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NASA TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

NASA TM-88499

43 P.

X-RAY SATELLITE (ROSAT)
STATUS REPORT, 1ST QUARTER 1986

DFVLR (German Aerospace Research Establishment)

Translation of "Roentgen Satellit Statusbericht, 1. Quartal 1986",
DFVLR (German Aerospace Research Establishment", May 5, 1986, pp. 1-60

(NASA-TM-88499) X-RAY SATELLITE (ROSAT)
Status Report, 1st quarter 1986 (National
Aeronautics and Space Administration) 43 p

N87-15261

CSCS 22B

Unclas

G3/18 40335

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, DC 20546 AUGUST 1986

1. Report No. NASA TM-88499	2. Government Accession No.	3. Recipient's Catalog No.	
4. Title and Subtitle X-RAY SATELLITE (ROSAT) STATUS REPORT, 1ST QUARTER 1986		5. Report Date August 1986	6. Performing Organization Code
		8. Performing Organization Report No.	10. Work Unit No.
7. Author(s) DFVLR (GERMAN AEROSPACE RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT)		11. Contract or Grant No. NASW-4006	
		13. Type of Report and Period Covered Translation	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address The Corporate Word, inc. 1102 Arrott Bldg. Pittsburgh, PA 15222		14. Sponsoring Agency Code	
12. Sponsoring Agency Name and Address National Aeronautics and Space Administration Washington, DC 20546			
15. Supplementary Notes Translation of "Roentgen Satellit Statusbericht, 1. Quartal 1986", DFVLR (German Aerospace Research Establishment), May 5, 1986, pp. 1-60			
16. Abstract <p>With regard to technical performance, the project is running according to plan. An increase in total cost outlay was required. The new Dornier Systems schedule projects ROSAT launch readiness for April 27, 1988. However, as a result of the Challenger accident, no binding launch date has been received from NASA. The thirteenth status review was conducted at the prime contractor in March, 1986. Assembly of the FM mirror system has been interrupted due to irregularities in the gold damping; in addition, mission operation and simulator development are effected by understaffing. Postponements have been announced in the data transmission and components acquisition subsystems.</p>			
17. Key Words (Selected by Author(s))		18. Distribution Statement Unlimited	
19. Security Classif. (of this report) Unclassified	20. Security Classif. (of this page) Unclassified	21. No. of Pages 43	22. Price

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STATUS REPORT

1.0 Overview and Outlook

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1.1 Status of Projects

Summary

With regard to technical performance, the project is running according to plan. The ROSAT-total cost to the end the project, status December 1984, required an increase in the total outlay in Title 893 20. The BMFT was informed of this in writing. The new DS-schedule projects ROSAT's readiness to start for April 27, 1988. Because of the shuttle misfiring of January 28, 1986, there is, at this time, no binding starting date from NASA.

Documentation

Project Plan:

The project plan has not yet been presented to the DFVLR board because of reservations regarding the data processing concept during the mission.

Test and Integration FM/QM/STM - Phase

The execution of the STM systems tests corresponds to the present planning status with partially changed operating sequences. The solar simulation test and the EMC-test were successfully concluded.

Test and Integration FM-Phase

Continuation of current projects

Reviews

L3

The 13th status review at the chief contractor was conducted in March.

Problems

The lack of a binding takeoff date from NASA.

*Numbers in right margin indicate pagination in the foreign text.

1.2 Outlook

The following activities of the EM/QM/STM-phase will be carried out during the next quarter

- dismantling of the STM
- transposing of the subsystem components onto the wooden model
- additional test for position control (Delta-IST AMCS)
- orbit simulation test
- suit case test at the GSOC
- structure overhaul
- Design Review No. 2 on May 14, 1986

A conference in the GSOC is scheduled for the purpose of consolidating the cost planning of the GSOC. It is the objective of the project management to keep the cost planning based on the ROSAT-project plan and to postpone additional endeavors until financing is secured.

The absence of a binding takeoff date from NASA necessitates the review of options for various marginal requirements with which the project operation must continue.

The review is made in close cooperation with the NASA project 4 management, the chief contractor, the project scientists, and the BMFT. It is the objective of the project management to decide on an option to which a definite takeoff date is attached.

1.3 Overview of Problems

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<u>Area</u>	<u>Type of Problem</u>
1. Management	- At present, no problems at the chief contractor
2. System	- Failure of high vacuum in the HRI-detector on the attached ion pump needs to be clarified and eliminated
3. Mechanical Subsystems	- At present, no problems
4. Electric Subsystems	- Exceeding the temperature limits on the solar generator on the open loading bay in the Shuttle and during direct contact with the sun's radiation need to be prevented by altering Shuttle orientation in the PIP.

- 5. Telescope - Assembly of the FM-mirror system has been interrupted due to irregularities in the gold damping.
- 6. Assembly - At present, no problems
- 7. Ground Equipment - At present, no problems
- 8. Mission Safety - At present, no problems
- 9. Launch Vehicle Interface - Designation of a takeoff time by NASA is open /*/
- 10. Mission - Mission operation and simulator development /6 suffer from understaffing.
 - off-line data processing concept remains open.
- 11. Schedule - Postponements have been announced in the subsystems data transmission and building parts acquisition.
 - Due to problems with the gold damping of the /**/ FM-mirror system, we must reckon with a postponement of milestone M7. Further consequences for the FM-schedule remain to be clarified.
 - The planning for allocations of the PANTER test /*/ site shows incompatibilities whose elimination can have consequences with regard to the schedule.

(/*/ for Items 9 and 11c = that these problems have been added to the list; /**/for Item 11b = that this problem has been resolved.)

2.0 System

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System Technology

The examination of errors and contacts with NASA have shown that a return of ROSAT from orbit in the event of an error is possible if a few technical and safety-related prerequisites are met. These essentially include the retracting and the locking of the antenna mast and the closing and the locking of the telescope cover. For these requirements the contractor worked out proposals. During the technical discussions it

became evident that it is more cost-efficient to separate the antenna mast prior to a return. The necessary modifications on the satellite were initiated by means of a "change request".

EMC-Activities

During the reporting period, the EMC-tests "Conducted Emission" and "Radiated Emission" were conducted at system level. In preparation for this, the testing procedures were set up and fine-tuned. For the execution of the test in the DS sterile room, measuring equipment and a shielding umbrella were borrowed from the ESA and installed. The EMC test had, on the whole, a positive run which confirmed the given and applied EMC-specifications for the design of the system and for the components.

An extensive first draft for the ROSAT operating manual was created. In order to carry on with the ground operating manual there is a continuous, ongoing agreement process especially with the ground operating system.

In accordance with the presently valid base line, the following NASA interface documents were made available and passed on to NASA-JSC: PIP Annex 1, PIP Annex 2, PIP Annex 4, and PIP Annex 6.

3.0 Mechanical Subsystems

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3.1 Structure/Mechanisms

The manufacture of FM parts in preparation for the refurbishment of the structure was continued. The structure is expected back at MBB upon dismantling of the satellite in April 1986.

In the subsystem mechanisms, the completion and installation of the FM-mechanisms was continued. Upon submission and examination of the test specifications for the TDM-FM (construction examination), TDM-hinge (thermal functioning test), and SSM-FM (overall examination), these could be released by TN4.

The necessary modifications for an untrained EVA at the TDM and the ABM with the AN were laid down. The CR No. 10 will be changed accordingly and submitted to DS for the posting of a bid.

3.2 Thermal Budget

In February, ROSAT was subjected to the solar simulation test at the IABG. The test could be carried out without major significant difficulties during

the scheduled time span of 14 days. The test results agree largely with the test calculations. Wherever there are deviations, they can be explained.

Upon conclusion of these tests there will be a safe thermal concept of ROSAT which shows no drawbacks anywhere.

4.0 Electrical Subsystems

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4.1 and 4.2 Energy Supply, Pyrotechnics

An additional status discussion was held on March 11, 1986, at DS to review production status, FM-component schedule, and the processing status of documentation of both subsystems.

In summary, it can be reported that

- the hardware fabrication of the FM-electronic boxes and the FM-battery housings is on schedule and that the EEE-construction parts still owed have, at this time, no effect on the delivery dates for the integration.
- the FM-solar generator fabrication was halted by DS until the results of the sample-test (re-qualification of the solar generator with respect to adhesion stability of the solar cells on a solar cell structure, based on wrapping technology) become available. This test should have been concluded at the end of February. (Deficient loose ends of the substrate adhesive prevented a test to-date).

After the sample test, a decision about the continuation of the FM-fabrication of the solar generator will be made based on the results of the CDR ("Critical Design Review).

- there are no open disturbances from the STM/EM-system test that have an effect on the FM-fabrication.
- the time scheduling is being reworked.
No problems are envisioned in the delivery of FM-components.
- the specifications, aside from current applications for 10 modifications (additional TR-heater and HRI-heater) reflect an up-to-date status and that the EM-test procedures are now being reworked for the FM-components.

4.3 Cabling

An additional status discussion was held on March 11, 1986 at DS to review the production status, the FM-cabling network schedule, and the processing status of the documentation.

In summary, it can be reported that

- all three FM-part cable networks (power/pyro-, signal and STS-heater) have been completed so that, from April 1986 on, acceptance tests for the whole cable network can commence. In the meantime, the test instructions for these test have been released by the PL.
- the documentation for the FM-cable network such as specification, harness-list, is up-to-date.
- there are, at this time, no technical or schedule problems with the delivery of the FM-cabling to System Integration.

4.4 Data Processing

The EM of the data processing system, meaning DPS and tape recorder have, without any problems, survived the space simulation test which took place at the beginning of this reporting period. The DHS has thus been successfully tested for its flight fitness. At this time, some modifications at the DHS-EM and at the breadboard are being probed and optimized. These are the result of a few disturbances and three accepted change applications. The objective is to have the modifications, scheduled for the FM, ready in time for the planned EM-"orbit simulation test".

The work on the FM continues uninterrupted and according to plan so that, in spite of a few still missing construction parts, the scheduled delivery date to the S/C does not appear to be in danger. The box is made and wired up, all base plates are there, partly with assemblies already mounted, and the first integration jobs have begun.

4.5 Data Transmission

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The subsystem data transmission is in an acceptable state of operations and assembly. The one existing lack of clarity dealing with the setting and determination of the degree of modulation for the telemetry data should be cleared up during the upcoming compatibility tests with the GSOC, probably during the month of April.

- Transponder

Both FM-instruments are qualified after tentative acceptance to the system. As soon as possible, however, they will be sent back to the manufacturer for refurbishment and for the elimination of a few apparent deficiencies. They will again be at the system's disposal around the beginning of July.

- Decoder

The FM-assembly of the decoder is delayed because of missing construction parts. Nevertheless, plans do call for a July delivery.

- The assembly of the flight models continues without any problems. In accordance with the schedule, the delivery to the system is to be the end of June.

4.6 Position Measurement/Position Control

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- EM-Program

The essential activities in the EM-program have reference to the availability and testing of position control software for the pointing mode. Preparations for carrying out the sub-system acceptance tests were continued. The test procedures for the static tests have been received. The procedures for the dynamic test have not yet arrived.

The EM-components of the AMCS-system worked well in the tests at system level during the reporting period (solar simulation test and EMC-test).

- FM-Program

The assembly of the FM-components (star sensor, reaction wheels, gyroscope, AMCE, and AMCD) was carried through as much as possible, given the situation with the construction parts. During the last weeks, the assembly activity of electronic components came to a halt in any case, since the sheet bars could not be finished because of missing construction parts.

If the construction parts come in at the beginning of the second quarter as announced, then the delivery date of December 1986 for the subsystem can be kept as planned.

5.0 Payload

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5.1 X - Ray Telescope

5.1.1 Telescope QM and FM

The telescope-QM will be used within the framework of the system-AIT-tasks.

The fabrication of the components for the flight model of the telescope will be concluded in time in spite of the belated assembly start, so that the date for the assembly of the FM-telescope is not endangered.

5.1.2 Mirror System

After the problems related to the gold coating for the flight mirrors at C. Zeiss have apparently been solved - the verification that the sources of contamination in the C. Zeiss-sterile room have been eliminated, has not yet been concluded - the new problem of insufficient gold damping was examined during this reporting period at the firm of Balzers.

The findings of the SIMS-analysis that hydrocarbons entered the gold coating during the damping process, was confirmed by the MPE via x - ray reflection measurements on sample mirrors. The influence of hydrocarbons on the reflectivity is so great that, on the one hand, these sample mirrors cannot be used for contamination control measurements and that, on the other hand, mirrors with such gold coatings violate the reflection specification for the ROSAT-telescope.

It was, therefore, necessary to identify the cause of the deficiency and then take measures for correction.

∟15

The likeliest cause is that there are hydrocarbons present in the damping apparatus which are liberated upon heating, free to enter the gold coating. A corrective measure was the improvement of the damping apparatus (additional cryogenic pumping surfaces, changes in the vacuum system) and also a substantial increase in the degree of cleanliness before damping. The consequential technical measures lead to the conclusion that the assembly of the mirror system can begin only upon a verification of the effectiveness of these measures. This would be in May 1986, at the earliest.

The status of projects in the contract (separate from those for the entire system) for the production of the individual flight model mirrors

at C. Zeiss is as follows:

All projects related to the flight mirrors have been successfully concluded. The adjustments were set back in order to position the mirrors more securely.

5.1.3 Focal Plane Instrumentation

The FI-EM continued to be successfully employed at the system tests.

The assembly of the FI-FM was continued. Structure and mechanisms are mounted. The electronics assembly is pretty much complete, functions- and environmental tests continue at box level.

Unresolved problems were further pursued:

- HRI-Random Vibration Loads

After agreement was reached over the HRI-random testloads, 716 GSFC/SAO took additional measures for the mechanical reinforcement of critical points at the HRI, so that the instrument can be tested with the agreed-upon realistic loads. This then solves the problem in a satisfactory manner.

- FI-EM Delays

During the reporting period, DS presented the restructured FM-AIT schedule with a date adjustment for the FI-EM in harmony with the MPE-schedule. This takes care of the problem.

- Vacuum Test with the HRI-EM

Measures taken to improve the reliability with which the vacuum in the HRI is maintained, have not yet been conclusively discussed with GSFC/SAO. The discussions are to be held in conjunction with the projects for the care of the the HRI-ion supply pump during transportation and start preparation.

A new problem has been added

- The Availability of the PANTER-Testing Unit

The x-ray test equipment of the MPE is used for the ROSAT-project in a variety of ways:

- (a) for reflection and scatter measurements on flight mirrors and on sample mirrors
- (b) for FI-tests
- (c) for mirror system tests
- (d) for telescope measurements and -calibration
- (e) for WFC-tests

Past scheduling permitted a sequential passing of various jobs. Because of the delays in the assembly of the mirror system /17 and the marked increase in the number of sample mirror measurements, several tests had to be run simultaneously in the PANTER-unit so that the schedule could be maintained. An investigation is under way to see whether or not a tightening of tests and changes in the sequence can help avoid compromising the ROSAT-FM schedule.

5.2 Wide Angle Camera (WFC) /18

- Activities during the reporting period
 - Solar simulation test successfully concluded
 - Routine interface discussions during the status meetings at the DS on January 22-23 and from March 11-13.
 - Agreement on changed dates (FM: October 17, 1986) based on new AIT-schedule.
- Outlook

Preparations for "orbit simulation tests" in July 1986

6.0 Assembly, Integration, and Test /19

- Solar Simulation Test of the STM

The test was run according to plan from January 16 to February 27 at the IABG in Ottobrunn. If transportation and substantial ground handling is to be included, then the time needed stretched from January 7 to March 5.

Thanks to the careful preparation and the smooth team work with the IABG and the experimenters, each particular test phase could be carried through without significant problems.

Calculated temperatures for the thermal model were substantially confirmed by measurements, or the surfaced differences to the mathematical model could be explained.

The experimental tests were also successfully carried out; the calculated temperatures could be verified. The system tests of the S/C under TV-conditions were all successful.

Problems with the electric system test site could be traced to environmental conditions which were sometimes outside of the permissible limits.

All interferences were documented in interference reports. The evaluation of test results and of interference reports will be given in July 1986, in a final test report.

It became evident that for some instruments or functions, the acquisition of redundancies must be thought out so that during tests with the flight model all possible longer test interruptions can be avoided.

- EMC-Test of the EM

/ 20

Preparations for the EMC-test began immediately after the arrival of the S/C from the IABG to Dornier.

In order to save transportation time, an EMC test tent was erected inside the sterile room at DS. Thus tests with directed and radiated interferences could be carried out.

The tests began on March 10, and they are still in progress.

The results, available to the end of the quarter, show that the directed interferences were within permissible values. The radiated interferences, however, exceed these values in the power subsystem and in the focal plane instrumentation. Remedial measures have already been instituted; with the focal plane instrumentation they can only be implemented with the FM.

- Outlook

RF-suitcase test at the GSOC during the time of April 10 to 23.
Dismantling of the S/C and refurbishment of structure at MBB.

7.0 Ground Equipment

L21

7.1 EGSE and Checkout Software

The test sequences of the checkout-software for the solar simulation test at the IABG in Ottobrunn were reworked. The preparations and the running of the tests were supported with EGSE. During those tests there were several interferences and breakdowns of the EGSE-computer until the suspected cause of low humidity in the C/O-room was recognized and eliminated.

During the preparations for the solar simulations test at the IABG on February 5, 1986, the acceptance of the data interface (Ethernet) took place between the S/C-EGSE checkout computer (VAX 11/750) and the GSOC communications computer (MIRCO VAX 11).

At DS, support was given to the preparations and the running of the EMC-tests with EGSE.

7.2 Mechanical Ground Equipment

The hardware activities have been concluded. Support was given to the preparations for the ROSAT-solar simulation test and also at the switching of the S/C from the assembly base to the WSA-adapter in front of the test chamber of the IABG.

7.3 Optical Ground Equipment

No projects.

8.0 Mission Safety

L22

- STS-Safety (Flight and Ground Operation)

The end of March 1986, project management received from NASA-GSFC the inspection results of the material list, Edition 4 which was part of the data packet for the "Safety II Review. The checking of the commentaries was started.

- The analysis/inspection of the FMECA's was concluded. The result is summarized in the answer of project management to DR1-RfA No.25 "System Reliability".

- Quality Assurance

- There was one additional and last inspection following final controls of double-sided PCB's at the firm of MBB. All the presented PCB's were released for continued use.
- The checking into interferences of level 2 was continued.

- Central Purchasing of Construction Parts

The delivery of the remaining construction parts to the users is in part delayed up to the 27th KW 86. Affected by this are a total of 38 line items. The longest delay with the IC's are the RCA-blocks CMM 5104 and 5114 in HiRel-quality is up to the 20th KW 86, the six microprocessors, one RAM-, and one PROM-data bank of the US-firm Harries for the star sensor electronic construction groups / 23 are in delay between the 17th and the 27th KW 86. The hybrid construction block 5212 of the US-firm Micronetworks for the AMCS and DPS is delayed until the 26th KW 86. All effort have been and will be made (working out purchasing alternatives) to reduce the delays in delivery for the remaining construction parts to those who need them.

9.0 Launch Vehicle Interface

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- PIP-Annexes

- PIP-Annex 2, Part 2: (flight planning) On the basis of requests from DS, NASA-JSC has made a draft available which was sent to DS for inspection in Feb. '86. Results are not yet available.
- PIP-Annex 5: (Vol II, MCC/R-POCC Interface) The "baseline"-version, agreed upon between NASA-JSC/-GSFC and GSOC is now available to the project managements for their final check and signature.
- PIP-Annex 8: (Launch Site Support Plan - LSSP) The LSSP is available to the project management in its preliminary version (Feb. '86) and the included PRD, Vol II Annex BD in the version of Feb. 7, '86 signed by NASA-KSC. The results of the discussions with NASA-KSC of Oct. 1985 were incorporated

into these versions. Plans call for having a signed "basic version" of the LSSP available in the second half of 1986.

10.0 Mission Operation

/ 25

10.1 Work Progress

Coordination

The thorough analysis of all present demands on the mission operation system led to the definition of necessary increased effort and performance in the preparation and execution of the mission operation. The ROSAT-allocated cost portion in the DV-concept at WT-DV was also determined. On the basis of a new planning date in April 1988, a new full-cost calculation for the ROSAT-bottom segment was worked out and submitted to the appropriate DFVLR-agencies via the RF-RM-management.

Flight Operation

Upon thorough analysis of the ROSAT-command system requirements, the initial efforts begin for the layout of the command data bank. Preparatory tasks to command the ROSAT-suitcase model during the compatibility tests, were completed.

By participating in the "solar simulation" test at the IABG, the GSOC was able to gather valuable experience. Preparations are underway for the scheduled "orbit simulation" test. DS delivered a "draft" of the "S/C Users Manual" which is still being revised. Also available is "Operations Instructions for the FI". Projects related to the "Mission Operations Support Plan" were again postponed. (see Problems).

Ground Operation

/ 26

An analysis on the possibility of including the Australian ground station (COSSA) in Alice Springs led to the conclusion not to give the use of this station further consideration. Successful tests were run involving the ground station in Weilheim for the reception of the IMBPS-data stream from the IRAS satellite. Track prediction and -determination within the framework of tests with IRAS gave good results. This part of the ground station system for ROSAT has thus been successfully qualified.

Mission Planning and Analysis.

The activities for the setting of detailed internal specifications as the foundation for the software design, were continued. A first draft was made for an operational system for the site operation. In the area of mission planning, the analysis for the requirements is concluded. Design changes for the "mission planning and scheduling system" (MPSS) resulting from this analysis led to the writing of a first specification.

Data System

In preparation for the datasystem-compatibility test between the ROSAT-FM and the GSOC, a communication test between the GSOC-I/F computer and the EGSE-computer was successfully carried out. A concept for the better handling of "high rate"-data at the ground station in Weilheim is being shaped. The necessary measures for overcoming the DV-requirements, have been cleared up and the required costs have been determined. The ROSAT-allocated cost portion will be shown in the ROSAT-project plan.

AMC Simulator

L27

All essential processors of the simulator-EXECUTIVE-software packet are coded and are tested in terms of modules. The RAL supportive software packet for the simulation of the satellite's outer field and of the sensors (DDS package) is completed with the exception of the star sensor and is ready at the GSOC for integration. The simulator AMCD-hardware with the supporting interface system was delivered by DS. The correct functioning of the individual components must still be checked.

DS was authorized beforehand to develop the software on the interface system.

Test & Training

Test procedures for the execution of the ROSAT RF-compatibility tests in Weilheim were specified and brought in tune with industry. Necessary preparations and instrument modifications were carried out for the execution of the tests at the ground station.

Software

A first draft for the ROSAT-telemetry processor was made. The FI and the WFC "data bases" were converted into GSOC (ROMP) compatible tables. A

design of the necessary conversion software was developed for the corresponding transposition of the DS-monitor tables. For this, an accurate analysis of the ESA Basic Checkout System was necessary. An "interface control document" (ICD) for the MDR-generation was set up in tentative form.

10.2 Problems

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The procurement of the necessary resources to cover the needed additional efforts for the ROSAT operation preparations and execution, is an unsolved problem.

Another postponement of the AMPTE-mission operation until June 1986 caused the continued shortage of 2 people (as of January 1986) to carry out the tasks in WP 200.

Logistical communication problems between GSOC and industry impede the exchange of information.

10.3 Personnel Status

see Appendix 13.1

10.4 Schedule

Adjustment to a new takeoff date is needed.

Until further notice, the old schedule is in force. (see the last quarterly report).

11.0 Schedule

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- Planned Dates

The planned dates of the contract milestone plan having the takeoff date of October 30, 1987, are no longer in agreement with the actual status. The same holds for the NASA-schedule in the PIP with a takeoff date of September 30, 1987 (reference milestone "ready for launch").

By reason of the shuttle misfire on January 28, '86, there is, at this time, no binding takeoff date from NASA. The actual status shows, therefore, that the ROSAT management is ready for takeoff independent of NASA assertions.

- Actual EM-Status

The presently valid schedule for the STM-integration dated February 20, '86, compared to the previous schedule dated November 6, '85, shows the same end date of July 7, 1986 for the conclusion of the structure overhaul. Additionally, the following tests were taken up:

- test for the functioning of the subsystem position measurement/ position control in the integrated state (Delta IST AMCS)
- orbit simulation pretest
- orbit simulation test

None of the additional tests interfere with the schedule for the structure overhaul, since the needed subsystems are integrated into a wooden structure.

- Actual FM-Status

The presently valid DS-schedule for the FM-integration, dated February 24, '86, shows takeoff readiness for April 27, '88 with two buffer periods totalling 3.5 months.

Key to pages 22 and 23:

A) Release, B) Processing, C) Milestone Plan, D) EM, QM, STM, ENTW.,
Production, S/S-Tests, AIT, E) Project Directors, F) Level, G) Page 1 of 2,
H) from:, I) Last Change, J) Due Date:, K) Milestones and Activities,
L) Remarks: DRI Planning Status Planning Status Nov. 6,'85 Actual
Status. - 1) Spacecraft Design, 3) Subsystem (SIS) Development,
4) Production EM, QM, 7) EM Delivery MA, (M3) FI, WFC, 10) M4, ROSAT ready
for Modal Surv. Test, 17) M6, Disassembling Spacecraft, 19) Structure
Overhaul.



Deutsche Forschungs- und Versuchsanstalt für Luft- und Raumfahrt e.V.
-BEREICH FÜR PROJEKTRAGERSCHAFTEN-

FREIGABE: _____
BEARBEITUNG: _____

(A) (B) (K)

MEILENSTEINPLAN

EM, OM, STM, ENTW.,
FERTIGUNG, S/S-TESTS, AIT

PROJEKTLEITER:

BLATT 1 VON 2

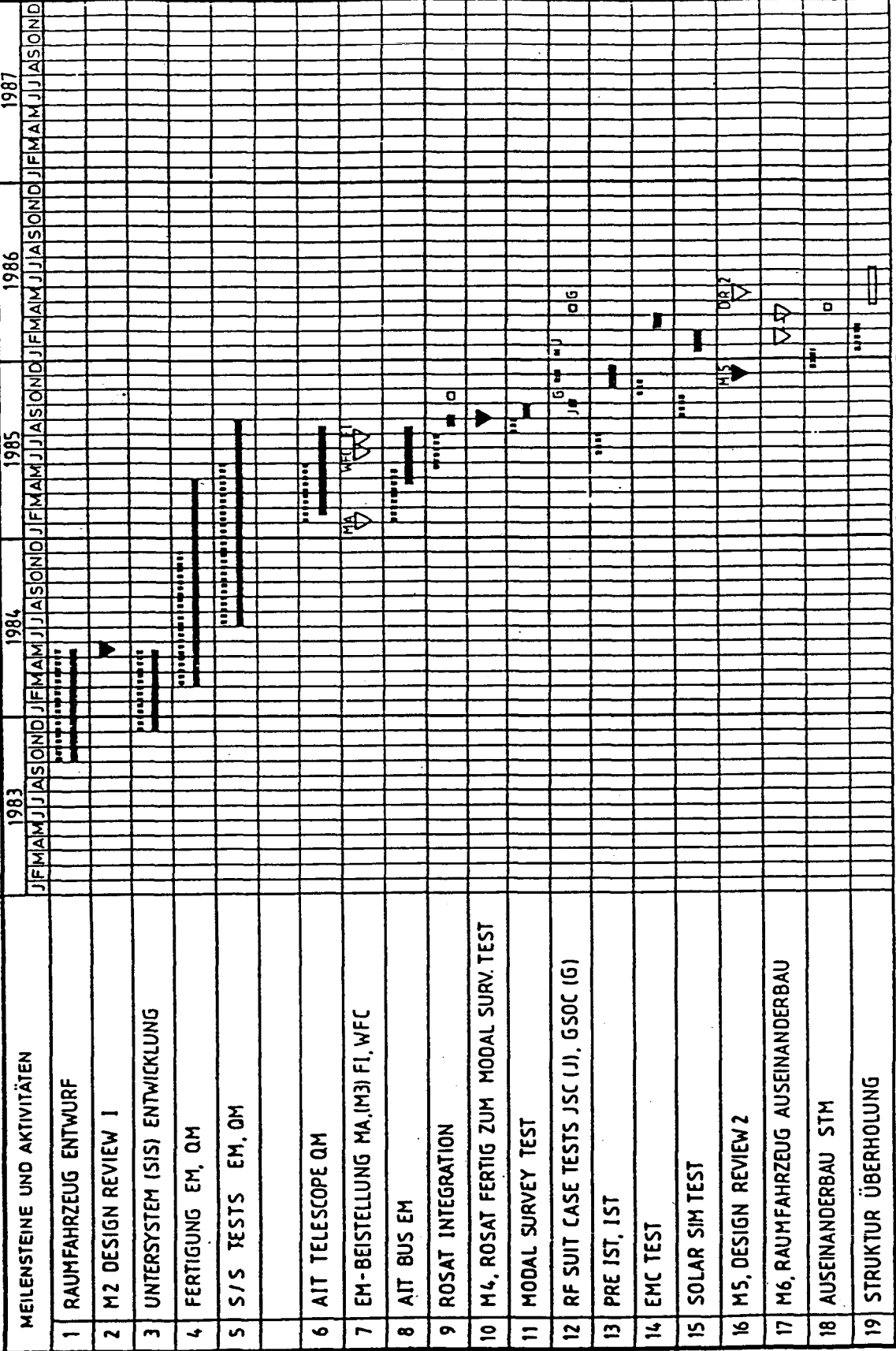
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VOM: _____

LEITZE ÄNDERUNG: _____

STICHTAG: 31. 3. 1986

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BEWERTUNG: (A) (B) (K) : PLANUNGSSTAND 6. 11. 85 : IST-ZUSTAND

Key to page 25:

A) Remarks: Dri Planning Status Planning Status as of Nov. 12, '85
Actual Status. - 1) Production FM, 3) M7, Delivery MA, 4) Delivery FI,
5) Delivery WFC, 6) AIT Telescope FM, 9) M8 ROSAT FM Ready for
Environment Tests 11) Compatibility Test GSOC, 12) Telescope X-Ray
Performance Test, 15) Transport to KSC, 16) Launch Preparation.

13.0 Appendix

13.1 Personnel Inventory

13.2 Key to Abbreviations

Key to page 28:

Personnel Inventory DFVLR-RF-TN4, B) (Man-Months), C) Status: March 31, 1986, D) Period Ideal Actual (*repeat three times across*), E) Category I Category II Category III Total (*repeat three times down*).



Personaleinsatz DFVLR - RF-TN4

(B) (Mannmonate)

STATUS: 31. März 1986



	(D)											
	ZEIT- RAUM	SOLL	IST	ZEIT- RAUM	SOLL	IST	ZEIT- RAUM	SOLL	IST	ZEIT- RAUM	SOLL	IST
Kat. I	12/84 =====	13.0	8.2	1/85 =====	13.5	8.1	2/85 =====	13.5	8.6	3/85 =====	13.5	9.1
Kat. II		3.5	0.9		3.5	1.0		3.5	1.0		3.5	1.0
Kat. III		4.0	4.1		4.0	3.5		4.0	3.1		4.0	3.4
Insgesamt		20.5	13.2		21.0	12.2		21.0	12.7		21.0	13.5
Kat. I	4/85 =====	13.5	9.3	5/85 =====	13.5	9.6	6/85 =====	13.5	10.8	7/85 =====	13.5	10.2
Kat. II		3.5	1.1		3.5	1.1		3.5	1.1		3.5	1.0
Kat. III		4.0	3.9		4.0	3.9		4.0	3.7		4.0	3.7
Insgesamt		21.0	14.3		21.0	14.6		21.0	15.6		21.0	15.2
Kat. I	8/85 =====	13.5	12.1	9/85 =====	13.0	12.7	10/85 =====	13.0	10.7	11/85 =====	13.0	10.3
Kat. II		3.5	0.9		3.0	1.1		3.0	1.1		3.0	0.9
Kat. III		4.0	3.1		4.0	3.0		4.0	3.2		4.0	2.7
Insgesamt		21.0	16.1		20.0	16.8		20.0	15.0		20.0	13.9
Kat. I	12/85 =====	13.0	10.6	1/86 =====	13.0	8.4	2/86 =====	13.0	7.8	3/86 =====	13.0	9.05
Kat. II		3.0	1.1		3.0	2.1		3.0	2.0		3.0	1.2
Kat. III		4.0	3.1		4.0	3.2		4.0	2.6		4.0	3.4
Insgesamt		20.0	14.8		20.0	13.7		20.0	12.4		20.0	13.65

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Key to page 30:

A) Personnel Inventory DFVLR-RF-RM, B) Mission Operations Cost Carriers 2885007, C) Status: April 1, 1986, D) Man-Months Period Ideal Actual (*repeat three times across*), E) Category I Category II Category III Total (MJ), F) Independent Efforts, G) Budgeted for 1986: at a conversion factor 1 MJ=---, H) Project Plan-Ideal 1986, I) results in output:, J) Budget Ideal, K) Project Plan, Ideal, L) Contract Status, Actual, M) Remarks: . Ideal corresponds to Project Plan Status of Feb. 14, '85, N) Budget corresponds to GSOC-Planning actually done, O) Actual corresponds to work actually put out.

ROENTGEN-SATELLIT

(A) Personaleinsatz DFVLR - RF-RM

STATUS: 1.04.1986

(B) Mission Operations Kostenträger 2885007

	Mann-Monate			Mann-Monate			Mann-Monate			Mann-Monate		
	ZEIT- RAUM	SOIL	IST	ZEIT- RAUM	SOIL	IST	ZEIT- RAUM	SOIL	IST	ZEIT- RAUM	SOIL	IST
Kat. I	1-3/86	19.5	25.7	1/86	6.5	8.5	2/86	6.5	8.3	3/86	6.5	8.9
Kat. II	"	19.5	4.7	"	6.5	1.5	"	6.5	1.4	"	6.5	1.5
Kat. III	"	4.5	1.6	"	1.5	0.6	"	1.5	0.4	"	1.5	0.6
Insgesamt (MJ)	"	43.5	31.7	"	14.5	10.6	"	14.5	10.1	"	14.5	11.0
(F) Fremdleistungen:												
(G) Budgetiert 1986:	653.000.-- DM		3.25 MJ									
(H) Projektplan-Soll 1986:	780.000.-- DM		3.90 MJ									
(I) ergibt in Leistung:	1-3/86			1/86			2/86			3/86		
(J) Soll-Budget	"	9.0		"	3.25		"	3.25		"	3.25	
(K) Soll-Projektplan	"	11.7		"	3.9		"	3.9		"	3.9	
(L) Ist-Vertragsstand	"		7.2	"		2.4	"		2.4	"		2.4
(M) Erläuterungen:												
	. Soll	entspricht Projektplan	Status	14.2.85								
	. Budget	entspricht aktueller GSOC-Planung										
	. Ist	entspricht aktueller Arbeitsleistung										

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

Key to page 32:

A) Spent Sums since Jan. 1, 1985 Personnel Inventory DFVLR-RF-RM, B)
Missions Operations Cost Carrier 2885007, C) Status: April 1, 1986,
D) Man-Months Period Ideal Actual, E) Man-Years Period Ideal Actual
F) Period Ideal Actual (*repeat once across*), H) Independent Efforts,
I) Project Plan, J) Work Done.



(A) Aufgelaufene Summen seit 1.1.1985
 Personaleinsatz DFVLR - RF-RM

(B) Mission Operations Kostenträger 2885007

(C)

STATUS: 1.4.1986

	Mann-Monate		ZEIT- RAUM	IST	Mann-Jahre		ZEIT- RAUM	SOLL	IST	ZEIT- RAUM	SOLL	IST
	ZEIT- RAUM	SOLL			ZEIT- RAUM	SOLL						
(C) Kat. I	1/85-3/86	73.5	1/85-3/86	74.8	1/85-3/86	6.1		6.1	6.5			
Kat. II	"	91.5	"	29.4	"	7.6		7.6	2.5			
Kat. III	"	16.5	"	4.7	"	1.4		1.4	0.4			
Insgesamt (MJ)	"	181.5	"	112.5	"	15.1		15.1	9.4			
(H) Fremdleistungen:												
(I) Projektplan:	1/85-3/86:			905.000	-- DM	4.5 MJ						
(J) Erbrachte Leistung:	"			790.512	-- DM	3.9 MJ						

Key to page 34:

A) Personnel Inventory DFVLR-RF-RM, B) Simulator Cost Carrier 3885406,
C) Status April 1, 1986, D) Man-Months Period Ideal Actual (*repeat
three times across*), E) Category I Category II Category III Total (MJ),
F) Independent Efforts, G) ● Budgeted 1986, at a conversion factor
H) ● results in output:, I) Planned, ideal, J) Contract Status, actual.



(A) Personaleinsatz DFVLR - RF-RM

STATUS: 1.04.1986

(B) Simulator Kostenträger 3885406

	Mann-Monate (D)			Mann-Monate			Mann-Monate			Mann-Monate		
	ZEIT- RAUM	SOLL	IST	ZEIT- RAUM	SOLL	IST	ZEIT- RAUM	SOLL	IST	ZEIT- RAUM	SOLL	IST
(E) Kat. I	1-3/86	4.5	5.1	1/86	1.5	1.8	2/86	1.5	1.8	3/86	1.5	1.5
(E) Kat. II	"	-	-	"	-	-	"	-	-	"	-	-
(E) Kat. III	"	-	-	"	-	-	"	-	-	"	-	-
(E) Insgesamt (MJ)	"	4.5	5.1	"	1.5	1.8	"	1.5	1.8	"	1.5	1.5
(F) Fremdleistungen												
(G) Budgetiert 1986	1-3/86	1.458.000.-- DM	DM ≥ 7.3 MJ	1/86	7.3 MJ	bel Umrechnungsfaktor	1 MJ = 200.000.-- DM					
(H) ergibt in Leistung:	1-3/86			1/86			2/86			3/86		
(I) Soll-geplant	"	21.9			7.3			7.3			7.3	
(J) Ist-Vertragsstand	"		14.4			4.8						4.8

Key to pages 36-43:

1.	AA	Application for Change
2.	AKS	Alignment Control System
3.	AN	Contract Recipient
4.	BMFT	West German Secretary for Research and Technology
5.	CFK	Carbon Fiber Reinforced Plastics
6.	DFVLR	West German Research and Testing Institute for Air- and Space Travel
7.	DFVLR-PL	DFVLR Project Management
8.	DV	Data Processing
9.	IABG	Industrial Sites - Company
10.	INVAR	(Trade name for a special Steel Alloy)
11.	KW	Calender Week
12.	MM	Mass Model
13.	MPE	Max-Planck Institute for Physics and Astrophysics, Institute for Extraterrestrial Physics
14.	MPG	Max-Planck Association
15.	ROSAT	X-Ray Satellite
16.	SIMS	Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometry
17.	SKE	Own Cost Rebate Price
18.	SKF	Own Cost Firm Price
19.	TA	Technical Direction
20.	TV	Thermal Vacuum
21.	WSA	Space Simulation Assembly
22.	ZERODUR	(Trade name for the Glass-Ceramic material of the mirror).

13.2 Abkürzungsverzeichnis

ABM	Antenna Boom Mechanism
ADP	Acceptance Data Package
① ÄA	Änderungsantrag
② AKS	Ausricht-Kontroll-System
AIT	Assembly, Integration and Test
AMCD	Attitude Measurement and Control Data Unit
AMCE	Attitude Measurement and Control Interface Electronics
AMCS	Attitude Measurement and Control Subsystem
AMPTE	Active Magnetospheric Particle Tracer Explorer
③ AN	Auftragnehmer
BAT	Battery
BCU	Battery Control Unit
Bit. Sync.	Bit Synchronizer (Synchronization)
④ BMFT	Bundesminister für Forschung und Technologie
CCD	Charge Coupled Device
CCL	Charge Current Limiter
C&DH	Command and Data Handling
CEL	Control Electronics
⑤ CFK	kohlefaserverstärkter Kunststoff
CFRP	Carbon Fiber Reinforced Plastics
CITE	Cargo Integration Test Equipment
Cmd	Command
CMOS	Complementary Metaloxide Silicon
C/O	Checkout
CPP	Central Parts Procurement
CPU	Central Processing Unit

CR	Change Request
CSA	Charge Solar Array
CSS	Coarse Sun Sensor
CZ	Firma Carl Zeiss
DC	Direct Current
DDS	Dynamic Device Simulations
DEC	Decoder
⑥ DFVLR	Deutsche Forschungs- und Versuchsanstalt für Luft- und Raumfahrt
⑦ DFVLR-PL	DFVLR-Projektleitung
DHS	Data Handling Subsystem
DMA	Direct Memory Access (Direct Access to Memory)
DMOD	Demodulator
DNEL	Disconnection of Non-Essential Loads
DPS	Data Processing System
DR	Design Review
DS	Dornier System
⑧ DV	Datenverarbeitung
EAC	Estimate At Completion
ECR	Engineering Change Request
ECS	Environmental Control System
EED	Electro-Explosive Device
EEE	Electric, Electronic, Electromechanical
EEL	Experiment-Electronics
EGSE	Electrical Ground Support Equipment
EM	Engineering Model
EMC	Electromagnetic Compatibility
EOL	End-of-Life
EORD	Experiment Operations Requirements Document



RÖNTGENSATELLIT

 Status:
 31.03.1986

EPD	External Power Dumper
ESA	European Space Agency
ETOL	ESA Test Operation Language
EUV	Extreme Ultraviolet
EVA	Extravehicular Activity
FEM	Finite Element Model
FI	Focal Plane Instrumentation
FLS	Fiducial Light System
FM	Flight Model
FMECA	Failure Mode Criticality Analysis
FWHM	Full Width at Half Maximum
GF	Grapple Fixture
GSE	Ground Support Equipment
GSFC	Goddard Space Flight Center
GSOC	German Space Operations Center
GVS	Gas Supply System
GYP	Gyropackage
GYPE	Gyropackage Electronics
GYPS	Gyropackage Sensor
HC	Heater Control
HEAO-2	High Energy Astronomy Observatory ("Einstein")
HIREL	High Reliability
HK	Housekeeping
HP	High Power
HRI	High Resolution Imager
⑨ IABG	Industrieanlagen-Betriebsgesellschaft
IC	Integrated Circuit

ICD	Interface Control Document
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
⑩ INVAR	(Handelsname für eine besondere Stahllegierung)
IST	Integrated System Test
JSC	Johnson Space Center
kbps	Kilobit per second (deutsch: kbit/s)
KSC	Kennedy Space Center
⑪ KW	Kalenderwoche
LCL	Latching Current Limiter
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LHC	Left-hand Circulation
LI	Line Item
LP	Low Power
LSSP	Launch Site Support Plan
MA	Mirror Assembly
MAC	Mirror Attachment Cone
Mbps	Megabit per second (deutsch: Megabit/s)
MC	Magnetic Coil
MCC	Mission Control Center
MCP	Microchannel Plate
MDM	Multiplexer/Demultiplexer
MDR	Master Data Record
MED	Magnetic Electron Deflector
MES	Mechanisms Subsystem
MGSE	Mechanical Ground Support Equipment
MIP	Mandatory Inspection Point

MLI	Multilayer Insulation
MM	Magnetometer
⑫ MM	Massenmodell
MOM	Mission Operations Meeting
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
⑬ MPE	Max-Planck-Institut für Physik und Astrophysik, Institut für Extraterrestrische Physik
⑭ MPG	Max-Planck-Gesellschaft
MPSS	Mission Planning and Scheduling System
MRB	Material Review Board
MSA	Main Solar Array
MSSL	Mullard Space Science Laboratory
MUC	Multi-Use Container
MUDAS	Modular Universal Data Acquisition and Control System
MVL	Main Voltage Limiter
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NCR	Non Conformance Report
NRZ/L-Code	Non-Return-to-Zero/L-Code
NSI	NASA Standard Initiator
OBC	Onboard Computer
OGSE	Optical Ground Support Equipment
OIB	Orbiter Interface Box
OSR	Optical Surface Reflector
PCB	Printed Circuit Board
PCU	Power Control Unit
PDU	Power Distribution Unit
PETS	Payload Environmental Transportation System

PGHM	Payload Ground Handling Mechanism
PHP	Paraboloid-Hyperboloid Pair
PIP	Payload Integration Plan
POCC	Payload Operations Control Center
PPF	Payload Processing Facility
PRD	Program Requirements Document
PRD	Project Requirements Document
PROM	Programmable Read Only Memory
PSE	Payload Support Equipment
PSK	Phase-shift Keying
PSPC	Position Sensitive Proportional Counter
PSS	Power Supply Subsystem
PYB	Pyrotechnics Electronic Box
QM	Qualification Model
RAL	Rutherford Appleton Laboratory
RAM	Random Access Memory
RCA	Radio Corporation of America
RE	Radiated Emission
RF	Radio Frequency
RfA	Request for Action
RfW	Request for Waiver
RMC	Right-hand Circulation
RMS	Remote Manipulator System
ROMP	Realtime/Offline Mission Processor
(15) ROSAT	Röntgensatellit
RS	Radiated Susceptibility
RSGF	Rigidized Sensing Grapple Fixture
RSS	Rotating Service Structure
RT	Real Time



RÖNTGENSATELLIT

 Status:
 31.03.1986

RW	Reaction Wheel
RX	Receiver
SAO	Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory
S/C	Spacecraft
SCOE	Special Checkout Equipment
SERC	Science & Engineering Research Council
SEU	Single Event Upset
(16) SIMS	Sekundär-Ionen-Massen-Spektrometrie
SIRD	Support Interface Requirements Document
(17) SKE	Selbstkosten Erstattungspreis
(18) SKF	Selbstkosten Festpreis
S/L	Serial Load
SMDR	Special Master Data Record
SOC	Science Operations Center
SCS	Silicon on Sapphire
SPF	Single Point Failure
SPL Code	Split Phase Level Code
SSM	Single Surface Mirror
SSM	Separation Switch Mechanism
ST	Star Tracker
STC	Star Tracker Camera
STE	Star Tracker Electronics
STM	Structural Thermal Model
STS	Space Transportation System
SURS	Shuttle Umbilical Retraction System
S/W	Software
(19) TA	Technische Anweisung
TC	Telecommand
T/C	Thermal Control
TCE	Thermal Conditioning Equipment

TCS	Telecommunication Subsystem
TDM	Telescope Door Mechanism
TM	Telemetry
TR	Tape Recorder
TT & C	Telemetry, Tracking and Command
(20) TV	Thermal-Vakuum
TX	Transmitter
UK	United Kingdom
US	Subsystem
VPHD	Vertical Payload Handling Device
VPF	Vertical Processing Facility
WDE	Wheel Drive Electronics
WFC	Wide Field Camera
WFCC	WFC-Consortium
(21) WSA	Weltraumsimulationsanlage
XRT	X-Ray Telescope
(22) ZERODUR	(Handelsname für den Glas-Keramik-Werkstoff des Spiegels)
ZDE	Central Data Electronics



DFVLR
RF-TN4

RÖNTGENSATELLIT

Status:
31.03.1986

1. NASA TM-88499		2. Government Accession No.		3. Recipient's Catalog No.	
4. Title and Subtitle X-RAY SATELLITE (ROSAT) STATUS REPORT, 1ST QUARTER 1986		5. Report Date August 1986		6. Performing Organization Code	
		8. Performing Organization Report No.		10. Work Unit No.	
7. Author(s) DFVLR (GERMAN AEROSPACE RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT)		11. Contract or Grant No. NASW-4006		13. Type of Report and Period Covered Translation	
		12. Sponsoring Agency Name and Address National Aeronautics and Space Administration Washington, DC 20546		14. Sponsoring Agency Code	
15. Supplementary Notes Translation of "Roentgen Satellit Statusbericht, 1. Quartal 1986", DFVLR (German Aerospace Research Establishment), May 5, 1986, pp. 1-60					
16. Abstract <i>STETV</i> With regard to technical performance, the project is running according to plan. An increase in total cost outlay was required. The new Dornier Systems schedule projects ROSAT launch readiness for April 27, 1988. However, as a result of the Challenger accident, no binding launch date has been received from NASA. The thirteenth status review was conducted at the prime contractor in March, 1986. Assembly of the FM mirror system has been interrupted due to irregularities in the gold damping; in addition, mission operation and simulator development are effected by understaffing. Postponements have been announced in the data transmission and components acquisition subsystems. <i>© ABA Author</i> ROSAT MISSION X RAY ASTRONOMY ASTRONOMICAL SATELLITES SPACEBORNE TELESCOPES LAUNCH DATES COST ESTIMATES MIRRORS DATA TRANSMISSION					
17. Key Words (Selected by Author(s))			18. Distribution Statement Unlimited		
19. Security Classif. (of this report) Unclassified	20. Security Classif. (of this page) Unclassified	21. No. of Pages 43	22. Price		

ABS