

Results of the 1974 Through 1977 NASA/JPL Balloon Flight Solar Cell Calibration Program

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National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California



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Preface

The work described in this report was performed by the Control and Energy Conversion Division of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. All flights were conducted with the cooperation of the National Scientific Balloon Facility, located in Palestine, Texas. A summary of the data from six of the nine balloon flights made from 1974 through 1977 is presented.

Acknowledgment

The author wishes to express his appreciation for the excellent cooperation and support provided by the entire staff of the National Scientific Balloon Facility.

Gratitude is also extended to the following JPL people for their cooperation and support during the transfer of this project from one individual to another: R. G. Downing, R. F. Greenwood, G. M. Hill, J. J. Kos, and R. S. Mueller. The preflight, flight, and postflight support by R. S. Weiss has been extremely invaluable in assuring the success of the later flights in this series. The cooperation and patience extended by all the participating organizations was greatly appreciated.

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Abstract

The Jet Propulsion Laboratory has been calibrating solar cells on high-altitude balloons since 1962. This report covers the flights from 1974 through 1977. During this time, seven solar cell calibration flights and two R&D flights with a spectroradiometer as a payload were attempted. There were two R&D flights, and one calibration flight that failed. Each calibration flight balloon was designed to carry its payload to an altitude of 36.6 km (120 kft). R&D flight balloons were designed for a payload altitude of 47.5 km (159 kft). At the end of the flight period the upper (solar cell calibration system) and lower (consolidated instrument package [CIP]) payloads are separated from the balloon and descend via parachutes. The calibrated solar cells recovered in this manner are used as primary intensity reference standards during solar simulator testing of solar cells and solar arrays with similar spectral response characteristics. This method of calibration has become the most widely accepted technique for developing space standard solar cells.

The flights were conducted by NASA/JPL with the cooperation and assistance of the National Science Foundation's National Scientific Balloon Facility operated by the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) and located in Palestine, Texas.

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Results of the 1974 Through 1977 NASA/JPL Balloon Flight Solar Cell Calibration Program

I. Introduction

The primary source of electrical power for unmanned spacecraft, during the present space era, has been the direct conversion of solar energy through the use of solar cell panels. To accurately compute the power available from a panel it is necessary to know the conversion efficiency of the solar cells that make up the panel. This is most accurately determined by high-altitude calibrations of representative cells.

The solar cells were mounted on standard modules, by each participant, and returned to JPL for the calibration flight. The cells are resistively loaded near their short-circuit current point and exposed to the extraterrestrial Sun on top of a high-altitude balloon. Cell output and cell temperature are measured and recorded twice each second for a period of three hours or more while pointed at the Sun by an automatic Sun tracker. The recorded raw data are computer corrected for temperature and Earth-Sun distance, then averaged over 200 data points. The computer data are analyzed for time of day and average cell output. A group of 200 consecutive data points are selected as the calibration scan and becomes the calibration values for that group of cells. These calibrated cells can now be used to accurately set the output of solar simulators for testing other cells or panels, with similar characteristics, to determine their conversion efficiency under space conditions. Using the terrestrial Sun, similar determinations can be made; however, the accuracy will suffer greatly. The affecting factors of the atmosphere become evident by referring to Table 1. More complete descriptions of the balloon

system, Sun tracker and computer program, and data reduction as presently used can be found in Ref. 1. The solar cell calibration program is a continuing program to provide AMO calibrated cells for the industry.

II. Balloon Flight Payloads

Table 2 lists the participating organizations, serial numbers of the cells and the assigned flights during the 1974 through 1977 series of solar cell calibration flights. All cells were mounted on the standard JPL module according to the *JPL Procedure for Balloon Flight Solar Cell Modules* (Ref. 3). This procedure outlines physical size, critical dimensions, materials, workmanship, and procedures for assembling standard cells. The prefabricated standard modules were provided by JPL to the participants for mounting of their cells. Prior to the flight, the cells to be standardized were returned for preflight calibration on the JPL X25L Spectrolab Solar Simulator. Mounting of the standard cells on the Sun tracker and testing of the assembly was done before shipping to the National Scientific Balloon Facility (NSBF). Upon arrival at the NSBF the tracker and cell payload are rechecked and then calibrated through the NSBF telemetry data system. During the flight, data are recorded on magnetic tape which is then returned to JPL for computer processing and analysis. Figure 1 shows a typical cell payload and Fig. 2 shows the payload for the spectroradiometer R&D flights. Figures 3 through 9 show the mounting locations of each cell on the successful flights. Tracker mounting, prelaunch and launch are shown in Figs. 10 to 12.

Table 1. Attenuation of solar radiation by the Earth's atmosphere

Pressure, mbar ^b	Altitude ^a			Wavelength regions, μm								Altitude, km	IUGG ^c		
	Miles	10 ³ feet	Kilo-meters	0.12 to 0.20	0.20 to 0.29	0.29 to 0.32	0.32 to 0.35	0.35 to 0.55	0.55 to 0.9	0.9 to 2.5	2.5 to 7			7 to 20	
0.2	37	200	60	O ₂ absorbs almost completely.	Solar irradiation intensity approximates extra atmospheric. Attenuation by scattering increases markedly toward shorter wavelengths.								Above 60	110 km ↑ CHEMOSPHERE	
7.5	20	108	33	(0.20 to 0.21 μm , absorption by O ₂) Absorption by O ₃ appreciable.									O ₃ absorption not important.		
227	6.8	36	11	No radiation penetrates below about 11 km.	O ₃ absorption attenuates more than loss by scattering.	O ₃ absorption significantly attenuates radiation.	Irradiation diminished mostly by scattering by permanent gases in atmosphere.	H ₂ O responsible for major absorption; CO ₂ absorbs slightly at 2 μm . Water vapor (or ice crystals) found up to about 70,000 feet.				Strong O ₃ absorption at 9.6 μm . Strong CO ₂ absorption 12-17 μm .	33 to 11	20 km ↓	STRATOSPHERE
795	1.2	6.6	2				Highly variable dust, haze (H ₂ O), and smoke responsible for attenuation in regions 0.32 to 0.7 μm .	Energy transmitted with small loss down to 2 km.	Energy penetrates to sea level only through "windows" at approximately 1.2, 1.6, and 2.2 μm .	No significant penetration below 2 km, except in "windows" at approximately 3.8 and 4.9 μm .	Energy transmitted with moderate loss. Many absorption bands due to atmospheric gases.	11 to 2	11 km ↓	TRCOSPHERE	
1013			Sea level		Appreciable penetration through "clear" atmosphere to sea level.	Penetration through "clear" atmosphere to sea level about 40%.	Dust may rise to more than 4 kilometers.					2 to sea level	0 km ↓		

^a NASA/JPL balloon flight program altitude = 36.6 km (120 kft).

^b One mbar = 100 N/m².

^c Nomenclature recommended by International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG).

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Table 2. Participant List 74-77

Participant	Cells	Flight	Participant	Cells	Flight
AFAPL	74-131	75-2	SHARP	74-181	74-1
	74-132	74-1,75-1		77-101	77-1
	74-133	74-1	77-102	77-1	
	74-134	74-1,75-1	77-103	77-1	
	74-136	74-2,75-2	77-105	77-1	
COMSAT	74-203	75-2	TRW	77-110	77-1
	74-204	75-2		77-111	77-1
	76-125A	76-3		77-113	77-1
	76-125B	76-3		77-114	77-1
ESTEC	73-142	75-2		UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO	74-141
	73-143	75-2	75-111		75-1
	75-121	75-2	75-113		75-2
	75-122	75-2	75-115		75-2
	75-123	75-2	73-007		75-1
	75-124	75-2	73-008	75-1	
GSFC	74-111	75-1	73-009	75-1	
	74-112	75-1	73-010	75-1	
	74-113	75-1	73-151	74-2,75-1	
	74-114	75-2	73-152	74-2,75-1	
	74-115	75-2	73-153	75-1	
HAC	74-141	74-2	73-154	75-1	
	74-143	74-1	73-155	75-1	
	74-145	74-2	73-156	75-1	
	74-146	74-1	73-157	75-1	
	74-148	74-1	73-159	75-2	
	74-149	74-1	73-160	75-2	
	74-150	74-2	73-171	75-2	
	74-152	74-2	73-174	75-2	
	74-153	74-2	73-175	74-1,74-2,75-1,75-2	
	74-155	74-2	73-176	74-1,74-2,75-1,75-2	
	74-156	74-1	73-182	74-1,75-1,77-1	
	74-157	74-1	73-183	74-1,74-2,75-1,75-2,76-3,77-1	
	76-101	76-3	JPL	74-001	74-1
	76-103	76-3		74-002	74-1
76-105	76-3	74-003		74-2	
76-106	76-3	74-004		74-2	
LSMC	74-101	74-1		74-005	74-1,75-1
	74-103	74-1		74-006	74-1
	74-105	74-2		74-007	74-2
	74-107	74-2		74-008	74-2
NEC	75-101A	75-1		74-009	74-1
	75-101B	75-1		74-010	74-1
	75-102A	75-2	74-011	74-2	
	75-102B	75-2	74-012	74-1	
OCLI	77-122	77-1	74-013	74-1	
	77-123	77-1	74-014	74-1	
	77-124	77-1	74-205	75-2,76-3,77-1	
RAE	74-192	74-1	75-001	75-1	
	74-193	75-1	75-002	75-2	
	74-194	74-2	75-003	75-1	
	SAT	74-211	75-1	75-004	75-2
74-213		75-2	75-005	75-1	
			75-006	75-2	
			75-007	75-1	
		75-008	75-2		

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Table 2 (contd)

Participant	Cells	Flight	Participant	Cells	Flight	
JPL	75-009	75-1	JPL	SP-10	76-3	
	75-010	75-2		SP-11	76-3	
	75-011	75-1		SP-12	76-3	
	75-012	75-2		SP-13	76-3	
	75-013	75-1		SP-20	77-1	
	75-014	75-2		SP-21	77-1	
	75-015	75-1		SI-10	76-3	
	75-016	75-2		SI-11	76-3	
	76-001	76-3,77-1		SI-12	76-3	
	76-002	76-3		SI-13	76-3	
	76-003	76-3		SI-20	77-1	
	77-001	77-1		SI-21	77-1	
	77-002	77-1		SX-10	76-3	
	77-003	77-1		SX-11	76-3	
	77-004	77-1		SX-12	76-3	
	77-005	77-1		SX-13	76-3	
	77-006	77-1		SX-20	77-1	
	77-007	77-1		SX-21	77-1	
	77-008	77-1		ISS-31	76-3	
	BFS-17A	74-1,74-2,75-1, 75-2,76-3,77-1			TSS-32	76-3
	BFS-17B	74-1,74-2,75-1,75-2			TSS-33	76-3
	BFS-106A	74-1			TSS-34	76-3
	BFS-106B	74-1			TSS-35	76-3
	BFS-108A	74-1			TSS-36	76-3
	BFS-108B	74-1				
	BFS-109A	74-1			<u>Totals</u>	
	BFS-109B	74-1			Cells (non JPL)	65
	BFS-110A	74-2			Cells JPL	<u>124</u>
	BFS-110B	74-2			Cells flown one time	189
	BFS-111A	74-1				
	BFS-111B	74-1				
	BFS-112A	74-2				
	BFS-112B	74-2				
	BFS-114A	74-1				
	BFS-114B	74-1				
	BFS-115A	75-1				
	BFS-115B	75-1				
	BFS-118A	74-2				
	BFS-118B	74-2				
	BFS-307	74-2				
	BFS-309	74-2				
	BFS-402	74-2				
	BFS-409	75-2				
	BFS-503	74-2				
	BFS-505	74-2				
	BFS-506	74-2				
	BFS-517A	77-1				
BFS-517B	77-1					
BFS-517C	77-1					
BFS-518A	74-2					
BFS-518B	74-2					
BFS-518C	74-2					
BFS-601	74-2					
MO-05	77-1					
SL-10	76-3					
SL-11	76-3					
SL-12	76-3					
SL-13	76-3					

Participant Names	
AFAPL	= Air Force Aero Propulsion Lab.
COMSAT	= Communications Satellite Corp.
ESTEC	= European Space Research Organization (Holland)
GSFC	= Goddard Space Flight Center
HAC	= Hughes Aircraft Co.
ISAS	= Institute of Space and Aeronautical Science (University of Tokyo, Japan)
LSMC	= Lockheed Missiles and Space Co.
NEC	= Nippon Electric Co., Ltd. (Japan)
OCLI	= Optical Coating Lab, Inc.
RAE	= Royal Aircraft Establishment (England)
SAT	= Société Anonyme de Télécommunications (France)
SFC	= Sharp Corp. (Japan)

JPL Cell Identification	
BFS	= Balloon Flight Standard
MO	= Motorola
SL	= Spectrolab
SP	= Solar Power
ST	= Solar Technology
SX	= Solarex
TSS	= Terrestrial Secondary Standard

For cell locations on each flight, refer to Figs. 3 through 9.

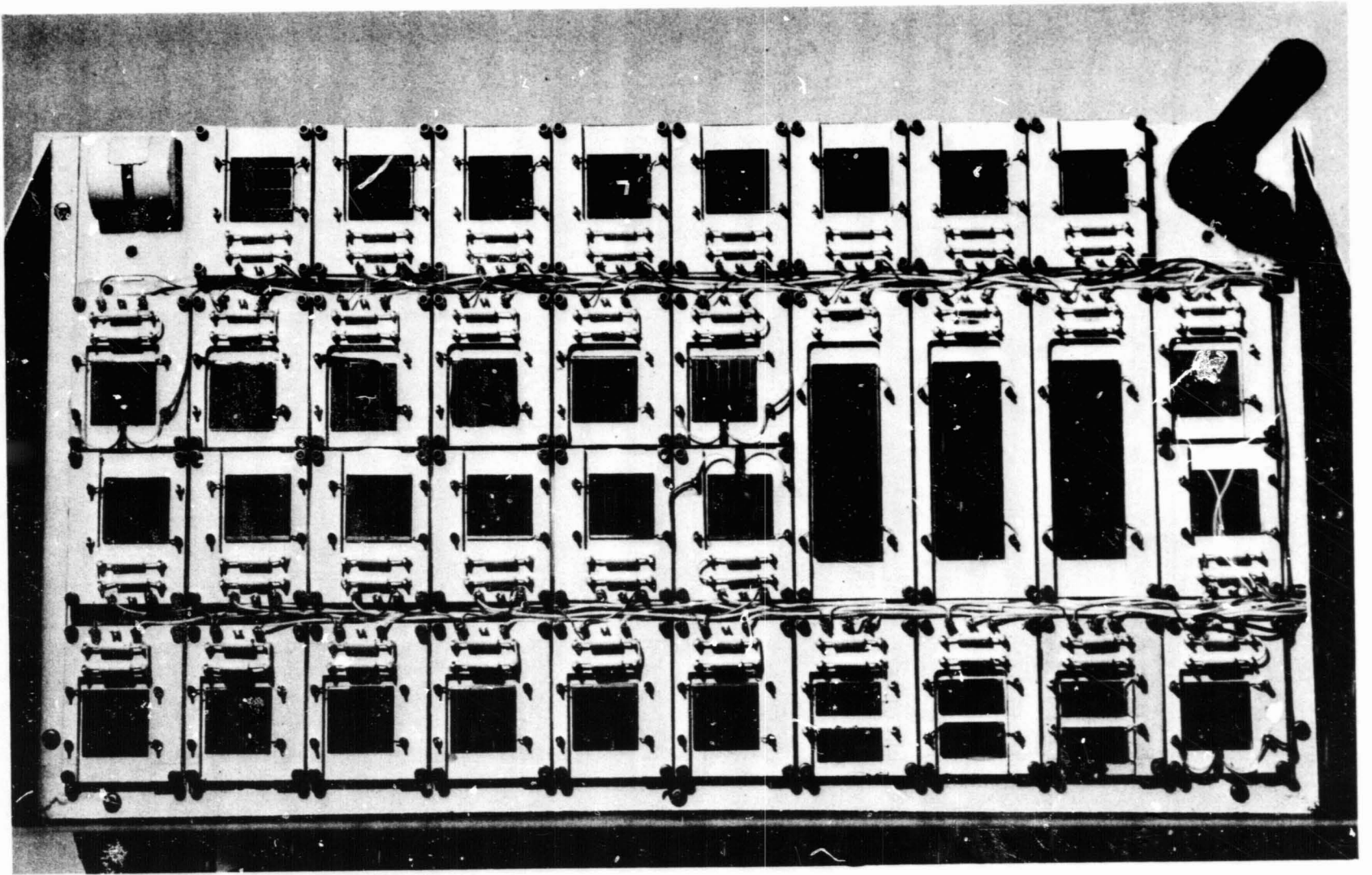


Fig. 1. Typical solar cell payload

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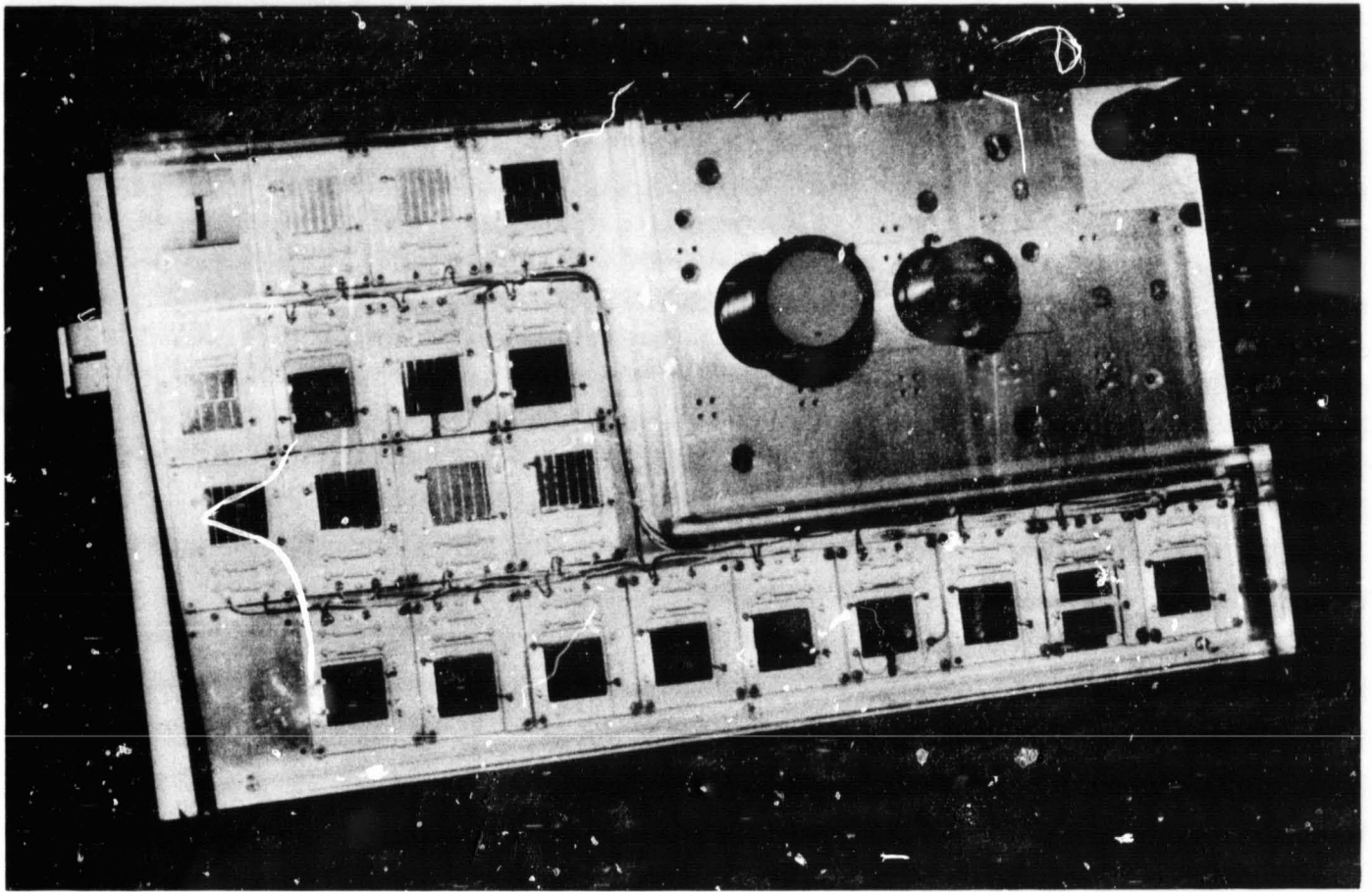


Fig. 2. Spectroradiometer payload

III. Balloon Flight Performance and California Data

A. Flight 74-1 (NSBF 858P)

Flight 74-1 was launched on Saturday, October 12, at 0720 hours CDT. Telemetry indicated a tracker malfunction; however, by manipulating the tracker on-off commands from the tower, 75% of the data were of an acceptable nature. Examination of the tracker after the flight revealed that one of the drive gears had worked loose. The magnetic data tape was returned to JPL for computer processing. Analysis of the computer output indicated adequate data around solar noon to provide calibration of the cell payload.

Table 3 lists the cells by serial number identifying the data channel assigned to the cells, the corrected millivolt calibration value, the 95% confidence level, and the standard deviation for the 100 data points averaged to provide the calibration value. Average temperature during this data scan is listed as a footnote at the lower right-hand corner. The pre-

and post-flight simulator calibrations and their relationship to each other as well as to the corrected flight data are shown. For a more complete discussion of the data reduction methods used see Ref. 1.

B. Flight 74-2 (NSBF 864P)

Launch of this flight was accomplished on schedule at 0755 hours on October 24, 1974. Some of the cells were affected by stray reflections and were reflown on a later flight.

The data for this flight were taken continuously from 1032 hours through tracker turn-off at 1321 hours. In viewing the raw data during the flight it was evident that some of the cells were not producing the correct output. It was later determined that these cells were receiving unanticipated reflections. Analysis of the computer corrected data indicated that the rest of the cells were unaffected. Corrected data for all the cells are shown on Table 4. Comments for these tables are the same as for flight 74-1 data tables.

Table 3. Balloon Flight 74-1 at 120,000 ft, adjusted data, 1 AU, 23°C on October 12, 1974

MODULF NUMBER	CHANNEL NUMBER	TEMP. ADJ.	INTENSITY AVERAGE	95 PERCENT CONF. LIMITS	STANDARD DEVIATION
74-	001	1	77.86	.01447	.06709
74-	002	2	77.99	.01704	.07903
74-	005	3	78.56	.01625	.07534
74-	006	4	78.55	.01980	.09182
74-	009	5	82.13	.01695	.07860
74-	010	6	81.84	.01846	.08558
74-	132	7	78.41	.01589	.07368
74-	134	8	83.99	.02002	.09282
73-	175	9	68.08	.01691	.07839
74-	103	10	69.43	.01467	.06800
74-	101	11	73.33	.01509	.06998
74-	013	12	69.46	.01567	.07265
74-	014	13	68.36	.01535	.07118
73-	176	14	67.44	.01675	.07769
74-	148	15	82.62	.01348	.06250
74-	149	16	84.18	.01682	.07801
74-	156	17	76.72	.01311	.06080
74-	157	18	78.31	.01601	.07426
74-	143	19	74.48	.01454	.06742
74-	146	20	73.94	.01071	.04965
74-	171	21	66.65	.00933	.04326
73-	182	22	68.54	.01231	.05721
BFS-	106A	23	64.50	.00992	.04600
BFS-	106B	24	64.57	.01384	.06418
BFS-	108A	25	67.11	.01642	.07612
BFS-	108B	26	68.19	.00980	.04544
BFS-	109A	27	70.71	.01598	.07410
BFS-	109B	28	67.60	.01175	.05450
74-	181	29	65.30	.01428	.06623
74-	192	30	71.42	.01380	.06401
74-	012	31	71.20	.01467	.06800
BFS-	111A	32	67.00	.01219	.05650
BFS-	111B	33	67.61	.00992	.04601
BFS-	114A	34	70.26	.01232	.05714
BFS-	114B	35	70.66	.01079	.05005
BFS-	17A	36	60.80	.01347	.06245
BFS-	17B	37	60.47	.00993	.04605
73-	183	38	67.76	.00828	.03839

• INDICATES CHANNEL FOR WHICH NO TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT WAS PROVIDED.

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE (DEG,C)
AT FLOAT ALTITUDE = 40.71

Table 3 (contd)

ORGAN- IZATION CODE	MODULE NUMBER	AMO, SOLAR SIM. 1 AU, 28 DEG.C		COMPARISON, SOLAR SIMULATOR & FLT		COMMENTS
		PRE-FLT	POS-FLT	PRE-FLT VS. POS-FLT (PERCENT)	FLIGHT VS. PRE-FLT (PERCENT)	
JPL	74-	001	74.67	74.70	-.04	4.10
JPL	74-	002	74.86	74.80	.08	4.01
JPL	74-	005	75.73	75.67	.08	3.60
JPL	74-	006	75.52	75.38	.19	3.85
JPL	74-	009	78.51	78.24	.34	4.40
JPL	74-	010	78.35	78.00	.45	4.26
AFAPL	74-	132	75.50	75.20	.40	3.71
AFAPL	74-	134	80.10	79.85	.31	4.63
JPL	73-	175	67.38			1.03
LSMC	74-	103	69.28	68.93	.51	.21
LSMC	74-	101	71.94	71.68	.36	1.89
JPL	74-	013	69.51	69.22	.42	-.08
JPL	74-	014	68.34	68.09	.37	.03
JPL	73-	176	66.52			1.36
HAC	74-	148	80.88	81.07	-.23	2.11
HAC	74-	149	82.55	82.49	.07	1.94
HAC	74-	156	74.95	75.02	-.09	2.31
HAC	74-	157	75.69	75.80	-.15	3.35
HAC	74-	143	73.78	73.32	.62	.94
HAC	74-	146	72.91	72.61	.41	1.40
ISAS	74-	171	67.23	66.80	.64	-.88
JPL	73-	182	67.88			.96
JPL	BFS-	106A	63.81	63.88	-.11	1.07
JPL	BFS-	106B	63.31	63.34	-.05	1.95
JPL	BFS-	108A	66.06	65.80	.39	1.57
JPL	BFS-	108B	67.10	66.33	1.15	1.59
JPL	BFS-	109A	69.75	69.67	.11	1.36
JPL	BFS-	109B	66.58	66.38	.30	1.50
SEC	74-	181	65.78	65.39	.59	-.73
RAE	74-	192	70.83	70.81	.03	.82
JPL	74-	012	70.52	70.57	-.07	.95
JPL	BFS-	111A	66.63	66.20	.65	.56
JPL	BFS-	111B	67.36	67.25	.16	.37
JPL	BFS-	114A	69.54	69.38	.23	1.03
JPL	BFS-	114B	70.18	70.18	.00	.68
JPL	BFS-	17A	59.66			1.88
JPL	BFS-	17B	59.20			2.11
JPL	73-	183	67.10			.97

Table 4. Balloon flight 74-2 at 120,000 ft, adjusted data, 1 AU, 28°C on October 24, 1974

MODULE NUMBER	CHANNEL NUMBER	TEMP. INTENSITY ADJ. AVERAGE	95 PERCENT CONF. LIMITS	STANDARD DEVIATION	
74-	003	1	77.88	.00740	.04529
74-	004	2	78.03	.00770	.04716
74-	007	3	79.04	.00403	.02468
74-	008	4	78.83	.00659	.04036
74-	011	5	73.26	.01208	.07400
BFS-	307	6	63.07	.01902	.11649
BFS-	309	7	63.61	.00822	.05033
BFS-	402	8	61.96	.00785	.04808
73-	175	9	67.70	.00664	.04063
BFS-	503	10	65.77	.00838	.05134
74-	136	11	81.59	.00935	.05723
74-	105	12	74.58	.01046	.06405
74-	107	13	72.03	.00431	.02641
73-	176	14	66.80	.02013	.12327
74-	150	15	83.92	.00355	.02176
74-	152	16	84.10	.00696	.04263
74-	153	17	77.85	.00985	.06030
74-	155	18	76.60	.00699	.04282
74-	141	19	73.70	.00989	.06059
74-	145	20	73.51	.00843	.05164
74-	194	21	57.05	.00456	.02795
73-	182	22	68.09	.00000	.00002
BFS-	505	23	65.84	.01152	.07053
BFS-	601	24	66.87	.01080	.06614
73-	151	25	71.17	.00620	.03794
73-	152	26	71.15	.00000	.00003
BFS-	518A	27	22.90	.00444	.02717
BFS-	518B	28	22.30	.00763	.04671
BFS-	518C	29	65.98	.00472	.02890
BFS-	110A	30	69.41	.00958	.05864
BFS-	110B	31	66.83	.00384	.02352
BFS-	112A	32	67.96	.00653	.04000
BFS-	112B	33	69.51	.00479	.02932
BFS-	118A	34	59.39	.00709	.04344
BFS-	118B	35	58.21	.00459	.02810
BFS-	17A	36	60.56	.00396	.02427
BFS-	17B	37	60.65	.00000	.00000
73-	183	38	67.64	.01033	.06329

• INDICATES CHANNEL FOR WHICH NO TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT WAS PROVIDED.

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE (DEG.C) AT FLOAT ALTITUDE = 44.66

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Table 4 (contd)

ORGAN- IZATION CODE	MODULE NUMBER	AMD, SOLAR SIM. 1 AU, 28 DEG.C		COMPARISON, SOLAR SIMULATOR & FLT		COMMENTS
		PRE-FLT	POS-FLT	PRE-FLT VS. POS-FLT (PERCENT)	FLIGHT VS. PRE-FLT (PERCENT)	
JPL	74-	003	74.57	74.53	.05	4.25
JPL	74-	004	74.59	74.58	.01	4.41
JPL	74-	007	75.49	75.60	-.15	4.49
JPL	74-	008	75.29	75.49	-.27	4.49
JPL	74+	011	70.89	70.73	.23	3.23
JPL	BFS-	307	60.88	60.85	.05	3.47
JPL	BFS-	309	61.54	61.50	.06	3.25
JPL	BFS-	402	60.49	59.78	1.17	2.37
JPL	73-	175	67.38	67.29	.13	.48
JPL	BFS-	503	67.27	65.87	2.08	-2.28
AFAPL	74-	136	80.05	79.98	.09	1.88
LSMC	74-	105	73.68	73.73	-.07	1.20
LSMC	74-	107	71.81	71.26	.77	.30
JPL	73-	176	66.52	66.55	-.05	.42
HAC	74-	150	81.90	82.26	-.44	2.41
HAC	74-	152	82.48	82.65	-.21	1.93
HAC	74-	153	75.77	75.90	-.17	2.67
HAC	74-	155	75.44	74.82	.82	1.51
HAC	74-	141	72.85	72.62	.32	1.15
HAC	74-	145	72.56	72.17	.54	1.30
RAE	74-	194	57.65	57.00	1.13	-1.06
JPL	73-	182	67.88	67.64	.35	.31
JPL	BFS-	505	65.24	65.36	-.18	.92
JPL	BFS-	601	66.43	66.62	-.29	.66
JPL	73-	151	69.90	69.90	.00	1.79
JPL	73-	152	69.82	69.67	.21	1.87
JPL	BFS-	518A	22.85	23.10	-1.09	
JPL	BFS-	518B	21.35	21.11	1.12	4.24
JPL	BFS-	518C	64.80	64.86	-.09	1.79
JPL	BFS-	110A	68.58	68.40	-.47	1.19
JPL	BFS-	110B	65.60	65.40	.30	1.84
JPL	BFS-	112A	67.19	67.87	-1.01	1.13
JPL	BFS-	112B	68.63	68.96	-.48	1.27
JPL	BFS-	118A	58.88	58.73	.25	.86
JPL	BFS-	118B	57.22	57.24	-.03	1.70
JPL	BFS-	17A	59.66	59.99	-.55	1.48
JPL	BFS-	17B	59.20	59.29	-.15	2.38
JPL	73-	183	67.10	67.09	.01	.80

	JPL 74-001	JPL 74-002	JPL 74-005	JPL 74-006	JPL 74-009	JPL 74-010	AFAPL 74-132	AFAPL 74-134	ON SUN
JPL 73-175 T1	LSMC 74-103	LSMC 74-101	JPL 74-013 2 x 4	JPL 74-014 2 x 4	JPL 73-176 T2	HAC 74-148 2 x 6	HAC 74-149 2 x 6	HAC 74-156 2 x 6	HAC 74-157 2 x 6
HAC 74-143	HAC 74-146	U. TOKYO 74-171			JPL 73-182 T3				
JPL BFS-106A BFS-106B	JPL BFS-108A BFS-108B	JPL BFS-109A BFS-109B	SHARE 74-181	RAE 74-192	JPL 74-012	JPL BFS-111A BFS-111B	JPL BFS-114A BFS-114B	JPL BFS-17A BFS-17B	JPL 73-183 T4

Fig. 3. Solar cell calibration module location chart, balloon flight 74-1

	JPL 74-003	JPL 74-004	JPL 74-007	JPL 74-008	JPL 74-011	JPL BFS-307	JPL BFS-309	JPL BFS-402	ON SUN
JPL 73-175 T1	JPL BFS-503	AFAPL 74-136	LSMC 74-105 2 x 4	LSMC 74-107 2 x 4	JPL 73-176 T2	HAC 74-150 2 x 6	HAC 74-152 2 x 6	HAC 74-153 2 x 6	HAC 74-155 2 x 6
HAC 74-141	HAC 74-145	RAE 74-194			JPL 73-182 T3				
JPL BFS-505	JPL BFS-601	JPL 73-151	JPL 73-152	JPL BFS-518 A B C	JPL BFS-110 A B	JPL BFS-112 A B	JPL BFS-118 A B	JPL BFS-17 A B	JPL 73-183 T4

Fig. 4. Solar cell calibration module location chart, balloon flight 74-2

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C. Flight 75-1 (NSBF 895P)

On June 6, 1975 at 0618 hours, flight 75-1 was launched. The flight was uneventful; all data were of the best quality; and recovery was accomplished with no problem. Flight data were reduced at JPL, and the calibrated cells with their data were returned to the participants.

Good-quality data were received at all times during the six-hour float time at 36.48 km (119.7 kft). The data tape was processed, and cells were returned to the participants. Data for this flight are found in Table 5.

D. Flight 75-2 (NSBF 905P)

Flight 75-2 was launched at 0610 hours on June 27, 1975. The balloon was at float altitude of 36.28 km (119 kft) for 5.4 hours. All data taken during this time were of high quality. Termination and recovery were accomplished with no problems.

The high-quality data received from this flight were recorded and processed in the usual manner. Calibration data and cells were returned to the participants. Table 6 lists the data for this flight.

E. Flight 75-3 (NSBF 917P)

This flight was an R&D flight slated for 45.7 km (150 kft) altitude with a spectroradiometer and twenty JPL cells forming the payload. Launch was accomplished at 0732 hours on September 8, 1975. The system rose to an altitude of 43.6 km (143 kft). The data were bad and intermittent; however, the tracker motor current monitor indicated an on-Sun tracking condition. Good cell data came through for a few minutes at 1115 hours, but did not last. At 1330 hours the balloon started losing altitude. It was determined that the balloon was a leaker, and the flight was terminated at 1356 hours. Both payloads (upper and lower) were sighted by the spotter plane; however, the solar cell payload was lost because the locating beeper antenna failed to deploy. Several days later the solar cell payload was located and returned to NSBF. Investigation of the solar cell payload indicated that the failure to acquire data was caused by a small battery exploding and shorting out various components of the data system. At this time a second R&D flight was planned for the next year.

F. Flight 76-1 (NSBF 987P)

This flight is a reflight of the 75-3 flight and was launched at 0751 hours on September 24, 1976. A redesign in the tracker data system eliminated the need for batteries and the

hazards involved in their use. Some preliminary data were acquired during ascent and showed the system to be functioning perfectly. Eighteen minutes after reaching float altitude the balloon ruptured, and the flight was immediately terminated at 1145 hours. Because of the apparent low reliability of the 45.7 km (150 kft) balloon in conjunction with a top payload, this was the last R&D flight attempted at this altitude.

G. Flight 76-2 (NSBF 1000P)

The payload for this calibration flight consisted of thirty-two cells and was launched at 0848 hours on December 3, 1976. Because of a failure in the tracker elevation drive clutch, no valid data were retrieved from this flight. In all other respects, this was a perfect flight.

H. Flight 76-3 (NSBF 1026P)

This flight was a reflight of the 76-2 flight and was launched on June 10, 1977 at 0650 hours. The launch and float periods were uneventful and high-quality data were acquired. Termination was started at 1350 hours. At 1500 hours a report was received from the spotter plane that the top payload had not separated from the balloon, resulting in no deployment of the parachute. The recovery crew located the top payload and returned it to the NSBF. Examination of the tracker system revealed extensive impact damage to the telemetry system and the tracker. One cell was lost at the landing site and five other cells (all JPL) were damaged. The balance of the cells were in good condition. Computer processing of the data tape was accomplished and the data analyzed. All of the participants' cells with their calibration data were returned. It was later determined that the upper payload separation command from the spotter plane did not activate the payload separation system. An explanation for this malfunction was not determined.

Float altitude was reached at 0930 hours. The tracker was turned on and immediately locked onto the Sun. Because of the low Sun angle at this early hour, good data was not received until 1000 hours. Total good data time was three hours and fifty minutes. In spite of the free fall (attached to the balloon) from the float altitude of 35.9 km (117.8 kft), very few cells were damaged. The damaged cells are identified in the data by the type of damage listed in the comments column on Table 7. In viewing Table 7 it will be noted that the output format of the data has been changed to provide all data on one page for easier referencing. The number of data points used to average the data for calibration was increased to 200 at this time. There are no other changes in the computer program from previous years. After data reduction, the calibration data and cells were returned to the participants.

Table 5. Balloon flight 75-1 at 119,000 ft on June 6, 1975

MODULE NUMBER	CHANNEL NUMBER	TEMP. INTENSITY ADJ. AVERAGE	95 PERCENT CONF. LIMITS	STANDARD DEVIATION	
75-	001	1	71.54	.00881	.05393
75-	003	2	75.82	.01374	.08413
75-	005	3	78.06	.01135	.06953
75-	007	4	80.69	.00720	.04408
75-	009	5	76.67	.01021	.06249
75-	011	6	77.17	.01132	.06932
75-	013	7	76.96	.01055	.06458
75-	015	8	78.40	.01123	.06877
73-	175	9	67.58	.00915	.05600
74-	132	10	77.02	.00763	.04674
74-	134	11	81.80	.01615	.09891
74-	193	12	61.65	.00974	.05964
74-	211	13	82.87	.01124	.06884
73-	176	14	66.78	.00915	.05606
74-	111	15	41.83	.00611	.03739
74-	112	16	42.74	.01294	.07924
74-	113	17	39.20	.00582	.03566
75-	111	18	61.58	.00975	.05972
74-	005	19	76.73	.00642	.03934
73-	007	20	65.70	.01046	.06407
73-	008	21	66.99	.01050	.06432
73-	009	22	69.99	.00608	.03722
73-	010	23	70.18	.00837	.05128
73-	182	24	68.01	.00458	.02806
73-	151	25	70.78	.00583	.03571
73-	152	26	70.93	.01127	.06899
73-	153	27	74.79	.01233	.07550
73-	154	28	75.44	.01138	.06966
73-	155	29	59.52	.00851	.05208
73-	156	30	61.38	.01402	.08585
73-	157	31	64.38	.01072	.06567
BFS-	115A	32	57.81	.00626	.03831
BFS-	115B	33	57.86	.00854	.05233
75-	101A	34	57.71	.00953	.05834
75-	101B	35	57.31	.00864	.05291
BFS-	17A	36	60.20	.01141	.06985
BFS-	17B	37	60.17	.01122	.06872
73-	183	38	66.48	.00881	.05397

• INDICATES CHANNEL FOR WHICH
NO TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT
WAS PROVIDED.

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE (DEG.C)
AT FLOAT ALTITUDE = 51.84

Table 5 (contd)

ORGANIZATION CODE	MODULE NUMBER	AMO, SOLAR SIM. 1 AU, 28 DEG. C		COMPARISON, SOLAR SIMULATOR & FLT		COMMENTS
		PRE-FLT	POS-FLT	PRE-FLT VS. POS-FLT (PERCENT)	FLIGHT VS. PRE-FLT (PERCENT)	
JPL	75- 001	72.15	71.70	.62	-.85	
JPL	75- 003	77.20	77.00	.26	-1.82	
JPL	75- 005	78.95	79.07	-.15	-1.15	
JPL	75- 007	81.74	81.55	.23	-1.31	
JPL	75- 009	77.67	77.35	.41	-1.30	
JPL	75- 011	78.10	77.85	.32	-1.21	
JPL	75- 013	76.95	77.59	-.83	.01	
JPL	75- 015	79.20	78.90	.38	-1.02	
JPL	73- 175	68.08	68.42	-.50	-.74	
AFAPL	74- 132	76.80	76.81	-.01	.28	
AFAPL	74- 134	82.45	81.70	.91	-.79	
RAE	74- 193	60.34	59.95	.65	2.13	
SAT	74- 211	82.78	82.87	-.11	.11	
JPL	73- 176	67.70	67.95	-.37	-1.38	CHIPPED CELL
GSFC	74- 111	48.20	48.29	-.19	-15.22	
GSFC	74- 112	45.05	45.50	-1.00	-5.42	
GSFC	74- 113	38.82	38.96	-.36	.97	
U OF T	75- 111	63.77	63.48	.45	-3.55	
JPL	74- 005	76.80	77.87	-1.39	-.09	
JPL	73- 007	66.68	66.71	-.04	-1.49	
JPL	73- 008	68.11	67.95	.23	-1.68	
JPL	73- 009	70.62	70.64	-.03	-.90	
JPL	73- 010	71.10	71.50	-.56	-1.31	
JPL	73- 182	68.70	68.75	-.07	-1.02	
JPL	73- 151	70.90	70.40	.71	-.17	
JPL	73- 152	70.82	70.11	1.00	.15	
JPL	73- 153	74.60	74.44	.21	.25	
JPL	73- 154	75.80	75.06	.98	-.47	
JPL	73- 155	60.44	60.25	.31	-1.55	
JPL	73- 156	62.43	61.95	.77	-1.72	
JPL	73- 157	65.39	64.60	1.21	-1.56	
JPL	BFS- 115A	58.30	57.36	1.61	-.85	
JPL	BFS- 115B	59.00	57.71	2.19	-1.98	
NEC	75- 101A	63.35	61.60	2.76	-9.78	
NEC	75- 101B	63.00	61.05	3.10	-9.92	
JPL	BFS- 17A	60.17	60.68	-.85	.06	
JPL	BFS- 17B	60.00	60.35	-.58	.28	
JPL	73- 183	68.15	68.23	-.12	-2.52	CHIP. FILT

Table 6. Balloon flight 75-2 at 118,400 ft, June 6, 1975

MODULE NUMBER	CHANNEL NUMBER	TEMP. ADJ.	INTENSITY AVERAGE	95 PERCENT CONF. LIMITS	STANDARD DEVIATION
75-	002	1	67.21	.01415	.08666
75-	004	2	71.80	.01187	.07272
75-	006	3	77.70	.01051	.06434
75-	008	4	80.34	.01313	.08041
75-	010	5	76.47	.01781	.10907
75-	012	6	76.86	.02142	.13114
75-	014	7	79.20	.01204	.07372
75-	016	8	78.11	.01405	.08607
73-	175	9	67.25	.00896	.05484
74-	136	10	81.29	.01323	.08103
74-	203	11	88.79	.01053	.06449
74-	204	12	88.74	.01329	.08141
74-	213	13	82.63	.01661	.10173
73-	176	14	66.31	.01386	.08487
74-	114	15	31.09	.01295	.07932
74-	115	16	13.44	.00865	.05295
75-	113	17	63.62	.01511	.09253
75-	116	18	63.73	.01419	.08690
75-	121	19	76.83	.01995	.12218
75-	122	20	66.95	.01962	.12015
75-	123	21	73.30	.01897	.11618
75-	124	22	66.74	.01167	.07148
73-	142	23	57.21	.01561	.09562
73-	182	24	67.88	.01115	.06826
73-	143	25	66.85	.00689	.04221
BFS-	409	26	68.22	.00861	.05273
BFS-	505	27	65.18	.01518	.09295
73-	159	28	78.82	.01709	.10467
73-	160	29	79.46	.02001	.12256
73-	171	30	74.75	.01307	.08002
73-	174	31	80.44	.01222	.07486
74-	131	32	75.38	.01358	.08313
74-	205	33	91.16	.00615	.03768
75-	102A	34	59.57	.00945	.05788
75-	102B	35	58.70	.01710	.10469
BFS-	17A	36	60.21	.01664	.10192
BFS-	17B	37	60.47	.01868	.11440
73-	183	38	66.94	.01571	.09619

• INDICATES CHANNEL FOR WHICH NO TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT WAS PROVIDED.

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE (DEG.C) AT FLOAT ALTITUDE = 47.88

Table 6 (contd)

ORGAN- IZATION CODE	MODULE NUMBER	AMO,SOLAR SIM, 1 AU, 28 DEG.C		COMPARISON,SOLAR SIMULATOR & FLT		COMMENTS
		PRE-FLT	POS-FLT	PRE-FLT VS. POS-FLT (PERCENT)	FLIGHT VS. PRE-FLT (PERCENT)	
JPL	75-	2	67.70	67.89	-.28	-.73
JPL	75-	4	73.00	72.60	.55	-1.66
JPL	75-	6	78.60	78.56	.05	-1.16
JPL	75-	8	81.05	80.60	.56	-.88
JPL	75-	10	77.45	77.18	.35	-1.29
JPL	75-	12	77.77	77.40	.48	-1.19
JPL	75-	14	78.94	79.45	-.65	.33
JPL	75-	16	77.50	78.40	-1.16	.78
JPL	73-	175	68.08	67.94	.21	-1.24
AFAPL	74-	136	81.99	81.90	.11	-.86
COMSAT	74-	203	89.15	88.70	.50	-.40
COMSAT	74-	204	88.75	88.52	.26	-.01
SAT	74-	213	82.50	82.57	-.08	
JPL	73-	176	67.70	66.96	1.09	-2.09
GSFC	74-	114	27.19	27.03	.59	12.55
GSFC	74-	115	12.60	12.78	-1.27	6.25
U OF T	75-	113	65.66	65.44	.34	-3.21
U OF T	75-	115	65.81	65.47	.52	-3.27
ESTEC	75-	121	77.60	76.85	.97	-1.00
ESTEC	75-	122	68.70	68.65	.07	-2.61
ESTEC	75-	123	74.70	73.60	1.47	-1.91
ESTEC	75-	124	67.77	67.67	.15	-1.55
ESTEC	73-	142	57.80	57.10	1.21	-1.04
JPL	73-	182	68.70	68.65	.07	-1.20
ESTEC	73-	143	69.30	68.75	.79	-3.67
JPL	BFS-	409	69.35	68.77	.84	-1.66
JPL	BFS-	505	66.10	66.29	-.29	-1.91
JPL	73-	159	79.80	79.40	.50	-1.25
JPL	73-	160	80.25	80.00	.31	-1.00
JPL	73-	171	75.15	75.00	.20	-.54
JPL	73-	174	80.60	80.67	-.09	-.20
AFAPL	74-	131	75.36	75.10	.35	.03
COMSAT	74-	205	90.90	89.72	1.30	.28
NEC	75-	102A	64.60	63.47	1.75	-8.43
NEC	75-	102B	63.50	62.38	1.76	-8.17
JPL	BFS-	17A	60.17	60.47	-.50	.06
JPL	BFS-	17B	60.00	60.32	-.53	.78
JPL	73-	183	68.15	67.77	.56	-1.81

Table 7. Balloon flight 76-3 at 116,850 ft on June 10, 1977

CHANNEL NUMBER	MODULE NUMBER	ORGANIZATION CODE	TEMP. ADJ.	INTENSITY AVERAGE	95 PERCENT CONF. LIMITS	STANDARD DEVIATION	AMO. SOLAR SIM. 1 AU, 28 DEG.C		COMPARISON, SOLAR SIMULATOR & FLT		COMMENTS
							PRE-FLT	POS-FLT	PRE-FLT VS. POS-FLT (PERCENT)	FLT VS. PRE-FLT (PERCENT)	
1	SP20	JPL		53.06	.00642	.04537	56.35	55.50	-1.51	-5.84	
2	77-102	TRW		72.02	.00506	.03578	72.96	72.45	-.70	-1.29	
3	77-005	JPL		76.05	.00885	.06259	76.35	75.80	-.72	-.39	VIOLET
4	77-001	JPL		66.85	.00673	.04760	68.00	67.80	-.29	-1.69	SOLAREX-.002
5	74-205	JPL		91.28	.00517	.03654	88.79	88.50	-.33	2.81	BLACK
6	77-124	OCLI		79.13	.00144	.01016	79.00	78.28	-.91	.17	
7	77-101	TRW		74.65	.00491	.03473	75.80	75.65	-.20	-1.52	
8	SX-21	JPL		75.13	.00231	.01423	76.76	76.05	-.92	-2.12	
9	ST-20	JPL		63.63	.00546	.03861	64.30	63.40	-1.40	-1.04	
10	73-183	JPL		66.82	.00316	.02236	68.32	68.33	.01	-2.19	T100K-T4
11	77-110	TRW		73.71	.00558	.03946	73.85	73.63	-.31	-.21	
12	77-122	OCLI		73.08	.00618	.04370	73.64	73.30	-.46	-.76	
13	BFS-17A	JPL		60.46	.00390	.02757	60.75	60.85	.16	-.48	
14	77-113	TRW		78.59	.00245	.01733	78.95	78.80	-.19	-.46	
15	77-003	JPL		77.22	.00618	.04370	77.90	77.64	-.33	-.87	GREEN
16	77-007	JPL		60.99	.00681	.04314	62.21	61.80	-.66	-1.95	GAAS
17	SX-20	JPL		74.84	.00264	.01868	76.15	76.00	-.20	-1.72	
18	77-004	JPL		76.78	.00738	.05217	77.78	77.60	-.23	-1.28	GREEN
19	SP-21	JPL		54.89	.00665	.04700	57.78	57.73	-.09	-5.01	
20	77-105	TRW		72.71	.00508	.03589	74.40	74.18	-.30	-2.27	
21	76-001	JPL		67.38	.00716	.05065	68.95	68.90	-.07	-2.28	T5K-T3
22	77-123	OCLI		77.20	.00698	.04932	77.50	77.05	-.58	-.39	
23	73-182	JPL		67.96	.00639	.04516	69.00	68.93	-.10	-1.51	T100K-T1
24	77-103	TRW		71.49	.00513	.03628	72.45	72.43	-.03	-1.32	
25	MO-05	JPL		70.06	.00727	.05139	70.92	70.94	.03	-1.22	
26	77-008	JPL		53.24	.00705	.04988	54.71	54.66	-.09	-2.70	GAAS
27	77-114	TRW		78.77	.00642	.04537	79.22	78.80	-.53	-.57	
28	ST-21	JPL		64.91	.00718	.05080	66.00	65.45	-.83	-1.65	
29	77-006	JPL		76.30	.00513	.03628	77.15	76.30	-1.10	-1.10	VIOLET
30	77-002	JPL		71.04	.00659	.04657	71.79	70.90	-1.24	-1.04	SL.002 TEX
31	77-111	TRW		73.02	.00000	.00002	73.67	73.60	-.10	-.89	
32	BFS-517A	JPL		21.45	.00456	.03227	21.86	21.77	-.01	-1.88	RED FILTER
33	BFS-517B	JPL		21.69	.00419	.02966	21.93	21.30	-2.87	-1.08	BLUE FILTER
34	BFS-517C	JPL		64.72	.00673	.04760	65.40	65.40	.00	-1.04	1X2
39	100-MV			102.53*	.00503	.03555	.00	.00	.00	.00	
40	80-MV			82.17*	.00201	.01423	.00	.00	.00	.00	
41	50-MV			51.34*	.00489	.03457	.00	.00	.00	.00	
42	0-MV			.00*	.00000	.00000	.00	.00	.00	.00	

* INDICATES CHANNEL FOR WHICH NO TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT WAS PROVIDED.

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE (DEG.C) AT FLOAT ALTITUDE = 56.53

	JPL 75-001	JPL 75-003	JPL 75-005	JPL 75-007	JPL 75-009	JPL 75-011	JPL 75-013	JPL 75-015	ON SUN
JPL 73-175 T1	AFAPL 74-132	AFAPL 74-134	RAE 74-193	SAT 74-211	JPL 73-176 T2	GSFC 74-111 2 x 6	GSFC 74-112 2 x 6	GSFC 74-113 2 x 6	U. TOKYO 75-111
JPL 73-005	JPL 73-007	JPL 73-008	JPL 73-009	JPL 73-010	JPL 73-182 T3				JPL 73-151
JPL 73-152	JPL 73-153	JPL 73-154	JPL 73-155	JPL 73-156	JPL 74-157	JPL BF5-115 A B	NEC 75-101 A B	JPL BF5-17 A B	JPL 73-183 T4

Fig. 5. Solar cell calibration module location chart, balloon flight 75-1

	JPL 75-002	JPL 75-004	JPL 75-006	JPL 75-008	JPL 75-010	JPL 75-012	JPL 75-014	JPL 75-016	ON SUN
JPL 73-175 T1	AFAPL 74-136	COMSAT 74-203	COMSAT 74-204	SAT 74-213	JPL 73-176 T2	GSFC 74-114 2 x 6	GSFC 74-115 2 x 6	U. TOKYO 75-113	U. TOKYO 75-115
ESTEC 75-121	ESTEC 75-122	ESTEC 75-123	ESTEC 75-124	ESTEC 73-142	JPL 73-182 T3			ESTEC 73-143	JPL BF5-409
JPL BF5-505	JPL 73-159	JPL 73-160	JPL 73-171	JPL 73-174	AFAPL 74-131	COMSAT 74-205	NEC 75-102 A B	JPL BF5-17 A B	JPL 73-183 T4

Fig. 6. Solar cell calibration module location chart, balloon flight 75-2

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	JPL SX10	JPL SL10	JPL ST10	JPL SP10	JPL 74-205 BLACK	JPL SX11	JPL SL11	HAC 76-106	ON SUN
COMSAT 76-125 A B		JPL 73-183 T4	JPL SX12	JPL SL12	JPL BFS17 A	HAC 76-105	JPL ST11	JPL SP11	
		JPL ST12	JPL SP12	HAC 76-103	JPL SX13	JPL SL13	JPL 76-001 T3	JPL ST13	JPL SP13
		HAC 76-101	JPL TSS 31	JPL TSS 32	JPL TSS 33	JPL TSS 34	JPL TSS 35	JPL TSS 37	

Fig. 7. Solar cell calibration module location chart, balloon flight 76-2

	JPL SX10	JPL SL10	JPL ST10	JPL SF10	JPL 74-205 BLACK	JPL SX11	JPL SL11	HAC 76-101	ON SUN
COMSAT 76-125 A B		JPL 73-183 T4	JPL SX12	JPL SL12	JPL BFS 17 A	HAC 76-105	JPL ST11	JPL SP11	JPL 76-002
		JPL ST12	JPL SP12	HAC 76-103	JPL SX13	JPL SL13	JPL 76-001 T3	JPL ST13	JPL SP13
		HAC 76-106	JPL TSS 31	JPL TSS 32	JPL TSS 33	JPL TSS 34	JPL TSS 35	JPL TSS 37	JPL 76-003

Fig. 8. Solar cell calibration module location chart, balloon flight 76-3

SP20	TRW 77-102	JPL 77-005 VIOLE1	JPL 77-001 0.002 SOLAREX	74-205 BLACK	OCL1 77-124	TRW 77-101	SX21	ON SUN	
ST20	73-183 T4	TRW 77-110	OCL1 77-122	BFS 17A	TRW 77-113	JPL 77-003 GREEN	JPL 77-007 GaAs		
SX20	JPL 77-004 GREEN	SP21	TRW 77-105	76-001 T3	OCL1 77-123	73-182 T1	TRW 77-103		
MO-05	JPL 77-008 GaAs	TRW 77-114	ST21	JPL 77-006 VIOLET	JPL 77-002 SL 0.002 TEX	TRW 77-1111	BFS-17 A B C		

Fig. 9. Solar cell calibration module location chart, balloon flight 77-1

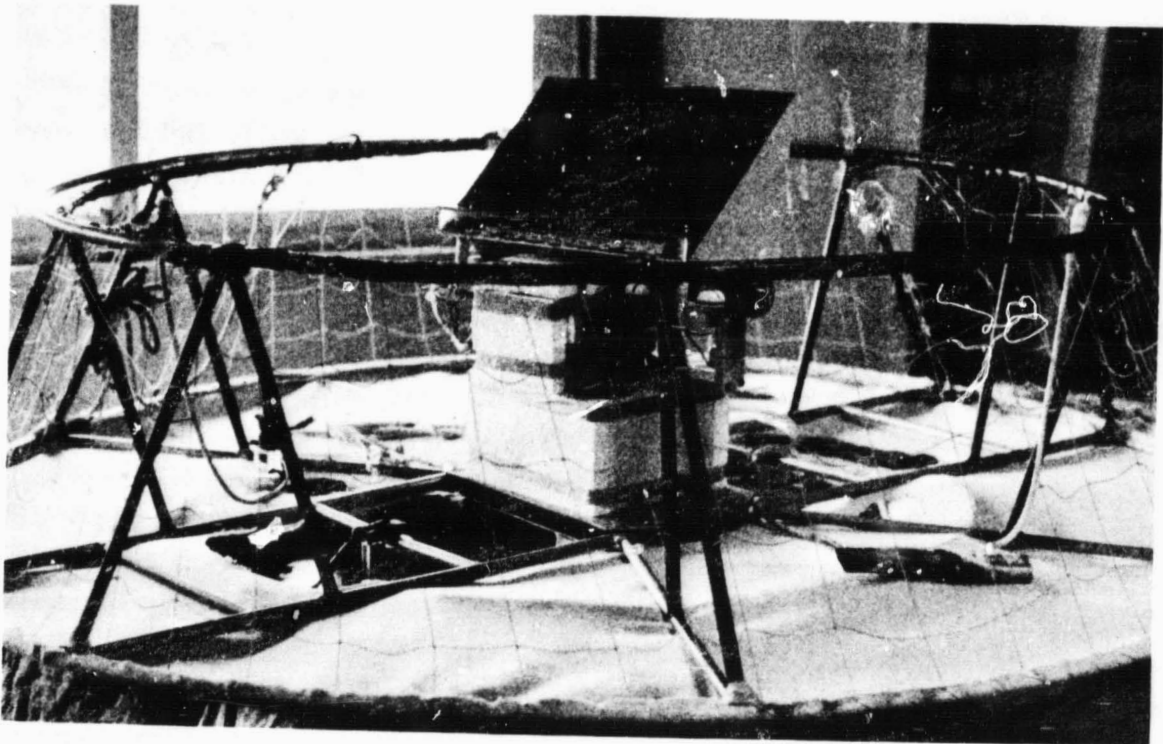


Fig. 10. Sun tracker mounted on balloon top hoop

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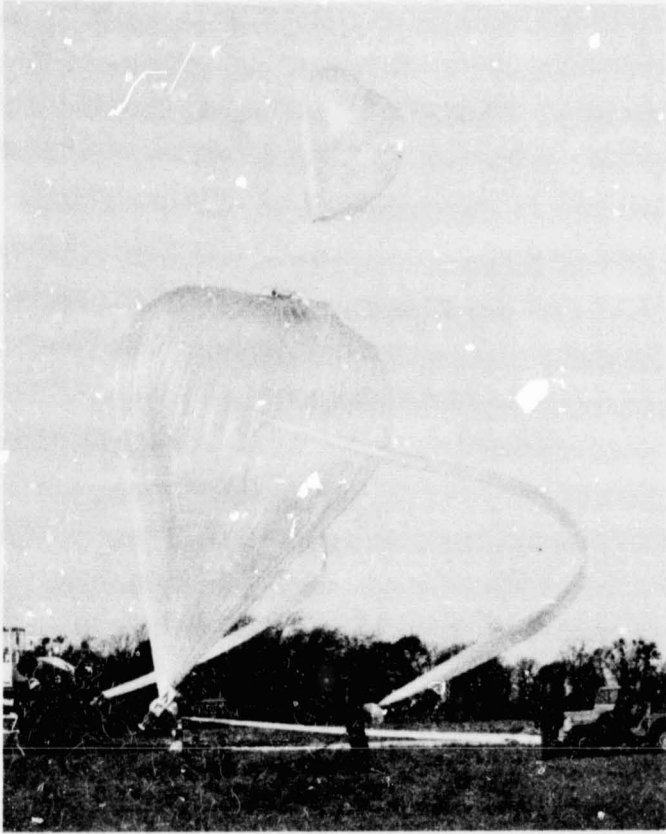


Fig. 11. Balloon system with top-mounted Sun tracker

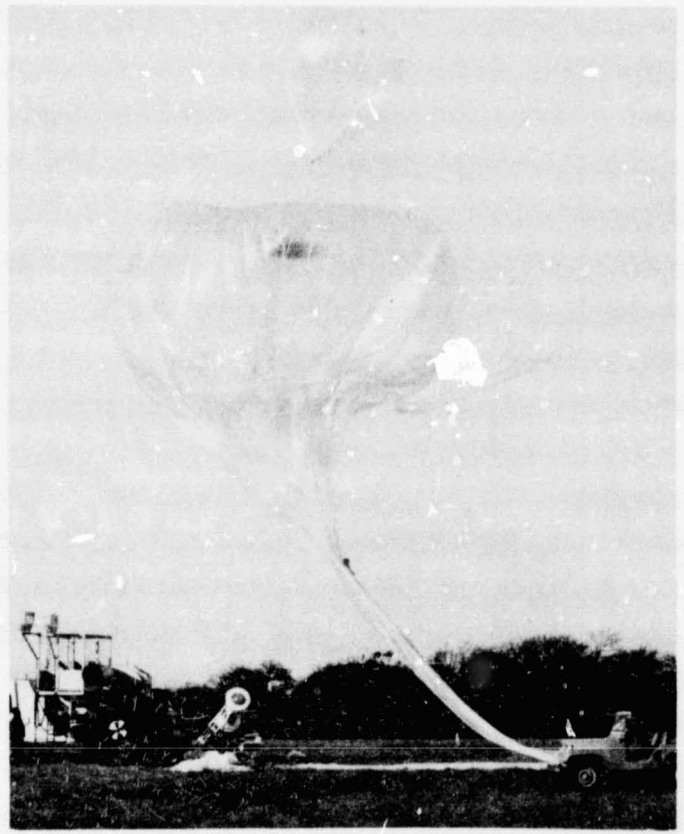


Fig. 12. Balloon launch with top-mounted Sun tracker

I. Flight 77-1 (NSBF 1030P)

The 0802-hours launch on August 11, 1977 was uneventful as was the float and termination phases of this flight. The tracker was energized at 1030 hours at an altitude of 35.3 km (116 kft) with Sun lock accomplished at 1033 hours. Termination of the flight occurred at 1507 hours. Since the last flight (76-3), a method of verification of separation of the top payload was developed by the NSBF personnel and worked very well on this flight.

All data during the four-hour float period were of high quality. On return to JPL the data from around solar noon were reduced to provide the cell calibration data. The computer printout for this flight is found in Table 8.

IV. Data Reduction Changes

In an effort to improve the quality of the calibration data greater flexibility is continually being added to the computer data reduction program. The most recent change (effective with Flight 76-3) permits the computer to run sequential data scans between two clock times (i.e., 15 minutes before to 15 minutes after solar noon). Data from each 200 data points can

now be averaged and the most representative scan used for the calibration data on the cells.

In addition to the format changes mentioned earlier, JPL has provided for a computer output data page for each participant listing all their specific cells. This page provides early data to be returned with each participant's cells. As other methods to provide more accurate or representative data becomes available, they will be incorporated into the program. JPL has endeavored to provide the highest quality and most accurate data available from the Balloon Flight Solar Cell Calibration Program in a timely manner after each flight.

V. Conclusions

JPL has been calibrating solar cells using high-altitude balloons since 1962. Table 9 lists the data generated on one standard cell (BFS-17A) that has flown on most of the calibration flights during this program. Repeatability of this cell to its average calibration value is better than 1%. The conclusions to be drawn are: (1) balloon flight calibration of solar cells is a stable and reliable method of obtaining AM0 calibrations, and (2) silicon solar cells when properly used and cared for are reliable standards for a number of years.

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Table 8. Balloon flight 77-1 at 118,367 ft on August 11, 1977

CHANNEL NUMBER	MODULE NUMBER	ORGANIZATION CODE	TEMP. INTENSITY ADJ. AVERAGE	95 PERCENT CONF. LIMITS	STANDARD DEVIATION	AMO, SOLAR SIM. 1 AU, 28 DEG.C		COMPARISON, SOLAR SIMULATOR & FLT		COMMENTS
						PRE-FLT	POS-FLT	PRE-FLT VS. POS-FLT (PERCENT)	FLIGHT VS. PRE-FLT (PERCENT)	
2	SL10	JPL	67.92	.00509	.03599	67.17	49.65	-26.08	1.11	CELL CHIPPED
3	ST10	JPL	51.06	.00656	.04640	52.35	51.59	-1.45	-2.46	CELL CHIPPED
4	SP10	JPL	53.18	.00464	.03281	54.69	.00	.00	-2.77	RES DAMAGED
5	74-205	JPL	91.09	.00704	.04978	88.47	88.87	.45	2.96	BLACK
6	SX11	JPL	69.34	.00364	.02571	70.87	70.68	-.27	-2.15	
7	SL11	JPL	68.73	.00311	.02197	68.93	68.73	-.29	-.29	
8	76-101	HUGHES	94.82	.00627	.04433	93.65	93.07	-.62	1.25	
9	76-125A	COMSAT	88.18	.00710	.05023	87.32	87.38	.07	.99	
10	76-125B	COMSAT	86.21	.00462	.03267	86.11	85.90	-.24	.12	
11	73-183	JPL	66.84	.00465	.03287	68.24	68.32	.12	-2.04	TEMP-CHIP FL
12	SX12	JPL	72.24	.00659	.04661	73.03	72.97	-.08	-1.09	
13	SL12	JPL	68.24	.00450	.03185	68.88	68.62	-.38	-.93	
14	BFS-17A	JPL	60.35	.00537	.03797	60.56	60.79	.38	-.35	
15	76-105	HUGHES	94.10	.00374	.02643	93.00	92.40	-.65	1.18	
16	ST11	JPL	46.28	.00708	.05003	46.70	44.99	-3.66	-.90	STAINED
17	SP11	JPL	50.35	.00460	.03256	51.91	51.53	-.73	-3.00	
18	ST12	JPL	51.58	.00749	.05299	52.83	52.87	.08	-2.37	
19	SP12	JPL	50.66	.00668	.04723	52.41	52.30	-.21	-3.35	
20	76-103	HUGHES	94.43	.00776	.05484	93.20	92.97	-.25	1.32	
21	SX13	JPL	71.88	.00606	.04285	72.76	72.90	.19	-1.20	
22	SL13	JPL	68.60	.00702	.04966	68.75	68.47	-.41	-.22	
23	76-001	JPL	67.44	.00591	.04179	69.01	69.05	.06	-2.28	TEMP
24	ST13	JPL	51.61	.00575	.04069	53.29	52.98	-.58	-3.15	
25	SP13	JPL	45.97	.00555	.03924	49.44	48.78	-1.33	-7.02	
26	76-104	HUGHES	93.49	.00341	.02411	92.35	91.76	-.64	1.23	
27	TSS-31	JPL	66.96	.00741	.05237	68.12	68.17	.07	-1.70	
28	TSS-32	JPL	67.20	.00710	.05018	68.45	68.49	.06	-1.82	
29	TSS-33	JPL	66.18	.00717	.05067	67.27	67.34	.10	-1.63	
30	TSS-34	JPL	65.86	.00653	.04618	66.73	66.73	.00	-1.31	
31	TSS-35	JPL	66.12	.00546	.03861	67.42	67.35	-.10	-1.93	
32	TSS-37	JPL	64.45	.00621	.04393	65.77	65.80	.05	-2.00	
33	76-003	JPL	84.34	.00853	.06029	84.20	83.61	-.70	.16	TEXTURED
34	76-002	JPL	76.43	.00605	.04275	77.40	77.00	-.52	-1.25	VIOLET
39	100-MV		101.50*	.00648	.04585	.00	.00	.00	.00	
40	80-MV		81.14*	.00638	.04515	.00	.00	.00	.00	
41	50-MV		50.60*	.03246	.22955	.00	.00	.00	.00	
42	0-MV		.00*	.00000	.00000	.00	.00	.00	.00	

* INDICATES CHANNEL FOR WHICH NO TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT WAS PROVIDED.

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE (DEG.C) AT FLOAT ALTITUDE = 56.41

**Table 9. Repeatability of standard solar cell BFS-17A
for 29 flights over a 15-year period**

Flight date	Output, MV	Flight date	Output, MV
9/5/63	60.67	8/5/70	60.32
8/3/64	60.43	4/5/74	60.37
8/8/64	60.17	4/23/74	60.37
7/28/65	59.90	5/8/74	60.36
8/9/65	59.90	10/12/74	60.80
8/13/65	59.93	10/24/74	60.56
7/29/65	60.67	6/6/75	60.20
8/4/66	60.25	6/27/75	60.21
8/12/66	60.15	6/10/77	60.35
8/26/66	60.02	8/11/77	60.46
7/14/67	60.06		
7/25/67	60.02	Total	1746.89
8/4/67	59.83		
8/10/67	60.02	Average	60.24
7/19/68	60.31		
7/29/68	60.20	Low 59.83	-0.676%
8/26/69	60.37		
9/8/69	60.17	High 60.80	+0.935%
7/28/70	60.42		

Average \bar{x} = 60.24

Maximum deviation from \bar{x} = 0.935%

Each data point is an average of 20 to 30 points per flight for period 9/5/63 to 8/5/70.

For flights on 4/5/74 through 7/1/75 each data point is an average of 100 or more flight data points.

For flights starting in September 1975, each data point is an average of 200 data points.

References

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2. Gas, P. R., "Solar Radiations," in *Handbook of Geophysics*, C. F. Campen, Jr., et al., eds. Chapter 16: pp. 14-32, MacMillan Co., New York, 1960.
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