## 2dF scale for Hector

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The note: 2dF distortion\_extended.pdf, dated 22nd June, shows that 2dF distortion is well fitted by the polynomial:  $7A \times \alpha^7 + 5A \times \alpha^5 + 3A \times \alpha^3 + 1A \times \alpha$  mm where  $\alpha$  is field angle (degrees) and the values 7A through 1A depend on wavelength. These distortion values are to be added to the radius given by flength x tan  $\alpha$ , where flength is the focal length, 13760.7 mm, calculated for the corrector temperature 20°C. For 10°C, flength would be 13759.5 mm.

Figure 1 shows a calculation of the image radius using the polynomial coefficients derived for four wavelengths combined and for 10°C. It plots the variation over the field radius of the average scale in arcsec/mm and indicates that this curve is well approximated by a 3<sup>rd</sup> order polynomial.

Figure 2 (from 2dF distortion\_prism\_effects.pdf, 29<sup>th</sup> June) shows the radial adjustments that have to be made in the four zones in which prisms will be mounted with different tilts.

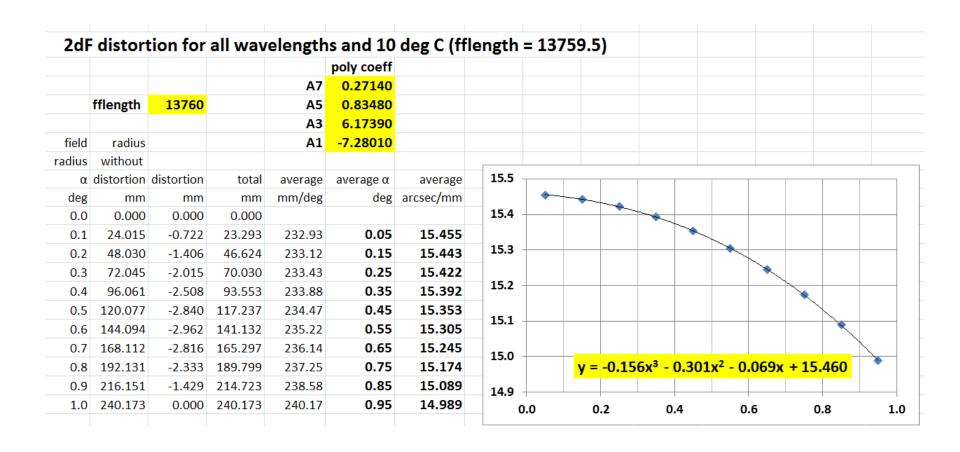


Figure 1. Calculation of image radius on 2dF focal plane allowing for focal length calculated at 10°C and for distortion with combined wavelengths 370, 430, 530, and 780 nm. Plot is for average scale (arcsec/mm) v field radius (degrees).

Figure 2: Plot of amounts by which the prism centres must be placed radially outward from the 2dF positions for the same angular field.

