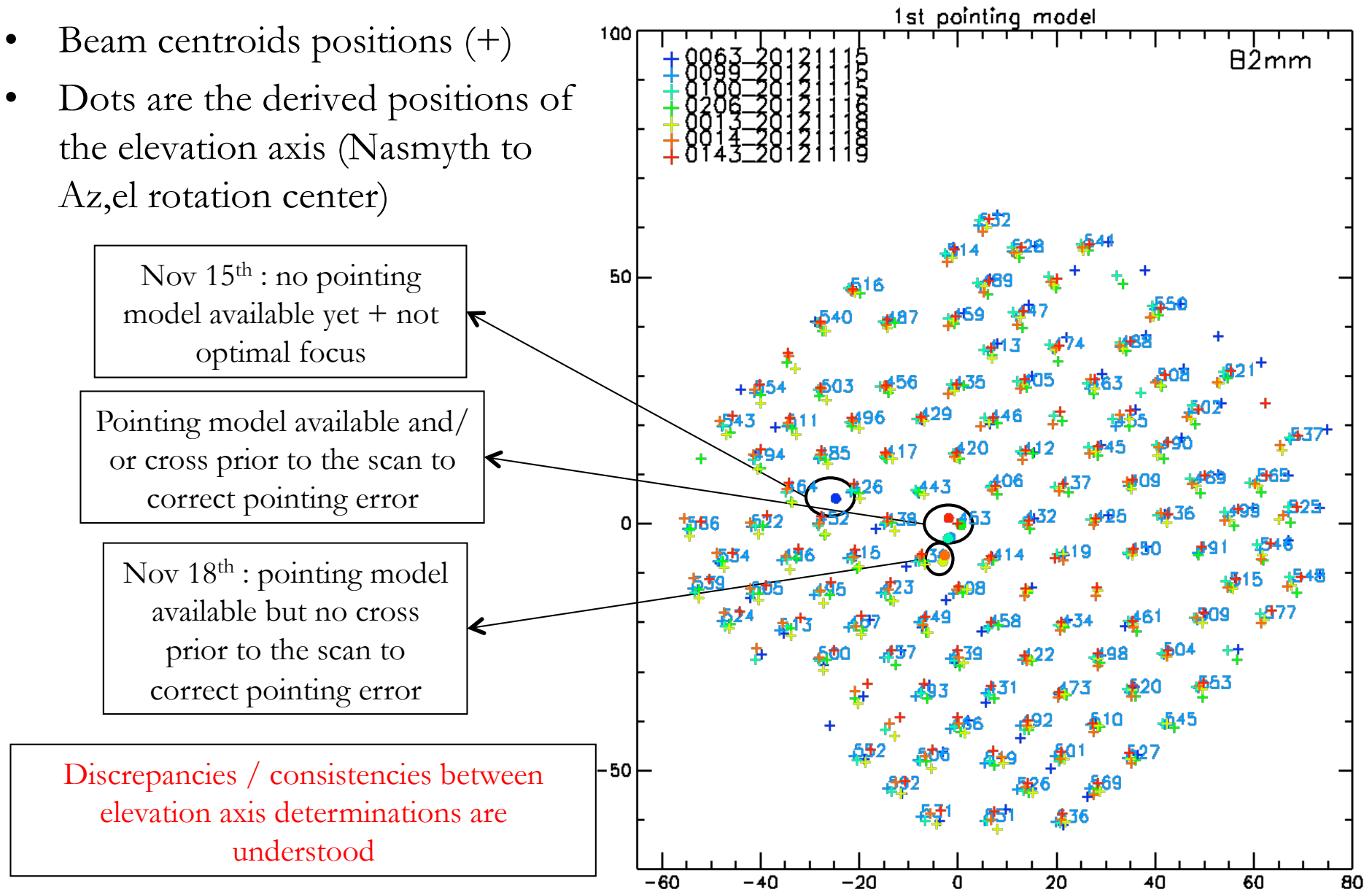


OTF Geometries

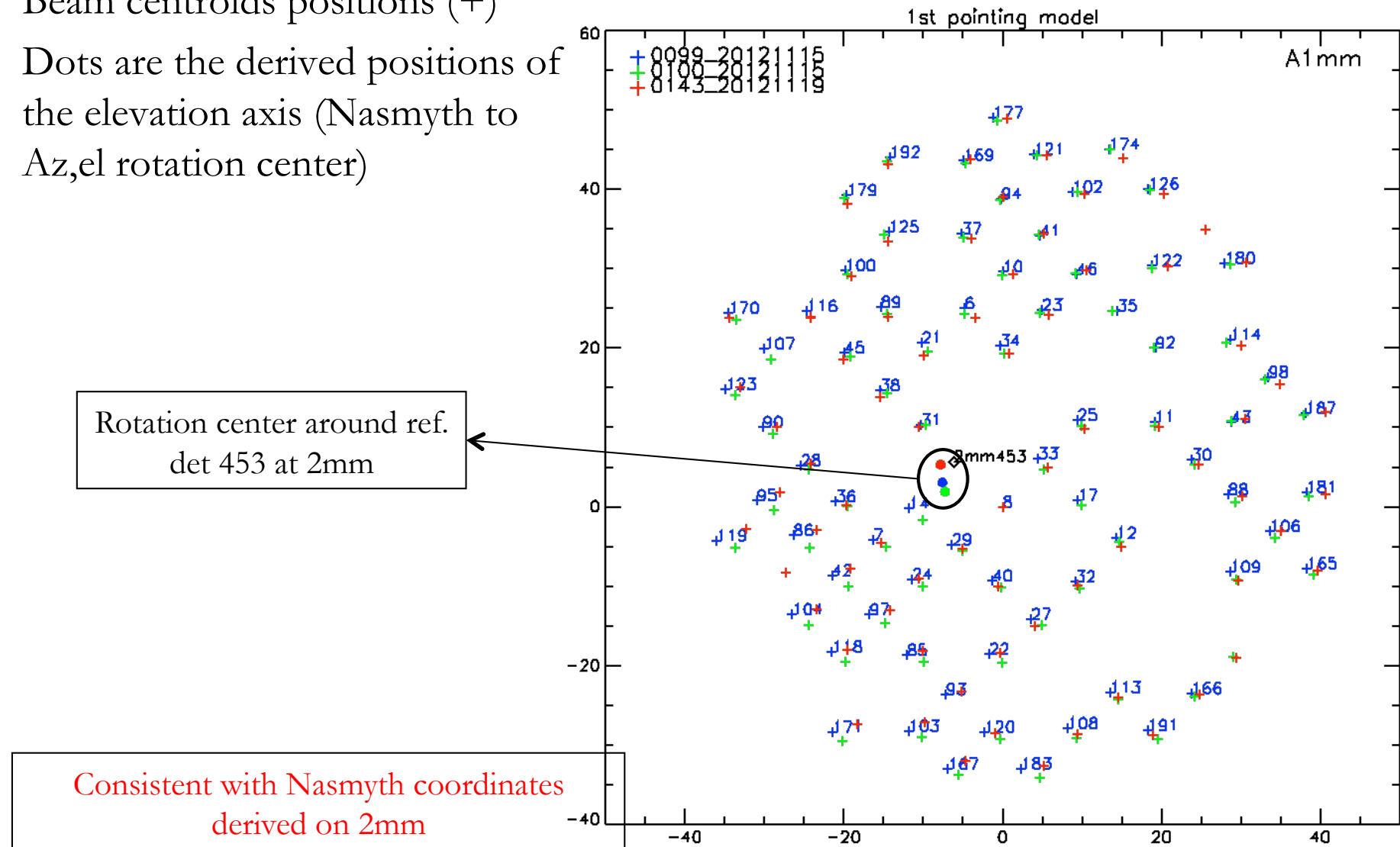
Nicolas Ponthieu,
on behalf of the NIKA team

- We started the session with no pointing model on Nov 15
- Nov 18 was mostly a pointing session to feed the pointing model
- Nov 19 we had a first pointing model centered on detector 453 @2mm (no 1mm counterpart) but with misunderstanding on the meaning of the measured offsets
- Nov 20, we had a second and definitive pointing model for the rest of the run, centered on detectors 414 @2mm and 8 @1mm.
- It happened that before performing an OTF Geometry scan we did not do a “cross” to reduce pointing uncertainty as much as possible
- The next slides present a collection and short analysis of the reliable otf_geometry scans, under good or at least reliable weather conditions

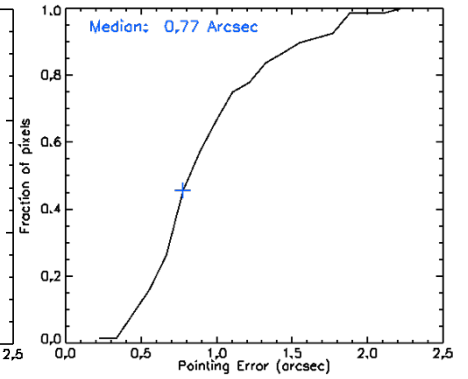
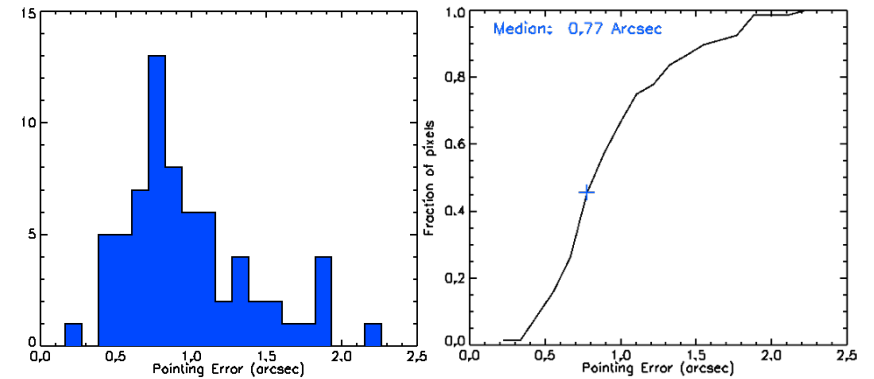
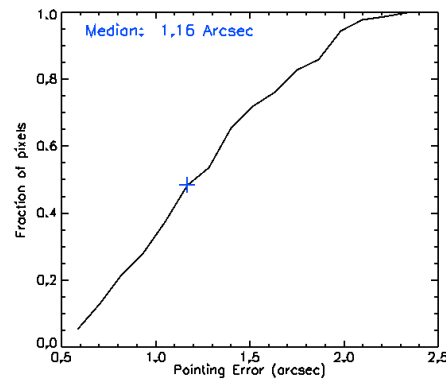
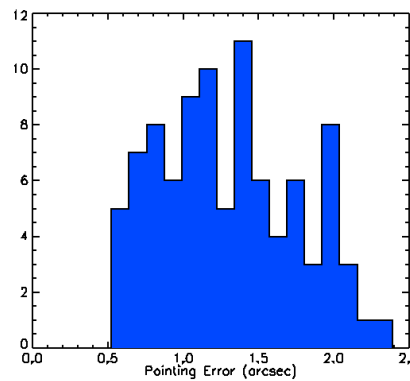
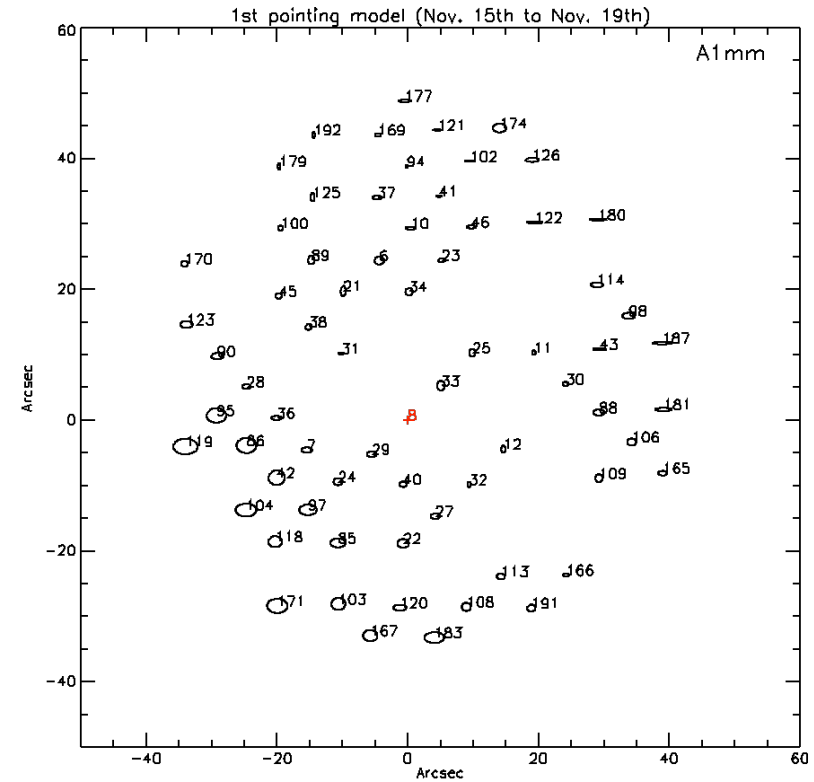
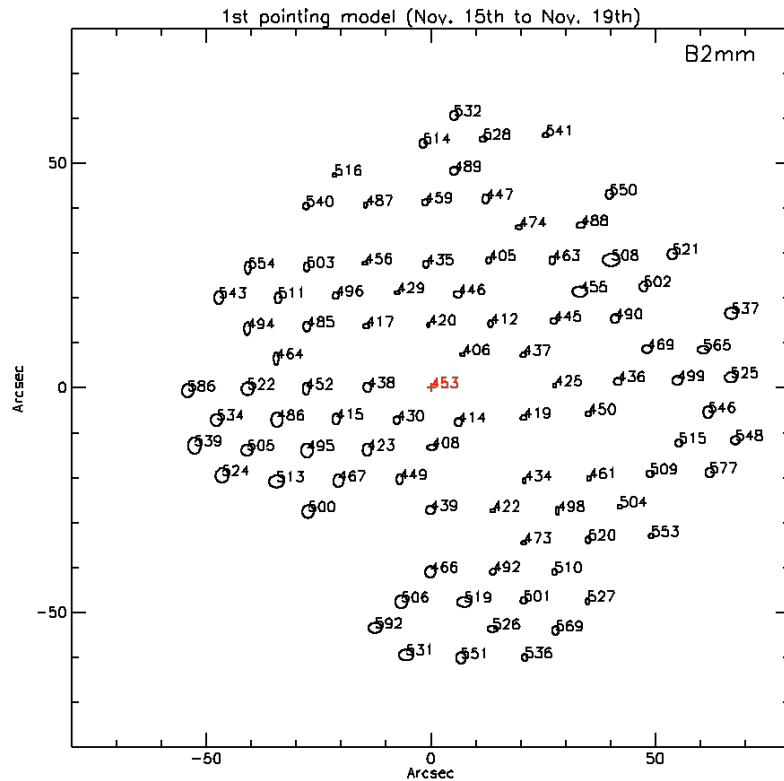
- Beam centroids positions (+)
- Dots are the derived positions of the elevation axis (Nasmyth to Az,el rotation center)



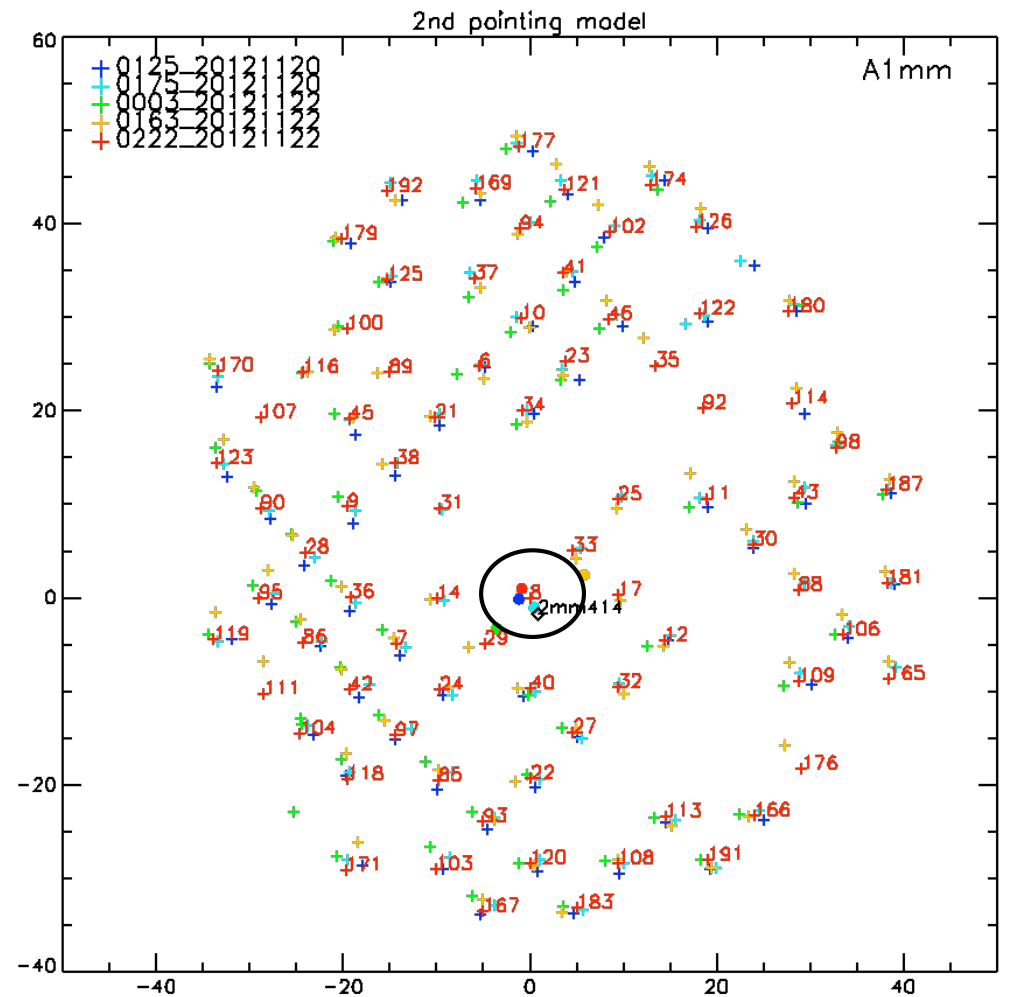
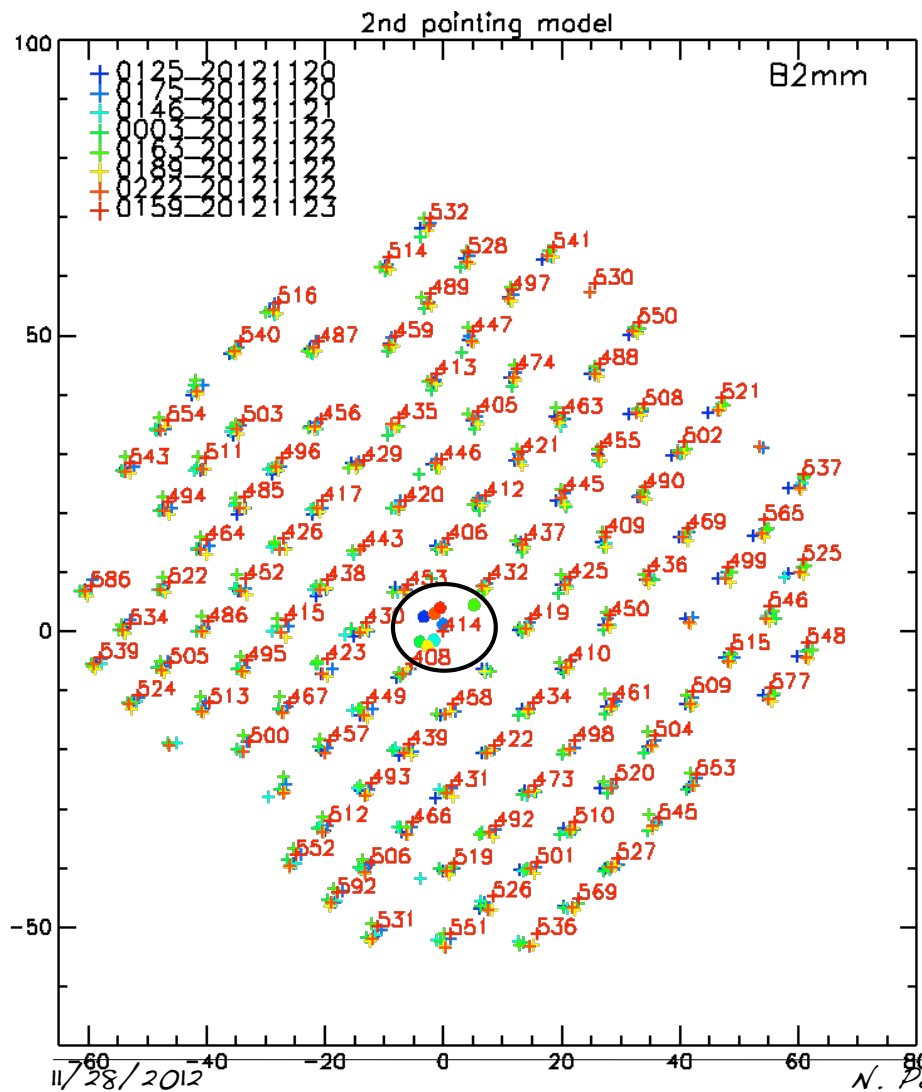
- Beam centroids positions (+)
- Dots are the derived positions of the elevation axis (Nasmyth to Az,el rotation center)



- Average geometries (1σ contours)



- 2nd pointing model:
 - The elevation axis is found around the reference pixel
 - Consistency between 2mm and 1mm derived pointing axis



- Average geometries (1σ contours)

