

Outline:

- Orbit parameters
- ACS behavior
- Temperature of the CCD and video-electronic boxes
- PSF on the two channel
- IR01 targets
- Measured-computed flux.
- On-board software.

Orbit characteristics.

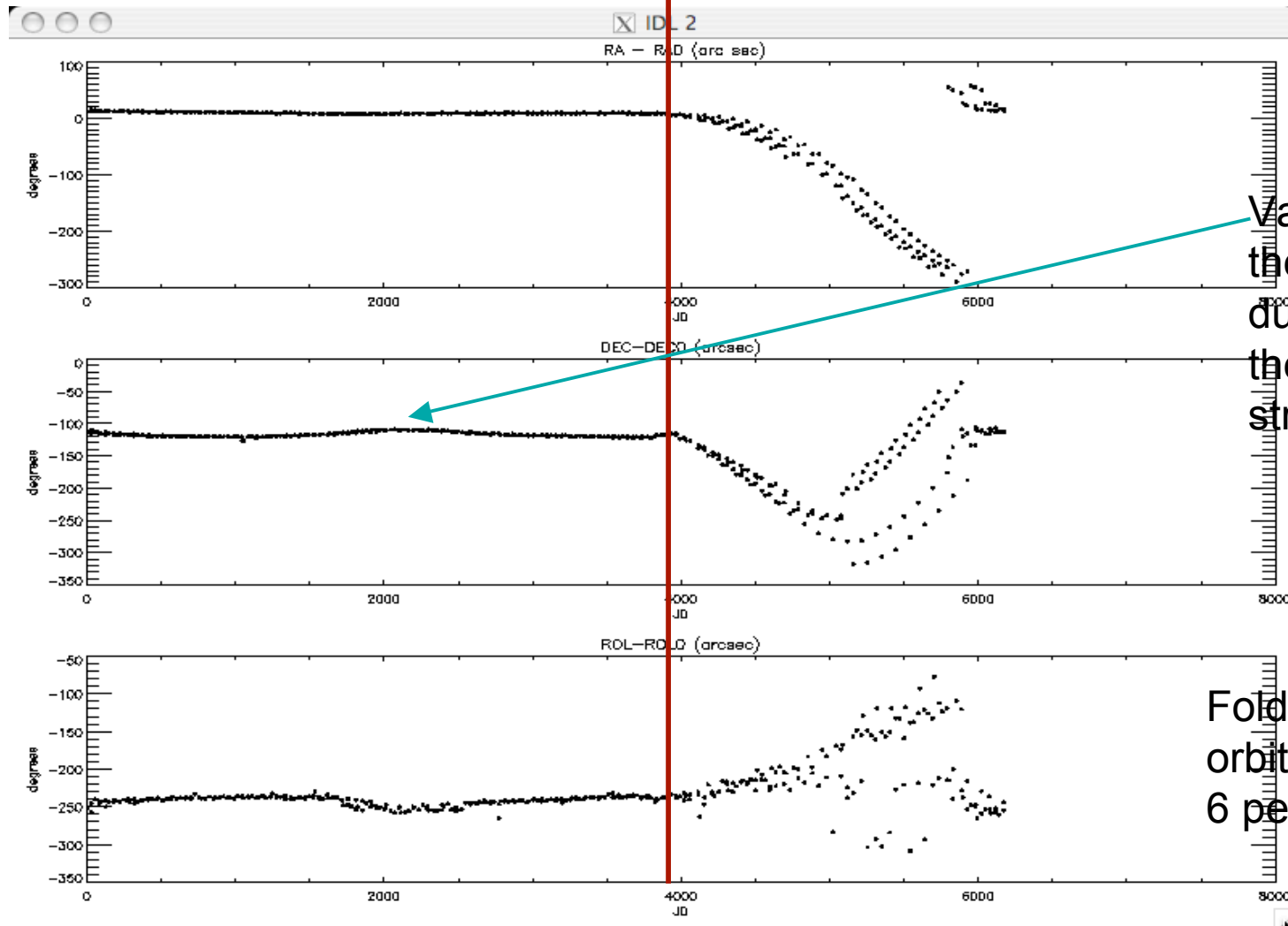


- Mean orbit radius 7275.7 km
- Excentricity 1.8×10^{-3}
- Inclination 90.02 degrees -> drift of the orbit of 1 degree/year toward the first center run.
- Omega: 14.54 degrees
- Orbital Period 6184 sec. with a decrease of 5 to 6 seconds on three years

ACS during the open loop mode

Star tracker ON

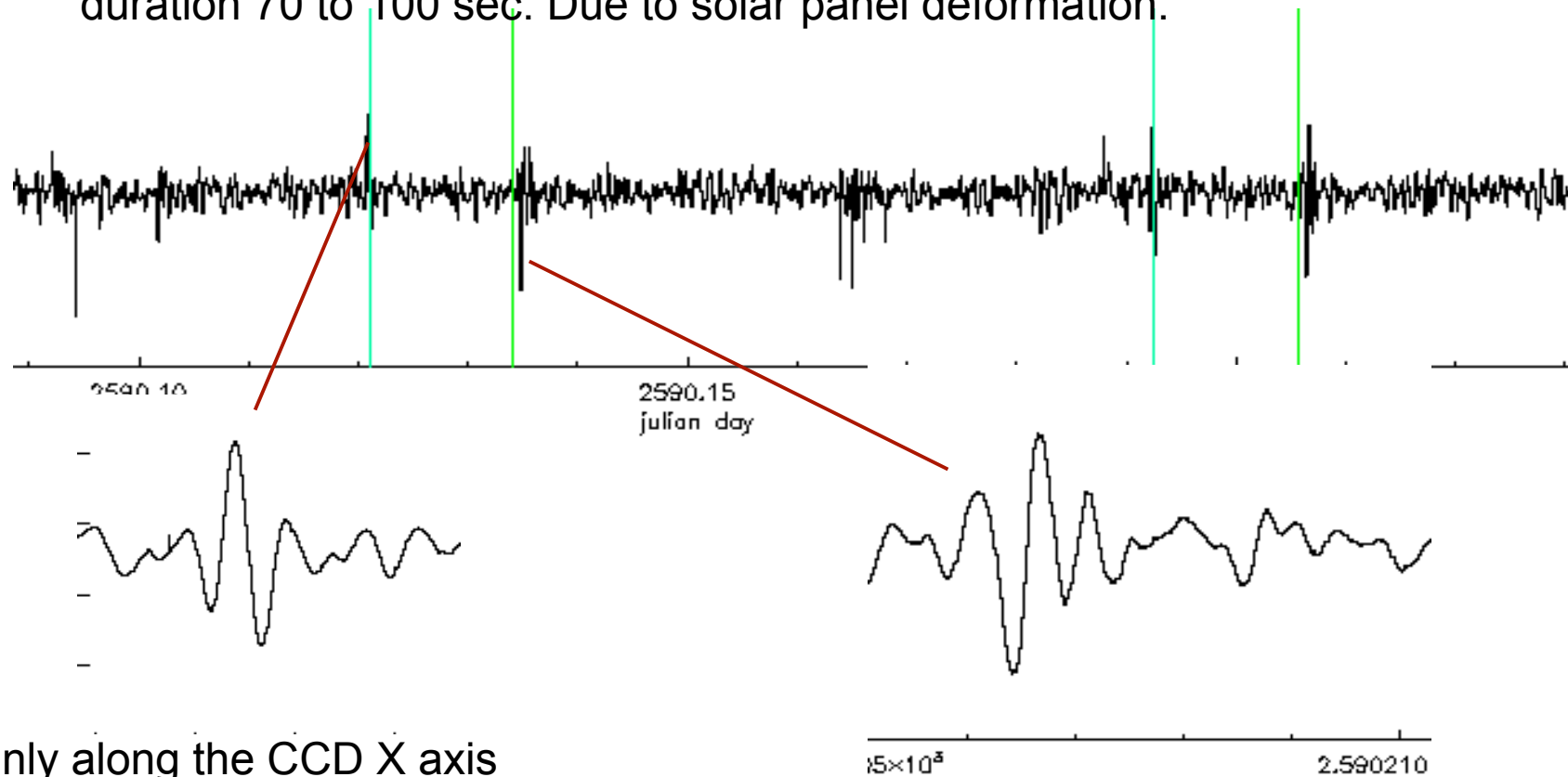
Star tracker OFF



Variations of the line of sight due to thermo-mechanical structure deformation

Folded with the orbital period. 6 periods superposed

perturbations at the transition light to umbra and
umbra to light: amplitude 0.5 to 1 pixel,
duration 70 to 100 sec. Due to solar panel deformation.



Only along the CCD X axis
which is not very good for PF channel. To be corrected.

Performances without any correction:

rms on CCD: axe X 0.13 pixel
axe Y 0.15 pixel
peak to peak 2 pixels twice each orbit

The rms is better than specification (0.2 pixel) but
not better than simulation.

The depointing correction are needed.

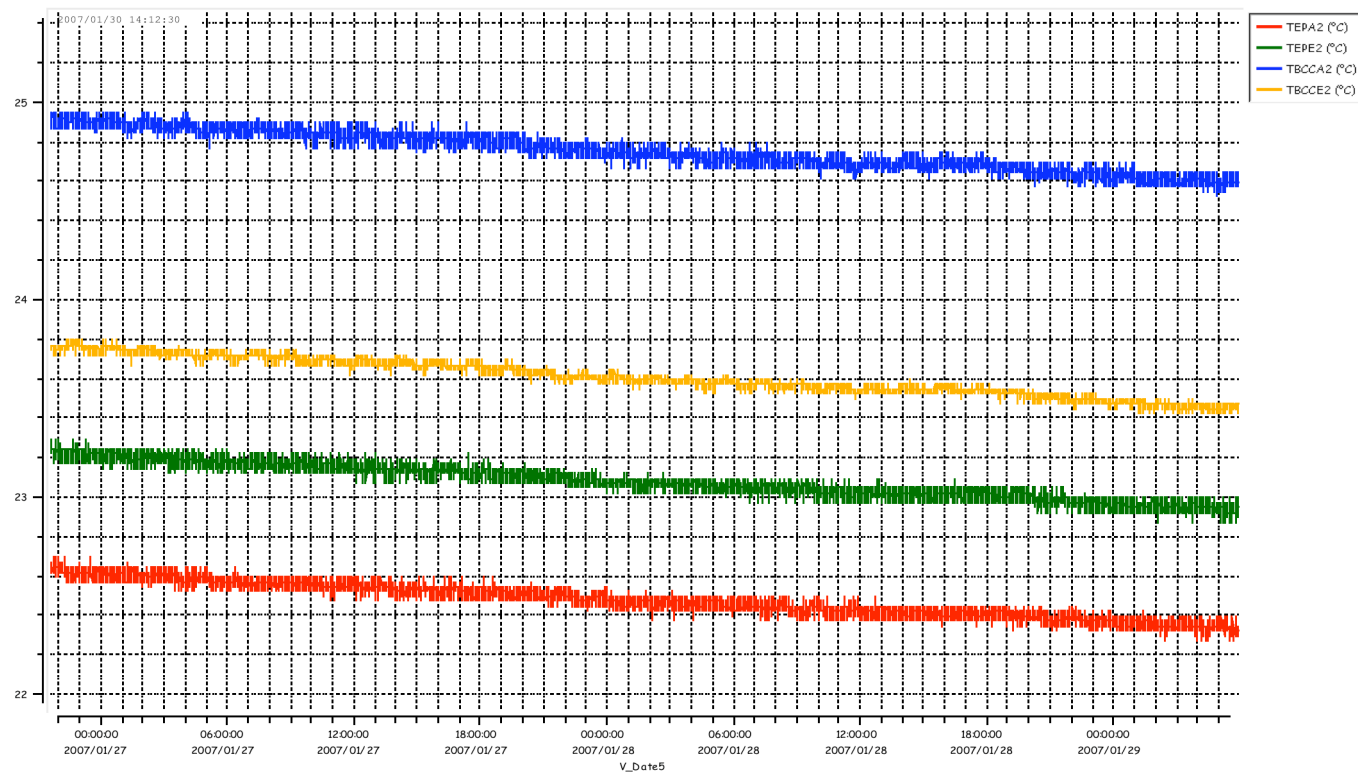
The graph displays four temperature series over a three-day period. The x-axis represents time, with labels for 00:00:00 on 2007/01/27, 06:00:00, 12:00:00, 18:00:00, 00:00:00 on 2007/01/28, 06:00:00, 12:00:00, 18:00:00, 00:00:00 on 2007/01/29, and 06:00:00. The y-axis represents temperature in degrees Celsius, with major ticks at 21, 22, and 23. A legend in the top right corner identifies the series: TBCCA1 (red), TBCE1 (green), TEPA1 (blue), and TEPE1 (orange). TBCCA1 and TBCE1 show significant fluctuations, while TEPA1 and TEPE1 are relatively stable.

Time (V_Date4)	TBCCA1 (°C)	TBCE1 (°C)	TEPA1 (°C)	TEPE1 (°C)
2007/01/27 00:00:00	21.7	20.9	22.9	23.3
2007/01/27 06:00:00	21.7	20.8	22.9	23.3
2007/01/27 12:00:00	21.7	20.8	22.9	23.3
2007/01/27 18:00:00	21.7	20.8	22.9	23.3
2007/01/28 00:00:00	21.6	20.7	22.9	23.3
2007/01/28 06:00:00	21.6	20.7	22.9	23.3
2007/01/28 12:00:00	21.6	20.7	22.9	23.3
2007/01/28 18:00:00	21.6	20.7	22.9	23.3
2007/01/29 00:00:00	21.6	20.7	22.9	23.3
2007/01/29 06:00:00	21.6	20.7	22.9	23.3

Orbital amplitude:
< 0.2 K peak to peak

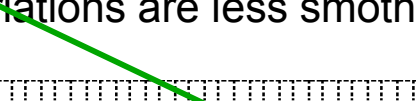
Temperature of electronical boxes, channel 2

The boxes of channel 2 are on the other satellite side, always in the shade -> no orbital variations.

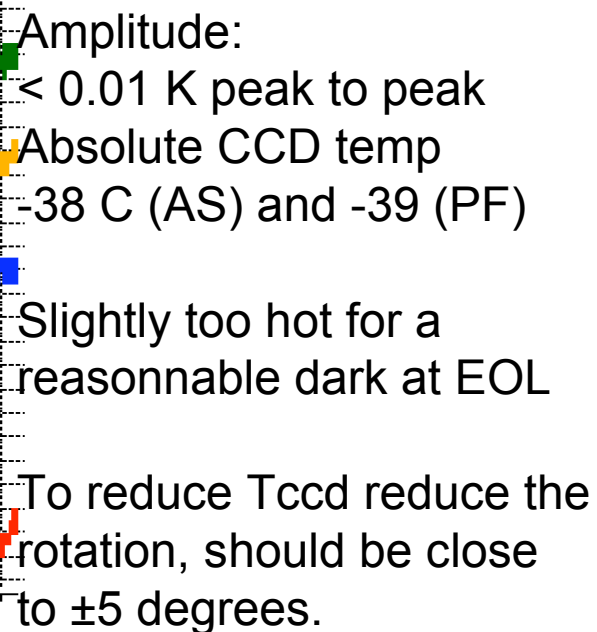


variations are less smoothed

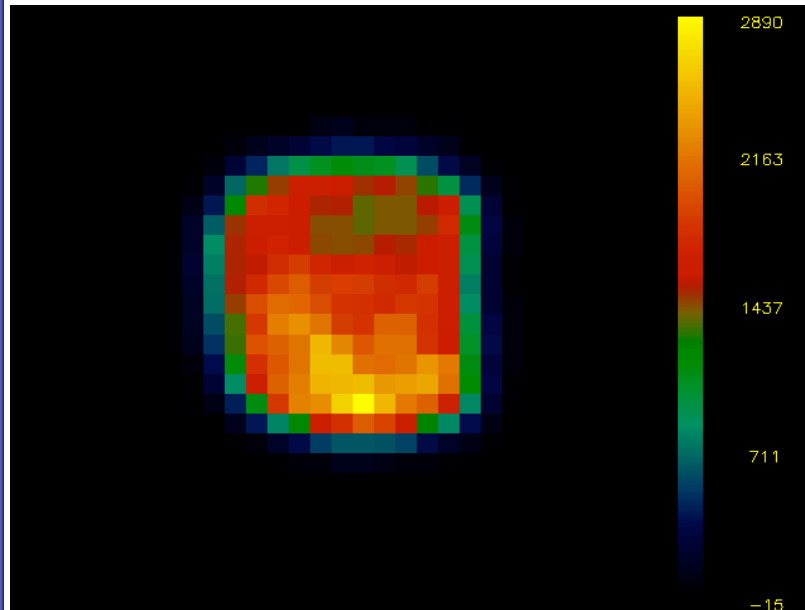
2.



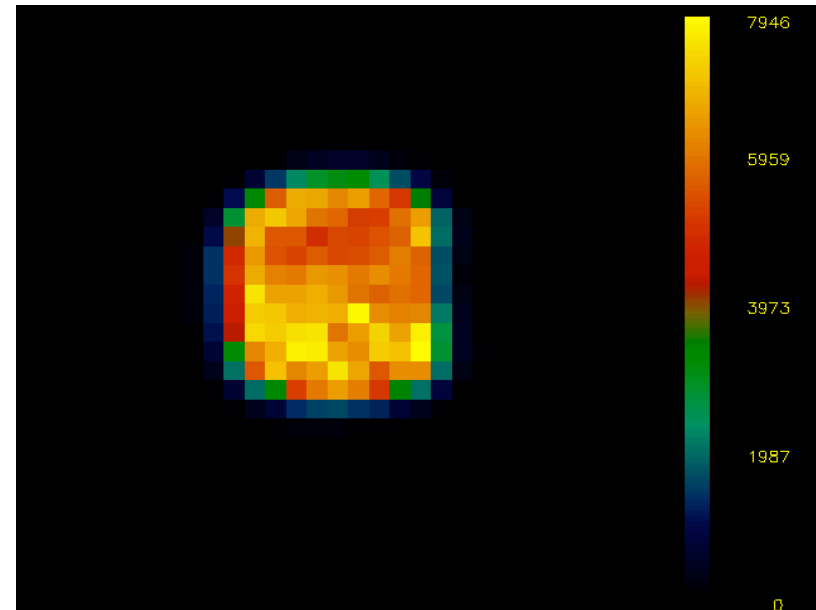
The graph shows a single data series represented by a solid green line. The line starts at the top left of the grid and slopes downward to the bottom right, ending with a green triangle. The grid is composed of small squares, with major lines every 10 units on both axes. The text 'variations are less smoothed' is positioned at the top left, and '2.' is just below it.



Seismology PSF



PSF measured



ZEMAX computation

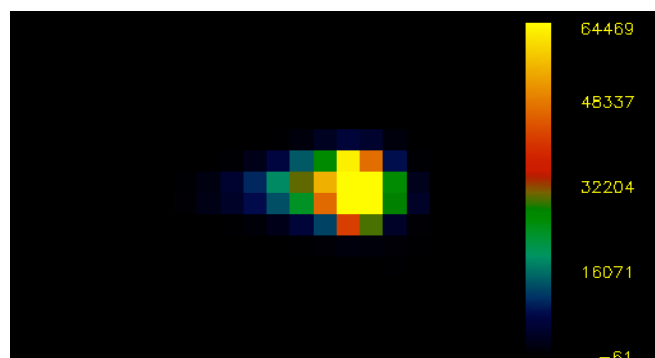
Comparaison between measurements and simulations for 10 stars \Rightarrow defocus of $\sim -20\mu\text{m}$ (tuning precision on ground of $\pm 20\mu\text{m}$)

Compatible with HD 49933, $mv = 5.77$, brightest pixel at 55000 e-
for a focus tuning at 80000 e- at $mv = 5.70$

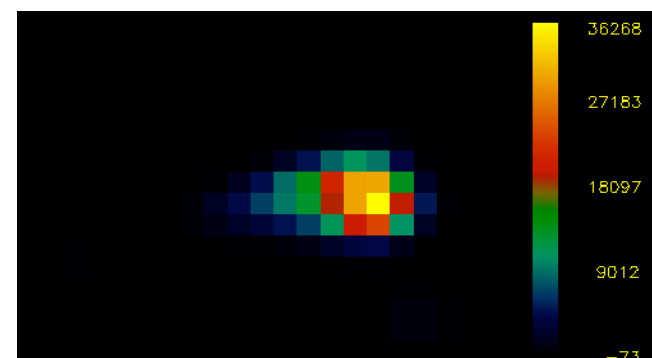
Planet PSF



CCD E1

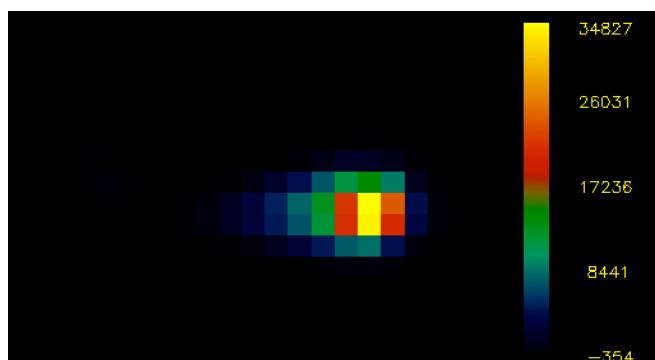


X=662, y=995

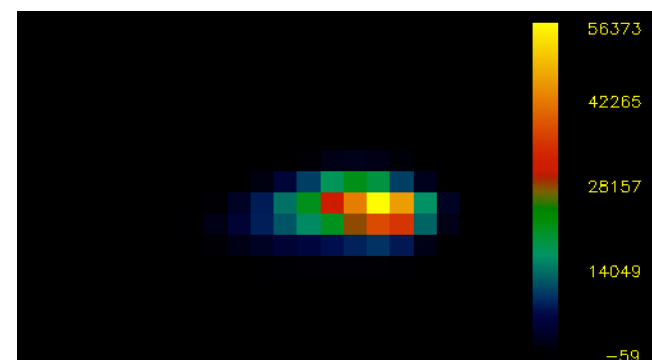


X=1537, y=100

CCD E2



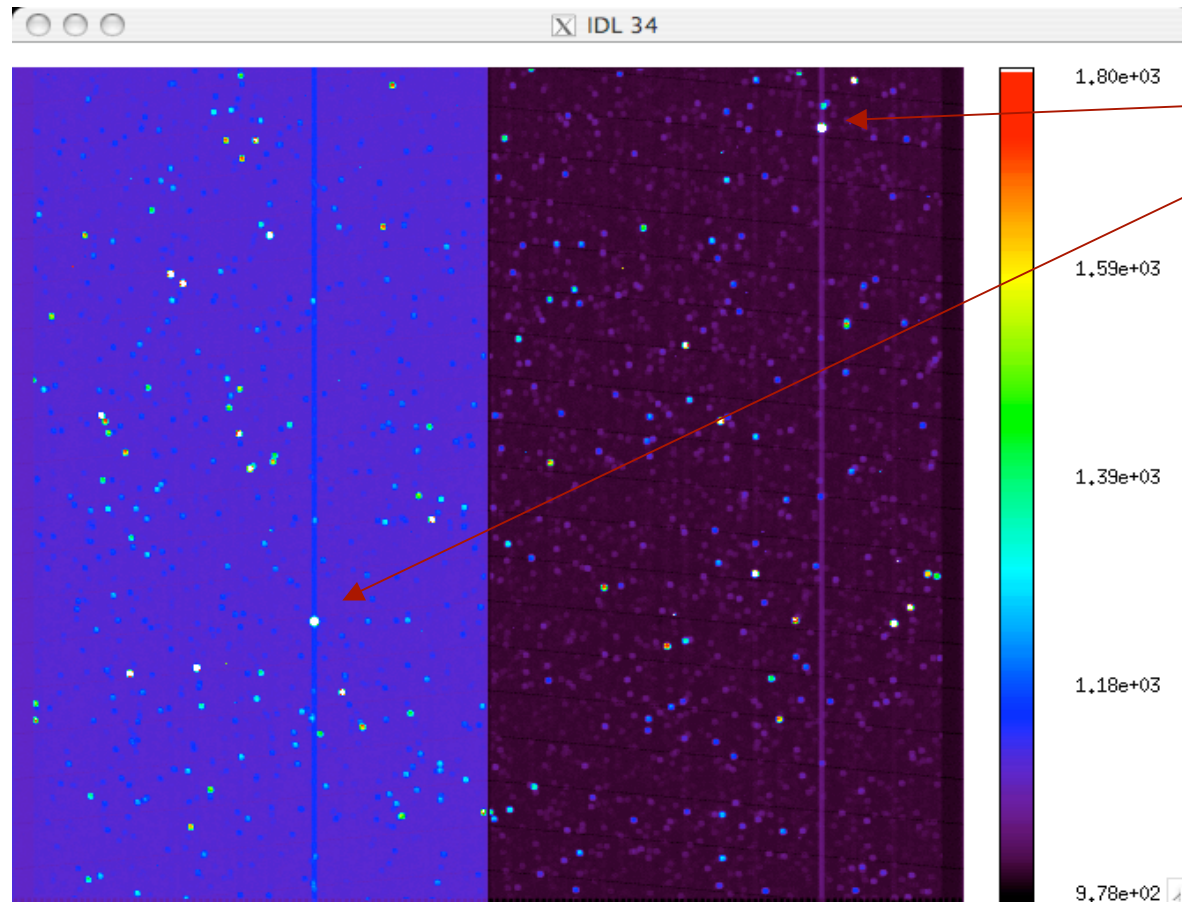
X=171, y=1779



X=1632, y=260

The red color is more focused than expected \Rightarrow compatible with the $-20\mu\text{m}$ of defocus seen in the AS channel

AS field for IR01: CCD A1

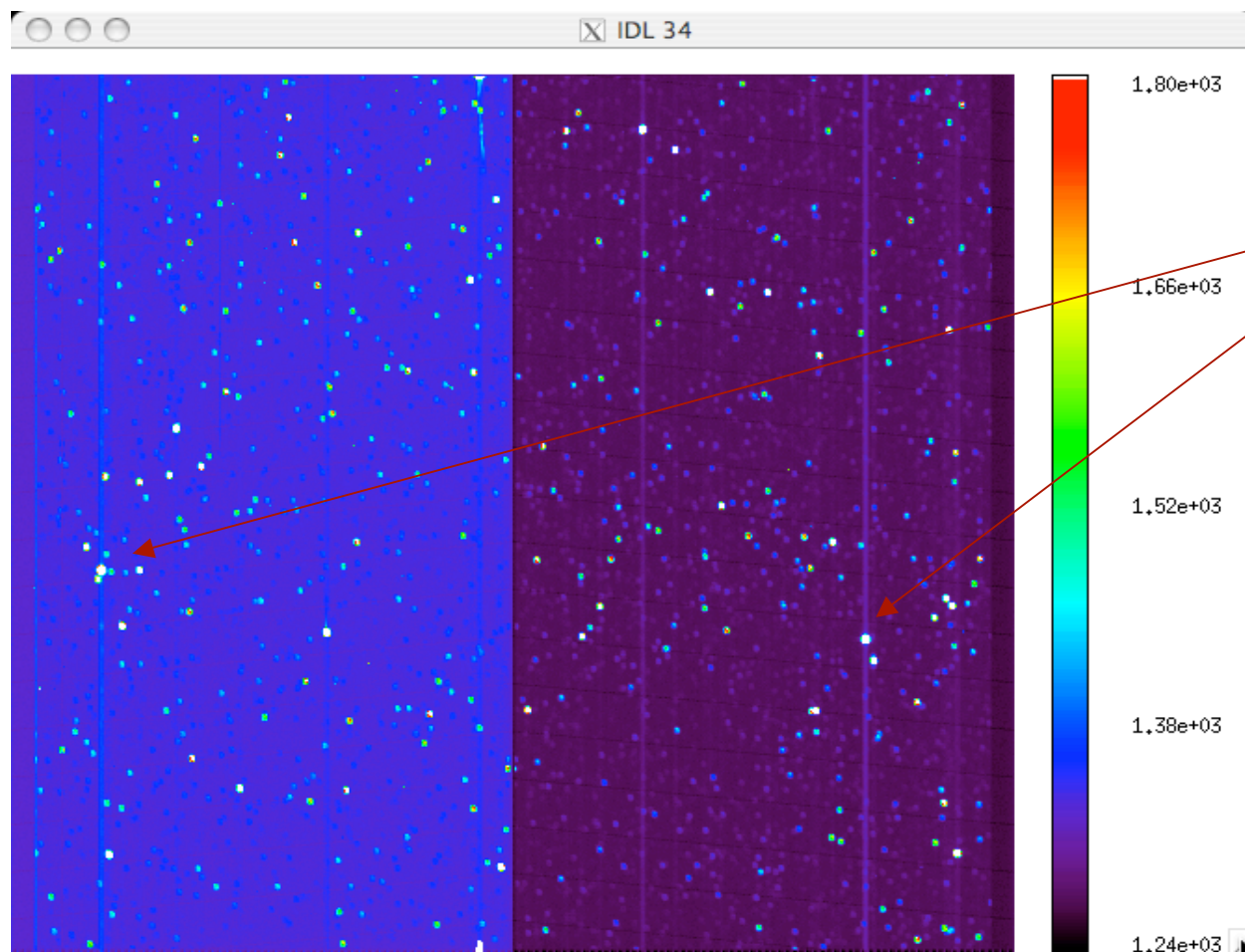


Stars for ACS

Brightest stars
with good
position on CCD

A1 is used for
the closed loop
mode. The angles
estimation is better
than with A2

AS field for IR01: CCD A2



Selected stars on AS channel



Current date: 2007-01-17 14:27:19

RA: 102.60 Dec: -1.70 Rot: 14.96

RA: 102.60416 Dec: -1.700 Rol: 9.59644398

Priority : Corot Id : Name : mv : log(Teff) : SCAO

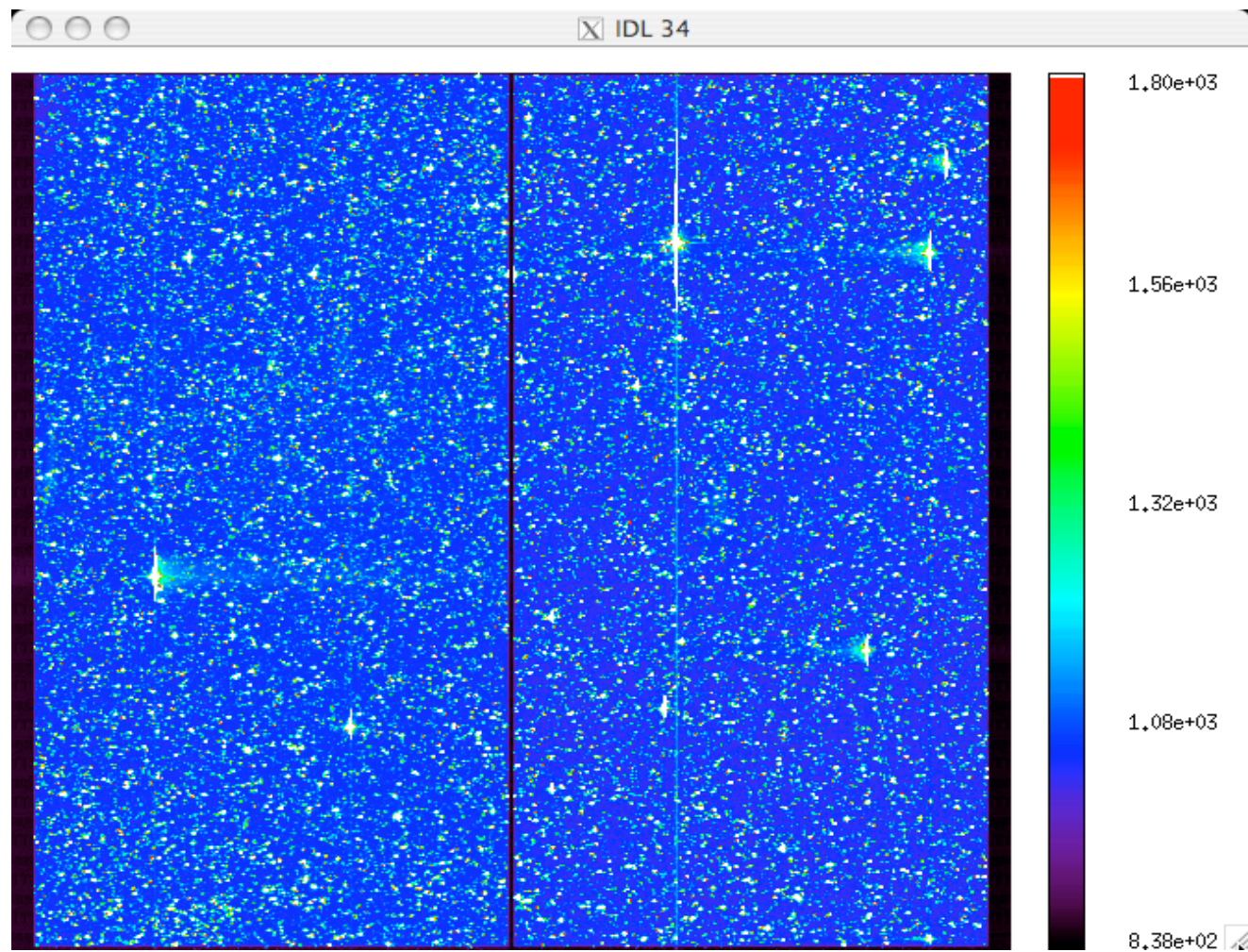
CCD A1

1	: 116	: HD 50747	: 5.45	: 3.89	: 1
2	: 123	: HD 50844	: 9.1	: 3.88	: 0
3	: 83	: HD 50773	: 9.36	: 3.92	: 0
0	: 20	: HD 49933	: 5.77	: 3.81	: 1
4	: 156	: HD 50846	: 8.201	: 4.23	: 0

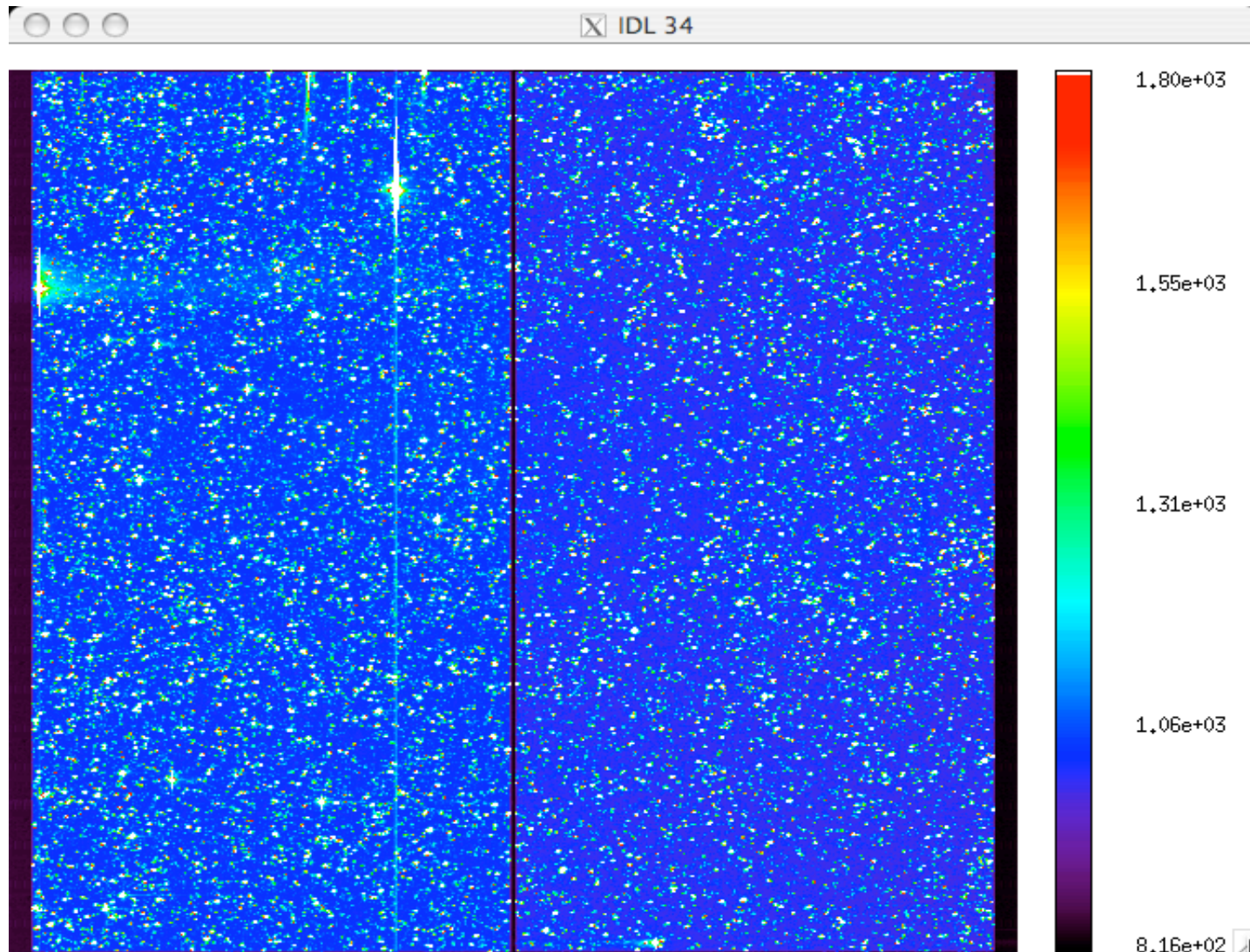
CCD A2

3	: 223	: HD 50170	: 6.82	: 3.81	: 1
2	: 400	: HD 50890	: 6.04	: 3.66	: 0
0	: 214	: HD 51106	: 7.36	: 3.90	: 1
1	: 263	: HD 292790	: 9.48	: 3.81	: 0
4	: 187	: HD 50405	: 9.32	: 4.01	: 0

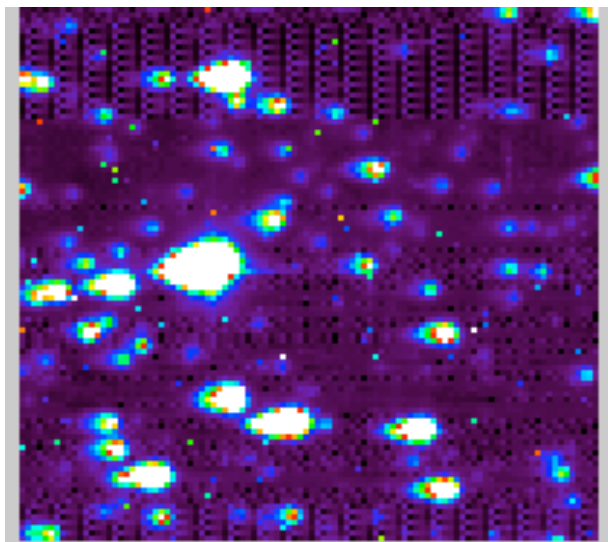
PF program: CCD E1



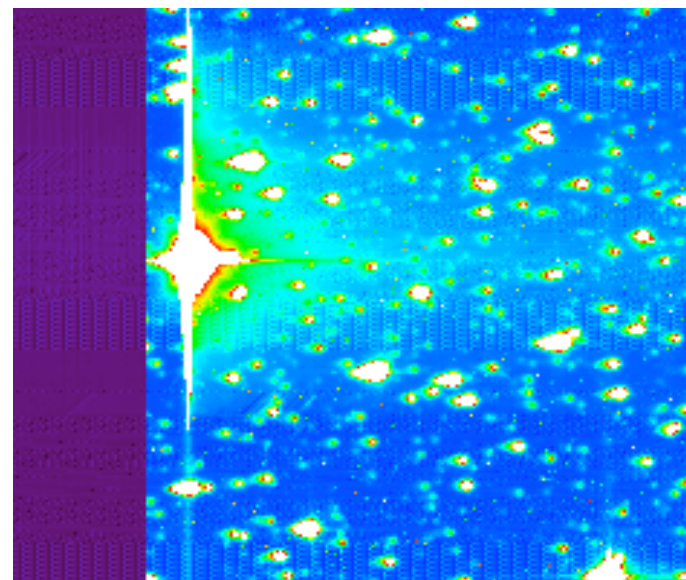
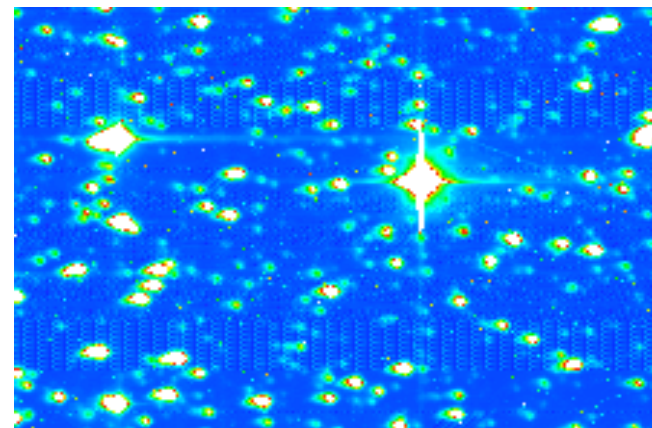
PF channel CCD E2



Images on PF channel



Diffusion of charge along the raw



Aperture on PF channel



$M_r = 12.65$



$M_r = 14.9$

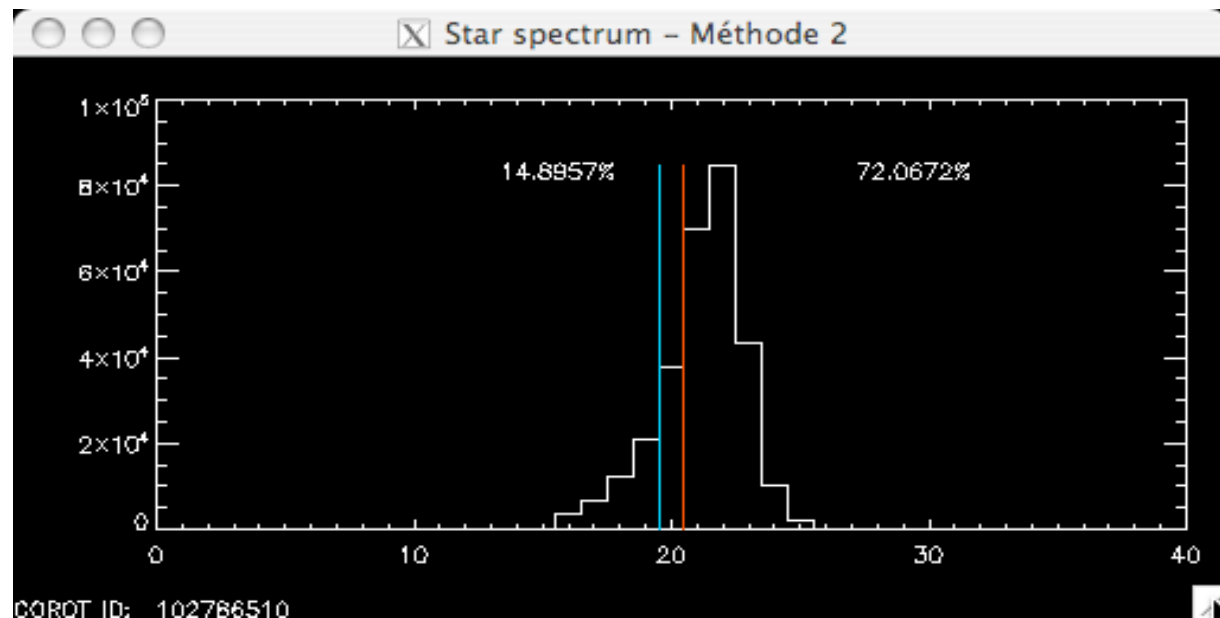


$M_r = 15.5$



Colors on stars brighter than $mr=15$.

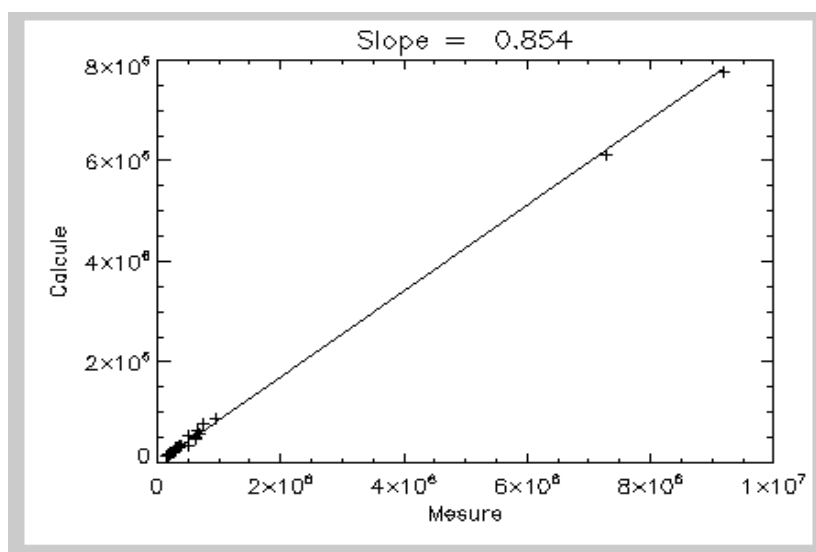
Example of
chromatic frontiers



For an efficient correction of depointing, the red and blue limit must be in a monotone part of the spectra -> the proportion of flux in the « red » filter is larger than required and too small in the « blue » filter.

With all identified and brightest stars

CCD A1



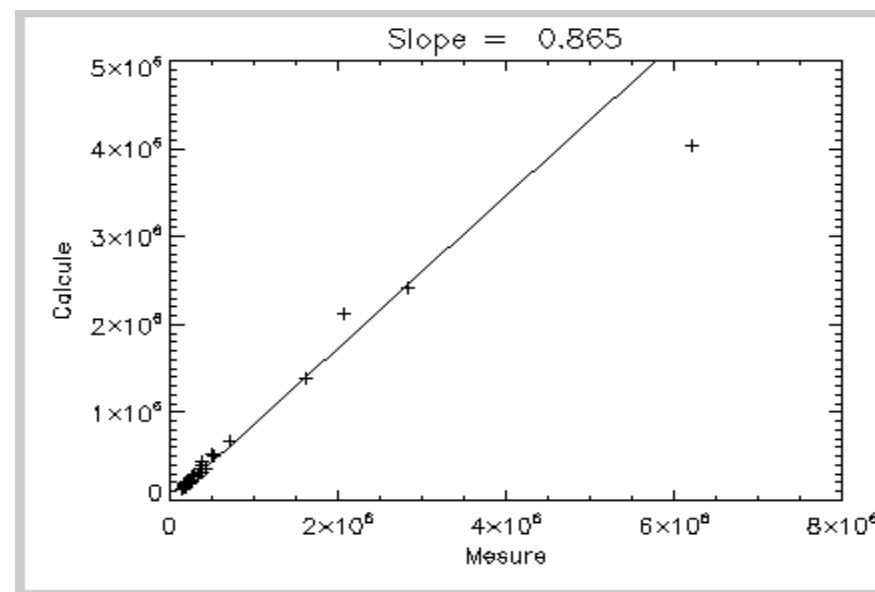
Computed from Tycho VT mag.

Use also the relation VT \rightarrow VJ

the e- number is computed with VJ and

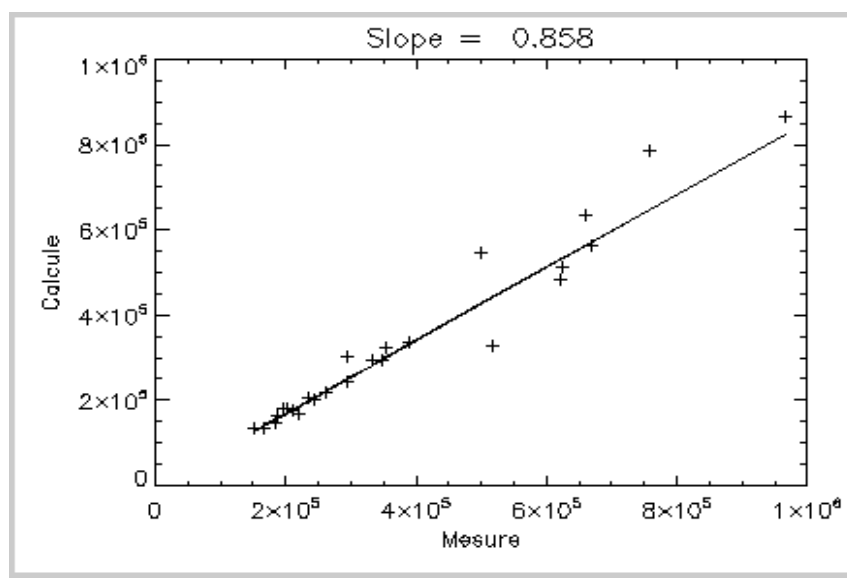
Efficiency: Measured QE * measured transmission.

CCD A2

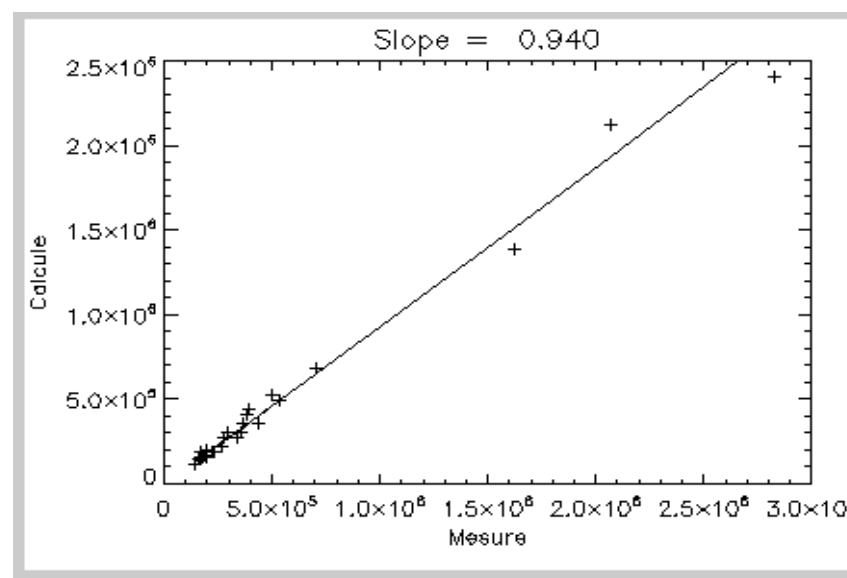


Restricted to faintest stars of the same sample.

CCD A1



CCD A2



action: improve the flux computation
to be done on the PF channel



NO problems: all is OK

Conclusions



To day all instrument and satellite performances are slightly better or equal to the expected value.

Some others calibrations must be done to optimize several on-board software parameters.

Next « rendez-vous » for the first planet and the first mode.