

~~TOP SECRET~~
Subj: Mission 7106, Preparation for

Ref: A. Preliminary Technical Description of Mission 7106, 3 June 1969

B. (Telemetry Description--actual title unknown)

1. The launch of POPPY Mission 7106 is scheduled for 261300Z Sept.

Slippage of this date is probable and status reports will be forwarded in event of excessive delays. Precise lift off time will be forwarded via DEFSMAC message when available.

2. Field sites are requested to participate in an early ELINT collection coverage of known Soviet space surveillance radar systems expected to make the initial Soviet assessment of the 7106 Mission. This effort will take place in the first five orbits of the 7106 payloads and will not coincide with any 7105 passes.

3. Equator crossing positions (EQX) and times (EQT) and the participation of each site are: (EQT is given in HR:MIN:SEC from launch time. Simply add this to the lift off time you receive in the DEFSMAC alert message; then plot the orbit to determine the approximate acquisition time and position.)

ORBIT	EQX	EQT	Site			
1	58.7E	1:03:17E	X		X	X
2	32.6E	2:46:47E	X	X	X	X
3	6.5E	4:30:17	X	X	X	X
4	19.6W	6:13:47		X	X	X
5	45.7W	7:57:18		X	X	X

4. Tasking for the first orbit is preset in the payload prior to launch. [] will reset and reinterrogate the payloads in the delayed

activate mode prior to departure their area on orbits 1 and 2. [] will interrogate the payloads in the normal mode upon arrival their area on orbits 4 and 5. NRL engineers will be on board [] to assist in these activities. No other interrogations should be attempted

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at this time unless directed by NRL.

5. 7106 tasking for orbits 1 thru 5, and SOIs are:

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

PAYLOAD	CHANNEL	PULSE BAND WIDTH	RF (MHZ)	COMMAND OPTION	SOI
A	B		165-200	none	
A	B		1800-2100	A & B Polarization	
A	B		350-450	none	
A	C				
B	B				
B	C		154-165	none	
B	C		2100-2580	A & B Polarization	
B	C		920-1080	none	
C	B		550-650	none	
C	B		835-970	none	
C	C				
D	B				
D	C		6700-7300	none	
D	C		1205-1800	none	
D	C		350-450	CW/HI	

6. Telemetry (channel A) will be recorded throughout the first 5 orbits. Sites should prepare a temporary configuration using spare receivers, convertors, etc., to record this information on channels 2 and 4 of the analog recorders. Note that a 24 KHZ receiver bandwidth is required. If sufficient equipment is not available to permit the simultaneous recording of all four telemetry channels, samples from each payload should be recorded with identifying entries made in the operators' log. Channel 6 should be checked to insure that it is

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functioning properly. The modified configuration should be installed upon notification of the launch and removed following the fifth orbit. It is not necessary to remove the modification for any 7104 or 7105 passes that may occur during this time.

7. analog recorder track assignments are:

RECORDER	TRACK	TYPE	PAYLOAD	CHANNEL	SIGNAL
Primary	1	FM	A	B	Data
Primary	2	AM	A	A	Telemetry
Primary	3	FM	A	C	SLX
Primary	4	AM	B	A	Telemetry
Primary	5	FM	B	B	SLX
Primary	6	Specpl. AM			Time Code & 50 KHZ Mixed
Primary	7	FM	B	C	Data
Secondary	1	FM	C	B	Data
Secondary	2	AM	C	A	Telemetry
Secondary	3	FM	C	C	Data
Secondary	4	AM	D	A	Telemetry
Secondary	5	FM	D	B	Data
Secondary	6	Specpl. AM			Time Code & 50 KHZ Mixed
Secondary	7	FM	D	C	Data

8. analog recorder track assignments are:

RECORDER	TRACK	TRACK	PAYLOAD	CHANNEL	SIGNAL
(Primary &	1	FM	A	B	Data
	3	FM	B	C	Data
Secondary)	5	FM	C	B	Data
	6	Specpl. AM			Time Code & 50 KHZ Mixed
	7	FM	D	C	Data
Primary	2	AM	A	A	Telemetry
Primary	4	AM	B	A	Telemetry
Secondary	2	AM	C	A	Telemetry
Secondary	4	AM	D	A	Telemetry

9. digital assignments are: (Operate A/DDS in LE/TE mode.)

POSITION	RCVR #	A/DDS CH #	PAYLOAD	CHANNEL
Primary	0	0	A	B
Primary	1	4	C	B
Primary	2	2	A	C
Primary	3	6	C	C
Secondary	4	1	B	B
Secondary	5	5	D	B
Secondary	6	3	B	C
Secondary	7	7	D	C

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10. Following the initial surveillance effort, a one to two week domestic evaluation phase is planned to establish any engineering restraints within the payloads. Payload position and orientation adjustments may also be made during this period should they be needed. No site participation is required during this phase with the exception that [redacted] may be asked to assist in payload maneuvers.

11. NRL engineers will be at all sites except [redacted] during the third and fourth weeks to conduct an overseas engineering evaluation. This effort will be conducted as in the past with program control under NRL's guidance from [redacted]. During the overseas evaluation phase normal NRO tasking will begin, but it will not take precedence over engineering experiments being conducted.

12. Normal acquisition of 7106 data is with payloads ALPHA and CHARLIE collected at the Primary position while BRAVO and DELTA are collected at the Secondary position. Analog recorder track assignments in paragraph 7 are applicable for [redacted] except that telemetry will be replaced by 50 KHZ and Time Code on channels 2 and 4. Since the Primary and Secondary analog recordings are not duplicates, analysis must be performed on both tapes. Tapes to be forwarded to NSA should be run forward to the end of tape. ~~however~~ [redacted] will be tasked to collect from one payload [redacted] at a time, i.e. 7106A/7106B or 7106C/7106D, and will record analog tapes as is presently done with 7105 passes. [redacted] digital assignments in paragraph 9 apply for 7105 and 7106 passes. Note this is different from present configuration. Until further directed operate the A/DDS in the PWD, 2-BIN mode for 7105 and PWD, 4-BIN mode for 7106 passes. Use the LE/TE mode when either SLX or FWX are tasked. PTS correlation selection should be made on evaluation of RF bands tasked.

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Launch Operation for Mission 7106

1. The POPPY Mission 7106 is expected to be launched on 26 September or as soon thereafter as the countdown can be successfully completed. The particular "Time-of-day" for launch is determined by many things but one of the most important is to place the spacecraft of Mission 7106 in an orbit which provides the minimum interference with the spacecraft from Mission 7105, the earlier POPPY mission. This and the other considerations dictate a 2½ hour period each day during which the launch can meet the major criteria. For planning purposes the center of this 2½ hour "Launch Window" is used as the basis for the predictions for the first 10 orbits given later in TABLE #1. This window moves about 15 minutes earlier each day so after four days delay of the launch this window will be about one hour earlier than it was on Sept 26th. There will almost certainly be delays, so each day each POPPY site will be in a state of readiness to initiate data collection on the first five orbits of this new Mission. In order to provide the sites with more exact information on the launch progress DIRNAVSEC GRU will provide periodic progress reports, and DIRNSA will send a DEFSMAC message to all sites notifying the precise lift off time so that the site can ~~xxxxxx~~ adjust the times given in TABLE #1.

TABLE #1

BASIC PREDICTIONS FOR MISSION 7106 Equator Crossings and times relative to a predicted/1300Z Sept 26 Lift Off from the Launch site:

ORBIT #	EQ-Crossing	T I M E
	Longitude	Day HR-Min-SEC
1	58.69° East	26-14-03-17
2	32.59	15 46 47
3	6.49	17 30 17
4	19.61° West	19 13 47
5	45.71	20 57 18
6	71.81	22 40 48
7	97.91	27 00 24 18
8	124.00	02 07 48
9	150.10	03 51 18
10	176.20	05 34 48
11	157.70° East	07 18 19

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To correct for a Lift Off time different from the 261300Z time used for table #1, just subtract the ^{hour & minutes for} precise lift-off time (provided by ^{NBA} message) from ~~261300Z~~ 1300Z and then take this number of minutes thus obtained and move the predicted equator crossing times earlier by a like amount.

2.

The purpose for having the POPPY sites prepared to take data on the first five orbits is to provide early ELINT collection coverage of the known major Soviet space surveillance radar systems (the basic ABM emitters) which are expected to make the initial Soviet assessment of this Mission. as it crosses their territory the first few times. Since several spacecraft will be separating at various rates it is reasonable to expect that the highest resolution measurement modes of these radar systems may be employed. Thus the Signal Amplitude Option [] will be tasked on one data channel from each spacecraft of Mission 7106.

3.

The Launch of Mission 7106 will be very similar to those of past POPPY missions, that is they will be injected into orbit about 3 minutes after crossing the equator ~~xx~~ heading for Pakistan. At about 19° North latitude and 64.5° E Longitude the spacecraft ordinance will fire, allowing the transmitting antennas to deploy...this will be accompanied by a great increase in the signal strength, particularly on the Data Channels. In order that the true state of Data-Command may be ascertained it is requested that the sites all attempt to record and log the Channel "A" telemetry while the spacecraft are within the stations horizon circle. The Recorder-track assignments are given in Table# 2; ~~for the stations which have 8 data-link receivers~~ for the stations which have 8 data-link receivers. Table #3 is provided for the stations in [] which will not have their full complement of receivers until about Thanksgiving time. Note the major departure from convention is the recording of Channel A data on the Track#2, and #4. This signal from each spacecraft will have a new voice and will require a 24 KC receiver bandwidth in order to preserve the information on IRIG channel #12 which is a PCM type channel. Attempt to get as good a recording of the channel A information as possible but it is not as important as the ^{ELINT} data of course.

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SIGNAL-TO-RECORDER-TRACK assignment # I: (all sites with 8 data receivers)

Site Recorder	RECORDER Tr#	Type of Recorders	SPACECRAFT #	Data Channel	
PRIMARY	1	FM (54 Kc)	7106A	Channel B	Std POPPY data
	3	"	7106A	" C	XERO COPY
	5	"	7106B	" B	
	7	"	7106B	" C		Std POPPY Data
	2	AM	7106A	Channel A	Telemetry
	4	"	7106B	" A	Telemetry
	6	"	.....	.....	Time Code + 50 Kc Mixed

~~SIGNAL-TO-RECORDER-TRACK assignment # I (for sites with only 8 data receivers)~~

SECONDARY	1	FM (54 Kc)	7106C	Channel B	Standard POPPY Data
	3	"	7106C	" C	XERO COPY
	5	"	7106D	" B	
	7	"	7106D	" C		Standard POPPY Data
	2	AM	7106C	Channel A	Telemetry data
	4	"	7106D	" A	Telemetry data
	6	"	.....	.....	Time Code + 50 Kc Mixed

Table #2

NOTE That the "Signal to Recorder-Track Assignments" differ from the standard POPPY format in ^{these} ~~only~~ several respects:

1. For the first time in history of POPPY the "Housekeeping" ^{channel "A"} Telemetry signal is to be recorded for several reasons; (a) to determine the flight attitude, (b) the state of Data-Link Command and of course (c) for Autopsy purposes if needed.

2. The sites with eight receivers can record the data from all four spacecraft simultaneously and additionally those ^{sites} with the Field Digitizing complexes will ^{automatically} identify or ~~be able to~~ Flag all data as to the receiver channel from which each pulse is received. ~~from~~

3. The data from this Mission (7106) will be recorded ^{on} the first five orbits rather than awaiting a deliberate engineering evaluation and calibration phase which in the past has taken at least four weeks.

4. The data taken during these first five orbits will enable the community to appraise the Technical Intelligence capability of this program. However this assessment will depend upon the sites ^{doing} ~~to be~~ a thorough job of evaluation of the Data and to especially Note ^{ing} the "Signals Of Interest" ^{by electronic msg.}

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SIGNAL TO RECORDER-TRACK ASSIGNMENT # 2 (FOR SITES WITH 4 DATA RECEIVERS).

RECORDER Track --Electronics	S P A C E C R A F T # data-channel	Signal recorded
(PRIMARY & SECONDARY)		
#1-----FM 54 kc Fc	7106 A Channel B	Standard POPPY Data
3 " "	7106 B Channel C	Standard POPPY Data
5 " "	7106 C Channel B	Standard POPPY Data
7 " "	7106 D Channel C	Standard POPPY Data
6 Analog	----- Mixture of 50 Kc and Time Code.	
PRIMARY Recorder		
2 Analog	7106A Channel A	Housekeeping Telemetry
4 " "	7106B Channel A	" "
SECONDARY Recorder		
2 Analog	7106C Channel A	Housekeeping Telemetry
4 " "	7106D Channel A	" "

Table #3

NOTE: The Format here offers the sites with only four data-receivers ^{the opportunity to} receive and record [] spacecraft simultaneously during the first five orbits with minimum loss of critical data. The Information which is not recorded is from the parametric measurement ^{SLX} options (~~SLX~~). Thus there is a minimum sacrifice in the data from the ^{SLX} analog-sites. The major difference in the record-Format is that on ^{the primary recorder} one of the two tapes (which are made ~~simultaneously~~) the housekeeping telemetry data from 7106A and 7106B is recorded on track #2 and #4 respectively and on the other tape the telemetry data from 7106C and 7106D are recorded on track #2 and #4 respectively. The data on Tracks 1,3,5, and 7 is exactly the same on each of the tapes. This just provides the redundancy in the tape recording systems. The site must be sure that the record electronics used in Track #6 is the "specially modified" analog-record amplifier with the accessory for recording the ^{oscillator} Reference/tone..... These should have been used in Track #6 for years... just be sure both Time Code & 50 Kc are on the tape in usable levels.

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SPECIFIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE SPACECRAFT OF MISSION 7106:

TRANSMITTER FREQUENCY AND POWER RADIATED:

Channel # 7106ALPHA 7106BRAVO 7106CHARLIE 7106DELTA 7105~~B~~ Ref.

Table #4

During the first five orbits the following ^{spacecraft} ELINT Collection receivers will be activated as now planned:

<u>Spacecraft</u>	<u>BAND #</u>	<u>Range of Frequency</u>	<u>DATA Channel Pulse Width</u>	<u>Command Option</u>	<u>ABM Signal anticipated</u>
7106ALPHA--2		165-200MHz		none	
7106A-----10		1800-2100		A&B Pol- arization	
7106A-----4		350 - 450		none	
7106BRAVO--1		154 - 165		none	
7106B-----11		2100-2580		A&B Pol- arization	
7106B-----9		920 - 1080		none ----	
7106CHARLIE- 2		14.6 - 14.96		none	
7106C-----7		835 - 970		HI sens..	
7106DELTA---20		6700-7300		none.....	
7106D-----9		1205-1800		none	
7106D-----4		350-450		(HI sens)	

TABLE #5

NOTE* The second Data Link transmitter on each spacecraft will be devoted to the transmission of the Signal Amplitude Measurement information where each pulse seen on the Standard POPPY data will be given a Binary (1,2,4,8) 16 level description following a SYNC Pulse. The pulse lengths

of the SYNC pulse are 124 microseconds while the binary bits are each 62½ microseconds long. The same format as has been used for [] and PWE in the past.

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TABLE #3

<u>SPACECRAFT</u>	<u>BAND #</u>	<u>RANGE OF FREQUENCY</u>	<u>WIDTH OF DATA FORMAT</u>	<u>COMMAND OPTION</u>	<u>DATA CHANNEL</u>
7106 ALPHA	#2	165-200MHZ	[]	None	Bravo
" "	#10	1800-2100		A&B Polarization	"
" "	#4	350-450		None	Bravo
7106 BRAVO	#1	154-165		None	Charlie
" "	#11	2100-2580		A&B Polarization	Charlie
" "	#9	920-1080		None	Charlie
7106 CHARLIE	#6	550-650		None	Bravo
" "	#7	835-970			"
" "	#10	1800-2100		None	"
7106 DELTA	#20	6700-7300		None	Charlie
" "	#11	2100-2580		HI-Sens	"
" "	#9	1205-1800		None	"
" "	#4	350-450		[]	Charlie

Note: [] is tasked on Channel Charlie of 7106A and 7106C spacecraft.
[] is tasked on Channel Bravo of 7106B and 7106D spacecraft.

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8-25-69

DEPUTY FOR SPECIAL PROGRAMS
(CAPT/CDR)BILLET NUMBER: NIC-011

The incumbent will work exclusively in a highly classified major national program for which ACNO (I) is designated Program Director. He will be Deputy for Special Programs to the designated Program Manager (a USN Captain). The primary duties will include managing, directing and participating in the activities of the Technical, Tasking, Plans and Operations Divisions of the Special Programs Office. This involves: (a) chairing a continuing series of conferences, working group sessions and meetings with technical representatives of the naval laboratories, industry and other government agencies relative to Special Programs, (b) working with current intelligence reports and estimates to develop tasking and operational plans that will be compatible with the technical capabilities of Special Programs, (c) developing long range plans to insure that Special Programs are responsive to Navy requirements.

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ROUGH DRAFT "WORKING PAPER"

27 AUGUST 1969

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SPECIAL TASK #1 (FIVE ORBITS OF MISSION 7106)

1. Special Task #1 is designed to provide complete ELINT collection coverage of the major space surveillance radar systems of the Soviet ABM/AES complex during the first five orbits of the next POPPY launch MISSION 7106, during late September. This launch will proceed much in the same manner of other previous POPPY Launches, i.e. down around the tip of South America and Africa until it reaches the equator going Northward. About three minutes after crossing the equator the POPPY spacecraft (4 in number) will be injected into orbit, leaving the Agena vehicle much like MIRV. The Soviet Space Surveillance network will undoubtedly ~~find this in~~ ^{observe these spacecraft sometime and} the first ^{five} two orbits over their territory but since the POPPY spacecraft will not have been Flight Evaluated and calibrated, it is suggested that no less than ^{the first} Five orbits be tasked to collect ELINT data on the major radar surveillance system in the Soviet itinerary.

2. The following Tasking is suggested to be promulgated so that the Mission 7106 spacecraft can best be utilized... ^{The Spacecraft} they will be unstabilized in flight attitude (possibly tumbling one revolution every 8 to 20 minutes), They may have some engineering restraints which will not be determined until days later in the flight, They will be so close together that it is not reasonable to expect that the [redacted] location technique can be used on this data. Also it is reasonable to expect that some of these major space surveillance radar systems may employ certain high resolution modes of operation which would not normally be employed so it is suggested that the Full use of the inherent Parametric measurement capability of this POPPY Mission be ~~utilized~~ employed.

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Launch Operations, Nonin n for (Mission 7106)

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1. The special Task #1 for Mission 7106 is aimed at providing Early ELINT ~~data~~ collection coverage of the major space-surveillance radar systems which ~~make up the basis of the~~ Soviet ABM/AES hardware) will make the initial Soviet observations on the spacecraft of this Launch. ~~Since~~ It is reasonable to assume that these radar systems may use their highest resolution ^{that they might best} modes in order/~~to~~ assess the spacecraft-separation development of these spacecraft. For this reason ~~the~~ The (Signal Amplitude) parametric measurement capability of this POPPY Mission will be fully employed.

2. The ~~Powered portion of the flight will proceed much like the recent POPPY launches, i.e. down past South America and then up off the East coast of Africa. At one hour and three minutes after "lift-off" the AGENA with all spacecraft still attached, will cross the equator/heading toward Pakistan. about 3 minutes after equator crossing the spacecraft will be separated from the Agena Launch vehicle and then in another three minutes the antennas will be deployed into flight attitude. This antenna deployment will result in a considerable increase in the Data signal-level. The Channel "A" signal will be operating at Lift-Off and should be of sufficient signal-strength for intercept even before the antennas are deployed.~~ pre-injection portion of the flight will proceed much like the recent POPPY launches, i.e. down past South America and then up off the East coast of Africa. At one hour and three minutes after "lift-off" the AGENA with all ^{at 58.7° East Longitude} spacecraft still attached, will cross the equator/heading toward Pakistan. about 3 minutes after equator crossing the spacecraft will be separated from the Agena Launch vehicle and then in another three minutes the antennas will be deployed into flight attitude. This antenna deployment will result in a considerable increase in the Data signal-level. The Channel "A" signal will be operating at Lift-Off and should be of sufficient signal-strength for intercept even before the antennas are deployed.

3. The Channel "A" signal will have a slightly different sound and in order to record the IRIG #12 PCM type Telemetry the Site Receiver must be operated on a bandwidth of about 24 KC. A good signal-to-noise ratio is necessary for the recorded data to be usable so early in the ~~flight~~ intercept of the Channel "A" signal it may be found necessary to use a narrower bandwidth of reception but be sure to widen it out when possible.

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SIGNAL-TO-RECORDER-TRACK assignment # I: (all sites with 8 data receivers)

Site **TOP SECRET** **SPACECRAFT**
 Recorder Tr# Type of Rec # Data Channel

PRIMARY	1	FM	7106A	Channel B	Std POPPY data
	3	"	7106A	" C	Data
	5	"	7106B	" B	Data
	7	"	7106B	" C	Std POPPY Data
	2	AM	7106A	Channel A	Telemetry
	4	"	7106B	" A	Telemetry
	6	"	.....		Time Code + 50 Kc Mixed

SIGNAL-TO-RECORDER-TRACK assignment #I (for sites with only 4 data receivers)

SECONDARY	1	FM	7106C	Channel B	Standard POPPY Data
	3	"	7106C	" C	DATA
	5	"	7106D	" B	data 50
	7	"	7106D	" C	Standard POPPY Data
	2	AM	7106C	Channel A	Telemetry data
	4	"	7106D	" A	Telemetry data
	6	"	.....		Time Code + 50 Kc Mixed

NOTE That the Signal to Recorder-Track assignments differ from the standard POPPY format in only several respects:

1. For the first time in history of POPPY the "Housekeeping" Telemetry signal is to be recorded for several reasons; (a) to determine the flight attitude, (b) the state of Data-Link Command and of course (c) for Autopsy purposes if needed.

2. The sites with eight receivers can record the data from all four spacecraft simultaneously and additionally those with the Field Digitizing complexes will easily be able to identify or Flag all data as to the receiver channel which each pulse is received from.

3. The data from this Mission (7106) will be recorded on the first five orbits rather than awaiting a deliberate engineering evaluation and calibration phase which in the past has taken at least four weeks.

4. The data taken during these first five orbits will enable the community to appraise the Technical Intelligence capability of this program. However this assessment will depend upon the sites to do a thorough job of evaluation

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ally Note the "Signals of Interest"

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OVERVIEW

OF SPECIAL

TASK # 1 FOR MISSION 7106

1. ~~TOP SECRET~~ [] of the flight of Mission 7106 are to be devoted to an attempt to collect ELINT data on certain major Space Surveillance radar systems of the Soviet ABM/AES complex, as they are engaged in monitoring the first orbits of this Mission across their territory.
2. The Launch Phase of this Mission will proceed as those of the last five POPPY Missions, i.e. southward down the coast of California and south America then up Northward off the east coast of Afrina, where some 56½ minutes into the flight the Agena Second stage ignites for the Second Burn in order that the spacecraft may be placed into a circular orbit at an altitude of 500 nautical miles. The spacecraft of the POPPY Mission will separate from the Agena about three minutes after the launch vehicle crosses the equator or just one hour and six minutes after Lift Off from the ^{launch} pad at Vandenberg. The on-board Data-collection-system timer will actuate the collection systems and deploy the Data-transmission antennas on the spacecraft about six minutes after crossing the equator. At this time the site at [] will receive the data signals with greatly increased strength. The deployment of the antennas must necessarily wait until the four spacecraft are sufficiently separated so the clearance is adequate. Until the antennas are unfurled or deployed the radiated power will be disturbed considerably and the resultant signal strength will be much lower than normally experienced in flight. The Channel "A" (telemetry) ^{signal level} will be changed very little by the deployment of the antennas so the data-recordings should ^{be} started ^{first} when the signal of the Channel "A" is detected.

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~~TOP SECRET~~SOP for the sites during Special Task #1:

1. Table #1 provides the list of times and longitudes of the orbital equatorial crossings for the first 100 orbits, based on an estimated time of "LIFT-OFF" of 1300Z on 26 September. The precise LIFT-OFF time will be promulgated by NSA using the DIRNSA DEFSMAC network and priority so that the crossing times of Table #1 may be adjusted or offset to account for any delays in the Launch operations. These are inevitable and must not be assumed that launch will occur either on 1300Z or on the 26th of September. The information plotted in Figure #1 shows how the LAUNCH WINDOW will get ~~erix~~ earlier for each day the launch is delayed. Note for instance if the launch is delayed until 1 October the will open on 1054Z and close on about 1332Z giving about 15 minutes per day shift/in the launch window for each day delayed. When the DIRNSA DEFSMAC message arrives it should have the precise launch time of LIFT-OFF and the difference in Hours Minutes and Seconds which the times of Table #1 must be shifted (toward earlier times). Understand that this all presupposes that the launch operation will be perfect and that the orbit will be exactly 500 n.mi. high but if there is an eccentricity both the period and the crossing times will be different from those given in Table #1 and the ^{time} shift will accumulate so that for a lower orbital altitude the times of ^{equator} crossings will gradually shift earlier and earlier since the ~~period~~ of the orbit is less for lower altitudes than for the 500 n. mi. orbit altitude desired for Mission 7106. So many things could be different than the ^{orbital specifications or} goals which are specified for this Mission it can not be treated here; so just look for the spacecraft to cross the equator at 58.69° East Longitude, (heading for Pakistan) at the time which results from the above guidance. The second orbit may depart from these estimates (predictions) if the orbit characteristics are not optimum so allow for both early and late arrival of the spacecraft.

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ANTICIPATE

DA FOR "TOG"..... MEETING OF 28 AUGUST 1969

- 2. Current Operations of Mission 7105
 - Noise Triggering of K-Band System at end of last 100% sunlight period.
 - Suspect that other bands may get increasingly temperature sensitive.
- ..SPACECRAFT:

SITES: [] adding a PCM Decomutator to each site to

speed and expedite the Interrogation processes...should allow interrogation of four spacecraft in less than two minutes.

Need wider IRIG Channel Telemetry discriminators Plug ins.

Command antennas have ground screen which shape the pattern and reduce the ammount of energy which spills out the vack of the antenna.

DATA ANALYSIS COMPLEXES:.....

NSA report on data analysis.

II: MISSION 7106 Report;...;

Launch and evaluation-calibration Team to depart on 7 Sept for west.

Expect a Launch on or about 26 Sept, at a time when the 7105 and 7106 missions will cross the equator at points about 180° apart, thus minimizing the interference between the two operational missions using a series of dedicated ground sites.....

Launch Description

First Five ORBITS....Suggested Tasking will minimize the difference between the analog and the digital sites by using SLX or PWX options in each spacecraft and allowing the digital sites to provide the additional capability of receiving and recording and digitizing the SLX or PWX data in addition to the Normal POPPY data which the analog sits can also get. The ~~main~~ main reason for SLX is to take advantage of the special HIGH-resolution Mode which the Soviet Sapce Surveillance radars might utilize to resolve the nature of the spacecraft deployment during the first obbit.

The Analog sites are being readied with four additional receivers so they can make two tape recordings simultaneously instead of serially as was done with mission 7105. It is understood that NSA cannot be expected to relate in any Location-analysis way, data from different tapes. It is also understood that the entire PROGRAM must provide the maximum use of the site in indicating the content of the tapes collected on Mission 7106, so that NSA can most easily analyze those tapes which have been labled as most urgent (by contents) by the site QC analysts.

URGENTLY need the capability to make 14 Track recordings at all sites so that data from any bird or any Channel may be easily related with that from any other bird or channel. After all this is the reason why we have Four-Ball commonality in over ten of the collection bands...so that the m even the most brief observations of the HIGH PRIORITY signals may be locatable by providing multiple Delta-TOA opportunities for a single pulse. If the QC operator must relate one pulse on this tape with the same pulse on another tape this is impossible with todays equipment and timing system. Thus if the [] data from the Mission is capable of being placed on one ~~one~~ tape recording with 14 tracks, then this coorellation is possible.

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We need three recorders at each of the digital sites ~~and~~ (one for NSA's tape and one for QC tape and another for the QC position.....
 The analog which have 8 receivers could also use 3 recorders.
 could use two of these machines.....total of 17@ \$25K each

Mission 7106 Concept over 2 1/2 years ago was obtained with full community knowledge and approval. Thus the

is that we must attempt to fully utilize the design capability of the mission or the trouble and expense in design and development can never be justified. We submit that the Tasking community must start out to first do the "JOB" at the top priority slot and then if the analysis can not be solved, beef up the ground based data systems ~~xxxxxxx the tasking~~ and only then relax the tasking if ~~an~~ inadequate improvement is found in either the sites or NSA's equipment.

The only valid excuse for not being able to separate these pulse widths lies in the situation where inadequate signal strength is experienced. Several areas of improvement have been developed for Mission 7106.

- (1) the Spacecraft will have vastly improved signal strength UNIFORMITY... no deep nulls in the transmitting patterns
- (2) the Ground station Polarization Selection switching will be automatic at the digital sites clamped or
- (3) the Data receivers will have a/compressed output to reduce the dynamic range requirements on the recording media.

CONSISTENCY IS THE NAME OF THE MAJOR IMPROVEMENT IN SIGNAL STRENGTH.

The 14 track recorders would pull tape at twice the speed of the present ~~and~~ analog recording systems in use and would have Dual-Bandwidth type FM recording electronics with special COS filter shapes to improve the resolution of wave shape and to reduce the ringing now found on the pulse during Reproduce mode on the present recorders.....

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This presentation is aimed at providing (1) a Review of the past, (2) a statement of the contemporary and (3) Future of the ^{NAVY} ELINT satellite program under the NRO known as Program C.

To date there have been 18 successful Navy ELINT satellites placed in orbit with three which failed to achieve orbit making the total of 21. At this time there are four more in the last stages of completion for a launch attempt scheduled to take place soon after 12 September 1969. The evolution of the spacecraft has spanned a wide range of complexity from the extremely simple first one (flown two months after the U-2 Disclosure) ~~and~~ weighed about 40 pounds, covered 750 Mhz of S-Band and worked for only 90 days. Contrasted with this beginning over 10 years ago is the spacecraft of Mission now being prepared for launch which weighs in at over 250 lbs, contains not one collection band but rather 20 or 22 discrete ELINT collection receiving systems. Instead of only 850 Mc range of the spectrum the new ones embrace the total spectrum from 154 to 10,000 Mcs with an exciting capability between 14.4 and 15.1 GHz. Sensitivities have increased which now make possible the successful intercept of ^{radar} signals at the higher microwave frequencies. Experimental hardware now in hand will allow the extension of the upper frequency of space ELINT collection to be raised to above 35 GHz for the next generation in this Program.

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SATELLITE TECHNIQUES BRANCH

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LAUNCHES	SATELLITES	NAME	PURPOSE	WT.	VEHICLE	LAUNCH DATE	USEFUL LIFETIME	COMMENTS	COSPAR NUMBER	SPADATS NUMBER
1	1	SR I	Solar X-rays	42	Thor-Able-Star	22 June '60	10 mo.	First Solar Satellite	1960 ETA II	46
2	2	SR II	Solar X-rays	40	Thor-Able-Star	30 Nov. '60	-	Vehicle Failed		
3	3	LOFTI I	Low Freq. Radio	57	Thor-Able-Star	22 Feb. '61	Decayed 36 days	No Separation	1961 ETA I	87
4	4	SR III	Solar X-rays	40	Thor-Able-Star	29 June '61	5 mo.	No Separation	1961 OMICRON II	117
5	5	SR IV A	Solar X-rays	55	Thor-Able Star	24 Jan. '62	-			
	6	LOFTI II A	Low Freq. Radio	60	Thor-Able-Star	24 Jan. '62	-	Vehicle Failed		
	7	Surcal I	Spasur Calib.	5	Thor-Able Star	24 Jan. '62	-			
6	8	SR IV B	Solar X-rays	55	Scout	26 Apr. '62	-	Vehicle Failed		
	9	SR V	Solar X-rays	-	-	-	-	Never Launched		
7	10	PL 120	Classified	55	Thor-Agena	13 Dec. '62	36 mo.	Operation Satisfactory	1962 BETA TAU 5	513
	11	PL 121	Classified	55	Thor-Agena	13 Dec. '62	36 mo.	Operation Satisfactory	1962 BETA TAU 1	502
	12	Surcal II	Spasur Calib.	9	Thor-Agena	13 Dec. '62	36 mo.	Operation Satisfactory	1962 BETA TAU 4	508
	13	Calsphere I	Object Identifica- tion	3	Thor-Agena	13 Dec. '62	Passive	Decayed 6 mo.	1962 BETA TAU 3	507
8	14	SR VI	Solar X-rays	85	Thor-Agena	15 Jun. '63	Decayed 47 days	Operation Satisfactory	1963 21C	599
	15	LOFTI II B	Low Freq. Radio	65	Thor-Agena	15 Jun. '63	Decayed 33 days	Operation Satisfactory	21B	601
	16	PL 112	Classified	60	Thor-Agena	15 Jun. '63	Decayed 42 Days	Operation Satisfactory	21E	598
	17	Dosimeter	Radiation Counter	85	Thor-Agena	15 Jun. '63	Decayed 45 days	Operation Satisfactory	21D	600
	18	Surcal III	Spasur Calib.	9	Thor-Agena	15 Jun. '63	Decayed 19 days	Operation Satisfactory	21F	597
9	19	SR VII A	Solar X-rays	89	Thor-Agena	11 Jan. '64	23 mo.	Operation Satisfactory	1964 01D	730
	20	GGSE I	Grav. Grad. Exp.	84	Thor-Agena	11 Jan. '64	48 mo.	Operation Satisfactory	01B	728
	21	PL 135	Classified	65	Thor-Agena	11 Jan. '64	21 mo.	Operation Satisfactory	01E	731
10	22	Dragsphere I	Drag Experiment	2	Thor-Able-Star	6 Oct. '64	Passive	Operation Satisfactory	1964 63C	900
	23	Dragsphere II	Drag Experiment	21	Thor-Able-Star	6 Oct. '64	Passive	Operation Satisfactory	63E	902

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LAUNCHES	SATELLITES	NAME	PURPOSE	WT.	VEHICLE	LAUNCH DATE	USEFUL LIFETIME	COMMENTS	COSPAR NUMBER	SPADATS NUMBER
11	24	SR VII B	Solar X-rays	103	Thor-Agena	9 Mar. '65	52 mo.	Operation Satisfactory	1965 16D	1291
	25	PL 142	Classified	106	Thor-Agena	9 Mar. '65	15 mo.	Operation Satisfactory	16A	1271
	26	GGSE II	Grav. Grad. Exp.	130	Thor-Agena	9 Mar. '65	44 mo.	Operation Satisfactory	16B	1244
	27	GGSE III	Grav. Grad. Exp.	130	Thor-Agena	9 Mar. '65	16 mo.	Operation Satisfactory	16C	1292
	28	Surcal IV	Spasur Calib.	10	Thor-Agena	9 Mar. '65	Operating	Operation Satisfactory	16H	1293
	29	Dodecapole	Object Identification	9	Thor-Agena	9 Mar. '65	Passive	Operation Satisfactory	16E	1208
12	30	Tempsat I	Thermal Design Exp.	19	Thor-Able-Star	13 Aug. '65	3 mo. design life	Operation Satisfactory	1965 65E	1512
	31	Long Rod	Object Identification	6	Thor-Able Star	13 Aug. '65	Passive	Operation Satisfactory	65G	1515
	32	Surcal V	Spasur Calib.	11	Thor-Able-Star	13 Aug. '65	Operating	Operation Satisfactory	65L	1577
	33	Calsphere II	Object Identification	8	Thor-Able-Star	13 Aug. '65	Passive	Operation Satisfactory	65H	1520
	34	Dodecapole II	Object Identification	9	Thor-Able-Star	13 Aug. '65	Passive	Operation Satisfactory	65C	1510
13	35	SR VIII	Solar X-rays	125	Scout	19 Nov. '65	24 mo.	Operation Satisfactory	1965 93A	1738
14	36	PL 137	H.F. Wave Prop.	90	Atlas-Agena	18 Mar. '66	5 day design life	50% Satisfactory	1966 22B	2112
15	37	PL 151	Grav. Grad. Exp.	115	Thor-Agena	31 May '67	Operating	Operation Satisfactory	1967 53G	2873
	38	GGSE IV	Grav. Grad. Exp.	187	Thor-Agena	31 May '67	Operating	Operation Satisfactory	53C	2828
	39	PL 153	Grav. Grad. Exp.	169	Thor-Agena	31 May '67	Operating	Operation Satisfactory	53H	2874
	40	GGSE V	Grav. Grad. Exp.	231	Thor-Agena	31 May '67	Operating	Operation Satisfactory	53D	2834
	41	TIMATION I	Navigation	85	Thor-Agena	31 May '67	24 mo.	Operation Satisfactory	53F	2872
	42	Calsphere III	Object Identification	10	Thor-Agena	31 May '67	Passive	Operation Satisfactory	53B	2826
	43	Calsphere IV	Object Identification	7	Thor-Agena	31 May '67	Passive	Operation Satisfactory	53J	2909
16	44	SR IX	Solar X-rays	197	Scout	5 Mar. '68	Operating	Operation Satisfactory	1968 17A	3141
17	45	Orbis Cal I	H.F. Wave Prop.	67	Atlas-Burner II	16 Aug. '68	-	Vehicle Failed		
18	46	Orbis Cal II	H.F. Wave Prop.	85	Atlas-OVI	17 Mar. '69	7 day design life	Vehicle Poorly Oriented	1969 25D	3826
19	47	PL 161	Grav. Grad. Exp.	220	Thorad-Agena					

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LAUNCHES	SATELLITES	NAME	PURPOSE	WT.	VEHICLE	LAUNCH DATE	USEFUL LIFETIME	COMMENTS	COSPAR NUMBER	SPADATS NUMBER
	48	PL 162	Grav. Grad. Exp.	223	Thorad-Agena					
	49	PL 163	Grav. Grad. Exp.	225	Thorad-Agena					
	50	PL 164	Grav. Grad. Exp.	227	Thorad-Agena					
	51	TIMATION II	Navigation	137	Thorad-Agena					
	52	PL 176	Classified	50	Thorad-Agena					
	53	TEMPSAT II	Thermal Design Exp.	30	Thorad-Agena					
	54	Cone	Object Identifica- tion	7	Thorad-Agena					
	55	Cylinder	Object Identifica- tion	6	Thorad-Agena					

19 LAUNCHES 55 SATELLITES

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PROPOSED TASKING FOR FIRST FIVE REVS OF MISSION 7106

SPACECRAFT	FREQ BAND NO.	FREQUENCY RANGE	DATA CHANNEL	COMMAND OPTION	REMARKS
7106 ALPHA	2	165-200 MHz	B	None	Dual Polarization because vehicle is tumbling.
	10	1800-2100 MHz	B	Dual Polarization	
	4	350-450 MHz	B	None	
			C		
7106 BRAVO	1	154-165 MHz	C	None	Dual Polarization because vehicle is tumbling.
	11	2100-2580 MHz	C	Dual Polarization	
	9	920-1030 MHz	C	None	
			B		
7106 CHARLIE	6	550-650	B	None	
	7	855-970 MHz	B	None	
	10	1800-2100 MHz	B	None	
			C		
7106 DELTA	3	6700-7400 MHz	C	None	High Sensitivity
		7400-8500 MHz	C		

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WORKING DRAFT

SPACECRAFT	FREQ. BAND NO.	FREQUENCY RANGE	DATA CHANNEL		COMMAND OPTION	TARGET EMITTER	REMARKS
7106 DELTA (Continued)	9	1205-1800 MHz	C	<div></div>	None	SA-5 2	
	4	350-450 MHz	C		CW/High	<div></div>	
			B		<div></div>		

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