

# **Cluster-II Master Science Plan first constellation**

prepared by Cluster-II Joint Science Operations Centre,  
Rutherford Appleton Laboratory

Issue 1.0 22 September 2000

<b>JSOC</b>	Doc. No: Issue: 1.0	DS-JSO-TN-0032 Date: 22/09/2000
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## 1 Preface

### 1.1 Document Change Record

Version	Date	Notes/remarks
Draft 1	17 Sep 2000	Draft for comment by ESTEC and JSOC
Issue 1.0	22 Sep 2000	First formal issue

### 1.2 Applicable Documents

AD1 CL-EST-RS-0002/EID A. Cluster Experiment Interface Document, Part A.

### 1.3 Reference Documents

- RD1 CL-MPE-TN-0009, Cluster Master Science Plan, Issue 3.2, 25 April 1996  
Download from <http://jsoc1.bnsc.rl.ac.uk/pub/msp/tn09-32.pdf>
- RD2 Analysis Methods for Multi-Spacecraft data, Goetz Paschmann and Patrick W. Daly (Eds), ISSI Scientific Report SR-001, 1998. Download from [http://www.issi.unibe.ch/PDF-files/analysis\\_methods\\_1\\_1.pdf](http://www.issi.unibe.ch/PDF-files/analysis_methods_1_1.pdf)
- RD3 Consultative Committee on Space Data Systems, Recommendation for time code formats, CCSDS 301.0-B-2, Blue Book, Issue 2, April 1990. Download from <http://ftp.ccsds.org/documents/pdf/CCSDS-301.0-B-2.pdf>

### 1.4 Acronym List

CSDS	Cluster Science Data System
ESOC	European Space Operations Centre, Darmstadt, Germany
GSE	Geocentric-solar-ecliptic (co-ordinate system)
ISSI	International Space Science Institute, Bern, Switzerland
JSOC	Joint Science Operations Centre, RAL, UK
MLT	Magnetic local time
MSP	Master Science Plan
RAL	Rutherford Appleton Laboratory
UTC	Co-ordinated Universal Time

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## 1.5 *Important concepts*

### 1.5.1 *Orbit number*

To aid planning of Cluster-II science operations, the orbit numbers of the four spacecraft have been synchronised. This does not mean the orbit numbers are identical. Rather, it recognises that the four spacecraft are close together so that all pass perigee in the space of a few minutes (which should be compared with the 57-hour orbit period). Thus each spacecraft starts a new orbit number as it passes through perigee. This number is the same for each spacecraft for each set of closely-timed perigees. Note that this synchronised orbit number is only available in orbit data produced by ESOC and in products derived from the ESOC data (e.g. those available from JSOC and the CSDS National Data Centres). It is not available in independent orbit data such as the *Two Line Elements* produced by NORAD (e.g. see <http://celestrak.com/NORAD/elements/>).

### 1.5.2 *Time code*

Times in this document are represented by CCSDS ASCII Time Code A (see RD3, page 2-6) for consistency with usage throughout the Cluster Science Data System. This code is a character string of the form

**yyyy-mm-ddThh:mi:ssZ**

where **yyyy**, **mm**, **dd**, **hh**, **mi** and **ss** are the year, month, day, hours, minutes and seconds respectively. All times are presented as Co-ordinated Universal Time (UTC) and using the Gregorian Calendar.

## 1.6 *Contacts*

For further information about this document, please contact the JSOC team via Email to [jsoc\\_ops@rl.ac.uk](mailto:jsoc_ops@rl.ac.uk)

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## 2 Introduction

### 2.1 *Purpose of the MSP*

The purpose of the Master Science Plan is to schedule the acquisition of science data by the four Cluster spacecraft in a way that is consistent with both the scientific objectives of the mission and the resources available for that data collection. Those resources (on-board data storage, telemetry bandwidth, spacecraft visibility from the Vilspa ground station, the available bandwidth between Vilspa and ESOC and the computing power and disc space available at Vilspa and ESOC) are an important constraint on Cluster science operations. They are sufficient to meet the mission objective of acquiring data for approximately 50% of the time that Cluster will be operational [see AD1]. However, to achieve this it is essential to optimise data acquisition over a continuous sequence of orbits and not to treat each orbit (or set of orbits) separately. The Master Science Plan is the result of that optimisation.

Cluster data acquisition periods are targeted on regions (e.g. cusp, tail neutral sheet, etc) where we expect to observe the plasma phenomena that are the scientific objectives of Cluster. Thus to prepare the Master Science Plan we must first specify this targeting - in terms of the placement and duration of data acquisition periods on orbits which cross the target regions and in terms of the data acquisition rates<sup>1</sup> to used during those periods. This specification is then checked against what is possible and is iteratively revised until it is a good match with the available resources (see below for more details).

Note that the requirement to optimise data acquisition over a continuous sequence of orbits has an important implication – namely, that it is not straightforward to alter the pattern of data acquisition. For example, an ability to swap patterns on an orbit by orbit basis would aid the flexibility of missions operations. However, to do this in a straightforward manner would require the data return to be reduced from 50% to 35% of the orbit.

### 2.2 *Scope of this release*

This is the first operational version of the Master Science Plan (MSP) for Cluster-II. It covers a period of about four months from 2 December 2000 to 9 April 2001 (orbits 68 to 121). This coverage is set by constraints discussed in the next section. This release is numbered version 5.1 for consistency with previous releases.

Note that this release only specifies the data acquisition periods and telemetry rates for the period covered. It does not specify the default instrument modes to be used in

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<sup>1</sup> Cluster supports two main data acquisition rates: a normal mode (17 kbits s<sup>-1</sup>) and a burst mode (106 kbits s<sup>-1</sup>). The latter yields much higher resolution data but at the cost of reducing the period over which data can be collected.

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those periods. These will be set by JSOC using rules agreed by the SWT (see RD1, section 3).

### 2.3 *Background*

This Master Science Plan is a successor to the Plan that was developed for Cluster-I [RD1]. That Plan covered a period of six months centred on the first cusp encounter. The new Plan covers a similar period and was developed by adapting the Cluster-I plan: (a) to fit the constraints of the predicted Cluster-II orbit, and (b) to fit the rules on the volume of data that can be acquired by Cluster-II. (Note that the data recovery scenario for Cluster-II is very different to that of Cluster-I – through the use of one, rather than two, ground stations – the support of partial, rather than only full, dumps from the on-board data storage.)

### 2.4 *Acknowledgement*

The Cluster-II Master Science Plan draws very heavily on the concepts developed by the late Norbert Sckopke, who prepared the equivalent Plan for Cluster-I. We warmly acknowledge the help that Norbert provided to the JSOC team.

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### 3 Constraints

#### 3.1 *Plan Start*

The start of the period covered by this release is constrained by the planned end of the commissioning of the Cluster payload. The current Commissioning Plan (version 12.0, dated 7 Sep 2000) puts the end of the main commissioning activities on 30 November 2000 - part way through orbit 67. Thus for the purposes of this Plan, we assume a start of MSP activities after the subsequent perigee (orbit 68, starts for spacecraft 1 at 2000-12-02T07:34:31Z).

#### 3.2 *Plan End*

The end of the period covered by this release is constrained by the availability of predicted orbit and event data for the four Cluster spacecraft. The latest long-term orbit files are valid to 2001-04-09T15:40:00Z, which is towards the end of orbit 121 (starts 2001-04-07T10:34:11Z).

#### 3.3 *Guidelines for data acquisition*

The allocation of data acquisition is constrained to follow the rules advised by ESOC:

1. 6 hours of normal mode data acquisition are equivalent to 1 hour of burst mode data acquisition
2. The data acquisition pattern is constrained by the total data acquisition in any 57-hour sliding window thus:
  - For a mixture of normal and burst mode in that window, the total data volume must not exceed 7 hours burst mode equivalent
  - But if there is normal mode only in that window, it may be completely filled, i.e. the total data volume may reach 9.5 hours burst mode equivalent
3. The duration of any period of continuous normal mode may not exceed 3 orbits (171 hours).

These guidelines have been established by ESOC following analysis of the Master Science Plan using their Windows-based Data Recovery Analysis Tool (WIN-DRAT). The guidelines will be reviewed as experience is gained during the mission.

These Cluster-II guidelines differ from the equivalent guidelines for Cluster-I in two respects:

- The total data volume for mixed normal and burst mode acquisition in a 57-hour sliding window has increased from 6 to 7 hours burst-mode equivalent.
- The maximum duration of a normal mode acquisition is now constrained.

#### 3.4 *Late commissioning activities*

The Commissioning Plan requires that some activities must take place in the solar wind. This implies that those activities have to be deferred until the natural precession of orbit carries it into the solar wind. On current plans this will start about eight orbits

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after the start of the MSP. Thus the Plan will be adjusted to take account of those activities when the schedule of those activities is firmed up.

### 3.5 *Eclipses*

#### 3.5.1 *Short Earth eclipses*

A series of short eclipses ( $\geq 43$  mins) will occur very close to perigee at the start of orbits 99 to 111. These are also the orbits in which Cluster will encounter the northern cusp near noon local time, some eight hours after perigee. It is assumed that the short eclipses will not significantly constraint the data acquisition in this Plan. This should be reviewed.

#### 3.5.2 *Long Earth eclipses*

There are no long eclipses during the period covered by this release.

#### 3.5.3 *Lunar eclipses*

There is one lunar eclipse on all four spacecraft. This occurs on orbit 90 about 10 hours after apogee and has a duration of about 40 minutes. No data acquisition is planned at this time.

### 3.6 *Configuration of the tetrahedron*

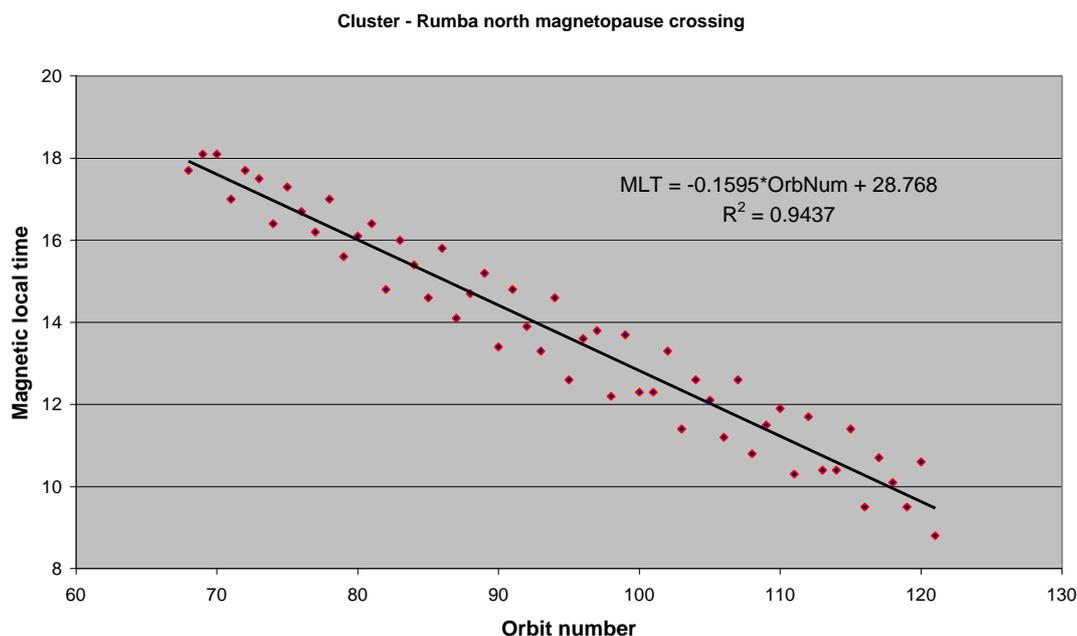
This release does not take any explicit account of the predicted configuration of the tetrahedron formed by the four spacecraft. JSOC is currently working to display the configuration indices developed by the ISSI working group [see RD2] in a form that is consistent with the Master Science Plan.

## 4 Context

### 4.1 Alignment with the actual orbit

The current Plan is based on material prepared long before the launches of the four Cluster spacecraft. Thus a key issue for this release has been to check the alignment of the timeline in the Plan with the timeline of region crossings that result from the actual operational orbit<sup>2</sup>. In particular we search for the period when Cluster crosses the northern cusp region at local noon – this being the key science target of the Cluster mission. For convenience, we take the predicted magnetic local time of the outbound (northern) magnetopause crossing as an indicator of the changing spacecraft position with respect to the cusp (and assume that Cluster will intersect the cusp at noon when it crosses the magnetopause near noon MLT).

The results are shown in Figure 1 below. There is a clear trend for the MLT of magnetopause crossing to decrease as orbit number increases. However, there is also considerable scatter (of order  $\pm 1$  hour) about that trend. The trend is a consequence of precession of the orbital plane in local time as the Earth goes round the Sun., whilst the scatter is a consequence of the diurnal rotation of the geomagnetic dipole.



**Figure 1. MLT of north magnetopause crossing**

The straight line in Figure 1 is a simple regression fit to the data. It suggests that we should consider orbit 105 or 106 as the orbit in which Cluster crosses the magnetopause (and cusp) closest to noon. In practice, it was decided to use 106 as the cusp crossing as this had been used in pre-launch planning. A choice of 105 would

<sup>2</sup> Note that this changed several times in the last few months before launch – with the delay of the first launch from 15 June to 12 July, then to 15 July and finally to 16 July.

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have necessitated extensive replanning of data acquisition on orbits close to the first set of predicted bow shock crossings (see orbits 75 to 78 in Figure 2).

#### *4.2 Range in local time*

During the period covered by this release, apogee will precess from a GSE local time of about 18 hours to about 9.5 hours. Thus this period will include extensive coverage of:

- the high-altitude cusp
- polar cap
- the magnetopause, magnetosheath and bow shock on the dusk flank and the dayside.
- the solar wind
- inner magnetosphere (outer plasmasphere, outer radiation belt and auroral field lines) on the dawnside and nightside

#### *4.3 Multi-spacecraft issues*

The current release assumes that the same data acquisition periods and spacecraft telemetry modes will be executed on all four spacecraft.

#### *4.4 Co-ordination with WBD downlink*

This release does not take account of any plans to downlink data from the WBD instrument to the NASA DSN ground station network. This will be included in later releases.

#### *4.5 Co-ordination with ground-based experiments*

This release does not take account of any requests to co-ordinate Cluster data acquisition with ground-based experiments. Indeed, this release is intended as an input for the ground-based planning process. Information on the Plan will be delivered to the Cluster Ground-based Data Centre for use in their planning tool (see <http://www.wdc.rl.ac.uk/gbdc/gbdc.html>).

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## 5 The Plan

### 5.1 *Bryant Plot*

The Plan is illustrated in the figure opposite (a better quality version is available in Appendix B). In this Bryant plot format, the horizontal axis is absolute time while the vertical axis is time since last perigee. Thus each orbit is represented by a sloping line as you can see in the figure. Absolute time is shown in three forms:

- the progression of orbit number (bottom of plot)
- year and month (upper scale at top of plot)
- GSE local time of apogee (lower scale at top)

The weight of line indicates the type of data acquisition: dots for no acquisition, thin solid line for normal mode and thick solid line for burst mode. Predictions of various boundary crossings are indicated by coloured symbols. The legend for these symbols is at the bottom of the plot. This version has been annotated to show the short and lunar eclipses that are predicted to occur in the period covered by this release.

At the lower centre of the figure, you can see a series of burst mode acquisitions targeted on the northern cusp (on the outbound leg of the orbit). Some acquisitions targeted on the southern cusp can also be seen in the upper centre. The different impact of normal and burst mode on data acquisition can also be seen well. On orbits with burst mode acquisitions, data are taken only over small segments of the orbit. Whereas, for normal data acquisition, it is possible to collect data continuously up to a limit of two to three orbits.

A "BM3 dump" is scheduled at the start of each data acquisition period and marked by an asterisk (\*). These are 6-minute periods of burst mode data acquisition during which data are downloaded from the internal memory of the instruments. The content of those data is instrument-specific.

The present Plan contains 8 orbits (out of a total of 54) that are designated as Special Orbits. These are distinguished from the remaining (46) Baseline Orbits by allowing non-standard instrument operations designed to address special scientific questions. However, the overall telemetry rates for Special Orbits are set in this Master Science Plan - because the overall data acquisition must be consistent with that on adjacent Baseline Orbits and the guidelines presented above in section 3.3. The Special Orbits are indicated in the Bryant plot by a lower case "s" at the top and bottom of the sloping tracks that represent the orbits.

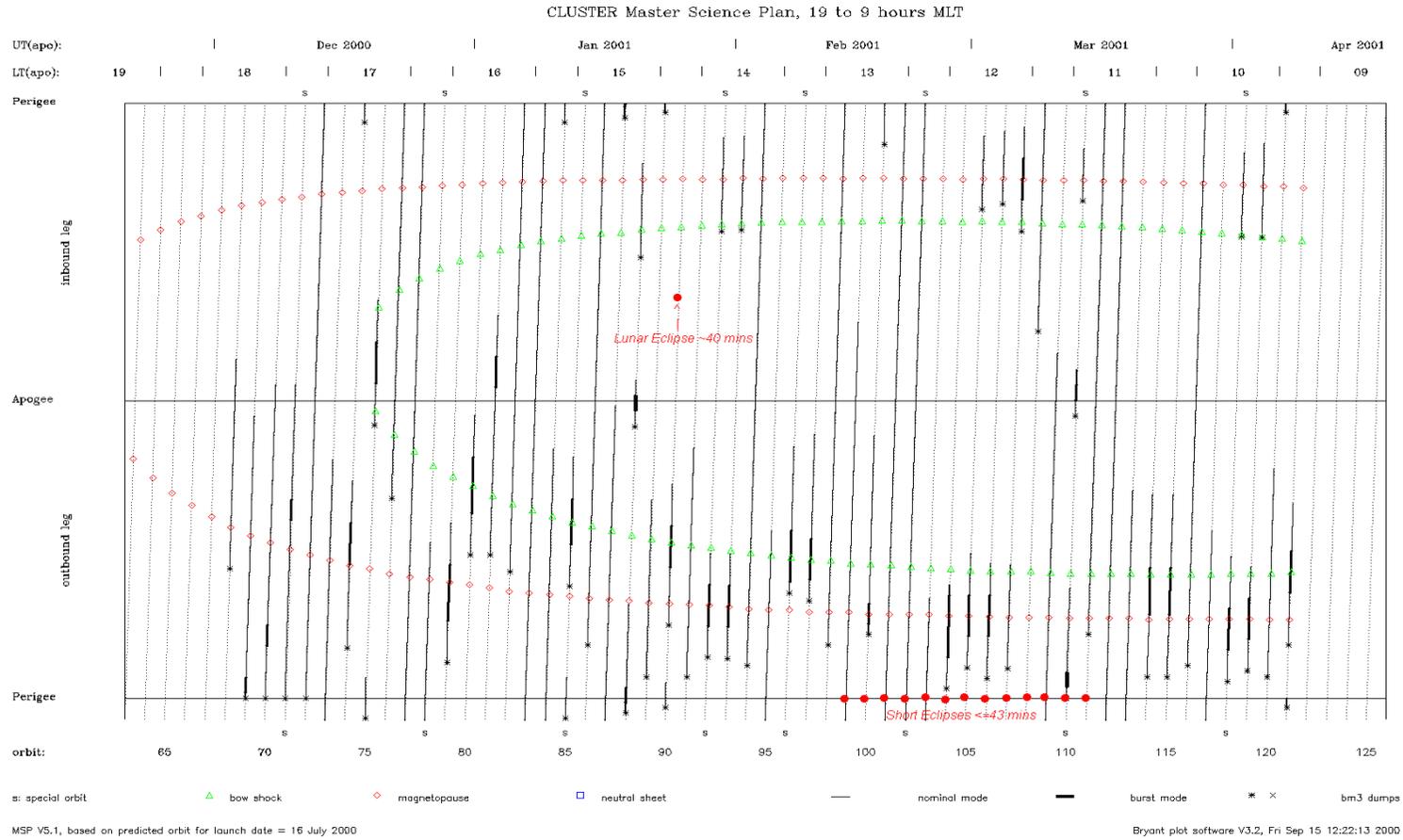


Figure 2. Annotated Bryant plot of the current release

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## 5.2 MSP Tables

The Plan is also available in tabular form - see Appendix A. Each block of records indicates a data acquisition period and is separated from the next data acquisition period by a blank line. Each record indicate a period of fixed telemetry mode and comprises the following fields:

<i>The following fields exist in all records</i>	
<b>START_TIME</b>	Indicative start time
<b>END_TIME</b>	Indicative end time
<b>TM</b>	Telemetry mode <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N1 = normal mode 1</li> <li>• B1 = burst mode 1</li> <li>• B3 = burst mode 3 (special mode during which instrument internal memory is downloaded)</li> </ul>
<b>DURATION</b>	Duration of telemetry mode period in hours
<i>The following fields exist in only in the first record of a data acquisition period</i>	
<b>JREF</b>	JSOC internal reference code for the data acquisition period. Please quote this if you have a query about a particular period.
<b>ORBIT</b>	The orbit number of the reference event used to set the start time of the data acquisition period.
<b>EREF</b>	The type of reference event as follows <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• peri = perigee</li> <li>• apo=apogee</li> <li>• T_mp1=outbound magnetopause crossing</li> <li>• T_mp2=inbound magnetopause crossing</li> <li>• T_bs1=outbound bow shock crossing</li> <li>• T_bs2=inbound bow shock crossing</li> </ul>
<b>OFFSET</b>	Time in hours from the time of the reference event to the start of the data acquisition period.

Note that it is (a) the fields ORBIT, EREF and OFFSET that specify the start of a data acquisition period and (b) the DURATION fields that then specify the durations of the telemetry mode periods within that period. The START\_TIME and END\_TIME are only indicative times based on current predictions for the relevant orbits. These times will change slightly (a few minutes) as new orbit predictions are received.

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### 5.3 MSP statistics

MSP 5.1 contains data acquisitions covering 54 Cluster orbits (68 to 121) with apogee on the dayside. The region occupancy of Cluster for these orbits is:

Region	Total time in region (hours)
Solar Wind	1388.1
Magnetosheath	759.3
Magnetosphere	930.6
Grand total	3078.0

The telemetry durations by region, in hours, are shown in the table below. Note that the region in which BM3 is recorded has little scientific significance. Thus we focus on the NM1 and BM1 modes. The percentages show the fraction of the orbit from which we retrieve data. The overall total percentage is very close to the target of 50% set in the mission objectives.

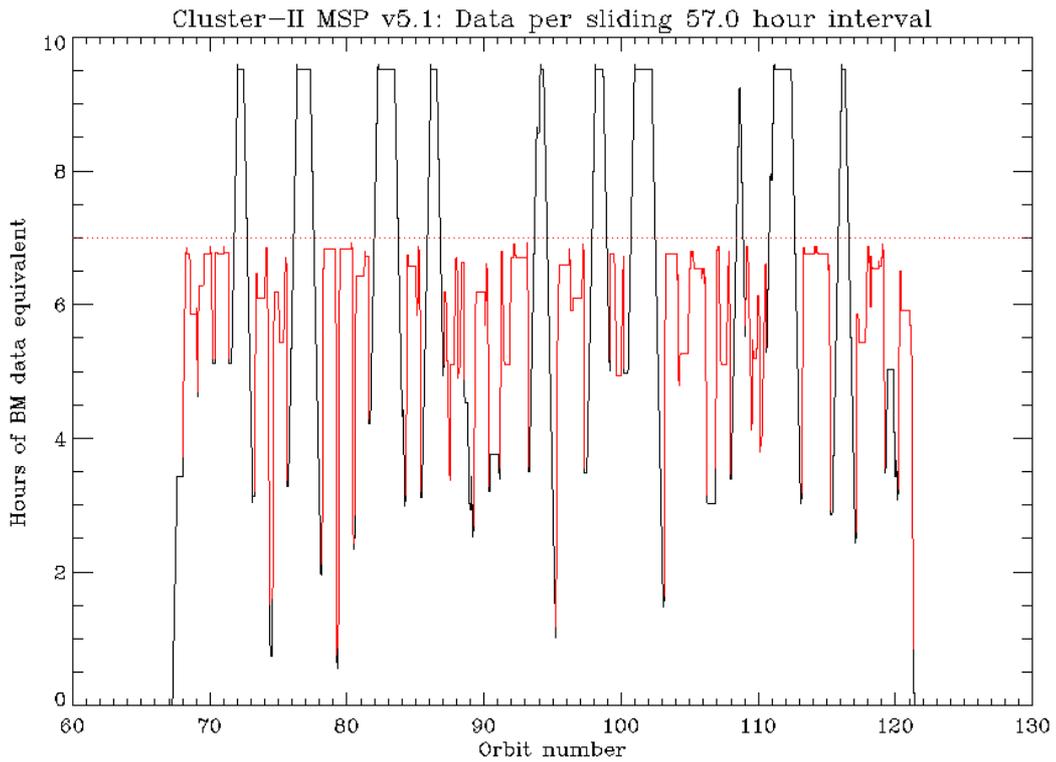
Region	NM1	BM1	NM1+BM1	BM3	Grand total
Solar Wind	547.4	25.1	572.5 (41%)	0.9	573.4
Magnetosheath	394.5	45.5	440.0 (58%)	1.1	441.1
Magnetosphere	457.0	29.0	486.0 (52%)	3.5	489.5
Overall total	1398.9	99.6	1498.5 (49%)	5.5	1504.0

### 5.4 Resource Plot

As discussed in section 3.3, the Master Science Plan is subject to various guidelines - in particular, the total data acquisition in any 57-hour sliding window is constrained such that:

- For a mixture of normal and burst mode in that window, the total data volume must not exceed 7 hours burst mode equivalent
- But if there is normal mode only in that window, it may be completely filled, i.e. the total data volume may reach 9.5 hours burst mode equivalent

The figure below shows a graphical output from the tool used to check the Plan against those guidelines. It shows the total data volume in a 57-hour sliding window running over the whole period covered. The data volume is plotted as a function of orbit number at the centre of the window. The black portion of the curve indicates times when the 57-hour sliding window contains only normal mode - and the red portion, times when the window contains a mixture of normal and burst mode.



**Figure 3. Data volume profile for the Plan**

You can see that the periods of mixed normal and burst mode have been kept under the 7 hours of burst mode equivalent data - as indicated by the red dotted line. But there are ten periods of long duration normal mode data-taking in which the data volume rises to the maximum value of 9.5 hours burst mode equivalent.

You can also see that there are wide fluctuations in the data volume below these limits. JSOC has minimised these. What is left is a compromise between the need to respect the data-taking guidelines, the need to target data acquisitions on regions of interest and the staff effort required to iteratively adjust the Plan.

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## 6 Appendix A. MSP tabular format

! Report produced from JSOC planning database  
! using public\_report.sql at  
! 2000-09-17T16:15:30Z

START_TIME	END_TIME	TM	DURATION	JREF	ORBIT	EREF	OFFSET
-----	-----	--	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
2000-12-02T20:00:00Z	2000-12-02T20:06:00Z	B3	.1	00a	68	T_mp1	-4.0
2000-12-02T20:06:00Z	2000-12-03T16:06:00Z	N1	20.0				
2000-12-04T16:42:30Z	2000-12-04T16:48:30Z	B3	.1	01a	69	peri	.0
2000-12-04T16:48:30Z	2000-12-04T17:18:30Z	N1	.5				
2000-12-04T17:18:30Z	2000-12-04T18:48:30Z	B1	1.5				
2000-12-04T18:48:30Z	2000-12-05T19:48:30Z	N1	25.0				
2000-12-07T01:49:38Z	2000-12-07T01:55:38Z	B3	.1	02a	70	peri	.0
2000-12-07T01:55:38Z	2000-12-07T06:55:38Z	N1	5.0				
2000-12-07T06:55:38Z	2000-12-07T08:55:38Z	B1	2.0				
2000-12-07T08:55:38Z	2000-12-08T07:55:38Z	N1	23.0				
2000-12-09T10:54:11Z	2000-12-09T11:00:11Z	B3	.1	03a	71	peri	.0
2000-12-09T11:00:11Z	2000-12-10T04:00:11Z	N1	17.0				
2000-12-10T04:00:11Z	2000-12-10T06:00:11Z	B1	2.0				
2000-12-10T06:00:11Z	2000-12-10T17:00:11Z	N1	11.0				
2000-12-11T19:58:08Z	2000-12-11T20:04:08Z	B3	.1	04a	72	peri	.0
2000-12-11T20:04:08Z	2000-12-15T04:04:08Z	N1	80.0				
2000-12-16T19:00:00Z	2000-12-16T19:06:00Z	B3	.1	08a	74	T_mp1	-8.0
2000-12-16T19:06:00Z	2000-12-17T03:06:00Z	N1	8.0				
2000-12-17T03:06:00Z	2000-12-17T07:06:00Z	B1	4.0				
2000-12-17T07:06:00Z	2000-12-17T11:06:00Z	N1	4.0				

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2000-12-18T21:17:16Z	2000-12-18T21:23:16Z	B3	.1	04b	75	peri	-2.0
2000-12-18T21:23:16Z	2000-12-19T01:23:16Z	N1	4.0				
2000-12-20T01:26:16Z	2000-12-20T01:32:16Z	B3	.1	05b	75	apo	-2.4
2000-12-20T01:32:16Z	2000-12-20T05:32:16Z	N1	4.0				
2000-12-20T05:32:16Z	2000-12-20T09:32:16Z	B1	4.0				
2000-12-20T09:32:16Z	2000-12-20T13:32:16Z	N1	4.0				
2000-12-22T03:28:08Z	2000-12-22T03:34:08Z	B3	.1	09a	77	peri	-38.0
2000-12-22T03:34:08Z	2000-12-26T17:34:08Z	N1	110.0				
2000-12-28T15:03:00Z	2000-12-28T15:09:00Z	B3	.1	12a	79	T_mp1	-7.7
2000-12-28T15:09:00Z	2000-12-28T19:09:00Z	N1	4.0				
2000-12-28T19:09:00Z	2000-12-29T00:33:00Z	B1	5.4				
2000-12-29T00:33:00Z	2000-12-29T04:33:00Z	N1	4.0				
2000-12-31T10:28:00Z	2000-12-31T10:34:00Z	B3	.1	13b	80	T_bs1	-6.7
2000-12-31T10:34:00Z	2000-12-31T14:34:00Z	N1	4.0				
2000-12-31T14:34:00Z	2000-12-31T19:58:00Z	B1	5.4				
2000-12-31T19:58:00Z	2000-12-31T23:58:00Z	N1	4.0				
2001-01-02T19:38:49Z	2001-01-02T19:44:49Z	B3	.1	06b	81	apo	-14.8
2001-01-02T19:44:49Z	2001-01-03T11:44:49Z	N1	16.0				
2001-01-03T11:44:49Z	2001-01-03T14:44:49Z	B1	3.0				
2001-01-03T14:44:49Z	2001-01-03T18:44:49Z	N1	4.0				
2001-01-05T03:04:27Z	2001-01-05T03:10:27Z	B3	.1	14a	83	peri	-45.0
2001-01-05T03:10:27Z	2001-01-10T09:10:27Z	N1	126.0				
2001-01-11T16:16:16Z	2001-01-11T16:22:16Z	B3	.1	16b	85	peri	-2.0
2001-01-11T16:22:16Z	2001-01-11T20:22:16Z	N1	4.0				
2001-01-12T05:03:00Z	2001-01-12T05:09:00Z	B3	.1	17b	85	T_bs1	-6.2
2001-01-12T05:09:00Z	2001-01-12T09:09:00Z	N1	4.0				
2001-01-12T09:09:00Z	2001-01-12T13:33:00Z	B1	4.4				
2001-01-12T13:33:00Z	2001-01-12T17:33:00Z	N1	4.0				

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2001-01-14T08:31:14Z	2001-01-14T08:37:14Z	B3	.1	18a	87 peri	-52.0
2001-01-14T08:37:14Z	2001-01-17T16:37:14Z	N1	80.0			
2001-01-18T20:07:17Z	2001-01-18T20:13:17Z	B3	.1	19b	88 peri	-1.5
2001-01-18T20:13:17Z	2001-01-18T21:13:17Z	N1	1.0			
2001-01-18T21:13:17Z	2001-01-18T22:43:17Z	B1	1.5			
2001-01-18T22:43:17Z	2001-01-19T06:43:17Z	N1	8.0			
2001-01-19T23:39:47Z	2001-01-19T23:45:47Z	B3	.1	20b	88 apo	-2.5
2001-01-19T23:45:47Z	2001-01-20T01:15:47Z	N1	1.5			
2001-01-20T01:15:47Z	2001-01-20T02:45:47Z	B1	1.5			
2001-01-20T02:45:47Z	2001-01-20T04:15:47Z	N1	1.5			
2001-01-20T15:50:00Z	2001-01-20T15:56:00Z	B3	.1	20c	88 T_mp2	-7.5
2001-01-20T15:56:00Z	2001-01-21T00:56:00Z	N1	9.0			
2001-01-21T08:42:29Z	2001-01-21T08:48:29Z	B3	.1	21a	89 peri	2.0
2001-01-21T08:48:29Z	2001-01-22T01:48:29Z	N1	17.0			
2001-01-23T14:48:01Z	2001-01-23T14:54:01Z	B3	.1	21b	90 peri	-1.0
2001-01-23T14:54:01Z	2001-01-23T17:24:01Z	N1	2.5			
2001-01-23T22:50:00Z	2001-01-23T22:56:00Z	B3	.1	22b	90 T_bs1	-8.0
2001-01-23T22:56:00Z	2001-01-24T04:26:00Z	N1	5.5			
2001-01-24T04:26:00Z	2001-01-24T08:26:00Z	B1	4.0			
2001-01-24T08:26:00Z	2001-01-24T12:26:00Z	N1	4.0			
2001-01-26T02:55:21Z	2001-01-26T03:01:21Z	B3	.1	22c	91 peri	2.0
2001-01-26T03:01:21Z	2001-01-27T01:01:21Z	N1	22.0			
2001-01-28T13:55:00Z	2001-01-28T14:01:00Z	B3	.1	24a	92 T_mp1	-5.0
2001-01-28T14:01:00Z	2001-01-28T17:01:00Z	N1	3.0			
2001-01-28T17:01:00Z	2001-01-28T21:01:00Z	B1	4.0			
2001-01-28T21:01:00Z	2001-01-29T00:01:00Z	N1	3.0			

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2001-01-30T06:50:00Z	2001-01-30T06:56:00Z	B3	.1	24b	92	T_mp2	-5.0
2001-01-30T06:56:00Z	2001-01-30T15:56:00Z	N1	9.0				
2001-01-30T22:55:00Z	2001-01-30T23:01:00Z	B3	.1	25a	93	T_mp1	-5.0
2001-01-30T23:01:00Z	2001-01-31T02:01:00Z	N1	3.0				
2001-01-31T02:01:00Z	2001-01-31T06:01:00Z	B1	4.0				
2001-01-31T06:01:00Z	2001-01-31T09:01:00Z	N1	3.0				
2001-02-01T16:00:00Z	2001-02-01T16:06:00Z	B3	.1	25b	93	T_mp2	-5.0
2001-02-01T16:06:00Z	2001-02-02T01:06:00Z	N1	9.0				
2001-02-02T07:23:46Z	2001-02-02T07:29:46Z	B3	.1	26a	95	peri	-54.0
2001-02-02T07:29:46Z	2001-02-05T05:29:46Z	N1	70.0				
2001-02-07T08:30:00Z	2001-02-07T08:36:00Z	B3	.1	28a	96	T_bs1	-3.5
2001-02-07T08:36:00Z	2001-02-07T09:36:00Z	N1	1.0				
2001-02-07T09:36:00Z	2001-02-07T14:36:00Z	B1	5.0				
2001-02-07T14:36:00Z	2001-02-07T22:36:00Z	N1	8.0				
2001-02-09T17:00:00Z	2001-02-09T17:06:00Z	B3	.1	29a	97	T_bs1	-4.0
2001-02-09T17:06:00Z	2001-02-09T19:06:00Z	N1	2.0				
2001-02-09T19:06:00Z	2001-02-09T23:06:00Z	B1	4.0				
2001-02-09T23:06:00Z	2001-02-10T09:06:00Z	N1	10.0				
2001-02-11T21:54:26Z	2001-02-11T22:00:26Z	B3	.1	30a	99	peri	-52.0
2001-02-11T22:00:26Z	2001-02-15T14:00:26Z	N1	88.0				
2001-02-16T17:10:00Z	2001-02-16T17:16:00Z	B3	.1	32a	100	T_mp1	-2.0
2001-02-16T17:16:00Z	2001-02-16T18:16:00Z	N1	1.0				
2001-02-16T18:16:00Z	2001-02-16T20:16:00Z	B1	2.0				
2001-02-16T20:16:00Z	2001-02-17T12:16:00Z	N1	16.0				
2001-02-18T16:00:27Z	2001-02-18T16:06:27Z	B3	.1	33a	101	peri	-4.1
2001-02-18T16:06:27Z	2001-02-24T00:06:27Z	N1	128.0				
2001-02-26T00:25:00Z	2001-02-26T00:31:00Z	B3	.1	36a	104	T_mp1	-7.0

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2001-02-26T00:31:00Z	2001-02-26T03:31:00Z	N1	3.0			
2001-02-26T03:31:00Z	2001-02-26T09:31:00Z	B1	6.0			
2001-02-26T09:31:00Z	2001-02-26T10:31:00Z	N1	1.0			
2001-02-28T11:30:00Z	2001-02-28T11:36:00Z	B3	.1	37a	105 T_mp1	-5.0
2001-02-28T11:36:00Z	2001-02-28T14:36:00Z	N1	3.0			
2001-02-28T14:36:00Z	2001-02-28T18:36:00Z	B1	4.0			
2001-02-28T18:36:00Z	2001-02-28T22:36:00Z	N1	4.0			
2001-03-02T07:25:00Z	2001-03-02T07:31:00Z	B3	.1	37b	105 T_mp2	-3.0
2001-03-02T07:31:00Z	2001-03-02T14:31:00Z	N1	7.0			
2001-03-02T19:30:00Z	2001-03-02T19:36:00Z	B3	.1	38a	106 T_mp1	-6.0
2001-03-02T19:36:00Z	2001-03-02T23:36:00Z	N1	4.0			
2001-03-02T23:36:00Z	2001-03-03T03:36:00Z	B1	4.0			
2001-03-03T03:36:00Z	2001-03-03T06:36:00Z	N1	3.0			
2001-03-04T17:00:00Z	2001-03-04T17:06:00Z	B3	.1	38b	106 T_mp2	-2.5
2001-03-04T17:06:00Z	2001-03-05T00:06:00Z	N1	7.0			
2001-03-05T05:35:00Z	2001-03-05T05:41:00Z	B3	.1	39a	107 T_mp1	-5.0
2001-03-05T05:41:00Z	2001-03-05T15:41:00Z	N1	10.0			
2001-03-06T23:35:00Z	2001-03-06T23:41:00Z	B3	.1	39b	107 T_mp2	-5.0
2001-03-06T23:41:00Z	2001-03-07T02:41:00Z	N1	3.0			
2001-03-07T02:41:00Z	2001-03-07T06:41:00Z	B1	4.0			
2001-03-07T06:41:00Z	2001-03-07T09:41:00Z	N1	3.0			
2001-03-08T23:07:36Z	2001-03-08T23:13:36Z	B3	.1	40a	109 peri	-22.0
2001-03-08T23:13:36Z	2001-03-11T06:13:36Z	N1	55.0			
2001-03-12T06:15:49Z	2001-03-12T06:21:49Z	B3	.1	42a	110 peri	.0
2001-03-12T06:21:49Z	2001-03-12T07:21:49Z	N1	1.0			
2001-03-12T07:21:49Z	2001-03-12T08:51:49Z	B1	1.5			
2001-03-12T08:51:49Z	2001-03-12T16:51:49Z	N1	8.0			

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2001-03-13T09:19:21Z	2001-03-13T09:25:21Z	B3	.1	42b	110 apo	-1.5
2001-03-13T09:25:21Z	2001-03-13T10:55:21Z	N1	1.5			
2001-03-13T10:55:21Z	2001-03-13T12:25:21Z	B1	1.5			
2001-03-13T12:25:21Z	2001-03-13T13:55:21Z	N1	1.5			
2001-03-14T05:50:00Z	2001-03-14T05:56:00Z	B3	.1	42c	110 T_mp2	-2.0
2001-03-14T05:56:00Z	2001-03-14T10:56:00Z	N1	5.0			
2001-03-14T21:28:25Z	2001-03-14T21:34:25Z	B3	.1	43a	112 peri	-51.0
2001-03-14T21:34:25Z	2001-03-20T05:34:25Z	N1	128.0			
2001-03-21T20:40:00Z	2001-03-21T20:46:00Z	B3	.1	46a	114 T_bs1	-10.0
2001-03-21T20:46:00Z	2001-03-22T02:46:00Z	N1	6.0			
2001-03-22T02:46:00Z	2001-03-22T07:16:00Z	B1	4.5			
2001-03-22T07:16:00Z	2001-03-22T14:16:00Z	N1	7.0			
2001-03-24T05:50:00Z	2001-03-24T05:56:00Z	B3	.1	47b	115 T_bs1	-10.0
2001-03-24T05:56:00Z	2001-03-24T11:56:00Z	N1	6.0			
2001-03-24T11:56:00Z	2001-03-24T16:26:00Z	B1	4.5			
2001-03-24T16:26:00Z	2001-03-24T23:26:00Z	N1	7.0			
2001-03-26T16:06:10Z	2001-03-26T16:12:10Z	B3	.1	48a	117 peri	-54.0
2001-03-26T16:12:10Z	2001-03-29T14:12:10Z	N1	70.0			
2001-03-31T08:45:00Z	2001-03-31T08:51:00Z	B3	.1	50a	118 T_mp1	-6.0
2001-03-31T08:51:00Z	2001-03-31T11:51:00Z	N1	3.0			
2001-03-31T11:51:00Z	2001-03-31T15:51:00Z	B1	4.0			
2001-03-31T15:51:00Z	2001-03-31T20:51:00Z	N1	5.0			
2001-04-02T03:20:00Z	2001-04-02T03:26:00Z	B3	.1	50b	118 T_mp2	-5.0
2001-04-02T03:26:00Z	2001-04-02T11:26:00Z	N1	8.0			
2001-04-02T18:50:00Z	2001-04-02T18:56:00Z	B3	.1	51a	119 T_mp1	-5.0
2001-04-02T18:56:00Z	2001-04-02T21:56:00Z	N1	3.0			
2001-04-02T21:56:00Z	2001-04-03T01:56:00Z	B1	4.0			
2001-04-03T01:56:00Z	2001-04-03T04:56:00Z	N1	3.0			

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2001-04-04T12:25:00Z	2001-04-04T12:31:00Z	B3	.1	51b	119	T_mp2	-5.0
2001-04-04T12:31:00Z	2001-04-04T21:31:00Z	N1	9.0				
2001-04-05T03:26:02Z	2001-04-05T03:32:02Z	B3	.1	52a	120	peri	2.0
2001-04-05T03:32:02Z	2001-04-05T23:32:02Z	N1	20.0				
2001-04-07T09:34:11Z	2001-04-07T09:40:11Z	B3	.1	52b	121	peri	-1.0
2001-04-07T09:40:11Z	2001-04-07T12:10:11Z	N1	2.5				
2001-04-07T15:40:00Z	2001-04-07T15:46:00Z	B3	.1	53b	121	T_bs1	-7.0
2001-04-07T15:46:00Z	2001-04-07T20:46:00Z	N1	5.0				
2001-04-07T20:46:00Z	2001-04-08T00:46:00Z	B1	4.0				
2001-04-08T00:46:00Z	2001-04-08T05:16:00Z	N1	4.5				

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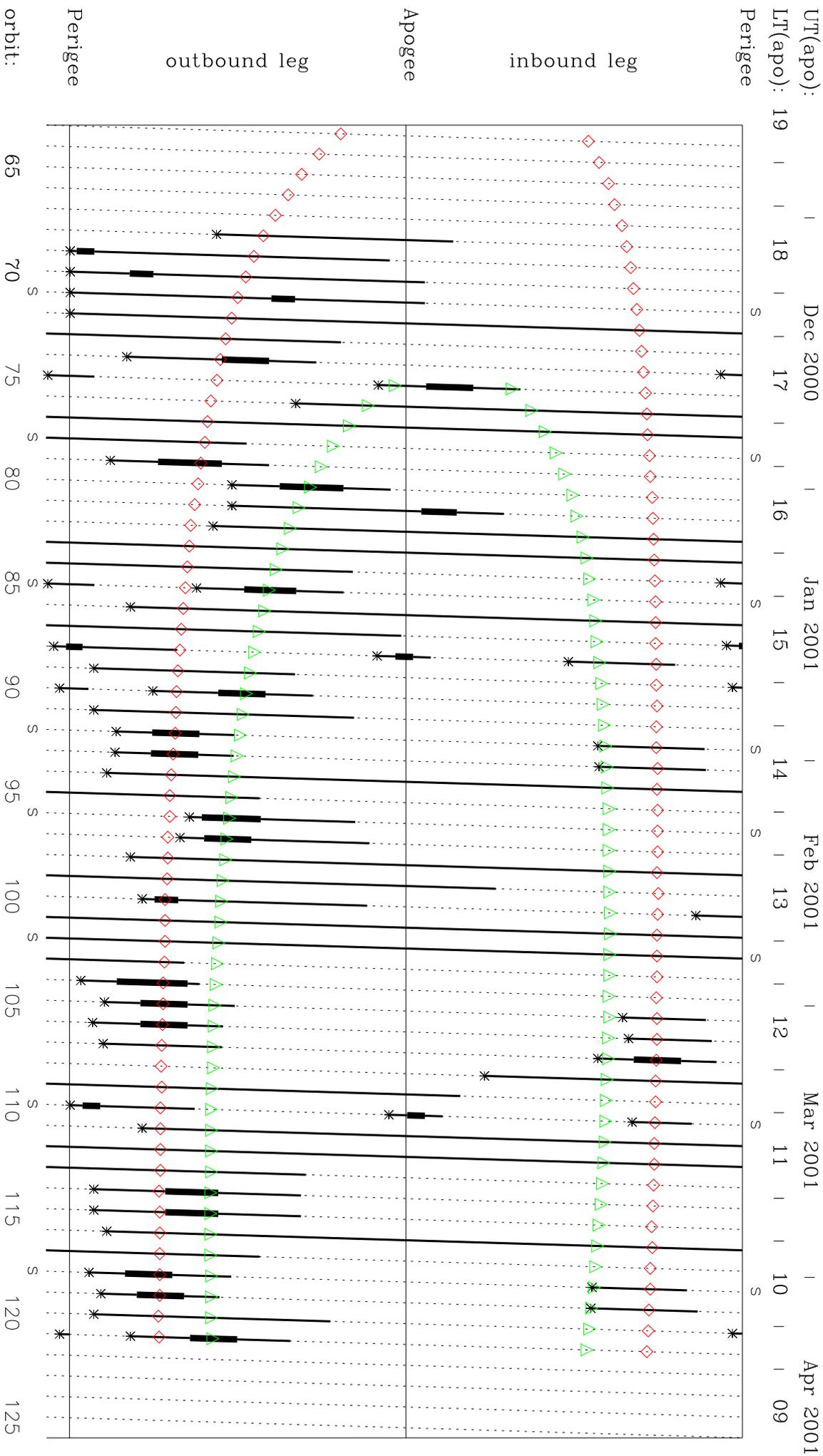
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## 7 Appendix B. Bryant plot

The next page shows a high resolution version of the Bryant plot presented in Figure 2. This version is not annotated to show the predicted eclipses.

# CLUSTER Master Science Plan, 19 to 9 hours MLT



MSP V5.1, based on predicted orbit for launch date = 16 July 2000

Bryant plot software V3.2, Fri Sep 15 12:12:18 2000