

The coordinates of the centers of the front face of each corner cube reflector (CCR) with respect to the center of mounting surface of the LRA on the spacecraft.

<i>The first cone, 10 pcs. CCRs</i>				
<i>N^o CCR</i>	<i>X, mm</i>	<i>R, mm</i>	<i>φ, deg.</i>	<i>θ, deg.</i>
1	57	97.5	0	30
2	57	97.5	36	30
3	57	97.5	72	30
4	57	97.5	108	30
5	57	97.5	144	30
6	57	97.5	180	30
7	57	97.5	216	30
8	57	97.5	252	30
9	57	97.5	288	30
10	57	97.5	324	30
<i>The second cone, 20 pcs. CCRs</i>				
11	32	128	9	52
12	32	128	27	52
13	32	128	45	52
14	32	128	63	52
15	32	128	81	52
16	32	128	99	52
17	32	128	117	52
18	32	128	135	52
19	32	128	153	52
20	32	128	171	52
21	32	128	189	52
22	32	128	207	52
23	32	128	225	52
24	32	128	243	52
25	32	128	261	52
26	32	128	279	52
27	32	128	297	52
28	32	128	315	52
29	32	128	333	52
30	32	128	351	52

LRA-fixed XYZ coordinate system:

the origin is center of mounting surface C (0, 0, 0), the X axis is to the zenith, the Y axis is along the orbital velocity vector, the Z axis is complementary to the right.

Definition in Table:

X is the coordinate of the center of the CCR front face along the X axis (the distance from mounting plane YZ).

R is the radius of the circle on which the centers of front faces of the CCR are located in a plane parallel to the mounting plane YZ.

φ is the angle between the Y axis and the radius vector of the center of the front face CCR (polar angle) in a plane parallel to the mounting plane YZ.

θ is the angle between the normal to the front face CCR and the X axis.