

20 October 1966

### EARLY "DISCOVERER" HISTORY

The first of the Discoverer series, an agena with no payload, aborted on the pad on the day of launch. Due to a vehicle sneak circuit, the separation retro rockets and explosive bolts fired when a hydraulic motor was exercised at T-60 minutes, causing fireworks on the pad.

The second agena (Discoverer No. 1) made orbit February 28, 1959, although in radio silence. Speculation at the time was that the protective nose cone over the antennas was ejected just before the agena firing and the agena then rammed into the nose cone and damaged the antennas to the point where no radio contact was made. Orbit was confirmed by radar skin-track.

The first recoverable type Discoverer payload consisted of a bio-medical capsule containing four live mice. The capsule itself was similar to our present ones, although smaller. On the first try at launch, the mice were dead as indicated by telemetry. At first it was thought that they were asleep, so a cherrypicker was sent up and a technician banged on the side of the vehicle in an attempt to wake them up. Catcalls and meows were used to no avail. It was later found that the mouse cage had been sprayed with krylon to make it smooth; but the krylon had chipped off the screen, the mice found it tasty and that ended that.

The second try several days later was almost aborted when the capsule life-cell humidity sensor suddenly indicated 100% humidity, out-of-band on T/M. Panic prevailed until the humidity then gradually crept down to a normal level. On evaluating the trouble, it was found that the humidity sensor is located right under the cage when on the pad and that a mouse merely did what comes naturally, but when the moisture dried out, all was forgiven, and it was launched -- into the ocean.

At the insistence of the SPCA, it was decided not to use live mice again until the orbit and recovery systems had been perfected, so the next Discoverer had four "mechanical" mice, merely small transistorized multivibrators to give a T/M readout, with simulated life-support systems. This capsule

made orbit, but due to an orbit timer problem, it was ejected over the North Pole and came down in the snow near Spitzbergen, off Norway. It is felt that recovery functions occurred, but the capsule was never retrieved - by America.

This payload was also distinguished by a notable member of our A/P facility - Harvey Boissier. It was desired to develop a system whereby our doors could be hidden from inquisitive eyes during the time our payload was on the pad. The Fairing was covered with paper, under which were two pieces of piano wire with ping-pong balls attached, with the idea that hopefully the wind caused by liftoff and launch would blow the ping-pong balls to the rear and the wire would tear the paper off, exposing the Fairing.

To test this concept, a test Fairing with paper, ping-pong balls and all, was mounted on a sports car and was driven up and down Bayshore at 90 per. This was quite a spectacle and attracted the attention of the local Gendarmes, who ticketed the driver.

On launch day, Harvey had the honor of attaching the balls to the top of the payload. Can you imagine how silly he felt at 2 a.m. on a foggy cold morning, with searchlights blazing and blockhouse TV watching, as he attached the ping-pong balls on a million dollar satellite? While this was happening, the whole missile started to erect and Harvey, for a moment, had the uncanny feeling he was going into orbit.

Anyway, it was launched, without Harvey, and the paper never came off. For all we know, the two ping-pong balls are still in orbit.

Then came the era of disappointment -- our "C" instrument either did not work, did not go into orbit, or the capsule was not recovered. It is interesting to note the frustration that followed Discoverer ~~VI~~ when the instrument worked all the way, but no recovery. " "

It was about this time in the course of "witch hunts" to locate our problems that it was felt the Fairing Interface was heating up during ascent. It became Frank Watson's chore to devise a Fairing cooler. Frank had a water receptacle installed around the leading edge of the Fairing, the idea being that the water would boil during ascent and the steam would carry away the heat.

In order to contain the water and prevent sloshing, Frank wanted something absorbent, soft and easy to work. Kotex fulfilled these requirements so Frank bribed Ethel Jackson to get some for him.

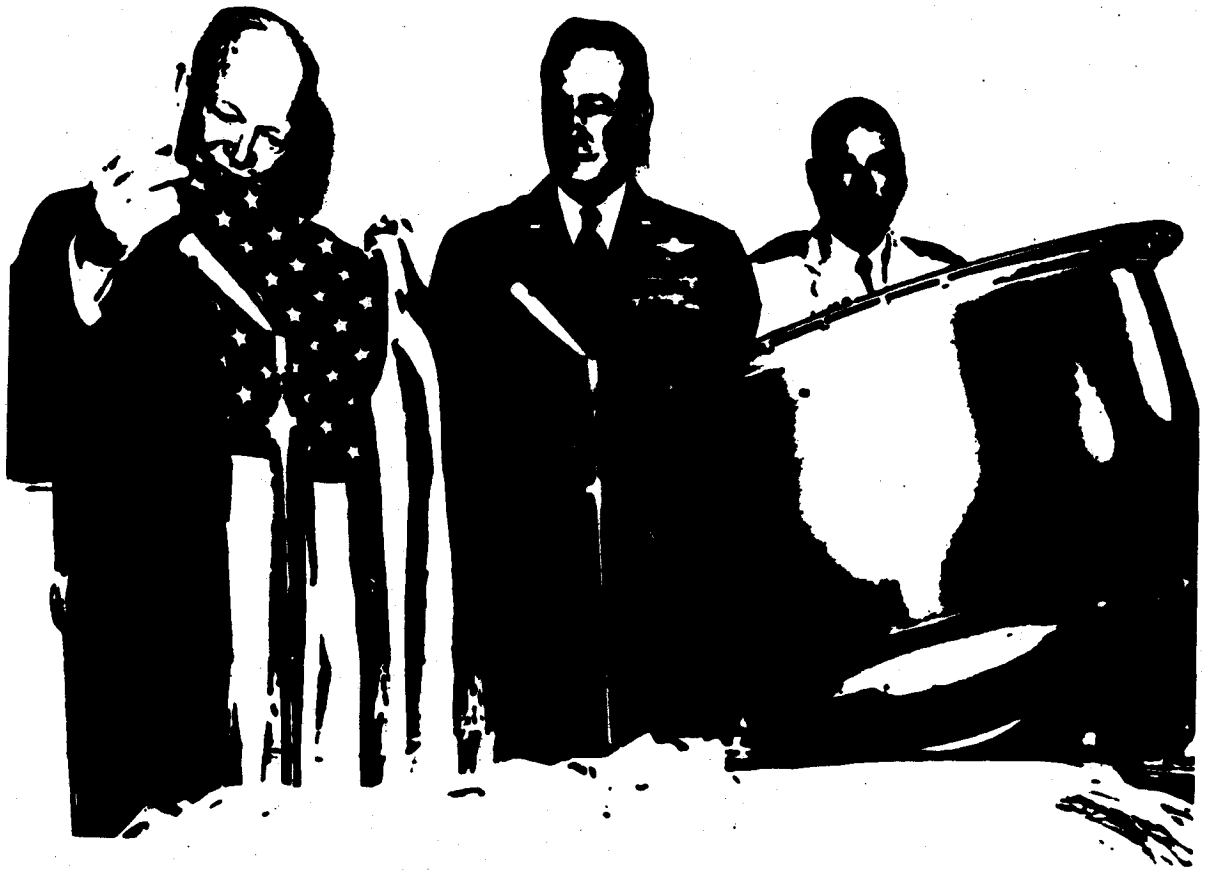
The reservoir was filled using a large hypodermic needle through the small external holes. Of course this led to tricks and Harvey Boissier again entered the picture. He rigged up a display for visiting VIP's, so that to satisfy their desire to touch the hardware they could use the hypodermic to squirt water in, but it squirted right out again through another hole, to the embarrassment of a drenched VIP.

Remember 1054, Discoverer X, the first payload recovery? A perfect launch, but the Thor fishtailed and was destructed at 10,000 feet. The payload came down about a mile from Pad 5, and was located by helicopter, which landed payload people to guard it and render the pyrotechnics safe. Recovery was made by Jeep, rather an un auspicious ending for a reconnaissance payload.

It was decided that Discoverer XII was to be a "diagnostic" capsule, loaded with instrumentation and telemetry to tell us what was happening. It went into the ocean.

Discoverer XIII is famous. It was another diagnostic capsule and it worked all the way. Its capsule now reposes in the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C., as the first object to be recovered from orbit. It was later determined that our capsules were being destroyed by explosions of small rockets used for spin and despin. Starting with Discoverer XII, our present cold-gas spin and despin system was inaugurated, and several successful recoveries ensued.

Discoverer XIV was a "C" instrument and the mission was completely successful, ending with 20 pounds of payload air-snatched on August 19, 1960. The spell had been broken; our project was on its way to the success it is today.



**First Recovery from Space**

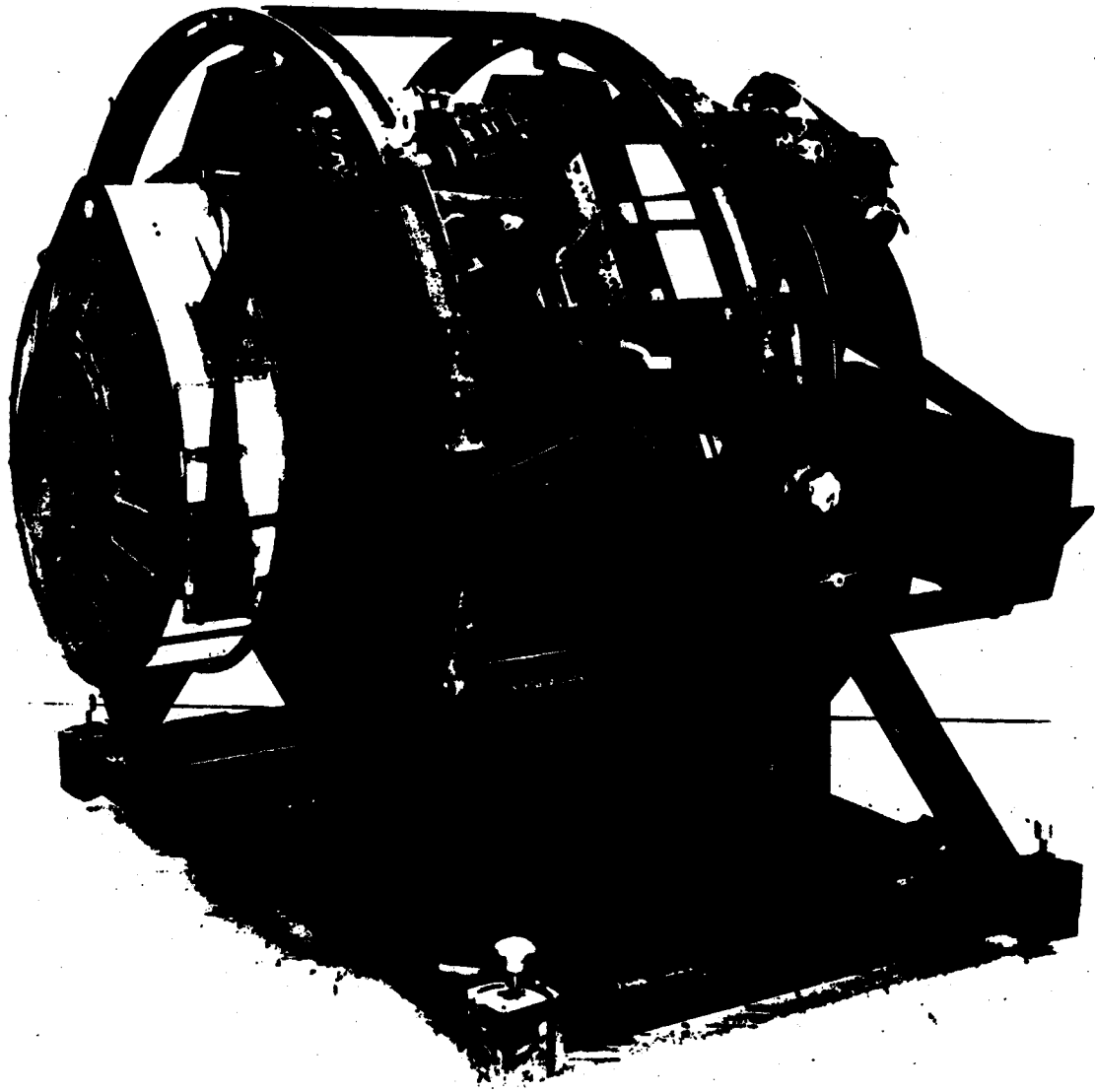
*Wright Whinnaker*



**First Aerial Recovery**

Hi to her! regards -  
The [unclear]

~~TOP SECRET C/SPECIAL HANDLING~~



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# CORONA

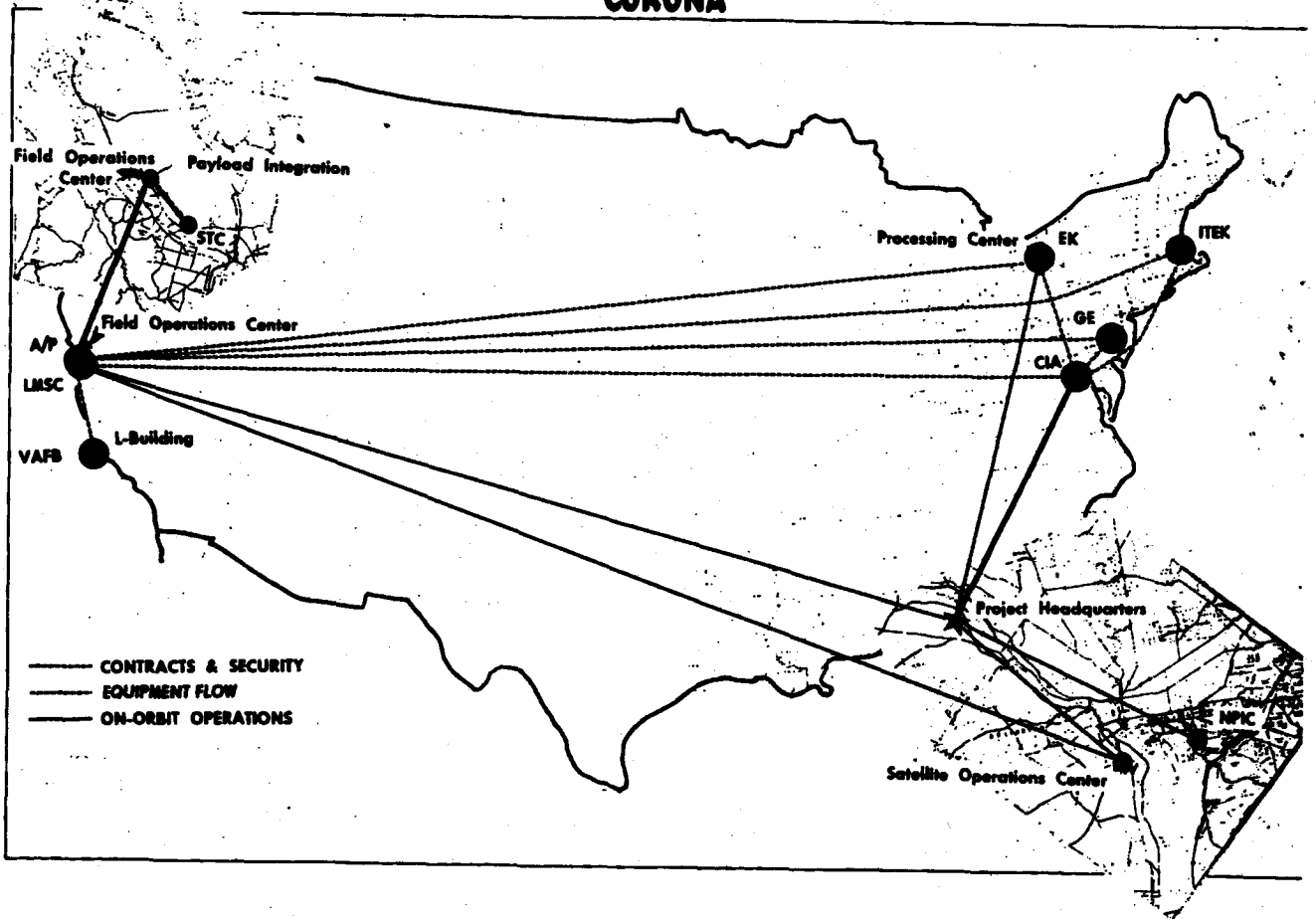






Table 1-1 — Operating Characteristics

<b>Lens type</b>	<b>24-inch focal length, f/3.5 Petzval</b>
<b>Configuration of cameras</b>	<b>30-degree convergent stereo</b>
<b>Film</b>	<b>Type 3404 thin-base 70-millimeter film (former designation 4404)</b>
<b>Filter</b>	<b>Wratten 21 or 25</b>
<b>Lateral angular coverage</b>	<b>70 degrees (<math>\pm 35</math> degrees)</b>
<b>Forward angular coverage</b>	<b>5 degrees 15 minutes (at format center)</b>
<b>Overlap</b>	<b>10 percent (at format center)</b>
<b>Format size</b>	<b>2 <math>\frac{3}{16}</math> by 29 <math>\frac{1}{4}</math> inches</b>
<b>Film capacities</b>	<b>M System - 15,600 + feet J System - 31,200 + feet</b>
<b>Cycle rate</b>	<b>2.15 to 6.0 seconds/cycle</b>
<b>Maximum cycle rate at V/h = 0.043</b>	<b>2.15 seconds</b>
<b>Dynamic resolution</b>	<b>Exceeds 130 lines per millimeter at 2:1 target contrast</b>
<b>Relative humidity environment</b>	<b>60 percent maximum</b>
<b>Temperature environment (lens cell)</b>	<b>70 <math>\pm</math> 10 °F</b>
<b>Pressure environment</b>	<b>1 <math>\times</math> 10<sup>-1</sup> to 1 <math>\times</math> 10<sup>-8</sup> mm Hg</b>
<b>Power consumption/camera</b>	<b>500 watts</b>
<b>System life</b>	<b>30 days</b>

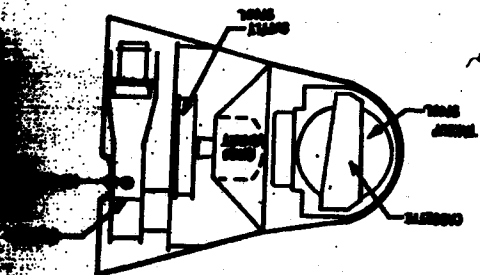
**Table 1-1 — Summary of Physical Features and Operational Parameters**

**Physical Features**

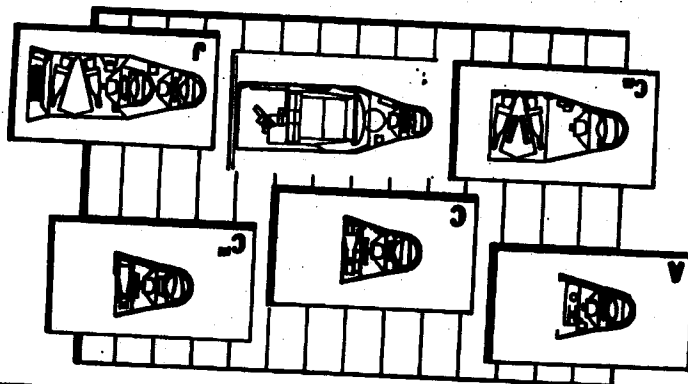
<b>Configuration</b>	<b>30-degree convergent stereo panoramic cameras</b>
<b>Lenses</b>	<b>24-inch focal length, f/3.5 Petzval design</b>
<b>Film capacity</b>	<b>15,750 feet of 70-millimeter, 3.0-mil, polyester-base film per camera</b>
<b>Film size</b>	<b>31.632 × 2.754 inches</b>
<b>Usable format</b>	<b>29.323 × 2.147 inches</b>
<b>Power</b>	<b>1620 watt-hours (24 vdc, unregulated, at 2.5 radians per second)</b> <b>270 watt-hours (115 vac, 400 cps, at 2.5 radians per second)</b>
<b>Weight (empty)</b>	<b>Approximately 437 pounds</b>
<b>Weight (with film)</b>	<b>Approximately 597 pounds</b>
<b>Cycle period</b>	<b>1.5 to 4.2 seconds per cycle</b>
<b>Exposure time</b>	<b>Variable</b>
<b>Overlap</b>	<b>Fixed at 7.6 percent</b>
<b>Filter</b>	<b>Variable (2 position)</b>

**Operational Parameters**

<b>V/h range</b>	<b>0.0525 to 0.021 radians per second</b>
<b>Altitude</b>	<b>80 to 200 nautical miles</b>
<b>Cross-track coverage per frame</b>	<b>116 to 290 nautical miles</b>
<b>Along-track coverage per frame</b>	<b>7.73 to 19.33 nautical miles</b>
<b>Total along-track coverage</b>	<b>41,167 nautical miles at 80-nautical mile altitude</b>
<b>Total operating time</b>	<b>169 minutes at 80-nautical mile altitude</b>

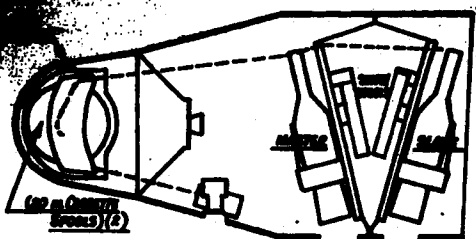


C, C' INBOARD PROFILE



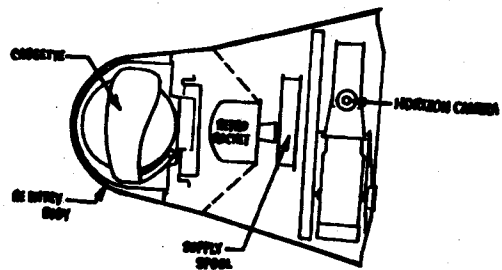
INBOARD PROFILES

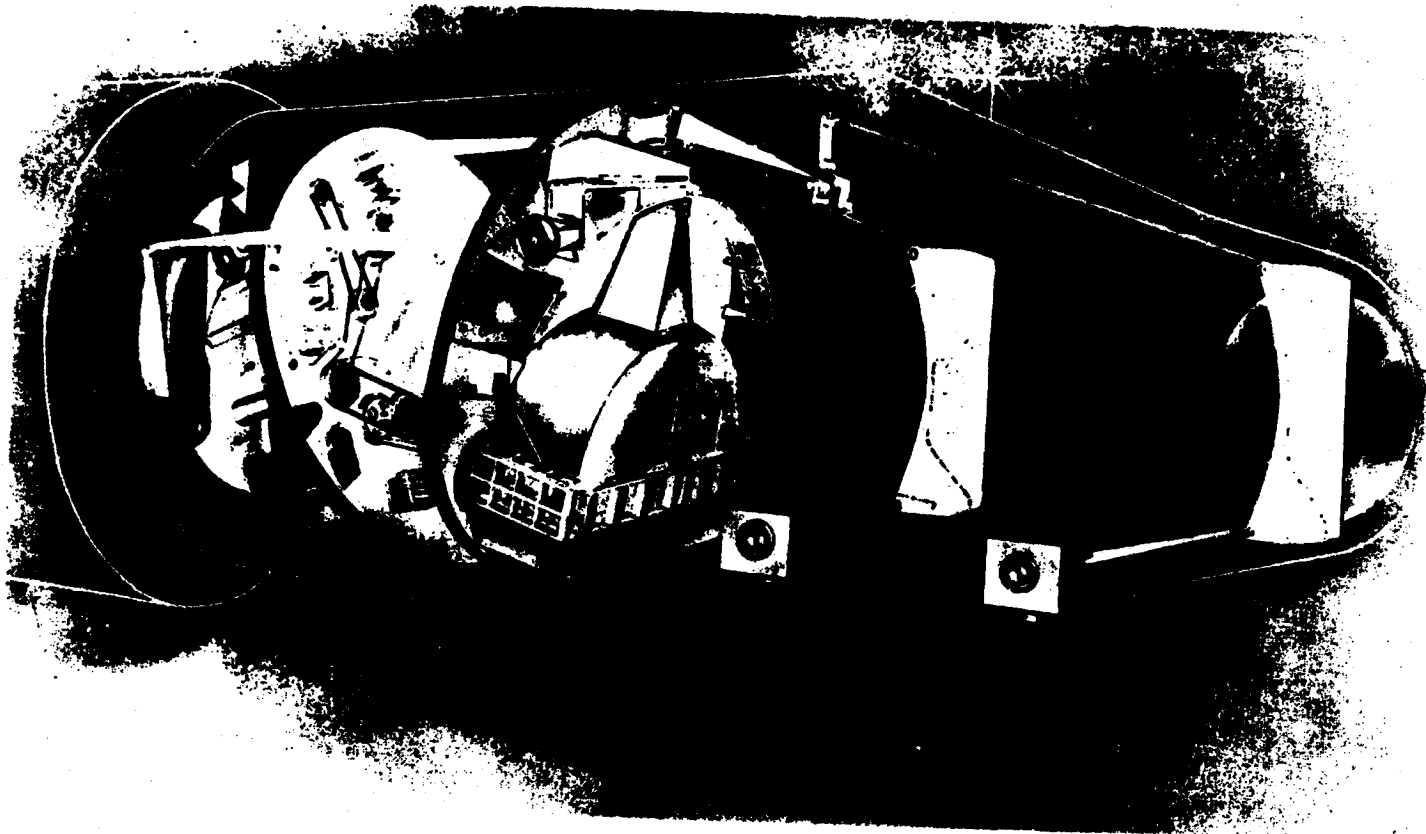
C<sub>2</sub> INBOARD PROFILE

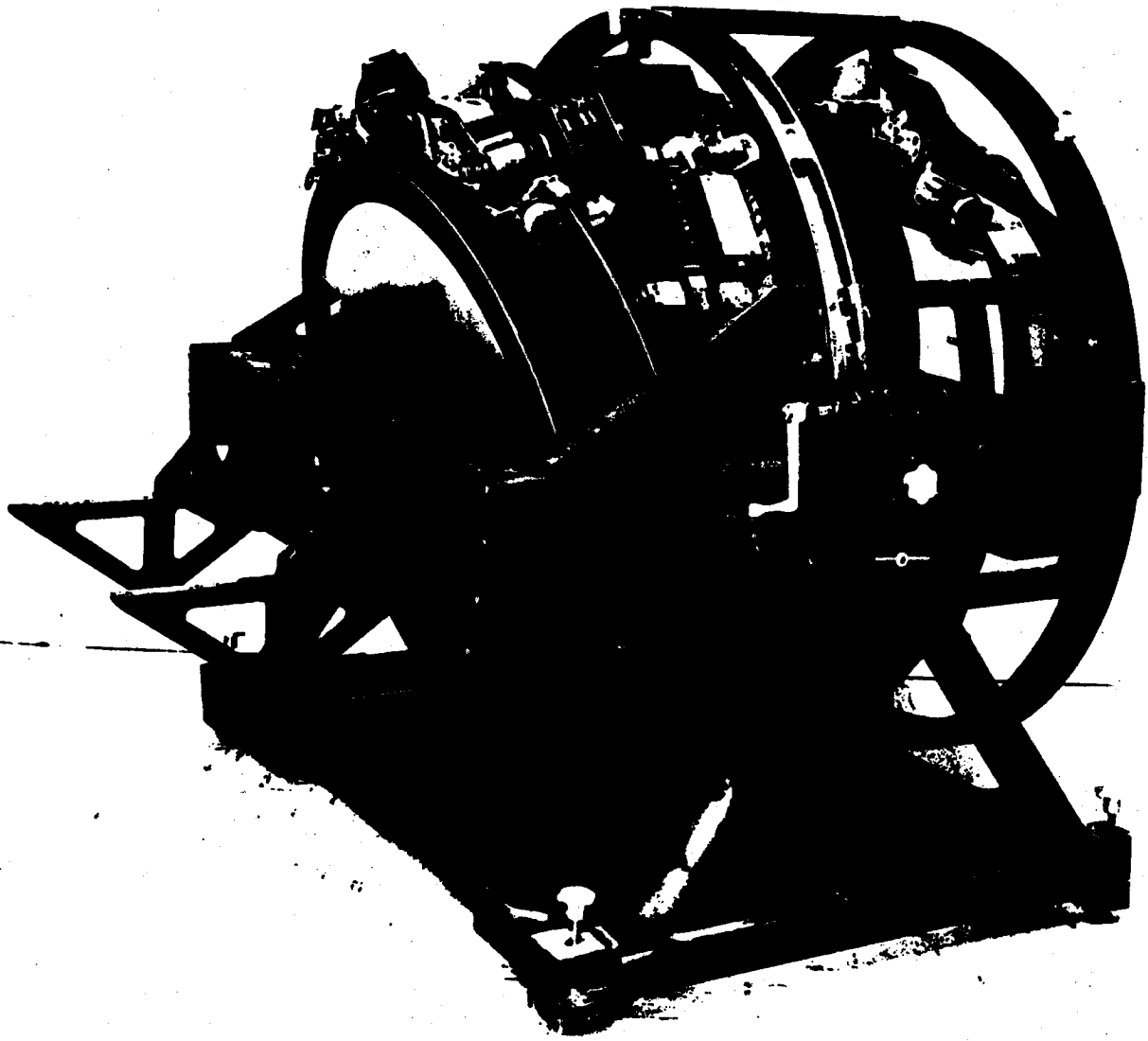


PERFORMANCE - 185 kts  
 80-162 125 L Area 10"  
 COVERAGE 6.8 m 10/7/77  
 STARD

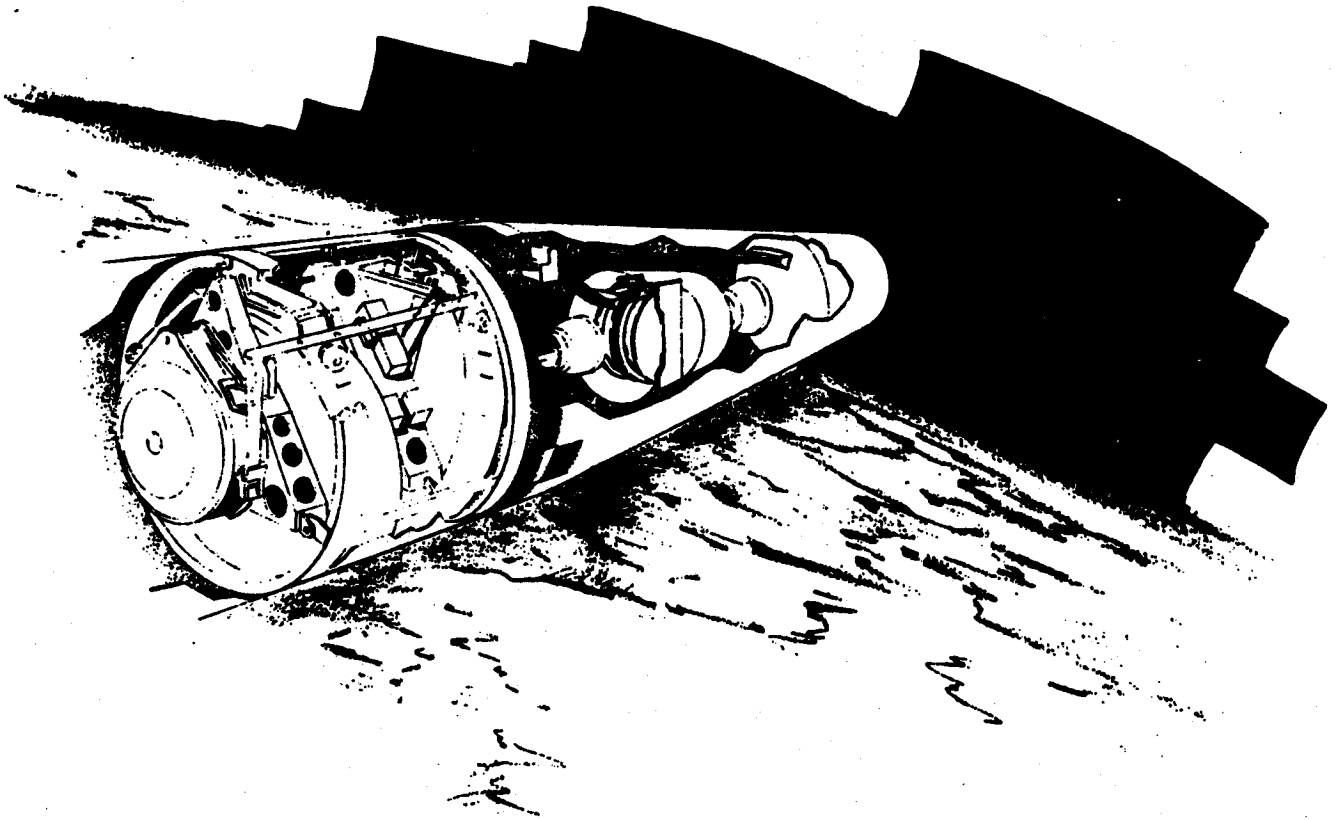
C<sup>III</sup> INBOARD PROFILE







~~TOP SECRET C/SPECIAL HANDLING~~



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LAUNCH BY PROGRAM BY YEAR - 1959 - 1965

YEAR	DISC/ 162/2h1	MIDAS/ h61	101	NASA	102	201	[REDACTED]	SNAPSHOT	638/ VELA	TOTAL	[REDACTED]
59	8	0	0	0	0	0	[REDACTED]			8	[REDACTED]
60	11	2	1	0	0	0	[REDACTED]			14	[REDACTED]
61	17	2	4	2	0	0	[REDACTED]			25	[REDACTED]
62	22	2	1	6	2	3	[REDACTED]			39	1001 1001
63	16	3	0	0	0	0	[REDACTED]		1	27	[REDACTED]
64	16	0	0	7	0	0	[REDACTED]		1	41	[REDACTED]
65	12	0	0	4	0	0	[REDACTED]	1	1	29	[REDACTED]
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	[REDACTED]	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>183</b>	[REDACTED]

RECOVERY BY PROGRAM BY YEAR

YEAR	2h1			101		[REDACTED]
	CAPSULES LAUNCHED	CAPSULES RECOVERED AIR SEA		CAPSULES LAUNCHED	REC.	
59	8	0	0	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
60	10	3	1	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
61	16	4	3	[REDACTED]	2	0
62	21	16	0	[REDACTED]	1	0
63	18	10	2	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
64	28	22	1	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
65	22	21	0	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
<b>1B-TOTAL</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>7</b>	[REDACTED]	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2ND TOTAL</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>93</b>		[REDACTED]	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>

# Special Handling

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## L PROGRAM - KEY FEATURES

### MARK I PAN CAMERA SYSTEM

#### 1. Characteristics

- a. Operational ground resolution capability of 3 to 5 feet or better at high and 2:1 contrast, respectively, from 110 n. miles including degradation due to uncompensated image motion and vehicle stabilization residuals. Camera dynamic resolution test specification - 80 l/mm AWAR @ 2:1 contrast on SO-132 using MIL-STD-150A. Scale 1/120,000.
- b. Altitude - System specifications are for orbits in the altitude range over target from 90 to 175 nautical miles. The design readily accommodates elliptical orbits permitting versatile operational use. Design altitude - 110 n. miles.
- c. Orbit Life - 4 days - selected targets on command - ground selectivity of 5 alternate programs.
- d. Coverage - 42.3 nautical mile swath width at 110 nautical miles over 22° panoramic scan. Format 4.5 x 25 inches. About 3,600 photos each 7.5 x 42.3 nautical miles or approximately 1,000,000 square nautical miles vertical coverage at 110 n. miles.
- e. Lens, diffraction limited, 66" f/5. Lens-film resolution with SO-132 100 l/mm AWAR at 2:1 contrast. 175 l/mm AWAR at high contrast - 160 lbs.
- f. Mirror - 26½" diameter beryllium - 40 lbs.
- g. Film - Capacity - 75 lbs., corresponding to 8,000 feet of 5" 3-mil Estar film.
- h. Overlap - Minimum 10% nominal at nadir maintained for full V/h range.
- i. Stereo - ± 15° fore and aft. 30° convergence.
- j. Exposure - Exposure selectable by inserting one of ten fixed slits prior to launch providing 1/75 to 1/1500 second exposure at nominal



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(2)

- V/h. Slits available in  $\frac{1}{2}$  f-stop increments permitting the use of two films at any time of year.
- k. Filter - Wratten 21.
  - l. Film Type - SO-130, SO-206, or SO-132 film may be used depending on mission requirements. SO-132 for ground illumination greater than 2,800 ft-candles corresponds to solar altitude greater than  $22^\circ$  or for noon launch corresponds to April 10 to September 5 for  $35^\circ$  to  $75^\circ$  north latitude. SO-206 will increase latitude to  $88^\circ$  or cover same latitudes as 132 for 9 additional weeks at a slight penalty in image quality. For solar altitude less than  $22^\circ$ , SO-206 for maximizing area of best resolution or SO-130 for maximizing northern-most latitude of operation.
  - m. IMC - IMC and cycling rate are variable proportional to V/h in the range of .0208 to .0458 rad/sec corresponding to cycling rate of 1-1/3 to 3 seconds per frame. IMC is accurate to within  $\frac{1}{2}\%$  of commanded value. The V/h rate is programmed internally to the camera as a function of time. Ten V/h functions and ten V/h generator start times can be selected by ground command. Each of the ten functions can be adjusted independently before launch for the best three-line segment approximation to the expected V/h over the full altitude range.
  - n. Environment - Unpressurized; temperature  $70 \pm 10^\circ\text{F}$ . Passive thermal control for autofocus.
  - o. Weight - Pan Camera 610 lbs. - Cassette 15 lbs. Film - 75 lbs. Stellar/Index 20 lbs., Total photo system 720 lbs.

### 2. Distinguishing Features

The panoramic camera system incorporates the following features:

- a. Roll Steering - The entire camera may be rolled up to  $30^\circ$  for specific objective targeting. This is an aid to more rapid attainment of target coverage, provides for targets not directly along the flight path and

# Special Handling

(3)

also afford a means of avoiding known adverse weather conditions.

The IMC system is automatically adjusted during roll steering to prevent significant resolution loss. The roll steering is accomplished in 5 discrete angles of  $0^{\circ}$ ,  $\pm 15^{\circ}$ , and  $\pm 30^{\circ}$  offering a total available target swath width of 192 n. miles. The system permits 200 roll excursions per mission with a maximum response time of 30 seconds required for rolling from one  $30^{\circ}$  extreme to the other. Approximately 5 seconds are required for rolling a  $15^{\circ}$  increment.

- b. Stereo - Stereo is provided as an aid to photo-interpretation. The direction the camera looks is controlled by rotating the mirror to the forward, vertical, or aft position and holding it stationary while panoramic scanning is accomplished. The camera accomplishes a stereo "burst" by exposing 8 frames with the camera looking forward  $15^{\circ}$ , then 8 frames with the camera looking back  $15^{\circ}$  over the same area. The camera will automatically shut off unless commanded to repeat an additional "burst" of 16 frames.
- c. Film Transport - Unexposed film is intermittently supplied to the platen and is held stationary during photography. Transport is controlled to provide constant film tension with a straight through film path for highest reliability and minimum film damage. The spools are controlled such that they counter-rotate in the same plane each at a uniform speed thus minimizing vehicle disturbance and internal vibration and also requiring less power. The camera comes up to speed without wastage of film or loss of overlap synchronization upon receipt of start command for operational versatility.
- d. Panoramic Scan - Scan is accomplished by rotation of the lens about its nodal point, thus offering maximum possible resolution and permitting image motion compensation by translation of the lens along its axis of rotation by a flat plate cam. A ruggedized bearing permits

Special Handling

## Special Handling

both rotation and translation. The lens drive employs energy-conserving techniques including extremely low friction to reduce the power required for panoramic scanning. To meet precise IMC, the scan velocity is controlled by a high performance drive using a precision AC tachometer and a DC torquer which eliminates direct mechanical coupling. The focal plane shutter driven by a high accuracy mechanism is coupled to the lens by a precision synchro.

- e. **Structure** - The structure is semi-monocoque magnesium for maximum rigidity per unit weight incorporating titanium fittings for maximum strength to weight where required. The camera is mounted in the vehicle by a single mounting flange at the C.G. offering high resistance to vehicle structural and thermal stresses on the camera. The structure consists of three parts bolted together at the main mounting flange. The aft section contains the lens, mirror, and all electronics necessary for their operation. The inner-tube supports the platen and references it to the lens nodal point providing vibration and thermal isolation. The outer tube supports the film transport system and all electronics necessary for its operation. The three sections may be readily and quickly disassembled to provide access to any part of the camera system. The structures are produced by use of special jigs and fixtures during manufacture such that a structural section is interchangeable with the mating section of any other structure. This feature facilitates ease and rapidity of both assembly and field operations.
- f. **Electronics Configuration** - The amplifiers and control circuitry of the camera are built-in plug-in easily replaceable modules. Multiple usage of modules simplifies spares provisioning. Maximum reliability is achieved by use of silicon transistors screened by X-ray inspection and by conducting a 200-hour burn-in on all

# Special Handling

(5)

- amplifiers prior to installation.
- g. Auxiliary Data - Recorded on a digital data block on each frame.

May be read by human or machine.

Time to 1/100 second - 29 bits

Scan Velocity Error, 10%

Stereo Mirror Position

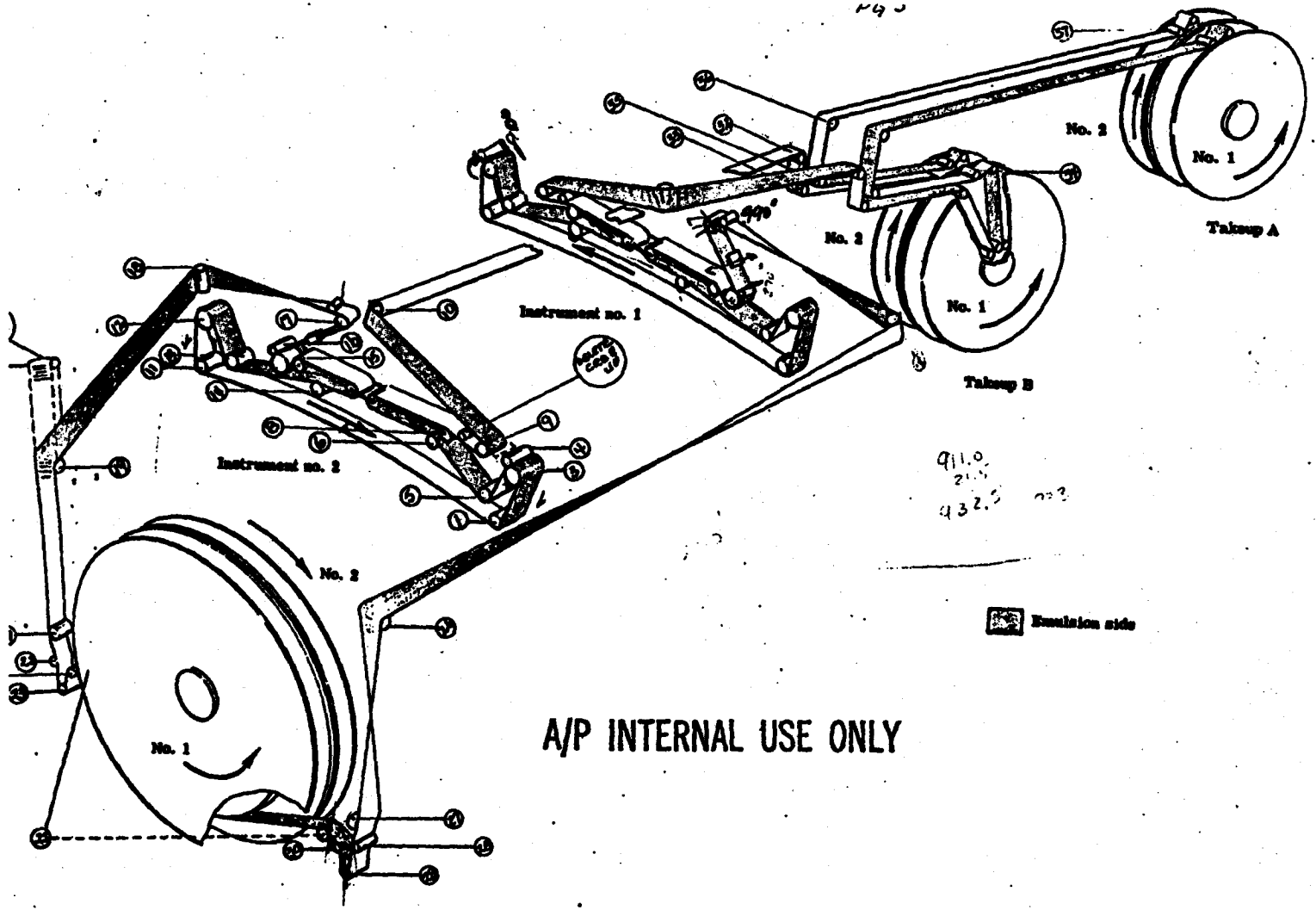
Roll Steering Position      ATTITUDE INFORMATION

- h. Stellar/Index Cameras - Stellar and index cameras are coordinated with Pan photography, to provide attitude, cartographic, and position information. The stellar and index cameras operate to expose 1 frame for every 10 panoramic frames providing 55% overlap. These may be operated independent of the panoramic, and both have 400 frame capacity.

Index Camera - 38 mm f/4.5 -  $2\frac{1}{4}$  x  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inch format on 70 mm film.

Stellar Camera - 85 mm f/1.9 approximately. 1-inch circular format on 35mm film.

# Special Handling



A/P INTERNAL USE ONLY

Fig. 6-1 — Film threading diagram

History of Resolution Testing in the Field

The original concept for the C and C' program included dynamic resolution tests at A/P and VAFB using portable collimators. The VAFB tests were eliminated due to unstable dolly mounting of the system resulting in resolution data that was meaningless relative to system performance. The VAFB tests were eliminated prior to any successful recoveries.

Resolution test procedures for the C and C' cameras established a so called "figure of merit" approximately 20 percent below the values determined at Itek-Boston. With the exception of the last few C' units which required major mechanical maintenance in the field no adjustment of the optics was made at the A/P facility.

The C''' program continued the portable collimator concept with a change in procedure during the program to thro<sup>ok</sup> focus tests instead of the "figure of merit" determination of performance. Because of inadequacies in the test system, determination and confirmation of focus provided more useful data than maximum resolution figures.

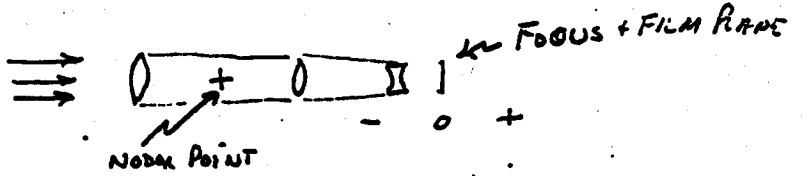
A change in test procedures was established for the M program based on the premise that unknown system effects due to interaction of two instruments may result in some quality degradation. A seismic block was installed in Waltham with the capability of installation and ~~running~~<sup>running</sup> both instruments simultaneously during resolution tests. A similar but inadequate installation was made at the A/P facility to determine complete system effects.

Inadequacies of the test bed relative to vibration effects, precluded the use of "figure of merit" or maximum resolution data as a criteria for acceptance. Resulting data was inconsistent if an attempt was made to compare resolution values with that obtained at Waltham. Therefore a thorough focus procedure was established with maximum allowable deviation ~~from~~ Itek-Waltham data specified. It may be noted that all M systems were within the specified tolerances.

Absolute quality resolution data obtained has not been correlated with flight performance due to some known and/or unknown systems effects that cannot be simulated by any feasible type of testing at the A/P facility. The disharmony and time wasting discussion resulting from quality determination tests conducted in the field with inadequate simulation of systems effects and compromising test procedures and equipment are not needed in present or future programs.

If the integrity of an optical system is in doubt as a result of shipping and handling, it has not been properly qualified for flight. If the qualification program is assumed to be adequate then shipping, handling and test procedures should be modified to insure the camera is treated as an optical instrument not as a football.

OPTICAL TESTING.



LEXINGTON - COLLIMATOR SET AT AMBIENT

FILM THROUGH FOCUS RUN FROM BACK TO FRONT

EXAMPLE - +

EXP # 1 AT + AND PROGRESSES TO -.

FILM IS MOVED THROUGH THE AERIAL IMAGE + TO -

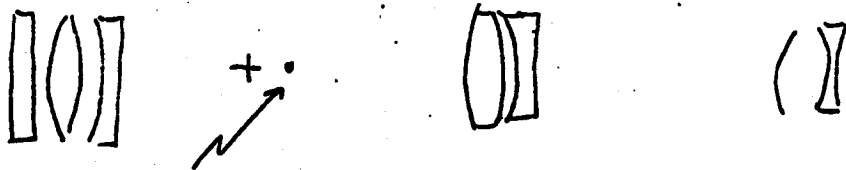
E.T.L.

COLLIMATOR SET FOR A SIMULATED VACUUM SHIFT OF THE BACK FOCUS (.016")

FILM PLANE IS HELD STATIONARY WHILE THE AERIAL IMAGE IS PULLED THROUGH.

EXAMPLE - +

EXP # 1 IS - AND PROGRESSES TO +.



DUE TO POSITIVE BOW - NODE MOVES AFT STARTING FOCAL LENGTH

BUT NOT SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGING FOCUS. - SEE BFL DATA

RADIUS - 96	EFL -.0003"	BFL 0
48	-.0009"	0
24	-.0017"	0
12	-.0034"	-.0001
6	-.009"	-.0003
3	-.0111"	-.0010

NOTE BOTH NEGATIVE QUANTITIES

FILTER .005" INCREASE FL BY .0025"

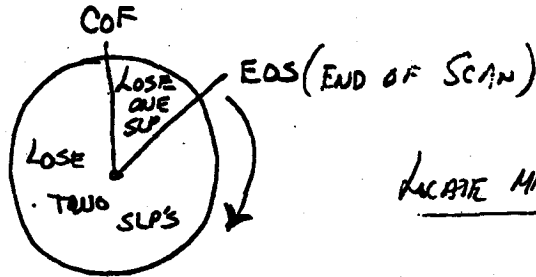
INITIAL EFL 24.0319

PLANE PARALLEL FILTER ADDED = 24.0344



## LOSS OF SLP DUE TO SCAN POSITION ON SHUT DOWN

- ① ONE LOST SLP IF OPT. OFF AFTER COF AND BEFORE EOS
- ② TWO LOST SLP IF OPT. OFF AFTER EOS AND BEFORE COF



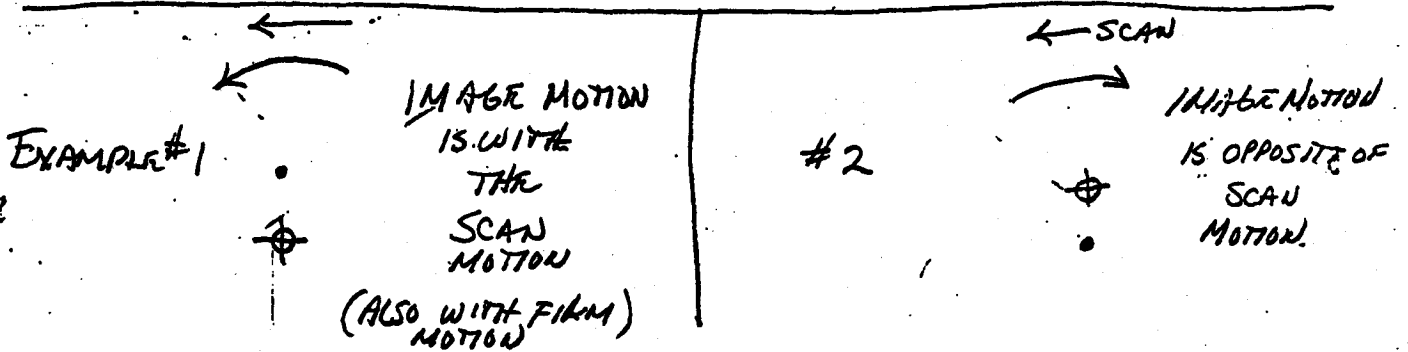
LOCATE MEMO FROM AL. See Usli

## IMAGE MOTION

⊕ MECHANICAL NODE

• OPTICAL NODE

← SCAN DIRECTION



## FOGGING RUN

CR1 - WAS DONE BOTH WAYS SAMPLE DONE IN HORIZONTAL  
 CR2 - " " " "

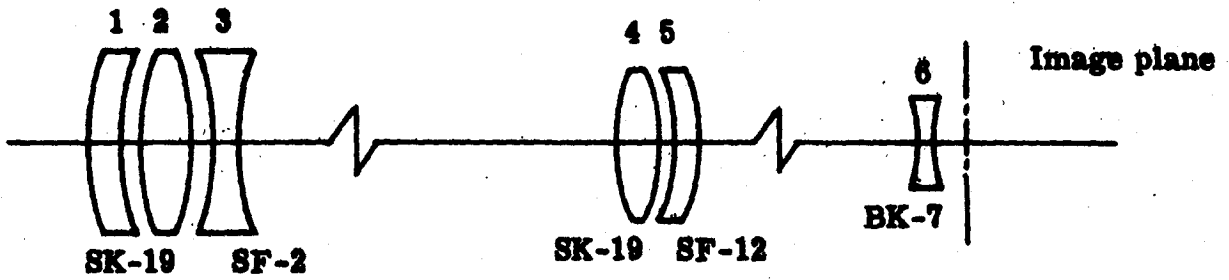
FREQUENCY PULSE

1 Msec DURATION

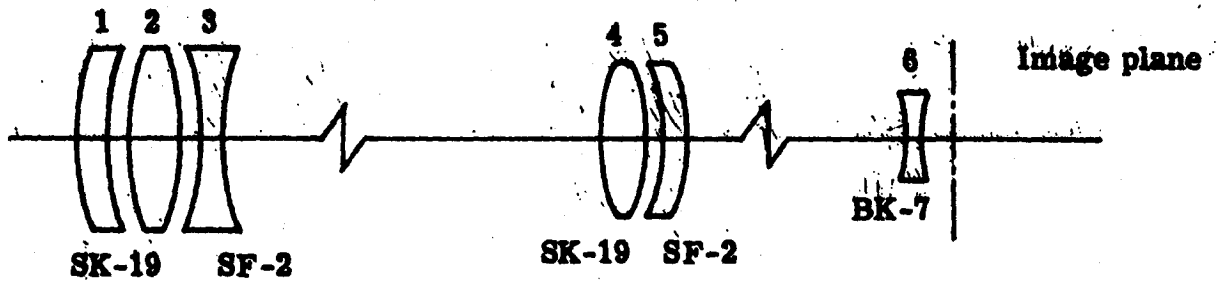
SMEAR 4 Msec

**PETZVAL LENS DIAGRAMS**

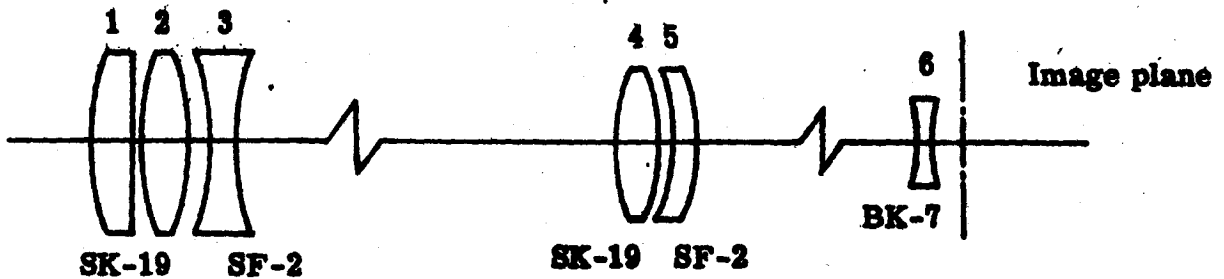
**J-1, J-3, Type I**



**J-3, Type II**



**J-3, Type III, Type IV**



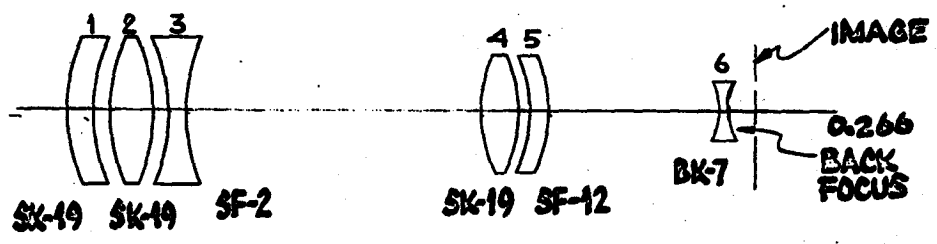
*Dick M.*

~~TOP SECRET/SPECIAL HANDLING~~

# FIRST GENERATION OPTICAL DESIGN

24 INCH FOCAL LENGTH  
f/3.5  
6° FIELD

GLASS WEIGHT ≈ 15 POUNDS  
SPECTRAL RANGE 0.5461-0.6900

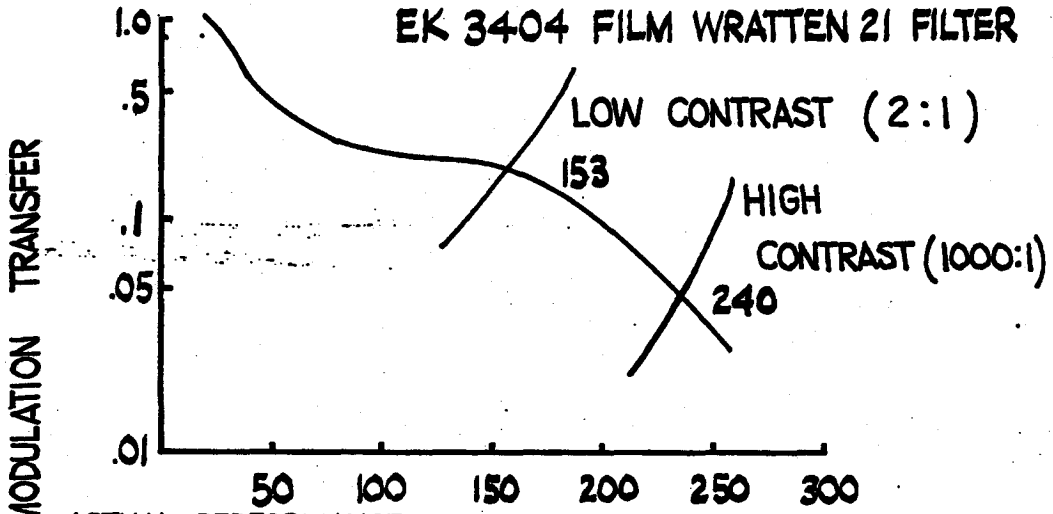


- ⊙ ELEMENTS 1 AND 3 RELATIVELY THIN
- ⊙ ELEMENT 3 SMALL DIAMETER
- ⊙ R.Q. QUALITY GLASS
- ⊙ 1ST 12 LENSES (INCLUDES QUAL UNIT)

~~TOP SECRET/SPECIAL HANDLING~~

~~TOP SECRET/SPECIAL HANDLING~~

# FIRST GENERATION M.T.F.



ACTUAL PERFORMANCE

DISTORTION  $\approx$  5 MICRONS

RESOLUTION 140  $\mu$ /mm LOW CONTRAST MEASURED  
ON MANN BENCH WITH EK 3404 FILM

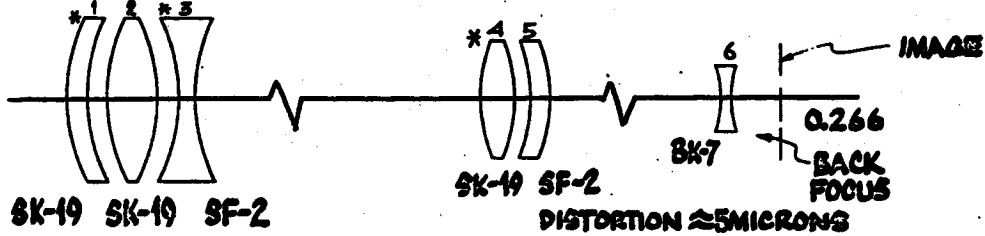
~~TOP SECRET/SPECIAL HANDLING~~

## SECOND GENERATION OPTICAL DESIGN

DESIGN NO. 65-020-09-D3

24 INCH FOCAL LENGTH  
f/3.5  
6° FIELD

GLASS WEIGHT  $\approx$  17 POUNDS  
SPECTRAL RANGE 0.5461-0.6900  
CENTRAL WAVELENGTH - 0.6200



- FIRST THREE ELEMENTS SAME DIAMETER
- ASTRONOMICAL OBJECTIVE QUALITY GLASS
- SF-2 REPLACES SF-12 IN ELEMENTS
- \* INDICATES THICKENED ELEMENTS
- 21 LENSES (TOTAL 33 LENSES)

~~TOP SECRET/SPECIAL HANDLING~~

~~TOP SECRET/SPECIAL HANDLING~~

## THIRD GENERATION OPTICAL DESIGN

24 INCH FOCAL LENGTH  
f/3.5  
6° FIELD

GLASS WEIGHT  $\approx$  17  
SPECTRAL RANGE 0.6000-0.7100  
CENTRAL WAVE LENGTH - 0.6500



DISTORTION  $\approx$  5 MICRONS

- SAME GLASS TYPES AND QUALITY AS SECOND GENERATION DESIGN
- SAME ELEMENT THICKNESS
- SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT RADII, AIRSPACES
- CENTRAL WAVELENGTH RAISED TO 0.6500, TO MATCH WRATTEN 25 FILTER RESPONSE

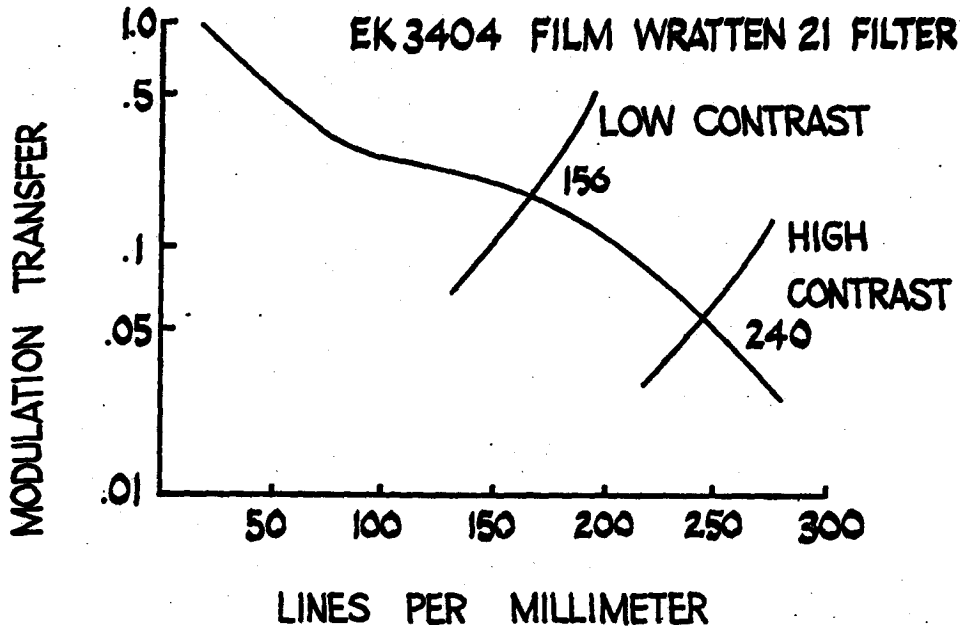
~~TOP SECRET/SPECIAL HANDLING~~

TYPE 5  
DIP  
CENTERING  
M

GLASS

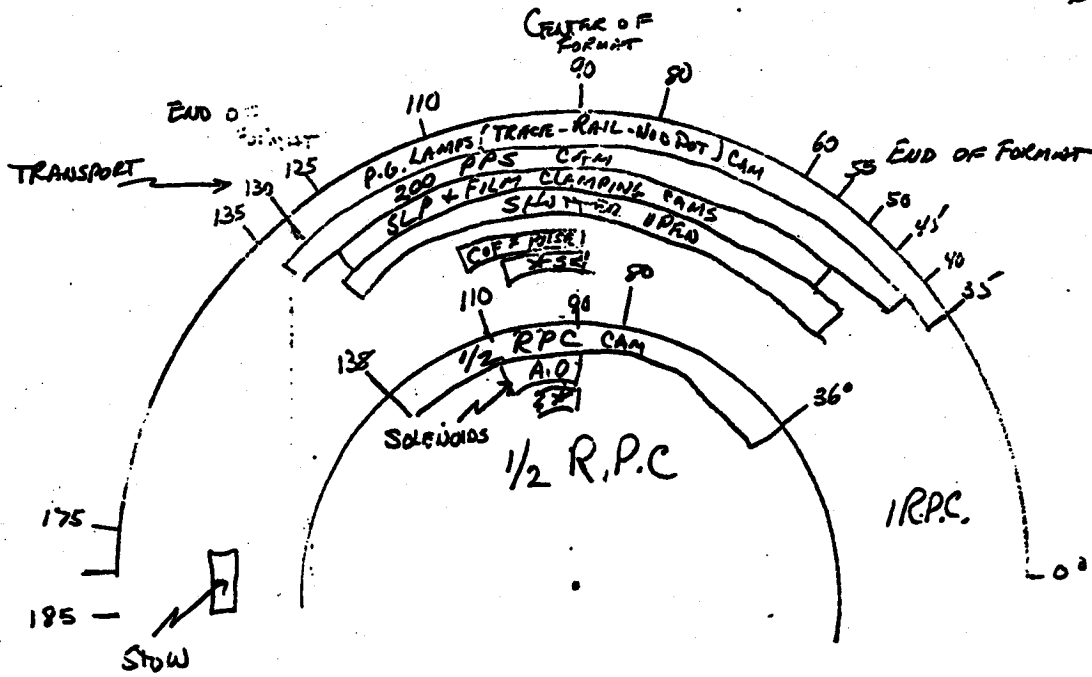
~~TOP SECRET/SPECIAL HANDLING~~

## SECOND GENERATION M.T.F.



~~TOP SECRET/SPECIAL HANDLING~~

# TIMING DIAGRAM DWG # D 85427



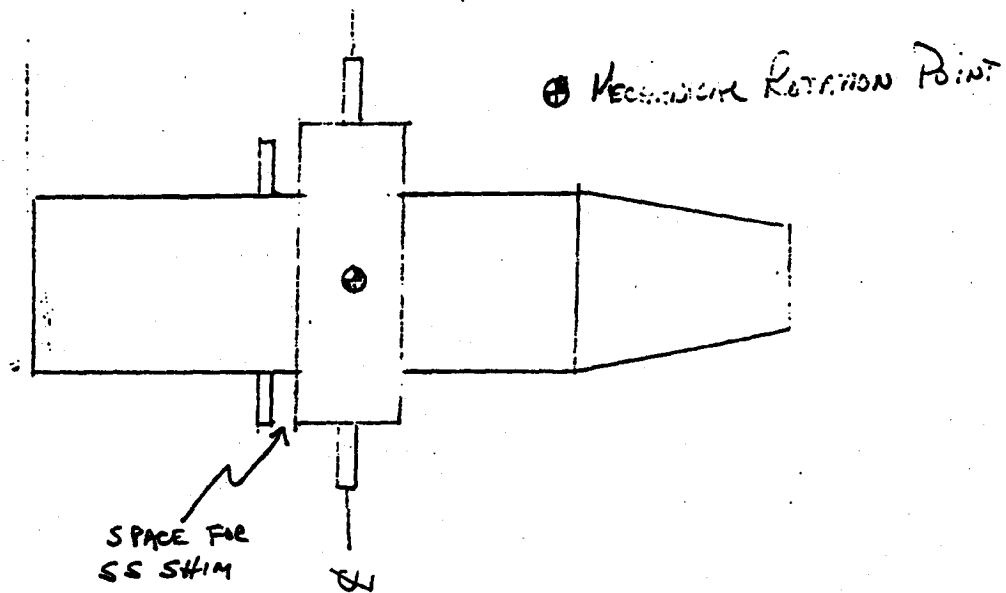
- \* - Serial lamp
- \* - Fiducial Lamps

**COLLIMATORS-** 120" USES A .400 SHIN ON AUTO COLLIMATING DEVICE -  
 SINCE ACCEPTANCE OF .015 SHIFT OF BFL ALL 9232 COLLIMATORS  
 WERE RESET FOR A .015" SHIFT.

10-12-67- 120" USES A .375 SHIN OR .025" / .001 AT CAMERA  
 60" USES A .300 SHIN .00625" / .001 AT CAMERA



# LENS



- ① WHEN THE SS SHIM IS REDUCED (THINNED) THE <sup>LENS</sup> CELL MOVES AFT, THE RAILS MAY NEED ADJUSTING TO HOLD THE CORRECT LIFT CONDITIONS. NORMAL LIFT RANGE IS  $+0.006''$  TO  $+0.008''$
- ② WHEN THE VACUUM NODE IS AFT OF THE MECHANICAL POINT OF ROTATION AN IMAGE MOTION IS GENERATED. THIS MOTION IS IN THE DIRECTION OF SCAN DURING EXPOSURE, AND ALSO <sup>IS</sup> IN THE SAME DIRECTION AS THE FILM MOTION CAUSED BY THE SCANNING ARM DUE TO FILM LIFT.
- ③ FORMAT (INCREASE) LENGTH DUE TO ROLLER/DRUM DIAMETER INCREASE. 
$$\frac{2\pi (1.030'') \times 70}{360} = 1.0367''$$
- ④ COLD SYSTEM CAUSE AN INCREASE IN FILM LIFT.  
 $-23^{\circ}\text{F} = .005''$  GAIN IN LIFT.
- ⑤  $\pm 30^{\circ}\text{F}$  INCREASES FOCUS VS MECHANICAL DISTANCES APART BY ROUGHLY  $.0002''$ . LARGEST PROBLEM SEEM TO BE ④ FILM LIFT CHANGE.

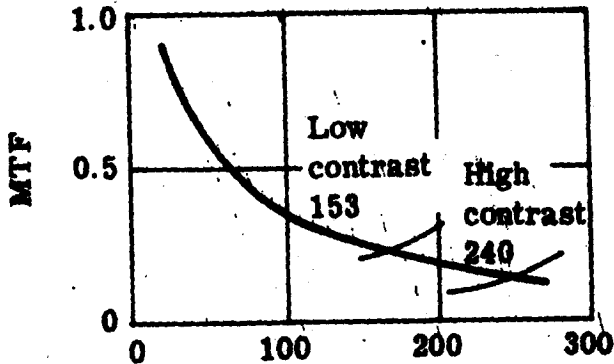


**PETZVAL LENS**

**Design MTF**

**Static Resolution Specifications**

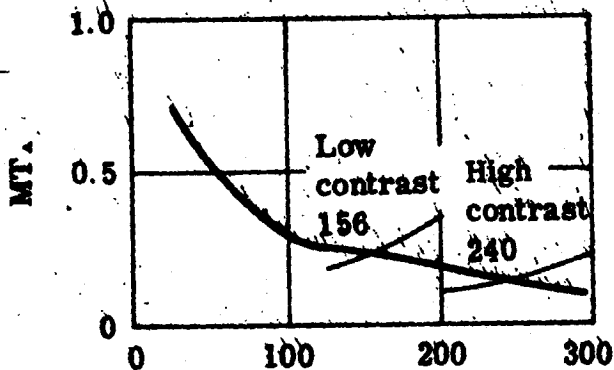
**J-1, J-3, Type I**



**Resolution**

Filter	EK 3404 at 2:1	EK 3404 at 1,000:1
W-21	140 1/mm	240 1/mm
W-25	None	None

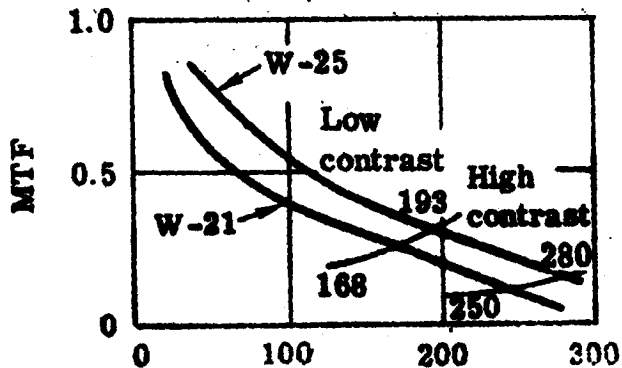
**J-3, Type II**



**Resolution**

Filter	EK 3404 at 2:1	EK 3404 at 1,000:1
W-21	140 1/mm	240 1/mm
W-25	None	None

**J-3, Type III, Type IV**









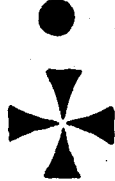


**Resolution**

	Filter	EK 3404 at 2:1	EK 3404 at 1,000:1
Type III	W-21	150 1/mm	240 1/mm
	W-25	175 1/mm	240 1/mm
Type IV	W-21	160 1/mm	240 1/mm
	W-25	185 1/mm	240 1/mm

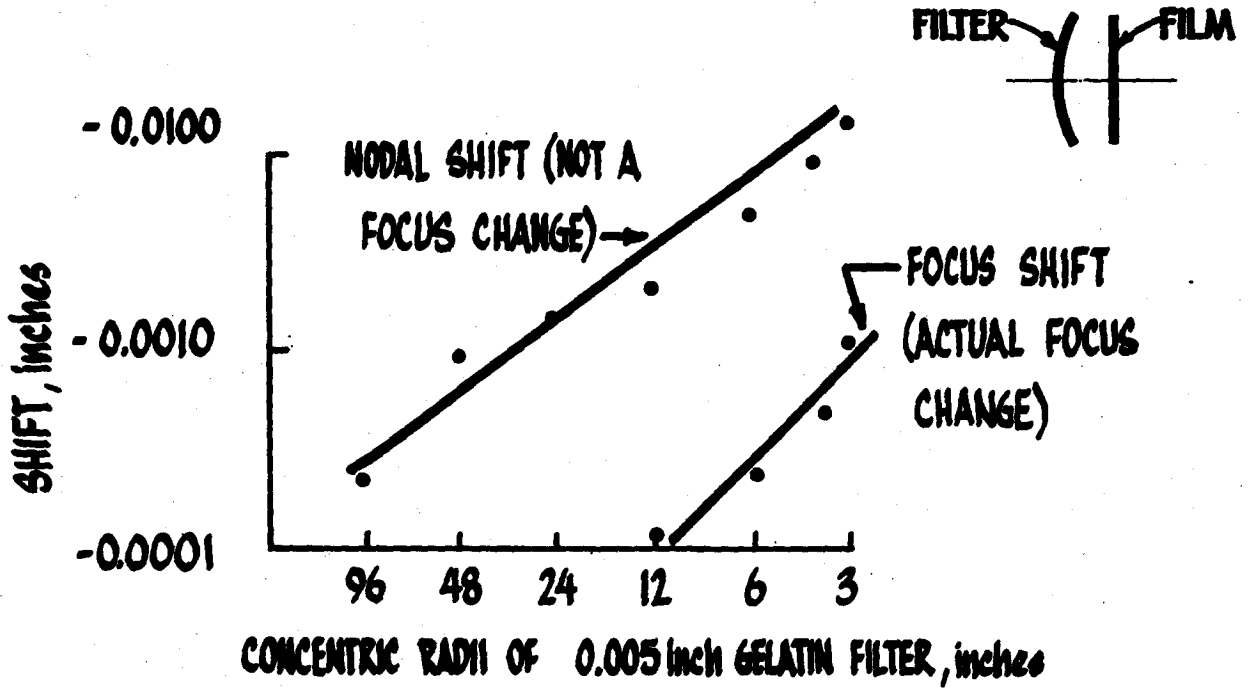
Resolution, cycles per millimeter

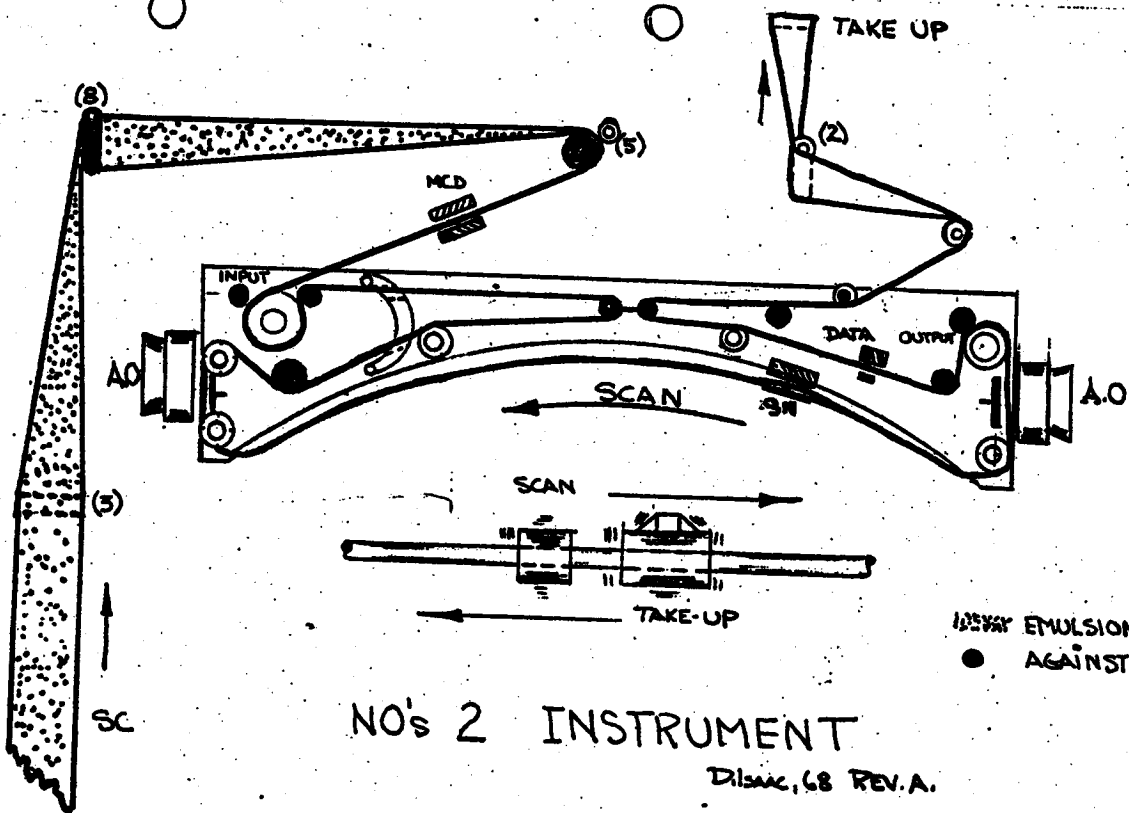
# 10) IMAGE MOTION

GENERATED BY ROTATING AT A POINT OTHER THAN THE NODE

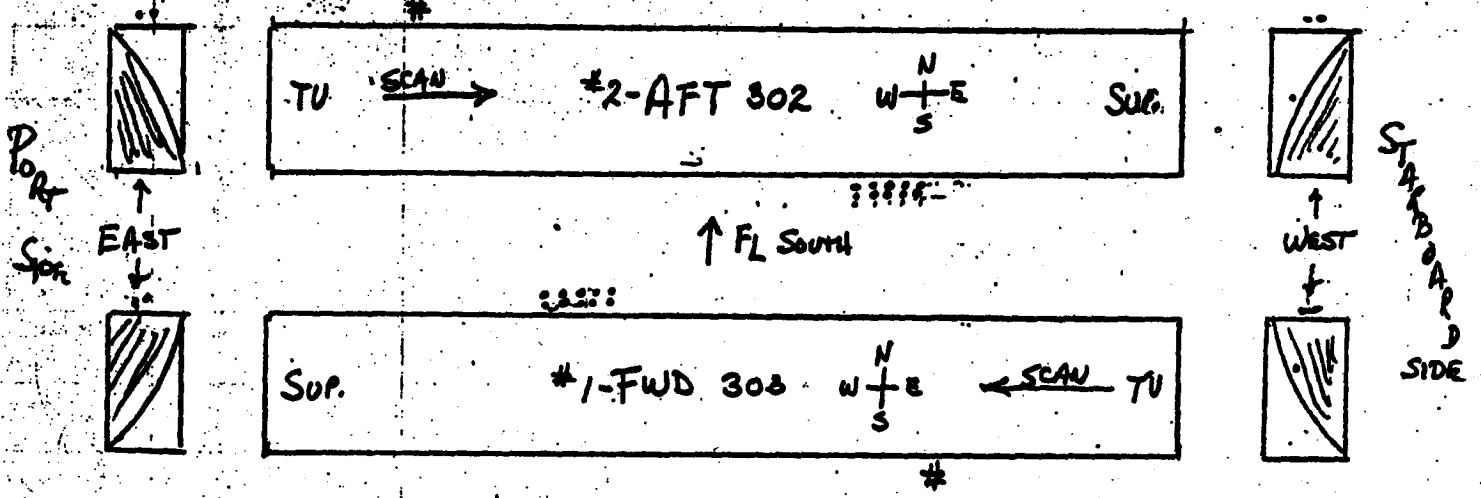
IMAGE SMEAR		NONE	
SCAN DIRECTION			
● OPTICAL NODE  MECHANICAL POINT OF ROTATION			

# 10) NODAL SHIFT AND BACK FOCUS CHANGE AS A FUNCTION OF POSITIVE FILTER BOW

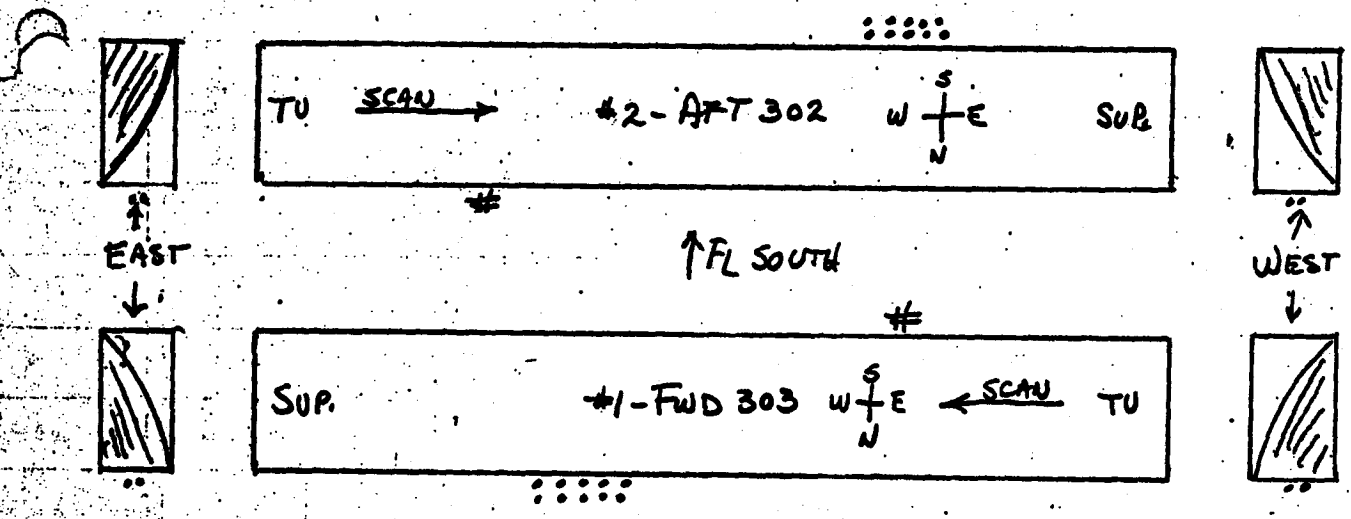




**O.N. EMULSION DOWN OR D.P. EMULSION UP**



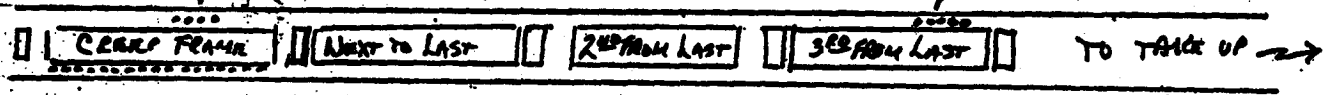
**O.N EMULSION UP OR D.P. EMULSION DOWN**



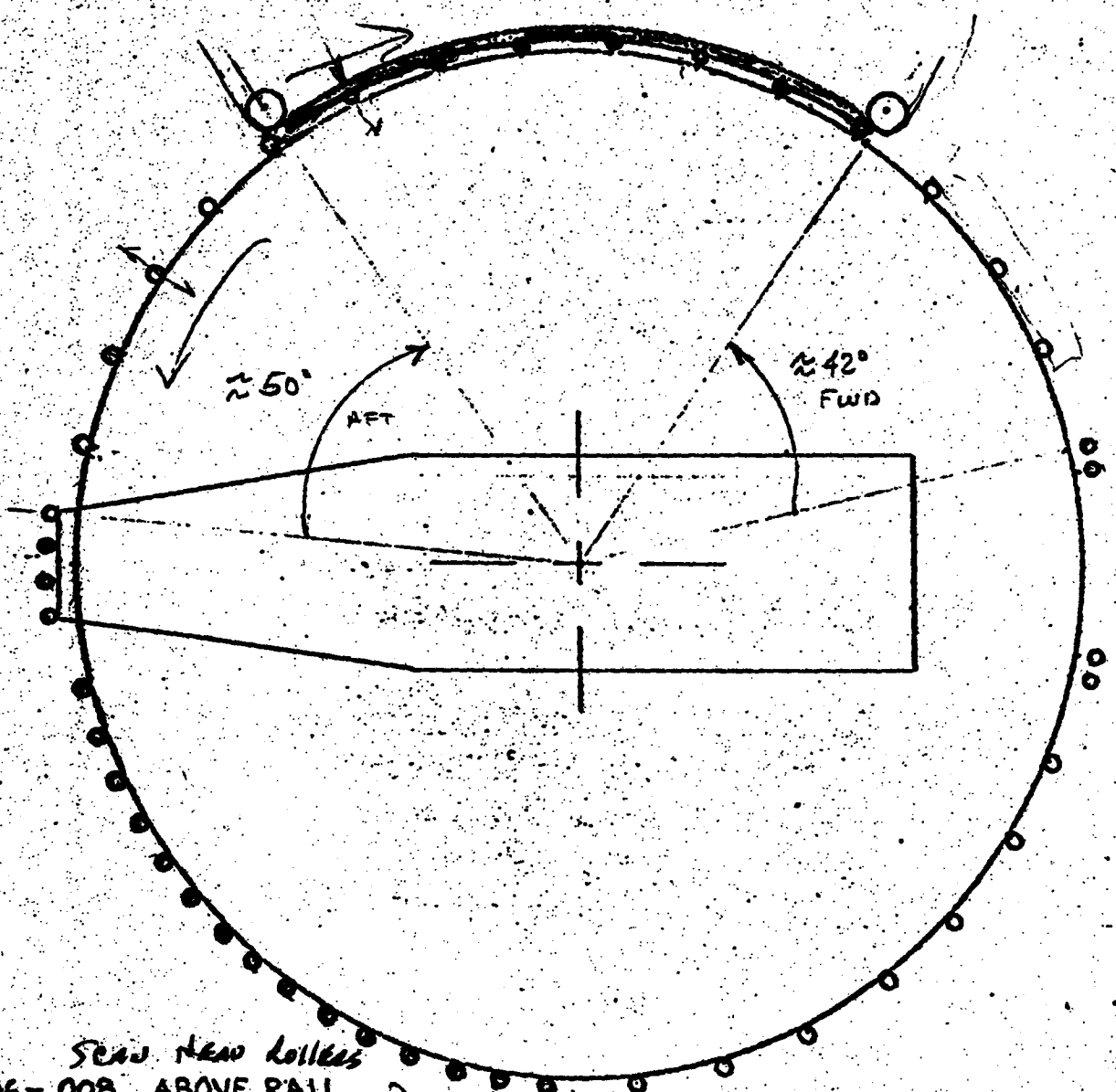
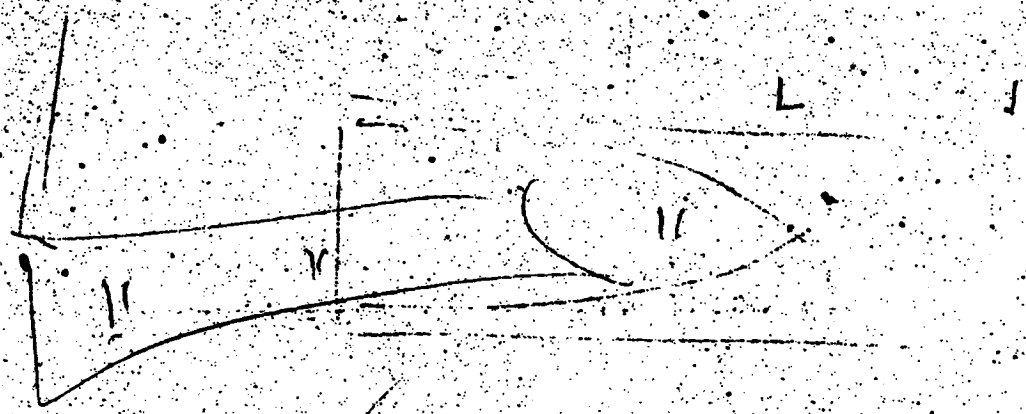
**FILM TRANSPORTS IN OPPOSITE DIRECTION OF SCAN**

DATA FOR FRAME #1  
NEXT PASS,

DATA FOR 2ND FROM LAST FRAME



# DRUM ROLLER / RAIL RELATIONSHIPS



- SEAW. HEAD ROLLERS
- .006-.008 ABOVE RAIL
  - .005-.007 BELOW
  - .005-.010 BELOW
  - .010-.015 BELOW
  - .030-.050 BELOW
  - SHORTER STOW ROLLERS
- } 68-1067



# DRUM ROLLER RELATIONSHIPS

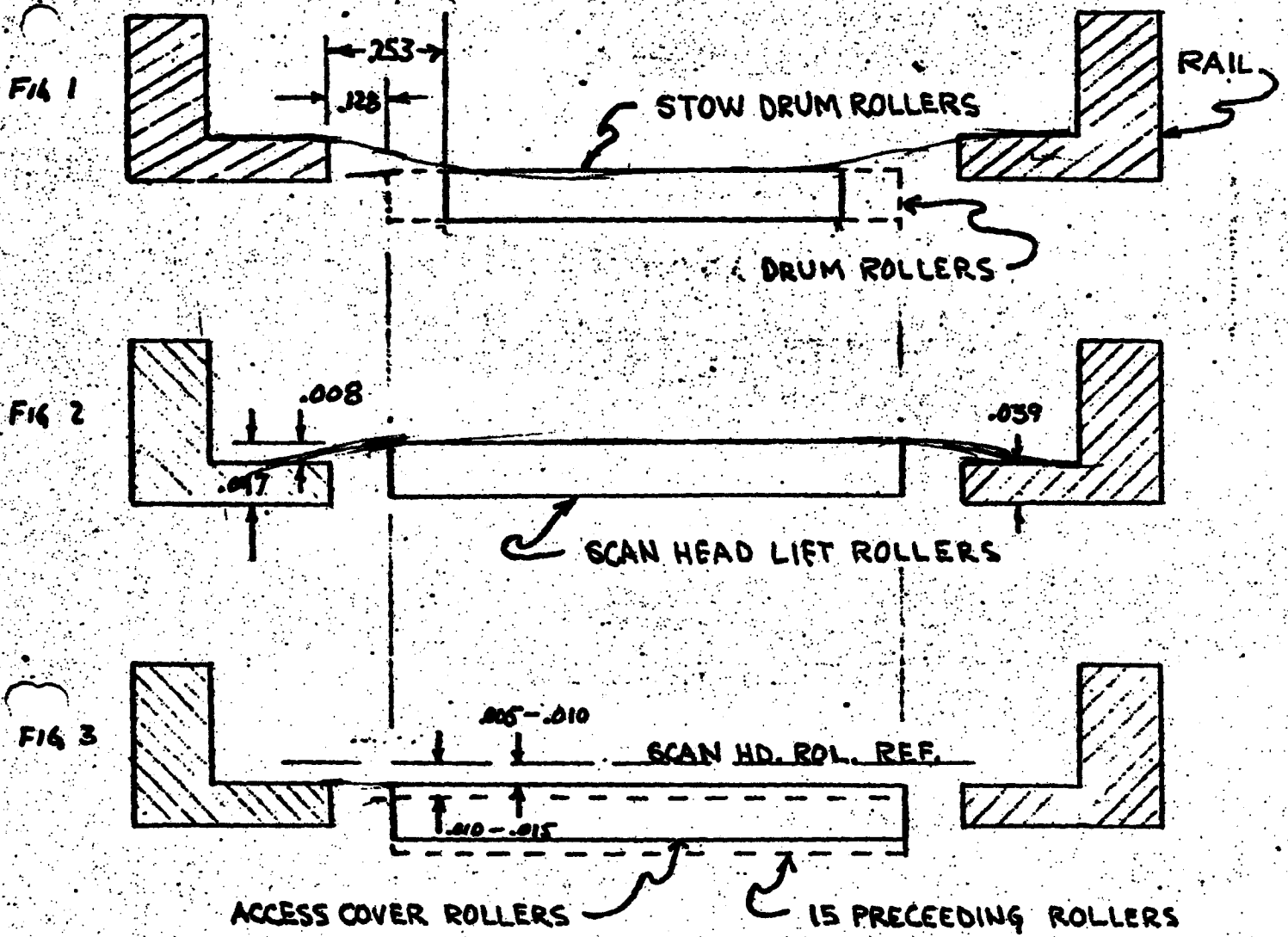


FIG 1. RELATIONSHIP OF NORMAL DRUM ROLLER TO RAIL. THESE ROLLERS ARE .030 - .050 BELOW THE LIFT ROLLERS.

FIG 2. RELATIONSHIP OF SCAN HEAD LIFT ROLLER TO RAIL.

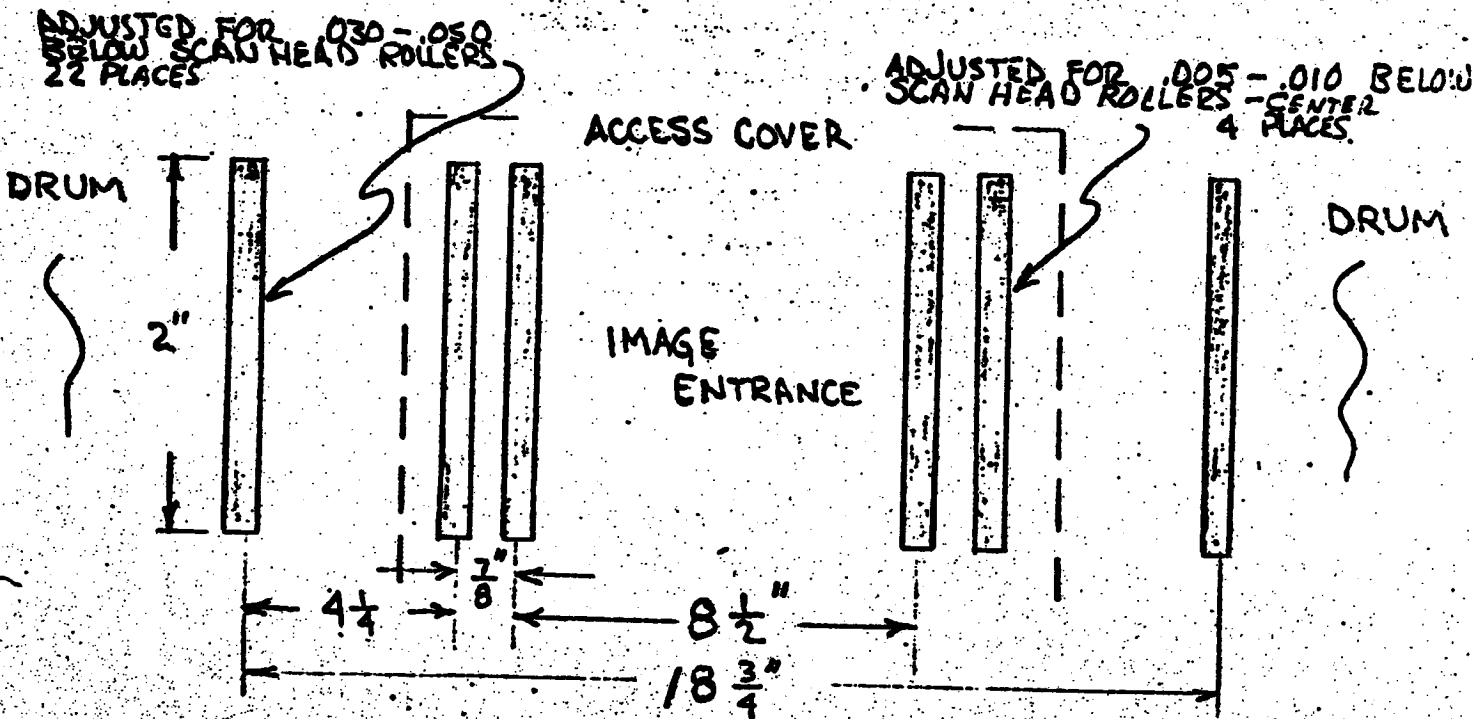
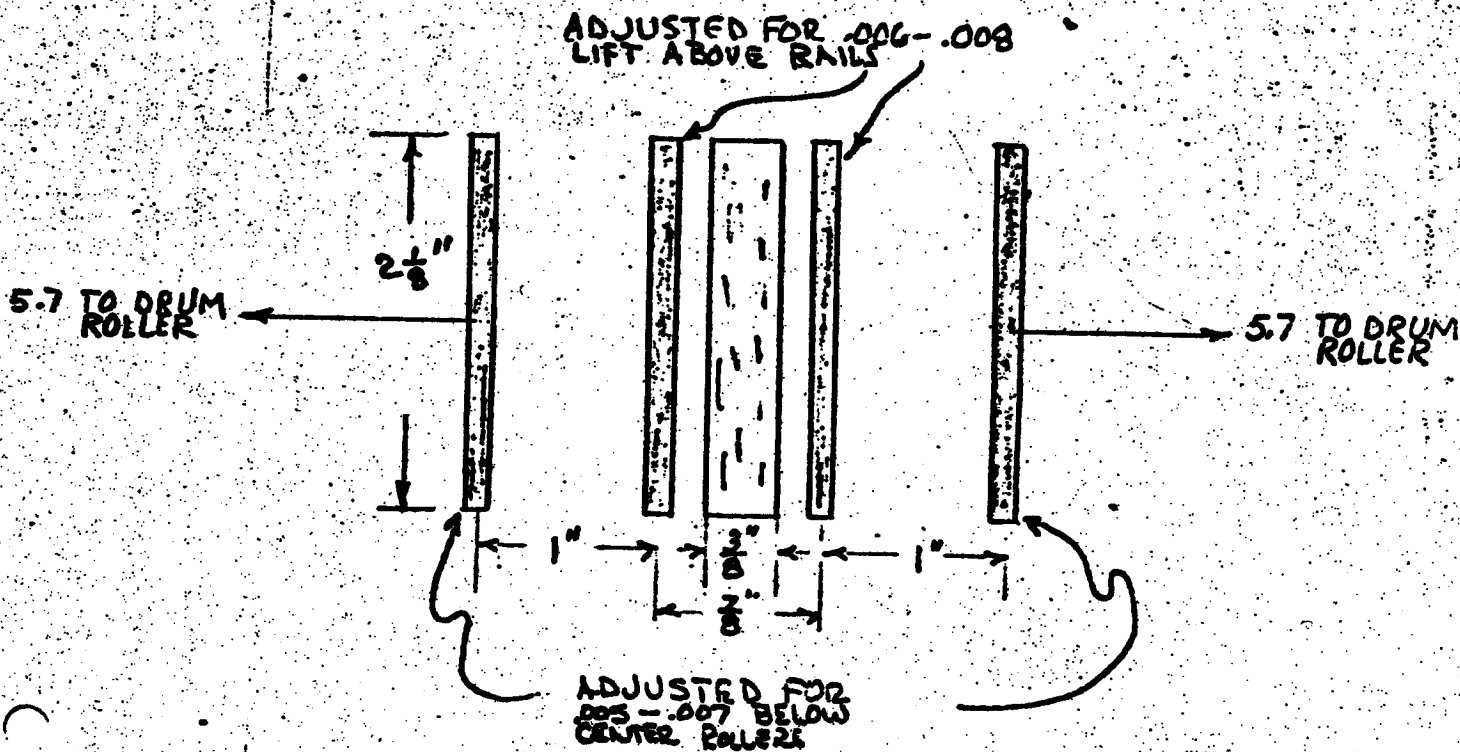
FIG 3. RELATIONSHIP OF THE ACCESS COVER AND THE 15 PRECEEDING DRUM ROLLERS TO THE RAIL AND THE SCAN HEAD LIFT ROLLER.

NOTE: TOLERANCES

.253	AVG	.222 - .284
.128	AVG	.097 - .159

SLC

# SCAN HEAD / ACCESS COVER ROLLER



Drum Roller / Rail Rotation Steps

MEASUREMENT DATA

DRUM DIAMETER 48 inches  
DRUM CIRCUMFERENCE 150 inches

ROLLER ROLLERS - 29 1/2 inches  
DISTANCE BETWEEN

10 = 417 inch at Drum Rollers

2. ROLLER / RAIL ROTATION STEPS

FWD DRUM ROTATION OF 42° ROLLERS  
ACCESS COVER ROLLERS INTO RAILS

6 1 1/2"

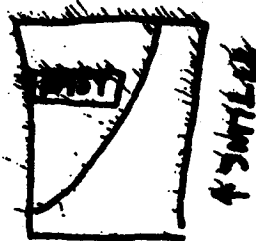
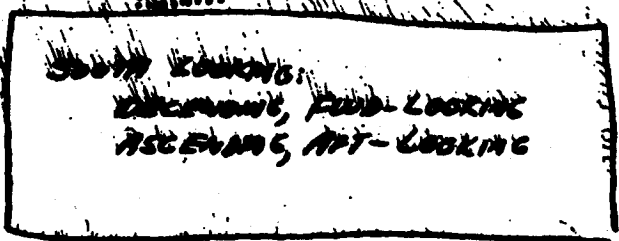
AFT DRUM ROTATION OF 50° ROLLERS  
SCAN HEAD ROLLERS INTO RAILS

21"

SEVERAL DRUM ROLLERS IN RAILS AT  
SLOW POSITION ARE SHORTER BY  
ITS EXposed END. IN THE FORWARD  
DIRECTION PLACES THE ROLLER  
DRUM ROLLER (NOT ENGAGED)  
INTO THE RAILS.

J-3

**NORTH**

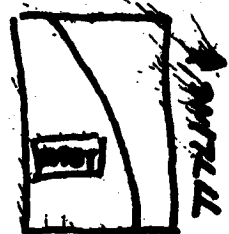
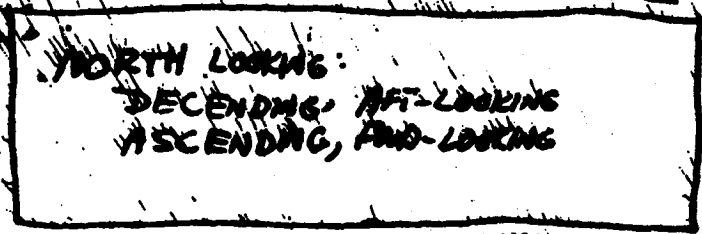
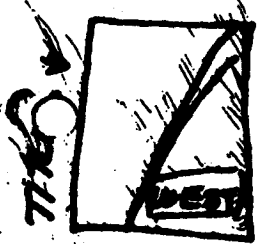


CLIMB

**SOUTH**

**NORTH**

\* MAJ



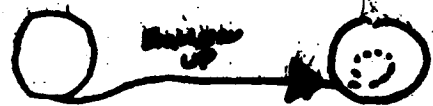
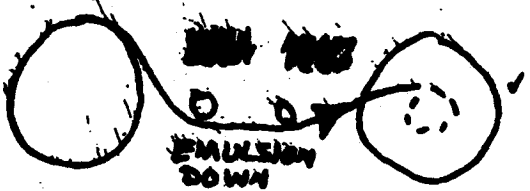
CLIMB

**SOUTH**

**ORIGINAL** | **LOW** | **LOW** | **LOW**

**DUPE**

**SOUTH**



**NORTH**



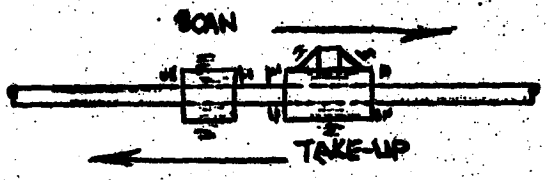
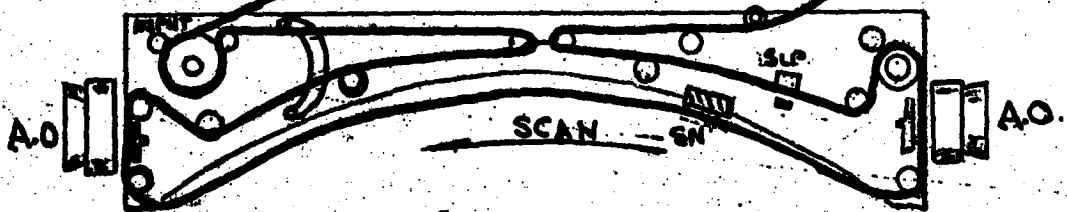
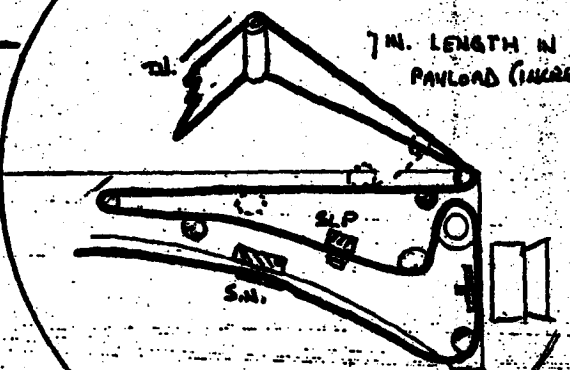
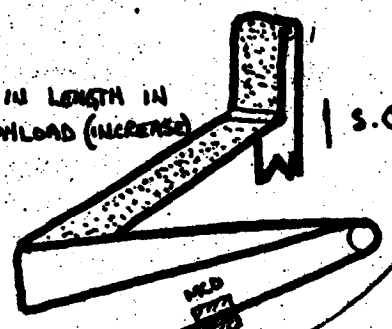
DWG #2

10.5 IN LENGTH IN PAYLOAD (INCREASE)

S.C.

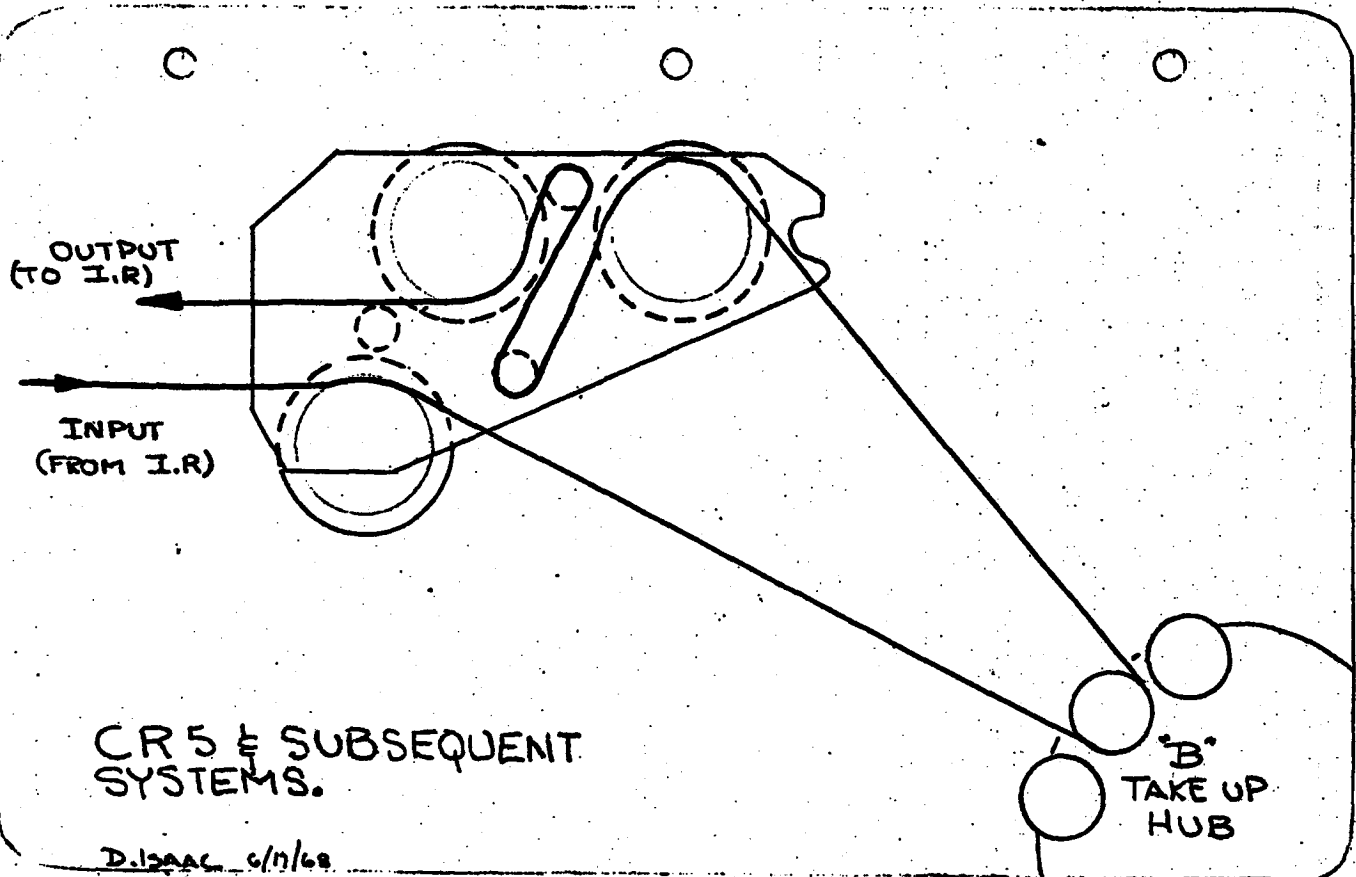
CR & UP

7 IN. LENGTH IN PAYLOAD (INCREASE)



CC1-7

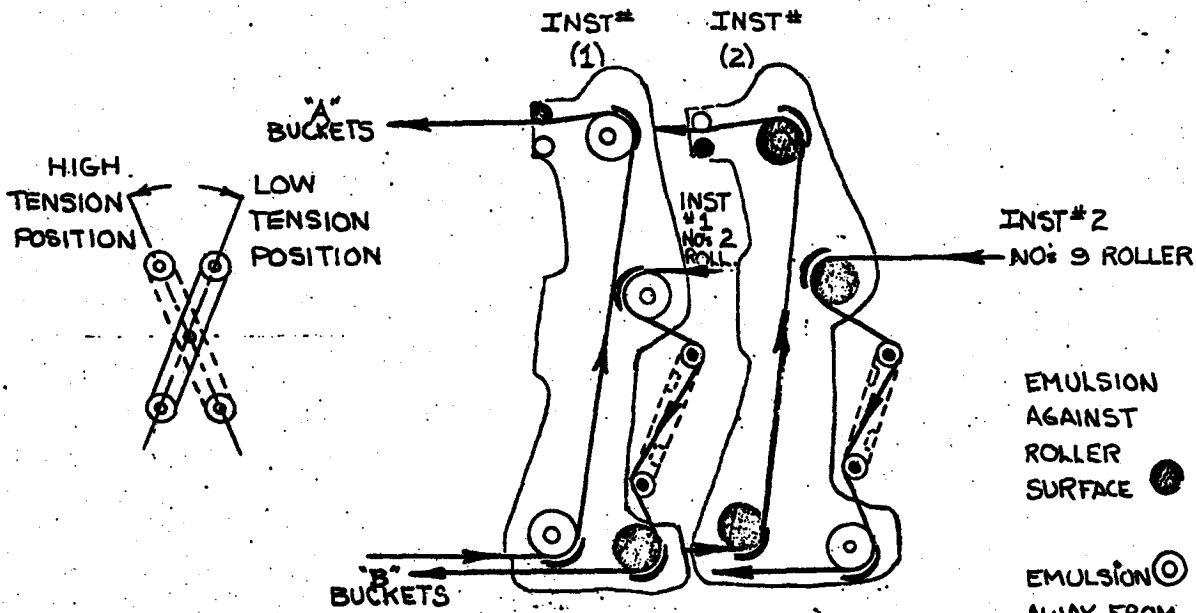
A/P INTERNAL USE ONLY



CR 5 & SUBSEQUENT SYSTEMS.

D. ISAAC c/n/68

'B'  
TAKE UP  
HUB



C.R.  
 INTERMEDIATE ROLLER  
 ASSEMBLY  
 CONSTANT TENSION MOD.

DISAC  
 5/21/63

**SLOPE PROGRAMMER  
12-HOUR FLOW DIAGRAM**

*Ch 9 + 10 of AP*

**MANUFACTURE  
A/P**

**ACCEPTANCE  
TEST  
CALIBRATION**

**SYSTEM INSTALLATION  
24H SYSTEM CYCLE  
RATE VS VOLTAGE  
CALIBRATION**

**FUNCTIONAL  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL  
CHANGES TESTING**

**RELIABILITY,  
OPERATIONALS AND  
ZAN FUNCTION  
CALIBRATION**  
*24H/24H/24H/24H  
TESTS*

**SYSTEM TEST  
CALIBRATION**  
*24H System  
checked 10/24*

**SYSTEM CYCLE  
RATE RELIABILITY  
VERIFICATION**

**PREFLIGHT  
REMARKS  
SEE RELIABILITY  
PERIOD, CONDUIT  
FLIGHT CALIBRATION**

**FLIGHT  
FPC  
MAINTENANCE**

*Approximately 15 1/2  
more tests  
cycle process  
throughout maintain  
3 to 1.8 hrs per cycle*

*24H cycle Sample Non-programming  
before the test*

**A/P INTERNAL USE ONLY**

*Florida Low Altitude  
test, verification is possible*



*Two Speed Phosphors  
These analog words program*

UNCL 121/ANA 11

UNCL 122/ANA 12

*20 DELAY START*

UNCL 125/  
ANA 15

SFC 27

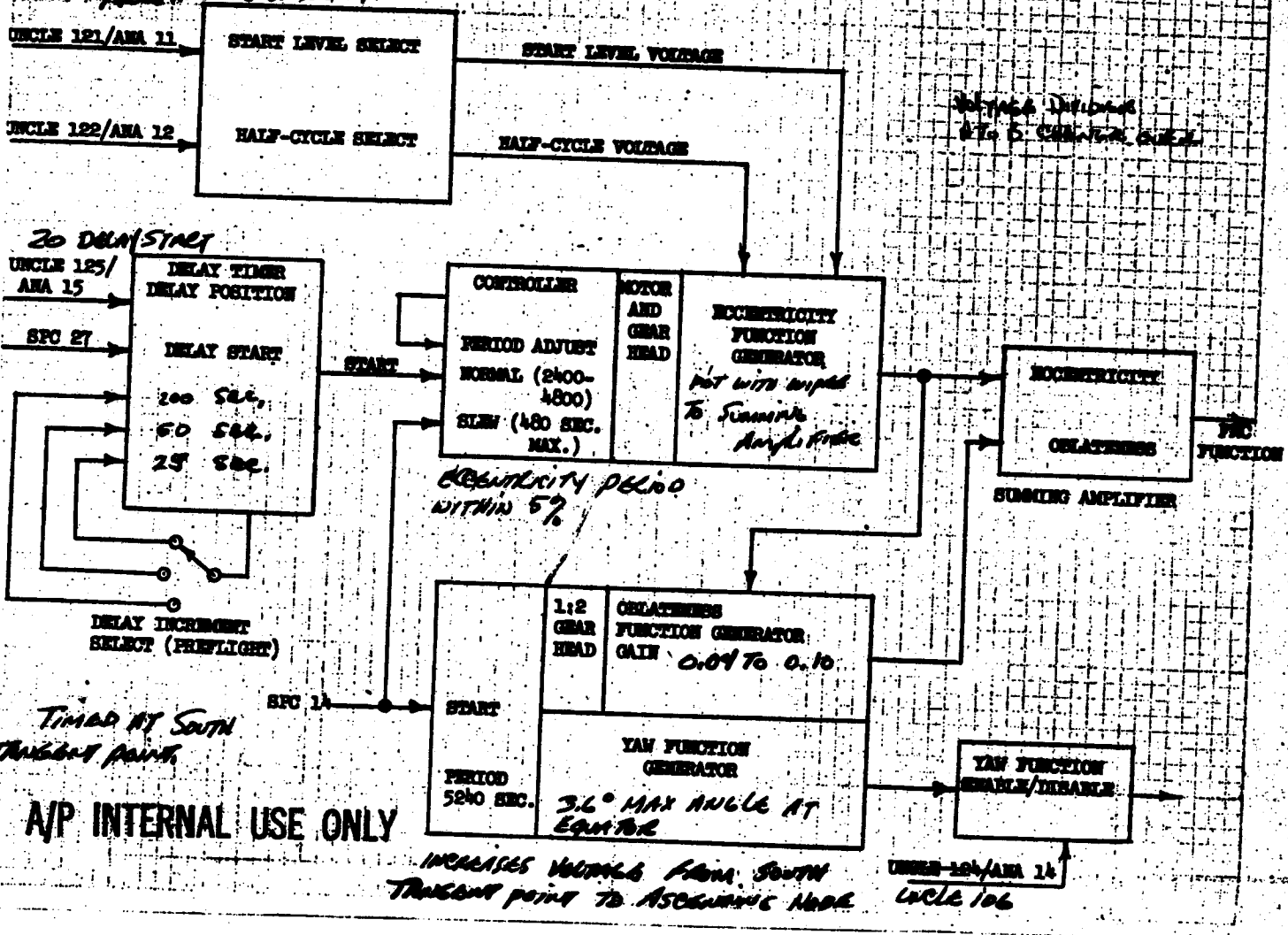
DELAY INCREMENT  
SELECT (PREFLIGHT)

*Timed at South  
Thrust Point*

**A/P INTERNAL USE ONLY**

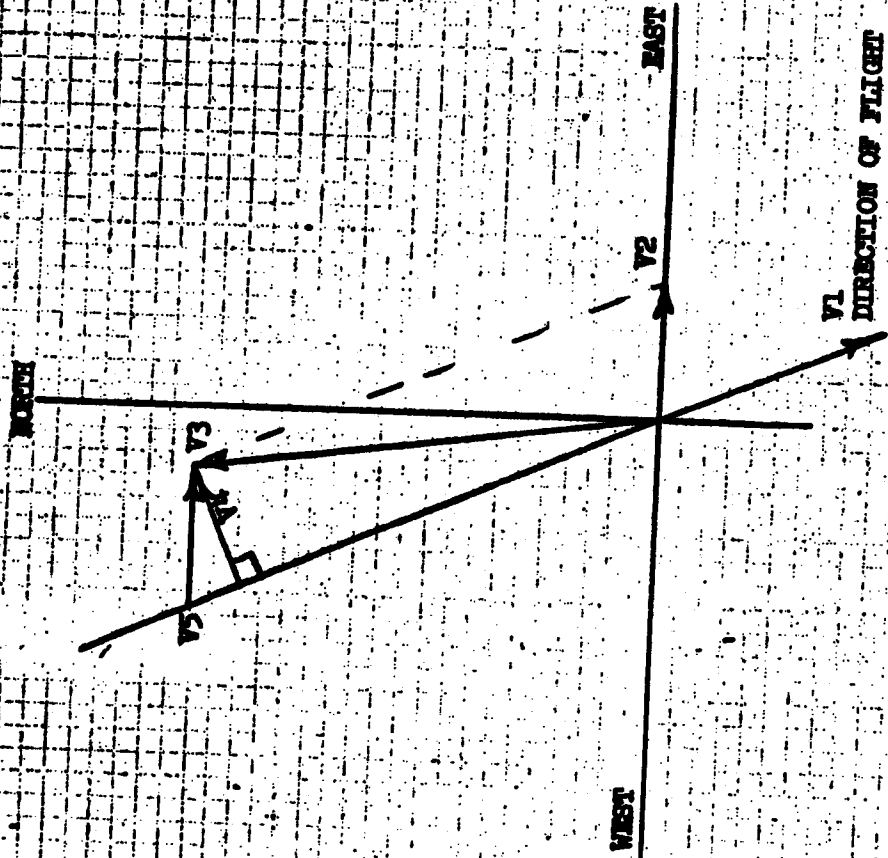
*INCREASES VOLTAGE FROM SOUTH  
THRUST POINT TO ASCENDING MODE*

UNCL 124/ANA 14  
*UNCL 106*





### YAW COMPENSATION DIAGRAM



V1 - FMC component of IMC (ground track velocity).

V2 - Earth rotational velocity referred to the satellite.

V3 - Image motion velocity referred to the satellite ( $V1 + V2$ ).

V4 - Cross track velocity component of V3 (Yaw compensation)

V5 - Forward ground track velocity referred to satellite.

Yaw compensation is about 3.6° max. Yaw angle, positioned at the descending node.

**AP INTERNAL USE ONLY**

VERY - SPECIAL HANDLING

DISCOVERER PERFORMANCE

ISWAVE  
28765-10

DISCOVERER NUMBER	VEHICLE NUMBER	CAPULE NUMBER	DISCOVERER NUMBER	DISCOVERER TYPE	TRON NUMBER	WHEELS WEIGHT POUNDS	WHEELS WEIGHT TONS	DISCOVERER AT 1/2"	DISCOVERER FROM A/F	FLIGHT DATE	TIME AT 4"	TIME AT 4"	TOTAL WHEELS ON FLIGHT	REMARKS	SUMMARY
I	1022				163					2-28-59					NO CAPSULE FLOWN
II	1018			BIO.	170					4-13-59					CAPSULE EJECTED OVER SPRINGFIELD 4-12-59
III	1020			BIO.	174					6-3-59					AGENA FAILED TO ORBIT
IV	1023	102	4	C	179	15 LBS.	0	5-5-59	5-27-59	6-29-59	3-3	7-2	NO ORBIT		AGENA FAILED TO ORBIT
V	1029	111	7	C	192	20 LBS.	0.105	6-5-59	7-23-59	8-13-59	6-6	9-6	NO ORBIT		LOW TEMPERATURES - NOT AT ORBITAL SPEEDS - NO ORBIT
VI	1028	105	6	C	200	16 LBS.	0.108	5-18-59	6-3-59	8-17-59	2-2	13-2			LOW TEMPERATURES - NOT AT ORBITAL SPEEDS - NO ORBIT
VII	1051	109	10	C	206	10 LBS.	0	6-21-59	7-23-59	8-7-59	4-1	19-3	NO ORBIT		AGENA FAILED TO ORBIT
VIII	1050	107	9	C	212	10 LBS.	0	7-23-59	8-7-59	8-20-59	15-0	15-13			AGENA FAILED TO ORBIT
IX	1052	113	8	C	218	10 LBS.	0	6-28-59	1-10-60	2-4-60	28-0	31-4	NO ORBIT		AGENA FAILED TO ORBIT
X	1054	110	13	C	223	10 LBS.	0	12-7-59	2-4-60	2-19-60	8-3	10-4	NO ORBIT		AGENA FAILED TO ORBIT
XI	1055	103	14	C	234	16 LBS.	16 LBS.	1-11-60	2-24-60	4-15-60	6-2	13-3			AGENA FAILED TO ORBIT
XII	1053	N/A	2	N/A	N/A		0			6-24-60			NO ORBIT		AGENA FAILED TO ORBIT - BIOMONITOR
XIII	1057	N/A	2	N/A	N/A		0			8-10-60			NO ORBIT		AGENA FAILED TO ORBIT - BIOMONITOR
XIV	1056	N/A	2	OK	237	20 LBS.	20 LBS.	1-27-60	3-29-60	8-10-60	8-3	27-6	8-10-60		SUCCESSFUL ORBIT - BIOMONITOR
XV	1058	N/A	2	11	246	20 LBS.	20 LBS.	2-22-60	8-25-60	9-13-60	26-2	29-0	8-10-60		SUCCESSFUL ORBIT - BIOMONITOR
XVI	1061	506	4	15	253	20 LBS.	0	6-6-60	9-17-60	10-20-60	14-5	20-2	NO ORBIT		AGENA FAILED TO ORBIT
XVII	1062	507	4	17	297	39 LBS.	17 LBS.	9-12-60	10-17-60	10-20-60	5-0	9-6	8-22-60		SUCCESSFUL ORBIT - TYPICAL STAGE
XVIII	1103	508	4	19	296	39 LBS.	39 LBS.	10-9-60	10-27-60	12-7-60	2-6	8-3	12-10-60		SUCCESSFUL ORBIT - TYPICAL STAGE
XIX	1101	N/A	2	N/A	258		0			12-20-60					NO SRV INSTALLED - (AM-1 TYPICAL)
XX	1104	520	5	3	298	39 LBS.	39 LBS.	10-18-60	12-21-60	2-17-61	9-4	17-3			NO SRV INSTALLED - (AM-2 TYPICAL)
XXI	1102	N/A	2	N/A	261		0			2-18-61					NO SRV INSTALLED - (AM-2 TYPICAL)
XXII	1105	509	4	18	300	39 LBS.	0	2-21-61	3-28-61	3-30-61	5-0	5-2	NO ORBIT		AGENA FAILED - NO ORBIT
XXIII	1106	521	5	4	307	39 LBS.	39 LBS.	11-30-60	3-16-61	4-8-61	15-2	18-4			SUCCESSFUL ORBIT - TYPICAL STAGE
XXIV	1108	541	5	8	302	39 LBS.	0	4-3-61	5-25-61	6-8-61	7-3	9-3	NO ORBIT		AGENA FAILED - NO ORBIT
XXV	1107	510	4	16	309	39 LBS.	39 LBS.	3-7-61	4-17-61	6-16-61	5-6	14-3	6-18-61		SUCCESSFUL ORBIT - TYPICAL STAGE
XXVI	1109	511	4	20	308	39 LBS.	28.78 LBS.	10-14-61	2-14-61	2-14-61	12-0	1-0	7-9-61		SUCCESSFUL ORBIT - TYPICAL STAGE
XXVII	1110	524	5	7	322	39 LBS.	0	4-4-61	6-24-61	7-21-61	11-4	15-3	NO ORBIT		AGENA FAILED TO ORBIT
XXVIII	1111	512	4	21	309	39 LBS.	0	11-18-61	2-2-61	2-2-61	15-0	6-2	NO ORBIT		AGENA FAILED TO ORBIT
XXIX	1112	559	4	54	323	39 LBS.	39 LBS.	6-23-61	8-17-61	8-20-61	7-6	9-5	9-1-61		SUCCESSFUL ORBIT - TYPICAL STAGE
XXX	1113	551	5	53	310	39 LBS.	39 LBS.	5-27-61	7-17-61	9-12-61	7-0	15-0	9-14-61		SUCCESSFUL ORBIT - TYPICAL STAGE
XXXI	1114	552	5	55	324	39 LBS.	20 LBS.	5-28-61	8-23-61	9-10-61	13-2	16-6			SUCCESSFUL ORBIT - TYPICAL STAGE
XXXII	1115	555	5	56	328	39 LBS.	12.4 LBS.	8-9-61	9-14-61	10-13-61	5-1	9-2	10-14-61		SUCCESSFUL ORBIT - TYPICAL STAGE
XXXIII	1116	513	22	C	329	39.5 LBS.	0	3-16-61	7-20-61	10-23-61	19-0	31-4	NO ORBIT		AGENA FAILED TO ORBIT
XXXIV	1117	553	24	C	330	37.0 LBS.	39 LBS.	5-22-61	9-26-61	11-5-61	16-2	24-0			SUCCESSFUL ORBIT - TYPICAL STAGE
XXXV	1118	523 B	25	C	326	39.4 LBS.	13 LBS.	8-30-61	10-18-61	11-15-61	11-0	11-1	11-16-61		SUCCESSFUL ORBIT - TYPICAL STAGE
XXXVI	1119	525 B	52	C	325	38.2 LBS.	38.2 LBS.	11-10-61	11-27-61	12-12-61	2-3	4-4	12-16-61		SUCCESSFUL ORBIT - TYPICAL STAGE
XXXVII	1120	571	57	C	327	38.6 LBS.	0	11-16-61	12-19-61	1-13-62	4-5	3-3	NO ORBIT		AGENA FAILED TO ORBIT
XXXVIII	1123	571	70 & 71	C	291	32.4 LBS.	75 LBS.	1-3-62	2-16-62	2-27-62	6-2	7-6	3-3-62		SUCCESSFUL ORBIT - TYPICAL STAGE
XXXIX	1124	574	72 & 73	C	331	38.4 LBS.	45 LBS.	1-5-62	4-5-62	4-17-62	12-6	14-4	4-20-62		SUCCESSFUL ORBIT - TYPICAL STAGE
XXXX	1125	576	74 & 75	C	333	38.1 LBS.	62 LBS.	1-26-62	4-11-62	4-18-62	6-2	8-5			SUCCESSFUL ORBIT - TYPICAL STAGE

VERY - SPECIAL HANDLING

MAXIMUM INFORMATION POTENTIAL (MIP) DATA

SYSTEM TEST DATA AT LAUNCH

ERS Iter.	Film Types	MIP No. -1 & -2	Rev. No. Frame#	Temp. <sup>1</sup> Instr.	F Temp. S. C.	F Altitude Vert NM	SUN (DEG.)		Latitude Degrees	Exp. Time SEC-1	SYSTEM TEST DATA AT LAUNCH			
							Elev.	Azimuth			Cycles	Days at Altitude	SCAN HEAD Removed Shimed Times Times	
V-23A	3404			47		85					50185	22	0 Times	0 Times
				50										
V-25	3404	85-1	56/108	46	47	85	37.1	-8.0	251	254	45997	22	0 Times	0 Times
				53	54									
F05 <sup>2</sup>	3404/ SO230			69		87					60110	18	0	0
				53										
F09 <sup>3</sup>	3404/ SO230	90-1	D16/22	65	60	87	24.0	44.2	233	233	57085	18	1	1
				55	55									
F05	3404/ SO230			76		88					57423	9	1	1
				63										
V-21	3404/ SO230	90-1	D78/15	69	64	88	63.1	34.0	241	411	66220	9	0	0
				61	58									
F05	3404			75		87					62042	10	2	1
				65										
V-15/ND	3404/ SO180	115-1	D16/6	68	62	87	63.7	58.8	234	387	67289	10	4	2
				61	58									
E+ND	380/3404 SO-121	95-1	D16/20	80	72	85	35.3	37.3	233	273	92710	20	8	2
				71	69									
V-23A	SO-380			76		85					88955	20	8	1
				69										
E+20C	3404/ SO-121			63		83					86317	9	7	1
				62										
V-25	3404	110-1	D32/8	61	59	83	34.6	33.9	236	498	83507	9	7	1
				61	61									
F05	3404	95-1	D122/30	59	55	99	39.8	84.2	258	338	62313	21	3	1
		95-2	D170/20	61	55		42.2	70.0	260	413				
V-21	3404/ SO-340			55		99					74867	21	5	1
				55										
V-28	3404/ SO-242			66		62/100					65346	9	5	1
				63										
W-25	3404	105-1	D30/20	67	62	82	20.8	32.1	243	-	74412	9	11	4
		100-2	D242/20	64	63	100	31.5	1.0	234	-				
W-25	3404			64		94					60229	13	4	3

# MISSION SUMMARY

TOP SECRET C/SPECIAL HANDLING NO. A/P 67-06009

MISSION NUMBER	EMFOLD NUMBER	VEHICLE NUMBER	LAUNCH DATE	LAUNCH TIME	SLIT INCLINATION (°)	PHASE			EXPOSURE			FILM			STELLAR INDEX CAMERA NUMBER		
						ALTITUDE (M)	LOCATION (°)	RECOVERY PHASE	EMFOLD NUMBER	SLIT (°)	FILM TYPE	EMFOLD NUMBER	SLIT (°)	FILM TYPE			
1029	J-27	1023	2/2/68	2132 Z	78.1	99.5	22.5	01	100	179	0.275	W-25	179	0.175	W-21	<del>079/04/01</del>	<del>079/70/04</del>
1030	J-29	1022	3/9/68	2202 Z	78.0	97.8	19.7	01	100	102	0.275	W-25	103	0.175	W-21	<del>004/00/07</del>	<del>002/02/02</del>
1031	J-29	1027	4/7/68	2202 Z	78.1	104.5	23.3	113	177	104	0.225	W-23A	105	0.150	W-21	<del>002/01/00</del>	<del>002/02/00</del>
1032	J-29	1025	5/2/68	1925 Z	—	—	—	—	—	100	0.100	W-21	101	0.100	W-21	<del>001/07/00</del>	<del>000/73/00</del>
1033	J-23	1030	5/24/68	0213 Z	86.1	102.0	00.7	02	170	104	0.200	W-21	105	0.200	W-21	<del>001/00/00</del>	<del>004/02/75</del>
1034	J-31	1026	6/21/68	2131 Z	80.1	105.4	18.2	01	101	106	0.200	W-23A	107	0.150	W-21	<del>002/00/00</del>	<del>007/07/00</del>
1035	J-30	1020	9/20/68	2114 Z	80.0	99.8	29.1	01	100	109	0.225	W-23A	109	0.175	W-21	<del>004/02/13</del>	<del>004/04/16</del>
1036	J-32	1031	2/9/69	2040 Z	100.0	100.4	22.0	105	120	100	0.200	W-23A	101	0.100	W-21	<del>000/10/11</del>	<del>000/00/00</del>
1037	J-30	1032	11/8/68	1957 Z	100.0	91.8	14.8	05	197	100	0.225	W-23A	100	0.175	W-21	<del>001/00/00</del>	<del>000/00/00</del>
1038	J-34	1029	1/14/67	2100 Z	80.1	88.9	29.2	01	100	102	0.200	W-23A	103	0.175	W-21	<del>002/00/12</del>	<del>000/11/00</del>
1039	J-30	1035	2/22/67	2202 Z	80.0	97.0	30.2	01	177	200	0.225	W-23A	207	0.175	W-21	<del>001/01/00</del>	<del>000/00/00</del>
1040	J-35	1036	3/30/67	1954 Z	80.1	99.7	20.3	01	100	200	0.175	W-21	107	0.225	W-23A	<del>070/00/00</del>	<del>000/70/10</del>
1041	J-40	1034	5/9/67	2102 Z	85.1	100.1	25.0	03	215	200	0.225	W-23A	200	0.175	W-21	<del>000/00/00</del>	<del>000/00/00</del>
1042	J-37	1033	6/16/67	2139 Z	80.0	96.5	29.1	07	240	204	0.200	W-23A	205	0.150	W-21	<del>007/00/117</del>	<del>000/00/10</del>
1043	J-42	1037	8/7/67	2144 Z	80.0	102.1	16.3	113	240	200	0.200	W-23A	201	0.100	W-21	<del>007/00/00</del>	<del>012/143/00</del>
1101	OR-1	1041	9/15/67	1941 Z	80.0	84.8	8.7	07	200	202	"	W-21	203	"	W-23A	DISIC NO. 3	
1044	J-41	1039	11/2/67	2131 Z	81.0	99.9	19.4	07	144	202	0.225	W-23A	203	0.175	W-21	<del>000/00/00</del>	<del>004/00/00</del>
1102	OR-2	1042	12/9/67	2235 Z	81.0	86.4	19.9	03	212	204	"	W-21	205	"	W-23	DISIC NO. 4	
1045	J-45	1040	1/24/68	2220 Z	81.0	96.8	7.8	102	223	214	0.225	W-23A	215	0.175	W-21	<del>000/00/00</del>	<del>000/00/00</del>
1046	J-49	1038	3/14/68	2200 Z	82.0	99.9	30.0	103	240	220	0.100	W-23A	221	0.100	W-21	<del>000/00/00</del>	<del>000/00/00</del>
1103	OR-3	1043	5/1/68	2131 Z	83.0	97.2	19.9	105	220	206	"	W-21	207	"	W-23	DISIC NO. 5	
1047	J-47	1045	6/20/68	2146 Z	85.0	100.6	18.7	109	240	210	0.100	W-23A	210	0.100	W-21	<del>017/100/140</del>	<del>000/00/00</del>
1104	OR-4	1044	8/7/68	2136 Z	82.1	84.3	8.7	105	244	200	"	W-21	200	"	W-23	DISIC NO. 7	

4050-230 FILM USED IN MISSION 10-46.

\* 300 SERIES INSTRUMENTS USE VARIABLE SLIT EXPOSURE CONTROL. REFER TO FINAL REPORT, SECTION 2.

000/000  
1/68

TOP SECRET C/SPECIAL HANDLING

TABLE 10-1

# PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

TOP SECRET - G/SECRETAS - NUMBERING 20- 1/2- 07- 0600

MISSION NUMBER	GAMERA	SERIAL NUMBER	S.L.A. VALUE	ADOPP BT/100		SOS ATTITUDE ERROR (%)				SOS ATTITUDE BIAS (YAL)		SOS V/S ERROR (M)	SOS RESOLUTION		S.M.C. ERROR
				AVG	STDEV	PITCH	ROLL	YAW	PITCH	ROLL	YAW		ALONG TRACK	CROSS TRACK	
1046-1	PWB	304	00	00	00	0.22	0.47	0.38	0.23	0.27	0.23	2.3	4.0	1.0	2.0
1046-2	PWB	305	00	00	00	0.28	0.48	0.38	0.28	0.23	0.23	2.5	3.4	0.7	2.0
1046-1	PWB	306	00	00	00	0.42	0.58	0.48	0.42	0.28	0.28	2.6	3.2	2.1	2.7
1046-2	PWB	307	00	00	00	0.48	0.68	0.58	0.48	0.28	0.28	4.0	4.2	1.1	2.4
1103-1	PWB	308	00	00	00	0.21	0.32	0.28	0.21	0.23	0.23	2.2	1.0	1.4	2.3
1103-2	PWB	309	00	00	00	0.23	0.34	0.28	0.23	0.23	0.23	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.9
1047-1	PWB	310	00	00	00	0.25	0.36	0.28	0.25	0.23	0.23	1.8	1.7	1.2	2.2
1047-2	PWB	311	00	00	00	0.25	0.36	0.28	0.25	0.23	0.23	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.8
1104-1	PWB	312	00	00	00	0.25	0.36	0.28	0.25	0.23	0.23	1.9	1.1	0.9	2.1
1104-2	PWB	313	00	00	00	0.25	0.36	0.28	0.25	0.23	0.23	2.0	1.7	0.9	2.1
			110	00	00	0.25	0.36	0.28	0.25	0.23	0.23	1.9	1.3	0.9	1.9
			115	00	00	0.25	0.36	0.28	0.25	0.23	0.23	2.7	3.3	4.1	4.1
			103	00	00	0.25	0.36	0.28	0.25	0.23	0.23	2.8	2.1	3.3	2.9
			118	00	00	0.25	0.36	0.28	0.25	0.23	0.23	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.3
			102	00	00	0.25	0.36	0.28	0.25	0.23	0.23	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.3
			105	00	00	0.25	0.36	0.28	0.25	0.23	0.23	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.9
			107	00	00	0.25	0.36	0.28	0.25	0.23	0.23	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.2

# ESTIMATED RELIABILITY SUMMARY

TOP SECRET

C/SPECIAL HANDLING NO. A/P 67-06089

(AT 50% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)

MISSION NUMBER	PRIMARY FUNCTIONS						SECONDARY FUNCTIONS															
	PANORAMIC CAMERA		PANORAMIC CAMERA		COMMAND & CONTROL SYSTEMS		PAYLOAD CLASS		ON-CENT FUNCTIONS	RECOVERY SYSTEMS	STELLAR - INDEX CAMERAS		MOTION CAMERAS									
	SAMPLE	FAILURE	SAMPLE	FAILURE	SAMPLE	FAILURE	SAMPLE	FAILURE	RELIABILITY	SAMPLE	FAILURE	SAMPLE	FAILURE	SAMPLE	FAILURE							
		RELIABILITY		RELIABILITY		RELIABILITY		RELIABILITY					RELIABILITY		RELIABILITY							
1101	191	0	99.8	122	0	99.4	11,808	0	99.1	11,808	0	99.9	87	1	99.1	12,900	0	99.1	112,000	0	99.1	
1044	198	2	99.6	134	0	99.8	11,484	2	99.1	11,484	0	99.9	89	1	99.1	20,400	4	99.3	118,000	0	99.1	
1102	199	2	99.7	126	0	99.5	11,736	2	99.8	11,736	0	99.9	91	1	99.2	17,700	1	99.5	118,000	0	99.1	
1045	200	2	99.7	128	0	99.5	12,072	2	99.5	12,072	0	99.9	92	1	99.2	29,300	4	99.5	121,000	0	99.1	
1046	207	2	99.7	129	0	99.5	12,432	2	99.4	12,432	0	99.1	93	1	99.2	30,100	4	99.5	124,000	0	99.2	
105	211	2	99.7	132	0	99.5	12,708	2	99.5	12,708	0	99.1	97	1	99.3	32,300	1	99.5	127,000	0	99.2	
1047	215	2	99.8	134	0	99.5	13,130	2	99.6	13,130	0	99.1	99	1	99.3	33,000	1	99.5	130,000	0	99.2	
1104	219	2	99.8	136	0	99.5	13,490	2	99.7	13,490	0	99.1	101	1	99.3	37,300	1	99.4	133,000	0	99.2	

IN CALCULATIONS ADJUSTED TO NORMAL 14-DAY MISSION STANDARD

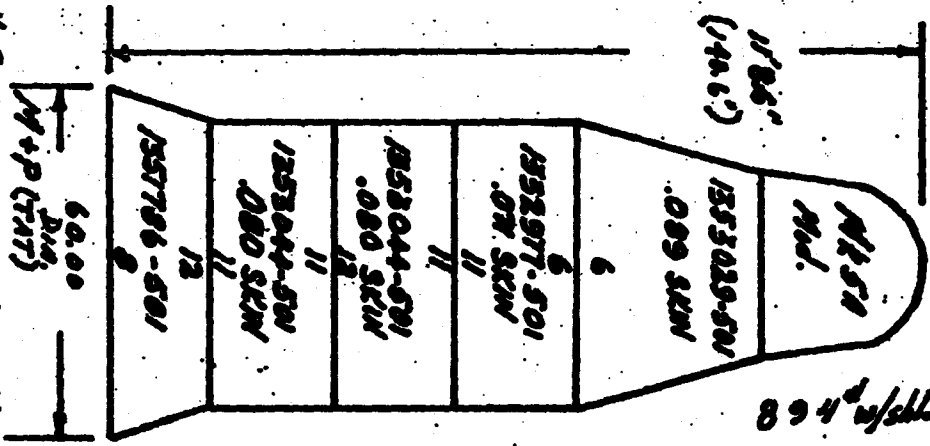
\* DISK REPLACES 2/2 CAMERAS ON 1100 SERIES SYSTEMS

TOP SECRET C/SPECIAL HANDLING

TABLE 10-3



No. 13777 - No shield.  
 No. 13778 - No shield.  
 No. 13779 - No shield.  
 No. 13780 - No shield.  
 No. 13781 - No shield.  
 No. 13782 - No shield.  
 No. 13783 - No shield.  
 No. 13784 - No shield.  
 No. 13785 - No shield.  
 No. 13786 - No shield.  
 No. 13787 - No shield.  
 No. 13788 - No shield.  
 No. 13789 - No shield.  
 No. 13790 - No shield.  
 No. 13791 - No shield.  
 No. 13792 - No shield.  
 No. 13793 - No shield.  
 No. 13794 - No shield.  
 No. 13795 - No shield.  
 No. 13796 - No shield.  
 No. 13797 - No shield.  
 No. 13798 - No shield.  
 No. 13799 - No shield.  
 No. 13800 - No shield.



No 13777 No shield.  
 No 13778 No shield.  
 No 13779 No shield.

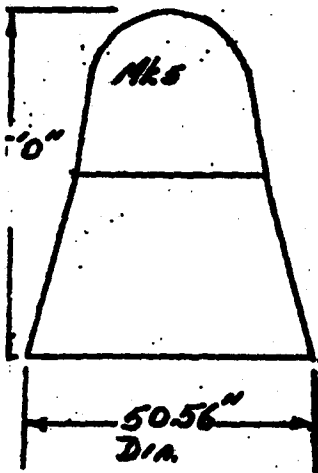
89.4" w/shld.  
 87.5" approx.

12' 0.1" (144.1)

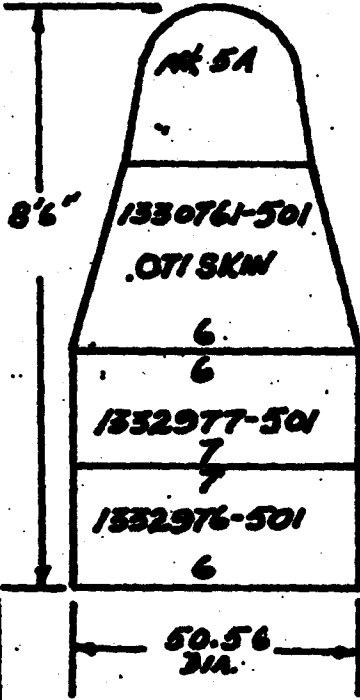
83.0" w/shlding  
 82.4" approx.

51.6" (144.6)

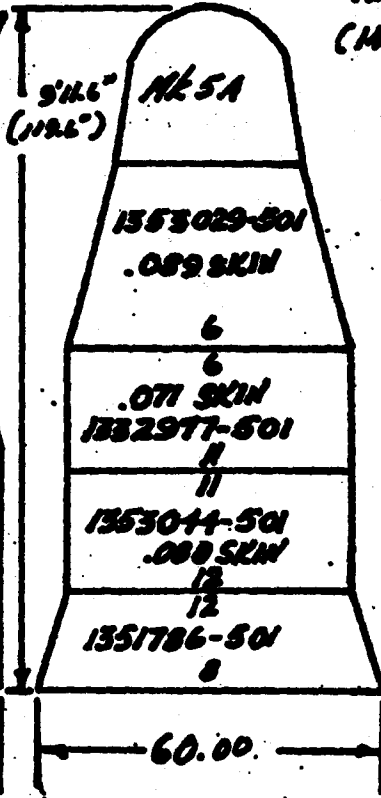
140.0" approx.  
 147.82" (175.82)



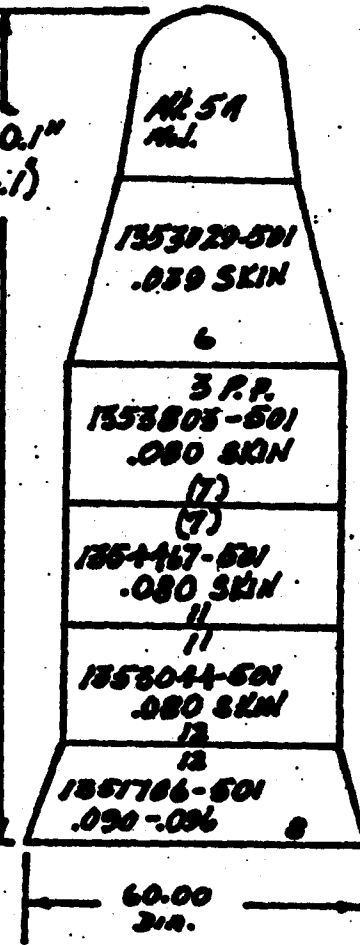
A



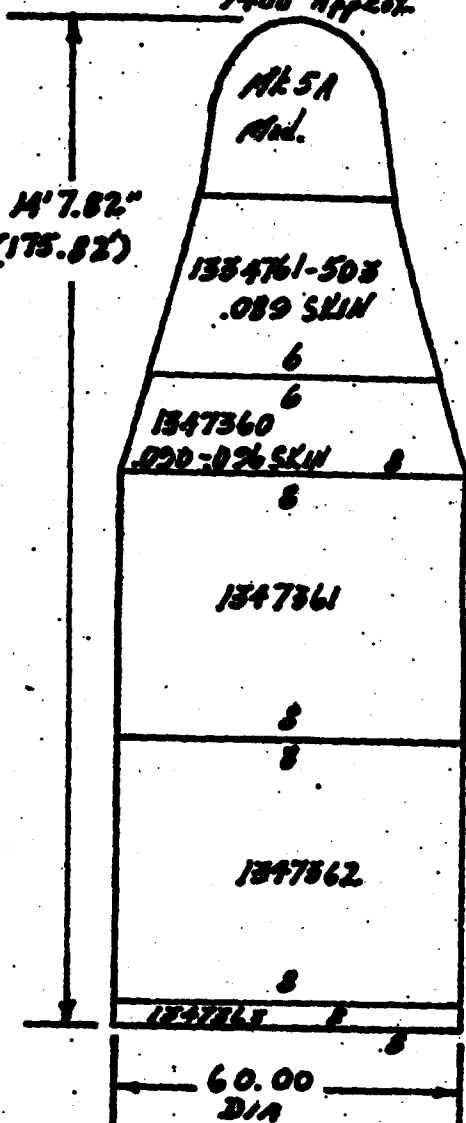
M



M-7AT



J



L (9040)







# SPECIAL HANDLING DISCOVERER PERFORMANCE

DISCOVERER NUMBER	VEHICLE NUMBER	CAPULE NUMBER	DISCOVERER NUMBER	DISCOVERER TYPE	TRON NUMBER	PHYLAND WEIGHT FLOWN	PHYLAND WEIGHT TRANSMITTER	RECOVERY THROUGH AT 'A'	SHIPPED FROM 'A'	FLIGHT DATE	TIME AT 'A'	TIME AT 'B'	TOTAL WORKS ALL FLIGHTS	RECOVERED	SUMMARY
I	1022				163					2-28-59					NO CAPSULE FLOWN
II	1018			BIO	170					4-13-59					CAPSULE EJECTED OVER SPRINGFIELD 4-13-59
III	1020			BIO	174					6-3-59					AGENA FAILED TO ORBIT
IV	1023	102	4	C	179	16 LBS.	O	5-5-59	5-29-59	6-25-59	3-3	7-2		NO ORBIT	AGENA FAILED TO ORBIT
V	1029	111	7	C	192	20 LBS	0.405	6-5-59	7-29-59	8-13-59	6-6	9-6			LOW TEMPERATURES - NOT RECOVERED RECOVERY ON REX (1)
VI	1028	105	6	C	200	16 LBS	0.108	5-18-59	6-3-59	8-17-59	2-2	13-2			AGENA FAILED TO ORBIT - NOT RECOVERED RECOVERY ON REX (1)
VII	1051	109	10	C	206	10 LBS.	O	6-29-59	7-29-59	11-7-59	4-1	19-3		NO ORBIT	AGENA FAILURE - NO ORBIT
VIII	1050	107	9	C	212	10 LBS.	O	7-25-59	11-7-59	11-20-59	15-0	15-13			AGENA FAILURE - NO ORBIT
IX	1052	113	8	C	218	10 LBS.	O	6-28-59	1-10-60	2-4-60	28-0	31-4		NO ORBIT	AGENA FAILED TO ORBIT
X	1054	110	13	C	223	10 LBS.	O	12-7-59	2-4-60	2-19-60	8-3	10-4		NO ORBIT	AGENA FAILED TO ORBIT
XI	1055	103	14	C	234	16 LBS.	16 LBS.	1-11-60	2-24-60	4-15-60	6-2	13-3			SPM TROUBLE FAILURE - NOT RECOVERED RECOVERY ON REX (2)
XII	1053	104	2	N/A	N/A		O			6-29-60				NO ORBIT	AGENA FAILED TO ORBIT - DIAGNOSTIC
XIII	1057	152	2	N/A	N/A		O			8-10-60				8-11-60	SUCCESSFUL IN RECOVERY - DIAGNOSTIC
XIV	1056	104	2	3	C	237	20 LBS.	20 LBS.	1-28-60	3-28-60	5-18-60	8-3	28-6	8-18-60	SUCCESSFUL AIR CATCH RECOVERY ON REX (2)
XV	1058	104	2	11	C	246	20 LBS.	20 LBS.	2-22-60	8-25-60	9-13-60	26-2	29-0		AGENA FAILURE - POWER FAILURE AND AGENA FAILURE - POWER FAILURE AND AGENA FAILURE - POWER FAILURE AND AGENA FAILURE - POWER FAILURE AND
XVI	1061	506	4	15	C'	253	20 LBS.	O	6-6-60	9-17-60	10-26-60	14-5	20-2	NO ORBIT	AGENA FAILURE - NO ORBIT
XVII	1062	507	4	17	C'	297	39 LBS.	17 LBS.	9-12-60	10-17-60	11-20-60	5-0	9-6	11-22-60	SUCCESSFUL AIR CATCH - PHYLAND BRIDGE
XVIII	1103	508	4	19	C'	296	39 LBS.	39 LBS.	10-9-60	10-29-60	12-7-60	2-6	8-3	12-10-60	SUCCESSFUL AIR CATCH RECOVERY ON REX (2)
XIX	1101	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	258		O		12-20-60					NO SRV INSTALLED - (RM-1 PHYLAND)
XX	1104	520	3	3	A	298	39 LBS.	39 LBS.	10-18-60	12-21-60	2-17-61	9-4	17-3		AGENA FAILURE - NO ORBIT
XXI	1102	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	261		O		2-18-61					NO SRV INSTALLED - (RM-2 PHYLAND)
XXII	1105	509	4	18	C'	300	39 LBS.	O	2-21-61	3-28-61	3-30-61	5-0	5-2	NO ORBIT	AGENA FAILURE - NO ORBIT
XXIII	1106	521	3	4	A	307	39 LBS.	39 LBS.	11-30-60	3-16-61	4-8-61	15-2	18-4		AGENA FAILURE - POWER FAILURE AND AGENA FAILURE - POWER FAILURE AND AGENA FAILURE - POWER FAILURE AND AGENA FAILURE - POWER FAILURE AND
XXIV	1108	511	3	8	A	302	39 LBS.	O	4-3-61	5-25-61	6-8-61	7-3	9-3	NO ORBIT	AGENA FAILURE - POWER FAILURE AND AGENA FAILURE - POWER FAILURE AND AGENA FAILURE - POWER FAILURE AND AGENA FAILURE - POWER FAILURE AND
XXV	1107	510	4	16	C'	309	39 LBS.	39 LBS.	3-7-61	4-17-61	6-16-61	5-6	14-3	6-18-61	SUCCESSFUL WATER PICK-UP
XXVI	1109	511	4	20	C'	308	39 LBS.	28.78 LBS.	10-18-61	2-14-61	7-7-61	16-0	1-0	7-9-61	SUCCESSFUL AIR CATCH RECOVERY ON REX (2)
XXVII	1110	524	3	7	A	322	39 LBS.	O	4-4-61	6-29-61	7-21-61	11-4	18-3	NO ORBIT	AGENA FAILURE - NO ORBIT
XXVIII	1111	512	4	21	C'	309	39 LBS.	O	11-15-61	3-4-61	8-2-61	18-0	6-8	NO ORBIT	AGENA FAILURE - NO ORBIT
XXIX	1112	529	4	54	C'''	323	39 LBS.	39 LBS.	6-23-61	8-17-61	8-30-61	7-6	9-5	9-1-61	RECOVERY ON REX (2) RECOVERY ON REX (2)
XXX	1113	531	3	53	C'''	310	39 LBS.	39 LBS.	5-27-61	7-17-61	9-12-61	7-0	15-0	9-14-61	SUCCESSFUL AIR CATCH RECOVERY ON REX (2)
XXXI	1114	532	3	55	C'''	324	39 LBS.	20 LBS.	5-22-61	8-23-61	9-16-61	13-2	16-6		AGENA FAILURE - NO ORBIT
XXXII	1115	533	3	56	C'''	328	39 LBS.	12.4 LBS.	8-9-61	9-14-61	10-13-61	5-1	9-2	10-19-61	SUCCESSFUL AIR CATCH RECOVERY ON REX (2)
XXXIII	1116	513	2	22	C'	329	39.5 LBS.	O	3-16-61	7-20-61	10-23-61	19-0	31-4	NO ORBIT	AGENA FAILURE - NO ORBIT
XXXIV	1117	653	2	24	C'	330	37.0 LBS.	39 LBS.	5-22-61	9-26-61	11-5-61	18-2	24-0		AGENA FAILURE - NO ORBIT
XXXV	1118	523	3	25	C'	326	39.1 LBS.	13 LBS.	8-30-61	10-18-61	11-15-61	11-0	11-1	11-16-61	SUCCESSFUL AIR CATCH RECOVERY ON REX (2)
XXXVI	1119	525	3	52	C'''	325	38.2 LBS.	36.2 LBS.	11-10-61	11-27-61	12-12-61	2-3	4-4	12-16-61	SUCCESSFUL AIR CATCH RECOVERY ON REX (2)
XXXVII	1120	571	3	57	C'''	327	38.6 LBS.	O	11-16-61	12-19-61	1-13-62	4-5	3-3	NO ORBIT	AGENA FAILURE - NO ORBIT
XXXVIII	1123	571	3	57	C'''	329	38.6 LBS.	75.1 LBS.	1-3-62	2-16-62	2-27-62	6-2	7-6	3-3-62	SUCCESSFUL AIR CATCH RECOVERY ON REX (2)
XXXIX	1124	584	3	72	C'''	331	36.4 LBS.	15 LBS.	1-5-62	4-5-62	4-17-62	12-6	14-4	4-20-62	SUCCESSFUL AIR CATCH RECOVERY ON REX (2)
XL	1125	576	3	74	C'''	333	37.1 LBS.	68 LBS.	1-26-62	4-11-62	4-18-62	6-2	8-5		AGENA FAILURE - NO ORBIT

W. C. CONTRELL  
12111 Mulholland Bl.

# SPECIAL HANDLING 162 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

PROGRAM FLY	VEH. NO.	SNV NO.	INSTR NO.	DISTR TYPE	THOR NO.	T/M NO.	DRCO NO.	S.T. NO.	AYR NO.	REC. NO.	FLIGHT DATE	TOTAL FLIGHTS AT AP	RECORDS DATE	SUMMARY
XXXX	1123	581	CM-1	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	
XXXX	1124	584	CM-2	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	
XXXX	1125	586	CM-3	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
XXXX	1126	582	AS	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	
XXXX	1128	505	CM-4	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	
XXXX	1127	543	CM-5	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
XXXX	1129	591	CM-6	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	
XXXX	1151	592	CM-7	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
XXXX	1150	593	CM-8	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	
XXXX	1151	594	CM-9	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	
XXXX	1152	595	CM-10	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	
XXXX	1153	596	CM-11	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	
XXXX	1152	600	A-10	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	
XXXX	1153	597	CM-12	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	
XXXX	1154	598	CM-13	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	
XXXX	1154	603	A-9	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
XXXX	1155	601	CM-14	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	
XXXX	1155	606	CM-15	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
XXXX	1156	607	CM-16	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	
XXXX	1157	608	CM-17	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	
XXXX	1157	610	CM-18	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	
XXXX	1158	607	CM-19	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	
XXXX	1158	608	CM-20	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	
XXXX	1159	610	CM-21	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	
XXXX	1160	609	CM-22	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	
XXXX	1161	605	A-12	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	
XXXX	1162	613	U-2	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	
XXXX	1161	616	H-21	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
XXXX	1166	611	H-22	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	
XXXX	1167	614	L-5	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	
XXXX	1167	615	J-11	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	
XXXX	1167	617	A-11	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	
XXXX	1163	619	J-2A	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	
XXXX	1163	620	J-2D	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	
XXXX	1171	632	V-6	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
XXXX	1172	637	H-25	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	
XXXX	1174	629	J-5A	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	
XXXX	1174	628	J-5B	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	

W. C. CONTROL

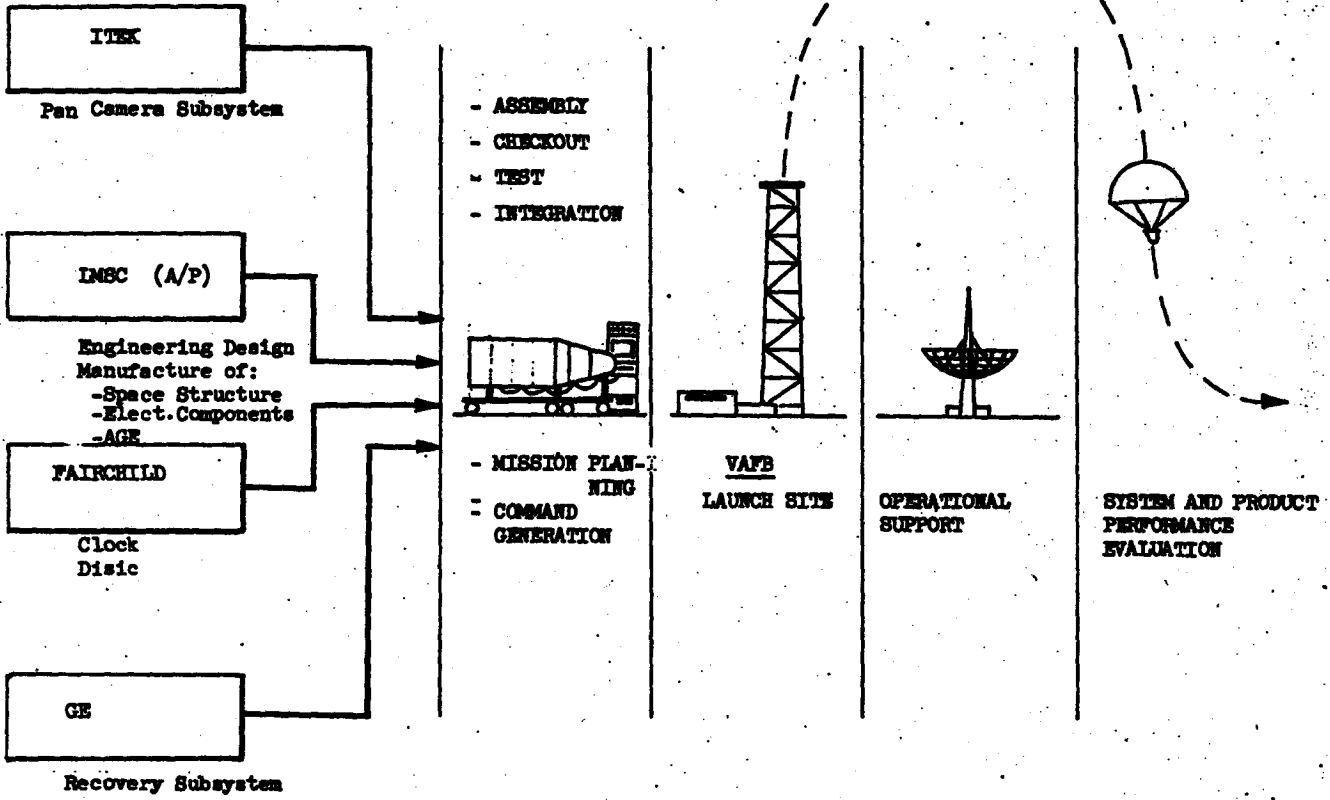
MISSION NO	SYSTEM	INSTR	ZD	% A	% B	DFD -1	DFD -2				
	J1	110/115	8-24-67								
	J2	116/117	9-23-67								
1011	J3x	160/161	10-4-64	100	0	D30	D57				
1019	J4x	118/119	9-29-65	100	0	D39	D19	VEHICLE PROBLEM			
	J5	124/125	2-15-67	100	100						
	J6	126/143	3-27-64	FAILED	TO ORBIT						
1007	J7	144/145	6-19-64	100	100	D43	D54	S SHUTTER FAILURE			
	J8	146/147	4-27-64	FAILED	TO ORBIT						
1006	J9	148/149	6-4-64	100	100	D45	D49	S SHUTTER FAILURE 40%			
1008	J10	150/151	7-10-64	100	100	D48	D33	S SHUTTER OPEN LAST 75%			
1010	J11	152/153	9-14-64	100	100	D41	D44				
1009	J12	154/155	8-5-64	85	100	D56	D38	S SHUTTER FAILURE 10%; REASON PROBLEM			
1012	J13	156/157	10-7-64	86	50	D51	D46	NO DFC UNDER; ALTITUDE PROBLEM			
1012	J14	140/165	2-25-65	100	100	D21	D60	S SHUTTER FAILURE			
1013	J15	158/159	11-2-64	80	0	D52	D47	TRANSIENT LOSS OF POWER - SHUTTER PROB			
1014	J16	162/139	11-18-64	100	100	D53	D50	TRANSIENT PROBLEM LAST 50%			
1015	J17	128/141	12-19-64	98	88	D61	D58				
1016	J18	132/133	1-15-65	100	100	D55	D59	OVER EXPOSURE 'S'			
1018	J19	122/123	3-26-65	100	100	D20	D22	DFC PROB. FAILURE			
1020	J20	126/137	6-9-65	100	0	D67	D62	LOST VEHICLE REGULATOR			
1027	Jx27	164/163	12-9-65	75	0	D71	D68	VEHICLE GAS PROBLEM			
1025	Jx28	142/127	10-5-65	100	100	D73	D70				
1021	J21	166/167	5-18-65	100	20/100	D63	D25	REVENUE PROBLEM			
1022	J22	168/169	7-19-65	100	100	D65	D24				
1023	J23	170/171	8-17-65	100	50/100	D17	D66	COMMAND DELAY FAILURE			
1024	J24	172/173	9-12-65	100	100	D69	D64				
1026	J25	174/175	10-18-65	100	100	D75	D72				
1028	J26	176/177	12-24-65	100	100	D77	D74				
1029	J27	178/179	3-2-66	100	100	D79	D76				
1032	J28	180/181	5-3-66	FAILED	TO ORBIT	D80	D32				
1030	J29	182/183	3-9-66	100	100	D94	D82				
1031	J30	184/185	4-7-66	100	50	D83	D86	* 2 FAILED TO WEAP			



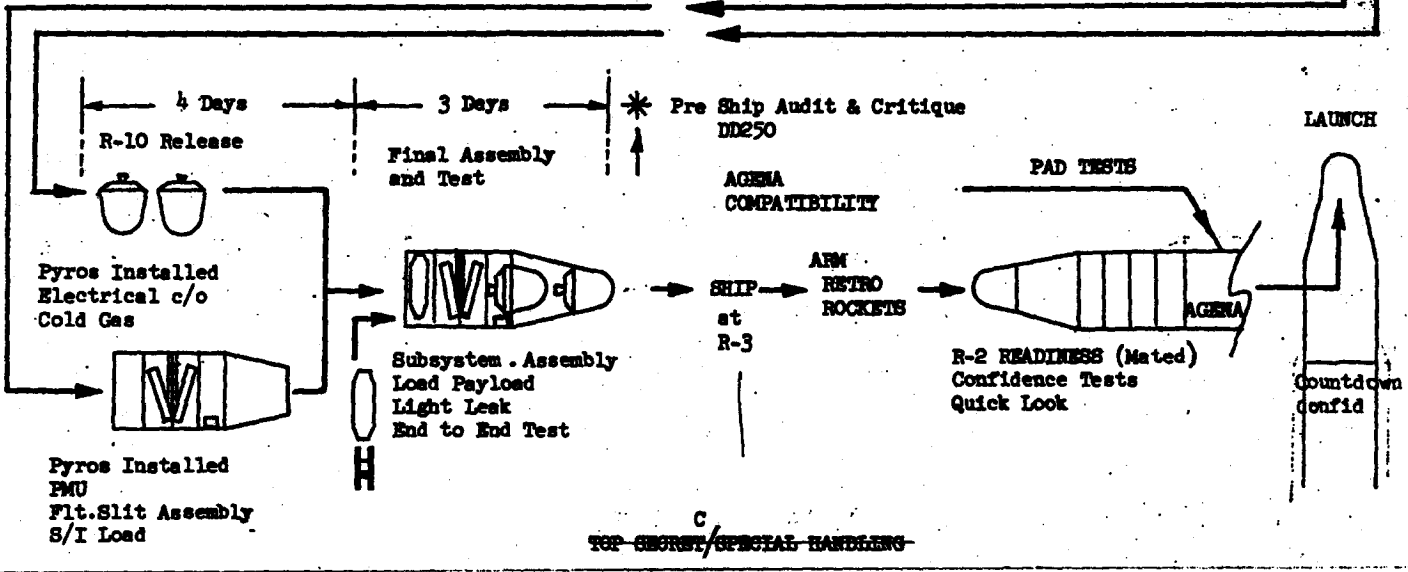
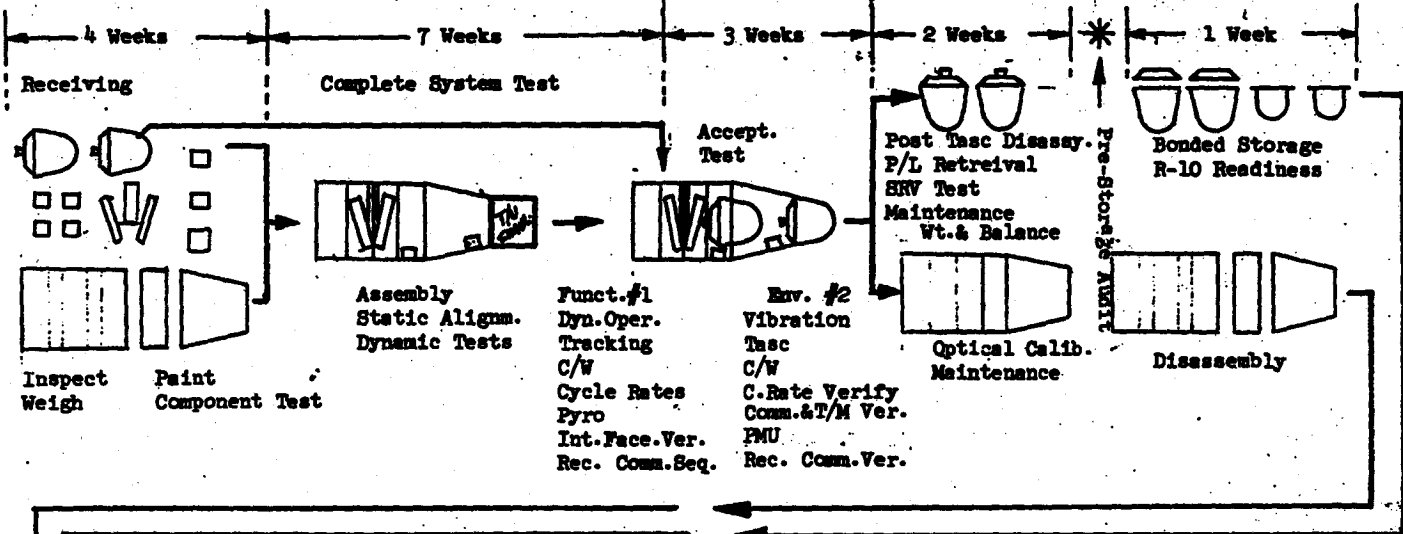
MISSION	SYSTEM	INST.	Rb	% A	% B	DFD -1	DFD -2						
1034	J31	186/187	6-21-66	100	100								
1036	J32	100/101	8-9-66	100	100	D85	D87						
1033	J33	194/195	5-23-66	100	100	D89	D88						
	J34	192/193				D91	D84						
	J35	186/197											
035 PG-1	J36	182/189		100	100	D95	D96						
	J37	204/205											
037 PG-2	J38	198/199		100	100	D101	D106						
	J39	200/207											
	J40	208/209											
	J41	202/203											
PG-3	J42	200/201											
	J43	210/211											
	J44												
	J45												
	J46												
	J47												
	J48												
	J49												
	J50												
	J51												



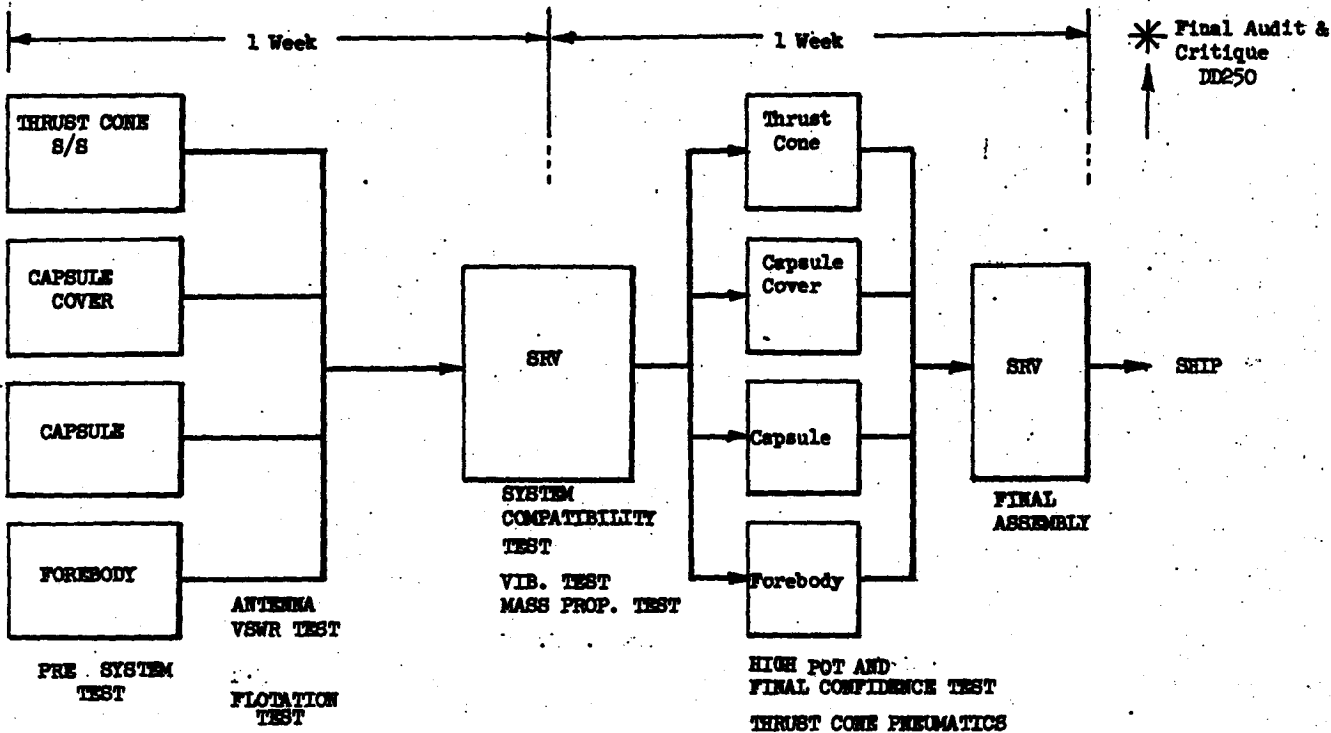
ADVANCED PROJECTS



DMSC A/P FACTORY TO LAUNCH FLOW CHART - TYPICAL

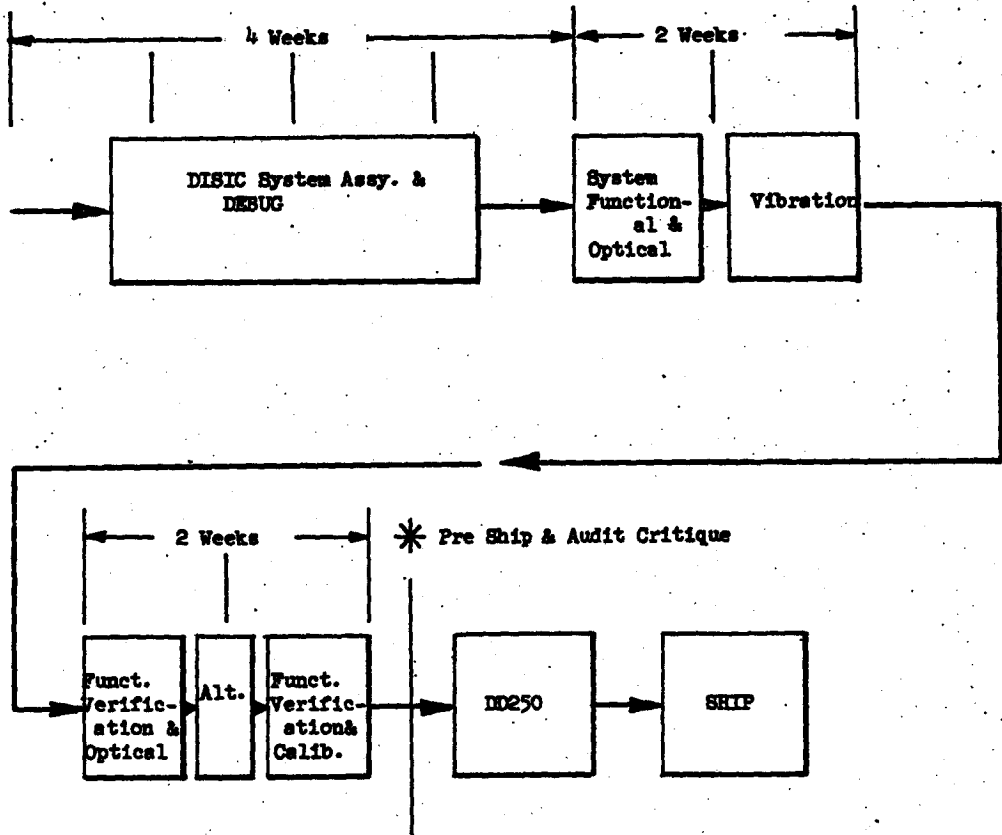


GE    ACCEPTANCE    TEST FLOW - TYPICAL    - TYPICAL





FAIRCHILD ACCEPTANCE TEST FLOW CHART - TYPICAL



SYSTEM ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

QUALIFICATION

- SINUSOIDAL VIBRATION

LONGITUDINAL AXIS	
FREQUENCY	LEVEL
5-15	0.13 INCHES, P-P
15-20	2.1 g, 0-P
20-400	1.0 g, 0-P
400-2000	2.1 g, 0-P

LATERAL AXIS FREQUENCY	
FREQUENCY	LEVEL
11-2000	0.7 g 0-P

- THERMAL ALTITUDE

CHAMBER PRESSURE  $10^{-5}$  mm HG  
SYSTEM INTERNAL PRESSURE  $10^{-4}$  mm HG  
MAX  
SIMULATION B- 0°, 40°, & 70°.  
DURATION 14 DAYS  
LOW TEMPERATURE TEST AT 50°F.  
HIGH TEMPERATURE TEST AT 90°F.  
SYSTEM OPERATIONAL AT HIGH & LOW TEMPS

ACCEPTANCE

- VIBRATION

SINUSOIDAL		LONGITUDINAL ONLY
FREQUENCY		LEVEL
15-400		0.50 g; 0-P
400-2000		1.0 g, 0-P

OR OPTIONALLY

RANDOM	DENSITY	LEVEL
FREQUENCY		
20-600	.005G <sup>2</sup> /CPS	
600-2000	.01 G <sup>2</sup> /CPS	4.1 g RMS

- THERMAL ALTITUDE

CHAMBER PRESSURE  $10^{-5}$  mmHG  
SIMULATION B<sup>0</sup>-0 B-65°  
DURATION 6 DAYS  
TEST OF REPRESENTATIVE FLIGHT PROGRAM

TESTING LEVELS OF SUB-SYSTEMS AND COMPONENTS ARE SHOWN IN T3-6-002 GENERAL SPECIFICATION

GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

IMSC 6117      General Environmental Specification for Agena  
Satellite Program

NO-J3-001      Requirement Specification "J3" Payload System,  
Corona J Program

T3-6-002      General Specification for Payload Qualification  
and Acceptance

T3-6-063      Test Specification for Acceptance and Qualification  
of J-3 Payload Systems

Exhibit      DISIC Performance Specification  
SH-64-23

DCS 397-1      Design Control Specification J-3 Panaramic Camera System

S0010-02-0022      SRV System . Design Specification

ENVIRONMENTAL TEST LEVELS

QUALIFICATION

ACCEPTANCE

Sinusoidal Vibration

Longitudinal Axis

<u>Frequency (cps)</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Frequency (cps)</u>	<u>Level</u>
5-15	0.38 Inches peak to peak	15-400	1.0 g's, 0 - peak
15-20	4.0 g's, 0-peak	400-2000	2.5 g's, 0 - peak
20-400	3.0 g's, 0-peak		
400-2000	3.5 g's, 0-peak		

<u>Lateral Axes (cps)</u>	<u>Level (g's)</u>
11-2000	2.0

Random Vibration

<u>Frequency Range (cps)</u>	<u>Density (g<sup>2</sup>/cps)</u>	<u>Overall Acceleration (g's RMS)</u>	<u>Frequency Range (cps)</u>	<u>Density (g<sup>2</sup>/cps)</u>	<u>Overall Acceleration (g's RMS)</u>
20-400	0.05		20-400	0.025	
400-2000	0.12	14.5	400-2000	0.09	13.0

Thermal Altitude

<u>Vacuum</u>	<u>Temperature (Cyclicatic)</u>	<u>Vacuum</u>	<u>Temperature (Cyclicatic)</u>
10 <sup>-5</sup> mm Hg	-120 to +250°	10 <sup>-5</sup> mm Hg	-120 to +250°

Shock

Longitudinal Axis

<u>Level (g's)</u>	<u>Duration (ms)</u>	<u>Number (each)</u>
15	6	3

Lateral Axes

<u>Level (g's)</u>	<u>Duration (ms)</u>	<u>Number (each)</u>
5	6	3



Acceleration

Longitudinal Axis ( + indicates ascent)

<u>Level (g's)</u>	<u>Direction</u>
11.0	+
15.0	-
22.0	

Lateral Axes

<u>Level (g's)</u>	<u>Direction</u>	(Not to be performed concurrently)
6.0	+	
8.0	-	

Load Testing ( Structures)

0° to 100% load limit in 5% increments of 5 to 10 second duration.

[REDACTED] / SPECIAL HANDLING  
68-06038


EXPOSURE ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE

FOR

[REDACTED]

PANORAMIC CAMERAS

21 JUNE 1968

  
E. G. Theobald

[REDACTED] / SPECIAL HANDLING

[REDACTED] SPECIAL HANDLING

[REDACTED] 68-06038

ABSTRACT

A simplified, graphic analysis technique has been developed for the selection and control of the variable exposure capabilities of the [REDACTED] CR-systems. The "XPAN" computer program produces printed plots which graphically relate ideal camera slit width to orbit time and geographic position. The technique provides directly observable indications of the requirements for, as well as the actual performance of, the panoramic camera exposure control system. The display concept is equally applicable to fixed slit systems or to continuously variable slit systems.

[REDACTED] SPECIAL HANDLING

**EXPOSURE ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE**

for

**PANORAMIC CAMERAS**

Early in the history of the **[REDACTED]** Program LMSC recognized that a convenient means was needed to relate all of the variables influencing the exposure obtained by a panoramic camera in a non-circular orbit. It was necessary to consider the variations in exposure times produced by a fixed slit in a camera subjected to constantly changing panoramic scan rates as dictated by the image motion compensation requirements. It was also necessary to consider the corresponding variations in exposure time resulting from the profiles of image illuminance experienced. Pre-flight slit selection then became a matter of determining what slit size would produce the most desirable combination of maximum area-of-interest coverage (properly exposed) and minimum overexposure potential. Of course, no in-flight corrections or modifications to the exposure was possible.

This basic routine for the analysis of exposure for the panoramic cameras was developed by LMSC in mid-1963 as a computerized program with the identifying name "XPAN", and has been the basis for launch time and slit/filter recommendations on all subsequent missions. The output of this original program was limited to a simple tabulation of the required analytical data. By using the actual orbital characteristics experienced, the XPAN routine has provided a post-flight summary of the mission exposure performance.

The CR camera system introduced a multiple-slit variable exposure control capability. The control system consists of a series of four discrete slit widths which are stepped in a pre-flight established time sequence. The exposure control timer is activated by stored program commands from the Agena H-timer. Initiation of the slit-changing sequence trails the activation by a real-time controlled time delay, up to a maximum of 400 seconds. The only other real-time control of the exposure system is the ability to select any one of the four slits in a fixed mode. A failsafe slit is also provided to protect against system malfunction.

This variable exposure feature added an additional degree of complexity to mission planning and operations that was beyond the capability of the basic XPAN program to analyze efficiently. The selection of slits now involved the new considerations of time sequence selection and control, and of the dramatic impact on these factors created by dispersions in orbital parameters. For efficiency, a fully automated routine for slit and timing selections was devised, but was found to lack adequate flexibility for variations to accommodate special requirements, experiments, personal preferences and individual judgement and experience. In addition, the fully automated concept does not lend itself to mission operations support, nor to ready visualization of the expected performance and the relative compromises involved.

The first attempt to satisfy these inadequacies consisted of expanding the basic XPAN program to include a graphic presentation of an ideal slit width function for full, intermediate and primary processing levels, plotted against orbit time and corresponding latitude locations. The plots proved to be so convenient for analysis and planning, and the exposure performance so apparent from the visual representation, that further sophistication of the technique has not been pursued. It has also become evident that the graphic displays are of much value in  $J_1$  systems planning.

It is this expanded, graphic, XPAN technique that is described in the following paragraphs.

#### CONTENT

The present XPAN program outputs two data forms for each condition analyzed. The basic orbit, camera and illumination data are summarized in listing form for use as reference and support information as required. This summary includes: A) Ground velocity and vehicle height with the resulting ground angular velocity ( $v/h$ ) and corresponding values of nominal cycle rate, format ground coverage and exposure time achieved with various selected slits; B) Solar azimuth and elevation with corresponding ideal exposure times for each processing level; and C) The resulting ideal slit width required to attain the ideal exposure when subjected to the corresponding orbit dynamics. These data are all summarized as functions of latitude.

The second output form is a graphic representation of ideal slit width as a function of orbit time. As explained previously, these plots have become the "heart" of the XPAN analysis technique. The time scale is linear in seconds from the ascending node, with the corresponding latitude ground locations also indicated for ready reference. The slit width coordinate is expressed in terms of a "slit-value" ( $S_v$ ), which is directly analogous to the concept of exposure value ( $E_v$ ) such that a change of 1.0 in  $S_v$  represents a change of 1.0 in  $E_v$ , which is equal to a change of one "photographic stop".<sup>1</sup> The curves plotted in this output form may represent ideal slit width functions for one film/filter selection at each of three processing levels, or any three individual combinations of films, filters and processing.

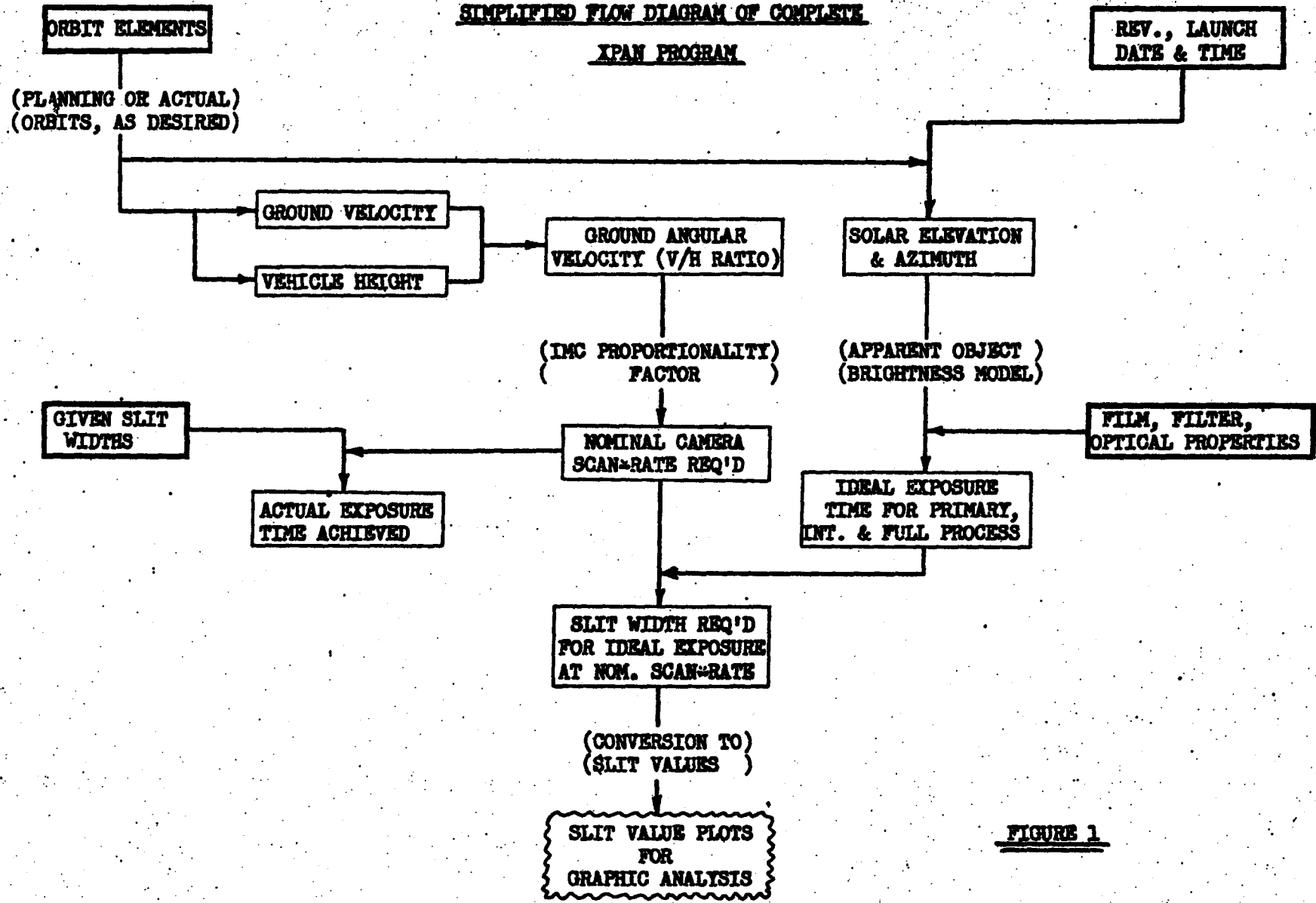
An example of the content and format of these program output data forms is included as an appendix to this report.

#### CALCULATIONS

The calculations included in the total XPAN program are very extensive, and much too complex to discuss in a brief presentation. It should be sufficient to describe the program in terms of the nature of the various calculations that are performed. Figure 1 represents a simplified flow diagram of the XPAN program calculations.

1. An increase in exposure of one "photographic stop" represents a change of 100%, or twice the exposure. A decrease of one stop is one-half the original exposure. The concept is summarized by the expression  $E = 2^{E_v}$ , where  $E$  is exposure and  $E_v$  is exposure value.

SIMPLIFIED FLOW DIAGRAM OF COMPLETE  
X PAN PROGRAM



-3-

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206038

FIGURE 1

Basically, the program calculates the time profiles of ground velocity, height, and solar elevation and azimuth for the selected orbit, pass, and launch time and date. The ground velocity and height are combined to produce the ground angular velocity ( $v/h$ ) function, from which is calculated the corresponding cycle rate which will provide proper image motion compensation. Selected slit widths are then used to calculate the exposure times that will be achieved with this profile of computed cycle rates. The solar elevations are compared with the applicable object brightness model<sup>2</sup>, and the resulting apparent luminance profile modified by the film, filter and camera characteristics to produce ideal exposure times for each processing level (primary, intermediate and full). The ideal slit widths are obtained by merely calculating the slit required to achieve the ideal exposure times when constrained by the corresponding computed nominal camera scan rates.

These calculations are all very straightforward computations. The utility of the results is dependent upon the form and format of the output data presentation. It was found that plots of the ideal slit width were inconvenient in that the photographic effects of deviations (over- and under-exposure) could not be quickly quantitized. Since the variations in slit width influence exposure in a logarithmic manner, it became very convenient to express the slit width profile as a logarithmic function. By maintaining the popular "photographic stop" concept, it is possible to express the slit width in a function such that an increase of 1.0 directly corresponds to an increase in  $E_v$  of 1.0, which is equal to one "stop". This function may be stated by:

$$1/s = 2^{S_v}$$

$$(or) \quad S_v = \frac{\log 1/s}{\log 2}$$

where  $s$  = slit width, inches  
 $S_v$  = "slit value"

which is mathematically compatible with the familiar expressions

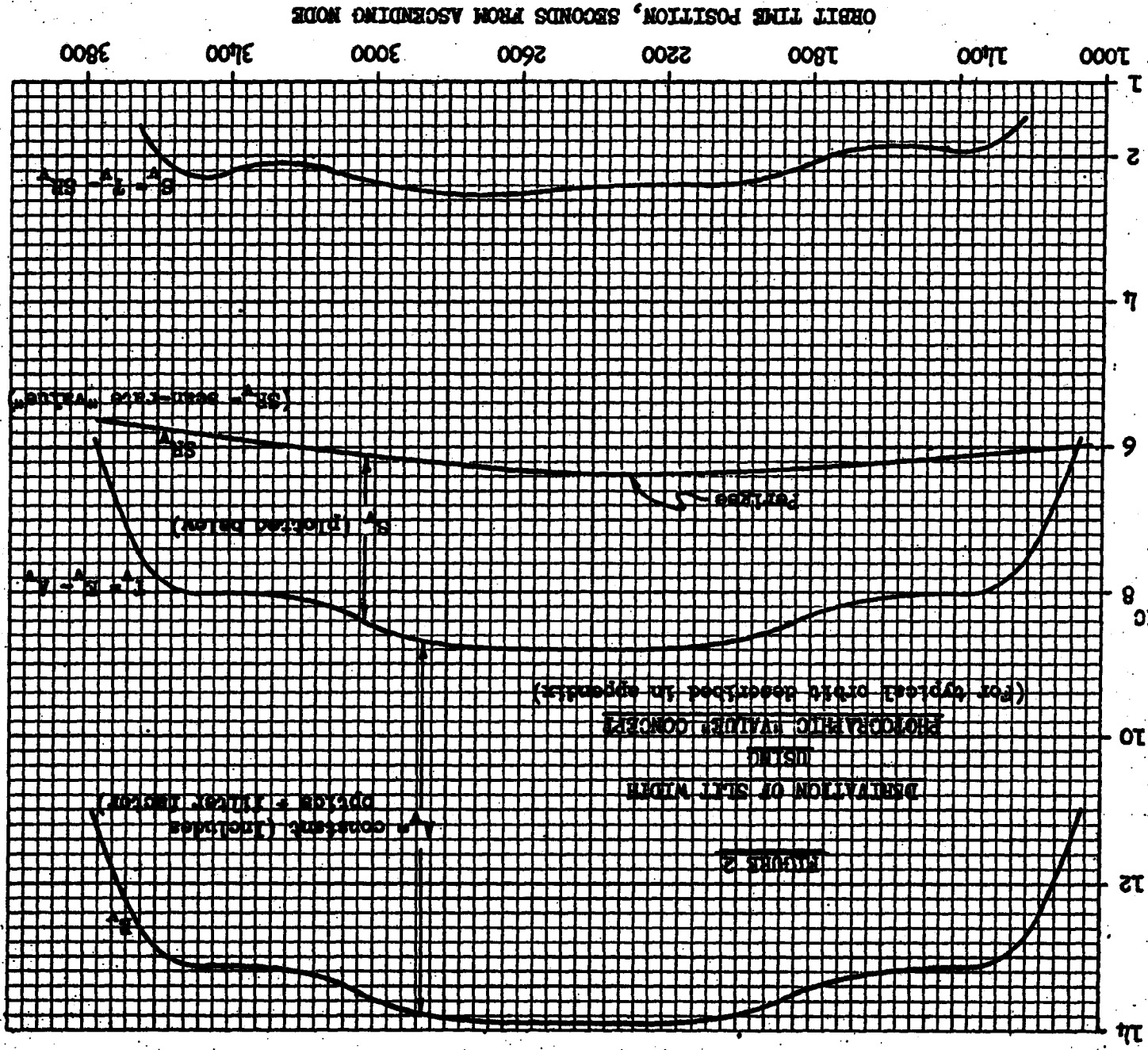
$$1/t = 2^{T_v}$$

$$E = 2^{E_v}, \text{ etc.}$$

At any given scan rate (inches per second) in a given camera configuration, the relationship  $\Delta S_v = \Delta T_v = \Delta E_v$  may be applied. It is therefore possible to observe directly the magnitude of over- and under-exposure deviations that would be introduced by a given slit. It must be cautioned, however, that the difference in the ideal  $S_v$  function at two different times in the orbit (or at two different latitude locations) does not represent an equal change in  $E_v$  except in the occasional instances where the camera scan rate is unchanged. The awkwardness of transposing slit widths to  $S_v$  values is more than offset by the convenience and ease of evaluation. A given slit will have a constant  $S_v$  value, and will therefore be represented by a straight line on the plots.

2. The object brightness model is an empirical correlation of apparent object luminance as a function of solar elevation. The model currently in use is an overall average, and does not attempt to account for season variations, if any. The model is updated as sufficient support evidence is available.

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The relationship of  $S_v$  to the exposure profile of  $E_v$  for an actual mission is illustrated in Figure 2. The data is taken from the XPAN examples presented in the appendix.

USING THE XPAN PLOTS

The XPAN technique of exposure analysis and evaluation can be applied to all stages of mission support; a) pre-flight planning and slit selection, b) in-flight operations evaluation and real-time control, and c) post-flight summary of photographic performance. The entire exposure control system flight requirements are established with this technique, including provisions for experiments and special considerations. Since the abscissa of the XPAN plots is linear in orbit time, it is possible to superimpose the exposure control system timing sequence directly on the slit function with freedom of movement along the horizontal axis. In practice, this flexibility is accomplished by plotting the selected slit values in their proper timing sequence on a transparent overlay, which can then be positioned along the abscissa as desired to obtain optimum exposure match. This is the technique employed to identify the requirements for Brush 51 and 52 H-timer punch locations (these are the stored program commands that activate the exposure control system timer).

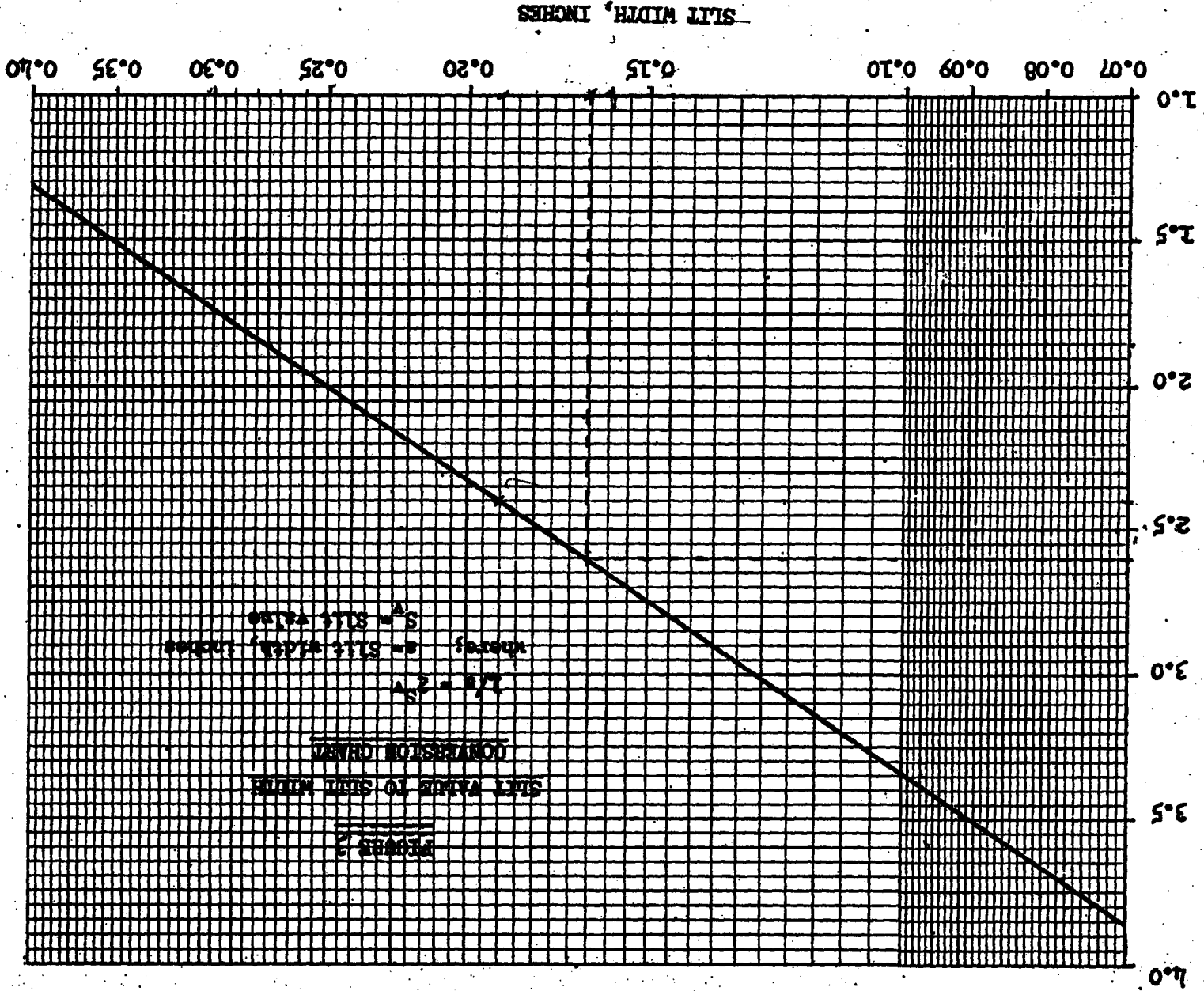
A typical overlay is included in the appendix with the XPAN output examples. For ease in use, the overlay is indexed to the ordinate (slit value) scale when the heavy horizontal reference line near the lower edge of the overlay sheet is superimposed directly over the horizontal dotted line immediately adjacent to the time words on the XPAN plots. Horizontal movement of the overlay is acceptable; however, the reference lines must remain indexed at all times. A scale of the real-time controlled exposure sequence delay ( $\Delta t_1$ ) is also included on the overlay for ease in selecting changes in delay settings, and for rapid identification of the exposure status with previous settings.

Two other points of significance must be emphasized in using these plots. First, it must be kept in mind that over- and under-exposure comparisons must be made only between the ideal slit at some point on the curve and the actual slit alternatives at that same point, for the reasons discussed previously. The area above the ideal slit curve represents exposure less than nominal (under-exposure with respect to the specific curve), and the area below greater than nominal (over-exposure). The second point to remember is that increasing slit values ( $S_v$ ) represent decreasing slit widths. The chart shown in Figure 3 provides a convenient and rapid means of relating slit width and slit value. For a more precise conversion, the pertinent relationships are:

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_v &= 1.443 \ln 1/s && \text{(Natural logarithm)} \\
 &= 3.322 \log 1/s && \text{(Base 10 logarithm)} \\
 \text{and} & && \\
 1/s &= 2^{S_v} \\
 &= \ln^{-1}(0.693 S_v) && \text{(Natural logarithm)} \\
 &= \log^{-1}(0.301 S_v) && \text{(Base 10 logarithm)} \\
 \text{(or)} & && \\
 s &= \ln^{-1}(-0.693 S_v) = \log^{-1}(-0.301 S_v)
 \end{aligned}$$

where "s" is slit width in inches.

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Inspection of the sample materials included in the appendix should make evident the uses of the XPAN technique. The more common applications may be briefly described as follows:

- A) Pre-flight planning and slit selection is accomplished using nominal "planning orbits" for input parameters. Initial runs will cover a wide span of launch times, from which is eventually selected the desired time, date and orbital configuration. Normal selection of slit widths consists of selecting the 4 values that provide the optimum matching of the appropriate ideal slit width profile over the areas in which the instruments will be operated during the life of the mission. This selection must consider the timing limitations of the exposure control system, and the possible dispersions in launch date and time, and in actual orbit parameters, most significant of which is perigee location. The slit selection procedure must also consider provisions for special experiments, mixed film loads, or other extraordinary conditions, where applicable.
- B) Requirements for stored-program commands and timing intervals for the exposure control system are determined by selecting the timing (within system limitations) of the chosen slit values so as to produce an optimum match with the ideal slit profile. The special provision situations previously mentioned must be kept in consideration. The Start commands (Brushes 51 and 52 on the H-timer) are then located appropriately, using an initial delay interval ( $\Delta t_1$ , which is real time commandable) which will accommodate all reasonable dispersions.
- C) In-flight operations support utilizes real, updated orbit parameters to obtain XPAN plots for the actual conditions being encountered. By utilizing an overlay of the actual slit/time selections it is possible to make periodic evaluations of the exposure control performance throughout the mission and to update the control settings as required. This is achieved by indexing the overlay along the abscissa such that the  $\Delta t_1$  position in effect at the time coincides with the time location of the SPC Brush 51. If a more optimum fit of the selected slits can be obtained by a different  $\Delta t_1$  setting, the overlay is moved horizontally to the best fit, and the system commanded to the  $\Delta t_1$  position now coinciding with the Brush 51 position. However, it must be remembered that these timing shifts are now restricted such that the Brush 51 position must always appear within the limits of the  $\Delta t_1$  delay time range. Real time commanding of any of the slits to a fixed position for special considerations, or for optimum control at the time, can be evaluated by positioning the various slits on the overlay in the area of interest (irrespective of the Brush 51 orientation, but maintaining the base reference indexing). Fixed slit evaluation can also be evaluated by drawing a horizontal line corresponding to the appropriate slit value through the area of interest.
- D) Post-flight performance evaluation of the exposure control system combines the actual orbit parameters and command history with the slit/time settings and stereo program to graphically depict the exposure history experienced.

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SUMMARY

Though not highly sophisticated, the XPAN technique for exposure analysis for the CORONA system panoramic cameras is very effective in achieving a practical exposure control, largely as a result of its simplicity of application and the visual comprehension afforded by the graphic presentations. Perhaps the weakest part of the analysis is the uncertainties in the object brightness model, which is currently undergoing further revisions. The adequacy of this graphic analysis is well within the limitations of the brightness model and the mechanics of the exposure control system proper. The XPAN program and analytical technique is adaptable to virtually effortless revision as improvements are achieved in the model and/or the hardware. The technique is equally applicable to any application, ranging from single fixed slit to an infinitely variable exposure control.

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APPENDIX

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TYPICAL CR XSPAN PLOT

2130Z LAUNCH 4-15-68,

DATA FOR 4-22 PEV NO. 110

ORBIT - PERIOD = 88.58 MIN, PERIGEE = 85.00 NP AT 240.00 DEG, INCLINATION = 81.30 DEG, ECCENTRICITY = 0.00841

CAMERA = 24 IN FOCAL LENGTH, T/3.60, 7.95 PCT ENLAP, PAXIRIP RATES = 596 CPS 3404 FILM, FILTER W23A

ASCENDING NODE = 5.99 DEG LONGITUDE AT 2181 SEC EPT. SOLAR DECLINATION = 12.13 DEG. EQUATION OF TIME = 67 SEC.

QUAD -LAT	SEC FROM -LAT	INERTIAL YAH GROUND			GROUND		ACF. CYCLE RATE	NP FCRPAT		SEC EXPOSURE IDEAL EXPCS TOLERANCE				SOLAR		QUAD -LAT			
		AZIMUTH (REQ)	ANGLE (REQ)	VELOC. FT/SEC	HEIGHT M.N.	ANG VEL RAD/SEC		WIDTH	LENGTH	SLIT- 0.340	SLIT- 0.134	SLIT, FULL	EXPCS -SECONDS (IDENCK)	INT	PRI		ELEV.	AZIMUTH	
150	752	13.24	-2.16	24477	115.99	0.03473	0.3896	168.1	11.4	173	438				-24.1	13.9	150		
155	828	14.86	-1.52	24505	114.13	0.03534	0.3964	165.4	11.2	176	446				-19.1	13.4	155		
160	904	17.11	-1.65	24541	112.22	0.03599	0.4037	162.6	11.0	179	454				-14.0	13.1	160		
165	982	20.35	-1.37	24573	110.25	0.03668	0.4115	159.7	10.8	182	463				-8.9	12.8	165		
170	1062	25.44	-1.07	24606	108.18	0.03743	0.4199	156.8	10.6	186	473	U	1.0731	54	39	26	-3.6	12.7	170
175	1147	31.28	-0.74	24640	105.96	0.03827	0.4293	153.9	10.4	190	483	U	0.6295	103	68	45	2.0	12.7	175
180	1231	37.74	-0.32	24682	103.18	0.03937	0.4416	149.5	10.1	196	497	U	0.3156	211	135	92	8.9	12.8	180
182	1325	50.00	-0.00	24712	101.07	0.04024	0.4513	146.5	9.9	200	508	U	0.2712	251	166	109	14.1	12.8	182
185	1409	122.26	0.32	24742	98.93	0.04116	0.4617	143.4	9.7	205	520	U	0.2678	260	172	113	19.4	12.5	185
187	1513	145.42	0.73	24778	95.19	0.04240	0.4756	139.4	9.5	211	535	U	0.2758	260	172	113	26.3	14.2	187
190	1597	154.96	1.06	24806	94.02	0.04342	0.4870	136.2	9.2	216	548	U	0.2751	267	176	116	31.8	15.0	190
195	1676	159.63	1.36	24825	92.08	0.04439	0.4979	133.4	9.0	221	566	U	0.2643	284	188	124	37.1	16.0	195
200	1753	162.89	1.64	24845	90.31	0.04529	0.5080	130.9	8.9	225	572	U	0.2463	311	205	135	42.1	17.7	200
205	1829	165.14	1.90	24867	88.71	0.04613	0.5175	128.5	8.7	230	582	U	0.2275	343	226	149	47.1	18.8	205
210	1904	166.74	2.15	24881	87.30	0.04691	0.5261	126.5	8.6	233	592	U	0.2105	377	249	164	51.9	20.0	210
215	1978	167.98	2.37	24892	86.10	0.04758	0.5337	124.8	8.5	237	601	U	0.1977	407	268	177	56.7	22.6	215
220	2052	168.91	2.58	24900	85.14	0.04813	0.5399	123.4	8.4	239	608	U	0.1898	429	283	187	61.3	27.2	220
225	2126	169.63	2.76	24905	84.43	0.04855	0.5445	122.3	8.3	242	613	U	0.1866	440	290	192	65.7	32.2	225
230	2200	170.19	2.92	24905	84.01	0.04879	0.5475	121.7	8.3	243	616	U	0.1859	444	293	193	69.8	39.5	230
235	2273	170.62	3.06	24902	83.89	0.04886	0.5480	121.6	8.2	243	617	U	0.1870	442	292	192	73.4	50.3	235
240	2348	170.98	3.18	24895	84.08	0.04873	0.5466	121.8	8.3	242	615	U	0.1873	440	290	192	76.1	66.2	240
245	2419	171.20	3.27	24885	84.59	0.04842	0.5431	122.6	8.3	241	611	U	0.1865	435	290	191	77.3	87.2	245
250	2493	171.37	3.34	24870	85.44	0.04791	0.5373	123.8	8.4	238	605	U	0.1842	440	290	191	76.6	109.0	250
255	2566	171.57	3.38	24852	86.62	0.04722	0.5296	125.5	8.5	235	596	U	0.1807	442	291	192	74.2	125.3	255
260	2639	171.90	3.39	24830	88.13	0.04637	0.5201	127.7	8.7	231	585	U	0.1766	444	293	193	70.8	159.2	260
265	2712	171.47	3.38	24805	89.97	0.04513	0.5090	130.4	8.8	226	573	U	0.1726	442	291	192	64.8	146.3	265
270	2785	171.37	3.34	24774	92.10	0.04427	0.4966	133.5	9.0	220	555	U	0.1729	433	285	188	62.5	151.8	270
275	2859	171.20	3.28	24744	94.53	0.04308	0.4832	137.0	9.3	214	544	U	0.1760	414	273	180	57.9	155.7	275
280	2932	170.96	3.19	24705	97.22	0.04183	0.4692	140.9	9.6	208	528	U	0.1873	386	255	168	53.3	159.6	280
285	3006	170.62	3.08	24672	100.14	0.04055	0.4548	145.1	9.8	202	512	U	0.1943	353	233	154	48.5	160.8	285
290	3080	170.19	2.94	24633	103.26	0.03924	0.4404	149.6	10.1	195	496	U	0.2069	321	212	140	43.7	167.4	290
295	3155	169.63	2.78	24593	106.54	0.03799	0.4261	154.4	10.5	189	480	U	0.2193	292	192	127	38.9	167.7	295
300	3230	168.91	2.60	24550	109.94	0.03673	0.4122	159.3	10.8	183	464	U	0.2277	273	180	119	34.0	164.7	300
305	3303	167.98	2.39	24508	113.43	0.03556	0.3989	164.4	11.1	177	449	U	0.2296	262	173	114	29.0	165.6	305
310	3380	166.76	2.17	24464	116.94	0.03443	0.3862	169.4	11.5	171	435	U	0.2240	260	171	113	24.1	166.2	310
315	3457	165.14	1.92	24421	120.46	0.03327	0.3743	174.5	11.8	166	421	U	0.2171	260	172	113	19.1	165.7	315
320	3534	162.89	1.66	24378	123.92	0.03238	0.3632	179.6	12.2	161	409	U	0.2182	251	165	109	14.0	167.0	320
325	3612	159.65	1.38	24336	127.31	0.03146	0.3529	184.5	12.5	157	397	U	0.2234	210	135	52	8.9	167.7	325
330	3693	154.56	1.07	24295	130.61	0.03061	0.3435	189.3	12.8	152	386	U	0.4014	129	85	56	3.4	167.4	330
335	3779	145.42	0.74	24253	133.85	0.02982	0.3345	194.0	13.2	148	376	U	0.8549	59	39	26	-2.0	167.4	335
340	3865	122.26	0.32	24207	137.41	0.02899	0.3252	199.1	13.5	144	366						-8.9	167.2	340
345	3947	50.00	0.00	24176	139.75	0.02808	0.3194	202.5	13.7	142	359						-14.3	167.3	345
350	4047	57.74	-0.32	24147	141.73	0.02804	0.3145	205.4	13.9	139	354						-19.4	166.6	350
355	4153	34.58	-0.74	24117	143.83	0.02759	0.3095	208.4	14.1	137	348						-24.3	165.0	355
360	4239	25.44	-1.08	24057	145.07	0.02734	0.3066	210.2	14.3	136	345						-31.8	165.1	360

GENERAL/REGISTRATION MARKING

Line

AL. DAILY... (Scale markings: 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000)

DATE

(DATE)

(DATE)

MAK... (Text describing measurement or marking process)

MAK... (Text describing measurement or marking process)

Sample VAN O...

GENERAL/REGISTRATION MARKING

SECRET SPECIAL HANDLING

SHC 66-X64

NO. BOS-16-13074

Copy no 2

Copy no 3

Copy # 2

ASSIGN ONE QUAL UNIT  
SIC UNIT FOR OPERATIONAL

4567891011121314

INSTRUMENTS

13 INST.  
RECOVERED  
FLOWN

C Summary 8 + 13 RECOVERED  
1 THROUGH 14 PROGRAM SUMMARY

C' Summary 10/26/60 - 11/15/61  
11 systems #15 - 25 (23 not flown)  
5 recoveries from 10 flights

" 24" 27; 5; NOT PETZ  
HIGH CONTRAST 906/min

1461 C'' Summary 8/30/61 - 1/13/62  
6 systems #52 - 57  
4 recoveries from 6 flights

24" PETZ - 9129

" Summary 2/27/62 - 12/21/63  
26 systems #1 - 26  
20 recoveries from 26 flights

24" PETZ. 935.

SIGN IMPROVEMENTS IN "J"

MODULAR STAC WHEEL "J" History 54 recoveries out of 62 possible from 31 flights

System	S/N	R-O	A	B
1	114/115	8/24/63	8/28	
2	116/117	9/23/63	9/26	
5	124/125	2/15/64	2/18	2/22
6	126/143	3/24/64	No Orbit	
8	146/147	4/27/64	Power Prob. No Rec.	
9	143/149	6/4/64	6/8	6/13
7	144/145	6/19/64	6/23	6/27
10	150/157	7/10/64	7/13	7/17
12	154/155	8/5/64	8/8	8/13
11	152/153	9/14/64	9/18	9/23
3	160/161	10/5/64	10/9	
13	156/157	10/17/64	10/20	10/22 (Veh.)
15	158/159	11/2/64	11/6	11/7 (Sheared Pins)
16	162/139	11/18/64	11/23	11/28
17	138/141	12/19/64	12/24	12/30
13	132/133	1/15/65	1/20	1/25
14	140/165	2/25/65	3/2	3/6 (S Shutter)
19	122/123	3/26/65	3/29	3/31
4X	118/119	4/29/65	5/4	
21	166/167	5/18/65	5/23	5/28 (S Only)
20	136/137	6/9/65	6/15	6/16 (Partial)
22	168/169	7/19/65	7/23	7/28
23	170/171	8/17/65	8/22	8/26
24	172/173	9/22/65	9/27	10/2

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NO. ~~ROS-46-13024~~

- 2 -

<u>System</u>	<u>S/N</u>	<u>R-O</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
JX28	142/127	10/5/65	10/10	10/15
25	174/175	10/28/65	11/2	11/7
JX27	164/163	12/9/65	12/10 (80%)	12/11 (Empty)
26	176/177	12/24/65	12/29	1/2
27	178/179	2/2/66	2/7	2/12
29	182/183	3/9/66	3/14	3/19
30	184/185	4/7/66	4/14	4/18
31	28 NOTHING			
	33 VV			
	31 VV			
	<del>32 VV</del>			
	36 VV			
	38			

THE "C" PROGRAM HARDWARE WAS BUILT BY FAIRCHILD USING AN  
ANALOGIC  
ITEK DESIGN CONCEPT THIS EQUIPMENT WAS BUILT ON A SUB CONTRACT  
TO FAIRCHILD BECAUSE ITEK HAD NO HARDWARE CAPABILITY

~~SECRET SPECIAL HANDLING~~

NO. ~~ROS-46-13024~~

# Special Handling

PREPARED BY: *Gay Andrews*  
DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

SYSTEM NO.	FILM NO.	MASTER INSTRUMENT		BLANK INSTRUMENT		STELLAR INSTRUMENT		INDEX (PREVIOUS)		FILM TYPE	FILM NO.	FILM TYPE	DATE
		TIME UP	DOWN	SUPPLY	RECORD	TIME UP	DOWN	SUPPLY	RECORD				
11	20	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	71	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	74	1/12
12	22	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	73	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	76	1/12
13	24	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	75	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	78	1/12
14	26	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	77	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	80	1/12
15	28	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	79	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	82	1/12
16	30	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	81	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	84	1/12
17	32	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	82	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	86	1/12
18	34	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	83	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	88	1/12
19	36	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	84	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	90	1/12
20	38	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	85	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	92	1/12
21	40	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	86	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	94	1/12
22	42	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	87	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	96	1/12
23	44	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	88	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	98	1/12
24	46	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	89	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	100	1/12
25	48	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	90	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	102	1/12
26	50	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	91	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	104	1/12
27	52	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	92	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	106	1/12
28	54	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	93	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	108	1/12
29	56	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	94	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	110	1/12
30	58	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	95	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	112	1/12
31	60	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	96	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	114	1/12
32	62	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	97	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	116	1/12
33	64	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	98	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	118	1/12
34	66	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	99	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	120	1/12
35	68	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	100	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	122	1/12
36	70	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	101	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	124	1/12
37	72	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	102	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	126	1/12
38	74	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	103	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	128	1/12
39	76	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	104	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	130	1/12
40	78	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	105	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	132	1/12
41	80	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	106	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	134	1/12
42	82	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	107	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	136	1/12
43	84	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	108	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	138	1/12
44	86	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	109	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	140	1/12
45	88	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	110	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	142	1/12
46	90	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	111	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	144	1/12
47	92	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	112	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	146	1/12
48	94	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	113	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	148	1/12
49	96	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	114	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	150	1/12
50	98	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	115	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	152	1/12
51	100	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	116	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	154	1/12
52	102	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	117	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	156	1/12
53	104	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	118	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	158	1/12
54	106	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	119	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	160	1/12
55	108	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	120	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	162	1/12
56	110	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	121	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	164	1/12
57	112	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	122	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	166	1/12
58	114	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	123	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	168	1/12
59	116	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	124	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	170	1/12
60	118	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	125	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	172	1/12
61	120	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	126	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	174	1/12
62	122	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	127	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	176	1/12
63	124	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	128	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	178	1/12
64	126	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	129	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	180	1/12
65	128	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	130	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	182	1/12
66	130	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	131	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	184	1/12
67	132	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	132	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	186	1/12
68	134	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	133	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	188	1/12
69	136	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	134	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	190	1/12
70	138	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	135	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	192	1/12
71	140	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	136	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	194	1/12
72	142	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	137	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	196	1/12
73	144	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	138	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	198	1/12
74	146	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	139	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	200	1/12
75	148	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	140	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	202	1/12
76	150	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	141	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	204	1/12
77	152	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	142	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	206	1/12
78	154	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	143	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	208	1/12
79	156	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	144	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	210	1/12
80	158	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	145	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	212	1/12
81	160	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	146	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	214	1/12
82	162	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	147	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	216	1/12
83	164	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	148	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	218	1/12
84	166	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	149	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	220	1/12
85	168	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	150	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	222	1/12
86	170	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	151	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	224	1/12
87	172	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	152	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	226	1/12
88	174	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	153	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	228	1/12
89	176	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	154	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	230	1/12
90	178	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	155	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	232	1/12
91	180	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	156	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	234	1/12
92	182	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	157	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	236	1/12
93	184	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	158	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	238	1/12
94	186	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	159	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	240	1/12
95	188	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	160	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	242	1/12
96	190	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	161	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	244	1/12
97	192	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	162	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	246	1/12
98	194	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	163	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	248	1/12
99	196	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	164	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	250	1/12
100	198	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	165	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	252	1/12
101	200	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	166	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	254	1/12
102	202	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	167	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	256	1/12
103	204	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	168	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	258	1/12
104	206	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	169	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	260	1/12
105	208	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	170	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	262	1/12
106	210	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	171	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	264	1/12
107	212	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	172	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	266	1/12
108	214	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	173	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	268	1/12
109	216	2.20	2.25	F6.8	1/40	2.5	174	2.20	F6.8	1/40	2.5	270	1/12
110	218												