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TWO-IMPULSE TRANSFER IN THE
THREE-BODY PROBLEM

April 30, 1968

Prepared by

D. F. Bender

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S. A. Etemad / for
C. R. Faulders, Manager
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FOREWORD

The computer program described and the preliminary results presented herein were developed under NASA contracts NAS8-20238 and NAS8-21077 and under the company-funded Research and Development Authorization TPA-1000 for 1967-1968.

ABSTRACT

A computer program for finding two-impulse transfers between given terminal points in a fixed time in the reduced three-body problem has been developed. The only restriction is that the third body, which is imagined to be a space ship exerts a negligible attraction on the two large centers. Single pass trajectories between any two points are presumed. The program generates a patched conic of the proper general shape to use as an initial trajectory and uses the quasilinearization process to correct the trajectory so that the two-point boundary value problem is solved. The program and its use are described in detail and some preliminary results showing excellent convergence properties and illustrating its application to an impulsive transfer problem are presented.

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NOMENCLATURE

A_1, A_2	Angles of Perigee and Perilune (Figure 4)
c_1, c_2, c_3	Combination Coefficients of Homogeneous Solution Vectors
D	Earth-Moon Distance (Semi-Major Axis)
g_i, g	General Symbol for Expression for Time Derivative of X_i , Column Vector
G	Universal Constant of Gravitation Times Mass of Earth plus Moon
H	Homogeneous Solution Vector (of Equation 19)
i, j, k	Unit Vectors Along x, y, z
I	Impulse
J	Jacobian Matrix $\frac{\partial g_i}{\partial X_j}$
K	Jacobi Integral
P	Particular Solution Vector (of Equation 13)
r	Distance to Earth
s	Distance to Moon
t	Time (Independent Variable)
T	Time of Travel on Transfer Trajectory
u, v, w, V	Velocity Vector Components and Magnitude
x, y, z	Position Vector Components
X_j, X	General Symbol for Dependent Variable, Column Vector of Dependent Variables

ρ	Convergence Values for X , a Column Vector
ξ	$\text{MAX}_T \left \underline{X}^{(n)}(t) - \underline{X}^{(n+1)}(t) \right $, a Column Vector
μ	The Ratio Mass Moon to Mass Earth plus Moon
ω	Angular Velocity of the Moon in its Orbit

SUBSCRIPTS

o	For Departure Point at $t = 0$
T	For Arrival Point at $t = T$
t	For Transfer Trajectory

Superscript represents the iteration number, e. g. $X^{(n)}$

Underline signifies a vector in three dimensions

I. INTRODUCTION

Suppose it is desired that a spaceship on some orbit in earth-moon space transfer to a new orbit by means of a two-impulse maneuver. While this problem is topologically similar to two-impulse transfer in the two-body problem there are two significant differences from the computational and analytic points of view. In the first place the terminal orbits are not generally cyclic and points along them cannot be represented by five orbital elements and an angle. The six components of position and velocity are used instead. The second major difference is that one cannot describe the orbits between two fixed points as a known function of any one parameter. In general there is a single infinity of orbits through two given points in a gravitational field and in the two-body case one can choose, for example, the semi-latus rectum of the transfer orbit as the parameter to generate the orbits. For this case it is possible to compute the orbit, the velocities at both ends, and the impulses. Note that multiple complete orbits are generally not considered. In the three-body case it was decided to span the infinity of orbits by using time to transfer as the parameter. One must specify also the general plan of the path; that is, for example, counterclockwise around the earth to clockwise around the moon as in Figure 1. Just as in the two-body case multiple orbits in the system are not considered. It is a major problem to obtain the orbit, the velocities at both ends, and the impulses and in fact it was the aim of this portion of the work to provide a computer program to obtain these quantities. That is, from the given departure point (B_0 in Figure 1), the given arrival point (B_T in Figure 1), the given orbit plan, and the given time interval (T), the program is to determine the transfer orbit trajectory, the velocities at both ends, and the impulses. The type of motion to be described is known as that of the reduced three-body problem, that is the third body whose motion is being investigated does not affect the motion of the two primary bodies, which may move in either circular or elliptical orbits about their center of mass.

This computer program represents the first necessary step in a longer range problem which is the numerical analysis of two-impulse transfers in earth-moon space. Now that it has been developed systematic studies of two-impulse transfers can be undertaken.

II. PROBLEM FORMULATION

The computational problem involved is a highly non-linear two-point boundary value problem and the method of solution utilizes a generalized Newton-Raphson technique which is called quasilinearization.⁽¹⁾

In the complete program as it is described below the input coordinate systems may be centered at the earth, the moon, or their barycenter and the systems may be rotating or inertial. However, the computations are all managed in the system centered at the barycenter and rotating with the moon and the problem will be described in this system (see Figure 1). The equations of motion are easily derived using the Lagrangian procedure. Note that terms involving $\dot{\omega}$ occur since the rotating system is assumed to follow the moon and thus does not rotate uniformly. We find that the equations of motion may be expressed as six first-order differential equations:

$$\dot{u} = 2\omega v + \omega^2 x - \frac{\mu G(x-(1-\mu)D)}{s^3} - \frac{(1-\mu)G(x+\mu D)}{r^3} + \dot{\omega} y \quad (1)$$

$$\dot{v} = -2\omega u + \omega^2 y - \frac{\mu Gy}{s^3} - \frac{(1-\mu)Gy}{r^3} - \dot{\omega} x \quad (2)$$

$$\dot{w} = -\frac{\mu Gz}{s^3} - \frac{(1-\mu)Gz}{r^3} \quad (3)$$

$$\dot{x} = u \quad (4)$$

$$\dot{y} = v \quad (5)$$

$$\dot{z} = w \quad (6)$$

We represent the full set by the vector equation

$$\dot{X} = g(X) \quad (7)$$

As shown in Figure 1 the xy plane is the plane of the earth-moon motion and the x axis is directed toward the instantaneous position of the moon. G is the universal gravitational constant times the total mass of the earth-moon system, μ equals the mass of the moon divided by the total mass of the system, D is the earth-moon distance (or the semi-major axis of the orbit if it is elliptical), and ω is the angular velocity of the system. For the restricted problem in which the two primaries are assumed to be in circular orbits the equations simplify somewhat since $\dot{\omega} = 0$ and they possess a well known integral, the Jacobi integral, which is

$$K = -V^2 + \frac{2(1-\mu)G}{r} + \frac{2\mu G}{3} + \omega^2 (x^2 + y^2) \quad (8)$$

Two different unit systems are provided for in the program. One is based on the metric system using kilometers for distance and seconds for time. The second system uses lunar units for which $\omega = 1$ rad per unit time, $D = 1$ lunar distance, and $G = 1 (1.d)^3 / (u.t.)^2$

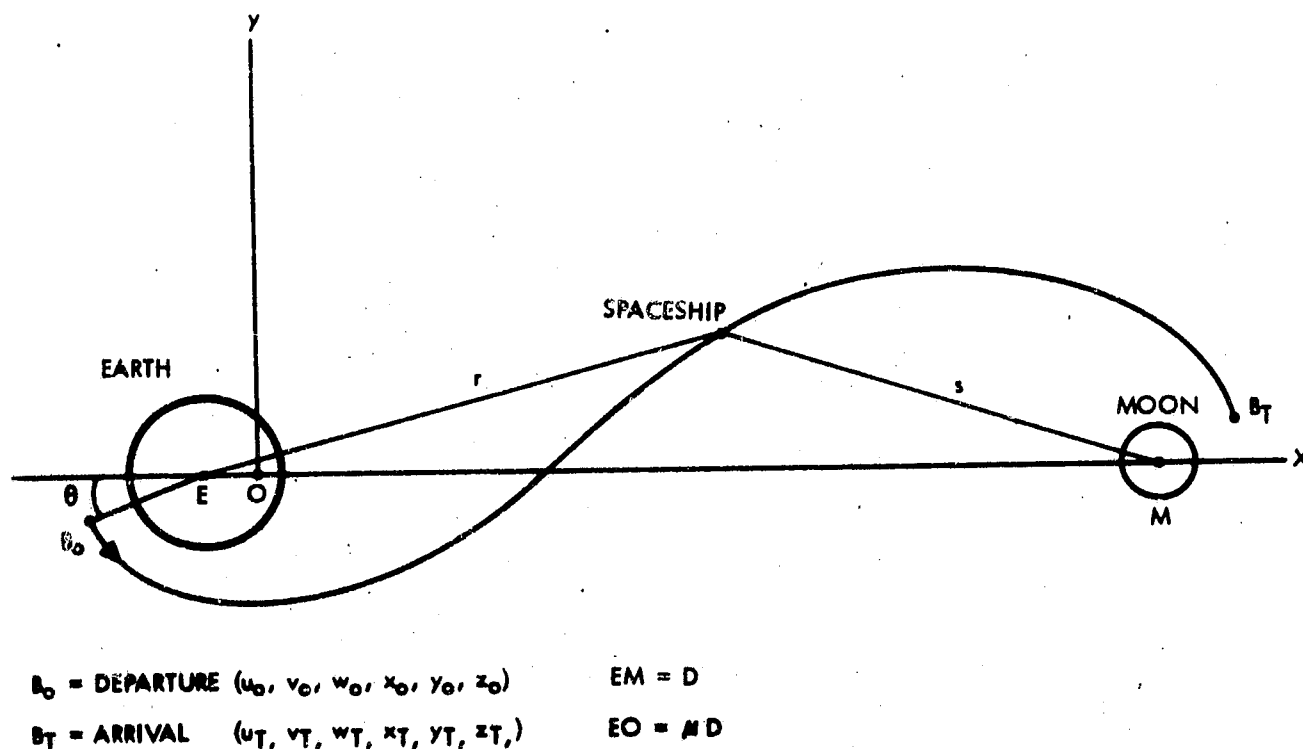


Figure 1. The Rotating Coordinate System

The computational problem can be described as follows: given the terminal positions (x_0, y_0, z_0 and x_T, y_T, z_T), the transfer time (T) and the general shape of the trajectory, we wish to find the initial velocity (u_0, v_0, w_0) which will cause the vehicle to move from the initial point to the final point in the given time. The solution is to be accomplished using the quasilinearization procedure which is summarized below and in References 1 and 2. The set of equations (Equations 1 to 6) is of the proper form and to complete the analytical portion of the analysis it remains only to find expressions for the derivatives of the right hand sides (g_i) with respect to the six variables (X_j); i.e., to obtain the Jacobian matrix, J . This is easily accomplished and the matrix for the general reduced three-body trajectory is

$$J = (J_{ij}) = \left(\frac{\partial g_i}{\partial X_j} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2\omega & 0 & \omega^2 - A + E & \dot{\omega} + By & Bz \\ -2\omega & 0 & 0 & -\dot{\omega} + By & \omega^2 - A + Cy^2 & Cyz \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & Bz & Cyz & -A + Cz^2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (9)$$

where

$$A = \left[\frac{1-\mu}{r^3} + \frac{\mu}{s^3} \right] G \quad (10)$$

$$B = \frac{3(1-\mu)G}{r^5} (x + \mu D) + \frac{3\mu G(x - (1-\mu)D)}{s^5} \quad (11)$$

$$C = \frac{3(1-\mu)G}{r^5} + \frac{3\mu G}{s^5} \quad (12)$$

$$E = + \frac{3(1-\mu)G(x + \mu D)^2}{r^5} + \frac{3\mu}{s^5} G (x - (1-\mu)D)^2 \quad (13)$$

The quasilinearization process may be summarized as follows: a crude approximation to the desired trajectory which satisfies the boundary conditions is assumed, and improved by successive corrections until it also satisfies the differential equations. The $(n+1)$ 'th iteration, $X^{(n+1)}$, is

obtained from the n 'th iteration, $X^{(n)}$, by integrating the approximate matrix differential equation:

$$\dot{X}^{(n+1)} = g(X^{(n)}) + J(X^{(n)}) \cdot (X^{(n+1)} - X^{(n)}) \quad (14)$$

It is obvious that when the process has converged, $X^{(N+1)} = X^{(n)}$ is a solution to Equation (7)

A particular integral of Equation 13, P , is obtained from the previous time history, $X^{(n)}$, by integrating Equation 13 starting with the initial values from the last iteration $(u_0^{(n)}, v_0^{(n)}, w_0^{(n)}, x_0, y_0, z_0)^*$. At the same time a set of three homogeneous solutions to the homogeneous part of Equation 13, that is to

$$\dot{H} = J(X^{(n)}) H \quad (15)$$

are generated with initial conditions $(V_1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)^*$, $(0, V_2, 0, 0, 0, 0)^*$, and $(0, 0, V_3, 0, 0, 0)^*$. The linearity of Equation 7 in $X^{(n+1)}$ allows the new iteration to be expressed as P plus a linear combination of the three solutions, that is

$$X^{(n+1)} = P + c_1 H_1 + c_2 H_2 + c_3 H_3 \quad (16)$$

The coefficients (c_1, c_2, c_3) are determined by requiring this solution to satisfy the boundary condition on the final position (x_T, y_T, z_T) . Thus it is seen that every iteration, $X^{(n+1)}$, satisfies the boundary conditions.

Convergence of the process is examined by evaluating the maximum change (at any point) between successive iterations in each coordinate.

$$\xi = \max_T \left| X^{(n)}(t) - X^{(n+1)}(t) \right| \quad (17)$$

Only when every component of ξ has satisfied given conditions is the procedure declared to have converged.

At the end of each iteration the impulses are computed at the beginning and at the end of the trajectory. We use

$$\underline{I}_1 = (u_0^{(n)} - u_0)\underline{i} + (v_0^{(n)} - v_0)\underline{j} + (w_0^{(n)} - w_0)\underline{k} \quad (18)$$

*The vectors X , g , H and ξ are really column vectors but the initial values are printed here as rows for convenience in typing.

$$\underline{I}_T = (u_T^{(n)} - u_T)\underline{i} + (v_T^{(n)} - v)\underline{j} + (w_T^{(n)} - w_0)\underline{k} \quad (19)$$

$$I = I_0 + I_T = \sqrt{I_0 \cdot I_0} + \sqrt{I_T \cdot I_T} \quad (20)$$

If the process converges within the assigned limit of iterations the program transfers to a mode in which the actual equations are integrated with the complete set of initial conditions as determined by QASLIN. The vector, ξ , now gives the differences between the final iteration and this integral. It may not measure how well this final integral represents the solution to the desired problem since the differences between the coordinates of the final point reached and those of the given end point are included in the comparison. Thus, if the integrated trajectory gets to the target point at a different time (or misses it a little ways) the vector, ξ , may not measure the closeness to which the orbit may approach the final point. The impulses computed on the basis of the integrated trajectory will be in error, while the impulses from the quasilinearization section will be very nearly correct. The discrepancy in the final point can be reduced by requiring tighter convergence. Thus, it occurs that the impulse to transfer from the QASLIN portion converges on a value that is sufficiently accurate for most purposes before the position of the final point from the integrated portion will converge to the desired value. The example given in Section III, 7 below illustrates this phenomenon.

III. COMPUTER PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

A computer program written in double precision FORTRAN H language for the IBM 360 system has been developed for solving the problem of finding two-impulse transfers between given points in earth-moon space. It was adopted from an earlier FORTRAN IV version in order to make use of the more rapid double precision arithmetic of the IBM 360 system and its larger memory storage. It was developed to provide wide capability and has the following set of general properties:

- a. The initial and final conditions can be given in any of a series of coordinate systems centered at the earth or the moon or the barycenter. Orbital elements for close earth orbits and/or close moon orbits are permissible.
- b. Two unit systems are presently available: metric with kilometers and seconds or lunar units with $\omega = D = G = 1$ (see Equations 1 to 6 above). The total trip time, however, must be given in hours. Provision for a third system exists in the program. The actual constants used are provided in a single short subroutine and can easily be changed.
- c. Real time with the initial epoch in modified Julian Days may be used and the moon's position will be determined by the program. The secular motion of the lunar orbit node and perigee during the trip time are neglected. Or, an artificial reference time may be used with the moon's initial position anywhere in its orbit.
- d. The orbits of the earth and moon may be assumed to be circular or elliptical.

A block diagram of the overall computer program is shown in Figure 2. The general operation of the program is clear from this diagram and the details of using the program are described below under the following headings:

1. Input Data Coordinate Systems
2. Constants
3. Data Entry

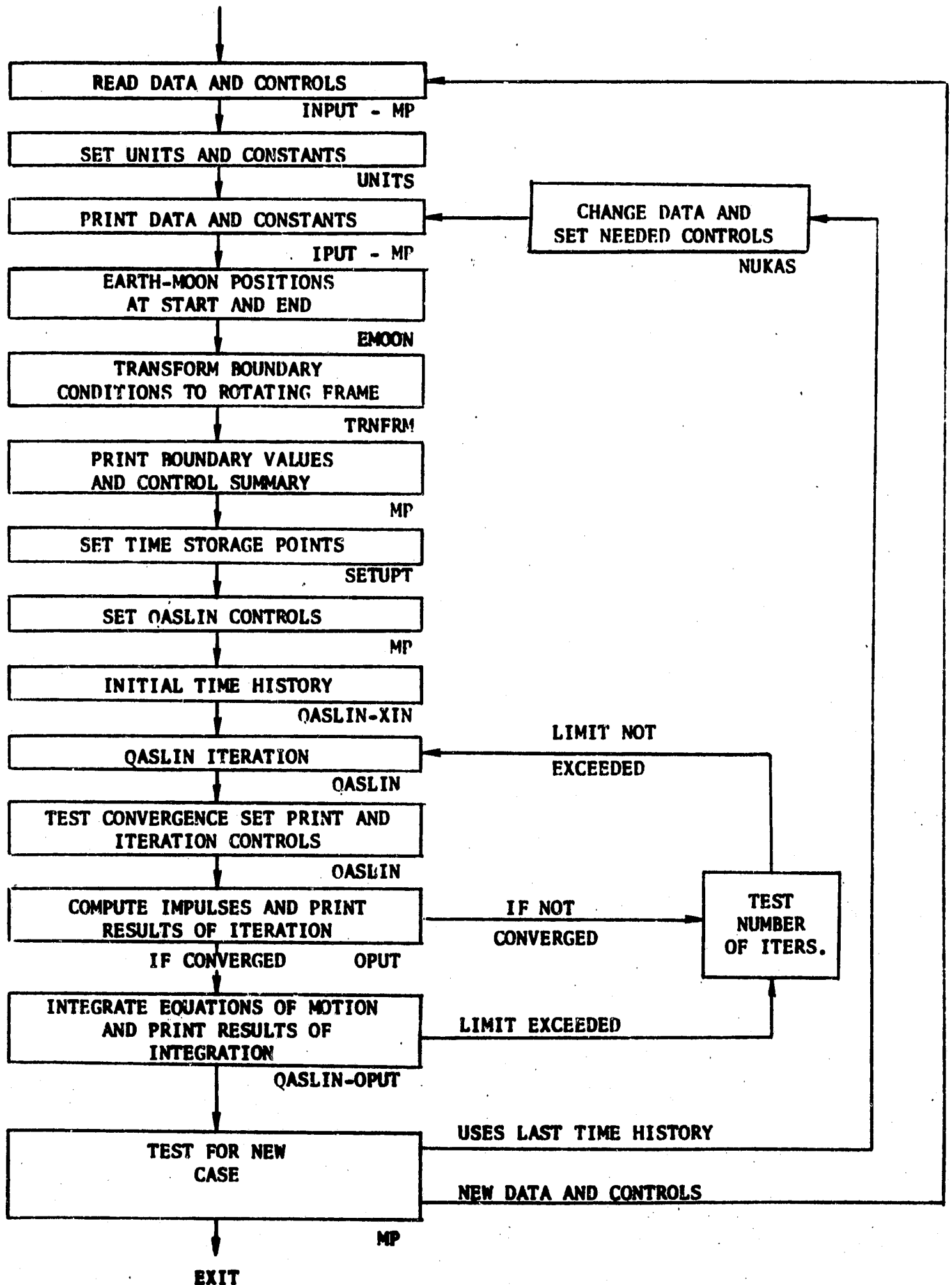


Figure 2. Flow Diagram for Two-Impulse Computation

4. Time History Storage
5. Initial Time History
6. Subroutine QASLN
7. Program Output

1. Input Data Coordinate Systems

As already mentioned, the initial and final boundary conditions may be given in earth centered, moon centered, or barycentric systems. These are specified by the values $IC\emptyset RC(I) = J$ where: $I = 1, 2$ for initial, final conditions; and $J = \pm 1, \pm 2, 3$ for earth, moon, barycenter. A second integer $IR\emptyset TS(I)$ further identifies the systems according to the scheme shown in Table 1. For cases in which the trajectory is to go from one center to the other, the sign on the value of J is used to indicate the direction of the trajectory around the center. The sign is that of the component of the angular momentum around the body in the Z direction. Thus for the trajectory of Figure 1 or Figure 4 $IC\emptyset RC(1) = 1$, $IC\emptyset RC(2) = -2$ if traversed from earth to moon and $IC\emptyset RC(1) = 2$, $IC\emptyset RC(2) = -1$ if traversed from moon to earth. In case the coordinate center for the given initial conditions is the barycenter $IC\emptyset RC(1) = IC\emptyset RC(2) = 3$ is required. $SPARE(1)$ and $SPARE(2)$ are then used to specify the trajectory directions.

2. Constants

The constants used in the program are listed in Table 2. Most of them were obtained from the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac. Mean rate (ω), semi-major axis (D), and G are adjusted to satisfy $\omega^2 = G/D^3$.

3. Data Entry

All data and controls are read and supplied to the program by means of the subroutine INPUT. This program reads up to 25 numbered cards each of which contains six data elements. The format of data on each of the twenty-five cards is determined by a set of cards read in at the very first. The particular arrangement required by the program is specified by the use of the data in the main program and other subroutines but not by the subroutine INPUT. Initially the entire data array is set to zero. If a data element is left blank on a card or if a card is omitted, the program will use the data of the previous case. The twenty-five cards, or whatever number is needed, can be in any order. The last one for a particular case must however carry a flag, a 1 in column 78 instead of a 0, to indicate the end of the file for the case.

Table 1. Coordinate System for Input Boundary Conditions

ICORC(I) IROT(I)		J=1* Earth Centered	J=2* Moon Centered	J=3 Barycenter Centered
Rotating System non-rotating system Cartesian boundary conditions orbital elements for boundary conditions	1	x axis toward moon - xy plane is LOP	x axis opposite earth xy plane is LOP	x axis toward moon xy plane is LOP
	2	x axis toward moon's orbit node on ecliptic xy plane is LOP	x axis toward moon's orbit node on lunar equator xy plane is LOP	x axis toward moon's orbit node on ecliptic
	3	x axis toward vernal equinox xy plane is ecliptic	x axis toward node xy plane is lunar equator	not used
	4	x axis toward vernal equinox xy plane is equator	not used	not used
	5	same as 2	same as 2	not used
	6	same as 3	same as 3	not used
	7	same as 4	same as 4	not used

*May be + or -

DATA ARRAY IMAGE

CARD NUMBER	TEST CASE	D TO B, MOON	TO NEAR EAR	TH (3 DIMEN	---XIEM, CON	IC)
1						
2		2	-2	1	1	1
3		1	12	0	0	0
4	3.000000000 03	-4.000000000 03	1.000000000 01	-1.732000000 04	1.000000000 04	3.000000000 01
5	-7.900000000 -01	-5.920000000 -01	0.0	-2.230000000 00	-3.960000000 00	0.0
6	0.0	7.200000000 01	4.000912500 04	0.0	0.0	0.0
7		2	3	2	1	3
8	0.0	1.000000000 00	5.000000000 00	6.800000000 01	7.100000000 01	7.200000000 01
9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10		1	31	71	86	101
11		0	0	0	1	0
12	0.0	0.0	-1.500000000 01	0.0	9.000000000 -01	0.0
13	0.0	2.0619990 00	-1.000000000 00	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	1.000000000 -05	1.000000000 -05	1.000000000 -05	9.9999990 -04	9.9999990 -04	9.9999990 -04
15	2.000000000 -02	2.000000000 -02	2.000000000 -02	2.000000000 -03	2.000000000 -03	2.000000000 -03
16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20		0	0	0	0	0
21		19	0	6	0	0
22		0	0	0	0	0
23		1	2	0	2	0
24	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.700000000 02	0.0	0.0
25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Figure 3. Example of Data Card Summary

Table 2. Lunar Orbit and Astronomical Constants

Eccentricity	= .054900489
Mean Orbital Rate	= 13.17639 65268 °/day = ω
Incl. LOP to Ecliptic	= 5.1453964°
Incl. LOP to Lunar Equator	= 6.6804°
Incl. Ecliptic to Earth's Equator	= 23.44436° (Epoch of 1950)
Semi-major Axis	= 384747.87 km = D
Gravitational Constant Times Total Mass	= 403505.3 km ³ /sec ² = G
Ratio Mass Moon/Total Mass	= 1/82.30 = μ
Ref. Date JD 2, 439, 000.5	= Aug. 28, 1965 0 hr. U.T.
Asc. Node at Ref. Date	= 69.3226°
Asc. Nodal Rate	= -.0529539222°/day
Perigee at Ref. Date	= 56.5280°
Perigee Rate	= .16435 80025 °/day
Mean Anomaly at Ref. Date	= 41.1600°
Mean Anomaly Rate	= 13.06499 24465°/day

A summary of the card input format and the variable names is given in Table 3. Before returning the control to the main program the subroutine INPUT provides a complete list of the data (for all twenty-five cards). An example of this is given in Figure 3.

A brief description of each variable and how it is interpreted by the program is given in Table 4 where the variables are listed by card. It is possible that in the future a modification of an existing mechanism may be desired for some reason. Frequently this involves putting in a new bit of information, or transferring some data from one subroutine to another. In Table 5 the variables names that have been included but not used and hence that are available for such use are listed.

Table 3. Input Data and Control Card Format Summary

<u>FORMAT</u>	<u>FØRTRAN Symbol(s)</u>	<u>Card Number (Col. 79, 80)</u>
18A4, 5X, I1, I2*	TITL(.18.):**	01
6I12	LØRM, IRAT, ICØRC(.2.), IRØTS(.2.)	02
6I12	ICØEL, IMØRTA, N(3), N(4), NCM, ND	03
6D12	PI(.3.), PF(.3.)	04
6D12	VI(.3.), VF(.3.)	05
6D12	TI, TF, EPØCH, ATMA(.3.)	06
6I12	NØSTEP, NINTP1, NDIF, JPRI, KFLA6, NTM	07
6E12	TSUBT(.6.)	08
6E12	TSUBT(7-10), XERR, EPSP	09
6I12	KSUB(.6.)	10
6I12	KSUB(7-10), ISET, NLS	11
6E12	SPARE(.6.)	12
6E12	SPARE(7-12)	13
6E12	RHØS(.6.)	14
6D12	XI(.6.)	15
6D12	TLS(.6.)	16
6D12	XLS(1, .6.)	17
6D12	XLS(2, .6.)	18
6D12	XLS(3, .6.)	19
3I12, 3D12	IXTRA(.3.), EXTRA(.3.)	20
6I12	NVX(.3., .2.)	21
6I12	NVX(.3., 3-4)	22
6I12	NIM(.4.), NKS, JSET	23
6D12	DVAR(.3., .2.)	24
6D12	DVAR(.3., 3-4)	25

* All cards have 5X, I1, I2 for columns 73-80

**(.N.) signifies that N data elements are included 1, 2, ... N

Table 4. Input Data and Controls Description

<u>Card Number</u> <u>(Format)</u>	<u>FØRTRAN Symbol(s)</u>	<u>Description</u>
1 (18A4)	TITL(.18.)*	= Title, printed on first page of data along with the data
2 (6112)	LØRM	= 1 lunar unit, = 2 metric units, = 3 not defined
	IRAT	= 1 real time (EPØCH in modified Julian days is required), = 2 artificial time (moon's initial position is set arbitrarily by ATMA(3).
	ICØRC(.2.)	Coordinate center for initial, final point data = ±1 earth, = ±2 moon, = 3 bary-center + means angular momentum vector to the North of LOP - means angular momentum vector to the South of LOP
	IRØTS(.2.)	Coordinate system for input boundary conditions = 1 rotating system, = 2, 3, or 4 non-rotating systems, = 5, 6, or 7 orbital elements given in systems 2, 3, or 4. See Table 1 for complete description.
3 (6112)	ICØEL	= 1 moon's orbit circular, = 2 moon's orbit elliptical
	IMØRTA	Angle for moon's initial position given as: = 1 mean anomaly, = 2 true anomaly (artificial time only)

*(.N.) signifies that N data elements 1, 2, ..., N are being described

Table 4. Input Data and Controls Description (Cont)

Card Number (Format)	FØRTRAN Symbol(s)	Description
	N(3)	Maximum number of iterations allowed in QASLN
	N(4)	Print control in QASLN = 0, final solution is only printed = 1, time history at end of each iteration is added = 2, partial integral (P) and H's during integration are added Also for = -3 or less QASLN is by-passed after initial time history is obtained and printed.
	NCM	Not used
	ND	(= M2(5)) number of dimensions, = 2 planar case, = 3 three dimensional case
4 (6D12)	PI(. 3.), PF(. 3.)	X, Y, Z coordinates of initial, final point except if orbital elements are given these are p, e, i of initial, final orbit
5 (6D12)	VI(. 3.), VF(. 3.)	X, Y, Z velocities at initial, final point, except if orbital elements are given these are ω , Ω , f of initial, final orbit
6 (6D12)	TI, TF	Initial, final time <u>in hours</u> (from EPØCH in case of real time)
	EPØCH	Reference time in Julian Days = 2,400,000.0 (needed only for real time case)
	ATMA(. 3.)	Moon's orbit angles and initial position: node, perigee and anomaly (see IMØRTA) in degrees

Table 4. Input Data and Controls Description (Cont)

<u>Card Number</u> (Format)	<u>FØRTRAN Symbol(s)</u>	<u>Description</u>
7 (6112)	NØSTEP	The number of integration steps per storage interval. This can be as large as desired but a maximum of 3 is suggested since the second order interpolation on the previous time history uses values at the storage points. If not given XERR used, see XERR.
	NINTPI	The total time of the trajectory can be divided into as many as 9 sections in each of which the step-size interval is constant. NINTPI = number of such sections plus 1.
	NDIF	Number of differences used in the Adams-Moulton integration (3 maximum allowed). If larger than 3, 3 is assumed and 4th order Runge-Kutta-Gill integration will be used for NDIF steps before the program switches to the Adams-Moulton integration for the remainder of the time.
	JPRI	= 2 for printing time history when integrating after convergence or after completing N(3) iterations (otherwise JPRI can have any value) (= M2(7))
	KFLAG	KFLAG (for special problems) = 1 normal two impulse problem, = 2 special problem (dummy at present). KFLAG must = 1
	NTM	Maximum number of orthogonalizations allowed in the subroutine QASLN (maximum number permissible is 3)

Table 4. Input Data and Controls Description (Cont)

Card Number (Format)	FØRTRAN Symbol(s)	Description
8 (6E12)	TSUBT(. 6.)	The boundaries of the time sections in hours. TSUBT(1) does not have to be zero.
9 (6E12)	TSUBT(7-10)	TSUBT(NINTP1) is not used, rather the final time is obtained from (TF-TI)
	XERR	The step-size, equivalent to NØSTEP. If NØSTEP is not given NØSTEP will be determined from fifth root.
	EPSP	Volume limit of correction parallelepiped (normalized). When volume is less than EPSP the orthogonalization procedure in QASLN is used.
10 (6112)	KSUB(. 6.)	Step numbers corresponding to TSUBT. KSUB(1) must = 1 KSUB(NINTP1) must not exceed 200.
11 (6112)	KSUB(7-10)	(KSUB(NINTP1 + 1) is set to 0 in program)
	ISSET	Not used but is transcribed in main program.
	NLS	Number of linear segments used for initial time history. NLS must = 0 when linear segment method is not used. The maximum number of segments is 7, but only six data points may be entered. A scheme using PI and PF as end points is programmed with the given six as intermediate points for NLS = 6 or 7.

Table 4. Input Data and Controls Description (Cont)

<u>Card Number</u> <u>(Format)</u>	<u>FØRTRAN Symbol(s)</u>	<u>Description</u>
12 (6E12)	SPARE(. 6.)	Single precision data entry used in various ways for first time history routines.
13 (6E12)	SPARE(7-12)	(a) for linear segments procedure SPARE(1-6) are X-velocity points SPARE(7-12) are Y-velocity points (b) for earth to moon or moon to earth patched conic procedure (1) (2) are used as ICØRC(1) (2) to give center and angular momentum direction when boundary data are given in barycenter system. (3) = AA1 angle of perigee of earth section ellipse (in degrees from opposite the moon at arrival) (4) = AA2 angle of perilune of moon centered conic (in degrees from opposite the earth at arrival) (5) = Maximum distance from earth for earth conic in lunar distance units (7) = 0, earth conic semi-major axis estimated from time of flight, = earth conic semi-major axis (8) Jacobi constant, used to correct magnitude of velocities on first time history if (9) is negative (c) for the single center case (both points near either earth or moon) (1) is used as ICØRC(1) to obtain the center and angular momentum vector direction when boundary point is in barycenter system.

Table 4. Input Data and Controls Description (Cont)

Card Number (Format)	FØRTRAN Symbol(s)	Description
14 (6E12)	RHØS(. 6.)	The values of the differences of the variables to be compared with the vector ϵ . Convergence is said to have occurred when for every component $\epsilon \leq \rho$. The units must correspond to those computed by the program as no conversions are used.
15 (6D12)	XI(. 6.)	The non-zero values used as initial values for the homogeneous solutions (only the first three are ever used. XI is dimensioned 10 in the program and thus free for transfer of data as desired).
16 (6D12)	TLS(. 6.)	Times of ends of linear segments for initial time history. These must be in the units of the problem (seconds or lunar time units) and must correspond to the independent variable scale. (See NLS on card 11)
17 (6D12)	XLS(1, . 6.)	X values at times of TLS (in rotating barycenter system only)
18 (6D12)	XLS(2, . 6.)	Y values at times of TLS (in rotating barycenter system only)
19 (6D12)	XLS (3, . 6.)	Z values at times of TLS (in rotating barycenter system only)
20	IXTRA(. 3.), EXTRA(. 3.) 3I12, 3D12	Integers entered into main program EXTRA(. 3.) entered into common PARAM none of these is used at present (note EXTRA (4) has special use, EXTRA(5-20) are not used)

Table 4. Input Data and Controls Description (Cont)

Card Number (Format)	FØRTRAN Symbol(s)	Description
21	NVX(. 3. , . 2.) 6I12	Number of the variable to be altered for two sets according to scheme (must be set to zero if not used) 1, 2, 3 for PI 4, 5, 6 for PF 7, 8, 9 for VI (would only be used when orbit elements are given) 10, 11, 12 for VF 13 for TI 14 for TF 15, 16, 17 for ATMA 18 for EPØCH 19 moon's orbit circular to elliptical (Note that only three variables may be altered in one set)
22	NVX(. 3. , 3-4) 6I12	Same as above for 2 more sets
23	NIM(. 4.), NKS, JSET 6I12	NIM = number of times to increment the variable for each of the four sets NKS = number of sets, JSET not used. Must be zero if none.
24	DVAR(. 3. , . 2.) 6D12	The increments in the variables called for by NVX. 2 sets
25	DVAR(. 3. , 3-4) 6D12	The same as above for 2 more sets

Table 5. Available Input and Transfer Variable Names
for Future Modifications of Program

Variable	Input Position	Data Card Number	Where Available
IXTRA (. 3.)	1, 2, 3	20	Main Program
EXTRA(. 3.)	4, 5, 6	20	COMMON PARAM
EXTRA(5-20)	Not entered as data		COMMON PARAM
XI(4-6)	4, 5, 6	15	COMMON ZX
XI(7-10)	Not entered as data, set to zero in main at start		COMMON ZX
NCM	5	3	Main Program
ISSET	5	11	Main Program
JSET	6	23	Main Program
RHOS(7-12)	Not entered as data, set to zero in main at start		COMMON ZOO

4. Time History Storage

At the moment the maximum number of storage points is set at 200. Since the QASLN integration procedure is capable of handling a change in step-size it is permissible to divide the total time and the 200 points into as many as nine sections of constant step-size. This is desirable so that when near the earth or moon a small step-size can be used for accuracy since the forces of attraction are large and vary greatly over short distances. Over the intermediate space not near either center relatively longer step-sizes will give equivalent accuracy. The optimal use of the available steps remains a subject for further study. The total number of steps can be increased but this would increase the running time and it is not considered desirable at the present stage. Very large increases in step-size between sections has been found unsatisfactory in that the extrapolation for new large intervals is very much less accurate than the computation for the previous steps. This is indicated by a shift in the value of the Jacobi constant. Hence, it is best to keep the step-size change to a factor of two to four.

5. Initial Time History

In order to begin the quasilinearization process it is necessary to generate an initial guess for the time history of all the variables (X). In many cases this can be very crude but for highly sensitive and extremely non-linear problems the first guess may have to be carefully made in order to obtain convergence on the desired solution. Two-impulse transfer in the three-body problem presents such a situation if the trajectory sought is to transfer from the space near one body to that near the other.

The motions envisaged for study so far have been those fairly close to the lunar orbit plane (LOP). The motion out of the plane has been assumed to be linear and decoupled from the motion in the LOP, but a sinusoidal form could be utilized with very little additional programming if it is needed.

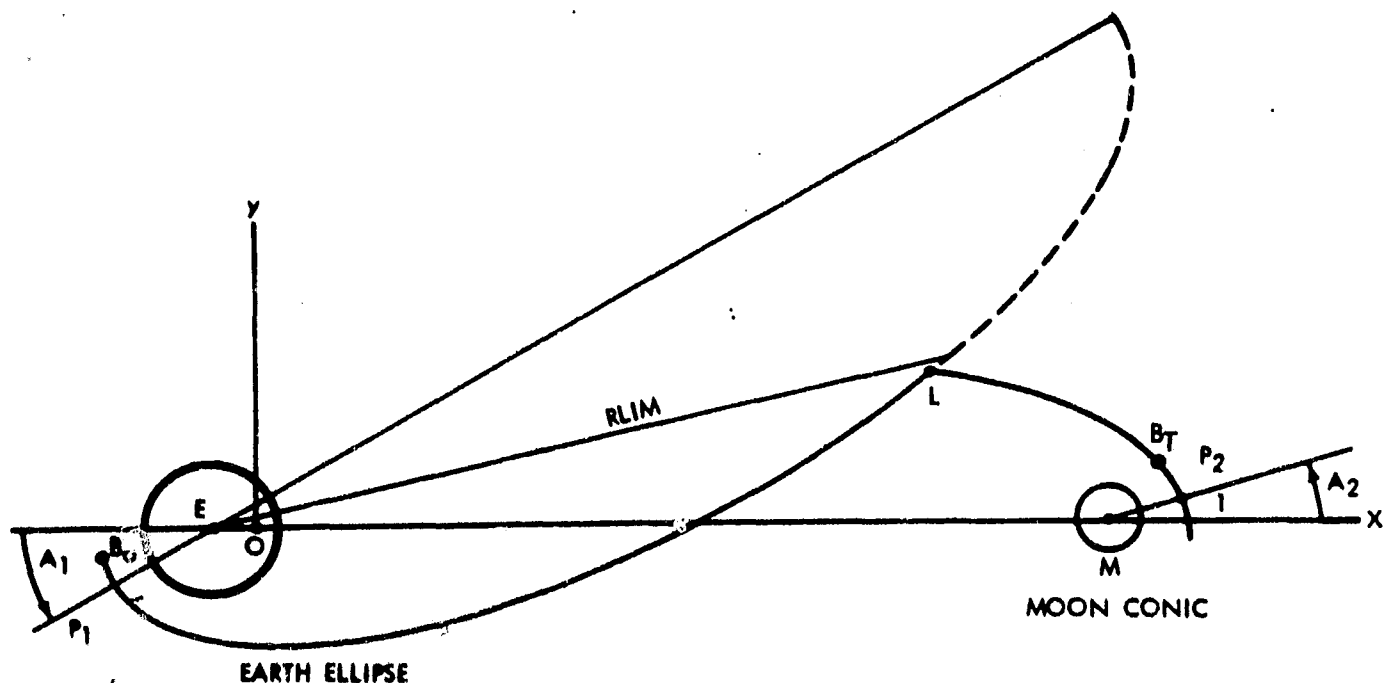
Three approaches for obtaining a first time history in the LOP have been utilized in this study. The first was an attempt to find a simple two-for-one Lissajous figure with variable amplitude to obtain an approximate trajectory. This form did succeed in the case tested but required several iterations before the trajectory was really close to convergence. In addition, it was felt that because one has to put in arbitrary variations in the velocity formulae to approximate the lunar trajectory velocities more realistically, the technique may not be very satisfactory.

With the hope of reducing the number of iterations required for convergence, patched conic procedures were then setup for the first time history along with controls so that the various types of earth to moon, earth-earth, moon-moon and moon to earth transfers could be studied. In addition a linear segmented time history program allowing up to 8 pairs of points to produce linear segments for all variables was adopted for use in this program. All three schemes have been made to yield satisfactory first time histories.

The patched conic scheme may have a sharp bend and velocity shift at the point where they are joined (L in Figure 4). In spite of this it has been found that the conic procedure generally converges with fewer iterations than the Lissajous figure scheme. Hence the latter is not recommended and is no longer available in the program.

As determined previously the linear segment procedure, even if started with about six points from the actual trajectory does not yield convergence in fewer iterations than does the patched conic method for near earth to near moon cases. Consequently, the use of linear segments is recommended only under special circumstances such as for trajectories to a Lagrange point.

The orbit plan or angular momentum direction information is entered by means of the signs of ICØRC(1) and (2) as described in Section III.1 above. Other details to be supplied to the patched conic routine are the pericenter angles A_1 , A_2 , and RLIM as shown in Figure 4.



NOTE: P_1 AND P_2 ARE PERIGEE AND PERILUNE

Figure 4. Patched Conic Geometry for Earth to Moon Transfers

These quantities are supplied through the use of SPARE as follows:

$$A_1 = \text{SPARE}(3) = \text{Angle of Perigee } (P_1) \text{ in Deg.}$$

$$A_2 = \text{SPARE}(4) = \text{Angle of Perilune } (P_2) \text{ in Deg.}$$

$$\text{RLIM} = \text{SPARE}(5) * D$$

The semi-major axis of the earth section conic can be inserted (SPARE(7)) or it can be chosen (SPARE(7) = 0) by means of the formula

$$a = (.712 - (TF - TI - 80) * .001.) * D \text{ l.u.}$$

This was developed to give a reasonable value for an eighty hour trip to the moon and slightly higher semi-major axes for shorter trips. It was chosen rather than one assuming that the period should be proportional to the trip time because it calls for a variation in "a" of the proper direction as far as energy is concerned. Finally the eccentricity is determined from the initial point since the true anomaly is known.

The earth section conic is followed until the distance from the earth exceeds the value RLIM. Then the previous point (L) and the lunar boundary point BT are used to determine the lunar conic. Since perilune has been chosen the lunar conic is now fixed and its elements are determined. The program can manage either an ellipse, or a hyperbola for this conic. The mean anomaly rate is taken to be the mean anomaly difference between L and A divided by the remaining time to go, thus assuring arrival at A at the proper time. Although this orbit may be traversed at an improper rate, the velocity time history contains the velocity components corresponding to the proper rate.

The sign convention and reference directions for specifying A_1 and A_2 are the same for all cases. In Figure 4 both are positive small angles as shown. It is, of course, essential that L and P_2 may be joined by a continuous conic and this will be affected by the choice of A_1 and A_2 . Thus to go around the moon as shown $A_1 = 15^\circ$ is a reasonable choice, while to go clockwise ($ICOR(2) = 2$) A_1 should be zero or negative so as to put L below the E. M. time. If this initial time history program fails the case is terminated with the printout: "XIN WAS UNABLE TO COMPUTE A FIRST TIME HISTORY,..."

A final input mechanism that has been introduced is the possibility of setting the value of the Jacobi constant for the trajectory of the first time history. This is entered as SPARE(8) and it is used if SPARE(9) is negative. The constant is used to adjust the value of the magnitude of the velocity at every point without changing the direction. The efficiency of this technique in speeding convergence has not been tested.

6. Subroutine QASLN

A double precision subroutine for managing a quasilinearization operation as outlined in Section II above has been developed by McCue and Radbill (Reference 2). The details of and controls for its use in the present program are included in Section 3 (Table 4).

7. Program Output

An example of the output from the program is given in two series of consecutive pages. The first eight pages of the output are included in Figure 5 and the last eight pages are in Figure 6. Figure 5 contains the input data controls, various outputs from initialization sections, and results part way through the second iteration. The intervening pages are omitted, and then the iteration at which convergence occurred, the tenth, is shown in Figure 6 along with the results of the straightforward integration of the equations of motion using the initial values as determined by the QASLN program.

Most of the output is self explanatory. Note that the boundary conditions and all results are given in the rotating barycenter coordinate system and that the actual time scale of the integration is given in the line entitled (LORMU). There remains in the output a number of results used for check-out purposes. The data headed by "IN XIEM PATCHED CONIC VALUES ARE" is printed by the patched conic routine (XIEM). The Jacobian, the derivatives, and a few other items are printed by JACOB the first time it is called.

The output from an iteration begins with the STORAGE INTERVAL list. The combination coefficients are the c_1 , c_2 , c_3 of Equation 15 and are obtained by inversion of the matrix given. Only the twelve values indicated pertain to this problem. The convergence parameters are the components of the vector, ϵ (not ρ), (Equation 16). There follows the trajectory obtained as the result of the iteration, the quantities being time, Jacobi constant $\dot{x}$, $\dot{y}$, $\dot{z}$, x , y , z . The final quantity on each line is the earth-moon distance, but is removed for all three dimensional cases as this is by tearing the wide margin from the output papers. Computation times from the beginning of the case are given at two points in each iteration.

The final output pages are given in Figure 6 which begins near the end iteration 9. All of the output from iteration 10 is included and it can be seen that there is very little change in the impulse between these two iterations. It will be observed that the integrated trajectory does not reach the final boundary point at the final time. The reason for the miss is that the convergence requirement is not sufficiently tight, even though the impulse appears to have converged well enough for many practical purposes.

In the further use of this program it will undoubtedly be wise to modify and to simplify the output so as to obtain whatever is the desired information without the clutter of extraneous material. It is hoped that such changes can be managed easily through the additional data transfer and control capabilities supplied as shown in Table 5.

INPUT FOR 03/14/68

TEST CASE D TO B, MOON TO NEAR EARTH (3 DIMEN.--XIEM, CONIC)

CARD	COLS.	VALUE	VARIABLE
2	12	2	UNITS 1= LUNAR, 2= METRIC, 3= ALTERNATE
2	24	1	TIME 1= REAL, 2= ARTIFICIAL
2	36,48	-2 1	COORD. CENTER 1=EARTH, 2=MOON, 3=BARY
2	60,72	1 1	ROTAT. SYSTEM 1=STAND., 2=SYS1, 3=SYS2
3	12	1	*** ORBITAL ELEMENTS IN--5 = SYS1, 6 = SYS2
3	24	1	LUNAR ORBIT 1=CIRCULAR, 2=ELLIPTICAL
4	1-36	-4.000000 03	ANOMALY FLAG 1=TRUE, 2=MEAN
4	37-72	1.000000 04	INITIAL POSITION VECTOR
5	1-36	-7.900000-01	FINAL POSITION VECTOR
5	37-72	-2.230000 00	INITIAL VELOCITY VECTOR
6	1-12	0.0	FINAL VELOCITY VECTOR
6	13-24	7.200000 01	INITIAL TIME (HRS.)
6	37-48	0.0	FINAL TIME (HRS.)
6	49-60	0.0	*MOON'S POSITION, NODE
6	61-72	0.0	*MOON'S POSITION, PERIGEE
6	25-36	4.000912D 04	*MOON'S POSITION, ANOMALY

**EPOCH (MJD)

* FOR ARTIFICIAL TIME ONLY

**FOR REAL TIME ONLY

*** P AND V VECTORS CONTAIN A,F,I,SOMEGA,C,OMEGA,PHI

REAL TIME CASE.	REFERENCE EPOCH/DEPARTURE TIME/ARRIVAL TIME
JULIAN DATE 24 40009.1250 IS	JUNE 1, 1968 15.000 HOURS U.T. OR 1900 + 68.4178645 YEARS
JULIAN DATE 24 40009.1250 IS	JUNE 1, 1968 15.000 HOURS U.T. OR 1900 + 68.4178645 YEARS
JULIAN DATE 24 40012.1250 IS	JUNE 4, 1968 15.000 HOURS U.T. OR 1900 + 68.4260780 YEARS

CONSTANTS ARE IN METRIC UNITS, THEY ARE

ECEN =	5.49005E-02	ECON =	1.05649E 00	XND =	1.31764E 01	XIE =	2.34446E 01
XIL =	5.1454CE 0C	XLE =	6.68040E 00	TCON =	4.34836E 00	DD =	3.84748E 05
MU =	1.21286E-02	RMJD =	3.95005E 04	RNOD =	6.93226E 01	DNOD =	-5.29539E-32
RPER =	5.65280E 01	OPER =	1.64358E-01	RM =	4.11600E 01	DOTM =	1.30650E 01
GXM1 =	3.98611E 05	GXM2 =	4.89394E 03	B1 =	4.66644E 03	B2 =	3.80081E 05

SPARE(1-12)=DATA FOR XIN
0.0 0.0

-0.150000E 02 0.0 0.900000E 00 0.0

Figure 5. Example of Output - Initial Pages

```

0.0      0.206200E 01  -0.100000E 01  0.0      0.0
THE BOUNDARY CONDITIONS ARE
M.ANOM.      TRUNOM      THETA      E-M DIST.
INIT. 0.0    HRS.  2.063418D 02 DEG.  2.063418D 02 DEG.  3.464664D 02 DEG.  3.847479D 05
FINAL 7.2000D 01  2.458710D 02  2.458710D 02  3.859956D 02  3.847479D 05

INIT. POSITION VECTOR = 3.830814D 05  -4.000000D 03  1.000000D 01
FINAL POS. VEC.      -2.198644D 04  1.000000D 04  3.000000D 01

INIT. VELOCITY      -8.006468D-01  -5.999851D-01  0.0
FINAL VEL.          -2.203383D 00  -3.913899D 00  0.0

THE CONTROLS ARE
AT STEP 1 16 31 71 86 101 0 0 0
T(HRS.) 0.0 1.00 5.00 68.00 71.00 72.00 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
(LORMU) 0.0 3.600D 03 1.800D 04 2.448D 05 2.556D 05 2.592D 05 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

INTEGERS NOSTEP, NINTPL, PRINT, MAX, ITR, IMAX, NDIF, NO, DIM., JPRI, KFLAG, ISET, NC, NCM, NLS, NKS.
2 6 0 12 101 3 3 2 1 0 0 0
12 RHOS, IOXI, XERR
1.000000E-05 1.000000E-05 1.000000E-05 9.999999E-04 9.999999E-04 9.999999E-04
0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
2.000000D-02 2.000000D-02 2.000000D-03 2.000000D-03 2.000000D-03 2.000000D-03
0.0 0.0 0.0 1.029512E-84

PROGRAM ENTERS QASLN
INITIAL TIME HISTORY IS OBTAINED FROM XIEM (JOINED CONIC)

IN XIEM PATCHED CONIC VALUES ARE
SP, EE, SA, HP, XNE, AM1/APH1, AA1, X, Y, AA2, EM/ RM2, RM3, SF2, SF3, SPM/ SAM, PH3, XI, TM, SGNE, SIGN, I2, J /
3.7945795D 04 9.2898908D-01 2.7701847D 05 3.3641789D 05 3.3641789D 05 4.8818665D-06 -3.6067819D-03
-5.2361148D-01 -2.6179939D-01 3.4369599D 05 8.6267172D 03 0.0 8.2248985D-01
5.000000D 03 3.7394129D 04 -9.2729522D-01 -3.3743867D 00 7.4674695D 03
2.3082622D 04 -3.3743867D 00 -1.00E 00 -1.00E 00 1 39
AM2, AM3, CHF2, CHF3, XNM, AND IEND ARE
-0.59004115D-01 -0.43989664D 01 0.92134425D 06 0.18935431D-79 0.68496879D-04 1

```

Figure 5. Example of Output - Initial Pages (Continued)

STORAGE INTERVAL = 240.00000 1 16

THE JACOBIAN AND THE DERIVATIVES AT T=0 ARE

0.0	-5.323414D-06	0.0	1.000000D 00	0.0
5.323414D-06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.000000D 00
3.152689D-09	-5.637783D-08	1.409446D-10	0.0	0.0
-5.637783D-08	3.601913D-08	-1.879254D-10	0.0	0.0
1.409446D-10	-1.879254D-10	-3.915765D-08	0.0	0.0
-1.254157D-04	1.611173D-04	-3.915812D-07	-8.478042D-01	7.716049D-05
1.212856D-02	3.847479D 05	3.877479D 05	3.877685D 05	3.986114D 05
4.893939D 03	2.661707D-06	9.582146D-03	3.600000D 03	1.000000D 00

3 2 1 1

0.567 SEC.

STORAGE INTERVAL = 960.00000 16 31

STORAGE INTERVAL = 5670.00000 31 71

STORAGE INTERVAL = 720.00000 71 86

STORAGE INTERVAL = 240.00000 86 101

NUMBER OF ORTHOGONALIZATIONS = 0

8.900 SECONDS

THE MATRIX IS

7.9673034D 03	3.7852765D 03	2.7835956D 00	6.3799433D-83	2.5098038D-01	-5.9035800D 57
6.2207066D 03	1.0699940D 04	8.6286402D 00	1.3599484D-79	2.5098038D-01	-4.8043976D 57
-1.7804214D 00	1.6109878D 00	7.5505651D 02	2.8674827D-79	2.5098038D-01	-4.8047807D 57
-4.9947385D 04	3.7774791D 04	1.0705483D 02	4.2168840D-79	2.5098038D-01	-4.8289175D 57
4.8915847D-79	2.5098038D-01	-4.8291091D 57	5.5662854D-79	2.5098038D-01	-4.8293006D 57
6.2409860D-79	2.5098038D-01	-4.8294922D 57	6.9156867D-79	2.5098038D-01	-9.4917028D 58
7.4322544D-79	2.5098038D-01	-9.4920093D 58	8.1069551D-79	2.5098038D-01	-9.5701666D 58
8.8132823D-79	2.5098038D-01	-9.5704731D 58	9.4879830D-79	2.5098038D-01	-9.5707796D 58
-4.9947385D 04	3.7774791D 04	1.0705483D 02	-2.3812377D 00	-5.6708192D 00	7.7160494D-05
-5.6375012D 01	-1.0306876D 03	-2.1243030D 20	-4.9047158D 18	-2.0755260D 20	1.0112093D 36
4.4182857D-29	1.1132949D 37	-1.9216800D 02	4.3438034D 45		

Figure 5. Example of Output - Initial Pages (Continued)

COMBINATION COEFF

-1.25C 01 7.94D 00 9.70D-C2

9.067 SECONDS

CONVERGENCE PARAMETERS-----RHU

1.84D 00 1.56D 00 1.68D-02 2.93D 04 7.40D 04 1.31D 02

Figure 5. Example of Output - Initial Pages (Continued)

8.60400000	04	2.172598970D	00	-1.0956D	00	-7.6179D-02	7.4404D-04	2.9137D	05	-4.3170D	04	9.2621D	01
9.17100000	04	2.179132298D	00	-1.1060D	00	-3.6901D-02	7.2869D-04	2.8513D	05	-4.3490D	04	9.6795D	01
9.73800000	04	2.183733155D	00	-1.1175D	00	1.4587D-03	7.1437D-04	2.7882D	05	-4.3550D	04	1.0089D	02
1.03050000	05	2.186746248D	00	-1.1302D	00	3.9322D-02	7.0060D-04	2.7245D	05	-4.3474D	04	1.0490D	02
1.08720000	05	2.188426720D	00	-1.1441D	00	7.6982D-02	6.8696D-04	2.6600D	05	-4.3145D	04	1.0883D	02
1.14390000	05	2.188963211D	00	-1.1593D	00	1.1465D-01	6.7314D-04	2.5948D	05	-4.2601D	04	1.1269D	02
1.20060000	05	2.188495438D	00	-1.1757D	00	1.5248D-01	6.5884D-04	2.5286D	05	-4.1844D	04	1.1646D	02
1.25730000	05	2.187126540D	00	-1.1936D	00	1.9059D-01	6.4380D-04	2.4614D	05	-4.0872D	04	1.2016D	02
1.31400000	05	2.184933465D	00	-1.2131D	00	2.2906D-01	6.2776D-04	2.3932D	05	-3.9682D	04	1.2376D	02
1.37070000	05	2.181973588D	00	-1.2343D	00	2.6801D-01	6.1044D-04	2.3238D	05	-3.8273D	04	1.2727D	02
1.42740000	05	2.178291574D	00	-1.2574D	00	3.0744D-01	5.9156D-04	2.2532D	05	-3.6642D	04	1.3068D	02
1.48410000	05	2.173923912D	00	-1.2829D	00	3.4741D-01	5.7078D-04	2.1812D	05	-3.4786D	04	1.3398D	02
1.54080000	05	2.168904090D	00	-1.3108D	00	3.8795D-01	5.4771D-04	2.1076D	05	-3.2701D	04	1.3715D	02
1.59750000	05	2.163269646D	00	-1.3418D	00	4.2906D-01	5.2192D-04	2.0325D	05	-3.0385D	04	1.4018D	02
1.65420000	05	2.157065669D	00	-1.3763D	00	4.7074D-01	4.9284D-04	1.9554D	05	-2.7835D	04	1.4306D	02
1.71090000	05	2.150356867D	00	-1.4149D	00	5.1295D-01	4.5980D-04	1.8763D	05	-2.5046D	04	1.4577D	02
1.76760000	05	2.143240947D	00	-1.4583D	00	5.5560D-01	4.2194D-04	1.7949D	05	-2.2017D	04	1.4827D	02
1.82430000	05	2.135866696D	00	-1.5076D	00	5.9855D-01	3.7814D-04	1.7108D	05	-1.8745D	04	1.5054D	02
1.88100000	05	2.128466604D	00	-1.5640D	00	6.4158D-01	3.2697D-04	1.6238D	05	-1.5229D	04	1.5254D	02
1.93770000	05	2.121409335D	00	-1.6289D	00	6.8433D-01	2.6647D-04	1.5333D	05	-1.1470D	04	1.5423D	02
1.99440000	05	2.115289549D	00	-1.7046D	00	7.2620D-01	1.9398D-04	1.4389D	05	-7.4708D	03	1.5554D	02
2.05110000	05	2.111077549D	00	-1.7937D	00	7.6629D-01	1.0571D-04	1.3398D	05	-3.2384D	03	1.5640D	02
2.10780000	05	2.110411741D	00	-1.9001D	00	8.0306D-01	-3.8733D-06	1.2351D	05	1.2126D	03	1.5670D	02
2.16450000	05	2.116159429D	00	-2.0290D	00	8.3397D-01	-1.4323D-04	1.1239D	05	5.8571D	03	1.5630D	02
2.22120000	05	2.133556715D	00	-2.1884D	00	8.5455D-01	-3.2591D-04	1.0045D	05	1.0650D	04	1.5500D	02
2.27790000	05	2.172797366	00	-2.3903D	00	8.5653D-01	-5.7513D-04	8.7491D	04	1.5513D	04	1.5248D	02
2.33460000	05	2.255427861D	00	-2.6539D	00	8.2340D-01	-9.3415D-04	7.3227D	04	2.0298D	04	1.4827D	02
2.39130000	05	2.432104914D	00	-3.0121D	00	7.1836D-01	-1.4935D-03	5.7219D	04	2.4717D	04	1.4152D	02
2.44800000	05	2.875664773D	00	-3.5158D	00	4.4955D-01	-2.4530D-03	3.8804D	04	2.8150D	04	1.3063D	02
2.45520000	05	2.899781997D	00	-3.6050D	00	3.8320D-01	-2.6761D-03	3.6242D	04	2.8451D	04	1.2879D	02
2.46240000	05	2.999992490D	00	-3.6881D	00	3.1871D-01	-2.8704D-03	3.3615D	04	2.8703D	04	1.2679D	02
2.46960000	05	3.115189703D	00	-3.7750D	00	2.4555D-01	-3.0838D-03	3.0929D	04	2.8907D	04	1.2464D	02
2.47680000	05	3.246145184D	00	-3.8661D	00	1.6195D-01	-3.3210D-03	2.8178D	04	2.9054D	04	1.2234D	02
2.48400000	05	3.394976535D	00	-3.9614D	00	6.6123D-02	-3.5860D-03	2.5361D	04	2.9137D	04	1.1986D	02
2.49120000	05	3.564202303D	00	-4.0606D	00	-4.4118D-02	-3.8837D-03	2.2473D	04	2.9146D	04	1.1717D	02
2.49840000	05	3.756389076D	00	-4.1634D	00	-1.7142D-01	-4.2200D-03	1.9513D	04	2.9070D	04	1.1425D	02
2.50560000	05	3.974031928D	00	-4.2691D	00	-3.1900D-01	-4.6023D-03	1.6477D	04	2.8894D	04	1.1108D	02
2.51280000	05	4.219108320D	00	-4.3761D	00	-4.9077D-01	-5.0397D-03	1.3365D	04	2.8604D	04	1.0761D	02
2.52000000	05	4.492325643D	00	-4.4825D	00	-6.9144D-01	-5.5436D-03	1.0176D	04	2.8181D	04	1.0381D	02
2.52720000	05	4.791868160D	00	-4.5844D	00	-9.2663D-01	-6.1280D-03	6.9113D	03	2.7601D	04	9.9612D	01
2.53440000	05	5.111547894D	00	-4.6765D	00	-1.2028D	-6.8098D-03	3.5766D	03	2.6837D	04	9.4961D	01
2.54160000	05	5.438238479D	00	-4.7502D	00	-1.5270D	-7.6095D-03	1.8157D	02	2.5857D	04	8.9778D	01
2.54880000	05	5.749328589D	00	-4.7926D	00	-1.9060D	-8.5497D-03	-3.2562D	03	2.4625D	04	8.3970D	01

Figure 5. Example of Output - Initial Pages (Continued)

2.55600000	05	6.0103891650	00	-4.786300	00	-2.342800	00	-9.64440-03	-6.70830	03	2.30990	04	7.74320	01	3
2.55840000	05	6.0918050480	00	-4.766700	00	-2.504100	00	-1.00650-02	-7.85490	03	2.25180	04	7.50670	01	3
2.56080000	05	6.1513906660	00	-4.740100	00	-2.669400	00	-1.04910-02	-8.99580	03	2.18970	04	7.26000	01	3
2.56320000	05	6.1984756830	00	-4.703300	00	-2.840200	00	-1.09350-02	-1.01290	04	2.12360	04	7.00300	01	3
2.56560000	05	6.2333145410	00	-4.655000	00	-3.016200	00	-1.13980-02	-1.12520	04	2.05330	04	6.73500	01	3
2.56800000	05	6.2557765360	00	-4.594100	00	-3.196200	00	-1.18790-02	-1.23630	04	1.97880	04	6.45570	01	3
2.57040000	05	6.2667987330	00	-4.519600	00	-3.379100	00	-1.23760-02	-1.34570	04	1.89990	04	6.16470	01	3
2.57280000	05	6.2675053870	00	-4.430500	00	-3.563500	00	-1.28850-02	-1.45310	04	1.81660	04	5.86160	01	3
2.57520000	05	6.2602414950	00	-4.432620	00	-3.747600	00	-1.34030-02	-1.55820	04	1.72880	04	5.54620	01	3
2.57760000	05	6.2476428040	00	-4.420620	00	-3.929300	00	-1.39250-02	-1.66060	04	1.63670	04	5.21820	01	3
2.58000000	05	6.2327646000	00	-4.407070	00	-4.106500	00	-1.44440-02	-1.76000	04	1.54030	04	4.87780	01	3
2.58240000	05	6.2184377340	00	-3.920000	00	-4.276800	00	-1.49540-02	-1.85590	04	1.43960	04	4.52500	01	3
2.58480000	05	6.2071206480	00	-3.755200	00	-4.438100	00	-1.54450-02	-1.94800	04	1.33500	04	4.16020	01	3
2.58720000	05	6.2000835940	00	-3.577500	00	-4.588200	00	-1.59090-02	-2.03600	04	1.22670	04	3.78390	01	3
2.58960000	05	6.1971580670	00	-3.389000	00	-4.725400	00	-1.63380-02	-2.11970	04	1.11490	04	3.39680	01	3
2.59200000	05	6.1965928620	00	-3.191700	00	-4.848300	00	-1.67220-02	-2.19860	04	1.00000	04	3.00000	01	3

THE IMPULSES ARE (X,Y,Z,COMP., MAGN.)

-2.9655284896180-01 -7.4867116374420-01 2.0171263317410-03 8.0526776444120-01
-9.8835750119190-01 -9.3443950077310-01 -1.6721641522000-02 1.3602600281060 00

• TOTAL IMPULSE IS 2.1655277925470 00

STORAGE INTERVAL = 240.00000 1 16

STORAGE INTERVAL = 960.00000 16 31

STORAGE INTERVAL = 5670.00000 31 71

STORAGE INTERVAL = 720.00000 71 86

STORAGE INTERVAL = 240.00000 86 101

NUMBER OF ORTHOGONALIZATIONS = 0

17.983 SECONDS

THE MATRIX IS

9.74896990	03	1.65271190	04	6.54594530	01	6.37994330-83	2.50980380-01	-5.90358000	57
1.41034740	04	2.99861780	04	1.16501060	02	1.35994840-79	2.50980380-01	-4.80439760	57
-8.83694740	00	-1.28565910	01	-1.24096260	02	2.86748270-79	2.50980380-01	-4.80478070	57
1.47700590	04	-2.57426760	04	-3.85846170	01	4.21688400-79	2.50980380-01	-4.82891750	57

Figure 5. Example of Output - Initial Pages (Continued)

4.8915847D-79	2.5098038D-01	-4.8291091D 57	5.5662854D-79	2.5098038D-01	-4.8293006D 57
6.2409860D-79	2.5098038D-01	-4.8294922D 57	6.9156867D-79	2.5098038D-01	-9.4917028D 58
7.4322544D-79	2.5098038D-01	-9.4920093D 58	8.1069551D-79	2.5098038D-01	-9.5701666D 58
8.8132823D-79	2.5098038D-01	-9.5704731D 58	9.4879830D-79	2.5098038D-01	-9.5707796D 58
1.4770059D 04	-2.5742676D 04	-3.8584617D 01	-3.1917404D 00	-4.8483387D 00	-1.6721642D-02
-5.6375012D C1	-1.0306876D 03	-2.1243030D 20	-4.9047158D 18	-2.0755260D 20	1.0112093D 36
4.4182857D-29	1.1132949D 37	-1.9216800D 02	4.3438034D 45		

COMBINATION COEFF

1.36D 01-8.36D 00-3.58D-01

18.150 SECONDS

CONVERGENCE PARAMETERS-----RHO

1.19D 00 1.12D 00 7.74D-02 8.56D 03 2.37D 04 8.34D 02

Figure 5. Example of Output - Initial Pages (Continued)

2.55600000	05	2.0403682240	00	-5.76710	00	-1.47780	00	3.67970-02	-2.97740	03	2.12170	04	-1.27490	02	3
2.55840000	05	2.0318847710	00	-5.77960	00	-1.68730	00	3.80590-02	-4.36320	03	2.08370	04	-1.18510	02	3
2.56080000	05	2.0317100940	00	-5.77760	00	-1.90450	00	3.93000-02	-5.75040	03	2.04060	04	-1.09230	02	3
2.56320000	05	2.0316561400	00	-5.75960	00	-2.12940	00	4.05030-02	-7.13520	03	1.99220	04	-9.96510	01	3
2.56560000	05	2.0316220290	00	-5.72410	00	-2.36020	00	4.16500-02	-8.51360	03	1.93840	04	-8.97920	01	3
2.56800000	05	2.0315894980	00	-5.66990	00	-2.59450	00	4.27220-02	-9.88130	03	1.87890	04	-7.96650	01	3
2.57040000	05	2.0315603030	00	-5.59600	00	-2.82960	00	4.36990-02	-1.12340	04	1.81380	04	-6.92930	01	3
2.57280000	05	2.0315362240	00	-5.50210	00	-3.06250	00	4.45630-02	-1.25660	04	1.74310	04	-5.86990	01	3
2.57520000	05	2.0315188590	00	-5.38840	00	-3.29030	00	4.52970-02	-1.38730	04	1.66690	04	-4.79130	01	3
2.57760000	05	2.0315093880	00	-5.25580	00	-3.50960	00	4.58870-02	-1.51510	04	1.58520	04	-3.69680	01	3
2.58000000	05	2.0315083840	00	-5.10580	00	-3.71770	00	4.63250-02	-1.63940	04	1.49850	04	-2.58990	01	3
2.58240000	05	2.0315157140	00	-4.94040	00	-3.91180	00	4.66060-02	-1.76000	04	1.40690	04	-1.47440	01	3
2.58480000	05	2.0315305650	00	-4.76220	00	-4.09010	00	4.67300-02	-1.87650	04	1.31080	04	-3.54090	00	3
2.58720000	05	2.0315515890	00	-4.57380	00	-4.25080	00	4.67030-02	-1.98850	04	1.21070	04	7.67400	00	3
2.58960000	05	2.0315771150	00	-4.37810	00	-4.39310	00	4.65340-02	-2.09600	04	1.10700	04	1.88650	01	3
2.59200000	05	2.0315762090	00	-4.17810	00	-4.51670	00	4.62350-02	-2.19860	04	1.00000	04	3.00000	01	3

THE IMPULSES ARE (X,Y,Z,COMP., MAGN.)

-4.1051430764440-02 -9.1086590633630-01 -2.4401587149490-03 9.1179376707020-01
-1.9747070710690 00 -6.0276854340370-01 4.6235362299270-02 2.0651720611550 00

TOTAL IMPULSE IS 2.9769658282250 00

	STORAGE INTERVAL =	240.00000	1	16	Beginning of Tenth Iteration
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STORAGE INTERVAL =	960.00000	16	31		
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STORAGE INTERVAL =	5670.00000	31	71		
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STORAGE INTERVAL =	720.00000	71	86		
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STORAGE INTERVAL =	240.00000	86	101		
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NUMBER OF ORTHOGONALIZATIONS = 0

90.717 SECONDS

THE MATRIX IS

1.19114600	04	1.44425160	04	-1.40029790	02	6.37994330-93	2.50980380-01	-5.90358000	57
1.54330460	04	2.38373770	04	-2.12926820	02	1.35994840-79	2.50980380-01	-4.80439760	57
-2.75579600	01	-4.76073120	01	-1.90572470	02	2.86748270-79	2.50980380-01	-4.80478070	57
-5.84716870	07	-1.13148140-06		1.51954990-05		4.21688400-79	2.50980380-01	-4.82891750	57

Figure 6. Example of Output - Final Pages

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4.8915847D-79      2.5098038D-01      -4.8291091D 57      5.5662854D-79      2.5098038D-01      -4.8293006D 57
6.2409860D-79      2.5098038D-01      -4.8294922D 57      6.9156867D-79      2.5098038D-01      -9.4917028D 58
7.4322544D-79      2.5098038D-01      -9.4920093D 58      8.1069551D-79      2.5098038D-01      -9.5701666D 58
8.8132823D-79      2.5098038D-01      -9.5704731D 58      9.4879830D-79      2.5098038D-01      -9.5707796D 58
-5.8471687D-07      -1.1314814D-06      1.5195490D-05      -4.1780900D 00      -4.5166678D 00      4.6235362D-02
-5.6375012D 01      -1.0306876D 03      -2.1243030D 20      -4.9047158D 18      -2.0755260D 20      1.0112093D 36
4.4182857D-29      1.1132949D 37      -1.9216800D 02      4.3438034D 45

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COMBINATION COEFF

1.59D-10-3.03D-10-7.95D-08

90.883 SECONDS

CONVERGENCE PARAMETERS-----RHO

1.13D-10 1.49D-10 2.59D-08 8.10D-07 1.45D-06 2.04D-04

PROCESS CONVERGED, ITER.NO.= 10

Figure 6. Example of Output - Final Pages (Continued)

8.60400000	04	2.0600670050	00	-1.10930	00	-2.43420-01	-2.28910-03	2.96370	05	-5.23690	04	-2.04440	02
9.17100000	04	2.0600670310	00	-1.12630	00	-2.06080-01	-2.26630-03	2.90030	05	-5.36440	04	-2.17350	02
9.73800000	04	2.0600670910	00	-1.14370	00	-1.68100-01	-2.24190-03	2.83600	05	-5.47050	04	-2.30130	02
1.03050000	05	2.0600671860	00	-1.16140	00	-1.29400-01	-2.21560-03	2.77060	05	-5.55480	04	-2.42770	02
1.08720000	05	2.0600673180	00	-1.17950	00	-8.99030-02	-2.18710-03	2.70430	05	-5.61710	04	-2.55260	02
1.14390000	05	2.0600674900	00	-1.19800	00	-4.95470-02	-2.15580-03	2.63690	05	-5.65660	04	-2.67570	02
1.20060000	05	2.0600677090	00	-1.21710	00	-8.25660-03	-2.12140-03	2.56840	05	-5.67310	04	-2.79700	02
1.25730000	05	2.0600679820	00	-1.23690	00	3.40410-02	-2.08340-03	2.49880	05	-5.66580	04	-2.91620	02
1.31400000	05	2.0600683200	00	-1.25740	00	7.74270-02	-2.04120-03	2.42810	05	-5.63430	04	-3.03310	02
1.37070000	05	2.0600687370	00	-1.27890	00	1.21990-01	-1.99420-03	2.35620	05	-5.57780	04	-3.14760	02
1.42740000	05	2.0600692500	00	-1.30140	00	1.67810-01	-1.94140-03	2.28310	05	-5.49570	04	-3.25920	02
1.48410000	05	2.0600698850	00	-1.32520	00	2.15010-01	-1.88210-03	2.20860	05	-5.38720	04	-3.36760	02
1.54080000	05	2.0600706730	00	-1.35070	00	2.63690-01	-1.81500-03	2.13280	05	-5.25160	04	-3.47250	02
1.59750000	05	2.0600716560	00	-1.37800	00	3.13980-01	-1.73870-03	2.05540	05	-5.08790	04	-3.57330	02
1.65420000	05	2.0600728940	00	-1.40770	00	3.66040-01	-1.65140-03	1.97640	05	-4.89520	04	-3.66940	02
1.71090000	05	2.0600744670	00	-1.44010	00	4.20030-01	-1.55090-03	1.89570	05	-4.67240	04	-3.76030	02
1.76760000	05	2.0600764870	00	-1.47600	00	4.76120-01	-1.43440-03	1.81310	05	-4.41850	04	-3.84500	02
1.82430000	05	2.0600791170	00	-1.51620	00	5.34540-01	-1.29810-03	1.72830	05	-4.13210	04	-3.92260	02
1.88100000	05	2.0600825910	00	-1.56160	00	5.95520-01	-1.13720-03	1.64100	05	-3.81180	04	-3.99170	02
1.93770000	05	2.0600872620	00	-1.61370	00	6.59300-01	-9.45110-04	1.55110	05	-3.45620	04	-4.05090	02
1.99440000	05	2.0600936680	00	-1.67430	00	7.26170-01	-7.12550-04	1.45790	05	-3.06360	04	-4.09810	02
2.05110000	05	2.0601026630	00	-1.74610	00	7.96380-01	-4.26440-04	1.36100	05	-2.63210	04	-4.13070	02
2.10780000	05	2.0601156410	00	-1.83250	00	8.70120-01	-6.73850-05	1.25960	05	-2.15980	04	-4.14510	02
2.16450000	05	2.0601349720	00	-1.93910	00	9.47340-01	3.94550-04	1.15280	05	-1.64470	04	-4.13640	02
2.22120000	05	2.0601648970	00	-2.07430	00	1.02740 00	1.00810-03	1.03920	05	-1.08500	04	-4.09750	02
2.27790000	05	2.0602136110	00	-2.25150	00	1.10840 00	1.85790-03	9.16770	04	-4.79450	03	-4.01770	02
2.33460000	05	2.0603002130	00	-2.49500	00	1.18390 00	3.10570-03	7.82600	04	1.70950	03	-3.87950	02
2.39130000	05	2.0605008080	00	-2.85150	00	1.23550 00	5.09920-03	6.31740	04	8.58890	03	-3.65180	02
2.44800000	05	2.0604299550	00	-3.42370	00	1.19730 00	8.73760-03	4.55270	04	1.55640	04	-3.27140	02
2.45520000	05	2.0415478980	00	-3.52230	00	1.18360 00	9.37980-03	4.30270	04	1.64210	04	-3.20610	02
2.46240000	05	2.0412632530	00	-3.62820	00	1.15730 00	1.01360-02	4.04530	04	1.72640	04	-3.13600	02
2.46960000	05	2.0412838630	00	-3.74290	00	1.12330 00	1.09800-02	3.78200	04	1.80850	04	-3.06000	02
2.47680000	05	2.0412844510	00	-3.86730	00	1.07990 00	1.19270-02	3.50610	04	1.88790	04	-2.97760	02
2.48400000	05	2.0412838330	00	-4.00250	00	1.02490 00	1.29950-02	3.22290	04	1.96380	04	-2.88800	02
2.49120000	05	2.0412813300	00	-4.14950	00	9.55330-01	1.42050-02	2.92950	04	2.03520	04	-2.79010	02
2.49840000	05	2.0412755290	00	-4.30920	00	8.67290-01	1.55850-02	2.62500	04	2.10090	04	-2.68300	02
2.50560000	05	2.0412639940	00	-4.48240	00	7.55810-01	1.71650-02	2.30860	04	2.15950	04	-2.56520	02
2.51280000	05	2.0412424610	00	-4.66940	00	6.14360-01	1.89840-02	1.97920	04	2.20900	04	-2.43520	02
2.52000000	05	2.0412032960	00	-4.86900	00	4.34480-01	2.10850-02	1.63590	04	2.24700	04	-2.29120	02
2.52720000	05	2.0411324630	00	-5.07840	00	2.05360-01	2.35120-02	1.27780	04	2.27040	04	-2.13080	02
2.53440000	05	2.0410034330	00	-5.29080	00	-8.63130-02	2.63070-02	9.04540	03	2.27510	04	-1.95170	02
2.54160000	05	2.0407653660	00	-5.49320	00	-4.55650-01	2.94890-02	5.16200	03	2.25610	04	-1.75110	02
2.54880000	05	2.0403238730	00	-5.66340	00	-9.17010-01	3.30270-02	1.14280	03	2.20730	04	-1.52620	02

Figure 6. Example of Output - Final Pages (Continued)

2.55600000	05	2.0403682240	00	-5.76710	00	-1.47780	00	3.67900-02	-2.97740	03	2.12170	04	-1.27490	02
2.55840000	05	2.0318847710	00	-5.77960	00	-1.68730	00	3.80590-02	-4.36320	03	2.08370	04	-1.18510	02
2.56080000	05	2.0317100940	00	-5.77760	00	-1.90450	00	3.93000-02	-5.75040	03	2.04060	04	-1.09230	02
2.56320000	05	2.0316561400	00	-5.75960	00	-2.12940	00	4.05030-02	-7.13520	03	1.99220	04	-9.96510	01
2.56560000	05	2.0316220280	00	-5.72410	00	-2.36020	00	4.16500-02	-8.51360	03	1.93840	04	-8.97920	01
2.56800000	05	2.0315894980	00	-5.66990	00	-2.59450	00	4.27220-02	-9.88130	03	1.87890	04	-7.96650	01
2.57040000	05	2.0315603030	00	-5.59600	00	-2.82960	00	4.36990-02	-1.12340	04	1.81380	04	-6.92930	01
2.57280000	05	2.0315362240	00	-5.50210	00	-3.06250	00	4.45630-02	-1.25660	04	1.74310	04	-5.86990	01
2.57520000	05	2.0315188590	00	-5.38840	00	-3.29030	00	4.52970-02	-1.38730	04	1.66690	04	-4.79130	01
2.57760000	05	2.0315093880	00	-5.25580	00	-3.50960	00	4.58870-02	-1.51510	04	1.58520	04	-3.69680	01
2.58000000	05	2.0315083840	00	-5.10580	00	-3.71770	00	4.63250-02	-1.63940	04	1.49850	04	-2.58990	01
2.58240000	05	2.0315157140	00	-4.94040	00	-3.91180	00	4.66060-02	-1.76000	04	1.40690	04	-1.47440	01
2.58480000	05	2.0315305650	00	-4.76220	00	-4.09010	00	4.67300-02	-1.87650	04	1.31080	04	-3.54090	00
2.58720000	05	2.0315515880	00	-4.57380	00	-4.25080	00	4.67030-02	-1.98850	04	1.21070	04	7.67400	00
2.58960000	05	2.0315771150	00	-4.37810	00	-4.39310	00	4.65340-02	-2.09600	04	1.10700	04	1.88650	01
2.59200000	05	2.0315762090	00	-4.17810	00	-4.51670	00	4.62350-02	-2.19860	04	1.00000	04	3.00000	01

THE IMPULSES ARE (X,Y,Z,COMP., MAGN.)

-4.1051430761250-02	-9.1086590634230-01	-2.4401603052450-03	9.1179376708040-01		
-1.9747070709560	00	-6.0276854325480-01	4.6235388170410-02	2.0651720615830	00

TOTAL IMPULSE IS 2.9769658286630 00

Figure 6. Example of Output - Final Pages (Continued)

INTEGRATION OF EQUATIONS WITH INITIAL CONDITIONS DETERMINED BY QASLN									
TIME	JAC.	INT.	VELOCITIES(KM/SEC OR LD/LT)	POSITIONS(KM OR LD)					
2.4000	02	2.062161270	00 -8.69474D-01 -1.47247D 00 -2.52684D-03	3.287600 05 -4.357986D 03	9.403672D 00				
4.8000	02	2.062164050	00 -8.92905D-01 -1.43501D 00 -2.59988D-03	3.26644D 05 -4.706361D 03	8.788207D 00				
7.2000	02	2.062164100	00 -9.12486D-01 -1.39886D 00 -2.66077D-03	3.824477D 05 -5.046896D 03	8.156701D 00				
9.6000	02	2.062164090	00 -9.28713D-01 -1.36429D 00 -2.71104D-03	3.822267D 05 -5.37844D 03	7.511885D 00				
1.2000	03	2.062164050	00 -9.42057D-01 -1.33145D 00 -2.75215D-03	3.820022D 05 -5.701894D 03	6.856133D 00				
1.4400	03	2.062164000	00 -9.52946D-01 -1.30040D 00 -2.78543D-03	3.817747D 05 -6.017679D 03	6.191479D 00				
1.6800	03	2.062163940	00 -9.61763D-01 -1.27114D 00 -2.81208D-03	3.815449D 05 -6.326229D 03	5.519656D 00				
1.9200	03	2.062163890	00 -9.68839D-01 -1.24364D 00 -2.83313D-03	3.813132D 05 -6.627968D 03	4.842128D 00				
2.1600	03	2.062163850	00 -9.74459D-01 -1.21782D 00 -2.84950D-03	3.810800D 05 -6.92331D 03	4.160126D 00				
2.4000	03	2.062163810	00 -9.78868D-01 -1.19360D 00 -2.86194D-03	3.808456D 05 -7.21265D 03	3.474683D 00				
2.6400	03	2.062163780	00 -9.82268D-01 -1.17088D 00 -2.87110D-03	3.806102D 05 -7.496361D 03	2.786659D 00				
2.8800	03	2.062163760	00 -9.84833D-01 -1.14957D 00 -2.87754D-03	3.803741D 05 -7.774788D 03	2.096773D 00				
3.1200	03	2.062163740	00 -9.86705D-01 -1.12956D 00 -2.88171D-03	3.801375D 05 -8.048258D 03	1.405623D 00				
3.3600	03	2.062163720	00 -9.88607D-01 -1.11075D 00 -2.88399D-03	3.799006D 05 -8.317072D 03	7.137049D-01				
3.6000	03	2.062163710	00 -9.88837D-01 -1.09307D 00 -2.88472D-03	3.796633D 05 -8.581509D 03	2.143145D-02				
4.5600	03	2.062149910	00 -9.88925D-01 -1.03188D 00 -2.87679D-03	3.787137D 05 -9.600355D 03	-2.745228D 00				
5.5200	03	2.062163740	00 -9.86149D-01 -9.82757D-01 -2.85903D-03	3.777655D 05 -1.056656D 04	-5.498906D 00				
6.4800	03	2.062162510	00 -9.82261D-01 -9.42461D-01 -2.83720D-03	3.768206D 05 -1.149007D 04	-8.233266D 00				
7.4400	03	2.062152050	00 -9.78117D-01 -9.08722D-01 -2.81416D-03	3.758796D 05 -1.237818D 04	-1.094594D 01				
8.4000	03	2.062161910	00 -9.74128D-01 -8.79945D-01 -2.79132D-03	3.749426D 05 -1.323640D 04	-1.363652D 01				
9.3600	03	2.062161890	00 -9.70484D-01 -8.54994D-01 -2.76936D-03	3.740092D 05 -1.406890D 04	-1.630556D 01				
1.0320	04	2.062161910	00 -9.67261D-01 -8.33044D-01 -2.74857D-03	3.730791D 05 -1.487895D 04	-1.895406D 01				
1.1280	04	2.062161940	00 -9.64479D-01 -8.13484D-01 -2.72905D-03	3.721519D 05 -1.56691D 04	-2.158322D 01				
1.2240	04	2.062161980	00 -9.62126D-01 -7.95857D-01 -2.71080D-03	3.712272D 05 -1.644145D 04	-2.419425D 01				
1.3200	04	2.062162000	00 -9.60179D-01 -7.79812D-01 -2.69377D-03	3.703045D 05 -1.719766D 04	-2.678835D 01				
1.4160	04	2.062162030	00 -9.58609D-01 -7.65075D-01 -2.67787D-03	3.693835D 05 -1.79391D 04	-2.936665D 01				
1.5120	04	2.062162050	00 -9.57383D-01 -7.51434D-01 -2.66303D-03	3.684639D 05 -1.866696D 04	-3.193020D 01				
1.6080	04	2.062162060	00 -9.56473D-01 -7.38717D-01 -2.64915D-03	3.675453D 05 -1.938216D 04	-3.447997D 01				
1.7040	04	2.062162070	00 -9.55850D-01 -7.26786D-01 -2.63615D-03	3.666274D 05 -2.008554D 04	-3.701685D 01				
1.8000	04	2.062162080	00 -9.55486D-01 -7.15530D-01 -2.62396D-03	3.657099D 05 -2.07778D 04	-3.954164D 01				
2.3670	04	2.062156800	00 -9.57510D-01 -6.58727D-01 -2.56489D-03	3.602896D 05 -2.466729D 04	-5.424275D 01				
2.9340	04	2.062169760	00 -9.64447D-01 -6.11872D-01 -2.52116D-03	3.548426D 05 -2.826629D 04	-6.865624D 01				
3.5010	04	2.062172070	00 -9.74392D-01 -5.70190D-01 -2.48679D-03	3.493471D 05 -3.161574D 04	-8.285040D 01				
4.0680	04	2.062173390	00 -9.86280D-01 -5.31402D-01 -2.45831D-03	3.437893D 05 -3.47377D 04	-9.686757D 01				
4.6350	04	2.062174060	00 -9.99485D-01 -4.94273D-01 -2.43363D-03	3.381602D 05 -3.764499D 04	-1.107348D 02				
5.2020	04	2.062174410	00 -1.01362D 00 -4.58072D-01 -2.41138D-03	3.324534D 05 -4.034458D 04	-1.244696D 02				
5.7690	04	2.062174610	00 -1.02843D 00 -4.22333D-01 -2.39059D-03	3.266645D 05 -4.284040D 04	-1.380826D 02				
6.3360	04	2.062174720	00 -1.04375D 00 -3.86745D-01 -2.37057D-03	3.207900D 05 -4.513412D 04	-1.515803D 02				
6.9030	04	2.062174790	00 -1.05949D 00 -3.51082D-01 -2.35078D-03	3.148275D 05 -4.722594D 04	-1.649653D 02				
7.4700	04	2.062174830	00 -1.07558D 00 -3.15180D-01 -2.33078D-03	3.087747D 05 -4.911494D 04	-1.782377D 02				
8.0370	04	2.062174850	00 -1.09197D 00 -2.78908D-01 -2.31019D-03	3.026298D 05 -5.079938D 04	-1.913952D 02				

Figure 6. Example of Output - Final Pages (Continued)

8.6040	04	2.062174860	00	-1.108660	00	-2.421620-01	-2.288670-03	2.9639120	05	-5.2276860	04	-2.0443350	02
9.1710	04	2.062174870	00	-1.125650	00	-2.048510-01	-2.265890-03	2.9005700	05	-5.3544430	04	-2.1734640	02
9.7380	04	2.062174880	00	-1.142950	00	-1.668950-01	-2.241510-03	2.8362570	05	-5.4598650	04	-2.3012570	02
1.0300	05	2.062174870	00	-1.160610	00	-1.282210-01	-2.215210-03	2.7709530	05	-5.5435660	04	-2.4276150	02
1.0870	05	2.062174870	00	-1.178660	00	-8.875730-02	-2.186630-03	2.7046360	05	-5.6051180	04	-2.5524190	02
1.1440	05	2.062174860	00	-1.197180	00	-4.843490-02	-2.155360-03	2.6372840	05	-5.6440540	04	-2.6755280	02
1.2010	05	2.062174850	00	-1.216250	00	-7.181920-03	-2.120980-03	2.5688660	05	-5.6598670	04	-2.7967760	02
1.2570	05	2.062174830	00	-1.235960	00	3.507580-02	-2.082999-03	2.4993490	05	-5.6520090	04	-2.9159790	02
1.3140	05	2.062174810	00	-1.256450	00	7.841740-02	-2.040810-03	2.4286930	05	-5.6198870	04	-3.0329100	02
1.3710	05	2.062174780	00	-1.277850	00	1.229280-01	-1.993760-03	2.3568500	05	-5.5628630	04	-3.1473150	02
1.4270	05	2.062174740	00	-1.300350	00	1.687010-01	-1.941060-03	2.2837640	05	-5.54802480	04	-3.2588960	02
1.4840	05	2.062174680	00	-1.324170	00	2.158400-01	-1.881740-03	2.2093650	05	-5.53712970	04	-3.3673060	02
1.5410	05	2.062174610	00	-1.349570	00	2.644590-01	-1.814650-03	2.1335730	05	-5.52352060	04	-3.4721380	02
1.5970	05	2.062174500	00	-1.376870	00	3.146860-01	-1.738370-03	2.0562880	05	-5.50710970	04	-3.5729130	02
1.6540	05	2.062174360	00	-1.406490	00	3.666680-01	-1.651150-03	1.9773920	05	-5.48780200	04	-3.6690630	02
1.7110	05	2.062174140	00	-1.438910	00	4.205660-01	-1.550750-03	1.8967400	05	-5.46549340	04	-3.7599050	02
1.7680	05	2.062173830	00	-1.474770	00	4.765650-01	-1.434340-03	1.8141550	05	-5.44007010	04	-3.8446160	02
1.8240	05	2.062173370	00	-1.514870	00	5.348740-01	-1.298240-03	1.7294210	05	-5.41140730	04	-3.9221880	02
1.8810	05	2.062172640	00	-1.560250	00	5.957220-01	-1.137580-03	1.6422690	05	-5.37936750	04	-3.9913730	02
1.9380	05	2.062171490	00	-1.612290	00	6.593620-01	-9.457440-04	1.5523630	05	-5.34379970	04	-4.0506010	02
1.9940	05	2.062169580	00	-1.672830	00	7.260580-01	-7.136020-04	1.4592750	05	-5.30453800	04	-4.0978610	02
2.0510	05	2.062166260	00	-1.744430	00	7.960590-01	-4.281010-04	1.3624560	05	-5.26140210	04	-4.1305190	02
2.1080	05	2.062160160	00	-1.830740	00	8.695380-01	-6.996200-05	1.2611800	05	-5.21419900	04	-4.1450410	02
2.1640	05	2.062148180	00	-1.937110	00	9.464450-01	3.905410-04	1.1544720	05	-5.16273130	04	-4.1365300	02
2.2210	05	2.062122570	00	-2.071850	00	1.026150	00	1.0409780	05	-5.10681820	04	-4.0979290	02
2.2780	05	2.062061760	00	-2.248480	00	1.106560	00	9.1873920	04	-4.6349690	03	-4.0185500	02
2.3350	05	2.061896340	00	-2.490810	00	1.181500	00	7.8477290	04	1.8570050	03	-3.8810910	02
2.3910	05	2.061362850	00	-2.844820	00	1.232430	00	6.3420580	04	8.7206710	03	-3.6548550	02
2.4480	05	2.059335880	00	-3.411040	00	1.194690	00	4.5825650	04	1.5678310	04	-3.2775890	02
2.4550	05	2.061874250	00	-3.507840	00	1.174770	00	4.3335290	04	1.6531650	04	-3.2129140	02
2.4620	05	2.061853790	00	-3.612350	00	1.148840	00	4.0772510	04	1.7368540	04	-3.1431590	02
2.4700	05	2.061854210	00	-3.725420	00	1.115530	00	3.8131450	04	1.8184200	04	-3.0677530	02
2.4770	05	2.061854950	00	-3.877970	00	1.073130	00	3.5405630	04	1.8972730	04	-2.9860350	02
2.4840	05	2.061856230	00	-3.981010	00	1.019440	00	3.2587850	04	1.9726810	04	-2.8972250	02
2.4910	05	2.061858460	00	-4.125550	00	9.516330-01	1.405040-02	2.9670210	04	2.0437340	04	-2.8004100	02
2.4980	05	2.061862350	00	-4.282550	00	8.660330-01	1.539620-02	2.6644070	04	2.1092900	04	-2.6945080	02
2.5060	05	2.061869160	00	-4.452760	00	7.518700-01	1.693570-02	2.3500170	04	2.1679030	04	-2.5782400	02
2.5130	05	2.061881150	00	-4.636420	00	6.209300-01	1.870470-02	2.0228860	04	2.2177340	04	-2.4500840	02
2.5200	05	2.061902190	00	-4.832770	00	4.471520-01	2.074440-02	1.6820660	04	2.2564340	04	-2.3082430	02
2.5270	05	2.061938680	00	-5.039120	00	2.262360-01	2.309900-02	1.3267250	04	2.2809940	04	-2.1506080	02
2.5340	05	2.061999910	00	-5.249410	00	-5.454560-02	2.580930-02	9.5633370	03	2.2875760	04	-1.9747610	02
2.5420	05	2.062095320	00	-5.451950	00	-4.098470-01	2.889830-02	5.7098840	03	2.2713500	04	-1.7780410	02
2.5490	05	2.062221610	00	-5.625330	00	-8.540830-01	3.234430-02	1.7191990	03	2.2264180	04	-1.5577610	02

Figure 6. Example of Output - Final Pages (Continued)

2.5560	05	2.062329770	00	-5.740690	00	-1.396050	00	3.603630-02	-2.3777030	03	2.1460020	04	-1.3116810	02
2.5580	05	2.062168870	00	-5.758250	00	-1.597980	00	3.728290-02	-3.7578220	03	2.1100930	04	-1.2236970	02
2.5610	05	2.062129820	00	-5.762630	00	-1.809430	00	3.851650-02	-5.1406090	03	2.0692220	04	-1.1327340	02
2.5630	05	2.062127940	00	-5.752070	00	-2.029200	00	3.972150-02	-6.5226890	03	2.0231740	04	-1.0388410	02
2.5660	05	2.062125500	00	-5.724960	00	-2.255630	00	4.088050-02	-7.9002790	03	1.9717670	04	-9.4210730	01
2.5680	05	2.062122560	00	-5.679870	00	-2.486650	00	4.197470-02	-9.2692300	03	1.9148670	04	-8.4266630	01
2.5700	05	2.062119270	00	-5.615750	00	-2.719800	00	4.298480-02	-1.0625090	04	1.8523910	04	-7.4069630	01
2.5730	05	2.062115860	00	-5.531990	00	-2.952300	00	4.389200-02	-1.1963220	04	1.7843210	04	-6.3642180	01
2.5750	05	2.062112670	00	-5.428520	00	-3.181130	00	4.467910-02	-1.3278870	04	1.7107100	04	-5.3011080	01
2.5780	05	2.062110000	00	-5.305890	00	-3.403220	00	4.533130-02	-1.4567370	04	1.6316810	04	-4.2207010	01
2.5800	05	2.062108150	00	-5.165260	00	-3.615600	00	4.583770-02	-1.5824260	04	1.5474330	04	-3.1263730	01
2.5820	05	2.062107320	00	-5.008370	00	-3.815540	00	4.619140-02	-1.7045400	04	1.4582320	04	-2.0217160	01
2.5850	05	2.062107560	00	-4.837440	00	-4.000700	00	4.639050-02	-1.8227150	04	1.3644050	04	-9.1042510	00
2.5870	05	2.062108750	00	-4.655060	00	-4.169350	00	4.643770-02	-1.9366450	04	1.2663300	04	2.0381210	00
2.5900	05	2.062110700	00	-4.464010	00	-4.320210	00	4.634010-02	-2.0460880	04	1.1644180	04	1.3174270	01
2.5920	05	2.062113130	00	-4.267130	00	-4.452660	00	4.610820-02	-2.1508710	04	1.0591070	04	2.4270620	01

CONVERGENCE PARAMETERS-----RHO

8.900-02 1.100-01 7.830-04 6.130 02 5.910 02 5.730 00

FOR THE INTEGRATED TRAJECTORY

THE IMPULSES ARE (X,Y,Z,COMP., MAGN.)

-4.1251430761250-02 -9.1086590634230-01 -2.4401603052450-03 9.1179376708040-01
-2.06638454379510 00 -5.3876152261840-01 4.6108161731990-02 2.1334092841030 00

TOTAL IMPULSE IS 3.0452030511830 00

TIME AT END OF CASE = 93.517 SECONDS
DVAR(3,4) ARE

0.0
0.0
0.0

ISTOP = 1

9.700000000 02 0.0
0.0

VBL(18) ARE

3.000000000 03 -4.000000000 03
-7.900000000-01 -5.920000000-01
0.0 7.200000000 01 0.0

1.000000000 01
0.0
0.0

-1.732000000 04 1.000000000 04
-2.230000000 00 -3.960000000 00
0.0 0.0

3.000000000 01
0.0
4.000912500 04

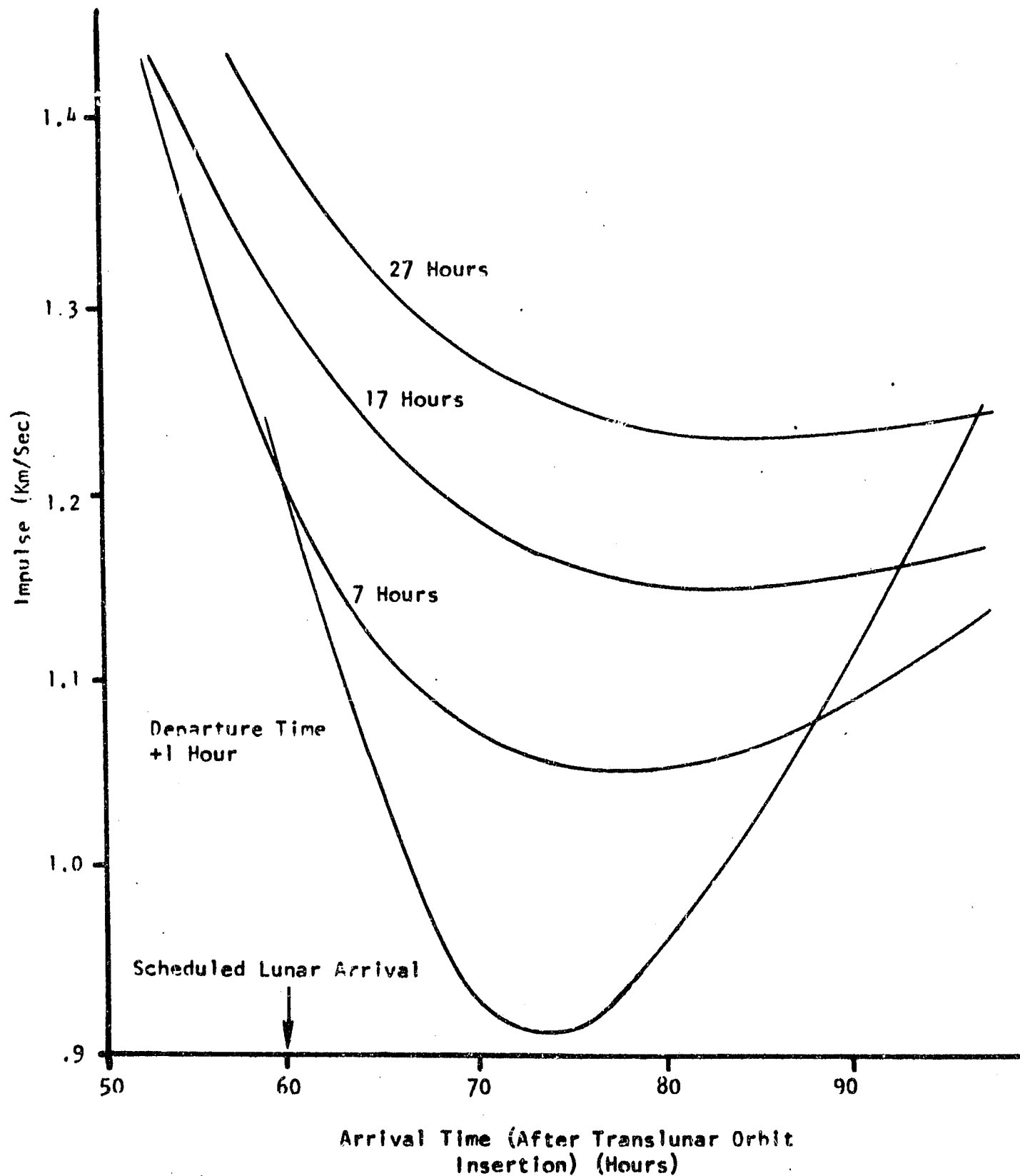


Figure 7. Abort Impulse to Lagrange Point, L1

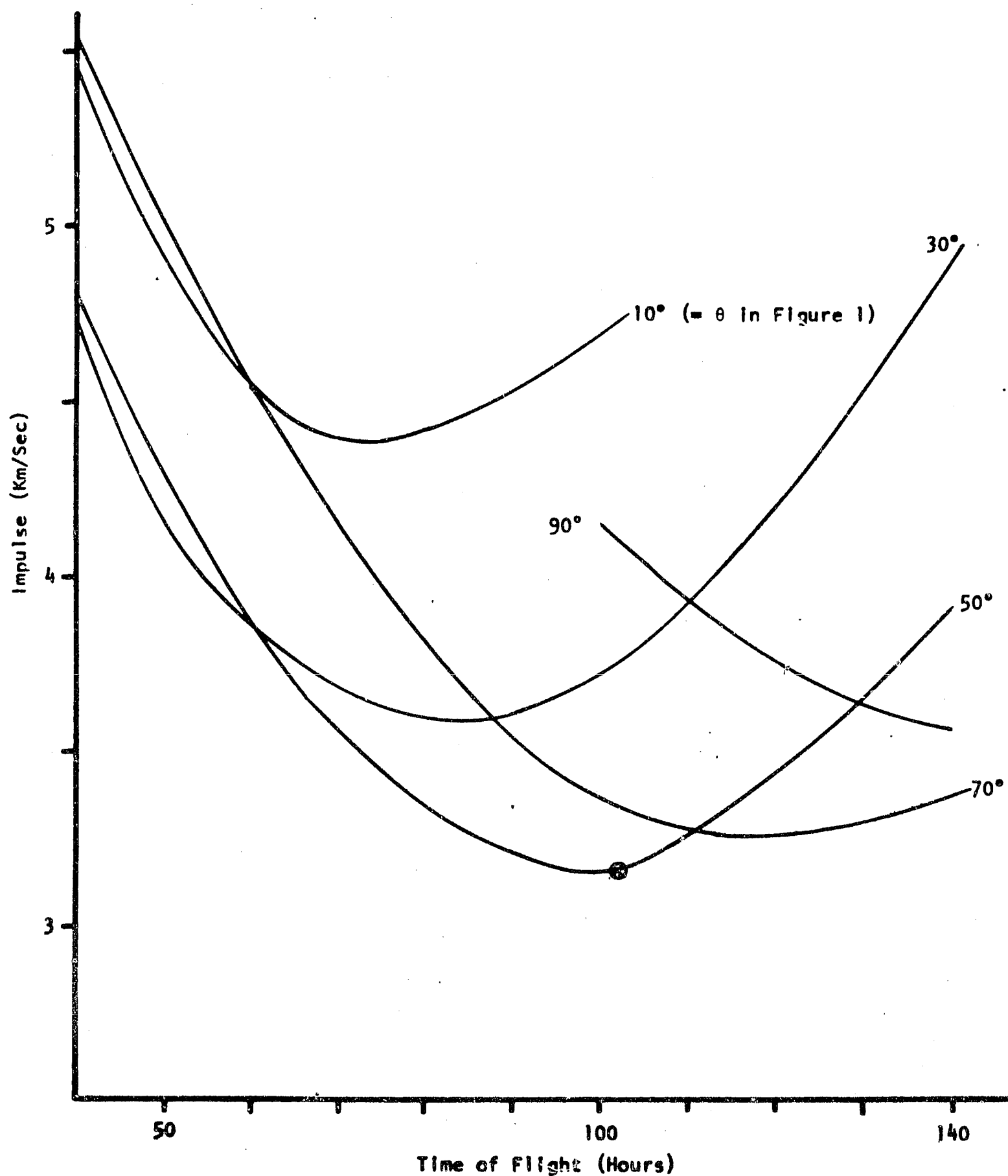


Figure 8. Impulsive Transfers to L1 From a Circular Earth Orbit

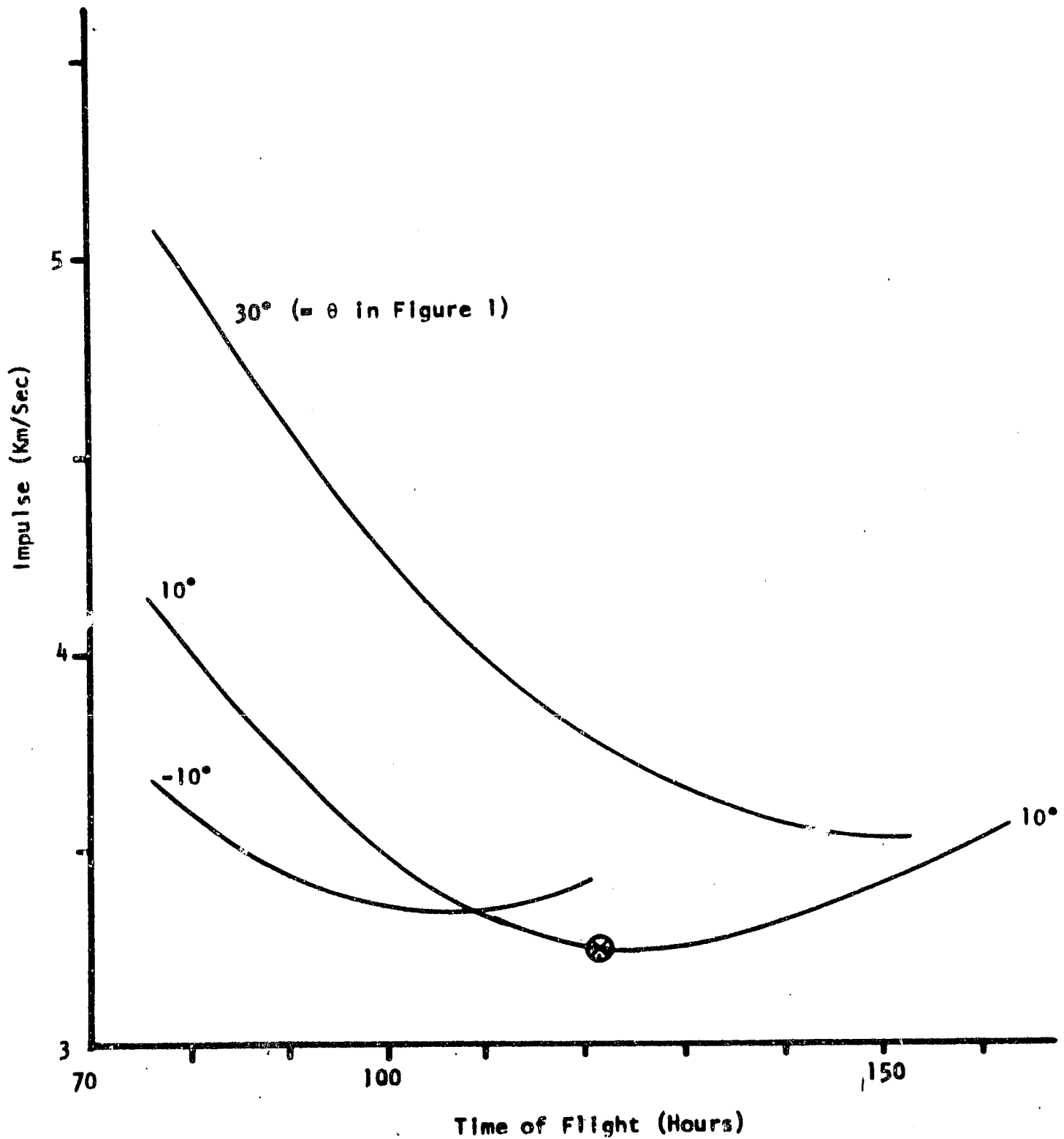


Figure 9. Impulsive Transfers to L5 From a Circular Earth Orbit

IV. SOME PRELIMINARY RESULTS

The computer program has been designed with a great deal of flexibility as regards input information form and trajectory type. Most of the input possibilities have been tested for proper boundary point computation and for first time history generation which are straightforward computations. Convergence of the quasilinearization routine upon a trajectory of the desired type does not always occur. Some trajectories are so sensitive that the gross errors of the initial time history computation cannot be corrected and the process will find a different shape trajectory or will diverge. Thus initial trials of planar moon to earth trajectories with $ICORC(1) = -2$, and with $ICORC(2) = \pm 1$ have failed to converge on the desired trajectory. It is not known whether this can be corrected with a better choice of parameters for the initial time history estimation. Initial trials for all other angular momentum possibilities have converged on the desired trajectory.

Three dimensional cases are generally slower to converge than two dimensional cases, for example, the two dimensional case with the same x, y coordinate boundary points as that of the sample output case given in Figures 5 and 6 converged in 8 iterations (compared to 10 for the 3-D case). More experience will be required to determine if an improved z component initial time history is needed and what form will be effective if it is. Three examples of the utility of this program for impulsive transfer studies are illustrated in Figures 7, 8, and 9. The first concerns transfers from a translunar trajectory to the Lagrange point L1 (between the earth and the moon) and the second and third show transfers from a 7000 km circular earth orbit to L1 and to L5 (the equilateral point with the negative value of y).

For the first illustration we suppose that during the course of a certain 60 hour flight to the moon it is desired to change the objective and to fly to the region of the Lagrange point between the earth and moon and to stop there as seen in the rotating coordinate system. The problem is to determine what impulses are required and to find minimum impulse cases if they exist. Results of the computation are summarized in Figure 7. The 60 hour earth-moon trajectory which departed from a point 6546.31 km from the earth ($x = -10,065.24$ km, $y = -3702.31$ km, $\theta = 34.4410^\circ$) and arrived at the point 1866.00 km from the moon on the side away from the earth was first determined. Then for a series of departure points from this trajectory (1 hour, 7 hours, 17 hours, and 27 hours after translunar insertion), the trajectories to the Lagrange point were determined for a

series of flight times, and the impulses computed. The computer time involved was 43 seconds for the earth to moon trajectory and an average of 12.24 seconds/case for the 36 trajectories to the L1 point (not including loading time for the program). It can be seen (Figure 7) that the impulse required depends on the time of departure with the earliest decision to utilize the abort the best and that for each departure point there exists a minimum impulse.

The second and third illustrations are similar to the first one except that the initial orbit was a circular orbit at a radius of 7000 km about the earth and the departure points were specified by a series of values of the location angle (θ of B_0 in Figure 1). Again the final condition was to be at rest in the rotating system at one of the Lagrange points. The results of the computations are shown in Figures 8 and 9. It is clear that a minimum impulse has been found for each maneuver. These are indicated by the symbol and the transfer characteristics are given in Table 6.

Table 6. Optimum Impulsive Transfers Circular Earth Orbit (7000 km) to Lagrange Points

<u>Lagrange Point</u>	<u>Impulse (In Meters/Sec.)</u>	<u>Departure Point (θ in Figure 1)</u>	<u>Time of Flight (Hours)</u>
L1	3159	56.7	103
L5	3228	5.5	122

V. CONCLUSION

A double precision computer program which uses quasilinearization to find impulsive transfers between given terminals in a given time in the reduced three-body problem has been shown to give accurate solutions with considerable speed. It accepts a wide variety of input trajectory plans and coordinate systems. It is designed to be used in impulsive transfer studies in this system of bodies and it has been shown to yield meaningful results in an application to the problem of reaching Lagrange points with two-impulse transfers from some given trajectory.

REFERENCES

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