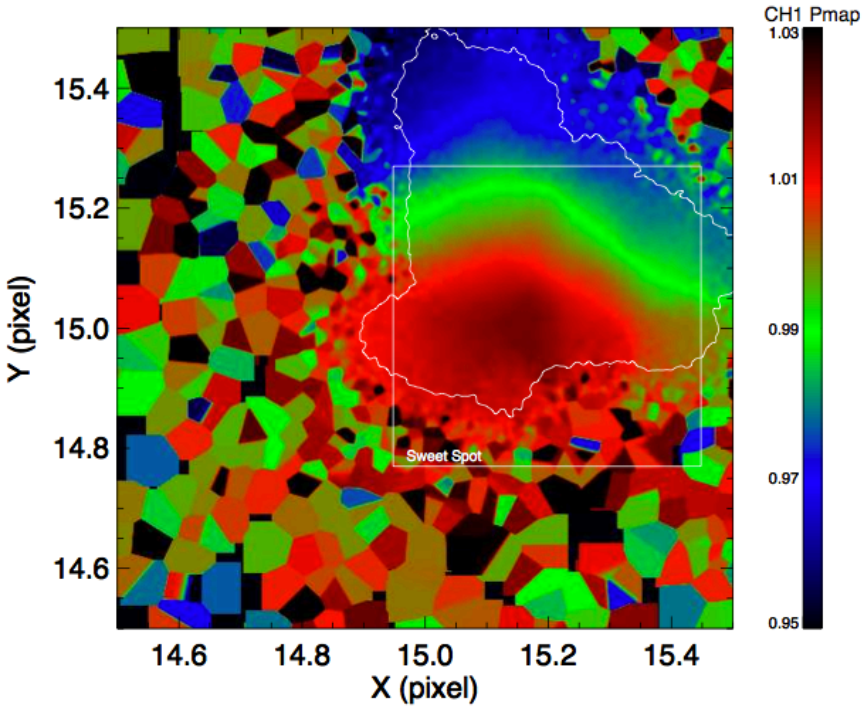
Spacecraft Motions

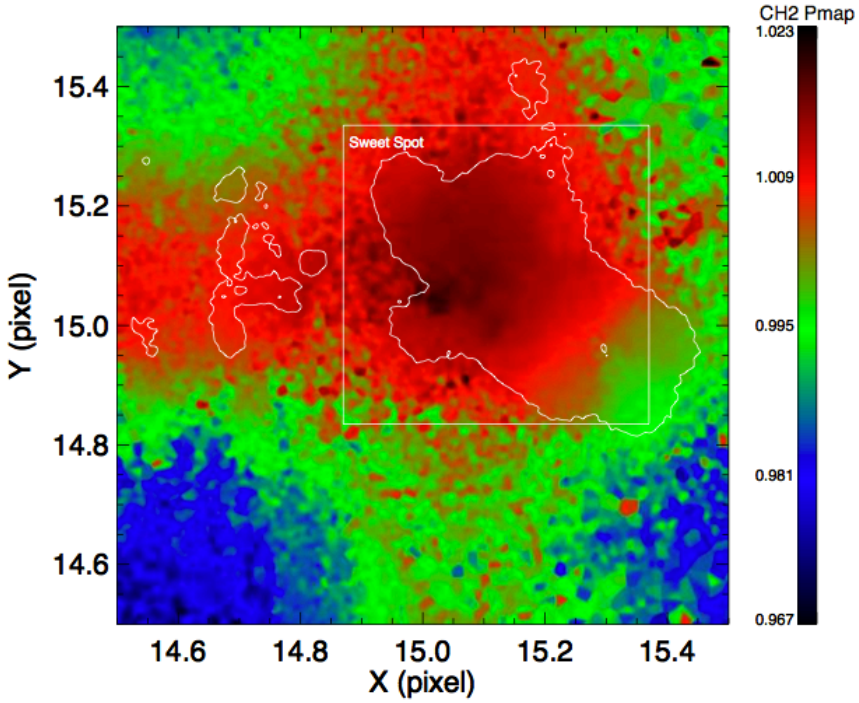
Carl Grillmair

Photometric Stability

3.6 μm

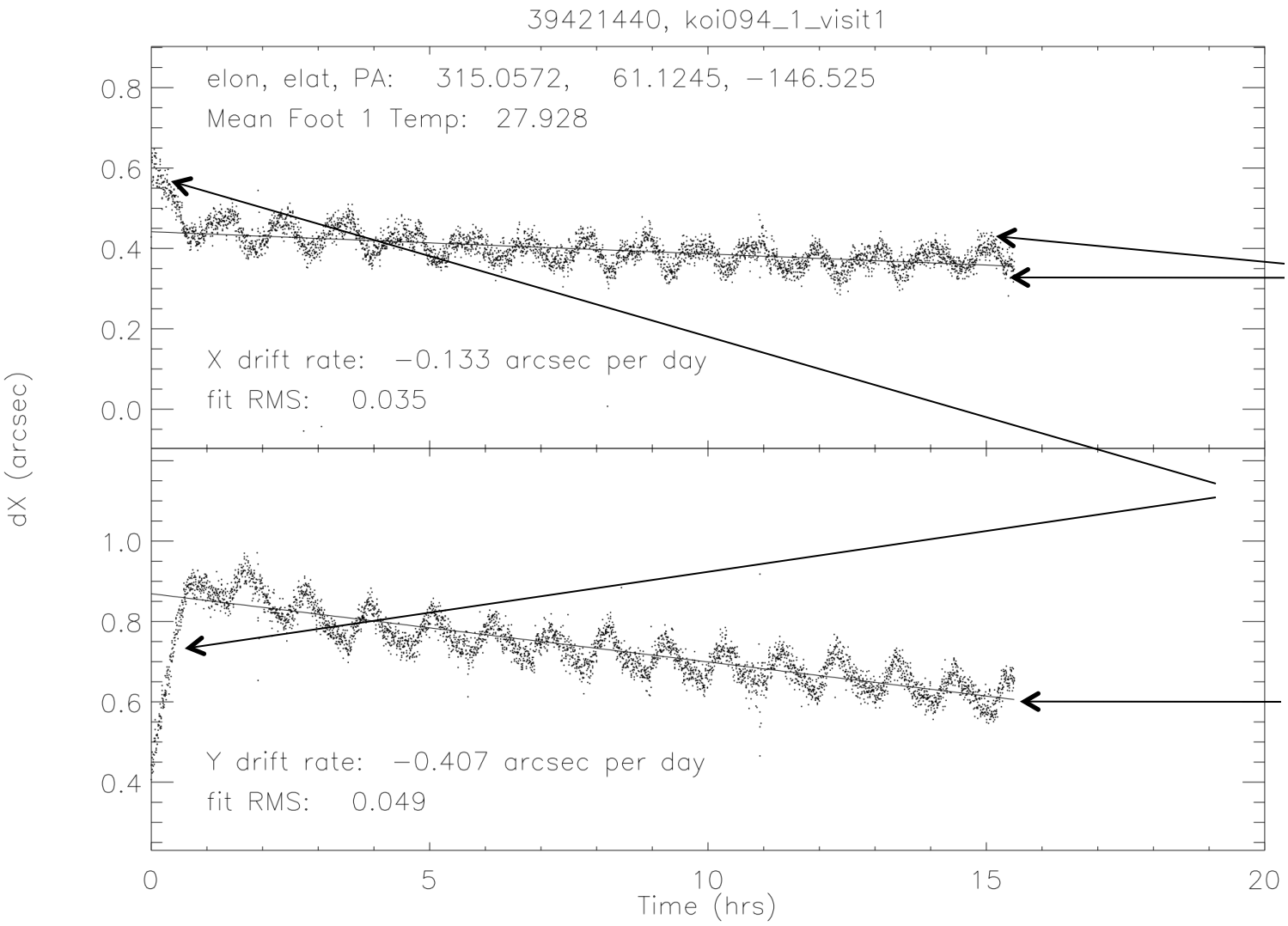


4.5 μm



Would like to achieve a level of pointing stability that enables sub-30 ppm photometry.

Centroid Behavior over Time

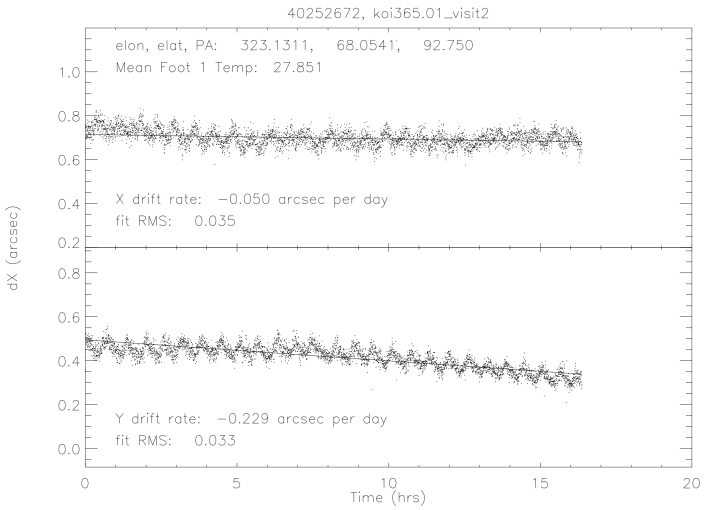


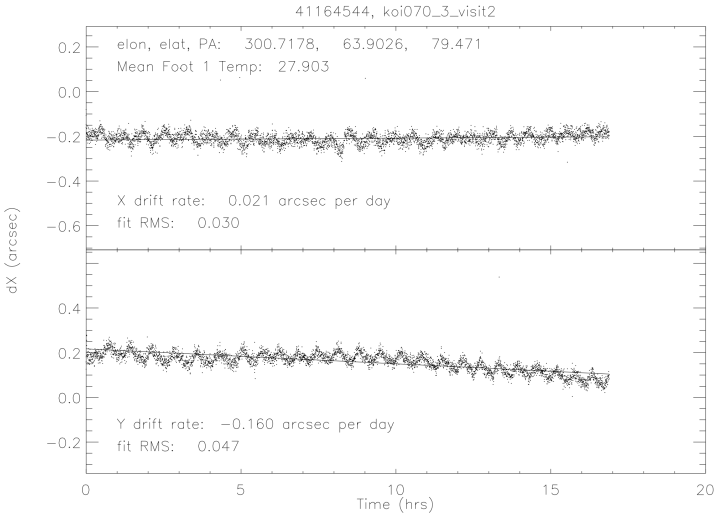
Pointing wobble or "sawtooth", with a period of 39 ± 2.5 minutes.

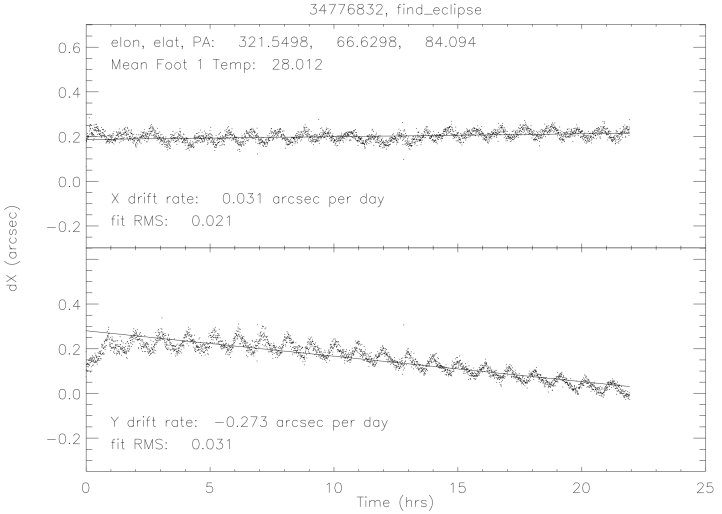
Initial drift, now less frequent with the use of 30-minute, pre-observation settling AORs.

Long-term, y-pixel drift near -0.34 arcsec/day due to mismatch in frequency of velocity aberration updates by the Star Tracker and C&DH.

Pathological Cases







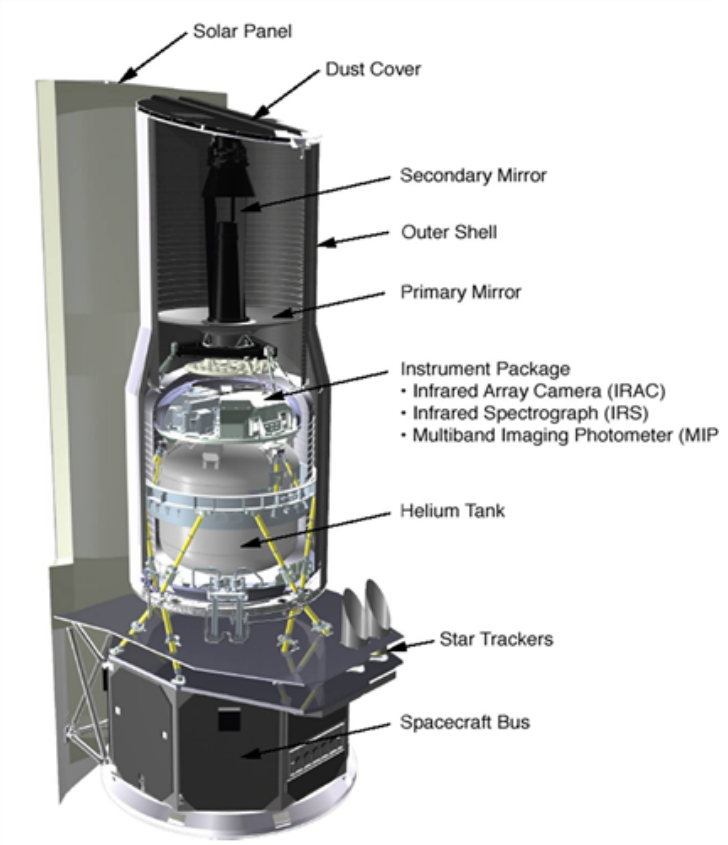
Many pathological cases are also seen, with non-linear behavior on time scales of 6 to 12 hours.

- Spitzer has a closed-loop pointing control system (PCS).
  - Measureable drifts on the star tracker are corrected at 0.11 Hz.

• but star trackers ≠ telescope boresight.

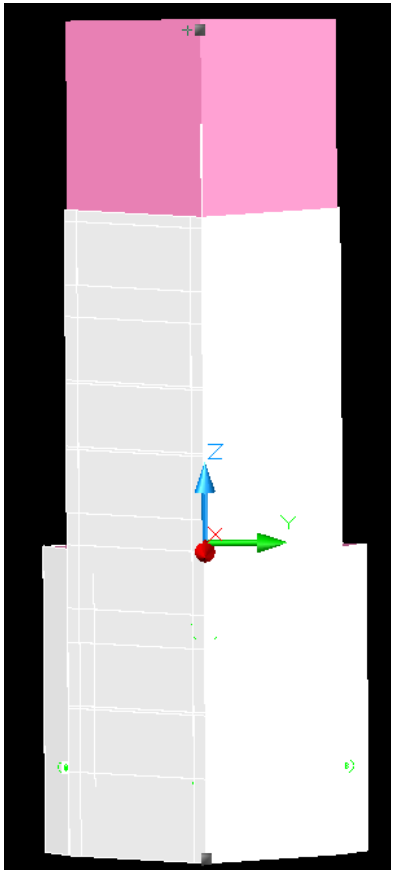
• so we schedule star tracker to PCRS (Pointing and Calibration Reference Sensor) calibrations before every long time series observation.

•However, any flexure between the spacecraft bus and telescope boresight *during* the observing sequence will cause an apparent motion of the target on the detectors.

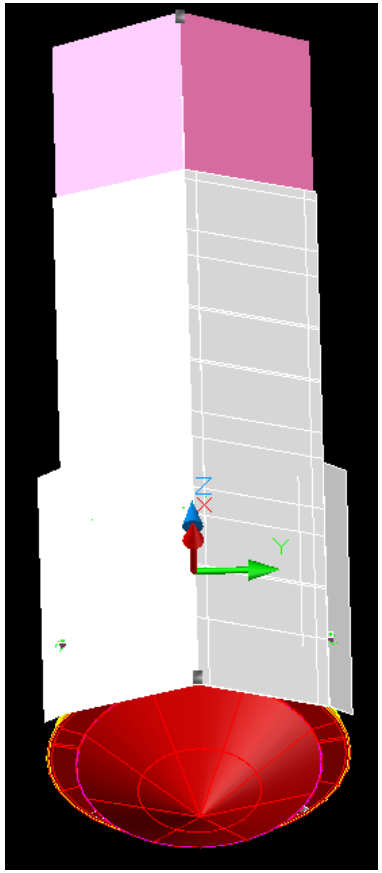


Spitzer as Viewed from Sun

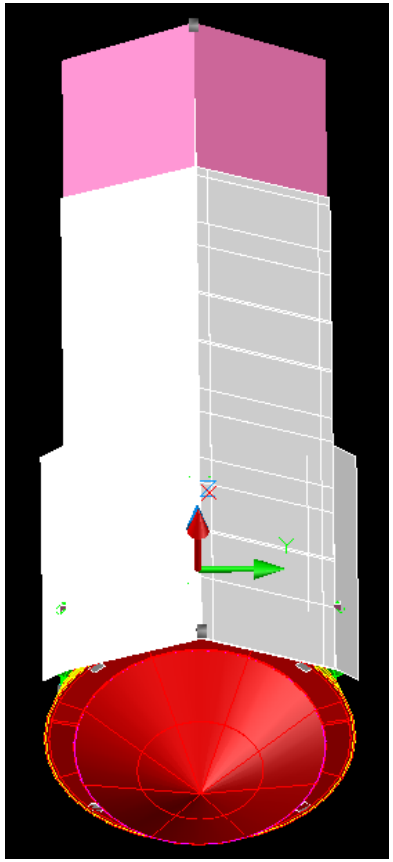
0° Pitch



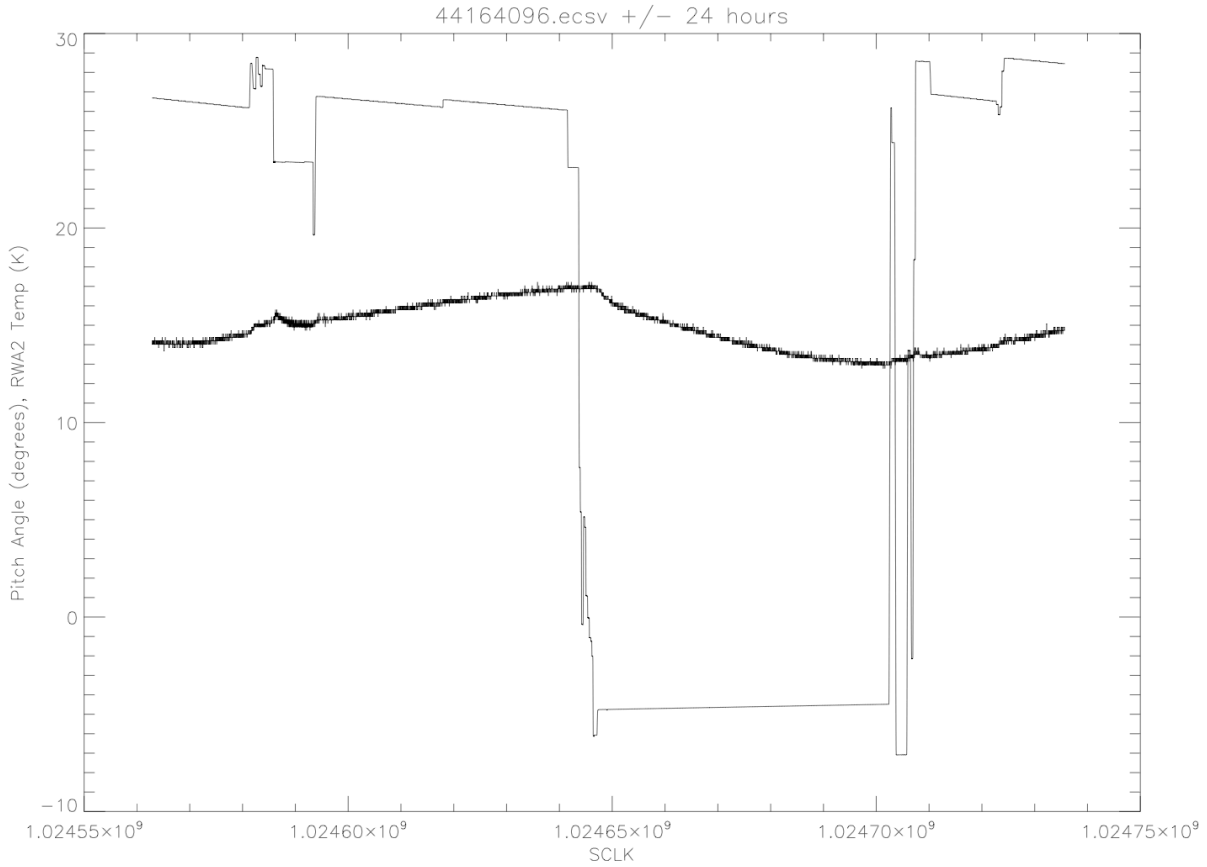
30° Pitch



40° Pitch

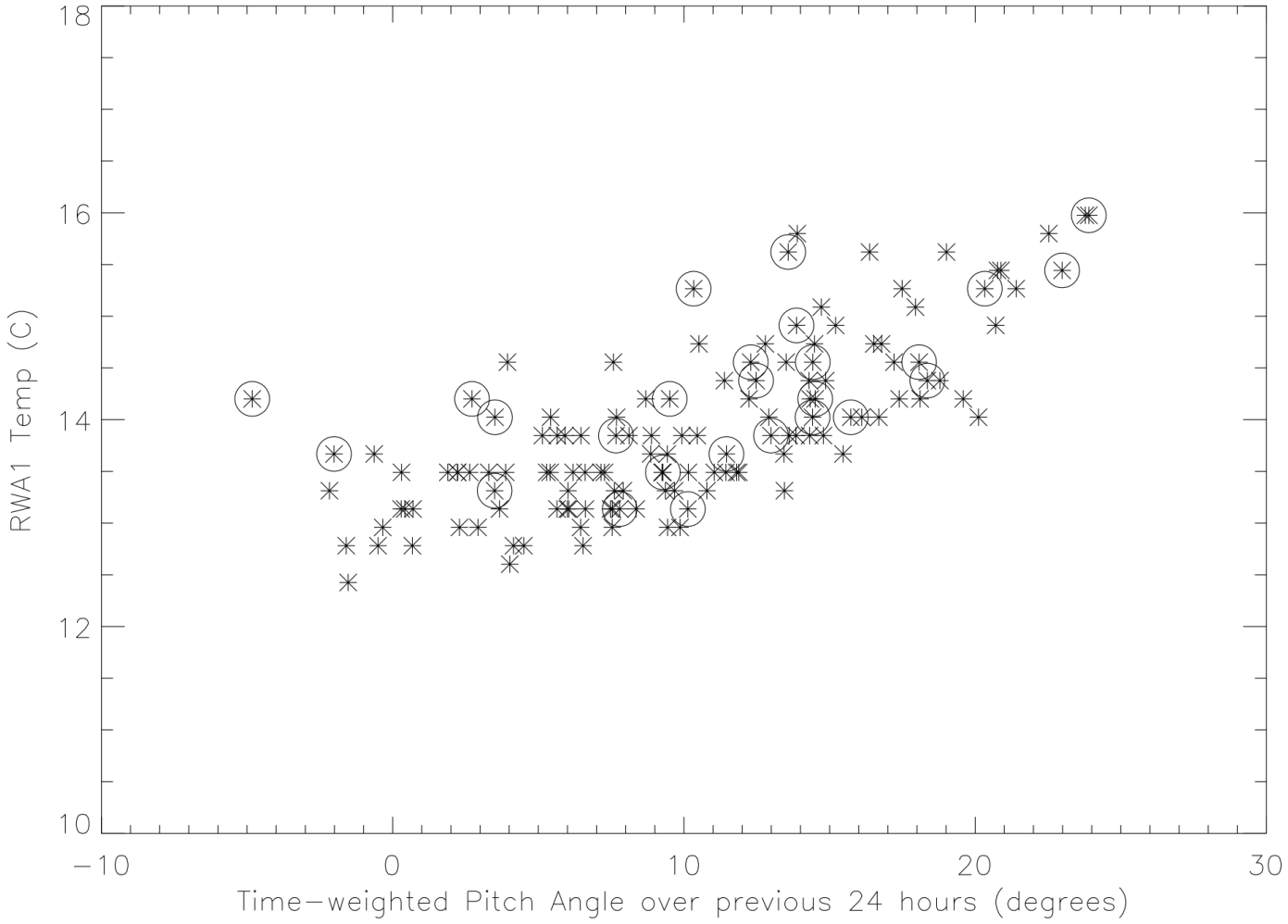


Temperature vs Pitch Angle



$$T = \alpha\theta^2 \text{ for } \theta \geq 0,\ T = \beta T^4 \text{ for } \theta < 0$$

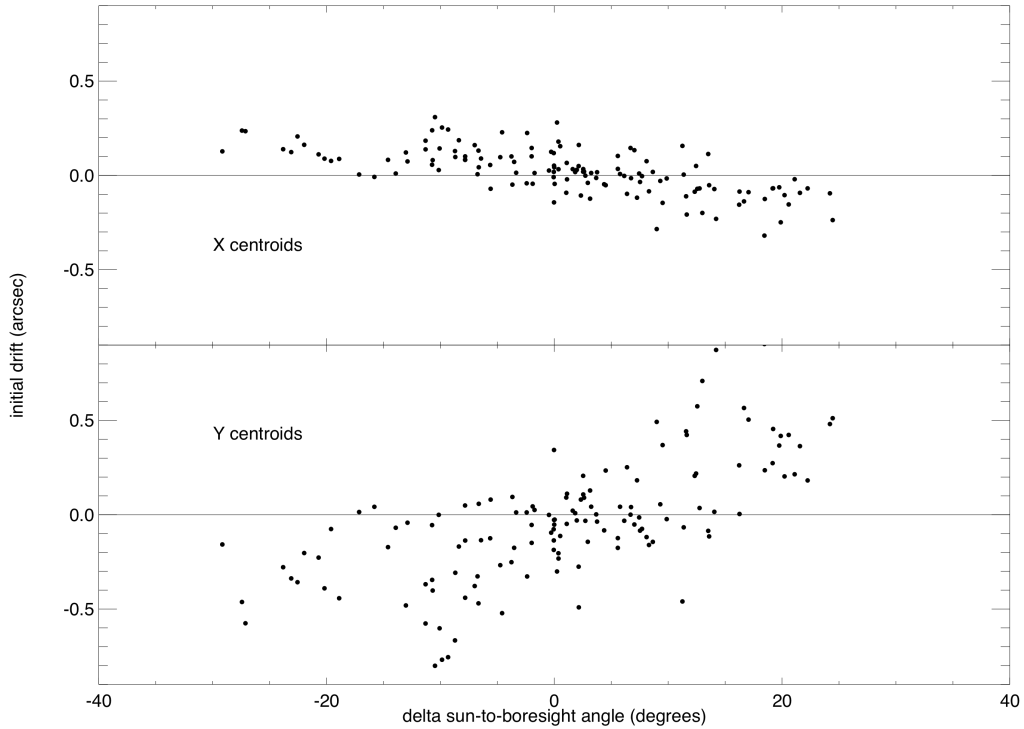
Temperature vs Pitch Angle continued



The RWA1 and RWA2 temperatures are strongly correlated with the time-weighed mean pitch angles of the telescope over the previous 24 hours.

Mean pitch angles computed over shorter periods (< 12 hours) and longer periods (> 2 days) produce weaker correlations, suggesting other thermal relaxation time scales.

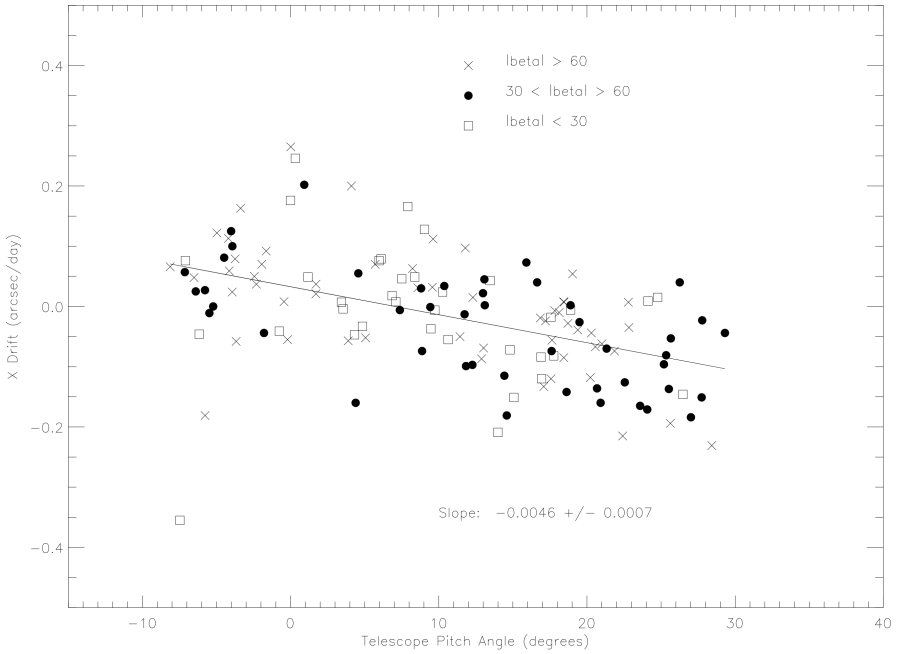
Initial Drift



Initial x and y-pixel drifts in 118 exoplanet observing sequences vs. mean change in pitch angle for targets observed during the previous half hour.

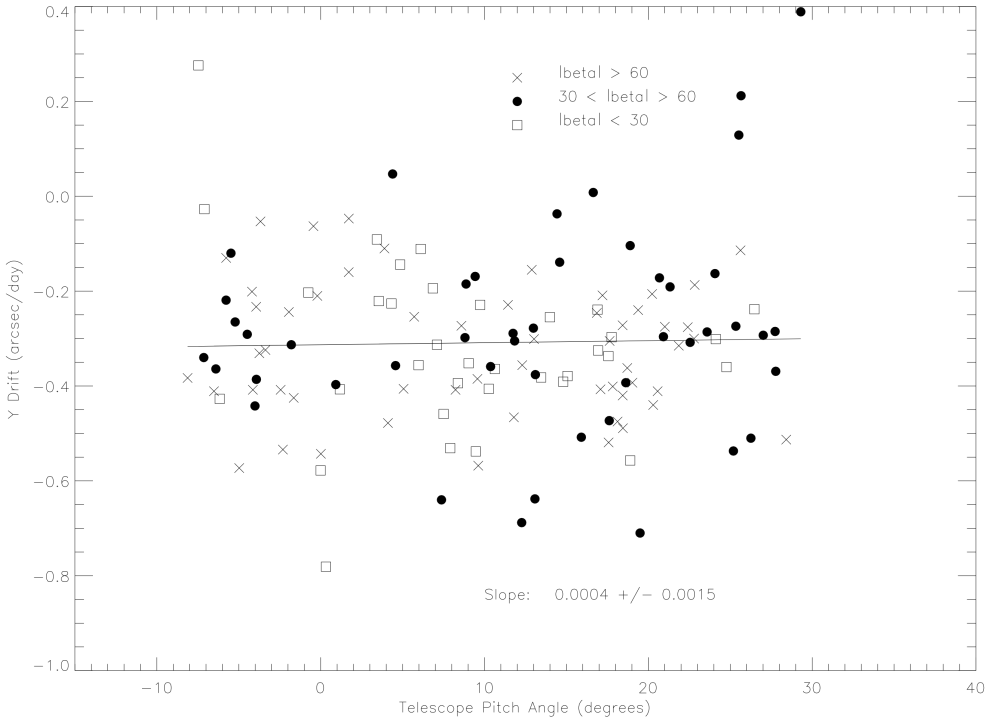
Magnitude of initial drift is clearly correlated with changes in pitch angle of the telescope.

Long-term X-pixel Drift



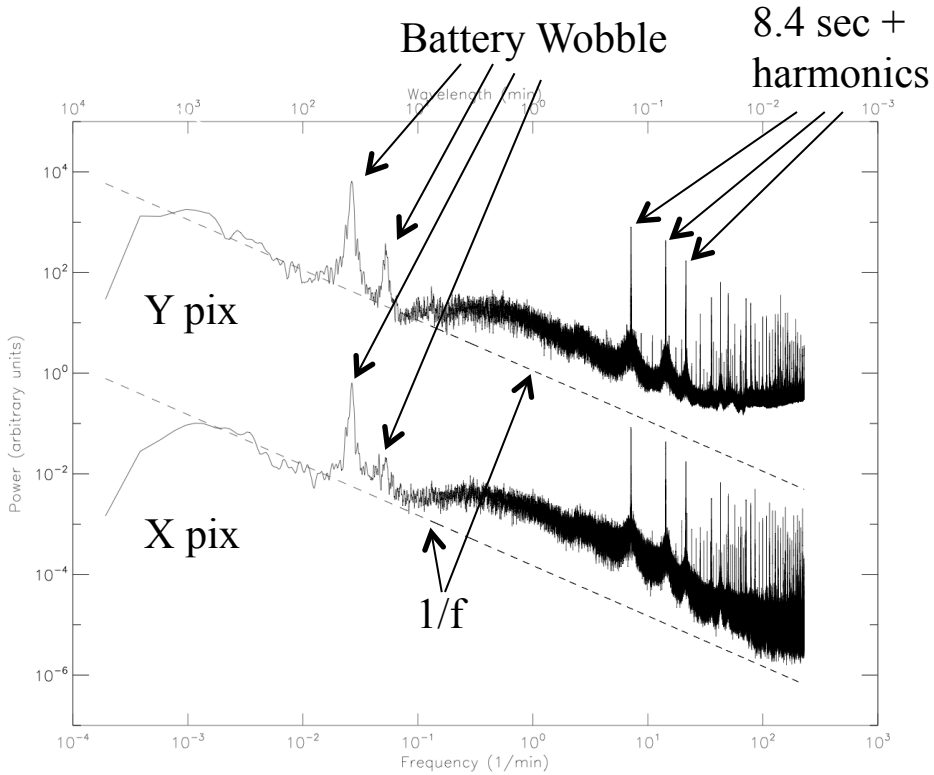
Appears to correlate with instantaneous pitch angle…

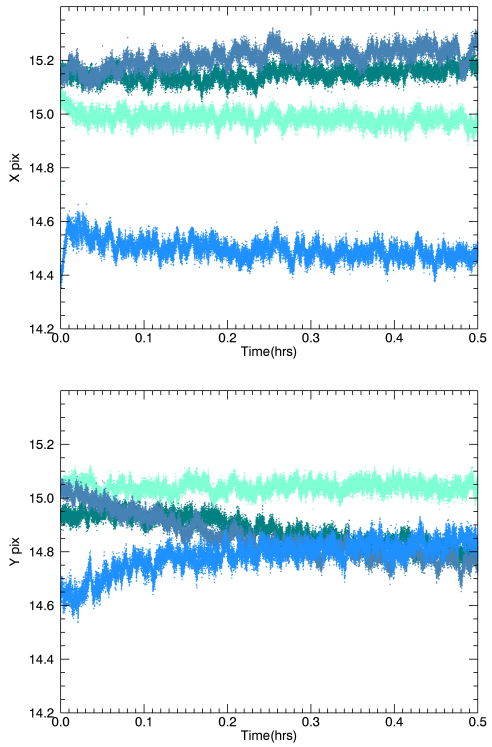
Long-term Y-pixel Drift



No obvious dependence on instantaneous pitch angle…

Power Spectrum





•Average power spectrum of 34 long (8-22 hours) observing sequences.
-departs from ideal 1/f behavior at higher frequencies.

Centroid motion @ 0.02 sec sampling.
- correlated undulations with periods 2-3 minutes and amplitudes 0.03 - 0.1 arcsec ➔ low frequency jitter.

Take Away

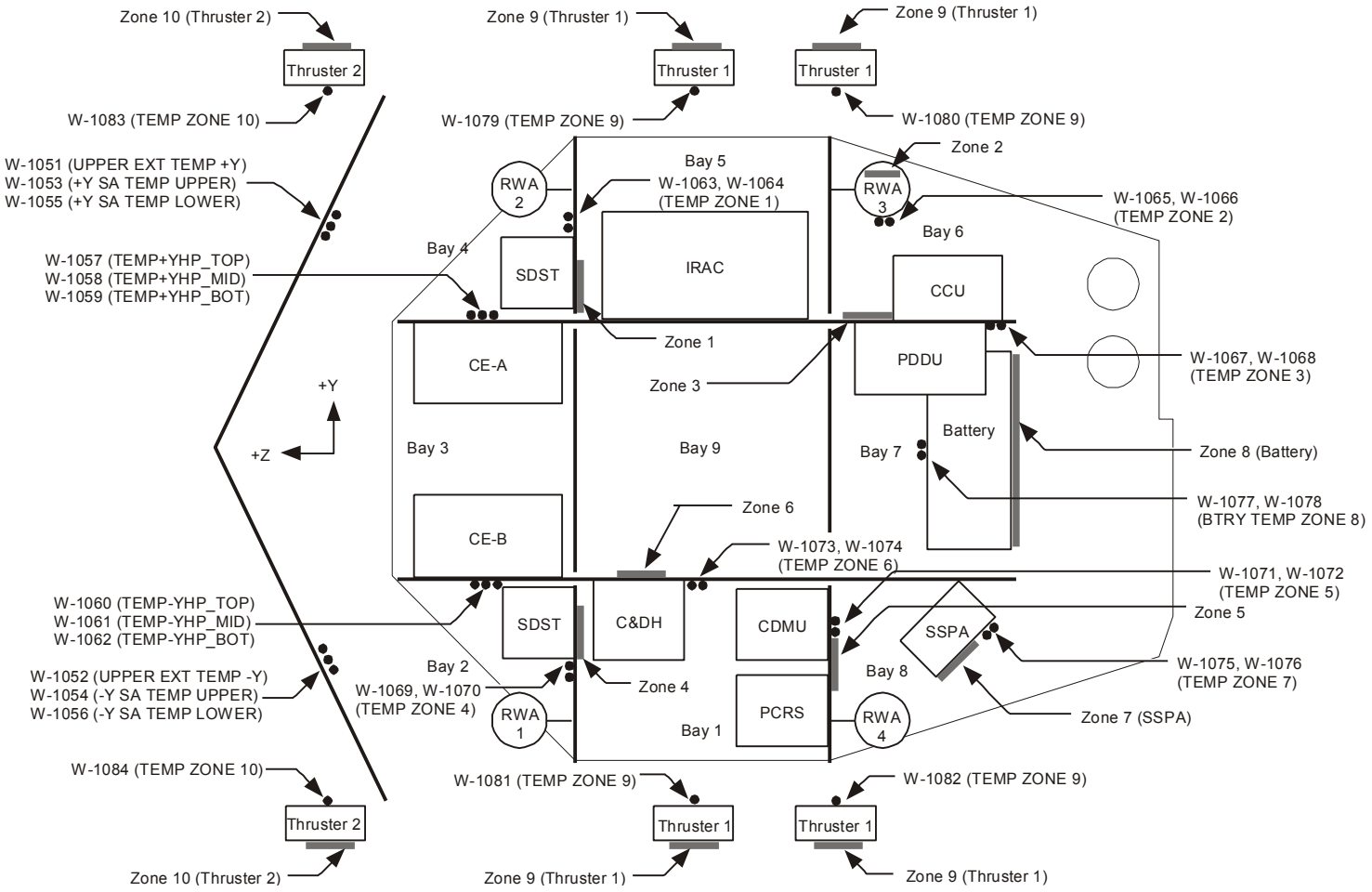
Pointing Effect	Characteristic Amplitude	Characteristic Time Scale
Accuracy	0.07 arcsec	N/A
Wobble	0.07 arcsec	~40 minutes
Initial Drift	0.5 arcsec	~30 minutes
Long-term Drift	0.3 arcsec	~1 day
Low frequency jitter	0.07 arcsec	~2 minutes
High frequency jitter	0.03 arcsec	< 0.02 seconds

Outlook

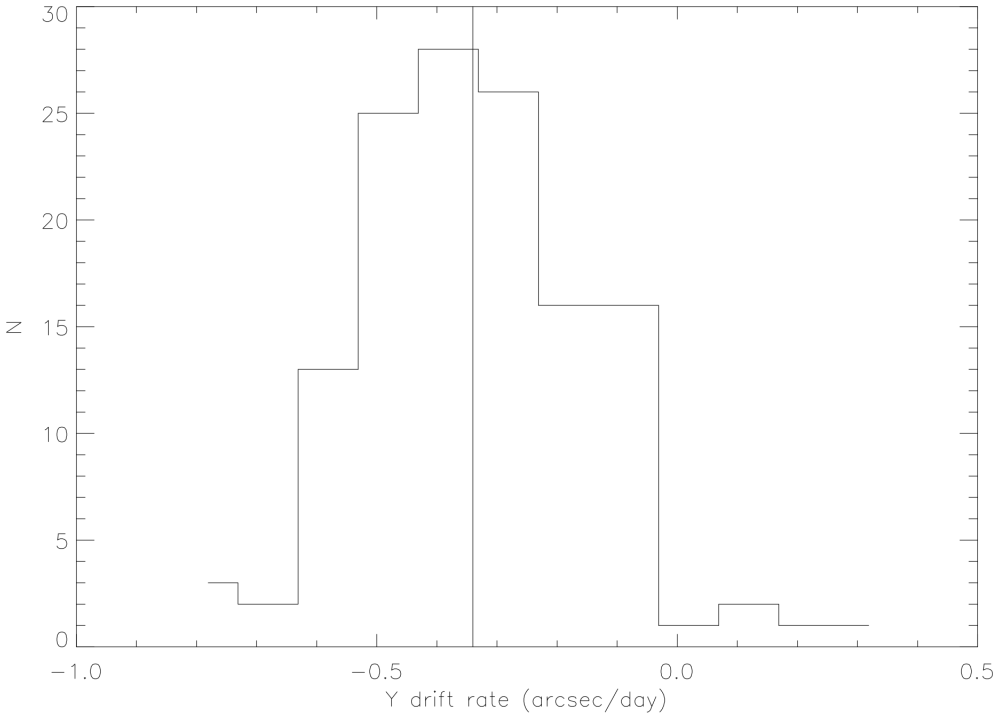
- As Spitzer moves away from Earth, pitch angles necessary for downlink will increase to > 40°.
- The current 550 kbps downlink rate may need to be reduced in 2016, increasing the time required for downlinks.
- The additional thermal loading will mean longer and steeper cooling curves.
- This is likely to produce longer and more extensive pointing drifts (both initial and long-term).

Backup Slides

Heater and Temperature Sensor Locations



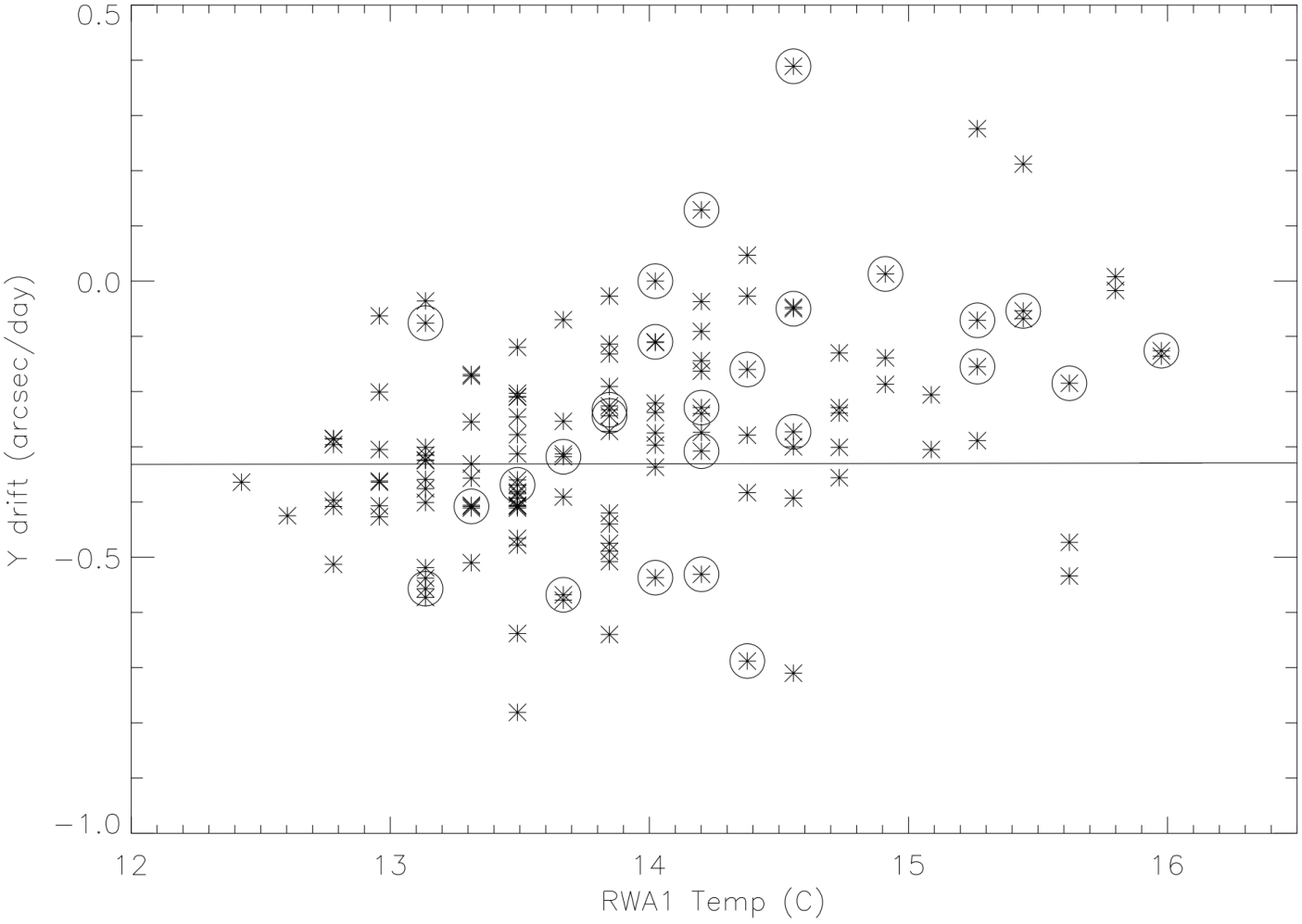
Drift Distribution



At present, we can hope to use mitigation techniques to shift the mean of the distribution towards zero, thus reducing the number of high drift cases (|dy/dt| > 0.3 arcsec/day).

The width of the distribution, and the occurrence of higher-order wobbles has yet to be understood.

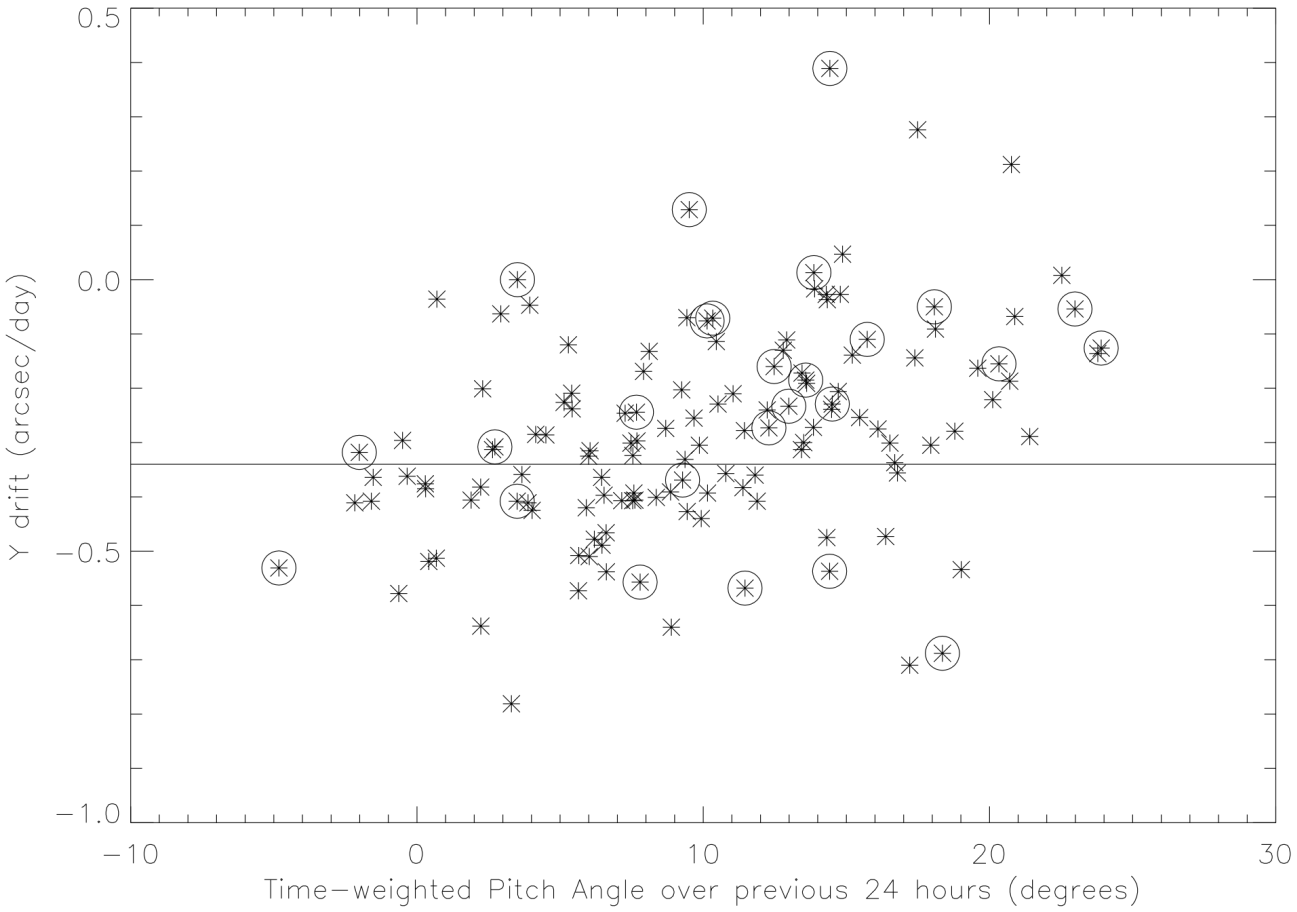
How about Temperature?



Y-pixel drift shows a rough correlation with the temperature measured at the RWA1 and RWA2 (but not RWA3) at the beginning of the AOR.

Circled points are “pathological” cases, with higher-order, long term wobbles.

A Direct Correlation?



Weak…