

# UCD School Of Physics



PHYC30170 Physics with Astronomy and Space Science Lab 1;  
CCDs and Spectroscopy

18/10/2022

Daragh Hollman

## Abstract

The aim of this experiment was to calibrate a CCD for spectroscopy and determine the resolution of a spectrograph. This was done by comparing the emission spectrum of a mercury arc lamp to reference values... INSERT RESULTS.

## 1 Introduction

## 2 Theory

A diffraction grating is used to split incident light into its separate wavelengths. As a diffraction grating is an array of very narrow and evenly spaced slits, the diffraction pattern from each slit interferes such that the light disperses by an angle  $\theta$  as described by equation 1<sup>[1]</sup>.

$$n\lambda = d\sin\theta \quad (1)$$

where  $d$  is the spacing between the slits,  $\lambda$  is the wavelength of the incident light,  $\theta$  is the angle which the light is diffracted by and  $n$  is a positive integer. This process is the primary element of a spectrograph.

A spectrograph is an instrument used to measure incoming light and record its spectrum<sup>[2]</sup>. It splits the incoming light based on its wavelength through diffraction. There are five key components to a spectrograph: telescope, slit, collimator, diffraction grating and detector, as shown in figure 1. The telescope focuses the incident light on the slit which only allows a small (ideally 1D) slice of the target through<sup>[3]</sup>. The light diverges after the slit and so a collimator is used to make the rays parallel again to ensure that all parts of the light hit the grating at the same angle of incidence.

Diffraction grating and equation + figure, what is the spectrograph setup, arc lamps

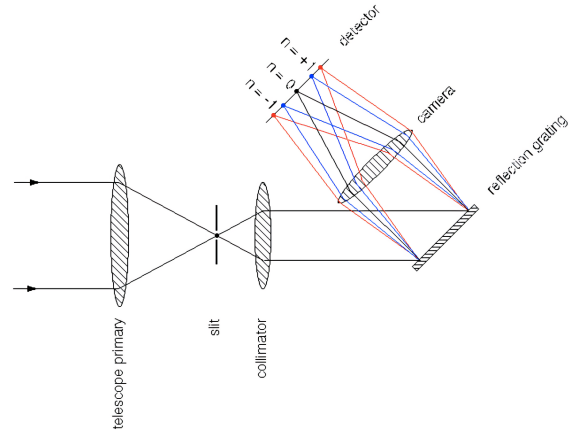


Figure 1: Diagram of a sample spectrograph setup. The primary lens focuses the incident light through a slit. The collimator makes the rays parallel as they diffract off of the reflection grating. A last lens focuses the rays on the detector.

+ emission lines

## 3 Methodology

### 3.1 Apparatus

Photo of experimental setup + focal lengths of all pieces, Atik 314L+ CCD

### 3.2 Determining the Read-noise and the Gain

### 3.3 Wavelength Calibration

### 3.4 Determining the Resolution of the Spectrograph

## 4 Results and Analysis

## 5 Conclusion

## References

- [1] Hugh D. Young et al. *Sears and Zemansky's university physics: with modern physics*. Pearson Education Limited, 2020.
- [2] *Obtaining Astronomical Spectra - Spectrographs*. URL: [https : / / www . atnf . csiro . au / outreach / education / senior / astrophysics / spectrographs . html](https://www.atnf.csiro.au/outreach/education/senior/astrophysics/spectrographs.html) (visited on 10/23/2022).
- [3] Morgan Fraser. “CCDs and Spectroscopy”. In: (Aug. 24, 2022).