## Astronomical Observing Techniques 2013: Spectrographs

(Due on 26 November 2013 at 11:15)

November 19, 2013

## 1 Multi-Object Spectrograph

- a) WYFFOS is the multi-object, wide-field, fibre spectrograph working at the Prime focus of the 4.2m WHT telescope. At a wavelength of 500 nm the resolving power is (R) is 2200. Calculate the spectral resolution element  $(\Delta \lambda)$  in nm for this instrument.
- b) How many pixels should be used (along the spectral axis) to properly sample this spectrum from 450 to 550 nm?

## 2 Grating Performance

- a) A square grating of 5 cm has 40 groves per mm. Calculate the maximum resolving power obtainable at at a wavelength of 500 nm, using the second order (m=2).
- b) Calculate the wavelengths for constructive interference using an incidence (i) and diffraction (i') angle of  $30^{\circ}$  and  $-30^{\circ}$ , respectively. Hint: use the grating equation.
- c) In order to increase the efficiency at a specific order a blazed grating is used (having the same properties described above, except for those mentioned below). The angle of incidence and diffraction (i and i'), are both 30° which is also equal to the blaze angle ( $\theta_B$ ). Calculate the blaze wavelength ( $\lambda_b$ ) associated with the order m = 50.

## 3 Radial Velocity Measurements

TU Bootis is a binary with a period of 8 hours. You want to measure the absolute radial velocities by spectroscopy. The masses of the two stars are 1.1 and  $0.44 \,\mathrm{M}_{sun}$  respectively.

- a) Rewrite the Doppler equation (for small velocities)  $\Delta \nu = \nu_0 \frac{v}{c}$  in terms of wavelength.
- b) With Kepler's laws, the velocities and masses of a binary system are related by:

$$\frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{v_2}{v_1} \tag{1}$$

$$m_1 + m_2 = \frac{P}{2\pi G}(v_1 + v_2)^3 \tag{2}$$

Calculate the radial velocities of the two stars.

- c) What is the minimal resolving power necessary to measure the velocities of the binary?
- d) The Intermediate Dispersion Spectrograph (IDS) at the Isaac Newton Telescope has a dispersion of  $0.31 \cdot 10^{-10}$  m per pixel at 460 nm. Is this sufficient for this binary?
- e) How would you plan this project? What observations do you need and how would you analyze them? Describe in 5-10 lines.