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THE LE INTERACTIVE ANALYSIS SYSTEM USERS' GUIDE

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# THE LE INTERACTIVE ANALYSIS SYSTEM USERS' GUIDE

## INTRODUCTION

The LE interactive analysis system is a collection of more than 50 programs that support all the basic operations needed for the detailed analysis of CMA data.

A brief description and some notes on the main facilities offered are given below.

All the information contained in this document is also available on any HP2 or HP4 terminal. The program LHELP, which can be run from FMGR or from any interactive system (LE, ME, GS?), will display this introduction on the terminal screen. A detailed description of each program can be obtained using the command ?? within the LE interactive system.

With respect to timing analysis, this system only supports the production of rate files. Accurate timing analysis can be performed using LE rate files as inputs to the ME or GS timing programs or to the new timing interactive system ( TINTE ).

To enter into the LE interactive system do the following :

- 1) run program OP                   :RU,OP
- 2) define the correct               \$DE,L1,O or DE,L1,S or DE,L1,R  
  enviroment
- 3) enter your ID                    \$ID,id  
  and privacy code                 \$enter privacy code (2 chars)
- 4) select IA option                 \$IA

THE HELP FILE 1/5/1985

ADIMA	accumulate images	9	ADHIS	accumulate sum signal histograms	11
DEBLUR	create deblur file	38	DAOCS	plot AOCS errors	38
LCURV	light curve	14	LISTD	list obs directory	17
ROTATE	rotate images	12	IMSUM	overlay images	13
IMSUB	subtract images	46	IMDIV	divide images	46
LFLUX	convert c.rate flux	20	DETECT	detect sources	21
OBOX	find box size for best signal to noise	17	LFFIT	plot flux v/s nh or T or spectral index	18
INFO	write field info on Ramtek screen	23	CENTR	source centroid	23
HOTSP	hot spot position	24	SOSTA	source statistics	24
EFCOR	efficiency correction	43	MEDIAN	sum signal median	44
CUREA	image coordinates, or cursor position to r.a. dec.	26	CRADE	r.a. dec. to image coordinates	26
SKLIN	pixel coordinates to r.a. dec.	28	IMLIN	r.a. dec. to pixel coordinates	28
IMHEA	modify image header	27	IMHRE	display image header	28
REBIN	rebin images	29	ULIM	3 sigma upper limits	29
RMZOOM	image zoom	43	HSPRE	remove hot spot	31
DISP	display image with automatic scaling	30	DISPS	display image with user defined scale	41
IMCOPY	hardcopy image	48	SMOOTH	gaussian smoothing	33
CONTR	image contours	31	RMSWAP	swap colours	35
RMTAB	change colour table	34	RMTEXT	write text on Ramtek	36
RMZAP	erase ramtek screen	35	KEYS	define user keys	45
CLEAR	clear overlays	44	PURGL	purge files	36
LISTF	list files	37	DIHIS	display histograms	37
EDIT	schedule edit	37	CLOSP	close spool file	40
SESPO	initialize spool file	40	FG	schedule FMGR	47
ID	disp/change user ID	47	@@	execute a MACRO	49
P	edit pending line	48			

Command @@

@@ [,macroname]

Transfers control to a macro file or to a logical unit (if macroname is 1 or missing transfers control to the terminal)

A macro file simply contains a list of LXIA7 commands, or comment lines (preceded by ??) and is terminated in one of the three following ways :

- by EX (the macro is exited and LXnn7 is terminated)
- by or @@,1 or by end of file (control is returned to the terminal)
- by @@,macro2 (transfers control to another macro : this is the only way of nesting macros - you can go any level deep, but pass from one macro to the other only at the end)

If you want to interrupt a macro, hit any key to get system mode, and type BR,LXnn7.

nn is a number that identifies your terminal.