# MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY HAYSTACK OBSERVATORY <br> WESTFORD, MASSACHUSETTS 01886 

March 9, 1999
Telephone: 978-692-4764
Fax: 781-981-0590

## To: SRT Group

From: Alan E.E. Rogers
Subject: Pointing corrections due to azimuth axis tilt and lack of orthogonality of elevation axis
The SRT is set-up with the azimuth rotation axis vertical and the elevation axis horizontal. Any residual errors in alignment can be corrected in software by scanning the sun and measuring the pointing errors over for a full track throughout the day. The pointing corrections are approximately given by

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \Delta \mathrm{el}=\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{AZ}} \cos \left(\mathrm{~A}_{\mathrm{Z}}-\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{T}}\right) \\
& \Delta \mathrm{az}=\tan ^{-1}\left(\tan \mathrm{EL}\left(\mathrm{Taz} \sin \left(\mathrm{~A}_{\mathrm{z}}-\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{T}}\right)+\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{el}}\right)\right.
\end{aligned}
$$

where $\Delta \mathrm{el}$ and $\Delta \mathrm{az}$ are the corrections that need to be added to the calculated coordinates to point correctly
$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{AZ}}=$ tilt of azimuth axis
$\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{T}}=$ azimuth of rotation axis projected onto the sky
$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{el}}=$ tilt of the elevation axis - relative to the azimuth platform i.e. a lack of axis orthogonality
$\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{z}}, \mathrm{El}=$ azimuth and elevation
For example, if the azimuth platform is tilted up by 1 degrees the antenna is pointed north and there is no lack of axis orthogonality:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{AZ}}=1^{\circ} \\
& \mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{T}}=180^{\circ} \\
& \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{el}}=0
\end{aligned}
$$

And the corrections are approximately

| Direction | $\Delta \mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{Z}}$ | $\Delta$ EL |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| North | 0 | -1 |
| South | 0 | +1 |
| East at $45^{\circ}$ elev. | -0.8 | 0 |
| West at $45^{\circ}$ elev. | 0.8 | 0 |

The observed pointing errors can be used to estimate $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{AZ}}, \mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{T}}$ and $\mathrm{T}_{\text {el }}$ plus a constant pointing errors in azimuth and elevation. The constant errors are corrected by changing the azimuth and elevation limits in the srt.cat file while $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{AZ}}, \mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{T}}$ and $\mathrm{T}_{\text {el }}$ can be entered in srt.cat using the layword AXISTILT followed by the 3 parameters. To avoid interaction between the limits and the tilt parameter the software tilt corrections are zero at the azimuth and elevation of the limits. That is

$$
\begin{aligned}
\Delta \mathrm{EL}= & \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{AZ}}\left(\cos \left(\mathrm{~A}_{\mathrm{Z}}-\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{T}}\right)-\cos \left(\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{ZLIM}}-\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{T}}\right)\right) \\
\Delta \mathrm{az}= & \tan ^{-1}\left(\tan E L\left(\mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{AZ}} \sin \left(\mathrm{~A}_{\mathrm{Z}}-\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{T}}\right)+\mathrm{Tel}\right)\right) \\
& -\tan ^{-1}\left(\operatorname{tanEL} L_{\mathrm{LIM}}\left(\mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{AZ}} \sin \left(\mathrm{~A}_{\mathrm{ZLIM}}-\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{T}}\right)+\mathrm{Tel}\right)\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

