

ELECTRICAL STRUCTURE OF TAURUS-LITTROW; G. Simmons, R. H. Baker, L. A. Bannister, R. Brown, J. A. Kong, G. A. La Torraca and L. Tsang, Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, Mass. 02139; D. W. Strangway and H. D. Cubley, NASA-Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston, Texas 77058; A. P. Annan, J. D. Redman, J. R. Rossiter and R. D. Watts, Univ. of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; and A. W. England, U. S. Geological Survey, Denver, Colorado 80225.

The Surface Electrical Properties Experiment on Apollo 17 consisted of orthogonal horizontal electric dipole transmitting antennas layed on the surface of the Moon, three orthogonal magnetic dipole receiving antennas mounted on the Rover, and associated transmitter, receiver, and magnetic tape recorder. The fields produced at the surface of the Moon with electromagnetic radiation at 1, 2.1, 4, 8.1, 16, and 32.1 MHz were measured as a function of distance.

Implications of the data for the interpretation of the 17 site and for the Moon are to be discussed.