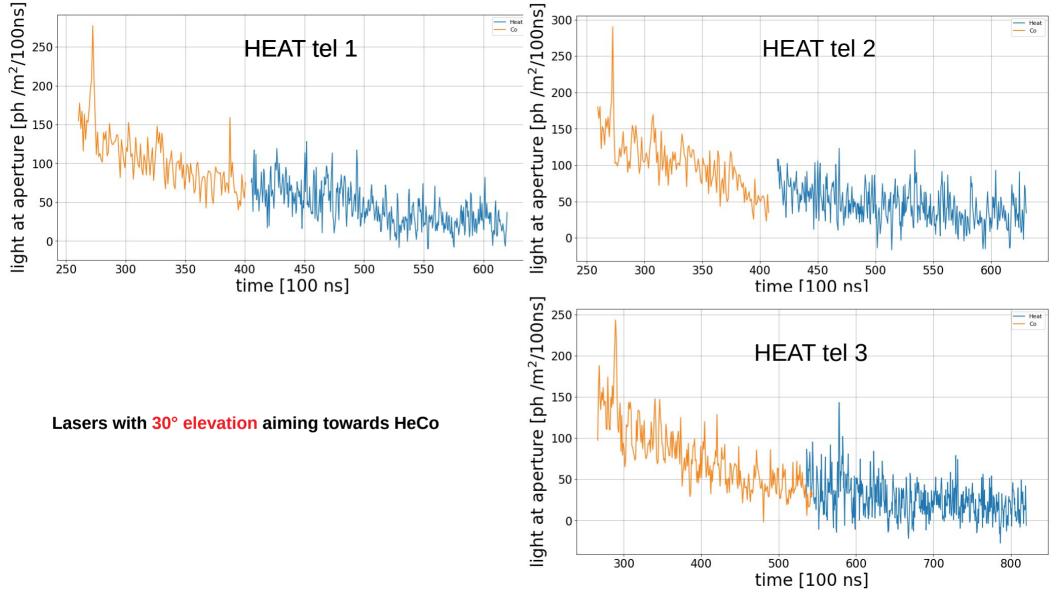
Measuring the Heat/Coihueco energy calibration using inclined lasers

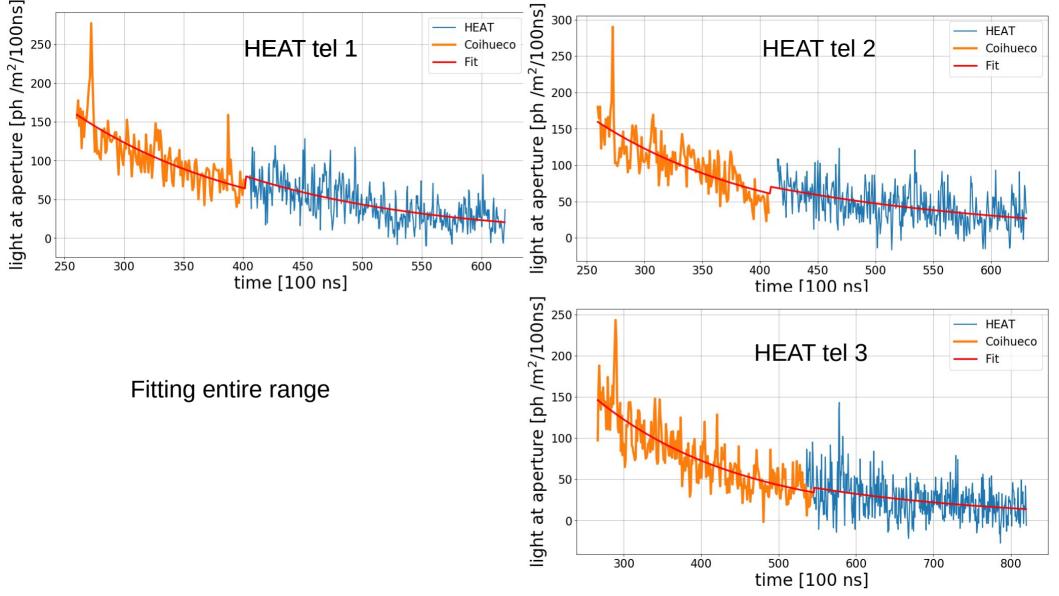
Jose Bellido, Bruce Dawson

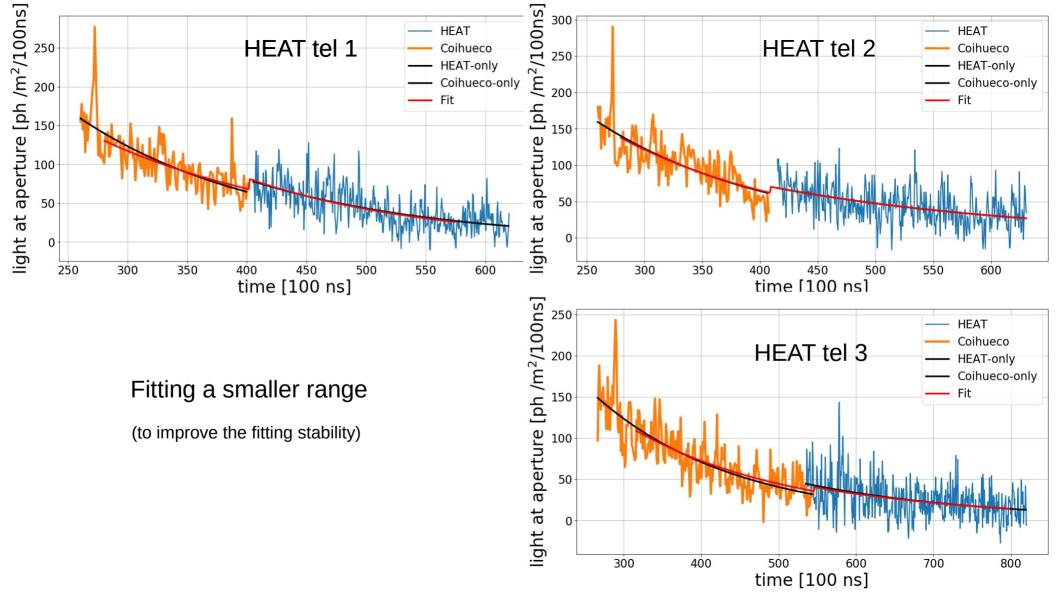
The University of Adelaide

September 13th, 2018

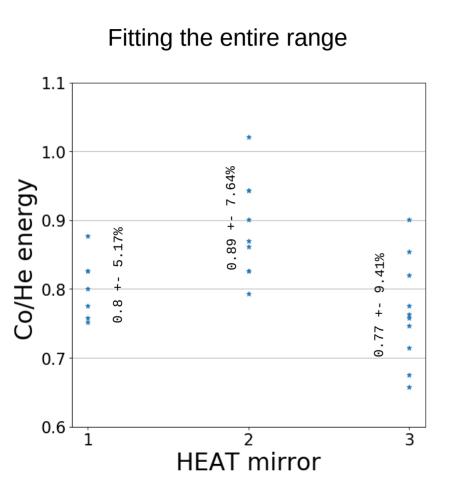
Many thanks to Lawrence and Kevin Merenda for implementing inclined lasers in the regular schedule of CLF (for timing) and XLF (for HeCo calibration)!

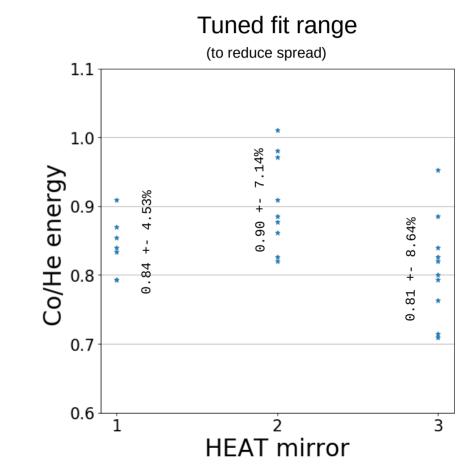


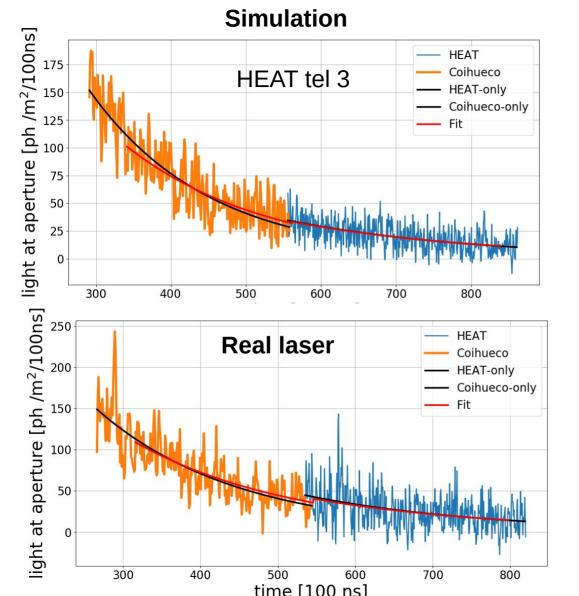




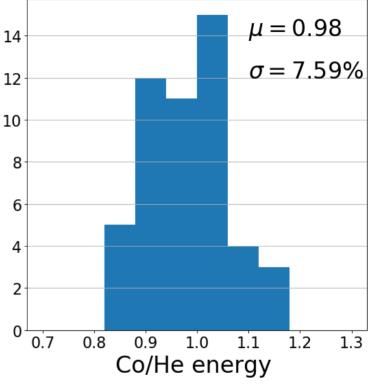
Results







Estimated performance using simulations

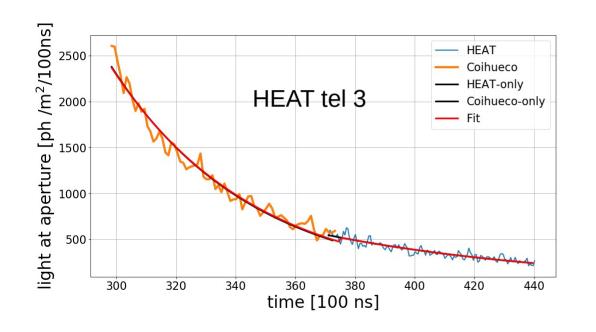


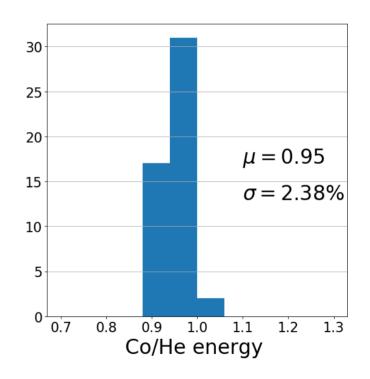
With tuned fitting range

... we had to make them more inclined for increased intensity

Testing a more inclined laser (10° elevation)

(to increase light flux)

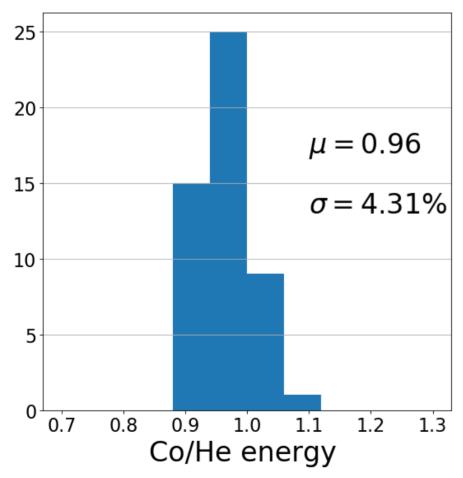


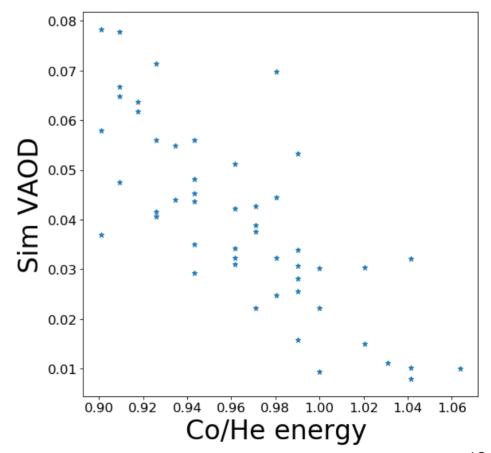


Fitting the entire range

Effects of aerosol variations (10° elevation)

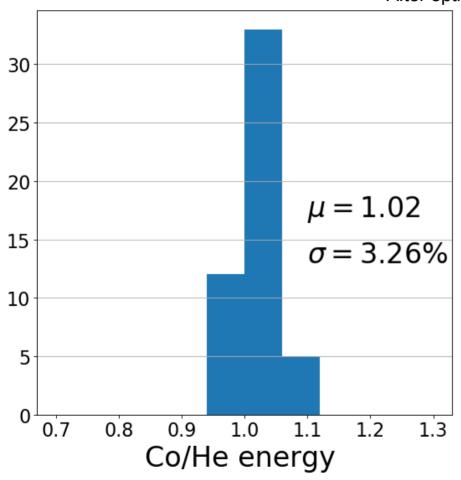
Fitting the entire range

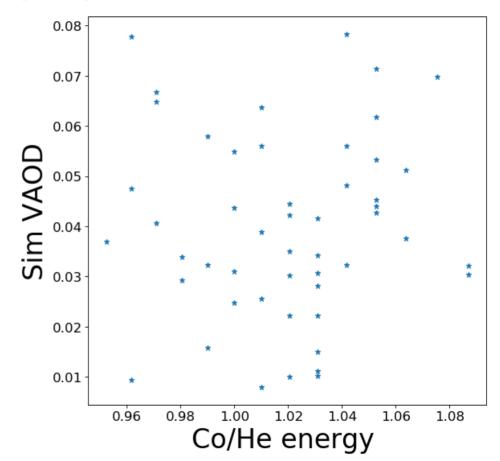




Effects of aerosol variations (10° elevation)



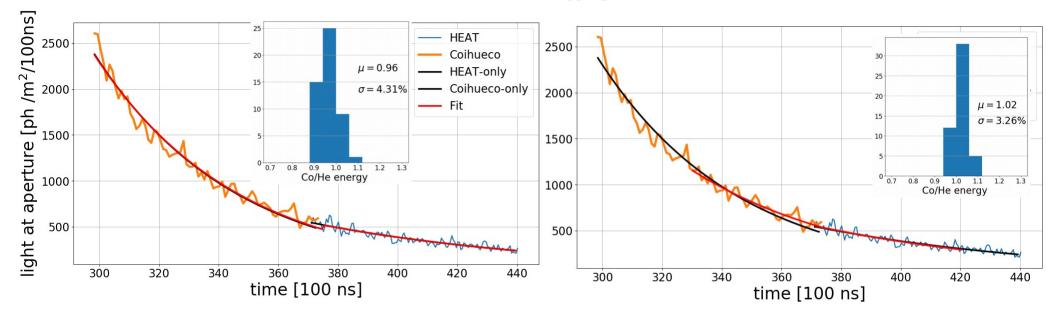




Testing a more inclined laser (10° elevation)

(to increase light flux)

HEAT tel 3



Fitting the entire range

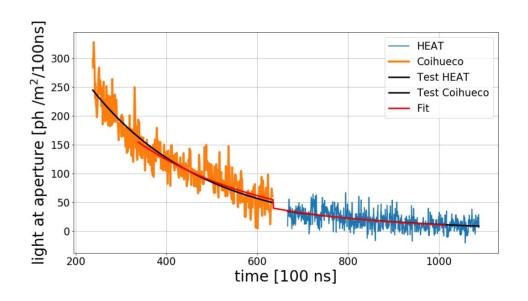
Optimised fit range

Attempt to use historical lasers

In the past lasers were fired aiming AGNs, some of these geometries crossed the HeCo field of view. So, we tried to use them to measure the HeCo calibration in the past.

There are two issues:

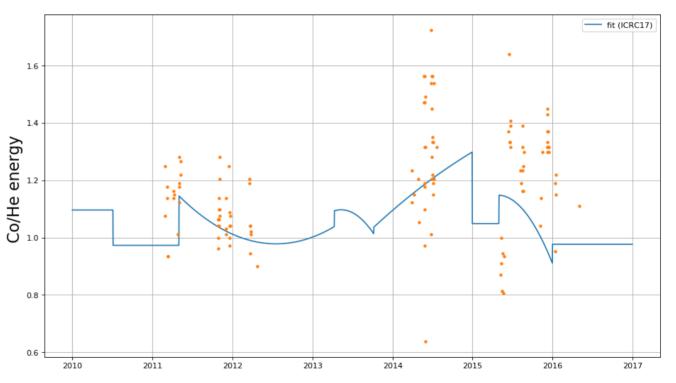
The <u>light flux is low</u> and The <u>geometries are all</u> <u>different making it difficult to understand systematics.</u>



Attempt to use historical lasers

In the past lasers were fired aiming AGNs, some of these geometries crossed the HeCo field of view. So, we tried to use them to measure the HeCo calibration in the past.

The overall spread is 16%



Attempt to use historical lasers

In the past lasers were fired aiming AGNs, some of these geometries crossed the HeCo field of view. So, we tried to use them to measure the HeCo calibration in the past.

Comparing results using Joachim's module

Thanks to Violet!

