UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

$\it 1emorandum$

TO : See list below DATE:

68-FM61-230

FROM : FM/Mission Planning and Analysis Division

SUBJECT: Transmittal of detailed programming requirements

The enclosed changes to MSC Internal Note No. 68-FM-23 present additional detailed requirements for the real-time computer program to be employed in support of the Apollo missions beginning with the lunar landing mission. The changes are necessary for the computation of two additional maneuver sequences. These change sheets should be inserted into MSC Internal Note No. 68-FM-23.

> Edgar C. Lineberry, Chief Orbital Mission Analysis Branch

John & Mayer Chief, Mission Planning

The Flight Software Branch concurs with the above recommendation.

James C. Stokes, Jr., Chief Flight Software Branch

and Analysis Division

Enclosure

Addressees:

IBM/J. Bednarcyk (5)

H. Norman

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C. R. Huss D. H. Owen, Jr.

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Branch Chiefs

FM5/R. Ernull

See attached list



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ECL:fc

CHANGE HISTORY FOR 68-FM-23

Change no	. Date	Description
1	7/15/68	Replace pages 3, 7, 12, 21, 27, 47 and 58 and add pages 42A, 42B, 62A, and 62B. The revised pages satisfy an additional RTCO requirement specified by the Flight Control Division; i.e., that a sequence be included that comput a combination circularization and panchange maneuver at a specified altitude or an input time.

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NA SA	- Manned Spacecraft Center	1. Type of D	ocument			
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		68-FM-23 Page				
то:		3.FROM:				
		Branch Mission P	Division Branch Mission Planning and Analysis Section Orbital Mission Analysis Branch			
4. Title or Su			Date of Paper			
	LOGIC AND EQUATIONS FOR	ENT PLANSING TABLE	A Change, July 15, 1968			
5. Author(s)						
	By William A. Sullivan 6. Dis	tribution				
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	ddition made by		Date			
9. Location of MSC Form 199						

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO

: See list below

FROM : FM/Mission Planning and Analysis Division

NASA-Monard Connereft Center Mission Fiation & condition Division

25 301 639 DATE: 68-FM61-230

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ECL:fc

CHANGE SHEET

FOR

MSC INTERNAL NOTE 68-FM-23 DATED JANUARY 26, 1968 LOGIC AND EQUATIONS FOR THE REAL-TIME COMPUTATION OF THE LUNAR MODULE DESCENT FLANNING TABLE

By William A. Sullivan

Change 1

July 15, 1968

Edgar C. Lineberry, Chief Orbital Mission Analysis Branch

John P. Mayer, Chief Mission Planning and Analysis Page 1 of 10 (with enclosures)

NOTE: A black bar in the margin indicated the area of change.

After the attached enclosure, which is a replacement, has been inserted, place this CHANGE SHEET between the cover and title page and write on the cover "CHANGE I inserted".

ORGINAL DESTROYED

DATE: 5/22/70



Mode	Maneuver			Sequence		
		1	2	3	4	5
1	1 .	PC	PCC	ASP	PCC	PCC
	2	DOI	DOI	CIA	DOI	DOI
	3			DOI		
2	1	ASH	CIR			
	2	DOI	DOI			
3	1	ASH				
	2	CIA				
	3	DOI				
14	1	DOI				
5	1	PC	HOl	H01		
	2	HO1	PC	H02		
	3	H02	H02	PC		
	l ₄	DOI	DOI	DOI		
6		Go t	o powered	descent		
7	1	PPC	-			

These maneurer sequences are designed to give the flight controller the allily to correct a non-nominal GSM orbit after lumar orbit insertion and to place the CSM orbital plane over the LM landing site before LM littooff. The LIDP has the capability to compute sameurers to change the apocynthion and pericynthion heights, shift the line-of-apsides and place the CSM orbital plane over a desired landing site with or without an azimuth being specified. The processor also computes a LM DOI maneuver based on a desired landing site position. To compute these maneuvers the LIDP assumes that the vehicles are docked for all maneuvers prior to DOI and are undocked for DOI and all following maneuvers.

When computing in modes 1 through 5, the flight controller is given the option of simulating powered descent; in mode 6, however, only a noward descent simulation is available. Mode 7 is used to compute a maneuver to place the CSM orbital plane over the LM landing site at the time of IM lift-off. To compute these maneuvers, the IDPP calls three specialized subroutines. The subroutines are SAC (spacecraft apsis and circularization), CHAPLA (change spacecraft plane), and LLTPR (lunar landing time prediction routine). Flow charts for the IDPP. SAC. CHAPLA, and LLTPR are presented in appendices A. B. C. and D. respectively. After all computation is completed in the LDPP, the IM descent planning table (LDPT) is then displayed. The LDPT displays maneuvers and descent trajectory parameters. From these displayed quantities the flight controller can decide whether or not the total maneuver plan is acceptable. If the plan is acceptable, the flight controller can transfer it to the mission plan table where it becomes an integral part of the over-all mission plan.

Subroutine SAC computes a maneuver to shift the line-of-apsides and change apocynthion and pericynthion height or circularize the CSM orbit.

Subroutine CHAPLA computes a maneuver to place the CSM orbital track over a desired landing site with or without a specified azimuth.

Subroutine LLTPR (ref. 2) computes the time of the DOI maneuver based on a desired landing site and a CSM vector before the maneuver.

The IDFP uses the lumar satellite analytic ephemeris generator, ISARG, (ref. 3) for wehicle ephemeris prediction and IM descent guidance equations of reference 3 for powered descent simulation. Several other special purpose trajectory subroutines are called. These are AFFIN (ref. 4), CHODE (ref. 5), STAF, STIO, STGIR (ref. 6), TIDMA (ref. 7), and LATION (ref. 8).

SYMPOLS FOR IDPP FLOW CHART

Input Constants

lunar gravitational potential

3.141592...

moon					
Çθ	angular iteration tolerance				
ζt	time iteration tolerance				
	average acceleration of gravity				
	Input Variables				
MODE	maneuver routine flag; if				
	MODE = 1, compute CSM phase change sequence				
	MODE = 2, compute single CSM maneuver sequence				
	MODE = 3, compute double CSM maneuver sequence				
	MODE = 4, compute IM maneuver sequence				
	MODE = 5, compute double Hohmann plane change CSM maneuver sequence				
	MODE = 6, compute IM powered-descent trajectory				
	MODE = 7, compute CSM prelaunch plane-change maneuver sequence				
IDO	maneuver sequence flag; when				
	MODE = 1 and				
	IDO = -1, compute plane-change maneuver only				
	IDO = 0, compute plane change and circularization				

maneuver

an input altitude.

at a specific altitude

IDO = 3, compute plane change and circularization maneuver at an input time

compute plane-change maneuver combined

with the first maneuver of a CSM two-maneuver sequence to circularize the CSM orbit at

compute plane change and circularization maneuver

MODE = 2 and

TDO = 1.

ID0 = 2.

IDO = 0, compute CSM maneuver to establish an apsis and an input altitude at the DOI maneuver point

IDO = 1, compute CSM maneuver to circularize orbit at an input altitude

MODE = 3 and

IDO = -1, compute CSM two-maneuver sequence with the first maneuver performed at an input time and the second maneuver performed at an input sltitude to circularize the orbit

DO = 1, compute CSM two-maneuver sequence with the first maneuver performed at an again and the second maneuver performed at an input altitude to circularize the orbit

MODE = 5 and

IDO = -1, compute CSM three-maneuver sequence so that the first maneuver is a plane change and the following pair is a double Hohmann to a circular orbit at an input altitude

IDO = 0, compute CSM three-maneuver sequence so that the first maneuver initiates a double Hohmann, the second is a plane change, and the third completes the double Hohmann to a circular orbit at an input altitude.

IDO = 1, compute CSM three-maneuver sequence so that the first two maneuvers constitute a double Hohmann to a circular orbit at an input attitude and the third is a plane change.

I_{PD} powered-descent simulation flag

IPD = 0, simulate powered descent

IFD = 1, do not simulate powered descent

IAZ descent azimuth flag

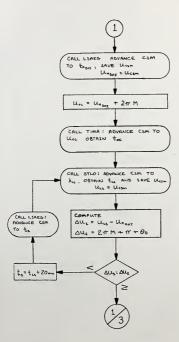
 $I_{AZ} = 0$, descent azimuth is not specified

 $I_{AZ} = 1$, descent azimuth is specified

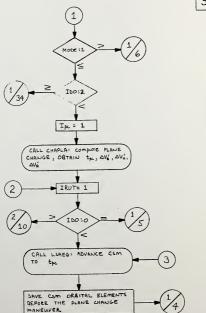
T_{TFD} powered-descent time flag

 $\mathbf{I}_{\overline{\text{TPD}}}$ = 0, $\;\;$ let powered descent compute time to ignite

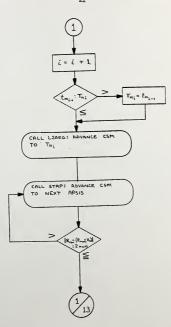
I_TPD = 1, input time for powered-descent ignition

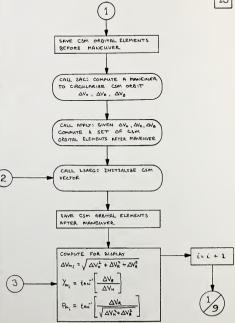






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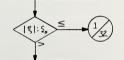




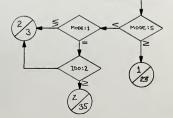
COMPUTE \hat{r}_p , A UNIT VECTOR THROUGH THE DOINT OF CLOSEST APPROACH, WHICH IS THE PROJECTION OF \hat{r}_k , IN THE LM PLANE.

$$\hat{z} = \frac{\vec{Q}}{|\vec{Q}|}, \quad \vec{R}_{\rho} = \hat{A}_{-\nu} \times \hat{z}$$

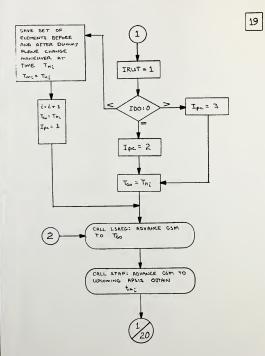
$$\widehat{\Upsilon}_{p} = \frac{\widehat{\underline{P}_{0}}}{|\widehat{R}_{p}|} \quad , \quad \xi = \cos^{2} \left[\widehat{\gamma}_{p} \cdot \widehat{\gamma}_{u} \right]$$



CALL CHAPLE: COMPUTE NEW PLANE CHANGE MANERVER, OBTAIN $\pm_{\mu c}$, $\Delta V_{\alpha}'$, $\Delta V_{\alpha}'$



Change 1, dated July 15, 1968



$$C_{1} = \frac{R_{B}}{R_{A}^{2}} \rightarrow C_{2} = \frac{2M}{R_{B}(1+C_{1})}$$

$$V_{1}n_{1} = \sqrt{C_{2}} \rightarrow V_{A} = \sqrt{V_{1}n_{A}}$$

$$V_{1}n_{2} = \sqrt{C_{2}} \rightarrow V_{A} = \sqrt{V_{1}n_{A}}$$

$$V_{2}n_{3} = \frac{R_{B}}{V_{1}n_{A}} \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow C_{4} = \frac{R_{B}}{V_{1}n_{A}} = \frac{C_{4}}{V_{1}n_{A}}$$

$$C_{3} = \frac{R_{B}}{M} \sqrt{C_{3}^{2} + C_{4}^{2}} \rightarrow C_{4} = \frac{R_{B}}{V_{1}n_{A}} = \frac{C_{4}}{C_{3}}$$

$$C_{3} = \frac{R_{B}}{M} \sqrt{C_{3}^{2} + C_{4}^{2}} \rightarrow C_{4} = \frac{R_{B}}{V_{1}n_{A}} = \frac{C_{4}}{C_{3}}$$

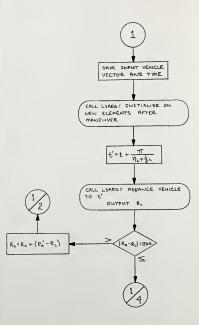
$$C_{3} = \frac{R_{B}}{M} \sqrt{C_{3}^{2} + C_{4}^{2}} \rightarrow C_{4} = \frac{R_{B}}{M} = \frac{V_{A}}{M} = \frac{C_{4}}{C_{3}}$$

$$C_{3} = \frac{R_{B}}{M} \sqrt{C_{3}^{2} + C_{4}^{2}} \rightarrow C_{4} = \frac{R_{B}}{M} = \frac{V_{A}}{M} = \frac{C_{4}}{C_{3}}$$

$$C_{3} = \frac{R_{B}}{M} \sqrt{C_{3}^{2} + C_{4}^{2}} \rightarrow C_{4} = \frac{R_{B}}{M} = \frac{V_{A}}{M} = \frac{C_{4}}{C_{3}}$$

$$C_{3} = \frac{R_{B}}{M} \sqrt{C_{3}^{2} + C_{4}^{2}} \rightarrow C_{4} = \frac{R_{B}}{M} = \frac{V_{A}}{M} = \frac{C_{4}}{M} = \frac{C_{4}}{M$$

Change 1, dated July 15, 1968





COMPUTE ANGULAR DISTANCE VEHICLE IS AWAY FROM THE POINT OF CLOSEST APPROACH

TO DETERMINE THE SIGN ON O ,

COMPONENT OF LO AND L

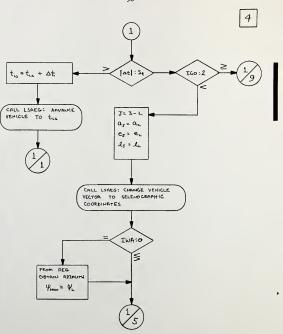
SO THAT

$$\Theta = \Theta \left[\frac{S_1}{S_1} \right]$$

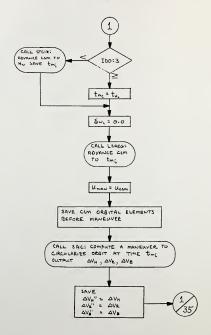
NOW COMPUTE At

 $\Delta t = \frac{\theta}{\eta_L}$

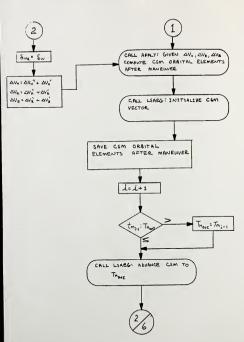




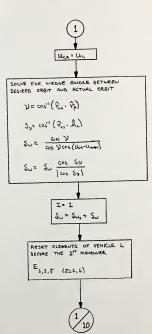
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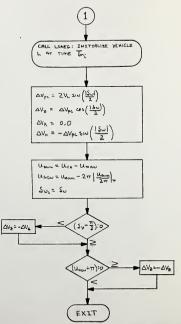
Change 1, dated July 15, 1968 (additional page)



Change 1, dated July 15, 1968 (additional page)



Change 1, dated July 15, 1968 (additional page)



Change 1, dated July 15, 1968 (additional page)