Spectrographs and how to use them

Introduction

- Who am I?
- PhD –

Planetary rings, dynamics and photometry Introduction to NOT family

(background M94 BVR)

- NOT Staff Astronomer
 - Responsibilities including organizing summer schools
 - with remote (or local) observing
- ING Observing Support Scientist (read Support Astronomer)
 - LIRIS, remote observing
- Interested in RVs, red giant star and their surroundings, observational astronomy

Spectrographs in general FIES

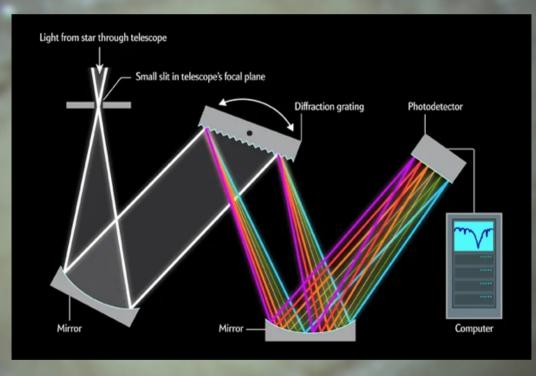
How to plan observations and how to observe Data and data reduction

What is a spectrograph?

Slit
Dispersing element
Detector
Collimator

Long-slit vs fibre -pros and cons

Spectrograph splits light into different wavelengths



Disperser -grism, grating

Cross-disperser

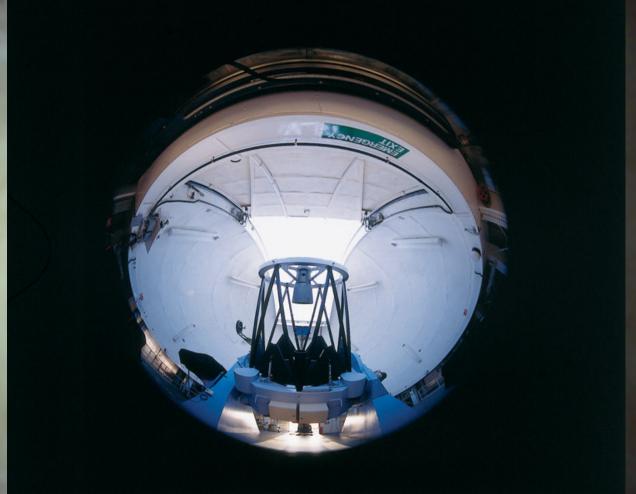
Dichroic

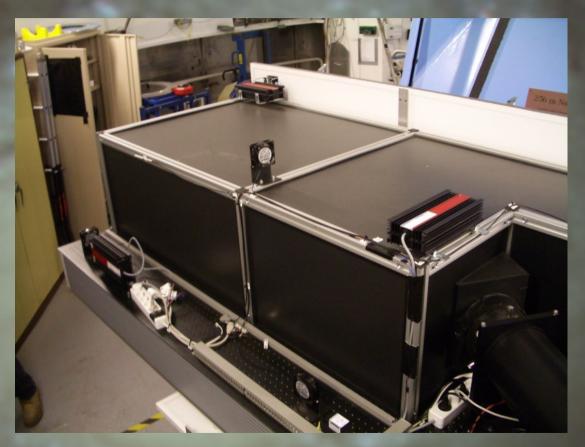
Iodine cell

Characteristics
-spectral range
--central λ
-resolution

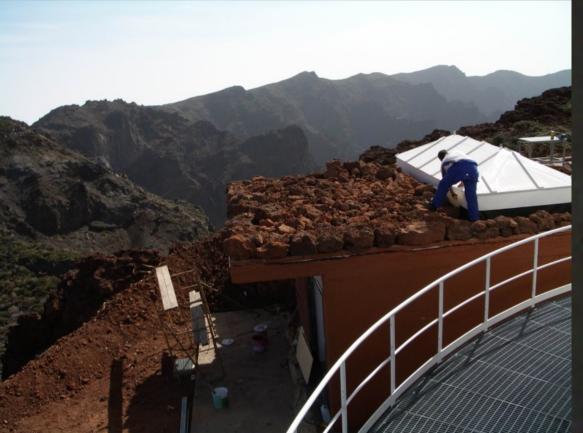
FIES: R=67000, 370-830 nm











How to observe?

Planning

Scientific idea

ETC (Exposure Time Calculator)

visibility Kepler 19 22 40 +44 30 00

finding charts

Cookbook for observing with FIES

How to observe

Calibrations

(in the afternoon and in the morning)

- -Biases, flats, ThAr
- We use the script fies-calibs
 - 1 ThAr, 7 bias, 21 flats
- ThAr atlas

Acquisition

move telescope to target field

take image of the field

put the star on the fibre

Guiding

correcting tracking errors

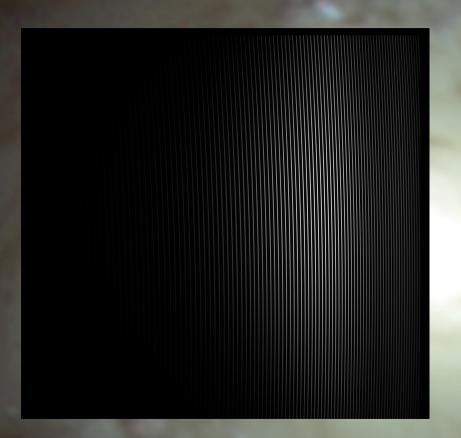
Exposing

How to observe

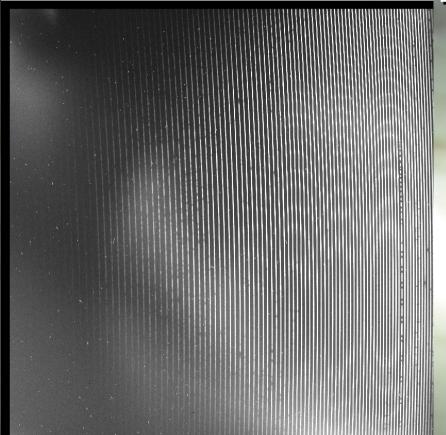
- Standard stars: RV, spectrophotometric
- ThAr at before and/or after the science target?

Data reduction

- FIEStool
- Ceres
 - At astro-ph



Flat, raw image, not trimmed, not bias corrected



Raw science data, no trimming, no bias correction, no flat correction

Misc information

- Overrides
- Overheads
- •
- Don't panic!
- Clear skies!