CCDNavigator: Get the Most on Clear Nights





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Does This Happen to You?

After an hour carefully packing my gear



Driving 5 hours to my favorite dark site



Spending an hour setting up

Another hour drift aligning



At last all is ready!



But I have no clue what to image!

Ad Hoc Session Planning



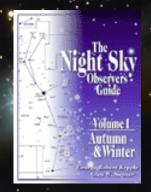
- Groundhog Day: Imaging objects you've observed visually
- The Haystack:
 Planetarium pokey

• Overdose: Tools meant for visual observers





"Post-it" Chaos:
Lists of objects
you've seen on the
Internet



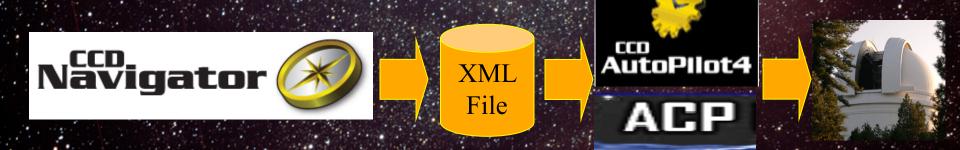
Out-Of-Time:
Books with
pictures

Improving your Results

- You Need:
 - A Complete Plan

 Interesting targets appropriate for your system, exact positioning (RA, Dec, Angle) for composition and guiding, start/stop times, LRGBH sequences, binning and exposures, guidestar selection and exposures
 - Automation

 Flats, darks, bias frames, precision slews, focusing management, autoguider control, frame acquisition, weather monitoring, optimization tools, flexible, robust and reliable



A Complete Plan

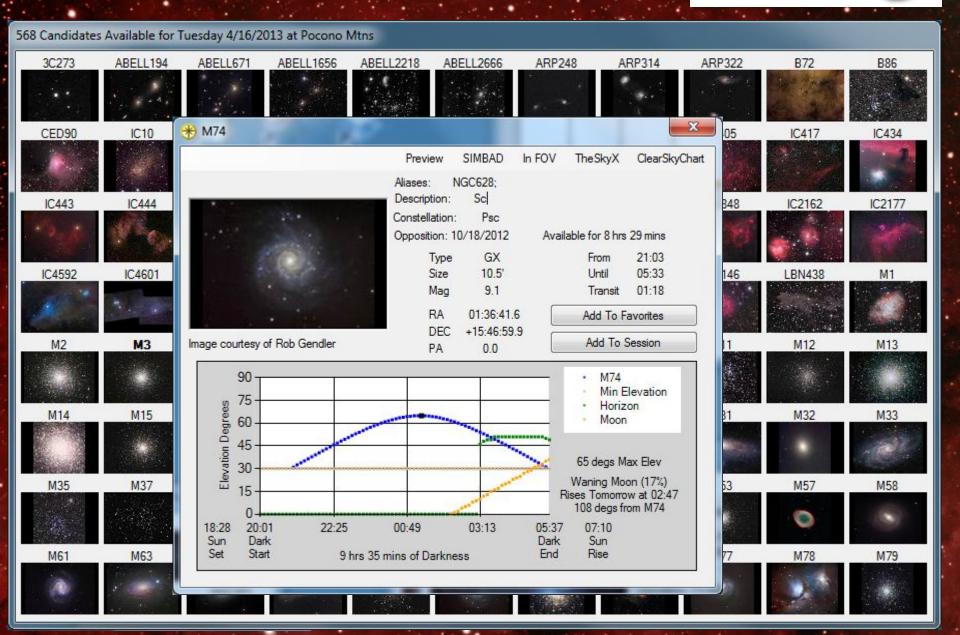
- When to have a session
- Interesting objects that are available the night of the session
- How *long* they are available for imaging
- How they will appear through your system
- Target order and exactly when to start and stop imaging each
 - An optimal LRGBH sequence plan for each target
 - What guidestar to use and position/angle for the telescope/camera
 - What autoguider exposure to use for each filter

BETTER KNOW BEFORE YOUGO!

Choose Interesting Targets







When To Have A Session:

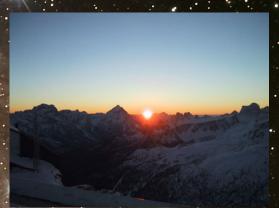
- Darkness and Imaging

From Sunset...



When does it get "dark"?





Some definitions:

- Sunset / Sunrise = Sun's upper edge is at the horizon
- Civil Twilight = Sun's center is 6 degrees below horizon
- Nautical Twilight = Sun's center is 12 degrees below horizon
- Astronomical Twilight = Sun's center is 18 degrees below horizon

Prefer to know the exact start and end of Astronomical Twilight, this varies by latitude but ~1.5 hrs after Sunset until 1.5 hrs before sunrise

When To Have A Session:

Mades of Netwerlodgrang aagtrout of micab darkession but equally ted of darkness - Rises after end of darkness

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Month														Nights	
Jan-10	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	10	٠
Feb-10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	9	
Mar-10	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	9	
Apr-10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	9	
May-10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	9	
Jun-10	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	
Jul-10	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	10	
Aug-10	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	10	
Sep-10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	10	
Oct-10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	10	
Nov-10	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	9	

Dates of total darkness are not centered on New Moon!

Target Availability

Availability depends on:

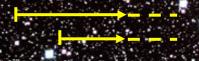
- Session Date
- Beginning and ending of darkness
- Minimum elevation angle crossing times
- Example: On 4/14/2010, darkness lasts from 9:32 pm until 4:48 am, M95 rises at 3:31 pm, ascends to 30 degrees at 6:05 pm, transits at 10:23 pm, descends to 30 degrees at 2:41 am, sets at 5:02 am.
- Available for 5 hr 8 min from 9:32 pm until 2:41 am

Our plan should be driven by target availability

Planetarium programs give rise, set & transit times but you need elevation crossing times to calculate imaging availability

Target Order

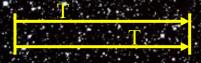
Based on availability



 The target(s) with the earliest starting availability should be imaged first



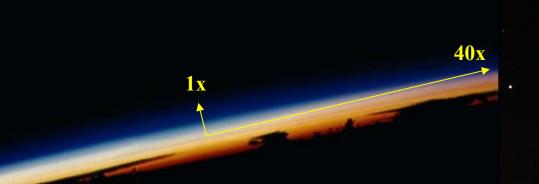
• If two or more targets have the same starting availability, the one(s) with the earliest ending availability should be imaged first



• If two or more targets have the same starting and ending availability, the one(s) with the earliest transit should be imaged first

Atmospherics

How much atmosphere is in our optical path? So what?



Greater Air Mass:

- Degraded resolution
- Greater color extinction

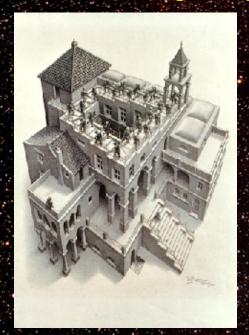
A * 3 #	1
Air Mass =	$\sin(el) + 0.025 e^{-11 \sin{(el)}}$
	$SIII(e1) \pm 0.025 e$

- Choose a Minimum Elevation Angle
- Elevation Priority (high to low) is LBGR
 - > Maximizes L resolution
 - Minimizes color extinction
- Determines start time and frame order

Elevation	Air Mass	Seeing	Red Extinction	Green Extinction	Blue Extinction
90	1.00	2.00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
85	1.00	. 2.01	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
80	1.02	2.02	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
75	1.04	2.05	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%
70	1.06	2.09	0.5%	1.0%	1.4%
65	1.10	2.15	0.9%	1.7%	2.4%
60	1.15	2.23	1.3%	2.5%	3.5%
55	1.22	2.33	1.8%	3.6%	5.0%
50	1.31	2.47	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%
45	1.41	2.67	3.4%	6.8%	9.7%
40	1.56	2.94	4.6%	9.2%	13.2%
35	1.74	3.35	6.3%	12.5%	18.0%
30	2.00	4.00	8.5%	17.2%	24.9%
25	2.36	5.15	11.8%	24.2%	35.6%
20	2.92	7.56	17.0%	35.6%	53.5%
15	3.84	14.34	26.3%	57.4%	89.2%
10	5.64	49.82			
5	10.34	-			
0	40.00	_			

LRGB Acquisition

CCDNavigator provides two methods:



- "Staircase" sequencing
 - Maximizes L resolution, minimizes B extinction
 - Centered on transit time of target

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BBB LLLLLLLLL BBB G G Transit
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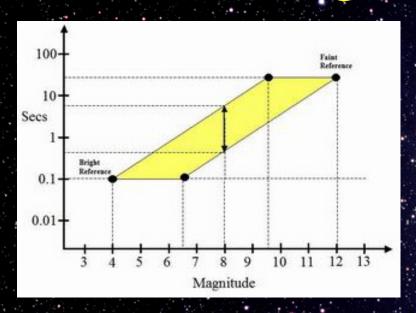
- "Shuffle" Sequencing
 - Cycles through LRGB filters
 - Ensures getting some data

(LRGB)(LRGB)(LRGB)

(LLLRGB)(LLLRGB)(LLLRGB)



Autoguider Exposure



Two reference values specify a guiding "Window". Any point inside the parallelogram provides guidestar SNR / ADU and guiding comparable to the references

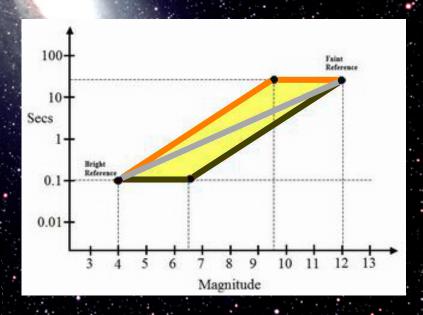
Three guider exposure "Strategies"

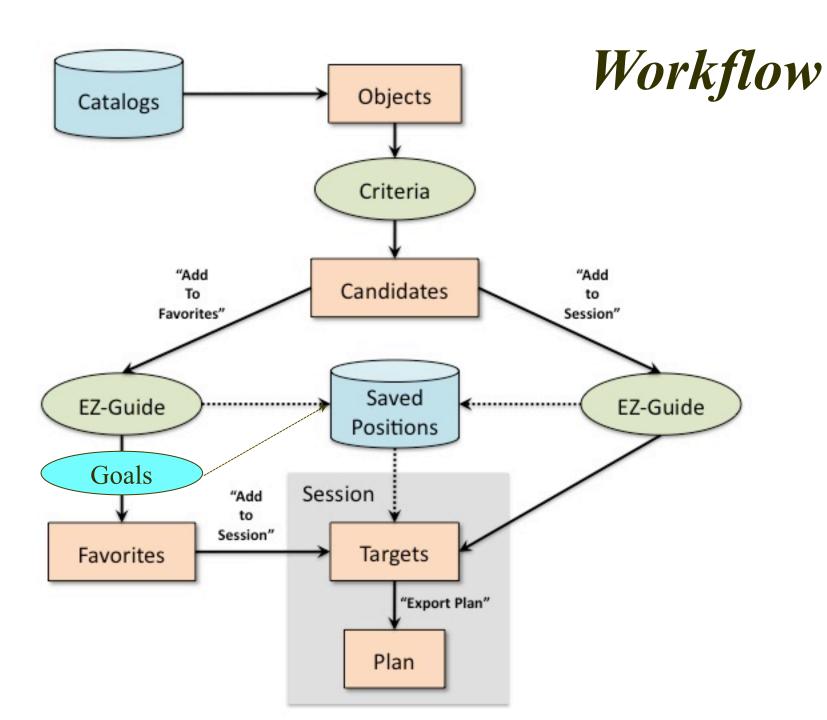
- Brown is "Shortest" exposure
- Orange is "Longest" exposure
- Gray is "Medium" exposure

Each filter managed separately for self guided cameras

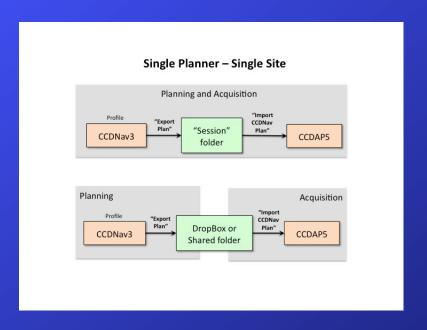
Mag L R G B

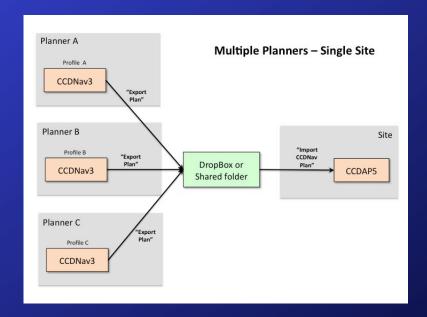
Mag			G	
4.0	0.1 15.0	0.3	0.3	0.5
12.0	15.0	20.0	20.0	25.0

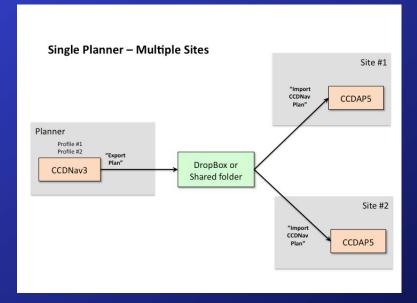


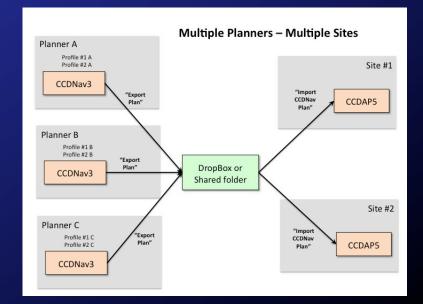


Site Administration









CCDNavigator Demo





www.ccdware.com 15% off during NEAIC