

## **Apollo 16 Orbital Mass Spectrometer Data Output Scans Collection: Microfilm Scans**

### **Collection Overview**

This collection contains microfilm scans of formatted outputs of the full set of data acquired by the Apollo 16 Orbital Mass Spectrometer (OMS) from lunar orbit during 20-24 April 1972. The mass ranges covered are 12-28 and 28-67 atomic mass units (amu). The scans are provided as multipage PDF/A files. Please note there is concern that much of the data are dominated by contamination from spacecraft and instrument outgassing (Hoffman, et al. 1972).

The four PDF/A files, a16\_oms\_mp\*.pdf, contain high-resolution, 400 dots-per-inch scans of formatted outputs of data that were imaged on five rolls of 16-millimeter microfilm. The microfilms are held at the NASA Space Science Data Coordinated Archive (NSSDCA) as data set PSPA-00139.

This collection includes copies of these public publications:

- "Chapter 21. Lunar Orbital Mass Spectrometer Experiment", from the Apollo 16 Preliminary Science Report, which describes the instrument and science goals and provides an early analysis of returned data, and
- "Chapter 29. Lunar Orbital Mass Spectrometer (NASA Experiment S-165)", from the Apollo Scientific Experiments Data Handbook, which provides the basic information necessary to decode the data in formatted outputs such as the description of the fields and the parsing technique of that data set.

### **Description of the OMS Formatted Data Outputs**

The Orbital Mass Spectrometer Experiment on Apollo 16 consisted of a dual collector, single-focusing, sector-field spectrometer mounted at the end of a retractable boom that measured 7.3 meters when fully extended deployed from the Scientific Instrument Module on the Service Module. The two collectors simultaneously scanned two mass ranges, 12 to 28 amu (low-mass channel) and 28 to 67 amu (high-mass channel). This flight neutral mass spectrometer was designed to measure gas concentrations to study the sources, sinks, and transport mechanisms of the lunar ambient atmosphere from orbit. Pre-flight absolute calibration was performed at the Langley Research Center Molecular Beam Facility.

The original data set on 16-mm microfilm was supplied by the principal investigator, Dr. John H. Hoffman, and researcher C. Peters in late 1972. The microfilm records are formatted outputs of the data on magnetic tape. The format presents sequential pairs of mass spectra (low- and high-mass channels) along with background, housekeeping, and calibration data as shown in Figures 1 and 2. Each sequential pair spans about one minute and two seconds. The next section of this document explain the contents of the low- and high-mass tables in more detail.

In addition, there are tabulated summaries of peak amplitudes from 12 to 67 amu at steps of 1 amu (Figure 3), trajectory data (Figure 4), and housekeeping measurements (Figure 5) as a function of ground elapsed time (GET). Each summary chart covers several hours of experiment operation. These tabulated summaries are printed after the corresponding set of sequential pairs of mass spectra output. The headings of these tables are explained in the Apollo Scientific Experiments Data Handbook, pages 29-7 to 29-11 and 29-16 to 29-18.



GET	TIME	APOLLO 16	4 OCTOBER 1972 / 22 NOVEMBER 1972 SPEC.			B0	B1	17373.73	DATA	C	FLAG	00000000	PBKG	BKG	N		
			A0	-505.83	A1	34703.50			DATA	C	SYNC	11000011	63	78	10		
*****	PEAK	ERROR	CODE	1													
1	45	4	286	52	34	59	800	27	21	33	47	154	268				
2	31	14	370	42	35	46	728	26	70	34	46	134	108				
3	51	24	338	39	38	37	592	37	92	26	46	158	92				
4	57	24	258	27	34	22	356	39	102	20	119	222	81				
5	61	13	168	23	28	28	232	14	58	35	185	242	75				
6	41	15	70	30	28	24	112	47	46	45	261	270	76				
7	23	17	46	31	10	27	60	54	21	49	277	294	75				
8	25	9	40	22	23	31	48	74	29	59	213	258	74				
9	28	8	33	46	6	38	58	120	10	51	177	234	82				
10	59	12	56	50	13	69	39	142	32	35	95	210	79				
11	95	20	112	45	26	135	39	138	22	35	61	214	75				
12	101	26	186	44	12	283	46	150	24	19	57	206	81				
13	95	26	234	48	6	399	45	142	38	23	57	490	83				
14	81	20	222	29	14	551	37	122	39	28	49	1954	78				
15	30	36	172	29	37	527	94	68	40	28	46	5874	78				
16	17	10	110	24	26	479	154	44	65	15	51	10418	1696				
17	24	14	50	13	18	347	256	47	49	36	45	12210	1712				
18	28	3	29	15	20	223	348	28	34	20	47	11058	1696				
19	38	15	35	27	18	139	356	21	31	27	53	7730	1712				
20	33	33	42	25	41	57	352	25	19	20	51	4338	1712				
21	30	54	90	29	21	47	328	23	14	44	63	1922	1712				
22	9	82	214	71	22	57	294	22	31	63	115	653	1696				
23	17	54	334	93	17	55	168	22	35	59	317	242	1712				
24	4	60	426	99	21	57	112	27	31	41	657	134	1696				
25	25	38	418	89	8	49	70	27	17	49	945	136	1696				
26	29	15	338	75	9	79	56	33	23	43	865	110	112				
27	39	15	254	53	15	183	18	47	37	30	441	122	1696				
28	40	20	140	43	17	495	19	76	79	44	381	108	1712				
29	41	18	80	25	25	1391	25	124	123	47	177	108	1696				
30	35	43	36	25	46	3067	18	180	69	45	99	104	1712				
31	9	52	18	25	41	4911	30	220	65	29	51	106					
32	31	72	20	26	51	6127	36	312	34	41	53	94					
33	8	60	42	18	39	6255	49	308	28	46	51	100					
34	12	48	34	35	34	5167	86	324	22	35	97	110					
35	7	25	56	39	23	377	154	280	20	55	51	112					
36	37	9	58	59	11	2319	244	248	25	169	51	178					
37	2*	17	60	65	17	1199	256	176	29	105	67	370					
38	19	46	77	13	559	568	134	21	3057	58	650						
39	15	27	33	55	25	199	432	100	18	4593	66	818					
40	5	44	24	46	9	128	680	48	19	4401	76	22					
41	0	114	30	44	24	88	608	35	30	2993	96						
42	7	124	27	31	8	70	520	33	31	1505	254						
43	13	116	16	24	23	64	400	10	44	553	594						
44	36	90	31	22	32	78	288	27	43	145	1074						
45	30	74	37	18	47	120	146	23	36	67	1458						
46	26	38	96	26	103	220	76	26	31	55	1458						
47	33	30	66	13	107	388	46	32	36	49	1218						
48	24	54	90	10	105	616	25	34	19	55	786						
49	4	76	82	24	97	760	30	29	32	37	442						
50	2	158	78	18	87	872	35	27	14	40	234						
67	77	64	20*56	199	52	30	48	23	45	522	42	321	39	282*37	38		
66	24	60	72*55	405	51	80	47	24*44	6282	41	655	38	84	36	4682	29	
65	30	59	55	54	37	50	54	46	84	43	809	40	117*	35	21	31	233
64	25*58	101	53	67	49	20					34	35					
63	28	57	336														
62	14																

Figure 2 – High-mass channel data of the sequential pair starting at GET 167:34:08. This sample is page 45 of a16\_oms\_mp20074.pdf.





For both the high- and low-mass case, starting with the third row, the data are organized in columns. The first column simply gives the row numbers. The second column gives the counts from voltage steps 1 to 50. Column 3 gives steps from 51-100, column 4 steps 101-150, etc., until column 13, which gives the readings from steps 551-590, the last measurement in the sequence.

The 590 steps cycle through the potential voltage, step 1 at 620 V to step 590 at 1560 V. Step 1 is the count for the highest mass measured (approx. 68 amu for the high-mass and 28 amu for the low-mass). Step 590 is the count for the lowest mass measured in each range (28 amu for high-mass, 16 amu for low-mass). Step number can be converted to the mass being measured for the high-mass case using the coefficients in the second row and the conversion equation:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{step\#} &= A_0 + A_1/\text{mass for steps 1-400} \\ \text{step\#} &= B_0 + B_1/\text{mass for steps 401-590} \end{aligned}$$

For example, in the case given in Figure 2, the mass at step 300 would be:  $300 = -505.83 + 34703.50/\text{mass}$ , or mass = 43.07, so in this case the count of 872 measured at step 300 would apply to mass 43.07.

Unfortunately, an equation and coefficients are not given for the low-mass case. Assuming the low-mass conversion equation has the same form, and identifying known peaks in the data from the literature (Apollo 15 and 16 Preliminary Science Reports) we can roughly estimate the coefficients for the low-mass case as  $A_0 = -503.33$ ,  $A_1 = 14,485.33$ ,  $B_0 = -66$ , and  $B_1 = 7488$ . This would give for step 300 in Figure 1, equivalent to our example above:

$$300 = -503.33 + 14485.33/\text{mass}, \text{ or mass} = 18.03$$

The final column has background, calibration, and housekeeping numbers, see Yeager et al. (1973) for more details.

## Data Quality

Please note there is concern that much of the data is dominated by contamination from spacecraft and instrument outgassing. See Hoffman, et al. (1972) for more details.

Some frames on the microfilm were blurry which causes the corresponding pages in the PDF/A files to appear to be scans that were out of focus, which is not the case.

## References

- Apollo 16 Preliminary Science Report, NASA SP-315, published by NASA, Washington, D.C., 1972.  
(Available from the NASA Technical Reports Server (NTRS), <https://ntrs.nasa.gov/>)
- Apollo Scientific Experiments Data Handbook, NASA Technical Memorandum X-58131, JSC-09166,  
published by NASA Johnson Space Center, Houston, Texas, August 1974 (revised April 1976).  
(Available from the NTRS, <https://ntrs.nasa.gov/>)
- Hoffman, J. H., Lunar orbital mass spectrometer, International Journal of Mass Spectrometry and Ion Physics, Volume 8, Issue 4, pp. 403-416, 1972. (doi:10.1016/0020-7381(72)83026-2)
- Hoffman, J. H., R. R. Hodges, Jr., and D. E. Evans, Lunar orbital mass spectrometer experiment, Lunar and Planetary Science Conference Proceedings, Volume 3, pp. 2205-2216, 1972. (Available from the NTRS, <https://ntrs.nasa.gov/>) Published Abstract: One of the Orbital Science experiments on Apollo 15 was a mass spectrometer designed to measure the composition and distribution of the lunar atmosphere. It operated for nearly 90 hours, producing spectra of an unexpectedly complex nature, indicating that many complex gas molecules exist in the

vicinity of the spacecraft. The most plausible explanation is that there was continual vaporization of frozen or liquid drops of water, fuel, or other matter that had been ejected from the spacecraft with small relative velocity so that these particles remained in nearby orbits. The search for naturally occurring gases in these spectra involves a statistical analysis of the data which has not been completed to date. A theoretical prediction regarding the possibilities of detecting lunar volcanism from orbit is included.

Yeager, P. R., A. Smith, J. J. Jackson, and J. H. Hoffman, Absolute Calibration of Apollo Lunar Orbital Mass Spectrometer, *Journal of Vacuum Science and Technology*, Volume 10, pp. 348-354, 1973. (doi:10.1116/1.1317064) Published Abstract: Recent experiments were conducted in Langley Research Center's molecular beam system to perform an absolute calibration of the lunar orbital mass spectrometer which was flown on the Apollo 15 and 16 missions. Tests were performed with several models of the instrument using two test gases, argon and neon, in the 1 ntorr to .1 picotorr range. Sensitivity to argon at spacecraft orbital velocity was .00028 A/torr enabling partial pressures in the .01-picotorr range to be measured at the spacecraft altitude. Neon sensitivity was nearly a factor of 5 less. Test data support the feasibility of using the lunar orbital mass spectrometer as a tool to gather information about the lunar atmosphere.

### **Related Data Sets**

The NSSDCA holds two data sets related to this collection: PSPA-00611 contains the original, high-resolution, 400 dots per inch, TIFF files (scans) of the formatted data outputs on microfilm; PSPA-00098 contains the full set of Apollo 16 Orbital Mass Spectrometer data on magnetic tape supplied by the principal investigator and used to generate the formatted outputs.

A similar orbital mass spectrometer was flown on Apollo 15. A set of scans of formatted data outputs from that experiment are archived in the NASA PDS as collection ID  
urn:nasa:pds:a15oms:document\_data\_output\_scans.

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