BRITE-Constellation: Observation Planning

A. Kaiser¹, R. Kuschnig¹,²

Institut für Astronomie, Türkenschanzstrasse 17, 1180 Vienna, Austria
Univ. of British Columbia, 6224 Agricultural Road, Vancouver V6T 1Z1, Canada

Abstract

This proceeding paper was generated using a Power-Point presentation from the workshop.

Presentation Slides

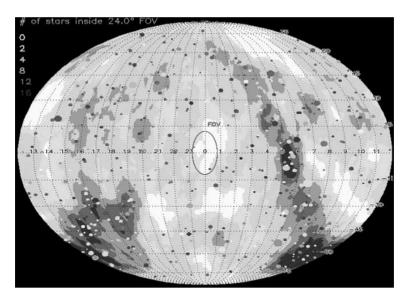


Figure 1: Plot of the whole sky for all 534 stars with a visual apparent magnitude brighter than 4^m . Coded in levels of grey is the number of stars inside a field of view of 24° .

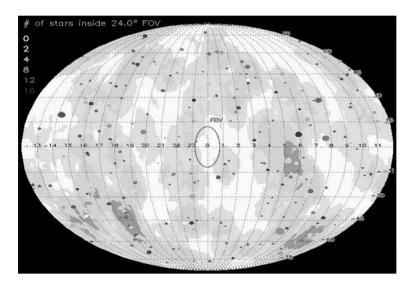


Figure 2: Same as Figure 1 but only for the 274 stars with less than 0.1% flux from polluting background objects.

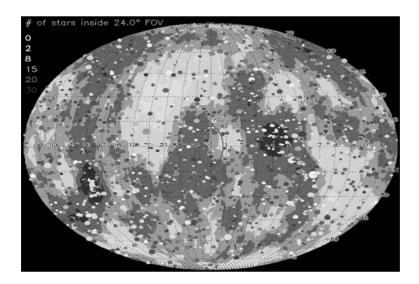


Figure 3: Same as Figure 2 but for stars with with a visual apparent magnitude brighter than $\mathbf{6}^m$.

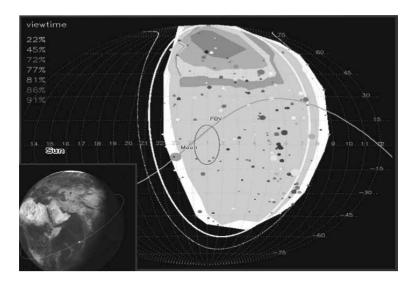


Figure 4: Unobstructed sky coverage for the Hubble Space Telescope for October 2008 coded in levels of grey.

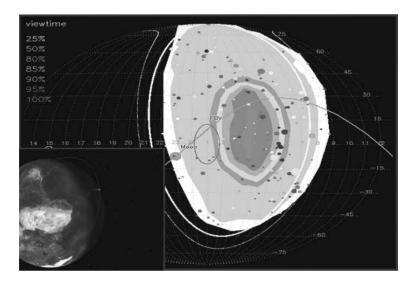


Figure 5: Same as Figure 4 but for the MOST Space Telescope.

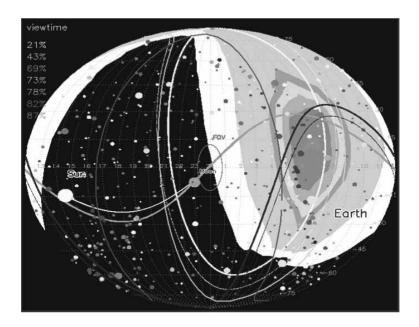


Figure 6: Same as Figure 5 but for 4 month.

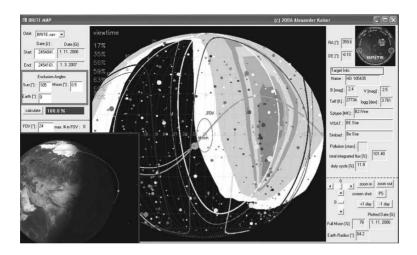


Figure 7: Same as Figure 6 but for a noon-midnight orbit.

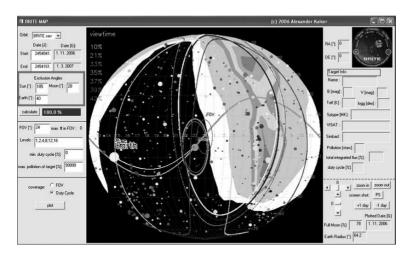


Figure 8: Same as Figure 7 but for larger earth and moon exclusion angles.

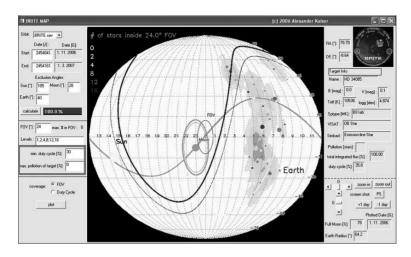


Figure 9: Plot of the whole sky coverage coded in levels of grey for targets with more than 30% viewtime and less than 0.1% flux from polluting background objects.