

AST3003S Observational Project

Measuring the Rotational Velocity of the Galactic Plane Using HI Gas 1.4 GHz Emission

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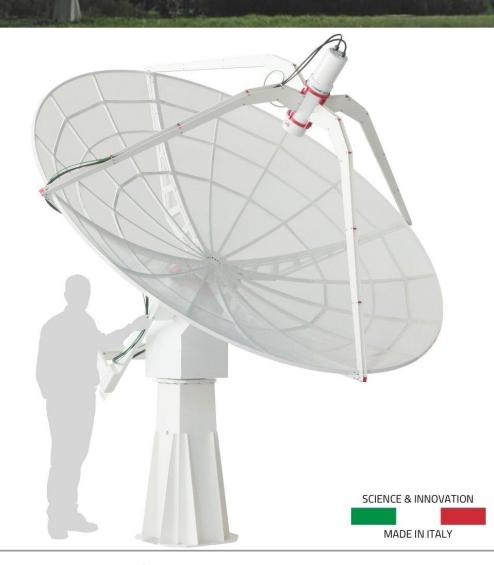


- Telescope specifications
- Planning your observations
- Telescope operation
- Extracting the spectra
- Brightness temperature
- LSR velocity
- Calculating rotational velocity
 & distance
- Writing your report



The Milky Way curves over the MeerKAT telescope in South Africa. (SARAO)

Telescope Specifications



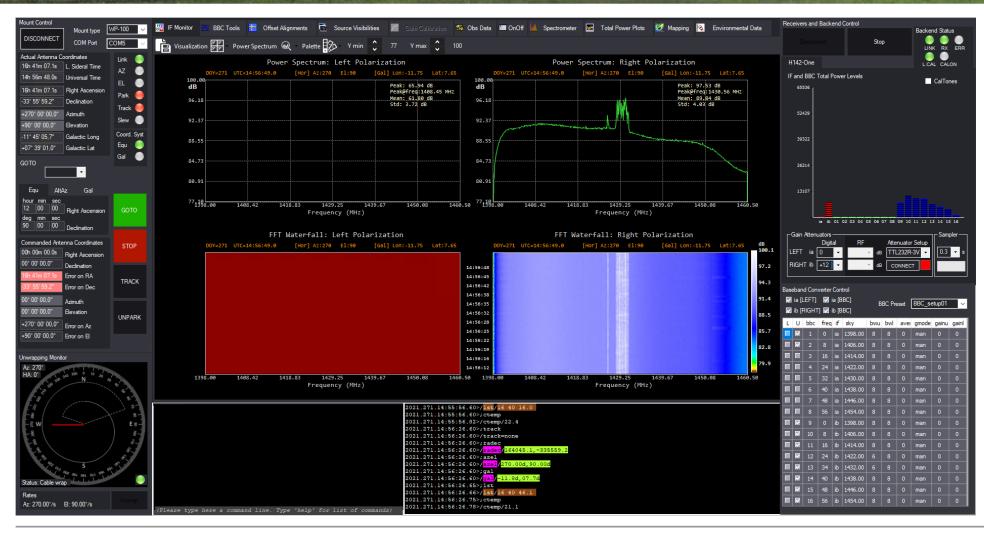
TFTO Radio Telescope Specifications		
Diameter	3 m	
Configuration	Prime Focus	
Mount	Alt-azimuth	
Wind stow	50 km/h	
Central frequency	1428.75 MHz	
Bandwidth	62.5 MHz	
Spectrometer	1024 channels	
Resolution	61 kHz	
A/D converter	14 bit	
Max slew speed	2°/s	



Planning Observations

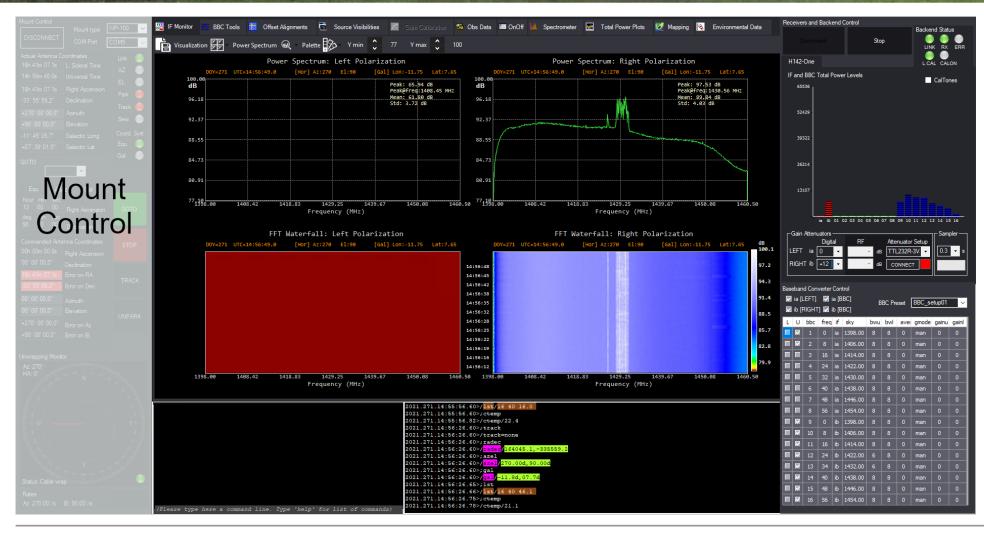


- Each group will observe 3 points along the galactic plane between 270° and 90° longitude
- Check to see what times your coordinates are visible
- Schedule your observing session
- Check weather conditions on day
- Observations done remotely from RW James



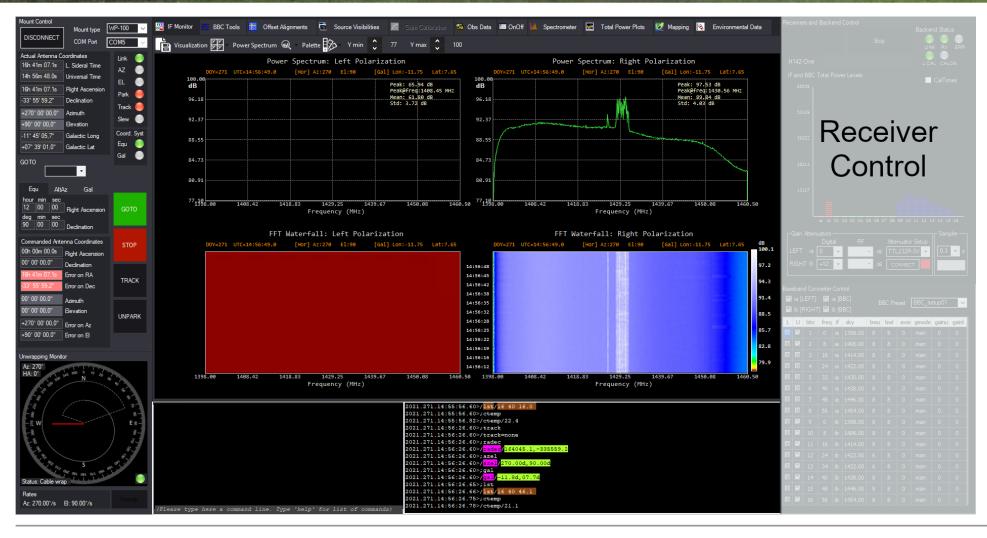
Software UI





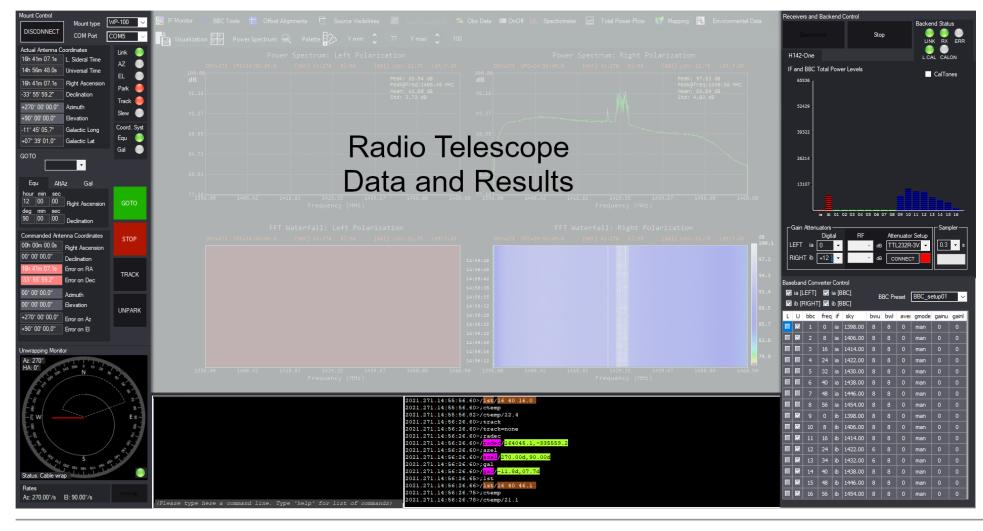
- Software UI
- Displays mount status





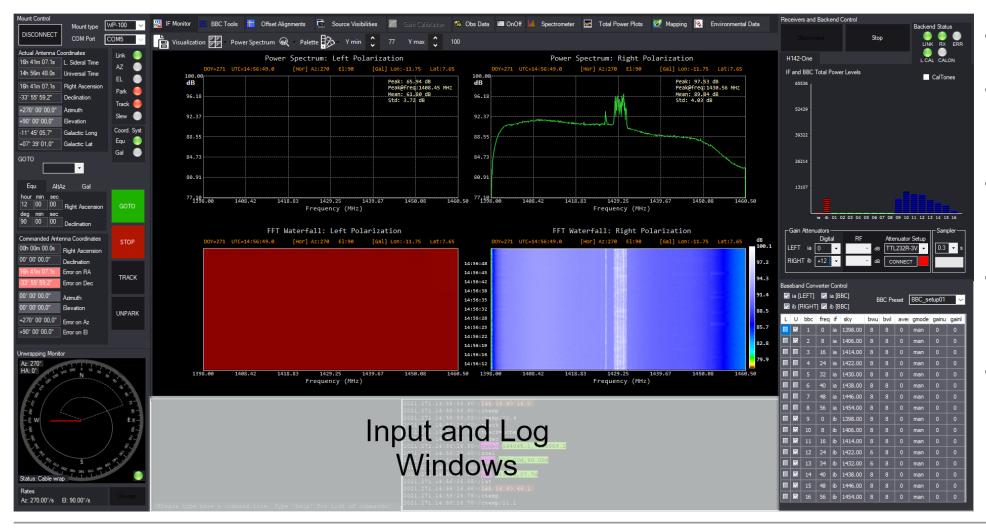
- Software UI
- Displays mount status
- Monitors power levels



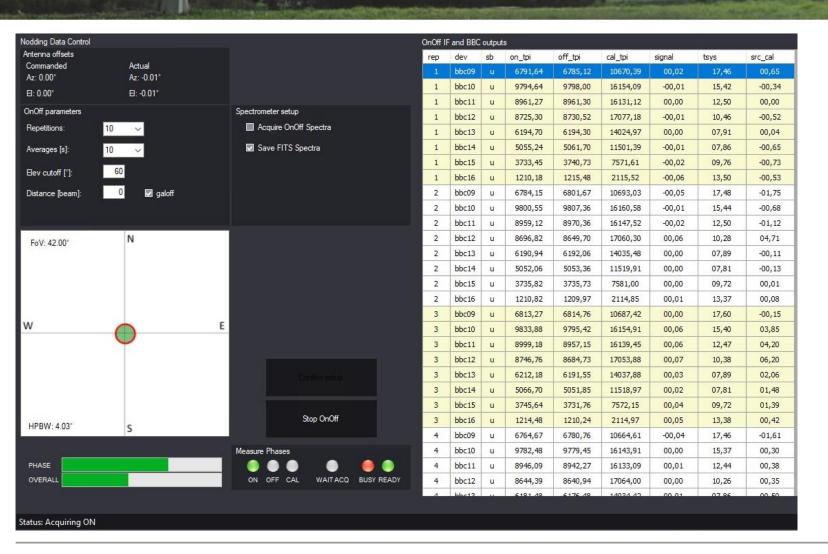


- Software UI
- Displays mount status
- Monitors power levels
- Tabs with various functions





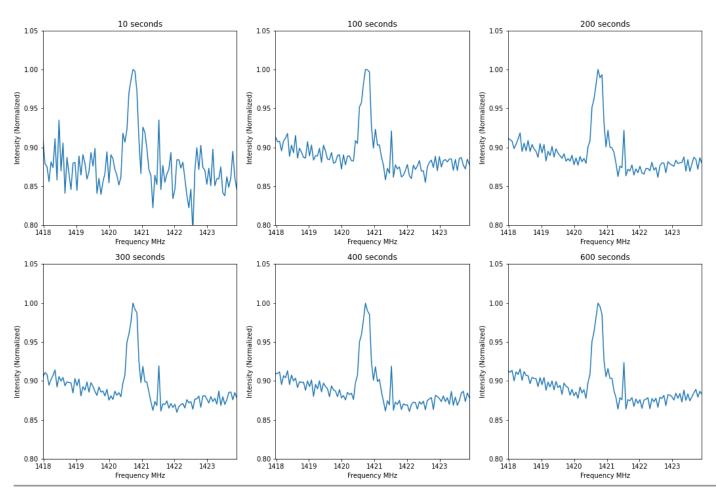
- Software UI
- Displays mount status
- Monitors power levels
- Tabs with various functions
- Command entry and log with of Cope o



- On/Off used to collect spectral data
- Parameters can be set on top left
- Zero distance will allow on and off to be used in spectra
- Monitor progress bars after starting process

Extracting the Spectra

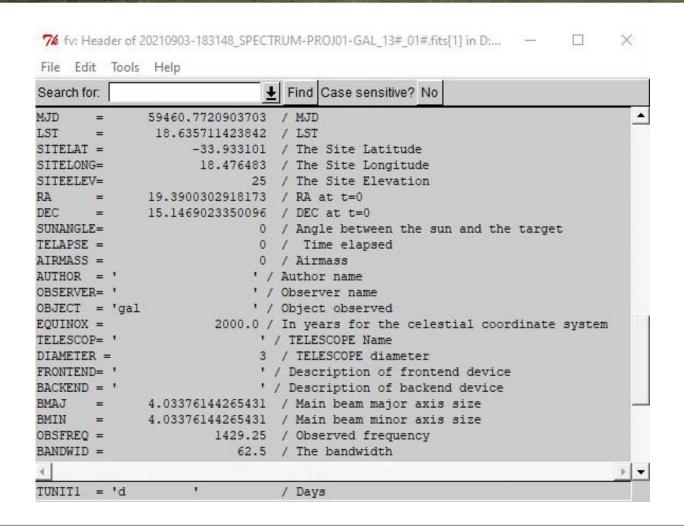
Galactic coordinates $I = 40^{\circ}, b = 0^{\circ}$



 Take multiple acquisitions and stack to increase SNR



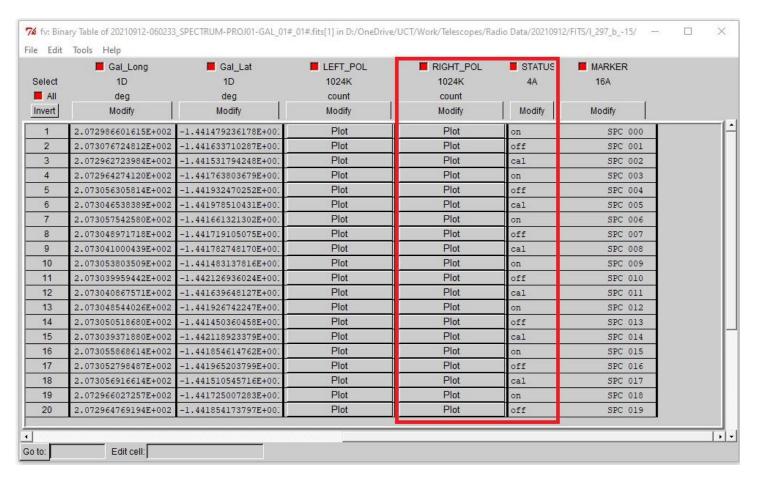
Extracting the Spectra



- Take multiple acquisitions and stack to increase SNR
- Get all important information needed from FITS header



Extracting the Spectra



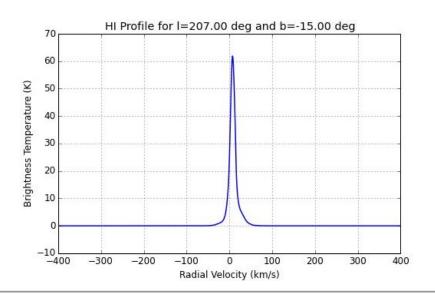
- Take multiple acquisitions and stack to increase SNR
- Get all important information needed from FITS header
- Pay attention to column headers and rows
- Make use of Astropy from your JupyterHub
- Helpful commands in prac manual



Brightness Temperature

	Select Position	
Coordinate system	Galactic coordinates (I, b)	
Position	RA [h m s]/l[°]	207
	DEC [±°'"]/b[°]	-15
Effective beamsize FWHM [°]		4.03
Velocity Window for display	Minimum [km/s]	-400.00
	Maximum [km/s]	400.00
	Search data	III.

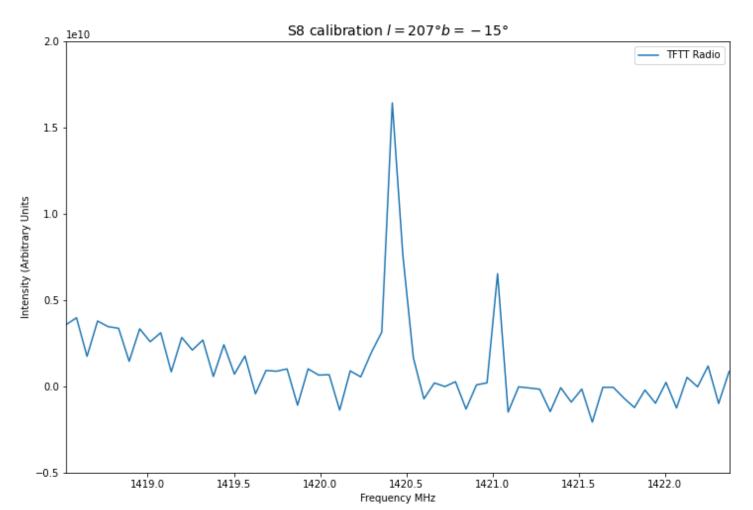
Result



- Use IAU S8 data as source of known brightness
- Enter location into University of Bonn HI Profile Search
- Download HI profile



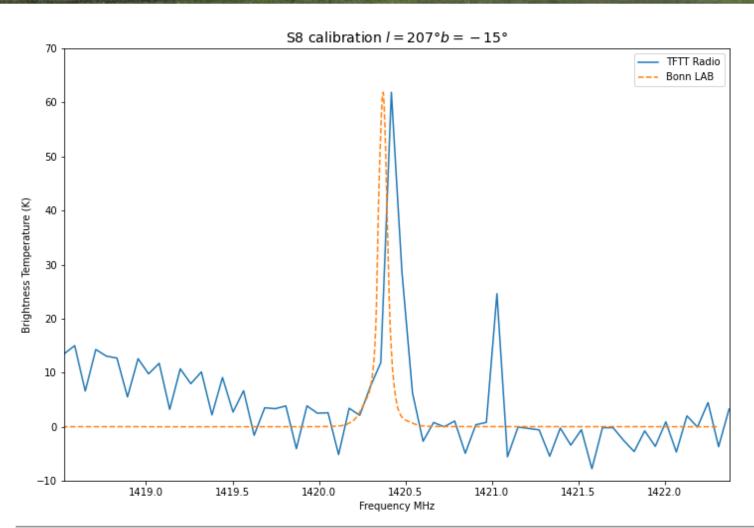
Brightness Temperature



- Use IAU S8 data as source of known brightness
- Enter location into University of Bonn HI Profile Search
- Download HI profile
- Use the mean of your data around HI line to set floor

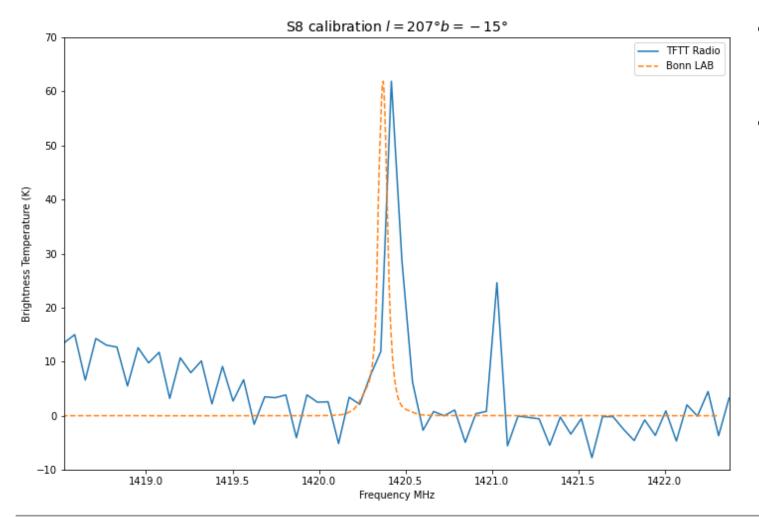


Brightness Temperature



- Use IAU S8 data as source of known brightness
- Enter location into University of Bonn HI Profile Search
- Download HI profile
- Use the mean of your data around HI line to set floor
- Use Bonn profile to determine scaling factor
- Apply to all spectra

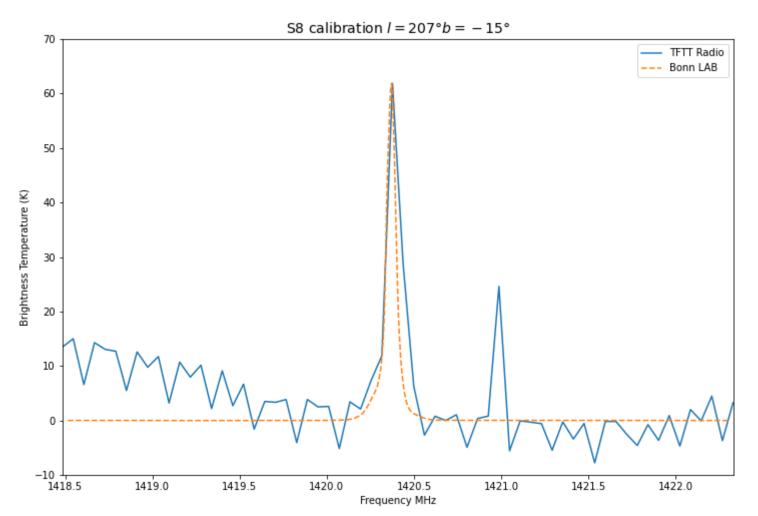
LSR Velocity



- Correct for Earth's motion in direction of coordinates
- Enter required information in Python given script



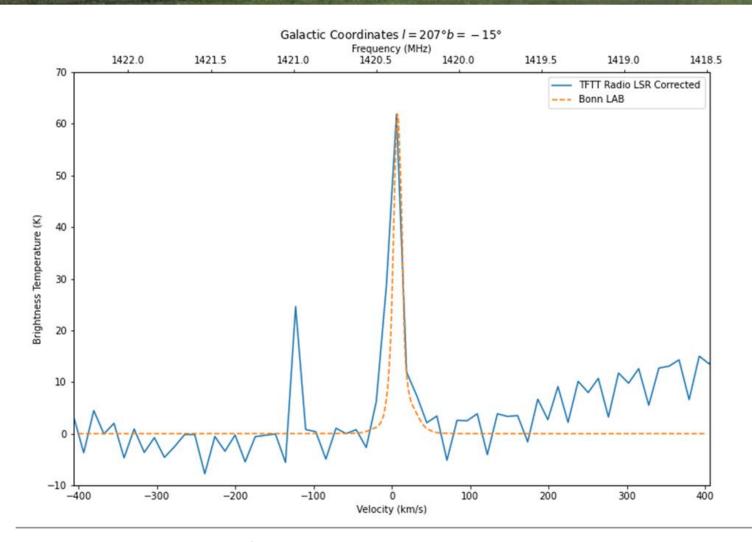
LSR Velocity



- Correct for Earth's motion in direction of coordinates
- Enter required information in Python given script
- Use observed and apparent rest frequency to correct LSRV



LSR Velocity

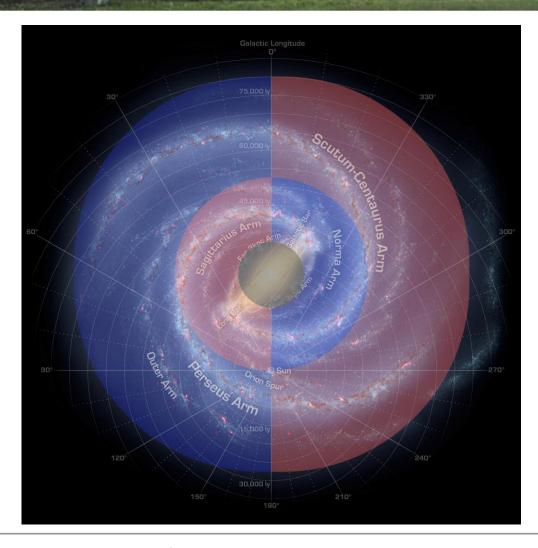


- Correct for Earth's motion in direction of coordinates
- Enter required information in Python given script
- Use observed and apparent rest frequency to correct LSRV
- Covert frequency to radial velocity scale using

$$v = c \frac{\Delta f}{f_0}$$



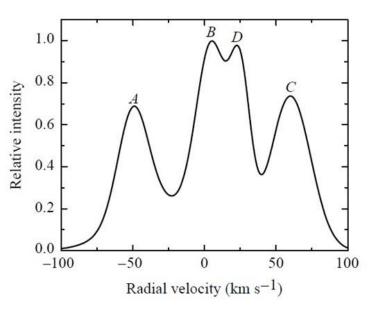
Rotational Velocity & Distance

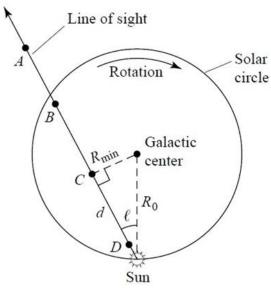


- Rotational velocity decreases with increased distance from center
- Longitudes between 0° and 90° are redshifted within Sun's orbital radius and blueshifted between 270° and 0°



Rotational Velocity & Distance





- Rotational velocity decreases with increased distance from center
- Longitudes between 0° and 90° are redshifted within Sun's orbital radius and blueshifted between 270° and 0°
- The maximum velocity in this region point tangent to orbital circle
- Distance to point is $R_{min} = R_0 \sin(l)$



Method

- Explain your observations and every step of your practical
- Use paragraphs and not lists
- Avoid explaining unimportant details (e.g. "then I clicked open")

Results

- Report all final results obtained and any calculations done
- Discussion
 - Interpret and explain your results
 - Compare your results to other findings if appropriate
- Conclusion



References

- Reference all information from sources which are not your own (including images)
- Use a known referencing style (e.g. Harvard)
- Make sure references are cited within your report

Additional comments

- Observations are done in groups but each person must submit their own report
- All figures and tables should be numbered and captioned
- Plagiarism will be heavily penalized
- Remember significant figures and errors
- Submit in PDF form
- If you have any questions email me (<u>bret.yotti@uct.ac.za</u>)

