

ROYAL AIRCRAFT ESTABLISHMENT

Technical Report 71172

August 1971

ORBITAL OPERATIONS HANDBOOK FOR THE X3 SATELLITE

by

V. W. Adams

CORRIGENDUM

<u>Page No.</u>	<u>4.2 Orbital Elements</u>														
8	<p>The nominal orbital elements have been changed and are now as follows:-</p> <table> <tr> <td>Apogee 1540 km</td><td>Inclination 82.2°</td></tr> <tr> <td>Perigee 550 km</td><td>Eccentricity 0.0665</td></tr> <tr> <td>Period 106 \pm1 min</td><td>Longitude of ascending node 140°</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Rate of change of ascending node -805° per day</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Argument of perigee 337°</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Mean anomaly 8.027°</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Mean motion 4892° per day</td></tr> </table> <p>The nominal injection coordinates are now as follows:-</p> <p>Latitude -13.73°</p> <p>Longitude 137.95°</p> <p>Launch time 0400Z</p>	Apogee 1540 km	Inclination 82.2°	Perigee 550 km	Eccentricity 0.0665	Period 106 \pm 1 min	Longitude of ascending node 140°		Rate of change of ascending node -805° per day		Argument of perigee 337°		Mean anomaly 8.027°		Mean motion 4892° per day
Apogee 1540 km	Inclination 82.2°														
Perigee 550 km	Eccentricity 0.0665														
Period 106 \pm 1 min	Longitude of ascending node 140°														
	Rate of change of ascending node -805° per day														
	Argument of perigee 337°														
	Mean anomaly 8.027°														
	Mean motion 4892° per day														
11	<p><u>Table 1</u></p> <p>The Baudot code for command number 32 should read 'OFIG' and not 'OAG'</p>														
35	Last line - 'section 5.3' should read 'section 5.2'														
45	Add - 'IRDT Motor Pressure' to list of Rocket third stage data.														
Fig.4	Delete 'DA02' under syllables 19, 35, and 51 of Rocket 3rd stage mode direct format and insert 'IRDT'.														

ROYAL AIRCRAFT ESTABLISHMENT

Technical Report 71172

August 1971

ORBITAL OPERATIONS HANDBOOK FOR THE X3 SATELLITE

by

V. W. Adams

SUMMARY

The purpose of this Handbook is to provide general information to those concerned with X3 orbital operations. For detailed information on the ground stations and the RAE Control Centre (DATA CENTRAL) the reader is referred to the relevant ESRO and RAE support documents.

Departmental Reference: Space 378

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
1 INTRODUCTION	5
2 RESPONSIBILITIES	6
2.1 Project management	6
2.2 Spacecraft	6
2.3 Tracking, data acquisition and spacecraft control	6
2.4 Orbital calculations	6
2.5 Data processing and reduction	6
2.6 Data analysis	6
3 ORGANISATION PROCUREMENT EXECUTIVE, MINISTRY OF DEFENCE	7
4 IMPLEMENTATION	8
4.1 Launch vehicle	8
4.2 Orbital elements	8
4.3 Spacecraft	8
4.3.1 Configuration and structure	9
4.3.2 Power supply system	9
4.3.3 Telemetry system	9
(a) Telemetry transmitter	10
4.3.4 Antenna system	10
4.3.5 Command system	10
4.3.6 Stabilisation and attitude measurement system	10
(a) Spin rate	12
(b) Nutation control	12
(c) Attitude measurement	12
4.3.7 Heat balance and temperature control	12
4.4 Experiments	12
4.4.1 Thermal control surfaces experiment	13
4.4.2 Solar cell experiment	13
4.4.3 Hybrid electronics experiment	13
4.4.4 Micrometeoroid experiment	14
4.5 Satellite tracking	14
4.6 Command and data acquisition	14
4.7 Orbit determination	15
4.8 Spacecraft performance monitoring and control	15
5 OPERATIONS AND CONTROL	16
5.1 Introduction	16

CONTENTS (Contd)

	<u>Page</u>
5.2 Launch and early orbit phases	16
5.2.1 Vehicle tracking and data acquisition	16
5.2.2 Spacecraft tracking	16
5.2.3 Spacecraft data acquisition	22
5.2.4 Command	23
(a) Command format	23
(b) Command transmission	24
(c) Tape recorder play-back command	24
(d) Satellite clock commands	25
(e) Birmingham experiment EHT ON/OFF command	25
5.3 Routine phase	25
5.3.1 Tracking	25
5.3.2 Data acquisition	25
5.3.3 Command	25
5.4 Equipment parameters	26
5.4.1 Telemetry receiving and recording	26
(a) Antenna parameters	26
(b) Telemetry system	26
(c) Magnetic tape recorder	26
5.4.2 Command configuration	27
(a) Antenna	27
(b) Transmitter	27
(c) Command encoder	27
5.5 Real-time data acquisition and transmission	27
5.5.1 Lasham	27
5.6 Quick-look operations	28
5.6.1 Data central decommutation and display	28
(a) Automatic operations	28
(b) Manual operations	29
5.6.2 ESOC decommutation and display	30
5.6.3 Quick look operating procedures	31
5.7 Tape mailing instructions	31
6 COMMUNICATIONS	32
6.1 Introduction	32
6.2 Teletype communications	32
6.2.1 Addressing traffic	32

	<u>CONTENTS</u> (Contd)	<u>Page</u>
	6.3 Voice communications	32
	6.4 Data transmission	32
7	ORBITAL COMPUTATIONS SUPPORT	33
	7.1 Introduction	33
	7.2 Prelaunch operations	33
	7.3 Postlaunch	33
8	DATA PROCESSING	34
	8.1 Responsibility	34
	8.2 Data evaluation	34
9	COMPOSITE COUNT-DOWN	35
	Appendix A X3 potential frequency conflicts	43
	Appendix B X3 telemetry channel description	44
	Appendix C Field station responsibilities	50
	References	52
	Illustrations	Figures 1-7
	Drge. 004/903279 to 004/903281	
	Negs. C 8207 to C 8210	
	Detachable abstract cards	-

1 INTRODUCTION

The X3 satellite, the first technological spacecraft in the British National Space Programme, is scheduled to be launched on a Black Arrow vehicle in late 1971.

The spacecraft carries experiments to investigate performance of solar cells, characteristics of thermal surfaces, micrometeoroid flux and performance in orbit of a hybrid electronics package: section 4.4 gives details.

In addition newly developed data, telemetry, telecommand and power system will be tested in orbit. The micrometeoroid flux experiment has been contributed by the University of Birmingham, England.

2 RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 Project management

The Procurement Executive, Ministry of Defence is responsible for project management of the spacecraft and launch vehicle systems. Arrangements for a Black Arrow launch at Woomera are made with the cooperation of the Weapons Research Establishment (WRE).

2.2 Spacecraft

The MOD(PE) is responsible for the design of the spacecraft and its support systems, integration, pre-launch testing and spacecraft-launcher integration.

The contractor responsible for the spacecraft mechanical construction and handling is the British Aircraft Corporation (BAC). Marconi Space and Defence Systems are responsible for the spacecraft electrical and communications systems, assembly, integration and test. They also supply the Operations Team for the spacecraft.

2.3 Tracking, data acquisition and spacecraft control

The MOD will provide orbital elements for the spacecraft's lifetime and ESRO will provide contingency tracking facilities.

The Satellite Control Centre and Telecommand Station at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, (DATA CENTRAL), the MOD(PE) VHF telemetry station at Lasham, RAE, and the European Space Tracking and Telemetry Network (ESTRACK) will provide primary data acquisition support for the lifetime of the spacecraft.

2.4 Orbital calculations

The RAE Satellite Control Centre and the ESRO Control Centre have responsibility for computing the orbit of the X3 spacecraft and for generating predictions to participating stations.

2.5 Data processing and reduction

The processing and reduction of the X3 telemetered data are the responsibility of the RAE (Space Dept.), (MOD(PE)).

2.6 Data analysis

The individual experimenters and sub-system designers involved in the X3 project will be responsible for the final analysis and interpretation of data.

3 ORGANISATION PROCUREMENT EXECUTIVE, MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

The following sections summarise the major responsibilities of MOD(PE) personnel assigned to support the X3 project.

3.1 Project Manager

Mr. R. Mawson of Space 3(b), MOD(PE) is the Project Manager and represents the Ministry in all activities pertaining to the Black Arrow X3 project.

3.2 Project Officer

Mr. B.W. Jacobs of Space Department, RAE, is the Head of the X3 Project Office.

3.3 Head of Spacecraft Operations

Mr. D.D. Hardy of Space Department, RAE is responsible for coordinating the activities of the various organisations involved with the project operations. He is also the network controller Woomera (NCW) during the launch period.

3.4 Satellite Controller

Mr. V.W. Adams of Space Department, RAE is responsible for specifying all spacecraft control requirements and all Telemetry and Telecommand support needed to fulfil the project.

3.5 Control Centre Operations

Mr. E.A.R. Anstey of Space Department, RAE is responsible for the operations at DATA CENTRAL. Mr. E. Jones of Space Department is responsible for the routine running and organisation of DATA CENTRAL.

3.6 Telemetry Station at RAE Lasham

Mr. M.J. Hammond of Space Department, RAE is responsible for the operation of the Telemetry Data Acquisition Station at Lasham.

3.7 Orbit Operations Team

The Control Centre at DATA CENTRAL and the telemetry station at Lasham will be manned by personnel from Space Department, RAE and Spemby Electronics Ltd.

4 IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Launch vehicle

The X3 satellite will be launched by a three-stage Black Arrow vehicle, shown in Fig.1. Westland Aircraft is the main vehicle contractor and Rolls Royce supply the first and second stage motors. The third stage solid apogee motor designated 'Waxwing' has been developed by The Rocket Propulsion Establishment, Westcott, using a tube and nozzle manufactured by Bristol Aerojet.

4.2 Orbital elements

The X3 satellite will be launched from the WRE range at Woomera, Australia (longitude 136.5° E) into an eccentric near-polar orbit. A plot of the sub-satellite ground trace is shown in Fig.2. The nominal orbit parameters are as follows:-

Apogee 1850 km	Inclination 82.1°
Perigee 550 km	Eccentricity 0.085509
Period 109 ± 1 min	Longitude of ascending node 140°
	Rate of change of ascending node 0.761° per day
	Argument of perigee 337°
	Mean anomaly 7.5207°
	Mean motion 5450° per day.

The nominal injection coordinates are as follows:-

Latitude	13.66°
Longitude	138.02°
Launch time	0430Z

4.3 Spacecraft

X3 is a spin-stabilised spacecraft with an external shape similar to a pumpkin. Its equatorial diameter is approximately 1.2 metre and its height approximately 0.7 metre. The spacecraft weighs about 70 kg and will be spin-stabilised at about 180 rev/min.

The general configuration is shown in Fig.3. For a full description see the Operations Manual for Black Arrow X3 Satellite, volume I, published by MSDS Ltd.

4.3.1 Configuration and structure

The spacecraft structure is built round a central box assembly comprising four panels, internal and external corner angles, and top and bottom corner fittings, all of which are bonded and bolted together. The bottom fittings form the separation plane of the craft, and provide attachment to the third stage electronics bay. The main four panels of the central box are used as mounting platforms for telemetry, command, storage battery, power control and experiment equipment. Eight large segments, designated modules, and eight small segments, designated fillets, comprise the outer structure of the satellite and are attached to the outer edges of the top and bottom fittings.

The modules which are hinged at their upper ends to provide access to the spacecraft interior carry the power generating solar cells, the experimental solar cells and associated aspect sensors. The fillets carry the thermal control surface units with experimental surface finishes. Two of the fillets have nutation dampers fitted to their inside surfaces.

Four telemetry aeriels are mounted 90° apart on the base of the spacecraft.

4.3.2 Power supply system

An array of silicon solar cells is the main power source for X3. Power during solar eclipses is provided by a storage battery consisting of twelve nickel-cadmium cells, each with a 6 ampere-hour capacity. Auxilliary equipment includes battery charging circuitry, a dc to dc converter, voltage regulators and a power distribution system.

The solar array comprises 3360 silicon solar cells mounted on the eight satellite modules in patches of 42 cells each. Four alternate modules carry four patches on each of their three facets whereas the remaining four modules carry four patches on their upper and lower facets only.

4.3.3 Telemetry system

The X3 satellite employs a PCM/PM split phase code telemetry system, with data time-multiplexed into an 8 bits per syllable, 64 syllables per minor frame, 64 minor frames per major frame format. The telemetry format is shown in Figs.4-6.

Real time data is transmitted at a rate of 2048 bits/second after being encoded by a high speed encoder. A low speed encoder with 1/32 sampling rate of the high speed encoder enables real time data to be recorded on a magnetic

tape recorder which will record approximately 120 minutes of data. Sixteen seconds after receipt of a command signal, the tape recorder changes from the record mode to the playback mode which lasts approximately four minutes at 32 times the speed of the record mode. The recorded data is erased after the tape passes the playback head, and the recorder automatically reverts to the record mode at the completion of playback if record mode has not been commanded.

(a) Telemetry transmitter

The PCM output from either the high speed encoder or the tape recorder phase modulates a crystal controlled transmitter operating at a frequency of 137.56 MHz. Two transmitters are provided, and either one may be selected on a command signal from the ground. The RF power output from either transmitter is 300 mW. The RF signal bandwidth is about 8 kHz and 25% residual power is left in the carrier for tracking purposes.

4.3.4 Antenna system

The spacecraft antenna is omnidirectional, circularly polarised with a minimum gain of -5 dB. The antenna system is used for both telemetry transmitters and command receivers; a hybrid and filters provide the necessary isolation. The on-board transmission loss is -2 dB.

4.3.5 Command system

The X3 spacecraft utilises a PDM/AM/AM tone digital command system to NASA standards with a capacity of 40 commands. Table 1 gives a command list. The command carrier (148.25 MHz) is 75% modulated by a pulse modulated audio tone (7.0 kHz). The audio tone is pulse duration modulated by the coded digital command.

Two command receivers are simultaneously in use and the receiver with the larger input signal overrides the other. The output from the command receivers is coupled to two command decoders each with a separate address code. The decoder outputs are combined so that whichever one is addressed, the command is executed.

4.3.6 Stabilisation and attitude measurement

The X3 spacecraft is spin stabilised, and in support of the solar cell and thermal control surfaces experiments, sun and earth sensors are used to determine the spin axis orientation.

Table 1
Telecommands

Command number	Address word (octal)	Baudot	Decimal	Command
	140 237	PT B LET	06.00 09.15	Decoder A Decoder B
	Execute word (octal)			Command
1	360	LETT	15.00	Hybrid electronics experiment OFF
2	314	MM	12.12	Hybrid electronics experiment ON
3	303	MW	12.03	Thermal control surfaces experiment OFF
4	017	T LET	00.15	Thermal control surfaces experiment ON
5	063	NW	03.03	Transmitter OFF
6	074	NM	03.12	Transmitter ON
7	252	GG	10.10	Transmitter A
8	251	GB	10.09	Transmitter B
9	246	GP	10.06	Not allocated
10	245	GY	10.05	Not allocated
11	232	BC	09.10	Birmingham EHT ON/OFF
12	231	BB	09.09	Birmingham test pulse
13	226	BP	05.06	Command 'normal mode'
14	125	YY	05.05	Command 'surfaces mode'
15	126	YP	05.06	Command 'rocket third stage mode'
16	131	YB	05.09	See below between commands 36 and 37
17	132	YG	05.10	Command tape recorder to record
18	145	PY	06.05	Command tape recorder to playback
19	146	PP	06.06	Clock A
20	151	PB	06.09	Clock B
21	116	HV	04.14	HS divider A
22	123	YW	05.03	HS divider B
23	134	YM	05.12	LS divider A
24	143	PW	06.03	LS divider B
25	152	PG	06.10	HS (parallel to serial converter OR gate and Bi-phase-C converter) A
26	154	PM	06.12	HS (parallel to serial converter OR gate and Bi-phase-C converter) B
27	161	OZ	07.01	LS (parallel to serial converter OR gate and Bi-phase-C converter) A
28	162	QL	07.02	LS (parallel to serial converter OR gate and Bi-phase-C converter) B
29	164	QH	07.04	A-D converter, A on HS and B on LS
30	170	QO	07.08	A-D converter, A on LS and B on HS
31	207	OQ	08.07	HS parallel digital multiplexer A output gates
32	213	OAG	08.11	HS parallel digital multiplexer B output gates
33	215	OX	08.13	LS parallel digital multiplexer A output gates
34	216	OV	08.14	LS parallel digital multiplexer B output gates
35	223	BW	09.03	Data switching gates A on
36	225	BY	09.05	Data switching gates B on
37	131	YB	05.09	A-D converter A switching gates on
38	234	BM	09.12	A-D converter B switching gates on
39	243		10.03	Not allocated
40	254		10.12	Not allocated
	261		11.01	Not allocated

(a) Spin rate

The third stage of the Black Arrow launcher spins up the spacecraft to 20 rad/s and this spin rate decays throughout the lifetime of the satellite.

(b) Nutation control

A nutation damping system is used to reduce the effects of spacecraft oscillation about the spin axis. This system consists of two tubes, one on the inside of each of two opposite fillets, filled with fluid. The motion of a ball inside each tube produces frictional forces tending to cancel the nutation effects.

(c) Attitude measurement

Two attitude sensor units are mounted on the equatorial facets of two diametrically opposite spacecraft modules, to provide redundancy. Each attitude sensor is a combination of two sun sensors and one earth horizon sensor. When stimulated, the pulses from the sensors start and stop counters driven from one of the satellite clocks, and the position of the spin axis can be determined to better than 1° .

4.3.7 Heat balance and temperature control

A thermal design for the X3 satellite was developed in order to meet the temperature limits for the on board equipment. The internal ambient temperature is controlled by the use of bare metal surfaces, black painted surfaces and insulating blankets on the outside, and white paint on the inside, of the spacecraft.

Twelve thermistors are located on the spacecraft structure and thirteen are located on various units, for monitoring temperatures.

4.4 Experiments

The purpose of the experimental equipment on board the X3 spacecraft is to investigate and monitor the following:-

- (a) The performance of thermal control surfaces.
- (b) The performance of thin silicon solar cells and solar cell covers in space.
- (c) The performance of lightweight satellite electronic systems in space, designated the hybrid electronics experiment.

(d) The flux of micrometeoroids down to 0.1 micron or 10^{-14} g in size.

The experiments are detailed in the following sections.

4.4.1 Thermal control surfaces experiment

The purpose of this experiment is to measure the change due to the space environment, in the solar absorption and infra-red emittance of the experimental thermal control surfaces.

The values of absorption and emittance are calculated from calorimetric measurements employing gold plated sensor plates and thermistors.

Data from 96 channels is monitored when the data handling system is commanded into the surface mode.

The experimental thermal control surface units are mounted on the upper and equatorial facets of four satellite fillets.

4.4.2 Solar cell experiment

This experiment is designed to measure the performance and temperature of thin silicon solar cells. The short circuit current, current near the maximum power point and open circuit voltage are measured on three patches of cells. Short circuit current only is measured on a further three patches of cells which are irradiated with 10^{16} electrons cm^{-2} of 1 MeV energy before launch. In this way their performance should not change appreciably during the orbital lifetime so that any observed change may be attributed to the cell cover slips.

The solar cell patches are mounted on the equatorial facets of two diametrically opposite satellite modules, are thermally insulated from the modules and have their temperatures monitored.

The measurements are sampled when the data handling system is commanded to the solar cell mode.

4.4.3 Hybrid electronics experiment

This experiment, designed and made at the RAE, Farnborough, is to prove the performance in space of lightweight hybrid assemblies made up from film resistors, chip capacitors, and unencapsulated devices mounted on alumina substrates with conductor patterns. The experiment subsystem consists of a voltage to digital converter and an analogue multiplexer used to select calibration voltages from a potential divider. The multiplexer output is applied either to the experimental voltage to digital converter or the converter in the satellites data handling system. Comparison between the experimental and satellite systems will be made.

In order to monitor their behaviour, the voltage applied to the potential divider and the outputs from the two converters, are sampled.

4.4.4 Micrometeoroid experiment

This experiment measures the flux of micrometeoroids impinging on the spacecraft. A new detection method, which involves the measurement of charge released when a particle strikes a surface, is employed, and is expected to detect particles down to at least 0.1 micron diameter or 10^{-14} g mass. Electric currents of the order 10^{-5} amp are detected using particle multiplier techniques. The experiment is mounted close to the upper surface of the spacecraft and micrometeoroids enter through a port. Positive ions produced when a particle strikes a target plate are accelerated in an electric field to the first dynode of an electron multiplier which is at -2.5 kV with respect to the target. The multiplier has a current gain of the order 10^5 and is filled with dry argon at a pressure of half an atmosphere prior to launch. After launch, a vacuum tight flap opens under spring pressure when the ambient pressure falls to a predetermined value. The output signal of the multiplier is amplified, and spurious counts due to random noise or photo emission are masked by pulse amplitude and width discrimination. Two checks may be made in orbit on command from the ground. The first test produces a pulse of electrons from a UV source, which impinge on the first dynode, and in the second test a pulse is applied to the input stage of the amplifier.

4.5 Satellite tracking

During the launch and early-orbital stages the X3 spacecraft and launcher will be tracked by the following organisations:-

WRE Range Instrumentation Facilities and the Queensland Telemetry Station at Charters Towers.

Ministry of Defence.

During the normal orbital stage the spacecraft orbital elements will be provided by the MOD.

4.6 Command and data acquisition

Space Department, RAE will have primary responsibility for commanding the X3 spacecraft and acquiring data. The ESTRACK organisation will provide data acquisition support and will be required to send commands during the early part of the spacecraft's lifetime.

4.7 Orbit determination

The MOD will provide the orbit elements for the X3 satellite. Orbit predictions will be provided by DATA CENTRAL and the European Space Operations Centre (ESOC).

4.8 Spacecraft performance monitoring and control

Monitoring and operational control of the X3 spacecraft will be conducted from the RAE Control Centre, Space Department, RAE, Farnborough (DATA CENTRAL) supported by the ESTRACK network of ground stations, and the RAE Telemetry Station at Lasham.

5 OPERATIONS AND CONTROL

5.1 Introduction

The operations of the ESTRACK network and the RAE telemetry and command ground support facilities are the responsibility of ESRO and MOD(PE) respectively. All operations will be controlled from DATA CENTRAL either directly or through ESOC, Darmstadt. The organisation, facilities and operational procedures for discharging these responsibilities are specified below.

5.2 Launch and early orbit phases

The X3 spacecraft will be launched from the WRE range at Woomera, and the nominal sequence of events for the first 24 hours after lift-off is summarized opposite in Table 2.

5.2.1 Vehicle tracking and data acquisition

The launch vehicle will be tracked from lift-off to third stage separation and launch vehicle telemetry will be acquired to loss of signal. The launch data and flight telemetry will be reported from WRE to the RAE (DATA CENTRAL) for further reporting to all stations as soon as possible after launch.

5.2.2 Spacecraft tracking

During the early orbit phase the X3 spacecraft orbital elements will be provided by the MOD.

Table 2Early orbit schedule

Notes:- Times are approximate and based on nominal orbit predictions.

Q/L 1, 2 or Auto refers to quick-look operations, see section 5.6.2 and section 5.6.1(a).

OMS 20 and OMS 28 are ESRO message numbers for quick-look and pass reports, respectively.

The following abbreviations are used in Table 2.

AOS - acquisition of signal
 ESOC - European Space Operations Centre
 FAL - Falkland Islands
 FBA - Fairbanks, Alaska
 LM - Lasham
 LOS - loss of signal
 MOD - Ministry of Defence
 NCW - Network Controller, Woomera
 Q/L - quick-look
 RAE - Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough
 SPI - Spitsbergen
 T - Teleprinter
 T/C - Telecommand
 V - Voice

Orbit	T + time	Stn.	T/C No.	Q/L	Event	Comms.
	00.01				Approx. lift-off time NCW - RAE/MOD - ESOC	T
	00.10				Lift-off time NCW - RAE/MOD - ESOC	T
	00.10				Injection into orbit	
	00.14				Lift-off time RAE - Lasham	V
1	00.15				Injection report NCW - RAE/MOD - ESOC	T
1	00.15				Close NCW/RAE and RAE/ESOC voice links	V
1	00.15				Injection report NCW - RAE/MOD - ESOC	T
1	00.35	FBA			AOS	
1	00.37	FBA			S/C carrier modulated? FBA - ESOC - RAE - MOD/NCW	T
1	00.38	FBA			S/C carrier modulated? RAE - Lasham	V
1	00.39	FBA		1	Max Ele 25 ⁰	

Table 2 (Contd)

Orbit	T + time	Stn.	T/C No.	Q/L	Event	Comms.
1	00.42	FBA			LOS	
1	00.48	FBA			OMS 28: FBA - ESOC - RAE (RAE calculate spin)	T
1	00.55				OMS 20: FBA - ESOC - RAE	T
1	01.20	FAL			AOS	
1	01.22	FAL		1		
1	01.27	FAL	18		Replay on	
1	01.30	FAL			Orbit elements MOD - RAE - ESOC	T
1	01.31	FAL	17		Record mode	
1	01.34	FAL			LOS	
1	01.37	FAL			OMS 28: FAL - ESOC - RAE (RAE calculate spin)	T
1	01.54	FAL			OMS 20: FAL - ESOC - RAE	T
2	02.00				Nominal orbit RAE - NCW/ESOC	T
2	02.25	FBA			AOS	
2	02.26	FBA		1		
2	02.29	FBA	18		Replay on	
2	02.29	FBA	14		'Surfaces' mode on	
2	02.33	FBA	17		Record mode	
2	02.35	FBA			LOS	
2	02.41	FBA			OMS 28: FBA - ESOC - RAE (RAE calculate spin)	T
2	02.55	FBA			OMS 20: FBA - ESOC - RAE	T
3	04.17	FBA			AOS	
3	04.18	FBA		1		
3	04.21	FBA	18		Replay on	
3	04.21	FBA	13		'Normal' mode on	
3	04.25	FBA	17		Record mode	
3	04.33	FBA			LOS	
3	04.34	FBA			OMS 28: FBA - ESCO - RAE (RAE calculate spin)	T
3	04.53	FBA			OMS 20: FBA - ESOC - RAE	T
4	06.07	FBA			AOS	
4	06.09	FBA		1		
4	06.14	FBA	18		Replay on	

Table 2 (Contd)

Orbit	T + time	Stn.	T/C No.	Q/L	Event	Comms.
4	06.18	FBA	17		Record mode	
4	06.24	FBA			OMS 28: FBA - ESOC - RAE (RAE calculate spin)	T
4	06.25	FBA			LOS	
4	06.45	FBA			OMS 20: FBA - ESOC - RAE	T
4	07.00				Voice and time check, RAE/LM, Request Lasham checkout: RAE - LM	V
4					Lasham system checkout starts	
5	07.59	FBA			AOS	
5	08.00	FBA		1		
5	08.00				Request Lasham simulation Test: RAE/LM	V
5	08.03	FBA	18		Replay on	
5	08.03	FBA	14		'Surfaces' mode on	
5	08.07	FBA	17		Record mode on	
5	08.11	FBA			LOS	
5	08.15	FBA			OMS 28: FBA - ESOC - RAE (RAE calculate spin)	T
5	08.30				Confirm Lasham readiness: LM-RAE	V
5	08.31	FBA			OMS 20: FBA - ESOC - RAE	T
5	08.32	RAE/ LM			Start set up phase for Orbit 6	V
6	09.00				Close RAE/NCW/MOD Teleprinter link	T
6	09.25				Confirm Lasham readiness: LM - RAE	V
6	09.29	LM			AOS confirm LM - RAE	V
6	09.30	RAE		Auto		
6	09.31	RAE	18		Replay on	
6	09.35	RAE	17		Record mode on	
6	09.36	LM			Max Ele 49°	
6	09.37	RAE	13		'Normal' mode on	
6	09.45	LM			LOS confirm: LM - RAE	V
6	09.50	RAE			Start Q/L for Orbit 6	
6	10.30	RAE/ LM			Start set up phase for Orbit 7	V
7	11.20	LM			AOS confirm: LM - RAE	V

Table 2 (Contd)

Orbit	T + time	Stn.	T/C No.	Q/L	Event	Comms.
7	11.21	RAE		Auto		
7	11.22	RAE	18		Replay on	
7	11.26	RAE	17		Record mode on	
7	11.27	LM			Max Ele 31 ⁰	
7	11.27	RAE	14		'Surfaces' mode on	
7	11.34	LM			LOS confirm: LM - RAE	V
7	11.40				Start Q/L for Orbit 7	
8	13.22	SPI			AOS	
8	13.23	SPI		2		
8		SPI	18		Replay on	
8		SPI	17		Record mode on	
8	13.36	SPI			LOS	
9	15.10	SPI			AOS	
9	15.11	SPI		2		
9		SPI	18		Replay on	
9		SPI	17		Record mode on	
9	15.26	SPI			LOS	
10	17.00	SPI			AOS	
10	17.01	SPI		2		
10		SPI	18		Replay on	
10		SPI	13		'Normal' mode on	
10		SPI	17		Record mode on	
10	17.17	SPI			LOS	
	17.30				Request Lasham check out	V
10	18.00	RAE/ LM			Start set up phase for Orbit 11	V
11	18.55	LM			AOS confirm LM-RAE	V
11	18.56	RAE		Auto		
11	19.03	RAE	18		Replay on	
11	19.05	LM			Max Ele 38 ⁰	
11	19.07	RAE	17		Record mode on	
11	19.08	RAE	14		'Surfaces' mode on	
11	19.19	LM			LOS confirm LM - RAE	V
11	19.25	RAE			Start Q/L for Orbit 11	

Table 2 (Contd)

Orbit	T + time	Stn.	T/C No.	Q/L	Event	Comms.
11	19.45	RAE/ LM			Start set up phase for orbit 12	V
12	20.46	LM			AOS confirm LM-RAE	V
12	20.47	RAE		Auto		
12	20.50	RAE	18		Replay on	
12	20.54	RAE	17		Record mode on	
12	20.55	RAE	13		'Normal' mode on	
12	20.57	LM			Max Ele 76°	
12	21.13	LM			LOS confirm LM-RAE	V
12	21.20				Start Q/L for Orbit 12	
12	21.40	RAE/ LM			Start set up phase for Orbit 13	V
13	22.37	LM			AOS confirm LM-RAE	V
13	22.38	RAE		Auto		
13	22.40	RAE	18		Replay on	
13	22.44	RAE	17		Record mode on	
13	22.45	RAE	14		'Surfaces' mode on	
13	22.47	LM			Max Ele 24°	
13	22.58				LOS confirm LM-RAE	V
13	23.05	RAE			Start Q/L for Orbit 13	

5.2.3 Spacecraft data acquisition

Telemetry data acquisition during the launch and early orbit phases (3 weeks maximum) is the responsibility of the following stations and 24 hour coverage will be required.

(a) ESTRACK network stations:-

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA	(FBANKS)
FALKLAND IS.	(FALKIS)
REDU, BELGIUM	(REDUBE)
SPITSBERGEN	(SPITSB)

(b) RAE telemetry station at Lasham.

These stations will be scheduled by ESOC and DATA CENTRAL for data acquisition and quick-look operations. The telemetry carrier frequency is 137.560 MHz. All operations will be controlled from DATA CENTRAL via a teleprinter link with ESOC, Darmstadt and by direct link with Lasham.

Up to and including the fifth orbit, the spacecraft data will be acquired by the ESTRACK stations. After this phase, the main station will be Lasham with supporting facilities from the ESTRACK stations at FBANKS, FALKIS and SPITSB. The ESTRACK station at REDUBE will be required to acquire the spacecraft data during the first twelve orbits, and will be scheduled there-after only as a back-up (contingency) station.

During the launch and early-orbit phases, the RAE Control Centre (DATA CENTRAL) will control the spacecraft. Real-time telemetry data will be transmitted from Lasham to DATA CENTRAL during the pass, and quick-look operations will be performed at DATA CENTRAL both during and immediately following a pass.

(a) WRE Range (Woomera)

A check-out trailer will be manned during launch by the Spacecraft Operations Team, and the launch status of the spacecraft will be transmitted to DATA CENTRAL for information to all stations at T-6 minutes.

(b) Telemetry and telecommand support requests

The RAE Control Centre at DATA CENTRAL will request telemetry support and telecommand action in the form of 'Telemetry Support Request' messages. Requests will normally be sent weekly so as to arrive at ESOC/OFSO by mid-day Thursday and will include support requests for a period beginning Wednesday 0001Z and ending the following Tuesday 2400Z. A series of coded remarks will be listed,

headings added to the data columns and orbit numbers added at the end of the line. Alternative passes will be indicated by the use of 'equals' signs.

ESOC will inform DATA CENTRAL of the accepted passes by transmitting a message in the same format as the request, under the heading 'Confirm the following requests'. This notification will be sent by midday Sunday prior to the scheduled period.

(c) Short notice requests

Short notice requests for special telemetry and telecommand support will be in the same format as request messages and headed 'Short Notice Requests'. They will be transmitted to ESOC Control (INFO OFSO) 24 hours prior to the operations requested.

When commands are sent by ESTRACK stations, ESOC will supply a pass report as soon as possible in the normal ESRO format.

5.2.4 Command

The launch and early orbit phases will normally last a maximum of three weeks and during this period it is intended to command the replay mode once per orbit. In addition, it is intended that the spacecraft mode will be changed, as scheduled by DATA CENTRAL, by sending commands 13 and 14. The Birmingham Expt. EHT will be switched on (command 11) and the Birmingham expt. calibrations performed (command 12).

The X3 spacecraft is capable of accepting 37 commands, and the data acquisition stations listed in section 5.2.3 will be responsible for commanding X3 as requested by DATA CENTRAL.

WARNING

The Birmingham EHT ON/OFF command (No.11) is to be sent only from the station at RAE, and special care must be taken not to transmit this command. Unscheduled transmission from ESTRACK stations could result in the command being invalidated since ESTRACK commands are normally sent twice as a matter of routine.

(a) Command format

The format of a command frame consists of the following coded words: address, adress, execute, execute, execute, blank pulse period and a synchronisation pulse, where the first five words are each eight-bit words, as

shown in Fig.7. Each command is preceded by a one half second transmission of unmodulated RF carrier and a command is effected by the reception of any one valid address word and any one execute word in the same series of five words.

Command encoding is effected with a PDM signal which has four states:-

- (a) blank,
- (b) synchronisation,
- (c) logic 1,
- (d) logic 0.

Address and execute words have a similar structure, i.e., a blank pulse period, a synchronisation pulse followed by an eight-bit digital code consisting of logic 1'S and 0'S.

(b) Command transmission

All commands transmitted from DATA CENTRAL are normally automatically sent on request by the operator. All commands from ESTRACK stations will be transmitted, when possible, by using punched paper tapes except when instructed by the RAE Control Centre. The punched paper tapes will be verified for the correct command format prior to the start of a pass.

Punched paper tapes will be prepared in accordance with the command format definition given in section 5.3.4(a).

ESTRACK stations must not have punched tapes containing command No.11.

(c) Tape recorder play-back commands

Transmission of the playback command (No.18) will be timed to occur after the satellite data telemetry signal has been acquired and after the satellite has reached an elevation of 10 degrees. To avoid loss of play-back data, the stations should ensure that play-back data is obtained as soon as possible after transmitting the play-back command. The following procedure will be used for DATA CENTRAL:

(a) At the scheduled time, transmit a complete command 18 (play-back) as defined in section 5.2.4(a).

(b) Verify tape recorder play-back by ensuring play-back data is received. If signal does not appear within a predetermined time, a contingency procedure, to be defined will be followed. At T + 230 seconds after sending

Command 18 a record command (No.17) will be sent. If this command 17 is unsuccessful, it should be repeated once. The X3 spacecraft has a timer, that should return the tape recorder to record mode approximately four minutes after a play-back command is received.

(d) Satellite clock commands

In order to obtain useful data from the solar cell experiment it may be necessary to command a change of satellite clock frequencies (commands 19 and 20). This is necessitated by the need to overcome possible synchronism of the two opposite solar cell patches with the spin of the satellite. Synchronism occurs every $7\frac{1}{2}$ revolutions per minute from the nominal spin rate.

If required, a clock command (19 or 20) will be transmitted at the end of a play-back from the tape recorder.

(e) Birmingham experiment EHT ON/OFF Command

Command 11 switches the EHT supply to the Birmingham experiment either ON or OFF depending on the original state of this experiment. Since ESTRACK stations ordinarily send two commands as a matter of routine, the command No.11 must only be transmitted from the station at DATA CENTRAL.

5.3 Routine phase

The routine phase will begin when the spacecraft orbit has been determined, updated orbital predictions have been forwarded to all participating stations and the spacecraft has settled into routine operation. This phase should last for a period of 11 months.

5.3.1 Tracking

The MOD will provide tracking support during this stage, with limited contingency support from ESTRACK as requested by the RAE Control Centre.

5.3.2 Data acquisition

The RAE station at Lasham will provide primary data acquisition support, with limited support from ESTRACK as requested by the RAE Control Centre. It is proposed to monitor a total of 560 passes at the rate of about 50 passes per month. Sections 5.2.3(b) and 5.2.3(c) are also applicable to this section.

5.3.3 Command

During the routine phase it is intended to command the replay mode during every orbit monitored by the telemetry stations (i.e. 50 passes per month).

It is also anticipated that all the commands, in addition to the routine commands for replay, Birmingham cal. and mode change, will be transmitted at least once during this phase, as and when scheduled by DATA CENTRAL.

The sections 5.2.4(a) to 5.2.4(e) are also applicable to this section.

5.4 Equipment parameters

The equipment parameters to be used by the data acquisition stations are outlined in the following sections.

5.4.1 Telemetry receiving and recording

Set-up details for the equipment are listed below:

(a) Antenna parameters

Frequency band	137 to 138 MHz
Minimum gain	16 dB
Polarisation	circular

(b) Telemetry system

Frequency	137.560 MHz
Mode	phase lock
Loop noise bandwidth (double sided)	300 Hz*
AGC speed	1 to 3 ms.

(c) Magnetic tape recorder

Tape speed	7.5 ips
Track assignments for ESTRACK Stations,	see Table below.

Magnetic tape recorder track assignments

<u>Track</u>	<u>Record amplifier</u>	<u>Signal</u>
1	Direct	Voice annotation WWV telecommand
2	Direct	LTSS reference frequency
3	FM	Conditional RT and TT data
4	Direct	PCM data from Group 2 receivers
5	Direct	PCM data from Group 1 receivers
6	Direct	NASA 36 bit timecode on 1 kHz carrier
7	Direct	FM multiplex. Irigs 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 12.5 kHz ref frequency.

* This figure refers to the Scientific Atlanta receivers used at Lasham. Receivers at other stations may have loop bandwidth defined in different terms. In this case bandwidth should be as low as possible consistent with reasonable ease of acquisition and maintenance of phase lock.

Note:- FM multiplex track 7 will contain the following:-

IRIG 1	non-coherent	AGC	R×1	Gp 1
3	"	"	R×2	Gp 1
5	"	"	R×1	Gp 2
7	"	"	R×2	Gp 2
8	"	"		Tracking error
9	"	"	R×1	Gp 1
10	"	"	R×2	Gp 1
11	"	"	X	Tracking error
12	"	"	Y	" "

NB IRIG 6 contains the ground command receiver AGC

5.4.2 Command configuration

The command equipment configuration is summarised below. A list of commands, with Octal, Baudot and binary codes for each command, is shown in Table 1 in section 4.3.5.

(a) Antenna

Frequency band	148 MHz
Minimum gain	9 dB
Polarization	left and right hand circular

(b) Transmitter

Carrier frequency	148.250 MHz
Modulation	PDM/AM/AM
Percent modulation of RF carrier	75%
Minimum output power	200 watts

(c) Command encoder

Type	Tone digital
Tone frequency	7000 Hz.

5.5 Real-time data transmission

5.5.1 Lasham

Lasham will be scheduled by the RAE Control Centre to transmit spacecraft telemetry data in real-time to the Control Centre via the data link.

Voice and data circuits will thus be required for each pass and these circuits should be scheduled for a period of up to one hour, beginning 20 minutes prior to the start of a pass.

5.6 Quick-look operations

Quick-look operations will be performed on all scheduled data acquisition passes during the early orbit phase. After this period, quick-look operations will be scheduled at the ESTRACK stations as requested by the RAE Control Centre.

Decommutation of the real-time data from Lasham will be carried out at the RAE Control Centre (DATA CENTRAL) and a limited number of parameters will be displayed. Immediately after the end of a pass over Lasham quick-look operations and limited data processing will be performed and print-outs produced on the line printer for distribution to experimenters and sub-system designers (see section 8.2).

5.6.1 DATA CENTRAL decommutation and displays

(a) Automatic operations

The real time data from Lasham will be decommutated and the following operations are computer controlled:-

A spacecraft mode check will be made and the appropriate bits (24, 25 of the Sync Word) will be printed out.

One of the following automatic status checks will be scheduled for each pass:-

- (a) A complete check and printout of all the status bits, i.e., all PGs from PG00 to PG37.
- (b) A complete check and printout of those status bits which indicate a change from the launch status.

In addition, one of the following automatic performance checks will be scheduled for each pass:-

- (a) A complete printout of all the performance parameters on the direct telemetry format, i.e., PPs from PP40 to PP83.
- (b) A complete limit check selected performance parameters and print-out of those parameters which are outside the stated limits.

(b) Manual operations

The real time data from Lasham will be decommutated and the following channels on the Data Distributor (EMR 2745) selected for each scheduled pass.

(a) Digital

Parameter	Word	Frame
ID count	03	0
PG0	53	0
PG1	53	1
PG2	53	2
PG3	53	3

(b) Analogue

Parameter	Word	Frame
PP42	42	0, 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56
PP47	58	1, 9, 17, 25, 33, 41, 49, 57
PP52	10	3, 11, 19, 27, 35, 43, 51, 59
PP54	42	3, 11, 19, 27, 35, 43, 51, 59
PP55	58	3, 11, 19, 27, 35, 43, 51, 59
PP56	10	4, 12, 20, 28, 36, 44, 52, 60
PP58	42	4, 12, 20, 28, 36, 44, 52, 60
PP61	26	5, 13, 21, 29, 37, 45, 53, 61
PP62	42	5, 13, 12, 29, 37, 51, 53, 61
PP66	42	6, 14, 22, 30, 38, 46, 54, 62
PP71	58	7, 15, 23, 31, 39, 47, 55, 63
PP73	33	A11
PP79	10	0, 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56
PP80	40	A11
PP82	51	A11
PP83	56	A11
BPUL	50	A11
BEHT	18	A11

5.6.2 ESOC decommutation and display

The ESOC stations will decommutate and display the following channels, and during the launch phase (up to the first five orbits) will send a quick-look report to RAE via ESOC as soon as possible after a pass.

Quick-look No.1

(a) Octal

Parameter	Word	Frame	} 8 consecutive values required
AS03	37	8	
AS03	38	8	
AS04	45	8	
AS04	46	8	
Mode Id	03	0	
PG0	53	0	
PG1	53	1	
PG2	53	2	

(b) Analogue

Parameter	Word	Frame
PP42	42	0, 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56
PP54	42	3, 11, 19, 27, 35, 43, 51, 59
PP56	10	4, 12, 20, 28, 36, 44, 52, 60
PP61	26	5, 13, 21, 29, 37, 45, 53, 61
PP66	46	6, 14, 22, 30, 38, 46, 54, 62
PP73	33	All
PP79	10	0, 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56
PP80	40	All
PP82	51	All
PP83	56	All

Quick-look No.2

After the first five orbits, the quick-look selection will be as above with the exception of parameters AS03 and AS04, unless scheduled by the RAE.

5.6.3 Quick-look operating procedures

A data acquisition station will decommutate the spacecraft real-time data for quick-look operations as scheduled by the RAE Control Centre.

A quick-look operation at an ESTRACK station will be as defined in the ESRO Mission Operations Plan for X3. The stations will submit a quick-look report to DATA CENTRAL via ESOC. For the first five orbits the quick-look reports will be relayed to DATA CENTRAL not later than fifteen minutes after the pass. Following the first five orbits through to the end of the mission quick-look messages will be relayed to DATA CENTRAL within one hour after the pass.

5.7 Tape mailing instructions

All telemetry magnetic tapes will be forwarded, in accordance with the standard tape shipping instructions, to the following address:-

Procurement Executive, Ministry of Defence,
Royal Aircraft Establishment,
Farnborough,
Hants,
England.

For the attention of Room 224, Space Department

6 COMMUNICATIONS

6.1 Introduction

The control centres at DATA CENTRAL and ESOC will provide the necessary communications links, teletype, voice and data transmission to satisfy the operational requirements of the X3 project. A temporary teletype link operating in a conference mode will be provided between the launch range at WRE Woomera, the MOD centre in London and DATA CENTRAL at Farnborough, for a 24 hour period commencing at T -8 hours.

6.2 Teletype communications

ESRO will utilize the existing network for all teletype communications between the ESTRACK stations and the ESOC. An exclusive teletype link will be used for the first month for all teletype communications between ESOC and DATA CENTRAL. Thereafter the public telex network will be used for communications between ESOC and DATA CENTRAL. Teletype communications and procedures will be in accordance with the ESRO Mission Operations Plan for X3 and section 34 of the Estrack Operations Manual.

6.2.1 Addressing traffic

All project-oriented traffic will be addressed to DATA CEN SPACE RAE. All traffic to ESOC will be addressed to ESOC CONTROL.

6.3 Voice communications

Voice communications will be provided between DATA CENTRAL and the LASHAM telemetry station. A temporary voice communication will be provided between the WRE launch range, DATA CENTRAL and the ESOC, for a period between T-6 hours and T +15 minutes.

6.4 Data transmission

The data link between LASHAM and DATA CENTRAL will be used to transmit spacecraft data in real-time.

7 ORBITAL COMPUTATIONS SUPPORT

7.1 Introduction

Data Central, the RAE Space Department Dynamics Division (SP5) and ESOC are responsible for prelaunch and postlaunch orbit determination during the X3 project.

7.2 Prelaunch operations

A predicted world map printout and station observations will be computed from data supplied by DATA CENTRAL. Station predictions will be required for LASHAM and all ESTRACK stations for a 3 day period 10 days prior to launch. If trajectory changes occur prior to launch, the predicted data will be recomputed.

Copies of the predicted observations and world map printout, for a 3-day period, will be distributed to:-

ESRO Control centre
Darmstadt, Germany.

Data Central,
RAE, Farnborough.

X3 Satellite Controller,
RAE.

RSRS,
Slough, Berks.
(Mr. Luscombe).

BDRSS,
WRE, Salisbury,
S.A.
(Mr. K. Smith).

7.3 Post-launch operations

Orbit elements will be provided by the MOD, and will be used to generate the predicted world map and station observations. DATA CENTRAL will send orbital elements to ESOC every time they are updated and in any case the latest elements must be available at ESOC not later than T -7 days for the scheduling week.

8 DATA PROCESSING

8.1 Responsibility

RAE is responsible for evaluating the quality of the recorded data on the analogue tapes received from the telemetry stations, and is also responsible for processing the data.

8.2 Data evaluation

The station telemetry tapes will be received by DATA CENTRAL for evaluation and initial processing in order to provide digital magnetic tapes for subsequent computer processing in Mathematics Dept., RAE.

The digital magnetic tapes will contain formatted satellite data and identity blocks of the following form:-

- (1) 9999
- (2) YYMM
- (3) DDHH
- (4) ORBIT NO.
- (5) STATION NO.
- (6) ORIGINAL TAPE NO.

The station numbers to be used are as follows:-

FALKIS	0353
FBANKS	0352
REDU	0351
SPITS	0354
LASHAM (LTS1)	0001
LASHAM (LTS2)	0002

For passes over Lasham the ditital magnetic tape will be processed in DATA CENTRAL as soon as possible after a pass in order to provide the quick-look printout for distribution (section 5.6). This data will consist mainly of housekeeping parameters, as specified by the experimenters and sub-system designers.

9 COMPOSITE COUNTDOWN

The composite countdown is referenced to the nominal lift-off time and lists only those periods that involve or require action by the X3 project ground support elements. Abbreviations are as used in section 5.3.

COMPOSITE COUNTDOWN

Countdown	Message	TTY or voice	Responsibility from to
Between F -14 days and F -9 days	X3 F - days Dress rehearsal sim lift off = Y M D H MIN	TTY	{ NCW RAE ESOC } RAE/MOD ESOC STATIONS
Between F -14 days and F -9 days	X3 F - days Dress rehearsal sim lift off = Y M D H MIN (Note:- The dress rehearsal follows the same procedure as the launch countdown below, with times related to the simulated lift off. The rehearsal will be fast-timed where possible and communica- tions with ESOC simulated. A rehearsal with ESOC will take place at F -3 days when communications with NCW will be simulated)	voice	RAE LASHAM
F -3 days F -2 days F -1 days	ESTRACK station readiness report ESTRACK station readiness report ESTRACK station readiness report	TTY TTY TTY	ESOC RAE ESOC RAE
T -18 h	X3 T -18 h Nominal lift off = Y M D H MIN	TTY	{ NCW RAE ESOC } RAE/MOD ESOC
T -17 h 45 min	X3 Nominal lift off = Y M D H MIN	TTY	ESOC EASTRACK STNS
T -13 h	X3 T -13 h Request support status MOD	TTY	RAE MOD
T -12 h 50 min	X3 T -12 h MOD support status Green or Red 50 min (followed by qualification if Red)	TTY	MOD RAE
T -12 h 45 min	X3 T -12 h MOD support status Green or Red 50 min (followed by qualification if Red) (Note:- MOD is assumed to be able to support the mission after this time unless RAE is notified otherwise)	TTY	RAE NCW

Countdown	Message	TTY or voice	Responsibility from to
T -8 h	Open Satellite Network		RAE
T -8 hr	X3 T -8h Comms check, fox message (Note:- This message to be repeated approx every 1/2 h)	TTY	NCW RAE RAE ESOC RAE
T -7 h	X3 T -7 h Nominal lift off = Y M D H MIN	TTY	RAE/MOD ESOC
T -6 h 50 min	X3 Nominal lift off = Y M D H MIN	TTY	ESOC ESTRACK STNS
T -6 h 15 min	Request T -0.6.00 h station readiness report from ESTRACK stations	TTY	ESOC ESTRACK STNS
T -6 h	ESTRACK station readiness report	TTY	ESTRACK STNS ESOC
T -6 h	Open Voice links for a time check, close Voice Links	VOICE	NCW RAE/ESOC
T -5 h 55 min (approx)	X3 nominal lift off is H MIN. Voice and time check. Request Lasham checkout	VOICE	RAE LASHAM
T -5 h 50 min to T -4 h 50 min	Lasham conducts system checkout		
T -4 h	Request simulation test	VOICE	RAE LASHAM
T -4 h to T -3 h 30 min	Lasham conducts simulation test with RAE		
T -3 h 30 min	X3 T -3 h 30 min Request status all stations	TTY	RAE ESOC
T -3 h 25 min	Request T -03.15 h station readiness report from EASTRACK stations	TTY	ESOC ESTRACK STNS

Countdown	Message	TTY or voice	Responsibility from to
T -3 h 15 min	Request status Lasham. Lasham confirms Green or Red.	VOICE	RAE LASHAM
T -3 h 15 min	ESTRACK station readiness report	TTY	ESTRACK STNS ESOC
T -3 h 15 min	X3 T -3 hr 15 min ESTRACK status Greed or Red followed by qualification if Red	TTY	ESOC RAE
T -3 h	X3 T -3 hr 15 min ESTRACK status Green or Red (followed by qualification if Red) Lasham status Green or Red (followed by qualification if Red)	TTY	RAE NCW
T -3 h	(Note:- All stations are assumed to be operational after this time unless RAE is notified otherwise)		
T -3 h	X3 T -3 h Nominal lift off - Y M D H MIN		NCW RAE/MOD RAE ESOC
T -2 h 55 min	X3 Nominal lift off = Y M D H MIN	TTY	ESOC ESTRACK STNS
T -1 h 30 min	X3 T -1 h 30 min Nominal lift off = Y M D H MIN	TTY	NCW RAE/MOD
T -1 h 25 min	X3 T -1 h 30 min Nominal lift off = Y M D H MIN Request status all stations	TTY	RAE ESOC
T -1 h 20 min	Request T -0.1.15 h station readiness report from ESTRACK stations	TTY	ESOC ESTRACK STNS
T -1 h 15 min	ESTRACK station readiness report	TTY	ESTRACK STNS ESOC
T -1 h 15 min	X3 nominal lift off is H MIN. Request status Lasham. Lasham confirms Red or Green	VOICE	RAE LASHAM

Countdown	Message	TTY or voice	Responsibility from to
T -1 h 15 min	X3 T -1 h 15 min Estrack status Green or Red followed by qualification if Red	TTY	ESOC RAE
T -1 h 10 min	X3 T -1 h 15 min Estrack status Green or Red (followed by qualification if Red). Lasham status Green or Red (followed by qualification if Red).	TTY	RAE NCW
T -1 h	Open Voice links for a time check, close Voice links	VOICE	NCW RAE/ESOC
T -55 min	Voice and time check	VOICE	RAE LASHAM
T -40 min	Request T -00.30 h station readiness report from ESTRACK STNS	TTY	ESOC ESTRACK STNS
T -30 min	ESTRACK station readiness report	TTY	ESTRACK STNS ESOC
T -30 min	X3 T -30 min Firing sequence started nominal lift off = Y M D H MIN	TTY	NCW RAE/MOD RAE ESOC ESOC STATIONS
T -29 min	X3 T -30 min ESTRACK status Green or Red	TTY	ESOC RAE
T -25 min	X3 nominal lift off is H MIN	VOICE	RAE LASHAM
Between T -30 min and T -15 min	Open Voice links for a time check and launch status	VOICE	NCW RAE/ESOC
T -6 min	X3 T -6 min Spacecraft status all nominal	TTY	NCW RAE/MOD
T -5 min (approx)	X3 T -6 min Spacecraft status all nominal	TTY	RAE ESOC
T -4 min (approx)	X3 T -6 min Spacecraft status all nominal	TTY	ESOC STATIONS
T -0 min (approx)	Confirmation of lift off followed by rocket status	VOICE	NCW RAE/ESOC
T +30 s (approx)	Confirmation of lift off followed by rocket status	VOICE	RAE LASHAM

Countdown	Message	TTY or voice	Responsibility from to
T +1 min (approx)	X3 T +1 min Lift off was approx H MIN	TTY	NCW RAE/MOD
T +2 min (approx)	X3 T +1 min Lift off was approx H MIN	TTY	RAE ESOC
T +3 min (approx)	X3 T +1 min Lift off was approx H MIN	TTY	ESOC STATIONS
T +10 min (approx)	X3 T +10 min Lift off was H MIN S	TTY	NCW RAE/MOD
T +11 min (approx)	X3 T +10 min Lift off was H MIN S	TTY	RAE ESOC
T +12 min (approx)	X3 T +10 min Lift off was H MIN S	TTY	ESOC STATIONS
T +14 min (approx)	X3 lift off was H MIN S	VOICE	RAE LASHAM
T +15 min (approx)	End of launch summary, close Voice links	VOICE	NCW RAE/ESOC
Between T +15 min and T +30 min	X3 T + 30 min Injection report	TTY	NCW RAE ESOC STATIONS
T +35 min (approx)	X3 AOS H MIN modulation on or no modulation	TTY	FBANKS ESOC RAE NCW MOD
T +36 min (approx)	X3 AOS FBANKS H MIN Mod on or no mod. close link	VOICE	RAE LASHAM
T +45 min (approx)	OMS 28 FBANKS X3 ORBIT No.1 YY MM DD followed by QL	TTY	FBANKS ESOC RAE
T +50 min (approx)	OMS 20 M D H MIN FBANKS followed by pass report	TTY	FBANKS ESOC RAE NCW
T +1 h 30 min (approx)	X3 orbit elements (Note:- Prepare update of orbital predictions)	TTY	MOD RAE RAE ESOC
T +1 h 35 min (approx)	OMS 28 FALKIS X3 ORBIT No.1 Y M D followed by QL	TTY	FALKIS ESOC RAE

Countdown	Message	TTY or voice	Responsibility from to
T +1 h 45 min (approx)	OMS 20 M D H MIN FALKIS followed by pass report	TTY	{ FALKIS ESOC } ESOC RAE
T +2 h (approx)	X3 ORBIT Nominal or otherwise. Prepare to implement EOP or emergency phase		{ RAE ESOC } ESOC RAE STATIONS NCW
T +3 h (approx)	OMS 28 FBANKS X3 ORBIT No.2 Y M D followed by QL	TTY	{ FBANKS ESOC } ESOC RAE
T +3 h 10 min (approx)	OMS 20 M D H MIN FBANKS followed by pass report	TTY	{ FBANKS ESOC } ESOC RAE
T +4 h 50 min (approx)	OMS 28 FBANKS X3 ORBIT No.3 Y M D followed by QL	TTY	{ FBANKS ESOC } ESOC RAE
T +5 h (approx)	OMS 20 M D H MIN FBANKS followed by pass report	TTY	{ FBANKS ESOC } ESOC RAE
T +6 h 40 min (approx)	OMS 28 FBANKS X3 ORBIT No.4 Y M D followed by QL	TTY	{ FBANKS ESOC } ESOC RAE
T +6 h 50 min (approx)	OMS 20 M D H MIN FBANKS followed by pass report	TTY	{ FBANKS ESOC } ESOC RAE
T +7 h (approx)	Voice and time check. Request Lasham checkout	VOICE	RAE LASHAM
T +7 h (approx) to T +8 h (approx)	Lasham conducts system checkout		
T +8 h (approx)	Request simulation test	VOICE	RAE LASHAM
T +8 h (approx) to T +8 h 30 min (approx)	Lasham conducts simulation test with RAE		
T +8 h 30 min (approx)	OMS 28 FBANKS X3 ORBIT NO.5 Y M D followed by QL	TTY	{ FBANKS ESOC } ESOC RAE

Countdown	Message	TTY or voice	Responsibility from to
T +8 h 50 min (approx)	OMS 20 M D H MIN FRANKS followed by pass report	TTY	<div> <div>FRANKS</div> <div>ESOC</div> </div> <div>ESOC</div> <div>RAE</div>
T +9 h (approx)	End of launch phase	TTY	<div>ESOC</div> <div>STATIONS</div> <div>NCW</div>

Appendix A

X3 POTENTIAL FREQUENCY CONFLICTS

The purpose of this Appendix is to identify the spacecraft which are potential sources of radio frequency interference to the X3 project.

Details will be issued later.

Appendix BX3 TELEMETRY CHANNELSList of parametersAttitude sensor data

AS01	Sync. pulse	to sun sensor SS1	(spin position)
AS03	Sun sensor SS1	to sun sensor SS1	(spin period)
AS05	Sun sensor SS1	to sun sensor SS2	(spin axis-sun angle)
AS07	Sun sensor SS1	to horizon sensor 1.H1	(Earth position)
AS09	Sun sensor SS1	to sun sensor SS3	(structure distortion)
AS11	Sun sensor SS1	to sun sensor SS4	(structure distortion)
AS13	Sun sensor SS1	to horizon sensor 1.H2	(Earth position)
AS15	Sun sensor SS1	to horizon sensor 1.H1	(Earth position)
AS02	Sync. pulse	to sun sensor SS3	(spin position)
AS04	Sun sensor SS3	to sun sensor SS3	(spin period)
AS06	Sun sensor SS3	to sun sensor SS2	(structure distortion)
AS08	Sun sensor SS3	to horizon sensor 2.H3	(Earth position)
AS10	Sun sensor SS3	to sun sensor SS1	(structure distortion)
AS12	Sun sensor SS3	to sun sensor SS4	(spin axis-sun angle)
AS14	Sun sensor SS3	to horizon sensor 2.H4	(Earth position)
AS16	Sun sensor SS3	to horizon sensor 2.H3	(Earth position)

Birmingham micrometeoroid experiment data

BEHT EHT monitor

PBUL EHT test pulse monitor

(See also GO/NO-GO data, i.e. PG25 to PG37 on page 49).

Hybrid electronics experiment data

DD01 11111111

DD02 Digital array experiment (11101100)
MSB

DD03 Digital array experiment (10100001)
LSB

RA01 to RA78 Hybrid electronic experiment (HEE) analogue outputs.

MSB = major increments

LSB = minor increments

RD01 to RD78 HEE digital outputs.

NOTE: RD01 corresponds to RA01 *et seq.*

Rocket third stage data

DA01 Donner accelerometer coarse
DA02 Donner accelerometer fine
GY01 Gyro output 1
GY02 Gyro output 2
HSPK Housekeeping
SMON Separation monitor
SS01 Sun slit

Solar cell experiment data

SC01 Module 3 unit 6101 short circuit current
SC02 Module 3 unit 6102 short circuit current
SC03 Module 7 unit 6103 short circuit current
SC04 Module 7 unit 6102 short circuit current
SC05 Module 7 unit 6103 short circuit current
SC06 Module 3 unit 6201 short circuit current

SC07 Module 3 unit 6101 maximum power point current
SC08 Module 3 unit 6102 maximum power point current
SC09 Module 7 unit 6103 maximum power point current
SC10 Module 3 unit 6101 open circuit voltage
SC11 Module 3 unit 6102 open circuit voltage
SC12 Module 7 unit 6103 open circuit voltage

ST01 Module 3 unit 6101 temperature
ST02 Module 3 unit 6102 temperature
ST03 Module 7 unit 6103 temperature
ST04 Module 7 unit 6102 temperature
ST05 Module 7 unit 6103 temperature
ST06 Module 3 unit 6201 temperature

Thermal control surfaces data

<u>Unit No. Thermistor</u>			<u>Unit No. Thermistor</u>			<u>Unit No. Thermistor</u>		
TS01	5100	1	TS33	5700	14	TS65	5600	9
TS02	5500	4	TS34	5400	3	TS66	5800	9
TS03	5500	12	TS35	5600	14	TS67	5700	1
TS04	5200	1	TS36	5800	14	TS68	5700	9
TS05	5600	4	TS37	5100	4	TS69	5700	17
TS06	5800	4	TS38	5500	7	TS70	5800	1
TS07	5300	1	TS39	5500	15	TS71	5600	17
TS08	5700	4	TS40	5200	4	TS72	5800	17
TS09	5700	12	TS41	5600	7	TS73	5500	2
TS10	5400	1	TS42	5800	7	TS74	5500	10
TS11	5600	12	TS43	5300	4	TS75	5500	18
TS12	5800	12	TS44	5700	7	TS76	5506	2
TS13	5100	2	TS45	5700	15	TS77	5600	10
TS14	5500	5	TS46	5400	4	TS78	5800	10
TS15	5500	13	TS47	5600	15	TS79	5700	2
TS16	5200	2	TS48	5800	15	TS80	5700	10
TS17	5600	5	TS49	5100	5	TS81	5700	18
TS18	5800	5	TS50	5500	8	TS82	5800	2
TS19	5300	2	TS51	5500	16	TS83	5600	18
TS20	5700	5	TS52	5200	5	TS84	5800	18
TS21	5700	13	TS53	5600	8	TS85	5500	3
TS22	5400	2	TS54	5800	8	TS86	5500	11
TS23	5600	13	TS55	5300	5	TS87	5500	19
TS24	5800	13	TS56	5700	8	TS88	5600	3
TS25	5100	3	TS57	5700	16	TS89	5600	11
TS26	5500	6	TS58	5400	5	TS90	5800	11
TS27	5500	14	TS59	5600	16	TS91	5700	3
TS28	5200	3	TS60	5800	16	TS92	5700	11
TS29	5600	6	TS61	5500	1	TS93	5700	19
TS30	5800	6	TS62	5500	9	TS94	5800	3
TS31	5300	3	TS63	5500	17			
TS32	5700	6	TS64	5600	1			

TS95 Calibration resistor 1

TS96 Calibration resistor 2

Performance parameters designation recorded format

PP01 Solar cell array temperature (module 2 centre)
 PP02 Output voltage of negative 12 volt tape recorder supply
 PP03 Output current of positive 5.4 volt regulator
 PP04 Output voltage of negative 12 volt regulator
 PP05 Solar cell array temperature (module 2 top)
 PP06 Heat balance temperature monitor (fillet 3/4 top)
 PP07 Output voltage of positive 12 volt regulator
 PP08 Output voltage of positive 5.4 volt regulator
 PP09 Heat balance temperature monitor (module 1)
 PP10 Solar cell array temperature (module 2 bottom)
 PP11 Data handling calibration (positive 2.5 volts) (01000000)
 PP12 Output current of positive 12 volt regulator
 PP13 Power storage control temperature
 PP14 Heat balance temperature monitor (fillet 3/4 centre)
 PP15 Output current of negative 12 volt regulator
 PP16 VHF automatic gain control 1
 PP17 Tape recorder temperature
 PP18 Heat balance temperature monitor (module 5)
 PP19 Battery voltage
 PP20 Data handling calibration (negative 4.7 volts) (11110101)
 PP21 Heat balance temperature monitor (face 8 foot casting)
 PP22 Output voltage of negative 5.4 volt regulators
 PP23 Output voltage of negative 5.4 volt regulator
 PP24 Unregulated busbar voltage
 PP25 Power regulators and distribution temperature
 PP26 Power switching and monitoring temperature
 PP27 VHF automatic gain control 2
 PP28 Output current of positive 12 volt tape recorders supply
 PP29 Heat balance temperature (fillet 3/4 bottom)
 PP30 Battery temperature
 PP31 Battery charge/discharge current
 PP32 Total solar array current
 PP33 Data handling calibration (0 volt)
 PP34 Input voltage to battery converter
 PP35 Input voltage to battery main charge regulator
 PP36 Output voltage of positive 12 volt tape recorder supply
 PP37 10000000
 PP38 Output current of negative 12 volt tape recorder supply

Performance parameters designation direct format

PP40 Heat balance temperature monitor (face 7 top)
PP41 Heat balance temperature monitor (face 7 upper centre)
PP42 Output voltage of positive 12 volt regulator
PP43 Input voltage to battery converter
PP44 Heat balance temperature monitor (face 7 lower centre)
PP45 Heat balance temperature monitor (top cover skin)
PP46 VHF voltage standing wave ratio
PP47 VHF automatic gain control 1
PP48 Heat balance temperature monitor (face 7 bottom)
PP49 Heat balance temperature monitor (lower cover skin)
PP50 Output current of positive 12 volt tape recorder supply
PP51 Output current of negative 12 volt tape recorder supply
PP52 Programmer package temperature
PP53 Solar cell array temperature (module 2 top)
PP54 Output voltage of positive 5.4 volt regulator
PP55 Output voltage of positive 12 volt tape recorder supply
PP56 Battery temperature
PP57 Solar cell array temperature (module 2 centre)
PP58 Output voltage of negative 12 volt tape recorder supply
PP59 Input voltage to battery main charge regulator
PP60 Power regulators and distribution temperature
PP61 Tape recorder temperature
PP62 VHF automatic gain control 2
PP63 Power storage control temperature
PP64 Solar cell array temperature (module 2 bottom)
PP65 Direct encoder package temperature
PP66 Output voltage of negative 5.4 volt regulator
PP67 VHF transmitter power output
PP68 Record encoder package temperature
PP69 VHF transmitter temperature difference monitor
PP70 Hybrid electronic experiment temperature monitor
PP71 Data handling calibration (positive 2.5 volt)(01000000)
PP72 Data handling calibration (0 volt)
PP72 Battery voltage
PP74 Tape recorder pressure monitor
PP75 Hybrid electronic experiment (negative full scale deflection) -4.3925 V
PP76 Hybrid electronic experiment (positive full scale deflection) +4.3925 V
PP77 VHF package temperature
PP78 Data handling calibration (negative 4.7 volt)(11110101)
PP79 Output voltage of negative 12 volt regulator
PP80 Unregulated busbar voltage
PP81 Battery charge/discharge current
PP82 Total solar array current
PP83 Tape recorder, tape moving

Performance parameters designation GO/NO-GO bits

NOTE: PG suffix code:
MSB is the PG syllable identifier and LSB is the PG bit identifier.

PG00 Hybrid electronics experiment ON/OFF (logic 1 = ON)
 PG01 Thermal surfaces experiment ON/OFF (logic 1 = ON)
 PG02 Transmitter select A or B (logic 1 = A)
 PG03 Logic 0
 PG04 Tape recorder record or playback (logic 1 = record)
 PG05 Data tray clock select A or B (logic 1 = A)
 PG06 High speed divider select A or B (logic 1 = B)
 PG07 Low speed divider select A or B (logic 1 = A)
 PG10 High speed parallel to serial converter select A or B (logic 1 = B)
 PG11 Low speed parallel to serial converter select A or B (logic 1 = B)
 PG12 Analogue to digital converter select A or B (logic 1 = A on high speed
 and B on low speed. Logic 0 = B on high speed and A on low speed)
 PG13 High speed digital multiplexer select A or B (logic 1 = A)
 PG14 Low speed digital multiplexer select A or B (logic 1 = A)
 PG15 Analogue to digital converter output gates select A or B (logic 1 = A)
 PG16 Data switching gates select A or B (logic 1 = A)
 PG17 Third stage interlock (logic 0 = third stage present)
 PG20 Birmingham experiment logic test pulse monitor (logic 1 = pulse
 detected)
 PG21 Birmingham experiment flap monitor (logic 1 = flap open)
 PG22 Logic 0
 PG23 Logic 1
 PG24 Logic 0
 PG25 Birmingham experiment most significant count bit digit 0
 PG26 Birmingham experiment count bit digit 1
 PG27 Birmingham experiment count bit digit 2
 PG30 Birmingham experiment count bit digit 3
 PG31 Birmingham experiment count bit digit 4
 PG32 Birmingham experiment count bit digit 5
 PG33 Birmingham experiment count bit digit 6
 PG34 Birmingham experiment count bit digit 7
 PG35 Birmingham experiment count bit digit 8
 PG36 Birmingham experiment count bit digit 9
 PG37 Birmingham experiment least significant count bit digit 10
 PG40 through to PG47 Logic 0
 PG50 through to PG57 Logic 0
 PG60 through to PG67 Logic 0
 PG70 through to PG77 Logic 0

Appendix CSTATION RESPONSIBILITIES

The following Table summarises the station responsibilities described in the X3 Operations Handbook and enables individual stations to obtain a quick reference to the relevant sections.

Station	Tracking	Data acquisition	Command	Quick-look operations	Recording procedure	Tape mailing	Communications	Real-time data transmission	Orbital predictions	Scheduling
Data central			5.2.4 5.3.3 5.4.2	5.6 5.6.1 8.2	5.4.1.4		6.2 6.3 9	5.5.1	7.2 7.3	5.2.3.2
ESOC						5.7	6.2 6.3 9		7.2 7.3	5.2.3.2
FALKIS		5.2.3	5.2.4 5.3.3 5.4.2	5.6 5.6.2	5.4.1.4	5.7	6.2 9			
FBANKS		5.2.3	5.2.4 5.3.3 5.4.2	5.6 5.6.2	5.4.1.4	5.7	6.2 9			
LASHAM		5.2.3			5.4.1.4		6.3 6.4 9	5.5.1		
MOD	5.2.2 5.3.1						6.2 9			
REDU	5.3.1	5.2.3	5.2.4 5.3.3 5.4.2	5.6 5.6.2	5.4.1.4	5.7	6.2 9			
SPITSB		5.2.3	5.2.4 5.3.3 5.4.2	5.6 5.6.2	5.4.1.4	5.7	6.2 9			
WOOMERA	5.2.1	5.2.3.1					6.2 6.3 9			

REFERENCES

<u>No.</u>	<u>Author(s)</u>	<u>Title, etc.</u>
1	H.J.H. Sketch	The Black Arrow X3 Spacecraft. RAE Technical Report 69203 (1969), presented at the eighth International Symposium on Space Technology and Science, Tokyo, August 1969
2	The Staff of RAE Space Department	The Black Arrow Satellite launching vehicle. RAE Technical Report 69088 (1969)
3	X3 Operations Team	Operations Manual for Black Arrow X3 Satellite, Vol.1, Functional descriptions, published by MSDS Limited formerly GEC-AEI (Electronics) Limited
4	V.W. Adams	Orbital operations plan for the X3 satellite. RAE Technical Report to be published, 1971

Fig. 1

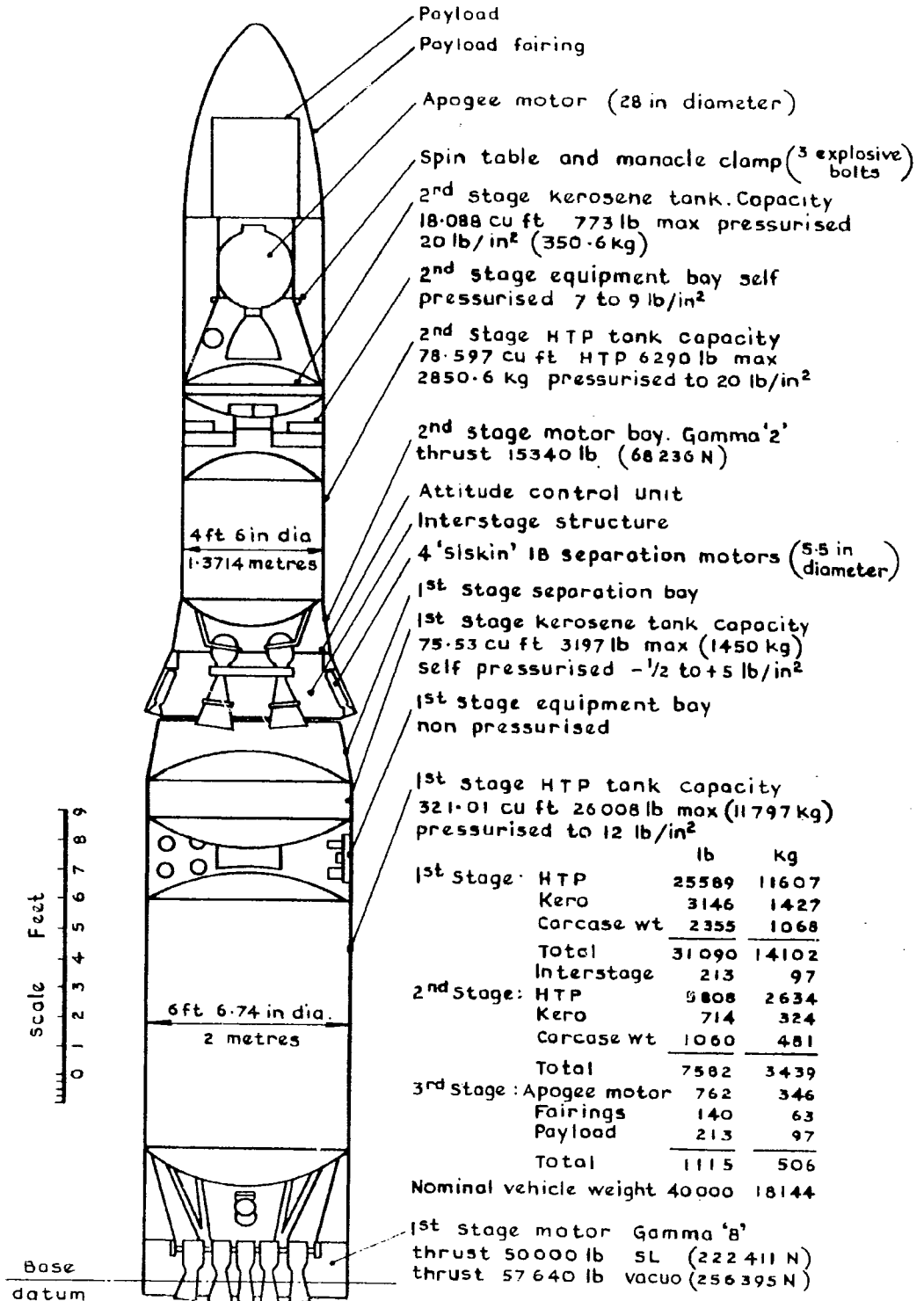


Fig. 1 Basic construction of Black Arrow

Fig. 2

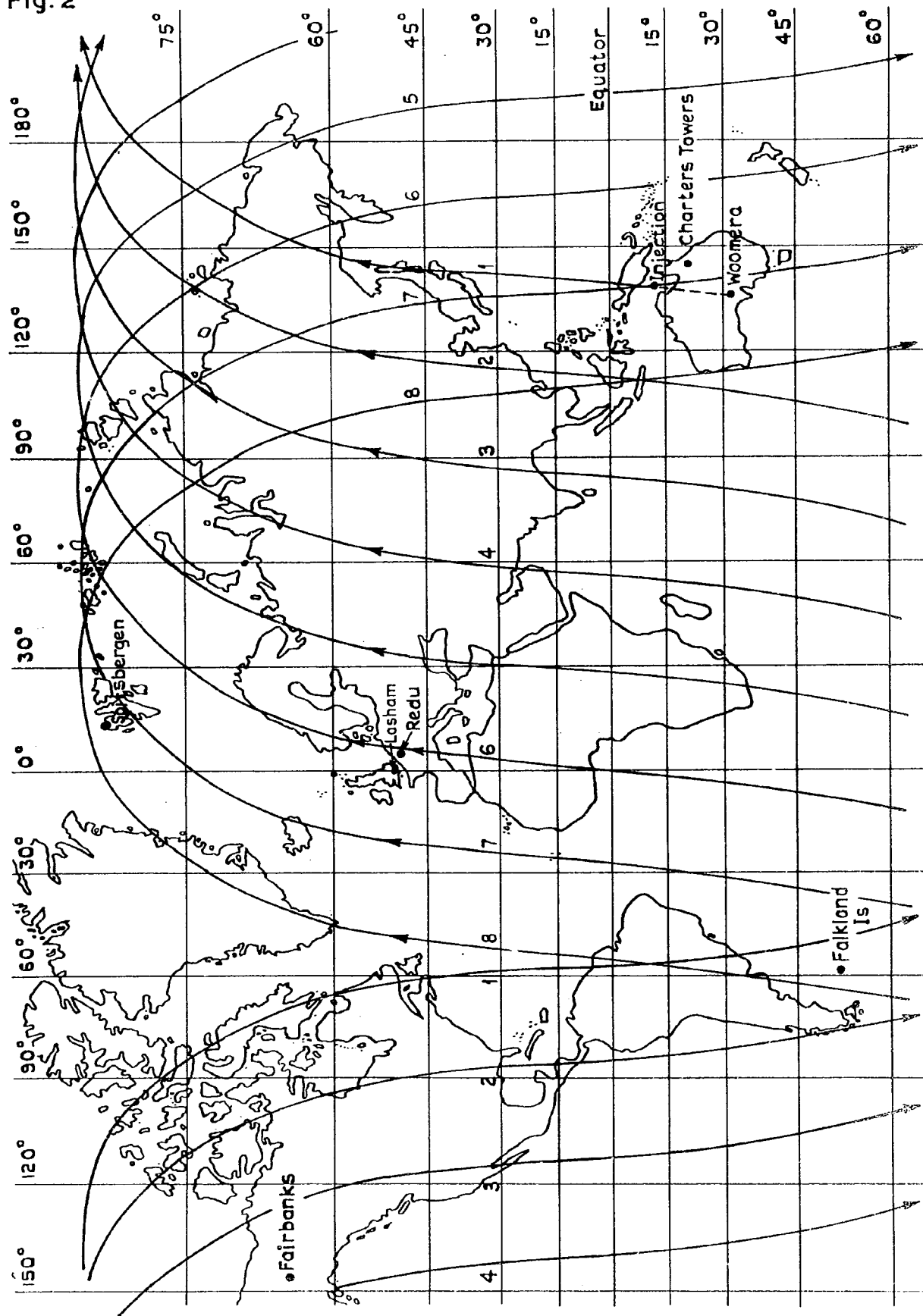


Fig.2 X3 subsatellite plot

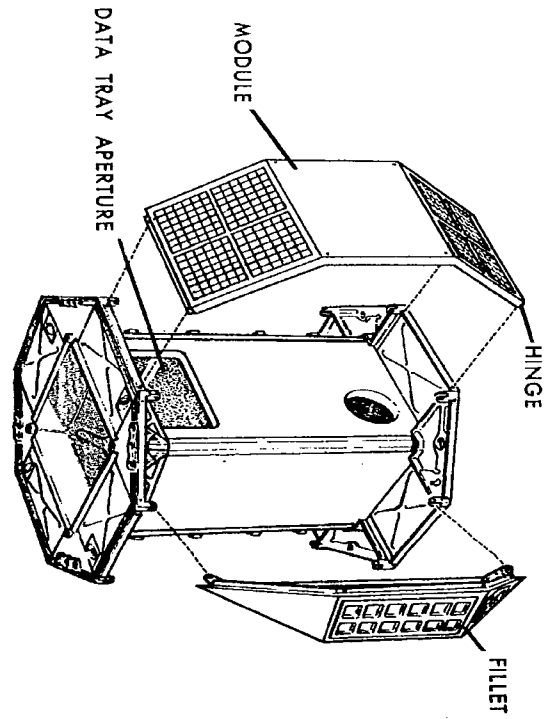


Fig. 3

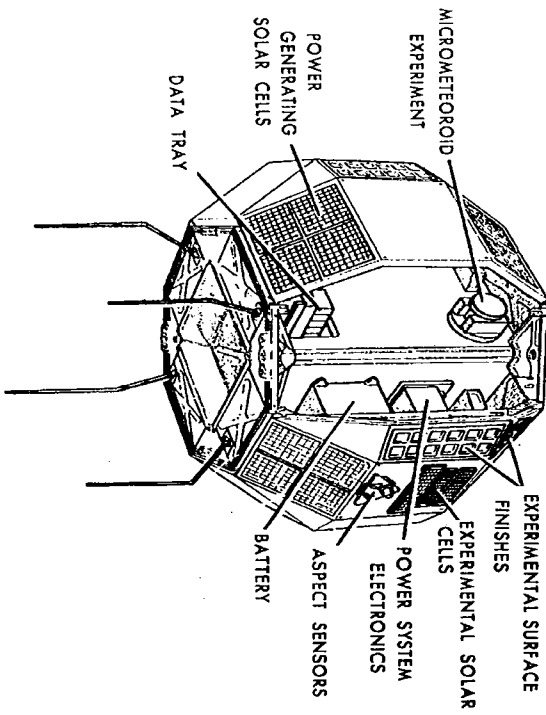


Fig. 3b. Partly assembled structure

NOTE: In the normal mode direct format the AS parameters appear in only the first minor frame of each set of eight minor frames. Syllables 37 and 38, 45 and 46 in all other minor frames are not allocated and the digital outputs for each of the syllables are all zeros (eight bits).

DATE	TIME	LOCATION	ACTIVITY	PERSONNEL	STATUS	REMARKS
02/23	4	5	6	7	8	9
02/23	10	11	12	13	14	15
02/23	16	17	18	19	20	21
02/23	22	23	24	25	26	27
02/23	28	29	30	31	32	33
02/23	34	35	36	37	38	39
02/23	40	41	42	43	44	45
02/23	46	47	48	49	50	51
02/23	52	53	54	55	56	57
02/23	58	59	60	61	62	63
02/23	64	65	66	67	68	69
02/23	70	71	72	73	74	75
02/23	76	77	78	79	80	81
02/23	82	83	84	85	86	87
02/23	88	89	90	91	92	93
02/23	94	95	96	97	98	99
02/23	100	101	102	103	104	105
02/23	106	107	108	109	110	111
02/23	112	113	114	115	116	117
02/23	118	119	120	121	122	123
02/23	124	125	126	127	128	129
02/23	130	131	132	133	134	135
02/23	136	137	138	139	140	141
02/23	142	143	144	145	146	147
02/23	148	149	150	151	152	153
02/23	154	155	156	157	158	159
02/23	160	161	162	163	164	165
02/23	166	167	168	169	170	171
02/23	172	173	174	175	176	177
02/23	178	179	180	181	182	183
02/23	184	185	186	187	188	189
02/23	190	191	192	193	194	195
02/23	196	197	198	199	200	201
02/23	202	203	204	205	206	207
02/23	208	209	210	211	212	213
02/23	214	215	216	217	218	219
02/23	220	221	222	223	224	225
02/23	226	227	228	229	230	231
02/23	232	233	234	235	236	237
02/23	238	239	240	241	242	243
02/23	244	245	246	247	248	249
02/23	250	251	252	253	254	255
02/23	256	257	258	259	260	261
02/23	262	263	264	265	266	267
02/23	268	269	270	271	272	273
02/23	274	275	276	277	278	279
02/23	280	281	282	283	284	285
02/23	286	287	288	289	290	291
02/23	292	293	294	295	296	297
02/23	298	299	300	301	302	303
02/23	304	305	306	307	308	309
02/23	310	311	312	313	314	315
02/23	316	317	318	319	320	321
02/23	322	323	324	325	326	327
02/23	328	329	330	331	332	333
02/23	334	335	336	337	338	339
02/23	340	341	342	343	344	345
02/23	346	347	348	349	350	351
02/23	352	353	354	355	356	357
02/23	358	359	360	361	362	363
02/23	364	365	366	367	368	369
02/23	370	371	372	373	374	375
02/23	376	377	378	379	380	381
02/23	382	383	384	385	386	387
02/23	388	389	390	391	392	393
02/23	394	395	396	397	398	399
02/23	400	401	402	403	404	405
02/23	406	407	408	409	410	411
02/23	412	413	414	415	416	417
02/23	418	419	420	421	422	423
02/23	424	425	426	427	428	429
02/23	430	431	432	433	434	435
02/23	436	437	438	439	440	441
02/23	442	443	444	445	446	447
02/23	448	449	450	451	452	453
02/23	454	455	456	457	458	459
02/23	460	461	462	463	464	465
02/23	466	467	468	469	470	471
02/23	472	473	474	475	476	477
02/23	478	479	480	481	482	483
02/23	484	485	486	487	488	489
02/23	490	491	492	493	494	495
02/23	496	497	498	499	500	501
02/23	502	503	504	505	506	507
02/23	508	509	510	511	512	513
02/23	514	515	516	517	518	519
02/23	520	521	522	523	524	525
02/23	526	527	528	529	530	531
02/23	532	533	534	535	536	537
02/23	538	539	540	541	542	543
02/23	544	545	546	547	548	549
02/23	550	551	552	553	554	555
02/23	556	557	558	559	560	561
02/23	562	563	564	565	566	567
02/23	568	569	570	571	572	573
02/23	574	575	576	577	578	579
02/23	580	581	582	583	584	585
02/23	586	587	588	589	590	591
02/23	592	593	594	595	596	597
02/23	598	599	600	601	602	603
02/23	604	605	606	607	608	609
02/23	610	611	612	613	614	615
02/23	616	617	618	619	620	621
02/23	622	623	624	625	626	627
02/23	628	629	630	631	632	633
02/23	634	635	636	637	638	639
02/23	640	641	642	643	644	645
02/23	646	647	648	649	650	651
02/23	652	653	654	655	656	657
02/23	658	659	660	661	662	663
02/23	664	665	666	667	668	669
02/23	670	671	672	673	674	675
02/23	676	677	678	679	680	681
02/23	682	683	684	685	686	687
02/23	688	689	690	691	692	693
02/23	694	695	696	697	698	699
02/23	700	701	702	703	704	705
02/23	706	707	708	709	710	711
02/23	712	713	714	715	716	717
02/23	718	719	720	721	722	723
02/23	724	725	726	727	728	729
02/23	730	731	732	733	734	735
02/23	736	737	738	739	740	741
02/23	742	743	744	745	746	747
02/23	748	749	750	751	752	753
02/23	754	755	756	757	758	759
02/23	760	761	762	763	764	765
02/23	766	767	768	769	770	771
02/23	772	773	774	775	776	777
02/23	778	779	780	781	782	783
02/23	784	785	786	787	788	789
02/23	790	791	792	793	794	795
02/23	796	797	798	799	800	801
02/23	802	803	804	805	806	807
02/23	808	809	810	811	812	813
02/23	814	815	816	817	818	819
02/23	820	821	822	823	824	825
02/23	826	827	828	829	830	831
02/23	832	833	834	835	836	837
02/23	838	839	840	841	842	843
02/23	844	845	846	847	848	849
02/23	850	851	852	853	854	855
02/23	856	857	858	859	860	861
02/23	862	863	864	865	866	867
02/23	868	869	870	871	872	873
02/23	874	875	876	877	878	879
02/23	880	881	882	883	884	885
02/23	886	887	888	889	890	891
02/23	892	893	894	895	896	897
02/23	898	899	900	901	902	903
02/23	904	905	906	907	908	909
02/23	910	911	912	913	914	915
02/23	916	917	918	919	920	921
02/23	922	923	924	925	926	927
02/23	928	929	930	931	932	933
02/23	934	935	936	937	938	939
02/23	940	941	942	943	944	945
02/23	946	947	948	949	950	951
02/23	952	953	954	955	956	957
02/23	958	959	960	961	962	963
02/23	964	965	966	967	968	969
02/23	970	971	972	973	974	975
02/23	976	977	978	979	980	981
02/23	982	983	984	985	986	987
02/23	988	989	990	991	992	993
02/23	994	995	996	997	998	999
02/23	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005

Fig.4. X3 telemetry format direct mode

STAGE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63																																							
MISSION	0	STNC	OT01	OT02	OT03	OT04	OT05	OT06	OT07	OT08	OT09	OT10	OT11	OT12	OT13	OT14	OT15	OT16	OT17	OT18	OT19	OT20	OT21	OT22	OT23	OT24	OT25	OT26	OT27	OT28	OT29	OT30	OT31	OT32	OT33	OT34	OT35	OT36	OT37	OT38	OT39	OT40	OT41	OT42	OT43	OT44	OT45	OT46	OT47	OT48	OT49	OT50	OT51	OT52	OT53	OT54	OT55	OT56	OT57	OT58	OT59	OT60	OT61	OT62	OT63	OT64	OT65	OT66	OT67	OT68	OT69	OT70	OT71	OT72	OT73	OT74	OT75	OT76	OT77	OT78	OT79	OT80	OT81	OT82	OT83	OT84	OT85	OT86	OT87	OT88	OT89	OT90	OT91	OT92	OT93	OT94	OT95	OT96	OT97	OT98	OT99	OT100

SUPPLIES MODE PROCEDURE FORM

NORMAL MODE RECORDED POINTS:

Fig.5. X3 telemetry, format recorded modes

Fig. 6

Bits		Sync code										T/R ident	Mode ident	Frame ident									
Mode	MSB 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			
Normal direct	MSB	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0/1	0	1	MSB	——	——	——	LSB				
Surfaces direct	3	6	5	6	3	2	0	0				0/1	1	0	MSB	——	——	——	LSB				
Third stage	3	6	5	6	3	2	0	0				0	1	1	MSB	——	——	——	LSB				
Normal recorded	0	1	2	1	4	5	7	7				0/1	0	1	0	0	0	MSB	——	LSB			
Surfaces recorded	0	1	2	1	4	5	7	7				0/1	1	0	0	0	0	MSB	——	LSB			
See notes	1											2	3										

NOTES: 1 SYNC CODE is shown as an octal representation of the bits with the MSB made from two bits.

2 T/R IDENT indicates '1' when the tape recorder has been commanded to playback.

3 Under certain circumstances the mode identification pulses, in normal mode, may appear as '0' '0'. In such a case the satellite will be commanded into NORMAL MODE with a mode identification '0' '1'.

4 MSB most significant bit.

5 LSB least significant bit.

Fig. 6 Telemetry format for first 32 bits of each minor frame

Fig.7

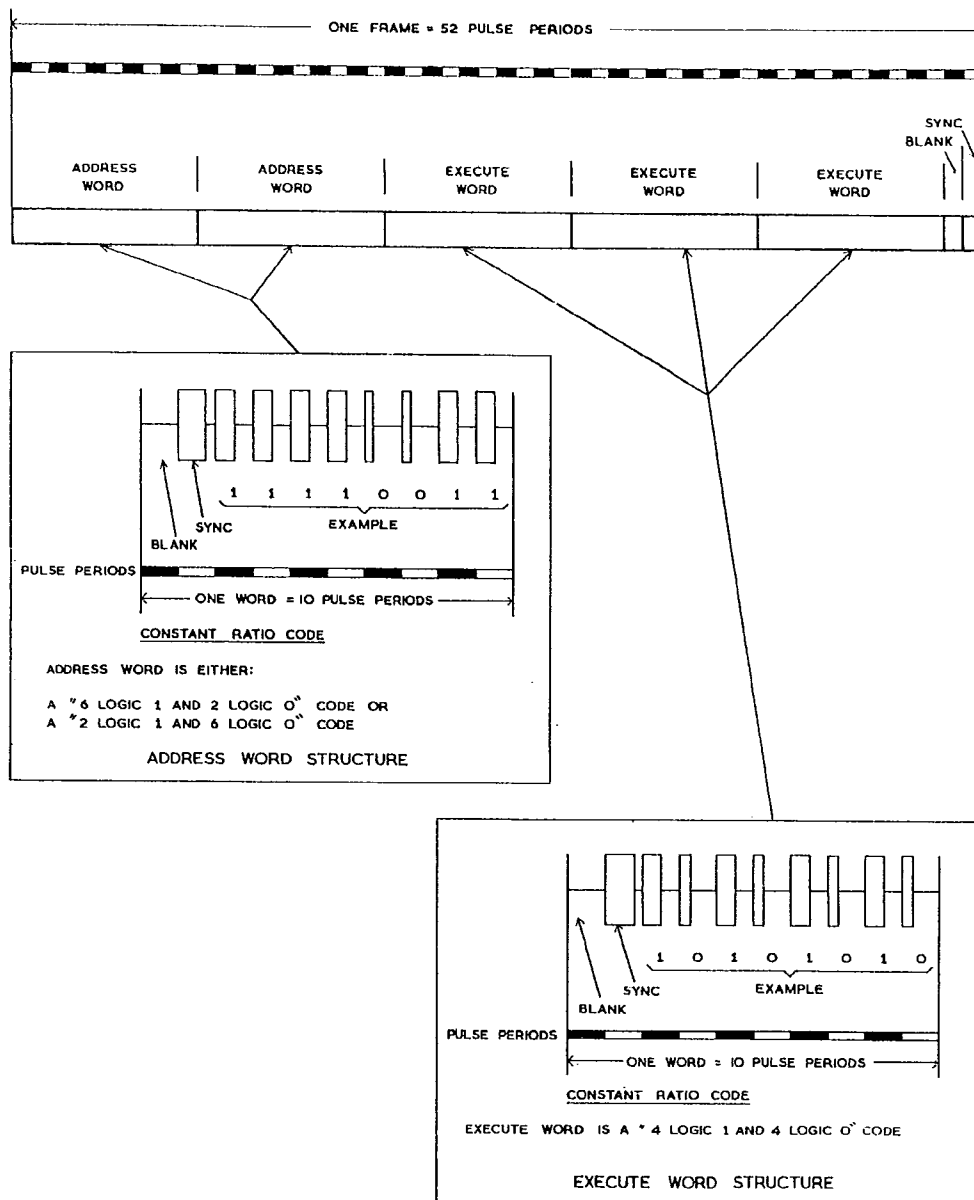


Fig.7. X3 command format