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ENGINEERING DESIGN INFORMATION EXMIBIT

T. W. DeSwarte Dote J. E. Kernan

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PRELIMINARY AGC INTERFACE SPECIFICATION

### PURPOSE

This document is intended to be a basis for developing the complete functional, timing and electrical specification for the AGC interface with Apollo equipments or subsystems with which ACSP is, or may be, concerned. Since this is the first comprehensive attempt at internal documentation of this particular interface, the interface described is necessarily quite incomplete; hence, an important result of issuing this document will be the answering of the many specific questions herein contained. Many revisions of this XDE will be forthcoming based on information to be supplied by personnel working with the various design groups. It is, therefore, requested that corrections and additions to this document be communicated to any of the following personnel associated with the Digital Techniques Group:

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TTT	Tiat	-£	Abbreviations
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ACSP

AC Spark Plug

AGANI

Apollo Guidance and Navigation Information

AGC

Apollo Guidance Computer

AGE

Apollo Guidance Equipment

A/P

Autopilot

CDU

Coupling Display Unit

D/A

Digital to Analog Converter

D & C

Displays and Controls

DSKY

Display and Keyboard of AGC

G & N

Guidance and Navigation

GMT

Greenwich Mean Time

GSE

Ground Support Equipment

IMU

Inertial Measurement Unit

IN

INput Register

IRIG

Inertial Reference Integrating Gyro

IUA

Inertial Unit Assembly

LEM

Lunar Excursion Module

MCT

Memory Cycle Time

MIT

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

mr/sec

Milliradians per second

OUT

REV.

OUTput Register

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III. List of Abbreviations Cont'd.

PCM

Pulse Code Modulation

PIPA

Pulsed Integrating Pendulous Accelerometer

pps

Pulses per second

PSA

Power and Servo Assembly

SA

Shaft Axis

s/c

Spacecraft

SCT

Scanning Telescope

SPACE

Spacecraft Prelaunch Automatic Checkout Equipment

SXT

Sextant

AT

Trunnion Axis

T/M

Telemetry

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#### IV. INTRODUCTION

It is the purpose of this section to briefly describe the method of presenting the interface material in this document.

In addition to the general AGC interface considerations presented in Section VI, Sections VIIthrough XI present as much detail as is presently internally known concerning the AGC interface with five particular areas.

Each of these five particular interfaces is introduced by a simple data flow block diagram which merely identifies the interface. This is followed by one or more detailed interface charts, each a 3-4 page foldout, which summarizes in considerable detail yet in convenient form and minimum space, the particular interface area being considered. When interface changes or corrections are made, it is intended that these charts will be the handiest medium of updating the interface.

A textual explanation of the details of the interface follows the interface chart. This detailed explanation is not intended to merely elaborate upon what has already been more simply and briefly described by the chart, but rather to explain fine points and special interface considerations which do not lend themselves to presentation in chart form. The explanation is followed by a listing of interface questions which must be answered in order to complete the chart or to enable a better understanding of the interface requirements.

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## V. INTERPRETATION OF INTERFACE CHARTS

PRELIMINARY AGC INTERFACE SPECIFICATION

The interface charts presented in this document represent the best internal ACSP knowledge at this time concerning the particular AGC interface areas. It is intended that documentation of the increasingly better defined interface will be largely implemented by timely review of these charts by appropriate ACSP, MIT and Raytheon personnel.

Areas of missing or incomplete knowledge may rapidly be ascertained by noting the many blank spaces on the charts. If enough charts are placed in the hands of enough knowledgeable people, it should be a simple matter for these people to take red pencil in hand and make corrections right on the charts themselves. Co-ordination of these corrections will be accomplished by the Digital Techniques Group.

However, in order to efficiently update the charts, it is necessary to have a pretty good understanding of what was intended to be included under the various chart headings. In some cases, the headings are self-explanatory in themselves; in other cases, further explanation is necessary to what is intended. The main purpose of this section is to present this explanation, which will be implemented by a discussion of the readings and information on the first interface chart in this document (refer to Chart 1, AGC Interface with CDU, Page VII-3).

### Signal Designation (Name and Abbreviation)

This column lists by name all the signals of which the particular interface consists. It is hoped that the terminology employed in designating the signals will be standardized between MIT, Raytheon and ACSP. Where standard abbreviations have been accepted, these should also be listed.

### Input (I) or Output (O)

By using capital letters I or O this column shows whether the signal is an input to or an output from the AGC.

### Origin or Destination

This column briefly describes the origin or source of AGC inputs or the destination of AGC outputs:

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### Initiated How, When and How Often

This column is the first which contains significant information. It and the next six columns to the right contain information which should be available in order to thoroughly understand the system implications of the AGC interface. (The succeeding 14 columns, starting with "Physical Form", contain information of more interest to those responsible for implementing the physical interface between the AGC and the rest of the system).

Information to be included in this column might consist of:

- 1. What action in the AGC initiates this signal?
  - (A certain instruction, the setting of a particular control flip-flop, etc.).
- 2. Which bits in which AGC registers contain the information to be output or receive the information to be accepted?
- 3. When (at what time) is this signal initiated?
  - (After a sequence of prior events or the fulfillment of certain conditions during a certain loop or program phase, etc.).
- 4. How often is the signal likely to occur?

(In terms of time or events).

### Available (up) How Long

When the signal is on high or up, how long will be remain in that condition in order that the AGC may accept it as input or that other equipment may receive it as output?

### Usage of Input or Response Caused by Output

This column should contain a brief verbal description of the function of the signal. If an input, what action does it cause the AGC to take? If an output, what response will be forthcoming from the receiving equipment?

### Effect of Failure to Accept Input or Supply Output at Required Rate

It is quite likely that this column will be the last, in point of time, to be completed. Before the bugs are worked out of any system, it is usual that

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many interface signals--through an unknown sequence of events--are not accepted or issued at the proper time or rate. This type of system interface difficulty will be much easier to pinpoint if the effect of such trouble on the system can first be described. (As an oversimplified example, if CDU loop control is not issued at the required time or rate, the CDU will be in the wrong loop or mode).

### Quantity Represented (Accuracy, Resolution, Range)

These three columns contain quantitative information about the abstract mathematical or non-physical corollary of the physical signal in question. For example, a signal which is physically measured in terms of volts might represent milliradians per second.

The accuracy of the quantity represented differs from its resolution or precision. Resolution (precision) is simply how closely the hardware involved is capable of measuring the signal presented to it. The resolution of the quantity represented would be the resolution of the physical quantization times the scale factor necessary to convert from say, pulses per sec to milliradians per sec. The accuracy of the quantity represented is related to system error considerations and is usually not as good as the resolution or precision to which the physical representation of that quantity can be measured. The range of values of the quantity represented is self-explanatory.

### Physical Form

This is a very brief description of the physical form of the signal, such as DC voltage level, pulse, continuous square wave, analog, etc. It is important, however, to state the form of the signal as it must appear at the input to the AGC (or immediately after output from the AGC) rather than merely giving the form of the signal as it is sent from or received by the sending or receiving equipment. Only in this manner will interface discrepancies be efficiently covered.

It is simpler to accomplish this for AGC outputs than for AGC inputs. An AGC interface man usually knows pretty definitely the exact physical form of the output signals from the AGC. He should, however, give this form and not the form in which that someone else responsible for some other piece of equipment wants to see. If any discrepancy exists, it can be readily resolved later by mutual discussion, but unless the existence of the discrepancy is made obviously apparent, it may take considerably more time to resolve the problem.

In the case of inputs to the AGC from other equipment, the AGC interface man is much more dependent for information upon the person who specifies the form of the output from that equipment.

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The AGC interface should, however, still be given in terms of the type of signal which the AGC input circuitry expects to see. Any discrepancy which exists can be resolved by a simple comparison of the separate AGC and CDU interface charts.

### Physical Quantization (Accuracy, Resolution, Range)

These three columns contain quantitative information about the particular signal as it appears in its true physical form, the form in which it is actually measured by hardware. The units used might typically be volts, pulses per second (pps), etc. If the quantity is sent to or delivered from a binary register, it might be described in bits.

All comments as to differentiation between accuracy, resolution and range are analogous to those made under the heading, "Quantity Represented".

### Number of Lines

REV

This column lists the number of lines (data, control, ground, etc.) actually required to implement the interface for each signal. Where each line is the output of a transformer, the two lines are simply called a "pair".

### Signal Characteristics

Eight columns (Type Element, Z, Amplitude, I, Pulse Width, Rise Time, Full Time, f) are included under this category of interface data. These are all of interest to the circuit or logical designer who must implement the interface. For each signal these columns should be filled out twice, using the upper line of the chart for the characteristics of the signal at the transmitting end of the line and immediately beneath the corresponding characteristics of the signal at the receiving end of the line.

Type Element The type of circuit or logic element used to form or accept the signal.

The impedance seen by the load when looking at the source and vice versa.

Amplitude The voltage level, or voltage swing, etc., necessary at each end of the line to properly actuate the signal-

handling element.

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The current put out by the transmitting device or that necessary to actuate or actually drained by the receiving device.

Rise Time

For pulse signals, the time it takes for the signal to rise from 10 percent of its peak amplitude to 90 percent of its "up" peak amplitude.

Fall Time

For pulse signals, the time it takes for the signal to drop from 90 to 10 percent of its peak "up" amplitude. (Usually of significance only in those circuits which depend upon the trailing edge of the pulse for their operation).

ſ

Applicable only where the signal has a cycle nature, such as a sinusoidal or a repetitive square wave. The cyclic frequency.

### Line Delay

REV.

The amount of time it is estimated it will take the signal to traverse the line between the transmitting and receiving elements, or the upper time limit which can be allowed for such traversal (clearly differentiate between these two numbers).

Since this is the first internal attempt at designing an Apollo digital interface chart, it may very well be that some columns may not be too useful and that other significant categories or headings have been inadvertently omitted. Any suggestions as to improvements in the format of these charts or comments regarding their utility will be welcomed by the Digital Techniques Group.

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XDE AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION 34-S-504A General Motors Corporation Milwoukee, Wisconsin ENGINEERING DESIGN INFORMATION EXHIBIT PRELIMINARY AGC INTERFACE SPECIFICATION Dete 1/29/63 J. Kernan VI. General AGC Interface Considerations AGC Interface Block Diagram 6 8 MAP & DATA 2 VIEWER AGC CDU J BOX PSA D & C 13 8 25 30 32 10 6 AGC UMBILICAL 2 1 NAA G & N NAA UPLINK IN-FLIGHT s/c DECODER TELEMETRY FIGURE VI-1 THE INFORMATION IS FOR CORPIDENTIAL ENGINEERING USE ONLY; FOR USE IN PRODUCTION, THE CONTENTS SHOULD BE RELEASED BY ON APPLICABLE DRAWINGS AND/OR SPECIFICATIONS; FOR USE BY DESIGN SUSCONTRACTORS, CONTENTS SHOULD BE RELEASED BY EXCR (MIL 1101); ANY OTHER EXTERNAL USE SHOULD BE TRANSMITTED THROUGH THE CONTRACTS DEPARTMENT. VI-1 A REV.

MIL 1018 10-1-61 XDE 34-8-504A rel Motors Corporation routee. Wisconsin ENGINEERING DESIGN INFORMATION EXMIBIT PRELIMINARY AGC INTERFACE SPECIFICATION J. Kernan General Characteristics B. Logical 16 bits 1. Word length and format Date: Sign, 14 bits, parity. One's complement Instructions: Order Code (3 bits) Address (12 bits), parity 2. Parallel transfer of words 3. Memory Cycle Time (MCT) 11.72 µsec 4. Normal Order Codes ll instructions 5. Involuntary instructions (Interrupt, 8 instructions Increment, Load, Start) 6. Add instruction time 2 MCT 7. Double precision add (subroutine) 20 MCT 8. Multiply instruction time 10 MCT 9. Divide instruction time 18 MCT 10. Counter incrementing time 1 MCT 11. Aggregate input rate at which instructions 43 K pps are executed at half speed. 12. Storage 14 Flip-flop registers +0 (Inhint and Relint - no hardware for 2 addresses: these words) 1008 words Erasable core memory Fixed rope core memory 12,288 words Electrical

(To be supplied)

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### 3. Counter Incrementing Feature

Certain erasable registers addressable by program, can act as counters. Upon receipt of an input pulse, the contents of the counter register are read into the arithmetic units' adder, incremented by + 1 (or -1) and placed back into the counter register. These registers are otherwise normal ones and may be written into. In this way, a counter may be set to overflow after any number of pulses.

The overflow or underflow of a counter may be used as an output, as the input to another counter and as the input to the Program Interrupt circuit. No time is spent on the incrementing operation unless there is a non-zero increment.

### 4. Program Interrupting Feature

Once during each instruction time the interrupt circuit is scanned and if an input has been received, the computer puts away the contents of relevant central register in the arithmetic unit and proceeds to execute some other program. There are eight possible interrupt inputs and each results in a different program being executed. Upon completion of the interrupt program, the original contents of the central registers are restored and the original task resumed exactly where it was interrupted.

An interrupt program may not itself be interrupted. Inputs to the interrupt circuits are not lost; however, should they occur during an interrupt program, they are stored and processed according to some predetermined priority.

The interrupt reaction time is one instruction time; i.e., the interruption occurs at the end of the instruction presently executed.

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### 4.1 List of Interrupts

Rupt 1 - T3 RUPT

This is a general scheme for generating waits and delays. It is caused by an overflow of counter TIME 3; entry is to the WAITLIST programs. This interrupt can be caused to occur at some specific time by initializing the contents of TIME 3.

Rupt 2 - ERRUPT

Certain error signals from external sources cause automatic entrance to alarm, abort or PIPA scale factor change programs. At present, these signals are defined as: Bad Boost, Abort, AGC Power Fail, IMU Fail, CDU Fail, OPT Fail, TRKR Fail, and ACCEL Fail.

Rupt 3 - DSRUPT

The "End Pulse" from NAA's telemetry programmer and overflows of TIME 4 cause this interrupt. Programs entered are DOWNLINK for loading of OUT 4 and display programs.

Rupt 4 - KEYRUPT

Activity signals from the MARK button, keyboards, or the tape reader cause interrupt which results in entry to the keyboard input programs.

Rupt 5 - UPRUPT

An overflow of the UPLINK counter causes this interrupt. It cause entry to keyboard input programs to process GSE originated information. Also, it is possible that LEM range data for TRACKER programs will be processed via this interrupt.

Rupt 6, 7 and 8 - Spare

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5. Input bit assignments and functions

Register	Bit Assignment	Function
IN O	Bit 1 Key 1 2 Key 2 3 Key 3 4 Key 4	All bit of this register are normally zero.
	5 Key 5 6 Key Active (KEYRUPT) 7 Spare 8 Spare 9 Spare 10 Spare	
	11 Spare 12 Spare 13 Spare 14 St'by Allowed SW 15 MARK (KEYRUPT)	
IN 1 (V1)	Bit 1 1600 pps 2 800 pps 3 400 pps 4 200 pps 5 OR of Cl, 2, 3, 4, 10 6 OR of C5, 6, 7, 8, 9 7 OR of C11, 12 8 Spare 9 Spare 10 Spare 11 Parity 12 CROSSPOINT FAIL 13 SR INACTIVE (GO) 14 RUPT LOCK (GO)	
	15 TCA TRAP (GO)	

MIL 1018 10-1-61 XDE AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION 34-S-504A eneral Motors Corporation Milwauboo, Wisconsin ENGINEERING DESIGN INFORMATION EXHIBIT PRELIMINARY AGC INTERFACE SPECIFICATION J. Kernan (Input bit assignments and functions, cont'd) Bit Assignment Register Function IN 2 Bit 1 or CDU ZERO (NS) 2 or OPT ZERO 3 or TRKR ZERO 4 Photocell -5 Photocell + 6 Spare 7 Spare 8 TRKR Fail 9 OPT Fail 10 CDU Fail 11 ACCEL Fail ERRUPT 12 IMU Fail 13 ABORT 14 BAD BOOST 15 AGC POWER Fail IN 3 Bit 1 Kl Zero CDU (V3)2 K2 Coarse Align 3 K3 Manual CDU 4 K4 Fine Align 5 ATTSW 6 TRNSW 7 ZERO OPT 8 OPT MODE SW 9 OPT MODE SW 10 OPT MODE SW 11 Spare 12 Spare 13 S/C MODE SW 14 S/C MODE SW 15 Lift-off

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OUTPUT GOES TO

TIME 2

T3 RUPT

DSRUPT

UPRUPT

Block Rate I

Block Rate II

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OUTPUT

OVFLOW

OVFLOW

OVFLOW

OVFLOW

OVFLOW

Date

6. Counter Assignments

OCTAL		**************************************
ADDRESS	NAME	<u>INPUTS</u>
0034 35 36 37 40 41 42 43	OVCTR TIME 1 TIME 2 TIME 3 TIME 4 UPRUPT OUTCR I OUTCR II $\Delta$ V X PIPA	+, - +, 100 pps +, TIME 1 +, 100 pps +, 100 pps +, Shift + +
45 46	Y PIPA Z PIPA	+, -+, -
47 50 51 52 53 54 55	I CDU M CDU O CDU OPT T OPT S TRKR X TRKR Y	+, - +, - +, - +, - +, - +, -
56	TRKR R	+, Shift

No sign correction upon overflow or underflow. Overflows not used.

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### 6.1 NOTES ON COUNTERS

The Overflow Counter (OVCTR) stores the overflows and underflows resulting from additions. When an overflow occurs, the counter is incremented, for an underflow, it is decremented. Interrupting programs which do ADD's must take care to leave this register in its original state, either by preserving its contents or by guaranteeing no overflows.

The Time 1 and Time 2 counters count time for some arbitrary starting point. Time 2 accumulates the overflows of Time 1; units of which are 10 msec.

Time 3 is used as a general purpose timer, its units are 10 msec. Overflows cause interrupt to the WAITLIST program.

Time 4 has essentially the same function as Time 3 except it is concerned only with the display programs. Units of Time 4 are worth 10 msec.

The UPLINK counter is used as a serial to parallel converter of information coming from the outside world. The counter is shifted and incremented until a word has been accumulated (15 bits). The first bit is always a 1 so the counter will overflow when 16 bits have been sent in. This overflow is used to detect the end of a loading operation. It is possible that UPLINK may be used in the LEM for accepting a serial transmission of range data from a tracking device (radar or laser).

The OUTCR I counts the OR of all the set pulses which go to the CDU's and the IRIG's. An overflow of OUTCR knocks down all the output latches of RATE I and thus, a prespecified number of pulses can be sent to each device.

OUTCR II counts the OR of all set pulses which go to OPT and THRUST control. An overflow knocks down RATE II.

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PRELIMINARY A	GC INTERFACE SPECIFICATION	ENGINEERING DESIGN INFORMATION EXHIBIT
		J. Kerman
7. Output Bi	t Assignments and Functions	
Register OUT 0 (WO)	Bit Assignment  Bit 1 Rlybit 1 2 Rlybit 2 3 Rlybit 3 4 Rlybit 4 5 Rlybit 5 6 Rlybit 6 7 Rlybit 7 8 Rlybit 7 8 Rlybit 8 9 Rlybit 9 10 Rlybit 10 11 Rlybit 11 12 Rlybit 11 12 Rlybit 12 13 Rlywd 1 14 Rlywd 2 15 Rlywd 3	Operates the following  1. Two digital display    panels in parallel  2. IMU, CDU, OPT & TRKR    switching  3. Alarm lights
OUT 1 (W1)	Bit 1 Rlysys 1 2 Rlysys 2 3 Rlysys 3 4 Spare 5 Spare 6 Block UPLINK 7 Spare 8 Slow Speed, STANDB 9 Word Order T/M 10 Block End Pulse 11 Scale PIPA Fine 12 Scale PIPA Emerg. 13 Engine Start 14 Engine Sequence St 15 Engine Cutoff	
OUT 2 (W2)	Bit 1 OPT T 2 OPT S 3 THRUST 4 + 5 - 6 Spare	Rate II

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MIL 1918 10-1-61 XDE AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION 34-8-504A ENGINEERING DESIGN INFORMATION EXHIBIT PRELIMINARY AGC INTERFACE SPECIFICATION J. Kernan (Output bit assignments and functions, cont'd) Register Bit Assignment Function Bit 7 Spare 8 X GYRO 9 Y GYRO 10 Z GYRO Rate I 11 I CDU 12 M CDU 13 O CDU 14 + 15 -OUT 3 15 Spare Bits (W3)OUT 4 16 Bits Word to be sent via (W4). DOWNLINK, including parity.

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XDE 34-S-504A

## ENGINEERING DESIGN INFORMATION EXHIBIT

PRELIMINARY AGC INTERFACE SPECIFICATION

J. Kernan

Dete

Input Signal Summary

ORIGIN	N WIRES	DEVICE	COMMENTS
CDU J BOX	6 Pair 7	Encoders Controls	$3 \pm \Delta$ A Counters $K_1$ , $K_2$ $K_3$ $K_4$ Relays, ATTSW, TRN SW, Relay Common
PSA	6 Pair 1 Pair 1 Pair 1 Pair 1 Pair 5 Pair 2 Pair 2 Pair 2 Pair	PIPA PIPA IMU Encoder CDU OPT CONTROLS  OPT TRKR Error Detectors Servos Photo Detector	3 + \( \Delta \) V Counters  OR of PIPA FAILURE BITS  OR of IMU FAILURE BITS  OR of CDU Not Zeros  OR of CDU FAILURE BITS  Zero Encoder Ind., 3 Mode Select,  Mark  2 Counters, +  3 Counters, +  OR of ZEROS, OPT, TRKR  Failure Bits, OPT, TRKR  Controls
D & C or Test	6 3		5 Code, 1 Activity 3 OR of C Relays Standby Allowed SW
LINK	3 Pair 2 Pair	T/M Programmer Receiver	START, END and BITSYNC UPSYNC, DATA TO UPLINK CNTR.
S/C	3 Pair 3 2 2	XFMR CONTROLS AGC "ON" SW PWR GND	LIFTOFF, ABORT, BAD BOOST  2 Mode Select, Common  +28 VDC Prime Power  0 VDC
CDU J BOX		PSA	6 v 400 cps Lamp Power 6 v 400 cps Press to Test

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MIL 1616 10-1-91

### AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION General Motors Corporation Milwaukee, Wisconsin

XDE

34-S-504A

ENGINEERING DESIGN INFORMATION EXHIBIT

PRELIMINARY AGC INTERFACE SPECIFICATION

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### 9. Output Signal Summary

DESTINATION	NO. WIRES	DEVICE	COMMENTS
CDU J BOX	7 Pair	D/A Converters	3 + Set Rates, 1.6 KC, Time
	l Pair	Clock	Modulated. 1 Reset, 1.6 KC 512 KC Master Clock
PSA	3 Pair 7 Pair	PIPA IRIG	Set, Reset, Clock 3 + Set, 1.6 KC Time Modulated.
	7 Pair	Power Supplies	1 Reset, 1.6 KC 0.8 KC, 3.2 KC, 25.6 KC Set, Reset. 12.8 KC
	5 Pair	OPT or TRKR in LEM	2 + Set Rates, 1.6 KC Time Modulated
	2	Thermistor	1 Reset, 1.6 KC AGC Temp. Hi & Low
D & C	18	Relay System	12 for Rlybit 3 for Rlywd
	3	Timing Signals	3 for Rlysys Timing for Relay
	2 2	AGC Power POWER	Selection System + 13 V DC, GND 250v, 800 cps for Electro-
	10	Alarm Lights	luminescent Lights, GND Non-Program Controlled Alarms
LNK	l Pair	PCM	Output Bits for DOWN T/M
S/C	3 Pair	Engine Controls	Pulse Rates for Engine Sequence Start, Engine Start, Cutoff
	3 Pair	Thrust (LEM)	<pre>1 ± Set Rate, 1.6 KC Time Modulated 1 Reset Rate, 1.6 KC</pre>

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### AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION General Motors Corporation Milwoukee, Wisconsin

XDE 34-S-504A

ENGINEERING DESIGN INFORMATION EXHIBIT

PRELIMINARY AGC INTERFACE SPECIFICATION

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(Output Signal Summary, Cont'd.)

AGC DSKY INTERFACE WITH OTHER SUBSYSTEMS

DESTINATION	NO. WIRES	DEVICE	COMMENTS
PSA	3 2 22	Optics Mode Relays "OR" Circuit	Cll, Cl2, GND +13v or +3v Loss Signal GND
Flight PCM	7	Word Assembler in Flight PCM	6 one-bit, non-program controlled failures, GND
CDU J BOX	5	Relays in CDU IMU Control Panel	Cl-C4, GND Attitude Control Light Command
Map & Data Viewer	6	Caution Lights on M & D.V. Panel	C5-C9, GND
	2	+13v or +3v Loss Indicator	Contact B of Pl, GND

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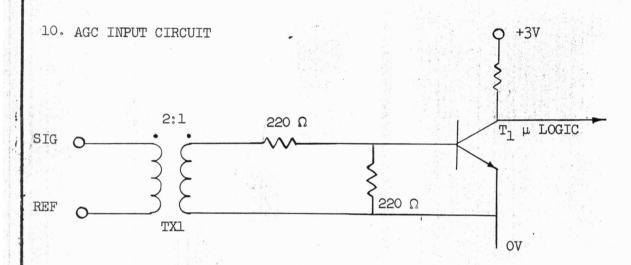
## AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION General Motors Corporation Milwoukee, Wisconsin

XDE 34-S-504A

### ENGINEERING DESIGN INFORMATION EXHIBIT

PRELIMINARY AGC INTERFACE SPECIFICATION

J. Kernan



### INPUT SPECIFICATION

### INPUT

### SPECIFICATIONS

Amplitude

10 + 4 volts pp with respect to ref.

Impedance

Approx. 1600 ohms at 3 volts in

1400 ohms at 6 volts in · 1100 ohms at 14 volts in

Pulse Width

0.5 to 8 µsec measured at

. 90% amplitude

Duty Cycle

Max. of .3 at 6 volts Less than 20% of pulse

Rise and Fall Time

width, 10-90% of amplitude

Noise

Less than +2 volts pp

Ref. Txl - NASA # 1006762 Tl - NASA # 1006771

Figure VI-2

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## AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION General Motors Corporation Milwaukee, Wisconsin

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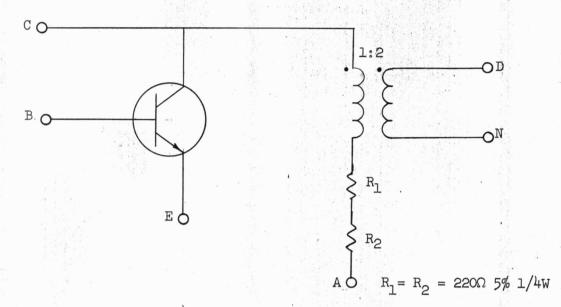
ENGINEERING DESIGN INFORMATION EXHIBIT

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PULSE OUTPUT CIRCUIT 11.

PRELIMINARY AGC INTERFACE SPECIFICATION



### Output Signal Characteristics

Pulse Width:

 $3 \mu s + 0.3 \mu s$ 

Rise Time:

 $\leq 0.2 \,\mu s$  into 500  $\Omega$ 

Vout, no load:  $\geq$  20 V pp Vout, 500  $\Omega$  load:  $\geq$  5 v pp Source Impedance: 1.6 K

Sync

with SBII

### Exceptions:

1. Master Clock to S/C: Square wave output.

2. Data to LINK: Pulse width determined by width of BITSYNC pulse.

Figure VI-3

THIS INP	ORMATIC LICABLE L 1101); A	DRAVING	CONFIDE AND/OR REXTER	NTIAL EI SPECIFI NAL USE	NGINEERI CATIONS; BHOULD	POR UN	ONLY, POR USE IN E BY DESIGN SUBC MITTED THROUGH	PRODUCTION ONTRACTORS THE CONTRA	, THE CONTENTS SHOULD BE RELEASED CONTENTS SHOULD BE RELEASED BY CTS DEPARTMENT.
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# AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION General Motors Corporation Milwaukee, Wisconsin

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ENGINEERING DESIGN INFORMATION EXHIBIT

PRELIMINARY AGC INTERFACE SPECIFICATION

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VII. A. AGC INTERFACE WITH CDU JUNCTION BOX

AGC		CDU J. BOX
	CDU SET PULSE OUTPUTS (± 3)	<b>⊢</b> '
	RESET PULSES (1)	
	MASTER CLOCK SYNC (1)	er var er beste en beste en er
	ΔA ENCODER OUTPUTS (± 3)	ividae set point.
	RELAY AND SWITCH VERIFICATION (6)	the peace to the co

Figure VII-1
AGC-CDU J. BOX INTERFACE BLOCK DIAGRAM

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# AGC-CDU J. BOX INTERFACE SCHEMATIC

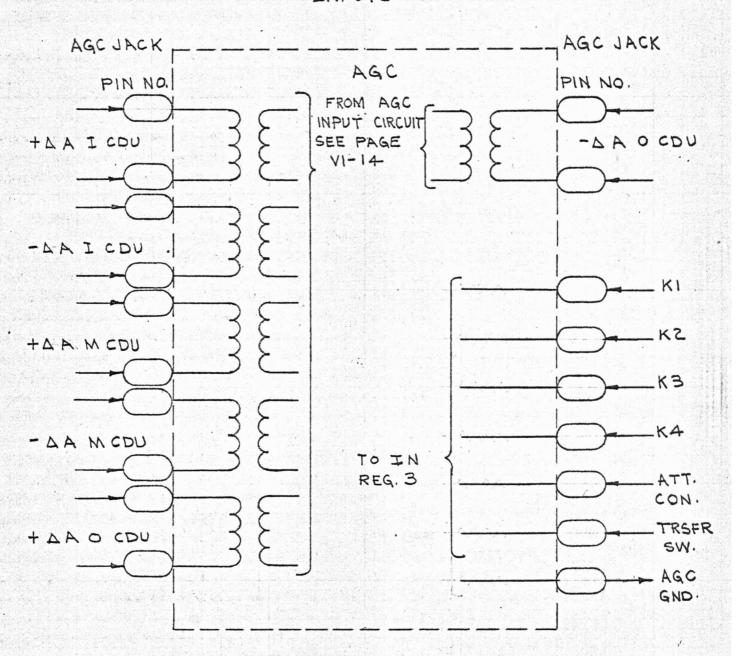


FIGURE VII - 2

XDE 34-S-504A

# AGC - CDU J. BOX INTERFACE SCHEMATIC

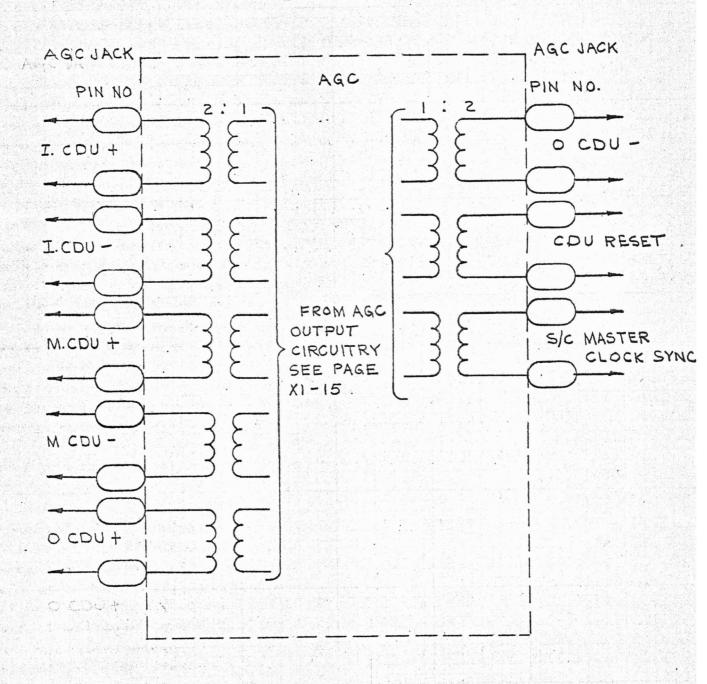


FIGURE VII-3

XDE-34-5-504A

Page VII-3

AGC INTERFACE WITH CDU J. BOX

AGC INTERFACE	WITH	CDU	1.	BOX	
---------------	------	-----	----	-----	--

	INPUT (I)		INITIATED HOW.	AVAILABLE	USAGE OF INPUT OR		QUANT	TTY REPRESE	ENTED		PHYSIC	AL QUANTIZA	TION	NO.	SIGNAL CH	HARACTE	ERISTICS	UPPER LINE FOR	TRANSMITT	ING END	
SIGNAL DESIGNATION	OR OUTPUT (O)	ORIGIN OR	WHEN AND HOW OFTEN	HOW LONG	RESPONSE CAUSED	EFFECT OF FAILURE TO ACCEPT INPUT OR SUPPLY OUTPUT AT REQUIRED RATE	ACCURACY	RESOLUTION	RANGE	PHYSICAL FORM	ACCURACY	RESOLUTION	RANGE	OF LINES	TYPE ELEMENT	z	AMPLI- TUDE	PULSE WIDTH	RISE	FALL TIME	o DELA
A ENCOPER OUTPUTS	I	3 CDU encoder circuits	By rotation of CDU shaft		Determine CDU Angles Pulses cause counters to be incremented or decremented			3 3.56 €€		pulse				6 pair		1.1 to	10±4 V PP		OF P.W	04 P.W	
3 CDU SET PULSE OUTPUTS	0	in each	when torquing of CDU shaft by AGC 16 desired Initiated		only one CDU may be torqued at a time. The specified humber of pulses in each		1	3956 SEC per pulse 2 <sup>15</sup> pulses per neck	17.6 deg	pulse train		1 1	0 or 600pps	- 1 - 1	XFMR		25%	345ec	≤ 0.2 <sub>46</sub> 5	1 1	1.6 KC
			by a one in OUTZ, bit5 or		burst time modu- letes the pulse train.				rate							500					
CDU RESET PULSE RATE	0	3 D/A converters	CONTINUOUS		In conjunction with the set pulses, time modulates the D/A									1 past	XFMR	1.6 K	25°pp	3 MS ±0.348	≤0.2 <sub>4</sub> s		1.6 KC
			_		converter outputs																
RELAY AND SWITCH VERIFICATION	I	K1, K2, K3 K4 TRNSW ATTSW AGC GND	When contacts close		Informs AGC of relay states					de		1 1	o - 28 <sup>V</sup> dc	•							
MASTER CLOCK SYNC:	0	Master clock oh IMU con- trol panel	Continuous		synchronizes the scacecraft master clock with the AGC.					Square				pair	XFMER	1.6K	≥5°PP		4 azus		512 XC

CHART AGC Inter		AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION
CDU	J. Box	GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
	Page 1 0+1	XDE 34-5-504A
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PRELIMINARY AGC INTERFACE SPECIFICATION

AGC OUTPUTS TO CDU J BOX

1. CDU SET PULSE OUTPUTS

Ref: AGC 4 Memo #5, NASA Dwg. 1010134

The AGC 4 torques the CDU shafts by means of bursts of pulses at a fixed rate of 1600 pps. To generate a rate-like output, it is necessary to repeat these bursts at fixed intervals. Typically, bursts lasting up to .08 seconds can be repeated every .24 seconds. The three CDU's must be pulsed sequentially with such a schedule.

Out bits 8-15 of Register OUT 2 (=W2) are reserved for generating Rate 1 and Outbits 1-5 of OUT 2 are used to generate Rate II. The outbit assignments for Rate I are as follows:

W2 Bit 15 -Rate I OUT

- 14 +Rate I OUT
- 13 1600 pps to 0 CDU
- 1600 pps to M CDU 12
- 11 1600 pps to I CDU
- 10 1600 pps to Z GYRO
- 1600 pps to Y GYRO
- 1600 pps to X GYRO

To send a positive rate to the Inner CDU, a one is required in both Outbits 14 and 11. The reason for requiring two outbits to be set is to minimize the risk of accidentally sending unintended pulses due to program malfunction.

Prior to sending pulses to CDU Inner, a number 1-K is placed in Counter OUTCR I. is such that OUTCR I will overflow after K pulses have been sent. When OUTCR I overflows, all outbits associated with Rate I are knocked down to zero, preventing further pulses from being sent out.

The three CDU's may be controlled in sequence by using the display routine, which is entered every 80 msec. This process results in sending bursts of pulses to all three CDU's twelve times each second, or four times each second for each CDU.

		Yes		7 97 4		PIE POUTO PTO SUCULO SE I PO DE PARTURITY.	BFTTFF-11.
REV.	Α		at an		VII-5		•

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AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION General Motors Corporation Milwaukee, Wisconsin XDE 34 S-504A

ENGINEERING DESIGN INFORMATION EXHIBIT

J. Kernan

Date

PRELIMINARY AGC INTERFACE SPECIFICATION

Rate II is controlled by Outbits 1-5 of OUT 2. Bit assignments are -

W2 B 5 - Rate II Out

4 + Rate II Out

3 Thrust. Reset is at 1600 pps

2 Optics Y (1600 pps) Reset is at 1600 pps

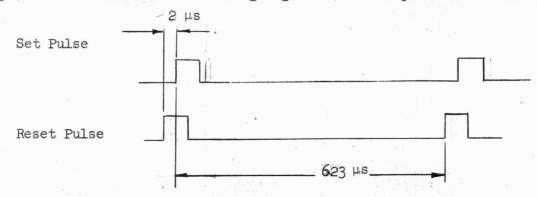
1 Optics X (1600 pps)

Rates I and II may be used simultaneously and independently.

2. CDU Reset Pulse Rate

Ref: AGC 4 Memo #5, NASA 1010134

The CDU reset pulse rate goes to the D/A converters in the inner, middle and outer CDU's. The 1600 pps rate is continuous and leads the set pulse rate by 2 microseconds. The following figure shows the phase relationship.



When the set pulse rate is on, the flip-flop of the D/A Converter is turned on for  $623~\mu s$  and off for 2  $\mu s$  of the  $625~\mu s$  period. The CDU shafts are torqued at a rate of 17.6 degrees per second.

AGC Inputs from the CDU J Box

1.  $\Delta$  A, CDU Encoder Outputs

Ref: AGC Memo #5, NASA 1010134

These are pulse waveforms from the CDU encoders to the AGC 4 input priority circuits. The priority circuits generate the address of the counter to be updated and also cause the interrupt to the program which will perform the updating. The scale factor equals 40 sec per pulse (approximately).

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## AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION General Motors Corporation Milwaukee, Wisconsin

XDE 34-S-504A

### ENGINEERING DESIGN INFORMATION EXHIBIT

PRELIMINARY AGC INTERFACE SPECIFICATION

By J. Kernan Dete 1/29/63

VIII. AGC INTERFACE WITH PSA

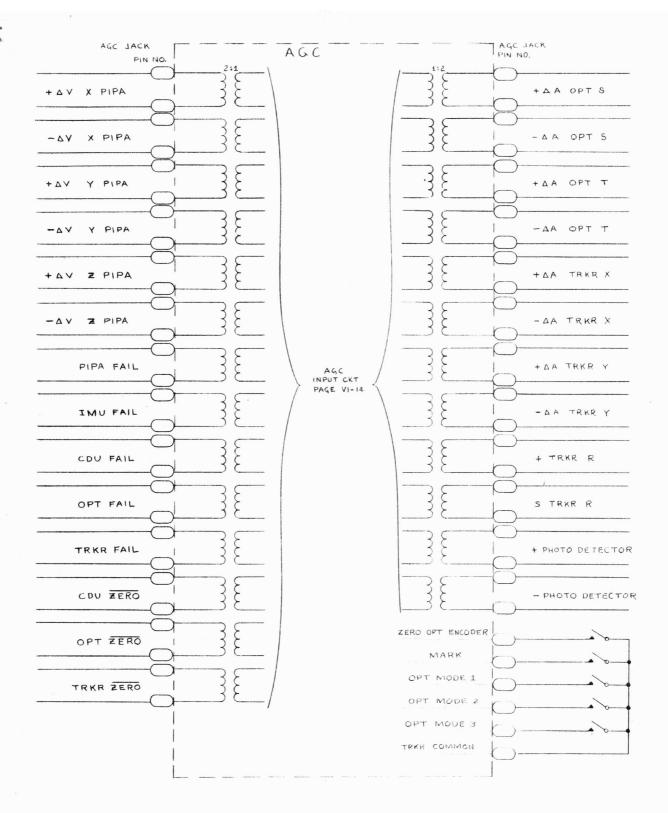
AGC	Ar DIDA DITICES (1 2)	PSA
-	Δv PIPA PULSES ( <u>+</u> 3)	
	PIPA FAIL	
	IMU FAIL	
	CDU FAIL	
	CDU'S NOT ZERO	
	ΔA OPT (+ 2)	-
*	ΔA, TRKR (+ 2)	
,	TRKR Range	*
	Photo Detector (+ 1)	
	OPT FAIL (1)	
	TRKR FAIL (1)	
	OPT's NOT ZERO (1)	
	TRKR NOT ZERO (1)	
	OPT MODE INDICATION & MARK (5)	, 136
	PIPA SET, RESET, CLOCK (3)	
	IRIG SET PULSES (+3) RESET PULSES (1)	
	800 cps, 3.2 KC, 25.6KC Set, Reset	
	Pulses (6)	
	TRKR COMMON	
	OPT SET PULSES (+ 2)	
,	OPT RESET PULSES (1)	
	AGC TEMP (1)	
	102.4 KC (1)	

FIGURE VIII-1 AGC-PSA INTERFACE BLOCK DIAGRAM

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VIII-1

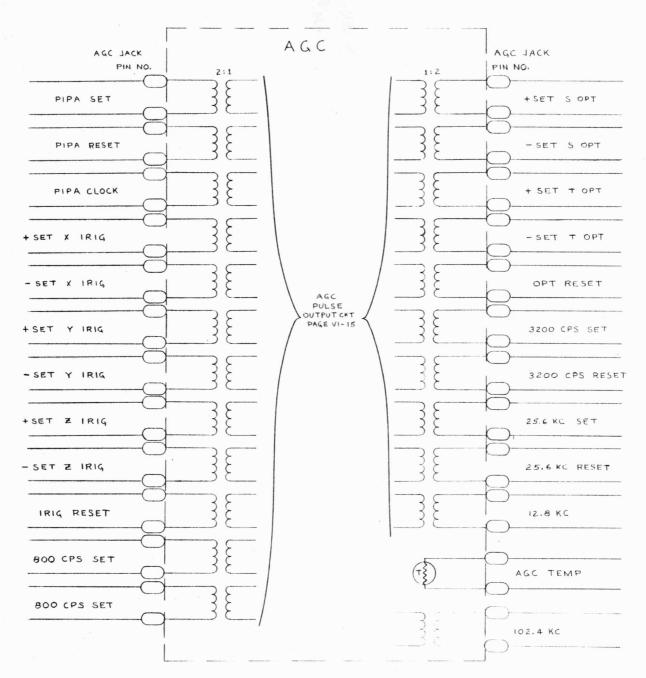
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AGC-PSA INTERFACE SCHEMATIC

FIGURE VIII-2 PAGE 1 of 2

XDE 34-S-504 A
PAGE VIII-2



AGC - PSA INTERFACE SCHEMATIC

AGC OUTPUTS

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PAGE VIII-3

AGC INTERFACE WITH PSA

AGC INTERFACE WITH PSA

	INPUT (I)		INITIATED HOW.	AVAILABLE			QUAN'	TITY REPRESE	NTED			CAL QUANTIZ	ATION	T	SIGNAL CH	ARACTE	RISTICS	LOWER L	LINE FOR	TRANSMITTI	NG END	T
SIGNAL DESIGNATION (NAME & ABBREVIATION)	OR OUTPUT (O)	ORIGIN OR DESTINATION	WHEN. AND HOW OFTEN	HOW LONG	USAGE OF INPUT OR RESPONSE CAUSED BY OUTPUT	EFFECT OF FAILURE TO ACCEPT INPUT OR SUPPLY OUTPUT AT REQUIRED RATE	ACCURACY	RESOLUTION	RANGE	FORM	1	RESOLUTION	RANGE	OF LINES	TYPE ELEMENT	z	AMPLI. TUDE		PULSE WIDTH		FALL TIME	DEL
± A Y PIPA PULSES	I	PIPA Current	From differentiated		Increments (Recrements X, Y, Z PIPA	velocity, be able to				Pulse				Pair	Capacitor		10 v		5 M S	1,45		T
		Switch	SET pulse when respective PIPA Is torqued.		counters.	culibrate PIPA's, or to fine align the IMU.									XFMR	1.4 K	6 v pp		0.5 to 8 Ms	< 20%		
PIPA FAIL	I	OR in	OR of 3 peak detected Signal		Used to change	AGC would not change				Pulse	-			1								
		PSA	Generator out- puts and 120,00		torquing scale factor and detect PIPA failure. INTERRUPT	scale factor and velocity integration may be in error.								pair	XFMR	1.1 to	10±4 V PP		0.5 to 8 Ms			
IMU FAIL	I	OR in	OR of IG, MG and		Lights IMU FAIL					Pulse				LOUIT								
		PSA	OG Error, 3200cps, Wheel Supply, RSVR		and commands Coarse Align. INTERRUPT										XFMR	1.1 to		(	0.5 to	< 20%		
			Supply, and -28v Power loss.		INTERRUPT											1.4 K	v PP		8 MS	of P.W.		
CDU FAIL	I	OR in	OR of I, M, and O CDU errors,		Light COU FAIL and stops accel, integration					Pulse				1							102	2.4
		PSA	CDU Motor excit., and 25.6 KC Supply loss.		INTERRUPT					train				pair	XFMR	1.1 to	10±4 v PP		0.5 to 8 ys	<20 %		
OPTICS FAIL	I									Pulse				1								+
														pair	XFMR	1.1 to			0.5 to			1
	1		-													1.4 K	v PP		8 45	of P.W.		
TRACKER FAIL	I									Pulse				1								
														pair	XFMR	1.1 to			0.5 to	< 20%		
CDU'S NOT ZERO	<del>  -</del>	Zero	When I, M. & O	-	Used to clear CDU					Pulse				1		1.4 %	44		6 M2	ST P.41.		2.4
CDO 3 NOT ZERO	1	Detector	CDU Resolvers		counters.					train		-		pair		1.1 10	10±4	-	25 +0	< 20%	K	닉
			are not all geroed									7.			XFMR	1.4 K	v pp		8 45			

	HART 2	AC SPARK PLUG DIVIS	
	C - PSA TERFACE	GENERAL MOTORS CORPORA MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN	
		XDE 34-S-504	A
SCALE	1.€.K.	PAGE VIII-	4

AGC INTERFACE WITH PSA

AGC INTERFACE WITH PS A

SIGNAL DESIGNATION	INPUT (I)	ORIGIN OR	INITIATED HOW.	AVAILABLE	USAGE OF INPUT OR		QUANT	ITY REPRESE	NTED		PHYSIC	AL QUANTIZ	ATION	NO.	SIGNAL CH	ARACTE	ERISTICS	LOWER LINE F	OR TRANS	MITTING IVING EN	END ND:
(NAME & ABBREVIATION)	OR OUTPUT	DESTINATION	WHEN, AND HOW OFTEN	HOW LONG	RESPONSE CAUSED BY OUTPUT	EFFECT OF FAILURE TO AGGEPT INPUT OR SUPPLY OUTPUT AT REQUIRED RATE	ACCURACY	RESOLUTION	RANGE	FORM	ACCURACY	RESOLUTION	RANGE	OF LINES	TYPE ELEMENT	z	AMPLI. TUDE	PULS	E RIS	E FA	ME & DE
OPTICS NOT ZERO	I	Zero Datector	When SXT and SCT Shaft and Trunnion RSVR's are not all zeroed.		Used to clear optics counters.	OPT's angle readings will be interror,				Pulse				1 pair	XFMR	1.1 To 1.4 K	10±4 v pp		to <2		
TRACKER NOT ZERO	I	Zero Detector	When TRKR angles are not all zeroed.		Used to clear TRKR counters,	TRKR angle readings				Pulse				1 pair	XFMR		10±4 V PP		to <2		
± AA OPTICS	I	Encoder	When rotation about respective axis occurs.			OPT's angle readings will be in error.		Trummen: 9.88 Ec per b.t. Shaft: 39.55 Ec per bit.	Trannan: 0°+5+90' Shaft; ±270°	Pulses	1 6,+	1 bit	215 pulses	4 pair		1.1 to 1.4 K	10±4 V +P		+ < 20 2 > o+		
±AA TRACKER	I	Encoder	When rotation about respective axis occurs.		To compute TRKR angles. Increments (Decrements) COUNTERS.	TRKR ingle readings will be inderror.				Fulses	1 b.t	1 6.4	215 pulses	4 pair	XFMR		10±4 V 7P	0.5 8 M	+0 < 20 s of F	% <2 W. of	0 % P.W.
TRACKER RANGE	I				Increments or Shifts counter.					Pulsës	164	1 6.+	214 pulses	2 pair	XFMR		10±4 V PP		to < 20		
± PHOTO SETECTOR	ī													2 pair					+	-	
ZERO OPTICS ( ENCODER INDICATION	Ξ		When SW 1 is in ZERO OPTICS position		Inform AGE that Optics function is zero encoder.					DC level				1	Switch Contact						
COMPUTER OPTICS MODE	I	OPTICS MODE SWITCH SW 3	When SW 3 is In computer position.		Informs AGE that Optics is in COMPUTER Mode.					DC level				1	Sw tch Contact						

AC	ART 2 SC - PSA STERFACE	AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
SCALE	Page 2	XDE 34-S-504 A

		T			<del>'</del>		T				 		Γ				UPPER LINE	FOR TR	ANSMITTING	END	
SIGNAL DESIGNATION	OR OUTPUT (O)	ORIGIN OR DESTINATION	INITIATED HOW, WHEN, AND HOW OFTEN	AVAILABLE (UP) HOW LONG	USAGE OF INPUT OR RESPONSE CAUSED BY OUTPUT	EFFECT OF FAILURE TO ACCEPT INPUT OR SUPPLY OUTPUT AT REQUIRED RATE		RESOLUTION		PHYSICAL FORM	RESOLUTION		OF LINES	SIGNAL CH	z	AMPLI- TUDE	PU	SE			LINE
TRACKER OPTICS MODE	I	OPTICS MODE SWITCH SW3	When SW3 is in TRKR Mode position		Informs AGC that OPT is under TRKR control.					oc level			1	switch Contact							
MARK	I	MARK	When MARK BUTTON is depressed.		commands AGC to read Optics, TRKR & CDU angles. INTERRUPT					oc level			1	Switch Contact							
TRACKER	0	SW1, SW3 and MARK BUTTON	Continuous							D C level			1	Contacts on Switches				-			
OPTICS SET PULSES	0	D/A CONYERTER	RateII is controlled through OUT 2.		Torques OPT about Shaft and Trunnian axes.					Time modulated pulse Train		0 or 16∞pps		XFMR	1.6K	5vpp	3 ± 6	us o	2.2 <sub>M</sub> s	1	1.6 KC
OPTICS RESET PULSES	0	D/A CONVERTER	Continuous.		Resets torque to Optics	,				Pulse train	E	1600pps	Pair	XFMR	1.6 K	5v pp	3,	3 0	2.2 <sub>M</sub> s		1.6 KC
PIPA SET PULSES	0	PIPA Interrogater	Continuous		Interrogates phase and magnitude of Signal Generator output.	Gross failure or erratic behavior of PIPA loops.				Pulse train		1600pps	pair		1.6 K	5v pp	3 ±	45	22 <sub>M</sub> s	- 1	1.6 KC
PIPA RESET PULSES	0	PIPA Torquing Circuits	Follows Set pulse by 78.1 Ms in Sensitive, 312.5 Ms in Normal. Off in Emergency		ANOED with Clock pulse to reset plus and minus Flip-flops. This turns torquing current off.	Abnormal behavior of PIPA loops.			4	Pulse		1600 pps (E)	s 1 Pair	XFMR	1.6 M	(5rpp	m.H.	3 (	24,50		1. 6 KC

A	THART 2 GC - PSA INTERFACE	AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
	Page 3 of 5	XDE 34-S-504 A
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AGC INTERFACE WITH PSA

AGC INTERFACE WITH PSA

PUT (I)																					_
	ORIGIN OR	INITIATED HOW.	AVAILABLE	USAGE OF INPUT OR	EFFECT OF FAILURE TO ACCEPT	QUANT	TTY REPRESE	ENTED	PHYSICAL	PHYSIC	AL QUANTIZ	ATION	NO.	SIGNAL CH	ARACTE	RISTICS	LOWER :	LINE FOR	RANSMITTIN	END)	LIN
UTPUT (O)	DESTINATION	WHEN AND HOW OFTEN	HOW LONG	RESPONSE CAUSED BY OUTPUT	INPUT OR SUPPLY OUTPUT AT REQUIRED RATE	ACCURACY	RESOLUTION	RANGE		ACCURACY	RESOLUTION	RANGE	OF LINES	TYPE ELEMENT	z	AMPLI- TUDE		PULSE	TIME	FALL F	DEL
0	PIPA Torquing Circuits	Continuous		rogater output to set plus or minus Flip-flop. This	Faulty behavior of PIPA loops.				Pulse train				1		1.6 K 500	5v pp	3	3 MS	0.2 <sub>MS</sub>	IZ.	
0	GYRO	During Fine		Turns plus or	Faulty behavior of		1.1 deg/sec		Time		219 pulses	0 0 0	6	XFMR	1.6K	5VPP		3 MS	0.2,45		
	electronics	Calibrate, Controlled via OUT 2.		current on.	time Erect loop.		per pulse				per rev.	1600 pps	Pair		500						
0	GYRO	Continuous		Turns torquing	Faulty behavior of	ļ			pulse			1600 pps	1	XFMR	1.6K	5v pp	1	MS	0.2 45	1.6	
_	Torquing electronics			current off. 0	Fine Erect loop.				train			,,	pair		500			,,			
0		Continuous		Phase and Frequency	Power Supply will free-				pulse			800 pps.	2	XFMR	1.6 K	5 × pp	3	2 M.S	0.2/15	80x	
	Supplies			Power Supplies. Set leads Reset by	run at 800 CPS \$1070				trains				pair		500						
0		Continuous		Phase and Frequency	Power Supply will free-				Pulse			3200	2	XFMR	1.6K	5v pp		3 45	0.2,45		
	Supplies			power supplies. Set leads Reset by 180°.	THE AT 3200 CPS I 10 /6.				trains			PPS	Peri	,	500						
0	25.6 KC	Continuous		Phase and Frequency					Pulse			25.6	2	XFMR	1.6 K	5v pp	3	242	02,45	25. KC	
	Excitation Supplies	-		reterence to Encoder Excitation Supplies. Set leads Reset by 180°					172.03				pair		500			. •			
	0 0 0	O Torquing Circuits O GYRO Torquing electronics O Torquing electronics O 800 CPS Power Supplies O 3200 CPS Power Supplies O 25.6 KC Encoder Encoder	Torquing Circuits  O GYRO Torquing electronics  O GYRO Torquing electronics  O Torquing electronics  O 300 CPS Power Supplies  O 3200 CPS Continuous  Power Supplies  O 25:6 KC Encoder Exectation	Torquing Circuits  O GYRO Torquing electronics  O Torquing electronics  O Torquing electronics  O 800 CPS Power Supplies  O 3200 CPS Power Supplies  O 25.6 KC Encoder Excitation	Torquing Circusts  Torquing Circusts  O GYRO  Torquing Electronics  Controlled via OUT 2.  O Torquing electronics  O 800 CPS Power Supplies  O 3200 CPS Power Supplies  O 3200 CPS Continuous Phase and frequency reference to 500cp Pimer Supplies. Set leads Reset by 180.  O 25.6 KC Encoder Excitation Supplies  Torquing current off.  Phase and frequency reference to 500cp Pimer Supplies. Set leads Reset by 180.  Phase and Frequency reference to 3200 cps power supplies. Set leads Reset by 180.  Phase and Frequency reference to 3200 cps power supplies. Set leads Reset by 180.  Supplies	Torquing Circuits  Torquing Circuits  Torquing Circuits  The plus or minus The plus	Torquing Circusts  Torquing Circusts  Torquing Circusts  The flop.	Torquing Circusts  Torquing Circusts  Torquing Circusts  This this torquing Current on.  This this thins plus or Torquing Colorate. Controlled via OUT 2.  This torquing Colorate. Continuous  This torquing Colorate. Continuous  This torquing Current of.  This torquing Current of.  This time Erect loop.  The Erec	Torquing Circuits  Torquing Circuits  Torquing Circuits  Turns torquing Current on.  Turns plus or Tirquing Collibrate. Controlled via OUT 2.  Turns torquing Current of.  Turns torquing Current on.  Turns torquing Current on.  Turns torquing Current of.  Turns torquing Current of.  Turns torquing Current off.  Turns torquing Current of.  Turns plus or Familty behavior of Fine Erect loop.  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Fower Supply will free- reference to 800 cpc run at \$00 cps \$\frac{100}{6}\$  Trains  Train  Torquing current on.  Turns torquing current on	Torquing Circusts  Torquing Circusts  O GYRO  Torquing electronics  O GYRO  Torquing electronics  O ROOCPS  Continuous  O Phase and frequency reference to 800 ept run at \$00 CPS ± 10% reference to 800 ept run at \$00 CPS ± 10%.  O 3200 CPS  Continuous  O Phase and frequency reference to 3200 cps run at \$00 CPS ± 10%.  O Bower  Supplies  O Continuous  O Phase and Frequency reference to 3200 cps run at 3200 CPS ± 10%.  O Robber Supplies  O Phase and Frequency reference to 3200 cps run at 3200 CPS ± 10%.  O Robber Supplies  O Robb	Train pps  Train  Train  Train  Train  PPS  Time  21º pulse O or or minus  Per rev. 1600pps  Time  247 82c  PPS  Time  247 82c  PPS  Time  247 82c  PPS  Torguing  Current on.  Times torguing  Current on.  Times torguing  Current on.  Times torguing  Current on.  Price Erect loop.  Times Erect loop.  Paulse  Train  Power  Train  Power  Train  Power  Train  Power  Train  Power  Train  Power  Power  Train  Power  Train  Power  Power  Train  Power  Train  Power  Train  Power  Power  Train  Power  Train  Power  Train  Power  Power  Train  T	Torquing current on.  O GYRO During Fine Trains torquing current on.  O GYRO Torquing electronics Controlled via OUT 2.  O GYRO Torquing controlled via OUT 2.  O Torquing clectronics  O BOO CPS Continuous  Phase and frequency reference to \$00 cps run at \$200 cps ± 10%. Set leads Reset by 180.  O 3200 CPS Continuous  Phase and Frequency reference to \$200 cps run at \$200 cps ± 10%. Set leads Reset by 180.  O 25.6 KC Continuous  Phase and Frequency reference to \$200 cps run at \$200 cps ± 10%. Set leads Reset by 180.  Phase and Frequency reference to \$200 cps run at \$200 cps ± 10%. Set leads Reset by 180.  Phase and Frequency reference to \$200 cps run at \$200 cps ± 10%. Set leads Reset by 180.  Phase and Frequency reference to \$200 cps run at \$200 cps ± 10%. Set leads Reset by 180.	Torquing Circuits  Torquing Circuits  O GYRO  Torquing electronics  O GYRO  Torquing electronics  O GYRO  Torquing electronics  O Torquing electronics	Training Circuits  Training Fine Flow or minus Fine-flow This turns torquing current on.  Of GYRO During Fine Erect and current on.  The Erect loop.  GYRO Torquing electronics Calibrate. Controlled vio.  OUT 2.  Of GYRO Torquing Current on.  Fine Erect loop.  Fine	Training Circuits  Training Circuits  Training Circuits  Training Circuits  Training Circuits  Training Circuits  The plus or minus  The plus or m	Circusts  Circusts  Circusts  Circusts  Circusts  Circusts  Controlled or minus filiping or minus fili	Crewits  Controlloop  Controlloop  Controlloop  Controlloop  Controlloop  Controlloop  Controlloop  Controlloop  Controlloop  Controlloop	Crewith Crowth Crewith Crowth	CITED TO SOO DUTING FINE  CITED TO SOO  GYRO  Trying Exert and clearing Controlled vio.  Office Contro

A	HART 2 GC - PSA NTERFACE	AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION GENERAL MOTORS COMPORATION - MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
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AGC INTERFACE WITH PSA

AGC INTERFACE WITH PSA

	INPUT (I)		INITIATED HOW.	AVAILABLE			QUANT	TY REPRESE	ENTED		PHYSIC	AL QUANTIZA	NOITA	NO.	SIGNAL CH	ARACTER	STICS LO	PER LINE FOR	TRANSMITT	NG END	
SIGNAL DESIGNATION	OR	ORIGIN OR DESTINATION	WHEN AND HOW OFTEN	HOW LONG	USAGE OF INPUT OR RESPONSE CAUSED BY OUTPUT	EFFECT OF FAILURE TO ACCEPT INPUT OR SUPPLY OUTPUT AT REQUIRED RATE	ACCURACY	RESOLUTION	RANGE	FORM	ACCURACY	RESOLUTION	RANGE	OF LINES	TYPE ELEMENT		MPLI- UDE	PULSE		FALL TIME	f DEL
12.8 K PPS	0	PSA 0400 Converters	Continuous		Syne pulses to +120 v and -28 v OC/OC Converters.	oc/oc converters will free-run at 6.0 to 6.2 KC.				Pulse			12.8 K	Pair	XFMR	1.6 K 5	v pp	3,45 ±,3	0.2,45	1.	2.8 KC
					Sync Frequency is 6.4 KC																
AGC TEMPERATURE		PSA T/M Conditioning Circuit	Continuous		Endicates crystal clock temperature.					DC				2							
102.4 V.C	O	Error à Fa are Detectors	Continuous		Switches pack to AGC by Detectors for ZERO and					Pulse train			102.4 K PPS		XFMR	1.6K	Гүрр	3 45 10.34	0.2,45		22.4
					Facture indications											500		*			

CHART 2 AGC - PSA INTERFACE	AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
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# AC-SPARK PLUG DIVISION General Meters Corporation Milwaukee, Wiscensin

XDE 34-s-504A

ENGINEERING DESIGN INFORMATION EXHIBIT

PRELIMINARY AGC INTERFACE SPECIFICATION .

.J. Kernan

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AGC Inputs from PSA

1.  $\pm \Delta V (X_{sm}, Y_{sm}, Z_{sm})$ 

Ref: Project Memo 194

These pulses originate in the PIPA current switch as a result of an AND or the appropriate torquing flip-flop, which must be set, and the differentiated inverted PIPA Set Pulse. Therefore, the  $\Delta V$  pulse is dependent on the trailing edge of the Set Pulse.

The velocity scale factors for these pulses can be determined by referring to Page 312 of AGANI.

2. PIPA Fail

Ref: AGANI p. 465

The PIPA Fail signal is generated by comparing the signal generator outputs to a reference. If the S.G. output exceeds the reference, the PIPA Fail signal is issued. A loss of +120 VDC also results in PIPA Fail. The AGC responds to PIPA Fail by switching to a higher torquing mode. If this signal occurs during the Emergency mode, the AGC will light the Accelerometer Fail indicator and stop integrating the PIPA  $\Delta V$  outputs.

This is an automatic interrupt (RUPT 2) to bit 11 of IN 2.

3. IMU FAIL, CDU FAIL, OPTICS FAIL, AND TRACKER FAIL

These are all interrupts (Rupt 2) to Bits 12, 10, 9 and 8 respectively of IN 2.

QUESTIONS

What are the electrical characteristics of these signals? What criteria is used to initiate these signals and how are they generated?

4. CDU'S NOT ZERO, OPTICS NOT ZERO, AND TRACKER NOT ZERO

These signals are inputs to Bits 1,2, and 3 of IN 2 respectively.

THE PAS ON APPI ECS (MI)		D POS SAVING T OTHE	Compine AND/OR BETER	SPECIFIC	EATIONS	POR URI FOR URI TRANS	PLY, POR YOU IN BY DESIGN SUB- WITTED TIMESON	COTTOLETON	THE CONTENTS MOVED IS A CONTENTS OF A CONTENTS OF A CONTENTS.	LAASED BY
REV.	Α				. "	+ 11/1	VIII-9			

# AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION General Maters Corporation Milwaukee, Wisconsin

XDE

34-S-504A

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PRELIMINARY AGC INTERFACE SPECIFICATION

J. Kernan

Date

QUESTIONS

What are the electrical characteristics of these signals?

# 5. + ΔA OPTICS

These inputs to AGC counters enable the AGC to read the shaft and trunnion angles of the OPTICS.

It appears that there will be no SXT in the LEM, but a radar or Laser tracker instead.

### TRACKER RANGE

Ref: AGC-4 MEMO #6

It appears that this information will be received in bit bursts of one word length. This follows from the fact that the counter inputs are + and shift only.

#### 7. + PHOTO DETECTOR

This signal will presumably be generated by a photosensitive device attached to the OPTICS eyepiece. Its purpose is evidently star or horizon seeking and tracking. The torquing loop would be closed through the computer.

# 8. OPTICS MODE SWITCH

Ref: NASA Dwgs. 1015100 and 1006060

Sheet 7 of 1006060, AGC Interface, shows three inputs from the Optics Mode Switch. The Optical System Functional Diagram, 1015100, shows only two inputs from this switch. For the purpose of this document, the latter is assumed to be correct.

#### 9. MARK

Ref: NASA Dwgs. 1006060 and 1015100

MARK is an interrupt (Rupt 4) to Bit 15 of IN O. This signal commands the AGC to read the OPTICS encoder angles by storing the present counter value. The AGC also records the CDU counter values and the time.

THE ME	COULANT LOADLE LIGON	DI PAR DI AVIONI DI OTTOR	PTIME B	CATIONS CATIONS CHOULD	POR UNI		M. THE SOUTENTS MODELS OF RELEASED BY NO. CONTENTS SHOULD OF RELEASED BY NACTO DEPARTMENT.
ALTERNATION OF	Λ				(4)	. VIII-10	

# **AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION** merel Motors Corporation Milwoukee, Wisconsin

PRELIMINARY AGC INTERFACE SPECIFICATION

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AGC Outputs to PSA

## 1. TRACKER Common

This line is connected to the wiper arm of the MARK button, Optics Mode Switch and the Optics Function Selector. It is switched back to the AGC by these switches to indicate the wiper arm position.

QUESTION: What value of voltage is maintained on this line?

2. OPTICS Set Pulses

Ref: AGC In-Out Book

These are plus or minus set pulses, controlled through OUT 3 and sent to the Optics D/A converter. The pulse rate is 1600 pps, time modulated to control the average torquing rate. Only one output can be active at any one time. The scaling of these pulses has not been determined as yet.

The set pulses will be delayed from the reset a pulses by 2 \mu seconds.

3. PIPA Set Pulses

Ref: Project Memo 194 NASA Dwg. 1006501

This is a continuous 1600 pps signal used to interrogate the phase and magnitude of the signal generator output. In addition, this pulse is inverted and differentiated; the resulting waveform is summed with the torquing flip-flop to generate the  $\Delta$  V pulse.

INVERTED SET PULSE

3 us.

Differentiated Set Pulse



VIII-11

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Since it is the positive portion of the differentiated pulse that is used to trigger the  $\Delta$  V pulse, the  $\Delta$  V pulse will be dependent upon the fall time of the original set pulse.

The PIPA Set Pulse leads every eighth clock pulse by 2 # sec.

The scaling of the Set Pulses for the three PIPA modes of operation is as follows:

Sensitive: 1.68 cm/sec/pulse Normal: 5.22 cm/sec/pulse Emergency: 9.34 cm/sec/pulse

#### 4. PIPA Reset Pulses

Ref: NASA Dwg. 1006501

The PIPA Reset Pulse is a 1600 pps waveform which is used to control the torquing mode of the PIPA loop. The length of time that the torque current is applied is determined by the time between a PIPA Set Pulse and the following PIPA Reset Pulse. During the Sensitive mode the Reset Pulse is delayed by  $78.1~\mu s$  from the set pulse; during Normal it is delayed by  $312.5~\mu sec$ . During Emergency mode, there is no Reset Pulse.

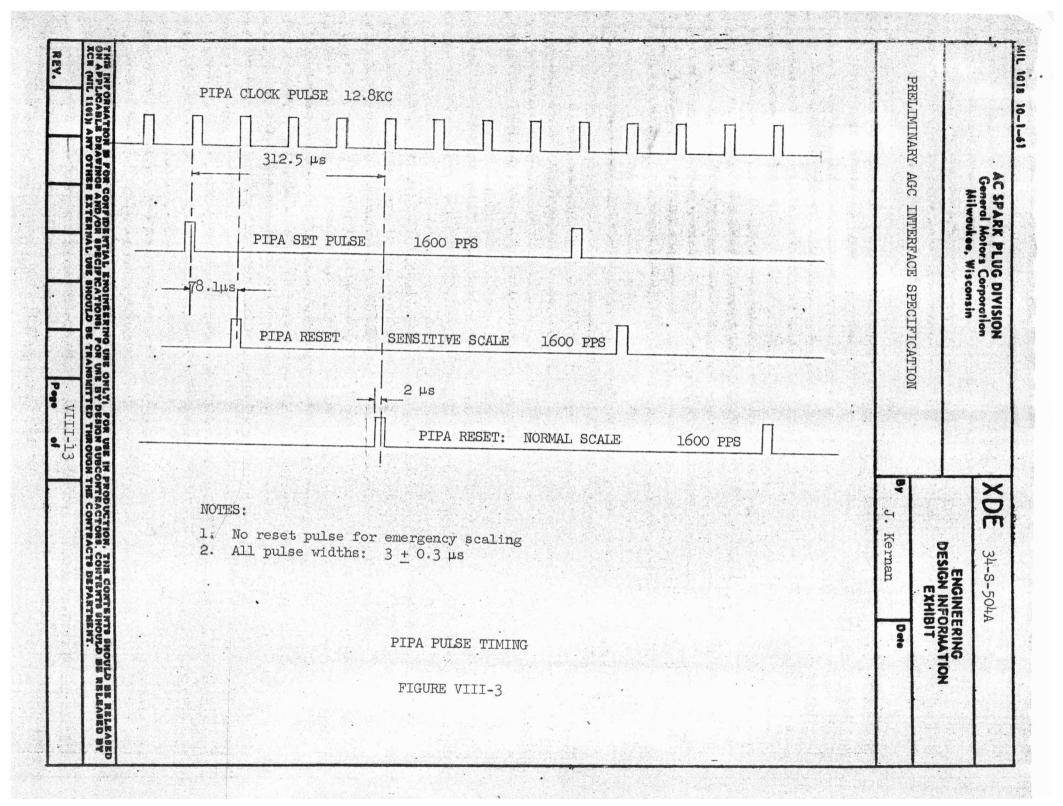
The AGC controls the Reset Pulse signal through Bit 11 (Scale PIPA fine) and Bit 12 (Scale PIPA Emerg) of OUT 4.

These waveforms are shown in Figure VIII-3

#### 5. GYRO Set Pulses

The Gyro Set Pulse signal is a time modulated 1600 pps waveform. The time modulation allows the AGC to vary the average torquing rate. Only one Gyro Set Pulse Output will be ON at one time - the gyros will be scanned. The set pulse lags the reset by 2  $\mu seconds$ .

THE PHY SHI APPI ECO (MI	ODWATE JOADLE 1100 y A	DE POR	Control	PROPI SPECIFI MAL VOE	HONNE BY CATIONS OMOULD	POR UNI	TLY: FOR YOU DE	CHARLE T	AND SOUTH OF STREET	PER SECURITY	1880 1880
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# AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION General Motors Corporation Milwaukee, Wisconsin

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ENGINEERING DESIGN INFORMATION EXHIBIT

PRELIMINARY AGC INTERFACE SPECIFICATION

By J. Kernan 1/29/63

# IX. AGC INTERFACE WITH DISPLAYS AND CONTROLS

AGC			D & C
	Keyboard or Tape Data	(6)	- 2*
	OR of C Relays	(3)	
	Stby Allowed	1	
3.	Relay Bits	(12)	
100	Relay Word Bits	(3)	•
10	Relay System Bits	(3)	
	Relay Timing	(3)	es de jarres
	AGC Alarms	(7)	• • •
2.5	Display Power	(4)	

FIGURE IX-1 AGC- D & C INTERFACE BLOCK DIAGRAM

ON APP	LICABLE	DRAWING	S AND/OI	SPECIF	CATIONS,	POR UN	NLY: FOR USE IN E BY DESIGN SUBC MITTED THROUGH	ONTRACTORS.	THE CONTENTS SHOULD BE CONTENTS SHOULD BE RE TO DEPARTMENT.	E RELEASED LEASED BY
DEV.	Α					13	IX-l			

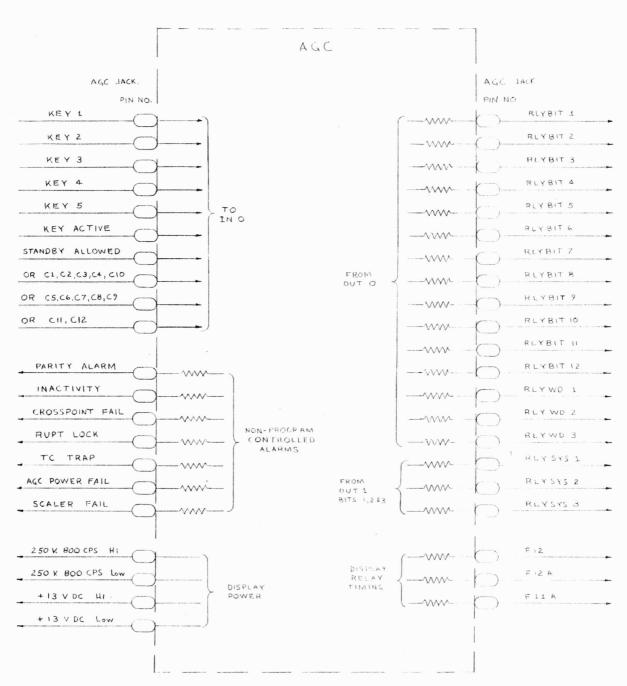


FIGURE 1x-2

AGC-D&C INTERFACE SCHEMATIC

AGC INTERFACE WITH AGC D&C

AGC INTERFACE WITH AGC D&C

			AGC II	NIERFACE I	WITH AGC D&							AGC INT	ERFACE	WITH	AGC							
SIGNAL DESIGNATION	INPUT (1)	ORIGIN OR	INITIATED HOW.	AVAILABLE	USAGE OF INPUT OR	EFFECT OF FAILURE TO ACCEPT	QUANT	TTY REPRESE	ENTED	PHYSICAL	PHYSIC	AL QUANTIZA	TION	NO.	SIGNAL CH	ARACT	ERISTICS	LOWER L	INE FOR T	RECEIVING	NG END	
(NAME & ABBREVIATION)	OR OUTPUT (O)		WHEN, AND HOW OFTEN	(UP) HOW LONG	RESPONSE CAUSED	INPUT OR SUPPLY OUTPUT AT REQUIRED RATE	ACCURACY	RESOLUTION	RANGE		ACCURACY	RESOLUTION	RANGE	OF LINES	TYPE ELEMENT	z	AMPLI- TUDE	1	PULSE WIDTH	RISE TIME	FALL TIME	of DELAY
KEYBOARD OR TAPE READER INPUTS	I	2 S/C Keyboards or Factory Tape Reader			To enter data and commands - 5 lines.  Keyboard Active (KEYRUPT) - 1 line.					DC level				6	Sw.tch Contacts		-					
OR OF C1,C2,C3,C4,C10 OR OF C5,C6,C7,C8,C9 OR OF C11, C12	-	Relays												3	Relay							
DISPLAY POWER	0		Continuous		Used to light electroluminescent displays.					Sine				2			250 RMS					800 CPS
DISPLAY LOGIC	0		Continuous							DC				2 Hi and Low			+13∨	-				0
RLY BIT ELY WD FLY SYS	0	RYWORD AND ELWORD Deciding Matrix	Through OUT C and bits 1,2,3 of OUT 1.		Operates: 1. Two S/C AGC Display Panels 2. I MULCOU, OPT, & TRKR SWITCH- ING. 3. Alarm and Condition lights					DC level				18	NPN Collector							

CHART 3 AGC - AGC D&C INTERFACE	AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
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SCALE J.E.K.	PAGE IX-3.

AGC INTERFACE WITH AGC D&C

AGC INTERFACE WITH AGC D&C

SIGNAL DESIGNATION	INPUT (1)	ORIGIN OR	INITIATED HOW.	AVAILABLE	USAGE OF INPUT OR	EFFECT OF FAILURE TO ACCEPT	QUANT	TY REPRESE	NTED	PHYSICAL	AL QUANTIZA	TION	NO	SIGNAL CH	ARACTE	RISTICS '	PPER LINE FO	R TRANSMIT	TING END	
(NAME & ABBREVIATION)	OR OUTPUT (O)	DESTINATION	WHEN AND HOW OFTEN	(UP) HOW LONG	RESPONSE CAUSED BY OUTPUT	INPUT OR SUPPLY OUTPUT AT REQUIRED RATE	ACCURACY	RESOLUTION	PANGE	The second second	RESOLUTION	RANGE	OF LINES	TYPE ELEMENT	z	AMPLI. TUDE	PULSE	RISE TIME	FALL TIME	DEL
RELAY FIZ	0		Continuous							Square			1	Collector				≤0.2,4	2: cP	2
F12 A	0		Continuous							Pulse Train			1	Collector			10,4	S ≤ 0.2,4	2 : PP	2
F11A	0		Continuous		٠.	-				Pulse Train			1	NPN Collector			10,4:	5 ≤0.2,4	S P/	2
NON-PROGRAM CONTROLLED ALARMS	.0	Display	When internal AGC Failures OCCUT.		Lights: PARITY ALARM INACTIVITY AGC PWR FAIL CROSSPOINT FAIL RUPT LOCK TO TRAP SCALAR FAIL 3 Spares					DC level			7	NPN Callector						
STAND 8 Y ALLOWED	I	STANDBY ALLOWED SWITCH	Whenever no majo A4C function is needed.		Requests AGC to enter Standby if no interrust is present.					DC level			1	Switch Control						

CH	ART 3	AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION
	C - AGC D&C FERFACE	GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION MILWAUKEE. WISCONSIN
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# AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION General Motors Corporation Milwaukee, Wisconsin

XDE :

34-S-504A

ENGINEERING DESIGN INFORMATION EXHIBIT

PRELIMINARY AGC INTERFACE SPECIFICATION

J. Kernan

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AGC Inputs from D & C

1. Keyboard Codes and Key Active

Ref: AGC 4 Memo #5

Each of the keyboard keys when depressed presents a particular 5 bit code to bits 1-5 of IN 0. At present, there are 16 keys: 0 through 9, +, -, Noun, Verb, Clear and Enter-Execute.

Every key energizes the Keyboard Active line, bit 6 of IN 0. This is an interrupt (KEYRUPT) which transfers control to a program which examines the contents of IN 0.

The Keyboard allows only one key depression during an adjustable hold-in time. This hold-in time must be long enough to allow for contact bounce, interrupt reaction and IN O examination time.

These same lines provide tape reader inputs during factory and lab tests.

2. STANDBY Allowed

Ref: AGC 4 Memo #5

This signal, from a two-position manual switch, allows the AGC to enter the Standby mode. In Standby, the high current +3 VDC supply is turned off and the AGC is relegated to keeping time.

When Standby allowed is a <u>one</u>, a program entered which sets all output bits to zero, synchronizes counter TIME 1 to the scaler, sets bit 8 of OUT 1 (Standby) to one and turns the high current +3V supply off.

The AGC will not enter Standby until all interrupts have been processed.

While in Standby, the AGC turns itself on for a 10 msec interval every 1.28 seconds. Upon turn on, it initiates the sequence described above, incrementing TIME 1 by 2. It will return to Standby if no other action is requested.

3. OR of C Relays

Ref: AGC In-Out Book, NASA Dwg. 1006060

These are three signals to INPUT Register 1. The OR of Cl, C2, C3, C4 and ClO, which control the IMU relay drivers, is the input to Bit 5. The OR of C5, C6, C7, C8 and C9, which control the alarm lights, is the input to Bit 6.

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REV.

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# AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION General Motors Corporation Milwaukee, Wisconsin

XDE

34-S-504A

ENGINEERING DESIGN INFORMATION EXHIBIT

PRELIMINARY AGC INTERFACE SPECIFICATION

By

J. Kernan

Dete

(3. OR of C Relays Cont'd.)

The OR of Cll and Cl2, which control the OPTICS relays, is the input to bit 7.

It appears that these are feedback signals which inform the AGC of which C relays are being switched.

# QUESTIONS:

Is the purpose of these signals as described above, correct?

Is the meaningful signal a pulse or a steady DC value?

# AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION General Motors Corporation Milwaukee, Wisconsin

XDE

34-S-504A

ENGINEERING DESIGN INFORMATION EXHIBIT

PRELIMINARY AGC INTERFACE SPECIFICATION

87

J. Kernan

Doto

AGC Outputs to D & C

1. Non-Program Controlled Alarms

Ref: AGC 4 Memo #5, NASA Dwg. 1006060

The alarms which indicate an AGC failure are Parity, Inactivity, Crosspoint Fail, TC Trap, Ruptlock, Scaler Fail, and AGC Power Fail.

The Parity Alarm is issued if a word with an even number of ones is detected. This check is performed on all data transfers to and from fixed and erasable memory.

The Inactivity alarm indicates a fault in the crystal oscillator or 512 KC reference frequency.

Crosspoint Fail indicates a malfunction of the Sequence Generator.

The TC Trap will be issued if the instruction in location L is TCL. This occurrence would prevent the program from advancing, however, the alarm triggers the GO sequence. This alarm will also be issued if the counter priority circuit fails so as to cause endless counting.

The Ruptlock alarm is issued and the GO sequence triggered if an interrupt state persists for 20 m sec.

The Scaler is checked by verifying that one of its low frequencies has occurred within the last second.

The AGC Power Fail alarm if one of the three power supplies fails. These three are the +3V (A) and the switchable +3V (B) supplies.

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# AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION General Motors Corporation Milwaukee, Wisconsin

XDE :

34-S-504A

ENGINEERING DESIGN INFORMATION EXHIBIT

PRELIMINARY AGC INTERFACE SPECIFICATION

By J. Kernan 1/29/63

X. AGC INTERFACE WITH LINK

DATA OUT

START PULSE

END PULSE

BIT SYNC

DATA IN

NAA G & N
UPLINK DECODER

FIGURE X-1 AGC-LINK INTERFACE BLOCK DIAGRAM

THIS INFORMAT ON APPLICABLE XCR (MIL 1101);	ion is por e drawing any othe	CONFIDE A AND/OR E EXTER	NTIAL EI SPECIFI NAL USE	CATIONS; SHOULD B	NO USE ON FOR USE E TRANSM	ILY: FOR USE IN BY DESIGN SUBC HTTED THROUGH	PRODUCTION, ONTRACTORS, THE CONTRA	THE CONTENTS SHOULD BE RELEASED BY CONTENTS SHOULD BE RELEASED BY CTS DEPARTMENT.
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# AGC - LINK INTERFACE SCHEMATIC

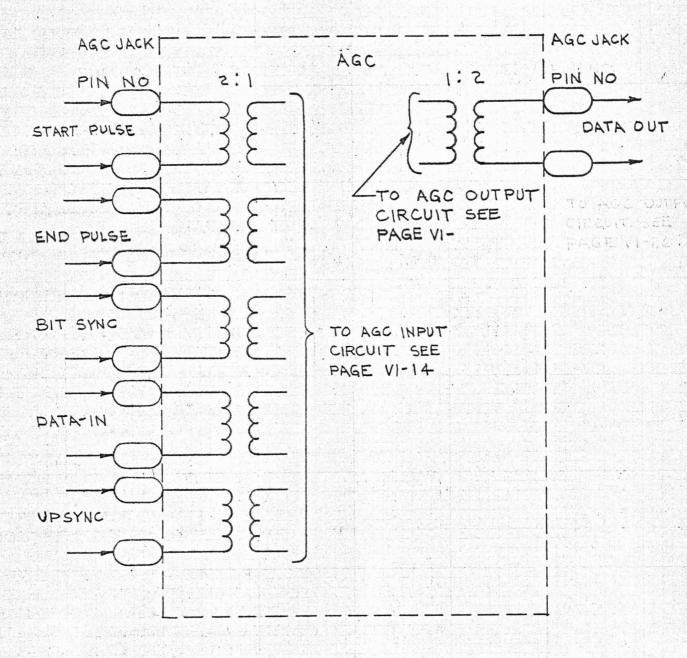


FIGURE X-2

XDE-34-5-504A

Page X-Z

AGC INTERFACE WITH LINK

AGC INTERFACE WITH LINK

	INPUT (I)	ORIGIN OR	INITIATED HOW.	AVAILABLE	USAGE OF INPUT OR		QUANT	TY REPRESE	NTED		PHYSICA	AL QUANTIZA	TION	NO.	SIGNAL CH	ARACTE	RISTICS	LOWER LINE FOR	TRANSMIT	TING END	
SIGNAL DESIGNATION	OR OUTPUT (O)		WHEN AND HOW OFTEN	HOW LONG	RESPONSE CAUSED BY OUTPUT	EFFECT OF FAILURE TO ACCEPT INPUT OR SUPPLY OUTPUT AT REQUIRED RATE	ACCURACY	RESOLUTION	RANGE	FORM	ACCURACY	RESOLUTION	RANGE	OF LINES	TYPE ELEMENT	z	AMPLI- TUDE	PULSE WIDTH	RISE	FALL TIME	f DELA
UPSYNC	I	carry-on	By transmission Of "tero" to UPLINK COUNTER		Shife the UPLINK counter one bit to left	UPIINK is cleared by transmitting 16 con- secutive "geroes" to				pulse				Ipair							
			in AGC. Max. rate: UPSYNC+ DATA-IN=80pps			AGC before further data transmissions									XFMR	1.1 to	10 1 ±	0.5 to 8 us @ 90% amp.	of PW	<20% of p.w. 10 to 90% of amp	
DATA-IN	I	SPACE. carry-oh transceiver	By transmission of "one" to UPLINK counter		shift and increment the UPLINK counter	same as above				pulse				Pair				-			
			IN AGC. Max rate: UPSYNC+ DATA-IN = 80 pps												XFMR	1.1to	10 <sup>V</sup> ± 4 <sup>V</sup> PP	0.5 to 346 @ 90%av	<20%	of p.w.	
START PULSE	I	Downtel. programmer	S gnal to AGC that transfer of word to PCM is to begin. Occurs at beginning of every		Used to initiate the unloading of OUT4 under control of bit sync pulses.					pulse				i pair							SS Pps
			data transmission to PCM. Rate = 25 pps (50 pps optional) Must preceed bit sync by at least. Zays												XFMR		10 V±	0.5 to 845 (a 90% an	of p.u	سم اه	
BIT SYNC PULSE	ī	Downtel. Programme	Initiated by down tell programmer when a data bit is transferred		Used to sync. the transfer of data from the OUT 4 negister to the PCM			Y		pulse				pair							
			from AGC. to PCN 40 pulses per AGC transmisso AGC word twice +8 bit code	1											XFMR		10 V± 4 PP	0.5 to 345 @ 9070 2mp.	الرم +ه	20% 0+pw 0 0 to 20 % 0 t	*

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AGC	INTERFACE WITH	AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION MILWAUKEE. WISCONSIN
	Page 1 of 2	XDE-34-5-304A
SCALE	TW.D.	PAGE X-3

AGC INTERFACE WITH \_\_\_\_LINK

AGC INTERFACE WITH LINK

			AGC 11	TIENT ACE	VIII STATE							AGC IIVI										
V. (V. (V. (V. (V. (V. (V. (V. (V. (V. (	INPUT (I)		INITIATED HOW.	AVAILABLE	USAGE OF INPUT OR		QUANT	TY REPRESE	NTED		PHYSIC	AL QUANTIZA	TION	NO.	SIGNAL CH	ARACTE	RISTICS	LOWER LINE	FOR TRAN	SMITTING	END:	LINE
SIGNAL DESIGNATION (NAME & ABBREVIATION)	OR	ORIGIN OR DESTINATION		HOW LONG	RESPONSE CAUSED	EFFECT OF FAILURE TO ACCEPT INPUT OR SUPPLY OUTPUT AT REQUIRED RATE	ACCURACY	RESOLUTION	RANGE	PHYSICAL FORM	ACCURACY	RESOLUTION	RANGE	OF LINES	TYPE ELEMENT	z	AMPLI. TUDE	ı PU WII	SE R	ISE F	TALL &	
END PULSE	I	programmer	Initiated by downtel prog- at end of tran- mission (Rate= 25 pps - 50 pps		Used to signal end of transmission. Initiates the interrupt DSRUPT for routine to lead OUT 4 for next					pulse train				1 pair	XFMER		107± 4Vpp	.5 :	08 ct 70 t 70 70 70 70 70	20% 47 00.00 01	20% 25 f pw ff to90	5
			optional		transmission													am	p %	of am %	otam	
DATA OUT	٥	INFLIGHT	INITIATED by bit Sync pulses @ a 64 KC rate							pulse train				1 pair	XFMR	1.6K	≥5°pp	34	15	0.2		
	8																					

CHART 4

AGC INTERFACE WITH

LINK

Rige 2 of 2

SCALE NORE

CHART 4

AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION
MILWAUKEE. WISCONSIN

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# AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION General Motors Corporation Milwaykoo, Wisconsin

XDE 34-5-504A

ENGINEERING DESIGN INFORMATION EXHIBIT

PRELIMINARY AGC INTERFACE SPECIFICATION

J. Kernan

Date

Uplink Inputs to AGC

Ref: AGC 4 Memo #5, A.P.M. #230

There are two lines which transmit information to the AGC from the "SPACE" carry-on transceiver. These are the upsync and the data-in lines.

### 1. Upsync Line

The upsync line transmits "zeros" to the AGC. When a "zero" is being sent, a pulse appears on the upsync line. This input causes the Uplink counter to be shifted left one bit (called SHINC).

#### 2. Data-in Line

The data-in line transmits "ones" to the AGC. When a "one" is being sent, a pulse appears on the data-in line. This input causes the Uplink Counter to be shifted left one bit and then incremented (SHINC, PINC).

Sixteen bit transmissions to the AGC constitute one word of data. The first bit sent is always a one. Because the UPLINK counter is fifteen bits long, the sixteenth transmission forces the counter to overflow. This action initiates the interrupt UPRUPT which processes the contents of UPLINK and clears it for the next transmission.

The inputs to uplink may be asynchronous with a repetition rate of at least 12 msec between pulses. This allows a maximum of 5 words per second to be accepted by the AGC.

# AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION General Motors Corporation Milwardson, Wisconsin

XDE 34-S-504A

ENGINEERING DESIGN INFORMATION EXHIBIT

PRELIMINARY AGC INTERFACE SPECIFICATION

J. Kernan

TANK M

AGC Interface with Downlink

Ref: AGC 4 Memo #5

For transmission of data to the SPACE Checkout System, a single PCM channel with a bit frequency of 64 KC will be used. The following defines the format for the telemetry system.

Group: One second's worth of pulses (=64 X 103 bits)

Frame: 20 ms worth of pulses (= 1280 bits)

One group = 50 frames

Word: 125 ms worth of pulses (= 8 bits)

One frame = 160 words

Bit: 1 pulse

1 word = 8 bits

The transmission period allotted to the AGC is five consecutive telemetry words per alternate frame (every frame as an option). Each five words constitute a transmission and corresponds to a single 16 bit AGC word sent twike (for error detection and correction) and an 8 bit identifying code. This identifying code tells if the transmitted AGC word is a data word or an address.

The interface consists of three transformer coupled lines from the down-telemetry programmer to the AGC and one transformer coupled output from the AGC to the PCM. The three inputs to the AGC are start pulses, bit sync and end pulse and the output is called data out.

The downtelemetry programmer sends a start pulse to the AGC every other frame (or every frame as a second choice). The AGC word which is stored in output Register 4 (OUT 4) is then scanned by the bit sync pulses. This continues for 32 bit sync pulses after which an 8 bit code is sent as explained above. After the 40th bit sync pulse, the transmission is terminated. The start and end pulses precede the bit sync pulses by a slight amount to insure that the first pulse sent to the PCM is not delayed relative to the leading edge of the bit sync pulse. The format is shown in the diagram below.

# AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION General Motors Corporation Milwaukee, Wisconsin

XDE 34-S-504A

ENGINEERING DESIGN INFORMATION EXHIBIT

PRELIMINARY AGC INTERFACE SPECIFICATION

By J. Kernan Dete 1/29/63

XI. AGC INTERFACE WITH SPACECRAFT

AGC				C/M or LEM	
	+28 VDC Prime Power Hi	and Low			
	S/C Mode Switch (2)	•			
	ABORT (1)				
	BAD BOOST (1)				
	LIFT OFF (1)				
<u> </u>	ENGINE SEQUENCE START	(1)			
· · · · ·	ENGINE START	(1)		7 .	
у .	ENGINE CUTOFF	(1)			.*.
	THRUST SET PULSES	( <u>+</u> 1)			
4	THRUST RESET PULSES	(1)			
		Ş	al l		

FIGURE XI-1 AGC-S/C INTERFACE BLOCK DIAGRAM

THIS INF	CORMATA	ON B FOR	CONFIDE	NTIAL EI	MOINEER!	POR UNI	NLY: FOR USE IN PROD	UCTION, THE CONTENTS SHOULD BE RELEASED
OH APPI	LICABLE	DRAWING	S AND/OF	SPECIFI	CATIONS;		E BY DESIGN SUBCONTR	ACTORS, CONTENTS SHOULD BE RELEASED BY
XCR (MI	L 1101), A	MY OTHE	R EXTER	NAL USE	BHOULD		MITTED THROUGH THE	CONTRACTS DEPARTMENT.
REV.	А					(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	XI-1 Pege of	

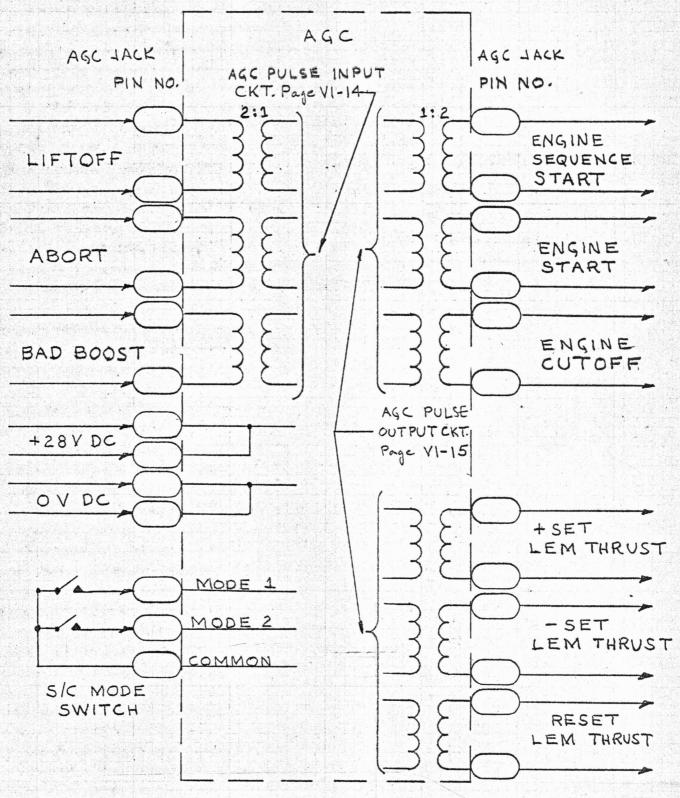


FIGURE X1-2

AGC-S/C INTERFACE SCHEMATIC

XDE 34-S-504 A PAGE XI-2 AGC INTERFACE WITH \_\_\_\_\_S/C

AGC INTERFACE WITH S/C

	INPUT (I)	I	INITIATED HOW.	AVAILABLE			QUANT	ITY REPRESE	NTED		PHYSIC	AL QUANTIZA	TION	NO.	SIGNAL CH	ARACTER	RISTICS LE	PER LINE FOR	TRANSMITT	ING END	
SIGNAL DESIGNATION (NAME & ABBREVIATION)	OR	ORIGIN OR DESTINATION	WHEN AND HOW OFTEN	(UP) HOW LONG	USAGE OF INPUT OR RESPONSE CAUSED BY OUTPUT	EFFECT OF FAILURE TO ACCEPT INPUT OR SUPPLY OUTPUT AT REQUIRED RATE	ACCURACY	RESOLUTION	RANGE	PHYSICAL FORM	ACCURACY	RESOLUTION	RANGE	OF LINES	TYPE ELEMENT		TUDE	PULSE WIDTH	RISE		LIN
+ 28 V DC PRIME POWER	I		Continuous for AGC operation		Used to generate +3vdc (A&B) and +13vdc AGC power.	Marginal operation of AGC if supply is low.				DC Hi & Low				4		ć	28,+3 -2 vda				0
S/C MODE 1 S/C MODE 2	I	SIC MODE SWITCH			To bits 13 & 14 of IN 3.					DC level				3			-				
LIFTOFF	I				To bit 15 of IN 3.  Infirm ACC of either Booster or LEM lift off.					Pulse				1 p~·r	XFMR						
BAD BOOST	I		When boost phase is bad.		To bit 14 of IN 2. INTERRUPT					Pulse				1 pair	XFMR						
ABORT	I		When an abort condition exists		To Lit 13 of IN 2. Causes INTERRUPT to Abort Program.					Pulse				1 pair	XFMR						H
ENGINE SEQUENCE START	0	Engine Control System	During Mid-course for AV correction. When bit 14 of outs is a 1:		Starts Engine					Pulse				1 pair	XFMR	1.6 K	<b>≥</b> 5√pp	3 M.S ±.3	≤ 0.2,4:		102.4 KC
ENGINE START	0	Control	During Midcourse for AV correction When bit 13 of		Starts Engine					Pulse train				1 Pair	XFMR	1.6 K 2 500	≥5v <sub>P</sub> p	3 45	≤a2,45		102.4 KC
ENGINE CUTOFF	0	Engine Control System	When bit 15 of OUT 1 is a 1		Turns Engine Off.					Pulse train				1 Pair	XFMR	1.6 K	≥5v .ap	3 MS ± . 3	50.2,4		102.4 KC

AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION

AGC - 5/C

INTERFACE

AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

MILWAUKEE. WISCONSIN

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PAGE XI-3

AGC INTERFACE WITH S/C

AGC INTERFACE WITH \_\_\_\_\_S/C

			AGC 11	TICH ACC T	VIII							700										
SIGNAL DESIGNATION	INPUT (I)	ORIGIN OR	INITIATED HOW.	AVAILABLE	USAGE OF INPUT OR	EFFECT OF FAILURE TO ACCEPT	QUANT	TTY REPRES	ENTED	PHYSICAL		AL QUANTIZA	ATION	NO.	SIGNAL CH	ARACT	ERISTICS	LOWER LINE	FOR TRA	ANSMITTIN	G END	LINE
(NAME & ABBREVIATION)	OR OUTPUT (O)		WHEN, AND HOW OFTEN	HOW LONG	RESPONSE CAUSED BY OUTPUT	INPUT OR SUPPLY OUTPUT AT REQUIRED RATE	ACCURACY	RESOLUTION	RANGE	FORM	1	RESOLUTION	RANGE	OF LINES	TYPE ELEMENT	Z	AMPLI- TUDE	l PU Wi	DTH	RISE TIME	FALL &	DELA
LEM THRUST SET PULSE RATE (±)	0	LEM	When bit 3 and bit4 (+) or bit 5(-) of OUT 2 are 1's.	4	Controls the thrust magnitude of the LEM engine.					Time modulate, pulse train				2 pair	XFMR	1.6 K	≥Տ√րբ	3 x ± •	3 5	0.2 <sub>M</sub> s		
LEM THRUST RESET PULSE RATE	0	LEM	Continuous		Controls the thrust magnitude of the LEM engine.					Rulie				1 Pair	XFMR	1.6 K	≥5v <i>pp</i>	3 +	M5 5	0.2,41	1-6-K.	
						,																

CHART 5

AG C - S/C
INTERFACE

AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION
GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION
MILWAUKEE. WISCONSIN

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PAGE XI-4

AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION General Motors Corporation Milwoukee, Wisconsin XDE

34-S-504A

ENGINEERING DESIGN INFORMATION EXHIBIT

PRELIMINARY AGC INTERFACE SPECIFICATION

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J. Kernan

Octo

AGC Inputs from S/C

1. 28 VDC Hi and Low

Ref: NASA Dwg. 1006060, AGC 4 Memo #5

This power supplies prime AGC operating power. Each level is brought in on two lines for either reliability or loading reasons, or both.

QUESTIONS:

What is the allowable variation of voltage level of the supply?

THE INFORMATION OF THE CONFIDENTIAL ENGINEERING USE ONLY; FOR USE IN PRODUCTION, THE CONTENTS SHOULD BE RELEASED BY APPLICABLE DRAWING AND/OR SPECIFICATIONS; FOR USE BY DESIGN SUBCONTRACTORS, CONTENTS SHOULD BE RELEASED BY RES (MEL 1101); ANY OTHER EXTERNAL USE SHOULD BE TRANSMITTED THROUGH THE CONTRACTS DEPARTMENT.

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# AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION General Motors Corporation Milwaukee, Wisconsin

XDE 34-8-504A

# ENGINEERING DESIGN INFORMATION EXHIBIT

PRELIMINARY AGC INTERFACE SPECIFICATION

By J. Kernan

Dete

# XII. AGC DSKY INTERFACE WITH OTHER SUBSYSTEMS

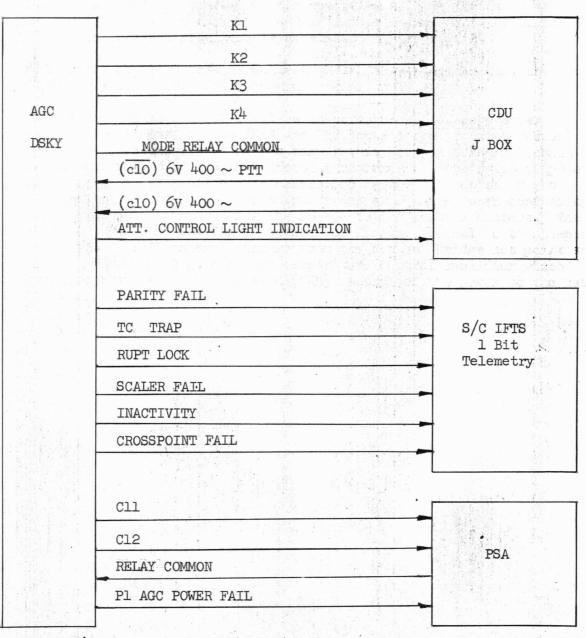


Figure XII-1

THE INFORMAT	PON M POR C	Confidential E	NOINEERING USE (	ONLY: FOR USE	IN PRODUCTION,	THE CONTENTS SHOULD BE RELEASED
ON APPLICABL	E DRAVINGS	AND/OR SPECIF	ICATIONS; POR US	E BY DESIGN SU	BCONTRACTORS,	CONTENTS SHOULD BE RELEASED BY
XCR (MIL 1101)	ANY OTHER	EXTERNAL USE	SHOULD BE TRANS	SMITTED THROU	GH THE CONTRAC	TO DEPARTMENT.
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# AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION General Motors Corporation Milwaukee, Wisconsin

XDE

34-S-504A

# ENGINEERING DESIGN INFORMATION EXHIBIT

PRELIMINARY AGC INTERFACE SPECIFICATION

J. Kernan

Dete

XII. (AGC DSKY INTERFACE WITH OTHER SUBSYSTEMS, CONT'D.)

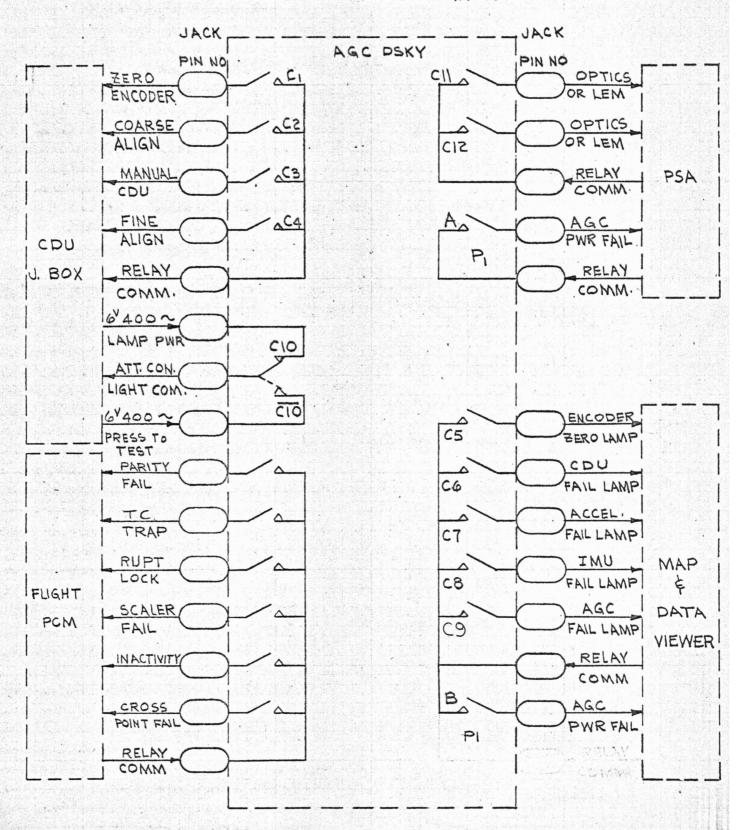
	Pl AGC POWER FAIL	
	C5 ENCODER ZEROING LAMP	
AGC	c6 cdu fail lamp	MAP & DATA
DSKY	C7 ACC. FAIL LAMP	VIEWER
DKI	C8 IMU FAIL LAMP	DISPLAY PANEL
	C9 AGC FAIL	
	MODE RELAY COMMON	Aridya pot pjeni

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XII-2

of

# AGC DSKY - OTHER SUBSYSTEMS INTERFACE SCHEMATIC



. FIGURE XII-2

#### AGC DSKY INTERFACE WITH OTHER SUBSYSTEMS

## AGC DSKY INTERFACE WITH OTHER SUBSYSTEMS

SIGNAL DESIGNATION	INPUT (I)	ORIGIN OR	INITIATED HOW.	AVAILABLE	USAGE OF INPUT OR	EFFECT OF FAILURE TO ACCEPT	QUANT	ITY REPRES	ENTED	PHYSICAL	PHYSIC	AL QUANTIZ	ATION	NO	SIGNAL CH	HARACTER	ISTICS	LOWER LIN	E FOR TI	RECEIVING	NG END	LIN
(NAME & ABBREVIATION)	OR OUTPUT (O)	The state of the s	WHEN, AND HOW OFTEN	HOW LONG	RESPONSE CAUSED BY OUTPUT	INPUT OR SUPPLY OUTPUT AT REQUIRED RATE	ACCURACY	RESOLUTION	RANGE	FORM	ACCURACY	RESOLUTION	RANGE	OF LINES	TYPE ELEMENT	z	TUDE	i Pi	JLSE	RISE TIME	FALL TIME	& DEL
COU J. BOX  I. IMU MODE COMMANDS(CI-CA) + RELAY COMM.	0	in cou	initiated by AGC program thru relay bit out- puts to DSKY		Command guidance system: C1 - Zero encoder C2 - Coarse Alish C3 - manual CDU C4 - Fine align				o or zaydc	dc level				5			28 dc					
2. ATTITUTE CONTROL LIGHT COMMAND	0	light in IMU control panel	1) when in atti- tude control made z) when "press to test' switch is activated		i.) Indicate attitude control mode 2.) Test lamp operation				O OR GV	ac level		-		-			6Y rms					400
3. 6 400 CPS LAMP POWER	I	PSA	continuous		indicator lamp power				6 Vac	ac				1			rms va					400
4. 6 400 CPS PRESS TO TEST	I	P5A	continuous		Test indicator lamp operation				(0×26	ac				1			rms					400 45
FLIGHT PCM AGC ALARMS + RELAY COMM	0	IN FLIGHT	when one of failures listed in the intenface diagram is present		Display alarm on main panel and telemeter failure but to ground station				o or ZB'de	de				7			28°					
PSA L OFFICE (SP LEM) CONTROL RELAYS C. AND CIZ - RELAY COMM.	0		when mode is commanded by AGC		command optics Cor LEM) to modes (Not defined as yet)				58,95 0 08	de				3			29					
2. CONTACT "A" OF P! RELAY TRELAY COMM.	0		Loss of +13" or +3" power or AGC 23"dc		TO generate "ERROR DETECT" INdication on GEN. and main panel									2								

CH	ART 6	AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION
AGC I	DSKY INTERFACE	GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION
O HTIW	THER SUBSYSTEMS	MENAGREE. WISCONSIN
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SCALE NONE	T.WD	PAGE XII- 4

AGC DSKY INTERFACE WITH OTHER SUBSYSTEMS

AGC DSKY INTERFACE WITH OTHER SUBSYSTEMS

			AGC DSKY I	NTERFACE V	VITH OTHER SUBSYSTE	MS					AGC D	SKY INT	ERFACE	WITH	OTHER S	UBSY :	STEMS	<u> </u>						
SIGNAL DESIGNATION	INPUT (I)	ORIGIN OR	INITIATED HOW,	AVAILABLE	USAGE OF INPUT OR	EFFECT OF FAILURE TO ACCEPT	QUANT	TTY REPRES	ENTED	PHYSICAL		SICAL QUANTIZATION		PHYSICAL QUANTIZATION		NO.	SIGNAL CH	ARACTI	ERISTICS	LOWER	LINE FOR	RECEIVING	NG END	
(NAME & ABBREVIATION)	OR OUTPUT (O)	DESTINATION	WHEN AND HOW OFTEN	(UP) HOW LONG	RESPONSE CAUSED BY OUTPUT	INPUT OR SUPPLY OUTPUT AT REQUIRED RATE	ACCURACY	RESOLUTION	RANGE	FORM	i	RESOLUTION	RANGE	OF	TYPE ELEMENT	z	AMPLI- TUDE	1	PULSE	RISE TIME	FALL TIME	& DELA		
MAP AND DATA VIEWER  I. PROGRAM INITIATED ALARMS (C5 - C5) + RELAY COMM		lights in	When one of the failures listed in Interface diagram occurs		DISP/AY failure Indication on map and data viewer panel					level			28 dc	و			29°							
Z. CONTACT "B"  OF PL RELAY  + COMMON	0				Indicate loss of +3" or +13" as listed in columns					d c level			ه ۵۵ ع	2			28°							

AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION	6	CHART
GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION MILWAUKEE. WISCONSIN		AGC DSKY
	SUBSYSTEMS	WITH OTHER
XDE-34-6-504A	Page 2 of 2	
PACE VIII - 5	T.WD.	SCALE

# AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION General Motors Corporation Milwaukee, Wisconsin

XDE 34-5-504A

ENGINEERING DESIGN INFORMATION EXHIBIT

PRELIMINARY AGC SPECIFICATION

J. Kernan

Dete

### 1.) AGC DSKY INTERFACE WITH THE CDU J-BOX

Ref: AGC4 In-Out Appendix

The AGC DSKY interface with the CDU J-Box consists of the IMU mode commands K1, K2, K3, K4 and the attitude control light command. The K1 through K4 relays are controlled by C1 through C4 contacts in the DSKY. The attitude control light command is controlled by the ClO contact. When the attitude control mode is commanded, the ClO output is connected to the 6V 400 cps lamp power input. When the attitude control mode is not commanded, the 6V 400 cps press to test input  $(\overline{\text{clO}})$  is connected to the attitude control light command.

# 2.) AGC DSKY INTERFACE WITH FLIGHT PCM

Ref: AGC4 Memo #5

The AGC DSKY displays the six failure indications shown on the interface diagram and also sends them to the flight PCM where they are sampled once per second.

A description of the failure modes is given in Section IX which covers the Display and Control interface:

# 3.) AGC DSKY INTERFACE WITH THE MAP AND DATA VIEWER PANEL

The C5 through C9 contacts in the AGC DSKY transmit the program generated failure indications as shown in the interface diagram. These failure indications are displayed as caution lights in the map and data viewer panel.

The B contact of the power failure relay in the AGC DSKY (Pl), send an AGC +3V or +13V failure indication at the map and data viewer panel and the computer power supply failure at the main panel.

#### 4.) AGC DSKY INTERFACE WITH PSA

Ref: AGC 4 Memo #5

The AGC DSKY interface with the PSA consists of the Cll and Cl2 mode relays for the optics or LEM control and contact A of Pl. The mode contacts are sufficiently explained by the interface chart.

Contact A of Pl indicates to the "or" circuitry in the PSA that a failure is present. This input is used to generate an "error detect" at the map and data viewer panel and at the main panel.

ion appl	CABLE I	DRATING	BAND/OR	SPECIFI	CATIONS:	FOR USE MY DESIGN SUSCON	RODUCTION, THE CONTENTS SHOULD BE RELEASED BY TRACTORS, CONTENTS SHOULD BE RELEASED BY HE CONTRACTS DEPARTMENT.
REV.	А					XII-6 Poge of	