



Standards of Fundamental Astronomy



Journées 2013 Systèmes de référence spatio-temporels

Authoritative Tools & Standard Models

Paris Observatory
2013 September 16-18

SOFA is an IAU Division A Working Group that provides a library of building blocks of fundamental astronomy routines (186) in Fortran & ANSI C. The SOFA library is authoritative, constructed with great care, practical, accessible and supported.

59 canonical routines delivering IAU Standards, such as IAU 2006 precession, IAU 2000A nutation and other IAU Resolutions, at for example, IAU's in 1976, 1980, 1994, 2000, 2006.

<http://www.iausofa.org>

1. TIME SCALE & CALENDAR TOOLS

Route Map
Routine names start **iau**

Adjacent time scales connected by 2 routines e.g. **UTCUT1** and **UT1UTC**

Fortran & C Versions
27 Routines

Flexible structure

- Time & date ⇒ JD **DTF2D**
- JD ⇒ date & time **D2DTF**
- Date ⇒ JDN **CAL2JD**
- JD ⇒ date, time, fraction **JD2CAL**, **JDCALF**
- Leap seconds **DAT**, **DTAB**
- TDB - TT

Parameters: two argument Julian Date convention; Observables, as required e.g. UT1-UTC.

Epochs Julian, Besselian
EPB, EPJ, EPB2JD, EPJ2JD

User must supply:
 • $\Delta T = UT1 - UTC$ (IERS)
 • $\Delta T = 32.184 + \Delta AT - \Delta UT$
 $\Delta AT =$ No. of Leap seconds

2. TOOLS FOR EARTH ATTITUDE

Bias-Precession-Nutation, Polar Motion, Earth Rotation

GCRS ⇔ CIRSt ⇔ TIRSt ⇔ ITRSt
IAU2000A / IAU 2006 (06A)

Celestial to Intermediate/ Eq & Eq **C2I...**
Celestial to Terrestrial **C2T...**

Selection from the 89 Routines

X, Y, s	→ CIP & CIO	→ XYSO6A, XYO6
$\epsilon, \psi, \omega, \chi$	} → precession	→ FW2M
$\epsilon, \zeta, z, \theta$		→ P06E
$\Delta\psi, \Delta\epsilon$	→ nutation	→ NUT06A, NUT00A
M = N P B	bias-precession-nutation	→ PNM06A
C = C(X+DX, Y+DY, s)		→ C2IXYS
W = R₃(-Y_p) R₃(-X_p) R₃(s')		→ POM00
Q = W R₃(GAST) M		→ C2TEQX
Q = W R₃(ERA) C		→ C2T06A, C2TCIO

DX, DY, x_p, y_p user supplied (IERS). Use **iau_TR to calculate inverse matrix**

3. ASTROMETRY TOOLS

2013 Dec 2 12:00 UTC

Coming soon ...

ICRS $\alpha, \delta, \alpha, \delta, \pi, r$
space motion

BCRS α, δ, r
parallax

astrometric α, δ
light deflection aberration

GCRS α, δ
bias-precession-nutation

CIRSt α, δ
CIRSt α, δ

Transformation of coordinates:
Catalogue (ICRS), Astrometric (ICRS), Celestial Intermediate (and equator and equinox), Terrestrial Intermediate, ITRSt and observed.

Methods / Accuracy:
Rigorous methods wherever possible. "Quick" routines deliver better than mas precision. A dependency on user choices e.g., refraction. An intermediate position can include light deflection from Saturn, Jupiter and the Sun and provide a CIRSt position to within about $\pm 2\mu\text{as}$

Coming soon ...

4. THE MANUAL

GENERAL PRINCIPLES
The principal function of the SOFA Astronomy Library is to provide definitive algorithms. A secondary function is to provide software modules for convenient direct use by writers of astronomical applications.

ASCII and Adobe pdf files, split into manageable sections:

Title page	title
T&C	copyr
Changes	changes
Introduction	intro
Astronomy library	sofa_lib
Vector Matrix library	sofa_vml
Board	board.lis

Extracts from all routines with arguments, initial comments and references are listed ...

```
DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION lau_000 ( DATE1, DATE2, X, Y )
...
CALLS: C YERRORS
...
SUBROUTINE ( alpha_in, alpha_out, delta_in, delta_out )
...
SUBROUTINE ( date1, date2, th, ip, ep )
...
SUBROUTINE ( date1, date2, phi, po, eqp )
...
SUBROUTINE ( tpe, ut, ut1 )
...
SUBROUTINE ( date1, date2, tdb )
...
SUBROUTINE ( date1, date2, tdb1 )
...
SUBROUTINE ( date1, date2, tdb2 )
...
SUBROUTINE ( date1, date2, x, y, z )
...
SUBROUTINE ( date1, date2, x, y, z2 )
...
SUBROUTINE ( x, y, z, v22 )
```

1) The CIO locator x is the difference between the right ascensions of the mean equid in the system. The two systems are the ICRS and the CIP ICRS, and the shift is the ascending node of the CIP equator. The quantity x remains below 3.2 arcseconds throughout 1900-2100.

2) The series used to compute x is in fact for $e=27/2$, where 2 and 7 are the x and y components of the CIP unit vector. This series is more compact than a direct series for x would be. This routine requires x, y to be supplied by the caller, who is responsible for providing values that are consistent with the supplied date.

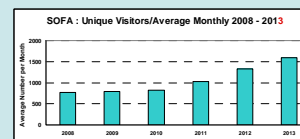
3) The model is consistent with the IAU 2006 precession-nutation.

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Statistics

No. Registered users	687
No. downloads (9a)	4497
ANSI C	2463
Fortran	2034



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