

# Radial Velocity Precision of CHORUS with Different Pupil Slicing Designs



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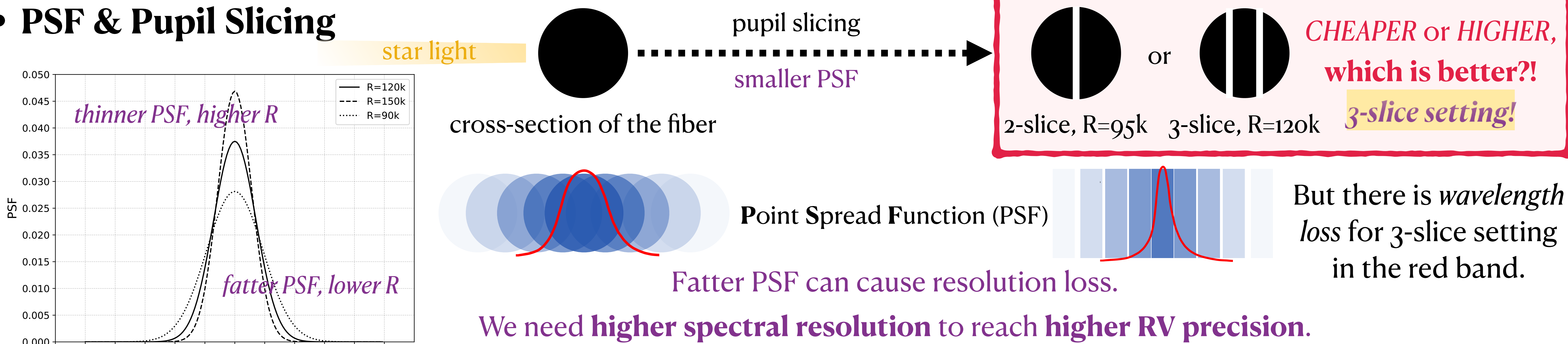
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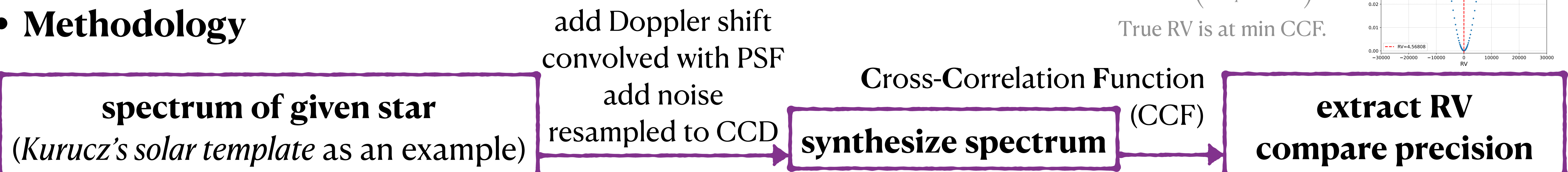
Canarian Hybrid Optical high-Resolution Ultra- stable Spectrograph (CHORUS) is a high-resolution spectrograph developed under Chinese and Spanish astronomical cooperation, and will be installed on the Gran Telescopio de Canarias (GTC) in 2027.

Aim to reach RV precision of  $<0.3 \text{ m/s}$ , with  $R > 100k$  in the visible band (400nm - 780nm)

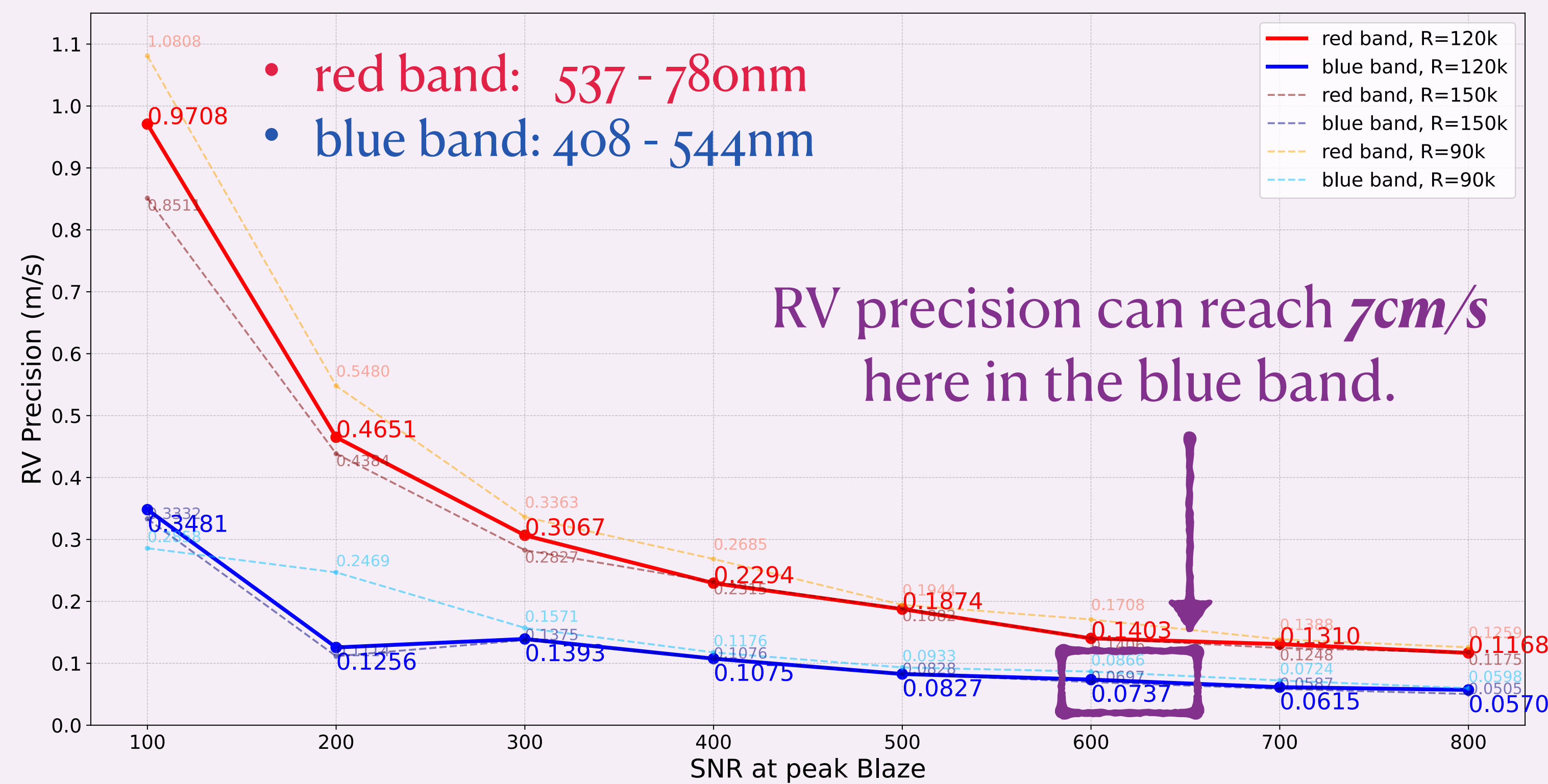
## PSF & Pupil Slicing



## Methodology



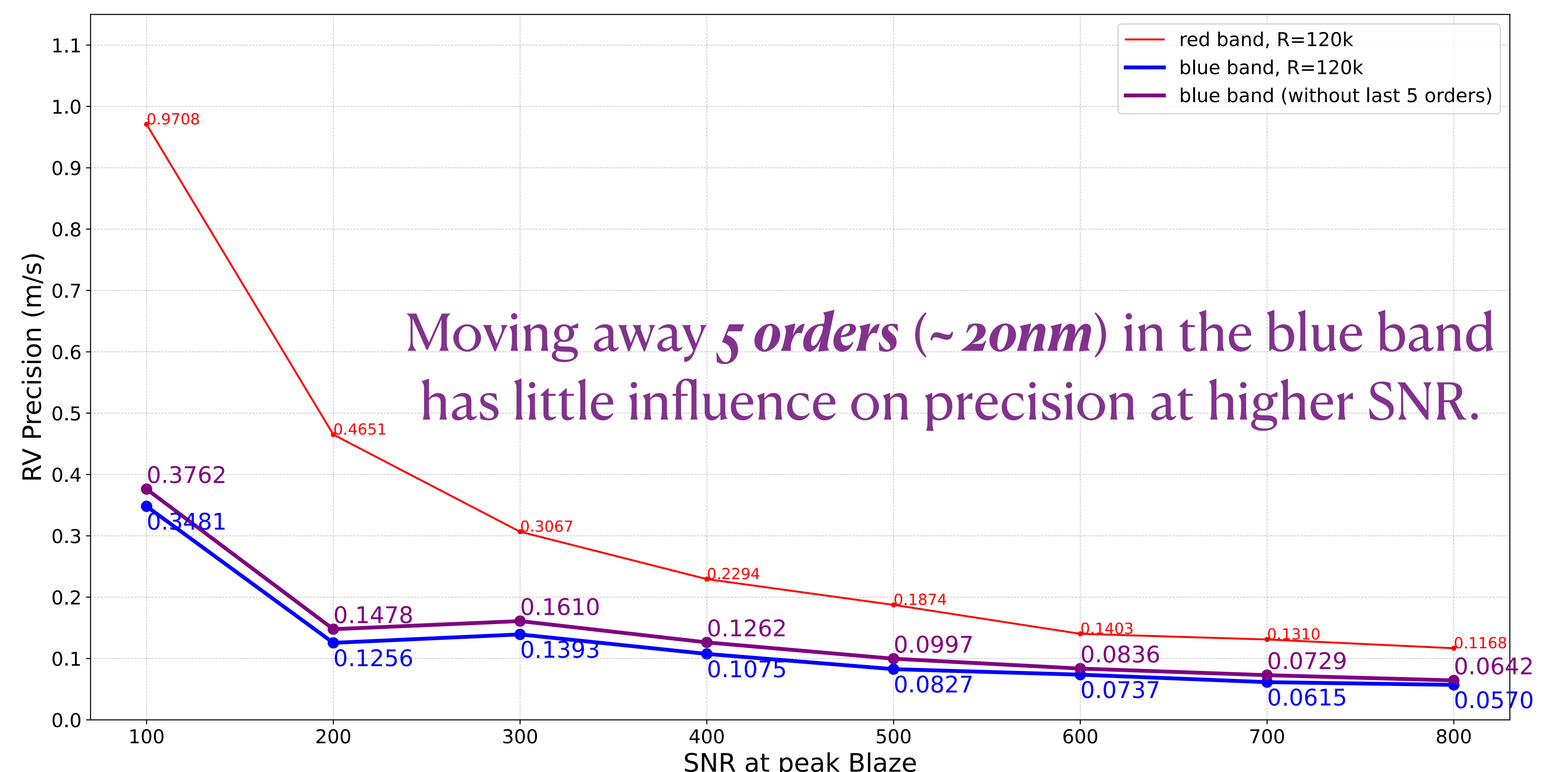
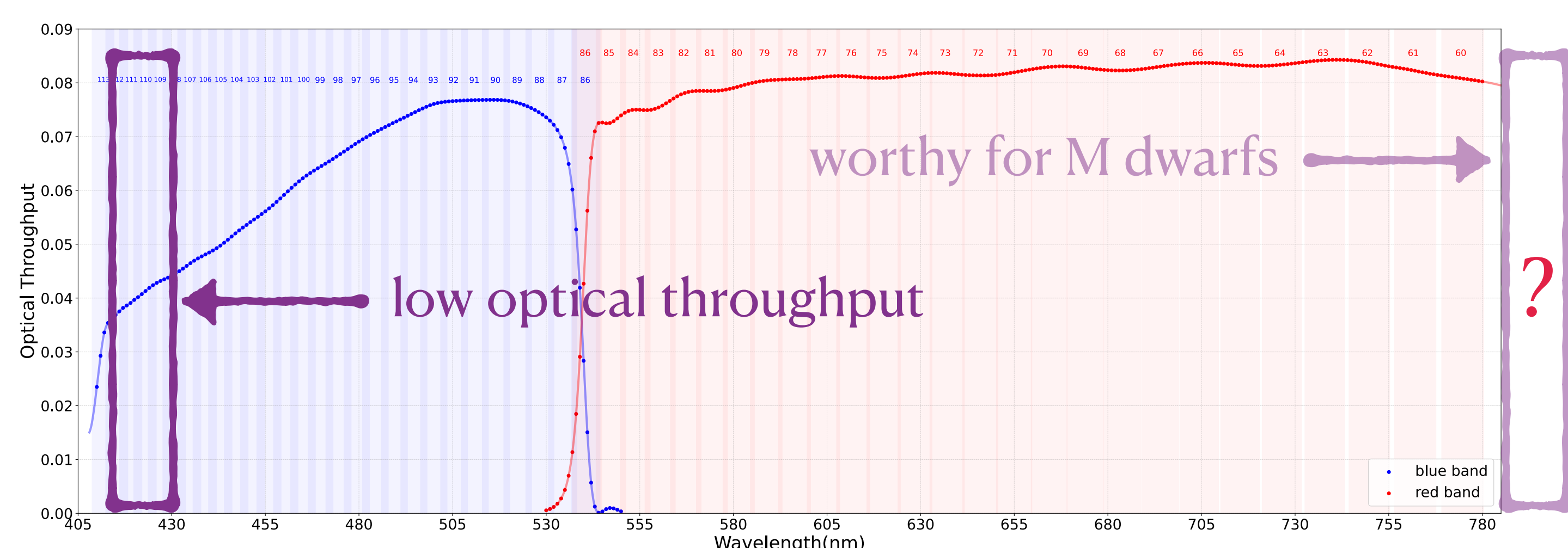
## RESULTS: As SNR rising, which extend can RV precision reach for 3-slice setting?



- Precision in the blue band higher and preciser than that in the red band: more absorption lines in blue for the Sun
- Choosing  $R=120k$  is the most economic for 3-slice setting. Compared with  $R=90k$  assumption, precision at given  $R=120k$  is  $\sim 1 \text{ cm/s}$  better; while compared with  $R=150k$ , precision does not improve significantly.
- We expect to reach RV precision of lower than  $10 \text{ cm/s}$  at reasonable SNR.

## Ongoing Works

Can we move some blue orders to UV band to have more wavelength coverage in the red band?



- RV precision in the red band needs further estimation.
- This simulation is based on the Sun (G dwarf). What is the case for other stellar types, like M dwarf?
- Compared with ESPRESSO, what RV precision is expected to reach under this design?

Scan for appendix:

