

Coordinate Systems

Terrance J. Gaetz

In this appendix we summarize the relations between various coordinate systems of interest; these include:

Tower:	HRMA Alignment Test System Tower at EKC (HATS measurements)
DPSA0sac:	Double-pass raytraces to simulate HATS measurements
SA0sac:	standard raytraces (<i>e.g.</i> , XRCF conditions)
XRCF:	coordinate system at the XRCF test facility
HRMA:	HRMA-based coordinate system aligned with the standard AXAF coordinate directions

Figure B.1 illustrates the different coordinate systems. Note that the XRCF coordinates differ from the standard HRMA/AXAF coordinate system by a flip of 180° about the X_{HRMA} axis, while the DPSA0sac coordinates differ from the standard SA0sac coordinates by a flip of 180° about the X_{SA0sac} axis (the Y_{HRMA} axis). Note also that we are primarily concerned here with the directions of the coordinate axes rather than the location of the coordinate origin.

The SAO/MST raytrace system, SA0sac, specifies rigid-body positioning in terms of the location and orientation of the body-center of the optic. The body-center “tilt” coordinates are **azmis** and **elmis**, where

- azmis**: positive rotation about an axis parallel to the SA0sac Y axis; positive rotation is right-hand-rule rotation with angle increasing from the $+Z$ axis towards the $+X$ axis. (X' axis is the new X axis after **azmis** rotation; Z' axis is the new Z axis after **azmis** rotation).
- elmis**: negative rotation about an axis parallel to SA0sac X' axis; positive rotation is right-hand-rule with angle increasing from the $+Y$ axis towards the $+Z'$ axis. Positive **elmis** rotation takes $+Z'$ axis towards the $+Y$ axis.

For completeness, the corresponding conventions for mirror element rotations in the HRMA and XRCF coordinates are

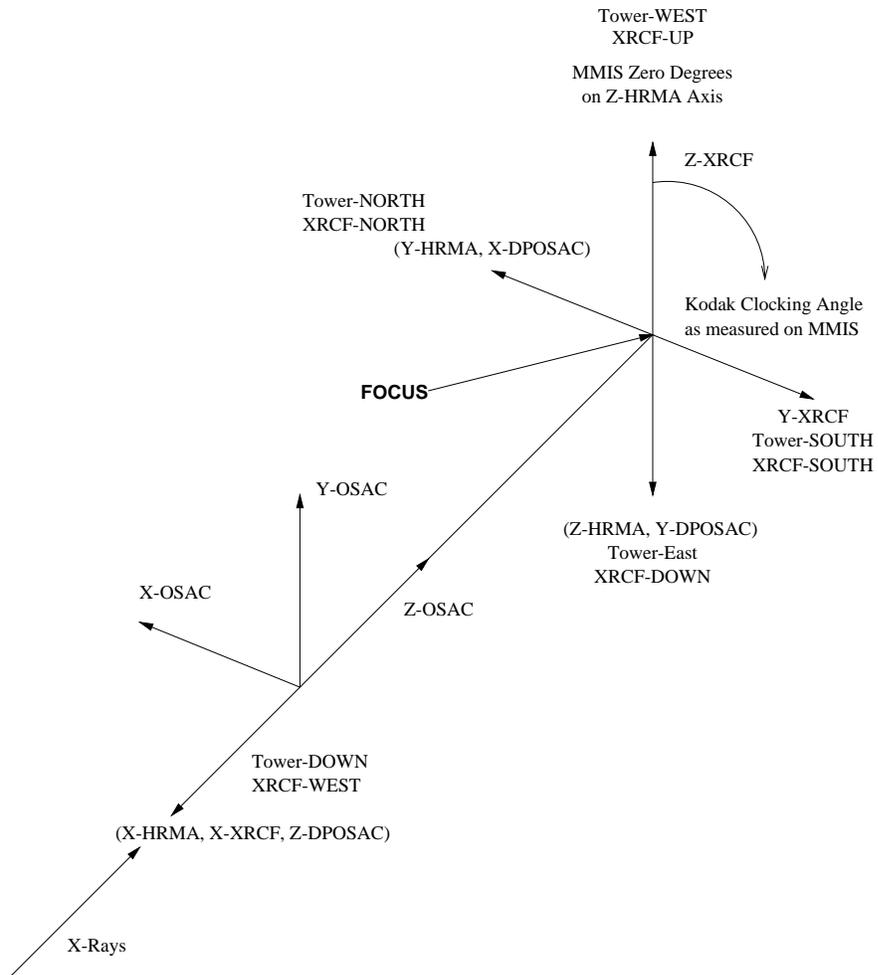


Figure B.1: Relations between HATS tower, XRCF, and SA0sac coordinates

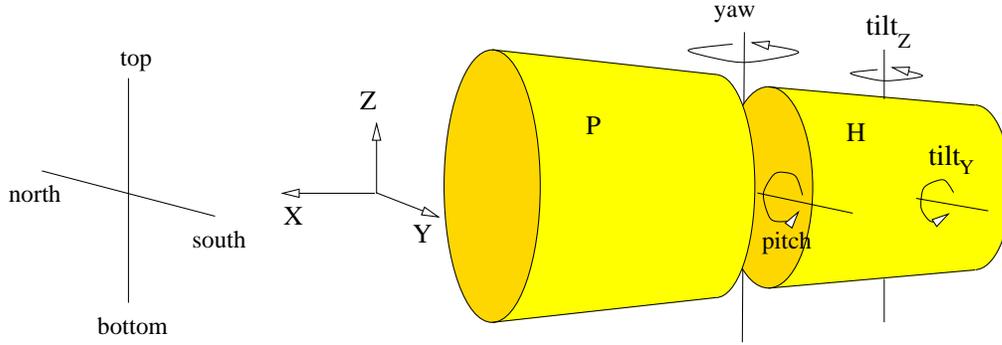


Figure B.2: Schematic of XRCF coordinate and rotation conventions

θ_Y : positive rotation about an axis parallel to the HRMA $+Y$ axis; positive rotation is right-hand-rule rotation with angle increasing from the $+Z$ axis towards the $+X$ axis.

θ_Z : positive rotation about an axis parallel to the HRMA $+Z$ axis; positive rotation is right-hand-rule rotation with angle increasing from the $+X$ axis towards the $+Y$ axis.

and

$tilt_Y$: positive rotation about an axis parallel to the XRCF $+Y$ axis; positive rotation is right-hand-rule rotation with angle increasing from the $+Z$ axis towards the $+X$ axis.

$tilt_Z$: positive rotation about an axis parallel to the XRCF $+Z$ axis; positive rotation is right-hand-rule rotation with angle increasing from the $+X$ axis towards the $+Y$ axis.

At the XRCF, the orientation of the HRMA as a whole was specified by *pitch* and *yaw*:

pitch: positive rotation about an axis parallel to the XRCF $+Y$ axis. Positive rotation is right-hand-rule rotation with angle increasing from the $+Z$ axis towards the $+X$ axis.

yaw: positive rotation about an axis parallel to the XRCF $+Z$ axis. Positive rotation is right-hand-rule rotation with angle increasing from the $+X$ axis towards the $+Y$ axis.

The raytrace simulations are always performed in the appropriate SAOsac coordinate system; the orientation of the HRMA relative to the source is given by *bundle_el* and *bundle_az*, the direction from the source towards HRMA. The relation between *pitch*, *yaw*, *bundle_el*, and *bundle_az* are summarized in Table B.1.

Table B.1: Relations between coordinate systems

$$\begin{aligned}
 +bundle_el_{SAOsac} &= -bundle_el_{DPSAOsac} = -pitch \\
 +bundle_az_{SAOsac} &= -bundle_az_{DPSAOsac} = -yaw
 \end{aligned}$$

The relations between coordinate directions are summarized in Table B.2.

Table B.2: Relations between coordinate systems

$+Y_{XRCF}$	$=$	$-Y_{HRMA}$	$=$	$-X_{SAOsac}$	$=$	$-X_{DPSAOsac}$	
$+Z_{XRCF}$	$=$	$-Z_{HRMA}$	$=$	$+Y_{SAOsac}$	$=$	$-Y_{DPSAOsac}$	
$+X_{XRCF}$	$=$	$+X_{HRMA}$	$=$	$-Z_{SAOsac}$	$=$	$+Z_{DPSAOsac}$	
$+tilt_Y$	$=$	$-\theta_Y$	$=$	$+elmis_{SAOsac}$	$=$	$+elmis_{DPSAOsac}$	$= +pitch$
$+tilt_Z$	$=$	$-\theta_Z$	$=$	$+azmis_{SAOsac}$	$=$	$-azmis_{DPSAOsac}$	$= +yaw$