

#476

IMP 1 + J
SUMMARY DATA TAPES

72-073A-03C
73-072A-03C

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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 This inventory information is now no longer maintained in the DSCs, but is now managed in the inventory part of the NSSDC information system.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

IMP-J

SUMMARY DATA TAPES

73-078A-03C

Two additional magnetic tapes have been added to this data set. The tapes are 9-track, 6250 BPI, written in Binary. The C tapes are 3480 cartridges. The D and C numbers, number of files and time span are as follows:

D#	C#	FILES	TIME SPAN
-----	-----	-----	-----
D-108697	C-032791	1	04/04/95 - 09/28/95
D-108698	C-032792	1	09/28/95 - 03/20/96

IMP-H
72-073A-03C
SUMMARY DATA TAPES

This data set has been restored. These data were originally on 11 9-track, 1600 BPI, Binary magnetic tapes. They have been stacked onto 3 9-Track, 6250 BPI tapes. The original tapes were created on an IBM 360 computer. The DR and DS numbers along with the total number of files and time span are as follows:

DR#	DS#	FILES	TIME
-----	-----	-----	-----
DR02592	DS02592	4	09/25/72 - 10/07/74
DR02593	DS02593	4	10/07/74 - 10/16/76
DR02594	DS02594	3	10/16/76 - 05/06/78

Previous tape #'s are as follows
DD41576-41586
DC21261-21271

IMP-J

SUMMARY DATA TAPES

73-078A-03C SPHE-00215

THIS DATA SET HAS BEEN RESTORED. THERE WERE ORIGINALLY 50 9-TRACK, 1600 BPI TAPES WRITTEN IN BINARY. THERE ARE 13 RESTORED TAPES. THE DR TAPES ARE 3480 CARTRIDGES AND THE DS TAPES ARE 9-TRACK, 6250 BPI. THE ORIGINAL TAPES WERE CREATED ON AN IBM 360 COMPUTER AND WERE RESTORED ON AN IBM 9021 COMPUTER. THE DR AND DS NUMBERS ALONG WITH THE CORRESPONDING D NUMBERS AND TIME SPANS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

DR#	DS#	D#	FILES	TIME SPAN
DR004239	DS004239	D041562	1	10/30/73 - 04/07/74
		D041563	2	04/08/74 - 08/23/74
		D041564	3	08/23/74 - 12/28/74
		D041565	4	12/28/74 - 06/19/75
DR004240	DS004240	D041566	1	06/19/75 - 12/11/75
		D041567	2	12/11/75 - 05/07/76
		D041568	3	05/09/76 - 10/30/76
		D041569	4	10/30/76 - 04/25/77
DR004241	DS004241	D041570	1	04/25/75 - 09/22/77
		D041571	2	09/22/75 - 02/09/78
		D041572	3	02/09/78 - 06/26/78
		D041573	4	06/26/78 - 01/01/79
DR004242	DS004242	D041574	1	01/02/79 - 07/08/79
		D041575	2	07/08/79 - 12/30/79
		D056280	3	12/30/79 - 06/24/80
		D056281	4	06/24/80 - 12/16/80
DR004243	DS004243	D056282	1	12/16/80 - 06/12/81
		D058889	2	06/12/81 - 12/04/81
		D058890	3	12/04/81 - 04/22/82
		D060608	4	05/30/82 - 01/11/83
DR004244	DS004244	D060609	1	12/30/82 - 07/07/83
		D064478	2	07/08/83 - 01/12/84
		D064479	3	12/31/83 - 03/01/84
		D065440	4	02/25/84 - 07/06/84

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DR#	DS#	D#	FILES	TIME SPAN
DR004245	DS004245	D066497	1	06/24/84 - 11/10/84
		D074220	2	04/22/85 - 10/03/85
		D074222	3	12/30/85 - 06/11/86
		D078926	4	05/30/86 - 11/10/86
		D076064	5	10/28/86 - 04/03/87
DR004246	DS004246	D078026	1	03/29/87 - 09/07/87
		D066797	2	08/26/87 - 01/12/88
		D078932	3	12/31/87 - 08/13/88
DR004247	DS004247	D076063	1	07/19/88 - 01/12/89
		D074221	2	07/19/88 - 01/12/89
		D066498	3	12/30/88 - 06/11/89
DR004248	DS004248	D084349	1	05/30/89 - 09/07/89
		D084350	2	08/26/89 - 12/04/89
		D084351	3	11/22/89 - 03/03/90
		D084352	4	02/18/90 - 06/11/90
DR004249	DS004249	D084353	1	05/30/90 - 09/07/90
		D084354	2	08/26/90 - 01/11/91
		D084355	3	12/30/90 - 05/04/91
		D084531	4	04/23/91 - 10/15/91
DR005990	DS005990	D107675	1	10/15/91 - 05/16/92
		D107676	2	05/16/92 - 12/04/92
		D107677	3	12/04/92 - 06/10/93
		D107678	4	06/10/93 - 12/15/93
DR006197	DS006197	D108019	1	12/15/93 - 06/08/94
		D108020	2	06/08/94 - 12/02/94
		D108162	3	12/03/94 - 04/04/95
DR006377	DS006377	D108697	1	04/04/95 - 09/28/95
		D108698	2	09/28/95 - 03/21/96
		D108844	3	03/21/96 - 09/14/96
		D108845	4	09/14/96 - 03/08/97
		D108999	5	03/08/97 - 08/30/97
DR006378	DS006378	D109135	5	08/31/97 - 01/26/00
DR006379	DS006379	D109587	6	07/21/00 - 07/19/01

IMP-H

SUMMARY DATA TAPES

72-073A-03C SPHE-00516

THIS DATA SET HAS BEEN RESTORED. ORIGINALLY THERE WERE 11
9-TRACK, 1600 BPI TAPES, WRITTEN IN BINARY. THERE ARE 3 RESTORED
TAPES. THE DR AND DS TAPES ARE 9-TRACK, 6250 BPI. THE ORIGINAL
TAPES WERE CREATED ON AN IBM 360 COMPUTER. THE DR AND DS NUMBERS
ALONG WITH THE CORRESPONDING D NUMBERS AND TIME SPANS ARE AS
FOLLOWS:

DR#	DS#	D#	FILES	TIME SPAN
DR002592	DS002592	D041576	1	09/25/72 - 03/18/73
		D041577	2	03/18/73 - 09/23/73
		D041578	3	09/24/73 - 04/01/74
		D041579	4	04/01/74 - 10/07/74
DR002593	DS002593	D041580	1	10/07/74 - 04/15/75
		D041581	2	04/14/75 - 10/20/75
		D041582	3	10/21/75 - 05/10/76
		D041583	4	05/10/76 - 10/16/76
DR002594	DS002594	D041584	1	10/16/76 - 05/23/77
		D041585	2	05/23/77 - 11/28/77
		D041586	3	11/29/77 - 06/06/78

REQ. AGENT
BER
DAD

RAND NO.
V0235

ACQ. AGENT
RWP

IMP H & J

SUMMARY DATA TAPES

72-073A-03C

73-078A-03C

This data set catalog consists of 11 IMP-H and 46 IMP-J data tapes. There are two logical records - Summary records and ULET event records. The tapes are 1600 BPI, 9 track, binary and contain 1 file of data. The tapes were created in the IBM 360 computer.

The time spans are as follows:

IMP-H 72-073A-03C

<u>D#</u>	<u>C#</u>	<u>TIME SPAN</u>
D-41576	C-21266	09/25/72 - 03/18/73
D-41577	C-21267	03/18/73 - 09/23/73
D-41578	C-21261	09/24/73 - 04/01/74
D-41579	C-21262	04/01/74 - 10/07/74
D-41580	C-21263	10/07/74 - 04/15/75
D-41581	C-21268	04/14/75 - 10/20/75
D-41582	C-21264	10/21/75 - 05/10/76
D-41583	C-21269	05/10/76 - 10/16/76
D-41584	C-21270	10/16/76 - 05/23/77
D-41585	C-21271	05/23/77 - 11/28/77
D-41586	C-21265	11/29/77 - 06/06/78

<u>D#</u>	<u>C#</u>	<u>TIME SPAN</u>
D-41562	C-21226	10/30/73 - 04/07/74
D-41563	C-21227	04/08/74 - 08/23/74
D-41564	C-21228	08/23/74 - 12/28/74
D-41565	C-21229	12/28/74 - 06/19/75
D-41566	C-21230	06/19/75 - 12/11/75
D-41567	C-21231	12/11/75 - 05/07/76
D-41568	C-21232	05/09/76 - 10/30/76
D-41569	C-21233	10/30/76 - 04/25/77
D-41570	C-21234	04/25/77 - 09/22/77
D-41571	C-21235	09/22/77 - 02/09/78
D-41572	C-21236	02/09/78 - 06/26/78
D-41573	C-21237	06/26/78 - 01/01/79
D-41574	C-21238	01/02/79 - 07/08/79
D-41575	C-21239	07/08/79 - 12/30/79
D-56280	C-23056	12/30/79 - 06/24/80
D-56281	C-23057	06/24/80 - 12/16/80
D-56282	C-23058	12/16/80 - 06/12/81
D-58889	C-23245	06/12/81 - 12/04/81
D-58890	C-23246	12/04/81 - 04/22/82
D-60608	C-23691	05/30/82 - 01/11/83
D-60609	C-23692	12/30/82 - 07/07/83
D-64478	C-24288	07/08/83 - 01/12/84
D-64479	C-24289	12/31/83 - 03/14/84
D-65440	C-24676	02/25/84 - 07/06/84
D-66497	C-24884	06/24/84 - 11/10/84
D-66498	C-24885	10/28/84 - 01/23/85 12/30/84 - 06/11/89
D-66797 (see note)	C-25058	10/28/84 - 05/12/85 8/26/87 - 1/12/88

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D# --	C# --	TIME SPANS -----
D-74220	C-26707	04/22/85 - 10/03/85
D-74221	C-26708	07/20/88 - 01/12/89
D-74222	C-26709	12/30/85 - 06/11/86
D-78926	C-26875	05/30/86 - 11/10/86
D-76064	C-26705	10/28/86 - 04/03/87
D-78026	C-26737	03/29/87 - 09/07/87
D-78932	C-27517	12/31/87 - 08/12/88
D-76063	C-26704	07/20/88 - 01/12/89 correct
D-84349	C-28852	05/30/89 - 09/07/89
D-84350	C-28853	08/26/89 - 12/04/89
D-84351	C-28854	11/22/89 - 03/03/90
D-84352	C-28855	02/18/90 - 06/11/90
D-84353	C-28856	05/30/90 - 09/07/90
D-84354	C-28857	08/26/90 - 01/11/91
D-84355	C-28858	12/30/90 - 05/04/91
D-84531	C-28859	04/23/91 - 10/16/91
	C-27853	12/31/87 - 08/12/88 tape missing no tape?

IMP-J
73-078A-03C

2547
Linda
G. Leckler/Hawlestadt
IMP/s

PRELIMINARY TAPE FORMAT FOR
IMP-J SUMMARY TAPES

IMP-J Summary tapes will contain summaries of rates for 8-album periods (about 10.908 minutes at the 1600 BPS bit rate, 43.632 minutes at the 400 BPS bit rate) and a listing of all ULET events occurring in those periods. The tapes will be single-filed, 9 track, 1600 BPI. Records will be fixed-blocked, with a logical record length of 1440 bytes (360 words) and a physical record length of 8640 bytes (blocking factor of 6 logical records per physical record). Summary tape logical records will be of two types: Summary records and ULET Event records. Each Summary record will contain start and stop times, spacecraft position, performance parameter, data quality, rate and PHA summaries along with a maximum of 60 ULET events for an 8-album summary period. If more than 60 ULET events occurred in the 8 albums, the remaining events will be contained in as many ULET event records as necessary (240 events per record) immediately following the Summary record for that period.

Each 8-album summary period will begin when the album number modulo 8 (as determined by the spacecraft clock) is zero. Since the spacecraft clock increments every sequence, the low-order 6 bits are zero at the start of an album. When the album number modulo 8 is zero, the next low-order 3 bits are zero. Therefore, each 8-album summary periods begins when the low-order 9 bits of the spacecraft clock are zero. Since the ULET threshold changes when the low-order 13 bits are zero, summary periods will never span threshold changes.

Each summary tape will be generated from an integral number of Encyclopedia tapes. It is expected that 6 Encyclopedia tapes may be summarized on one Summary tape. Since Encyclopedia tapes will not in general begin and end on the 8-album boundaries defined above, the last Summary record/ULET Event record(s) set on a given Summary tape may belong to the same 8-album period as the first set on the next Summary tape in time sequence. Therefore, when multiple Summary tapes are processed, the data in the last set of records on a Summary tape may have to be merged with the data on the first set of records in the next tape processed. This will be necessary when the first words of the two Summary records involved are equal.

A detailed description of the IMP-J Summary tape record formats follows. "Word" and "halfword" refer to IBM 360 32-bit words and 16 bit halfwords, respectively. Format I*4 refers to a 4-byte (fullword) integer, I*2 refers to a 2-byte (halfword) integer, and R*4 refers to a 4-byte floating-point number; all in IBM 360 format.

Ultra Low Energy
Telescope

IMP-J SUMMARY TAPE

S-1

SUMMARY RECORD FORMAT

WORD	HALFWORD	FORMAT	CONTENTS
1		I*4	S/C clock for start album of summary period (low-order 9 bits zero)
2		"	S/C clock for first album of summary period summarized in this record
3		"	S/C clock for last album of summary period summarized in this record.
4	1	I*2	Year
	2	"	Day of Year
5	1	"	Month
	2	"	Day of Month
6		I*4	Milliseconds of Day
7	1	I*2	Year
	2	"	Day of Year
8	1	"	Month
	2	"	Day of Month
9		I*4	Milliseconds of Day
10	1	I*2	Year
	2	"	Day of Year
11	1	"	Month
	2	"	Day of Month
12		I*4	Milliseconds of Day
13	1	I*2	Year
	2	"	Day of Year
14	1	"	Month
	2	"	Day of Month
15		I*4	Milliseconds of Day
16		"	Sequence number of Encyclopedia tape containing first album summarized in this period.
17		R*4	Altitude (km)
18		"	GSE _X (km)
19		"	GSE _Y "
20		"	GSE _Z "
21		"	SEV angle (degrees)
22		"	THETA (degrees)
23		"	Altitude (km)
24		"	GSE _X (km)
25		"	GSE _Y "
26		"	GSE _Z "
27		"	SEV angle (degrees)
28		"	THETA (degrees)

Start time of
summary period

Stop time of
Summary period

Time of first album
processed in summary
period

Time of last album
processed in summary
period

From first album
processed in summary
period

From last album
processed in summary
period

WORD	HALFWORD	FORMAT	CONTENTS
29	1	I*2	Number of albums process in this summary period (1-8).
	2	"	Number of albums at 1600 BPS
30	1	I*2	Number of albums at 400 BPS
	2	"	Number of albums in Tm Slave Mode
31		R*4	Spin Period (seconds)
32		"	Mean Temperature (degress C) (-1000.0 if no readouts of temperature available)
33	1	I*2	Number of albums ULET off
	2	"	Number of albums ULET on
34	1	"	Number of albums with Sun Gate off
	2	"	" on
35	1	"	" change
	2	"	" undetermined
36		R*4	High voltage APP-mean for even albums
37		"	High voltage APP-mean for odd albums
38		"	ULET parameter-mean for even albums
39		"	ULET parameter-mean for odd albums
40	1	I*2	No. of sequences analyzed-MAE
	2-10	"	" -ULET
41	1	"	No. of non-zero sequences-MAE-PHA 1
	2-12	"	" -PHA 2
42	1	"	" -ULET
	2-14	"	No. of zero sequences-MAE-PHA 1
43	1	"	" -PHA 2
	2-16	"	" -ULET
44	1	"	No. of calibrate sequences-MAE
	2-18	"	" -ULET
45	1	"	No. of sequences with only channel padded-MAE
	2-20	"	" -ULET
46	1	"	No. of sequences with only ID padded-MAE
	2-22	"	" -ULET
47	1	"	No. of sequences with both padded-MAE
	2-24	"	" -ULET
48	1	"	No. of illegal events-MAE-PHA 1
	2-26	"	" -PHA 2
49	1	"	" -ULET
	2	"	No. of unidentified multiplexed rate readouts
50	1	"	-R4 (A1/B)
	2	"	-S1 (P5/P7/P6/P3)
51			-S4 (D1/D2)

Last 8 bits represented as B₁B₂B₃B₄B₅B₆B₇B₈
 indicate the inclusion or exclusion of the 8 albums from the summary:

B₂ = 1 if the 2th album was included
 = 0 if the 2th album was excluded

Rate Summary:

Non-sectored:

<u>WORD</u>	<u>HALFWORD</u>	<u>FORMAT</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>	
52	1	I#2	No. of good readouts	P4 (R1)
	2	"	" " bad "	
53		R#4	Total counts	
54		"	$\sum(\text{counts})^2$	
55		"	Accumulation time (seconds)	
56-59			Same as words 52-55 for P7' (R2)	
60-63			Same as words 52-55 for P2" (R3)	
64-67			Same as words 52-55 for A1 (R4)	
68-71			Same as words 52-55 for A2 (R4)	
72-75			Same as words 52-55 for B (R4)	

Sectored:

76	1	I#2	No. of good readouts	P5 (S1)
	2	"	" " bad "	
77		R#4	Total counts (all readouts, all sectors)	
78		"	$\sum(\text{total counts for 4 sectors, each readout})^2$	
79		"	Total accumulation time per sector (secs.)	
80		"	Total counts - sector 1	
81		"	" " - sector 2	
82		"	" " - sector 3	
83		"	" " - sector 4	
84-91			Same as words 76-83 for P7 (S1)	
92-99			" P6 (S1)	
100-107			" P3 (S1)	
108-115			" P6' (S2)	
116-123			" N (S3)	
124-131			" D1 (S4)	
132-139			" D2 (S4)	
140-147			" P8 (S5)	
148-155			" D1D2 (S6)	
156-163			" P2 (S7)	
164-171			" P1 (S8)	

PHA Summary:

172	1	I#2	No. of legal events	P1
	2	"	" " illegal "	
173	1	"	No. of events - sector 0	
	2	"	" - " 1	
174	1	"	" - " 2	
	2	"	" - " 3	
175	1	"	" - " 4	
	2	"	" - " 5	
176	1	"	" - " 6	
	2	"	" - " 7	

S-4

<u>WORD</u>	<u>HALFWORD</u>	<u>FORMAT</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>
177-181			Same as words 172-176 for P2
182-186			" P2"
187-191			" P3
192-196			" P4
197-201			" P5
202-206			" P6
207-211			" P7
212-216			" P7'
217-221			" P8

PHA Charge Group Summary - Number of events vs. charge group and event type

<u>WORD</u>	<u>HALFWORD</u>	<u>FORMAT</u>	<u>EVENT TYPE</u>	<u>CHARGE GROUP*</u>	<u>CHANNELS</u>
222	1	I*2	P1	5-8	15-34
	2	"		>13	40-120
223	1	"		BG-Low	<15
	2	"		BG-High	>120
224	1	"	P2	2	7-14
	2	"		BG-Low	<7
225	1	"	P2"	5-8	19-54
	2	"		13	60-170
226	1	"		BG-High	>170
	2	"	P3	1	7-17
227	1	"		2	20-33
	2	"		5-8	40-140
228	1	"		BG-High	>140
	2	"	P4	1	10-22
229	1	"		2	24-39
	2	"		5-8	54-170
230	1	"		BG-High	>170
	2	"	P5	BG-Low	<30
231	1	"		BG-High	≥30
	2	"	P6	1	19-36
232	1	"		2	38-70
	2	"		5-8	86-270
233	1	"		BG-Low	7-16
	2	"		BG-High	>270
234	1	"	P7	1	15-42
	2	"	P7'	2	48-90
235	1	"		5-8	100-300
	2	"		BG-High	>300
236	1	"	P8	1	21-40
	2	"		2	46-80
237	1	"		5-8	90-300
	2	"		BG-Low	5-19
238	1	"		BG-High	>300
	2	"	Spare		
239	1	"	Number of ULET events contained in this record (≤ 60)		
	2	"	Number of ULET events contained in following ULET Event records		

*BG = background

<u>WORD</u>	<u>HALFWORD</u>	<u>FORMAT</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>
240	1	I*2	Number of ULET Event records following this record
	2	"	Spare
241	1	"	No. of temperature readouts used in computation of word 32
	2	"	No. of readouts used in computation of word 36
242	1		" 37
	2		" 38
243	1		" 39
	2		" 244
244		R*4	Mean Detector Bias (APP#46) (volts)
245-270			Spares [<u>See Modifications on Next Page.</u>]
271-360			ULET Events (number given in Halfword 1 of Word 239):
			60 sets of 3 halfwords each:
			Halfword 1: OA sector number (0-7)
			If event occurred in calibrate mode, this is set to - (OA sector no. + 1)
			Halfword 2: D1 PHA Channel
			Halfword 3: D2 PHA Channel
			Unused halfwords are set to - 1.

Modifications to Summary Record Format

<u>WORD</u>	<u>HALFWORD</u>	<u>FORMAT</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>
245	1	1*2	LI
	2	"	IP
246	1	"	Kp (3 hour)
	2	"	Kp (daily)
247	1	"	Ap (3 hour)
	2	"	Ap (daily)
248	1	"	Solar Rotation Number
	2	"	Sun Cycle Day Number
249	1	"	Daily Character Figure CQ
	2	"	Zurich Sunspot #
250		R*4	Cp
251		R*4	10.7 cm Flux
252		"	Flux Code 0=Normal 1=adjusted for burst 2=Burst in Progress 3=No Value
253		"	81 day average of 10.7 cm Flux

ULET Event Record Format (360 words)

If more than 60 ULET events occurred during the 8-album period, the remaining events (number given in Halfword 2 of word 239 of the Summary record) are contained in ULET Event records immediately following the Summary record for that period. The number of Event records following is contained in Halfword 1 of word 240 of the Summary record. Each ULET Event record will contain up to 240 events (only the last record for each period may contain less than 240 events), with each event consisting of 3 halfwords as described for words 271-360 of the Summary record. Unused halfwords are set to - 1.

Explanatory Notes

<u>WORD</u>	<u>HALFWORD</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>
-------------	-----------------	--------------------

16		Sequence number of Encyclopedia Tape containing first album summarized in this period - as each encyclopedia tape is generated, it will be assigned a number
----	--	--

JPXXX

where J indicates IMP-J,

P indicates Production (as opposed to T for a Test tape),

XXX is a 3-digit index number starting at 001 for the tape generated from the first data received.

This index number will be contained here.

18-20 and 24-26		GSE_X , GSE_Y , GSE_Z - This is the spacecraft position in Geocentric Solar-Ecliptic coordinates (see figure).
--------------------	--	--

21, 27		SEV angle - This angle (from 0° to 360°) is the angle between the projection of the earth - S/C line in the ecliptic plane and the earth-sun line and is positive counter-clockwise (see figure).
--------	--	--

22, 28		THETA - This angle (from -90° to $+90^\circ$) is the angle between the Earth-S/C line and the ecliptic plane, with the positive direction towards the North-ecliptic pole.
--------	--	--

30	2	Number of albums in TM Slave Mode - In case of Optical Aspect sensor failure, the encoder may be commanded into Telemetry (TM) Slave Mode in which case sectoring is driven by the spacecraft clock and not by sensing the sun. This condition is indicated by digital performance parameter $DP\#a_3-19$ having a value of 1. This halfword counts the albums in the summary period for which $DP\#a_3-19$ reads 1 at any time in the album.
----	---	---

<u>WORD</u>	<u>HALFWORD</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>
33	1,2	ULET on/off determination - Digital performance parameter DP#a₃-18 reads 1 when ULET is on, 0 when off. If any non-padded readout of DP#a₃-18 is 1 in an album, that album is considered to have ULET on. If all non-pad readouts are 0, ULET is off in the album. If all readouts are padded, ULET status is undetermined. The number of albums in which this occurs is given by Number of albums processed (Word 29, Halfword 1) - (Word 33, Halfword 1 + Word 33, Halfword 2)
34, 35	1,2	Sun Gate (SG) Mode Determination - Sun Gate Mode status is readout every sequence. Status for an album is determined as follows: Examine the first 4 and last 4 non-padded SG readouts of the album: - If 8 non-padded readouts are not found or if the first 4 are not identical (four 0's or four 1's) or if the last 4 are not identical, SG status is UNDETERMINED. Otherwise, - If the first 4 and the last 4 are all 0's, SG status is OFF. Otherwise, - If the first 4 and the last 4 are all 1's, SG status is ON. Otherwise, - If the first 4 are 0's and the last 4 are 1's or vice versa, SG status is CHANGE.
40	1	PHA Data Statistics - Since PHA ID's lag their corresponding pulse height channel numbers by one telemetry sequence and since padding is done on a sequence basis, an ID may be padded while the channel number is not and vice versa. When the ID is not padded, information as to calibrate mode status and occurrence of an event - either valid or illegal - may be obtained whether or not the channel number is padded. "No. of sequences analyzed" refers to the total number of sequences processed. The number for MAE + the number for ULET should in general equal the number of albums processed x 64. The exception to this may be understood in light of the method of ULET mode determination: The experiment is considered to be in ULET mode during pages 0, 1, and 2 if SG mode is ON and during page 3 if SG mode is OFF. If SG mode is CHANGE or UNDETERMINED, the mode of the last album processed for which the mode was ON or OFF is used. If no previous mode of ON or OFF was encountered, the PHA data in the album is not processed. Note: Any sequence in which a D1D2 event is readout (D1D2 in PHA 1, D2 in PHA 2) is counted as being in ULET mode. Also, if the first sequence of ULET mode does not contain a
49	1	

<u>WORD</u>	<u>HALFWORD</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>
40	1	D1D2 event, it is counted as MAE mode (not ULET).
to		"No. of non-zero sequences" refers to the following:
49	1	MAE - number of non-calibrate sequences where the specified PHA ID is not padded and greater than 0 and is a legal event (P2, P2", P4, P6, or P8 for PHA 1; P1, P3, P5, P7, or P7' for PHA 2).
(continued)		ULET - number of non-calibrate sequences where the PHA ID's are not padded, are non-zero, and specify a D1-D2 event.
		"No. of zero sequences" refers to the number of non-calibrate sequences where the specified PHA ID was 0. For ULET mode, both the PHA 1 ID's and PHA 2 ID's must be zero.
		"No. of calibrate sequences" refers to the number of sequences with the calibrate bit on. ULET mode determination in this case is performed by only checking the SG mode and page number, not by examining the event type.
		"No. of illegal events" refers to the number of non-calibrate sequences where the PHA ID is not padded and the following applies:
		MAE - PHA 1 - not zero and not one of the following events: P2, P2", P4, P6, P8.
		MAE - PHA 2 - not zero and not one of the following events: P1, P3, P5, P7, P7'.
		ULET - PHA 1 ID not zero and not D1D2 and PHA 2 ID not zero and not D2.
49	2	No. of unidentified A1/B (R4) readouts - Since the A1/B readouts alternate every album, the first non-pad readout of A1/B of each album is compared to the first non-pad readouts of an even and an odd album. If the readout being tested is less than the mean of the other two, it is labelled B; otherwise it is labelled A1. If all A1/B readouts are padded in an album or if odd and even album readouts are not available, then then A1/B readout is undetermined for that album.
50	1	No. of unidentified S1 (P5/P7/P6/P3) readouts - The S1 multiplex cycle requires 4 albums to complete and is dependent on the SG mode. Identification of S1 requires finding a unique zero readout in the cycle. If this readout cannot be found, S1 cannot be identified. Also, a change in SG mode changes readout positions in the multiplex sequence. In order to avoid any ambiguities, all readouts of S1 in albums for which SG mode is CHANGE or for which the previous album had SG mode CHANGE are discarded as unidentified.

WORD HALFWORD

EXPLANATION

50 2

No. of unidentified S4 (D1/D2) readouts - The S4 multiplex cycle requires one album to complete and is dependent on the SG mode. As for S1, S4 readouts in an album are "unidentified" if that album or the previous album had SG mode CHANGE.

52-75

Non-sectored rate summary:

- "BAD" readouts are those that are padded or are unusually large (> 200,000)
- Mean counts per readout may be found by

$$\frac{\text{"Total counts"}}{\text{"No. of good readouts"}}$$

- Mean counts per second may be found by

$$\frac{\text{"Total counts"}}{\text{"Accumulation Time"}}$$

76-171

Sectored rate summary:

- "BAD" readouts are those that are padded or for which any one sector is greater than 200,000.

172-238

{ PHA Summaries - only events for which both the PHA ID and channel numbers are not padded are included in these summaries.

72-073A-~~05B~~/03C -7-
73-078A-~~05B~~

Received from
Dr. Gloeckler of UGM
on 3. June. 85
R. Parkhater sky

II. INSTRUMENTATION

The University of Maryland experiment on board the IMP-8 spacecraft is fully described in Appendix A. The characteristics are briefly repeated here for the convenience of the reader. The experiment is an electrostatic deflection sensor. An ion entering the instrument has its entrance trajectory defined by a collimator (see figure A-1). The particle then enters one of three electrostatic field regions where its path is deflected by an amount inversely proportional to its kinetic energy per charge. On exit from the deflection cavity, the ion strikes one of an array of rectangular solid state detectors, each of which covers a well-defined deflection, and hence energy per charge, range. Pulse-height analysis of the detector signal allows a direct measurement of the particle's total kinetic energy, from which its charge may be determined. In addition, by using multiple energy thresholds on signals of several detectors, counting rates having well-defined energy limits and hence charge responses are generated with time resolutions as short as five seconds. Several of these rates are sectorized into four directional quadrants in the ecliptic plane, providing data on particle anisotropies. A plastic scintillator anticoincidence cup and an array of solid-state anticoincidence detectors placed behind the detector array prevent analysis of penetrating particles.

Background correction of a detector's pulse-height histogram is performed by subtracting a normalized histogram obtained from

the same detector during quiet times, when the counting rates are at their lowest values. During these quiet times, analysis of pulse-height histograms indicates that the detectors respond primarily to the secondary electron background produced in the spacecraft.

The relative abundance of individual charge states may be determined by fitting computed instrument response curves to the observed pulse-height distributions, as described in Appendix C. A full description of the instrument response characteristics is given in Appendix B. The sensor is capable of fully resolving ionic charge states 1 to 4 for elements up to oxygen. In addition, charge states 5 to 8 are separated sufficiently so that, by means of a simple iteration procedure, abundances of these individual states may also be determined. (For example, the charge-state resolution of detector P3 is plotted in figure 2-1.) Complete charge state identification for carbon and oxygen down to about 40 keV per charge is thus obtained. Of course, the individual elements may not be resolved in this manner since only the ionic charge (as opposed to nuclear charge) is determined. In many cases, however, the ions may be completely identified (i.e., ionic charge and nuclear charge) by using the simultaneous nuclear abundance information provided by the Ultra Low Energy Telescope (ULET) [Hovestadt and Vollmer, 1971] of the Maryland/Max-Planck-Institut experiment at somewhat higher energies.

^a
ULET is dE/dx vs total energy telescope with a geometrical factor of $.53 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sterad}$. The sensor is pictured in figure 2-2. The front, ΔE element (D1) is a thin-window flow-through proportional counter, with a total mass of $\sim 300 \text{ } \mu\text{gm/cm}^2$. The rear, E element (D2) is a silicon surface barrier detector. A plastic scintillator anticoincidence cup (A) surrounds the detector assembly. The low mass of the ΔE element allows two parameter analysis of incoming particles down to $< 100 \text{ keV}$ per nucleon for iron. Different elemental tracks can be reliably (i.e., automatically) separated down to about 600 keV per nucleon. Every three hours ULET changes its analysis threshold, so that it alternately analyzes all incoming particles, and only those particles heavier than helium. ULET shares the electrostatic energy-charge analyzer's pulse height analyzers and telemetry on a $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4}$ basis, and both instruments are contained in the same spacecraft module.

IMP-8 (Explorer 50) was launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida on 1973 October 26 at 0226 GMT. The spacecraft achieved an elliptical orbit (shown in figure 2-3) with a mean apogee of about 45 earth radii and a perigee of $\sim 28 \text{ RE}$, inclined 29° to the ecliptic. The University of Maryland experiment was turned on on October 30 and has operated normally since that time.

- APPENDIX A -

THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
ELECTROSTATIC ENERGY-CHARGE ANALYZER EXPERIMENT

The measurements of the energy and charge spectra of low energy interplanetary particles requires two parameter analysis from which the particle's total energy and charge can both be determined.

A technique commonly used consists of measurement of the energy loss and total energy for particles using a combination of thin and thick detector elements respectively. Telescopes employing the so-called "dE/dx vs E" method have achieved excellent chemical and isotopic resolution by using low noise silicon detectors as the sensitive elements of the sensors. In the past the low energy limit for two-dimensional dE/dx vs E analysis could not be extended below several MeV per nucleon because of lack of suitably thin dE/dx elements.

The usefulness of the dE/dx vs E analysis technique has been extended to energies below 60 keV per nucleon for iron by using a thin-window proportional counter as the dE/dx detector element. The Ultra Low Energy Telescope (ULET), included as part of the University of Maryland Experiment on the IMP 7 and 8 spacecraft uses a low mass ($\sim 330 \text{ } \mu\text{gm/cm}^2$) total thickness gas proportional counter as the energy loss rate, or dE/dx, detector and thus has a low energy limit for two dimensional analysis of 300 keV per nucleon for protons and 200 keV per nucleon for alpha particles.

To extend the range to even lower energies, and to determine the particle's ionic charge requires a different technique. The Electrostatic Energy-Charge Analyzer is the main sensor of the University of Maryland IMP 8 experiment. This device uses electrostatic deflection vs total energy measurements to determine the ionization state and energy of particles in the range of 37 to 1250 keV per charge (for charge $Q \geq 2$ particles). The sensor is similar in principles of operation to the instrument flown on IMP 7 [Fan et al, 1971], but is primarily designed to investigate positively charged ions and has a lower energy limit--a factor of three below that of the IMP 7 experiment. In this appendix the sensor and the electronics used for signal processing and data handling are described.

The Deflection System

The deflection d of an ion travelling through an approximately transverse electrostatic field generated by a potential V is related to the particle's kinetic energy T and its ionic charge Q through [Spiker, 1970]

$$d = \frac{2\gamma g VQ}{(\gamma+1) T} \quad (A-1)$$

where g is a constant dependent on the deflector geometry and γ is the relativistic factor. Thus, by measuring simultaneously a particle's deflection in a known electrostatic field and its total kinetic energy one determines its ionic charge Q .

In the IMP instrument the deflection fields are created by applying voltages to two flat non-parallel magnesium plates, mounted on stand-off insulators inside a ground cavity (Figure A-1). One

plate is maintained at a potential of + 14.5 kV relative to the ground plate, the other at + 3.5 kV. Three field regions are thus created in the deflection cavity with potential differences of 14.5 kV (top), 11 kV (center), and 3.5 kV (bottom), corresponding to fields at the front edge of deflection plates of 7.25 kV/cm, 11 kV/cm and 1.75 kV/cm. These fields decrease as one moves away from the front edge due to the increased separation of the plates. However, this does not significantly affect the validity to first order of the expression (A-1) above. A passive collimator at the entrance of the cavity defines the arrival directions of incoming particles.

A charged particle entering the sensor is deflected in one of these three field regions. Its deflection is determined by the location of that one solid state detector in the array of eight which is triggered as the particle strikes its surface after exiting the deflection cavity. Simultaneously, pulse-height analysis of the triggered detector's output signal determines the particle's total energy. The differential energy range per charge of each detector is defined by its position and width (figure A-2) and does not depend on electronic threshold levels. Using eight discrete detectors we obtain eight differential energy channel analyzers (seven for positive ions and one for electrons) simply counting the number of particles which trigger each of the eight detectors. The charge and finer energy resolution within each of the 7 positive ion channels is achieved by pulse height analysis of the signals of that detector.

The Detector Array

The front of the detector array (Figure A-3) consists of seven thin (100 μ) silicon surface barrier detectors designated P1 to P4 and P6 to P8 in order of increasing energy of the particles able to reach them. In addition, a thick (1000 μ) Li drifted Si [Si(Li)] detector (called N) is included in the array at a position to intercept electrons. The signal from the N detector is not pulse-height analyzed---it serves only as a rate trigger. Detector P5 is covered with an aluminum foil just thick enough to stop protons deflected to it. This detector is identical to P2 and P6 and its purpose is to measure the shape of the background energy spectrum and the background rate. Continuous monitoring of the background spectrum and rate are essential because the background spectral shape was found to change during solar flare events. The detector energy per charge ranges and geometrical factors are listed in Table A-I.

Behind this front layer is an array of six thick Si(Li) detectors, positioned so that particles which penetrate one of the front detectors must also strike one of these. All back detectors are connected in parallel and are referred to as B. The requirement for pulse-height analysis of a given P detector P_i is $P_i \cdot \bar{B}$, since positive ions reaching these P detectors will be stopped in them. High priority for analysis is given to heavy ion events in certain detectors. The N rate requires $N \cdot B$ coincidence reflecting the high probability that electrons reaching N will penetrate and trigger B. The coincidence requirement assures identification of electrons unambiguously and serves to reduce background. The B anticoincidence for pulse-height analysis also helps in reducing background due to penetrating particles.

A plastic anticoincidence scintillator surrounds the detectors, preventing analysis of high energy penetrating particles and further reducing background. In addition, the scintillator counting rate is a measure of the integral proton flux above about 18 MeV, with a large geometrical factor (about 1100 cm^2 sterad).

The Collimator

The collimator at the entrance of the sensor cavity overcomes one of the major disadvantages of the electrostatic deflection method, namely the inherently small geometrical factor. For deflection measurements to be meaningful the entrance angles of the entering particles must be severely restricted. This entails very strict collimation, with the result that such sensors usually have very small geometrical factors. We have overcome this problem to some extent by using a collimator with a large open area and many slits.

The 40 mm thick collimator consists of a total of 270 thin (0.144 mm) aluminum plates stacked together and rigidly attached to either side of a magnesium frame (Figure A-4). Aluminum was chosen because of low atomic number and moderate density, yielding a collimation thickness of approximately 5.4 gm/cm^2 for particles with skew trajectories. The curved frame (inside radius 270 mm) has 150 plates on the convex front side and the remaining 120 on the back. Each stack is secured to the frame by screws.

Each aluminum plate has 1521 slotted openings chemically milled through its surface (Figure A-5). These slots are 0.254 mm wide and

vary in length from 12.37 to 14.25 mm. Proceeding from the outermost to innermost plate the slots become shorter and the row spacings narrower. A total of 27 different plate types are used. Stacking these plates creates a series of vertically and radially converging tunnels through which particles may pass. The upper and lower collimator sections have a vertical acceptance angle of 6.10° while the center section has a convergence angle of 2.47° . The horizontal acceptance angle (in the ecliptic plane) is $\sim 60^\circ$. "Focusing" of particles is achieved by the combined vertical and horizontal convergence of the tunnels. The points of convergence lie along three separate arcs, one for each electric field region, 188.5 mm behind the collimator. The dispersion of particles on this arc represent the geometrical resolution of the focused collimator. This resolution depends on slot width, focal length, collimator thickness and stacking accuracy. Resolution of this collimator ranged from 1.6 to 1.7 mm (FWHM). The geometrical factors, a function of both acceptance angle and detector area, were calculated for the various detectors using a Monte-Carlo method and are listed in Table A-I, above.

To alleviate small angle scattering of both light and energetic particles in the collimator 30% of the plates were replaced with spacers to form "light traps". Three spacers were included with the 10 plates of each type for all 27 different types.

The Electronics

A simplified block diagram of the electronics is shown in Figure A-6. The electronics serves to count the number of particles which strike the various solid state detectors and to measure the energy lost

in the detectors. It also interfaces with the spacecraft, transfers the data to spacecraft for telemetry and monitors the performance of the instrument.

Each detector has a set of linear circuits consisting of a charge sensitive amplifier, pulse shaping amplifier and at least one amplitude discriminator. The output from these circuits is a logic pulse from an amplitude discriminator indicating that a pulse exceeding threshold has occurred, and a voltage pulse suitable for pulse height analysis whose amplitude is a function of the charge deposited on a detector. The amplifier noise level is ≤ 50 keV (FWHM).

There are two pulse height analyzers (PHA) in the instrument. Each PHA contains a delay line, linear gate, pulse height to pulse width converter and a gated clock. The maximum PHA channel number, determined by the saturation of the amplifiers, is about 1150. The spacecraft telemetry limits the analysis rate to one event, consisting of 2 PHA's, every 1.28 seconds. The two PHA's analyze either coincident pulses from ULET detectors or two single pulses from EECA detectors.

Since there are a total of ten detectors whose outputs are pulse height analyzed, an increase in the noise level of one detector to a point where noise pulses are analyzed will seriously reduce the amount of PHA data obtained from other detectors. To minimize this possibility the PHA's are multiplexed between ULET and EECA so that only ULET pulses are analyzed for a specified

fixed time period and EECA pulses are analyzed the rest of the time. Either sensor can be selected by a ground command to have 75% (48 sequences out of 64) of the PHA time. As a further protection against individual detector failure, there are threshold rate meters monitoring the pulse rates from amplitude discriminators. Whenever the pulse rate from a discriminator exceed the threshold rate, pulses from the detector associated with the particular discriminator are no longer pulse height analyzed and therefore have no adverse affect on the dead times of other, operational detectors. All detectors, except the anticoincidence scintillator PM tubes, have such rate meters. The rate thresholds are set at ~ 50 khz for both ULET detectors and the low energy EECA detector. All other rate thresholds are at 10 khz.

The logic circuits generate the event counting rates and determine when and which pulses are to be pulse height analyzed. The event counting rates are summarized in Table A-II. The basic requirement for positively charged particle counting rates is that the front detector produce a pulse and that neither the B detector nor the anticoincidence cup (A1) produces a pulse. The basic requirement for the electron rate is that both the front detector and the back detector have coincident pulses with no pulse from the anticoincidence cup. (The nominal requirement to record a coincidence or anticoincidence is that the pulses are within 0.6 μ sec). Most rates are sectorized into four quadrants, according to aspect angle of the rotating spacecraft with respect to the sun, thus providing anisotropy information. The spacecraft spin rate

of 22.9 RPM gives a short time scale for these measurements. For the University of Maryland experiment 12 rates are available, 8 sectorized into four quadrants each (SR) and 4 unsectorized rates (R). Since a total of 18 rates had to be telemetered some rates are multiplexed as shown in Table A-II.

The PHA requirements for the EECA detector analysis are the same as for positive ion rates with the additional requirements that the analyzer is not busy, the data from registers are not being telemetered, no other detector using the same PHA has a pulse, the PHA is in the EECA instead of ULET mode, the threshold rate from the detector has not been exceeded, and that no high priority event is stored in the register. High priority is assigned to analyses of charge $Q \geq 4$ from P2 detector in one PHA and to analyses of charge $Q \geq 2$ from P7 in the other PHA. When these analyses occur a flag is set and the PHA is inhibited from analyzing other events until the data is telemetered. If the priority flag is not set, pulses are analyzed until ~ 2.5 msec before telemetry and the result of last analysis is transmitted. The priority scheme was implemented to obtain PHA data for heavier particles during times of high fluxes. With each PHA event a code identifying which detector produced the pulse and the angular position of spacecraft, to the nearest 45° , at the time the event occurred is also recorded.

To verify the proper operation and to detect any significant drifts in gain or thresholds an in-flight calibrate system is used. For a period of ~ 82 seconds every ~ 3 hours the instrument is commanded by the spacecraft into a calibrate mode. During this

time pulses are applied to the test inputs of each of the charge sensitive amplifiers in turn. The amplitude of these pulses is stepped through a predetermined sequence. For each linear channel pulses of appropriate amplitude are generated so that the overall gain from charge input to channel number output is checked at at least two points. To avoid particle data from interfering with calibration the PHA input is enabled only for ~ 40 μ sec and the calibrate input pulse is generated during this time.

Analog voltages which monitor performance of some subsystems are also periodically read out. The temperature at the EECA detector cup and the detector bias voltage are measured once every ~ 82 seconds. The + 3.5 kV supply, the 14.5 kV power supply, ULET proportional counter pressure and the temperature of the thermal valve controlling ULET pressure are monitored every 164 seconds.

Extensive calibrations were performed on the EECA, using both sources and accelerator beams. The first calibrations and design verification have been reported by Spiker [1970]. Additional source calibrations and resolution measurements were reported by Fan et al [1971]. Electron, proton, helium, and nitrogen beams were used to calibrate the IMP-8 experiment, both at the University of Maryland and Goddard Space Flight Center accelerators.

- APPENDIX B -

INSTRUMENT RESPONSE

In order to make full use of the PHA histograms, it is necessary to understand how the instrument responds to a incident spectrum of particles, and to deconvolve the effects of detector and electronic noise, deflection dispersion, electronic thresholds, energy defect, etc.

We first define:

- a) $\epsilon(E)$ = detection efficiency: the probability that a particle incident with energy E strikes the detector active area.

We note that a particle of incident energy E does not, in general, deposit its full energy in the detector, because of non-ionizing nuclear collisions [Campbell and Lin, 1973; Linhard et al, 1963]. The deposited energy E' is related to E by

$$E' = \delta(Z, A, E) \cdot E$$

where δ is the nuclear defect and $\delta \leq 1$. An empirical formula for δ has been derived and used in this analysis:

$$\delta(Z, A, E) = 1 - \{ [1 - 5.12 \times 10^{-3} (Z+10) \sin(\frac{Z-2}{14} \pi)] \times .03737 \sqrt{\frac{Z \ln Z}{E}} \}$$

with E measured in MeV.

- b) $D(E', h) dh$ = probability that deposition of an energy E' in the detector gives a pulse height between h and $h+dh$. This is ideally a Gaussian function of the electronics noise with

$$\sigma_E:$$

$$D(E', h) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_E} e^{-(E'-h)^2 / 2\sigma_E^2}$$

- c) $P_t(h)$ = probability that the detector signal h triggers the threshold discriminator, allowing pulse height analysis to take place.

$$= P\left(\frac{h-t}{\sigma_E}\right), \text{ where } t \text{ is the threshold and } P(x) \text{ is the normal probability integral}$$

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-u^2/2} du$$

We can now define a detector response function [Berger et al, 1969]

$$R(E, h)dh = \epsilon(E) D(E, h) P_t(h) dh$$

= probability that an incident particle with energy E is detected and gives rise to an analyzed pulse height between h and $h+dh$.

If the incident flux of particles is $j(E)$ (particles/cm²-sr-sec-MeV), we then obtain a pulse height distribution $H(h)$ (particles/sec-MeV),

$$H(h) dh = G \int_0^\infty j(E) R(E, h) dE \cdot dh$$

where G = geometrical factor (cm² sterad)

$H(h) dh$ = # of particles detected/second with pulse height between h and $h+dh$

$$= G \int_0^{\infty} j(E) \epsilon(E) D(\delta \cdot E, h) P_t(h) dE \cdot dh$$

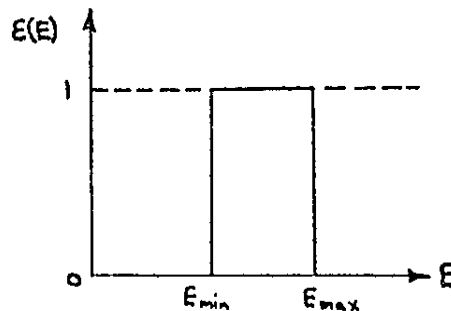
Going to the discrete case, for pulse height channel n we define

$$H_n \equiv \frac{1}{h_{n+1} - h_n} \int_{h_n}^{h_{n+1}} H(h) dh$$

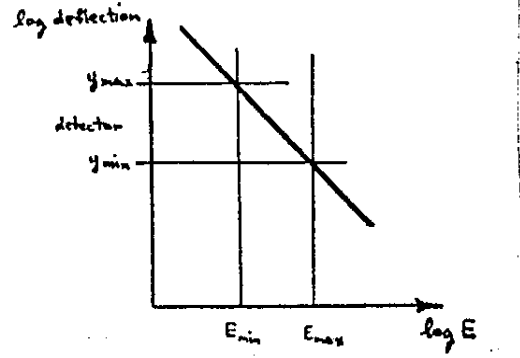
= particles/sec-MeV in channel n with h_n and h_{n+1} the lower and upper energy limits of channel n, respectively.

$$\begin{aligned} H_n &= \frac{1}{h_{n+1} - h_n} \int_{h_n}^{h_{n+1}} dh G \int_0^{\infty} j(E) \epsilon(E) D(E\delta, h) P_t(h) dE \\ &= \frac{G}{h_{n+1} - h_n} \int_0^{\infty} dE j(E) \epsilon(E) \int_{h_n}^{h_{n+1}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_E} e^{-\frac{(E\delta - h)^2}{2\sigma_E^2}} P\left(\frac{h-t}{\sigma_E}\right) dh \\ &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{G}{h_{n+1} - h_n} \int_{E_m}^{E_{m+1}} dE j(E) \epsilon(E) \int_{h_n}^{h_{n+1}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_E} e^{-\frac{(E\delta - h)^2}{2\sigma_E^2}} P\left(\frac{h-t}{\sigma_E}\right) dh \\ \text{or } H_n &\approx \sum_{m=1}^N \frac{G}{h_{n+1} - h_n} \int_{E_m}^{E_{m+1}} dE j(E) \epsilon(E) \left[P\left(\frac{E\delta - h_n}{\sigma_E}\right) - P\left(\frac{E\delta - h_{n+1}}{\sigma_E}\right) \right] \cdot P\left(\frac{h_n - t}{\sigma_E}\right) \end{aligned}$$

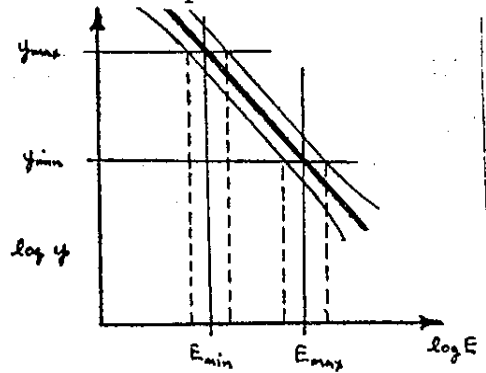
Recall that $\epsilon(E)$ = detection efficiency for incident energy E, or the probability that a particle with incident energy E will strike the detector. For a perfect electrostatic deflection sensor, $\epsilon(E)$ should be a rectangular window:



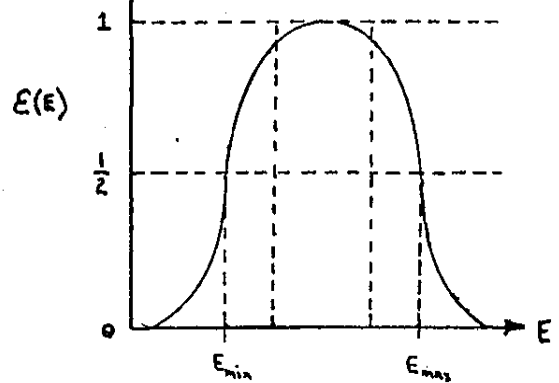
where $E_{\min}$ and $E_{\max}$ are determined by detector size and position, and particle deflection y :



However, in a real sensor, particles of energy E_0 are deflected with some finite dispersion about the mean position



and thus the detection efficiency looks like this:



Numerically

$$\epsilon(E_0) = \int_{y_{\min}}^{y_{\max}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_D} e^{-(y_0 - y)^2 / 2\sigma_D^2} dy$$

where $y_0 = \frac{kQ}{E_0}$ and $\sigma_D = (.43281 + .00081 y^2)^{1/2}$ mm [Fan et al, 1971] is the deflection dispersion.

Thus

$$\epsilon(E_0) = P\left(\frac{y_0 - y_{\min}}{\sigma_D}\right) - P\left(\frac{y_0 - y_{\max}}{\sigma_D}\right)$$

$$\text{or} \quad \epsilon(E) = P\left(\frac{\frac{kQ}{E} - y_{\min}}{\sigma_D}\right) - P\left(\frac{\frac{kQ}{E} - y_{\max}}{\sigma_D}\right)$$

So the pulse height histogram becomes

$$H_n = \sum_{m=1}^N \frac{G}{h_{n+1} - h_n} \int_{E_m}^{E_{m+1}} j(E) \left[P\left(\frac{E\delta - h_n}{\sigma_E}\right) - P\left(\frac{E\delta - h_{n+1}}{\sigma_E}\right) \right] \\ \left[P\left(\frac{\frac{kQ}{E} - y_{\min}}{\sigma_D}\right) - P\left(\frac{\frac{kQ}{E} - y_{\max}}{\sigma_D}\right) \right] P\left(\frac{h_n - t}{\sigma_E}\right) dE$$

particles/(sec MeV) in channel n

If we assume that over the energy interval (E_m, E_{m+1}) , $j(E)$ is a constant j_m (a good approximation for small channel widths $E_{m+1} - E_m$)

$$j_m(\bar{E}_m) = \frac{1}{E_{m+1} - E_m} \int_{E_m}^{E_{m+1}} j(E) dE \quad (B-1)$$

then,

$$H_n = \frac{G}{h_{n+1} - h_n} \sum_{m=1}^N j_m \int_{E_m}^{E_{m+1}} \left[P\left(\frac{E\delta - h_n}{\sigma_E}\right) - P\left(\frac{E\delta - h_{n+1}}{\sigma_E}\right) \right] \\ \left[P\left(\frac{\frac{kQ}{E} - y_{\min}}{\sigma_D}\right) - P\left(\frac{\frac{kQ}{E} - y_{\max}}{\sigma_D}\right) \right] P\left(\frac{h_n - t}{\sigma_E}\right) dE$$

$$\text{or} \quad H_n = \sum_{m=1}^N R_{nm} j_m$$

where

$$R_{nm} \equiv \frac{G}{h_{n+1} - h_n} \int_{E_m}^{E_{m+1}} \left[P\left(\frac{E\delta - h_n}{\sigma_E}\right) - P\left(\frac{E\delta - h_{n+1}}{\sigma_E}\right) \right] \left[P\left(\frac{\frac{kQ}{E} - y_{\min}}{\sigma_D}\right) - \right. \\ \left. - P\left(\frac{\frac{kQ}{E} - y_{\max}}{\sigma_D}\right) \right] P\left(\frac{h_n - t}{\sigma_E}\right) dE \quad (B-2)$$

Thus

$$\vec{H} = \underline{R} \vec{j} \quad (B-3)$$

where $\vec{H}$ and $\vec{j}$ are N-dimensional column vectors and $\underline{R}$ is an N x N matrix.

TABLE A-1

Detector Energy-Charge Ranges

Detector ^a	Charge Threshold	Energy Range	Geometrical Factor (cm ² sr)
P1	$Q \geq 6$	37-55 keV/Q	.02
P2	$Q \geq 2$	65-100 keV/Q	.03
P2, ^b	$Q \geq 4$	65-100 keV/Q	.03
P3	$Q \geq 1$	130-210 keV/Q	.03
P4	$Q \geq 1$	160-230 keV/Q	.02
P5	$Q \geq 1$	background ≥ 160 keV	---
P6	$Q \geq 1$	390-600 keV/Q	.018
P6, ^c	$Q \geq 4$	390-600 keV/Q	.018
P7	$Q \geq 1$	550-900 keV/Q	.03
P7, ^{b,c}	$Q \geq 2$	550-900 keV/Q	.03
P8	$Q \geq 1$	740-1200 keV/Q	.018
N·B	electrons	600-860 keV	.018
A1	protons	≥ 18 MeV	1100.
A2	protons	≥ 6 MeV	675.

^aDiscriminator rates for all detectors are generated and read out through telemetry. In addition, all detector signals except N·B and A1 and A2 are pulse height analyzed.

^bDenotes pulse height analysis priority event.

^cFor detectors listed twice the prime indicates a higher threshold for rate or pulse height analysis.

TABLE A-II
Event Counting Rates

Rate	Multiplex Step	Time in Mux Step (sec)	Logical Equation	Accumulation time/ readout (sec).	Period between readouts (sec)
R1			$P4 \cdot (\overline{B+BRD}) \cdot \overline{A1}$	5.12	5.12
R2			$P7' \cdot (\overline{B+BRD}) \cdot \overline{A1}$	5.12	5.12
R3			$P2' \cdot (\overline{B+BRD}) \cdot \overline{A1}$	5.12	5.12
R4	0	61.44	A1	10.24	10.24
	1	20.48	A2	10.24	10.24
	2	61.44	B	10.24	10.24
	3	20.48	A2	10.24	10.24
SR1	0	61.44	No rate (sync)	--	20.48
	1	20.48	$P5 \cdot (\overline{B+BRD}) \cdot \overline{A1}$	4.59/sector	20.48
	2	81.92	$P7 \cdot (\overline{B+BRD}) \cdot \overline{A1}$	4.59/sector	20.48
	3	81.92	$P6 \cdot (\overline{B+BRD}) \cdot \overline{A1}$	4.59/sector	20.48
	4	81.92	$P3 \cdot (\overline{B+BRD}) \cdot \overline{A1}$	4.59/sector	20.48
SR2			$P6' \cdot (\overline{B+BRD}) \cdot \overline{A1}$	4.59/sector	20.48
SR3			$N \cdot (\overline{B+BRD}) \cdot \overline{A1}$	4.59/sector	20.48
SR4	0	61.44	$D2 \cdot \overline{A2}$	4.59/sector	20.48
	1	20.48	$D1 \cdot \overline{A2}$	4.59/sector	20.48
SR5			$P8(\overline{B+BRD}) \cdot \overline{A1}$	4.59/sector	20.48
SR6			$D1 \cdot D2 \cdot \overline{A2}$	4.59/sector	20.48
SR7			$P2(\overline{B+BRD}) \overline{A1}$	4.59/sector	20.48
SR8			$P1(\overline{B+BRD}) \overline{A1}$	4.59/sector	20.48

NOTE: BRD true when B threshold rate is exceeded.

Detection Efficiency vs. Incident Kinetic Energy
IMP-8 Detector P3

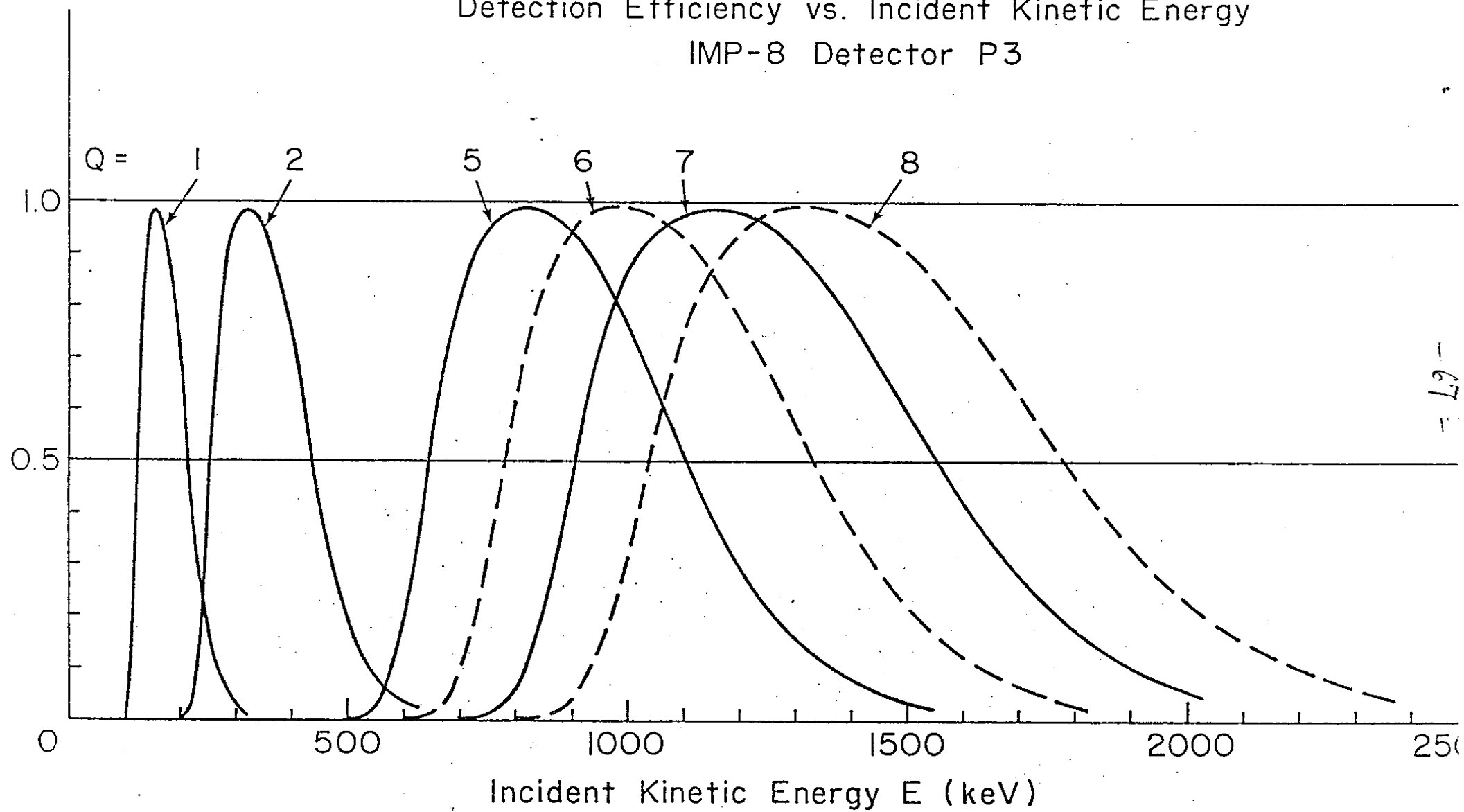


FIGURE 2-1

FATS070 CONTROL CARD TABLE SIZE IS 4096 BYTES

FATAR CONTROL CARDS

1-- ANALYZE BLP,LABELS=NO,PRTLEN=200,VERIFY
2-- PRINT LF=1,B=1-2,HEX
3-- PRINT LF=1,B=2482-2483,HEX

C-030971

FATS071 TAPE BUFFER SIZE IS 65535 BYTES

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TAPE TO BE ANALYZED
UNIT SERIAL DEN TRTCH
5B5 CMS11 38000

FATAR DETAIL REPORT

BLOCK LNTH/ MESSAGE/
NUMBER DISPL BLOCK TYPE

1...5...10...15...20...25...30...35...40...45...50...55...60...65...70...75...80
(COLUMN GRID IS VALID ONLY FOR CHARACTER FORMATTED DATA)

***** START FILE 1

1 8640 PRINT REQUESTED
+00033
+00065
+00097
+00129
+00161
+00193

1995 day 94
00D82C00 40D82C00 C0D92C00 CB075E00 04000400 14BF3D04 CB075E00 04000400
14BB4704 CB075E00 04000400 94FE3E04 CB075E00 04000400 F57B4604 99250000
38493090 823D6CB7 E0C2EF50 19C2354B 87442304 96C237EB 384924AC 3645C492
2EC9E4DC 6DC88988 8744E01D 96C2FB0E 07000700 00000000 2A41D0CB 8642E041
07000000 07000000 00000000 4E416766 95419A99 D4BD00FE 4C40C8CC 50017000
86008A00 0000C000 BC006C00 01000100 05000000 05000000 06000000 00000000
01000000 00000000

2 8640 PRINT REQUESTED
+00033
+00065
+00097
+00129
+00161
+00193

00722D00 00722D00 C0732D00 CB075F00 04000500 17561802 CB075F00 04000500
17522202 CB075F00 04000500 17561802 CB075F00 04000500 09132102 99250000
45495C36 2142814D EDC2F4D9 83C14181 9044865D EEC14AA5 4549B05F 7E485E08
39C9002D C9C78448 90440177 EAC1425C 08000800 00000000 2A4160CE 89421C9F
08000000 08000000 00000000 4E416566 95419A99 D4BD00FE 4C40C8CC 80018000
AA00A000 0000D900 E3007D00 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
00000000 00000000

2482 8640 PRINT REQUESTED
+00033
+00065
+00097
+00129
+00161
+00193

008E2200 008E2200 C08F2200 CB070E01 09001B00 F4830705 CB070E01 09001B00
F47F1105 CB070E01 09001B00 F4830705 CB070E01 09001B00 E6401005 A6250000
7049F844 DDC0E4E8 11C331F2 46424562 8544C1A3 95429AFE 7049C834 24C7A069
63C90454 994878D2 8544AEB4 9542EC64 08000800 00000000 2A4140B2 8242A8E4
08000000 08000000 00000000 4E416566 9441CFCC D4BD00FE 4C40C8CC 80018000
A100B200 0000E200 D1007B00 00000000 00000100 00000100 00000100 00000000
00000000 00000000

2483 8640 PRINT REQUESTED
+00033
+00065
+00097
+00129
+00161
+00193

1995 day 271
009A2200 009A2200 C09B2200 CB070F01 09001C00 00131D00 CB070F01 09001C00
000F2700 CB070F01 09001C00 00131D00 CB070F01 09001C00 F2CF2500 A6250000
6F49D4CE 90C02250 12C39639 4042A571 8644D91D 914226A2 6F496CBC CEC6981F
63C994C1 9548F81D 86449B30 904214F5 08000800 00000000 2A41B0AF 8242A8E4
08000000 08000000 00000000 4E416566 9441CFCC D4BD00FE 4C40C8CC 80018000
A300AD00 0000E200 D8007A00 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
01000000 00000000

***** END OF FILE 1 -- FILE CONTAINED 2483 BLOCKS
***** START FILE 2

L

slmp-H.
D-41576.

9/25/72-
3/18/73

YR - 72 DAY - 9/25

[illegible]


```

( 4160) FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF
( 4200) FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF
( 4240) FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF
( 4280) FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF
( 4320) 0027F000 0027F000 0027F000 0785004E 00030013 02256A33 0785004E 00030013 022F6704 0785004E
( 4360) 00030013 02256A33 0785004E 00030013 022E276E 00002336 453A492E C0349DC8 C220440B 4212F946
( 4400) 43100A27 421074F8 453A4641 C32A50C9 C53237A3 451090B1 4310DCF9 421E7CB2 00080008 00000000
( 4440) 41299A6F 418508C0 00080000 00080000 00000000 4144CCC2 413E0000 408999A0 3C100000 01800080
( 4480) 010A0131 00000003 00170075 00000000 00010000 00000001 00000000 00780040 00020000 00000000
( 4520) 000000FF 00000000 00000000 00000000 4328E896 00800000 43315000 44174900 4328E896 00800000
( 4560) 43567000 443FAF00 4328E896 00300000 452C1400 48287E60 431EAE78 001F0001 43127000 43C79000
( 4600) 42A3A2F0 00300000 452C1400 48287E60 431EAE78 001F0001 43127000 43C79000 42800F9C 42470000
( 4640) 42400000 42530000 42400000 001F0001 43127000 43C79000 42800F9C 42470000 42400000 42530000
( 4680) 42400000 001F0001 43127000 43C79000 42800F9C 42470000 42400000 42530000 42400000 42530000
( 4720) 43127000 43C79000 42800F9C 42470000 42400000 42530000 42400000 42530000 42400000 42530000
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( 4800) 42530000 42400000 424F0000 00200000 431A0000 44170300 42919C80 42600000 42680000 42740000
( 4840) 42680000 00200000 431A0000 44170300 42919C80 42600000 42680000 42740000 42680000 00200000
( 4880) 423A0000 42A60000 42919C80 41E00000 41800000 42130000 00200000 00000000 00000000 00000000
( 4920) 42919C80 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00200000 431CA000 44180600 42919C80 42630000
( 4960) 42800000 42790000 426E0000 00200000 42400000 42800000 42919C80 41F00000 41C00000 41E00000
( 5000) 42170000 006A0002 000A0009 00100017 000F000A 0008000C 00410001 00090006 00080007 000E0007
( 5040) 00580006 006F0000 00000000 000A0012 0010000A 000E0011 00380003 00070005 00050006 000A0008
( 5080) 00060009 001E000E 00020006 00040003 00030007 00040001 003F000C 00070004 000A0004 00090009
( 5120) 000F0005 00210000 00030004 00040001 00050007 00030006 002F0006 00060004 00070003 00060009
( 5160) 00060006 00210003 00030004 00010007 00040004 00060004 00180055 00080004 00010003 00030002
( 5200) 00030003 00240016 00270008 00190000 0010002C 001E0017 00000006 00030000 00020003 00030012
( 5240) 00200000 00080005 00000005 00100000 0010000F 00080003 0001000E 00000000 00000000 00000000
( 5280) 00100000 000C0004 00040010 4128CCCC FFF90001 004301C9 006F0052 00000000 00070022 411CCCCC
( 5320) 42619999 41100000 42659999 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
( 5360) 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
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( 5520) FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF
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( 5680) FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF
( 5720) FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF

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EOJ DUMP STOPPED AFTER FILE 1 # OF PERMANENT READ ERRORS 0

START TIME 01/09/81 13:49:31 STOP TIME 01/09/81 13:53:16

Ship - J
D-6060:
May 30, 198
Jan. 11, 1983

year 1982 Pa-1150
5130

[illegible]

