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NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

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# (FOR ALL LAUNCH DATES) APOLLO 17

# FINAL LUNAR SURFACE PROCEDURES

# VOL. 1: NOMINAL PLANS

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PREPARED BY

NOV 29 1972 Lunar, Science Institute

# EVA AND EXPERIMENTS BRANCH CREW PROCEDURES DIVISION

MANNED SPACECRAFT CENTER HOUSTON, TEXAS

NOVEMBER 6, 1972

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FINAL

APOLLO 17

LUNAR SURFACE PROCEDURES

VOL. 1: NOMINAL PLANS

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#### APOLLO 17

#### LUNAR SURFACE PROCEDURES

VOL. I: Nominal Plans

#### FINAL

#### PREFACE

This document has been prepared by the Crew Procedures Division, Flight Crew Operations Directorate, Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston, Texas and by General Electric, Apollo and Ground Systems, Houston Programs. The information contained herein represents Lunar Surface Procedures for Apollo 17 Mission J-3, the seventh manned lunar landing mission. The final document consists of two parts: Vol. 1 - Nominal Plans; Vol. 2 - Contingency Plans.

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Much of the geological data and traverse planning material in this document was prepared by the Operation Analysis Branch of the Systems Engineering Division, Apollo Spacecraft Program Office, and was distributed under separate cover as "Apollo 17 Traverse Planning Data." All procedures and planning data for lunar surface operations are superceded by this document. . . . . . . . . 4 đ ō. · .4 4 đ đ

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### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Final Apollo 17 Lunar Surface Procedures Document is used to document the planning for lunar surface EVA operations on Mission J-3, to describe the crew equipment interface, and to document the manner in which the lunar surface mission requirements are to be implemented.

The nominal plan includes three two-man EVA periods during the 75 hour stay of the LM vehicle on the lunar surface. The first, second and third EVA's are each planned for seven hours of activity from depressurization to repressurization of the LM.

EMU operations and procedures (including contingency) are covered in the EMU AOH, Reference 6.

Photographic and TV camera operations are integrated herein in a summary manner.

This document contains summary and detailed timeline and procedures data. The voice data plan and copies of the crew's cuff checklist are included. The summary timelines are essentially a task flow analysis along a time base showing coincident activities and points of interaction between crewmen. The detailed timeline procedures simply list in the sequence of performance, the steps required to carry out each of the tasks identified in the summary timeline. It is in the detailed timeline procedures that the crew/equipment interfaces are revealed. Both the summary and detailed timeline procedures present the CDR's and the LMP's task side-by-side to minimize the confusion as to which crewman is doing what and to show how they cooperate in the lunar surface operations. The voice data plan is provided coincident with the detailed timeline procedures as a device by which cap-com (capsule communicator) is able to keep abreast of the crew's activities and to provide cap-com with cues, data and data recording points with which to provide realtime assistance to the lunar surface crew during the EVA activities. The crew's cuff checklists are included for information only, showing the procedural cues the crew have at their fingertips.

The procedures herein are responsive to the Mission Requirements for SA-512/CSM-114/LM-12 J-3 Type Mission currently in effect as of the date of this document.

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# 2.0 MISSION DESCRIPTION



Figure 2.1-1 Whole moon view showing Apollo 17 landing site: 20 09'50'N, 30 44'58'E.

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#### 2.0 MISSION DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 LANDING SITE

The description of the Taurus Littrow site has been developed by a number of sources: notably, the Field Geology Experiment Team, various individuals in the Science and Applications Directorate, the Operations Analysis Branch of ASPO, and the Experiments Branch of Flight Control Division. Special acknowledgement is made to Drs. V. L. Freeman, J. W. Head, W. R. Muehlberger, and E. W. Wolfe who prepared the material on the geologic objectives of the mission, and the discussion of the Taurus-Littrow geologic setting.

2.1.1 <u>Geographic Setting</u> - The Taurus-Littrow region is located in the northeast quadrant of the moon (Figure 2.1-1), in the mountainous region of the southeastern rim of the Serenitatis basin, approximately 750 km east of the Apollo 15 site (Figure 2.1-2). The site name is derived from the Taurus Mountains, which lie to the north and northeast of the site forming a mountainous plateau at the eastern edge of Serenitatis between Posidonius and Macrobius, and from Littrow, an old 30 km highland crater which lies approximately 35 km north of the landing site. This area is well illustrated in Figure 2.1-3, an Apollo 15 metric camera oblique, a view of the Taurus-Littrow area from south of the landing site. Posidonius is the large crater in the upper left near the horizon, Mare Serenitatis is the dark region along the left margin, and the crater Littrow lies in the left-center, just north of the landing site. Macrobius is off the picture to the west and the relatively fresh large crater in the upper right is Romer. Figure 2.1-4 shows the map location of this region.

Approach and Landing - The approach to the landing point is from due east over a set of the sculptured hills which rise about 1-1/2 km above the plains. At the point where the descent trajectory passes over the hills, the terrain is about 750 meters above the landing site, the spacecraft clears the local terrain by about 3000 meters.

Figures 2.1-5 and 1-6 show two oblique views of the landing area and approach path. In Figure 2.1-6, South Massif is just out of view on the left margin but the light mantled material of the debris slide can be seen just downrange from the landing point.

Figure 2.1-7 shows a closer view of the landing area with the landing dispersion ellipse superimposed. Coordinates of the target point are as follows: longitude 30° 44' 58.3" E, latitude 20° 09' 50.5" N, radius 1,734,484 meters based on analytical triangulation of Apollo 15 photography.

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Figure 2.1-2 Unser wanter of an eviet through 17 leading region.



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Figure 2.1-3 Oblique view of Apollo 1/ landing region as seen by Apollo 15 mapping camera. The landing site itself is off the picture just below the center margin.

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FIGURE 2.1-5 Apollo 15 oblique view of Taurus-Littrow area.

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Figure 2.1-6 Apollo 15 oblique view looking northwest at the Taurus-Littrew area.





Figure 2.1-8 Schematic view of Taurus-Littrow landing and traverse region looking east-southeast. X is nominal landing site.

#### 2.1.2 Geologic Setting

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<u>General</u> - The Taurus Mountains and associated highlands form the eastern uplifted edge of the Serenitatis basin, one of the moon's large multiringed basins. The bulk of this region probably consists of highland material uplifted to its present position at the time of formation of the Serenitatis basin. The landing point itself is on the floor of a flat-floored trough(Figure 2.1-8)whose subsurface is thought to consist of highlands material down-dropped by graben formation and partially buried by younger basin-filling plains materials. The valley floor, as well as portions of the upland area, is covered by a fine dark mantle that may be composed of volcanic fragments. The regional distribution of the dark mantle material is well illustrated in Figure 2.1-9, an earth-based telescopic view of the Serenitatis and Taurus-Littrow region.

Figure 2.1-10 is an Apollo 15 photograph looking south toward the Apollo 17 landing site at the edge of Mare Serenitatis (on the right). Several of the linear rilles so characterisitic of basin margins are seen in the center. The large crater in the center is Littrow B. The South Massif appears just at the upper tip of the RCS engine nozzle and the top of the North Massif just below that. The dark mantle is readily visible south of Littrow and around the massifs. Plains units and low highlands are seen in the foreground.

Geology of the landing area - The local setting of the landing site is shown in Figure 2.1-11 and 2.1-12 and the distribution of major geologic units is shown on Figure 2.1-13, a geologic map which covers approximately the same area as Figure 2.1-12.

Massif Material - Massif material forms the high, steep, relatively blocky mountain face immediately north and southwest of the landing point. The distinctive nature of the massifs is illustrated in Figure 14 which shows them grouped on the horizon in a view looking south. South Massif is indicated by the arrow. The materials of the massifs probably consist of breccia formed during impacts that created some of the major mare basins. Significant contributions of ejecta may have come from Tranquillitatis, Serenitatis, Nectaris, Crisium, and Imbrium (listed in order of decreasing age). These ejecta deposits probably overlie still older ejecta from earlier impact basins. Accordingly, the age of the massif material is regarded as Imbrian and pre-Imbrian. Faults bounding the massifs may have originated in the Serenitatis event. However, the sharp definition of the massif boundaries suggests that subsequent structural adjustments have occured.

A possible alternative interpretation is that the North and South Massifs are volcanic in origin. Their very steep faces and arcuate convex-outward shapes (Figure 2.1-12) are similar to shapes common in terrestrial volcanic domes on earth and thus they could be extrusive volcanic constructs.



Figure 2.1-9A- Earth-based telescopic view of Apollo 17 landing region.

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Figure 2.1-9B- Earth-based telescopic view of Apollo 17.1anding region.



Figure 2.1-10 Southerly-looking oblique view of Apollo 17 landing region taken from Apollo 15.

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Figure 2.1-11 Apollo 15 mapping camera view of Apollo 17 landing area.



figure 2.1-12 Enlargement of mapping camera view of Apollo 1/ landing area and traverse area
Sculptured Hills Material - The sculptured hills unit, characterized by the occurrence of closely spaced domical hills (Figure 2.1-11) is widespread in the highlands between Serenitatis and Crisium. It is within traverse range northeast of the landing point (Figure 2.1-12, -13). Because of its occurrence in the walls and rims of old craters (e.g., Littrow), (Figure 2.1-11) the sculpturing may be interpreted as an erosional of highlands material degradation controlled by preexisting sets of fractures. Accordingly, the sculptured hills unit may be similar in composition and different only in structural history from the massifs or it may differ in composition so as to have responded differently to deformational stress. The lack of resolvable blocks at the bases of slopes in the sculptured hills compared with their relative abundance at the bases of massif slopes supports the hypothesis of compositional difference. The sculptured hills probably consist of ejecta of Imbrian and pre-Imbrian ages, but, again, they have some characteristics suggestive of volcanic origin.

Low Hills Material - Low hills material occurs in discontinuous patches adjacent to massif and sculptured hills materials where they border the plains (Figure 2.1-11). The low hills are most likely the tops of downfaulted blocks of massif or sculptured hills material that protrude slightly above the general plains surface (Figures 2.1-8, -11). In addition, they may include materials derived from the adjacent uplands by mass wasting.

Plains Material - The relative evenness of the valley floor at the landing site suggests that a basin-filling unit (plains material) that apparently submerged all but the highest projections of hill-forming material was emplaced after formation of the trough (Figure 2.1-8). Such fill might consist of volcanic flows, colluvium derived from the adjacent uplands, or sheets of breccia. Similar materials may fill nearby upland basins (e.g., Littrow) or may underlie the topographic bench around the east edge of the Serenitatis basin. Plains material is presumably exposed in the bright walls of the craters on the plains. The abundance of blocks in the crater walls and on their rims indicates that the plains material is either indurated or contains large indurated blocks. The large craters may penetrate through the plains material into the underlying massif or hills units, which may be represented in their ejecta. Plains material appears to be younger than the bulk of the massif and the hill materials and is probably older than youngest mare fill of the Serenitatis basin. Hence an age of Imbrian or pre-Imbrian is inferred for the plains material.

Dark Mantle Material - Dark, presumably unconsolidated material with no resolvable blocks (i.e., no blocks larger than 2 meters in diameter) occurs as a blanket a few meters to tens of meters thick on the plains surface and on the floors of nearby upland basins (Figure 2.1-9). It is discontinuous on sloping upland surfaces and on the steep walls of pre-existing craters (Figure 2.1-16). Low reflectivity

\* Or, better, "sub-floor material" to avoid confusion with the more familiar usage of "plain" meaning the valley floor independent of any stratigraphic connotation.



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# GENERALIZED GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE TAURUS-LITTROW AREA

E. W. Wolfe, J. W. Head, V. L. Freeman, and H. H. Schmitt

EXPLANATION

COPERNICAN



Light mantle material

Dark mantle material

COPERNICAN AND ERATOSTHENIAN

IMBRIAN AND PRE-IMBRIAN

(Plains) \*

Plains material (mantled except in crater walls)

Massif material





Sculptured Hills material

Low Hills material



Rim of larger pre-mantle crater on plains

Contact (includes fault contacts)

(plains material exposed in walls and rims)



Scarp; barbs point downhill

Adapted in part from Lucchitta, B. K., 1972, Preliminary Geologic Map of the Littrow Region of the Moon: U.S. Geological Survey, unpublished map.

\* Plains = Subfloor

Source and Explanation of Symbols in Figure 2.1-13 Geologic Map







Figure 2.1-16 Detailed view of plains/dark mantle area.

in 3.8 and 70 cm radar images implies relative scarcity of cobbles and boulders in near-surface materials. The dark mantle is most readily interpreted as a pyroclastic deposit and is probably unconsolidated. A few small dark halo craters that could be vents for volcanic ash can be recognized in areas of massif and hills materials. No undoubted vents have been identified on the plains in the landing area. If vents are present in the Landing area, they may be too small to resolve in the orbital photographs, or we may misinterpret them as impact craters.

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The dark mantle is interpreted to be younger than all of the large craters on the plains. Its relatively smooth uncratered surface and the sharpness of some of the underlying craters suggest a fairly young, perhaps Copernican, age.

Light Mantle Material - A bright ray-like feature with linear ridges and finger-like projections onto the dark mantel extends north from the South Massif (Figures 2.1-12,-15). No source crater for such a ray of ejecta can be identified. Hence this light mantle material may have been deposited by an avalance of unconsolidated debris from the slopes of the South Massif. It seemingly overlies the dark mantle because craters with dark ejecta dot the surface of the deposit. Large craters and a prominent scarp are visible although mantled and attest to the thinness of the deposit. Resolvable blocks (>2 m) are absent except near the south end of the slide and on the adjacent south massif slope. The light mantle shows greater reflectivity than the dark mantle in 3.8 cm radar imagery, which indicates a greater frequency of cobble on the surface of the light mantle. The absence of all but fresh small impact craters, apparent position of the light mantle over the dark mantle, and the relative absence of mixing near the thin edges of the light mantle imply a young, probably Copernican, age.

Surface Features - Major surface features of special geologic interest include craters, shallow troughs at the bases of the massifs and sculptured hills, and the prominent east-facing fault scarp.

The larger craters (generally >100 m) on the plains surface (Figure 2.1-16) are of three types:

- (1) large (.5-1 km) steep-sided craters that occur in a cluster near the landing point
- (2) large subdued craters with barely perceptible rims,
- (3) scattered clusters of smaller (<.5 km) craters.

All three types are inferred to be older than the dark mantle although some could be contemporary volcanic sources. Exposures of wall and rim material are discontinuous and generally occur only on the inner wall below the rim crest. Elsewhere the ejecta are mantled except for scattered blocks large enough to project through the thin mantle. Although the larger craters are probably of impact origin, a volcanic origin for some may be considered.

The dark mantle is excavated only by relatively small craters that are generally much less than 100 m in diameter. The most likely vents for dark mantle material in the nearby uplands are small craters with related dark deposits of local extent. Vents in the plains area may be represented by similar small craters closely enough spaced so that the ejecta blankets overlap.

An apparently young, east-facing scarp, with local height of as much as 80 m, crosses the floor of the trough about 5 km west of the landing point and continues into the North Massif (Figure 2.1-15). The scarp, which probably represents the surface trace of a complex fault, consists of alternating north and northwest-striking segments, each on the order of 5 km long. Some segments occur as single, continuous, approximately straight scarps, others as zones of discontinuous en echelon scarps. Between the light mantle unit and the North Massif the scarp is covered by the dark mantle unit, which it therefore appears to antedate. However, distinctness of some segments of the scarp in the area of the light mantle and absence of dark mantle on some segments of the scarp on the North Massif suggest that younger movement may have occurred.

<u>Regolith</u> - An unusually small thickness of regolith is expected on the surfaces of the dark and light mantle units. In Apollo 15 orbital photographs with resolution of a few meters, these surfaces are not saturated by resolvable craters. An albedo boundary that may represent the edge of a local dark mantel unit crossing a .5 km crater about 2 km south of the landing point (Figure 2.1-16) shows no evidence of mixing at the same high resolution. Extrapolation from crater counts in the dark mantle suggests that crater diameters at the upper limit of the steady state distribution are most probably .3 m but may be as large as 3 m. Hence the mean thickness of completely mixed regolith may lie within the range of 3 to 30 cm.

### 2.2 LUNAR SURFACE OBJECTIVES

The following information is taken from the "Mission Requirements, SA-512/CSM-114/LM-12 J3 Type Mission, Lunar Landing," and its approved revisions.

2.2.1 Mission Objectives

The following primary mission objectives have been assigned to this mission by the Office of Manned Space Flight (OMSF) in the Mission Implementation Plan (Reference 1):

- Perform selenological inspection, survey, and sampling of materials and surface features in a pre-selected area of the Descartes region.
- 2) Emplace and activate surface experiments.
- Conduct in-flight experiments and photographic tasks from lunar orbit.

Detailed objectives have been derived from the OMSF-assigned primary objectives, placed in order of priority, and detailed to the extent necessary for mission planning.

### 2.2.2 Lunar Surface Priorities

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The detailed objectives and experiments are listed below in their order of priority. Accomplishment of the detailed objectives and detailed experiments planned for the lunar surface will not be jeopardized for the sake of those planned for lunar orbit or coasting flight. The planning will, however, permit the surface Electrical Properties experiment to be turned OFF at certain times as defined in the Test Conditions for the Lunar Sounder Experiment.

Priority	Detailed Obj	ectives a	and	Experiments

### Lunar Surface

- Documented Sample Collection at highest priority traverse station (Part of Lunar Geology Investigation)
- 2 Heat Flow (S-037) (Part of Apollo 17 ALSEP)
- 3 Lunar Surface Gravimeter (S-207) (Part of Apollo 17 ALSEP)
- 4 Lunar Seismic Profiling (S-203) (Part of Apollo 17 ALSEP)
  - Lunar Atmospheric Composition (S-205) (Part of Apollo 17 ALSEP)
  - Lunar Ejecta and Meteorites (S-202) (Part of Apollo 17 ALSEP)
- 7 Lunar Geology Investigation (S-059( (Portions other than priority items 1 and 8)
  - Drill Core Sample Collection (Part of Lunar Geology Investigation)

- 9 Surface Electrical Properties (S-204)
- 10 Lunar Neutron Probe (S-299)
- Traverse Gravimeter (S-199)
- 12 Cosmic Ray Experiment

### 2.3 EVA REQUIREMENTS

#### 2.3.] General Requirements

The stay time on the lunar surface is open-ended and the planned maximum will not exceed approximately 75 hours. After checkout of the LM to assess its launch capability, the LM will be depressurized to allow egress of astronauts to the surface. The nominal plan will provide for three periods of simultaneous EVA by both astronauts. The first EVA period will be up to approximately 7 hours in duration, as will the second and third EVA periods.

Traverse planning will provide for returning the crew to the LM under each of the following single-failure conditions.

Use of the buddy-secondary life support system due to an inoperative PLSS anytime during a riding traverse (based on the assumption that the LRV will operate properly during the return to the LM).

Use of two PLSS's for a walking return to the LM for an inoperative LRV anytime during a riding traverse (based on the assumption that both PLSS's will operate properly during the return to the LM).

Traverse planning will not be provided for dual failure conditions such as two PLSS failures or an LRV failure combined with a PLSS failure. ALSEP deployment operations will be accomplished during the first EVA within the limitations and constraints defined in the CSM/LM Spacecraft Data Book, SNA-8-D-027, Vol. V, ALSEP Data Book for Apollo 17.

Television transmission will be provided as soon as the LRV mounted TV system (GCTA) is activated during the EVA period. Television coverage will include an external view of the landed LM, a panorama of distant terrain features and an astronaut conducting lunar surface activities. Television coverage will be provided by the GCTA during each science stop when using the LRV.

Photography will be employed throughout the EVA to document the activities and observations.

Figure 2.3-1 gives sun elevation and azimuth at the Littrow site as a function of date, GMT and GET. Table 2.3-1 gives earth and sun elevations and azimuths at the nominal EVA start times for this mission.

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FIGURE 2.3 - 1: SUN ELEVATION AND AZIMUTH AT TAURUS-LITTROW

START	AZI	MUTH	ELEV	APPROX. EARTH				
EVA	EARTH	SUN	EARTH	SUN	CRESCENT SIZE			
1	240,5°	96.5°	44.5°	14.5°	53%			
2	2 <b>39.</b> 5°	102.0°	45.5°	25.0°	50%			
3	238.0°	107.0°	46.0°	36.5°	47%			

# Note: All data based on a nominal launch date and time

# TABLE 2.3-1: EARTH/SUN AZIMUTH AND ELEVATIONS AT NOMINAL EVA START TIMES FOR TAURUS-LITTROW

FIGURE 2.3-2: APOLLO 17 LUNAR STAY TIMELINE



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FIGURE 2.3-2: APOLLO 17 LUNAR STAY TIMELINE (Cont'd)

## 2.3.2 Traverse Objectives and Exploration Rationale

The crew's first objective on egress to the surface of the moon is to deploy and activate their principal geological exploratory tool, the Lunar Roving Vehicle (LRV). Following this operation, the crew puts the ground controlled television assembly (GCTA) into operation, and loads the LRV for lunar operations.

Their principal tasks on EVA 1 are to deploy the ALSEP and Surface Electrical Properties transmitter. Following these operations, the crew is ready for the exploration of Taurus Littrow. During the exploratory traverses, the Apollo 17 astronauts will deploy eight explosive packages, and take up to ten readings on the Traverse Gravimeter. The ALSEP, SEP, and other tasks mentioned above will be detailed in Section 3 of this document. The overall stay time timeline for Apollo 17 Lunar Surface Activities is given in Figure 2.3-2.

### Geologic Objectives

Refer to Figure 2.3-3 for an overall schematic traverse map while reading this section.

1. Massif and related units - observations, characterizations, and sampling.

a. Mode of origin and emplacement - the massif and related units are probably composed of breccia from various ejecta blankets, most likely arranged in subhorizontal layers with the youngest deposits lying at higher elevations. Observational and photographic data bearing on this problem will be gathered.

b. Stratigraphy - The light mantle unit appears to be some type of debris flow or avalanche which may contain massif material derived from the entire stratigraphic sequence comprising the South Massif. Sampling stations (2, 3, and 4) are scheduled in the light mantle in a direction normal to the mountain front in the hope that a maximum variety of South Massif rock types will be collected. Sampling at the base of the massifs is also designed to collect the widest possible variety of samples of massif material through sampling of boulders derived from the mountain slopes and collection of rake, soil, and other documented samples (stations 2, 6, and 7). Investigation of boulders should provide the opportunity to examine and document internal structures indicative of the mode of origin of the massif materials.

c. Areal variation - sampling at and within the North and South Massifs and comparison with the sculptured hill is designed to provide data on areal variation of highlands material.





The distinct morphology of the sculptured hills suggests that they may be of different composition from the massifs. Station 8 is designed to investigate this possibility.

Relationships of the massif and massif-related units to the dark mantle unit are being investigated at stations 6-7, and 8; with the light mantle at station 2.

2. Dark mantle material - observations, characterization and sampling.

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a. Mode of origin and emplacement - the dark mantle may be a volcanic pyroclastic deposit. Sources of the widespread dark mantle on the plains have not been specifically identified, but a variety of crater types (stations 1, 4, 5, 9, 10), among which sources might be included, will be investigated. In addition, investigation of a possible exposure of the edge of a local young dark mantle unit (station 1) may provide important data on the mechanism of emplacement.

b. Internal stratigraphy - both the vertical compositional variation in the dark mantle and the time span during which is accumulated are of scientific interest. Radial sampling of craters at stations 4 and 9 as well as numerous core tubes are designed to provide data on these questions.

c. External stratigraphy - observations and photographs of the relationships of the dark mantle to other units will also help to establish its historical significance. Relationships to the plains unit will be studied at stations 1, 5, and 10 and with the massifs at stations 6, 7, and 8. Observations of the relations of the dark and light mantle will be made as the crew drives across the contact and at station 4 where they will investigate a dark halo crater in the light mantle.

d. Areal variation - possible areal variations will be investigated at widespread sampling points in the dark mantle (stations 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10); these stations will provide samples over an area of 30 square km. If sources are local, a variety of sources will be sampled.

3. Plains material - observations, characterization, and sampling.

a. Mode of origin and emplacement - the plains materials may be volcanic in origin or they may be impact breccias. Early characterization of rock types at station 1 should bear on this question.

b. Areal variation - separation of stations 1, 5, and 10 by several kilometers provides the opportunity to investigate areal variation. The relationship of the plains to the dark mantle and possibly to other units underlying the plains will also be investigated.

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### 3.0 NOMINAL LUNAR SURFACE PROCEDURES

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On Apollo 17, the CDR and LMP will spend 75 hours on the lunar surface at the Taurus Littrow site, of which as many as 21 hours will be spent in actual lunar surface activities. There will be three 7-hour EVA's scheduled as shown in Figure 2.3-2, the Summary Timeline. The EVA periods are separated by LM cabin activities, which include housekeeping, nutrition, and sleep.

Section 3.1 details the first EVA. The first subsection, 3.1.1 gives a general narrative description of the lunar surface activities. This narrative is followed by 3.1.2, which summarizes the EVA traverse in tabular form, and gives times on station, traverse velocities and times, plus parametric planning data. Section 3.1.3 provides the detailed, minute-by-minute procedural timeline for the EVA. Each page of the timeline is faced by the Voice Data Plan. These data are used by Mission Control during the actual EVA to conduct operations, record data as required, and follow the lunar surface operations as they transpire. The Voice Data Plan includes copies of the Cuff Check List that the crew has with them as a job aid in carrying out their tasks.

In like fashion, Section 3.2 documents EVA 2 nominal procedures, and Section 3.3 EVA 3.

Figure 3.0-1 depicts the nominal LRV traverses for all three EVA's on Apollo 17.



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FIGURE 3.1-1

	APOLLO 1	.7 LUNAR SL	JRFACE TIM	ELINE	EVA 1	DATE:	NOV. '	72		7						₩	
C D R	DEPRESS	EGRESS	LRV DEPLOY	SET UP LRV	LRV TEST DRIVE	LRV FRONT CONFIG	LRV ANT CONFIG	LRV TV CON	SRC FIG	F A L A G	SEP, LSP ALSD, N.F ORE BAG _RV	TUX TO	ALSEP TRAV- RIDE LR	ALS INT V CON	SEP ER- NN I	Y P L	DRILL FIRST HFE HOLE
ц м Р 0+	depress	EGRESS		SET UP LRV T T T ()+	LM AREA 	GEOPALLE	ET CONFIG	1+10	FLAG DEPLC	+20	-M I ALSE N OFF P LOAD I I I 1+3(	P FUEI RTG	L ALSEP TRAV	ALSEN INTER 1+50	P, LSG G LSG G DEPLOY P 2+00	SP /M L E- LOY S T T 1 2+1	C/S DEPLOY 0 2+20
	TGE 👿 TV TEST																
C D R	DRILL E FIRST P HFE P HOLE	M- DRI LACE SEC ROBE HFE	LL EN COND PL E HOLE PR	1- ACE OBE 2	L DEEP C	ORE RECO	VER N.FL RE CONF EMPI	UX TIG & LACE	BREAK & CAP CORE STEMS	GEO PREF	LOAD P PLSS	LRV NAV INIT	DRIVE TO SEP SITE VIA LM	GO TO STA I	EP 6 STAI	S 0/Н	DESCRIPT
L M P	ACT ALSEP ANT DE- PLOY	C/S LEAM DEPLOY LSP ANT DEPLOY	CONFIG FOR G/M DE PHOTOS & SAMPLER NO PREP 3	PLOY LS	PE GEO'S	A PHOTOS NO.4 & PHOTOS	ALSEP	РНОТ	ros	GEO PREF	LOAD PLSS	GET SE WALK TO LM WITH CORE	P XMTR WALK TO SEP SITE	GO TO STA I	EP 6 STAI	's 0/н	TATION I PAN & DESCRIPT
2+	20 2-	+30 2+4	0 2+50	3+	00 3	+10 3	+20	3+30	3-	+40	3+50	) 4	+00	4+10	4+20	4+3(	). 4+40
						▼						•				▼	
C D R	RAKE SAM	DOCUMEN	TED SAMPLE	S		O/H DRIV	ETO E SITE	7		SEP	XMTR DE	DRIVE	CLOSEC PARK L SRC		POWER C LRV, TV TGE TO S	DN TR/ SHADE	INGRESS
L M P	RAKE SAM		TED SAMPLES	5	EP 5	O/H DRIV	SITE	P   7		SEP	XMTR DE	TO L	CLOSEC PACK E	DUT TB	MU'S I INGRE	ss	REPRESS
4+	40 4	+50 5+(	)0 5+10	5+	20 5	+30 5	5+40	5+50	6-	+00	6+10	) (	5+20	6+30		6+5	) 7+00
															▼ = TGE F	EADING	5



### 3.1 EVA 1

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3.1.1 EVA 1 - GENERAL DESCRIPTION

EVA 1 begins about four hours after touchdown on the lunar surface at Taurus-Littrow. The crew spends this pre-EVA time in site description from the LM windows, eating a light snack, and donning their extravehicular mobility equipment. The crew also readies a jettison bag of discarded items (see Table 3.7-4) and an Equipment Transfer Bag (ETB). The ETB contains an Electric Data Camera (70 mm), several magazines of film, maps, and the BSLSS, the contingency-use water umbilical. A block timeline is furnished to assist in understanding this EVA (Figure 3.1-T).

After depressurization of the LM cabin, the CDR exits the hatch first. The LMP hands out the jettison bag and the ETB. The ETB is attached to a line which can be hooked to the railings of the "porch" affixed before the forward hatch. The jettison bag is tossed clear of the LM, the ETB is gently lowered to the surface, and the CDR descends. CDR egress is followed shortly afterwards by LMP egress. After a preliminary period of familiarization, the two crewmen are ready for their first task--unloading the Lunar Roving Vehicle (LRV). It should be noted that the television system on Apollo 17 will not be operational until after it is loaded on the LRV. All operations on the lunar surface up to that point (about an hour and ten minutes into the EVA) will be covered by voice only.

The CDR and LMP lower the LRV from the side of the spacecraft by manipulation of lanyards and pulleys. They unfold the electric vehicle, set up the seats and the central console. This process is illustrated in Fig. 3.1-2. The CDR performs a short checkout of the LRV systems, then takes the vehicle around the LM to the vicinity of the MESA (Modular Equipment Stowage Assembly) and Quad III for loadup. During this time, the LMP busies himself with a walkaround and site description. The LMP takes some photos as he walks.

The next block of activities is concerned with loadup of the LRV. In general, the LMP concentrates on the aft end of the LRV, and items from Quad III. The CDR does the front end of the LRV, the deployment of the television and communications sytem. This system is comprised of the Ground Controlled Television Assembly (GCTA), the Lunar Communications Relay Unit (LCRU, pronounced "Lacru"), and the two antenna arrays. Fig. 3.1-3 illustrates the stowage of these items outbound on the MESA, plus other gear. Fig. 3.1-4 gives the general layout of the landing site when all the preliminaries of EVA 1 are complete. The LMP's tasks consist of loading a tool and bag stowed pallet (termed the "geopallet") onto the aft end of the LRV. This pallet is arranged to swing open like a gate to provide access to the mounting position of the Surface Electrical Properties receiver and antenna array. The pallet also holds the Traverse Gravimeter experiment. The LMP also brings the equipment transfer bag with the cameras and supplies over the LRV, and stows this gear.

# FIGURE 3.1 - 2 LRV DEPLOYMENT SEQUENCE



LRV STOWED IN QUADRANT

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- ASTRONAUT REMOVES INSULATION BLANKET, OPERATING TAPES
- ASTRONAUT REMOTELY INITIATES DEPLOYMENT



ASTRONAUT LOWERS LRV FROM STORAGE BAY WITH RIGHT HAND TAPE







• ASTRONAUT DISCONNECTS SPACE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT(SSE)

TO SURFACE WITH LEFT HAND TAPE

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During this operation the CDR finishes his setup of the television and LRV mounted communications system, and the TV is brought up. From this point on during the EVA, whenever the LRV is at a stop, the TV system is configured by the crew to be under ground control. When the LRV is under way, the communications system provides voice and telemetry only, via the low gain antenna.

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The CDR's next task is to unload the bag of sampling supplies from Sample Return Container No. 1, and place the bag on the LRV aft geopallet. Immediately following this job, the two crewmen pause for a brief flag-planting ceremony. The LMP follows the flag ceremony by an inspection of the spacecraft, with photo documentation as required. The CDR busies himself during this period with offloading the equipment pallet from Quad III. This pallet contains the two brackets of Seismic Profiling explosive packages (four on each bracket), plus the Surface Electrical Properties Experiment transmitter and receiver. The CDR proceeds to mount the SEP receiver on the LRV, off the forward surface of the geopallet, between it and the LMP seat. The experiment is not activated until EVA 2, but the components are set up on EVA 1 for thermal control and for operational convenience. The CDR mounts one of the explosive package brackets on top of the geopallet, takes a gravimetric reading both on and off the LRV, replaces the gravimeter on the geopallet, and prepares to leave for the ALSEP site.

When the LMP finishes his LM inspection, he proceeds to unload the ALSEP packages (there are two) from the SEQ Bay or Quad II. He extracts a hot radioactive capsule from a graphite cask on the side of the LM, and places the capsule inside the radioisotope thermoelectric generator (RTG) to activate it. This is a SNAP-27 power source for the ALSEP array. The LMP then joins the two ALSEP packages with a handlebar for carryout to the ALSEP site.

The CDR and LMP rendezvous at the ALSEP site some 100 meters west of the spacecraft. The CDR parks the LRV about 20 meters NE of the prospective central station location. The heading is 180° for good TV coverage.

During ALSEP deployment, the CDR concentrates on the heat flow experiment (HFE) - drill core. The LMP lays out the rest of the experiment packages, after they interconnect the power package, the HFE, and the Lunar Ejecta and Meteorites Experiment (LEAM) to the central station.

The HFE consists of two sensor-and-heater probes connected by 6.5 meter cables to an electronics box, which in turn is connected by a 10 meter cable to the central station. The sensor probes are inserted down bore holes implanted by means of a special drill, the Apollo Lunar Surface Drill (ALSD). This system is almost identical to that carried on Apollo 16. The bore holes are made up of a string of one long (212 cm), and two short (71 cm) stems made of fibreglas-boron (the joints are metal and screw together). The string for each hole is implanted a section at a time by the rotary-percussive action of the ALSD. The ALSD is decoupled from the string for adding new sections by using a type of Stillson wrench.

When the CDR finishes placing a string of bore stems in the lunar surface, he drops the probe assembly down the hole. A fishing-rod like tool, the "rammer" is used to ensure the probe's location at the bottom of the hole. The rammer has an alphanumeric scale on the side, and the CDR reports depth of the probe to MCC. A small thermal plug is inserted to a depth of 10 cm, and a cover is placed over the hole.

The LMP's first task after interconnect is to deploy the Lunar Surface Gravimeter (LSG), an ultra-sensitive seismometer which can measure the

lunar gravitational vector to an accuracy of 1 part in 10<sup>5</sup>, detect tidal forces and oscillations which may provide data in support of the theory of gravitational radiation. The deployment consists of removal of the package from the central station, implacement 8 meters west, and erection of a sunshade. The gravimeter is then uncaged and is ready to go to work.

Next, the LMP interim deploys the Lunar Seismic Profiling Experiment (LSPE) geophone module to the south of the Central Station to get the module out of the way. The Lunar Atmospheric Composition Experiment, the Lunar Mass Spectrometer (LMS), is then placed 14 meters NE of the central station. The LMP aligns, levels the package, then inserts his Universal Handling Tool (UHT), an elongated Allen wrench, to crack a ceramic seal to expose the orifice of this experiment to the lunar environment. The LMS will measure particles in the mass range 1 to 110 amu.

The LMP then erects the central station sunshade assembly, puts up the antenna, aligns the antenna to point at earth, and requests establishment of MCC - ALSEP communication. He removes a dummy load from the RTG package to supply power to ALSEP.

The LEAM is carried on a separate subpallet that was on the RTG package. This experiment is a sensor for primary dust particle impacts, as well as ejecta particle impacts (from meteoroid events). It has an earthcommanded jettison-able-detector plate cover. The LMP deploys its legs, aligns the box with respect to a shadow cast by an integral gnomon, and bubble levels it.

The LMP continues his ALSEP task by retrieving the subpallet the HFE experiment was attached to. The subpallet forms a base for the whip antenna of the Lunar Seismic Profiling Experiment. This antenna sends the signals to the deployable explosive charges the crew will scatter about the site which detonates them.

The LMP picks up some supplies to enable him to take samples, dons a camera, and prepares to deploy the geophone array, the sensors which transduce the shocks of the detonating explosive packages. The array is kite or T-shaped, with the geophone module (it now becomes a terminal box) at the cross of the T. A geophone is placed at each end of the cross-bar, 100 meters apart, a 3rd phone is deployed due south at 29 meters, and the last at 85 meters distant south of the geophone module.

The finished ALSEP array is depicted schematically in Fig. 3.1-5.

The LMP proceeds to photographically document the array, as the CDR finishes his HFE deployment.

The CDR moves from HFE deployment to drilling the deep (4 meter) core. He uses sections of titanium core stems, in four sets of two 41 cm stems each. The site is about 18 meters north of the HFE area. The ALSD is used for this operation, too.

After all 8 stems are in the ground, the CDR utilizes a jack to pull the string out of the ground. In its place he deposits the Neutron Flux Experiment (NFE), a two-part rod with material to capture neutron tracks. The experiment is recovered at the end of EVA 3. The NFE is emplaced either by hand, by hammering, or by using the versatile ALSD. See Fig. 3.6-4 for details of this experiment.

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The CDR winds up his ALSEP site tasks by disassembling 3 of the 7 joints of the core string. He uses the wrench and a special vise on the aft pallet of the LRV. Each section is capped and put aside, ready to be returned to the spacecraft.

Although the CDR and LMP are nominally independent in all their ALSEP operations, they may very well assist one another, particularly in core drilling, recovery, and neutron flux deployment.

Following this operation, the two crewmen prepare for their traverse to Station 1. The PLSS's are loaded with bags and equipment, and the LMP offloads one of the explosive packages. This package will be carried on his lap and deployed directly off the LRV on the way to Station 1.

Then the LMP carries the core stems back to the LM, while the CDR mounts the LRV, initializes the navigational system, and drives to the Surface Electrical Properties Experiment area (SEP).

The LMP drops off the core stems at the LM, unstows the SEP transmitter, and carries this unit out to the SEP site, 100 meters east of the LM.

It should also be mentioned that throughout this EVA, at the LM, at ALSEP, and at SEP, the Traverse Gravimeter is actuated to make measurements of the local gravity force. Each station visited also involves a gravimeter measurement as well.

Objectives for the EVA 1 traverse are to investigate and sample the dark mantle and the plains material, emplace seismic profiling charges, and obtain traverse gravimeter measurements. Figure 3.1-6 shows the route of the traverse across the dark mantle material southeastward to station 1. Enroute to station 1, a short stop is made (noted by the X) to emplace the 1 pound explosive charge for the Seismic Profiling experiment. Station 1 duration is 66 minutes and details of the station objectives and activities are shown in Figure 3.1-7. A 3 pound charge is deployed at Station 1. Leaving station 1, the traverse returns along the same



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path. The crew returns to the LM with a short stop enroute to emplace the 1/2 pound explosive charge.

The crew returns to the SEP deployment site to deploy the SEP Transmitter. The CDR drops off the LMP, and proceeds to lay out the SEP transmitter antenna array with LRV tracks. He maneuvers the LRV in an X-shaped pattern aligned to the cardinal points of the compass.

The SEP uses rf radiation from 1-32MHz and an alternately rotated energy plane to derive data on subsurface layering and structure. The transmitter uses two orthogonal dipole antennas (the X-array) deployed along the ground. The receiver is mounted on the LRV. A recorder accepts both receiver data and LRV navigational data. Hence, the finished SEP recording will reflect a three-dimensional rf reflection profile of the Taurus-Littrow area.

The LMP places the transmitter in the center of the "X" traced by the LRV. The CDR parks the LRV, joins the LMP, and helps deploy the antenna. The LMP is photographed by the CDR as they reach opposite ends of each dipole, hence provided complete documentation of the array. The LMP completes the SEP transmitter deployment by unfolding the solar panels and turning the transmitter to STANDBY. The unit will be operational on EVA 2.

Closeout activites include unloading the PLSS tool carriers, packing up the cameras and magazines, and loading the sample return container. The SRC, extra sample bags, the core stems, the bag of cameras, and a pallet of PLSS expendables and food are transferred to the ascent stage. The LMP precedes the CDR into the ascent stage to implement these transfers. The CDR dusts, then shuts down the television/communications system, takes a final traverse gravimeter measurement, and ingresses the spacecraft. Repressurization is then initiated to end EVA 1.



FIGURE 3.1-6 EVA 1 LRV traverse.

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FIGURE 3.1-7: STATION 1 TASKS

Station 1

Station time 1+06

Location: East rim of 650 m crater at boundary between dark mantle and blocky subfloor material.

Geologic setting: Subfloor material is exposed in parts of the crater wall and rim as ejecta, talus, and perhaps outcrop. The subfloor unit is interpreted as basin-filling material such as lava flows, impact breccias, impact melts, or colluvial deposits emplaced after formation of the landing site valley. The original valley floor upon which the subfloor unit was deposited may have consisted of the upper part of the massif or sculptured hills units, and these materials may have been included in the ejecta at station 1.

> Dark mantle covers the floor and parts of the crater wall and rim. Unusually dark mantle that could represent a younger or thicker (and hence less mixed) mantle deposit covers the southern half of the crater. Its northern boundary crosses the crater floor and wall as a distinct nearly straight line. An additional small patch of very dark mantle occurs on the north wall and rim of the crater. The dark mantle may be young, fine grained pyroclastic material derived from abundant, small vents that are generally unidentifiable in the orbital photographs.

Objectives:

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Characterize subfloor material

•Investigate historical sequence and mode of origin of dark mantle



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EVA-1
#### EVA-1 - Station 1 continued

#### Tasks \*

•<u>Observe/photograph</u> crater walls, rims, ejecta

#### Subfloor:

#### •Blocks

 Observe/photograph structures and textures in several blocks in both bright and dark portions of crater rim
 Documented samples

•Rocks and soils •Documented samples •Rake

•Pan

#### Dark mantle:

- •Observe/photograph dark mantle-very dark mantle-subfloor contacts •Documented samples - dark mantle and very dark mantle
- •Rake-very dark mantle
- •<u>Trench</u> dark mantle--very dark mantle contact; very dark mantle--subfloor contact
- •<u>Double core</u> in very dark mantle near contact with dark mantle
- •<u>Observe/photograph</u> mantle--block relationships
- •<u>Observe/photograph</u> contrasting light and dark areas elsewhere on crater rim (especially dark patch on north rim)

•<u>Pan</u>

#### Rationale

#### •Origin of crater

- •Block structure and lithology as recorded in photographs and samples provide data on variety and interrelations of rock types and on origin and history of subfloor unit; lithologic distinction across albedo boundary would suggest high angle contact between distinct subfloor units.
- •Supplemental to block sampling; increases probability of comprehensively sampling subfloor materials.
- Location; setting; crater wall structures; plains--dark mantle relationships

•Geometry and origin of mantle

- Composition; age; mixing
- •Texture of mantle permitting, rake might optimize collection of scattered lithic fragments
- •Geometry and origin of mantle units; relative amounts of regolith development
- Stratigraphy; contact attitude; regolith history; sampling undisturbed mantle material
- •Chronology of blocks and mantle; origin of mantle
- •Possible clues to origin of mantle

•Stereoscopic view (with earlier pan) of crater wall, very dark mantle contact crossing crater

\* Considered to be all inclusive enopping list of tasks if time were available. The station timeline which follows presents the particular tasks (and time allocations) which were selected as the nominal station activities.

### Station 1 Timeline

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EVA-1		1+06
	CDR	LMP
Initial overhead	5	5
Observation	10	10
•Crater, rim, ejecta, wall (500 mm)		
•Blocks, characterize and compare		
•relate to subfloor		
•Subfloor and mantle contacts		
<ul> <li>Block-mantle relationships</li> <li>Regolith development</li> <li>Subfloor</li> </ul>	01	01
•Documented sampling-emphasis on blocks	21	21
•Rake/soil (kg)		
•Pan		
Subfloor and mantle contacts	14	14
<ul> <li>Exploratory trench and photographs</li> </ul>		
•Double core in youngest unit		
Very dark mantle	7	7
•Documented sample		
•Rake/soil (kg)		
•Pan		
Dark mantle	3	5
•Documented sample	Ĵ	-
Seismic charge deploy	2	
Final overhead	4	4
	66	66

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#### 3.1.2 EVA-1 TRAVERSES

This section is comprised of a tabular summary of the EVA 1 activities. Table 3.1-1 provides calculated data on distances, velocities, and times as the crew progresses through ALSEP deployment, SEP deployment, and station stops. The tabular data also show the time and location of the three explosive charges deployed on EVA 1.

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The table also provides traverse contingency information, LRV - or PLSS - malfunctioned walkbacks or ridebacks. Table 3.1-2 lists input data for the program that generated Table 3.1-1.

Finally, Table 3.1-3 provides the basic assumptions inherent in the layout of the EVA traverses. These assumptions hold for all 3 EVA's, and this table will be repeated in Sections 3.2 and 3.3 for the reader's convenience.

TABLE 3.1-1 APOLLO 17 TAURUS LITTROW TRAVERSES

#### EVA 1 CALCULATED DATA

80T 25 1972

#### EVA START 116:40 HR:MIN GET

		LRV		TOTAL	ARRIVE		DEPAPT
	SEGMENT	MOBILITY	RIDE	T <u>ra</u> vel	STATION	STOP	STATION
	DISTANCE	PATE	TIME	DISTANCE	EVA TIME	TIME	EVA TIME
TATION	(KM)	(KMZHR)	(MIN)	(KM)	(HP+MIN)	(HR+MIN)	(HR+MIN)
LM				0.00	0+ 0	1+45	1+45
ALSEP				0.00	1+45	2+21	4+ 6
SEF	4 4 7	7 30	1.5				
RIDE 1-MOUE	1.40	(.30	1 C	1 .4 5	4110	04 0	4∓⊜1
19000 Ret 3				1.40	4+10	07 2	4121
FIDE	0.98	7.30	8				
1				2.41	4+29	1+ 6	5+35
3#CH							
F=2.3							
FIDE	1.65	7.30	14				
1/2 <b>*</b> 0H				4.06	5+48	0+ 3	5+51
K=0.8 NTDE	0.74	7 30	~				
FIDE SCO	U.(D	1.30	Ð	A 55	5150	0100	2100
				4.0C	0700	010	6760 7. 6
LPI				4.8d	6+20	U+40	7 <b>+</b> U
TOTALS			40			6+20	<b>7+</b> 0

			TF	RAVERSE C	ONTINGENCI	ES		
			LRV FAIL			PLSS F	AILURE	
	RETURN	WALKBACK	STATIC	IN MARGIN	I APOVE	MIN LRV	RIDEBACK	
	DISTANCE	TIME	WALKBAG	CK REQUIR	RENTS	SPEED P	EQUIRED	AV6 EVA
ITAT	TO LM	TO LM	FIJ	02	AMP HRS	й МІН	10 MIN	MET PATE
НΩ	(KM)	(HR+MIN)	(HR+MIN)	(HE+MIN)	(HR+MIN)	(KMKHB)	(KM/HR)	(BTU/HP)
LM	0.00	Ū+ Ŭ	****	****	****	0.00	0.00	1050.00
ALCEP	0.10	0+ E	3+26	3+ 8	3+14	0.10	0.12	1050.00
1EF	0.10	0+ E	3+26	3+ 3	3+14	0.10	0.12	1050.00
1≎CHG	1.51	0+25	2+39	2+21	2+36	1.47	1.75	1026.31
F=1.3								
1	2.49	0 + 41	1+ 3	0+44	$1 \pm -6$	2.42	2.88	999.81
3⇔CH								
F=2.3	;							
1/2#0	H 0.84	0+14	1+34	1+16	1+17	0.82	0.97	982.02
F=0.8								
DEP	0.10	0+ 2	1+26	1+ 7	1+ 1	0.10	0.12	978.85
LM	0.00	Ú+ Ű	1+ 7	0+49	$0 \pm 45$	0.00	0.00	985.64

#### TABLE 3.1-2 APOLLO 17 TAURUS LITTROW TRAVERSES

1-

#### EVA 1 INPUT DATA DCT 25 1972

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#### EVA START 116:40 HR:MIN GET

STATION	STOP	SEGMENT	PETURN	HEAT	-MOBILIT	Y RATES-	MET RATE	
 STHITTU	1 THE	DISTRUCE	DISTRUCE	LEHK	WHEN	RIDE	WHEN	
머니	(HR+MIN)	(KM)	(KM)	(BTU/HR)	(KMZHP)	(KMZHR)	(BTU/HR)	
LM	1+45	0.80	0.00	0.00	****	****	*****	
ALSEP	2+21	0.00	0.10	0.00	3,60	7.30	1560.0	
SEP								
1⇔CHG	0+ 3	1.43	1.51	0.00	3.60	7.30	1560.0	
R=1.3								
1	1+ 6	: 0.98	2.49	0.00	3.60	7.30	1560.0	
B⇔CH								
R=2.3								
1∠2≎CH	0+ 3	1.65	0.84	0.00	3.60	7.30	1560.0	
R=0.8								
SEP	0+22	0.76	0.10	0.00	3,60	7.30	1560.0	
LM	0+40	0.00	0.00	0.00.	3.60	7.30	1560.0	

MET RATE	MET RATE	MET RATE	MET PATE	LEAK	EVA	EVA	DPS
ALSEP	RIDING	STATION	LM D/H	RATE 02	START	START	TIME
(BTU/HP)	(BTU/HP)	(ETU/HP)	(PTU < HP)	(LEZHR)	$(E \times M + \Gamma B)$	(02-LB)	(MIN)
1050.00	550.00	950.00	1050.00	0.020	10.86	1.403	61.8

#### TABLE 3.1-3

## LRV TRAVERSE ASSUMPTIONS

- 1. 30 MINUTES RESERVES MAINTAINED ON ALL PLSS CONSUMABLES AT STATION METABOLIC RATE
- 2. ALL DISTANCES AND SPEEDS ARE MAP DISTANCES AND MAP SPEEDS (MOBILITY RATES)
- 3. REQUIRED RATE = RETURN DISTANCE/AVAILABLE OPS RIDING TIME AVAILABLE OPS RIDING TIME = TOTAL OPS TIME LESS ALLOWANCES ALLOWANCES 5 MIN BSLSS HOOKUP 13 MIN LM INGRESS
- 4. TIME MARGIN AT STATION METABOLIC RATE

TIME REMAINING AFTER ALLOWANCE STATION MARGIN = FOR 10 MINUTES AT LRV, WALKBACK, AND 13 MINUTES INGRESS

- 5. FINAL LM O/H MARGIN = TIME REMAINING WITH NO ALLOWANCES
- 6. RESPIRATORY EXCHANGE QUOTIENT = 0.9
- 7. FEEDWATER HEAT OF VAPORIZATION 1038

#### 3.1.3 DETAILED EVA 1 TIMELINE PROCEDURES

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The detailed procedures for EVA 1 are shown on the following vertical format pages. The crew cuff check list pages which correspond approximately to the timeline are shown on the far left-hand side of the facing Voice Data Plan pages that accompany each page of the vertical timeline. Each page corresponds to 20 minutes of lunar surface time.

These data assure that the required information is given by the crew to MCC and assists Capcom in essential communications with the crew. The crew's cuff check list does not necessarily correspond to the vertical timeline in content or in terminology. The checklist is a crew preference item, and thus contains those cues and information that the crew feels it needs to accomplish the required tasks.

VOICE DATA



APOLLO 17

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# NOMINAL TIMELINE

### LUNAR SURFACE EVA

PRELIMINARY SEPTEMBER 1972

LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR	ACTIVITIES	L C R U T	TASI FUNC L M	K CTION C D
PRE-EGRESS OPERATIONS PRE-EGRESS OPERATIONS	0+00 4	PRE-EGRESS OPE START EVA WATC (CALL MARK)	ERATIONS CH	v	PRE-EGRESS	PRE-EGRESS
	+				5 OPERATIONS	5 OPERATIONS
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		NOTE: DETAILE PRESENTED IN CHECKLIST' E EVA 1 SECTIO	D PROCEDURES ARE L'LUNAR SURFACE QUIPMENT PREP - N			
	+					
- EGRESS OPERATIONS	0+10					



MISSION: APOLLO 17	<b>.VA:</b> 1 DATE: NOV. '72
LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME CDR ACTIVITIES
OPEN HATCH ASSIST CDR EGRESS DEPLOY CDR PLSS ANTENNA HAND JETTISON BAG TO CDR HAND ETB/LEC TO CDR TAPE RECORDER-OFF- VERIFY: VOX SENS (2) - 'MAX' CB CONFIG UTILITY FLOODL'GHTS - 'OFF' TURN ON 16 MM CAMEF'	0+10 EGRESS OPERATIONS EGRESS CABIN TO LM PORCH RECEIVE & JETTISON BAG RECEIVE ETB/LEC DESCEND LADDER TO TOP RUNG UNLOCK & DEPLOY MESA LOWER ETB ON LEC
- LMP_EGRESS_OPERATIONS EGRESS_LM_TO_PORCH	DESCEND LADDER TO SURFACE HANG ETB ON LADDER HOOK
PARTIALLY CLOSE LM HATCH	CHECK FOOTING, STABILITY & MOBILITY
DESCEND LADDER TO SURFACE	KICK JETT BAG UNDER LM
CHECK FOOTING, STABILITY, — MOBILITY DEPLOY CDR ANT	0+20 DEPLOY LMP PLSS ANT
<ul> <li>OPEN MESA BLNKTS</li> <li>UNSTOW SAMPLE RETURN BAG</li> <li>HANG ON LADDER HOOK HANG ETB ON MESA TABLE</li> </ul>	LRV DEPLOY RELEASE LRV INSULATION BLANKET REMOVE CONTINGENCY DEPLOY RELEASE LH DEPLOY TAPE - HANG ON +7 STRUT
- ASCEND LADDER - MONITOR LRV DEPLOY PREP	CHECK: OUTRIGGER CABLE TAUT CHASSIS PARALLEL RELEASE DEPLOY CABLE-DEPLOY FULL LENGTH AT 45 DEG RELEASE RH DEPLOY TAPE-MOVE AWAY FROM LRV-HOLD TAPE AS LMP UNLOCKS LRV
<ul> <li>PULL D-HNDL TO UNLOCK LRV (OBSERVE 4 DEG ROT) DESCEND LADDER</li> <li>GRASP DEPLOY CABLE, MONITOR DEPLOYMENT, MAINTAIN</li> <li>CAUTION: SLACKEN TENSION AS AFT CHASSIS DEPLOYS UNTIL WHEELS TOUCH SURFACE</li> </ul>	PULL RH TAPE TO ROTATE LRV VERIFY AFT CHASSIS UNFOLDS & LOCKS, REAR WHEELS UNFOLD, REAR WHEEL STRUTS FREE & CONTINUE PULLING TAPE UNTIL FWD CHASSIS LOCKS INTO POSITION & WHEELS UNFOLD & SLACK IN OUTRIGGER CABLES PULL PIN RR TO RELEASE CABLE
	- DISCARD PIN & CABLE

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MISSION: APOLLO 17 EVA	<u>A: 1</u>	DATE: NOV.	'7	2	
LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR ACTIVITIES	1 C R U T V	TASI FUN L M P	
HAND DEPLOY CABLE TO CDR PULL PIN LR TO RELEASE CABLE - DISCARD PIN & CABLE PULL LH DEPLOY TAPE TO LOWER FRONT END PULL SADDLE RELEASE CABLE & VERIFY RODS FREF**	0+30	RETRIEVE DEPLOY CABLE FROM LMP & MAINTAIN TENSION TO SLIDE WHEELS AS REQD PULL PIN TO RELEASE DEPLOY CABLE-DISCARD			
SET UP LRV PICK UP & TURN LRV DEPLOY LR FENDER EXT CHECK LR HINGE PIN ENGAGED ERECT CDR SEAT & UNSTOW SEAT BELT RELEASE INBRD HNDHLD TIEDOWN PULL T-HNDL, ROTATE 90 DEG, LOWER CONSOLE, RAISE HANDHOLD ROTATE T-HNDL 90 DEG TO LOCK PULL & DISCARD ATTITUDE & C/W FLAGS REMOVE TRIPOD & STOW LEFT TOEHOLD CHECK FRONT STEER DECOUPLE CHECK LF HINGE PIN ENGAGED ERECT FOOTREST DEPLOY LF FENDER EXT LM AREA DESC & PHOTO GET LMP CAM	0+40	SET UP LRV PICK UP & TURN LRV ERECT GEO PALLET POST DEPLOY RR FENDER EXT CHECK RR HINGE PIN ENGAGED CHECK REAR STEERING RING ERECT LMP SEAT & UNSTOW BELT LOWER ARMREST PULL T-HNDL, ROTATE 90 DEG LOWER CONSOLE RAISE HANDHOLD ROTATE T-HNDL 90 DEG TO LOCK REMOVE TRIPOD & STOW RIGHT TOEHOLD CHECK RF HINGE PIN ENGAGED ERECT FOOTREST DEPLOY LF FENDER EXT VERIFY BATT COVERS CLOSED LRV TEST DRIVE MOUNT LRV FASTEN SEATBELT POWER UP LRV PER DECAL TEST DRIVE LRV AROUND LM			
DO LM AREA INSPECTION TAKE PHOTO PAN 30 FT FROM LM AT 4:00 STOW CAM IN ETB		POSITION LRV NEAR MESA ±15 VDC SW-OFF- DISMOUNT LRV			
LRV AFT CONFIG REMOVE QUAD III THERM BLNKTS FROM PALLET OFFLOAD GEO PALLET MOUNT GEO PALLET ONTO LRV **PUSH DOWN W/CONT DEPLOY	0+50	LRV FRONT CONFIG LIFT LCRU MTG POST LOCKS RELEASE Y-CABLE VELCRO TABS UNSTOW TCU CONN - DISCARD ADAPTER UNSTOW LCRU			
TOOL IF REQD	59				

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EVA-1

VOICE DATA



MI	SSION: APOLLO 17 EV	'A: 1	DATE: NOV.	'7	2		
	LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR ACTIVITIES		TASI FUN M P	CTION C D R	
		0+50					
		Ţ	MOUNT LCRU ON LRV				
			UNSTOW & CONNECT LCRU PWR CABLE-DISCARD ADAPTER				
	REMOVE & DISCARD PALLET HANDRAILS		UNSTOW TCU				
	REMOVE & DISCARD LAUNCH PINS & VELCRO ON TGE						
	SET TGE ON / STBY SW TO -ON- RHAD DISPLAY TO MOD	T	MOUNT TCU ON LRV				
	*TONGS TO FLOOR *EXT HNDLS TO GATE *HAMMER	Ī	CONNECT TCU PWR CABLE				
	*GNOMON *BAG STAFF TO HANDHOLD *DUST BRUSH TO LCRU	I	LRV ANT CONFIG UNSTOW RAKE TO CDR SEAT				
	UNSTOW RAKE-MOUNT ON EXT HANDLE CONNECT PALLET STOP STRAP		OPEN LRV ANT CANISTER				
	PUT SCB 2 ON GATE INSTALL SCOOP ON RH EXT HANDLE DISCARD DRIVE TOOL BRKT INSTALL VISE IN PALLET	1+00	UNSTOW LGA FROM CANISTER				
$\left  \right $		ł	MOUNT LGA IN CDR HANDHOLD				
-		ł	POINT LGA TO EARTH DEPLOY & CONNECT LGA CABLE				
┢	PUT SCB 3 ON BAG STAFF -	Ŧ	UNSTOW HGA FROM CANISTER				
┝	LRV MISC EQUIP STOWAGE	÷					
┝	MOUNT CDR CAM ON RCU	+	MOUNT HGA ON LRV				
╞	REMOVE & STOW RESEAU COVER IN E	тв	ROTATE ANTENNA & EXTEND MAST				
╞	PULL SLIDE, MAG B INSTALL MAG B ON CDR CAM	ł	UNSTOW CABLE, DISCARD FOAM				
$\left  \right $	FIRE 2 FRAMES INSTALL SAMPLE BAG ADAPTER PUT CDR CAM ON FOOTPAN	ł	VELCRO CABLE TO STAFF				
╞	PUT MAPS & HOLDER ON LMP SEAT STOW 3 70 MM MAGS UNDER CDR	ļ	UNSTOW TV FROM MESA, CARRY				
L	SEAT (C,G,H) STOW 500 CAM UNDER CDR SEAT	<b> </b> 1+10	UNSTOW SUNSHADE - INSTALL ON TV CW TO AFT				

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MISSION: APOLLO 17	EVA: 1	DATE: NOV.	'72
LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR ACTIVITIES	L TASK FUNCTION U L C T M D Y P R
STOW TAPE & SCISSORS IN CDR PUT BOTH CAMERAS UNDER CDR ALSO 2 LENS BRUSHES, COMPAS STOW BSLSS ON CDR SEAT	SEAT 1+10 SEAT S	CONNECT TV PWR CABLE FROM TCU TIP HGA AFT, DEPLOY DISH & LOCK	
STOW ETB ON SRC TABLE <u>FLAG DEPLOY</u> UNSTOW FLAG KIT, OPEN, PLACE ON MESA	+	POINT HGA AT EARTH, REALIGN AS REQUIRED CONFIGURE LCRU: *DEPLOY WHIP *REPORT-AGC, *LCRU BLKTS- TEMP, PWR	
REMOVE STAFF & GET HAMMER SELECT SITE 2:00/30' DRIVE STAFF INTO SURFACE	+	*CB-'CLOSED' *MODE SW-2 *POWER SW-'INT' *TCU PWR SW-ON *VERIFY AGC (MOM.) SRC 1 CONFIG UNSTOW SRC 1	
DEPLOY FLAG-EXTEND MAST & SP	AR	OPEN SRC 1 REMOVE SCB 1-PLACE ON MESA	
MOUNT FLAG IN BASE STAFF	ļ	SEAL ORGANIC CONTROL SAMPLE & LEAVE IN SRC TAKE SCB 1 TO TOOL GATE	
GET CDR 70MM CAM	ļ	PUT HAMMER IN LEG POCKET PRESS 'GRAV' ON TGE	
PHOTO CDR/FLAG	1+20	POSE WITH FLAG RECEIVE CAM FROM LMP	
GIVE CAM TO CDR POSE WITH FLAG	4	TO LMP/FLAG & HAND CAM TO LMP	
RECEIVE CAM FROM CDR LM INSPECTION DO LM INSPECTION, PHOTO UNUSUAL CONDITIONS	ł	LRV MISC OPR	
INSPECT 4 STRUTS & ENGINE	Ŧ	OPEN QUAD III THERMAL BLNKT UNSTOW PALLET-PLACE ON +Y FOOTPAD	
- NOTE TGE STATUS	+		
STOW CAM UNDER CDR SEAT		PRESS READ-READ TGE DISPLAY	
ALSEP OFFLOAD OPEN SEQ BAY DOORS POSITION DES ECA TEMP MON SW UNLOCK PKG 2 PULL LANYARD RELEASE RING REMOVE PKG 2 - PLACE ON SURF PULL PIN & DISCARD HOCKY STI UNLOCK PKG 1 PULL LANYARD RELEASE RING	-0N + ACE + CK + 1+30	PLACE TGE ON SURFACE, LEVEL PRESS GRAV PB-NOTE FLASH OPEN PALLET-BSLSS OVER SEATBACK MOUNT SEP RCVR ON LRV POST READ TEMP DEPLOY & ERECT SEP ANT MOUNT SEP ANT ON LRV POST REMOVE DUST CAP FROM LRV/SEP CONNECT SEP NAV CABLE TO LRV REPOSITION BSLSS UNSTOW LSPE ADAPTER BRKT & MOUNT ON PALLET REMOVE LSPE CHARGE PALLET (4,5,6,7) MOUNT PALLET ON ADAPTER & CLOSE LRV PALLET PRESS READ-READ TGE DISPLAY PRESS BIAS PB-NOTE FLASH	

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EVA 1

MISSION: APOLLO 17 E	VA: 1	DATE: NOV.	'72	2	
LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR ACTIVITIES		TAS) FUNC L M P	K CTION C D R
REMOVE PKG 1 - PLACE ON SURFACE, ROT 90 DEG PULL PIN & REMOVE HOCKY STICK REMOVE & DISCARD TOOL BRKT ASSYOOMFIG C/S BLOCKS STOW UHT'S ON PKG'S REMOVE & EXTEND CARRY BAR & INSTALL IN PKG 1 PLACE DRT & FIT IN SEQ BAY <u>FUEL RTG</u> POSITION PKG 2 FOR FUELING REMOVE RTG DUST COVER-DISCARD GET CASK LANYARD ROTATE FUEL CASK, DISCARD LANYARD GET DRT, REMOVE DOME READ TEMPILABEL-DISCARD DOME GET FIT-ENGAGE IN FUEL ELEMENT REMOVE ELEMENT, FUEL RTG REMOVE FIT-READ TEMP-DISCARD TIP PKG 2 UP CLOSE SEQ BAY DOORS ATTACH PKG 2 TO CARRY BAR <u>ALSEP TRAV</u> CRADLE BARBELL IN CROOK OF ELBOW CARRY ALSEP TO DEPLOY SITE & SURVEY SITE	1+30 + + + + + + + + + + + + +	UNSTOW CORE/BORE STEM BAG & UNSTOW NEUTRON FLUX MONITOR CARRY TO LRV & STOW OFFLOAD DRILL FROM MESA PLACE DRILL ON LMP SEAT PRESS READ-READ TGE DISPLAY STOW TGE ON LRV-ROTATE HNDL REMOVE MESA BRACKETS LIOH CANN TO MIDDLE OF MESA TIDY MESA BLNKTS <u>LRV EQUIP CHECK</u> *LCRU BLANKETS TOO% OPEN LGA,HGA ALIGNED *TV SUNSHADE INSTALLED *SEP RCVR/ANT-NAV CABLE *LSP PALLET ON LRV *TGE (3 MEAS) *DRILL, BAG, NFE ON LRV <u>ALSEP TRAV</u> SWITCH LCRU - 'POS T' (PM1/WB) POS TV HORIZ CW & AFT MOUNT LRV-FASTEN SEATBELT POWER UP LRV DRIVE TO ALSEP SITE AREA			
- SELECT DEPLOY SITE FOR ALSEP**	+				
POSITION ALSEP PKG 1 SOUTH OF PKG 2 WITH PKG 1 IN DESIRED LOCATION ALSEP INTERCONNECT (L) REMOVE PKG 1&2 FROM CARRY BAR & DISCARD CARRY BAR POSITION PKG 2 10 FT EAST C/S PULL 2 HFE PULL PINS & LEAM ROTATE PKG 2 TO SURFACE RELEASE RTG CABLE REEL-3 BB'S ENGAGE UHT IN CABLE REEL READ TEMPILABEL (DO NOT TOUCH IF >250° = REPORT TO MCC) **300 FT W OF LM, 80 FT S OF		POSITION LRV 60 FT NE C/S HEADING 180 +15 VDC SW - OFF - READ OUT DISPLAYS DISMOUNT LRV SWITCH LCRU - 'POS 3' (TV RMT) ORIENT HGA DUST BATT COVERS & MIRRORS - TCU, CTV, LCRU DEPRESS GRAV PB ON TGE DBSERVE TGE INDICATOR CYCLING			

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MISSION: APOLLO 17	EVA: 1	DATE:	NOV. '7	2	
LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR ACTIVITIES		TAS FUN	
WALK TO PKG 1 DEPLOYING CABLE REMOVE SHORT PLUG FROM REEL, READ SHORTING PLUG METER TO M DISCARD SHORT PLUG DUST COVER CONNECT SHORT PLUG TO C/S - ROTATE T-HANDLE REPOSITION RTG IT REQD RELEASE 2 LEAM PALLET BB'S ENGAGE UHT-REMOVE PALLET PLACE PALLET ON SURFACE 10 FT W C/S REMOVE LEAM CONN PULL PIN REMOVE LEAM CONN FROM PALLET REMOVE & DISCARD C/S DUST COVER TIP PKG 1 DOWN REMOVE & DISCARD C/S DUST COVE USE UHT, COARSE ALIGN C/S REMOVE 4 BB'S SECURING LSG ENGAGE UHT IN LSG CARRY SOCKE CARRY LSG 25 FT W OF C/S	E 1+50 GI R EI R EI	ALSEP INTERCONNECT (C) ET PKG I UHT RECT HFE PALLET CARRY HNDL ELEASE TWO STRUT BOYD BOLTS ON HFE IFT HFE FROM PKG 2 ARRY HFE 10 FT NORTH OF PKG NSTOW HFE CONNECTOR OWER HFE TO SURFACE ISCARD C/S CONN DUST COVER ISCARD HFE CONN DUST COVER ATE & LOCK HFE CONN ARRY HFE 30 FT N C/S AY HFE PALLET ON SURFACE ELEASE 4 BB'S ON PROBE BOX	1		
- DEPLOY/LOCK SUNSHADE	2+00 L	IFT PROBE BOX EPARATE PROBE BOX HALVES			
- TILT SUNSHADE TO PRESET ANGL	E s	TOW BOX 2 ON HFE			
- EMPLACE LSG ON LUNAR SURFACE		OTATE RAMMER FROM STOWED POSITION ARRY BOX 1 16 ET E			
- ALIGN & LEVEL LSG		LACE BOX 1 ON SURFACE			
- UNCAGE LSG GIMBAL-CHECK LEVEL RETURN TO C/S ISPE G/M DEPLOY		ARRY BOX 2 16 FT WEST			
- RELEASE 4 BB'S SECURING MODUL ENGAGE UHT IN CARRY SOCKET CARRY G/M 30 FT S C/S	LE PI	LACE BOX 2 ON SURFACE EMOVE 4 BB'S ON HFE ELEC			
REMOVE FLAG RETAINING PINS DEPLOY & INTERIM STOW 5 FLAGS IN SURFACE EMPLACE G/M USE 1 FLAG TO ANCHOR MODULE RETURN TO C/S LMS DEPLOY USE UHT, PULL VENT RING RELEASE 3 LMS BB'S	L Pl CI CI CI CI AS 2+10	IFT HFE FROM PALLET USH PALLET ASIDE & EMPLACE HFE ELEC DRILL PREP & TGE HECK TGE LIGHT - OFF - EPRESS READ PG ON TGE EAD TGE DISPLAYS TO MCC LOSE COVER SSEMBLE DRILL PER DECAL			

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MISSION: APOLLO 17	EVA: 1	DATE: NOV	. '7	2	
LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR ACTIVITIES			
ENGAGE UHT, LIFT LMS & ROTATE 90 DEG ON SWIVEL - LO DEPLOY LMS 45 FT NE C/S, EMPLACE & LEVEL** INSERT UHT & SNAP BREAKSEAL, ADJUST DUST COVER IF REQD WALK TO C/S <u>C/S DEPLOY</u> USE UHT-LEVEL & ALIGN C/S RELEASE REAR THERMAL CURTAIN	2+10	CARRY TO HFE SITE: *DRILL *RACK * STEM BAG PLACE DRILL ON SURFACE LOCATE RACK/STEMS FOR DRILLING OPEN STEM BAG DRILL 1ST PROBE HOLE ATTACH LONG BORE TUBE TO DRILL FIND HOLE INDEX ON PROBE CABLE DRILL BORE TUBE INTO SURFACE			
RELEASE 3 ANTENNA BB'S PULL ANT MAST RELEASE PINS REMOVE ANT BRACKET PELEASE & EDEE DE ANT CADLE	+	ROTATE DRILL CCW TO REMOVE			1
- RELEASE 16 PERIMETER BB'S	Ţ	FRUM BURE STEM PLACE DRILL ON SURFACE ATTACH SHORT BORE TUBE SECTION TO STEM			
EXTEND & LOCK MAST SECTIONS	+	PICK UP DRILL, ENGAGE ROTATE DRILL CW TO SEAT THREADS			
- CHECK 4 CORNERS LOOSE RELEASE 2 INTERIOR BB'S	+	DRILL BURE TUBE INTO SURFACE			
RELEASE CENTER BB-GUIDE C/S UP	2+20				
CHECK SUNSHIELD COMPLETELY UP CLOSE SIDE CURTAINS-DISCARD COVERS <u>ALSEP ANTENNA DEPLOY</u> WALK TO LEAM SUBPALLET RELEASE 2 BB'S ON GIMBAL CASE LIFT GIMBAL FROM PALLET		ROTATE DRILL CCW TO REMOVE FROM BORE STEM PLACE DRILL ON SURFACE ATTACH 2ND SHORT BORE TUBE SECTION TO STEM PICK UP DRILL, ENGAGE ROTATE DRILL CW TO SEAT THREADS DRILL BORE TUBE INTO SURFACE			
CARRY TO C/S REMOVE GIMBAL BASE DUST COVER MOUNT GIMBAL ON ANTENNA MAST PULL PIN, REMOVE & DISCARD HOUSING & FOAM MOUNT ANTENNA ON GIMBAL VERIFY LAT/LONG & LEVEL GIMBAL ALIGN SUN COMPASS-CHECK LEVEL ACTUATE SHORT SW-READ METER **DO NOT EMBED LMS TO LEVEL-REPOSITION *LAT = 2.02; LONG = 3.08	*	ROTATE DRILL CCW TO REMOVE FROM BORE STEM PLACE DRILL ON SURFACE <u>EMPLACE HFE PROBE 1</u> PICK UP BOX T, GRASP HANDLE RULL REMAINING CABLE FROM BOX REMOVE PROBE LEAN BOX AGAINST RACK			

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EVA 1

**VOICE DATA** 

PRESS COOL 2

MISSION: APOLLO 17 EVA	1	DATE: NOV.	'72	2	
LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR ACTIVITIES		TAS FUN L M P	
<ul> <li>REQUEST XMTR TURN ON &amp; VERIFY DOWN LINK</li> <li>LEAM DEPLOY</li> <li>RELEASE 4 BB'S ON LEAM ENGAGE UHT, CARRY 25 FT SE C/S</li> <li>PULL SOCKET PIN, ROTATE PKG</li> <li>PULL SOCKET PIN, ROTATE PKG</li> <li>DEPLOY LEGS/GNOMON</li> <li>EMPLACE LEAM ON LUNAR SURFACE</li> <li>LEVEL &amp; ALIGN WALK TO HFE SITE LSPE ANT DEPLOY</li> <li>CARRY HFE PALLET TO C/S, PLACE ON SURFACE</li> <li>RETRIEVE LSPE ANT &amp; REEL (C/S)</li> <li>LOWER CABLE REEL TO SURFACE</li> <li>CARRY HFE PALLET &amp; ANT 40 FT NW C/S</li> <li>PLACE HFE PALLET ON SURFACE EXTEND LSPE ANT TO FULL LENGTH</li> <li>USE UHT-INSERT ANT INTO SOCKET LEVEL PALLET SO ANT IS VERTICAL</li> </ul>	2+30	GRASP PROBE & REMOVE END CAPS UNFOLD PROBE ASSY INSERT PROBE INTO BORE TUBE REMOVE RAMMER FROM BOX 1, USE RAMMER, INSERT PROBE 1 & READ INDEX NUMBER ON RAMMER USE RAMMER, INSERT 2ND THERMAL SHIELD, POSITION TO MARK F1 REMOVE RAMMER, PLACE NEXT TO BORE TUBE, READ TUBE HEIGHT POSITION 3RD THERMAL SHIELD EXIT CABLE S IN HOLE CARRY DRILL, TUBES, RACK & RAMMER TO WEST HOLE DRILL 2ND PROBE HOLE PLACE RACK, RAMMER, DRILL ON SURFACE ATTACH LONG BORE TUBE TO DRILL FIND HOLE INDEX ON PROBE CABLE DRILL BORE TUBE INTO SURFACE ROTATE DRILL CCW TO REMOVE FROM BORE STEM PLACE DRILL ON SURFACE ATTACH SHORT BORE TUBE SECTION TO STEM PICK UP DRILL, ENGAGE ROTATE DRILL CW TO SEAT			
CONFIG FOR SAMPLING RETURN TO LRV GET DIXIE CUPS OUT OF SCB 1 GET LRV SAMPLER FROM AFT PALLET PUT CUPS IN LRV SAMPLER STOW REMAINING CUPS IN PORCH INSTALL SAMPLER ON CDR UHT (CDR SEAT) AND TETHER UNIT	LMP OPTION	ROTATE DRILL CW TO SEAT THREADS DRILL BORE TUBE INTO SURFACE ROTATE DRILL CCW TO REMOVE FROM BORE STEM PLACE DRILL ON SURFACE ATTACH SHORT BORE TUBE SECTION TO STEM PICK UP DRILL, ENGAGE ROTATE DRILL CW TO SEAT THREADS DRILL BORE TUBE INTO SURFACE ROTATE DRILL CCW TO REMOVE FROM BORE STEM			
PICK UP GNOMON DROP AT GEOPH MODULE	<b> </b> 2+50	PLACE DRILL ON SURFACE			

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MISSION: APOLLO 17	EVA: 1	DATE: NOV. '72
LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIM	CDR ACTIVITIES
GEOPHONE DEPLOY DEPLOY GEOPHONE 3: DISCARD G/M *ENGAGE UHT IN REEL 3 & GET FLAG *RETRIEVE GNOMON *CARRY 88 FT SOUTH C/S *EMBED FLAG IN LUNAR SURFACE *REMOVE GEOPHONE IN-SURFACE *EMBED GEOPHONE IN-SURFACE *DISCARD REEL *ANCHOR GEOPHONE WITH FLAG *PLACE GNOMON 2' NW OF GEO 3 *RETURN TO GEOPHONE MODULE	2+50 COVER	EMPLACE HFE PROBE 2 PICK UP BOX 2, GRASP HANDLE PULL REMAINING CABLE FROM BOX REMOVE PROBE-DISCARD BOX GRASP PROBE & REMOVE END CAPS UNFOLD PROBE ASSY INSERT PROBE INTO BORE TUBE RETRIEVE RAMMER, MATE TO PROBE SEAT PROBE 2 & IST THERMAL SHIELD INTO BORE TUBE READ INDEX NUMBER ON RAMMER USE RAMMER - INSERT 2ND THERMAL SHIELD, POSITION TO MARK F1 REMOVE RAMMER, PLACE NEXT TO TUBE - READ INDEX
DEPLOY GEOPHONE 1: *ENGAGE UHT IN REEL 1 & GET FLAG *CARRY 150 FT EAST C/S *EMBED FLAG IN LUNAR SURFACI *REMOVE GEOPHONE FROM REEL *EMBED GEOPHONE IN SURFACE *DISCARD REEL *ANCHOR GEOPHONE WITH FLAG *RETURN TO GEOPHONE MODULE		DRESS CABLES, PROBE 1&2 TO LIE ALONG SURFACE, BLACK TO SOUTH RECHECK HFE ELEC LEVEL & ALIGN CARRY UHT TO LRV DRILL DEEP CORE CARRY TO CORE SITE 55 FT N HFE DRILL, RACK & CORE RETRIEVE CORE BIT SECTION ATTACH CORE SECTION TO DRILL DRILL CORE STEM INTO SURFACE ATTACH WRENCH TO STEM ROTATE DRILL CCW TO REMOVE FROM CORE STEM
DEPLOY GEOPHONE 2: *ENGAGE UHT IN REEL 2 & GET FLAG *CARRY 150 FT WEST C/S *EMBED FLAG IN LUNAR SURFAC *REMOVE GEOPHONE FROM REEL *EMBED GEOPHONE IN SURFACE *DISCARD REEL *ANCHOR GEOPHONE WITH FLAG *RETURN TO GEOPHONE MODULE	3+00 + E +	PLACE DRIEL ON SURFACE REMOVE WRENCH ATTACH 2ND CORE SECT TO STEM PICK UP DRILL - MATE TO EMPLACED STEM ROTATE DRILL CW TO SEAT DRILL STEM INTO SURFACE ATTACH WRENCH TO STEM ROTATE DRILL CCW TO REMOVE FROM CORE STEM PLACE DRILL ON SURFACE REMOVE WRENCH ATTACH 3RD CORE SECT TO DRILL PICK UP DRILL - MATE TO FMPLACED
DEPLOY GEOPHONE 4: *ENGAGE UHT IN REEL 4 & GET FLAG *CARRY 260 FT SOUTH C/S *EMBED FLAG IN LUNAR SURFACE *REMOVE GEOPHONE FROM REEL *EMBED GEOPHONE IN SURFACE *DISCARD REEL *ANCHOR GEOPHONE WITH FLAG *RETURN TO GEOPHONE 3**	= + + + + + + 3+10	STEM ROTATE DRILL CW TO SEAT THREADS DRILL STEM INTO SURFACE ATTACH WRENCH TO STEM ROTATE DRILL CCW TO REMOVE FROM CORE STEM PLACE DRILL ON SURFACE REMOVE WRENCH ATTACH 4TH CORE SECTION TO DRILL PICK UP DRILL-MATE TO EMPLACED STEM
**TAKE 360 DEG PANS & ANY OTHER PANS REQD TO FULLY DOCUMENT LSPE GEOPHONES	73	

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VOICE DATA

EVA 1



M	ISSION: APOLLO 17	EVA: 1	DATE: NOV. '72
	LMP ACTIVITIES	EV/ TIM	CDR ACTIVITIES
	DOCUMENT GEOPHONE LAYOUT** MOVE 25 FT SW, PHOTO GEOPHONE: 1 & 3 TURN AND PHOTO GEOPHONE 2	S +10	ROTATE DRILL CW TO SEAT D DRILL STEM INTO SURFACE ATTACH WRENCH TO STEM ROTATE DRILL CCW TO REMOVE FROM CORE STEM
	TURN & PHOTO GEOPHONE 4 MOVE 25 FT SE, PHOTO GEOPHONES 2 & 3 TURN AND PHOTO GEOPHONE 1 TURN AND PHOTO GEOPHONE 4 TAKE PAN 3' BEHIND GEOPHONE RETRIEVE GNOMON, RETURN TO C/S TAKING OTHER PHOTOS REQD TO DOCUMENT GEOPHONES	s 3	REMOVE WRENCH SET DRILL ASIDE <u>DEEP CORE RECOVER</u> GET CAPS FROM RACK, PLUG TOP GET TREADLE & NEUTRON FLUX PROBE FROM LRV, ALSC RAMMER TGE-PRESS 'GRAV' INSTALL JACK ON TREADLE, EXTEND HNDL & PLACE TREADLE OVER CORE STEM
	ACTIVATE LSPE ENABLE SW - STOW GNOMON ON LRV <u>ALSEP PHOTOS</u> PHOTO C/S 3', 7' XSUN TO SOUTH	+ + 3+20	RAM TOP FLUG JACK CORE STEM OUT OF SURFACE
	PHOTO C/S 7', UPSUN PHOTO C/S 7', XSUN TO NORTH PHOTO C/S 7', DNSUN PHOTO LEAM, 7' TOWARD C/S PHOTO LEAM, 3' TOWARD RTG PHOTO LSG, 3' XSUN TO NORTH PHOTO LSG, 7' UPSUN TOWARD C/S PHOTO LSG, 3' XSUN TO SOUTH	5	
	PHOTO HFEW.HOLE, 7' XSUN STERI TO SOUTH PHOTO HFE 11' DNSUN PHOTO HFE ELECT, 7' XSUN PHOTO HFE ELECT, 3' XSUN SOUT PHOTO HFE E.HOLE, 7' XSUN STER TO SOUTH	E0	PLUC BIT END OF CORE STEM ~ RAM LAY STRING AGAINST RACK <u>CONFIG NEUTRON FLUX</u> ACTIVATE LOWER SECTION HANG CAP ON RACK MATE LOWER TO UPPER SECTION

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LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME CDR ACTIVITIES	L C R U f V	TASK FUNC L M P	C C D R
PHOTO NFE IN SITU, 7' TO S PHOTO LMS, 3' XSUN TO S INCLUDE ORIFICE PHOTO LMS, 7' TOWARD C/S	3+30 PUSH UNIT DOWN CORE HOLE			
	BREAK CORE STEMS CARRY TO LRV: CORE CAPS WRENCH			
- TAKE PHOTO PAN AT C/S	USE WRENCH & VISE TO LOOSEN 3RD STEM JOINT			
-	UNSCREW & CAP EACH SECTION			
PUT CAM ON CDR SEAT <u>CONFIG FOR TRAVERSE</u> LOAD LRV SAMPLER WITH	READ TGE TO MCC			
DIXIE CUPS IF RQD ASSIST CDR IF RQD -	3+40 STOW ON LRV CONFIG FOR TRAVERSE MOUNT 20 DSBD (SCR 1)			
_ MOUNT MAP HOLDER - CONFIG MAPS	PUT CDR CAM ON PAN,			
	PUT CAP DISPENSER ON TOOL GATE			
HOLD STILL	STOW RAMMER ON LMP PLSS			
	STOW HAMMER ON LMP PLSS			
	STOW CAP DISPENSER ON LMP PLSS 3+50 STOW SCB 2 ON LMP PLSS			

#### CREW EVA CUFF CHECKLIST

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LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR ACTIVITIES	C R U	
-	3+50		Ť	 <u> </u>
PLACE SCB 1 ON CDR PLSS STOW LMP CAM UNDER SEAT (LMP) PICK UP CORE STEMS (IN BAG) WALK TO LM		HOLD STILL <u>LRV NAV INITIALIZATION</u> LCRU MODE SW 'POS 1' (PM1/WB) POS TV HORIZ CW & AFT MOUNT LRV - FASTEN SEATBELT POWER UP LRV ORIENT LRV FOR NAV INIT		
SEP XMTR DEPLOY PREP PLACE CORE STEMS ON +Z STRUTS UNSTOW SEP TRANSMITTER CARRY SEP XMTR TO DEPLOY SITE >100 M E OF LM		LRV NAV CB - 'CLOSE' NAV RESET - 'RESET' - 'OFF' READ HEADING, SSD, PITCH, ROLL VERIFY BEARING, RANGE = O TORQUE GYRO TO HOU UPDATE <u>SEP XMTR DEPLOY SITE</u> DRIVE TO SEP DEPLOY AREA >100 M EAST OF LM		
_	1.00			
-	4+00 I			
DEPLOY & LOCK XMTR LEGS IN POSITION PLACE XMTR ON SURFACE GET EP 6 FROM GEOPALLET VERIFY 'SAFE' PUT ON LMP CAMERA MOUNT LRV WITH EP 6 RIDE TO STATION 1		POWER DOWN LRV REPOSITION LGA TO H REPORT NAV DATA <b>SYSTEM</b> RESET NAV SYSTEM POSITION LGA 150° POWER UP LRV DRIVE TO STATION 1		
-	4+10			
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EVA 1



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TASK FUNCTION

> L C M D P R

EVA LMP ACTIVITIES CDR ACTIVITIES TIME 4+30 REPORT NAV & SYSTEM DATA DISMOUNT FROM LRV DISMOUNT FROM LRV LCRU MODE SW '2' TAKE PHOTO PAN ALIGN HGA GET GNOMON & SCOOP FROM DUST TV, TCU, LCRU AFT PALLET PRESS GRAV ON TGE VERIFY LIGHT FLASHING GIVE MCC 'MARK' - OBSERVATIONS • OBSERVATIONS - PHOTOS PHOTOS RAKE SAMPLE RAKE SAMPLE 4+40

DOCUMENTED SAMPLING + DOCUMENTED SAMPLING 4+50



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## DATE: NOV. '72

LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR ACTIVITIES	L C R U T V	TASE FUNC L P	C C C D R
- MOUNT LRV - PUT EP 7 ON LAP - FASTEN SEATBELT	5+30 + + +	REPORT READING TO MCC CLOSE LID LCRU MODE SW - '1' POSITION TV AFT, HORIZ MOUNT LRV FASTEN SEATBELT POSITION LGA 330° POWER UP LRV			
RETURN TO LM AREA (SEP SITE)	+	RETURN TO LM AREA (SEP SITE)			
- - 	+ + 5+40				
-	+				
- PHOTO APPROACH	+				
<ul> <li>CHECK EP DISPLAY 'SAFE' PULL 3 PINS (DISCARD PINS)</li> <li>EXTEND EP ANTENNA</li> <li>PLACE EP ON SURFACE OUTSIDE TRACKS</li> </ul>	+ + + 5+50	STOP LRV POWER DOWN LRV REPORT NAV DATA SHOOT PART PAN			

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#### CREW EVA CUFF CHECKLIST

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MISSION: APOLLO 17 EV	/A: 1	DATE: NOV	. '	72		
LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR ACTIVITIES				TION C D R
STAND BEHIND REEL FOR CDR PHOTO	6+10	STAND BEHIND REEL - PHOTO REEL, XMTR, LMP fll, 1/250, 74'				
RETURN TO XMTR	Ť	RETURN TO XMTR				
REMOVE REEL 4 & DEPLOY ANTENNA NORTH ALONG LRV TRACK	+	REMOVE REEL 3 & DEPLOY ANTENNA SOUTH ALONG LRV TRACK				
STAND BEHIND REEL - FOR CDR PHOTO - RETURN TO XMTR	+	STAND BEHIND REEL - PHOTO REEL, XMTR, LMP f8, 1/250, 74'				
ALIGN & LEVEL XMTR (ZERO — ON SHADOW GRAPH)	-	KETUKN TU LKV				
DEPLOY CARRY HANDLE - REMOVE & DISCARD THERMAL COVER - DEPLOY SOLAR PANELS	÷	GO TO LRV, READ TGE				
VERIFY ALIGNMENT	+	MOUNT LRV				
PLACE XMTR SW - 'STNDBY'		POWER UP LRV				
RETURN TO LM	Ť	DRIVE TO LM				
	ł					
TRAY TELEVILATION	6+20 P A R	TRAV TERMINATION ARK LRV 30 FT NW OF MESA H = 012 + 15 VDC SW - OFF - NDJUST LGA EAD OUT ALL LRV DISPLAYS ON				
_ READ SEP RCVR TEMPERATURE	1	CONSOLE				
REMOVE SCB 1 - PLACE ON GATE	Ē	ISMOUNT LRV				
SEAT	P	LACE 70MM CAM ON CDR SEAT				
XNSFER LRV SAMPLES TO SCB 1	_   P	OINT HGA TO EARTH				
FROM PLSS	° ∔ <sup>R</sup>	EMOVE TOOLS FROM LMP PLSS				
PUT UNDERSEAT SAMPLES IN SRB		TOW TOOLS ON GEO GATE				
TAKE CORE BAG TO LADDER	+ <sup>°</sup>					
PORCH & STOW AGAINST LM		CB 2 TO +Z PAD CB 1 TO MESA TABLE				
TRANSFER ETB TO LRV-CDR FOOTPAN		PEN SRUTT LACE SCR TIN SRC				
STOW 70MM CAM IN ETB(2)	+	(POCKETS UP)				
	R	EMOVE SRC SKIRT & DISCARD				
STOW MAPS IN ETB (CDR SEAT) TRANS 70MM MAGS FROM UNDER CDR SEAT TO ETB (READ FRAME COUNT	+ R C	EMOVE SEAL PROTECTOR & LOSE & SEAL SRC (SEAL CLEAR OF BAG MAT'L)				
EACH MAG) TAKE MAG OFF 500 MM ( RESTOW CAM UNDER SEAT ATTACH ETB TO LEC	CAM <b>†</b> 6+30	EVA-1 CLOSEOUT (CDR)				
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CREW EVA CHECKLIST

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2 2-	LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA CDR ACTIVITIES	L TASK C FUNCTION U L C T M D V P R
	UNSTOW PALLET 1 FROM MESA - VERIFY PINS <u>GREEN</u> HANG PALLET 1 FROM SEC TABLE TIDY BLANKETS ON MESA	6+30 UNSTOW DUST BRUSH PULL LRV CB A-B-C-D	
	- CARRY SCB 2 & CORE BAG TO LM PORCH	OPEN BATT COVERS	
	RETURN TO SURFACE	DUST LCRU & SW OFF LCRU BLANKETS - 65% DUST TGE & SEP RECEIVER	
	_	OPEN BLANKET A AND B	
	-	IN SHADE PRESS GRAV PB - NOTE FLASH IND FOR LEVEL CYCLE	
	DUST CDR'S EMU	HAND LMP DUST BRUSH	
·	HAND DUST BRUSH TO CDR	DUST LMP'S EMU	
		+	
	<b>—</b>	6+40	
	- STOW PLSS ANTENNAS <u>EVA TERM LMP</u>	STOW PLSS ANTENNAS STOW DUST BRUSH <u>EVA TERM L</u> MP	
	RECEIVE EVA-1 PALLET FROM CDR	HAND EVA 1 PALLET TO LMP	
	INGRESS CABIN WITH EVA-1 PALLET	+	
, * *	SHUT OFF 16 MM CAM - REPOSITION ON BRACKET	GET DUST BRUSH TGE READ, THEN - STBY - OPEN LID (RADIATOR) DUST TGE	
	INTERIM STOW EQUIP AS REQD	HANG BRUSH ON HOOK EVA TERM CDR	
la -	HAND EVA-1 PALLET TO CDR	CARRY SRC 1 UP LADDER & STASH ON PORCH RECEIVE & DISCARD EVA - 1 PALLET	
	L	• 6+50	
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CREW EVA CHECKLIST

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MISSION: APOLLO 17 EV	/A: 1	DATE: NO	V. '7	2	
LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR ACTIVITIES			ON C D
RECEIVE & STOW CORE BAG, SCB 2 RECEIVE SRC 1, INTERIM STOW	6+50 H	AND IN CORE BAG & SCB 2 AND SRC 1 IN TO LMP			
RECEIVE ETB FROM CDR	P	ULL ETB UP WITH LEC HAND IN TO LMP			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
ASSIST CDR DURING INGRESS CLOSE HATCH REPRESS OPERATIONS	I C R	NGRESS LM LOSE HATCH EPRESS OPERATIONS			
	<b> </b> 7+00				
- - -	+				
-	+				
- - -	+				



3.2 EVA 2 ÷



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3.2 EVA 2

#### 3.2.1 EVA 2 - GENERAL DESCRIPTION

EVA 2 begins with depressurization of the spacecraft cabin, followed by CDR egress. The CDR jettisons a bag of equipment no longer needed, then lowers the Equipment Transfer Bag (ETB) to the surface. The LMP follows the CDR soon afterwards. The operations around the LM are mainly devoted to preparing for the second geology traverse. SRC 2 is opened, and its contents made fast to the CDR's PLSS. In like fashion a a sample bag is fastened to the LMP. The crew makes a base camp Traverse Gravimeter reading, also places this instrument back on the LRV.

The LCRU is switched to its own power for this EVA, and the spare battery is taken out of the MESA for placement under the CDR seat on the LRV. As before, photographic supplies are located under the CDR seat.

The CDR drives out to the Surface Electrical Properties site, while the LMP walks. The CDR first brings up the LRV navigation system, and then heads for the SEP. He parks near the west leg of the antenna array, heading down sun for a navigational system initialization. All ranges and distances are, as they were on EVA 1, referenced to the SEP transmitter site.

While the CDR is initializing and correcting the navigational system, the LMP takes some photos to document the initial relationship between the LRV (where the SEP receiver-recorder is located) and the SEP transmitter. He then turns on the receiver and takes his place beside the CDR to begin the EVA 2 traverse.

Objectives of the EVA 2 traverse are to investigate and sample the base of the South Massif and the light mantle material of the debris slide, further investigation and sampling of the dark mantle and plains material, emplacement of seismic profiling charges, obtaining traverse gravimeter measurements, and obtaining data for the Surface Electrical Properties Experiment. A short stop is made about 500 feet west of the ALSEP area where a 1/8 pound seismic profiling charge is deployed. En route to station 2 (Figure 3.2-1), two short stops are scheduled (2 minutes each) where samples are taken from the LRV using the LRV sampling device. Approximately 2-1/2 hours of station time are spent on the light mantle material at three major stations (2, 3, and 4) and three short LRV sampling stops.

Proceeding eastward from station 4, there is a short stop at the depression about 1 km east of station 4 where the 6 pound seismic profiling charge is deployed, an LRV sample is collected, and observations and photographs of the depression are made. Depending upon the crews' assessment, additional time could be invested here at the expense of station 5. An additional LRV sample is collected en route to station 5. Station 5, where approximately 1/2 hour is available, provides a further opportunity for investigating the plains material and dark mantle. The traverse then returns to the LM with an intermediate stop about 250 m west of the ALSEP where a 1/4 pound seismic profiling charge is deployed. The final 44 minutes of EVA 2 are spent in closeout activities in the LM area.

On arrival at the LM, the LRV is parked to maximize battery cooldown between EVA's, and powered down. The CDR, as he has done at each station stop, dusts the communications gear on the front of the LRV and brings up the TV. The LMP shuts off the SEP receiver. Then the two men unload each other's PLSS harnesses of the tools and sample bags they carry. The sample collection bag that came out of the SRC goes back into it, and this box is sealed. The LMP loads the cameras and magazines, maps, and the polarizing filter into the ETB, ready for transfer to the ascent stage. The Traverse Gravimeter is taken off the LRV and placed in the shade of the spacecraft. A final EVA 2 measurement is made. The crewmen dust each other off, and the LMP scales the ladder with an expendables supply pallet. The CDR shuts down the TV, configures the LRV for its between EVA stay. He carries the SRC and the two sample collection bags to the ascent stage and hands them in. Finally, he pulls up the ETB, hands it in to the LMP. He makes a final check that all transfer items are accounted for, and ingresses the cabin, thus closing EVA 2.

Figure 3.2-2 summarizes this EVA in a block timeline. Figures 3.2-3 through 3.2-6 provide task information for each of the stations planned for this EVA.

FIGURE 3.2-2

APOLLO 17 LUNAR SURFACE TIMELINE

EVA 2 DATE NOV. '72

c D D R	EPRESS	EGRESS	SRC	2 PAN ITV UP	FRAV PR		V TO S INIT	EP SIT	E STA 2 LRV					HALT LE	HALT LR	V		•	STAT 0/1	TION 2 H
L D M P	EPRESS	EGRE	SS LRV I	_OAD ETB	TRAV PF	REP S		GO TO S R ON DEPL	STA 2 OY EP4					LRV SAM	IPLE .RV SAMI	PLE	I		STAT 0/1	ION 2 PAN
0+0	0 0+	10 C	+20	0+30	0+4	0	0+50		1+00	, , 1	+10	י י י זי	+20	1+30	1+	40	1+50	2	+00	2+10
C D R	RAKE	•		PAN	D/H G	0 ТО	STA 3 HALT	B LRV	HALT L	S RV	TAT	ION 3	DOCU	IMENTED CC	SAMPLES DRE SAMF	PLE	0/H	∲GO T	O STA HALT L	4 .RV
L [ M P	DESCRIPT RAKE	ION		ſ	0/H (	GO TO	) STÁ LRV	3 SAMPLE L	-RV SAI	MPLE	STAT	ION 3 I PAN DESCR	DOCU	'CO MENTED S	DRE SAM	PLE	0/H PAN	GO TO	) STA LRV S/	4 MPLE
2+1	0 2	+20 2	1 ' ' 1930	2+40	2+5	0	3+00		3+10	3+	20	3.	1 +30	3+40	3+	50	4+00	4	+10	4+20
C D R	STATION 0/H	4 RAKE	SAMPL	ES	0/H	GO T	TO STA	5 HALT	r LRV	IALT	LRV	STAT 0/H	ION 5	DOUBLE DOCUME	CORE	0/H GC I MPLE	) TO LM  HALT	LRV	PACK CLOSEO	SRC 2
L M P	STATION O/H POLA DESC	4 RAKE R PHOTOS RIPTION	SAMPL	ES PAN	0/H I	GO (	TO STA	5 DEPL	-ΟΥ ΕΡ	RV SA 1	AMPL	E STAT	ION 5 1 PAN DESCR	DOUBLE DOCUME IPTION	CORE ENTED SA	0/H  GC AMPLE	) TO LM DEPLO	DY EP	PACK 8 C LOSE(	SAMPLI
4+2	0; 4-	+30 4	+40	4+50	5+00	)	5+1(	) !	5+20	5.	+30	5+	+40	5+50	6-	-00	5+10	6+2	20	6+30
C D R		TRANSFE	RS PWR D	REPRES IN LRV INGRESS	S		i de la constante de													
L M P	J	NGRESS TRANSFE	۱ ۲S	REPRES	S		COD	E: TG	EV		1			1	1			f		7
6+3	i0 6+	40 61	 -50	7+00	7+10	<del>, , ,</del>			· • • •		<b></b>	<del></del>		+ + + +	<del>, , , , ,</del>			<del>., , ,</del>		J

#### FIGURE 3.2-3 STATION 2 TASKS

 EVA 2					Statio	tatio	ation time 0 + 5 <sup>4</sup>					
Location:	Base of	South	Massif	at	contact	betwee	n South	Massif	and	light	mant	Le
Geologic s	etting:	Massi	f materi	al	underlie	es the s	steep m	ountain	face	at at		

station 2. Most probably it consists of sheets of breccia ejected from the moon's large basins as they were formed. Faulting related to the Serenitatis event is thought to have uplifted the massif relative to the valley floor. Subsequent movement may also have occurred. However, the lower part of the mountain face is probably covered by talus that buries the bounding fault zone.

Light mantle occurs as a relatively thin ray-like sheet that extends onto the valley floor from the base of the massif. Absence of a likely source crater suggests that the light mantle is not a ray of ejecta. It may be debris from the mountain face deposited by an avalanche fairly late in the history of the landing area.

#### Objectives:

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- •Characterize South Massif bedrock as represented by materials at base of slope.
- •Characterize light mantle and investigate features indicative of its origin.



#### Station 2 (continued)

#### TASKS \*

#### Massif:

- •Documented samples of rocks and soil with special emphasis on blocks with tracks.
- •<u>Observe/photograph</u> tracks and block sources
- •<u>Observe/photograph</u> block structures--textures

Rake sample

- •Observe/photograph,proximal edge of light mantle
  - Relate sample locations to proximal edge of light mantle; collect from above light mantle if possible
- •Pan-southeast crest of rim of Nansen crater near base of massif
- Light mantle:
- •Documented samples of rocks and soil

•Rake sample (intercrater area)

•Observe/photograph surface structures such as riges and troughs

•Trench

•Observe/photograph layering or other structure in trench walls

•Pan from rim of Nansen crater 50(?) m away from intersection of rim with massif

#### RATIONALE

•Collect representative sample of massif rock types as represented in talus at base; blocks with tracks most probably derived from massif 1

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- •Documentation of block sources may permit stratigraphic analysis of massif
- Block structures and textures record history of emplacement and deformation of massif materials
- •Statistical sample of lithologic variety in pebble-size fragments in massif talus
- •Documents discrimination between talus and light mantle materials; may show light mantle features indicative of mantle origin
- Light mantle, if derived from massif, may represent source distinct from major sources of talus; hence discriminate sampling may permit stratigraphic interpretation of massif materials
- Massif-light mantle structures, contact; trough at massif base; blocks near massif base
- Characterize lithology of light mantle materials (which presumably were derived from south massif); exposure age of light mantle surface; possible sample of Nansen ejecta (could include subfloor or massif materials)
- •Statistical sample of lithologic varieties in pebble-size fragments for comparison with rak samples from massif and from stations 3 and 4
- •Surface structures may be indicative of emplacement mechanism
- •Internal structures may provide evidence of mode of emplacement of light mantle
- Stereoscopic view (with pan 1) of lower massif, trough and boulders near massif base; surface structures on light mantle.

\* Considered to be an all inclusive shopping list of tasks if time were svailable. The station timeline which follows presents the particular tasks (and time allocations which were selected as the nominal station activities.

, And				
A CAR	EVA 2	Station 2 timeline	0 + 50	
- <b>h</b>	Initial overhead		CDR 5	LMP 5
€ ► ► ► ► ► ►	Observation •Blocks, tracks and sources •Blocks, structures and texture •Massif/light mantle contact •Light mantle, surficial and internal structure •Resolith	S .	10	10
р - Ч - Ч - Ч	Massif •Documented sampling-emphasis o blocks with tracks •Rake/soil (kg) •Pan	n	21	21
* • •	Light mantle •Documented sampling-rocks •Rake/soil (intercrater area) •Pan		10	10
	Final overhead		<u>4</u> 50	<u>4</u> 50

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FIGURE 3.2-4 STATION 3 TASKS

#### EVA 2

#### Station 3

Station time 0 + 45

Location: Base of scarp approximately halfway from station 2 to station 4.

Geologic setting: Light mantle apparently veneers the scarp, which may be the topographic expression of a fault, upthrown on the west. Presence of the scarp when the light mantle was emplaced may have produced depositional structures in the light mantle that can be used to interpret its origin. Ledges or blocks representing the bedrock underlying the scarp face may be accessible although none are recognized in pre-mission photographs. Two fresh craters, 15 and 20 m in diameter penetrate the surface of the light mantle near the base of the scarp.

#### Objectives:

•Sample central part of light mantle near base of scarp.

•Examine and sample scarp to determine interrelations and chronology of scarp and mantle materials.



EVA 2

Station 3 (continued)

TASKS \*

Light mantle:

Documented samples of rocks and soil

Rake sample (inter-crater area)

•<u>Double core</u> in undisturbed surface near base of scarp (lower section goes in CSVC)

•<u>Radial sample</u> 15-20 m fresh crater

•<u>Pan</u> near 15-20 m fresh crater

•<u>Observe/photograph</u> surface structures, textures, and fragment distribution; note apparent relations to scarp

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<u>Trench</u> in undisturbed surface of light mantle

 <u>Observe/photograph</u> layering or other structure in trench walls RATIONALE

 Characterize lithology of light mantle materials (presumably these were derived from South Massif); exposure age of light mantle surface.

- •Statistical sample of lithologic varieties in pebble-size fragments for comparison with samples from stations 2 and 4.
- Regolith development; detailed stratigraphy of upper meter of light mantle; possible volatiles in fault zone.
- •Stratigraphy of upper 3 to 4 m of light mantle.
- Location; character of scarp, light mantle surface, and sampled crater.
- May indicate mode of emplacement of light mantle.

 Internal structures may indicate emplacement mechanism for light mantle; regolith thickness--relative age by comparison with regolith on dark mantle.

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Station 3 (continued)

### EVA 2

#### Scarp:

ze scarp and
its surface; chronology
and mantle units; origi
e units.

•Documented samples of scarp materials -- may be desirable to observe and sample at small fresh crater.

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•Scarp (or small fresh crater in scarp face) may expose (or excavate) materials older than the light mantle (e.g. dark mantle or subfloor). Occurrence of such materials at or near scarp face bears on chronology of scarp and mantle units and on mechanisms of scarp and mantle origins.

•Trench - Observe/photograph layering or other structures in trench walls

•Pan near scarp base

•Scarp and light mantle features; stereoscopic view with previous pan.

of light mantle.

•Stratigraphy; origin of scarp face; origin

\* Considered to be an all inclusive shopping list of tasks if time were available. The station timeline which follows presents the particular tasks (and time allocations) which were selected as the nominal station activities.

EVA 2	Station 3 timeline	0	+ 45
	· · ·	CDR	LMP
Initial overhead		5	5
Observation		5	5
<ul> <li>Distinguish light ma scarp materials</li> <li>Chronology of scarp (light mantle drap</li> <li>Depositional feature and in exploratory</li> </ul>	antle and and light mantle bing?, faulted?) es of mantle on surface y trenches; regolith development		
Light mantle		29	14
<ul> <li>Documented sampling sampling) - rim of</li> <li>Rake/soil (inter-cra</li> <li>Pan</li> <li>Double core by CDR n</li> </ul>	(possible radial 20 m bright crater ater area) ear scarp base; lower section		
goes in CSVC <u>Scarp</u>		2	17
•Exploratory trench; documented sampli •Flight-line survey •Pan	ng (by LMP)		
Final overhead		4 45	4 45

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#### FIGURE 3.2-5 STATION 4 TASKS

EVA	2	Station 4	Station time 0 +	40

Location: Dark halo crater at distal end of light mantle.

Geologic setting: A rayed, 110 m, dark halo crater is superimposed on the distal end of the light mantle. It seems likely that the crater was formed by impact and excavated thick dark mantle from below the light mantle. The crater floor is flat, benched, very rough, and is apparently covered by dark mantle material. This floor may represent a resistant layer, perhaps the top of the subfloor unit, about 10 m below the general level of the valley floor. No light colored materials or blocks are visible on the crater walls or rim, but subfloor fragments could be present.

Alternatively, the crater could be a vent that produced a small amount of dark mantle material after emplacement of the light mantle.

Several small bright craters occur in the light mantle south of the dark halo crater. They suggest that the light mantle may be as much as 4 m thick in this area. Two small craters nearest the dark halo crater could be in light colored ejecta (overturned light mantle) of the dark crater.

Objectives:

•Examine dark halo crater to determine its origin and sample its ejecta.

'Examine distal end of light mantle and sample its variety of rock types.



•	EVA 2 Sta	ation 4 (continued)
×/	TASKS *	RATIONALE
► •	Dark halo crater:	
• <b>b</b> • • }•	•Observe/photograph ejecta, rim crater interior	•Crater origin; sampling rationale
· t-	•Radial sample (dixie cup) 5 sample minimum	•Stratigraphy of dark mantle
ः	•Documented samples - rocks and soil at crater rim (possible rake sample)	•Characterize lithology of dark mantle; possible sample of subfloor material; exposure age of crater
/ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•Double core near edge of dark (if impact, core just within d ejecta; if volcanic, try for o drive tube full of dark ejecta	halo •Stratigraphy of ejecta and underlying ark light mantle ne )
+ 5-	• <u>Pan</u> - crater rim	•Crater structures; scarp
	•Polarimetry - crater rim	<ul> <li>Polarimetry of north and south massifs and sculptured hills to provide data on their similarities and differences</li> </ul>
•••	•Exploratory trench	•Compare regolith development with regolith on light mantle
t.	Light mantle:	
। २ ४ २ ४	•Observe/photograph surface structures, textures, fragment distribution, internal struc- ture, regolith	<ul> <li>Mode of emplacement; compare with stations</li> <li>2 and 3; relative age based on regolith thickness</li> </ul>
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	•Rake sample (intercrater area)	•Statistical sample of lithologic varieties in pebble-size fragments for comparison with samples from stations 2 and 3
4 4 8 6 3 8	•Documented samples of rocks ar soil from rim and ejecta blan of small (approx. 10 m) fresh crater	<ul> <li>•Characterize lithology of light</li> <li>mantle materials</li> </ul>
ਰ†	•Pan	•Location, sampling context
	* Considered to be an all t available. The station time tasks (and time allocations) activities.	nclusive shopping list of tasks if time were line which follows presents the particular ) which were selected as the nominal station
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EVA 2	Station 4 Timeline		<b>0 + 4</b> 0	4
		CDR	LMP	
Initial overhead		5	5	
Observation		5	5	≺.j
<ul> <li>Dark halo crater inter deposits (origin),</li> <li>Light mantle litholoo</li> <li>Uplands and scarp (5)</li> <li>Dark halo crater</li> <li>Documented sampling possible rake soi</li> <li>Pan (rim)</li> <li>Polarimetry (rim)</li> <li>Radial sample (dixie)</li> </ul>	erior, regolith gy, structures, regolith DO mm) (rim) 1 cup)	12	15	_ \
(at least 5 sample	s)	- 1		4
Light mantle		上4		
•Documented sampling •Rake/soil (inter-cra •Pan	(bright crater) ter)			4
Final overhead		_4		
		40	40	

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#### FIGURE 3.2-6 STATION 5 TASKS

EVA	2
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Station 5

Time 0 + 30

Location: Southwest side of low-rimmed 700 m crater west of landing point.

Geologic setting: As at station 1, subfloor material is exposed in parts of the crater rim and wall. Accessible exposures, however, are few and small, and no blocks are resolvable in the station area. Dark mantle covers the floor and much of the rim and wall of the crater.

Objectives:

•Observe and sample subfloor and dark mantle materials for comparison with other stations.



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TASKS*	RATIONALE
• <u>Observe/photograph</u> crater walls, rims	•Crater origin
Dark mantle:	
•Double core through dark mantle/ subfloor interface	<ul> <li>Lateral variation in dark mantle (compare with deep drill core); charac- ter, age of pre-mantle surface</li> </ul>
•Trench; observe/photograph regolith	•Comparison with light mantle for relative age; with other dark mantle areas for cause of thinning on crater rim
Subfloor:	
•Documented samples •Rake/soil	•Representative sampling of subfloor materials for comparison with samples from stations 1 and 10

\* Considered to be an all inclusive shopping list of tasks if time were available. The station timeline which follows presents the particular tasks (and time allocations) which were selected as the nominal station activities.

eva 2	Station 5 Timeline	0	0 + 30	
		CDR	LMP	
Initial overhead		5	5	
<b>Observation</b>		3	3	
•Crater wall/rim (o •Subfloor - compare •Subfloor/dark man •Regolith Subfloor	origin) e with station l tle contact	9	9	
•Documented samplin •Rake/soil	ng		-	
Dark mantle		9	9	
•Double core (incl of subfloor unit) •Pans (stereo-came	uding top lot)			
Final overhead		4	4	
		30	30	

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## 3.2.2 EVA-2 TRAVERSES

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This section is comprised of a tabular summary of the EVA 2 activities. Table 3.2-1 provides calculated data on distance, velocities, and times as the crew progresses through their preparations and station stops, culminating in closeout back at the LM. The tabular data also shows the time and location of the three explosive packages deployed on EVA 2.

The table also provides traverse contingency information, LRV - or PLSS - malfunctioned walkbacks or ridebacks.

Table 3.2-2 lists input data for the program that generated Table 3.2-1.

Finally, Table 3.2-3 provides the basic assumptions inherent in the layout of the EVA traverses.

## TABLE 3.2-1 APOLLO 17 TAURUS LITTROW TRAVERSES

EVA 2

## CALCULATED DATA

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#### EVA START 139:10 HR:MIN GET

STATION	SEGMENT DISTANCE (KM)	LRV MOBILITY PATE (KM/HR)	RIDE TIME (MIN)	TOTAL TRAVEL DISTANCE (KM)	ARRIVE STATION EVA TIME (HR+MIN)	STOP TIME (HP+MIN)	DEPART STATION EVA TIME (HR+MIN)
LM RIDE	0.40	7.30	3	0.00	0+ 0	0+52	0+52
1/8⇔CH R=.20			-	0.40	0+55	0+ 3	0+58
RIDE LRV-SA	3.43	7.30	28	3.93	1+26	0+ 2	1+28
RIDE LEV-SA	0.39	7.30	Э	4.22	1+32	0+ 2 <sup>°</sup>	1+34
RIDE	3.48	7.30	29	7.70	2+ 2	0+50	2+52
RIDE FRV-SA	1.08	7.30	9	8.78	3+ 1	0+ 2	3+ 3
RIDE LEV-SA	1.08	7.30	9	9.86	3412	0+ 2	3+14
RIDE	0.73	7.30	Ē.	10.59	3+20	ñ+45	4+ 5
PIDE LRV-SA	1.09	7.30	ų.	11.68	4+14	0+ 2	4+16
RIDE 4	0.79	7.30	Ē	12.47	4+22	0+40	5+ 2
RIDE PHOTO LRV-SA 6#CH	1.39	7.30	11	13.86	5+14	0 <b>+</b> 4	5+18
R=2.4 RIDE Lovito	0.93	7. <u>.</u> 9. Ū	( <del>)</del> )	14 79	5104	04 2	5,00
RIDE	0,79	7.30	Ę	15.58	5+34	0+ E 0+20	0-co 6+ 4
- RIDE 1/400H R= 95	0.72	7.20	Б.	16.30	6+10	0+ 3	6+13
RIDE LM	0.40	7,30	3	16.70	6+16	0+44	7+ 0
TOTALS			137			4+43	7+ 0

# TABLE 3.2-1 (Continued)

EVA 2 CALCULATED DATA (CONTINUED)

					Ţ	RAVERSE C	ONTINGENC	IES		
		оптиры			LRV FAI Stott	LUFE		PLSS P	AILURE	
	т	REIURN Tetanae		artur. IE	11415 נוסו גרסים	ON NHEBIN	MEUVE EMENTS	COFER 6	RIDEDOUN. Deruiteen	AUG EVA
	тат <sup>г</sup>			чш. М	WALKEA EU	UN REQUIR. DO	AMP UPS	OFELD P	TO MIN	MET PATE
	ND	(KM)	(HR+M)	11N).	(MLW+AH)	(HR+MIN)	(HR+MIN)	(KMZHR)	(KMZHR)	(BTU/HR)
			_							
		0.00	0 <b>+</b>	0	****	****	****	0.00	0.00	1050.00
	1∕8≎CH	1 0.30	Ū+	5	6+21	5+52	6+19	0.29	0.35	1016.65
	R=.20									
	LRV-SA	13.73	1+2	23	4+∂1	3+52	4+31	3.62	4.32	866.46
	LEVHSE	4.12	1+0	3E	4+ 6	3+37	4+17	4.00	4.77	857.41
	2	7.58	2+4	48	1+18	0+48	1+41	7.36	8.78	833.25
	LRV-SF	i 6.50	2+2	24	1+41	1+12	1+54	6.31	7.53	820.80
	LRV-SF	3 5.41	2+	Ũ	2+ 5	1+35	2+ 8	5.25	6.27	809.74
	3	5.50	2+	2	1+13	Ũ+44	1+15	5.34	6.37	829.14
	LRV-SP	4.65	1+-	43	1+30	1+ 1	1+23	4.51	5.39	820.31
	4	4.13	1+:	32	1+ 0	0+32	0+48	4.01	4.78	831.66
2	PHOTO	2.84	Ū+.	47	1+35	1+ 7	1+17	2.76	3.29	823.03
1	LRV-SF	à								
1	60CH									
	R=2.4									
	1.89-26	a t	Ū+1	3,2	1+51	1+24	1+23	1 85	2.21	817 43
	5	1 12	Ű+	19	1+37	1+10	0+59	1 09	1 30	223 59
	1/4:00	1 0 40	Ű+	7	1+48	1+22	1+ 2	0.39	0.46	000.00 000 04
	문는 구드		<u>.</u>	'	A 1 1 1	* '	1 · L	0.00	9 • T •	121 E 17 8 E 121
	IM	0 00	0±	ū	1+32	1+ 5	$0 \pm 45$	0 00	0 00	942 26
					A 1 4212	1, 7,	0,40	0.00	0.00	

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## TABLE 3.2-2 APOLLO 17 TAURUS LITTROW TRAVERSES

#### EVA 2

## OCT 25 1972

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EVA START 139:10 HR:MIN GET

INFUT DATA

STATION ND	STOP TIME (HR+MIN)	SEGMENT DISTANCE (KM)	PETUPN DISTANCE (KM)	HEAT LEAK (BTU/HR)	-MOBILIT WALK (KMZHR)	Y PATES- RIDE (KM/HR)	MET RATE MALK (BTU/HR)
LM 1. (Other L	0+52	0.00	0.00	135.00	<b>****</b>	****	<b>*****</b>
17390H ₽= 20	0+ 3	Ú.40	0.30	130.00	5.00	6.30	1050.0
LRV-SA	0+ 2	3.43	3.73	135.00	2.70	7.30	1290.0
LRV-SA	0+ 2	0.39	4.12	135.00	2.70	7.30	1290.0
2	0+50	3.48	7.58	135.00	2.70	7.30	1290.0
LRV-SA	0+ 2	1.08	6,50	135.00	2.70	7.30	1290.0
LRV+SA	S +0	1.08	5.41	135.00	2.70	7.30	1290.0
З	0+45	0.73	5.50	135.00	2.70	7.30	1290.0
L₽V+SA	0+ 2	1.09	4.65	135.00	2.70	7.30	1290.0
4	0+4.0	0.79	4.13	135.00	2.70	7.30	1290.0
FHOTO	0+ 4	1.39	2.84	135.00	3.60	7.30	1560.0
LRV-SA							
6#CH							
R=2.4							
LRV-SA	0+ 2	0.93	1.91	135.00	3.60	7.30	1560.0
5	0+3.0	0.79	1.12	135.00	3.60	7.30	1560.0
1/4⇔CH P≠.25	0+ 3	0.72	0.40	135.00	3.60	71.30	1560.0
LM	0+44	0.40	0.00	135.00	3.60	7.30	1560.0

MET R	ATE	MET RATE	MET RATE	MET RATE	LEAK	EVA	EVA	DPS
ALSE	F	RIDING	STATION	LM D/H	PATE 02	START	START	TIME
<btu <="" td=""><td>(HR.)</td><td>(BTUZHR)</td><td>(BIRNHE)</td><td>(BTU/HR)</td><td>(LB/HR)</td><td><math>(E \times \emptyset + \Gamma B)</math></td><td>(02-LB)</td><td>(MIN)</td></btu>	(HR.)	(BTUZHR)	(BIRNHE)	(BTU/HR)	(LB/HR)	$(E \times \emptyset + \Gamma B)$	(02-LB)	(MIN)
1050.	00	550,00	950.00	1050.00	0.028	11.29	1.353	61.8



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# 3.2.3 DETAILED EVA 2 TIMELINE PROCEDURES

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The detailed procedures for EVA 2 are shown on the following vertical format pages. The crew cuff check list pages which correspond approximately to the timeline are shown on the far left-hand facing sheets together with the Voice Data Plan.

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CREW EVA CHECKLIST

VOICE DATA

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DATE: NOV. '72;

LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR ACTIVITIES	L C R U T V		CTION C
- OPEN HATCH	0+10	EGRESS OPERATIONS	İ	-	<u> </u>
ASSIST CDR EGRESS	+	EGRESS CABIN TO LM PORCH			
HAND JETTISON BAG TO CDR HOOK ETB TO LEC	+	RECEIVE & JETTISON BAG PASS IN LEC HOOK			
- HAND ETB/LEC TO CDR	+	RECEIVE ETB/LEC			
- VERIFY: *RECORDER - <u>OFF</u> *VOX SENS(2) - <u>MAX</u> *CB CONFIG *UTILI <b>T</b> Y FLOODLIGHTS OFF	+	DESCEND LADDER TO TOP RUNG & LOWER ETB DESCEND LADDER TO SURFACE			
- <u>LMP EGRESS OPERATIONS</u> EGRESS LM TO PORCH - PARTIALLY CLOSE LM HATCH DESCEND LADDER TO SURFACE	+	HANG ETB ON LADDER HOOK TGE MODE SW - <u>ON</u> TGE READ			
- SEP RCVR - STNDBY READ SEP RCVR TEMP CLOSE BLANKET A <u>LRV EQUIP</u> TAKE ETB TO CDR FOOTPAN PLACE ON LMP SEAT OR PAN: 2-70 MM CAMERAS MAPS	0+20	<u>LCRU</u> PLACE PWR SW - INT VERIFY: MODE SW - 3 OPEN BLANKETS; CLOSE LRV BATTS COVERS & PRESS TIGHT PUSH IN CB'S A, B, C, D VERIFY NAV CB - <u>IN</u>			
<ul> <li>STOW UNDER CDR SEAT: 4-MAGS (D, I, J, K,B) TAKE OFF EP #4 - PLACE EP BETWEEN SEATS DISCARD TRANSPORTER FRAME TAKE ETB BACK TO HOOK MOUNT EP TRANSPORTER(1,2,3,8)ON <u>PHOTO PAN</u> GET CAMERA, PLACE ON RCU PROCEED TO 30' OFF SEQ BAY (8:00) TAKE COMPLETE DAN         </li> </ul>	LRV	SRC 2 UNSTOW SRC 2 (LH MESA) PLACE SRC 2 ON TABLE OPEN, FOLD BACK SKIRT TAKE OUT SCB 5, PLACE ON MESA (INTERIM STOW) SEAL ORGANIC CONTROL SAMPLE CLOSE SRC 2 (DON'T LATCH) TAKE OUT LCRU BATT; PLACE UNDER CDR SEAT TIDY UP MESA BLANKETS TGE - PRESS 'GRAV'			

#### CREW EVA CHECKLIST

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DATE: NOV. '72

LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR ACTIVITIES
	0+30	UNSTOW SCB 7, HANG ON GATE
	+	TRANSFER FROM SCB 5 TO SCB 7: 1 - CORE CAP DISP 2 - 20 DSBD 3 - CORE TUBES (LOOSE)
-	+	STOW SCB 7 UNDER LMP SEAT
CONFIGURE MAPS ON LRV		PUT 2 - 20 DSBD ON LMP PAN PUT SCB 4 ON TOOL GATE PUT SCB 6 ON PALLET BACK
GEOLOGICAL PREP		GEOLOGICAL PREP
- HOLD STILL		LOADUP LMP PLSS TOOL CARRIER: HAMMER
-		CORE CAP DISP. (SCB 5) SCB 4
PLACE SCB 5 ON CDR		HOLD STILL
	†	READ TGE Place tge on lrv
	0+40	PUT ON 20 DSBD & TETHER TONGS
-	+	POSITION LCRU MODE SW-1
- TURN ON SEP XMTR	ļ	TURN TV CW AFT & HORIZ MOUNT LRV & FASTEN BELT
~		POWER UP LRV
-	ļ	DRIVE TO SEP SITE: W LEG X-ARRAY <10 M FROM XMTR
PART PAN XSUN 50' TO LRV/SEP		5M FROM ANT WIRE
PHOTO SEP RCVR DNSUN 7'	Ť	POWER DOWN LRV
SW UN SEP KLVK	+	REPORT SSE, PITCH, ROLL,
RCVR PWR - 'ON' SEP RECORDER - 'ON'	Ţ	
JEI NEGONDER - UN	T	TOROLIE GYRO DEP MCC
- MOUNT LRV (EP #4 ON LAP)	Ŧ	POSITION LGA 240°
- FASTEN SEATBELT	Ļ	
		POWER UP LRV



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LRV SAMPLE	LRV SAMPLE		
COLLECT SAMPLE	READ NAV DATA		
	1+30		
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-	+				
-	+				
-	4				
STATION 2		STATION 2			
	- † -	POWER DOWN LRV			
- DISMOUNT FROM LRV	Ŧ	REPORT NAV & SYSTEM			
TAKE PHOTO PAN	ו 2+00	DISMOUNT LRV			
GEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS	Ţ				
		ALIGN HGA			
GET GNOMON & SCOOP FROM	Ť	DUST TV, TCU, LCRU			
	- +	PRESS GRAV ON TGE			
-	4	GIVE MCC MARK			
OBSERVATIONS		OBSERVATIONS			
Γ	Ť				
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PHOTOS	ł	PHOTOS			
	_ ] _				
GET RAKE FROM LRV (CHECK TGE TO ENSURF	T	PLACE GNOMON			
CYCLE COMPLETE)	†				
	2+10				

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	LMP	ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR	ACTIVITIES	TA FU L	
	<u>RAKE_SAMPLE</u>		2+10	RAKE SAMPLE			
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LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME CDR ACTIVITIES	L TASK R FUNCT U L T M
DOCUMENTED SAMPLES	2+30 <u>DOCUMENTED SAMPLES</u> + + + + + + + + + + + + +	т <b>м</b> Р
<ul> <li>REPORT FILM COUNTER</li> <li>LOAD UP LRV - SAMPLES, SCOOP, RAKE, GNOMON</li> <li>VERIFY GATE LATCHED MOUNT LRV FASTEN SEATBELT</li> </ul>	PHOTO PANS READ TGE REPORT FILM COUNTER LCRU MODE SW - '1' POSITION TV AFT, HORIZ MOUNT LRV FASTEN SEATBELT POSITION LGA 035° POWER UP LRV	



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LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME CDR ACTIVITIES	
CONTINUE TO STA 3	3+10 CONTINUE TO STA 3	P
	↓	
_	+	
	+	
	4	
	REPORT NAV AND SYSTEM DATA	
	PARK 045°	
STATION 3		
ΡΗΟΤΟ ΡΑΝ	LCRU MODE - "2" ALIGN HGA	
GET GNOMON & SCOOP FROM	+ DUST TV. TCU. LCRU	
- AFT PALLET	PRESS GRAV ON TGE	
	VERIFY LIGHT FLASHING GIVE MCC MARK	
OBSERVATIONS	OBSERVATIONS	
PHOTOS	рнотоѕ	
DOCUMENTED SAMPLES	DOCUMENTED SAMPLES	
-	3+30	

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LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME CDR ACTIVITIES	C R U T	
- DOCUMENTED SAMPLING	3+30 DOCUMENTED SAMPLING	`	
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LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME CDR ACTIVITIES	L TASK R FUNCTI U L 7 M V P
-	3+50	
PHOTO PAN REPORT FILM COUNTER	REPORT FILM COUNTER READ TGE DISPLAYS - CLOSE LID	
_	4+00 1	
LOAD SAMPLES, TOOLS, & GNOMON ON LRV VERIFY GATE LATCHED MOUNT LRV FASTEN SEAT BELT	LCRU MODE SW - 1 POSITION TV AFT, HORIZ. MOUNT LRV FASTEN SEAT BELT UPDATE NAV POSITION LGA 060°	-
<u>GO TO STA 4</u>	GO TO STA 4 REPORT LRV UNDER WAY	
LRV SAMPLE	+	-

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TASK FUNCTION EVA R U T V LMP ACTIVITIES CDR ACTIVITIES TIME LMA C D R 4+10<sub>STOP</sub> LRV READ NAV DATA PHOTO PAN COLLECT SAMPLE PHOTO PAN CONTINUE TO STA 4 CONTINUE TO STA 4 4+20 STATION 4 STATION 4 POWER DOWN LRV **REPORT NAV & SYSTEM** DATA DISMOUNT LRV DISMOUNT LRV TAKE PHOTO PAN GEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS LCRU MODE - 2 ALIGN HGA GET GNOMON & SCOOP DUST TV, TCU, LCRU FROM AFT PALLET PRESS GRAV ON TGE VERIFY LIGHT FLASHING GIVE MCC MARK **OBSERVATIONS OBSERVATIONS** 4+30 139

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VOICE DATA

STA 4 (41 MIN) 101/4.1 OBSERVATION •Blakt - radial variatm •Blakt - radial variatm •Blakt - radial variatm •HNRTY - wall, fir struct •LINCOLN Scarp - forms •Misc - xeno, alter <u>Dk Cra</u> •Ooc spl - rim •LMP: Pan - cra rim, scarp Polar - WESSEX, S MASSIF (000-080; 130-210) Remove filter Rad spl - 15m intvl + chgs Avoid ray <u>Lt Htl</u> •Rake - btw cra •Docs spl - 10m cra, variety •Coss 500m - N & S MASSIF, Scarp •Pan Sim - SHORTY



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LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA CDR ACTIVITIES	
_	5+10	
-	+	
PHOTO APPROACH	PHOTO APPROACH	
"PHOTO SITE"	"PHOTO SITE"	
CHECK EP-1 DISPLAY 'SAFE' PULL 3 PINS (DISCARD PINS) EXTEND EP ANTENNA	STOP LRV — POWER DOWN LRV REPORT NAV DATA	
PLACE EP ON SURFACE OUTSIDE TRACKS SHOOT PART PAN	<ul> <li>SHOOT PART PAN</li> <li>POWER UP &amp; MOVE AWAY</li> <li>STOR &amp; POWER ON LEV</li> </ul>	
TAKE SAMPLE	SHOOT PART PAN	
CONTINUE TO STA 5	CONTINUE TO STA 5	
	5+20	
-	+	
•		
-	+	
	+	
_	+	
LRV SAMPLE - COLLECT SAMPLE PHOTO PAN	LRV SAMPLE READ NAV DATA PHOTO PAN	
CONTINUE TO STA 5	<u>CONTINUE TO STA 5</u> 5+30	

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s	LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA CDR ACTIVITIES		TAS FUN	к
			V	M P	DR
<b>b</b> -	Γ	5+30			
	-	+			
*	Γ	Ť			
۲_	F	+			
٦	STATION 5	STATION 5			
~		POWER DOWN LRV	-		
> ;	- DISMOUNT LRV TAKE PHOTO PAN	REPORT NAV & SYSTEM DATA			
<u>b</u>		+ DISMOUNT LRV			
ş.	GEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS	LCRU MODE - 2			
6		ALIGN HGA			
da .		Ť			
• (*)		-+	-		
<u>م م</u>	GET GNOMON & SCOOP	1 5+40			
, 	FROM AFT PALLET	DUST TV, TCU, LCRU			
*	- (ALSO EXTRA XT HANDLE)	PRESS GRAV ON TGE			
, • >	-	VERIFY LIGHT FLASHING			
ř					
•	OBSERVATIONS	OBSERVATIONS	Ĩ		
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×.	рнотоѕ	PHOTOS			
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LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR ACTIVITIES	L R U T V	TASH FUNC L M	
CHECK EP-8- "SAFE" PULL 3 PINS (DISCARD) EXTEND EP ANTENNA PLACE EP ON SURFACE OUTSIDE TRACKS SHOOT PART PAN <u>CONTINUE TO LM</u> <u>ARRIVE AT LM</u> DISMOUNT LEV	6+10 	STOP LRV READ NAV DATA SHOOT PART PAN <u>POWER UP LRV</u> <u>CONTINUE TO LM</u> <u>ARRIVE AT LM</u>		P	R
DISMOUNT ERV DOFF CAMERA ONTO SEAT OFFLOAD SCB 5 - CDR PLSS: PUT SCB 5 ON GATE	+ - +	ALIGN LGA READ LRV DISPLAYS (INCL. VOLTS)			
REPORT SEP RCVR TEMP SEP RCVR - OFF SEP RECORDER - OFF STUFF UNUSED EQUIP UNDER LMP SEAT FILL SCB 5 WITH LRV SAMPLES	6+20	DISMOUNT LRV DOFF CAMERA ONTO SEAT LCRU MODE SW - <u>3</u> ALIGN HGA DUST TV, TCU, LCRU			
CLOSEOUT HOLD STILL	+	CLOSEOUT OFFLOAD LMP PLSS: HAMMER RAMMER CORE CAP DISPENSER (TO LMP) SCB 4 & 6 (TO +Z PAD)			
TAKE UNDERSEAT SAMPLE <b>S</b> TO BIG B <u>COSMIC RAY</u> GET COSMIC RAY EXP FROM ETB - UNBAG	AG	PUT SCB 5 IN SRC 2 PULL SKIRT OFF, REMOVE SEAL COVER CLOSE & SEAL SRC 2			
PULL EXPERIMENT APART, WALK TO L HINGE SSE HANG 'SHADE' PART, SURFACES OUT, ON HINGE (RESET HINGE)		PLACE SRC 2 ON +Z PAD			
<u>CAUTION:</u> SHADE PART MAX SUN EXPOSURE 60 SEC	+ 6+30	OPEN CB's A, B, C, D			

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LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR ACTIVITIES		
<ul> <li>SECURE 'SUN' PART, SURFACES OUT, TO VELCRO ON</li> <li>SECONDARY STRUT, -4 OR +4 LANDING GEAR</li> <li>GET ETB, PLACE ON CDR PAN STOW: 4-MAGS MAPS 2-CAMERAS 500 CAM MAG</li> <li>TAKE ETB TO LADDER, ATTACH LEC</li> <li>TAKE SCB 4 &amp; 6 TO PORCH</li> <li>RETURN TO SURFACE</li> <li>REMOVE EVA 2 PALLET FROM MESA</li> <li>PLACE PALLET ON SRC TABLE PACK ECS LIOH CANNISTER IN POUCH</li> </ul>	6+30 	LCRU PWR SW - 'OFF' DUST TV, TCU DUST LRV BATT COVERS, OPEN COVERS DUST LCRU VERIFY LCRU BLANKETS OPEN 100% FINAL LRV CHECK: • BATTERY COVERS OPEN • LCRU BLANKETS OPEN 100% • SAMPLES OFF • EQUIPMENT STOWED DUST SEP RCVR • OPEN BLANKET A AND B PLACE TGE ON SURFACE IN SHADE GET DUST BRUSH TGE - PRESS 'GRAV'		
EMU CLEAN STOW ANTENNAS HOLD STILL DUST CDR <u>EVA TERM</u> ASCEND LADDER GET EVA 2 PALLET FROM CDR INGRESS ASCENT STAGE WITH PALLET INTERIM STOW SUPPLIES FROM PALLET: FOOD & PLSS EXPEND; ECS, LIOH. VERIFY PINS GREEN ON PLSS CANS	+ + + + + + 6+50	EMU CLEAN STOW ANTENNAS DUST LMP HAND DUST BRUSH TO LMP HOLD STILL HAND EVA 2 PALLET TO LMP PRESS TOEE 'READ', READ DATA TO MCC POSITION SW TO 'STNDBY' OPEN LID, DUST TGE		



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LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR ACTIVITIES	C R U T	TASI FUNC L	
- PASS OUT EVA 2 PALLET	6+50	GET SRC 2, CARRY UP TO PORCH	, i	P	R
RECEIVE & STOW SCB's	+	DISCARD EVA 2 PALLET HAND SCB 4 & 6 IN TO LMP			
RECEIVE & INTERIM STOW SRC 2	1	HAND SRC 2 TO LMP			
RECEIVE & STOW ETB		PULL ETB UP, HAND TO LMP			
_	+				
ASSIST CDR	+	INGRESS CABIN			
- CLOSE HATCH	+	CLOSE HATCH			
REPRESS OPERATIONS	+	REPRESS OPERATIONS			
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FIGURE 3.3-1



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#### 3.3.1 EVA 3 - GENERAL DESCRIPTION

EVA 3 begins with depressurization of the spacecraft cabin, followed by egress of the CDR, just as on the previous two EVA's. As before, he jettisons a bag of no longer needed gear, lowers the Equipment Transfer Bag to the ground, and descends to the surface. He is followed shortly thereafter by the LMP, who closes the ascent stage hatch after him. As before, the operations around the LM are concentrated on getting ready for the traverse this time to the North Massif area.

The CDR immediately upon gaining the lunar surface initiates a gravimetric measurement with the TGE, following which he changes the battery in the LCRU and brings up the television system. From this point on MCC and the general public have television coverage of the operations at Taurus Littrow.

The LMP unloads the ETB onto the LRV magazines and maps for use during the traverse. He powers up the LRV electrical system at this point to bring up the navigational system gyro (it requires nearly two minutes to reach operating speed).

The crew completes its around-LM activities by loading each other up with sample bags and tools. Then the CDR mounts the LRV for driveout to the SEP transmitter site, while the LMP walks out to that area. The CDR drives to the east leg of the crossed dipole on a parking heading of the 270 degrees to begin a navigational alignment procedure.

The LMP photos the relationship between this initialization location of the LRV and the SEP transmitter for establishing a baseline for SEP data obtained on EVA 3. He then turns on the SEP receiver-recorder and takes his place beside the CDR for driveout to the first station on EVA 3, Station Six.

Objectives of the EVA 3 traverse are to investigate and sample the North Massif and sculptured hills material to the north and northeast of the landing site, further investigation and sampling of the dark mantle and plains material, emplacement of seismic profiling charges, obtaining traverse gravimeter measurements, and obtaining data for the Surface Electrical Properties (SEP) experiment.

The traverse proceeds in a northerly direction (see Fig. 3.3-1) to Station 6 with a single LRV sampling stop en route. Approximately two and a quarter hours station time is spent in the North Massif sculptured hills area at three major stations (Stations 6, 7, and 8). Proceeding westerly from Station 8, the traverse continues to Station 9, where a fresh 80 meter crater provides an opportunity to investigate the dark mantle and possibly learn something about its stratigraphy.

Leaving station 9, the traverse route goes in a southerly direction to Station 10. A single LRV sampling stop is made en route to this station. Sampling and observations of the dark mantle and plains material occupy the thirty-odd minutes available at Station 10.

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The traverse then wends its way back to the spacecraft via an explosive Package deployment site 0.25 km from the ALSEP site. This charge is a 1/4 lb one.

The crew then stops at the LM. They immediately unload their PLSS tool harnesses and get the sample bags ready for transfer to the ascent stage. Several bags are, in fact, taken to the porch of the LM by the LMP at this time. The CDR makes a gravimetric measurement with the TGE.

The LMP loads up the ETB with camera magazines and the map package, while the CDR recovers the tape recorder from the SEP receiver, and takes down the two halves of the Cosmic Ray Experiment, which, it will be remembered, were hung up on the spacecraft at the beginning of EVA 1.

The CDR and LMP part company at this time. The CDR mounts the LRV to drive it to its final disposition site, jocularly called "V.I.P.", while the LMP trudges out to the ALSEP site to recover the Neutron Flux Experiment.

The CDR drives some 0.1 km East by SE not very far from the SEP transmitter. He parks the LRV to a prescribed heading, leaves the TV System in operation, and connected to LRV battery power. He thoroughly cleans the batteries and communications system, and removes the last Explosive Package from the aft end of the LRV. He deploys this charge some distance away from the LRV (later, long after the crew returns to the CM, the TV system will watch this charge detonate). He turns off the nowuseless SEP transmitter, and returns to the LM.

The LMP uses the core-sample jacking mechanism to withdraw the two-part Neutron Flux Experiment from the lunar surface. He "turns off" each section of the experiment after disassembling them, and returns to the spacecraft with the experiment. He bags the two sections for transfer and stowage.

It is anticipated that the LMP will be back at the LM before the CDR completes his tasks at the "V.I.P." site. The LMP, accordingly,

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polices the area, kicks as much loose gear as possible under the LM descent stage to preclude blowing it into the ALSEP area during LM ascent.

The two crewmen clean each other off, and effect a series of transfers of bags and gear to the ascent stage. The LMP enters the ascent stage first to receive and stow these items, and is followed shortly thereafter by the CDR to closeout the final EVA on Apollo 17 and the Lunar Landing Program.

Figure 3.3-2 summarizes this EVA in a block timeline, Figures 3.3-3 through 3.3-7 provide task information for each of the stations planned for EVA 3.

#### FIGURE 3.3-2



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FIGURE 3.3-3

Stations' 6 and 7 TASKS

EVA-3

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#### Stations 6 and 7

Station time 1+34

Location: Field of large blocks near base of north massif. West end (Station 6) defined as 8x16m block near 20m fresh crater.

Geologic setting: As at Station 2, the north massif materials, most probably ejecta from the moon's large basins, are thought to be buried by talus on the lower mountain slopes. In contrast to the sharp mountain foot at Station 2, the lower slope of the north massif grades through a gentle curve into the subhorizontal surface of the valley floor. Presumably the boundary has been subdued by accumulation of materials, including dark mantle, that have been transported down slope by mass wasting. The valley floor is covered by dark mantle, which extends upward locally onto the lower massif slopes.

> Several large blocks, thought to be derived from the north massif are present near the mountain foot. Particularly notable is a large (8x16m) block lying at the end of a trail more than 1km long on the mountain face. A sharp crater near the block may contain reworked massif materials in its ejecta.

#### Objectives:

Characterize and sample materials representing the north massif. Sample dark mantle.

#### <u>Tasks</u> \*

#### North Massif:

Documented samples from large blocks with special emphasis on blocks with tracks

<u>Observe/photograph</u> tracks and block sources

Observe/photograph block structures and textures

Rake/soil and documented samples of rocks on rim of bright 20 m crater

Rake/soil and documented samples of massif materials on top of or mixed with dark mantle (especially if bright 20 m crater does not excavate massif colluvium)

#### Dark mantle:

Documented sample from plains surface near massif base

Observe/photograph relations between blocks and dark mantle

Single core

#### Rationale

Large blocks provide variety of clasts in their matrix - thus most detailed characterization of massif materials; blocks with tracks most probably derived from massif -3

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Identification of sources may permit stratigraphic analysis of massif

History of emplacement and subsequent modification of massif materials

Sample representative colluvium at massif base; may include both massif debris and dark mantle from massif surface.

Attempt to collect fragments of massif colluvium

Lateral variation in dark mantle composition; compare with other stations

Timing, mechanism of emplacement of blocks or dark mantle.

Lateral and vertical variation in dark mantle

\* Considered to be an all inclusive shopping list of tasks if time were available. The station timeline which follows presents the particular tasks (and time allocations) which were selected as the nominal station activities.

	EVA 3	EVA 3 Station 6 Timeline		47
$\rightarrow$			CDR	LMP
	Initial overhead	(includes TGE, TV pan)	5	5
	Observation		5	5
	<ul> <li>Block tracks an</li> <li>Block structure</li> <li>Block/mantle response</li> <li>Slope/mantle response</li> <li>Stations 7, 8</li> <li>Compare lithold</li> </ul>	nd sources (500 mm) es and textures elationships elationships ogies of blocks, crater rims, talu <b>s</b>		
	Blocks •Documented samp	pling	15	15
	Talus		8	8
	•Documented sam •Single core	pling		
	<u>Crater</u> (20 m, fr	esh)	9	9
$\sim$	•Documented sam •Rake/soil (Kg)	pling		
	Pans		1	1
	Final overhead		4	4
			47	47
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EVA-3	Station 7 Timeline	0	+ 47	
		CDR	LMP	
Initial overhead (includes	TGE, TV pan)	5	5	ć
Observation		5	5	4
<ul> <li>Block tracks and sources</li> <li>Block structures, texture</li> <li>Block/mantle relationship</li> </ul>	(500 mm) es es			۰ ۲
Blocks		21	18	7
•Documented sampling				• " *
Dark Mantle		11	11	•
<ul> <li>Documented sampling</li> <li>SESC - permanently shadow</li> </ul>	wed soil (east-west split)			•
Pans		1	1	<b>.</b>
Polarimetry - Sculptured Hi	ills		3	4
Final overhead		4	4	4
		47	47	
	× × × MASSIE	-		

•	FIGURE 3.3-	4 Station 8	TASKS	
ţ.	EVA-3		Station 8	Station time 0+47
₽ ₽	Location:	Base of sculptured	hills.	
۲. ۲.	Geologic se	etting: Sculptured between the Serenit grades gently into accumulation of mas at the base of the	hills material underl atis and Crisium basi the subhorizontal val s wasted materials ha slope.	ies much of the highland area ns. The base of the hills ley floor; apparently a thick s subdued the topographic break
₹ - -		Dark mantle covers at the station. Co mantle have not bee the slope.	the valley floor and raters that excavate m en positively identifi	extends well up onto the slope aterials from beneath the dark ed on the accessible part of
₽- ₽-	Objectives	:		
1 A 4-		Characterize scul Compare with mass Sample dark mantle	otured hills unit if and subfloor materi e	als
			8A 250 m	BB
and a second				

EVA-3 - Station 8 continued

#### Sampling criteria:

- area in which debris from hillside (other than dark mantle) is visible on surface of lower slope, or
- 2) crater on lower slope that excavates materials distinct from dark mantle, or
- 3) largest, freshest crater as high on lower slope as possible

<u>Tasks</u>\*

#### Rationale

Characterization of sculptured hills

Attempt to concentrate fragments of

sculptured hills material from soil

Attempt to concentrate fragments of

sculptured hills material from soil excavated in small cratering event

Crater may excavate colluvium including sculptured hills material from beneath

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#### Sculptured hills:

Observe/photograph lithology of blocks, rocks from sculptured hills	Characterization, comparison with massif and plains materials; sampling rationale; history of emplacement and deformation
Trench, observe soil	Colluvium from sculptured hills may be mixed with dark mantle - hence, may be

sampled in soil

materials

dark mantle

#### Block area

Documented samples - blocks, rocks

<u>Rake/soil</u> (interblock area)

#### Crater area

<u>Documented samples</u> - rocks from crater rim

Rake/soil at crater rim

#### Dark mantle:

Pans

Location, sampling context

\* Considered to be an all inclusive shopping list of tasks if time were available. The station timeline which follows presents the particular tasks (and time allocations) which were selected as the nominal station activities.

	EVA 3	Station 8 Timeline		0 + 47*	
			CE	R LMP	
	Initial overhead		5	, 5	
	Observation		10	10	
	<ul> <li>Rock tracks and sourc</li> <li>Rock lithology - comp</li> <li>Hills debris in soil</li> <li>Dark mantle occurrenc</li> </ul>	es pare with massifs (trench) ee			
	Sculptured Hills materi	al			
	Rock debris (on surfa	ace)	24	24	
	•Documented sampling •Rake/soil (interblo	y ock area) (Kg)			
		OR			
	Crater		24	24	
	•Documented sampling •Rake/soil (ejecta)( •Rake/soil (inter-cr	g (ejecta) (Kg.) cater area)			
1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	, . 	·			-
· <u></u>	Dark mantle		- 3	3	
	•Documented sampling				
	Pans			1	
	Final overhead			4 4	
			4	- <u> </u>	

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\* 47 minutes is available for station 8 provided an appropriate sampling site is found at the first encounter with the sculptured hills region (station 8A). If it is necessary to range along the base for some distance (approximately 1 km is allowed), the increased driving time to station 8 (and subsequently back to station 9) is about 10-12 minutes and will be done at the expense of station 8 time; the observation time will be reduced to a minimum on the premise that observations from the LRV (while driving) will suffice; thereafter, reduction in sampling time will be necessary.

EVA-3 FIGURE 3	3-5 Station 9	TASKS	Station	0+30
----------------	---------------	-------	---------	------

- Location: Sharp-rimmed 80m crater on valley floor about 2km northeast of the landing point.
- Geologic setting: The 80m crater has a lumpy floor and a sharp raised rim. It occurs on the valley floor in an area extensively covered by dark mantle. No blocks are visible in its ejecta, and its walls, floor, and rim are indistinguishable in albedo from the surrounding dark mantle.

Most probably the crater was formed by impact, but volcanic origin is a viable alternate hypothesis. The freshness of the crater suggests that fresh ejecta can be sampled at the surface. However, the uniformity of albedo across the ejecta and onto the surface of the surrounding valley floor causes worry that a young thin deposit of dark mantle material could coat the crater ejecta.

Objectives:

Determine historical sequence and lateral continuity of dark mantle at young 80m crater.



EVA-3 - Station 9 continued

#### Tasks \*

Observe/photograph ejecta, rim, crater interior

<u>Radial sample</u> (dixie cup) 5 sample minimum

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Documented samples-rocks and soils at crater rim (possible rake sample)

Stereo-pan at crater rim

#### Rationale

Crater origin; sampling rationale

Stratigraphy of dark mantle

Characterize lithology of dark mantle; possible sample of subfloor material; exposure age of crater

Vantage point for crater structure and regional setting

\* Considered to be an all inclusive shopping list of tasks if time were available. The station timeline which follows presents the particular tasks (and time allocations) which were selected as the nominal station activities.

EVA 3	Station 9 Timeline	0 + 30	
		CDR	LMP
Initial overhead		5	5
Observation		5	5
•Relation of dark mantle •Crater interior, deposit	to crater ts (origin)		
Crater		11	16
<ul> <li>Documented sampling (rim possible rake/soil</li> <li>Pan (rim) (stereo of cra</li> <li>Radial sampling (dixie o (at least 5 samples)</li> </ul>	n) .ter interior) :up) - by LMP		
Dark mantle		5	0
•Documented sampling •Pan			
Final overhead		4	4
		30	30

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FIGURE	3.3-6	Station 10B	TASKS	Station time 0+47
--------	-------	-------------	-------	-------------------

Location: Block field just northeast of Sherlock crater.

Geologic setting: Subfloor material is exposed in the west and north walls of Sherlock crater. The northeast part of the crater is extensively covered by dark mantle. However, a number of large blocks apparently protrude through the dark mantle on and beyond the northeast crater rim. Their occurrance near the crater rim suggests that they are ejecta from Sherlock. If so, they are most probably derived from the subfloor.

#### Objectives:

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Compare, contrast numerous blocks with subfloor materials at Stations 1 and 5. Sample dark mantle.



#### EVA-3 - Station 10B continued

#### Tasks\*

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#### Rationale

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Blocks:

Observe/photograph block textures and structures	Characterization, origin, history of subfloor materials
Documented samples of blocks	Extend subfloor sampling begun at Stations 1 and 5
Dark mantle:	
Observe/photograph relation of dark mantle to blocks	Mechanics of dark mantle emplacement
Documented sample	Comparison with dark mantle of other

Comparison with dark mantle of other localities

Double core

Depositional and weathering history

\* Considered to be an all inclusive shopping list of tasks if time were available. The station timeline which follows presents the particular tasks (and time allocations) which were selected as the nominal station activities.

	1777 J	Station 10D Mimoline	0 1 17	
s	EVA 3 Station IOB Timeline		.0+47	,
>			CDR	LMP
4	Initial overhead		5	5
Þ	Observations		5	5
₹. >-	•Block textures and struct compare with stations l •Relation between dark man	ures , 5 tle and blocks		
4 _	Blocks		21	21
Г <b>ү</b>	•Documented sampling			
4 8-	Dark mantle		11	11
р. - Б	•Documented sampling •Double core			
5	Pans		1	1
*	Final overhead		4	4
*			<del></del>	
*			47	47

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#### 3.3.2 EVA-3 TRAVERSES

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This section is comprised of a tabular summary of the EVA 3 activities. Table 3.3-1 provides calculated data on distances, velocities, and times as the crew goes through their station stops, packs the LRV for the last time, and closes out the final EVA of the final Apollo moon mission. The tabular data also show the time of deployment and location of the two explosive packages deployed on EVA 3.

The table also provides traverse contingency information, LRV - or PLSS - malfunctioned walkbacks or ridebacks.

Table 3.3-2 lists input data for the program that generated Table 3.3-1.

Finally, Table 3.3-3 provides the basic assumptions inherent in the layout of the EVA traverses.

#### TABLE 3.3-1 APOLLO 17 TAURUS LITTRON TRAVERSES

EVA 3B CALCULATED DATA DCT 30 1972

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EVA START 162:40 HR:MIN GET

STATION	SEGMENT Distable (km)	LRV MBBILITY RATE (RMZHR)	PIDE TIME (MIN)	TOTAL TRAVEL DISTANCE (KM)	ARRIVE STATION EVA TIME (HR+MIN)	STOP TIME (HR+MIN)	DEPART STATION EVA TIME (HR+MIN)	
LM €IDE	1.63	7.30	13	0.00	0+ 0	0+45	0+45	
LRVHSA RIDE	1.75	7.30	14	1.63	0+58	0+ 2	1+ Ū	
6 RIDE 7	0.75	7.30	6	3.38 a 12	1+15	0+47 0+47	2+ 2 2+55	
, RIDE SB	3.03	7.3¢	25	7.16	3+20	0+35	3+55	
RIDE 9	2.30	7.30	19	9.46	4+14	0+30	4+44	
RIDE RIDE	0.73	7.30	5 6	10.10	4+49	0+ 2	4+51	
10B RIDE	1.60	7,30	13	10.93	4+57	0+47	5+44	
1/400H R=.25 RIDE	0 CS	7 30	Ũ	12.43	5+57	0+ 3	6+ U	
17800H R=.20		,	-	12.48	6+ 1	0+ 3	ē+ 4	
RIDE LM	0.15	7.30	1	12.63	6+ 5	0+55	7+ 0	
ΤΟΤΑΙΣ			104			5+16	7+ 0	
			TRF	AVERSE CEN	471345EMCI6	ES F.IS_T		
DIS STAT TO NO (	TORN MA TANCE LIM T ILM (H	LREHUR TIME N DILM RHMIMN (HR	1181187 18188868 FW +MIND (	* MHRGIN* * * REQUISE 12 • HR+MIN)	HENTI MENTI AME LEGI (MEHCIN)	DIN CRV CREED R O MIN (MM/HR)	MIDEPHUR EDUIBED 10 MIM (KM/HR)	AMG EVA Met Rate (Btukhp)
LM 0 LRV-SP 1 6 3 7 3 8B 4 9 8 2PV-SA 1 10B 1 1/40CH 0	).00 .65 3.40 3.56 4.51 2.39 95 95	0+ 0 • 0 0+27 9 0+57 3 0+59 3 0+59 3 1+40 1 0+30 1 0+30 1 0+30 1 0+30 1	★★★ (++4)	★★★★ 5+ 4 3+23 2+23 0+57 1+24 1+29 0+42 1+11	*** 5+54 4+84 3+47 1+47 1+58 1+58 1+58 1+19	0.00 1,60 3.30 3.46 4.33 2.32 1.92 1.75 0.19	0.00 1.91 3.94 4.12 5.22 2.29 2.29 2.05 0.23	1050.00 935.78 895.70 893.11 868.93 856.25 855.25 855.59 859.59 849.03
P=.25 1/8#CH (	.15	0+2 1	+33	1+ 9	1+16	0.15	0.17	849.53

n = , 20

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#### TABLE 3.3-2 APOLLO 17 TAUPUS LITTROW TRAVERSES

EVA 3B

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#### INPUT DATA

#### DCT 30 1972

#### EVA START 162:40 HR:MIN GET

STATION ND	STOP TIME (HR+MIN)	CEISMENT DISTANCE (RM)	PETUPH DISTANCE (KM)	HEAT LEAK (BTUZHR)	-MOBILIT WALK (KM(HR)	° FATES− RIDE (KMZHR)	MET PATE WALK (BTUZHP)
LM	0+45	0.00	0.00	200.00	****	****	*****
LRV-SA	0+ 2	1.63	1.65	200.00	3.60	7.30	1560.0
6	0+47	1.75	3.40	200.00	3.60	7.30	1560.0
7	0+47	0.75	3.56	200.00	3.60	7.30	1560.0
3B	0+35	3.03	4.51	200.00	2.70	7.30	1290.0
9	0+30	2.30	2.39	200.00	3.60	7.30	1560.0
LRV-SA	0+ <i>2</i>	0.64	1.98	200.00	3.60	7.30	1560.0
10B	0+47	0.73	1.80	200.00	3.60	7.30	1560.0
1∠4≎0H R=.25	0+ 3	1.60	0.20	200.60	3.80	7.30	1560.0
1/8#CH R=_20	0+ 3	0.05	0.15	200.00	3.60	7.30	1560.0
LM	0+55	0.15	0.00	200.00	3.60	7.30	1560.0

MET RATE MET RATE MET RATE MET PATELEAKEVADPSALSEP'RIDING STATIONLM OZHPATE 02 STAPTSTAPTTIME(BTUZHP)(BTUZHP)(BTUZHP)(LBZHP)(FZM-LE)(02-LE)(MIN)1050.00550.00950.001050.000.03511.291.35361.3

#### NOTE: OPS TIME IS TOTAL DRIVING TIME AVAILABLE!

#### **T**ABLE 3.3-3

# LRV TRAVERSE ASSUMPTIONS

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- 1. 30 MINUTES RESERVES MAINTAINED ON ALL PLSS CONSUMABLES AT STATION METABOLIC RATE
- 2. ALL DISTANCES AND SPEEDS ARE MAP DISTANCES AND MAP SPEEDS (MOBILITY RATES)
- 3. REQUIRED RATE = RETURN DISTANCE/AVAILABLE OPS RIDING TIME AVAILABLE OPS RIDING TIME = TOTAL OPS TIME LESS ALLOWANCES ALLOWANCES \$5 MIN BSLSS HOOKUP 13 MIN LM INGRESS
- 4. TIME MARGIN AT STATION METABOLIC RATE

TIME REMAINING AFTER ALLOWANCE STATION MARGIN = FOR 10 MINUTES AT LRV, WALKBACK, AND 13 MINUTES INGRESS

- 5. FINAL LM O/H MARGIN = TIME REMAINING WITH NO ALLOWANCES
- 6. RESPIRATORY EXCHANGE QUOTIENT = 0.9
- 7. FEEDWATER HEAT OF VAPORIZATION 1038

3.3.3 DETAILED EVA 3 TIMELINE PROCEDURES

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The detailed procedures for EVA 3 are shown on the following vertical format pages. The crew cuff check list pages which correspond approximately to the timeline are shown on the far left-hand facing sheets together with the Voice Data Plan.

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NOM	APOLLO	TIMELINE			
LUNAR	SURFA	ce eva 3			
NOVE	EMBER 19	72			
LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR ACTIVITIES	L CR U TV	TAS FUN L M P	
<u>PRE-EGRESS OPERATIONS</u>		PRE-EGRESS OPERATIONS Start EVA watch (Call "MARK") NOTE: detailed procedures are presented in "Lunar Surface Checklist" Equipment Prep - EVA 3 Section		RE-EGRESS OPERATIONS	RE-EGREUU URERALIUNU

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# DATE: NOV. 1972

LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR ACTIVITIES	C R U T	TAS FUNI	
- ASSIST CDR	0+10	MOVE THRU HATCH	Ý	p	L Å
PASS CDR JETTISON BAG	ł	RECEIVE & TOSS JETTISON BAG TO <b>-4</b> SIDE OF LM			
PASS ETB TO CDR	+	RECEIVE ETB			
VERIFY: TAPE RECORDER - OFF VOX SENS (2) - MAX CB CONFIG UTILITY FLOODLIGHTS -	OFF -	HANG ETB ON LEC DESCEND LADDER TO TOP RUNG & LOWER ETB			
-	+	DESCEND LADDER TO SURFACE			
LMP EGRESS OPERATIONS	+	KICK JETTISON BAG UNDER LM			
EGRESS LM TO PORCH PARTIALLY CLOSE LM HATCH DESCEND LADDER TO SURFACE DEPLOY PLSS ANTENNA - CDR <u>LRV EQUIPMENT</u> TAKE ETB TO CDR FOOTPAN <u>SEP RECEIVER</u> POWER SW (RCVR) - 'STANDBY' READ TEMP TO MCC VERIFY RECORDER SW - 'OFF' CLOSE BLANKET A <u>ETB</u> PUT BOTH CAMERAS ON LMP SEAT PUT MAPS ON LMP SEAT	0+20	TGEPOWER SW - 'ON'TGEPRESS 'READ' - REPORT TO MCCDEPLOY PLSS ANTENNA - LMP LCRU & LRVOPEN BATT ACCESS DOOR, PULL OUT OLD BATTERY - TOSS UNDER LMGET LCRU BATTERY UNDER CDR SEATINSTALL & CLOSE DOOR LCRU POWER SW - 'INT'MODE SW - 3(TV RMT) OPEN LCRU BLANKETS 100%CLOSE LRV BATT COVERS, PRESS TUCHT			
STOW UNDER CDR SEAT 4 MAGS - F, K, M, N, D INSTALL MAG R ON 500 CAM & RESTOW MOUNT LMP CAM ON RCU RETURN ETB TO MESA TABLE TAKE PHOTO PAN 12:00/30 FT	+	CLOSE LRV CB'S - A, B, C, D VERIFY NAV CB - CLOSED GET SAMPLE RET BAG (SRB) MOUNT ON AFT SIDE GEOPALLET TAKE DUST BRUSH TO LCRU, STOW <u>TGE</u> - PRESS 'GRAV'			

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#### CREW EVA CHECKLIST

#### VOICE DATA

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# DATE: NOV. 1972

LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR ACTIVITIES	L C R U T	TASI FUNI L	
<u>GEOLOGY PREP</u> LOAD LRV SAMPLER (BAGS UNDER LMP SEAT) PLACE MAPS IN HOLDER	0+30	GEOLOGY PREP GET SCB 7 (LMP SEAT) PLACE ON TOOL GATE INSTALL 20 DSBD ON CDR CAM			R
HOLD STILL		PUT CORE CAP DISP ON TOOL GATE LOAD LMP'S PLSS: RAMMER, HAMMER, CORE CAP DISPENSER, SCB 8 READ TGE AND LOAD TGE ON LPV			
PUT SCB 7 ON CDR PLSS	+	LRV EQUIP CHECK			
<ul> <li><u>TRAVERSE PREP</u></li> <li>MOUNT LMP CAMERA ON RCU</li> <li>INSTALL 20 DSBD ON CAM</li> <li>WALK TO SEP SITE</li> <li>(NE QUADRANT OF SEP TRANSMITTER ANTENNA ARRAY</li> </ul>	+	TRAVERSE TO SEP POSITION TV AFT & HORIZONTAL LCRU MODE SW - 1 PUT ON CDR CAMERA MOUNT LRV & FASTEN SEAT BELT POWER UP LRV			
-	 0+40 ↓	<u>NAV INITIATION</u> READ SSD, ROLL, PITCH, LRV DISPLAYS			
-	+	TORQUE GYRO AS REQUIRED POWER UP LRV, DRIVE TO N LEG, H = 360°			
_ PHOTO LRV/SEP: STEREO PART PAN DN-SUN 50' — SEP RCVR & RCDR POWER - <u>ON</u>	+	POWER DOWN LRV NAV RESET SW - "RESET" - "OFF" POSITION LGA 020°			
_ MOUNT LRV & FASTEN SEAT BELT GO TO STATION 6	+	GO TO STATION 6			
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### DATE: NOV. '72



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#### DATE: NOV. '72

TASK FUNCTION

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C R U T V

EVA: 3 EVA LMP ACTIVITIES CDR ACTIVITIES TIME ŗ., 1+10 9.. 11 v × 3 STATION 6 STATION 6 Dismount LRV Power down LRV TURN SEP RECORDER OFF · .. Report nav & system data Take photo PAN Dismount LRV t-LCRU mode sw - 2 Geological observations Å. Align HGA Dust TV, TCU, LCRU Get gnomon & scoop from aft Press GRAV on TGE pallet Verify light flashing 1+20 \_\_\_\_\_ ¥.... Observations Observations T Photos A Get rake from tool gate 2 -(Verify TGE thru cycle) ç.... RAKE SAMPLE RAKE SAMPLE ٨ 1. - Stow rake 1+30 181

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# DATE: NOV. '72

LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR ACTIVITIES	C R U T	TAS FUN L	іст Т
Documented samples	1+30	Documented Samples		P	
(Esp. Doulders)	+	(Esp. boulders)			
	+				
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	+				
	+				
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	1+40 1				
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	<b> </b> 1+50				
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MISSION: APOLLO 17 EVA: 3

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### DATE: NOV. '72

LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR ACTIVITIES	L R U T V		
Photo pan Report film counter	1+50 	Read TGE Report film counter		P	
Load samples, tools, & gnomon on LRV Verify gate latched TURN SEP RECORDER ON Mount LRV Fasten seat belt	+	LCRU mode sw - 1 Position TV aft, horiz Mount LRV Fasten seat belt Position LGA <u>090°</u> Power up LRV			
<u>Go to STATION 7</u>	2+00	<u>Go to STATION 7</u> Report LRV under way			
_	+				
-	+ 2+10 185				

#### VOICE DATA



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# DATE: NOV, '72

LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR ACTIVITIES		TAS FUNI L	
STATION 7	2+10	STATION 7			<u> </u>
Dismount LRV TURN SEP RECORDER QFF Take photo pan	+	Power down LRV Report nav & system data Dismount LRV			
Geological observations	+	LCRU mode sw - <u>2</u> Align HGA			
aft pallet	+	Dust TV, TCU, LCRU Press grav on TGE			
Observations	+	Verify light flashing Give MCC MARK Observations			
	ł				
Get rake from tool gate (verify TGE thru cycle)	 2+20 				
RAKE SAMPLE	+	RAKE SAMPLE			
	+				
Stow rake Documented samples	+	Documented samples			
	+				
-	2+30	)			
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# DATE: NOV. '72

LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA CDR ACTIVITIES	C R U	FUNC	к стюн
	2+30	+	P	R F
Decumented sameles				
Documented samples	Documented samples			
	+			
	<u>_</u>			
	1			
	+			
	+			
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	1			
	+			
	2+40			
	1			
	Ť			
	+			
Put polar filter on camera	+			
	4			
Reset camera to 1/125				
Take polarization photos - S MASSIF 3 pans: 1 for each	Ť			
filter position L - C - R (all f5.6)	Ť			
	÷			
Discard filter, reset CAM to 1/250	Ļ			
	 2+50			
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LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR ACTIVITIES	SEQ CA		к сті
Photo PAN	2+50	Read TGE	Mi-	F	f
Report film counter		Report film counter			
Load samples, tools, & gnomon on LRV	+	LCRU mode sw - 1 Position TV AFT, Horiz			
Verify gate latched - TURN SEP RECORDER ON Mount LRV Easter coat helt		Mount LRV Fasten seat belt			
rasten seat beit		Position LGA <u>115°</u> Power up LRV			
<u>GO TO STATION 8</u>	+	GO TO STATION 8			
	+				
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	3+00				
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-	+				
	+				
	+				
-	+				
	+				



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5- 5-	<b>.</b>	LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR ACTIVITIES	SEQ CA		
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0 			+				
	-	<u>STATION 8</u> Dismount LRV Take photo PAN SEP Recorder - OFF Geological observations	3+20	<u>STATION 8</u> Park H=270° for NAV update Report nav & system data Repark LRV to 045° LCRU mode sw - <u>2</u> Align HGA			
		- Get gnomon & scoop — from aft pallet		Dust TV, TCU, LCRU Press gray on TGE Verify light flashing Give MCC MARK			
		- Observations -	+	Observations			
an an ann ann ann ann ann ann ann ann a		_	Ť				
		<u>-</u>	3+30				1

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	LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR ACTIVITIES	SEQ CAM	TASI FUNC L M P	K CTION C D R
-	Report film Counter	3+50 <mark>_</mark>	Read TGE Report film Counter			
	scoop, rake, gnomon TURN SEP RECORDER ON Verify gate latched	+	LCRU mode sw - 1 Position TV aft, horiz.			
-	Mount LRV Fasten seatbelt	+	Torque gyro as required Position LGA <u>255°</u>			
-	Go to STATION 9	- +	Go to STATION 9 Report LRV Underway			
-		+				
		+		-		
-	-	4+00				
-		+				
-		+				
-	-	+				
-		+				
		4+10				

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LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR ACTIVITIES	SEQCAN	
Report film counter Load up LRV - samples, scoop, rake, gnomon Verify gate latched Get EP#2 - verify "safe" Mount LRV-EP#2 on lap Fasten seatbelt Return to LM	5+30 	Read TGE - close lid Report film counter LCRU mode sw - 1 Position TV aft, horiz. Mount LRV Fasten seatbelt Position LGA 270° Power up LRV Return to LM Report LRV underway		

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LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR ACTIVITIES	L C R U T V	TASI FUNG M P	K CTION C D R
PHOTO APPROACH CHECK EP DISPLAY 'SAFE' PULL 3 PINS (DISCARD PINS) EXTEND EP ANTENNA PLACE EP ON SURFACE OUTSIDE SHOOT_PART_PAN	5+50 + + + + + + + + + + + + +	PHOTO APPROACH STOP LRV POWER DOWN LRV REPORT NAV DATA POWER UP LRV SHOOT PART PAN			
ARRIVAL AT LM DISMOUNT LRV GET SCB 7 FROM CDR PLSS PUT LMP CAM & MAPS ON CDR SEAT PLACE SCB 3 & 7 ON +Z PAD HOLD STILL DOFF PLSS HARNESS (QD)	+ + + + + + 6+10	ARRIVAL AT LM PARK LRV 15 NW OF MESA H = 240° POWER DOWN LRV REPORT LRV SYST DISPLAYS INCLUDING VOLTS DISMOUNT LRV PUT CAMERA IN CDR FOOTPAN LCRU MODE = 3 (TV RMT) ALIGN HGA TAKE 5 CB OFF LMP & PLACE ON +Z PAD DOFF PLSS HARNESS (QD)			

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LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR ACTIVITIES	L C R U T	TASI FUNC	
- TRANSFER UNDER SEAT SAMPLER	6+10	PLACE THE ON SUPERCE	v	P	D R
TO BIG ROCK BAG		TGE - PRESS 'GRAV'			
HANG BIG BAG TO LADDER HOOK	T	RETRIEVE COSMIC RAY			
- TAKE ETB TO CDR FOOTPAN	<u></u>	COLLECT HALF ON STRUT & THEN HALF ON HINGE -			
- PACK ETB:	+	REASSEMBLE			
• MAPS • MAG FROM LMP CAMERA • MAG FROM 500 CAMERA	+	BAG COSMIC RAY & PLACE IN ETB			
• 4 MAGS FROM UNDER SEAT • SEP DSEA	_	OPEN GEOPALLET			
(LEAVE LMP CAM UNDER CDR SEAT)		READ SEP TEMP - RCVR SW - 'OFF'			
-	+	PULL LANYARD & OPEN SEP CASE			
-	+	RELEASE CATCH, DISCONNECT LEAD REMOVE DSEA HAND DSEA TO LMP OR PLACE ON			
-	4	SEAT CLOSE GEOPALLET			
TAKE ETB TO LM, HOOK TO LEC		IRV FINAL DISPOSITION			
WALK OUT TO ALSEP	T				
-	6+20	MOUNT LRV - RESET NAV			
-	+	FASTEN SEATBELT			
		$H = 102^{\circ}$			
- CHECK LMS SHIELD FLAT - GO TO NFE SITE	+	DISTANCE = 0.1 KM PARK HEADING = 270° ON BEARING 282°			
- ENGAGE JACK ON NEE ROD					
		POWER DOWN LRV			
— JACK NFE OUT OF GROUND	+	DISMOUNT LRV			
-	+	LRV CB'S - OPEN BUS B & D			
-	ļ	SW AUX CB BYPASS - 'ON'			
		LCRU POWER SW - 'EXT'			
-	+	ALIGN HGA			
-	ļ				
DEMATE 2 SECTIONS	<b> </b> 6+30				
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DUST TV, TV LENS, TCU DUST LRV BATT COVERS OPEN COVERS DUST LRV BATTERIES DUST LCRU - 100% OPEN TETHER DUST BRUSH RIP OFF 65% BLANKET COVER LCRU PANEL PROP LMP CAM WITH LENS STRAIGHT UP GET EP 3 FROM GEOPALLET - VERIFY "SAFE" WALK TO SEP TRANSMITTER	•	P
DUST LRV BATT COVERS OPEN COVERS DUST LRV BATTERIES DUST LCRU - 100% OPEN TETHER DUST BRUSH RIP OFF 65% BLANKET COVER LCRU PANEL PROP LMP CAM WITH LENS STRAIGHT UP GET EP 3 FROM GEOPALLET - VERIFY "SAFE" WALK TO SEP TRANSMITTER		
DUST LRV BATTERIES DUST LCRU - 100% OPEN TETHER DUST BRUSH RIP OFF 65% BLANKET COVER LCRU PANEL PROP LMP CAM WITH LENS STRAIGHT UP GET EP 3 FROM GEOPALLET - VERIFY "SAFE" WALK TO SEP TRANSMITTER		
RIP OFF 65% BLANKET COVER LCRU PANEL PROP LMP CAM WITH LENS STRAIGHT UP GET EP 3 FROM GEOPALLET - VERIFY "SAFE" WALK TO SEP TRANSMITTER		
PROP LMP CAM WITH LENS STRAIGHT UP GET EP 3 FROM GEOPALLET - VERIFY "SAFE" WALK TO SEP TRANSMITTER		
GET EP 3 FROM GEOPALLET - VERIFY "SAFE" WALK TO SEP TRANSMITTER		
WALK TO SEP TRANSMITTER		
SW TRANSMITTER POWER - <u>OFF</u> WALK TO W REEL SEP ANT ARRAY		
0		
DEPLOY EP 3 VERIFY EP "SAFE" PULL 3 PINS (DISCARD) EXTEND EP ANTENNA PLACE EP ON SURFACE PHOTO 7' DNSUN TO LM f11/250		
<u>RETURN TO LM</u>		
TAKE MAG OFF CAM INSTALL DARK SLIDE (MESA TABLE) PLACE IN ETB DOFF CAMERA READ TGE <u>CLEAN EMU'S</u>		
-	DOFF CAMERA READ TGE DUST LMP'S EMU ASSIST LMP 50 STOW PLSS ANTENNAS	DOFF CAMERA READ TGE DUST LMP'S EMU ASSIST LMP 50 STOW PLSS ANTENNAS

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LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR ACTIVITIES	TAS FUN L M	K CTION C D
INGRESS CLIMB LADDER RECEIVE NFE & SCB 7 FROM CDR INGRESS WITH NFE & SCB 7 DO TRACKING LIGHT TEST: CB (16) LTG TRACK - CLOSE - EXTERIOR LTG SW - TRACK - EXTERIOR LTG SW - OFF - CB (16) LTG TRACK - OPEN - RECEIVE & STOW SCB 3, 8, & BIG BAG OUT OF WAY RECEIVE & STOW ETB ASSIST CDR CLOSE HATCH <u>REPRESS OPERATIONS</u>		READ TGE TO MCC SHUT OFF TGE HAND NEUTRON FLUX & SCB 7 TO LMP CHECK TRACKING LIGHT ON REPORT TO MCC CLIMB LADDER WITH SCB 3, 8, AND BIG BAG PASS BAGS TO LMP PULL UP ETB PASS ETB TO LMP DROP LEC & INGRESS CLOSE HATCH <u>REPRESS OPERATIONS</u>	P	Ř



#### 3.4 SAMPLING AND SPECIAL PROCEDURES

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At each of the station stops on the traverses planned for Apollo 17, the crew performs certain tasks over and over again. These are sample gathering procedures that have been standardized in crew training, both in field trips and suited procedures practice at KSC and MSC. The nominal procedures are given in the familiar time line format, but the reader should understand that the crew can and will modify these techniques to fit the circumstances and time constraints, in accord with the principal criteria to

- (a) Collect samples representative of the different materials and geological formations present at the site.
- (b) Provide sufficient photographic documentation, description, and location data to permit after flight analysis to reconstruct the geological setting of the sample -- a sample without a context has lost much of its value.
- (c) Protect these samples for return to earth.

The timelines following are based on Apollo 16 actual times. These tasks are summarized in Table 3.4-1.

The main EVA time lines of sections 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3 simply list these repetitive sampling tasks. The actual procedures for them are to be found in this section.

# TABLE 3.4-1 SAMPLING AND SPECIAL PROCEDURES TASK TIMES

	TASK	APOLLO 16 ACTUAL
1.	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION (BEFORE TASKS BEGUN)	5 MINUTES
2.	EXPLORATORY TRENCH (DIG ONLY)	3
3.	RAKE SAMPLE ( WITH SOIL)	8
4.	DOCUMENTED SAMPLE	3
5.	SINGLE CORE SAMPLE	5
6.	DOUBLE CORE SAMPLE	11
7.	CSVC (WITH SINGLE CORE)	9

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3. RAKE SAMPLE

	LMP	ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR ACTIVITIES	L C R U T V	TASI FUNC L M P	
	REMOVE RAKE HAND RAKE 1 TAKE BEFORE fll, 1/25	E/XT HANDLE FROM LRV TO CDR E PHOTO DNSUN 50, 11ft		SELECT AREA FOR OPTIMUM ROCK DISTRIBUTION & PLACE GNOMON DESCRIBE AREA; RELATE TO SURROUNDING TERRAIN TAKE XSUN STEREO PR f8, 1/250, 7ft			
	MAKE READY NUMBER HOLD BAG FC	SAMPLE BAG, REPORT DR CDR TO FILL	+	USE RAKE© COLLECT 1 KG OF ROCKS 3/8" TO 1 1/2 " DIA (~ 1 SAMPLE BAG FULL)			
	CLOSE & SEA STOW IN S COLLECT 1 A PRISTINE	AL SAMPLE BAG SCB (CDR PLSS) KG FINES (1 BAG FULL AREA	+ + + - - 5	GET SAMPLE BAG READY, REPORT NUMBER HOLD FOR LMP TO FILL			
	TAKE LOCAT( MARK IN E f8, 1/25( STOW RAKE E	DR SHOT, LRV OR LAND 3KGROUND D, 15 ft (focus 74) BACK ON LRV	+ + +	CLOSE SAMPLE BAG, SEAL & STOW IN SCB (LMP PLSS) TAKE AFTERSHOT, X-SUN f8, 1/250, 7 ft			
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## EVA: 4. SINGLE SAMPLE DOCUMENTATION

## DATE: SEPT 1972

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LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR ACTIVITIES	נ ר ע ד ע	TAS FUN L M P	K CTION C D R
— Describe sample	0	Describe sample & place gnomon down-sun with pointer leg at sample & color chart at 45° to sun		PRE-EGRESS	PRE-EGRESS
<ul> <li>Take down-sun photo at f11, 1/250, 11 ft</li> <li>Prepare sample bag (id regd)</li> </ul>	+	Take stereo pair X-sun at f8, 1/250, 7 ft Collect sample		OPERATIO	OPERATIO
& report bag number	-			NS	SH
Seal sample bag and place in collection bag	ł	Take X-sun after photo f8, 1/250, 7 ft			
<ul> <li>*Take locator photo using LRV in background X-sun at f8, 1/250, 15 ft</li> </ul>	+	Describe area of sample			
- NOTE: Locator photo may be taken before sampling	ł	Pick up gnomon			
Proceed to next sample	5	Proceed to next sample			
<ul> <li>*This locator photo procedure assumes that a panorama is</li> <li>taken at each sampling site, showing the position of the LRV.</li> </ul>					
of LMP's turning in - place after his down-sun "before" photo to take the locator of the LRV	+				
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# MISSION: APOLLO 17 EVA: 5. CORE TUBE SAMPLE

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	LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR ACTIVITIES			
<u> </u>	Remove core tube from CDR's sample bag	0	Place gnomon nearby		PRE-E	* PRE-E
Ľ	Assemble core tube/ext handle - report number	Ť	Remove hammer from LMP PLSS tool carrier		GRESS	GRESS (
-	Hold core tube upright on surface and press into surface by hand	÷	Take stereo pair X-sun f8, 1/250, 7 ft		OPERATIO	)PERATIO
-	Drive tube into surface (comment on difficulty)	+	Photo tube & LRV f8, 1/250, 15 ft (locator)		SN	SH
Γ	Remove core from surface	Ť				
	Assist CDR	+	Obtain core tube cap from LMP PLSS & cap tube Remove core tube from ext hndl			
-	Get extension handle from CDR & install scoop	+	Pull follower pin Get core tube tool & seat core follower against core			
	Proceed to next sample	<b>–</b> 5	Stow core in collection bag stow core tube tool & hammer Pick up gnomon			
-		ł	Proceed to next sample			
┝	NOTE: Double core	e tube	procedures are			
F	similar to the abo	ove exc	ept that the cap			
	of the lower tube	must b	e removed to mate			
ſ	the lower tube to the upper tube. The caps					
┝	are replaced when	the tu	bes are disassembled			
	and the follower on each tube is seated with					
Γ	tool. The double core is rammed as a unit					
$\vdash$	core requires an	additio	nal six minutes.			
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# MISSION: APOLLO 17 6. PHOTO POLARIMETRIC SURVEY

## DATE: SEPT 1972

LMP ACTIVITIES	EVA TIME	CDR ACTIVITIES	L C R U T V	TAS FUN L M	
<ul> <li>Install polar filter on camera (Verify on camera)</li> <li>Assume a position X-sun from distant feature to be photo- graphed</li> </ul>					
Reset camera f5.6, 1/125, 74 ft Take 3 4-photo partial pans: f5.6, 1/125, 74 ft, Filter L* f5.6, 1/125, 74 ft, Filter C	+				
Move down-sun first position Take 3 4-photo partial pans:	+				
f5.6, 1/125, 74 ft, Filter R* f5.6, 1/125, 74 ft, Filter C f5.6, 1/125, 74 ft, Filter L	+				
	+ 10				
	+				
	+ +				
	+				
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3.5 PHOTOGRAPH

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#### PHOTOGRAPHY DATA

Figure 3.5-1 summarizes the various kinds of photographic routines the crew goes through in the course of their lunar surface operations.

The photographic techniques utilized for documented samples and for documenting core tube samples are very similar to those used in Apollo 16. That is, for a documented sample, the CDR takes a cross-sun stereo pair from 7 feet before sampling while the LMP takes a down-sun photo from 11 feet. The CDR then takes an after photo cross-sun from 7 feet and the LMP takes a cross-sun location photo from 15 feet with the LRV in the background. This procedure assumes that a photo panorama is taken at each science site, showing the position of the LRV. To document a core tube sample, a cross-sun stereo pair from 7 feet and a location photograph from 15 feet will be taken after the core tube is embedded in the surface.

The diagram depicting ALSEP layout documentation shows the path the LMP follows to carry out this task.



Figure 3.5-1 Lunar Surface Photo Data

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3.6 EXPERIMENT

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### LUNAR SURFACE EXPERIMENTS - DEPLOYMENT & EQUIPMENT DATA

Figure 3.6-1 illustrates the LM Descent Stage stowage locations for the lunar surface scientific equipment. Detailed data on ALSEP experiments is contained in Section 3.6.1. The astrophysical experiments (Cosmic Ray and neutron flux) and the geophysical experiments (Traverse Gravimeter and Surface Electrical Properties) are contained in section 3.6.2.

Other lunar surface equipment is discussed and described in Section 3.6.3.



Figure 3.6-1 LM DESCENT STAGE STOWAGE OF SCIENTIFIC GEAR

### 3.6.1 ALSEP Deployment And Equipment Data

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The ALSEP deployment site is selected in a location not less than 100 meters due West of the LM such that the LM ascent engine blast will not create a dust cloud or otherwise disturb the deployed experiments. The ALSEP site should be fairly level and relatively free of boulders and craters which may interface with nominal deployment procedures or thermal characteristics. The experiments and central station should not be deployed in a shadow, near a large boulder nor in a crater. Pertinent ALSEP experiment deployment data is summarized in Figure 3.6-2.

The deployment layout is shown in Figure 3.6-3.

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FIGURE 3.6-2A LUNAR SEISMIC PROFILING EXPERIMENT EXPLOSIVE CHARGE DEPLOYMENT

### LSPE EP DETONATION PLAN

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BER	DRT NO.	RGE OUNDS	LOYMENT PANCE -	OMETTERS M NEAR- GEO-	NES	NOMINAL TIME -	DEPLOYMENT HR: MIN	DETONATION TIME*				
EMUN .	LANSP(	EP CHAI SIZE-P(	DEP	FRO EST	PHO		•	AFTER DEPLOYMENT -	AFTER LM LIFTOFF -			
표	EL M		MAX.	MIN.	PLAN	EVA	EVA TIME	HOURS: MIN.	HOURS: MIN.			
6	2	1	1.3	0.9 1.3 1		l	4:20	90:45	23:42			
5	2	3	2.4	2.0	2 <b>.</b> 3	1	5:31	91:45	25 <b>:</b> 53			
7	2	1/2	0.9	0.7	.8	1	5:50	92:45	27:12			
4	2	1/8	0.2	TBD .	.2	2	:57	90:45	42:49			
1	1	6	2.7	2.1	2.4	2	5:17	91:45	48:09			
 8	1	1/4	•38	.20	.25	2	6:12	93:45	51:04			
2	1	1/4	•38	.20	.25	3	5:59	92:45	73:21			
3	1	1/8	0.2	TBD	.2	3 (after park a	6:40 LRV t V.I.P.)	93:45	75:02			

Note: The times given above are based on the following planned Mission Event GET times:

Landing	113:02
Start EVA 1	116 <b>:</b> 40
Start EVA 2	139:10
Start EVA 3	162:40
LM Liftoff	188:03
TEI	236:40

\*Based on nominal timer; specification allows + 27 minutes tolerance.



Figure 3.6-3 APOLLO 17 ALSEP DEPLOYMENT

3.6.2 Astrophysical and Geophysical Equipment Data

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Figure 3.6-4 depicts the experiments in this category and includes a brief description of the experiment, as well as general constraints.

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SURFACE ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES (SEP)

The SEP obtains data about the rf energy transmission, absorption, and reflection characteristics of the lunar surface and subsurface for users modeling the upper layers of the moon. The presence of water, and the in situ electrical properties of lunar material are also studied.

SEP TRANSMITTER SEP TRANSMITTER Stowed on an equipment pallet, Quad III. Has X-array orthogonal dipole antennae. SEP uses 6 frequencies from 1 to 32 MHz, with a power of 2 - 3.75 watts. Lifetime is 66 hours in 00 kposition, 57 hours in STANDEY (sun away from solar array)

X-array is deployed to four cardinal points of com-pass--N,E,S,W.

SEP RECEIVER

Stowed on an equipment pallet,Quad III. Receiver is mounted on back of LRV between geopallet and LMP seat. SEP receiver is high gain superheterodyne unit which outputs an audio signal to a tape recorder. Battery life is 115 watt-bris at Lydc. Heat rejection by op-tical solar reflector (OSR).

Unit is turned on EVA 2, placed in STANDBY at station stops longer than 30 minutes.

At end of EVA 3, tape recorder recovered and returned to earth.



COSMIC RAY EXPERIMENT

The Cosmic Ray Experiment is a small device stowed in the ascent stage at launch. The unit consists of two parts which fit together pins developed in shade of LM and applied been space, the other is in full sun, and gathers data on the solar wind, and other solar particles.



#### TRAVERSE GRV TRAVERSE GRAVIMETER EXPERIMENT (TGE)

The YGEANE GRAVING CALL AN EXAMPLE The TGE makes a survey of the general landing site gravitational characteristics, relative to the value at the LM. The TGE will also pro-vide data on the relative value of gravity at a known place on the moon and on the earth to establish the relationship between the two.

The TGE rides on the back of the LRV, on the Geopallet. A measurement is made at each station on all three EWA's, plus baseline measurements at the LM (two are off-LRV BIAS + GRAV).

The TGE's automatic sequence includes self-leveling (1st 30 sec. of cycle) then 1 to 2 minutes measurement time. The TGE outputs to a digital readout section which stores the data until convenient for a cremman to da it. The TGE must be left undisturbed during its operating cycle.



This experiment measures rates of neutron capture as function of depth of track in surface, also measures energy spectra.

The astronaut moves a control on each sec-tion to uncover the capture surfaces. He joins the two halves together, and inserts NFE down hole left by core drilling. Minimum exposure time is 24 hours. Minimum separation from RTG is 25 meters. The NFE Must be thermally protected to keep temper-ature below 70° C. Desired depth is 2 meters



# FIGURE 3.6-4 ASTROPHYSICAL & GEOPHYSICAL EXPERIMENTS

### 3.6.3 Other Lunar Surface Equipment

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The illustration in Figure 3.6-5 summarizes the lunar surface geology equipment and supporting gear. Those items marked (\*) are normally stowed on the LMP'S tool harness although they can also be stowed in the areas shown. Figure 3.6-6 has some larger sketches of geological equipment. These units are the same as those used on Apollo 16.

Figure 3.6-7 and -8 depict the Deep Core taken with the Apollo Lunar Surface Drill. Figure 3.6-9 and -10 illustrate the contents of each Sample Return Container.

Finally, Figure 3.6-11 shows what the well-dressed Lunar Surface Astronaut will wear on Apollo 17.



FIGURE 3.6.5 LUNAR FIELD GEOLOGY EQUIPMENT STOWAGE ON LRV

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FIGURE 3.6-7 LUNAR SURFACE DRILL CORE STEMS & CAPS



FIGURE 3.6-8 LUNAR SURFACE BORING & CORING HARDWARE





FIGURE 3.6-10 GEOLOGY SAMPLING ITEMS STOWED IN SRC # 2



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#### LUNAR SURFACE EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT

This section provides listings of lunar surface equipment with respect to their location at selected points during the three EVA's. The selected points are as follows:

# EVA EVENT

TABLE NO.

] ] ] ]	•	PRE-ALSEP LOADUP AT LM PRE-ALSEP LRV CREW CONFIGURATION PRE-GEOLOGY LRV CREW CONFIGURATION ARRIVAL AT LM	3.7-1
 7	:	TRANSFERS IU MESA & LM	
2	:	PRE-GEOLOGY LOADUP AT IM	3 7-2
2	:	PRE-GEOLOGY LEV-CREW CONFIGURATION	0.7 L
2	:	ARRIVAL AT LM	
2	:	TRANSFERS TO MESA & LM	
2	:	FINAL EVA 2 CONFIGURATION	
3	:	PRE-GEOLOGY LOADUP AT LM	3 7-3
3	:	PRE-GEOLOGY LRV-CREW CONFIGURATION	0.7-5
3	:	ARRIVAL AT LM	
3	:	TRANSFERS TO MESA & LM	
3	:	FINAL EVA 3 CONFIGURATION	

These three tables are combined for sake of clarity on one sheet. Table 3.7-4 lists the loose equipment left on the lunar surface during the course of the lunar stay on Apollo 17.

Table 3.7-5 lists equipment transfer items during all three EVA's, both to the surface and into the ascent stage of the LM.

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ITEM	PRE-ALSE ORIGIN	INITIAL P LOADUP AT LM DESTINATION	FINAL PRE-ALSEP LRV-CREW CONFIGURATION	PRE-GEOLOGY LRV-CREW CONFIGURATION	ARRIVAL AT LM	TRANSFERS TO MESA & LM	FINAL EVA 1 CONFIGURATION	INI PRE-GEOLOGY ORIGIN	ITIAL LOADUP AT LM DESTINATION	PRE-GEOLOGY LRV-CREW CONFIGURATION	ARRIVAL AT LM	TRANSFERS TO MESA & LM	FINAL EVA 2 CONFIGURATION	INI PRE-GEOLOGY ORIGIN	TIAL LOADUP AT LM DESTINATION	PRE-GEOLOGY LRV-CREW CONFIGURATION	ARRIVAL AT LM	TRANSFERS TO MESA & LM	FINAL CONFIGURATION	ITEM	
EVA 1] LMP 70 MM CAM MAG BALPHA MAG BAVO MAG GUARLIE MAG BOLF MAR PKG (EVA 1) HOLDER W/CHECKLIST SUN COMPASS BSLSS LENS BRUSHES (2) 20 DSBD BRACKETS (2) COSMLC RAY EXP	LMP CAM	UNDER COR SEAT UNDER COR SEAT COR CAM UNDER COR SEAT UNDER COR SEAT UNDER COR SEAT UNDER COR SEAT UNDER COR SEAT UNDER COR SEAT BEHIND COR SEAT ON CAMS DEPLOYED		ON LMP (USED) ON CDR ON LMP ON ACC STAFF ON ACC STAFF	ON LMP (USED) UNDER CDR SEAT ON CDR ON LMP	ETB TO A/S ETB TO A/S		ETB (on CDR CAM)ETB ETB	LMP SEAT/PAN LMP SEAT/PAN LMP SEAT/PAN	ON LMP ON CDR ON LMP	(USED) UNDER CDR SEAT (USED) UNDER CDR SEAT	ETB TO A/S ETB TO A/S ETB TO A/S	DEPLOYED	ETB ETB	ON LMP UNDER CDR SEAT			UISCARDED * ETB TO A/S ETB TO A/S	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	LMP 70 MM CAM MAG BALPHA MAG BRAVO MAG CHARLIE MAG GOLF MAG HOTEL MAP FKG (EVA 1) HOLDER W/CHECKLIST SUN COMPASS BSLSS LENS BRUSHES (2) 20 DSBD BRACKETS (2) COSMIC RAY EXP EOD MM CAY EXP	[EVA ]]
SOU WH CAM MAG ROMEO SRC 1 CDR 70 MM CAM BORE/CORE STEM PKG ALSD SFLAG ECS LIOH CANISTER RAKE CORE STEM BAG NEUTRON FLUX EXPERIMENT PALLET 1 SAMPLE RETURN BAGS (6)	SOU CAM	UNDER CDR SEAT ON MESA TABLE COR SEAT ON LMP SEAT ON LMP SEAT DEFLOYED MIDDLE OF MESA GEO PALLET (XT HNDL) ON LMP SEAT	UNDER COR SEAT	ON CDR BORE STEMS-IN GND CORE STEMS-AT MESA DISCARDED	DN CDR	ETB TO A/S TO A/S ETB TO A/S CORE STEM BAG TO A, PALLET 1 TO A/S PALLET 1 TO A/S TO A/S ETB TO A/S	Supplies in Arg	ETB	500 CAM LMP SEAT/PAN	ON CDR		ETB TO A/S		ЕТВ	500 CAM ON CDR			ETB TO A/S DISCARDED*		SUC NOT CAM MAG ROMEO SRC 1 CDR 70 MM CAM BORF/COR STEM PKG ALSD FLAG ECS L10H CANISTER RAKE CORE STEM BAG NEUTRON FLUX EXPERIMEN PALLET 1 SAMPLE RETURN BAGS (6)	MESA IT
SCB 1 SCB 2 SCB 3 ALSEP PKG 1 SA ALSEP PKG 2	SRC 1 GEO PALLET GEO PALLET SEQ BAY	TOOL GATE ON ACC STAFF SURFACE	LMP CARRY	ON CDR PLSS ON LMP PLSS DEPLOYED DEPLOYED		SRC 1 TO A/S TO A/S									-		FULL	TO A/S	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	SCB 1 SCB 2 SCB 3 ALSEP PKG 1 ALSEP PKG 2	GEC
W SEP XMTR 13 SEP XCVR 11 EP #6 EP #5 03 EP #4 03 EP #4	QUAD 3 QUAD 3 QUAD 3 QUAD 3 QUAD 3 QUAD 3 QUAD 3 QUAD 3	Q-3 PALLET IN SUN ON LRV PALLET POST ON GEO PALLET		DEPLOYED ON LMP LAP	DEPLOYED DEPLOYED DEPLOYED			GEO PALLET	LMP FOOT PAN	ON LMP LAP	DEPLOYED							DSEA TO A/S		SEP XMTR SEP RCVR EP #6 EP #5 EP #7 EP #4	) PALLET & MSCL
20 DSBP BAG PACKS (2) CAP DISPENSERS (2) — CORE TUBE (U) © CORE TUBE (L) GORE TUBE (L) CSVC LPV CAMMEED (UD SETS (A)	SCB 1 IN SRC 1	TOOL GATE		ON CAMS 1-LMP,1-TOOL GATE	EXPENDED FILLED FILLED	DISCARDED SRC 1 TO A/S SRC 1 TO A/S UNDER SEAT					EXPENDED IN SCB 5	SRC 2 TO A/S					FILLED	TO A/S	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	20 DSBD BAG PACKS (2) CAP DISPENSERS (2) CORE TUBE (U) CORE TUBE (L) CORE TUBE (L) CSVC IPV SAMPLER CUP SETS (	SC -
EVA 2) MAG DELTA MAG DELTA MAG TINDIA MAG XILIET MAG XILIET MAG XILIET MAG XILIET MAG KILO MAP PKG (EVA 2) POLARIZING FILTER	GEO PALLET			ON ACC STAFF	I-LRV SAMP,2-SEAT			ETB	UNDER CDR SEAT LMP SEAT/PAN	UNDER CDR SEAT	ON CDR CAM (USED) ON LMP CAM	ETB TO A/S ETB TO A/S ETB TO A/S ETB TO A/S ETB TO A/S		ETB IN ETB	UNDER CDR SEAT		DISCARDED	ETB TO A/S ETB TO A/S		LRV SAMPLER MAG DELTA MAG INDIA MAG JULIET MAG KILO MAP PKG (EVA 2) POLARIZING FILTER	EVA 2
SRC 2 PALLET 2 LCRU BATT								MESA MESA MESA	MESA TABLE UNDER CDR SEAT	ON LMP PLSS	IN LCRU?	T0 A/S T0 A/S	SUPPLIES IN A/S PALLET DISCARDED							SRC 2 PALLET 2 LCRU BATT SCB 4	MESA
L3 SCB 5 SCB 6 7 VI 4 3 SCB 7 4 3 SCB 7 8 5 8 5 8 6 7 8 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8								SRC 2 GEO PALLET GEO PALLET ON PALLET	TOOL GATE TOOL GATE ON GEO PALLET	ON COR PLSS	ON PLSS (?) DEPLOYED DEPLOYED	SRC 2 TO A/S TO A/S					DEPLOYED		DEPLOYED	SCB 5 SCB 6 SCB 7 EP #1 EP #8 EP #2 EP #3	GEO PALLET
20 DSBD BAG PACKS (2) 20 DSBD BAG PACKS (2) CAP DISPENSER CAP DISPENSER CAP DISPENSER CORE TUBE (U) CORE TUBE (U) CORE TUBE (L) CORE TUBE (L) CORE TUBE (L) CORE TUBE (L) SESC								SCB 5 IN SRC 2	(IN SCB 5) TOOL GATE	SCB 7 ON CAMS ON LMP PLSS SCB 7 SCB 7 SCB 7 SCB 7 SCB 7 SCB 7	EXPENDED EXPENDED FILLED FILLED FILLED IN CSVC	SRC 2 TO A/S SRC 2 TO A/S SRC 2 TO A/S SRC 2 TO A/S				ON CAMS ON LMP PLSS ON TOOL GATE	EXPENDED EXPENDED FILLED FILLED FILLED	70 A/S TO A/S TO A/S		20 DSBD BAG PACKS (2) 20 DSBD BAG PACKS (2) CAP DISPENSER CAP DISPENSER CORE TUBE (U) CORE TUBE (U) CORE TUBE (U) CORE TUBE (L) CORE TUBE (L) CORE TUBE (L) SESC	S CB 5
EVA 3) MAG ECHO MAG FOXTROT MAG TIMA MAG MIKE MAR NOVEMBER MAP PKG (EVA 3)														(ON CDR CAM) ETB	ON CDR UNDER CDR SEAT UNDER CDR SEAT ON LMP UNDER CDR SEAT LMP SEAT/PAN		(USED) UNDER CDR SEAT ON CDR CAM (USED) UNDER CDR SEAT (USED) UNDER CDR SEAT ON LMP CAM	ETB TO A/S ETB TO A/S ETB TO A/S ETB TO A/S ETB TO A/S		MAG ECHO MAG FOXTROT MAG TIMA MAG MIKE MAG NOVEMBER MAP PKG (EVA 3)	[EVA 3]
SCB 8 SAMPLE RETURN BAG														GEO PALLET MESA	TOOL GATE GEO PALLET	LMP PLSS		TO A/S TO A/S		SCB 8 SAMPLE RETURN BAG	

# TABLE 3.7-1: EVA 1 EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT

KEY:

NO CHANGE IN STATUS OR LOCATION IN THIS BLOCK. NO FURTHER CHANGE IN STATUS OR LOCATION DURING REST OF EVA'S.

## TABLE 3.7-2: EVA 2 EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT

# TABLE 3.7-3: EVA 3 EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT

\*ONE OF THESE TO BE LEFT LENS UP FOR LONG-TERM EXPERIMENT

TABLE	3.7-4 LOOSE EQUIPMENT LEFT ON LUNAR SURFACE
1.	Jettison During EVA-1: (In a Jettison Bag) 2 OPS Pallets 3 Arm rests Camera Bag & padding
2.	Discarded On Lunar Surface During EVA-1 Misc Pip Pins and Fastenings Thermal Covers MESA Brackets ALSEP RTG Dome Removal Tool and Fuel Transfer Tool ALSEP Subpallet Lunar Surface Drill, Treadle, Rack & Extractor Assy ALSEP Dust Cover (pkg. 1) LCRU/GTCA Pallet Pallet 1 SRC Dust Skirt and Seal Protector Bore/Core stems bag & protectors Core Tube Cap Dispenser
3.	Operational Equipment Deployed and Left On EVA-1 Flag TV Camera, LCRU, TCU, HGA, LGA LRV ALSEP: LSG, LSPE, LMS, LEAM, HFE 3 Explosive Packages Quad III Pallet with hand tools and TGE SEP Receiver and Transmitter Neutron Flux Exp. Cosmic Ray Exp.(option)
4.	Jettison During EVA-2 1 LM ECS LiOH Cartridge and Canister 2 PLSS Batteries 2 PLSS LiOH Cartridges and Canisters
5.	Discarded on Lunar Surface During EVA-2 EVA-2 Pallet 1 Core Tube Cap Dispenser SRC Dust Skirt and Seal Protector LSPE Pallet 1
6.	Operational Equipment Deployed and Left on EVA-2 3 Explosive Packages Cosmic Ray Experiment
7.	Jettisoned During EVA-3 (In Jettison Bag) 2 PLSS Batteries 2 PLSS LiOH Cartridges and Canisters 2 LCG (SPARES)

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8. Discarded on Lunar Surface During EVA-3 LRV w/TV, TCU, LCRU, 1-LCRU Battery Hand Tool Gate w/tools Gnomon Polarizing Filter 2-70mm Data Camera w/Bracket, Handle, Trigger 500mm Data Camera Accessory Staff Lunar Equipment Conveyor 2 lens Brushes BSLSS Dust Brush Unused Documented Sample Bags Reseau Plate Covers (2) Sun Compass TGE SEP RCVR LRV Sample Assy 9. Operational Equipment Deployed and Left On EVA-3 2 Explosive Packages 10. Jettisoned to Lunar Surface After EVA-3 2 PLSS

TIED IN ISS 2 pr Lunar Boots 2 RCU Retractable Tethers 1 Armrest

- 11. Jettisoned to Lunar Surface Prior to L/O
  2 ICG
  2 Hammocks
  Sleep Restraint
  Waste Receptacle
  Helmet/EVA Int. Stow.
  ETB
  2 LCG Adapters
  1 LM ECS LiOH cartridge and Cannister
- 12. Discarded after LM A/S Launch 1-LM Descent Stage

TABLE 3.7-5 EQUIPMENT TRANSFERRED BETWEEN ASCENT STAGE/SURFACE/ ASCENT STAGE

Transferred to Surface EVA-1 ETB and Contents: Mags (70mm)B,C,G,H 500mm Camera with Mag R LMP 70mm Camera with Mag A Map Pkg for EVA 1 Map Holder LRV Checklist 2 Lens brushes, Tape, Scissors 2 Bag dispenser Brackets Sun Compass BSLSS (with Spare OPS Antenna Kit) Cosmic Ray Experiment Empty EVA-1 Pallet

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- 2. <u>Transferred into Ascent Stage EVA-1</u> ETB and Contents: Mags A,B, H,R 2 70mm cameras w/Mags C&G Map Pkg for EVA-1 6 - Sample Containment Bags SRC 1 SCB 2 Core Stems (8) in Bag EVA-1 Pallet with ECS LiOH cannister
- 3. Transferred to Surface EVA-2 ETB and Contents: Mags D,I,J,K,R,B 2-70mm Cameras w/Mags C&H Map Pkg for EVA 2 Polarizing Filter Empty EVA-2 Pallet
- 4. Transferred into Ascent Stage EVA-2
  EVA 2 Pallet
  ETB and Contents:
   Mags C,H,I,J,R,B
   2-70mm cameras w/Mags D&K
   Map Pkg for EVA 2
  SRC 2
  SCB 4
  SCB 6

### TABLE 3.7-5 CONT'D

- 5. Transferred to Surface EVA-3 ETB and Contents: Mags F,K,M,N,R,D 2-70mm cameras w/Mags E&L Map Pkg for EVA 3
- 6. Transferred into Ascent Stage EVA-3 ETB and Contents: Mags E,F,L,M,N,R,D,K Map Pkg for EVA 3 Cosmic Ray Experiment DSEA SCB 3 SCB 7 SCB 8 Sample Return Bag Neutron Flux Experiment



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#### LUNAR ROVER VEHICLE

The Apollo 17, J-3, mission is the third to use a vehicle to transport the crew and equipment on extended geology traverses. The benefits derived from using the LRV during the geology traverses include:

1) Decreased metabolic rates while driving,

2) Decreased traverse time between geology sites,

3) Increased communications capability, and

4) Increased equipment transportation capability.

The intent of this section is to provide operational data relative to the LRV systems, operations, performance and constraints. In addition, a section is provided showing the decal and checklist used in operating the vehicle on the lunar surface.

3.8.1 Systems

The LRV (see figure 3.8-1) is a four wheel, electrically powered, crew controlled, vehicle designed to accommodate two crewmen and stowed ancillary equipment (see figure 3.5-1 LRV stowage) for lunar surface traverses. Control of the LRV during the traverse is effected by either of the two crewmen operating the hand controller located between them. The functions of the hand controller are shown in figure 3.8-3. The crewman in the left seat nominally has a control advantage since the "T" handle is biases in his direction.

Selection of power sources for the steering motors (2) and the drive motors (4), monitoring of parameters and operation of the navigation system is possible by either crewman using the control and display console. The functions of the control and display console which are not intuitively obvious are briefly described in figure 3.8-4. For a complete description of the LRV systems refer to the Lunar Roving Vehicle Operations Handbook.



FIGURE 3.8-1 LUNAR ROVING VEHICLE (LRV)





FIGURE 3.8-3 LRV HANDCONTROLLER FUNCTIONS

FIGURE 3.8-4 LRV CONTROL AND DISPLAY FUNCTIONS

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# 3.8.2 Operations

The following table is a compendium of the functions performed on and with the LRV during the lunar surface EVA operations. As such, it is designed to supplement data on LRV operations as specified in the integrated EVA vertical timelines, by providing detail procedures. The delineation of these functions is by EVA and the procedures referenced within each function are given in chronological order.

# TABLE 3.8-1

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# LRV OPERATIONAL FUNCTIONS

EVA-1	FUNCTION	PROCEDURE
	Deploy and set-up	Table 3.8-2
	LRV Power-up	Table 3.8-3.A
	Navigation Alignment	Table 3.8-4
	Geology/Science Sites A) Nominal B) Nav update	Table 3.8-5.A Table 3.8-5.B
	LRV close-out	Table 3.8-5.A
EVA-2		
	LRV power-up	Table 3.8-3.B
	Navigation Alignment	Table 3.8-4
	Geology/Science Sites A) Nominal B) Nav Update	Table 3.8-5.A Table 3.8-5.B
	LRV close-out	Table 3.8-6.B
EVA-3		
	Navigation Alignment	Table 3.8-4
	Geology/Science Sites A) Nominal B) Nav Update	Table 3.8-5.A Table 3.8-5.B
	LRV close-out	Table 3.8-6.C

### TABLE 3.8-2 LRV OFF-LOAD FROM LM AND LRV SET-UP

- 1. Release LRV insulation blanket, verify outrigger cables taut and chassis parallel.
- 2. Inspect right and left walking hinge latches to verify indicator marks aligned.
- 3. Release contingency deployment tool velcro. Remove and stow tool.
- 4. Release left hand deployment tape stowed in nylon bag attached to lower left support arm by velcro tapes.
- 5. Stow left hand deployment tape by draping it over a LM landing strut for convenient future access.
- 6. Release deployment cable from teflon clips on left side of LRV center chassis and deploy cable.
- 7. Release right hand deployment tape stowed in nylon bag attached to lower right support arm by velcro tape. Hold tape and move away from LRV deployment area.
- 8. Ascent LM ladder and pull LRV deployment D-handle. Verify LRV moves outward from LM about 4 degrees.
- 9. Descend LM ladder. Grasp deployment cable, monitor deployment activity and maintain tension on deployment cable.
- 10. Pull right hand deployment tape. Verify LRV rotates outward from LM.

- 11. Continue to pull right hand tape. When the tape marks appear (the vehicle is outboard at about 45 degrees) verify that:
  - (a) Tension on aft deployment cable is released.
  - (b) Aft chassis unfolds and locks in position.
  - (c) Rear wheels unfold and tethered rear wheel struts fall free.
  - (d) Forward chassis is released from console post and returns to 35 degree position. (Rotates in toward LM)
- 12. Continue to pull right hand tape. Verify that:
  - (a) Center/aft chassis rotates until rear wheels contact lunar surface.
  - (b) Rear wheels slide on surface permitting center/aft chassis to move away from LM.
  - NOTE: If wheels fail to slide, deployment cable may be pulled to permit center/aft chassis to move away from LM.

- 13. Continue to pull right hand tape. Verify that:
  - (a) Rear wheels are on the surface.
  - (b) Forward chassis continues to unfold and locks in position.
  - (c) Forward wheels unfold.

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- (d) Slack in outrigger cables (outer braked reel cables) and in 45° cable.
- 14. Release right hand tape and at chassis RR grasp outer braked reel cable and remove cable pin and discard cable and pin outside work area.
- 15. At chassis LR grasp outer braked reel cable and remove cable pin and discard cable and pin outside work area.
- 16. Pull left hand tape. Verify that forward chassis lowers until all wheels contact lunar surface and support vehicle weight and 45° cable is slack.
  - NOTE: If wheels fail to slide, deployment cable may be pulled to move LRV away from LM.
- 17. Coil deployment cable and remove cable release pin and chassis delatch fitting pin. Discard cable and deployment hardware outside of work area (right).
- 18. Pull saddle release cable verify telescoping rods drop free (left).
- 19. Erect LRV geology pallet mounting post (right). -(SEE NOTE 1)-
- 20. Deploy rear fender extension (right and left).
- 21. Check rear hinge pins engaged (right and left).
- 22. Check rear steering decouple ring sealed (right).
- 23. Release inboard hand hold tie down (left).
- 24. Erect seats (release seat tie down straps) (right and left).
- 25. Attach seat support leg velcro strap to outboard handhold (right and left).
- 26. Lower arm rest (right).
- 27. Pull attitude indicator and C&W pins and discard (left).
- 28. Pull console "T" handle and rotate 90°; lower console while raising inboard handhold (right and left).

29. Lock console/handhold in place, T handle 90°, velcro T handle strap (right and left).

- 30. Remove tripod and stow toehold (wheel decouple tool) (right and left).
- 31. Release velcro tiedowns and erect footrest and velcro in place (right and left).
- 32. Check front hinge pins engaged (right and left).
- 33. Check fwd steering seal intact (left).
- 34. Deploy front fender extension (right and left).
- 35. Verify battery covers closed (right and left).
  - NOTE 1: The vehicle may be picked up by both crewmen and turned away from the LM prior to vehicle set-up (i.e., prior to step 19).

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### TABLE 3.8-3A POWER-UP (EVA-1)

POWER-UP (EVA-1) 1. Check hand controller operation. Set parking brake and Verify Reverse INHIBIT Switch - DOWN. 2. BUS A, BUS B, BUS C, BUS D Circuit Breakers - CLOSE. 3. 4. Report BAT 1 and BAT 2 AMP-HR indications. Report BAT 1 and BAT 2 AMPS indications. 5. BATTERY Switch - VOLTS x 1/2. 6. Report BAT 1 and BAT 2 VOLTS indications. 7. 8. BATTERY Switch - AMPS. Report BAT 1 and BAT 2 temp (°F) indications. 9. 10. Report motor temps (LF, RF, LR, RR). 11. Aux CB - CLOSE 12. + 15 VDC PRIM and SEC Circuit Breakers - CLOSE. 13. STEERING FORWARD AND REAR Circuit Breakers - CLOSE. DRIVE POWER LF, RF, LR, RR Circuit Breakers - CLOSE. 14. 15. PWM SELECT Switch - BOTH. (Verify) 16. DRIVE ENABLE LF and RF Switches - PWM 1. DRIVE ENABLE LR and RR Switches - PWM 2. 17. 18. + 15 VDC Switch - SEC. 19. STEERING FORWARD Switch - BUS A. STEERING REAR Switch - BUS D. 20. CAUTION

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The hand controller should be in park brake position and the drive enable switches must be set to an <u>active</u> PWM prior to setting any drive power switch to an energized bus. If the drive power switch is turned on and the corresponding drive enable switch is not selected to an active PWM, then full power will be applied to the corresponding drive motor when the hand controller is released from brake position. Should this condition occur, the hand controller should be immediately returned to park brake position.
- 21. DRIVE POWER LF and RF Switches BUS A.
- 22. DRIVE POWER LR AND RR Switches BUS D.
- \*23. Release parking brake and place reverse INHIBIT switch UP position.
  - NOTE: The LRV driver may now back away from LM. LRV driver should request other crewman to direct and monitor any backing operations from an off-vehicle position.
- \*24. Stop LRV and set parking brake. Reset Reverse INHIBIT Switch (push switch DOWN).
- 25. Release parking brake and drive to MESA area for equipment loading.
- 26. Stop LRV and set brake.

27. + 15 VDC SW - OFF

\*Omit Steps 23 & 24 if the LRV has been picked up and turn facing away from the LM.

## TABLE 3.8-3B POWER-UP (EVA-2&3)

- Close LRV covers as required and press on covers to mate velcro.
- Check hand controller set parking brake and Verify Reverse INHIBIT Switch - DOWN.
- 3. BUS A, BUS B, BUS C, BUS D Circuit Breakers CLOSE.
- 4. NAV POWER CB CLOSE (Verify) (Do not Torque gyro or move LRV for 1-1/2 min.).
- 5. AUX CB CLOSE (Verify).

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- 6. Report BAT 1 and BAT 2 AMP-HR indications.
- 7. Report BAT 1 and BAT 2 VOLTS indications.
- 8. Report BAT 1 and BAT 2 AMPS indications.
- 9. Report BAT 1 and BAT 2 temp (°F) indications.
- 10. Report drive motor temps (LF, RF, LR, RR).
- 11. Verify PWM SELECT Switch BOTH.
- 12. Verify DRIVE ENABLE LF and RF Switches PWM 1.
- 13. Verify DRIVE ENABLE LR and RR Switches PWM 2.
- 14. ±15 VDC Switch PRIM
- 15. Release parking brake and Drive to nav alignment site.

#### TABLE 3.8-4 NAVIGATION ALIGNMENT

- 1. Drive LRV to area level within  $\pm$  6° of zero for pitch and roll.
- 2. Deploy Sun Shadow Device (SSD).
- 3. Park heading down sun within + 3° SSD.

Hand controller to parking brake position Power down (+ 15 VDC SW - OFF)

- 4. Report SSD, pitch and roll readings.
- 5. Stow SSD and attitude indicator.
- Move SYSTEM RESET switch momentarily to RESET and return to OFF position.
- 7. Verify bearing, distance & range indicators zero.
- 8. Operate GYRO TORQUING switch to LEFT or RIFHT position to correct HEADING indicator as required.
- 9. Power-up LRV. (+ 15 VDC SW PRIM).

# TABLE 3.8-5A GEOLOGY/SCIENCE SITE NOMINAL

1.	Stop LRV and set hand controller in parking brake position; Neutral throttle, reverse inhibit switch - down.
2.	Power down as follows:
	(a) <u>+</u> 15 VDC Switch - OFF.
3.	Report LRV readings in the following ORDER:
	<pre>(a) Heading (b) Bearing (c) Distance (d) Range (e) Amp-Hr Batt 1 (f) Amp-Hr Batt 2 (g) Temp Batt 1 (h) Temp Batt 2 (i) Temp LF motor * (j) Temp RF motor * (k) Temp LR motor * (1) Temp RR motor *</pre>
4.	LCRU mode switch:
	(a) 3 (TV RMT) (near the LM) or, (b) 2 (FM/TV) (on the traverse)
5.	Align HGA via AGC meter and sight.
6.	Dust CTV, TCU and LCRU.
7.	Perform science requirements.
8.	Return to LRV.
9.	Stow Gnomon.
10.	LCRU mode switch to 1 (PM1/WB).
11.	Mount LRV and fasten seat belt.
12.	Verify handcontroller in parking brake position and reverse in- hibit switch down.
13.	<u>+</u> 15 VDC switch - PRIM.
14.	Release parking brake.
	*These four readings may be given as "all low" if the temps do not drive the needle off the peg.

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## TABLE 3.8-5B GEOLOGY/SCIENCE SITE-NAV UPDATE

- 1. Drive to area level within  $\pm$  6° of zero for pitch and roll.
- 2. Deploy SSD and head down sun within + 3° SSD.
- 3. Stop LRV and set hand controller in parking brake position. Reverse inhibit switch - down.
- 4. Report SSD, pitch and roll readings.
- 5. Stow SSD and attitude indicator.
- 6. Power down as follows:
  - (a) + 15 VDC Switch OFF.
- 7. Report LRV readings in the following ORDER:
  - Heading (a) (b) Bearing (c) Distance (d) Range Amp-Hr Batt 1 (e) (f) Amp-Hr Batt 2 Temp Batt 1 (g) Temp Batt 2 (h) (i) Temp LF motor \* (j) Temp RF motor \* Temp LR motor \* (k) (1)Temp RR motor \*
- 8. LCRU mode Switch:
  - (a) 3 (TV RMT) (near the LM) or, (b) 2 (FM/TV) (on the traverse)
- 9. Align HGA via AGC meter and SIGHT.
- 10. Dust CTV, TCU and LCRU.
- 11. Perform stop science requirements.
- 12. Return to LRV.
- 13. Stow Gnomon.
- 14. LCRU mode switch to 1 (PM1/WB).

- 15. Mount LRV and fasten seat belt.
- 16. Verify hand controller in parking brake position and reverse inhibit switch down.
- 17. Report heading and Torque Gyro to Houston update as required.
- 18. + 15 VDC switch PRIM.

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19. Release parking brake.

\*These temps may be reported as "all low" if temps do not drive needle off the peg.

EVA-1 Closeout

- Position LRV near MESA, 30 feet from LM Cross sun, Heading = 012° set parking brake and verify REVERSE INHIBIT switch - DOWN.
- 2. Report BEARING, DISTANCE, & RANGE.
- 3. + 15 VDC switch OFF.
- 4. Report LRV readings in following order:
  - Amp-Hr Batt 1 (a) Amp-Hr Batt 2 (b) (c) Temp Batt 1 Temp Batt 2 (d) Temp LF motor \* (e) (f)Temp RF motor \* Temp LR motor \* (g) Temp RR motor \* (h)
- 5. LCRU mode sw 3 (TV RMT).
- 6. Align Hi-gain Ant.
- 7. Dust CTV, TCU & LCRU.
- 8. Prior to LM ingress.
  - (a) LCRU power switch OFF
  - (b) LCRU thermal blanket place 35%, blanket over mirrors (i.e., 65% of mirrors showing).
  - (c) LRV battery covers OPEN & dust LRV mirrors as required. (Dust LCRU mirrors).
  - (d) BUS A, BUS B, BUS C, & bus D cb's OPEN.

\*These temps may be reported as "all low" if temps do not drive needle off the peg.

#### TABLE 3.8-6B

#### EVA-2 Closeout

- Position LRV near MESA, 30 feet from LM Cross sun, Heading 017° set parking brake and verify REVERSE INHIBIT switch - DOWN.
- 2. Report BEARING, DISTANCE and RANGE.
- 3. + 15 VDC switch OFF

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4. Report LRV readings in following order:

(a) Amp-Hr Batt 1
(b) Amp-Hr Batt 2
(c) Temp Batt 1
(d) Temp Batt 2
(e) Temp LF motor\*
(f) Temp RF motor\*
(g) Temp LR motor\*

- (h) Temp RR motor\*
- 5. LCRU mode sw 3 (TV RMT).

6. Align Hi-gain Ant.

7. Dust CTV, TCU, & LCRU.

8. Prior to LM ingress:

- (a) LCRU power switch OFF
- (b) LCRU thermal blanket 100% open. (verify)
- (c) LRV covers open and LRV mirrors dusted
- as required (Dust LCRU mirrors).
- (d) BUS A, BUS B, BUS C, & BUS D CB's OPEN.

\*These temps may be reported as "ALL LOW" if temps do not drive needle off the peg.

## TABLE 3.8-6C

#### EVA-3 Closeout

- Position LRV near MESA Set parking brake and verify REVERSE INHIBIT switch - DOWN.
- 2. Report BEARING, DISTANCE and RANGE.
- 3. + 15 VDC switch OFF.
- 4. Report LRV readings in following order:
  - (a) Amp-Hr Batt 1
    (b) Amp-Hr Batt 2
    (c) Temp Batt 1
    (d) Temp Batt 2
    (e) Temp LF motor\*
    (f) Temp RF motor\*
    (g) Temp LR motor\*
    (h) Temp RR motor\*
- 5. LCRU mode switch 3 (TV RMT).
- 6. Align Hi-gain Ant.
  - NOTE: Off-load equipment and then drive to final LRV parking site.
- 7. LCRU mode switch 1 (PM1/WB).
- 8. Ingress LRV verify parking brake, reverse inhibit switch DOWN.
- 9. + 15 VDC switch PRIM.
- 10. NAV RESET switch to RESET momentarily then to OFF.
- 11. Verify BEARING, DISTANCE and RANGE ZERO.
- 12. Drive on a HEADING of 102° until the DISTANCE indicator reads 0.1 km; BEARING indicator should read 282°. Turn left to a HEADING OF 225° and stop at outbound tracks.

13. Set parking brake.

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- 14. + 15 VDC switch OFF.
- 15. NAV POWER CB OPEN.
- 16. BUS B and BUS D CB's OPEN (Note BUS A & BUS C CB's remain closed).
- 17. AUX power CB CLOSED (Verify).
- 18. AUX power by pass sw ON.
- 19. LCRU mode sw 3 (TV RMT).
- 20. Align Hi-gain Ant.
- 21. Peel 65% LCRU blanket and install over control panel.
- 22. Dust CTV & TCU.
- 23. LRV battery covers OPEN.
- 24. Dust LRV mirrors as required.
- 25. Dust LCRU mirrors.
  - \*These temps may be reported as "ALL LOW" if temps do not drive needle off the peg.

#### 3.8.3 Performance and Constraints

The purpose of this section is to provide LRV performance, constraints and operating limitations which are of general interest.

Detailed performance and constraint characteristics may be found in the LRV Operations Handbook, Appendix A.

Velocity, steering and braking capabilities and limitations are shown in figures 3.8-5, 3.8-6 and 3.8-7, respectively.

Slopes, positive or negative, significantly effect the LRV characteristic. An observation that can be made from these figures is that increasing slopes-decrease speed, improve steering and dynamic stability, and stopping distance as compared to a  $0^{\circ}$ slope. Figure 3.8-8 is intended to further refine the data provided in figure 3.8-7 to include the effects of various hand controller braking positions on stopping distance vs slopes for 8 km/hour.

Table 3.8-7 is compendium of LRV operating limits, constraints, and requirements of crew operation. These are generally presented without comment.

1.5 FACTOR OF SAFETY ON SUSPENSION LOAD

NOTE:	HID.	RANGE	PSD

CONSTRAINTS	SLOPE	SMOOTH MARE	ROUGH UPLANDS
SPEED	0°	11.53	11.12
CAPABILITY			
TORQUE	5°	8.64	8.55
LIMITED	10°	7.28	7.23
SUSPENSION		16	10
LIMIT LOADS		12" BUMP AT 14 KPH	
CONTROLLABILITY 13° SIDE SLIP ANGLE		6m TURN AT 5.5 KPH	
		12m TURN AT 10 KPH	

APOLLO 17 LRV VELOCITY CONSTRAINTS (KPH)

FIGURE 3,8-6





OF 5.2 METERS.



LRV STOPPING DISTANCE VS. HANDCONTROLLER PULL FORCE FOR 8 KM/HR SLOPE CONTROL DISABLE (15° DISPLACEMENT) -10° 100-PARKING LATCH (22° DISPLACEMENT) EVAI EVA 🎞 80. DISTANCE TO STOP (FT.) 60--10° 40-**THR OT TLE** 50 0° 20-0 25 10 20 HAND CONTROLLER PULL FORCE (LBS.) 0 30 Ż 2 1

HAND CONTROLLER DISPLACEMENT (INCHES)

273

# FIGURE 3.8+8 STOPPING DISTANCE VS. HANDCONTROUER PHIL FORCE FOR & KM/H

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#### TABLE 3.8-7

#### LRV Operating Limits, Constraints & Requirements

- 1. The LRV velocity should not exceed 5 km/hour while traversing to the ALSEP site with the ALSD on the LMP seat.
- 2. The NAV power circuit breaker must be closed for at least 1-1/2minutes before torquing the gyro or repositioning the LRV.
- The navigation system gyro must not be torqued continuously for 3. more than two (2) minutes.

NOTE: Since the heading indicator torques at a rate of 1.5°/ sec the heading could be torqued 180° in 2 minutes.

- 4. To minimize heading errors for navigation system initial alignment and updates, the LRV should be parked such that the pitch and roll is within  $\pm$  6° of zero, (roll being the most critical) and the Sun Shadow Devices (SSD) within + 3°.
- 5. The attitude indicator and the SSD should be read to MCC within the tolerances noted below to minimize heading errors: Pitch within 2-1/2°, Roll within 1° and SSD within 1°. Further the shadow cast on the SSD scale should be read from the center of the rod.
- 6. Park the LRV cross sun heading North between EVA's in the sun light and at least 30 feet from the LM:
  - (a) END of EVA-1 HEADING =  $012^{\circ}$

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- (b) END of EVA-2 HEADING =  $017^{\circ}$
- Open the LRV battery covers at the end of each EVA. 7.
- 8. The LCRU thermal blankets will be open (i.e. % of mirror showing) as per the following schedule:
  - (a) EVA-1, EVA-2, & EVA-3 100%

  - (b) Between EVA's 1&2 65% (c) Between EVA's 2&3 100%
  - Subsequent to EVA-3 100% (d)
- 9. The LRV will be parked at the conclusiong of EVA 3 as per the following parameters:
  - (a) Distance 300 ft + 25 ft
  - (b) LRV to LM Bearing 282°
  - (c) LRV Heading 225°

- 10. Caution: While driving, an open-operating corridor shall be maintained on either side of the LRV. For a velocity of 8 km/hour the driving corridor should be 17 feet. Possible condition: guard against steering failures.
- 11. Caution: The drive enable switches must be set to an <u>active</u> PWM prior to setting any drive power switch to an energized bus. If the drive power switch is turned on and the corresponding drive enable switch is not selected to an active PWM, then full power will be applied to the corresponding drive motor when the hand controller is released from brake position.
- 12. Warning: The EMU should not brush against the LRV wire wheels at any time. This constraint is to protect the man and the suit not the LRV. Possible condition: Wire breakage on wheel.
- 13. Warning: The gloved hand is not to be used to decouple or recouple a traction drive unit. The decouple tool is specifically provided for this operation. Possible condition: Overtemp drive unit.
- 14. Hi-gain antenna sighting/LRV Heading: Coarse alignment (6°) of LCRU Hi-gain angenna may be made at any LRV parking heading by use of the AGC meter. Fine alignment (2.5°) via the optical sight is dependent upon the LRV heading as follows:

	LRV Heading	Optical Sighting
1)	340° - 210°	good - not more than 30 secs of crew time

- 2) 210° 280° marginal more than 30 secs and of crew time 325° - 340°
- 3) 280° 325° not possible
- 15. The LRV mirrors (eg Battery 1, Battery 2, SPU and DCE) shall be dusted at the end of each EVA if there is dust visible or if 10% of the mirrored surface is covered with dust clumps.
- 16. The TV cameras will be manually positioned horizontal, CW and pointing aft by the crew at the end of each science site.
- 17. The maximum down slope velocity for slopes greater than 12° shall be 4 Km per hour. This may require braking for extend driving times. The brakes should be applied as required to slow the vehicle and then relaxed (i.e., do not drag the brakes nor panic stop the LRV).

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#### Decals and Checklists

The LRV Operations Decal located on the console immediately ahead of the LRV handcontroller is shown in figure 3.8-9. The LRV/LCRU Malfunction Procedures Checklist shown in figure 3.8-10 is included as part of the onboard Flight Data File and is stowed in the LRV mapholder.

POWER UP CHECK HAND CONT'L OPS BRAKE - ON, REV - DOWN CB'S - CLOSE (EX NAV) HOU: ALL DISPLAYS PWM SELECT - BOTH	STOP BRAKE - ON, REV - DOWN +15 VDC - OFF LOW GAIN ANT - ADJUST HOU: NAV, AMP HRS, TEMPS	START LCRU - 1 (PM 1/WB) LOW GAIN ANT - ADJUST +15 VDC - PRIM
DRIVE ENABLE: FWD - PWM 1 REAR - PWM 2 + 15 VDC - SEC	LCRU: NEAR LM-3 (TV RMT) ON TRAV-2 (FM/TV) DUST: TV, TCU, LCRU NAV INITIALIZE *LRV-LEVEL, HEAD DOWN SUN	EVA 3 FINAL LRV CB - OPEN (EX AUX, BUS A&C - CLOSED) AUX CB BYPASS - ON
FWD - BUS A REAR - BUS D	NAV RESET - RESET & OFF BRNG, DIST, RNG - ZERO *HOU: SSD,PITCH,ROLL,HDG	LCRU: POWER - EXT MODE-3 (TV RMT) ALIGN HGA
FWD – BUS A REAR – BUS D	*GYRO TORQUE TO HOU UPDATE *STOW - SSD & VAI * = NAV UPDATE	DUST: TV, TV LENS, TCU, LRV BAT & LCRU LCRU COVER - 100% OPEN

Figure 3.8-9 LRV Operations Decal

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## Figure 3,8-10

LOSS OF VOICE COMM with MSFN (LCRU)

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LCRU: LGA: AGC <2 MODE - FM/TV (HGA) - - - -LGA or Rcvr 1 - - - - - - - - - -CB LRV AUX - Close POWER - alt. pos. (INT/EXT) - - - - -16.8V Batt Power or DC - DC Converter AGC >2 & POWER >1 Downlink Sig Proc S-B Xmtr or Rcvr 1 Audio MODE-FM/TV (HGA) - - - - - -- - - - -Traverse Mode: Swap Ant Connectors MODE-PM2/NB (LGA) AGC >2 & POWER <1 CB LCRU - CLOSE 28V Overload If CB opens: MODE-FM/TV (HGA) CB LCRU - Close -S-Band Xmtr Short CB LRV AUX - Close CB/Switch Short Traverse Mode: Swap Ant Connectors MODE-PM2/NB (LGA) CB LRV AUX - Close POWER - alt. pos. (INT/EXT) 28V Batt Power or DC - DC Converter HGA: AGC <2.5 MODE-PM1/WB (LGA) HGA or Rcvr 2 - - - - -CB LRV AUX - Close POWER - alt. pos. (INT/EXT) - - - -16.8V Batt Power or DC - DC Converter AGC >2.5 & POWER >1 MODE - PM2/NB (HGA) Downlink Sig Proc MODE - PM1/WB (LGA) S-B Xmtr or Rcvr 2 Audio AGC >2.5 & POWER <1 CB LCRU - Close - -28V Overload If CB Opens: MODE - PM1/WB(LGA) CB LCRU - Close S-Band Xmtr Short CB LRV AUX - Close POWER - alt. pos. (INT/EXT) 28V Batt Power or DC - DC Converter

# Figure 3.8-10

# L'RV MALF. PROCEDURE

LOW	ACCELERATION OR LOW SPEED	
۱.	Cycle hand controller (fwd/rev/fwd)	Intermittent Contacts
2.	Check motor temps. if any motor temp. unbalanced high (> 50°):	F
	Affected wheel - DRIVE POWER Sw OFF	Motor Short
	While driving - decouple wheel	Traction Drive Binding
3.	Set parking brake	
	DRIVE ENABLE Sw (4) - PWM 1	PWM 2 Failure
Λ	Sat parking brake	PWM SELECT Sw - PWM 1
4,	DRIVE ENABLE Sw (4) - PWM 2	- PWM 1 Failure
		PWM SELECT Sw - PWM 2
5.	DRIVE POWER Sw (4) - alt. pos	Bus A (D) Failure
6		STEERING Sw (2) - alt. pos.
0.	LR, RR DR PWR Sw - BUS B	Batt 2 Failure
		REAR STEERING Sw - BUS B
7.	LF,RF DR PWR Sw - BUS C	P
	LR, RR DR PWR Sw - BUS D	- Batt l Failure
		FWD STEERING Sw - BUS C
8.	Restore normal configuration per power-up decal. Monit frequently. Perform step 2 if motor temp. unbalance or	cor motor temps. ccurs.
LOS	S OF STEERING AND DRIVE FROM ALL WHEELS	
1.	<u>+</u> 15 VDC Sw - alt. pos	+15 VDC Circuitry
2.	Set Parking Brake DRIVE ENABLE Sw (4) - PWM 2 PWM SELECT Sw - PWM 2	рание и на
	<u>+</u> 15 VDC CB (2) - close	PWM 1 Shorted
3.	Set Parking Brake DRIVE ENABLE Sw (4) - PWM 1 PWM SELECT Sw - PWM 1	<u></u>
	<u>+15 VDC CB (2) - close</u>	PWM 2 Shorted
4.	DRIVE POWER Sw (4) - OFF (individually)	
	+15 VDC CB (2) - close	DCE Shorted
5.	STEERING POWER Sw (2) - OFF (individually) +15 VDC CB (2) - close	Steering Shorted





FIGURE 3.8-12 LCRU SYSTEM SCHEMATIC

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4.0 APPEND:

4.0 <u>APPENDIX</u>

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4.1 ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS ALSD Apollo Lunar Surface Drill ALSEP Apollo Lunar Surface Experiments Packages A/S Ascent Stage (of the LM) ₿₿ Boyd Bolt (fasteners on ALSEP) BRB Big Rock Bag (Sample Return Bag - CFE) BSLSS Buddy Secondary Life Support System CDR Commander CRE Cosmic Ray Experiment C/S Central Station CSVC Core Sample Vacuum Container CTV Color Television (Camera) D/S Descent Stage (of the LM) DSBD Documented Sample Bag Dispenser ECS Environmental Control System EMU Extravehicular Mobility Unit EP Explosive Package Equipment Transfer Bag ETB EVA Extravehicular Activity GCTA Ground Controlled Television Assembly HBW High-speed Black and White Film HCEX High-speed Color Exterior Film Hasselblad Electric Data Camera HEDC HFE Heat Flow Experiment HGA High-Gain Antenna ICG Internal Cover Garment ISS Interim Stowage Shelf LACE Lunar Atmospheric Composition Experiment (same as LMS, qui vide) LCG Liquid Cooled Garment LCRU Lunar Communication Relay Unit LEAM Lunar Ejecta and Meteorites Experiment LEC Lunar Equipment Conveyor LGA Low Gain Antenna

liOM Lithium Hydroxide LM Lunar Module LMP Lunar Module Pilot LMS Lunar Mass Spectrometer LRV Lunar Roving Vehicle LSG Lunar Surface Gravimeter LSPE Lunar Seismic Profiling Experiment Maq Magazine (for 70 mm) MCČ Mission Control Center Modularized Equipment Stowage Assembly MESA Manned Space Flight Network MSFN NAV Navigation System (on the LRV) NFE Neutron Flux Experiment OPS Oxygen Purge System PLSS Primary Life Support System PRA Parabolic Reflector Assembly Remote Control Assembly RCU RHSC Right Hand Side Console RTG Radio-isotope Thermoelectric Generator SCB Sample Collection Bag SEP Surface Elecrtrical Properties (Experiment) Scientific Equipment SEQ SESC Special Environmental Sample Container SRC Sample Return Container SSD Sun Shadow Device (on RLV) Space Support Equipment (system for deploying LRV) SSE Sample Return Bag (Same as Big Rock Bag) SRB TCU Television Control Unit ТD Touchdown Universal Handling Tool (from ALSEP) UHT

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4.2 EQUIPMENT DECALS

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Decals are provided as required to supplement the crew cuff check lists and to provide detailed information for tasks that require step-by-step operations. Figure 4.2-1 shows the decals for the lunar surface cameras and the ALSD.



These decals are affixed to the CDR and LMP Hasselblad Electric Data Cameras.

1.	PUSH SWITCH TO TEST
2.	PULL PIN 2 (LEFT SIDE)
3.	TURN LOCK 3(BOTTOM RIGHT)CCW
4.	TURN LOCK 4(RIGHT SIDE)CCW PULL UP-PULL LANYARD TO RIGHT
5.	REMOVE & INSTALL HANDLE-BLACK PIN UP
6.	REMOVE RACK - LIFT VERTICALLY
7.	PUSH LEG FROM CLIP
8.	EXTEND & LOCK LEGS (3)
9.	PLACE RACK ON SURFACE
10.	PULL PIN 5 - SWING COLLAR UP
11.	REMOVE DRILL

These decals are affixed to the Lunar Surface Drill thermal cover.



FIGURE 4.2-1 EQUIPMENT DECALS

4.3 EMU MALFUNCTION PROCEDURES

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The following Cuff Checklist pages contain the malfunction crew procedures for eleven (11) EMU malfunctions, for loss of voice communications through the LCRU on the LRV and BSLSS donning, activation and doffing procedures. These pages are included as the last section in both the CDR and LMP Cuff Checklist.

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21.013: 02 | 149-01 | Tense Ca 50 Ck Cuff Gage & PLSS 02 Qty CDR-If Cuff Gade >4.0: OPS-On, FLSS 02 - Off (FLSS Reg Fail) If Cuff Gaue <3.7, OPS-On Cap PRV, OFS-Off/On If Cuff Gage Stable, OPS-Off (PEV Fail) If Cuff Gage Decays w/OPS Off, (Loak Or PLSS Reg Fail) EVA If PLSS 02 Qty Decr: OPS-On(Leak) 7-1-11 TINU 4: H20 Flag-A, lone-On(Prim) Ver Prim H20 - Open, lf Open CDR-40 Ver TH For Sub1 Restart Or Aux H20 'Act: Subl Restart: Prim H20 Clsd, Diverter-MAX, Wait 5 Min, Diverter-MIN, Prim H20 - Open, Wait 4 Min Or H20 Flag Off, Diverter As Desrd (Subl Brkthru) Aux H20 Act: Diverter-HIN, Aux H20 - Open, Wait 4 Min Or H20 EVA Flag Off, Diverter As Desrd (Prim H20 Depletion) If TM Does Not Ver Subl Brkthru 5 Or Prim H20 Depletion: 44 (H20 Press Sw Fail) If Add'l Cooling Reqd, Act. -72 BSLSS (Subl Degrd) If No BSLSS, OPS - On, Purge Vlv-Hi [-][ If Prim H20 - Clsd: Diverter-MIN, Prim H20 - Open, Wait 4 Min Or 120 Flag Off, Diverter As Desrd

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## 4.4 TRAVERSE PLANNING PARAMETERS

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Note: Section 4.4 has been prepared in its entirety by the Operations Analysis Branch, Systems Engineering Division, Apollo Spacecraft Program Office

#### EVA TRAVERSE PLANNING PARAMETERS

The purpose of this appendix is to provide a summary reference source for primary data used in lunar surface traverse planning. These data are those that have been generally concurred with for use in current lunar surface operations planning and study. Officially approved data for each mission ultimately appear in the Apollo Spacecraft Operational Data Books, Flight Mission Rules and the Flight Plan. Prior to that time, these EVA traverse planning parameters will be updated periodically through the Lunar Surface Operations Planning Meetings.

Primary lunar surface traverse planning data presented herein are categorized for each reference with the organization and person responsible for the data indicated at the bottom of each page, along with the official data source reference.

## APOLLO 17 PLANNING PARAMETERS

1. Crewmen Parameters

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- 1.1 Metabolic Rates<sup>1</sup>, Q<sub>M</sub>
  - a. Riding on LRV 550 Btu/Hr
  - b. Working
    - (1) Overhead and ALSEP Activities 1050 Btu/Hr
    - (2) Geological Station Activities 950 Btu/Hr
  - c. Contingency Walking

5	Walking Speed <sup>2</sup> (Average)	Metabolic Rate Including 20-Percent Uncertainty	
Duration	Over Uncorrected Map Distance		
Up to 1 Hour Total Return Time	3.6 Km/Hr	1560 Btu/Hr	
Return Requiring Over 1 Hour	2.7 Km/Hr	1290 Btu/Hr	

d. Normal Walking (Average)

2.5 Km/Hr, Uncorrected Map Distance, 1000 Btu/Hr

1.2 Respiratory Quotient 0.90

1.3 Time in Pressurized PGA<sup>3</sup>

Uninterrupted time in a pressurized PGA should be limited to 7 hours of nominal EVA.

Responsible Organization:	Medical Operations Division/DD
Point of Contact:	J. F. Zieglschmid, MD; Ext. 42 <sup>2</sup> R. G. Zedekar/Cù3; Ext. 3091
Official Data Sources:	<sup>1</sup> SODB, Vol. II, LM Data Book, Part 1, Table 4.3-2, page 4.3-13
	<sup>3</sup> SODB, Vol. IV, EMU Data Book, Operational Con- straints and Limitations, page 3.2-3, EPG-11

# APOLLO 17 PLANNING PARAMETERS

2. PLSS Parameters

b.

- 2.1 PLSS Battery
  - a. Battery Capability

25.4 Amp-Hours

16.8 Volts dc

- Battery Voltage
- c. TM Usable

20.92 Amp-Hours

- (1) Pre-EVA Checkout 1.2 Amp-Hours
- (2) Post-EVA Reserve 1.43 Amp-Hours
- (3) TM Inaccuracy 1.85 Amp-Hours at 7.6 Hours

d. Usage Rate

# 2.7 Amps

Responsible Organization:	Crew Systems Division/EC
Point of Contact:	J. L. Gibson; Ext. 2352
Official Data Sources:	SODB, Vol. IV, EMU Data Book, EMU Consumables Tables 4.0-3A and 4.0-3B

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2.	PLSS	Para	umeters (Cou	ntinue	d )				
	2.2	Prin	nary Oxygen	Suppl	у				
		a.	POS Bottle	Volum	е		3 <b>7</b> 8 Ci	u In.	
		b.	Full Charge	е		<u>(EVA 1)</u>	-	<u>(EVA</u>	2 or 3)
						1432 Psia @ 1.860 Lb (Z = 0.9485)	70°F	1395 Ps 1.810 L (Z = 0.	sia @ 70°F _b .950)
		c.	EMU Pressu	rizati	on		70 Ps 0.091	ia Lb	
		d.	LM Repress				25 Ps 0.031	ia Lb	
		e.	TM Inaccur	acy			48 Ps 0.060	ia Lb	
		f.	Minimum Re	gulati	on Pressi	ure	145 P 0.180	sia Lb	
		g.	0 <sub>2</sub> Reserve	at No	ormal Worl	king Rate	76 Ps 0.095	ia Lb	
		h.	Total Usab	1e 0 <sub>2</sub>		1.403 Lb			1.353 Lb
	2.3	EMU	0 <sub>2</sub> Leak Ra	tes					
		a.	EVA 1	0.020	Lb/Hr				
		b.	EVA 2	0.028	Lb/Hr				
		c.	EVA 3	0.035	Lb/Hr				
Res	ponsi	ble	Organizatio	on: Cr	rew Syste	ms Division/I	EC.		
Poi	nt of	Con	tact:	J.	. L. Gibs	on; Ext. 2352	2		
0ff	icial	Dat	a Sources:	S( Ta	DDB, Vol. ables 4.0	IV, EMU Data -3A and 4.0-3	a Book, 3B, and	EMU Co Missio	nsumables n Appendix

# APOLLO 17 PLANNING PARAMETERS

2.	PLSS	Con	sumabl	es (	Continued)						
	2.4	<sup>0</sup> 2	Usage	Rate		1.627 x 1	10 <sup>-4</sup>	(Q <sub>M</sub> ) +	EMU	Leak Rate	
	2.5	PLS	S Feed	wate	r						
		a.	Feedw	ater	Loading					11.90 Lb	
			(1)	Main	Tank	8.50 Lb					
			(2)	Aux.	Tank	3.40 Lb					
		b.	Trans PLSS	port laund	Loop Makeup ched with fe	p (EVA 1 c eedwater)	only	if		0.13 Lb	
		с.	Non-E	xpel	lable					0.09 Lb	
		d.	Slave	Wate	er					0.63 Lb	
		e.	Usab <b>l</b>	e Let	ftover Slave	e Water (E	EVA 2	or 3)		0.30 Lb	
		f.	Reser	ve at	t Normal Wo	rking Rate	2			Provided by water and th inertia	slave ermal
		g.	Heat	of Sı	ublimation					1038 Btu/	Lb
		h.	Usab1	e Fee	edwater		<u>(</u> E	VA 1)		(EVA 2 or 3)	-
							10.8	6 Lb 73 Btu		11.29 Lb 11.719 Btu	

Responsible Organization:	Crew Systems Division/EC
Point of Contact:	J. L. Gibson; Ext. 2352
Official Data Sources:	SODB, Vol. IV, EMU Data Book, EMU Consumables Tables 4.0-3A and 4.0-3B, and Mission Appendix

2. PLSS Parameters (Continued)

2.6 EMU Heat Leak,  $Q_{h1}^{1}$ 

EVA	Ι	II	III
T=0 Launch	O RLP*	+135 RLP*	+200 RLP*
T+24 Launch	TBD	TBD	TBD

\*RLP - Rough Lunar Plain

- 2.7 Feedwater Usage Rate<sup>2</sup>
  - a. Cooling Rate,  $\dot{q}_T = 1.26 \dot{q}_M + 153 \text{ Btu/Hr} + \dot{q}_{h1}$ b. Feedwater,  $\dot{W}_{H_20} = \frac{\dot{q}_T}{1038 \text{ Btu/Lb } H_20}$

2.8 PLSS LiOH Capability<sup>3</sup>

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a. Nominal Loading

- (1) Total CO<sub>2</sub> Absorption, No Thermal Soak 10,900 Btu
- (2) Total CO<sub>2</sub> Absorption, Thermal Soak 8,400 Btu
- b. Usage Rate

Crew Metabolic Rate

Responsible Organization:	Crew Systems Division/EC
Point of Contact:	J. L. Gibson, Ext. 2352
Official Data Sources:	<sup>1</sup> SODB, Vol. IV, EMU Data Book, EMU Heat Leaks, Figure 4.0-1 and Mission Appendix
	<sup>2</sup> SODB, Vol. IV, EMU Data Book, page 4.5-66, Figure 4.5-44
	<sup>3</sup> SODB, Vol. IV, EMU Data Book, EMU Consumables, Tables 4.0-3A and 4.0-3B

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### 4.5 REFERENCES AND BACKGROUND MATERIAL

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

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The following maps are reproductions of the Flight Data File maps that the Apollo 17 crew will transfer to the surface and use during their sorties at Taurus-Littrow. Each map is twosided: one side shows the traverse as an overlay on a photomap of the part of the site; the other side is a topographic map with navigational information. Both sides give place names which, for the most part, are informal designations given by the crew to aid them in describing their findings and location during lunar surface operations.

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