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**SPACE—Single Precision Cowell
Trajectory Program**

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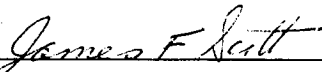
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ABSTRACT

SPACE, a Single Precision Cowell Trajectory Program, is a link under the JPL IBSYS-SFOF-JPTRAJ monitor. SPACE is a digital computer program written in the FAP language for the IBM 7094 computer. It is an updated version of the JPL Space Trajectories Program. Given a set of spacecraft initial conditions in one of several coordinate systems, SPACE can accurately compute the resulting trajectory. Included is the capability of considering perturbations due to a non-spherical Earth, Mars, and Moon, solar radiation pressure, attitude control forces, and a simple motor. The program forms the acceleration of the spacecraft with respect to some central body, integrates to obtain position and velocity, and then records time, position, and velocity on a spacecraft ephemeris file. Output parameters are computed in several coordinate systems. SPACE uses the double-precision JPL Ephemeris Tapes. The ephemerides of the Earth-Moon barycenter, Moon, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn are used. The ephemeris tapes also provide the nutations in longitude and obliquity. All physical constants may be changed by input but the nominal values are those adopted by the Ad Hoc NASA Standard Constants Committee. A short historical background, equations solved, flow charts, descriptions of input and output parameters, hardware and software configurations, and interfaces between the program and the monitor are given.

I. INTRODUCTION

D. B. Holdridge developed a single precision Space Trajectory Program for the IBM 704 computer in 1959. Since that time JPL and other NASA contractors have made extensive use of the program as a research tool, in real-time mission support, and in routine trajectory computation. This has required constant modification and updating of the program because of computer hardware changes, system software changes, redevelopment of mathematical models and equations, and expanded application of the program. However, the basic structure of the program has not changed and Ref. 1 Section VIII is still used by most JPL trajectory engineers as a basic reference for trajectory computation.

In 1961 the JPL Powered-Flight Program and a linear search technique were combined with the Space Trajectories Program. A monitor was written to control this system and the entire package was called the JPL Trajectory Monitor System. This version of the program was documented (Ref. 8) and has been sent to over 40 NASA contractors. Its flexibility, capability and accuracy were sufficient to support the Ranger and Mariner-Venus missions and is currently being used to support Ranger VIII and IX missions.

The Trajectory Monitor System satisfied the linking of a powered flight program to a space flight program. But other applications of trajectory computation in the field of space research were being carried out at JPL (orbit determination, guidance and midcourse correction) and special versions of the space trajectory portion of the Trajectory Monitor System came into existence. Communication soon became a problem and it was apparent that a more general monitor system was needed. At the same time, mission support became more complex and it was apparent that more real-time communications and control were needed.

In 1963 JPTRAJ (Ref. 4) was born out of the first need and SFOF (Ref. 7) was born out of the second need. Hence, the trajectory program, among others, had to be modified to operate under this configuration.

This document describes SPACE, the current version of the JPL Space Trajectories Program under the IBSYS-SFOF-JPTRAJ monitor.

Several significant additions and deletions have been made. The Encke form of the equation of motion, on-line input capability, the computing and saving on tape of parameters along the trajectory, special computations for output and tracking station viewing periods and printing were lost because of core-storage limitations. The Mars equatorial coordinate system and the Mars oblateness perturbation were added. SPACE uses the double precision JPL Ephemeris Tapes (Ref. 2 and 3). The constants in the program are those currently adopted by NASA (Ref. 5 and 6) but they can be changed by input.

SPACE is currently being used in the Mariner-Mars mission and in Pioneer, Lunar Orbiter and Surveyor studies.

It is evident that SPACE will, in general, generate a different trajectory, given the same injection conditions, than one generated by an earlier version of the trajectory program. However, the JPL trajectory engineering staff can show that any difference in trajectories is due to state-of-the-art modifications and therefore there is every reason to believe that the use of SPACE will yield accurate trajectories to single precision. Successful Ranger and Mariner missions and comparison with other trajectory programs have borne this out.

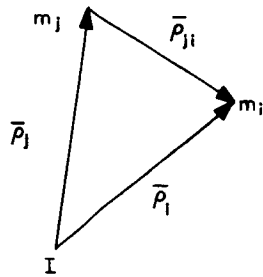
II. EQUATIONS OF MOTION AND FLOW CHARTS

A. EQUATIONS OF MOTION

Assume a small probe, body 0, in the gravitational field of n other bodies. In an inertial frame

$$\ddot{\bar{p}}_i = -k^2 \sum_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^n m_j \frac{\bar{p}_{ji}}{\rho_{ji}^3} \quad i = 0, \dots, n \quad (1)$$

where $\bar{p}_{ji} = \bar{p}_j - \bar{p}_i$; $\rho_{ji} = |\bar{p}_{ji}|$; $i, j = 0, \dots, n$ and k is the Gaussian gravitational constant.



Sketch 1. Relationship of i^{th} and j^{th} body in an inertial frame centered at I

The center of mass of the system, located by the vector \bar{C} from the inertial origin is

$$\bar{C} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{j=0}^n m_j \bar{p}_j$$

where

$$M = \sum_{j=0}^n m_j$$

The center of mass has the property that

$$\ddot{\bar{C}} = -\frac{k^2}{M} \sum_{j=0}^n m_j \sum_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \neq j}}^n m_i \frac{\bar{\rho}_{ij}}{\rho_{ij}^3} = 0$$

since $\bar{\rho}_{ij} = -\bar{\rho}_{ji}$ and $\rho_{ij} = \rho_{ji}$. Thus $\dot{\bar{C}}$ is constant and the center of mass is an inertial point (barycenter).

The motion of the probe, body 0, could be expressed as

$$\ddot{\bar{p}}_0 = -k^2 \sum_{j=1}^n m_j \frac{\bar{\rho}_{j0}}{\rho_{j0}^3}$$

where the coordinates are referred to the barycenter, and are inertial. In SPACE, however, this equation is rewritten so the coordinate system is referred to one of the n bodies, usually the dominant one.

The acceleration of the probe with respect to the designated central body is equivalent to the acceleration of the probe with respect to the inertial center C minus the acceleration of the central body with respect to the inertial center. In equation form this becomes

$$\ddot{\bar{R}}_0 = \ddot{\bar{p}}_0 - \ddot{\bar{p}}_l$$

or

$$\ddot{\bar{R}}_0 = -k^2 \sum_{j=1}^n m_j \frac{\bar{R}_{j0}}{R_{j0}^3} - \ddot{\bar{p}}_l \quad (2)$$

with

$$\bar{R}_i = \bar{\rho}_i - \bar{\rho}_\ell = \bar{\rho}_{\ell i}$$

$$\bar{R}_{ij} = \bar{R}_j - \bar{R}_i = \bar{\rho}_j - \bar{\rho}_i = \bar{\rho}_{ij} \quad i, j = 0, \dots, n$$

$$R_{ij} = |\bar{R}_{ij}|$$

defined in the new coordinate system. $\ddot{\bar{\rho}}_\ell$ may be obtained from Eq. (1)

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{\bar{\rho}}_\ell &= -k^2 \sum_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq \ell}}^n m_j \frac{\bar{\rho}_{j\ell}}{\rho_{j\ell}^3} = k^2 \sum_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq \ell}}^n m_j \frac{\bar{R}_j}{R_j^3} \\ &= -k^2 m_0 \frac{\bar{R}_0}{R_0^3} - k^2 \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq \ell}}^n m_j \frac{\bar{R}_j}{R_j^3} \end{aligned}$$

and $\ddot{\bar{\rho}}_0$ may be written as

$$\ddot{\bar{\rho}}_0 = -k^2 \sum_{j=1}^n m_j \frac{\bar{R}_{j0}}{R_{j0}^3} = -k^2 m_\ell \frac{\bar{R}_0}{R_0^3} - k^2 \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq \ell}}^n m_j \frac{\bar{R}_{j0}}{R_{j0}^3}$$

hence $\ddot{\bar{R}}_0$ becomes

$$\ddot{\bar{R}}_0 = -k^2 (m_\ell + m_0) \frac{\bar{R}_0}{R_0^3} - k^2 \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq \ell}}^n \left(m_j \frac{\bar{R}_{j0}}{R_{j0}^3} + m_j \frac{\bar{R}_j}{R_j^3} \right)$$

In SPACE, the mass m_0 of the probe is negligible, hence the basic n-body equation of motion which is integrated is

$$\ddot{\bar{R}} = -\mu_\ell \frac{\bar{R}}{R_\ell^3} - \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq \ell}}^n \mu_j \left(\frac{\bar{R}_{jp}}{R_{jp}^3} + \frac{\bar{R}_j}{R_j^3} \right) \quad (3)$$

with $\bar{R} = \bar{R}_0 = \bar{R}_p$, $\bar{R}_{jp} = \bar{R}_{j0}$, p denoting the probe, and $\mu_j = k^2 m_j = GM_j$, $j = 1, \dots, n$

In Eq. (3) the first term on the right is the accelerating effect of the central body on the probe. The summation term is henceforth referred to as the n-body perturbation, which consists of direct terms, $-\sum \mu_j \bar{R}_{jp} / R_{jp}^3$, and indirect terms, $-\sum \mu_j \bar{R}_j / R_j^3$; the former terms represent the acceleration of the probe due to the n - 1 non-central bodies, and the latter terms represent the accelerations of the non-central bodies on the central body. Note that the indirect terms were not present in the barycentric form of the equation, as the barycenter is not accelerated.

In addition to the n-body effects of Eq. (3), there are perturbing terms which are added when the probe is in the vicinity of an oblate body. The form of this perturbation is given in detail in this Section in B. 1 for the cases of the Earth and Mars, and in B. 2 for the Moon.

It is often desirable to simulate the force acting on the probe due to the solar flux phenomenon. The equations for this calculation are enumerated in B. 3 of this Section.

A constant thrust, fixed flow rate motor which may be simulated is described in B. 4 of this Section.

The intermittent application of forces upon a probe due to an attitude control system may be simulated using polynomials to represent the forces. This option is described in B. 5 of this Section.

The complete equations of motion are written as

$$\ddot{\bar{R}} = -\mu_\ell \frac{\bar{R}}{R_\ell^3} - \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq \ell}}^n \mu_j \left(\frac{\bar{R}_{jp}}{R_{jp}^3} + \frac{\bar{R}_j}{R_j^3} \right) + \sum_{k=1}^m \bar{P}_k \quad (4)$$

where the \bar{P}_k 's represent those perturbative accelerations other than the n-body perturbation which might be acting on a probe at a given time or point in space. m represents the total number of these additional effects.

B. PERTURBATIONS

The accelerative effects upon a probe other than the central body and n-body spherical contributions are considered herein.

1. Oblateness Calculations for Earth and Mars.

The expression for the potential of an oblate spheroidal body using second, third and fourth harmonics is given by

$$U_b = \frac{\mu_b}{R} \left[\frac{J_b a_b^2}{3R^2} (1 - 3 \sin^2 \phi) + \frac{H_b a_b^3}{5R^3} (3 - 5 \sin^2 \phi) \sin \phi + \frac{D_b a_b^4}{35R^4} (3 - 30 \sin^2 \phi + 35 \sin^4 \phi) \right]$$

where b denotes the body, either Earth or Mars, μ_b is the GM of the attracting body, J_b , H_b , and D_b are the second, third and fourth harmonic coefficients, R is the magnitude of the body-probe vector, and ϕ is the latitude of the probe referred to the body's true equatorial plane and center.

The perturbing acceleration due to this potential function is given by

$$\nabla U_b = \left(\frac{\partial U_b}{\partial X}, \frac{\partial U_b}{\partial Y}, \frac{\partial U_b}{\partial Z} \right)$$

where (X, Y, Z) are in the system of the mean Earth equator and equinox of 1950.0.

The actual equations programmed follow, where $u_1 = X$, $u_2 = Y$, $u_3 = Z$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{b_j} = \frac{\partial U_b}{\partial u_j} = & -\frac{J_b^{\mu_b}}{R^2} \frac{a_b^2}{R^2} \left[\left(1 - \frac{5z^2}{R^2} \right) \frac{u_j}{R} + 2 \frac{z}{R} c_{3j} \right] \\
 & - \frac{H_b^{\mu_b}}{R^2} \frac{a_b^3}{R^3} \left[\left(3 - 7 \frac{z^2}{R^2} \right) \frac{z}{R} \frac{u_j}{R} + \left(-\frac{3}{5} + \frac{3z^2}{R^2} \right) c_{3j} \right] \\
 & - \frac{D_b^{\mu_b}}{R^2} \frac{a_b^4}{R^4} \left[\left(\frac{3}{7} - 6 \frac{z^2}{R^2} + 9 \frac{z^4}{R^4} \right) \frac{u_j}{R} \right. \\
 & \left. + \left(\frac{12}{7} - 4 \frac{z^2}{R^2} \right) \frac{z}{R} c_{3j} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

where $j = 1, 2, 3$, and $b = 1$ or 2 (Earth or Mars). The quantity $\sin \phi = z/R$, where z is the distance of the probe above the true equator of the body involved, is found by:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{13} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & c_{23} \\ c_{31} & c_{32} & c_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix}$$

The matrix $[c_{ij}]$ represents the rotations required to express a vector in a true equatorial of date coordinate system for the Earth or Mars, given the vector expressed in mean Earth equator and equinox of 1950.0 coordinates.

The form and determination of $[c_{ij}]$ is detailed in Section VI, subroutine 29.2, for the Earth and in 32 for Mars. The subroutines HARMN and MRBLAT, which evaluate the potentials for the Earth and Mars, respectively, are described in subroutine 28.

2. Oblateness Calculations for the Moon

The Moon is assumed to have the shape of a tri-axial ellipsoid with principle moments of inertia A, B, C. The potential function for a second harmonic is expressed as:

$$U_{\mathcal{C}} = \frac{G}{R} \frac{(A + B + C - 3I)}{2R^2},$$

where $G = k^2$, the universal gravitational constant,

$$I = A\left(\frac{x}{R}\right)^2 + B\left(\frac{y}{R}\right)^2 + C\left(\frac{z}{R}\right)^2,$$

and where x, y, z are the components of the Moon-probe vector \bar{R} expressed in the selenographic coordinate system.

The perturbing acceleration

$$\nabla U_{\mathcal{C}} = \left(\frac{\partial U_{\mathcal{C}}}{\partial u_1}, \frac{\partial U_{\mathcal{C}}}{\partial u_2}, \frac{\partial U_{\mathcal{C}}}{\partial u_3} \right)$$

is formed as follows, where $u_1 = X$, $u_2 = Y$, $u_3 = Z$.

$$P_{3j} = \frac{\partial U_{\mathcal{C}}}{\partial u_j} = \frac{G}{R^2} \left\{ \left[-\frac{3}{2} \frac{A + B + C}{R^2} + \frac{15}{2} \frac{I}{R^2} \right] \frac{u_j}{R} - \frac{3}{R^3} \left[A m_{1j} x + B m_{2j} y + C m_{3j} z \right] \right\}$$

for $j = 1, 2, 3$

The selenographic coordinates (x, y, z) of the probe are related to the mean Earth equatorial coordinates of 1950.0 by

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m_{11} & m_{12} & m_{13} \\ m_{21} & m_{22} & m_{23} \\ m_{31} & m_{32} & m_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix}$$

The $[m_{ij}]$ is referred to in the program as the MNA matrix, and is described in Section VI, 33.2.

The lunar potential is computed by subroutine XYZDD1 and is described in Section VI, subroutine 33.3.

3. Solar Radiation Pressure

The accelerative effect of solar radiation pressure on the probe may be simulated. The formulation is given by

$$\bar{P}_4 = \frac{k}{R^2} \hat{S}, \quad \text{km/sec}^2$$

and

$$k = \frac{(SC)(A)}{m} \left[\frac{GB1 - GB2(EPs)}{A} + 1 + GB \right] \quad \text{km}^3/\text{sec}^2$$

where

\bar{P}_4 = perturbative acceleration due to solar radiation pressure

SC = solar radiation constant defined as

$$SC = \frac{J}{C} \left(\frac{r_{SE}}{C} \right)^2, \quad \frac{\text{kg} - \text{km}}{\text{sec}^2} \times 10^{-6}$$

J = radiant energy per unit area per unit time,

= 1.37×10^3 watts/meter² or kg/sec³

C = speed of light, km/sec

r_{SE} = mean Earth-Sun distance = 1 AU (km)

Note that J, C, r_{SE} are implied in SC and are defined here for information purposes only. The constant SC is input directly into the program and is not computed.

A = effective area of spacecraft, meters²

m = mass of spacecraft, kilograms

EPS = Earth-probe-Sun angle, degrees

GB1 = constant coefficient of polynomial in EPS, radian-meter²

GB2 = first order coefficient of polynomial in EPS,
(radian-meter²)/degree

GB = $\gamma\beta$, dimensionless

γ = fraction of reflected radiant energy, dimensionless

$\beta = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for specular reflection} \\ 2/3 & \text{for diffuse reflection} \end{cases}$ dimensionless

Note again, GB is the input quantity used. γ and β are introduced here for explanation.

\hat{S} = unit Sun-spacecraft position vector

The solar pressure perturbation is applied if the value of SC is non-zero, and if the spacecraft is not in the shadow of any planet or of the Moon.

4. Constant Thrust Motor

A single constant thrust, constant flow rate motor may be simulated.

The acceleration of the spacecraft due to this motor burn is given by the expression

$$\mathbf{P}_5 = - \left[\frac{F}{m_0 - \dot{m}(t - t_0)} \right] g \hat{C}, \quad \text{km/sec}^2$$

where

\bar{P}_5 = perturbative acceleration due to motor burn

F = thrust of motor, lb-force

m_0 = initial weight of spacecraft, motor and fuel, lb-force

\dot{m} = weight flow rate of motor, lb-force/sec

t = current time

t_0 = ignition time of motor

g = gravitational acceleration at Earth's surface,

0.0098061976 km/sec²

\bar{C} = is a vector which determines the direction in which the thrust is applied. It may be specified in several ways:

- a) $\bar{C} = \hat{R} \sin \mu + \hat{M} \cos \mu$ where R is the unit central body-probe position vector, μ is the bias angle, measured positive above the plane of the local horizontal. \hat{M} is a unit vector in the instantaneous plane of the probe's trajectory, normal to \hat{R} and hence in the local horizontal plane as well.

$$\hat{M} = \hat{W} \times \hat{R}, \quad \hat{W} = \frac{\bar{R} \times \bar{V}}{|\bar{R} \times \bar{V}|}$$

\bar{V} is the central body-probe velocity vector.

- b) \bar{C} may be an arbitrary unit vector in Earth equatorial true of-date coordinates, or the result of normalizing a non-unit vector in this coordinate system.

The burn may be initiated at a specified epoch or at a given altitude above a specified body.

The burn may be terminated at a specified value of energy or after a specified duration of time.

5. Attitude Control Force Simulation

Attitude control forces applied to a spacecraft may be computed to evaluate their effect upon the trajectory of the spacecraft. The forces are given in the form of polynomials of the second order with input coefficients, the forces being assumed to act along three spacecraft-fixed orthogonal axes defined herein.

Let $\hat{E} = (E_x, E_y, E_z)$ be a unit vector directed from the spacecraft toward a specified body (planet, Moon or Canopus), and $H = (H_x, H_y, H_z)$, a unit vector directed from the spacecraft toward the Sun.

The coordinate system $(\hat{A}, \hat{B}, \hat{C})$ is then defined as

$$\hat{C} = -\hat{H} = (C_x, C_y, C_z)$$

$$\hat{B} = \frac{\hat{E} \times \hat{H}}{|\hat{E} \times \hat{H}|} = (B_x, B_y, B_z)$$

$$\hat{A} = \hat{B} \times \hat{C} = (A_x, A_y, A_z)$$

These orthogonal unit vectors $(\hat{A}, \hat{B}, \hat{C})$ define the axis along which the attitude control forces will act. All the above vectors are referenced to the mean Earth equator and equinox of 1950.0.

The force \bar{F} has components along the (A, B, C) axis system defined as

$$F_A = F_{A_0} + F_{A_1} t + F_{A_2} t^2,$$

$$F_B = F_{B_0} + F_{B_1} t + F_{B_2} t^2, \quad \text{dynes}$$

$$F_C = F_{C_0} + F_{C_1} t + F_{C_2} t^2,$$

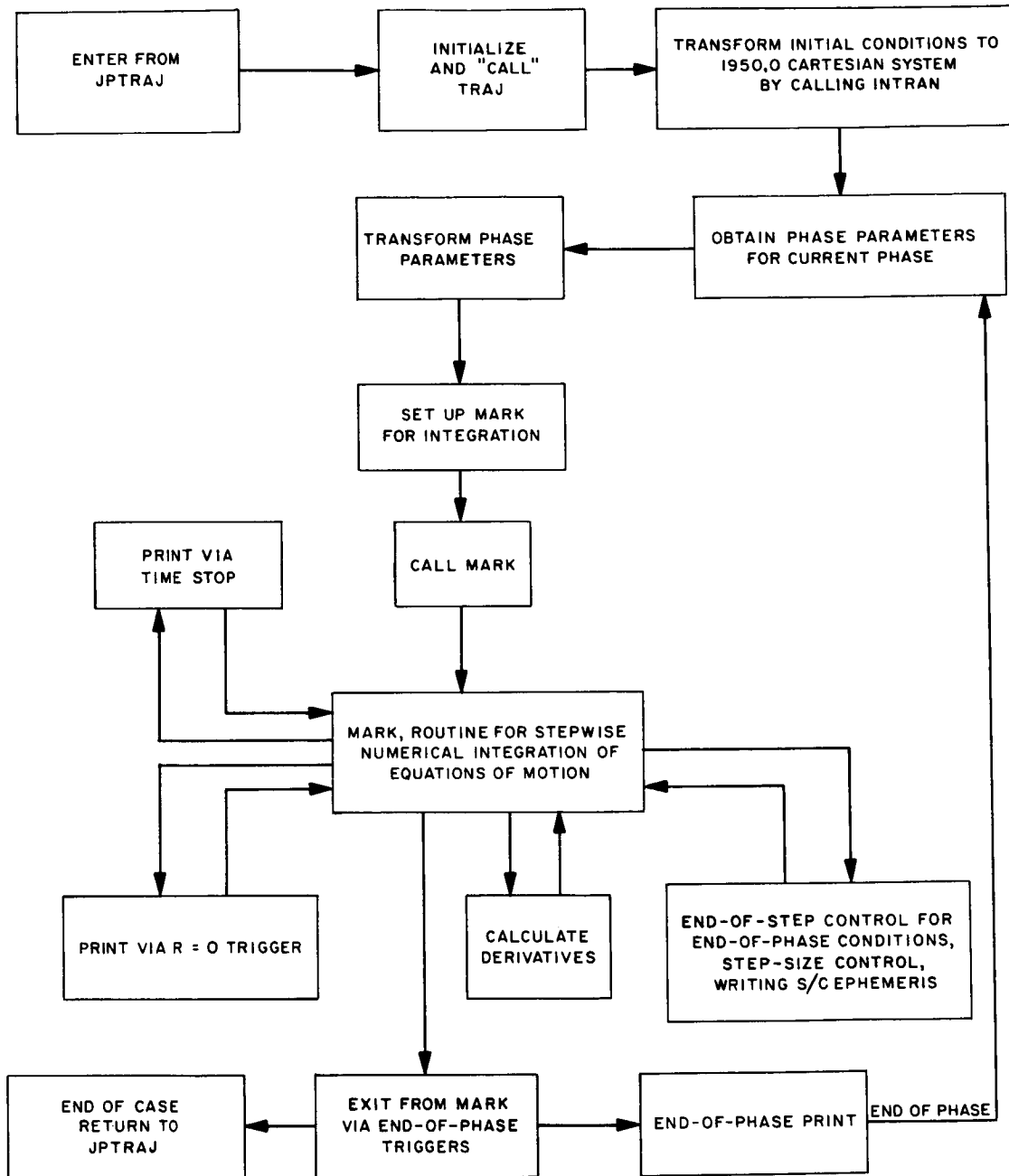
where t is time in seconds past starting time of attitude control forces. The acceleration due to these forces is given by

$$\bar{P}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} \ddot{X} \\ \ddot{Y} \\ \ddot{Z} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{10^{-8}}{m} \begin{bmatrix} A_x & B_x & C_x \\ A_y & B_y & C_y \\ A_z & B_z & C_z \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_A \\ F_B \\ F_C \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{km/sec}^2$$

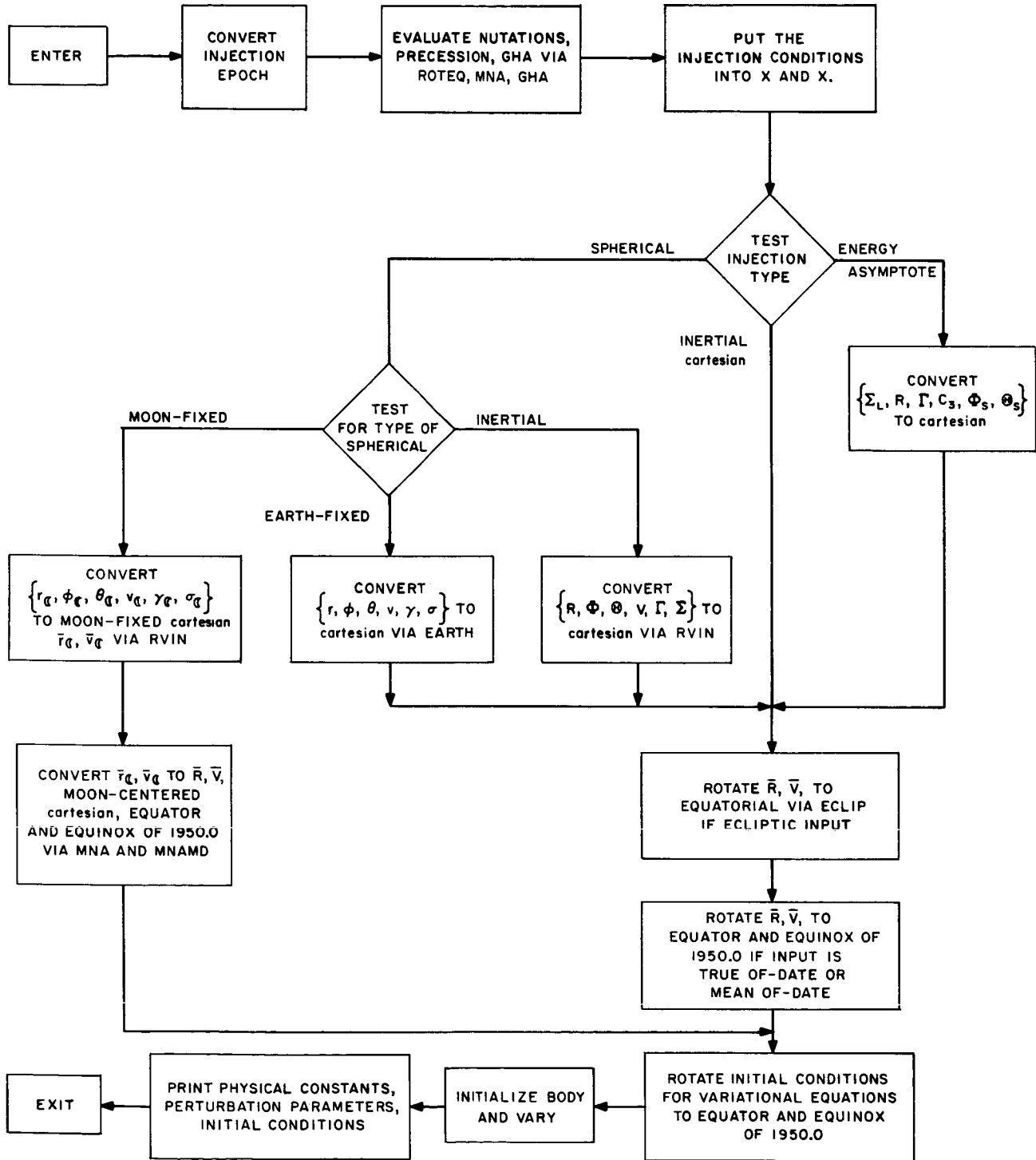
referenced to the mean Earth equator and equinox of 1950.0, where m is the mass of the spacecraft in kilograms.

C. FLOW CHARTS

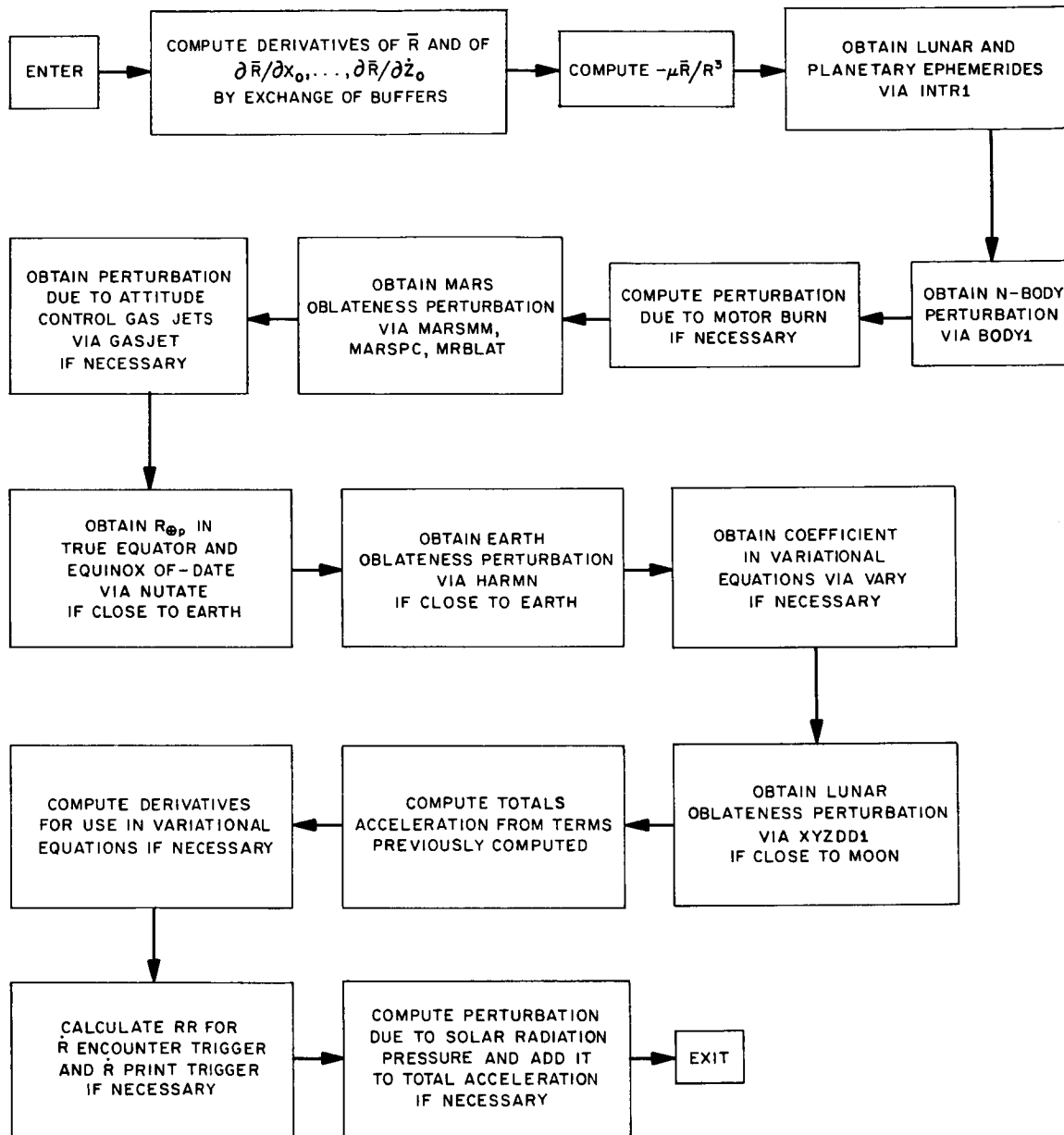
1. General Flow



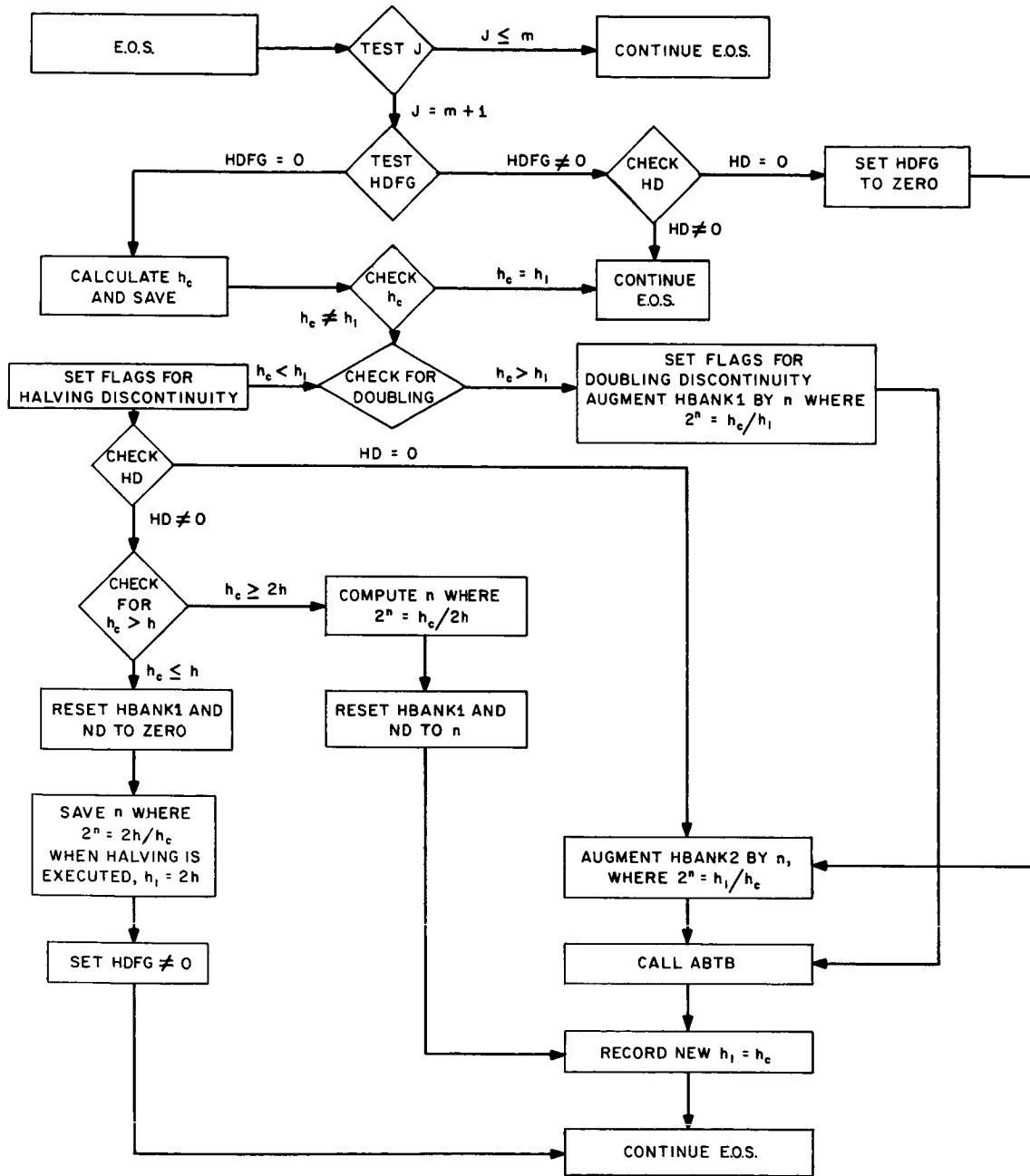
2. Transformation of Injection Condition (via INTRAN)



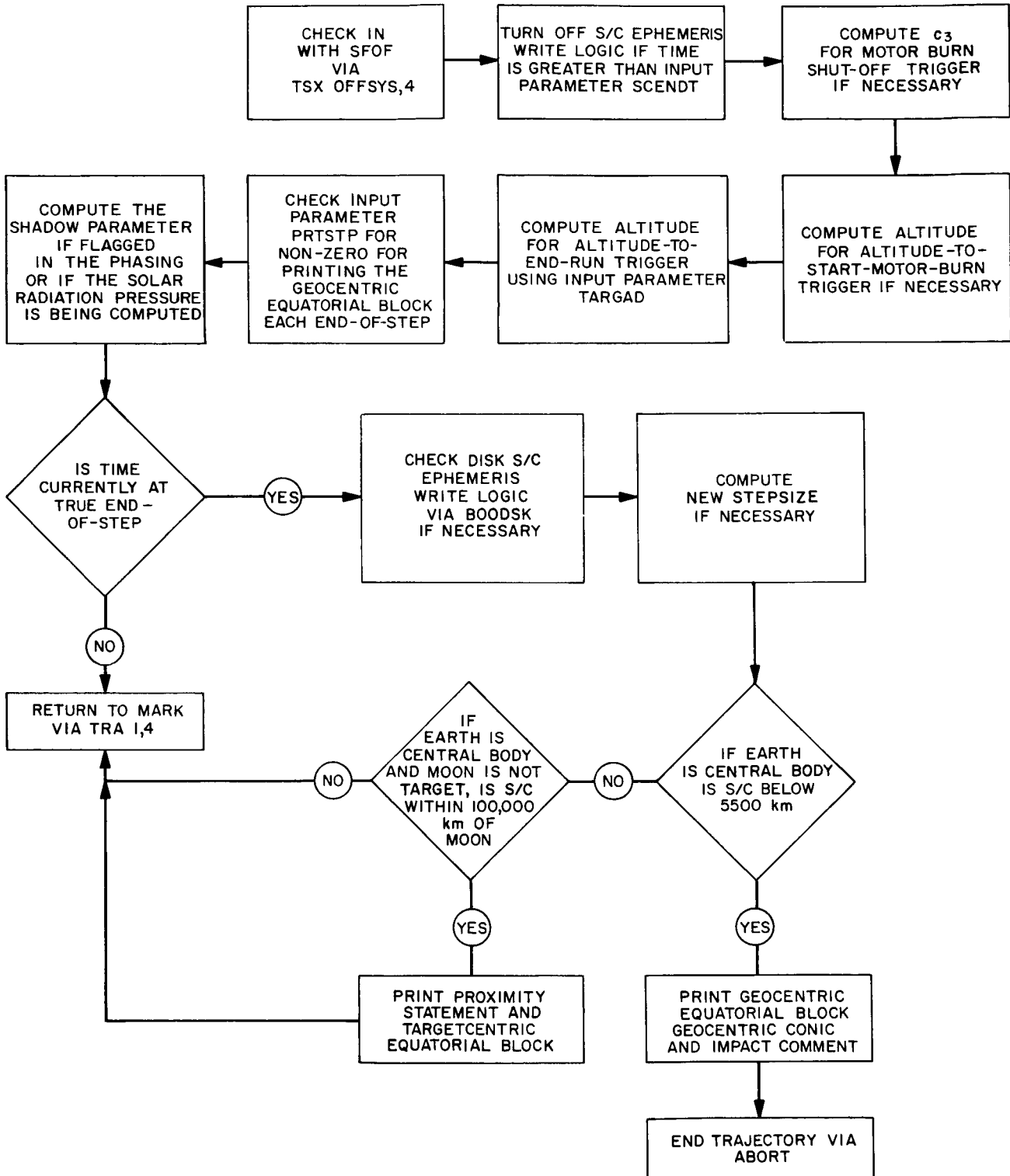
3. Derivative Calculations in Subroutine TRAJ



4. Step-Size Control in the End-of-Step (EOS) Calculations in Subroutine TRAJ



5. End-of-Step (EOS) Calculations in Subroutine TRAJ



III. MACHINE AND SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

There are two computer systems in use at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. One is the standard IBM 7094 IBSYS job-shop system. It is used for daily checkout and production. The other system is the JPL SFOF system, which is used to process spacecraft data and to allow input, output, and control at remote user areas.

SPACE, under JPTRAJ, satisfies all the requirements of both systems and can therefore be used in any of the various modes of operation. Core storage is allocated as follows:

Octal Locations	Contents
0-3777	IBSYS
4000-21077	SFOF
21100-22277	JPTRAJ
22300-77777	SPACE

IV. INPUT

A. INPUT CAPABILITY

Data in the SPACE link of a JPTRAJ source deck is input by JPTRAJ just prior to the execution of SPACE. JPTRAJ does this with the aid of SPACE's symbol table. In addition, data can come from other links in the JPTRAJ source deck by proper use of the JPTRAJ "WANT" and "USE" control cards. Here again, JPTRAJ uses SPACE's symbol table. SPACE has no input subroutine so that when JPTRAJ transfers control to SPACE all input is completed (i. e. , there is no on-line input capability in SPACE). This restriction is circumvented by using "WANT" control cards and a link named TRIO (Ref. 11, Section VIII).

The binary tape-read subroutines EPHSET and EPHEM have been included in SPACE for reading the n-body ephemeristape.

Sense switches 4 and 6 on the 7094 console may be used to input a request to SPACE for on-line output. Section V describes the output one may request and the setting of the switches.

B. INPUT DEFINITION

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SYMBOL	TYPE	EXPLANATION	UNITS	NOM. VALUE
PAGBCD	BCC	TWO LINES (40 WORDS) OF PAGE HEADING		BLANKS
TARBCD	BCC	TARGET BODY		MOON
INJBCD	BCC	INJECTION CENTRAL BODY		EARTH
FAZFLG	FIX	NON-ZERO USE PHASING OF DOMINANT BODY		1
INJTYF	FIX	TYPE OF INJECTION CONDITIONS		0
		+,- 0 INERTIAL CARTESIAN		
		+,- 1 INERTIAL SPHERICAL		
		+ 2 EARTH-FIXED SPHERICAL		
		+ 3 SELENOGRAPHIC SPHERICAL		
		+ 4 ENERGY ASYMPTOTE		
		+ 5 ENERGY PSEUDO-ASYMPTOTE		
		+ 6 ENERGY PSEUDO-ASYMPTOTE		
		+ EQUATORIAL --ECLIPTIC		
INJT	SEG	INJECTION EPOCH		0.0
INJX	FLC	X KM	R KM	AZL DEG
INJY	FLC	Y KM	DFC DEG	LAT DEG
INJZ	FLC	Z KM	RA DEG	RAD KM
INJDX	FLC	DX KM/SEC	V KM/SEC	PTH DEG
INJDY	FLC	DY KM/SEC	PTH DEG	PTH DEG
INJDZ	FLC	DZ KM/SEC	AZ DEG	PTH DEG
RMAX	FLC	RAD. AT MAX. TURE ANOMALY (INJTYF=5,6)		0.0
PHL	FLC	LAT. OF LAUNCH SITE (INJTYF=4,5,6)		28.309
INJDT	FLC	DELTA T TO ADD TO INJT		0.0
INJEQX	BCC	INJECTION EQUINOX () = TRUE-OF-DATE (MEANUC) = MEAN-OF-DATE (1950.0) = MEAN 1950		BLANK

THE 40 PHASE PARAMETERS MUST BE INPUT INTO THE PROPER BUFFERS AS FOLLOWS

WHERE XXXXXX IS REPLACED BY
 MCPP+1 TO MDCPHB FOR MOON
 VENP+1 TO VEAPHB FOR VENUS
 MARP+1 TO MARPHB FOR MARS
 MCPP+1 TO MDCPHB FOR ALL OTHER TARGET BODIES

SYMBOL	TYPE	EXPLANATION	UNITS	NOM. VALUE
XXXXXX+C	FIX	--PRINT AT START OF PHASE + = DC NOT PRINT AT START OF PHASE SET TPRT=PHASE START USE ULC TPRT 0 PRINT AT END LAST PHASE 4 1 PRINT AT END NOT LAST PHASE 5 2 DC NOT PRINT AT END LAST PHASE 6 3 DC NOT PRINT AT END NOT LAST PHASE 7		
XXXXXX+1	BCC	BODY FROM WHICH TO COMPUTE R FOR R TEST		
XXXXXX+2	FLC	VALUE OF R TO END PHASE		
XXXXXX+3	BCC	BODY FROM WHICH TO COMPUTE R. FOR R.=0 TEST		
XXXXXX+4	FLC	VALUE OF R TO TURN ON R.=C TEST + VALUE=TURN ON TEST WHEN (BODY-PRCBE R) GR. THAN (+ VALUE) - VALUE=TURN ON TEST WHEN (BODY-PRCBE R) LESS THAN -(+VALUE)		
XXXXXX+6	BCC	CENTRAL BODY FOR INTEGRATION		
XXXXXX+7	SEG	STEP SIZE		
XXXXXX+9	FIX	NO. OF STEPSIZE DOUBLES		
XXXXXX+10	BCC	BODY USED IN LOOKUP FOR STEPSIZE		
XXXXXX+11	SEG	PRINT END 1		
XXXXXX+13	SEG	PRINT DELTA 1		
XXXXXX+15	SEG	PRINT END 2		
XXXXXX+17	SEG	PRINT DELTA 2		
XXXXXX+19	SEG	PRINT END 3		
XXXXXX+21	SEG	PRINT DELTA 3		
XXXXXX+23	SEG	ODD PRINT 1		
XXXXXX+25	SEG	ODD PRINT 2		
XXXXXX+27	CCT	GROUP PRINT FLAGS WHERE THE FORMAT OF THE OCTAL WORD IS G C C H H C O T T C R O O O U WHERE G = GEOCENTRIC GC = GEOCENTRIC CONIC (PLANE INDEPENDENT) H = HELIOCENTRIC HC = HELIOCENTRIC CONIC (PLANE INDEPENDENT) T = TARGET TC = TARGET CONIC (PLANE INDEPENDENT) R = R DOT EQUAL ZERO U = VARIATIONAL EQUATIONS FLAG=1=EQUATORIAL 2=ECLIPTIC 4=ECLIPTIC AT START ONLY 5=EQUATORIAL AT START ONLY 6=ECLIPTIC AT END ONLY 7=EQUATORIAL AT END ONLY		
XXXXXX+28	CCT	STATION PRINTS (15 STATIONS IN TWO WORDS, MAX OF 5 AT A TIME) 12 STATIONS ARE FLAGGED IN FIRST WORD, 3 IN SECOND AS FOLLOWS 59 11 12 41 51 14 13 15 42 61 08 91, 75 76 02		
XXXXXX+38	OCT	CONIC PRINT FLAGS (PLANE DEPENDENT VARIABLES) WHERE THE FORMAT OF THE OCTAL WORD IS Q C O T O C O T Q C O T WHERE THE FIRST SET OF Q C O T IS USED IN THE GEO CONIC, THE SECOND SET IS USED IN THE HELIO CONIC AND THE THIRD SET IS USED IN THE TARGET CONIC AND WHERE C = EARTH EQUATORIAL PLANE C = ECLIPTIC PLANE C = ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET (X IS ALONG THE ASCENDING NODE OF THE ORBIT PLANE OF THE TARGET ON THE TARGET TRUE EQUATOR PLANE, IF THE TARGET TRUE EQUATOR PLANE IS DEFINED, OTHERWISE, ON THE ECLIPTIC PLANE. T = TRUE TARGET EQUATOR PLANE (DEFINED FOR MOON AND MARS) X IS DEFINED THE SAME AS FOR THE ORBIT PLANE		
XXXXXX+30	CCT	VIEW PERIODS (15 STATIONS IN TWO WORDS, MAX OF 5 AT A TIME) 12 STATIONS ARE FLAGGED IN FIRST WORD, 3 IN SECOND AS FOLLOWS 59 11 12 41 51 14 13 15 42 61 08 91, 75 76 02		
XXXXXX+34	FIX	SHADOW PARAMETER FLAG 1=ON		
XXXXXX+39	BCC	OUTPUT EQUINOX () = TRUE-OF-DATE (1950.0) = MEAN 1950.0		

NOTE...THERE IS NO STATION PRINT OR VIEW PERIOD CAPABILITY IN SPACE BUT STORAGE HAS BEEN ALLOCATED FOR THEM. THIS ALLOWS ONE SET OF PHASING TO SUFFICE FOR BOTH SPACE AND SFPRO VIA WANT CARDS, IF DESIRED

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SYMBOL	TYPE	EXPLANATION	UNITS	NOM. VALUE
BRNCP+0	FIX	BURN FLAG 0=NO BURN 1=BURN		0
BRNCP+1	SEG	EPOCH OF START OF BURN		0.0
BRNCP+3	FLC	DURATION OF BURN (0=NO DT TEST)	SEC	0.0
BRNCP+5	FLC	VALUE OF C3 TO END BURN	KM2/SEC2	100000.
BRNCP+6	FLC	BIAS ANGLE	DEG	0.0
BRNCP+7	FIX	C OPTION 0=EVERY T 1=FIXED +,-2=INPUT C		0
BRNCP+8	BCC	BODY USED IN ALTITUDE START	MCON	0
BRNCP+9	FLC	ALTITUDE TO START BURN	KM	0.0
BRNCP+10	FLC	INITIAL WEIGHT	LBS FORC	0.0
BRNCP+11	FLC	WEIGHT FLOW RATE	LBSF/SEC	0.0
BRNCP+12	FLC	THRUST	LBS FORC	0.0
BRNCP+13	CCT	GROUP PRINT AT START, END OF BURN		0
BRNCP+14	CCT	CONIC PRINT AT START, END OF BURN		0
BRNCP+15	FLC	OF-DATE C VECTOR, BRNCP+7+2=NON-UNIT C BRNCP+7--2=UNIT C		0.0,0.0,0.0
RADCP+0	FLC	SCALAR RADIATION CONSTANT 0=NO RAD. PHES.		0.0
RADCP+1	FLC	CONSTANT TERM IN POLY. IN EPS ANGLE		0.0
RADCP+2	FLC	LINEAR TERM IN POLY. IN EPS ANGLE		0.0
RADCP+3	FLC	AREA OF SPACECRAFT	(METER)2	11.12
RADCP+4	FLC	GAMMA BETA		0.096
RADCP+5	FLC	MASS OF SPACECRAFT	KG	259.0
GASCP+0	FIX	GAS JET FLAG C=OFF NON-ZERO=ON		0
GASCP+1	BCC	REFERENCE BODY. PLANET, MCON, OR CANOPUS	EARTH	
GASCP+2	SEG	EPOCH OF START OF GAS JETS 0.0=INJ. EPOCH		0.0
GASCP+4	FLC	DT TO ADD TO GASOPT+2	SEC	0.0
GASCP+5	SEG	EPOCH OF END OF GASJETS C,0=NO END		0.0
GASCP+7	FLC	COEF. OF QUADRATIC TERM FIRST		0.0,0.0,0.0
GASCP+10	FLC	COEF. OF CUBIC TERM FIRST		0.0,0.0,0.0
GASCP+13	FLC	COEF. OF QUADRATIC TERM FIRST		0.0,0.0,0.0
GASCP+16	FLC	MASS OF SPACECRAFT	KG	0.0
VARFLG	FIX	VARIATIONAL EQU. FLAG 0=NONE 1=ON		0
SCALE1-2	FLC	EARTH GM FOR SCALING EPHEMERIS	KM3/SEC2	398603.2
SCALE1-1	FLC	MCON GM FOR SCALING EPHEMERIS	KM3/SEC2	4902.7779
SCALE1	FLC	EARTH RADIUS FOR SCALING EPHEMERIS	KM	6378.3113
SCALE1+1	FLC	AU FOR SCALING EPHEMERIS	KM	149598500.
GRAV-2	FLC	EPHEMERIS TIME - UNIVERSAL TIME	SEC	35.
GRAV	FLC	EARTH GM	KM3/SEC2	398600.63
GRAV+1	FLC	MCON GM	KM3/SEC2	4902.6293
GRAV+2	FLC	SUN GM	KM3/SEC2	1.3271411E12
GRAV+3	FLC	VENUS GM	KM3/SEC2	324766.27
GRAV+4	FLC	MARS GM	KM3/SEC2	42977.368
GRAV+5	FLC	SATURN GM	KM3/SEC2	37918700.
GRAV+6	FLC	JUPITER GM	KM3/SEC2	126709350.
LUNGRV	FLC	UNIVERSAL GRAVITATIONAL CONSTANT	KM3/SEC2-KG	.6671E-19
LUNGRV+1	FLC	MOMENT A, LUNAR POTENTIAL	KGKM2	.88781798E29
LUNGRV+2	FLC	MOMENT B, LUNAR POTENTIAL	KGKM2	.88800195E29
LUNGRV+3	FLC	MOMENT C, LUNAR POTENTIAL	KGKM2	.88836978E29
HARPN+2	FLC	J, EARTH COEF. OF SECOND HARMONIC		-162345E-2
HARPN+3	FLC	H, EARTH COEF. OF THIRD HARMONIC		-.575E-5
HARPN+4	FLC	D, EARTH COEF. OF FOURTH HARMONIC		.7875E-5
HARPN+5	FLC	RE, EARTH RADIUS USED IN POTENTIAL	KM	6378.165
HARPN+6	FLC	RADIUS FROM EARTH FOR J TERM EFFECTIVE	KM	5E5
HARPN+7	FLC	RADIUS FROM EARTH FOR H TERM EFFECTIVE	KM	2E5
HARPN+8	FLC	RADIUS FROM EARTH FOR D TERM EFFECTIVE	KM	1E5
HARPN+9	FLC	JA, MARS COEF. OF SECOND HARMONIC		.00292
HARPN+10	FLC	HA, MARS COEF. OF THIRD HARMONIC		0.0
HARPN+11	FLC	DA, MARS COEF. OF FOURTH HARMONIC		0.0
HARPN+12	FLC	RA, MARS RADIUS USED IN POTENTIAL	KM	3417.
HARPN+13	FLC	RADIUS FROM MARS FOR JA TERM EFFECTIVE	KM	5E5
HARPN+14	FLC	RADIUS FROM MARS FOR HA TERM EFFECTIVE	KM	0.0
HARPN+15	FLC	RADIUS FROM MARS FOR DA TERM EFFECTIVE	KM	0.0
TARAD	FLC	EARTH RADIUS	KM	6378.
TARAD+1	FLC	MCON RADIUS	KM	1738.09
TARAD+2	FLC	SUN RADIUS	KM	621800.
TARAD+3	FLC	VENUS RADIUS	KM	6200.
TARAD+4	FLC	MARS RADIUS	KM	3378.
TARAD+5	FLC	SATURN RADIUS	KM	57750.
TARAD+6	FLC	JUPITER RADIUS	KM	68860.
CANSO	FLC	1950.C UNIT CARTESIAN BODY-CANOPUS X		-.060340592
CANSO+1	FLC	1950.C UNIT CARTESIAN BODY-CANOPUS Y		-.60342839
CANSO+2	FLC	1950.C UNIT CARTESIAN BODY-CANOPUS Z		-.79513092
DELTJC	FLC	J.D. 1950.0 - J.D. C HR JAN 1,1950	DAYS	-.076643
H	FLC	LOCATION OF STEPSIZE RANGE TABLES		
SCFORF	FIX	PROBE EPHEM C=NONE 1=A6 TAPE 2=DISK		0
RUNID	BCC	RUN I.C. USED WITH SCFORF=1		TRAJ01
SLBEGT	SEG	EPOCH TO BEGIN PROBE EPHEM 0.0=INJ. EPOCH		0.0
SCENDT	SEG	EPOCH TO END PROBE EPHEM 0.0=NO END		0.0
LAUNCH	SEG	LAUNCH EPOCH		0.0
TARGAD	FLC	ALTITUDE ABOVE TARGET TO END RUN		0.0
FLAG+2	FIX	NON-ZERO PUTS OUTPUT IN SC4020 MODE		0
PRISWK	FIX	PRINT SWITCH NON-ZERO=PRINT EVERY CASE		0
PRISTP	FIX	NON-ZERO=PRINT EVERY END-OF-STEP		0
PRISTP+1	CCT	PRINT GROUP AT EACH END-OF-STEP		0
PRISTP+2	CCT	CONIC GROUP AT EACH END-OF-STEP		0
DEPCPT	FIX	0=NO C.H.P. VAR. 1=PRINT -1=END PHASE		0
DEPCPT+1	CCT	LOCATION OF DEPENDENT VARIABLE		0.0
DEPCPT+2	FLC	VALUE OF DEPENDENT VARIABLE		0.0
DTPCA	SEG	DT OF PAST CL. APP. TO END RUN (FL. PT. SEC. OK)		0.0
SECP50	CCT	D.P. S/C. PAST 1950 TO END RUN	SEC	0.0
NEWBOD	BCC	BODY TO REPLACE SATURN		0
NEWBOD+1	FLC	1.0=MERCUR 7.0=NEPTUN 8.0=URANUS 9.0=PLUTO		0.0
NEWBOD+2	FLC	GM OF BODY	KM3/SEC2	0.0
NEWBOD+3	FLC	RADIUS OF BODY	KM	0.0
OPTSWT	FIX	ON-LINE OUTPUT CONTROL 0=NO REMOTE CONTROL, NO ON-LINE PRINT -1=REMOTE CONTROL+HANG FOR S.S. SETTING 5=FINE PRINT ON-LINE 1=MINIMUM PRINT ON-LINE		0
MNAET	FIX	0=COMPUTE M,N,A EVERY T, ELSE USE DT TEST		0
NUTEPH	FIX	0=MUTATIONS FROM EPHEM, ELSE COMPUTE THEM		0
REWSK	FIX	NON-ZERO REMINDS A6 BEFORE WRITING S/C EPHEMERIS		0

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THERE ARE MANY MORE SYMBOLS IN THE SYMBOL TABLE. THE FOLLOWING TABLE GIVES THE ADDITIONAL SYMBOLS, WHERE I AND/OR C INDICATES WHETHER THE DATA IS INPUT TO SPACE OR OUTPUT FROM SPACE.

SYMBOL	I/C	TYPE	EXPLANATION	UNITS
BTC	0	FLC	B-T EARTH EQUATORIAL	KM
BRC	0	FLC	B-R EARTH EQUATORIAL	KM
BTC	0	FLC	B-T ECLIPTIC	KM
BRC	0	FLC	B-R ECLIPTIC	KM
BTD	0	FLC	B-T, TARGET ORBITAL PLANE	KM
BRO	0	FLC	B-R, TARGET ORBITAL PLANE	KM
BTT	0	FLC	B-T, TARGET TRUE EQUATOR PLANE	KM
BRT	0	FLC	B-R, TARGET TRUE EQUATOR PLANE	KM
ALL B-T, B-R VALUES IN THE BUFFERS ARE THE LAST ONES COMPUTED BY THE PROGRAM				
C3	0	FLC	TARGET CONIC ENERGY CONSTANT	KM ² /SEC ²
YH	0	FLC	TARGET CONIC HYPERBOLIC EXCESS VELOCITY	KM/SEC
TFD	0	FLC	TIME OF FLIGHT	DAYS
TFH	0	FLC	TIME OF FLIGHT	HOURS
TFM	0	FLC	TIME OF FLIGHT	MIN
TFLIND	0	FLC	LINEARIZED TIME OF FLIGHT	DAYS
TFLINH	0	FLC	LINEARIZED TIME OF FLIGHT	HOURS
TFI	0	FLC	TIME PAST INJECTION EPOCH	SEC
SELAT	0	FLC	SELENGRAPHIC LATITUDE OF S/C	DEG
SELON	0	FLC	SELENGRAPHIC LONGITUDE OF S/C	DEG
JULD	C	FLC	JULIAN DATE (2 WORDS)	DAYS
1ST WORD INTEGER DAYS				
2ND WORD FRACTIONAL PART OF A DAY				
LATIT	0	FLC	GEOCENTRIC LATITUDE OF S/C	DEG
LCNGY	0	FLC	GEOCENTRIC LONGITUDE OF S/C	DEG
CLPBTG	0	FLC	'CLP' PREFIX STANDS FOR CLOSEST APPROACH. 'CLPBXY' FORM HAS FOLLOWING MEANING AT CLOSEST APPROACH	KM
CLPBR0	0	FLC	0-VECTOR IS OBTAINED WITH X-VECTOR	KM
CLPBT0	0	FLC	WHERE Y-VECTOR IS REFERENCED TO Y-PLANE X CAN = T OR R VECTORS	KM
CLPBR0	0	FLC	Y CAN = Q(EARTH EQUATORIAL), C(ECLIPTIC)	KM
CLPBT0	0	FLC	O(TARGET ORBITAL PLANE), T(TARGET TRUE EQUATORIAL)	KM
CLPBT0	0	FLC	EPOCH OF CLOSEST APPROACH IN SEC PAST 0 HR JAN 1, 1950 U.T.	SEC
COMFLG	I	CCT	FLAG TO SIGNIFY USE OF COMTRJ, COMTRK DATA - USE INJECTION CONDITIONS FROM COMTRJ EACH OCTAL DIGIT FLAGS A CONSTANT, RESPECTIVELY, GMS AU D H J GMJ GMA GMV GMM SC REM GME OCTAL DIGIT = 0 = DO NOT USE CONSTANT OCTAL DIGIT = 1 = USE CONSTANT FROM COMTRK	
COMTRJ	I	FLC	INJECTION CONDITION BUFFER	
PCSTION VECTOR				
VELOCITY VECTOR				
INJECTION EPOCH SEC PAST 0 HR JAN 1, 1950				
HEADING (5 WORDS)				
COMTRK	I	FLC	12 WORD BUFFER OF PHYSICAL CONSTANTS	
1. CME - GM OF EARTH				
2. REM - EARTH RADIUS FOR SCALING EPHEM				
3. SC - SOLAR FLUX CONSTANT				
4. GMM - GM OF MOON				
5. GMV - GM OF VENUS				
6. GMA - GM OF MARS				
7. GMJ - GM OF JUPITER				
8. J - COEF. OF 2ND TERM EARTH HARMONIC				
9. H - COEF. OF 3RD TERM EARTH HARMONIC				
10. D - COEF. OF 4TH TERM EARTH HARMONIC				
11. AU - ASTRONOMICAL UNIT				
12. GMS - GM OF SUN				
TZERO	0	FLC	INJECTION EPOCH SEC PAST 0 HR JAN 1, 1950	SEC
XOP	0	FLC	42-WORD BUFFER CONTAINING 7 RECTANGULAR POSITION VECTORS FOLLOWED BY 7 RECTANGULAR VELOCITY VECTORS THE ORDER OF THE VECTORS IS EARTH TO S/C MOON TO S/C SUN TO S/C VENUS TO S/C MARS TO S/C SATURN TO S/C JUPITER TO S/C THE COORDINATE SYSTEM IS EARTH CENTERED, EARTH EQUATORIAL, SPACE FIXED, WHERE THE EQUINOX IS DEFINED BY THE INPUT PARAMETER	KM, KM/SEC
STATE	I	FIX	DEFINING THE OUTPUT EQUINOX	
TAPEX	I/O	FIX	CONTAINS FLAGS FROM THE SEARCH PROGRAM EPHEMERIS TAPE INFORMATION (6 WORDS)	
WORD 1 PZE SYSUB				
WORD 2 EMPTY				
WORD 3-4 J.D. OF MIN DATE ON TAPE				
WORD 5-6 J.D. OF MAX DATE ON TAPE				
T	0	FLC	CURRENT EPOCH SEC PAST 0 HR JAN 1, 1950	SEC

C. JPTRAJ RESTRICTIONS

SPACE operates under the JPTRAJ monitor, which imposes three programming requirements. SPACE satisfies these requirements by providing:

1. A four-word Program Control Block (PCB) located at entry ".....".
2. A Symbol Table, which immediately follows the PCB.
3. A zero (normal return via JEXIT) or a one (error return via ABORT) in the accumulator upon return to JPTRAJ.

A detailed description of the JPTRAJ programming requirements is found in Ref. 4 (Section VIII).

1. Program Control Block

.....	BCI	1,SPACE	
	ZERU	1,,1	CLASS 1,,1 ERROR RETURN
	ZERU	LST	LENGTH OF SYMBOL TABLE
	TRA	NS4	

2. Symbol Table

ORG	EQU	*	BEGINNING OF SYMBOL TABLE
	SYM	TZERO,I	
	SYM	TZERO,I	
	SYM	BTO	
	SYM	BTC	
	SYM	BTO	
	SYM	BTT	
	SYM	BRQ	
	SYM	BRC	
	SYM	BRQ	
	SYM	BRT	
	SYM	C3,I	
	SYM	VH,I	
	SYM	FFD	
	SYM	TFH	
	SYM	TFH	
	SYM	TFLIND	
	SYM	TFLINH	
	SYM	TFI,I	
	SYM	SELON,I	
	SYM	SFLAT,I	
	SYM	JULD	
	SYM	LATIT,I	
	SYM	LONGY,I	
	SYM	SCFLRF	
	SYM	SCBEGT	
	SYM	SCENOT	
	SYM	IARLAD	
	SYM	PAGDCC	
	SYM	IARHCC	
	SYM	INJHCC	
	SYM	FAZFLG	
	SYM	INJTYP	
	SYM	INJT	
	SYM	INJX	
	SYM	INJY	
	SYM	INJZ	
	SYM	INJUX	
	SYM	INJUY	
	SYM	INJUZ	
	SYM	HMAX	
	SYM	PHL	
	SYM	INJTDI	
	SYM	INJEX	
	SYM	MOPH1	
	SYM	MOPH2	
	SYM	MOPH3	
	SYM	MOPH4	
	SYM	MOPH5	
	SYM	MOPH6	
	SYM	MOPH7	
	SYM	MOPH8	
	SYM	VENPH1	
	SYM	VENPH2	
	SYM	VENPH3	
	SYM	VENPH4	
	SYM	VENPH5	
	SYM	VENPH6	
	SYM	VENPH7	
	SYM	VENPH8	
	SYM	MARPH1	
	SYM	MARPH2	
	SYM	MARPH3	
	SYM	MARPH4	
	SYM	MARPH5	
	SYM	MARPH6	
	SYM	MARPH7	
	SYM	MARPH8	
	SYM	H	
	SYM	XDP,I	
	SYM	XDP,I	
	SYM	T,I	
	SYM	FARAD	
	SYM	LUN/RV	
	SYM	SCALE I	
	SYM	GRAV	
	SYM	HARMN	
	SYM	BNLPT	
	SYM	RADPT	
	SYM	DEPPT	
	SYM	PRTSTP	
	SYM	FLAG42,I	
	SYM	KUNLU,I	
	SYM	PRTSMX,I	
	SYM	STATE,I	
	SYM	UTPCA	
	SYM	GASOPT	
	SYM	VANFLG	
	SYM	NEWUIC	
	SYM	DELTJC	
	SYM	MNALT	
	SYM	CLPPTC	
	SYM	CLPBTIC	
	SYM	CLPBTG	
	SYM	CLPBTI	
	SYM	CLPBRC	
	SYM	CLPBRC	
	SYM	CLPBRC	
	SYM	CLPBRC	
	SYM	CLPBR I	
	SYM	CLPI	
	SYM	SECP90	
	SYM	SECP9C	
	SYM	TAPFX	

```
SYM OPTSMT, I
SYM LAUNCH
SYM REMSC, I
SYM COMFLG, I
SYM CUMTR, I
SYM CUMTRK, I
SYM CANSO
LST EQU *--ORG          LENGTH OF SYMBOL TABLE
```

WHERE SYM IS DEFINED AS FOLLOWS

```
MACRO
Z SYM X, Y
BCI I, X
RPT
IFF I, Y
MZE SX
IFF O, Y
PZE X
RPT
END
```

D. COMMON MAP AND LOAD MAP

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74362	CZ.	COMMON	1	COWELL BUFFER 1950.0
74361	CY.	COMMON	1	COWELL BUFFER 1950.0
74360	CX.	COMMON	1	COWELL BUFFER 1950.0
74357	CZ	COMMON	1	COWELL BUFFER 1950.0
74356	CY	COMMON	1	COWELL BUFFER 1950.0
74355	CX	COMMON	1	COWELL BUFFER 1950.0
74353		COMMON	1	CURRENT EPOCH
74353	T	COMMON	1	*
74351		COMMON	1	NUMBER OF EQUATIONS
74351	HBANK	COMMON	1	*
74345		COMMON	3	
74335		COMMON	8	
74335	VARCFE	COMMON	1	
74271		COMMON	35	
74271	VARTRU	COMMON	1	VARIATIONAL EQUATIONS, TRUE EQUATOR
74266		COMMON	2	BUFFERS FOR THRUST
74266	CE	COMMON	1	*
74260		COMMON	5	MOON - FIXED POSITION 1950.0
74260	CD	COMMON	1	LUNAR OBLATENESS PERTURBATION 1950.0
74256		COMMON	1	EARTH OBLATENESS
74253		COMMON	3	POSITION WITH RESPECT TO EARTH 1950.0
74251		COMMON	2	POSITION WITH RESPECT TO EARTH MEAN OF DATE
74251	CC	COMMON	1	*
74246		COMMON	2	EARTH OBLATENESS PERTURBATION 1950.0
74246	CB	COMMON	1	*
74243		COMMON	2	N-BODY PERTURBATION 1950.0
74243	CA	COMMON	1	*
74240		COMMON	2	DIRECTION COSINES OF CANOPUS
74240	CANOP	COMMON	1	TRUE EQUATOR AND EQUINOX OF DATE
74235		COMMON	2	*
74235	S3	COMMON	1	*
74232		COMMON	2	*
74232	S2	COMMON	1	*
74227		COMMON	2	*
74227	S1	COMMON	1	*
74202		COMMON	20	TRUE EQUATOR AND EQUINOX OF DATE
74202	XOP.	COMMON	1	VELOCITY COORDINATES OF PROBE IN N BODY SYSTEMS
74155		COMMON	20	TRUE EQUATOR AND EQUINOX OF DATE
74155	XOP	COMMON	1	POSITION COORDINATES OF PROBE IN N BODY SYSTEMS
74130		COMMON	20	TRUE EQUATOR AND EQUINOX OF DATE
74130	XN.1	COMMON	1	VELOCITY COORDINATES OF NTH BODY
74103		COMMON	20	TRUE EQUATOR AND EQUINOX OF DATE
74103	XN1	COMMON	1	POSITION COORDINATES OF NTH BODY
74102	ZJ.	COMMON	1	EARTH-FIXED CARTESIAN
74101	YJ.	COMMON	1	EARTH-FIXED CARTESIAN
74100	XJ.	COMMON	1	EARTH-FIXED CARTESIAN
74077	ZJ	COMMON	1	EARTH-FIXED CARTESIAN
74076	YJ	COMMON	1	EARTH-FIXED CARTESIAN
74075	XJ	COMMON	1	EARTH-FIXED CARTESIAN
74074	SIGMA1	COMMON	1	EARTH-FIXED SPHERICAL
74073	GAMMA1	COMMON	1	EARTH-FIXED SPHERICAL
74072	V1	COMMON	1	EARTH-FIXED SPHERICAL
74071	THETA1	COMMON	1	EARTH-FIXED SPHERICAL
74070	PHI1	COMMON	1	EARTH-FIXED SPHERICAL
74067	R1	COMMON	1	EARTH-FIXED SPHERICAL
74064		COMMON	2	BUFFER
74064	XEP.	COMMON	1	FUR ,,SPACE,,
74061		COMMON	2	FUR ,,SPACE,,
74061	XEP	COMMON	1	OUTPUT BUFFER
74060	Z.	COMMON	1	REFERENCED TO
74057	Y.	COMMON	1	TRUE EQUATOR
74056	X.	COMMON	1	AND EQUINOX OF DATE
74055	Z	COMMON	1	
74054	Y	COMMON	1	
74053	X	COMMON	1	
74050		COMMON	2	1950.0 EQUATOR
74050	CS3	COMMON	1	1950.0 EQUATOR
74045		COMMON	2	1950.0 EQUATOR TO EARTH
74045	CS2	COMMON	1	1950.0 EQUATOR TO EARTH
74042		COMMON	2	1950.0 EQUATOR TO SUN
74042	CS1	COMMON	1	1950.0 EQUATOR TO SUN
74041	QZ0.	COMMON	1	ENCKE BUFFER
74040	QY0.	COMMON	1	1950.0
74037	QX0.	COMMON	1	
74036	QZ0	COMMON	1	TWO-BODY SOLUTION, 1950.0
74035	QY0	COMMON	1	TWO-BODY SOLUTION, 1950.0
74034	QX0	COMMON	1	TWO-BODY SOLUTION, 1950.0
74033	QZ.	COMMON	1	TRUE SOLUTION, 1950.0
74032	QY.	COMMON	1	TRUE SOLUTION, 1950.0
74031	QX.	COMMON	1	TRUE SOLUTION, 1950.0
74030	QZ	COMMON	1	TRUE SOLUTION, 1950.0
74027	QY	COMMON	1	TRUE SOLUTION, 1950.0
74026	QX	COMMON	1	TRUE SOLUTION, 1950.0
74012		COMMON	11	
74012	GRUPS	COMMON	1	
74007		COMMON	2	
74007	CR1	COMMON	1	
74004		COMMON	2	
74003		COMMON	1	
74003	CPT	COMMON	1	
74002	CPC	COMMON	1	
74001	CPM	COMMON	1	
74000	CPS	COMMON	1	
73777	CPE	COMMON	1	
73774		COMMON	2	
73774	EULER	COMMON	1	
73773	IAS	COMMON	1	
73772	INA	COMMON	1	
73771	ACCD	COMMON	1	
73770	DESS	COMMON	1	
73767	DEMS	COMMON	1	
73766	ALP	COMMON	1	
73765	EST4	COMMON	1	
73764	STE4	COMMON	1	
73763	SET4	COMMON	1	
73762	STP4	COMMON	1	
73761	TSP4	COMMON	1	
73760	TPS4	COMMON	1	
73757	TEP4	COMMON	1	
73756	ETP4	COMMON	1	
73755	EPT4	COMMON	1	
73754	ESM4	COMMON	1	

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73753 EMS4 COMMON 1
 73752 SEM4 COMMON 1
 73751 SMP4 COMMON 1
 73750 MSP4 COMMON 1
 73747 MPS4 COMMON 1
 73746 MEP4 COMMON 1
 73745 EMP4 COMMON 1
 73744 EPM4 COMMON 1
 73743 SEP4 COMMON 1
 73742 ESP4 COMMON 1
 73741 EPS4 COMMON 1
 73740 TALT COMMON 1
 73737 RAD COMMON 1
 73736 RAA3 COMMON 1
 73735 RAA2 COMMON 1
 73734 RAA1 COMMON 1
 73723 COMMON 8
 73723 MVEC COMMON 1
 73720 COMMON 2
 73720 B3UV COMMON 1
 73715 COMMON 2
 73715 B2UV COMMON 1
 73712 COMMON 2
 73712 BIUV COMMON 1
 73711 B3MAG COMMON 1
 73710 B2MAG COMMON 1
 73707 B1MAG COMMON 1
 73706 MTA3 COMMON 1
 73705 MTA2 COMMON 1
 73704 MTA1 COMMON 1
 73703 DAO COMMON 1
 73702 DA3 COMMON 1
 73701 DA2 COMMON 1
 73700 DA1 COMMON 1
 73677 SHATC COMMON 1
 73671 COMMON 5
 73671 SARA COMMON 1
 73663 COMMON 5
 73663 ERIF COMMON 1
 73660 COMMON 2
 73660 JOSHT COMMON 1
 73654 COMMON 3
 73654 SCUM COMMON 1
 73653 SHA COMMON 1
 73652 VT COMMON 1
 73651 RT COMMON 1
 73650 VM COMMON 1
 73647 RM COMMON 1
 73646 VS COMMON 1
 73645 RS COMMON 1
 73642 COMMON 2
 73642 VOT COMMON 1
 73637 COMMON 2
 73637 ROT COMMON 1
 73636 R.A.M COMMON 1
 73633 COMMON 2

73633 VOL COMMON 1
 73630 COMMON 2
 73630 RO1 COMMON 1
 73627 R.A.S COMMON 1
 73624 COMMON 2
 73624 VO2 COMMON 1
 73621 COMMON 2
 73621 RO2 COMMON 1
 73620 SIA COMMON 1
 73617 RAWXR COMMON 1
 73616 TSBP3 COMMON 1
 73605 COMMON 8
 73605 PEQW3 COMMON 1
 73604 BAGE COMMON 1
 73603 GARB COMMON 1
 73564 COMMON 14
 73564 GRUB8 COMMON 1
 73545 COMMON 14
 73545 GRUB6 COMMON 1
 73533 COMMON 9
 73533 GRUB5 COMMON 1
 73523 COMMON 7
 73523 GRAB6 COMMON 1
 73515 COMMON 5
 73515 GRAB5 COMMON 1
 73513 COMMON 1
 73513 MUSE3 COMMON 1
 73505 COMMON 5
 73505 TGSPH COMMON 1
 73477 COMMON 5
 73477 ERSPH COMMON 1
 73476 MA3 COMMON 1
 73475 EA3 COMMON 1
 73474 TA3 COMMON 1
 73473 SVL COMMON 1
 73472 HNG COMMON 1
 73471 HGE COMMON 1
 73470 ADS COMMON 1
 73467 DPT COMMON 1
 73463 COMMON 3
 73463 SCRUG COMMON 1
 73462 DRT COMMON 1
 73461 MA2 COMMON 1
 73460 EA2 COMMON 1
 73457 TA2 COMMON 1
 73456 TSBP2 COMMON 1
 73455 CRUD COMMON 1
 73444 COMMON 8
 73444 PEQW2 COMMON 1
 73443 BOSH COMMON 1
 73424 COMMON 14
 73424 GRUB4 COMMON 1
 73412 COMMON 9
 73412 GRUB3 COMMON 1
 73402 COMMON 7
 73402 GRAB4 COMMON 1

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\$JOB RJW, L0820CC, 542-10401-1-3120, FC

L21751 A 02/26/65

* JPTRAJ
 * USE LIBE TAPE(10)
 * FAP
 * CARC-COUNT ESTIMATE MISSING.

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```

00005      00005      ENTRY DUMMY
00006      00006      ENTRY EOS
00002      00002      ENTRY CANCELK
0001C      0001C      ENTRY DATCEL
0000C      0000C      ENTRY RGGSAV
00001      00001      ENTRY RGGSTR
00007      00007      ENTRY EXPRT
000775     000775     REGSAV BOOL 775
000776     000776     REGSTR BOOL 776
C0000 0021 00 C 00775 RGGSAV TTR REGSAV
C0001 0021 00 C 00776 RGGSTR TTR REGSTR
00002      00002      CANCELK BSS 3
00005      00005      DUMMY EQU *
00005 +00000000C000 DEC 0
00006 0020 00 4 00001 EOS TRA 1,4
C0007 0 00000 C 0000C EXPORT PZE
00010 000202060605 DATCEL DATE
END
    
```

ZERC=JPL NCN-ZERC=EXPORT
 USED IN SUBR PRSET AT LOC TIME
 TO CONTROL SENSING OF CN-LINE PRINTER

2/26/65 PAGE 1

PCST PROCESSOR ASSEMBLY DATA

11 IS THE FIRST LOCATION NOT USED BY THIS PROGRAM

NO ERROR IN ABOVE ASSEMBLY.

DATA

ENTRY POINTS TO SUBROUTINES REQUESTED FROM LIBRARY.	SETHI CKIND	WRITEN CKACT	ENDDUI WRITEN	REWIND UNLOAD	OUTUS READB	ACTIND BSREC	BFLG	RESTKA	REQIND	PRCON
THE NAME OF THIS PROGRAM IS 'SPACE ' 2/26/65										
ENTRY NAME	ENTRY ADD.	TRANSFER VECTORS	LOAD ADD.	OCAL LENGTH	DECIMAL LENGTH	COMMON BREAK				
DUMMY	22305	'NONE'	22300	00012	00010					
ECS	22306									
CANCELK	22302									
DATCEL	22310									
RGGSAV	22300									
RGGSTR	22301									
EXPRT	22307									
LCG10	22312	'NONE'	22312	00074	00060	77151				
LN	22316									
SCRT	22406	'NONE'	22406	00052	00042	77151				
SIN	22460	'NONE'	22460	00237	00159	77151				
COS	22463									
CSIN	22467									
CCOS	22471									
CROSS	22747									
PROC	22720	SQRT	22717	00103	00067	77151				
LNIT	23001									
ARTAN	23022	'NONE'	23022	00071	00057					
DAYS	23116									
		FIX	23113	00031	00025	77151				
		FLOAT								
		ADD								
ACD	23144	'NONE'	23144	00031	00025	77151				
FIXT	23176	FLOAT	23175	00257	00175					
FLOT	23301									
FIX	23454	'NONE'	23454	00012	00010					
FLOAT	23460									
CHANGE	23472									
		GROP	23466	00035	00029					
		ORBETT								
		SPRAY								
		PRINTO								
ECLIP	23526	COS	23523	00056	00046					
		SIN								
		MATRIX								
RVIN	23610	COS	23601	00310	00200					
RVOUT	23733	SIN								
		MATRIX								
		PRCO								
		ARTAN								
		UNIT								
		ARSIN								
GHA	24114	DAYS	24111	00105	00069					
		FIX								
		FLOAT								
GEDLAT	24220	SIN	24216	00056	00046	77151				
		SQRT								
GETTER	24276	PRCO	24274	00045	00037					
		ARCOS								
SPACE	24346	COS	24341	00161	00113					
EARTH	24435	SIN								
		MATRIX								
		RVOUT								
		RVIN								
CLUCK	24526	UNIT	24522	00111	00073					
		CROSS								

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BCDNC	24636	PROD				
NEWBCD	24661	ARTAN				
ARSIN	24704	PROUT	24633	00045	00037	
ARCES	24700	ERPRT				
WGLF	25050	ABORT				
TIM	25160	*NONE*	24700	00141	00097	77151
MACH	25161	OPRFLG	25041	00122	00082	
		PRSET				
		TIME1				
		GRUPPE				
		PROUT				
		TIME				
		KERN1				
RCTEC	25164	MNAET	25163	00153	00107	
DELTJD	25330					
BCDY	25342	SQRT	25336	00156	00110	
BCDY1	25372	ERPRT				
		PROUT				
		ABORT				
GASJET	25530	BCDND	25514	00356	00238	
GASSET	25660	CAN50				
GASCPT	26004	UNIT				
GASFLG	26003	CROSS				
GASTIM	26027	ADD				
		MATRIX				
		FLOTT				
		GASTM1				
		FLGWRD				
		GASTR1				
		GASTM2				
		GASTR2				
TIME1	26106	OPRFLG	26072	00356	00238	77123
TIME2	26111	EQUNX1				
TIME3	26114	TARBCD				
LAUNCH	26434	INJEGX				
		DAYS				
		FIXT				
		ADD				
		FIX				
		FLOAT				
		GRUPPE				
		PROUT				
MARSMP	26460	SIN	26450	00241	00161	
MARSPC	26571	COS				
MARFIX	26604	CROSS				
PMAT	26671	UNIT				
PPMAT	26660	FIX				
MHA	26655	FLOAT				
		MATRIX				
WRITE1	26766	WAFILG	26711	00354	00236	
WRITEN	27020	RITFLG				
WRITEC	27040	FLGWRD				
CGD	27165	SETHI				
		WRITEB				
		GRUPPE				
		RUNID				
		PROUT				
		SCFDNF				
		PAGBCD				
		TARBCD				
		INJBGD				
		INJTYP				
		INJT				
		INJX				
		INJDX				
		RMAX				
		PHL				
		INJTDI				
		INJEGX				
		BRNOPT				
		RADOPT				
		GASOPT				
		NEWBOD				
		TARAD				
		GRAV				
		LUNGRV				
		DUT				
		ECM				
		HARMN2				
		TIM				
		MACH				
		DELTJD				
		MNAET				
		NUTEPI				
		SCBEGT				
		SCENDT				
		KERN1				
		JJJJJ				
		HC				
		TTTTT				
		JJ				
		DISTIM				
		ERPRT				
		ABORT				
GRUPPE	27270	EJECTI	27265	00017	00015	
		LINES				
		SEITE				
SEITE	27306	DATCEL	27304	00123	00083	
CASE	27352	PROUT				
EJECT	27350					
PAGBCD	27356					
LINES	27353					
EJECT1	27351					
SPRAY	27430	GRUP	27427	00012	00010	
EFFECT	27442	GRUO1	27441	00050	00040	
HARMN	27512	PMAT	27511	00267	00183	77052
MRBLAT	27513					
HARMN2	27514					
SVARY	30000	*NONE*	30000	00345	00229	77074
VARY	30067					
PHL	32270	DAYS	30345	01753	01003	
RMAX	32271	E.T.				
ROJ	31574	ROTEQ				
NUTATE	31522	MNA				
RESET	31746	GHA				
INTRAN	30412	RVIN				
CAN50	31765	EARTH				
INJBGD	31132	MNA1				
INJTYP	31133	MNAMD1				

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INJX	31134	BODY				
INJY	31135	HARMN				
INJZ	31136	SVARY				
INJDX	31137	GRUPPE				
INJCY	31140	EPHSET				
INJDZ	31141	GRAV				
INJECX	31142	LUNGRV				
CENTRS	31225	SCALE1				
		PROUT				
		RADDP1				
		BRNDP1				
		GASOPT				
		TIME2				
		ECLIP				
		MATRIX				
		MNAET				
		NUTMAT				
		INTR1				
		UNIT				
		EQUNX1				
		COS				
		SIN				
		SQRT				
		CROSS				
		ARCOS				
		ARSIN				
		ERPR1				
		ABORT				
XYZCC	32333	PROD	32320	02026	01046	77041
XYZCD1	32332	FIX				
MNA	32510	FLOAT				
MNA1	32507	COS				
MNAPE	32540	SIN				
MNAPE1	32537	SQRT				
MATRIX	33721	ARTAN				
NUTMAT	34211	RODTAB				
LUNGRV	34001	ANTR1				
NUTLCN	34207	NUTLOB				
NUTCBL	34210					
NUTEPH	34344					
MNAET	34343					
PARK	34350	PPDR	34346	03156	01646	
HC	34502	DUBFLG				
RI	34503					
TGLC	34510					
Y	34540					
YDDT	34541					
Y(2)	34542					
YO	34543					
YO(2)	34544					
BABTB	34667					
DELX	34612					
J	34504					
ND	34551					
HD	34567					
RUNIC	41063	PROUT	37524	01366	00758	73212
PRSET	37779	ENDOUT				
OPRSET	41106	OPRFLG				
ERPR1	37704	EXPORT				
JEKIT	40124	FLGWRD				
ABORT	40120	TWPP4				
.....	40226	SCFDRF				
TIME	40070	BODFIN				
PRTSWX	41067	WRITEC				
FLAG42	41062	GRUPPE				
COMTRJ	40460	INJT				
COMTRK	40516	INJTD1				
CCMFLG	41071	INJBCD				
		HBODY				
		FLUSH				
		BTQ				
		BTC				
		BTO				
		BTT				
		BRQ				
		BRC				
		BRO				
		BRT				
		TFD				
		TFH				
		TFM				
		TFLIND				
		TFLINH				
		JULD				
		SCBEGT				
		SCENDT				
		TARGAD				
		PAGBCD				
		TARBCD				
		FAZFLG				
		INJTYP				
		INJX				
		INJY				
		INJZ				
		INJDX				
		INJOY				
		INJDZ				
		RMAX				
		PML				
		INJEQX				
		MOCPH1				
		MOCPH2				
		MOCPH3				
		MOCPH4				
		MOCPH5				
		MOCPH6				
		MOCPH7				
		MOCPH8				
		VENPH1				
		VENPH2				
		VENPH3				
		VENPH4				
		VENPH5				
		VENPH6				
		VENPH7				
		VENPH8				
		MARPH1				
		MARPH2				
		MARPH3				
		MARPH4				

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BRT	60552	HC				
TFD	60554	CANCLK				
TFH	60555	CLUCK				
TFM	60556	ECLIP				
TFLIND	60557	GRUPPE				
TFLINH	60560	GRAY				
CLPBTQ	60561	PRODT				
CLPBTC	60562	RADOPT				
CLPBTD	60563	GASDPT				
CLPBTT	60564	UNIT				
CLPBRT	60565	ARCOS				
CLPBRQ	60566	CROSS				
CLPBRC	60567	CG				
CLPBRD	60570	MNA				
CLPBRF	60571	MNAMDI				
CLPT	60573	MATRIX				
JULD	55741	MARSMM				
CENTE5		MARSPC				
		MAREIX				
		MHA				
		INJFLG				
		NUTATE				
		ERPRT				
		ABORT				
		GRDP				
		COS				
		CANSO				
		JEKYL				
		CLASS				
		SPECL				
		ADD				
		TIME3				
		INJBEO				
		BCDND				
		SQRT				
		LN				
		INJTYP				
JJ	67165	CASE	63066	05165	02677	73212
LDD1	67170	IMPFLG				
DISTIM	67166	CLAPP				
TWPP4	67062	BNTR2				
FLGWRD	67172	BCDND				
VARFLG	70144	FLOT				
TBEGSC	64160	EJECT				
TENDSC	64162	SEITE				
RITFLG	67171	GASFLG				
TTTTT	67162	GASOPT				
JJJJJ	67164	GASSET				
MOOPH1	67300	INJBEO				
MOOPH2	67350	INTRAN				
MOOPH3	67420	WRITE1				
MOOPH4	67470	INTR1				
MOOPH5	67540	PRDO				
MOOPH6	67610	WOLF				
MOOPH7	67660	SPRAY				
MOOPH8	67730	GRAY				
VENPH1	67420	BODY1				
VENPH2	67470	ADD				
VENPH3	67540	NI				
VENPH4	67610	J				
VENPH5	67660	MARK				
VENPH6	67730	GASTIM				
VENPH7	67300	TIME1				
VENPH8	67350	GRUPPE				
MARPH1	67610	PROUT				
MARPH2	67660	PRSET				
MARPH3	67730	PRINTD				
MARPH4	67300	ERPRT				
MARPH5	67350	TARAD				
MARPH6	67420	HC				
MARPH7	67470	ABORT				
MARPH8	67540	BABT8				
INJTDI	70130	CHANGE				
TARBCD	70131	EOS				
RADOPT	70136	BOODSK				
LAST	70145	HD				
REND	70146	ND				
REND.	70150	PRNTD1				
MODE1	70152	ROT				
KERN1	70153	GETTER				
GJHO	70154	ARSIN				
RKHO	70156	SIN				
HBODY	70157	COS				
PRTD	70160	CROSS				
DPRTD	70162	UNIT				
DPRT	70174	NUTATE				
GRDP	70200	MATRIX				
CODE1	70201	MARSMM				
VIEW	70203	MARSPC				
PASH	70207	MRBLAT				
ORBETT	70213	GASJET				
EQUNX1	70214	VARY				
DPARFLG	70132	HARMN				
H	64655	XVZD01				
PPDR	67176	SAC				
SCFORF	70215	TGLO				
SCBEGT	70216	CDD				
SCENDT	70220	WRITEN				
BRNOPT	70106					
DEPOPT	70100					
DEPLOC	70101					
DEPVAL	70102					
DEPLAM	70100					
PRTSTP	70103					
INJFLG	70064					
BRNTYP	70115					
BRNBDD	70116					
BRNALT	70117					
HI(01)	64655					
TRAJ1	63164					
TRAJ	63175					
TARN	67014					
BRNCNT	70106					
BRNTHS	70107					
BRNC3S	70113					
BRNDTH	70111					
BRNMUS	70114					
BRNACC	70122					
BRNHAS	70120					
BRNNS.	70121					

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TARGAD	70057				
CBW	66141				
FAZFLG	70135				
INJT	70133				
DTPCA	70066				
CG	64247				
GASTR1	64110				
GASTR2	64112				
GASTM1	64243				
GASTM2	64245				
FLOTT	64533				
SECP50	70074				
SECP50	70074				
RADSO	67006				
DUBFLG	67175				
READD	70254	(IOU)	70253	00365	00245
READB	70256				
WRITED	70261				
WRITEB	70263				
BSREC	70472				
BSFILE	70475				
REWIND	70500				
UNLOAD	70503				
ENDFIL	70506				
SETLDW	70464				
SETHI	70467				
(UNIT)	70635				
TAPEIO	70635				
(IOU)	70643	'NONE'	70640	00030	00024
OUTUS	70672	RGGSAV	70670	02320	01232
BFLG	71526	RGGSTR			
ENDOUT	71257				
CKIND	73121				
CKACT	73164				
REQIND	73120				
ACTIND	73117				
RESTKA	73115				
PLLCDN	73200				
PL2CDN	73201				
PL3CDN	73202				
PRCON	73203				

*SPACE * JUST LOADED.

UNUSED CORE LIES FROM 73210 THROUGH 73212, LEAVING 00003 OCTAL OR 00003 DECIMAL LOCATIONS.

E. INPUT FORMS

JPL SPACE INJECTION CONDITIONS		Name	EXPLANATION	DATE
IS NAME	VALUE	Type	NOMINAL VALUE	
PAGBCD VVE	()	\$ BCD	✓✓✓✓✓	PAGE HEADING
PAGBCD+3VE	()	\$ BCD	✓✓✓✓✓	
PAGBCD+6VE	()	\$ BCD	✓✓✓✓✓	(A SECOND LINE OF PAGE HEADING IS AVAILABLE BY INPUT INTO PAGBCD+20 THROUGH PAGBCD+39)
PAGBCD+9VE	()	\$ BCD	✓✓✓✓✓	
PAGBCD+12VE	()	\$ BCD	✓✓✓✓✓	
PAGBCD+15VE	()	\$ BCD	✓✓✓✓✓	
PAGBCD+18VE	()	\$ BCD	✓✓✓✓✓	
TARBCD=()	()	\$ BCD	MØN✓✓	TARGET BØDY
INJBCD=()	()	\$ BCD	EARTH✓	INJECTION CENTRAL BØDY
FAZFLG=		\$ FIX	1	NON-ZERO = AUTOMATIC PHASING
INJTYPE=		\$ FIX	0	TYPE OF INJECTION CONDITIONS
		\$		± 0 INERTIAL CARTESIAN
		\$		± 1 INERTIAL SPHERICAL
		\$		+ 2 EARTH FIXED SPHERICAL
		\$		+ 3 SELENOGRAPHIC SPHERICAL
		\$		+ 4,+5,+6 ENERGY ASYMPTØTE
		\$		+ = EQUATØRIAL, - = ECLIPTIC
INJT=	YYMMDDHHMMSSFFF	\$ SEG	0,0	INJECTION EPØCH
		\$		± 0
		\$		± 1
		\$		2,3
INJXV=		\$ FLØ	0.0	X KM R KM R KM Σ L DEG
INJYV=		\$ FLØ	0.0	Y KM Ø DEG Ø DEG R KM
INJZV=		\$ FLØ	0.0	Z KM Ø DEG Ø DEG Γ DEG
INJDX=		\$ FLØ	0.0	X KM/SEC V KM/SEC C ₃ KM ² /SEC ²
INJDY=		\$ FLØ	0.0	Y KM/SEC Γ DEG X DEG Ø _s DEG
INJDZ=		\$ FLØ	0.0	Z KM/SEC Σ DEG δ DEG Ø _s DEG
RMAX VVE		\$ FLØ	0.0	R _{MAX} USED IN ENERGY PSEUDØ - ASYMP. KM
PHL VVE		\$ FLØ	28.309	Ø _L USED IN ENERGY PSEUDØ - ASYMP. DEG
INJTDI=		\$ FLØ	0.0	DELTA TIME ADDED TO INJT SEC
INJEQX=()	()	\$ BCD	✓✓✓✓✓	INJECTION EQUINOX
		\$		() = TRUE ØF DATE
		\$		(M,E,A,N,Ø,D) = MEAN ØF DATE
		\$		(1,9,5,0,0) = MEAN 1950.0

JPL SPACE, SFPRØ PHASING		Name	EXPLANATION	DATE
12 NAME	VALUE	Type	NOMINAL VALUE	
1	1	FIX		12-1-64
1	1	FIX	USE MØPHIL VENPHIL MARPHIL	
1	1	FIX	FØR MØØN, VENUS, MARS AND 1 ≤ I ≤ 8	
1	1	FIX	ALSO USE MØØPHIL FØR EARTH, SUN,	
1	1	FIX	SATURN, JUPITER.	
1	1	FIX	- = PRINT AT START ØF PHASE	
1	1	FIX	RESET TPRT TØ TSTART USE ØLD TPRT	
1	1	FIX	±0 PRINT AT END, LAST PHASE ±4	
1	1	FIX	±1 PRINT AT END, NOT LAST PHASE ±5	
1	1	FIX	±2 ØNT PRINT AT END, LAST PHASE ±6	
1	1	FIX	±3 ØNT PRINT AT END, NOT LAST PHASE ±7	
Y	1	BCD	BØDY FRØM WHICH TØ COMPUTE RØR R TEST	
1	1	FLØ	VALUE ØF R TØ END PHASE	
1	1	BCD	BØDY FRØM WHICH TØ COMPUTE R FØR R TEST	
1	1	FLØ	VALUE ØF R TØ TURN ØN R TEST +=> , =<	
1	1	BCD	INTEGRATION CENTRAL BØDY	
1	1	SEG	STEP SIZE	
1	1	FIX	NØ. ØF ØØBLES	
1	1	BCD	BØDY FRØM WHICH TØ COMPUTE STEP SIZE	
1	1	SEG	PRINT END 1	
1	1	SEG	PRINT DELTA 1	
1	1	SEG	2	
1	1	SEG	2	
1	1	SEG	3 (1=EQUATORIAL	
1	1	SEG	3 (2=ECLIPTIC	
1	1	SEG	ØDD PRINT 1 4=ECL. AT START ØNLY	
1	1	SEG	2 5=EQU. AT START ØNLY	
1	1	SEG	Ø 6=ECL. AT END ØNLY	
1	1	ØCT	GRØP PRINT { 7=EQU. AT END ØNLY	
1	1	ØCT	{ 1=GRØP B (ALL)	
1	1	ØCT	{ 2=GRØP C (ALL BUT R, V)	
1	1	ØCT	{ 3=GRØP D (B, B, LINE ØNLY)	
1	1	ØCT	STATION PRINTS (MAXIMUM ØF 5)	
1	1	ØCT	VIEW PERIODS (MAXIMUM ØF 5)	
1	1	FIX	SHADØW PARAMETER FLAG 1=ØN	
1	1	BCD	EQUINOX (VVVVV)=TRUE ØF DATE	
1	1	BCD	(1950.0)=MEAN 1950.0	

JPL SPACE ADDITIONAL ACCELERATION, INTEGRATION NAME		DATE	
12 NAME	VALUE	TYPE	EXPLANATION
\$	MØTØR BURN		
BRNØPT+1=		\$ FIX 0	BURN FLAG 0=NØ BURN 1= BURN
BRNØPT+1V=		\$ SEG 0,0	EPOCH ØF START ØF BURN
BRNØPT+3V=		\$ FLØ 0,0	DURATION ØF BURN SEC
BRNØPT+5V=		\$ FLØ 10000.0	VALUE ØF C3 TØ END BURN (KM/SEC)2
BRNØPT+6V=		\$ FLØ 0,0	BIAS ANGLE DEG
BRNØPT+7V=		\$ FIX 0	CØPTØN 0=CØMPUTE EVERY T, 1=FIXED, ±2=INPUT ACCEL.
BRNØPT+8V=		\$ BCD MØN V/	BØDY USED IN ALTITUDE START
BRNØPT+9V=		\$ FLØ 0,0	ALTITUDE TØ START BURN KM
BRNØPT+10=		\$ FLØ 0,0	INITIAL WEIGHT LBS FØRCE
BRNØPT+11=		\$ FLØ 0,0	WEIGHT FLØW RATE LBS FØRCE/SEC
BRNØPT+12=		\$ FLØ 0,0	THRUST LBS FØRCE
BRNØPT+13=		\$ ØCT 0	GRØUP PRINT FLAG USED AT START, END ØF BURN
BRNØPT+14=		\$ ØCT 0	CØNIC PRINT FLAG USED AT START, END ØF BURN
BRNØPT+15=		\$ FLØ 0,0,0,0,0	ØF - DATE C VECTØR, USED WITH BRNØPT+7=±2
\$	RADIATION PRESSURE		
RADØPT+1=		\$ FLØ 0,0	SØLAR RADIATION CØNSTANT 0=NØ RAD. PRESS.
RADØPT+2=		\$ FLØ 0,0	CØNSTANT TERM IN PØLY IN EPS ANGLE
RADØPT+3=		\$ FLØ 0,0	LINEAR TERM IN PØLY IN EPS ANGLE
RADØPT+4=		\$ FLØ 11.12	AREA ØF SPACECRAFT (METER)2
RADØPT+5=		\$ FLØ .09%	ØB
\$	GAS JET ACCELERATION		
GASØPT+1=		\$ FLØ 259.0	MASS ØF SPACECRAFT KG
GASØPT+2=		\$ FIX 0	GAS JET FLAG 0=ØFF NØN - ZERØ =ØN
GASØPT+3=		\$ BCD EARTH V	REFERENCE BØDY PLANET, MØON ØR CÀNØPUS
GASØPT+4=		\$ SEG 0,0	EPOCH ØF START ØF GASJETS
GASØPT+5=		\$ FLØ 0,0	ØT TØ ADD TØ GASØPT +2 SEC
GASØPT+6=		\$ SEG 0,0	EPOCH ØF END ØF GASJETS 0,0=NØ END
GASØPT+7=		\$ FLØ 0,0,0,0,0	CØEF. ØF FA PØLY, QUADRATIC TERM FIRST
GASØPT+8=		\$ FLØ 0,0,0,0,0	CØEF. ØF FB PØLY, QUADRATIC TERM FIRST
GASØPT+9=		\$ FLØ 0,0,0,0,0	CØEF. ØF FC PØLY, QUADRATIC TERM FIRST
GASØPT+10=		\$ FLØ 0,0	MASS ØF SPACECRAFT KG
\$	VARIATIONAL EQUATIONS		
VARFLG=		\$ FIX 0	VARIATIONAL EQUATIONS FLAG 0=NØNE

JPL SPACE CONSTANTS		Name	Explanation	Date
ID NAME	VALUE	Type	Nominal Value	
SCALE1-2=	\$ FLØ 3.986032E5		EARTH GM FØR SCALING EPHEMERIS	12-1-64
SCALE1-1=	\$ FLØ 4.902779E3		MØN GM FØR SCALING EPHEMERIS	
SCALE1//=	\$ FLØ 6378.3113		EARTH RADIUS FØR SCALING EPHEMERIS	
SCALE1+1=	\$ FLØ 149598500.		AU FØR SCALING EPHEMERIS	
GRAV-2=	\$ FLØ 35.		DUT = EPHEMERIS TIME-UNIVERSAL TIME	
GRAV // =	\$ FLØ 398600.63		EARTH GM	
GRAV +1 =	\$ FLØ 4902.6293		MØN GM	
GRAV +2 =	\$ FLØ .132741E12		SUN GM	
GRAV +3 =	\$ FLØ 32476.6.27		VENUS GM	
GRAV +4 =	\$ FLØ 42977.368		MARS GM	
GRAV +5 =	\$ FLØ 37918700.		SATURN GM	
GRAV +6 =	\$ FLØ 126709350.		JUPITER GM	
LUNGRV//=	\$ FLØ .6671E-19		UNIVERSAL GRAVITATIONAL CONSTANT	
LUNGRV+1=	\$ FLØ .88781798E29		MØMENT A, LUNAR PØTENTIAL	
LUNGRV+2=	\$ FLØ .88800495E29		MØMENT B, LUNAR PØTENTIAL	
LUNGRV+3=	\$ FLØ .88836978E29		MØMENT C, LUNAR PØTENTIAL	
HARMN+2=	\$ FLØ .162345E-2		J EARTH CØEF. ØF SECOND HARMØNIC	
HARMN+3=	\$ FLØ -.575E-5		H EARTH CØEF. ØF THIRD HARMØNIC	
HARMN+4=	\$ FLØ .7875E-5		D EARTH CØEF. ØF FØURTH HARMØNIC	
HARMN+5=	\$ FLØ 6378.165		RE EARTH RADIUS USED IN PØTENTIAL	
HARMN+6=	\$ FLØ 5E5		RADIUS FRØM EARTH FØR J TERM EFFECTIVE	
HARMN+7=	\$ FLØ 2E5		RADIUS FRØM EARTH FØR H TERM EFFECTIVE	
HARMN+8=	\$ FLØ 1E5		RADIUS FRØM EARTH FØR D TERM EFFECTIVE	
HARMN+9=	\$ FLØ .00292,0,0,0,0		JA, HA, DA, MARS CØEF. ØF 2 ND , 3 RD , 4 TH HARMØNIC	
HARMN+12=	\$ FLØ 3417.		RA MARS RADIUS USED IN PØTENTIAL	
HARMN+13=	\$ FLØ 5E5,0,0,0,0		RADIUS FRØM MARS FØR JA, HA, DA EFFECTIVE	
TARAD // =	\$ FLØ 6378.		EARTH RADIUS	
TARAD +1 =	\$ FLØ 1738.09		MØN RADIUS	
TARAD +2 =	\$ FLØ 621800.		SUN RADIUS	
TARAD +3 =	\$ FLØ 6200.		VENUS RADIUS	
TARAD +4 =	\$ FLØ 3378.		MARS RADIUS	
TARAD +5 =	\$ FLØ 57750.		SATURN RADIUS	
TARAD +6 =	\$ FLØ 68860.		JUPITER RADIUS	
CAN50 =	\$ FLØ		BØDY-CANØPUS UNIT 1950.0 PØSITION (-.79513092	
DELTDJØ =	\$ FLØ -076643		J.D. 1950.0 - J.D. 0 HR JAN 1, 1950 DAYS	
H+Ø =	\$ FLØ		STEP SIZE RANGE TABLES	

V. OUTPUT

A. SPACECRAFT EPHEMERIS TAPE AND DISK FORMATS

JPL TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM NO. 33-198

TAPE ID RECORD

BUFFER NAME	NUMBER OF PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION
RUNID	1	BCD S/C EPHEMERIS IDENTIFICATION
FLGWRD	1	CURRENT STATUS FLAG WORD
SCFRF	1	DATA RECORD FORMAT FLAG
PAGBCD	40	SPACE PAGE HEADING
TARBCD	1	BCD TARGET NAME
INJBOD	1	BCD INJECTION CENTRAL BODY NAME
INJTYP	1	TYPE OF INJECTION CONDITIONS
INJT	2	SEXAGESIMAL INJECTION EPCC
INJX	3	INJECTION CONDITIONS
INJDX	3	
RMAX	1	
PHL	1	
INJTOT	1	DELTA TIME ADDED TO INJT
INJEX	1	INJECTION EQLINX
BRNOPT	18	MOTOR BURN INPUT PARAMETERS
RADOPT	6	RADIATION PRESSURE INPUT PARAMETERS
GASOPT	17	GAS JETS INPUT PARAMETERS
NEWBOD	4	BCDY TC REPLACE SATURN OPTION
TARAD	7	TABLE OF BODY RADII
GRAV	7	N-BODY G'S
LUNGRV	4	LUNAR POTENTIAL CONSTANTS
OMEGAO	1	ROTATION RATE OF THE EARTH
DUT	1	DIFFERENCE=ET-UT
EGM	4	G'S USED FOR EPHEMERIS
HARMN2	14	OBLATENESS CONSTANTS FOR EARTH AND MARS
VARFLG	1	VARIATIONAL EQUATIONS FLAG
TIM	1	TIME OF DAY OF S/C EPHEMERIS GENERATION
MACH	1	MACHINE USED IN S/C EPHEMERIS GENERATION
SYSDAT	1	DATE OF S/C EPHEMERIS GENERATION
DELJJD	2	JC 1950.0 - JD 0 HR JAN 1, 1950
MNAET	1	FLAG TO DESIGNATE FREQ OF COMPUTATION OF MATRICES
NUTEPH	1	FLAG TO DESIGNATE WHERE TO GET NUTATIONS
SCBEGT	2	EPOCH TO START WRITING S/C EPHEMERIS
SCENDT	2	EPOCH TO STOP WRITING S/C EPHEMERIS
CX	6	INJECTION CONDITIONS MEAN 1950.0 EARTH EQ.

TAPE DATA RECORD

BUFFER NAME	NUMBER OF PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION
RUNID	1	BCD S/C EPHEMERIS IDENTIFICATION
FLGWRD	1	CURRENT STATUS FLAG WORD
KERN1	1	BCD CENTRAL BODY NAME
JJJJJ	1	DIFFERENCE COUNT
HC	1	STEP SIZE FOR RECORD
TTTT	2	END TIME FOR RECORD
JJ	1	NUMBER OF INTEGRATION STEPS TAKEN
DISTIM	2	DISCONTINUITY TIME IN RECORD
HBANK+4	6/42	POSITION
HBANK+108	6/42	VELOCITY
HBANK+264	6/42	DELTA 0
HBANK+316	6/42	DELTA 1
HBANK+368	6/42	DELTA 2
HBANK+420	6/42	DELTA 3
HBANK+472	6/42	DELTA 4
HBANK+524	6/42	DELTA 5
HBANK+576	6/42	DELTA 6

DISK RECORD

ALL VECTORS ARE REFERENCED TO AN EARTH TRUE EQUATOR AND EQUINOX OF-DATE COORDINATE SYSTEM

LOC	DESCRIPTION	UNITS
1	Z-COMPONENT OF SPACECRAFT ACCELERATION	KM/SEC2
2	Y-COMPONENT OF SPACECRAFT ACCELERATION	KM/SEC2
3	X-COMPONENT OF SPACECRAFT ACCELERATION	KM/SEC2
4	NUTATION IN OBLIQUITY	DEG
5	NUTATION IN LONGITUDE	DEG
6-41	VARIATIONAL EQUATIONS STORED ROW-WISE IN FORTRAN II ORDER. UNITS ARE KM AND SEC.	
42	Z-COMPONENT OF SPACECRAFT VELOCITY	KM/SEC
43	Y-COMPONENT OF SPACECRAFT VELOCITY	KM/SEC
44	X-COMPONENT OF SPACECRAFT VELOCITY	KM/SEC
45	Z-COMPONENT OF SPACECRAFT POSITION	KM
46	Y-COMPONENT OF SPACECRAFT POSITION	KM
47	X-COMPONENT OF SPACECRAFT POSITION	KM
48	SECOND PRECISION PART OF DOUBLE PRECISION SECONDS PAST ZERO HOURS JANUARY 1, 1950	SEC
49	FIRST PRECISION PART OF DOUBLE PRECISION SECONDS PAST ZERO HOURS JANUARY 1, 1950	SEC
50	NOT USED	

** NOTE THE ABOVE TABLE IS BUFFERED 8 AT A TIME INTO 'BUFFER' WITHIN 'BCDCK'. THEREFORE THE DISK RECORDS ARE 4CC WORDS LONG.

B. PRINTED OUTPUT FORMAT AND DEFINITIONS

JPL TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM NO. 33-198

CONSTANTS

LINE A
CASE (NO.) 18SYS-JPTRAJ-SPACE (DATE) (PAGE NO.)
LINE B
IFIRST LINE OF PAGE HEADING
LINE C
ISECOND LINE OF PAGE HEADING
LINE D
DOUBLE PRECISION EPHEMERIS TAPE - EPHEM1
LINE E
GME GRAVITATIONAL COEFFICIENT FOR THE EARTH IN KM³/SEC²
J COEFFICIENT OF THE SECOND HARMONIC IN EARTHS OBLATENESS
H COEFFICIENT OF THE THIRD HARMONIC IN EARTHS OBLATENESS
D COEFFICIENT OF THE FOURTH HARMONIC IN EARTHS OBLATENESS
RE EARTH RADIUS TO BE USED IN THE EARTHS OBLATE POTENTIAL, KM
LINE F
G UNIVERSAL GRAVITATIONAL CONSTANT FOR LUNAR OBLATENESS, KM³/SEC²-KG
A MOMENTS OF INERTIA OF MOON FOR LUNAR OBLATE POTENTIAL,KG-KM²
B
C
DME ROTATION RATE OF THE EARTH IN DEG/SEC
AU ASTRONOMICAL UNIT TO CONVERT PLANETARY EPHEMERIDES TO KM
LINE G
GMM GRAVITATIONAL COEFFICIENT FOR THE MOON IN KM³/SEC²
GMS GRAVITATIONAL COEFFICIENT FOR THE SUN IN KM³/SEC²
GMV GRAVITATIONAL COEFFICIENT FOR VENUS IN KM³/SEC²
GMA GRAVITATIONAL COEFFICIENT FOR MARS IN KM³/SEC²
GMC GRAVITATIONAL COEFFICIENT FOR SATURN IN KM³/SEC²
GMJ GRAVITATIONAL COEFFICIENT FOR JUPITER IN KM³/SEC²
LINE H
EGM EARTHS GM, USED WITH EPHEMERIDES, NOT PERTURBATIONS, KM³/SEC²
MGM MOONS GM, USED WITH EPHEMERIDES, NOT PERTURBATIONS, KM³/SEC²
JA COEFFICIENT OF THE SECOND HARMONIC IN MARS OBLATENESS
HA COEFFICIENT OF THE THIRD HARMONIC IN MARS OBLATENESS
DA COEFFICIENT OF THE FOURTH HARMONIC IN MARS OBLATENESS
RA MARS RADIUS TO BE USED IN THE MARS OBLATE POTENTIAL, KM

ACCELERATIONS

LINE I (IF SOLAR RADIATION PRESSURE IS REQUESTED)
RADIATION PRESSURE INPUT
LINE J (IF SOLAR RADIATION PRESSURE IS REQUESTED)
ARA AREA OF SPACECRAFT, SQUARE METERS
GB MULTIPLE OF PERCENT OF REFLECTED RADIANT ENERGY
MAS MASS OF SPACECRAFT,KG
GB1 CONSTANT COEFFICIENT OF POLYNOMIAL, RADIAN-SQUARE METERS
GB2 LINEAR COEFFICIENT OF POLYNOMIAL,RADIANS-SQUARE METERS/DEG
SC SOLAR RADIATION CONSTANT, (KG-KM/SQUARE SEC)⁻⁶
LINE K (IF GAS JETS ARE REQUESTED)
ATTITUDE CONTROL INPUT
LINE L (IF GAS JETS ARE REQUESTED)
GAS FLAG
GRB REFERENCE BODY
GS1 START TIME SEG. YYMMDDHH
GS2 MMSFFF
GDT DELTA T ADDED TO START TIME,SEC
LINE M (IF GAS JETS ARE REQUESTED)
GE1 END TIME SEG. YYMMDDHH
GE2 MMSFFF
GMS MASS,KG
GA0 FA POLYNOMIAL QUADRATIC TERM
GA1 LINEAR TERM
GA2 CONSTANT TERM
LINE N (IF GAS JETS ARE REQUESTED)
GB0 FB POLYNOMIAL QUADRATIC TERM
GB1 LINEAR TERM
GB2 CONSTANT TERM
GC0 FC POLYNOMIAL QUADRATIC TERM
GC1 LINEAR TERM
GC2 CONSTANT TERM
LINE O (IF MOTOR BURN IS REQUESTED)
MOTOR BURN INPUT
LINE P (IF MOTOR BURN IS REQUESTED)
BRM FLAG FOR BURN IF ZERO NO BURN
BT1 START TIME IN SEG. YYMMDDHH
BT2 MMSFFF
BCT DURATION OF BURN,SEC
BC3 VALUE OF ENERGY FOR SHUT OFF, KM²/SEC²
BMU BIAS ANGLE,DEG
LINE Q (IF MOTOR BURN IS REQUESTED)
BCF GUIDANCE FLAG
BOD BODY FROM WHICH TO MEASURE ALTITUDE TO START BURN
BAL ALTITUDE ABOVE BODY TO START BURN,KM
BWT WEIGHT OF VEHICLE,POUNDS
BW. FLOW RATE,PCUNDS/SEC
BTH THRUST,POUNDS FORCE
LINE R (IF MOTOR BURN IS REQUESTED)
BPC POINT GROUPS DURING BURN
BPC CONIC GROUPS DURING BURN
BCX X COMPONENT OF C VECTOR,KM
BCY Y
BCZ Z

INJECTION CONDITIONS

LINE A
INJECTION CONDITIONS (EQUINOX) (TARGET) (DP SEC PAST 1950) (JD) (CALENDAR DATE)

LINE B (INCLUDES ONE OF THE * LINES BELOW)
(CENTRAL BODY)

*IF COORDINATES ARE INERTIAL CARTESIAN
X0 VERNAL EQUINOX CARTESIAN POSITION, KM
Y0
Z0
DX0 VERNAL EQUINOX CARTESIAN VELOCITY, KM/SEC
DY0
DZ0

*IF COORDINATES ARE SPHERICAL INERTIAL
RAD RADIUS, KM
DEC DECLINATION, DEG
RA RIGHT ASCENSION, DEG
V VELOCITY, KM/SEC
PTH PATH ANGLE, DEG
AZI AZIMUTH ANGLE, DEG

*IF COORDINATES ARE EARTH-FIXED OR SELENOGRAPHIC
RAD RADIUS, KM
LAT LATITUDE, DEG
LON LONGITUDE, DEG
VE VELOCITY RELATIVE TO ROTATING COORDINATE SYSTEM, KM/SEC
PTR PATH ANGLE RELATIVE TO ROTATING COORDINATE SYSTEM, DEG
AZR AZIMUTH ANGLE RELATIVE TO ROTATING COORDINATE SYSTEM, DEG

*IF COORDINATES ARE ENERGY-ASYMPTOTE
AZL AZIMUTH AT LAUNCH SITE, DEG
RAD RADIUS, KM
PTH PATH ANGLE, DEG
CJ ENERGY CONSTANT FROM VIS VIVA INTEGRAL, KM²/SEC²
DAO DECLINATION OF OUTGOING ASYMPTOTE, DEG
RAO RIGHT ASCENSION OF OUTGOING ASYMPTOTE, DEG

LINE C
(TYPE) (CARTESIAN, SPHERICAL, EARTH FIXED, SELENOGRAPHIC, ENERGY-ASYMPTOTE, PSEUDO-ASYMPTOTE)
TO SECONDS PAST MIDNIGHT OF INJECTION TIME, SEC
GHA GREENWICH HOUR ANGLE OF VERNAL EQUINOX AT INJECTION EPOCH, DEG
GHO GREENWICH HOUR ANGLE OF VERNAL EQUINOX AT PREVIOUS MIDNIGHT, DEG
(ECLIPTIC) IS PRINTED IF APPLICABLE)

LINE D
(DATE AND TIME OF RUN) (CENTRAL BODY) (EQUATIONS OF MOTION)

GEOCENTRIC

(TIME PAST INJECTION) (EQUINOX) (DP SEC PAST 1950) (JD) (CALENDAR DATE)
GEOCENTRIC (COORDINATE PLANE)

LINE A
X VERNAL EQUINOX CARTESIAN POSITION, KM
Y
Z
DX VERNAL EQUINOX CARTESIAN VELOCITY, KM/SEC
DY
DZ

LINE B
R RADIUS, KM
DEC DECLINATION, DEG
RA RIGHT ASCENSION, DEG
V INERTIAL SPEED, KM/SEC
PTH INERTIAL PATH ANGLE, DEG
AZ INERTIAL AZIMUTH ANGLE, DEG

LINE C
R RADIUS, KM
LAT GEOCENTRIC LATITUDE, DEG
LON EARTH-FIXED LONGITUDE, DEG
VE EARTH-FIXED SPEED, KM/SEC
PTE EARTH-FIXED PATH ANGLE, DEG
AZE EARTH-FIXED AZIMUTH ANGLE, DEG

LINE D
XS THE GEOCENTRIC POSITION OF THE SUN, KM
YS
ZS
DXS THE GEOCENTRIC VELOCITY OF THE SUN, KM/SEC
DYS
DZS

LINE E
XM THE GEOCENTRIC POSITION OF THE MOON, KM
YM
ZM
DXM THE GEOCENTRIC VELOCITY OF THE MOON, KM/SEC
DYM
DZM

LINE F
XT THE GEOCENTRIC POSITION OF THE TARGET BODY, KM
YT
ZT
DXT THE GEOCENTRIC VELOCITY OF THE TARGET BODY, KM/SEC
DYT
DZT

LINE G
RS EARTH-SUN DISTANCE, KM
VS GEOCENTRIC SPEED OF SUN, KM/SEC
RM EARTH-MOON DISTANCE, KM
VM GEOCENTRIC SPEED OF MOON, KM/SEC
RT EARTH-TARGET DISTANCE, KM
VT GEOCENTRIC SPEED OF TARGET, KM/SEC

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

LINE H
 GEO GEOCENTRIC LATITUDE, DEG
 ALT ALTITUDE ABOVE THE EARTH'S SURFACE, KM
 LGS LONGITUDE OF SUN, DEG
 RAS RIGHT ASCENSION OF SUN, DEG
 RAM RIGHT ASCENSION OF MOON, DEG
 LOM LONGITUDE OF MOON, DEG

LINE I
 DUT EPHEMERIS TIME MINUS UNIVERSAL TIME, SEC
 DT ADAMS-MOULTON STEP SIZE, SEC
 DR GEOCENTRIC RADIAL SPEED OF PROBE, KM/SEC
 SMA SUN SHADOW PARAMETER, KM
 DES DECLINATION OF THE SUN, DEG
 DEM DECLINATION OF THE MOON, DEG

LINE J
 CCL CANCUPUS CLOCK ANGLE, DEG
 MCL MOON CLOCK ANGLE, DEG
 TCL TARGET CLOCK ANGLE, DEG

HELIOCENTRIC

HELIOCENTRIC (COORDINATE PLANE)

LINE A
 X VERNAL EQUINOX CARTESIAN POSITION, KM
 Y
 Z
 DX VERNAL EQUINOX CARTESIAN VELOCITY, KM/SEC
 DY
 DZ

LINE B
 R SUN-PROBE RADIUS, KM
 LAT CELESTIAL LATITUDE - OR DECLINATION - OF THE PROBE, DEG
 LON CELESTIAL LONGITUDE - OR RIGHT ASCENSION - OF THE PROBE, DEG
 V INERTIAL SPEED, KM/SEC
 PTH PATH ANGLE, DEG
 AZ AZIMUTH ANGLE, DEG

LINE C
 XE HELIOCENTRIC POSITION OF THE EARTH, KM
 YE
 ZE
 DME HELIOCENTRIC VELOCITY OF THE EARTH, KM/SEC
 DYE
 DZE

LINE D
 XT HELIOCENTRIC POSITION OF THE TARGET, KM
 YT
 ZT
 DXT HELIOCENTRIC VELOCITY OF THE TARGET, KM/SEC
 DYT
 DZT

LINE E
 LTE CELESTIAL LATITUDE - OR DECLINATION - OF THE EARTH, DEG
 LCE CELESTIAL LONGITUDE - OR RIGHT ASCENSION - OF THE EARTH, DEG
 LTT CELESTIAL LATITUDE - OR DECLINATION - OF THE TARGET, DEG
 LOT CELESTIAL LONGITUDE - OR RIGHT ASCENSION - OF THE TARGET, DEG
 RST DISTANCE OF THE TARGET FROM THE SUN, KM
 WET ANGLE OF THE TARGET WITH RESPECT TO THE SUN, KM/SEC

EPS EARTH-PROBE-SUN ANGLE, DEG
 ESP EARTH-SUN-PROBE ANGLE, DEG
 SEP SUN-EARTH-PROBE ANGLE, DEG
 EPM EARTH-PROBE-MOON ANGLE, DEG
 EMP EARTH-MOON-PROBE ANGLE, DEG
 MEP MOON-EARTH-PROBE ANGLE, DEG

LINE G
 MPS MOON-PROBE-SUN ANGLE, DEG
 MSP MOON-SUN-PROBE ANGLE, DEG
 SMP SUN-MOON-PROBE ANGLE, DEG
 SEM SUN-EARTH-MOON ANGLE, DEG
 EMS EARTH-MOON-SUN ANGLE, DEG
 ESM EARTH-SUN-MOON ANGLE, DEG

LINE H (NOT PRINTED IF TARGET=MOON)
 EPT EARTH-PROBE-TARGET ANGLE, DEG
 ETP EARTH-TARGET-PROBE ANGLE, DEG
 TEP TARGET-EARTH-PROBE ANGLE, DEG
 TPS TARGET-PROBE-SUN ANGLE, DEG
 TSP TARGET-SUN-PROBE ANGLE, DEG
 STP SUN-TARGET-PROBE ANGLE, DEG

LINE I (ONLY RPM AND SPN ARE PRINTED IF TARGET=MOON)
 SET SUN-EARTH-TARGET ANGLE, DEG
 STE SUN-TARGET-EARTH ANGLE, DEG
 EST EARTH-SUN-TARGET ANGLE, DEG
 RPM PROBE-MOON DISTANCE, KM
 RPT PROBE-TARGET DISTANCE, KM
 SPN SUN-PROBE-NEAR LIMB OF TARGET ANGLE, DEG

LINE J (PRINTED IF RADIATION PRESSURE OPTION IS USED)
 SAC SCALAR RADIATION PRESSURE ACCELERATION MAGNITUDE

LINE K
 GCE CLOCK ANGLE OF EARTH, DEG
 GCT CLOCK ANGLE OF TARGET, DEG
 SLP SUN-PROBE-NEAR LIMB OF TARGET ANGLE, DEG
 CPL CANCUPUS-PROBE-TARGET ANGLE, DEG
 STN CANCUPUS-PROBE-NEAR LIMB OF TARGET ANGLE, DEG

LINE L
 REP EARTH PROBE DISTANCE, KM
 VEP VELOCITY OF THE PROBE WITH RESPECT TO EARTH, KM/SEC
 CPE CANCUPUS-PROBE-EARTH ANGLE, DEG
 CPS CANCUPUS-PROBE-SUN ANGLE, DEG

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(TARGET)CENTRIC

(TARGET)CENTRIC (COORDINATE PLANE)

LINE A
 X TARGET-CENTERED VERNAL EQUINOX POSITION, KM
 Y
 Z
 CX TARGET-CENTERED VERNAL EQUINOX VELOCITY, KM/SEC
 CY
 CZ

LINE B
 R RADIUS FROM TARGET CENTER, KM
 DEC DECLINATION - OR CELESTIAL LATITUDE, DEG
 RA RIGHT ASCENSION - OR CELESTIAL LONGITUDE, DEG
 V SPEED RELATIVE TO THE TARGET, KM/SEC
 PTH TARGET-BODY PATH ANGLE, DEG
 AZ TARGET-BODY AZIMUTH ANGLE, DEG

LINE C (PRINTED ONLY IF TARGET=MCCN)
 R RADIUS FROM TARGET CENTER, KM
 LAT TARGET-CENTERED LATITUDE, DEG
 LCN TARGET-CENTERED LONGITUDE, DEG
 VP SPEED RELATIVE TO THE ROTATING TARGET, KM/SEC
 PTP ROTATING TARGET-BODY PATH ANGLE, DEG
 AZP ROTATING TARGET-BODY AZIMUTH ANGLE, DEG

LINE D (PRINTED ONLY IF TARGET=MCCN)
 LTS SELENOGRAPHIC LATITUDE OF THE SUN, DEG
 LNS SELENOGRAPHIC LONGITUDE OF THE SUN, DEG
 LTE SELENOGRAPHIC LATITUDE OF THE EARTH, DEG
 LNE SELENOGRAPHIC LONGITUDE OF THE EARTH, DEG

LINE E
 ALT ALTITUDE ABOVE THE TARGET BODY'S SURFACE, KM
 SMA SUNS SHADOW PARAMETER, KM
 SHA = -ABS(IRTP X IRTS)*SGN(RTP DOT RTS)
 ALP ILLUMINATED CRESCENT ORIENTATION VIEWING ANGLE, DEG
 ALP = ARCCS(A DOT V) WHERE -S3 = IRTP W = 1153 X54 V = WXS3
 S4 = IRTS U = (0,0,1) A = 11UXS3
 CR RADIAL RATE, KM/SEC
 CP TRANSVERSE ANGULAR VELOCITY, DEG/SEC
 ASD ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER OF TARGET AS SEEN FROM S/C, DEG

LINE F
 HGE RIGHT ASCENSION OF EARTH IN SPACECRAFT COORDINATE SYSTEM, DEG
 SVL DECLINATION OF TARGET IN SPACECRAFT COORDINATE SYSTEM, DEG
 HNG RIGHT ASCENSION OF TARGET IN SPACECRAFT COORDINATE SYSTEM, DEG
 S1A EARTH-PROBE-NEAR LINE OF TARGET ANGLE, DEG

LINE G (PRINTED IF RADIATION PRESSURE OPTION IS USED)
 SAC SOLAR RADIATION PRESSURE ACCELERATION MAGNITUDE

THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL LINES ARE PRINTED
 IF MARS IS THE TARGET. ALL VARIABLES ARE
 REFERENCED TO A MARS EQUATORIAL INERTIAL COORDINATE
 SYSTEM OR TO A MARS FIXED COORDINATE SYSTEM

LINE H AREOCENTRIC EQUATORIAL COORDINATES

LINE I
 X MARS EQUATORIAL, MARS-PROBE POSITION, KM
 Y
 Z
 CX MARS EQUATORIAL, MARS-PROBE VELOCITY, KM/SEC
 CY
 CZ

LINE J
 R RADIUS FROM MARS CENTER, KM
 DEC DECLINATION, DEG
 RA RIGHT ASCENSION, DEG
 V SPEED RELATIVE TO MARS, KM/SEC
 PTH PATH ANGLE, DEG
 AZ AZIMUTH ANGLE, DEG

LINE K
 R RADIUS FROM MARS CENTER, KM
 LAT MARS-CENTERED LATITUDE, DEG
 LCN MARS-FIXED LONGITUDE, DEG
 VP SPEED RELATIVE TO ROTATING MARS, KM/SEC
 PTP PATH ANGLE RELATIVE TO ROTATING MARS, DEG
 AZP AZIMUTH ANGLE RELATIVE TO ROTATING MARS, DEG

LINE L
 RAE RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE EARTH, DEG
 DEE DECLINATION OF THE EARTH, DEG
 RAS RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE SUN, DEG
 DES DECLINATION OF THE SUN, DEG
 LOE LONGITUDE OF THE EARTH, DEG
 LOS LONGITUDE OF THE SUN, DEG

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GEO OR HELIC OR TARGET CONIC

GROUP A

(BCGY) CONIC

EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE (CP SEC PAST 1950) (JD) (CALENDAR DATE)

LINE A
 SMA SEMIMAJOR AXIS,KM
 ECC ECCENTRICITY,UNITLESS
 B MAGNITUDE OF B VECTOR,KM
 SLR SEMILATUS RECTUM,KM
 APO APOCENTER DISTANCE,KM
 RCA CLOSEST APPROACH DISTANCE,KM

LINE B
 VH HYPERBOLIC EXCESS SPEED,VELOCITY AT APOGEE FOR ELLIPSE,KM/SEC
 C3 TWICE TOTAL ENERGY PER UNIT MASS OR VIS VIVA INTEGRAL,KM²/SEC²
 C1 ANGULAR MOMENTUM,KM²/SEC
 TFP TIME FROM PERICENTER PASSAGE,SEC
 TF TIME FROM INJ TO PERICENTER PASSAGE IN HRS FOR EARTH-MOON TRAJ,
 IN DAYS OTHERWISE

PER PERIOD, MIN EXCEPT DAYS IF HELIC, PRINTED ONLY IF C3 IS -
 LTF LINARIZED TIME-OF-FLIGHT IN HRS FOR EARTH-MOON TRAJ, IN DAYS
 OTHERWISE PRINTED ONLY IF C3 IS + IN PLACE OF PER

LINE C
 TA TRUE ANOMALY,DEG
 MTA MAXIMUM TRUE ANOMALY,DEG
 EA ECCENTRIC ANOMALY,DEG
 MA MEAN ANOMALY,DEG
 C3J JACOBI CONSTANT, KM²/SEC², PRINTED IN GEO AND SELENO CONICS ONLY
 TFI TIME FROM INJECTION IN HRS FOR EARTH-MOON TRAJ, IN DAYS OTHERWISE
 (PRINTED ONLY IF C3 IS + AND IF CONIC IS TARGET CONIC)

LINE D
 ZAE ANGLE BETWEEN IN-ASYMPTOTE AT TARG AND TARG-EARTH VECTOR,DEG
 ZAP ANGLE BETWEEN IN-ASYMPTOTE AT TARG AND TARG-SUN VECTOR,DEG
 ZAF ANGLE BETWEEN IN-ASYMPTOTE AT TARG AND TARG-CANOPUS VECTOR,DEG
 DEF ANGLE BETWEEN INCOMING AND OUTGOING ASYMPTOTES,DEG
 IR IMPACT RADIUS,KM
 GP ANGLE BETWEEN IN-ASYMPTOTE AND ITS PROJ. ON ORB. PLANE OF TARG,DEG

GROUPS B,C,D

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO () PLANE

LINE A
 X BCDY-PROBE POSITION VECTOR IN COORD. SYSTEM GIVEN ABOVE,KM
 Y
 Z
 DX BCDY-PROBE VELOCITY VECTOR IN COORD. SYSTEM GIVEN ABOVE, KM/SEC
 DY
 DZ

LINE B
 INC INCLINATION OF PROBE ORBIT PLANE TO PLANE GIVEN ABOVE,DEG
 LAN LONGITUDE OR RIGHT ASCENSION OF ASCENDING NODE,DEG
 APF ARGUMENT OF PERICENTER,DEG
 MX UNIT X VECTOR X = M X IRO
 MY
 MZ

LINE C
 WX UNIT W VECTOR
 WY
 WZ
 PX UNIT P VECTOR
 PY
 PZ

LINE D
 QX UNIT Q VECTOR
 QY
 QZ
 RX UNIT R VECTOR
 RY
 RZ

LINE E
 GX UNIT G VECTOR
 GY
 GZ
 TX UNIT T VECTOR T = R X S
 TY
 TZ

LINE F
 (PRINTED ONLY IF C3 IS +)
 SXI UNIT INCOMING ASYMPTOTE VECTOR
 SYI
 SZI
 DAI DECLINATION OR LATITUDE OF INCOMING ASYMPTOTE,DEG
 RAI RIGHT ASCENSION OR LONGITUDE OF INCOMING ASYMPTOTE,DEG

LINE G
 (PRINTED ONLY IF C3 IS +)
 SXO UNIT OUTGOING ASYMPTOTE VECTOR
 SYO
 SZO
 DAO DECLINATION OR LATITUDE OF OUTGOING ASYMPTOTE,DEG
 RAO RIGHT ASCENSION OR LONGITUDE OF OUTGOING ASYMPTOTE,DEG

LINE H
 (PRINTED ONLY IF C3 IS + AND IF CONIC IS TARGET CONIC)
 ETE ANGLE BETWEEN T AND PROJ. OF EARTH-TARG VECTOR ON R-T PLANE,DEG
 ETS ANGLE BETWEEN T AND PROJ. OF SUN-TARG VECTOR ON R-T PLANE,DEG
 ETC ANGLE BETWEEN T AND PROJ. OF CANOPUS-TARG VECTOR ON R-T PLANE,DEG

LINE I
 (PRINTED ONLY IF C3 IS -)
 DAP DECLINATION OF ASYMPTOTE,DEG
 RAP RT. ASCENSION OF ASYMPTOTE,DEG

LINE J
 BTX T COMPONENT OF B,KM WHERE X=Q FOR EARTH EQU., X=C FOR ECLIPTIC
 BRX B COMPONENT OF B,KM X=O FOR TARG ORBIT, X=T FOR TARG EQU
 B MAGNITUDE OF B,KM
 THA DIRECTION ANGLE OF IMPACT PARAMETER IN R-T PLANE MEASURED + FROM T
 VECTOR IN () PLANE

OUTPUT DESIGNATING BEGINNING OF TRAJECTORY BURN

LINE A
(TIME PAST INJECTION) (EQUINOX) (DP SEC PAST 1950) (JD) (CALENDAR DATE)
LINE B
START BURN

OUTPUT DESIGNATING END OF TRAJECTORY BURN

LINE A
(TIME PAST INJECTION) (EQUINOX) (DP SEC PAST 1950) (JD) (CALENDAR DATE)
LINE B
END BURN

OUTPUT DESIGNATING BEGINNING OF GAS JET COMPUTATION

LINE A
(TIME PAST INJECTION) (EQUINOX) (DP SEC PAST 1950) (JD) (CALENDAR DATE)
LINE B
START GAS JETS

OUTPUT DESIGNATING END OF GAS JET COMPUTATION

LINE A
(TIME PAST INJECTION) (EQUINOX) (DP SEC PAST 1950) (JD) (CALENDAR DATE)
LINE B
END GAS JETS

SHADOW PARAMETERS

• WHEN PROBE ENTERS, LEAVES, IS IN, OR OUT OF A BODY'S SHADOW
ONE OF THE FOLLOWING SET OF TWO LINES WILL BE OUTPUT

LINE A
(TIME PAST INJECTION) (EQUINOX) (DP SEC PAST 1950) (JD) (CALENDAR DATE)
LINE B
PROBE IS ENTERING (BODY) SHADOW

LINE A
(TIME PAST INJECTION) (EQUINOX) (DP SEC PAST 1950) (JD) (CALENDAR DATE)
LINE B
PROBE IS LEAVING (BODY) SHADOW

LINE A
(TIME PAST INJECTION) (EQUINOX) (DP SEC PAST 1950) (JD) (CALENDAR DATE)
LINE B
PROBE IS IN (BODY) SHADOW

LINE A
(TIME PAST INJECTION) (EQUINOX) (DP SEC PAST 1950) (JD) (CALENDAR DATE)
LINE B
PROBE IS OUT OF (BODY) SHADOW

C. JOB-SHOP OUTPUT CAPABILITY

1. In the job-shop mode of operation, printed output is put on tape SYSOU1. Or, by proper use of input parameter FLAG42, the output is put on low density tape SYSPL1. The latter tape can be processed by the S-C 4020 High-Speed Microfilm Recorder. Subroutine PROUT is utilized to produce the line images for SYSOU1 or SYSPL1.
2. Output also appears on the 7094 on-line printer. The progress of the trajectory and the occurrence of errors are noted. Subroutine ERPRT is utilized to produce the on-line print. Additional on-line print capability is available by proper use of the 7094 console sense switches or by input. A minimum on-line print (defined as on-line printing of injection conditions, phase changes and encounter conditions) is obtained by depressing sense switch 6. A detailed or fine on-line print (defined as the duplication, on-line, of all output on SYSOU1 or SYSPL1) is obtained by depressing sense switches 4 and 6. The sense switches, hence the on-line print request, may be changed at will during the computation of the trajectory. If desired, input parameter OPTSWT may be used to preset the on-line print request in the source deck.
3. The spacecraft ephemerides may be put on disk file or on high density binary tape SYSUT5. Input parameter SCFORF controls which option is to be used.
4. Debugging output (SNAP) may be used (Ref. 4, Section VIII). SPACE's FILE control card must have the following format:

	Column	
1	8	16
\$	FILE	147

D. SFOF OUTPUT CAPABILITY

The SFOF output capability is similar to the job-shop output capability. The normal output is put on SYSOU1. The on-line output control and printing are done at remote user area 5, instead of at the 7094 console and printer. The progress of the trajectory and the occurrence of errors are printed on the remote administrative printer. The minimum or fine print of the trajectory is printed on the remote SC-3070 printer. This minimum or fine on-line SC-3070 print is controlled by the remote console option switches 33 and 35 (corresponding to sense switches 4 and 6). If desired, input parameter OPTSWT may be used to preset the on-line print request in the source deck.

The spacecraft ephemerides are treated the same as in the job-shop mode but the debugging output capability (SNAP) does not exist.

VI. SUBROUTINES

SPACE is made up of 45 closed subroutines, some of which have more than one entry and perform more than one function. Many subroutines have not changed in function from Ref. 1 (Section VIII) but the documentation was repeated in this Technical Memorandum (TM 33-198) for completeness. All subroutines were documented according to the following specifications:

IDENTIFICATION

- Entry name(s)
- Programmer(s)
- Coding language
- Date

PURPOSE

Defines the task performed by this subroutine.

RESTRICTIONS

Cites the error conditions, external buffers used, COMMON used, subroutines used, etc., (COMMON names and subroutine names are capitalized).

METHOD

Gives a detailed description of how the subroutine accomplishes its task.
Includes a flow chart when applicable.

USE

Defines all calling sequences, including the definition and use of input and output parameters.

CODING INFORMATION

Gives the decimal and octal sizes of the subroutine excluding COMMON storage or external buffer storage.

REFERENCES

Gives Requests for Programming (RFP) number, Inter-Office Memoranda (IOM's) and technical references if applicable.

IDENTIFICATION

1-1 of 2

ABORT/ERPRT/JEXIT/PRSET/...../TIME

Nicholas S. Newhall, JPL

IBM 7094 Fap

December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To handle communication between SPACE and the various systems, I/O devices, switches, flags and subroutines.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. Entries RUNID, PRTSWX, FLAG42, COMTRJ, COMTRK and COMFLG are provided for those input parameters.
- b. The on-line printer is sensed to obtain the date and time-of-day if the parameter EXPORT is zero.
- c. The print flags are in COMMON locations SP1A, ..., SP3C, EJCTA, EJCTB, EJCTC, 37HED, PRFLG and PRTSWT.
- d. Subroutines TYPWRT and PROUT are used for on-line printing.

METHOD

- a. PRSET examines the input flags, the 7094 sense-switches, the SFOF mode cell SFMODE, and user area option switches in order to set the appropriate COMMON print flags for PROUT.
- b. ERPRT prints the on-line messages. The 7094 on-line printer or the remote user area administrative printer will print the message, depending on the contents of parameter SFMODE.
- c. TIME provides the user with the BCD time-of-day in the AC and the computer code letter A, B or C left adjusted in the MQ and followed by blanks.
- d. JEXIT prints "END TRAJECTORY (SPACE)", closes the output files used by PROUT and returns control to JPTRAJ with a zero in the accumulator, designating a normal return.
- e. ABORT prints "END TRAJECTORY (SPACE)", closes the output files used by PROUT and returns control to JPTRAJ with a one in the accumulator, designating the error return.
- f. is the location of the Program Control Block (PCB) and contains the information JPTRAJ needs to set up for and transfer control to SPACE.

USE

1-2 of 2

Calling sequences:

a. CALL PRSET
return

b. TSX \$ERPRT, 4, N
PZE A, , B
return
where

A, ..., A+(B-1) contain BCD text

B is the number of words of text, $B \leq 12$

N = 0 means message not printed off-line

= 2 means message printed off-line after a double space

= 3 means message printed off-line after a page eject.

c. CALL TIME
return

d. CALL JEXIT
(transfers control to JPTRAJ)

e. CALL ABORT
(transfers control to JPTRAJ)

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 757(10) or 1365(8) words.

IDENTIFICATION

ACCEL

Peter S. Fisher, JPL
IBM 7094 Fap
December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To obtain the acceleration of the probe referenced to a true-of-date Earth equatorial, Earth centered, space fixed coordinate system.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. The subroutines BODY, BODY1, PROD, and MATRIX are used.
- b. The entries GRAV, CBM, CG, and RADSO are referenced.

METHOD

The following accelerations are taken into account:

- a. Earth oblateness
- b. Mars oblateness
- c. Lunar oblateness
- d. Gas jets
- e. Motor burn
- f. Radiation pressure
- g. N-bodies
- h. Central body

The sum of these accelerations is multiplied by the (NA) matrix to rotate it from a mean 1950.0 coordinate system to a true-of-date coordinate system. This system is inertial and centered at the Earth.

USE

Calling sequence:

```
CALL  ACCEL  
PZE   A  
return
```

where A is the location of the (output) acceleration vector.

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 98(10) or 142(8) words.

IDENTIFICATION

ADD
 JPL Staff
 IBM 7094 Fap
 December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To perform double precision addition of two double precision floating point numbers.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. If the numbers involved are sufficiently large so as to cause overflow, erroneous results will be obtained.
- b. Uses COMMON to COMMON + 3.

METHOD

The contents of the AC-MQ registers and/or the contents of specified cells in core storage (see USE) are added using the DFAD machine instruction. The high order part of the result is placed in the AC and the low order part in the MQ.

USE

Calling sequences:

- a. CALL ADD
 return

Enter with one of the double precision numbers in the AC-MQ and the other number in COMMON and COMMON + 1. Exit with the result in the AC-MQ.

- b. CALL ADD or CALL ADD, YI, 0
 TSX YI, 0
 TSX 0, 0
 return

Enter with one of the double precision numbers in the AC-MQ and the other number in YI and YI + 1. Exit with the result in the AC-MQ.

- c. CALL ADD or CALL ADD, YI, ZI
 TSX YI, 0
 TSX ZI, 0
 return

Enter with one of the double precision numbers in YI and YI + 1 and the other number in ZI and ZI + 1. Exit with the result in the AC-MQ.

CODING INFORMATION

Length of the subroutine is 25(10) or 31(8) words.

IDENTIFICATION

4

ARCOS/ARSIN
 JPL Staff
 IBM 7094 Fap
 December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To compute arcsine x or arccosine x for a floating point, single precision x , in degrees.

RESTRICTIONS

If $|x| > 1.0$ the result will be ± 90.0 for the arcsine, taking the same sign as the argument, and will be 180.0 for the arccosine for a negative argument and 0.0 for the arccosine for a positive argument.

METHOD

$$\sin^{-1} x = \pi/2 - \sqrt{1-x} F(x), \quad \cos^{-1} x = \sqrt{1-x} F(x)$$

where $F(x) = \sum_{i=0}^7 C_i x^i$, and

$C_0 = 1.570796327$	$C_4 = 0.0308918810$
$C_1 = -0.2145988016$	$C_5 = -0.0170881256$
$C_2 = 0.0889789874$	$C_6 = 0.0066700901$
$C_3 = -0.0501743046$	$C_7 = -0.0012624911$

Accuracy: 7 significant decimal digits.

USE

Enter with the argument in the accumulator. Exit with the result in the accumulator in degrees.

Calling sequences:

for arccosine:
 CLA X
 CALL ARCOS
 return

for arcsine:
 CLA X
 CALL ARSIN
 return

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 96(10) or 140(8) words.

IDENTIFICATION

ARTAN
 JPL Staff
 IBM 7094 Fap
 December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To compute arctangent (y/x) in degrees for floating point, single precision x and y.

RESTRICTIONS

Uses COMMON to COMMON + 4.

METHOD

The following Rand approximating polynomial is used:

$$\text{Arctan } (y/x) = \text{Arctan } D = \pi/4 + \sum_{i=0}^7 C_{2i+1} \left(\frac{D-1}{D+1}\right)^{2i+1}$$

where:

$C_1 = 0.9999993329$	$C_9 = 0.0964200441$
$C_3 = -0.3332985605$	$C_{11} = -0.0559098861$
$C_5 = 0.1994653599$	$C_{13} = 0.0218612288$
$C_7 = -0.1390853351$	$C_{15} = -0.0040540580$

Accuracy: 7 significant figures.

USE

Enter with y in the accumulator and x in the MQ. Exit with Arctan (y/x) in the accumulator in degrees normalized to lie in the range 0 to 360.

Calling sequence:

```
CLA    Y
LDQ    X
CALL   ARTAN
return
```

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 57(10) or 71(8) words.

IDENTIFICATION

BCDNO/NEWBCD
 JPL Staff
 IBM 7094 Fap
 December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To replace a BCD word (the name of a celestial body) in the accumulator with a fixed point number scaled 35. This number will be used as a reference number in locating data pertinent to that body.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. An error is possible if the BCD word is not recognized (see USE), in which case a comment to this effect is printed and control is given to ABORT.
- b. ERPRT, PROUT and ABORT may be called.
- c. NEWBCD is provided so that SATURN may be replaced by some other body name.

METHOD

The accumulator is compared with each of seven BCD words until equality occurs. Each comparison is counted and, at equality, this count, in fixed point scaled 35, replaces the accumulator.

USE

Calling sequence:

```
CAL   L(BCD word)
CALL  BCDNO
return
```

If (BCD word) = EARTH	return with accumulator = 0
MOON	= 1
SUN	= 2
VENUS	= 3
MARS	= 4
SATURN	= 5
JUPITE	= 6

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 36(10) or 44(8) words.

IDENTIFICATION

7-1 of 2

BODY/BODY1
 JPL Staff
 IBM 7094 Fap
 December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To compute the negative of the n-body perturbation term.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. Subroutine SQRT is used in forming the magnitude cubed of the position vectors. If a negative square root is attempted, the subroutines ERPRT and PROUT are called to print the error message:

NEGATIVE SQUARE ROOT IN BODY

and then subroutine ABORT is called.

- b. COMMON through COMMON +13 are used.

METHOD

The negative of the n-body perturbation, $-\bar{P}$, is given by:

$$-\bar{P} = \sum_{j=1}^n \mu_j \left(\frac{\bar{R}_{jp}}{R_{jp}^3} + \frac{\bar{R}_j}{R_j^3} \right)$$

where

- μ_j is the gravitational coefficient (GM) of body j
- \bar{R}_{jp} is the (j-body)-probe position vector and R_{jp} is its magnitude
- \bar{R}_j is the central body-(j-body) position vector and R_j is its magnitude.

Since the central body-probe position vector and the central body-(j-body) position vector are given as input, a vector subtraction is made to get the (j-body)-probe position vectors. In addition, a zero μ_j causes no computation to be made for body j.

USE

Calling sequences:

- a. Setup entry:
 CALL BODY
 PZE A, , B

```
PZE   C, , D
PZE   E, , F
PZE   G
return
```

where

A, A+1, A+2	contain the input central body-probe position vector.
B	is the maximum number of non-central bodies.
C, ..., C+3 (B-1) +2	contain the input central body-(j-body) position vectors.
D, ..., D+ (B-1)	contain the input gravitational coefficients μ_j .
E, ..., E+ (B-1)	contain the magnitudes of the output central body-(j-body) position vectors for all j-bodies whose μ_j is non-zero.
F, ..., F+ (B-1)	contain the magnitudes of the output (j-body)-probe position vectors for all j-bodies whose μ_j is non-zero.
G, G+1, G+2	contain the output perturbation vector $-\bar{P}$.

and where the order for the position vectors, magnitudes and μ_j is:

Earth
 Moon
 Sun
 Venus
 Mars
 Saturn
 Jupiter

b. Execution entry:
 CALL BODY1
 return

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 109 (10) or 155 (8) words.

IDENTIFICATION

8

BOODSK/BOOFIN

Peter S. Fisher, JPL

IBM 7094 Fap

December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To provide the ODP with a spacecraft ephemeris on disk. The data includes epoch, probe position, velocity, and acceleration with respect to the Earth, the variational equations and the nutations in obliquity and longitude at each end-of-step in a format compatible with both FORTRAN COMMON and the disk read routine DISCBU.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. ROT, ACCEL, ERPRT, PROUT, and ABORT are called.
- b. The nutation in obliquity and longitude are assumed to be stored in the locations NUTOBL and NUTLON, respectively. The total probe acceleration is assumed to be stored in location ACCEL.

METHOD

The true-of-date position and velocity are obtained via differencing and the use of the (NA) matrix. The acceleration is obtained from ACCEL. The variational equations and epoch are obtained from the HBANK in COMMON.

USE

Calling sequences:

CALL BOODSK CALL BOOFIN

return return

BOOFIN is used to dump the last record.

BOODSK must be called every end-of-step.

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 546(10) or 1042(8) words.

IDENTIFICATION

9

CHANGE

Peter S. Fisher, JPL

IBM 7094 Fap

December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To call PRINTD with special group and conic print flags.

RESTRICTIONS

The subroutines SPRAY and PRINTD are called, and GROP and ORBETT are referenced indirectly.

METHOD

The current group and conic print flags are saved and the desired replacements are substituted. SPRAY is called to prepare the GROPS flags for PRINTD and then PRINTD is called. Then the group and conic flags are reset and SPRAY is again called to restore the GROPS flags.

USE

Calling sequence:

CALL CHANGE

OCT A

OCT B

return

where A is one word of twelve octal digits (designating the desired group options) and B is one word of twelve octal digits (designating the desired conic options).

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 28(10) or 34(8) words.

IDENTIFICATION

10.1-1 of 4

CLASS
 JPL Staff
 IBM 7094 Fap
 December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

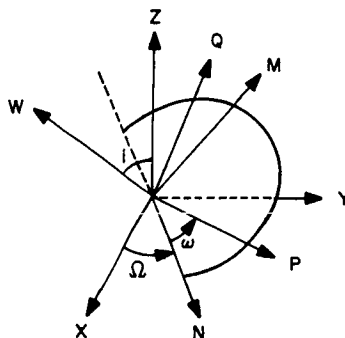
To calculate conic orbital elements.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. CLASS is a subset of a rectangular-to-orbital elements package and uses other subroutines in the package.
- b. COMMON through COMMON+3 are used.
- c. An error can occur if the input value of c_3 is zero.
- d. Subroutines SQRT, ARCOS and SIN are called.
- e. Location HARMN is referenced indirectly to obtain the Earth's oblateness constants.

METHOD

The following sketch illustrates the relationship between the orbital elements and the reference \hat{P} , \hat{Q} , \hat{W} and \bar{X} , \bar{Y} , \bar{Z} frames:



Hence, $i = \cos^{-1} W_z$, where $0 \leq i \leq 180$ deg for the inclination

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin \Omega = \frac{W_x}{\sin i} \\ \cos \Omega = \frac{-W_y}{\sin i} \end{array} \right.$$

where $0 \leq \Omega < 360$ deg for the right ascension of the ascending node

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin \omega = \frac{P_z}{\sin i} \\ \cos \omega = \frac{Q_z}{\sin i} \end{array} \right.$$

where $0 \leq \omega < 360$ deg for the argument of the pericenter.

The formulas for Ω may be derived by constructing the unit vector \hat{N} at the ascending node:

$$\hat{N} = \frac{\hat{U} \times \hat{W}}{|\hat{U} \times \hat{W}|}$$

where $\hat{U} = (0, 0, 1)$ and $\sin i = |\hat{U} \times \hat{W}|$. \hat{N} is then projected onto the X and Y axes to give the formulas for the cosine and the sine.

Next, the auxiliary unit vector $\hat{M} = \hat{W} \times \hat{N}$ is constructed so that ω is given by:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin \omega = \hat{P} \cdot \hat{M} = \hat{P} \cdot (\hat{W} \times \hat{N}) = -\hat{N} \cdot (\hat{W} \times \hat{P}) = -\hat{N} \cdot \hat{Q} \\ \cos \omega = \hat{P} \cdot \hat{N} \end{array} \right.$$

The conic parameters are given by the standard formulas for $c_1 \neq 0$:

$$q = \frac{p}{1 + \epsilon} \quad \text{the closest approach distance}$$

$$V_p = \frac{\mu(1 + \epsilon)}{c_1} \quad \text{the velocity at closest approach}$$

$$V_a = \frac{\mu(1 - \epsilon)}{c_1} \quad \text{velocity at farthest departure } (c_3 < 0)$$

$$V_h = \sqrt{c_3} \quad \text{hyperbolic excess velocity } (c_3 > 0)$$

$$q_2 = a(1 + \epsilon) \quad \text{farthest departure distance } (c_3 < 0)$$

$$p = \frac{2\pi}{n} \quad \text{the period}$$

For an Earth satellite, the quantities $\dot{\omega}$ and $\dot{\Omega}$ are also computed:

$$\dot{\omega} = \frac{nJ_a \oplus^2}{p^2} \left(2 - \frac{5}{2} \sin^2 i \right)$$

$$\dot{\Omega} = \frac{-nJ_a \oplus^2}{p^2} \cos i$$

where

10.1-3 of 4

- J is the coefficient of the second harmonic in the Earth's oblateness expression
- a_{\oplus} is the Earth radius, km
- n is the mean motion, rad/sec
- p is the semilatus rectum, km

so that $\dot{\omega}$ and $\dot{\Omega}$ may be converted to deg/day for output.

USE

Calling sequence:

```
CALL CLASS
PZE A, B
PZE C
NOP
error return
normal return
```

where

- A, ..., A+8 contain the input vectors \hat{P} , \hat{Q} , \hat{W} .
- B, ..., B+7 contain the input parameters c_1 , c_3 , μ , ϵ , $1 - \epsilon$, a, p and n, respectively, as computed by JEKYL.
- C, ..., C+9 contain the output parameters:
 - i, inclination, radians
 - Ω , right ascension of the ascending node, radians
 - ω , argument of pericenter, radians
 - q, closest approach distance, km
 - V_p , velocity at closest approach, km/sec
 - V_a , (or V_h if $c_3 > 0$), velocity at farthest departure (or hyperbolic excess velocity), km/sec
 - q_2 , (or zero if $c_3 > 0$), farthest departure distance, km
 - P, period, sec
 - $\dot{\omega}$, derivative of ω , deg/day
 - $\dot{\Omega}$, derivative of Ω , deg/day

The error exit will be taken if the input c_3 is zero.

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine (includes CLASS as a subset) is 1226 (10) or 2312 (8) words.

REFERENCE

10.1-4 of 4

Holdridge, D. B., Space Trajectories Program for the IBM 7090 Computer, Technical Report No. 32-223, Revision No. 1, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, California, September 1, 1962.

IDENTIFICATION

10.2-1 of 4

JEKYL
 JPL Staff
 IBM 7094 Fap
 December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To compute the \hat{P} , \hat{Q} and \hat{W} vectors, the epoch of closest approach, and c_1 and c_3 from cartesian position and velocity vectors.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. COMMON through COMMON+14 are used.
- b. An error can occur if the logarithm or square root of a negative number is attempted.
- c. Subroutines SQRT, UNIT, CROSS and LN are called.
- d. JEKYL is a subset of a rectangular-to-orbital-elements package and uses several other subroutines in the package.
- e. COMMON locations ECCEN, IMINE, AVAL, PVAL, NORB, NU, JECAN and MENAN are used.

METHOD

Given the cartesian position and velocity vectors \bar{R} and \bar{V} compute:

$$p = \frac{R^2 V^2 - (R\dot{R})^2}{\mu} \quad \text{the semilatus rectum}$$

where

$$R\dot{R} = \bar{R} \cdot \bar{V}$$

$$c_1 = \sqrt{R^2 V^2 - (R\dot{R})^2} \quad \text{the angular momentum}$$

$$\frac{1}{a} = \frac{2\mu - RV^2}{R\mu}$$

$$c_3 = -\frac{\mu}{a} \quad \text{the "energy" or vis viva integral}$$

At this point a test is made with the help of the I. D. input to determine whether or not a is an acceptable parameter. a^* is defined by

$$a^* = \begin{cases} 10^{10} \text{ km for the planets} \\ 10^9 \text{ km for the Sun} \\ 10^{12} \text{ km for the Moon} \end{cases}$$

The motion is considered parabolic and c_3 is set to zero whenever $|a| > a^*$.

$$1 - \epsilon^2 = \frac{p}{a}$$

$$\epsilon = \sqrt{1 - (1 - \epsilon^2)}$$

the eccentricity

$$\begin{cases} \cos \nu = \frac{p - R}{\epsilon R} \\ \sin \nu = \frac{\dot{R}}{\epsilon} \sqrt{\frac{p}{\mu}} \end{cases}$$

true anomaly

$$q = \frac{p}{1 + \epsilon}$$

closest approach distance

$$\hat{W} = \frac{\bar{R} \times \bar{V}}{c_1}$$

unit angular momentum vector

$$\hat{U}_1 = \frac{\bar{R}}{R}$$

$$\hat{V}_1 = \frac{R}{c_1} \bar{V} - \frac{\dot{R}}{c_1} \bar{R}$$

$$\hat{P} = \cos \nu \bar{U}_1 - \sin \nu \bar{V}_1$$

$$\hat{Q} = \sin \nu \bar{U}_1 + \cos \nu \bar{V}_1$$

If $c_3 \neq 0$, $T - T_p$ is computed from Kepler's equation according to the sign of a :

If $a > 0$:

$$\begin{cases} \cos E = \frac{R}{p} (\cos \nu + \epsilon) \\ \sin E = \frac{R}{p} \sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2} \sin \nu \end{cases}$$

$$M = E - \epsilon \sin E$$

if $1 - \epsilon > 0.1$ or if $1 - \epsilon \leq 0.1$ and $|\sin E| > 0.1$

$$M = (1 - \epsilon) \sin E + \left(\frac{\sin^3 E}{6} + \frac{3 \sin^5 E}{40} \right)$$

if $1 - \epsilon \leq 0.1$ and $\cos E > 0$, $|\sin E| \leq 0.1$

$$M = n(T - T_p)$$

where

$$n = \sqrt{\mu} a^{-3/2}$$

if $a < 0$:

$$\sinh F = \frac{R\dot{R}}{\epsilon \sqrt{\mu |a|}}$$

$$M = \epsilon \sinh F - F$$

if $\epsilon - 1 > 0.1$ or if $\epsilon - 1 \leq 0.1$ and $|\sinh F| > 0.1$

$$M = (\epsilon - 1) \sinh F - \left(\frac{3 \sinh^5 F}{40} - \frac{\sinh^3 F}{6} \right)$$

if $\epsilon - 1 \leq 0.1$ and $|\sinh F| \leq 0.1$

$$M = n(T - T_p)$$

where

$$n = \sqrt{\mu |a|}^{-3/2}$$

If $c_3 = 0$, the formula for the parabola is used:

$$M = \sqrt{\mu}(T - T_p) = qD + \frac{1}{6} D^3$$

where

$$D = R\dot{R}/\sqrt{\mu} = \sqrt{2q} \tan \nu/2$$

USE

Calling sequence:

CALL JEKYL

PZE 0,,A

PZE B,,C

PZE D
 PZE E,, F
 PZE G
 error return
 normal return

where

- A contains the μ (gravitational coefficient) of the body from which the input position and velocity vectors are measured.
- A+1 contains an integer I. D. used in the parabola test: 0 = planets
 1 = Moon
 2 = Sun
- B, B+1, B+2 contain the input cartesian position vector, \bar{R} .
- C, C+1, C+2 contain the input cartesian velocity vector, \bar{V} .
- D, ..., D+8 contain the output unit vectors \hat{P} , \hat{Q} , \hat{W} .
- E contains the input epoch T.
- F contains the output epoch of closest approach, T_p .
- G, G+1, G+2 contain the output $\Delta T = T - T_p$, the angular momentum, c_1 , and the energy or vis viva integral, c_3 .

In addition, the following quantities are computed and stored in the COMMON locations given:

Location	Symbol	Description
ECCEN	ϵ	eccentricity
IMINE	$1-\epsilon$	1 minus eccentricity
AVAL	a	semimajor axis
PVAL	p	semilatus rectum
NORB	n	mean motion
NU	ν	true anomaly
JECAN	E(or F)	eccentric anomaly
MENAN	M	mean anomaly

The error exit is taken if a negative square root is attempted or if the logarithm of a negative number is attempted.

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine (includes JEKYL as a subset) is 714(10) or 2312(8) words.

REFERENCE

Holdridge, D. B., Space Trajectories Program for the IBM 7090 Computer, Technical Report No. 32-223, Revision 1, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, California, September 1, 1962.

IDENTIFICATION

10.3-1 of 2

SPECL
 JPL Staff
 IBM 7094 Fap
 December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To compute the reference unit vectors \hat{R} , \hat{S} , \hat{T} and \hat{B} and the impact parameters $B \cdot T$, $B \cdot R$.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. COMMON through COMMON+3 are used.
- b. Subroutines SQRT, ARCOS and SIN are called.
- c. COMMON location PVAL and ECCEN are used.
- d. SPECL is a subset of a rectangular-to-orbital-elements package and uses several other subroutines in the package.
- e. External locations SAVA, INJTYP and RMAX are referenced indirectly.
- f. An error will occur if a negative square root is attempted.

METHOD

The computation of the \bar{S} and \bar{B} vectors depends on the value of the eccentricity, ϵ :

- a. $\epsilon \geq 1$, the hyperbolic case with $a < 0$:

$$\bar{S} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \bar{P} + \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon^2 - 1}}{\epsilon} \bar{Q} & \text{for the incoming asymptote} \\ -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \bar{P} + \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon^2 - 1}}{\epsilon} \bar{Q} & \text{for the outgoing asymptote} \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{B} = \begin{cases} \frac{|a|(\epsilon^2 - 1)}{\epsilon} \bar{P} - \frac{|a| \sqrt{\epsilon^2 - 1}}{\epsilon} \bar{Q} & \text{for the incoming asymptote} \\ \frac{|a|(\epsilon^2 - 1)}{\epsilon} \bar{P} + \frac{|a| \sqrt{\epsilon^2 - 1}}{\epsilon} \bar{Q} & \text{for the outgoing asymptote} \end{cases}$$

b. $\epsilon < 1$, the elliptic case with $a > 0$

10.3-2 of 2

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{S} &= \bar{P} \\ \bar{B} &= a \sqrt{|\epsilon^2 - 1|} \bar{Q} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{for both the incoming and outgoing asymptote options}$$

The remaining two reference vectors T and R are given in either the hyperbolic or elliptic case by

$$\bar{T} = \left(\frac{S_y}{\sqrt{S_x^2 + S_y^2}}, \frac{-S_x}{\sqrt{S_x^2 + S_y^2}}, 0 \right)$$

$$\bar{R} = \bar{S} \times \bar{T}$$

USE

Calling sequence:

```
CALL  SPECL
PZE   A, , B
PZE   C
error return
normal return
```

Enter with the semimajor axis, a , in the AC and the eccentricity, ϵ , in the MQ.

Where

- A, ..., A+8 contain the input vectors \hat{P} , \hat{Q} , \hat{W} .
- B contains zero for reference to an incoming asymptote and 1 for reference to an outgoing asymptote.
- C, ..., C+14 contain the output $B \cdot T$, $B \cdot R$ and vectors \hat{S} , \hat{B} , \hat{T} and \hat{R} , respectively.

The error return is taken if a negative square root is attempted.

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine (includes SPECL as a subset) is 714(10) or 2312(8) words.

REFERENCE

Holdridge, D. B., Space Trajectories Program for the IBM 7090 Computer, Technical Report No. 32-223, Revision 1, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, California, September 1, 1962.

IDENTIFICATION

11

CLUCK

Peter S. Fisher, JPL

IBM 7094 Fap

December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To compute the Canopus clock angle, Moon clock angle, and target clock angle.

RESTRICTIONS

The subroutines UNIT, CROSS, PROD, and ARTAN are called.

METHOD

$$\text{Clock } \angle \triangleq \text{Tan}^{-1} \left(\frac{-\bar{A} \cdot \bar{C}}{\bar{B} \cdot \bar{C}} \right)$$

where:

$$\bar{A} = \frac{\bar{R}_{sp} \times \bar{R}_{ip}}{|\bar{R}_{sp} \times \bar{R}_{ip}|}$$

$$\bar{B} = \frac{\bar{A} \times \bar{R}_{sp}}{|\bar{A} \times \bar{R}_{sp}|}$$

$$\bar{C} = \frac{(\bar{N} \times \bar{R}_{sp}) \times \bar{R}_{sp}}{|(\bar{N} \times \bar{R}_{sp}) \times \bar{R}_{sp}|}$$

$\bar{R}_{sp} \triangleq$ True of-date Sun-probe position vector

$\bar{R}_{ip} \triangleq$ True of-date observation point-probe position vector

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \triangleq \text{ True of-date probe-Canopus position vector for the Canopus clock angle} \\ \triangleq \text{ True of-date Moon-probe position vector for the Moon clock angle} \\ \triangleq \text{ True of-date target-probe position vector for the target clock angle} \end{array} \right\} \bar{N}$

USE

Calling sequence:

Call CLUCK

PZE A, , B

return

where A is the location of the input \bar{R}_{ip} vector and where B is the location where the three output clock angles will be stored.

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 72(10) or 110(8) words

IDENTIFICATION

12

COS/SIN/QCOS/QSIN

JPL Staff

IBM 7094 Fap

December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To compute $\sin x$ or $\cos x$ for a floating point, single precision x (x in radians or degrees).

RESTRICTIONS

- a. Loops for large argument or small unnormalized argument.
- b. Uses COMMOM to COMMON +2.

METHOD

The argument is reduced to a first quadrant equivalent and then a thirteenth order polynomial approximation, employing fixed point arithmetic, is used.
The cosine is computed by first adding $\pi/2$ to the argument.

USE

Enter with the argument in the accumulator.

Exit with the result in the accumulator.

Calling sequences:

for COS X		for SIN X	
X in radians	X in degrees	X in radians	X in degrees
CLA X	CLA X	CLA X	CLA X
CALL QCOS	CALL COS	CALL QSIN	CALL SIN
return	return	return	return

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 159(10) or 237(8) words.

IDENTIFICATION

13-1 of 2

CROSS/PROD/UNIT

JPL Staff

IBM 7094 Fap

December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To compute: (1) the cross product of two vectors; or (2) the dot product of two vectors, or the magnitude and magnitude squared of one vector; or (3) a unit vector.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. All vectors must be stored BES 3.
- b. In the calling sequences to the CROSS and UNIT option the location given for the output vector may be the same as the location given for an input vector.

METHOD

The vector operations of vector product and scalar product and the multiplication of a vector by a scalar ($1/|v|$ to obtain a unit vector) are performed in a manner indicated by their definitions.

USE

Calling sequences:

- a. To compute the vector product of two vectors $\vec{C} = \vec{A} \times \vec{B}$:

CALL CROSS

PZE A, , B

PZE C

return

- b. To compute the scalar product of two vectors $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}$:

CALL PROD

MZE A, , B

return

Exit with the result in the accumulator.

- c. To compute the magnitude and magnitude squared of a vector A:

CALL PROD

PZE A

return

Exit with the magnitude in the AC and the magnitude squared in the MQ.

d. To obtain a unit vector $\bar{B} = \bar{A}/|\bar{A}|$;

13-2 of 2

CALL UNIT

PZE A, B

return

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 66(10) or 102(8) words.

IDENTIFICATION

14

DAYS

JPL Staff

IBM 7094 Fap

December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To convert the double precision floating point seconds located in the AC and MQ to single precision integer days and residual seconds.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. A double precision number is assumed to be two floating point words.
- b. Subroutines FIX, FLOAT, and ADD are called.
- c. Uses COMMON to COMMON +5.

METHOD

The double precision seconds are divided by 86,400 and the integral part of the result in single precision replaces the MQ. The residual seconds replace the AC.

USE

Enter with the seconds in the AC and MQ in double precision floating point. Exit with the residual seconds in floating point in the AC and the integral days in floating point in the MQ.

Calling sequence:

CLA L(SECONDS A)

LDQ L(SECONDS B)

CALL DAYS

return

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 25(10) or 31(8) words.

IDENTIFICATION

15

DUMMY/EOS/CANCLK/DATCEL/RGGSV/RGGSTR/EXPORT

JPL Staff

IBM 7094 Fap

December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To allow certain parameters to be defined at program load time, and to provide storage and definition of miscellaneous quantities.

METHOD

EOS, RGGSV and RGGSTR are defined. CANCLK is a three-word buffer for clock angles. DUMMY is provided for name only. DATCEL contains the BCD date of loading of the program in a format as follows: YYMMDD. EXPORT is a flag which controls the sensing of the 7094 on-line printer to read the JPL printer board and clock. If EXPORT is non-zero, no sensing of the on-line printer is made by the program. This is to allow non-JPL installations to use the program even if their printer board or clock hardware is different.

USE

This subroutine is always left symbolic and is the first physical subroutine in the deck. This allows for the word DATCEL and other parameters to be updated at load time, if necessary.

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 9(10) or 11(8) words.

IDENTIFICATION

16-1 of 3

EARTH/SPACE

JPL Staff

IBM 7094 Fap

December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

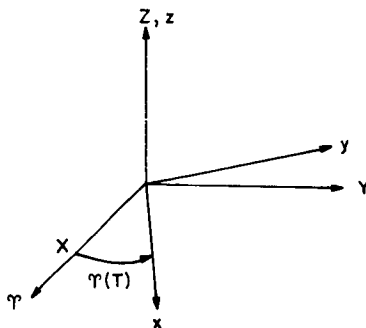
To rotate from space-fixed cartesian coordinates to Earth-fixed sphericals, and vice versa.

RESTRICTIONS

- Subroutines COS, SIN, RVIN, RVOU and MATRIX are called.
- COMMON through COMMON+11 are used.
- The COMMON locations GHA(T) and LOMEGA are assumed to contain the Greenwich hour angle in degrees and the Earth's rotation rate in radians/sec, respectively.

METHOD

At the epoch T a "space-fixed" cartesian coordinate system is defined, centered at the Earth with the X - Y plane the equator, the X axis the direction of the vernal equinox, and the Z axis the spin axis of the Earth. The "Earth-fixed" frame is obtained from the space-fixed by rotating about the Z axis by an angle $\tau(T)$, the Greenwich hour angle of the vernal equinox, to bring the x axis in coincidence with the Greenwich meridian as shown in the following sketch:



The coordinates are then related by

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \tau(T) & \sin \tau(T) \\ -\sin \tau(T) & \cos \tau(T) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$z = Z,$$

and

16-2 of 3

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \tau(T) & \sin \tau(T) \\ -\sin \tau(T) & \cos \tau(T) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \dot{X} \\ \dot{Y} \end{pmatrix} + \omega \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \tau(T) & \cos \tau(T) \\ -\cos \tau(T) & -\sin \tau(T) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dot{z} = \dot{Z},$$

where ω is the rotation rate of the Earth.

The inverse transformation is

$$\begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \tau(T) & -\sin \tau(T) \\ \sin \tau(T) & \cos \tau(T) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Z = z$$

and

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{X} \\ \dot{Y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \tau(T) & -\sin \tau(T) \\ \sin \tau(T) & \cos \tau(T) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{pmatrix} + \omega \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \tau(T) & -\cos \tau(T) \\ \cos \tau(T) & -\sin \tau(T) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dot{Z} = \dot{z}$$

SPACE performs the rotation from space-fixed cartesian to Earth-fixed cartesian and then calls subroutine RVOU to obtain the Earth-fixed spherical set.

EARTH calls subroutine RVIN to make the transformation from Earth-fixed spherical to Earth-fixed cartesian and then performs the rotation from Earth-fixed cartesian to space-fixed cartesian.

USE

Calling sequences:

- a. To rotate from space-fixed cartesian coordinates to Earth-fixed sphericals:

```
CALL SPACE
PZE A, B
PZE C, D
```

where A, A+1, A+2 contain the input space-fixed cartesian position.

B, B+1, B+2 contain the input space-fixed cartesian velocity.

C, ..., C+5 contain the output Earth-fixed spherical set $r, \phi, \theta, v, \gamma, \sigma$.

D, ..., D+5 contain the output Earth-fixed cartesian set $x, y, z, \dot{x}, \dot{y}, \dot{z}$.

b. To rotate from Earth-fixed sphericals to space-fixed cartesian coordinates:

CALL EARTH

PZE A

PZE B,,C

where A, ..., A+5 contain the input Earth-fixed spherical set $r, \phi, \theta, v, \gamma, \sigma$.

B, B+1, B+2 contain the output space-fixed cartesian position coordinates X, Y, Z.

C, C+1, C+2 contain the output space-fixed cartesian velocity coordinates $\dot{X}, \dot{Y}, \dot{Z}$.

and where both entries assume that COMMON location GHA(T) and LOMEGA contain the Greenwich hour angle in degrees and the Earth's rotation rate in radians/sec, respectively.

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 112(10) or 160(8) words.

REFERENCE

Holdridge, D. B., Space Trajectories Program for the IBM 7090 Computer, Technical Report No. 32-223, Revision No. 1, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, California, September 1, 1962.

IDENTIFICATION

17-1 of 2

ECLIP

JPL Staff

IBM 7094 Fap

December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

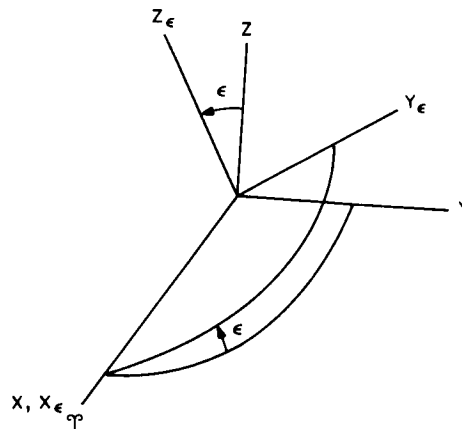
To rotate Earth equatorial coordinates to ecliptic and vice versa.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. Subroutines SIN, COS and MATRIX are called.
- b. COMMON+10 through COMMON+12 are used.
- c. The cell ET in COMMON is assumed to contain the mean or true obliquity of the ecliptic.

METHOD

The ecliptic plane is characterized by its inclination to the Earth's equator, ϵ , the obliquity of the ecliptic, and its ascending node on the Earth's equator, the vernal equinox, as shown in the following sketch:



where X, Y, Z is the Earth equatorial frame and $X_\epsilon, Y_\epsilon, Z_\epsilon$ is the ecliptic. The coordinates are related by

$$\begin{pmatrix} X_\epsilon \\ Y_\epsilon \\ Z_\epsilon \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\epsilon & \sin\epsilon \\ 0 & -\sin\epsilon & \cos\epsilon \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix}$$

where ϵ can be the mean or true obliquity.

USE

17-2 of 2

Calling sequence:

CALL ECLIP

PFX X, Y

return

where

X-3, X-2, X-1 contain the input vector.

Y-3, Y-2, Y-1 contain the output vector.

PFX = PZE assumes equatorial input and rotates to ecliptic.

PFX = MZE assumes ecliptic input and rotates to equatorial.

X = Y is permitted.

And where the COMMON location ET contains the input true of-date obliquity or the mean 1950.0 obliquity.

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 45(10) or 55(8) words.

REFERENCE

Holdridge, D. B., Space Trajectories Program for the IBM 7090 Computer, Technical Report No. 32-223, Revision No. 1, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, California, September 1, 1962.

IDENTIFICATION

EFFECT
 JPL Staff
 IBM 7094 Fap
 December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To replace each of the output flags GROPS to GROPS +11 with a 0, 2, or 4 for the suppression, ecliptic, or equatorial output option, respectively.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. It is assumed that subroutine SPRAY has previously been called so that GROPS to GROPS +11 contain the group output flags.
- b. PHASE, GROPS and CODE, in COMMON, are used and GROPI is referenced indirectly.

METHOD

The value of PHASE is found to be 0, 1 or >1 according as the start-of-phase, normal, or end-of-phase print condition has been met at the print epoch. At the same time each flag will be a one digit octal integer. Each of the resulting 24 possible combinations is considered and each branch replaces the flag with 0, 2, or 4 scaled 35.

The following table summarizes the combinations and results:

Initial value of octal flag	Resulting value of octal flag
0	0 for all values of PHASE
1	4 for all values of PHASE
2	2 for all values of PHASE
3	0 for all values of PHASE
4	2 for PHASE = 0, 0 otherwise
5	4 for PHASE = 0, 0 otherwise
6	2 for PHASE > 1, 0 otherwise
7	4 for PHASE > 1, 0 otherwise

USE

Calling sequence:
 CALL EFFECT
 return

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 40(10) or 50(8) words.

IDENTIFICATION

19-1 of 6

EPHEM
 JPL Staff
 IBM 7094 Fap
 December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

The ephemeris interpolation routine EPHEM is designed to read a JPL Ephemeris Tape and to interpolate for the position and/or velocity of any subset of the planets and Moon at any Julian date within the time interval spanned by the tape.

The ephemeris data carried on tape are in heliocentric coordinates for the planets and geocentric coordinates for the Moon. EPHEM, however, may be used to obtain coordinates referenced to any of the bodies as center. In particular, data are furnished for the Earth-Moon barycenter rather than for the Earth, and EPHEM performs the necessary calculations for obtaining geocentric coordinates of the planets and Sun.

The data on the ephemeris tape and the results of the interpolation are expressed in the coordinate system of the mean Earth equator and equinox of 1950.0.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. Subroutines READB, BSREC, REWIND are called.
- b. A buffer of 1862 cells must be provided by the user for storage of the raw ephemeris from the tape. Buffers of 36, 13, and 150 cells are also required by EPHEM, as described in USE.
- c. EPHEM makes extensive use of 7094 double precision instructions, hence all tables must start in even core locations.
- d. The ephemeris tape must be in the format described in Appendix A of Ref. 1.

METHOD

Everett's formula

$$\begin{aligned}
 x(T_j) = & ux_0 + tx_1 + \frac{u(u^2 - 1)}{3!} \Delta_m^2 x_0 + \frac{t(t^2 - 1)}{3!} \Delta_m^2 x_1 \\
 & + \frac{u(u^2 - 1)(u^2 - 4)}{5!} \Delta_m^4 x_0 + \frac{t(t^2 - 1)(t^2 - 4)}{5!} \Delta_m^4 x_1
 \end{aligned}$$

is used for interpolation, where

T_j = the desired Julian date, $T \leq T_j < T + h$

h = step size of data

T = point in time at which data are tabulated

$$t = (T_j - T)/h, 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$u = 1 - t$$

$$x_0 = x(T)$$

$$x_1 = x(T + h)$$

$$\Delta_m^n = n^{\text{th}} \text{ modified difference}$$

It is assumed that the Julian date specified by the user as the epoch for which data are requested is in Universal Time. Since the ephemerides are tabulated in Ephemeris Time, the specified epoch is modified by

$$ET = UT + \Delta t$$

to convert to Ephemeris Time.

Planetary coordinates for centers other than the Sun are obtained by the vector subtraction

$$\bar{P} = \bar{P}_0 - \bar{C}$$

where

\bar{P} = planetary coordinates referred to the desired center

\bar{P}_0 = planetary coordinates referred to the Sun

\bar{C} = heliocentric coordinates of the desired center

A similar vector subtraction is performed for velocity vectors.

Calculation of the heliocentric coordinates of the Earth and/or Moon or the geocentric or selenocentric coordinates of the Sun and planets requires additional manipulations.

Heliocentric lunar and Earth coordinates are obtained as

$$\bar{M} = \bar{B} + \mu_m \bar{L}$$

$$\bar{E} = \bar{B} - \mu_e \bar{L}$$

where

\bar{M} = heliocentric coordinates of the Moon

\bar{E} = heliocentric coordinates of the Earth

\bar{B} = heliocentric coordinates of the Earth-Moon barycenter

\bar{L} = geocentric coordinates of the Moon

$$\mu_m = \frac{\mu_E}{\mu_E + \mu_M}$$

$$\mu_e = \frac{\mu_M}{\mu_E + \mu_M}$$

μ_E = the GM of the Earth

μ_M = the GM of the Moon

Both μ_E and μ_M are obtained from TAB1, as described in the next section.

USE

The subroutine EPHEM may be used by either the FORTRAN II or the FAP programs. The calling sequence for a FORTRAN II program is

```
CALL EPHEM (JD, CENT, TAB1, TAB2, TAB3, TAB4, NTAPE)
```

and for the FAP program is

```
CALL EPHEM, JD, CENT, TAB1, TAB2, TAB3, TAB4, NTAPE
```

The arguments in the calling sequence are interpreted as follows:

JD = double-precision floating point Julian date T_j , assumed to be in Universal Time, at which data are required.

CENT = control-word floating point integer identifying the desired center of the coordinate system according to the scheme given in Table 1.

TAB1 = 36-word table of physical constants with the structure given in Table 2.

TAB2 = 13 floating point integers that control the data output for each body according to the scheme given in Table 3. The control-word sequence is given in Table 4.

TAB3 = 1862-word buffer used by EPHEM to store a record of ephemeris data as it is read from the ephemeris tape.

TAB4 = 150-word block of storage containing the output information listed in Table 5. The control-word integer in TAB4 is interpreted as shown in Table 6.

NTAPE = location of word containing a fixed-point number designating the logical tape unit on which the JPL Ephemeris Tape is mounted.

The nutations and nutation rates are always in units of radians and radians/day. The units of the planetary and lunar data are determined by the value of the output control word found in location TAB1 +34. If this single precision word is zero the output will be in kilometers and kilometers/sec; if this word is 1.0 the planetary data will be in AU and AU/day and the lunar data will be in "Earth-radii" and "Earth-radii"/day.

The output is always cartesian, referenced to the mean Earth equator and equinox of 1950.0.

CODING INFORMATION

- a. When the routine is part of a new core load it will automatically rewind the ephemeris tape the first time called to allow it to retrieve the data in the identification records. This data defines the time span of data on the tape. The criterion for this rewind is comparison of the current tape unit designation with that of the previous call. Only if they are the same **will a rewind** not be issued. To prevent rewinds when chain type jobs

are run, the entry TAPEX is provided. The six quantities starting at TAPEX may be "wanted" (see Ref. 2) from link to link in any compatible fashion to prevent rewinding. To deliberately cause a rewind, the entry EPTAPE is provided. If a zero is stored in this cell, the ephemeris tape will rewind the next time EPHEM is called.

b. Length of subroutine is 813(10) or 1455(8) words.

Table 1. Central body identification

Body	Control integer	Body	Control integer
Mercury	1.0	Neptune	8.0
Venus	2.0	Pluto	9.0
Earth	3.0	Sun	10.0
Mars	4.0	Moon	11.0
Jupiter	5.0	Earth-Moon	
Saturn	6.0	barycenter	12.0
Uranus	7.0		

Table 2. TAB1 structure

Word in record	Physical constant and unit	Word format
TAB1	k = universal gravitational constant, AU ^{3/2} /day	Double-precision floating point
TAB1+2	GM of Mercury, km ³ /sec ²	↓
+4	GM of Venus, km ³ /sec ²	
+6	GM of Earth, km ³ /sec ²	
+8	GM of Mars, km ³ /sec ²	
+10	GM of Jupiter, km ³ /sec ²	
+12	GM of Saturn, km ³ /sec ²	
+14	GM of Uranus, km ³ /sec ²	
+16	GM of Neptune, km ³ /sec ²	
+18	GM of Pluto, km ³ /sec ²	
+20	GM of Sun, km ³ /sec ²	
+22	GM of Moon, km ³ /sec ²	
+24	Astronomical unit, km	
+26	Earth radius for lunar ephemeris conversion, km	
+28	Speed of light, km/sec	

Table 2 (Cont'd)

19-5 of 6

Word in record	Physical constant and unit	Word format
TAB1+30	Solar-flux constant, lb-force/m ²	Double-precision floating point
+32	Seconds per mean solar day	Double-precision floating point
+34	Output-unit control word	Single-precision floating point
+35	$\Delta t = ET - UT, \text{ sec}$	Single-precision floating point

Table 3. TAB2 output control interpretation

Control word	Meaning
0.0	No data, this body
1.0	Position data only, this body
2.0	Velocity data only, this body
3.0	Both position and velocity data, this body

Table 4. TAB2 structure

Word position	Body controlled	Word position	Body controlled
TAB2	Mercury	TAB2+7	Neptune
TAB2+1	Venus	+8	Pluto
+2	Earth	+9	Sun
+3	Mars	+10	Moon
+4	Jupiter	+11	Earth-Moon barycenter
+5	Saturn		
+6	Uranus	+12	Nutations

Table 5. TAB4 structure

Word position	Contents
TAB4	Floating point control-word integer indicating type of error, if any
TAB4+1	Zero cell for double-precision compatibility
+2	Mercury position and velocity in double-precision floating point
+14	11 more sub-blocks of position and velocity data for each of the other bodies in double-precision floating point, each sub-block consisting of 12 words, in the same order as given in TAB2
+146	Nutation in longitude and nutation in latitude in single-precision floating point
+148	Nutation rates in single-precision floating point

Table 6. TAB4 error code interpretation

Control word	Meaning
0.0	Successful return
1.0	Specified date T_j smaller than starting date of data available
2.0	T_j greater than final date of data available
3.0	Reading error (redundancy)
4.0	A TAB2 control word is negative or greater than 3
5.0	CENTER control word is in error

REFERENCES

1. Peabody, P. R., Scott, J. F., Orozco, E. G., User's Description of JPL Ephemeris Tapes, Technical Report No. 32-580, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, California, March 2, 1964.
2. Newhall, N. S., User's Guide for JPTRAJ (JPL Trajectory Monitor), Engineering Document No. 199, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, California, January 4, 1964.

IDENTIFICATION

20-1 of 2

EPHSET/E. T./INTR1

Alan D. Rosenberg, JPL

IBM 7094 Fap

December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

- a. EPHSET performs initialization of the calling sequence to the subroutine EPHEM.
- b. INTR1 obtains positions and velocities of the Moon, Sun, and planets at a given epoch from the double precision JPL Ephemeris Tape and arranges this information in a manner compatible with the program SPACE. Results are referenced to the mean Earth equator and equinox of 1950.0.
- c. E. T. converts a given universal time epoch to the corresponding ephemeris time epoch.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. FIX, DAYS, EPHEM, GRUPPE, PROUT, ERPRT, ABORT and UNLOAD are called.
- b. NEWBCD, TARAD, CENTR5, CENTE5, TAPEX and EPTAPE are external cells which are referenced.
- c. Subroutine INTR1 has the following error conditions:
 1. Unknown central body reference for EPHEM: (CENTER).
 2. Unknown control word for EPHEM: (CONTRL).
 3. Redundancy reading ephemeris tape: (REDUN).
 4. Input epoch earlier than data on ephemeris tape: (EARLY).
 5. Input epoch later than data on ephemeris tape: (LATE).

The word in parenthesis above is printed in the error message: PLANETARY EPHEMERIS ERROR = (error word) on a device appropriate to the mode of SFOF operation and always on the off-line output.

Conditions 1. and 2. cause CALL ABORT in SFOF mode 4 and non-SFOF mode of operation, and TSX ENDSYS, 4 in SFOF mode 2. Conditions 3., 4., and 5. allow one re-try in mode 4 and non-SFOF mode by pressing START, then CALL ABORT in case of a second failure. In SFOF mode 2, TSX ENDSYS, 4 occurs and a comment TURN ON-----AFTER OPERATOR ACTION is printed, where the name of the program currently operating is inserted above.

- d. The ephemeris tape is assumed to be mounted on SYSUT8, which corresponds to FORTRAN logical tape 12 and physical unit B6.
- e. The COMMON cells T, KB0, XN, XN., CENTER, TARG, PRFLG, 37HED, SP1A, SP2A, SP3A, EJCTA, SP1B, SP2B, SP3B, EJCTB, SP1C, SP2C, EJCTC are referenced.

- f. The system low-core cells (PAUSE, ENDSYS, SFMODE and JPTRAJ) are referenced.
- g. The buffer NEWBOD through NEWBOD +3 and entry BODTAB are provided to allow substitution of any of the normally unused planets, i. e. Mercury, Neptune, Uranus and Pluto, in place of Saturn.
- h. The buffers EGM, SCALE1, DUT and GRAV contain physical constants which may be modified by input. Entry NUTLOB has been provided so the computed nutations are accessible.

METHOD

- a. INTRI takes the double precision seconds past 0^h January 1, 1950 U. T. which it assumes to be in T and T+1, converts it to double precision Julian date and calls EPHEM; upon return, the double precision positions and velocities of the bodies are rounded off and stored in the XN and XN. buffers in COMMON. The nutation in longitude and obliquity and their rates in radians and radians/day are placed in NUTOBL through NUTOBL +3.
- b. E. T. adds T, the double precision seconds past 0^h January 1, 1950 U. T. to ΔT , the difference between Universal and Ephemeris time, and returns with the results in the AC-MQ.

USE

- a. CALL EPHSET
return
- b. CALL INTRI
return

Assumption is that T and T+1 contain the double precision seconds past 0^h January 1, 1950 U. T., and CENTER contains a fixed point integer scaled 35, of value 0 through 6, corresponding to the names EARTH, MOON, SUN, VENUS, MARS, SATURN, JUPITER, respectively.

- c. CALL E. T.
return

Assumption is as above for cells T and T+1. Results are double precision seconds past 0^h January 1, 1950 E. T. in the AC-MQ.

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 2311 (10) or 4407 (8) words.

REFERENCE

Cary, C.; Inter-Office Memorandum 312.3-176, Physical Constants and Other Parameters to be used in MA-C Computations-Updated Version, October 30, 1964.

IDENTIFICATION

21

FIX/FLOAT
 JPL Staff
 IBM 7094 Fap
 December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To convert a single precision floating point number to a fixed point integer scaled 35 or vice versa.

RESTRICTIONS

Conversion will be made mod 2^{27} .

METHOD

The unnormalized add and floating point add instructions are used with masks.

USE

Enter with the number to be converted in the accumulator. Exit with the result in the accumulator.

Calling sequences:

To float a fixed point integer:

```

CLA    L(INTEGER)
CALL  FLOAT
return
```

To fix a floating point number:

```

CLA    L(NUMBER)
CALL  FIX
return
```

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 9(10) or 11(8) words.

IDENTIFICATION

22-1 of 2

FIXT/FLOT
JPL Staff
IBM 7094 Fap
December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To compute the number of seconds that have elapsed since 0^h January 1, 1950, given a Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) between the years 1950 and 2000 or vice versa.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. The locations YEAR to YEAR +6, in COMMON, are used in the FIXT option.
- b. A double precision number is considered to be two floating point words.

METHOD

The double precision floating point number is decoded into the various lengths of time and vice versa, taking into account leap years and leap centuries.

USE

- a. GMT to seconds: on entrance the AC must contain YYMM0DDHH and the MQ must contain NNSSFFF, where

YY = last two digits of the year
MM = month of the year, January being 1
0 = zero
DD = days
HH = hours
NN = minutes
SS = seconds
FFF = milliseconds

Exit with the double precision floating point seconds past 0^h, January 1, 1950, in the AC and MQ. If YY = MM = 0, then (AC - MQ) is converted to an interval in double precision seconds.

Calling sequence:

```
CLA    L(YYMM0DDHH)
LDQ    L(NNSSFFF)
CALL   FLOT
return
```

b. Seconds to GMT: on entrance the AC and MQ must contain the double precision floating point seconds past 0^h, January 1, 1950. Exit with the GMT in location YEAR to YEAR +6, where

YEAR = YY = last two digits of year

+1 = MM = month, January being 1

+2 = DD = days

+3 = HH = hours

+4 = NN = minutes

+5 = SS = seconds

+6 = FFF = milliseconds

YEAR through YEAR +5 are fixed point integers scaled 35. YEAR +6 is fixed point scaled 0.

Calling sequence:

CLA L(SECONDS A)

LDQ L(SECONDS B)

CALL FIXT

return

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 175(10) or 257(8) words.

IDENTIFICATION

23-1 of 2

GASJET/GASSET/GASOPT/GASFLG/GASTIM

JPL Staff

IBM 7094 Fap

December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To handle the attitude control option.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. Subroutines BCDNO, UNIT, CROSS, ADD, MATRIX and FLOTT are called.
- b. Locations CAN50, GASTM1, GASTM2, GASTR1, GASTR2 and FLGWRD are referenced indirectly.
- c. T, T(0), QX and XN in COMMON are used.

METHOD

If the input flag GASOPT is non-zero then the attitude control effects are considered as a perturbation on the spacecraft, between a given start time $T_S + \Delta T$ and a given end time T_E . T_S may be an epoch earlier than the injection epoch or may be zero. If zero, the injection epoch is put into T_S . If T_E is zero then the attitude control option is never turned off.

The GASFLG is set non-zero during the $T_S + \Delta T$ to T_E interval of time and is the flag used by the subroutine TRAJ as an indication of when to include the attitude control effects as a perturbation. Communication is also made between this subroutine and TRAJ in the handling of the triggers associated with the two times $T_S + \Delta T$ and T_E .

To compute the perturbation on the spacecraft define:

- a. \vec{E} = unit vector directed from the probe to a body specified by input into GASOPT + 1
- b. \vec{H} = unit vector directed from the probe to the Sun

$$c. \vec{B} = \frac{\vec{E} \times \vec{H}}{|\vec{E} \times \vec{H}|}$$

$$e. \vec{C} = -\vec{H}$$

$$f. \vec{A} = \frac{\vec{B} \times \vec{C}}{|\vec{B} \times \vec{C}|}$$

- g. $t = T - (T_S + \Delta T)$, where the times used in the computation are:

T_S = (input) epoch of start of computation

ΔT = (input) time in seconds to add to T_S to get a final time of start of computation.

T_E = (input) epoch to end computation

T = (input) trajectory epoch

Next define the force to be:

$$h. F_A = F_{A0} + F_{A1}t + F_{A2}t^2$$

$$i. F_B = F_{B0} + F_{B1}t + F_{B2}t^2$$

$$j. F_C = F_{C0} + F_{C1}t + F_{C2}t^2$$

where F_A , F_B , and F_C are in units of dynes.

If m is the (input) mass of the spacecraft in kg then the (output) perturbative accelerations \ddot{x} , \ddot{y} , \ddot{z} due to attitude control forces are given in units of km/sec^2 by:

$$k. \begin{pmatrix} \ddot{x} \\ \ddot{y} \\ \ddot{z} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{10^{-8}}{m} \begin{pmatrix} A_x & B_x & C_x \\ A_y & B_y & C_y \\ A_z & B_z & C_z \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_A \\ F_B \\ F_C \end{pmatrix}$$

USE

Calling sequences:

a. initialization entry:

```
CALL GASSET
return
```

b. execution entry:

```
CALL GASJET
PZE P
return
```

where the output acceleration is stored into P , $P + 1$, $P + 2$ and where the following input parameters have been previously input into GASOPT through GASOPT +16:

GASOPT	flag; 0 = no attitude control effects
GASOPT +1	reference body; planet, Moon, or Canopus
+2, 3	epoch of start of attitude control effects
+4	delta T in sec, added to GASOPT +2, 3
+5, 6	epoch of end of attitude control effects
+7, 8, 9	coefficients of F_A polynomial; F_{A2} , F_{A1} , F_{A0}
+10, 11, 12	coefficients of F_B polynomial; F_{B2} , F_{B1} , F_{B0}
+13, 14, 15	coefficients of F_C polynomial; F_{C2} , F_{C1} , F_{C0}
+16	mass of spacecraft, kg

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 238(10) or 356(8).

REFERENCES

JPL Section 312 RFP 179 (with a correction to the definition of \vec{A} to give a right-handed coordinate system).

IDENTIFICATION

24-1 of 2

GEDLAT
 JPL Staff
 IBM 7094 Fap
 December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To compute ϕ' , the geodetic latitude of the probe, and ρ' , the distance from the geocenter to the point on the surface of the Earth lying on the Earth-probe line.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. Subroutines SIN and SQRT are called.
- b. COMMOM through COMMON+9 are used.

METHOD

- a. ϕ' is given by:

$$\phi' = \phi + b_1 \sin 2\phi + b_2 \sin 4\phi + b_3 \sin 6\phi$$

where ϕ is the input geocentric latitude of the probe,

$$b_1 = 0.19456624 \text{ deg}$$

$$b_2 = 0.00033036 \text{ deg}$$

$$b_3 = 0.00000075 \text{ deg.}$$

- b. ρ' is given by:

$$\rho' = a \sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2 \sin^2 \phi}$$

where ϕ is the input geocentric latitude of the probe,

$$\epsilon^2 = 0.006768657997, \text{ eccentricity squared,}$$

$$a = 6378.2064, \text{ equatorial radius, kilometers.}$$

USE

Calling sequence:
 CALL GEDLAT

Enter with the geocentric latitude of the probe, ϕ , in the accumulator in degrees.

Exit with the geodetic latitude of the probe, ϕ' , in the AC in degrees and the radius, ρ' , in the MQ in kilometers.

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 46(10) or 56(8) words.

REFERENCE

Holdridge, D. B., Space Trajectories Program for the IBM 7090 Computer, Technical Report 32-223, Revision 1, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, California, September 1, 1962.

IDENTIFICATION

25

GETTER
 JPL Staff
 IBM 7094 Fap

PURPOSE

To compute, in floating point, the angle, in degrees, between two vectors, where each vector is the difference of two other vectors.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. All vectors must be stored BES 3.
- b. Subroutines ARCOS and PROD are called.
- c. The formula used to compute the angle does not hold, in general, for unit vectors since

$$\frac{\bar{A} - \bar{B}}{|\bar{A} - \bar{B}|} \neq \frac{\hat{A} - \hat{B}}{|\hat{A} - \hat{B}|}$$

for all \bar{A}, \bar{B} where $\hat{}$ signifies a unit vector.

METHOD

The desired angle is computed using the following formula:

$$\text{ANGLE} = \text{ARCOS} \left[\frac{(\bar{A} - \bar{B}) \cdot (\bar{C} - \bar{B})}{|\bar{A} - \bar{B}| |\bar{C} - \bar{B}|} \right]$$

Note: For $\bar{B} = \bar{0}$, either \bar{A} or \bar{C} may be unit vectors and give a correct result.

USE

Calling sequence:

CALL GETTER
 PZE A, C
 PZE B, D
 return

The angle between the vectors $\bar{A} - \bar{B}$ and $\bar{C} - \bar{B}$ is computed in degrees and stored in D.

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 37(10) or 45(8) words.

IDENTIFICATION

26-1 of 2

GHA
 JPL Staff
 IBM 7094 Fap
 December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To compute the Earth's rotation rate and the Greenwich hour angle of the vernal equinox.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. COMMON locations T, T+1, NUTRA, LOMEGA, OMEGA and GHA(T) contain input and output quantities.
- b. COMMON through COMMON+6 are used.
- c. Subroutines DAYS, FIX and FLOAT are called.

METHOD

The mean value of the Greenwich hour angle is computed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_m(T) &= 100^{\circ}07554260 + 0^{\circ}.9856473460 d + (2^{\circ}.9015) 10^{-13}d^2 + \omega t \pmod{360 \text{ deg}} \\ 0 \leq \gamma_m(T) &< 360 \text{ deg} \end{aligned}$$

where

T is the epoch under consideration in U. T.
 d is integer days past 0 hr January 1, 1950
 t is seconds past 0 hr of epoch T
 ω is the Earth's rotation rate and is given by:

$$\omega = \frac{0.00417807417}{1 + (5.21) 10^{-13}d} \text{ deg/sec.}$$

Given the nutation in right ascension, $\delta\alpha$, the true value of the hour angle is:

$$\gamma(T) = \gamma_m(T) + \delta\alpha$$

USE

Calling sequence:

```
CALL  GHA
      return
```

where

T, T+1 contain the input double precision seconds past 0 hr January 1, 1950 U. T.
 NUTRA contains $\delta\alpha$, the input nutation in right ascension in degrees.
 OMEGA contains the output Earth's rotation rate in deg/sec.

LOMEGA contains the output Earth's rotation rate in rad/sec.

GHA(T) contains the output true Greenwich hour angle in degrees.

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 68(10) or 104(8) words.

IDENTIFICATION

27

GRUPPE
JPL Staff
IBM 7094 Fap
December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To maintain a count of the number of lines of output made on a page and to use this count to control page ejects.

RESTRICTIONS

Subroutine SEITE is called to give the page eject and page heading.

METHOD

If the print suppress flag indicates no printing, the subroutine exits. N, the number of lines of output that are going to be printed in the following group, is added to the current line count C. If $N + C > 63$ subroutine SEITE is called to get a page eject and page heading. If $N + C \leq 63$, $N + C$ becomes the new line count C.

USE

Calling sequence:

```
CALL GRUPPE  
PZE N
```

where N is the number of lines of output that will be requested before the next CALL GRUPPE.

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 14(10) or 16(8) words.

IDENTIFICATION

28-1 of 4

HARMN/HARMN2/MRBLAT
 JPL Staff
 IBM 7094 Fap
 December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To compute the oblate potential of the Earth and Mars.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. Location PMAT is referenced indirectly to obtain the space-fixed Earth equatorial to space-fixed Mars equatorial rotation matrix.
- b. Entry HARMN2 is provided so the beginning of the constant buffer is accessible.
- c. The mean Earth equator and equinox of 1950.0 to true-of-date rotation matrix is assumed to be in COMMON location (NA) through (NA)+8.
- d. COMMON through COMMON+14 are used.

METHOD

The oblate potential of the Earth and Mars are assumed to contain the second, third, and fourth spherical harmonics:

$$U_B = \frac{\mu_B}{R} \left\{ \frac{J a_B^2}{3R^2} (1 - 3 \sin^2 \phi) + \frac{H a_B^3}{5R^3} (3 - 5 \sin^2 \phi) \sin \phi + \frac{D a_B^4}{35R^4} (3 - 30 \sin^2 \phi + 35 \sin^4 \phi) \right\}$$

where μ_B is the gravitational coefficient of the body (Earth or Mars) and a_B is the equatorial radius of the body.

$R = (X, Y, Z)$ is the position vector from the body's center of mass expressed in the mean equator and equinox of 1950.0. To obtain ϕ , the latitude, the z -component of the position vector expressed in the true equator and equinox of date coordinate system must be supplied. Thus, $\sin \phi = z/R$.

To obtain the perturbing acceleration, ∇U_B is formed:

$$\nabla U_B = \left(\frac{\partial U_B}{\partial u_1}, \frac{\partial U_B}{\partial u_2}, \frac{\partial U_B}{\partial u_3} \right)$$

where $u_1 = X$, $u_2 = Y$, and $u_3 = Z$.

28-2 of 4

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial U_B}{\partial u_j} = & - \frac{J_B \mu_B a_B^2}{R^2} \frac{a_B^2}{R^2} \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{5z^2}{R^2} \right) \frac{u_j}{R} + 2 \frac{z}{R} a_{3j} \right\} \\ & - \frac{H_B \mu_B a_B^3}{R^2} \frac{a_B^3}{R^3} \left\{ \left(3 - 7 \frac{z^2}{R^2} \right) \frac{z}{R} \frac{u_j}{R} + \left(-\frac{3}{5} + \frac{3z^2}{R^2} \right) a_{3j} \right\} \\ & - \frac{D_B \mu_B a_B^4}{R^2} \frac{a_B^4}{R^4} \left\{ \left(\frac{3}{7} - 6 \frac{z^2}{R^2} + 9 \frac{z^4}{R^4} \right) \frac{u_j}{R} + \left(\frac{12}{7} - 4 \frac{z^2}{R^2} \right) \frac{z}{R} a_{3j} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

where $j = 1, 2, 3$.

The third row of the (NA) matrix is used for the a_{3j} for the Earth and the third row of the PMAT matrix is used for Mars.

The second, third and fourth harmonic terms are computed only if the body-probe distance, R_B is less than some constant value. The following table gives the nominal values of the constants used in the Earth and Mars calculations:

Location	Quantity	Description	Nominal Value
HARMN+2	J_{\oplus}	Earth coefficient for second harmonic	0.162345E-2
+3	H_{\oplus}	Earth coefficient for third harmonic	-0.575E-5
+4	D_{\oplus}	Earth coefficient for fourth harmonic	0.7875E-5
+5	a_{\oplus}	Earth radius	6378.165 km
+6	R_2	$R_{\oplus} > R_2$ suppresses Earth second harmonic	5E5
+7	R_3	$R_{\oplus} > R_3$ suppresses Earth third harmonic	2E5
+8	R_4	$R_{\oplus} > R_4$ suppresses Earth fourth harmonic	1E5
+9	J_{δ}	Mars coefficient for second harmonic	0.292E-2
+10	H_{δ}	Mars coefficient for third harmonic	0

Location	Quantity	Description	Nominal Value
HARMN+11	D_{δ}	Mars coefficient for fourth harmonic	0
+12	a_{δ}	Mars radius	3417.0 km
+13	R_2	$R_{\delta} > R_2$ suppresses Mars second harmonic	5E5
+14	R_3	$R_{\delta} > R_3$ suppresses Mars third harmonic	0
+15	R_4	$R_{\delta} > R_4$ suppresses Mars fourth harmonic	0

The gravitational coefficient μ_{\oplus} or μ_{δ} is obtained via the calling sequence.

USE

Calling sequences:

- a. CALL HARMN
- PZE A, , B
- PZE C, , D
- PZE E

for the Earth

- b. CALL MRBLAT
- PZE A, , B
- PZE C, , D
- PZE E

for Mars

where, for both the Earth and Mars calling sequences:

- A, A+1, A+2 contain the input body-probe position vector in the mean Earth equator and equinox of 1950.0 coordinate system.
- B, B+1, B+2 contain the (output) negative of the perturbing acceleration, $-\nabla U_B$
- C contains the input body gravitational coefficient, μ_B .
- D contains the input distance above the true equator of the body.
- E contains the input magnitude of the vector in A, A+1, A+2.

and where the (NA) and PMAT matrices have been updated to the current epoch and are available.

CODING INFORMATION

28-4 of 4

Length of subroutine is 183(10) or 267(8) words.

REFERENCE

Holdridge, D. B., Space Trajectories Program for the IBM 7090 Computer, Technical Report 32-223, Revision No. 1, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, California, September 1, 1962.

IDENTIFICATION

29.1

INTRAN

JPL Staff

IBM 7094 Fap

December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To transform the trajectory initial conditions to the mean Earth equator and equinox of 1950.0 coordinate system, to initialize certain subroutines and to print the trajectory heading.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. INTRAN is a subset of a rotation package and uses other subroutines in the package.
- b. Subroutines DAYS, E.T., ROTEQ, MNA, MNA1, MNAMD1, GHA, RVIN, EARTH, ECLIP, INTR1, UNIT, COS, SIN, SQRT, CROSS, ARCOS and ARSIN are used in the transformations.
- c. Entry CAN50 is provided so the unit mean 1950.0 position vector of Canopus is accessible. Entry CENTR5 is provided so the NEWBOD option can locate the BCD for Saturn. Entries PHL, RMAX, INJBCD, INJTYP, INJX, INJY, INJZ, INJDX, INJDY, INJDZ and INJEQX are provided for these input parameters.
- d. HARMN, GRAV, LUNGRV, SCALE1, RADOPT, BRNOPT, GASOPT and EQUNX1 are referenced indirectly to locate the parameters that are to be printed.
- e. PROUT, TIME2, GRUPPE and ERPRT are used to control printing.
- f. BODY, SVARY and EPHSET, initialization entries to the three subroutines BODY1, VARY and INTR1, are called.

METHOD

SPACE allows the injection conditions to be referenced to one of several coordinate systems. The injection conditions input form (see IVE1) shows them under EXPLANATION of parameter INJTYP. Flow Chart IIC2 shows what subroutines are used to rotate the given set to the 1950.0 frame. Details of the rotation can therefore be found in those rotation subroutine writeups.

USE

Calling sequence:

CALL INTRAN

return

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine (includes INTRAN as a subset) is 1003(10) or 1753 (8) words.

IDENTIFICATION

29. 2

NUTATE
JPL Staff
IBM 7094 Fap
December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To update the precession A and nutation N matrices and apply the product matrix NA to the Earth-probe vector.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. NUTATE is a subset of a rotation package and uses other parameters in the package.
- b. MNAET is tested to determine if the .1 day delta-time option is to be used in computing the N matrix. A zero MNAET forces recomputation of N.
- c. Locations XEP, CC, (NA), AA and TARG (epoch in days past 0 hr January 1 1950), in COMMON, are referenced.
- d. Subroutines ROTEQ, MNA and MATRIX are called.
- e. COMMON through COMMON+2 are used.
- f. NUTMAT, the location of the nutation matrix, is referenced indirectly.

METHOD

Subroutine ROTEQ is called to update the A matrix. The N matrix is updated if MNAET = 0 or if MNAET is non-zero and time has increased by .1 day since the last computation. N is updated by calling subroutine MNA. Then subroutine MATRIX is called to form the product NA. The CC+3 vector is then multiplied by NA to give the Earth-probe position vector in the space fixed Earth true equator and equinox of date coordinate system (XEP).

USE

Calling sequence:

```
CALL NUTATE
return
```

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine (includes NUTATE as a subset) is 1003(10) or 1753(8) words.

IDENTIFICATION

29.3

RESET
JPL Staff
IBM 7094 Fap
December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To set the obliquity of the ecliptic to the 1950.0 value and to set the NA matrix to unity.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. RESET is a subset of a rotation package and uses other parameters in the package.
- b. COMMON locations ET and (NA) are used.

METHOD

The mean obliquity of 1950.0 is put into ET and the (NA) matrix is set to unity so any use of these quantities will cause the results to be in the mean 1950.0 coordinate system.

USE

Calling sequence:

```
CALL  RESET
      return
```

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine (includes RESET as a subset) is 1003(10) or 1753(8) words.

IDENTIFICATION

29.4

ROT

JPL Staff

IBM 7094 Fap

December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To update the planetary ephemerides, the Greenwich hour angle and the (n-body)-probe vector and to rotate several sets of vectors to the output coordinate system.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. ROT is a subset of a rotation package and uses other subroutines in the package.
- b. Subroutines INTR1, GHA, UNIT, MATRIX, RESET and NUTATE are called.
- c. Location EQUINX1 is referenced indirectly.
- d. CX, CX., QX, QX., XN, XN., CS2, (NA), XEP, XEP., X, X., S2, CANOP, XN1, XN.1, X0P, X0P. and VAFLG, in COMMON, are used.

METHOD

- a. The planetary ephemerides are updated by calling subroutine INTR1.
- b. Subroutine NUTATE is called (which calls MNA to update the nutation in rt. ascension and the M and N matrices) and then GHA is called to compute the current value of the true Greenwich hour angle.
- c. The true of-date Earth-probe position and velocity vector are computed and stored in XEP and XEP. .
- d. RESET is called if the output equinox is 1950.0.
- e. The X, X., S1, S2, CANOP, and the variational coefficients are rotated to the desired output reference system, determined by the contents of location EQUINX1.
- f. The Earth-(n-body) position and velocity vectors are formed.
- g. The N and A matrices are recomputed, if RESET was called earlier.

USE

Calling sequence:

```
CALL ROT
return
```

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine (includes ROT as a subset) is 1003(10) or 1753(8) words.

IDENTIFICATION

30

LN/LOG10
 JPL Staff
 IBM 7094 Fap
 December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To compute $\log_{10} x$ or $\log_e x$ for a floating point, single precision x .

RESTRICTIONS

- a. An error will occur if $x \leq 0$.
- b. Uses COMMON to COMMON +3.

METHOD

Represent x as $2^k F$ where $1/2 \leq F < 1$.

Therefore, $\log_e x = \log_e (2^k F) = k \log_e 2 + \log_e F$.

The following continued fraction is used to compute $\log_e F$:

$$\log_e F = \log_e 0.725 + \frac{r}{0.725 + \frac{r}{2 + \frac{r}{2.175 + \frac{r}{1 + \frac{r}{3.625 + \frac{r}{\frac{2}{3} + \frac{r}{5.075 + \frac{r}{0.5}}}}}}}}$$

where $r = (F - 0.725)$.

$\log_{10} x$ is computed by obtaining $\log_e x$, using the above approximation, and then using the relation:

$$\log_{10} x = (\log_e x) (\log_{10} e)$$

Accuracy: This method gives 26 significant binary digits except near $x = 1$, where the result is accurate to 26 binary places.

USE

Enter with a floating point argument in the accumulator, exit with the floating point logarithm in the accumulator.

Calling sequences:

For $\log_e x$:	CLA	X	For $\log_{10} x$:	CLA	X
	CALL	LN		CALL	LOG10
	error return			error return	
	normal return			normal return	

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 59(10) or 73(8) words.

IDENTIFICATION

31-1 of 13

MARK

JPL Staff

IBM 7094 Fap

December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To solve the first n of a set, N , of first order differential equations simultaneously utilizing Adams-Moulton open or open and closed formula types. A Runge-Kutta 4th order integrator is used as a starting routine to generate backward differences initially. Provision is made for interrupting the integration process at specified values of either the independent or the dependent variables. The order of differences (m) used in the Adams-Moulton mode is six.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. Changes in H must be accomplished by the use of a "doubling" or "halving" procedure in MARK that will double (set $H = 2H$) or halve (set $H = 0.5 H$) the integration step size.
- b. Underflow and overflow are not checked internally.
- c. The user must provide the necessary interruption subroutines, an auxiliary program to evaluate the n first order derivatives, and a bank of storage for internal calculations.
- d. The external cell DUBFLG is set non-zero at a double (hence at the end of 6 steps). This forces the probe ephemeris write logic to set the step counter to 3, to compensate for the doubled step-size.
- e. Subroutine PPOOR is called to force a probe ephemeris record to be counted. This occurs at the Runge-Kutta to Adams-Moulton change and at each step when under Adams-Moulton control.

METHOD

- a. MARK permits the user to solve the N differential equations by one of two options:
 1. Runge-Kutta 4th order.
 2. Adams-Moulton with a fixed step-size, H , and the ability to alter H by the doubling and/or halving procedure using Runge-Kutta to initially generate backward differences. This applies either a predictor or a predictor with q corrections (open or open/closed type formulas).
- b. Both the independent and the dependent variables are automatically carried internally in partial double precision to control round-off error locally. The user, however, will recognize the variables only as single precision quantities. However, the user may carry the independent variable in full double precision by option.

c. Equations:

31-2 of 13

1. The classical Runge-Kutta 4th order equations: Let the system of equations to be solved be in the form

$$y_j' = f_j(t, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

Let $y_{j, \eta}$ be the value of y_j at $t = t_\eta$ and $f_{j, \eta}$ be the derivative of y_j at $t = t_\eta$. Let h be the step-size of the independent variable t . Then

$$K_1 = hf_j(t_\eta, y_{j, \eta})$$

$$K_2 = hf_j(t_\eta + 1/2h, y_{j, \eta} + \frac{K_1}{2})$$

$$K_3 = hf_j(t_\eta + 1/2h, y_{j, \eta} + \frac{K_2}{2})$$

$$K_4 = hf_j(t_\eta + \Delta t, y_{j, \eta} + K_3)$$

$$y_{j, \eta+1} = y_{j, \eta} + (1/6)(K_1 + 2K_2 + 2K_3 + K_4)$$

2. The Adams-Moulton predictor-corrector equations: Let y_j, y_j' be defined as above. Then

$$y_{j, \eta+1}^P = y_{j, \eta} + h(a_0 \nabla^0 + a_1 \nabla^1 + \dots + a_m \nabla^m) y_j' \quad (\text{open type})$$

where ∇ is a backward difference operator operating on y_j' , where

$$\nabla y_{j, \eta}' = y_{j, \eta}'$$

The predictor coefficients a_m are:

$$a_0 = 1.0$$

$$a_5 = 0.329861111$$

$$a_1 = 0.5$$

$$a_6 = 0.315591936$$

$$a_2 = 0.416666666$$

$$a_7 = 0.304224539$$

$$a_3 = 0.375$$

$$a_8 = 0.294868003$$

$$a_4 = 0.348611111$$

$$a_9 = 0.2870754484$$

$$y_{j,\eta+1}^{1P} = f_j(t_\eta, y_j) \quad j = 1, \dots, N$$

$$y_{j,\eta+1}^1 = y_{j,\eta} + h(b_0 \nabla^0 + b_1 \nabla^1 + \dots + b_m \nabla^m) y_{j,\eta+1}^{1P} \quad (\text{closed type})$$

where ∇ is defined as above, 1 is the first corrector application, and the corrector coefficients b_m are:

$b_0 = 1.0$	$b_5 = -0.01875$
$b_1 = -0.5$	$b_6 = -0.0142691795$
$b_2 = -0.0833333333$	$b_7 = -0.0113673950$
$b_3 = -0.0416666666$	$b_8 = -0.0093565362$
$b_4 = -0.0263888888$	$b_9 = -0.0078925542$

NOTE: $b_{m+1} = a_{m+1} - a_m$

continuing

$$y_{j,\eta+1}^2 = y_{j,\eta} + h(b_0 \nabla^0 + b_1 \nabla^1 + \dots + b_m \nabla^m) y_{j,\eta+1}^{1P}$$

$$y_{j,\eta+1}^{(i+1)} = y_{j,\eta+1}^{(i)} + h\sigma \epsilon^{(i)}$$

where $\sigma = \sum_{l=0}^m b_m; \epsilon^{(i)} = y_{j,\eta+1}^{(i)} - y_{j,\eta+1}^{(i-1)}$

i is the i th correction on the predictor formula.

3. The formula for interpolation to interruption on a dependent variable in the Adams-Moulton mode is:

$$q_j = (-1)^q \left| \begin{matrix} \mu \\ j \end{matrix} \right|$$

where

$$\mu = \frac{t_{\eta+1} - t}{h_c} \geq 0$$

• and

31-4 of 13

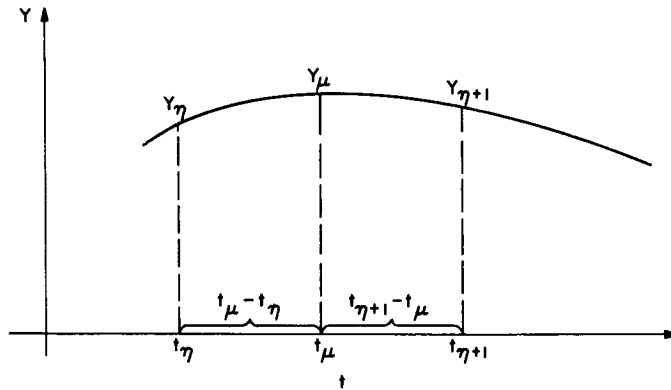
$$\left| \begin{matrix} \mu \\ j \end{matrix} \right| = \frac{(\mu-1)(\mu-2)\dots(\mu-j)}{(j+1)!} \quad j = 1, \dots, m$$

$$c_j = b_j + \sum_{i=1}^j q_i b_{j-i} \quad j = 1, \dots, m$$

b_j = corrector coefficients described in 2 above

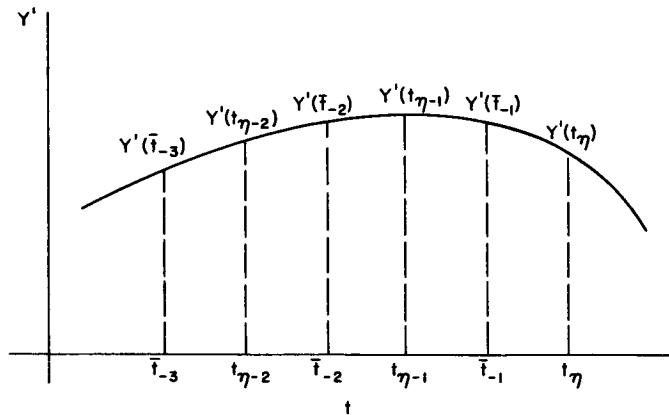
$$d_j = c_j \nabla^j \quad j = 1, \dots, m$$

$$y_{\ell, \mu} = y_{\ell, \eta+1} - h^\mu (y'_{\ell, \eta+1} + \sum_{j=1}^m d_j) \quad \ell = 1, \dots, n$$



4. The formula for interpolation to halve the step-size (H), dropping the subscript j, is as follows:

$$y'(\bar{t}) = \sum_{k=0}^m q_{-k}^{(m)}(\mu) y'(t_{\eta-k})$$



where:

$$q_{-k}^{(m)}(\mu) = \frac{1}{m!} \prod_{i=1}^m (i + \mu)$$

$$\bar{t} = t_{\eta} - n\ell h$$

$$n = 1, 2, \dots;$$

$$\ell = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \dots$$

$$\mu = \frac{t_{\eta} - n\ell h - t_{\eta}}{h} = -n\ell$$

Let $\ell = 1/2$ then $\mu = -(1/2)n$ where n represents the absolute value of the subscript of \bar{t} in sketch 2.

In the program:

$$q_0 = \frac{1}{m!} \prod_{i=1}^m (i + \mu)$$

and

$$q_{k+1} = - q_k \frac{(\mu + k)(m - k)}{(\mu + k + 1)(k + 1)}.$$

USE

31-6 of 13

a. Calling sequence:

```
CALL MARK
PZE HBANK, P, EOS
PZE DER1,  $\Phi$ , DER2
```

ERROR RETURN

```
Pfx B1, , Y1
PZE Z1
Pfx B2, , Y2
PZE Z2
.
.
.
Pfx BJ, , YJ
PZE ZJ
PZE 0
```

where the symbols are defined as follows:

- HBANK - The location of a bank of storage to be described below.
- P $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right.$ - The independent variable is carried in partial double precision (single precision to the user).
- The independent variable is carried in full double precision.
- EOS - The location of a user "end of step" routine. The command, TRA 1, 4, terminates the EOS as a normal return. The command TRA 2, 4, permits the user to execute a "restart" procedure from the EOS routine. Restart capability will be discussed subsequently. It is used to evaluate variables that are needed only after a full integration step is completed.
- DER1 - The location of the entry to the user's derivative routine that carries out all calculations that involve the independent variable. This routine must terminate with a TRA 1, 4 command.
- DER2 - The location of the entry to that portion of the user's derivative routine that carries out all calculations that do not involve the independent variable but are required to evaluate the derivatives.

A simple example of the use of DER1, DER2 follows:

Suppose we are to solve:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = ax^2 + by$$

Then:

```
DER1 ax2
DER2 by
```

$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$

TRA 1, 4

Thus the DER1 entry calculates the extra term involving the independent variable x. This provides a saving of real machine time, particularly during the Runge-Kutta phase of integration, but also saves machine time when the closed type formula is used with Adams-Moulton integration.

$$\Phi = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{- Adams-Moulton integration with fixed-step size} \\ 2 & \text{- Runge-Kutta integration only} \end{cases}$$

The pairs of locations in the calling sequence specified as:

$$\left. \begin{array}{ll} \text{Pfx} & \text{BJ, , YJ} \\ \text{PZE} & \text{ZJ} \end{array} \right\} \text{ are defined as "triggers".}$$

These triggers are the linkage control to the user's interruption subroutines. The triggers state that control is transferred to location BJ when the contents of location YJ are equal to the contents of location ZJ. Thus BJ is the location of a user's interruption subroutine, YJ is the location of a variable being checked, and ZJ is the location that contains the desired value for YJ.

b. Triggers:

1. Independent variable triggers, called T-stops: These triggers interrupt on values of the independent variable of integration. All T-stops must have YJ = 0. That is, they must have the following format in the calling sequence:

```
Pfx   BJ
PZE   ZJ
```

The logic used to execute T-stops is as follows:

Let

$$t_{s1}, t_{s2}, t_{s3}, \dots, t_{sk}$$

be a set of values of the independent variable for which interruptions are desired.

MARK sets

$$t_m = \text{Min} \{ t_{s1}, t_{s2}, \dots, t_{sk} \}$$

Integration continues normally until the independent variable reaches the condition:

$$t_\eta < t_m \leq t_{\eta+1}$$

The step size is set = $(t_{\eta+1} - t_m)$ and integration is carried to t_m where all the values of the variables including derivatives and end of step values are calculated and control is then transferred to the user's corresponding interruption subroutine. After control is returned from the user's interruption routine, all values are reset to station $t_{\eta+1}$ and the

next t_m is determined. If no other t_m exists within this step, integration continues. Thus, interruption routines for all t_m within a given step are executed before integration continues. There is no limitation on the number of T-stops permitted (except for machine size, of course).

Dependent variable triggers, called Y-stops: These triggers are interrogated at the beginning of an integration step and a value

$$L_j = y_{\eta} - y_j$$

is calculated and saved for each of the j Y-stops. At the end of the integration step the difference

$$R_j = y_{\eta+1} - y_j$$

is calculated and the algebraic sign of R_j is compared to L_j : If

$$\text{sgn } L_j \neq \text{sgn } R_j$$

Then the condition $y = y_j$ has occurred within the integration step and a linear interpolation search procedure is executed to determine the value of the independent variable, t , such that $y = y_j$. When the Δt calculated by the search procedure is such that $|\Delta t| \leq \delta\mu$ where

$$\delta\mu = \begin{cases} 2^{-26} \text{ Max } |H, t_{\eta+1}| & \text{for } P = 0 \\ 2^{-42} \text{ Max } |H, t_{\eta+1}| & \text{for } P = 1 \end{cases}$$

then convergence to t_j is assured. At this point all values of the dependent variable including their respective derivatives and any end of step calculations are determined and control for the corresponding Y-stop is returned to the user's interruption routine. If more than one Y-stop trigger occurs within an integration step, then the triggers are executed in the order of the smallest value of the independent variable determined for the respective Y-stops. Thus, the order of execution is determined by the independent variable. After all Y-stops within an integration step have been determined and executed, the conditions at station $t_{\eta+1}$ are restored for all dependent variables and their derivatives and end of step calculations, if any. Integration then continues normally.

Up to and including fifty dependent variable triggers are permitted. However, this number may be altered by changing the symbolic card "OMAR EQU 50" in the symbolic program deck to the desired number.

It remains to define Pfx of the trigger pair. This is utilized to permit the user to render triggers "active" or "inactive". Active means that a trigger is to be interrogated and executed if necessary. Inactive means that the trigger is to be ignored.

Thus, if:

$$Pfx = \begin{cases} \text{PZE trigger is active} \\ \text{MZE trigger is inactive} \end{cases}$$

The interruption routines provided by the user must terminate with either a TRA 1, 4 command or a TRA 2, 4 command.

TRA 1, 4 is used when the interruption does not constitute a discontinuity in any of the calculations.

TRA 2, 4 is used when a discontinuity exists. Under this condition a "restart" procedure is instigated by MARK by continuing beyond the discontinuity point using Runge-Kutta until a sufficient number of backward differences are determined to switch to Adams-Moulton integration.

c. Comments on triggers:

1. There is no limitation on how many times a trigger may be executed.
2. In all cases where more than one trigger is to be executed at a single point (t_j) the triggers will be executed in order of their ascending appearance in the calling sequence.
3. Control is returned to the error return of the calling sequence whenever $t_m < (t_\eta - \delta_\mu)$, or when the number of Y-stops exceeds fifty. The entire list of triggers must be terminated with
PZE 0

d. Comments on restart capability:

1. Restart should only be executed when there is a definite discontinuity in the differential equations of integration.
2. When restarting from the Runge-Kutta mode, the nominal step-size, Δt , is set = H from the HBANK.
3. When restarting from the Adams-Moulton mode, the nominal step-size, Δt , is set = h_c ; h_c is the last step-size resulting from using NH or ND in the fixed Adams-Moulton mode. This situation may be overridden by introducing the desired step-size to MARK via the entry point $\$HC$ discussed subsequently in the section on ENTRY POINTS by using the command
STO* $\$HC$
4. Restarting is accomplished by $m + 1$ integration steps in the Runge-Kutta mode to generate a new set of backward differences.
5. Restart is possible in both integration modes from an independent variable trigger, a dependent variable trigger, or the end of step box.
6. All dependent variable triggers that occur simultaneously will be executed before the restart procedure is commenced from one of these dependent variable triggers.

e. The bank of storage specified by the location HBANK is as follows:

31-10 of 13

```

PZE  m
PZE  NH
PZE  ND
HBANK DEC  H
      PZE  N, , n
      DEC  t1
      DEC  t2
      DEC  y1
      DEC  y2
      .
      .
      .
      DEC  yn
      .
      .
      .
      DEC  yN
      DEC  y'1
      DEC  y'2
      .
      .
      .
      DEC  y'n
      .
      .
      .
      DEC  y'N
      BSS  3N + 2N(m + 1) for  $\Phi = 0, 2$ 
    
```

where:

- m = order of differences to be carried in the Adams-Moulton mode. $m \leq 9$
(fixed point in the address portion of the word) for $\Phi = 0$.
- NH = number of times to sequentially halve the step-size in the Adams-Moulton mode. (fixed point in the address portion of the word.)
- ND = number of times to sequentially double the step-size in the Adams-Moulton mode. (fixed point in the address portion of the word.)

NOTE 1:

31-11 of 13

NH takes precedence over ND and doubling is not executed until the number of times to halve is completed. If these numbers are introduced initially in the HBANK, the procedure is commenced automatically when conversion from Runge-Kutta to Adams-Moulton is completed. NH and ND are ignored when using the automatic variable step-size mode. NH and ND may be set by dependent variable or independent variable interruption routines in the Adams-Moulton fixed mode. Anytime control is returned to the user through an interruption routine the number of times halving and/or doubling have/has been completed is available in the decrement portion of NH and/or ND. If additional halving and/or doubling requests are entered in the address portions of NH and/or ND before a preceding request is completed, the sum of the additional request and those remaining uncompleted will be executed.

- H = nominal step-size (floating point).
- N = total number of 1st order differential equations (fixed point).
- n = total number of the first n 1st order differential equations to be integrated by MARK, $n \leq N$ (fixed point).

NOTE 2:

H and N must not be altered unless a restart procedure is executed after the initial entry to MARK. n may be altered after the initial entry to MARK through an interruption routine. If n is increased, MARK restarts. Care should be exercised in setting the initial conditions corresponding to the additional equations to be integrated. If n is decreased, MARK continues normally integrating the new n set of differential equations.

- t_1 = single precision value of the independent variable in floating point.
- t_2 = second precision value of the independent variable in floating point. If $P = 0$ (single precision), and the restart mode is not being initiated, then t_2 is set to zero before integration is started.
- y'_1 to y'_N values of the N differential equations for the dependent variables. The initial or starting values must be predetermined and set by the user (floating point).
- y''_1 to y''_N values of the derivatives of the dependent variables calculated and stored by the user's derivative routine (DER1, DER2). An initial pass is executed through DER1, DER2, and EOS by MARK before the integration process is commenced (floating point).

f. Entry points:

31-12 of 13

Provision is made through entry points to MARK to transmit certain information to MARK or to render certain information available to the user that is stored internally in MARK:

- HC By using the command
 CLA* \$HC
 the user has direct access to the current step-size being used in the integration process. This is not necessarily the nominal step-size, H, introduced by the user in the HBANK (floating point).
- NI By using the command
 STO* \$NI
 the user informs MARK that he desired i corrections to be performed on the predictor formula used in the Adams-Moulton fixed mode of integration.
- TGLO By using the command
 CLA* \$TGLO
 the user has direct access to the most recent $t_{\eta+1}$ calculated, where $t_{\eta+1}$ represents the value of the independent variable at the end of an integration step (floating point).
- Y The command
 CLA* \$Y
 gives the user access to the location of the dependent variables (single precision) in the HBANK. This appears as L(Y), l where index register l set to n and counted down renders all the variables to the user (floating point).
- YDOT The command
 CLA* \$YDOT
 performs the same function as Y for the derivatives of the dependent variables (floating point).
- Y(2) The command
 CLA* \$Y(2)
 renders the location of the second precision part of the dependent variables available to the user (floating point).
- YO The commands
 YO(2) CLA* \$YO
 CLA* \$YO(2)
 render the locations of the single and double precision values of the dependent variables at t_{η} available to the user. t_{η} represents the value of the independent variable at the beginning of an integration step (floating point).

g. Storage:

31-13 of 13

The user must supply $5N + 7 + 2N(m + 1)$ storage location for $\Phi = 0, 2$. $N =$ maximum number of differential equations. $m =$ order of differences to be carried in Adams-Moulton mode. Also, whatever storage is required for the user's derivative box and trigger control must be supplied.

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 1646(10) or 3156(8) words.

REFERENCES

- a. Hildebrand, F. B., Introduction to Numerical Analysis, Chapter 6.
- b. Ford, L. R., Differential Equations, Chapter 6.
- c. Causey, R. L., Tobey Jean, RWDE2F, "Floating Point Adams-Moulton, Runge-Kutta Integration." The Ramo-Wooldridge Company, Los Angeles, California, February 10, 1958.

IDENTIFICATION

32-1 of 4

MARSMM/MARSPC/MARFIX/MHA/PMAT/PPMAT

Alan D. Rosenberg, JPL

IBM 7094 Fap

December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

- a. To compute the Mars hour angle and the matrices PMAT and PPMAT which rotate from a space-fixed mean Earth equator and equinox of 1950.0 coordinate system to a space-fixed Mars equatorial coordinate system, and from the latter system to a Mars-fixed Mars equatorial coordinate system, respectively.
- b. To apply the PMAT matrix to an input vector.
- c. To apply the PPMAT matrix to input position and velocity vectors.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. Subroutines SIN, COS, CROSS, UNIT, FIX, FLOAT and MATRIX are called.
- b. COMMON locations XN, XN., T and T+1 are assumed to contain the planetary positions and velocities and double precision seconds past 0 hr January 1, 1950, respectively.
- c. MARSMM must be called before MARSPC or MARFIX may be called.
- d. COMMON+4, COMMON+5 and cells 77764₈ through 77777₈ are used.
- e. Entries MHA, PMAT and PPMAT are provided so the computed Mars hour angle and two rotation matrices are accessible.

METHOD

- a. The orientation of the Mars spin axis is defined relative to the mean Earth equator and equinox of 1950.0 by the angles:

$$\alpha_0 = 317.7934 \text{ deg}$$

$$\delta_0 = 54.6575 \text{ deg}$$

which correspond to the direction cosines:

$$\hat{P} = \cos \delta_0 \cos \alpha_0, \cos \delta_0 \sin \alpha_0, \sin \delta_0$$

A unit vector normal to the Mars-orbital plane is computed by:

$$\hat{N} = \frac{\bar{R}_{\odot\sigma} \times \bar{V}_{\odot\sigma}}{|\bar{R}_{\odot\sigma} \times \bar{V}_{\odot\sigma}|}$$

where $\bar{R}_{\odot\sigma}$ and $\bar{V}_{\odot\sigma}$ are the Sun-Mars position and velocity vectors referenced to the Earth equator and equinox of 1950.0 coordinate system. Next, define

$$\hat{I} = \frac{\hat{P} \times \hat{N}}{|\hat{P} \times \hat{N}|}$$

$$\hat{K} = \hat{P}$$

$$\hat{J} = \hat{K} \times \hat{I}$$

where \hat{I} , \hat{J} , \hat{K} are the unit vectors defining the X, Y, Z axes, respectively, of the space-fixed Mars equator and equinox of 1950.0 coordinate system. Hence the matrix to rotate from the space-fixed Earth mean equator and equinox of 1950.0 frame to the space-fixed Mars equatorial frame is as follows:

$$\text{PMAT} = \begin{pmatrix} I_x & I_y & I_z \\ J_x & J_y & J_z \\ K_x & K_y & K_z \end{pmatrix}.$$

Since no precession or nutation of the Mars equator has been defined, the above matrix is sufficient to express the relationship between the Earth and Mars equators as stated.

- b. The rotation from a space-fixed Mars equatorial coordinate system to a Mars-fixed Mars equatorial coordinate system involves only a rotation about the Z-axis by the Mars hour angle, MHA:

$$\text{MHA} = \text{MHA}_{\text{ref}} + \omega_M T_D \qquad 0 \text{ deg} \leq \text{MHA} < 360 \text{ deg}$$

where

$$\text{MHA}_{\text{ref}} = 145.042501 \text{ deg}$$

$$\omega_M = \text{angular rotation rate}$$

$$= 350.891962 \text{ deg/day}$$

$$= 0.7088217655 \times 10^{-4} \text{ rad/sec}$$

$$T_D = \text{days past 0 hr January 1, 1950, U. T.}$$

The rotation matrix is therefore:

32-3 of 4

$$PPMAT = \begin{pmatrix} \cos MHA & \sin MHA & 0 \\ -\sin MHA & \cos MHA & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

and position and velocity vectors may be expressed in the Mars-fixed Mars equatorial coordinate system as follows:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} & & \\ & & \\ & & \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ \dot{z} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} & & \\ & & \\ & & \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \dot{X} + \omega_M Y \\ \dot{Y} - \omega_M X \\ \dot{Z} \end{pmatrix}$$

- MARSMM computes the Mars hour angle MHA and the two matrices PMAT and PPMAT.
- MARSPC rotates an input vector from space-fixed Earth mean equator and equinox of 1950.0 coordinates to space-fixed Mars equatorial coordinates.
- MARFIX rotates an input position and velocity vector from space-fixed Mars equatorial coordinates to Mars-fixed Mars equatorial coordinates.

USE

Calling sequences:

- a. CALL MARSMM
return

Exit with the Mars hour angle computed and stored in MHA, the Earth-equatorial to Mars-equatorial rotation matrix stored row-wise in PMAT through PMAT+8 and the space-fixed Mars equatorial to Mars-fixed Mars equatorial rotation matrix stored row-wise in PPMAT through PPMAT+8.

- b. CALL MARSPC
PZE A,, B
return

where A, A+1, A+2 contain the input vector referenced to the space-fixed mean Earth equator and equinox of 1950.0 coordinate system.

B, B+1, B+2 contain the output vector referenced to the space-fixed Mars equatorial coordinate system

and where the matrix used is assumed to have been previously computed and stored internally in PMAT through PMAT+8.

c. CALL MARFIX

PZE A,, B

return

where A, ..., A+5 contain the input position and velocity vectors referenced to the space-fixed Mars equatorial coordinate system.

B, ..., B+5 contain the output position and velocity vectors referenced to the Mars-fixed Mars equatorial coordinate system

and where the matrix used is assumed to have been previously computed and stored internally in PPMAT through PPMAT+8.

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 160(10) or 240(8) words.

REFERENCE

JPL Section 312 RFP 141, July 4, 1963.

IDENTIFICATION

33.1

MATRIX
JPL Staff
IBM 7094 Fap
December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To perform the matrix multiplication $C = (A)(B)$.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. The matrix A must be $m \times 3$ and B must be $3 \times n$.
- b. MATRIX is a subset of a package of several subroutines.

METHOD

The multiplication is performed in the manner indicated by the mathematical definition of matrix multiplication.

USE

Calling sequence:

```
CALL  MATRIX
PZE   M, , A
PZE   N, , B
PZE   , , C
```

where

M contains the fixed point m dimension of matrix A.
A, ..., A+8 contain the A matrix, stored row-wise with A_{11} the first element.
N contains the fixed point n dimension of matrix B.
B, ..., B+8 contain the B matrix, stored row-wise with B_{11} the first element.
C, ..., C+8 contain the matrix product $C = (A)(B)$, stored row-wise with C_{11} the first element.

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine (includes MATRIX as a subset) is 1046(10) or 2026(8) words.

IDENTIFICATION

33.2-1 of 9

MNA/MNA1/MNAMD/MNAMD1/NUTEPH/NUTLON/NUTOBL

JPL Staff

IBM 7094 Fap

December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

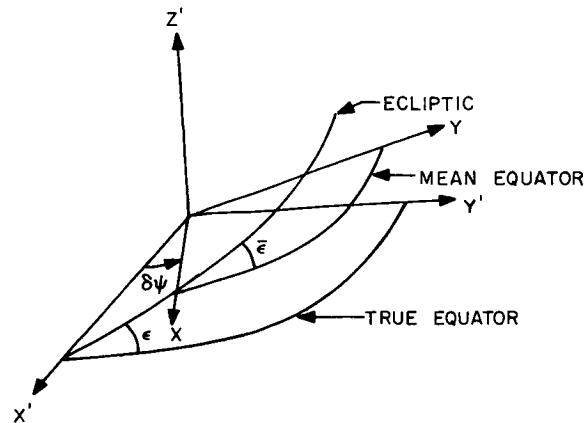
To rotate true Earth equator of-date coordinates to true lunar equator of-date coordinates and vice versa via the M and \dot{M} matrices, and to form the matrix N, which rotates mean Earth equator of-date coordinates to true Earth equator of-date coordinates.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. MNA, et. al., is a subset of the lunar model package and uses other subroutines in the package.
- b. The input parameter NUTEPH is an internal cell and is accessible via an entry. If NUTEPH is non-zero then the nutation in longitude and nutation in obliquity are computed. If NUTEPH is zero, then the nutations are obtained by interpolation of the nutation data on the double precision JPL Ephemeris Tapes obtained by calling subroutine ANTR1.
- c. Entries NUTLON and NUTOBL have been provided so that the output parameters, nutation in longitude and nutation in obliquity, respectively, are accessible.
- d. It is assumed that the matrix A, which rotates mean Earth equator of 1950.0 coordinates to mean Earth equator of-date coordinates, has been updated and is in COMMON locations AA through AA+8.
- e. The output N matrix is stored in NUTMAT through NUTMAT+8 and is accessible via the entry NUTMAT, the output product matrix MNA is stored in COMMON locations (MNA) through (MNA)+8 and the output matrix M is stored in COMMON locations MM through MM+8.
- f. $\delta\alpha$, the nutation in right ascension used in the calculation of the true value of the Greenwich hour angle, is computed and stored in COMMON location NUTRA.

METHOD

- a. The nutation matrix N: To describe the nutation of the Earth about its precessing mean equator, it is convenient to construct the nutation matrix N which relates the cartesian coordinates expressed in the true equator and equinox to those in the mean equator and equinox as shown in the following sketch:



where:

1. $\bar{\epsilon}$ is the mean obliquity and is given by:

$$\bar{\epsilon} = 23^{\circ}4457587 - 0^{\circ}01309404T - 0^{\circ}0088 \times 10^{-4}T^2 + 0^{\circ}0050 \times 10^{-4}T^3$$

where T is the number of Julian centuries of 36,525 days past the epoch 0 hr January 1, 1950, E. T.

The nutations $\delta\epsilon$ and $\delta\psi$ may be obtained by interpolation of the nutation data on the double precision JPL Ephemeris Tapes or they may be computed as follows:

$$\Omega = 12^{\circ}1127902 - 0^{\circ}0529539222d + 20^{\circ}795 \times 10^{-4}T + 20^{\circ}81 \times 10^{-4}T^2 + 0^{\circ}02 \times 10^{-4}T^3$$

$$\mathcal{C} = 64^{\circ}37545167 + 13^{\circ}1763965268d - 11^{\circ}31575 \times 10^{-4}T - 11^{\circ}3015 \times 10^{-4}T^2 + 0^{\circ}019 \times 10^{-4}T^3$$

$$\Gamma' = 208^{\circ}8439877 + 0^{\circ}1114040803d - 0^{\circ}010334T - 0^{\circ}010343T^2 - 0^{\circ}12 \times 10^{-4}T^3$$

$$L = 280^{\circ}08121009 + 0^{\circ}9856473354d + 3^{\circ}03 \times 10^{-4}T + 3^{\circ}03 \times 10^{-4}T^2$$

$$\Gamma = 282^{\circ}08053028 + 0^{\circ}470684 \times 10^{-4}d + 4^{\circ}5525 \times 10^{-4}T + 4^{\circ}575 \times 10^{-4}T^2 + 0^{\circ}03 \times 10^{-4}T^3$$

where T is the number of Julian centuries of 36,525 days past the epoch 0 hr January 1, 1950, E. T., and d is the number of days past the same epoch. The program uses d in double precision.

2. $\delta\psi$ is the nutation in longitude measured from the true vernal equinox at the X' axis to the mean vernal equinox at the X axis.

$\delta\psi = \Delta\psi + d\psi$, where $\Delta\psi$ denotes the long period terms and $d\psi$ denotes the short period terms. They are given by:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\psi = & - (47.8927 + 0.0482T) \times 10^{-4} \sin\Omega + 0.5800 \times 10^{-4} \sin 2\Omega \\ & - 3.5361 \times 10^{-4} \sin 2L - 0.1378 \times 10^{-4} \sin(3L - \Gamma) + 0.0594 \times 10^{-4} \\ & \times \sin(L + \Gamma) + 0.0344 \times 10^{-4} \sin(2L - \Omega) + 0.0125 \times 10^{-4} \sin(2\Gamma' - \Omega) \\ & + 0.3500 \times 10^{-4} \sin(L - \Gamma) + 0.0125 \times 10^{-4} \sin(2L - 2\Gamma') \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d\psi = & - 0.5658 \times 10^{-4} \sin 2\mathcal{C} - 0.0950 \times 10^{-4} \sin(2\mathcal{C} - \Omega) - 0.0725 \times 10^{-4} \\ & \times \sin(3\mathcal{C} - \Gamma') + 0.0317 \times 10^{-4} \sin(\mathcal{C} + \Gamma') + 0.0161 \times 10^{-4} \\ & \times \sin(\mathcal{C} - \Gamma' + \Omega) + 0.0158 \times 10^{-4} \sin(\mathcal{C} - \Gamma' - \Omega) - 0.0144 \times 10^{-4} \\ & \times \sin(3\mathcal{C} + \Gamma' - 2L) - 0.0122 \times 10^{-4} \sin(3\mathcal{C} - \Gamma' - \Omega) + 0.1875 \times 10^{-4} \\ & \times \sin(\mathcal{C} - \Gamma') + 0.0078 \times 10^{-4} \sin(2\mathcal{C} - 2\Gamma') + 0.0414 \times 10^{-4} \\ & \times \sin(\mathcal{C} + \Gamma' - 2L) + 0.0167 \times 10^{-4} \sin(2\mathcal{C} - 2L) - 0.0089 \times 10^{-4} \\ & \times \sin(4\mathcal{C} - 2L) \end{aligned}$$

3. $\delta\epsilon$ is the nutation in obliquity. $\delta\epsilon = \Delta\epsilon + d\epsilon$, where $\Delta\epsilon$ denotes the long-period terms and $d\epsilon$ the short-period terms. They are given by:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\epsilon = & 25.5844 \times 10^{-4} \cos\Omega - 0.2511 \times 10^{-4} \cos 2\Omega + 1.5336 \times 10^{-4} \\ & \times \cos 2L + 0.0666 \times 10^{-4} \cos(3L - \Gamma) - 0.0258 \times 10^{-4} \cos(L + \Gamma) \\ & - 0.0183 \times 10^{-4} \cos(2L - \Omega) - 0.0067 \times 10^{-4} \cos(2\Gamma' - \Omega) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d\epsilon = & 0.2456 \times 10^{-4} \cos 2\mathcal{C} + 0.0508 \times 10^{-4} \cos(2\mathcal{C} - \Omega) + 0.0369 \times 10^{-4} \\ & \times \cos(3\mathcal{C} - \Gamma') - 0.0139 \times 10^{-4} \cos(\mathcal{C} + \Gamma') - 0.0086 \times 10^{-4} \\ & \times \cos(\mathcal{C} - \Gamma' + \Omega) + 0.0083 \times 10^{-4} \cos(\mathcal{C} - \Gamma' - \Omega) + 0.0061 \times 10^{-4} \\ & \times \cos(3\mathcal{C} + \Gamma' - 2L) + 0.0064 \times 10^{-4} \cos(3\mathcal{C} - \Gamma' - \Omega) \end{aligned}$$

4. The true obliquity is computed as follows:

$$\epsilon = \bar{\epsilon} + \delta\epsilon$$

5. $\delta\alpha$ is the nutation in right ascension used in the calculation of the true value of the Greenwich hour angle of the vernal equinox and is given by:

$$\delta\alpha = \delta\psi \cos\bar{\epsilon}$$

If N is defined in the sense

$$\begin{pmatrix} X' \\ Y' \\ Z' \end{pmatrix} = N \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix}$$

where the primed system is the true equator and equinox and the unprimed is the mean equator and equinox, then the N_{ij} are given by

$$N_{11} = \cos \delta \psi$$

$$N_{12} = -\sin \delta \psi \cos \bar{\epsilon}$$

$$N_{13} = -\sin \delta \psi \sin \bar{\epsilon}$$

$$N_{21} = \sin \delta \psi \cos \epsilon$$

$$N_{22} = \cos \delta \psi \cos \epsilon \cos \bar{\epsilon} + \sin \epsilon \sin \bar{\epsilon}$$

$$N_{23} = \cos \delta \psi \cos \epsilon \sin \bar{\epsilon} - \sin \epsilon \cos \bar{\epsilon}$$

$$N_{31} = \sin \delta \psi \sin \epsilon$$

$$N_{32} = \cos \delta \psi \sin \epsilon \cos \bar{\epsilon} - \cos \epsilon \sin \bar{\epsilon}$$

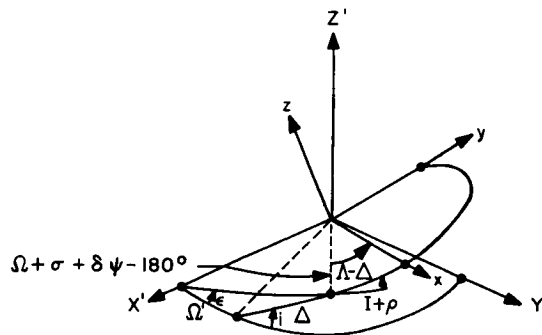
$$N_{33} = \cos \delta \psi \sin \epsilon \sin \bar{\epsilon} + \cos \epsilon \cos \bar{\epsilon}$$

Since $|\delta \psi| < 10^{-4}$ and $|\delta \epsilon| < 10^{-4}$, the N_{ij} are expanded to first order in $\delta \psi$ and $\delta \epsilon$ to obtain a form which is better behaved for numerical calculation:

$$N = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\delta \psi \cos \bar{\epsilon} & -\delta \psi \sin \bar{\epsilon} \\ \delta \psi \cos \bar{\epsilon} & 1 & -\delta \epsilon \\ \delta \psi \sin \bar{\epsilon} & \delta \epsilon & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- b. The true Earth equator of-date to true lunar equator of-date matrix, M:

The relationship between the two planes is shown in the following sketch:



where the X', Y', Z' frame is the Earth's true equator and equinox; the $x - y$ plane lies in Moon's true equator with z completing the right-hand system by lying along the Moon's spin axis. i is the inclination of the Moon's true equator to the Earth's true equator; Ω' is the right ascension of the ascending node of the Moon's true equator; Λ is the anomaly from the node to the x axis; Δ is the anomaly from the node

to the ascending node of the Moon's true equator on the ecliptic; ϵ is the true obliquity of the ecliptic; $\delta\psi$ is the nutation in longitude; Ω is the mean longitude of the descending node of the Moon's mean equator on the ecliptic; \mathcal{C} is the mean longitude of the Moon; I is the inclination of the Moon's mean equator to the ecliptic; σ is the libration in the node; τ is the libration in the mean longitude; and ρ is the libration in the inclination. The anomalies are related by $\Lambda - \Delta = (\mathcal{C} + \tau) - (\Omega + \sigma)$.

The librations are given by

$$\sigma \sin I = -0.0302777 \sin g + 0.0102777 \sin(g + 2\omega) - 0.00305555 \sin(2g + 2\omega)$$

$$\tau = -0.003333 \sin g + 0.0163888 \sin g' + 0.005 \sin 2\omega$$

$$\rho = -0.0297222 \cos g + 0.0102777 \cos(g + 2\omega) - 0.00305555 \cos(2g + 2\omega)$$

$$I = 1.535$$

The following expressions have been programmed for g , g' , and ω :

$$g = 215.54013 + 13.064992 d$$

$$g' = 358.009067 + 0.9856005 d$$

$$\omega = 196.745632 + 0.1643586 d$$

Evidently $g = \mathcal{C} - \Gamma'$, the mean anomaly of the Moon; $g' = L - \Gamma$, the mean anomaly of the Sun; and $\omega = \Gamma' - \Omega$, the argument of the perigee of the Moon. All quantities relate to mean motions of the Sun and the Moon.

$$\cos i = \cos(\Omega + \sigma + \delta\psi) \sin \epsilon \sin(I + \rho) + \cos \epsilon \cos(I + \rho), \quad 0 < i < 90^\circ$$

$$\sin \Omega' = -\sin(\Omega + \sigma + \delta\psi) \sin(I + \rho) \csc i, \quad -90^\circ < \Omega' < 90^\circ$$

$$\sin \Delta = -\sin(\Omega + \sigma + \delta\psi) \sin \epsilon \csc i$$

$$\cos \Delta = -\sin(\Omega + \sigma + \delta\psi) \sin \Omega' \cos \epsilon - \cos(\Omega + \sigma + \delta\psi) \cos \Omega', \quad 0 \leq \Delta < 360^\circ$$

$$\Lambda = \Delta + (\mathcal{C} + \tau) - (\Omega + \sigma)$$

The two rectangular systems are related through Λ , Ω' , and i by the rotation:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} m_{11} & m_{12} & m_{13} \\ m_{21} & m_{22} & m_{23} \\ m_{31} & m_{32} & m_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X' \\ Y' \\ Z' \end{pmatrix}$$

where

$$m_{11} = \cos \Lambda \cos \Omega' - \sin \Lambda \sin \Omega' \cos i$$

$$m_{12} = \cos \Lambda \sin \Omega' + \sin \Lambda \cos \Omega' \cos i$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 m_{13} &= \sin\Lambda \sin i \\
 m_{21} &= -\sin\Lambda \cos\Omega' - \cos\Lambda \sin\Omega' \cos i \\
 m_{22} &= -\sin\Lambda \sin\Omega' + \cos\Lambda \cos\Omega' \cos i \\
 m_{23} &= \cos\Lambda \sin i \\
 m_{31} &= \sin\Omega' \sin i \\
 m_{32} &= -\cos\Omega' \sin i \\
 m_{33} &= \cos i
 \end{aligned}$$

Combining the above m_{ij} (M) rotation matrix with the N and A matrices gives the MNA matrix used to rotate a position vector from Earth mean equator of 1950.0 coordinates, (X, Y, Z), to true lunar equator of-date coordinates, (x, y, z):

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \text{MNA} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix}$$

and inversely,

$$\begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix} = (\text{MNA})' \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

for the position transformation in the other direction.

- c. The derivative of M, \dot{M} : In computing \dot{M} the rates for the slowly varying angles Ω' and i are taken to be zero.

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{M}_{11} &= (-\sin\Lambda \cos\Omega' - \cos\Lambda \sin\Omega' \cos i)\dot{\Lambda} \\
 \dot{M}_{12} &= (-\sin\Lambda \sin\Omega' + \cos\Lambda \cos\Omega' \cos i)\dot{\Lambda} \\
 \dot{M}_{13} &= (\cos\Lambda \sin i)\dot{\Lambda} \\
 \dot{M}_{21} &= (-\cos\Lambda \cos\Omega' + \sin\Lambda \sin\Omega' \cos i)\dot{\Lambda} \\
 \dot{M}_{22} &= (-\cos\Lambda \sin\Omega' - \sin\Lambda \cos\Omega' \cos i)\dot{\Lambda} \\
 \dot{M}_{23} &= (-\sin\Lambda \sin i)\dot{\Lambda}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{M}_{31} &= 0 \\ \dot{M}_{32} &= 0 \\ \dot{M}_{33} &= 0\end{aligned}$$

From the formula

$$\Lambda = \Delta + (\mathcal{C} + \tau) - (\Omega + \sigma)$$

obtain

$$\dot{\Lambda} = \dot{\Delta} + \dot{\mathcal{C}} + \dot{\tau} - \dot{\Omega} - \dot{\sigma}$$

The adopted numerical expressions for the rates are

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\Delta} &= \frac{-\cos(\Omega + \sigma + \delta\psi) \sin\epsilon (\dot{\Omega} + \dot{\sigma})}{\sin\mathcal{C} \cos\Delta} \\ \dot{\mathcal{C}} &= 0.266170762 \times 10^{-5} - 0.12499171 \times 10^{-13} \text{ T rad/sec} \\ \dot{\Omega} &= -0.1069698435 \times 10^{-7} + 0.23015329 \times 10^{-13} \text{ T rad/sec} \\ \dot{\tau} &= -0.1535272946 \times 10^{-9} \cos g + 0.569494067 \times 10^{-10} \cos g' \\ &\quad + 0.579473484 \times 10^{-11} \cos 2\omega \text{ rad/sec} \\ \dot{\sigma} &= -0.520642191 \times 10^{-7} \cos g + 0.1811774451 \times 10^{-7} \cos(g + 2\omega) \\ &\quad - 0.1064057858 \times 10^{-7} \cos(2\omega + 2g) \text{ rad/sec}\end{aligned}$$

To obtain velocity transformations the approximation is made that

$$\dot{N} = \dot{A} = \dot{O}$$

thus

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ \dot{z} \end{pmatrix} = \text{MNA} \begin{pmatrix} \dot{X} \\ \dot{Y} \\ \dot{Z} \end{pmatrix} + \dot{\text{MNA}} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix}$$

and for the inverse transformation

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{X} \\ \dot{Y} \\ \dot{Z} \end{pmatrix} = (MNA)' \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ \dot{z} \end{pmatrix} + (\dot{MNA})' \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

A definition of the A matrix can be found in subroutine ROTEQ.

USE

Calling sequences:

- a. Position vector transformation:

CALL MNA or MNA1

PZE 1, , A

PZE n, , B

where A, A+1, A+2 contain the input vector

B, B+1, B+2 contain the output vector

n = 0 rotates true lunar equator of-date to mean Earth equator of 1950.0

= 1 rotates mean Earth equator of 1950.0 to true lunar equator of-date.

Enter with the fractional part of the day past 0 hr of the epoch, E. T., in the AC and the integer days past 0 hr January 1, 1950, E. T., of the epoch T, in the MQ.

It is assumed that the A matrix has been previously computed and stored in COMMON locations AA through AA+8.

The N matrix is computed and stored in locations NUTMAT through NUTMAT+8. The M matrix is computed and stored in COMMON locations MM through MM+8. The product matrices NA and MNA are formed and stored in COMMON locations (NA) through (NA)+8 and (MNA) through (MNA)+8, respectively. The nutation in right ascension is computed and stored in COMMON location NUTRA. The nutations in longitude and obliquity are stored in locations NUTLON and NUTOBL, respectively.

If CALL MNA1 is used, the contents of MNAET are used to determine whether or not the .01 day test is to be used as criteria for recomputing the matrices M and N, MNAET = 0 forces recomputation.

b. Velocity vector transformation:

33.2-9 of 9

```
CALL MNAMD
PZE 1,,A
PZE 1,,B
PZE n,,C
```

where A, A+1, A+2 contain the input position vector

B, B+1, B+2 contain the input velocity vector

C, C+1, C+2 contain the output velocity vector

n = 0 rotates true lunar equator of-date to mean Earth equator of 1950.0

= 1 rotates mean Earth equator of 1950.0 to true lunar equator of-date.

Enter with the fractional part of the day past 0 hr of the epoch, E. T., in the AC and the integer days past 0 hr January 1, 1950, E. T. of the epoch T, in the MQ.

It is assumed that the A matrix has been previously computed and stored in COMMON locations AA through AA+8.

The N matrix is computed and stored in locations NUTMAT through NUTMAT+8. The M matrix is computed and stored in COMMON locations MM through MM+8. The product matrices NA and MNA are formed and stored in COMMON locations (NA) through (NA)+8 and (MNA) through (MNA)+8, respectively. The nutation in right ascension is computed and stored in COMMON location NUTRA.

The nutations in longitude and obliquity are stored in locations NUTLON and NUTOBL, respectively.

If CALL MNAMD1 is used then the contents of MNAET are used to determine whether or not the .01 day test is to be used as criteria for recomputing the matrices M and N. MNAET = 0 forces recomputation.

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine (includes MNA, et. al., as a subset) is 1046 (10) or 2026 (8) words.

REFERENCE

Holdridge, D. B., Space Trajectories Program for the IBM 7090 Computer, Technical Report No. 32-223, Revision No. 1, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, California, September 1, 1962.

IDENTIFICATION

33.3-1 of 3

XYZDD/XYZDD1/LUNGRV

JPL Staff

IBM 7094 Fap

December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To compute the oblate potential due to the Moon.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. XYZDD, XYZDD1 is a subset of the lunar model package and uses other subroutines in the package.
- b. The input parameter MNAET is an internal cell and is accessible via an entry.
- c. Subroutine PROD is used.
- d. The acceleration vector is set to zero if the distance from the Moon's center to the probe is greater than 40,000 km.
- e. The entry LUNGRV has been provided so the universal gravitational constant, G, and the moments of inertia, A, B, C, are accessible.
- f. The option of using the .01 day delta-time test to force recomputation of the matrices used in the transformations is provided via the entry XYZDD1 and the internal flag MNAET. A non-zero MNAET causes the matrices to be recomputed only if time since the last computation has changed by .01 days.
- g. It is assumed that the matrix A, which rotates mean Earth equator of 1950.0 coordinates to mean Earth equator of-date coordinates, has been updated and is in COMMON locations AA through AA+8.

METHOD

The following form of the potential function which accounts for a second harmonic has been adopted:

$$U_{\zeta} = \frac{G}{R} \frac{(A + B + C - 3I)}{2R^2}$$

where

$$G = \frac{\mu_{\zeta}}{m_{\zeta}} = k^2,$$

the universal gravitational constant, $\text{km}^3/\text{kg}\text{-sec}^2$

$$I = A\left(\frac{x}{R}\right)^2 + B\left(\frac{y}{R}\right)^2 + C\left(\frac{z}{R}\right)^2$$

R = Moon-probe distance, km

A, B, C = moments of inertia, kg - km².

To obtain an expression for the perturbing acceleration,

$$\nabla U_{\mathcal{C}} = \left(\frac{\partial U_{\mathcal{C}}}{\partial u_1}, \frac{\partial U_{\mathcal{C}}}{\partial u_2}, \frac{\partial U_{\mathcal{C}}}{\partial u_3} \right)$$

is formed, where $u_1 = X, u_2 = Y,$ and $u_3 = Z.$

$$\frac{\partial U_{\mathcal{C}}}{\partial u_j} = \frac{G}{R^2} \left\{ \left[-\frac{3}{2} \frac{A+B+C}{R^2} + \frac{15}{2} \frac{I}{R^2} \right] \frac{u_j}{R} - \frac{3}{R^3} \left[Am_{1j}x + Bm_{2j}y + Cm_{3j}z \right] \right\}$$

where $j = 1, 2, 3$

and where X, Y, Z is the Moon-probe vector referenced to the Earth mean equator and equinox of 1950.0 coordinate system.

x, y, z is the Moon-probe vector referenced to the true lunar equator of-date coordinate system.

m_{ij} are the elements of the MNA matrix, where

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} & & \\ & \text{MNA} & \\ & & \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix}$$

USE

Calling sequence:

```
CALL XYZDD or XYZDD1
PZE 1,, A
PZE 0,, B
return
```

where A, A+1, A+2 contain the input Moon-probe position vector referenced to the Earth mean equator and equinox of 1950.0 coordinate system.

B, B+1, B+2 contain the output perturbing acceleration.

and where the contents of the location MNAET is tested to determine whether or not the 0.01day test is to be used (XYZDD1 entry only). A zero MNAET deletes the 0.01 day test and hence forces recomputation of the MNA matrix.

Enter with the fractional days past 0 hr of epoch in the AC and the integer days past 0 hr January 1, 1950, E. T. in the MQ.

The output vector in B, B+1, B+2 will be set to zero if the magnitude of the input vector in A, A+1, A+2 is greater than 40,000 km.

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine (includes XYZDD, XYZDD1 as a subset) is 1046 (10) or 2026 (8) words.

REFERENCE

Holdridge, D. B., Space Trajectories Program for the IBM 7090 Computer, Technical Report No. 32-223, Revision No. 1, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, California, September 1, 1962.

IDENTIFICATION

34- 1 of 2

PRINTD/PRNTD1/CONIC

JPL Staff

IBM 7094 Fap

December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

- a. PRINTD sets up and prints groups of output quantities whenever certain output control words are set.
- b. PRNTD1 sets flags that override the output control words and then goes to PRINTD. The effect is to force computation and printing of the output quantities.
- c. CONIC sets up and prints conic parameters.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. It is assumed that the subroutine SPRAY has previously been called.
- b. COMMON through COMMON +100 are used for temporary storage.
- c. The following subroutines are called: SPRAY, EFFECT, ROT, PRSET, RESET, TIME1, DAYS, ARTAN, PROD, ARSIN, GETTER, SIN, SPACE, RVOUT, GEDLAT, ECLIP, GRUPPE, PROUT, UNIT, ARCOS, CROSS, MNA, MNAMD1, MATRIX, MARSMM, MARSPC, MARFIX, NUTATE, ERPRT, ABORT, COS, JERYL, CLASS, SPECL, ADD, TIME3, BCDNO, SQRT, and LN.
- d. The following entries are referenced indirectly: HC, CANCLK, CLUCK, GRAV, CG, MHA, INJFLG, GROP, CAN50, CASE, INJBCD and INJTYP.

METHOD

Each FLAG at GROPS to GROPS +3 and GROPS +5 to GROPS +6 is examined; if any cell is zero the corresponding group is not printed. If the cell has the value of two, the output is in ecliptic coordinates; a value of four gives equatorial coordinates. The following groups may be printed:

- Geocentric
- Geocentric Conic
- Heliocentric
- Heliocentric Conic
- Target Centered
- Target Centered Conic

The conic output quantities are in two groups: those independent of the reference coordinate system and those dependent on the reference coordinate system. The possible coordinate systems are earth equatorial, ecliptic, orbit plane of target and target true equator.

USE

34-2 of 2

Calling sequences:

- a. CALL PRINTD
return
- b. CALL PRNTD1
return
- c. CLA I
CALL CONIC
return

where I = 0 for geocentric conic
I = 1 for heliocentric conic
I = 2 for barycentric conic

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 2714(10) or 5232(8) words.

IDENTIFICATION

35-1 of 8

PROUT/FLUSH
 JPL Staff
 IBM 7094 Fap
 December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To convert to specific output format from 1 to N lines of single or double precision information, convert the output data on one or several of the following output devices:

- a. User Area Printer (SC 3070)
- b. Peripheral Output Tape (SYSOU1)
 - 1. 1401 off-line printer or punch
 - 2. SC 4020 off-line microfilm recorder.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. Care must be exercised if single and double precision numbers are intermixed within a repeated line format, to ensure that the address modifier ΔL will give the correct location for data in lines subsequent to the first.
- b. Requires the SFOF subroutine OUTUS, an output coordinator of SFOF subroutines that require disk write operations. OUTUS includes the necessary buffers to be shared.
- c. Requires the SFOF subroutine TAPEIO for off-line output requests.

USE

- a. Calling sequence:

```

CALL    PROUT
      BCI    1,XXXX
      P     FLAG, T, PROGID
      ZZZ
      .
      .
      .
      .
      FVE   CODE, T, 1000A+B
      ZZZ
      .
      .
      .
      .
      FVE   CODE, T, 1000A+B
    
```

} Conversion control pseudo instructions
(see Conversion Parameters below)

} Conversion control psuedo instructions

ZZZ FVE CODE, T, 1000A+B FVE 0, 0, 0	}	35-2 of 8 As many conversion control groups as desired
---	---	---

where,

XXXX P = PZE = MZE FLAG, T PROGID	4 BCD characters of identification (symbols may <u>not</u> start with Z) specifies SC 3070 output with or without peripheral output peripheral output <u>only</u> is the location of the flag word where the status of the request will be placed is the beginning location of 12 BCD characters of program identification to be used as part of the SC 3070 page headings; if PROGID = 0, page headings, page numbers, and page ejects (upon 53-line count) will be omitted. The provision for page headings, page numbers, and blocked output is the responsibility of the user program
---	--

For User Area Printing (SC 3070),

CODE = 0 T = 0 A = 0 B = 1 = 10 = 20	indicates user area printing indicates user area printing indicates no post-print control indicates 15 line pre-print paper advance indicates single space indicates double space
---	--

For Peripheral Output Tape (1401-Printing or Punching),

CODE T = 0 = 7 A or B = 0 = I = 10K	is the location of the system tape address or logical tape number for printing or punching indicates printing indicates punching indicates suppress post-print spacing, pre-print spacing, respectively where $1 \leq I \leq 9$, indicates skip to Channel I. indicates K spaces ($K < 100$)
--	--

For Peripheral Output Tape (SC 4020),

CODE T = 1	is the location of a control word that has the following format: PZE L(system tape address or logical tape number), 0, Line Count indicates SC 4020 printing
-------------------	---

A or B = 0 indicates suppress post-print spacing, pre-print spacing, respectively
 = I where $1 \leq I \leq 9$, indicates skip to Channel I.
 = 10K indicates K spaces ($K < 100$)

The calling sequence must be terminated by the "end" instructions:

FVE 0, 0, 0

b. Conversion parameters:

<u>Function</u>	<u>Code</u>
FLOATING TO FIXED	SVN L, T, 1000D+PP
FLOATING TO FLOATING	SIX L, T, 1000D+PP
FIXED TO FIXED	FOR L, T, 1000D+PP
BCD TO HOLLERITH	PTH L, T, 1000N+PP
FULL WORD OCTAL	PTW L, T, PP
ADDRESS TO OCTAL	PTW L, T, 1000+PP
DECREMENT TO OCTAL	PTW L, T, 2000+PP
REPEAT LINE FORMAT	PTW ΔL, 0, 3000+K
TTY BINARY CODE	PTW L, T, 4000+N
SET BINARY POINT	PZE BP, 0, 1
NO-OPERATION	PZE 0, 0, 0
REPEAT FIELD FORMAT	PZE ΔL, 0, 1000N+ΔP
INDIRECT ADDRESS	PON L, T, E
END	FVE 0, 0, 0

In these pseudo-instructions, PP represents the rightmost print position which will be used. PP may not exceed 132 for the off-line printer, 128 for the SC 4020, 120 for the SC 3070, and 72 for the off-line punch and teletypewriter. Characters before print position 2 will be lost, except for a teletypewriter line. Characters after limiting print position will result in an error indication. If fields should overlap, the later word will take precedence.

A tag (T) can be used for address modification in any pseudo-instruction except those with a prefix of FVE or PZE. A tag entry in the FVE code is interpreted as a flag only. The tag may be any number of the set 0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7. Index register 4 may not be used for address modification.

c. Parameter specifications:

Floating to Fixed SVN L, T, 1000D+PP

The floating binary word in L, T will be rounded to D decimal places and converted to fixed decimal. If D is zero, there will be no decimal point. If the absolute value of the number is greater than $2^{35} - 1$, it will be printed in floating decimal as described below. D must be less than or equal to 8. An error indication occurs when $D > 8$ unless $n > 2^{35} - 1$ (floating point) or $n = \text{integer}$.

Floating to Floating SIX L, T, 1000D+PP

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The floating binary word at L, T will be rounded to D decimal digits and converted to floating decimal. If D is less than or equal to 8, the number is taken as a single-precision number. If D is greater than 8 and less than or equal to 16, the number is considered to be in double-precision, floating-point form: the high-order part in L, T and the low order part in L+1, T. Any number less than 10^{-32} in absolute value will print as a single-precision zero. D must not be zero.

Fixed to Fixed FOR L, T, 1000D+PP

The fixed-point word used in L, T will be rounded to D decimal places and converted to fixed decimal. The location of the binary point is set by the last prior pseudo-instruction "SET BINARY POINT" (see below). If D is zero, there will be no decimal point. D must not exceed 8.

BCD to Hollerith PTH L, T, 1000N+PP

The N BCD words starting in L, T will be set for printing such that the last character will be in print position PP. N must be in the range permissible for the output device to be used.

Full Word Logical Octal PTW L, T, PP

The word in L, T will be converted to 12 logical octal digits.

Address in Octal PTW L, T, 1000+PP

The address portion of the word in L, T will be converted to octal.

Decrement in Octal PTW L, T, 2000+PP

The decrement portion of the word in L, T will be converted to octal.

Repeat Line Format PTW ΔL , 0, 3000+K

The string of data pseudo-instructions immediately following this instruction, defining a line image and terminating with one or more FVE code instructions, will produce K lines of output. After each line is formed the address fields of each data pseudo-instruction will be effectively incremented by ΔL for the next memory references.

Teletype Binary Code PTW L, T, 4000+N

The N six-bit characters starting in L, T will be placed on disk without conversion. This instruction cannot be indirectly addressed. Neither repeat command can be used in conjunction with this instruction. N must not exceed 999. No FVE code is used with this instruction since no line image is set up.

Set Binary Point PZE BP, 0, 1

The binary point for the following "FIXED TO FIXED" pseudo-instructions will be set at BP. Entry to the subroutine automatically performs PZE 35, , 1.

No-Operation PZE 0, 0, 0

This instruction is provided to facilitate modifying the calling sequence.

Repeat Field Format PZE ΔL , 0, 1000N+ ΔP

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If the immediately preceding effective pseudo-instruction is "SET BINARY POINT" or either "REPEAT" instruction, error action is taken. Otherwise, the immediately preceding effective pseudo-instruction will be repeated with $L + n (\Delta L)$ and $PP + n (\Delta P)$ for $n = 1, 2, \dots, N$. In the case of indirect addressing, the word repeated is the effective pseudo-instruction. FVE codes will not be repeated. N must not be zero.

Indirect Addressing PON L, T, E

The word at L, T will be used at this point in the calling sequence as a pseudo-instruction. If E is not equal to zero, it will be used as the decrement in place of the decrement in L, T.

End FVE 0, 0, 0

This pseudo-instruction signals the end of the calling sequence. Control is returned to the user program at the next instruction.

d. Coding information:

1. The user area printer (SC 3070) output is formatted as follows: a 15 line skip; a page header containing the 12 BCD characters of program identification beginning at PROGID, the 4 BCD characters of identification, date and page number; 2 blank lines; 50 lines, including spacing, specified by the user program. Each line image will be formatted, 5 BCD characters per word, with all necessary control indicators for the 7288 output subchannel.
2. Line images for peripheral output devices will be formed in standard format for off-line processing.
3. The BCD name specified in the calling sequence identifies a print output file which is to be placed on the disk. The user area is notified of the availability of the print output file when the file is closed. The size of the file should be arranged so that the print output is made available to the user area at frequent intervals, but not so frequent that the user area would have to make a request through the message composer for every few lines of output; this should be controlled by the frequency of closing the print output file. When the BCD name changes, the previous output file is closed and made available at the user area. When the user program has operated its minimum time and OFFSYS initiates a program interchange, all print output files are closed.

When ENDSYS or FINSYS are called, the print output files are also closed. If it is desired to close a print output file at a specific time other than those above, it may be accomplished by giving the following instruction:

```
CALL  ENDOUT
PZE   N
```

where,

- N = 1 means to close print files
- = 2 means to close plot files
- = 3 means to close print and plot files
- = 4 means to close teletype files
- = 5 means to close teletype and print files
- = 6 means to close teletype and plot files
- = 7 means to close teletype, print, and plot files

4. Before the subroutine FLUSH (described later) has been called, the completion flag of the last PROUT request must be checked to ensure that the file remains open until the output has been completed.
5. A page eject occurs and a new heading is printed (unless PROGID = 0) when any one of the following occurs:
 - (a) Change of data name.
 - (b) Change of ID heading (page numbers are not reset).
 - (c) Calling ENDOUT.
6. When an MZE prefix, denoting off-line output only, is used, FVE codes specifying 3070 output cannot be contained in the calling sequence.
7. All off-line output is to be labeled. The label will consist of the 4-character user program name.
8. In MODE IV all PROUT 3070 output will be printed on the on-line printer under sense switch control:
 - SSW No. 6 UP = no 3070 output
 - DOWN = 3070 output printed on the on-line printer
9. User areas for which PROUT output is intended are not specified in the PROUT calling sequence. When data has been placed on disk, a message is sent to the appropriate used area(s) that this specific type of data is available. The user area can request the data when it is desirable. User areas receive only those data availability messages they designate at 7094 initialization.
10. All peripheral output processed by PROUT will be placed on the same output tape (SYSOU1). The BCD data name normally designated in the PROUT calling sequence is ignored.
11. FGDOU option: Three types of floating to floating output are available in PROUT depending upon the contents of location FGDOU:
 - (a) c(FGDOU) = 0 indicates no leading +, and no + in the exponent field.
 - = 1 indicates leading +, and + in the exponent field.
 - > 1 indicates leading +, and E+ in the exponent field.
 - (b) c(FGDOU) is initially > 1.

e. Suggestions for output efficiency:

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1. Use buffering techniques wherever possible.
2. Organize and group output so that the number of output requests is minimized.
3. Organize output formats to print full lines or as full as possible under format requirements.
4. Arrange user program to continue computations during output processing if it becomes necessary to wait for a free output buffer within OUTUS.
5. Care should be taken not to modify a calling sequence or loop through a calling sequence until the flag word has been tested to determine the status of the previous request.

f. Operational description:

The type of request is determined and processed in one of the following ways:

1. User Area Printer Request

The request is queued, and control is given to an output coordinating routine (OUTUS) which coordinates printing, plotting, and teletype requests, and their usage of output buffers, the calling of conversion routines, and making the necessary disk write requests. When OUTUS obtains a print (or plot or teletype) request from the queue, if an output buffer is available, OUTUS calls the proper conversion routine, and the converted output is placed in the output buffer. When the buffer is filled, or the data completed, a disk write request is then made by OUTUS to the disk control program (DCP), and control is returned to the user program. When the data has been written on disk, an interrupt occurs and control is routed to OUTUS to continue output of the request or initiate a new request. Then control is returned to the point of interruption. In this way, the print output (or plot output or teletype output) to be converted and placed on disk can be processed to make optimum usage of buffers and efficient requests of disk write operations. During the operation, if a buffer is filled or the queue is emptied or OUTUS has processed output requests as far as possible, control is returned to the user program.

2. IBM 1401 Off-Line Printer or Punch Request

The proper conversion routine is initiated and output is written on the 1401 output tape. The tape operation will be asynchronous under the supervision of IOEX. When the request has been initiated, control is returned to the user program.

3. SC 4020 Off-Line Microfilm Recorder Request

The proper conversion routine is initiated and output is written on the 4020 output tape. The tape operation will be asynchronous under the supervision of IOEX. When the request has been initiated, control is returned to the user program.

In each option listed above, the results of the output request can be found in the flag word specified by the calling sequence.

g. Output:

1. Output Data:

(a) 1401 - Print:

Print lines may contain up to 132 characters.

(b) 1401 - Punch:

Card images may contain up to 72 characters.

(c) SC 4020:

Line images may contain up to 128 characters.

(d) SC 3070:

An integral number of lines of up to 120 characters each will be packed in each 128 word disk output buffer. The printed output is then available to the actual printer in the user area upon request.

2. Flags:

(a) Upon entry, PROUT sets the user program flag word to zero. The user program can determine if the request has been completed by testing the flag word for zero or non-zero.

(b) Upon completion of the request, the user program flag word is set with the results of the output operation as follows:

(1) Sign Bit = 0: No unusual conditions occurred.

= 1: At least one unusual condition occurred. The address will indicate the condition.

Bit 32 = 1: A pseudo-instruction specifies too many (> 132) characters for one line of output.

Bit 31 = 1: There is an error in the repeat data pseudo-instruction.

Bit 30 = 1: The binary point exceeds bit position 35.

(2) Decrement = 1: Processing has been successfully completed.

(3) When the address contains a flag bit; the decrement will contain the complement of the address of the pseudo-instruction in question.

3. The Entry Point FLUSH:

PROUT, being a buffered output routine, must have some means of emptying its buffer when desired, even though it may be only partially filled. For this purpose an entry to PROUT has been provided whose calling sequence is simply

CALL FLUSH

return

If the buffer in use by PROUT is empty, return is immediate to the next sequential instruction. If there are any words waiting to be written, the buffer is emptied. At the completion of the I/O, return is made to the location after the call.

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 1484(10) or 2714(8) words

IDENTIFICATION

36-1 of 3

ROTEQ/DELTJD
 JPL Staff
 IBM 7094 Fap
 December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To rotate mean Earth equator and equinox of-date coordinates to mean Earth equator and equinox of 1950.0 and vice versa.

RESTRICTIONS

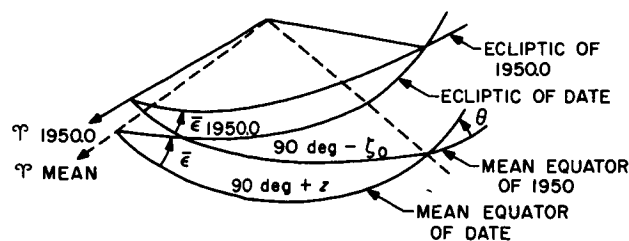
- a. The matrix is stored in the COMMON locations AA through AA+8.
- b. The subroutine uses COMMON through COMMON+2.
- c. The option of recomputing the matrix only if time has changed by at least 1/64 day is controlled by the contents of the external quantity MNAET. Nominally MNAET is zero which turns off the 1/64 day test which forces a recomputation of the matrix.
- d. An entry has been provided for access to DELTJD, the difference between the J.D. of 1950.0 and the J.D. of 0 hr January 1, 1950, in days.

METHOD

The general precession of the Earth's equator and the consequent retrograde motion of the equinox on the ecliptic may be represented by the rotation matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} X' \\ Y' \\ Z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix}$$

where X, Y, and Z are expressed in the mean equator and equinox of 1950.0 and X', Y', Z' are the coordinates in the mean equator and equinox of date. The geometry of the precession has been represented by the three small parameters ζ_0 , z , and θ in the following sketch.



where $\tau_{1950.0}$ is the mean equinox of 1950.0; $\bar{\epsilon}_{1950.0}$ is the mean obliquity of 1950.0; τ_{mean} is the mean equinox of date; $\bar{\epsilon}$ is the mean obliquity of date. Measured in the mean equator of 1950.0 from the mean equinox of 1950.0, $90 \text{ deg} - \zeta_0$ is the right ascension of the ascending node of the mean equator of date on the mean equator of 1950.0. $90 \text{ deg} + z$ is the right ascension of the node measured in the mean equator of date from the mean equinox of date. θ is the inclination of the mean equator of date to the mean equator of 1950.0.

In terms of ζ_0 , z , and θ , (a_{ij}) is given by

$$a_{11} = -\sin \zeta_0 \sin z + \cos \zeta_0 \cos z \cos \theta$$

$$a_{12} = -\cos \zeta_0 \sin z - \sin \zeta_0 \cos z \cos \theta$$

$$a_{13} = -\cos z \sin \theta$$

$$a_{21} = \sin \zeta_0 \cos z + \cos \zeta_0 \sin z \cos \theta$$

$$a_{22} = \cos \zeta_0 \cos z - \sin \zeta_0 \sin z \cos \theta$$

$$a_{23} = -\sin z \sin \theta$$

$$a_{31} = \cos \zeta_0 \sin \theta$$

$$a_{32} = -\sin \zeta_0 \sin \theta$$

$$a_{33} = \cos \theta$$

$$\zeta_0 = 2304''997T + 0''302T^2 + 0''0179T^3$$

$$z = 2304''997T + 1''093T^2 + 0''0192T^3$$

$$\theta = 2004''298T - 0''426T^2 - 0''0416T^3$$

with T the number of Julian centuries of 36,525 days past the epoch 1950.0.

The actual computational form of (a_{ij}) is obtained by expanding the a_{ij} in power series in ζ_0 , z , θ and replacing the arguments by the above time series. The results are

$$a_{11} = 1 - 0.00029697T^2 - 0.00000013T^3$$

$$a_{12} = -a_{21} = -0.02234988T - 0.00000676T^2 + 0.00000221T^3$$

$$a_{13} = -a_{31} = -0.00971711T + 0.00000207T^2 + 0.00000096T^3$$

$$a_{22} = 1 - 0.00024976T^2 - 0.00000015T^3$$

$$a_{23} = a_{32} = -0.00010859T^2 - 0.00000003T^3$$

$$a_{33} = 1 - 0.00004721T^2 + 0.00000002T^3$$

USE

36-3 of 3

Calling sequence:

Enter with days past 0 hr January 1, 1950 E. T. in the AC-MQ.

CALL ROTEQ

PFX X, , Y

return

where

X-3, X-2, X-1 contain the input vector.

Y-3, Y-2, Y-1 contain the output vector.

PFX = PZE assumes mean 1950.0 input and rotates to mean of-date.

PFX = MZE assumes mean of-date input and rotates to mean 1950.0.

X = Y is permitted.

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 107(10) or 153(8) words.

REFERENCE

Holdridge, D. B., Space Trajectories Program for the IBM 7090 Computer, Technical Report No. 32-223, Revision No. 1, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, California, September 1, 1962.

IDENTIFICATION

37-1 of 3

RVIN/RVOUT
 JPL Staff
 IBM 7094 Fap
 December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

- a. RVIN transforms a set of input spherical coordinates $R, \Phi, \Theta, V, \Gamma, \Sigma$, to a set of cartesian coordinates $X, Y, Z, \dot{X}, \dot{Y}, \dot{Z}$.
- b. RVOUT transforms a set of input cartesian coordinates $X, Y, Z, \dot{X}, \dot{Y}, \dot{Z}$, to a set of spherical coordinates $R, \Phi, \Theta, V, \Gamma, \Sigma$.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. Subroutines called are SIN, COS, MATRIX, PROD, ARTAN, UNIT, and ARSIN.
- b. All angles are assumed to be in degrees.

METHOD

- a. RVIN computes the cartesian components of the vector \bar{R} by

$$\begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} R \cos \Phi \cos \Theta \\ R \cos \Phi \sin \Theta \\ R \sin \Phi \end{pmatrix}$$

where Θ is the longitude measured clockwise in the X - Y plane from the X-axis and Φ is the latitude measured positive above the X - Y plane. The quantities Γ , the path angle, and Σ , the azimuth angle determine the orientation of the velocity vector with respect to the plane of the local horizontal, that is, perpendicular to the \bar{R} vector.

\bar{V} is expressed in the local horizontal system as

$$\bar{V} = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{X}' \\ \dot{Y}' \\ \dot{Z}' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} V \sin \Gamma \\ V \cos \Gamma \sin \Sigma \\ V \cos \Gamma \cos \Sigma \end{pmatrix}$$

and finally the results in the original system are

37-2 of 3

$$\bar{V} = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{X} \\ \dot{Y} \\ \dot{Z} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \Theta & -\sin \Theta & 0 \\ \sin \Theta & \cos \Theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \Phi & 0 & -\sin \Phi \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sin \Phi & 0 & \cos \Phi \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \dot{X}' \\ \dot{Y}' \\ \dot{Z}' \end{pmatrix}$$

b. RVOUT performs the computations which follow:

$$R = \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2}$$

$$\Phi = \arcsin \frac{Z}{R}, \quad -90 \text{ deg} \leq \Phi < 90 \text{ deg}$$

$$\Theta = \arctan \frac{Y}{X}, \quad 0 \text{ deg} \leq \Theta \leq 360 \text{ deg}$$

which gives R, the magnitude of \bar{R} , the latitude Φ and longitude Θ . The cartesian velocity components $(\dot{X}, \dot{Y}, \dot{Z})$ are rotated to the local horizontal system where the components are called $(\dot{X}', \dot{Y}', \dot{Z}')$ by

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{X}' \\ \dot{Y}' \\ \dot{Z}' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \Phi & 0 & \sin \Phi \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin \Phi & 0 & \cos \Phi \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \Theta & \sin \Theta & 0 \\ -\sin \Theta & \cos \Theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \dot{X} \\ \dot{Y} \\ \dot{Z} \end{pmatrix}$$

the spherical set may then be obtained as follows:

$$V = \sqrt{\dot{X}'^2 + \dot{Y}'^2 + \dot{Z}'^2}$$

$$\Gamma = \arcsin \frac{\dot{X}'}{V}, \quad -90 \text{ deg} \leq \Gamma \leq 90 \text{ deg}$$

$$\Sigma = \arctan \frac{\dot{Y}'}{\dot{Z}'}, \quad 0 \text{ deg} \leq \Sigma < 360 \text{ deg}$$

USE

37-3 of 3

Calling sequences:

a. Spherical to cartesian:

CALL RVIN

PZE ,,A

PZE ,,B

PZE ,,C

where A, ..., A + 5 contain the input R, Φ , Θ , V, Γ , Σ ; the output variables X, Y, Z are placed in B, B + 1, B + 2 and \dot{X} , \dot{Y} , \dot{Z} are placed in C, C + 1, C + 2.

b. Cartesian to spherical:

CALL RVOU

PZE 1,,A

PZE 1,,B

PZE 1,,C

where A, A + 1, A + 2 contain the input X, Y, Z and B, B + 1, B + 2 contain the input \dot{X} , \dot{Y} , \dot{Z} . The output variables R, Φ , Θ , V, Γ , Σ are placed in C, ..., C + 5.

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 200(10) or 310(8) words.

REFERENCE

Holdridge, D. B., Space Trajectories Program for the IBM 7090 computer, Technical Report No. 32-223, Revision No. 1, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, California, September 1, 1962.

IDENTIFICATION

38

SEITE/CASE/EJECT/EJECT1/LINES/PAGBCD
JPL Staff
IBM 7094 Fap
December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To eject the page, set up and print the first three lines (heading) of each page.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. Subroutine PROUT is called. DATCEL is referenced indirectly and contains the BCD date of loading of the program.
- b. Entries are provided for locations CASE, EJECT, EJECT1, LINES and PAGBCD, where
 - C(CASE) = case number
 - C(EJECT) = page count
 - C(EJECT1) = line count
 - C(LINES) = 63: number of lines to be put on a page
 - C(PAGBCD through PAGBCD+39) = page heading.

METHOD

- a. The page number, N, is incremented by 1.
- b. The case number, C, is computed.
- c. A page eject is given.
- d. "Case C IBSYS-JPTRAJ-SPACE C(DATCEL) N" is printed.
- e. The 40 BCD words at PAGBCD are printed on two lines.
- f. The line count is set to 3.

USE

Calling sequence:
CALL SEITE
return

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 82(10) or 122(8) words

IDENTIFICATION

39

SPRAY

JPL Staff

IBM 7094 Fap

December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To decode the input quantity GROP into twelve flags and to store the flags into GROPS to GROPS +11 before and after transformation by EFFECT.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. It is assumed that parameter GROP contains 12 octal group output option flags, each octal digit being a flag.
- b. GROPS to GROPS +11, in COMMON, are used. GROP is referenced indirectly.

METHOD

Each of the twelve octal digits in GROP is placed in bits 33 - 35 in an otherwise zero accumulator. These twelve words are stored sequentially into GROPS to GROPS +11.

USE

Calling sequence:

CALL SPRAY

return

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 10(10) or 12(8) words.

IDENTIFICATION

40

SQRT

JPL Staff

IBM 7094 Fap

December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To compute \sqrt{x} for a normalized floating point, single precision x .

RESTRICTIONS

- a. An error return will occur if the argument is negative, in which case the accumulator will contain $\sqrt{|x|}$.
- b. Uses COMMON to COMMON +3.

METHOD

The Newton Raphson method is used to compute the square root of x where

$$0 \leq x \leq 2^{128}$$

Accuracy: The result is accurate to 8 decimal digits.

USE

Enter with the argument in the accumulator. Exit with the result in the accumulator.

Calling sequence:

```

CLA          X
CALL        SQRT
error return
normal return
    
```

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 41(10) or 51(8) words.

IDENTIFICATION

41-1 of 2

TIME1/TIME2/TIME3/LAUNCH

JPL Staff

IBM 7094 Fap

December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To compute and print the calendar date, the Julian date and the trajectory time, given the double precision seconds past 0^h January 1, 1950.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. DAYS, FIXT, ADD, FIX, FLOAT, GRUPPE and PROUT are called.
- b. OPRFLG, EQUNX1, TARBCD and INJEQX are used.
- c. A double precision number is assumed to be two floating point words.
- d. The entry LAUNCH is provided to allow access to the launch epoch if it is input.

METHOD

- a. Subroutine DAYS is used to obtain the integral days and residual seconds past 0^h January 1, 1950. The Julian date (JD) is then computed as a one word floating point integer and a one word floating point fraction using the following relations:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{integral JD} &= \text{integral days from } 0^{\text{h}} \text{ January 1, 1950, to date} \\ &\quad + 2433282, \text{ the Julian date of } 12^{\text{h}} \text{ January 0, 1950} + I \\ \text{fractional JD} &= \text{residual days } -0.5 + (1-I) \end{aligned}$$
 where $I = 0$ if residual days < 0.5
 $= 1$ if residual days ≥ 0.5
- b. The calendar date is computed by calling subroutine FIXT.
- c. The trajectory time is computed using the following relation:

$$\text{trajectory time} = \text{current epoch} - \text{injection epoch}.$$

USE

Enter with the time in double precision seconds past 0^h January 1, 1950, in the AC and MQ.

The three entries provide for three output formats as follows:

- TIME1: X DAYS X HRS. X MIN. X.XXX SEC., C(EQUNX1), Octal sec past 50,
JD, calendar date
- TIME2: INJECTION CONDITIONS, C(INJEQX), C(TARBCD),
Octal sec past 50, JD, calendar date

TIME3: EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE, Octal sec past 50,
JD, calendar date

Calling sequence:

CLA L(SECONDS A)

LDQ L(SECONDS B)

CALL TIME1 (or TIME2 or TIME3)

return

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 238(10) or 356(8) words.

IDENTIFICATION

42. 1

TRAJ
JPL Staff
IBM 7094 Fap
December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To provide the control and closed subroutines needed to drive the subroutine MARK.

RESTRICTIONS

Since TRAJ is the driver subroutine for SPACE, numerous entries and transfer vectors are used for communication and control.

METHOD

TRAJ performs the following tasks:

- a. Initializes triggers on the basis of input parameters.
- b. Converts BCD input to integers via subroutine BCDNO.
- c. Converts sexagesimal input to seconds past 0 hr January 1, 1950 via subroutines FLOT or FLOTT.
- d. Rotates the injection conditions to the 1950.0 coordinate system by calling subroutine INTRAN.
- e. Initializes the n-body ephemerides by calling EPHSET and INTR1.
- f. Sets control flags and branches on the basis of input parameters.
- g. Obtains the proper set of phase parameters and initializes triggers on the basis of those parameters.
- h. Calls MARK.
- i. Supplies MARK with derivative, end-of-step, step-size control and trigger subroutines as required.
- j. Terminates a phase (and repeats starting at g above) or terminates the run and returns to JPTRAJ via JEXIT or ABORT.

USE

Calling sequence:
CALL TRAJ
return

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 2676(10) or 5164(8) words.

IDENTIFICATION

42.2

FLOTT
JPL Staff
IBM 7094 Fap
December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To convert a sexagesimal date or an interval past the initial epoch, to seconds past 0 hr January 1, 1950.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. FLOTT is a subset of the driver, TRAJ.
- b. Subroutine FLOT is called to make the time conversion.
- c. T(0) in COMMON is used.

METHOD

Subroutine FLOT is called to get the time in seconds past 0 hr January 1, 1950. However, if this number is less than 1×10^8 then the assumption is made that the input time was a time interval past the initial epoch. In this case the input interval, converted to seconds, is added to T(0), the initial epoch.

USE

Calling sequence:

```
CALL FLOTT  
PPP A, N, B
```

where

A, N and A+1, N contain the input time

B, PPP and B+1, PPP contain the output seconds past 0 hr January 1, 1950

and PPP is the FAP code for 0, 1, ..., 7 designating the index register to use to locate the output storage cell.

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine (includes FLOTT as a subset) is 2676(10) or 5164(8) words.

IDENTIFICATION

43-1 of 4

VARY/SVARY

JPL Staff

IBM 7094 Fap

December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To calculate the partial derivatives, $\partial \bar{R} / \partial u_j$, where

$$\{u_j\} = \{X_0, Y_0, Z_0, \dot{X}_0, \dot{Y}_0, \dot{Z}_0\}.$$

RESTRICTIONS

- a. The execution entry VARY must be preceded by a call to the setup entry SVARY.
- b. The COMMON location CENTER is referenced and must contain the number corresponding to the current central body.
- c. COMMON through COMMON+29 are used.

METHOD

The $\partial \ddot{\bar{R}} / \partial u_j$ may be expressed in the form:

$$\frac{\partial \ddot{\bar{R}}}{\partial u_j} = (A + B) \frac{\partial \bar{R}}{\partial u_j}$$

where the matrix A arises from the central body term and the n-body perturbation. B approximates the effect of the Earth's oblateness and is not used if $R > 3a_{\oplus}$, or if the Earth is not the center.

The form of A is obtained by differentiating $\ddot{\bar{R}}$ with respect to u_j and exchanging the order of differentiation where:

$$\ddot{\bar{R}} = -\mu \frac{\bar{R}}{R^3} - \sum_{k=1}^n \mu_k \left\{ \frac{\bar{R}_{kp}}{R_{kp}^3} + \frac{\bar{R}_k}{R_k^3} \right\}$$

$$\cdot \frac{\partial \ddot{\bar{R}}}{\partial u_j} = - \sum_{k=0}^n \mu_k \left\{ \frac{1}{R_{kp}^3} \frac{\partial \bar{R}}{\partial u_j} - \frac{3}{R_{kp}^5} \left(\bar{R}_{kp} \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{R}}{\partial u_j} \right) \bar{R}_{kp} \right\}$$

with $\mu_0 = \mu$ and $\bar{R}_{0p} = \bar{R}$. Expanding the dot products, the computational form of A results:

$$A_{11} = - \sum_{k=0}^n \mu k \left\{ \frac{1}{R_{kp}^3} - \frac{3X_{kp}^2}{R_{kp}^5} \right\}$$

$$A_{12} = A_{21} = 3 \sum_{k=0}^n \mu k \frac{X_{kp} Y_{kp}}{R_{kp}^5}$$

$$A_{13} = A_{31} = 3 \sum_{k=0}^n \mu k \frac{X_{kp} Z_{kp}}{R_{kp}^5}$$

$$A_{22} = - \sum_{k=0}^n \mu k \left\{ \frac{1}{R_{kp}^3} - \frac{3Y_{kp}^2}{R_{kp}^5} \right\}$$

$$A_{23} = A_{32} = 3 \sum_{k=0}^n \mu k \frac{Y_{kp} Z_{kp}}{R_{kp}^5}$$

$$A_{33} = - \sum_{k=0}^n \mu k \left\{ \frac{1}{R_{kp}^3} - \frac{3Z_{kp}^2}{R_{kp}^5} \right\}$$

To obtain an approximate expression for the oblateness contribution B, choose the perturbation which retains just the second harmonic term:

$$\left(g_1 \frac{X}{R}, g_1 \frac{Y}{R}, g_2 \frac{Z}{R} \right)$$

where

$$g_1 = - \frac{J_2 a^2 \mu \oplus \oplus}{R^4} \left(1 - \frac{5Z^2}{R^2} \right)$$

$$g_2 = - \frac{J a_{\oplus}^2 \mu_{\oplus}}{R^4} \left(3 - \frac{5Z^2}{R^2} \right).$$

At this point a further approximation is made in that the coordinates are regarded as being expressed in the reference system, the mean equator and equinox of 1950.0.

Forming the partial derivatives:

$$\frac{\partial \ddot{X}}{\partial u_j} = g_1 \frac{X}{R} \left(\frac{1}{X} \frac{\partial X}{\partial u_j} - \frac{3}{R^2} \bar{R} \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{R}}{\partial u_j} \right) + \frac{\mu_{\oplus}^X}{R^3} \frac{J a_{\oplus}^2}{R^4} \left\{ 10Z \frac{\partial Z}{\partial u_j} + 2 \left(1 - \frac{10Z^2}{R^2} \right) \bar{R} \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{R}}{\partial u_j} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ddot{Y}}{\partial u_j} = g_1 \frac{Y}{R} \left(\frac{1}{Y} \frac{\partial Y}{\partial u_j} - \frac{3}{R^2} \bar{R} \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{R}}{\partial u_j} \right) + \frac{\mu_{\oplus}^Y}{R^3} \frac{J a_{\oplus}^2}{R^4} \left\{ 10Z \frac{\partial Z}{\partial u_j} + 2 \left(1 - \frac{10Z^2}{R^2} \right) \bar{R} \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{R}}{\partial u_j} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ddot{Z}}{\partial u_j} = g_2 \frac{Z}{R} \left(\frac{1}{Z} \frac{\partial Z}{\partial u_j} - \frac{3}{R^2} \bar{R} \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{R}}{\partial u_j} \right) + \frac{\mu_{\oplus}^Z}{R^3} \frac{J a_{\oplus}^2}{R^4} \left\{ 10Z \frac{\partial Z}{\partial u_j} + 2 \left(3 - \frac{10Z^2}{R^2} \right) \bar{R} \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{R}}{\partial u_j} \right\}$$

where $\partial \bar{R} / \partial u_j$ represents the contribution arising from the oblateness only. The final form of B is obtained by the expansion of the dot products:

$$B_{11} = g_1 \frac{X}{R} \left(\frac{1}{X} - \frac{3X}{R^2} \right) + 2\mu_{\oplus} \frac{X^2}{R^3} \frac{J a_{\oplus}^2}{R^4} \left(1 - \frac{10Z^2}{R^2} \right)$$

$$B_{12} = g_1 \frac{X}{R} \left(- \frac{3Y}{R^2} \right) + 2\mu_{\oplus} \frac{XY}{R^3} \frac{J a_{\oplus}^2}{R^4} \left(1 - \frac{10Z^2}{R^2} \right)$$

$$B_{13} = g_1 \frac{X}{R} \left(- \frac{3Z}{R^2} \right) + 2\mu_{\oplus} \frac{XZ}{R^3} \frac{J a_{\oplus}^2}{R^4} \left(6 - \frac{10Z^2}{R^2} \right)$$

$$B_{21} = g_1 \frac{Y}{R} \left(- \frac{3X}{R^2} \right) + 2\mu_{\oplus} \frac{XY}{R^3} \frac{J a_{\oplus}^2}{R^4} \left(1 - \frac{10Z^2}{R^2} \right)$$

$$B_{22} = g_1 \frac{Y}{R} \left(\frac{1}{Y} - \frac{3Y}{R^2} \right) + 2\mu_{\oplus} \frac{Y^2}{R^3} \frac{J a_{\oplus}^2}{R^4} \left(1 - \frac{10Z^2}{R^2} \right)$$

$$B_{23} = g_1 \frac{Y}{R} \left(-\frac{3Z}{R^2} \right) + 2\mu_{\oplus} \frac{YZ}{R^3} \frac{Ja_{\oplus}^2}{R^4} \left(6 - \frac{10Z^2}{R^2} \right)$$

$$B_{31} = g_2 \frac{Z}{R} \left(-\frac{3X}{R^2} \right) + 2\mu_{\oplus} \frac{XZ}{R^3} \frac{Ja_{\oplus}^2}{R^4} \left(3 - \frac{10Z^2}{R^2} \right)$$

$$B_{32} = g_2 \frac{Z}{R} \left(-\frac{3Y}{R^2} \right) + 2\mu_{\oplus} \frac{YZ}{R^3} \frac{Ja_{\oplus}^2}{R^4} \left(3 - \frac{10Z^2}{R^2} \right)$$

$$B_{33} = g_2 \frac{Z}{R} \left(\frac{1}{Z} - \frac{3Z}{R^2} \right) + 2\mu_{\oplus} \frac{Z^2}{R^3} \frac{Ja_{\oplus}^2}{R^4} \left(8 - \frac{10Z^2}{R^2} \right)$$

The vector $(g_1 X/R, g_1 Y/R, g_2 Z/R)$ is assumed to be calculated externally while the parts of B which do not contain g_1 or g_2 are replaced by zero whenever $R > 3a_{\oplus}$.

USE

Calling sequences:

a. Setup entry:

CALL SVARY, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K

where

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| A-3, A-2, A-1 | contain the position of the probe with respect to the central body. |
| B-3n, ..., B-1 | contain the (n-body)-probe position vectors, $\bar{R}_1, \dots, \bar{R}_n$. |
| C | contains the magnitude of the central body-probe vector. |
| D-n, ..., D-1 | contain the magnitudes of the (n-body)-probe position vectors. |
| E | contains the μ of the central body. |
| F-n, ..., F-1 | contain the μ_j of the non-central bodies. A zero μ_j causes no computation to be made for body j. |
| G-3, G-2, G-1 | contain the input oblateness perturbation. |
| H's decrement | contains n, the maximum number of perturbing bodies. |
| I | is not used. |
| J | is not used. |
| K-9, ..., K-1 | contain the output matrix A + B. |

b. Execution entry:

CALL VARY
return

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 229(10) or 345(8) words.

IDENTIFICATION

44-1 of 2

WRITE1/WRITEN/WRITEC/COD

Peter S. Fisher, JPL

IBM 7094 Fap

December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To write a spacecraft ephemeris tape for use by a processor.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. TAPIO and PROUT are used for input-output.
- b. The RUNID on each S/C ephemeris must be in ascending order according to BCD code.
- c. Entry COD is provided to locate the I/O list for the data record.

METHOD

- a. WRITE1 writes the ID record.
- b. WRITEN writes the data record. This record has two formats depending on whether or not the variational equations are being integrated.
- c. WRITEC writes the last record on the S/C ephemeris tape along with two dummy ID records with (RUNID) = 7777777777 (8) to facilitate finding the requested RUNID in READ1. The tape is then back-spaced two records so that another S/C ephemerides can be written.

On each data record there is a code word with flags indicating what conditions are in effect in the trajectory.

The flags are as follows:

BIT 35 0 = no discontinuity this record
 1 = discontinuity this record

BIT 34 0 = no phase change this record
 1 = phase change this record

If BIT 34 = 1 the next 4 bits contain information

BIT 33 0 = no radius stop
 1 = radius stop

BIT 32 0 = no $\dot{R} = 0$ stop
 1 = $\dot{R} = 0$ stop

BIT 31 0 = no time stop
 1 = time stop

BIT 30 0 = no dependent variable stop
 1 = dependent variable stop

BIT 29 0 = no burn in progress
 1 = burn in progress

- BIT 28 0 = probe out of shadow
 1 = probe in shadow (checked only if PASH \neq 0 or RADOPT \neq 0) 44-2 of 2
- BIT 27 0 = gas jets off
 1 = gas jets on
- BIT 26 0 = normal
 1 = job has been aborted
- BIT 25 0 = probe has not impacted target
 1 = probe has impacted target
- BITS 2-24 Not in use
- BIT 1 0 = this is a data record
 1 = this is an ID record
- SIGN BIT 0 = this is not the last record of S/C ephemeris
 1 = this is the last record

USE

Calling sequences:

CALL	WRITE1	CALL	WRITEN	CALL	WRITEC
return		return		return	

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 235(10) or 353(8) words.

IDENTIFICATION

45

WOLF/TIM/MACH
 Peter S. Fisher, JPL
 IBM 7094 Fap
 December 2, 1964

PURPOSE

To print an explanatory comment at injection and at each phase change.

RESTRICTIONS

- a. Subroutines PRSET, TIME1, PROUT, GRUPPE and TIME are called.
- b. OPRFLG is set non-zero to signify that if on-line print has been requested then the line generated by this subroutine is also to be printed on-line. KERN1 is referenced to obtain the BCD name of the central body for integration.
- c. Entries TIM and MACH have been provided to allow access to the time of day and computer I.D. character.
- d. It is assumed that the date has been provided by the system at SYSDAT, octal location 101.

METHOD

A test is made to see if the current epoch, T, is injection epoch. If so, then subroutine TIME is called to obtain the time of day and computer I.D. character. Then the following comments are printed on one line:

DATE OF RUN MMDDYYC TTTRS BBBBBB IS THE CENTRAL BODY FOR
 INTEGRATION COWELL EQUATIONS OF MOTION

Where MM is the month, DD is the day, YY is the year, C is the computer I.D. character, TTT is the hour of day, RR is minutes, and S is the tens of seconds. BBBBBB is the name of the body currently used as the central body for integration.

If the current epoch is not injection epoch then TIME1 is called to print the time line and then the following comments are printed on one line:

CHANGE OF PHASE OCCURS AT THIS POINT BBBBBB IS THE CENTRAL BODY
 FOR INTEGRATION COWELL EQUATIONS OF MOTION

Where BBBBBB is the name of the body currently used as the central body for integration.

USE

Calling sequence: CALL WOLF
 return

CODING INFORMATION

Length of subroutine is 81 (10) or 121 (8) words.

VII. CHECK CASES

Four check cases have been used for several years by JPL trajectory engineers to confirm that the version of the trajectory program being released for use is computationally correct. In addition, other trajectories are run which check the options not used by the four standard cases.

JPL TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM NO. 33-198

SJOB RJW,1082000,542-10401-1-3120,FC

124451 A 02/26/65

- JPTRAJ
- DATA

SCURCE PROGRAM LISTING 2/26/65 PAGE 1

```

SPACE I
PAGBCC=(EARTH-MOON FINE PRINT CHECK 1)
TARBCC=(PCCN) INJBCC=(EARTH)
FAZFLG=1 INJTYP=0 INJEQX=(1950.0)
INJT=6301C1318,4201297
INJX=215563C3632C/8,214523646526/8,612554325025/8
INJDX=603416475431/8,204420666560/8,603534774303/8
MDCPF+11=2,C,0,30C0000,20C,0,4,0,400,0,400,0
MDCPF+1+27=11C000C000C/8
MDCPF+1+38=101000C000C/8
MDCPF+2+11=40C,0,0,3000000
MDCPF+2+11=40C,0,4,0
MDCPF+2+27=11C000C/8
MDCPF+2+38=1011/8
MDCPF+2+38=1111/8
MDCPF+2+27=1111011C000C/8

SPACE J
PAGBCC=(EARTH-VENUS, RADIATION PRES. UN)
PAGBCC+8=( CHECK 2 )
INJBCC=(EARTH) TARBCC=(VENUS) INJTYP=0
INJT=6209C050C,2332000
INJX=62553503C676/8,625730425255/8,621606475633/8
INJDX=601700261755/8,6C2465443457/8,575673744666/8
INJEQX=(1950.C)
MDCPF+102E9,C,C,3,83,-383,198.22
VENPH+11=400C,C,1000,0,2C000,0,20000,0
VENPH+1+27=1524C000000C/8 VENPH+1+38=100001000000/8
VENPH+0+5,(VENUS),2.5E6,(VENUS),0
VENPH+11=600C,C,10CC,0,2C000,0,20C00,0
VENPH+2+27=1524C000000C/8 VENPH+2+38=100001000000/8
VENPH+3+11=200CC,C,20C,C
VENPH+3+27=1524C220000C/8 VENPH+3+38=100001000100/8

SPACE K
PAGBCC=( EARTH - MARS CHECK 3 )
TARBCC=(MARS) INJBCC=(EARTH) FAZFLG=1 INJTYP=0
INJT=235677237016/8,2C26054C000C/8 $ 64110116,3923043
INJX=215522623366/8,213675042633/8,6146301273C6/8
INJDX=602532206172/8,204542657366/8,200624303772/8
INJEQX=(1950.C)
MARPH+1+27=11C000C000C/8 MARPH+1+38=101000000000/8
MARPH+2+27=C0210CC0000C/8 MARPH+2+38=0110000C/8
MARPH+3+27=1C200210C00C/8 MARPH+3+38=0100/8
MARPH+3+27=1C200210C00C/8 MARPH+3+38=1011/8

SPACE L
PAGBCC=(EARTH-PCCN)
PAGBCC+7=(CHECK 4)
TARBCC=(MOON) INJBCC=(EARTH) INJTYP=0
INJT=6308C0617,04557C7
INJX=615576114C61/8,614444767212/8,612420651171/8
INJDX=202703617723/8,6044315375C1/8,603535320551/8
INJEQX=(1950.C)
MDCPH+1+27=111000C0000C/8 MDCPH+1+38=1C3000000000/8
MDCPH+2+27=151CC11000C/8 MDCPH+2+38=10000001031/8
MARPH+2+27=2347116C70CC/8
MARPH+3+27=2146531C000C/8
    
```

SCURCE PROGRAM LISTING 2/26/65 PAGE 2

- L
- END

THERE WERE NO GLARING SOURCE DECK ERRORS.
 THE OBJECT STRING HAS 00367 OCTAL OR 247 DECIMAL WORDS.

A. Check case 1 is an Earth-Moon trajectory with a fine print. The spacecraft injects near the Earth on January 13, 1963 and impacts the Moon after a 66.08-hour flight time.

JPL TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM NO. 33-198

START TRAJECTORY (SPACE) 12451 A 1
IBSYS-JPTRAJ-SPACE 022665

CASE 1
EARTH-MOON FINE PRINT CHECK 1

DOUBLE PRECISION EPHEMERIS TAPE - EPHEM1
GME .39860063 06 J .16234500-C2 H -.57499999-05 D .78749999-05 KE .63781650 04 REM .61783112 04
G .66709998-19 A .88781796 29 B .88800194 29 C .88836976 29 OME .41780741-02 AU .14959850 09
GPM .49026293 04 GMS .13271411 12 GMV .32476627 06 GMA .42977367 05 GMC .37918700 08 GMJ .12670935 09
EGP .39860320 06 GMP .49027779 04 JA .29200000-02 HA .00000000 00 DA .00000000 00 RA .34170000 04

INJECTION CONDITIONS 195C.0 MOON 235610215276202246010000 J.D.= 2438043.27918167 JAN. 13,1963 18 42 01.297

GEOCENTRIC XC .59369501 04 YO .27186042 04 Z0-.72883219 03 DX0-.42284408 01 DYO .85267773 01 DZ0-.54530145 01
CARTESIAN TX .67321297 05 GHA .33026725 02 GHD .11175336 03
DATE OF RUN 022665A 12454 EARTH IS THE CENTRAL BODY FOR INTEGRATION COWELL EQUATIONS OF MOTION

0 DAYS 0 HRS. 0 MIN. 0.000 SEC. 235610215276202246010000 J.D.= 2438043.27918167 JAN. 13,1963 18 42 01.297

Table with columns for GEOCENTRIC and EQUATORIAL COORDINATES. Rows include X, Y, Z, DX, DY, DZ, etc. with numerical values.

GEOCENTRIC CONIC
EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE 235610215265202567120260 J.D.= 2438043.27878392 JAN. 13,1963 18 41 26.931
SMA .39375140 06 ECC .98332711 00 B .71601938 05 SLR .13020490 05 APO .78094781 06 PCA .65649734 04
VH .92249958-01 C3 -.10123155 01 C1 .72041484 05 TFP .34366804 02 TF -.95461342-02 PER .46098196 05
TA .32895214 01 MTA .18000000 03 EA .30168731 00 MA .50313959-02 CJJ -.12654819 01 TFI .00000000 00

Table with columns for ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO EARTH EQUATOR PLANE. Rows include X, Y, Z, DX, DY, DZ, etc. with numerical values.

BTC .61932714 05 BRQ -.35932944 05 B .71601938 05 THA .32987798 03 T VECTOR IN EARTH EQUATOR PLANE
X -.97860076 03 Y -.63914189 04 Z -.11668206 04 DX .70016068 01 DY .14831276 00 DZ -.84425398 01
INC .30446938 02 LAN .19392943 03 APF .18978106 03 MX .42288408 01 MY .64228848 01 MZ -.76499172 00
WX -.12198597 00 WY .49183847 00 WZ .86220981 00 PX .92475982 00 PY .32177615 00 PZ .81250693-01
QX -.36046997 00 QY .78732250 00 QZ .50018393 00 RX .75386593-01 RY .30307261-01 RZ .99669364 00
QX .36046999 00 QY -.78732254 00 QZ .50018395 00 RX .75386593 00 RY .30307261 00 RZ .99669364 00
DAP -.46604583 01 RAP .21901339 02 HZ .50018395 00 TX .37300945 00 TY -.92782754 00 TZ .00000000 00

BTD .44731612 05 BRD -.55907575 05 B .71600099 05 THA .30866328 03 T VECTOR IN ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET
0 DAYS 0 HRS. 30 MIN. 0.000 SEC. 235610216200202246010000 J.D.= 2438043.30001501 JAN. 13,1963 19 12 01.297

CASE 1
EARTH-MOON FINE PRINT CHECK 1

Table with columns for GEOCENTRIC and EQUATORIAL COORDINATES. Rows include X, Y, Z, DX, DY, DZ, etc. with numerical values.

GEOCENTRIC CONIC
EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE 235610215265202616021000 J.D.= 2438043.27878598 JAN. 13,1963 18 41 27.110
SMA .37239032 06 ECC .98236781 00 B .69621550 05 SLR .13016341 05 APO .73821458 06 PCA .65660576 04
VH .97573257-01 C3 -.10703840 01 C1 .72030006 05 TFP .18341874 04 TF -.94964876-02 PER .37692696 05
TA .95501059 02 MTA .18000000 03 EA .11855552 02 MA .29196966 00 CJJ .13245463 01 TFI .50000000 00

Table with columns for ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO EARTH EQUATOR PLANE. Rows include X, Y, Z, DX, DY, DZ, etc. with numerical values.

BTC .60232702 05 BRQ -.34916783 05 B .69621550 05 THA .32989921 03 T VECTOR IN EARTH EQUATOR PLANE
X .93177677 04 Y .11378919 04 Z -.10879762 05 DX .41303026 01 DY .52923522 01 DZ -.30560760 01
INC .51730000 02 LAN .73077271 02 APF .18983655 03 MX .12398145 00 MY .97031129 00 MZ -.20766644 00
WX -.12144386 00 WY .49173155 00 WZ .86223631 00 PX .92460809 00 PY .37200548 00 PZ .81251751-01
QX -.36104184 00 QY .78728136 00 QZ .49983677 00 RX .76004171-01 RY .30579408-01 RZ .99669364 00
QX .36104185 00 QY -.78728138 00 QZ .49983678 00 RX .76004171 00 RY .30579408 00 RZ .99669364 00
DAP -.46992333 01 RAP .21916826 02 HZ .49983678 00 TX .37326021 00 TY -.92772669 00 TZ .00000000 00

BTD .43514059 05 BRD -.54346838 05 B .69620777 05 THA .30868332 03 T VECTOR IN ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET
0 DAYS 1 HRS. 0 MIN. 0.000 SEC. 235610217102202246010000 J.D.= 2438043.32084834 JAN. 13,1963 19 42 01.297

Table with columns for GEOCENTRIC and EQUATORIAL COORDINATES. Rows include X, Y, Z, DX, DY, DZ, etc. with numerical values.

GEOCENTRIC CONIC

JPL TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM NO. 33-198

CASE 1
EARTH-MOON FINE PRINT CHECK 1

18SYS-JPTRAJ-SPACE 022665

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EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE
SMA .37205792 06 ECC .98235115 00
VH .97663317-01 C3 -.10713462 01
TA .11718484 03 MTA .18000000 03

X -.17560347 05 Y .12524493 05 Z -.96155400 04
INC .30433413 02 LAN .19386406 03 APF .18931736 03
WX -.12137596 00 WY .49177971 00 WZ .86221840 00

BTC .60206265 05 BRQ -.34903369 05 B .69591952 05
X .15311712 05 Y .10204333 05 Z -.14802373 05

GEOCENTRIC EQUATORIAL COORDINATES
X -.26909438 05 Y .12891467 05 Z -.11140858 05
R .31850063 05 DEC -.20474518 02 RA .15440238 03

EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE
SMA .37196284 06 ECC .98234627 00
VH .97689426-01 C3 -.10716141 01
TA .12700795 03 MTA .18000000 03

X -.26909438 05 Y .12891467 05 Z -.11140858 05
INC .30434307 02 LAN .19386203 03 APF .18931955 03

CASE 1
EARTH-MOON FINE PRINT CHECK 1

18SYS-JPTRAJ-SPACE 022665

4

X .19672863 05 Y .18301019 05 Z -.17101970 05
INC .51732510 02 LAN .73068588 02 APF .18984280 03

BTC .43488317 05 BRQ -.54319335 05 B .69583216 05

GEOCENTRIC EQUATORIAL COORDINATES
X -.35157458 05 Y .12708469 05 Z -.12197376 05
R .39323357 05 DEC -.18070184 02 RA .16012653 03

EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE
SMA .37193592 06 ECC .98234481 00
VH .97697066-01 C3 -.10716917 01
TA .13292118 03 MTA .18000000 03

X -.35157458 05 Y .12708469 05 Z -.12197376 05
INC .30434890 02 LAN .19386105 03 APF .18932061 03

BTC .60196495 05 BRQ -.34899443 05 B .69581529 05
X .23215760 05 Y .25658274 05 Z -.18681743 05

O DAYS 6 HRS. 0 MIN. 0.000 SEC. 235610227726202246010000 J.D.= 2438043.52918168 JAN. 14,1963 00 42 01.297

JPL TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM NO. 33-198

CASE 1 EARTH-MOON FINE PRINT CHECK 1

18SYS-JPTRAJ-SPACE 022665

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GEOCENTRIC

EQUATORIAL COORDINATES

X -0.84114400 05 Y .65059352 04 Z -.15548877 05 DX -.28179711 01 DY -.52034270 00 DZ -.99636187-01

GEOCENTRIC CONIC

EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE 23561021526522645710000 J.D.= 2438043.27878814 JAN. 13,1963 18 41 27.296

SMA .37210488 06 ECC .98235293 00 B .69597264 05 SLR .13017238 05 APD .73764320 06 KLA .65665971 04

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO EARTH EQUATOR PLANE

X -.84114400 05 Y .65059352 04 Z -.15548877 05 DX -.28179711 01 DY -.52034270 00 DZ -.99636187-01

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET

X -.41175304 05 Y .71487404 05 Z -.23525935 05 DX .93534122 00 DY .27071712 01 DZ -.13405399 00

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET

0 DAYS 10 HRS. 0 MIN. 0.000 SEC. 235610236746202246010000 J.D.= 2438043.69584834 JAN. 14,1963 04 42 01.297

GEOCENTRIC

EQUATORIAL COORDINATES

X -1.2038556 06 Y -1.1858323 04 Z -.16261956 05 DX -.22807468 01 DY -.53816650 00 DZ -1.3566510-01

GEOCENTRIC CONIC

CASE 1 EARTH-MOON FINE PRINT CHECK 1

18SYS-JPTRAJ-SPACE 022665

EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE 235610215266202204410000 J.D.= 2438043.27880827 JAN. 13,1963 18 41 29.035

SMA .37241584 06 ECC .98237085 00 B .69620343 05 SLR .13015004 05 APD .73826632 06 KLA .65653729 04

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO EARTH EQUATOR PLANE

X -1.2038556 06 Y -1.1858323 04 Z -.16261956 05 DX -.22807468 01 DY -.53816650 00 DZ -1.3566510-01

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET

X .52632178 05 Y -1.0674526 06 Z -.24368819 05 DX .68707836 00 DY .22404781 01 DZ -.45491792-02

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET

0 DAYS 14 HRS. 0 MIN. 0.000 SEC. 235610245766202246010000 J.D.= 2438043.86751501 JAN. 14,1963 08 42 01.297

GEOCENTRIC

EQUATORIAL COORDINATES

X -1.5085768 06 Y -.88699365 04 Z -.16157990 05 DX -.19742425 01 DY -.52734149 00 DZ -2.3835855-01

GEOCENTRIC CONIC

EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE 235610215267202315750000 J.D.= 2438043.27886120 JAN. 13,1963 18 41 33.609

SMA .37281702 06 ECC .98239812 00 B .69641901 05 SLR .13009046 05 APD .73907177 06 KLA .65622774 04

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO EARTH EQUATOR PLANE

X -1.5085768 06 Y -.88699365 04 Z -.16157990 05 DX -.19742425 01 DY -.52734149 00 DZ -2.3835855-01

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO EARTH EQUATOR PLANE

BTQ .60207184 05 BRQ -.35001275 05 B .69641901 05 THA .32928254 03 T VECTOR IN EARTH EQUATOR PLANE

JPL TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM NO. 33-198

CASE 1 IBSYS-JPTRAJ-SPACE 022665 7
EARTH-MOON FINE PRINT CHECK 1

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET
X .61536196 05 Y -1.3687808 06 Z -.23989056 05 DX -.95819511 00 DY -1.9652243 01 DZ .51000346-01

BTO .43458500 05 BRD -.54418184 05 B .69641799 05 THA .30861095 03 T VECTOR IN ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET
0 DAYS 18 HRS. 0 MIN. 0.000 SEC. 235610255006202246010000 J.D.= 2438044.02918167 JAN. 14,1963 12 42 01.297

GEOCENTRIC EQUATORIAL COORDINATES
X -.17770549 06 Y -.16349802 05 Z -.15653149 05 DX -.17660922 01 DY -.51121891 00 DZ .44518640-01

GEOCENTRIC CONIC
EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE 235610215217202635310000 J.D.= 2438043.27897256 JAN. 13,1963 18 41 43.230

SMA .37331979 06 ECC .98243756 00 B .69658312 05 SLR .12978771 05 APD .74134573 06 RCA .65446920 04

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO EARTH EQUATOR PLANE
X -.17770549 06 Y -.16349802 05 Z -.15653149 05 DX -.17660922 01 DY -.51121891 00 DZ .44518640-01

BTO .60180443 05 BRQ -.35079874 05 B .69658332 05 THA .32976159 03 T VECTOR IN EARTH EQUATOR PLANE

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET
X .68968952 05 Y .16372239 06 Z -.23018075 05 DX .47611210 00 DY -1.7745784 01 DZ .81218655-01

BTO .43403805 05 BRD -.54482885 05 B .69658274 05 THA .30854259 03 T VECTOR IN ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET
0 DAYS 22 HRS. 0 MIN. 0.000 SEC. 235610264026202246010000 J.D.= 2438044.19584834 JAN. 14,1963 16 42 01.297

CASE 1 IBSYS-JPTRAJ-SPACE 022665 8
EARTH-MOON FINE PRINT CHECK 1

GEOCENTRIC EQUATORIAL COORDINATES
X -.20197367 06 Y -.23590486 05 Z -.14912014 05 DX -.16112623 01 DY -.49446968 00 DZ .57519812-01

GEOCENTRIC CONIC
EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE 235610215276202166010000 J.D.= 2438043.27917733 JAN. 13,1963 18 42 00.922

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO EARTH EQUATOR PLANE
X -.20197367 06 Y -.23590486 05 Z -.14912014 05 DX -.16112623 01 DY -.49446968 00 DZ .57519812-01

BTO .60124433 05 BRQ -.35191135 05 B .69666085 05 THA .32965935 03 T VECTOR IN EARTH EQUATOR PLANE

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET
X .75414606 05 Y .18818541 06 Z -.21705243 05 DX .41806925 00 DY .16307159 01 DZ .99789828-01

BTO .43309357 05 BRD -.54567880 05 B .69666017 05 THA .30843828 03 T VECTOR IN ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET
1 DAYS 2 HRS. 0 MIN. 0.000 SEC. 235610273046202246010000 J.D.= 2438044.36251501 JAN. 14,1963 20 42 01.297

GEOCENTRIC EQUATORIAL COORDINATES
X -.22426698 06 Y -.30593316 05 Z -.14018070 05 DX -.14894586 01 DY -.47827064 00 DZ .66408229-01

GEOCENTRIC CONIC

JPL TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM NO. 33-198

CASE 1

IBSYS-JPTRAJ-SPACE 022665

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EARTH-MOON FINE PRINT CHECK 1

EPOCH OF PERICENTR PASSAGE 235610215305202630310000 J.D.= 2438043.27952766 JAN. 13, 1963 18 42 31.191
SMA .37472880 06 ECC .98256930 00 B .69660839 05 SLR .12949718 05 APD .74292581 06 KCA .65317859 04
VH .96706580-01 C3 -.10637043 01 CE .71845430 05 TFP .93570106 05 TF .83038806-02 PER .38048298 05
TA .16366297 03 MTA .18000000 03 EA .66307598 02 MA .14755473 02 C3J -.13177218 01 TFI .26000000 02

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO EARTH EQUATOR PLANE
X -.22426698 06 Y -.30593316 05 Z -.14016070 05 DX -.14894586 01 DY -.47827064 00 DZ -.66408229-01
INC .30830375 02 LAN .19372335 03 APF .18941050 03 MX .85070010-01 MY -.85669632 00 MZ .50875798 00
WX -.12158215 00 WY .49786782 00 WZ .85868830 00 PX .92507084 00 PY .37043490 00 PZ -.83797006-01
QX -.35980784 00 QY .78415929 00 QZ -.50560126 00 RX -.77791771-01 RY -.31150898-01 RZ -.99648283 00
BX .35980783 00 BY -.78415926 00 BZ .50560124 00 TX .37174238 00 TY -.92833593 00 TZ .00000000 00
DAP -.48068514 01 RAP .21823116 02

BTQ .60028069 05 BRQ -.35344919 05 B .69660839 05 THA .32951014 03 T VECTOR IN EARTH EQUATOR PLANE
ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET
X .81140989 05 Y .21080132 06 Z -.20174349 05 DX .37438849 00 DY .15162157 01 DZ .11208100 00
INC .52128210 02 LAN .72930370 02 APF .18986624 03 MX -.55003496 00 MY .28867824 00 MZ .78435768 00
WX .75461303 00 WY .23171147 00 WZ .61389659 00 PX -.18863579 00 PY .97268761 00 PZ .13526032 00
DAP -.62847095 01 RAP .25902471 03

BTD .43161171 05 BRD -.54678515 05 B .69660798 05 THA .30828624 03 T VECTOR IN ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET
1 DAYS 6 HRS. 0 MIN. 0.000 SEC. 235610302066202246010000 J.D.= 2438044.52918168 JAN. 15, 1963 00 42 01.297

GEOCENTRIC EQUATORIAL COORDINATES
X -.24497662 06 Y -.37368612 05 Z -.13010890 05 DX -.13899911 01 DY -.46287676 00 DZ .72894213-01
R .24815164 06 DEC -.30054642 01 RA .18867301 03 V .14668482 01 PTH .78635463 02 AZ .54085315 02
R .24815164 06 LAT -.30054642 01 LON .64414211 02 VE .17881174 02 PTE .46129782 01 AZE .27047738 03
XS .60183277 08 YS .12319114 09 ZS .53418227 08 DKS .27667737 02 DYS .11286703 02 DZS .48862560 01
WX -.39724057 06 WY .30964657 05 WZ .45911510 05 DXM -.14167205 00 DYM -.90765972 00 DZM -.33299838 00
XY .39724057 06 YX .30964657 05 XZ .45911510 05 DXM -.14167205 00 DYM -.90765972 00 DZM -.33299838 00
X .14714479 09 VS .30270740 02 HM .40108196 06 VM .97714125 00 RT .40108196 06 VT .97714125 00
GEO .30259078 01 ALT .24177350 06 LOS .17177836 03 RAS .29603716 03 KAM .17554284 03 LOM .51284040 03
DUT .35000000 02 DT .95999999 03 DR .14380882 01 SHA .23970624 06 DES -.21286500 02 DEM .65730077 01
CCL .27315868 03 MCL .34614435 03 TCL .34614435 03

GEOCENTRIC CONIC
EPOCH OF PERICENTR PASSAGE 235610215322202110310000 J.D.= 2438043.28009913 JAN. 13, 1963 18 43 20.566
SMA .37571466 06 ECC .98267342 00 B .69636995 05 SLR .12906903 05 APD .74491946 06 KCA .65098484 04
VH .96287670-01 C3 -.10609132 01 CE .71726563 05 TFP .10792073 06 TF .22019148-01 PER .38198547 05
TA .16473160 03 MTA .18000000 03 EA .69782717 02 MA .16951545 02 C3J -.13172613 01 TFI .30000000 02

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO EARTH EQUATOR PLANE
X -.24497662 06 Y -.37368612 05 Z -.13010890 05 DX -.13899911 01 DY -.46287676 00 DZ .72894213-01
INC .31046062 02 LAN .19367679 03 APF .18943334 03 MX .10274311 00 MY -.85218454 00 MZ .51305455 00
WX -.12194079 00 WY .50110303 00 WZ .85675295 00 PX .92530329 00 PY .36968754 00 PZ -.84527670-01
QX -.35908803 00 QY .78244892 00 QZ .50875226 00 RX .78494652-01 RY .13161064-01 RZ -.99642111 00
BX .35908815 00 BY -.78244916 00 BZ .50875242 00 TX .37101536 00 TY .92862672 00 TZ .00000000 00
DAP -.48488639 01 RAP .21778253 02

BTQ .59876006 05 BRQ -.35555236 05 B .69636995 05 THA .32929755 03 T VECTOR IN EARTH EQUATOR PLANE

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EARTH-MOON FINE PRINT CHECK 1

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET
X .86316282 05 Y .23191945 06 Z -.18495561 05 DX .34020546 00 DY .14217424 01 DZ .12063117 00
INC .52343858 02 LAN .72892010 02 APF .18988630 03 MX -.25360104 00 MY .29889734 00 MZ .78817511 00
WX .75666063 00 WY .23289466 00 WZ .61092118 00 PX .18977354 00 PY .97261115 00 PZ .13556512 00
QX .62566011 00 QY .13291064-01 QZ .77998245 00 RX .25984140-01 RY .13314431 00 RZ .99075599 00
BX .62566015 00 BY .13291066-01 BZ .77998251 00 TX .98184800 00 TY .19154418 00 TZ .00000000 00
DAP -.77965626 01 RAP .25895708 03

BTQ .42939624 05 BRD .54822382 05 B .69636951 05 THA .30806982 03 T VECTOR IN ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET
1 DAYS 10 HRS. 0 MIN. 0.000 SEC. 235610311106202246010000 J.D.= 2438044.69584834 JAN. 15, 1963 04 42 01.297

GEOCENTRIC EQUATORIAL COORDINATES
X -.26437573 06 Y -.43927890 05 Z -.11923683 05 DX -.13066445 01 DY -.44824937 00 DZ .77920893-01
R .26826547 06 DEC .25474829 01 RA .18943391 03 V .13835891 01 PTH .78884791 02 AZ .58743026 02
R .26826546 06 LAT .25474829 01 LON .50108444 01 VE .19363027 02 PTE .40205823 01 AZE .27041055 03
XS .60581443 08 YS .12302836 09 ZS .53347636 08 DKS .27631951 02 DYS .11340526 02 DZS .49182314 01
WX .39902232 06 WY .17879167 05 WZ .41088381 05 DXM .10578462 00 DYM -.90957011 00 DZM .33680550 00
XY .39902232 06 YX .17879167 05 XZ .41088381 05 DXM .10578462 00 DYM -.90957011 00 DZM .33680550 00
X .14714439 09 VS .30270798 02 RM .40153048 06 VM .97567725 00 RT .40153048 06 VT .97567725 00
GEO .25648203 01 ALT .26188730 06 LOS .11179342 03 RAS .29621649 03 KAM .17743443 03 LOM .35301137 03
DUT .35000000 02 DT .95999999 03 DR .13576351 01 SHA .25955771 06 DES .21256762 02 DEM .58733265 01
CCL .27394551 03 MCL .34655822 03 TCL .34655822 03

GEOCENTRIC CONIC
EPOCH OF PERICENTR PASSAGE 235610215345202643010000 J.D.= 2438043.28101011 JAN. 13, 1963 18 44 39.274
SMA .37697399 06 ECC .98281512 00 B .69586635 05 SLR .12845176 05 APD .74746973 06 KCA .64782519 04
VH .95729411-01 C3 -.10573690 01 CE .71554840 05 TFP .12224202 06 TF .43882846-01 PER .38390761 05
TA .16564213 03 MTA .18000000 03 EA .72937569 02 MA .19104912 02 C3J -.13168218 01 TFI .34000000 02

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO EARTH EQUATOR PLANE
X -.26437573 06 Y -.43927890 05 Z -.11923683 05 DX -.13066445 01 DY -.44824937 00 DZ .77920893-01
INC .31350122 02 LAN .19362201 03 APF .18945700 03 MX .11736732 00 MY .84706748 00 MZ .51836459 00
WX .12253097 00 WY .50563186 00 WZ .85400401 00 PX .92561465 00 PY .36868698 00 PZ .85483703-01
QX .35808332 00 QY .78000422 00 QZ .51319582 00 RX .79415662-01 RY .31632516-01 RZ .99663398 00
BX .35808329 00 BY .78000415 00 BZ .51319577 00 TX .37004149 00 TY .92901523 00 TZ .00000000 00
DAP -.49038401 01 RAP .21718177 02

BTQ .59645586 05 BRQ .35842766 05 B .69586635 05 THA .32899712 03 T VECTOR IN EARTH EQUATOR PLANE

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET
X .91055950 05 Y .25178535 06 Z -.16711966 05 DX .31282303 00 DY .13417828 01 DZ .12680315 00
INC .52667988 02 LAN .72848472 02 APF .18986310 03 MX .55483514 00 MY .25325107 00 MZ .79427826 00
WX .75957138 00 WY .23442258 00 WZ .80671023 00 PX .14123658 00 PY .97205318 00 PZ .13616612 00
QX .62167501 00 QY .12597343-01 QZ .78317392 00 RX .26284758-01 RY .13360510 00 RZ .99068603 00
BX .62167504 00 BY .12597344-01 BZ .78317397 00 TX .98119198 00 TY .19303450 00 TZ .00000000 00
DAP .78260571 01 RAP .25867007 03

BTD .42615809 05 BRD .55010759 05 B .69586570 05 THA .30776428 03 T VECTOR IN ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET
1 DAYS 14 HRS. 0 MIN. 0.000 SEC. 235610320126202246010000 J.D.= 2438044.86251501 JAN. 15, 1963 08 42 01.297

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EARTH-MOON FINE PRINT CHECK 1

GEOCENTRIC									EQUATORIAL COORDINATES		
X -28266672 06	Y -50281177 05	Z -10770919 05	DX -12355833 01	DY -43423497 00	DZ -82081237-01	INC -33781082 02	LAN -19355781 03	APF -18948050 03	MX -12957496 00	MY -84096911 00	MZ -52533931 00
R 28730590 06	DEC -21484846 01	RA 19008636 03	V -13122360 01	PTH -79097325 02	AZ -58284026 02	WX -12346662 00	HY -51199887 00	WZ -85006662 00	PX -92603266 00	PY -36733906 00	PZ -86749742-01
R 28730590 06	LAT -21484846 01	LDN -30549903 03	VE -20765244 02	PTE -35576730 01	AZE -27036072 03	QX -35667841 00	QY -77647875 00	QZ -51948179 00	RX -80637086-01	RY -31987156-01	RZ -99623013 00
XS .60979092 08	YS -12286453 09	ZS -53276585 08	DXS -27595929 02	DYS -11414262 02	DZS -49501687 01	XT -40028703 06	YM -47746130 04	ZM -36213617 05	DXM -69868463-01	DYM -91030888 00	DZM -34016981 00
XT -40028703 06	YM -47746130 04	ZM -36213617 05	DXM -69868463-01	DYM -91030888 00	DZM -34016981 00	RS 14714800 09	VS -30270858 02	RM -40195016 06	VT -40195016 06	VM -97429941 00	VS -34016981 00
RS 14714800 09	VS -30270858 02	RM -40195016 06	VT -40195016 06	VM -97429941 00	VS -34016981 00	GEO -21631122 01	ALT -28092772 06	LOS -518C8410 02	RAS -29639574 03	KAM -119931661 03	LOM -29472928 03
GEO -21631122 01	ALT -28092772 06	LOS -518C8410 02	RAS -29639574 03	KAM -119931661 03	LOM -29472928 03	DUT -35000000 02	DT -95999999 03	DR -12885500 01	SHA -27832947 06	DES -21226836 02	DEM -51690606 01
DUT -35000000 02	DT -95999999 03	DR -12885500 01	SHA -27832947 06	DES -21226836 02	DEM -51690606 01	CCL -27463043 03	MCL -34691034 03	TCL -34691034 03			

EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE

SMA .37861584 06	ECC .98300879 00	B .69498163 05	SLR -12756975 05	APD -75079853 06	RCA -64331408 04
VH .94977210-01	C3 -10527838 01	C1 -17308753 05	TFP -11651741 06	TF -78495979-01	PER -38641839 05
TA .16643766 03	MTA -18000000 03	EA -75798285 02	MA -21197347 02	C3J -13163941 01	TFI -38000000 02

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO EARTH EQUATOR PLANE

X -28266672 06	Y -50281177 05	Z -10770919 05	DX -12355833 01	DY -43423497 00	DZ -82081237-01
INC -33781082 02	LAN -19355781 03	APF -18948050 03	MX -12957496 00	MY -84096911 00	MZ -52533931 00
WX -12346662 00	HY -51199887 00	WZ -85006662 00	PX -92603266 00	PY -36733906 00	PZ -86749742-01
QX -35667841 00	QY -77647875 00	QZ -51948179 00	RX -80637086-01	RY -31987156-01	RZ -99623013 00
BX .35667840 00	BY -77647873 00	BZ -51948177 00	TX -36872912 00	TY -92953689 00	TZ -00000000 00
DAP -49766699 01	RAP -21637262 02				

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET

X .95445647 05	Y -27058126 06	Z -14851533 05	DX -29068467 00	DY -12728703 01	DZ -13140203 00
INC -53078989 02	LAN -72799048 02	APF -18985507 03	MX -55352363 00	MY -23904040 00	MZ -79779177 00
WX .76370743 00	MY -23642079 00	WZ -60071342 00	PX -19314268 00	PY -97158245 00	PZ -113683362 00
QX .61599291 00	QY -11522565-01	QZ -78766767 00	RX -26679356-01	KY -13420749 00	RZ -99059404 00
BX -61599279 00	BY -11522563-01	BZ -78766752 00	TX -98080789 00	TY -19497662 00	TZ -00000000 00
DAP -78646630 01	RAP -25875663 03				

T VECTOR IN EARTH EQUATOR PLANE

T VECTOR IN ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET

1 DAYS 18 HRS. 0 MIN. 0.000 SEC.

235610215404202760610000 J.D.= 2438043.28245232 JAN. 13, 1963 18 46 43.881

GEOCENTRIC

X -30000779 06	Y -56435753 05	Z -95618061 04	DX -11744021 01	DY -42060585 00	DZ -85814404-01
INC -33801990 06	DEC -17940585 01	RA 19065365 03	V -12503974 01	PTH -79292513 02	AZ -87641404 02
R 30541953 06	LAT -17940585 01	LDN -24990205 03	VE -22098914 02	PTE -31870960 01	AZE -27032287 03
XS .61376221 08	YS -12269963 09	ZS -53205074 08	DXS -27559669 02	DYS -11487912 02	DZS -49802675 01
XM -40103458 06	YM -83321843 04	ZM -31293600 05	DXM -33962371-01	DYM -90988291 00	DZM -34309058 00
XT -40103458 06	YM -83321843 04	ZM -31293600 05	DXM -33962371-01	DYM -90988291 00	DZM -34309058 00
RS -14714964 09	VS -30270918 02	RM -40239996 06	VT -40239996 06	VM -97301155 00	VS -97301155 00
GEO -18042745 01	ALT -29904135 06	LOS -35182332 03	RAS -29657492 03	KAM -18119024 03	LOM -23643865 03
DUT -35000000 02	DT -95999999 03	DR -12286261 01	SHA -29616432 06	DES -21196720 02	DEM -44609135 01
CCL -27523752 03	MCL -34721735 03	TCL -34721735 03			

GEOCENTRIC CONIC

EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE

SMA .38081990 06	ECC .98327692 00	B .69353690 05	SLR -12630457 05	APD -75527131 06	RCA -63684789 04
VH -83945801-01	C3 -10466906 01	C1 -17308753 05	TFP -15071996 06	TF -33343970 00	PER -38979752 05
TA -16714846 03	MTA -18000000 03	EA -78383379 02	MA -23199731 02	C3J -13159679 01	TFI -42000000 02

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO EARTH EQUATOR PLANE

X -30000779 06	Y -56435753 05	Z -95618061 04	DX -11744021 01	DY -42060585 00	DZ -85814404-01
INC -32402870 02	LAN -19348238 03	APF -18950222 03	MX -13969666 00	MY -83325221 00	MZ -53495429 00
WX -12493616 00	HY -52110191 00	WZ -84430166 00	PX -92660240 00	PY -36548874 00	PZ -88846571-01
QX -35468141 00	QY -77127899 00	QZ -52851702 00	RX -82294132-01	RY -32460-01	RZ -99607932 00
BX .35468134 00	BY -77127884 00	BZ -52851691 00	TX -36692734 00	TY -93024960 00	TZ -00000000 00
DAP -50752813 01	RAP -21526244 02				

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET

X .99553915 05	Y -28844897 04	Z -12932931 05	DX -27294258 00	DY -12127590 01	DZ -13499879 00
INC -53700903 02	LAN -72742661 02	APF -18983976 03	MX -54820183 00	MY -22555830 00	MZ -80482420 00
WX .76965569 00	MY -23909528 00	WZ -59200045 00	PX -19568529 00	PY -97094692 00	PZ -11371223 00
QX .60773101 00	QY -98416972-02	QZ -79408167 00	RX -27210923-01	RY -13501456 00	RZ -99046992 00
BX -60773115 00	BY -98416995-02	BZ -79408186 00	TX -98028916 00	TY -19756813 00	TZ -00000000 00
DAP -79164734 01	RAP -25860521 03				

T VECTOR IN EARTH EQUATOR PLANE

T VECTOR IN ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET

1 DAYS 22 HRS. 0 MIN. 0.000 SEC.

235610336166202246010000 J.D.= 2438045.19584834 JAN. 15, 1963 16 42 01.297

GEOCENTRIC

X -31653008 06	Y -62394955 05	Z -82995664 04	DX -11217080 01	DY -40703204 00	DZ -89533161-01
INC -32272791 06	DEC -14736312 01	RA 19115127 03	V -11966286 01	PTH -79491222 02	AZ -56697807 02
R 32272790 06	LAT -14736312 01	LDN -18623541 03	VE -23373436 02	PTE -28853382 01	AZE -27029411 03
XS .61772826 08	YS -12253244 09	ZS -53133104 08	DXS -27523172 02	DYS -11561474 02	DZS -50139278 01
XM -40126538 06	YM -21424506 05	ZM -26334720 05	DXM -18955440-02	DYM -90829977 00	DZM -34556741 00
XT -40126538 06	YM -21424506 05	ZM -26334720 05	DXM -18955440-02	DYM -90829977 00	DZM -34556741 00
RS -14715131 09	VS -30270978 02	RM -40269893 06	VT -97181731 00	VM -40269893 06	VS -97181731 00
GEO -14836692 01	ALT -31634971 06	LOS -29183815 03	RAS -29675401 03	KAM -18305625 03	LOM -17814039 03
DUT -35000000 02	DT -95999999 03	DR -11765576 01	SHA -31317932 06	DES -21166414 02	DEM -37495646 01
CCL -27578364 03	MCL -34748894 03	TCL -34748894 03			

GEOCENTRIC CONIC

EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE

SMA .38390618 06	ECC .98365649 00	B .69124322 05	SLR -12446199 05	APD -76153797 06	RCA -62743723 04
VH .92494155-01	C3 -10382761 01	C1 -17043481 05	TFP -16480067 06	TF -22203636 00	PER -39454566 05
TA .16779803 03	MTA -18000000 03	EA -80676696 02	MA -25061839 02	C3J -13155282 01	TFI -46000000 02

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO EARTH EQUATOR PLANE

X -31653008 06	Y -62394955 05	Z -82995664 04	DX -11217080 01	DY -40703204 00	DZ -89533161-01
INC -33331057 02	LAN -19339308 03	APF -18951938 03	MX -14778767 00	MY -82273719 00	MZ -54887301 00
WX -12727523 00	HY -53453153 00	WZ -83550962 00	PX -92740189 00	PY -36286063 00	PZ -95872875-01
QX -35174802 00	QY -76328729 00	QZ -54190870 00	RX -84625815-01	RY -33111180-01	RZ -99586249 00
BX -35174817 00	BY -76328760 00	BZ -54190892 00	TX -36436821 00	TY -93125497 00	TZ -00000000 00
DAP -52138257 01	RAP -21368708 02				

T VECTOR IN EARTH EQUATOR PLANE

T VECTOR IN EARTH EQUATOR PLANE

1 DAYS 18 HRS. 0 MIN. 0.000 SEC.

235610215404202760610000 J.D.= 2438043.28245232 JAN. 13, 1963 18 46 43.881

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EARTH-MOON FINE PRINT CHECK 1

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET
X .10344153 06 Y .30550418 06 Z -.10968566 05 DX .25931991 00 DY .11600335 01 DZ .13782209 00

BTO .40405835 05 BRD -.56085046 05 B .69124265 05 THA .30577043 03 T VECTOR IN ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET
2 DAYS 0 HRS. 0 MIN. 0.000 SEC. 235610341576202246010000 J.D.= 2438045.27918167 JAN. 15,1963 18 42 01.297

GEOCENTRIC EQUATORIAL COORDINATES
X -.32452114 06 Y -.65300771 05 Z -.76477978 04 DX -.10983640 01 DY -.40011004 00 DZ .91542422-01

EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE 235610215700202031610000 J.D.= 2438043.29111344 JAN. 13,1963 18 59 12.201
SMA .38595647 06 ECC .98390672 00 B .68963812 05 SLR .12322652 05 APO .76570162 06 RCA .62113059 04

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO EARTH EQUATOR PLANE
X -.32452114 06 Y -.65300771 05 Z -.76477978 04 DX -.10983640 01 DY -.40011004 00 DZ .91542422-01

BTO .57436994 05 BRQ -.38170654 05 B .68963812 05 THA .32639335 03 T VECTOR IN EARTH EQUATOR PLANE

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET
X .10532131 06 Y .31375881 06 Z -.99715801 04 DX .25414384 00 DY .11361910 01 DZ .13111048 00

BTO .39676542 05 BRD -.56407202 05 B .68963762 05 THA .30512236 03 T VECTOR IN ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET
2 DAYS 10 HRS. 46 MIN. 13.046 SEC. 235610364533202453712157 J.D.= 2438045.72794378 JAN. 16,1963 05 28 14.343

CHANGE OF PHASE OCCURS AT THIS POINT MOON IS THE CENTRAL BODY FOR INTEGRATION COWELL EQUATIONS OF MOTION
2 DAYS 10 HRS. 46 MIN. 13.046 SEC. 235610364533202453712157 J.D.= 2438045.72794378 JAN. 16,1963 05 28 14.343

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EARTH-MOON FINE PRINT CHECK 1

GEOCENTRIC EQUATORIAL COORDINATES
X -.36523824 06 Y -.79984804 05 Z -.37911594 04 DX -.10184934 01 DY -.35201941 00 DZ .11197415 00

EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE 235610217570202671112157 J.D.= 2438043.33522507 JAN. 13,1963 20 02 43.446
SMA .41596048 06 ECC .98686110 00 B .67207116 05 SLR .10858714 05 APO .82645569 06 RCA .54652607 04

HELIOCENTRIC EQUATORIAL COORDINATES
X -.63400707 08 Y .12191676 09 Z .52894677 08 DX -.28423554 02 DY -.12147752 02 DZ -.50034074 01

EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE 235607633273202062712157 J.D.= 2438037.54273608 JAN. 8,1963 01 01 32.398
SMA .16142968 09 ECC .88703843-01 B .16071907 09 SLR .16015949 09 APO .17574911 09 RCA .14711025 09

SELENOCENTRIC EQUATORIAL COORDINATES
X .33320198 05 Y -.17090552 05 Z -.14108259 05 DX -.11341150 01 DY .54357988 00 DZ .46247825 00

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EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE 235610401415202402012157 J.D.= 2438046.03247703 JAN. 16, 1963 12 46 46.016

X .33320198 05 Y -.17050552 05 Z -.14108259 05 ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO EARTH EQUATOR PLANE

BTQ -.10481775 04 BRQ .35284216 03 B .11059719 04 THA .16139551 03 T VECTOR IN EARTH EQUATOR PLANE

X .33320198 05 Y -.21255887 05 Z -.61604857 04 ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO ECLIPTIC PLANE

BTC -.11047440 04 BRC -.52099039 02 B .11059718 04 THA .18270003 03 T VECTOR IN ECLIPTIC PLANE

X -.34936237 05 Y -.18947891 05 Z -.44359930 04 ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET

BTD -.11053411 04 BRD .37349521 02 B .11059719 04 THA .17806470 03 T VECTOR IN ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET

X -.34936237 05 Y -.18302078 05 Z -.66702963 04 ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO TRUE TARGET EQU. PLANE

BTT -.11031585 04 BRT -.78842095 02 B .11059723 04 THA .18408794 03 T VECTOR IN TRUE TARGET EQU. PLANE

2 DAYS 14 HRS. 46 MIN. 13.046 SEC. 235610373553202453712157 J.D.= 2438045.89461044 JAN. 16, 1963 09 28 14.343

CASE 1 EARTH-MOON FINE PRINT CHECK 1

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GEOCENTRIC EQUATORIAL COORDINATES X -.38002094 06 Y -.84781086 05 Z -.20042063 04 DX -.10510077 01 DY -.30554540 00 DZ .14315054 00

EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE 235610222710202757112157 J.D.= 2438043.41004477 JAN. 13, 1963 21 50 27.868

X -.63809861 08 Y .12174157 09 Z .52824374 08 DX -.28418574 02 DY -.12174464 02 DZ -.50039259 01

EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE 235607545133202720712157 J.D.= 2438036.25832907 JAN. 6, 1963 18 11 59.632

X .16618444 05 Y -.89944889 04 Z -.72690611 04 DX -.12018839 01 DY .58371463 00 DZ .49427194 00

SELENOCENTRIC CONIC

JPL TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM NO. 33-198

CASE 1
EARTH-MOON FINE PRINT CHECK 1

IBSYS-JPTRAJ-SPACE 022665

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EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE
SMA -31727021 04 ECC .10485189 C1 B .10002417 04 SLR .31534100 03 APD .00000000 00 MCA .15393609 03

X .16618444 05 Y -.89944889 04 Z -.72690611 04 DX -.12018839 01 DY .58371463 00 DZ .49427194 00
INC .15320783 03 LAN .20119881 03 APF .32660967 02 PX -.54744621 00 MY -.79121799 00 MZ -.27253899 00

BTQ -.95168008 03 BRQ .30787750 03 B .10002417 04 THA .16207311 03 T VECTOR IN EARTH EQUATOR PLANE

X .16618444 05 Y -.11143933 05 Z -.30907656 04 DX -.12018839 01 DY .73217098 00 DZ .22125359 00
INC .17045377 03 LAN .25942098 03 APF .92840171 02 PX -.54744327 00 MY -.85432980 00 MZ .64728230-01

BTC -.99853784 03 BRC -.58355180 02 B .10002415 04 THA .18334459 03 T VECTOR IN ECLIPIC PLANE

X -.17898265 05 Y -.91911943 04 Z -.22553648 04 DX -.12302910 01 DY .70081077 00 DZ .15747996 00
INC .17352846 03 LAN .10823257 03 APF .60970067 02 PX -.49500618 00 MY .89032310 00 MZ -.17430116-01

BTD -.99998404 03 BRD .22684570 02 B .10002413 04 THA .17870047 03 T VECTOR IN ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET

X -.17898265 05 Y -.88558833 04 Z -.33373730 04 DX .12302910 01 DY .67697488 00 DZ .24008477 00
INC .16920086 03 LAN .14514047 03 APF .98247403 02 PX -.45500379 00 MY .86602322 00 MZ .89070176-01

BTT -.99682555 03 BRT -.82590861 02 B .10002412 04 THA .18473635 03 T VECTOR IN TRUE TARGET EQU. PLANE

2 DAYS 17 HRS. 56 MIN. 20.068 SEC. 235610401217202256565164 J.D.= 2438046.02663616 JAN. 16,1963 12 38 21.365

CASE 1
EARTH-MOON FINE PRINT CHECK 1

IBSYS-JPTRAJ-SPACE 022665

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GEOCENTRIC EQUATORIAL COORDINATES
X -.39370375 06 Y -.87062974 05 Z .51784053 03 DX -.19409183 01 DY .41802673 00 DZ .64883456 00
R .40321566 06 DEC .73585041-01 RA .19246961 03 V .20886029 01 PTH .59831445 02 AZ .30798739 03

EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE
SMA -.16711740 06 ECC .19206555 01 B .27403774 06 SLR .44938490 06 APD .00000000 00 MCA .15385755 06

X -.64135562 08 Y .12160357 09 Z .52768041 08 DX -.29278615 02 DY .11508803 02 DZ .45238095 01
R .14725917 09 LAT .20997946 02 LON .11780784 03 V .31782930 02 PTH .29341348 01 AZ .99923428 02

GEOCENTRIC CONIC EQUATORIAL COORDINATES
X .16750454 09 ECC .13111133 00 B .18605854 09 SLR .16462511 09 APD .18946628 09 MCA .14554279 09
VH .24670312 02 C3 .79230157 03 C1 .42322232 06 TFP .17786214 06 TF .16532758 02 LTF .30851336 01

EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE
SMA .16750454 09 ECC .13111133 00 B .18605854 09 SLR .16462511 09 APD .18946628 09 MCA .14554279 09
VH .24670312 02 C3 .79230157 03 C1 .42322232 06 TFP .17786214 06 TF .16532758 02 LTF .30851336 01

X .10560991 04 Y -.11650243 04 Z -.74049290 03 DX -.21195550 01 DY .13014775 01 DZ .99964245 00
R .17380899 04 DEC .25216403 02 RA .31219243 03 V .26806048 01 PTH .74743889 02 AZ .26078864 03

SELENOCENTRIC EQUATORIAL COORDINATES
X .10560991 04 Y -.11650243 04 Z -.74049290 03 DX -.21195550 01 DY .13014775 01 DZ .99964245 00
R .17380899 04 DEC .25216403 02 RA .31219243 03 V .26806048 01 PTH .74743889 02 AZ .26078864 03

JPL TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM NO. 33-198

CASE 1 IBSYS-JPTRAJ-SPACE 022665 19
 EARTH-MCCN FINE PRINT CHECK 1

EPDCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE 235610401415202155327764 J.D. = 2438046.03246359 JAN. 16, 1963 12 46 44.855
 SMA -.3174777 04 ECC .10471702 01 B .98656127 03 SLR .30657376 03 APD .00000000 00 KCA .14475489 03
 VH .12426759 01 C3 .15442433 01 C1 .12259761 04 TFP -.50348978 03 TF .66078766 02 LTF .66046055 02
 TA -.14186097 03 MTA .16273738 03 EA -.53987633 02 MA -.11291661 02 C3J -.12929574 01 TFI .65938907 02
 ZAE .13770351 03 ZAP .14599427 03 ZAC .88726667 02 DEF .14547475 03 IK .37492740 04 GP .63501737 01

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO EARTH EQUATOR PLANE
 X .10560991 04 Y -.11650243 04 Z -.74049290 03 DX -.21195550 01 DY .13014775 01 DZ .99464245 00
 INC .15325777 03 LAN .20135351 03 APF .33086642 02 MX -.77714300 00 MY -.61243373 00 MZ -.14482228 00
 WX -.16384731 00 WY .41908968 00 WZ -.89303848 00 PX -.95784397 00 PY .14897102 00 PZ .24564717 00
 QX .23598499 00 QY .89564019 00 QZ .37701405 00 RX -.31196709 00 RY .15070544 00 RZ -.93606417 00
 BX -.50959702 00 BY -.81108836 00 BZ -.28713506 00 TX .43498463 00 TY .90043788 00 TZ .00000000 00
 SXI -.84466851 00 SYI .40804349 00 SZI .34646153 00 DAI .20271038 02 KAI .15421568 03
 SXC .98472650 00 SYO .12352237 00 SZO .12270225 00 DAD -.70480841 01 KAO .71497390 01
 ETE .15635854 03 ETS .35220639 03 ETC .23888631 03

BTO -.93920787 03 BRQ .30197967 03 B .98656127 03 THA .16217605 03 T VECTOR IN EARTH EQUATOR PLANE

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO ECLIPTIC PLANE
 X .10560991 04 Y -.13634529 04 Z -.21588749 03 DX -.21195550 01 DY .15917410 01 DZ .39936096 00
 INC .17041953 03 LAN .25988900 03 APF .93589395 02 MX -.77714299 00 MY -.61949734 00 MZ .11077731 00
 WX -.16384732 00 WY .29218065-01 WZ -.98605283 00 PX -.95784399 00 PY .73440102 00 PZ .16610562 00
 QX .23598504 00 QY .97170070 00 QZ -.10419622-01 RX -.13299074 00 RY .80643914-01 RZ -.98783097 00
 BX -.50959710 00 BY -.85837121 00 BZ .54242432-01 TX .51850609 00 TY .85507394 00 TZ .00000000 00
 SXI -.84466852 00 SYI .51219637 00 SZI .15553128 00 DAI .89476109 01 KAI .14876790 03
 SXC .98472653 00 SYO .64511701-01 SZO .16171536 00 DAD -.93064775 01 KAO .37482217 01
 ETE .17762070 03 ETS .13470561 02 ETC .26014867 03

BTC -.98478553 03 BRC -.59166277 02 B .98656128 03 THA .18343822 03 T VECTOR IN ECLIPTIC PLANE

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET
 X -.17072027 04 Y -.26328510 03 Z -.19260247 03 DX .24311512 01 DY .10884874 01 DZ .30056464 00
 INC .17353626 03 LAN .10897661 03 APF .62006959 02 MX -.15657317 00 MY .98778217 00 MZ .19830499-01
 WX .10645493 00 WY .36606773-01 WZ -.99364332 00 PX .67707782 00 PY .72916713 00 PZ .99402598-01
 QX .72817092 00 QY -.68335567 00 QZ .52837809-01 RX .96003769-01 RY .54924237-01 RZ .99386447 00
 BX -.49444642 00 BY .86895537 00 BZ -.20959839-01 TX .49659148 00 TY -.86799011 00 TZ .00000000 00
 SXI .86264553 00 SYI .49353469 00 SZI .11060468 00 DAI .63501754 01 KAI .29774086 02
 SXC .43049277 00 SYO .89910845 00 SZO .79245274-01 DAD -.65651852 01 KAO .24441491 03
 ETE .17297407 03 ETS .88239332 01 ETC .25550184 03

BTC -.98634243 03 BRD .20805829 02 B .98656184 03 THA .17879158 03 T VECTOR IN ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO TRUE TARGET EQU. PLANE
 X -.17072027 04 Y -.23838514 03 Z -.22268204 03 DX .24311512 01 DY .10447752 01 DZ .42847257 00
 INC .16915818 03 LAN .14593108 03 APF .96928698 02 MX -.15657314 00 MY .97833566 00 MZ .13771661 00
 WX .10645491 00 WY .15907303 00 WZ -.98215024 00 PX .67707777 00 PY .71206567 00 PZ .18581723 00
 QX .72817097 00 QY -.68477315 00 QZ -.29193567-01 RX .14772316 00 RY .81644573-01 RZ .98565308 00
 BX -.49444650 00 BY .86523426 00 BZ .83020126-01 TX .48372284 00 TY -.87522124 00 TZ .00000000 00
 SXI .86266451 00 SYI .47678290 00 SZI .16878379 00 DAI .97171146 01 KAI .24928827 02
 SXC .43049266 00 SYO .88319800 00 SZO .18611027 00 DAD .10725871 02 KAO .24401424 03
 ETE .17901415 03 ETS .14864007 02 ETC .26154192 03

BTT -.98305602 03 BRT -.83096680 02 B .98656181 03 THA .18483166 03 T VECTOR IN TRUE TARGET EQU. PLANE

CASE 1 IBSYS-JPTRAJ-SPACE 022665 20
 EARTH-MOCCN FINE PRINT CHECK 1

215563036320 214523644526 612554325025 603416475431 204420666560 603534774303 EARTH
 630101318 4201297 000000000000 INITIAL
 213406755133 613444001540 612562723572 602416925706 201516557516 201400455161 MOON
 235610401217 202256565164 END

END TRAJECTORY (SPACE) 12483 A

B. Check case 2 is an Earth-Venus trajectory made during the Mariner II mission. The spacecraft injects near Earth-Sun phase change on September 5, 1962 and encounters Venus 100.81 days later with a miss of 41,000 km. Radiation pressure was included as a perturbation on the spacecraft.

JPL TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM NO. 33-198

START TRAJECTORY (SPACE) 12483 A

CASE 1 IBSYS-JPTRAJ-SPACE 022665 1

EARTH-VENUS, RADIATION PRES. ON CHECK 2

DOUBLE PRECISION EPHEMERIS TAPE - EPHEM1

GME .39860063 06 J .16234500-02 H -.57499999-05 D .78749999-05 HE .63781650 04 REM .63783112 04
G .66709998-19 A .88781796 29 B .88880194 29 C .88836976 29 DME .41780741-02 AU .14755850 09
GMP .49026293 04 GMS .13271411 12 GMV .32476627 06 GMA .42977367 05 GNC .37918700 08 GMJ .12670935 09
EGM .39860320 06 MGM .49027779 04 JA .29200000-02 HA .00000000 00 DA .00000000 00 RA .34170000 04
RADIATION PRESSURE INPUT
ARA .38300000 01 GB .38300000 00 MAS .19822000 03 G61 .00000000 00 G62 .00000000 00 SC .16200000 09

INJECTION CONDITIONS 195C.C VENUS 23557540064120200000000 J.D.= 2437912.51634260 SEPT. 5, 1962 00 23 32.000

GEOCENTRIC XO-.14297C03 07 YC-.19355307 07 Z0-.99999801 05 DX0-.17513577 01 DY0-.24185118 01 DZ0-.10838549 00
CARTESIAN TC .14120000 04 GHA .34951673 03 GHQ .34361929 03
DATE OF RUN 022665A 12485 EARTH IS THE CENTRAL BODY FOR INTEGRATION COWELL EQUATIONS OF MOTION

PRCBE IS CUT OF EARTH'S SHADOW

0 DAYS 0 HRS. 0 MIN. 0.000 SEC. 23557540064120200000000 J.D.= 2437912.51634260 SEPT. 5, 1962 00 23 32.000

GEOCENTRIC

X -.14242090 07 Y -.19394898 07 Z -.10167162 06
R .24083872 07 DEC -.24194955 01 RA .25370936 03
XS -.14343227 09 YS .42810504 08 ZS .18564279 08
XM -.27632510 06 YM -.27943325 06 ZM -.81923071 05
XT -.88139502 08 YT -.41412272 08 ZT -.22861356 08
RS .15083166 09 VS .29560409 02 RM .40143479 06
GED -.24359640 01 ALT .24020091 07 LOS .17366238 03
DUT .35000000 02 DT .38400000 04 DR .29878348 01
CCL .60726652 02 MCL .18216455 03 TCL .33871826 03

EQUATORIAL COORDINATES

DZ -.11043330 00
AZ .60809383 02
AZE .2000513 03
DZS -.11230749 02
DZM -.21795625 00
DZT -.5559090 01
VT .23734804 02
VLT .23580169 03
DEM -.11775395 02

GEOCENTRIC CONIC

EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE 23557461301520237000000 J.D.= 2437903.65617178 AUG. 27, 1962 03 44 53.242
SMA .46364059 05 ECC .11521704 01 B .26532672 05 SLR .15184072 05 APC .00000000 00 KCA .70552368 04
VM .29320965 01 C3 .85971900 01 C1 .77797048 05 IFP .76551875 06 TF .-086601707 01 LTF .-88860944 01
TA .14959338 03 MTA .15021865 03 EA .25901344 03 MA .27738008 04

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO EARTH EQUATOR PLANE

X -.14242090 07 Y -.19394898 07 Z -.10167162 06 DX -.17445130 01 DY -.24233612 01 DZ -.11043330 00
INC .29204733 02 LAN .23804503 03 APF .20544248 03 MX .69203714 00 MY .-53365642 00 MZ .44603182 00
WX .-41393320 00 WY .25820200 00 WZ .87288176 00 PX .15975330 00 PY .96464240 00 PZ .-20558783 00
QX .-89619450 00 QY .52662800-01 QZ .-44054739 00 RX .21561014-01 RY .29566762-01 RZ .-999931859 00
BX .-69847270 00 BY .52485511 00 BZ .-48648022 00 TX .-81163524 00 TY .58416456 00 TZ .00000000 00
SX1 .-30645804 00 SY1 .86339652 00 SZ1 .-40072310 00 DAI .-23623391 02 RAI .10954265 03
SXC .-58376651 00 SYC .-81108219 00 SZC .-36909144-01 DAO .-21152182 01 RAO .23425600 03

BTQ .25279208 05 BRQ .-80585985 04

B .26532672 05 THA .34231856 03 T VECTOR IN EARTH EQUATOR PLANE

CASE 1 IBSYS-JPTRAJ-SPACE 022665 2

EARTH-VENUS, RADIATION PRES. ON CHECK 2

HELIOCENTRIC

ECLIPTIC COORDINATES

X .14200807 09 Y .-48482164 08 Z .-67773075 06
R .15005755 09 LAT .25877623 03 LON .34114987 03
XE .15132227 09 YF .-46662315 08 ZF .-58024999 03
XZ .55292774 08 YG .-93751322 08 ZG .-23674050 01
LTE .-22041709-03 LOE .34197892 08 LIE .-44976112 07
EPS .10831392 03 ESP .86857472 00 SEP .70817518 02
MPS .10696074 03 MSP .73425371 00 SMP .72305030 02
EPT .14907056 03 ETP .70903655 00 TEP .30220393 02
SET .46190403 02 STE .92306648 02 EST .41502947 02
SAC .12104807-09
GCE .2927335 03 GCT .97991616 02
REP .24083872 07 VEP .29880095 01 CIP .46470888 02
CPE .65410268 02 CPT .90244641 02

DX .69773477 01 DY .25962118 02 DZ .86299610 00
PY .26897207 02 PTH .-37969422 01 AZ .88160099 02
DYE .28229385 02 DZE .2245188-03
DYT .17671232 02 DZT .-14772718 01
RST .10893507 05 RST .10893507 05
LOT .30053131 03 LOT .30053131 03
EPW .24704802 01 EPW .24704802 01
SEM .64412562 02 SEM .64412562 02
TPS .46474513 02 TPS .46474513 02
RPM .20183694 07 RPT .97957366 08

APC .00000000 00 KCA .70552368 04
LTF .-88860944 01
TFI .00000000 00
PZ .-20558783 00
RZ .-999931859 00
TZ .00000000 00
RAI .10954265 03
RAO .23425600 03

EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE 23560757030720200000000 J.D.= 2438036.71365741 JAN. 7, 1963 05 07 40.000
SMA .12695262 09 ECC .19329428 00 B .12455838 09 SLR .12220933 09 APC .15149183 09 KCA .10241340 09
VM .26584071 02 C3 .-10453830 04 C1 .40272698 10 IFP .-10730648 08 TF .12419731 03 PFI .28554204 03
TA .-16376220 03 MTA .18000000 03 EA .-16031381 03 MA .-15658301 03

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO ECLIPTIC PLANE

X .14200807 09 Y .-48482164 08 Z .-67773075 06 DX .69773477 01 DY .25962118 02 DZ .86299610 00
INC .18778179 01 LAN .33323168 03 APF .17168458 03 MX .32278481 00 MY .94591574 00 MZ .32455293-01
WX .-14758198-01 WY .-29256456-01 WZ .99946298 00 PX .-81834785 00 PY .57470334 00 PZ .47399888-02
QX .-57453335 00 QY .-81783844 00 QZ .-32423543-01 RX .-38781855-02 KY .27235437-02 NZ .-99999855 00
BX .57453335 00 BY .81783844 00 BZ .32423550-01 TX .57470991 00 TY .81835721 00 TZ .00000000 00
DAP .27152563 00 RAP .14492068 03

BTC .12445267 09 BRC .-60386689 07

B .12455838 09 THA .35814192 03 T VECTOR IN ECLIPTIC PLANE

0 DAYS 8 HRS. 31 MIN. 27.578 SEC. 23557417630207212017425 J.D.= 2437912.87152289 SEPT. 5, 1962 08 54 59.578
CHANGE OF PHASE OCCURS AT THIS POINT SUN IS THE CENTRAL BODY FOR INTEGRATION COWELL EQUATIONS OF MOTION

10 DAYS 0 HRS. 0 MIN. 0.000 SEC. 23557624654120200000000 J.D.= 2437922.51634260 SEPT. 5, 1962 00 23 32.000

GEOCENTRIC

EQUATORIAL COORDINATES

X .-29459900 07 Y .-39596960 07 Z .-18561650 06
R .49388766 07 DEC .-21538386 01 RA .23335097 03
XS .49388766 07 YS .-21538386 01 ZS .23377583 03
XM .-14886089 09 YM .19932581 08 ZM .-15071250 05
XT .70143962 08 YT .-46752834 08 ZT .-26364873 08
RS .15043795 09 VS .29604584 02 RM .35739170 06
GED .-21685026 01 ALT .49324984 07 LOS .17299827 03
DUT .35000000 02 DT .86399999 05 DR .28851113 01
CCL .58092838 02 MCL .18001176 03 TCL .33497854 03

DX .-18101584 01 DY .-22479057 01 DZ .-83382606-01
PTH .87750933 02 AZ .28278032 03
PTE .45916459 00 AZE .27000399 02
DYS .-26933975 02 DZS .-11660031 02
OYM .10293403 01 OYM .10293403 01
DXT .-67912161-01 DXT .-67912161-01
UYT .-33992765 01 UYT .-33992765 01
VMT .11010743 01 VMT .11010743 01
RAS .17237341 03 RAS .17237341 03
SHA .-43277103 07 SHA .-43277103 07
DES .32935974 01 DES .32935974 01

DZ .86299610 00
AZ .88160099 02
AZE .27000399 02
DZS .-11660031 02
DZM .-38498199 00
DZT .-25942825 01
VT .20579691 01
VLT .57287521 01
DEM .-24168855 01

GEOCENTRIC CONIC

EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE 2355745640712026100000000 J.D.= 2437903.11304470 AUG. 26, 1962 14 42 47.063

JPL TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM NO. 33-198

CASE 1

IBSYS-JPTRAJ-SPACE 022665

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EARTH-VENUS, RADIATION PRES. ON

CHECK 2

SMA	-.48756741	05	ECC	.41369374	01	B	.19572246	06	SLR	.78567839	06	APD	.00000000	00	KCA	-.15294485	06
VH	.28592468	01	C3	.81752926	01	C1	.55961764	06	TFP	-.16764449	07	TF	-.94032976	01	LTf	-.96835467	01
TA	-.10172830	03	MTA	-.10398835	03	EA	-.22349110	03	MA	.56328593	04				TFI	-.10000000	02

		X		Y		Z		DX		DY		DZ		
INC	-.16704314	03	LAN	.22394341	03	APF	-.24862290	03	MX	-.78739501	00	MY	.57545474	00
WX	-.15560377	00	WY	-.16145121	00	NZ	-.97453917	00	PK	-.89220516	00	PY	-.40047031	00
QX	-.42398209	00	QY	-.90197519	00	QZ	-.81732758	01	RX	-.18089954	01	KY	.22456009	01
BX	.76325760	00	BY	-.60662230	00	BZ	-.22236733	00	TX	-.77874728	00	TY	.62733776	00
SXI	-.19574081	00	SYI	-.97203057	00	SZI	-.12978186	00	DAI	-.74569887	01	KAI	.25861443	03
SXG	-.62707687	00	SYG	-.77842342	00	SZG	-.28836067	01	DAO	-.16524131	01	RAO	.23114601	03

BFC -.19236558 06 BRG .36093837 05 B .19572246 06 THA .16937306 03 T VECTOR IN EARTH EQUATOR PLANE

HELIOCENTRIC

ECLIPTIC COORDINATES

X	.14591490	09	Y	-.25432486	08	Z	.14052119	07	DX	.20068083	01	UY	.27261957	02	DZ	.81851411	00
R	.14812139	09	LAT	.54356693	00	LON	.35011285	03	V	.27347971	02	PTH	-.56579194	01	AZ	.88222545	02
XE	.14886089	09	YE	-.21725787	08	ZE	.21093750	03	DXE	.38169667	01	DYE	.29357488	02	DZE	.72395800	03
XT	.78716934	08	YF	-.75108355	08	ZT	-.55886490	07	DXT	.23947498	02	DYT	.25206705	02	DZT	-.10270783	01
LTE	.80337679	04	LDE	.35189648	03	LIT	-.29404613	01	LDT	.31634385	03	HST	.10894427	09	VST	.34783839	02
EPS	.11713199	03	ESP	-.16742844	01	SEP	-.61193737	02	EPH	.29580944	01	EMP	-.45491967	02	MEP	-.13154992	04
MPS	.12009008	03	MSP	.17042457	01	SMP	.58205490	07	SEM	.16725533	03	EMS	.12714714	02	ESM	.27976454	01
EPT	.15400725	03	ETP	.14042330	01	TEP	.24588486	02	TPS	.46490702	02	TSP	.33935479	02	STP	.99573822	04
SET	.45688628	02	STE	.98852535	02	EST	.35458835	02	RPM	.51828306	07	RPT	.83858056	08	SPN	.11705800	03
SAC	.12423331	09															
GCE	.30190716	03	GCT	.96885707	02	SIP	.46486466	02	CPT	.90610493	02	SIN	.90660627	02			
REP	.49388766	07	VEP	.28873555	01	CPE	.65333436	02	CPS	.83681660	02						

EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE

IBSYS-JPTRAJ-SPACE 022665

4

SMA	.12711439	09	ECC	.19174311	00	B	.12475574	09	SLR	.12244098	09	APD	.15148770	09	KCA	.10274108	09
VH	.26609980	02	C3	-.10440525	04	C1	.40310850	10	TFP	-.98843141	07	TF	.12440178	03	PER	.28608802	03
TA	-.15471579	03	MTA	.18000000	03	EA	-.14952899	03	MA	-.14395794	03				TFI	-.10000000	02

		X		Y		Z		DX		DY		DZ				
INC	.14591490	09	LAN	.33311393	03	APF	.17172312	03	MX	.17133551	00	MY	.98472437	00		
WX	-.14667434	01	WY	-.28928544	01	NZ	.99947380	00	PK	-.81755167	00	PY	.57583363	00		
QX	.57566772	00	QY	-.81705366	00	QZ	-.32096611	01	KX	-.38173207	02	KY	.26886977	02		
BX	.57566795	00	BY	.81705339	00	BZ	.32096624	01	TX	.57584214	00	TY	.81756091	00		
DAP	.26752399	00	HAP	.14484137	03											

BFC .12469147 09 BRG -.40042805 07 B .12475574 09 THA .35816066 03 T VECTOR IN ECLIPTIC PLANE

20 DAYS 0 HRS. 0 MIN. 0.000 SEC. 235577114441202000000000 J.D.= 2437932.51634260 SEPT. 25, 1962 00 23 32.000

CASE 1

IBSYS-JPTRAJ-SPACE 022665

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EARTH-VENUS, RADIATION PRES. ON

CHECK 2

GEOCENTRIC

EQUATORIAL COORDINATES

X	-.45979200	07	Y	-.58249573	07	Z	-.25234737	06	DX	-.20370900	01	UY	-.20667682	01	DZ	-.75129508	01
R	.74252727	07	DEC	-.19475678	01	RA	.23171426	03	V	.29029141	01	PTH	.83858056	02	AZ	.27412052	03
XS	-.14998374	09	YS	-.35242665	07	LON	.22248272	03	VE	.94147272	03	PTE	.30593060	00	AZE	.27000243	03
XM	-.30698800	06	YM	.23379312	06	ZM	.10962314	06	CXS	.12410337	01	DYS	-.27232441	02	DZS	-.11607568	04
XT	-.53836485	08	YM	-.47594874	08	ZT	-.27452569	08	DXM	-.65192325	00	BYM	-.70124340	00	DZM	-.21031082	00
RS	.15003292	09	VT	.29707989	02	RM	.40114597	08	DXT	.17380964	02	UYT	.12471919	01	UZT	-.13378858	02
GEC	-.19608297	01	ALT	.74188945	07	LMS	.17211453	03	VM	.98029427	00	RT	.76923876	08	VT	.17425654	02
DUT	.35000000	02	DT	.86399999	05	DN	.28853043	03	RAS	.18134607	03	RAM	.14270815	03	LOM	.13947661	03
CCL	.54908527	02	MCL	.17902846	03	TCL	.32988437	03	SHA	-.57189833	07	DES	-.58354574	00	DEM	.15859237	02

HELIOCENTRIC

ECLIPTIC COORDINATES

X	.14538582	09	Y	-.16032802	07	Z	.20856723	07	DX	-.32781237	01	UY	.27755994	02	DZ	.75229430	00
R	.14540962	09	LAT	.82184592	00	LON	.35936818	03	V	.27959028	02	PTH	-.73417984	01	AZ	.88339303	02
XE	.14998374	09	YE	.38412655	07	ZE	-.16750000	03	DXE	-.12410337	01	DYE	.29692056	02	DZE	-.10094111	02
XT	.96147259	08	YT	-.50746959	08	ZT	-.62519542	03	DXT	.16139931	02	UYT	.30825970	02	DZT	-.49402641	00
LTE	.63986244	04	LDE	.14670947	01	LIT	-.32912470	01	LDT	.33217489	03	HST	.10889718	09	VST	.34799049	02
EPS	.12737365	03	ESP	.22540303	01	SEP	.50372315	02	EPH	.30935140	01	EMP	.81732932	02	MEP	.89576652	02
MPS	.12438191	03	MSP	.23480519	01	SMP	.53270038	02	SEM	.41534790	02	EMS	.13836342	03	ESM	.10159538	00
EPT	.15635381	03	ETP	.22187835	01	TEP	.21427371	02	TPS	.45843535	02	TSP	.27490426	02	STP	.10666604	03
SET	.44126349	02	STE	.10641343	03	EST	.29460212	02	RPM	.74331404	07	RPT	.70084357	08	SPN	.12732443	03
SAC	.12891021	09															
GCE	.30509147	03	GCT	.94975840	02	SIP	.45838464	02	CPT	.90458623	02	SIN	.90453552	02			
REP	.74252727	07	VEP	.29029141	01	CPE	.65895949	02	CPS	.85551184	02						

30 DAYS 0 HRS. 0 MIN. 0.000 SEC. 2355776234120200000000 J.D.= 2437942.51634260 OCT. 5, 1962 00 23 32.000

GEOCENTRIC

EQUATORIAL COORDINATES

X	-.65251300	07	Y	-.75249592	07	Z	-.32267187	06	DX	-.24711197	01	UY	-.18707223	01	DZ	-.94630717	01
R	.99649872	07	DEC	-.18955933	01	RA	.22964903	03	V	.31008046	01	PTH	.78063383	02	AZ	.27032214	04
XS	.99649881	07	LAT	-.18555933	01	LON	.20998124	03	VE	.72692499	03	PTE	.23911980	00	AZE	.27000028	03
XS	-.14670615	09	YS	-.26886199	08	ZS	-.11658137	08	CXS	.63318507	01	DYS	-.26704604	02	DZS	-.11580656	02
XM	-.68798000	05	YM	-.36469700	06	ZM	-.13060500	06	DXM	.98580331	00	BYM	-.89724778	01	DZM	-.10839414	00
XT	-.40459242	08	YT	-.44982925	08	ZT	-.26523195	08	DXT	.13416546	02	UYT	.45558889	01	DZT	-.20502792	01
RS	.14960440	09	VT	.29788250	02	RM	.39343961	06	VM	.99579951	00	RT	.66059772	08	VT	.14316545	02
GEC	-.18682290	01	ALT	.99586090	07	LDS	.17129732	03	RAS	.19038511	03	RAM	.23931701	03	LOM	.24022923	03
DUT	.35000000	02	DT	.86399999	05	DR	.20337560	03	SHA	-.62315695	07	DES	-.44649887	01	DEM	-.19387594	02
CCL	.50252467	02	MCL	.18124768	03	TCL	.32224025	03									

JPL TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM NO. 33-198

CASE 1 IBSYS-JPTRAJ-SPACE 022665
EARTH-VENUS, RADIATION PRES. ON CHECK 2

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HELIOCENTRIC ECLIPTIC COORDINATES
X .14018102 09 Y .22273076 08 Z .26971427 07 DX -.88029703 01 DY .27353559 02 DZ .65822661 00
R .14196508 09 LAT .10886058 01 LON .90281427 01 V .28742699 02 PTH .84820086 01 AZ .80503715 02
XE .14670615 09 YE .29304946 08 ZE -.34662500 03 DXE -.63318507 01 OYE .29107516 02 DZE .81241129-04
XT .10624691 09 YT -.22516788 08 ZT -.64386054 07 DXT .70846950 01 OYT .34103020 02 DZT .69177898-01
LTE -.13275111-03 LOE .11296307 02 LTT -.33927342 01 LGT .34803441 03 RST .10879737 09 VST .34631217 02
EPS .13877656 03 ESP .29157991 01 SEP .38707622 02 EPM .13205838 01 EMP .14428713 03 MEP .34392275 02
MPS .13981677 03 MSP .23858315 01 SMP .37797382 02 SEM .68658262 02 EMS .11120125 03 ESM .14040588 00
EPT .15442676 03 ETP .37334930 01 TEP .21893759 02 TPS .44352715 02 TSP .21457243 02 STP .11419003 03
SET .41039022 02 STE .11546660 03 EST .23494375 02 RPM .96428862 07 RPT .56930815 08 SPN .13873989 03
SAC .13524168-09
GCE .30974753 03 GCT .91987786 02 SIP .44346476 02 CPT .89687298 02 SIN .89681058 02
REP .99649872 07 VEP .31008046 01 CPE .67059296 02 CPS .87620699 02

40 DAYS 0 HRS. 0 MIN. 0.000 SEC. 235600630241202000000000 J.D.= 2437952.51634260 UCT. 15,1962 00 23 32.000

GEOCENTRIC EQUATORIAL COORDINATES
X -.89645690 07 Y -.90925694 07 Z -.43980175 06 DX -.32316777 01 DY -.18013377 01 DZ -.19977844 00
R .12776218 08 DEC .19727080 01 HA .22540614 03 V .37051950 01 PTH .73706996 02 AZ .26572977 03
R .12776217 08 LAT .19727072 01 LON .19646200 03 VE .93214765 03 PTE .21899935 00 AZE .26999523 03
XS -.13909721 09 YS -.49439307 08 ZS -.21438519 08 UXS .11238484 02 DYS -.2537774 02 DZS -.11004352 02
XM .26497800 06 YM .23467300 06 ZM .67618500 09 DXM -.70543385 00 OXM .76178503 00 UXM .33864558 00
XT .130873043 08 YT .40179650 08 ZT .24108129 08 DXT .86948349 01 DYT .62786612 01 DZT .34134386 01
RS .14917067 09 VS .29856808 02 HM .36035642 06 VM .10920779 01 HT .56113733 08 VT .11254938 02
GED .19861400 01 ALT .12769839 08 LOS .17062259 03 RAS .19956673 03 KAM .41529130 02 LOM .12584992 02
DUT .35000000 02 DT .86399999 05 DR .35563928 01 SHA .56965965 07 UES .82630526 01 DEM .10814963 02
CCL .41557154 02 MCL .17956780 03 TCL .30900056 03

HELIOCENTRIC ECLIPTIC COORDINATES
X .13013244 09 Y .45370412 08 Z .32141952 07 DX -.14470161 02 DY .25928771 02 DZ .51328121 00
R .13785249 09 LAT .13360396 01 LON .19220979 02 V .29697999 02 PTH .99150500 01 AZ .84721579 02
XE .13909721 09 YE .53887430 08 ZE .34750000 03 DXE .11238484 02 DYE .27660901 02 DZE .61273575-04
XT .10822617 09 YT .74332876 07 ZT -.61330476 07 DXT .25436489 01 DYT .34779311 02 DZT .63477591 00
LTE .14393977-03 LOE .21176789 02 LTT -.32358661 01 LGT .39291406 01 RST .10855237 09 VST .34877962 02
EPS .15115231 03 ESP .23683655 01 SEP .26479337 02 EPM .26318715 00 EMP .93802329 01 MEP .17035617 03
MPS .15131390 03 MSP .24163492 01 SMP .26269722 02 SEM .15819706 03 ESM .21751645 02 ESM .51396029-01
EPT .14878812 03 ETP .67759441 01 TEP .24635940 02 TPS .41815304 02 TSP .15954735 02 STP .12222996 03
SET .35698980 02 STE .12676150 03 EST .17539519 02 RPM .13131621 08 RPT .44794819 08 SPN .15112370 03
SAC .14343145-09
GCE .31844284 03 GCT .87443398 02 SIP .41807374 02 CPT .88201058 02 SIN .88193128 02
REP .12776218 08 VEP .37051950 01 CPE .68955252 02 CPS .89872999 02

50 DAYS 0 HRS. 0 MIN. 0.000 SEC. 235601476141202000000000 J.D.= 2437962.51634260 UCT. 25,1962 00 23 32.000

CASE 1 IBSYS-JPTRAJ-SPACE 022665
EARTH-VENUS, RADIATION PRES. ON CHECK 2

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GEOCENTRIC EQUATORIAL COORDINATES
X -.12182598 08 Y -.10732624 08 Z -.71985525 06 DX -.42535830 01 DY .20558824 01 DZ .44820057 00
R .16251865 08 UEC .25326711 01 RA .22137940 03 V .47488892 01 PTH .7411670 02 AZ .25756036 03
R .16251864 08 LAT .25386711 01 LON .18257882 03 VE .11852195 04 PTF .22080721 00 AZE .26998646 03
XS -.12735948 09 YS -.70529325 08 ZS -.30582920 08 DXS .15878383 02 DYS .23112123 02 DZS .10107572 02
XM .40167300 06 YM .36811000 05 ZM .44580750 05 OXM .13040566 00 OXM .13040566 00 DYM .90233684 00 DZM .32850051 00
XT .25466437 08 YT .34625345 08 ZT .20852825 08 DXT .38591230 01 DYT .63074891 01 DZT .39913620 01
RS .14876201 09 VS .25961621 02 RM .40581238 06 VM .96908718 00 HT .47772137 08 VT .84028697 01
GED .25595488 01 ALT .16245486 08 LOS .17017628 03 RAS .20897687 03 KAM .17476380 03 LOM .13596321 03
DUT .35000000 02 DT .86399999 05 DR .45675791 01 SHA .43232363 07 DES .11863622 02 DEM .63069898 01
CCL .19765540 02 MCL .17739505 03 TCL .28021402 03

HELIOCENTRIC ECLIPTIC COORDINATES
X .11517688 09 Y .66741462 08 Z .36090507 07 DX .20131966 02 DY .23330238 02 DZ .3499619 00
R .13316592 09 LAT .15530142 01 LON .30090971 02 V .30817797 02 PTH .10676357 02 AZ .88997368 02
XE .12735948 09 YE .76874577 08 ZE .29725000 03 DXE .15878383 02 DYE .25408181 02 DZE .68032741-03
XT .10189534 09 YT .36811345 08 ZT .53568093 07 DXT .12019260 02 DYT .32782931 02 DZT .11319040 01
LTE .11448601-03 LOE .31115308 02 LTT .28306284 01 LGT .19863077 02 RST .10847318 09 VST .34957379 02
EPS .16271230 03 ESP .18604239 01 SEP .15427260 02 EPM .10706862 01 EMP .13155425 03 MEP .4757062 02
MPS .16198915 03 MSP .19073919 01 SMP .16103431 02 SEM .38573790 02 ESM .14132854 03 ESM .97165341-01
EPT .16167444 03 ETP .12184370 02 TEP .28161183 02 TPS .38059895 02 TSP .11124842 02 STP .13081526 03
SET .27162146 02 STE .14123952 03 EST .11598330 02 RPM .15979840 08 RPT .33949931 08 SPN .16268881 03
SAC .15370481-09
GCE .34023446 03 GCT .80448473 02 SIP .38049433 02 CPT .89932632 02 SIN .85922168 02
REP .16251865 08 VEP .47488892 01 CPE .71495392 02 CPS .92277241 02

50 DAYS 0 HRS. 0 MIN. 0.000 SEC. 235602344041202000000000 J.D.= 2437972.51634260 NOV. 4,1962 00 23 32.000

GEOCENTRIC EQUATORIAL COORDINATES
X .16374399 08 Y .12775431 08 Z .13410055 07 DX .54786100 01 DY .27682576 01 DZ .11034053 01
R .20811796 08 DEC .36944057 01 HA .21796162 03 V .62197459 01 PTH .77591234 02 AZ .24268670 03
R .20811795 08 LAT .36944057 01 LON .16930462 03 VE .15156661 04 PTE .22963010 00 AZE .26997881 03
XS .11176401 09 YS .89562878 08 ZS .38810484 08 DXS .20083005 02 DYS .20488341 02 DZS .88854037 01
XM .16354000 06 YM .31999500 06 ZM .13356550 06 DXM .89676070 00 OXM .20488341 02 OXM .47770286 00 UXM .10968220 00
XT .24075564 08 YT .29725662 08 ZT .13632042 08 DXT .53176284 00 DYT .7914160 01 DZT .30026225 01
RS .14836672 09 VS .30034140 02 HM .38338215 06 VM .10219638 01 RT .42037031 08 VT .61401347 01
GED .37195119 01 ALT .20805418 08 LOS .17002645 03 RAS .21868345 03 KAM .29707023 03 LOM .24841323 03
DUT .35000000 02 DT .86399999 05 DR .60744492 01 SHA .41462561 07 DES .15164120 07 DEM .20388711 02
CCL .32567589 03 MCL .18399321 03 TCL .21489162 03

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CASE 1

IBSYS-JPTRAJ-SPACE 022665

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EARTH-VENUS, RADIATION PRES. ON

CHECK 2

HELIOCENTRIC ... ECLIPTIC COORDINATES
X .95409609 08 Y .85300785 08 Z .36521260 07 DX -.25561615 02 DY .14939314 02 DZ .18180579 00

95 DAYS 14 HRS. 20 MIN. 28.240 SEC. 235605301654202036557423 J.D. = 2438008.11389166 DEC. 9, 1962 14 44 00.240

GEOCENTRIC ... EQUATORIAL COORDINATES
X -.38114915 08 Y -.32470177 08 Z -.10737317 08 DX -.69861474 01 DY -.11839936 02 DZ -.54359685 01

HELIOCENTRIC ... ECLIPTIC COORDINATES
X -.51132605 07 Y .10952209 09 Z .30669425 07 DX -.36493919 02 DY -.66663640 01 DZ -.73618439 00

95 DAYS 14 HRS. 20 MIN. 28.240 SEC. 235605301654202036557423 J.D. = 2438008.11389166 DEC. 9, 1962 14 44 00.240

CHANGE OF PHASE OCCURS AT THIS POINT VENUS IS THE CENTRAL BODY FOR INTEGRATION COWELL EQUATIONS OF MOTION

97 DAYS 14 HRS. 20 MIN. 28.240 SEC. 235605426154202036557423 J.D. = 2438010.11389166 DEC. 11, 1962 14 44 00.240

CASE 1

IBSYS-JPTRAJ-SPACE 022665

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EARTH-VENUS, RADIATION PRES. ON

CHECK 2

GEOCENTRIC ... EQUATORIAL COORDINATES
X -.39292249 08 Y -.34585063 08 Z -.11798440 08 DX -.66286404 01 DY -.12640377 02 DZ -.63478138 01

EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE 23560241426520276657423 J.D. = 2437973.47138803 NOV. 4, 1962 23 18 47.92

SMA .16336234 04 ECC .12745618 05 B .20821537 08 SLR .26538319 12 APO .00000000 00 KCA .20819906 08

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO EARTH EQUATOR PLANE
X -.39292249 08 Y -.34585063 08 Z -.11798440 08 DX -.66286404 01 DY -.12640377 02 DZ -.63478138 01

BTQ .18735902 08 BRV .-90830628 07 B .20821537 08 THA .33413609 03 T VECTOR IN EARTH EQUATOR PLANE

HELIOCENTRIC ... ECLIPTIC COORDINATES
X -.11409030 08 Y .10820414 09 Z .29346385 07 DX -.36352499 02 DY -.85429000 01 DZ -.79604676 00

HELIOCENTRIC CONIC 235607604571202316557423 J.D. = 2438037.00636128 JAN. 7, 1963 12 09 09.615

EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE 235607604571202316557423 J.D. = 2438037.00636128 JAN. 7, 1963 12 09 09.615

JPL TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM NO. 33-198

CASE 1 IBSYS-JPTRAJ-SPACE 022665 4
 EARTH-VENUS, RADIATION PRES. ON CHECK 2

X	-11409030 08	Y	.10820414 C9	Z	.29346385 07	DX	-.36352499 02	DY	-.85929000 01	DZ	-.79604676 00
INC	-.18584504 01	LAN	-.33224521 C3	APF	-.17258633 03	MX	-.9943768 00	MY	-.10435814 00	MZ	-.18022150-01
WX	-.15102577-01	WY	-.28659463-01	WZ	-.99947400 00	PX	-.81749394 00	PY	.57592164 00	PZ	-.41845776-02
QX	-.57573879 00	QY	-.81700074 00	QZ	-.32159537-01	RX	-.34208974-02	KY	.24100104-02	KZ	-.99999103 06
BX	-.57573890 00	BY	-.81700090 00	BZ	-.32159544-01	TX	-.57592680 00	TY	-.81750127 00	TZ	.00000000 00
DAP	-.23975927 00	RAP	.14483543 C3								

BTC -.12485467 09 BRC -.40173818 07 B .12491929 09 THA .35815706 03 T VECTOR IN ECLIPTIC PLANE

APHRIDIOCENTRIC ECLIPTIC COORDINATES

X	.44813947 06	Y	.12765891 07	Z	-.75349489 06	DX	-.14238000 01	DY	-.45435722 01	DZ	-.27524033 01
SMA	-.15486327 07	DEC	.29114400 C2	RA	.70656657 02	V	.54997253 01	PTH	-.88076883 02	AZ	.24107256 03
ALT	-.15424327 07	SHA	.93510054 C6	ALP	.44169141 02	DR	-.54966278 01	DP	.68282368-05	ASD	.22938678 00
HGE	-.23337333 03	SVL	.29755004 02	HNG	-.22464570 02	SIA	-.13791816 03				
SAC	-.23007446-09										

APHRIDIOCENTRIC CONIC

EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE 235605635463202017157423 J.D.= 2438013.32310322 DEC. 14, 1962 19 45 16.119

SMA	-.10888129 05	ECC	.49093327 C1	B	.52332792 05	SLR	.25153263 06	APD	.00000000 00	RCA	.42565318 05
VH	.54614609 01	C3	.29827556 C2	C1	.28581342 06	TFP	-.27727588 06	TF	.10080676 03	LTF	.10077004 03
TA	-.99823254 02	MTA	.10175304 C3	EA	-.23297472 03	PA	-.79687521 04			TFI	.97597547 02
ZAE	-.13737671 03	ZAP	.36622976 02	ZAC	.72228841 02	DEF	-.23506073 02	IR	.13170148 05	GP	-.30196549 02

X	.44813947 06	Y	.12765891 07	Z	-.75349489 06	DX	-.14238000 01	DY	-.45435722 01	DZ	-.27524033 01
INC	-.13987522 03	LAN	.20929608 C3	APF	-.23079818 03	MX	.90377507 00	MY	-.67839262-01	MZ	-.42258339 00
WX	-.31534191 00	WY	.56202240 00	WZ	-.76464279 00	PX	.84115457 00	PY	-.20744826 00	PZ	-.49939815 00
QX	-.43932598 00	QY	-.80067352 00	QZ	-.40732952 00	KX	.14960904 00	KY	.47762633 00	KZ	-.86573101 00
RX	-.91301253 00	RY	-.40041880-01	RZ	-.40550195 00	TX	-.95428022 00	TY	.22891348 00	TZ	.00000000 00
SK1	-.25877867 00	SY1	-.82614998 00	SZ1	-.50050952 00	DAL	-.30033716 02	RA1	.25260764 03		
SKD	-.46014528 00	SYD	-.74162469 00	SZD	-.29706229 00	DAO	-.17281242 02	RAO	.23095819 03		
ETE	.31588812 03	ETS	.47608824 02	ETC	.26220584 03						

BTC -.46222361 05 BRC .24540072 C5 B .52332798 05 THA .15203557 03 T VECTOR IN ECLIPTIC PLANE

99 DAYS 14 HRS. 20 MIN. 28.240 SEC. 23560552454202036557423 J.D.= 2438012.11389166 DEC. 13, 1962 14 44 00.240

GEOCENTRIC EQUATORIAL COORDINATES

X	-.40401515 08	Y	-.36840644 08	Z	-.12933012 08	DX	-.62034065 01	DY	-.13476355 02	DZ	-.67974975 01
R	.56185213 08	DEC	-.13307983 02	RA	.22236052 03	V	.16318712 02	PTH	.65605731 02	AZ	.12098424 03
R	.56185212 08	LAT	-.13307983 02	LCN	.27955649 03	VE	.39813214 04	PTE	.21388054 00	AZE	.26995005 03
XK	-.22730310 08	YS	-.13348523 09	ZS	-.57862082 08	DXS	.29906197 02	DYS	-.41233147 01	DZS	-.17867313 01
XM	-.12793600 06	YM	-.33044900 06	ZM	-.13650804 06	DXM	-.99311662 00	DM	-.30104887 00	DM	-.31415671-01
XT	-.40601382 08	YT	-.37181991 08	ZT	-.13381116 08	DXT	-.47487231 01	DYT	-.10398957 02	DZT	-.24227590 02
RS	.14725933 09	VS	.30241936 C2	RM	.37975230 06	VM	.10382187 01	KT	.56657099 08	VT	.11685822 02
GEC	-.13395416 02	ALT	.56178835 C8	LOS	.31753213 03	KAS	.26033617 03	KAM	.11116315 03	LFM	.16835911 03
DUF	.35000000 02	DT	.38400000 C4	DR	.14861859 02	SHA	-.34020608 08	DES	-.23145176 02	DEM	.47067397 02
CCL	.27320710 03	MCL	.17997388 03	TCL	.47981662 02						

CASE 1 IBSYS-JPTRAJ-SPACE 022665 10
 EARTH-VENUS, RADIATION PRES. ON CHECK 2

X	-.17671205 08	Y	.10654955 C9	Z	-.27908750 07	DX	-.36109603 02	DY	-.10574465 02	DZ	-.87625891 02
R	.10804104 09	LAT	.14842661 C1	LCN	-.99416771 02	V	.37636293 02	PTH	-.69360767 01	AZ	.12098424 03
XE	.22730310 08	YE	.14549448 09	ZE	.92500000 02	DXE	-.27500197 02	DYE	.44937880 01	DZE	-.11229217-02
XT	-.17871072 08	YT	.10605811 09	ZT	.25155560 07	DXT	-.34654920 02	DYT	-.60106769 01	DZT	.19131060 01
LPS	.35989975-04	LOE	.81120568 02	LTT	.13398415 01	LQT	.99956443 02	KST	.10758265 09	VST	.35224305 02
EPE	.12438064 03	ESP	.18353928 C2	SEP	.37265422 02	EPH	.35200672 00	EMP	.65374236 02	MPT	.11427372 03
HPS	.12473202 03	HSP	.18283875 02	SHP	.36984094 02	SEM	.15141594 03	EKS	.28513518 02	ESM	.68941139-01
EPT	.14195066 03	ETP	.37676784 02	TEP	.37266289 00	TPS	.39820246 02	TSP	.20367177 00	STP	.13997590 03
SET	.37029535 02	STE	.12447948 C3	EST	.18490979 02	RPM	.56342391 08	RPT	.59771421 06	SPN	.12437414 03
SAC	.23350494-09										
GCE	.66792076 02	GCT	.31477456 03	SIP	.39225915 02	CPT	.74211037 02	SIN	.73616706 02		
REP	.56185213 08	VEP	.16318712 C2	CPE	.80294715 02	CPS	.10263574 03				

APHRIDIOCENTRIC ECLIPTIC COORDINATES

X	.19986693 06	Y	.49144134 06	Z	.27531963 06	DX	-.14546834 01	DY	-.45637881 01	DZ	-.27893649 01
R	.59771420 06	DEC	.27427178 02	RA	.67868846 02	V	.55429975 01	PTH	-.85207307 02	AZ	.23340268 03
ALT	.59151421 06	SHA	.38439586 C6	ALP	.35237906 02	CR	-.55236167 01	DP	.44393976-04	ASD	.54343147 00
HGE	.23561935 03	SVL	.28408768 C2	HNG	.29165777 02	SIA	.14135633 03				
SAC	-.23350494-09										

APHRIDIOCENTRIC CONIC

EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE 235605635703202176457423 J.D.= 2438013.32977995 DEC. 14, 1962 19 54 52.989

SMA	-.10957719 05	ECC	.47467921 01	B	.50846749 05	SLR	.23594199 06	APO	.00000000 00	RCA	.41056295 05
VH	.54440910 01	C3	.29638127 C2	C1	.27681402 06	TFP	-.10505275 06	TF	.10081344 03	LTF	.10077715 03
TA	-.97325670 02	MTA	.10216153 C3	EA	-.14054374 03	PA	-.29904413 04			TFI	.99597547 02
ZAE	.13758818 03	ZAP	.38744029 C2	ZAC	.71997507 02	DEF	.24323087 02	IR	.13202868 05	GP	-.30414798 02

X	.19986693 06	Y	.49144134 06	Z	.27531963 06	DX	-.14546834 01	DY	-.45637881 01	DZ	-.27893649 01
INC	.13544702 03	LAN	.21605784 C3	APF	.23628756 03	MX	.84714916 00	MY	-.48073528-01	MZ	-.52917325 00
WX	-.41294321 00	WY	.56716239 00	WZ	-.71260215 00	PX	.79759734 00	PY	-.15251871 00	PZ	-.58358692 00
QX	-.43967468 00	QY	-.80936020 00	QZ	-.38938898 00	KX	.15259088 00	KY	.47991695 00	KZ	-.86394197 00
BX	-.87232406 00	BY	-.82140593-01	BZ	-.48845915 00	TX	-.95298885 00	TY	.30300536 00	TZ	.00000000 00
SK1	-.26177905 00	SY1	-.82332708 00	SZ1	-.50359136 00	DA1	-.30237889 02	RA1	.25236179 03		
SKD	-.89783565 00	SYD	-.75906543 00	SZD	-.25770509 00	DAO	-.14933993 02	RAO	.23177622 03		
ETE	.31441521 03	ETS	.43093204 02	ETC	.26214139 03						

BTC -.41939799 05 BRC .28747954 05 B .50846747 05 THA .14557101 03 T VECTOR IN ECLIPTIC PLANE

100 DAYS 19 HRS. 31 MIN. 50.356 SEC. 23560563571220245507915 J.D.= 2438013.33011986 DEC. 14, 1962 19 55 22.357

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EARTH-VENUS, RADIATION PRES. CN CHECK 2

GEOCENTRIC EQUATORIAL COORDINATES

X -4.1051522 08	Y -38296840 08	Z -13673227 08	DX -74023303 01	DY -14899380 02	DZ -72436947 01
R .57782631 08	DEC -13687849 02	RA .22301170 03	V .18112614 02	PTH .68235911 02	AZ .12000563 03
R .57782630 08	LAT -13687850 02	LCN .20116672 03	VE .40881274 04	PTE .23575764 00	AZE .26995292 03
XS -1.9582444 08	YS -13388803 09	ZS -.58056638 08	DXS .30000255 02	DYS -.35421509 01	DZS -.15347133 01
XM -2.2577100 06	YM -28624600 06	ZM -12781550 06	DXM -.85772726 00	MYM -.53310859 00	UMM -.13084948 00
XT -4.1084044 08	YT -38300817 08	ZT -13648677 08	DXT .44341004 01	DYT -1.0892721 02	DZT -.26687897 01
RS .14724146 09	VS .30247602 02	RM -.38634569 06	VM .10183430 01	RT .57802575 08	VT .12059645 02
GEC -1.1377587 02	ALT .57776254 08	LCS .23983393 03	RAS .26167892 03	RAM .12826393 03	LDM .10641894 03
DUT .35000000 02	OT .24000000 03	DKR .16821471 02	SHA -.35392949 08	DES -.23222040 02	DEM .19329651 02
CCL .27338419 03	MCL .17998013 03	TCL .32630208 03			

HELIOCENTRIC ECLIPTIC COORDINATES

X -.21469078 08	Y .10535806 09	Z .26909640 07	DX -.37402585 02	DY -.12654299 02	DZ -.73542869 00
R .10755688 08	LAT .14336311 01	LCN .10151762 03	V .39492093 02	PTH -.71978411 01	AZ .90894727 02
XE .19582444 08	YE .14593346 09	ZE -.26000000 02	DXE -.30000255 02	DYE .38603337 01	DZE -.11356771-02
XT -.21501601 08	YT .10536418 09	ZT .27150700 07	DXT -.34434355 02	DYT -.71950176 01	DZT .18838057 01
LTE -.10117328-04	LOE .82357275 02	LIT .14463002 01	LDT .10153394 03	KST .10756998 09	VST .35228423 02
EPS .12301625 03	ESP -.19211890 02	SEP .37771855 02	EPM .37813586 00	EMP .80750821 02	MEP .98871005 02
MPS .12339400 03	MSP .19108489 02	SMP .37497010 02	SEM .13659432 03	EMS .43302563 02	ESM .10326686 00
EPT .11913395 03	ETP .60830554 02	TEP .35661121-01	TPS .10864178 03	TSP .19782341-01	STP .71337549 02
SET .37800169 02	STE .12297074 03	EST .19229084 02	KPM .57843469 08	KPT .40941986 05	SPN .12300993 03
SAC .23561189-09					
GCE .86615805 02	GCT .23291788 03	SIP .99931756 02	CPT .11913896 03	SIN .11042893 03	
RPE .57782631 08	VEP .18112614 02	CPE .80314032 02			

APHRODICENTRIC ECLIPTIC COORDINATES

X .32522779 05	Y -.61173124 04	Z -.24105883 05	DX -.29682299 01	DY -.54592814 01	DZ -.26192343 01
R .40941986 05	DEC -1.36070585 02	RA .34934751 03	V .67434806 01	PTH .12660726-06	AZ .24127988 03
ALT .34741986 05	SHA -.38789263 05	ALP .12302172 02	DR .47704695-07	DP .94370840-02	ASD .87100270 01
HGE .23698374 03	SVL -.31715798 02	HNG .11707159 03	SIA .11042393 03		
SAC .23561189-09					

APHRODICENTRIC CONIC

EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE 235605635712202455501126 J.D. = 2438013.33011986 DEC. 14, 1962 19 55 22.356

SMA -.10968193 05	ECC .47327923 01	B .50738202 05	SLR .23471190 06	APD .00000000 00	KCA .40941986 05
VH .54414910 01	C3 .29609825 02	C1 .27609149 06	TFP .98943083-04	TF .10081377 03	LTF .10077751 03
TA .25613208-05	MTA .10219806 03	EA .00000000 00	MA .28124896-05		TFI .10081377 03
ZAE .13776095 03	ZAP .39980848 02	ZAC .71962126 02	DEF .24396129 02	IK .13207785 05	GP -.30447669 02

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO ECLIPTIC PLANE

X .32522779 05	Y -.61173124 04	Z -.24105883 05	DX -.29682299 01	DY -.54592814 01	DZ -.26192343 01
INC .13514175 03	LAN .21640519 03	APF .23658779 03	MX -.44016288 00	MY -.80956431 00	MZ -.38840986 00
WX -.41862255 00	WY .56769796 00	WZ -.70885411 00	PX .79436250 00	PY -.14941416 00	PZ -.58878147 00
QX -.44016288 00	QY -.80956431 00	QZ -.38840986 00	RX .15312781 00	RY .48022248 00	RZ -.86867111 00
BX .86943101 00	BY .25013427-01	BZ -.49342078 00	TX -.95273657 00	TY .30379766 00	TZ .00000000 00
SXI -.26238309 00	SYI -.82285679 00	SZI -.50404540 00	UXI -.30268004 02	UXI .25231415 03	
SXD -.59806759 00	SYD -.75971682 00	SZD -.25523606 00	UXD -.14787573 02	UXD .23178911 03	
ETE .31364342 03	ETS .40579462 02	ETC .26212929 03			

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EARTH-VENUS, RADIATION PRES. CN CHECK 2

BTC -4.1642857 05 BRC .28986852 05 B .50738202 05 THA .14515891 03 T VECTOR IN ECLIPTIC PLANE

625539030676	675730425255	621606475633	601700261755	602465443457	575673744666	EARTH INITIAL
	620900500		2332000		000000000000	
217773675412	214745625452	617600155411	602576054657	602772507364	603444441742	VENUS END
				235605635712	202455507515	

END TRAJECTORY (SPACE) 12495 A

C. Check case 3 is an Earth-Mars trajectory made during the design phase of the Mariner C mission. The spacecraft injects near the Earth on November 11, 1964 and encounters Mars 258.97 days later with a miss of 236,205 km. A minimum print was requested. Earth and Mars oblateness perturbations were included.

JPL TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM NO. 33-198

START TRAJECTORY (SPACE) 12500 A

CASE 1 18SYS-JPTRAJ-SPACE 022665 1

EARTH - MARS CHECK 3

DOUBLE PRECISION EPHEMERIS TAPE - EPHEM1

GME .39860063 06 J .16234500-02 H -.57499999-05 D .78749999-05 RE .63781650 04 REM .61183112 04
 G .66705998-19 A .88781196 29 B .88800194 29 C .88836976 29 CME .41780741-02 AU .14959850 04
 GMP .49026293 04 GMS .13271411 12 GMV .32476627 06 GMA .42977367 05 GMC .37918700 08 GMJ .12670935 09
 EGM .39860320 06 MGS .49027779 04 JJA .29200000-02 HA .00000000 00 DA .00000000 00 KA .34170000 04

INJECTION CONDITIONS 195C.0 MARS 235677237016202605400000 J.D.= 2438711.19401670 NOV. 11,1964 16 39 23.043

GEOCENTRIC X0 .56206087 04 Y0 .17802719 04 Z0 -.32653654 04 OX0 -.27051733 01 OY0 .11088835 02 OZ0 .78981014 00
 CARTESIAN TX .59963042 05 GSA .30069470 03 GHD .50164659 02
 DATE OF RUN G22665A 12504 EARTH IS THE CENTRAL BODY FOR INTEGRATION CORWELL EQUATIONS OF MOTION

0 DAYS 0 HRS. 0 MIN. 0.000 SEC. 235677237016202605400000 J.D.= 2438711.19401670 NOV. 11,1964 16 39 23.043

GEOCENTRIC EQUATORIAL COORDINATES
 X .54194063 04 Y .17978477 04 Z -.32577224 04 DX -.27422009 01 DY .11080006 02 DZ .78601700 00
 R .65738098 04 DEL .29706737 02 RA .18352879 02 V .11441330 02 PTH .19036053 01 AZ .84370138 02
 R .65738097 04 LAF .29706737 02 LON .77658181 02 VE .11027283 02 PTE .19751097 01 AZE .84157781 02
 XS -.96481613 08 YS .10304310 09 ZS -.44685264 08 DXS .24091572 02 DYS -.17704550 02 DZS -.76783640 01
 XP -.25834946 06 YP .26971597 06 ZP -.14600498 06 IXM .71534795 00 IYM .62824798 00 IZM .20709980 00
 XT .20584371 09 YT .93772019 08 ZT .48581444 08 DXT .23841343 01 DYT .25432608 02 DZT .10896690 02
 RS .14806538 09 VS .30053671 02 RM .40100812 06 VM .97474315 00 RT .23135467 09 VT .28229808 02
 GEO .29874521 02 ALI .70090686 03 LOS .28618882 03 HAS .22688352 03 HAM .31176712 03 LOM .13072418 02
 OUI .35000000 02 DT .75000000 01 DK .38005925 00 SHA .53666702 04 LES .17965394 02 DEM .21351886 02
 CLL .12196123 03 MCL .40309905 02 TCL .22181517 03

GEOCENTRIC CONIC

EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE 235677237005202701077320 J.D.= 2438711.19360542 NOV. 11,1964 16 38 47.509
 SMA .44137119 05 ECC .11587349 01 B .24217758 05 SLR .14176526 05 APO .00000000 00 KCA .65678027 04
 VH .13039873 01 C3 .96347370 01 C1 .75171618 05 TFP .35534189 02 TF .441127532-03 LTF .23138793-01
 TA .35663618 01 MTA .14965626 03 EA .96198518 00 MA .15275339 00 TFI .00000000 00

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO EARTH EQUATOR PLANE

X .54194063 04 Y .17978477 04 Z -.32577224 04 DX -.27422009 01 DY .11080006 02 DZ .78601700 00
 INC .30187451 02 LAN .97102443 02 APF .27620986 03 PX -.26720727 00 PY .95986444 00 PZ .65208403 01
 WX .49897454 00 WY .462172189-01 WZ .86438362 00 PX .83936326 00 PY .21358914 00 PZ .44988248 00
 QX .21570174 00 QY .47494319 00 QZ .54391734-01 RX .44039010 00 RY .15917511 00 RZ .88864915 00
 BX .23787213 00 BY .94928829 00 BZ .20559328 00 TX .34687618 00 TY .94791093 00 TZ .00000000 00
 SXI .61539216 00 SYI .67685777 00 SZI .40392570 00 DAI .23823823 02 KAI .47723207 02
 SXC .83333138 00 SYC .30819857 00 SZC .45888164 00 DAD .27314967 02 RAD .15970363 03

BTIC .22883276 05 BRC .79281443 04 B .24217758 05 THA .19109166 02 T VECTOR IN EARTH EQUATOR PLANE

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET

X .43043936 03 Y .54986291 04 Z -.35769783 04 DX -.10319329 02 DY .29379116 01 DZ .39729283 01
 INC .39497019 02 LAN .22258649 03 APF .23526778 03 MX .90025614 00 MY .26472285 00 MZ .34235052 00
 WX .43040854 00 WY .46828726 00 WZ .77165766 00 PX .96661136-02 PY .85245496 00 PZ .52271129 00
 QX .90258244 00 QY .23243833 00 QZ .36237738 00 RX .12453859 00 RY .23134787 00 RZ .96340897 00
 BX .78382108 00 BY .23005201 00 BZ .57680203 00 TX .88550389 00 TY .44663197 00 TZ .00000000 00
 SKI .44643143 00 SYI .61825267 00 SZI .65417335 00 DAI .23069946 03 KAI .12690694 03
 SXC .44763043 00 SYC .85310204 00 SZC .26803707 00 DAD .15547494 02 RAD .24231359 03

BTIC .24169738 05 BRC .15243946 04 B .24217758 05 THA .35639111 03 T VECTOR IN ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET

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EARTH - MARS CHECK 3

B DAYS 18 HRS. 36 MIN. 50.283 SEC.

235700021177202251634634 J.D.= 2438719.96959868 NOV. 20,1964 11 16 13.327
 IS THE CENTRAL BODY FOR INTEGRATION CORWELL EQUATIONS OF MOTION

B DAYS 18 HRS. 36 MIN. 50.283 SEC.

235700021177202251634634 J.D.= 2438719.96959868 NOV. 20,1964 11 16 13.327

HELIOCENTRIC ECLIPTIC COORDINATES

X .75834779 08 Y .12674386 09 Z .73327850 06 DX .28404373 02 DY .17028954 02 DZ .93162268 00
 R .14770056 09 LAT .28445432 00 LON .59106609 02 V .33130976 02 PTH .58065999-01 AZ .88388930 02
 XE .77915722 08 YE .12556816 09 ZE .19450000 03 DXE .25786643 02 DYE .15595867 02 DZE .12002587-02
 XT .12476316 09 YT .21041414 09 ZT .74879929 07 IXT .19898495 02 IYT .10308557 02 IZT .26493591 00
 LTX .75410806-04 LOE .58180174 02 LTT .17533010 01 LCT .12066543 03 KST .24473665 09 VST .22411812 02
 EPS .91281422 02 ESP .96904339 00 SEP .87749482 02 FPM .82792716 01 FMP .89495360 02 MFP .81765360 02
 MPS .99536452 02 MSP .94382735 00 SMP .79521710 02 SEM .16857908 03 EMS .11393359 02 ESM .27088088-01
 EPT .16331898 03 ETP .18701907 00 ETP .16493998 02 TPS .81760819 02 TSP .61563838 02 STP .36675276 02
 SET .80900794 02 STE .36599970 02 EST .62499229 02 RPPM .24742262 07 RPT .21745316 09 SPN .91135248 02
 GCE .83114704 02 GCT .27833776 03 SIP .81759989 02 CPT .83250368 02 SIN .83244948 02
 REP .25000000 07 VEP .31267247 01 CPE .82997996 02 CPS .99625016 02

HELIOCENTRIC CONIC

EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE 235700009055202157734634 J.D.= 2438719.968135271 NOV. 20,1964 04 21 08.874
 SMA .18975202 09 ECC .22161493 00 B .18503367 09 SLR .18643270 09 APO .23180390 09 KCA .14770014 09
 VH .21110349 02 C3 .69940812 03 C1 .48934615 10 TFP .24904452 05 TF .84873359 01 PER .52177923 03
 TA .32007631 00 MTA .18000000 03 EA .18987424 00 MA .19887424 00 TFI .87755818 04

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO ECLIPTIC PLANE

X .75834779 08 Y .12674386 09 Z .73327850 06 DX .28404373 02 DY .17028954 02 DZ .93162268 00
 INC .16360204 01 LAN .49098162 02 APF .96943709 01 MX .85785656 00 MY .51311950 00 MZ .20114367-01
 WX .21577872-01 WY .18693866-01 WZ .86949236 00 PX .51822002 00 PY .85233351 00 PZ .44074947-02
 QX .85497475 00 QY .51790505 00 QZ .28141655-01 RX .24913695-02 RY .41117472-02 RZ .93998816 00
 BX .85497501 00 BY .51790521 00 BZ .28141663-01 TX .85524362 00 TY .51822615 00 TZ .00000000 00
 DAP .27545128 00 RAP .58786660 02

BTIC .18496035 09 BRC .52072131 07 B .18503364 09 THA .16126311 01 T VECTOR IN ECLIPTIC PLANE

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET

X .12881936 09 Y .72256647 08 Z .180723250 05 DX .16237126 02 DY .28879098 02 DZ .12251162 00
 INC .21432149 09 LAN .32230268 03 APF .18808858 03 MX .44892032 00 MY .87216079 00 MZ .36772450-02
 WX .22853953-02 WY .29572432-02 WZ .99999300 00 PX .86941899 00 PY .44407495 00 PZ .52586998-03
 QX .49406934 00 QY .86941412 00 QZ .37002400-02 RX .45720147-03 RY .25981925-03 RZ .94999912 00
 BX .49407002 00 BY .86941425 00 BZ .37002406-02 TX .49407509 00 TY .86941924 00 TZ .00000000 00
 DAP .30131379-01 RAP .15039122 03

BTIC .18503239 09 BRC .68466903 06 B .18503365 09 THA .35978799 03 T VECTOR IN ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET

252 DAYS 17 HRS. 35 MIN. 56.563 SEC. 235724105155202715400556 J.D.= 2438963.92731024 JULY 22,1965 10 15 19.605

JPL TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM NO. 33-198

CASE 1 185YS-JPTRAJ-SPACE 022665 3
EARTH - MARS CHECK 3
HELIOCENTRIC
X -14180703 09 Y -18080550 09 Z -35318550 06 DX -16289198 02 DY -13676694 02 DZ -60002750 00

EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE 235700006456202415400556 J.D.= 2438719.72289474 NOV. 20, 1964 05 20 58.105
SMA .18894964 09 ECC .21854539 00 B .18438208 09 SLR .17992501 09 APO .23024371 09 RCA .14765556 09

X -14180703 09 Y -18080550 09 Z -35318550 06 DX -16289198 02 DY -13676694 02 DZ -60002750 00
INC .16162992 01 LAN .48770084 02 APF .99924968 01 MX .78657053 00 MY -61685783 00 MZ -.26163934 -01

BTC .18431093 09 BRC .51218221 07 B .18438208 09 THA .15917862 01 T VECTOR IN ECLIPTIC PLANE

X .18467584 09 Y -13672901 09 Z -16253000 05 DX .13224500 02 DY .16668998 02 DZ .06899598 -01
INC .23406796 00 LAN .32447593 03 APF .18587749 03 MX .59503198 00 MY .80369163 00 MZ .40882519 -02

252 DAYS 17 HRS. 35 MIN. 56.563 SEC. 235724105155202715400556 J.D.= 2438963.92731024 JULY 22, 1965 10 15 19.605
CHANGE OF PHASE OCCURS AT THIS POINT MARS IS THE CENTRAL BODY FOR INTEGRATION COMWELL EQUATIONS OF MOTION

258 DAYS 23 HRS. 17 MIN. 28.762 SEC. 235724514260202747054442 J.D.= 2438970.16448848 JULY 28, 1965 15 56 51.805

CASE 1 185YS-JPTRAJ-SPACE 022665 4
EARTH - MARS CHECK 3
GEOCENTRIC
X -22059152 09 Y -58437119 08 Z -26078223 08 DX -67759752 01 DY -26997936 02 DZ -12361472 02

X -13281351 09 Y -18788445 09 Z -67586800 06 DX .17045978 02 DY -12551548 02 DZ -.60014480 00
R .23008792 09 LAT -.16829842 00 LDN .23474391 03 V .21177038 02 PTH .11137503 01 AZ .11381592 03

X .39749151 05 Y -.23154230 06 Z .24514323 05 DX -.36690870 01 DY -.61309294 00 DZ .15852540 00
R .23620496 06 DEC .59571193 01 HA .27974108 03 V .37233336 01 PTH .14331472 -07 AZ .27245343 03

X .22979118 06 Y .29207460 05 Z .46213904 05 DX .71223004 00 DY -.33713025 01 DZ -.14107658 01
R .23620497 06 DEC .11282797 02 RA .72437015 01 V .37233335 01 PTH .28662945 -06 AZ .24727144 03

EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE 235724514260202747026326 J.D.= 2438970.16448848 JULY 28, 1965 15 56 51.805
SMA -.31836705 04 ECC .75192653 02 C .23936744 05 SLR .17997083 08 APO .00000000 00 RCA .23620497 06

JPL TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM NO. 33-198

CASE 1

IBSYS-JPTRAJ-SPACE 022665

5

EARTH - MARS

CHECK 3

			ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO EARTH EQUATOR PLANE								
X .39749151 05	Y -.22218080 06	Z -.69631051 05	DX -.36690870 01	DY -.62555059 00	DZ -.98487204-01						
INC .16278397 03	LAN .18477665 03	APF .26487261 03	MX -.98543065 00	MY -.16800820 00	MZ -.26451349-01						
WX -.24646413-01	WY .29494718 00	WZ -.99519564 00	PX .16828246 00	PY -.94062713 00	PZ -.29479079 00						
QX -.98543064 00	QY -.16800820 00	QZ -.26451351-01	KX .27870185-01	KY .54843099-02	RZ -.99953872 00						
BX .18131299 00	BY -.93830958 00	BZ -.29441294 00	TX -.18058620 00	TY .98355917 00	TZ .00000000 00						
SXI -.98310547 00	SYI -.18050290 00	SZI -.30369485-01	DAI -.17403100 01	RAI .19040340 03							
SXC -.98758150 00	SYD -.15548378 00	SZD -.22528538-01	DAD -.12908989 01	RAD .18894714 03							
ETE .13235197 03	ETS .15412666 03	ETC .23280338 03									
BTC -.22874827 06			BRQ .70505397 05	B .23936746 06	THA .16286951 03	T VECTOR IN EARTH EQUATOR PLANE					
			ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET								
X .22979118 06	Y .45471978 05	Z .30349612 05	DX .71222989 00	DY -.36536678 01	DZ .81561729-01						
INC .17251061 03	LAN .91436507 02	APF .80324851 02	MX .19128822 00	MY -.98128942 00	MZ .21905565-01						
WX .13030142 00	WY .32675759-02	WZ -.99146904 00	PX .97284652 00	PY .19251069 00	PZ .12848846 00						
QX .19128823 00	QY -.98128942 00	QZ .21905566-01	KX .48232219-02	KY -.23114559-01	RZ -.99972117 00						
BX .97021651 00	BY .20554400 00	BZ .12818577 00	TX -.97891536 00	TY -.20426652 00	TZ .00000000 00						
SXI .20420937 00	SYI -.97864240 00	SZI .23612419-01	DAI .13530169 01	RAI .28178655 03							
SXC .17833326 00	SYD -.98376287 00	SZD .20194839-01	DAD .11571570 01	RAD .28027481 03							
ETE .15684929 03	ETS .17862398 03	ETC .25730070 03									
BTG -.23739161 06			BRD -.30692058 05	B .23936746 06	THA .18736683 03	T VECTOR IN ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET					
			ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO Heliocentric EQUATOR PLANE								
X .22979118 06	Y .29207449 05	Z .46213904 05	DX .71222989 00	DY -.33713025 01	DZ -.14107658 01						
INC .15475869 03	LAN .16220799 03	APF .15268954 03	MX .19128822 00	MY -.90545272 00	MZ -.37899858 00						
WX .13030142 00	WY .40603604 00	WZ -.90451990 00	PX .97284651 00	PY .12365298 00	PZ .119565170 00						
QX .15128823 00	QY -.90545272 00	QZ -.37889858 00	RX -.82930786-01	RY .36701005 00	RZ -.92651284 00						
BX .97021651 00	BY .13568382 00	BZ .20067343 00	TX -.97540813 00	TY -.22040640 00	TZ .00000000 00						
SXI .20420936 00	SYI -.90372816 00	SZI -.37626306 00	DAI -.22102400 02	RAI .28273290 03							
SXC .17833325 00	SYD -.90701712 00	SZD -.38146707 00	DAD -.22424586 02	RAD .28112333 03							
ETE .16199128 03	ETS .18376597 03	ETC .26244269 03									
BTT -.23368551 06			BRT -.51844599 05	B .23936746 06	THA .19250882 03	T VECTOR IN TRUE TARGET EQU. PLANE					
215522623366	213675042633	614630127306	602532206172	204542657366	200624303772				EARTH INITIAL		
	21189443086		17550409728		00000000000						
220457633260	622662154022	621420154524	602725735144	600471673266	575575031600				MARS END		
				235724514260	202747054442						

END TRAJECTORY (SPACE)

12524

A

D. Check case 4 is an Earth-Moon trajectory with a minimum print requested. The spacecraft injects near the Earth on August 6, 1963 and impacts the Moon after a 66.37-hour flight time.

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START TRAJECTORY (SPACE) 12525 A

CASE 1 IBSYS-JPTRAJ-SPACE 022665 1

EARTH-MCCN CHECK 4

DCUBLE PRECISION EPHEMERIS TAPE - EPHEM1

GPE .39860063 06 J .16234500-C2 H -.57499999-05 D .78749999-05 RE .63781650 04 MEM .63783112 04
 G .66709998-19 A .88781796 29 B .88800194 29 C .88836976 29 CME .41780741-02 AU .14959850 09
 GMM .49026293 04 GMS .13271411 12 GMV .32476627 06 GMA .42977367 05 GMC .37918700 08 GMJ .12670935 04
 EGP .39860320 06 MGP .49027779 06 JA .29700000-02 HA .00000000 00 DA .00000000 00 KA .34170000 04

INJECTION CONDITIONS 195C.0 MOON 235631122755202732375600 J.D.= 2438248.21175586 AUG. 6,1963 17 04 55.707

GEOCENTRIC XO=-61143780 04 YO=-23438636 04 ZO=-54566108 03 DX0 .35295397 01 DY0=-88027116 01 DZ0=-54594941 01
 CARTESIAN TO .61495706 05 GHA .21074440 03 GHD .31381078 03
 DATE CF RUN 022665A 12535 EARTH IS THE CENTRAL BODY FOR INTEGRATION COWELL EQUATIONS OF MOTION

0 DAYS 0 HRS. 0 MIN. 0.000 SEC. 235631122755202732375600 J.D.= 2438248.21175586 AUG. 6,1963 17 04 55.707

EQUATORIAL COORDINATES

GEOCENTRIC

X -.61066757 04 Y -.23620256 04 Z -.55352189 03 DX .35627327 01 DY -.87922516 01 DZ -.54547870 01
 R .65709252 04 DEC -.48322111 01 RA .20114620 03 V .10943100 02 PTH .16181000 01 AZ .11987157 03
 R .65709251 04 LAT -.48322111 01 LCN .35040180 03 VE .10531934 02 PTE .16812886 01 AZE .12711659 03
 XS -.10447122 09 YS .10094874 09 ZS .43774450 08 DXS -.21109202 02 DYS -.18709376 02 DZS -.81139758 01
 XM .32552845 06 YM -.16238498 06 ZM -.94397182 05 DMX .48530280 00 UVM .87985646 00 DVM .30392424 00
 XT .32552845 06 YT -.16238998 06 ZT -.94397182 05 DXT .48530280 00 UYT .87985646 00 DYT .30392424 00
 RS -.15172701 09 VS .29350907 02 WM .37583228 06 VM .10497791 01 RT .37583228 06 VT .10497791 01
 GEO -4.8649840 01 ALTI .19287213 03 LOS .28523799 03 RAS .13598239 03 RAM .33348775 03 LDM .12274335 03
 DUT .35000000 02 DT .75000000 01 DR .30900503 00 SHA -.60875954 04 DES .16768649 02 DEM -.14566660 02
 DCL .78939548 02 MCL .18709179 03 TCL .18709179 03

GEOCENTRIC CONIC

EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE 235631122745202256467720 J.D.= 2438248.21135838 AUG. 6,1963 17 04 21.364
 SMA .25371170 06 ECC .97412174 00 B .57344925 05 SLR .12961326 05 APG .50085777 06 RCA .65656162 04
 VH .14350904 00 C3 -.15710770 01 CI .71877622 05 TFP .34342862 02 TF -.95396840-02 PER .21196803 05
 TA .32791989 01 MTA .18000000 03 EA .37554599 00 MA .97211439-02 C3J -.19874077 01 TFI .00000000 00

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO EARTH EQUATOR PLANE

X -.61066757 04 Y -.23620296 04 Z -.55352189 03 DX .35627327 01 UY -.87922516 01 DZ -.54547870 01
 INC .30224249 02 LAN .12802531 02 APF .18635416 03 MX .35195159 00 MY -.79361762 00 MZ -.49628737 00
 WX .11154605 00 WY .49087135 00 WZ .86406182 00 PX .-94795842 00 PY .-31348205 00 PZ .-55711692-01
 QX .29821515 00 QY .-81288025 00 QZ .-50029331 00 RX .52894519-01 RY .17491782-01 RZ .-99846686 00
 BX .-29821515 00 BY .81288026 00 BZ .50029332 00 TX .-31396968 00 TY .94943301 00 TZ .00000000 00
 DAP .-31936974 01 RAP .19829862 03

BTQ .49626634 05 BRQ .-28733908 05 B .57344925 05 THA .32992908 03 T VECTOR IN EARTH EQUATOR PLANE
 BTD .56783067 05 BRD .-80009986 04 B .57343986 05 THA .35197955 03 T VECTOR IN ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET

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EARTH-MCCN CHECK 4

HELIOCENTRIC EQUATORIAL COORDINATES

X .10446511 09 Y -.10095110 09 Z -.43775003 08 UX .24671935 02 UY .99171242 01 DZ .26591888 01
 R .15172454 09 LAT .-16769149 02 LUN .31598005 03 V .26723117 02 PIH .21102723 02 AZ .76838918 02
 XE .10447122 09 YE .-10094874 09 ZE .-43774450 08 UXE .-21109202 02 UYE .18709376 02 DZE .81139758 01
 XT .10479674 09 YT .-10111112 09 ZT .-43868847 08 DXT .21594505 02 DYT .19589232 02 DZT .84179001 01
 LTE .-16768649 02 LOE .3158239 03 LTI .-16764987 02 LDT .31602545 03 RST .15208646 00 VST .30384692 02
 EPS .11211055 03 ESP .98911702-02 SEP .67887145 02 LPM .50291134 02 EMP .77056544 00 MEP .12893820 03
 MPS .16224048 03 MSP .44236658-01 SLP .17715845 02 SEM .16300448 03 EMS .16954125 02 ESM .40178123-01
 RPM .37999636 06 SPN .36028888 02 SPM .16197841 03 CPT .96371983 02 SIN .96109912 02
 GCE .28106045 03 GCT .28815224 03 CPE .84659921 02 CPS .77642693 02
 REP .65709252 04 VEP .10943100 02

2 DAYS 10 HRS. 26 MIN. 41.238 SEC. 235631271546202170747003 J.D.= 2438250.64695538 AUG. 9,1963 03 31 36.945
 CHANGE OF PHASE OCCURS AT THIS POINT MOON IS THE CENTRAL BODY FOR INTEGRATION COWELL EQUATIONS OF MOTION

2 DAYS 10 HRS. 26 MIN. 41.238 SEC. 235631271546202170747003 J.D.= 2438250.64695538 AUG. 9,1963 03 31 36.945

EQUATORIAL COORDINATES

GEOCENTRIC

X .33731393 06 Y .62030704 05 Z -.75559509 04 DX .83209578 00 DY .28275366 00 DZ .66862292-01
 R .34305333 06 DEC .-12620747 01 RA .10420049 02 V .88138441 00 PTH .79945668 02 AZ .56020465 02
 XS .-10882430 09 YS .96928550 08 ZS .42031089 08 DXS .-20263164 02 DYS .-19499615 02 DZS .-84560510 01
 XM .36799422 06 YM .38832118 05 ZM .-18535277 05 DMX .-97790682-01 DYM .97846287 00 DZM .39709176 00
 XT .36799422 06 YT .38832118 05 ZT .-18535277 05 DXT .-97790682-01 DYT .97846287 00 DZT .39709176 00
 RS .15167229 09 VS .29365551 02 RM .37050132 06 VM .10604878 01 RT .37050132 06 VT .10604878 01
 GEO .-12706726 01 ALTI .33667513 06 LOS .12849246 03 RAS .13830891 03 HAM .60237696 01 LDM .35620751 03
 DUT .35000000 02 DT .12000000 03 DR .86782920 00 SHA .275945618 06 DES .16088259 02 DEM .-28675644 01
 DCL .25589520 03 MCL .95146813 01 TCL .95146813 01

GEOCENTRIC CONIC

EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE 235631126074202141547003 J.D.= 2438248.28649031 AUG. 6,1963 18 52 32.763
 SMA .25765422 06 ECC .98634146 00 B .42439092 05 SLR .69902918 04 APU .51178926 06 RCA .35191793 04
 VH .10313960 00 C3 .-15470370 01 CI .52785743 05 TFP .20394418 06 TF .11936268 01 PER .43229019-01
 TA .17330892 03 MTA .18000000 03 EA .10963569 03 MA .56408823 02 C3J .-20625021 01 TFI .58444788 02

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO EARTH EQUATOR PLANE

X .33731393 06 Y .62030704 05 Z -.75559509 04 DX .83209578 00 UY .28275366 00 DZ .66862292-01
 INC .34000198 02 LAN .12291775 02 APF .18443371 03 MX .-13787149 00 MY .-81778764 00 MZ .55876084 00
 WX .11904706 00 WY .54637588 00 WZ .82903562 00 NX .96050819 00 PY .-27487318 00 PZ .-43229019-01
 QX .25149897 00 QY .-79114921 00 QZ .-55752134 00 RX .-41586078-01 KY .11936268 01 RZ .99906518 00
 BX .-25149897 00 BY .79114966 00 BZ .55752166 00 TX .-27513038 00 TY .96140692 00 TZ .00000000 00
 DAP .-24776118 01 RAP .19596978 03

BTQ .35216459 05 BRQ .-23682852 05 B .42439092 05 THA .32607941 03 T VECTOR IN EARTH EQUATOR PLANE

JPL TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM NO. 33-198

CASE 1 18SYS-JPTRAJ-SPACE 022665 3
 EARTH-MOON CHECK 4
 HELIOCENTRIC EQUATORIAL COORDINATES
 X .10916161 09 Y -.96866519 08 Z -.42038645 08 DX -.21095260 02 DY .19782369 02 DZ .85229133 01
 R .15187702 09 LAT -.16068951 02 LON .31841518 03 V .30149497 02 PTH .35350583 00 AZ .72784577 02
 XE .10882430 09 YE -.96928550 08 ZE -.42031089 08 DXE .20263164 02 DYE .19499615 02 DZE .84560510 01
 XT .10919230 09 YT -.96889718 08 ZT -.42049624 08 DXT -.20165373 02 DYT .20478078 02 DZT .88531429 01
 LTE -.1608259 02 LOE .31830891 03 LTT -.16068927 02 LOT .31841635 03 RST .15191690 09 VST .30072780 02
 EPS .53309242 02 ESP .10397499 00 SEP .12658684 03 EPM .13094631 03 EMP .44376237 02 MEP .46774429 01
 MPS .17568140 03 MSP .27453512-18 SMP .43174719 01 SEM .13126360 03 EMS .48631357 02 ESM .10514460 00
 RPM .39999998 05 SPN .52243946 02 SIP .17319097 03 CPT .10027956 03 SIN .97789149 02
 GCE .10410479 03 GCT .29361948 03 CPE .93813447 02 CPS .77962564 02

SELENCENTRIC EQUATORIAL COORDINATES
 X -.30680285 05 Y .23198585 05 Z .10979926 05 DX .92988647 00 DY -.69570921 00 DZ -.33022947 00
 R .39999998 05 DEC .15931216 02 RA .14290562 03 V .12073739 01 PTH .89713153 02 AZ .29162655 03
 R .39999992 05 LAT .19721915 C1 LON .31342552 03 VP .12126119 01 PTP .84664762 02 AZP .26956365 03
 LTS .68027659 00 LNS .30930468 03 LTE .64762768 01 LNE .35771092 03
 ALT .38261908 05 SHA .30113121 04 ALP .16060174 02 DR .12073587 01 DP .86493654-05 ASD .24904141 01
 HGE .30669076 03 SVL .71320920 00 HNG .17574058 03 SIA .12845590 03

SELENCENTRIC CONIC
 EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE 235631307501202703147003 J.D.= 2438250.97712412 AUG. 9,1963 11 27 03.525
 VH -.40430050 04 ECC .10014713 01 B .21933935 03 SLR .11905448 02 APD .00000000 00 KCA .59483483 01
 SM .11011903 01 C3 .12126201 01 C1 .24159470 03 TFP -.28526580 05 TF .66368837 02 LTF .66367388 02
 TA -.17659408 03 MTA .17689390 03 EA -.17634126 03 MA .44517467 03 C3J -.20625021 01 TFI .58444788 02
 ZAE .13592348 03 ZAP .17588636 03 ZAC .10020075 03 DEF .17378765 03 IR .41322112 04 GP .13820341 01

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO EARTH EQUATOR PLANE
 X -.30680285 05 Y .23198585 05 Z .10979926 05 DX .92988647 00 DY -.69570921 00 DZ -.33022947 00
 INC .16032753 03 LAN .19605032 03 APF .23137774 03 MX .63472325 00 MY .74773151 00 MZ .19374390 00
 WX -.42875261-01 WY .32282394 00 WZ -.94163243 00 PX .80336104 00 PY .53451784 00 PZ .26248813 00
 QX -.58803500 00 QY .78086688 00 QZ .20970842 00 RX .21900350 00 RY .16377081 00 RZ .96188179 00
 SX .63085453 00 SY .75093929 00 SZ .19522488 00 TX .59887180 00 TY .80084491 00 TZ .00000000 00
 SKI .77031814 00 SMI .57006988 00 SNI .27346558 00 SOI .15870591 02 SRI .32321085 03
 SKX .83404353 00 SYX .49142129 00 SXX .25073945 00 SXX .25073945 00 DAD .14521272 02 RAD .14949326 03
 ETE .19264150 03 ETS .31222783 01 ETS .29697975 03
 BTQ -.21477422 03 BRQ .44517253 02 B .21933935 03 THA .19171014 03 T VECTOR IN EARTH EQUATOR PLANE
 BTO -.21915344 03 BRO .90286635 01 B .21933934 03 THA .17764086 03 T VECTOR IN ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET
 ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO TRUE TARGET EQU. PLANE
 X .34622885 05 Y .19983999 05 Z .13765779 04 DX .10420426 01 DY -.60835827 00 DZ .42408749-01
 INC .17160407 03 LAN .19652166 03 APF .34298301 03 MX .44907036 00 MY .85486461 00 MZ .14212226 00
 WX .41584554-01 WY .14019235 00 WZ .98928273 00 PX .83440279 00 PY .54949129 00 PZ .42794802-01
 QX .54959927 00 QY .82368209 00 QZ .13982727 00 RX .30357878-01 RY .17732608-01 RZ .99938177 00
 GX .50357630 00 BY .85221194 00 BZ .14193568 00 TX .50437699 00 TY .86348356 00 TZ .00000000 00
 SKI .85294973 00 SYI .57006917 00 SMI .35154488 01 SNI .20147871 01 SRI .21029000 03
 SKX .80340555 00 SYX .59330378 00 SXX .50306485-01 DAD .28835658 01 RAD .36445351 02

CASE 1 18SYS-JPTRAJ-SPACE 022665 4
 EARTH-MOON CHECK 4
 ETE .17276643 03 ETS .34324716 03 ETC .27710467 03
 STT -.71711745 03 BRT .31151555 02 B .21934085 03 THA .17183504 03 T VECTOR IN TRUE TARGET EQU. PLANE
 2 DAYS 18 HRS. 14 MIN. 47.467 SEC. 23563130750202620217364 J.D.= 2438250.97202747 AUG. 9,1963 11 19 43.174
 GEOCENTRIC EQUATORIAL COORDINATES
 X .36277700 06 Y .67175656 05 Z .68605143 04 DX .18221274 01 DY .55879889 00 DZ .31984808 00
 R .36900784 06 DEC .10652918 01 RA .10490673 02 V .14925390 01 PTH .61328497 02 AZ .25187967 03
 R .36900783 06 LAT .10652918 01 LON .24332788 03 VE .27838229 02 PTE .34919521 01 AZE .26940535 03
 XF .10939180 09 YS .96379418 08 ZS .41792963 08 DXS .20147588 02 DYS .19603023 02 DZS .85007954 01
 XS .32410058 06 YM .66155687 05 ZM .73387963 04 DXM .17937539 00 DYM .96620799 00 DZM .39978709 00
 XT .36410058 06 YT .66155687 05 ZT .73387963 04 DXT .17937539 00 DYT .96620799 00 DZT .39978709 00
 RS .15166479 09 VS .29367794 02 RM .37013466 06 VM .10609254 01 WT .37013466 06 VT .10609256 01
 GED .10725498 01 ALT .36262964 06 LOS .11455612 02 RAS .13861840 03 KAM .10298061 02 LOM .24313529 03
 DUT .35000000 02 DT .30000000 02 DR .16955806 01 SHA .29561149 06 DES .15995472 02 DEM .11360978 01
 CCL .25600418 03 MCL .11460550 02 TCL .11460550 02

HELIOCENTRIC EQUATORIAL COORDINATES
 X .10975458 09 Y -.96312243 08 Z -.41799823 08 DX .21969716 02 DY .19044224 02 DZ .81809473 01
 R .15188595 09 LAT .15974251 02 LON .31873228 03 V .30203953 02 PTH .29378274 01 AZ .72734647 02
 XE .10939180 09 YE .96379418 08 ZE .41792963 08 DXE .20147588 02 DYE .19603023 02 DZE .85007954 01
 XT .10975590 09 YT .96313263 08 ZT .41800302 08 DXT .19968213 02 DYT .20569231 02 DZT .89005825 01
 LTE .15995472 02 LOE .31861840 03 LTT .15974251 02 LOT .31873232 03 RST .15188768 09 VST .30017381 02
 EPS .53123580 02 ESP .11146784 00 SEP .12676490 03 EPM .13031147 03 EMP .49483367 02 MEP .20522700 00
 MPS .17649157 03 MSP .27453512-18 SMP .35083872 01 SEM .12697004 03 EMS .52918404 02 ESM .11146784 00
 RPM .17308099 04 SPN .52133219 02 SIP .86491559 02 CPT .10046924 03 SIN .10469241 02
 GCE .10399582 03 GCT .19325390 01 CPE .93699617 02 CPS .76605014 02

SELENCENTRIC EQUATORIAL COORDINATES
 X -.13235805 04 Y .10199694 04 Z .47828197 03 DX .20015028 01 DY .15250069 01 DZ .71963517 00
 R .17380898 04 DEC .15972547 02 RA .14238165 03 V .26171614 01 PTH .89698277 02 AZ .27232310 03
 R .17380898 04 LAT .18974251 02 LON .30865416 03 VP .26171886 01 PTP .89600169 02 AZP .25699724 03
 LTS .68990118 00 LNS .30533973 03 LTE .66009133 01 LNE .35806582 03
 ALT .45776367-04 SHA .10636180 03 ALP .17841795 02 DR .26171252 01 DP .45415473-03 ASD .90000000 02
 HGE .30687642 03 SVL .69668185 00 HNG .17656135 03 SIA .40311468 02

SELENCENTRIC CONIC
 EPOCH OF PERICENTER PASSAGE 235631307506202557040164 J.D.= 2438250.97734800 AUG. 9,1963 11 27 22.868
 VH .40580137 04 ECC .10000144 01 B .21782637 02 SLR .11697804 00 APD .00000000 00 KCA .58488602-01
 SM .10991520 01 C3 .12081352 01 C1 .23947860 02 TFP .45969361 02 TF .66374210 02 LTF .66374195 02
 TA .17926753 03 MTA .17969241 03 EA .51297603 02 MA .71340369 01 C3J .20830222 01 TFI .66245518 02
 ZAE .13093467 03 ZAP .17606693 03 ZAC .10029423 03 DEF .17938447 03 IR .41385194 04 GP .13916920 01

JPL TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM NO. 33-198

CASE 1
EARTH-MOON

IBSYS-JPTRAJ-SPACE 022665
CHECK 4

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ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO EARTH EQUATOR PLANE

X	-13235805	O4	Y	+10199694	O4	Z	+47828197	O3	DX	+20015028	O1	DY	-15250069	O1	DZ	-11963517	O0
INC	+16384507	O3	LAN	+22399531	O3	APF	+26120797	O3	MX	+61867379	O0	MY	+78456081	O0	MZ	+38965625	O1
WX	-19302659	O0	WY	+19991755	O0	WZ	-96051286	O0	PX	+76936109	O0	PY	-57675598	O0	PZ	-27465616	O0
QX	+60888781	O0	QY	-79199797	O0	QZ	-42479812	O1	RX	-21901752	O0	RY	+16610380	O0	RZ	-96147844	O0
BX	+61306750	O0	BY	+78896549	O0	BZ	+41008683	O1	TX	-60427698	O0	TY	-79677433	O0	TZ	+00000000	O0
SXI	+76608134	O0	SYI	+58099930	O0	SZI	-27488024	O0	DAI	-15954877	O2	KAI	+32282316	O3			
SXC	-77261865	O0	SYC	+57249683	O0	SZO	+27442416	O0	DAO	+15927699	O2	KAO	+14346224	O3			
ETE	+19274747	O3	ETS	+84490592	O0	ETC	+29680649	O3									

BTQ -21762816 O2 BRC -92905826 O0 B +21782637 O2 THA +18244448 O3 T VECTOR IN EARTH EQUATOR PLANE

BTC -21339409 O2 BRC -43456509 O1 B +21777888 O2 THA +16848969 O3 T VECTOR IN ORBIT PLANE OF TARGET

ALL VECTORS REFERENCED TO TRUE TARGET EQU. PLANE

X	-15113746	O4	Y	+85649227	O3	Z	+55891532	O2	DX	-22691506	O1	DY	-13010370	O1	DZ	-88264561	O1
INC	+16257850	O3	LAN	+20366310	O3	APF	+35311024	O3	MX	+47900334	O0	MY	+82580294	O0	MZ	-29407107	O0
WX	-12032760	O0	WY	+27459414	O0	WZ	-95412808	O0	PX	+86336763	O0	PY	-50329218	O0	PZ	-35763861	O1
CX	-49007664	O0	QY	+81943721	O0	QZ	+29763575	O0	RX	+29778356	O1	KY	+17155122	O1	RZ	+99960932	O0
BX	+48537910	O0	HY	+82202738	O0	BZ	-24778877	O0	TX	+49918313	O0	TY	+86649651	O0	TZ	+00000000	O0
SXI	+86598469	O0	SYI	+49888828	O0	SZI	-34366389	O1	DAI	-19694364	O1	KAI	+20994596	O3			
SXC	+86072571	O0	SYC	+50768159	O0	SZO	+37560297	O1	DAO	+21525520	O1	KAO	+30533364	O2			
ETE	+17296761	O3	ETS	+34106506	O3	ETC	+27702658	O3									

BTI -20786950 O2 HRI +64885049 O1 B +21776088 O2 THA +16266460 O3 T VECTOR IN TRUE TARGET EQU. PLANE

615576114061 614444767212 612420651171 207703617723 604431537501 603535320551 EARTH INITIAL
630800617 455707 000000000000

613511766202 212777744203 211740020206 201776767451 601607727077 600561622465 MOON END
235631307323 202626217364

END TRAJECTRY (SPACE) 12562 A

5 LINES, 0 CARDS OUTPLT THIS JOB. 125621

FORTRAN MONITOR RETURNING TO IBSYS
ASTCP

PERIPHERAL UNIT POSITIONS AT END OF JOBS

SYSPP1 IS A2 REC. C0002, FILE 00003
SYSOUL IS A3 REC. C0002, FILE 00003
SYSIAL IS A2 REC. C0001, FILE 00003

END OF JOBS

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