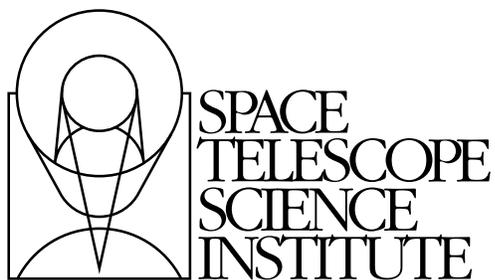

December 2012

Hubble Space Telescope Primer for Cycle 21

*An Introduction to HST
for Phase I Proposers*



Space Telescope Science Institute
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How to Get Started

For information about submitting a HST observing proposal, please begin at the Cycle 21 Announcement Web page at:

<http://www.stsci.edu/hst/proposing/docs/cycle20announce>

Procedures for submitting a Phase I proposal are available at:

<http://apst.stsci.edu/apt/external/help/roadmap1.html>

Technical documentation about the instruments are available in their respective handbooks, available at:

http://www.stsci.edu/hst/HST_overview/documents

Where to Get Help

Contact the STScI Help Desk by sending a message to help@stsci.edu. Voice mail may be left by calling 1-800-544-8125 (within the US only) or 410-338-1082.

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Introduction

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1.1 About this Document

The *Hubble Space Telescope Primer for Cycle 21* is a companion document to the *HST Call for Proposals*¹. It provides an overview of the Hubble Space Telescope (HST), with basic information about telescope operations, instrument capabilities, and technical aspects of the proposal preparation process. A thorough understanding of the material in this document is essential for the preparation of a competitive proposal.

This document is available as an online HTML document and a PDF file. The HTML version, optimized for online browsing, contains many links to additional information. The PDF version is optimized for printing, but online PDF readers have search capabilities for quick retrieval of specific information.



In a hardcopy printout of the PDF version, links to information on the Internet appear as underlined text. The URLs for those links are listed in [Appendix D](#).

1. The *HST Call for Proposals* discusses the policies and procedures for submitting a Phase I proposal for *HST* observing or archival research.

1.2 What's New This Cycle

The following instruments will be offered in Cycle 21: two cameras on ACS (ACS/WFC and ACS/SBC), COS, FGS, STIS, and WFC3.



NICMOS is not offered for this Cycle. Please check the NICMOS Web site at: <http://www.stsci.edu/hst/nicmos> for current information.

- Due to heavy scheduling in Cycle 21, Large GO programs requesting 75 orbits or more in Cycle 21 must use the shorter target visibility values from [Table 6.1](#); this will be enforced for such programs approved for Phase II.
- For WFC3, three new operational capabilities are available: spatial scans, charge injection for the UVIS CCDs, and greatly increased capacity in the science header buffer. See [Section 4.2](#) for additional details.
- For COS, the new G130M central wavelength setting at 1222 Å spans the 1065 Å to 1365 Å bandpass, with resolving powers of $R > 13,000$ at 1135 Å and $R > 10,000$ at 1340 Å. This setting places the Lyman Alpha airglow line in the gap between detector segments A and B, eliminating this source of high intensity flux.

1.3 Resources, Documentation and Tools

1.3.1 Phase I “Roadmap”

The [Phase I Proposal Roadmap](#) is a high level step-by-step guide to writing a Phase I Proposal. At each step, links are provided to relevant information.

1.3.2 Cycle 21 Announcement Web Page

The [Cycle 21 Announcement Web page](#) contains links to information needed for preparing a *HST* proposal. It also contains late-breaking updates regarding the Phase I process and a FAQ (frequently asked questions).

1.3.3 Cycle 21 *Call for Proposals*

The *Call for Proposals* discusses policies and procedures for submitting a Phase I proposal for *HST* observing or Archival Research. It also provides a summary of the proposal process from proposal submission to execution of the observations. The *Call for Proposals* document is available at the [Cycle 21 Announcement Web page](#).

1.3.4 Instrument Handbooks

Instrument handbooks, the primary source of information for *HST* instruments, provide additional information beyond what's presented in this *Primer*. Please use current versions of the handbooks when preparing the Phase I proposal. The latest handbook versions, for active and decommissioned instruments, are available at the [HST Documents Web page](#). Other potentially useful documents, such as instrument science reports, data handbooks, and calibration conference proceedings are also accessible from that Web site.

1.3.5 The Astronomer's Proposal Tool (APT) and the Aladin Sky Atlas

The Astronomers Proposal Tool (APT) is the software interface for all Phase I and Phase II proposal submissions for *HST*. Please refer to the [APT Web page](#) for information regarding the installation and use of APT.

The [Aladin Sky Atlas](#), available through APT, can be used to display *HST* apertures on images of the sky. This software interface provides access to a wide variety of images and catalogs; note that the GALEX catalog is available to assist in checking for potentially dangerous objects for the UV detectors. Training documentation and videos can be found on the [APT Training Materials Web page](#).

1.3.6 Exposure Time Calculators (ETCs)

Information in this *Primer*, together with the instrument handbooks, provides the means for estimating acquisition times, exposure times, and other observational parameters. Values provided in document tables, or as illustrations, are only approximations; reliable calculations that take into account the complex telescope and instrument operation are best obtained using software tools provided by STScI, such as the [Exposure Time Calculators \(ETCs\)](#) and APT (Section 1.3.5). The ETCs, for example, provide warnings for target count rates that exceed saturation and safety limits. Note, however, that S/N predictions from the ETCs do not include the effects of degrading CTE (Charge Transfer Efficiency) for the CCD detectors.

Descriptions of the ETCs for active instruments, including determinations of exposure time as a function of instrument sensitivity and S/N ratio, are available in these documents: Chapter 9 of the [ACS Instrument Handbook](#), Chapter 11 of the [COS](#)

[Instrument Handbook](#), Chapter 6 of the [STIS Instrument Handbook](#), and Chapter 9 of the [WFC3 Instrument Handbook](#).

1.3.7 HST Data Archive

The *HST* Data Archive, a part of the [Mikulski Archive for Space Telescopes \(MAST\)](#) at STScI, contains all the data taken by *HST*. Observations from General Observer (GO) and Guaranteed Time Observer (GTO) programs are available to the community upon the expiration of their proprietary periods. Observations taken by Treasury programs (see [Section 3.2.5 of the Call for Proposals](#)) and GO Pure Parallel programs (see [Section 4.2.2 of the Call for Proposals](#)) carry no proprietary period.

The [MAST Web page](#) provides an overview of the *HST* Data Archive as well as the procedures for retrieving archival data. [Section 7.2](#) contains additional information about the *HST* Data Archive. A copy of the Archive that was maintained at the [Space Telescope - European Coordinating Facility](#) (ST-ECF) in Garching ceased operations on 31 December 2010. The [ESA Hubble Science Archive](#) is now available at the European Space Astronomy Centre (ESAC) in Spain. The [Canadian Astronomy Data Centre](#) also maintains a copy of public *HST* science data only, and is the preferred source for Canadian astronomers.

The *HST* Duplication Checking Web tool is also available at MAST. More information on duplication checking can be found in [Section 5.2.2 of the Call for Proposals](#).

The [Hubble Legacy Archive \(HLA\)](#) is a project designed to enhance science from Hubble Space Telescope data by augmenting the *HST* Data Archive and providing advanced browsing capabilities. It is a joint project of the Space Telescope Science Institute, the Canadian Astronomy Data Centre (CADDC), and, until December 2010, the European Coordinating Facility (ST-ECF). The HLA offers high level *HST* products including composite images, as well as interactive tools for previewing data products. [Section 7.3](#) contains more detailed information about the HLA.

1.3.8 Data Reduction and Calibration

[Introduction to the HST Data Handbooks](#) is a general overview of HST data formats and software tools. It complements the instrument data handbooks that contain more details about calibration and data analysis. The latest versions of the instrument data handbooks are available at the [Documents Web page](#).

The [Space Telescope Science Data Analysis Software \(STSDAS\) Web page](#) has links to the software used to calibrate and analyze *HST* data, along with documentation on its use. See [Section 7.1](#) for details. The [DrizzlePac Handbook](#) provides information about the DrizzlePac software package that has replaced MultiDrizzle in pipeline calibration and post-pipeline processing. Some information about dither patterns, drizzling, and various observing considerations are included in it, but for more detailed information, please refer to the [Phase II Proposal Instructions](#) and [instrument handbooks](#).

1.4 STSci Help Desk

If this *HST Primer* and the materials referenced above do not answer your questions, or if you have trouble accessing or printing Web documents, please contact the Help Desk. You may do this in either of two ways:

- Send e-mail to help@stsci.edu
- Call 1-800-544-8125 or,
- [1] 410-338-1082 from outside the United States and Canada,

System Overview

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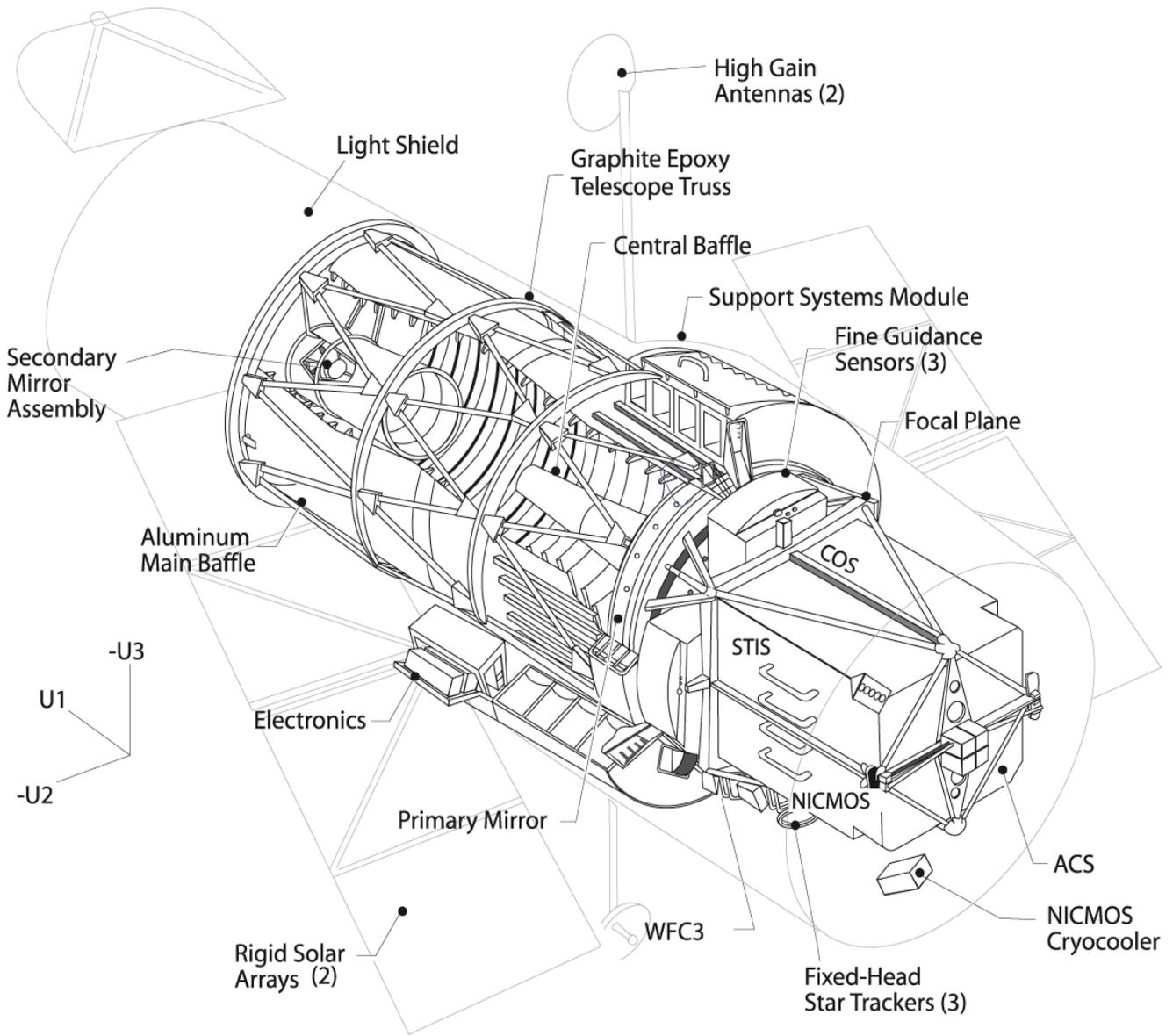
2.1 Telescope Design and Field of View

The design and layout of *HST* are shown schematically in [Figure 2.1](#). The telescope is powered by two solar arrays that are oriented towards the sun. Nickel-hydrogen batteries power the telescope during orbital night. Two high-gain antennae provide communications with the ground via the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System (TDRSS). Power, control, and communication functions are carried out by the Support Systems Module (SSM) that encircles the primary mirror.

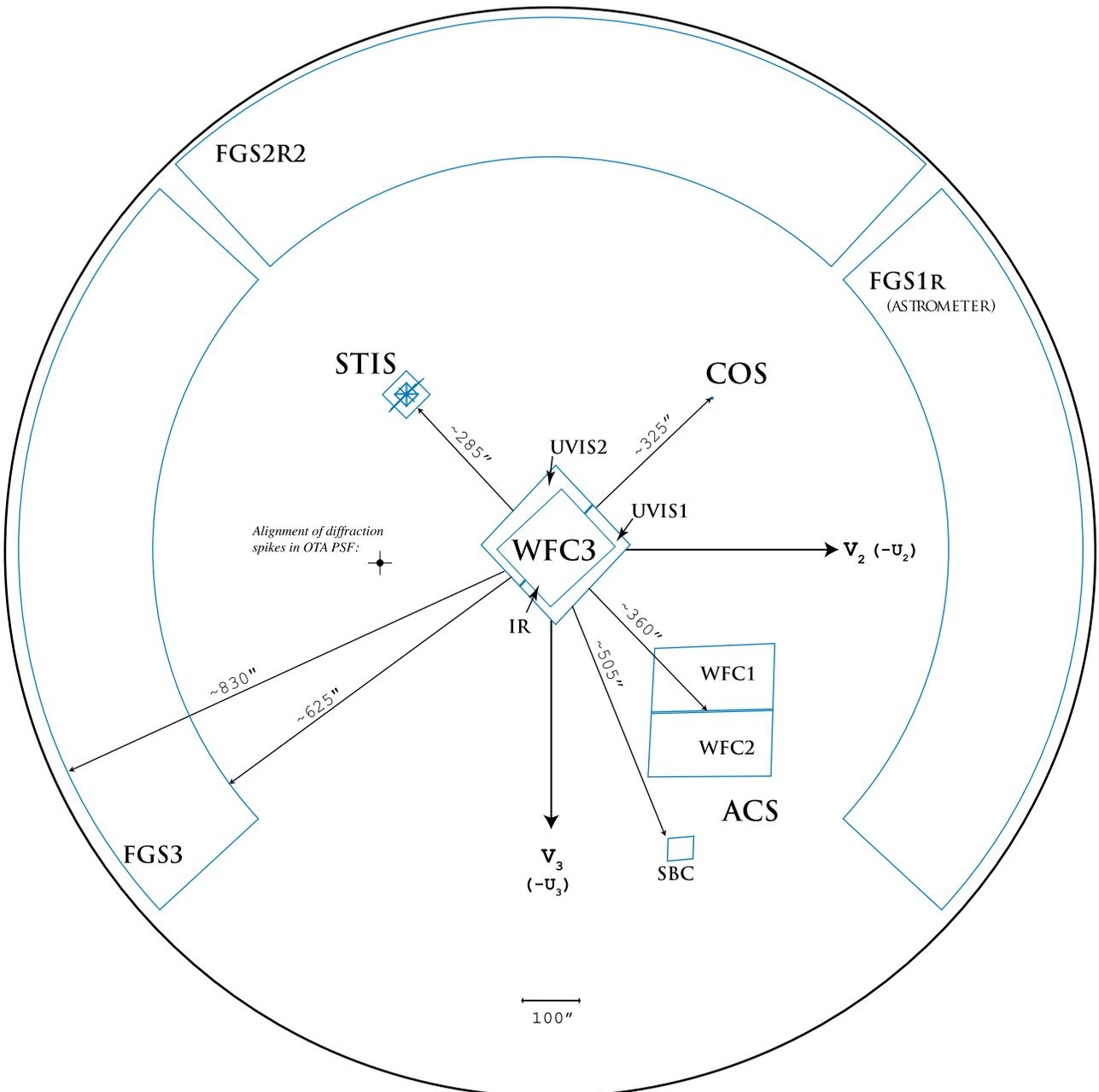
Scientific instruments (SIs) are mounted in bays behind the primary mirror. WFC3 occupies one of the four radial bays; it has a 45° pick-off mirror that allows it to receive the on-axis beam as shown in [Figure 2.2](#). There are three Fine Guidance Sensors (FGSs), each in the other radial bays, that receive light that is 10 to 14 arcseconds off-axis in the telescope's field of view. At least two FGSs are required to guide the telescope, therefore, it's possible to conduct astrometric observations with the third FGS. The remaining SIs are mounted in the axial bays and receive images several arcminutes off-axis.

The coordinate system used for *HST*'s focal plane is fixed to the telescope; it consists of three orthogonal axes: U1, U2 and U3. As shown in [Figure 2.1](#), U1 lies along the optical axis, U2 is parallel to the solar array rotation axis, and U3 is perpendicular to the solar array axis. (Note: Some *HST* documentation uses the alternative V1, V2, V3 coordinate system for which V1=U1, V2= -U2 and V3= -U3.)

Figure 2.1: The *Hubble Space Telescope* Configuration after Servicing Mission 4 in 2009



Major components are labeled, and a diagram in the lower left shows the U1,U2, and U3 spacecraft axes.

Figure 2.2: *HST* Field of View

Aperture locations for science instruments and FGSs are shown in the (U_2, U_3) focal plane, as it would appear projected onto the sky. The scale is in arcseconds.

Table 2.1 lists the rough effective locations of the SI apertures in the (U_2, U_3) coordinate system. Precise values, available in the [HST Instrument Handbooks](#) (see Section 1.3), depend on subtleties in aperture definitions and operational modes.

Table 2.1: Nominal Effective Relative Aperture Locations

Instrument	Aperture	U2 (arcsec)	U3 (arcsec)
ACS	WFC	-259	-239
	SBC	-205	-467
COS		+229	-229
FGS	FGS1R	-722	8
STIS		214	225
WFC3	UVIS	-9	-3
	IR	0	-9

2.2 Orbital Constraints

HST is in a relatively low orbit (less than 600 km above Earth), which imposes a number of constraints upon its observations. As seen from *HST*, most targets are occulted by the Earth for varying lengths of time during each 96-minute orbit. Targets lying in the orbital plane are occulted for the longest interval, about 44 minutes per orbit. These orbital occultations, analogous to the diurnal cycle for ground-based observing, impose the most serious constraint on *HST* observations. (In practice, the amount of available exposure time in an orbit is further limited by Earth limb avoidance limits, the time required for guide star acquisitions or re-acquisitions, and instrument overheads.)

2.2.1 Continuous Viewing Zone (CVZ)

The duration of target occultation decreases with a target's increasing angle from the spacecraft's orbital plane. Targets lying within 24° of the orbital poles are not geometrically occulted at any time during the *HST* orbit. This gives rise to so-called Continuous Viewing Zones (CVZs)¹.

Since the orbital inclination is 28.5° , any target located in two declination bands near $\pm 61.5^\circ$ may be in the CVZ at some time during the 56-day *HST* orbital precession cycle. Some regions in these declination bands are unusable during the part of the year when the sun is too close to those regions. The number and duration of CVZ passages depend on the telescope orbit and target position, and may differ significantly from previous cycles. Please refer to the [HST Orbital Viewing and Schedulability Web page](#) for information on determining the number and duration of CVZ opportunities in Cycle 21 for a given target location. Also note that the South Atlantic Anomaly (SAA;

1. The actual size of these zones is less than 24° due to the fact that *HST* cannot observe close to the Earth limb (see [Section 2.3](#)).

see [Section 2.2.2](#)) limits any *uninterrupted* observation to no more than five to six orbits.

The brightness of scattered earthshine background during CVZ observations is not greater than during non-CVZ observations since the same bright earth limb avoidance angle is used. However, the duration of relatively high background can be much longer for CVZ observations than for non-CVZ observations, because the line of sight may continuously graze the bright earth limb avoidance zone during CVZ observations.

In general, CVZ observations should not be requested under normal conditions if observations are limited by sky background. The increased earthshine means that CVZ observations offer virtually no efficiency gain for background-limited broad-band imaging in the optical or infrared. There have been cases in the past (e.g., Hubble Deep Field observations) where optical imaging has been interleaved with other kinds of observations. However, such observations are difficult to schedule and require strong scientific justification. Observers contemplating using CVZ observations are encouraged to contact the [STScI Help Desk](#) (see [Section 1.3.8](#)). CVZ observations are also generally incompatible with special timing requirements (e.g., timing links, special spacecraft orientations, or targets of opportunity; see [Section 4.1.1 of the Call for Proposals](#) for more details).

2.2.2 South Atlantic Anomaly (SAA)

The South Atlantic Anomaly, a lower extension of the Van Allen radiation belts, lies above South America and the South Atlantic Ocean. No astronomical or calibration observations are possible (except for some specialized and infrequently executed WFC3 observations) during spacecraft passage through the SAA because of high background induced in the scientific instruments and FGSs.

As the *HST* orbit precesses and the Earth rotates, the southern part of the *HST* orbit intersects the SAA for seven to nine orbits in a row (so-called “SAA-impacted” orbits). These SAA-impacted orbits are followed by five to six orbits (eight to ten hours) without SAA intersections. During SAA orbit intersections, *HST* observing activities must be halted for approximately 20 to 25 minutes, except for the previously mentioned WFC3 observations.

Typically, uninterrupted observations can execute in five or six orbits before they have to be halted due to *HST* passage through the SAA. STIS MAMAs and the ACS/SBC have tighter operating constraints than other instruments in that they cannot be operated in an orbit that is even partially impacted by the SAA. *These detectors can only be used during the five to six orbits each day that are completely free of SAA intersections.* (This restriction does not apply to COS.) Some WFC3 science observations are allowed during SAA passage (e.g., planetary occultations and transits). Please refer to [WFC3 ISR 2009-40](#) and [WFC3 ISR 2009-47](#) for more information about detailed studies of WFC3 camera operations during SAA passage.

2.2.3 Predicted *HST* Position

Atmospheric drag on the spacecraft is a significant issue because *HST* is in a low-earth orbit. Moreover, the amount of drag varies depending on the orientation of the telescope and the density of the atmosphere (which, in turn, depends on the level of solar activity). Consequently, it is difficult to predict in advance where *HST* will be in its orbit at a given time. For instance, the predicted position of the telescope made two days in advance can be off by as much as 30 km from its actual position. An estimated position 44 days in the future may be off by ~4000 km (95% confidence level).

Positional uncertainty can affect observations of time-critical phenomena and near-Earth solar system bodies. In the former case, a target could be behind Earth during the event so it may not be known if a given event will be observable until a few days before the observation. In the latter case, positional uncertainty could introduce uncertainties in the parallax correction.

2.3 Pointing Constraints

HST uses electrically driven reaction wheels to perform all slewing required for guide star acquisition and pointing control. A separate set of rate gyroscopes provides attitude information to the pointing control system (PCS). The slew rate of *HST* is limited to approximately 6° per minute of time. Consequently, about one hour is needed to go full circle in pitch, yaw, or roll. After the telescope arrives at the new target, attitude updates and guide star acquisitions take an additional 13 minutes. As a result, large maneuvers are costly in time and are generally scheduled during Earth occultation or while crossing the SAA (see [Section 2.2.2](#)).

The target-to-sun angle at the time of observation must be greater than 50°. Exceptions, however, have been made to these rules under three-gyro operations. For example, observations of Venus and a comet were cautiously obtained with the sun angle being slightly less than 50°. Significant work is required to support such observations, so very compelling scientific justification is necessary for approval. See [Section 4.1.4 of the Call for Proposals](#) for restrictions on observations of solar system targets, as well as [Section 5.3 of the Primer](#).

2.4 Orientation and Roll Constraints

The orientation (ORIENT) of the telescope is defined as the position angle of the U3 axis on the sky measured from north through east (see [Figure 2.2](#)).

In principle, *HST* is free to roll about the U1 optical axis. However, this freedom is limited by the need to keep sunlight shining on the solar arrays and by a thermal design that assumes that the Sun always heats the same side of the telescope.

For a particular pointing, the orientation of the telescope that optimizes solar array positioning with respect to the Sun is called the **nominal roll**. At this orientation, the Sun is in the half-plane defined by the U1 axis and the negative U3 axis (see [Figure 2.1](#)). Consequently, the nominal roll required for a particular observation depends on the location of the target and date of the observation. The same target observed at different times will, in general, be made at different orientations. Some departures from nominal roll are permitted during *HST* observing (e.g., if a specific orientation is required on a particular date or if the same orientation is required for observations made at different times).

Off-nominal roll is defined as the angle about the U1 axis between a given orientation and the nominal roll. Off-nominal rolls are restricted to less than approximately 5° when the U1-to-sun angle is between 50° and 90° , less than 30° when the angle is between 90° and 178° , and it is unlimited between 178° and 180° . (To achieve an anti-sun pointing of 178° to 180° , the target must lie in or near the plane of the Earth's orbit.)

Observations requiring a certain ORIENT for a target at a particular time may not be feasible because the required off-nominal roll angle may be outside the allowed limits. The Visit Planner in the Phase II mode of the [Astronomer's Proposal Tool](#) (APT) software can be used in such cases to assess the feasibility of the observations. Please contact help@stsci.edu for assistance.

2.5 Data Storage and Transmission

The Operations and Engineering Division at STScI constructs the *HST* observing schedule, and creates the command loads sent to the telescope. Communications with the spacecraft are performed via the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System (TDRSS), a network of satellites in geosynchronous orbit. The TDRSS network supports many spacecraft in addition to *HST*. Therefore, the use of the network, either to send commands or receive data from *HST*, must be scheduled. Because of limited onboard command storage capacity and TDRSS availability, the command sequences for *HST* observations are normally uplinked approximately once every eight hours for automatic execution by *HST*. Data are downloaded ten to twenty times per day, depending on the observing schedule.

2.5.1 Onboard Data Storage

HST currently uses large capacity Solid State Recorders (SSRs) to store science data awaiting transmission to the ground. Most *HST* observations are stored to the SSR and read back to the ground several hours later. Some science programs requiring very high data acquisition rates cannot be accommodated because the instruments would generate more data than either the links or ground system could handle (see [Section 6.2.2](#)).

Telescope Performance

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3.1 Optical Performance

HST's Optical Telescope Assembly (OTA) did not perform as designed because the primary mirror was manufactured with about one-half wave of spherical aberration. This was remedied by corrective optics installed for the science instruments (SIs) during the first servicing mission in December 1993. Since then, all SI detectors (with the exception of the FGSs) have viewed a corrected beam, either via external corrective optics (COSTAR) or via internal optics (for second and third-generation instruments). COSTAR was removed from the telescope during Servicing Mission 4 in May 2009; currently, all onboard instruments have internal corrective optics. [Table 3.1](#) gives a summary of general OTA characteristics.

Table 3.1: *HST* Optical Characteristics and Performance

Design	Ritchey-Chretien Cassegrain
Aperture	2.4 m
Wavelength Coverage	From 110 nm (MgF ₂ limited) to ~3 μm (self-emission limited)
Focal Ratio	$f/24$
Plate Scale (on axis)	3.58 arcsec/mm
PSF FWHM at 5000Å	0.043 arcsec
Encircled Energy within 0.1" at 5000Å	87% (60% - 80% at the detectors)

Because each SI has unique characteristics, the actual encircled energy is instrument-dependent and may vary with observing strategy. The [HST Instrument Handbooks](#) (see [Section 1.3](#)) should be consulted for instrument-specific point spread function (PSF) characteristics over various wavelength ranges. The Tiny Tim software tool, developed at STScI by John Krist, with support from Richard Hook at the ST-ECF, can be used to simulate the PSFs of several *HST* instruments. It is available for download from the [Tiny Tim Web page](#). PSFs generated by Tiny Tim are coarse matches to observed PSFs because of transient focus changes in *HST* and other effects. As a result, for many types of data analysis, PSF subtraction using Tiny Tim models is inadequate.

3.2 *HST* Guiding Performance

HST's Pointing Control System (PCS) has two guiding modes available. The default guide mode uses Fine Guidance Sensors (FGSs) that maintain high precision pointing control by using guide stars to actively control the telescope pointing. However, the telescope pointing can also be controlled using the rate-sensing gyroscopes.

FGS - Dual Guide Star Acquisitions

The default operational practice is to schedule observations using the Dual Guide Star mode. In a Dual Guide Star Acquisition, two FGSs are used, each locked on a different guide star. The combined pointing information is used to control the pitch, yaw, and roll axes of the telescope. Dual Guide Star Acquisition times are typically six minutes. Re-acquisitions following interruptions due to Earth occultations take about four minutes. This pointing control method was designed to keep telescope jitter below 0.007" RMS, which is now routinely achieved. A drift of up to 0.05" may occur over a timescale of 12 hours and more—this is attributed to thermal effects as the spacecraft and FGSs are heated or cooled. As a result, observers planning extended observations in 0.1" or smaller STIS slits should execute a target peak-up maneuver every four orbits (see [Section 6.4.2](#)).

FGS - Single Guide Star Acquisitions

In cases where two suitable guide stars are not available, a single guide star acquisition can be used. In this scenario, *HST*'s translational motion is controlled by a guide star in one of the FGSs, while roll motion is controlled by gyros. Therefore, a gyro drift around the guide star will be present that is approximately 1.5 milliarcseconds (mas) of roll angle per second. This introduces a translational drift across the target; the exact size of that drift depends on the roll drift rate, as well as the distance between the single guide star and the instrument aperture (see [Figure 2.2](#)). Note, however, that the gyro drift builds up through occultations, typically limiting a visit duration to a few orbits.

There are also occasions when a dual guide star acquisition is planned, but one of the guide stars cannot be acquired. In this case, the Pointing Control System (PCS) will usually carry out the observations using single FGS guiding. A description of this can be found at:

http://www.stsci.edu/hst/observatory/pointing/obslog/OL_7.html

under the header “Single FGS Pitch and Yaw plus Gyro Roll Control” in which a specific application to WFPC2 (a legacy instrument) is discussed. Additional information on single guide star guiding issues, particularly those that require very accurate knowledge of the PSF (including coronagraphic and astrometric programs), or accurate sub-pixel dithering can be found at:

http://www.stsci.edu/hst/acs/faqs/guide_star.html.

The [*ACS Instrument Handbook*](#) also contains complementary examples.

Most science programs will not be adversely affected because the drift rates are generally small.

3.3 *HST* Observing Efficiency

HST's “observing efficiency” is defined as the fraction of total time devoted to acquiring guide stars, acquiring astronomical targets, and obtaining the exposure for a target. The main factors that limit the observing efficiency are

- low spacecraft orbit, resulting in frequent Earth occultation of most targets,
- interruptions by passages through the South Atlantic Anomaly,
- the number of user-constrained visits,
- a relatively slow slew rate.

About 90% of the usable observing time is allocated to science observations, with the remainder devoted to calibration and engineering observations ($\leq 10\%$), and repeats of failed observations ($\sim 2\%$).

Cycle 21 Scientific Instruments

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4.1 Advanced Camera for Surveys (ACS)

The Advanced Camera for Surveys (ACS) was installed during Servicing Mission 3B in March 2002. Failures in the ACS CCD Electronics Box and Low Voltage Power Supply in January 2007 made the WFC and HRC channels inoperable (the SBC continued to function). The problem was partially fixed during Servicing Mission 4 in May 2009, restoring use of the WFC but not the HRC.

In its current state, the camera provides ultraviolet and wide field optical imaging through two channels that have adjacent but not contiguous fields of view. The locations of these channels in the *HST* focal plane are presented in [Figure 2.2](#).

The Wide Field Channel (ACS/WFC) provides high throughput and wide field imaging. The camera has a 202" x 202" field of view from 350 nm to 1100 nm. Total system throughput is 42% at 600 nm (see [Figure 4.2](#)). The WFC detector is a pair of butted (2K by 4K), thinned and backside-illuminated, SITE CCDs with a red-optimized coating, a long wavelength halo fix, and 15 x 15 μm pixels. The plate scale is 0.050 arcsec/pixel. The WFC PSF is critically sampled at 1160 nm and undersampled by a

factor of three at 370 nm. Well-dithered observations with the WFC should result in a reconstructed PSF FWHM of 0.1" to 0.14".

The Solar Blind Channel (**ACS/SBC**) is optimized for high resolution, solar blind far-UV imaging. The camera has a 34" x 31" field of view from 115 nm to 170 nm and a peak efficiency of 6% (see [Figure 4.2](#)). The detector is a solar blind CsI Multi-Anode Microchannel detector Array (MAMA) with 25 x 25 μm pixels. The plate scale is 0.032 arcsec/pixel.

The ACS High Resolution Channel (**ACS/HRC**) provided high resolution imaging from Cycle 11 through Cycle 14. This camera is not available for Cycle 21. More information about the HRC can be found in [Appendix C: Legacy Instruments](#).

In addition to these prime capabilities, ACS also provides imaging polarimetry ([Section 4.7.1](#)) and slitless spectroscopy ([Section 4.7.2](#)). Further information can be found in the [ACS Instrument Handbook](#).

4.2 Wide Field Camera 3 (WFC3)

The Wide Field Camera 3 (**WFC3**) was installed in May 2009 during Servicing Mission 4, replacing the highly accomplished WFPC2. This camera provides ultraviolet, optical, and near-infrared imaging through two independent channels. These channels cannot be operated simultaneously, although they can be operated sequentially within the same orbit. Their location in the *HST* field of view can be seen in [Figure 2.2](#)

The wide field ultraviolet-visible channel (**WFC3/UVIS**) is a high throughput, panchromatic camera with a field of view of 162" x 162", sensitive to wavelengths from 200 nm to 1000 nm. The total system throughput with this camera is 28% at 600 nm (see [Figure 4.2](#)). The detector is a pair of butted, 2K by 4K, thinned and backside-illuminated CCDs with an ultraviolet-optimized anti-reflective coating and 15 x 15 μm pixels. The plate scale is 0.04 arcsec/pixel. In addition to wavelength optimization, the primary differences between the WFC3 and ACS CCDs include a lower read noise (3 e^- for WFC3, 5 e^- for ACS) and a smaller interchip gap (465 μm rather than 750 μm). The UVIS channel provides 62 broad-, medium-, and narrow-band filters, and one grism.

The wide field high-throughput infrared channel (**WFC3/IR**) has a field of view of 136" x 123" over the wavelength range of 800 nm to 1700 nm. The total system throughput with this camera is 50% at 1600 nm (see [Figure 4.2](#)). The detector is a 1K by 1K HgCdTe Teledyne array with 18 x 18 μm pixels. The plate scale is 0.13 arcsec/pixel. The detector has 12 e^- RMS read noise in a 16-sample non-destructive readout sequence, or 21 e^- RMS read noise in the difference of two samples (a correlated double sample). The IR channel provides 15 broad-, medium-, and narrow-band filters and two grisms.

WFC3 has slitless imaging spectroscopic modes in both channels and five UVIS quad filters as described in [Section 4.6.2](#).

Starting in Cycle 20, a major new capability was implemented: adding a flash at the end of a UVIS exposure (post-flash). Post-flash greatly increases the detection of faint sources in low background observations where CTE losses would otherwise remove much or all of the flux from those sources. Most UVIS observers should consider using post-flash; it is useful for all UV, narrow-band, and relatively short medium- and broad-band exposures where the detection of faint sources is required. It should replace charge injection in essentially all circumstances. Users considering charge injection rather than post-flash should consult STScI via the [helpdesk](#). Further information on CTE and post-flash is available in the [WFC3 Instrument Handbook](#) and at the [WFC3 UVIS CTE Web page](#).

The observing technique of spatial scanning was introduced for WFC3 in Cycle 19. This mode can be used to turn stars into well-defined streaks on the detector or to spread a stellar spectrum perpendicular to its dispersion. It is useful for:

- Observations requiring high temporal sampling and/or time resolution.
- More efficient observation and higher S/N observations of exoplanet transits.
- High precision relative astrometric observations.
- Imaging and spectroscopy of brighter sources than previously possible.

See the [WFC3 Instrument Handbook](#) and [WFC3 ISR 2012-08](#) for further discussion of spatial scanning.

4.3 Fine Guidance Sensor (FGS)

There are three Fine Guidance Sensors (FGSs) onboard *HST*. Two FGSs are used to point the telescope at a target and hold that target in the primary scientific instrument's field of view. This task can be performed with a 2 to 5 milliarcsecond pointing stability. The third FGS (FGS1R in [Figure 2.2](#)) is used as a sub-milliarcsecond astrometer and a high angular resolution interferometer. This instrument has two operating modes:

- In POS (Position) mode, the FGS measures the relative positions of objects in its 69 square arcminute field of view to a precision of ~ 1 milliarcsecond for targets with magnitudes $3.0 < V < 16.8$. Position mode observing is used to determine relative parallax, proper motion, and reflex motion of single stars and binary systems. Multi-epoch programs have resulted in parallax measurements accurate to 0.2 milliarcsecond or less.

- In the TRANS (Transfer) mode, the 5" x 5" instantaneous field of view of the FGS is scanned across an object to obtain an interferogram with high spatial resolution. This is conceptually equivalent to an imaging device that samples an object's PSF with 1 milliarcsecond pixels. The scientific goal of the TRANS mode is to study binary star systems (measure the separation, position angle, and relative brightness of the components), as well as to determine the angular size of extended objects such as the disks of resolvable giant stars or asteroids down to ~8 milliarcseconds.

By using a “combined mode” observing strategy, employing both POS mode (for parallax, proper motion, and reflex motion) and TRANS mode (for determination of visual and relative brightnesses of components in a binary), it is possible to derive the total and fractional masses of binary systems, indicating the mass-luminosity relationship for the components. Additional information can be found in the [FGS Instrument Handbook](#).

4.4 Cosmic Origins Spectrograph (COS)

The Cosmic Origins Spectrograph (COS) is an ultraviolet spectrograph designed to optimize observations of point sources. It was installed during Servicing Mission 4 in the instrument bay previously occupied by COSTAR. COS is designed to be a very high throughput instrument, providing medium to low resolution ultraviolet spectroscopy. The instrument has two channels for ultraviolet spectroscopy: Far-ultraviolet (FUV) and Near-ultraviolet (NUV).

Far-Ultraviolet Channel (COS/FUV)

COS/FUV uses a single optical element to disperse and focus the light onto a crossed-delay-line (XDL) detector; the result is high ultraviolet sensitivity from about 900 Å to 2050 Å with four resolving power modes: $R \sim 1500$, $R \sim 2500$, $R \sim 10,000$, and $R \sim 20,000$ (for detailed information on the resolving power of the FUV channel, please see the [COS Instrument Handbook](#)). This detector has heritage from the *FUSE* spacecraft. The active front surface of the detector is curved, and to achieve the length required to capture the entire projected COS spectrum, two detector segments are placed end-to-end with a small gap between them. Each detector segment has an active area of 85 x 10 mm, digitized to 16384 x 1024 pixels, and a resolution element of 6 x 10 pixels.

The FUV channel has three gratings: G140L provides nearly complete coverage of the FUV wavelength range in a single exposure with a resolving power $R \sim 1500$ to 4000. G130M spans wavelengths between 900 Å and 1450 Å, and G160M covers the wavelength range between 1400 Å to 1775 Å. *Both these gratings provide resolving power R between 16,000 and 21,000 for wavelengths longer than 1150 Å (see the next paragraph for resolving power at shorter wavelengths).* For all three FUV gratings, a

small segment of the spectrum is lost to the gap between the two detector segments. This gap can be filled by obtaining two exposures offsets in wavelength.

COS Observations Below 1150 Å

COS observations can be obtained below 1150 Å using either the G140L grating with the 1280 Å setting, or the G130M gratings with the 1055 Å, 1096 Å, or 1222 Å settings.

G140L Grating with the 1280 Å Setting

The G140L/1280 Å setting has $R \sim 1500$ to 4000 (increasing approximately linearly with wavelength), with a wavelength range from less than 900 Å to 1165 Å (FUVB), with an effective area of 10 cm² between 900 Å and 1050 Å, and increasing rapidly to greater than 1000 cm² at 1150 Å.

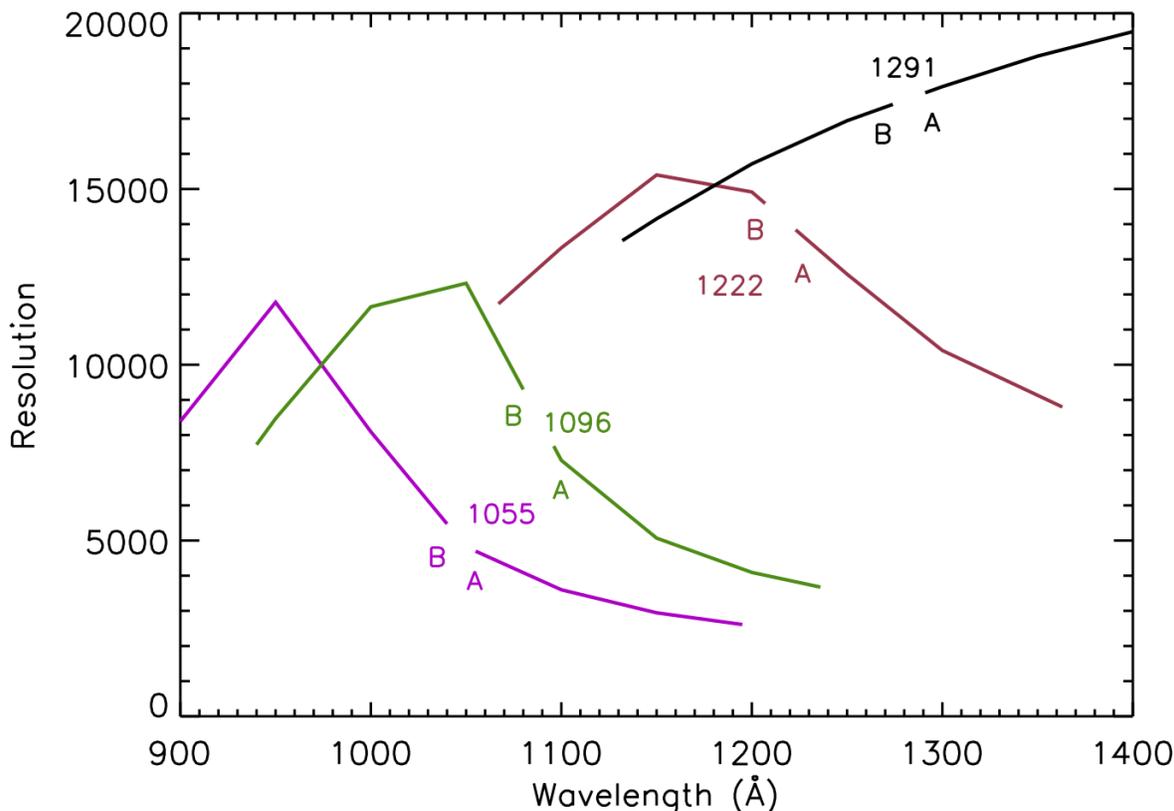
G130M Grating with the 1055 Å, 1096 Å, and 1222 Å Settings

The G130M spectral resolution at the 1055 Å and 1096 Å central wavelength settings has been substantially increased above values offered during previous cycles; they now allow resolutions between 8000 and 10,000 at many wavelengths below 1150 Å. These settings cover the 900 Å to 1236 Å wavelength range with an effective area of approximately 20 cm² between 900 Å and 1050 Å. The effective area increases steeply towards longer wavelengths, exceeding 1000 cm² by 1150 Å. Users should note, however, that for these modes, the focus values have been set to optimize the resolution over a limited part of their wavelength range (see [Figure 4.1](#)).

The resolution values quoted here are based on ray-trace models, so actual resolution may be slightly different. However, preliminary comparison with on-orbit test data appears consistent with the predictions of these models. At the 1055 Å setting, these ray-trace models predict that a resolution between 8000 to 10,000 can be obtained on segment B of the COS FUV detector between 900 Å and 970 Å, while for the 1096 Å setting, resolutions between 8000 and 12,000 can be obtained between 940 Å and 1080 Å. These settings will complement the G130M 1222 Å central wavelength setting that was first offered in Cycle 20, and which provides resolution of 12,000 to 15,000 between 1067 Å and 1172 Å. At longer wavelengths, the resolution offered by any of these settings will be inferior to that available with the original complement of G130M central wavelength settings (1291 Å, 1300 Å, 1309 Å, 1318 Å, and 1327 Å). Some targets that are too bright to observe at longer wavelengths with the COS G130M grating may be observable on the B segment with the 1055 Å and 1096 Å settings by turning off the A segment which covers the longer wavelengths. However, in this case, there is no usable wavelength calibration lamp spectrum recorded, and the spectrum observed on the B segment cannot be automatically corrected for mechanism drift or zeropoint offsets.

More information about the G130M modes can be found in the [COS Instrument Handbook](#).

Figure 4.1: Predicted Resolution as a Function of Wavelength for 1055 Å, 1096 Å, 1222 Å, and 1291 Å Central Wavelength Settings in Each COS FUV Segment



The predicted resolution as a function of wavelength for each segment of the COS FUV detector for 1055 Å, 1096 Å, 1222 Å, and 1291 Å central wavelength settings. These predictions are based on ray-trace models. Comparisons with on-orbit results less than 1140 Å are preliminary.

Near-ultraviolet Channel (NUV)

COS/NUV uses a 1024 x 1024 pixel Cs₂Te MAMA detector that is essentially identical to the STIS/NUV MAMA except that it has a substantially lower dark count. Four gratings may be used for spectroscopy. Portions of the first-order spectra from the gratings are directed onto the detector by three separate flat mirrors. Each mirror produces a single stripe of spectrum on the detector. For the low-dispersion grating, G230L, one or two first-order spectrum stripes are available, each covering ~400 Å of the entire 1700 Å to 3200 Å range at resolving power $R \sim 2100$ to 3900, depending upon wavelength. For high-dispersion gratings G185M, G225M, and G285M, three non-contiguous stripes of 35 Å are available in each exposure at resolving powers of 16,000 to 24,000. Panchromatic (1650 Å to 3200 Å) images of small fields (less than two arcseconds) may also be obtained at ~0.05 arcsec resolution in imaging mode.

COS FUV XDL Gain Sag

Prolonged exposure to light causes the COS FUV XDL detectors to become less efficient at photon-to-electron conversion, a phenomenon called “gain sag.” When a particular region of the detector is increasingly used, there is a corresponding decrease in the “pulse height” of the charge cloud generated by an individual photon. As long as the pulse heights are above a minimum threshold needed to distinguish real photons from background events, there is no loss in sensitivity. But as the average pulse height in a particular region approaches and then drops below this threshold, real photon pulses are increasingly misidentified as background, causing a decreasing effective throughput. Since the amount of gain sag increases with the total amount of previous illumination, the effects first appear in regions of the detector that are illuminated by the bright Lyman Alpha airglow line, but eventually, the entire spectrum is affected.

STScI is undertaking a number of actions to mitigate the effects of gain sag and extend the lifetime of the COS FUV XDL detector. On July 23, 2012 the COS FUV spectrum was relocated by 3.5" (about 1 mm) and now falls on a part of the detector where significant gain sag has not yet occurred. This should eliminate the “Lyman Alpha holes” and other gain sag artifacts for data obtained during Cycle 21. Throughput at this new location is very similar to that of the original position before the effects of gain sag. However, spectral resolution may be as much as 10% lower than the original resolution. See the [COS Web site](#) for additional information about calibration of this new lifetime position.

Optimizing the Science Return of COS

Fixed-pattern noise in the COS detectors limits the signal-to-noise that can be achieved in a single exposure (see Section 6.8 of the *COS Instrument Handbook*). A simple way to remove these detector features is to obtain exposures at multiple FP-POS or CENWAVE settings, both of which shift the spectrum on the detector, and combine them in wavelength space. This is especially important for the COS FUV detector as the fixed pattern noise is larger and more poorly characterized than that of the NUV detector. In addition, the consistent use of multiple FP-POS positions in the G130M and G140L 1280 Å settings will spread the bright geocoronal Lyman Alpha illumination and significantly delay the appearance of gain sag effects. Because this simple shift-and-add technique significantly improves the signal-to-noise ratio of the resulting spectrum, and will extend the lifetime of the COS FUV detector, proposers using the FUV channel who do not intend to use all four FP-POS settings for each CENWAVE setting must provide strong scientific justification for their observing strategy. A modest reduction in observational overheads will not normally be considered sufficient justification for not using all four FP-POS settings.

COS exposures may be obtained in either a time-tagged photon address (TIME-TAG) mode, in which the position, arrival time, and pulse height (for FUV observations) of each detected photon are saved in an event stream, or in accumulation (ACCUM) mode,

in which only the positions of the photon events are recorded. In TIME-TAG mode, which is the default observing mode, the time resolution is 32 milliseconds. ACCUM mode is designed for bright targets with high count rates that would otherwise overwhelm the detector electronics. Because the lower information content of ACCUM data reduces their utility for archival researchers, its use must be justified for each target. For details, see Section 6.2 of the [COS Instrument Handbook](#).

In both TIME-TAG and ACCUM mode, the [Astronomer's Proposal Tool \(APT\)](#) automatically schedules wavelength calibration exposures, either during science exposures or between them (see Section 6.7 of the [COS Instrument Handbook](#)). The COS data reduction pipeline (CALCOS) uses these data to adjust the zeropoint of the wavelength solution for the extracted spectra. It is possible to suppress the taking of wavelength calibration spectra, but since it significantly lessens the archival quality of COS data, it must be justified.

Observers who wish to employ non-optimal observing techniques must strongly justify their observing strategy in the “Description of Observations” section of their Phase I proposal. Non-optimal observing techniques should not normally be adopted solely for the purpose of producing a modest reduction of the observational overheads; in such cases the observer should normally just request adequate time to use the recommended optimal strategy (see [Section 9.2 of the Call for Proposals](#)).

4.5 Space Telescope Imaging Spectrograph (STIS)

The Space Telescope Imaging Spectrograph (STIS) was installed aboard *HST* in February 1997. This scientific instrument provides ultraviolet and optical spectroscopy and imaging through three channels. STIS can be used to obtain spatially resolved, long-slit (or slitless) spectroscopy over the 1150 Å to 10,300 Å wavelength range with spectral resolving power from $R \sim 500$ to 17,500. It can also be used to perform echelle spectroscopy over the 1150 Å - 3100 Å wavelength range at spectral resolving powers of $R \sim 30,000$ to 114,000, covering broad spectral ranges of $\Delta\lambda \sim 800$ Å and 200 Å, respectively. STIS can also be used for optical and solar-blind ultraviolet imaging. Three detectors, each with a 1024 x 1024 pixel format, support spectroscopy and imaging as follows:

- The Far Ultraviolet Channel (STIS/FUV-MAMA) uses a solar-blind, CsI, Multi-Anode Microchannel detector Array (MAMA), with a field of view of 25" x 25", a plate scale of 0.025 arcsec/pixel, covering the wavelength range from 1150 Å to 1700 Å.
- The Near Ultraviolet Channel (STIS/NUV-MAMA) uses a Cs₂Te MAMA detector with the same field of view and plate scale, and covers wavelengths between 1600 Å and 3100 Å.

- The **STIS/CCD** detector, a thinned and backside-illuminated SITE CCD with a coating optimized for the near-ultraviolet, covers the range from 1650 Å to 11,000 Å. This channel's field of view is 52" x 52" and the CCD has a plate scale of 0.05 arcsec/pixel.

The MAMA detectors can be used in ACCUM or TIME-TAG modes, with the latter supporting time-resolutions down to 125 microseconds. The STIS/CCD can be cycled in ~20 seconds when using small subarrays. The CCD and the MAMAs also provide coronagraphic spectroscopy in the visible and ultraviolet. Coronagraphic CCD imaging is also available. Each of the STIS detectors can also be used for imaging observations, however, only limited filter choices are available.

Summary of STIS changes after SM4

STIS was successfully repaired during Servicing Mission 4. Capabilities are very similar to those prior to the 2004 failure. Overall sensitivities have declined by only a few percent.

However, the STIS CCD has continued to accumulate radiation damage. The mean STIS CCD dark current is estimated to be 0.0165 e⁻/pixel/s during Cycle 21. Charge transfer efficiency (CTE) declines can also have a strong effect on faint sources observed with the STIS CCD. Users should remember that the STIS ETC does not correct for CTE losses. They can determine the loss due to CTE using the formula described in the [STIS Instrument Handbook](#) at:

http://www.stsci.edu/hst/stis/software/analyzing/scripts/cteloss_descrip.html

CTE effects also produce extended “tails” on hot pixels and cosmic rays that degrade images and spectra, creating an additional source of noise. See [STIS ISR 2011-02](#) for a description of how this can affect STIS CCD data. Use of the E1 aperture positions which place STIS spectra closer to the CCD readout edge will substantially mitigate CTE effects and is strongly recommended for faint targets.

After its initial recovery following Servicing Mission 4, the NUV-MAMA showed a much larger dark current than had been previously seen; however, this excess is slowly declining. For planning purposes users should assume that the STIS/NUV-MAMA dark current during Cycle 21 will be 0.0018 counts/pixel/sec. Updated information will be provided as it becomes available. For further details regarding STIS capabilities after Servicing Mission 4, and for any late breaking updates, see the Cycle 21 [STIS Instrument Handbook](#) and the [STIS Web site](#) at STScI.

4.6 Additional Observing Modes

4.6.1 Imaging Polarimetry

ACS/WFC provides imaging polarimetry at 0° , 60° , and 120° relative polarization angles. WFC3, STIS and COS do not have polarimetric capability. Please refer to [Section 6.1](#) of the *ACS Instrument Handbook* for more details.

4.6.2 Slitless Imaging Spectroscopy

Ultraviolet

There are several choices for slitless imaging spectroscopy in the ultraviolet ($\lambda < 3500 \text{ \AA}$). ACS/SBC has two prisms providing $R \sim 100$ spectroscopy (at 1210 \AA) from 1150 \AA to 1700 \AA . The WFC3/UVIS has a grism for $R \sim 70$ spectroscopy from 2000 \AA to 4000 \AA , and the STIS/NUV has a prism covering the range between 1150 \AA and 3000 \AA with $R \sim 2500$. In addition, any first-order STIS mode can be used for large aperture slitless spectroscopy over a $52'' \times 52''$ FOV (STIS CCD gratings) or a $25'' \times 25''$ FOV (STIS MAMA first-order gratings.)

Optical

ACS/WFC covers the wavelength range from 5500 \AA to $10,500 \text{ \AA}$ with a grism at $R \sim 100$. The STIS CCD also has a number of gratings that can be used for slitless spectroscopy over a $52'' \times 52''$ field of view at wavelengths ranging from as short as 1700 \AA to as long as $10,200 \text{ \AA}$.

Near-infrared

For near-infrared ($8000 \text{ \AA} < \lambda < 25,000 \text{ \AA}$) spectroscopy, WFC3/IR has a grism with $R \sim 210$ covering wavelengths between 8000 \AA and $11,500 \text{ \AA}$, and a grism with $R \sim 130$ from $11,000 \text{ \AA}$ to $17,000 \text{ \AA}$.

4.6.3 Ramp and Quad Filters

Ramp Filters

ACS has a set of ramp filters covering the wavelength range from 3100 \AA to $10,710 \text{ \AA}$ at 2% and 9% bandwidth. There are five ramp units; each have an inner, middle, and outer segment. The ACS/WFC can use all three segments, providing a total of 15 ramp filters. More information can be found in [Section 7.7.2](#) of the *ACS Instrument Handbook*.

Quad Filters

WFC3/UVIS contains five quad filters. Each is a 2 x 2 mosaic of filter elements with each quadrant providing a different bandpass for narrow-band line or continuum measurements. Please refer to [Section 6.5](#) of the [WFC3 Instrument Handbook](#) for additional information.

4.6.4 Coronagraphy

STIS aperture bars allow for spectroscopic coronagraphy, and the STIS 50CORON aperture provides various wedges and bars that can be used for unfiltered imaging coronagraphy with the STIS CCD.

4.6.5 Observations with Two Instruments - Parallel Observing

Observers are encouraged to submit programs that make use of simultaneous observations with two or more cameras. This can greatly increase the scientific value of individual programs and the public archive. There are two ways to obtain parallel observations: coordinated and pure parallels.

Coordinated Parallels:

As the name implies, coordinated parallel observations allow an observer to use multiple instruments simultaneously in a way that optimizes the telescope pointing (e.g., dither patterns or mosaicing), with exposure and readout times that satisfy the goals of both the primary and parallel science components of a single science program.

Pure Parallels:

Pure parallel observations are proposed independently of any primary GO science program, and are slightly more restrictive in the number of allowed parallel/primary instrument combinations than coordinated parallels. Implementation of pure parallel observing is done by identifying parallel scheduling opportunities that are compatible with primary COS and STIS spectrographic observations for the cycle. Accepted WFC3 and/or ACS pure parallel observations are then matched and structured to schedule simultaneously with those COS and STIS primary observations. Matching and structuring of parallel observations to prime observations, done at the start of the observing cycle, is intended to improve the execution rate for all accepted pure parallel programs.

Policies and Procedures:

The policies for coordinated and pure parallel observing, including allowed instrument usage, are found in the [Cycle 21 Call for Proposals](#).

Detailed descriptions of coordinated and pure parallel observing modes, guidelines for developing a proposal using these modes, and how they are implemented and scheduled, are found in the [Parallel Observations User Information Report](#) and the individual instrument handbooks.

4.7 Instrument Comparisons

Hubble Space Telescope observers are presented with several choices of instruments. In many situations, an observer will have to make a selection between complementary cameras, for example, ACS/WFC and WFC3/UVIS, or complementary spectrographs, COS and STIS.

The oldest instruments, STIS and ACS, suffer more severely from CTE losses due to the high radiation environment. The damaging effects of continuous radiation exposure on the CCDs are unavoidable, regardless of whether the camera is operating or not. For STIS, a “Summary of changes after SM4” is available at the end of [Section 4.5](#).

CTE for ACS/WFC has degraded to the level expected for more than nine years aboard *HST*. Much effort, both internal and external to the ACS Team, has gone into mitigating the science impact of ACS/WFC charge transfer inefficiency. The ACS Team has focused on developing a pixel-based CTE correction technique described by Anderson & Bedin ([2010, PASP, 122, 1035](#)) to correct for CTE losses. This correction technique has recently been incorporated in the CALACS pipeline. Please consult the [ACS Web page](#) for the latest details. CTE can also be mitigated by positioning a target close to one of the readout amplifiers.

For this cycle, Python Exposure Time Calculators (ETCs) for all instruments are available and can be found at <http://etc.stsci.edu/>. ETCs use a new computing tool called **PySynphot** (that has replaced the STSDAS **synphot** software package), and has access to the most up-to-date reference files.

As always, please consult the [Cycle 21 Announcement Web page](#) for the latest information on the status of HST instrumentation.

4.7.1 *HST* Imaging

ACS, STIS, and WFC3 cameras are available for Cycle 21. Decisions on which camera to use will be made based on wavelength, field of view, spatial resolution, sensitivity, and the availability of specific spectral elements or observing modes. Figures 4.2 to 4.5 provide a set of plots (based on WFC3 SMOV data¹ but still valid for current WFC3 operations) comparing throughput and discovery efficiency for the cameras.

In the far-ultraviolet ($\lambda < 2000 \text{ \AA}$) the ACS/SBC is the recommended camera over STIS/FUV-MAMA because it is more sensitive and has a larger number of available filters. For the near-ultraviolet ($\sim 2000 \text{ \AA} < \lambda < 3500 \text{ \AA}$), WFC3/UVIS is generally recommended over STIS/NUV-MAMA because of its larger field of view and superior

1. For IR throughputs, please refer to [WFC3 ISR 2009-30](#) and [WFC3 ISR 2011-08](#). For UVIS throughputs, [WFC3 ISR 2009-31](#) and [WFC3 ISR 2010-14](#).

sensitivity. [Table 4.1](#) contains a detailed comparison between WFC3/UVIS and STIS/NUV.22

Table 4.1: Imaging at Near-UV Wavelengths (200 nm - 350 nm)

	WFC3/UVIS	STIS/NUV-MAMA
FOV area (arcsec ²)	162" x 162" (26,183)	25" x 25" (625)
Broadband throughput @ 230, 330 nm	0.08, 0.19	0.026, 0.002
Pixel scale (arcsec)	0.040	0.025
Number of pixels	4k x 4k	1k x 1k
Read noise (e ⁻)	3.1	None
Dark current	7 (e ⁻ /pix/hr)	6.5 (cts/pix/hr)
Number of filters	13	9
Number of full-field filters	10	8 (2 ND)
Number of quad filters	3	1 ND

WFC3/UVIS has the highest throughput among *HST* imaging instrument in the wavelength range extending from its blue cut-off (at 200 nm) to ~400 nm. Beyond that wavelength range, the choice of which *HST* instrument is best suited for observations depends on the specific requirements of the science program.

Although the absolute throughput of ACS is higher at optical wavelengths, the excellent WFC3/UVIS efficiency in the range of 400 nm to 700 nm, coupled with its 20% smaller pixels, 50% lower readnoise, relatively small CTE corrections, and much lower dark current can make it the preferred instrument for some types of observations. For instance, WFC3/UVIS would be a better choice over ACS/WFC for primary science observations with *HST* that require several orbits to coadd signal from many exposures, in which case WFC3 may be the preferred instrument for even broadband F606W and F814W observations of faint sources. The choice between the two instruments will require careful predictions from the respective ETCs, factoring in detailed observational setup. Of course, WFC3 contains many more filters over its complete wavelength range than ACS/WFC, yet ACS offers a 50% larger field of view, both considerations potentially important for users. [Table 4.2](#) presents a detailed comparison between WFC3/UVIS and ACS/WFC.

Table 4.2: Imaging at Optical Wavelengths (350 nm - 1000 nm).

	WFC3/UVIS	ACS/WFC
FOV area (arcsec ²)	162" x 162" (26,183)	202" x 202" (40,804)
Broadband throughput ¹ @ B,V, I, z	0.23,0.28, 0.16, 0.09	0.34,0.41, 0.36, 0.20
Pixel scale (arcsec)	0.040	0.049
Number of pixels	4k x 4k	4k x 4k
Read noise (e ⁻)	3.1	5
Dark current (e ⁻ /pix/hr)	7	22
Number of filters	49	27
Number of full-field filters	32	12
Number of quad filters	17	15

1. Average throughput at 10 nm bandpass at the pivot wavelength (B = F438W, V = F606W, I = F814W, z = F850LP).

In the near-infrared ($8000 \text{ \AA} < \lambda < 25,000 \text{ \AA}$) the WFC3/IR has superior throughput and a much larger field of view than the now-defunct NICMOS. The data obtained with WFC3/IR should be easier to reduce and calibrate due to accurate bias subtraction made possible by the presence of reference pixels. WFC3/IR is currently the only option to perform near-infrared observations with *HST* because NICMOS is not be available for observations in Cycle 21. [Table 4.3](#) provides a comparison between WFC3/IR and three NICMOS channels.

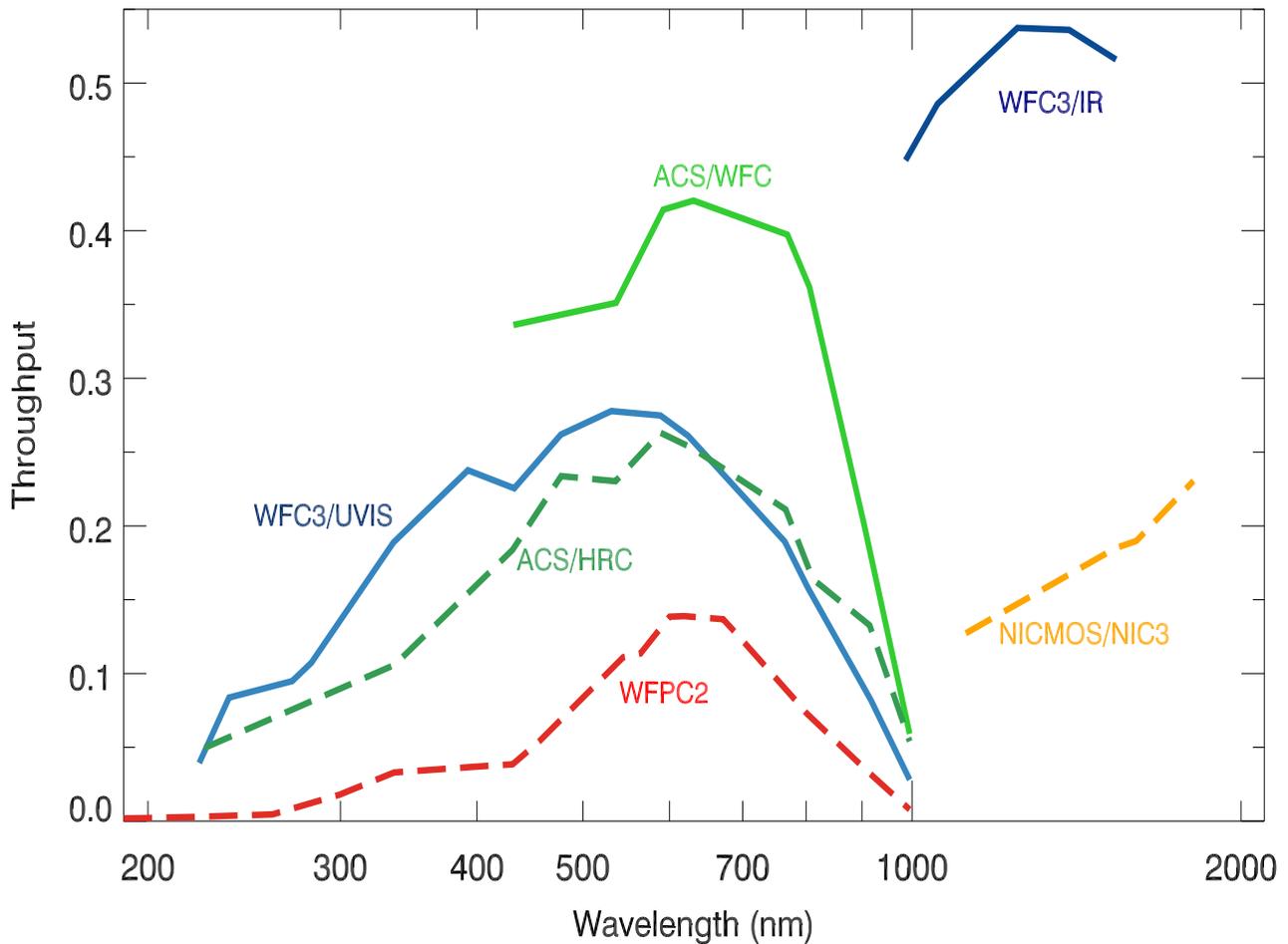
Table 4.3: Imaging at Near-Infrared Wavelengths (800 nm - 2500 nm).

	WFC3/IR	NIC3	NIC2	NIC1
FOV area (arcsec ²)	123" x 136" (16,728)	51" x 51" (2601)	19" x 19" (361)	11" x 11" (121)
Broadband throughput @ 1.1, 1.6 μm	0.49, 0.50	0.13, 0.20	0.14, 0.20	0.12, 0.18
Wavelength range (μm)	0.9- 1.7	0.8 - 2.5	0.8 - 2.5	0.8 - 1.8
Pixel scale (arcsec)	0.13	0.200	0.075	0.043
Number of pixels	1014 x 1014	256 x 256	256 x 256	256 x 256
Read noise, CDS (e ⁻)	21	29	26	26
Number of filters	15	16	16	16
Number of polarizer	0	0	3	3

The following four figures present a graphical comparison of the *HST* imaging detectors with respect to several useful parameters: system throughput, discovery efficiency, limiting magnitude, and extended source survey time.

System throughputs as a function of wavelength are shown in Figure 4.2. The plotted quantities are end-to-end throughputs, including filter transmissions calculated at the pivot wavelength of each broad-band filter.

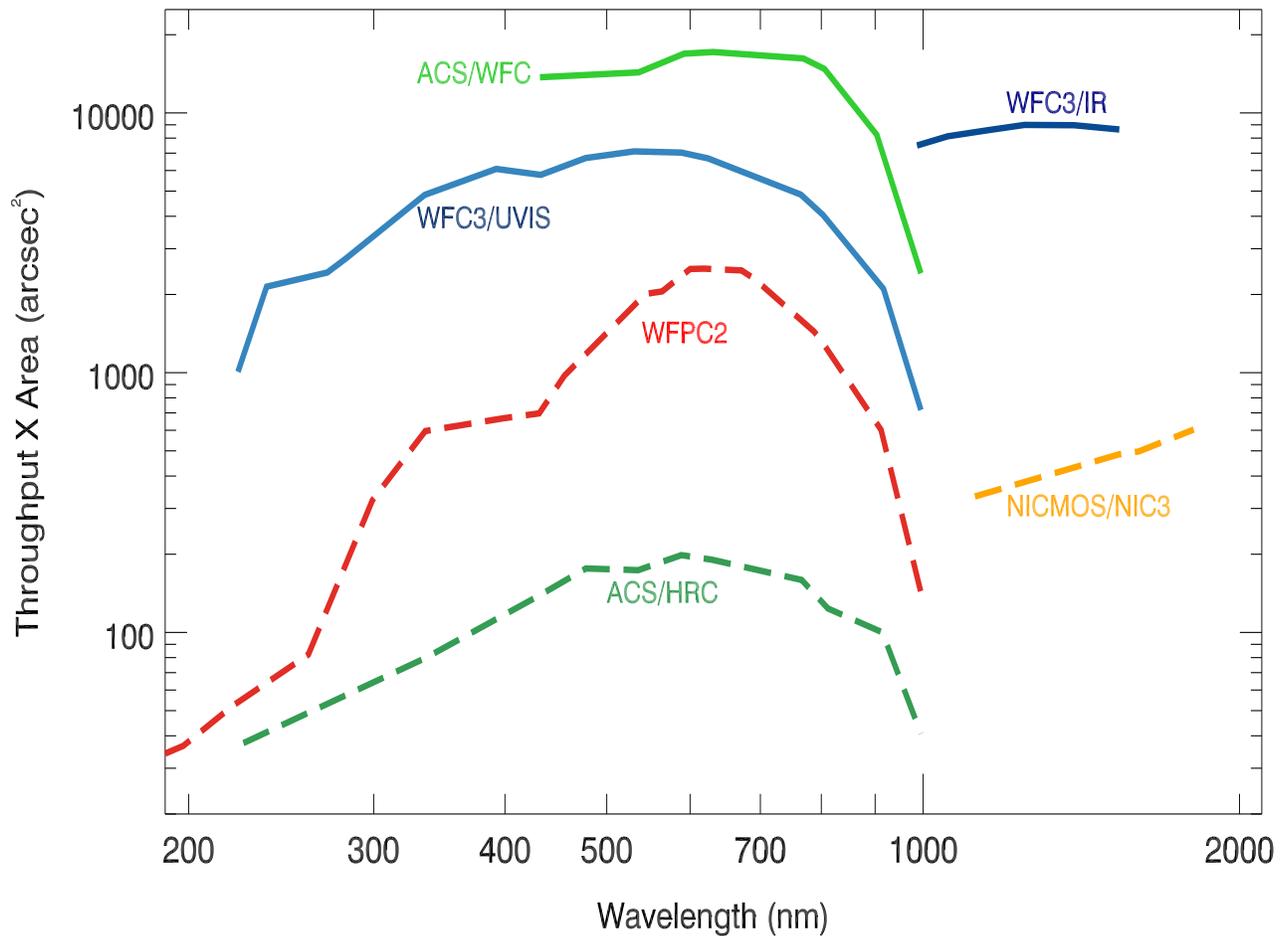
Figure 4.2: HST Total System Throughputs



Full lines represent instruments that will be offered during Cycle 21. Dashed lines represent instruments that are not available for Cycle 21 (HRC, NICMOS) and a previously flown instrument (WFPC2).

Discovery efficiencies of the cameras, defined as the system throughput multiplied by the field of view area, are shown in Figure 4.3.

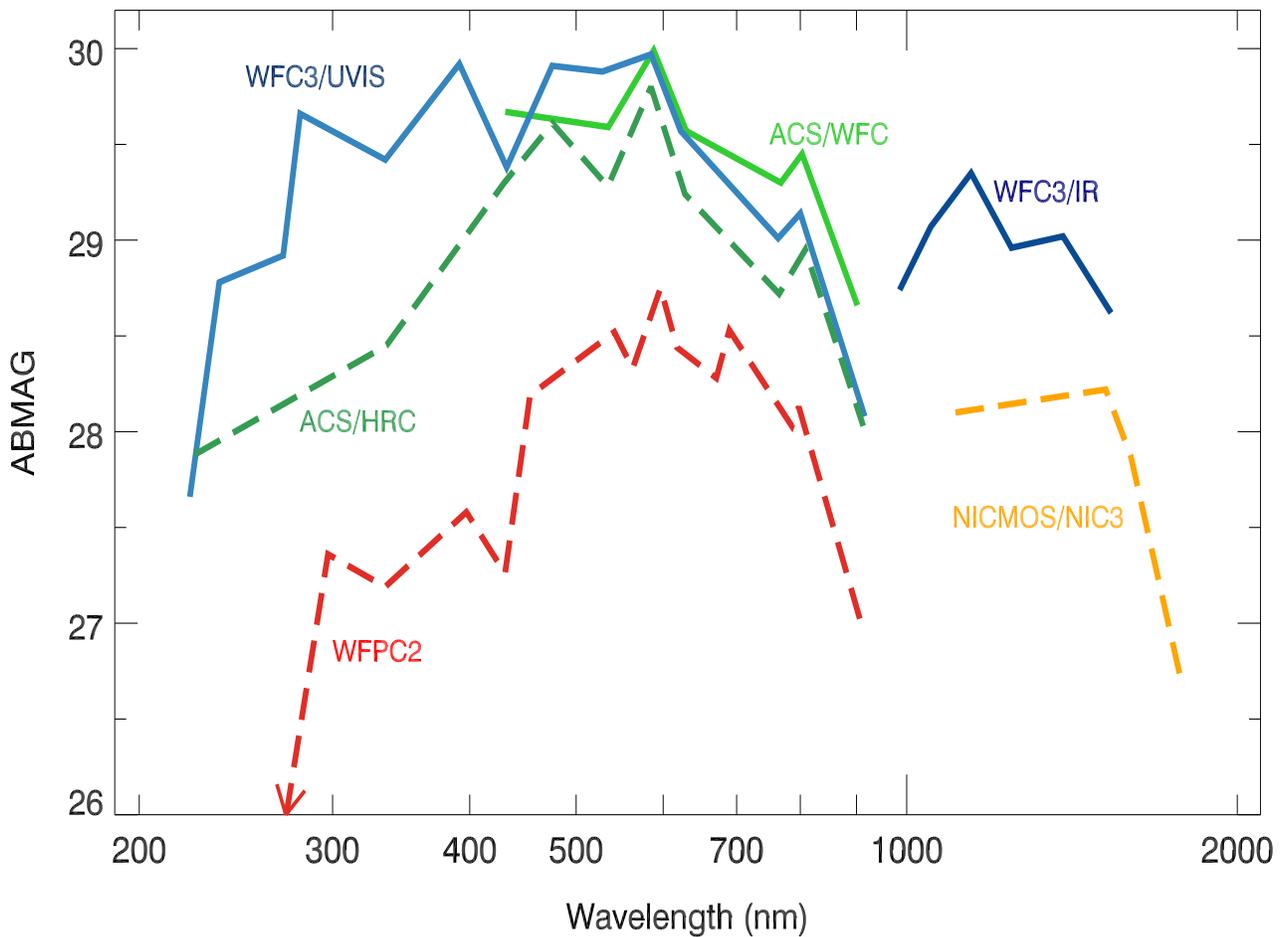
Figure 4.3: HST Survey Discovery Efficiencies



Full lines represent instruments that will be offered during Cycle 21. Dashed lines represent instruments that are not available for Cycle 21 (HRC, NICMOS) and a previously flown instrument (WFC2).

The point source limiting magnitude achieved with a signal-to-noise of 5 in a 10 hour exposure time with optimal extraction is shown in Figure 4.4.

Figure 4.4: Point-Source Limiting Magnitude



Full lines represent instruments that will be offered during Cycle 21. Dashed lines represent instruments that are not available for Cycle 21 (HRC, NICMOS) and a previously flown instrument (WFC2).

COS is optimized for observing faint point source targets, making it the instrument of choice for such objects. COS has an aperture of 2.5" in diameter. COS/FUV spatial resolution is limited to 1", while COS/NUV spatial resolution is approximately 0.05". However, for sources larger than approximately 1" perpendicular to the dispersion direction, portions of the spectrum may overlap on the NUV detector. Therefore, when spatial resolution is required, STIS is usually the preferred instrument. STIS first order NUV and FUV MAMA modes have a spatial resolution of about 0.05" over a 25" long slit, while STIS CCD spectral modes (1900 Å - 10,200 Å) have a spatial resolution of about 0.1" with a 52" long slit.

STIS high dispersion echelle modes have significantly higher spectral resolution than COS ($R \sim 100,000$ vs. $R \sim 20,000$), which is essential for some science programs. In addition, the STIS/NUV medium resolution echelle mode, E230M, has a wider wavelength coverage in a single exposure (~ 800 Å) than does a single COS/NUV medium resolution exposure (100 Å to 120 Å in three discontinuous pieces). Despite the sensitivity advantage of COS in the NUV, when complete coverage of a broad wavelength range is needed, STIS is the more efficient choice. STIS also has a wider variety of apertures than COS; this includes a number of neutral density apertures that makes STIS the preferred instrument for many UV bright objects. Given the low usage of most COS/NUV modes, it is likely that calibrations for comparable STIS/NUV modes will be more robust.

A useful comparison of COS and STIS at ultraviolet wavelengths is given in [Table 4.4](#).

Table 4.4: Spectroscopy at Ultraviolet Wavelengths

		COS/FUV	COS/NUV	STIS/FUV	STIS/NUV
Spectral coverage (Å)		900 - 1775 (M) 900 - 2050 (L)	1700 - 3200 (M) 1650 - 3200 (L)	1150 - 1700 ---	1650 - 3100 ---
Effective area (cm ²)					
950 Å (FUV)		20 (G130M)	---	---	---
1300 Å (FUV)		3000 (M)	600 (M)	400 (M)	350 (M)
2500 Å (NUV)		1800 (L)	750 (L)	1700 (L)	900 (L)
Resolving power	H	---	---	114,000	114,000
	M	16,000 - 21,000	16,000 - 24,000	11,500 - 45,800	9100 - 30,000
$R = \lambda/d\lambda$	M ($\lambda < 1150$)	13,000 & 1000 - 3000	---	---	---
	L	1500 - 4000	2100 - 3200	1000	500 - 1005
Number of pixels along dispersion		16,384 ¹ (32,768) ¹	1024	1024 (2048)	1024 (2048)
Background ² (counts/sec/resel)		2.6×10^{-4}	8.9×10^{-3}	1.5×10^{-3}	1.1×10^{-2}
Background Equivalent Flux (ergs/cm ² /sec/Å)		5.15×10^{-17} G130M at 1264 Å	5.0×10^{-15} G225M at 2160 Å	9.0×10^{-15} E140M at 1297.5 Å	8.0×10^{-15} E230M at 2581 Å

1. The first number is number of pixels along the dispersion per segment; the second number is for both segments

2. One resel is considered 6x10 pixels for COS/FUV, 3x3 pixels for COS/NUV, 2x5 pixels for STIS/FUV, and 2x3 pixels for STIS/NUV.

The throughputs of COS and STIS in the ultraviolet, including the effect of the *HST* OTA, are shown in Figure 4.6. STIS throughputs do not include slit losses. The effective area of COS modes below 1150 Å is shown in Figure 4.7.

Figure 4.6: Throughputs for COS and STIS in the FUV and NUV.

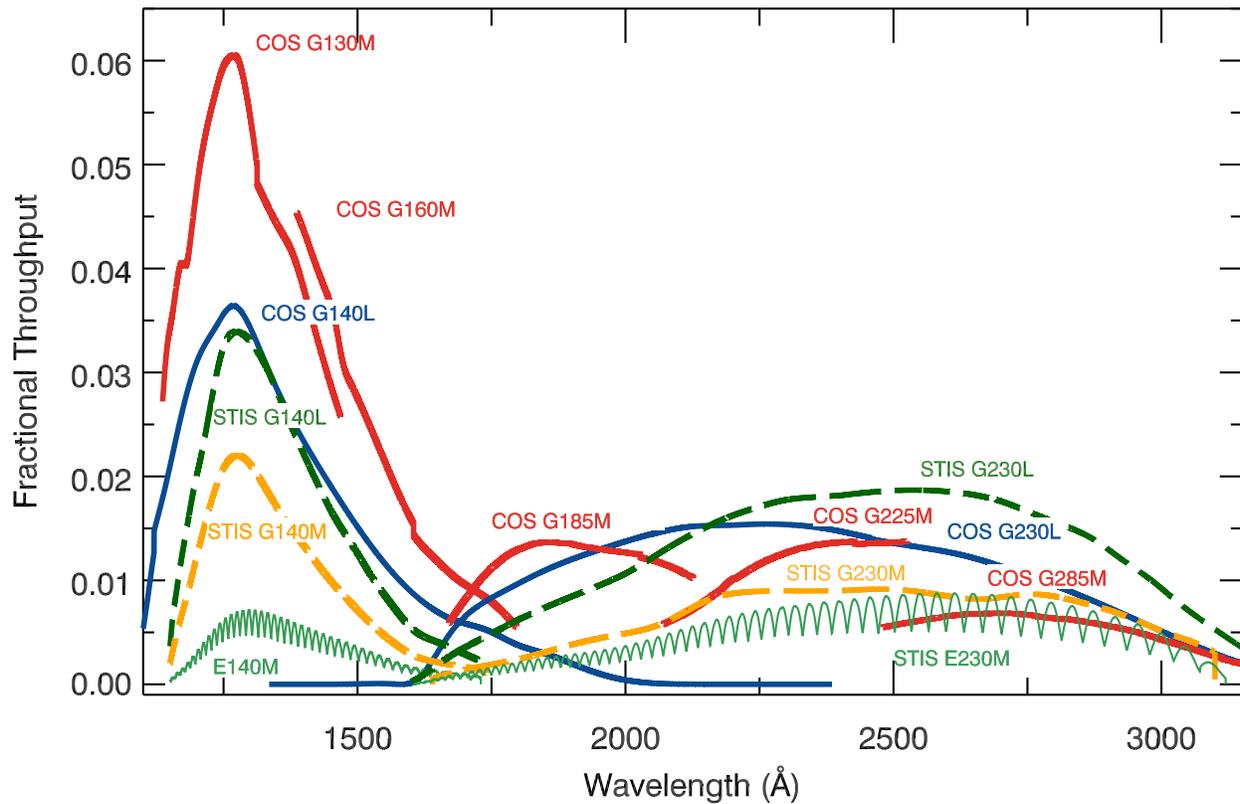
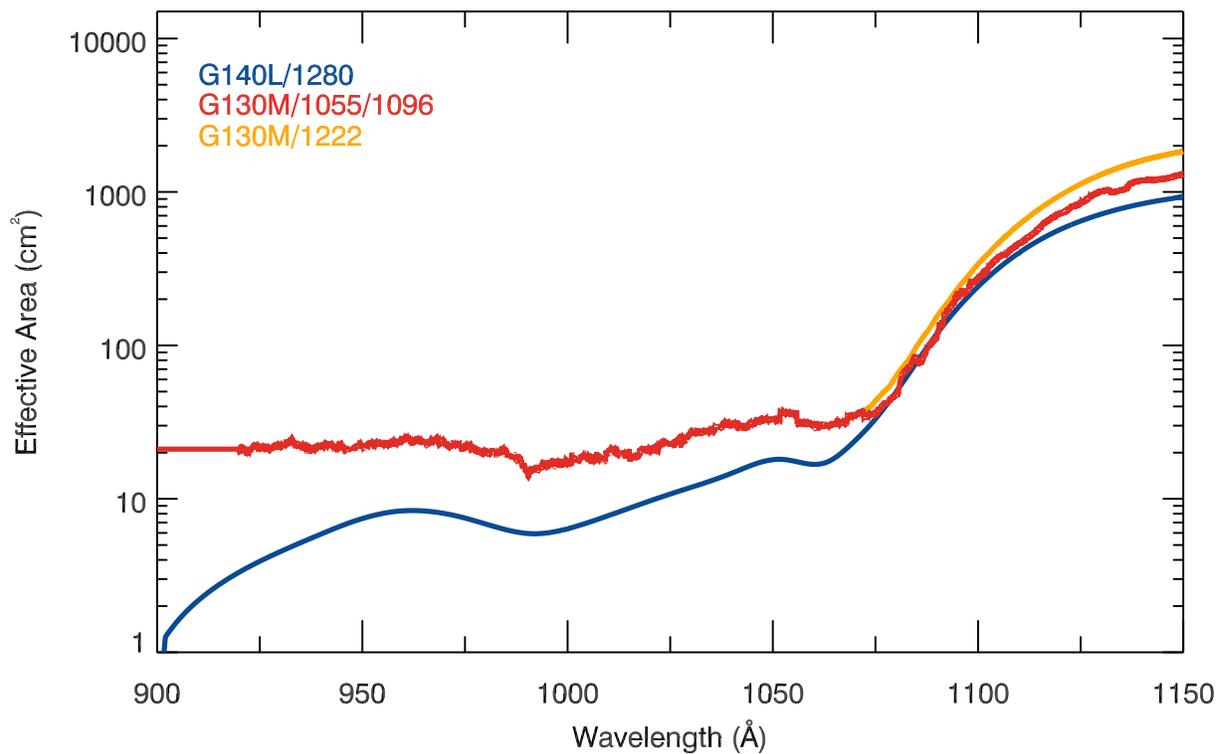


Figure 4.7: Effective Area for COS Below 1150 Å



A comparison of the effective area of the G130M modes (red) with that of G140L (blue). The G130M effective area below 920 Å is not well characterized, so the value at 920 Å is used to extrapolate to shorter wavelengths. The new mode (G130M/1222 Å) is also shown.



CHAPTER 5:

Observing Considerations

In this chapter...

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5.1 Bright-Object Constraints

Some scientific instruments must be protected against over-illumination. Observations that violate these protections cannot be executed and should not be proposed. The constraints discussed below are *safety* constraints.

Data may also be affected by bright objects at limits that are substantially fainter than the safety limits discussed in the following sections. Such bright object-related effects include non-linearity, saturation, and residual image effects. Please consult the relevant [HST Instrument Handbooks](#) (see [Section 1.3](#)) for details.

5.1.1 ACS, COS & STIS

ACS and STIS CCDs have no safety-related brightness limits.

The MAMA detectors in the ACS/SBC, COS (NUV), and STIS, as well as the COS/XDL (FUV) detector, can be damaged by excessive levels of illumination and are therefore protected by hardware safety mechanisms. In order to avoid triggering their safety mechanisms, successful proposers using these detectors are required to perform

a detailed check of the field surrounding their targets for excessively bright sources (this must be done by the Phase II deadline). Bright object checks can be done using tools in APT. Exceptions to Phase II bright object checks are moving targets; these must be cleared after scheduling windows have been established.

Bright object countrate limits are mode dependent. Specific values are given in the instrument handbooks including example magnitude screening limits for astronomical objects observed in the most commonly used modes. In addition, the Exposure Time Calculators (ETCs), accessible from the [HST Instruments Web page](#), can be used to determine if a particular target and instrument configuration combination exceeds the global or local countrate screening limits.

Objects with strong UV fluxes (e.g., early-type stars) can have a screening limit as faint as $V = 19$. Therefore, proposers using any of these health and safety instrument modes must refer to the relevant instrument handbooks for instructions on performing a detailed analysis for their specific sources, and discuss the results in the Description of the Observations section of the Phase I proposal (see [Section 9.2 of the Call for Proposals](#)). Both the targets and other objects in the FOV will have to be cleared during Phase II, but if the field is particularly crowded or if any object in the FOV is known to pose a brightness concern, observers are asked to explain, in the “Description of Observations” section of the Phase I program, how they propose to clear them during Phase II.

For the STIS MAMAs, these limits are given in Section 7.7 of the [STIS Instrument Handbook](#). For the COS XDL and MAMA, screening limits are given in Chapter 9 of the [COS Instrument Handbook](#). For the SBC, the V magnitude screening limits are quoted in Section 7.2 of the [ACS Instrument Handbook](#). Note that for SBC prism spectroscopy, a direct image must be added manually to provide the wavelength calibration, and it will drive the safety issue since the direct filters are more sensitive than the prisms. This image must be included in the Observing Summary (see [Section 8.15 of the Call for Proposals](#)) and the safety discussion.

In the case of irregular variables that are either known to undergo unpredictable outbursts, or belong to classes of objects that are subject to outbursts, the proposer must determine whether the target will violate the bright object limits during outburst. If a violation is possible, the proposer must outline a strategy that will ensure that the target is safe to observe with COS, STIS/MAMA or ACS/SBC. The observing strategy might include additional observations, obtained over a timescale appropriate to the particular type of variable object, with either *HST* or ground-based telescopes. If *HST* data are to be used for this purpose, the required orbits must be requested in Phase I (see [Section 4.1.3 of the Call for Proposals](#)). STScI reserves the right to limit the number of visits requiring quiescence verification observations within 20 days or less of an HST observation to no more than 12 such visits per Cycle. Further details about these procedures are presented in [ACS ISR 06-04](#). The general policies described there apply to the STIS/MAMA and COS detectors as well, with suitable scaling for the differences in the exact Bright Object Protection (BOP) limits for each detector and mode. These limits are described in the individual instrument handbooks.

5.1.2 FGS

Objects as bright as $V = 3.0$ may be observed if the 5-magnitude neutral-density filter (F5ND) is used. Observations of all objects brighter than $V = 8.0$ should be performed with this filter. A hardware limitation prevents the FGS target acquisition from succeeding for any target brighter than $V = 8.0$ (3.0 with F5ND.)

5.1.3 WFC3

There are no safety-related brightness limits for WFC3. Furthermore, over-exposure of UVIS images does not leave persistent signals in subsequent exposures. Signals in IR images that are greater than approximately half full-well do persist and have significant implications for design of observing strategies and data analysis. See the [WFC3 Instrument Handbook](#) for more information.

5.2 Target Acquisitions

Target acquisition is the procedure used to ensure that the target is in the field of view of the requested aperture to the level of accuracy required by the observer. There are several distinct methods of target acquisition; each method has a different approach and different accuracy and will take different amounts of time and resources to complete. The required level of accuracy depends on the size of the aperture used to obtain the science data and on the nature of the science program.

5.2.1 Target Acquisition without the Ground System

Blind acquisition

For blind acquisition, guide stars are acquired and the FGSs are used for pointing control. The pointing is accurate to the guide star position uncertainty, which is approximately $0.3''$ RMS, plus the instrument-to-FGS alignment error.

Onboard acquisition

For onboard acquisition, software specific to the scientific instrument centers the fiducial point onto the target. Onboard target acquisitions are needed for COS and STIS spectroscopic observations (except slitless) and all coronagraphic observations with STIS. WFC3 does not have onboard acquisition capabilities, which means that all WFC3 target acquisitions are blind acquisitions. For specific information on methods and expected pointing accuracies, see the [HST Instrument Handbooks](#).

Early acquisition

For early acquisition, an image is taken in an earlier visit and analyzed by the PI. The PI may then update the target coordinates in the Phase II proposal for use with subsequent visits.

5.2.2 Target Acquisition with Ground System Support

Target acquisitions that cannot be accomplished successfully or efficiently via one of the above mentioned methods may still be possible with STScI ground system support. This is accomplished by analyzing certain data, calculating and uplinking appropriate pointing corrections to the telescope.

One example is a technique to avoid repeating multi-stage target acquisitions for an object that will be observed in several visits with the same instrument configuration, using the same guide stars. Multi-stage target acquisitions to center a target in a small aperture (as in STIS) consume a large fraction of viewing time in an orbit. However, if the offsets are determined from engineering and image data obtained from the initial successful target acquisition, those offsets can then be applied to subsequent visits. Request for this support is implicit in the specification of the “Save Offset” and “Use Offset” special requirements in the [Phase II proposal](#).

5.3 Solar System Targets

Objects within the Solar System move with respect to the fixed stars. *HST* has the capability to point at and track moving targets, including planets, their satellites and surface features on them, with sub-arcsecond accuracy. However, there are a variety of practical limitations on the use of these capabilities that must be considered before addressing the feasibility of any particular investigation. Proposals to observe the Moon, for example, will be permitted in Cycle 21. Please consult the [Lunar Observations User Information Report](#) (UIR-2007-01) for more information.

HST is capable of tracking moving targets with the same precision achieved for fixed targets. This is accomplished by maintaining FGS Fine Lock on guide stars, and driving the FGS star sensors in the appropriate path, thus moving the telescope to track the target. Tracking under FGS control is technically possible for apparent target motions up to 5 arcsec/s. In practice, however, FGS tracking of a fast moving target may be able to accommodate a full HST orbit’s worth of observing even if the target motion forces the guide stars out of the FGS apertures before completion of the orbit; in such cases, it is possible to continue observing under (less accurate) gyro guiding.

The track for a moving target is derived from its orbital elements. Orbital elements for all planets and their satellites are available at STScI. For other objects, the Principal Investigator (PI) must provide orbital elements for the target in the Phase II proposal. The “Requires Ephemeris Correction” special requirement, described in the [Phase II Proposal Instructions](#) can be used to insert an offset shortly before the observation is executed to eliminate “zeropoint” errors due to an inaccurate ephemeris. See [Section 4.1.4 of the Call for Proposals](#) for restrictions on observations of Solar System targets.

5.4 Offsets, Patterns, and Dithering

Offsets are routinely used to reposition a target in the instrument field of view. The size of the offset is limited by the requirement that both guide stars remain within the respective fields of view of their FGSs. Offsets within single detectors (the most common type) can be performed to within $\pm 0.003''$. Offsets that continue across separate visits (when executed with the same guide stars) will typically have an accuracy of $\sim 0.05''$.

Patterns are used to place the telescope at multiple positions to allow for dithered or mosaiced observations. Patterns can define a linear, spiral, or parallelogram series of observation points. Patterns can also be combined to produce a more complex series of observation points. In addition, “convenience patterns” have been predefined to represent typical dither and mosaic strategies; for details see the Phase II Instructions available at the [Phase II Program Preparation Web page](#). The possible pattern area is limited by the requirement that the same guide stars be used throughout the pattern. This implies a maximum of about 120 arcseconds of linear motion.

For most small- or medium-sized imaging programs (i.e., up to a few orbits per target/field combination), dither patterns are designed to provide half-pixel subsampling, and to move bad pixels and inter-chip gaps to different locations on the sky. Larger programs may benefit from more complex dithering strategies, to provide, for example, even finer subsampling of the detector pixels. The data can be combined using the [DrizzlePac](#) software provided as part of [PyRAF/STSDAS](#). More details are provided in the [DrizzlePac Handbook](#).

In general, undithered observations with the ACS CCDs, and WFC3’s CCD and IR detectors, will not be approved without strong justification for why it is *required* for the scientific objectives. Otherwise, hot pixels and other detector artifacts will compromise the program and the archival value of the data. Further details about the options and advantages of ACS patterns can be found in the [ACS Instrument Handbook](#), the [Phase II Proposal Instructions](#), and the [ACS Dither Web page](#). Information on dithering for WFC3 observations is found in Appendix C of the [WFC3 Instrument Handbook](#), the [Phase II Proposal Instructions](#), and [ISR WFC3 2010-09](#).

STIS CCD observations may normally benefit from dithering to eliminate hot pixels and improve PSF sampling, although for spectroscopic observations, this may complicate data reduction. See the [STIS Instrument Handbook](#) and the [Phase II Proposal Instructions](#) for further details.

5.5 Spatial Scans

Spatial scan capability, available only for WFC3, facilitates cutting edge photometric and astrometric observations of very bright targets. This mode supports observations that otherwise would result in detector saturation, and it provides the potential to expand the use of WFC3 to new areas of scientific discovery. For some science applications, this mode can also result in greater scientific return using fewer *HST* orbits.

The use of spatial scans is not permitted with coordinated or pure parallels, moving targets, and internal targets. Additionally, scan exposures may not use the optional parameter `CR-SPLIT` and may not have special requirements that force them to occur at the same spacecraft position as another exposure. Please see the [Phase II Proposal Instructions](#), the [WFC3 Instrument Handbook](#) and [ISR WFC3 2012-08](#) for more details on this mode.

Orbit Calculation for a Phase I Proposal

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6.1 Overview of an Observing Program

6.1.1 General Observer (GO) Programs

Definitions (*HST* Orbits, Visibility Periods, and Visits)

HST GO observing time is counted in terms of *orbits*. Each 96-minute orbit contains a certain amount of useful time when the target can be observed, called the *visibility period*. The length and timing of the visibility period depends on the declination of the target and on whether there are any special scheduling constraints. Orbits are grouped into larger units called *visits*; a visit is a series of one or more exposures on a target, including overheads, that will execute in one or more consecutive orbits.

Components of a Visit

The orbits in a visit generally contain the following components:

- Guide star acquisition and re-acquisition of a target is required to ensure that *HST* can maintain adequate pointing during each orbit. Guide star acquisition is needed for the first orbit in a visit, and re-acquisition is needed for subsequent orbits in that same visit. See [Section 3.2](#) for details on telescope guiding.

- Target acquisition is needed if the target must be placed in an instrument aperture. Imaging observations (unless they are coronagraphic) generally do not require a target acquisition. See [Section 5.2](#) for details on target acquisition strategies.
- The science exposures.
- Instrument overheads (e.g., the time required to set up the instrument and read out the data).
- Telescope repositioning overheads for small angle maneuvers such as pattern dithers and offsets.
- Special calibration observations which may be required if the accuracy provided by the standard calibrations is inadequate for the goals of the project (see [Section 4.3 of the Call for Proposals](#)).

Preparing a Phase I Program

Use the following steps to calculate the resources required for a GO program:

1. Define the observations (instrument set-up, number of exposures, exposure times, etc.) for each target. Use the instrument handbooks at the [HST Instruments Web page](#) and the [Exposure Time Calculator](#) (ETC) tools as primary resources.
2. Group observations into separate visits following the guidelines in [Section 6.2](#).
3. Determine the visibility period of each target in the proposal (described in [Section 6.3](#)). Programs requesting 100 or more orbits in a single cycle must use the visibility periods listed in [Table 6.1](#). For LARGE programs, these visibility periods will be enforced for approved programs in Phase II.
4. Compute the times required for guide star acquisitions, target acquisitions, instrument overheads, and telescope repositioning overheads (described in [Section 6.4](#) and [Appendix A](#)). See [Section 3.2.3 of the Call for Proposals](#).
5. Lay out all the exposure and overhead times for the program into visits (described in [Section 6.5](#)) and add up the number of orbits from each visit to obtain the total orbit request. Each visit must consist of an integer number of orbits. Partial orbits are not granted.

6.1.2 Snapshot Programs

In a Phase I Snapshot proposal, the PI specifies a requested number of targets, rather than a requested number of orbits. The exposure times and overhead times for Snapshot observations are calculated in similar fashion as for GO observations. *The observations for a Snapshot target, including overheads, must not exceed 45 minutes.* See [Section 3.3 of the Call for Proposals](#) for detailed policies and procedures for Snapshot observations.

6.2 *HST* Visits

6.2.1 Defining New Visits and Optimizing Scheduling Efficiency and Flexibility

Guidelines and Rules

The following recommended guidelines were put in place to ensure scheduling efficiency and flexibility, and to maximize the number of scheduling opportunities during the *HST* observing cycle:

1. For health and safety reasons, observations using the STIS MAMAs and ACS/SBC should not exceed five orbits.
2. Exposures should be ordered and grouped such that instrument overheads occur between orbital viewing periods in multi-orbit visits.
3. Changes in *HST* pointing within an orbit should not exceed ~ 2 arcminutes. This can be due to an explicit change in target position (e.g., POS TARG, pattern, aperture change) or the use of a new target. *Changes larger than 2 arcminutes introduce major slews which may be accommodated only if science goals dictate and conditions allow it.*

A new visit is **required** if any of the following conditions occur:

1. A change in *HST* pointing of greater than $\sim 1^\circ$.
2. The interval of time between repeated or periodic exposures creates an empty visibility period (an orbit with no exposures).
3. There is a required change in telescope orientation between observations (e.g., for STIS long-slit spectra along different position angles on the sky).

A more complete explanation of the rationale behind these guidelines and rules can be found at:

<http://www.stsci.edu/hst/programs/recommendations>

The practical implementation of these guidelines is dictated by the details of the telescope and instrument operating characteristics. Proposers should use the Phase I documentation and proposal tools to gain insight into how well a proposed observing scenario satisfies each of the guidelines.

In general, the rule of thumb is that “smaller is better.” Thus, smaller visit durations, target separations, and instrument configurations are better, where “better” refers to telescope scheduling efficiency and flexibility. STScI will work with observers (in Phase II) to find the best observing strategy that satisfies the science goals while following these guidelines as closely as possible.

6.2.2 Instrument Specific Limitations on Visits

For all science instruments, there are instrument-specific restrictions on the definition of a visit.

ACS and WFC3: Data Volume Constraints

If full frame ACS or WFC3 data are taken at the highest possible rate (~6 ACS/WFC or WFC3 images per nominal orbit, or ~12 images per CVZ orbit) for several consecutive orbits, it is possible to accumulate data faster than it can be transmitted to the ground. High data volume proposals will be reviewed and on some occasions, users may be requested to divide the proposal into different visits or consider using subarrays. Users can achieve higher frame rates by using subarrays, at the expense of having a smaller field of view; see the [ACS Instrument Handbook](#) or [WFC3 Instrument Handbook](#) for details.

FGS: Astrometry

For astrometric observations using FGS1R, each individual set (consisting of target object and reference objects) may be contained in one visit if there is no telescope motion made during the sequence.

Coronagraphy

Most STIS coronagraphic observations will likely be single visits that use the full orbit for science observations.

Proposals requesting two coronagraphic observations at different roll angles in the same orbit will have the following requirements:

- Each acquisition (ACQ) and its corresponding science exposures must be scheduled as a separate visit.
- Each visit must not exceed 22 minutes, including guide star acquisition, ACQ, exposure time, and overhead.
- No more than two ACQs within one orbit will be allowed. The effectiveness of the roll-within-an-orbit technique has been shown to depend heavily on the attitude of the telescope preceding the coronagraphic observation. Thus, using this technique does not guarantee cleaner PSF subtraction.

As an extra insurance policy, coronagraphic observers may want to consider adding an extra orbit for each new pointing. Thermal changes in the telescope are likely to be significantly smaller in the second and subsequent orbits on a target than in the first orbit.

Coronagraphic observations requiring particular telescope orientations (e.g., positioning a companion or disk between diffraction spikes) are time-critical and must be described in the ‘Special Requirements’ section of a Phase I proposal (see [Section 9.3 of the Call for Proposals](#)).

STScI will provide standard calibration reference files, flat fields, and darks for calibration purposes. Contemporary reference files in support of coronagraphic observations are not solicited or normally approved for GO programs, but coronagraphic observers who can justify the need for contemporary calibration observations must include the additional orbit request in the Phase I proposal. All calibration data (regardless of the program) are automatically made public.

STIS: CCD and MAMA Observations in the Same Visit

In order to preserve SAA-free orbits for MAMA observations, STIS programs that contain both CCD and MAMA science observations (excluding target acquisitions) must be split into separate CCD and MAMA visits. Exceptions to this rule may be allowed if one of the following three conditions is met:

- There is a well justified scientific need for interspersed MAMA and CCD observations.
- There is less than 30 minutes of science observing time (including overheads) using the CCD.
- The target is observed for only one orbit.

6.3 The Visibility Period

The *visibility period* is the amount of unocculted time per orbit during which observations of a given target can be made. [Table 6.1](#) gives the visibility period for fixed targets of given declination, for moving targets (assumed to be near the ecliptic plane), and for cases in which the special requirements **CVZ** ([Section 2.2.1](#)), **LOW SKY** ([Section 8.16.12 of the Call for Proposals](#)), and **SHADOW** ([Section 8.16.12 of the Call for Proposals](#)) are used.

The listed visibility time for the CVZ (96 minutes, i.e., the entire *HST* orbit) assumes that there are no SAA intersections in these orbits (see [Section 2.2.2](#)). This is the visibility time that should be used for planning CVZ observations, unless the proposer knows that he or she may have to observe in orbits that are SAA-impacted. In the latter case, the visibility time is approximately 70 minutes per orbit. Note that CVZ orbital visibility should *not* be requested if there are special background emission or timing requirements (see [Section 2.2.1](#)).

Also included in [Table 6.1](#) are visibilities suitable for use in Large Programs (see [Section 3.2.2 of the Call for Proposals](#)). Proposers submitting Large Programs should consult the Large Program Scheduling User Information Report which can be found on the *HST* Documents page (linked from the [Cycle 21 Announcement Web page](#)). This document contains a discussion of the issues surrounding Large Program scheduling.

Table 6.1: Orbit Visibility in Three-gyro Mode.

Target	Declination (degrees)	Visibility (min)	LARGE visibility (min)	LOW visibility (min)	SHADOW visibility (min)
Moving	object near ecliptic plane	54	50	47	25
Fixed	0 – 30	54	50	47	25
Fixed	30 - 40	55	50	48	25
Fixed	40 - 50	57	50	48	25
Fixed	50 - 60	58	50	45	25
Fixed	60 – 70	59	50	45	25
Fixed	70 - 80	60	51	43	25
Fixed	80 - 90	61	52	42	25
Any	Any CVZ declination	96	96	incompatible	incompatible

Visibility Period for Pure Parallel Observations

For Pure Parallel observations (see [Section 4.2.2 of the Call for Proposals](#)), proposers may not know the prime target declinations. One of the following two options should be used for planning observations:

- Use the minimum allowed visibility period for the target’s selection criteria. For example, if the requirement calls for fields around M31 (at a declination of 50°), use 57 minutes.
- Map out the desired exposures (plus overheads) in an orbit for any legal visibility period (54 to 61 minutes). If this method is selected, note that longer total exposure times typically have fewer scheduling opportunities.

6.4 Acquisition Times and Instrument Overheads

The entire target visibility time for actual science exposures cannot be used because of the required times for guide star acquisition, target acquisition, and SI overheads. The following subsections discuss the amounts of time that should be budgeted for these items; they are conservative approximations suitable for use in a Phase I proposal and may differ slightly from the numbers in the instrument handbooks.

6.4.1 Guide Star Acquisition Times

A normal guide star acquisition, required in the first orbit of every visit, takes six minutes. At the start of subsequent orbits in a multi-orbit visit, the required guide star *re*-acquisition takes four minutes. For CVZ observations, guide star re-acquisitions are not required but, if an observation extends into SAA-impacted orbits (see [Section 2.2.2](#)), then guide star re-acquisitions will be necessary for those orbits.

Table 6.2: Guide Star Acquisition Times

Type of acquisition	Acquisition time (minutes)	Use
Guide star acquisition	6	First orbit of every visit. Applies also to Snapshot observations.
Guide star re-acquisition	4	All orbits of a multi-orbit visit, except the first orbit. May not be needed for CVZ observations (see text).

6.4.2 Target Acquisition Times

A target acquisition may be required after the guide star acquisition, depending on the science instrument (SI) used and pointing requirements. See [Section 5.2](#) for a basic overview of target acquisitions. Consult the [HST Instrument Handbooks](#) to determine whether a target acquisition is required for particular types of observations, and which acquisition type is most appropriate. [Table 6.3](#) can be used to determine the time budget for these activities.

Target acquisitions are commonly used for COS and STIS spectroscopy. A number of target acquisition options are provided for each instrument. In some cases, an additional set of peak-up observations can follow the initial instrument acquisition.

Most **normal imaging** observations with ACS, STIS, and WFC3 do not require target acquisitions (assuming that the coordinates delivered by the observer in Phase II have sufficient accuracy of 1" to 2"). Since the COS aperture has a small 2.5" diameter field of view, a target acquisition is recommended for COS imaging unless the coordinates supplied by the observer are accurate to 0.4" or better. For COS imaging, the same acquisition strategies are available as for spectroscopy.

For **coronagraphic imaging** with STIS, a target acquisition is required to place the target behind the coronagraphic hole or feature. For STIS, the same ACQ and ACQ/PEAK strategies are available as for spectroscopy.

FGS observations use a so-called “spiral search” location sequence for target acquisitions. This is part of a science observation, and the time required for the acquisition is considered to be part of the overhead associated with the science observation (see [Table 6.6](#)).

Table 6.3: Target Acquisition Times

Scientific Instrument	Type of acquisition	Acquisition time (minutes)	Notes
COS	ACQ/IMAGE	3	Typical acquisition in NUV integrated light (recommended). Total time required is 2 min + (2 x exposure time.)
COS	ACQ/SEARCH ACQ/PEAKXD ACQ/PEAKD	15	Typical precision acquisition in dispersed light (for targets with either NUV or FUV). Total time required for full sequence is ~10 min. plus (15 x exposure time.)
STIS	ACQ	6	Used for STIS spectroscopy or coronagraphy. For faint targets ($V > 20$), add 4 times the acquisition exposure time determined by the Target Acquisition ETC.
STIS	ACQ/PEAK	6	Used for STIS spectroscopic observations in apertures $\leq 0.1''$ in size, or for any STIS spectroscopic observation that requires the highest possible absolute precision in the zeropoint of the wavelength scale. This type of target acquisition always follows an ACQ. For faint targets ($V > 20$), add 4 times the acquisition exposure time determined by the Target Acquisition ETC.
Any	Interactive	30	Used for real time interactions with the telescope in very exceptional circumstances.

Generally, a target acquisition does not need to be repeated for separate orbits of a multi-orbit visit. However, for observers planning multi-orbit observations in $0.1''$ or smaller STIS slits, insertion of a target peak-up maneuver for every four orbits is recommended (see [“FGS - Dual Guide Star Acquisitions”](#) on page 14).

A target acquisition, if necessary, should usually be inserted in each visit. However, programs with multiple visits to the same target within a six-week period (from start to finish) may be able to use the **Reuse Target Offset** function (see [Section 5.2.2](#)). If “reuse target offset” is appropriate for a program, then the observer should include the full target acquisition sequence only in the initial visit; subsequent visits will not need a full target acquisition. However, a **Small Angle Maneuver** (SAM) may be required (see [Section 6.4.4](#)) for the offset maneuver, usually followed by the final peak-up stage used in the original acquisition. Please contact the [STSci Help Desk](#) (see [Section 1.3.8](#)) if this capability would benefit your program.

6.4.3 Instrument Overhead Times

There are a variety of instrument overheads associated with science exposures. Tables [6.4](#) to [6.9](#) summarizes, for each instrument, the amount of time needed to budget for overheads, depending on the observing strategy.

For several years, many observers have been using *dithering*, or small spatial displacements, to allow for better removal of detector defects and the reconstruction of subpixel resolution images. In general, *undithered* observations with the ACS CCD and WFC3 detectors will not be approved without strong justification that such observations are *required* for the scientific objectives (see [Section 5.2](#).)

ACS

ACS exposure overheads are listed in [Table 6.4](#). The overhead per exposure is shorter if the exposure is the same as the previous exposure (i.e., the exposures use the same aperture and spectral element, but not necessarily the same exposure times). If there is uncertainty about whether the shorter overhead time is appropriate, then use the longer overhead time (to avoid a possible orbit allocation shortfall).

Table 6.4: ACS Exposure Overheads

SI Mode	WFC Overhead time (minutes)	SBC Overhead time (minutes)	Notes
IMAGING/ SPECTROSCOPIC	4.0	1.7	A single exposure or the first exposure in a series of identical exposures.
IMAGING/ SPECTROSCOPIC	2.5	0.9	Subsequent exposures in an identical series of exposures.
IMAGING/ SPECTROSCOPIC	5.7	0	Additional overhead for subsequent exposures (except the last) in an identical series of exposures if the exposure time is less than 6 minutes.
SPECTROSCOPIC	N/A	N/A	Automatically executed (if AUTOIMAGE =YES) imaging exposure for prism spectroscopy (provides the image to co-locate the targets and their spectra; see the ACS Instrument Handbook for details).
SPECTROSCOPIC	7	N/A	Automatically executed (if AUTOIMAGE =YES) imaging exposure for grism spectroscopy (provides the image to co-locate the targets and their spectra; see the ACS Instrument Handbook for details).

Note that if AUTOIMAGE=NO is invoked and a different direct image is specified for the WFC spectroscopic calibration, and in all cases for the SBC calibration (for which there is no AUTOIMAGE due to the safety issue), these direct images must be included explicitly in the Observing Summary and the observing time (orbit) request of the Phase I proposal.

COS

An ACQ/SEARCH will require about seven minutes of overhead, while an ACQ/Image requires three minutes. The combination of ACQ/PEAKXD and ACQ/PEAKD will also require seven minutes. The first science exposure in a visit requires five minutes, while subsequent identical exposures incur two minutes of overhead. An additional one minute is needed for each instrument change between exposures, except that incrementing the FP-POS at the same CENWAVE setting only requires three seconds if the ordering of the FP-POS positions is done correctly. COS exposure overhead are listed in [Table 6.5](#)

Table 6.5: COS Exposure Overheads

Acquisition or exposure	Overhead time (minutes)	Notes
Guide-star acquisition	6	First orbit of each visit
Guide-star reacquisition	4	Each subsequent visit
ACQ/IMAGE	3	Typical imaging acquisition
ACQ/SEARCH	7	Imaging or dispersed, FUV or NUV
ACQ/PEAKXD+ACQ/PEAKD	7	Typical dispersed peakups, FUV or NUV
Science (imaging or dispersed)	5	First exposure in a series
	2	Each subsequent exposure
	1	Change of instrument configuration (except to increment FP-POS)

FGS

FGS overheads are listed in Tables 6.6 and 6.7. The total TRANS mode overhead consists of an acquisition overhead plus an overhead per scan. Hence, the total overhead depends on the number of scans obtained during a target visibility period. Table 6.8 lists the recommended number of scans as a function of target magnitude. The recommended *exposure* time is 40 seconds per scan (excluding overheads).

Table 6.6: FGS Exposure Overheads

SI Mode	Overhead time (minutes)	Notes
POS	1	If target magnitude $V < 14$
POS	2	If target magnitude $14 < V < 15$
POS	3	If target magnitude $15 < V < 16$
POS	4	If target magnitude $16 < V < 16.5$
POS	8	If target magnitude $V > 16.5$
TRANS	1	Target acquisition (independent of target magnitude)
TRANS	0.2	Overhead per scan (independent of target magnitude)

Table 6.7: FGS Miscellaneous Overheads

Type	Time [min.]
Instrument setup, per orbit	4
Instrument shutdown, per orbit	3

Table 6.8: Recommended number of FGS TRANS mode scans

Magnitude (V-band)	Number of scans
8 - 12	10
13 - 14	20
15	30
16	60

STIS

STIS overheads are listed in [Table 6.9](#). The overhead per exposure is shorter if the exposure is the same as the previous exposure (“no change”); this means that the exposures use the same aperture, grating and central wavelength, but the exposure times need not be the same. If there is uncertainty over whether the shorter overhead time is appropriate, then use the longer overhead time.

Table 6.9: STIS Exposure Overheads

Configuration/Mode	Overhead time (minutes)	Notes
CCD IMAGING	5	Overhead per exposure.
CCD SPECTROSCOPIC	5	Overhead per exposure.
CCD SPECTROSCOPIC	2 (4) ¹	Overhead for a series of identical exposures extending more than ~40 min
CCD IMAGING/SPECTROSCOPIC	1	Overhead per exposure, if no change from the previous exposure.
MAMA IMAGING (FUV or NUV)	5	Overhead per exposure.
MAMA IMAGING (FUV or NUV)	1	Overhead per exposure, if no change from the previous exposure.
MAMA SPECTROSCOPIC (FUV or NUV)	8	Overhead per exposure.
MAMA SPECTROSCOPIC (FUV or NUV)	4 (6) ¹	Overhead for a series of identical exposures extending more than ~40 min
MAMA SPECTROSCOPIC (FUV or NUV)	1	Overhead per exposure, if no change from the previous exposure.

1. For medium resolution modes G140M, G230M, and G230MB, there are some wavelength-slit combinations that require longer AUTOWAVECAL exposure times. For each set of exposures totaling more than 2300 seconds at the same grating position for mode G230MB, an overhead of 4 minutes should be budgeted. For each set of exposures totaling more than 2300 seconds at the same grating position for modes G140M and G230M, an overhead of 6 minutes should be budgeted.

WFC3

WFC3 exposure overheads are listed in [Table 6.10](#).

Table 6.10: WFC3 Instrument Overhead Times

Action	Overhead time (minutes)
Reconfiguration between UVIS and IR channels during a single orbit	1.0
Change quad filter (UVIS only)	1.0
UVIS ACCUM Mode	
Single exposure or first exposure in a set of identical exposures (e.g., the first sub-exposure of a CR-SPLIT set)	2.6
Subsequent exposures in set of identical exposures (e.g., subsequent exposures in a CR-SPLIT set), per exposure	2.1
Exposure with UVIS flash	0.1
Buffer dump if exposure is not last one in an orbit, or if next exposure is less than 339 seconds	5.8
IR MULTIACCUM Mode	
Each exposure	1.0
Buffer dump if 16-read exposure is not last one in an orbit, or if next exposure is less than 346 seconds	5.8

6.4.4 Telescope Repositioning Overhead Times

Small Angle Maneuvers (SAMs) are changes in telescope pointing of less than two arcminutes. [Table 6.11](#) lists the overhead times for SAMs.

Table 6.11: Small Angle Maneuver Time

Step-size interval	SAM time (seconds)
0" < step-size < 1.25"	20
1.25" < step-size < 10"	30
10" < step-size < 28"	40
28" < step-size < 60"	50
60" < step-size < 2'	65

A “Reuse Target Offset” visit (see [Section 5.2.2](#) and [Section 6.4.2](#)) will require a SAM to be scheduled at the start of the first orbit. To allow for the offset adjustment, the SAM should be assumed to have a duration of 30 seconds.

Patterns described in [Section 5.4](#) perform a series of SAMs. The timing and subsequent overheads depend on the size of the pattern. However, a simple estimate for the overhead time associated with a pattern is obtained by multiplying the number of points minus 1 (one) times the overhead time for a single SAM (see [Table 6.11](#)) whose size matches the pattern spacing.

6.5 Constructing the Program

The final step is to efficiently pack all science exposures and overheads into the visibility period of each orbit for all visits. For particularly complex programs, the APT Phase II orbit planner can be used for assessing the orbit layout. Please contact help@stsci.edu for assistance.

When placing observations into orbits and visits, note that exposures cannot be paused across orbits. For instance, if there is 20 minutes left in an orbit, only an exposure that takes 20 minutes or less (including overhead) can be placed in it. For a 30 minute exposure, all of it can be placed in the next orbit, or a 20 minute exposure can be placed at the end of the first orbit, and a second 10 minute exposure in the next orbit.

As an example, [Table 6.12](#) shows the layout of a visit with two orbits of spectroscopic observations that require a target acquisition, but no SAMs and no special calibration observations. For simplicity, overheads are shown to occur after each exposure; in reality, some overheads occur before an exposure (e.g., a filter change) while others appear afterwards (e.g., readout time).

Table 6.12: Example Visit

Orbit 1	Guide star acquisition	Target acquisition	Overhead	Science exposure	Overhead	Earth occultation
Orbit 2	Guide star re-acquisition	Science exposure	Overhead	Science exposure	Overhead	Earth occultation

More detailed examples for each of the SIs are given in [Appendix A](#). Those examples are for common, simple uses of the instruments. For more complex examples and observing strategies, please consult the [HST Instrument Handbooks](#) (see [Section 1.3](#)).

Coordinated Parallel Observations

For a program with coordinated parallel observations (see [Section 4.2.1 of the Call for Proposals](#)), laying out the parallel observations into orbits and visits is fairly straightforward. The primary observations determine the orbit and visit structure, and the coordinated parallels should conform to the visit structure of the primary observations.

Data Processing and the *HST* Data Archive

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7.1 Routine Science Data Processing

Science data obtained with *HST* are sent to the TDRSS satellite system, from there to the TDRSS ground station at White Sands, New Mexico, then to the Sensor Data Processing Facility at Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland, and then finally to STScI.

At STScI, the production pipeline provides standard processing for data editing, calibration, and product generation. These functions, performed automatically, include the following:

- Reformatting and editing of data from the spacecraft packet format to images or spectra.
- Performing standard calibrations (flat fields, wavelength calibrations, background subtraction, etc.) with best available calibration files.
- Producing standard data output products (FITS format files of raw and calibrated images, OMS [jitter and performance flags] files).

Standard calibrations performed on *HST* data, and the resulting output data products, are described in detail in the [HST Data Handbook](#). The Archive no longer saves the initial versions of the calibrated data (since 2000), nor the initial version of the uncalibrated FITS data (since 2005). Instead, when a data request is submitted for all ACS, COS and WFC3, as well as all NICMOS and STIS data acquired after Servicing Mission 4, the Archive production pipeline processes the data “on-the-fly” using the best available reference files, starting with the spacecraft packet format files, as described in [Section 7.2.1](#). Data from first generation instruments (FOC, FOS, HSP, WFPC1), WFPC2, and NICMOS, are maintained in a Static Archive.

7.1.1 Space Telescope Science Data Analysis System (STSDAS)

The Space Telescope Science Data Analysis System (STSDAS), and its accompanying package called TABLES, provides access to all the existing calibration pipeline programs used by STScI to process all *HST* data so that *HST* observers can recalibrate their data, examine intermediate calibration steps, and re-run the pipeline using different calibration switch settings and reference data as appropriate.

STSDAS also has various applications for the analysis of *HST* data as well as various utilities for manipulating and plotting data. The TABLES package facilitates the manipulation of FITS table data. STSDAS and TABLES were originally layered onto the Image Reduction and Analysis Facility (IRAF) software from the National Optical Astronomy Observatories (NOAO). Both packages run from within IRAF and are supported on a variety of platforms, although not all of the platforms that IRAF supports.

The new version of the calibration software, which no longer relies on IRAF, has been installed for archive and pipeline operations. The IRAF-free version of CALACS has been released as part of a new HSTCAL package, a package which will allow users to compile and run the calibration software originally written in C without using or running IRAF. This version will replace the calibration software available under STSDAS, starting with CALACS for ACS.

Much of the newer calibration and analysis software is written in Python. It does not require IRAF, and is available as part of STScI Python library. PyRAF is an alternate, Python-based command line environment for IRAF that enables the new Python-based software to be used, along with IRAF tasks, with IRAF command-line syntax. STScI Python includes PyFITS, a module that provides Python programs the ability to read and write FITS files. The new Python environment allows users to manipulate and display data in a way not possible with IRAF that is more akin to how data can be manipulated and displayed by IDL (Interactive Data Language). The STScI Python environment described above is contained within the **stsci_python** package.

Detailed information on STSDAS, TABLES, PyRAF, PyFITS and other Python-based software, including the actual software, is available from the [STScI Software Web page](#). Information about IRAF is available from the [IRAF Web page](#).

7.2 The *HST* Data Archive

All science and calibration data are placed in the *HST* Data Archive. Science data become immediately available (after pipeline processing) to a program's Principal Investigator (PI), as well as those designated by the PI. These data may be retrieved after the PI has registered as an Archive user and are normally proprietary for a period of one year from the date of observation (see [Section 5.1 of the Call for Proposals](#) for information on data rights).

On average, the science data from *HST* flow through the production pipeline and into the Archive within one day after observation on the telescope. Some data may take as long as three to five days. The observer is notified by e-mail when the first datasets reach the archive and is provided with Web tools to track a visit's completeness and to retrieve the data generated by the pipeline. The time required for retrieving data from the Archive is typically a few minutes. However, occasional software or system failures may lengthen the processing and retrieval times.

If there are strict scientific requirements for data receipt within days after execution, such as to provide pointing corrections for tightly scheduled visits, there are resource-intensive methods to expedite delivery of data. Such requirements must be stated in the proposal so that the resource needs can be determined and reviewed (see [Section 9.3 of the Call for Proposals](#)).

As of October 2012, the *HST* Data Archive contains over 68.76 Tbytes of data. The heart of the Archive is the Data Archive and Distribution Service (DADS) where data are stored in hard disk arrays, in a collection of Ultra Density Optical disks for off-site backup storage, and in databases that comprise the Archive catalog. Hardware and software that support ingest and distribution of *HST* data are also managed by DADS.

7.2.1 Web Access to the *HST* Data Archive

Most of the data in the *HST* Data Archive are public and may be retrieved by any user. The archive can be accessed through the [MAST Web page](#). The Web interface can perform simple searches by object name or location, or by lists of names or locations, and it can retrieve data and calibration files. Users can also filter their data retrievals to obtain only the files they need. The Archive has a Web-based interface for accessing instrument-specific databases, called Starview. This Web interface is available at: <http://starview.stsci.edu/>

The [MAST Web site](#) allows previews of most publicly available images and spectra. Its interface includes integrated access to the [Digitized Sky Survey](#) (DSS) and allows the user to access the [Set of Identifications, Measurements and Bibliography for Astronomical Data](#) (SIMBAD) or [NASA/IPAC Extragalactic Database](#) (NED) to look up the coordinates of an object by name.

All ACS, COS and WFC3 data requested from the Archive, as well as STIS data acquired after Servicing Mission 4, are reprocessed in the pipeline at the time of the request. On-The-Fly Reprocessing (OTFR) takes the science data in spacecraft package format and generates calibrated files. It prepares new FITS files with each request, which allows a clean integration of new headers with updated keywords that are fully compatible with the latest version of the pipeline and calibration software.

Data from legacy instruments, NICMOS, along with STIS data acquired before Servicing Mission 4, were reprocessed with optimized software and reference files, and are available from the HST Static Archive.

While STIS was inoperable after its failure in August 2004, all pre-failure archival STIS data were recalibrated. Since the Summer of 2007, these data are served statically from DADS rather than being reprocessed through OTFR, allowing for significantly faster data retrievals. A description of the improvements made as part of this recalibration is available at the [STIS Closeout Web page](#). Concurrently with Servicing Mission 4, OTFR was re-enabled for all post-SM4 STIS data. Archive requests for the older pre-SM4 STIS data continue to be filled using the Static Archive, and can also be accessed directly via FTP from [archive.stsci.edu](ftp://archive.stsci.edu), in the directory `/pub/hstonline`.

All WFPC2 observations have been recalibrated and are served statically from DADS. A description of the improvements made as part of this recalibration is available at the WFPC2 Reprocessing Web page:

http://www.stsci.edu/hst/wfpc2/wfpc2_reproc.html.

STScI maintains an “Archive Hotseat” to which all archive-related questions, problems, or comments should be referred. The Archive Hotseat can be reached by e-mail at archive@stsci.edu or by phone at 410-338-4547.

7.3 Hubble Legacy Archive (HLA)

The [Hubble Legacy Archive \(HLA\)](#) is a project designed to enhance science from the Hubble Space Telescope by augmenting the HST Data Archive and by providing advanced browsing capabilities. It is a joint project of the Space Telescope Science Institute, the Canadian Astronomy Data Centre (CADC), and the European Space Astronomy Centre (ESAC). The primary enhancements are:

- Advanced data products with several HST instruments, produced for public data.
- Data products that are immediately available online for viewing, searching and downloading.
- A footprint service that makes it easier to browse and download images.
- Availability of combined images, prototype mosaics, and spectral data.
- For many images, the absolute astrometry has been improved from one to two arcsec to ~ 0.3 arcsec.
- Source lists are available for ACS, WFPC2, and WFC3 observations.
- NICMOS and ACS grism extractions have been produced by European Coordinating Facility (ST-ECF).
- An interface is provided for many user-provided High Level Science Products.

At this writing (December 2012), the HLA has completed its seventh major Data Release, including enhanced data products for almost all public science data for ACS, WFPC2 (produced by CADC), and NICMOS, as well as WFC3 data through the end of 2011. Also available are source lists for ACS, WFPC2, and WFC3. Some STIS spectra are also available as high level science products, and can be searched, viewed, and retrieved through the same interface as enhanced image data. Multi-visit ACS mosaics have been produced for 67 pointings. The footprint service shows the outline of data from all instruments, including data that are still proprietary, and an interface to the main HST Archive is provided to access proprietary data (for PIs and their designated collaborators) and recent data for which enhanced HLA products are not yet available.

Some of the more general goals of the HLA are to make HST data VO-compatible (Virtual Observatory), to move toward a sky atlas user view rather than a collection of datasets, and to develop an “all-HST-sky” source list. The HLA can be accessed at:

<http://hla.stsci.edu>.

Orbit Calculation Examples

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A.1 ACS Example

The ACS WFC channel is used to observe a target at declination $+35^\circ$. The requested exposures are listed in [Table A.1](#).

- According to [Table 6.1](#), there are 55 minutes of visibility time per orbit.
- Overheads for the observations, documented in Chapter 6, are compiled in [Table A.2](#).

Therefore, a preliminary observing strategy can be created by the user to fit the observations in two orbits, as shown in [Table A.3](#).

Table A.1: ACS Example: Planned Exposures

Config	Mode	Spectral Element	Number of exposures	Time per exposure (minutes)	Notes
ACS/WFC	IMAGING	F606W	4	8.75	Pattern (see Section 5.4) with an offset of 25" between positions

Table A.2: ACS Example: Incurred Overheads

Overhead	Overhead time (minutes)	Notes	see Table
Guide star acquisition	6	First orbit in new visit	6.2
Guide star re-acquisition	5	Per orbit after first orbit	6.2
WFC exposure (first)	4	First exposure in a series of identical exposures	6.4
WFC exposure (not first)	2.5	Per exposure after the first exposure in a series	6.4
SAM of 25"	0.67	Small Angle Maneuver between positions in the pattern	6.12

Table A.3: ACS Example: Orbit Planning

Activity	Duration (minutes)	Elapsed Time (minutes)
Orbit 1		
Guide star acquisition	6	6
WFC/F606W Exp Time	4x8.75	41
WFC/F606W Overhead	4+(3x2.5)+(3x0.67)	54.5
Unused time	0.5	55
Orbit 2		
Guide star re-acquisition	5	5
HRC/F814W Overhead	2.5+1	19.5
HRC/F606W Exp Time	2x7	33.5
HRC/F606W Overhead	2.5+1	37
HRC/F435W Exp Time	2x7	51
HRC/F435W Overhead	2.5+1	54.5
Unused time	0.5	55

A.2 COS Examples

This section illustrates two examples of COS Phase I observations. Additional details are available in the [COS Instrument Handbook](#).

A.2.1 Example 1: COS NUV Imaging and Spectroscopy in One Orbit

The COS NUV channel is used to observe an object at declination -10° . First, an image is taken, followed by obtaining a TIME-TAG spectrum with two exposures using different gratings. The specific observations, as requested by the user, are summarized in [Table A.4](#).

- Based on information in [Table 6.1](#), there are 54 minutes of visibility time per orbit.
- Overheads for the observations, documented in Chapter 6, are compiled in [Table A.5](#).

Therefore, a preliminary observing strategy can be created by the user to fit the observations in one orbit, as shown in [Table A.6](#).

Table A.4: COS Example 1: Planned Exposures

Config	Mode	Spectral element	Number of exposures	Time per exposure (seconds)	Notes
COS/NUV	ACQ/IMAGE	MIRRORA	1	20	target acquisition
COS/NUV	TIME-TAG	G185M	1	1200	central wavelength 1850 Å
COS/NUV	TIME-TAG	G225M	1	600	central wavelength 2250 Å

Table A.5: COS Example 1: Incurred Overheads

Overhead	Overhead time (minutes)	Notes	see Table
Guide star acquisition	6	First orbit in new visit	6.2
ACQ/IMAGE	3	Target acquisition	6.3
NUV spectroscopy	5	Single spectroscopic exposure	6.5

Table A.6: COS Example 1: Orbit Planning

Activity	Duration (minutes)	Elapsed time (minutes)
Orbit 1		
Guide star acquisition	6	6
ACQ/IMAGE	3	9
G185M Overhead	5	13
G185M Exp time	20	34
G225M Overhead	5	39
G225M Exp time	10	49
Unused	2	54

A.2.2 Example 2: COS NUV Imaging and FUV Spectroscopy in Two Orbits

The COS NUV channel is used to acquire the same object as in Example 1, in imaging mode, then uses the FUV channel to obtain a TIME-TAG spectrum with two exposures using the same grating and central wavelength. The planned exposures are summarized in [Table A.7](#).

- Based on information in [Table 6.1](#), there are 54 minutes of visibility time per orbit.
- Overheads for the observations, documented in Chapter 6, are compiled in [Table A.8](#).

Therefore, a preliminary observing strategy can be created by the user to fit the observations in two orbits, as shown in [Table A.9](#).

Table A.7: COS Example 2: Planned Exposures

Config	Mode	Spectral element	Number of exposures	Time per exposures (seconds)	Notes
COS/NUV	ACQ/IMAGE	MIRRORA	1	30	target acquisition
COS/FUV	TIME-TAG	G160M	1	2100	central wavelength 1600 Å
COS/FUV	TIME-TAG	G160M	1	2700	central wavelength 1600 Å

Table A.8: COS Example 2: Incurred Overheads

Overhead	Overhead time (minutes)	Notes	see Table
Guide star acquisition	6	First orbit in new visit	6.2
Guide star re-acquisition	4	Per orbit after first orbit	6.2
ACQ/IMAGE	3	Target acquisition	6.3
FUV spectroscopy	5	First spectroscopic exposure in a series of identical exposures	6.5
FUV spectroscopy	2	Subsequent spectroscopic exposure in a series of identical exposures	6.5

Table A.9: COS Example 2: Orbit Planning

Activity	Duration (minutes)	Elapsed time (minutes)
Orbit 1		
Guide star acquisition	6	6
ACQ/IMAGE	3	9
G160M Overhead	5	14
G160M Exp time	35	49
Unused	5	54
Orbit 2		
Guide star re-acquisition	4	4
G160M Overhead	2	6
G160M Exp time	45	51
Unused	3	54

A.3 FGS Example

The FGS is used to observe a binary star named Binary01, as well as five reference stars (ref1, ref2, ref3, ref4, ref5). All stars are in the same FGS field of view, and can therefore be observed in one visit (see [Section 6.2.2](#)). Stars ref4 and ref5 have magnitude $V = 14.6$, and all the other targets have $13.0 < V < 14.0$. To enable the removal of drift and jitter in the post observation analysis of the data, the Binary01 is observed in POS mode several times (twice in this example) and the reference stars are each observed twice. The desired exposures are listed in [Table A.10](#),

- The targets have a declination of $+42^\circ$, which gives 57 minutes of visibility time per orbit (see [Table 6.1](#)).
- The associated overheads are listed in [Table A.11](#).

Therefore, a preliminary observing strategy can be created by the user to fit the observations in one orbit, as shown in [Table](#) .

Table A.10: FGS Example: Planned Exposures

Config	Mode	Spectral element	Number of exposures	Time per exposure (minutes)	Notes
FGS	POS	F583W	8	0.6	Two exposures of target Binary01, and two exposures for each of the targets ref1, ref2, and ref3
FGS	POS	F583W	4	1.1	Two exposures for each of the targets ref4 and ref5
FGS	TRANS	F583W	1	13.4	20 scans of 40 sec each (see Table 6.6) for Binary01

Table A.11: FGS Example: Incurred Overheads

Overhead	Overhead time (minutes)	Notes	see Table
Guide star acquisition	6	First orbit in new visit	6.2
POS	1	Per exposure, $V < 14$	6.7
POS	2	Per exposure, $14 < V < 15$	6.7
TRANS	1	Per target	6.7
TRANS	0.2	Per scan	6.7
Instrument Setup	4	Once every orbit	6.8
Instrument Shutdown	3	Once every orbit	6.8

Table A.12: FGS Example: Orbit Planning

Activity	Duration (minutes)	Elapsed time (minutes)
Orbit 1		
Guide star acquisition	6	6
Instrument Setup	4	10
Binary01/POS mode Exp Time	0.6	10.6
Binary01/POS mode Overhead	1	11.6

Table A.12: FGS Example: Orbit Planning (Continued)

Activity	Duration (minutes)	Elapsed time (minutes)
Orbit 1		
ref1/POS mode Exp Time	0.6	12.2
ref1/POS mode Overhead	1	13.2
ref2/POS mode Exp Time	0.6	13.8
ref2/POS mode Overhead	1	14.8
ref3/POS mode Exp Time	0.6	15.4
ref3/POS mode Overhead	1	16.4
ref4/POS mode Exp Time	1.1	17.5
ref4/POS mode Overhead	2	19.5
ref5/POS mode Exp Time	1.1	20.6
ref5/POS mode Overhead	2	22.6
Binary01/POS mode Exp Time	0.6	23.2
Binary01/POS mode Overhead	1	24.2
ref1/POS mode Exp Time	0.6	24.8
ref1/POS mode Overhead	1	25.8
ref2/POS mode Exp Time	0.6	26.4
ref2/POS mode Overhead	1	27.4
ref3/POS mode Exp Time	0.6	28
ref3/POS mode Overhead	1	29
ref4/POS mode Exp Time	1.1	30.1
ref4/POS mode Overhead	2	32.1
ref5/POS mode Exp Time	1.1	33.2
ref5/POS mode Overhead	2	35.2
Binary01/TRANS mode Exp Time	13.4	48.6
Binary01/TRANS mode Overhead	1+(20x0.2)	53.6
Instrument Shutdown	3	56.6
Unused	0.4	57.0

A.4 STIS Example

STIS is used to observe a target at a declination of $+15^\circ$ degrees according to an observing strategy outlined in [Table A.13](#).

- For a target at declination of $+15^\circ$, there are 54 minutes of visibility time per orbit (see [Table 6.1](#)).
- The associated overheads for those types of observations are listed in [Table A.14](#).

Therefore, a preliminary observing strategy can be created by the user to fit the observations in two orbits, as shown in [Table A.15](#).

Table A.13: STIS Example: Planned Exposures

Config	Mode	Spectral element	Number of exposures	Time per exposures (minutes)	Notes
STIS/CCD	ACQ			0.1	Target acquisition
STIS/CCD	ACQ/PEAK			1	Peakup acquisition (necessary because of use of 0.1" wide slit for subsequent spectra)
STIS/CCD	IMAGING	F28X50OII	2	2	
STIS/NUV	IMAGING	F25QTZ	1	21	
STIS/NUV	SPECTROSCOPIC	G230L	1	13	with 52X0.1 slit
STIS/FUV	SPECTROSCOPIC	G140L	1	20	with 52X0.1 slit

Table A.14: STIS Example: Incurred Overheads¹

Overhead	Overhead time (minutes)	Notes	see Table
Guide star acquisition	6	First orbit in new visit	6.2
Guide star re-acquisition	4	Per orbit after first orbit	6.2
ACQ	6	Target acquisition	6.3
ACQ/PEAK	6	Peakup target acquisition	6.3
CCD imaging (first)	5	First exposure in a series of identical exposures	6.9
CCD imaging (not first)	1	Per exposure after the first exposure in a series	6.9
MAMA imaging	5	First exposure	6.9
MAMA spectroscopy	8	Only 1 minute if there is no change from first exposure. Add 4 minutes (6 minutes for modes G140M and G230M) for each exposure time interval that exceeds 2300 seconds at the same grating position.	6.9

Table A.15: STIS Example: Orbit Planning

Activity	Duration (minutes)	Elapsed time (minutes)
Orbit 1		
Guide star acquisition	6	6
ACQ	6	12
ACQ/PEAK	6	18
F28X50OII Exp Time	2x2	22
F28X50OII Overhead	5+1	28
F25QTZ Exp Time	21	49
F25QTZ Overhead	5	54
Unused	0	54
Orbit 2		
Guide star re-acquisition	4	4
G230L Exp Time	13	17
G230L Overhead	8	25
G140L Exp Time	20	45
G140L Overhead	8	53
Unused	1	54

A.5 WFC3 Examples

A.5.1 Example 1: IR, 1 orbit, 2 filters

The WFC3 IR channel is used to obtain images of a target in filters F110W and F160W. Assume that the ETC has shown that exposure times of 10 minutes for F110W and 20 minutes for F160W are adequate for the science goals. These exposure times can be achieved with the up-the-ramp MULTIACCUM sequences SPARS50 (11.7 min) and SPARS100 (23.4 min), respectively. Also assume a target visibility time² of 54 minutes. A summary of the orbit calculations is shown in [Table A.16](#)

1. These overheads are for budgeting purposes. The actual overhead incurred depends upon the particular spectral element selected since the overhead to move the grating is position-dependent and the time for an auto-wavecal is mode-dependent. Additional efficiencies, such as executing auto-wavicals during guide star re-acquisitions or occultation, that may be realized from fine-tuning of the actual exposures (but cannot be assumed a priori), are not included.

2. Information about target visibility time as a function of declination is available in [Chapter 6](#).

Table A.16: Orbit Calculation for WFC3 Example 1

Action	Time (minutes)	Explanation
Guide-star acquisition	6.0	Needed at start of observation of new target
IR overheads for 2 exposures	$2 \times 1.0 = 2.0$	Includes filter changes, camera set-ups, and readouts
Science exposure in F110W	11.7	
Science exposure in F160W	23.4	
Total time used	43.1	

The total time used in the orbit shows that the target can be imaged in the selected filters within one orbit. Furthermore, the first exposure can be dumped from the buffer during the second exposure. The approximately nine minutes of unused time could be used for an additional exposure, during which the second exposure would be dumped.

A.5.2 Example 2: UVIS, Dithering, 2 Orbits, 1 Filter

This example illustrates the orbit calculation for a UVIS observation with a WFC3 UVIS box dithering pattern, which implements imaging at four pointings. The goal of the observation is to obtain a dithered image of a field such that it bridges the ~ 1 arcsec inter-chip gap between the UVIS CCDs when the images are combined.

For the purposes of this example, the following conditions are adopted: (1) the exposure time necessary to reach the desired signal-to-noise ratio is 80 minutes. (2) The target visibility time for each orbit is 58 minutes. (3) Assume that cosmic ray removal will be done using the **drizzlepac** package; therefore the exposure will not be broken into sub-exposures. (4) One 20 minute exposure is obtained at each pointing in a four-point dither, taken over two orbits.

The orbit calculation for this visit is shown in [Table A.17](#). Note that for a two arcsec offset maneuver, the three dither offsets will take 0.5 minutes each.

Table A.17: Orbit Calculation for WFC3 Example 2

Action	Time (minutes)	Explanation
Orbit 1		
Guide-star acquisition	6.0	Needed at start of observation of new target
UVIS overhead for first exposure	2.6	Includes filter change, camera set-up, and readout
UVIS overhead for second exposure	2.1	Includes readout
Spacecraft maneuver	0.5	To offset from first to second dither pointing
Two science exposures	$2 \times 20 = 40.0$	Exposures at the first two pointings in the dither pattern
Total time used in orbit 1	51.2	
Orbit 2		
Guide-star re-acquisition	5.0	Needed at start of new orbit to observe same target
UVIS overheads for 3rd and 4th exposures	$2 \times 2.1 = 4.2$	Includes readouts
Spacecraft maneuvers	$2 \times 0.5 = 1.0$	To offset to the 3rd and 4th dither pointings
Two science exposures	$2 \times 20 = 40.0$	Exposures at the final two pointings in the dither pattern
Total time used in orbit 2	50.2	

No overhead is incurred to dump the exposures because they are all longer than 339 seconds. Thus the desired exposures can be accomplished within the two orbits, and there are about seven to eight minutes of unused visibility time per orbit that could be used to increase the exposure times.

HST Mission

In this appendix...

B.1 Servicing Missions and Instrument Complements / 72

B.1 Servicing Missions and Instrument Complements

The Hubble Space Telescope (*HST*) is a cooperative project of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the European Space Agency (ESA) to operate a long-lived space-based observatory for the benefit of the international astronomical community. *HST* was first dreamt of in the 1940s and designed and built in the 1970s and 80s. In April 1990, the Space Shuttle Discovery deployed *HST* in low Earth orbit (~600 kilometers). The initial complement of Scientific Instruments (SIs) was:

- The Fine Guidance Sensors (FGSs).
- The Faint Object Camera (FOC).
- The Faint Object Spectrograph (FOS).
- The Goddard High Resolution Spectrograph (GHRS).
- The High Speed Photometer (HSP).
- The Wide Field and Planetary Camera (WF/PC).

Soon after deployment, it was discovered that the primary mirror suffers from spherical aberration, which limited the quality of *HST* data obtained in the first few years of operation.

B.1.1 Servicing Mission 1 (SM1)

During servicing mission 1 (SM1) in December 1993, Space Shuttle astronauts successfully refurbished *HST*. They replaced the HSP with COSTAR, a corrective optics package. COSTAR's reflecting optics were deployed into the optical paths of the FOC, FOS, and GHRS, which removed the effects of the primary mirror's spherical aberration. The performance of the FGSs was unaffected by COSTAR. The WF/PC was replaced by a new instrument: The Wide Field and Planetary Camera 2 (WFPC2). It contains its own internal optics to correct the spherical aberration of the primary mirror.

The astronauts also installed new solar arrays. This resolved the problem of thermal vibrations, which affected the old arrays during day/night transitions and, in turn, degraded the telescope's pointing performance.

B.1.2 Servicing Mission 2 (SM2)

During servicing mission 2 (SM2) in February 1997, astronauts replaced the FOS and the GHRS with two new instruments:

- The Near Infrared Camera and Multi-Object Spectrometer (NICMOS).
- The Space Telescope Imaging Spectrograph (STIS).

FGS1 was also replaced with an enhanced FGS, called FGS1R. It has an adjustable fold-flat mirror which is commandable from the ground. This enables realignment in the FGS optical path to lessen the effects of the primary mirror's spherical aberration. As a result, the astrometric performance of FGS1R significantly exceeds that of the original FGS; as a result, FGS1R became the primary science FGS.

B.1.3 Loss and Recovery of NICMOS

NICMOS was unavailable for science operations between January 1999 and June 2002 (mid-Cycle 8 through Cycle 10); just after the SM2 launch, a thermal short in the NICMOS dewar caused the early exhaustion of its solid nitrogen cryogen, reducing the lifetime of the instrument to only about 2 years—the cryogen was depleted by January 1999. During Servicing Mission 3B (SM3B) in March 2002, the installation of the NICMOS Cooling System (NCS), a mechanical cryo cooler, re-enabled NICMOS operation, and restored infrared capability to *HST*. The temperature of the detectors using the mechanical cryo cooler were slightly warmer than before, so many NICMOS parameters were different during this second epoch of operation. Most notably the detector quantum efficiency (DQE) increased by ~30% to 50%.

NICMOS continued to operate until September 2008, when the NICMOS Cooling System (NCS) failed to cool down the instrument, following a warm-up due to a planned safemode. The instrument was not successfully restarted after Servicing Mission 4.

B.1.4 Servicing Missions 3A (SM3A) and 3B (SM3B)

HST has six rate-sensing gyroscopes on board. In the years after SM2, gyroscopes failed at a higher than expected rate, ultimately leading to a halt of *HST* observing in November 1999. In anticipation of this event, servicing mission SM3, which had been in planning for several years, was split into two separate missions: SM3A and SM3B.

SM3A

In December 1999, Space Shuttle astronauts lifted off for servicing mission SM3A. Six new gyroscopes were successfully installed, which allowed *HST* to resume normal operations.

Along with the gyro replacements, the *HST* Project used this “unplanned” mission to make other planned upgrades and refurbishments:

1. Voltage/temperature Improvement Kits (VIKs) were installed to help regulate battery recharge voltages and temperatures.
2. The original DF224 spacecraft computer was replaced by a 486 upgrade, which provides a significant improvement in onboard computing power.
3. The FGS2 was replaced by a refurbished fine guidance sensor FGS2R to enhance the performance of the pointing and control system (see [Section B.1.2](#)). However, FGS1R remains the best choice for science observations due to its superior angular resolution.
4. The second tape recorder was replaced by a second Solid State Recorder (SSR), and a new transmitter was installed to replace one that had failed.

All of the upgrades underwent successful in-orbit verification and calibration, restoring the observatory’s functionality as planned.

SM3B

Servicing Mission 3B was carried out during the first ten days of March 2002. During this mission, astronauts replaced the FOC with a new instrument:

- The Advanced Camera for Surveys (ACS).

Astronauts also installed the NICMOS Cooling System (NCS) to allow further use of NICMOS, which had exhausted its cryogen in January 1999. Installation of new solar arrays, electrical upgrades to the spacecraft’s power control unit, along with various other engineering upgrades including an orbit reboost, were performed. After the servicing mission, the ACS and NICMOS instruments, as well as WFPC2, remained fully commissioned for science. STIS also operated nominally until it failed in August of 2004, but was restored to full functionality during SM4.

B.1.5 Loss of STIS

The Space Telescope Imaging Spectrograph (STIS) Side-2 electronics failed in August of 2004, during Cycle 13. The instrument was maintained in safe mode until SM4.

B.1.6 Loss of ACS Wide Field Camera and High Resolution Camera

During Cycle 15, ACS WFC and HRC became unavailable for observations due to a failure in the electronics. The two cameras remained powered off until SM4.

B.1.7 SM4

Servicing Mission 4 (SM4) started with the Atlantis launch on May 11, 2009 and was completed, upon return of the Shuttle, on May 24, 2009. Space Shuttle astronauts installed two new instruments, the Wide Field Camera 3 (WFC3) and the Cosmic Origins Spectrograph (COS), together with a new set of gyros and other flight hardware. WFC3 replaced the Wide Field Planetary Camera 2 (WFPC2) as the on-axis instrument; COS replaced COSTAR.

The Space Telescope Imaging Spectrograph (STIS), that had suffered a serious electronics failure in August 2004, was fixed. The ACS repair successfully recovered the ACS/WFC that had ceased to be operational with the ACS/HRC in January 2007 due to an electronics failure. The Advanced Camera for Surveys Wide Field Camera (ACS/WFC) and the Solar Blind Channel (ACS/SBC) are now operating nominally. The High Resolution Channel (ACS/HRC) could not be recovered during SM4. The Near Infrared Camera and Multi-Object Spectrometer (NICMOS) is still on board *HST* but will not be offered in Cycle 21.

HST is expected to continue to operate in three-gyro mode for the foreseeable future.

Legacy Instruments

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C.1 Faint Object Camera (FOC)

The FOC was designed to provide high resolution images of small fields. It consisted of two independent optical relays that magnified the input beam by a factor of four (f/96) and two (f/48). A variety of filters, prisms (for slitless spectroscopy), and polarizers could be placed in the optical beam. The f/48 relay also had a longslit spectrograph. The FOC photocathodes limited the wavelength range from 1200 Å to 6000 Å.

When corrected by COSTAR, the field of view (FOV) and pixel size of the f/96 camera were 7" x 7" (512 x 512 format) and 0.014" x 0.014", respectively; a field of 14" x 14" could be used with the 512 x 1024 pixel format and a rectangular pixel size of 0.028" x 0.014". Without COSTAR in the beam, the corresponding parameters for the f/96 camera were: 11" x 11" FOV in the 512 x 512 format with pixel size 0.0223" x 0.0223", and full-format field of 22" x 22" with 0.0446" x 0.0223" pixels. The corresponding values for the (little used) f/48 camera were twice those of the f/96 camera.

The f/96 camera was the primary FOC imaging workhorse. High voltage instabilities limited the use of the f/48 relay to mainly long-slit spectroscopy after the installation of COSTAR.

Most of the FOC data in the Archive are unique because the spatial resolution of the FOC is greater than that of any other *HST* instrument. Also, the UV sensitivity was significantly higher than WFPC2, but less than STIS, although a larger variety of filters was available. Finally, the polarizers in the f/96 relay had very low instrumental polarization and excellent polarizing efficiencies.

A major reprocessing of the entire FOC science archive (science and non-science data) has been completed by ST-ECF, CADAC, and STScI. This effort substantially improves the data quality and homogeneity. For more information about the reprocessed data, see [ISR FOC-99](#). The FOC data can be retrieved currently through the [HST online](#) interface at MAST.

C.2 Faint Object Spectrograph (FOS)

The FOS performed low and moderate resolution spectroscopy ($R \sim 250$ and 1300) in the wavelength range from 1150 \AA to 8500 \AA . A variety of apertures of different sizes and shapes were available to optimize throughput and spectral or spatial resolution. Ultraviolet linear and circular spectropolarimetric capabilities were also available.

The low resolution mode had two gratings and a prism, and the $R = 1300$ mode had six gratings to cover the entire spectral range. The photon counting detectors consisted of two 512-element Digicons, one which operated from 1150 \AA to 5500 \AA (FOS/BLUE), and the other from 1620 \AA to 8500 \AA (FOS/RED).

Most FOS data were acquired in accumulation and rapid-readout modes; periodic and image modes were used infrequently. Time resolutions as short as 30 msec were feasible. The electron image was magnetically stepped through a programmed pattern during the observations which provided for oversampling, compensation for sensitivity variations along the Digicon array, sky measures and/or measurement of orthogonally polarized spectra. Normally, data were read out in intervals that were short compared to the exposure time.

The FOS received about 20% to 25% of the total *HST* observing time over Cycles 1 to 6, studying a large and diverse range of science topics. Due to the polarimetric and large dynamic range capabilities, a substantial fraction of these data is and will remain unique.

A major reprocessing of the entire FOS archive has been completed at the Space Telescope-European Coordinating Facility. This new calibration process has substantially improved the data quality and homogeneity of the FOS data. The reprocessed data have been incorporated into the *HST* Archive and are available through [MAST](#).

C.3 Goddard High Resolution Spectrograph (GHRS)

The GHRS had two 500-element Digicon detectors that provided sensitivity from 1100 Å to 1900 Å (Side 1, solar blind) and 1150 Å to 3200 Å (Side 2); these detectors offered photon noise-limited data if an observing strategy was undertaken to map out photocathode response irregularities with the FP-SPLIT option. Signal-to-noise ratios of 100 or more were routinely achieved, and upwards of 1000 on occasion.

The GHRS modes included a first order grating covering 1100 Å to 1900 Å at $R \sim 2500$ (285 Å bandpass), four first order holographic gratings with very low scattered light covering 1150 Å – 3200 Å at $R \sim 25,000$ (27 Å – 45 Å bandpass), and cross-dispersed echelles at $R \sim 80,000$ over 1150 Å – 3200 Å (6 Å – 15 Å bandpass).

The GHRS had two apertures: the 2.0" Large Science Aperture (LSA), and 0.25" Small Science Aperture (SSA); post-COSTAR the aperture projections were reduced to 1.74" and 0.22", respectively. The SSA projected to one resolution element; thus, even pre-COSTAR data taken with this aperture had the designed spectral resolution, albeit at reduced throughput.

Some data were acquired at time resolutions as short as 50 milliseconds in a Rapid Readout mode. Most observations were acquired in accumulation mode, which provided for oversampling, compensation for sensitivity variations along the Digicon array, and simultaneous monitoring of detector backgrounds. Routine observations of the onboard Pt-Ne emission line lamp provided data with well calibrated wavelengths.

The GHRS received about 20% to 25% of the total *HST* observing time over Cycles 1 through 6, resulting in a large and diverse range of high quality science data. Due to the high signal-to-noise ratio and large dynamic range capabilities in the far ultraviolet, much of these data are unique.

A major reprocessing of the entire GHRS archive (science and non-science data) has been completed by ST-ECF, CADC, and STScI. This effort substantially improves the data quality and homogeneity. For more information about the reprocessed data, see [ISR GHRS-92](#). The science data can be retrieved currently through the [HST online](#) interface at MAST.

C.4 High Speed Photometer (HSP)

The HSP was designed to take advantage of the lack of atmospheric scintillation for a telescope in orbit, as well as to provide good ultraviolet performance. Integrations as short as 10 μ s were possible over a broad wavelength range (1200 \AA to 8000 \AA), and polarimetry was also possible. Observations were carried out through aperture diameters of 1.0" with the visual and ultraviolet detectors, and 0.65" with the polarimetry detector.

HSP had a large variety of fixed aperture/filter combinations distributed in the focal plane; selection was accomplished by moving the telescope so as to place the target in the desired aperture behind the desired filter.

The HSP detectors consisted of four image dissector tubes and one photomultiplier tube. A variety of ultraviolet and visual filters and polarizers was available. This instrument was used for only a relatively small fraction (5%) of *HST* observing from Cycles 1 to 3 since the HSP science program was among the more severely compromised by spherical aberration. Only limited instrument expertise is available at STScI in support of HSP Archival Research. The extremely high speed with which some HSP data were acquired remains unmatched by all other *HST* instruments.

C.5 Wide Field and Planetary Camera 1 (WF/PC)

The WF/PC had two configurations; in both channels, the field of view was covered by a mosaic of four charge-coupled devices (CCDs). Each CCD had 800×800 pixels and was sensitive from 1150 \AA to 11,000 \AA . However, internal contaminants on the camera optics limited normal operation to the range from 2840 \AA to 11,000 \AA .

In the Wide Field Camera (low-resolution) configuration, the field of view was 2.6' x 2.6', with a pixel size of 0.10". In the Planetary Camera (high-resolution) configuration, the field of view was 1.1' x 1.1' and the pixel size was 0.043". A variety of filters were available. The WF/PC received about 40% of the observing time on *HST* from Cycles 1 to 3, resulting in a large and diverse range of science data. All WF/PC data were severely affected by the spherical aberration. Unique and valuable data exist in the archive, but in terms of photometric accuracy, and especially image quality, imaging data taken after the first servicing mission are superior.

C.6 Wide Field and Planetary Camera 2 (WFPC2)

The WFPC2 was retired during SM4, but data from the instrument will continue to be available for archival research. It had three “wide-field” CCDs and one high-resolution (or “planetary”) CCD. Each CCD covered 800 x 800 pixels and was sensitive from 1150 Å to 11,000 Å. All four CCDs were exposed simultaneously, with the target of interest being placed as desired within the aperture.

The three Wide Field Camera (WFC) CCDs were arranged in an “L”-shaped field of view whose long side projects to 2.5', with a projected pixel size of 0.10". The Planetary Camera (PC) CCD had a field of view of 35" x 35", and a projected pixel size of 0.0455". The WFC configuration provided the larger field of view, but undersampled the cores of stellar images; the PC configuration sampled the images better, but had the smaller field of view.

A total of 48 different filters could be inserted into the optical path. Polarimetry could be performed by placing a polarizer quad filter into the beam and exposing through the different quads and/or different filter wheel rotations. There were a total of 18 narrow-band and medium-band filters, as well as two narrow-band quad filters that each yielded four different central wavelengths. There were also four linear ramp filters that effectively allowed imaging of a ~10" region in an arbitrary 1.3% bandpass at any wavelength between 3700 Å and 9760 Å, by means of a variety of filter wheel orientations and target placements within the FOV.

Beginning in 2003, a serious electronic anomaly appeared in the WF4 CCD detector of WFPC2, resulting in sporadic corruption of images (which could be photometrically corrected). The frequency and severity of the problem increased slowly, and by late 2005, a significant fraction of images taken in WF4 were blank and unusable. Early in 2006, a workaround was found, which allowed good data to be taken even though the WF4 electronics continued to slowly fail. WF4 continued to produce good data for several more years. The other three CCDs appeared unaffected, and in fact, small targets were usually placed on the PC1 or WF3 CCDs, so the WF4 anomaly had much less impact than it otherwise could have.

C.7 The Advanced Camera for Surveys High Resolution Channel (ACS/HRC)

The ACS High Resolution Channel (HRC) provided high resolution, near-UV to near-IR imaging in Cycle 11 through 14. The HRC observations occupied approximately 8% of all *HST* science orbits during this time. Its detector was a 1K by 1K, thinned and backside-illuminated, SITe CCD with a near-ultraviolet-optimized coating and 21 x 21 μm pixels, that provided ~0.028 x 0.025 arcsec/pixel spatial

resolution. This format yielded a nominal 29×26 arcsec field of view. The spectral response of the HRC ranged from $\sim 1700 \text{ \AA}$ to $\sim 11,000 \text{ \AA}$, and it had a peak efficiency of 29% at $\sim 6500 \text{ \AA}$ (including OTA throughput).

The HRC PSF was critically sampled at 6300 \AA and was undersampled by a factor 3 at 2000 \AA . Well-dithered observations with the HRC led to a reconstructed PSF FWHM of $0.03''$ at $\sim 400 \text{ nm}$, which increased towards longer wavelengths.

The HRC utilized the same narrow-band and broad-band filters available with the ACS Wide Field Camera (WFC).

The HRC also offered several optics that complemented HRC's field of view and UV sensitivity, but also permitted vignettted WFC imaging. These HRC-specific optics included UV and visible polarizers, a prism (PR200L), three medium-broad UV filters (F330W, F250W, and F220W), and two narrow-band filters (F344N and F892N). HRC could also use the FR459M and FR914M broad ramp filters, as well as the FR505N [OIII], FR388N [OII], and FR656N (H Alpha) narrow ramp filters.

The coronagraphic mode of ACS HRC allowed high contrast imaging of faint circumstellar or circumnuclear sources, such as circumstellar debris disks and planetary companions, by preventing saturation of the detector and suppressing the diffraction pattern of the bright central source. The coronagraph featured a Lyot stop and two occulting disks that could be deployed into the field of view on demand. Finally, the HRC allowed low-dispersion ($R \sim 100$) slitless spectroscopy with the G800L grism ($\sim 23 \text{ \AA/pix}$ in first order from 5500 \AA to $10,500 \text{ \AA}$) and the PR200L prism ($\sim 21 \text{ \AA/pixel}$ from $\sim 3500 \text{ \AA}$ to the UV cut-off).

C.8 Near Infrared Camera and Multi-Object Spectrometer (NICMOS)

This camera provided near-infrared imaging through three independent channels. NICMOS was installed in February 1997 and had operated with a cryogenic cooling system since March 2002. NICMOS continued to operate until September 2008, when the NICMOS Cooling System (NCS) failed to cool down the instrument, following a warm-up due to a planned safemode. The instrument was not successfully restarted after Servicing Mission 4. The NCS, which was required to maintain NICMOS at its nominal operating temperature for science observations, is currently disabled.

Although the NCS was not restarted, NICMOS proposals were solicited for Cycles 18 and 19. Based upon assessments of those proposals and the efforts required to recommission NCS and NICMOS, no proposals were selected and the NCS has remained off. NICMOS proposals are not being solicited for Cycle 21.

The three NICMOS channels (NIC1, NIC2, and NIC3) provided adjacent but not spatially contiguous fields of view of different image scales; they each covered the same wavelength range from 800 nm to 2500 nm. The foci of NIC1 and NIC2 were close enough that they could be used simultaneously, whereas NIC3 had to be used by itself. NICMOS was superseded by the WFC3/IR for most infrared imaging, except for a few specialty or unique modes.

The NICMOS Camera 3 (NIC3), had the lowest spatial resolution of the three channels with a 51.2" x 51.2" field of view. The detector was a 256 x 256 HgCdTe array with 40 x 40 μm pixels. The plate scale was 0.2 arcsec/pixel. The camera did not provide diffraction-limited imaging and was operated slightly out of focus. The camera had 19 filters and one blank on a single filter wheel. Well-dithered observations with the NIC3 led to a reconstructed PSF FWHM of approximately 0.24 arcsec at 1.6 μm , increasing slightly with wavelength.

The intermediate field channel (NIC2) had a 19.2" x 19.2" field of view. The detector was a 256 x 256 HgCdTe array with 40 x 40 μm pixels. The plate scale was 0.075 arcsec/pixel. The camera provided diffraction-limited imaging at 1.75 μm and longer. The camera had 19 filters and one blank on a single filter wheel. Well-dithered observations with the NIC2 led to a reconstructed PSF FWHM of approximately 0.19 arcsec at 1.6 μm , increasing slightly with wavelength.

The narrow field channel (NIC1) had the highest spatial resolution of the three with an 11" x 11" field of view. The detector was a 256 x 256 HgCdTe array with 40 x 40 μm pixels. The plate scale was 0.043 arcsec/pixel. The camera provided diffraction-limited imaging longward of 1 μm . The camera had 19 filters and one blank on a single filter wheel. Well-dithered observations with the NIC1 led to a reconstructed PSF FWHM approximately 0.14 arcsec at 1.6 μm , increasing slightly with wavelength.

In the near-infrared, NICMOS was unique in providing imaging polarimetry and coronagraphy. NICMOS also provided HST's only capabilities longward of 1700 nm including access to the Pa line and K band. Furthermore the ability to defocus the NICMOS grisms had enabled spectroscopy of bright targets. NICMOS had grisms for slitless spectroscopy.

Internet Links

ACS Dither Web Page

<http://www.stsci.edu/hst/acs/proposing/dither>

ACS Instrument

<http://www.stsci.edu/hst/acs/>

ACS Instrument Handbook

<http://www.stsci.edu/hst/acs/documents/handbooks/current/cover.html>

Anderson J. & Bedin, L.R., 2010, PASP, 122, 1035

<http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2010PASP...122.1035A>

Astronomer's Proposal Tool (APT)

<http://www.stsci.edu/hst/proposing/apt>

Canadian Astronomy Data Centre

<http://cadwww.hia.nrc.ca/>

COS Instrument

<http://www.stsci.edu/hst/cos/>

COS Instrument Handbook

http://www.stsci.edu/hst/cos/documents/handbooks/current/cos_cover.html

Cycle 21 Announcement Web Page

<http://www.stsci.edu/hst/proposing/docs/cycle21announce>

Cycle 21 Call for Proposals

http://www.stsci.edu/hst/proposing/documents/cp/cp_cover.html

Digitized Sky Survey (DSS)

<http://archive.stsci.edu/dss/>

DrizzlePac Handbook

http://documents.stsci.edu/hst/HST_overview/documents/DrizzlePac/DrizzlePac.cover.html

DrizzlePac Web Page

<http://drizzlepac.stsci.edu>

ESA Hubble Science Archive

<http://archives.esac.esa.int/hst/>

Exposure Time Calculators Web page:

<http://etc.stsci.edu/>

Fine Guidance Sensor Instrument

<http://www.stsci.edu/hst/fgs/>

Fine Guidance Sensor Instrument Handbook

<http://www.stsci.edu/hst/fgs/documents/instrumenthandbook>

Hubble Legacy Archive

<http://hla.stsci.edu>

High Level Science Products

<http://archive.stsci.edu/hlsp/index.html>

HST Data Handbook

http://www.stsci.edu/hst/HST_overview/documents/datahandbook/

HST Dither Handbook

http://www.stsci.edu/hst/HST_overview/documents/dither_handbook

HST Instrument Handbooks

http://www.stsci.edu/hst/HST_overview/documents

HST Online

<http://archive.stsci.edu/hstonline/search.php>

HST Science Instruments

http://www.stsci.edu/hst/HST_overview/instruments

Image Reduction and Analysis Facility (IRAF)

<http://iraf.noao.edu/>

Mikulski Archive for Space Telescopes (MAST)

<http://archive.stsci.edu/>

MultiDrizzle

<http://stdas.stsci.edu/multidrizzle/>

NASA/IPAC Extragalactic Database (NED)

<http://nedwww.ipac.caltech.edu/>

NICMOS Instrument

<http://www.stsci.edu/hst/nicmos/>

NICMOS Instrument Handbook

http://www.stsci.edu/hst/nicmos/documents/handbooks/current_NEW/cover.html

Parallel Observations

http://www.stsci.edu/hst/HST_overview/documents/uir/UIR_Parallels.pdf

Phase I Proposal Roadmap

<http://apst.stsci.edu/apt/external/help/roadmap1.html>

Phase II Program Preparation

<http://www.stsci.edu/hst/programs>

PyRAF

http://www.stsci.edu/resources/software_hardware/pyraf

Set of Identifications, Measurements and Bibliography for Astronomical Data (SIMBAD)

<http://simbad.u-strasbg.fr/Simbad>

Space Telescope - European Coordinating Facility

<http://www.stecf.org/>

Space Telescope Science Data Analysis Software (STSDAS)

http://www.stsci.edu/resources/software_hardware/stsdas

Space Telescope Science Institute

<http://www.stsci.edu/>

STIS Instrument

<http://www.stsci.edu/hst/stis/>

STIS Instrument Handbook

http://www.stsci.edu/hst/stis/documents/handbooks/currentIHB/stis_ihbTOC.html

Tiny Tim

<http://www.stsci.edu/software/tinytim/>

Visit Size Recommendations

<http://www.stsci.edu/hst/programs/recommendations>

WFC3 Instrument

<http://www.stsci.edu/hst/wfc3/>

WFC3 Instrument Handbook

http://www.stsci.edu/hst/wfc3/documents/handbooks/currentIHB/wfc3_cover.html

WFC3 UVIS CTE Web Page

http://www.stsci.edu/hst/wfc3/ins_performance/CTE/

WFPC2 Instrument

<http://www.stsci.edu/hst/wfpc2/>

WFPC2 Instrument Handbook

http://documents.stsci.edu/hst/wfpc2/documents/handbooks/cycle17/wfpc2_cover.html

Glossary of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACQ	Acquisition
ACS	Advanced Camera for Surveys
APT	Astronomer's Proposal Tool
BOP	Bright Object Protection
CADC	Canadian Astronomy Data Centre
CCD	Charge-Coupled Device
COS	Cosmic Origins Spectrograph
COSTAR	Corrective Optics Space Telescope Axial Replacement
CTE	Charge Transfer Efficiency
CVZ	Continuous Viewing Zone
DADS	Data Archive and Distribution System
DD	Director's Discretionary
DQE	Detector Quantum Efficiency
DSS	Digitized Sky Survey
ESA	European Space Agency
ETC	Exposure Time Calculator
FGS	Fine Guidance Sensor(s)
FITS	Flexible Image Transport System
FOC	Faint Object Camera
FOS	Faint Object Spectrograph
FOV	Field of View

FUV	Far Ultraviolet
GHRS	Goddard High Resolution Spectrograph
GO	General Observer
GSC	Guide Star Catalog
GSFC	Goddard Space Flight Center
GTO	Guaranteed Time Observer
HLA	Hubble Legacy Archive
HLSP	High Level Science Products
HSP	High Speed Photometer
HST	Hubble Space Telescope
HTML	Hyper Text Markup Language
IFOV	Instantaneous field of view
IRAF	Image Reduction and Analysis Facility
ISR	Instrument Science Report
LRF	Linear Ramp Filter
MAMA	Multi-Anode Microchannel Array
mas	milli arcsecond
MAST	Multimission Archive at STScI
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NED	NASA/IPAC Extragalactic Database
NCS	NICMOS Cooling System
NICMOS	Near Infrared Camera and Multi-Object Spectrometer
NOAO	National Optical Astronomy Observatories
NUV	Near Ultraviolet
OMS	Observatory Monitoring System
OTA	Optical Telescope Assembly
OTFR	On The Fly Reprocessing
PAM	Pupil Alignment Mechanism
PC	Planetary Camera
PCS	Pointing Control System
PDF	Portable Document Format
PI	Principal Investigator
POS	Position Mode

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PSF	Point Spread Function
SAA	South Atlantic Anomaly
SAM	Small Angle Maneuver
SBC	Solar Blind Channel
SI	Scientific Instrument
SIMBAD	Set of Identifications, Measurements and Bibliography for Astronomical Data
SM	Servicing Mission
SSM	Support Systems Module
SSR	Solid State Recorder
ST-ECF	Space Telescope - European Coordinating Facility
STIS	Space Telescope Imaging Spectrograph
STOCC	Space Telescope Operations Control Center
STScI	Space Telescope Science Institute
STSDAS	Space Telescope Science Data Analysis Software
TDRSS	Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System
TRANS	Transfer Mode
UIR	User Information Report
UV	Ultraviolet
VIK	Voltage/Temperature Improvement Kit
WFC	Wide Field Camera (on WFPC2) or Wide Field Channel (on ACS)
WFC3	Wide Field Camera 3
WF/PC	Wide Field and Planetary Camera 1
WFPC2	Wide Field and Planetary Camera 2