

OGO-C ORIENTATION STUDY

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## ABSTRACT

The aim of this calculation is to determine the orientation of the OGO-C spacecraft after the altitude Control System ceased to function properly. The problem is approached by approximating the sun aspect angle  $\alpha$  by

$$\cos \alpha = \cos \beta \cos \gamma + \cos A \sin \beta \sin \gamma$$

where  $A$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\gamma$  are determined for each interval during which it was possible to analyze the Housekeeping data.  $A$  and  $\gamma$  were assumed to vary linearly within each interval according to

$$A = \omega_A (t - t_0) + A_0$$

$$\gamma = \omega_\gamma (t - t_0) + \gamma_0$$

and  $\beta$  was found to be almost constant within each interval. Values for the above parameters were derived from the Housekeeping data and are listed in Table I for each of 10 intervals. Figures 11-17 are plots of the data and the above equation using the parameters in Table I. Using the analytical form of the fit for  $\alpha$  and data pertaining to the position of the spacecraft from the Attitude-Orbit Tapes, it is possible to solve for any angle between the Z-axis of the spacecraft and the axes of any coordinate system.

## OGO-C ORIENTATION STUDY

### The General Problem

OGO-C was designed to orbit with the body Z-axis directed towards the center of the earth. Due to a malfunction of the horizon scanners, however, the attitude control gas was expended during the first few days of operation. Thereafter, the spacecraft oriented itself subject to external forces alone. The present work is an attempt to estimate the angular deviation of the body Z-axis from the geocentric vector,  $\delta$ . Once this angle ( $\delta$ ) is known such things as the right ascension and declination of the Z-axis can be calculated with the help of the attitude orbit tapes, as will be discussed later.

Housekeeping information and gravity gradient considerations indicate that the spacecraft Z-axis is precessing about the orbit normal ( $\vec{L}$ ) with a slowly varying period of approximately 40 orbits. The following discussion and final calculation are based on this assumption whose validity will be discussed later. (see figure 1).

The problem of determining the angle between the Z-axis and the geocentric vector is essentially the solution of a three-dimensional configuration of the following vectors:

- (i) Orbit Normal ( $\vec{L}$ ); a unit vector defined to correspond in sign with the sense in which the spacecraft revolves about the earth.  
(see figure 1)
- (ii) Sun Vector ( $\vec{S}$ ): a unit vector in the direction of the sun.
- (iii) Geocentric Vector ( $\vec{G}$ ): a unit vector in the direction of the center of the earth.

(iv) The positive body Z-axis ( $\vec{Z}$ )

If we define the quantities  $A$ ,  $\Phi$ ,  $\Delta$ ,  $\beta$  as in Figure 3, then we can solve the spherical triangle (see appendix A) defined by the unit vectors  $\vec{G}$ ,  $\vec{L}$ ,  $\vec{Z}$  for the angle  $\delta$ , to get

$$\cos \delta = \sin \beta \left[ \cos A \cos \Phi + \sin A \sin \Phi \right] \quad (3)$$

(equation (3), figure 3). It is thus apparent that the following quantities must be calculated in order to compute the angle  $\delta$ :

- (i)  $\beta$ : The (L, Z) angle, assumed to be the slowly varying precession cone half-angle.
- (ii)  $A$ : The dihedral angle ( $\widehat{SLZ}$ ) whose rate of change corresponds to the rate of precession of the  $+\vec{Z}$  axis about  $+\vec{L}$ .
- (iii)  $\Phi$ : The dihedral angle ( $\widehat{SLG}$ ).

The first two of these quantities are calculated with reference to the angle subtended between the  $+\vec{Z}$  body axis and the sun vector  $\vec{S}$ , hereafter referred to as the sun aspect angle  $\alpha$ . The last angle does not depend on the orientation of the spacecraft and is calculable from the Attitude Orbit Tape.

#### The Sun-Aspect-Angle

The sun-aspect-angle can occasionally be calculated from housekeeping data. Ideally the y-axis of the panel coordinates points towards the sun (see figure 4). A measure of the deviation from the ideal panel orientation is afforded by means of words A-10 and A-11 of the housekeeping subcomm frames. Geometrically they are defined as follows:

- (i) A-10: Supplement to the arc subtended between the panel X-axis and the sun vector.

- (ii) A-11: Supplement to the arc subtended between the panel Z-axis and the sun vector. (see also figure 2)

In addition to these, we are given the angle between the panel Z-axis and the body Z-axis through housekeeping subcomm words A-12, A-13, and A-23, (arrays).

We can then solve triangle  $\vec{S}_B, \vec{Z}_p, \vec{S}$  (figure 4) to get

$$\cos (Z_p, S) = \cos (S, S_B) \cos (S_B, Z_p) + \cos (S, \hat{S}_B Z_p) \sin (S, S_B) \sin (S_B, Z_p)$$

$$\therefore (S_B, Z_p) = \arccos \frac{\cos (Z_p, S)}{\cos (S_B, S)} \quad (4)$$

From triangle  $\vec{Z}_B, \vec{S}_B, \vec{S}$ , the sun aspect angle is given by

$$\cos \alpha = \cos (Z_B, S_B) \cos (S_B, S) + \cos (Z_B, \hat{S}_B S) \sin (Z_B, S_B) \sin (S_B, S)$$

$$\text{but } (Z_B, S_B) = (Z_B, Z_p) - (S_B, Z_p)$$

$$\therefore \cos \alpha = \cos [(Z_B, Z_p) - (S_B, Z_p)] \cos (S_B, S) \quad (5)$$

in which we know all the quantities on the right hand side because

- (i)  $(Z_B, Z_p)$  is the array angle defined by A-12, A-13, and A-23.
- (ii)  $(S_B, Z_p)$  is calculated from equation (4) in which:
  - (a)  $(Z_p, S)$  is the supplement to A-11
  - (b)  $(S_B, S)$  is A-10
- (iii)  $(S_B, S)$  is A-10

and it would appear that we can easily calculate the sun aspect angle whenever A-10, A-11, A-12, A-13 and A-23 are well defined. A-10 and A-11, however, are essentially light sensitive indicators from whose calibrated

response the angle of incidence can be inferred as a function of the intensity of the incident light. If the sun were the only source of light, then the calibrated response would indeed provide a unique definition of the direction of the sun vector. The spacecraft, however, being free to point in all directions, is at times bathed in light coming from the illuminated side of the earth. Consequently, if we were to attribute the direction of the incident intensity to the sun alone, we would assign a direction to the sun vector corresponding to the weighted vector sum of the directions of all the possible sources of light that the sensors see. (see figure 5). This would appear to displace the sun in a periodic way, with characteristic times corresponding to the orbit and one half the spin period. This phenomenon has been referred to in previous literature dealing with the attitude control as the "albedo effect". It is virtually impossible to arrive at a theoretical means of subtracting this component of incident light. Reflectivity, for instance, would be a function of the position of the subsatellite point, the altitude of the spacecraft, the time of day, Los Angeles smog, cloud formations, and other phenomena.

One approach to this problem is to find positions in the orbit where the effect can be expected to be least significant. Since the satellite orbits at an average height which is not small compared to the earth's radius, there is a certain interval between the time when the subsatellite point enters the dark side of the earth and the time when the spacecraft enters the eclipsed region (if any) of the orbit (arcs AB and CD in figure 6). During this time interval the solid angle subtended by the illuminated portion of the earth is considerably less than at other times when the satellite sees the sun. Such intervals occur before and after each eclipse. If the satellite never goes into eclipse, it is in this

favorable condition approximately half the time.

If we define (figure 6)

A: The point in the orbit after which the subsatellite point is in darkness.

B: The point in the orbit after which the spacecraft is in eclipse.

C: The point in the orbit at which the spacecraft leaves eclipse.

D: The point at which the subsatellite point is on the day side of the earth.

P: The position vector from the center of the earth to the satellite.

S: The sun vector.

R: The earth's radius.

then it is clear that points A and D occur at  $(P, S) = 90^\circ$ . If we assume that the vector to the sun from the center of the earth is parallel to the sun vector to the sun from the center of the earth is parallel to the sun vector from the satellite, then the satellite is eclipsed if

$$\sin (P, S) < \frac{R}{R + H}$$

where H is the spacecraft height above the earth at that point.

H and  $(P, S)$  are given on the attitude orbit tape every sixty seconds. For R we used 6400 kilometers as a bonus radius of the earth. Then the criterion for minimum albedo contribution is

$$\frac{R}{R + H} < \sin (P, S) < 1; (P, S) > 90^\circ \quad (6)$$

Plots of the raw sun aspect angle data (as computed with equation (5)) demonstrate these effects (see figures 7, 8, 9, 10 and appendix B). The

numbers scaling the axes are to be multiplied by the corresponding scaling factors. Thus figure 7 is scaled from day 19.81 to day 20.05 (January 19, 1966, 7:30 p.m. to January 20, 1966, 1:12 a.m.) and from 0 to 180 degrees.

The gaps in the data occur for various reasons:

- (i) data missing on the tape
- (ii) indicators outside calibrated limits. This problem becomes the main reason for the scarcity of data as soon as the angle between the orbit normal and the satellite-sun line is greater than about 40 degrees or less than 140 (see figure 20).
- (iii) inconsistent definition of array angle through words A-12, A-13, A-23.

During the period when the spacecraft is in eclipse the arrays remain locked at the angle they were just prior to eclipse. The sun sensors, however, give zero or nearly zero as a reading. The S.A.A. as computed from these arrays is dependent on the position in the spin cycle that the spacecraft was when it entered eclipse. This effect can be seen as the regions of constant sun aspect angle on figures 7, 8, 9, 10. See also appendix B for an example of the actual data during eclipse.

The effect of the albedo interference is seen to be less just before and just after each eclipse, in agreement with the above discussion. The periodic modulation of the sun aspect angle data due to the albedo effect has been interpreted as a nutation with a period equal to that of the orbit. We believe that it is merely a consequence of the albedo effect which seems to explain it quite adequately. There are no obvious torque transients that would cause such a persistent nutation. The data points on figures 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 are the sun aspect angle averages



during the favorable intervals defined through equation (6). There is an occasional small disagreement between the time-span of an eclipse, as predicted by the attitude orbit tape and the time as suggested by the data. This sometimes allows points corresponding to the flat regions during eclipse (figures 7-10) to be included in the average data. For this reason, all data points more than two standard deviations away, are ignored and the average is computed without them. The crosses correspond to error bars associated with the particular average. The vertical extent corresponds to the standard deviation of the mean, while the length of the horizontal bar is 2/3 of the time interval over which the average was computed. Error bars in either direction of less than 0.05" are replaced by lines of that length. The vertical axis is scaled to 180 degrees while the horizontal axis is in days of the year. Thus figure 11 includes data from October 13 to October 22. Day counts for figures 11 and 12 are from 1965. The rest are from 1966.

The continuous curve, which is also plotted, can be drawn through these points if we solve the equations of "motion". The vectors  $\vec{L}$ ,  $\vec{S}$ , and  $\vec{Z}$  form a spherical triangle which can be solved for the sun aspect angle  $\alpha$  to get (see figure 18)

$$\cos \alpha = \cos \beta \cos \gamma + \cos A \sin \beta \sin \gamma \quad (7)$$

where the quantities  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$  and  $A$  are defined on figure 18. If the spacecraft is indeed precessing about the orbit normal, then the following should be true over a short interval

- (i)  $\beta$ , the angle between  $\vec{L}$  and  $\vec{Z}$  should be approximately constant (precession-cone half-angle).



to calculate  $\delta$ , the (Z, G) angle. The third angle is the dihedral angle (SLG), discussed below.

The (SLG) dihedral angle (see Figure 3)

From the attitude orbit tapes the X, Y and Z components of the  $\vec{L}$ ,  $\vec{S}$ ,  $\vec{G}$  unit vectors can be calculated as follows:

- (i)  $\vec{L}$ : Words 43, 44, 45 of the attitude orbit tape record correspond to the ideal OPEP pitch axis which is the negative of what we have defined as  $\vec{L}$  (see page 4 and Table II).  $\vec{L}$  as used here is the negative  $Y_{EI}$ .
- (ii)  $\vec{S}$ : Words 14, 15, 16 of the attitude orbit tape give the three components of the solar vector. The sun vector that is used here is merely the normalized vector corresponding to words 14, 15, 16.
- (iii)  $\vec{G}$ : Since this is the ideal main body +Z-axis, words 28, 29, 30 correspond exactly to  $G_X, G_Y, G_Z$ .

Using  $\vec{L}$  and  $\vec{S}$  we can define a vector  $\vec{C}$  (see figure 21) along the intersection of the orbit plane and the  $\vec{L}, \vec{S}$  plane. Then, by definition of a dihedral angle,

$$\Phi = (C, G)$$

$$\text{then } \cos \Phi = \vec{C} \cdot \vec{G} / |\vec{C}|$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{and } \sin \Phi &= + \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \Phi} && \text{if } \vec{L} \cdot \vec{C} \times \vec{G} > 0 \\ &= - \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \Phi} && \text{if } \vec{L} \cdot \vec{C} \times \vec{G} < 0 \end{aligned}$$

The sine and cosine of  $\Phi$  can then be used to calculate  $\delta$  in equation (3).

The (Z, G) angle ( $\delta$ )

We can now solve equation (3) to obtain  $\delta$  as often as  $\vec{S}$ ,  $\vec{G}$ , and  $\vec{L}$  are given in the Attitude-Orbit-Tape. A plot of this result appears in Figure 22. The second curve is a plot of the half-angle "h" of the cone that is subtended by the earth (see Figure 23).

Right ascension and declination of the body Z-axis

As a result of the above calculation, we know the angle subtended between the body Z-axis and  $\vec{L}$ ,  $\vec{S}$ , and  $\vec{G}$ . When these are not coplanar it becomes possible, by a simple transformation of coordinates, to obtain the x, y, z components of the body Z-axis.

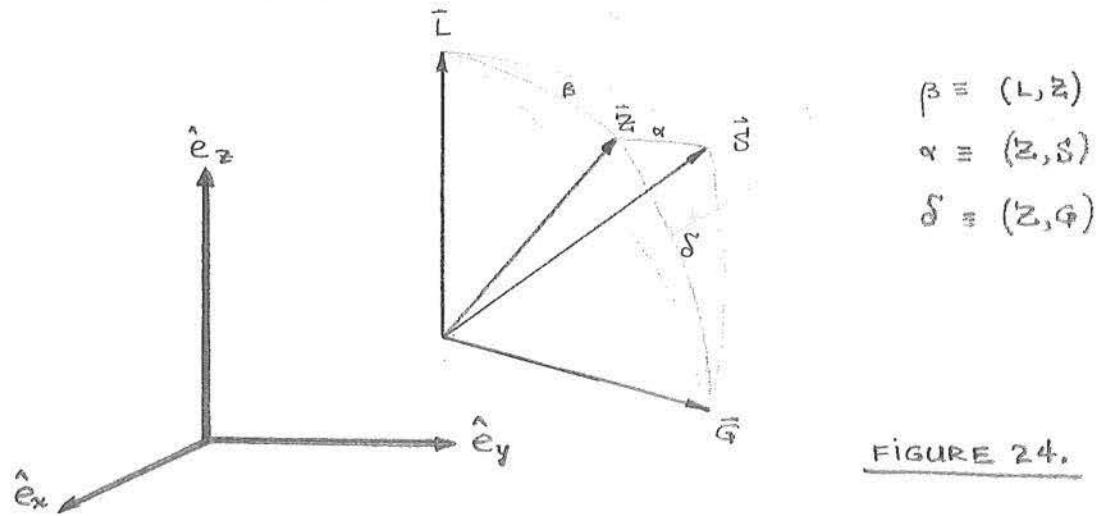


FIGURE 24.

Then

$$Z_x = (\vec{Z} \cdot \vec{L}) L_x + (\vec{Z} \cdot \vec{G}) G_x + (\vec{Z} \cdot \vec{S}) S_x$$

$$Z_y = (\vec{Z} \cdot \vec{L}) L_y + (\vec{Z} \cdot \vec{G}) G_y + (\vec{Z} \cdot \vec{S}) S_y$$

$$Z_z = (\vec{Z} \cdot \vec{L}) L_z + (\vec{Z} \cdot \vec{G}) G_z + (\vec{Z} \cdot \vec{S}) S_z$$

or, using the definitions in Figure 24

$$\begin{pmatrix} Z_x \\ Z_y \\ Z_z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{matrix} \text{from Attitude-Orbit-Tape} \\ \begin{pmatrix} L_x & G_x & S_x \\ L_y & G_y & S_y \\ L_z & G_z & S_z \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta \\ \cos \delta \\ \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

Since  $\vec{Z}$ , as calculated, is a unit vector, we can compute the polar and azimuthal angle from which right ascension and declination are easily derivable.

From Figure 25

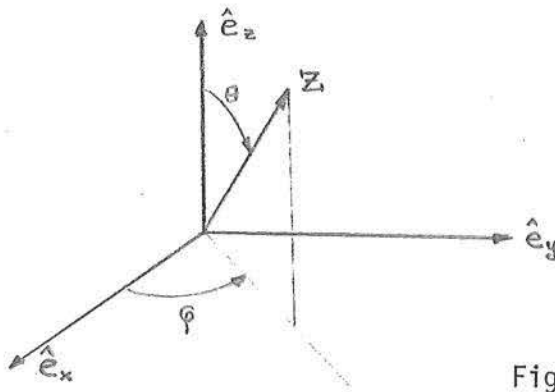


Figure 25.

$$\theta = \arccos(Z_z)$$

and

$$\varphi = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \arccos(Z_x/\sin \theta) \\ \arcsin(Z_y/\sin \theta) \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{unique definition of } \varphi$$

## APPENDIX A

Spherical Trigonometry

A spherical triangle is defined on the surface of a sphere by the intersection of three major circles.

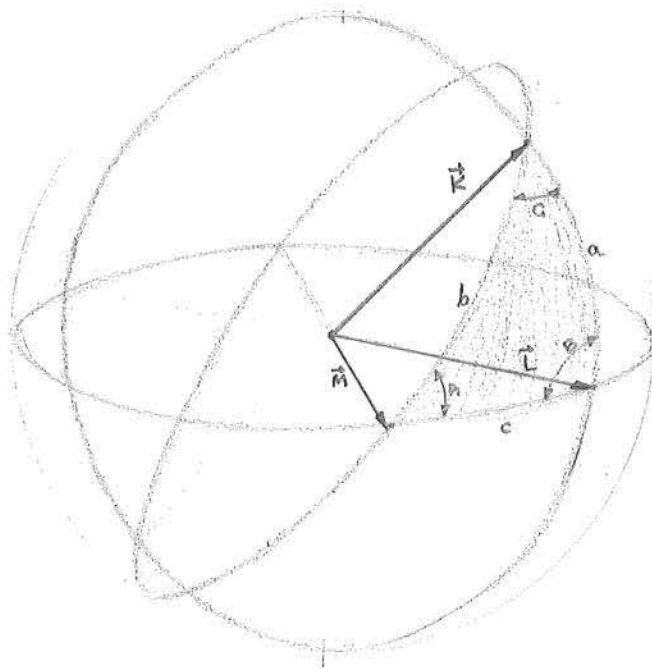


Figure A-1.

Let  $a, b, c$  be the arc segments that form the three sides and  $A, B, C$  the correspondingly opposite dihedral angles.

We then have the following relations

$$\frac{\sin a}{\sin A} = \frac{\sin b}{\sin B} = \frac{\sin c}{\sin C} \quad (1)$$

$$\cos a = \cos b \cos c + \cos A \sin b \sin c$$

$$\cos A = \cos B \cos C + \sin B \sin C \cos a$$

Since most of the spherical triangles encountered are defined by means of three vectors, the following notation will alternatively be used (see Figure A-1).

$$a = (K, L) \quad : \quad \text{arc subtended between } \vec{K} \text{ and } \vec{L}$$

$$A = (\overset{\wedge}{KML}) \quad : \quad \text{angle subtended between } \vec{K}, \vec{M} \text{ and } \vec{L} \text{ planes.}$$

## APPENDIX B

S.A.A. Data

The sun aspect angle is calculated on the basis of equation (5) as explained in the text. In the two following pages is a sample output of the words A-10, A-11, A-12, A-13 at a time when the data are reasonably good. The second page is an example of what the data look like during an eclipse.

1. RC: record number on the tape
2. HR }  
MN } time of readout  
MSECS }
3. first data column is the binary output (converted to a decimal) corresponding to the channel number ( $1 \leq \text{data} \leq 256$ ).
4. The column under the word headings (A-10, A-11, A-12, A-13) is the decoded output via the calibration matrices given in appendix C. The columns labeled I.Q. give an indication of the quality of the particular number as follows:

Words	I.Q.	Meaning
A-10, A-11	0	data missing
	1	fine sensor used*
	2	coarse sensor used
	3	coarse sensor used (A23 = 0)
	4	coarse sensor used (A23 missing)
	5	coarse sensor used (A23 nonsense)
	6	data off scale (Low)
A-12, A-13	7	data off scale (High)
	0	data missing
	1	data on scale
	2	data off scale
	3	data inconclusive (A-12 = 0)

\* see Appendix C



In the final calculation an I.Q. of 1 or 2 was required of words A-10 and A-11 while an I.Q. of 1 was required of either A-12 or A-13. If these requirements were not met,  $\alpha$  (the sun aspect angle in degrees) which appears on the last column, was set to 690.0 and ignored thereafter.

PAGE NO.	3	FILE NO.	1	DAY NO.	20																				
RC	HR	MN	MSECS	A10	IQ	HR	MN	MSECS	A11	IQ	HR	MN	MSECS	A12	IQ	HR	MN	MSECS	A13	IQ	ALPHA				
101	10	9	55306	177	1.40	2	10	9	50122	129	0.92	2	10	9	45226	18	0.	2	10	9	45514	62	245.90	1	154.9
102	10	10	32170	176	15.45	2	10	10	26986	130	1.19	2	10	10	22090	18	C.	2	10	10	22378	67	248.40	1	152.7
103	10	11	9034	237	28.23	2	10	11	3650	123	-0.73	2	10	10	58954	18	C.	2	10	10	59242	101	264.00	1	151.3
104	10	11	45898	232	27.18	2	10	11	40714	125	-0.18	2	10	11	35818	19	C.	2	10	11	36106	155	287.00	1	148.2
105	10	12	22767	179	16.08	2	10	12	17578	126	-0.09	2	10	12	12682	20	C.	2	10	12	12970	174	295.10	1	150.4
106	10	12	59625	116	-3.00	2	10	12	54441	128	0.65	2	10	12	49545	21	C.	2	10	12	49833	182	298.60	1	151.9
107	10	13	36489	55	-17.49	2	10	13	31305	126	-0.09	2	10	13	26409	20	C.	2	10	13	26697	173	294.70	1	150.0
108	10	14	18353	3	-27.99	2	10	14	8169	130	1.19	2	10	14	3273	19	C.	2	10	14	3561	143	281.90	1	150.2
109	10	14	50217	18	-24.97	2	10	14	45033	130	1.19	2	10	14	40137	18	C.	2	10	14	40425	97	262.10	1	153.5
110	10	15	27081	100	-8.41	2	10	15	21897	130	1.19	2	10	15	17001	18	C.	2	10	15	17289	72	250.80	1	158.0
111	10	16	3945	156	11.26	2	10	15	58761	126	-0.09	2	10	15	53865	18	C.	2	10	15	54153	62	245.90	1	153.6
112	10	16	40809	232	27.18	2	10	16	35625	124	-0.45	2	10	16	30729	18	C.	2	10	16	31017	81	254.80	1	149.4
113	10	17	17472	246	30.11	2	10	17	12488	128	0.65	2	10	17	7592	19	C.	2	10	17	7880	139	280.20	1	148.6
114	10	17	54536	194	19.22	2	10	17	49352	124	-0.45	2	10	17	44456	20	C.	2	10	17	44744	176	296.00	1	147.7
115	10	18	31400	121	0.	2	10	18	26216	125	-0.18	2	10	18	21320	21	C.	2	10	18	21608	189	301.50	1	148.3
116	10	19	8264	89	-10.63	2	10	19	3080	131	1.47	2	10	18	58184	21	C.	2	10	18	58472	187	300.70	1	149.1
117	10	19	45125	30	-22.54	2	10	19	39944	130	1.19	2	10	19	35048	20	C.	2	10	19	35336	162	290.00	1	151.0
118	10	20	21992	11	-26.38	2	10	20	16808	132	1.75	2	10	20	11912	19	C.	2	10	20	12200	112	268.90	1	153.3
119	10	20	58856	48	-18.91	2	10	20	53672	130	1.19	2	10	20	48776	18	C.	2	10	20	49064	67	248.40	1	150.7
120	10	21	35719	135	4.59	2	10	21	30535	126	-0.09	2	10	21	25639	18	C.	2	10	21	25927	53	241.50	1	151.3
121	10	22	12583	194	19.22	2	10	22	7399	124	-0.45	2	10	22	2503	18	C.	2	10	22	2791	68	248.90	1	152.1
122	10	22	49447	255	31.99	2	10	22	44263	124	-0.45	2	10	22	39367	18	C.	2	10	22	39655	106	266.30	1	147.9
123	10	23	26311	247	30.32	2	10	23	21127	124	-0.45	2	10	23	16231	20	C.	2	10	23	16519	166	291.70	1	143.0
124	10	24	3175	177	15.66	2	10	23	57991	124	-0.45	2	10	23	53095	20	C.	2	10	23	53383	193	303.20	1	143.3
125	10	24	40039	105	-7.40	2	10	24	34855	129	0.92	2	10	24	29959	21	C.	2	10	24	30247	189	301.50	1	148.6
126	10	25	16902	30	-22.54	2	10	25	11719	128	0.65	2	10	25	6823	20	C.	2	10	25	7111	178	296.90	1	146.0
127	10	25	53766	0	C.	6	10	25	48582	129	0.92	2	10	25	43686	19	C.	2	10	25	43974	143	281.90	1	149.0
128	10	26	30630	13	-25.98	2	10	26	25446	127	0.37	2	10	26	20550	18	C.	2	10	26	20838	94	260.80	1	152.4
129	10	27	7434	160	-8.41	2	10	27	2310	127	0.37	2	10	26	57414	18	C.	2	10	26	57702	56	243.20	1	151.7
130	10	27	44358	160	12.09	2	10	27	39174	129	0.92	2	10	27	34278	19	C.	2	10	27	34566	46	237.80	1	145.0
131	10	28	31222	139	28.65	2	10	28	16038	126	-0.09	2	10	28	11142	17	C.	2	10	28	11430	67	248.40	1	144.7
132	10	28	58086	255	31.99	2	10	28	52902	125	-0.18	2	10	28	48006	19	C.	2	10	28	48294	126	275.00	1	147.0
133	10	29	34949	214	23.41	2	10	29	29765	124	-0.45	2	10	29	24870	21	C.	2	10	29	25158	183	299.00	1	143.0
134	10	30	11913	194	4.19	2	10	30	6629	123	-0.73	2	10	30	1733	21	C.	2	10	30	2021	195	304.00	1	145.0
135	10	30	48677	32	-10.03	2	10	30	43473	127	0.37	2	10	30	38597	21	C.	2	10	30	38885	195	304.00	1	145.1
136	10	31	25541	20	-24.56	2	10	31	20357	131	1.47	2	10	31	15461	20	C.	2	10	31	15750	169	293.00	1	147.3
137	10	32	2405	0	0.	6	10	31	57221	128	0.65	2	10	31	52325	19	C.	2	10	31	52613	116	270.60	1	149.0
138	10	32	39269	19	-24.97	2	10	32	34085	129	0.92	2	10	32	29189	18	C.	2	10	32	29477	66	247.90	1	146.3
139	10	33	16133	120	-1.40	2	10	33	10949	130	1.19	2	10	33	6053	18	C.	2	10	33	6341	47	238.30	1	147.1
140	10	33	52996	198	20.06	2	10	33	47812	124	-0.45	2	10	33	42916	18	C.	2	10	33	43204	58	244.00	1	148.0
141	10	34	29860	155	31.99	2	10	34	24676	126	-0.09	2	10	34	19780	18	C.	2	10	34	20068	89	258.40	1	146.2
142	10	35	6724	255	31.99	2	10	35	1540	126	-0.09	2	10	34	56644	20	C.	2	10	34	56932	152	285.80	1	144.7
143	10	35	43928	193	19.01	2	10	35	38404	125	-0.18	2	10	35	33508	21	C.	2	10	35	33796	190	301.90	1	143.2
144	10	36	20452	118	-2.20	2	10	36	15268	125	-0.18	2	10	36	10372	21	C.	2	10	36	10660	195	304.00	1	145.8
145	10	36	57316	40	-20.52	2	10	36	52132	130	1.19	2	10	36	47236	21	C.	2	10	36	47524	195	304.00	1	142.0
146	10	37	34180	0	0.	6	10	37	28996	131	1.47	2	10	37	24100	20	C.	2	10	37	24388	161	289.60	1	149.0
147	10	38	11043	5	-27.59	2	10	38	5859	127	0.37	2	10	38	963	18	C.	2	10	38	1251	106	266.30	1	152.1
148	10	38	47507	78	-12.85	2	10	38	42723	129	0.92	2	10	38	37827	18	C.	2	10	38	38115	59	244.60	1	150.4
149	10	39	24771	138	5.80	2	10	39	19587	127	0.37	2	10	39	14691	22	C.	2	10	39	14979	39	233.90	1	143.1
150	10	40	1635	223	25.29	2	10	39	56451	126	-0.09	2	10	39	51555	18	C.	2	10	39	51843	53	241.50	1	142.7

B.2

PAGE NO.	4	FILE NO.	1	DAY NO.	20																				
RC	HR	MN	MSECS	A10	IC	HR	MN	MSECS	A11	IC	HR	MN	MSECS	A12	IC	HR	MN	MSECS	A13	IC	ALPHA				
151	10	40	38500	255	31.59	2	10	40	35315	124	-0.45	2	10	40	28419	18	C.	2	10	40	28707	110	267.90	1	148.0
152	10	41	15362	273	27.39	2	10	41	10179	124	-0.45	2	10	41	5283	20	C.	2	10	41	5571	170	293.40	1	144.3
153	10	41	52227	158	11.68	2	10	41	47043	124	-0.45	2	10	41	42147	22	C.	2	10	41	42435	195	304.00	1	143.8
154	10	42	29090	111	-5.00	2	10	42	23906	126	-0.09	2	10	42	19010	21	C.	2	10	42	19298	195	304.00	1	145.6
155	10	43	5954	24	-23.75	2	10	43	770	130	1.19	2	10	43	55875	20	C.	2	10	43	56162	181	298.20	1	144.7
156	10	43	43818	0	0.	6	10	43	37634	129	0.92	2	10	43	32738	19	C.	2	10	43	33026	136	279.00	1	149.0
157	10	44	19682	4	-27.79	2	10	44	14498	130	1.19	2	10	44	9602	18	C.	2	10	44	9890	82	255.20	1	148.2
158	10	44	56546	107	-6.59	2	10	44	51362	129	0.92	2	10	44	46466	18	C.	2	10	44	46754	57	243.50	1	151.9
159	10	45	33410	182	16.70	2	10	45	28226	126	-0.09	2	10	45	23330	18	C.	2	10	45	23618	55	242.70	1	148.4
160	10	46	10274	253	31.99	2	10	46	5090	126	-0.09	2	10	46	194	18	C.	2	10	46	482	69	249.40	1	142.4
161	10	46	47137	255	31.99	2	10	46	41953	125	-0.18	2	10	46	37057	19	C.	2	10	46	37345	128	275.80	1	147.3
162	10	47	24001	196	19.64	2	10	47	18817	124	-0.45	2	10	47	13921	20	C.	2	10	47	14209	174	295.10	1	148.2
163	10	48	868	126	1.00	2	10	47	55681	126	-0.09	2	10	47	50785	21	C.	2	10	47	51073	192	302.80	1	147.1
164	10	48	37729	52	-18.10	2	10	48	32545	127	0.37	2	10	48	27649	20	C.	2	10	48	27937	194	303.60	1	142.7
165	10	49	14593	4	-27.79	2	10	48	9409	131	1.47	2	10	49	4513	20	C.	2	10	49	4801	174	295.10	1	144.3
166	10	49	51457	9	-26.78	2	10	49	46273	129	0.92	2	10	49	41377	19	C.	2	10	49	41665	120	272.40	1	153.2
167	10	50	21321	68	-14.87	2	10	50	23137	131	1.47	2	10	50	18241	18	C.	2	10	50	18529	68	248.90	1	153.1
168	10	51	5184	128	1.80	2	10	51	0	128	0.65	2	10	50	55104	19	C.	2	10	50	55392	46	237.80	1	147.1
169	10	51	42048	210	22.57	2	10	51	36864	125	-0.18	2	10	51	31968	18	C.	2	10	51	32256	50	239.90	1	143.2
170	10	52	18912	140	6.59	2	10	52	13728	125	-0.18	2	10	52	8832	18	C.	2	10	52	9120	95	261.20	1	169.2
171	10	52	55778	127	1.00	2	10	52	50592	127	0.37	2	10	52	45696	18	C.	2	10	52	45984	99	263.00	1	172.6
172	10	53	32640	126	1.00	2	10	53	27456	127	0.37	2	10	53	22560	18	C.	2	10	53	22648	99	263.00	1	172.6
173	10	54	9504	126	1.00	2	10	54	4320	127	0.37	2	10	53	59424	18	C.	2	10	53	59712	99	263.00	1	172.6
174	10	54	46318	125	0.59	2	10	54	41184	127	0.37	2	10	54	36288	18	C.	2	10	54	36576	99	263.00	1	172.6
175	10	55	23231	126	1.00	2	10	55	18047	127	0.37	2	10	55	13151	18	C.	2	10	55	13439	99	263.00	1	172.6
176	10	56	95	126	1.00	2	10	55	54911	127	0.37	2	10	55	50015	18	C.	2	10	55	50303	99	263.00	1	172.6
177	10	56	36959	126	1.00	2	10	56	31775	127	0.37	2	10	56	26879	18	C.	2	10	56	27167	99	263.00	1	172.6
178	10	57	13823	126	1.00	2	10	57	8639	127	0.37	2	10	57	3743	18	C.	2	10	57	4031	99	263.00	1	172.6
179	10	57	50687	125	0.59	2	10	57	45503	127	0.37	2	10	57	40607	18	C.	2	10	57	40895	99	263.00	1	172.6
180	10	58	27551	126	1.00	2	10	58	22367	127	0.37	2	10	58	17471	18	C.	2	10	58	17759	99	263.00	1	172.6
181	10	59	4414	126	1.00	2	10	58	59231	127	0.37	2	10	58	54335	18	C.	2	10	58	54623	99	263.00	1	172.6
182	10	59	41278	126	1.00	2	10	59	36094	127	0.37	2	10	59	31198	18	C.	2	10	59	31486	98	262.60	1	172.6
183	11	0	18142	126	1.00	2	11	0	12958	127	0.37	2	11	0	8062	18	C.	2	11	0	8350	99	263.00	1	172.6
184	11	0	55006	125	0.59	2	11	0	49822	127	0.37	2	11	0	44926	18	C.	2	11	0	45214	99	263.00	1	172.6
185	11	1	31820	126	1.00	2	11	1	26686	127	0.37	2	11	1	21790	18	C.	2	11	1	22078	99	263.00	1	172.6
186	11	2	8734	126	1.00	2	11	2	3550	127	0.37	2	11	1	58654	18	C.	2	11	1	58942	99	263.00	1	172.6
187	11	2	45598	126	1.00	2	11	2	40414	127	0.37	2	11	2	35518	18	C.	2	11	2	35806	99	263.00	1	172.6
188	11	3	22461	126	1.00	2	11	3	17278	127	0.37	2	11	3	12382	18	C.	2	11	3	12670	99	263.00	1	172.6
189	11	3	59325	125	0.59	2	11	3	54141	127	0.37	2	11	3	49245	18	C.	2	11	3	49533	99	263.00	1	172.6
190	11	4	36189	126	1.00	2	11	4	31005	127	0.37	2	11	4	26109	18	C.	2	11	4	26397	99	263.00	1	172.6
191	11	5	13053	126	1.00	2	11	5	7869	127	0.37	2	11	5	2973	18	C.	2	11	5	3261	99	263.00	1	172.6
192	11	5	49917	126	1.00	2	11	5	44733	127	0.37	2	11	5	35837	18	C.	2	11	5	40125	99	263.00	1	172.6
193	11	6	26781	126	1.00	2	11	6	21597	127	0.37	2	11	6	16701	18	C.	2	11	6	16989	99	263.00	1	172.6
194	11	7	3645	125	0.59	2	11	6	58461	127	0.37	2	11	6	53565	18	C.	2	11	6	53853	99	263.00	1	172.6
195	11	7	40508	126	1.00	2	11	7	35324	127	0.37	2	11	7	30429	18	C.	2	11	7	30717	98	262.60	1	172.6
196	11	8	17372	126	1.00	2	11	8	12188	127	0.37	2	11	8	7292	18	C.	2	11	8	7580	99	263.00	1	172.6
197	11	8	54236	126	1.00	2	11	8	49052	127	0.37	2	11	8	44156	18	C.	2	11	8	44444	99	263.00	1	172.6
198	11	9	31100	126	1.00	2	11	9	25916	127	0.37	2	11	9	21020	18	C.	2	11	9	21308	99	263.00	1	172.6
199	11	10	7964	125	0.59	2	11	10	2780	126	-0.09	2	11	9	57884	18	C.	2	11	9	58172	99	263.00	1	173.1
200	11	10	44828	126	1.00	2	11	10	39644	128	0.65	2	11	10	34748	18	C.	2	11	10	35036	99	263.00	1	172.3

## APPENDIX C

The calibration matrices used were, essentially, sent to us through private correspondence, by W. E. Kesler of Scientific Experiments, OGO Project Office of TRW. A brief discussion on these can be found on publication X-420-62-208A of October 1, 1965 prepared by Goddard Space Flight Center. Through indications from the data and private correspondence it was agreed upon that the limit switch on the solar panels allowed them to go up to 300 degrees as opposed to the 280 degrees which was the intended limit. We extrapolated the A-13 - Hi calibration to that point.

The full calibration matrices appear on pages C.2 - C.9.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	C.2 10
0	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00
1	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00
2	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00
3	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	-15.99	-15.84	-15.67
4	-15.51	-15.35	-15.19	-15.02	-14.86	-14.69	-14.53	-14.37	-14.21	-14.06
5	-13.88	-13.72	-13.56	-13.39	-13.23	-13.07	-12.91	-12.74	-12.58	-12.42
	-12.26	-12.09	-11.93	-11.77	-11.60	-11.44	-11.28	-11.12	-10.95	-10.79
1	-10.63	-10.47	-10.30	-10.14	-9.98	-9.81	-9.65	-9.49	-9.33	-9.16
1	-9.00	-8.80	-8.60	-8.41	-8.21	-8.02	-7.82	-7.63	-7.43	-7.24
	-7.04	-6.84	-6.65	-6.45	-6.26	-6.06	-5.87	-5.67	-5.48	-5.28
	-5.08	-4.89	-4.69	-4.49	-4.30	-4.11	-3.91	-3.72	-3.52	-3.32
	-3.13	-2.93	-2.74	-2.54	-2.35	-2.15	-1.96	-1.76	-1.56	-1.37
	-1.17	-0.98	-0.78	-0.59	-0.39	-0.19	0.01	0.39	0.68	0.96
	1.24	1.51	1.79	2.07	2.35	2.63	2.91	3.19	3.46	3.74
	4.02	4.29	4.49	4.67	4.84	5.00	5.17	5.34	5.51	5.67
(	5.84	6.01	6.18	6.34	6.51	6.68	6.85	7.01	7.18	7.35
	7.52	7.69	7.85	8.02	8.19	8.36	8.52	8.69	8.86	9.03
	9.19	9.36	9.53	9.69	9.86	10.03	10.20	10.37	10.54	10.70
	10.87	11.04	11.21	11.37	11.54	11.71	11.88	12.04	12.21	12.38
	12.55	12.71	12.88	13.05	13.22	13.39	13.55	13.72	13.89	14.06
	14.22	14.39	14.56	14.73	14.89	15.06	15.23	15.39	15.56	15.73
	15.90	16.00	16.07	16.14	16.21	16.29	16.36	16.43	16.50	0.00
	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00
	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00
	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00
	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00	000.00

A-10 FINE

