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NO. ASTIR-TM 15-3	REV. NO.
PAGE <u>1</u> OF <u>22</u>	
DATE April 1974	

ALSEP LONG TERM OPERATIONAL PLANNING

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ALSEP Long Term Operational Planning

No. ASTIR-TM 15-3	Rev. No.
Page <u>2</u> of <u> </u>	
Date April 1974	

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
1.0 INTRODUCTION	3
2.0 OPERATIONAL SUMMARY	3
2.1 Apollo 12 ALSEP	6
2.2 Apollo 14 ALSEP	6
2.3 Apollo 15 ALSEP	7
2.4 Apollo 16 ALSEP	8
2.5 Apollo 17 ALSEP	9
3.0 OPERATING LIFE	10
3.1 Reliability Predictions	10
3.2 RTG Power Availability	14
4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	14
4.1 Power Management	14
4.2 Engineering Test Recommendations	26

FIGURES

1. ALSEP Mission Assignments	4
2. ALSEP Status Summary	5
3. ALSEP Central Station Reliability	11
4. ALSEP Experiment Reliability	12
5. Array E Experiment Reliability	13
6. Apollo 12 ALSEP RTG Power Output	15
7. Apollo 14 RTG Power Output	16
8. Apollo 15 RTG Power Output	17
9. Apollo 16 RTG Power Output	18
10. Apollo 17 RTG Power Output	19
11. Apollo 12 Turn Off Sequence	21
12. Apollo 14 Turn Off Sequence	22
13. Apollo 15 Turn Off Sequence	23
14. Apollo 16 Turn Off Sequence	24



**Aerospace
Systems Division**

ALSEP Long Term Operational Planning

NO. ASTIR-TM 15-3	REV. NO.
PAGE 3 OF	
DATE	

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document provides engineering information relative to the long term operating characteristics of the five ALSEP systems presently active on the lunar surface. The information includes a current summary of the operational status of each of the systems and an assessment of the predicted life from both hardware reliability calculations and RTG power availability. Additionally, recommendations are given for managing each system in terms of power utilization for maximum life. Finally, some suggestions are provided for obtaining useful engineering data at the end of life of the respective systems.

The information presented in this document is intended to provide an engineering baseline which, when evaluated against an overlay of scientific achievements and expectations, will result in an overall plan for maximizing the effectiveness of the ALSEP systems. The scientific assessment, consideration of Flight Operations and requirements for data analysis and archiving will be evaluated separately by NASA and are not a part of this discussion.

2.0 OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

The assignments, lunar location and date of deployment of each ALSEP are summarized in Figure 1. Figure 2 presents a summary of the current operational status of the ALSEP systems.

The purpose of this report is to discuss the long term utilization of the operating systems. To this end, two ALSEP systems and one experiment, listed in Figure 1, will not be discussed further. These are the ALSEP packages flown on Apollo 11 and 13 and the laser ranging retro reflector package LRRR. The simplified Apollo 11 package, which was powered by solar panels, exceeded its fourteen day design life by fifty seven days and is now non-operational. The Apollo 13 mission was curtailed without an attempted landing. The LRRR package is a passive unit of fused quartz corner reflectors used as a reference point for measuring precise ranges between the array and points on earth, using the technique of short pulse laser ranging.

The following subsections amplify on the Figure 2 summary to provide the current status and note significant operational changes that have occurred during mission life of the five operating stations.

Apollo Lunar Surface Experiments Package (ALSEP) Mission Assignments

LUNAR SURFACE EXPERIMENTS	APOLLO	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	DATE ON MOON Lunar Location - Long. - Lat.	July 20, 1969 Tranquillity Base 23.4°E 0.7°N	Nov 19, 1969 Oceanus Procellarum 23.5°W 3.0°S		February 5, 1971 Fra Mauro 17.5°W 3.7°S	July 31, 1971 Hadley Rille 3.7°E 26.1°N	April 21 1972 Descartes 15.5°E 9.0°S	Dec. 10, 1972 Taurus Littrow 30.8°E 20.2°N
SEISMIC								
• Passive								
• Active								
• Seismic Profiling								
MAGNETIC								
• 3-Axis Magnetic Field								
PARTICLE								
• Solar Wind Spectrum								
• Ionosphere Detection								
• Atmosphere Detection								
• Charged Particle Detection								
• Mass Spectrum								
• Ejecta and Micrometeoroids								
SPECIAL								
• Heat Flow								
• Laser Ranging								
- 100 Reflectors								
- 300 Reflectors								
• Gravity								

Figure 1

1 April 1974

ALSEP SUBSYSTEM	APOLLO SYSTEM	11 7/20/69	12 11/19/69	14 2/5/71	15 7/31/71	16 4/21/72	17 12/10/72
CENTRAL STATION		Mission Complete Uplink Operated 1 mo. D'nlink Operated 5mo.	All Systems Oper. Except Timer 4594 Days of Oper. >19,600 cmds.	All Systems Oper. Except Timer 1151 Days of Oper. >11,300 cmds.	All Systems Oper. 975 Days of Oper. >21,900 cmds.	All Systems Oper. Except Xmtr A(3/73) 710 Days of Opera. >10,700 cmds.	All Systems Oper. 475 Days of Oper. >13,700 cmds.
POWER	Initial Present	Solar Cells	73.6 W 63.5 W	72.5 W 67.5 W	74.7 W 69.8 W	70.9 W 68.1 W	75.4 W 74.1 W
LRRR		Operational	N/A	Operational	Operational	N/A	N/A
PSE		Mission Complete	LP X&Y Sensors OK LPZ Intermittent Cal. Response - 1/74. SPZ Inoperative No Tidal Data	SP Z&LPX&Y OK LPZ Inoperative - 11/72. LPY Intermittent Leveling No Tidal Data	Full Operation Except No Tidal Data	LP Axes-- Intermittent Leveling No Tidal Data	N/A
ASE		N/A	N/A	HBR Operation OK Geophone #2 Noisy Geophone #3 Failed Mortars Not Fired	N/A	HBR Operation OK	N/A
SIDE/CCGE		N/A	High & Low Energy Detectors OK at 55°C Engr'ing Data OK CCGE Malfunction at Start of Mission.	High & Low Energy Detectors OK STBY Fuse Open in C/S Night Oper. Only Positive ADC Malf. CCGE-Night Only	High & Low Energy Det. OK Spurious Mode Changes > 85°C Engr'ing Data OK CCGE-Science Data Erratic (2/73)	N/A	N/A
CPLEE		N/A	N/A	Analyzer B-Failed Analyzer A-Partial	N/A	N/A	N/A
SWS		N/A	Operational	N/A	Non Operational (Operated for 15 Months)	N/A	N/A
LSM		N/A	Non-Operational (Operated for 30 Months)	N/A	Non-Operational (Operated for 28 Months)	Operational - was Intermittent 2/73- 8/73	N/A
HFE		N/A	N/A	N/A	Fully Operational Probes Not Full Depth	Cable Broken During Deployment	Fully Operational
LEAM		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Operational. Temp. Exceeds Spec. Limit
LMS		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Non-Operational Since 10/73. Showed Signs of HV Recovery 3/74.
LSG		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Limited Operation. Thermal Control Problem 3/74
LSPE		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Fully Operational Extended HBR 3/74



**Aerospace
Systems Division**

ALSEP Long Term Operational Planning

NO. ASTIR-TM 15-3	REV. NO.
PAGE <u>6</u> OF <u> </u>	
DATE	

2.1 Apollo 12 ALSEP

Central Station - Fully operational with exception of the timer. Although presently operating in transmitter B and Data Processor Y modes, all redundant capability is still fully usable.

Passive Seismic Experiment - Long period X and Y axis seismic operation continues satisfactory and the experiment engineering data as well as its response to commands is fully operational. The data from the short period vertical sensor system has not been acceptable since the beginning of the mission. Additionally, use of the feedback filter results in an oscillatory condition which negates tidal data. An intermittent condition in the LPZ data was noted during January 1974 wherein the instrument failed to respond properly to calibration and the science data output went to a quiescent condition. This anomaly initially lasted for 2 days; data then appeared to return to normal. The anomaly has subsequently reappeared intermittently during lunar night. Z motor drive power has been used for lunar night thermal control since 2/70.

SIDE/CCGE - All SIDE sensors and associated circuits continue to operate; engineering data and command response is functional. A limitation in performance has been observed above temperatures of 55°C, however operational procedures limiting daytime operation have been instituted to maintain acceptable thermal conditions. The CCGE malfunctioned from the start of the mission and has not produced acceptable data since.

Solar Wind - Continues to operate satisfactorily except for intermittent modulation loss in proton energy levels 13 and 14.

Lunar Surface Magnetometer - Inoperative since June 1972. Both engineering and science data outputs are static.

2.2 Apollo 14 ALSEP

Central Station - Fully operational with exception of the timer. All redundant components are fully usable.

PSE - Fully operational except long period vertical sensor and feedback filter. Tidal information is nonexistent as a result. LPY axis is occasionally difficult to level.



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ALSEP Long Term Operational Planning

NO. ASTIR-TM 15-3	REV. NO.
PAGE <u>7</u> OF <u> </u>	
DATE	

Active Seismic Experiment - Passive listening mode is operational but is limited in that the geophone #2 circuit is not functioning and geophone #3 data is erratic. The weekly high bit rate operation has been discontinued as a result of an assessment of the scientific usefulness. The mortar experiment has not been performed due to deployment location and questionable stability. Any further exercise of this portion of the experiment is presumed to be of engineering interest only in view of the current operational condition of the geophones and would only be considered as an end-of-mission experiment before final termination of the total system.

Charged Particle Experiment (CPLEE) - Limited operation on Analyzer A continues. Analyzer B failed after two months of lunar operation. The instrument continues to output engineering data and is fully responsive to commands.

SIDE/CCGE - SIDE is presently operational during the lower temperature phases only, due to apparent arcing in the High Voltage supply at elevated temperatures. In addition, an anomaly in the positive section of the A/D Converter precludes processing of any positive value inputs. This condition complicates the evaluation of scientific data in that certain engineering parameters are required for proper interpretation of science output. Operating power modes for the Apollo 14 SIDE experiment are now limited to OPERATE and OFF. The STANDBY mode must be avoided at lunar night due to an apparent open circuit in the standby power supply line. The cause of this anomaly is presumed to be a blown fuse in the PDU control circuits.

The CCGE is still functional but operational modes are limited due to the SIDE electronics anomalies.

2.3 Apollo 15 ALSEP

Central Station - Fully operational on primary components.

PSE - Fully operational for all functions except that an abnormal response to LPZ calibration has been observed in January 1974. Attention is required in operational profile for degraded thermal performance and routine leveling.



**Aerospace
Systems Division**

ALSEP Long Term Operational Planning

NO.	ASTIR-TM	REV. NO.
	15-3	
PAGE	8	OF
DATE		

SIDE/CCGE - Fully operational for all functions except during high temperature condition. Standby mode is selected when the temperature approaches 85 °C to preclude apparent internal high voltage arcing. CCGE continues to output useful data but tends to exhibit erratic and noisy information at low temperatures.

Solar Wind - Non-operational since June 1972. Experiment is maintained in STANDBY and periodically switched to OPERATE to assess any change in performance.

Magnetometer - Engineering and science data static since December 1973.

Heat Flow Experiment - Fully operational. Probes were not deployed to full depth due to problems in drilling holes in the lunar soil; however, the experiment has been fully successful.

2.4 Apollo 16 ALSEP

Central Station - All functions continue in a nominal condition with Transmitter B in use. The prime downlink transmitter exhibited anomalous performance after a year's operation. Investigation of the anomaly indicated that power output had fallen off approximately six db and resulted in intermittent ground station signal reception. The system is operating as a consequence, with the backup transmitter. All other components are available for use should the prime fail or degrade. In the event of failure of Transmitter B, it is expected that transmitter A could still be used in a degraded mode of operation, e. g., low bit rate, to extend mission life to the maximum.

PSE - Fully operational except for tidal data operation, but with minor thermal control problem during lunar day. Higher temperatures at lunar noon cause minor operational annoyances such as increased leveling activity. LPX, LPY and LPZ axes are occasionally difficult to level.

ASE - Fully operational for passive listening however, this operation has been discontinued due to an assessment of scientific usefulness.

Heat Flow Experiment - Non-operational due to broken cable.



**Aerospace
Systems Division**

ALSEP Long Term Operational Planning

NO. ASTIR-TM 15-3	REV. NO.
PAGE <u>9</u> OF <u> </u>	
DATE	

Magnetometer - The instrument has been fully operational for the past six months. Prior to August 1973, the instrument exhibited intermittent performance in science data output and flip calibration operation.

2.5 Apollo 17 ALSEP

Central Station - Fully operational. All redundant components remain available for contingent utilization.

Heat Flow Experiment - Fully operational.

Lunar Ejecta and Meteorites Experiment - Fully operational under limited temperature conditions. The instrument has continually exhibited excessive temperatures as the lunar noon condition approaches. Operations have been curtailed as temperatures approach 196°F as a conservative measure to maximize reliability and extend life relative to idealized science return during the lunar noon condition. Reassessment of the LEAM reliability in terms of stress at elevated temperatures has been performed. Results of this analysis indicate that the instrument would not be degraded at temperatures as high as 212°F. Continuous monitoring of the temperature performance indicates that the instrument thermal balance may be dependent on slight variation of the sun angle due to summer/winter solstice. Current temperatures are repetitive of those measured approximately a year ago indicating a possible cyclic profile. The present temperatures are lower than the maximums measured at equivalent sun angles during previous lunations. Full operation through the lunar noon condition may be possible as a result during this lower temperature period.

Lunar Seismic Profiling Experiment (LSPE) -

The LSPE remains fully operational for the passive seismic listening mode. High bit rate data is satisfactory and the instrument engineering data as well as command response continues to function properly. The instrument is operating in extended HBR listening mode - 3/74.

Lunar Mass Spectrometer - The LMS operated satisfactorily for approximately 10 months. An initial failure of the number one filament was followed by an apparent high voltage power supply breakdown in October 1973. The instrument is maintained in the standby power mode and is periodically switched to operate to ascertain any performance change.



**Aerospace
Systems Division**

ALSEP Long Term Operational Planning

NO. ASTIR-TM 15-3	REV. NO.
PAGE <u>10</u> OF <u> </u>	
DATE	

Lunar Surface Gravimeter - The LSG instrument continued to perform nominally in its engineering functions until 3/74 when thermal control circuits appeared to fail. Exercise of the instrument has been performed at intervals in an attempt to overcome deficiencies in the beam centering capability.

3.0 OPERATING LIFE

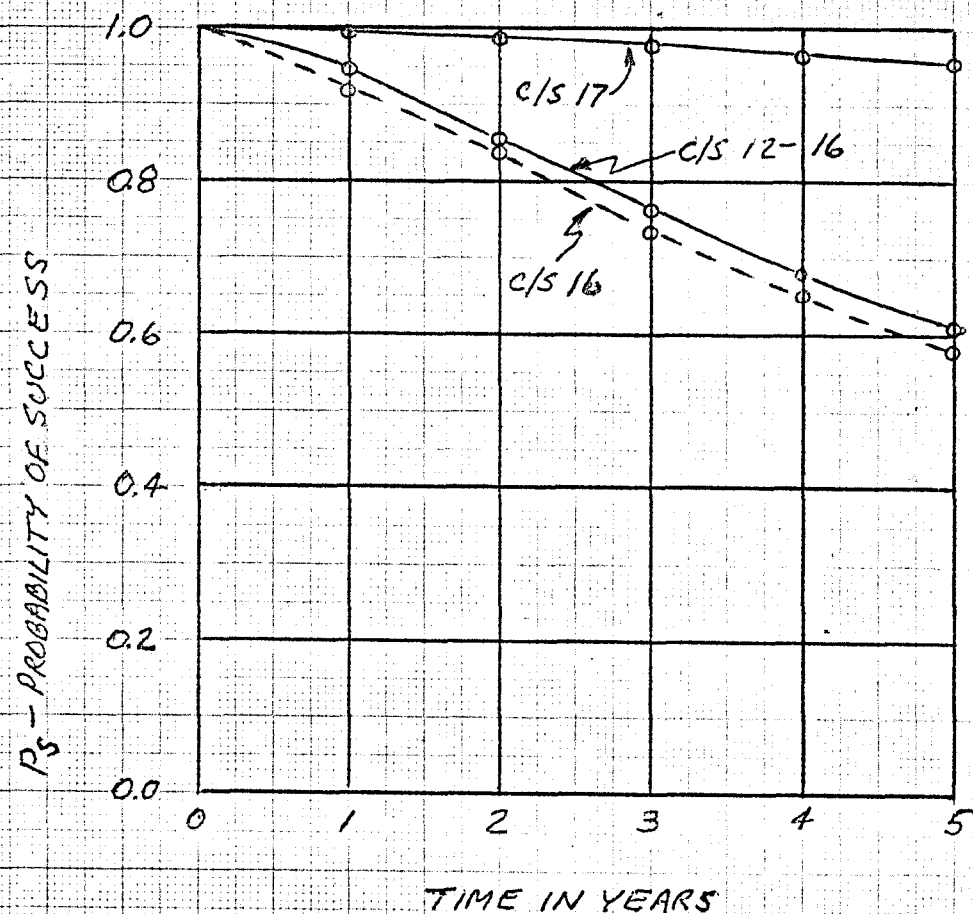
The prediction of the operating life of the ALSEP systems is a function of a reliability assessment of the individual subsystems and the availability of RTG power to maintain thermal control as well as functional requirements. The reliability assessment results in a probability of success relative to life time, and is based on cumulative failure rate calculations of the parts and materials used in each subsystem or component. This probability calculation is relatively fixed and is dependent primarily on maintenance of the operating thermal environment within pre-established limits. Initial selection, screening and burn-in of parts and materials precludes consideration of wear-out in this assessment since typical life characteristics of individual parts are in the order of 20-30 years minimum.

Availability of RTG power is, on the other hand, a real limitation on the life of the ALSEP systems. Judicious management of system power is required to maximize the total operating life of the ALSEP systems. This management is dependent on continued real time assessment of each system and is based on science priorities as well as engineering performance of each experiment and the central stations.

3.1 Reliability Predictions

The probability of success for each deployed ALSEP central station and experiment is graphically shown in Figures 3 through 5. Although each of the subsystems was theoretically designed to meet 1 or 2 year life requirements, there are significant probabilities that individually and collectively, the systems will continue to provide useful science data for the next several years. Given that an individual subsystem is operating today, the prediction may be taken at 0 time, and viewed over the next several years.

FIGURE 3 ALSEP CENTRAL STATION RELIABILITY



TIME	Ps	Ps	Ps
YEARS	C/S 12-16	C/S 16	C/S 17
1	.9468	.9173	.9951
2	.8546	.8361	.9878
3	.7608	.7362	.9786
4	.6790	.6499	.9675
5	.6121	.5795	.9548

Figure 4
ALSEP EXPERIMENT RELIABILITY

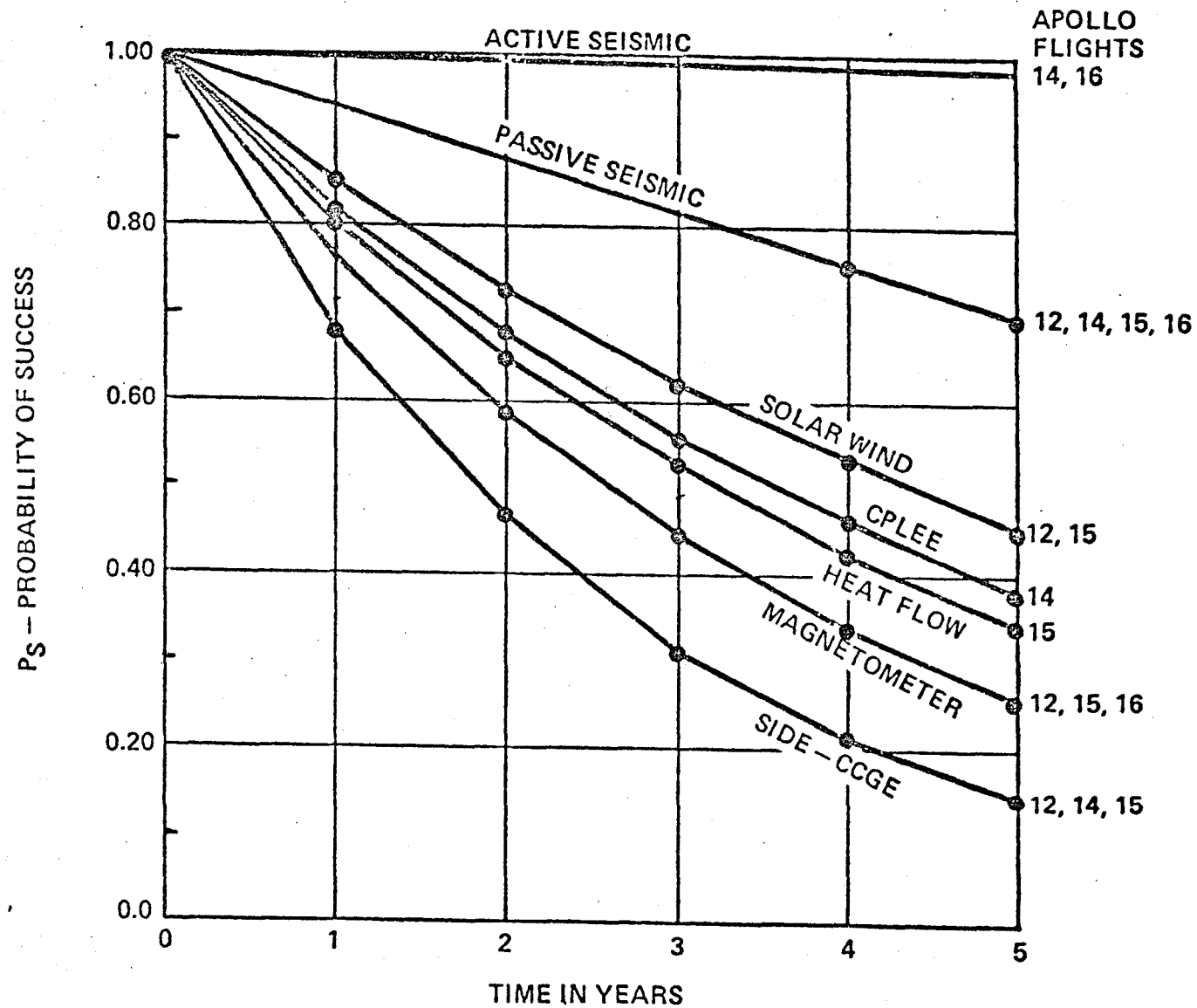
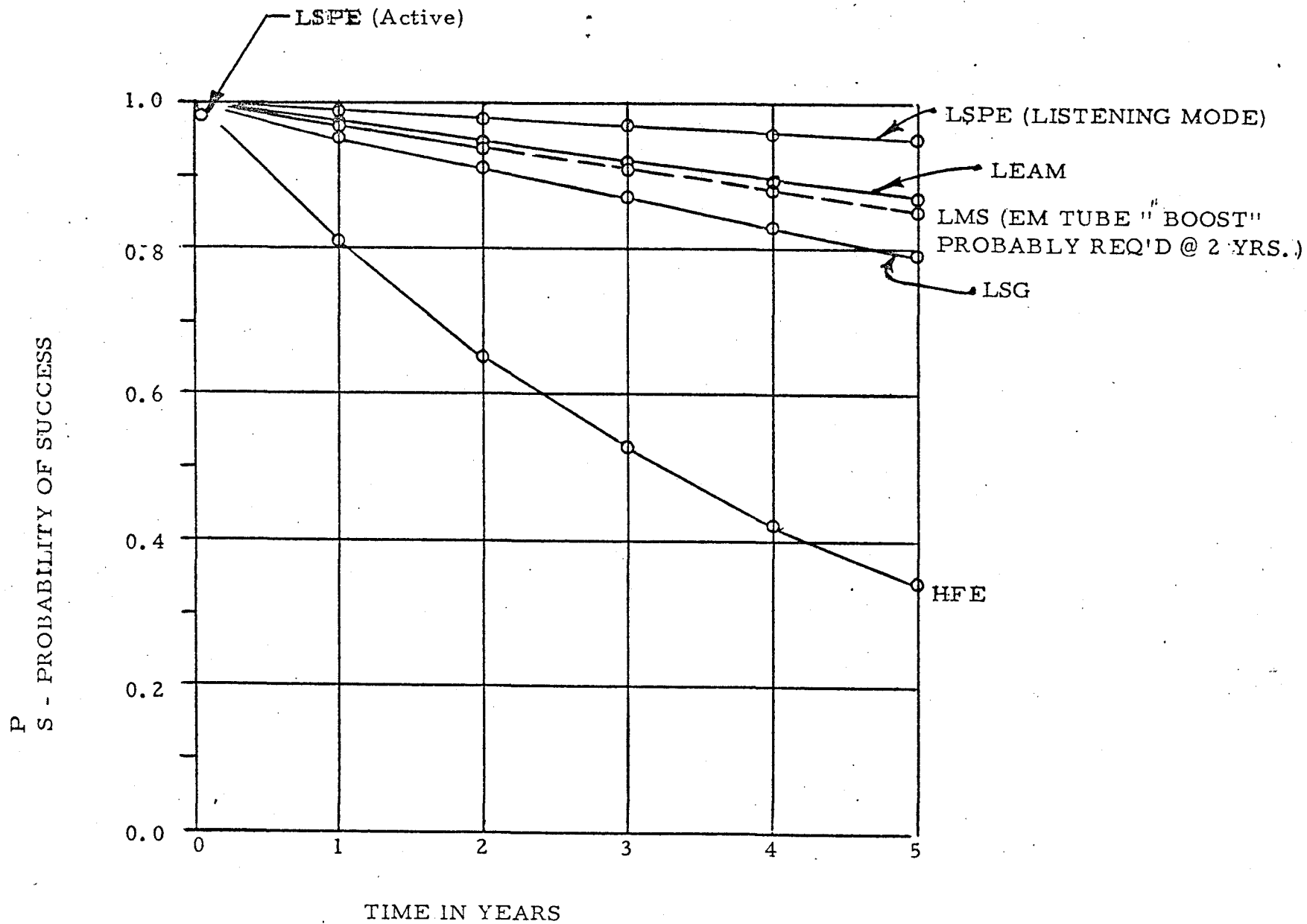


Figure 5 - ARRAY E EXPERIMENT RELIABILITY





**Aerospace
Systems Division**

ALSEP Long Term Operational Planning

NO.	REV. NO.
ASTIR-TM	
15-3	
PAGE 14	OF
DATE	

Figure 3, Central Station Reliability shows a separate dotted curve for C/S 16. This curve should be used as the current prediction of probability of success based on an apparent failure of one of the redundant transmitters. The equivalent degradation can be seen from comparison of the solid (original predictions) and broken curves.

3.2 RTG Power Availability

The RTG power output decreases with time as the fuel element is depleted, the thermal coatings degrade, the inert gas pressure decreases and the thermopile efficiency degrades. The degradation that has occurred to date is shown in Figures 6 through 10 for ALSEPs 12, 14, 15, 16 and 17 respectively. These graphs were produced from data accumulated from each ALSEP and represent the regression curves for the minimum power values in each lunation. In each system, as the RTG power decays, load adjustments will be required to maintain Central Station thermal plate temperatures above -10°F during lunar night operation and to avoid activation of the ripple off circuits. A tradeoff analysis was performed and was documented in ASTIRTM44-2 to determine the operating configuration of the experiments and Central Station heaters that results in optimum usage of the remaining power. The recommendations for power management as the available power decays are given in the following section.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Power Management

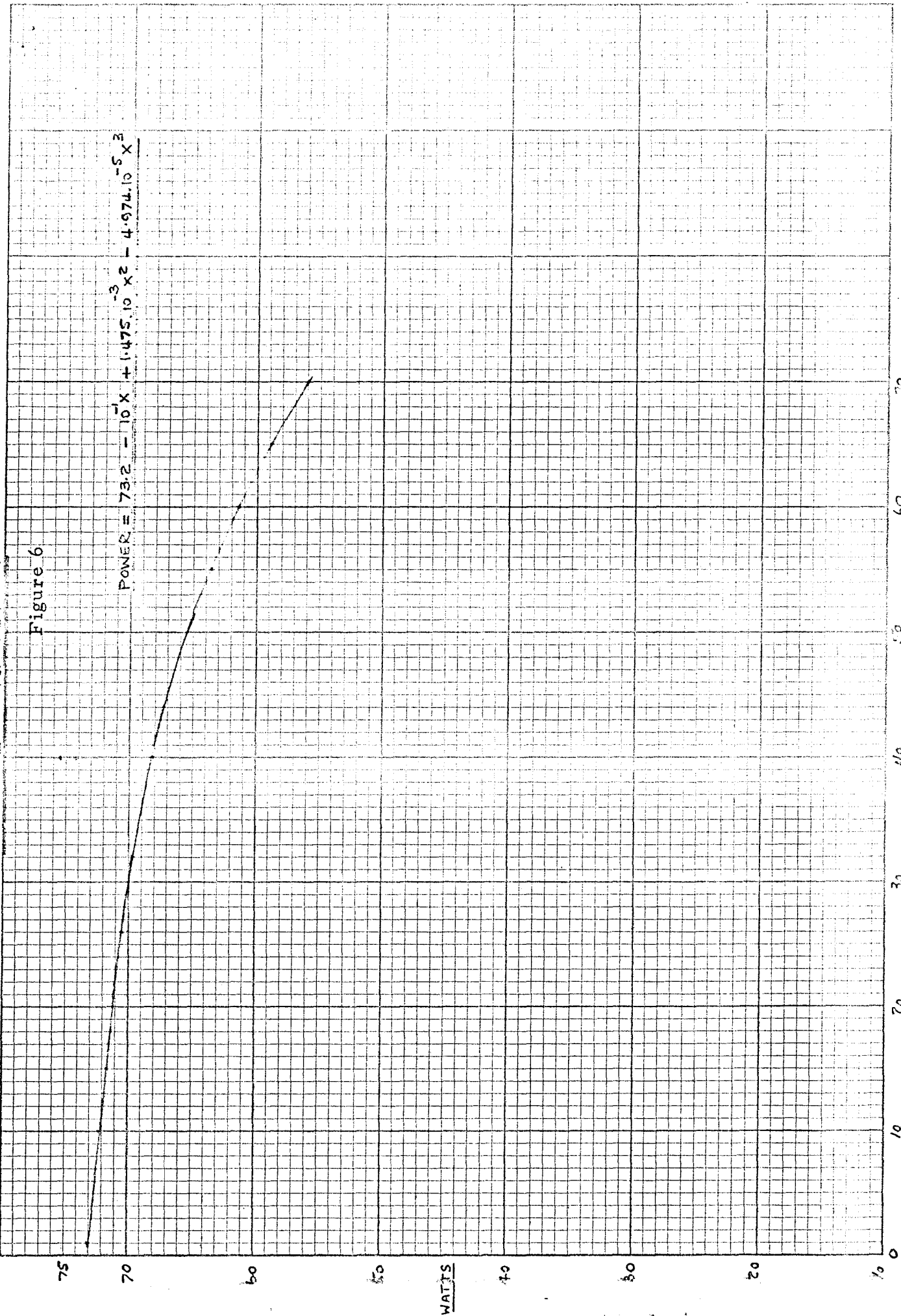
The optimum long term profiles which give the maximum scientific return from each array can be obtained through the selection of one of several operating load configurations.

The recommended turn-off sequences are based on maintaining the minimum temperature of the Central Station thermal plate above -10°F , considering the Passive Seismic Experiment (PSE) as the highest priority experiment. This means that PSE will normally be the last experiment to be turned off, unless it experiences a failure. Where possible experiments are initially set to standby ON, for survival during lunar night, so that operation may be commanded during lunar day. The experiments will probably not survive if left off at night.

KE 10 X 10 TO THE INCH 45 0703
7 X 10 INCHES
MADE IN U.S.A.
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.

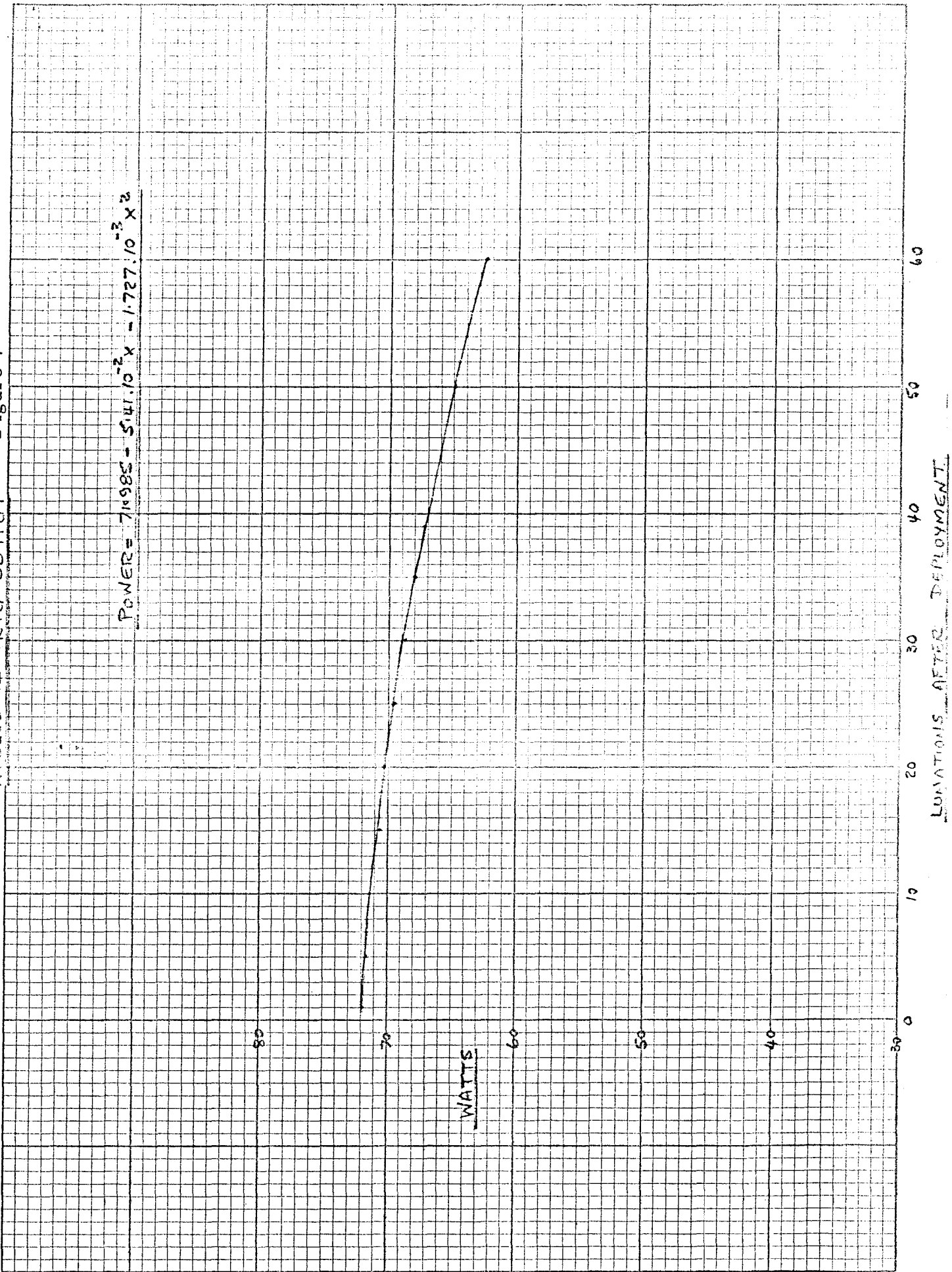
- APOLLO 12 RTG OUTPUT -

Figure 6

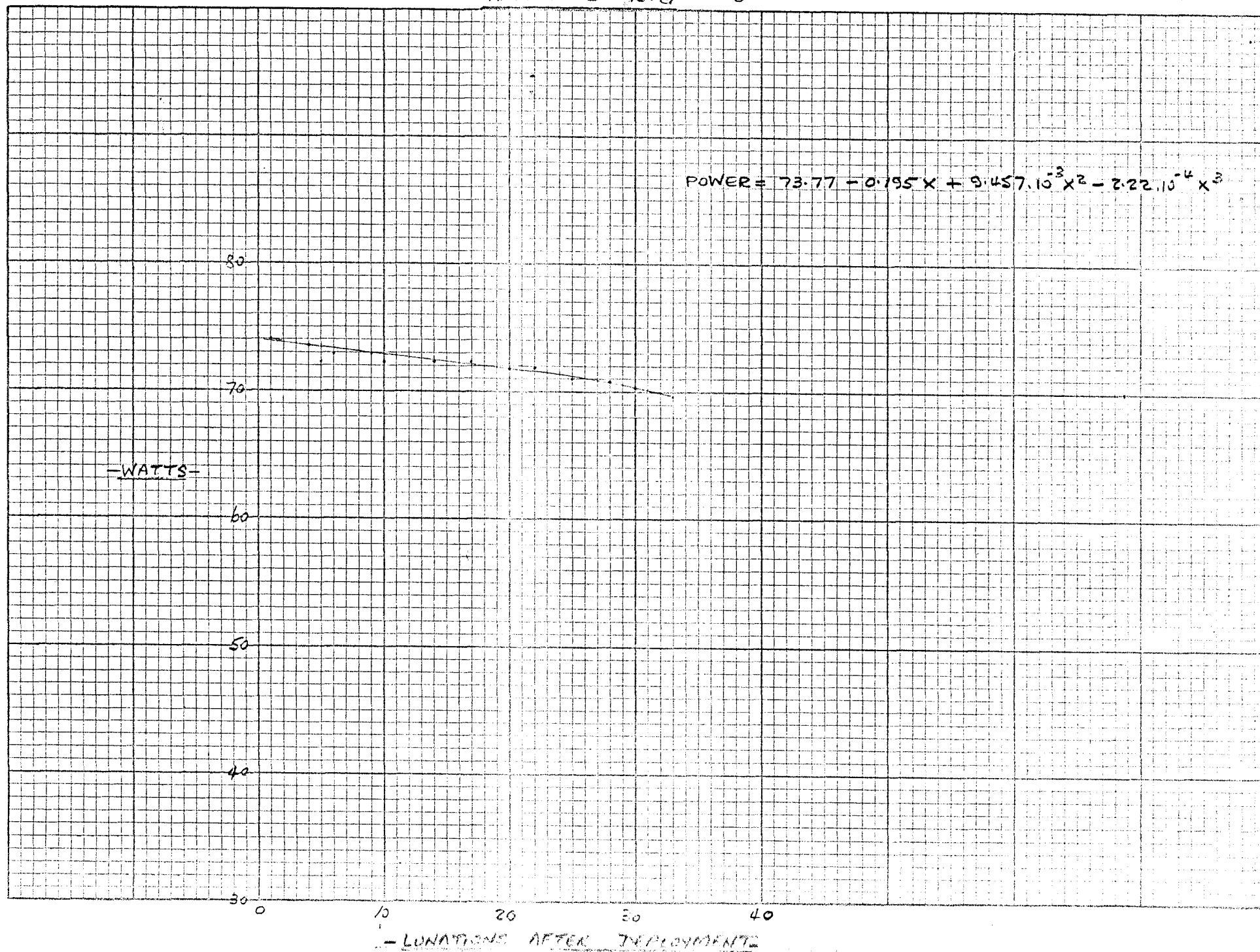


DAYS AFTER DEPLOYMENT

-APOLLO 14 RTG OUTPUT- Figure 7



-APOLLO 15 RTG - Figure 8



K&E 10 X 10 TO THE INCH 40 0703
7 X 10 INCHES MADE IN U.S.A.
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.

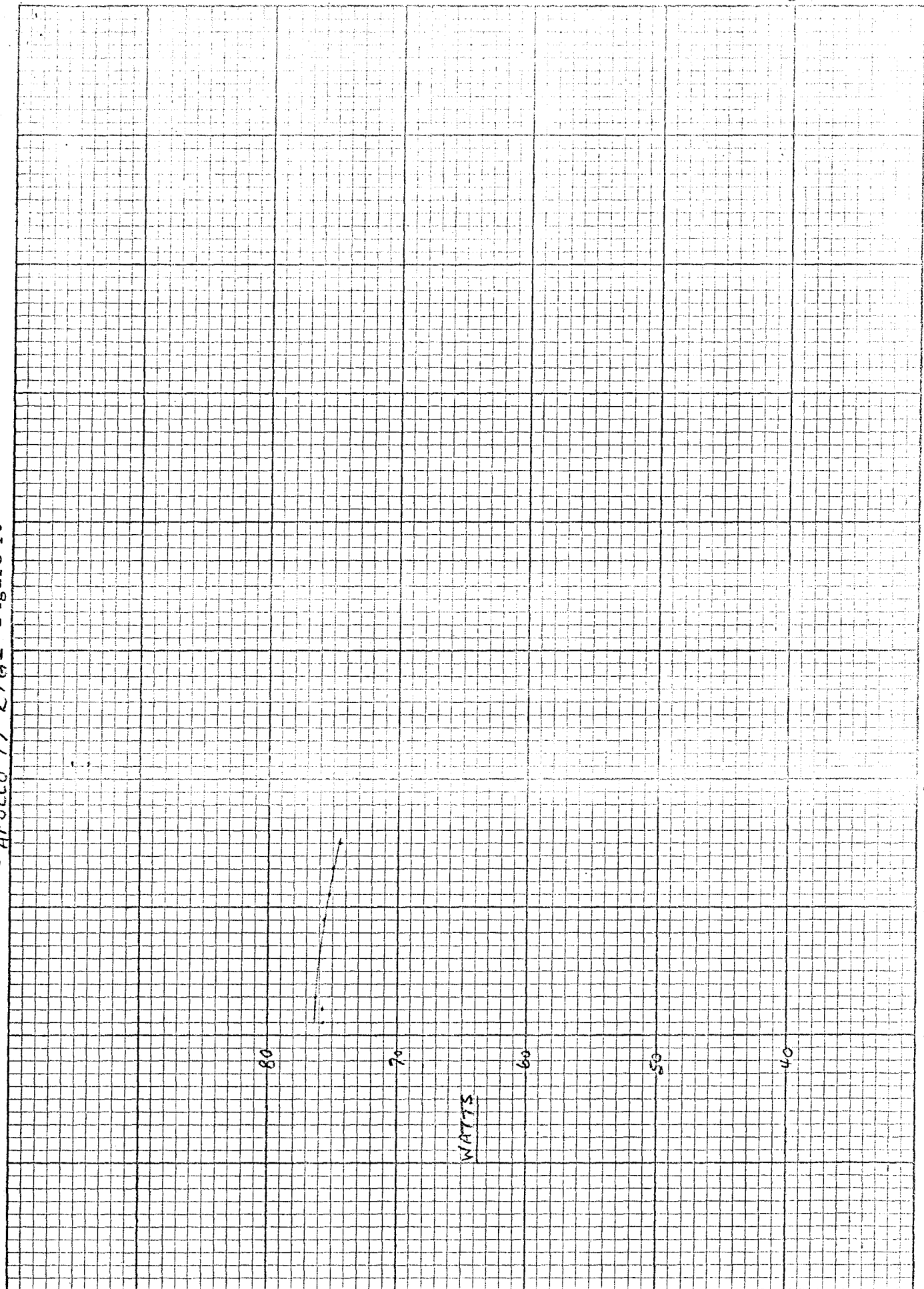
APOLLO 16 RTG OUTPUT Figure 9



- LUNAR SURFACE DEPLOYMENT -

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- Apollo 17 ETG - Figure 10



- LUNATIONS AFTER DEPARTURE -



**Aerospace
Systems Division**

ALSEP Long Term Operational Planning

No. ASTIR-TM 15-3	Rev. No.
Page 20 of	
Date	

4.1.1 Apollo 12, ALSEP Turn Off Sequence

Figure 11 indicates the prime options available for turning off experiments and the power levels at which decisions must be made. The option which is selected will depend upon operational status when the decision is made and the relative merits of the scientific data being received.

The LSM must be turned off when the RTG power falls to 63 watts, which is anticipated to occur during lunation 57 in June 1974, assuming the decay rate remains similar to that prevailing now. The LSM has not provided scientific data since June 1972.

4.1.2 Apollo 14, ALSEP Turn Off Sequence

The functional options available are indicated in Figure 12 together with the power levels at which decisions should be made. The Suprathermal Ion Detector (S.I.D.E.) has blown the fuze in the standby line and so it may only be turned off. The Active Seismic experiment is in standby, except during listening periods, and should be maintained in this status unless a decision is made to abandon any attempt to fire the mortars.

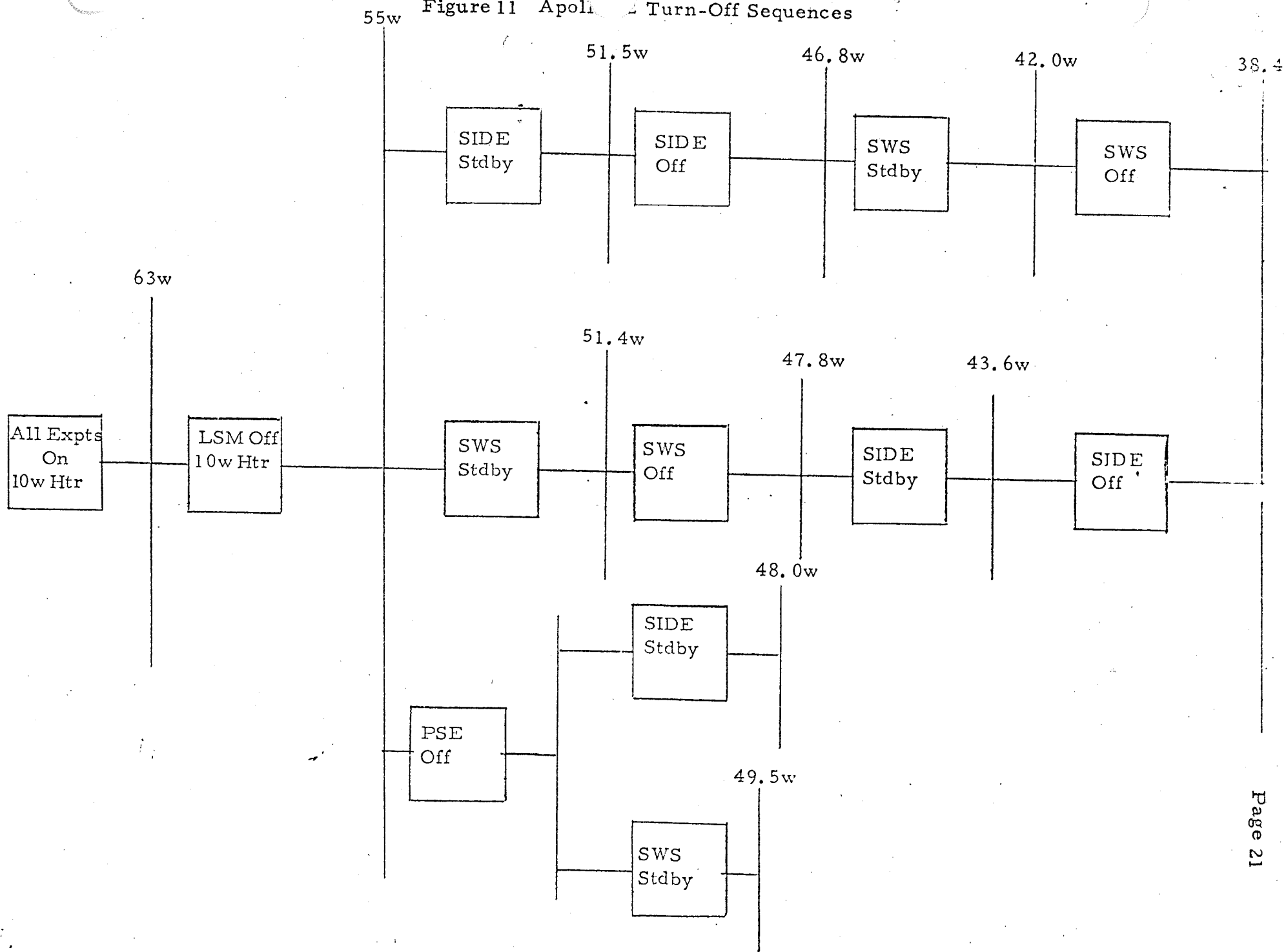
The decision whether to turn CPLEE to standby or SIDE to off must be made at about lunation 64, approximately 2 years from now, assuming that the Apollo 14 degradation follows a curve similar to that of Apollo 12.

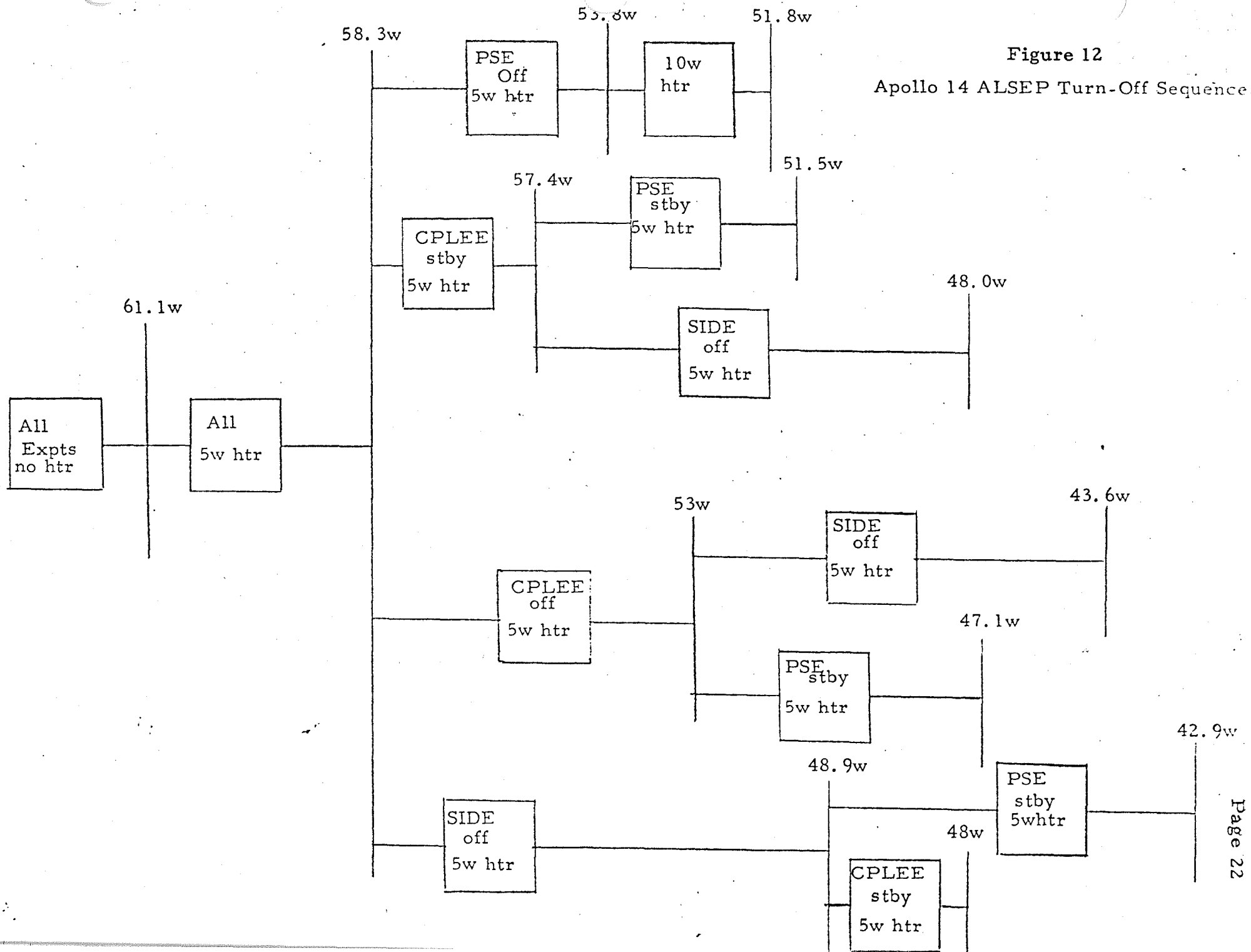
4.1.3 Apollo 15, ALSEP Turn Off Sequence

The available options and power level decision points are shown in Figure 13. The Solar Wind Spectrometer (SWS) has been in standby since June 1972 because of high current drain and scrambled data and since it shows no signs of correcting itself it is the prime candidate to be turned off first. No options are shown for PSE as it is considered the highest priority experiment and as such the last to be turned off.

The SWS must be turned to off when the RTG power falls to 69.3 watts, which is anticipated to occur during lunation 37, in July 1974. This prediction is based on the assumptions that the Apollo 12 decay curve is typical for all arrays, when initial conditions are considered, and that the Heat Flow experiment is not operated in Mode 3 at night. If Mode 3 operation is desired at night the SWS, which has been in standby since June 1972, should be turned off now.

Figure 11 Apollo Turn-Off Sequences





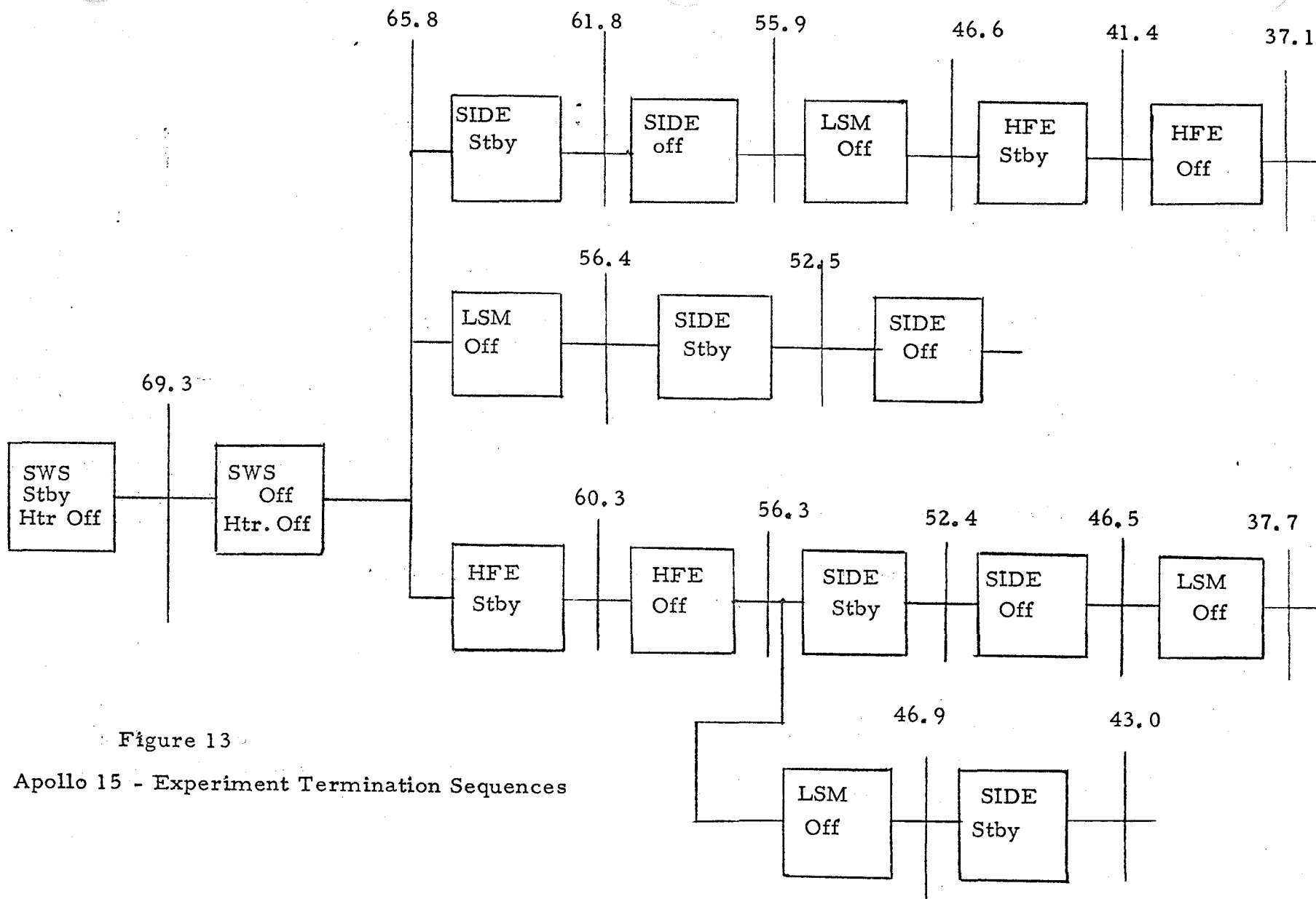
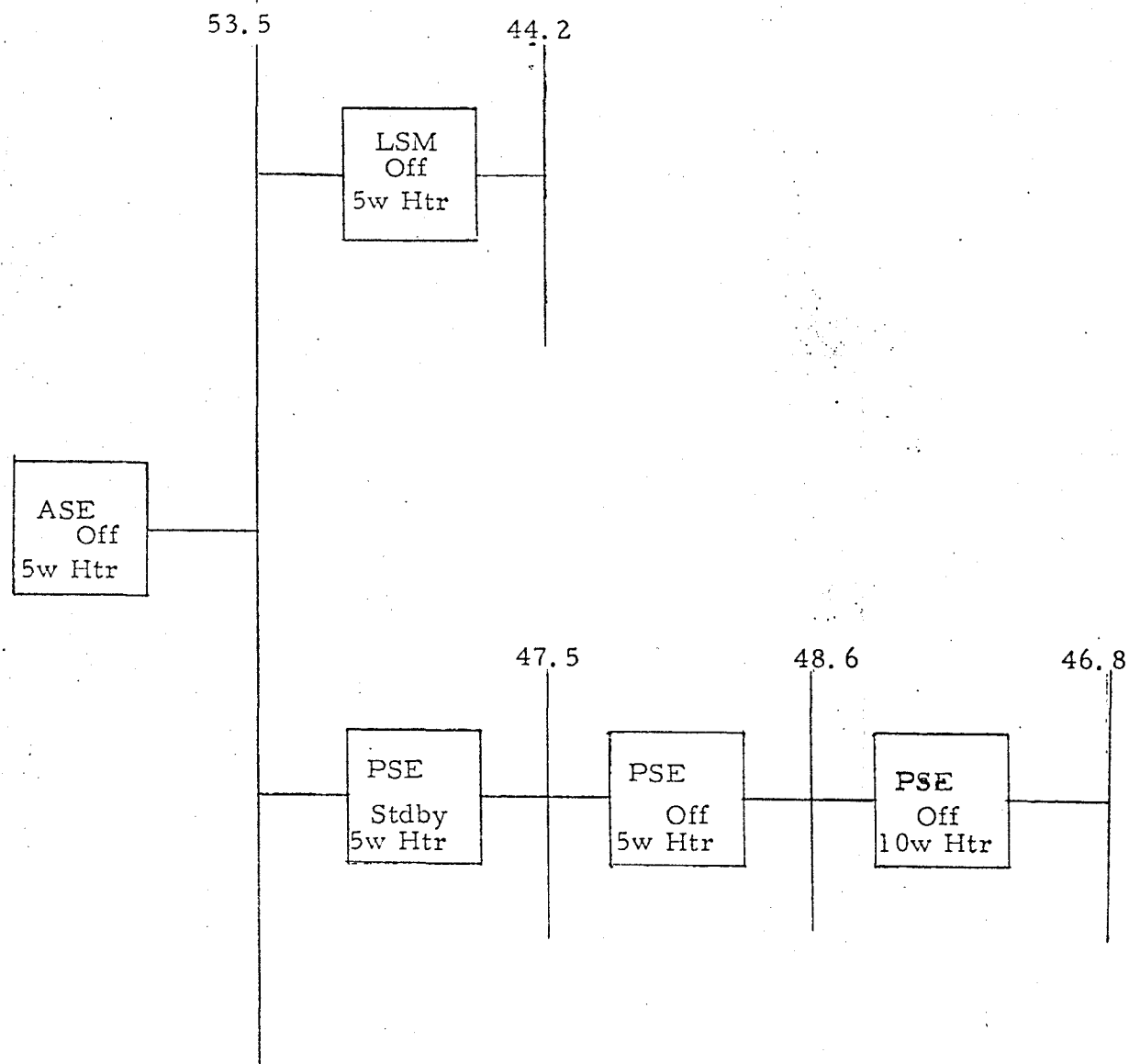


Figure 13

Apollo 15 - Experiment Termination Sequences

Figure 14

Apollo 16 - Experiment Termination Sequences





**Aerospace
Systems Division**

ALSEP Long Term Operational Planning

NO. ASTIR-TM 15-3	REV. NO.
Page <u>25</u> of <u> </u>	
Date	

4.1.4 Apollo 16, ALSEP Turn Off Sequence

The two options and power level decision points are shown in Figure 14. The Heat Flow experiment is inoperative and Active Seismic experiment is normally Off except for listening periods, leaving only two possible options, which include turning PSE to standby. No decisions are likely to be required for approximately 3 1/2 years.

4.1.5 Apollo 17, ALSEP Turn Off Sequence

The power subsystem design provides for automatic management of available reserve power; therefore the Apollo 17 experiments may be turned off in any preferred sequence which may be dictated by scientific requirements or functional status. The excess power is automatically controlled by dissipating it either into the heaters on the thermal plate or into the external load resistor as required by the thermostat which senses thermal plate temperatures.

The power at which action must be taken to turn an experiment to standby or off is 64 watts for a fully operating system, operating down to -10°F , or 60.5 watts for a fully operating system, operating to -22°F . The temperatures are average thermal plate temperatures.

The minimum RTG power required to maintain -10°F as the average thermal plate temperature is given by,

RTG power = 33.5 + sum of all experiment powers

or

RTG power = 30 + sum of all experiment power, for -22°F .

Thus the required power levels can be determined for any combination of experiments. The experiment load should be calculated from the telemetered values of RTG power, reserve power, etc. No actions are likely to be required to 3 1/2 more years of operation.

4.1.6 Summary

The Apollo 12 power degradation curve appears to be suitable for estimating the decay curves for all ALSEPs. The amount of data collected to date is insufficient to provide accurate estimates for Apollo 16 and 17. It is



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also not known if the decay rates will increase significantly with time for the RTGs in general. Thus the times given for required actions are the best estimates using the data presently available. These times will be updated as further operational history is obtained.

4.2 Engineering Test Recommendations

The primary objective of the ALSEP mission is to obtain the maximum amount of scientific data possible from each of the operational instruments. While it is recognized that this objective must not be compromised, it is also important to note that data of significant engineering value are continuously available from these operating systems. When a final decision is made (expected to be several years hence) that the scientific usefulness of the ALSEP systems is at an end, a plan should be available for conduct of engineering tests prior to final station shutdown.

Each of the central stations contains component redundancy which may not have been exercised during the course of the mission. It is important that these components be tested - valuable "shelf life" data may result. Additionally, it is recommended that all systems be operated as long as power is available from the RTG. Continued carefully planned tests with monitoring on an intermittent (rather than full time) basis would result in a cost effective but valuable engineering test program for the ALSEP hardware. Operations of the hardware between test periods would be in an unattended, transmitter off mode.

4.2.1 Recommended Test Plan

Objective - Obtain status information on redundant subsystems and/or circuits which have, for the most part, been unused during the lunar mission. An extensive series of tests does not appear necessary; hence recommendations are limited to obtaining go-no/go indications at maximum and minimum temperature extremes. Except for the PCU, the sequence of tests is not critical: the PCU test should be performed last.

Each test is a three step sequence:

1. Transmit command to exercise redundant element.
2. Observe and evaluate response.



**Aerospace
Systems Division**

ALSEP Long Term Operational Planning

No. ASTIR-TM 15-3	Rev. No.
Page <u>27</u> of <u> </u>	
Date	

3. Transmit command for return to prime subsystem.

The following specific tests are recommended for Apollo 12-16 ALSEPs.

Test #1 Transmit selected command using alternate command decoder address. The command selected should produce an observable system response which can be seen in the downlink telemetry: experiment power control OFF-STANDBY-OFF is suggested.

This test should be performed at or near minimum ($\pm 5^{\circ}\text{F}$) average thermal plate temperature.

Observation - verify CVW in downlink and status change for AB-4 or AB-5.

Test #2 At or near minimum ($\pm 5^{\circ}\text{F}$) average thermal plate temperature, transmit command to select alternate data processor.

Observation - verify sync loss, lock-up and telemetry data processing from alternate data processor. For Apollo 16 ALSEP, verify change in AB-6 (Data Processor X ON/OFF).

Transmit command to select original processor.

Test #3 Photograph (for reference) the downlink PCM waveform. At or near minimum ($\pm 5^{\circ}\text{F}$) thermal plate temperature, transmit command to select redundant transmitter.

Observation - verify loss of sync and re-sync. Measure signal strength, downlink frequency and photograph PCM waveform.

Transmit command to select original transmitter. Verify transmitter switch.

Test #4 Repeat tests #1, 2 & 3 at or near maximum ($\pm 5^{\circ}\text{F}$) average thermal plate temperature.



**Aerospace
Systems Division**

ALSEP Long Term Operational Planning

No.	ASTIR-TM	Rev. No.
	15-3	
Page	28	of
Date		

Test #5 At or near maximum ($\pm 5^{\circ}\text{F}$) average thermal plate temperature, transmit command to select redundant PCU.

Observation - verify PCU switch via telemetry. Check values of all PCU output voltages, RTG voltage and current.

Transmit command to select original PCU.

Test #6 Repeat test #5 at or near minimum ($\pm 5^{\circ}\text{F}$) average thermal plate temperature.

The following tests are recommended for Apollo 17 ALSEP (Array E).

Test #1 At or near minimum ($\pm 5^{\circ}\text{F}$) average thermal plate temperature, transmit command to select alternate analog data processor (command octal 024 or 025).

Observation - verify processing of engineering status data.

Test #2 At or near minimum ($\pm 5^{\circ}\text{F}$) average thermal plate temperature, transmit command to select alternate Digital Data Processor (command octal 034 or 035).

Observation - verify change in AB-10 and correct processing of telemetry data.

Test #3 At or near minimum ($\pm 5^{\circ}\text{F}$) average thermal plate temperature, transmit command to select alternate analog data processor (command octal 025 or 024).

Observation - verify processing of engineering status data.

Transmit command to select alternate Digital Data Processor (command octal 035 or 034).



**Aerospace
Systems Division**

ALSEP Long Term Operational Planning

ASTIR-TM
15-3

Page 29 of

Date

Test #4

Photograph (for reference) the downlink PCM waveform. At or near minimum ($\pm 5^{\circ}\text{F}$) average thermal plate temperature, transmit command to select redundant transmitter.

Observation - verify loss of sync and re-sync. Measure signal strength, downlink frequency and photograph PC waveform.

Transmit command to select original transmitter. Verify transmitter switch.

Test #5

Repeat tests #1, #2, #3 and #4 at or near maximum ($\pm 5^{\circ}\text{F}$) average thermal plate temperature.

Test #6

This test will consist of steps to verify redundant uplink components and alternate power routing circuits.

Discontinue the operational procedure which requires periodic transmission of command octal 105 - "Periodic Commands Inhibit".

Observation - allow the on-board timer controlled functions to select redundant components and circuits. Verify that automatic selection occurs and performance of redundant elements by telemetry and command processing. Allow the periodic switching to occur for one complete lunation.

Test #7

At or near maximum ($\pm 5^{\circ}\text{F}$) temperature of the thermal plate, transmit command to select redundant PCU.

Observation - verify PCU switch via telemetry; check voltages of PCU and put voltages, RTG voltage and current and reserve power.

Transmit command to select original PCU. Repeat Test #7 sequence at minimum temperatures.