

493

VOYAGER 1 CONCAT 1-7
VOYAGER 2 CONCAT 1-20
RADIO OCCULTATION BY NEPTUNE
77-084A-02A 77-076A-02A

VOYAGER 2
RADIO OCCULTATION BY NEPTUNE/TRITON
77-076A-02G

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 This inventory information is now no longer maintained in the DSCs, but is now managed in the inventory part of the NSSDC information system.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

COMPLEX ENVELOPE OCCULTATION SIGNALS

77-084A-02A PSPA-00348

This data set have been restored. Originally there were seven 9-track, 800 BPI tapes, written in ASCII. There is one restored tape, written in ASCII. The original tapes were created on a MODCOMP computer, and the restored tape was created on an IBM 9021 computer. The DR tape is 3480 cartridge and the DS tape is 9-track, 6250 BPI. The DR and DS number along with their corresponding D numbers and time spans are as follows:

DR#	DS#	DD#	FILES	TIME - SPAN
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
DR-005175	DS-005175	DD-042317	1	03/05/79 16:03:00 - 16:16:20
		DD-042318	2	03/05/79 16:16:20 - 16:26:20
		DD-042319	3	03/05/79 16:26:20 - 16:36:20
		DD-042320	4	03/05/79 17:59:40 - 18:13:00
		DD-042321	5	03/05/79 18:13:00 - 18:26:20
		DD-042322	6	03/05/79 18:26:20 - 18:39:40
		DD-042323	7	03/05/79 18:39:40 - 18:52:60

VOYAGER 2

COMPLEX ENVELOPE OCCULTATION SIGN

77-076A-02A PSPA-00124

This data set has been restored. There were originally 20 9-track, 800 BPI tapes written in ASCII. There are three restored tapes. The DR tapes are 3480 cartridges and the DS tapes are 9-track, 6250 BPI. The original tapes were created on a MODCOMP computer and the restored tapes were created on an IBM 9021 computer. The DR and DS numbers along with the corresponding D numbers are as follows:

DR#	DS#	D#	FILES	TIME SPAN
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
DR004683	DS004683	D042324	1	07/10/79 - 07/10/79 (a)
		D042325	2	07/10/79 - 07/10/79
		D042326	3	07/10/79 - 07/10/79
		D042328	4	07/10/79 - 07/10/79
		D042331	5	07/10/79 - 07/10/79
		D042333	6	07/10/79 - 07/10/79
		D042335	7	07/10/79 - 07/10/79 (b)
DR004684	DS004684	D042337	1	07/10/79 - 07/10/79 (c)
		D042339	2	07/10/79 - 07/10/79 (d)
		D042338	3	07/10/79 - 07/10/79
		D042343	4	07/10/79 - 07/10/79 (e)
		D042342	5	07/10/79 - 07/10/79
		D042341	6	07/10/79 - 07/10/79 (f)
		D042340	7	07/10/79 - 07/10/79 (g)
DR004685	DS004685	D042336	1	07/10/79 - 07/10/79 (h)
		D042334	2	07/10/79 - 07/10/79 (i)
		D042330	3	07/10/79 - 07/10/79 (j)
		D042329	4	07/10/79 - 07/10/79 (k)
		D042327	5	07/10/79 - 07/10/79
		D042332	6	07/10/79 - 07/10/79

- (a) D042324: Read errors occurred in records 5, 23 of file 1.
 (b) D042335: Read errors occurred in records 54, 56, 59, 276, 281, 336, 464, & 489 of file 1.
 (c) D042337: Read errors occurred in records 59, 192, 277, 441, 927, & 2786 of file 1.
 (d) D042339: Read errors occurred in records 201, 213, 218, 223, 228, 229, 230, 232, 235, 240, 241, & 242 of file 1.
 (e) D042343: Read error occurred in record 146 of file 1.
 (f) D042341: Read error occurred in record 3499 of file 1.
 (g) D042340: Read error occurred in record 269 of file 1.
 (h) D042336: Read errors occurred in records 53, 79, 120, 187, & 1675 of file 1.
 (i) D042334: Read error occurred in record 3907 of file 1.
 (j) D042330: Read error occurred in record 261 of file 1.
 (k) D042329: Read error occurred in record 660 of file 1.

REQ. AGENT

RD#

ACQ. AGENT

LDM

VOO73

JLJ

VOYAGER 1 CONCAT 1-7
VOYAGER 2 CONCAT 1-20
COMPLEX ENVELOPE OCCULTATION SIGNALS
77-084A-02A
77-076A-02A

THIS DATA SET CONSIST OF 27 NINE TRACK, 800 BPI, SINGLE FILE, ASCII
FORMATTED DATA TAPES. THE TIME SPANS CAN BE LOCATED BY AN ASCII LISTING OF
THE FIRST RECORD. THESE TAPES WERE CREATED ON A DATA GENERAL ECLIPSE S/250
COMPUTER.

77-084A-02A

D#	C#	<u>FILES</u>	<u>TIME SPANS</u>
D-42317	C-21384	1	3/5/79 16:03:00 - 16:16:20
D-42318	C-21385	1	16:16:20 - 16:26:20
D-42319	C-21386	1	16:26:20 - 16:36:20
D-42320	C-21387	1	17:59:40 - 18:13:00
D-42321	C-21388	1	18:13:00 - 18:26:20
D-42322	C-21389	1	18:26:20 - 18:39:40
D-42323	C-21390	1	18:39:40 - 18:52:60

77-076A-02A

D#	C#	<u>FILES</u>	<u>TIME SPANS</u>
D-42324	C-21395	1	7/10/79 19:50:57 - 19:57:37
D-42325	C-21396	1	19:57:37 - 20:10:57
D-42326	C-21397	1	20:10:57 - 20:24:17
D-42327	C-21398	1	20:24:17 - 20:37:37
D-42328	C-21399	1	20:37:37 - 20:50:57
D-42329	C-21400	1	20:50:57 - 21:04:17
D-42330	C-21401	1	21:04:17 - 21:17:37
D-42331	C-21402	1	21:17:37 - 21:30:57
D-42332	C-21403	1	21:30:57 - 21:44:17
D-42333	C-21404	1	21:44:17 - 21:57:37
D-42334	C-21405	1	21:57:37 - 22:10:57
D-42335	C-21406	1	22:10:57 - 22:24:17
D-42336	C-21407	1	22:24:17 - 22:37:37
D-42337	C-21408	1	22:37:37 - 22:50:57
D-42338	C-21409	1	22:50:57 - 23:04:17

77-076A-02A CONT.

<u>D#</u>	<u>C#</u>	<u>FILES</u>	<u>TIME SPANS</u>
D-42339	C-21410	1	23:04:17 - 23:17:37
D-42340	C-21411	1	23:17:37 - 23:30:57
D-42341	C-21412	1	23:30:57 - 23:44:17
D-42342	C-21413	1	23:44:17 - 23:57:37
D-42343	C-21414	1	23:57:37 - 24:10:57



CENTER FOR RADAR ASTRONOMY

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

STANFORD, CALIFORNIA 94305

April 10, 1981

TO: Ralph Post, NSSDC

FROM: G. L. Tyler, Stanford Center for Radar Astronomy

RE: CONCAT TAPE FORMAT -- Voyager 1, 2 at Jupiter

The tapes contain filtered data from Voyager occultations by Jupiter. Input data were in standard DSN narrowband REDR records from the Occultation Data Assembly. The filter employed has the following shape in the frequency domain. It is flat over its central 80%, and is a sine wave matched for continuous slope over the 10% at either end of the passband. End effects in the time domain which result from discrete time analysis have been removed.

The tapes were generated using Fortran V programs on a Data General Eclipse S/250 machine. All tape densities are 9 track 800 bits per inch. Each tape consists of a single file. The first record contains descriptive text and the values needed to compute event times, frequencies, sampling rates, etc. All remaining records contain data. The tape is terminated by a double EOF mark.

The material in the first record was processed with a Fortran V ENCODE statement which generates an ASCII representation. The ASCII values were then written to tape. In this format, a tape dump of the first record produces readable text by which the tape can be identified. The material in the first

record must be decoded (Fortran DECODE statement) for use in computer processing. This can be accomplished as follows: Define an integer array of 880 elements and equivalence an integer variable to element 691 (assuming 16 bit integers). Read the first record into the array then execute the DECODE statement shown below. In Fortran V:

```
INTEGER HEADER(880), IPOINTER
EQUIVALENCE (HEADER(691), IPOINTER)
DECODE(IPOINTER, 100) N1024, ISR, IDCMRATIO, IPKFREQ, IBW, DELTA, LENGTH,
    ISBIN, IXBIN, SFREQ, XFREQ, IENTRY, NDAY, NHOUR, MINUTE, SECOND
100 FORMAT(16, 6X, I7, 11X, I4, 9X, I6, 32X, I5, 7X, F8.4, 9X, I5, 10X, I5, 36X,
    I5, 10X, F10.3, 10X, F10.3, 16X, I4, 22X, I5, 7X, I4, 9X, I4, 9X, F7.2)
```

Earth receive time (UTC) is given by integers NDAY, NHOUR, MINUTE and real variable SECOND. A small correction must be added to SECOND. (This results from the mechanics of the filter and decimation operations.)

$$\text{SECOND} = \text{SECOND} + (\text{IENTRY} - 1)/\text{ISR} - (\text{LENGTH}/2)/\text{IBW}$$

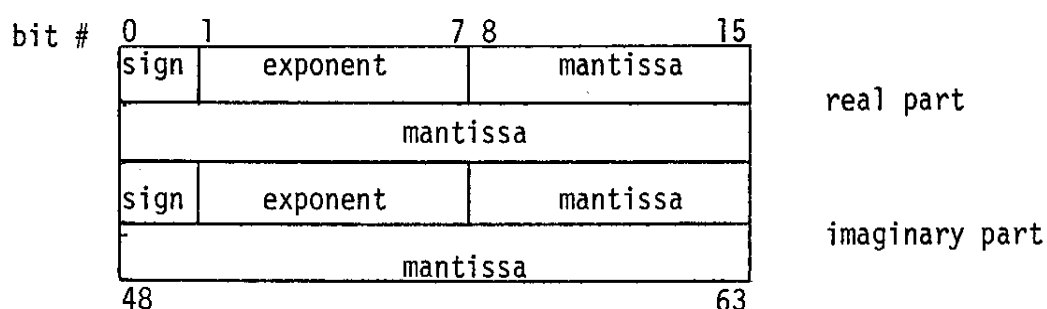
This corrected time corresponds to the first sample in the first data record. IENTRY, ISR, LENGTH, and IBW are all integers. IBW is the 13 cm bandwidth after filtering. The 3.6 cm bandwidth is 3*IBW. ISR is the sampling rate of the original 13 cm data. To compute the frequency of the lower edge of the 13 and 3.6 cm passbands, use the formulas:

$$13 \text{ cm: } \text{SFREQ} = (\text{ISBIN} - 1) * \text{ISR} / \text{N1024}$$

$$3.6 \text{ cm: } \text{XFREQ} = (\text{IXBIN} - 1) * 3 * \text{ISR} / \text{N1024}$$

ISR, N1024, ISBIN, and IXBIN are all integers. Result is the baseband frequency of the lower edge of the filter passband in Hertz. The computation does not include the POCA frequencies. Information from Voyager Project POCA tapes must be used to reconstruct the antenna frequency.

Each data record contains 512 complex samples stored in the following representation:



The first data record contains 13 cm (S-band) samples, then the next three contain 3.6 cm (X-band) samples. The pattern in groups of four records is repeated for the remainder of the tape : S, X, X, X, S, X, X, X, . . . The first sample in an S-band record coincides with the first sample in the X-band record which immediately follows. Note that the first S and X-band data records on each tape begin with sample values of zero which result from the filtering method and are required for time alignment.

DUMP OF TAPE X405

INPUT TAPE X405 ON MT2
DATA INPUT H9 NF 1 FL 1 1 1

D-42317

3/5/79

16:03:00 - 16:16:20

FILE	1	RECORD	1	LENGTH	17602BYTES
(0)	54484520	434F4E43	4154454E	41544544	20564F59
(40)	20574153	2050524F	44554345	44204259	2043424E
(80)	454E4154	494F4E20	50524F47	5241402E	2052554E
(120)	20424541	44455220	464F4C4C	4F573A20	38302F20
(160)	20205441	5045204E	4140453A	2020564F	59414745
(200)	45434F52	44204B4E	4F574E20	41532056	52464452
(240)	54415045	20464F52	4041543A	20204120	47454E45
(280)	42592041	204C4F43	414C2048	45414445	5220464F
(320)	20202020	20202020	20202020	20204441	54412052
(360)	45434F52	4420434F	4E544149	4E532031	30323420
(400)	20202020	20202020	20202020	20205320	42414E44
(440)	20544940	45205345	5155454E	5449414C	20444154
(480)	20202020	50524F47	5241403A	2020564F	59414745
(520)	20202020	20202020	20202020	20202020	20202020
(560)	20202020	56455253	494F4E3A	20204150	52203330
(600)	20202020	20202020	20202050	524F4752	41404045
(640)	20494E50	55542054	4150453A	20205643	3133420
(680)	20202020	20202020	20202049	4E505554	20444154
(720)	4F555450	55542054	4150453A	20205652	46445231
(760)	20202020	20202020	20202020	2052554E	20444154
(800)	00002710	00000000	00000001	00000001	00000001
(840)	00000006	00000000	00000000	00000008	00000000
(880)	00000072	00000011	00000016	0000002A	0000001F
(920)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(960)	0001004F	00090018	00090017	00154655	41840000
(1000)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(1040)	20202020	50524F47	5241403A	2020564F	59414745
(1080)	494F4E20	20564552	53494F4E	20322020	20202020
(1120)	4F555450	55542054	4150453A	20205646	44445231
(1160)	20202020	20202020	20202020	52554E20	44415445
(1200)	54415045	20464F52	4041543A	20204120	47454E45
(1240)	42592046	474C4545	52454420	414E4420	44454349
(1280)	20202020	20202020	20202020	20205245	434F5244
(1320)	41404520	4348414E	4E454C20	4F524445	52204153
(1360)	494E5055	54205041	52414045	54455253	3A20204E
(1400)	20204443	40524154	494F4E20	20383820	20504846
(1440)	20202020	20202020	20202020	20202020	57202036
(1480)	36382020	434C4E47	54482020	20363438	20204953
(1520)	20202020	20202020	20202020	20202020	20202049
(1560)	51202031	3737362E	38373538	20205846	30465245
(1600)	49454E54	52593A20	2020313B	20202020	20524543
(1640)	20484F55	52202031	36382020	40494E55	54452020
(1680)	53544152	54544940	45203020	5245434F	52445449
(1720)	52202020	20202020	20202020	20202020	53544152

FILE	1	RECORD	3939	LENGTH	4096BYTES
(0)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(40)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(80)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(120)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(160)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(200)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(240)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(280)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(320)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(360)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(400)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(440)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000

D-42318 64/1979
16:16:19.94 - 16:26:20
3/5/1979

DATA INPUT H9 FL 1 2 2

[illegible]

DUMP OF TAPE X407

D-42323

3/5/79

18:39:3994 - 0:52:60

INPUT TAPE X407 ON MT2
DATA INPUT H9 FL 1 1 STOP

FILE	1	RECORD	1	LENGTH	1760BYTES
(0)	54484520	434F4E43	4154454E	41544544	20564F59
(4)	20574153	2050524F	44554345	44214259	2043494E
(8)	454E4154	494F4E20	50524F47	5241402E	2052554E
(12)	20484541	44455220	464F4C4C	4E573A20	38302F21
(16)	20205441	5045204E	4140453A	2020564F	59414745
(20)	45434F52	44204B4E	4F574E20	41532056	52464452
(24)	54415045	20464F52	4041543A	20204120	47454E45
(28)	42592041	20404E43	41402048	45414445	5220464F
(32)	20202020	20202020	20202020	20204441	54412052
(36)	45434F52	4420434E	4E544149	4E532031	30323420
(40)	20202020	20202020	20202020	20205320	42414E44
(44)	20544940	45205345	5155454E	5449414C	20444154
(48)	20202020	50524F47	5241403A	2020564F	59414745
(52)	20202020	20202020	20202020	20202020	20202020
(56)	20202020	56455253	494F4E3A	20204150	52203330
(60)	20202020	20202020	20202050	524F4752	41404045
(64)	20494E50	55542054	4150453A	20205643	31363120
(68)	20202020	20202020	20202049	4E505554	20444154
(72)	4F555450	55542054	4150453A	20205652	46445231
(76)	20202020	20202020	20202020	2052554E	20444154
(80)	00002710	00000000	00000001	00000001	00000001
(84)	00000006	00000000	00000000	00000008	00000000
(88)	00000046	00000013	0000002F	00000036	0000001F
(92)	FFFFFFFFA0	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(96)	0001004F	00090019	000F0033	00284655	666BF2E4
(100)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(104)	20202020	50524F47	5241403A	2020564F	59414745
(108)	494F4E20	20564552	53494F4E	20322020	20202020
(112)	4F555450	55542054	4150453A	20205646	44445231
(116)	20202020	20202020	20202020	52554E20	44415445
(120)	54415045	20464F52	4041543A	20204120	47454E45
(124)	42592046	47405445	52454420	414E4420	44454349
(128)	20202020	20202020	20202020	20205245	434F5244
(132)	41404520	4348414E	4E454C22	4F524445	52204153
(136)	494E5055	54205041	52414045	54455253	3A20204E
(140)	20204443	40524154	494F2020	20383B20	20504946
(144)	20202020	20202020	20202020	20202020	20202020
(148)	363B2020	484C4E47	54482020	2036343B	20204953
(152)	20202020	20202020	20202020	20202020	20202049
(156)	51202031	3832342E	3533313B	20205846	30465245
(160)	49454E54	52593A20	2038393B	20212020	20524543
(164)	20484F55	52202031	383B2020	40494E55	54452020
(168)	53544152	54544940	45203020	5245434F	52445449
(172)	52202020	20202020	20202020	20202020	53544152

EOJ STOP REQUESTED IN FILE 1

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

START TIME 03/30/81 15:54:07 STOP TIME 03/30/81 15:54:15

D-42324
19:50:57-19:57:37

\$JOB 11:24:35
\$ASS IN.MT1
\$NOP ***** ASCII LISTING OF 1ST. RECORD, TAPE X933 *****
\$EXE IPLIST BS 303

INPUT PARAMETERS ARE: AS SR=1=1

TAPE NO. 1 FILE NO. 1
RECORD 1 LENGTH 1760
THE CONCATENATED VOY2 FDDR TAPE HERewith WAS PRODUCED BY CINDY'S 80/02/21 CONCATENATION PROGRAM. RU
N DATE & TIME AND OLD HEADER FOLLOW: 80/ 2/21, 15:42:23. TAPE NAME: VOYAGER REFORMATTED DATA
RECORD KNOWN AS VREFR TAPE FORMAT: A GENERAL HEADER FOLLOWED BY A LOCAL HEADER
FOR EACH GROUP OF FOUR DATA RECORDS. EACH DATA RECORD CONTAINS 1024 POINTS. RECORD
1 IS S-BAND. RECORDS 2,3,4 ARE TIME SEQUENTIAL DATA FROM X-BAND. PROGRAM: V
OYAGER REDR REFORMAT5 VERSION: OCT 1979 5 LR/PR
PROGRAMMER: SHERRY DYCE INPUT TAPE: VP097 MODE 1 INP
UT DATE: 79/191 19:50:570000 OUTPUT TAPE: VREFDP097 PART 1 RUN DATE: 10/18/79
11:19:58 0

D
ION 2 PROGRAMMER: S. DYCE OUTPUT TAPE: VFDDP097 TAPENO: 1 RUN DATE: 11/13
779 11- 3-4 TAPE FORMAT: A GENERAL HEADER FOLLOWED BY FILTERED AND DECIMATED COMPLEX DATA
RECORDS, OF SIZE 512 AND SAME CHANNEL ORDER AS INPUT: S,X,X,X. INPUT PARAMETERS: N 1024
: ISR 10000; DCMRATIO 8; PKREQ 2075.; BW 625. DLTA 9.7656; H
LNGTH 64; ISF0BIN 181; IXF0BIN 229; SFOFREQ 1757.813; XFOFREQ 6
679.688 IENTRY: 1; RECORDTIME: DAY 191; HOUR 19; MINUTE 50; SECOND 57.00 STA
RTIME = RECORDTIME + (IENTRY - 1)/ISR STARTTIME SECOND 57.0000

***** JOB DONE.
\$EXE IPDUPC BS

DUMP OF TAPE X-407

INPUT TAPE X-407 ON MT2
DATA INPUT H9 NF 1 SR 1 1950 5

FILE	1	RECORD	1950	LENGTH	4096BYTES						
(0)	C336D8E2	43410A8B	4363E528	C32AD9B2	C34F4D6D	C322D684	4364CAB2	4226D5E0	C3335C1E	C348CB8D	
(40)	43142317	43732B18	C31146D1	C34F1E49	C33457BA	434DF592	433D29A0	C3436D9B	C34C49DE	435B8AE2	
(80)	43421570	C32F1E65	C32AEF16	431318A6	434121A8	C3317FCE	C32C936A	C32D8B0A	4334F0B6	43478284	
(120)	C3387103	C3313823	431E3263	43790F9F	C32C6844	C336FA76	C242D3E0	432B896E	43470F8E	C35E285A	
(160)	C363D9F7	43430219	434BE06D	C343DE37	C3231A48	43243D5D	433F5AB1	431A31B8	C35615F4	C319AE95	
(200)	433D71EC	4327EA90	C334FBDA	C38663AF	4340A7B6	438BD59D	C3132EFC	C3456639	C31B7F2F	4360804C	
(240)	42D29F90	C36DB824	C3437171	432F9D56	4355AD1C	C329F7AB	C34CB815	C3242944	43490F83	43127F89	
(280)	C3464215	429F265E	434F59E9	435CC657	C32BDD6F	C373EE35	431C8102	43488B25	4317D972	C33028DB	
(320)	C3371EC0	435C4F73	4380B491	C3780E8E	C34EB8A3	435A44AC	4337D5C4	C259EB24	C38A8497	C2FF39F0	
(360)	4371191B	43108E97	C37C65E7	C33847C4	43550BDF	4372FC63	C335077B	C34DC12D	431DDA00	43676147	
(400)	431F4894	C367E40A	C3304717	4374969A	4333C0A4	C370B612	C368EC42	43160A3F	43546744	C3389384	
(440)	C3645E3D	431B66BE	43C14929	4331F57D	C391DF97	C3452531	433D86B2	43532AB4	C2AF6F80	C3874191	
(480)	C3299D60	43AEC453	4332080D	C3651CEE	C3506BC3	4323BE02	4381D758	C3363F79	C35B1513	4338F76A	
(520)	4377D686	42FC23BD	C3644E03	C3286498	4317057B	43136A6D	C32D3131	C3223CEC	431C3C73	43474491	
(560)	C320E9B8	C358FD60	C2C0235E	435D6597	43362273	C35429FE	C310D174	43692971	434CC825	C340F24D	
(600)	C3427390	431F7F7B	434C2722	C3487BD1	C393D318	C2BCC2A8A	435E0510	43331F19	C34E42E2	C333F92B	
(640)	43451BBE	43697481	C3301DA7	C3456BE1	4321CC4D	4383F312	429A36F0	C37CC0BF	C34564CD	43384459	
(680)	438AAAC8	C3390795	C37007C9	432B89E8	43567587	C27F1FD7	C37A1A92	C33D60HC	434901ED	C31658EB	
(720)	C3375BF8	C34CB3E1	4343A88E	43A164E2	C3497C6E	C340DF8B	428D312E	435002FC	432B3849	C35BAE0E	
(760)	C3461554	43468123	437104F8	C330B432	C365BAE3	43158DD6	43752523	C223E030	C3896E7A	C3462205	
(800)	4362C578	437653FE	42DD33A0	C36A2059	4326B337	C2641112	C34702CA	C34489CE	4373C2DE	42B85BFE	
(840)	C22320CB	C3465909	C31CD8FE	C2E2DE60	435933B9	C26C0C60	C357A423	42C637D0	43617829	42B85BFE	
(880)	C3701976	C2BA6F00	4357C0C4	43416453	C3284E51	C32F69FD	4272CA99	436F88FC	416380B0	C3613C25	
(920)	C330DC4E	432C3447	4371DB4A	C354B9C8	C3565DFB	43476436	434CA76F	C34C59DD	C3853F80	432DA779	
(960)	4396F4F5	431D907D	C36D4762	C34B5134	43325DEE	435F1727	C31587E8	C332FE55	4280905A	433443DC	
(1000)	426804E6	C35E62B1	C310DA92	434AB486	4348C3F8	C317CA83	C3715E31	43200F90	436FE8E1	C3366E72	
(1040)	C37A2E1A	C2B4DDC3	4338BF26	434E2A7B	C35A3A5F	C36E8317	43672D12	4354FB46	C31F555F	C340D536	
(1080)	4315911E	434E3D7F	432AA7EB	C37CE983	C31C3A82	435D0CEC	435DF202	C32BD385	C357A2D9	43464DB8	
(1120)	4352E103	C319ED9C	C39FC03A	434833D9	4331D6A4	42561A42	C35A46A6	C34A6A0A	434B0872	43223EFC	
(1160)	C22B3CF4	C353F95E	42227F79	434CFBB7	434D1461	C35C420F	C346776B	43745C2B	43532A0E	C33EED5E	
(1200)	C34E2B15	C29A0CD0	436888EC	43187301	C3780519	C2CA4DA0	4328CCB9	43217682	C336FD2F	C344297B	
(1240)	432A47B2	43606FF8	42772960	C352F364	C31C85B7	4339B1FA	432EB65F	C33CC199	C31C7668	43568637	
(1280)	432AB616	C34A89E9	C364468A	431A05E8	43604778	C2C86A7D	C3393813	C31B2062	43405B6F	431AC5E3	
(1320)	C37FA9EB	C33653DE	4373E111	437A16B9	426E8425	C365F7CC	C33B0393	4363ED52	431C6507	C3612559	
(1360)	C32C52D6	434E4743	435C1F97	C332067A	C3640836	4324C497	43558B06	C321012F	C347F17E	C332E3AC	
(1400)	433F5F1D	434EB933	C31F3682	C3378737	431AD95E	4357019B	C26FD9B5	C35CDEBA	C3455050	4368509B	
(1440)	4365FEA8	C35C8D12	C37B43FC	43300396	4369CBAF	C320807E	C36FDEBB	43173339	434CC520	C317AE54	
(1480)	C346013D	C3338A75	435B72AB	43431DBC	C346B6F7	C325DB83	432852ED	436E868B	4341D979	C3912E07	
(1520)	C316142D	43742F28	432120DB	C34E1B08	C37DBB8F	431AC8F8	435934DE	C2960CB3	C3573397	C25F7E03	
(1560)	436F2EED	4348BB48	C35160D7	C37B1081	4337478A	436CCB1F	C3152C69	C35C5BA4	C2B3CC4A	4368FF37	
(1600)	C31945F7	C36304A6	C31799B8	434058CB	433DF88B	C324630D	C366415F	434D4A53	43A3C818	C31F1F84	
(1640)	C34F4BCF	C3180F19	4340203A	43160B95	C32A173A	C3583F1A	4350B7FA	4343D990	C2D7A816	C352FE39	
(1680)	C31FB6AF	435C261C	C325B318	C36B8ADE	C3514955	436C9FDC	43252862	C325F4F9	C3338789	42F7EA92	
(1720)	4351A27A	C22E2656	C33BAFD9	42BA1E00	4384DCDA	433C9C3B	C36F2E64	C3679121	43372632	43688BCE	
(1760)	426641DE	C3A0A1E4	C2989BD0	43765FB6	43228A49	C33F9D98	C33AE095	4341D55A	433EA09B	C33ADF2A	
(1800)	C36D4056	4285074F	4346186D	4310E50B	C344ADEC	C2ED92E0	435A7413	4345982E	C31AC665	C35FE63C	
(1840)	42F9EDDF	435DA423	425A7C3A	C368C1C1	C326C320	4339C3A6	432B5161	C3362346	C3641185	434C0B0E	
(1880)	43628390	C3265C03	C36E8E7D	43551913	43A350EE	C32E8FA2	C35A2D19	C32D2C75	43783E32	4356ABDB	
(1920)	C346A40E	C36A3B72	427580F0	435509A5	422984B0	C382449C	C34E77E7	435AF7BE	43318209	C32E247B	
(1960)	C33D3075	432FBE1A	435D414A	C32D9788	C34D6952	431C9EDF	4358C020	43613357	C366AC55	C32A6D86	
(2000)	4331DFA0	431B797D	C337A51F	C368D15F	424086E0	43403361	C2B03CE0	C33B8FC5	41DBD000	4359DEAD	
(2040)	4350E9C3	C3720C7F	C34634B4	43374786	436CA82E	C327B67F	C3798069	4317D2C2	43734C43	434C3401	
(2080)	C35F4083	C336C31C	43504E1D	42EB23A0	C31F8942	C36A9053	432598A3	43918C6A	C33F2C05	C37079DF	
(2120)	C329DA1F	4359E9D2	43586DF4	C32E3D5E	C35BEA60	431A8E11	4363C761	C31D81DA	C35070E9	431C6362	
(2160)	4348F99C	43351B3A	C31DBD51	C360FE62	43384366	432C6695	C352884F	C34D70EA	C324099F	4352B7AF	
(2200)	431FF711	C3785732	C32159F9	436AB7A2	434FFA53	C3432364	C3404525	432BAABF	438362BF	C3136134	
(2240)	C3597887	43127268	434B33AC	4327D5E3	C36871C7	C3327D8C	431B19B6	4383CC10	C31D3A5B	C37DE7A6	
(2280)	431D486C	434D1DBB	4369DAC4	C35E5BFE	C3583307	43682D0C	436DAFC0	C36D878C	C37E411E	424797F0	

Requesters
receive
Ascii List of 1st
Record & Hex
dump the Last
4 records

REQ. AGENT

RD#

ACQ. AGENT

LDM

VO073

JLJ

VOYAGER 2 RADIO OCCULTATION BY NEPTUNE/TRITON

77-076A-02G PSPA-00038

THIS DATA SET CONSIST OF 10 NINE TRACK, 6250 BPI, MULTI FILE TAPES. EACH TAPE CONTAINS ASCII DOCUMENTATION FILES FOLLOWED BY SEVERAL BINARY FILES. THE TIME SPANS AND NUMBER OF FILES ARE LISTED BELOW.

D#	C#	<u>FILES</u>	<u>TIME SPANS</u>
D-82438	C-27863	23	8/25/89 06:56:02 - 09:44:02
D-82439	C-27864	23	06:56:02 - 09:44:02
D-82440	C-27865	14	13:24:02 - 14:12:02
D-82441	C-27866	17	07:40:01 - 09:20:01
D-82442	C-27867	10	13:23:21 - 14:16:41
D-82443	C-27868	5	07:06:00 - 08:36:00
D-82444	C-27869	5	08:36:00 - 10:06:00
D-82445	C-27870	5	11:00:00 - 12:30:00
D-82446	C-27871	5	12:30:00 - 14:00:00
D-82447	C-27872	4	14:00:00 - 15:00:00

Voyager Radio Science Experiment

Voyager 2

Radio Occultations by Neptune and Triton (25 August 1989)

Archival Data Set:

**Filtered and Decimated (FND) Time Samples
from Canberra, Parkes, and Usuda**

10 magnetic tapes plus documentation
9-track
6250 bpi

Forwarded to NSSDC
6 September 1990
revised: 24 Sept 90

Prepared by:
Richard A. Simpson
Center for Radar Astronomy
Stanford University
Stanford, CA 94305-4055
415-723-3525

VOYAGER - RADIO SCIENCE TEAM
Neptune Radio Occultation Data Set
(5 September 1990)

Voyager 2 was occulted by Neptune, its rings, and atmosphere on 25 August 1989 and by Neptune's satellite Triton a few hours later. During that period the spacecraft telecommunication system was used for active, remote probing of the planet and its environment at radio frequencies (wavelengths of 3.6 and 13 cm).

This documentation describes the Voyager radio science data set provided to NSSDC for archiving. These data have been partially processed (to reduce data volume, but without compromising the science value). The documentation explains how the data were acquired and how that processing has been conducted. Also included are notes which explain particular aspects of the data and calibrations/corrections which the user may wish to apply.

This documentation is included as file 0 on archive data tapes. Since some of the material (e.g., graphics) cannot be transferred electronically, hard-copy documentation is also being provided to NSSDC. The hard-copy material may also be slightly more up-to-date, so users are encouraged to use that if it is available.

The archive data set includes data from three radio receiving sites - the Canberra Deep Space Communications Complex, the Parkes Radio Astronomy Observatory, and the Institute of Space and Aeronautical Science antenna (Usuda, Japan). Canberra data are from a 70-meter antenna at both 3.6 and 13 cm wavelengths; Parkes data are from a 64-m antenna at 3.6 cm; Usuda data are from a 64-m antenna at 13 cm. All data are in the form of complex time samples with leading header records.

The data are provided after partial processing. The data have been reduced by a factor of 8 in the number of samples from the original data set by digital "filtering and decimation."

Data Acquisition and Distribution:

Radio Science data were obtained during the Neptune encounter using two antennas in Australia and one in Japan. At the Canberra Deep Space Communications Complex, data were acquired at 13 cm wavelength (S-band) using the newly upgraded 70-m diameter antenna (DSS43). Data were also acquired at 3.6 cm wavelength (X-band) using DSS43. At the Parkes Radio Astronomy Observatory (designated DSS49) data were acquired at 3.6 cm wavelength using a 64-m diameter antenna. At Usuda (designated DSS48) data were acquired at 13 cm using a 64-m diameter antenna. All receptions were in right-circular polarization, the "expected" sense.

Canberra data were acquired coherently at both wavelengths. Local oscillators referenced to a common, highly-stable time/frequency standard were used to mix all signals to 0-25 kHz baseband outputs, where they were coherently sampled and digitized. One computer-driven local oscillator (POCA) was used to track the drifting signal during the observation period. Data from the two Canberra receivers were redundantly sampled, providing a total of FOUR channels to the recording instrumentation at 50000 8-bit

samples per second each. These data were recorded on computer-compatible digital tape and shipped to JPL for distribution to Radio Science Team investigators. For logging purposes, these have been assigned tape numbers in the NC-nnnn series, where nnnn is a four-digit number. Each NC-series tape contains 8 minutes of data from all four Canberra channels; tape density is 6250 bpi. POCA data are included in header records.

The signal at Parkes was mixed to a 0-40 kHz baseband using local oscillators referenced to a highly stable time/frequency standard. One local oscillator (POCA) was computer-driven to compensate for Doppler drift during the observation period. The baseband signal was sampled and digitized. The data rate to computer-compatible tapes was 80000 8-bit samples per second. Each tape contains 400 seconds of data; tape density is 1600 bpi. POCA data are included in header records. Parkes tapes were shipped to JPL, where they were assigned numbers in the NL-nnnn series; they were then distributed to Radio Science investigators.

The signal at Usuda was mixed to a 0-40 kHz baseband using local oscillators referenced to a highly stable time/frequency standard. One local oscillator (POCA) was computer-driven to compensate for Doppler drift during the observation period. The baseband signal was sampled and digitized. The data rate to computer-compatible tapes was 80000 8-bit samples per second. Each tape contains 1800 seconds of data; tape density is 6250 bpi. POCA data are included in header records. Usuda tapes were shipped to JPL, where they were assigned numbers in the NS-nnnn series; they were then distributed to Radio Science investigators.

At each receiving site at least one backup data acquisition system was also in operation, to provide coverage in case the primary data taking equipment failed. Since the primary systems appear to have worked perfectly in all cases, the backup data have not been processed and are not discussed further here.

Filtering and Decimation (FND8 data set):

POCA tracking was sufficiently accurate that Voyager signals remained within a 10% segment of the recorded passband. It was thus possible to apply simple digital filtering techniques to reduce the number of data samples by a factor of 8 without fear of compromising science results.

Stanford implemented the digital "filtering and decimation" (FND) algorithm as follows:

- 1) Fourier transform 8-bit samples #0 through #1023; this provides a spectrum with 512 complex voltage values
- 2) In the frequency domain, extract a window of 64 consecutive values which brackets the desired signal
- 3) Compute the inverse transform of these 64 values; this provides a time series of 64 complex voltage values
- 4) Save the center 32 complex time samples
- 5) Fourier transform 8-bit samples #512 through #1535 and repeat the process

The frequency window (step 2) must remain fixed so long as coherent samples are desired; for Neptune the same window was used for processing the entire observing period. Processing parameters (including window definitions) are described in Appendix D. NFBIN is the processing parameter that identifies

the first frequency bin to be retained in the spectrum; for the data described here

NFBIN = 219	for Canberra S-band (13 cm) data
201	for Canberra X-band (3.6 cm) data
209	for Parkes data
225	for Usuda data

DECR indicates the length of the window (DECR=8, for 1/8 of the original spectrum width in all data described here).

Computation of the inverse transform (step 3) presumes the window has been shifted to zero frequency. Parameters FFREQ and LFREQ give the first and last frequencies (respectively) -- as the window appeared in the original spectrum -- in Hz. For Canberra with NFBIN=201, the filtered time samples have undergone a frequency shift of FFREQ=9765.625 Hz compared with the original NC-series data. With Parkes data (NFBIN=209) the shift is by FFREQ=16250.0 Hz compared with data on the NL-series tapes.

Filtering introduces artifacts. The inverse transform of the windowed data includes large transients near the beginning and end of the recovered complex time series. To minimize these effects, the filtering algorithm retains only the center 32 data points (step 4). Since the second Fourier transform overlaps the first by 50% (step 5), no subsequent data are lost so long as the pattern of 50% retention and 50% overlap continues. 16 points are lost at the very beginning (reflected in parameter TREF, which is cumulative since succeeding stages of digital filtering will result in more lost data at the beginning), and at least 16 points will be lost at the end. TFIRST is also adjusted; it gives exactly the time of the first point which actually appears in the data record.

The data which appear on archival FND8 tapes are thus complex time samples starting from TFIRST. They are a filtered version of the original 8-bit samples acquired at the receiving site. Their frequency has been shifted downward by an amount FFREQ as a result of the FND process AND they represent a bandwidth only 1/8 as large as that of the original 8-bit samples. The original frequency (as seen at the antenna) may be reconstructed from knowledge of the receiver configuration and POCA values (see documentation by D.L. Gresh appended; see also Appendix H). FND8 data are fully continuous and coherent to limits set by the spacecraft ultra-stable oscillator (USO), which has an Allan variance on the order of a few parts in 10^{12} [FND8 data are NOT continuous, however, between Neptune and Triton; for purposes of processing, those were treated as separate events].

Three tapes containing FND8 data from Canberra (two tapes for Neptune and one for Triton), two tapes containing FND8 data from Parkes (one each for Neptune and Triton), and five tapes containing FND8 data from Usuda (two tapes for Neptune and three for Triton) are included in the archival data set. The user wishing to focus on only the actual encounters may be able to work with a subset of these tapes; for example, only the second of the three Usuda Triton tapes may be needed to study the Triton occultation (compare Appendices A and B).

Amplitude Corrections:

No attempt has been made to correct FND8 data for amplitude variations introduced by spacecraft or ground equipment. Both could be important. As of this writing, the Radio Science Team has not received data on spacecraft attitude during the encounter, likely to be the largest source of amplitude variation. Also, during the Triton part of the encounter an apparent severe ionospheric storm was observed at Usuda, causing strong signal fluctuations; there may be no way to correct for this effect. Ground antennas are believed to have operated well, contributing only small errors.

Further Information:

For further information or clarification, see the references below or contact Dick Simpson (415-723-3525) or G. Leonard Tyler (415-723-3535) at Center for Radar Astronomy, Stanford Electronics Laboratories, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305-4055.

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APPENDIX A Data Track

The charts which follow provide a table of contents to the archive data set. Shown down the left side are tape:file numbers for the tapes in the data set. Middle columns indicate the source of the data -- in terms of time and original tape numbers. The right column gives the corresponding archive data tape at Stanford (not of much interest to the general user).

The first three tapes contain FND8 data from Canberra -- one tape containing DSS43 Neptune S-band data, one tape containing DSS43 Neptune X-band data, and one tape containing Triton S- and X-band data. The next tape contains Parkes Neptune X-band data, and the fifth tape contains Parkes Triton X-band data. The next two tapes contain Usuda Neptune S-band data; Usuda Triton S-band data are stored in the last three tapes.

Column Headings:

"These Data" refer to the present set of archival tapes; entries are given in tape:file format. Note that file numbers start from zero.

"Nominal Sample Times" denote the approximate time of the first and last sample in each file. The user should obtain the exact times (processing parameter TFIRST; see Appendix D) from the header record in each file. "Start (sec)" is given in seconds from 0 h on 25 August 1989; times in UTC are given with respect to a 24-hour clock. All times are earth receive times.

"Orig Tape Number" gives the corresponding NC-, NL-, or NS-series tape containing the original data samples as distributed to Radio Science Team investigators.

The final column lists the Stanford archival tape from which these data were derived. PREPFND is the program which generates FND8 data. Information in this column will be of interest primarily to Stanford archivists. PREPFND output tapes are in Data General DUMP II format; consult Stanford personnel regarding data in the more portable COPY format, if needed.

General Tape Format:

File 0 of each tape contains a partial copy of this documentation (see Appendix C for format). Some of the material was not available in a format suitable for transfer in this way (graphics, and text produced elsewhere), so could not be included. The user is encouraged to obtain the hard-copy documentation, if that is available. In addition to being more nearly complete, it will have the advantage of being slightly more up-to-date, as late errors will have been detected and corrected.

The bulk of the tape will be data files. A data file consists of a header record followed by many data records, each containing complex time samples from FND8 processing. Appendix D describes the header record, while Appendix E covers the data records. Note that header and data records have been "packed" into 8192-byte physical records for more efficient storage on tape; see Appendices D and E for specifics.

At the end of each tape will be a file of POCA data; the complete POCA file (essentially 24 hours of POCA values) for the appropriate station will be included. See Appendix F for more information on POCA file format.

Formats of character, integer, and floating point numbers are described in Appendix G.

TAPES 1-3: FND8 Data from Canberra

DSS43 Neptune S-band data (70-meter antenna; 13 cm wavelength)

These Data (tape:file)	Start (sec)	Nominal Sample Times Start (UTC)	End (UTC)	Orig Tape Number (NC)	PREPFND Output # (SCRA)
1:0 This documentation file					
:1	24962	06:56:02	07:04:02	0596	0877:0
:2	25442	07:04:02	07:12:02	0597	:1
:3	25922	07:12:02	07:20:02	0598	:2
:4	26402	07:20:02	07:28:02	0599	:3
:5	26882	07:28:02	07:36:02	0600	:4
:6	27362	07:36:02	07:44:02	0601	:5
:7	27842	07:44:02	07:52:02	0602	:6
:8	28322	07:52:02	08:00:02	0603	:7
:9	28802	08:00:02	08:08:02	0604	:8
:10	29282	08:08:02	08:16:02	0605	:9
:11	29762	08:16:02	08:24:02	0606	:10
:12	30242	08:24:02	08:32:02	0607	0878:0
:13	30722	08:32:02	08:40:02	0608	:1
:14	31202	08:40:02	08:48:02	0609	:2
:15	31682	08:48:02	08:56:02	0610	:3
:16	32162	08:56:02	09:04:02	0611	:4
:17	32642	09:04:02	09:12:02	0612	:5
:18	33122	09:12:02	09:20:02	0613	:6
:19	33602	09:20:02	09:28:02	0614	:7
:20	34082	09:28:02	09:36:02	0615	:8
:21	34562	09:36:02	09:44:02	0616	:9
:22	DSS43 POCA data (file NC.NEP)				

DSS43 Neptune X-band data (70-meter antenna; 3.6 cm wavelength)

These Data (tape:file)	Start (sec)	Nominal Sample Times Start (UTC)	End (UTC)	Orig Tape Number (NC)	PREPFND Output # (SCRA)
2:0	This documentation file				
:1	24962	06:56:02	07:04:02	0596	0877:0
:2	25442	07:04:02	07:12:02	0597	:1
:3	25922	07:12:02	07:20:02	0598	:2
:4	26402	07:20:02	07:28:02	0599	:3
:5	26882	07:28:02	07:36:02	0600	:4
:6	27362	07:36:02	07:44:02	0601	:5
:7	27842	07:44:02	07:52:02	0602	:6
:8	28322	07:52:02	08:00:02	0603	:7
:9	28802	08:00:02	08:08:02	0604	:8
:10	29282	08:08:02	08:16:02	0605	:9
:11	29762	08:16:02	08:24:02	0606	:10
:12	30242	08:24:02	08:32:02	0607	0878:0
:13	30722	08:32:02	08:40:02	0608	:1
:14	31202	08:40:02	08:48:02	0609	:2
:15	31682	08:48:02	08:56:02	0610	:3
:16	32162	08:56:02	09:04:02	0611	:4
:17	32642	09:04:02	09:12:02	0612	:5
:18	33122	09:12:02	09:20:02	0613	:6
:19	33602	09:20:02	09:28:02	0614	:7
:20	34082	09:28:02	09:36:02	0615	:8
:21	34562	09:36:02	09:44:02	0616	:9
:22	DSS 43 POCA data (file NC.NEP)				

DSS43 Triton S-band data
 (70-meter antenna; 13 cm wavelength) (files 1-6)
 DSS43 Triton X-band data
 (70-meter antenna; 3.6 cm wavelength) (files 7-12)

These Data (tape:file)	Start (sec)	Nominal Sample Times Start (UTC)	End (UTC)	Orig Tape Number (NC)	PREPFND Output # (SCRA)
3:0		This documentation file			
:1	48242	13:24:02	13:32:02	0634	0879:0
:2	48722	13:32:02	13:40:02	0635	:1
:3	49202	13:40:02	13:48:02	0636	:2
:4	49682	13:48:02	13:56:02	0637	:3
:5	50162	13:56:02	14:04:02	0638	:4
:6	50642	14:04:02	14:12:02	0639	:5
:7	48242	13:24:02	13:32:02	0634	0879:0
:8	48722	13:32:02	13:40:02	0635	:1
:9	49202	13:40:02	13:48:02	0636	:2
:10	49682	13:48:02	13:56:02	0637	:3
:11	50162	13:56:02	14:04:02	0638	:4
:12	50642	14:04:02	14:12:02	0639	:5
:13	DSS43 POCA data (file NC.NEP)				

TAPES 4-5: FND8 Data from Parkes (Tape 4: Neptune; Tape 5: Triton)

These Data (t:f)	Start (sec)	Nominal Sample Times Start (UTC)	End (UTC)	Orig Tape Number (NL)	PREPFND Output # (SCRA)
4:0	This documentation file				
:1	27601	07:40:01	07:46:41	0582	0883:0
:2	28001	07:46:41	07:53:21	0583	:1
:3	28401	07:53:21	08:00:01	0584	:2
:4	28801	08:00:01	08:06:41	0585	:3
:5	29201	08:06:41	08:13:21	0586	:4
:6	29601	08:13:21	08:20:01	0587	:5
:7	30001	08:20:01	08:26:41	0588	:6
:8	30401	08:26:41	08:33:21	0589	:7
:9	30801	08:33:21	08:40:01	0590	:8
:10	31201	08:40:01	08:46:41	0591	:9
:11	31601	08:46:41	08:53:21	0592	:10
:12	32001	08:53:21	09:00:01	0593	:11
:13	32401	09:00:01	09:06:41	0594	:12
:14	32801	09:06:41	09:13:21	0595	:13
:15	33201	09:13:21	09:20:01	0596	:14
:16	DSS49 POCA data (file NL.NEPF)				
5:0	This documentation file				
:1	27601	13:23:21	13:30:01	0606	0879:0
:2	28001	13:30:01	13:36:41	0607	:1
:3	28401	13:36:41	13:43:21	0608	:2
:4	28801	13:43:21	13:50:01	0609	:3
:5	29201	13:50:01	13:56:41	0610	:4
:6	29601	13:56:41	14:03:21	0611	:5
:7	30001	14:03:21	14:10:01	0612	:6
:8	30401	14:10:01	14:16:41	0613	:7
:9	DSS49 POCA data (file NL.NEPF)				

TAPES 6-10: FND8 Data from Usuda
(Tapes 6,7: Neptune; Tapes 8-10: Triton)

These Data (t:f)	Nominal Sample Times			Orig Tape Number (NS)	PREPFND Output # (SCRA)
	Start (sec)	Start (UTC)	End (UTC)		
6:0 This documentation file					
:1	25560	07:06:00	07:36:00	0121	0880:0
:2	27360	07:36:00	08:06:00	0122	:1
:3	29160	08:06:00	08:36:00	0123	:2
:4	DSS48 POCA file (file NS.NEP.1SEC)				
7:0 This documentation file					
:1	30960	08:36:00	09:06:00	0124	:3
:2	32760	09:06:00	09:36:00	0125	0873:0
:3	34560	09:36:00	10:06:00	0126	:1
:4	DSS48 POCA file (file NS.NEP.1SEC)				
8:0 This documentation file					
:1	39600	11:00:00	11:30:00	0129	0881:0
:2	41400	11:30:00	12:00:00	0130	:1
:3	43200	12:00:00	12:30:00	0131	:2
:4	DSS48 POCA file (file NS.NEP.1SEC)				
9:0 This documentation file					
:1	45000	12:30:00	13:00:00	0132	0881:3
:2	46800	13:00:00	13:30:00	0133	0882:0
:3	48600	13:30:00	14:00:00	0134	:1
:4	DSS48 POCA file (file NS.NEP.1SEC)				
10:0 This documentation file					
:1	50400	14:00:00	14:30:00	0135	0882:2
:2	52200	14:30:00	15:00:00	0136	:3
:3	DSS48 POCA file (file NS.NEP.1SEC)				

APPENDIX B

Significant Events

The chart below shows significant events for Radio Science in the Voyager Neptune encounter timeline, extracted from the encounter Sequence of Events. Times are earth receive time (UTC), 25 August 1989, and are for the PREDICTED event (no attempt has been made to correct to OBSERVED times).

07:01:02	S-band telemetry modulation off (-4.8 dB signal change)
07:02:02	X-band telemetry modulation off (-12.3 dB signal change)
07:14:52	Begin mini-ASCAL
07:22:53	End mini-ASCAL
07:26:03	Two-way non-coherent (TWNC) off
07:42:03	TWNC on
08:01:38	Start ring/earth occultation (71000 km boundary)
08:01:42	Neptune closest approach
08:07:57	Begin HGA limbtrack maneuver
08:08:06	End inbound ring occultation
08:08:06	Begin Neptune/earth occultation
08:56:52	End Neptune/earth occultation
08:56:52	Start Ring/earth occultation (outbound)
08:56:54	End HGA limbtrack maneuver
09:05:56	End ring/earth occultation (71000 km boundary)
09:20:59	Outbound ring plane crossing
09:24:30	Begin mini-ascal maneuver
09:32:30	End mini-ascal maneuver
09:38:04	X-band telemetry modulation on (-12.3 dB signal change)
09:39:04	S-band telemetry modulation on (-4.8 dB signal change)
09:39:54	Start IMC
09:43:42	End IMC
...	
13:27:17	TWNC on
13:28:17	S-band telemetry off (+4.8 dB signal change)
13:29:17	X-band telemetry off (+12.3 dB signal change)
13:45:26	Start Triton/earth occultation (predicted)
13:48:25	End Triton/earth occultation (predicted)
14:05:18	X-band telemetry on (-12.3 dB signal change)
14:06:18	S-band telemetry on (-4.8 dB signal change)

APPENDIX C
Documentation File

This documentation is reproduced as a text file in file 0 of each archival data tape. The text is packed as variable length card images, separated by ASCII line feed <LF> characters (hex 0A), in physical records that are 8192 bytes long. Characters are coded according to ASCII conventions.

NB: Although the documentation included in file 0 provides the basic information needed to use and understand the data on the tape, more complete (and, possibly, more up to date) documentation will be provided NSSDC in hard-copy form. The user is encouraged to use the hard-copy data, if that is available.

APPENDIX D Header Record

Each data file comprises one header record followed by many data records. All records have LOGICAL record length IRECL, which for present purposes is 2048 bytes. Four logical records are packed into one physical record (8192 bytes) on the tape. Data identification and processing parameters are defined as below, with reference to the logical record.

Byte count starts from 0 in each record. "Parameter" is the mnemonic which appears in the processing program(s). "Data type" may be

C*n	Character	ASCII representation
I*n	Integer	Fixed-point representation
R*n	Real	Floating-point representation

Number of 8-bit bytes is appended to the data type. Hence, R*8 denotes 64-bit floating point numbers (double precision) and C*16 denotes a 128-bit character string (16 ASCII characters). Bit assignments for integer and real numbers are explained in Appendix G.

Bytes	Parameter	Data Type	Explanation
0- 11	DATE EXP (3)	I*4	Experiment date (1989, 08, 25)
12- 27	OTAP $\bar{E}$	C*16	Name of original tape (NC-, etc series)
28- 31	DSS	I*4	Antenna (Canberra = 42 or 43) (Parkes = 49)
32- 35	FREQBD	C*4	Frequency band ('S' or 'X')
36- 39	POLN	C*4	Polarization ('R' for RCP)
40- 47	FTX	R*8	Nominal transmit frequency (e.g., near 2296481018. Hz at S-band)
48- 63	PROGRAM	C*16	Program which produced present data
64- 79	VERSION	C*16	Version of that program
80- 91	DATE PROG (3)	I*4	Date program was executed (yr, mon, dy)
92-103	TIME PROG (3)	I*4	Time program was executed (hr, min, sc)
104-111	TREF	R*8	Reference time for processing (secs)
112-119	TFIRST	R*8	Time of first data sample in file (sec)
120-127	TLREC	R*8	Time of first sample in last record in file (sec)
128-135	DELT	R*8	Sample spacing (sec)
136-143	ASCALE	R*8	Scale factor (multiply values in file) to recover true amplitude (relative to original data samples)
144-151	FFREQ	R*8	First frequency in passband represented by data values in file (not valid after steering)
152-159	LFREQ	R*8	Last frequency in passband (not valid)
160-163	DECR	I*4	Decimation ratio from original data
164-167	NFBIN	I*4	Number of first frequency bin retained in previous digital filtering step
168-171	IRECL	I*4	Record length (bytes)
172-175	NBITS	I*4	Number of bits per complex data sample
176-255	COMMENT	C*80	Comment entered by operator (optional)
256-2047			not used

HEADER RECORD FORMAT

First Byte	Bytes									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	DATE EXP(1)				DATE EXP(2)				DATE EXP(3)	
10	DATE EXP(3)(cont)			DTAPE						
20	DTAPE(cont)							DSS		
30	DSS(cont)			FREQBD			POLN			
40	FTX							PROGRAM		
50	PROGRAM(cont)									
60	PROGRAM (cont)				VERSION					
70	VERSION (cont)									
80	DATE PROG(1)				DATE PROG(2)				DATE PROG(3)	
90	DATE PROG(3)(cont)			TIME PROG(1)			TIME PROG(2)			
100	TIME PROG(3)			TREF						
110	TREF(cont)			TFIRST						
120	TLREC							DELT		
130	DELT(cont)						ASCALE			
140	ASCALE(cont)				FFREQ					
150	FFREQ(cont)			LFREQ						
160	DECR			NFBIN			IRECL			
170	IRECL(cont)			NBITS			COMMENT			
180					COMMENT(cont)					
190					COMMENT(cont)					
200					COMMENT(cont)					
210					COMMENT(cont)					
220					COMMENT(cont)					
230					COMMENT(cont)					
240					COMMENT(cont)					
250	COMMENT(cont)						not used			
260					not used					
270					not used					
280					not used					
290					not used					
300					not used					
310					not used					
.					not used					
.					not used					
.					not used					

Single header record precedes data records in each data file

File Headers - Examples

Experiment Date 1989/ 8/25
Original Tape NC0635
Data Channel 43 S R
Transmit Frequency 2296481018.000
Program Name APPREFND.PR
Version APPREP 1.11, 7/8
Executed on 1989/11/ 1 23:33:14
Reference Time .005120
Time of First Sample in First Record 48722.088960
First Sample in Last Record 49201.976320
Sample Spacing .000320
Amplitude Scale Factor 3.906E-03
First Frequency 10644.531250
Last Frequency 13769.531250
Decimation Ratio 8
First Bin Number 219
Record Length (bytes) 2048
Bits per Complex Sample 32
Comment:
Array Plus BLOCK I/O version of V2UFND, output is fixed point
complex

Experiment Date 1989/ 8/25
Original Tape NL0607
Data Channel 49 X R
Transmit Frequency 8420430461.667
Program Name APPREFND.PR
Version APPREP 1.11, 7/8
Executed on 1989/11/ 7 14:21:55
Reference Time .003200
Time of First Sample in First Record 48601.091200
First Sample in Last Record 49000.963200
Sample Spacing .000200
Amplitude Scale Factor 3.906E-03
First Frequency 16250.000000
Last Frequency 21250.000000
Decimation Ratio 8
First Bin Number 209
Record Length (bytes) 2048
Bits per Complex Sample 32
Comment:
Array Plus BLOCK I/O version of V2UFND, output is fixed point
complex

Hexadecimal Dump

Early part of NL0607 (Tape 5, File 2 on NSSDC tape set)

Word number refers to 16-bit words, and the number corresponds to the first entry in the "Hex Contents" row which follows. Note that the word number is itself given in hexadecimal.

Actual header data occupy Word Nos. 0-7F. The first record is then padded out to Word No. 3FF with rather arbitrary values. Data values (16-bit real, 16-bit imaginary) begin at Word No. 400 and continue to the end of the file (not shown here).

Word No.	Hex Contents								ASCII Conversion (where possible)
0	0000	07C5	0000	0008	0000	0019	4E4C	3036	NL06
8	3037	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	0000	0031	07 ...1
10	5820	2020	5220	2020	491F	5E59	27DA	AA99	X R I.^Y'...
18	4150	5052	4550	464E	442E	5052	2020	2020	APPREPFND.PR
20	4150	5052	4550	2031	2E31	312C	2037	2F38	APPREP 1.11, 7/8
28	0000	07C5	0000	000B	0000	0007	0000	000E	.....
30	0000	0015	0000	0037	3ED1	B717	58E2	1964	7>...X..d
38	44BD	D917	58E2	1968	44BF	68F6	9446	7385	D...X..hD.h..Fs.
40	3DD1	B717	58E2	1968	3F10	0020	00E6	712D	=...X..h?... ..q-
48	443F	7A00	0000	0000	4453	0200	0000	0000	D?z.....DS.....
50	0000	0008	0000	00D1	0000	0800	0000	0020	.....
58	4172	7261	7920	506C	7573	2042	4C4F	434B	Array Plus BLOCK
60	2049	2F4F	2076	6572	7369	6F6E	206F	6620	I/O version of
68	5632	5546	4E44	2C20	6F75	7470	7574	2069	V2UFND, output i
70	7320	6669	7865	6420	706F	696E	7420	636F	s fixed point co
78	6D70	6C65	7820	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	mplex
80	8000	0004	7006	6C00	0000	05CD	0000	0001	p.l.....
88	7006	738A	F00F	8F93	700F	BA12	0000	0000	p.s....p.....
90	7007	F9A0	003D	0000	0000	0003	7006	7472	p....=.....p.tr
98	0000	0017	7006	739C	0002	0000	7006	7338	p.s.....p.s8
A0	E00C	E6E8	0041	7358	E00F	F484	7007	F9D4	AsX....p...
A8	0000	0800	0000	0001	E00C	E5F4	0000	0044	D
B0	8000	0000	7006	73F0	700F	5F2A	7006	732E	p.s.p._*p.s.
B8	0000	0001	700F	BA12	FFFF	8000	7006	6C00	p.....p.l.
C0	8000	0000	700F	5F2A	700F	5F2A	7007	F9A0	p._*p._*p...
C8	7006	732E	F00F	5F0F	7006	6C0A	7006	732E	p.s...._p.l.p.s.
D0	F00F	5F0B	8000	0000	700F	3FCC	7007	F2D8	.._.....p.?p...
D8	7007	F2D8	7006	732A	700F	4650	7006	74A2	p...p.s*p.FPp.t.
E0	7007	F2D8	7007	F2A4	E00F	E68D	8000	0002	p...p.....
E8	0000	05C7	0000	0001	7006	732E	7006	741C	p.s.p.t.
F0	7007	F2A4	7006	740C	F00F	C550	7007	F2D8	p...p.t....Pp...
F8	7006	41AE	0089	740C	F00F	C530	700F	C5BF	p.A...t....0p...
100	0000	0006	7006	741E	7006	741C	8000	0002	p.t.p.t.....
108	0000	0002	0000	003B	7007	F2A4	7006	7418	;p...p.t.
110	F00F	921B	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	.....
118	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	.....
120	0000	0000	0000	0800	0040	FFFF	0001	FFFF	@.....
128	0003	0000	FFFF	0003	0001	0001	FFFF	0000	.....

130	0000	FFFF	0000	FFFF	0000	6C0A	0000	0003	1.....
138	7006	734A	0000	0000	0000	0000	00C3	C7C9	p.sJ.....
140	8789	A739	0004	B409	700F	E99B	7006	747C	...9....p...p.t|
148	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	.....
150	8000	0000	8000	4000	3A44	4953	4B32	3A44	@.:DISK2:D
158	3234	305F	5632	4E3A	4E4C	3036	3037	0000	240_V2N:NL0607..
160	000F	BA16	7006	7418	0000	0000	0000	0001	p.t.....
168	8000	0000	0000	0001	700F	BA16	7006	41B8	p...p.A.
170	7006	7418	700F	BA16	7006	6C0A	7006	41B8	p.t.p...p.l.p.A.
178	7006	7418	700F	BA12	0000	0000	0000	0000	p.t.p.....
180	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	.....
188	0000	0000	0000	0000	7006	744C	0000	0000	p.tL....
190	7006	74C6	7006	74CA	7006	74A2	7006	44C2	p.t.p.t.p.t.p.D.
198	8000	0004	0000	0000	700F	BA16	7006	744C	p...p.tL
1A0	7006	74B6	F00F	C593	700F	C5BF	8000	0000	p.t....p.....
1A8	7006	6C00	FFFF	8000	7006	6C00	7006	74B2	p.l....p.l.p.t.
1B0	F00F	C48E	7006	6C0A	7006	41B8	7006	74B2	p.l.p.A.p.t.
1B8	F00F	C481	700F	C5BF	0000	0000	0000	0000	p.....
1C0	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	.....
1D0	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0001	0000	0000	.....
1D8	700F	3182	7006	73B6	0000	0000	700F	3182	p.l.p.s....p.l.
1E0	7006	73B6	0000	003C	7007	FE46	7007	F9A0	p.s....<p..Fp...
1E8	8000	0001	0000	6002	0000	0001	7007	F9A0	P...
1F0	7006	73B6	F00F	3182	7006	73B6	F00F	316B	p.s...1.p.s...1k
1F8	F00F	315B	0000	000C	7007	FE46	7006	752C	..1[....p..Fp.u,
200	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	.....

**** (padding to end of logical record) ****

400	0E09	0C57	EF82	E774	FE06	2034	0EB3	E6B6	...W...t.. 4....
408	F130	0243	1C28	FFFB	EE54	F839	0DE8	1C61	.0.C.(...T.9...a
410	F0C8	E0D7	F889	1998	0CBD	F607	EF2D	00E5	-..
418	115B	01C0	EFB7	EF5E	0307	17EC	1483	E650	.{.....^.....P
420	ED66	119E	1041	EDDC	EF54	02B4	0EE5	15EC	.f...A...T.....
428	03AC	E54C	F6B3	18FF	0AD4	EFAA	E1E1	08BF	...L.....
430	20A8	09D9	F26F	E7F9	F9F7	17AE	04E2	EF00	o.....
438	F324	13D4	1DB6	FFF6	F201	FB0F	0CAF	0085	\$......
440	FE4D	EB2A	ED62	139A	0A4F	F264	ED39	029A	.M.*.b...O.d.9..
448	1965	FE5A	E9EB	FEA6	0771	0A7A	F74B	F601	.e.z.....q.z.K..
450	02C6	1A8B	135A	F047	E51A	F56D	17FF	0E75	Z.G...m...u
458	F8F3	E4E6	0097	1966	03C7	EA6E	F2DB	0B99	f...n....
460	1682	02B3	E2E7	F1B9	0CB4	0F16	FE04	E59D	.....
468	FCFC	2A59	1076	F2A0	F3DB	0390	160C	0EBE	..*y.v.....
470	F39B	EE80	F5AB	1669	068C	E2E6	F093	11E9	i.....
478	0D32	EF86	F008	F73B	0B64	07B0	F9E8	ED6B	.2.....;d....k
480	00E0	0A9F	0DB7	F759	E93C	03D2	1B3A	085A	Y.<.....Z
488	E885	022B	1189	18CE	059F	E6F7	F1B6	1D07	...+.....
490	0DCF	F5B1	EA4D	04D4	1647	F2D9	FD4A	EDE2	M...G...J..
498	F2BB	1409	1600	E759	E7DE	0E9E	1414	01D4	Y.....
4A0	EEAD	F446	108F	0D33	FD61	F130	EF4F	2438	...F...3.a.0.O\$8
4A8	0F4D	F367	F37D	037E	1736	0732	F38E	E778	.M.g.}.~.6.2...x
4B0	FC72	1117	FE99	E853	F38A	136A	21A8	EAC9	.r.....S...j!...
4B8	EBB5	FF02	044B	04A2	F64F	ED6A	01BB	15B4	K...O.j....
4C0	02C7	F92A	E7F3	06D8	1A6E	0BFB	F5A6	F754	...*.....n.....T
4C8	0AB3	18EB	04B9	E333	EDF2	144F	2357	F3E1	3...O#W..
4D0	E8C1	006D	0E33	0858	E9B9	EC76	FDF9	0BD5	...m.3.X...v....
4D8	0BF2	F693	E1F5	FAA8	1C2B	0FC8	FB9E	FA0A	+.....
4E0	127F	1740	F831	E37A	EE9D	17EA	1A68	ED56	...@.1.z.....h.V

4E8	E2A0	FD79	1BCC	0792	F7FD	ED15	F829	12A4	...y.....)
4F0	0532	F202	F562	1202	15EA	F3F8	EDF9	046A	.2...b.....j
4F8	05BC	0DB0	FDA9	EBBF	F52D	1109	0704	EDE5	-.....
500	ED34	13AD	0D16	F9B6	F08E	F7E5	0D6E	07DA	.4.....n..
508	0687	EAD0	F8BF	22AD	1818	F9D2	E9C2	034B	".....K
510	1417	FCB1	F959	F086	FF13	12D2	106B	E04E	Y.....k.N
518	E5F9	0824	14B0	FBB1	EC1F	F3CA	126D	1E8C	...\$......m..
520	FB02	F27B	F2AA	1D63	0FD2	F999	E491	00A7	...{...c.....
528	1005	FC7F	FA52	F175	0BE1	1476	0E32	E35C	R.u...v.2.\
530	EC56	0F52	0B9F	F96D	E832	F490	OCAA	0E83	.V.R...m.2.....
538	FC0A	E59C	FE61	1897	0A09	F5D5	EA70	0929	a.....p.)
540	1721	0BBC	E816	EE72	11AD	0CE3	0C2C	E8EC	..!.....r.....,
548	ECFB	177A	1597	F815	E8B1	F9E7	1375	0C1C	...z.....u..
550	EE2E	EBC2	010B	1C12	1517	EB4D	DF43	0DB7	M.C..
558	271F	007C	E95F	F187	10DB	12AB	F9DF	EE1E	'...|.....
560	F5E5	157E	055E	F0DA	F1DF	028D	0A4F	04DC	...~^.....O..
568	F52B	FA45	FADC	1678	076A	E232	F440	0A1B	..+..E...x.j.2.@..
570	2638	F11F	D740	FD20	1425	0727	FE66	F36B	&8...@. %. ' .f.k
578	F911	2564	117A	F92E	F945	02F8	0990	FF59	..%d.z...E.....Y
580	F660	EE11	1234	2015	0115	E23D	E219	11EB	..`...4=....
588	1343	ED3A	E7AD	00A2	0C51	04CA	FCFF	EEAD	.C.:.....Q.....
590	F7F6	14BC	132D	F76B	EAB3	09F8	1892	FF57	-..k.....W
598	F2D7	E8B2	0348	1A5B	07F3	EA29	FD26	14A7	H.[...).&..
5A0	120F	EF2C	E4AA	F99C	04CC	18CE	F5D4	E345	.../.....E
5A8	0C2D	1E27	FDD8	F2A1	F345	0CC2	1C59	FAE4	..-.'.....E...Y..
5B0	EAC6	F615	11A5	0D5A	F38A	E931	FDA2	1384	Z...1....
5B8	0C24	F227	E3C7	0F7F	1796	0762	EF68	E785	.\$.'.....b.h..
5C0	1339	165E	FCE0	E68F	EE8C	1571	1CE3	FF47	.9.^.....q...G
5C8	EE5E	FEB4	0DDE	0D96	F2F7	E3BC	036A	1799	..^.....j..
5D0	0B78	EDE2	ECA4	0ABD	1484	FD9E	EE95	EFB0	..x.....
5D8	09AC	16E6	FA65	DF05	FA72	1C94	04AF	F2CC	e...r.....
5E0	F65E	049D	1371	0BDB	F10A	E81B	F793	22FE	..^...q.....".
5E8	0569	E7E2	F592	02B7	1B15	FC18	E779	F6C8	..i.....y..
5F0	13AC	0F0C	09E8	ED7A	F5A9	20A2	0F61	EA4B	z... ..a.K
5F8	EF98	03F3	0D85	FDBA	E7FB	ED0D	FA53	2115	S!..
600	0771	EBA8	F3C4	1597	2398	F82C	EB96	EDD6	..q.....#.....
608	0AF8	1197	F3CD	F047	FADE	23B2	12FC	EAA8	G..#.....
610	DEC1	0266	0FDA	030B	044C	F91C	1551	08BD	...f.....L...Q..
618	F9E1	EBCD	EE80	13DA	1508	F102	E2B6	0558	X
620	1A58	08F7	FAA2	FB8D	FB67	114F	0823	DF1E	..X.....g.O.#..
628	EC9E	134B	13C1	FE33	EB18	F638	0C81	09D9	...K...3...8....
630	FB3E	EE35	EE7B	12FA	0FD6	F24E	FBB4	06C6	..>.5.{.....N....
638	1BAE	FAF0	F3FB	F228	FA01	2199	097B	F4AD	(.!...{..
640	ECA7	0EBB	15EA	F6B1	EB67	FDDE	1998	091E	g.....
648	F381	E4DE	FF99	1700	08D8	F280	EDF7	FFD1	.....
650	0D81	018D	EBC1	F2DE	098D	14F5	06EA	E862	b
658	EC5E	153A	189D	0310	EC1C	F80D	1F01	0D1C	..^.:.....
660	F3A0	E8D8	FA37	1812	0507	E026	EC05	05F6	7.....&....
668	120B	00AF	EB8A	0470	15AF	0F38	F412	F06A	p...8...j
670	F2B9	19BD	17D7	F4C3	F2CF	0000	0E7A	08ED	z..
678	F6F2	EDFA	05CD	1218	FCAE	DE4A	02D2	1539	J...9
680	OCEF	F6E4	E1E1	F694	132C	0D83	F9DF	F227	,
688	FBB2	150F	0A60	F0C5	ED94	04C0	12D6	0A3B	;
690	F464	FA58	07C2	0570	06D7	ED01	E8C6	157E	..d.X...p.....~
698	1B98	F1B8	E711	0753	1113	0960	F94B	F0A1	S....`K..
6A0	F858	1345	0E4D	E795	EA85	0B88	1B7B	FDC5	..X.E.M.....{..

**** (data values continue to end of file) ****

APPENDIX E

Data Records

Each data file on an archive data tape begins with a header record (Appendix D). All remaining records are data records. All records have LOGICAL record length IRECL=2048 bytes; four logical records have been packed into one physical record (8192 bytes) on the tape. The discussion below is with regard to the LOGICAL record only.

Each data record contains 1024 16-bit integers ($I*2$; see Appendix G for format). Pairs of integers comprise complex samples of signal voltage, uniformly spaced in time (DELT in the header gives the spacing; see Appendix D). There are thus 512 complex time samples per record, with the real and imaginary parts of each sample occupying 2 successive bytes.

Data samples are continuous across record boundaries; data are continuous across file boundaries except that Neptune and Triton data are not continuous with respect to each other.

APPENDIX F POCA File

The computer-driven local oscillator (POCA) at Canberra provided a time varying signal at about 43 MHz (46 MHz at Parkes). This was multiplied and mixed so that the spacecraft signal would appear near the center of a 25 kHz (40 kHz at Parkes) baseband spectrum. Instantaneous POCA frequency and frequency rate-of-change were recorded on data tapes at integral seconds (note that only linear changes in frequency with time were permitted). The Parkes POCA file here has been "fixed," to correct artifacts of the data recording process which offset the POCA entries by up to two seconds from their nominal positions; this makes their interpretation consistent with the interpretation which applies to Canberra and Usuda values. See separate documentation by D.L. Gresh for more information on interpretation and use of POCA values. See also Appendix H for equations relating "antenna frequency" and POCA frequency.

POCA values at Usuda were recorded at 50 msec intervals. Since changes in POCA rate occurred only at even second marks, the original POCA file has been edited to include only entries at even second marks.

See Appendix A for the file which contains these POCA values. Each tape contains POCA data for the full observation period.

The POCA file is made up of 28-byte logical records, packed into 8192-byte physical records on the tape. Each file begins with a 224-byte header; the remaining approximately 2.4 Mbytes contain times, POCA frequencies, and POCA frequency rates of change.

Assignments in the POCA record header are as follows (see Appendix G for conversion of binary formats):

Bytes	Parameter	Data Type	Explanation
0- 27	TITLE	C*28	Title
28- 39	EXP_DATE(3)	I*4	Experiment date (1989, 08, 25)
40- 55			not used
56- 71	TAPE_NAME	C*16	Original tape name (NC-, etc. series)
72- 83			not used
84-111	PROGRAM	C*28	Source program name (e.g., PREP88C)
112-139	VERSION	C*28	Version of source program
140-151	DATE_RUN(3)	I*4	File creation date (yr, mon, day)
152-167			not used
168-179	TIME_RUN(3)	I*4	File creation time (hr, min, sec)
180-195			not used
196-199	TMAX	R*4	Seconds in full file (86400. sec)
200-223			not used

Most entries in the POCA header will not be of value to the general user; they simply provide documentation on when and how the POCA file was created. Part of the first tape record from the Usuda POCA file is reproduced here to illustrate the structure:

Record 0

8192 (2000 Hex) bytes

Addr (bytes)	HEX Contents								ASCII Translation
0000	504F	4341	4649	4C45	2049	4E49	5449	414C	POCAFILE INITIAL
0016	495A	4154	494F	4E3A	2020	2020	0000	07C5	IZATION:
0032	0000	0008	0000	0019	0000	0000	0000	0000	.....
0048	0000	0000	0000	0000	4E53	3031	3233	2020	NS0123
0064	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	
0080	2020	2020	5052	4550	3838	4920	2020	2020	PREP88I
0096	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	
0112	2031	2D4D	4152	2D38	3920	2020	2020	2020	1-MAR-89
0128	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	0000	07C5	....
0144	0000	000A	0000	0013	2020	2020	2020	2020	.....
0160	2020	2020	2020	2020	0000	000A	0000	0039	9
0176	0000	0016	2031	2D4D	4152	2D38	3920	2020	 1-MAR-89
0192	2020	2020	0001	5180	2031	2D4D	4152	2D38	..Q. 1-MAR-8
0208	3920	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	9
0224	0000	0000	4729	F6AC	FFFF	FFFF	0000	0000	G).....
0240	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	FFFF	FC18	.....
0256	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	.....
0272	0000	0000	0000	0000	FFFF	F830	0000	0000	0....
0288	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	.....
0304	0000	0000	FFFF	F448	0000	0000	0000	0000	H.....
0320	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	.....
0336	FFFF	F060	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	...`.....

The remaining 2.4 Mbytes of each POCA file contain data values. The assignments are as follows (see Appendix G for conversion of binary formats):

224-227	TIME_1	I*4	Time of POCA readings (msec)
227-235	FREQUENCY_1	R*8	POCA frequency at TIME_1
236-243	FREQUENCY_1C	R*8	Calculated POCA frequency at TIME_1
244-251	RATE_1	R*8	POCA rate at TIME_1
252-259	TIME_2	R*8	Time of next POCA readings
260-267	FREQUENCY_2	R*8	POCA frequency at TIME_2
268-275	FREQUENCY_2C	R*8	Calculated POCA frequency at TIME_2
276-283	RATE_2	R*8	POCA rate at TIME_2
282-291	TIME_3	R*8	Time of next POCA readings
...	...	...	...

For example the 169th record in the Usuda tape file begins as follows:

Tape Record 168 (starting count from record 0): 8192 (2000 Hex) bytes

Addr (bytes)	HEX Contents								ASCII Translation
0000	02ED	E0C0	472A	5981	9F9F	0802	0000	0000	G*Y.....
0016	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	02ED	E4A8	.....
0032	472A	5981	9F1A	F188	0000	0000	0000	0000	G*Y.....
0048	0000	0000	0000	0000	02ED	E890	472A	5981	G*Y.

0064	9E96	DA01	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	.....
0080	0000	0000	02ED	EC78	472A	5981	9E12	C386	xG*Y.....
0096	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	.....
0112	02ED	F060	472A	5981	9D8E	ABFF	0000	0000	...`G*Y.....
0128	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	02ED	F448	H
0144	472A	5981	9D0A	9585	0000	0000	0000	0000	G*Y.....
0160	0000	0000	0000	0000	02ED	F830	472A	5981	0G*Y.
0176	9C86	7DFE	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	..}.....
0192	0000	0000	02ED	FC18	472A	5981	9C02	6783	G*Y...g.
0208	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	.....
0224	02EE	0000	472A	5981	9B7E	4FFC	0000	0000	G*Y...~O.....
0240	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	02EE	03E8	.....
0256	472A	5981	9AFA	3981	0000	0000	0000	0000	G*Y...9.....
0272	0000	0000	0000	0000	02EE	07D0	472A	5981	G*Y.
0288	9A76	21FA	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	.v!.....
0304	0000	0000	02EE	0BB8	472A	5981	99F2	0B80	G*Y.....
0320	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	.....
0336	02EE	0FA0	472A	5981	996D	F3F9	0000	0000	G*Y..m.....

The first four bytes (hex 02ED E0C0) can be translated as the time 49144000 msec. The corresponding POCA value is hex 472A 5981 9F9F 0802. Note that "calculated" and "rate" values have been set to zero in this example. Calculated POCA frequencies were used diagnostically to check data taking software, and have no use in data reduction; they are typically not included in POCA files. Rates are produced by some data taking equipment and not by others; in this case, no rates have been provided. The POCA header and the section of the Usuda POCA file around 49144 seconds have been translated below:

POCAFILE INITIALIZATION:

```

Experiment data  1989: 8:25
Input tape      NS0123
Program         PREP88I
Version         1-MAR-89
This file created 1989:10:19
                  10:57:22
Seconds in this file: 86400
Time spacing between entries: 1000 msec

```

File contents -- Null records will not be listed:

Record	Time	POCAREAD	POCACALC	POCARATE
49141	49140000	44406810.105320	.000000	.000000
49142	49141000	44406810.073072	.000000	.000000
49143	49142000	44406810.040823	.000000	.000000
49144	49143000	44406810.008575	.000000	.000000
49145	49144000	44406809.976326	.000000	.000000
49146	49145000	44406809.944078	.000000	.000000
49147	49146000	44406809.911829	.000000	.000000
49148	49147000	44406809.879581	.000000	.000000
49149	49148000	44406809.847332	.000000	.000000
49150	49149000	44406809.815084	.000000	.000000
49151	49150000	44406809.782835	.000000	.000000

APPENDIX G

Data Formats

Archive tapes were generated on a Data General MV/10000 computer using Data General conventions for representing character, integer, and floating point numbers. These are explained below

Character Data:

Character data are represented using 8-bit bytes per character. Characters are coded using conventional ASCII assignments.

Integer Data:

Fixed point data are two's complement binary numbers in either 16-bit (I*2) or 32-bit (I*4) format. The range of the two types is -32768 to +32767 and -2,147,483,648 to +2,147,483,647, respectively. Integer numbers consist of a sign bit S (bit 0) and a value V (bits 1-15 or bits 1-31).

The sign bit S is zero for positive numbers, one for negative.

The value bits V are the two's complement of the corresponding positive number if S=1.

Floating Point Data:

Floating point data are normalized, sign magnitude numbers. Floating point numbers consist of a sign bit S (bit 0), an exponent X (bits 1-7), and a mantissa M. For single precision numbers (R*4) the mantissa includes bits 8-31; for double precision (R*8) the mantissa includes bits 8-63. If the mantissa is zero, the sign bit and exponent should also be zero (true zero). Floating point numbers lie within the magnitude range $(5.4 \cdot 10^{-78})$ to $7.2 \cdot 10^{75}$.

The sign bit S is zero for positive numbers, one for negative.

The exponent X is an unsigned 7-bit integer in excess 64 representation. That is, X is 64 larger than the true value of the exponent. X is applied to the base 16.

The mantissa is a binary fraction. For single precision it lies in the range $(1/16)$ to $(1-2^{-24})$; for double precision it lies in the range $(1/16)$ to $(1-2^{-56})$.

Floating point numbers can be reconstructed by calculating

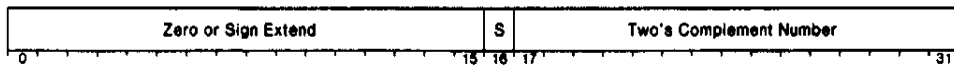
$$[-1]**S * [16**(X-64)] * M$$

Examples:

Hexadecimal	4512 AD50	= decimal	76501.00
Hexadecimal	472B AB11 8BE6 516E	= decimal	45789462.440930

FIXED-POINT AND FLOATING-POINT FORMATS

16-bit Fixed-Point Two's Complement Format



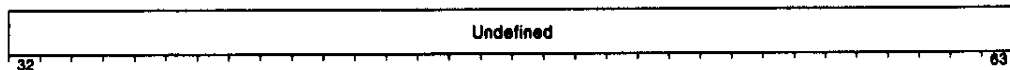
32-bit Fixed-Point Two's Complement Format



Single Precision Format



Single Precision Format



Double Precision Format (First Half)



Double Precision Format (Second Half)



APPENDIX H POCA Equations

The following equations may be used to relate the frequency which would have been observed at the antenna (f_{ant}) to the frequency of a signal as it was recorded from receiver output (f_{rec}). To obtain the frequency as seen in a data spectrum derived from FND8 archival data the "first frequency" (FFREQ) value described in the text (see also Appendix D) must be subtracted. Appropriate FFREQ values are:

FFREQ = 10644.53125	Hz	(Canberra S-band; NFBIN = 219)
9765.625	Hz	(Canberra X-band; NFBIN = 201)
16250.	Hz	(Parkes; NFBIN = 209)
17500.	Hz	(Usuda; NFBIN = 225)

These equations have been adapted from "Voyager 2 Radio Science: Neptune Encounter Operations Plan" Appendix E.

Canberra S-band (13 cm):

$$f_{\text{ant}} = 3*f_{\text{POCA}} + (790/11)*3E6 + 1.95E9 - f_{\text{rec}}$$

Canberra X-band (3.6 cm):

$$f_{\text{ant}} = 11*f_{\text{POCA}} - 1.1E8 + 8.05E9 - f_{\text{rec}} - 1E5$$

Parkes:

$$f_{\text{ant}} = 7*f_{\text{POCA}} + 8.1E9 + f_{\text{rec}}$$

Usuda:

$$f_{\text{ant}} = 2*f_{\text{POCA}} + 2.385E9 + f_{\text{rec}}$$

Dick Simpson
5 September 1990

End of Documentation

Appendices I and J

The following two appendices, by D.L. Gresh and P.A. Rosen, were written to describe computations needed for reduction of Voyager data from the Uranus and Saturn encounters, respectively. With some minor modifications, they apply equally well to the case at Neptune. The discussion of how to obtain "steering" coefficients from POCA data may be particularly useful.

Documentation for First Order Steering

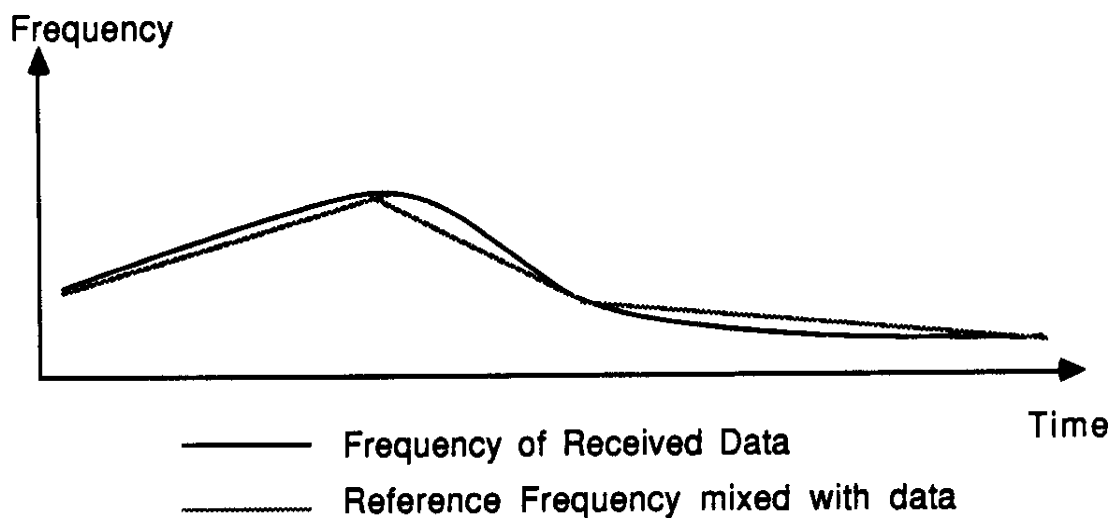
D. L. Gresh
Center for Radar Astronomy
Stanford University
Stanford, CA 94305-4055

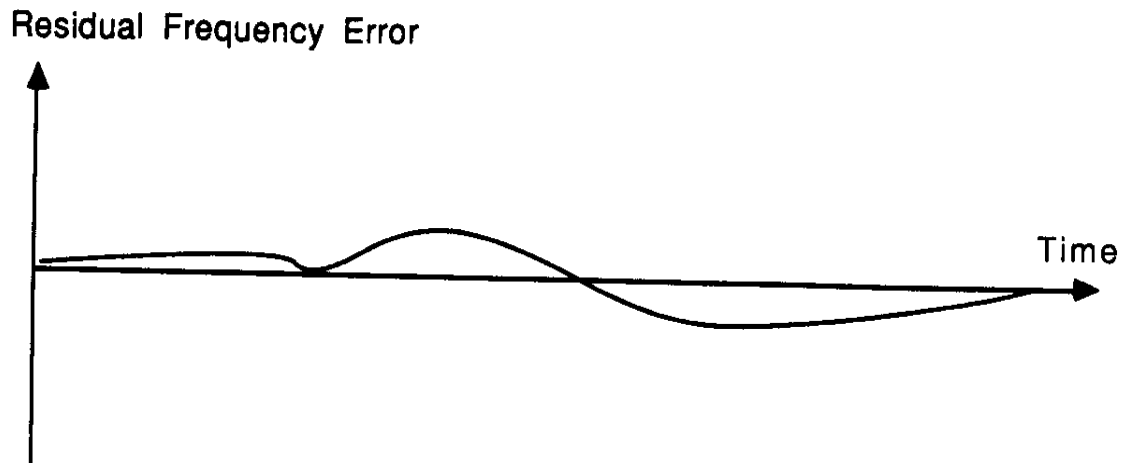
July 24, 1987

First order steering removes frequency drift in radio occultation data which results from Doppler and relativistic effects.

A preliminary frequency correction is applied to the data during reception through the POCA (Programmable Oscillator Control Assembly). The reference frequency mixed with the received data is derived from the POCA, which is continuously changed to keep the signal approximately in the center of the passband. POCA frequency may, at most, be a linear function of time; at various times, its rate is changed to match more closely the drift rate of the actual signal.

First order steering removes residual drift after the POCA correction stage. The diagram below shows this process schematically; the diagram on the next page shows the shape of the residual frequency fluctuations following the reception of the data, but *before* steering has been applied.





Steering, if properly accomplished, can correct for all known sources of frequency drift. It will thus reduce frequency residuals (such as those shown above) to zero. Perturbations to the propagation path, such as passage through ring material or an atmosphere, then are more easily identified and studied. If desired, even these can be removed if an accurate model for the effects is available.

The frequency of the steering signal is approximated by a polynomial over a short interval of time, typically tens to hundreds of seconds. Polynomial coefficients are changed between intervals, but without introducing discontinuities in frequency.

The first step in computing steering coefficients is calculation of the expected frequency of the received signal. The transmitted signal frequency is controlled by the spacecraft Ultra Stable Oscillator (USO); we have assumed the X-band value $f_{\text{USO}} = 8420430456.1$ Hz for the Uranus encounter period, based on Voyager engineering data. Computation of the expected signal frequency at receiving antennas on earth includes effects due to the relative motion of the spacecraft with respect to earth (Doppler effects) as well as the General and Special Relativity shifts in the signal frequency due to potential wells of the sun and planets and the velocity of the spacecraft. The current position and velocity of the spacecraft relative to other relevant bodies in the solar system are extracted from the CRS (Celestial Reference Set) tape supplied by the Navigation team at JPL (the trajectory used for first order steering was the "final" trajectory of May, 1986). A brief description of how vectors are computed from the CRS tape is given in the accompanying memo by P.A. Rosen entitled "Encounter Geometry Calculations for Ring Occultations". The observed frequency when the classical Doppler shift is taken into account is

$$f_{\text{class}} = f_{\text{USO}} (1 + |V_{\text{relobs}}|/c) / (1 + |V_{\text{relsrc}}|/c)$$

where c is the speed of light and $V_{\text{relobs}} = V_{\text{ad}} \cdot U_{\text{dds}}$ and $V_{\text{relsrc}} = V_{\text{as}} \cdot U_{\text{dds}}$, these vectors being defined in the PAR memo referenced above. The frequency after accounting for the combined effects of Special and General Relativity may be written as

$$f_{\text{REL}} = f_{\text{USO}} (1 + 2\phi_{\text{src}}/c^2 - v_{\text{src}}^2/c^2)^{1/2} / (1 + 2\phi_{\text{obs}}/c^2 - v_{\text{obs}}^2/c^2)^{1/2}$$

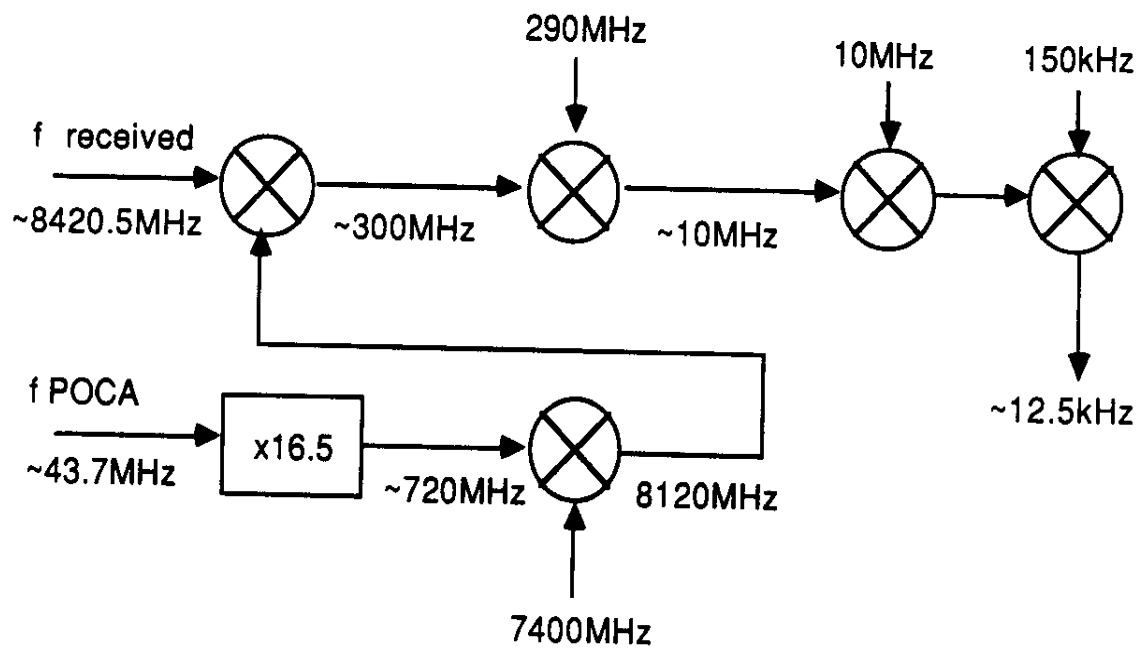
where ϕ_{src} and ϕ_{obs} are the gravitational potentials at the spacecraft and observing point, respectively, and $V_{\text{src}} = V_{\text{as}}$ and $V_{\text{obs}} = V_{\text{ad}}$. (See Gravitation and Cosmology: Principles and Applications of the General Theory of Relativity by Steven Weinberg, John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1972). Thus the observed ratio of observed to emitted frequency is given by

$$f_{\text{obs}}/f_{\text{USO}} = (f_{\text{class}}/f_{\text{USO}})(f_{\text{REL}}/f_{\text{USO}})$$

The second step in calculating steering coefficients is to determine the frequency change applied to the data by the receiving system, including the POCA. The POCA frequency and the rate of frequency change at one-second intervals were stored with the data samples on the original computer tapes generated in Australia. The POCA ramp rate was changed infrequently and then only on even seconds. For Canberra X-band data (DSS 43), the signal recorded on tape is at a frequency of

$$f_{\text{rec}} = f_{\text{USO}} + f_{\text{DOP}} - 16.5 f_{\text{POCA}} - 7.7\text{GHz} - 150\text{kHz}$$

where $f_{\text{DOP}} = f_{\text{obs}} - f_{\text{USO}}$, and includes all Doppler and Relativity correction terms. f_{POCA} is the instantaneous POCA frequency; the constant terms result from mixing with fixed frequency local oscillators. A block diagram of the Canberra receiver system is shown below.

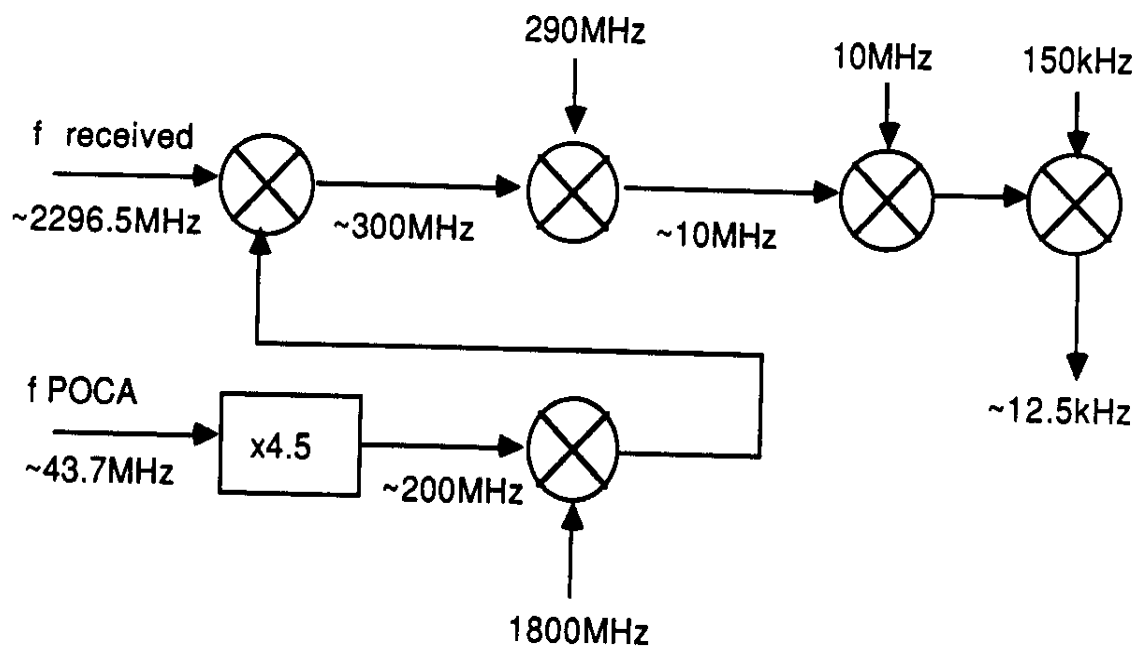


Canberra X-Band Receiver Oscillator System

For Canberra S band data, the signal recorded has a frequency of

$$f_{\text{rec}} = (3/11)f_{\text{USO}} + f_{\text{DOP}} - 4.5f_{\text{POCA}} - 2.1\text{GHz} - 150\text{kHz}$$

The block diagram is shown below.

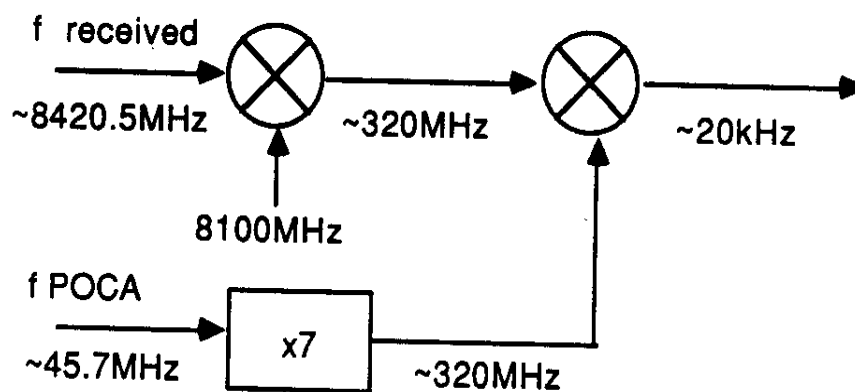


Canberra S-Band Receiver Oscillator System

The mixing system for the Parkes data is slightly different. The signal recorded has a frequency given by the equation

$$f_{\text{rec}} = f_{\text{USO}} + f_{\text{DOP}} - 7f_{\text{POCA}} - 8.1 \text{ GHz}$$

A block diagram for the Parkes receiving system is shown below.



Parkes Receiver Oscillator System

At this stage we have a prediction for the frequency of the recorded signal at all times based on the transmitted frequency, Doppler shifts, and receiving system conversions. Over time intervals during which the POCA ramp rate is constant, we may approximate the recorded frequency by a third order polynomial

$$f_{rec} = C_0 + C_1 t + C_2 (t^2) + C_3 (t^3)$$

where t is the time in seconds from the last change in the value of the coefficients.

* Note concerning Parkes POCA values: Data acquisition systems at Parkes and Canberra differed in how POCA frequencies and ramp rates were buffered before being written to tape. The Parkes POCA values were "delayed" with respect to Canberra values. So that POCA data from the two systems could be handled in a consistent fashion we created a "corrected" POCA file for Parkes after reading the original data from tape. The corrected file was used for Parkes steering calculations, it has been included in Parkes archival data sets, and it is consistent with the documentation here.

The corrections were as follows:

1) POCA values on Parkes data tapes are always one second late; that is, if the POCA frequency is f_1 at t_1 , the frequency f_1 does not appear in the tape record until t_1+1 . This was corrected simply by shifting the Parkes POCA values one second earlier.

2) Regardless of the actual POCA rate at the start time, the tape record shows rate=0 until the *next* rate change. This was corrected by substituting the value $f(t_1+1)-f(t_1)$ until correct rate values appeared in the tape record.

3) After corrections 1) and 2) the rate values (but not the POCA values) are *still* delayed by one second. This was corrected by shifting the Parkes POCA rate values an additional one second earlier.

A file of steering coefficients has the following format:

C0	C1	C2	C3	t1	t2
C0	C1	C2	C3	t1	t2
C0	C1	C2	C3	t1	t2

.
.
.

where t1 and t2 are the beginning and end times over which the associated coefficients are valid. Thus each t1 is the same as the previous t2 . The frequency given by the equation above should be continuous at each time interval boundary.

Because the X- and S-band frequencies are related exactly by the factor 11/3, S- band coefficients were computed directly from the X-band coefficients.

The primary source of error in the removal of frequency residuals from the data is drift of the USO. This source of error is much larger than any due to uncertainty in velocities or positions of the spacecraft, planet and receiver. It was assumed that the USO had a constant frequency with the value given above. In fact the USO is continuously drifting in frequency. Following first order steering, typical frequency offsets from the center of the passband were on the order of a few hundredths of a hertz.

ENCOUNTER GEOMETRY CALCULATIONS FOR RING OCCULTATIONS

Processing of radio occultation data requires the use of very precise values of certain distances and angles. These geometric quantities include, among others, the point at which the radio beam intercepts the planet's equatorial (and ring) plane, the distance of the spacecraft from the ring plane measured along the spacecraft-earth line, and the angle of incidence of the radio beam on the ring plane.

To compute these quantities as functions of time, the positions and velocities of the Earth, Sun, occulting planet, and occulted spacecraft must be known to high precision. For Voyager encounters, the JPL Voyager Navigation Team provides this information. The purpose of this document is to describe how the necessary radio occultation geometric parameters are subsequently derived. It is based on existing software and serves to document the software as well as the derivation.

The CRS Tape

The Celestial Reference System (CRS) tape which is provided by the JPL NAV team contains the position and velocity vectors of an arbitrary number of celestial bodies with respect to another body, as a discrete function of time. The number of bodies and the designated reference body depends on the version of the tape. The sampling rate of the vectors can also vary. Usually close to encounter, each time step ranges from 10 seconds to 2 minutes, and time is measured from epoch 1950.0 in Ephemeris Seconds (ET). Since encounter events are logged in Universal Time (UT), the correction factor ΔT must be applied to all encounter event times to reconcile them with body motions (see below). The vectors on the tape are usually given relative to the spacecraft. For occultation calculations, heliocentric or planetocentric calculations are preferred so the reference body is usually changed immediately to be the occulting planet. These vectors are stored in a disk file on a computer.

Symbol Conventions

The symbol $\mathbf{R}_{ab}(t)$ represents a position vector measured from point a to point b , where both a and b are celestial bodies moving in time with respect to some inertial frame and distance is measured from the center of mass of the bodies. In this representation, the positions of both a and b correspond to time t . For a and b measured each at a different time, the representation $\mathbf{R}_{ab}(t_1, t_2)$ obtains, where a is at time t_1 in its orbit and b at t_2 . Velocities are represented similarly with $\mathbf{R}$ replaced by $\mathbf{V}$, unit vectors with $\mathbf{R}$ replaced by $\mathbf{U}$.

Specific letters are used for the subscripts *a* and *b* to represent the encounter celestial bodies. They are as follows:

e = Earth

a = Sun

s = Spacecraft

o = Occulting Planet

p = Point of Photon – Ringplane Intersection

d = Receiving Antenna

All vectors are represented in the EME 1950.0 coordinate system unless otherwise stated. Vectors in a planet-date system will have a superscript *o* as well as subscripts. As an example of the worst possible case, the unit vector which represents the direction from the planet at transmit time t_x to the earth at receive time t_r , in the planet-date coordinate system, would be $U_{oe}^o(t_x, t_r)$. The cartesian component of this vector along the *x*-axis of this coordinate system would be $U_{x oe}^o(t_x, t_r)$. Usually the full notation is not required. The matrix which transforms a vector from EME 1950.0 coordinates to planet-date coordinates is notated by T_{eo} . The matrix is easily computed from the planet's rotation pole which is defined in the EME 1950.0 system. Before an encounter, the best possible estimate of the pole is used. After an encounter, refined estimates can be obtained from a variety of methods (*v.*, *e.g.* Simpson *et al.* 1983).

Receive Time Vectors

Events are logged at a receiving station as a function of the receive time t_{re} in UTC. Ephemeris time, which is used as the time base for the CRS vectors, is given by $t_{re} = t_{re} + \Delta T$. Corresponding to ground events are spacecraft events which occurred some time before this, differing by the time for light to travel between the transmitter and the receiver. Crucial vectors at t_{re} are the position and velocity of the Earth receiving station(s) relative to Earth's center. Vectors returned from the CRS file are R_{oe} , V_{oe} , R_{oe} , V_{oe} , R_{oa} , and V_{oa} , labeled in t_{re} .

Receiving Station Vectors

The positions of the receiving stations are given in terms of latitude β , west longitude Λ , and distance ρ from the antenna perpendicular to the rotation axis of the Earth. The vector positions and velocities are obtained in two steps. The first step utilizes formulas in the Explanatory Supplement to the AENA to compute the position and velocity in

EME-date coordinates. Define the hour angle of the antenna at the receive time instant as γ . Then

$$\mathbf{R}_{ed}^d = (\rho \cos \gamma, \rho \sin \gamma, \rho \tan \beta)$$

and

$$\mathbf{V}_{ed}^d = (-|\mathbf{V}_{ed}| \sin \gamma, |\mathbf{V}_{ed}| \cos \gamma, 0)$$

where the superscript d signifies that the vectors are in EME-date coordinates. The hour angle is derived as follows.

The Julian day number of January 0.5, 1900 is $J_0 = 2415020$ and is used as a reference day. The day number of the encounter is denoted J . The Greenwich mean sidereal time of 0^h UT on encounter day is

$$T_{gms}(0^h \text{ U.T.}) = 6^h 38^m 45^s.836 + 8640184^s.542D + 0^s.0929D^2$$

where $D = (J - J_0)/36525$. Note that 0^h U.T. corresponds to a half-integral day (*e.g.* 2522222.5). The local sidereal time T_{ls} at midnight U.T. is

$$T_{ls}(0^h \text{ U.T.}) = T_{gms}(0^h \text{ U.T.}) - \Lambda$$

where longitude is positive in the west direction and is measured in hours, minutes and seconds at a time rate of 1 hour to 15° . The amount of sidereal time T_S corresponding to U.T. measure past midnight T_U on encounter day is

$$T_S = \frac{T_U T_{SD}}{86400}$$

where T_U , T_S , and T_{SD} are measured in seconds and T_{SD} is the second equivalent of the time $24^h 3^m 56^s.55536$ of U.T. measure. Finally, γ is equivalent to the local sidereal time at encounter

$$\gamma = T_{ls}(T_U) = T_{ls}(0^h \text{ U.T.}) + T_S$$

The magnitude of the velocity vector of the antenna $|\mathbf{V}_{ed}| = 2\pi\rho/T_{ed}$ where T_{ed} is the rotation period of the earth (*i.e.* mean sidereal day) in U.T. measure and is the second equivalent of $23^h 56^m 4^s.09054$ very nearly.

These EME-date vectors are transformed to EME 1950.0 coordinates by applying the transformation

$$\mathbf{R}_{ed}(t_{rs}) = \mathbf{T}^{d-1} \mathbf{R}_{ed}^d(t_{rs})$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{ed}(t_{rs}) = \mathbf{T}^{d-1} \mathbf{V}_{ed}^d(t_{rs})$$

where the matrix $\mathbf{T}^d$ transforms a vector in EME 1950.0 coordinates to EME-date coordinate and is given on the bottom of page 34 of the Explanatory Supplement to the AENA (1977 edition). Note the time since reference epoch for this matrix is in terms of Julian days and is computed in a similar manner to D above in the computation of T_{gms} . It is assumed to be constant over the entire occultation interval.

Transmit Time Vectors

To determine positions and velocities at transmit time t_{xe} , the time for transmitted photons to travel to the Earth is computed by leaving the Earth's position fixed at t_{re} and iteratively moving the spacecraft along its trajectory to the point where the time for light to travel from that point to the earth is commensurate with the distance between the spacecraft and the earth, *i.e.*, $\mathbf{R}_{as}$ and t_{xe} are allowed to vary in order to satisfy

$$|\mathbf{R}_{as}(t_{xe}) - \mathbf{R}_{ad}(t_{re})| = c(t_{re} - t_{xe})$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{R}_{as}(t_{xe}) &= \mathbf{R}_{os}(t_{xe}) - \mathbf{R}_{oa}(t_{xe}) \\ \mathbf{R}_{ad}(t_{re}) &= \mathbf{R}_{oe}(t_{re}) - \mathbf{R}_{oa}(t_{re}) + \mathbf{R}_{ed}(t_{re}).\end{aligned}$$

The velocity of light is c . The sun is used as a reference since it is stationary in a reference frame moving with the velocity of the center of mass of the solar system. This determination assumes that a photon travels in a straight line during its journey across the solar system. Gravitational bending of light by a planet has been shown (Gresh, 1986) to cause an error in the estimate of positions on the order of a few meters for radio occultations and has been ignored.

Also from the CRS vectors at t_{xe} ,

$$\mathbf{V}_{as}(t_{xe}) = \mathbf{V}_{os}(t_{xe}) - \mathbf{V}_{oa}(t_{xe})$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{R}_{ds}(t_{re}, t_{xe}) &= \mathbf{R}_{da}(t_{re}) - \mathbf{R}_{as}(t_{xe}) \\ \mathbf{V}_{ds}(t_{re}, t_{xe}) &= \mathbf{V}_{da}(t_{re}) - \mathbf{V}_{as}(t_{xe})\end{aligned}$$

Intercept Time Vectors and Radial Location

Given these vectors, it is possible to compute the time δt it takes for a photon leaving the spacecraft to reach the ring plane and its rate of change. A photon in the direct signal

travels along $U_{sd} = R_{sd}(t_{xe}, t_{re})/|R_{sd}(t_{xe}, t_{re})|$ with velocity c . The point of intersection of the ring plane and this ray with respect to the sun is

$$R_{ap}(t_{ie}) = R_{as}(t_{xe}) + c\delta t U_{sd}$$

where $t_{ie} = t_{xe} + \delta t$ and δt is to be determined. Further, assuming the velocity of the planet is constant in its orbit,

$$\begin{aligned} R_{op}(t_{ie}) &= R_{ap}(t_{ie}) - R_{ao}(t_{ie}) \\ &= R_{as}(t_{xe}) - R_{ao}(t_{ie}) + c\delta t U_{sd} \\ &= R_{as}(t_{xe}) - R_{ao}(t_{xe}) - \delta t V_{ao}(t_{xe}) + \delta t c U_{sd} \\ &= R_{os}(t_{xe}) + \delta t (V_{os}(t_{xe}) + c U_{sd}) \end{aligned}$$

By definition, in the planet-date coordinate system, $R_{z\ op}^o(t_{ie}) = 0$, which implies

$$\delta t = -\frac{R_{z\ os}^o(t_{xe})}{V_{z\ os}^o(t_{xe}) + c U_{z\ sd}^o}$$

Having determined δt , R_{op} is obtained from the above formula. The velocity of the intercept point is

$$V_{op}(t_{ie}) = V_{os}(t_{xe}) + \delta t (V_{os}(t_{xe}) + c U_{sd}) + c \delta t \dot{U}_{sd}$$

where

$$\dot{U}_{sd} = \frac{1}{|R_{sd}|} (V_{sd} - U_{sd}(R_{sd} \cdot V_{sd})/|R_{sd}|)$$

and

$$\dot{\delta t} = -\frac{V_{z\ os}^o}{V_{z\ os}^o + c U_{z\ sd}^o} + \frac{c \dot{U}_{z\ sd}^o R_{z\ os}^o}{(V_{z\ os}^o + c U_{z\ sd}^o)^2}$$

The radial location $|R_{op}|$ can now be directly related to t_{re} through t_{xe} , t_{re} , δt , and ΔT .

Other Parameters

A number of other important geometric parameters are now easily defined. The sine of the direct ray incidence angle is $\mu_0 = U_{z\ sd}^o$. The velocity of the intercept point in the radial direction is $U_{op}^o \cdot V_{op}^o$. Define $U_{sd\perp}^o$ as the projection of U_{sd}^o on the ring plane, renormalized to be a unit vector. Then the angle between this direction and the radial direction is $\phi = \cos^{-1}(U_{op}^o \cdot U_{sd\perp}^o)$. The magnitude of the mixed vector $R_{sp}(t_{xe}, t_{ie}) =$

$\mathbf{R}_{op}(t_{ie}) - \mathbf{R}_{os}(t_{xe}) - \delta t \mathbf{V}_{os}(t_{xe})$ gives the distance to the ringplane. The Fresnel scale F is defined in terms of these quantities

$$F = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\lambda |\mathbf{R}_{sp}|}{2}\right) \frac{\cos^2 \phi + \mu^2 \sin^2 \phi}{\mu^2}}$$

where λ is the wavelength of the coherent microwaves.

The matrix $\mathbf{T}_{eo}$ rotates the coordinate system such that the x -axis of the planet-date system is aligned with the direction of ascending node of the ringplane on EME 1950.0. The angles formed by $\mathbf{R}_{op}$ and this direction, the projected Earth direction, and the projected Sun direction are

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha &= \tan^{-1} \frac{R_{y\ op}^o}{R_{x\ op}^o} \\ \alpha_e &= \alpha - \tan^{-1} \frac{R_{y\ oe}^o}{R_{x\ oe}^o} \\ \alpha_s &= \alpha - \tan^{-1} \frac{R_{y\ os}^o}{R_{x\ os}^o}\end{aligned}$$

respectively. The angles are measured counterclockwise looking down on the ring plane from the direction of the rotational pole.

Acknowledgements

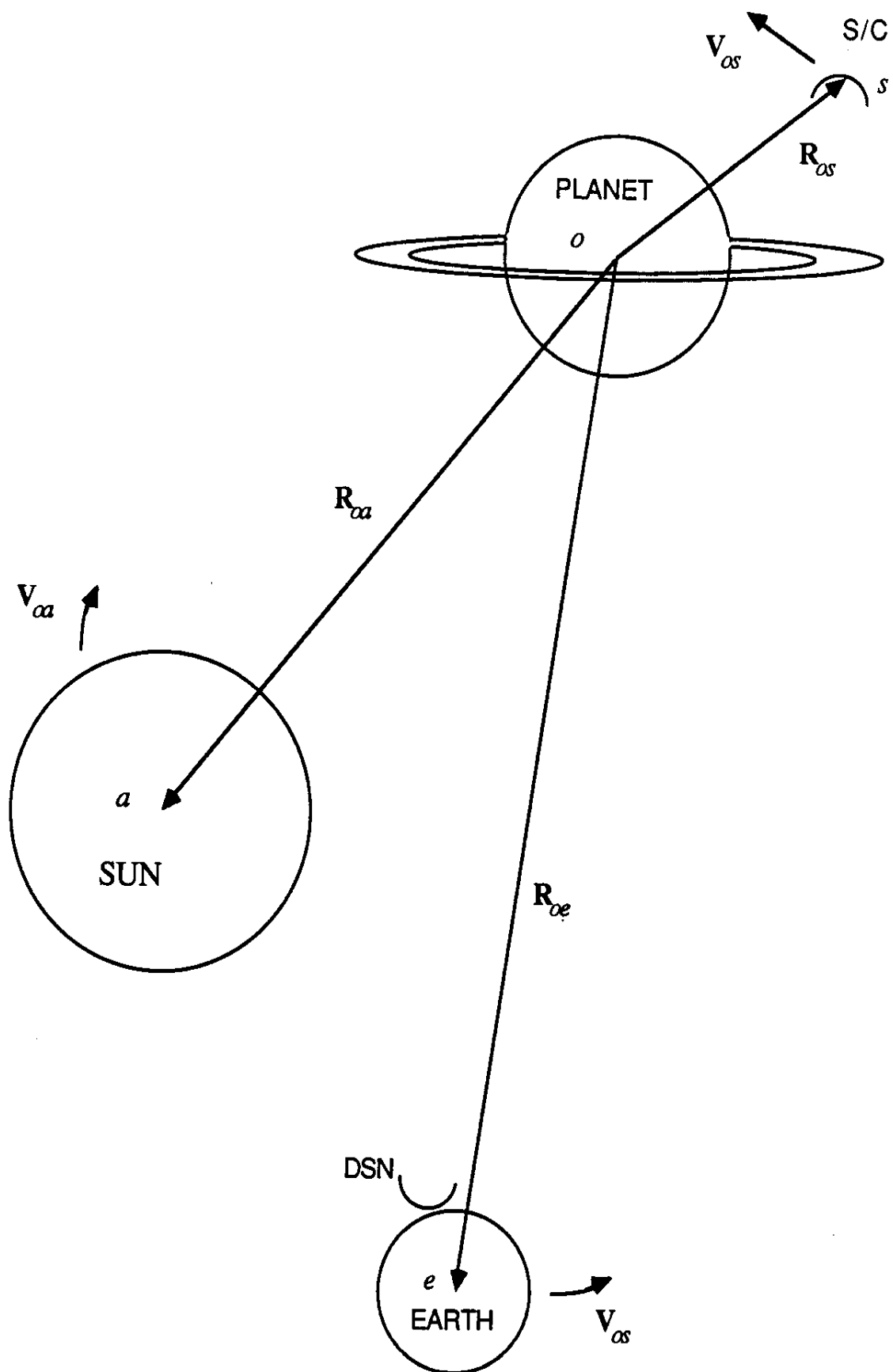
Original formulation of this problem and preliminary solution can be traced to a memo by G.L. Tyler sometime in the 1970s. Software on which this documentation is based was written by H. Zebker and R. Simpson, with later modifications by the author, P. Rosen. The bending of light calculation was performed by D. Gresh. Please direct comments and questions to

Paul A. Rosen
Durand 211
(415) 723 3597

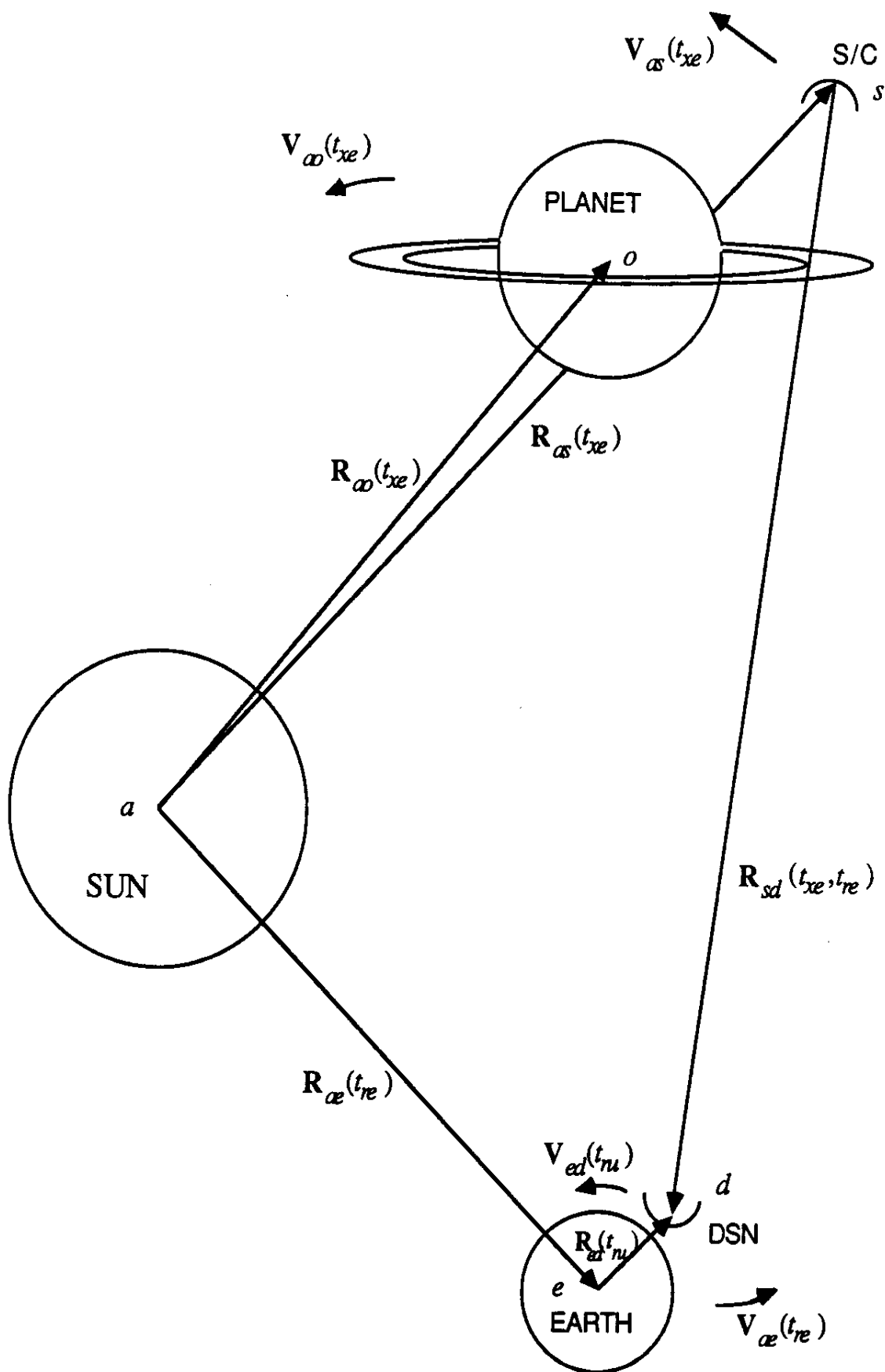
References

- Her Majesty's Stationery Office (1977). *Explanatory Supplement to the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac*
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- Simpson R.A., G.L. Tyler, and J.B. Holberg (1983). Saturn's pole from combined ring occultation data. *Bull. Amer. Astron. Soc.* 14, 731.
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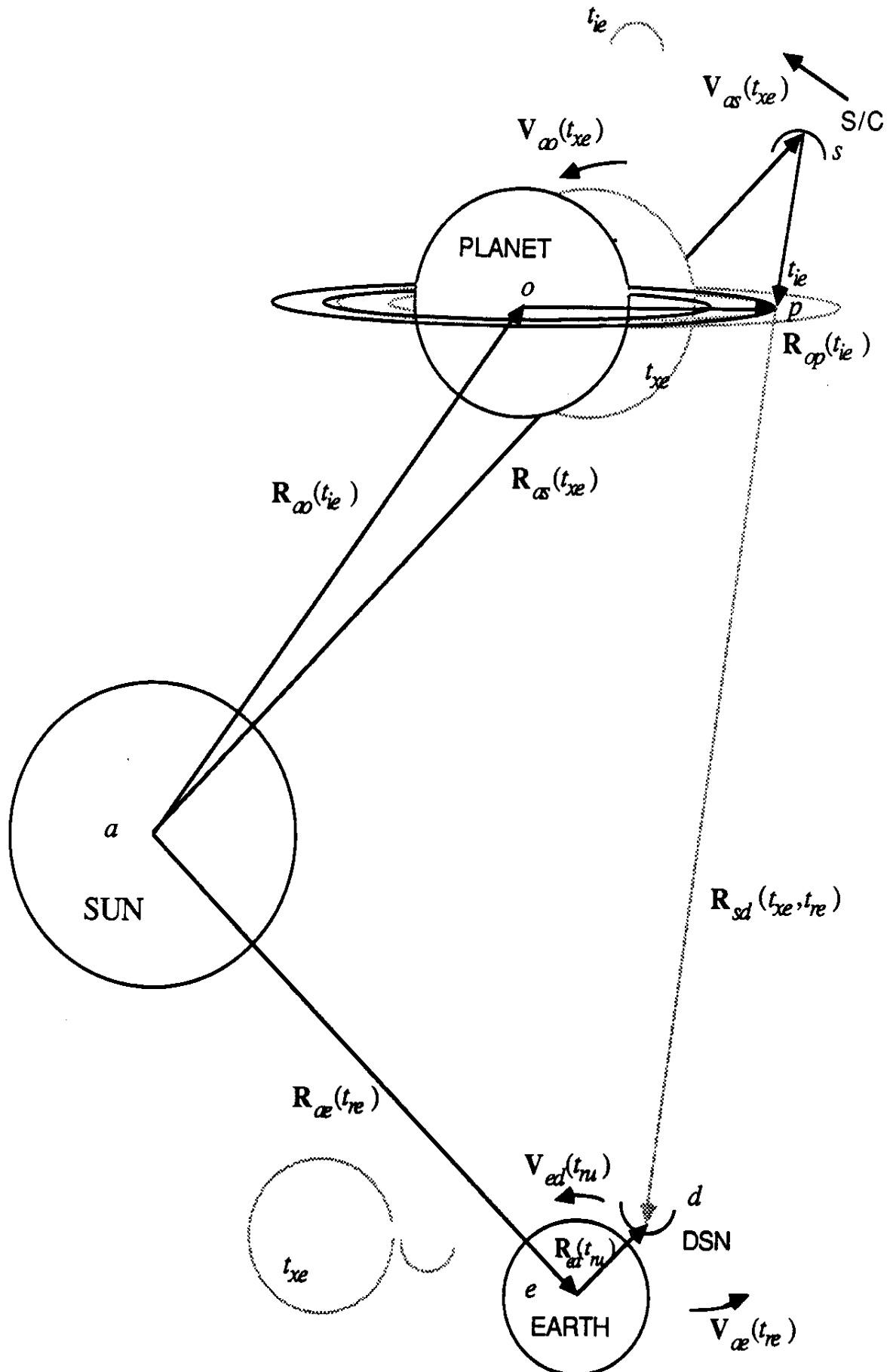
INITIAL CRS VECTORS AT SOME TIME INSTANT



HELIOCENTRIC GEOMETRY AND TIMES FOR RADIAL LOCATION DETERMINATION



MOTIONS OF BODIES DURING LIGHT TRAVEL TIME



SASS IN HTI
\$EXE TPDU MP BS

DUMP OF TAPE VOY3

INPUT TAPE VOY3 ON FTJ
DATA INPUT H9 NF 2 SR 2 1 1

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(800)	02D5FAC3	F0F507C5	F6A5FADB	FF000006	FD97FC1E	157202F1	F4F0FBEB	05CFFE1D	F463040B	0909F795
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