

#210

APOLLO 15 & 17

HEAT FLOW THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY

71-063C-06A

72-096C-01A

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## **1. INTRODUCTION:**

The documentation for this data set was originally on paper, kept in NSSDC's Data Set Catalogs (DSCs). The paper documentation in the Data Set Catalogs have been made into digital images, and then collected into a single PDF file for each Data Set Catalog. The inventory information in these DSCs is current as of July 1, 2004. This inventory information is now no longer maintained in the DSCs, but is now managed in the inventory part of the NSSDC information system. The information existing in the DSCs is now not needed for locating the data files, but we did not remove that inventory information.

The offline tape datasets have now been migrated from the original magnetic tape to Archival Information Packages (AIP's).

A prior restoration may have been done on data sets, if a requestor of this data set has questions; they should send an inquiry to the request office to see if additional information exists.

## 2. ERRATA/CHANGE LOG:

NOTE: Changes are made in a text box, and will show up that way when displayed on screen with a PDF reader.

***When printing, special settings may be required to make the text box appear on the printed output.***

| Version | Date | Person | Page | Description of Change |
|---------|------|--------|------|-----------------------|
| 01      |      |        |      |                       |
| 02      |      |        |      |                       |

3 LINKS TO RELEVANT INFORMATION IN THE ONLINE NSSDC  
INFORMATION SYSTEM:

<http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/nmc/>

[NOTE: This link will take you to the main page of the NSSDC Master Catalog. There you will be able to perform searches to find additional information]

4. CATALOG MATERIALS:

- a. Associated Documents      To find associated documents you will need to know the document ID number and then click here.  
<http://nssdcftp.gsfc.nasa.gov/miscellaneous/documents/>

- b. Core Catalog Materials

APOLLO 17 LM/ALSEP  
HEAT FLOW, THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY  
72-096C-01A

This data set has been restored. There were originally two 7-track, 800 BPI tapes written in Binary. There is one restored tape. The DR tape is a 3480 cartridge and the DS tape is 9-track, 6250 BPI. The original tapes were created on a 1130 computer and the restored tapes were created on an IBM 9021 computer. The DR and DS numbers along with the corresponding D numbers are as follows:

| DR#      | DS#      | D#      | FILES | TIME SPAN           |
|----------|----------|---------|-------|---------------------|
| -----    | -----    | -----   | ----- | -----               |
| DR005597 | DS005597 | D019539 | 1     | 12/12/72 - 12/28/74 |
|          |          | D019540 | 2     | 12/12/72 - 12/28/74 |

*See 71-063C-06A*

APOLLO 15 LM/ALSEP  
HEAT FLOW, THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY  
71-063C-06A

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| DR#      | DS#      | D#      | FILES | TIME SPAN           |
|----------|----------|---------|-------|---------------------|
| -----    | -----    | -----   | ----- | -----               |
| DR005595 | DS005595 | D019537 | 1     | 07/31/71 - 12/28/74 |
|          |          | D019538 | 2     | 07/31/71 - 12/28/74 |

REQ. AGENT

WPP

CMM

JVD

RAND NO.

RB3291

RC0825

RC3820

ACQ. AGENT

RWV

APOLLO 15 & 17

HEAT FLOW THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY

71-063C-06A

72-096C-01A

These data sets consist of 2 Apollo 15 and 2 Apollo 17 data tapes. They are 7-track, 800 BPI, binary, produced on an IBM 1130 computer. The time, located in word 1 of each logical record, is measured in milliseconds since the beginning of 1971.

The tapes contain 5 types of logical records. Each record type is written as a group. For instance, on Apollo 15 tape D-19537, the first 281 physical records are type 1, the next 281 records are type 2, the next 6 are type 4, etc .... (the labels on the tape indicate the number of records of each record type on the tape). Each record type contains its own time span. The time spans may vary for each record type. Therefore, the actual time span for a tape might be found in the middle of the tape.

Also, the records are written cronologically backwards on each tape. That is, the first logical record of each physical record contains the latest time for that physical record.

The time spans for the tapes are as follows:

APOLLO 15 71-063C-06A

| <u>D#</u> | <u>C#</u> | <u>FILES</u> | <u>TIME SPAN</u>   | <u>PROBE#</u> |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|
| D-19537   | C-15748   | 1            | 7/31/71 - 12/28/74 | 2             |
| D-19538   | C-15749   | 1            | 7/31/71 - 12/28/74 | 1             |

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|         |         |   |                     |   |
|---------|---------|---|---------------------|---|
| D-19539 | C-15750 | 1 | 12/12/72 - 12/28/74 | 2 |
| D-19540 | C-15751 | 1 | 12/12/72 - 12/28/74 | 1 |

## DESCRIPTION OF APOLLO HEAT FLOW EXPERIMENT DATA TAPES

## I. Tape Specifications.

These tapes were written on an IBM 1130 Model 2415 tape unit at a density of 800 BPI with odd parity, data convert on and translate off. They are 7-track tapes. There are standard IBM inter-record gaps and a standard IBM end of file (2 consecutive inter-record gaps) at the end of the data.

## II. Data Organization.

For each heat Flow experiment (Apollo 15 and 17) there are two data tapes, one for probe 1 and one for probe 2. On each tape there are five groups (files) of data in the indicated order:

| File # | Record Content                                           | Logical Record size | Physical Record Size   |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1      | Time, T, $\Delta T$ for upper section<br>gradient bridge | 3 real words        | 100 logical<br>records |
| 2      | Time, T, $\Delta T$ for lower section<br>gradient bridge | "                   | "                      |
| 4      | Time, T, $\Delta T$ for upper section<br>ring bridge     | "                   | "                      |
| 5      | Time, T, $\Delta T$ for lower section<br>ring bridge     | "                   | "                      |
| 3      | Time, HTR, TREF, TC1, TC2,<br>TC3, TC4                   | 7 real words        | "                      |

Time is measured in milliseconds, since the beginning of the year in which the experiment was activated.

T is the average temperature for a given bridge

$\Delta T$  is the temperature difference between the upper and lower ends of a bridge.

HTR is the heater state - an integer between 1 and 16 converted to real mode.

TREF is the reference bridge temperature.

TC1, TC2, TC3, and TC4 are the thermocouple temperatures for each probe cable.

All temperatures and temperature differences are in degrees absolute and the order of the logical records in each file is chronological.

Note: This description applies to the data array for a physical record in core before it is written on tape. When the data are written on tape, the order is reversed; that is, for each physical record, the first word, in core (a time) becomes the last word on the tape record, and the last word in core (either a  $\Delta T$  or TC4) becomes the first word on tape.

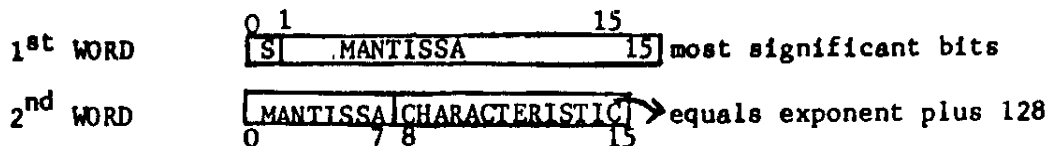
Each tape contains all the data for a particular probe since the experiment was activated until the end of 1974. The first time on the Apollo 15 tapes is 1971/212/19/48/00. The first time on the Apollo 17 tapes is 1972/347/3/5/40. The nominal data density is one point (Logical record) per hour.

The number of physical records for files 1 through 5 for these tapes are:

| Tape        | Experiment |     | Probe<br># | Sequence<br># |   |   |   | Number of Physical Records for |     |   |   |     |
|-------------|------------|-----|------------|---------------|---|---|---|--------------------------------|-----|---|---|-----|
| Designation | A15        | A17 | 1 2        | 1             | 2 | 3 | 4 | File #1                        | 2   | 4 | 5 | 3   |
| A15P1#3     | X          |     | X          |               |   | X |   | 291                            | 291 | 7 | 7 | 299 |
| A15P2#3     | X          |     | X          |               |   | X |   | 281                            | 281 | 6 | 7 | 289 |
| A17P1#2     |            | X   | X          |               | X |   |   | 207                            | 207 | 4 | 4 | 210 |
| A17P2#2     |            | X   | X          |               | X |   |   | 206                            | 206 | 4 | 4 | 210 |

FORMAT  
71-063C-06A

Apollo 15 Heat Flow Thermaldata (71-063C-06A) is written in IBM 1130 Floating point. 1130 Floating point uses two words in storage, and is oriented as follows:



The number can contain up to 23 significant bits of mantissa, with a binary exponent ranging from -128 to plus 127. The sign of the mantissa is in bit zero of the first word. The next 23 bits represent the mantissa, and the remaining 8 bits represent the characteristic. The mantissa is normalized to fractional form, i.e., the implied binary point is between bits zero and one. The characteristic is derived by adding 128 to the exponent, thereby representing all exponents as positive numbers in core. This eliminates the problem of having to allow for a sign bit for the exponent. All characteristics between 0 and 127 represent negative exponents, and characteristics from 128 to 255 represent exponents from 0 to 127 (positive). The exponent is, in actuality, the number of places that the binary bit should be moved either to the left or right of its original position.

The following is an example of how to convert eight hex characters into a decimal equivalent:

sign bit and  
mantissa  
448081A3 ----characteristic

1) Break the mantissa down into bits.  
implied binary point  $\rightarrow$  sign bit  
0.100 0100 1000 0000 1000 0001

2) Then calculate the characteristic, and from that, the exponent.

|          |                 |
|----------|-----------------|
| A3 = 163 | 163             |
|          | -128            |
|          | 35-----exponent |

3) Now extend the mantissa out 35 places to the right to locate the correct position of the binary point (padding with zeros if necessary).

$\rightarrow$  sign bit  
0.100/0100/1000/0000/1000/0001/0000/0000/0000/ relocation of binary point  
padding

4) Then convert to hex characters, starting from right to left.

4 4 8 0 8 1 0 0 0

This is your hex number. In this case, converting to decimal, we obtain a value in milliseconds of the year, which is 18,388,357,120---or 212.828 days.

PAGE 1

// JCB CA21

LCG DRIVE CART SPEC CART AVAIL PHY DRIVE  
CCCC CAF5 CCCC  
CCCC CA21 CCCC

V2 M11 ACTUAL 16K CONFIG 16K

// FCR

\*LIST ALL  
\*CNE WORD INTEGERS  
\*ICCS(DISK,1403 PRINTER,PAPER TAPE,CARD)

C-ERES...STNG.C..... F C R T R A N S O U R C E S T A T E M E N T S ..... IDENTFCN \*\*CCMPILER MESSAGES\*\*

```
INTEGER PTR
DIMENSION JP(5),IV(5),JNDX(5),IP(5)
DIMENSION A(70C)
DATA JNCX/1,2,4,5,2/
DEFINE FILE 7(1,7,L,IF7)
DEFINE FILE 1(30CCC,4,U,IF1)
DEFINE FILE 2(30CCC,4,U,IF2)
DEFINE FILE 3(30CCC,8,U,IF3)
DEFINE FILE 4(1200,4,U,IF4)
DEFINE FILE 5(1200,4,U,IF5)
READ(2,20CC) T1,TF
2000 FORMAT(1X,2F13.C)
WRITE(5,20CC) T1,TF
READ(7,1) T,IP
WRITE(5,50CC) IP,T
5000 FORMAT(5(1X,15),2X,F13.C)
CC 2 I=1,4
J=JNCX(I)
L1=1
22 READ(J,L1) T,IX,IV
L1=L1+1
IF(T-T1) 22,22+23
23 L2=L1-1
L1=L1-2
20 CC 21 L=1,100
READ(J,L2) T,IX,IV
L2=L2+1
IF(L2-(IP(J)-1)) 27,27+25
27 IF(T-TF) 24,25+25
24 M=L-1
A(3*M+1)=T
A(3*M+2)=IX/10CC.
21 A(3*M+3)=IV/10C.
CALL MAGIA(2,0,300,A,2)
CC TC 20
25 L3=3*(L-1)+1
CC 26 L=L3,300
26 A(L)=C.
CALL MAGIA(2,C,300,A,2)
JP(I,J)=(L2-L1)/10C+1
2 CCNTINUE
L1=1
32 READ(3,L1) T,HTR,IV
L1=L1+1
```

C-ERRS...STNC.C..... F C R T R A N S O U R C E S T A T E M E N T S ..... IDENTFCN \*\*CCMPILER MESSAGES\*\*

```

      IF(T-TI) 32,32,33
      L2=L1-1
      L1=L1-2
      30 DC 31 L=L-1,ICC
      REAC(3,L2) T, HTR, IV
      L2=L2+1
      IF(L2-(IP(3)-1)) 37,37,35
      37 IF(T-TF) 34,35,35
      34 M=L-1
      A(7*M+1)=T
      A(7*M+2)=HTR
      A(7*M+3)=IV(1)/IC.
      A(7*M+4)=IV(2)/IC.
      A(7*M+5)=IV(3)/IC.
      A(7*M+6)=IV(4)/IC.
      31 A(7*M+7)=IV(5)/IC.
      CALL MAGTA(2,0,7CC,A,2)
      GO TO 30
      35 L3=7*(L-1)+1
      DC 36 L=L3,7CO
      36 A(L)=0.
      CALL MAGTA(2,0,7CO,A,2)
      JP(3)=(L2-L1)/ICC+1
      CALL MAGTA(5,0)
      CALL MAGTA(3,0)
      WRITE(5,500C) JP
      CALL EXIT
      END

```

## VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS

```

AIR )=C5AC-002A      TIIR )=C5A2      TIR )=C5A6      JP(1 )=C5AC-05A8      IV(1 )=C5B1-05AD
JNXX(1 )=C5B6-05B2  IP(1 )=C5B8-C5B7  IF7(1 )=C5B0      IF1(1 )=C5B6      IF2(1 )=C5BF
IF2(1 )=C5CC         IF4(1 )=C5C1      IF5(1 )=C5C2      I(1 )=C5C4      L1(1 )=C5C5
IX(1 )=C5CE         IV(1 )=C5C7      L2(1 )=C5C8      L(1 )=C5C9      L3(1 )=C5C8

```

## STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS

```

2CCC=C5EA      500C=C5EE      22=C63F      23=0635      2C=0661      24=068A      21=06A5      25=06C3      26=06D2
2=06FE      32=0708      33=C71F      3C=0728      37=0748      31=07A8      35=07CD      36=C7DC

```

```

FEATURES SUPPORTED
CNE WORD INTEGERS
STANDARD PRECISION
ICCS-

```

```

DISK
IAC3 PRINTER
PAPER TAPE
CARD

```

## CALLED SUBPROGRAMS

```

MAGTA      FSUB      FCIV      FLC      FSTO      FSTCX      FLOAT      CARDZ      PAPT2      SRED      SWRT      SCOMP      SFIC      SICAI      SIOF
SUBSC      PRNZ      SCFIC

```

## REAL CONSTANTS

```

.1CCCCCE O4=C5D8      .1CCCCCE C3=C5DA      .CCCCCCE C0=C5DC      .10C000E 02=C5DE

```

## INTEGER CCNSTANTS

```

2=C5EC      5=C5E1      7=C5E2      1=C5E3      4=C5E4      1CC=C5E5      0=C5E6      30C=C5E7      3=C5E8      70C=C5E9

```

PAGE 3

CCRE REQUIREMENTS FOR -  
CCMCN- C, VARIABLES AND TEMPORARIES- 1496, CONSTANTS AND PROGRAM- 570

END OF SUCCESSFUL COMPIATION

// XEC 2

\*FILES(1,G11,A21),(2,G12,A21),(3,ICP1,A21),(4,R11,A21),(5,R12,A21)

\*FILES(7,PATR,A21)

C.2C0000C012736.  
29C33 29033 29846 615 616 12631379168C.  
291 291 299 7 7

--- APOLLO 15, Probe 1, Tape 3 ---

PAGE 1

// JCB QA22

LCG DRIVE CART SPEC CART AVAIL PHY DRIVE  
CCCC CAF5 CCCC  
CCCC CA22 CCCC

V2 M11 ACTUAL 16K CONFIG 16K

// FTR

\*LIST ALL  
\*CNE WCRC INTEGERS  
\*ICCS(CISK,1403 PRINTER,PAPER TAPE,CARD)

C-ERRS...STNC.C..... F O R T R A N S C U R C E S T A T E M E N T S ..... IDENTFCN \*\*COMPILER MESSAGES\*\*

```
INTEGER I-TR
DIMENSION JP(5),IV(5),JNDX(5),IP(5)
DIMENSION A(700)
DATA JNDX/1,2,4,5,2/
DEFINE FILE 7(1,7,U,IF7)
DEFINE FILE 1(30000,4,U,IF1)
DEFINE FILE 2(30000,4,U,IF2)
DEFINE FILE 3(30000,8,U,IF3)
DEFINE FILE 4(1200,4,U,IF4)
DEFINE FILE 5(1200,4,U,IF5)
READ(2,2000) TI,TF
2000 FORMAT(1X,2F13.0)
WRITE(5,2000) TI,TF
READ(7,1) I,IP
WRITE(5,5000) IP,T
5000 FORMAT(5(1X,15),2X,F13.0)
DC 2 I=1,4
J=JNDX(I)
L1=1
22 READ(J,L1) T,IX,IY
L1=L1+1
IF(I-I) 22,22,23
23 L2=L1-1
L1=L1-2
20 DC 21 L=1,100
READ(J,L2) T,IX,IY
L2=L2+1
IF(L2-(IP(J)-1)) 27,27,25
27 IF(T-TF) 24,25,25
24 M=L-1
A(3*M+1)=T
A(3*M+2)=IX/1000.
21 A(3*M+3)=IY/100.
CALL MAGTA(2,C,3CC,A,2)
GC TC 2C
25 L3=3*(L-1)+1
CC 26 L=L3,3CC
26 A(L)=C.
CALL MAGTA(2,C,3CC,A,2)
JP(J)=(L2-L1)/100+1
2 CCNTINLE
L1=1
32 READ(3,L1) T,TR,IV
L1=L1+1
```

C-ERRS...STNC.C..... F O R T R A N S O U R C E S T A T E M E N T S ..... IDENTFCN \*\*COMPILER MESSAGES\*\*

```

      IF(T-TI) 32,32,33
      33 L2=L1-1
      L1=L1-2
      30 CC 31 L=L1,100
      REAC(3,L2) T,TR,IV
      L2=L2+1
      IF(L2-(IP(3)-1)) 37,37,35
      37 IF(T-TR) 34,35,35
      34 M=L-1
      A(7*M+1)=T
      A(7*M+2)=TR
      A(7*M+3)=IV(1)/IC.
      A(7*M+4)=IV(2)/IC.
      A(7*M+5)=IV(3)/IC.
      A(7*M+6)=IV(4)/IC.
      A(7*M+7)=IV(5)/IC.
      31 CALL MAGTA(2,0,700,A,2)
      GC TC 30
      35 L3=7*(L-1)+1
      CC 36 L=L3,700
      36 A(L)=0.
      CALL MAGTA(2,C,700,A,2)
      JP(3)=(L2-L1)/100+1
      CALL MAGTA(5,0)
      CALL MAGTA(3,0)
      WRITE(5,5000) JP
      CALL EXIT
      END

```

## VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS

```

A(R) =C5AC-002A      TI(R) =C5A2      TF(R) =C5A4      T(R) =C5A6      JP(I) =C5AC-05A8      IV(I) =C5B1-05AC
JNCX(I) =C5B6-C5B2  IP(I) =C5B8-05B7  HTR(I) =C5BC      IF7(I) =C5BD      IF1(I) =C5BF
IF3(I) =C5C0         IF4(I) =C5C1      IF5(I) =C5C2      I(I) =C5C3      J(I) =C5C4      IF2(I) =C58F
IX(I) =C5C6         IV(I) =C5C7      L2(I) =C5C8      L(I) =C5C9      L1(I) =C5C5      L3(I) =C5C8

```

## STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS

```

2000=C5EA 5000=C5EE      22=C63F      23=C655      27=C683      24=C68A      21=C6A5      25=C6C3      26=C6D2
2=C6F8      32=C7C8      33=C71F      30=C72B      34=C752      31=C7AB      35=C7CC      36=C7DC

```

## FEATURES SUPPORTED

```

CNE WORD INTEGERS
STANDARD PRECISION
ICCS-
DISK
1403 PRINTER
PAPER TAPE
CARD

```

## CALLED SUBPROGRAMS

```

MAGTA FSUB FCIV FLD FSTO FSTCX FLCAT CARDZ PAPTZ SRED SWRT SCOMP SFIO SIOAI SICF
SUBSC PRNZ SEFC SCREC SOAI SDF SCI

```

## REAL CONSTANTS

```

.1000000 C4=C5C8      .1000000 C3=C5DA      .0000000 00=C5DC      .1000000 02=C5DE

```

## INTEGER CONSTANTS

```

2=C5EC      5=C5E1      7=C5E2      1=C5E3      4=C5E4      1C0=C5E5      0=C5E6      300=C5E7      3=C5E8      700=C5E9

```

PAGE 3

DCRE REQUIREMENTS FOR -  
CCMPCN- C, VARIABLES AND TEMPORARIES- 1496, CONSTANTS AND PROGRAM- 570

END OF SUCCESSFUL COMPILATION

// XEC 2

\*FILES(1,G21,A22),(2,G22,A22),(3,TCP2,A22),(4,R21,A22),(5,R22,A22)

\*FILES(7,PNTR,A22)

C.2000CCC12736.  
28C4Y 28055 28848 598 618 12631384C832.  
28:1 281 285 6 7

--- APOLLO 15, Probe 2, Tape 3 ---



[illegible]

6. LENGTH 1201

33

48E452A358B7

A358B70A887C3

~~A887C3958814B~~

0588148E3A38418896

~~EE 44A 358847A8~~

BB0A3887C28F5

