The Auroral Large Imaging System

-Design, operation and scientific results

Errata

Urban Brändström

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Errata for revision 2

Page 2: 1.1 Auroral imaging

Last sentence in second paragraph: A somewhat different, and less advanced approach, is presented in $\beta \neq 1/2/2$ Appendix C.1, where a commercial digital colour camera is used.

Page 22: 3.1.1 Spectral radiant sterance (radiance)

Add the following sentence at the end of the section: The term "photometry" is unfortunately frequently used instead of "radiometry"

Page 25: 3.1.6 Quantum efficiency

Page 45: Figure 3.10

In the figure caption: Bottom view of the camera positioning system at ALIS station 4 (Tjautjas). North is downward and east is to the $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{$

Page 47: 3.7 Summary

ALIS imager: consisting of Optics... Tables B.1–B.6 in Appendix B). ...

Page 48: 3.7 Summary

CPS Control Unit (CPC): containing ...

Page 113: 6.6.2 Astronomical applications — water in a Leonid?

Comment: These results are preliminary. Figure 6.18 and 6.19 are not in their final form. The projected altitude scale of the figures needs to be confirmed by modelling of the Na emission profile or, possibly, by using meteor radar data. This work is in progress, preliminary results indicate that the altitude should be lowered by 10 km. Triangulation would have been employed if ALIS had operated with several stations during this observation.

Note (2006-03-09)

These results were later published by *Pellinen-Wannberg et al.* [2004]. The paper was listed as an AGU journal highlight 2004-03-10, see http://www.agu.org/sci_soc/prrl/jh031004.html#4

Page 121: Appendix A, The Instrumentation Platform

In list item six:

• Communication/ subsystems.

References

Pellinen-Wannberg, A., E. Murad, B. Gustavsson, U. Brändström, C.-F. Enell, C. Roth, I. P. Williams, and Å. Steen, Optical observations of water in Leonid meteor trails, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 31, 2004, doi:10.1029/2003GL018785.