Particle Physics and Astronomy Research Council

Isaac Newton Group

WHT-TCS-9

William Herschel Telescope

Telescope Control System

USER MANUAL

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

This document is the User Manual for the Telescope Control Software (TCS) at the William Herschel Telescope (WHT).

1.2 Scope

This document applies only to the TCS User Interface, use of the TCS via the DRAMA and ICL interfaces is not covered.

1.3 Definitions

α	right ascension
δ	declination
ψ	parallactic angle
θ	sky position angle
ρ	mount position angle
ξ, η	Cartesian coordinates in the tangent plane, parallel to $+\alpha$ and $+\delta$ respectively
x, y	Cartesian coordinates in the tangent plane along mount position angle 0° and 90° respectively, in the input coordinate system
x_A, y_A	Cartesian coordinate system fixed in the focal plane

1.4 Overview

The TCS runs on an Alphastation under the VMS operating system. Some commands are not available via the DRAMA and ICL interfaces, this is noted in the command summary and in the command descriptions.

2. STARTING AND STOPPING THE TCS

2.1 Startup

To start the TCS, log in to LPAS4 either from the X terminal in the WHT control desk, or from a terminal window on the Instrument Control computer. The username and password are displayed on the X terminal. If the TCS is not running, you will be presented with a START menu similar to:

```
  This is the WHT TELESCOPE CONTROL SYSTEM

  The TCS is not running.

  Please enter an option -

 START    - Start the TCS version W27-1-0
            Info display on 161.72.6.109
            USER window on  161.72.6.109

 SIMULATE - Run the TCS version W27-1-0 in simulation mode
            Info display on lpas4
            USER window on  lpas4

 VERSION  - Select a different TCS version

 DISPLAY  - Select different display devices

 EXIT     - Exit this menu and log out

Option>
```

START runs the displayed TCS version. The login window disappears, then the Display and User windows appear. The User window displays a few lines of information followed by the USER> prompt.

VERSION allows the user to choose a different version of the TCS. A list of the available versions is displayed: enter the version required, or press **RETURN** to keep the default value.

DISPLAY is used to select a different device for the Display and User windows. Enter the IP name or address of the new device for the Display window, and again for the User window. Pressing **RETURN** will keep the default value. It is possible for the Display and User windows to be on different devices.

If the TCS is already running, the following menu will be displayed:

```
  This is the WHT TELESCOPE CONTROL SYSTEM

 The TCS is running, using version W27-1-0

  Please enter an option -

 STOP    - Stop the TCS

 TELD     -  Start the TELD task

 NFSMOUNT -  Mount the ICS Unix partition

 EXIT    - Exit this menu and log out

Option>
```

`STOP` will stop the running TCS, then after waiting for 20 seconds for the sub-processes to die the START menu will be displayed.

`TELD` will start TELD, the task which communicates between the TCS and the ICS via DRAMA. If TELD is already running, it will be stopped and restarted.

`NFSMOUNT` will dismount all NFS mounts and remount the ICS Unix partition which is used by the TCS to write the FITS header, and also to access user catalogues.

`TELD` and `NFSMOUNT` are not present on the START menu, as both actions are part of the TCS startup procedure.

2.2 Stopping the TCS

Always zenith park the telescope and switch to engineering mode first.

Under normal circumstances, the TCS should be closed down using the `TCSEXIT` command at the user interface (see command list). If the user interface is not working (e.g. its window has disappeared or has been accidentally deleted), then the system can be stopped from another login session. Log in as described in the previous sub-section and type `STOP` at the `Option>` prompt.

3. TCS COMMANDS: SUMMARY

This section contains a summary of the commands available at the user interface of the telescope control system, classified into functional groups. Details of individual commands are given in the alphabetical list in the next section. Commands which require the telescope or one of its mechanisms to be moved are forbidden in engineering mode.

3.1 General TCS commands

All allowed in engineering mode. `HANDSET`, `HELP`, `RECALL` and `TRANSFER` are not allowed from DRAMA or ICL.

- `ACKNOWLEDGE` Turn off a limit or engineering mode alarm.
- `CLONE` Make a copy of the display window on another device.
- `HANDSET` Select handset mode.
- `HELP` Get help on a command.
- `RECALL` Recall a previous command.
- `TCSEXIT` Close down the control system.
- `TRANSFER` Transfer control to or from a remote terminal.

3.2 Source data entry

All allowed in engineering mode.

- `DEC` Enter declination of edit source.
- `DIFF_RATES` Enter non-sidereal tracking rates for the edit source.
- `EPOCH` Enter epoch of position for edit source.
- `EQUINOX` Enter equinox for edit source.
- `PARALLAX` Enter parallax of edit source.
- `PM` Synonym for `PROPER_MOTION` (q.v.).
- `PROPER_MOTION` Enter proper motions of edit source.
- `RA` Enter right ascension of edit source.
- `RADIAL_VEL` Enter radial velocity of edit source.
- `RV` Synonym for `RADIAL_VEL` (q.v.).
- `SOURCE` Enter name, right ascension, declination and equinox for edit source.

3.3 Catalogue handling

All allowed in engineering mode.

- `ADD` Add the contents of the edit source block to the catalogue as a named entry.
- `ERASE` Clear the user catalogue.
- `FIND` Get a named catalogue entry and put it in the edit source block.
- `INCLUDE` Append a text catalogue to the current user catalogue.
- `MARK` Store the current telescope position as a named catalogue entry.
- `OUTPUT` Output the current catalogue to an ASCII file, terminal or line printer.
- `REMOVE` Delete a catalogue entry.

3.4 Source change

None allowed in engineering mode.

- `BLIND_OFFSET` New source (from catalogue) with local corrections to the pointing model.
- `GOCAT` New source (from catalogue; specified by name only).
- `GOMOON` New source (moon coords from `sla_DMOON`)
- `GOTO` New source (direct input of name, right ascension, declination and equinox).
- `NEXT` New source (using data in edit source block).

3.5 Positional and Aperture offsets

`ENTER` is allowed in engineering mode; the remainder are not.

- `APERTURE` Execute a preset (numbered) aperture offset.
- `BEAMSWITCH` Execute an aperture offset with direct input of x and y.
- `ENTER` Input data for numbered aperture or positional offsets.
- `OFFSET` Execute a positional offset with direct input of $\Delta\alpha$, $\Delta\delta$ or ξ,η.
- `POSITION` Execute a preset (numbered) positional (ξ,η) or $\Delta\alpha$, $\Delta\delta$) offset.
- `SLOWOFF` Execute a positional offset at a given rate with direct input of ξ,η and rate.
- `STORE` Store aperture or positional offsets set up using the handset.
- `TWEAK` Apply a given (x_A, y_A, ρ_A) aperture offset.

3.6 Autoguiding

`AGSELECT` and `PROBE` are allowed in engineering mode; `AGVIEW` and `AUTOGUIDE` are not.

- `AGLIMIT` Set the limit determining whether the guidestar is in position.
- `AGSELECT` Identify the autoguider currently in use.
- `AGVIEW` Aperture offset to move image to autoguider field.
- `AUTOGUIDE` Lock or unlock the autoguider loop.
- `PROBE` Input coordinates of guide probe.
- `TVCAMERA` Identify the TV camera currently in use.
- `TVGUIDE` Lock or unlock the TV guiding loop.

3.7 Calibration procedures

The keywords for this command which require the telescope to be moved are not allowed in engineering mode.

- `CALIBRATE` Determine encoder zero-points and collimation errors.

3.8 Mechanism control

None allowed in engineering mode.

- `ALTITUDE` Move the telescope to a given altitude and stop it.
- `AZIMUTH` Move the telescope to a given azimuth and stop it.
- `DFOCUS` Change the focus by a specified amount.
- `DOME` Move the dome to a given azimuth and stop it.
- `FOCUS` Move the focus to a specified position.
- `PARK` Move the telescope to a defined position.
- `ROTATOR` Move the rotator to a given sky PA.
- `STOP` Stop a mechanism or combination of mechanisms.
- `UNWRAP` Move azimuth or rotator by 360°.

3.9 Mechanism configuration

ENCODER and ZEROSET are allowed in engineering mode; TRACK is not.

- ENCODER Set the combination of encoders used for pointing.
- ENGINEERING Select engineering mode.
- RATE Set the encoder used by the hardware position loop.
- SENSOR En/disable corrections from displacement transducers.
- TRACK Turn focus, dome, rotator or telescope tracking on or off.
- WRAP DISABLED. Override the azimuth wrap determined from the zone switch.
- ZEROSET Determine incremental encoder zero-points.

3.10 Change of focal station and instrument

Both allowed in engineering mode.

- STATION Select focal station and rotator.
- INSTRUMENT Tell the TCS which instrument is in use.

3.11 Display functions

All allowed in engineering mode. MOON and SHOW are not allowed from DRAMA or ICL.

- DISPLAY Change the coordinate system of the displayed telescope position.
- MOON Give the current right ascension and declination of the Moon.
- PAGE Switch to another information display page.
- SHOW Display information about the system state.

3.12 Logging of test data

All allowed in engineering mode.

- LOG Log encoders, tracking errors and associated data.
- POINT Write encoder coordinates to a data file.
- RMS Calculate and display mean and rms servo errors.
- SNAPSHOT Record the current information display page.

3.13 Meteorological and Earth-rotation data

All allowed in engineering mode.

- HUMIDITY Input relative humidity used in refraction calculation.
- POLE Input values of polar motion.
- PRESSURE Input barometric pressure used in refraction calculation.
- TEMPERATURE Input temperature used in refraction calculation.
- UT1UTC Input UT1 – UTC.
- WAVELENGTH Input wavelength used in refraction calculation.

4. TCS COMMAND LIST

The following section gives a brief description of the operation of each command together with examples and defaults. It refers to the TCS local interface.

Notation:

- Examples of commands entered at the terminal are in typewriter font: `DEC 12 34 56.78`;
- Angle brackets denote parameter values or keywords: `<angle>`;
- Square brackets denote optional parameter values or keywords: `[x,y]`; all other parameters and keywords are obligatory.

In most cases, TCS commands can be issued either at the local user interface terminal or using the ICL or DRAMA interface (depending on the instrument). Every effort has been made to make the command syntax when using ICL identical to the local interface, but differences between the DCL and ICL command languages may cause some confusion. In general, if a command is issued correctly with all of its parameters, then the two systems will behave similarly. Both DCL and ICL are set up for minimum matching of command strings and neither is sensitive to case. The command syntax when using DRAMA is identical to the local interface, but the complete command must be issued. Prompts for unspecified input are issued on the local interface, not on the DRAMA interface, and if the prompted-for input is not given on the local interface, the DRAMA command will hang until it times out.

The main differences between the local interface and the ICL and DRAMA interfaces are:

1. ICL and DRAMA will always acknowledge completion of a command. Response will be almost instantaneous except for commands which move the telescope mechanisms. These complete when the mechanisms concerned are in position.
2. For ICL, prompting for unspecified input has differences of detail. There is no prompting on the DRAMA interface.
3. Error messages differ, usually in the sense that the TCS gives an additional, more accurate description of the problem.
4. ICL and DRAMA do not allow a command to be issued if a previous attempt at the same action is still in progress. The TCS local interface allows the first command to be overridden by the second. This can sometimes lead to problems (e.g. if the wrong object is selected).
5. A few commands (primarily those which produce screen output) are not available from ICL or DRAMA. These are noted explicitly below.

4.1 ACKNOWLEDGE

Turn off the engineering mode, dome position and/or software limit alarms.

Format: `ACKNOWLEDGE <alarm_type>`

Defaults: `ACKNOWLEDGE ALL`

Parameters: None.

Keywords:

`LIMIT`	turn off an alarm caused by a main drive software limit;
`ENGINEERING`	turn off an alarm caused by an unexpected switch into engineering mode;
`DOME`	turn off an alarm caused by the dome being out of position
`ALL`	turn off any alarm.

Example: `ACKNOWLEDGE LIMIT`

Comments: An alarm (continuous bleeping) is triggered if:
the telescope or rotator encounters a software limit whilst tracking or when requested to slew to an object below the horizon;
a switch from computer to engineering mode occurs unexpectedly (i.e. not as a result of an `ENGINEERING` or `TCSEXIT` command);
the dome is out of position by 6° while both the telescope and the dome are tracking.

4.2 ADD

Write the current contents of the edit source block as a new entry in the user catalogue.

Format: `ADD`
Defaults: None.
Parameters: None.
Keywords: None.

4.3 AGLIMIT

Set the limit that determines whether the guidestar is in position.

Format: `AGLIMIT <limit>`
Defaults: None.
Parameters: The limit in arcseconds.
Limits: 0 to 5 arcseconds.
Examples: `AGLIMIT 2.5`
Comments: This command is useful in conditions of bad seeing, when the default limit of 0.5 arcseconds is too small.

4.4 AGSELECT

Select which autoguider to use.

Format: `AGSELECT <autoguider_name>`
Defaults: None. The prime-focus autoguider is selected on startup.
Parameters: None.
Keywords: Valid autoguider names are:

`CASSEGRAIN`	the Cassegrain off-axis autoguider;
`CASS_TV`	Cassegrain guiding using UltraDAS acquisition camera (TV);
`PRIME`	the prime-focus off-axis autoguider;
`AF2_TV`	Autofib2 using acquisition camera (TV) bundles;
`AF2_FIXED`	the fixed probe of the Autofib2 fibre positioner;
`AF2_MOVING`	the moving probe of the Autofib2 fibre positioner;
`WHIRCAM`	autoguider used with a beamsplitter at GHRIL;
`INTEGRAL`	Integral's autoguider;
`STJ`	STJ autoguider , GHRIL reflected configuration;
`NAOMI`	NAOMI fast steering mirror driven configuration;
`GRACE`	used at GRACE for tests (set up like WHIRCAM);
`EXPO`	guide signal is generated from EXPO's science camera

Examples: `AGSELECT CASS`
Comments: The TCS needs to know which autoguider is currently in use in order to perform the conversion between guide star pixel position and drive corrections.

4.5 AGVIEW

Perform an aperture offset to move an image onto the autoguider CCD.

Format: `AGVIEW`

Defaults: None.

Parameters: None.

Keywords: None.

Comments: This command allows a field to be viewed using the autoguider. An offset is applied to move the image from the nominal aperture (usually the rotator centre) to the centre of the autoguider field. It is essential to tell the TCS which autoguider is in use and to define its position in the focal plane (use the `AGSELECT` and `PROBE` commands as necessary).

4.6 ALTITUDE

Move to the specified altitude and stop.

Format: `ALTITUDE <angle>`

Defaults: None.

Parameters: The angle in degrees.

Keywords: None.

Examples: `ALTITUDE 85.72`

Comments: The telescope will not move unless the altitude axis has been zeroset.
To park the telescope at the zenith without moving it in azimuth, type `ALTITUDE 90`. This is much faster than the hardware ZENITH PARK function or the `PARK ZENITH` command and is all that is required in most circumstances. Tracking in azimuth and for the rotator are also disabled by this command.

4.7 APERTURE

Offset the telescope so that an object moves by a vector fixed in the focal plane.

Format: `APERTURE <aperture_number>`

Defaults: None. The reference position (aperture 0) is selected on startup. This is usually also the rotator centre, (0,0).

Parameters: The aperture number is in the range 0 to 20. The corresponding (x_A , y_A) displacement must have been set up previously by using the `ENTER` or `STORE` commands. `APERTURE 0` is the reference position (see below).

Keywords: None.

Examples: `APERTURE 2`

Comments: An (x_A , y_A) shift in the focal plane is divided into two parts: the reference position, which is unaltered on source change, and an aperture offset which is reset to zero on source change. The `APERTURE` command provides a means of switching between the reference position and previously-defined aperture offsets.

4.8 AUTOGUIDE

Lock or unlock the CCD autoguider loop.

Format: `AUTOGUIDE <state> [<x> <y> [WAIT]]`

Defaults: None.

Parameters: The optional parameters x and y are the desired pixel coordinates for the guide star and are used with the `ON` keyword. If they are not specified, the system will adopt the most recent autoguider coordinates sent to the TCS.

`WAIT` is designed for use when the `AUTOGUIDE` command is sent via DRAMA. The command will not complete until the guidestar is in position. The 'in-position' limit can be changed with the `AGLIMIT` command.

Keywords: Valid autoguider states are:

`ON`	specifying that the telescope should be guided in response to guiding errors from the CCD autoguider.
`OFF`	specifying that autoguiding should be switched off, i.e. that any guiding errors from the CCD autoguider should be ignored.
`SUSPEND`	put the TCS in a state where pixel coordinates are read from the autoguider and the current reference position is maintained, but guiding errors are not applied.
`RESUME`	Restart guiding if the loop has been suspended.

Examples:
```
AUTOGUIDE ON
AUTOGUIDE ON 122.5 63.5
```

Comments: The autoguider sends xy pixel coordinates of a guide star to the telescope control computer. The TCS then adjusts the telescope drives to keep the star at a given location on the autoguider CCD. If the intention is to maintain the current positioning of a field (e.g. if acquisition onto a spectrograph slit has been verified), then the command `AUTOGUIDE ON` should be used. This takes the most recent position received from the autoguider when the command was issued, and keeps the guide star there. On the other hand, if the autoguider coordinates are already known, then the appropriate command is `AUTOGUIDE ON x y`. This is likely to be useful when an observation is to be repeated and the field is to be positioned at the same place on the detector. The guide probe and pixel positions should be repeated. The TCS must know the autoguider in use (see `AGSELECT`), otherwise the telescope corrections will be in the wrong direction. The function key **F8** is equivalent to the `AUTOGUIDE OFF` command. The function key **F9** is equivalent to the `AUTOGUIDE ON` command. If the autoguider is not sending packets, or if the data is unreliable due to low signal, then the `AUTOGUIDE` command is ignored.

4.9 AZIMUTH

Move to the specified azimuth and stop.

Format: `AZIMUTH <angle>`

Defaults: None.

Parameters: The angle in degrees. The azimuth axis has a range of –175° to 355°; the absolute encoder has a travel of exactly 360° after which it repeats. See `WRAP` and `UNWRAP`.

Keywords: None.

Examples: `AZIMUTH 275.34`

Comments: The telescope will not move unless the azimuth axis has been zeroset. Tracking in altitude and for the current rotator are also disabled by this command.

4.10 BEAMSWITCH

Offset the telescope so that an image moves by a vector fixed in the focal plane.

Format: `BEAMSWITCH <offset_x> <offset_y>`

Defaults: None. On source change (e.g. `GOTO`), offsets are reset to the nominal values (this can also be done with the `BEAMSWITCH 0 0` or `APERTURE 0` commands: see `APERTURE`).

Parameters: The aperture (x_A, y_A) positions in arcseconds.

Keywords: None.

Examples: `BEAMSWITCH 20.2 -100`

4.11 BLIND_OFFSET

Offset between a reference object centred on the reference position and a faint target object.

Format: `BLIND_OFFSET <source_name>`

Defaults: None.

Parameters: The name of the faint target object.

Keywords: None.

Examples: `BLIND 0512+22E`

Comments: This is the standard method for locating very faint objects, which are difficult or impossible to see on the acquisition TV or detector. Accurate positions for a brightish star and the faint target object must be entered in the catalogue. Slew to the bright star using `GOCAT` and centre it on the reference position with the handset keys. Then type `BLIND <source_name>` for the faint object. This offsets the telescope so that the faint object is accurately aligned with the reference position. It can then be moved around the detector using the `BEAMSWITCH` or `APERTURE` commands. `BLIND_OFFSET` performs a local correction to the pointing model, assuming that the position of the reference object is accurate. Subsequent executions of `BLIND_OFFSET` all use this correction, so several faint objects can be observed using the same reference star. The `NEXT`, `GOTO` and `GOCAT` commands revert to the default global pointing solution.

4.12 CALIBRATE

Update pointing coefficients at the start of an observing session.

Format: `CALIBRATE <solution>`

Defaults: `CALIBRATE NEW`

Parameters: None.

Keywords: Valid keywords are:

`LAST`	recalls the last pointing solution. This may be useful if the running of the control program has been interrupted, but does not ensure very accurate pointing because the encoder zero-points may have changed.
`DEFAULT`	reverts to the default pointing solution in the initialisation file. This is a suitable course of action if the `CALIBRATE` command fails e.g. gives very large rms errors).
`NEW`	packages a sequence of commands to do a short pointing calibration using bright (FK5) stars.
`FAINT`	does the same as `NEW` but with a grid of fainter ($V \approx 9$) stars.
`ZEROPOINT`	logs the current encoder reading and analyses it with a modified TPOINT procedure to calculate and install the 2 encoder zeropoints IA and IE.
`COLLIMATION`	logs the current encoder reading and analyses it with a modified TPOINT procedure to calculate and install the 2 collimation coefficients CA and IE.
`ANALYSE`	analyses the pointing log file generated by a series of `POINT` commands, then calculates and installs the coefficients IA, IE and CA. It is designed to be used when the procedure is run by the system computer rather than the TCS, and allows other TCS commands to be input during the procedure. This means that the autoguider can be used to centre the star, as `AUTOGUIDE` commands will be accepted.

The ANALYSE keyword can take an optional keyword ZERO or COLL. In this case, the log file generated by a single POINT CALIBRATE command is analysed, then the coefficients, IA,IE or CA,IE respectively, are calculated and installed.

Examples:
```
CALIBRATE
CALIBRATE LAST
```

Comments: The CALIBRATE NEW command initiates an automatic sequence which does a restricted pointing measurement on 7 stars from the pointing grid in order to update the values for the encoder zero-points in azimuth and elevation and the collimation error in azimuth. Stars are selected to be close to the meridian and either North or South of the zenith, depending on the initial azimuth. A range of elevations must be covered. The telescope is driven to the first star and the handset mode is selected. When the telescope is tracking, the star should be moved on to the reference position using the handset keys. Once you are satisfied, press **F6**. This logs the position and drives to the next star. If you do not wish to log the star, then press I while still in handset mode: the star will be skipped and the telescope will drive to the next star. Repeat these operations until all 7 positions have been logged. You will then be asked whether all of the stars were centred correctly. If you do not answer Y to this question, then the procedure will be aborted. The derived and previous values will be displayed, together with their r.m.s. errors, and you will be asked whether the solution is reasonable. The errors should be in the range 0.5 to 1.0 arcsec for IE, 1.0 to 2.0 arcsec for CA and 1.0 to 3.0 arcsec for IA. If the errors are much larger than these values, then the solution should be rejected. Unless there has been a major change of configuration, the coefficients should not alter by more than a few arcseconds from night to night. Gross differences may indicate a problem. **CTRL–Z** may be used to abort the procedure at any time, but all of the measurements will be lost.

4.13 CLONE

Create/delete a copy of the DISPLAY screen.

Format: `CLONE <state> <device>`

Defaults: None.

Parameters: The name or IP address of the display device.

Keywords: The allowed states are:

ON	creates a copy of the display screen on the specified device.
OFF	deletes all copies of the display screen from the specified device.

Examples:
```
CLONE ON lpx31
CLONE OFF 161.72.6.108
```

Comments: If a window created by CLONE is closed other than by the CLONE OFF command, e.g. by using the window buttons, the command CLONE OFF device must be issued to clear internal variables.

4.14 DEC

Enter a declination in the edit source block.

Format: `DEC <dec_degrees> <dec_minutes> <dec_seconds>`

Defaults: Value of declination: None

Sign of declination: '+'.

Parameters: The declination in degrees, minutes and seconds of arc. The value is rejected if any of the components lie outside the following ranges:

dec_degrees	0 to 89 inclusive

`dec_minutes`	0 to 59 inclusive
`dec_seconds`	0.0 to 59.99… inclusive

Keywords: None.

Examples: `DEC -12 34 56.78`

4.15 DFOCUS

Offset the focus to compensate for additional optical elements.

Format: `DFOCUS <focus_offset>`

Defaults: None.

Parameters: Focus offset, in mm.

Keywords: None.

Limits: –10 to 10 mm.

Examples: `DFOCUS 0.3`

Comments: This command is intended to be used when the telescope focus has to be changed to compensate for the additional optical thickness of a filter. The virtual focus reading is unchanged, and the focus offset in use is displayed in the DF field on the bottom line of the Information Display.

4.16 DIFF_RATES

Enter differential tracking rate in right ascension and declination.

Format: `DIFF_RATES <diff_rate_in_ra> <diff_rate_in_dec>`

Defaults: None. Unspecified differential rates are assumed to be zero.

Parameters: Right ascension and declination differential tracking rates in seconds/second and arcseconds/second, respectively.

Keywords: None.

Limits: –100 to 100 s/s in RA and –100 to 100 arcsec/s in declination.

Examples: `DIFF_RATES 0.01 -0.3`

Comments: The differential (non-sidereal) tracking rates are added to the edit source block. They must be actioned using the `NEXT` command. Note that differential rates are not included in a catalogue entry.

4.17 DISPLAY

Change the coordinate system of the information display.

Format: `DISPLAY <coordinate_system>`

Defaults: None. The default coordinate system on startup is `INPUT`.

Parameters: None.

Keywords: The allowed coordinate systems are:

`INPUT`	α and δ in the system used to input the source position;
`APPARENT`	α and δ in geocentric apparent coordinates;
`J2000`	α and δ in J2000 mean coordinates;
`B1950`	α and δ in B1950 mean coordinates;
`HA_DEC`	Topocentric hour angle and declination.

Examples: `DISPLAY J2000`

Comments: For technical reasons, there are restrictions on the permitted combinations of input and display coordinates, as follows:

`INPUT`	always allowed;
`APPARENT`	always allowed;
`J2000`	not allowed for input in apparent coordinates;
`B1950`	not allowed for input in apparent or FK5 (J) coordinates;
`HA_DEC`	always allowed.

4.18 DOME

Move the dome to the specified azimuth and stop.

Format: `DOME <angle>`

Defaults: None.

Parameters: The angle in degrees.

Limits: The angle must be in the range 0 to 360°, even though the dome has no mechanical limits.

Keywords: None.

Examples: `DOME 275.34`

4.19 ELEVATION

Synonym for `ALTITUDE` (q.v.).

4.20 ENCODER

Set the combination of incremental encoders used for tracking.

Format: `ENCODER <state> <mechanism> <encoder_name>`

Defaults: None. The gear encoders are selected on startup.

Keywords: Valid states are:

`ON`	add an encoder to the tracking combination.
`OFF`	remove an encoder from the tracking combination.

Valid mechanism–encoder-name combinations are:

`ALTITUDE GEAR`	altitude gear encoder
`ALTITUDE ROLL`	altitude friction-driven roller encoder (not in use)
`AZIMUTH GEAR`	azimuth gear encoder
`AZIMUTH ROLL`	azimuth friction-driven roller encoder (not in use)
`AZIMUTH TAPE1`	azimuth inductive tape head 1
`AZIMUTH TAPE2`	azimuth indictive tape head 2
`AZIMUTH TAPE3`	azimuth inductive tape head 3
`AZIMUTH TAPE4`	azimuth inductive tape head 4

Examples: `ENCODER ON AZIMUTH TAPE3`

Comments: There are three independent incremental encoding systems on the WHT azimuth axis, any of which may be used for pointing and tracking. These are: a gear encoder, coupled to the telescope via the main drive gear; an inductive tape encoder with four reading heads and a friction-driven roller encoder. The roller encoder is not recommended, as it slips. The gear (default) is the best for normal use: the tape encoders are used for test purposes, and are not all guaranteed to be usable. The command will be rejected if an `ENCODER OFF` command removes the last enabled encoder for that mechanism.

4.21 ENGINEERING

Put the telescope into engineering mode.

Format: `ENGINEERING`

Defaults: None.

Parameters: None.

Keywords: None.

Comments: This command should be used: as part of the normal shutdown procedure at the end of the night; to return to engineering mode at any time or, in an emergency, to remove power from the drives and put on the brakes. It is equivalent to turning the COMP/ENG key on the engineeringl desk to the ENG position. To return to computer mode, turn the key to the COMP position and press the COMP/ENG button next to it on the desk.

4.22 ENTER

Set up aperture and positional offsets for repeated use.

Format:
```
ENTER APERTURE <aperture_number> <x_offset> <y_offset>
ENTER ARC_POSITION <pos_number> <xi> <eta>
ENTER TIME_POSITION <pos_number> <ra_offset> <dec_offset>
```

Defaults: None.

Parameters: `<aperture_number>` is an integer in the range 0 to 20, 0 being the reference position (the default on source change).

`<pos_number>` is an integer in the range 0 to 20. Position 0 is the nominal offset and can only be used with tangent-plane offsets (`ENTER ARC_POSITION`).

`<x_offset>`, `<y_offset>`, `<xi>`, `<eta>` and `<dec_offset>` are in arcseconds.

`<ra_offset>` is in seconds of time.

Keywords: Valid offset modes are:

`APERTURE`	set up an aperture offset in the focal plane
`ARC_POSITION`	set up a tangent-plane offset (ξ, η)
`TIME_POSITION`	set up an incremental offset (α, δ)

Examples:
```
ENTER APERTURE 3 1.5 20.3
ENTER ARC_POSITION 3 -3.0 12.0
ENTER TIME_POSITION 1 -0.33 -11
```

Comments: `ENTER APERTURE` sets up an aperture offset which can be applied using the `APERTURE` command. `ENTER ARC_POSITION` and `ENTER TIME_POSITION` set up a positional offset which can be added to the telescope demand position using the `POSITION` command.

4.23 EPOCH

Enter a value for the epoch of the position into the edit source block.

Format: `EPOCH <date>`

Defaults: None.

Parameters: The epoch in years.

Keywords: None.

Limits: The year must be in the range 1800.0 to 2100.0.

Examples: `EPOCH 1967.35`

Comments: The epoch is used in conjunction with the proper motions to compute the position of date.

4.24 EQUINOX

Enter a value for the equinox of the position into the edit source block.

Format: `EQUINOX <equinox>`

Defaults: None.

Parameters: A code for the coordinate system, followed (for mean coordinates) by the equinox, in years. The allowed systems are:

`APPARENT`	Geocentric apparent coordinates;
`J<year>`	Mean coordinates (FK5 system);
`B<year>`	Mean coordinates (FK4 system).

Keywords: None.

Limits: The year must be in the range 1800.0 to 2100.0.

Examples:
```
EQUINOX B1950
EQUINOX J1992.5
EQUINOX APP
```

4.25 ERASE

Erase all entries from the current user catalogue.

Format: `ERASE`

Defaults: None.

Parameters: None.

Keywords: None.

4.26 FIND

Retrieve data for the named source from the user or system catalogues (see Catalogues) and place them in the edit source block.

Format: `FIND <source_name>`

Defaults: None.

Parameters: The name of the the source to be retrieved. It can be a string of up to 20 characters; extra characters are lost. To include spaces the whole string should be enclosed within double quotes.

Keywords: None.

Examples:
```
FIND HD123456
FIND NGC_4151
FIND "Supernova in LMC"
```

Comments: The user catalogue is searched first, followed by the system catalogue

4.27 FOCUS

Drive the focus to a specified setting and stop it.

Format: `FOCUS <setting>`

Defaults: None.

Parameters: The focus in mm.

Limits: 34.5 to 129.0 mm

Keywords: None.

Examples: `FOCUS 50.5`

Comments: The focus is normally adjusted to compensate for changes in tube temperature (and elevation at Cassegrain). The input to `FOCUS` is a virtual position which should be independent of these corrections. It should not, therefore, vary from night to night. Use the `DFOCUS` command to compensate for known changes of optical path (e.g. filters).
When focus tracking is enabled (the default state), the displayed focus is the virtual position; if not, the raw encoder reading is displayed.

4.28 GOCAT

Retrieve the entry for the named source from the user catalogue and then send the telescope to track that source.

Format: `GOCAT <source_name>`

Defaults: None.

Parameters: The name of the target object.

Keywords: None.

Comments: The user catalogue is searched first, followed by the system catalogue.
The telescope will not move unless both its axes have been zeroset.

4.29 GOMOON

Move the telescope to point at the moon, and then track it.

Format: `GOMOON`

Defaults: None.

Parameters: None.

Keywords: None.

Comments: The telescope will not move unless both its axes have been zeroset. If you stop the telescope while tracking the moon, and then wish to continue tracking it, use the `GOMOON` command again,. Do not use the `NEXT` command, as then the differential track rates will stay constant, and will not vary as they should for accurate tracking.

4.30 GOTO

Move the telescope to a new source and track it.

Format: `GOTO <source_name> <right_ascension> <declination> <equinox>`

Defaults: None.

Parameters: `<source_name>` The name of the new source. It must be a string of up to 20 characters; extra characters are lost. To include spaces the whole string should be enclosed within double quotes.

`<right_ascension>` Specifies the right ascension of the new source in three fields separated by spaces. Format: `<ra_hours> <ra_minutes> <ra_seconds>.` The right ascension is rejected if any of the components lie outside the following ranges:

`<ra_hours>`	0 to 23 inclusive
`<ra_minutes>`	0 to 59 inclusive
`<ra_seconds>`	0.0 to 59.99… inclusive

`<declination>` Specifies the declination of the new source in three fields separated by spaces. The <dec_degrees> field may be signed. If not signed, the default is '+'. Format: <dec_degrees> <dec_minutes> <dec_seconds>. The declination is rejected if any of the components lie outside the following ranges:

`<dec_degrees>`	0 to 89 inclusive

`<dec_minutes>` 0 to 59 inclusive

`<dec_seconds>` 0.0 to 59.99… inclusive

`<equinox>` Specifies the equinox of the source coordinates. A valid equinox must have two components: a leading letter indicating the system of the coordinates; and a number indicating the epoch of the mean equator and equinox of that system.
Format`:<letter-year>`, e.g. `B1950`, `J2000`or `APPARENT` (for which no number is required). Note that only `B`, `J` or `A` are acceptable as leading letters. The year must lie in the range 1800.0 to 2100.0

Keywords: None.

Examples: `GOTO HD123456 12 34 56.78 76 54 32.10 J2000`

Comments: The telescope will not move unless both its axes have been zeroset.

4.31 HANDSET

Place the TCS user interface in handset mode. This command is not allowed from DRAMA or ICL.

Format: `HANDSET`

Defaults: None.

Parameters: None.

Keywords: None.

Comments: In handset mode, the keypad may be used to guide the telescope, set up offsets or apertures, change the focus or move the rotator. See The TCS Handset for a more detailed description. This command is bound to the **F6** key, (and to the **Do** key on a standard Digital keyboard). To exit from the handset mode press the **F6** key (or the **Do** key on a standard Digital keyboard) and control will return to the `USER>` prompt.

4.32 HELP

Provide information about the commands available from the TCS user interface. This command is not allowed from DRAMA or ICL.

Format: `HELP [topic [subtopic]...]`

Defaults: Lists all available commands.

Parameters: The command you wish to receive help on.

Keywords: None.

Examples: `HELP GOTO EQUINOX`

Comments: Invoking the `HELP` command initiates an interactive dialogue with the user interface HELP library, a normal VMS HELP library. In response to a Topic? or subtopic prompt you may:

- Type the name of the command/topic for which you need help;
- Type a question mark (?) to redisplay recently requested text;
- Press the **RETURN** key one or more times to exit from HELP;
- Press **CTRL–Z** once to exit from HELP;
- Abbreviate any topic name, but note that ambiguous abbreviations result in all matches being displayed.

4.33 HUMIDITY

Enter the value of the relative humidity used in the calculation of refraction.

Format: `HUMIDITY <relative_humidity>`

Defaults: None. The value assumed on startup is 0.5.

Parameters: The fractional humidity.
Limits: 0 to 1.0.
Keywords: None.
Examples: `HUMID 0.5`

4.34 INCLUDE

Read in a text format source catalogue.

Format: `INCLUDE [directory]<catalogue_name>`
Defaults: Extension: `.CAT.`
Directory: default user catalogue directories.
Parameters: The name of the input catalogue.
Keywords: None.
Examples: `INC USER_CAT:SPECPHOT.CAT` or `INC SPECPHOT` to input a file called `SPECPHOT.CAT` in the default directory.
`INCLUDE wht:[cat]test.cat` to input a file prepared on the ICS and placed in /wht/cat. This format is necessary if there is a catalogue file of the same name in the default directory on the TCS computer.
Comments: The default directory on the TCS computer is searched first, followed by /wht/cat/, the default directory on the ICS. The directories are defined in the TCS version file by a logical name search list.

4.35 INSTRUMENT

Tell the TCS which instrument is in use.

Format: `INSTRUMENT <instrument_name>`
Defaults: None. The parameters for ISIS are set on startup.
Parameters: None.
Keywords: Valid instrument names are:

`ISIS`	ISIS and FOS spectrographs.
`AUXCCD`	Cassegrain auxiliary port CCD camera.
`ULTRACAM`	UltraCAM (private instrument)
`INGRID`	INGRID
`NAOMI`	NAOMI in GRACE
`LIRIS`	Long-slit intermediate resolution infrared spectrograph
`INTEGRAL`	Integral field unit (private instrument)
`PFCCD`	Prime focus imaging CCD camera.
`AUTOFIB`	Prime focus automatic fibre positioner
`SCAM`	S-CAM (private instrument)
`EXPO`	Extreme Polarimeter (private instrument)
`ACAM`	Cassegrain Auxiliary Port Camera
`OWN`	Spare for users' own instrument.

Examples: `INSTRUMENT ISIS`
Comments: This command sets the origin of position angle used for a specific instrument and the scale and orientation for the `TWEAK` command (q.v.). Position angle on the sky is normally defined to be along the slit in a spectrograph and aligned with one of the detector axes for an imaging instrument. The scale and orientation parameters are currently set to match the standard TCS xy coordinate system.

4.36 LOG

Log encoders, tracking errors and associated data every cycle; log autoguider data on receipt of packet.

Format: `LOG <system> <state> [<duration>]`

Defaults: The duration parameter defaults to 15 minutes, if omitted it will be prompted for. The user can accept the default, or can enter a new duration.

Parameters: The required duration of the log, in minutes; the maximum duration is 80 minutes for continuous logging, or 30 minutes for saved encoder data..

Keywords: `<system>` – valid keywords are:

`AUTOGUIDER`	pixel coordinates produced by one of the CCD autoguiders,
`ENCODERS`	encoder readings, servo errors and drive demands for the telescope axes, current rotator and auxiliary mechanisms.
`TV`	pixel coordinates produced by the acquisition TV system's GUIDE or I-GUIDE functions.

`<state>` – valid keywords are:

`ON`	turn logging on
`OFF`	turn logging off and display the filename.
`KEEP`	only used with the `ENCODERS` keyword. This will save the previous `<duration>` minutes of encoder data to a log file.

Examples:
```
LOG AUTO ON 15
LOG ENC ON 5
LOG ENC KEEP 10
```

Comments: If TV or autoguider logging is turned on when it is already enabled, the log file is closed and a new one is opened. If encoder logging is turned on when it is already enabled, the log will continue to be written to the current file if the new duration is equal to or greater than the previous duration, otherwise the file will be closed. A `LOG ENC KEEP` command can only save data starting from the last time a `LOG ENC KEEP` command was issued, or for the last 30 minutes, whichever is the shorter time. Any of the logging functions may be run simultaneously.

4.37 MARK

Store the current position of the telescope as a named catalogue entry.

Format: `MARK <source_name>`

Defaults: None.

Parameters: The name of the source.

Keywords: None.

Examples : `MARK SUPERNOVA`

Comments: This command stores the current position to allow return to an object at a later date. The position is stored in the current input coordinate system.

4.38 MOON

Display the geocentric and topocentric apparent right ascension and declination of the Moon. This command is not allowed from DRAMA or ICL.

Format: `MOON`

Defaults: None.

Parameters: None.

Keywords: None.

4.39 NEXT

Send the telescope to track the source whose data are in the edit source block.

Format: `NEXT`

Defaults: None.

Parameters: None.

Keywords: None.

Comments: The user catalogue is searched first, followed by the system catalogue. The telescope will not move unless both its axes have been zeroset.

4.40 OFFSET

Offset the telescope by a given amount in right ascension and declination.

Format: `OFFSET <offset_system> <offset_ra> <offset_dec>`

Defaults: None. Offsets are reset to zero on source change, e.g. `GOTO` or `NEXT`.

Parameters: If the `ARC` keyword is specified (see below), the offsets in right ascension and declination must be in arcseconds. If the `TIME` keyword is specified (see below), the offset in right ascension must be entered in seconds of time and offset in declination must be entered in arcseconds.

Keywords: The valid offset systems are:

`ARC`	offsets the telescope by given amounts parallel to right ascension and declination in the tangent plane. Positive offsets imply that the right ascension and declination of the telescope both increase. The magnitude of the offset is independent of position.
`TIME`	offsets the telescope by given amounts in right ascension and declination. The magnitude of the offset depends on declination. $\Delta\alpha$ and $\Delta\delta$ are assumed to be in the input coordinate system.

Examples:
```
OFFSET ARC 12.6 -18.8
OFFSET TIME 0.32 -13.4
```

Comments: The origin for `OFFSET ARC` is the nominal offset, stored in `POSITION 0` (see `ENTER` and `STORE`). The nominal offset is zeroed on source change. `OFFSET TIME` replaces any previously applied positional offsets.

4.41 OUTPUT

Write out the current user catalogue in text format to the printer, TCS user interface or to a disk file.

Format: `OUTPUT <output_device> [filename]`

Defaults: There is no default output device. The defaults for the catalogue filename are:

Node:	`LPAS4` (telescope computer),
Directory/device:	`USER_CAT`,
Extension:	`.CAT.`

Keywords: Valid output devices are:

`PRINTER`	sends the output to the WHT laser printer.
`TERMINAL`	sends the output to the user input terminal.
`FILE`	sends the output to a named file.

Parameters: The full path for the output file (if the `FILE` keyword is specified – see below).

Examples: `OUTPUT PRINTER`

```
OUTPUT TERMINAL
OUTPUT FILE TABBY.CAT
OUTPUT FILE wht:[cat]my.cat
```

Comments: The catalogue can be saved in the default catalogue area on the TCS computer, or on the ICS computer (use wht:[cat]filename.cat in the `OUTPUT` command to store the catalogue in /wht/cat/filename.cat), whence it may be recovered on a subsequent night with the `INPUT` command. Old catalogues will be deleted periodically. The CAT extension is mandatory, any other extension will be removed and .CAT substituted.

4.42 PAGE

Display the next page in the cycle of information and status displays.

Format: `PAGE <display_screen>`

Defaults: `PAGE NEXT` – the next display screen in the cycle.The information display appears on startup.

Parameters: None.

Keywords: The various displays in the cycle are, in order:

`NEXT`	Display the next page in the cycle.
`INFO`	Top-level information display (appears on startup);
`ENCODERS`	Encoder readings;
`SENSORS`	Temperature and other sensors
`LIMITS`	Limit indicators;
`ALARMS`	Alarm indicators.
`DOME`	Dome status and manual overrides.

Examples:
```
PAGE ENC
PAGE
```

Comments: See Section 6 for more details.

4.43 PARALLAX

Enter a parallax into the edit source block.

Format: `PARALLAX <parallax_arcsecs>`

Defaults: None. Unspecified parallaxes are assumed to be zero.

Parameters: The parallax in arcseconds.

Limits: The parallax is rejected if it lies outside the range 0.0 to 10.0 arcseconds.

Keywords: None.

Examples:
```
PARALLAX 0.023
```

4.44 PARK

Move the telescope to a defined park position and stop it.

Format: `PARK <park_position>`

Defaults: None.

Keywords: The valid park positions are:

`ZENITH`	The zenith park position (azimuth = 298.64°; altitude = 90.28°).
`AP1`	Access Park 1 (azimuth = 298.64°; altitude = 19.62°).

Examples:
```
PARK ZEN
```

Comments: The telescope will not move unless both its axes have been zeroset.

4.45 PM

Synonym for `PROPER_MOTION` (q.v.).

4.46 POINT

Log, in TPOINT format, the present position of the telescope as read on the encoders.

Format: `POINT <file_status>`

Defaults: `POINT OLD`

Parameters: None.

Keywords:

`NEW`	opens a new set of log files in the POINTING directory, and logs the telescope position.
`CALIBRATE`	opens a new set of log files in the CALIBRATE directory, and logs the telescope position.
`OLD`	appends to the latest set of log files, unless none exist, in which case a new set of pointing files are opened in the POINTING directory.

Examples:
```
POINT
POINT NEW
```

Comments: The data are logged to pointing data files in a format suitable for input to the TPOINT analysis package.The following pointing files are created in `[WHT.DATA.POINTING]`:

`TRACKyymmdd.DAT`	the encoder combination used for telescope tracking (usually azimuth and altitude gear encoders).
`DEMANDyymmdd.DAT`	the demand position calculated by the TCS. Used for internal consistency tests only.
`GEARyymmdd.DAT`	azimuth gear + altitude gear
`TAPE1yymmdd.DAT`	azimuth tape head 1 + altitude gear
`TAPE2yymmdd.DAT`	azimuth tape head 2 + altitude gear
`TAPE3yymmdd.DAT`	azimuth tape head 3 + altitude gear
`TAPE4yymmdd.DAT`	azimuth tape head 4 + altitude gear

The function key **F10** is equivalent to the `POINT` command.

4.47 POLE

Input values of polar motion.

Format: `POLE <x_position> <y_position>`

Defaults: None. See comments below.

Parameters: The polar motion xy corrections in arcseconds.

Limits: –1 to 1 arcsec.

Keywords: None.

Examples:
```
POLE 0.10 -0.23
```

Comments: This command overrides the initial values for polar motion, which are derived from an interpolation formula supplied by the International Earth Rotation and Reference Systems Service. It makes a very small difference to the pointing of the telescope and is too esoteric for normal use.

4.48 POSITION

Move the telescope by a previously-stored (ξ,η) or $(\Delta\alpha,\Delta\delta)$ offset.

Format: `POSITION <position_number>`

Defaults: None. `POSITION 0` (zero offset) is automatically selected on startup or change of source.

Parameters: The position number is an integer in the range 0 to 20. The offset values for a given position number must have been set up using the `ENTER` or `STORE` commands. `POSITION 0` is the nominal offset and is used as the offset origin for tangent-plane offsets. `POSITION 0` is zeroed on source change or if the specified offset is incremental.

Keywords: None.

Examples: `POSITION 2`

Comments: The offset may be tangent-plane or incremental, depending on the way it was set up. `SHOW POSITION` displays the current list of offsets, their types and values.

4.49 PRESSURE

Enter the value of the barometric pressure used in the calculation of refraction.

Format: `PRESSURE <pressure>`

Defaults: None. The pressure assumed on startup is 779 millibar.

Parameters: The barometric pressure in millibars.

Limits: 750 to 800 mbar.

Keywords: None.

Examples: `PRESSURE 779.5`

Comments: The refraction correction is proportional to the pressure. An error of 5 millibar is just about noticeable (it corresponds to a pointing deviation of 1 arcsecond at a zenith distance of 75°).

4.50 PROBE

Enter current position of the currently selected autoguider probe.

Format: `PROBE <coord1> <coord2>`

Defaults: None.

Parameters: The coordinates in μm unless otherwise stated.

Limits: Limits for valid autoguiders are as follows:

`CASSEGRAIN`	0 to 40000 (radius); 0 to 180000 millidegrees (θ).
`PRIME`	0 to 110000; 0 to 20000.
`AF2_MOVING`	–128000 to 190000; –180000 to 138000.
`INTEGRAL`	0 to 129467; 0 to 25506.

The remaining autoguiders (see `AGSELECT`) are fixed, and the `PROBE` command is rejected if they are selected.

Keywords: None.

Examples: `PROBE 10000 10000`

Comments: At the Cassegrain focus, the autoguider can rotate with respect to the field, and guiding errors will be applied incorrectly unless the `PROBE` command is issued. At the other relevant focal stations, it is only required by the `AGVIEW` command.

4.51 PROPER_MOTION

Enter proper motions into the edit source block.

Format: `PROPER_MOTION <pm_in_ra> <pm_in_dec>`

Defaults: Unspecified proper motions are assumed to be 0.

Parameters: The proper motion in right ascension and declination in units of seconds/year and arcseconds/year, respectively.

Limits: –20 to 20 s/year in RA; –100 to 100 arcsec/year in declination.

Keywords: None.

Examples: `PROPER_MOTION -1.54 0.675`

Comments: The synonym `PM` can also be used.

4.52 RA

Enter a right ascension in the edit source block.

Format: `RA <ra_hours> <ra_minutes> <ra_seconds>`

Defaults: None.

Parameters: The right ascension in hours, minutes and seconds of time. The right ascension is rejected if the any of the components lie outside the following ranges:

`ra_hours`	0 to 23 inclusive
`ra_minutes`	0 to 59 inclusive
`ra_seconds`	0.0 to 59.99… inclusive

Keywords: None.

Examples: `RA 12 34 56.789`

4.53 RADIAL_VEL

Enter a radial velocity in the edit source block.

Format: `RADIAL_VEL <radial_velocity>`

Defaults: Unspecified radial velocities are assumed to be 0.

Parameters: The radial velocity in km/s. A positive velocity implies a receding source.

Keywords: None.

Examples: `RADIAL_VEL -98`

Comments: The synonym `RV` can also be used.

4.54 RATE

Set the encoder used in the azimuth hardware position loop.

Format: `RATE <encoder>`

Defaults: None.

Parameters: None.

Keywords:

`GEAR`	The azimuth gear encoder.
`TAPE`	The azimuth tape encoder.

Examples: `RATE TAPE`

Comments: This is a specialist engineering command used to change the source of pulses received by the Marconi servo electronics and used in the hardware part of the position loop. Compare `ENCODER`, which changes the encoder combination used by the software part of the loop.The command forces a switch to engineering mode. Note that changes to the switch settings on the rate generator board are also needed.

4.55 RECALL

Recall a previous command. This command is not allowed from DRAMA or ICL.

Format: `RECALL <n>`, `RECALL <string>` or `RECALL/ALL`

Parameters: `<n>` refers to the *n*th last command

`<string>` is a character string forming the first part of a command to be recalled.

Qualifiers `/ALL` causes the entire command buffer to be listed.

Defaults: Last command.

Examples:
```
RECALL 2
RECALL SOURCE
RECALL/ALL
```

Comments: This command is essentially identical to its namesake in DCL. `RECALL <n>` recalls the *n*th last command within a 50-line buffer and `RECALL string` recalls the last command beginning with `string`. `RECALL/ALL` lists the command buffer. If no argument is given, the last command is recalled, but this is more conveniently done with the ↑ cursor key.

4.56 REMOVE

Remove the entry for the named source from the user catalogue.

Format: `REMOVE <source_name>`

Defaults: None.

Parameters: The name of the source to be deleted. The name may be a string of up to 20 characters; extra characters are lost. To include spaces, the whole string should be enclosed within double quotes.

Keywords: None.

Examples:
```
REMOVE NGC_4151
REMOVE "Supernova in LMC"
```

4.57 RMS

Turn calculation of mean and rms servo or guiding errors on or off, and display the results.

Format: `RMS <error> <state>`

Defaults: None.

Keywords: `<error>` is the source of errors:

`SERVO`	Main drive position errors.
`AUTOGUIDER`	Autoguider guiding errors.
`TV`	TV system guide errors (not normally connected for the INT).

`<state>` is either:

`ON`	Begin calculation of errors.
`OFF`	End calculation of errors and display results.

Examples:
```
RMS SERVO ON
```

Comments: This command is used to check the performance of the main drives. To start accumulating data, type `RMS SERVO ON` or `RMS AUTO ON`. Wait for about 1 minute for `SERVO` (sampling is at 20~Hz) or for >50 autoguider samples (`AUTO`) and then type `RMS SERVO OFF` or `RMS AUTO OFF`, as appropriate. The results of `RMS SERVO` should be rms errors of <0.03 arcsec in azimuth and altitude and means whose absolute values are <0.0005 arcsec.

4.58 ROTATOR

Move the rotator to the specified mount or sky position angle or change its mode of operation.

Format: `ROTATOR <rotator_mode> <position_angle>`

Defaults: None.

Parameters: `<position_angle>` – the position angle in degrees. This parameter is only required when using the `SKY` and `MOUNT` keywords (see below). Sky position angle must be in the range 0° to 360° (the nearest corresponding mount position angle is selected). The Cassegrain rotator has mount position angle limits of –250° to +250°; the Nasmyth turntables currently have no limits enabled, since they are capable of continuous rotation.

Keywords: `<rotator_mode>` – the following keywords represent the valid rotator modes:

`SKY`	This keyword gives a position angle on the sky (measured anticlockwise from North which is 0° and defined by a natural axis in the instrument such as a spectrograph slit).If rotator tracking is enabled (as is the case on startup), then the rotator will follow this position angle as the telescope moves.
`MOUNT`	This keyword specifies that the parameter gives a mount position angle, i.e. measured with respect to a fiducial mark fixed to the mirror cell. `ROTATOR MOUNT` stops the turntable at the requested position angle (it makes no sense to track a mount position angle).
`FLOAT`	This option is designed to minimise unnecessary rotation in the case where the precise value of the sky position angle is unimportant. On source change, the rotator is set to a sky position angle corresponding to its current mount value. Thereafter, it rotates as for the `SKY` keyword.
`VERTICAL`	This keyword sets the reference axis in the instrument to the vertical direction and stops the rotator tracking. It is intended to minimise loss of light due to differential refraction during spectroscopic observing. Note that autoguiding is not possible, since off-axis images move in the focal plane.
`VFLOAT`	This keyword sets the slit to the vertical direction on source change and then tracks at a constant sky position angle. It is therefore equivalent to typing: `ROT SKY <parallactic_angle>`. This is generally more useful than the `VERTICAL` option, since autoguiding is possible.

Examples:
```
ROTATOR SKY 275.34
ROTATOR MOUNT 28.0
ROTATOR FLOAT
```

4.59 RV

Synonym for `RADIAL_VELOCITY` (q.v.).

4.60 SENSOR

Enable or disable tracking corrections derived from displacement transducers.

Format: `SENSOR <sensor_type> <state>`

Defaults: None.

Parameters: None.

Keywords: `<sensor_type>` This selects the sensors whose tracking corrections are to be en/disabled.

`SECONDARY`	The three displacement transducers which are used to measure the tilt of the secondary mirror.

	HORIZONTAL	The two transducers which measure the horizontal movement of the telescope. These are used to provide tracking corrections in Azimuth for the gear incremental encoder, but are not relevant if the tape encoder is used (see ENCODER, q.v.).
	<state>	
	ON	enables corrections.
	OFF	disables corrections.

Examples: SENSOR HORIZ OFF

4.61 SHOW

Display data on the topic indicated by the keyword. This command is not allowed from DRAMA or ICL.

Format: SHOW <show_topic>

Defaults: None.

Parameters: None.

Keywords: <show_topic> – The following keywords are valid show topics:

APERTURES	Displays the x_A and y_A coordinates of apertures 0 to 20 and the currently-selected aperture. See APERTURE, BEAMSWITCH, ENTER and STORE.
ASTROMETRY	Displays the user-modifiable astrometric parameters: wavelength, pressure, temperature, relative humidity (all used to calculate refraction); UT1 – UTC, and polar motion. TDT – UTC is also shown as a check on the insertion of leap seconds. TDT – TAI = 32.184 s; TAI – UTC is an integral number of seconds (compare with IERS Bulletin A).See WAVELENGTH, PRESSURE, TEMPERATURE, HUMIDITY, UT1UTC and POLE.
AUTOGUIDER	gives the autoguider currently selected by the TCS (see AGSELECT), the associated probe position (if relevant: see PROBE), the guiding pixel coordinates and the state of the guiding loop (unlocked, locked or suspended: see AUTOGUIDE).
CALIBRATE	displays the values of elevation index error, azimuth index error and azimuth collimation, together with their rms errors and the sky sigma for the last CALIBRATE at the current focal station. The corresponding parameters for the default pointing model are also given.
CATALOGUES	gives a directory of user catalogues. Only the first 50 user catalogues are listed.
CLONES	lists the address of each device that is displaying a copy of the display screen.
EDIT	displays the parameters of the edit source, which will be selected by the NEXT command.
ENCODERS	lists the encoders currently being used by the TCS to control the telescope. See ENCODER, RATE and SENSOR for information on how to change the configuration.
FOCAL_STATION	gives the current software selection of focal station. This option is intended to allow the user to check that the combination of TCS selection of focal station, autoguider and instrument is self-consistent. See STATION, INSTRUMENT and AGSELECT.

`LIMITS`	lists the software position limits for the main drives, rotation (all focal stations) and focus; lists any instrument rotator limits.
`LOGGING`	shows the current status of data logging (see `LOG`).
`MECHANISMS`	displays the status of all of the main mechanisms. The main drives and the rotator are said to be “following” during a sidereal track. For the dome, “following” means that it is tracking the telescope and for the focus, that it is being adjusted to compensate for temperature changes (see `TRACK`). The software and hardware limit status for the mechanism is shown next (including the cable wrap for the Cassegrain rotator). The mechanism is “moving” if it is being driven under computer control, otherwise “stopped". The next field reads “in position” if the mechanism is either tracking or stopped within a defined position error, depending on its requested state. The final field shows whether the mechanism can be driven under computer control (if not, the status shown is “Manual override” or “Engineering mode”).
`POSITIONS`	Lists the type and size of positional offsets (0 to 20) currently defined and any offset in use. See `OFFSET`, `POSITION`, `ENTER` and `STORE`.
`TV`	gives the TV camera currently selected by the TCS (see `TVCAMERA`), the guiding pixel coordinates and the state of the guiding loop (unlocked or locked: see `TVGUIDE`).
`VERSION`	Displays the version of TCS software in use.

4.62 SLOWOFF

Apply a tangent-plane offset at a rate defined by the user.

Format: `SLOWOFF <xi> <eta> <rate> [<offset_type>]`

Defaults: `<offset_type>` defaults to `ABS`.

Parameters: `<xi>`, `<eta>` are in arcseconds parallel to right ascension and declination in the tangent plane. Positive offsets imply that the right ascension and declination of the telescope both increase. The magnitude of the offset is independent of position.

`<rate>` is in arcseconds/second in the range 0.1 to 200.

Keywords: <offset_type> is one of:

`ABS`	the origin of the offset is the nominal offset position (as defined by `POSITION 0`)
`ADD`	the origin of the offset is the current offset (i.e. cumulative)

Examples:

```
SLOWOFF 6 -6 2
SLOWOFF 1.5 1.8 0.1 ADD
```

Comments: The nominal offset (`POSITION 0`) can be set by the `ENTER` or `STORE` commands. On source change (e.g. `GOTO`, `NEXT`) the current and nominal offsets are reset to zero. The telescope moves from its current position to the offset position at the rate specified. Note that the telescope position before the offset is not necessarily at the offset origin if the `<offset_type>` is `ABS`. The `SLOWOFF` command cannot be used if an `OFFSET TIME` offset is in use for the current target, as tangent plane and incremental offsets should not be mixed.

4.63 SNAPSHOT

Dump a copy of the information display screen to a file.

Format: `SNAPSHOT <filename>`

Parameters: `<filename>` is the name of the snapshot file.

Defaults: Directory: `SNAP_LOG` on the telescope computer

Extension: `SNAP`

Examples: `SNAPSHOT ARCHIVE`

Comments: This command may be used to record information relevant to an observation or to provide evidence of problems. In the case of a problem with the telescope, please take a snapshot of each display screen and include the snapshot filenames as output by the TCS in any defect report.

4.64 SOURCE

Enter new source data into the edit source block.

Format: `SOURCE <source_name> right_ascension> <declination> <equinox>`

Defaults: Name, right ascension, declination, equinox: None

All other source values: User defaults.

Parameters: `<source_name>` The name of the new source. It must be a string of up to 20 characters; extra characters are lost. To include spaces the whole string should be enclosed within double quotes.

`<right_ascension>` Specifies the right ascension of the new source in three fields separated by spaces. Format: `<ra_hours> <ra_minutes> <ra_seconds>.` The right ascension is rejected if any of the components lie outside the following ranges:

`<ra_hours>`	0 to 23 inclusive
`<ra_minutes>`	0 to 59 inclusive
`<ra_seconds>`	0.0 to 59.99… inclusive

`<declination>` Specifies the declination of the new source in three fields separated by spaces. The `<dec_degrees>` field may be signed. If not signed, the default is '+'. Format: `<dec_degrees> <dec_minutes> <dec_seconds>.` The declination is rejected if any of the components lie outside the following ranges:

`<dec_degrees>`	0 to 89 inclusive
`<dec_minutes>`	0 to 59 inclusive
`<dec_seconds>`	0.0 to 59.99...inclusive

`<equinox>` Specifies the equinox of the source coordinates. A valid equinox must have two components: a leading letter indicating the system of the coordinates; and a number indicating the epoch of the mean equator and equinox of that system. Format: `<letter-year>`, e.g. `B1950`, `J2000` or `APPARENT` (for which no number is required). Note that only `B`, `J` or `A` are acceptable as leading letters. The year must lie in the range 1800.0 to 2100.0.

Keywords: None.

Examples: `SOURCE HD123456 12 34 56.789 11 22 33.44 B1900`

Comments: `SOURCE` copies the user default values for all source values into the edit source entry and then takes the command line or prompted input for source name, right ascension, declination and equinox.

4.65 STATION

Select a focal station.

Format: `STATION <focal_station>`

Defaults: None.

Keywords: Valid focal-station names are:

`CASSEGRAIN`	Cassegrain focus
`PRIME`	Prime focus
`GHRIL_ROT`	GHRIL Nasmyth focus with mechanical derotation
`GHRIL_UVROT`	GHRIL Nasmyth focus with optical derotation (UV optimised)
`GHRIL_OPTROT`	GHRIL Nasmyth focus with optical derotation
`GHRIL_NOROT`	GHRIL Nasmyth focus with no field rotation
`GRACE_ROT`	GRACE Nasmyth focus with mechanical derotation
`GRACE_IRDEROT`	GRACE Nasmyth focus with optical derotation (IR optimised)
`GRACE_NOROT`	GRACE Nasmyth focus with no field rotation

Comments: Applies the appropriate pointing model and configures the rotator. Note that the Nasmyth flat *cannot* be stowed under computer control, so the button on the engineering desk must be used for this purpose.

4.66 STOP

Stop the named mechanism by ramping the velocity to zero.

Format: `STOP <mechanism>`

Defaults: `STOP ALL`

Parameters: None.

Keywords: Valid mechanism names are: `ALL`, `AZIMUTH`, `ALTITUDE, DOME`, `FOCUS`, `ROTATOR`, `CASS`, `PRIME`, `GHRIL`, `GRACE`.

Examples: `STOP ROT`
`STOP`

Comments: The `STOP ALL` or `STOP` commands stop all mechanisms.

4.67 STORE

Store aperture and positional offsets.

Format: `STORE <offset_type> <offset_number>`

Defaults: None.

Parameters: `<offset_number>` is the aperture number if the `APERTURE` keyword is specified (see below). It must be an integer in the range 0 to 20. `APERTURE 0` is the reference position and is not reset on source change

`<offset_number>` is the position number if the `POSITION` keyword is specified (see below). It must be an integer in the range 0 to 20 (`POSITION 0` is the nominal offset and is reset on source change).

Keywords: Valid offset types are:

`POSITION` sets up a (ξ, η) or ($\Delta\alpha$, $\Delta\delta$) positional offset which can be applied using the `POSITION` command.

`APERTURE` sets up a beamswitch position which can be applied to the telescope using the `APERTURE` command.

Examples: `STORE APERTURE 3`

Comments: The command may be used to store positional or aperture offsets which have been found using the APOFF or OFFSET handset modes or input using the `BEAMSWITCH`, `OFFSET` or `SLOWOFF` commands. They may then be recalled for future use with the `APERTURE` or `POSITION` commands. When `STORE` is executed, the aperture or offset stored becomes the current one and the Information Display is updated. Note that offsets stored after using the handset OFFSET mode, `OFFSET ARC` or `SLOWOFF` are

stored as (ξ, η) whereas those from `OFFSET TIME` are stored as (Δα, Δδ). `STORE POSITION 0` will store the current (ξ, η) offset as the nominal offset, a ($\Delta\alpha$, $\Delta\delta$) offset cannot be stored in position 0.

4.68 TCSEXIT

Initiate an orderly shutdown of the telescope control system.

Format: `TCSEXIT`
Defaults: None.
Parameters: None.
Keywords: None.
Comments: This command stops the telescope before shutting down the control system.

4.69 TEMPERATURE

Enter the value of the outside air temperature used in the calculation of refraction.

Format: `TEMPERATURE <temperature>`
Defaults: None. A temperature of 5° C is assumed on startup.
Parameters: The outside air temperature in degrees Centigrade.
Limits: –10° to 30° C.
Keywords: None.
Examples: `TEMPERATURE 7.5`
Comments: An error of 10° C gives a pointing error of 1.7 arcseconds at an elevation of 45°.

4.70 TRACK

Turn the focus, dome, rotator or telescope tracking on or off.

Format: `TRACK <mechanism> <state>`
Defaults: None.
Parameters: None.
Keywords: The `<mechanism>` keyword selects the mechanism which is to have its tracking state changed. The allowed mechanisms are: `DOME`, `FOCUS`, `ROTATOR` `TELESCOPE`.
The `<state>` keyword sets the tracking either `ON` or `OFF.`
Examples: `TRACK FOCUS OFF`

4.71 TRANSFER

Control the operational state of remote terminals. This command is not allowed from DRAMA or ICL.

Format: `TRANSFER <state> [<remote_host>]`
Defaults: None.
Parameters: `<remote_host>` is the IP name or address of the remote host.
Keywords: The `<state>` keyword may take the following values:

`ON`	Creates a USER window on a remote terminal and enables it as the user interface. To return control to the original terminal window, either enter **CTRL-Z** on the original terminal, or type `TRANSFER OFF` at the remote terminal.
`OFF`	Disables the remote terminal entirely, returns command input to the control room terminal and clears the remote display.

Examples: `TRANSFER ON`

```
TRANSFER ON lpx28
```

4.72 TVCAMERA

Identify the TV camera currently in use for autoguiding using the GUIDE or I-GUIDE options.

Format: `TVCAMERA <camera_name>`

Defaults: None.

Parameters: None.

Keywords: The `<camera_name>` keyword specifies the TV camera currently in use for autoguiding. The options available are:

`SLIT_DIRECT`	Cassegrain slit view (4.5 arcsec/mm)
`SLIT_REDUCE`	Cassegrain slit view (12 arcsec/mm)
`FIELD_DIRECT`	Cassegrain field view (4.5 arcsec/mm)
`FIELD_REDUCE`	Cassegrain field view (12 arcsec/mm)
`SH_CASS`	Radiospares camera on Shack-Hartmann Box at Cassegrain.
`SH_PRIME`	Radiospares camera on Shack-Hartmann Box at Prime.

Examples:
```
TVCAMERA SLIT_REDUCE
TVCAMERA SH_CASS
```

Comments: This command is used to tell the TCS to use scale and orientation parameters for a particular TV camera. These are needed when using the `TVGUIDE` command to autoguide or when logging test data.

4.73 TVGUIDE

Turn TV guiding off, or turn it on with an optional xy position.

Format: `TVGUIDE <state> [x y]`

Defaults: None.

Parameters: The optional parameters x and y are the desired pixel coordinates for the guide star. If they are not specified, then the system will adopt the current position of the guide star.

Keywords: Valid states are:

`ON`	specifying that the telescope should be guided in response to guiding errors from the TV system in GUIDE or I-GUIDE mode.
`OFF`	specifying that TV guiding should be switched off, i.e. that any guiding errors from the TV system should be ignored.

Examples:
```
TVGUIDE ON
TVGUIDE ON 122.5 63.2
```

Comments: When the TV system's GUIDE or I-GUIDE function is selected, xy pixel coordinates of a guide star are sent to the telescope control computer. The TCS then adjusts the telescope drives to keep the star at a given location on the TV camera. If the intention is to maintain the current positioning of a field (e.g. if acquisition onto a spectrograph slit has been verified), then the command `TVGUIDE ON` should be used. This takes the first position received from the TV system after the command is issued, and keeps the guide star there. On the other hand, if the TV coordinates are already known, then the appropriate command is `TVGUIDE ON x y`. This is likely to be useful when an observation is to be repeated and the field is to be positioned at the same place on the detector. Note that, for technical reasons connected with use of the command from ICL, the command `TVGUIDE ON -1 -1` means the same as `TVGUIDE ON`. The TCS must be told the camera in use (see `TVCAMERA`), otherwise the telescope corrections will be in the wrong direction.

4.74 TWEAK

Apply a given (x_A, y_A, ρ_A) aperture offset to align a field on an instrument.

Format: `TWEAK <x_offset> <y_offset> <rotation>`

Defaults: `<rotation>` defaults to 0.

Parameters: `<x_offset> <y_offset>` are displacements in x_A and y_A, in arcsec
`<rotation>` is the rotation of the field in degrees.

Keywords: None.

Examples: `TWEAK 0.5 -0.6 0.1`

Comments: This command is used to position a field precisely on an instrument. It can be used whether or not the telescope is being autoguided and is useful for long-slit spectroscopy, especially when two objects are to be placed on the slit simultaneously. It is not advisable to use displacements of more than 1 arcsec or rotations of more than 0.1° when autoguiding, since the guide star may be lost. Larger offsets can be split into successive smaller ones, or autoguiding may be suspended whilst the CCD window is moved. The TCS focal plane (aperture) coordinate system is used, with position angle measured anticlockwise.

4.75 UNWRAP

Rotate either the Azimuth axis or the current rotator by 360° from its current position, if this is possible.

Format: `UNWRAP <mechanism>`

Defaults: None.

Parameters: None.

Keywords:

`AZIMUTH`	The azimuth axis.
`ROTATOR`	The currently-selected rotator.

Example: `UNWRAP ROTATOR`

Comments: The telescope will not move unless both its axes have been zeroset.
The azimuth axis, and those rotators which have.limits enabled (Cassegrain and Prime foci) have more than 360° of travel and part of their ranges are ambiguous. The `UNWRAP` command is used to rotate these mechanisms by 360° in order to avoid tracking into a limit or to reset the mechanism if a limit has been hit during observing. There are four possible modes of operation, depending on the initial state. Firstly, if the mechanism is tracking normally, and is in its ambiguous range, then it is rotated by 360° and tracking is resumed. This is useful if there is insufficient time to complete an observation before a limit is hit. Secondly, an azimuth or rotator software limit may be encountered whilst the telescope is tracking. `UNWRAP` moves the mechanism to the correct position, as on change of source, and tracking is resumed (this is always possible provided that the target is still above the horizon limit). Thirdly, if the mechanism in question is stopped in an ambiguous part of its travel, `UNWRAP` will drive it to a position 360° away and stop it. Finally, if the mechanism is in the process of moving to a fixed position (as a result of an `AZIMUTH` or `ROTATOR MOUNT` command, for example), then the demand position is altered by 360° if possible. In all cases, an error message is generated if the mechanism is on the unambiguous part of its range. `UNWRAP ROTATOR` is not useful for the Nasmyth rotators, which do not have limits enabled, and is not allowed if they are in use.

4.76 UT1UTC

Enter the value of the correction to Universal Time (UT1 – UTC) used in the control system.

Format: `UT1UTC <correction>`

Defaults: None. This command overrides the startup value of UT1 – UTC which is determined from an interpolation formula supplied by the IERS Rapid Service/Prediction Center.

Parameters: The correction in seconds.

Limits: –1 to 1 s.

Keywords: None.

Examples: `UT1UTC -0.0222`

Comments: The IERS bulletin is pinned up on a noticeboard in the control room; it is also available on the TOs' web pages or can be found on the Web at http://maia.usno.navy.mil/ser7/ser7.dat. The bulletin is updated weekly on Thursdays. The predicted correction UT1 – UTC for each night is listed in a table in the section headed PREDICTIONS.

4.77 WAVELENGTH

Enter the value of the effective wavelength of light used in the calculation of the refraction correction.

Format: `WAVELENGTH <wavelength>`

Defaults: None. The startup value is 0.4 μm.

Parameters: The wavelength in microns.

Limits: 0.3 to 35 μm.

Keywords: None.

Examples: `WAVELENGTH 0.55`

4.78 WRAP

Override the azimuth wrap value (i.e. the multiple of 360° which must be added to the raw encoder reading to give the correct azimuth).

Format: `WRAP <wrap_value>`

Defaults: None.

Parameters: The wrap value in multiples of one revolution. The allowed values are '0' and '–1'.

Keywords: None.

Examples: `WRAP -1`

Comments: This command was only of use when there was a working azimuth absolute encoder. It should not be used now.

4.79 ZEROSET

Set the zero-points of incremental encoders by a variety of methods.

Format: `ZEROSET <mechanism> <method> [<position>]`

Defaults: None.

Keywords: `<mechanism>` – The following mechanisms may be zeroset:

`AZIMUTH`

`ALTITUDE`

`ROTATOR`

`<method>` – Several different methods are provided to set the zero-points of the incremental encoders, in order to reduce the dependence on individual bits of electronics. These are:

`TARGET`	This method is, in principle, capable of the highest accuracy. A mechanical target is used to provide a fixed reference point. The targets are located at azimuth 298° 35′ and altitude 89° 48′, respectively. The mechanism is driven slowly through the standard position in engineering mode and the encoders are reset when the target is detected electronically, in which case the user terminal will bleep and output a suitable message. Azimuth and altitude target zerosets may be active simultaneously.
`CANCEL`	This is used to cancel a target zeroset request if, for some reason, it fails.
`ABSOLUTE`	This method sets the incremental encoders equal to the absolute encoder for the same mechanism. This is done automatically on startup, to provide an initial estimate.
`TO`	Allows the current position of the mechanism to be input. This would normally be derived from the engineering-desk synchros (in azimuth and altitude) or from the scale on the Cassegrain rotator and is corrected for known zero-point errors. This method provides a starting point for the `TARGET` procedure and a backup in case of failure of both the absolute encoder and the target electronics.
`PARK`	This is used to set the zero-points in azimuth and/or altitude assuming that the telescope is at one of its two hardware park positions.This is a useful backup option when there is a problem with one of the absolute encoders since the telescope can be moved to a reproducible position independently of the encoders.

Parameters: The `PARK` and `TO` keywords both require additional parameters:

`TO`	requires `<position>` to be entered in the format: `<degrees> <minutes> <seconds>`.
`PARK`	requires `<position>` to be one of `ZENITH` (the zenith park position) or `AP1` (the access park 1 position). See `PARK`.

Examples:

```
ZERO ALTITUDE ABSOLUTE
ZERO AZIMUTH TARGET
ZERO AZ PARK ZEN
ZERO ROT TO 60 00 00
```

Comments: It is important to cancel a target zeroset if it fails to complete.
The azimuth absolute encoder is broken, and is unlikely to be replaced. Therefore an azimuth absolute zeroset is not allowed and a target zeroset must be performed before the telescope can be moved in computer mode. Care must be taken to ensure that the azimuth target zeroset is carried out in the YELLOW zone.

5. THE TCS HANDSET

5.1 General

The handset provides an interactive way of incrementing the position of the telescope in various coordinate systems, setting apertures and offsets and altering the focus and rotator position angle. The handset is selected by pressing **F6** or typing `HANDSET` at the user interface. Pre-defined and user-selectable increments may be used and the arrow keys are used to input the steps. These auto-repeat when held down, so a continuous motion may be generated by selecting a small increment and holding down the appropriate key. The handset display (a variant of that shown in Figure 1) is drawn at the top of the user-interface screen.

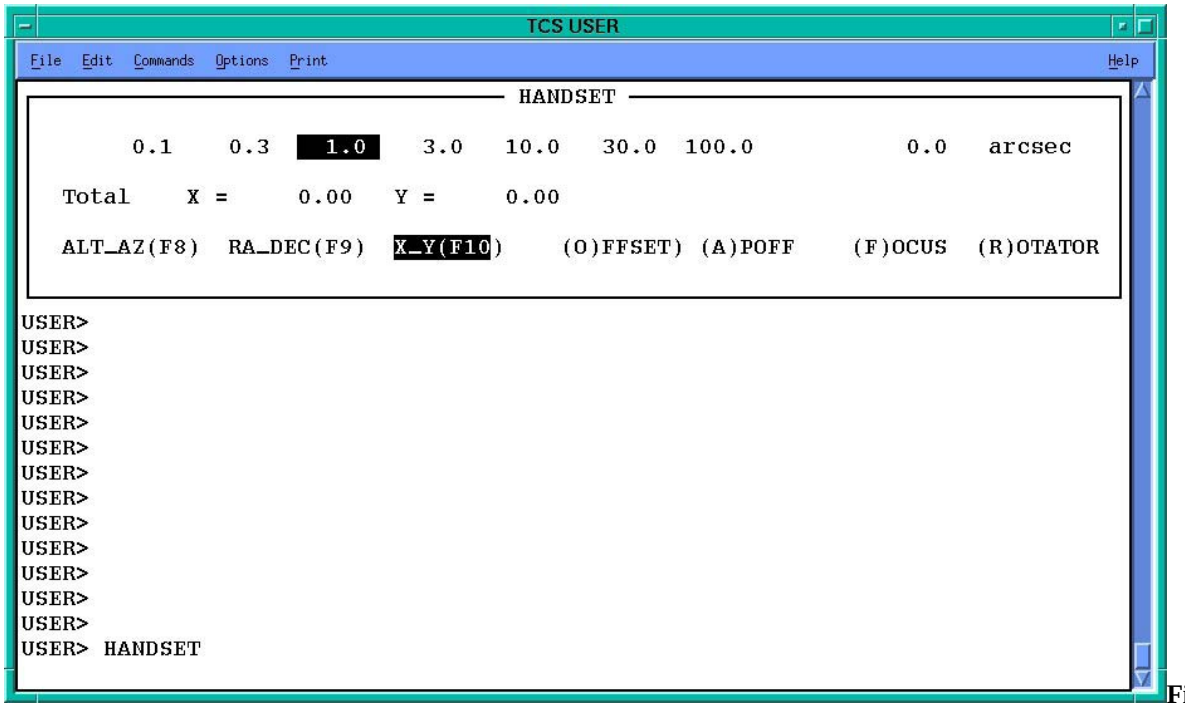

Figure 1 An example of the handset display, showing the default on startup.

It shows the available increment values, the accumulated increments and the modes. Currently-selected values are in reverse video. Only the keys listed in the following table remain active.

Key	Action
< or **,**	select next smaller increment
> or **.**	select next larger increment
? or /	request input of increment value
F8	select ALT-AZ mode
F9	select RA-DEC mode
F10	select X-Y mode
O or **o**	select OFFSET mode
A or **a**	select APOFF mode
F or **f**	select FOCUS mode
R or **r**	select ROTATOR mode

'? /' requests the input of an increment value. Enter the value, in the appropriate units, and then press **RETURN**. Just press **RETURN** to escape from increment selection if you press the '**?** /" key by accident.

The **F6** key is used to return to the `USER>` prompt. The default on first selecting the handset is the X_Y mode with an increment of 1.0 arcseconds. Thereafter, the accumulated increments in each mode and the currently-selected mode and increment value are remembered on exit to `USER>` level and restored when the handset is next used. They are reset on source change (using the `GOTO`, `GOCAT`, `GOMOON`, `NEXT` or `BLIND_OFFSET` commands).

5.2 Handset modes

There are seven handset modes, each of which can be selected using the key specified in the table above. The seven functions divide naturally into three groups:

ALT_AZ, RA_DEC and X_Y increment the demand position in the input coordinate system and differ only in the directions of the increments. The increments displayed are therefore the accumulated values from all three modes in the coordinate system of the current mode. The tracking position on the information display also changes.

OFFSET and APOFF are used in conjunction with the `STORE` command to set up positional and aperture offsets interactively. The tracking coordinates do not change.

FOCUS and ROTATOR move individual mechanisms.

Each handset mode is described in more detail below:

5.2.1 ALT_AZ mode

Changes the demand position in altitude and azimuth (units are arcseconds). The image is moved horizontally or vertically on the sky. Increments are defined in the tangent plane, so their magnitudes do not depend on elevation. This mode is used to establish the vertical direction (e.g. when worrying about differential refraction) or to ascertain whether a failure in telescope tracking or pointing is predominantly in azimuth or elevation.

5.2.2 RA_DEC mode

Changes the demand position in right ascension and declination (units are arcseconds). The image is moved in the east-west or north-south direction. Increments are defined in the tangent plane, so their magnitudes do not depend on declination. Image movement on the TV and detector will depend on the chosen sky position angle. At a sky position angle of 0°, the movements in X_Y and RA_DEC are identical. RA_DEC mode is most useful for wandering around finding charts and establishing orientations on the instrument. It can also be used for offsetting from a reference source although this can be done more flexibly with other methods such as the `BLIND_OFFSET` command.

5.2.3 X_Y mode

Changes the demand position in directions fixed in the focal plane (units are arcseconds). This is the most commonly used of all the modes. It moves the telescope in a sensible way corresponding to the customary sense of *x*, *y* coordinates on the acquisition TV screen or detector (independent of rotator orientation and with equal steps in *x* and *y*) and is the normal method for final alignment of an object on to an instrument aperture such as a spectrograph slit, unless the guiding loop is already locked (see APOFF, below). It cannot, however, be assumed that the same *xy* increments can be used for more than one observation of the same field. The reason is that the handset is being used to compensate both for pointing errors (which tend to be functions of azimuth and elevation and therefore rotate with respect to the focal plane when the *mount* position angle changes) and for errors in the position of the object (which are fixed on the sky and therefore rotate when the *sky* position angle changes).

5.2.4 OFFSET mode

This is used in conjunction with the `STORE POSITION` command to set up positional offsets which may be recalled with the `POSITION` command. To define an offset, move an object to the start position using one of X_Y, RA_DEC or ALT_AZ. Then switch to OFFSET mode, move the object to the end position, exit from the handset and store the offset with `STORE POSITION <position_number>`, where `<position_number>` is in the range 0 to 20. `POSITION <position_number>` recalls the offset, which is defined in the tangent plane. `POSITION 0` is the nominal offset, and is reset on source change.

5.2.5 APOFF mode

This mode changes the aperture offset interactively. It is intended to be used to shift an object to an instrument aperture away from the reference position. The aperture coordinates may be recorded for future use with the command `STORE APERTURE`. The image moves in *x* and *y* on the TV and/or detector. To set up a new aperture, move an object to the reference position using X_Y, RA_DEC or ALT_AZ mode, switch to APOFF, move it to the new aperture (spectrograph slit or whatever), exit from the handset and type `STORE APERTURE <aperture_number>`, where `<aperture_number>` is in the range 0 to 20. `STORE APERTURE 0` redefines the reference position.

The APOFF mode may be used even when the autoguider loop is locked. This is useful for making small corrections (e.g. to optimise a target position on the spectrograph slit). The telescope offset and the reference pixel coordinates on the autoguider are changed simultaneously in such a way that the guiding errors remain zero. The image appears to move in the same way as in the X_Y mode. Small increments (<1 arcsec) should be used, in order to avoid losing the guide star.

5.2.6 FOCUS mode

Changes the telescope focus (units are millimetres). Always allow time for the focus to settle after an increment, as the drive is a bit sticky. It should eventually stop within 0.01 millimetres of the requested position.

5.2.7 ROTATOR mode

This increments the *sky* position angle of the rotator (units are degrees). It therefore only works when the rotator is tracking.

5.3 Sign conventions

For the modes which cause the image to move in the focal plane, the sense of motion for the keys has been set so that the *image* moves in the obvious way. The displayed cumulative totals for each mode refer to the motion of the *telescope*. This, coupled with the variety of different 'hand' conventions of astronomical coordinate systems, requires the sign conventions summarised below:

- **ALT_AZ** mode.
  - ← Image moves left on the sky; –azimuth displayed;
  - → Image moves right on the sky; +azimuth displayed;
  - ↑ Image moves up on the sky; –altitude displayed;
  - ↓ Image moves down on the sky; +altitude displayed.
- **RA_DEC** mode.
  - ← Image moves east; –right ascension displayed;
  - → Image moves west; +right ascension displayed;
  - ↑ Image moves north; +declination displayed;
  - ↓ Image moves south; –declination displayed.
- **X_Y** mode. The sign convention has been used to be consistent with that used for apertures (set up with the `BEAMSWITCH` and `ENTER APERTURE` commands).

  - ← Image moves left on TV; –*x* displayed;
  - → Image moves right on TV; +*x* displayed;
  - ↑ Image moves up on TV; –*y* displayed;
  - ↓ Image moves down on TV; +*y* displayed.
- **OFFSET** mode. As for **X_Y**.
- **APOFF** mode. As for **X_Y**.
- **FOCUS** mode.
  - ← –Focus;
  - → +Focus.
- **ROTATOR** mode.
  - ← –Sky position angle;
  - → +Sky position angle.

If the image appears to move in a direction opposite to that expected, check that the TV scan switches are in their correct positions for the optical configuration in use.

6. THE TCS DISPLAY

6.1 General

The display has six screens, arranged as follows:

- Source and telescope information (appears on startup);
- Encoder values;
- Temperature sensors and transducer readings;
- Limit, computer mode and emergency stop indicators;
- Alarm indicators;
- Manual overrides, dome and mirror cover status, access park interlocks and focal station information.

The first screen is intended for normal operation, the rest for fault-finding. The user-interface command PAGE (q.v.) is used to cycle through them. The following sub-sections describe the contents of the pages in more detail.

6.2 Source and telescope information

The layout of this, the default screen, is shown in Figure 2.

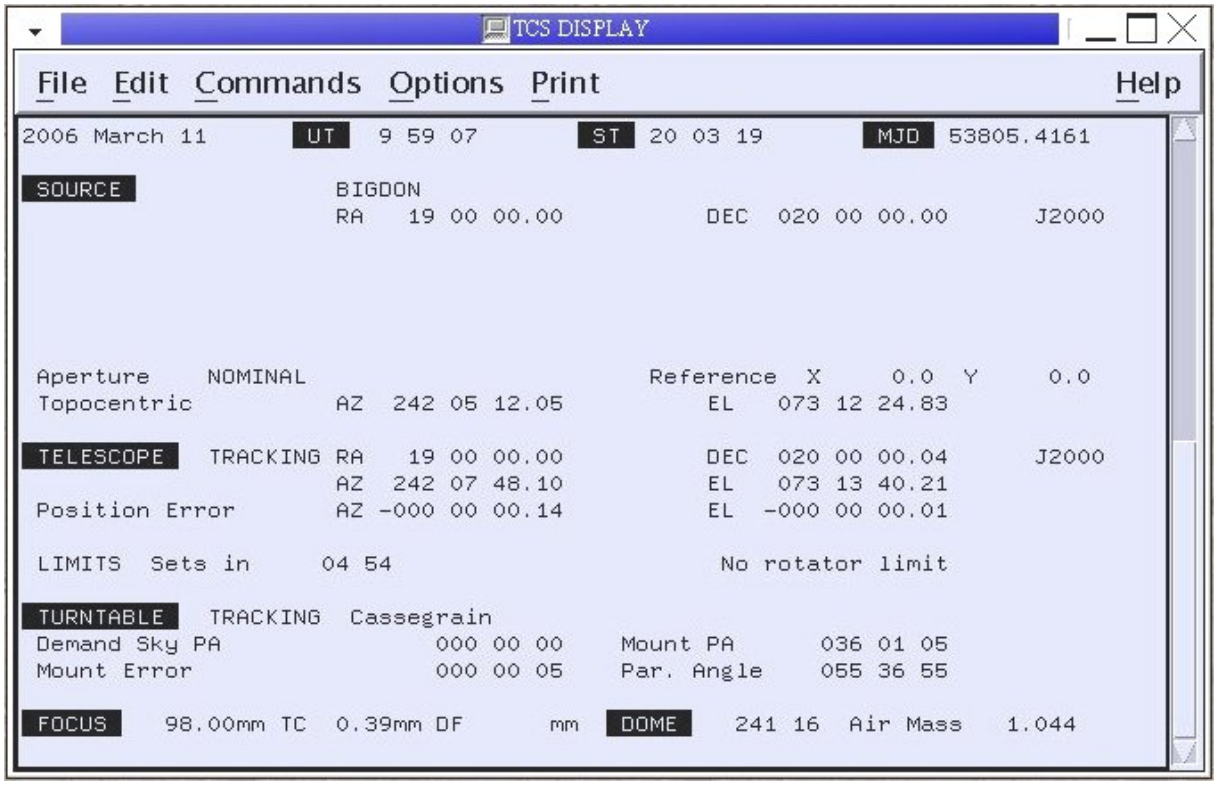

Figure 2 The telescope information display. This is the first of the display screens and is the default on startup.

Its contents are as follows:

- Time.
  - Date
  - UT — Universal time (UTC) from the time service.
  - ST — Local apparent sidereal time.
  - MJD — Modified Julian date (i.e. Julian date – 2400000.5), in days.

- Input data for the current source.
  - Name.
  - Right ascension.
  - Declination.
  - Equinox — Mean pre-IAU76 (B), post-IAU76 (J) or apparent.
  - Differential tracking rates (blank if not specified).
  - Proper motions and epoch (blank if not specified).
  - Parallax and radial velocity (blank if not specified).
- Apertures and offsets.
  - Positional offset currently enabled (blank if zero). If the `POSITION` command was used, then the offset number (1 to 20) is given in the first field (this is left blank if the `OFFSET` command was used instead). The next two fields give the offset components in the RA and Dec directions. For an offset specified in tangent-plane coodinates (by `ENTER ARC`), the values are labelled XI and ETA and given in arcseconds. For an incremental offset (`ENTER TIME`), they are given in seconds of time and seconds of arc respectively, and are called RA and DEC. For a tangent-plane offset, the origin of the offset will be displayed after the offset components if a nominal offset had been set up (using `POSITION 0`). The total offset applied to the target position is the sum of the offset and the offset origin.
  - Aperture offset currently enabled (blank if zero). If the `APERTURE` command was used, then the first field gives the aperture number (1 to 20); if `BEAMSWITCH` was used instead, then the field is left blank. The next two fields give the x_A and y_A components of the offset, in arcsec.
  - Reference position (alias aperture 0) offset from the rotator centre in x_A and y_A (arcsec).
  - Topocentric azimuth and elevation *of the target* (*not* the telescope).
- Telescope state. The possible messages are:
  - ENG MODE: the system is in engineering mode.
  - STOPPED: the telescope drives are stopped.
  - MOVING: the telescope is in motion, but has not yet reached its required position.
  - TRACKING: the telescope is within 1 arcsecond of its demanded position during a sidereal track.
  - TV GUIDE: autoguiding on signals provided by the TV system.
  - A/GUIDE: autoguiding on signals provided by the CCD autoguider.
  - S/W LIM (flashing): the demanded position is inaccessible. This will occur when the telescope tracks into a software limit or, on source change, when the new object is below the horizon.
- Telescope position.
  - Right ascension or hour angle and declination (displayed only when the telescope is tracking). This is in the coordinate system set by the `DISPLAY` command and indicated by the equinox field (see below).
  - Equinox (usual conventions).
  - Topocentric azimuth (A) and elevation (E).
  - Position errors in azimuth and elevation. Note that the pointing error in azimuth *on the sky* is ΔAcosE, so a relatively large ΔA may be tolerated at high declination.

  Note that the coordinate system may be changed using the `DISPLAY` command. The available `DISPLAY` options are:

  - `INPUT` (default) — the coordinate system used to input the source data. Any space motions have been removed, so the position refers to the *current* epoch. If proper

motions, parallax or radial velocity are specified, then the position will differ from the input position even in the absence of offsets.

- `B1950` — available for pre-IAU76 mean input coordinates only. Current epoch.
- `J2000` — available for any mean input coordinates. Current epoch.
- `APPARENT` — geocentric apparent coordinates of the current date. Always available.
- `HA_TOPO` — topocentric hour angle and declination. Always available.

- TV / autoguider coordinates
  - If the telescope is being autoguided using a TV camera or CCD autoguider, then the pixel coordinates of the requested position of the guide star are displayed, together with the latest guide errors converted to arcseconds.
- Limit information
  - Elevation limit information (this refers to the *software* limit of 10°). If the object is circumpolar, the message displayed is "No El limit". If it is currently visible above the limit, but will eventually set, the message "Sets in", together with the sidereal time remaining is shown. If the object has set, the message is "Rises in", followed by the sidereal time interval until it becomes visible again. Finally, for objects which are too far South ever to be seen, the message is "Never rises".
  - Other telescope limits. There are two of these, which cannot both occur for the same object. The first is the zenith blind spot, which affects objects with Declinations between 28.55° and 28.97°. If the object will track into the blind spot, the message "Blind spot in", followed by the sidereal time remaining, is displayed. The second is the positive azimuth software limit of 355°. This is rarely encountered, since it affects only objects with Declinations between 70.66° and 85.62° tracked below the Pole. The message is "Az limit in", again followed by the sidereal time interval. The field is left blank if neither limit is relevant.
  - Rotator limits. This applies to the Cassegrain and Prime rotators only (the Nasmyth rotators are allowed to go round continuously). The Cassegrain software mount position angle limits are ±250°; those for Prime are –85° and 273°. Which (if any) rotator limit can be hit is a complicated function of hour angle, Declination and starting position angle. The messages are "+Rotator limit in", "–Rotator limit in" and "No rotator limit", followed by the sidereal time interval in the first two cases.
- Turntable information.
  - The message STOPPED, MOVING, TRACKING, S/W LIM or ENG MODE is displayed, with the same meanings as for the telescope, except that the software limit can only be encountered during tracking, never on source change and the meaning of TRACKING is that the rotator is within 30 arcsec of its demand position (equivalent to 0.1 arcsec in position at the maximum field radius).
  - The focal station currently selected. This means that the software has been configured for that focal station and that the appropriate turntable will be driven. It does *not* refer to the position of the Nasmyth flat. The options are CASSEGRAIN (default), PRIME, GHRIL_ROT, GHRIL_UVDEROT, GHRIL_OPTDEROT, GHRIL_NOROT, GRACE_ROT, GRACE_IRDEROT and GRACE_NOROT. Options ending in DEROT indicate that the turntable is to be driven at a rate appropriate for the derotation optics rather than a directly-mounted instrument.
  - Demand sky position angle (as input using `ROTATOR SKY` and modified subsequently using the handset. Blank if the rotator is not tracking (e.g. for a `ROTATOR MOUNT` command).
  - Mount position angle.
  - Mount error, i.e. the error in mount position angle (only displayed when the rotator is tracking). Note that an error of 1 arcsecond corresponds to a displacement on the sky of 0.003 arcseconds at a typical maximum field radius of 10 arcminutes.

  - Parallactic angle.

- Miscellaneous.
  - Focus position (mm). This is a virtual focus position which should not depend on temperature, elevation or the presence of filters in the beam. It should, in theory, remain constant for a given focal station.
  - The focus offset TC (mm) applied to compensate for expansion of the structure.
  - The focus offset DF (mm) used to correct for additional optical elements (e.g. filters) in the beam.
  - Dome azimuth. The label flashes if the dome is out of position. This will occur during a slew and, briefly, during tracking. If the flashing is continuous and the dome is not moving to the correct azimuth, then there is likely to be a fault in the dome drive (most likely the TEM-L system).
  - Air mass (relative to the zenith).

6.3 Encoder display

The second page displays the encoder readings for altitude, azimuth and all of the instrument rotators. In addition, the positions of the dome, focus and primary mirror cover are shown. The layout is shown in Figure 3.

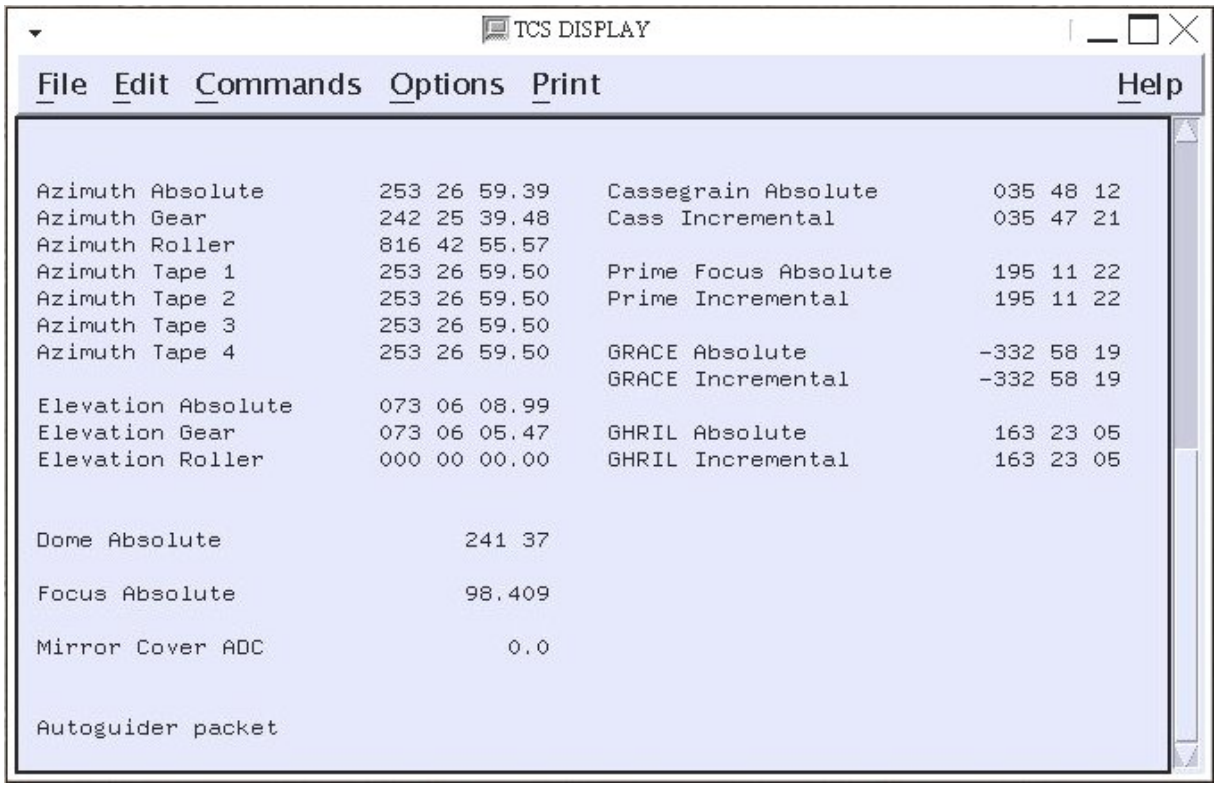

Figure 3 The encoder display screen.

In case of pointing difficulties, it is particularly useful to compare the individual encoders on the same axis. The values displayed are as follows:

- Azimuth (units are degrees minutes seconds). The encoder combination used for tracking can be changed using the `ENCODER` and `RATE` commands.
  - Absolute — broken
  - Incremental gear.
  - Incremental roller — not currently in use.

  - Incremental inductive tape encoder. There are 4 reading heads (AZ TAPE1 to AZ TAPE4).
- Elevation (units are degrees minutes seconds).
  - Absolute.
  - Incremental gear.
  - Incremental roller — not currently in use.
- For each rotator: Cassegrain, Prime focus, Nasmyth (GRACE/drive side), Nasmyth (GHRIL/cable-wrap side) (units are degrees minutes seconds).
  - Absolute
  - Incremental gear
- Dome (units are degrees minutes).
- Focus (this is the encoder reading, without corrections for temperature)
- Mirror cover.
- Autoguider packet (most recent)

6.4 Sensor page

This page displays the displacement transducer values and the temperature sensor readings.The layout is shown in Figure 4.

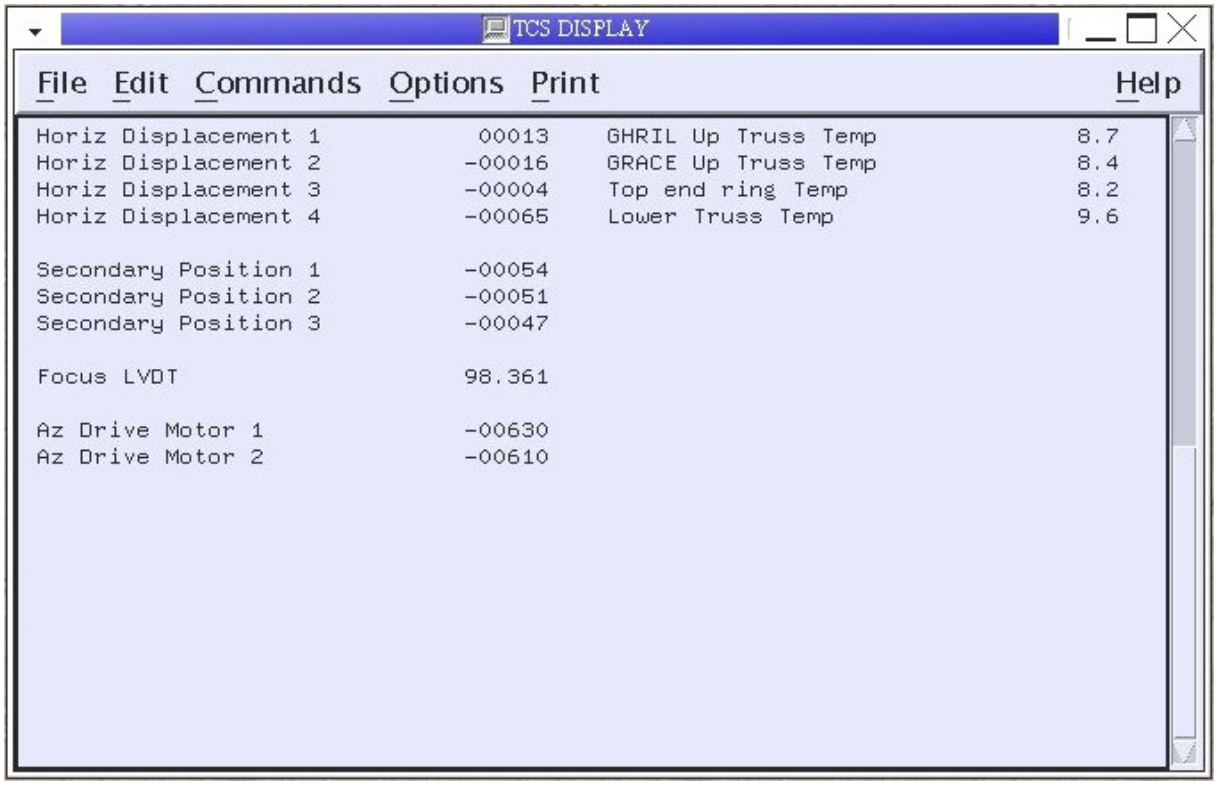

Figure 4. The sensors screen.

The values displayed are as follows:

- Horizontal displacement transducers. These are used to correct the azimuth gear encoders for the effects of sideways movements of the telescope. They do not affect the tracking if the tape encoder is used. The raw readings are displayed as integers in the range ±2047. Fluctuations should be around ±5 units when the telescope is stopped. The expected range *in computer mode* is about ±1600 units (±120 μm). The range is limited by the CAMAC ADC: values close to

±2047 indicate saturation and should be reported. Note that the transducers are normally saturated in engineering mode.

- HORIZONTAL 1: transducer channel 5.
- HORIZONTAL 2: transducer channel 6.

- Secondary mirror position transducers. These are used to measure the tilt of the secondary mirror in its cell. Tracking corrections are applied to compensate for the resulting image motion. The raw readings are displayed as integers in the range ±2047 (±100 μm). The readings are expected to fluctuate by ±5 or so during normal tracking. Wild excursions or unchanging readings indicate problems and should be reported.
  - SECONDARY 1: transducer channel 7 (bottom); expected range ±1200 units (±60 μm); reading –1200 units –60 μm at zenith.
  - SECONDARY 2: transducer channel 8 (GHRIL side); expected range ±800 units (±40 μm); reading 0 at zenith.
  - SECONDARY 3: transducer channel 9 (GRACE side); parameters as for SECONDARY 2.
- Temperature sensor readings.
  - GHRIL Up Truss Temp
  - GRACE Up Truss Temp
  - Lower Truss Temp
  - Top end ring Temp

6.5 Limit page

This page displays the state of the hardware limits and pre-limits for the hour angle, declination, rotator and focus drives, together with emergency stop, power and engineering/computer mode indicators. The layout is shown in Figure 5.

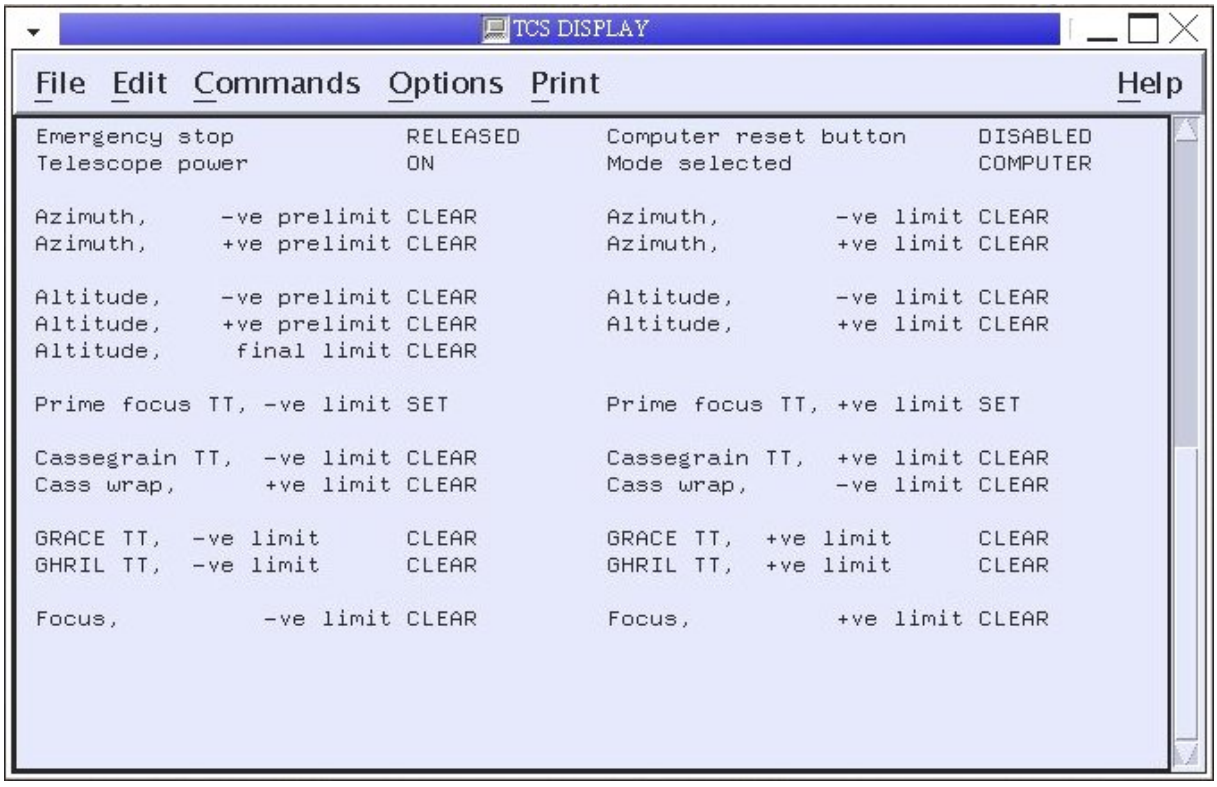

Figure 5 The limits screen.

- Emergency stop. This shows the state of the red emergency stop buttons (ACTUATED or RELEASED). None of the drives will function unless *all* the buttons are out, in which case the display shows RELEASED.
- Telescope power. Should be ON.
- Computer reset button. This is the button on the engineering desk which is pressed to switch from engineering to computer mode. It is ENABLED (lamp on) when switch-over is allowed; DISABLED if not.
- Mode selected. COMPUTER or ENGINEER (duplicated on the top-level display).
- Azimuth limits. These are *hardware* limits and should not be encountered in normal (computer-controlled) operation. The pre-limits are hit first, and cause the system to revert to engineering mode. The telescope can only be driven out of a main limit by hand. The display should show CLEAR for all limits and pre-limits in normal operation and SET (with the message in reverse video) if the limit has been hit. The nominal hardware limit positions are:
  - LIMIT+ 362°;
  - PRE-LIMIT+ 360°;
  - PRE-LIMIT– –180°;
  - LIMIT– –182°.
- Altitude limits. As for azimuth, except that the final limit refers to the Access Park 3 position, which can only be reached under engineering-mode control from the balcony. The nominal positions are:
  - LIMIT+ 97°;
  - PRE-LIMIT+ 95°;
  - PRE-LIMIT– 6.5°;
  - LIMIT– 6.0°;
  - FINAL LIMIT 0.75°.
- Prime focus turntable limits. There are no pre-limits and no cable wrap limits. If a hardware limit is hit, then the system switches to engineering mode.
  - LIMIT +274°;
  - LIMIT– –86°.
- Cassegrain turntable limits. There are no pre-limits. If a limit is hit, the drive is turned off and the system switches to engineering mode. The turntable must be driven out of the limit using the + and – buttons on its base or from the engineering desk. The Cassegrain cable-wrap is driven independently (using a simple hardware servo) and therefore has its own limits (activated if it is more than 75° out of phase with the turntable. If it hits one, then the *turntable* must be driven under engineering control until the cable-wrap limit is cleared.
  - LIMIT+ 253;
  - LIMIT– –254.
- Nasmyth turntable limits. Usually the Nasmyth turntables are allowed to rotate continuously, as they normally carry derotation optics, if anything. The GHRIL-side limits are used for INTEGRAL to avoid damaging the fibres. **Warning:** the status bits may indicate that both limits are SET if they are disconnected. This should be ignored.
- Focus limits. Hitting a limit stops the focus drive, but does not cause a switch to engineering mode.
  - LIMIT+ 129.5 mm;
  - LIMIT– 34.0 mm.

6.6 Alarms page

This page contains alarm indicators for serious faults, principally in the hydraulic support system, mirror support and power supply. All except the dome emergency stop alarm have counterparts on the alarm panel of the engineering desk (red light + audible alarm). The layout is shown in Figure 6.

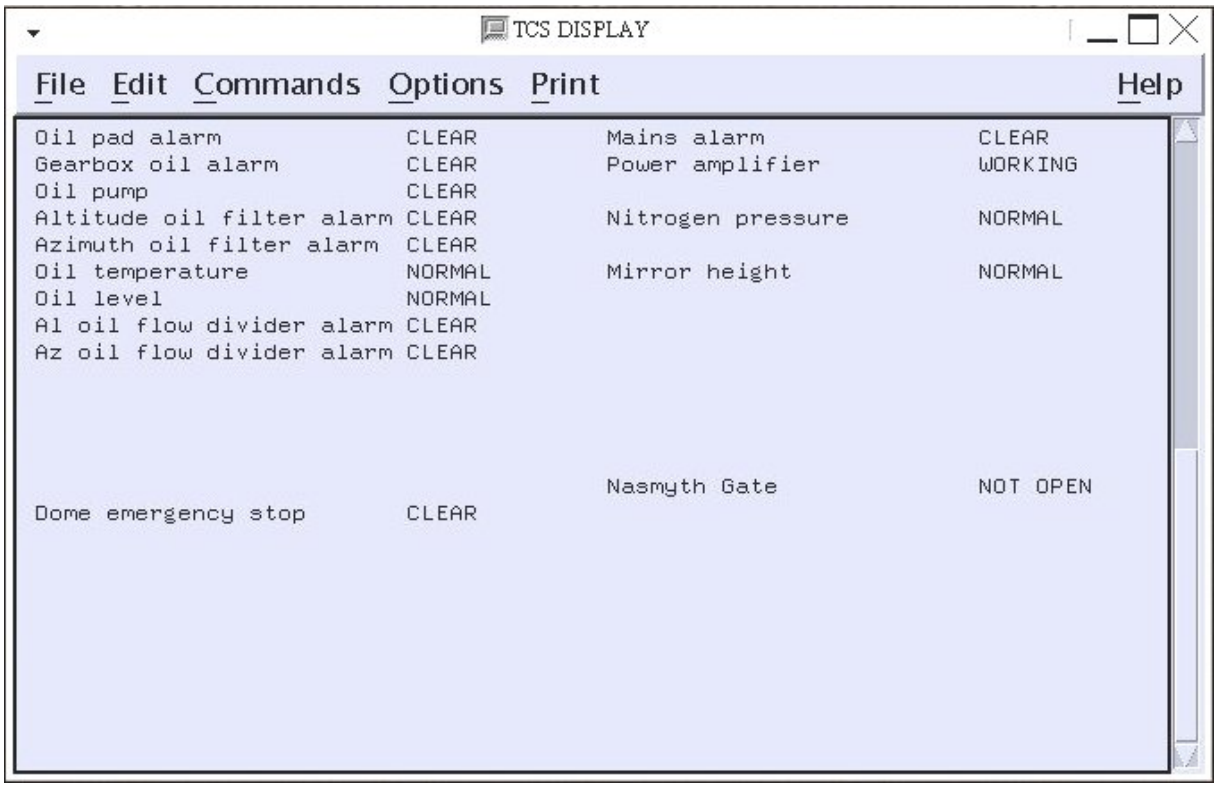

Figure 6. The alarms screen.

- Hydraulic and lubrication system.
  - Oil pad alarm. Indicates high or low pressure at one of the hydraulic support pads. Check the engineering desk to ascertain which pad(s) are involved. Warning only – does not cause switch to engineering mode. Normal state CLEAR, alarm state SET.
  - Gearbox oil alarm. Indicates incorrect oil pressure in the gear-boxes. Warning only. Normal state CLEAR, alarm state SET.
  - Oil pump alarm. Normal state CLEAR, alarm state TRIPPED.
  - Altitude and azimuth oil filter alarms. Normal state CLEAR, alarm state SET.
  - Oil temperature. Should read NORMAL, alarm state HIGH.
  - Oil level. Should read NORMAL, alarm state LOW.
  - Altitude and azimuth oil flow divider alarms. Normal state CLEAR, alarm state SET.
- Power.
  - Mains alarm. Normal state CLEAR, alarm state SET.
  - Power amplifier. Normal state WORKING, alarm state FAULTY.
- Primary mirror support.
  - Nitrogen pressure. Normal state NORMAL, alarm state LOW. A failure here generally means that the nitrogen supply has run out.
  - Mirror height. Normal state NORMAL.
- Nasmyth gate alarm. This is triggered if one of the Nasmyth access gates on the balcony is open, but there is no Nasmyth platform next to it. It causes a switch to engineering mode. Normal state NOT OPEN.

- Dome emergency stop. Normal state CLEAR.

6.7 Dome status and manual overrides page

This page contains the engineering override indicators for individual mechanisms and the status bits concerning dome and shutters. The layout is shown in Figure 7.

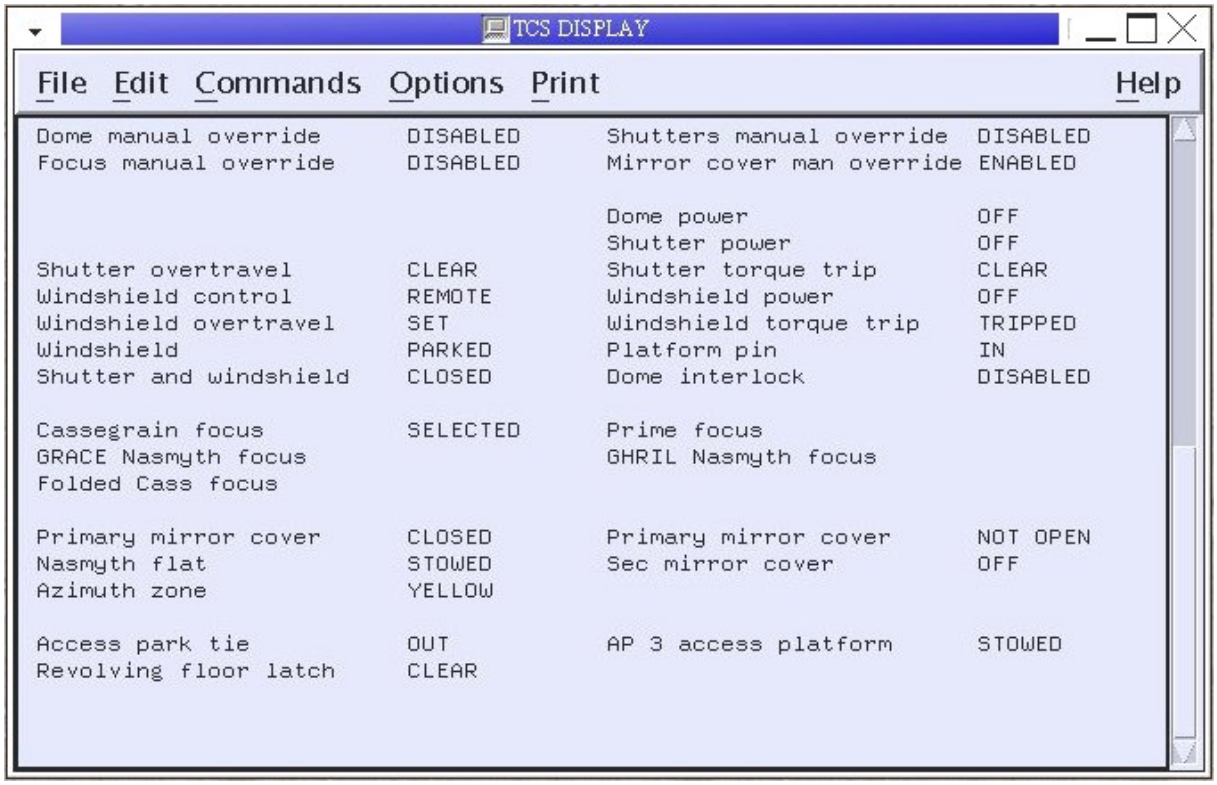

Figure 7 The dome status and manual overrides screen.

- Engineering overrides. These cause computer control for individual mechanisms to be disabled and are controlled by latching buttons on the engineering desk. Overrides are on when the buttons are latched down. The yellow lamps will be lit when the mechanisms concerned are under engineering control, either because the system as a whole is in engineering mode or as a result of overrides. The display shows ENABLED when the mechanism is overridden; DISABLED otherwise. Mechanisms which may be overridden and their states in normal (computer-controlled) operation are:
  - Dome (normally DISABLED);
  - Focus (normally DISABLED; note that the focus drive does not work under override);
  - Shutters (normally DISABLED);
  - Mirror cover (normally ENABLED);
- Control locations. These show the state of the remote/local/off keyswitches on the gallery control panel. REMOTE means that the mechanism can be driven from the control room; LOCAL that it must be driven from the balcony panels.
  - Windshield (normally LOCAL).
- Power. Normally ON; alarm state OFF.
  - Dome;
  - Shutter;
  - Windshield.
- Overtravel alarms. Normally CLEAR; alarm state SET.
  - Shutter;

  - Windshield.
- Torque trip alarms. Shut down the drive until reset on the gallery control panel. Normally CLEAR; alarm state TRIPPED.
  - Shutter;
  - Windshield.
- Windshield parked indicator: PARKED or NOT PARKED.
- Shutter and windshield OPEN/CLOSED.
- Platform pin. If IN, this disables dome rotation. Normally OUT.
- Dome interlock. Normally DISABLED; alarm state ENABLED.
- Focal station in use (displays SELECTED).
  - Cassegrain (secondary mirror on; Nasmyth flat stowed).
  - Prime (prime focus unit on).
  - GHRIL Nasmyth focus (secondary mirror on; Nasmyth flat in GHRIL position).
  - GRACE Nasmyth focus (secondary mirror on; Nasmyth flat in GRACE position).
  - Folded Cassegrain (secondary mirror on; Nasmyth flat in folded Cassegrain position; used for WYFFOS calibration unit).
- Primary mirror cover.
  - CLOSED/NOT CLOSED. Reads CLOSED when the cover is *fully* shut; NOT CLOSED otherwise.
  - OPEN/NOT OPEN. Reads OPEN when the cover is *fully* open; NOT OPEN otherwise.
- Nasmyth flat. STOWED is the appropriate position for Cassegrain and prime foci; NOT STOWED for Nasmyth and folded Cassegrain. The flat should always be STOWED when not in use.
- Secondary mirror cover. Always OFF, since the cover is only used when the mirror is not on the telescope.
- Azimuth zone. This gives the position of the switch that is read on startup to resolve the ambiguity in the azimuth absolute encoder. RED → –180° < azimuth < +120° and YELLOW → +120° < azimuth < +360°, approximately.
- Access park tie. This is inserted to stop the telescope moving when it is out of balance (e.g. when the mirror cell has been removed or during an end change) and force engineering mode. Normal state OUT; alarm state IN.
- Revolving floor latch. This stops the telescope moving in azimuth when it is at the correct position for the mirror to be removed (i.e. with the fixed and moving parts of the mirror trolley rails lined up). Normal state CLEAR; alarm state SET.
- AP 3 access platform. This stops the telescope being driven in azimuth when the barrier is removed to give access to the top-end ring. Normal state STOWED; alarm state DEPLOYED.

7. CATALOGUES

7.1 Catalogue format

Object catalogues may be created using the TCS `ADD` and `OUTPUT` commands, or may be imported from the instrumentation computer using `INCLUDE`. Catalogues are simply lists of source parameters in free format with spaces separating the fields. All data for an entry should be on one line of the file. Anything following an asterisk or an exclamation mark is treated as a comment and is ignored by the TCS. Do not use tab, control or other peculiar characters. The parameters must be in the order: Name, RA, Declination, Equinox, RA proper motion, Dec proper motion, Epoch, parallax, radial velocity. The first four parameters are mandatory and the remainder are optional with sensible defaults.

The formats and units of the necessary parameters are as follows:

Name — up to 20 characters. Embedded spaces are allowed, but if they are used then the name must be enclosed in double quotes.

Right ascension — hours, minutes, seconds separated by spaces.

Declination — degrees, minutes, seconds separated by spaces.

Equinox — For mean places, the equinox must have two components: a leading letter indicating the system of the coordinates; and a number indicating the epoch of the mean equator and equinox of that system. The format is: `<letter-year>`, e.g. B1950, J2000. B denotes the pre-IAU76 (loosely FK4) system; J implies post-IAU76 (FK5). The year must lie in the range 1800.0 to 2100.0. Geocentric apparent coordinates of the date of observation are denoted APPARENT (abbreviable to A). No year is required (or accepted) for apparent coordinates.

The formats, units and defaults of the optional parameters are as follows:

Proper motions — in RA (seconds of time per year) and Dec (seconds of arc per year.) They default to 0 if not specified.

Epoch of position — (year). This should not be confused with the equinox. The epoch of observation is used in conjunction with the proper motions to correct for the space motion of the object. If the epoch is not specified, it is assumed to be the same as the equinox.

Parallax — (arcsec). Generally negligible. Defaults to 0 if not specified.

Radial velocity — (km/s <–1; positive for a receding object.) Generally unimportant. Defaults to 0 if not specified.

Differential tracking rates do not form part of a catalogue entry.

Examples of catalogue files are:

The simplest possible catalogue, containing name, RA, Dec and equinox:
3C567 12 34 45.67 –01 23 34.56 B1950
NGC123 00 12 34.56 88 44 22 J2000
COMET 12 12 12.12 33 33 33.3 A

A more complicated entry including proper motions:
SP0031-124 00 31 22.2 –12 24 21 B1950.0 +.011 –.17 * G158-100

A complete entry:
S02-15 01 51 27.640 –10 20 6.20 J2000 0.00276 –0.0390 2000 .038 9 ! 3.7 K0

7.2 The System Catalogue

The TCS has a standard catalogue which is searched automatically by the commands `FIND`, `GOCAT` and `BLIND`. It contains accurate positions and (when available) proper motions for a variety of astrometric, photometric and spectrophotometric standards. The main groups of objects are:

- A grid of bright stars with accurately known positions selected from the FK5 catalogue and used to check the pointing of the telescope (e.g. by `CALIBRATE NEW`). There is a fairly wide range of magnitudes (V ≈ 1.5 to 7) and spectral types.
- A similar grid with stars having V ≈ 7 to 9 and a narrow range of spectral types. These are more suitable for automatic pointing tests and are used by `CALIBRATE FAINT`.
- A grid with stars having V ≈ 10 to 11, intended primarily for pointing calibrations with the Wide-Field Camera.
- Spectrophotometric standards selected from the literature. All have accurate positions, in many cases considerably more accurate than those tabulated elsewhere.
- Two sets of Landolt UVBRI photometric standards.
- Some sequences suitable for calibration of CCD photmetry.
- Blank fields for sky flat fields.
- Pairs of stars for testing telescope offsetting accuracy.
- The central positions for pairs of stars which may be used to check the IDS slit rotation.
- Bright infra-red standards.

The complete catalogue can be viewed here.