

## The Double Star mission

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**Abstract.** The Double Star Programme (DSP) was first proposed by China in March, 1997 at the Fragrant Hill Workshop on Space Science, Beijing, organized by the Chinese Academy of Science. It is the first mission in collaboration between China and ESA. The mission is made of two spacecraft to investigate the magnetospheric global processes and their response to the interplanetary disturbances in conjunction with the Cluster mission. The first spacecraft, TC-1 (Tan Ce means “Explorer”), was launched on 29 December 2003, and the second one, TC-2, on 25 July 2004 on board two Chinese Long March 2C rockets. TC-1 was injected in an equatorial orbit of  $570 \times 79\,000$  km altitude with a  $28^\circ$  inclination and TC-2 in a polar orbit of  $560 \times 38\,000$  km altitude. The orbits have been designed to complement the Cluster mission by maximizing the time when both Cluster and Double Star are in the same scientific regions. The two missions allow simultaneous observations of the Earth magnetosphere from six points in space. To facilitate the comparison of data, half of the Double Star payload is made of spare or duplicates of the Cluster instruments; the other half is made of Chinese instruments. The science operations are coordinated by the Chinese DSP Scientific Operations Centre (DSOC) in Beijing and the European Payload Operations Service (EPOS) at RAL, UK. The spacecraft and ground segment operations are performed by the DSP Operations and Management Centre (DOMC) and DSOC in China, using three ground station, in Beijing, Shanghai and Villafranca.

**Keywords.** Magnetospheric physics (Magnetopause, cusp, arid boundary layers; Magnetotail; General or miscellaneous)

### 1 Introduction

The history of scientific collaboration between China and ESA began in 1980 through the signing of a document that facilitates the exchange of information between ESA and the

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Commission for Science and Technology of China. Twelve years later, the Chinese approached ESA with a proposal to establish a Chinese Cluster Data and Research Centre in Beijing for the ESA Cluster mission (Escoubet et al., 1997, 2001)

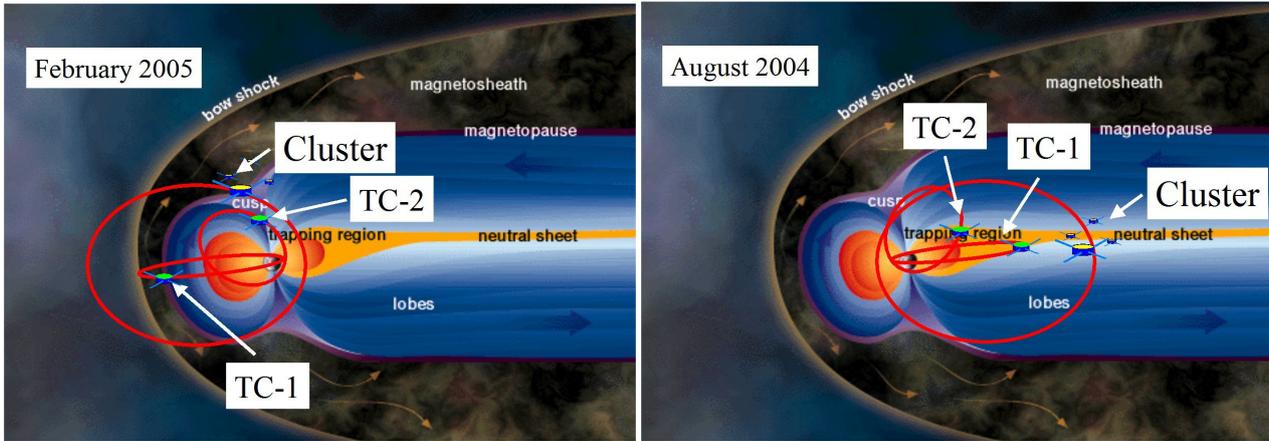
China’s request to participate in an international space programme culminated in an official cooperation agreement that was signed on 25 November 1993. As a result of this agreement, a number of Chinese scientists and engineers were hosted by ESA and the institutes of Cluster principal investigators (PIs), while five of their compatriots became co-investigators on Cluster.

The next step happened in November 1997, when ESA visited the Center for Space Science and Applied Research (CSSAR) in Beijing to discuss the next collaboration between China and ESA. At the meeting CSSAR gave a presentation on the proposed Double Star Programme to the ESA delegation. The ESA delegation then expressed willingly to join in the Double Star Programme, and the minutes were signed by the two sides in Beijing.

In July 1998, CSSAR presented the concept of the Double Star programme at the Cluster Science Working Team meeting in ESTEC. Six Cluster PIs responded to the invitation to participate by offering the flight spare models of their Cluster experiments.

In September 1999, ESA was invited by the China National Space Administration (CNSA) to discuss ESA/China collaboration in space activities and particularly collaboration on the Double Star Programme. In March 2000, the Double Star Phase A report was presented to ESA and to the Cluster Science Working Team. Once again, the European response was very positive.

Further progress was made in December 2000, when Double Star was given the green light by the Chinese government. In April 2001, a European delegation composed of ESA representatives and European PIs visited CNSA in order to finalize the preparation of the agreement between the two agencies and to review the project’s status. Finally, on 9 July 2001, an historic agreement to develop the joint



**Fig. 1.** Double Star and Cluster orbits during winter (left) and summer (right).

**Table 1.** TC-1 and TC-2 orbit information on 30 October 2004.

Equatorial Double Star (TC-1)	Polar Double Star (TC-2)		
Perigee altitude	577 km	Perigee altitude	558 km
Apogee altitude	78 916 km	Apogee altitude	38 362 km
Inclination	28.25 deg.	Inclination	89.88
Period	27.4 h	Period	11.5 h
Spin period	4.1 s	Spin period	4.1 s

mission was signed at ESA Headquarters in Paris by ESA and CNSA.

Under the agreement, ESA agreed to contribute to the refurbishment and pre-integration of the eight European instruments, acquisition of data for 4 h per day and co-ordination of scientific operations. China's contribution includes the two spacecraft buses, eight scientific experiments, launch and operations.

## 2 Scientific objectives

The main goal of the Double Star mission is to study the effect of the Sun on the near-Earth environment. The scientific objectives of the mission are:

- to understand the transfer of solar wind plasma and energy through the various boundaries of the magnetosphere: the bow shock, the magnetopause, the polar cusp and the plasma sheet boundary layer,
- to study the magnetic reconnection process at the magnetopause and in the magnetotail,
- to study the acceleration of plasma at the magnetopause, in the magnetotail, and in the auroral zone,
- to understand the role of the small scale processes in the large scale plasma structures,

- to understand the substorm processes and locate the breakup point in the magnetotail,
- to study the geomagnetic storms and their effects on the magnetosphere and ionosphere.

To achieve these objectives, the Double Star spacecraft have been placed into two orbits complementary to the Cluster orbits (Table 1). The DSP orbits have been designed to maximize the number of simultaneous crossings of Cluster and DSP in the cusp and in the neutral sheet (Liu and Rodriguez-Canabal, 1998). In the late summer and early autumn, the satellites are studying the magnetotail structure and in particular the substorm phenomena. There Cluster is at about  $19 R_E$  down the tail, TC-1 at  $13.4 R_E$  and TC-2 crossing the nightside auroral zone (Fig. 1, right panel). This configuration allows to study substorms and the location of the substorm breakup in the magnetotail. Cluster was designed to study the energy release mechanisms of substorms in the mid magnetotail region (e.g. Baker and McPherson, 1990). However, a few years ago, some scientists suggested that the substorms might be generated closer to the Earth (e.g. Lyons, 2000), in regions that can be best studied by Double Star. The joint mission enables both hypotheses to be tested simultaneously.

Six months later, during late winter and early spring, Cluster and Double Star TC-1 have the apogee in the solar wind and Double Star TC-2 is in the polar cusp (Fig. 1, left panel). Many conjunctions between the Cluster and Double Star can be found at the bow shock, the magnetopause and the polar cusp from January to March. For instance, about 40 conjunctions were predicted between January and April 2004 with Cluster within  $\pm 2$  h from the magnetopause and TC-1 within  $\pm 1$  h (M. Hapgood, private communication). A special ISSI working group has been formed to study the conjunctions of Cluster and Double Star at the dayside magnetopause (Dunlop et al., 2005).

### 3 The spacecraft

As its name suggests, Double Star involves two satellites – each designed, developed, launched and operated by the CNSA – flying in complementary orbits around the Earth. Both were launched by upgraded, three-stage Long March 2C rockets, but different launch sites were used to satisfy the two orbit inclinations required to fulfill the scientific objectives.

Each cylindrical satellite has a diameter of 2.1 m, a height of 1.2 m and a mass of 340 kg and generates electrical power from solar cells that are exposed to sunlight as the spacecraft spins on its axis. The two spacecraft structures are identical and only the communication booms are different: TC-1 carries one communication boom on top of the spacecraft (long tripod visible on Fig. 2) and TC-2 has two booms, one at the top and one at the bottom. In addition two deployable 3.5 m booms, attached at the bottom of the spacecraft, carry the fluxgate and search coil magnetometers. The spin axis is perpendicular to the ecliptic and the spacecraft makes 15 rotations per minutes (same as Cluster) enabling the full three-dimensional particle distribution functions to be measured every 4 s.

Special attention has been taken for magnetic cleanliness and a dedicated programme, including tests in a magnetic cleanliness facility, was conducted to minimize the effect of spacecraft interferences. Unfortunately, after the launch of TC-1 it was found that a spurious magnetic field was produced by the solar panels. The consequence is a complicated calibration process to produce high resolution magnetometer data (Carr et al., 2005). On the other hand, spin resolution data are produced routinely but care must be taken in the analysis. In addition, also on TC-1, the solid boom carrying the search coil instrument (STAFF) did not deploy. Rather good wave measurement can still be made when the waves are strong (lion roars or chorus) or when the spacecraft is in eclipse (Cornilleau et al., this issue). These problems were corrected on TC-2 by changing the position of the cables on the back of the solar panel and the type of pyros in the boom deployment system.

### 4 Instruments

Each Double Star spacecraft carries eight scientific instruments (Table 2). The instruments are measuring dc and ac magnetic fields, distribution functions of electron and ions of low and high energies, and energetic neutral atoms. In addition a spacecraft potential control is included on TC-1 to keep the spacecraft close to the plasma potential.

The key aspect of Europe's participation in Double Star was the inclusion of seven instruments identical to those flying on the Cluster spacecraft. The new NUADU experiment was developed by a joint program of the National University of Ireland, CSSAR (China) and IRF (Sweden). The other eight experiments were provided by Chinese institutes.



**Fig. 2.** Double Star TC-2 spacecraft before encapsulation in the Long March fairing. Underneath the spacecraft, the solid upper stage with the attitude control system was specifically developed for the mission.

The fact that most of the European science payload was derived from Cluster “spares” made it possible to prepare and launch them quickly on Double Star during the operational lifetime of ESA's quartet.

The bit rate of each spacecraft is 15 kbit/s and the telemetry is shared as shown on Table 3. The particle instrument (PEACE and HIA) have more telemetry per sensor than on Cluster, which allow to transmit 3-D distribution functions every spin (PEACE) or every few spins (HIA).

### 5 Science operation and science data system

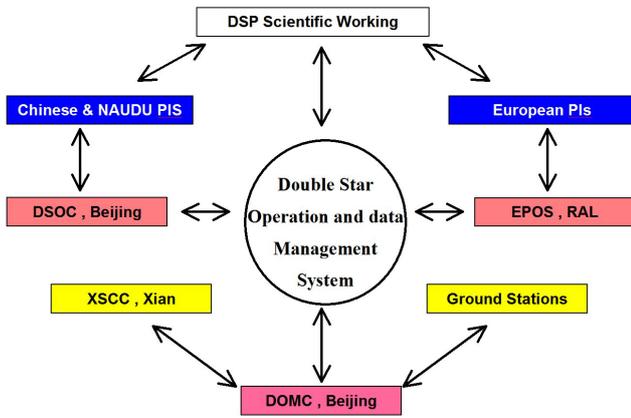
CNSA and ESA have set up the DSP Operation and Data Management System (DODMS), which mainly includes the DSP Operation and Management Center (DOMC) in Beijing, the DSP Science Applied System (DSAS) at the CSSAR in Beijing, and the European Payload Operation Service (EPOS) at Rutherford Appleton Laboratory in UK. The main task of the DODMS is to manage and coordinate the science

**Table 2.** Double Star scientific payload.

Equatorial Double Star (TC-1)		Polar Double Star (TC-2)	
Instruments	PI	Instruments	PI
Active Spacecraft Potential Control (ASPOC) indium ions 50 $\mu$ A max	K. Torkar, IWF, Graz, Austria	Neutral Atom Imager (NUADU) 45 KeV < Eena < 300 KeV	S. McKenna-Lawlor, Ireland U., Ireland; L. Lu, CSSAR, China; S. Barabash, IRF, Sweden
Fluxgate Magnetometer (FGM), 22 vector/s Plasma Electron and Current Exp. (PEACE) # 1 eV < Ee < 25 KeV	C. Carr IC, UK A. Fazakerley, MSSL, Dorking, UK	Fluxgate Magnetometer (FGM) 22 vector/s Plasma Electron and Current Exp. (PEACE) ) # 1 eV < Ee < 25 KeV	T. Zhang, IWF, Austria A. Fazakerley, MSSL, Dorking, UK
Hot Ion Analyzer (HIA), sensor 2 of CIS ) 5 eV < Ee < 32 KeV	H. Reme, CESR, Toulouse, France	Low Energy Ion Detector (LEID) *50 eV < Ee < 25 KeV	Q. Ren and J. B. Cao, CSSAR, China
Part of Spatio-Temporal Analysis of Field Fluct.(STAFF) 0 < f < 4 kHz + Digital Wave processor (DWP)	N. Cornilleau/H. Alleyne, CETP, Velizy, France and Sheffield, U., UK	Low Frequency Electromagnetic Wave detector* (LFEW) 8 Hz < f < 10 kHz	Z. Wang and J. B. Cao, CSSAR, China
High Energy Electron Detector (HEED)* 0.2 < Ee < 10 MeV	W. Zhang and J. B. Cao, CSSAR, China	High Energy Electron Detector (HEED)* 0.2 < Ee < 10 MeV	W. Zhang and J. B. Cao, CSSAR, China
High Energy Proton Detector (HEPD)* 3 < Ep < 400 MeV	J. Liang and J. B. Cao, CSSAR, China	High Energy Proton Detector (HEPD)* 3 < Ep < 400 MeV	J. Liang and J. B. Cao, CSSAR, China
Heavy ion detector (HID)* 10 MeV < Ei < 8 GeV	Y. Zhai and J. B. Cao, CSSAR, China	Heavy ion detector (HID)* 10 MeV < Ei < 8 GeV	Y. Zhai and J. B. Cao, CSSAR, China

\* Instrument built by China

# PEACE includes only one sensor on each spacecraft



**Fig. 3.** The Double Star Science Operation System.

operation system and science data system of the DSP mission.

5.1 Science operations

The science operations are mainly carried out by the coordination of DSP Science Operation Center (DSOC) at the CSSAR, the DSP Operation and Management Center (DOMC) in Beijing and the European Payload Operation Service (EPOS) at Rutherford Appleton Laboratory in UK.

Figure 3 illustrates the Double Star Science Operation System. DSP Science Operation Center (DSOC) is responsible, in collaboration with the DSP science working team, for the production of the Master Scientific Operation Plan (MSOP) (Shen et al., 2005), which include the operation schedules of the 16 scientific instruments, the modes and timelines of the

**Table 3.** Main characteristics of the Double Star instruments.

Instruments	Mass (kg)	Power (W)	Data rate (bps)
ASPOC-TC1	2.54	2.9	108
FGM-TC1/TC2	3.1	3.6	1211
HEED-TC1/TC2	2.2	2.0	224
HEPD-TC1/TC2	2.2	2.0	202
HID-TC1/TC2	2.2	2.0	45
HIA-TC1	3.5	2.8	4440
LEID-TC2	4.0	4.0	2000
LFEW-TC2	4.0	5.0	3000
NUADU-TC2	5.7	4.6	4224
PEACE-TC1/TC-2	6.5	3.8-4.8	4624
STAFF/DWP-TC1	4.9	4.0	3509

Payload Service System (PSS) on both satellites, and also the schedules of the three ground stations. The production of MSOP is based on the main scientific objectives of DSP, S/C orbits, S/C resources, S/C visibility from the ground stations, space environment and conjunctions between the two DSP satellites and Cluster. EPOS is coordinating the scientific operations of the European payload in the planning-commanding processes. DOMC checks the commands of the payload, generate bit streams and send them to Xian Satellite Control Center (XSCC) for up-linking to S/C and execution.

5.2 Double Star science data system

Data from the Double Star experiments are relayed to the Chinese DSP Science and Application System (DSAS) in Beijing by DSP Operation Management Center (DOMC)

**Table 4.** Selected guest investigators.

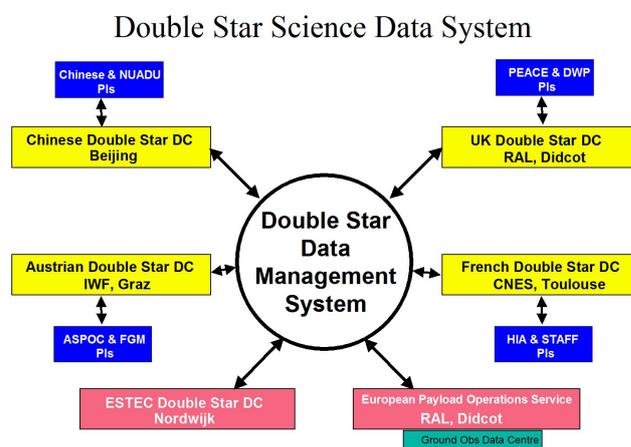
Guest investigator	Investigation
D. Boscher, Onera, Toulouse, F S. Buchert, IRF-U, S	Radiation Environment Research from Multiple Monitors using Double Star Magnetosphere-ionosphere coupling, field-aligned currents and ion flow near the dayside cusp and auroral zone using ground-based, Double Star and Cluster
M. Dunlop, RAL, UK	Co-ordinated Cluster-DSP measurements in the cusp and at the magnetopause
J. Jahn, SWRI, USA	Multi-Spacecraft Energetic Neutral Atom Observations of Magnetospheric Processes
F. Pitout, ESTEC, NL	Double Cusps and Reconnection Hypotheses
T. Pulkkinen, FMI, Finland	Global Understanding of Storms in the Inner Magnetosphere
S. Schwartz, QMW, UK	Kinetic Processes and Conditioning in the Dayside
(now at: Imperial College, UK)	Magnetosheath and Equatorial Geomagnetic Tail
J. Wild, Leicester U., UK	A coordinated in-situ and remote-sensing investigation of magnetosphere-ionosphere coupling exploiting Double Star, Cluster and ground-based experiments

which collects the telemetry data via the ESA ground station at Villafranca (Spain) and the Chinese ground stations in Beijing and Shanghai. A dedicated network line has been set up between Villafranca and Beijing to facilitate the transfer of data. The European Space Operations Centre (ESOC) is in charge of the operations of the Villafranca ground station, while CSSAR is in charge of the operations of the Beijing and Shanghai ground stations.

Once the telemetry data have been decompressed, they are sent to DSAS that generates the DSP raw data files (i.e. the DSP level 1 data files) according to the DSP data delivery interface document. Then the raw data become available for the Chinese instrument groups, and at the same time, they are also sent to the European DSP Data Disposition System, co-located with the Austrian DSP Data Center in Graz, where the data files are made available for the European PIs. Next, the Chinese DSP Data Center with help of Chinese instrument groups processes the data and produces the standard DSP data products for Chinese instruments (Fig. 4). The three European DSP data centers (Austrian, French and UK) with help of European PIs process the raw data to produce the standard DSP data products and send them to the other data centres, with an exception that the NUADU data processing is executed in Beijing. After that, Chinese DSP Data Center will exchange the standard DSP data products with the Austrian DSP Data Center that distributes them to the European scientists.

During some orbits we have to reduce the data acquisition intervals to avoid overwriting data on the solid state recorder. The reduction was done regularly on TC-1 in 2004 but much less often in 2005. The Master Science Operations Plan defines the data acquisition of TC-1 and TC-2 (Shen et al., 2005).

In addition to its role in planning-commanding, EPOS has also developed the DSP Data Management System (DDMS) that distributes data to the scientific users, and the Double Star QuickLook web page (DSDS web) that displays the latest data from both European and Chinese instruments. The DSDS web is hosted by the

**Fig. 4.** The Double Star Science Data System.

Austrian data centre. More information on the Double Star data system and the physical parameters available can be found at [http://www.rssd.esa.int/index.php?project=DOUBLESTAR&page=data\\_ring](http://www.rssd.esa.int/index.php?project=DOUBLESTAR&page=data_ring) and [ftp://ftp.estec.esa.nl/pub/csds/task\\_for/users\\_guide/dsdsguide.html](ftp://ftp.estec.esa.nl/pub/csds/task_for/users_guide/dsdsguide.html).

## 6 Guest investigator programme

To enhance the scientific return from the double star mission, the first announcement of opportunity to select guest investigators for the Double Star mission was issued in June 2003. Eight proposals were proposed and all were selected (see Table 4), covering various aspects of magnetospheric physics and co-ordinating Double Star and Cluster measurements. Most of them are based on data analysis, except one, on storms and the inner magnetosphere, that combined data with theory/simulations.

## 7 Conclusions

The Double Star mission consists of two spacecraft to study the Sun-Earth connection in tandem with the Cluster mission. For the first time, six-point measurements of the main plasma parameters are performed in the key scientific regions of the near-Earth environment. The coupling between the small-scale processes and the evolution of large-scale structures can be investigated. This joint mission will prepare for the future multi-point missions that will be necessary to understand and later on, be able to predict the effects of the Sun and solar wind on the Earth environment.

The collaboration between ESA, the European institutes and China was also a human adventure since it was the first time that European hardware was flown on a Chinese built spacecraft. Many ups and downs were encountered from the initial discussions in 1997 to the second launch in 2004 but the highly motivated scientists and engineers from both sides made this mission possible.

The nominal mission ended in July 2005. CNSA and ESA Science Committees agreed to extend the mission up to July 2006 for TC-2 and end 2006 for TC-1.

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