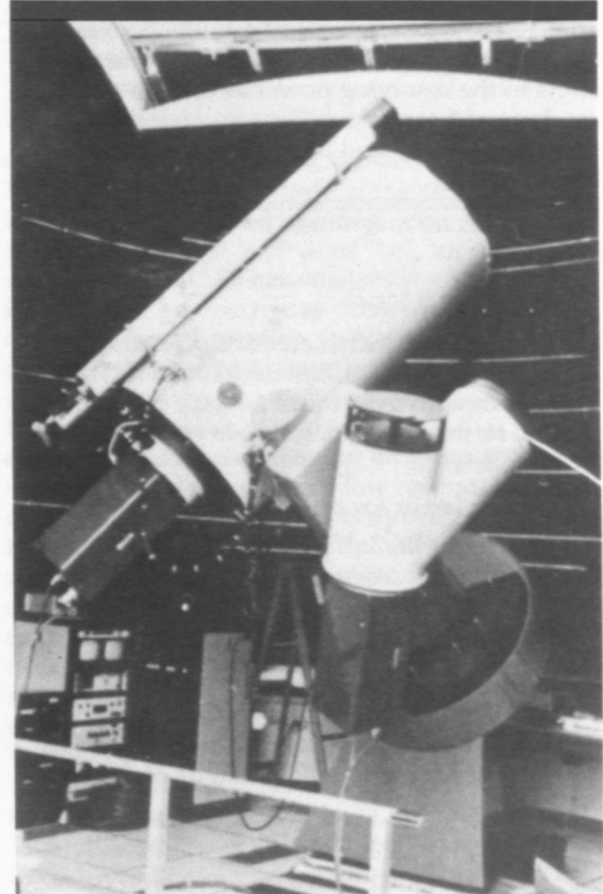


Although it is the movement of the satellites that gives them away (for example, a geosynchronous satellite moves 15 seconds of arc per second), apparently stationary satellites with a sidereal rate of revolution can be identified through comparison with star catalogs, albeit with some difficulty.

Locations of tracking sites used or noted by GEODSS are given in Appendix 1.

Recently the GEODSS sites have been further upgraded to use Digital Equipment Corporation PDP II-70 computers. ASTROSO has been refined, and the Resident Space Object Catalog (RSOC), maintained by NORAD, has been expanded to over 1,000 entries. Satellites can be identified within six seconds (complete analysis takes a full minute) and their position can be determined to within 10 seconds of arc.<sup>14</sup>



▲ The main telescope of the GEODSS Experimental Test Site at White Sands AFB. It has an aperture of 31 inches and is a P/5 system (from Weber, 1979).

<sup>14</sup> Randolph, A. "USAF Upgrades Deep Space Technology", *Aviation Week and Space Technology*, 28 Feb. 1983, pp. 57-8.

