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Exploiting the TC-1 dayside apogee data

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The launch of TC-1 left the spacecraft in an orbit which has its apogee approximately 12000km higher than nominally expected. As a result during the period when TC-1's apogee is on the Earth's dayside, many more bow shock crossings and resultant periods in the solar wind have been seen. This has opened up opportunities for exploiting the data which has become available by considering TC-1 data independently and by doing combined analysis with both TC-1 and Cluster data. An example of how this data has been used is in the calculation of the correction to the magnetic field experiment's primary sensor spin axis offset. The spin axis offset is notoriously difficult to estimate but enough solar wind measurements have been made by TC-1 to use the Hedgecock method successfully. Correcting the spin axis offset has formed a crucial step in producing a spin averaged scientific data product which has been calibrated and had the spacecraft interference field removed.