

HST
Gardelle, all invitees/
attendees,
M.S.

Sixteenth Meeting of the Hipparcos Science Team

ESTEC, 14-15 July 1987

Attendance:

HST: Dr M. Crézé, Dr. M. Grenon, Prof. M. Grewing (first day only), Dr E. Høg, Prof. J. Kovalevsky, Dr F. van Leeuwen, Dr L. Lindegren, Dr H. van der Marel, Mr C.A. Murray, Mr R.S. Le Poole, Dr C. Turon.

(Prof. F. Donati was unable to attend)

ESTEC: M.A.C. Perryman, R.D. Wills

H. Hassan, G. Ratier, K. van Katwijk, M. Schuyer, T. Batut (part time)

ESOC: J. van der Ha, A. Schütz

MATRA: J. P. Gardelle was invited but unable to attend

Agenda: the Agenda given in Annex I was adopted

1. Project Status Report

Hassan gave a report of the overall technical status of the payload and spacecraft. Problem areas included the thermo-mechanical distortion between the gyros and the star mappers, and the distortions of the mirrors leading to a differential defocus between the two fields of view. Both topics would be dealt with in further detail during the meeting.

The satellite was on schedule for a Flight Acceptance Review at the end of February 1988. A Qualification Results Review was presently ongoing.

The recently published ArianeSpace Launch Manifest had placed Hipparcos on launch V 33, scheduled for April 1989. The flight of V 19 was presently expected for 8 September 1987.

The HST members were naturally disturbed by this major delay in the launch date. Letters would be drafted by the consortia leaders for submission to the Director General via the ESA D/Sci.

2. Project Scientist Report

Perryman reported on the status of the outstanding actions from the 15th HST Meeting, and from the Third Selection Committee Meeting. Concerning the former, an action on ESOC to include reference to the current value of Ω_0 and $\bar{\nu}_0$ was awaiting the next issue of the DDID and is recalled as Action 1. Guidelines for consortia involvement in payload switching procedures during commissioning and routine operations had not been provided by Grewing, and this action was dropped.

On this subject, Perryman noted that he expected the following procedures for DRC/ESOC interaction to be followed: all information on payload calibration (whether arising from ESOC, SRL/FAST First Look, or the DRCs) would be circulated. Any party discovering anomalous or undesirable data features would flag this to all other involved parties via the Project Scientist. If considered, a meeting (or electronic mail discussions) would be held with ESOC, and recommendations made to ESOC who would then implement them if they were in agreement and if considered acceptable in operational terms.

Concerning actions resulting from the Third Selection Committee meeting, only actions taken by INCA members had been completed, while nothing further had been submitted by the Committee Members. Perryman would write to Professor Blaauw, copied to members of the Selection Committee, summarising the action status (action completed 16 July).

Perryman informed the HST that Dr Wilkinson (Jodrell Bank) had expressed an interest in observing Hipparcos radio objects with Merlin or with the European VLBI network. After consultation with the consortia leaders, this request had been approved, and Dr Argue had subsequently sent the list of relevant objects to Dr Wilkinson.

The draft slide set was reviewed by the HST and a series of comments were made on the slides. These would be implemented by Perryman, along with written comments on the accompanying description received before the end of the HST meeting. Comments were received from Grewing, Grenon, van der Marel and Turon, and were subsequently included as proposed.

3. Payload Aspects

Van Katwijk presented the payload overall status report (Annex II).

Ratier presented his updated paper on the F11 grid calibration report (ESA-HIP-09894, Issue 1, Rev. 1) and distributed copies to van Leeuwen, Kovalevsky, Lindegren, Le Poole and van der Ha (Annex IIIa). A memo with replies to all consortia comments was also distributed (Annex IIIb). The CSEM Measurement Report (TPD-HIP-GRD-MR-199), detailing the location of all blemishes (complete to ESA/TPD knowledge) was also distributed to Kovalevsky, van Leeuwen and Lindegren. The DRC would read and provide comments on the ESA-provided tape (Action 2). Ratier also announced that he would be distributing a full report on F9, for information.

Ratier provided details of the present straylight status (Annex IV). For the earth a longitudinal interruption of 21 degrees (cf a 24 degrees specification) and a transverse interruption of 16-17 degrees (cf a 13.5 degrees specification) were currently predicted. For RTAD, an interval of about 18 degrees between two occultations would be obtained, sufficient to allow IDT observations in this interval. In reply to a question from Kovalevsky, van der Ha noted that shuttering is done on the basis of earth/moon ephemerides and the NSL.

Van Katwijk presented details of the PFM photometric calibration plans (Annex V). The results of the PFM photocathode homogeneity measurements were much better than those of EM, and the best-fit quadratic surface had a residual of 1-2 per cent. IDT detection efficiency measurements on a finer grid were passed to Kovalevsky, van Leeuwen and Grenon after the meeting (Annex VI). Van Katwijk noted that the calibrations on an 11×11 grid might, if time was restricted, be requested to be reduced to an 8×8 grid, but in this eventuality Grenon and Kovalevsky would again be consulted.

Wills presented some details of the problems of the thermo-mechanical distortion between the gyros and the star mapper (Annex VII) which might impact on the DRC's (especially NDAC's) method of attitude reconstruction. Van Leeuwen requested an indication of the model used and the amplitude of the effects. Wills would supply this information (Action 3).

4. ESOC Aspects

Van der Ha presented his note on on-ground datation errors (Annex VIII). The conclusion was that the specifications for the relative and absolute time datation errors were easily met, and that the DRC would have to account only for the time of propagation between the satellite and the ground station.

A proposal for a comparison of orbit data interpretation, which had been suggested by Kovalevsky, was made by van der Ha. Kovalevsky insisted that the outputs be in different reference systems (viz. the mean equatorial system of date, and the J2000 equatorial and ecliptic system). The simulated orbit and eclipse data files would be sent by ESOC to CERGA, RGO and ARI (Action 4). These data might also be included in the next level of the test data tape.

Van der Ha presented the status of the DDID. Kovalevsky urged that some further details of the house-keeping data contents are provided. Van der Ha would send relevant data from the HUM to the DRC (Action 5). Van der Ha distributed the calibration 'annex' to the DDID prepared by P. Davies (Perryman also forwarded this to Pieplu, CNES after the meeting). Any comments on the present DDID should be made in time for a discussion to be held at the next HST meeting (Action 6).

Van der Ha presented the status of the test data tapes. Number 2 had been distributed in June, although it had not yet been received by RGO. (After the meeting, Perryman was informed by CNES that the tape they had received appeared to be empty. This fact had

been forwarded to ESOC. If confirmed new data tapes would be despatched by ESOC).

Van der Ha stated that a test tape 3 could be available by about January or February 1988. At this time, IDT/SM and other payload data simulated by ESOC would be available (along with some orbit data, observation reports and timing information, but probably without payload monitoring data). A comparison procedure based on the consortia's interpretation of the tape contents would then have to be set up.

Perryman made a proposal for numbering of objects in payload chromaticity calibration mode (Annex IX) which was accepted by all parties.

The HST requested that the next HST meeting included a presentation by ESOC on the status of the payload monitoring activities, and a description of the type of simulated data that ESOC was preparing (Action 7).

5. Data Reduction Aspects

(a) Double Star Law for INCA:

Kovalevsky presented his concerns on the IDT IFOV piloting strategy for double stars, as proposed by Lindegren. Kovalevsky's suggestion was to point to the centre, rather than the photocentre, of the double system up to a magnitude difference of 3 mag, when only the primary would be targeted. Lindegren had no major objections to the proposal of Kovalevsky. Lindegren and Söderhjelm would reflect on the proposal (Action 8). If there were no new suggestions, then Kovalevsky's proposal could be adopted at the next HST meeting. Turon did not object to this schedule.

Le Poole suggested that the DRC considered 'de-pointing'. The HST listened to Le Poole's proposal, and while not enthusiastic, would be at liberty to reflect further on the subject.

Van Leeuwen commented on the observation of double stars near the edge of the FOV – the geometry would change as the primary or secondary moved out of the FOV, while the other component might remain observable. After a brief discussion it was agreed that the best way to handle this problem was for the DRC to discard such data, rather than consider any modification to the way in which the PSF is constructed.

(b) IDT Data Treatment Report

Murray presented his report on further work on the IDT data processing, which now contained variations in the spin rate, and velocities about all three axes. He noted that minor planets will not be treated if they are 'partially observed'.

Van Leeuwen said that NDAC were going in a direction where they may only use the 3-parameter solution for double star treatment, not for the photometry or for estimating phase errors.

(c) SM/Attitude Treatment Report

Van Leeuwen presented the progress of these tasks within NDAC (Annex X). Simulated data had been sent to Utrecht, and Schrijver had already sent some results of his processing of the data back to van Leeuwen. A more detailed comparison of results would take place later.

(d) Great Circle Treatment Report

Van der Marel presented a status of some activities related to the GCR processing (Annex XI). A comparison note had been drawn up and distributed, and comments should be provided before 15 September (Action 9) in time for a new note to be produced before the next HST meeting.

(e) Comparison

A time schedule for the comparison tasks was set up (Annex XII).

(f) Software Readiness Review

The document prepared by Perryman was discussed. Inputs from Kovalevsky/Lindgren (Section 1), Murray (Section 2), van Leeuwen (Section 3), Lindgren (Section 5, including astrometric parameter solution) and Kovalevsky (Section 6) were requested before September 15. This schedule would allow distribution of a new draft by October 1, a first round of consortia completion before October 30, and a discussion of the conclusions of this preliminary exercise at the next HST meeting (Action 10).

(g) NDAC Status Report

Van Leeuwen reported that successful transfer of data had taken place between RGO and CUO/DSRI. Petersen has completed a geometrical GCR package, not fully tested. Dynamical smoothing would be implemented soon. Lindgren reported on the NDAC interfaces and software status at Lund (Annex XIII).

(h) FAST Status Report

The DCMS is expected to be ready in September 1987, with integration of the other packages (mostly written) starting in October. Reception and preparation of data (including manual and automatic selection of RGC poles and end points) was expected to be integrated in November. The outputs of simulations should be functioning in September. The SM/IDT work stopped about 3 months ago, but should re-start in September. The magnitudes package was due in January/February 1988. GCR reception is due end 1987.

Kovalevsky thought that the rms on the RGC origins in the sphere reconstitution was still too large (1 milli-arcsec), but studies were still going on. The astrometric parameter package (Heidelberg) was completed, but not yet transferred to CNES. There are still problems with the double star treatment, with work ongoing in Bari and CERGA. The decision on who would do the final analysis was not yet made – probably it would be either Torino or Padova.

The calibration package is due to end at end 1987. Photometric calibration of SM, IDT and SSR has been completed. Geometric calibration of SM is still ongoing, using IDT data and SM crossings of vertical slits. The fellowship position of Miss Gonano ends on 1 October: a final meeting would take place in September, organised by Vaghi.

The work on alternative sphere reconstitution in Italy depends on the 5-year funding plans of CNR: if approved, it would be run at Pisa.

(i) TDAC Status Report

Høg reported on the progress of the Tycho analysis definition (Annex XIV). Companion recognition will now take place outside the 12 arcsec boxes, out to a box size of 60 arcsec centred on the TIC star positions, and down to 0.3 mag brighter than the Tycho limit. Serendipity recognition will, in consequence, be less important, and may not even take place. Høg was considering the publication of TIC3, based on the first year of observation, perhaps on microfiche, and in a format not necessarily related to that of the final Tycho Catalogue. Positions would be good to about 0.15 arcsec, and the catalogue could be available mid-way through the mission.

(j) Miscellaneous

It was agreed to dedicate part of the next HST meeting to discussions on photometry – this should cover the main mission as well as Tycho photometry. On the suggestion of Kovalevsky, Mignard would also be invited to participate in these discussions. Perryman asked that Grenon be given the possibility of a full overview of the entire photometric aspects, including Tycho, Utrecht, etc. Grenon remarked that he planned some coordinating work after the Liège PFM calibration results were available.

Turon asked about the status of the IC1 within the data reduction consortia. Van Leeuwen said that he had read the IC1 tape, without problems, and that the data would be incorporated in the RGO simulations in October. Kovalevsky remarked that Falin is writing the software to read the data tape, and that a report would be issued on this subject at Sitges. Lindegren remarked that he was using IC1 for the sphere simulations. The double star annex catalogue was also being used for some statistical work at Lund. Lund had no comments on the catalogue so far.

Lindegren proposed that the comparison of the determination of star positions be for-

malised (some comparisons had already been carried out between Lund and Heidelberg). Lindegren would provide appropriate inputs for this to be set up (Action 11).

(k) Data Publication using Optical Discs

A proposal had been made by Perryman, and distributed to the HST before the meeting. Le Poole and Turon presented results of some measurement work carried out by Astroscan (Leiden) and MAMA (Dr Guibert, Annex XV) concerning the trade off between field size and pixel size. It was evident from the discussions that the trade off depended on the application foreseen for the data – if finding charts for small telescopes, a large pixel size (up to 160 micron) was considered possible by Turon. If the data were to be used to study the environments of the Hipparcos stars, the 25 micron pixels of the ST GSSS (for the majority of the plates scanned) were desirable. Van Leeuwen pointed out that if finding charts were the main application, this could be achieved using filtered images, representing objects as circles with a radius dependent on the star's magnitude. HST would reflect on these points, and Perryman would continue some investigations with people at ST-ECF (München) working on optical disc catalogues.

7. Input Catalogue Aspects

Turon presented the status of the INCA/ESOC interface, and a debrief of the working group meeting that had taken place on 13 July (Annex XVI). The minutes of the interface meeting would also be distributed to all HST members by Perryman. The question of ESOC updates of the Input Catalogue was discussed, after which it was agreed that the procedure of deleting an incorrect entry and adding a new star with the next available INCA running number was appropriate. Turon's current estimate of the Input Catalogue size was 118 700, based on present simulation results, although this should be an upper limit to the final contents.

Turon informed the HST that Arlot was now involved in the Input Catalogue Consortium to work on the preparation of ephemerides of planetary satellites. Some correspondence had taken place between Arlot and Lindegren concerning the choice of these objects. A supplementary proposal was in preparation to cover this topic, with Arlot as principal investigator, and including Lindegren (if he was in agreement) as co-investigator.

Turon outlined some first thoughts on plans for the publication of the Input Catalogue. It appeared feasible to do this in printed form (Annex XVII). Turon would investigate publication by the Paris Observatory, and Perryman would investigate in parallel with Longdon ESTEC (Action 12).

8. Miscellaneous

(a) Publicity status: Perryman said that copies of all printed material were still available

through him. The work on a film was proceeding at a low level. Murray noted that a Sky At Night television programme was presently scheduled for December 13.

(b) Consortia brochures: a schedule for a draft of the INCA document, to be ready in time for Sitges, had been drawn up. Only a handful of contributions had been received by Perryman so far – these had all been through a ‘first pass’ editing, and had been returned to the original authors for their comments.

(c) Agreement: Grenon raised a point of concern about the means of access to the Tycho data. This prevented the signing of the Agreement at the meeting. Grenon would discuss these concerns with Høg, and a proposal for the revision of the Agreement, if necessary, would be made before the next HST meeting by Grenon (Action 13).

(d) Radial Velocity program: Perryman had received a proposal submitted by Dr Griffin (Cambridge) to the SERC for the construction of two telescopes dedicated to the radial velocity measurements of Hipparcos stars. After a brief discussion, it was suggested that Perryman write to Dr Mayor to establish his views on the proposal before submitting any recommendations to Dr Griffin (action completed on 16 July).

(e) IAU preparations: Turon thought that a preparation of the INCA work might be made at the 1988 IAU meeting. The consensus amongst the HST was that no other Hipparcos-specific presentations would be appropriate at that time.

9. Areas of Concern

Le Poole expressed concern about the internal problems that were known to exist within FAST concerning the participation of CSS. It was felt that, at some point, this issue might become a problem for the project in general, and not simply FAST – for example concerning simulated data comparison, preparations for launch, etc. Kovalevsky felt that this problem might be cleared up in the near future, but that ESA would be informed if it appeared that the problem was not being solved.

10. Future Meetings

The next meeting of the Hipparcos Science Team would take place on 16-17 November, to be followed by a one-day meeting of NDAC (Perryman noted his unavailability on 19-20 November). Hassan invited the HST members to hold this meeting either at ESTEC or in Toulouse, depending on the location of the PFM at that time.

M.A.C. Perryman, 16 July 1987



REF.

HIPPARCOS

HST 16

estec

DATE
14-15/7/87
PAGE
9

ACTION NO	DESCRIPTION (not more than 4 lines)	CLOSING DATE	ACTIONNEE Person/firm	INITIATOR Person/firm
1	Include reference to current value of DOP and TDO in the DOD	next HST issue	vander Ha	(Buyer)
2	[comes over from last HST action]			"
new action	2. Load FII grid calibration tape and provide connects to ESA	October 1	van Leeuwen / Kovalevsky	
EPE-87-1421-8094 ✓ and 237623 in L4/JK HP-MNU-21/152 17/1987	3. Provide details of model / amplitude of effects of thermal - mechanical distortion orbit and eclipse data files to ARI/ESOC/RGO	October 15	W.U.S.	"
✓	4. Provide simulated orbit and eclipse data files to ARI/ESOC/RGO	October 15	van der Ha	"
✓	5. Extract relevant data from HUM on housekeeping and send to DRC (Kovalevsky van Leeuwen)	August 15	vander Ha	"
✓	6. Connects on present DOD in time for discussions at next HST	Sept. 30	HST (all)	"
✓	7. Coordinate presentation by ESOC on P/L monitoring station + ESOC simulated data description for next HST	next HST	van der Ha	"
✓	8. Consider Kovalevsky proposal for double star observation	next HST	Lijdekker (Socialeijk)	"
✓	9. Provide connects on van der Maed GCR comparison note	Sept. 15	HST (all)	"
✓	10. Provide inputs (as agreed in minutes) on Software Readiness Review document.	Sept. 15	HST (see minutes) for names	"
✓	11. Provide inputs on formalisation of calculation of star positions next HST (Vidagren (comparison))	next HST	Vidagren	"
✓	12. Investigate facilities for publication of Input Catalogue next HST (Buyer)	next HST	Turen (Buyer)	"
✓	13. Propose revision to agreement with TDAC data access next HST	next HST	Orejon	"
Signatures				

Annex I

Agenda

Sixteenth Meeting
 of the
 HIPPARCOS SCIENCE TEAM
 ESTEC, 14-15 July 1987
 (Start of meeting: 09:30 on 14 July, Room 32004)

AGENDA

1. Project status report (09.30-09.45) (Hassan)
2. Project Scientist report (09.45-10.30) (Perryman)
 - Selection Committee meeting debrief/action status/etc

--- Interval to inspect slide series, etc (10.30-11.00) -----
2. (cont.) HST response to launch delay (11.00-11.15)
3. Payload aspects (11.15-13.00):
 - payload status report (van Katwijk, 15 min)
 - grid calibration report (Ratier, 15 min)
 - straylight status/occultations (Ratier, 15 min)
 - PFM photometric calibration plans (van Katwijk, 30 min)
 - thermo-mechanical effects on attitude (Wills, 30 min)
4. ESOC aspects (14.00-15:00):
 - on-ground datation errors of TM data (van der Ha)
 - proposal for comparison of orbit data (van der Ha)
 - DDID and test data tape status (van der Ha)
 - notation for stars in chromaticity GCR mode/dummy stars
5. Data Reduction aspects (15.00-17.30):
 - double star law for INCA (Lindegren, 15 min)
 - IDT data treatment report (Murray/van Leeuwen, 60 min)
 - SM/attitude comparison progress report (van Leeuwen, 45 min)
 - GCR comparison progress report (van der Marel, 30 min)

15 July

6. Data Reduction aspects, continued (09.00-11.00)
 - Software Readiness Review discussion (Perryman, 45 min)
 - NDAC/FAST/TDAC Status Reports (Hog/Kovalevsky, 60 min)
 - data publication using optical discs (Perryman, 15 min)
7. INCA aspects (11.00-13.00):
 - status of INCA/ESOC interface: debrief (Turon/Schutz/Wills)
 - planets and satellites - BdL involvement: debrief (Turon)
 - proposal for publication of Input Catalogue (Turon)
8. Miscellaneous (14.00-15.00):
 - publicity status (film, ESA brochures, poster, slides)
 - consortia brochure/Agreement
 - radial velocity programs
9. Any other business, future Hipparcos meetings, next HST meeting

Annex II

Payload Status



HIPPARCOS PAYLOAD
STATUS REPORT
FOR HST
14TH JULY 1987

PREPARED BY
PHP TEAM

① Date 14/7/87

CONTENTS

1. PRESENT HARDWARE STATUS
2. RECENT TEST RESULTS
3. NEAR FUTURE PROGRAM
4. AREAS OF CONCERN

Date 14/7/87 (2)

1. PRESENT HARDWARE STATUS

• TELESCOPE OPTICAL PERFORMANCES (Obj)

	C_c	C_v	C_d	LMTF*
PFM	0,3 mas	1,3 mas	1,0 mas	14 %
SPEC	2,7 mas	1,5 mas	—	—

*AT common
BEST focus

- GRIP - CALIBRATION STATUS REPORTED SEPARATELY
- BAFFLES - IMPROVEMENTS WRT EM IMPLEMENTED
- REFOCUSING MECHANISM - UPGRADED
- STARMAPPER DETECTION ASSEMBLY - EXCHANGED
- ALL OTHER HARDWARE - NOMINAL

Date 14/01/88 (3)

2. RECENT TEST RESULTS

- STRAYLIGHT TEST (MAY'87) - SEPARATE REPORT
- VIBRATION TEST (JUNE'87) - POSITIVE RESULTS

3. NEAR FUTURE PROGRAM

- ALL ACTIVITIES IN IAL, LIEGE(B)
- PERFORMANCES TEST IN AMBIANT (JULY)
- THERMAL VACUUM TEST
- PHOTOMETRIC CALIBRATION* IN VACUUM (AUGUST)
- "DELIVERY" TO AERITALIA, TORINO(I)
- FOR INTEGRATION WITH SPACECRAFT (SEPTEMBER)

* AGREED CALIBRATION PROGRAM - SEPARATE REPORT

14/7/87 Date (4)

4. AREAS OF CONCERN

- DIFFERENTIAL DEFOCUS BETWEEN TWO FOV's
- LONG TERM STABILITY OF FLAT FOLDING MIRROR
- EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE PROFILE, HUMIDITY AND ACCELERATIONS ON MIRROR MOUNTS BONDING, IMPACTING ON DIFFERENTIAL DEFOCUS, UNDER REVIEW
- VARIATION OF MODULATION IN THE FIELD

Date 14/18/15 (5)

DIFFERENTIAL DEFOCUS BETWEEN FOV'S

SIMPLIFIED GEOMETRICAL ASSESSMENT

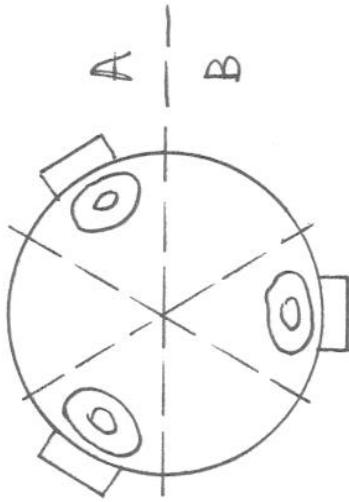
$$\begin{aligned} f &= 1/\left\{1/f(BC) + 1/f(FM) + 1/f(SM)\right\} \quad (\text{ASSUMING FM}) \\ f &= 1/\left\{1/f(BC) - 1/f(FM) + 1/f(SM)\right\} \quad (\text{WFE DISSYMMETRY}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(BC) &= 1,40 \quad 10^6 \text{ (mm)} \\ f(FM) &= 7,84 \quad 10^7 \text{ (mm)} \\ f(SM) &= 1400 \quad \text{(mm)} \end{aligned}$$

FOV(A) FOV(B)

$$\Delta f = 0,0499 \text{ (mm)} \triangleq 50 \mu\text{m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} FM \quad WFE(\max) &= r^2/2f(FM) \\ r &= 178 \text{ mm (mirror radius)} \\ WFE(\max) &= 2,0207 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ (mm)} \triangleq 1/2,722 \\ \rightarrow \Delta f &= 247 \text{ WFE}(\max) \end{aligned}$$



⑥ Date 14/11/18

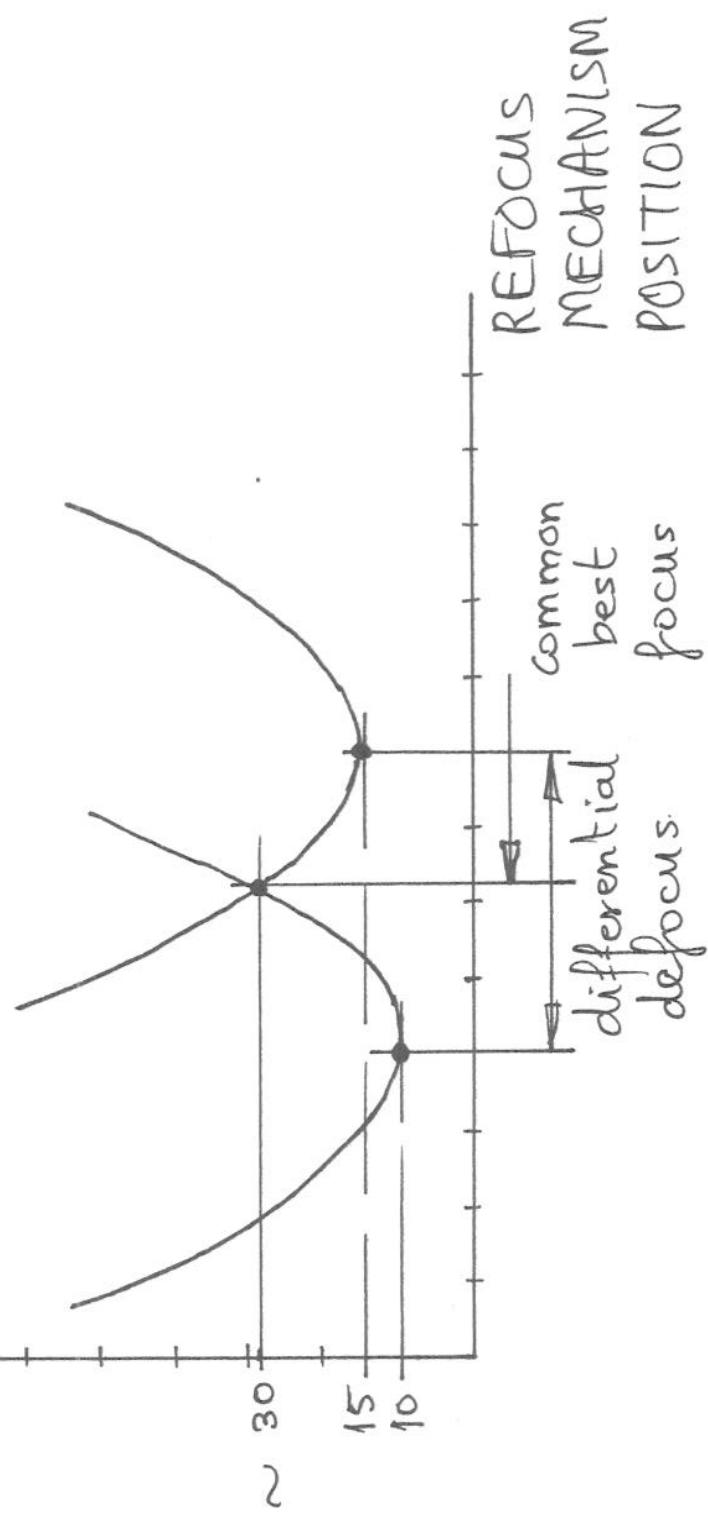
MECHANISMS OF MIRROR DISTORTION (INSTABILITY)

- "HIGH" TEMPERATURE EFFECT ON MIRROR MOUNT GLUE
 - LARGE THERMAL DEFLECTIONS WITHIN THE GLUE
 - + LOW YOUNG'S MODULUS
 - = LARGE NONLINEAR STRAINS
 - + MATERIAL YIELDING NONLINEARITY } HISTESIS
- MOISTURE EFFECT ON MIRROR MOUNT GLUE
 - SWELLING WITHIN THE GLUE, DEPENDENT ON DIFFUSION STATE
→ STRESSES
- RESULTANT STRESS SYSTEM DEPENDS ON TEMPERATURE, LOADS & HUMIDITY HISTORIES

18/1/h1 aeaD (T)

ILLUSTRATION OF DIFFERENTIAL
DEFOCUS EFFECT ON MODULATION
(ARBITRARY
VALUES)

LMTF(%)
100



⑧ Date 1/8/88

Annex III

Grid Calibration Report



HIPHERCOS

Update Grid calibration report

(F-11.)

H.S.T.
14 -JULY -1987



COMMENTS (on issue 1):

- Received from FAST, NDAC, MATRA, TPD, ESOC and J.H.Lecat
- Most of these comments have been incorporated in the new issue
- Detailed reply is provided separately.

Major changes:

- Summary table of various reference frames has been added.
- Explanation of the computation of MSI for Star Mapper vertical slits has been put in line with delivered data.
- Figure 3.5.1.a on ESA runs definition has been revised.

Conclusion:

- Data delivered on tape with issue 1. are unaffected.

A.O.B.:

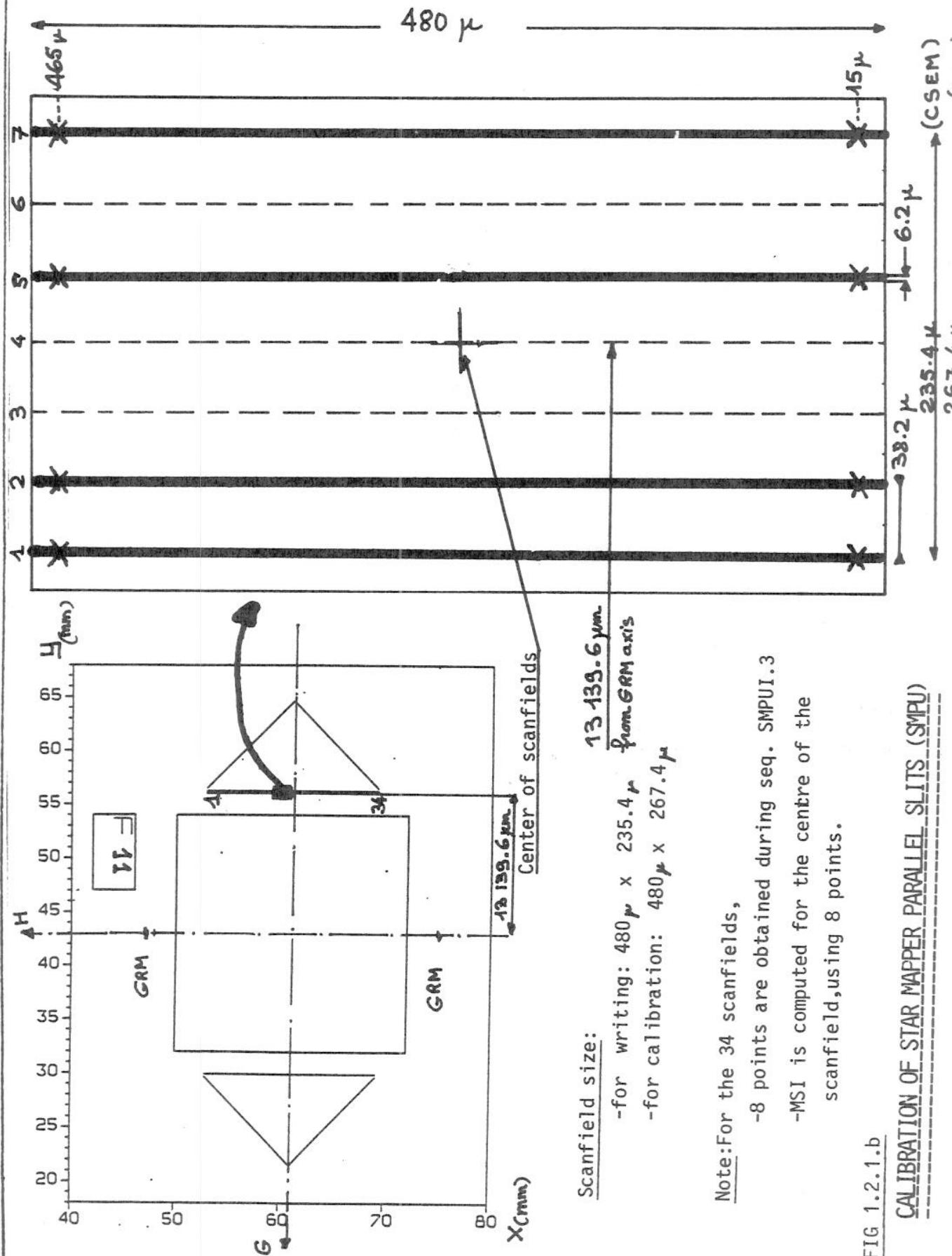
- Report on spare grid (F9) still to be issued.



esa
estec

HIPPARCOS

Doc.No. : ESA-HIP-09894
Issue No.: 1 Rev. 1
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esa
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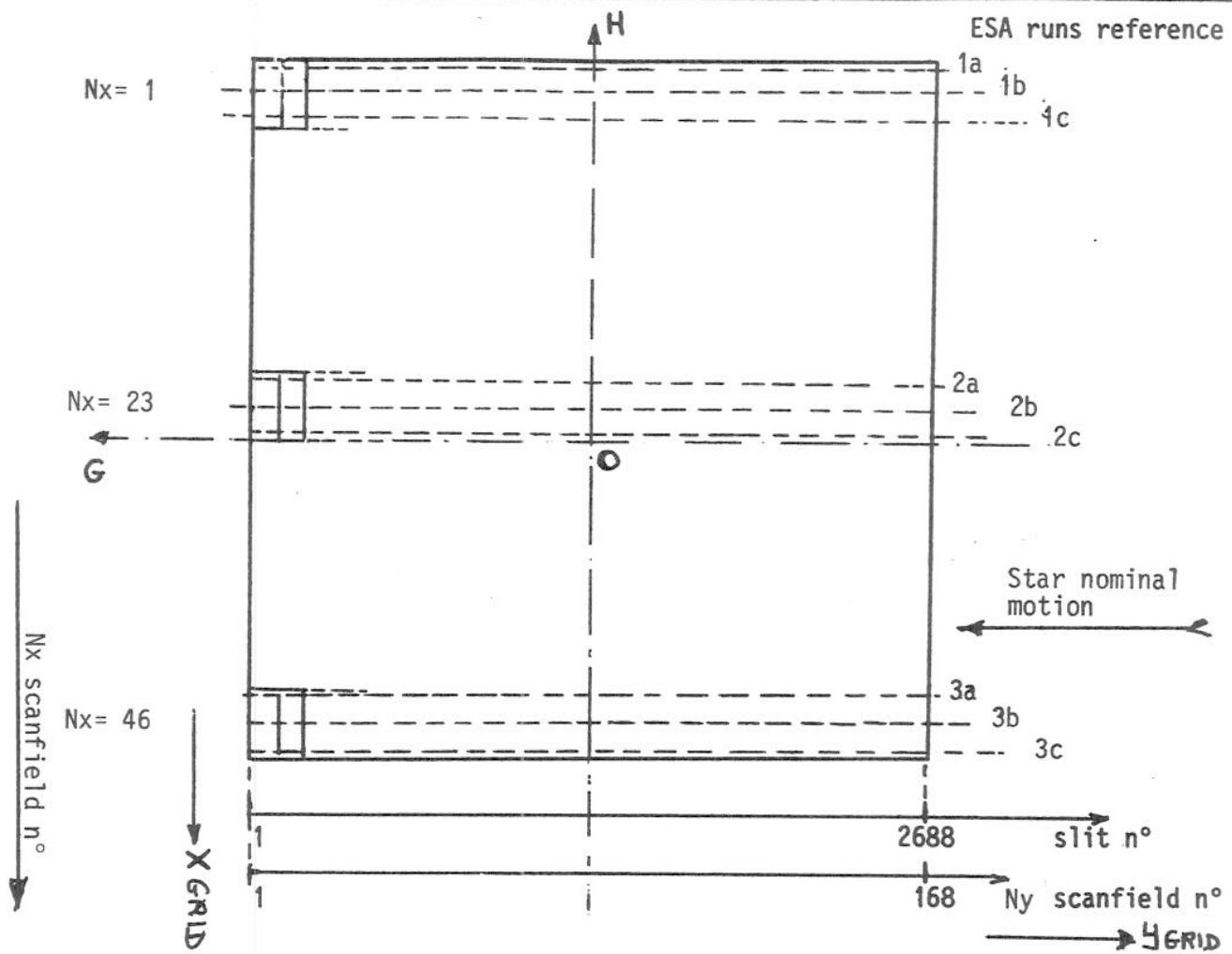


Fig 3.5.1.a ESA runs definition

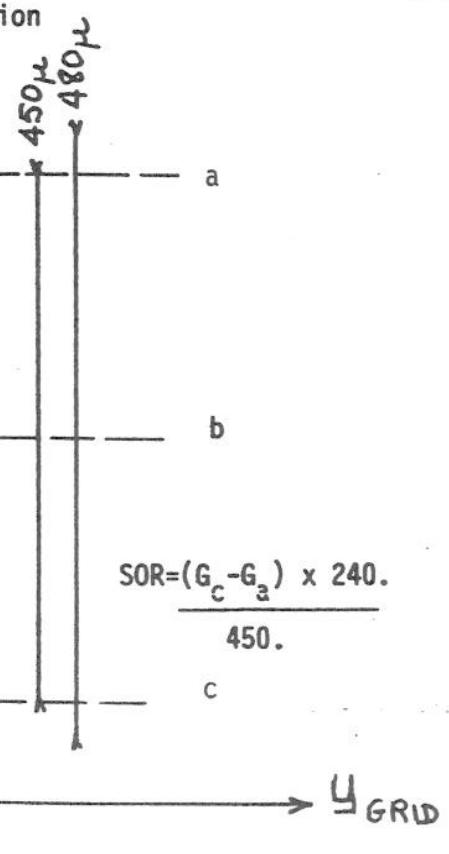
FIG 3.5.1.b

Slit orientation
error

(this fig. shows a positive
slit orientation error)

G_a = Grid coord. at level a

G_c = Grid coord. at level c





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HIPPARCOS

Doc.No. : ESA-HIP-09894
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Reference system	Axis/Designation	Units	Reference	Comments
Payload reference frame	(Op,Xp,Yp,Zp)	e.g.: mm.	§ 1.3.1 p14	Origin Op located at intersection point between the Zp axis and the assembly plane of the 2 halves of the Beam Combiner
Grid reference frame	(Og,F,G,H)	e.g.: mm.	§ 1.3.2 p14	Og ,on the spherical surface of the grid, is equidistant from the 2 GRM's. For nominal spin motion,a star moves -> + G
Field reference frames	($\Omega_P, \gamma_P, \zeta_P$) ($\Omega_F, \gamma_F, \zeta_F$)	(Angles)	§ 1.3.3 p14	Ω_P & Ω_F are the geometrical images of the grid centre Og. They define a great circle called the " viewing plane"
(TPD)Grid reference frame	(X, Y)	e.g.:mm	§ 1.3.4. p17	Defined by markers on grid (at CSEM) Slits are // to X-axis. Og coordinates are: X=61.000 mm Y=43.000 mm
EBPG coordinate system	(X1 , Y1)	e.g. mm	§ 1.3.4 p17	Defined by the EBPG meas. machine in Delft. Usually the "APEX" is not identical to Og due to tilt of holder => distortions removed by LSI
Index for scanfield (Main grid)	Nx , Ny	None	§1.3.4 p18	$1 \leq Nx \leq 46$ $1 \leq Ny \leq 168$ For a star moving on grid according to nominal scanning law, Ny decreases from 168 to 1
L.S.I. index	XLSI, YLSI	None	§1.3.4. p18	Origin of this system is grid centre Og. XLSI= Nx-23.5 YLSI= Ny-84.5
(un-named)	(Og, X' , Y')	e.g.:mm	§1.3.4 p18	axis Og X' // to X axis Og Y' // to Y XLSI=(X' * 22.5)/10.800 with X=X-61.000 mm YLSI=(Y' * 83.5)/10.9552 with Y=Y-43.000 mm



esa
estec

HIPPARCOS

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Reference system	Axis/designation	Units	Reference	Comments
Index Star Mapper	ISM	None	§ 4.1. p 47	Define the distance where a star crosses the StarMapper w.r.t. H axis. ISM varies between -34 and +34
Microscope reference frame (x , y)	mm	§ 5.1 p55		Reference frame used by TPD for visual inspection. x is // Y. y is anti // X' Origin is close to 0g



HIPPARCOS

MEMO

from: G.Ratier (ESA/ESTEC)

date: 13 july 1987

to: HST members : J.Kovalevsky, L.Lindegren
M.A.C.Perryman

c/o HIPPARCOS Project team: K.van Katwijk, T.Batut, S.Vaghi, R.Wills

Subject: Reply to comments on ESA-HIP-09894 (issue 1):

Geometrical calibration of HIPPARCOS flight grid unit (F11)

FAST (J.Kovalevsky): letter 13-5-87

-MSI data for star mappers are based on 8 measurements per scanfield. Only the averaged value is given in the ESA report, but data could be made available on special request. However the accuracy obtained on a single slit measurement will be significantly worse than for the whole scanfield.

-Coordinates of blemishes are not available on tape (and it is not the intention of ESTEC to perform this task!). The size is roughly indicated in the column "Histogram" and the nature of each defect is reported in column "Notes".

Photographs of a few major defects have been taken by CSEM and are available in reference 10.

NDAC(L.Lindegren): Letter 26-3-87

-2) Definition of scanfield indices given in 1985 by S.Vaghi is now obsolete.(ref his memo dated 26-5-87).

-3) Sign of the M.S.I.: There is no inconsistency between figure 4.2.b and the table given page 81. Updated figure in issue 1 Rev1 should clarify this point.

-5) page 37: The figure has been modified.

-It is really a pity that there no better coordination for definitions in various documents,such as MAT-HIP-7697, but this is out of the scope of the present report...Your comment should be re-discussed separately.

MATRA(J.P.Gardelle): FAX n° 392.87

Annex IV

PFM Straylight Performances

ANNEX IV



HIPPERCOS

STRaylight PERFORMANCES

(P.F.M.)

H.S.T.
14-JULY-1987

1.) SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS STRAYLIGHT ACTIVITIES:

-Tests performed on OSTM:

- main objectives were:
 - 1)to check straylight predictions generated by the mathematical model.(TPD/NIC)
 - 2)to identify critical areas in the straylight reduction H/W.(internal & external baffles, Beam Combiner,...)
 - 3)to debug the test set-up.
- Tests results,(analysed with support from R.Breault) led to refinement of mathematical. model, as well as some H/W modifications (mainly inside the P/L)

-Tests performed on E.M.:

-Results:

- Agreement between theoretical predictions and measurements was fair at small angles, but large discrepancies were found at large angles ($> 10^\circ$)
- P/L straylight requirements were not met for Earth and were considered marginal for Sun illumination.



-Corrective actions:

- External baffles (which were designed for ARIANE III accommodation) were suspected to be responsible of the poor straylight rejection.
- Inside parts of external baffles have been re-painted with a more appropriate black paint (Chemglaze Z 306) (as well as a lateral flat).
- The first diaphragm of each external baffle (formerly in CFRP) has been re-manufactured in Invar to get sharper edges, in order to minimize scattering.

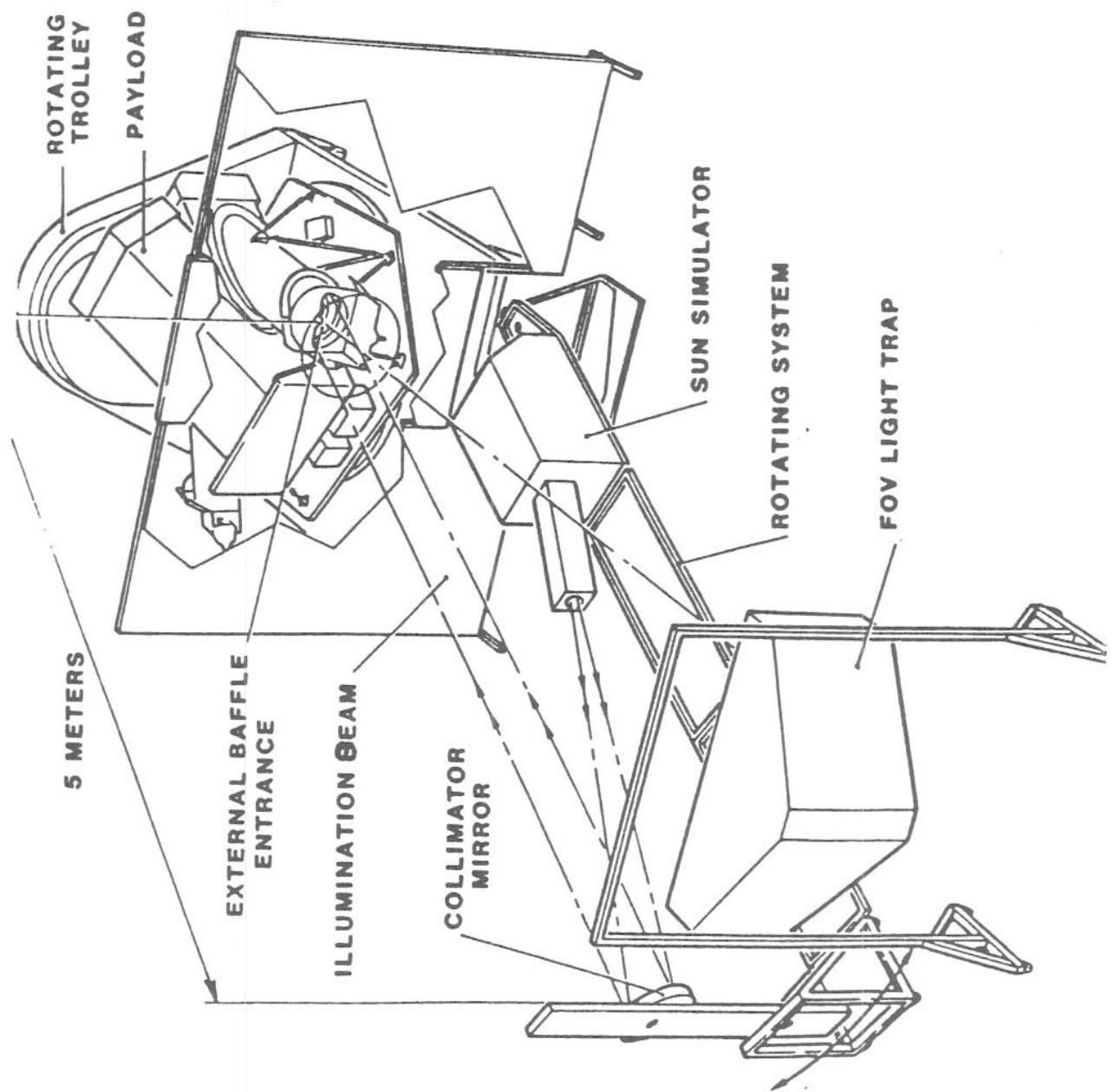
2.) TEST SET-UP:

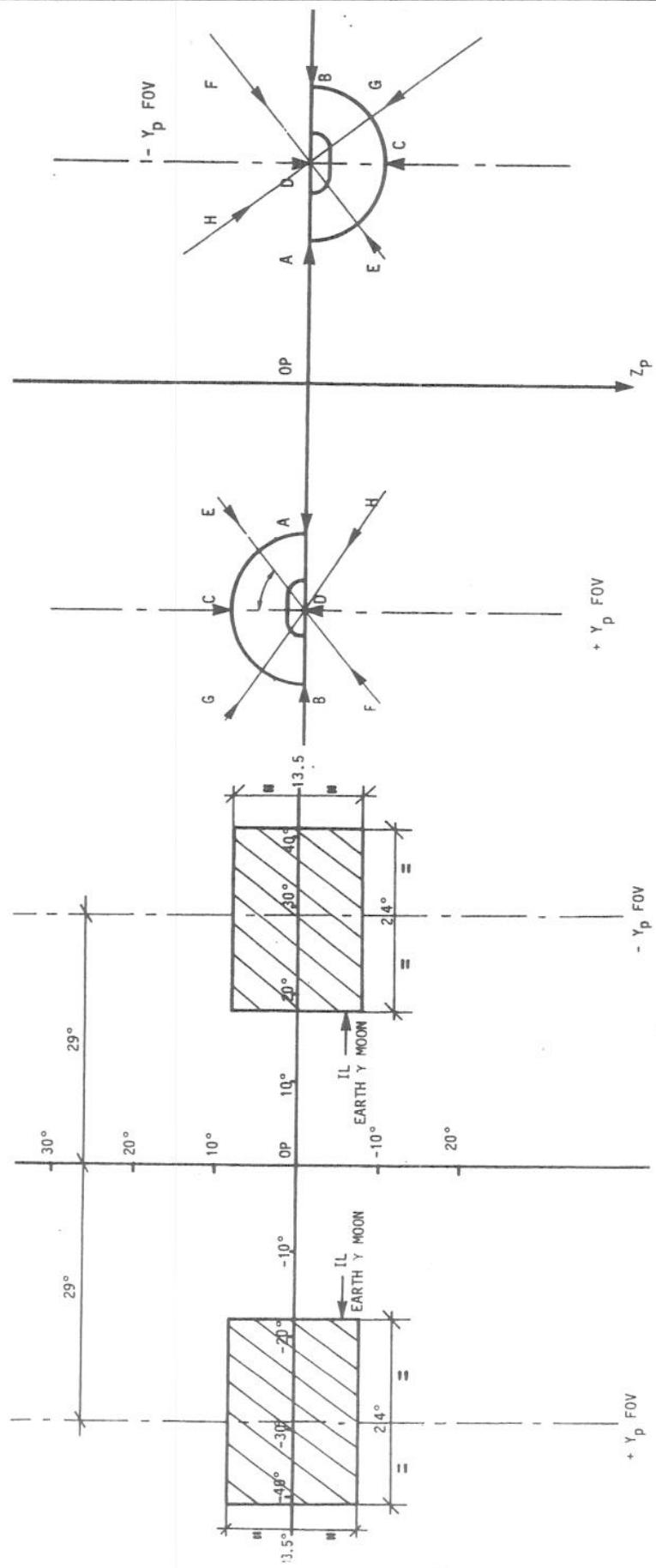
Description:

- A "Sun simulator" sends a collimated beam of light on the entrance of the baffle.
- Apparent diameter of the source is equivalent to the "full moon" (0.5°)
- Measurements can be performed at large incidence angles ($\pm 30^\circ$ mini.) in 8 directions.
- Test set-up is installed in a dark-room with very clean conditions.
Light traps are used to simulate "deep space".

Limitations:

- Limited power of light source prevents direct measurements of Sun light attenuation ($\approx 10^{+13}$)
- Air scattering (even in dust free environment) is a major contributor when attenuation larger than 10^{+10} have to be measured.
(i.e. for angles $> 10^\circ$). Measurements of scattering is performed "in-situ" to derive corrected straylight values, but the achievable accuracy is limited.





SYSTEM PERFORMANCES REQUIREMENT

- STRAIGHT SOURCE POSITION DEFINITION

3.) PFM TEST RESULTS:

-Following data are related to the main FOV (IDT). Results obtained for star mappers (PMT B & V) are similar.

Sun aspects:

- Direct measurement, after correction of air scattering, is within the dark room background.
- Assessment (based on "Moon case A /30°" and scattering of vertical flap) leads to a sun throughput of $0.7 \cdot 10^{-13}$
- Specification (which corresponds to a level equivalent to 20 % of the sky background) is : $6.2 \cdot 10^{-13}$

Conclusion: Straylight rejection requirement for nominal Sun aspects (43°5 from spin axis) is met.

Moon aspects:

- The interruption limit angle corresponds to the angle for which straylight induced by the full Moon is 10 times the sky background.

case	A	B	C	D
Baffle + Yp	7.0°	6.3°	5.5°	4.4°
Baffle - Yp	7.5°	6.7°	5.8°	4.7°

- Total interrupted angles are:
 - direction (A+B): 13.3° (baffle +Yp)
 - direction (C+D): 9.9° " " 10.5° " "

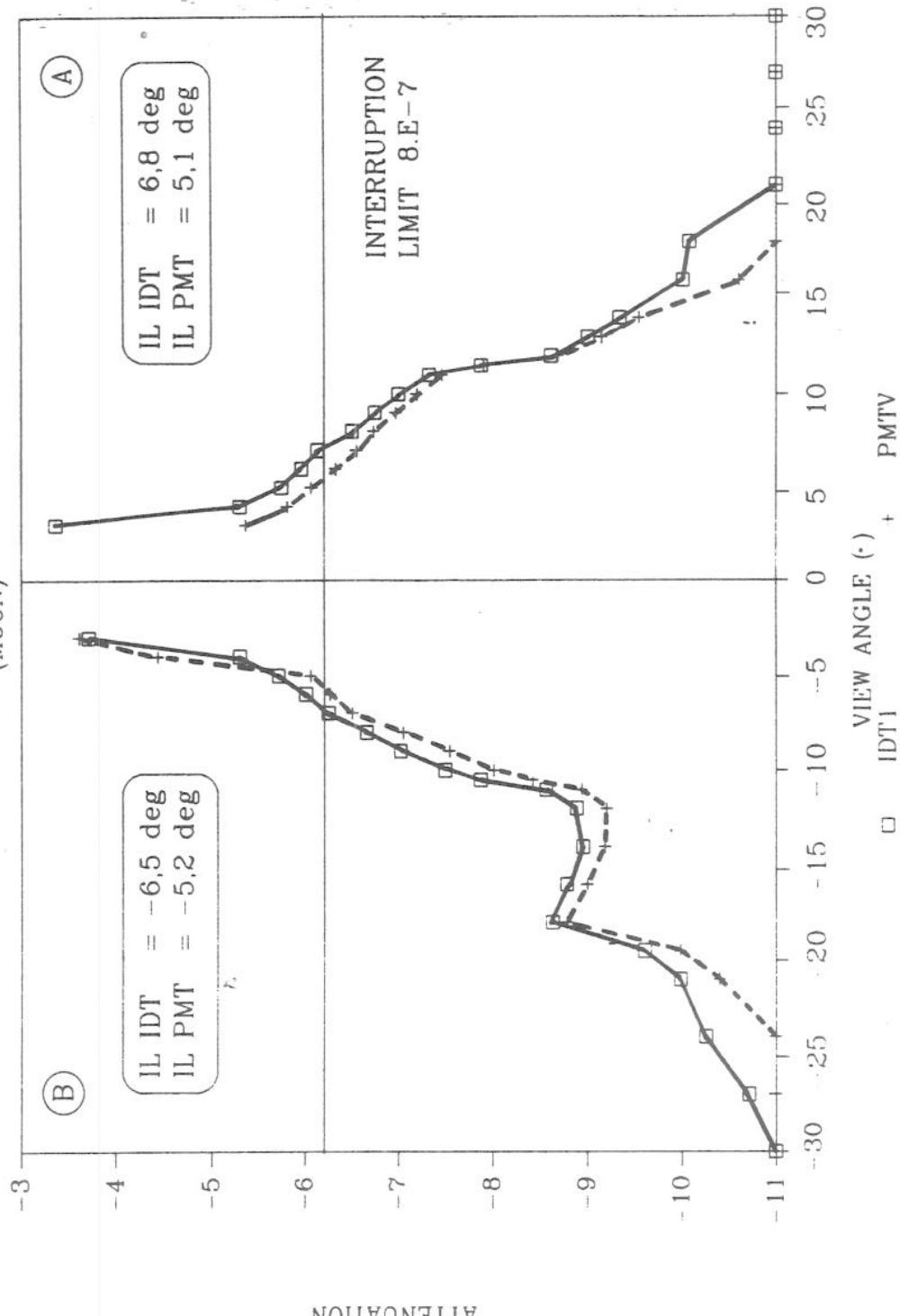
-P/L specification:

- direction (A+B): 24°
- direction (C+D): 13.5°

- Conclusion: Requirements for straylight rejection induced by a "full" Moon are met in both directions.

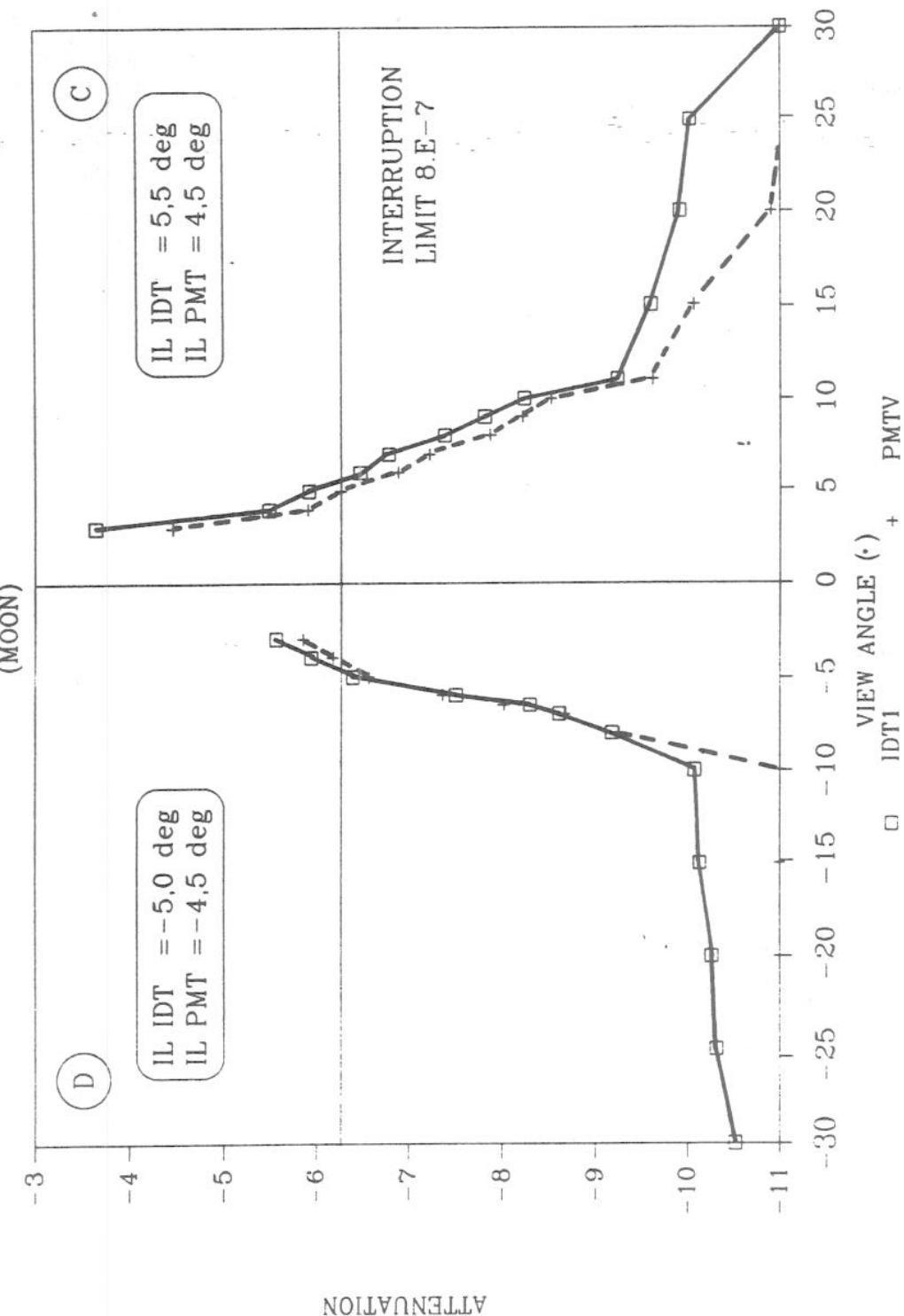
Date

FOV - γ CASES AB IDT1 / PMTV



Date.....

FOV - Y CASES CD IDT1 / PMTV



Earth aspects:

- The interruption limit angle corresponds to the angle for which straylight induced by the full Earth is 10 times the sky background (note: a "full" earth is a very conservative approach which will never occur!).
- Earth interruption limit angles are obtained by numerical integration. (Following data have to be considered as "preliminary").

case	A	B	C	D
Baffle + Yp	11.1°	10.0°	8.0°	9.2°
Baffle - Yp	11.0°	10.4°	9.2°	6.6°

-Total interrupted angles are:

direction (A+B): 21.1° (baffle + Yp)
direction (C+D): 17.2° " 21.4° (baffle - Yp)
direction (C+D): 15.8° " "

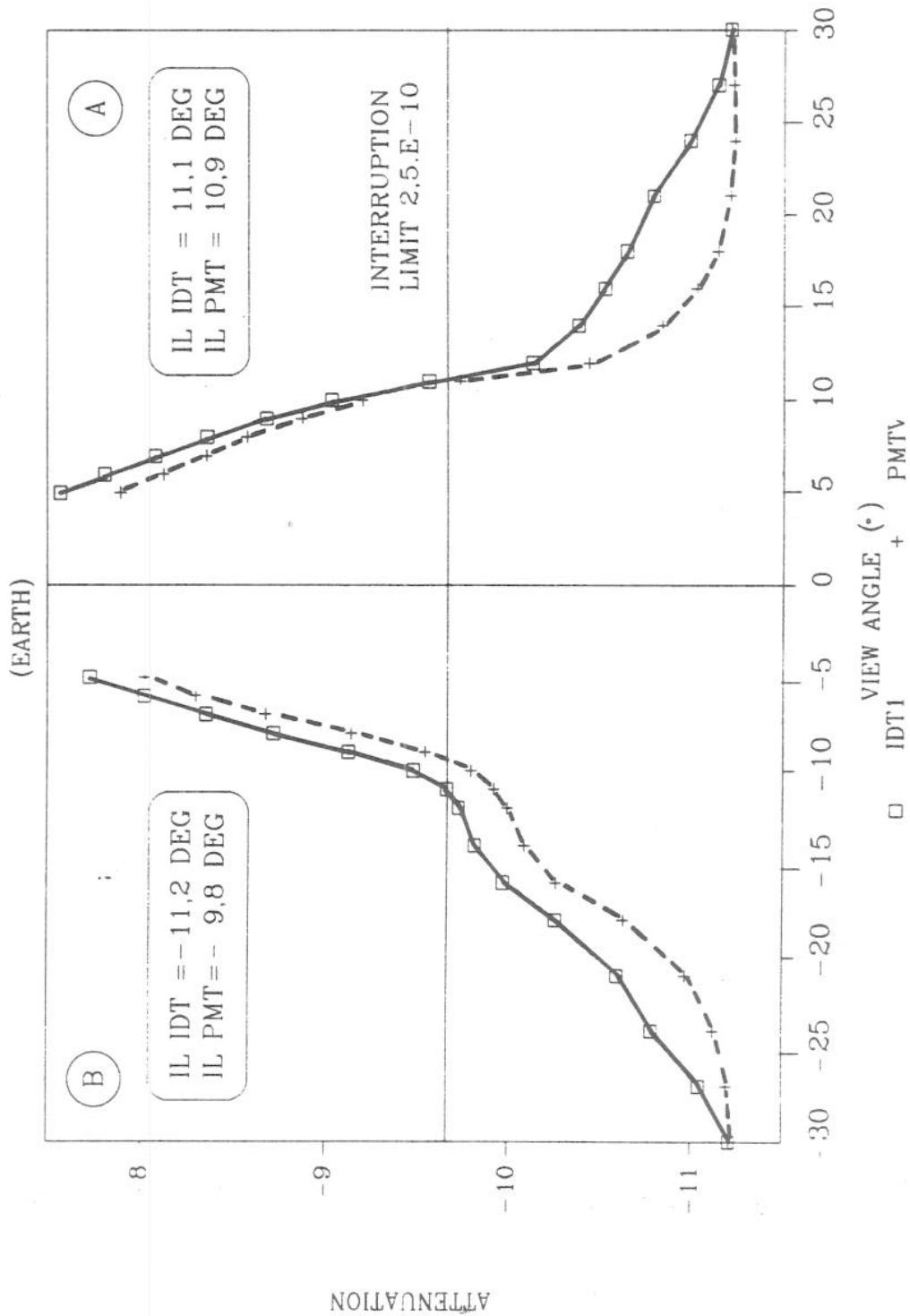
Estimated accuracy on total interrupted angles: $\approx \pm 3^\circ$

-P/L specification :

direction (A+B): 24°
direction (C+D): 13.5°

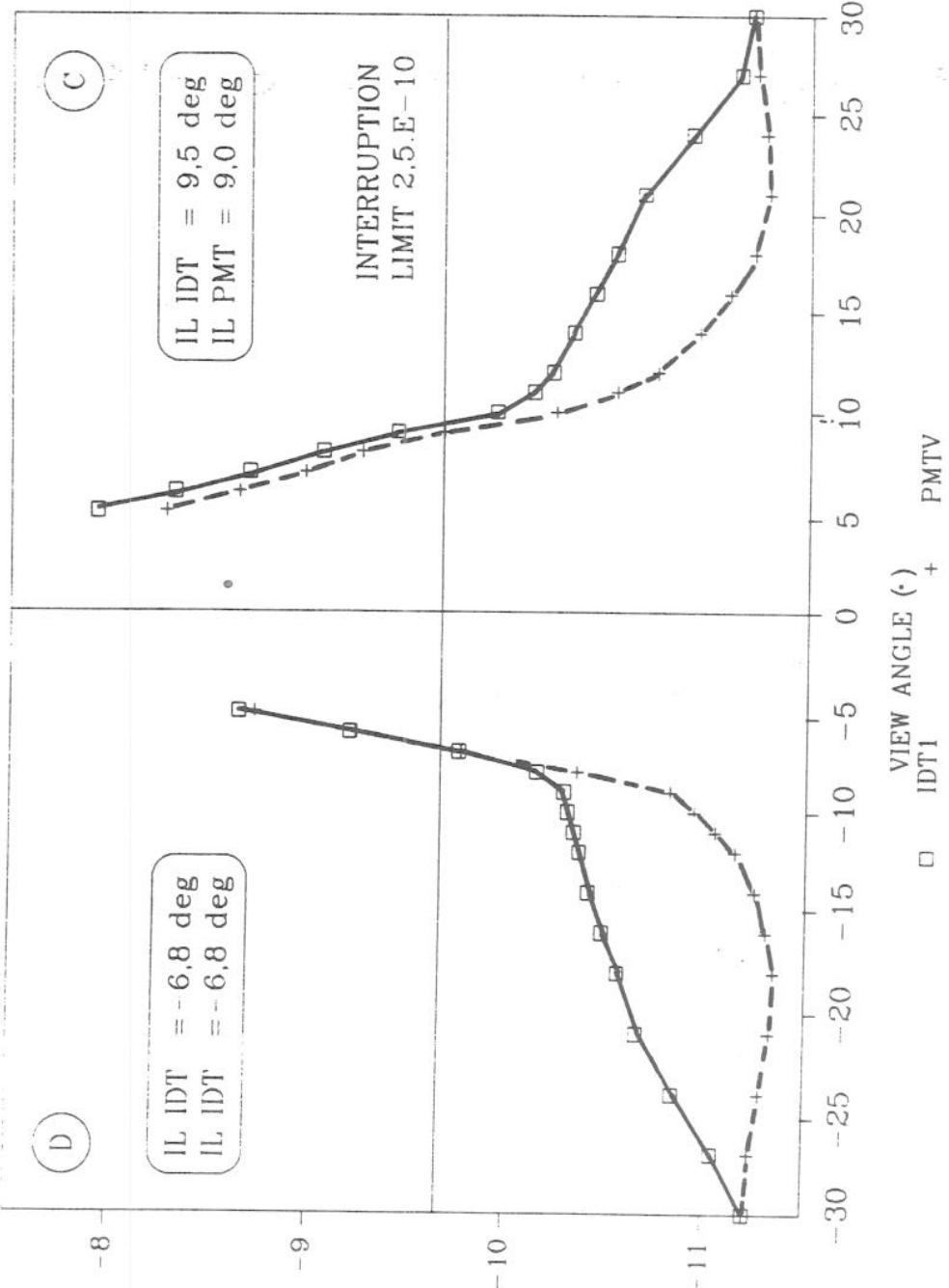
-For RTAD, there is a zone of 18° minimum between the two viewing directions where straylight induced by the Earth is less than 10 times the sky background.

FOV - Y CASES AB IDT1 / PMTV



FOV - Y CASES CD IDT1 / PMTV

(EARTH)



ATTENUATION



-Conclusion: Requirements for straylight rejection induced by a "full" Earth are met in direction (A+B), but are marginally out of specification for case (C+D).

Miscellaneous:

-Inputs for in-orbit predictions:

As it is extremely difficult to get a reliable mathematical model at high attenuation for the HIPPARCOS case, it has been decided to rely on "Moon" measurements for the in-orbit predictions.

-Light-tightness:

No major problem identified during P/L straylight test; however a final check will be performed latter, after integration of P/L and external baffles on the satellite.

CONCLUSION:

In spite of limited accuracy of straylight measurements in air, one has a good confidence that straylight requirements will be met in orbit.

Annex V

PFM Phtometric Calibration Plans

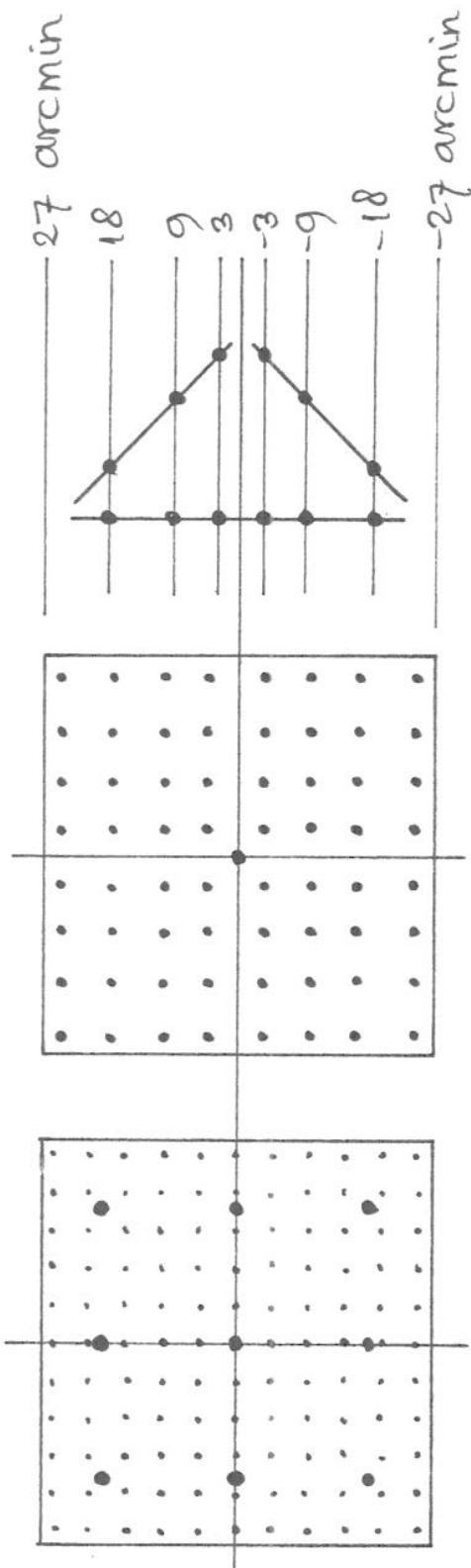
PROGRAM OF PHOTOMETRIC CALIBRATIONS

- PROGRAM AGREED BETWEEN SCIENTISTS /ES'A/MATRA/IAL
- COLLIMATOR & P/L IN VACUUM AT IAL, LIEGE (B)
- COLLIMATOR PINHOLE $\phi 5\mu\text{m}$

CHAIN	PARAMETER	FOV 1	FOV 2
MAIN DETECTOR	IFOV PROFILE DE RESPONSE*	(3x3) pts $\times 1\lambda \times 2\text{IDTs}$ (11x11) pts $\times 3\lambda_s \times 2\text{IDTs}$	(3x3) pts $\times 1\lambda \times 2\text{IDTs}$ (8x8) pts $\times 3\lambda_s \times 2\text{IDTs}$
SPECTRAL RESP.	1pt $\times 14\lambda_s \times 2\text{IDTs}$	1pt $\times 14\lambda_s \times 2\text{IDTs}$	1pt $\times 14\lambda_s \times 2\text{IDTs}$
STAR MAPPER	SINGLE SLIT RESP. SPECTRAL RESP.	6pts $\times 2\text{slits} \times 2\lambda_s$ 2pts $\times 2\text{slits} \times 14\lambda_s$ +4 pts $\times 2\text{slits} \times 6\lambda_s$	6pts $\times 2\text{slits} \times 2\lambda_s$ 2pts $\times 2\text{slits} \times 14\lambda_s$

*PLUS MODULATION FACTORS $I_0 M_1 M_2$

LOCATIONS OF MEASUREMENT POINTS



nr. of pts	meshsize (arcmin)
3×3	18,00
$8 \times 8 + 1$	6,75
11×11	4,91

LARGE SCALE VARIATION OF DETECTION EFFICIENCY

1. GEOMETRICAL RELATIONS BETWEEN GRID AND IDT
2. REQUIREMENTS ON DE HOMOGENEITY
3. ANALYSIS OF PL(EM) DE MEASUREMENT DATA
4. CAUSES OF DE MEASUREMENT VARIATIONS ON EM
5. ANALYSIS OF IDT (PFM) DE MEASUREMENT DATA
6. CALIBRATION PROGRAM MEASUREMENT MATRIX

1. GEOMETRICAL RELATIONS BETWEEN GRID AND IDT
GRID TO IDT MAGNIFICATION FACTOR = 0,44

	grid	IDT	
FOV-size	21991 μm 3240 as	9676 μm projected	
IPoV ϕ	250 μm 36,83 as	110 μm $\frac{1}{2}$ energy	
piloting step	8,182 μm 1,205 as	3,600 μm 1 LSB	

2. REQUIREMENTS ON DE HOMOGENEITY

Ref: MAT-HIP-6136(6) 15/6/86 , page 3

- BASIC ACCURACY ASSESSMENT BASED ON QUADRATIC PLANE LARGE SCALE INHOMOGENEITY

$$L = \left\{ 1 - \left(\frac{\gamma^2 + \zeta^2}{1,75 \cdot 10^7} \right) / 0,9 \right\} / 0,9 \quad \text{for } |\gamma|, |\zeta| \leq 1620 \text{ (as)}$$

MEAN VALUE $\bar{L} = 1,0000$

DISPERSION $S^2 = 0,0702 \triangleq 7,02 \%$

MAXIMUM $L = 1,111$

MINIMUM $L = 0,7779$

- REQUIRED CALIBRATION ACCURACY 5% (RMS)

(6)

3. ANALYSIS OF P/L(EM) DE MEASUREMENT DATA

Ref: RP-TAL-H(P-33(1) 30/1/87, page 43

- 6x6 MATRIX OF MEASUREMENT POINTS
MESH SIZE $2035 \mu\text{m}^*$ $\cong 681,4$ as * ON IDT
- MEAN VALUE $\bar{I}_o = 136339 \text{ c/s}$
DISPERSION $\sigma^2 = 16713 \text{ c/s} \cong 12,26\%$
- BEST FIT WITH QUADRATIC PLANE
CENTER VALUE $I_o = 124838 \text{ c/s}$
DISPERSION $\sigma^2 = 6994 \text{ c/s} \cong 5,60\%$

4. CAUSES OF DE MEASUREMENT VARIATIONS ON EM

- COLLIMATOR POINTING ERROR $\leq 50 \mu\text{m}^*$ = 7,37 as *ON GRID
→ DE LOSS $\approx 8\%$ (ON SPECIFIED IFOV PROFILE)
- COMPARE WITH SPECIFIED IN ORBIT IFOV POINTING
ERROR $\leq 3,73$ as
→ DE LOSS $\approx 1\%$ (ON SPECIFIED IFOV PROFILE)
- COLLIMATOR ILLUMINATION INHOMOGENEITY DUE TO
INTERNAL VIGNETTING (NOW CORRECTED FOR PFM)

5. ANALYSIS OF IDT(PFM) DE MEASUREMENT DATA

Ref: MATHTIP-8573(5) 4/2/87, page 6

- 9x9 MATRIX OF MEASUREMENT POINTS
MESH SIZE $1075.5 \mu\text{m}^2 \triangleq 360,1$ as * ON IDT
- MEAN VALUE $L = 0.9976$
- DISPERSION $S = 0.0274 \triangleq 2.75\%$
- BEST FIT WITH QUADRATIC PLANE
- CENTER VALUE $L = 1.0339$
- DISPERSION $S = 0.0126 \triangleq 1.22\%$

6. CALIBRATION PROGRAM MEASUREMENT MATRIX

- P/L (EM) DE INHOMOGENEITY EXPLAINED
- FDT (PFM) DE EXTREMELY SMOOTH
- P/L (PFM) COLLIMATOR POINTING ERROR SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED (SEARCH PER POINT)
- MATRIX OF 11×11 EXTREMELY DEMANDING IN VIEW OF EXPECTED DE HOMOGENEITY



HIPPARCOS

DOC. N° : RP-IAL-HIP-0033
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(10)

modified

$I_o(H,G)$ (cps)	GRID COORDINATE G (μ)					
	-10175	-6105	-2035	+2035	+6105	+10175
GRID COORDINATE H (μ)						
-10175	159793 5851	140189 -72	131843 521	124751 -2375	121535 -6136	137069 4111
-6105	164503 11442	132458 -5724	122294 -5752	117777 -4874	118553 -3445	134403 8016
-2035	155984 659	136496 -2752	122904 -5009	114111 -7209	120512 1043	127170 4810
+2035	163418 2685	138928 -4530	132732 1807	125329 2195	117673 -2413	130486 8707
+6105	163943 -5343	149124 -1689	140828 3746	133065 4972	125483 1637	121379 -2962
+10175	170549 -10434	166249 4937	154008 7625	145097 8901	143090 12339	104781 -25267

Table 4.5

Mesh of 6×6 count rates I_o
 obtained in the Pos. Fl. 36 sequence.
 mesh size $s = 2035 \mu\text{m} = 678.3 \text{ as}$

$$\text{mean } I_o = 136339$$

$$\text{dispersion } \sigma = 16713 \quad (\pm 12.26\%)$$

best fit with quadr. plane

$$\begin{cases} I_o(0,0) = 124838 \\ \sigma_{\text{res}} = 6994 \quad (\pm 5.60\%) \end{cases}$$

modified

Large scale variations of Detection Efficiency

No of longitudinal and transverse interp. points for LS photocathode inhomog.
9.9.

Interpolation data for LS photocathode inhomogeneities (FM 2) IDT

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	0.9393 0.9442	0.9641 0.9669	0.9724 0.9832	0.9818 0.9930	0.9968 0.9964	0.9942 0.9933	0.9886 0.9837	0.9618 0.9677	0.9610 0.9452
2	0.9608 0.9581	0.9776 0.9813	0.9865 0.9981	1.0221 1.0085	1.0292 1.0124	1.0008 1.0098	0.9840 1.0008	0.9714 0.9853	0.9747 0.9633
3	0.9904 0.9675	0.9778 0.9913	1.0109 1.0087	1.0244 1.0196	1.0259 1.0240	1.0369 1.0220	1.0093 1.0135	1.0133 0.9985	0.9794 0.9771
4	0.9724 0.9725	1.0175 0.9969	1.0313 1.0148	1.0229 1.0262	1.0224 1.0312	1.0174 1.0297	1.0268 1.0217	1.0109 1.0073	0.9997 0.9864
5	0.9665 0.9731	0.9872 0.9980	1.0097 1.0164	1.0274 1.0284	1.0630 1.0339	1.0238 1.0329	1.0302 1.0255	0.9940 1.0116	0.9550 0.9913
6	0.9477 0.9692	0.9909 0.9947	1.0043 1.0136	1.0366 1.0261	1.0268 1.0322	1.0430 1.0318	1.0274 1.0249	1.0194 1.0115	0.9631 0.9917
7	0.9696 0.9610	1.0143 0.9869	1.0032 1.0064	1.0231 1.0195	1.0116 1.0261	1.0333 1.0262	0.9927 1.0198	1.0020 1.0070	0.9809 0.9878
8	0.9550 0.9483	0.9760 0.9748	0.9848 0.9948	1.0002 1.0084	1.0177 1.0155	1.0263 1.0162	1.0433 1.0104	1.0134 0.9981	1.0051 0.9794
9	0.9309 0.9311	0.9589 0.9582	0.9645 0.9787	1.0001 0.9929	0.9708 1.0005	1.0059 1.0017	0.9966 0.9964	0.9917 0.9847	0.9590 0.9665

TABLE 1 - LSC PHOTO. INHOM.

mesh size $s = 1075,5 \mu\text{m} \triangleq 358,5 \text{ ds}$

mean $\bar{L} = 0,9976$
 dispersion $\sigma = 0,0274 \triangleq 2,75\%$

best fit quadr. plane $\begin{cases} L(5,5) = 1,0339 \\ \sigma(\text{res}) = 0,0126 \triangleq 1,22\% \end{cases}$

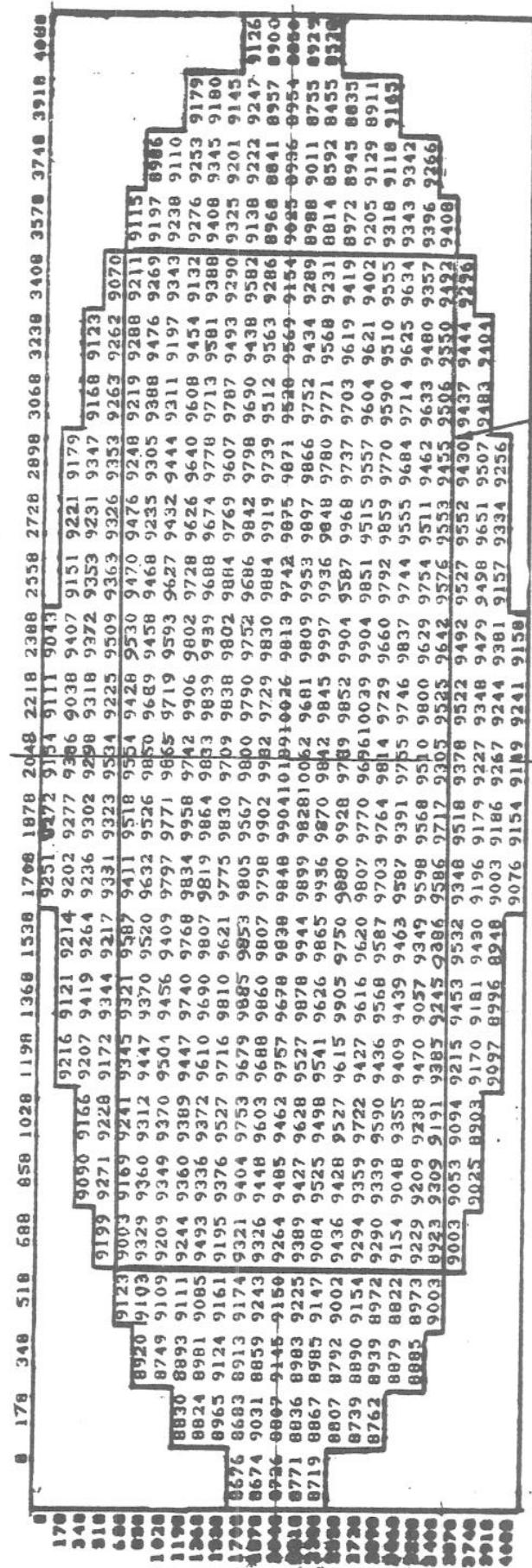
Annex VI

Homogeneity Maps of PFM1/PFM2

ANNEX
A

Grid Image

8	178	348	518	688	858	1028	1198	1368	1538	1708	1878	2048	2218	2388	2558	2728	2898	3068	3238	3408	3578	3748	3918	4088	
178	9346	9311	9229	9225	9332	9360	9349	9333	9333	9333	9333	9464	9333	9381	9464	9333	9381	9131	9149	9427	9374	9563	9207	9215	
349	9287	9274	9247	9339	9482	9331	9281	9417	9281	9417	9281	9456	9493	9383	9131	9149	9482	9455	9623	9427	9374	9563	9207	9215	
518	9469	9154	9436	9388	9375	9502	9440	9485	9368	9467	9490	9455	9490	9455	9554	9596	9583	9554	9596	9675	9340	9337	9416	9438	
688	9206	9148	9251	9354	9398	9530	9723	9813	9605	9596	9583	9554	9596	9675	9340	9337	9416	9438	9215	9330	9341	9334	9330		
858	9139	9073	9393	9277	9431	9783	9594	9599	9510	9651	9504	9713	9526	9409	9495	9528	9507	9367	9341	9334	9330	9332	9332		
1028	9159	9346	9440	9479	9489	9530	9782	9750	9650	9858	9759	9724	9618	9826	9722	9471	9531	9571	9472	9522	9277	9277	9277		
1198	9030	9183	9429	9420	9407	9407	9595	9720	9858	9751	9851	9831	9710	9634	9843	9542	9477	9797	9486	9434	9476	9371	9371		
1368	9079	9225	9326	9348	9509	9556	9613	9633	9861	9790	9573	9656	9763	9639	9758	9660	9492	9751	9532	9412	9260	9381	9394		
1538	8945	9280	9176	9441	9569	9647	9662	9735	9766	9720	9733	9626	9544	9724	9630	9718	9511	9622	9434	9654	9497	9277	9332		
1708	8955	9046	9077	9323	9536	9312	9428	9733	9723	9957	9716	9710	9411	9535	9879	9542	9680	9530	9777	9619	9399	9623	9279	9382	
1878	8949	9069	9314	9535	9596	9515	9674	9653	9002	9732	9780	9838	9565	9603	9580	9512	9673	9784	9762	9643	9667	9679	9439	9357	
2048	9149	9972	9200	9444	9329	9691	9529	9789	9111	9824	9726	9807	0015	9539	9414	9497	9741	9764	9600	9798	9707	9498	9660	9384	9447
2218	8946	9009	9271	9196	9551	9500	9635	9812	9874	9659	9871	9864	9668	9675	9683	9715	9856	9751	9929	9577	9548	9479	9289	9315	
2388	9091	9046	9120	9282	9439	9428	9509	9746	9872	9696	9747	9739	9767	9860	9823	9938	9743	9847	9802	9743	9579	9548	9481	9547	9342
2558	9330	9193	9239	9394	9366	9584	9903	9616	9918	9917	9992	9781	9876	9920	9728	9804	9687	9696	9787	9770	9659	9439	9436	9436	
2728	8989	9317	9319	9209	9553	9536	9386	9768	9734	9915	9778	9886	9763	9830	9796	9724	9833	9818	9907	9579	9568	9393	9307	9307	
2898	9033	8992	9237	9422	9326	9561	9780	9521	9787	9955	9905	9979	9921	9891	10007	9634	9732	9704	9555	9630	9496	9308	9293	9293	
3068	9029	9080	9137	9366	9469	9689	9656	9885	9871	9735	9848	9910	9896	9902	9647	9919	9668	9448	9254	9425	9247	9247	9247		
3238	9052	9176	9132	9261	9234	9518	9546	9816	9628	9923	9825	9664	9963	9852	9591	9538	9730	9674	9549	9502	9502	9516	9516	9516	
3408	9031	9095	9117	9470	9510	9582	9487	9736	9760	9808	9738	9848	9588	9647	9650	9628	9520	9582	9486	9486	9486	9486	9486	9486	
3578	9054	9178	9361	9641	9725	9465	9488	9537	9747	9644	9753	9690	9636	9603	9518	9532	9692	9692	9692	9692	9692	9692	9692	9692	
3748	9033	9310	9306	9733	9488	9632	9710	9387	9702	9829	9480	9496	9637	9692	9692	9692	9692	9692	9692	9692	9692	9692	9692	9692	
3918	9128	9482	9298	9399	9411	9585	9513	9442	9730	9563	9500	9431	9369	9369	9431	9431	9431	9431	9431	9431	9431	9431	9431	9431	
4088	9268	9368	9143	9269	9369	9431	9431	9431	9431	9431	9431	9431	9431	9431	9431	9431	9431	9431	9431	9431	9431	9431	9431	9431	

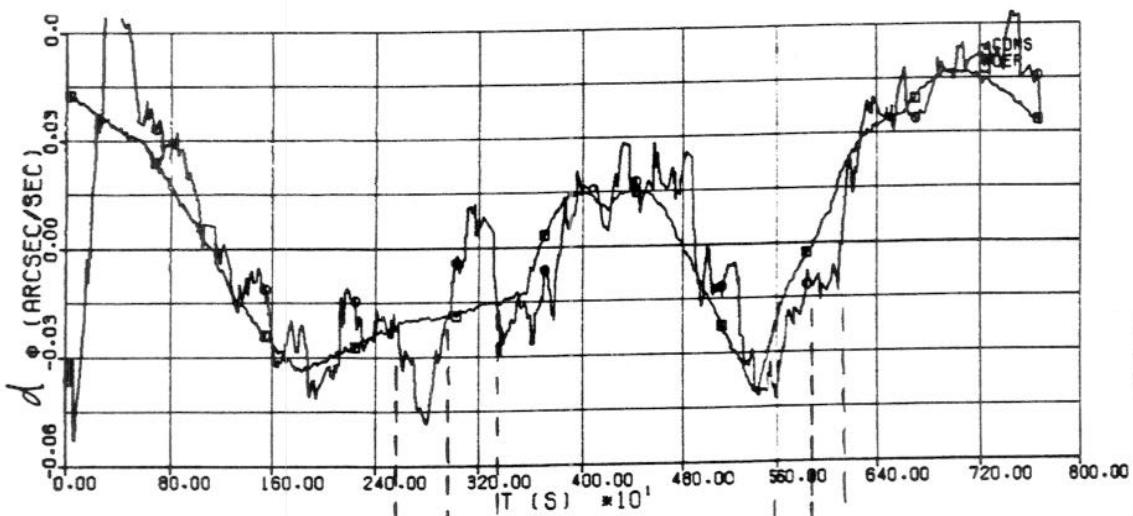


Annex VII

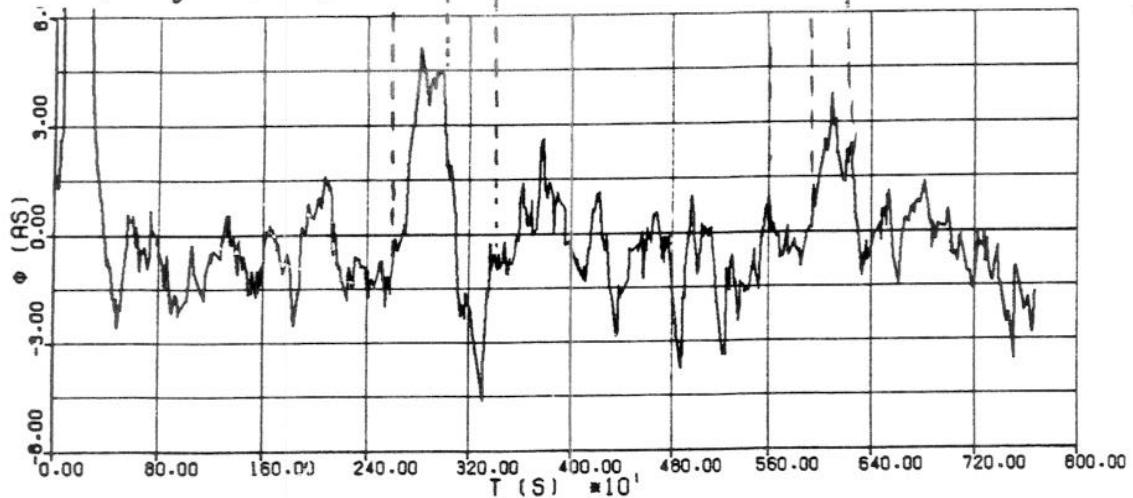
Thermo-Mechanical Distortion

DRIFT ERROR EFFECT

Page no 3-2

 φ drift (arcsec/sec)

"bad updates"
"good updates"

 φ angle (arcsec)

Date 20.5.87

MATRA ESPACE

MODEL THEORETICAL APPROACH

axis filter

between 2 updates:

$$\frac{\Delta d}{t_h} = \int_{t_h}^{t_h'} [d + dist - \overbrace{d}^{\text{drift}}] dt$$

low freq
command
estimate

Introduction of a model:

$$\frac{\Delta d}{t_h} = \int_{t_h}^{t_h'} [d + dist - d_{no} - \overbrace{d}^{\text{drift}}] dt$$

$$d_{no} \text{ must minimize } \left[\int_0^{t_h'} (d + dist - \underbrace{d_{no}}_{\substack{\text{random walk} \\ \text{thermal diffusion}}} - \overbrace{d}^{\text{drift}}) dt \right]$$

for any
trajectory.

→ RTAD
drift estimate

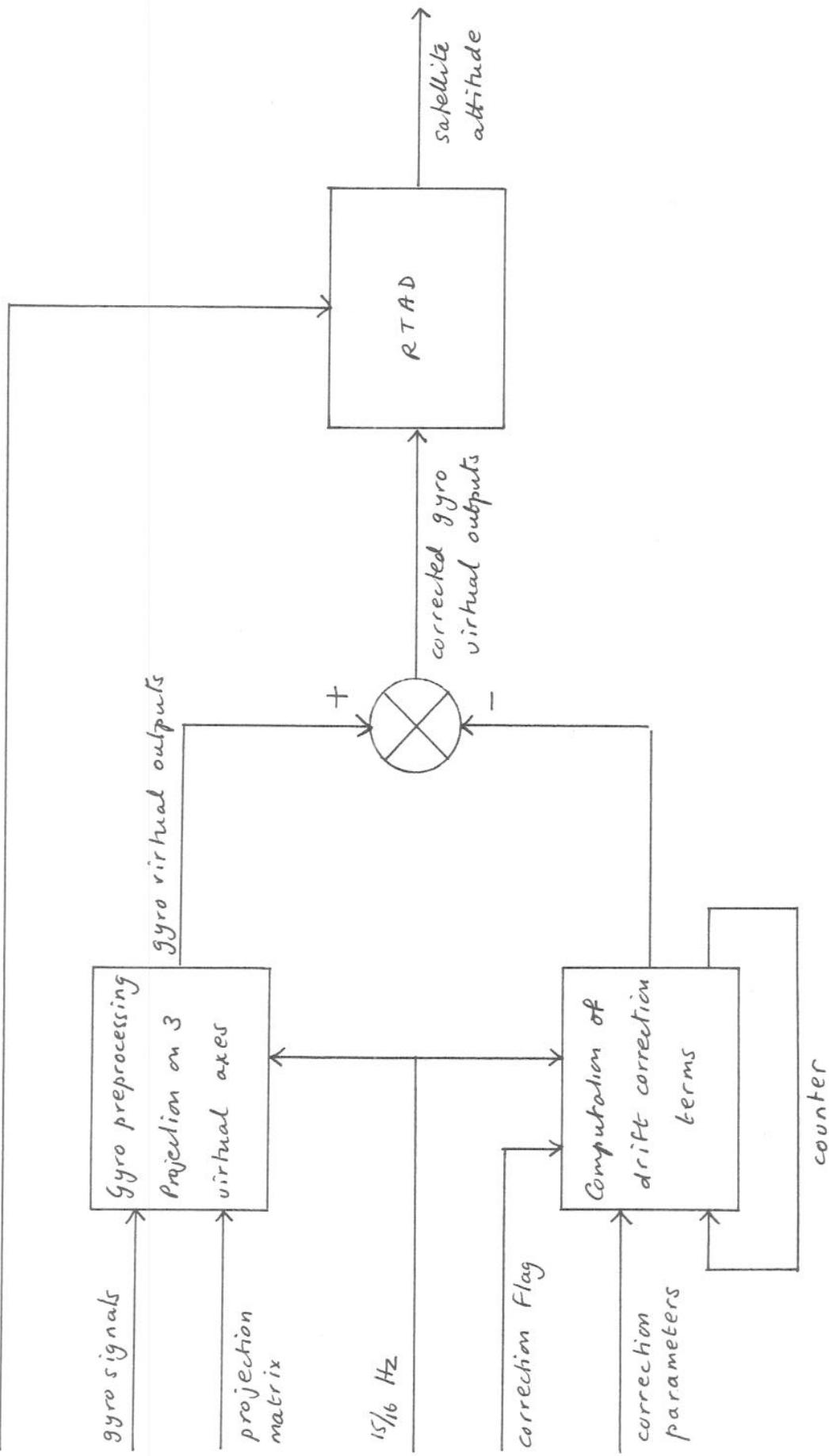
model drift

random thermal drift

$$E[d] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow d_{no} = drift(t)$$

star mapper transits

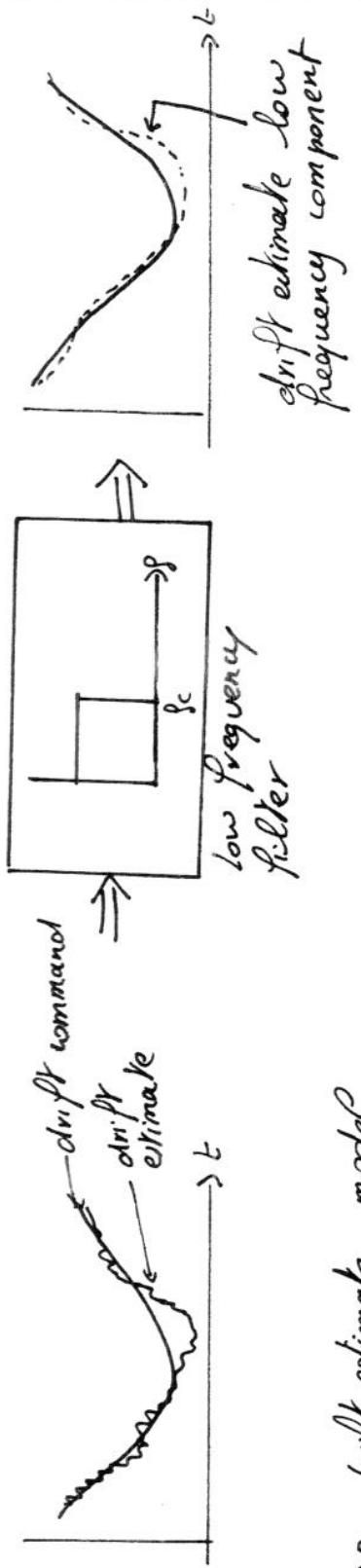


INTERNAL DISTORTION DETERMINATION

Sources

- RTAD drift estimate
- DRW drift estimate
- others - theoretical model ...

Ex:



RTAD drift estimate model

composed of :

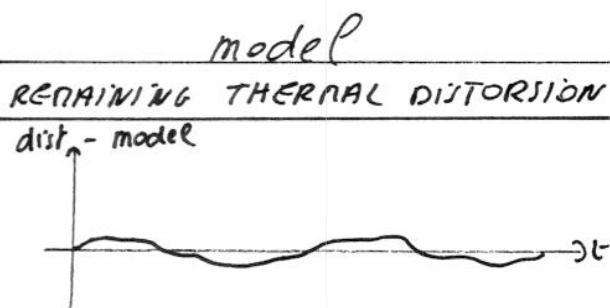
- * $dist = \text{thermal distortion}$
- * $(drw)_{lf} = \text{low frequency random walk}$
- * $dear = \text{low frequency ERROR}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{remaining command} : (drw)_{lf} + (drw)_{gyro} + dear$$

THERMAL DISTORTION A-PRIORI
ESTIMATE

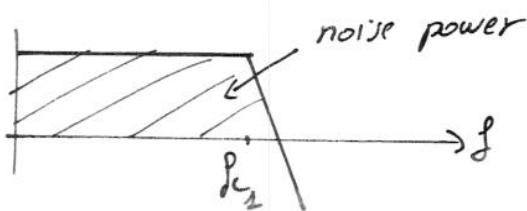


MATRA ESPACE



⇒ ADAPTED GAINS

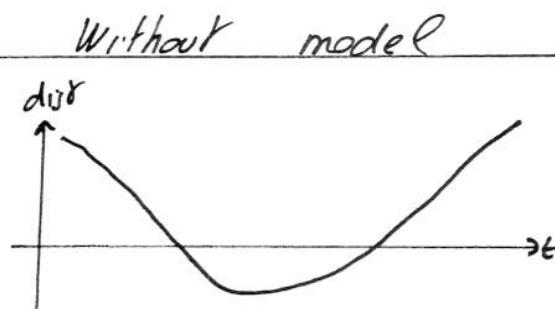
bandwidth - noise



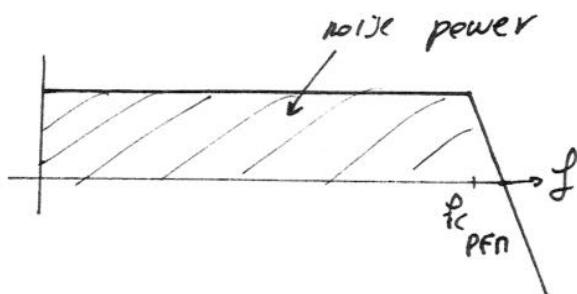
Reduction of RTAD noise

POINTING ACCURACY

RTS	0.94	0.99
MAX	3.24	3.50



PFTN GAINS



PFTN noise

RTS	1.31	1.34
MAX	5.26	5.73

(simplified program)

Annex VIII

Data Errors of Telemetry Data

DATATION ERRORS OF TELEMETRY DATA

1. REQUIREMENTS

	on-board	on-ground
stability of datation absolute datation	3.5 μ sec per 10 sec 4 μ sec wrt TM frame	1.5 μ sec per 5 min 1 msec wrt UTC

Table 1: Summary of Overall Datation Requirements

2. INFLUENCES AFFECTING ON-GROUND DATATION ACCURACY

- PROPAGATION DELAY VARIATIONS DUE TO IONOSPHERIC AND WEATHER EFFECTS
- SATELLITE POSITION UNCERTAINTY DUE TO RANGING ERRORS
- LIMITATION IN GROUND STATION CLOCK RESOLUTION
- TELEMETRY TIME-TAGGING INACCURACY (DECODER PHASE-LOCK)
- GROUND STATION CLOCK DRIFT IN-BETWEEN LORAN-C UPDATES)

Error Source	Absolute	Relative (5 min)
ionosphere	0.15	± 0.1
position	± 0.2	± 0.02
clock resolution	± 0.2	± 0.2
station delay	± 0.05	± 0.05
decoder lock	± 0.4	± 0.4
subcarrier jitter	± 0.21	± 0.21
clock drift	± 10	± 0.01
Total error	± 11.2	± 1.0
Spec value	± 1000	± 1.5

Table 2: Summary of Worst-Case Datation Errors in μ sec

•C

ORBIT DATA COMPARISON (PROPOSAL)1. DATA

ESOC CAN PRODUCE SIMULATED (BUT COMPLETELY REALISTIC) ORBIT AND ECLIPSE DATA IN DDID FORMAT FOR A 2 OR 3 DAYS PERIOD

2. COMPARISON

- AT A FEW SPECIFIED POINTS IN TIME THE CORRESPONDING SATELLITE POSITION VECTOR IS COMPUTED FROM DATA (BY DRC'S AS WELL AS ESOC)
- NOTE: ESOC CAN PROVIDE DRC'S WITH A SUBROUTINE FOR READING ORBIT AND ECLIPSE DATA FROM THE DDID RECORDS. IN THIS CASE THE COMPARISON IS LIMITED TO CHECKING CORRECT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUBROUTINE

3. SCHEDULE

- SIMULATED ORBIT AND ECLIPSE DATA FILES CAN BE DELIVERED BY OCTOBER 87
- READING SUBROUTINE (IF REQUIRED) CAN ALSO BE AVAILABLE BY OCTOBER 87
- SIMULATED ORBIT DATA CAN BE INCORPORATED IN DDID TEST TAPE BY BEGIN 88

E S A

E S O C

DDID EVOLUTION

- * COMMENTS ON PRESENT DDID (ISSUE 3) PLUS SEPARATE DATA DESCRIPTIONS (I. E. AOCS; PAYLOAD MONITORING & CCCM) ARE INVITED UNTIL END SEPTEMBER
- * UPDATED AND COMPLETED ISSUE 4 CAN BE DELIVERED BY ESOC ONE MONTH PRIOR TO NEXT HST
- * DDID ISSUE 4 SHOULD BE THE LAST FORMAL ISSUE (APART FROM MINOR MODIFICATIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS PERHAPS)
- * COMMENTS ON ISSUE 4 SHOULD BE AVAILABLE BY NEXT HST (AT ESOC!) WHERE THEY CAN BE DISCUSSED WITH AVAILABLE EXPERTS



TEST TAPE STATUS

- * NEW TEST TAPE WAS DISTRIBUTED IN JUNE:
 - TELEMETRY HEADERS
 - TIMING INFORMATION
- * COMMENTS ARE WELCOME!
- * ESOC WILL GENERATE REALISTIC IDT/SM COUNTS AND CORRESPONDING OBSERVATION REPORTS FOR ITS OWN SIMULATIONS
- * THIS WILL BE READY BY DECEMBER 87
- * WITH SOME EXTRA EFFORT ESOC WOULD BE ABLE TO PRODUCE REALISTIC PAYLOAD DATA IN DDID FORMAT ON A NEXT TEST TAPE
- * SUCH A TEST TAPE COULD THEN BE DISTRIBUTED BY JAN/FEB 88

Annex IX

Numbering of Objects - Chromaticity Mode

Numbering of Objects for Payload
Calibration in Chromaticity Mode

Proposal

(a) Up-linked stars in PSF for RTAD:

original INCA number (as usual)

(b) Blue-dispersed star image:

INCA number + 10^6

(c) Red-dispersed star image:

INCA number + $2 \cdot 10^6$

i.e. object	104319	INCA
≡	1104319	blue image } chrom
≡	2104319	red image } mode

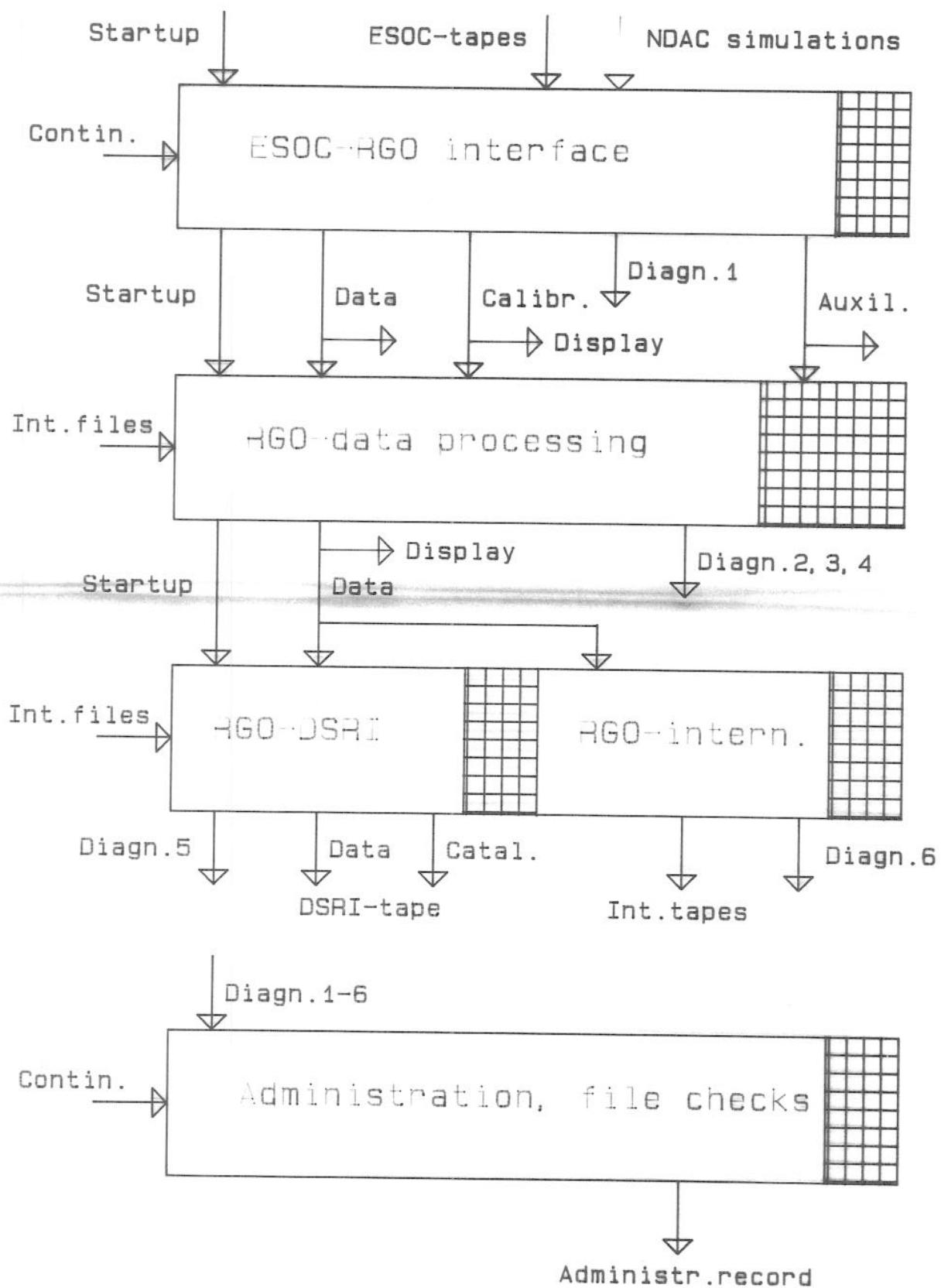
NB: since $2^{16} = 65536$, presumably
INCA running numbers will be coded by
ESOC, INCA and NOAC/FAST in 3 (or 4?) bytes,
providing a range of

$$2^{24} = 16,777,216$$

Annex X

RGO/NDAC Status

RGO/NDAC data flow diagram



Data display facilities

1. SIGMEX 6164 : high resolution screen
use : "intelligent device"
and user : IDT, main grid, attitude
2. Pericom : medium resolution screen
use : Star mapper, calibr.
3. HP7475A : Hardcopy device, 6 pens
use : reference plots, calibr.
4. Canon laserp. : Hardcopy device
use : reference plots, calibr.

Plotting interface : GKS, version 7.2

Devices can be interchanged

HIPPARCOS Attitude Reconstitution

Star Mapper data processing

Input data : 250 compressed B and V counts
Scanning velocity
Single Slit Response Functions
Predicted crossing time
Predicted intensities
Data decompression law

Main problems: Detecting and/or resolving
multiple transits (45%)
Finding undisturbed sky
Set acceptance criteria

Positional accuracies for single transits

CNT at 600Hz	S.D. (mas)
>1200	3.1
1200 - 400	5.8
400 - 150	9.0
150 - 65	15.6
65 - 40	21.4
40 - 25	28.8
25 - 18	37.1
18 - 12	46.7
12 - 10	62.7

Star Mapper reduction

Reduction methods : Maximum likelihood (FAST)
Iterative least squares (NDAC)

Position determination: B and V signals individually
B and V signals combined

Photometry : Fit of single slit resp.functions
Fit of single slit resp.functions

Sky determination : Pre-selected points around transit
all non-transit points used

Multiple transits : Reject if recognized
accounted for in reduction

Statistical tests : Unit weight variance tests on
star signal and background
Star signal significance tests
External comparison magnitudes
Internal comparison magnitudes

Applications : Accepted transits to attitude
photometric calibration and
catalogue updates
sky measures to IDT photometry

Star Mapper comparison data

Source : NDAC/RGO simulation software

1. Photon-counts and transit data file

For each transit: 2*250 counts,
extracted in telemetry frame units

Reference to star catalogue for
transit star.

Relative transit time, SM used

Slitgroup, branch, FOV, crossing speed

2. Star catalogue file

Identifier, RA, DEC, B, V

3. Parasitic star transits file

All transit times and magnitudes
of the parasitic star crossings

4. Multiple SM crossing data file

Cross-reference table for parasitic
star crossings within SM counts
extracts.

Annex XI

GCR Comparison Status

STATUS OF THE GCR COMPARISON

- LEVEL I COMPARISON (45 %)
 - LUND DATA REDUCED BY COPENHAGEN AND DELFT
 - EXCHANGE OF FORMATTED FILES WITH RESULTS
 - CERGA DATASET III (WITHIN 2 OR 3 MONTHS)

- LEVEL II AND III COMPARISONS
 - PROPOSAL WITH THE PRINCIPLES, METHODS AND DATA EXCHANGE FORMATS READY, OPEN FOR COMMENTS
 - TRY OUT ON THE RESULTS OF A LUND OR CERGA DATASET (LEVEL I)

PRINCIPLES, METHODS AND DATA EXCHANGE FORMATS

- COMPARISON ON IDENTICAL RGC's (AS BEFORE, SEE HST FEB. 1987)

- ABSCISSAE:
 - RANDOM ERRORS DEPEND ON THE SET OF STARS TO BE SOLVED:
ACTIVE/PASSIVE & REWEIGHTING INFLUENCE THE RESULTS
 - SYSTEMATIC ERRORS (DUE TO NOT SOLVING THE TRANSVERSAL COMPONENTS) ARE NOT VERY DIFFERENT
PROBABLY THE DIFFERENCE NDAC-FAST < TRUE ERRORS, BUT HOW MUCH?

- INSTRUMENTAL PARAMETERS: DIFFERENT MODELS \Rightarrow CONVERSION

- DATA EXCHANGE
 - AT MOST 4 FILES: ABSCISSAE, INSTRUMENT AND ATTITUDE, AND POSSIBLY L.S. RESIDUALS
 - THE FILES CONTAIN ALSO THE TRUE VALUES (IF AVAILABLE)
 - ATTITUDE FILE HAS THE SAME FORMAT AS FOR THE OGAR COMPARISON.
 - STANDARD FILE HEADER

- SPECIAL TESTS ON SIMULATED DATA (ONLY ONCE OR TWICE):
 1. WITH ERRORLESS OBSERVATIONS \Rightarrow MODELLING ERRORS DUE TO NOT SOLVING THE TRANSVERSAL COMPONENTS
 2. ALL DATA ERRORLESS \Rightarrow REMAINING SYSTEMATIC ERRORS

PRELIMINARY RESULTS GCR COMPARISON - I

simulation (Lund):

dataset I: 10.67 hours of observations, 1964 stars, $\sigma_{\text{star}} = 1''5$,
 $\sigma_{\text{att}} = 0''1$, $h_{\infty} = 0.1$ [slits], $g_{o_1} = -50$ [slits/rad]
typical for *First Treatment*

dataset II: FAST: as dataset I, but with $\sigma_{\text{star}} = 0$.
NDAC: 10.67 hours of observations, $\sigma_{\text{star}} = 0''1$,
 σ_{att} , h_{∞} and g_{o_1} as dataset I.
typical for *Final Iterations*

results:

	dataset I		dataset II	
	NDAC	FAST	NDAC	FAST
<i>abscissae error</i> ¹⁾				
R.m.s. error [mas]	11.1	11.1	3.0	2.95
Max. error [mas]	60.4	-61.6	29.8	29.1
Number of slit errors	1384	1360	--	--
<i>normalized observation error</i> ²⁾				
before weight reduc.	1.428	1.427	1.008	1.005
after weight reduc. ³⁾	1.406	--	--	--

remarks:

¹⁾ abscissae error $\equiv \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \psi_i - E\{\psi_i\}$, ($n \equiv$ number of abscissae)

²⁾ normalized observation error $\equiv \sqrt{\frac{1}{m-n} \sum_{i=1}^m \varepsilon_i^2 / \sigma_i^2}$,

with m the number of observations, n the number of unknowns,
 ε_i the residual of the i 'th observation after adjustment and
 σ_i the a-priori standard deviation.

³⁾ 443+75+59 weight reductions were done in the last 3 iterations
(of a total of 6 iterations), the limit was 5σ .

error in the estimated instrumental parameters:

error $\equiv \rho - E\{\rho\}$, computed at the upper right corner of the field of view. Units are [mas], [mas/mag] or [mas/6 hours].

	dataset I		dataset II		
	NDAC	FAST	NDAC	FAST	
half basis angle def.					
t (h00,c0)	-0.76	-0.01	-0.6	0.0	[mas]
t (---,c1)		-0.10		-0.01	[mas/6 hours]
c (d00,c2)	0.0	0.18	0.0	0.0	[mas/mag]
common fov def.					
x^1 (g10,a010)	0.12	0.39	0.10	0.10	[mas]
x^2y^1 (g01,a001)	-1.28	-1.90	-0.23	-0.29	[mas]
x^2 (g20,a020)	0.26	0.27	0.06	0.05	"
x^1y^1 (g11,a011)	-0.07	-0.15	0.05	0.06	"
y^2 (g02,a002)	0.57	0.41	-0.13	-0.17	"
cx (c10,a110)	0.65	0.08	-0.0	0.02	[mas/mag]
cy (c01,a101)	0.33	1.06	-0.02	-0.10	[mas/mag]
x^3 (---,a030)		0.22		0.05	[mas]
x^2y^1 (---,a021)		0.23		0.08	"
x^1y^2 (---,a012)		-0.17		-0.11	"
y^3 (---,a003)		0.75		0.19	"
differential fov def.					
x^1 (h10,----)	0.38		0.77		[mas]
x^2y^1 (h01,----)	4.77		1.52		"
x^2 (h20,----)	-0.31		-0.46		"
x^1y^1 (h11,----)	-0.75		-0.32		"
y^2 (h02,----)	-3.16		-0.80		"
cx (d10,----)	1.10		0.21		[mas/mag]
cy (d01,----)	-2.79		-1.01		[mas/mag]

$$c \equiv B-V - 0.5$$

RESULTS (FAST) ON LUND DATASET "LOSIM3"

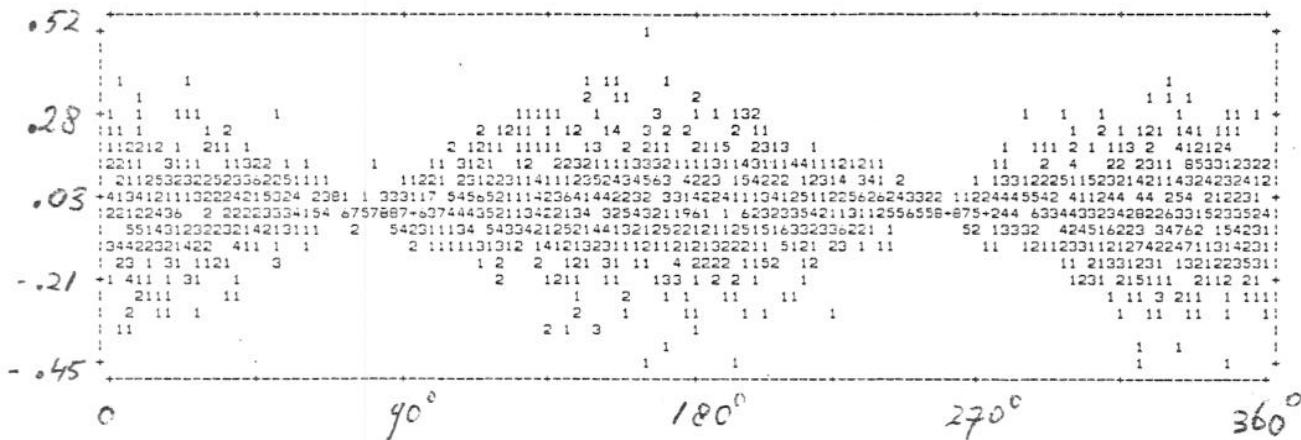
1. PROPERTIES OF THE RGC

- 1964 STARS: 1697 BRIGHTER THAN MAG 10
- 5 REVOLUTIONS, 10.67^h , 5 MAJOR GAPS (1504 FRAMES OCCULTED)
- 78300 GRIDCOORDINATES (OBSERVATIONS)
- ERROR IN OGAR ATTITUDE = $0.^{\circ}1$.
- ERROR IN A-PRIORI STAR CATALOG = $1.^{\circ}5$

2. VERIFICATION OF THE FORMULAE

- RUN WITH ERRORLESS OBSERVATIONS AND A-PRIORI DATA
- RESULTS ABSCESSAE: RMS .12 MAS
MAX. .52 MAS

MAS



3. RESULTS ON THE STAR ABSCESSAE

- SEVERAL COMBINATIONS WITH ERRORLESS A-PRIORI VALUES:

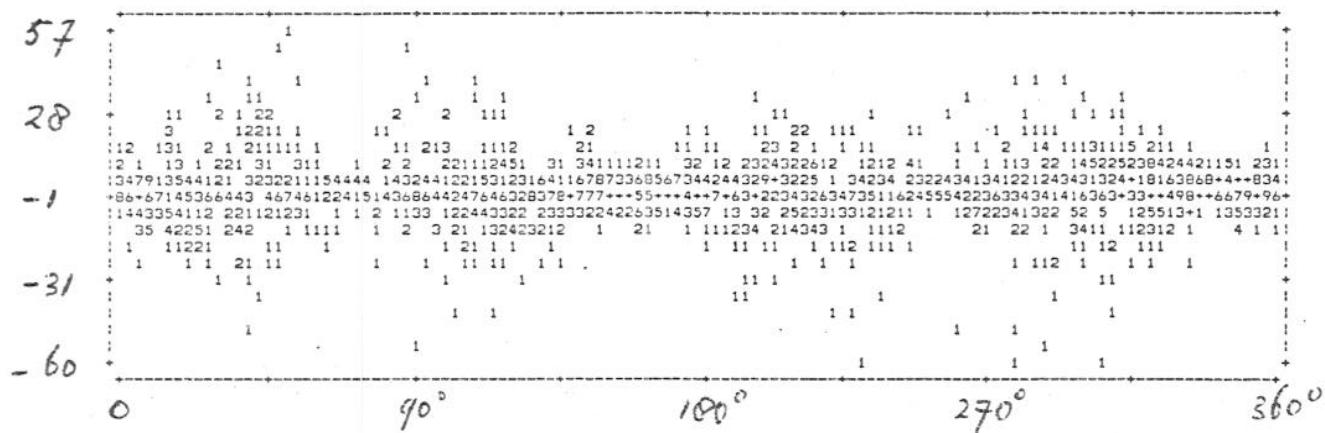
	RMS OGAR	RMS STARS	
PA	0	0	PERFECT A-PRIORI
I	$0.^{\circ}1$	0	ITERATION
F	$0.^{\circ}1$	$1.^{\circ}5$	FIRST TREATMENT

- ABSCISSAE ERROR:

	RMS	MAX	MODEL ERROR
PA	2.905	29.48	-
I	2.949	29.13	.51
F	11.134	-61.59	10.7

MODEL ERROR DUE TO NOT ESTIMATING TRANSVERSAL ATTITUDE AND STAR ORDINATES (VERIFIED BY SPECIAL TESTRUNS AND FORMULAE):

MAS



- RESULTS PER MAGNITUDE CLASS:

TOT
COMPONENTS OF ST DEV *ST. DEV* *"TRUE" ERRORS*

mag.	#stars	S_obs	S_att	S_instr	S_geom	Eps_PA	Eps_I	Eps_F
2	1	0.52	2.36	0.14	2.42	2.53	2.28	27.7
3	4	0.42	2.11	0.18	2.15	1.75	2.08	4.8
4	12	0.53	2.30	0.20	2.36	1.47	1.62	12.9
5	28	0.55	2.15	0.18	2.22	1.40	1.43	8.9
6	52	0.65	2.16	0.18	2.25	1.34	1.35	11.2
7	223	0.95	2.18	0.18	2.38	1.54	1.62	11.1
8	480	1.38	2.18	0.18	2.58	1.97	2.03	11.3
9	638	2.08	2.20	0.18	3.03	2.66	2.71	10.7
10	395	3.09	2.23	0.17	3.81	3.29	3.29	11.5
11	102	4.96	2.31	0.17	5.47	5.75	5.78	11.1
12	28	8.32	2.61	0.18	8.72	7.96	8.23	14.0
13	1	8.49	2.02	0.16	8.72	7.16	7.39	6.0
-----					-----			
	1964	2.49	2.21	0.18	3.33	2.91	2.95	11.1

4. RESULTS ON THE INSTRUMENT

- STANDARD DEVIATIONS: .26 MAS (y^3), .20 MAS (y^1) OR < .18 MAS IN THE UPPER RIGHT CORNER OF THE FIELD.
- ERRORS: SEE "PRELIMINARY RESULTS GCR COMPARISON - I"

5. SMOOTHING OF ATTITUDE DATA

- NOT SUCCESFULL; ATTITUDE NOT SMOOTH ENOUGH
RMS ERROR SMOOTHED ATTITUDE > 100 MAS (709 B-SPLINES),
MAX ERROR 640 MAS.
- EXPECTED IMPROVEMENT (FROM FORMAL STANDARD DEVIATIONS):
MAG. 7 STAR: 1.3 x
MAG. 9 STAR: 1.1⁶ x

6. GRID STEP INCONSISTENCY HANDLING

STRAIGHTFORWARD COMPUTATION WOULD RESULT IN 523 INCONSISTENT STARS (4731 SLIT ERRORS, NOT COUNTING THE SLITERRORS DUE TO THE 1400 STARS WHICH ARE SHIFTED OVER MULTIPLE GRIDSTEPS).

CONSISTENT RESULTS WITH:

A. PREADJUSTMENT

- SEQUENTIAL ANALYSIS & ADJUSTMENT OF A-PRIORI STAR ABSCISSAE AND ATTITUDE (RMS ERROR IN A-PRIORI INSTRUMENT = 20 MAS).
- REFINED GRID STEP ESTIMATION; UPDATE STAR ABSCISSAE FROM FIRST OBSERVATION.

B. POSTADJUSTMENT (WITHOUT PREADJUSTMENT)

- SEQUENTIAL ADJUSTMENT (WITH MORE ROBUST ATTITUDE ESTIMATION): TWO INTERNAL ITERATIONS WERE SUFFICIENT, NORMALISED OBSERVATION ERROR GOES FROM 25.8, VIA 2.17 TO 1.43
- FRAME BY FRAME ANALYSIS (WORKS, BUT MORE INT. ITERATIONS)

PASSIVE STAR GRID STEP HANDLING HAS NOT BEEN USED.

Annex XII

Comparison – Future Plans

Present Status of the Level 1-3 Comparison Tasks

The following is a grid showing, for each comparison task, the data to be supplied, the person(s) responsible for reducing and comparing the data, and the corresponding due dates. An attempt to fill in the grids should be made at the HST meeting in July.

Notes:

- (1) The procedure/format leaders should be from NDAC and FAST, and should be involved with the real data exploitation - i.e. they should be able to recommend and, when necessary implement, changes to the output format of the simulated or real data processing.
- (2) Reference to the description of the contents and format of the data to be compared. These notes may need to be updated to take account of different data available at the different 'levels'. They should be incorporated as an Annex to the S/W CDR, and kept under configuration control by Perryman.

M.A.C. Perryman, 9 July 1987

N.B.: level 1 = data produced specifically for the relevant simulations
level 2 = data run through processing system from raw data simulations
to the level of the relevant simulations
level 3 = flight data

The attached sheets were filled out in consultation with HST, 15/7/87

IDT

Procedure/format leaders (1): van Leeuwen/Fassino-Froeschle

Ref. note (2): Lindegren

	Data provided:	Due by:	Reduced by:	Due by:	Compared by:	Due by:
Level 1	Both NOAAC/FAST have their own data available internally		will not be reduced by the other consortium		not considered	
Level 2	NOAAC available after restructured software (10.7 hrs) FAST expected (Froeschle) Oct/Nov '87 Oct/Nov '87	available	RGO Utrecht CNES	done end '87 (TBC) March '88 *	Perryman ready	
Level 3			RGO Utrecht CNES	TBD	TBC	

* can be reduced by CSS at end '87, if the data is prepared by CNES. CNES reduction date depends on availability of CSS software.

SM

--

Procedure/format leaders (1): van Leeuwen/Canuto-Froeschle

Ref. note (2): van Leeuwen

	Data provided:	Due by:	Reduced by:	Due by:	Compared by:	Due by:
Level 1	RGO, ad hoc format	Available, and distributed to CSS & Utrecht	Utrecht *RGO	Oct 87	Oct 87 available van Leeuwen	
Level 2	RGO	Available, both sets will be distributed	Utrecht CNES	+ Oct Nov 87	+ Oct 87 van Leeuwen	
Level 3					TBC	

* Full to monitor
+ CNES/CSS end '87; March '88 for CNES alone (on 10T)

ATTITUDE

Procedure/format leaders (1): Lindegren/van der Marel

Ref. note (2): Lindegren

	Data provided:	Due by:	Reduced by:	Due by:	Compared by:	Due by:
Level 1						
Level 2						
Level 3						

GCR

Procedure/format leaders (1): van der Marel/Petersen

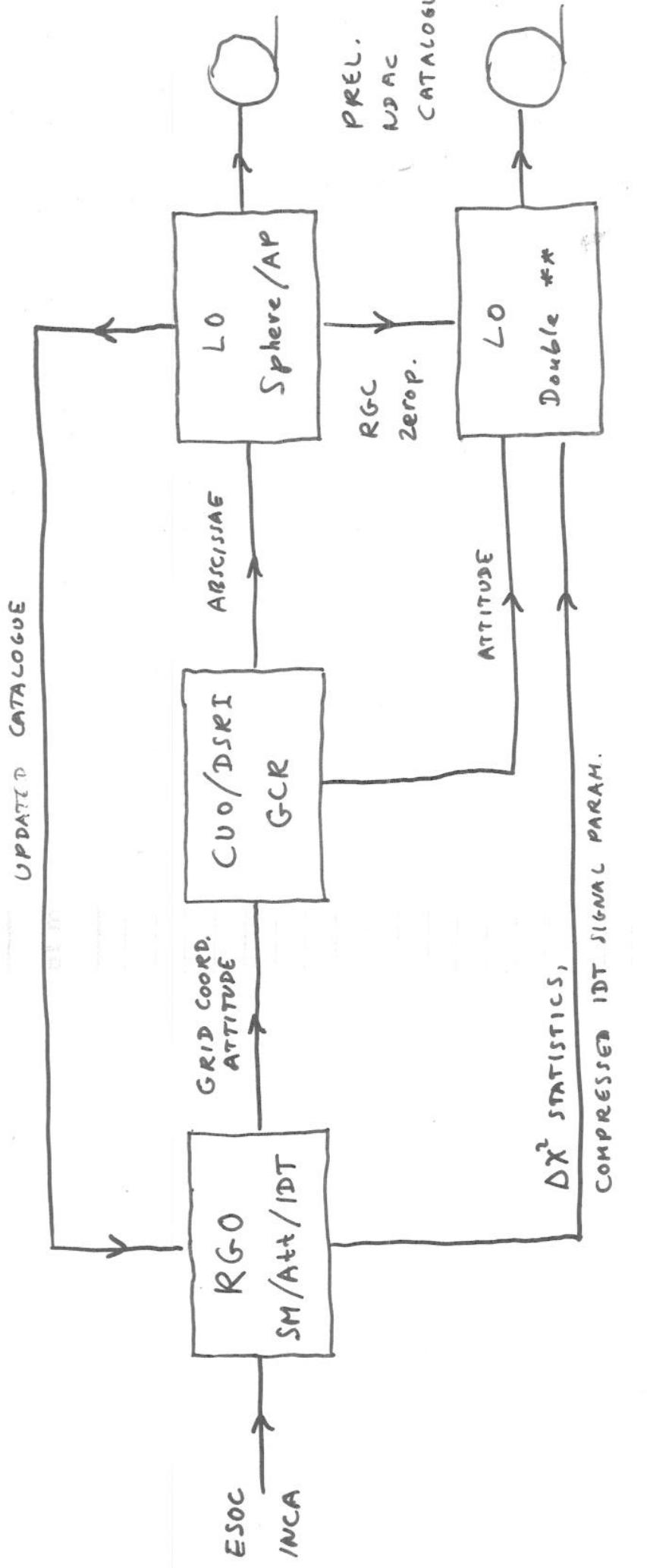
Ref. note (2): van der Marel

	Data provided:	Due by:	Reduced by:	Due by:	Compared by:	Due by:
Level 1	WDAC (Lund)	available	v.d. Marel Referen	done done	v.d. Marel (a)	15 Oct (d)
	FAST (CERIA)	available	available in Delft/cuo(b)	Nov 87 Delft(c) Nov 87 cuo		
Level 2	RGO (Nul 87)	New 87	EGO/cuo Utrecht CNES	April 88 EGO April 88 EGO April 88 EGO	v.d. Marel and Perryman	May '88 May '88 target
	CERIA (Nul 87)	New 87	EGO/cuo Utrecht CNES			
Level 3						

- (a) agree on comparison format. The data will be output for comparison
- (b) Petersen has to write conversion s/w
- (c) finalisation of s/w to be done, then comparison can be done
- (d) v.d. Marel proposes to compare absissae files only

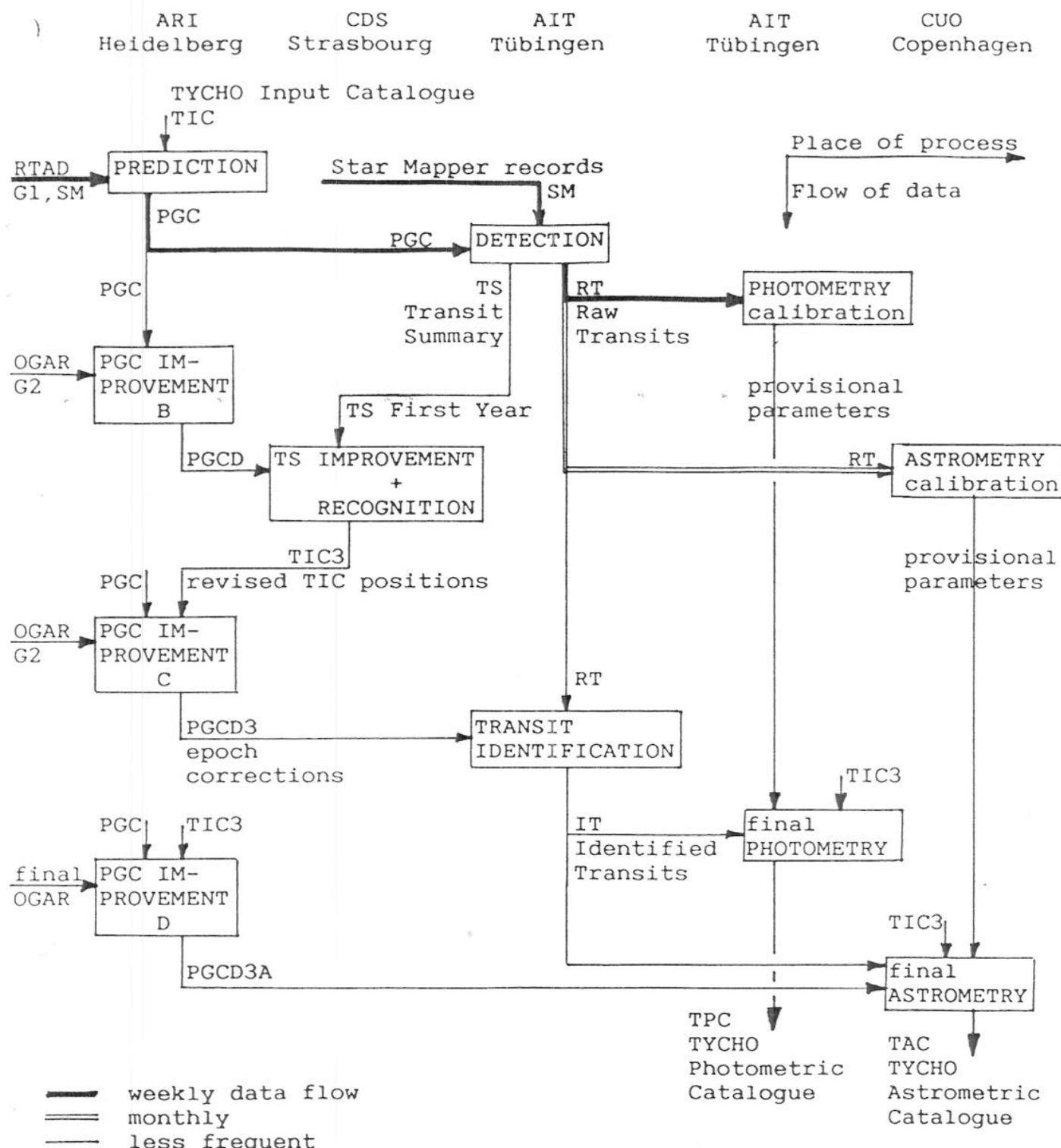
Annex XIII

NDAC Interfaces



Annex XIV

TYCHO Developments



Legend:

TIC	= TYCHO Input Catalogue
RTAD	= Real Time Attitude
OGAR	= On-Ground Attitude
PGC	= Predicted Group Crossing epoch
PGCD	= PGC Difference = epoch corrections
TS	= Transit Summary
G1, G2	= Geometric calibration parameters

Fig. 1. TDAC Data Flow

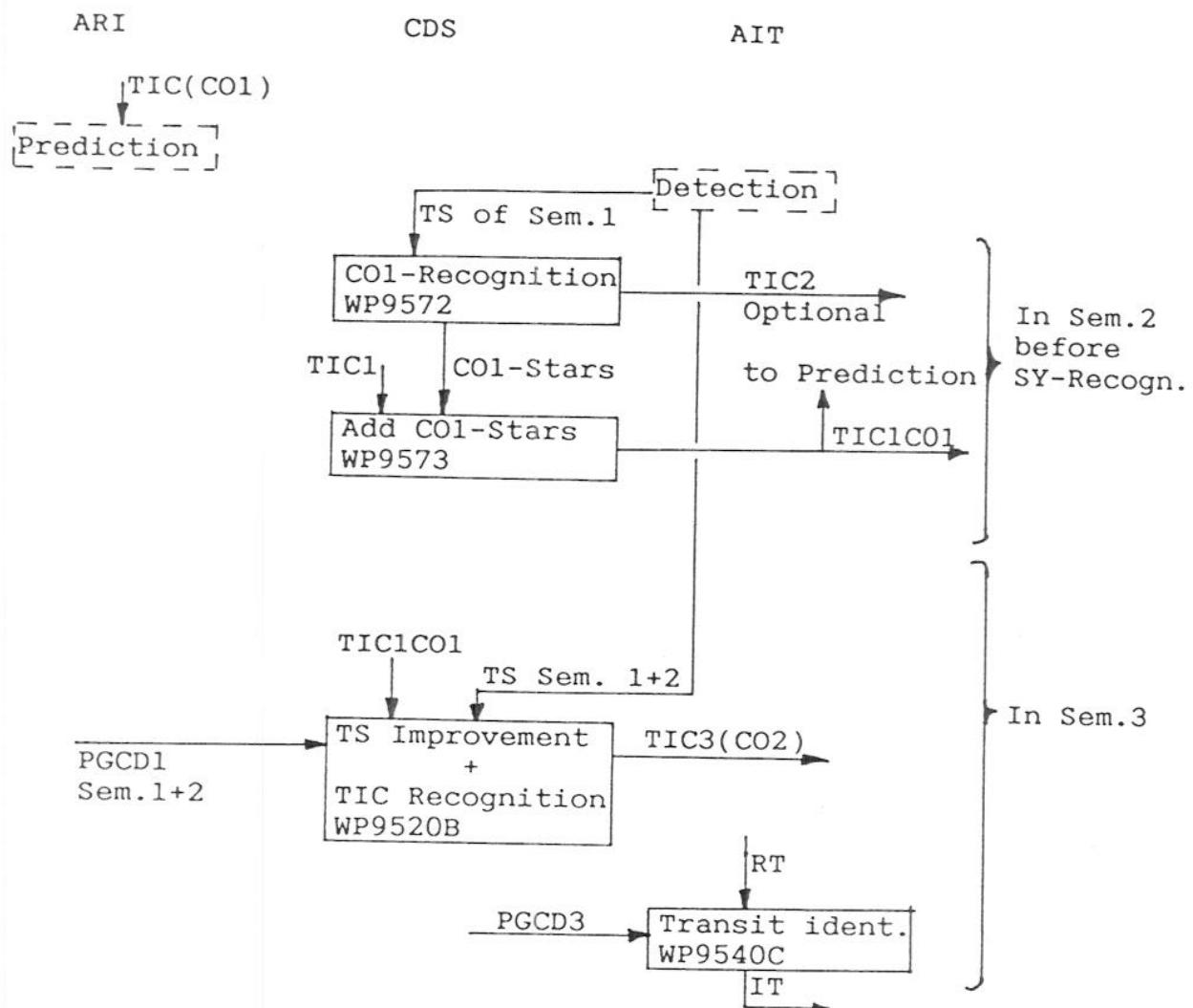
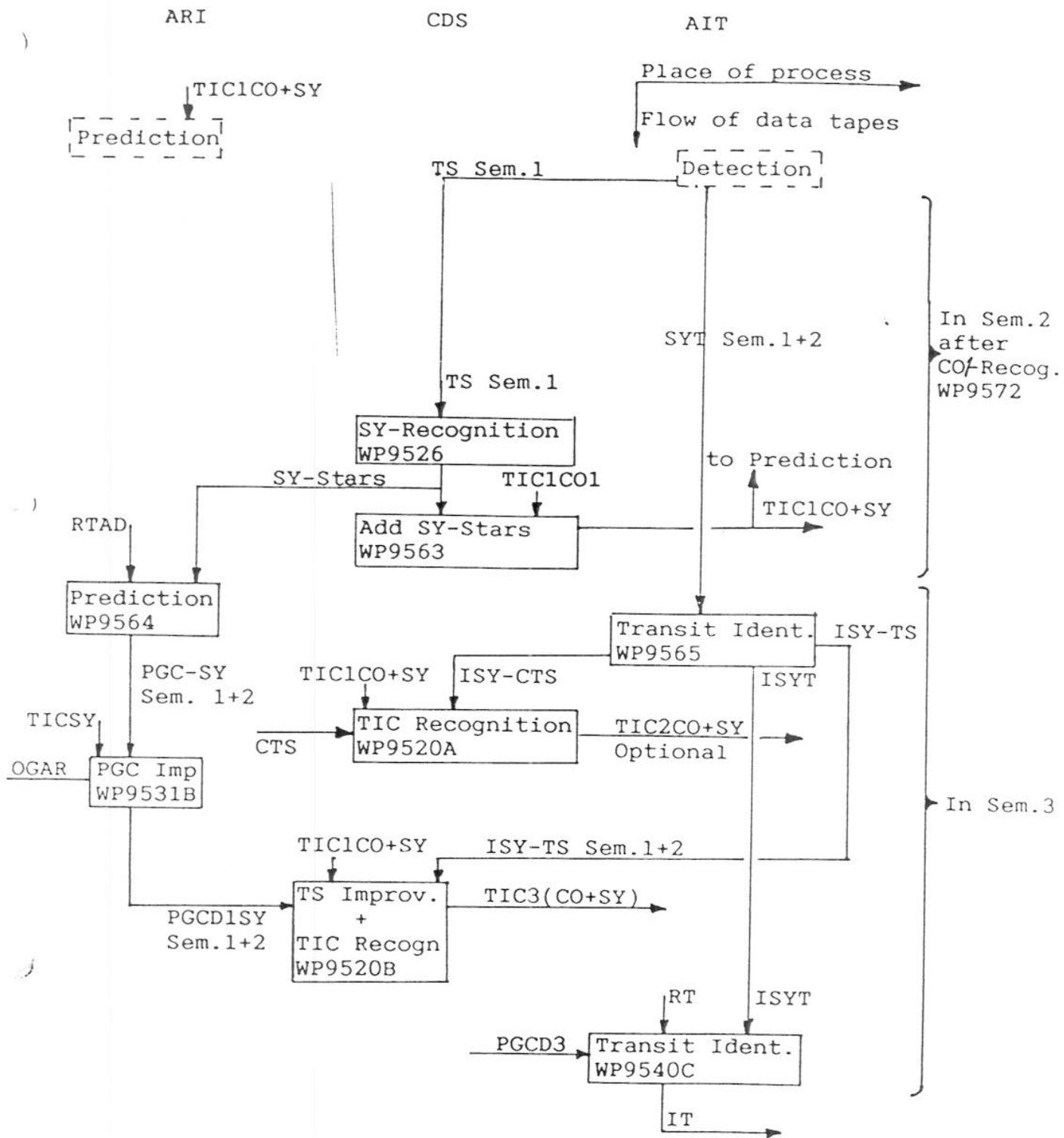


Fig. 3. CO1-Recognition based on semester No. 1 is a parallel process to SY-Recognition so that TIC1 + CO1-Stars + SY-Stars will be used for prediction after semester 2.

SY-Recognition is considered to be optional; CO1-Recognition is required and should therefore be completed first.



Legend: ---- "dashed boxes" contains processes from the main data flow on Fig. 2.
Sort + Merges are not shown. See old Fig. 4 in TD071.

Fig. 4b. SY-Recognition based on Semester No. 1.
SYT, PGC-SY, ISY-TS and PGCD1SY are produced for Sem. 1+2.

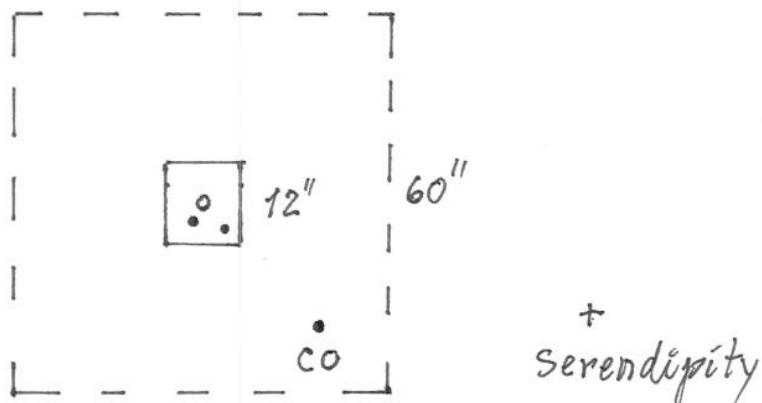
TIC3 Catalogue, format on microfiche

EH 87.07.09

TIC3

entry	region	star nr.	RA	Dec.	Comp.	x n	y i	B	V	std.dev.			Cross ID
										xy	B	V	
1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	0	1	5000	5000	-	0	-	-	- not Tycho
4	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	{ 2 comp
5	-	?	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	-	?	-	-	1	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	serendipity

- RA, Dec at observation epoch are in system J2000.
- Entry 5 shows a second component within a 1 square arcmin area centered on the TIC1 position which is seldom, $\lesssim 5\%$, but its inclusion ensures simpler and safer identifications for the user of the catalogue.
- x, y are relative rectangular coordinates: TIC3 - TIC1 (unit = 10 mas, zero = - 50 arcsec)
- 2000 000 stars on microfiche (~ 100 volumes) including all TIC1 stars. A tape includes further information.
- Proper motions for about 400 000 stars by older positions may be derived and should be given on separate microfiche.
- Entry 3: not observed by Tycho, hence n = 0. TIC1 data given
- Entry 4 and 5: two components observed by Tycho
- Entry 7: serendipity star, hence no relevant x, y



Annex XV

MAMA Results – INCA ATLAS

INCATLAS

MAMA

- 1) Resolution: pixel size : $10 \mu\text{m} \times 10 \mu\text{m}$
when scanning the plate
by lanes of 1 cm (*)
- 2) Stored image: possible on-line compression
→ pixel size : 10, 20, 40, 80 μm .
- 3) Image visualization: color monitor : 512×512 ;
one or 2^{2n} ($n=1 \rightarrow 4$; $n=2 \rightarrow 16$) star images can
be visualized at once.

the "pixel size" mentioned for the slides
results from combination of 2) and 3). This
pixel size is that offered to the user looking at
the monitor.
- 4) Scanning speed:
 - present (mid-87) : 10^5 pixels/second (10 μm acqu.)
(for one Schmidt plate: about 4 hours; 1.5
hour at 25 μm resolution)
 - foreseen (1988) : $\geq 2 \cdot 10^5$ pixels/second (10 μm acqu.)
(for one Schmidt plate: about 2 hours; 1
hour at 25 μm resolution)

(*) 25 μm resolution is obtained by rotation of
the optics.

5) Coding:
 a) acquisition : 12 bits (\rightarrow 2 bytes)
 b) visualization: 8 bits (\rightarrow 1 byte)
 (dynamics: 10 bits = 1024 levels)

6) Storage:

- (1988) : • 3 \times 500-Mbyte disks
- 6250 b.p.i tape unit
 (2400-ft tape \rightarrow \sim 150 Mbytes
 3600-ft tape \rightarrow \sim 200 Mbytes)
- (*)

ATLAS

Storage needed

(Giga byte)

	10'	20'	40'
40 μm	8	30	120
80 μm	2	8	30
160 μm	.5	2	8

120 000 stars

	10'	20'	40'
40 μm	6	24	100
80 μm	1.5	6	24
160 μm	0.5	1.5	6

whole sky

Scanning time

for one hemisphere (900 plates): \sim 1800 hours

(*) one optical disk would contain 1 Gigabyte
 (hence, 1 Gpixel). {1 disk: \sim 500 \$ (?)
 recorder: \sim 50 k\$ (?)}

TEST FIELDS

1/ low density field (SERC field 620: $4^h 20^m / -12^\circ$)

Slide

1,2 $16 \times$ each: $10' \times 10'$ pixel: $80 \mu\text{m}$

1	5	9	13
2	6	10	14
3	7	11	15
4	8	12	16

9.3	8.3	5.3	8.8
8.5	8.9	12.4	8.0
8.0	8.9	10.0	8.5 9.6
8.4	9.4	7.8	8.7

3
(cf. 13)

9	13
10	14

 each: $10' \times 10'$ pixel: $40 \mu\text{m}$ (b)

4,5,6 star n. 6 $5' \times 5'$ pixel: $10 \mu\text{m}$ (b,y, b/w)

7 same as 1,2

8 star n. 6 $10' \times 10'$ pixel: $20 \mu\text{m}$ (b)

9 star n. 3 $10' \times 10'$ pixel: $20 \mu\text{m}$ (b)

10 same as 1,2,7

11,12

4	6
5	14

 each: $20' \times 20'$ pixel: $80 \mu\text{m}$ (b, b/w)

13
(cf. 3)

9	13
10	14

 each: $10' \times 10'$ pixel: $40 \mu\text{m}$ (b/w)

14	star n. 14	$40' \times 40'$	pixel : $80 \mu\text{m}$	(b.)				
15	<table border="1" data-bbox="293 219 452 383"> <tr> <td>4</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr> <td>5</td><td>14</td></tr> </table>	4	6	5	14	$40' \times 40'$	pixel : $160 \mu\text{m}$	(b/w)
4	6							
5	14							

2 | L.M.C.

16	~ N.W. quarter	$40' \times 40'$	pixel : $80 \mu\text{m}$	(b.)
17	pan.	$80' \times 80'$	pixel : $160 \mu\text{m}$	(y.)
18	pan.	$80' \times 80'$	pixel : $160 \mu\text{m}$	(b./w.)
19	~ N.W. quarter	$40' \times 40'$	pixel : $80 \mu\text{m}$	(b./w.)

Comments:

4,5,6 4 companions of *6 seem to form
a typical pattern

7 → however, they are of $m_B \gtrsim 13/14$

8 within $10'$ field, *6 has a companion
of mag ~ 9 .

9 within $10'$ field, *3 has 3 companions
(however, not brighter than *10 [$m_B = 12.5$])

10

11,12 and *4 is not so lucky (a comp. of
 $m_B \sim 14$ in $10' \times 10'$ field; $m_B \sim 12$ requires $20'$)

13,14 *4, 5, 14 require a field of $40' \times 40'$ to
get comp. brighter than ~ 9 .

15 finally, a pixel size of $160 \mu m$
appears to be acceptable.

LMC: 16-19 for crowded fields, the $160 \mu m$
pixel should be questioned.

things to do:

- magnitude calibration (down to...?)
- identification of * in the LMC field
-

Annex XVI

INCA-ESOC Interface Summary

INCA - ESOC Interface

Debrief from 13 July 1987 meeting

~

1 - Comments from ESOC on first version of ICI

- no problem of reading
- prepared : rapid access to the stars in an area of the sky
- missing : epoch and accuracy of positions
reduction to J 2000
flag for photometric standard stars
observation parameter Q

2 - Status of major and minor planet ephemerides implementation

- no problem of reading the ephemerides sent by BDL
- agreement on computed positions in BDL and ESOC
- keep in mind : parallactic effect due to satellite motion around the earth
E-term (will not be included in J 2000 ephemerides)
- transit times for minor and major planets should also be compared (ESOC - INCA - FAST - NDAC - TDAC)
→ A. Schütz submit a project for comparison by 30 Sept.

3 - Status of additional catalogue for ISPR

- agreement on the conclusions of the last meeting (18/12/87)
- acceptable levels of variability ; the same as for reference star
- i.e. :
 - variability : $\Delta m < 3$ magnitude
 - duplicity :

primary	$5 \leq B \leq 10$
secondary	$B \leq 10$
separation	$\rho < 23''$
magn. difference	$\Delta m <$

- INCA will deliver an "Annex 1" along with the ISPR catalogue, including duplicity information on all ISPR stars (where known)
- ESOC will put the flag for duplicity.

4 - Status of PSF preparation work in ESOC / implementation of modulation algorithm

- more refined computation of the covariance matrix will be performed by A. Schütz 15 August
- an ADD for the PSF preparation will be provided by A. Schütz 15 October
- it will be reviewed by M. Crége 15 November

5 - Reporting from ESOC to INCA on the evolution of the modulation scheme.

- idea: gives the possibility to INCA to follow what is happening during the mission and verify that everything is as planned.
- M. Crege will precise which parts of the PSF he would like to examine (time interval, periodicity, sampling) : 30 Oct.

6 - Mechanisms for INCA updates of Input Catalogue (ESOC)

- the 12 March 87 note from A. Schütz seems obsolete
- improvements of data: to be gathered in 3-monthly updates
- major errors: kill the "old" star
create a "new" one with a new IC number
- the parameters to be changed will be precised by A. Schütz in the ADD.
- Non-observed stars: a proposal will be made by J. vander Ha
30 Sept.

7 - Selection and flagging of reference stars (division of tasks between INCA and ESOC)

- stick to the conclusions of the last meeting (18/2/87) :
the flagging will be done by ESOC.
- the flagging of double stars implies that ESOC need the Annex 1.

8 - Variable stars: use of data supplied by INCA

- A. Schütz will check that these ephemerides are OK
for him
15 August

9 - Next release of Input Catalogue

- After next simulations, performed on "LS", to select "IC3"
- Scheduled for March 88
- Delivery to ESOC : IC3 + Annex 1
ISPR + (Annex 1) ISPR

10 - Numbering of objects in chromaticity mode / dummy stars

See HST

11 - Any other business

- Remark from C. Turon on veiling glare on Titan and Europe due to Saturne and Jupiter: with the rules applied in the INCA simulations, Titan would be rejected - No problem with Europe.

Annex XVII

Publication of Input Catalogue

-42	3307	40	HD	78058	09	02	53.5	-42	51	53	2	10.3	V1	FO	4	10.4	B16	6108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X				
-65	1071	40	HD	78294	09	03	00.4	-66	11	53	4	10.2	V1	A1	4R10.3	B1616	6154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	G					
-65	3175	40	HD	78115	09	03	06.4	-40	13	08	2	9.93V0	A1		3R10.2	B1606	6155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*					
-65	1070	40	HD	78273	09	03	07.0	-65	42	54	3	9.2	V1	F5	1F	9.8	B1616141108		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X				
-61	1169	40	HD	78247	09	03	07.3	-61	41	54	4	10.1	V1	F2	4	10.6	B1616108		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*				
-65	-09032	60	OM	103	09	03	12.0	-65	53	36	5	10.45V0	K2		5	11.6	B1608	8130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X				
-44	3385	40	HD	78148	09	03	19.1	-44	51	18	6	9.94V0	B8		4R10.20806	6199171		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X					
+30	-09034	60	GD	47-23	09	03	23.0	+30	29	18	7	10.69V0			-1.138	-0.220	1R11.1	B1616	99171		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X		
-61	1171	40	HD	78310	09	03	24.1	-62	03	54	8	11.0	V1	B9	4R11.1	B1616	99171		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X				
-43	3315	40	HD	78185	09	03	29.1	-43	33	18	9	10.4	V1	F2	4	10.6	B16	6108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X				
-65	1073	40	HD	78373	09	03	30.3	-66	16	55	10	8.7	V1	G8	4R9.9	B1616	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X					
-50	2034	40	HD	78246	09	03	38.9	-50	36	24	11	10.55V0	B9		4R10.69806	6199171		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X					
-47	3060	40	HD	78243	09	03	43.0	-47	27	02	12	9.09V0	M1		4	9.1	B1601	1167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X				
+36	1911	2	AG	+35 892	09	03	45.6	+35	57	56	13	11.5	V1	F8	-0.011	0.015	4R12.1	B1815176		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*			
-51	1871	40	HD	78309	09	03	50.0	-51	40	58	14	9.38V0	B8		4R9.74806	6199171		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*					
-42	3325	40	HD	78261	09	04	51.0	-42	26	31	15	10.1	V1	G5	1R10.4	B16	6184	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*					
-64	997	40	LTT	3356	09	04	54.4	-65	09	47	16	10.29V0	O9		2	10.94802	2139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*					
-47	3057	40	HD	78344	09	04	58.3	-47	34	01	17	8.99V0	O9		1	10.08801	169	85167	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*			
-45	3426	40	HD	78325	09	04	61.4	-45	23	54	18	9.76V0	B3		3R10.9	B16	6155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*					
-50	2048	40	HD	78357	09	04	64.6	-48	06	45	19	9.36V0	B1		4R10.17806	6199171		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*					
-47	3070	40	HD	78345	09	04	71.9	-02	54	00	20	12.0	B19	812150	1	13	12.0	B19	812150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*			
-02	-09045	60	I	21	29	09	04	30.0	-02	54	00	21	3		-0.104	-0.303	1	12	12.0	B19	8139118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	
+36	09045	60	G	115 -54	09	04	33.0	+38	52	02	18	12.3			4	10.1	B16	6108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*				
-49	2182	40	HD	78403	09	04	37.5	-49	26	30	19	10.0	V1	F8	4	10.2	B16	6108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*				
-43	3337	40	HD	78384	09	04	39.6	-43	40	16	20	10.1	V1	F6	4	10.3	B16	6108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*				
+51	1453	0	V*	V UMA	09	04	44.0	+51	19	00	21	3		1F10.0	B161614108		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*						
-65	1093	40	HD	78569	09	04	47.6	-63	52	56	22	9.3	V1	F7	1F10.7	B16	6184	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*					
-49	2183	40	HD	78475	09	04	59.4	-50	10	38	23	10.4	V1	G5	1R10.1	B16	6164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*					
-52	-09051	60	V*	CX VEL	09	05	04.0	-52	09	12	24	11.05V0			2	30	3	9.94								*				
-02	-09051	60	0631633102.00	09	05	04.0	-63	51	44	25	3				1	11.2	B19	8139118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*				
-21	-09050	60	HD	78278	09	05	04.4	+21	46	03	26	10.6	V1	R.	1	12.0	B12	62	64179		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*		
+73	447	00	GJ	334.1	09	05	20.0	+73	36	48	27	10.0	V1	F8	-0.159	-0.275	1	11.34B01	1	89130139181	54118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	
-42	3350	40	HD	78501	09	05	22.9	-42	41	34	28	9.3	V1	F5	4	9.8	B16	6108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*				
-25	-09055	60	CD	24 7738	09	05	28.0	-25	03	35	29	10.1	V2		-0.271	+0.073	1	15	11.4	B19	8156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	
+01	-09057	60	I	56	64	09	05	44.0	+01	33	25	22	10.3	V1		4R	3819	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X				
-27	1715	40	BD	+27 1715C	09	05	47.9	+26	52	21	23	10.3	V1		4	11.4	B16	6108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X				
-46	3418	40	HD	78617	09	05	50.0	-47	05	00	24	10.4	V1	F6	4	10.3	B19	816108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*				
-67	1037	40	HD	78818	09	05	50.0	-67	20	02	25	10.4	V1	F2	4	10.6	B16	6108301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X				
-43	2060	40	BD	-28 2586	09	05	56.0	+01	39	47	26	10.4	V1	F2	-0.019	-0.077	1	5.3	B18	8189175181	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	*		
-40	21961	40	HD	78628	09	05	57.3	-49	52	21	22	10.4	V1	AD	AB	0.019	-0.077	1	8.2	B18	81891754	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	
+52	-09060	60	WCC	539	09	06	00.0	+32	40	00	23	10.6	V1		+0.067	-0.167	1	1R	3819	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NN		
-67	5577	40	GJ	335B	09	06	01.0	+67	20	20	24	8.4	V1	K2	-0.067	-0.167	1	5	10.8	B19	8156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	
-67	4477	40	GJ	335B	09	06	05.0	-13	16	12	25	10.1	V1						1	11.50B01	1	92180191181	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	*
+27	-09062	40	PLX	2181	09	06	09.0	+27	36	00	26	10.26V0	K6		-0.319	-0.553	1	11.34B01	1	89130100139180191	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	*		
-46	33426	40	HD	78710	09	06	10.9	-46	42	33	27	10.1	V1	F3	4	10.2	B16	6108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*				
-42	3368	40	HD	78680	09	06	12.9	-44	52	04	28	9.63V0	B8		4	10.1	B16	6108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*				
-65	1081	40	HD	78911	09	06	29.2	-44	11	38	29	9.63V0	B8		+0.151	-0.216	1	12.5	B16	6184	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*		
-54	5492	20	HD	78740	09	06	39.0	-54	32	04	30	10.28V0			-0.527	+0.412	1	11.13	75B08	8139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*		
-64	3437	40	HD	78744	09	06	47.0	-47	02	02	31	10.4	V1	F2	+0.268	-0.250	1	11.11	58B01	1	93139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	
-46	3437	40	HD	78744	09	06	49.0	-47	23	47	32	10.4	V1	AD	-0.527	+0.412	1	12.5	B16	6184	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*		
-46	3437	40	HD	78882	09	07	18.1	-41	19	59	33	10.40V0	B9		-0.250	+0.250	1	1R13.2	B19	8127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*		
-46	-09076	60	0631643019.00	09	07	29.0	-46	37	05	34	9.7	V1	F8	-0.126	+0.227	1	1R12.3	B19	8127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*			
-41	3200	40	HD	78832	09	07	36.9	-47	30	24	35	10.85V0	B9		4R10.94806	6199171		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*					
-30	-09070	60	0631543041.00																											

300 character per star

264 character per star