

#478

VOYAGER 1 + 2

PLANETARY RADIO ASTRONOMY DATA

77-084A-10C

77-076A-10C

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 This inventory information is now no longer maintained in the DSCs, but is now managed in the inventory part of the NSSDC information system.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

VOYAGER 1

PLANET RADIO ASST (PRA)

77-084A-10C PSFP-00059

THIS DATA SET HAS BEEN RESTORED. THERE WERE ORIGINALLY FOUR 9-TRACK, 6250 BPI TAPES, WRITTEN IN BINARY. THERE ARE FOUR 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. THE DR AND DS NUMBERS ALONG WITH THE CORRESPONDING D NUMBERS AND TIME SPANS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

DR#	DS#	DD#	FILES	TIME SPAN
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
DR004181	DS004181	D043048	1	09/05/77 - 06/30/78
DR004182	DS004182	D043049	1	07/26/78 - 02/28/79
DR004183	DS004183	D043050	1	03/01/79 - 07/18/79
DR004184	DS004184	D043051	1	08/02/79 - 03/31/80

VOYAGER 2

PLANETARY RADIO ASTRONOMY DATA

77-076A-10C PSFP-00236

THIS DATA SET HAS BEEN RESTORED. ORIGINALLY IT CONTAINED FOUR 9-TRACK, 6250 BPI TAPES WRITTEN IN BINARY. THERE ARE TWO RESTORED TAPES. THE DR TAPES ARE 3480 CARTRIDGES AND THE DS TAPES ARE 9-TRACK, 6250 BPI. THE ORIGINAL TAPE WERE CREATED ON AN IBM 360 COMPUTER AND THEY WERE RESTORED ON THE MRS SYSTEM. THE DR AND DS NUMBERS ALONG WITH THE CORRESPONDING D NUMBERS AND THE TIME SPANS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

DR#	DS#	D#	FILES	TIME SPAN
DR004225	DS004225	D043052	1	08/20/77 - 06/20/78
		D043053	2	07/25/78 - 05/31/79
DR004226	DS004226	D043054	1	06/01/79 - 08/10/79
		D043055	2	08/19/79 - 04/30/80

REQ. AGENT
BER

RAND NO.
VOO

ACO. AGENT
RWV

VOYAGER 1 & 2

PLANETARY RADIO ASTRONOMY DATA

77-084A-10C

77-076A-10C

This data set catalog consist of 4 Voyager 1 and 4 Voyager 2 data tapes covering the Jupiter encounters. The data tapes are 6250 BPI, Binary, 9-track and containing one file of data each. The tapes were created on an IBM 360 computer.

The time spans are as follows:

Voyager 1

<u>D#</u>	<u>C#</u>	<u>TIME SPANS</u>
D-43048	C-21295	09/05/77 - 06/30/78
D-43049	C-21296	07/26/78 - 02/28/79
D-43050	C-21297	03/01/79 - 07/26/79
D-43051	C-21298	08/02/79 - 03/31/80

Voyager 2

<u>D#</u>		
D-43052	C-21299	08/20/77 - 06/20/78
D-43053	C-21300	07/25/78 - 05/31/79
D-43054	C-21301	06/01/79 - 08/10/79
D-43055	C-21302	08/19/79 - 04/30/80

YY-084A-10C

B35770-00A

ORI

Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

VOYAGER PLANETARY RADIO ASTRONOMY
EXPERIMENT DATA DESCRIPTION

SEPTEMBER, 1980

PREPARED FOR
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
GREENBELT, MARYLAND 20771

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ABSTRACT

This document is intended as an introductory manual for the use of the Voyager Planetary Radio Astronomy (PRA) data stored at the National Space Science Data Center (NSSDC). It includes a brief description of the PRA receiver electronics and the programmable modes in which it can operate. The frame-averaged, millibel tapes and the 24-hour dynamic spectra plots which are immediately available through the NSSDC are explained. Finally, the publications which have resulted from the PRA data through 1979 are listed.

INSTRUMENT DESCRIPTION

The following is a brief summary of the characteristics of the PRA instrumentation. A more detailed description can be found in Lang and Peltzer (1977) and Warwick et al. (1977). The salient characteristics are summarized in Table 1.

Both Voyager spacecraft carry identical radiometers consisting of two orthogonal ten meter monopoles (Figure 1) coupled to individual pre-amplifiers and mixers. The mixer outputs are then fed to a 90° hybrid followed by parallel IF amplifiers (Figure 2). This allows the system to measure the left-hand (LH) and right-hand (RH) circularly polarized components of the wave, but not its linear components or the phase difference between the components. This is equivalent to measuring only two of the four Stokes parameters necessary to completely define the wave polarization state. Thus, only the total power and polarization sense of the wave, either LH or RH depending on which signal is stronger, can be determined unambiguously from a single measurement. This determination alone is invaluable in helping to specify source locations and emission modes and in distinguishing one emission source from another.

In many cases the degree of polarization can be bounded based on the polarization measurements and knowledge of the angle between the direction normal to the antenna plane and the source of emission. The antenna plane is defined by the plane of the two monopoles and is oriented relative to the rest of the spacecraft as shown in Figure 3. Table A-1 displays the antenna normal angle relative to Jupiter for the two Voyagers. The values are extracted from the Voyager ephemeris tapes. Whenever the angle changes by more than 1° a new value is tabulated. Thus, in times of frequent spacecraft maneuvering a large number of entries appear. In studies of the polarization of the data, Table A-1 should be consulted since the sign of the polarization should not be trusted when the antenna normal angle is within 35° of 90° .

At low frequencies (around 3 MHz), each monopole antenna is substantially shorter than one wavelength and, in effect, has the small radiation resistance and isotropic reception pattern of a Hertzian dipole. At

TABLE 1

PRA EXPERIMENT SALIENT INFORMATION

Receiver

Low Frequency Band	70 channels
Frequency Range	1.2 kHz - 1326 kHz
Bandwidth.	1 kHz
Frequency Spacing.	19.2 kHz
Sensitivity.	0.3 $\mu\text{V}/\sqrt{\text{kHz}}$
High Frequency Band.	128 channels
Frequency Range.	1.2 MHz - 40.5 MHz
Bandwidth.	200 kHz
Frequency Spacing.	307.2 kHz
Sensitivity.	0.1 $\mu\text{V}/\sqrt{\text{kHz}}$
Dynamic Range (with commandable attenuators)	140 dB
Dynamic Range (for fixed attenuation).	50 dB

Operating Modes

POLLO, HARAD, LEVEL, FIXLO

Frequency Range Scan Time.	6 sec
Postdetection Time Constant.	25 msec
Frequency Synthesizer Settling Time.	5 msec
Data Rate (Maximum).	266 $2/3$ bps

PHIEX

Postdetection Time Constant.	0.1 ms
Data Rate.	115.2 kbps

POLHI

Postdetection Time Constant.	0.1 msec
Data Rate (Maximum).	266 $2/3$ bps

Antennas

Length	10 m 2
Effective Area (Low band wavelengths only (λ))	0.119 λ

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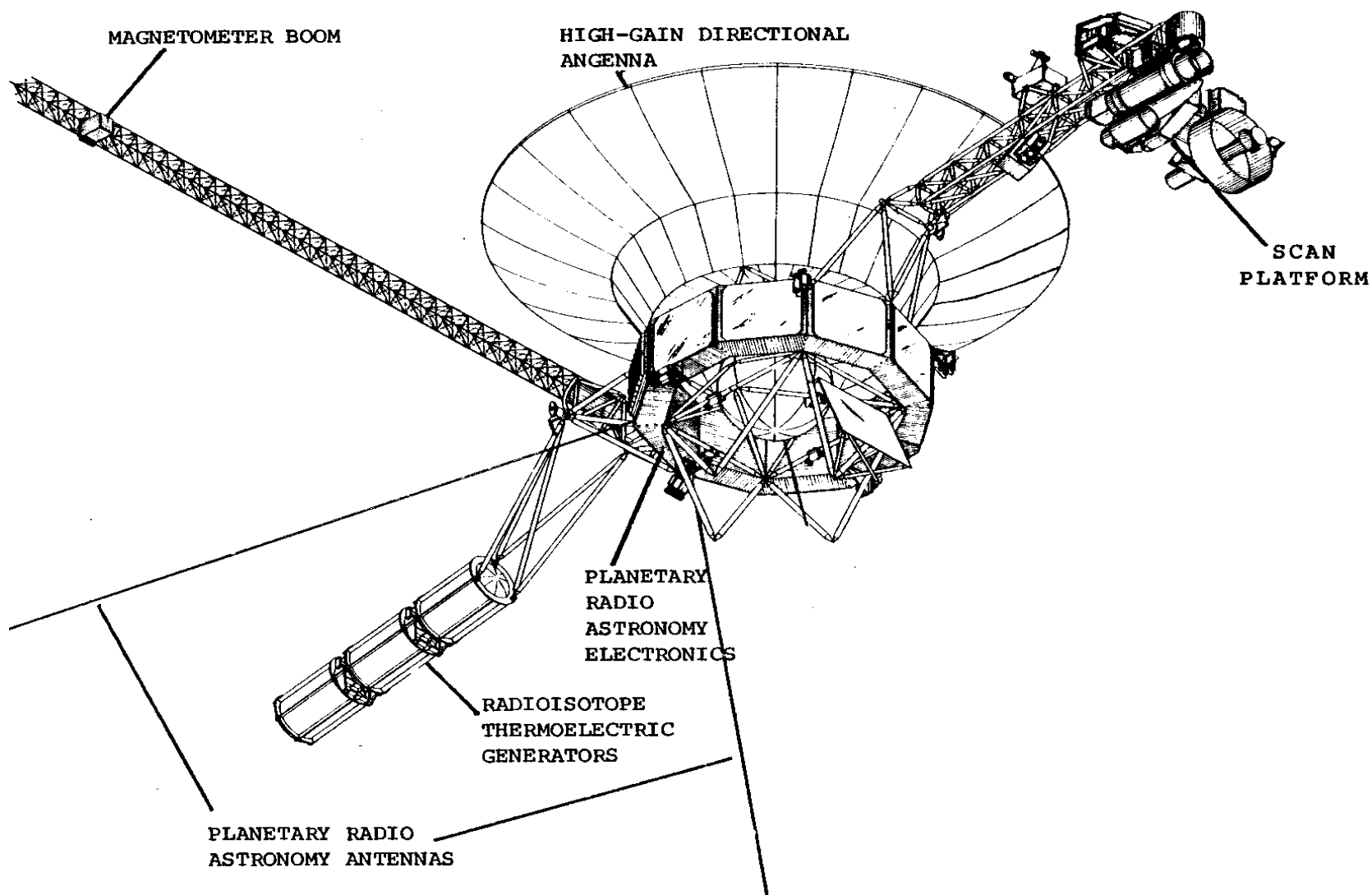


FIGURE 1. Diagram of the Voyager spacecraft showing the Planetary Radio Astronomy antennas and electronics and other spacecraft components.

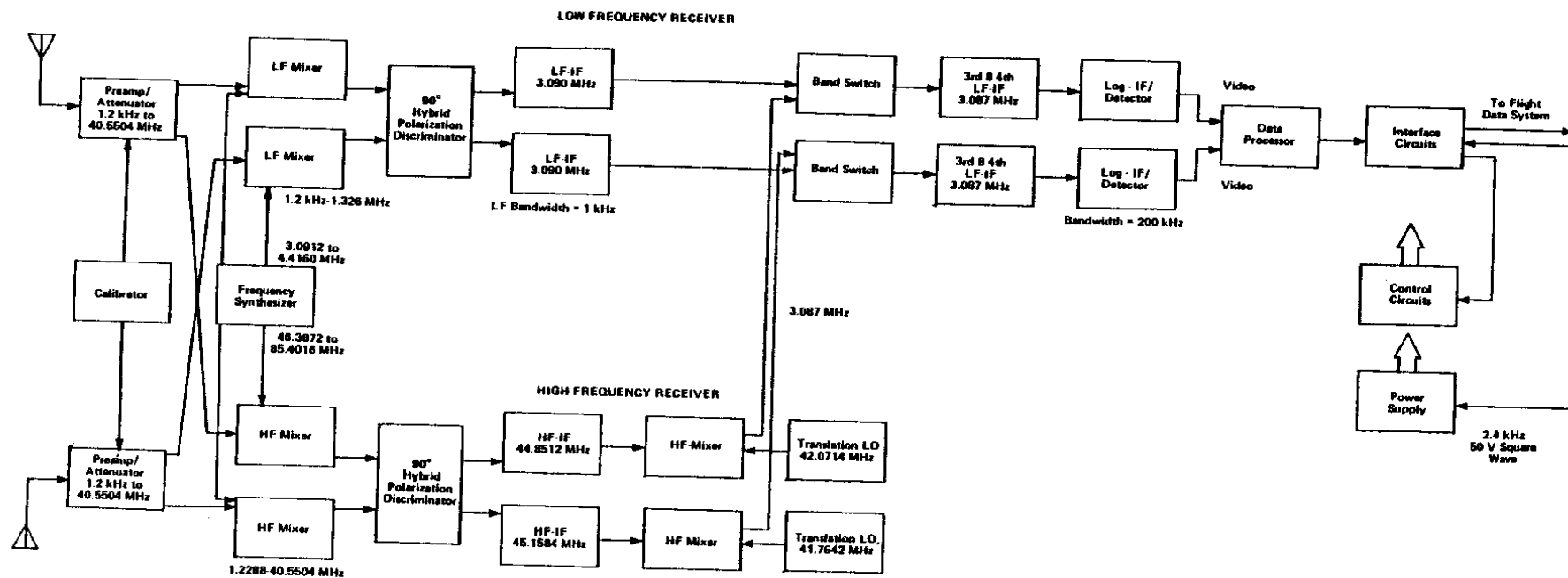


FIGURE 2. Simplified block diagram of the PRA receiver electronics.

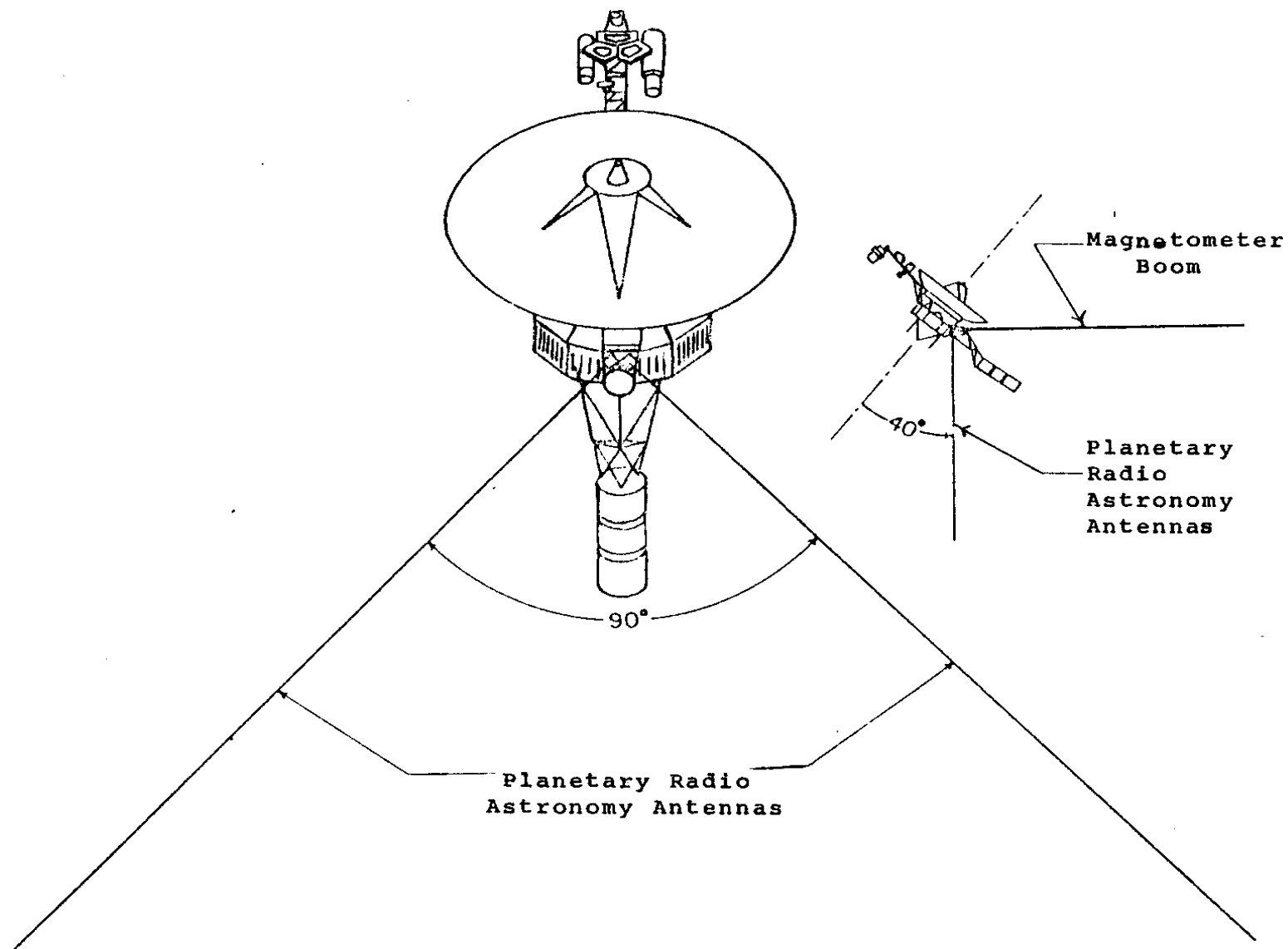


FIGURE 3. Simplified diagram of the Voyager Spacecraft showing the orientation of the PRA antennas.

higher frequencies, the pattern becomes multilobed since the antenna elements now must support a more complex current distribution. In actuality, this "utopian" behavior is altered slightly by the presence of the large conducting surfaces near the monopoles. Examples of these conducting surfaces are the 13 meter magnetometer boom and the 3.7 meter diameter high-gain telemetry antenna. Since the low frequency antenna pattern is so simple and since the other spacecraft appendages are all short compared to a wavelength, the low-frequency observations appear to have been affected the least by spacecraft perturbations to the antenna response pattern. At higher frequencies, complete reversals in the polarization sense from one frequency band to another sometimes appear which are clearly instrumental in origin. The bands of frequencies most often affected are approximately 5 MHz and 15 MHz on both spacecraft. Caution must be exercised in separating instrumental polarization reversals from the true reversals which may be evident near these frequencies.

The PRA receiver operates in two broad frequency bands whose channel bandwidths and separations are different. The 1.2 kHz to 1326 kHz low-frequency (LF) band consists of seventy 1 kHz wide channels, each separated by 19.2 kHz. The 1.2 MHz to 40.5 MHz high-frequency (HF) band consists of 129 channels, each of 200 kHz bandwidth. The separation between channels in the HF band is 307.2 kHz. A complete listing of channel numbers and corresponding frequencies is shown in Table A-2.

The receiver dynamic range expressed logarithmically is 50 dB, and by inserting attenuators in the receiver preamplifiers in anticipation of particularly intense signals, a total effective dynamic range of 140 dB can be achieved. During Voyager 1 (V1) and Voyager 2 (V2) encounters at Jupiter ghost images of intense HF band signals below 10 MHz appeared on some dynamic spectra at 25 MHz and above. These ghost images are due to spurious harmonics generated in the IF section when the high frequency receiver is near saturation. They are for the most part easily identifiable by virtue of their mirror image properties (for example, see Figure 9 around 6 and 18 hours) and are not confused with actual high-frequency decametric emissions.

Although the HF band should in principle be 14 times more sensitive than the LF band in detecting a signal against a uniform background, an extremely high level of noise in the HF band related to Voyager spacecraft high-speed switching logic greatly reduced its effective sensitivity. Thus the HF band observations of Jovian decametric emission (DAM) were limited to the period about one and a half months before and after Jupiter encounter. The excellent spacecraft noise rejection design employed in the LF band permitted detection of Jupiter emission near 1 MHz almost immediately after launch. At V1's closest approach, detection threshold in the PRA LF band was equivalent to $2 \times 10^{-26} \text{ W m}^{-2} \text{ Hz}^{-1}$ if normalized to a distance of 4 A.U. Where the spacecraft noise was the greatest, at 10 MHz in the HF band, the minimum detectable flux from Jupiter was approximately $3 \times 10^{-23} \text{ W m}^{-2} \text{ Hz}^{-1}$. One point worth noting is that toward the high-frequency end of the HF band the detection thresholds are comparable to those found in the LF band. Finally, despite the fact that both V1 and V2 receivers were exposed for a noteworthy length of time to the intense radiation levels in Jupiter's magnetosphere and are approaching their projected four year design lifetimes, no permanent failures have developed and both receivers have performed to their original specifications.

OPERATING MODES

The PRA receiver can be programmed to operate in any of six operational modes. Minor variations in each of these six modes brings the actual number of useful commandable modes to 14. A mode is defined as an instrument and spacecraft Flight Data System (FDS) configuration which produces 200 8-bit words -- 2 words of instrument status followed by 198 data words. The cycle time for a mode is six seconds with one exception to be discussed later. Modes are executed in 48-second frames -- a grouping of eight 200 word records, all in the same mode. The order of execution of the modes is determined from a mode mixture table containing 30 entries, and the modes are commanded in accordance with a continuous cycling through this table. The table can be changed by ground command and has been changed many times in the mission (see Tables 2 and 3).

Although the PRA receiver is capable of being commanded into six basic modes of operation only three of these were used to any large extent in the mission through 1979. These modes are called POLLO, FIXLO, and PHIEX. The modes called POLHI, LEVEL, and HARAD have been used occasionally (see Table 3) but not often enough to warrant detailed discussion. The actual mode in use at any particular time can be determined directly from the status words embedded in each mode scan.

POLLO has been by far the most important data mode in the mission. POLLO is a stepped-frequency mode which samples 198 frequencies in a six second time interval. Sixty msec of each 6-second cycle involves housekeeping chores such as encoding the two 8-bit words describing the status of the experiment. The status words are followed by 198 words of data describing the measurements for each frequency. The signal from each frequency channel is integrated for 25 msec following a 5 msec frequency synthesizer settling time for a total of 30 msec. The receiver then steps to the next lower frequency channel. Only one type of circular polarization is measured with each channel sampling, and this changes in each step. Thus, in one sweep the left-hand polarization of the highest frequency channel is measured followed by the right-hand polarization of the next lower frequency, followed by the left-hand polarization of the channel below that, etc. An exception to this rule, however, is that the polarization measurement does not reverse in the transition from the high band to the low band frequencies. In the next cycle the polarization measurements are reversed and the sweep begins with a measurement of right-hand polarization at the highest frequency. Note that no simultaneous measurements of both polarizations are ever made in POLLO but that measurements can be obtained in opposite polarizations at two adjacent frequencies in 30 msec or at the same frequency in 6 seconds.

POLLO samples 198 frequencies, but there are a total of 199 frequency channels in high and low band which could be sampled. The channel which is not sampled will be either the highest or lowest frequency in high band, depending on the type of POLLO scan implemented. This occurs because the two local oscillator frequencies in high band are offset from each other by 307.2 kHz (see Figure 2) causing a simultaneous measurement of two adjacent frequencies, called the upper and lower channels. In a POLLO sweep all

measurements are made either with the upper channel or the lower channel. If the upper channel is chosen the 128 high band frequencies from 40.5 MHz to 1.5 MHz are sampled. If the sweep uses the lower channel the span of frequencies is from 40.2 MHz to 1.2 MHz. In the data taken through 1979, the POLL0 mode sampling the lower channel was used nearly all the time. In low band the two local oscillator frequencies are the same so that all 70 frequency channels are sampled in each POLL0 scan.

The FIXLO mode of operation is designed to concentrate the measurements on several frequencies of interest. The output of a FIXLO cycle, like a POLL0 cycle, consists of 200 8-bit words of which the first two give information on the status of the instrument. The next 198 words represent measurements made with a continuous repetition of the pattern

$R_L L_L L_U R_U$. R and L are right and left-hand polarization measurements and L and U are the lower and upper channels which are the same in low band, but offset by 307.2 kHz in high band as discussed previously. The FIXLO cycle concentrates on a single frequency (or adjacent frequencies in high band), but three frequencies are sampled in each frame of FIXLO data. If F_1 , F_2 , and F_3 are the three frequencies, then the order in which a FIXLO frame samples them is $F_1 F_2 F_1 F_3 F_1 F_2 F_1 F_3$. Table 2 lists the choice of the three frequencies throughout the mission. In some entries the frequencies are underlined since they are a special extension of the low band into the high frequency range. These measurements have the property of a narrow 1 kHz bandwidth, but the sensitivity of the low band receivers falls off rapidly between 2.0 and 2.5 MHz. Similarly, it is possible to extend the high band receiver beyond its normal frequency range. For example, an in-flight receiver polarization test was performed at 47 MHz.

In some instances a second set of three FIXLO frequencies have been sampled in the same mode mixture with the regular FIXLO frames. These alternate FIXLO scans are designated FIXLO' in Tables 2 and 3 and the frequencies used are listed under F_4 , F_5 , and F_6 in Table 2. A frame of FIXLO' data has a different pattern of frequency measurement which is $F_6 F_4 F_5 F_4 F_6 F_4 F_5 F_4$. As shown in Table 3, FIXLO' was only used when Table indices 3, 6, 10 and 11 were in effect.

The PHIEX or POLHI "express" mode is a special extension of the POLHI mode which is designed for high time resolution, fixed-frequency studies. This mode can only be used when the spacecraft is in the GS2 imaging configuration. When the mode is executed, data can be returned at a rate of 14.4 K words per second, since the radio data are merged with the high-rate imaging data stream. Two frequencies can be chosen for study and these are listed in Table 2. Sampling of the two frequencies alternates in 24-second intervals. During the 24 seconds the readout of the measurements occurs every 69.4 microseconds alternating between the upper and lower channels and the left and right polarizations. Thus, in high band, two adjacent frequencies are being monitored, left-hand polarization from one and right-hand from the other. For low band the polarization alternates but the frequency remains the same throughout the 24-second interval.

Measurements are made in both channels simultaneously so that the integration time is 0.1 msec. Since no mode status words are contained in this data stream, the instrument status must be obtained from the POLHI data which are output in the normal PRA data stream at the same time.

Normal POLHI data scans consist of 2 mode status words followed by 198 data words taken at the same rate and in the same manner as for the PHIEX mode. Thus, useful data is taken for only 13.7 msec out of the 6 second interval. Since the amount of PHIEX data was more than originally anticipated, POLHI was very seldom implemented after the first few months of the mission.

The HARAD mode is a swept-frequency mode that is the same as POLLO in the high band but is centered on the spacecraft power supply harmonic frequencies in low band. The intent was to measure any excitation of the local plasma by the power supply wave form. This effect was never observed so HARAD has fallen into disfavor.

LEVEL is a swept-frequency calibration mode using the attenuators and an internal noise diode. It has been used several times in the mission especially for four hours before and after each encounter. In all cases the measurements showed no changes in the instrument performance.

DATA DESCRIPTION

Table 2 lists the implementation of the operating modes described in the previous section as they occurred in the mission through 1979 as well as other significant events affecting the data. The times of these events are recorded to the second where possible, but in some cases this accuracy was not available and the seconds or minutes columns have been left blank. The table index is indicative of the mode mixture which was commanded at a particular time and it is explained in Table 3. The frequencies sampled in the FIXLO mode are listed under the columns marked F_1 , F_2 , and F_3 . The order in which these frequencies are scanned was discussed in the previous section. The alternate FIXLO mode, FIXLO', uses the frequencies marked F_4 , F_5 , and F_6 . This mode is only used, however, when the table index is 3, 6, 10 or 11 as shown in Table 3. The same columns listing the FIXLO' frequencies have been used for the POLHI frequencies (P_1 , P_2 , and P_3) since the two modes were never used simultaneously. The PHIEX frequencies are listed in the columns marked P_1 and P_2 under PHIEX. The table index and frequencies are left blank when they have not changed from the previous event.

Finally, the comments column of Table 2 gives a capsule description of the reason for each entry. In most cases the entries describe data rate or mode mixture changes. Several times, however, unforeseen resets of the instrument occurred, described as power up resets. Instrument resets would result in all 90 dB of commandable attenuation being in effect for short periods of time until the previous mode was reestablished. Usually, very little data was lost and, since this problem became more frequent later in the mission, not all of the resets have been listed. In some instances 15 dB of attenuation was inserted for short periods of time, and the sudden change in the Jovian signal intensity is apparent in the data. Use of the attenuators was found to be unnecessary except near encounter so that very little of the data includes a commanded attenuation.

The spacecraft turnaround times indicate when the Voyagers were reoriented such that the measured polarization sense of the radio source reverses. (Short-term spacecraft maneuvers are not counted as turnaround

TABLE 2
VOYAGER 1 EVENTS

Mon.	Date		Hr.	Time		Table Index*	Frequencies (MHz)						PHIEX		Comments
	Day	Yr.		Min.	Sec.		FIXLO F ₁	F ₂	F ₃	FIXLO'/POLHI F ₄ /P ₁	F ₅ /P ₂	F ₆ /P ₃	P ₁	P ₂	
Sept.	5	77	15	22	12	1	0.19	0.31	0.25	0.06	0.21	0.25	7.99	0.56	First data received - High Rate **
Sept.	8	77	13	15	00		0.21	0.31	0.25	0.06	0.21	0.25			0.19 MHz was bad channel
Sept.	13	77	18	9	57										Cruise 6
Nov.	8	77	13	24	59										High data rate
Dec.	12	77	23	20			0.21	0.25	0.31	21.8	7.99	0.56			
Mar.	14	78	21	15		2									More POLLO scans
June	7	78	13	12	47										Cruise 3
June	22	78	18	25	35	3	<u>1.50</u>	<u>2.00</u>	<u>2.44</u>	1.71	2.23	2.78	26.1	1.53	Even POLLO/FIXLO
June	30	78	19	0	49										Cruise 6
July	6	78	15	49	07	1							7.99	0.56	Power Up Reset Recovery
Aug.	3	78	00	10		3									

* The table index refers to the mode mixture in effect. It is interpreted in Table 3.

** Data rates and Cruise modes are listed in Table 4.

+ Underlined frequencies are special extensions of the normal low band receiver frequency ranges.

TABLE 2
VOYAGER 1 EVENTS

Mon.	Date Day	Yr.	Hr.	Time Min.	Sec.	Table Index*	Frequencies (MHz)						PHIEX		Comments
							FIXLO F ₁	F ₂	F ₃	FIXLO'/POLHI F ₄ /P ₁	F ₅ /P ₂	F ₆ /P ₃	P ₁	P ₂	
Oct.	23	78	20	37	8	3	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.00	1.19			Frequencies requested by T. D. Carr
Dec.	5	78	0	4	55										High data rate
Dec.	8	78				4									Near encounter test
Dec.	10	78													30 dB Attenuation In
Dec.	12	78													0 dB Attenuation In
Dec.	15	78				3									POLLO-FIXLO
Dec.	19	78	19	11	20	6	<u>1.50</u>	<u>1.50</u>	<u>1.50</u>	1.19	1.19	1.19			9/10 POLLO
Jan.	13	79	12	34	59										Power Up Reset
Jan.	13	79	19	3											Power Up Reset Recovery
Jan.	30	79	11	49	23	4									Encounter Mode Mix
Feb.	2	79	4	35	00										Pre-encounter calibration
Feb.	2	79	4	57	26	7									LEVEL In
Feb.	2	79	8	35	00										Phase Calibration
Feb.	2	79	12	35	00	4									Calibration Out
Feb.	23	79	21	36	6								9.52	26.1	

TABLE 2
VOYAGER 1 EVENTS

[illegible]

TABLE 2
VOYAGER 2 EVENTS

[illegible]

TABLE 2
VOYAGER 2 EVENTS

Mon.	Date		Hr.	Time		Table Index*	Frequencies (MHz)						PHIEX		Comments	
	Day	Yr.		Min.	Sec.		FIXLO F ₁	F ₂	F ₃	FIXLO'/POLHI F ₄ /P ₁ F ₅ /P ₂		F ₆ /P ₃	P ₁	P ₂		
Nov.	7	78	17	30		3										
Nov.	18	78	16	05			1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	2.76	2.76				Frequencies requested by T. D. Carr
Dec.	16	78	2	9	42	6	<u>1.50</u>	<u>1.50</u>	<u>1.50</u>	1.19	1.19	1.19				9/10 POLLO
Apr.	11	79	20	12	44	4										Near Encounter Test - High data rate
Apr.	23	79	12	29	41	6										End Near Encounter Test Cruise 3
Apr.	24	79	6	54	29	10	0.81	0.35	0.10	26.1	10.1	3.07	9.52	10.1		5/6 POLLO
May	15	79	5	5	41											High data rate
June	6	79	19	42	25	11										LEVEL In
June	7	79	3	48	49											Phase Calibration
June	8	79	4	8	49	10										LEVEL Out
July	4	79	1	37	35	4										All POLLO
July	7	79	8													Power Up Reset/90 dB Attenuation In
July	7	79	17	51	59											Power Up Reset Recovery and 15 dB Attenuation In
July	12	79	19	51	58											0 dB Attenuation - Post Encounter
July	25	79	22	6	22	10	0.75	0.77	0.77	0.25	0.15	0.31				5/6 POLLO

TABLE 2
VOYAGER 2 EVENTS

[illegible]

Table 3

Table Index Mode Mix Interpretation

<u>Table Index</u>	<u>Mode Mixture</u>
1	POLLO/LEVEL/HARAD/FIXLO/POLHI/POLLO/4 FIXLO/POLLO/ POLHI/3 FIXLO/POLLO/HARAD/3 FIXLO/POLLO/POLHI/3 FIXLO/ POLLO/2 FIXLO/POLHI/FIXLO
2	POLLO/LEVEL/HARAD/FIXLO/POLHI/FIXLO/5 POLLO/HARAD/ FIXLO/POLHI/FIXLO/5 POLLO/HARAD/FIXLO/POLHI/FIXLO/ POLHI/5 POLLO
3	POLLO/FIXLO/POLLO/FIXLO'/.
4	30 POLLO
5	29 FIXLO/POLLO
6	9 POLLO/FIXLO'/9 POLLO/FIXLO/9 POLLO/FIXLO'
7	LEVEL/29 POLLO
8	HARAD/29 POLLO
9	FIXLO/29 POLLO
10	FIXLO'/5 POLLO/FIXLO/5 POLLO/...
11	LEVEL/5 POLLO/FIXLO/5 POLLO/FIXLO'/5 POLLO/FIXLO/ 5 POLLO/FIXLO'/5 POLLO

times.) This occurs because the emission source is then on the opposite side of the antenna plane.

In the previous section we described the modes of operation and mentioned that these are usually grouped in frames consisting of a set of eight cycles of a particular mode. The time required to transmit a frame of data to the ground varies depending on the cruise mode of the spacecraft. These times are summarized in Table 4. In the highest data rate modes the frames are produced and transmitted continuously. The length of time to transmit a frame increases gradually with the other cruise modes except for Cruise-6. In Cruise-6 the data transmission rate is so low that the PRA frames are too widely separated in time to be generally useful. Consequently, for the times corresponding to Cruise-6 the data have not yet been processed. The times when each of the cruise modes were in effect and when data are available are shown in Figure 4. Note that Cruise-5 was not used through 1979, and Cruise-6 data are not shown since they are not available.

Figure 5 shows the flow of data after it has been transmitted by the spacecraft. Telemetry from the two Voyagers is routed to the Jet Propulsion Laboratories (JPL) where it is recorded. The data are then divided according to instrument and placed on Experimenter Data Record (EDR) tapes. The EDR tapes are not, however, in perfect time sequence. If JPL encounters any problems in a segment of the data the processing of that segment may be delayed and added to a later EDR tape. Delays in the receipt of data by JPL from the scattered tracking stations may also result in a jumbled time sequence. As a result, the EDR tapes often consist of blocks of synchronous data which are asynchronous with respect to each other. The same problems can also result in duplicate data appearing in the EDR tapes.

The PRA EDR tapes are then sent to the principle investigator, J. W. Warwick, at Radiophysics Inc., in Boulder, Colorado. The EDR data records are converted in a one-to-one ratio into Decalibrated Experimenter Data Records (DEDR) tapes by a translation of the measurements from telemetry counts into signal level at the receiver terminals expressed in millibels above a fixed lower voltage of $0.07 \cdot 10^{-6}$ V. (To convert from millibels to power flux

Table 4

Cruise Mode Data Rates

<u>Cruise Mode</u>	<u>Frame Completion Time (sec.)</u>
High Data Rate (GS3, Cruise 1, Cruise 2)	48
Cruise 3	96
Cruise 4	192
Cruise 5	240
Cruise 6	2880

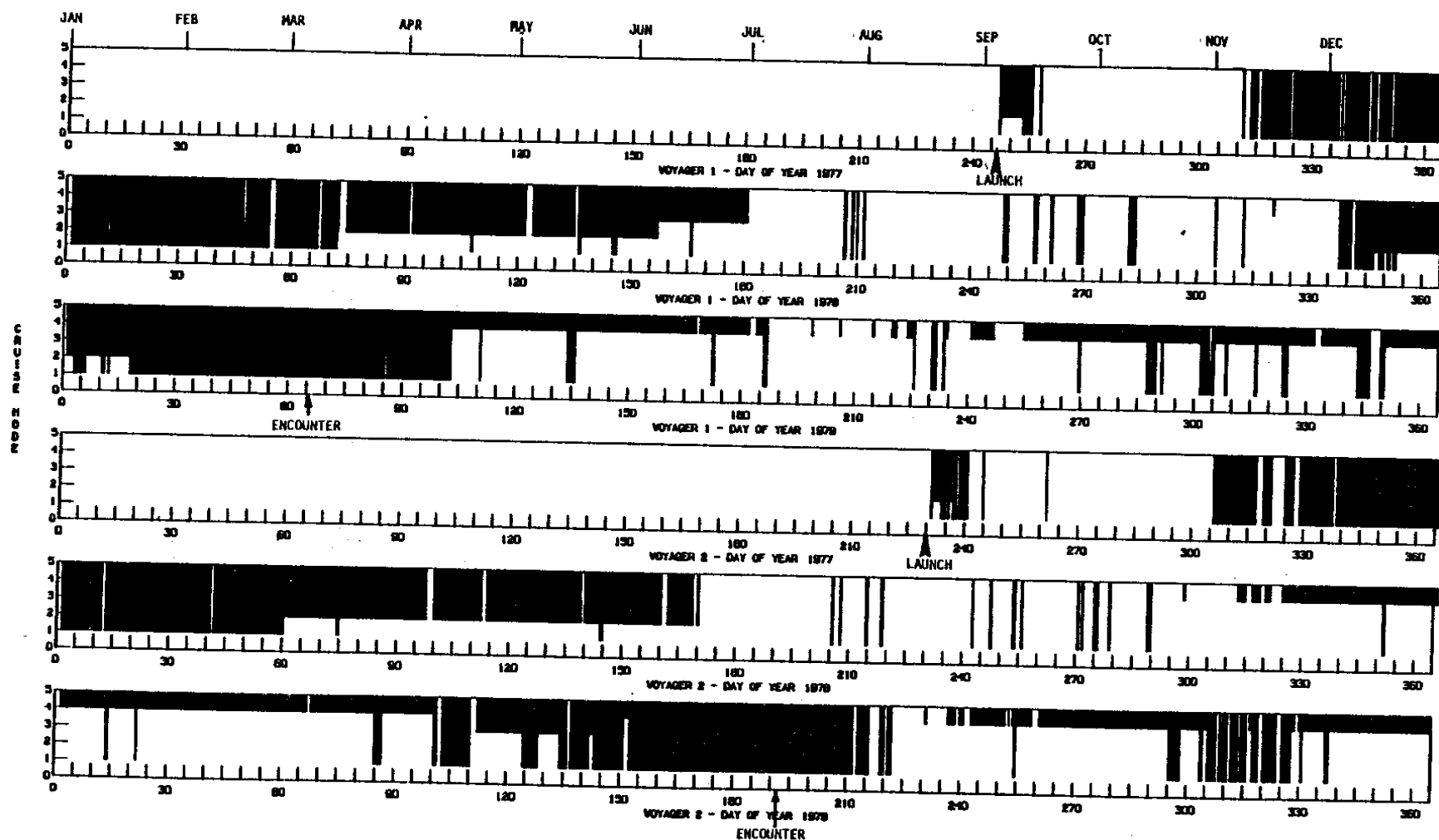


FIGURE 4. Plot of cruise mode versus time for each Voyager spacecraft. The black histogram bars extend downward from the lowest data rate, Cruise-5, to the Cruise mode in effect at the given time. The times when the GS2 and GS3 modes were in effect are grouped with Cruise 1. Cruise 5 was not used from launch through 1979. Cruise 6 times are not shown since these data are not available in the 48-second frame averages tapes.

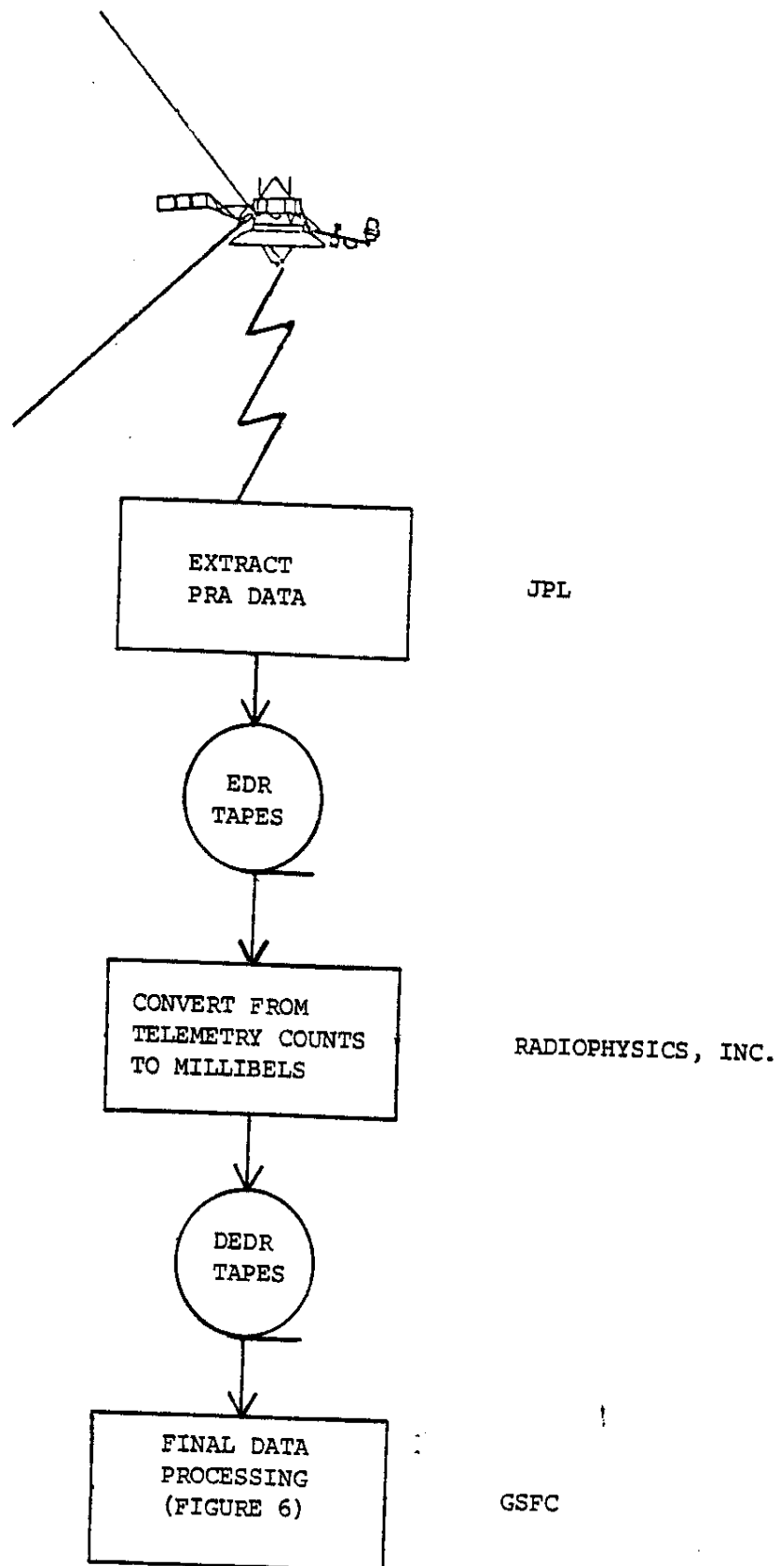


FIGURE 5. Flow of data from the spacecraft through initial processing and calibration at JPL and Radiophysics, Inc. to Goddard Space Flight Center.

densities at the antenna it should be assumed that zero millibels corresponds to $3.5 \times 10^{-22} \text{ W m}^{-2} \text{ Hz}^{-1}$ in each polarization channel.) The time order of the data remains the same.

Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC) receives copies of the DEDR tapes from Radiophysics Inc. The flow of subsequent data processing is diagrammed in Figure 6. First, the DEDR tapes are copied, but the recording density is increased from 800 bits per inch to 6250 bits per inch in the process. The tape volume and times of coverage for these data are then recorded in a data catalog for possible future reference. At this point all of the POLLO frames are extracted from the data and a new tape is created based on averages of the signal for the eight scans in each frame. The result is the average signal for left and right polarizations within each frequency for the duration of the frame. The frame duration depends on the cruise mode in effect at the time, as shown in Table 4. After the frame-averaged data are sorted by time they are merged with the old master tape and any duplicate records are eliminated. The resultant master tape format is described in detail in Table 5.

Both DEDR and frame-averaged millibel tapes are stored at GSFC. For those interested in the data from modes other than the stepped-frequency POLLO mode, it will be necessary to begin with the DEDR tapes and search the status words of each record for the code representing the mode of interest. The processed POLLO data are directly available on eight tape volumes in the GSFC Systems and Applications Computing Center (SACC) tape library. The eight volumes and their dates of coverage are listed in Table 6. If the tapes are to be used with the SACC computers or if the user has access to a computer which has the Fortran Tape Input/Output (FTIO) system then the VTAPES subroutine can be used for direct mounting of the correct volume.

The bottom of Figure 6 demonstrates that the master tape of POLLO data serves as the starting point for the dynamic spectra plots. Through intermediate processing steps a plot tape suitable for the Versatec plotter is generated. This intermediate tape is used to generate the 24-hour plots described in the next section.

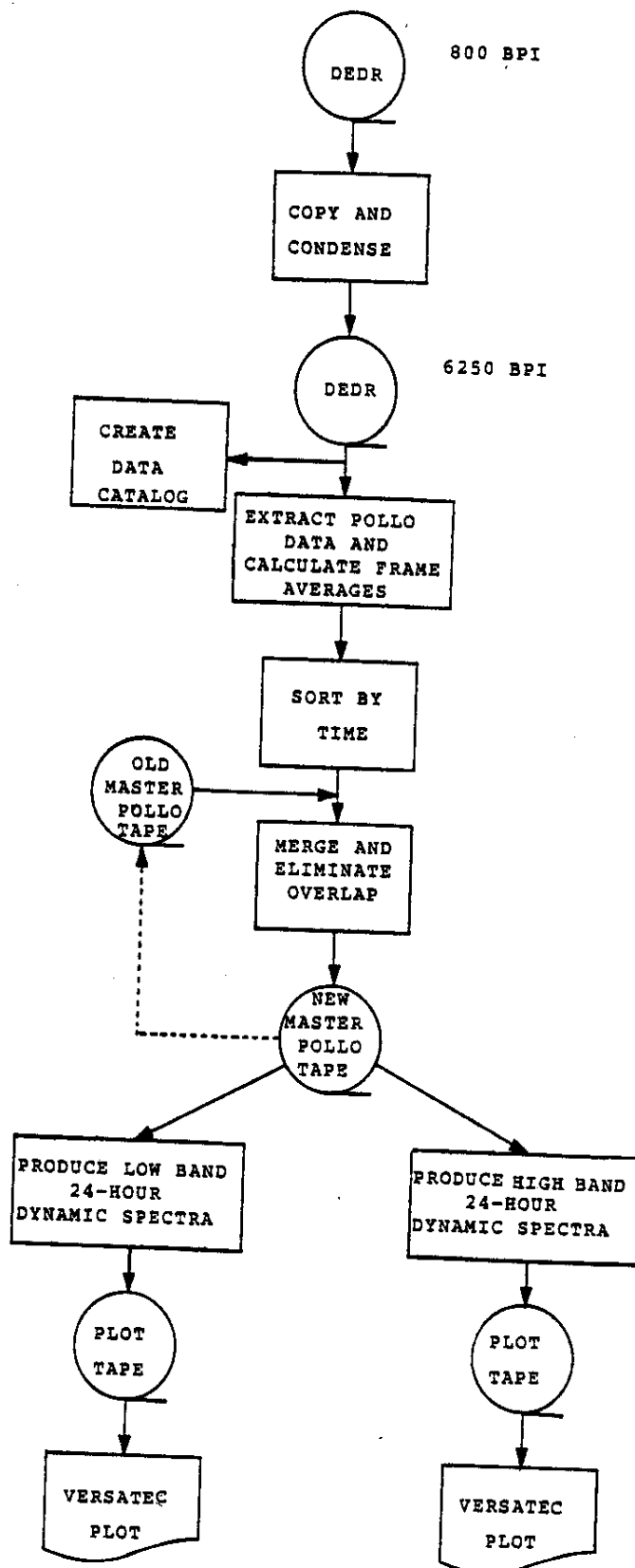


FIGURE 6. Flow of PRA data processing at Goddard Space Flight Center from receipt of the DEDR tapes from Radiophysics, Inc. to production of the dynamic spectra plots.

TABLE 5

VOYAGER FRAME AVERAGES TAPES

EACH LOGICAL RECORD CONTAINS THE AVERAGE VALUE IN MILLIBELS OF THE LH AND RH CHANNELS FOR EACH FREQUENCY FOR ONE VOYAGER POLLO FRAME (=8 SCANS, NOMINALLY 48 SECONDS). LOGICAL RECORDS ARE 808 8-BIT BYTES PLUS A 4 BYTE CONTROL WORD. PHYSICAL RECORDS ARE 32484 BYTES (40*812+4). DCB=(RECFM=VBS,LRECL=812,BLKSIZE=32484.....DENSITY=6250 BPI

THE FORMAT IS AS FOLLOWS:

WORD#	TYPE	BYTES	DESCRIPTION
1	I	4	DATE IN YYMMDD FORM, E.G.(MAY 24,1978=780524)
2	I	4	SPACE-CRAFT EVENT TIME IN ELAPSED MILLISECONDS FROM 0 HOURS ON DATE(WORD 1),GIVEN AT THE START OF THE FRAME
3	I	4	TELEMETRY MODE...=7 OR 8(CR-1) =1(CR-2) =2(CR-3) =3(CR-4) =10(GS-3)
4-202	I	2	THE AVERAGED RECEIVED POWER FOR ALL 199(*) FREQUENCIES IN DESCENDING ORDER OVER THE FRAME IN MILLIBELS FOR LH AND RH CHANNELS

THE TAPE CAN BE READ AS FOLLOWS:

```

INTEGER*4 A(202)
INTEGER*2 AVE(199,2) (*)
EQUIVALENCE (A(1),IYMD),(A(2),MSEC),(A(3),MODE),(A(4),AVE(1))
READ(IUNIT) A

```

* NOTE THAT AVE IS DIMENSIONED 199 INSTEAD OF 198. THIS ALLOWS FOR THE 'EXTRA' FREQUENCY CHANNEL AVAILABLE IN HIGH BAND. POSITION 1 THUS CORRESPONDS TO 40550 KHZ (AND IS USUALLY ALL ZEROS). POSITION 129 CORRESPONDS TO 1228.8 KHZ. LOW BAND IS CONTAINED IN POSITIONS 130 TO 199. ALSO, LH AVERAGES ARE STORED IN AVE(I,1), AND RH AVERAGES ARE STORED IN AVE(I,2).

TABLE 6

MILLIBEL TAPE VOLUMES

The following tapes are in the tape library in the building 1 Systems and Applications Computing Center (SACC) at Goddard Space Flight Center. The format of the tapes is described in Table 5. Copies or direct use of these tapes can be arranged through J. K. Alexander or M. L. Kaiser, Laboratory for Extraterrestrial Physics, Code 695, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland 20771.

<u>TAPE VOLUME</u>	<u>DATA SET NAME</u>	<u>DATES OF COVERAGE</u>
RA0001	VOYAGER1.AVG	Sept. 5, 77-June 30, 78
RA0002	VOYAGER1.AVG	July 1, 78-Feb. 28, 79
RA0003	VOYAGER1.AVG	March 1, 79-July 31, 79
RA0004	VOYAGER1.AVG	Aug. 1, 79-Dec. 31, 79
RA0010	VOYAGER2.AVG	Aug. 20, 77-June 30, 78
RA0011	VOYAGER2.AVG	July 1, 78-May 31, 79
RA0012	VOYAGER2.AVG	June 1, 79-Aug. 10, 79
RA0013	VOYAGER2.AVG	Aug. 19, 79-Dec. 31, 79

VTAPES Subroutines

A Fortran subroutine, written by P. G. Harper, is available on the SACC computer which will automatically mount the correct millibel tape given the spacecraft, the time period, and the Fortran input device unit number. This requires the use of the Fortran Tape Input/Output (FTIO) system. Thus, the data must be read in with an FREAD statement as described in the FTIO manual. The CALL statement is as follows:

```
CALL VTAPES (ID, ITYPE, IYMD, IUNIT)
```

where all four arguments are integers and

ID = 1 or 2 for Voyager 1 or 2

ITYPE = 1 for millibel tapes

IYMD = YYYYMMDD, six digit integer giving the year, month, and day for the data required

IUNIT = Fortran input device number corresponding to XX in the data definition card below

The IBM data definition card appears below. XX is to be chosen by the user.

```
//FTXXF001 DD UNIT=(6250,,DEFER),LABEL=(,SL),DCB=RECFM=VBS
```

The subroutine is found in the library with data set name M2.U3MLK.LODMOD. Note that the subroutine need only be called with the starting date for a span of many days of data, unless the dates extend beyond the end of a tape. Consecutive calls to VTAPES will result in a tape mount request only if a new tape is required.

DYNAMIC SPECTRA PLOTS

The POLLO data have been used to generate 24-hour dynamic spectra plots. Copies of these plots extending through the end of 1979 have been stored at the NSSDC with this document. The plots are divided into high band and low band, and Figures 7, 8, and 9 are examples of these. Since the high band is considerably lower in sensitivity than low band, meaningful high frequency data were only obtained within several months of Jupiter encounters. Consequently, the stored high band records do not span the full range of time from launch to December 31, 1979, but only from Feb. 1, 1979 to Apr. 29, 1979 for Voyager 1 and May 1, 1979 to Aug. 10, 1979 for Voyager 2.

The plots exemplified by Figures 7 and 8 are produced on a 12 inch Versatec electrostatic plotter with 200 dot/inch resolution. In their original form, the only explanatory markings which appear are the large block letters on the right side of each plot. Extra annotation has been added to each figure to explain the tic marks along the axes and the meanings of the block letters. In each case the plots are composed of four panels. The vertical axis represents the high or low band frequency scale. Note that frequency increases in the downward direction. The horizontal axis represents spacecraft event time. In the lower three panels the darkness is proportional to the logarithmic intensity of the signal above a computed background. The background is calculated for each frequency in each consecutive group of 500 frame averages. It represents an iterative average of the signal level calculated after excluding the highest and lowest signals until the standard deviation is within a predetermined value. Such a variable background was found necessary so that the plot can display differences in signal strength for both weak emission far from Jupiter and the strong emission during encounter. The lower two panels represent the frame averages of right and left hand polarization measurements and the sum of these two is shown in the total power panel. Their difference gives the polarization sense displayed in the top panel, where white (black) represents a dominance of right hand (left hand) polarization.

July 4, 1979

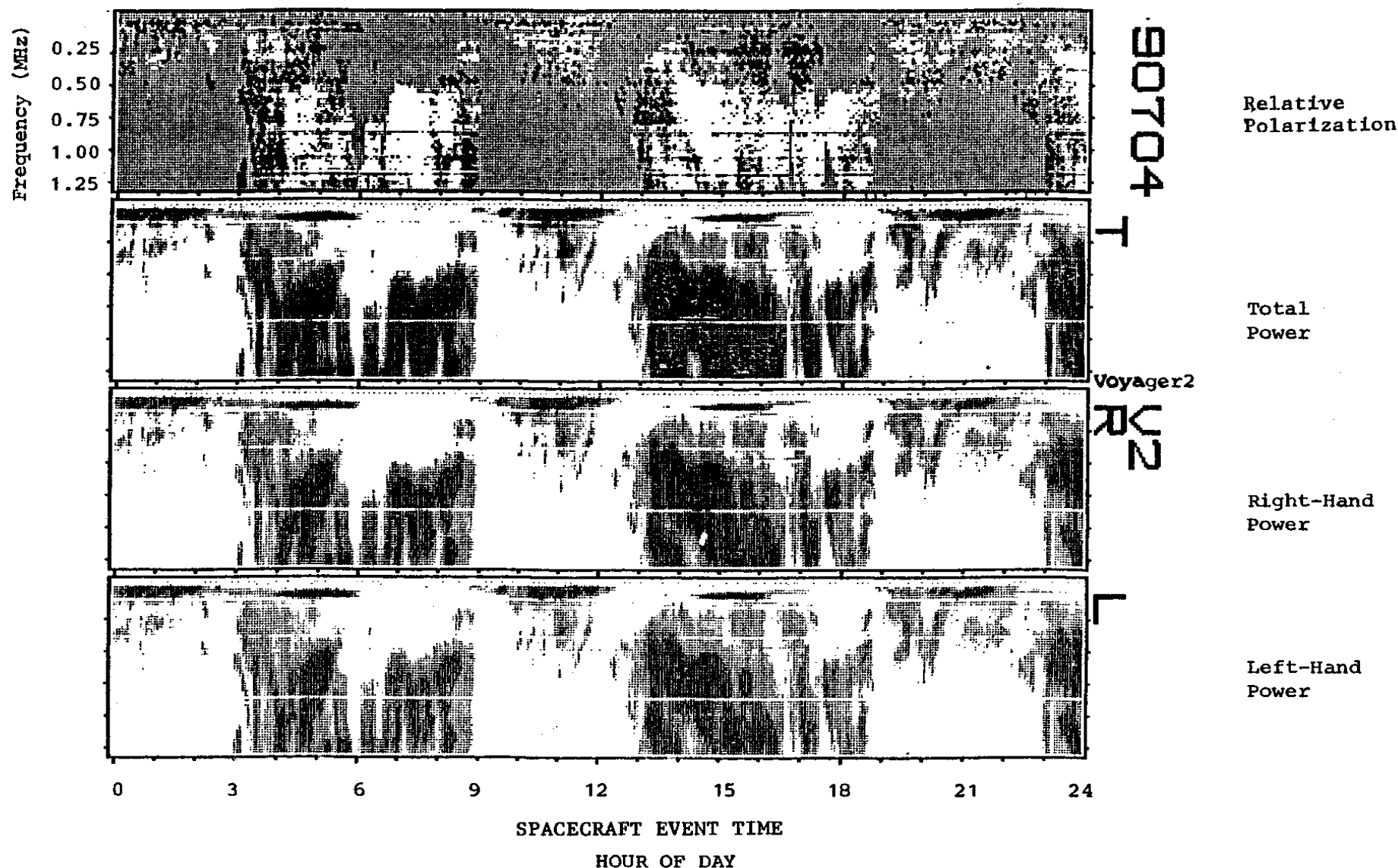


FIGURE 7. Example of 24-hour low-band dynamic spectra plot data received by Voyager 2 on July 4, 1979. The lower three panels are shaded in proportion to the logarithm of the signal strength for left-hand, right-hand, and total power (sum of left and right). The top panel is shaded in accordance with polarization, from white for right-hand dominance to black for left-hand dominance.

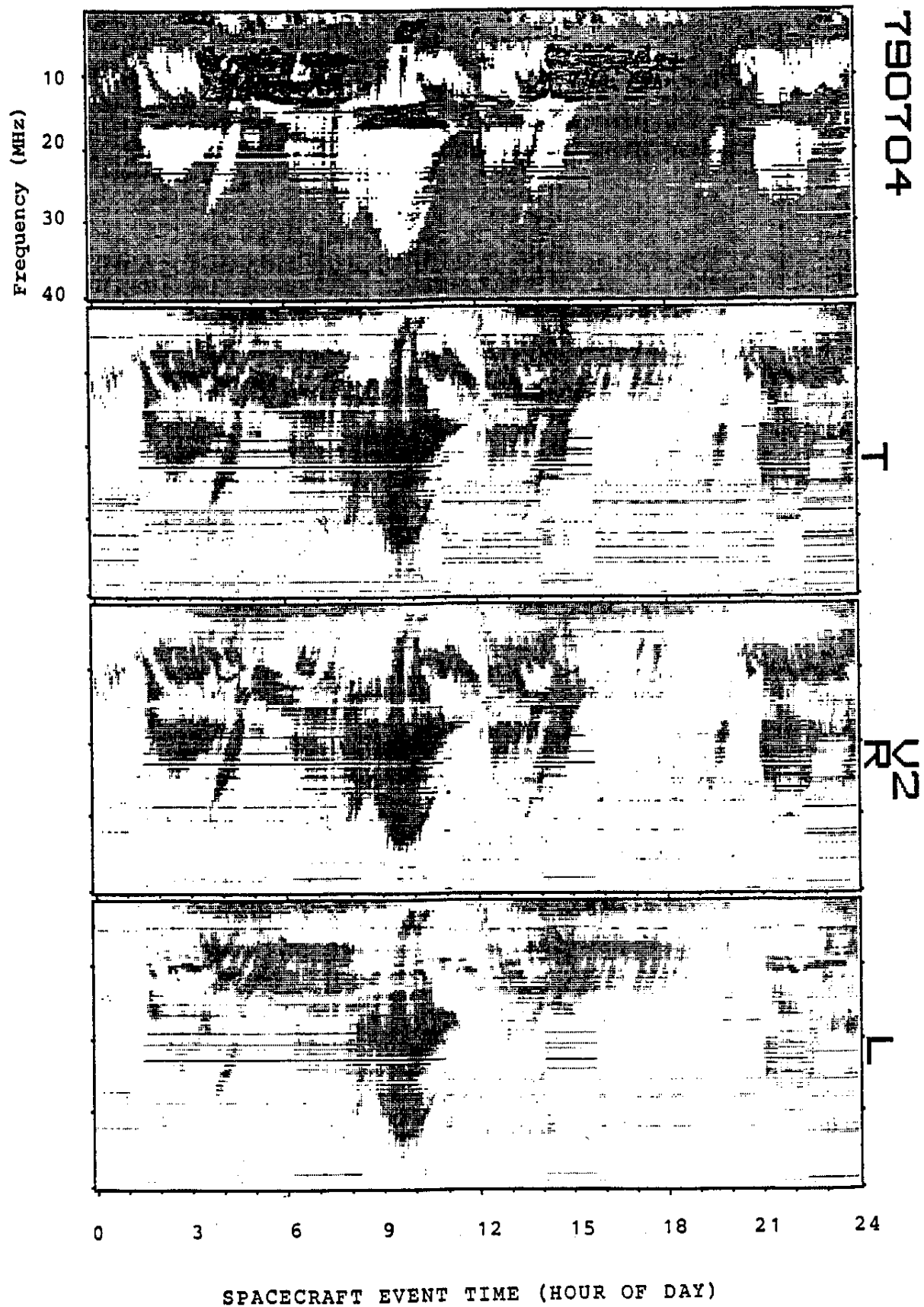


FIGURE 8. Same as Figure 7 except for high band frequencies.

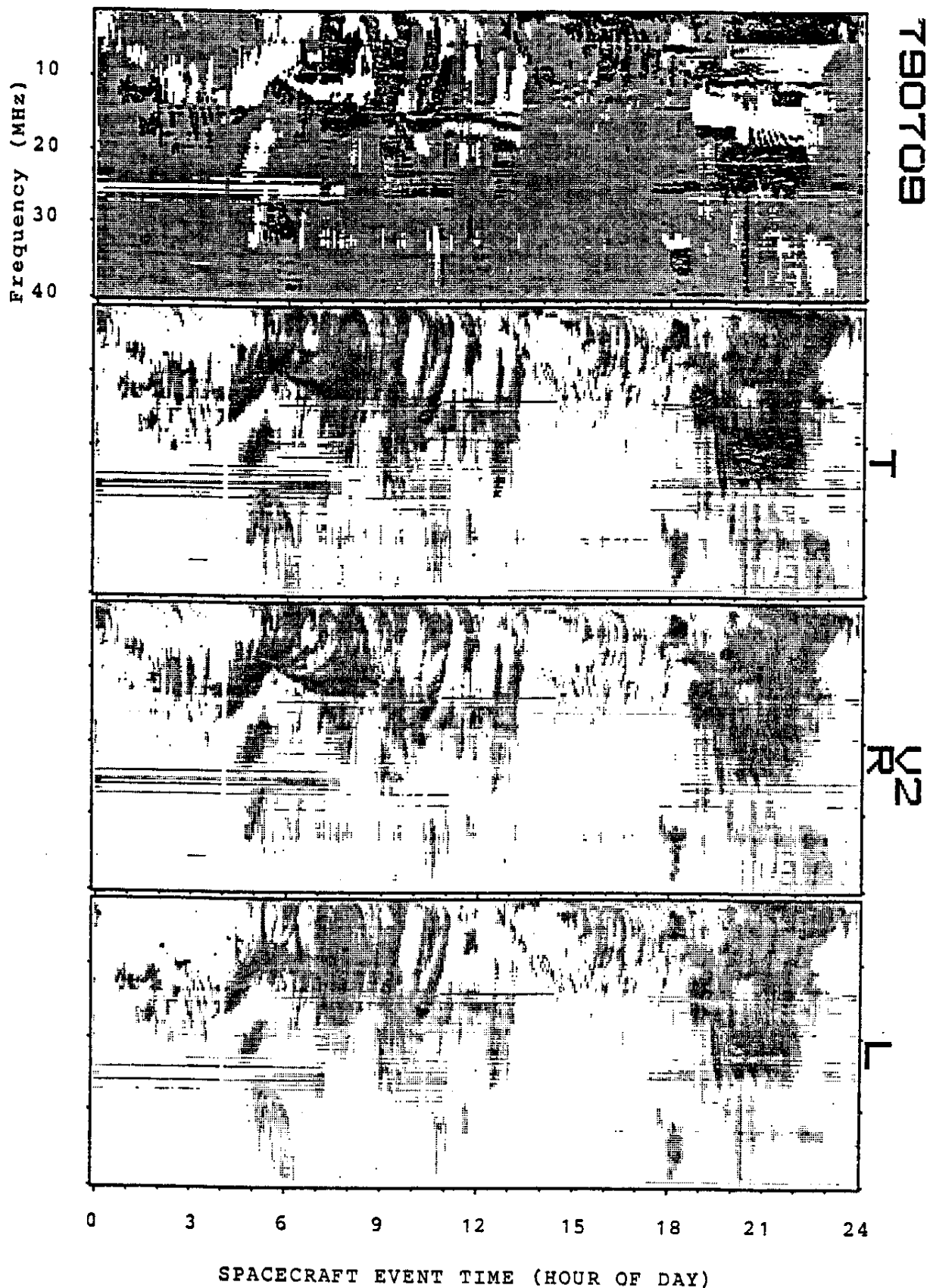


FIGURE 9. Same as Figure 8 except for data from July 9, 1979. The figure illustrates high-frequency (greater than 25 MHz) "ghost mirror images appearing as a result of strong lower frequency (less than 10 MHz) signals. The images are elongated in frequency span. The appearance at 19 hours is a good example.

All 70 channels are displayed in the low band plot. The presence of the horizontal streaks shows the problem of spacecraft interference which made some of the channels permanently unusable. Of the 129 possible channels in high band, 128 are displayed. The lowest frequency, 1.2 MHz, is not shown since it overlaps the low band frequencies. As discussed earlier the highest frequency, 40.5 MHz, is never sampled in the lower channel POLLO sampling mode so it is always zero. Interpretation of these and similar plots has been discussed in many of the references listed in the bibliography.

PRA PUBLICATIONS

This section summarizes the research which has been published based on the PRA data described in this document. We have already referred to the pre-launch publications by Warwick et al. (1977) and Lang and Peltzer (1977) describing the instrument. The initial observations using the PRA instrument were concentrated on Terrestrial Kilometric Radiation (TKR). A paper describing these observations was published by Kaiser et al. (1978) who presented the first direct polarization measurements of TKR and confirmed that the emission is generated in the extraordinary mode.

Very soon after leaving the earth the PRA instrument began to detect Jovian radio emissions in low band. These initial observations at hectometric (HOM) wavelengths are described in Kaiser et al (1979). An explanation of the longitudinal profile of these emissions was put forth in Alexander et al. (1979). A more recent discussion of the dynamic spectra of the HOM component of the emission is given by Lecacheux et al. (1980).

The encounters of Voyagers 1 and 2 with Jupiter resulted in a large variety of new information. Overviews reflecting on the initial results were published in special issues of Science (Warwick et al., 1979a and 1979b). Since the encounters there has been time to study the many phenomena in more detail. Most of these results will appear in a special issue of the Journal of Geophysical Research to be published in the spring of 1981. An overview paper (Boischot et al., 1981) will be published in that issue which describes much of the work to date.

Research on the PRA data has been concentrated in several areas. The newly-discovered Jovian Kilometric Radiation (JKR or KOM) has been analyzed by Kaiser and Desch (1980) and Desch and Kaiser (1980). Alexander et al. (1981) described the general statistical properties of both the high band-and low-band observations, especially in their relationship to previous ground-based results. Many groups have become interested in the study of the arc-like patterns which appear in the dynamic spectral plots of high-band data taken close to encounter. The publications on this topic are by Boischot and Aubier (1981), Goldstein and Thieman (1981), Leblanc (1981), Pearce (1981), Staelin (1981), and Warwick (1981).

During the Voyager 1 Jupiter encounter the spacecraft traveled through the Io plasma torus and made direct measurements of the electron plasma frequency. Birmingham et al. (1981) used these measurements as a basis for modelling the plasma structure within the plasma torus. Lecacheux (1981) performed ray tracing calculations to consider the effects of the torus on the Jovian radio emission measured during the encounter.

Other topics of interest are currently under investigation and further inquiries on the work in progress should be directed to the investigators listed in the above publications.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We wish to thank J. K. Alexander, M. L. Kaiser, J. B. Pearce, and P. G. Harper who have cheerfully undergone considerable interrogation in the course of the preparation of this document. We are also grateful for their provision of much of the material used directly or indirectly in the tables. This document was prepared in accordance with NASA contract number NAS5-25932.

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Warwick, J. W., J. B. Pearce, A. C. Riddle, J. K. Alexander, M. D. Desch, M. L. Kaiser, J. R. Thieman, T. D. Carr, S. Gulkis, A. Boischot, Y. Leblanc, B. M. Pedersen, and D. H. Staelin, Planetary radio astronomy observations from Voyager 2 near Jupiter, Science, 206, 991, 1979b.

Table A-1
Voyager 2 Antenna Angles
 θ = Angle between normal to antenna plane and Jupiter

[illegible]

Table A-1 (cont.)
Voyager 2 Antenna Angles
 θ = Angle between normal to antenna plane and Jupiter

[illegible]

θ = Angle between normal to antenna plane and Jupiter

[illegible]

θ = Angle between normal to antenna plane and Jupiter

[illegible]

θ = Angle between normal to antenna plane and Jupiter

Yr/Mo/Day	Hr/Min/Sec	θ
790015	212	57.3
790016	122	57.3
790016	142	57.3
790016	162	57.3
790016	182	57.3
790016	202	57.3
790017	102	57.3
790017	122	57.3
790017	142	57.3
790017	162	57.3
790017	182	57.3
790018	102	57.3
790018	122	57.3
790018	142	57.3
790019	162	57.3
790019	182	57.3
790019	202	57.3
790020	112	57.3
790020	132	57.3
790020	152	57.3
790020	172	57.3
790020	192	57.3
790021	112	57.3
790021	132	57.3
790021	152	57.3
790021	172	57.3
790021	192	57.3
790022	112	57.3
790022	132	57.3
790022	152	57.3
790022	172	57.3
790022	192	57.3
790023	112	57.3
790023	132	57.3
790023	152	57.3
790023	172	57.3
790023	192	57.3
790024	112	57.3
790024	132	57.3
790024	152	57.3
790024	172	57.3
790024	192	57.3
790025	112	57.3
790025	132	57.3
790025	152	57.3
790025	172	57.3
790025	192	57.3
790026	112	57.3
790026	132	57.3
790026	152	57.3
790026	172	57.3
790026	192	57.3
790027	112	57.3
790027	132	57.3
790027	152	57.3
790027	172	57.3
790027	192	57.3
790028	112	57.3
790028	132	57.3
790028	152	57.3
790028	172	57.3
790028	192	57.3
790029	112	57.3
790029	132	57.3
790029	152	57.3
790029	172	57.3
790029	192	57.3
790030	112	57.3
790030	132	57.3
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790030	172	57.3
790030	192	57.3
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790031	132	57.3
790031	152	57.3
790031	172	57.3
790031	192	57.3
790032	112	57.3
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790032	152	57.3
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790035	172	57.3
790035	192	57.3
790036	112	57.3
790036	132	57.3
790036	152	57.3
790036	172	57.3
790036	192	57.3
790037	112	57.3
790037	132	57.3
790037	152	57.3
790037	172	57.3
790037	192	57.3
790038	112	57.3
790038	132	57.3
790038	152	57.3
790038	172	57.3
790038	192	57.3
790039	112	57.3
790039	132	57.3
790039	152	57.3
790039	172	57.3
790039	192	57.3
790120	150	46.7

TABLE A-2

PRA RECEIVER FREQUENCIES

Ch. #	Freq. (KHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (KHz)
1	40550.2	29	31948.6
2	40243.0	30	31641.4
3	39935.8	31	31334.2
4	39628.6	32	31027.0
5	39321.4	33	30719.8
6	39014.2	34	30412.6
7	38707.0	35	30105.4
8	38399.8	36	29798.2
9	38092.6	37	29491.0
10	37785.4	38	29183.8
11	37478.2	39	28876.6
12	37171.0	40	28569.4
13	36863.8	41	28282.2
14	36556.6	42	27955.0
15	36249.4	43	27647.8
16	35942.2	44	27340.6
17	35635.0	45	27033.4
18	35327.8	46	26726.2
19	35020.6	47	26419.0
20	34713.4	48	26111.8
21	34406.2	49	25804.6
22	34099.0	50	25497.4
23	33791.8	51	25190.2
24	33484.6	52	24883.0
25	33177.4	53	24575.8
26	32870.2	54	24268.6
27	32563.0	55	23981.4
28	32255.8	56	23654.2

TABLE A-2 (Cont.)

PRA RECEIVER FREQUENCIES (Cont.)

Ch. #	Freq. (KHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (KHz)
57	23347.0	87	14131.0
58	23039.8	88	13823.8
59	22732.6	89	13516.6
60	22425.4	90	13209.4
61	22118.2	91	12902.2
62	21811.0	92	12595.0
63	21503.8	93	12287.8
64	21196.6	94	11980.6
65	20889.4	95	11673.4
66	20582.2	96	11366.2
67	20275.0	97	11059.0
68	19967.8	98	10751.8
69	19660.6	99	10444.6
70	19353.4	100	10137.4
71	19046.2	101	9830.2
72	18739.0	102	9523.0
73	18431.8	103	9215.8
74	18124.6	104	8908.6
75	17817.4	105	8601.4
76	17510.2	106	8294.2
77	17203.0	107	7987.0
78	16895.8	108	7679.8
79	16588.6	109	7372.6
80	16281.4	110	7065.4
81	15974.2	111	6758.2
82	15667.0	112	6451.0
83	15359.8	113	6143.8
84	15052.6	114	5836.6
85	14745.4	115	5529.4
86	14438.2	116	5222.2

TABLE A-2 (Cont.)

PRA RECEIVER FREQUENCIES (Cont.)

Ch. #	Freq. (KHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (KHz)
117	4915.0	147	980.4
118	4607.8	148	961.2
119	4300.6	149	942.0
120	3993.4	150	922.8
121	3686.2	151	903.6
122	3379.0	152	884.4
123	3071.8	153	865.2
124	2764.6	154	846.0
125	2457.4	155	826.8
126	2150.2	156	807.6
127	1843.0	157	788.4
128	1535.8	158	769.2
129	1326.0	159	750.0
130	1306.8	160	730.8
131	1287.6	161	711.6
132	1268.4	162	692.4
133	1249.2	163	673.2
134	1230.0	164	654.0
135	1210.8	165	634.8
136	1191.6	166	615.6
137	1172.4	167	596.4
138	1153.2	168	577.2
139	1134.0	169	558.0
140	1114.8	170	538.8
141	1095.6	171	519.6
142	1076.4	172	500.4
143	1057.2	173	481.2
144	1038.0	174	462.0
145	1018.8	175	442.8
146	999.6	176	423.6

TABLE A-2 (Cont.)

PRA RECEIVER FREQUENCIES (Cont.)

Ch. #	Freq. (KHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (KHz)
177	404.4		
178	385.2		
179	366.0		
180	346.8		
181	327.6		
182	308.4		
183	289.2		
184	270.0		
185	250.8		
186	231.6		
187	212.4		
188	193.2		
189	174.0		
190	154.8		
191	135.6		
192	116.4		
193	97.2		
194	78.0		
195	58.8		
196	39.6		
197	20.4		
198	1.2		


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1 SURCHARGES=(DRIVES=000,TAPE MOUNTS=000,CORE=000,PAPER=000,PRIORITY=000001SECS. TOTAL STP TIME= .20 MINS. -
2 XXGO EXFC PGM=*,LINK.SYSLMOD,COND=(4,LT),REGION=70K 00000260
3 XXFT05F001 DD DDNAME=DATAS 00000270
4 XXFT06F001 DD SYSOUT=8OUT,DCB=(RECFM=VBA,LRECL=137,BLKSIZE=8BLKSIZE) 00000280
5 IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - SYSOUT=A,DCB=(RECFM=VBA,LRECL=137,BLKSIZE=7265)
6 XXFT07F001 DD SYSOUT=8,DCB=(RECFM=FB,BLKSIZE=7280,LRECL=80) 00000290
7 XXSYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=8OUT,DCB=(RECFM=VBA,LRECL=137,BLKSIZE=8BLKSIZE), 00000300
8 IEF653I SUBSTITUTION JCL - SYSOUT=A,DCB=(RECFM=VBA,LRECL=137,BLKSIZE=7265),
9 XX SPACE=(CYL,(0,1)),UNIT=(DISK,3) 00000310
10 XXSYSDUMP DD SYSOUT=A,SPACE=(CYL,(0,5)) 00000320
11 //GO,FT08F001 DD UNIT=6250,DISP=(OLD,KEEP),LABEL=(01,RLP.,IN),
12 // DCB=(BLKSIZE=32600,RECFM=U,DEN=4),
13 // VOL=SER=JJ0101
14 //GO,DATAS DD *
15

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16 IEF236I ALLOC. FOR YZRWPBR6 GC
17 IEF237I 235 ALLOCATED TO PGM=*,DD
18 IEF237I 335 ALLOCATED TO FT05F001
19 IEF237I 232 ALLOCATED TO FT06F001
20 IEF237I 235 ALLOCATED TO FT07F001
21 IEF237I 237 ALLOCATED TO SYSPRINT
22 IEF237I 232 ALLOCATED TO SYSPRINT
23 IEF237I 235 ALLOCATED TO SYSPRINT
24 IEF237I 336 ALLOCATED TO SYSDUMP
25 IEF237I 490 ALLOCATED TO FT08F001
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RECORD 1 OF FILE 1
LENGTH = 32484 BYTES

Voyager

9/05/77 - 6/30/78

D-43048
C-21295

7EE40000	032C0000	000BC359	0101B1AC	00000001	00000AFE	0CD90B8C	0BEA0C94	0D280D71	0D3C0D0F
00A20EA8	0C400E75	00000C25	0C840CA1	00A80C70	0E110D06	0D7C0869	084808E5	08270A81	0A6008AD
09FF0AC1	0A940AC8	0AD30A89	0AC10B03	0DC30A7F	0BA10E76	0CC00B9A	0C1F0D0A	0CC50EE0	0DBF0D28
0E880FAB	0FF10F63	10AB126C	1369117F	11D91037	107B1002	10E30E8B	0FAF0FEF	0F550F79	109B10E8
10290F8C	00F20EEF	0E470E88	0F1E0FA8	0FF00F34	0F17100C	1080123F	1114129C	138D126C	14P1143F
14551512	1578148F	155D145C	16671550	17021689	163A16A2	152B15D5	14E9153C	14641556	155E157F
169F16F6	174E0000	17261556	14D115D4	15E61556	147113E7	1264100F	105810F4	10080DD6	0F210B32
0AB40A0C	0A320AC7	0A9F0BF7	0A2D0AC7	0AAF0A41	0A210ADE	0AB10A14	0A2C0A68	0A620A1E	0A070A97
0A811150	09FC0A74	0A6C09F0	0AA30A2D	0A4309F6	09D70A53	0A3809DE	09C40A6C	0A480A02	09BE0A02
0A720081	08770C48	0ABA0081	10CF08B7	0A120A86	0E880E0E	0A810081	0A030A81	0A5D0C8A	00ED0A1D
09CF0C12	0A560848	0B7A0B5E	0B630C75	145E0000	0C580E1E	0C150CA1	0D250E56	0E7A0F07	0EB90ECC
11C70DA2	0F4E0D5D	0D000D04	0D280D9D	0C110E9D	0D660DFC	0BA50B9A	0C390B42	0AAC0A7E	0BF90AB1
0AE20A4C	0AE60A0F	0AB10521	0B680E05	0AB00C00	0B030C79	0E110C86	0B020D0A	0F060DB7	0F820F00
0FCF1047	0FE41127	12B913D9	11B2124E	104410CE	100010FA	0E870FD3	103F0F71	0F8F10A6	11761051
0FA30E0D	0F1C0E52	0EBC0F1E	0ED50F95	0F420F2B	10161C89	121E1114	129C1379	125A14D1	1421143F
14D11556	143F14FA	14151628	14FA168A	162815B1	160914C4	15781480	14F2143F	154D1512	155D1667
16C21735	0000171A	155614DB	15A91184	15121433	138D1213	0FA81032	10C30FEF	0DCC0F19	0B3D0AC0
0A020A2F	0A0A0A97	0C240A30	0AB00A80	0A3E0A0C	0C580A74	0CE40A45	0A520A77	0A3900E6	0A7C0A7A
111A0A26	0A860A31	09E40A84	0A5D0A49	09FD09B7	0A320E33	099E09BE	0A810A32	09F009B1	0A220A95
09AB0B1R	0C700AC3	09A4101E	0C2D0A23	0AB80E91	0F120A7C	09B109FA	0B240A52	0A000D6D	0A0D09DB
0CA60A61	08420B5E	0DC60B6D	0C2014F8	032C0000	000B0C39	01160F2D	0000000A	00000A98	00C00B66
0B110C44	0D590F5B	0D2C0EFD	0D990D6A	0C3B0AFC	0C510C07	0C5B086D	0C800C5B	0DF60CF6	0DDA0BF1
0BA10BA0	0B200B48	0A150CC2	0E3A0B5E	0CB0AED	0B0A0AC1	0C610AF4	0D290BC3	0BBE0F68	0BD70B2F
0C230DE0	0C720F89	0E711047	0EC90FC5	0FA80F8D	12EE1336	1255105E	11C10000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
149014FA	14211490	1556151B	162C16DE	16280000	17261556	14D1157F	15C30000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
09F10AAE	0A8C0A5C	09CB0A4E	0A7C09DE	0B4F0A2E	0B2009DE	0FE20B92	0AF50AD2	09C80A6D	0A6D0A03
0A030A2E	0A4E0000	0D4C09EC	09FD0D04	09F10AF5	0B920E31	0B6E0C5F	143F0000	0E5A0D86	0BB70C1C
0D1E0EC3	0DE20E6A	0E540ED0	0F850D1F	0E4E0D45	0AC50CBA	0AC50C38	0F980EFC	0D450E54	108C0BF8
0BDE0B3D	0B300C37	0B560AF4	0E050AE9	0D800B0A	0A3C0B4F	16960D6C	0B3F0CBA	0BA70BF1	0C1C0D09
0DCD0BAB	0E81004E	0FE20EF1	0EF80E1C	101A00E3	11AB0C0E	122A111E	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
149A1421	147114F1	14DA1609	16951729	00001726	153414D1	157F15A1	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
0A2E0A6D	0A150A03	0A3E0A8C	09B80B40	09EC0AF5	0A03100F	0B240A6D	0AE20A27	0A3E0A4E	09F109CB
0A1D0A3E	00000D88	09FD09EC	0CA60DC9	0B120B3D	0B110B5F	0C94157F	032C0000	000B0C39	034F3918
0000000A	00000000	00000000	00810A2A	09CC0ADE	0AD10B68	0B530E9E	0ADE0B65	00F00ADA	0B0B0AC0
0AD70AF6	0B400AD7	0ADB0A85	0AA80A82	0A4A0A5F	0A510A8F	0A660B25	0B180AD1	0B110B0E	0B0E0B2C
0BA60B72	0BA30B64	0B820CA7	0DD90C20	0B750D0E	0C530CA1	0C230DB1	0C870E34	0F130E78	10870FBF
0F600E8D	0F680E2A	0E950F00	0DD90C41	0E520E1F	0DF70FAB	0F040E71	0E4C0DC8	11FF0E80	0E450E2D

0A290A41	0A290A4D	0A250AAA	0A680A1D	0AE20A4D	0B840A0D	0A5D0A6C	0F1C0DE0	0A2D0B1C	0A110A3D
09FC0C12	0AF50A21	0A5D09D8	0CF30A25	0A090BAA	0A970B1C	0E070B8A	0C3F0EAS	15FE0000	099C09C4
0A060A46	0AC60B0E	0C0F0C43	0C600C6D	106F0BAA	0A970D42	0AF20BF2	0AD10B07	0B0B0C02	0ACD0B40
0A540A43	0AE50A35	0A030A0A	0AD80A1C	0A8C0A0D	0A5B0A4D	0A4D0A66	0AF60B8C	0B110B68	0B610B6B
0B680B90	0FA00B50	0C260C09	0C570CAE	0D560D80	0D7D0F26	0FBB10DA	0F9B1014	0F9F0EDC	0EEE0EAD
0E630E2A	0E880EFA	0E860EA6	0E410E78	0EE50DA7	0D830F06	0B0D0B68	0E1C0DE9	0E2D0E4C	0EC30FF6
112F1010	11DB1261	1164130B	147512F5	14C2156A	147D15B8	1475160C	15D6165E	168C158E	00001585
15B8153E	14D4148A	1486153E	15FA1704	172016B1	176A15FA	143112D8	12531386	133112AD	11FF1103
0FF60EC3	0F730ED4	0CDB0D9D	0B0C0A64	0A390A4D	0A800A97	0D400A9E	0AA20A55	0A700A0C	0AB90A39
0ARR0A83	0A690A9A	0A970A3D	0A700A45	13120A70	0A2D0A41	0AE40D28	0A700A59	0A360A31	0A150A29
0A250A25	0A360A11	0A970A6D	0A090AE9	0A3D0B7D	0A0C0A6C	0A590F74	0E1D0A49	0B1C0A36	0A190A0D
0C3E0B1F	0A040A45	09EB0D00	0A190A09	0C3D0AA9	0AD30B76	0E950C4A	0F19162C	032C0000	000B0359
03FR57A3	00000001	00000939	095009A8	09B60A23	0A510B00	0BA30BAF	0BB70FAB	0ADA0BE5	0CDE0A74
0B780AEF	0AA10A8C	0B400A69	0AAE0A03	09ED0A3F	09FA0986	09CE0A3C	09D70A66	0A690A46	0A360A31
0A380A90	0B070AC6	0B0B0B1B	0B110B28	0B750B75	0B1E0C36	0ECA0C29	0C470CE2	0CF80C9A	0E940F1E
10B20F44	0FB30F3A	0E940E7C	0E6E0E45	0DE90F41	0D020E59	0E7C0ED0	0E4C0EC3	0D8A0D3F	0F020D3F
0D970D02	0D9D0E08	0E150E94	10CC117F	1061119E	124D11D8	131A146C	12FC14E5	156A1511	15E81448
16D615FA	16E816B1	16300000	15D615D6	153514D0	14EE14C2	157C15E8	16FB1716	16B1176A	161E146C
132212C2	13AE136E	12D81233	11331018	0F040F97	0EFD0CF5	0D8B0B4A	0A4D0A51	0A640A70	0A8B0D99
0ABF0AA2	0A5D0A54	0A6C0AB5	0A490A93	0AA20A46	0AA20A96	0A600A4D	0A4D1312	0A8F0A21	0A450A83
0CF30A3D	0A740A31	0A510A2D	0A150A49	0A190A45	0A000AAA	0A590A04	0AD30A39	0B870A21	0A690A68
0E1C0DDA	0A6C0B11	0A750A1D	0A480C3F	0B020A21	0A5C05F8	0CFD0A1D	0A160B66	0A060B83	0BD40B88
0C100D55	14B00000	099809CF	09F80A3C	0ABF0B07	0C160C43	0C30C64	10E60BB0	0C6A0D56	0AE50B88
0ACD0AF9	0B000BD1	0AC00B28	0A510A31	0AC30A31	09FF09FF	0AC70A0A	0A960AC3	0A580A35	0A3C0A4D
0AD0B872	0B0D0B4D	0B340B57	0B3E0B86	0BA00B54	0C570BFF	0C340C9D	0D490D83	0D760F35	0FC310EE
0F971014	0F930ED4	0EE70EC6	0E670E2D	0F980E01	0E830E88	0EA50E7F	0EEE0DAE	0D700F0D	0D8A0D88
0E0B0DD9	0E260E48	0EE90F04	10EF1010	11BE124D	11B91313	146C12E0	14BA1558	147D158E	1464164C
158E1654	1670157C	00001534	15851500	14A81464	146C1500	158E16E8	14FB168C	176A161E	1453130B
12B8138F	133112B8	11FF10FD	0FEE0EC6	0F730E0D	0CDB0D93	0B4F0A64	0A3D0A59	0A20A84	0DE60A87
0AAD0A80	0A5D0A78	0A830A55	0A740A8F	0A3E0A9E	0A7C0A3D	0A740A51	12FA0A56	0A040A4D	0A6C0C6D
0A650A49	0A310A2D	0A1D0A08	0A450A11	0A590A11	0ADE0A61	09F00AED	0A310B80	0A000A69	0A610F82
0E2E0A55	0B4F0A2D	0A6F0A09	0C4D0B0D	0A190A55	0A000C06	0AB80A00	0C430AB5	0B0D0B6A	0BBE0C18
0D0D15EA									

RECORD 2073 OF FILE 1
LENGTH = 18680 BYTES

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0C7A09DA	09A509A8	099C0A11	0A020A03	003209C1	0B1A0A18	0AC30A56	0B640BFE	0B0B0B0F	0CC10B08
0D8A0F2A	0F770F2D	0FFF117B	122610EF	10DF0FDD	0F350F67	10100E4F	0EC30E86	0E530E18	0E1C0E29
0DF40E71	0D1E0D4C	0D730D08	0D970E1C	0D400D07	0E530F04	0F6F112E	10531186	12F51233	13EF1313
12B81426	14971347	1453137E	150B1418	15A8158E	14DD158E	15111547	149F1453	13CF1475	13E115FA
16E816FB	17450000	161E1431	12FC1366	1407138E	12F51240	110D0EE4	0F480FC8	0EDC0CC1	0DB50B27
0A740A6C	0A6C0A9A	0A4D0ADE	0A740A93	0A740A83	0A800A74	0AEB0A84	0A8F0A6C	0A410A41	0A510A61
0ABC118D	0A700A6F	0A450A41	0A830A55	0A590A2D	0A9E0A55	0A150A3D	0A3E0A2D	0A460A93	0BD309F4
0A700A01	0B920A15	0ABC0DB9	10970A29	0A110B11	0A0C0A19	0E1D0A51	0A8B0A39	0A840A31	0DE70A39
0A000C6E	0AE90B3D	0BB10C1B	0BC60C5E	14EA0000	0BBA0CA7	0B680BE5	0C570D6C	0DDF0E2A	0E260DC8
10A40D25	0DF00CB4	0BB30BDF	0B5E0C06	0BC00CAA	0B990C4D	0AA10AC6	0AAB0A03	09E209B6	0AB2097E
09DE0A0A	09BA098D	0A110A77	0A4D0D04	0A110B22	0A900B11	0B220BAA	0C290C0C	0E450C8B	0E590DE2
0F3C0FBF	0F0C1053	11E612E1	112E1143	0FFF0F23	0F731026	0E4C0EC6	0E9B0E53	0E0B0E1C	0E6A0E18
0E8A0D32	0D700D69	0D280DA7	0E150DB1	0E040E60	0F170F77	112E1053	119E12D8	121913CE	12D81253
13CE1464	12F51410	130B14CB	13CE1558	1535148E	155814DD	15231475	143113CE	145B151A	15D616B1
16FB1732	00001615	141012FE	132213CE	136E12C2	120510B7	0ECA0F2A	0F9B0EB0	0CB10D9D	0B400A7C
0A590A59	0A740A74	0AD30A61	0AAD0A80	0A840A4D	0A680A80	0A740A8B	0A550A41	0A490A59	0A680A93
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0A090B4F	0A090A4C	0DF010FA	0A290A19	0B270A1D	0A090E27	0A680A83	0A410A9E	0A310DE7	0A390A0D
0D0D0AE5	0B400B88	0BEF0BAA	0C3D151C	032C0000	000B0E96	04E76623	00000002	00000A54	0C690AD4
0B1F0B50	0C200C6D	0C7E0C20	0C7A0E0E	0B700CB4	0B5A0AC0	0B750A8E	0BAE0B5E	0C7A0B49	0C060A77
0ABR0A74	09DC098A	09A10ACA	097E09DA	09B5099F	099C0A1C	0A0709FF	0D2209BD	0AF30A18	0AC20AEB
0B630C06	0BDA0E0B	0CC80E01	0DBA0F26	0F770F2A	10001181	123310EE	10E70FDD	0F390F5F	101D0E4C
0EC30E86	0E570E15	0E1C0E30	0DF80E71	0D190D4F	0F130C04	0D970E18	0CA40DF7	0E530F04	0F71112E
104D1186	12F51233	13EF1313	12BB1420	14971340	143C1376	15171418	15A6158E	14DD1597	1500154F
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0F520FC8	0FE00CC8	0DB20B11	0A680A77	0A8B0A86	0A690A5E	0A740A90	0A9A0A6C	0A870A48	0A970A7C
0A930A67	0A4D0A62	0A590A58	0A781191	0A700A7C	0A3D0A52	0A7C0A3E	0A490A38	0AAE0A4E	0A270A48
0A3B0A28	0A330A9F	0B0C09F7	0A6B0A18	0B8309F7	0AAA0B07	10B80A1D	0A0D0AF0	0A170A2D	0E270A48
0A710A43	0A7B0A2D	0DDE0A32	0A220C7D	0AC80B1B	0BA90C12	0BC00C75	15400000	0BB20D9A	0B680BDE
0C600D66	0DEB0E29	0E200DC8	10FE0D22	0DEB0C87	0BB70B82	0B630C09	0BBB0CAA	0B940C50	0AA60ACA
0AB00A03	0EE09AF	0AB4097E	09D00A0A	09B009BD	0A110A77	0A530D08	0A160B25	0A820B0B	0B1C0BA6
0C240C0C	0E450CBE	0E640DE2	0F3E0F8F	0F16105C	11E612D9	112E1143	0FFB0F83	0F711026	0E490EC6
0E980E4F	0E0A0E1F	0E690E1C	0E8A0D2E	0D510D6C	0D2A0CA4	0E130D81	0E010E60	0E110F27	112E1053
119E12D8	121013CE	12D81253	13CE145B	12F513FF	130914D4	13CE1558	15471497	155E14DD	1523147D
143113CE	145E151A	15D616B1	16FB1732	0000160C	14101304	132713CE	136E12C2	120710B7	0EC30F2A
0F970F8B	0CB60DA0	0B400A77	0A650A86	0A490A67	0ACB0A67	0AA20A67	0A800A48	0A510A6C	0A690A86