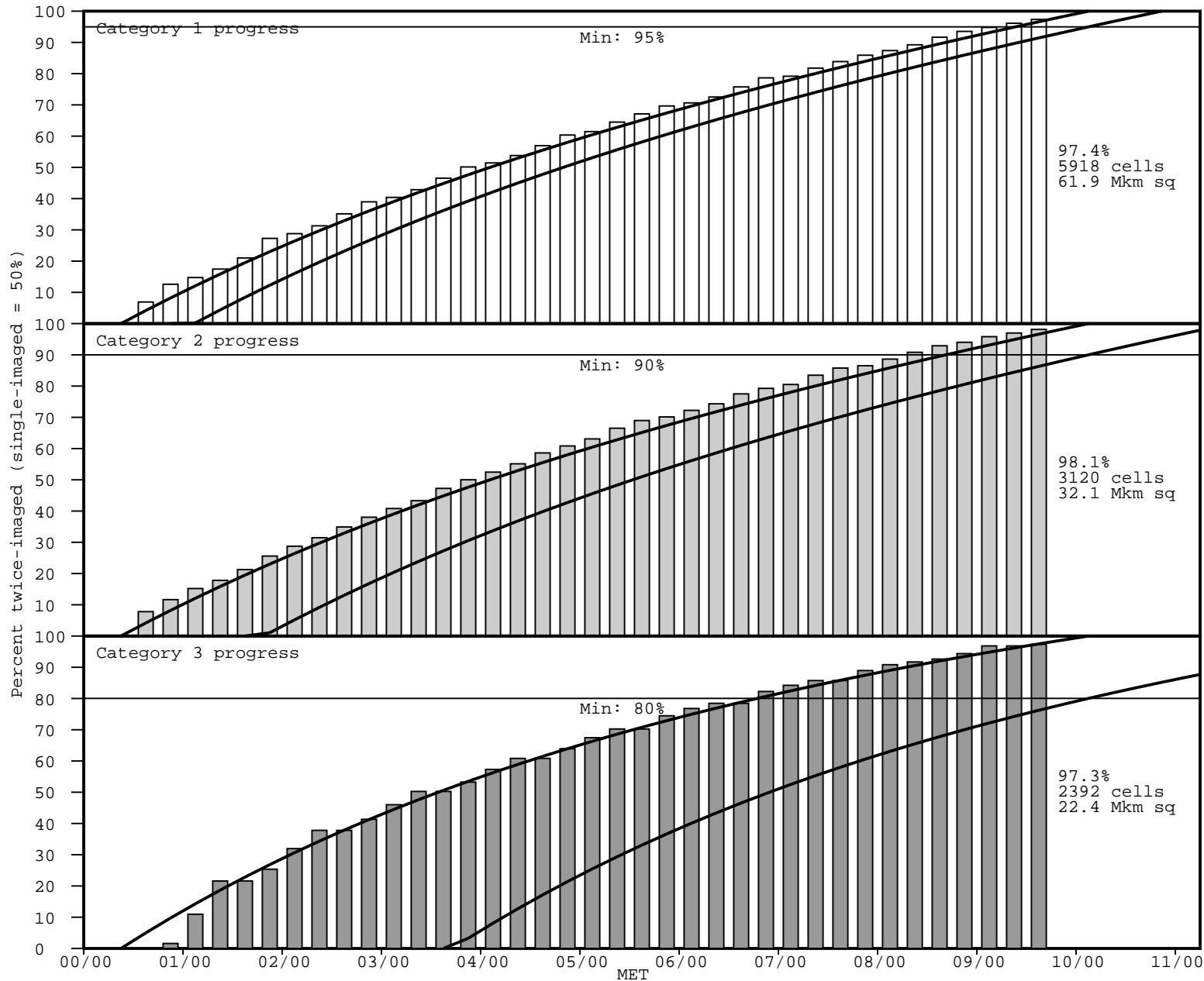
## COVERAGE (CUMULATIVE)

Target land imaged at least one time: 99.958  
 Target land imaged at least two times: 94.594  
 Target land imaged at least three times: 49.253  
 Target land imaged at least four times: 24.096  
 Percentage of time spent imaging land: 65.364%  
 Percentage of time spent imaging water: 34.636%



# STS-99 Mission Summary (through sequence 38 / MET 09/18:10:00)

## MISSION PROGRESS



### CELL COVERAGE HISTORY

| MET   | CAT1 | CAT2 | CAT3 |
|-------|------|------|------|
| 00/07 | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 00/15 | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 00/19 | 420  | 248  | 2    |
| 00/23 | 765  | 370  | 39   |
| 01/06 | 896  | 483  | 269  |
| 01/12 | 1060 | 566  | 530  |
| 01/18 | 1276 | 676  | 531  |
| 02/00 | 1658 | 814  | 623  |
| 02/06 | 1750 | 913  | 785  |
| 02/13 | 1902 | 1001 | 929  |
| 02/18 | 2135 | 1110 | 929  |
| 03/01 | 2369 | 1209 | 1016 |
| 03/06 | 2455 | 1297 | 1130 |
| 03/12 | 2605 | 1377 | 1235 |
| 03/18 | 2828 | 1502 | 1235 |
| 04/00 | 3047 | 1590 | 1308 |
| 04/06 | 3126 | 1668 | 1408 |
| 04/12 | 3269 | 1753 | 1495 |
| 04/18 | 3461 | 1863 | 1495 |
| 05/00 | 3668 | 1934 | 1571 |
| 05/06 | 3735 | 2006 | 1658 |
| 05/13 | 3920 | 2115 | 1726 |
| 05/18 | 4079 | 2193 | 1726 |
| 06/01 | 4234 | 2230 | 1830 |
| 06/06 | 4294 | 2296 | 1887 |
| 06/12 | 4408 | 2363 | 1928 |
| 06/18 | 4604 | 2464 | 1928 |
| 07/01 | 4780 | 2520 | 2021 |
| 07/06 | 4812 | 2560 | 2070 |
| 07/12 | 4970 | 2654 | 2107 |
| 07/18 | 5097 | 2727 | 2107 |
| 08/00 | 5221 | 2751 | 2186 |
| 08/07 | 5311 | 2818 | 2232 |
| 08/12 | 5424 | 2887 | 2253 |
| 08/19 | 5571 | 2954 | 2276 |
| 09/01 | 5684 | 2989 | 2319 |
| 09/08 | 5762 | 3046 | 2379 |
| 09/14 | 5842 | 3083 | 2379 |
| 09/18 | 5918 | 3120 | 2392 |



# STS-99 Mission Summary (through sequence 38 / MET 09/18:10:00)

## CONSUMABLES USAGE

### Energy

Total energy used (kWh): 854.0  
 On track for (kWh): 902.8  
 Allocation (kWh): 911.0

### By ownership

Checkout energy used (kWh): 26.9  
 C standby energy used (kWh): 279.0  
 X standby energy used (kWh): 70.2  
 CX operate energy used (kWh): 430.0  
 C operate energy used (kWh): 46.1  
 X operate energy used (kWh): 1.8

### By type

Checkout energy used (kWh): 26.9  
 Standby energy used (kWh): 349.2  
 Land energy used (kWh): 462.5  
 BITE energy used (kWh): 3.3  
 Short ocean energy used (kWh): 2.7  
 Long ocean energy used (kWh): 2.9  
 Playback energy used (kWh): 4.9  
 Handover energy used (kWh): 2.0

### On time by ownership

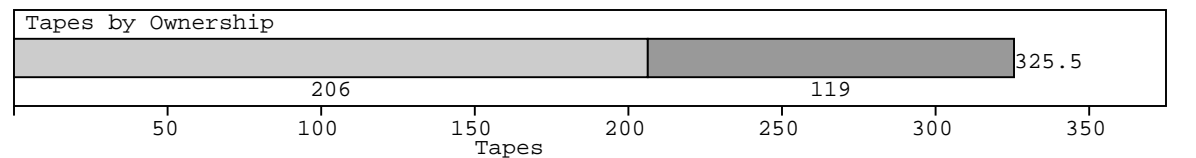
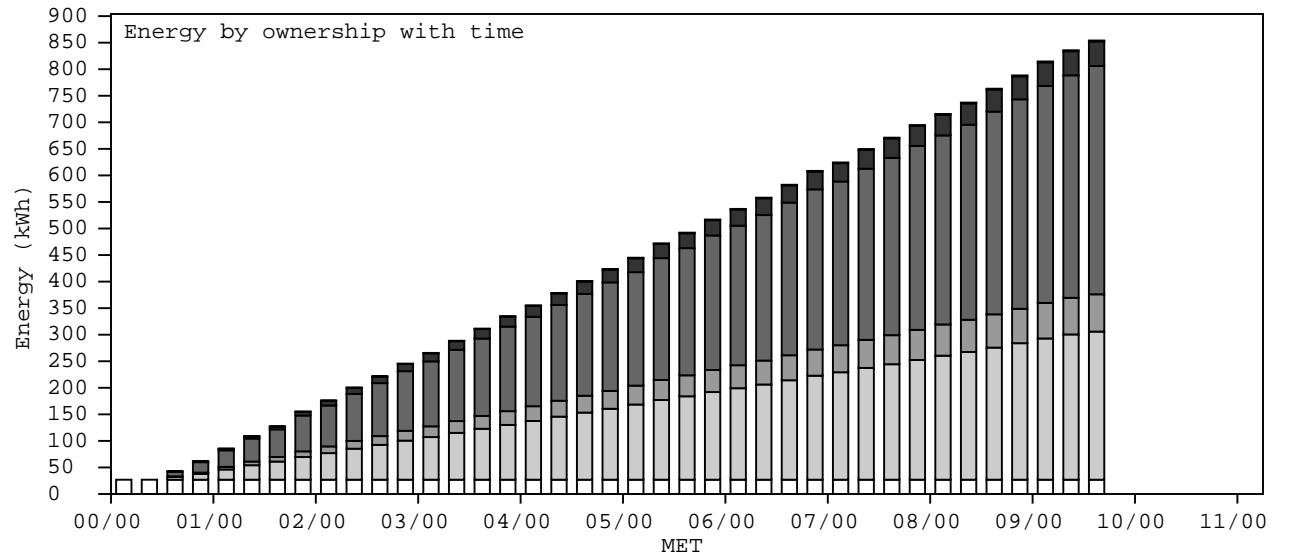
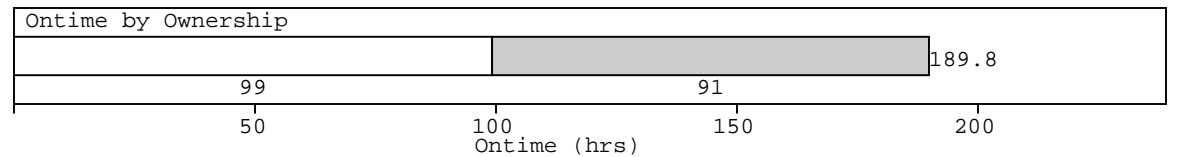
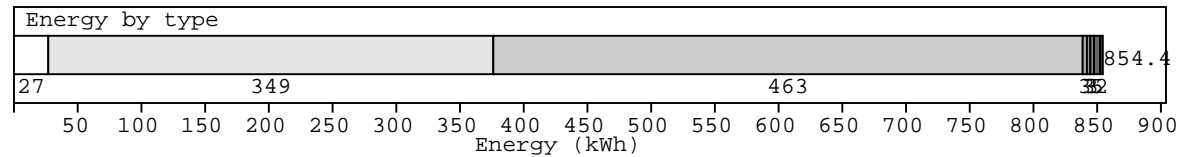
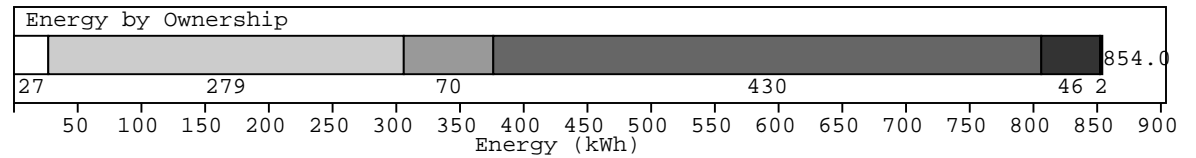
C ontime (hrs): 99.2  
 X ontime (hrs): 90.6

### Tapes

Total tapes used: 325.5  
 On track for: 344.7  
 Allocation: 350.0

### By ownership

Checkout tapes used: 0.0  
 C tapes used: 206.3  
 X tapes used: 119.2



# STS-99 Mission Summary (through sequence 38 / MET 09/18:10:00)

## EVENT SUMMARY

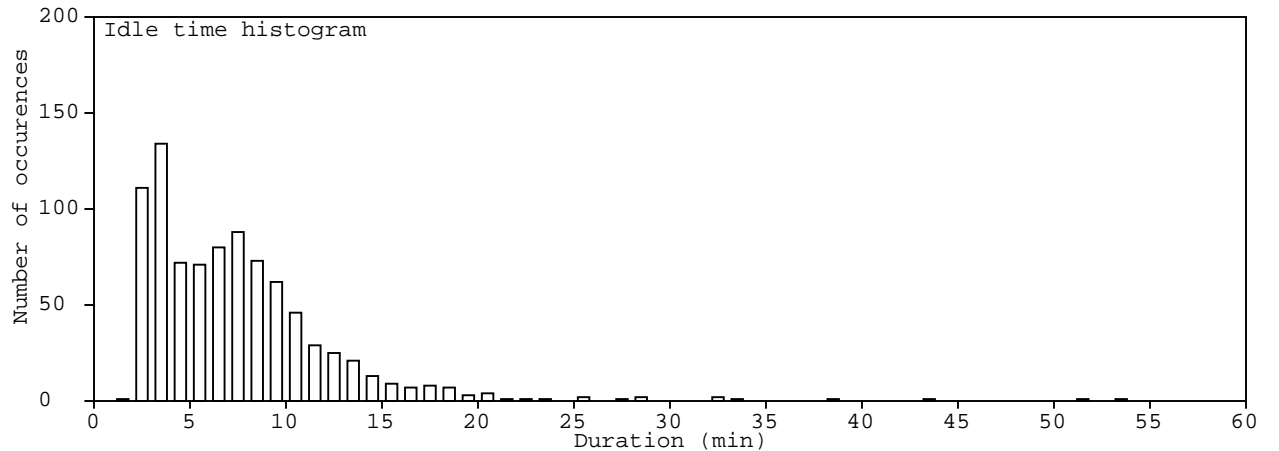
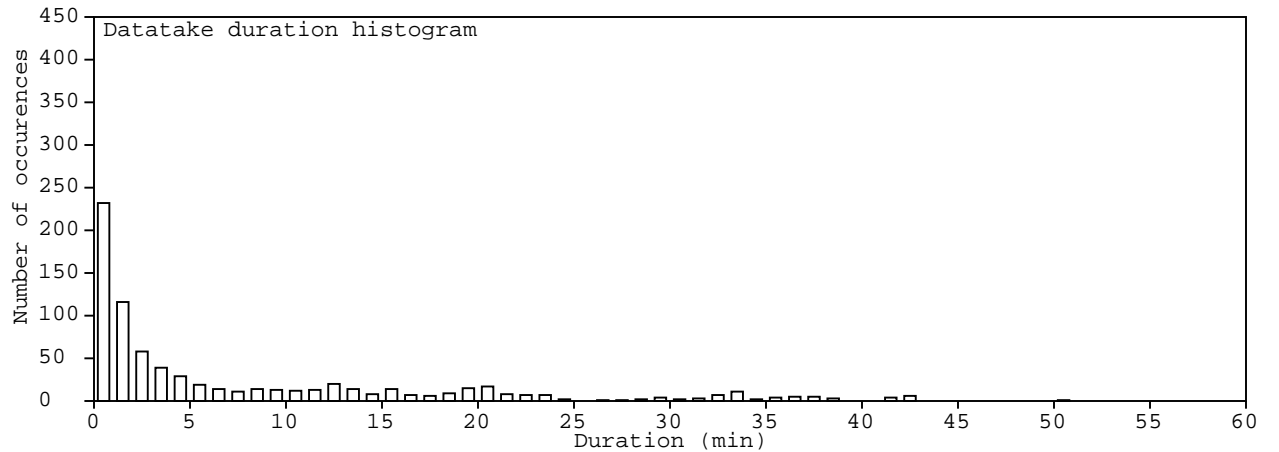
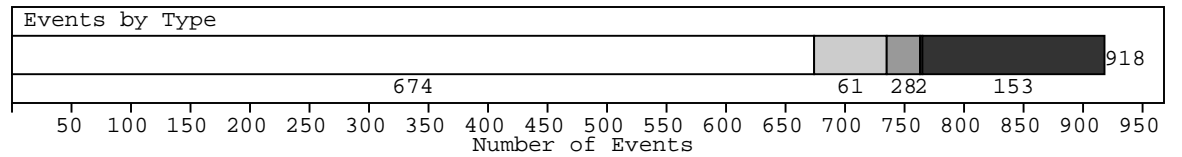
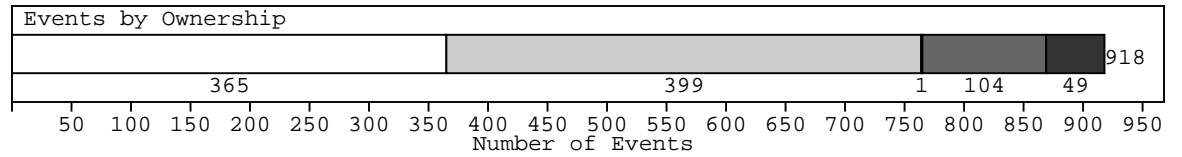
Total events (on-board): 918  
 Total datatakes: 765

### By ownership

CX datatakes: 365   
 C datatakes: 399   
 X datatakes: 1   
 C Playbacks: 104   
 X Playbacks: 49

### By type

Land datatakes: 674   
 BITE datatakes: 61   
 Short ocean datatakes: 28   
 Long ocean datatakes: 2   
 Playbacks: 153



# AS-FLOWN TIMELINE KEY

Crew shift and flight day

Length of full event in mm:ss, \*including pre-take and post-take\*; gaps between events are shown in parentheses

Event number (orbit.event; must be unique; only seamless overlapping commands typically have non-zero units digit)

Radar configuration of data take indicated by (file ID # . radar record #), and direction of DWP drift (= means no drift)

Expected command uplink times and purpose; critical uplinks are starred (\*)

MET time scale with minor ticks every 2 minutes, major ones every 10; half-hour times in hh:mm are listed

Squiggly lines mean event continues to next/previous page

TDRS coverage; line = S, box = Ku for E and W satellites; nearest minute noted

PAO, crew choice downlink, or family briefings which use Ku

Orbiter is in ZOE (no S coverage, no communication)

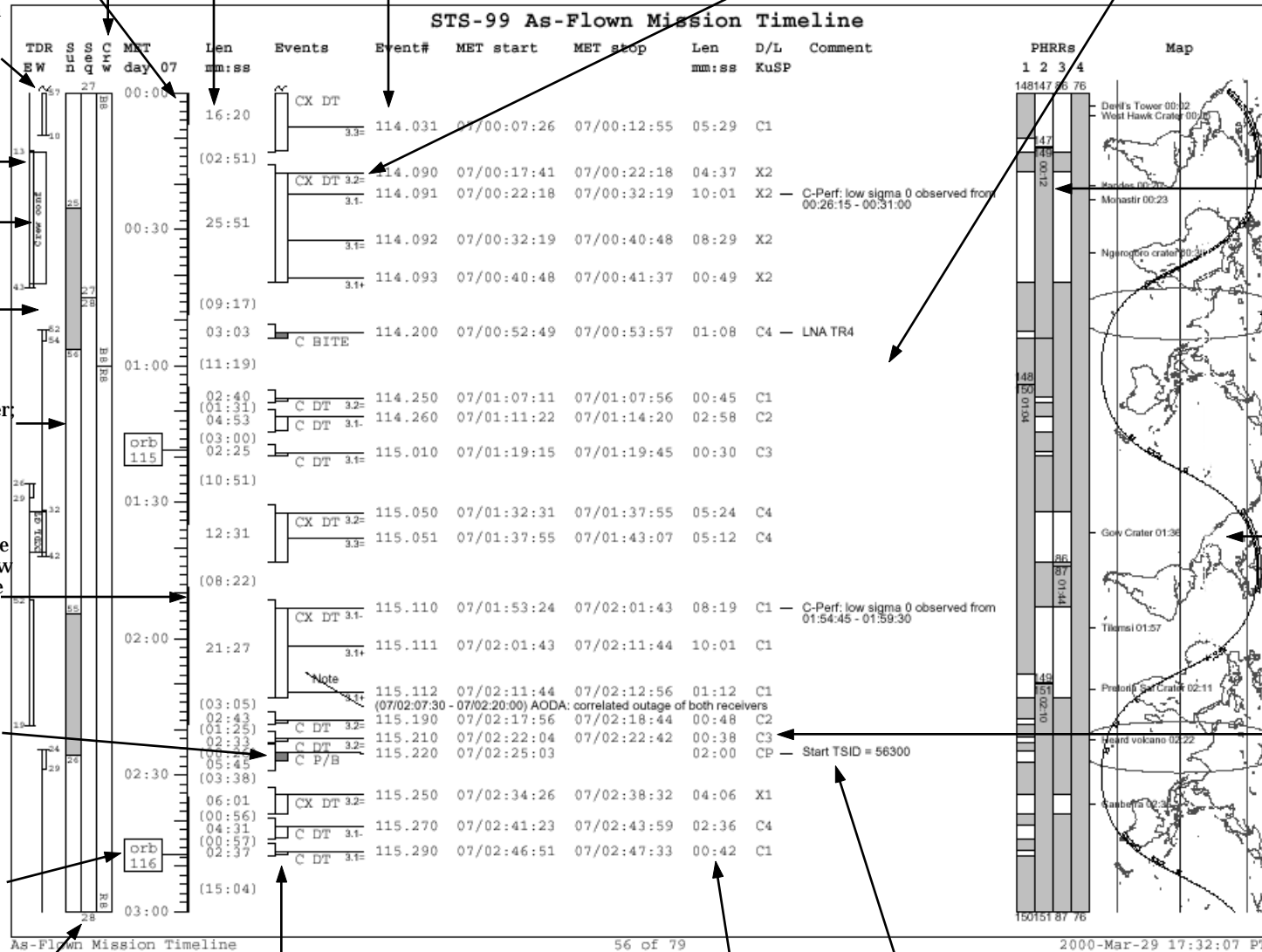
Day/night for orbiter; gray = nighttime

Thicker lines indicate when orbiter is below 49.6° latitude (where 4x coverage is not possible)

Events not critical to data acquisition are shown in grey

Change of orbit number; occurs when orbiter crosses equator heading north

Sequence number



PHRR activity area; all tape changes and tape numbers are shown, tape activity shown as white blocks

ZOE (no S-band TDRS coverage)

Graphical illustration of ground track and swaths; site imagings, ZOE and latitude lines above which 4x coverage is possible are also shown

KuSP downlink routing to TDRS; indicates owner (C or X) and which channel is routed to KuSP (for C, 1 or 2 = outboard, 3 or 4 = inboard; for X, 1 = inboard, 2 = outboard; for playbacks, P = PHRR data routed)

Event illustration; box extends from start to stop time; horizontal lines after first indicate commands within an event; text indicates participation and event type (DT = data take, P/B = playback); "hooks" indicate length of pre-take and post-take

Page number

Duration of commanded sub-event within larger event

Comment field with details of event execution; for playbacks, start TSID of tape rolling, can include data quality comments, stats for trim burns, etc.

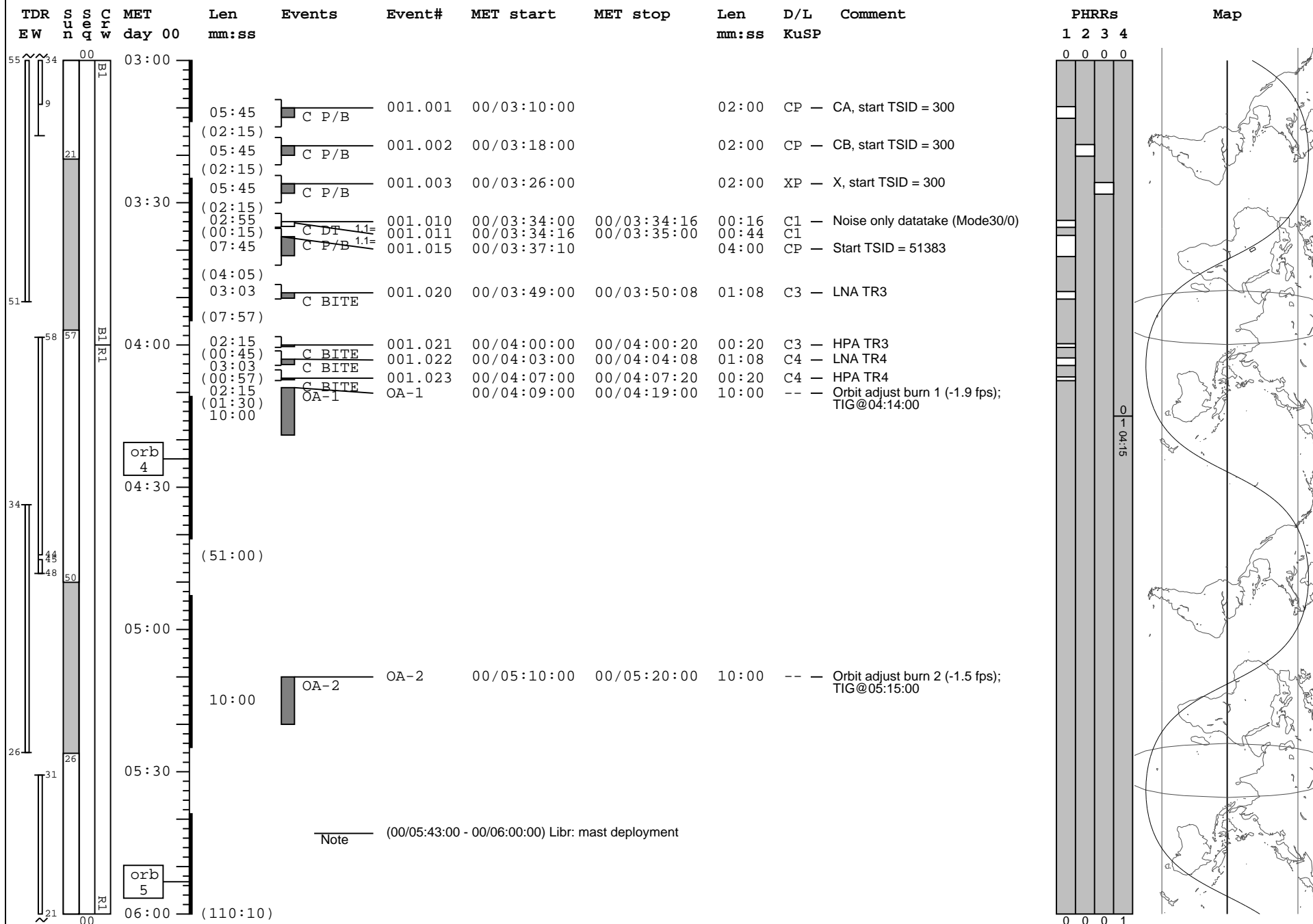
Local time when timeline was generated

As-Flown Mission Timeline

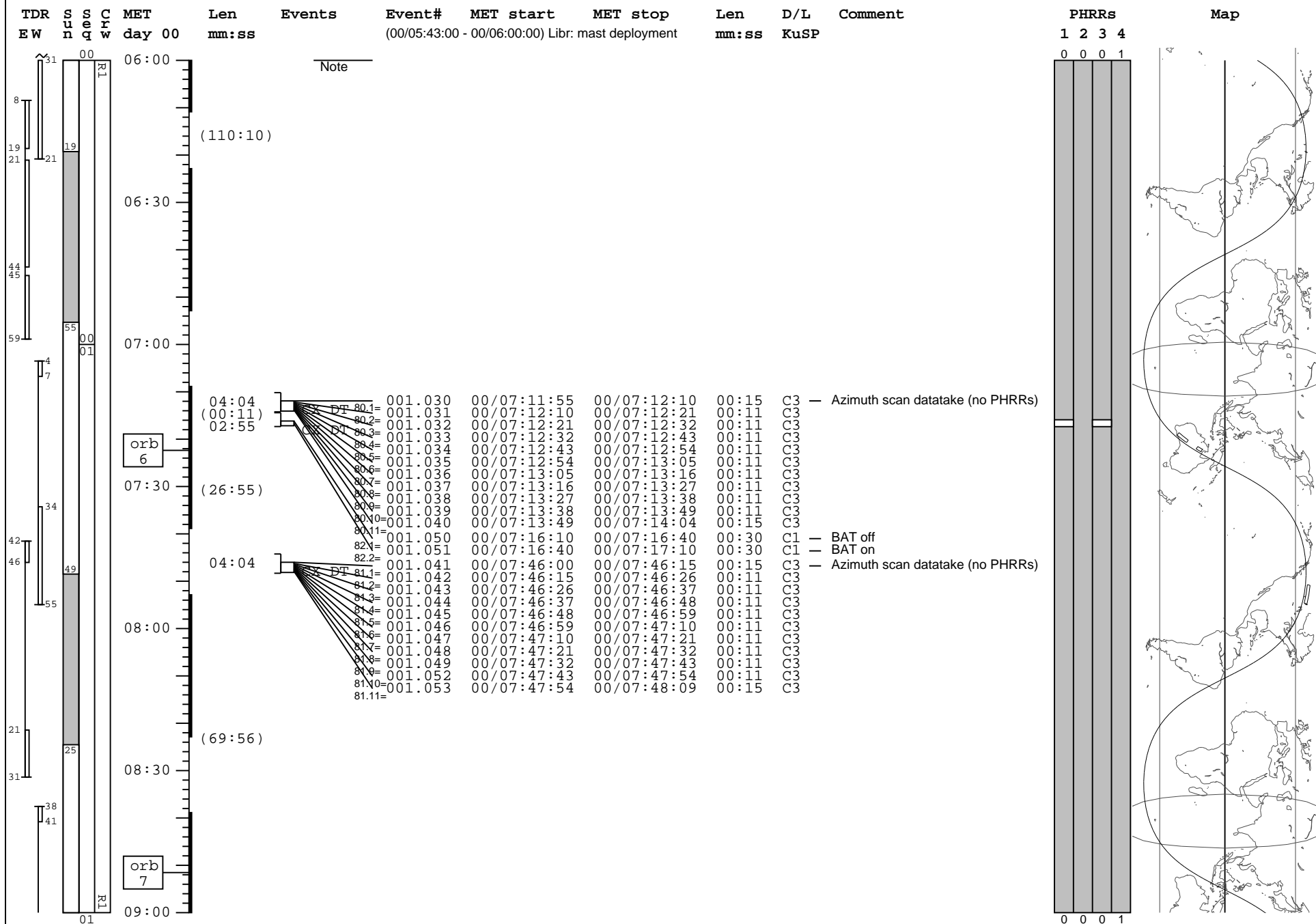
56 of 79

2000-Mar-29 17:32:07 PT

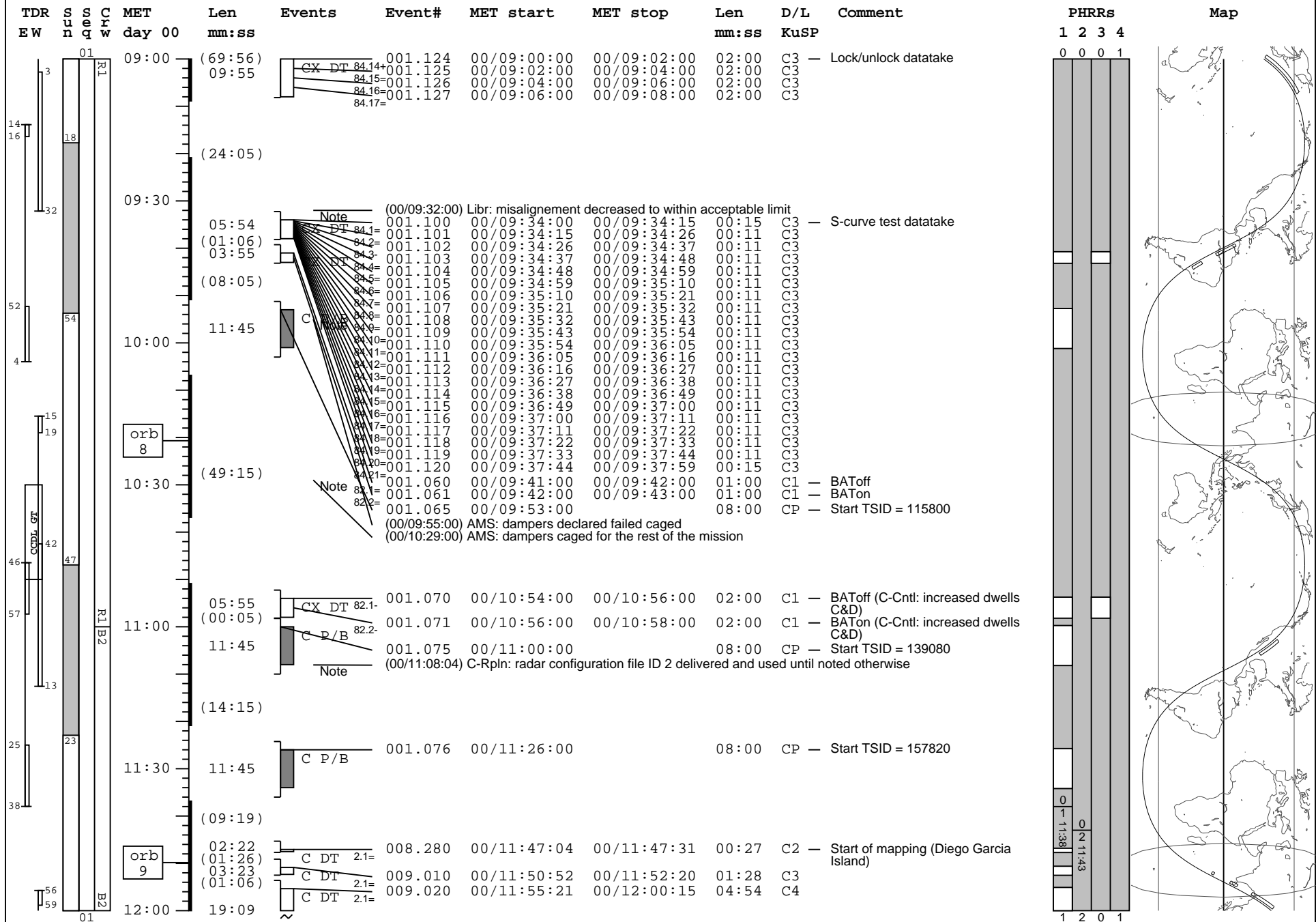
# STS-99 As-Flown Mission Timeline



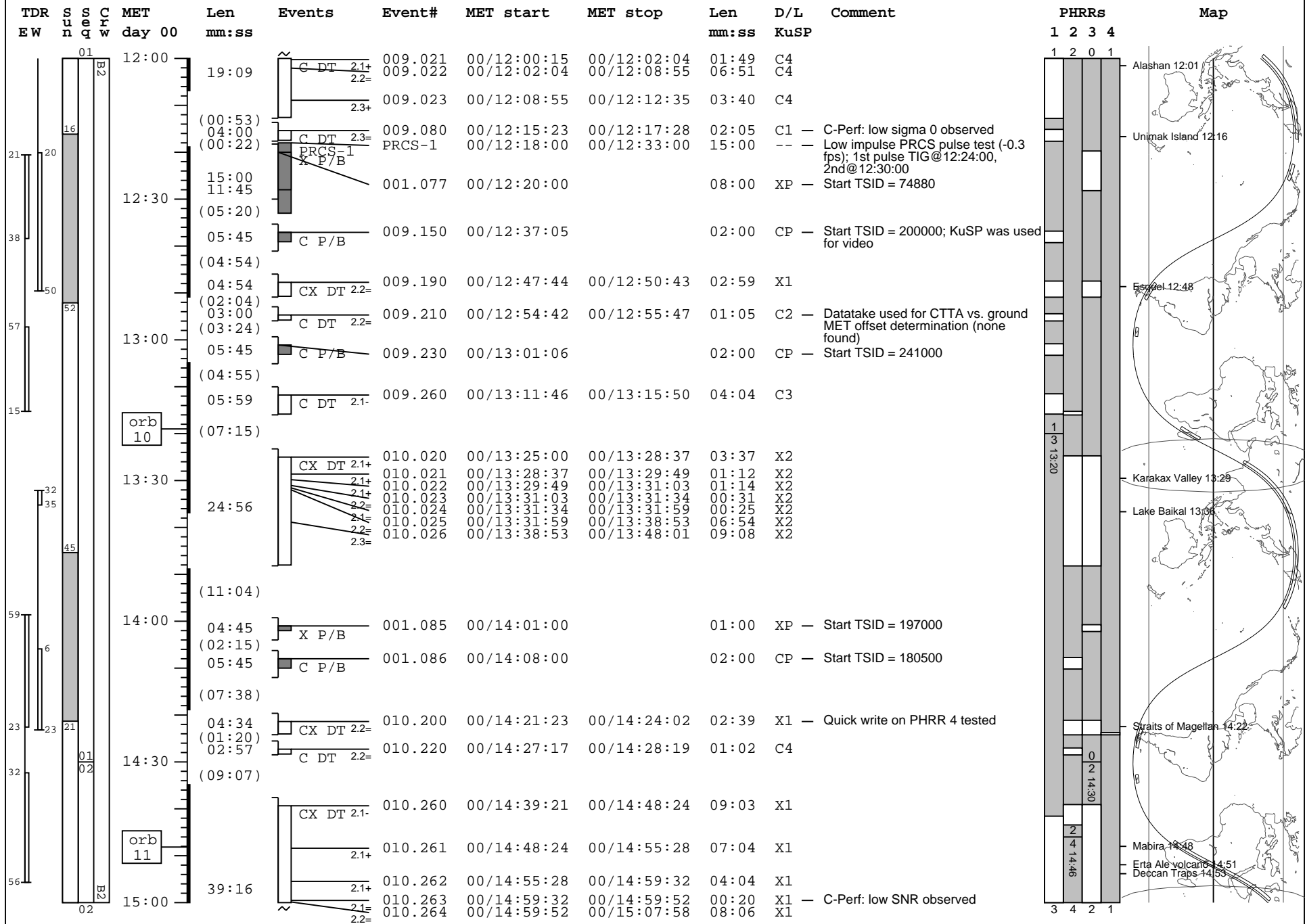
### STS-99 As-Flown Mission Timeline



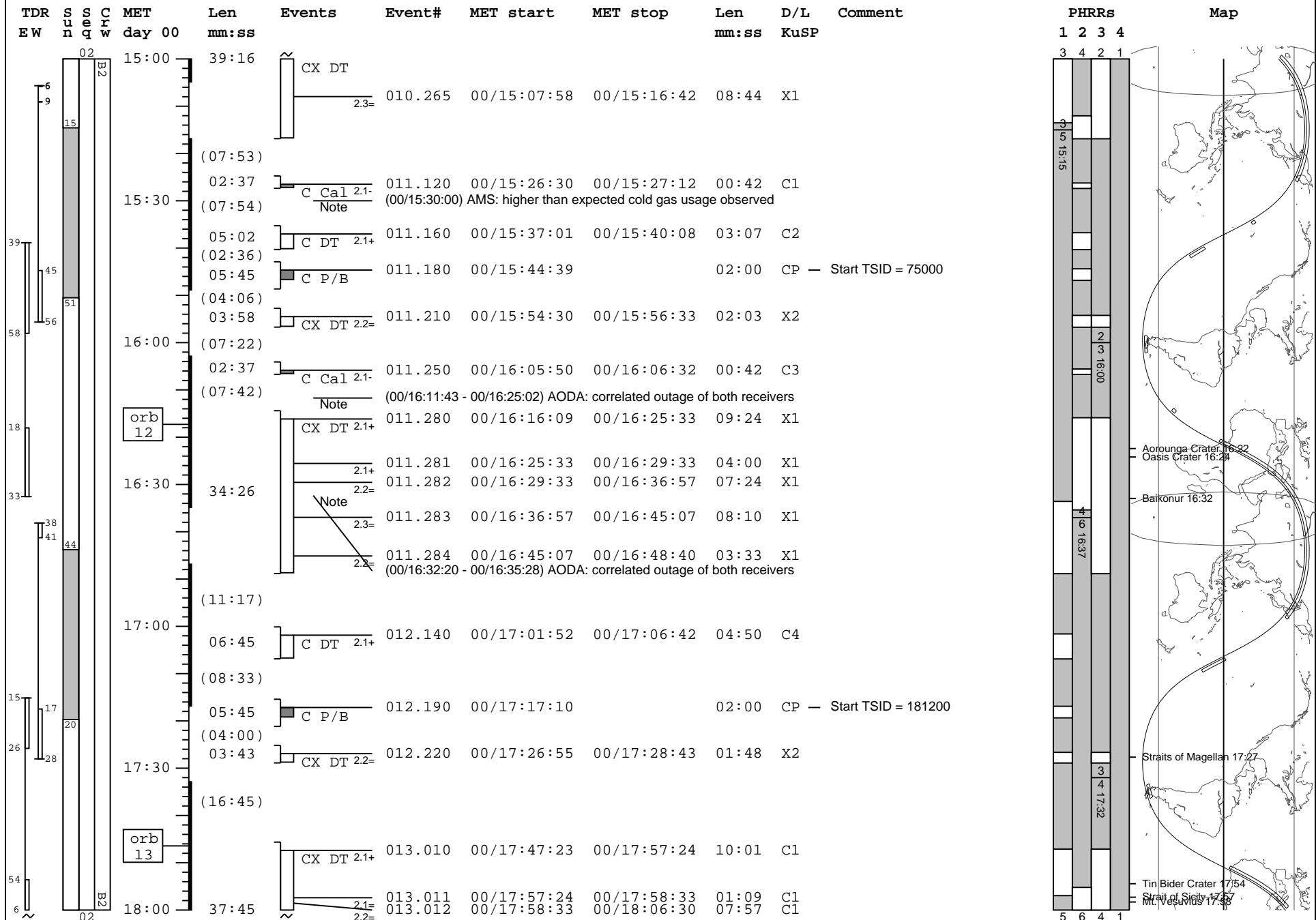
# STS-99 As-Flown Mission Timeline



# STS-99 As-Flown Mission Timeline

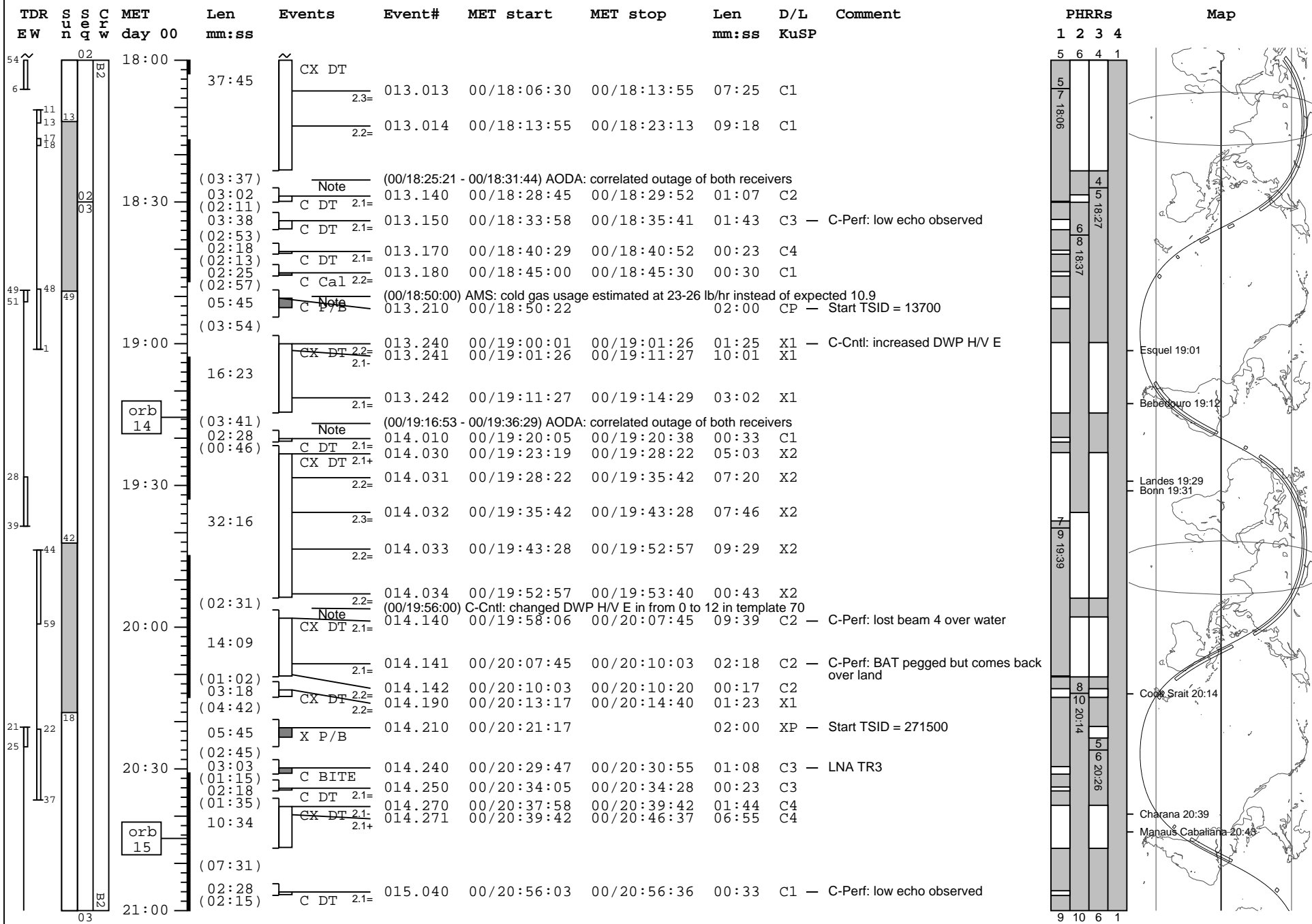


# STS-99 As-Flown Mission Timeline

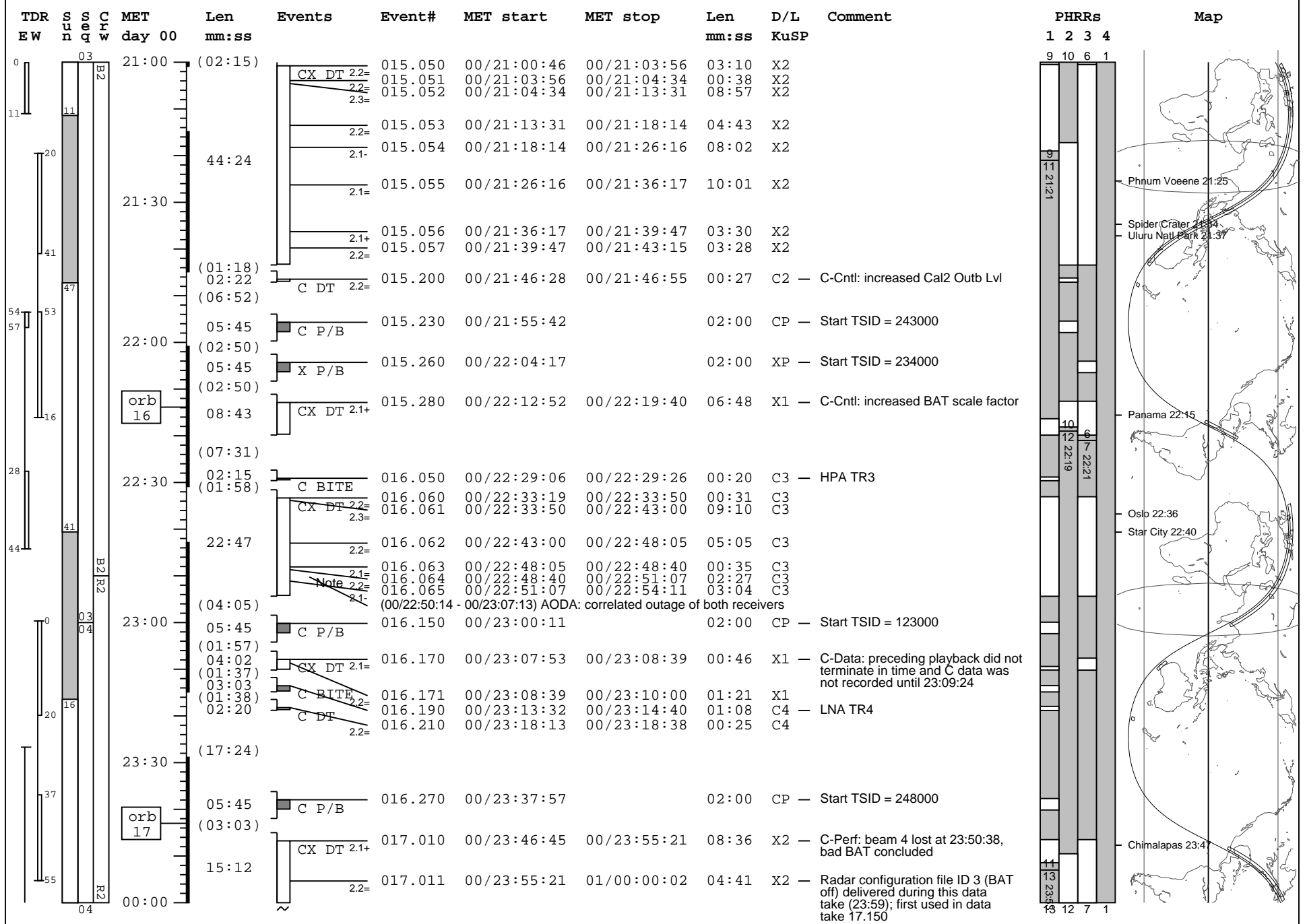




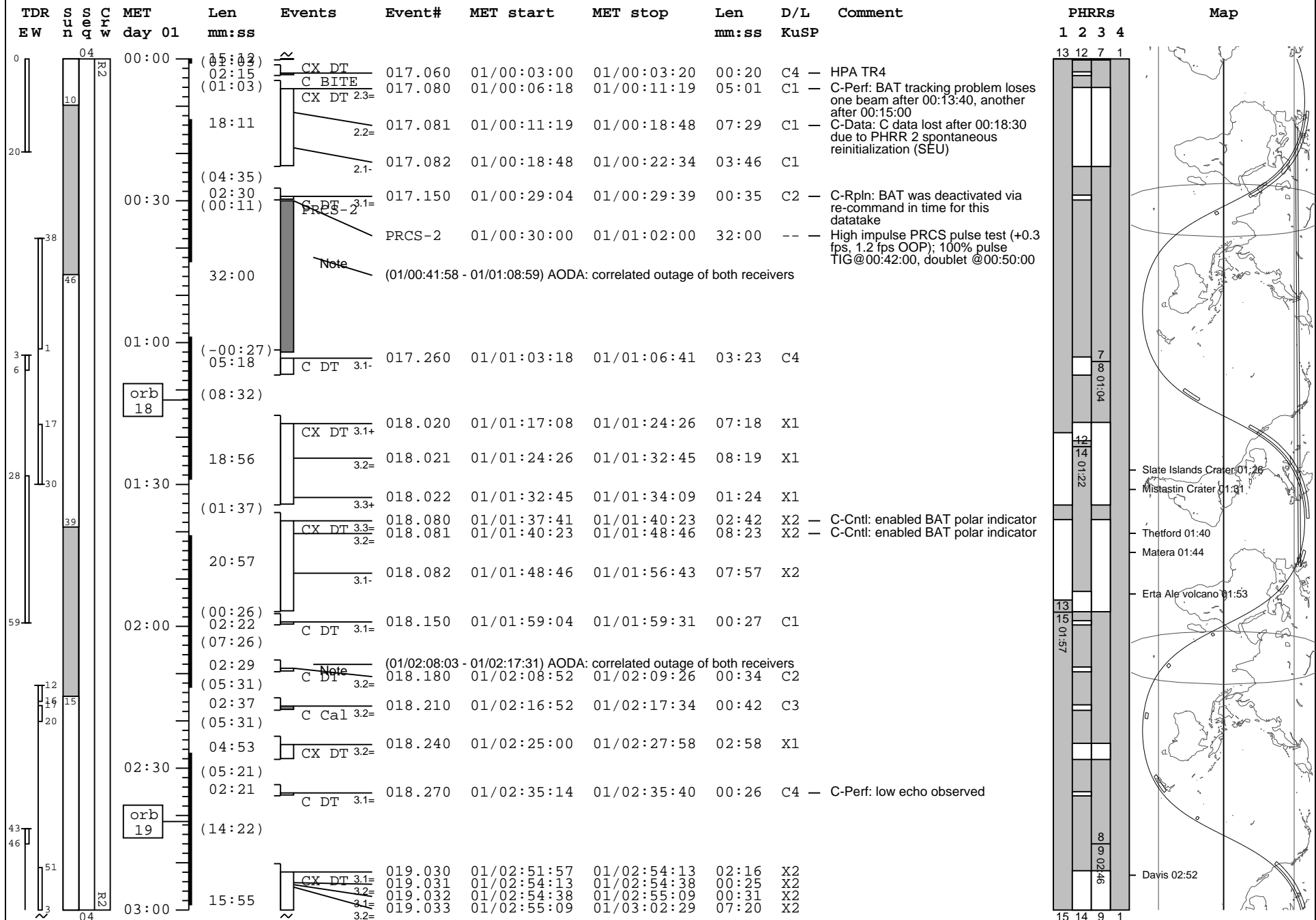
### STS-99 As-Flown Mission Timeline



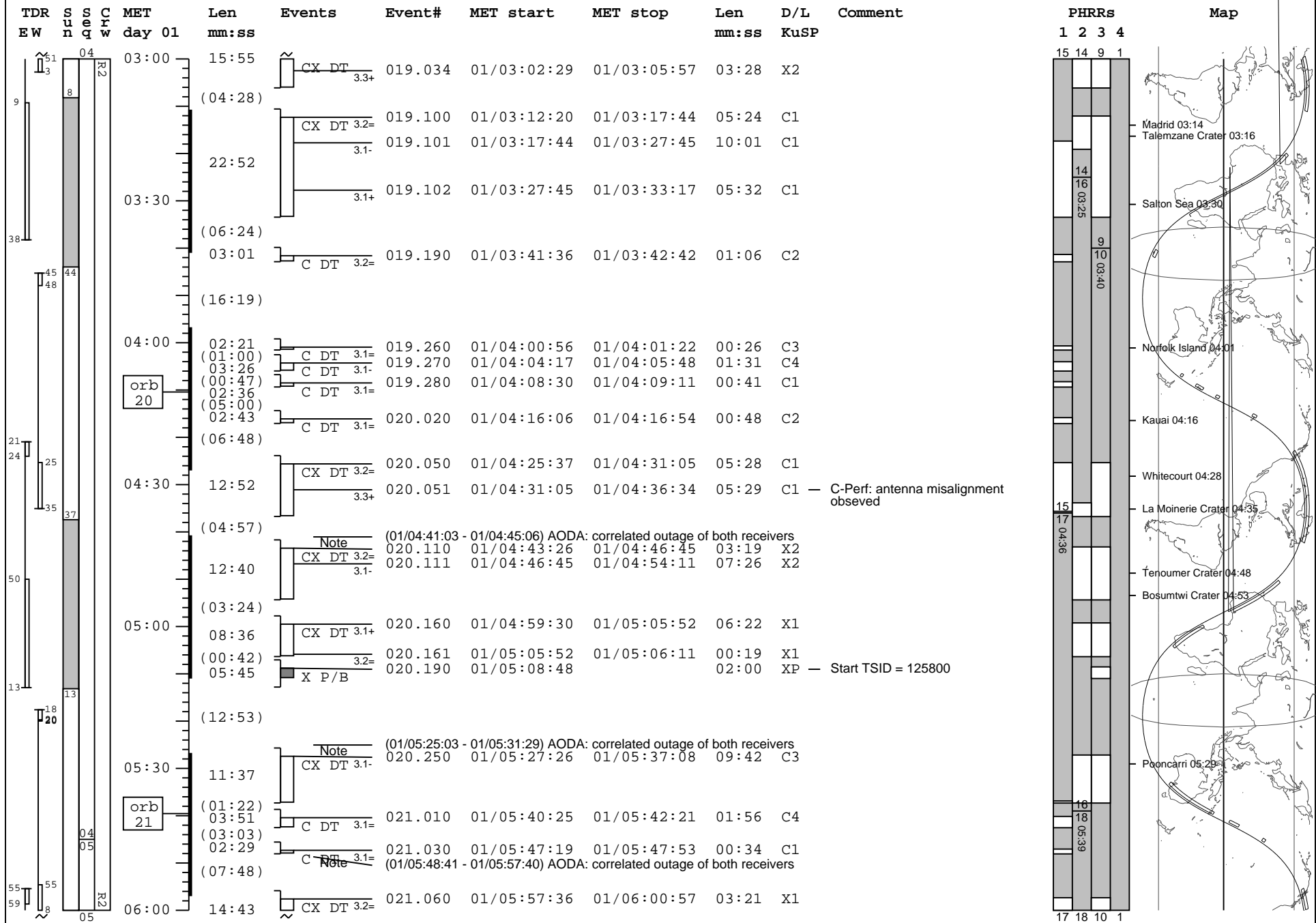
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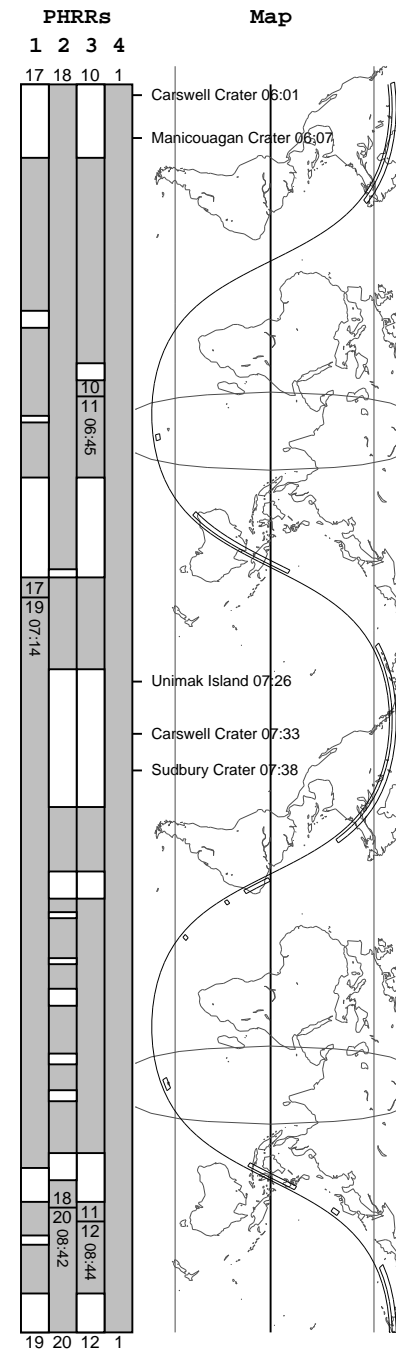
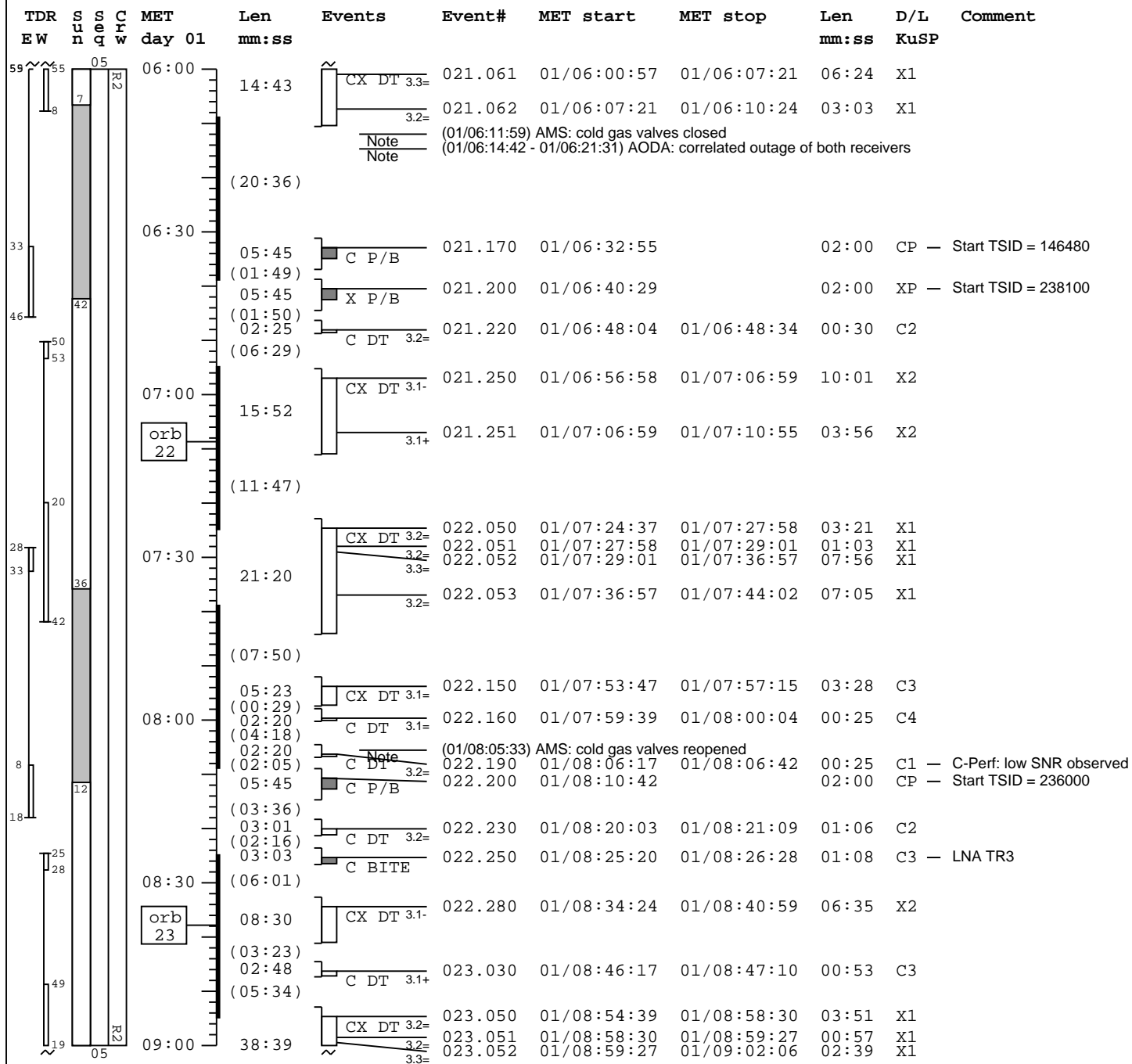
# STS-99 As-Flown Mission Timeline



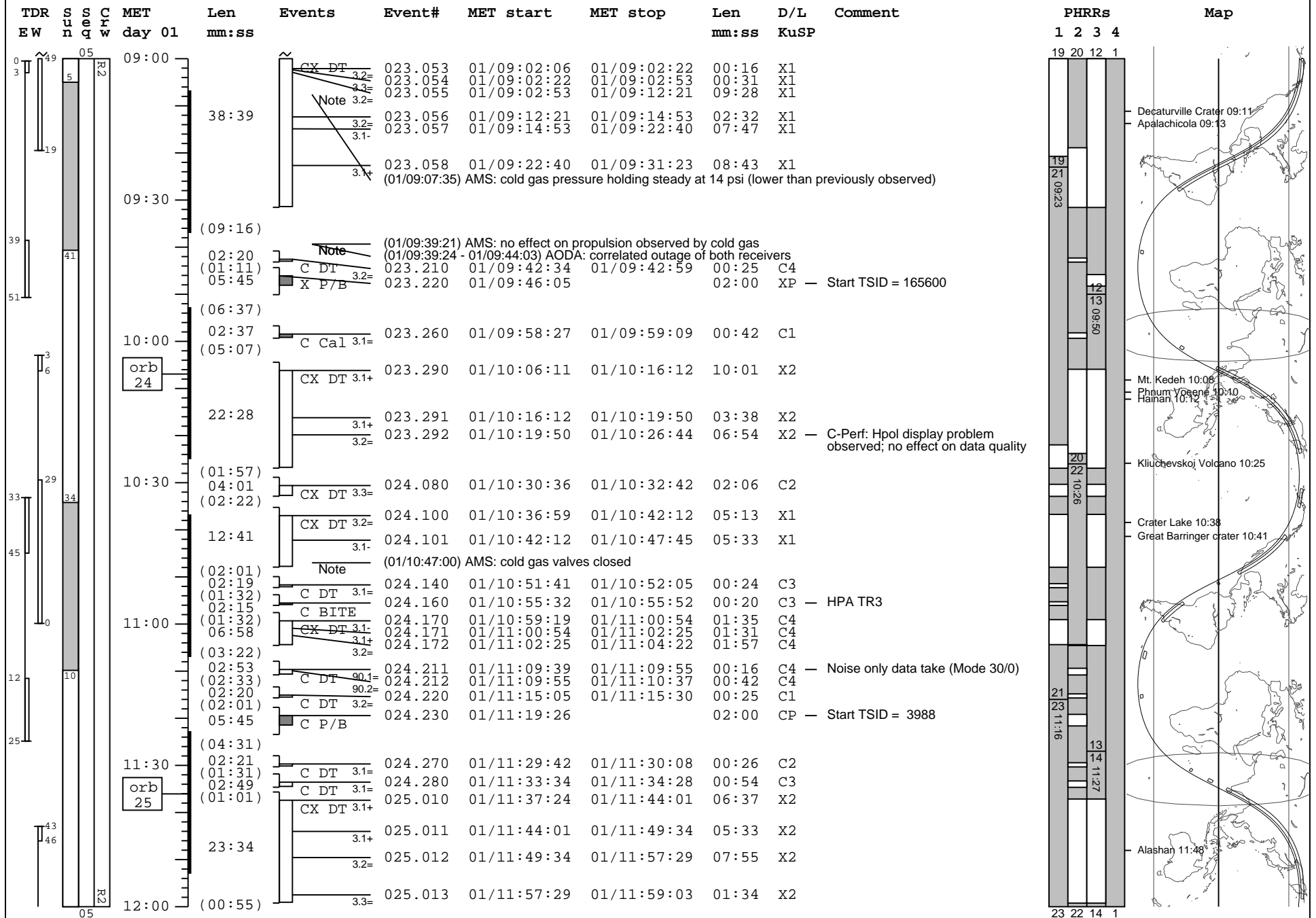
# STS-99 As-Flown Mission Timeline



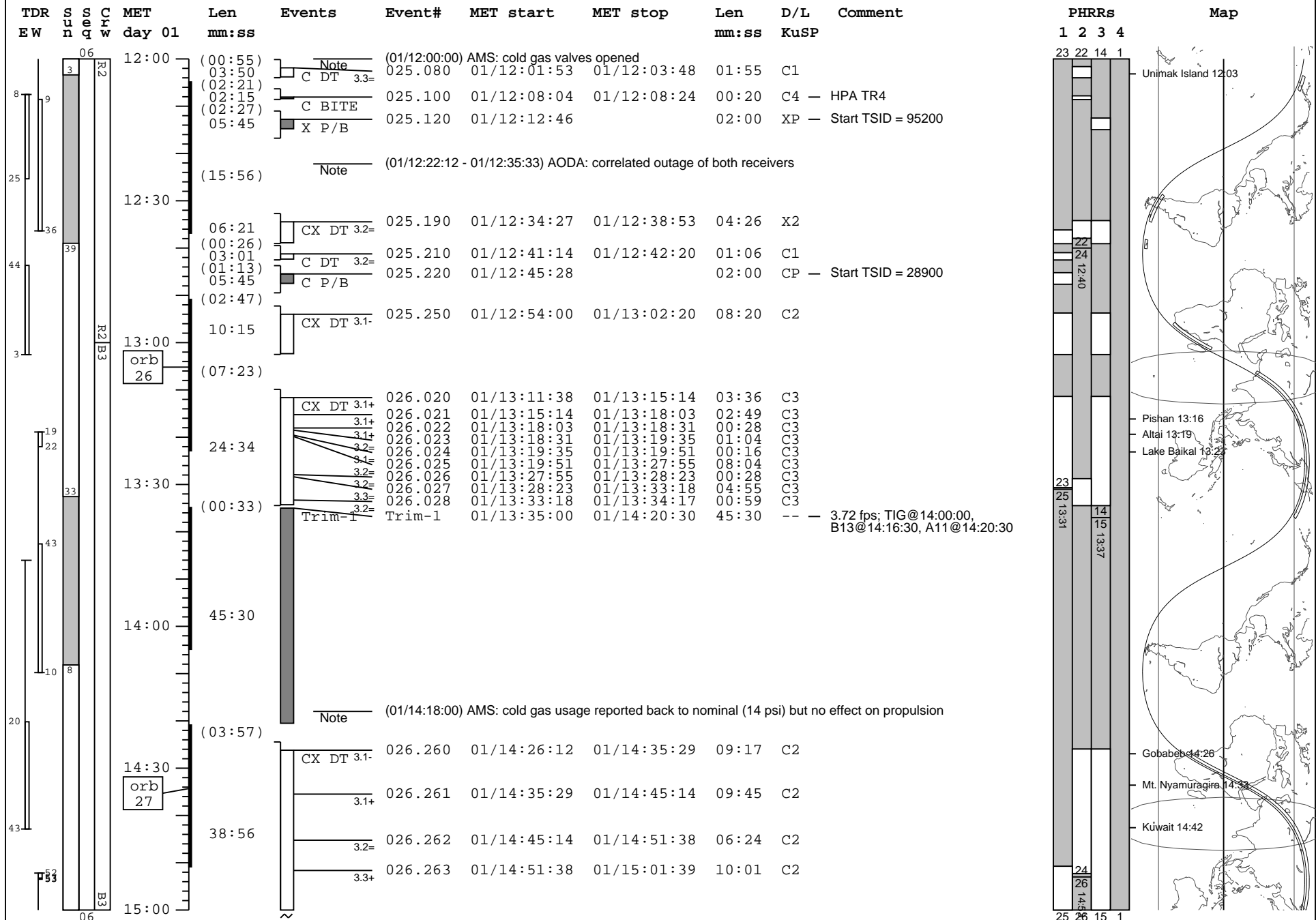
**STS-99 As-Flown Mission Timeline**



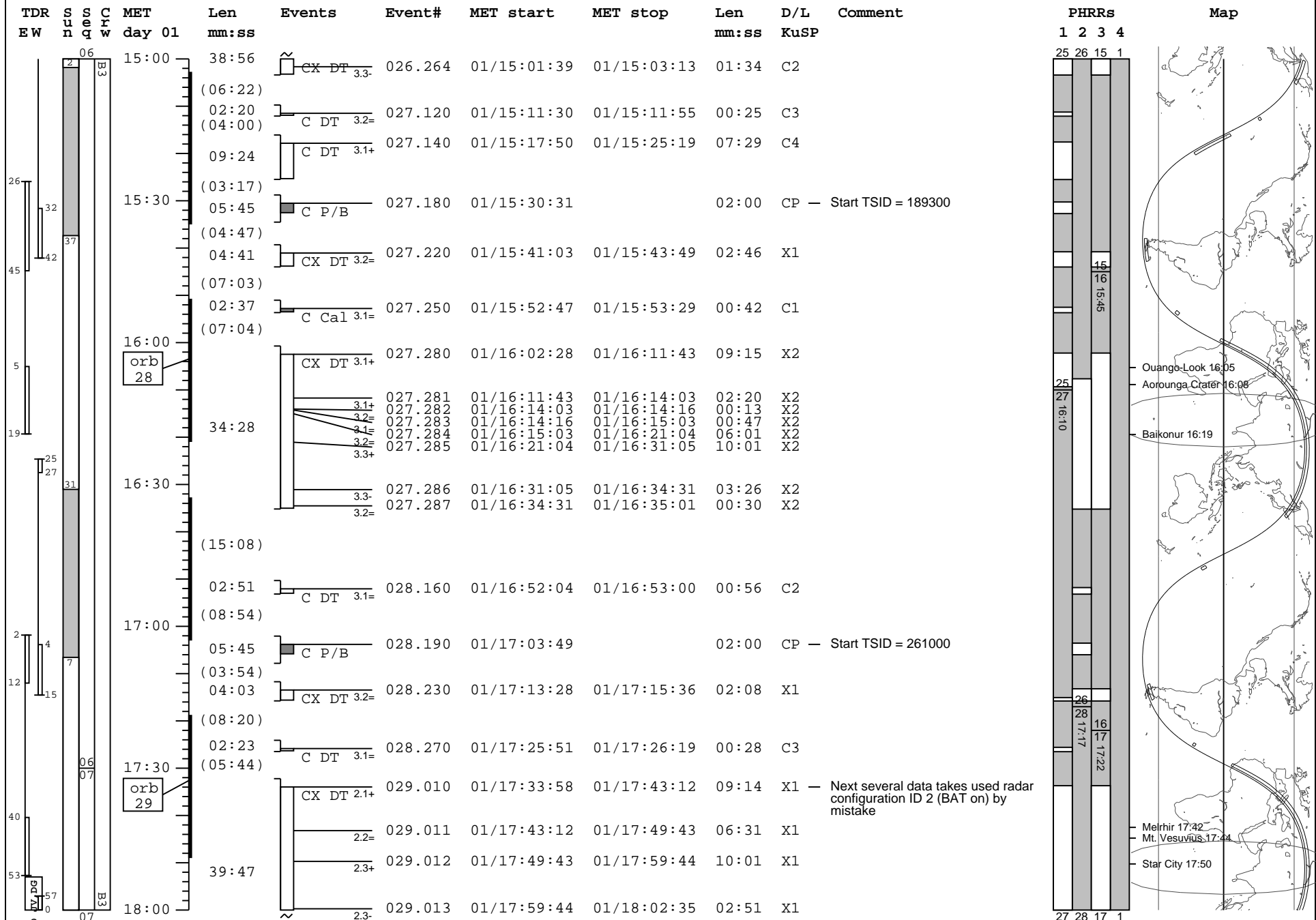
# STS-99 As-Flown Mission Timeline



# STS-99 As-Flown Mission Timeline

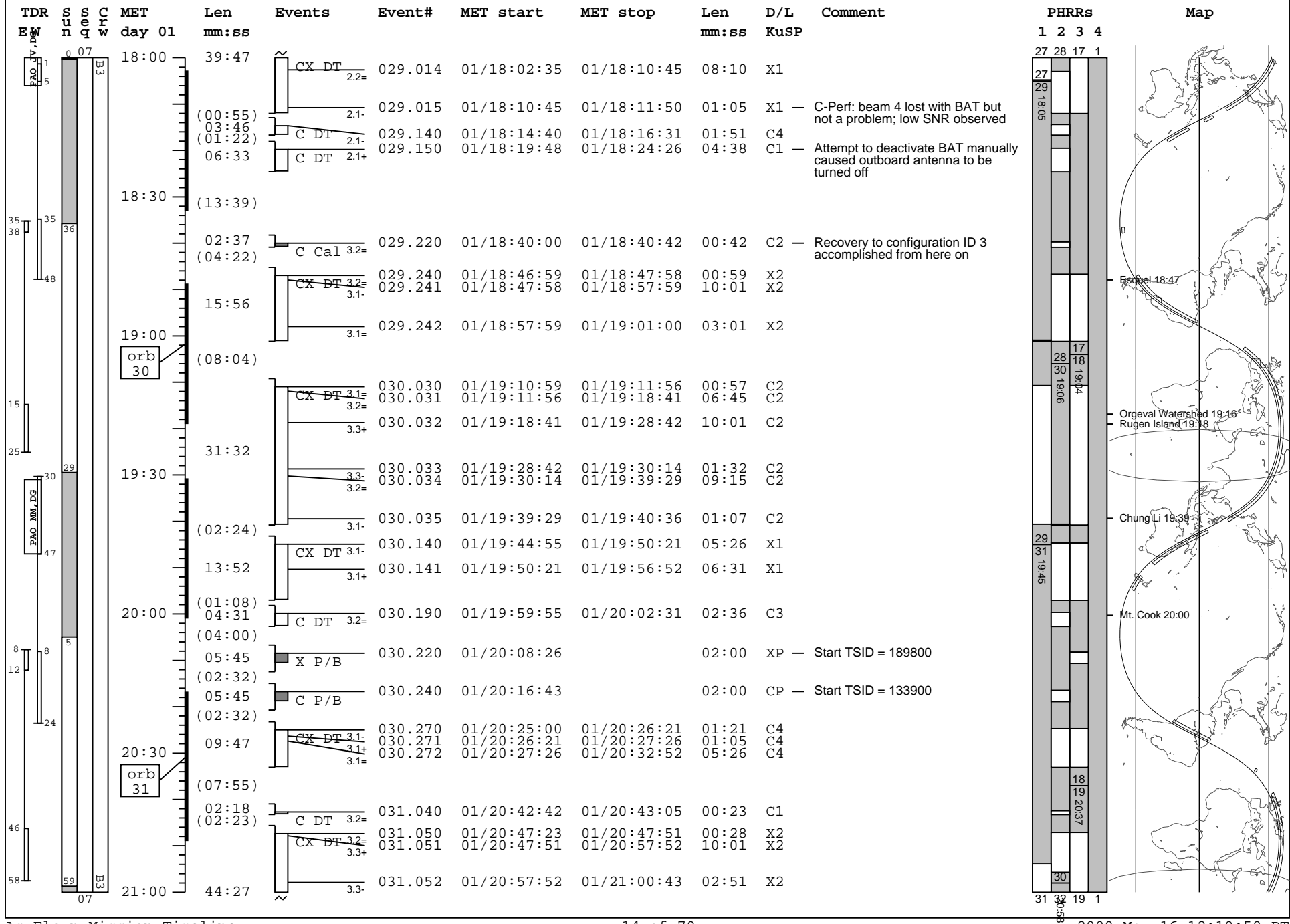


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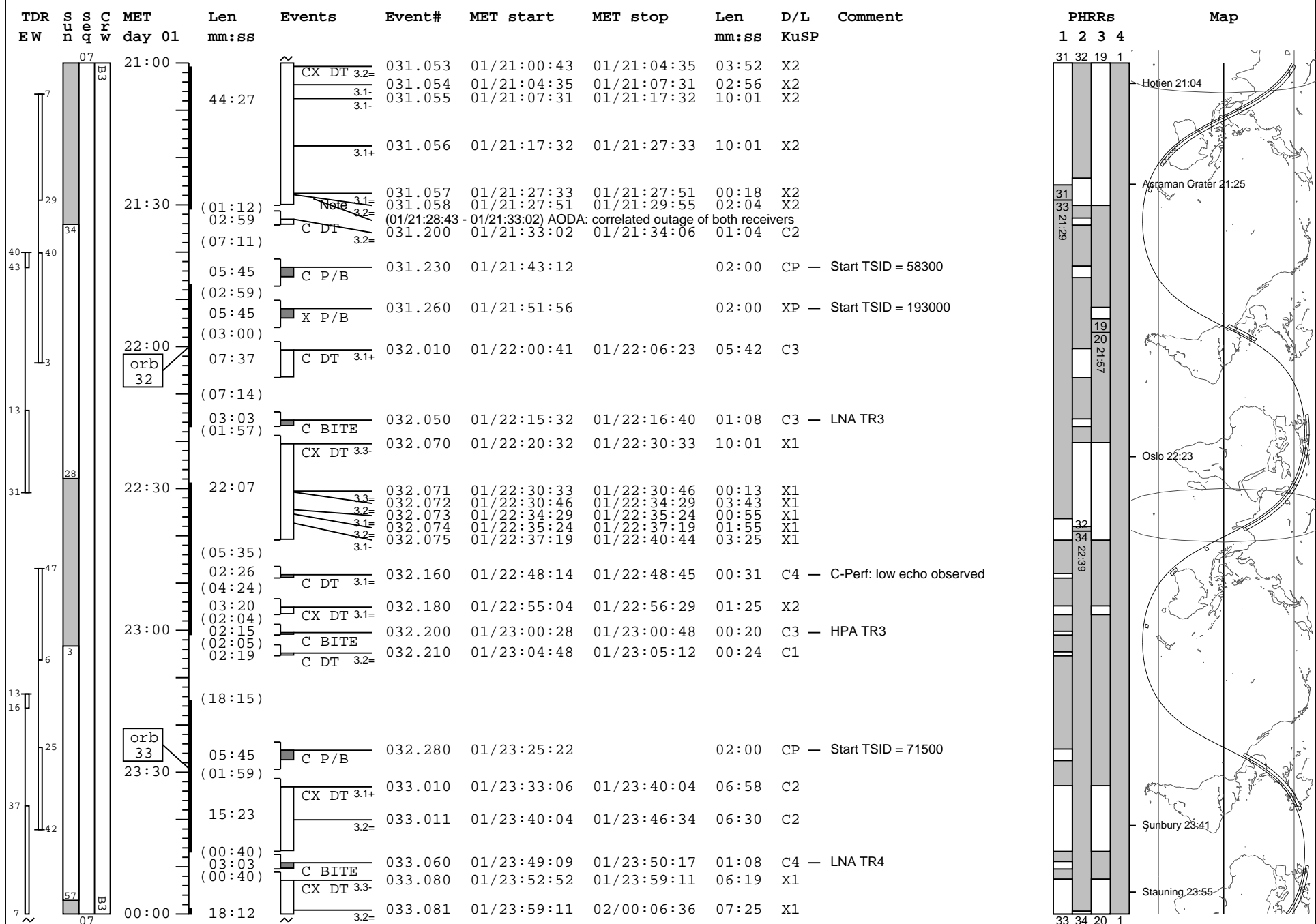




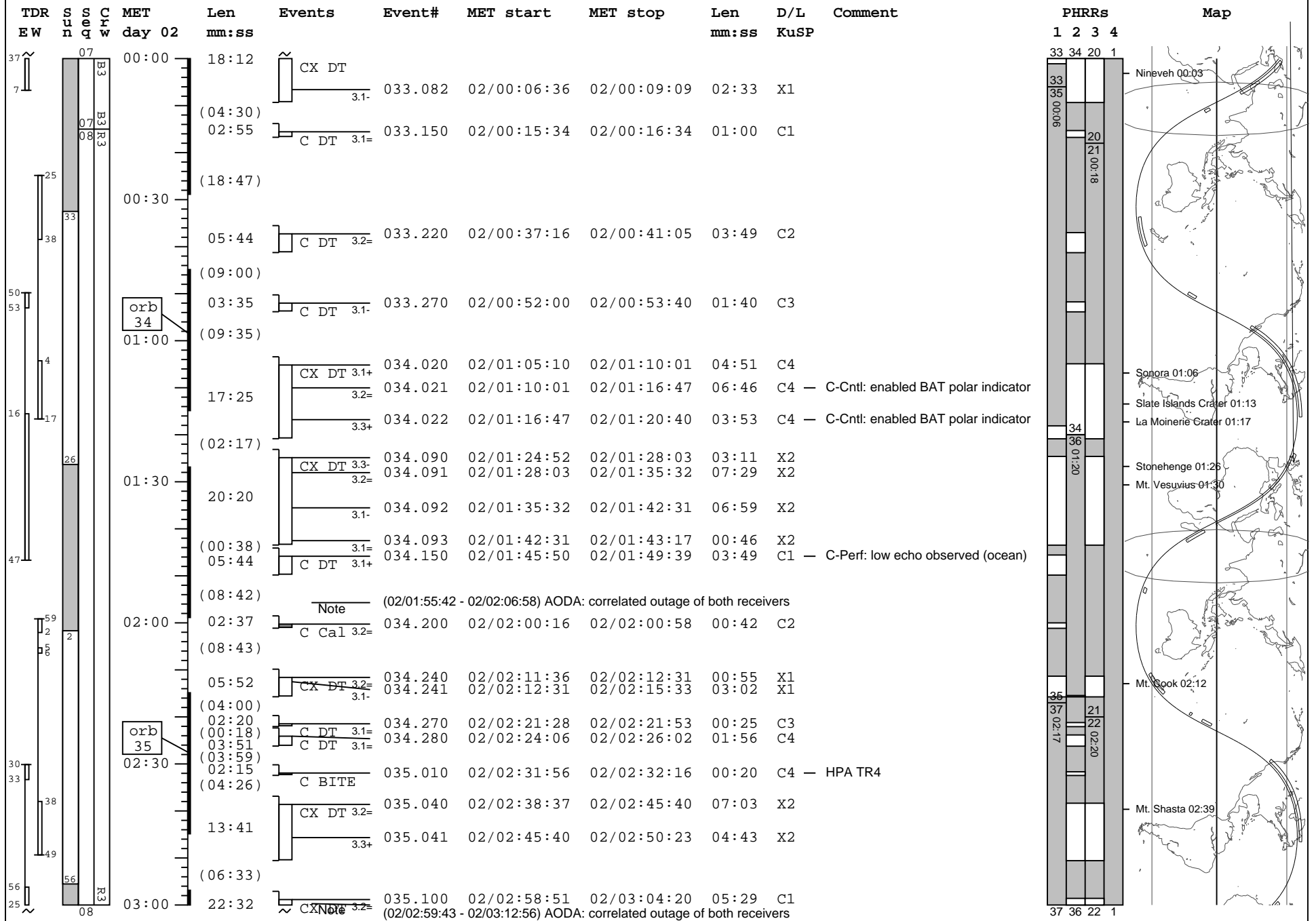
# STS-99 As-Flown Mission Timeline



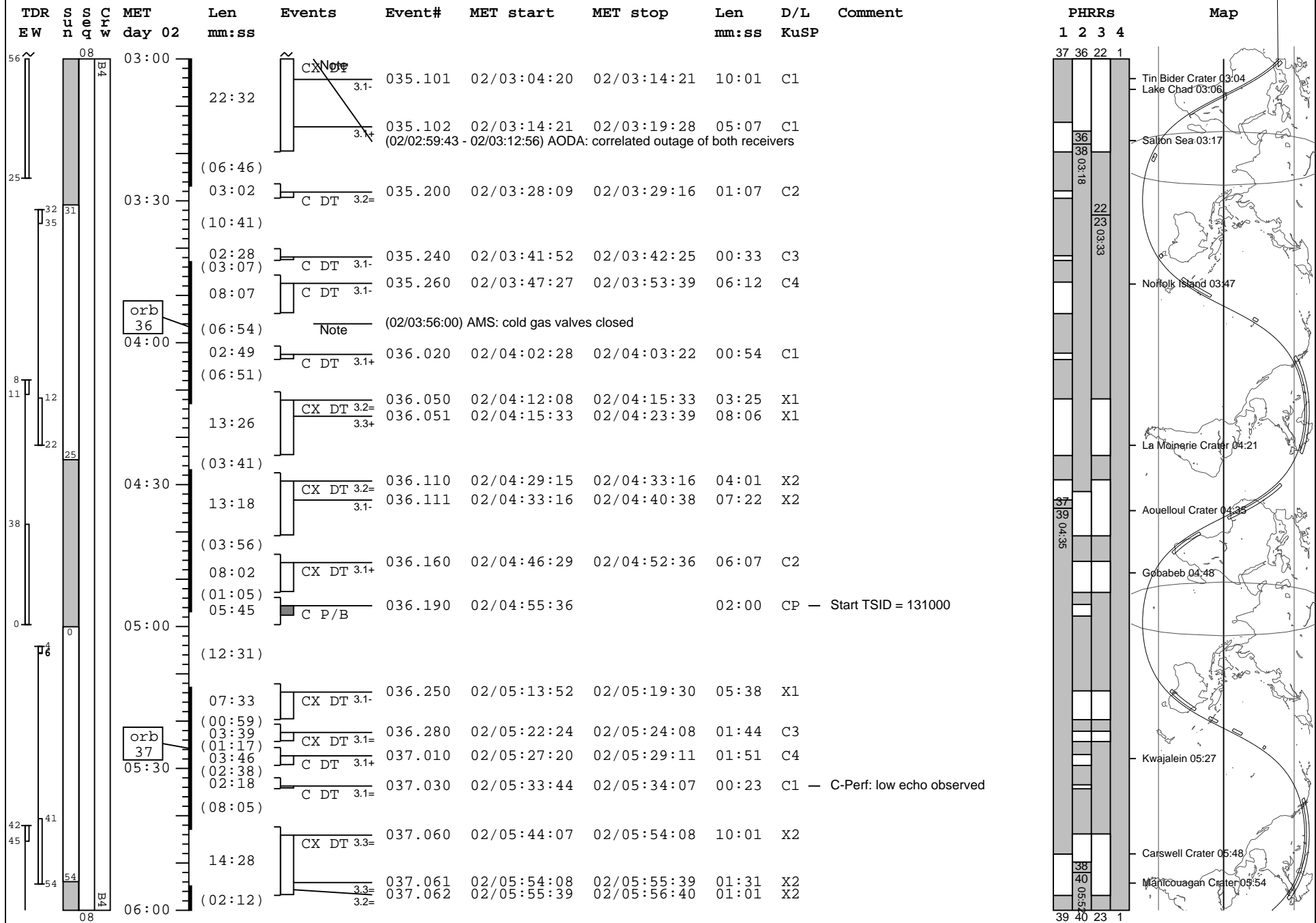
# STS-99 As-Flown Mission Timeline



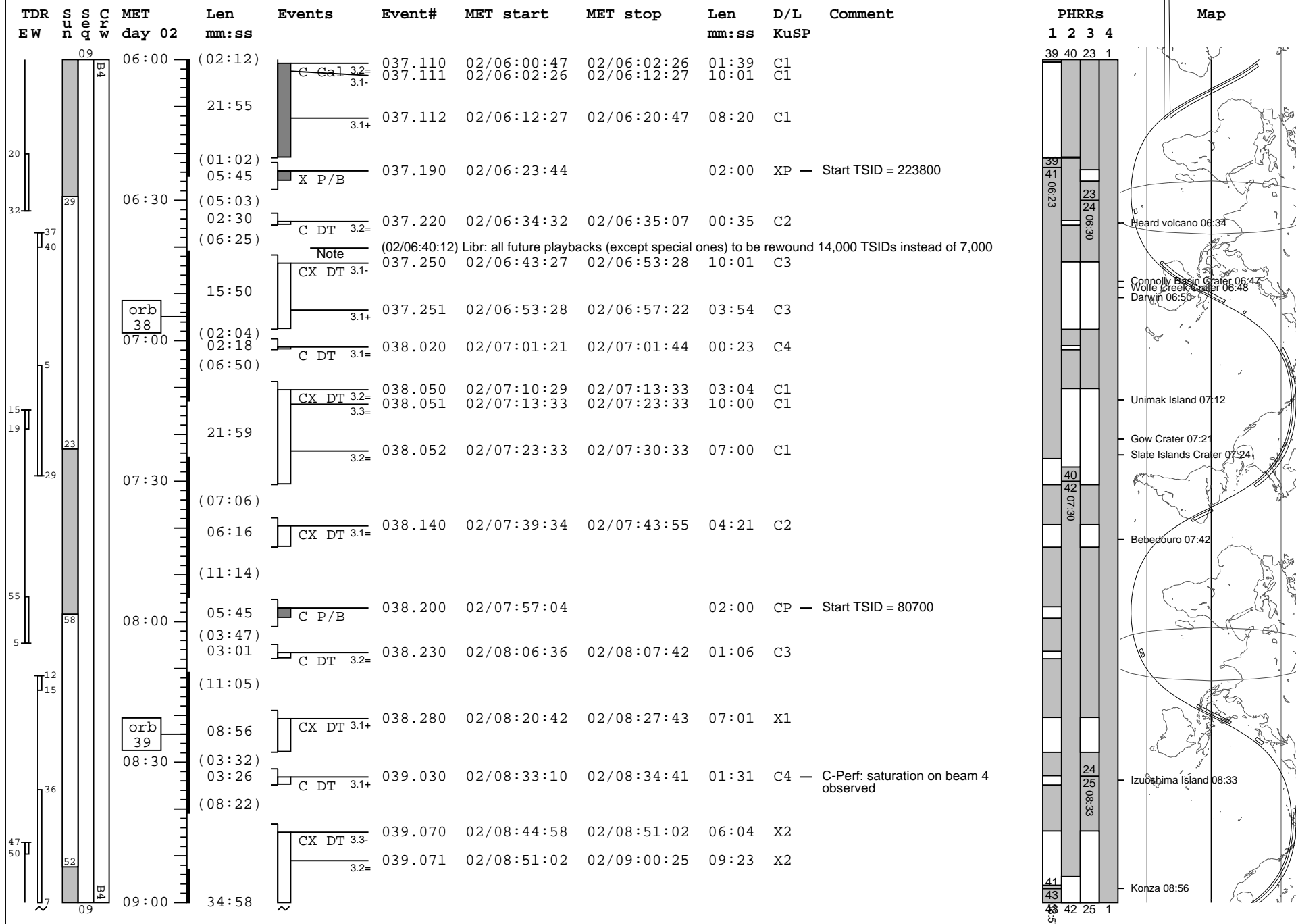
# STS-99 As-Flown Mission Timeline



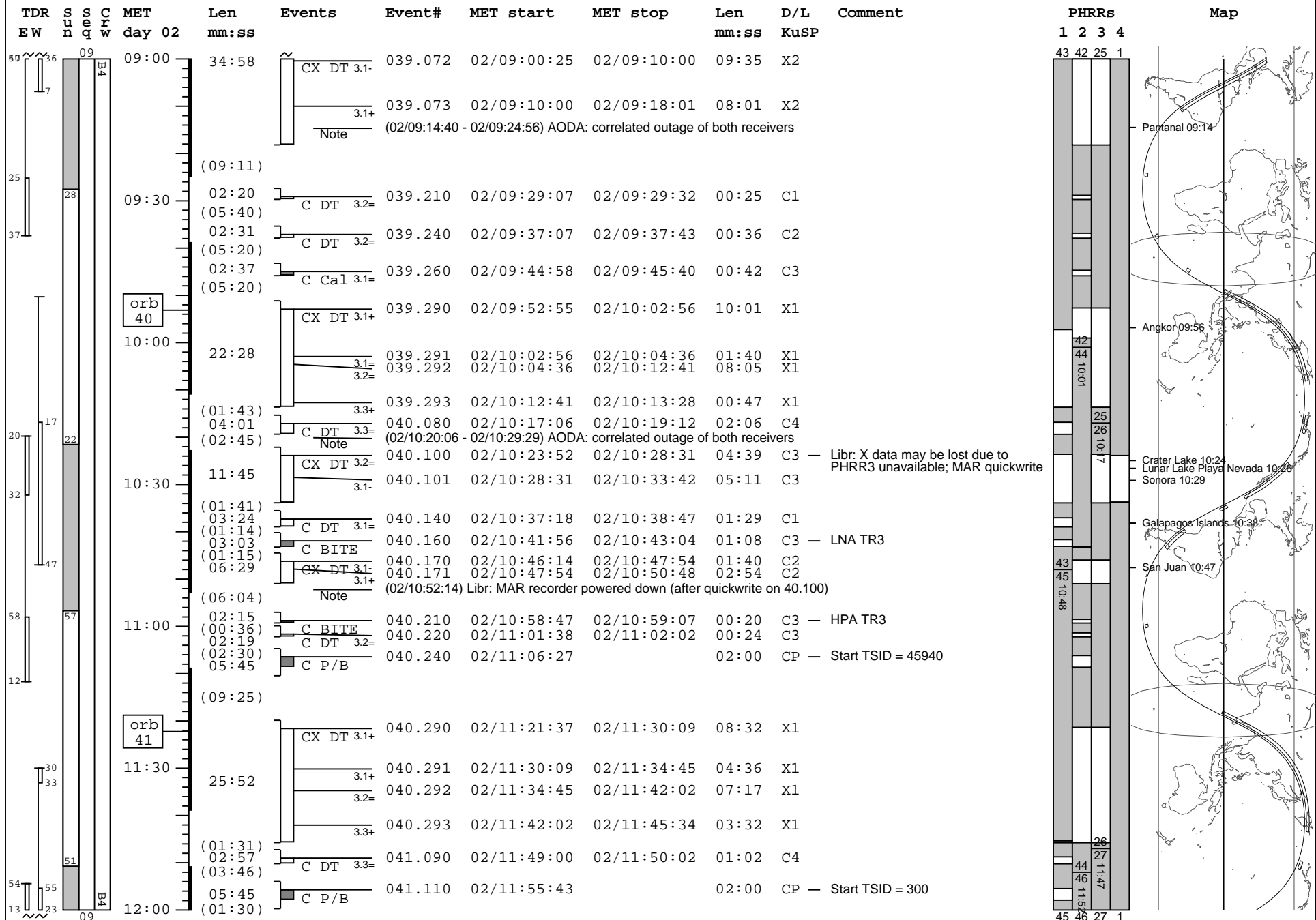
# STS-99 As-Flown Mission Timeline



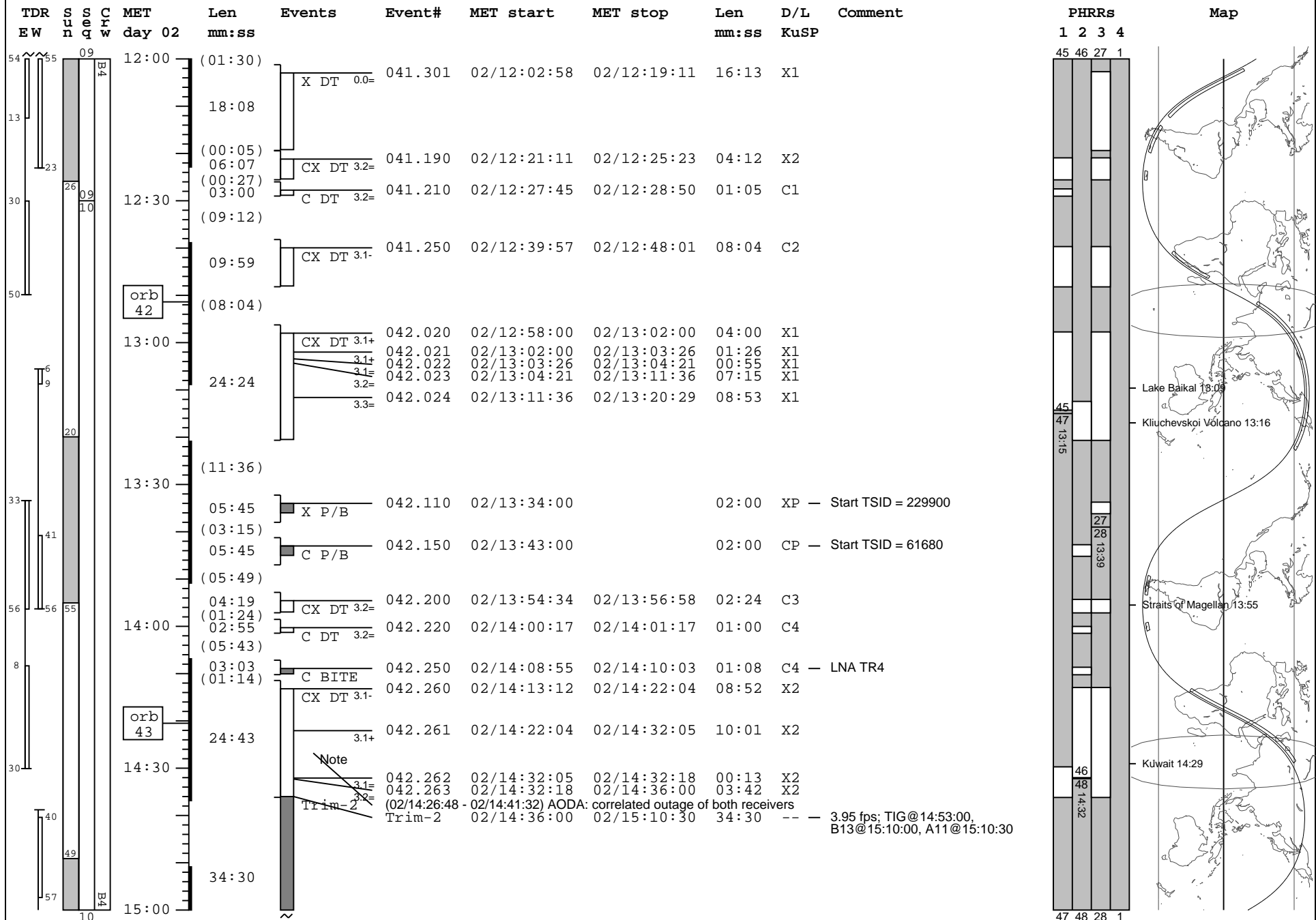
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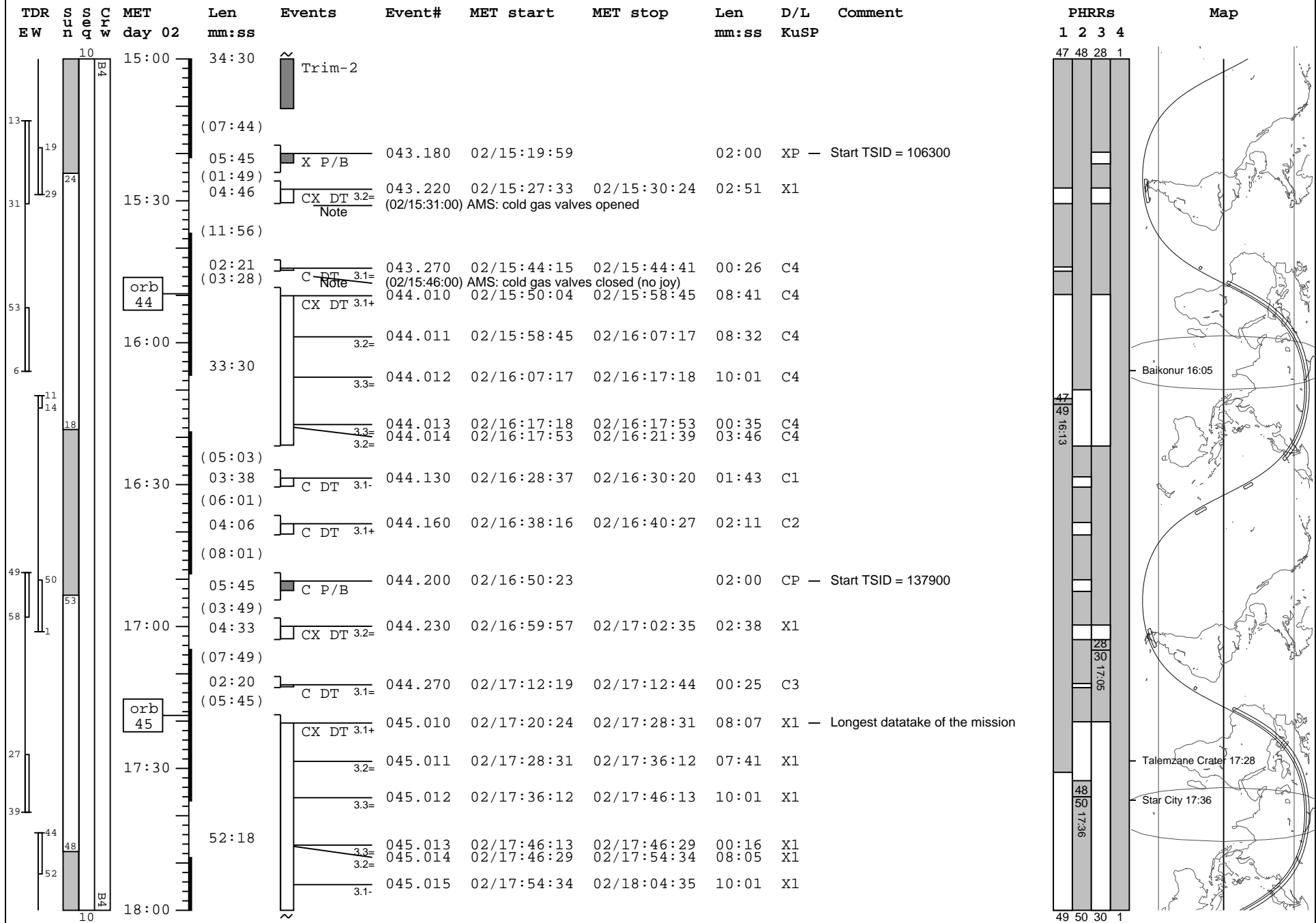
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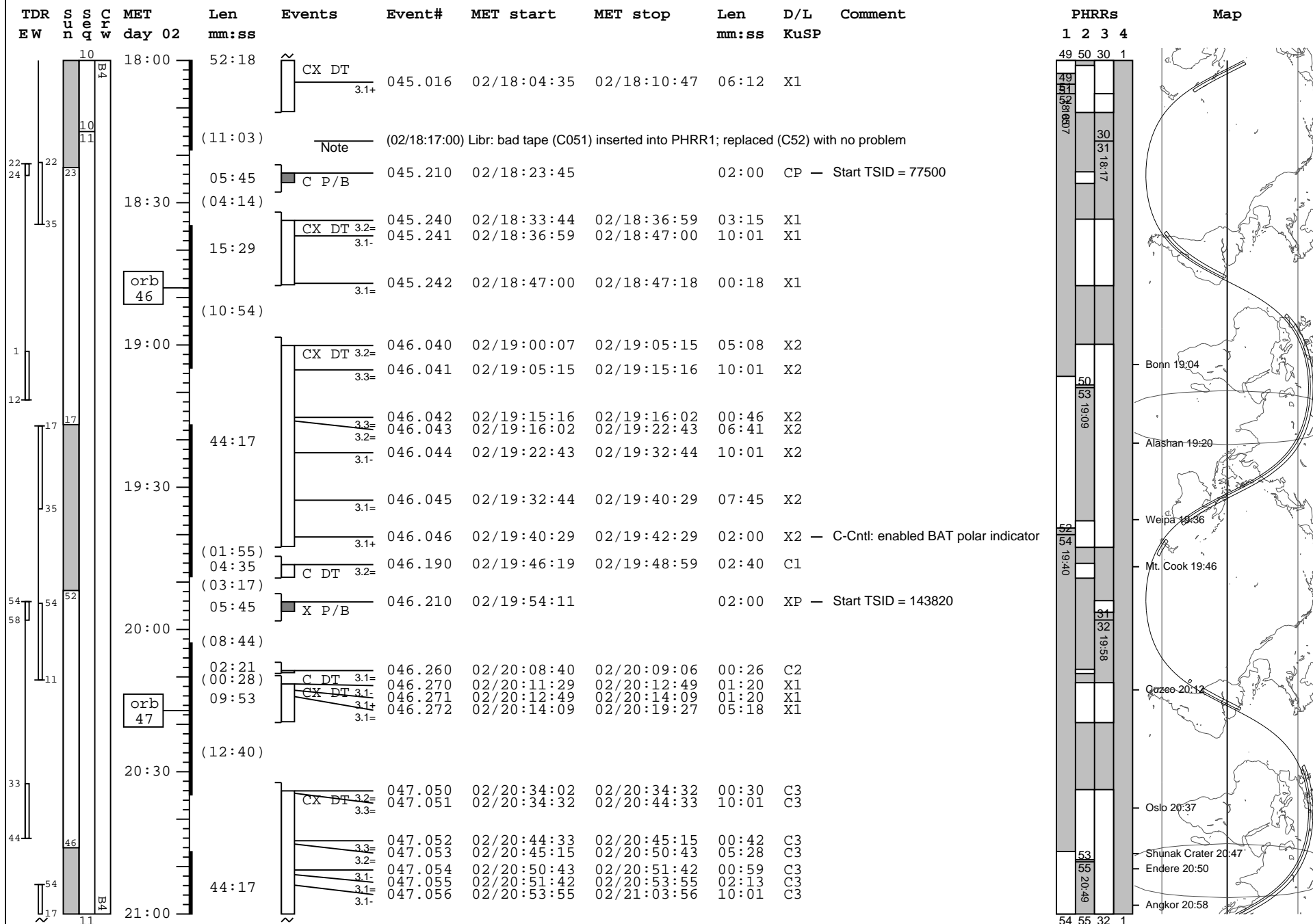


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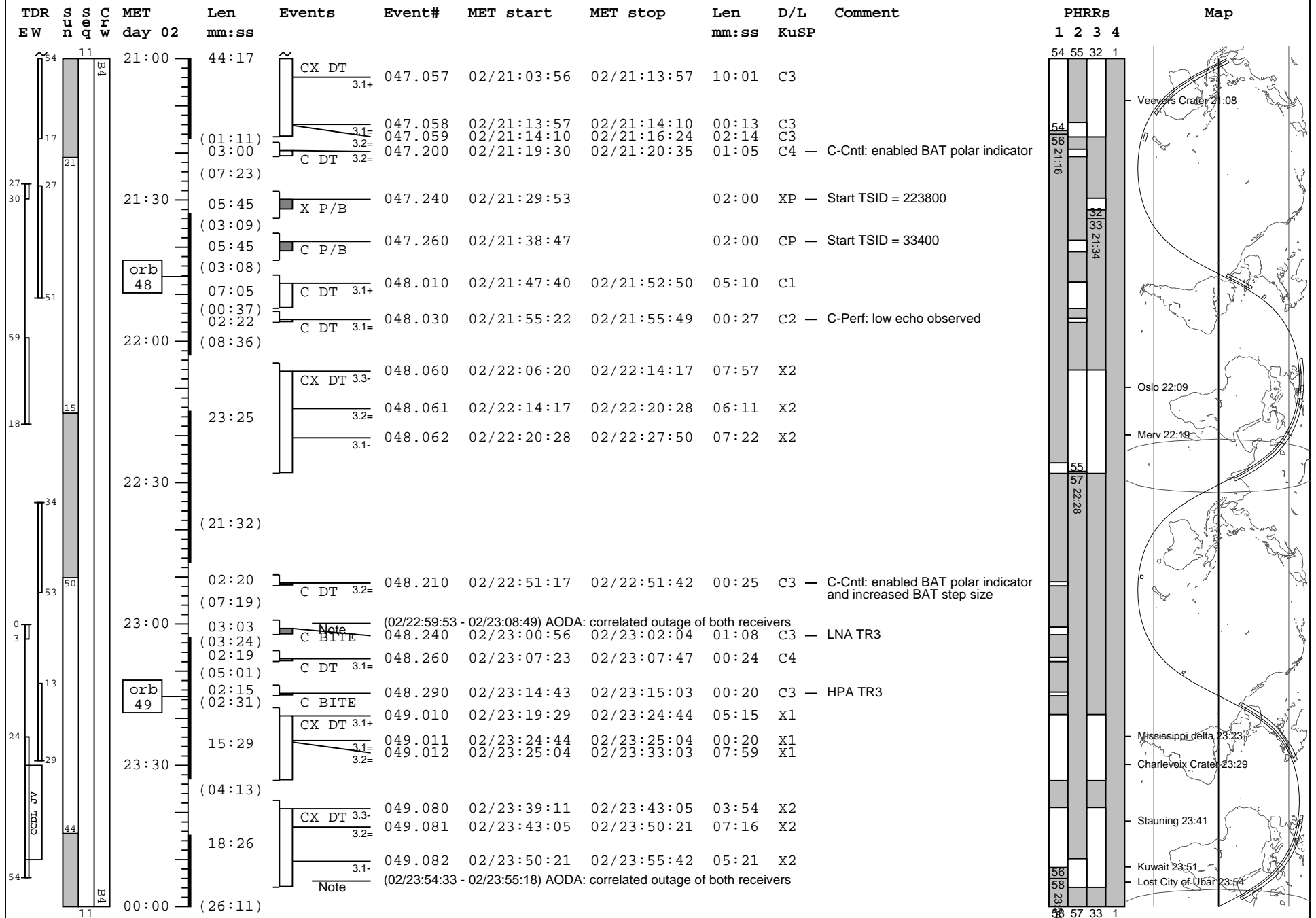




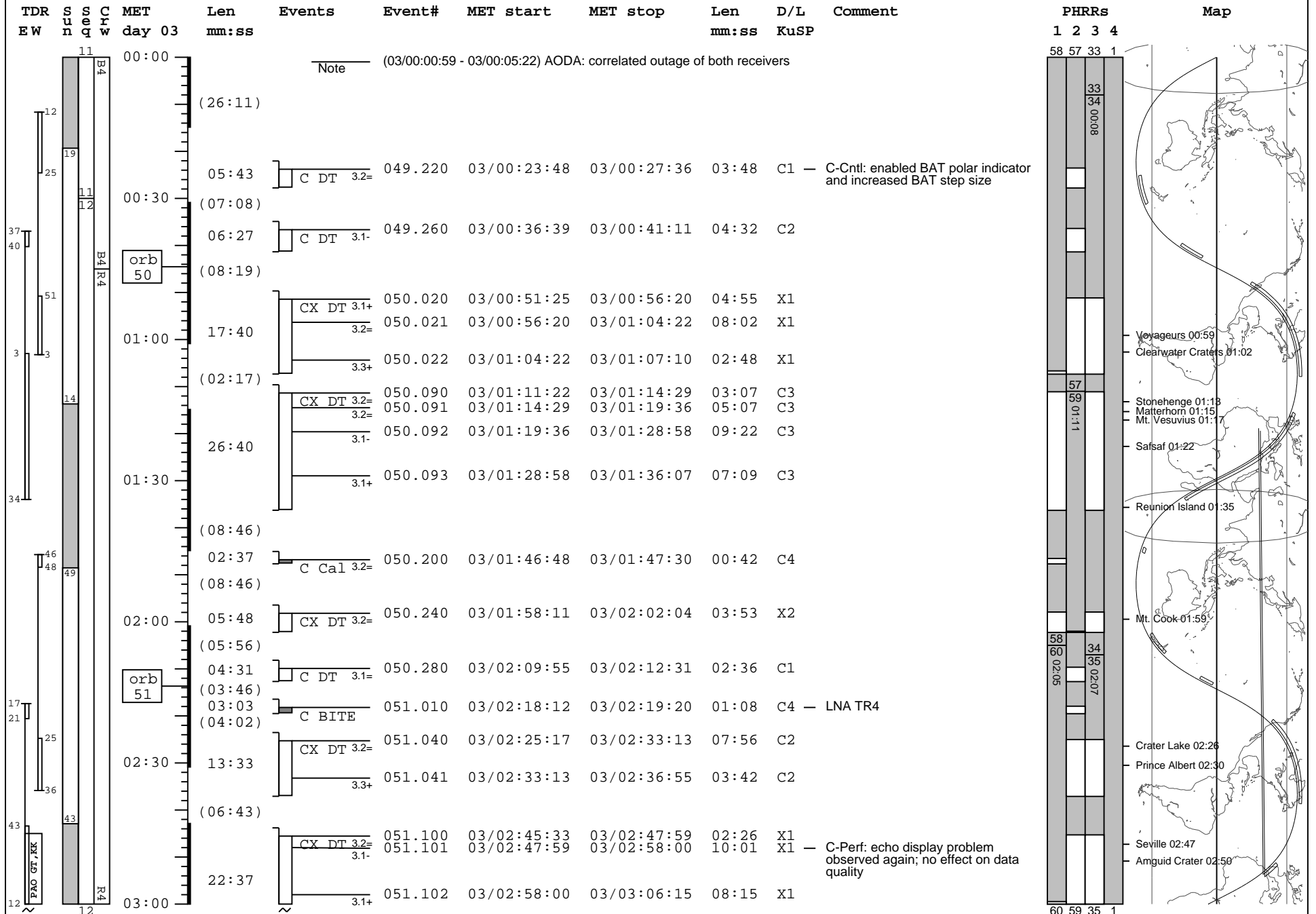
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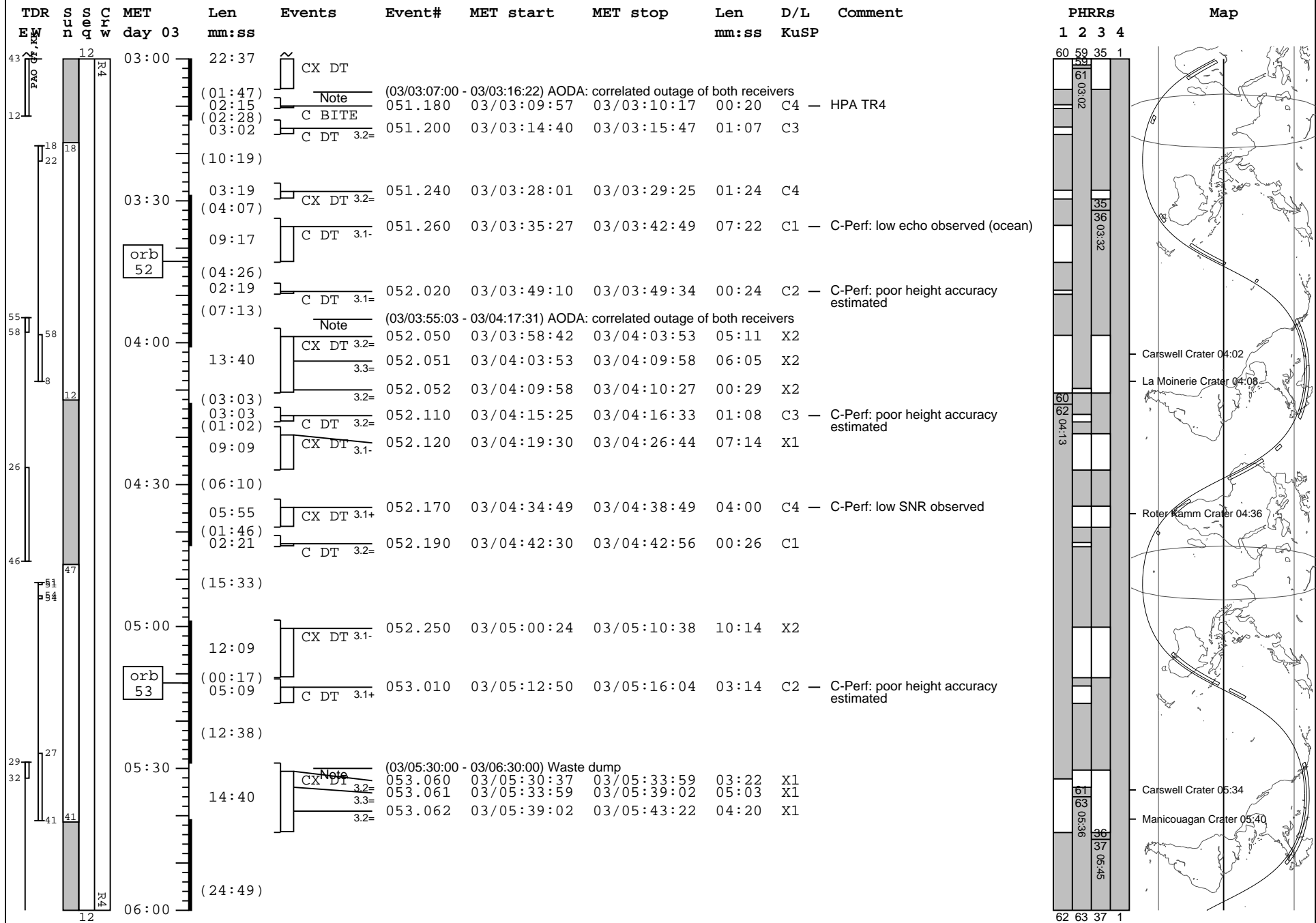
# STS-99 As-Flown Mission Timeline



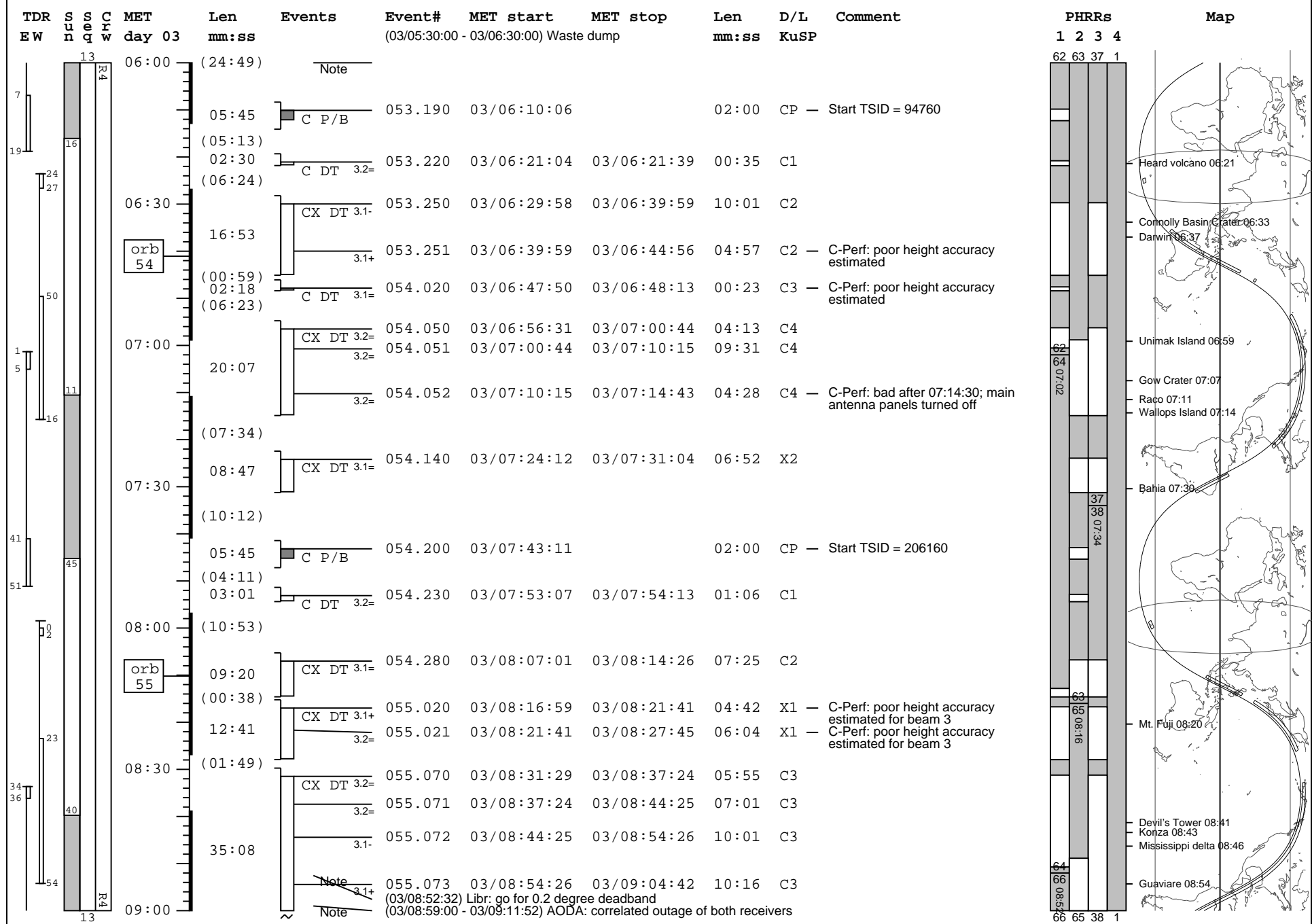
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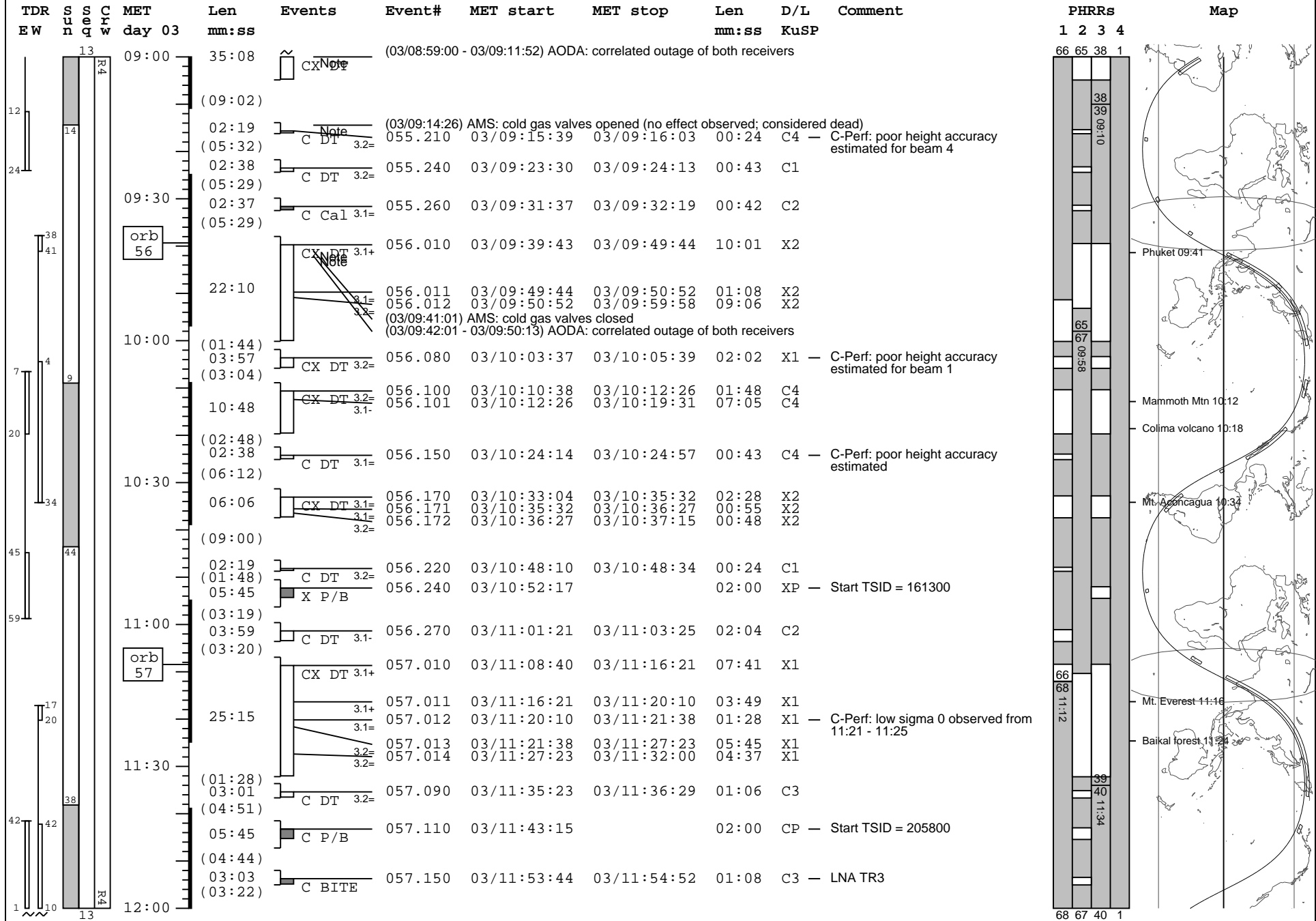
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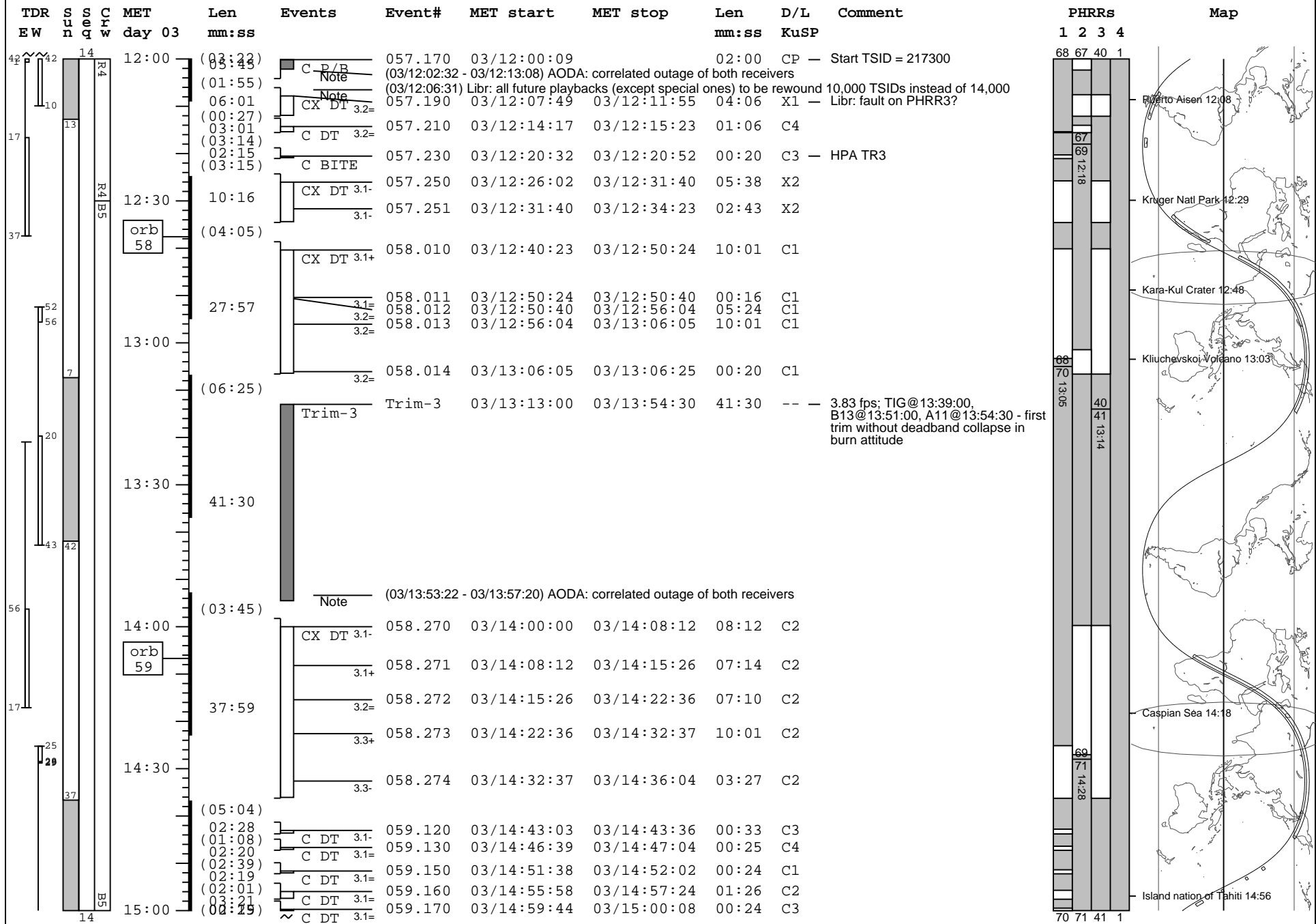
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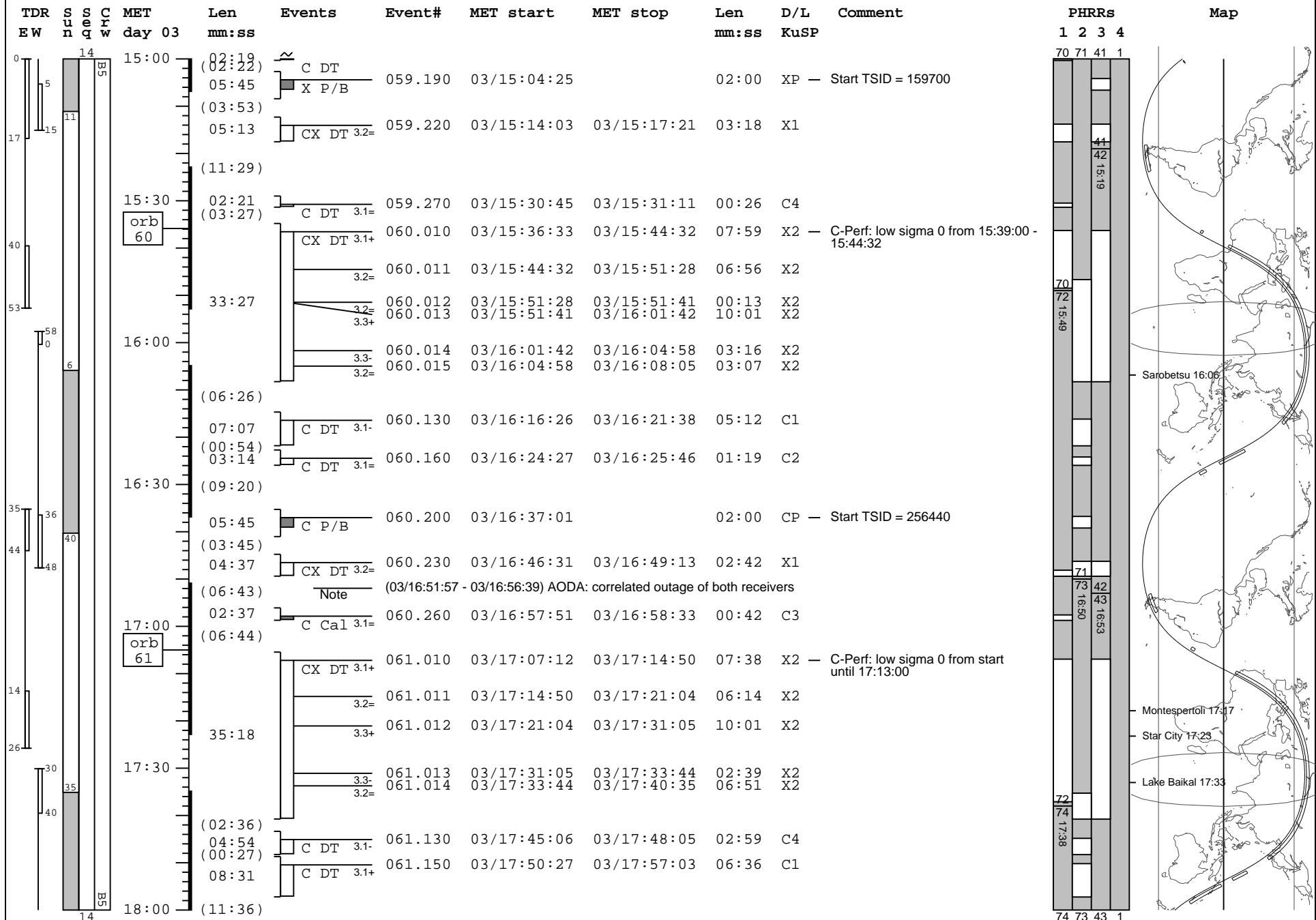
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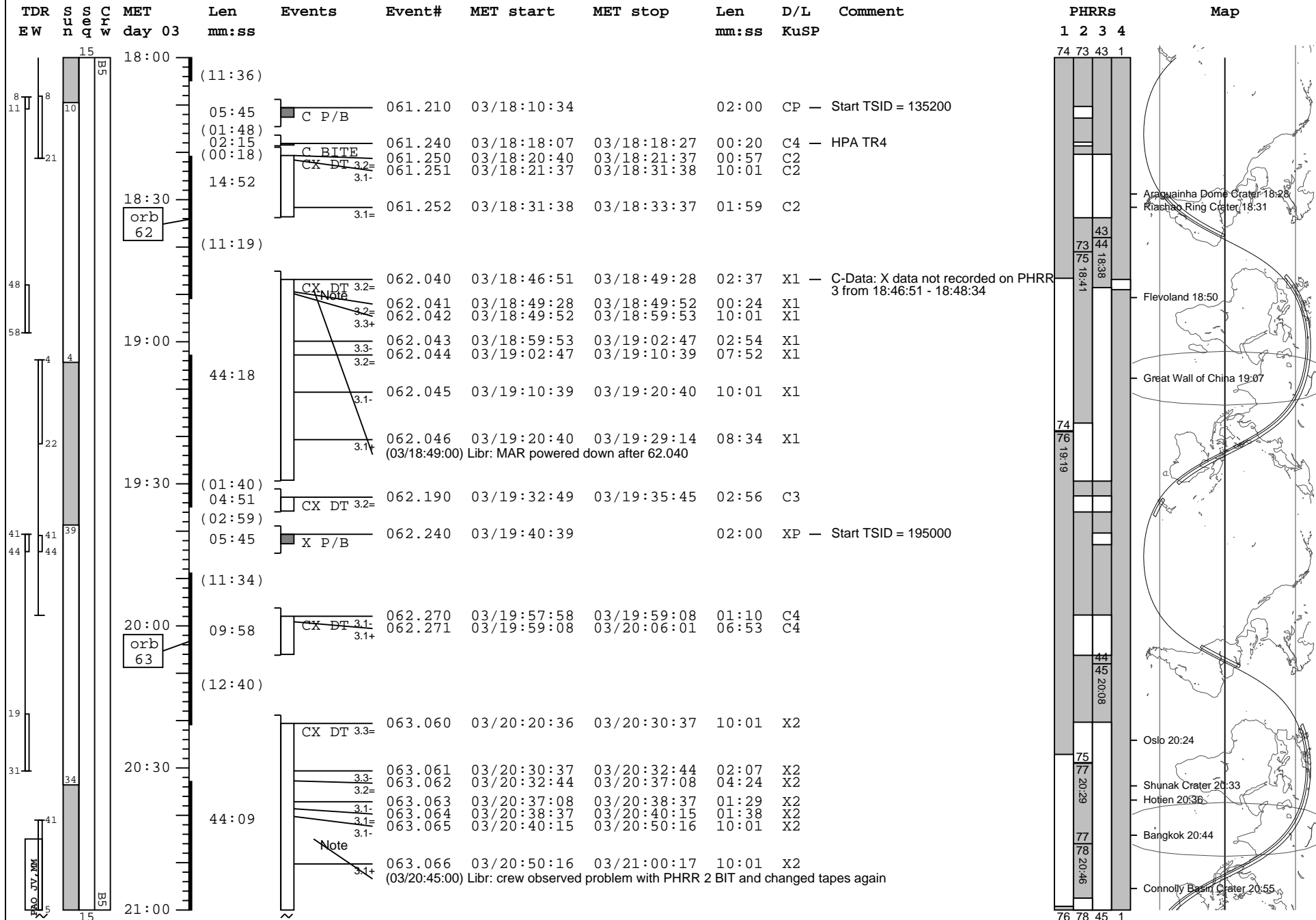


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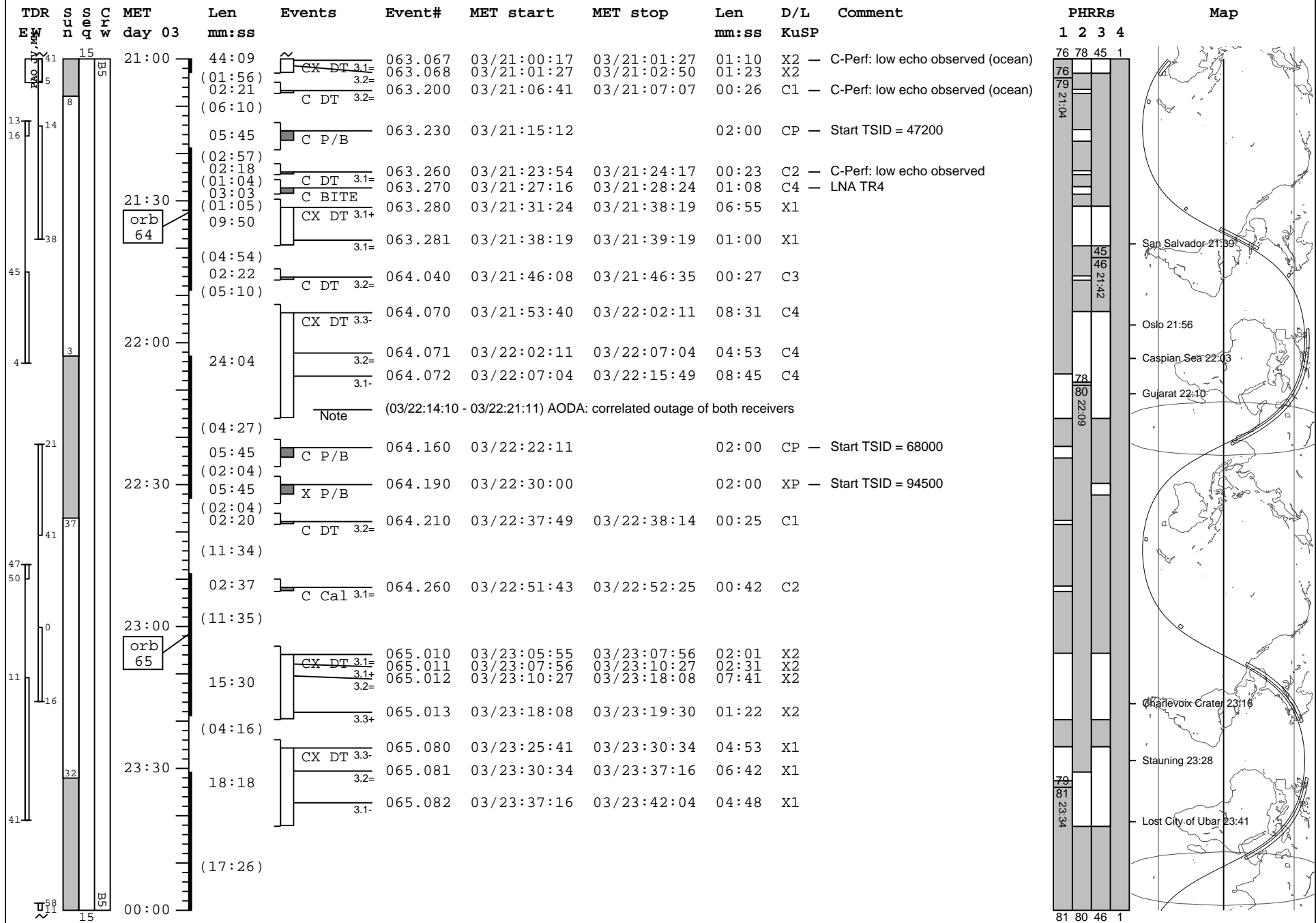




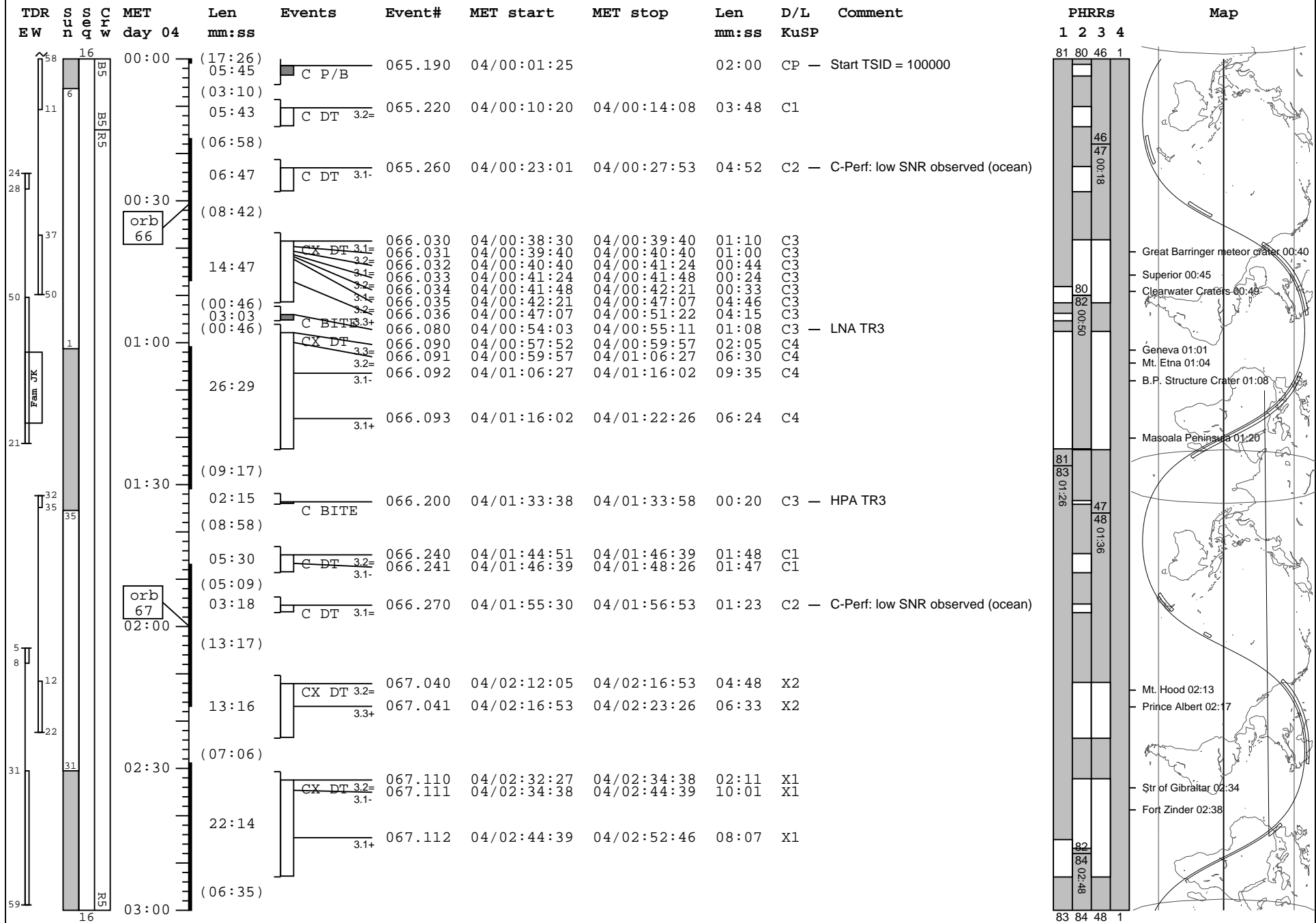
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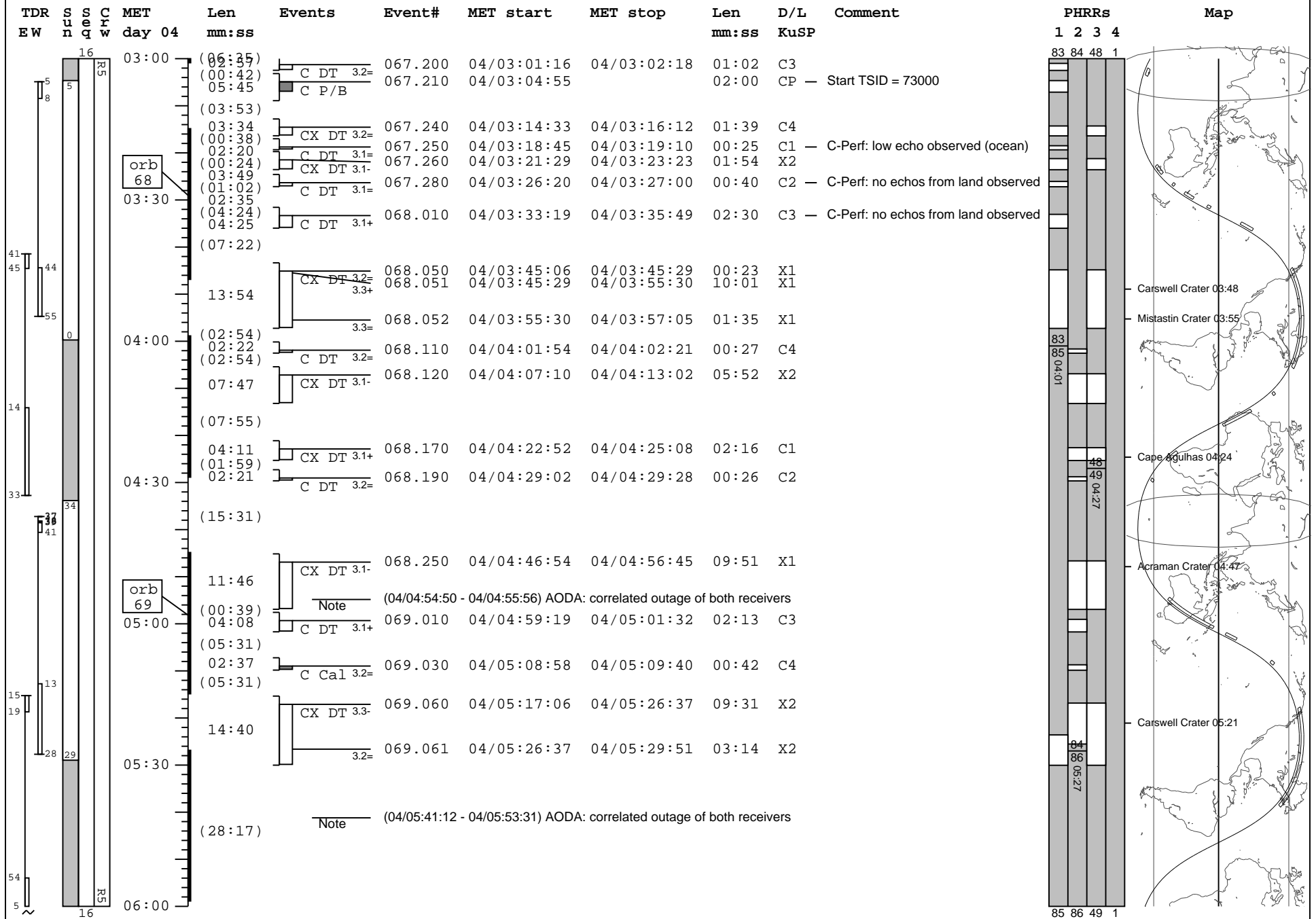
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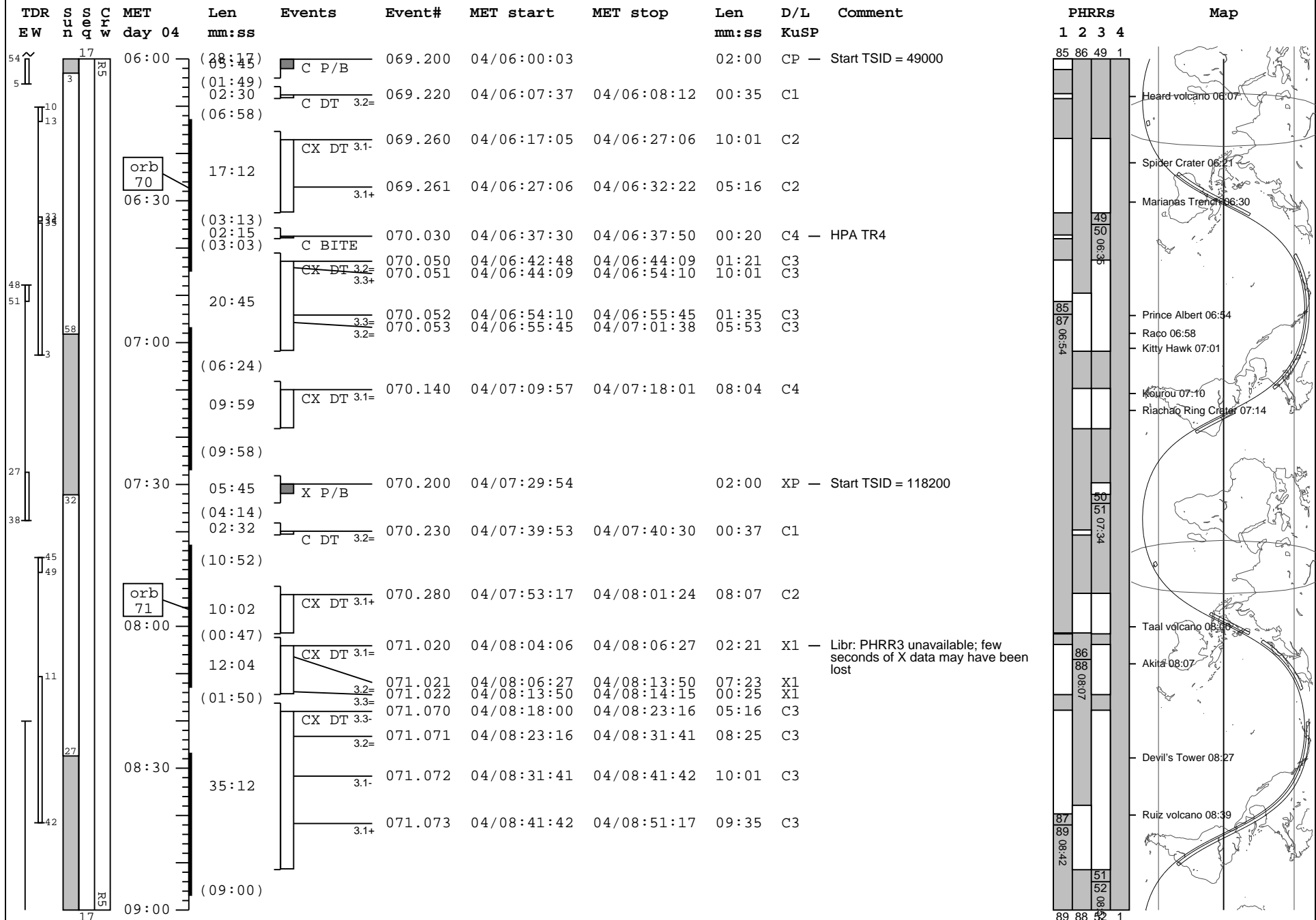
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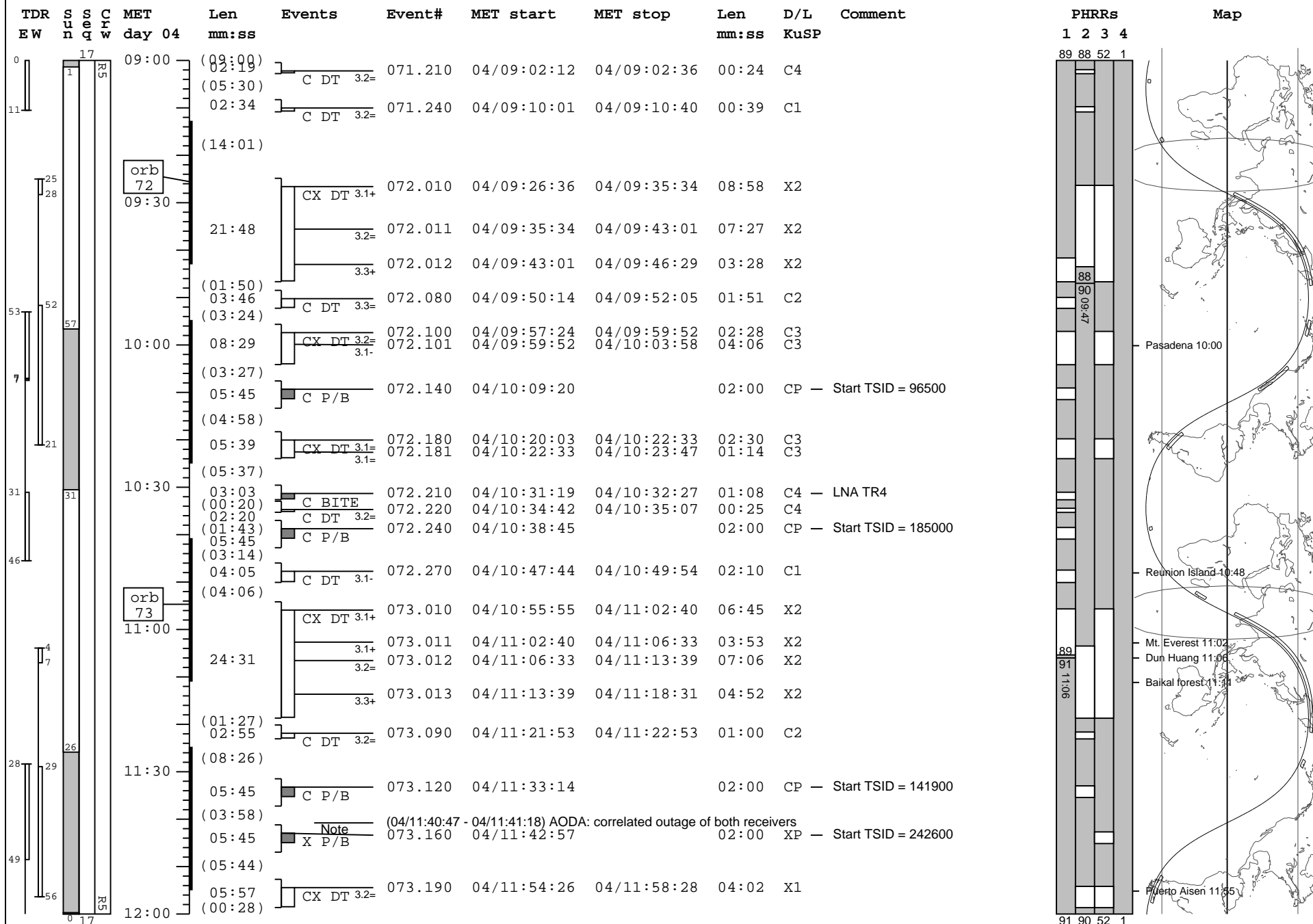
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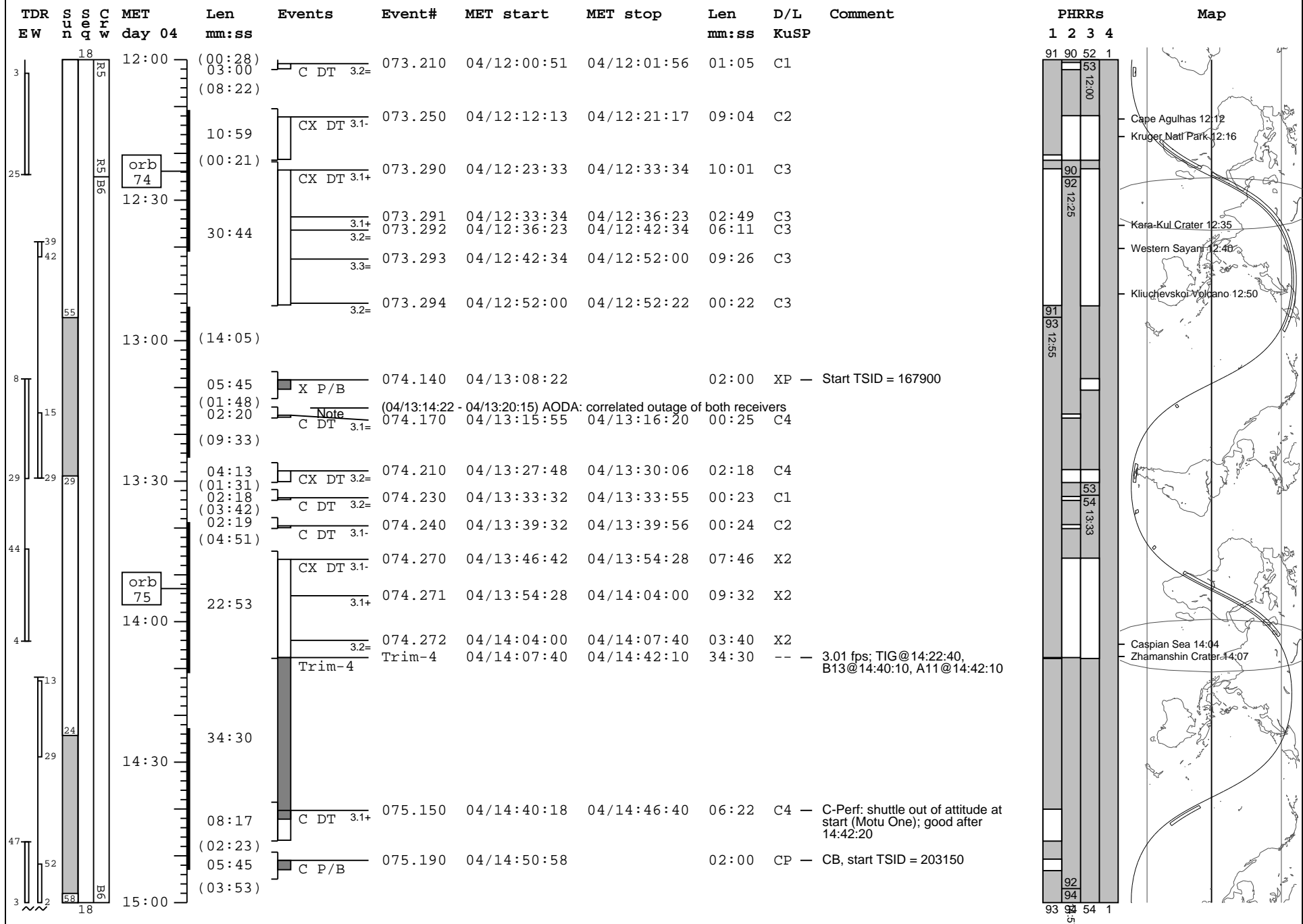
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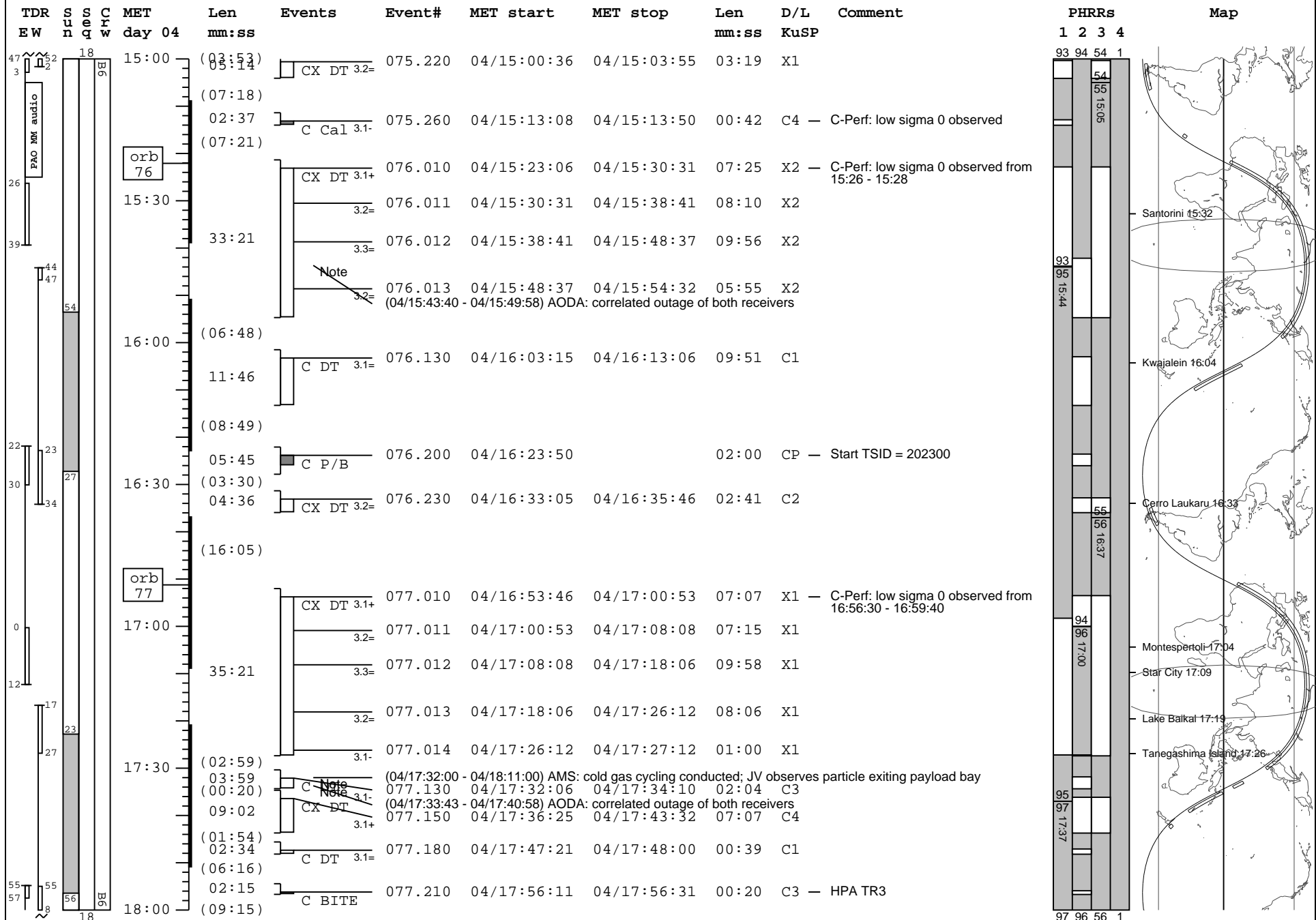
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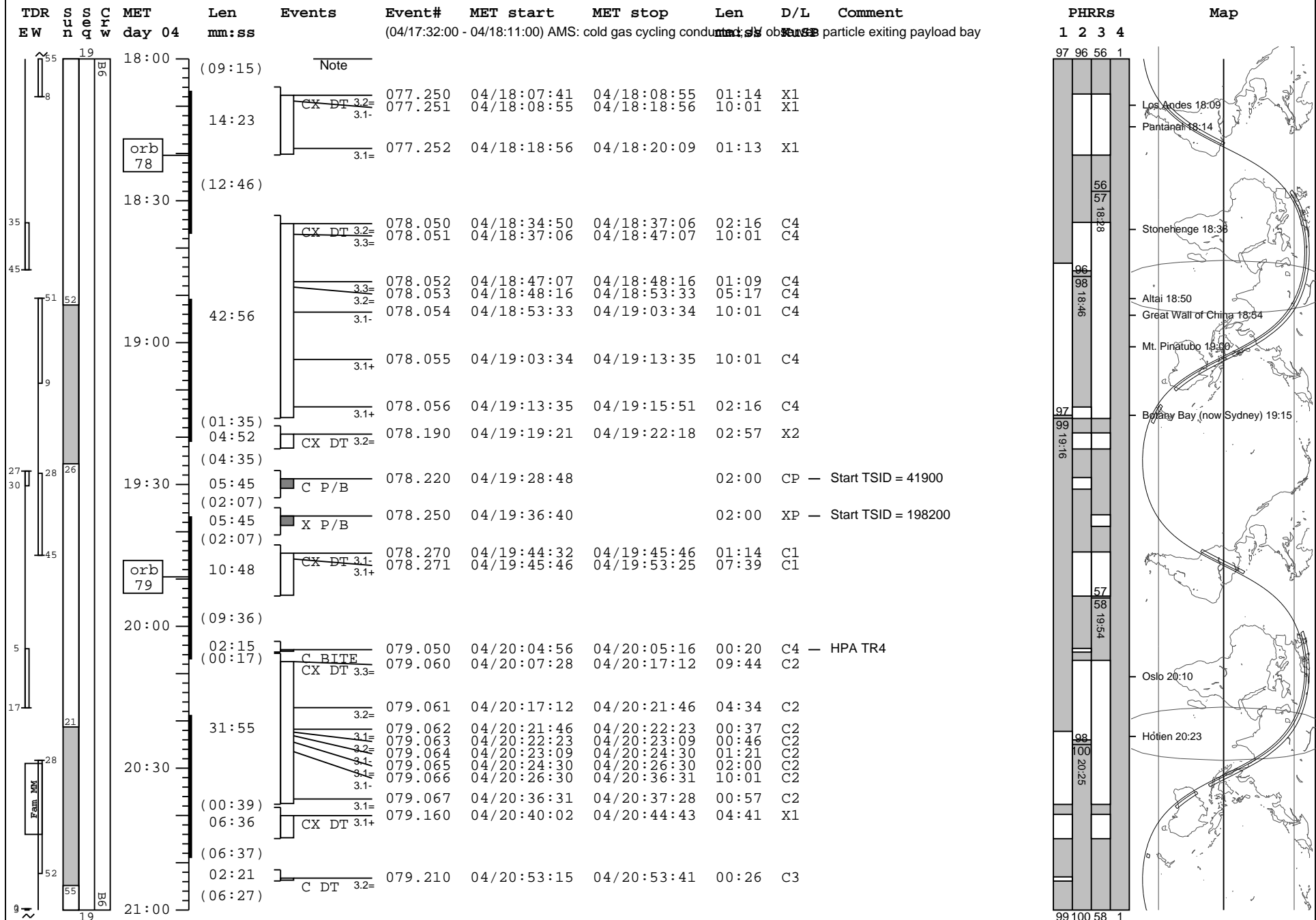


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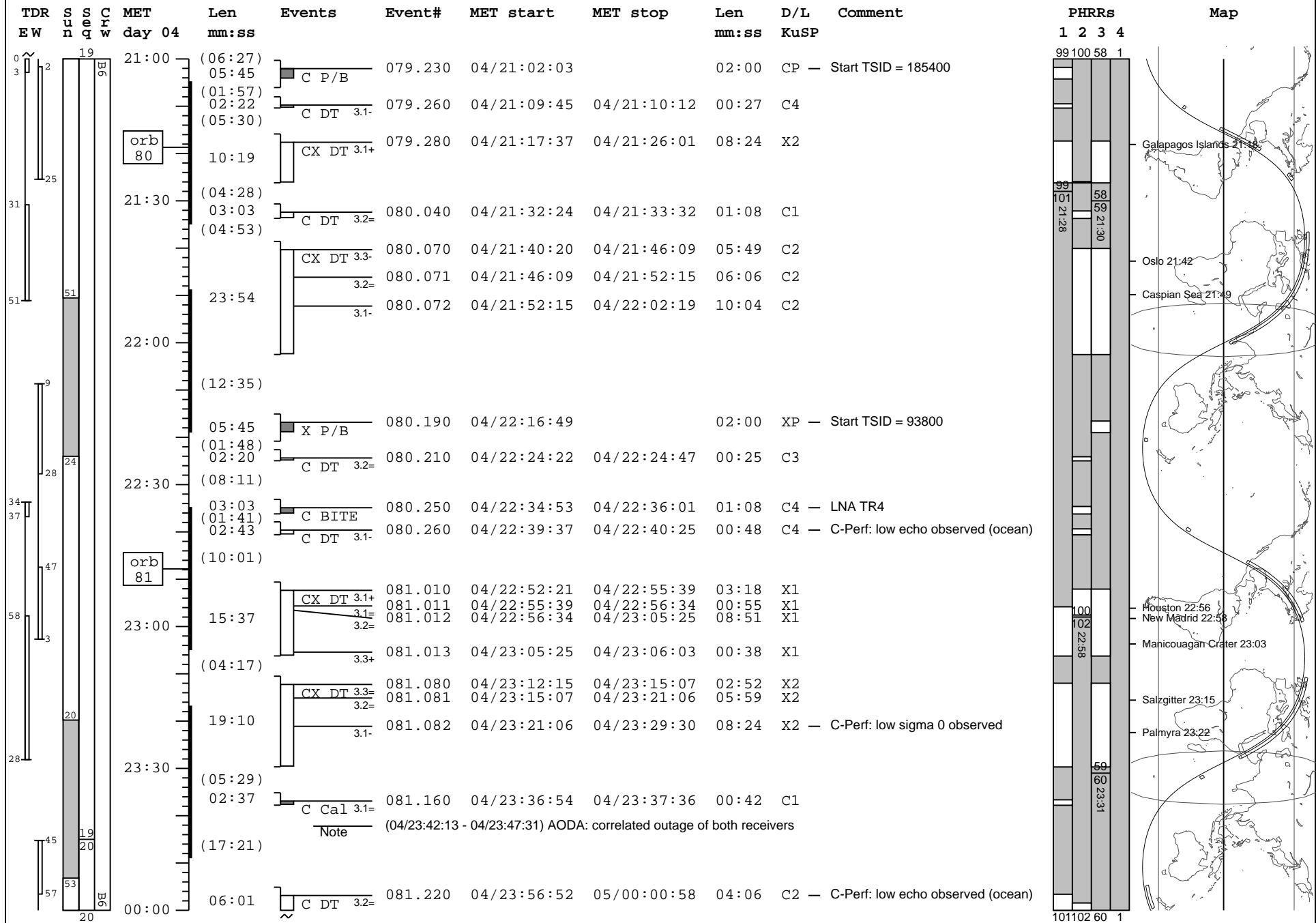




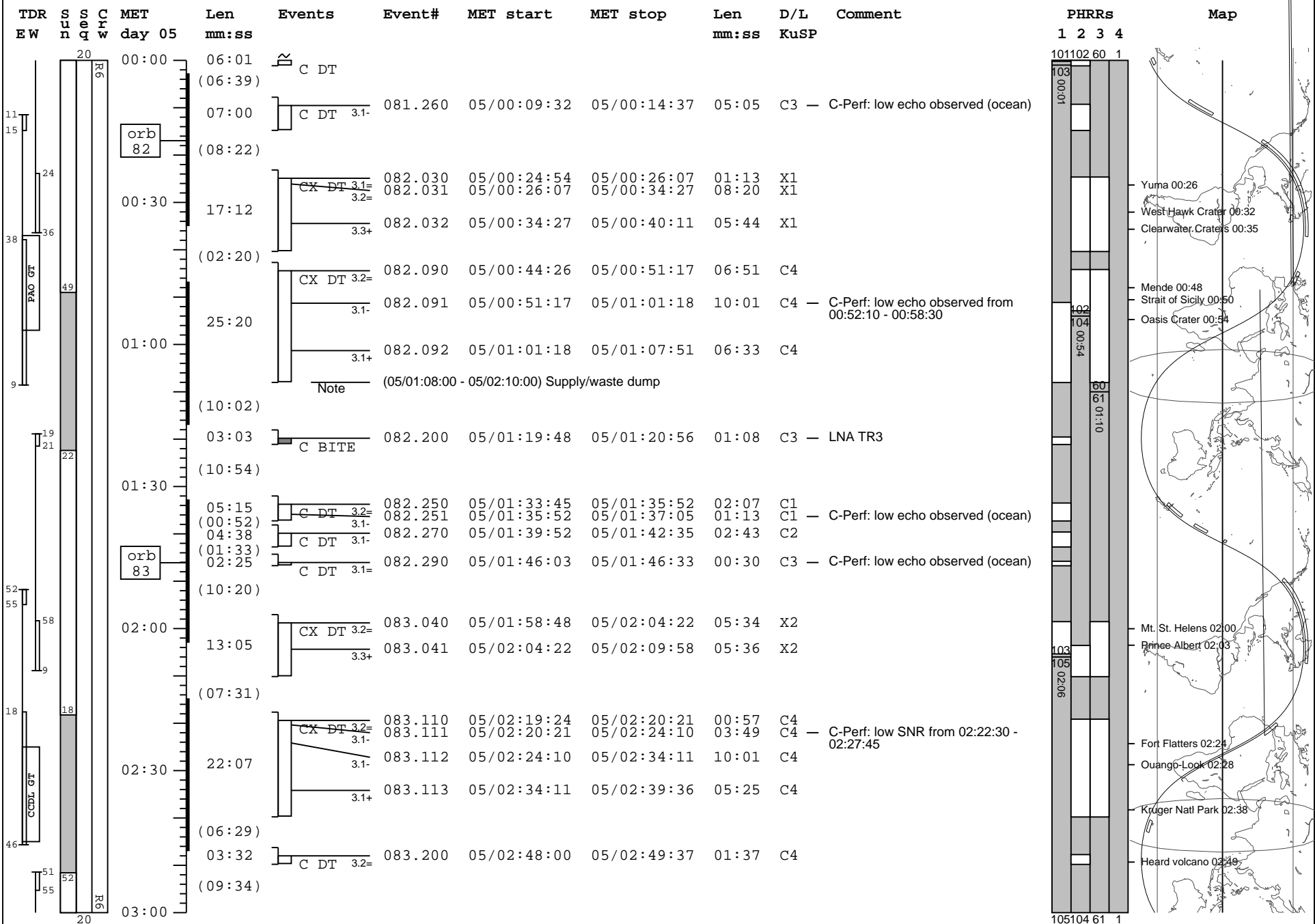
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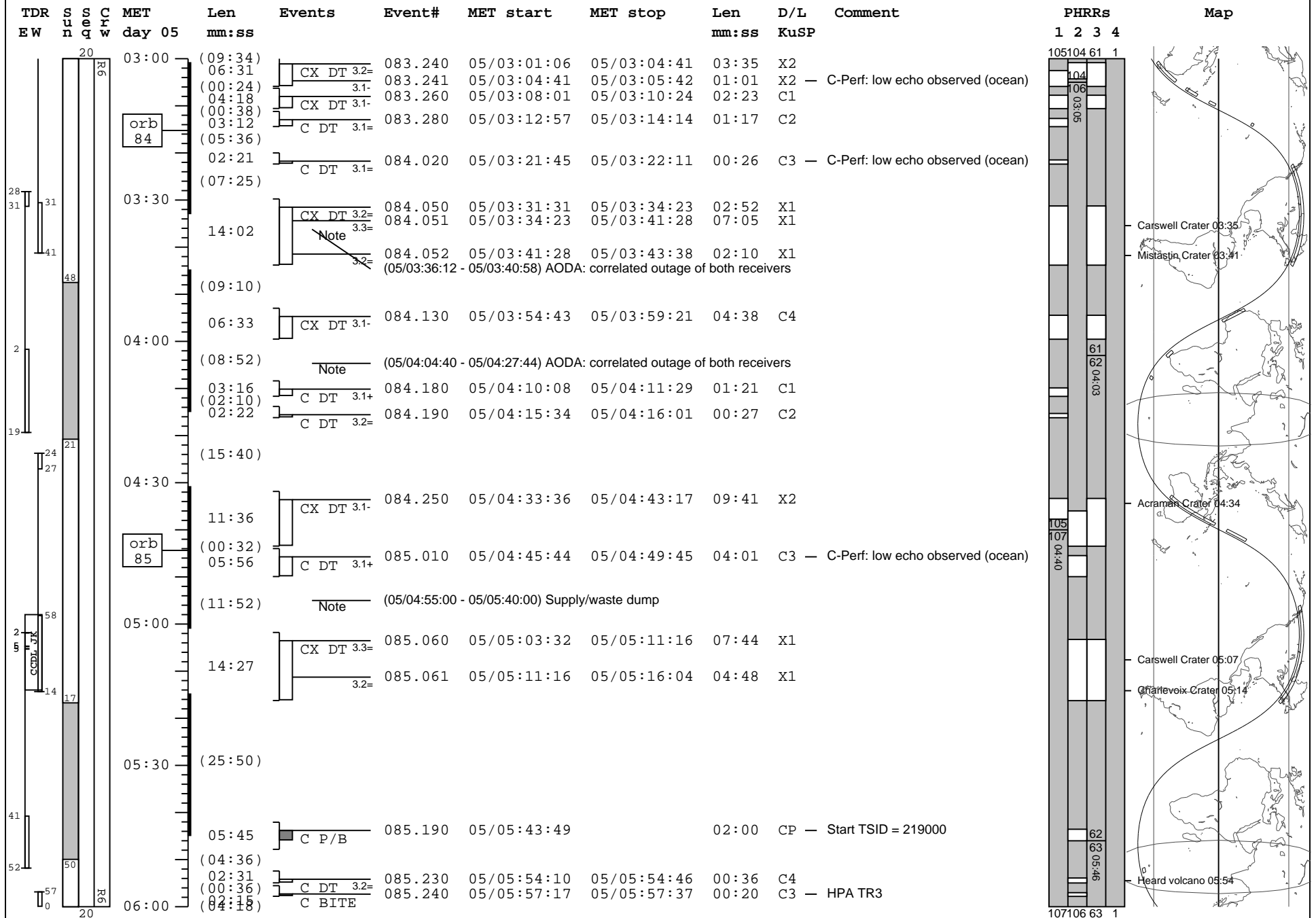
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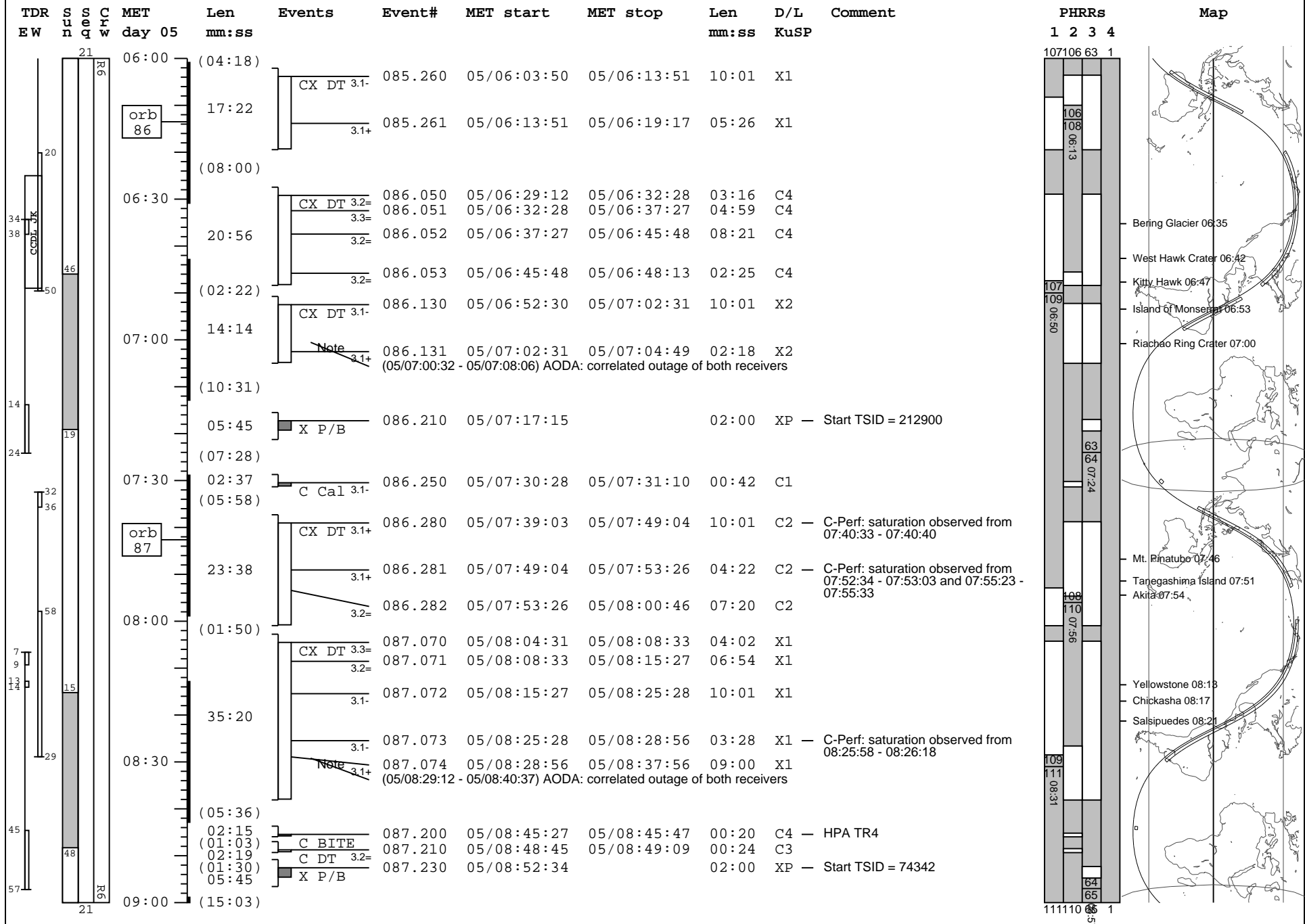
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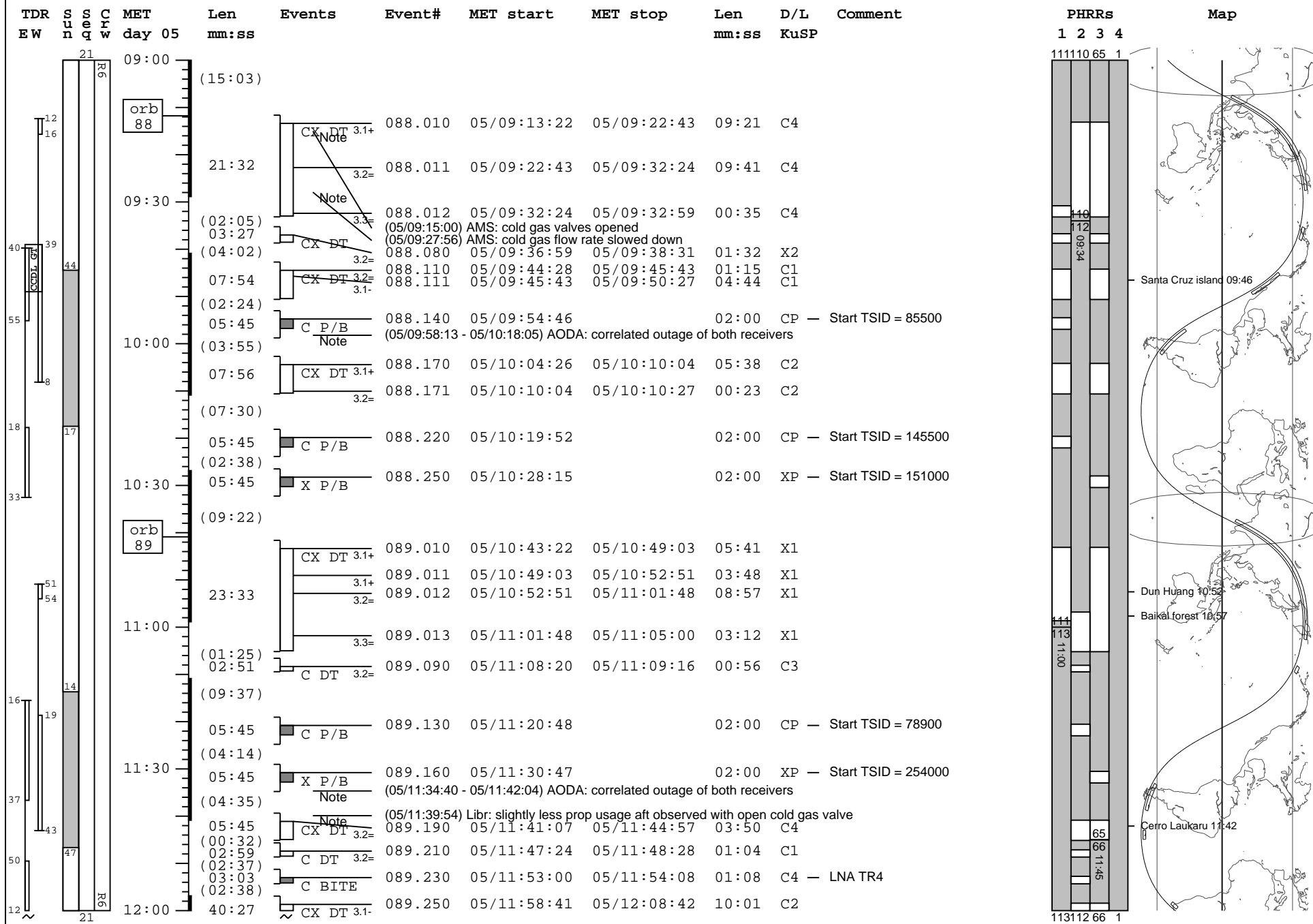
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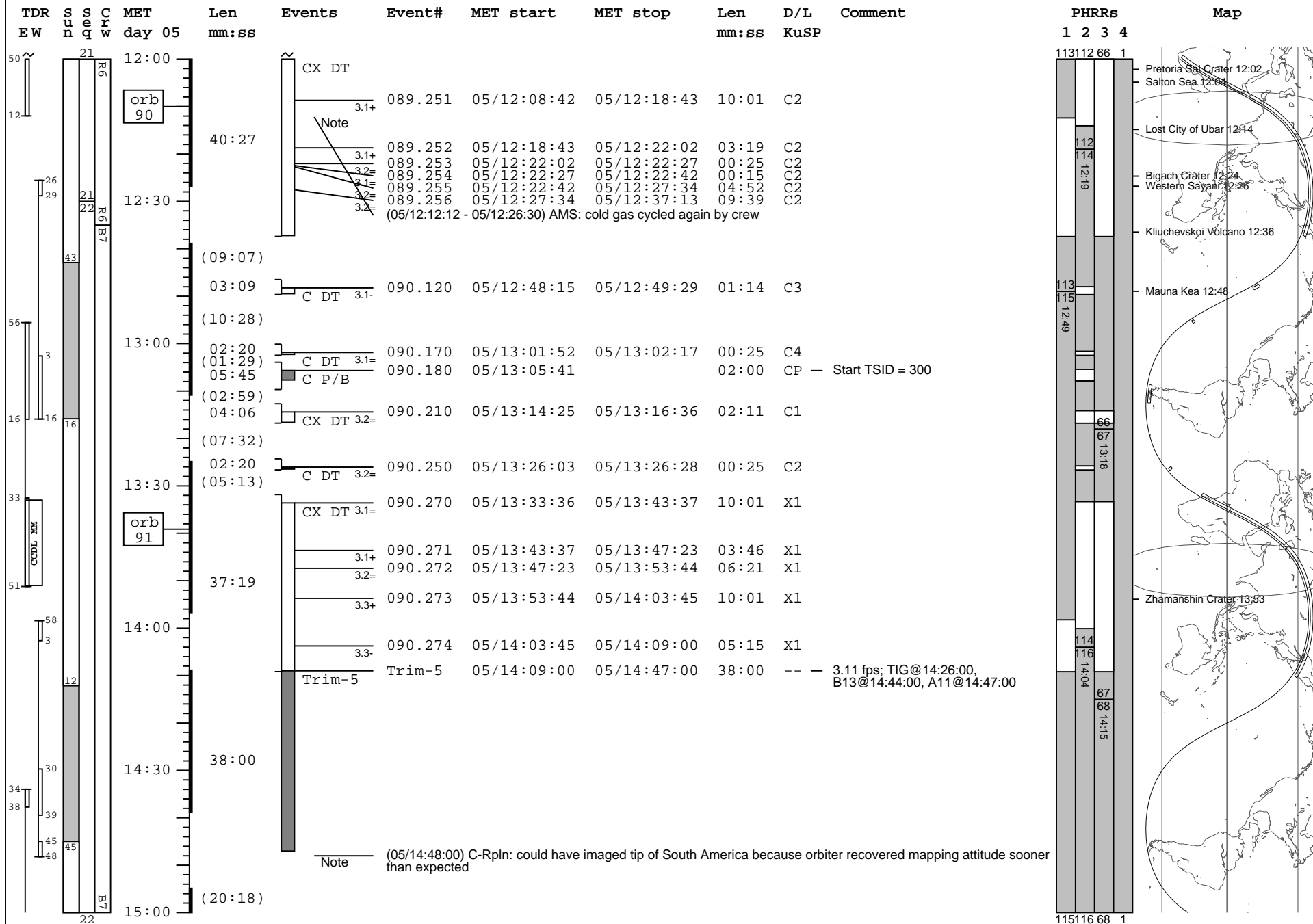
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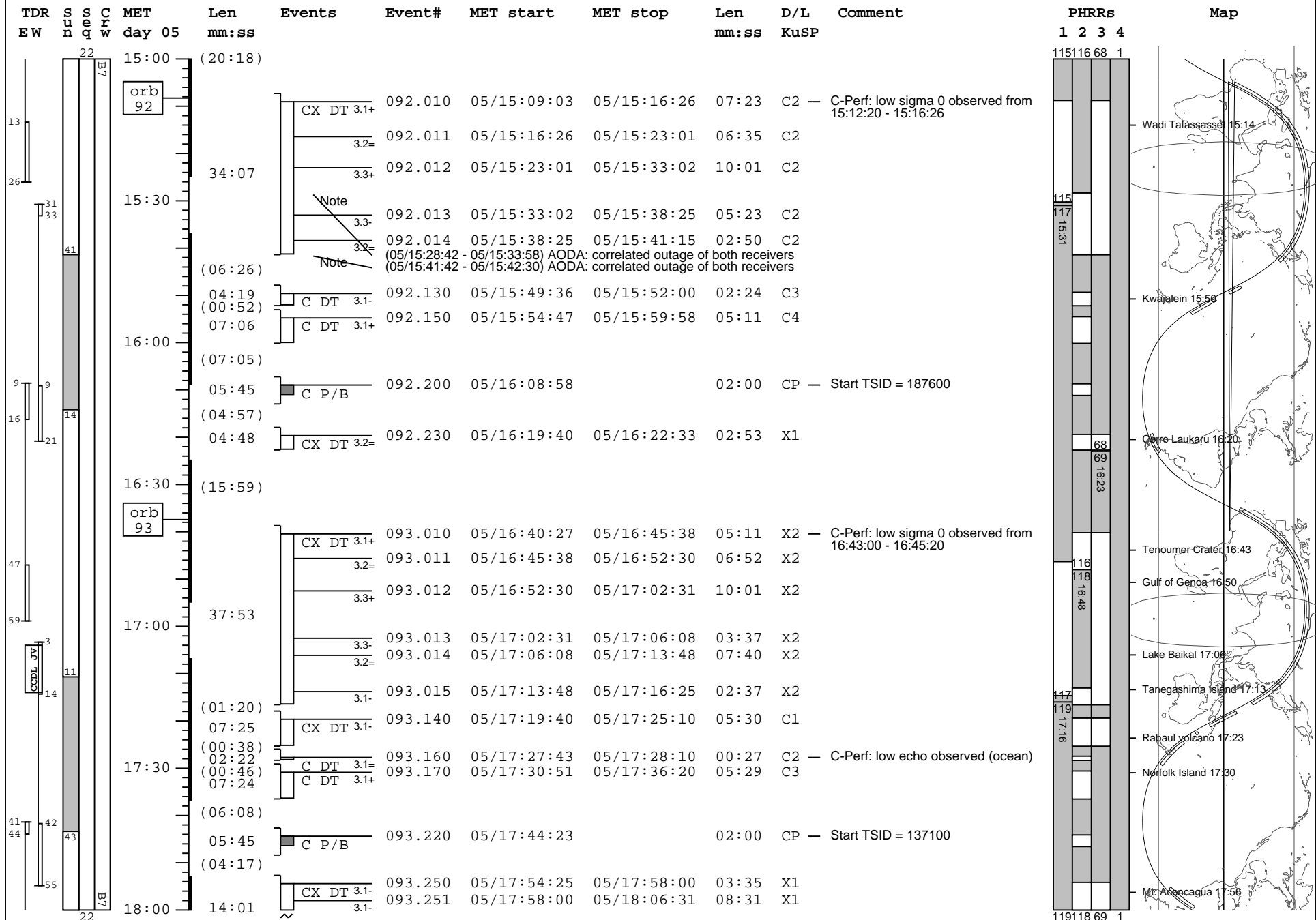
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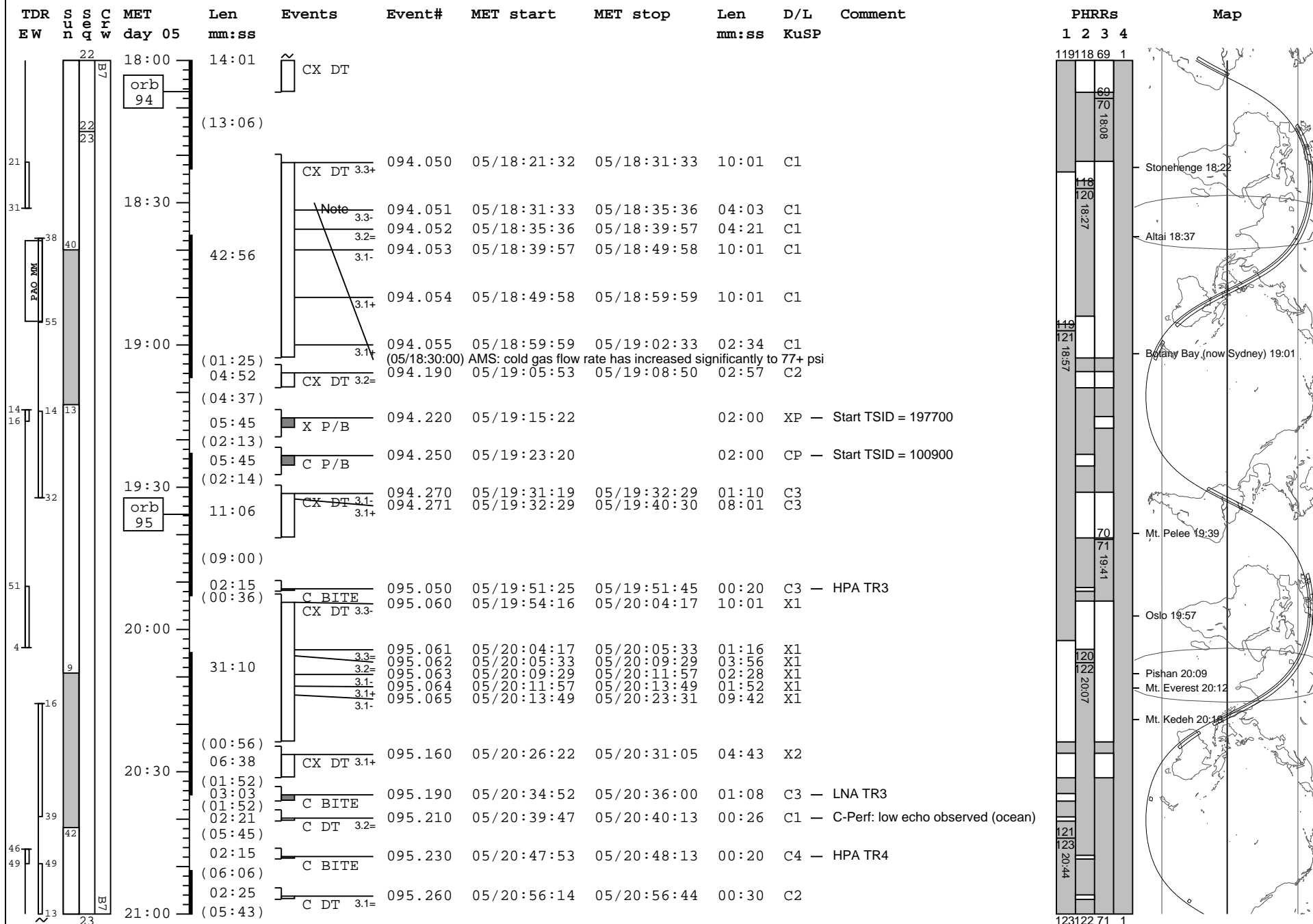


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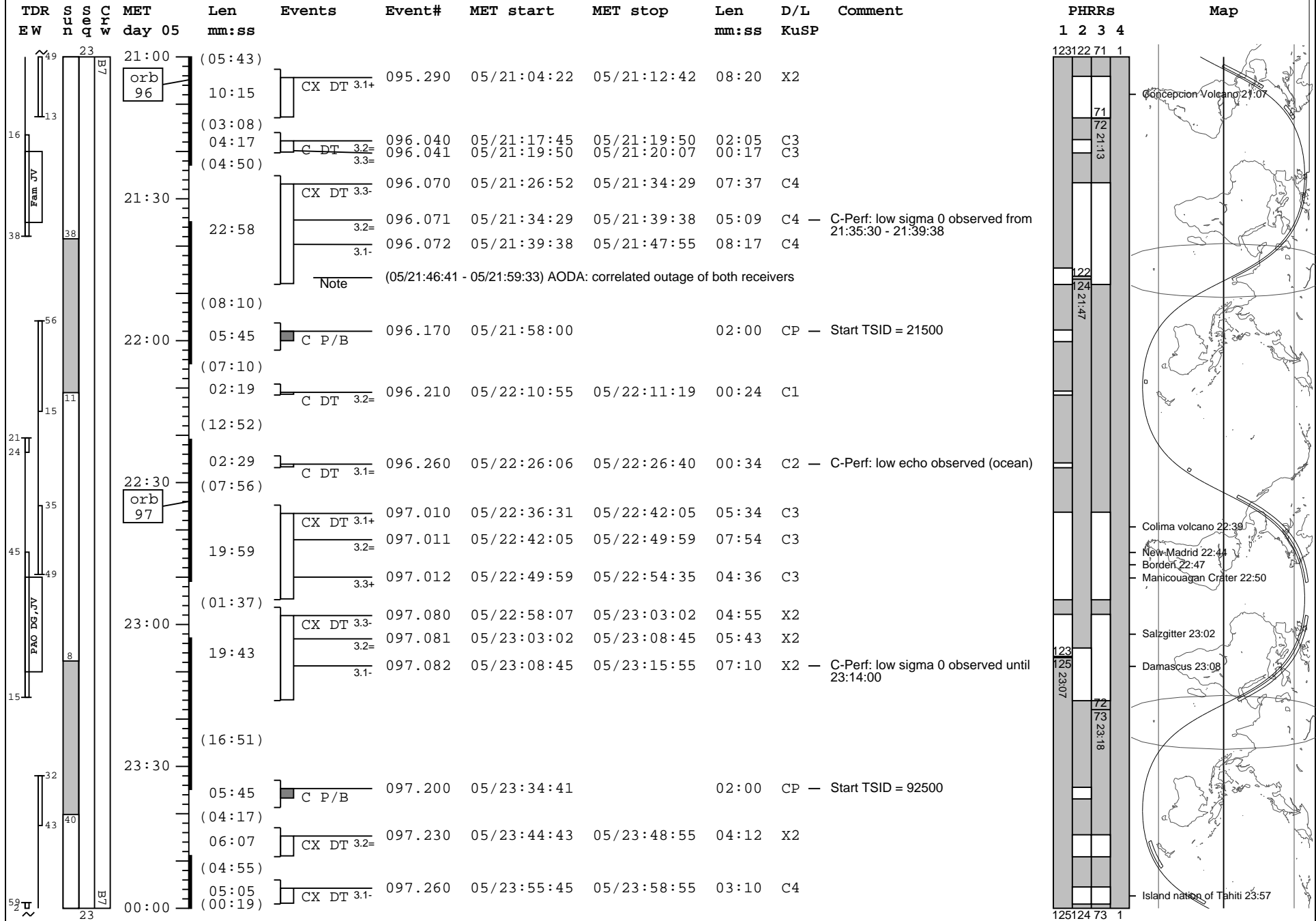




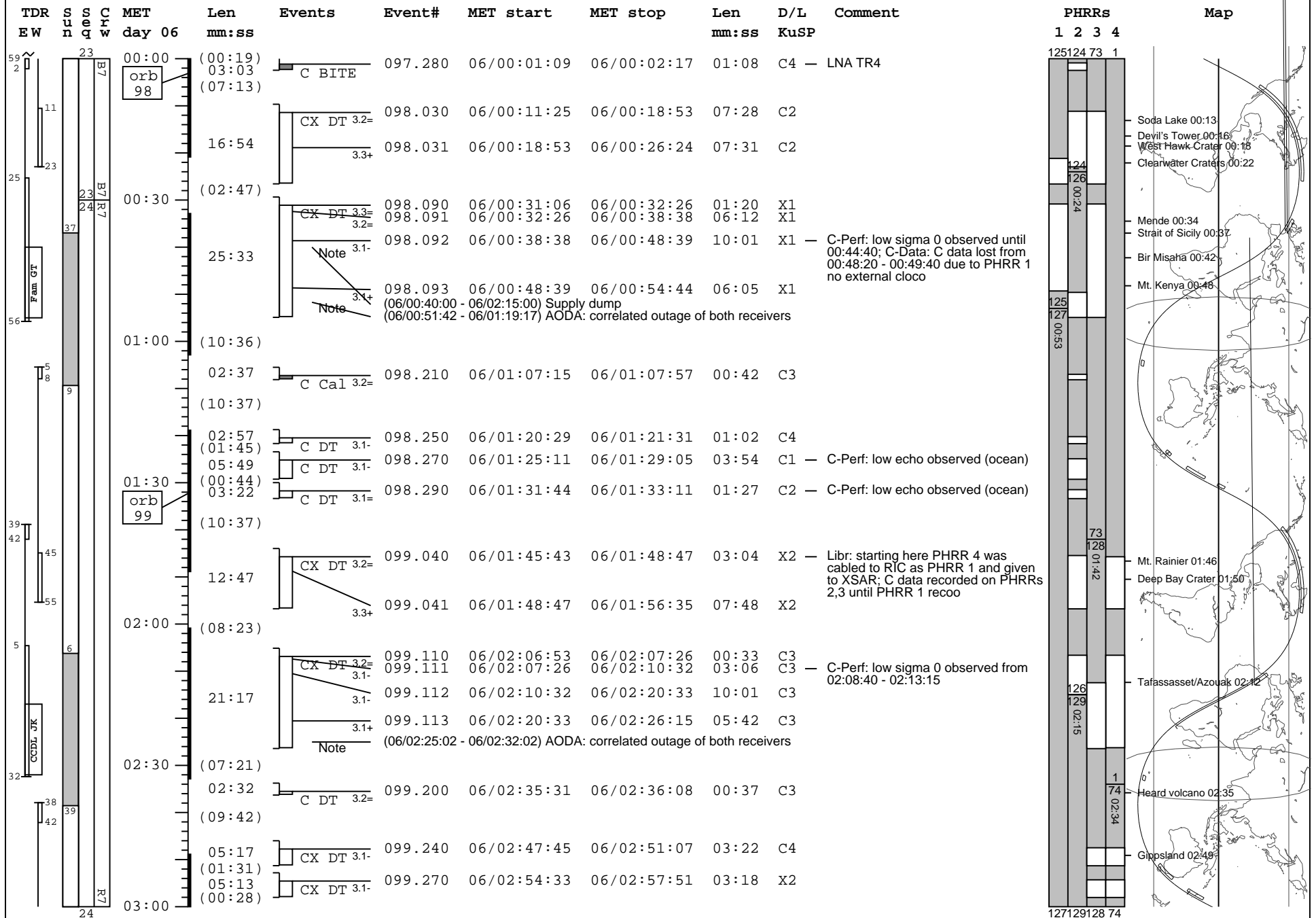
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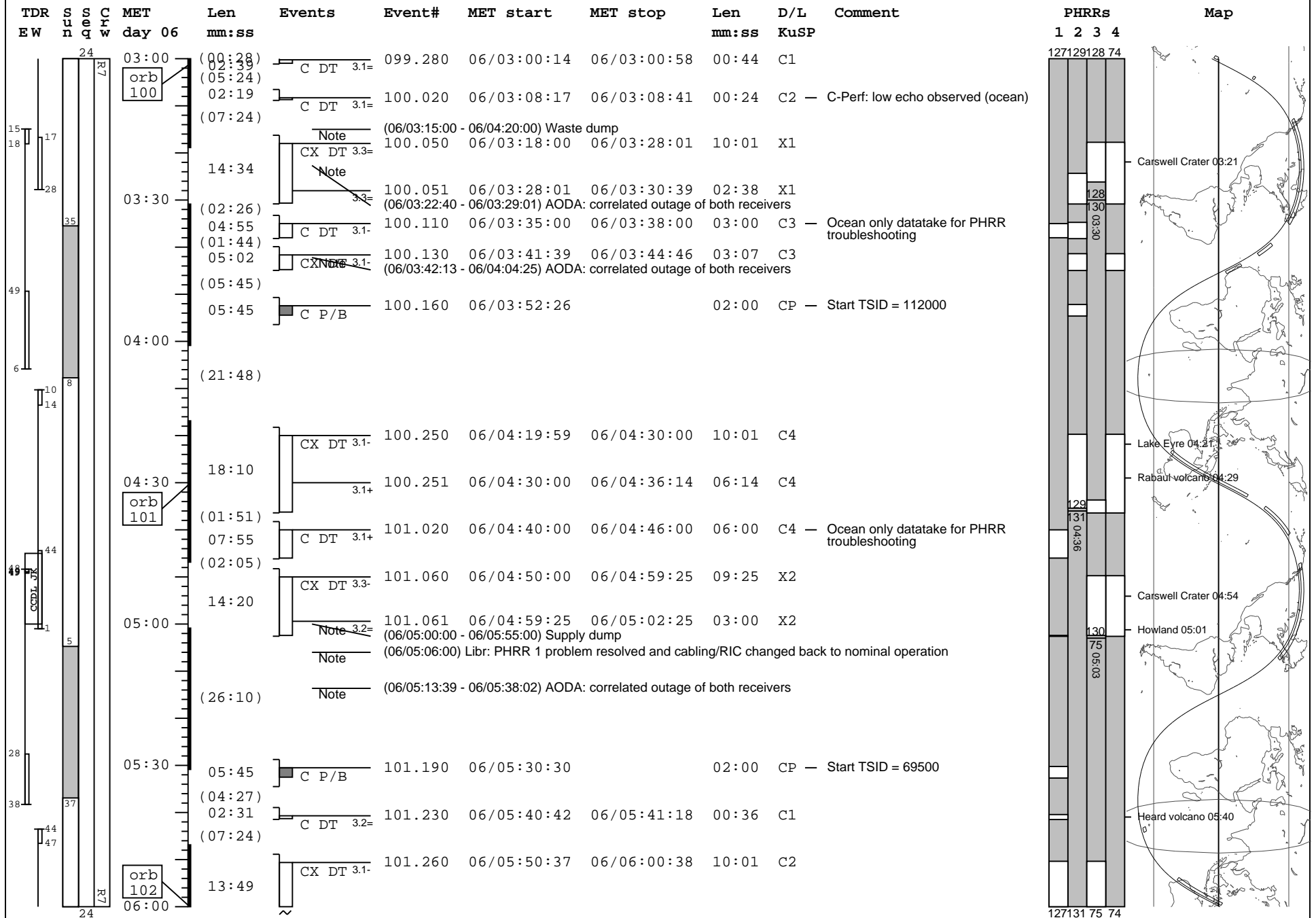
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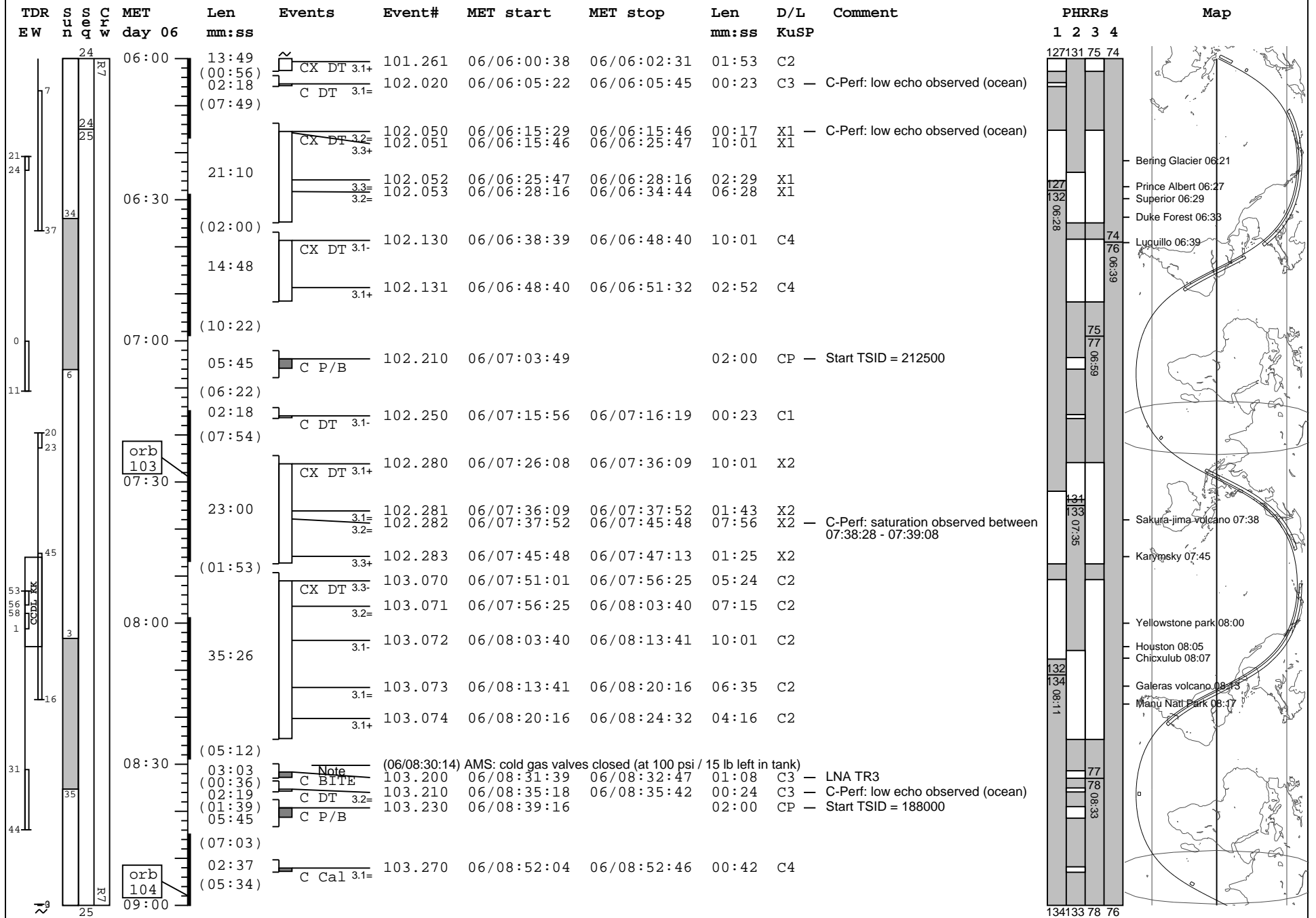
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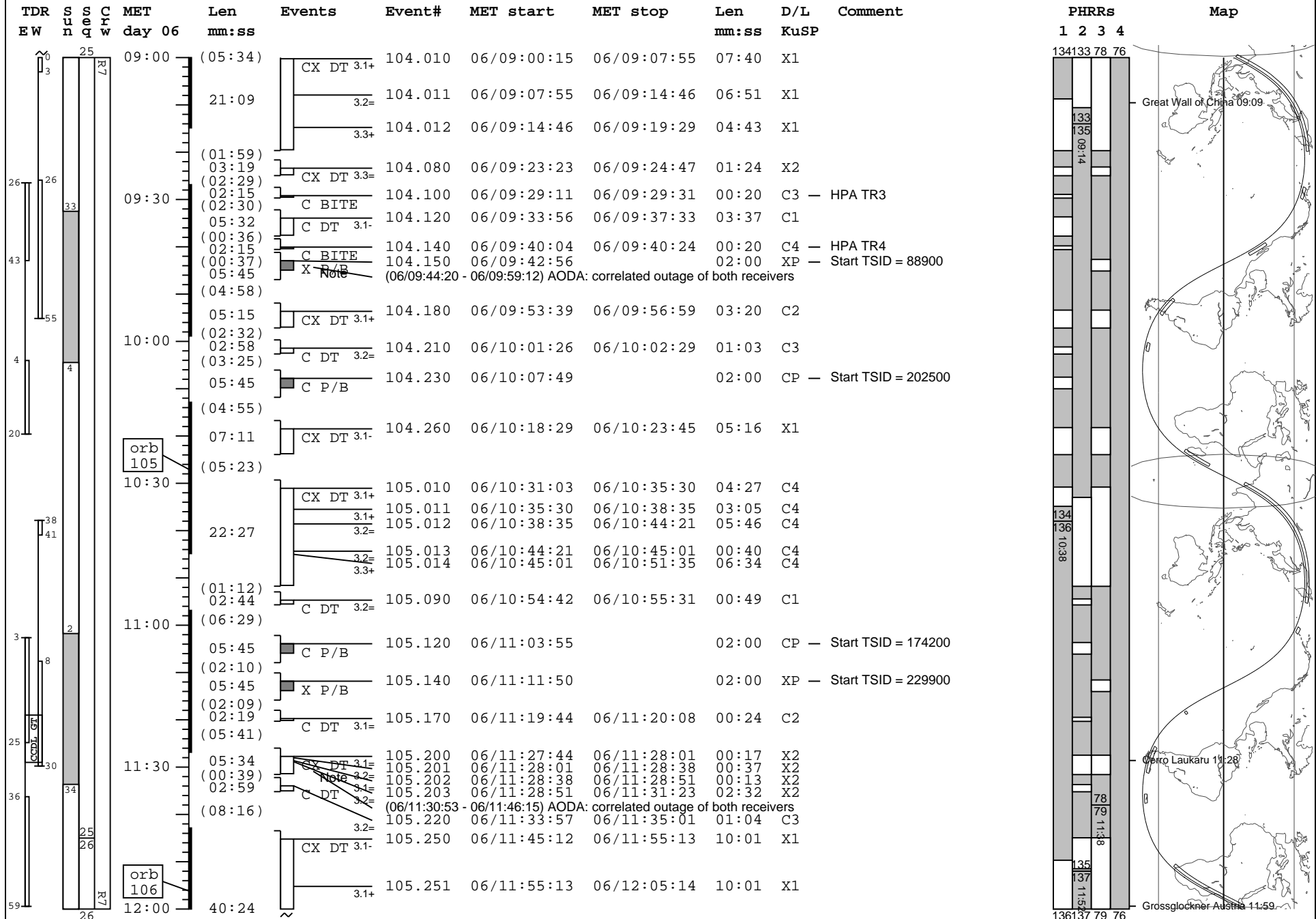
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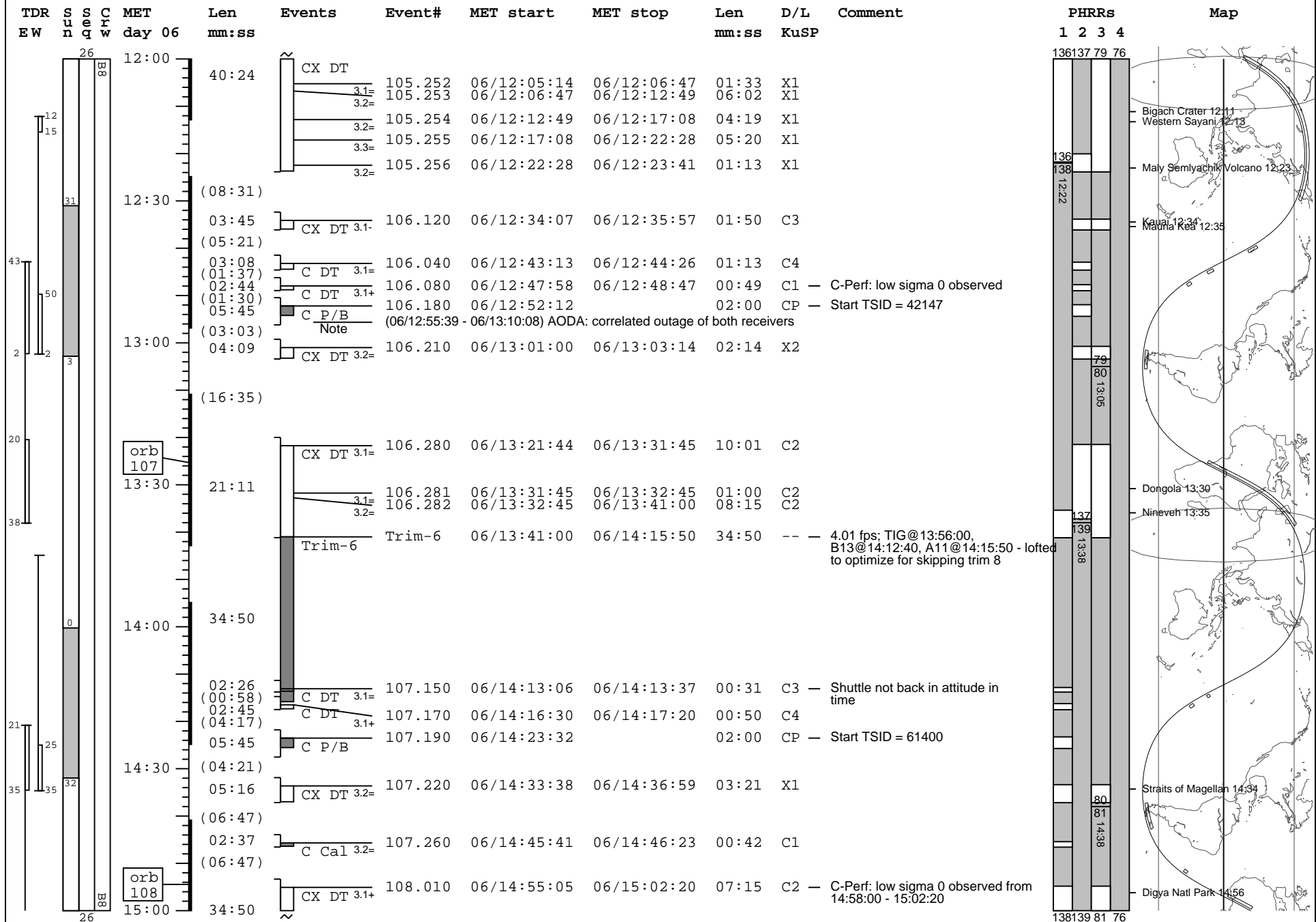
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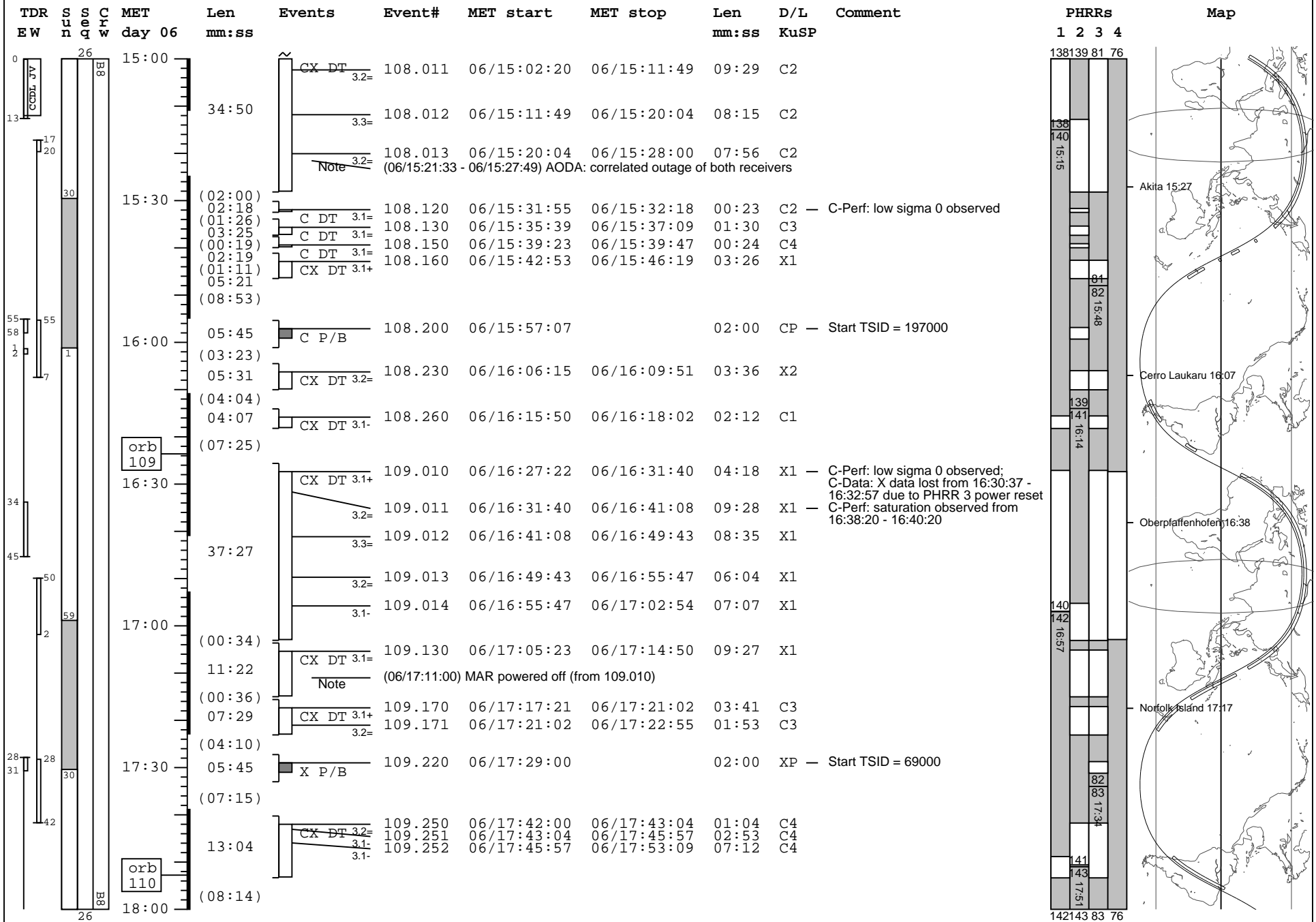
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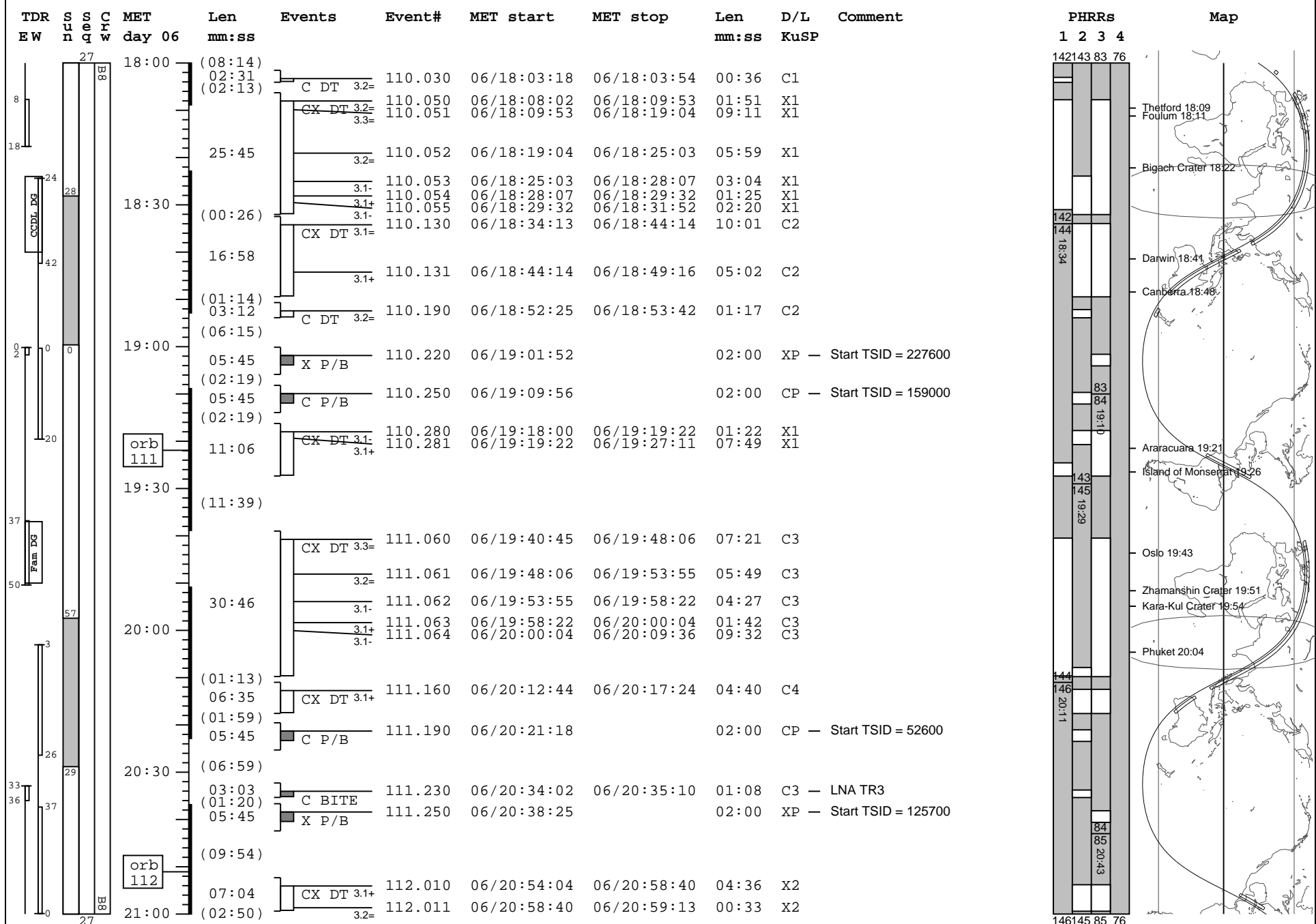


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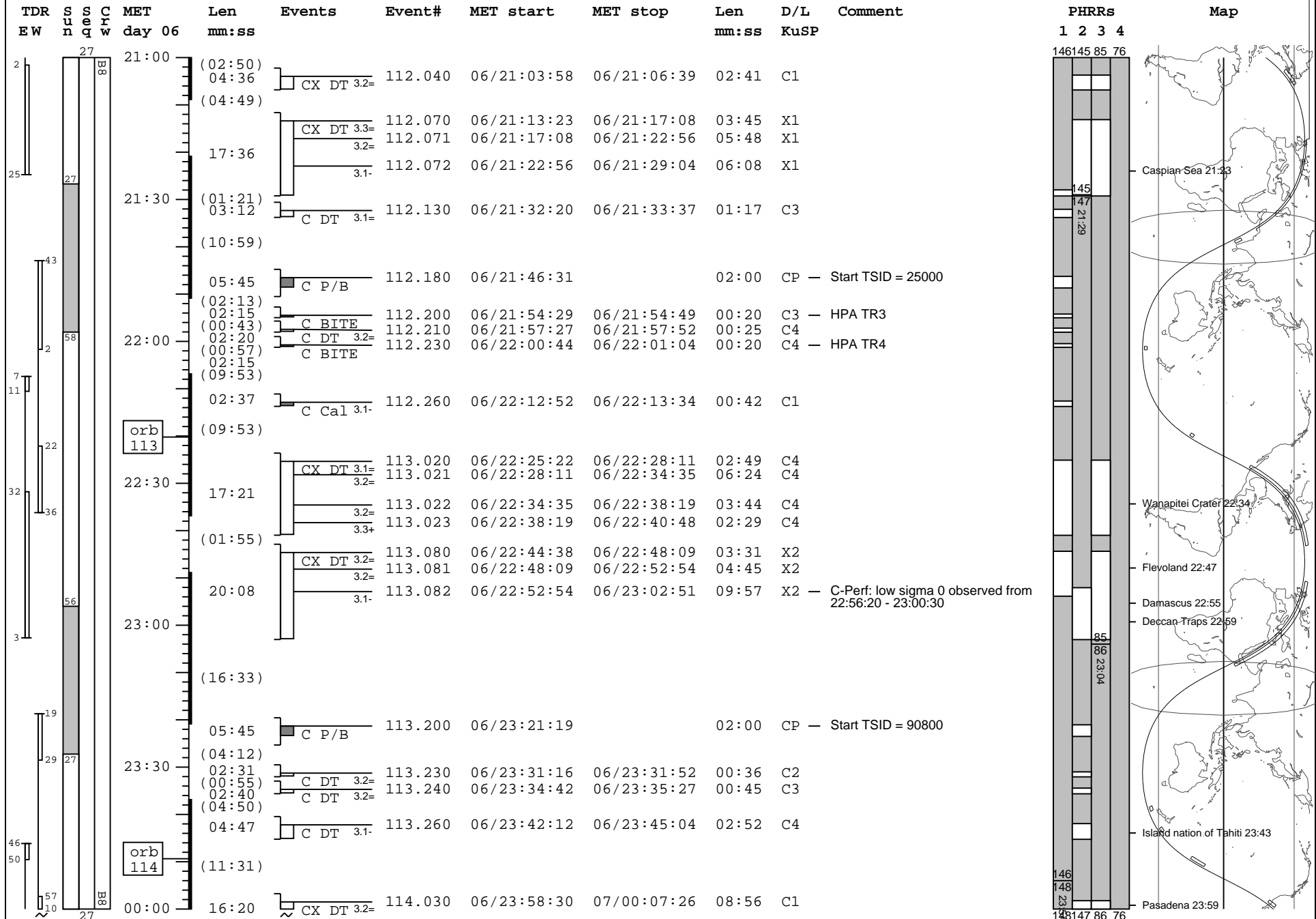




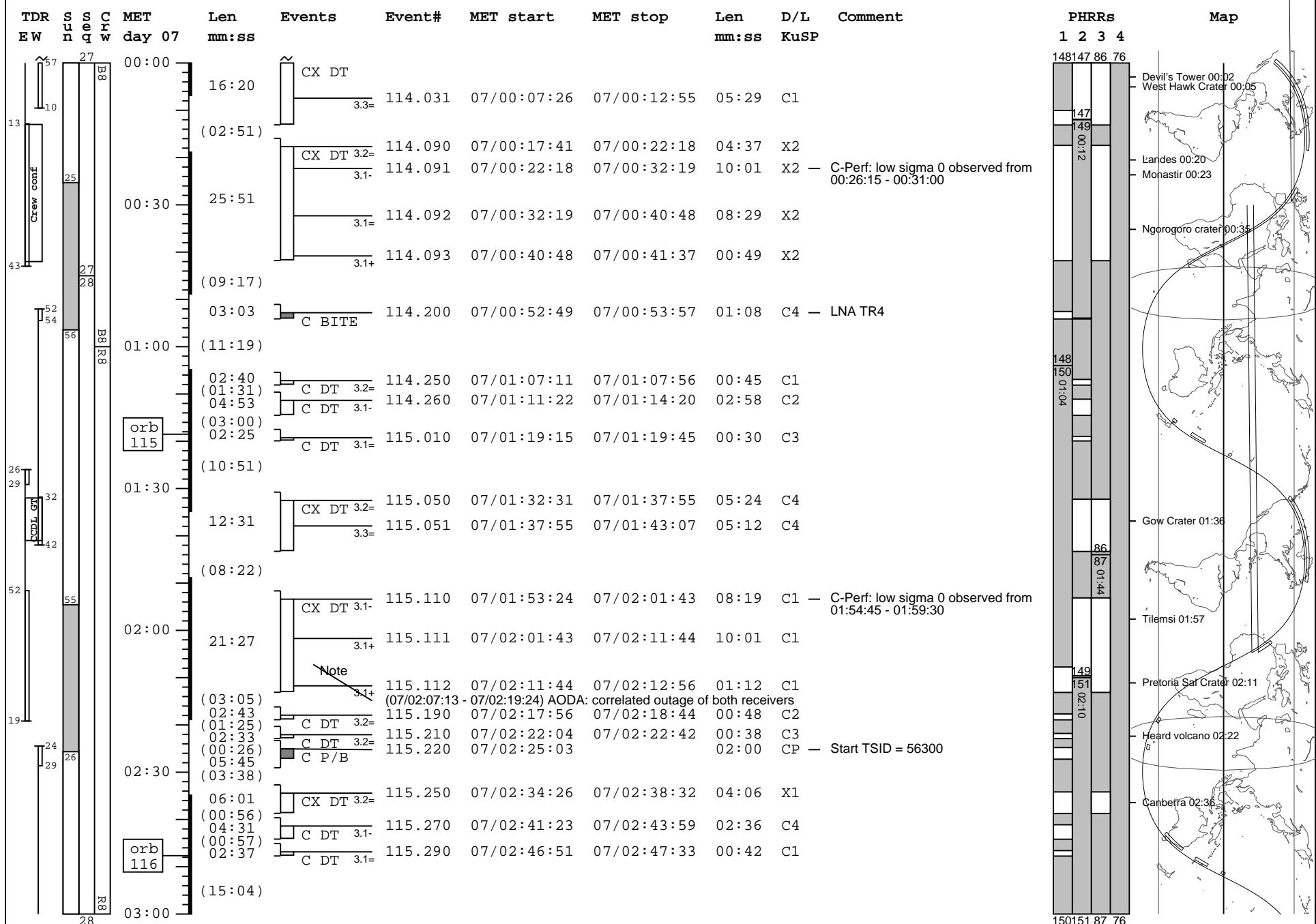
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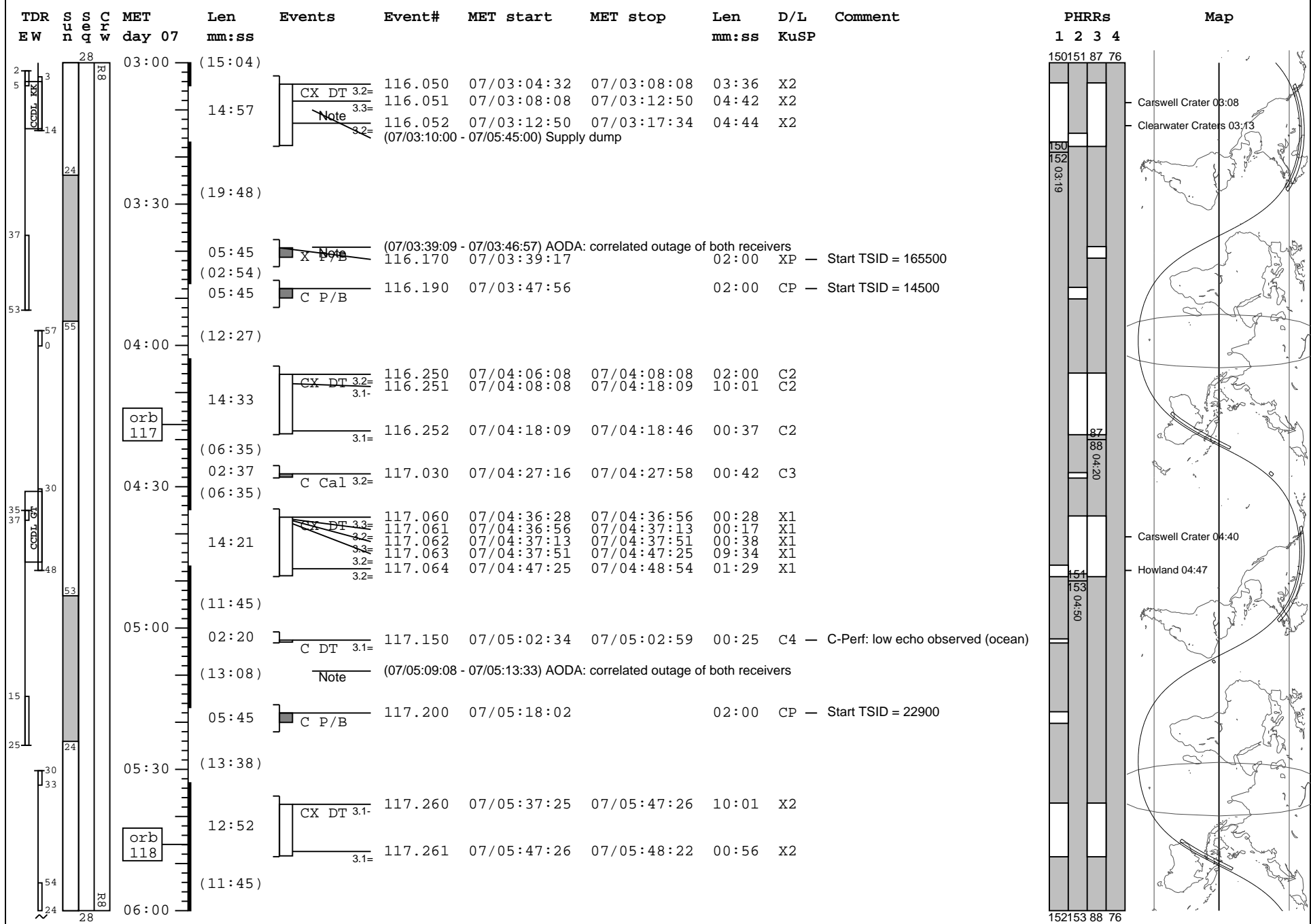
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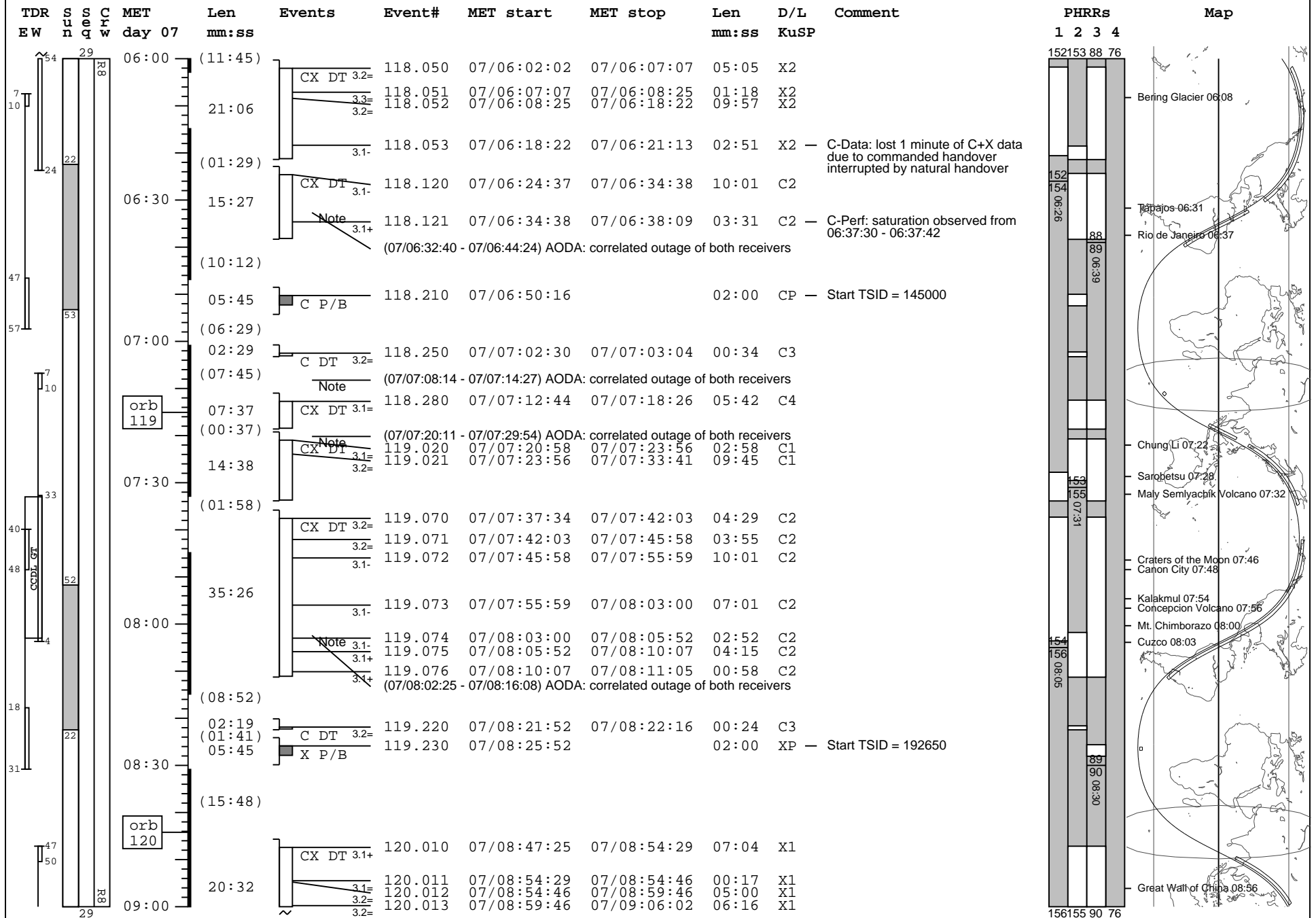
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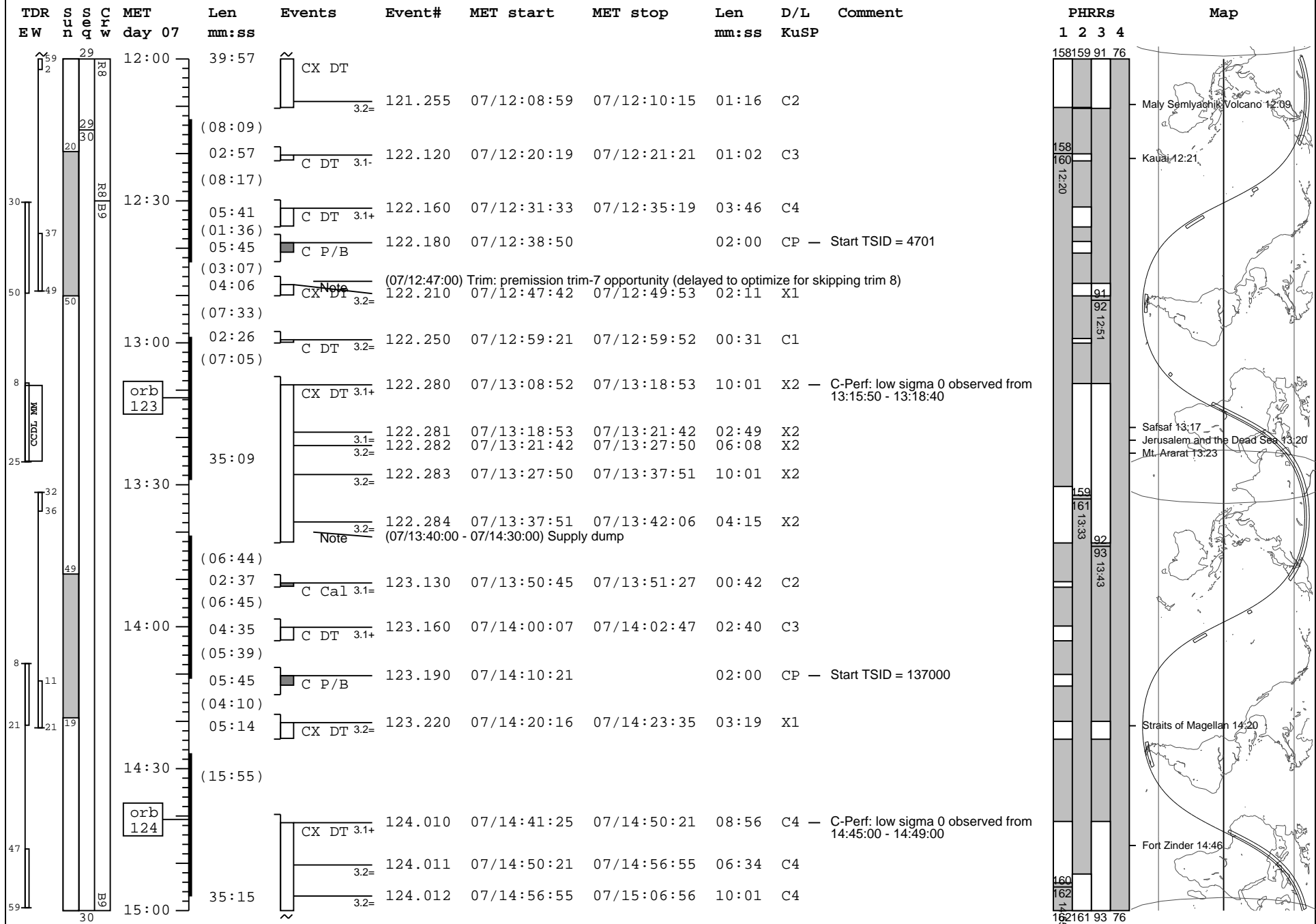


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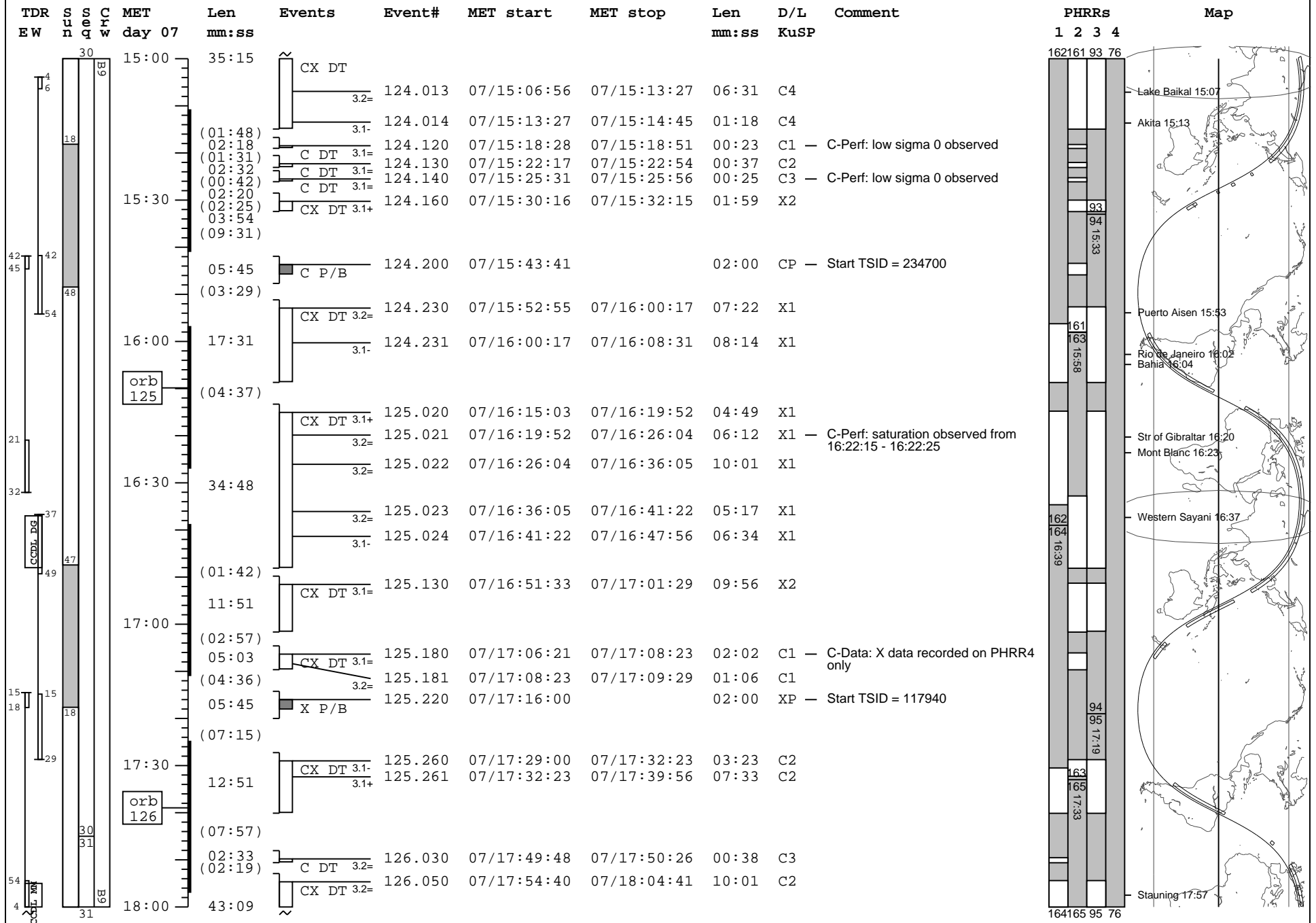




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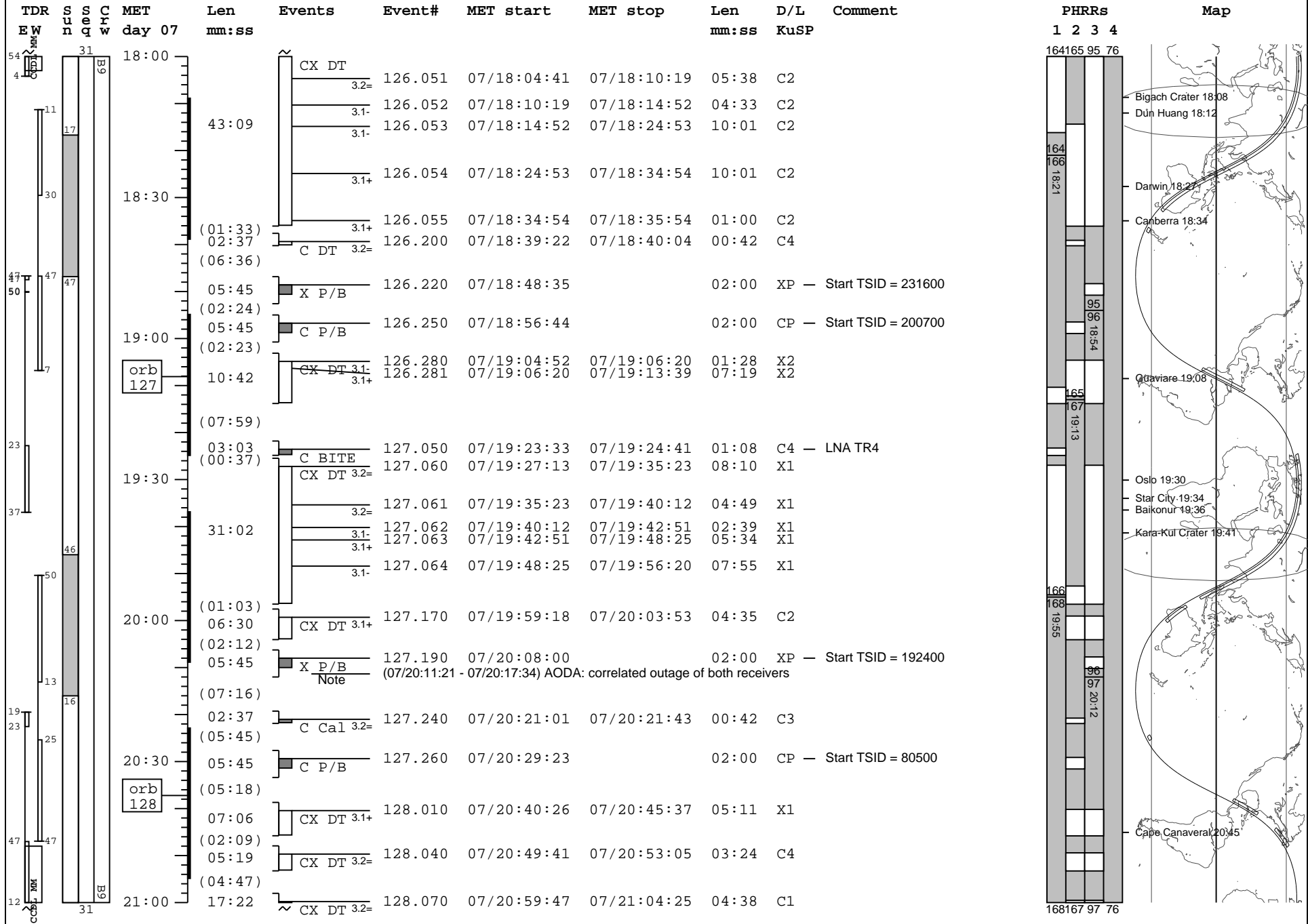


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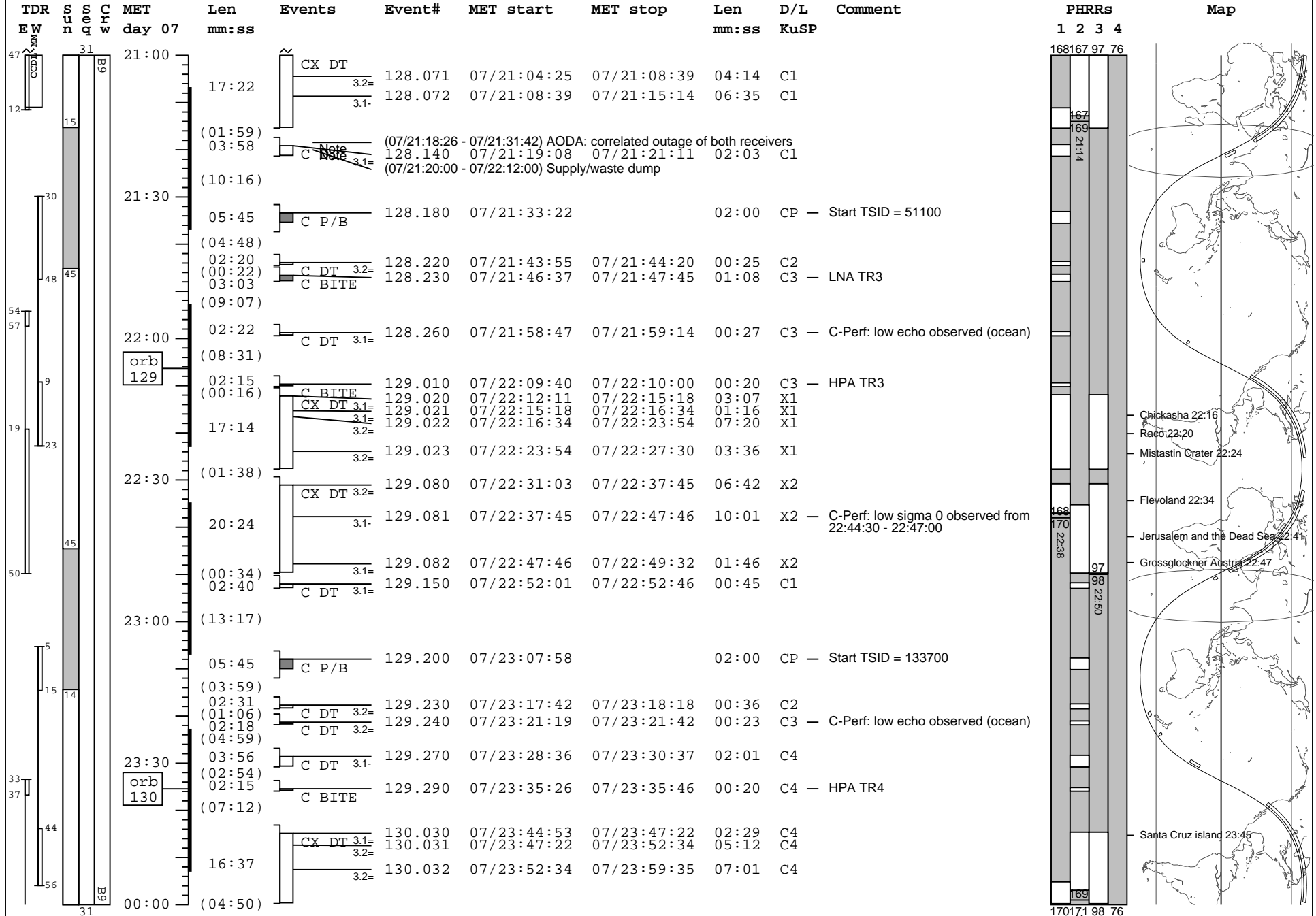




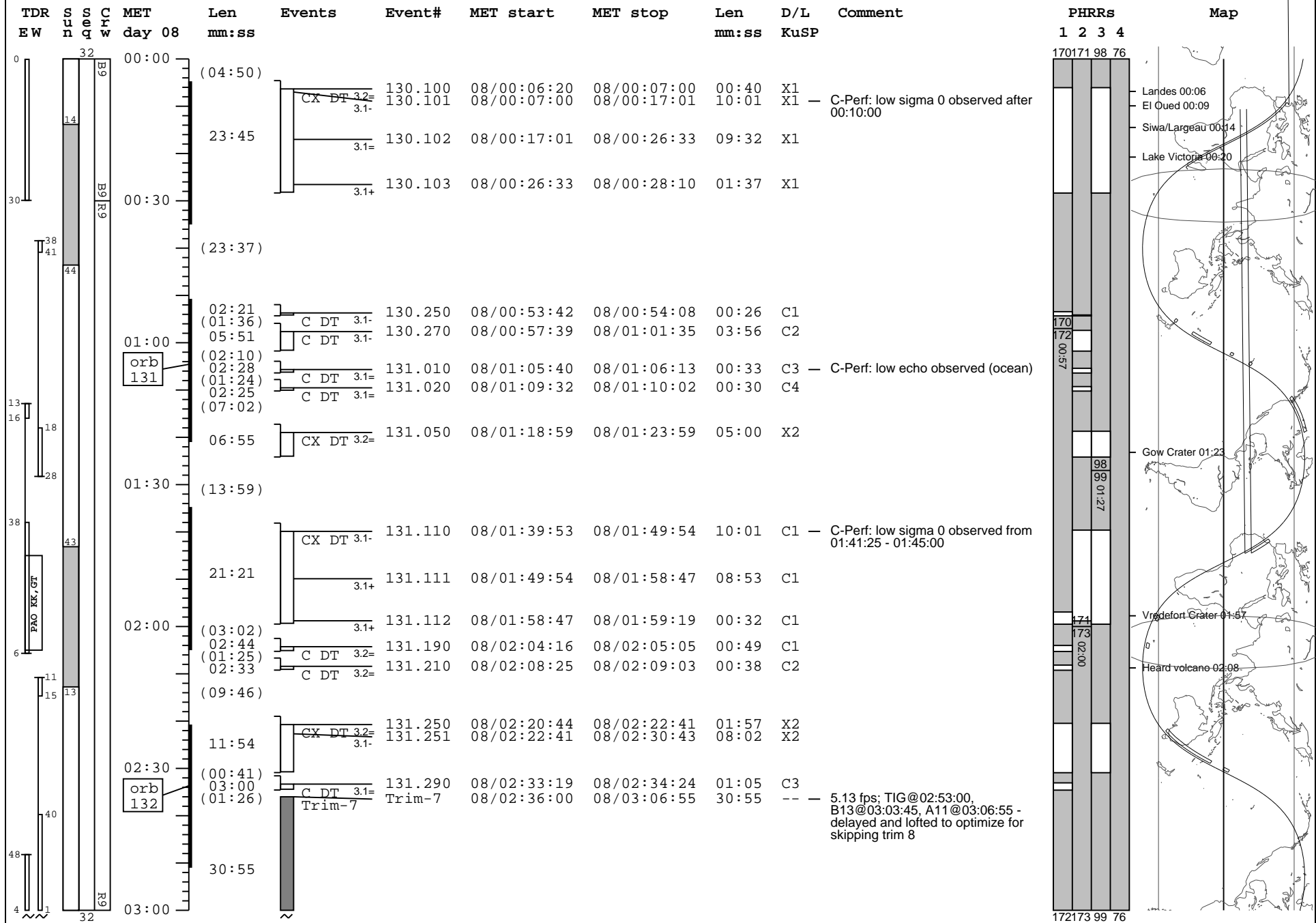
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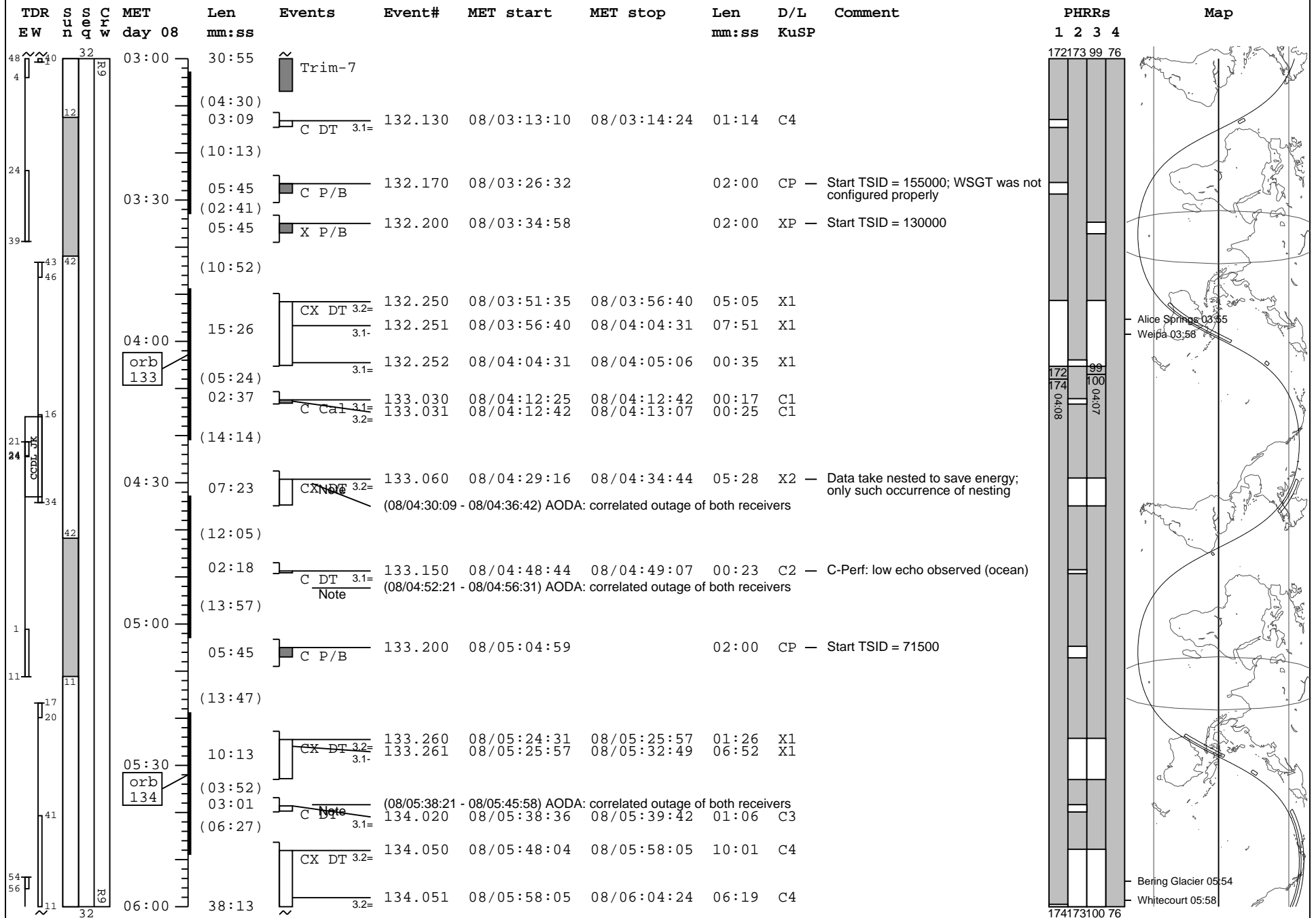
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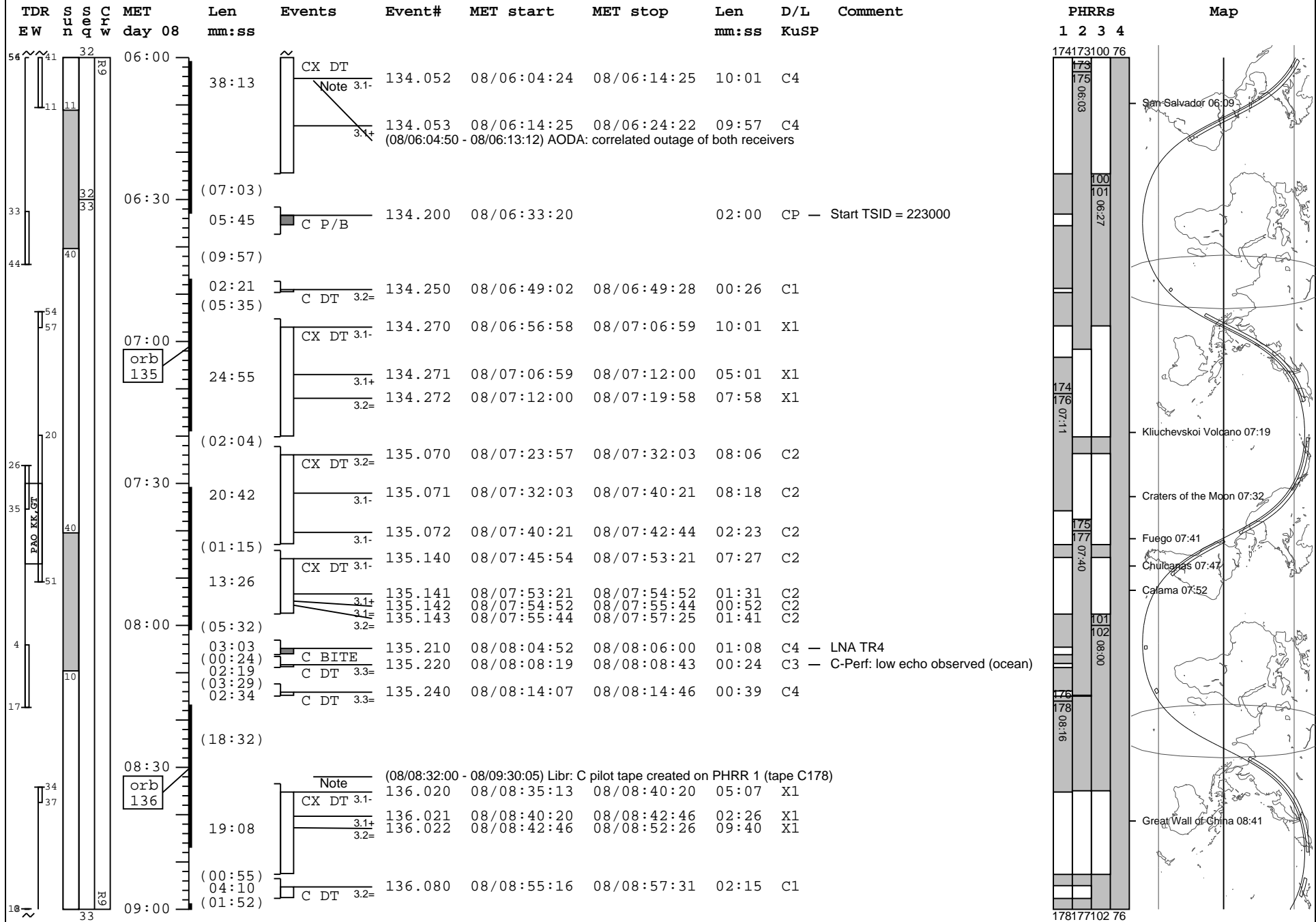
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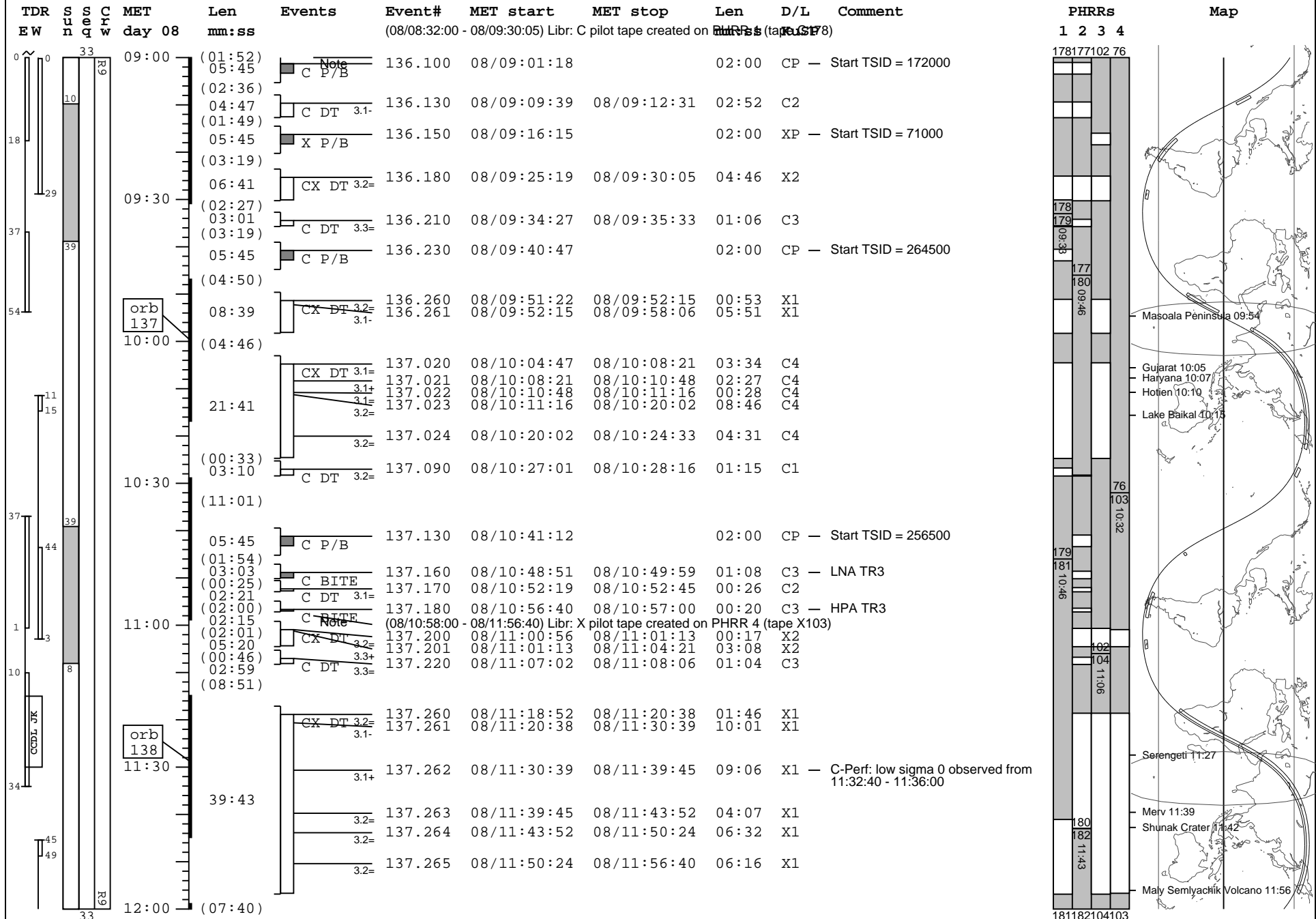
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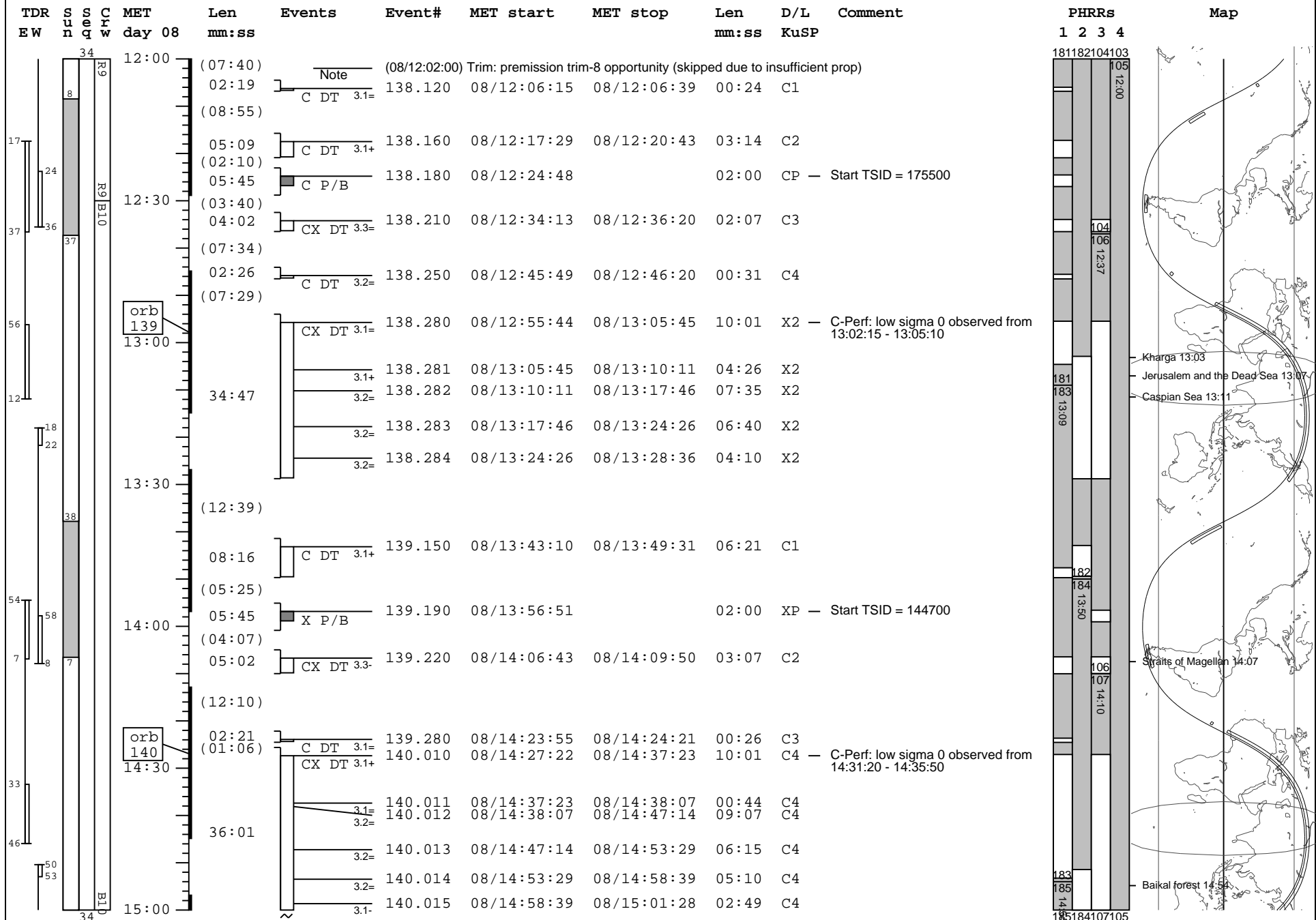
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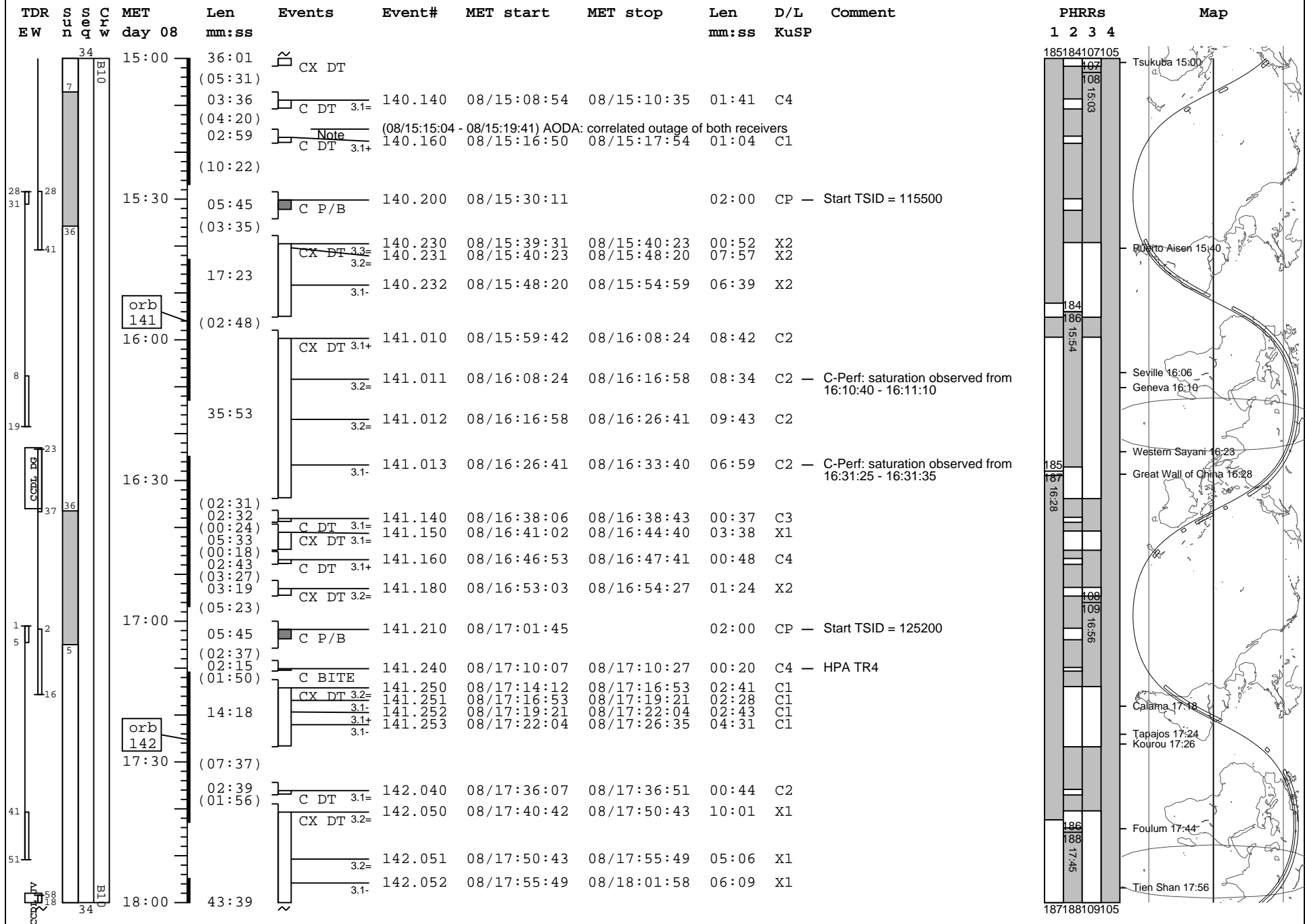
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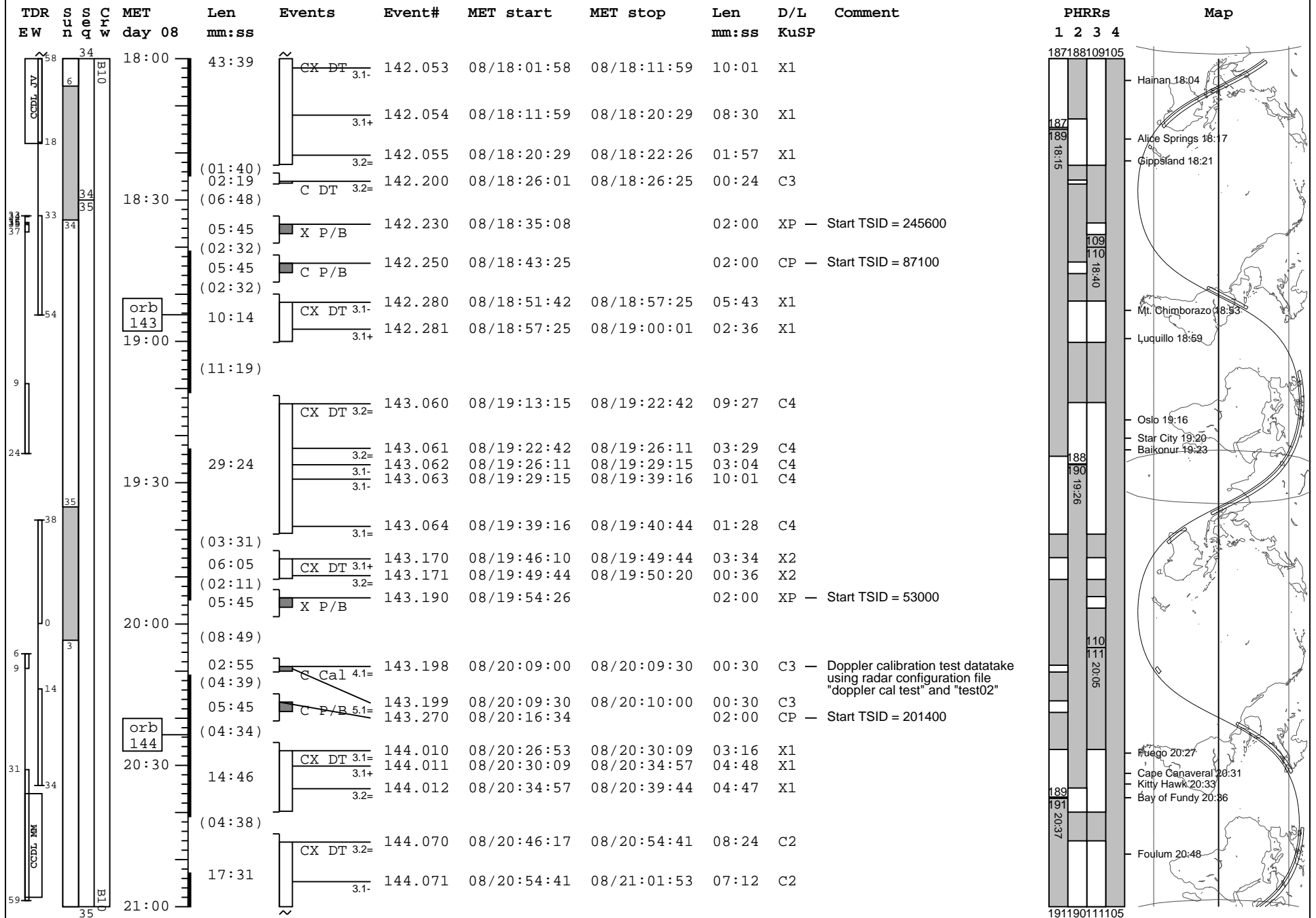


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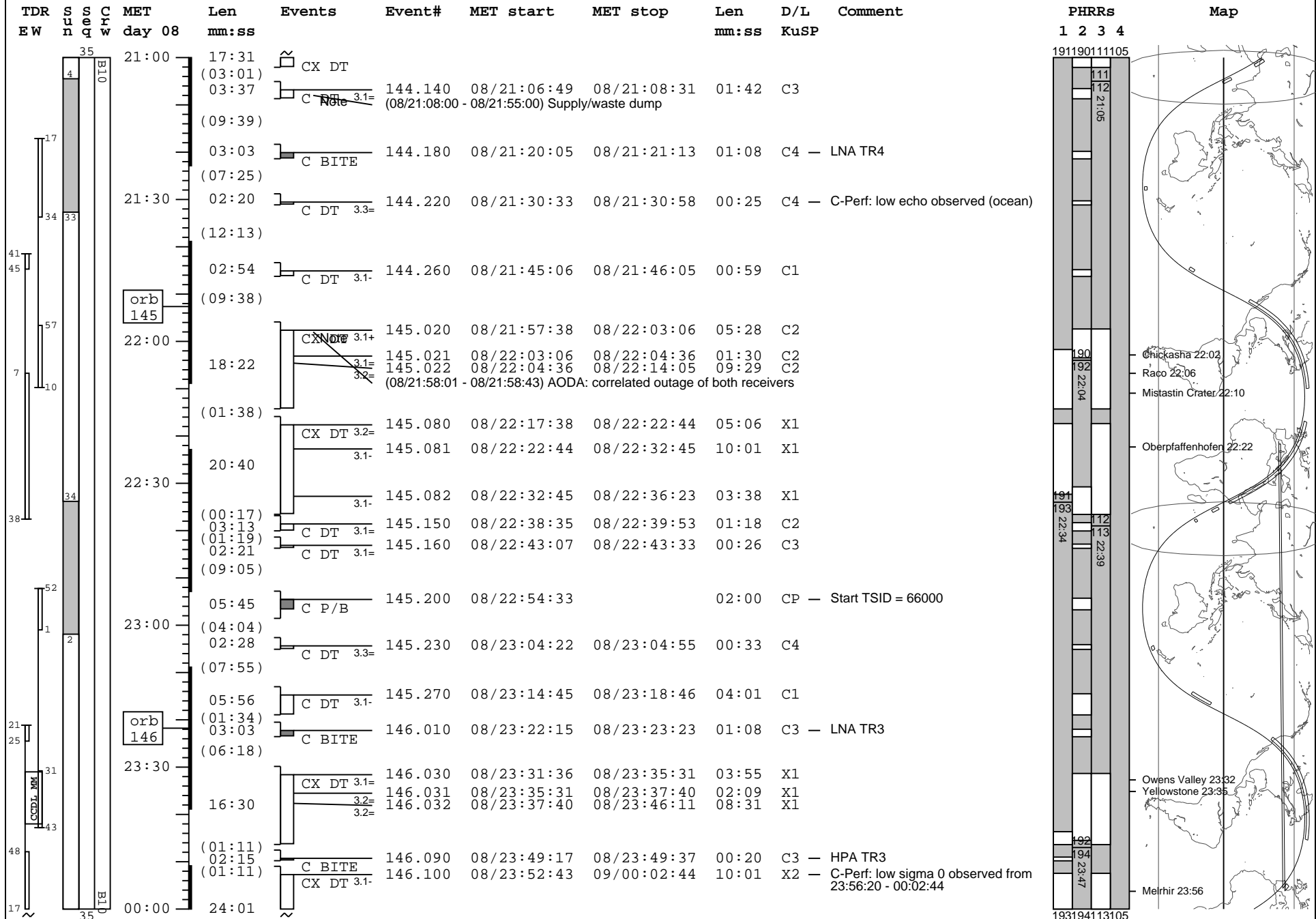




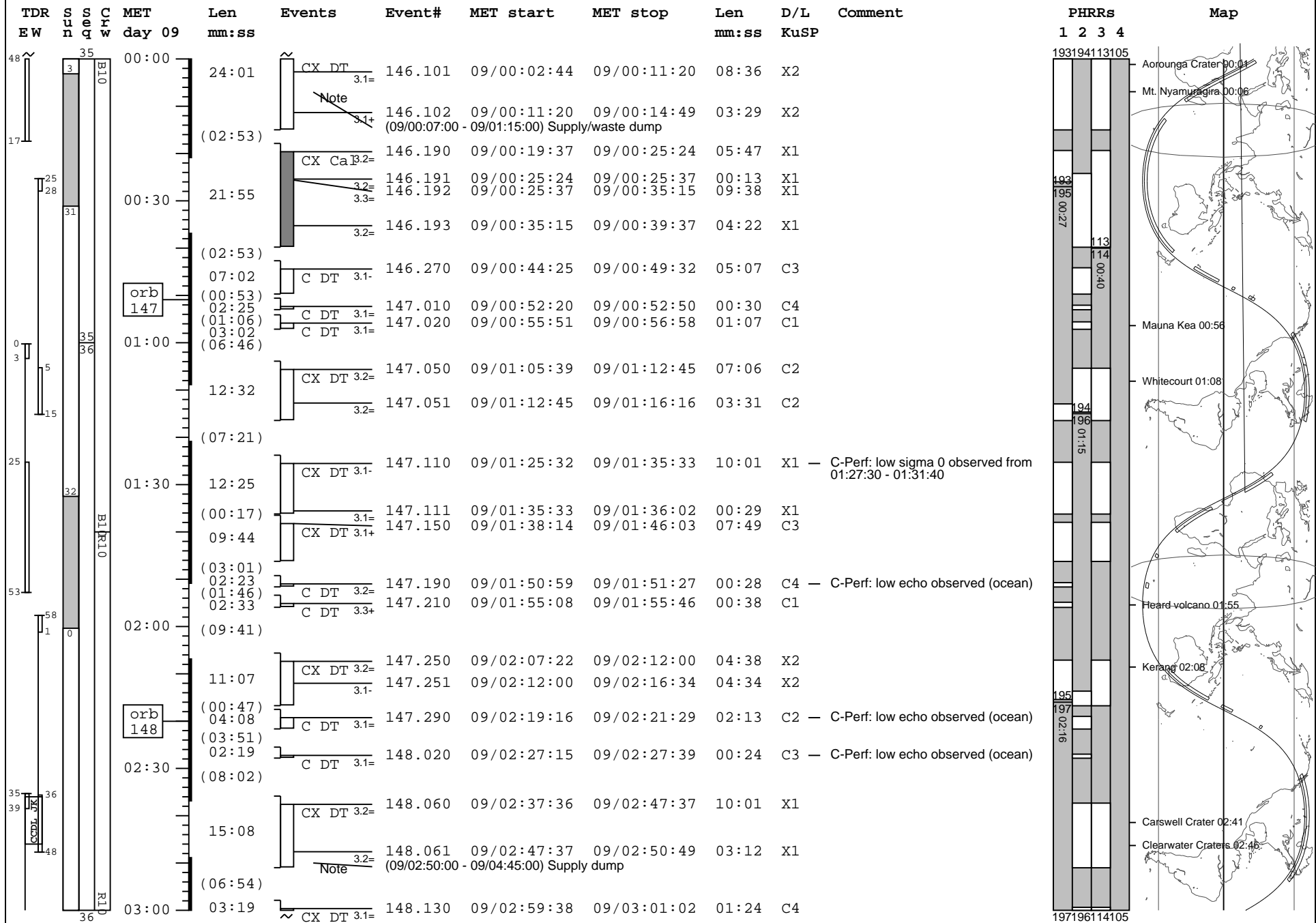
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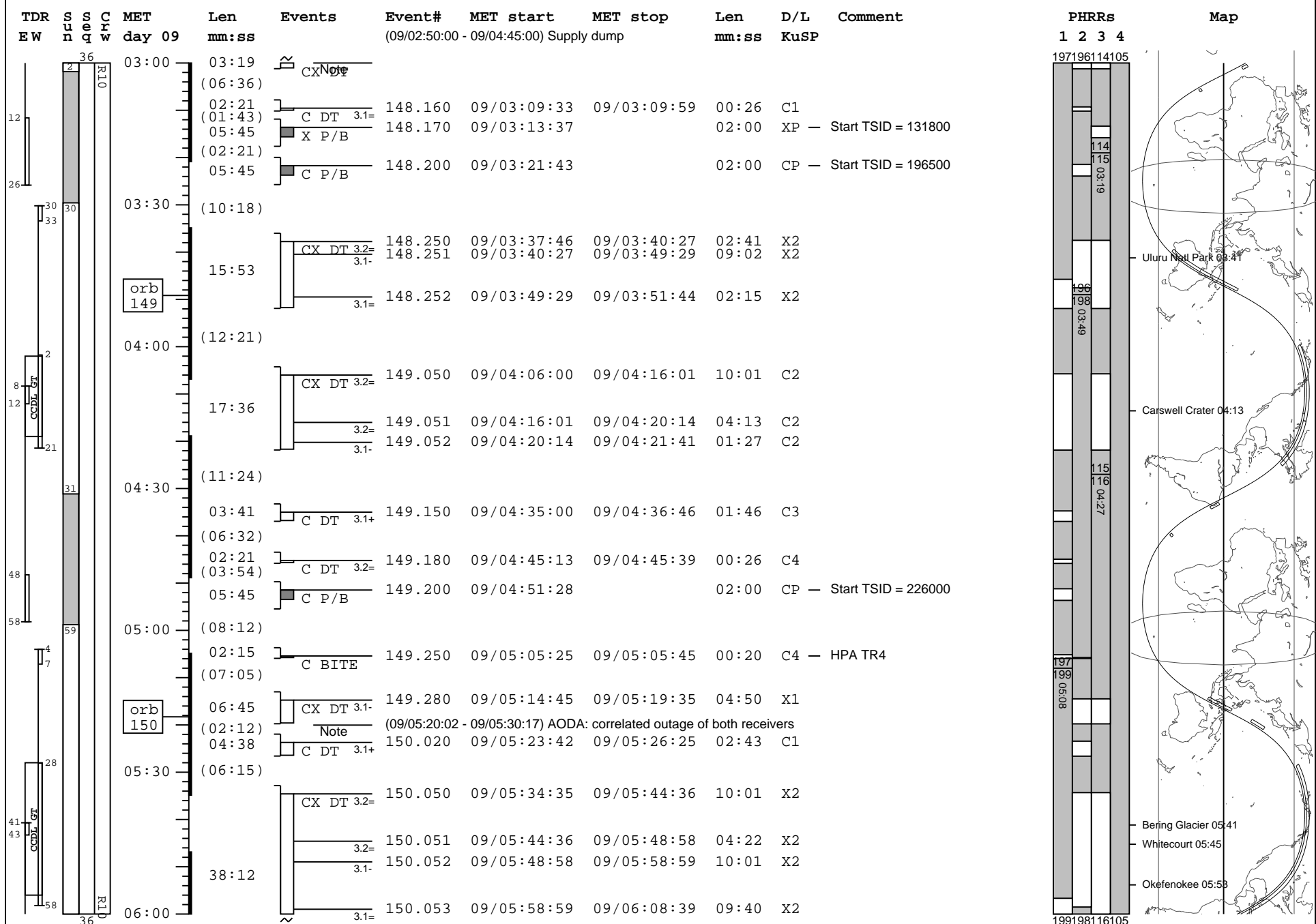
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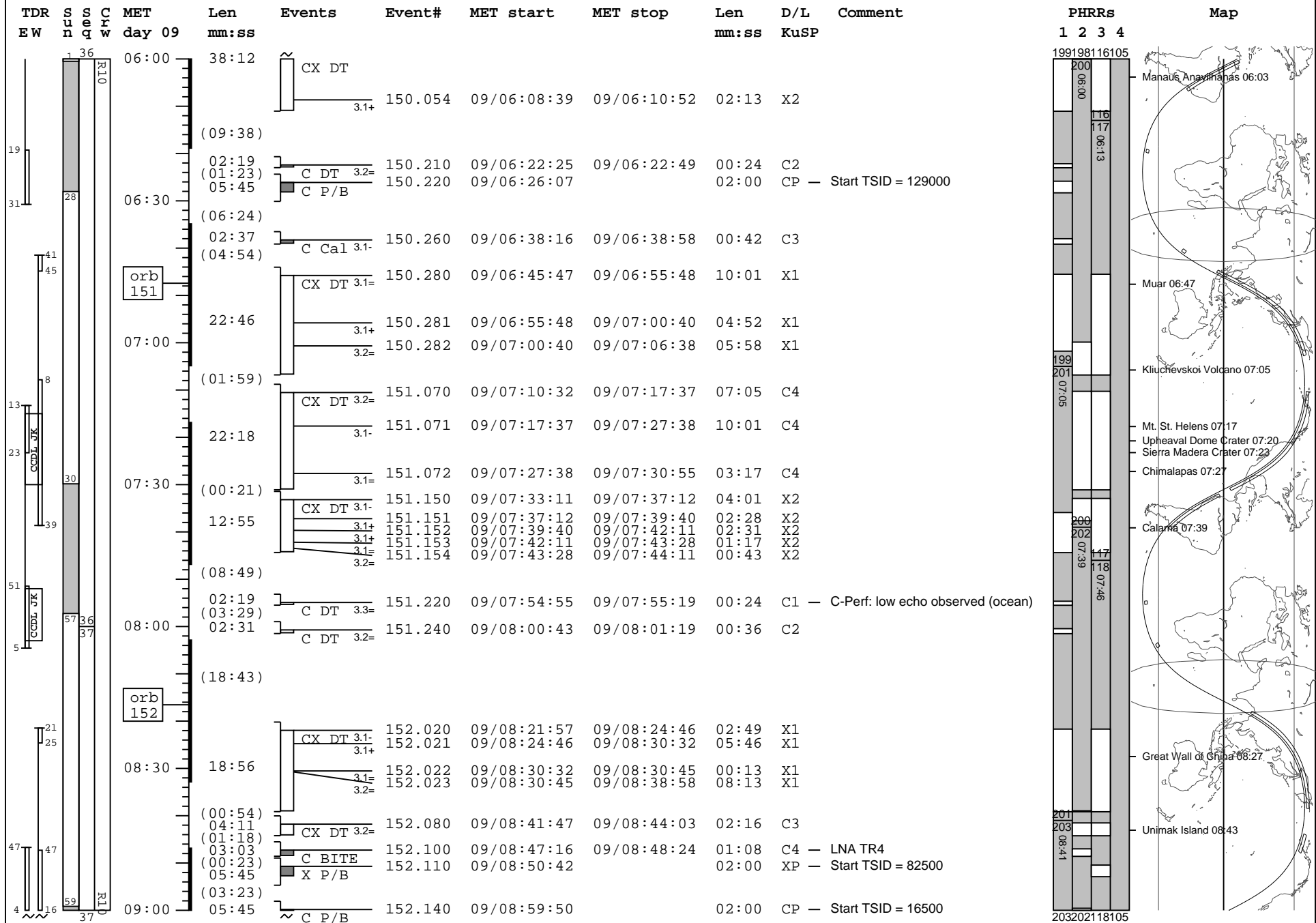
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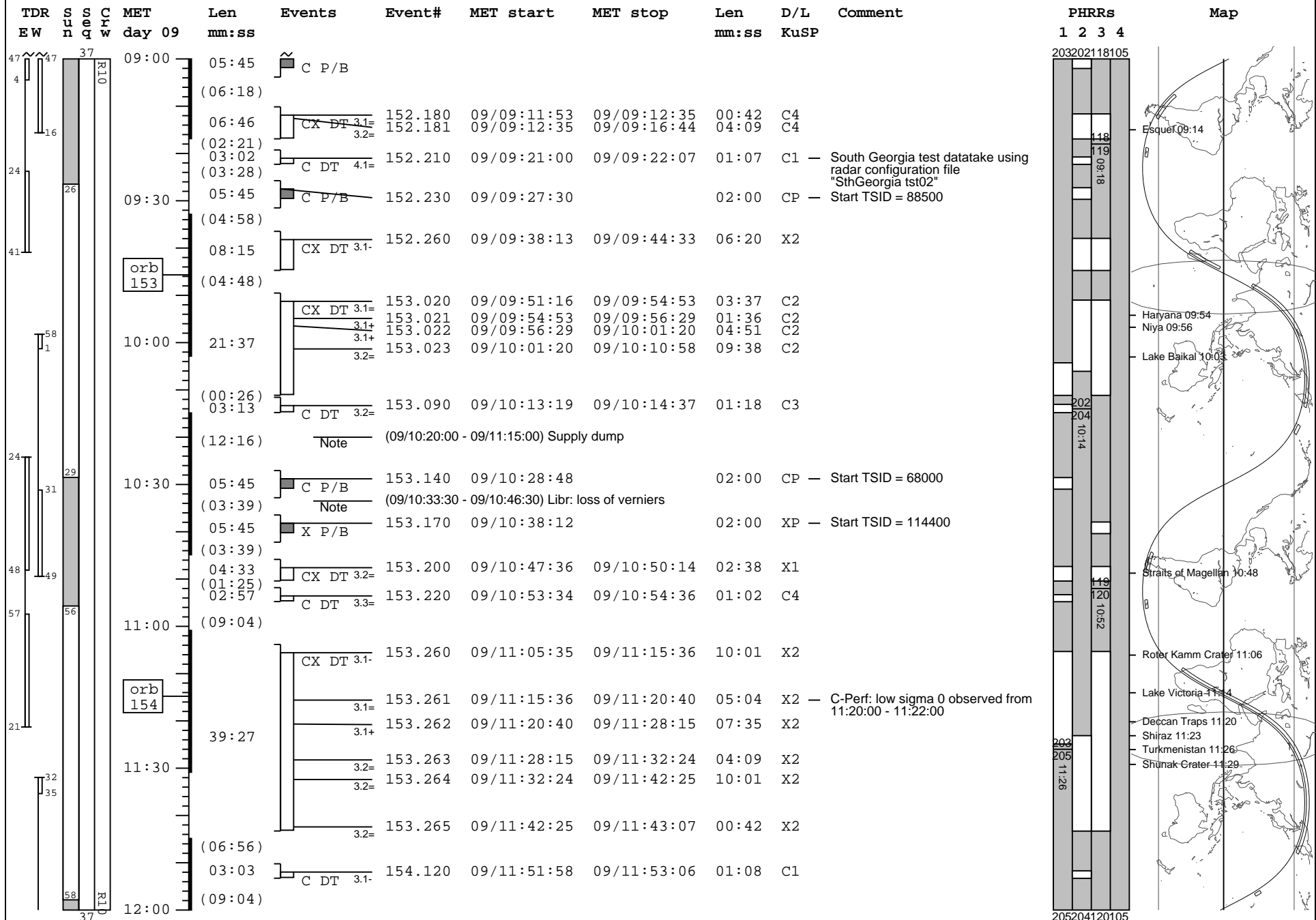
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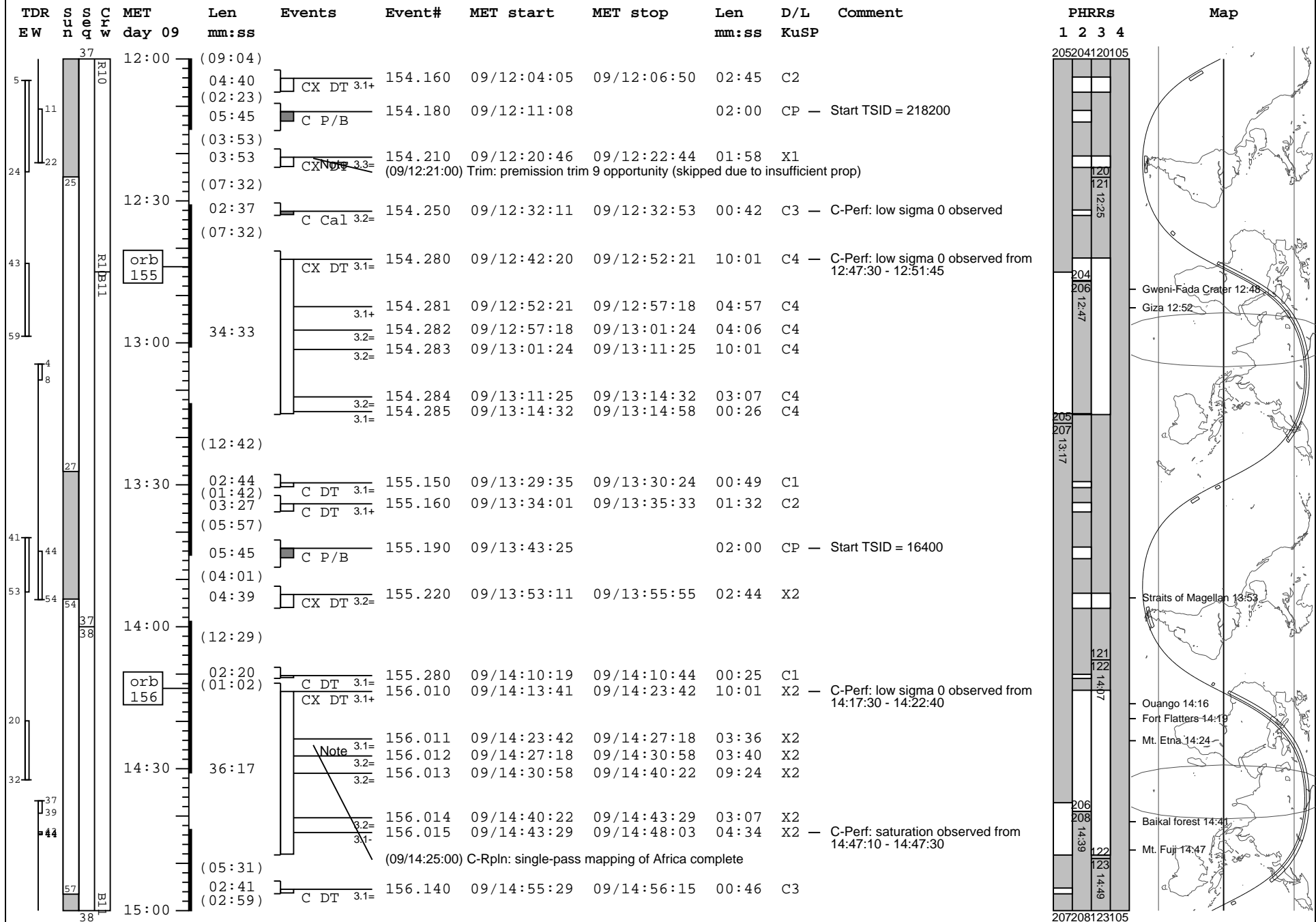
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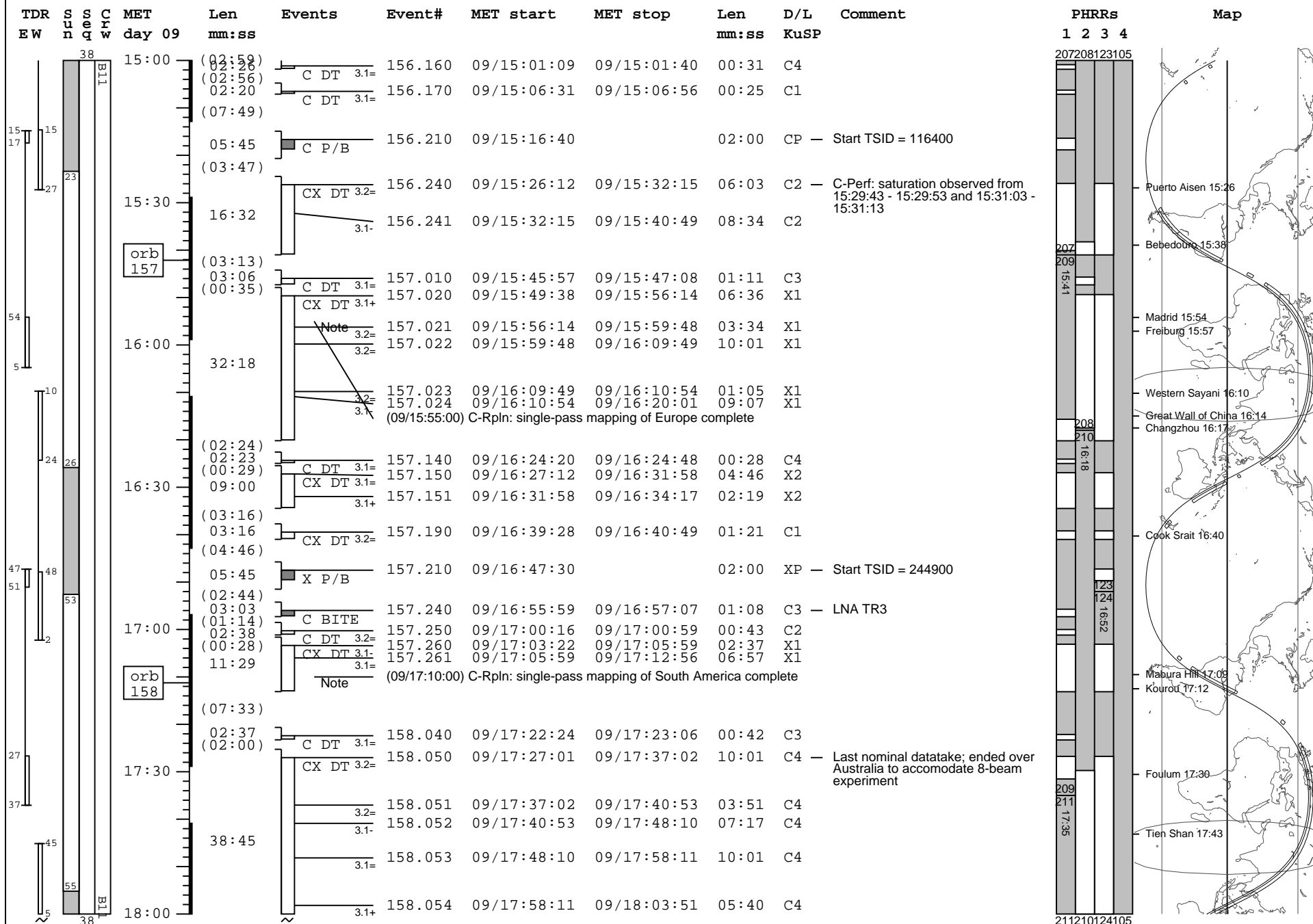
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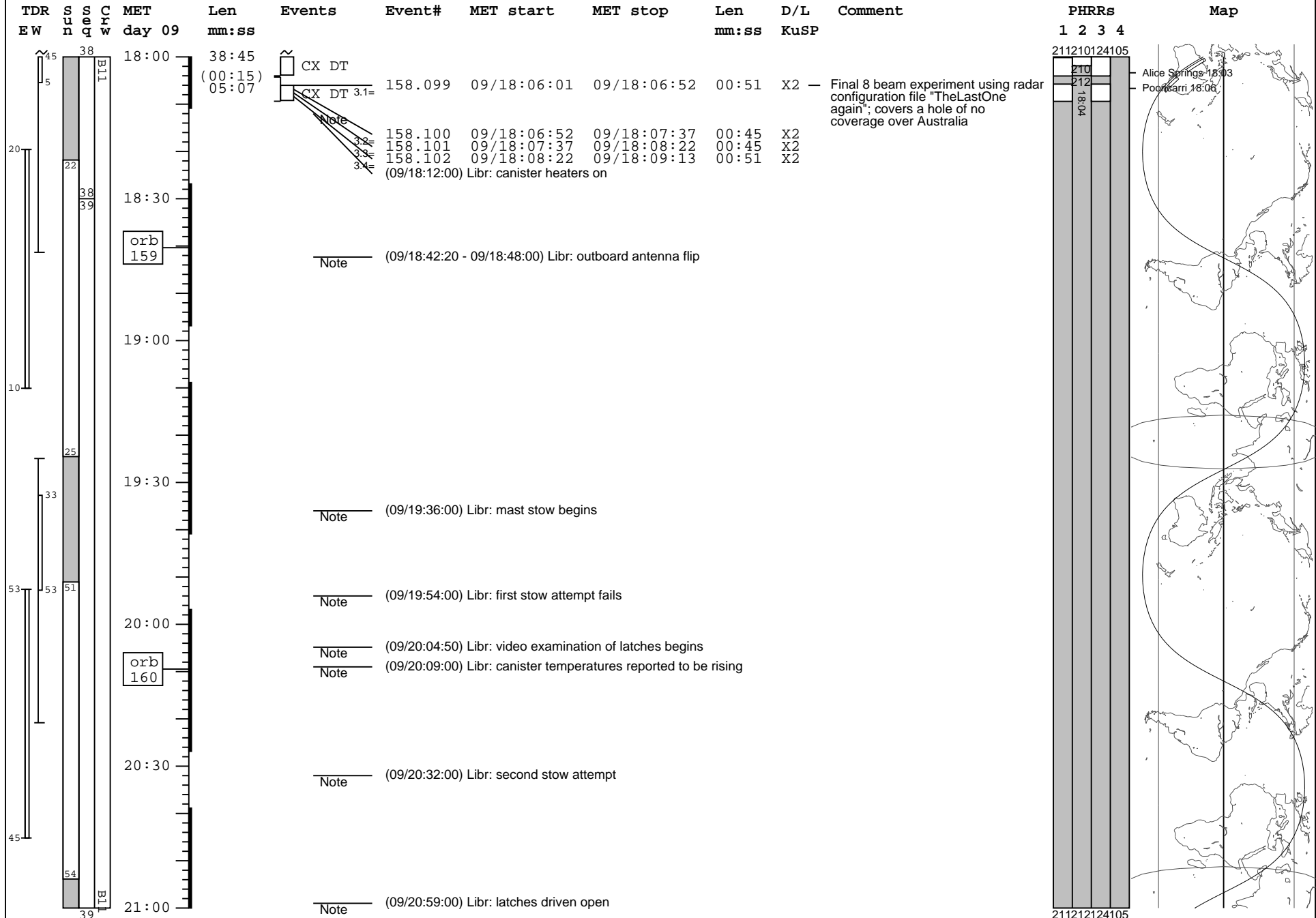


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