



2. Radio Frequencies - Probably still some use of the 200 megahertz bands, though most use will be in the 2200 to 2300 megahertz region. Some use of millimeter-wave frequencies for satellite-to-satellite communication.
3. Modulation formats - PCM of some form for most systems. Probably bi-phase or some more sophisticated format. error-detecting- and correcting codes will receive much more attention.
4. Antennas - Antennas with higher gain, more precise tracking, including some use of "on-axis" tracking systems. Multiple-object tracking systems. Multiple-object tracking systems will also find their place in range operations.
5. Recording Systems - Changes will be evolutionary. New systems such as laser recorders and magnetic bubble memories may provide some surprises.
6. Relay Systems - TDRS and its military cousins could make centralized data receiving and processing centers a very practical reality which, coupled with fast data transmission links on the ground, could let an engineer sit at his home data terminal and monitor- and possibly interact with- his experiment.

Probably the greatest contribution RCC Telemetry Standards could make toward the success of future space programs would be the continuation of concern on the part of those responsible for the standards that the foreseeable requirements at the ranges are reflected in the standards in a timely manner. Methodical preparation of test procedures for critical parameters of new systems as they arise will also assist in an orderly growth toward the most efficient use of the future, very expensive, test platforms in space.