

CCD survey with the CMA SF from the Southern Hemisphere

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Abstract. A subcatalogue with positions and magnitudes of stars brighter than $V = 16$ and declinations between -30° and 0° is presented. The observations have been carried out with the Círculo Meridiano Automático de San Fernando at the Carlos Ulrrico Cesco Observatory in San Juan (Argentina) in the framework of an agreement between the ROA and the Oafa. The final goal of this collaboration is to publish a survey of positions and magnitudes of stars brighter than $V = 16$ and with declinations between -55° and $+30^\circ$.

Keywords. astrometry, surveys, catalogs, stars: kinematics

1. Introduction

The Círculo Meridiano Automático de San Fernando (CMA SF) is a fully automated meridian circle of the Real Instituto y Observatorio de la Armada (ROA) observing since 1996 at the Carlos Ulrrico Cesco Observatory (CUC) in San Juan (Argentina). In December 1999, a CCD camera with 1552×1032 pixels of 9 microns in size was installed on the CMA SF. The main observing program for this instrument is a sky survey within the declination zone $-55^\circ < \delta < +30^\circ$ and the magnitude range $8 < V < 16$. The expected positional precision is ~ 50 mas in both coordinates and 0.04 mag in V . The instrument is managed jointly by the ROA and the Observatorio Astronómico Félix Aguilar (Oafa) of the University of San Juan (Argentina), also owner of the CUC.

In order to test the performance of CMA SF, a subcatalogue of positions named the Hispano-Argentinian Meridian Catalogue No. 2 (HAMC2) has been derived for a smaller declination zone $-30^\circ < \delta < 0^\circ$. We expect to publish this subcatalogue in early 2008. In this paper we present preliminary analysis of the subcatalogue and provide comparisons with the UCAC2 and Tycho-2 catalogues, that we have made to investigate possible systematic errors.

2. Observations

The CMA SF observations reported here have been carried out from December 1999 to May 2006. This automated meridian circle has a 176 mm aperture and a 2660 mm focal length ($0''.69/\text{pixel}$). It is located at the CUC observatory on the eastern slopes of Andes with the following geographic coordinates: longitude 69° W, latitude of 31° S, altitude 2330 m above sea level.

The instrument operates in the drift-scan mode (Stone 1993) by observing each night several strips of the sky with a width of $18'$ in declination each but having a variable length in right ascension ($20^m < \text{RA} < 3^h$). Then, a zone to be observed is divided into the

sub-bands separated by $10'$ in declination, so that each sub-band has an $8'$ overlap in declination between the adjacent strips (see Evans, Irwin & Helmer 2002).

3. Reductions of observations

Initial reductions include detection of stellar images, their centering and deriving a number of parameters characterizing the images in each strip. Then, the Tycho-2 catalogue (Høg *et al.* 2000) is used as a reference frame to obtain preliminary ICRS coordinates in each strip at the epoch of observations. As soon as the observations in a zone of the sky are completed, the final reductions are carried out. For each strip, atmospheric fluctuations of the night are removed using a calibration function based on the overlapping bands between the current strip and the five adjacent strips above and another five adjacent strips below it (Evans, Irwin & Helmer 2002). Then a catalogue is formed by averaging right ascensions, declinations, and magnitudes of the stars. A more complete description of the method used to form the HAMC2 can be found in the documentation of the Carlsberg Meridian Catalogue 14 (2005).

4. Comparison with other catalogues

To investigate possible systematic errors, comparisons have been made between the HAMC2 positions and magnitudes and those in the UCAC2 (Zacharias *et al.* 2004) and Tycho-2 (Høg *et al.* 2000) to investigate possible systematic errors. No such error were found. The best achieved average formal precision of HAMC2 positions is 30–40 mas at $V \sim 12$.

5. Conclusions

The HAMC2 subcatalogue presented here shows that the precision in positions reaches the expectations for this survey. No systematic errors have been detected.

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