Status of FOS Calibration Activities for Cycle 4

Table 1:

Proposal	% Observations Completed	Analysis Status
Focus, X-Pitch, Y-Pitch	33	No change in focus. Monitoring continues
Discriminator Test	100	1 redside diode needs to be disabled Blueside data is being analyzed
Location of Spectra	50	Being analyzed
Target Acquisition Test	25	Target acquisition failure
Dark Monitoring	25	Awaiting analysis
Aperture Wheel Repeatability	50	Awaiting analysis
GIMP Characterization	0	-
Internal Wavelength Calibration	50	Being analyzed
Internal/External Offsets	100	Being analyzed
Superflat Spectral Flat Fields	100	High dispersion analyzed and reference files delivered
Photometric Monitor	36	Being analyzed
Spectral Flat Fields and Monitor	0	-
Test to Determine Polarimetry Mode	75	Being analyzed

Current Status:

Pointing Statistics:

Blueside: 63%
Redside: 55%

Photometric Calibration:

The white dwarf standard model is now being used.
The results of the photometric calibration are slightly different because of the differences between the white dwarf models and standard star fluxes.

Software:

New CALFOS version will be ready for delivery in a couple of weeks.
The new procedure corrects all pre-COSTAR data using the white dwarf model, time dependent focus changes, and aperture throughput changes as a function of the focus changes.

The β-version of the scattered light tool B-SPEC is being tested.

The polarimetry tool SPEC_POL is has been delivered.
Cycle 3 data were reprocessed to correct for the NREAD>1 problem and to have the correct reference files delivered in May 94.

Target Acquistion Tool

A target acquistion tool to help GOs in the cycle 5 Phae II program is being developed.

Anomalies:

Target Acquisition:

The new ACQ/PEAK commanding failed. This new commanding was specifically for moving targets and for improving the acquisition efficiency.

The failure does not affect any GO proposals as the procedure was not implemented universally.

Monitoring of Location of Spectra:

We have increased the location of spectra monitoring frequency because of the random variations seen on the G270H redside grating. The variations could affect the target acquisition accuracy and the photometric and flat field stability.

Areas of Continuing Effort:

Background Subtraction:

The problem has been identified and the solution will soon be incorporated in the pipeline calibration

Wavelength Calibration:

The wavelength dispersion accuracy and its variation with time are being analyzed.

Location of Spectra:

The location of spectra is being monitored to determine and quantify the nature of the variations.

Flat Field Analysis:

The flat fields continue to be monitored.