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“Parameter Interference in Distortion and Alignment Calibration,” R. V. F. Lopes and M. D. Shuster, *The Journal of the Astronautical Sciences*, Vol. 51, No. 3, July–September 2003, pp. 261–277.

This work showed why distortion parameters and sensor misalignments are observed to drift during a mission and how to prevent this unpleasant phenomenon. 2000b and 2000c actually grew out of this work, which was mostly completed by early 1994. The journal article is an almost unaltered reproduction of the 1994 conference paper.

The chief defect of this work was that it relied on a two-dimensional Taylor series for the calibration function. Further researchers which will eliminate this restriction are being carried out in collaboration with Roberto V. F. Lopes of INPE in Brazil.

An example of the random-walk effect occurred at the conference at which this work was originally presented. Peter Bainum and I had decided to have lunch together. In the parking lot, however, neither of us had said who would drive and we each simply assumed that the other was driving. Our walk in the parking lot thus became random as each tried to correct his direction to match the other's. The problem did not become abandoned until we had passed almost all of the parked cars. “I just gave a talk on this,” I said.

In the summer of 1995, I discovered that the Jet Propulsion Laboratory was using the same technique for eliminating parameter drift in its deep-space missions. This was not necessarily because of my conference article.

Superseded 1994b.