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## ISEE-3 DATA REDUCTION PROGRAMMERS GUIDE

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Prepared For

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION  
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**CSC**  
**COMPUTER SCIENCES CORPORATION**

ISEE-3 DATA REDUCTION

PROGRAMMERS GUIDE

Prepared for

GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER

By

COMPUTER SCIENCES CORPORATION

Under

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Task Assignment 602

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## ABSTRACT

This document is a guide to be used by maintenance programmers working with the ISEE-3 data reduction program EDRSAV, ENCYGEN, and ENCMRG. These programs receive the data from the ISEE-3 Cosmic Ray Studies Experiment and convert the data into 15 minute summary intervals on a flux tape which can be used by the analysis program FLUXPLOT. This guide will help the programmers with tape and data set formats, data flow, variable names, source location and system integration. These programs are an adaptation of a similar set of programs used for the Voyager Cosmic Ray Experiment.

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## SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION

The ISEE-3 spacecraft is in a halo orbit at the LaGrange point between the Earth and the Sun. This paper is a programmers guide to the routines which process the telemetry data from the cosmic ray experiment onboard that spacecraft. The data reduction cycle takes the experimental data record (EDR) through the formation of the encyclopedia (ENCY) tape which has time ordered 15-minute summary intervals of rates and pulse height analyzed (PHA) data. All routines are under User-ID SEICC on the SACC 360/91/75 computers. All data sets are stored under the ASM2 archiving system of SACC's and in addition are backed up on tape volume ICBK01. Modifications to any source must be recorded with the ISEE librarian or data technician and the new source must be archived and backed up on ICBK01.

Each data set contains documentation in the form of a prologue and comments. In addition, there is a LOOKATME which gives a brief description of each member of each data set. There are also sample job control language (JCL) members for building and executing the routines.

This programmers guide is a general collection of documentation and tape formats. A list of important variables for ENCYGEN and ENCMRG is included in this document to aid in understanding the source code. Some detailed documentation for these programs, including flowcharts, is contained in members within the data sets.

## SECTION 2 - OVERVIEW

The overview of ISEE-3 data reduction is charted in Figure 2-1. The location of the source code is given in Figure 2-2. The central LOG which contains all production information is described in Appendix A. The production begins when the user enters the EDR tape name in the LOG using EDRLOG. EDRSAV is then used to compress the EDR tape onto the LIB tape. LIBLIST can be used to generate a formatted listing of the EDR or LIB tape. The EDR has a density of 1600 bytes per inch (BPI) and is a multi-file tape. The LIB tape has all of the EDR files merged onto one file at a density of 6240 BPI. One EDR has one week of data and one LIB has one file for each EDR and up to seven files. The EDR format is described in Appendix B. EDRSAV modifies the directory block, EDR control block, and creates a new EDR block in the LOG. ENCYGEN finds the next LIB file to process from the LOG and creates the WORK tape which is described in Appendix D. ENCYGEN modifies the directory block, ENCY-attribute block, work control block, encyclopedi<sup>a</sup>a control block, library block, and creates a new work block. Each WORK tape has the data in 15-minute volumes with volume 1 starting January 1, 1977. ENCMRG merges the WORK tapes onto the ENCY tape. ENCMRG modifies the directory block, ENCY-control block and work block, and creates a new encyclopedi<sup>a</sup>a block. The CITENCY feature is only used by Voyager and not ISEE.

LOGLIST can be used to list the contents of the LOG. ALTB<sup>L</sup> can modify any byte of the LOG. REDOLIB can reset the LOG to process a LIB once more. TLS can be used to remove EDR tapes from the tape library system (TLS) and remove or reassign slots for the WORK tapes. ASNENC can assign new ENCY tapes to slots that are free. RMVENC can free ENCY tapes from slots and record the free slots in the LOG.

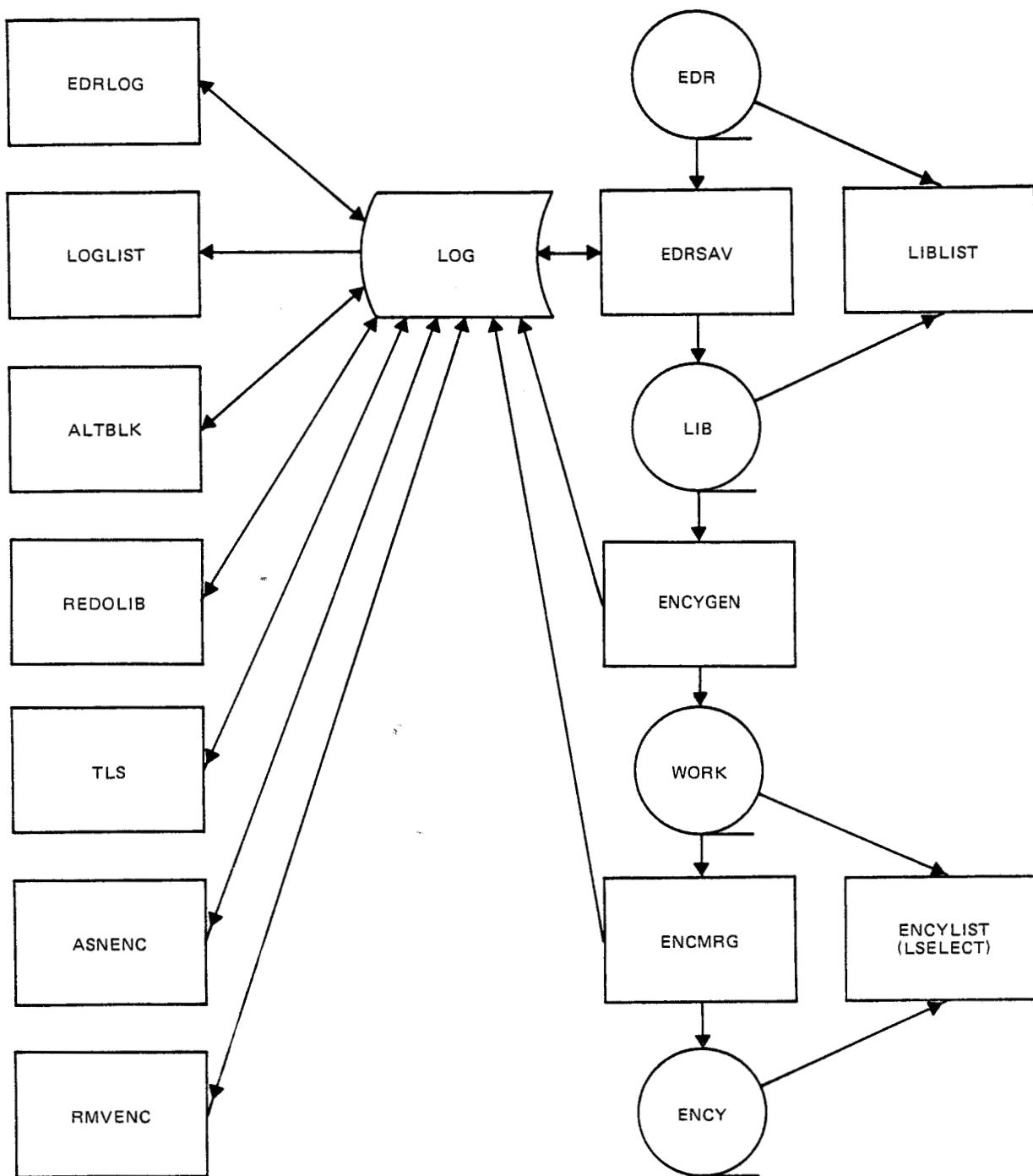


Figure 2-1. Data Flow for ISEE-3 Data Reduction

This is a description of the data sets in Figure 2-1.

LOG	SEICC.LOG.DATA production information
EDRLOG	SEICC.EDRLOG.SOURCE enter EDR into LOG
LOGLIST	SEICC.LOGLIST.SOURCE formatted listing of LOG
ALTBLK	SEICC.ALTBLOCK.SOURCE alter any byte of LOG
REDOLIB	SEICC.REDOLIB.SOURCE reset LIB to be processed again
TLS	SEICC.LOGTSO.SOURCE remove EDR; WORK; assign WORK
ASNENC	SEICC.ASNENC.SOURCE assign new ENCY volumes
RMVENC	SEICC.RMVENC.SOURCE remove old ENCY volumes
EDRSAV	SEICC.EDRSAVE.SOURCE save EDR onto LIB tapes
LIBLIST	SEICC.LIBLIST.SOURCE formatted listing of EDR or LIB
ENCYGEN	SEICC.ENCGEN.ASM; SEICC.ENCGEN2.ASM convert LIB into WORK; SEICC.GENERAL.SOURCE
ENCMRG	SEICC.ENCMRG.SOURCE merge WORK onto ENCY
ENCYLIST	SEICC.ENCYLIST.SOURCE formatted listing of ENCY

tapes:

EDR	Experimental data record $\approx$ 1 week per tape
LIB	Compressed library tape. One file $\approx$ 1 week.
WORK	Fifteen minute analysis of 1 LIB file $\approx$ 3 weeks
ENCY	Merged WORK tapes $\approx$ 1 year per tape

Figure 2-2. Overall Source Description and Data Sets

For more information on these routines, one can see the data set SEICC.USERGIDE.TEXT or the ISEE-3 User's Guide, or the USERGIDE member within the source code of each data set.

### SECTION 3 - PROGRAMMERS GUIDE TO ENCYGEN

The source code for ENCYGEN is divided between SEICC.ENCGEN.ASM and SEICC.ENCGEN2.ASM with some general routines in SEICC.GENERAL.SOURCE. Prologues are in SEICC.PROLOGUE.TEXT. Included here is the design document prepared by Dr. J. Childs, Computer Sciences Corporation, August 1978, which has the variables and subroutines for ENCYGEN. The source code itself contains further comments and descriptions.

This document deals with the design for the Encyclopedia Data Base Generator (ENCGEN) for the GSFC cosmic ray experiment on ISEE-C. The overall design of this system is based entirely on the Encyclopedia Generator written for the Voyager-1 and -2 cosmic ray experiments and designed by Dr. Nand Lal of CSC (1977).

The purpose of the ISEE-C ENCGEN is to take raw experiment data from the Experimenter Data Record (EDR) tapes, pack it, monitor it, summarize it, and put it into an encyclopedia format (see Appendix), in a form easily accessible by analysis programs.

The major subsystems of ENCGEN consist of:

- READER - reads science data from EDR records; packs rates; dispatches data into subcom blocks
- MONITOR - monitors data quality and continuity, status changes, calibration data (marks up data within the subcom blocks)
- ANALYZER - establishes volume and chapter boundaries; fills out volume and chapter headers
- OUTPUTTER - outputs all data into verse structure. Summarizes rates; calculates spin periods; builds coincidence condition maps.

The four subsystems of ENCGEN share data and run parameters in a single common data area; the Master Control Block. The science and housekeeping data itself is processed in a region called the subcom block area. It is with this region that all major functions of the subsystems are performed.

The following tables outline the ENCGEN design. Table 3-1 is a Voyager ENCGEN routine chart, with an indication next to each module name as to whether the routine was left unchanged, modified, or deleted with the ISEE-C application. Table 3-2 is an ISEE-C ENCGEN routine chart indicating those routines that were carried over from Voyager, and those routines that were written new. Table 3-3 is a summary of changes made to the Voyager ENCYGEN in developing the ISEE-C version. Tables 3-4 through 3-7 are Input/Output charts for the four major ENCGEN subsystems--READER, MONITOR, ANALYZER, and OUTPUTTER, respectively.

Finally, the ISEE-C Encyclopedia tape format is defined in the Appendix.

Table 3-1. Voyager ENCGEN Routine Chart (1 of 3)

VOYAGER ENCYCLOPEDIA GENERATOR	
I SEE - C MODIFICATIONS	
<u>THE FOLLOWING IS A SUPERCLINE CHART OF THE VOYAGER ENCYCLOPEDIA GENERATOR. THE ROUTINES ARE MARKED FOR MODIFIED (.) AND THE NUMBER OF LINES OF CODE MODIFIED FOR ISEE. A BRIEF EXPLANATION IS PLACED AT THE END. (X) INDICATES THE ROUTINE IS DELETED FROM ISEE.</u>	
EACMAIN	ENCGEN INITIALIZATION PROGRAM
.(2).ENCGEN	MAIN CONTROL SECTION OF ENCYCLOPEDIA GEN
KTIME	
YDMD	
ANPARM	ANALYZE PARAMETERS
LOL	OPEN LCG LIBRARY BLOCK
MOUNT	
.(20)... ENINIT	INITIALIZE FLAGS AND ALLOCATE AREAS
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXRATTAB	SET UP RATES COMPRESSION TABLE
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXDECLOG	DECIMAL TO LOG CONVERSION
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXLOGDEC	LCG TO DECIMAL CONVERSION
.(77)..... FMGEN	SET UP PHA TAG ID MAP
SEECCUNT	DETERMINE NUMBER OF SCIENCE ENG BLOCKS
.(50)... READER	MAIN DRIVER ROUTINE FOR READ FUNCTIONS
FREAD	READ INPUT TAPE RECORD
.(50)..... ROSEGPOR	DETERMINE NATURE OF SEGMENT
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXRDSEGSCI	HANDLE SCIENTIFIC DATA RECORDS
XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXRDIDMODE	LOAD DATA MODE ATTRIBUTE TABLE
.(58)..... MARKUP	MARKS UP DATA
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	DPI
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	DGSW
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	BASIC
.(45)..... RDIDSEG	IDENTIFIES DATA SEGMENT
.(26)..... RDESTREL	SENSE A DATAGAP
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXRDSAVTIM	SAVE TIMES INTO TIME ARRAY
.(80)..... DISPATCH	DISPATCH DATA INTO SUBCCM BLOCK
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXDISBTABL	SUBROUTINE LIST
.(30)..... CISOPEN	ALLOC AND INIT NEXT SUBCCM
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXDISSETI	SET NOMINAL FOSC TIMES
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXDISSETS	DISPATCH STATUS
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXDISSETC	DISPATCH COMMAND DATA
.(80)..... DISPPR	DISPATCH DATA
.(10)..... DISPBI	DISPATCH RATES DATA
.(50)..... DISPP	DISPATCH PHA DATA
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXDISFILL	PAD PHA AND RATES
.(30)..... DISFILLP	PAD PHA DATA
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXDISCLOSE	SAVE CURRENT POINTERS
.(6)..... DISUPDSG	UPDATE SEGMENT SOUGHT
.(14)..... DISUPDSB	UPDATE SUPERBLOCK TIME
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXOPCODES	(FOR DISPATCHING)
XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXENGPRO	ENGINEERING RECORD PROCESSING
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXVALUES	
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXSETUP	
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXIDMXDP	IDENTIFY ENGINEERING DATA
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXPLGENG	PUT ENGINEERING INTO SUECCM
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXDECCM	SEARCH DECOM RECORD FOR POINTERS

Table 3-1. Voyager ENCGEN Routine Chart (2 of 3)

ENEXT	OPEN NEXT EDR DATASET
FNCLOSE	CLOSE CURRENT EDR DATASET
LCW	CLOSE LOG WORK BLOCK
LCL	CLOSE LOG LIBRARY BLOCK
FNOPNEXT	OPEN NEXT DATASET
LOL	OPEN LOG LIBRARY BLOCK
FTIO	
•(64)..... MCNITOR	MAIN DRIVER FOR MONITOR FUNCTIONS
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXMONQUAL	LOCATE DATA CYCLE TO BE MONITORED
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXMQEVAL	MONITOR STATUS QUALITY
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXMCNSTAT	MONITOR STATUS
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXMC MARK	
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXMONCAL	MONITOR CALIBRATION
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXMC CACHK	
•(5)..... MCNTREND	PERFORM TREND CHECK
MCTNCNE	INDEP OF GAIN & SUBCOM
MCTGAIN	DEP ONLY CN GAIN
MOTMARK	MARK TREND BITS
•(10)..... MCTSUBLST	DEP ONLY CN SLBCCM
•(10)..... MCTBOTH	DEP ON BOTH GAIN & SUBC
TEGEN	TREND CHECK MACRC
•(100)..... TRTAB	TREND CHECK TABLE
ANLYZE	MAIN DRIVER FOR ANALYZER FUNCTION
•(30)..... ANVOLD	ESTABLISH VOLUME BOUNDARIES
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX GETTIM	TIME TABLE INTERPOLATION
VONUCA	DETERMINE VOLUME NUMBER
ANCHRD	ESTABLISH CHAPTER BOUNDARIES
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX ANCHD1	PUT INFO INTO CHAPTER HEADER
•(20)..... ANYOLH	PUT DATA INTO VOLUME HEADER
•(70)..... ANCHHD	PUT DATA INTO CHAPTER HEADER
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX ANCHOK	GET QUALITY OF COMMAND DATA
ANBUMP	ADVANCE SLBCCM LIST POINTER
•(30)..... OUTPUT	MAIN DRIVER FOR OUTPUT FUNCTIONS
OUTOPEN	OPEN OUTPUT DATASETS
LOW	OPEN LOG WORK BLOCK
ROJFCB	
OUVOLCUT	WRITE VOL HEADER; PRINT SUMMARY
UPDFEET	UPDATE TAPE FOOTAGE COUNT
•(3)..... OUCHPOUT	WRITE CHAPTER HEADER
OURROUT	LOCATE RAW RATE VERSE IN OUTPUT
VERSHEAD	FILL IN PREVERSE FIELDS
RAWRAT	CONSTRUCT RAW RATES VERSE
OUCCMCUT	LOCATE AREA FOR COINC CONDITION
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXCONMPC	CONSTRUCT COINC CONDITION MAP
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXDISHET	DISABLE HET HANDLER
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXLETDEL	DELETE LET TERM HANDLER
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXBMETDEL	BUILD HET DELETE CODE
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXHEIDEL	HET DELETE TERM HANDLER
•(1)..... OURSMCUT	LOCATE AREA FOR RATES SUMMARY
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXRATESM	CONSTRUCT RATES SUMMARY
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXRSDisp	DISPLACEMENT TABLE
•(5)..... QUINITP	TRANSFER EVENT RATES INTO
	PHA BLOCKS
130)..... DUPHICUT	CONSTRUCT PHA HISTORY MAP
•(5)..... DUPHAOUT	MOVE PHA VERSES INTO OUTPUT
•(8)..... CUPHASRT	SORT PHA DATA
CUPHALOC	ALLOCATE NEW PHA BLOCK
DUPHASET	FILL PREVERSE_OF_PHA_VERS
DUPHAPUT	MOVE PHA DATA INTO OUTPLT

Table 3-1. Voyager ENCGEN Routine Chart (3 of 3)

DUPHALIS IDENTIFY VERSE PROCESSEC	
•(20)..... ENTERM	TERMINATE PROCESSING
ITERM	CLOSE LOG BLOCK
*****	
DSECTS----	
CCM	COINCIDENCE CONDITION MAP
•(40)... CHINT	CHAPTER INTRODUCTION
•(10).... ENCMCE	MASTER CONTROL BLOCK
•(15)... GLCBAL	LIST OF GLOBAL EQUATES AND MASKS
INREC	EDR HEADER ENTRIES (DFNHDR MACRO)
LOGDAT	LOG BLOCKS
XXXXXXMATTRIB	DATA MODE ATTRIBUTES
XXXXXXX SEGELMNT	SEGMENT ELEMENT
•(84).... SEGHDR	EXPERIMENT DATA RECORD HEADER (SEGMENT)
STAT	STATUS INPUT
•(50).... SUECM	SUBCM BLOCK
XXXXXXX TABLEHOR	DATA MODE TABLE PREFACES
•(70).... VERSE	OUTPUT VERSES
•(6).... VOLINT	VOLUME INTRODUCTION
UTILITY ROUTINES----	
XXXXXXX CNVTHE	PACK LINE COUNTS INTO R*8
XXXXXXX DECLOG	DECIMAL TO LOG CONVERSION
XXXXXXX DLCKUF	UNPACK R*8 LINE COUNT
XXXXXXX DTMS	UNPACK MSEC OF YEAR
XXXXXXX DTLPK	UNPACK MSEC OF YEAR
XXXXXXX FDSCDT	CONVERT FDSC TO FLOATING LINE COUNT
FLCAT	URNS FIXED INTO FLOATING POINT
GETDATE	FETCH DATE
XXXXXXX GETFCSC	EXTRACT FDSC FROM DATA RECORD
XXXXXXX GETTIM	TIME INTERPOLATION ROUTINE
INVOKE	CALL PROCEDURE
I4TOCP	CONVERT I*4 INTO R*8
XXXXXXX LOGDEC	LOG TO DECIMAL CONVERSION
MOVE	GENERAL DATA MOVE ROUTINE
MSG	GENERAL MESSAGE ROUTINE
TIMCHK	
•(10).... TIMECT	CONVERT TIME INTO R*8 MSEC
ATTRIBUTE BLOCKS----	
XXXXXXX CR1ATTR	
XXXXXXX CR2ATTR	
XXXXXXX CR3ATTR	
XXXXXXX CR6ATTR	
XXXXXXX GS3ATTR	
XXXXXXX MATTRGEN	MACRO TO GENERATE ATTRIBUTE BLOCKS
MISC----	
XXXXXXX DDCBGEN	GENERATE DATA DISPOSITION CONTROL BLOCK
XXXXXXXXXX DDCBCR6	DATA DISPOSITION CONTROL BLOCK FOR CR6
XXXXXXXXXX DDCB	DATA DISPOSITION CONTROL BLOCK FOR OTHERS
XXXXXXXXXXXXX DATAGAP	ALLOCATE SUBCOM STATE AFTER DATA GAP
LOFRCLOG	CREATE PROLOG FOR LOG BLOCK
XXXXXXX PHAMSK	EVENT DETECTOR CONDITIONS
XXXXXXX RECCNT	
XXXXXXXXXX SKPHD	
XXXXXXX SCEDAT	READ CARD
XXXXXXXXXX SKPHD	READ CARD
XXXXXXX STATUS	MACRO

Table 3-2. ISEE-C ENCGEN Routine Chart (1 of 3)

I S E E - C   E N C Y C L O P E D I A   G E N E R A T O R	
<hr/> THE FOLLOWING IS A SUBROUTINE CHART OF THE ISEE-C ENCYCLOPEDIA GENERATOR. (..... INDICATES A NEW ROUTINE)	
ENCMAIN	ENCGEN-INITIALIZATION-PROGRAM
ENCGEN	MAIN CONTROL SECTION OF ENCYCLOPEDIA GENERATOR
KTIME	
YDMD	
ANPARM	ANALYZE PARAMETERS
LOL	OPEN LOG LIBRARY BLOCK
MOUNT-ETC	
ENINIT	INITIALIZE FLAGS AND ALLOCATE AREAS
PMGEN	SET UP PHA-TAG-ID-MAP
SEBCOUNT	DETERMINE NUMBER OF SCIENCE BLOCKS
READER	MAIN DRIVER ROUTINE FOR READ FUNCTIONS
..... RDVERIFY	VERIFY TAPE HEADER RECORD
..... RDFKEEP	KEEP CERTAIN FILE HEADER DATA
FREAD	READ INPUT TAPE RECORD
RDSEGPRO	HANDLE SCIENTIFIC DATA RECORDS
..... PACKER	UNPACK DATA FROM EDR FORMAT
..... UPKQ	UNPACK DATA QUALITY INTO BYTES
..... UPKASC	UNPACK ANALOG/DIGITAL SUBCCMS
MARKUP	MARK UP DATA TO REFLECT QUALITY
RDIOSSEG	SET CURRENT TIME
RDESTREL	SENSE A DATA-GAP CONDITION
DISPATCH	DISPATCH DATA INTO SUBCCM BLOCK
DISOPEN	ALLOC AND INIT NEXT SUBCCM
..... DISMISC	DISPATCH MISC. DATA
DISPPR	DISPATCH DATA
DISPP	DISPATCH PHA DATA
DISFILLP	PAD PHA DATA
..... DISASCH1	DISPATCH ANA/DIG SUBCCM
..... DISCHOSE	DRIVER PROG. FOR SELECTION
..... CHOSE	CHOOSE GENERAL ROUTINE TO SELECT ONE VALUE FROM READQUIS
..... DISSCC	SPACECRAFT WORDS
..... DISQUAL	DISPATCH QUALITY FLAGS
..... DISUPDSP	UPDATE SUBCCM POSITN FLAG
..... DISURDSB	UPDATE NEXT TIME SOUGHT
FNEXT	OPEN NEXT EDR DATASET
FNCLOSE	CLOSE CURRENT EDR DATASET
LCW	CLOSE LOG WORK BLOCK
LCL	CLOSE LOG LIBRARY BLOCK
FNOPNEXT	OPEN NEXT DATASET
LOL	OPEN LOG LIBRARY BLOCK
UNLOAD, LEAVE, MOUNT, POSN, ETC.	
MONITOR	MONITOR CAL. STATUS, AND BIT RATE
MONTREND	MET TREND CHECK
MOTNONE	RATE INDEP OF GAIN AND SUBCOM
MOTGAIN	RATE DEP ON GAIN ONLY
MOTSUBST	RATE DEP ON SUBCOM ONLY
MCTBOTH	RATE DEP ON GAIN AND SUBCOM
MOTFIND	FIND CORRECT SUBCOM

Table 3-2. ISEE-C ENCGEN Routine Chart (2 of 3)

ANALYZE MAIN DRIVER FOR ANALYZER FUNCTIONS	
ANVOLD ESTABLISH VOLUME BOUNDARIES	
VENUCA	DETERMINE VOLUME NUMBER
.....ANANAI	ANALOG VALUE LIMIT CHECK
ANCHPC	ESTABLISH CHAPTER BOUNDARIES
ANYCLH	PUT DATA INTO VOLUME HEADER
.....ANANA2	AVERAGE ANALOG VALUES; PUT IN CH INT
.....ANCONV	CONVERT RAW ANALOG INTO PHYSICAL
ANCHHD	PUT DATA INTO CHAPTER HEADER
ANBUMP	ADVANCE SUBCOM LIST POINTER
CUTPUT MAIN DRIVER FOR OUTPUT FUNCTIONS	
OUTOPEN	OPEN OUTPUT DATASETS
LOW	OPEN LOG WORK BLOCK
RDJFCB	
OUVOLOUT	WRITE VCL HEADER; PRINT SUMMARY
UPDFFET	UPDATE TAPE FOOTAGE COUNT
OUCHPOUT	WRITE CHAPTER HEADER
OURROUT	LOCATE RAW RATE VERSE IN OUTPUT BUFFER
VERSHEAD	FILL IN PREVERSE FIELDS
RAWRAT	CONSTRUCT RAW RATES VERSE
OUCCMOUT	LOCATE AREA FOR CCINC CONDITION MAP
CCMMPG	CONSTRUCT COIN CONDITION MAP
.....CCBDELCD	BUILD DISABLE TERMS
.....CCDELCD	DISABLE TERMS BUILT IN
CCBDELCD	
CCDISA	DISABLE PHA EVENTS
OURSMOUT	LOCATE AREA FOR RATES SUMMARY VERSE
RSUM	CONSTRUCT RATES SUMMARY VERSE
.....RSSUM	SUM SINGLE RATES
.....RSVSUBR	SUM SECTORED RATES
RSODISP	DISPLACEMENT TABLE
QUINITP	TRANSFER EVENT RATES INTO PHA BLOCKS
OUPHIHET	CONSTRUCT PHA HISTORY MAP FOR HET
VERSHEAD	
OUPHIVLT	CONSTRUCT PHA HISTORY MAP FOR VLET
VERSHEAD	
OUPHAOUT	MOVE PHA VERSES INTO OUTPUT BUFFER
.....OUPHASRH	SORT HET PHA DATA
.....GUPHASRV	SORT VLET PHA DATA
.....OUPHALOC	ALLOCATE NEW PHA BLOCK
OUPHASET	FILL PREVERSE OF PHA VERSE
OUPHAPUT	MOVE PHA DATA INTO OUTPUT
.....OUPHALIS	IDENTIFY VERSE PROCESSED
.....OUSCWRC5	SPACE CRAFT WORDS VERSE (58,59,60,61,62, AND 122)
ENTERM	TERMINATE PROCESSING
LTERM	CLOSE LOG BLOCK
*****	

Table 3-2. ISEE-C ENCGEN Routine Chart (3 of 3)

<b>DSECTS -</b>	
CCM	COINCIDENCE CONDITION MAP
CHINT	CHAPTER INTRODUCTION
ENCMCB	MASTER CONTROL CLOCK
••••• FILHDR	FILE HEADER RECORD
GLOBAL	LIST OF GLOBAL EQUATES AND MASKS
INREC	EDR HEADER ENTRIES (DFNHDR MACRO)
LOGDAT	LOG BLOCKS
••••• MADATA	UNPACKED DATA AREA
SEGHDR	EXPERIMENT DATA RECORD HEADER (SEGMENT)
STAT	STATUS INPUT
SUBCOM	SUBCCM BLOCK
VERSE	OUTPUT VERSES
VOLINT	VOLUME INTRODUCTION
<b>UTILITY ROUTINES -</b>	
FLOAT	URNS FIXED INTO FLOATING POINT
GETDATE	FETCH DATE
INVOKE	CALL PROCEDURE
IATODP	CONVERT I*A INTO R#8
••••• MOD	CALCULATE THE MOD OF TWO NUMBERS
MOVE	GENERAL DATA MOVE ROUTINE
MSG	GENERAL MESSAGE ROUTINE
TIMCHK	
TIMEDT	CONVERT TIME INTO R#E MSEC
<b>MISC -</b>	
LOPROLG	CREATE PROLOG FOR LOG BLOCK
PHAMSK	

Table 3-3. Routine Conversion Summary (1 of 4)

I S E E   T C   V O Y A G E R   C O N V E R S I O N

THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE CHANGES MADE TO VOYAGER ENCYCEN  
TC-MAKE-IT-COMPATIBLE-WITH-ISEE-C-FORMATS.

INITIALIZER:

THE FOLLOWING ROUTINES WERE MODIFIED  
PMGEN FCR NEW TAPE AND INDEP SETS FOR HET AND VLET  
ENGEA NO LONGER NEEDED SOME COPY STEPS  
ENINIT NO LONGER NEEDED TIME QUEUE

THE FOLLOWING ROUTINES WERE DELETED  
RATTAB NO LONGER ANY RATE DECOMPRESSION  
DECLCG " "  
LOGDEC "

READER:

THE FOLLOWING ROUTINES WERE COMPLETELY REWRITTEN BUT THE  
EASIC FUNCTION IS THE SAME:  
MARKUP DATA DEPENDENT  
RDIDSEG "  
RDESTREL "  
DISPATCH TIME QUEUE DISCARDED  
DISOPEN DATA DEPENDENT  
DISPFR "  
DISPFI "  
DISPFL "  
DISUPCSB "  
DISUPCSG " (RENAMED DISUPDSP)

THE FOLLOWING ROUTINES WERE DELETED PRIMARILY DUE TO  
LACK OF MODE ATTRIBUTES AND DIFFERENCES IN DATA.

RSEGSCL  
RDICMCDE  
RDSAVTIM  
DISETABL  
DISSETT  
DISSETS  
DISSETC  
DISFILL  
DISCLCSE  
DPI  
DOSW  
EASIC  
OPCODES  
ENGPRC  
VALUES ALL OF ENGPROM ROUTINES NOT NEEDED BECAUSE OF  
SETUP LACK OF SEPARATE ENGIN RECORD  
IDNXDP  
PLGENG  
DECCM

Table 3-3. Routine Conversion Summary (2 of 4)

THE FOLLOWING ROUTINES WERE ADDED TO ISEE. SEE THE  
ISEE FLOWCHART FOR DESCRIPTIONS  
PACKER

UPKG  
UPKASC  
CHCSE  
DISCHSE  
RDOVERIFY  
RDFKEEP  
DISASCDG  
DISSCC  
DISQUAL  
DISMISC

MONITOR:

THE FOLLOWING ROUTINES WERE COMBINED INTO MONITOR

MONQUAL  
MOCEVAL  
MONSTAT  
MOSMARK  
MONCAL  
MOCACHK

MONTREND WAS MODIFIED TO INCLUDE MORE LOCAL VARIABLES

THE FOLLOWING ROUTINES WERE MODIFIED TO HANDLE TWO SUECCMS

MOTSQUEST  
MOTBOTH

TRTAB WAS COMPLETELY REWRITTEN FOR THE NEW RATES

THE FOLLOWING ROUTINE WAS ADDED

MOTFIND

ANALYZE:

THE FOLLOWING ROUTINES WERE MODIFIED DUE TO DIFFERENT  
CHAPTER AND VOLUME INTRODUCTION DEFINITIONS, AND  
DIFFERENT SATELLITE TIME SPECIFICATIONS.

ANCHD  
ANVCLD  
ANVCLH

THE FOLLOWING ROUTINES WERE ADDED TO ISEE.

ANARA1  
ANARA2  
ANCCNV

THE FOLLOWING VOYAGER ROUTINES WERE DELETED FROM ISEE  
DUE TO DIFFERENCES IN TIMES, CHAPTER INTRO FORMAT, AND  
LACK OF EXPLICIT COMMANDS.

ANCHD1  
ANCHCK  
GETTIM

Table 3-3. Routine Conversion Summary (3 of 4)

OUTPUT:

THE FOLLOWING ROUTINES WERE MODIFIED FOR ISEE DUE TO A CHANGE  
IN RATE, PHA AND STATUS WORDS:

OUTPUT

CUCHFCUT CHANGE IN RATE WORDS

CURROUT "

RARTRAT "

CUCCMCUT "

OURSMCUT

OUINITP

OUFHICUT

OUFHACUT

OURHASRT

THE FOLLOWING ROUTINES WERE COMPLETELY REPLACED

DUE TO DIFFERENCES IN RATES, STATUS AND COINCIDENCE MAPS

CONMPG (RENAMED CCMMPG)

RATESM

RSDISP

THE FOLLOWING ROUTINES WERE DELETED DUE TO DIFFERENCES

IN HET AND LET DATA

DISHET

LETDEL

BHETDEL

HETDEL

END:

ENTERM WAS MODIFIED TO NOT PRINT THE SECOND FILE

SECTS.UTILITY ROUTINES, ATTRIBUTE BLOCKS, ETC.

THE FOLLOWING ROUTINES WERE DELETED DUE TO LACK OF ATTRIBUTE  
BLOCKS, CHANGE IN DISPOSITION OF DATA AND CHANGE IN CLOCKS.

MAITRIB

TABLEHOR

CNVTIME

FDSCDT

GETFLSC

GETTIM

CRATTR-CR6ATTR

GS3ATTR

MAITRGEN

DDCBGEN

STATUS

RECCNT

SKPHD

SCEDAT

DTWJS

DTUPK

DDCBGR6

DCCB

DATAGAP

PHAMSK

SEGELMNT

Table 3-3. Routine Conversion Summary (4 of 4)

~~THE FOLLOWING ROUTINES WERE MODIFIED TO REFLECT DIFFERENT DATA~~

~~CHINT~~

~~ENCMCB~~

~~SUBCM~~

~~TIMEDT~~

~~VOLINT~~

~~VERSE~~

~~SEGHDRC~~

Table 3-4. READER Input/Ouput Chart (1 of 2)

I N P U T   T O   I S E E - C   R E A D E R

VIA ENCMCB:

ENSCID	X'00'	SPACE CRAFT IDENTIFIER
ENCDAT	X	DATA TO BE PROCESSED INDICATOR
ENRATM0	E'0.0'	IGNORE FOR BIT RATE 64
ENRATM1	E'64.0'	RATE ACCUM. TIME IN SEC. FOR BIT RATE 1024
ENRATM2	E'32.0'	RATE ACCUM. TIME IN SEC. FOR BIT RATE 2048
ENRATM3	E'128.0'	RATE ACCUM. TIME IN SEC. FOR BIT RATE 512
ENEXPNO	F'33'	EXPERIMENT NUMBER
ENNEXTSW	F	@ OF SUBCOM BLOCK NEXT TO BE WRITTEN INTO
ENEUNIT	F'-10'	EDR DATA UNIT NUMBER
ENCSEBR	F	# SCIENCE RECS. TO BE READ
ENMSSEC	D'1000'	MILLISECONDS PER SECOND

I S E E - C   O U T P U T   F R O M   R E A D E R

VIA ISEE-C SUBCOM:

SUHSUB	H	SUBCOM POSITION FOR HET
SUVSUB	H	SUBCOM POSITION FOR VLET
SUSTATUS	F	HET STATUS WORD
SVLLETST	F	VLET STATUS WORD T1 T2 ENABLE
SUHET1GN	H	HET-1 GAIN MODE
SUHIGAIN	I	
SULOGAIN	0	
SUHET2GN	H	HET-2 GAIN MODE
SUHETCAL	X	HET CAL BIT FROM DIGITAL SUBCOM
SVLTCAL	X	VLET CAL START BIT
SUVCALA	X	VLET CAL ALLOW BIT
SUGAPIND	X	DATA GAP INDICATOR
SUDQAL	X	DATA QUALITY ACCEPTANCE LEVEL
SUTQFLAG	X	TIME QUALITY FLAG
SUBITFLG	X	BIT RATE FLAG
SUSUBFLG	X	WORST OF QUALITY FLAGS OF HET AND VLET SUBCOMS
SUDTSTRT	D	START S/C TIME OF DATA-MILLISEC SINCE START OF Y 77. IF TIME IS NOT AVAILABLE, THIS FIELD CONTAIN THE VALUE SPECIFIED BY ENTIMPAD IN ENCMCB. ENTIMPAD WILL BE A NON-ZERO NEGATIVE NUMBER
SUSCC	F	SPACE CRAFT CLOCK
SUDOFLAG	4F	DATA QUALITY FLAGS

Table 3-4. READER Input/Output Chart (2 of 2)

SUORBIT	0F	ORBITAL POSITION IN METERS
SUOPGSEX	F	
SUOPGSEY	F	
SUOPGSEZ	F	
SUOPGLAG	F	ORBITAL POSITION FLAG
SUPREVSU	AL4	@ OF SUBCOM BLOCK THAT LOGICALLY PRECEDES THIS
SUNEXTSU	AL4	@ OF NEXT SUBCOM BLOCK
SUHETPHA	32D	AREA WHERE HET PHA EVENTS ARE STORED
SUVLTPHA	32D	AREA WHERE VLET PHA EVENTS ARE STORED
SURATES	24F	AREA WHERE HET RATE COUNTS ARE STORED
SUVLTRAT	16F	AREA WHERE VLET RATE COUNTS ARE STORED
SUHSCTRS	F	HET SECTORED RATE SUM
SUVSCTRS	F	VLET SECTORED RATE SUM
SUVLETAN	H	VLET ANALOG HOUSEKEEPING
SUHETPM	H	HET POWER MONITOR
SUVLTPM	H	VLET POWER MONITOR
SUHETTH	H	HET THERMISTOR
SUVLTTH	H	VLET THERMISTOR
	0F	
SUSPIN	F	SPIN IN MILLISECONDS
SUSCWORD	96F	MF58,59,60,61,62,122 WORDS

Table 3-5. MONITOR Input/Output Chart

M O N I T O R   D E S I G N   D O C U M E N T

<b>INPUT:</b>	VIA ENCMCB ENNEXTSR @ OF TOP OF FILLED SUBCOM QUEUE ENNEXTSW @ OF BOTTOM OF FILLED SUBCOM QUEUE
	VIA SUBCOM SUGAPIND GAP INDICATOR IN A DUMMY SUBCOM SUSTATUS HET STATUS SET < 0 IF BAD SUFLAG DISPOSITION FLAG SET TO 0 SUHSUB HET SUBCOM TO DEFINE STATUS CYCLE SUVLETST VLET STATUS SET < 0 IF BAD SUVLTCAL VLET CAL SUVCALA VLET CAL ENABLE SUHETCAL HET CAL SUPREVSU SUBCOM @ CHAIN SUNEXTSU SUBCOM @ CHAIN SURATES RATES WORDS FOR TREND CHECK
<b>OUTPUT:</b>	VIA SUBCOM SUFLAG DISPOSITION FLAG SET TO -1 IF TO IGNORE ONE STATUS CYCLE SET TO IGNORE FOR BAD STATUS, CHANGE IN BITRATE AND DATA GAP. TWO STATUS CYCLES SET TO IGNORE FOR CHANGE IN STATUS A STATUS CYCLE IS TWO SUBCOMS, EVEN AND ODD SET TO -1 IF BAD STATUS SET TO -1 IF STATUS CHANGED SET TO -1 IF CALBRATION MODE SET TO -1 IF BIT RATE CHANGED SURATES FIRST BYTE OF EACH RATE WORD SET TO INDICATE TREND (SEE ENCYCLOPEDIA TAPE FORMAT) SUCHSMC CALIBRATION MODE SET AS LONG AS MODE IS ON NOT NOMINAL STATUS SET AS LONG AS NOT NOMINAL STATUS CHANGE SET IN FIRST GOOD STATUS CYCLE BITRATE CHANGE SET IN FIRST GOOD STATUS CYCLE (SEE ENCYCLOPEDIA TAPE FORMAT) SUHETCAL HET CAL SUAUTOL HET1 AUTO GAIN SUAUTO2 HET2 AUTO GAIN

Table 3-6. ANALYZER Input/Output Chart (1 of 3)

A N A L Y Z E R      D E S I G N      D O C U M E N T

INPUT TO ANALYZER VIA ENCMCB

ENNEXTSW	F	@ OF SUBCOM BLOCK NEXT TO BE WRITTEN INTO
ENNEXTSR	F	@ OF SUBCOM BLOCK NEXT TO BE READ
ENPRUNIT	F'6'	PROG MESSAGE LOG UNIT
ENVOLINT	F	@ OF VOLUME INTRODUCTION
ENCHPINT	F	@ OF CHAPTER INTRODUCTION AREA
ENVOLEN	D'900000'	NUMBER OF MILLISECOND/VOLUME
ENKEEP	F'32'	NUMBER OF SUBCOMS TO PRESERVE BEFORE NEW DATA

INPUT TO ANALYZER VIA SUBCOM

SUSTATUS	F	HET STATUS WORD
SUVLETST	F	VLET STATUS WORD T1 T2 ENABLE
SUHETCAL	X	HET CAL BIT FROM DIGITAL SUBCOM
SUHCALA	X	HET CAL ALLOW BIT FROM STATUS
SUVLTCAL	X	VLET CAL START BIT
SUVCALA	X	VLET CAL ALLOW BIT
SUGAPIND	X	DATA GAP INDICATOR
SUDQAL	X	DATA QUALITY ACCEPTANCE LEVEL
SUAUTO1	X	HET-I AUTO GAIN INDICATOR
SUAUTO2	X	HET-II AUTO GAIN INDICATOR
SUCHSMC	X	CHAPTER SUBJECT MATTER CODE
SUTQFLAG	X	TIME QUALITY FLAG
SUBITFLG	X	BIT RATE FLAG
SUDTSTRT	D	START S/C TIME OF DATA-MILLISEC SINCE START OF YR
SUSCC	F	SPACE CRAFT CLOCK
SUDQFLAG	4F	DATA QUALITY FLAGS
SUFLAG	H	OVER ALL EVALUATION FLAG
SUORBIT	OF	ORBITAL POSITION IN METERS
SUPREVSU	AL4	@ OF SUBCOM BLOCK THAT LOGICALLY PRECEDES THIS BLOCK
SUNEXTSU	AL4	@ OF NEXT SUBCOM BLOCK
SUVLETAN	H	VLET ANALOG HOUSEKEEPING
SUHETPM	H	HET POWER MONITOR
SUVLTPM	H	VLET POWER MONITOR
SUHETTH	H	HET THERMISTOR
SUVLTTH	H	VLET THERMISTOR
SUSPIN	F	SPIN IN MILLISECONDS

Table 3-6. ANALYZER Input/Output Chart (2 of 3)

OUTPUT FROM ANALYZER VIA ENCMCB		
ENANDONE	X	ANALYZER COMPLETION CODE
ENNEXTSR	F	@ OF SUBCOM BLOCK NEXT TO BE READ
ENCHPLOC	16F	8 PAIRS OF @ OF FIRST AND LAST SUBCOMS FOR EACH OF A MAXIMUM OF 8 CHAPTERS.
OUTPUT FROM ANALYZER VIA VOLUME INTRODUCTION		
VOVOLN	F	VOLUME NUMBER
VOVSTRT	0CL10	START TIME OF VOLUME
VONMCHP	H	NUMBER OF CHAPTERS IN VOLUME
VOCHSMC	8X	SUBJECT MATTER CODE FOR CHAPTERS IN VOLUME
OUTPUT FROM ANALYZER VIA CHAPTER INTRODUCTION		
CHCHSMC	X	CHAPTER SUBJECT MATTER CODE
CHVOLN	F	VOLUME NUMBER
CHDTSTRT	0CL8	STARTING S/C TIME OF DATA INCLUDED
CHDTEND	0CL8	ENDING S/C TIME OF DATA
CHSTSCC	F	STARTING TIME, SPACECRAFT CLOCK
CHHETST1	F	HET COMMAND STATUS, FIRST 3 BYTES
CHHETST2	F	HET COMMAND STATUS, SECOND 3 BYTES
CHVLETC	H	VLET CALIBRATION:
CHHETC	H	HET CALIBRATION
CHNMMR	H	NUMBER OF MINOR FRAMES IN CHAPTER
CHDQ00	H	SUM OF MINOR FRAMES PADDED (00)
CHDQ01	H	SUM OF MINOR FRAMES WITH BAD DATA QUALITY (01)
CHDQ10	H	SUM OF MINOR FRAMES WITH GOOD DATA QUALITY (10)
CHDQ11	H	SUM OF MINOR FRAMES WITH EXCELLENT QUALITY (11)
CHTQ00	H	SUM OF MF WITH QUICK LOOK DATA (00)
CHTQ01	H	SUM OF MF WITH TIME QUALITY (01)
CHTQ10	H	SUM OF MF WITH TIME QUALITY (10)
CHTQ11	H	SUM OF MF WITH TIME QUALITY (11)
CHVLETAN	0CL32	ANALOG VALUES, AVERAGED FOR CHAPTER.
CHHETPM	F	HETS POWER MONITOR, MV
CHVLETPM	F	VLETS POWER MONITOR, MV
CHHETTH	F	HETS THERMISTOR, DEGREES C
CHVLETTTH	F	VLETS THERMISTOR, DEGREES C
CHOPGSEX	F	ORBITAL POSITION (GSEX), AVERAGE FOR CHAPTER
CHOPGSEY	F	ORBITAL POSITION (GSEY), AVERAGE FOR CHAPTER

Table 3-6. ANALYZER Input/Output Chart (3 of 3)

CHOPGSEZ	F	ORBITAL POSITION (GSEZ), AVERAGE FOR CHAPTER
CHSPINPD	F	SPIN PERIOD (MSEC), AVERAGE FOR CHAPTER
CHDELSPN	F	MAXIMUM SPIN DEVIATION (MSEC)
CHNOWILD	H	SUM OF MINOR FRAMES WITH NORMAL SPIN READOUTS
CHWILD	H	SUM OF MINOR FRAMES WITH 'WILD' SPIN READOUTS
CHBITR	H	BIT RATE

Table 3-7. OUTPUTTER Input/Output Chart (1 of 3)

O U T P U T T E R	D E S I G N	D O C U M E N T
1. INPUT VIA ENCMCB - MASTER CONTROL BLOCK. THE FOLLOWING IS BROKEN INTO SECTIONS.		
A. DATA QUALITY FLAGS AND RECORD KEEPING DATA		
ENDQAL X	DATA QUALITY ACCEPTANCE LEVEL	
ENSTARTV F	START VOLUME #	
ENENDV F	LAST VOLUME # PROCESSED	
B. PHA PROCESSING		
EN@PMSKH F	@ HET PHA MASK TABLE	
EN@PMSKV F	@ VLET PHA MASK TABLE	
EN@PMAPH F	@ HET PHA MAP TABLE	
EN@PMAPV F	@ VLET PHA MAP TABLE	
EN#PTYPE F	# PHA VERSES	
ENMAXPB F	# BLOCKS ALLOC FOR PHA SORT	
ENPBSIZE F	# PHA EVENTS PER PHA VERSE	
ENLPHA F	LENGTH PHA SORT AREA	
EN@PHA - F	@ PHA SORT AREA	
EN1STPV F	DATA TYPE OF FIRST PHA VERSE	
EN@PHISH F	@ DATA TYPES IN HET PHA HISTORY VERSE	
EN@PHISV F	@ DATA TYPES IN VLET PHA HISTORY VERSE	
C. ADDRESSES		
ENVOLINT F	@ VOLUME INTRODUCTION	
ENCHPINT F	@ CHAPTER INTRODUCTION	
ENCHPLOC 16F	8 PAIRS (MAX.) OF FIRST AND LAST SUBCOMS PER CHAPTER	
D. I/O		
ENPRUNIT F	PROG. MESSAGE LOG UNIT	
ENSCUNIT F	LOGICAL UNIT FOR SCIENCE MESSAGES	
ENCDCB DCB	OUTPUT TAPE LOGICAL UNIT	
ENENEXIT F	JFCB FOR OUTPUT ENCYCLOPEDIA TAPE	
ENCJFCB 176C	JFCB BLOCK FOR OUTPUT TAPE UNIT	
E. OUTPUT TAPE TRACKER		
ENBPFEET D	#BITS PER FEET	
ENIRGAP D	# FEET PER INTER-RECORD GAP	
ENFTMAX D	MAXIMUM AMT. OF FEET OF USE ON OUTPUT TAPE	
ENFTOUT D	CURRENT AMT. OF FEET USED ON OUTPUT TAPE	
F. LOG INTERFACE		
ENLOGDAT F	@COMMON BLOCK LOGDAT	

Table 3-7. OUTPUTTER Input/Output Chart (2 of 3)

G.	UTILITY	
	ENDCONVT 2D	FLOATING POINT CONVERSION AREA
	ENL1 F	PRINT CODE FOR L*1 DATA
	ENL4 F	PRINT CODE FOR L*4 DATA
	ENI2 F	PRINT CODE FOR I*2 DATA
	ENI4 F	PRINT CODE FOR I*4 DATA
	ENR4 F	PRINT CODE FOR R*4 DATA
	ENR8 F	PRINT CODE FOR R*8 DATA
2.	INPUT TO OUTPUTTER VIA CHAPTER INTRODUCTION	
	CHCHSMC X	CHAPTER SUBJECT MATTER CODE
3.	INPUT TO OUTPUTTER VIA VOLUME INTRODUCTION	
4.	SUBCOM - BLOCKS OF 64 MINOR FRAMES ASSOC. WITH EACH CHAPTER	
	SUHSUB H	SUBCOM POSITION FOR HET
	SUVSUB H	SUBCOM POSITION FOR VLET
	SUSTATUS F	HET STATUS WORD
	SUHET1GN H	HET-1 GAIN MODE
	SUHET2GN H	HET-2 GAIN MODE
	SUGAPIND X	DATA GAP INDICATOR
	SUPREVSU F	@ OF PREVIOUS SUBCOM
	SUNEXTSU F	@ OF NEXT SUBCOM
	SUHETPHA 32D	AREA WHERE HET PHA EVENTS ARE STORED MARKED FOR QUALITY
	SUVLIPHA 32D	AREA WHERE VLET PHA EVENTS ARE STORED MARKED FOR QUALITY
	SURATES 24F	AREA WHERE HET RATE COUNTS ARE STORED MARKED FOR TREND AND QUALITY
	SUVLTRAT 16F	AREA WHERE VLET RATE COUNTS ARE STORED MARKED FOR TREND AND QUALITY
	SUHSCTRS F	SECTORIED HET RATES, SUMMED AND MARKED FOR TREND AND QUALITY
	SUVSCTRS F	SECTORIED VLET RATES, SUMMED AND MARKED FOR TREND AND QUALITY
	SUSPIN F	SPIN TIME IN MILLISECONDS
	SUBITFLG X	BIT RATE FLAG
	SUSCWORD 96F	MF 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 122 WORDS

Table 3-7. OUTPUTTER Input/Output Chart (3 of 3)

MAJOR OUTPUT

1. THE FOLLOWING ARE PLACED ON THE ENCYCLOPEDIA TAPE
  - A. VOLUME INTRODUCTION
  - B. CHAPTER INTRODUCTION
  - C. VERSES
2. ENCMCB
  - ENRTCODE F RETURN CODE FROM SUBROUTINE LOW
  - ENWRKBLK 16F WORK BLOCK, RETURNED FROM SUBROUTINE LOW
  - ENFTOUT D AMT. OF FEET CURRENTLY USED ON OUTPUT TAPE
3. LOGDAT - COMMON THAT INTERFACES WITH LOG AND SUBROUTINE LOW

#### SECTION 4 - PROGRAMMERS GUIDE TO ENCMRG

The purpose of ENCMRG is to combine the WORK tapes onto the encyclopedia (ENCY) data base. ENCMRG merges one WORK tape at a time and works by copying old volumes from the ENCY tape until the WORK volumes can be inserted or an overlap exists. An overlap is resolved by taking the volume with the greatest data quality sum or in the case of nearly identical volumes, the WORK volume is merged. In each run of ENCMRG, at least one new ENCY tape is created and made active. It contains the merged volumes from the old ENCY tape and the WORK tape.

This section includes the list of variables used most often, along with an explanation for each variable. The ENCMRG program is written almost exclusively in IBM assembler and to aid in debugging, a commentary and prologue has been added to the source code which is in SEICC. ENCMRG. SOURCE. In addition, there is a member called LOOKATME which gives a rough idea of what each member does. There is also a member called FLOWCHART which is a flow chart of subroutine linkages.

ENCMRG modifies the LOG and changes the status on the ENCY blocks. An active status is '00' and an inactive block status is '01'. The WORK blocks are not linked to the ENCY blocks except indirectly by volume numbers. The LOGLIST program has an option to list all ENCY blocks or just the active ones.

## ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMINOLOGY

DCB	Data CONTROL block
VOL	Volume
IBM	International Business Machines
SER	Serial
Intro	Introduction
Block	Record of log
Record	Record of tape
Ency	Encyclopedia
LOG	Data set describing satellite tapes, runs etc.
@	Address
# CHAPTER	Number of chapters in volume
@LASTBLK	@ of last block in list
ATFENCY	@ of first ency block
ATFVOL	First volume for these attributes
ATLENCY	@ of last ency block
ATLVOL	Last vol in attribute block
ATTRIB	DSECT describing MATTRIB
CASEFLAG	Flag indicating which case to process
CHCHPN	ID for chapter in ency tape
CHINT	DSECT for chapter
CHNMVER	Number of verses in chapter
CHVOLN	Volume number of chapter
COPYBEG	Vol to begin copy with
COPYDCB	DCB of unit to copy from
COPYEND	Vol to end copy with
COPYINT	@ of vol intro to copy
CVOLUME	Vol number returned by copy
DILAST	Last block allocated
DIMAXBLK	Number of blocks in the log dataset
DIRECT	DSECT describing directory block
DWORD	Area for conversion to double precision
ENB@ENB	Address of this ency block

ENBBLKCT	Number of blocks written
ENBENEXT	@ of next ency block of same attributes
ENBEVOL	End vol on this ency tape
ENBLK	DSECT describing ency block
ENBSER	Serial number of ency tape in ency block
ENBSTAT	Status of this block
ENBSVOL	Start vol of ency block
ENCFENCY	@ of first ency block
ENCLENCY	@ of last ency block
ENCMDSN	Ency data set name
ENCMVSER	Ency vol-ser
ENCNTL	DSECT describing MENCNTL
ENCSERL	Last ency serial number
IHADCB	IBM DCB dsect
JFCBDSNM	IBM dataset name
JFCBVOIS	IBM volume serial
LOACTIVE	=0, indicates active block
LOATTRIB	=2, ID of attribute block
LOBLKLEN	=64, length of a block
LODEAD	='01' indicates inactive block
LOENBLK	=16, ID of ency block
LOPBEGUN	='40' indicates processing has begun
LOPCOMP	='20' indicates processing has completed
LOPROCESS	='80' indicates block ready to process
LVOLUME#	Last volume processed
M@ATTRIB	@ of attribute block
M@DIRECT	@ of directory block in MUPDCNTL
M@LENCY	@ of last ency block
M@SATID	@ of satellite ID as found in parm field
M@SATLIT	@ of satellite block
MATLENCY	@ of LAST ency block of same attributes
MATTRIB	Area of attribute block
MAXBLK	Maximum number of blocks that may be written on = 5000

MDIRECT	Area for directory block
MENBACT	Action flag in ency chained block
MENBENB	Area within chained block containing ency block
MENBLEN	Length of chained block
MENBLK	Area containing ency block
MENBLOCK	DSECT describing MNENBPTR
MENBNEXT	Next block in chain
MENBPTR	First node of chained list of old ency blocks
MENCNTL	Area for ency control block
MLENCY	Area for last ency block
MLREAD	External call for reading log
MNENBLK	Area for new ency block
MNENBPTR	Node of new ency block chain
MNENCDCB	New ency DCB
MOENCDCB	Old ency tape DCB
MOENCINT	@ of vol intro from old ency tape
MRECORD	Current block number
MRGCNTL	DSECT for merge variables
MRGDAY	Day of run
MRGMON	Month of run
MRGYR	Year of run
MSATLIT	Area for satellite block
MUPDCNTL	Work area for update in last block of log
MUPDFLAG	Flag in MUPDCNTL, 0=normal
MWKCNTL	Area for work control block
MWORKDCB	Work tape DCB
MWORKINT	@ of vol intro from work tape
MWRKBLK	Area for work block
ODQSUM	Sum of data quality flags in old ency tape volume
OVERLBEG	Vol with which overlap begins
OVERLEND	Vol after which overlap ends

OVOLUME	Old ency tape volume
PROCFLAG	Process flag, 0=not done
PROCTEMP	Save area for work end vol
RETURN	=1, flat to return chained block to log
VEBODY	DSECT for verse body
VECHPN	Chapter number of verse
VERSE	DSECT describing verse introduction
VEVOLN	Volume number of verse
VODQSUM	Sum of data quality flags in current volume
VOLINT	DSECT describing vol intro
VOLUME#	Volume being processed
VONMCHP	Number of chapters in volume
VOVOCHPN	=0, identifier for vol intro record
VOVOVOLN	Intro vol number
WDQSUM	Sum of data quality flags in work volume
WKCMDSN	Work tape data set name
WRKBLK	DSECT describing MWRKBLK
WRKMDISP	Merge disposition in work block
WVOLUME	Volume number of work tape

## APPENDIX A - A DESCRIPTION OF THE ISEE LOG

The LOG is a sequential data set called SEICC.LOG.DATA. Each record is 64 bytes and contains information as described in this appendix. The original initialization of the LOG was done by INTLOG from SEICC.INTLOG.ASM. All of the data reduction routines access or modify blocks in the LOG. The LOG ISEE is the same as for Voyager (MJS) except in the EDR blocks where ISEE has the number of EDR files and in the library blocks where ISEE has seconds instead of FDSC counts.

MJS LOG

Types of Blocks and Code Assignment

Block Identifier	Code	Description
	00	Directory Block
	01	Satellite Block
	02	Ency-Attribute Block
	03	EDR Control Block
	04	Library Control Block
	05	Work Control Block
	06	Encyclopedia Control Block
	07	CITENCY Control Block
	13	EDR Block
	14	Library Block
	15	Work Block
	16	Encyclopedia Block
	17	CITENCY Block

MJS LOG - 2

1000|0000  
1100

Structure of Processing Disposition Byte

Type	Description			
0	Marked for processing	]	80	
1	Processing has begun			
2	Processing was completed			EO
3	Spare			El
4-7	Processing completion code			
	= 0 no errors			
	= 1 errors detected			
	= 15 serious error			

*use 00 for 'do not process'*

Structure of Slot Allocation Status Byte

Bit	Description			
0	Slot allocation requested	]	CO	
1	Slot allocated			EO
2	Slot is removable			FO
3-7	Spare			removed
				complete

DIRECTORY BLOCK

<u>Byte</u>	<u>Byte Length</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	1	Block identifier code, = 0
1	1	Year of creation
2	1	Month of creation
3	1	Day of creation
4	2	Address of previous block of this type, = 0
6	2	Address of next block of this type, = 0
8	2	Number of blocks in data set
10	2	Address of last block allocated
12	2	Number of satellite entries
14	2	Maximum number of satellite entries, = 3
16	1	S/C id. code
17	1	Number of characters in satellite id.
(18) 19 - 30 30 - 31 - 32	12	<u>Satellite id. (alphanumeric)</u> Address of Satellite block for this satellite
32-47	16	Same as 16-31 above for second satellite
48-63	16	Same as 16-31 above for third satellite

## SATELLITE BLOCK

<u>Byte</u>	<u>Byte Length</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	1	Block identifier code, = 1
1	1	Year of creation
2	1	Month of creation
3	1	Day of creation
4	2	Address of previous block of this type, = 0
6	2	Address of next block of this type, = 0
8	2	Address of first Ency-Attribute block
10	2	Address of EDR Control block
12	2	Address of Library Control block
14	2	Address of Work Control block
16	2	Address of Encyclopedia Control block
18	2	Address of CITENCY Control block

### ENCY-ATTRIBUTE BLOCK

<u>Byte</u>	<u>Byte Length</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	1	Block identifier code, = 2
1	1	Year of creation
2	1	Month of creation
3	1	Day of creation
4	2	Address of previous block of this type
6	2	Address of next block of this type
8	2	Record volume length in seconds
10	1	Data Quality Acceptance ON mask
11	1	Data Quality Acceptance OFF mask
12	4	Verse presence mask
16	2	Address of first work block
18	2	Address of first encyclopedia block
20	4	4 character Mnemonic for this encyclopedia
24	2	Address of last work block
26	2	Unused
28	4	First encyclopedia volume
32	4	Last encyclopedia volume
36	2	Last encyclopedia block
38	2	Number of characters in title*
40	-	Character title of encyclopedia

\*Not actively used at present

### EDR CONTROL BLOCK

<u>Byte</u>	<u>Byte Length</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	1	Block identifier code, = 3
1	1	Year of creation
2	1	Month of creation
3	1	Day of creation
4	2	Address of previous block of this type, = 0
6	2	Address of next block of this type, = 0
8	2	Address of first EDR block
10	2	Address of last EDR block
12	2	Address of EDR block last modified
14	2	
16	4	First slot assigned to EDR's
20	4	Last slot assigned to EDR's

## LIBRARY CONTROL BLOCK

<u>Byte</u>	<u>Byte Length</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	1	Block identifier code, = 4
1	1	Year of creation
2	1	Month of creation
3	1	Day of creation
4	2	Address of previous block of this type, = 0
6	2	Address of next block of this type, = 0
8	2	Address of first library block
10	2	Address of last library block
12	2	Address of last library block modified
14	2	
16	2	First library volume serial
18	2	Last library volume serial
20	2	First library slot
24	2	Last library slot
28	2	Last library volume serial written on
30	2	Last data set sequence number on above
32	2	Feet used on volume corresp. to last library serial above
34	2	Maximum amount of tape to be written (in feet) = 1800 feet
36 - 37	18	Model volume DSN (17 char)

V(A)  
B  
C .AAXXXXXX

2 JPL char. JPL number

Model volume serial = M  $\left( \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix} \right)$  W000

54 + 55

6

WORK CONTROL BLOCK

<u>Byte</u>	<u>Byte Length</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	1	Block identifier code, = 5
1	1	Year of creation
2	1	Month of creation
3	1	Day of creation
4	2	Address of previous block of this type, = 0
6	2	Address of next block of this type, = 0
8	2	Address of 1st block
10	2	Address of last work block
12	2	First work volume serial
14	2	Last work volume serial
16	4	First work slot
20	4	Last work slot
24	18	Model volume DSN (17 char)

$V \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix}.$

42 6 Model volume serial

$M \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} W \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset$

48 2 Last serial used

ENCYCLOPEDIA CONTROL BLOCK

<u>Byte</u>	<u>Byte Length</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	1	Block identifier code, = 6
1	1	Year of creation
2	1	Month of creation
3	1	Day of creation
4	2	Address of previous block of this type, = 0
6	2	Address of next block of this type, = 0
8	2	Address of 1st encyclopedia block
10	2	Address of last encyclopedia block
12	2	First encyclopedia volume serial
14	2	Last encyclopedia volume serial
16	4	First encyclopedia slot
20	4	Last encyclopedia slot
24	6	Model volume name (6 char)
30	2	Last ENCY serial used
32	2	Maximum number of blocks
34	18	Model volume DSN (18 char)

### CITENCY CONTROL BLOCK

<u>Byte</u>	<u>Byte Length</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	1	Block identifier code, = 7
1	1	Year of creation
2	1	Month of creation
3	1	Day of creation
4	2	Address of previous block of this type, = 0
6	2	Address of next block of this type, = 0
8	2	Address of first CITENCY block
10	2	Address of last CITENCY block
12	2	First CITENCY volume serial
14	2	Last CITENCY volume serial
16	4	First CITENCY slot
20	4	Last CITENCY slot
24	6	Model volume name (6 char)
30	2	Address of free CITENCY volume block
32	2	Maximum amount of tape to be written on

## EDR BLOCK

<u>Byte</u>	<u>Byte Length</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	1	Block identifier code, = 13 1D
1	1	Year of creation 4E
2	1	Month of creation 0C
3	1	Day of creation 0F
4	2	Address of previous block of this type
6	2	Address of next block of this type
8	6	Volume serial (JPL number) 59
14	2	2 characters in JPL number 3A
16	1	Slot allocation status
17	1	Year received
18	1	Month received
19	1	Day received
20	4	Slot number
24	2	Address of library entry
26	2	Number of records
28	2	Number of errors
30	2	Maximum number of files
32	2	
34	2	① ② ③ Number of entries that follow that were processed (retires at processing)
36	1	④ ⑤ Processing disposition
37	1	Year of processing
38	1	Month of processing
39	1	Day of processing
40-43	4	Same as 36-39 above
44-47	4	Same as 36-39 above
48-51	4	Same as 36-39 above

processing disp of 'cd' must be reset to  
A-12 '80' to match pointer  
number

at #3 not sure can reprocess; set to 2

## LIBRARY BLOCK

<u>Byte</u>	<u>Byte Length</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	1	Block identifier code, = 14
1	1	Year of creation
2	1	Month of creation
3	1	Day of creation
4	2	Address of previous block of this type
6	2	Address of next block of this type
8	8 (R*8)	Start seconds since 1/1/77
16	8 (R*8)	End seconds since 1/1/77
24	2	Library tape volume serial
26	2	Library tape file sequence
28	2	Address of EDR block
30	2	Number of entries to follow that processing was completed
32	1	Processing disposition
33	1	Year of processing
34	1	Month of processing
35	1	Day of processing
36	2	Address of Ency-Attribute block
38	2	Address of work block
40-47	8	Same as 32-39 above
48-55	8	Same as 32-39 above
56-63	8	Same as 32-39 above

56  
57  
58  
59  
60  
61  
62  
63

32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
@ Ency attr								@ work block															

32 disp  
33 yr  
34 mo  
35 day  
36 37 @ Ency attr  
38 39 @ work block

40  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47  
48  
49  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54  
55

byte 31

## WORK BLOCK

<u>Byte</u>	<u>Byte Length</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	1	Block identifier code, = 15
1	1	Year of creation
2	1	Month of creation
3	1	Day of creation
4	2	Address of previous block of this type
6	2	Address of next block of this type
8	2	Address of Ency-Attribute block
10	2	Address of work block of same Ency-Attribute
12	2	Address of next work block of same attribute
14	2	Number of library blocks
16	4	Start record volume number
20	4	End record volume number
24	1	Merge processing disposition
25	1	Spare
26	2	Address of encyclopedia block - <i>Chuck W. Land</i>
28	1	CITENCY processing disposition
29	1	Spare
30	2	Address of CITENCY block
32	30	List of address of library blocks corresponding to byte 14 above, each address takes 2 bytes <i>words(3,1)(32)</i>
62	2	Work tape serial number

## ENCYCLOPEDIA BLOCK

<u>Byte</u>	<u>Byte Length</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	1	Block identifier code, = 16
1	1	Year of creation
2	1	Month of creation
3	1	Day of creation
4	2	Block number = (Address of previous block of this type)
6	2	= Address of next block of this type
8	2	Address of attribute block
10	2	Address of previous encyclopedia block for same Ency-Attribute
12	2	Address of next encyclopedia block for same Ency-Attribute
14	2	Current block count for this serial*
16	4	Start record volume number
20	4	End record volume number
24	2	Volume serial of encyclopedia tape
26	2	= @ of this Ency block*
28	2	Status of this block (00 = active 01 = dead)*
30	2	Slot number freed by RMVENC

\*Documentation added 11/10/78 EWR

## CITENCY BLOCK

<u>Byte</u>	<u>Byte Length</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	1	Block identifier code, = 17
1	1	Year of creation
2	1	Month of creation
3	1	Day of creation
4	2	Address of previous block of this type
6	2	Address of next block of this type
8	2	Volume serial of 'raw verse only' encyclopedia
10	2	Volume serial of 'all but raw rates' encyclopedia
12	4	Slot of 'raw verse only'
16	4	Slot of 'all but raw rates'
20	1	Slot allocation status
21	1	Year sent
22	1	Month sent
23	1	Day sent
24	3	Date acknowledged, year month day
27	1	Spare
28	2	Address of work block

## APPENDIX B - A DESCRIPTION OF THE EDR AND LIB FORMAT

The data tapes are fixed blocks with a record length of 3528 bytes. Each physical record consists of four logical records, 220 words each and an extra eight bytes. Each EDR has a file header record of 3528 bytes followed by data records. Each LIB tape has one multi-file EDR merged into one file so that the EDR file headers appear as records within the file. This was done so that the Voyager ENCYGEN design could be used for ISEE.

## EXPERIMENT "Q." 33

Experimenter: Von Rosenvinge

## FILE HEADER RECORD

Filled out with 0's to be 220 words x 4 + 8 bytes separate physical record 3528 bytes.

Computer word length: 32-bits

Tape type: 9 track, 1600

Item No.	Data Offset Bytes	Words	Field Size (bits)	Item Description
1	0	1440	32	GSFC Tag ✓
46	45	31	32	Satellite ID Number ✓
47		32	32	Recording Station Number ✗
48		32	32	Experiment ID Number ( )
49		32	32	Start Time of Data at the S/C, corrected for light-time Year
50		32	32	Day of Year
51		32	32	Milliseconds of Day
52		32	32	Stop Time of Data Year
53		32	32	Day of Year
54		32	32	Milliseconds of Day
		32	32	Last Clock in this File
			32	Next File Start Time Year
			32	Day of Year
			32	Milliseconds of Day
			32	Next File Start Clock
			32	"Percentage" of Data Recovered in this File
			32	Number of Minor Frames in File (Actual)
			32	Bit Rate (2048, 1024, 512)
		32	32	Shipping Group Number
		32	32	Reel Sequence Number
		32	32	File Number on this Tape
	65	32	Orbital Position Flag	0 = Definitive orbit 1 = Predicted orbit 2 = No orbit; propagation delay not computed
	66			

Experimenter: Von Rosenvinge

Computer Word Length: 32-bits

Tape Type: 9 Track 1600

Item No	Data Offset		Field Size (bits)	Item Description
	Bytes	Words		
48	12	56 •••	56	MFW - 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 (frame 0) •••
489		56		5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 (frame 63) •••
496	124	24 •••	24	MFW - 61, 62, 63 (frame 0) •••
685		24		61, 62, 63 (frame 63) •••
688	172 189	512 512	512	MFW - 58 0-63 ASC#1 MFW - 59 0-63 DSC MFW - 122 0-63 ASC#2
752				16 Words
816	204	512		16 Words
880	220			16 Words
				Start Of Next Logical Period

$$\frac{880 \text{ bytes}}{\text{Logical Record}} \times \frac{4 \text{ Logical Records}}{\text{Physical Record}} = 3520 \text{ bytes} + 8 = 3528 \text{ bytes/record}$$

~~132  
133  
134  
135  
136  
137  
138  
139  
140~~

Experimenter: Von Rosenvinge

Computer Word Length: 32-bits

## LOGICAL HEADER RECORD

Tape Type: 9 Track 1600

Item No.	Data Offset Bytes	Data Offset Words	Field Size (bits)	Item Description
1	0	0	16	Experimenter ID Number
	2		16	Day of Year January 1 - Day 1
2	4	1	32	Milliseconds of Day
3	8	2	32	Spacecraft Clock
4	12	3	32	Average Frame Period (microseconds)
5	16	4	8	Frame Counter
17			8	Fill Flag for Logical Record (00 = fill somewhere, 11 = no fill)
<u>18</u>			8	Bit Rate Flag (00 = other, 1 <u>1</u> = low, 2 = high, 3 = other)
19			8	Time Quality Flags (only uses 2 bits)
6	20	5	32	Data Quality Flags (16 Frames)
24	6	32		Data Quality Flags (16 Frames)
28	7	32		Data Quality Flags (16 Frames)
32	8	32		Data Quality Flags (16 Frames)
36	9	32		Orbital Position (GSE <sub>x</sub> )
40	10	32		Orbital Position (GSE <sub>y</sub> )
44	11	32		Orbital Position (GSE <sub>z</sub> )

\*3/1987  
 Reversed  
 2048 2  
 1024 1  
 512 3  
 256 4  
 128 5  
 64 6  
 32 7  
 16 8

- Fill flag - 00 = fill data at some point in logical record  
11 = no fill data in logical record
- Bit rate indicator - 00 = other (64)  
01 = low bit rate (1024)  
10 = high bit rate (2048)  
11 = other (512)
- Time quality - 00 = quick look, no checks on time quality, could be off by five second average time used for corrections.  
01 = fraction smoothed and delay corrected but unverified by other stations  
10 = smoothed, delay corrected and verified, after adjusting the ground station time  
11 = same as 10 but no adjustment required to ground station time
- Time corrected for delay due to light time data quality flags (2 bits per minor frame) convolutionally coded data = 1 bit parity per bit of data  
00 = fill data, data presence indicator  
01 = poor quality, s/c clock or frame sync errors  
10 = good (undecoded, coded data but not decoded, or uncoded data, no s/c or frame sync errors)  
11 = excellent (decoded, coded data and parity checked)
- Orbital position in solar ecliptic inertial coordinates (meters)
  - GSE<sub>x</sub>
  - GSE<sub>y</sub>
  - GSE<sub>z</sub>

APPENDIX C - A DESCRIPTION OF THE TELEMETRY FORMAT

This appendix consists of a document prepared by Tycho von Rosenvinge, October 1976, which describes the telemetry from the spacecraft. The EDR contains a selection of the words from the telemetry. This document is useful for understanding all of the data reduction routines.

ISEE-C MEDIUM ENERGY  
COSMIC RAY EXPERIMENT  
TELEMETRY DESCRIPTION

Tycho von Rosenvinge

October 1, 1976

(REVISED JUNE 15, 1978)

## ISEE - C TYH FORMAT

	VLET				PHA			RATES			HET			PHA			HET		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				
0																			
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47				
48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63				
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79				
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95				
96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111				
112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127				

DMU Telemetry Format Convolutional Mode  
**1 MINOR FRAME**

128 bytes  
 minor frame word = 8 bits

ISEE-C TYH DATA FORMAT

MINOR FRAME WORD	PARAMETER
5	VLET PHA DATA
6	
7	VLET RATES, FLAGS & PHA STATUS BITS
8	HET RATES
9	
10	HET PHA DATA
11	
58	ANALOG SUBCOM #1
59	DIGITAL SUBCOM
122	ANALOG SUBCOM #2

ANALOG SUBCOM 1 (BY POSITIONS, = STEPS)

STEP #	
51	VLETS ANALOG HOUSEKEEPING
52	HETS POWER MONITOR
53	VLETS POWER MONITOR

ANALOG SUBCOM 2

STEP #	
17	HETS THERMISTOR
19	VLETS THERMISTOR

DIGITAL SUBCOM (BY POSITIONS, = STEPS)

STEP #	
43	
44	HET SUBCOM BITS
45	AND COMMAND STATUS
46	AS FOLLOWS:

STEP #/Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
43	S5	S4	S3	S2	S1=0	HG1	HG2	CAL	
44	CD8	CD7	CD6	-	-	-	-	CD1	S1=0
45	CD16	CD15	-	-	-	-	-	CD9	
46	CD24	CD23	-	-	-	-	-	CD17	
43	S5	S4	S3	S2	S1=1	HG1	HG2	CAL	
44	CD32	CD31	-	-	-	-	-	CD25	S1=1
45	CD40	CD39	-	-	-	-	-	CD33	
46	CD48	CD47	-	-	-	-	-	CD41	

(By convention, Bit 7 is read out first in time and Bit 0 last)

HET SUBCOM POSITION = (S4)(S3)(S2)(S1)

COMMAND BIT ASSIGNMENT FOLLOWS:

CD1 - Dummy Bit (Always 0 in Readout).

CD2 - Suppress A<sub>2</sub> Term (HET-I).

CD3 - " B<sub>2</sub> " "

CD4 - " G<sub>1</sub> " " , B Stopping Only.

CD5 - " C<sub>1</sub> " " .

CD6 - " C<sub>4</sub> " " .

CD7 - " G<sub>1</sub> " " , Other Than B Stopping.

CD8 - Delete AS Analysis (HET-I).

CD9 - " BSE " " .

CD10 - " BSp " " .

CD11 - " PEN " " .

CD12 - Suppress A<sub>2</sub> Term (HET-II).

CD13 - " B<sub>2</sub> " " .

CD14 - " G<sub>1</sub> " " , B Stopping Only.

CD15 - " C<sub>1</sub> " " .

CD16 - " C<sub>4</sub> " " .

CD17 - " G " " , Other Than B Stopping.

CD18 - Delete AS Analysis " .

CD19 - " BSe " " .

CD20 - " BSp " " .

(CONTINUED)

COMMAND BIT ASSIGNMENT (CONT'D):

CD21 - Delete PEN Analysis (HET-II).

CD22 - Power Off G<sub>4</sub> (HET-I).

CD23 - " " G<sub>3</sub> " .

CD24 - " " G<sub>2</sub> " .

CD25 - " " G<sub>1</sub> " .

CD26 - " " B<sub>2</sub> " .

CD27 - " " B<sub>1</sub> " .

CD28 - " " A<sub>2</sub> " .

CD29 - " " A<sub>1</sub> " .

CD30 - " " C<sub>4</sub> " .

CD31 - " " C<sub>3</sub> " .

CD32 - " " C<sub>2</sub> " .

CD33 - " " C<sub>1</sub> " .

CD34 - " " G<sub>4</sub> (HET-II).

CD35 - " " G<sub>3</sub> " .

CD36 - " " G<sub>2</sub> " .

CD37 - " " G<sub>1</sub> " .

CD38 - " " B<sub>2</sub> " .

CD39 - " " B<sub>1</sub> " .

CD40 - " " A<sub>2</sub> " .

CD41 - " " A<sub>1</sub> " .

CD42 - " " C<sub>4</sub> " .

CD43 - " " C<sub>3</sub> " .

CD44 - " " C<sub>2</sub> " .

CD45 - " " C<sub>1</sub> " .

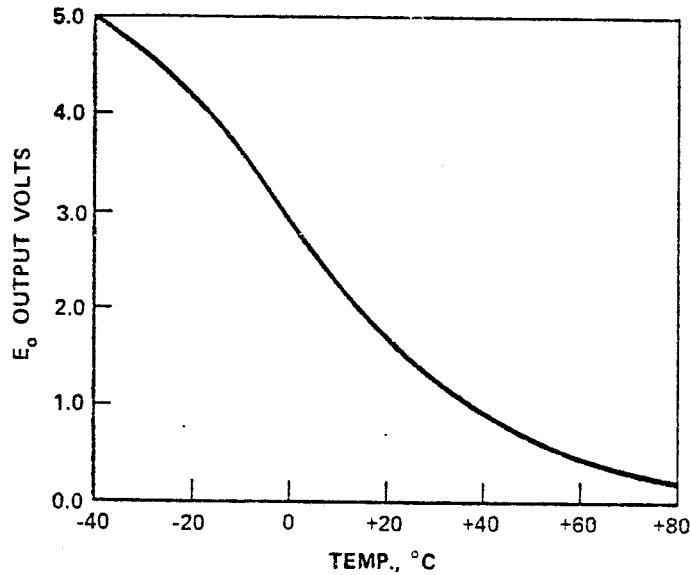
CD46 - CAL ENABLE (1 → CAL ENABLED).

CD47 - HG<sub>1</sub> = S<sub>5</sub> • CD47+CD49 •  $\overline{CD47}$  } HG = 1 → HIGH GAIN  
CD48 - HG<sub>2</sub> = S<sub>5</sub> • CD48+CD50 •  $\overline{CD48}$

The HETS and VLETS power monitors nominally sit at +4.0 volts when the experiment is ON and at ground when the experiment is OFF. For definition purposes, any value > 2.5 volts = ON; < 2.5 volts = OFF. The analog subcom 8-bit readout value must be multiplied by .02 volts to obtain the voltage level at the input to the analog subcom converter. Hence 5.10 volts is the converter full scale.

The thermistor conversion table for all thermistors is as follows:

DIGITAL READOUT	TEMPERATURE °C
17	+70
20	+65
24	+60
28	+55
33	+50
39	+45
46	+40
53	+35
62	+30
72	+25
84	+20
97	+15
111	+10
126	+ 5
142	0
158	- 5
174	-10
190	-15
200	-20
230	-30
249	-40
255	-50



## VLET DATA

Data for the VLET system includes:

1. Pulse height analysis data (PHA data)
2. Rates data
3. Analog housekeeping
4. Power monitor and temperature data

The positions in a minor frame where these are read out have been indicated on the preceeding pages. We will now discuss each in turn in more detail.

The pattern of PHA and rates data readouts is indicated on the next page. A single PHA event corresponds to a single particle entering one of the two VLET telescopes. The data for a single PHA event consists of a DI pulse-height (11 bits), a DII pulse-height (11 bits), an E pulse-height (10 bits) and event tag bits Po and P1. The three pulse-heights for a single event can be read out in 2 minor frames (words 5 and 6) as shown on the next page. However the Po and P1 tags are read out for two events at a time in word 7, frames 3, 7, 11, . . . as indicated. Thus the pulse height data and tag data for two PHA events is read out in four minor frames. The null event (no particle detected) is characterized by DI=DII=E=0. P1 tells whether the event was detected in Telescope 1 or in telescope 2; the state of the Po bit classifies the event as one of two different event types. Po and P1 indicate the set of storage registers from which readout occurs and need not be zero for null-events.

The VLET system contains 8 non-sectored rate counters and 8 sectored rate counters.

At the end of each block of 64 minor frames (minor frames 0-63) the contents of all 16 of these rate registers are transferred for read-out during the next block of 64 minor frames. The registers are then immediately cleared and any subcommutators are advanced in position. Non-sectored rate counters then immediately resume counting until the end of the new block of 64 minor frames. Each sectored rate counter counts a particular event rate only when the corresponding telescope is looking in a particular direction, i.e. the spin plane is divided into 8 different azimuthal sectors and to each sector corresponds one of the eight sector rate counters. After the end of one block of 64 minor frames, counting into the sector rate registers doesn't resume until the sun spike occurs. Events are then counted successively into the 8 different sector rate counters for 8, 16 or 32 complete spins depending upon whether the spacecraft bit-rate is 2048 IBPS, 1024 IBPS or 512 IBPS respectively. The nominal spin period is 3 seconds. Complete accumulation will therefore be finished by the end of the 64 minor frame block.

Each VLET rate register read-out (sectored and non-sectored) consists of 24 bits read out in word 7. Every fourth readout of word 7 contains tag/status information, however, so the contents of one rate register is read out every four minor frames and all 16 rate registers are read out in

64 minor frames (see Page 9. Register R1 is read out first, R2 next and so on through R8, then sector rate register SR1 is read out followed by SR2, . . . SR8.

The rate counter subcommutation and rate coincidence conditions are indicated in the table on Page 10. For 8-level subcommutation, the subcommutator position =  $[S_2)(S_1)(S_0)]$  octal. The S<sub>2</sub>, S<sub>1</sub> and S<sub>0</sub> bits are obtained from word 7, frames 3, 7 and 11 (modulo 16) respectively as shown on Page 9.

NOTE: ALL RATES REGISTERS (HET & VLET) ACCUMULATE DATA FOR 64 MINOR FRAMES AND READ OUT THE RESULTS DURING THE NEXT 64 MINOR FRAMES; THUS RATE READOUTS IN ONE 64 MINOR FRAME BLOCK SHOULD BE ASSOCIATED WITH THE SUBCOM POSITIONS READ OUT IN THE PRECEDING 64 MINOR FRAME BLOCK. THE HET AND VLET SUBCOMS ARE INDEPENDENT OF EACH OTHER.

The VLET analog housekeeping (step 51 on the spacecraft analog subcom #1) is further subcommuted by 8 inside the experiment using the same subcommutator clock (S<sub>2</sub>)S<sub>1</sub>(S<sub>0</sub>) as used for the VLET rate registers:

PARAMETER	ANALOG SUBCOM			READOUT DESIGNATION
	(S2)	(S1)	(S0)	
V <sub>0</sub> = +12 V	0	0	0	X <sub>0</sub>
V <sub>1</sub> = +6 V	0	0	1	X <sub>1</sub>
V <sub>2</sub> = Thermistor 3	0	1	0	X <sub>2</sub>
V <sub>3</sub> = Thermistor 4	0	1	1	X <sub>3</sub>
V <sub>4</sub> = Spare	1	0	0	X <sub>4</sub>
V <sub>5</sub> = Spare	1	0	1	X <sub>5</sub>
V <sub>6</sub> = -6 V	1	1	0	X <sub>6</sub>
V <sub>7</sub> = -12 V	1	1	1	X <sub>7</sub>

The VLETS Power Monitor (analog subcom #1, step 53) nominally sits at 4.0 volts when the experiment is ON and at ground when the experiment is OFF.

The spacecraft analog subcom has a linear range from 0 to 5.10 V. Hence, the following conversions are necessary to relate the subcom readout X's with the appropriate voltage:

$$\begin{aligned}V_0 &= 0.06 \times X_0 \text{ volts.} \\V_1 &= 0.04 \times X_1 \text{ volts.} \\V_6 &= 0.4 \times X_6 - 0.44 \times X_1 \text{ volts.} \\V_7 &= 0.0444 \times X_7 - 0.0733 \times X_0 \text{ volts.}\end{aligned}$$

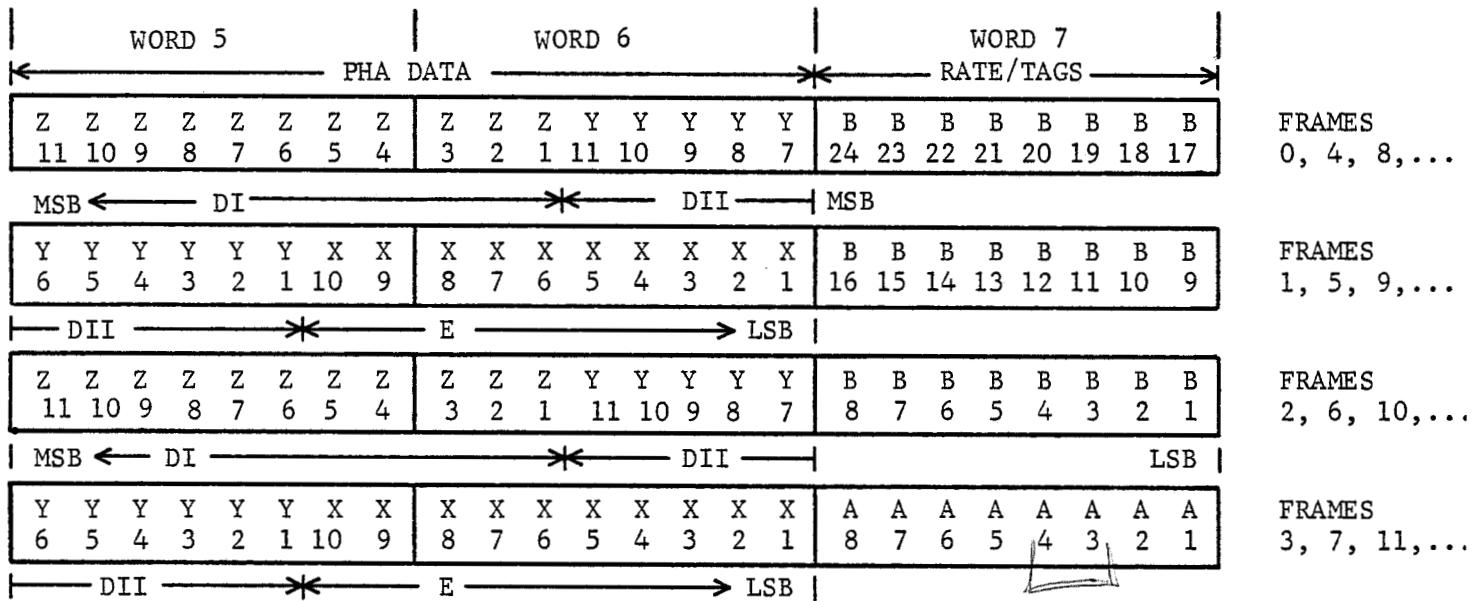
The thermistor temperature conversions are the same as given on Page 5. X<sub>0</sub> is read in the same 64 minor frame block as the one in which S<sub>2</sub>, S<sub>1</sub> and S<sub>0</sub> are zero, etc. (i.e., this is unlike the rates).

The VLETS Power Monitor (Analog Subcom #1, Step 53) nominally sits at 4.0 volts when the experiment is ON and at ground when the experiment is OFF. See Page 5 for further details.

VLET status readout is as indicated on Page 9. Systems 1 and 2 are both enabled when their status bits are zero. The PHA enable/disable commands are executed when they are received. The internal stimulus is not turned on, however, until the beginning of the first 64 minor frame block after the command is received. It remains on for 8x64 minor frame blocks and then automatically shuts itself off. It may also be commanded off. The internal stimulus system is ON during the 8x64 minor frame blocks which have the CAL ON bit set to 1. PHA events from the internal stimulus may continue to be read out for as many as eight pulse-height events after the system shuts off. The 64 minor frame block following the turn-off of the internal stimulus will contain rates accumulated when it was on, even though the CAL ON bit is reset to zero.

The VLET PHA counters are quite different from those for the HET. The counters for DI and DII start counting from zero and have no overflow protection. The E counter starts counting from zero and freezes at all ones if overflow is detected. (The HET PHA counters start counting from 1 and freeze at zero if overflow is detected.)

BIT STRUCTURE, VLET PHA/RATE READOUTS



BIT CONTENTS

X = E PHA  
 Y = DII PHA  
 Z = DI PHA  
 B = RATE  
 $A_i$  = TAGS AND STATUS

$P_1$  0 = TELESCOPE 1  
 1 = TELESCOPE 2  
 $P_o$  0 = EVENT TYPE 0  
 1 = EVENT TYPE 1

Frame #  
Modulo 16

$$A_1 = \begin{cases} 3 & S_2 \text{ (VLET)} \\ 7 & S_1 \text{ (VLET)} \\ 11 & S_0 \text{ (VLET)} \\ 15 & \text{CAL ALLOW} \end{cases}$$

$$A_2 = \text{CAL ON}$$

$$A_3 = P_1 \quad \} \quad \text{TAGS FOR PHA EVENT IN} \\ A_4 = P_o \quad \} \quad \text{FRAMES } (2,3), (6,7), \dots$$

$$A_5 = \text{TELESCOPE 2 PHA ENABLE}$$

$$A_6 = \text{TELESCOPE 1 PHA ENABLE}$$

$$A_7 = P_1 \quad \} \quad \text{TAGS FOR PHA EVENT} \\ A_8 = P_o \quad \} \quad \text{IN FRAMES } (0,1), (4,5), \dots$$

VLET ANALOG SUBCOM POSITION = (S 2)(S 1)(S 0)

VLET RATE FORMAT (REVISED 9/2/76)

$S_2 = 8x64W7$	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
$S_1 = 4x64W7$	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
$S_0 = 2x64W7$	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
							1
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R1 \\ R2 \end{array} \right.$	$\left( \begin{array}{l} D\Sigma 1 \\ D\Sigma 2 \end{array} \right)$	$D\Sigma 1$	$D\Sigma 1$	$D\Sigma 1$	$D\Sigma 1$	$D\Sigma 1$	$D\Sigma 1$
$T1$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R3 \\ R4 \end{array} \right.$	$\boxed{D\Sigma 1E1}$	$\boxed{D\Sigma 1E2}$	$D\Sigma 1E1$	$D\Sigma 1E2$	$D\Sigma 1E1$	$D\Sigma 1E2$
$T2$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R5 \\ R6 \end{array} \right.$	$\boxed{D\Sigma 1}$	$D\Sigma 1$	$D\Sigma 1$	$D\Sigma L$	$D\Sigma 1$	$D\Sigma 1E1$
$RSE$		$D\Sigma 2$	$D\Sigma 2$	$D\Sigma 2$	$D\Sigma 2$	$D\Sigma 2$	$D\Sigma 2$
		$\boxed{D\Sigma 1E1}$	$\boxed{D\Sigma 1E2}$	$D\Sigma 1E1$	$D\Sigma 1E2$	$D\Sigma 1E1$	$D\Sigma 1E2$
		$\boxed{DT2}$	$\boxed{DT1}$	*	$DT1$	$DT2$	$DT1$
		$DT1$	$DT1$	$ET1$	$FT1$	$DT2$	$FT2$
		$D\Sigma 1T1$	$DT1$	$D\Sigma 1T2$	$DT2$	$D\Sigma 1T1$	$DT2$

$D = DIDIT1 \quad T1 = TELESCOPE 1, \quad T2 = TELESCOPE 2$

USE SUBCOM POSITION SAMPLE FROM PRECEDING 64 MINOR FRAME DATA BLOCK

$\boxed{\phantom{0}}$  = length of subcom cycle

\* NOTE 2,1 ORDER!

## HET DATA

The TYH High-Energy Telescope (HET) produces three types of digital data (rate data, PHA data and command status data), and 3 analog parameters. One complete data cycle requires 16 blocks of 64 minor frames, or 1024 minor frames. A single 64 minor frame block format is shown in Figure 1.\* Word 8 contains all the HET rate data, consisting of 16 consecutive 22-bit rate counter readouts, followed by 8 additional 20-bit sectored rate counter readouts, for a total of 512 bits in the 64 8-bit words. The first bit in the sequence (i.e., the first bit readout in time) appears in minor frame #0 and is the MSB (2<sup>21</sup>) of rate counter #1; this is designated R<sub>122</sub>. The succeeding bits (R<sub>121</sub>, R<sub>120</sub>, R<sub>119</sub> . . . R<sub>1</sub>) complete the readout of R<sub>1</sub>, followed by R<sub>2</sub> (R<sub>222</sub>, R<sub>221</sub> . . . R<sub>21</sub>) and so on until all 16 rate counters and the 8 sectored rate counters (SR<sub>1</sub> through SR<sub>8</sub>) have been readout. This represents 1/16 of a complete rate data cycle and corresponds to a single position of the rate counter commutator. The commutator position is read out as the S<sub>4</sub>, S<sub>3</sub>, S<sub>2</sub> and S<sub>1</sub> bits in the digital subcom (S<sub>4</sub> is MSB) of the preceding 64 minor frame block. The logical rates, i.e., the required coincidence anticoincidence conditions among various elements of each telescope, are shown in Fig. 2.<sup>†</sup> Some rates are not commutated at all (R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>11</sub> and R<sub>12</sub>, for example), and represent the same coincidence condition regardless of the state of the S<sub>1</sub>-S<sub>4</sub> bits and the HG<sub>i</sub> bits (high gain/low gain) for each telescope. Other rates may be commutated between two quantities using only the S<sub>1</sub> bit (e.g., R<sub>5</sub>) or only the HG<sub>i</sub> bit (R<sub>1</sub>). R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>10</sub>, however, are commutated using both HG<sub>i</sub> and the S<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>2</sub> bits as well. The singles rates from each telescope element are commutated modulo 16 in R<sub>8</sub> and R<sub>16</sub> using all the bits S<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>2</sub>, S<sub>3</sub>, S<sub>4</sub>.

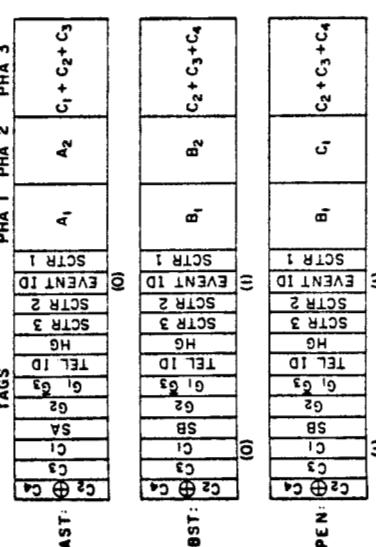
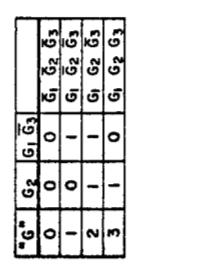
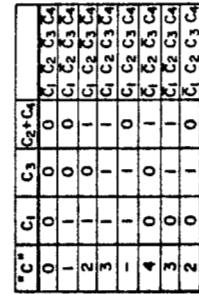
PHA (pulse-height analysis) data for selected events appears as a 48-bit sequence starting in the MSB of Word 9 of even-numbered frames and ending with the LSB of Word 11 of odd-numbered frames. The first 12 bits read out (T<sub>12</sub>-T<sub>1</sub> in Fig. 1) are tag bits which identify the event type (A STopping, B STopping, or PENetrating), the telescope, the sector orientation of the spacecraft at the time of the particle detection, the penetration range of the particle through the C stack, and other housekeeping parameters of that event. The remaining 36 bits contain three 12-bit numbers representing the amplitude of three selected detector signals. Fig. 1 illustrates the various PHA addresses and identifies which detector quantity is represented for each of the PHA event types.

Command status data is read out in the digital subcom. Eight subcom words, i.e., 128 minor frames, are required for a complete readout of all 48 status bits. Each block of 64 minor frames, however, contains one readout of the rate commutation position and the two gain bits, one for each telescope. See page 3. Command status changes whenever a command is received; i.e., it is not aligned with 128 minor frame boundaries.

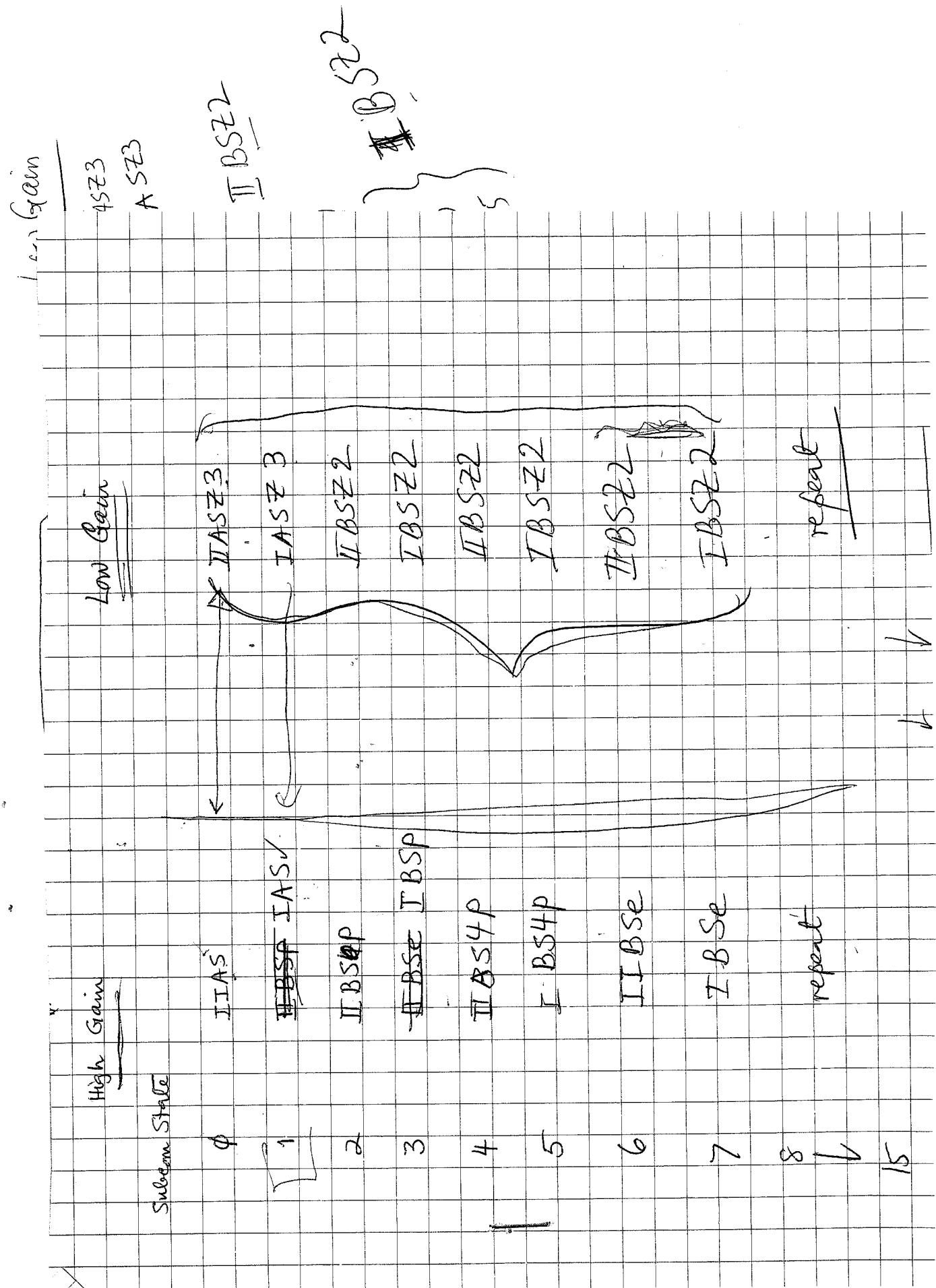
\* Drawing labelled TYH High Energy Telescope, ISEE-C Telemetry Format, p. 12.

+ Drawing labelled ISEE HET Rate Table, p. 13.

		WORD 8	WORD 9	WORD 10	WORD 11	
MINOR FRAME NO.	7	6    5    4    3    2    1    0	7    6    5    4    3    2    1    0	7    6    5    4    3    2    1    0	7    6    5    4    3    2    1    0	
0	R1 <sub>22</sub>	R1 <sub>21</sub> R1 <sub>20</sub> R1 <sub>19</sub> R1 <sub>18</sub> R1 <sub>17</sub> R1 <sub>16</sub> R1 <sub>15</sub> R1 <sub>14</sub> R1 <sub>13</sub> R1 <sub>12</sub> R1 <sub>11</sub> R1 <sub>10</sub> R1 <sub>9</sub> R1 <sub>8</sub> R1 <sub>7</sub> R1 <sub>6</sub> R1 <sub>5</sub> R1 <sub>4</sub> R1 <sub>3</sub> R1 <sub>2</sub> R1 <sub>1</sub> R2 <sub>22</sub>	T12 T11 T10 T9 T8 T7 T6 T5 T4 T3 T2 T1 (MSB) (LSB)	T12 T11 T10 T9 T8 T7 T6 T5 T4 T3 T2 T1 (MSB) (LSB)	PHIA ADDRESS 1 (MSB) (LSB)	
1	R1 <sub>14</sub>					
2	R1 <sub>6</sub>					
3	R2 <sub>20</sub>	R2 <sub>19</sub> R2 <sub>18</sub> R2 <sub>17</sub> R2 <sub>16</sub> R2 <sub>15</sub> R2 <sub>14</sub> R2 <sub>13</sub> R2 <sub>12</sub> R2 <sub>11</sub> R2 <sub>10</sub> R2 <sub>9</sub> R2 <sub>8</sub> R2 <sub>7</sub> R2 <sub>6</sub> R2 <sub>5</sub>				
4	R2 <sub>4</sub>	R2 <sub>3</sub> R2 <sub>2</sub> R2 <sub>1</sub>	R3 <sub>32</sub> R3 <sub>21</sub> R3 <sub>20</sub> R3 <sub>19</sub>	R3 <sub>18</sub> R3 <sub>17</sub> R3 <sub>16</sub> R3 <sub>15</sub> R3 <sub>14</sub> R3 <sub>13</sub> R3 <sub>12</sub> R3 <sub>11</sub>	R3 <sub>10</sub> R3 <sub>9</sub> R3 <sub>8</sub> R3 <sub>7</sub> R3 <sub>6</sub> R3 <sub>5</sub> R3 <sub>4</sub> R3 <sub>3</sub>	
5	R3 <sub>18</sub>					
6	R3 <sub>17</sub>					
7	R3 <sub>10</sub>					
8	R2 <sub>2</sub>	R3 <sub>1</sub> R4 <sub>22</sub> R4 <sub>21</sub> R4 <sub>20</sub> R4 <sub>19</sub> R4 <sub>18</sub> R4 <sub>17</sub> R4 <sub>16</sub> R4 <sub>15</sub> R4 <sub>14</sub> R4 <sub>13</sub> R4 <sub>12</sub> R4 <sub>11</sub> R4 <sub>10</sub> R4 <sub>9</sub> R4 <sub>8</sub>				
9	R4 <sub>16</sub>					
10	R4 <sub>8</sub>	R4 <sub>7</sub> R4 <sub>6</sub> R5 <sub>22</sub> R5 <sub>21</sub>	R4 <sub>5</sub> R5 <sub>20</sub> R5 <sub>19</sub>	R4 <sub>4</sub> R4 <sub>3</sub> R4 <sub>2</sub>	R4 <sub>1</sub>	
11						
-						
21	-	-	-	R8 <sub>4</sub> R8 <sub>3</sub> R8 <sub>2</sub> R8 <sub>1</sub>		
22	R9 <sub>22</sub>	R9 <sub>21</sub> R9 <sub>20</sub> R9 <sub>19</sub>	-	-	-	
-						
32	-	-	-	R12 <sub>4</sub> R12 <sub>3</sub> R12 <sub>2</sub> R12 <sub>1</sub>		
33	R13 <sub>22</sub>	R13 <sub>21</sub> R13 <sub>20</sub> R13 <sub>19</sub>	-	-	-	
-						
43	-	-	R16 <sub>4</sub> R16 <sub>3</sub> R16 <sub>2</sub> R16 <sub>1</sub>			
44	SRI(1) <sub>20</sub>	SRI(1) <sub>19</sub> SRI(1) <sub>18</sub> SRI(1) <sub>17</sub> SRI(1) <sub>16</sub> SRI(1) <sub>15</sub> SRI(1) <sub>14</sub> SRI(1) <sub>13</sub>				
45	SRI(1) <sub>12</sub>	SRI(1) <sub>11</sub> SRI(1) <sub>10</sub> SRI(1) <sub>9</sub> SRI(1) <sub>8</sub> SRI(1) <sub>7</sub> SRI(1) <sub>6</sub> SRI(1) <sub>5</sub>				
46	SRI(1) <sub>4</sub>					
47	SRI(2) <sub>16</sub>	SRI(2) <sub>15</sub> SRI(2) <sub>14</sub> SRI(2) <sub>13</sub> SRI(2) <sub>12</sub> SRI(2) <sub>11</sub> SRI(2) <sub>10</sub> SRI(2) <sub>9</sub>				
48	SRI(2) <sub>8</sub>	SRI(2) <sub>7</sub> SRI(2) <sub>6</sub> SRI(2) <sub>5</sub> SRI(2) <sub>4</sub> SRI(2) <sub>3</sub> SRI(2) <sub>2</sub>				
49	SRI(3) <sub>20</sub>	SRI(3) <sub>19</sub> SRI(3) <sub>18</sub>	-	-	-	
50	-	-	-	-	-	
51	SRI(3) <sub>4</sub>	SRI(3) <sub>3</sub> SRI(3) <sub>2</sub> SRI(3) <sub>1</sub> SRI(4) <sub>20</sub> SRI(4) <sub>19</sub> SRI(4) <sub>18</sub> SRI(4) <sub>17</sub>				
52	-	-	-	-	-	
53	-	-	SRI(4) <sub>4</sub> SRI(4) <sub>3</sub> SRI(4) <sub>2</sub> SRI(4) <sub>1</sub>			
54	SRI(5) <sub>20</sub>	SRI(5) <sub>19</sub> SRI(5) <sub>18</sub> -	-	-	-	
55	-	-	-	-	-	
56	SRI(5) <sub>4</sub>	SRI(5) <sub>3</sub> SRI(5) <sub>2</sub> SRI(5) <sub>1</sub> SRI(6) <sub>20</sub> SRI(6) <sub>19</sub> SRI(6) <sub>18</sub>				
57	-	-	-	-	-	
58	-	-	SRI(6) <sub>4</sub> SRI(6) <sub>3</sub> SRI(6) <sub>2</sub> SRI(6) <sub>1</sub>			
59	SRI(7) <sub>20</sub>	SRI(7) <sub>19</sub> SRI(7) <sub>18</sub> SRI(7) <sub>17</sub>	-	-	-	
60	-	-	-	-	-	
61	-	SRI(7) <sub>3</sub> SRI(7) <sub>2</sub> SRI(7) <sub>1</sub> SRI(8) <sub>20</sub> SRI(8) <sub>19</sub> SRI(8) <sub>18</sub> SRI(8) <sub>17</sub>				
62	-	-	-	-	-	
63	-	-	-	SRI(8) <sub>3</sub> SRI(8) <sub>2</sub> SRI(8) <sub>1</sub>		



## Sectors



I SEE HET RATE TABLE

COUNTER	RATE	HG I	HG II	SI	S2	S3	S4	DET.
R1	$A_1(A_2)(\bar{C}_4)(\bar{G}_1)\bar{G}_2$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	$A_1(A_2)SA(C_4)\bar{G}_3$	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
R2	$B_1(B_2)SB(\bar{C}_1)\bar{G}_1\bar{G}_2$	1	3/4 S*	-	-	-	-	-
	$B_1(B_2)(C_4)\bar{S}\bar{B}(\bar{C}_1)\bar{G}_1$	1	1/4 *	-	-	-	-	-
	$B_1(B_2)SB(\bar{C}_1)\bar{G}_3$	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
R3	$B_1(B_2)(C_1)$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R4	$B_1(B_2)(C_1)\bar{G}_1$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SA = $SA_1 SA_2$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R5	$B_1(B_2)(C_4)\bar{C}_3 SB \bar{G}_1$	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
	$B_1(B_2)(C_4)\bar{C}_3 SB \bar{G}_1$	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
R6	$B_1(B_2)(C_4)C_3 \bar{C}_2 SB \bar{G}_1$	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
	$B_1(B_2)(C_4)C_3 \bar{C}_2 SB \bar{G}_1$	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
R7	$B_1(B_2)(C_4)C_3 C_2 SB \bar{G}_1$	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
	$B_1(B_2)(C_4)C_3 C_2 SB \bar{G}_1$	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
R8	$A_1 A_2$	-	0	0	0	0	0	-
	$A_2$	-	1	0	0	0	0	-
C1	-	0	1	0	0	0	0	-
C2	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	-
B1	-	0	0	1	0	0	0	-
SA1	-	1	0	1	0	0	0	-
SA2	-	0	1	0	0	0	0	-
SB	-	1	1	0	0	0	0	-
C3	-	0	0	1	0	0	0	-
C4	-	1	0	0	1	0	0	-
B2	-	0	1	0	1	0	0	-
G1	-	1	1	0	1	0	0	-
B1	-	0	0	1	1	0	0	-
SA1 } REPEAT BLOCK	-	1	0	1	1	0	0	-
SB }	-	0	1	1	1	1	1	-
R9-R16 IDENTICAL TO RI-R8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SR a	$A_1(A_2)(\bar{C}_4)(\bar{G}_1)\bar{G}_2$	-	0	0	0	0	0	-
b	$B_1(B_2)SB(\bar{C}_1)(\bar{G}_1)\bar{G}_2$	1	0	1	0	0	0	-
c	$B_1(B_2)(C_4)SB(\bar{G}_1)(\bar{G}_2)\bar{G}_2$	1	0	0	1	0	0	-
d	$B_1(B_2)(C_4)\bar{S}\bar{B}(\bar{G}_1)\bar{G}_2$	1	0	1	1	0	0	-
REPEAT a,b,c,d FOR HET-I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e $A_1(A_2)SA(C_4)G_3$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
f $A_1(A_2)SA(C_4)G_3$	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-
g $B_1(B_2)SB(\bar{C}_1)\bar{G}_2$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
h REPEAT f FOR HET-II	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-

NOTES :

RI, R9 RATES CORRESPOND TO THE A - STOPPING EVENT TYPE FOR HETS I AND II.

\* R2, R10 RATES CORRESPOND TO THE B - STOPPING EVENT TYPE FOR HETS I AND II ( IN HIGH GAIN THE B - STOPPING EVENT TYPE DEFINITION IS TIME MUXPLEXED FOR 3/4 AND 1/4 OF THE TIME BETWEEN TWO DEFINING CONDITIONS ;  $I/4 \equiv S_1 = S_2 = 1$  )  
 R3, RII = PBN

(~) = DENOTES TERMS WHICH MAY BE DELETED FROM LOGICAL EXPRESSIONS BY COMMAND.

HG = 0  $\Rightarrow$  LOW GAIN; HG II  $\Rightarrow$  HET I ; HG II  $\Rightarrow$  HET II  
 HET I AND HET II GAINS ARE THE SAME WHEN IN AUTOMATIC GAIN CHANGING MODE BUT EACH MAY BE COMMANDED TO A FIXED GAIN INDEPENDENTLY.

NOTE REPEAT BLOCK FOR SINGLES RATES ; E.G. IN ONE FULL SUBCOM CYCLE THE BI SAMPLE TIME IS TWICE THAT FOR , SAY, B2.

NOTE : NO ( ) AROUND  $\bar{G}_3$  , UNLIKE MJS.

ALL RATE EQUATIONS CONTAIN A STROBE TERM TO ESTABLISH A COINCIDENCE APERTURE OF  $\sim 3\mu$  SEC. THE STROBE OCCURS 5.5  $\mu$  SEC AFTER THE FIRST OF THE FOLLOWING BECOMES TRUE :  $A_1, B_1, (B_2), (C_1), (C_4)$

BIT STATES : BLANK  $\Rightarrow$  NOT RELEVANT

$\bar{G}_3 \Rightarrow 0$  OR 1

BITS HG I, HG II, SI, S2, S3, S4 ARE QUOTED HERE FOR ACCUMULATE TIME ; RATES ARE ACCUMULATED DURING ONE 64 MINOR FRAME BLOCK AND READ OUT IN THE NEXT 64 MINOR FRAME BLOCK ; THE STATES OF BITS HG I, HG II, SI, S2, S3, S4 READ OUT IN A 64 MINOR FRAME BLOCK CORRESPOND TO THE RATES IN THE FOLLOWING 64 MINOR FRAME BLOCK.

DELETION OF  $(C_1)$  IS CONTROLLED BY THE SAME COMMAND BIT AS FOR DELETION OF  $(\bar{C}_1)$  AND SIMILARLY FOR  $(C_4)$  AND  $(\bar{C}_4)$ . A SINGLE COMMAND BIT CONTROLS DELETION OF  $(\bar{G}_1)$  TERMS IN RI AND HET-II SECTOR RATES ; A SEPERATE COMMAND BIT CONTROLS DELETION OF  $(\bar{G}_1)$  TERM IN R2 ; SIMILARLY FOR HET-I.

0.0

both not zero

Subcom =  $(S_4)(S_3)(S_2)(S_1)$

The HET internal stimulus, however, is turned on at the beginning of the first 64 minor frame block after the internal stimulus command (P88, provided CD46=CAL ENABLE bit = 1) is received. The internal stimulus system then stays on for 16x64 minor frames (1 complete sybcom cycle) and then automatically shuts itself off. The internal stimulus may be shut off earlier by resetting the CAL ENABLE bit (CD46) to zero. Note that the CAL bit in the HET status data is set during the 16x64 minor frame blocks during which the internal stimulus is ON. Corresponding rate data extends into the following 64 minor frame block. PHA data accumulated while the internal stimulus is on can extend as much as 3 event readouts after the time it is shut off (i.e., a CAL bit = 0 in a 64 minor frame block is not a guarantee that this block contains no data from the internal stimulus).

HET null PHA events consist of a string of 48 zeros. The lowest PHA channel value for a non-null HET event is 1; a pulse-height readout of zero for a non-null event implies overflow of the corresponding counter; i.e., top of range. The tag bit field could be tested alone as a test for null events since it should be all zeros only for null events.

ISEE-C Sector Rates (HET + VLET).

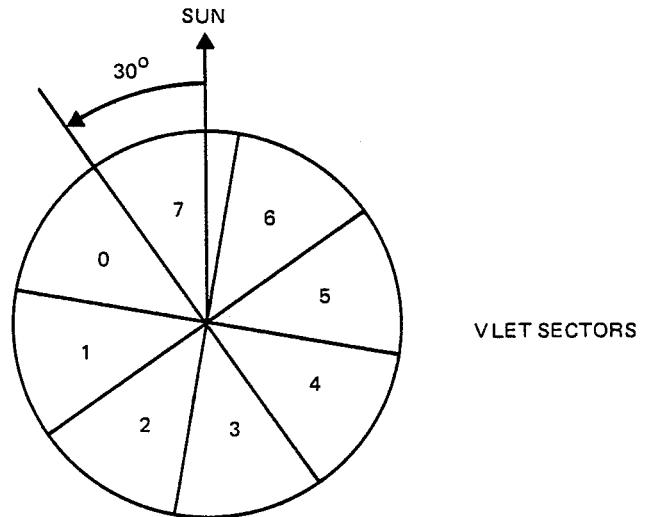
Nominal spin rate = 20 RPM  $\rightarrow$  Spin Period T = 3 seconds. One complete readout of 8 sector rate counter contents takes 64 minor frames or 32 seconds at 2048 IBPS. At the end of a 64 minor frame block the contents of the 8 sector rate counters are transferred for readout during the next such block; the next rate to be sectored is selected by advancing the appropriate sub-com by one step and clearing the 8 counters. When the next sun-pulse is detected, rate accumulation begins in the first sector rate counter. One-eighth of a revolution later the rate pulses are switched from the first sector rate counter to the second for the next one-eighth of a spin and so on. At the end of one complete spin counting is resumed in counter one. The process stops after n complete spins, where n is bit-rate dependent:

IBPS	n
2048	8
1024	16
512	32

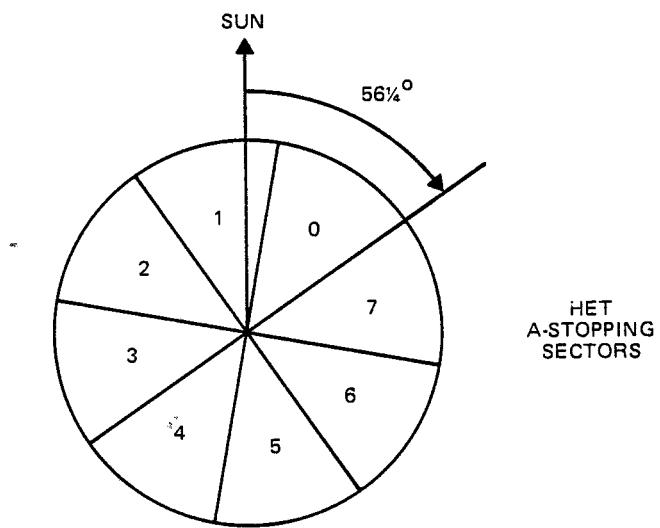
To obtain counts per second, divide the number of events counted by  $n \times T / 8$  seconds.

The sun-pulse may be derived from either the Panoramic Attitude Sensor System (PAS) or from the Fine Sun Sensor System (FSS). The PAS and FSS systems are located in facets 6 and 14 respectively,  $180^\circ$  apart. However, each is canted by  $22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  and the sun-pulse from the FSS is delayed by  $180^\circ$  so that the sun-pulse is generated when sunlight is normally incident on facet 5 (actually the PAS pulse comes  $0.35^\circ$  later than this). The facets are numbered 1 to 16 according to a right-hand rule, the rotation of the spacecraft follows a right-hand rule and the spin axis will point to the North Ecliptic pole  $\pm 1^\circ$ . The VLETS are located in facet 8 with their symmetry axes in the spin plane and rotated from a normal to facet 8 by  $15^\circ$  towards facet 7. The HETS are located such that their symmetry axes lie in the spin plane, the A-ends looking in a direction parallel to a vector from the center of the spacecraft to the junction of facets 2 and 3. This leads to the patterns on page 16.

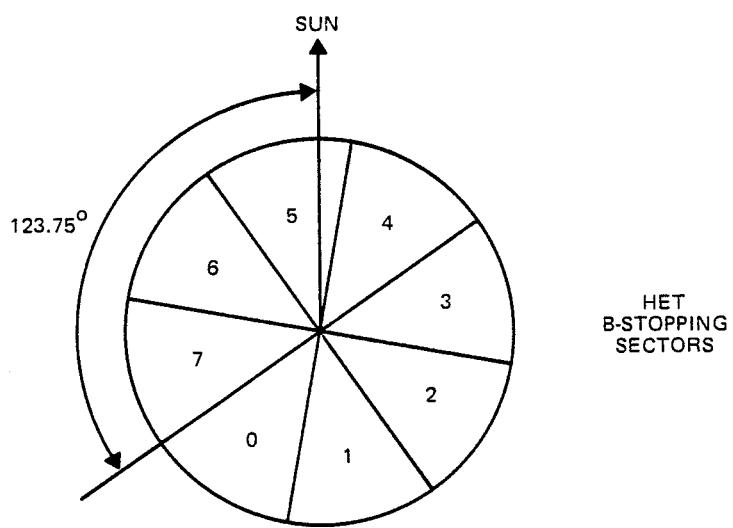
The VLET sector rates are accumulated in 24 bit counters; the HET sectored rates are accumulated in 20 bit counters.



VLET SECTORS



HET  
A-STANDING  
SECTORS



HET  
B-STANDING  
SECTORS

APPENDIX D - A DESCRIPTION OF THE  
WORK AND ENCY FORMAT

The ISEE-C library consists of encyclopedias. The encyclopedia is organized into volumes. Each volume is defined by a fifteen-minute interval that starts at an integral fifteen-minute boundary, i.e., on the hour, fifteen minutes after the hour, thirty minutes after the hour, and forty-five minutes after the hour. The clock used for the purpose of determining time is the Universal time at the spacecraft. Each volume is assigned a unique number which is the number of fifteen-minute intervals elapsed before the volume since the start of calendar year 1977. A volume comprises of an integral number of instrument subcom sequences, and therefore may contain experiment data for a time interval which differs from the time interval of the volume by as much as one subcom sequence. A volume begins with an introduction which identifies the volume and provides information regarding volume contents. Following the introduction, there may be one or more chapters.

A chapter contains data obtained under the same instrument conditions (status, analog), and begins with an introduction. The introduction identifies the chapter and provides a general description of chapter contents, and conditions that may have led to the creation of this chapter. A chapter is terminated when either a change in experiment status occurs, or there is a gap in the data. The chapter introduction identifies the actual start-time and end-time of data included in the chapter. A number of verses follow the chapter introduction.

A verse contains all data of a specified type that was acquired within the time span covered by the chapter. Each verse begins with a preface that identifies the verse as belonging to a particular chapter of a volume and describes the type of data contained in the verse. The data follows the preface in a format appropriate to the type of data.

The formats of an ISEE-C encyclopedia volume introduction, a chapter introduction, and a verse are presented below. Tables A-1 through A-6 provide additional details on these formats.

## 0.0 VOLUME INTRODUCTION

<u>AW</u>	<u>Word</u>	<u>Byte</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	1	0	1	VOCHPN	Chapter number ( $\equiv 0$ )
		1	1	VOVERN	Verse number ( $\equiv 0$ )
2		2	1	EPN	Encyclopedia Program Version
		3	1	SCID	Satellite Identification
3-4	2	4	4	VOVOLN	Volume number
		8	6	EPDT	Encyclopedia Program Date
		8	2	EPYR	(Year - 1900)
		10	2	EPMON	Month of year
		12	2	EPDY	Day of month
		14	6	VCDT	Volume Creation Date
		14	2	VCYR	(Year - 1900)
		16	2	VMCN	Month of year
		18	2	VCDY	Day of month
	6	20	10	VSTRT	Time of Volume (Start Time)
11		20	2	VSYR	(Year - 1900)
12		22	2	VSMO	Month of year
13		24	2	VSDY	Day of month
14		26	2	VSHR	Hour of day
15		28	2	VSMN	Minute of hour
		30	2		Spare
17		32	2	NMCHP	Number of chapters in the volume (may be zero)
		34	48	APRMV	Twelve 2-HW fields, one for each of the analog parameters, that define acceptably range of varia- tion of the parameters, in units of the parameter. HW 0 - minimum acceptable value 1 - maximum acceptable value For parameters for which is a percentage change is acceptable, HW 0 is set = 255, and HW 1 contains acceptable variation, in parts 256.
		82	2		Spare

<u>Byte</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
84	2	(VO) DQSUM	Weighted sums of data quality for volume
86	2	MFSUM	Sum of minor frames for volume
88	8	CHSMC	Subject matter code for each of the chapters in the volume. One byte field identifies each of the chapters in the volume according to the following code:
			80 Bit 0 - 0-status not nominal 1-status not nominal
			40 1 - 0-real data 1-calibration data (HET or VLET)
			20 2 - 0-analog parameters within tolerance 1-unusual analog parameters
			10 3 - 0-no time gap 1-time gap in data
			08 4 - 0-no bit rate change 1-bit rate change
			04 5 - Spare
			02 6 - 0-same status 1-change in status
			01 7 - Spare
96	1	DQAL	Data quality acceptance level (determines quality threshold for rates to be summarized)
97-99	3		Spare

#### n.0 CHAPTER INTRODUCTION n≥1

<u>Byte</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	1	CHCHPN	Chapter Number ( $\geq 1$ )
1	1	CHVERN	Chapter Verse Number - 0
2	1		Spare
3	1	CHCHSMC	Subject Matter Code

<u>HW</u>	<u>Byte</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
	4	4	CHVOLN	Volume Number
	8	8	DTSTRT	Starting S/C time of data included
	8	2	DTYR	Year - 1900
	10	2	DTHR	Hour of year → includes ext rd 24 hrs
	12	2	DTSC	Second of hour → includes day of calendar i.e. $\frac{hour}{24}$ = day of calendar
	14	2	DTMSC	Millisecond of second → Jan 1 is day 1 in hours
	16	8	DTEND	Ending S/C time of data → the number of days of month
	16	2	ENDYR	Year - 1900
	18	2	ENDHR	Hour of year
	20	2	ENDSC	Second of hour
	22	2	ENDMSC	Millisecond of second
	24	4	STSCC	Starting time, S/C clock
	28	2	VLET C	VLET Calibration (high order byte - CAL allow
	30	2	HETC	(low order byte - CAL start
18	34	2	NMVER	Number of verses in chapter ×
	36	100	CHCN	Chapter Contents Table nth byte of this field points to the verse con- taining nth type of data
	136	4	VLETST	VLET status T1:T2 enable right justified
36	140	12	CHSTA	HET Command Status, six 2-byte words 1st byte = 0 - 5, 2nd byte = status
	152	2	NMMF	Total number of minor frames in chapter

<u>Byte</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
			Data Quality:
154	2	DQ00	$\Sigma$ mf padded (00)
156	2	DQ01	$\Sigma$ mf with bad data quality (01)
158	2	DQ10	$\Sigma$ mf with good data quality (10)
160	2	DQ11	$\Sigma$ mf with excellent data quality (11)
			Time Quality:
162	2	TQ00	$\Sigma$ mf of quick look data (00)
164	2	TQ01	$\Sigma$ mf with time quality 01
166	2	TQ10	$\Sigma$ mf with time quality 10
168	2	TQ11	$\Sigma$ mf with time quality 11
170	2		Spare
			Analog Parameters, average for chapter
			low order HW - value
			high order HW -
			0 - value read out in this chapter
			1 - value inferred
			2 - value not available
172	4	VP12V	VLET +12 volts, mv
176	4	VP6V	VLET +6 volts, mv
180	4	VTH3	VLET Thermistor 3, °c
184	4	VTH4	VLET Thermistor 4, °c
188	4		VLET Spare 1, raw
192	4		VLET Spare 2, raw
196	4	VM6V	VLET -6 volts, mv
200	4	VM12V	VLET -12 volts, mv
204	4	HETPM	HETS Power Monitor, mv
208	4	VLETPM	VLETS Power Monitor, mv
212	4	HETTH	HETS Thermistor, °c
216	4	VLETTH	VLETS Thermistor, °c

### Data Type 0 - Raw Rates Data

1/ chapter

	Name	Description	Length (bytes)
PREVERSE+0	HCMPS	HET Commutator position for the first set of rate readouts	1
+1	VCMPS	VLET Commutator position for the first set of rate readouts	1
+2	GAIN1	HET1 gain mode for the first set of readouts (0=low gain; 1= high gain)	1
+3	GAIN2	HET2 gain mode	1
+4	AUTO1	HET1 automatic gain switching (0=yes; 1=no)	1
+5	AUTO2	HET2 automatic gain switching	1
+6	NSEQ	Number of rate sequences in the verse (i.e., groups of 64 minor frames)	2
+8	RATE	40 *NSEQ rate words in the format in Table A-2.	16 HET unsectored 6-8 8 HET sectored 22-29 8 VLET unsectored 30-37 8 VLET sectored 38-45

### Data Type 1 - Coincidence Condition Map (Length = 300 bytes)

PREVERSE+0 CCM One 16-bit word for each of the first 150 rates in Table A-3. Each word indicates the presence of terms in coincidence condition applicable to the corresponding rate. The format of the entries is shown in Table A-4.

### Data Type 2 - Rate Summary

PREVERSE+0 RSM Two hundred fifty-four rate summary 254x16 blocks (16 bytes each) corresponding to the rates in Table A-3. The format is in Table A-5.

### Data Type 3 - VLET PHA History

PREVERSE+0	NUMPHA	Number of VLET PHA events in this chapter	4
+4		Spare	
+8	EVPREV	One byte field for each of the 16 PHA events that preceded the first PHA event in this chapter. Each byte contains the data type of the corresponding event. In the event of data discontinuity between previous volume and the current volume, these fields are padded.	16
+24	EVID	One byte field for each event in this chapter. Byte contains data type of the event. (Padded=all bits on; Null event=all bits off) Record filled to double-word boundary.	

### Data Type 4 - HET PHA History

(Same as data type 3, except HET)

### Data Types 5 - 22:

PREVERSE+0	PHARAT	Rate summary block for the corresponding rate	16
+16	PHAEV	Number of events corresponding to data type	4
+20		Spare	
+24	PHA	PHA events; 8-byte entry for each event in the format in Table A-6.	

### Data Type 23 - Spacecraft Words

PREVERSE+0	SCBL	Number of blocks of spacecraft words	
+4		Space	
+8		(6 * 64 bytes) * SCBL spacecraft data words.	

TABLE A-1. DATA TYPES

<u>Code</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	Raw Rates
1	Coincidence condition map
2	Rate Summary
3	VLET PHA Summary
4	HET PHA Summary
5	✓ HET-I AST, High Gain
6	✓ HET-I, Low Gain, AST
7	✓ HET-I, High Gain, BSTP
8	✓ HET-I, BSTE, High Gain
9	✓ HET-I BST, Low Gain
10	✓ HET-I PEN, High Gain
11	✓ HET-I PEN, Low Gain
12-18	HET-II (same as 5-11)
19	VLET-I, event type 0
20	VLET-I, event type 1
21	VLET-II, event type 0
22	VLET-II, event type 1
23	Spacecraft words

12 HET-II AST, High  
 13 HET-II, AST, LO  
 14 HET-II, BSTP, HI  
 15 HET-II, BSTE, HI  
 16 HET-II BST, LO  
 17 HET-II PEN, HI  
 18 HET-II PEN, LO

TABLE A-2. RATE WORD FORMAT

*raw rate bytes*

<u>Byte</u>	<u>Bit</u>	<u>Description</u>	
0	0	Fill data flag (0=no fill; 1=fill)	80
1-2		Worst Data Qualtiy Flag for minor frames required for this rate	60
	3	Bad spin value flag (sectored rates only) (0=spin nominal 1="wild" spin)	10
		Trend check indicators	
	4	failed forwarded trend check (1=fail)	08
	5	failed backword trend check (1=fail)	04
	6	applied forwarded trend check (1=applied)	02
	7	applied backword trend check (1=applied)	01
1-3		Rate Counts	

TABLE A-3. LOCATION OF RATE SUMMARY BLOCKS IN  
RATE SUMMARY TEXT

	<u>Description</u>	<u>Symbol</u>
1	HET-I, High Gain, $A_1 [A_2] [\bar{C}_4] [\bar{G}_1] \bar{G}_2$	AS
2	" " $B_1 [B_2] SB [\bar{C}_1] \bar{G}_1 \bar{G}_2$	BSp
3	" " $B_1 [B_2] [C_4] \overline{SB} [\bar{C}_1] \bar{G}_1$	BSe
4	" " $\cancel{B_1 [B_2] [C_1]}$	PENH
5	" " $B_1 [B_2] [C_1] \bar{G}_1$	PGH
6	" " $B_1 [B_2] [C_4] \bar{C}_3 SB \bar{G}_1$	BS4p
7	" " $B_1 [B_2] [C_4] \bar{C}_3 \overline{SB} \bar{G}_1$	BS4e
8	" " $B_1 [B_2] [C_4] C_3 \bar{C}_2 SB \bar{G}_1$	BS3p
9	" " $B_1 [B_2] [C_4] C_3 \bar{C}_2 \overline{SB} \bar{G}_1$	BS3e
10	" " $B_1 [B_2] [C_4] C_3 C_2 [\bar{C}_1] SB \bar{G}_1$	BS2p
11	" " $B_1 [B_2] [C_4] C_3 C_2 [\bar{C}_1] \overline{SB} \bar{G}_1$	BS2e
12	HET-I, Low Gain, $A_1 [A_2] SA [\bar{C}_4] \bar{G}_3$	ASZ3
13	" " $B_1 [B_2] SB [\bar{C}_1] \bar{G}_3$	BSZ2
14-21	" (same as 4-11, except Low Gain) PENL, PGL, BS4Z2, BS4, BS3Z2, BS3, BS222, BSZ	
22-42	HET-II (same as 1-21, except HET-II)	
43-50	Sectorized, HET-I, High Gain	
51	$A_1 [A_2] [\bar{C}_4] [\bar{G}_1] \bar{G}_2$	AS
52-59	$A_1 [A_2] [\bar{C}_4] [\bar{G}_1] \bar{G}_2$ , summed	AS
60	$B_1 [B_2] SB [\bar{C}_1] [\bar{G}_1] \bar{G}_2$	BSp
61-68	$B_1 [B_2] SB [\bar{C}_1] [\bar{G}_1] \bar{G}_2$ , summed	BSp
69	$B_1 [B_2] [C_4] SB [\bar{C}_1] [\bar{G}_1] \bar{G}_2$	BS <del>4P</del> ←
70-77	$B_1 [B_2] [C_4] SB [\bar{C}_1] [\bar{G}_1] \bar{G}_2$ , summed	BS <del>4P</del> ←
78	$B_1 [B_2] [C_4] [\bar{C}_1] \overline{SB} [\bar{G}_1] \bar{G}_2$	BSe
79-86	Sectorized, HET-I, Low Gain	
87	$A_1 [A_2] SA [\bar{C}_4] \bar{G}_3$	ASZ3
88-95	$A_1 [A_2] SA [\bar{C}_4] \bar{G}_3$ , summed	ASZ3
96	$B_1 [B_2] SB [\bar{C}_1] \bar{G}_2$	BSZ2
	$B_1 [B_2] SB [\bar{C}_1] \bar{G}_2$ , summed	BSZ2

		<u>Description</u>		<u>Symbol</u>
97-150		Sectedored, HET-II, (same as 43-96, except HET II)		
151	VLET-I	$D_I D_{II} \bar{F} \Sigma_1$	$D\Sigma 1$	LZ2
152		$D\Sigma 1-D\Sigma 2$	$D\Sigma 1-D\Sigma 2$	LZ#2
153		$D_I D_{II} \bar{F} \Sigma_2$	$D\Sigma 2$	LZ3
154		$D_I D_{II} \bar{F} \Sigma_1 E_1$	$D\Sigma LEL$	LZ2E1
155		$D_I D_{II} \bar{F} \Sigma_1 E_2$	$D\Sigma 1E2$	LZ2E2
156		$D_I D_{II} \bar{F}$	D	L
157-162		VLET-II (same as 151-155, except VLET-II)		
163-170	Sectedored, VLET-I	$D_I D_{II} \bar{F} \Sigma_1$	$D\Sigma 1$	LZ2(1)
171		$D_I D_{II} \bar{F} \Sigma_1$ , summed		
172-179		$D_I D_{II} \bar{F}$	D	L(1)
180		$D_I D_{II} \bar{F}$ , summed		
181-188	Sectedored, VLET-II	$D_I D_{11} \bar{F} \Sigma_1$	$D\Sigma 1$	
189		$D_I D_{11} \bar{F} \Sigma_1$ , summed		
190-197		$D_I D_{11} \bar{F}$	D	
198		$D_I D_{11} \bar{F}$ , summed		
199	HET-I, High Gain	$A_1$		A1
200	" "	$A_2$		A2
201		$C_1$		C1
202		$C_2$		C2
203		$C_3$		C3
204		$C_4$		C4
205		$B_2$		B2
206		$B_1$		B1
207		$SA_1$		SA1
208		$SA_2$		SA2
209		SB		SB
210		$G_1$		GL

	<u>Description</u>	<u>Symbol</u>
211-222	HET-I, Low Gain (same as 199-210 except Low Gain)	
223-246	HET-II, (same as 199-222 except HET-II0)	
247	VLET-I      D <sub>I</sub>	DI
248	"            D <sub>II</sub>	DII
249	"            E	E
250	"            F	F
251-254	VLET-II (same as 247-250 except VLET-II)	

---

Although A<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>, and C<sub>4</sub> are everywhere deletable, the G<sub>1</sub><sup>1</sup> is only deletable in BSP. The G<sub>1</sub> is only deletable in sectored rates and AS<sub>1</sub>.

[ ] = deletable term

TABLE A-4. BIT ASSIGNMENTS FOR COINCIDENCE  
CONDITION MAP

<u>Bit</u>	<u>HET</u>
0	A <sub>1</sub>
1	A <sub>2</sub>
2	C <sub>1</sub>
3	C <sub>2</sub>
4	C <sub>3</sub>
5	C <sub>4</sub>
6	B <sub>2</sub>
7	B <sub>1</sub>
8	SA
9	SB
10	G <sub>1</sub> Other than B stopping, CD7, and sectored
11	G <sub>2</sub>
12	G <sub>3</sub>
13	G <sub>1</sub> B stopping only, CD4, unsectored
14	0
15	0

One in a bit position implies that the corresponding term is presented.  
Whether coincidence/anti-coincidence is determined by rate definitions.

Bit 15 is set if the data type is disabled.

TABLE A-5. RATE SUMMARY BLOCK FORMAT

<u>Byte</u>	<u>Description</u>
0-3	Accumulated counts for this rate, excluding readouts which (a) appeared in a minor frame for which bit errors exceeded tolerance, or (b) failed trend check.
4-7	Time in seconds over which the counts above were accumulated.
8-11	Accumulated counts for this rate, excluding readouts for which data quality was unacceptable or gain mode was unavailable.
12-15	Time in seconds over which the counts in the preceding word were accumulated.

*Counts  
Word  
Time*

*Word  
checked*

*trend  
checked*

ISEE-C T44 PHA EVENT TAGS :

VLET

	TEL 1 ENAS	TEL 2 ENAS	EVENT ID.	TEL ID.

	C2 & C4	C3	C1	SB	G2	G1 G3	TEL ID.	HG	SECT 3	SECT 2	SECT 1

HET 6,7 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

EVENT TAGS:

VLET HET

EVENT ID. TYPE

D<sub>T</sub>

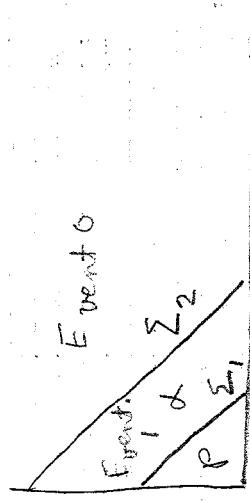
Event 0

D<sub>E2</sub> front + rearward  
D<sub>E1</sub> - D<sub>E2</sub> downward  
AST

0

1

BST IF C<sub>1</sub> = 0  
PEN IF C<sub>1</sub> = 1



D<sub>T</sub>

TABLE A-6. PHA EVENT FORMAT

8 bytes      16 bits

<u>Byte</u>	<u>Bit</u>	<u>Description</u>
0-1	0-1	Worst Data Quality Flag for minor frames required for this PHA event.
	2-3	Spare
	4-15	PHA Tag bits
2-3	0-3	0
	4-15	PHA 1 Readout
4-5	0-3	0
	4-15	PHA 2 Readout
6-7	0-3	0
	4-15	PHA 3 Readout

*read PHA merge  
PC*

Tel enable bits 2 & 3, normal

VLSI Tag	event 0	VLSI T-I	version II
0	Event 0	VLSI T-I	19
1	Event 0	VLSI T-II	21
2	Event 1	VLSI T-I	20
3	Event 1	VLSI T-II	22

# TSE-C HET EVENT TYPE VERSE DEFINITIONS (1 VERSE PER EVENT TYPE)

EVENT TYPE	CORRESPONDING EVENT RATE	SHORT LABEL	TAG SITS			TEL/D
			EVENT ID	BIT	C.	
AS, HI, GN	A <sub>i</sub> (A <sub>2</sub> )(C <sub>1</sub> )(G <sub>1</sub> ) <sub>i</sub>	AS	0	—	—	—
AS, LO, GN	A <sub>i</sub> (A <sub>2</sub> )SA(C <sub>1</sub> ) <sub>i</sub> G <sub>3</sub>	AS23	0	—	—	0
SC, HI, GN	O <sub>i</sub> (C <sub>2</sub> )(C <sub>1</sub> ) <sub>i</sub> <del>SC(C<sub>1</sub>)G<sub>1</sub></del>	BSE	1	0	0	1
BSP, HI, GN	O <sub>i</sub> (B <sub>2</sub> )SC(C <sub>1</sub> )(G <sub>1</sub> ) <sub>i</sub> G <sub>2</sub>	BSP	1	0	1	1
BS, LO, GN	O <sub>i</sub> (B <sub>2</sub> )SC(C <sub>1</sub> ) <sub>i</sub> G <sub>3</sub>	BS22	1	0	—	0
PEN, HI, GN	B <sub>i</sub> (C <sub>2</sub> )(C <sub>1</sub> )	PENH	1	1	—	1
PEN, LO, GN	B <sub>i</sub> (C <sub>2</sub> )(C <sub>1</sub> )	PENL	1	1	—	0

NULL EVENTS: 48 zeroes (TAG + PHAI + PHAR + PHAS)

EXCH OF THE ABOVE EVENT TYPE CORRESPONDS TO TWO VERSES  
ONE FOR HET-I AND ONE FOR HET-II.

NEV Non-null event fits into one of the above categories; events which are inconsistent in some way will be identified at a later stage in processing

ISEE-C TYH PHA EVENT TAGS:

VLET

	TEL 1 ENAB	TEL 2 ENAB	EVENT I.D.	TEL I.D.
--	---------------	---------------	---------------	-------------

HET

	$C_2 \oplus C_4$	$C_3$	$C_1$	SB	$G_2$	$G_1 \bar{G}_3$	TEL ID	HG	SECT 3	SECT 2	EVENT I.D.	SECT 1
BIT	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

EVENT T+PSS:

VLET

EVENT ID. T+PSS

0  $D\epsilon_2$

1  $D\epsilon_1 - D\epsilon_2$

HET

0 AST

1 BST IF  $C_1 = 0$   
PEN IF  $C_1 = 1$

TAGS	PHA 1	PHA 2	PHA 3
$C_2 \oplus C_4$	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	$C_1 + C_2 + C_3$
$C_1$			
$C_3$			
$C_4$			

(0)	PHA 1	PHA 2	PHA 3
$C_2 \oplus C_4$	B <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>2</sub>	$C_2 + C_3 + C_4$
$C_1$			
$C_3$			
$C_4$			

(1)	PHA 1	PHA 2	PHA 3
$C_2 \oplus C_4$	C <sub>1</sub>	C <sub>2</sub>	$C_2 + C_3 + C_4$
$C_1$			
$C_3$			
$C_4$			

"C"	$C_1$	$C_2$	$C_3$	$\bar{G}_1 \bar{G}_2 \bar{G}_3$
0	0	0	0	$G_1 G_2 G_3$
1	1	0	0	$\bar{G}_1 G_2 G_3$
2	1	1	0	$\bar{G}_1 \bar{G}_2 G_3$
3	1	1	1	$\bar{G}_1 \bar{G}_2 \bar{G}_3$

"C"	$C_1$	$C_2$	$C_3$	$C_2 + C_4$
0	0	0	0	$G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4$
1	1	0	0	$\bar{G}_1 G_2 G_3 G_4$
2	1	0	1	$\bar{G}_1 G_2 G_3 G_4$
3	1	1	1	$\bar{G}_1 \bar{G}_2 G_3 G_4$
4	0	0	1	$G_1 \bar{G}_2 G_3 G_4$
5	0	1	1	$\bar{G}_1 G_2 \bar{G}_3 G_4$
6	1	0	1	$G_1 G_2 \bar{G}_3 G_4$

TYH HIGH ENERGY TELESCOPE  
ISEE-C TELEMETRY FORMAT