

# **Orion fluctuations: New material 2015-10**

W. J. Henney, C. R. O'Dell, G. J. Ferland, M. Peimbert

## **1. New calibration of the WFC3 filters with MUSE**

(Weilbacher et al. 2015)

## **REFERENCES**

Weilbacher, P. M., et al. 2015, ArXiv e-prints

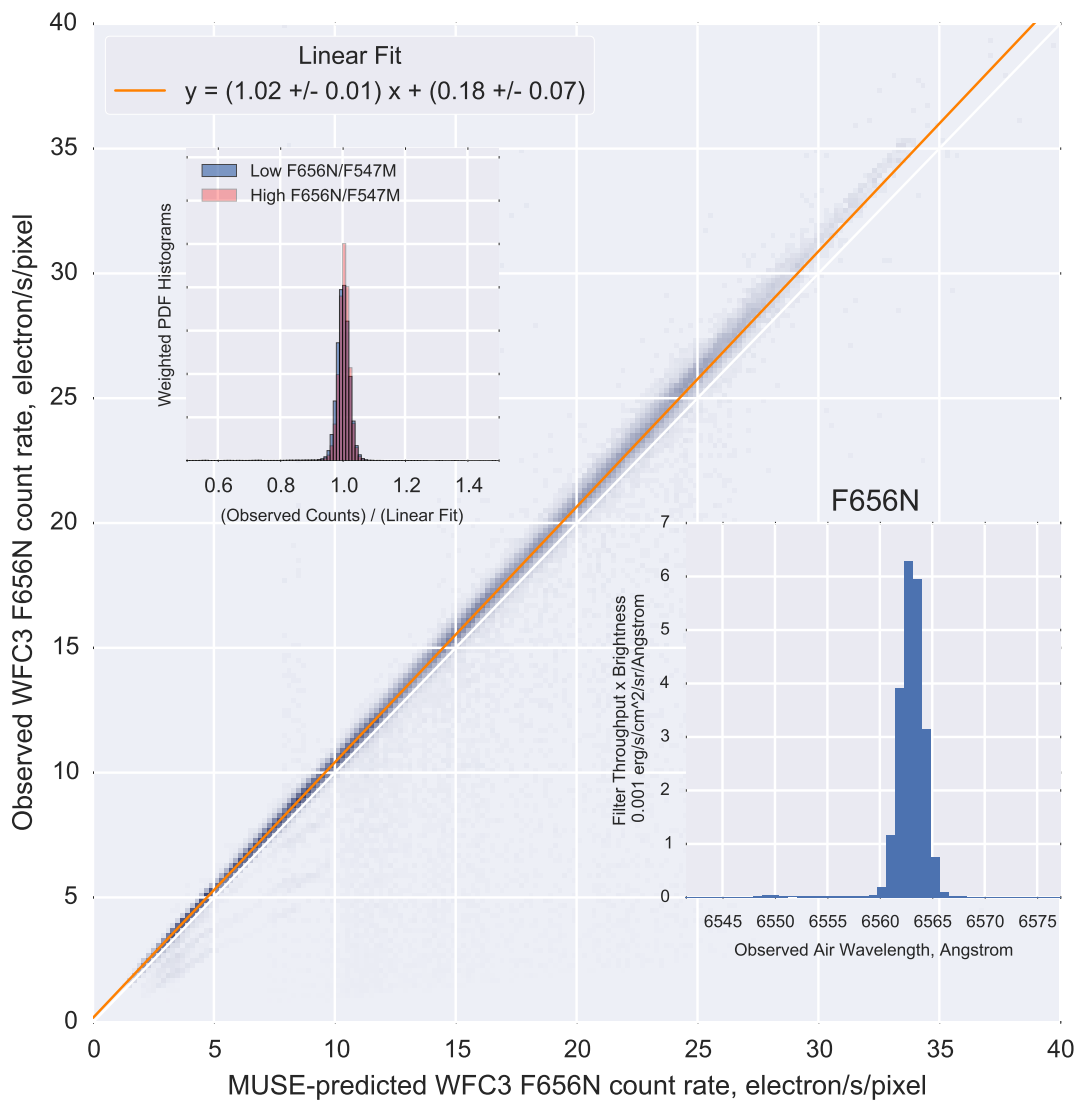


Fig. 1.— Results of spectrophotometric calibration of the WFC3 F656N filter. The vertical axis of the principal plot is the observed WFC3 filter count rate after resampling at the  $0.2''$  pixel size of the MUSE spectrophotometric observations. The horizontal axis of the principal plot is the predicted count rate calculated by folding the MUSE spectrum through the nominal WFC3 filter throughput profile. The grayscale intensity represents the two-dimensional histogram over the entire usable WFC3 field of these two quantities, weighted by the count rate of each pixel. The red line is the optimum linear fit to the relationship. The lower right inset plot shows the product of the MUSE spectrum (integrated over the entire field) and the filter throughput profile. The upper left inset plot shows the distribution of deviations from the linear fit for two subsamples of pixels: the red histogram shows the subsample with larger than average line/continuum ratio, while the blue histogram shows the subsample with smaller than average line/continuum ratio.

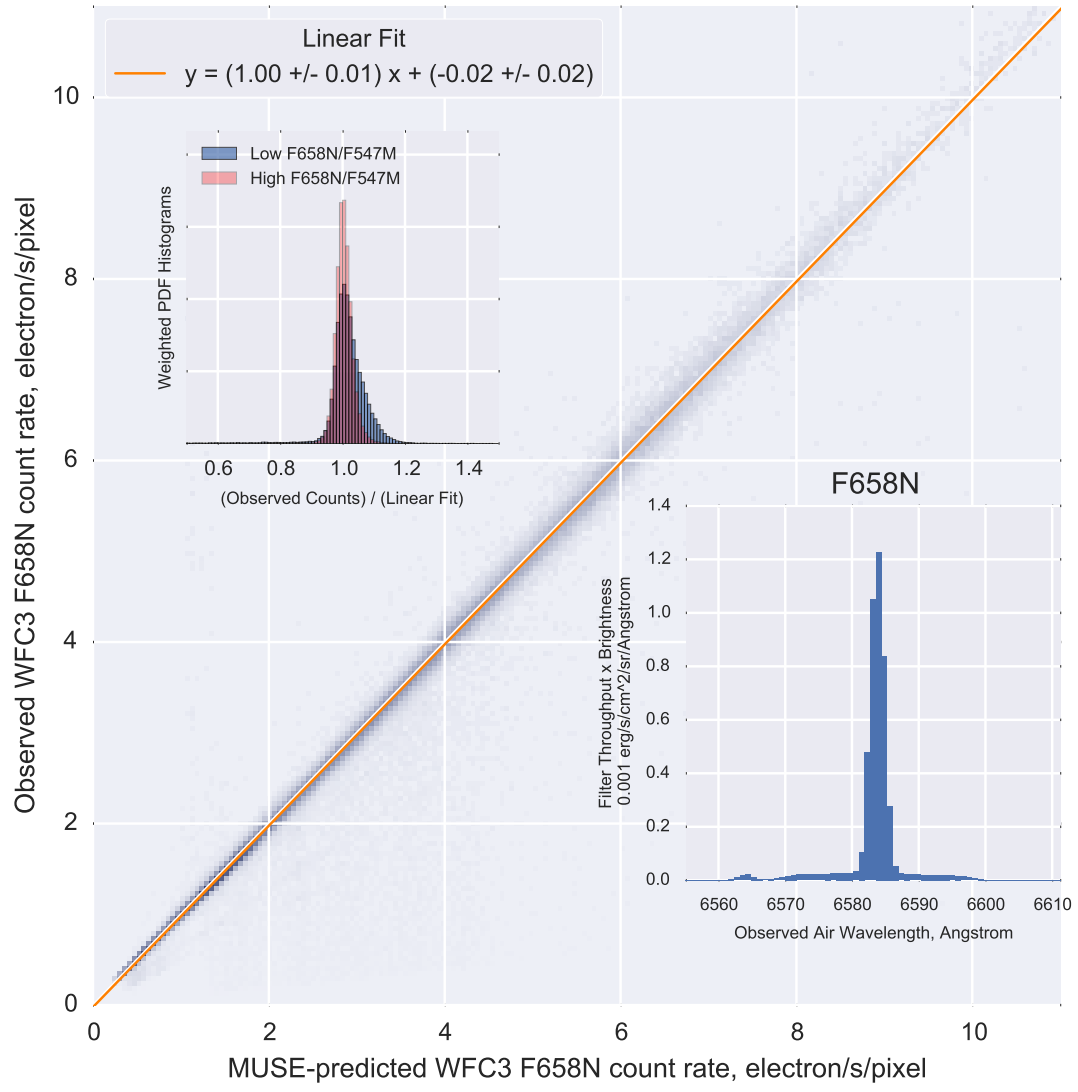


Fig. 2.— F658N

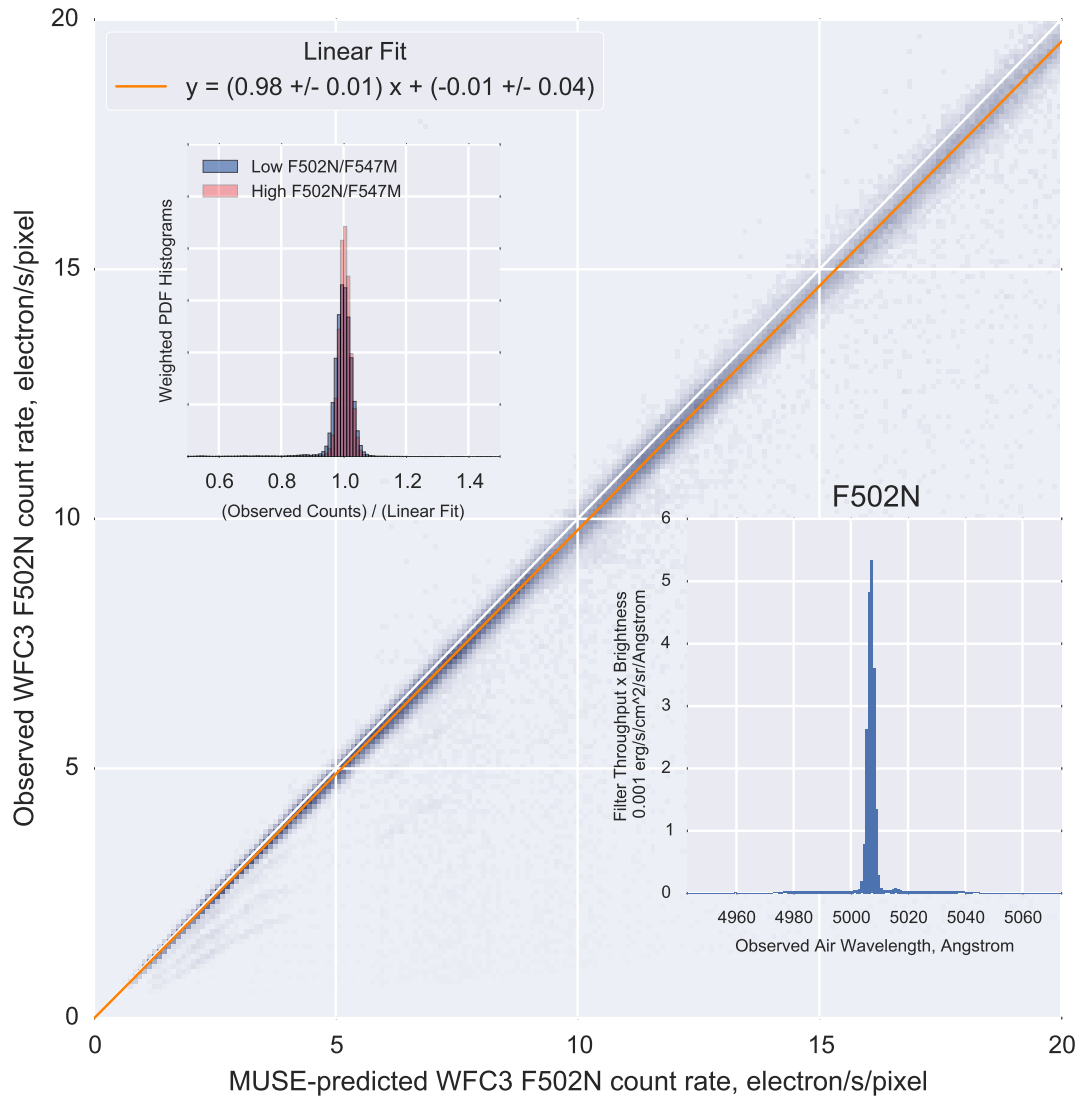


Fig. 3.— F502N

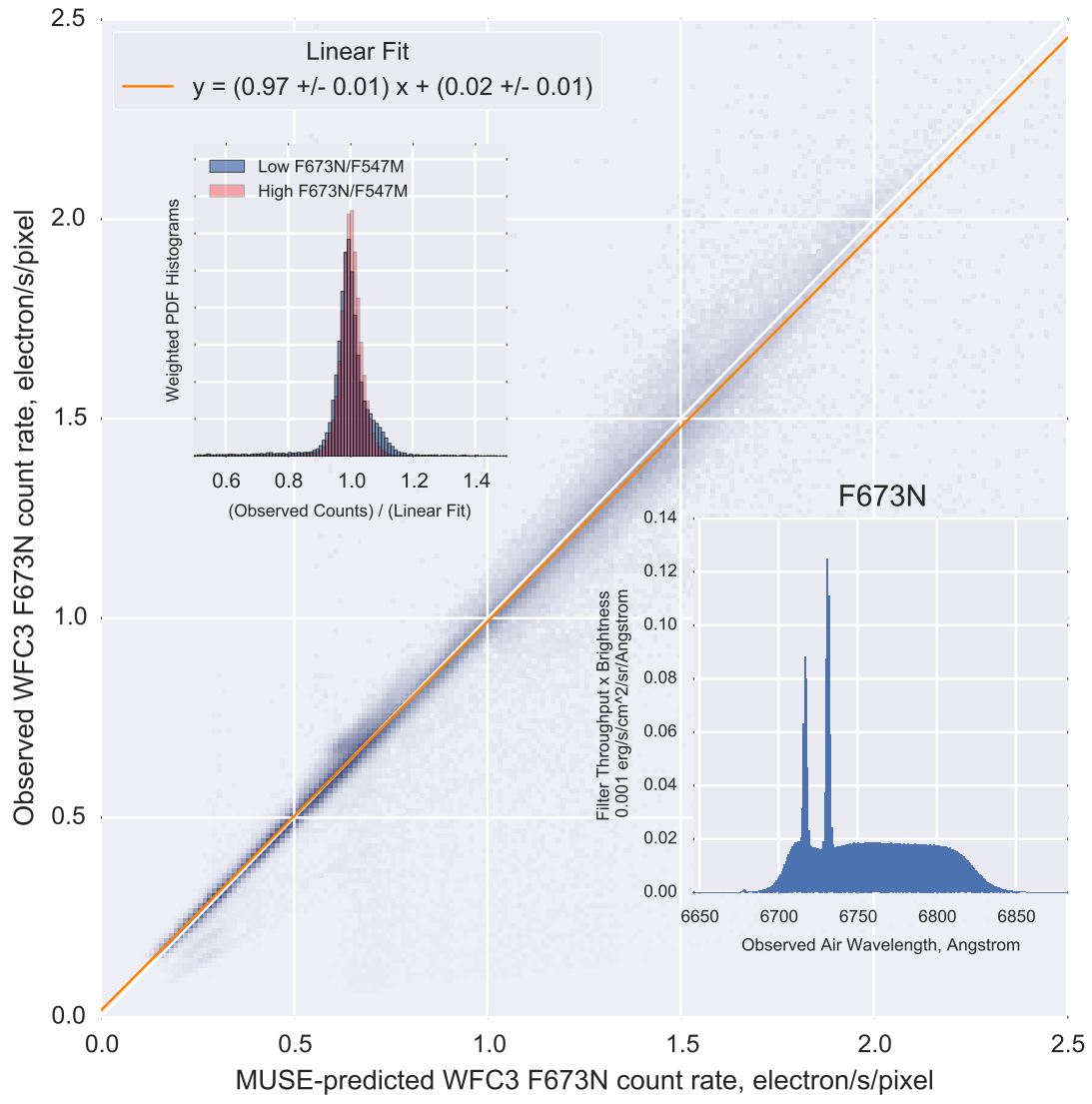


Fig. 4.— F673N

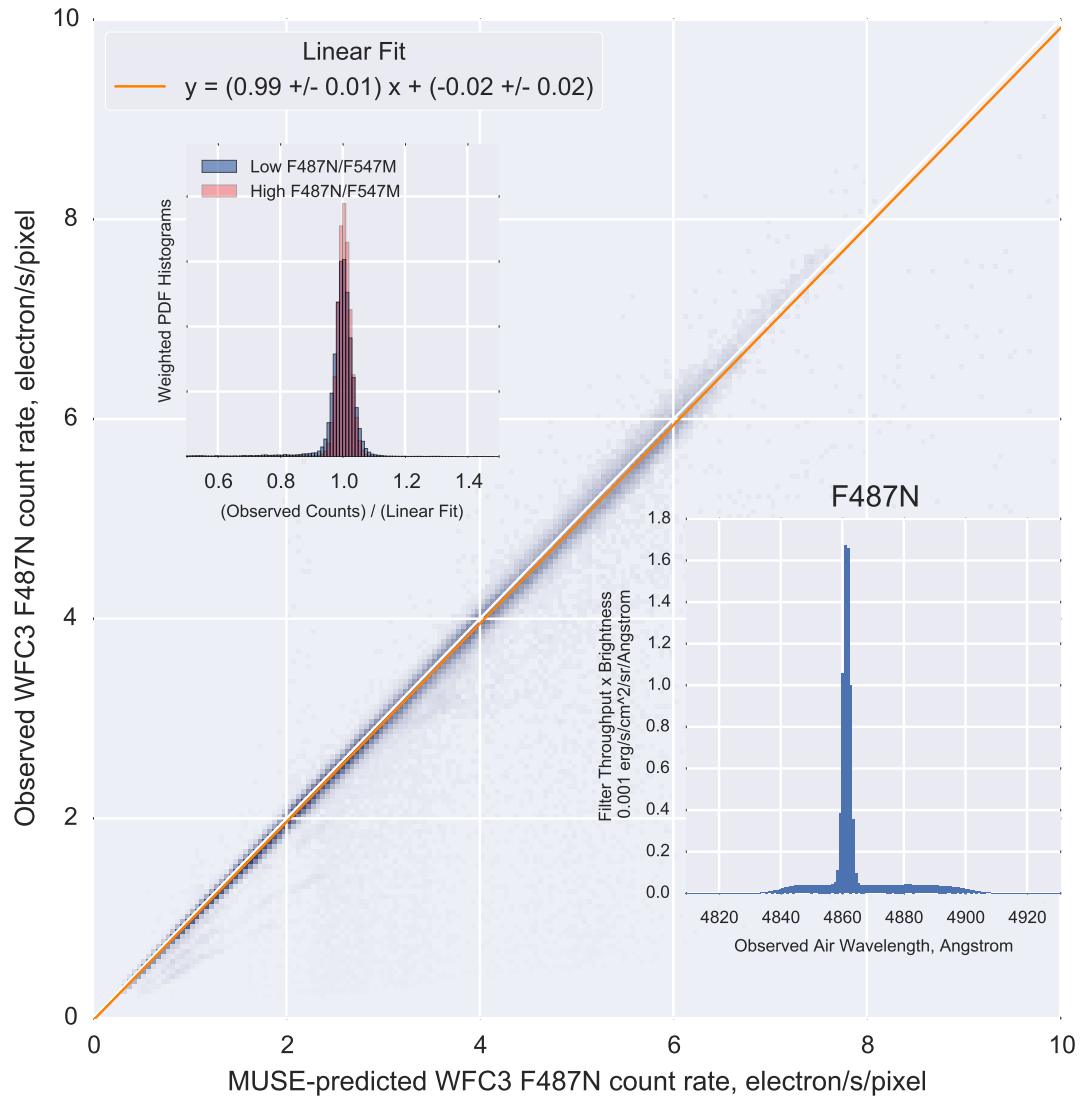


Fig. 5.— F487N

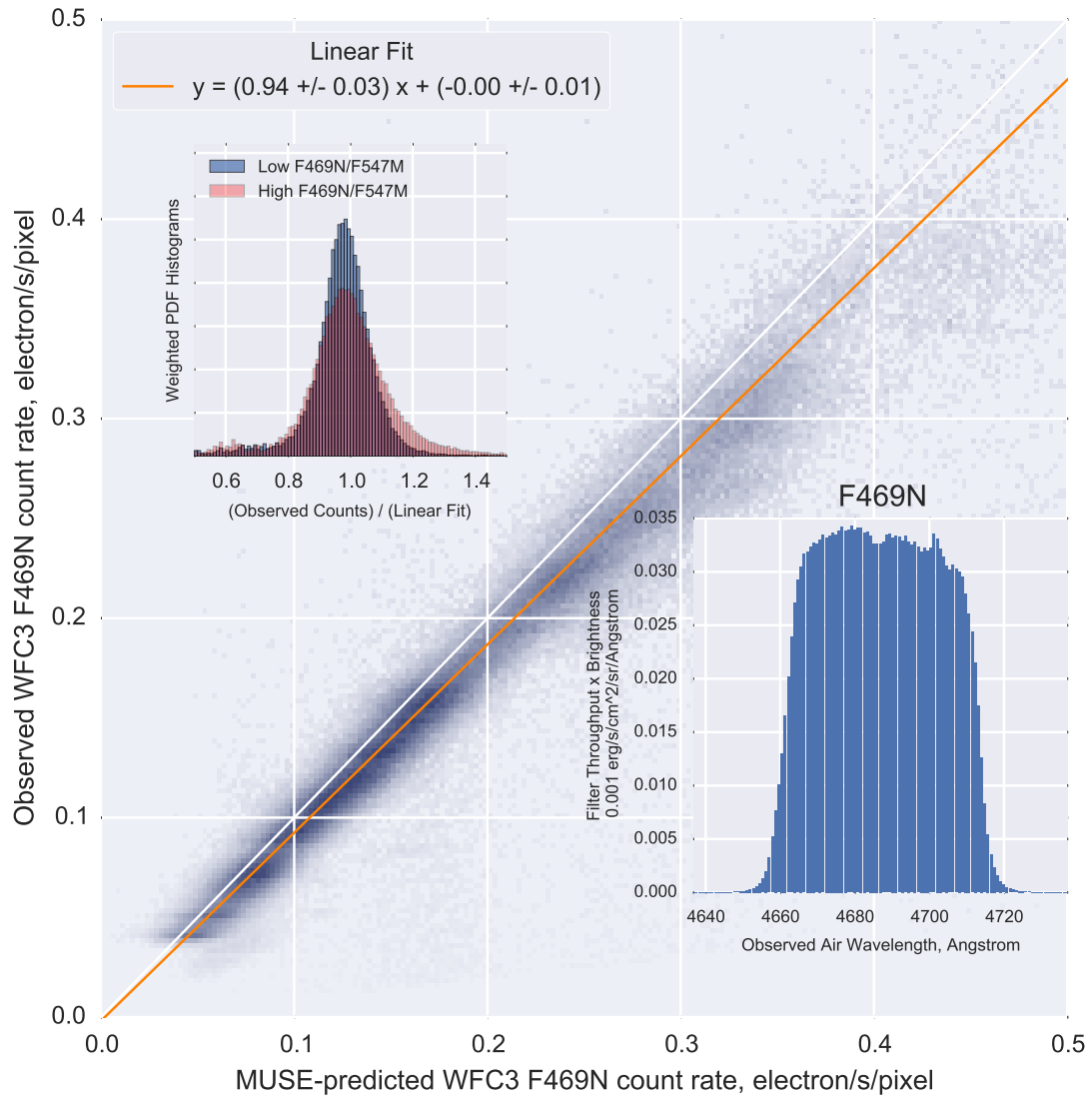


Fig. 6.— F469N

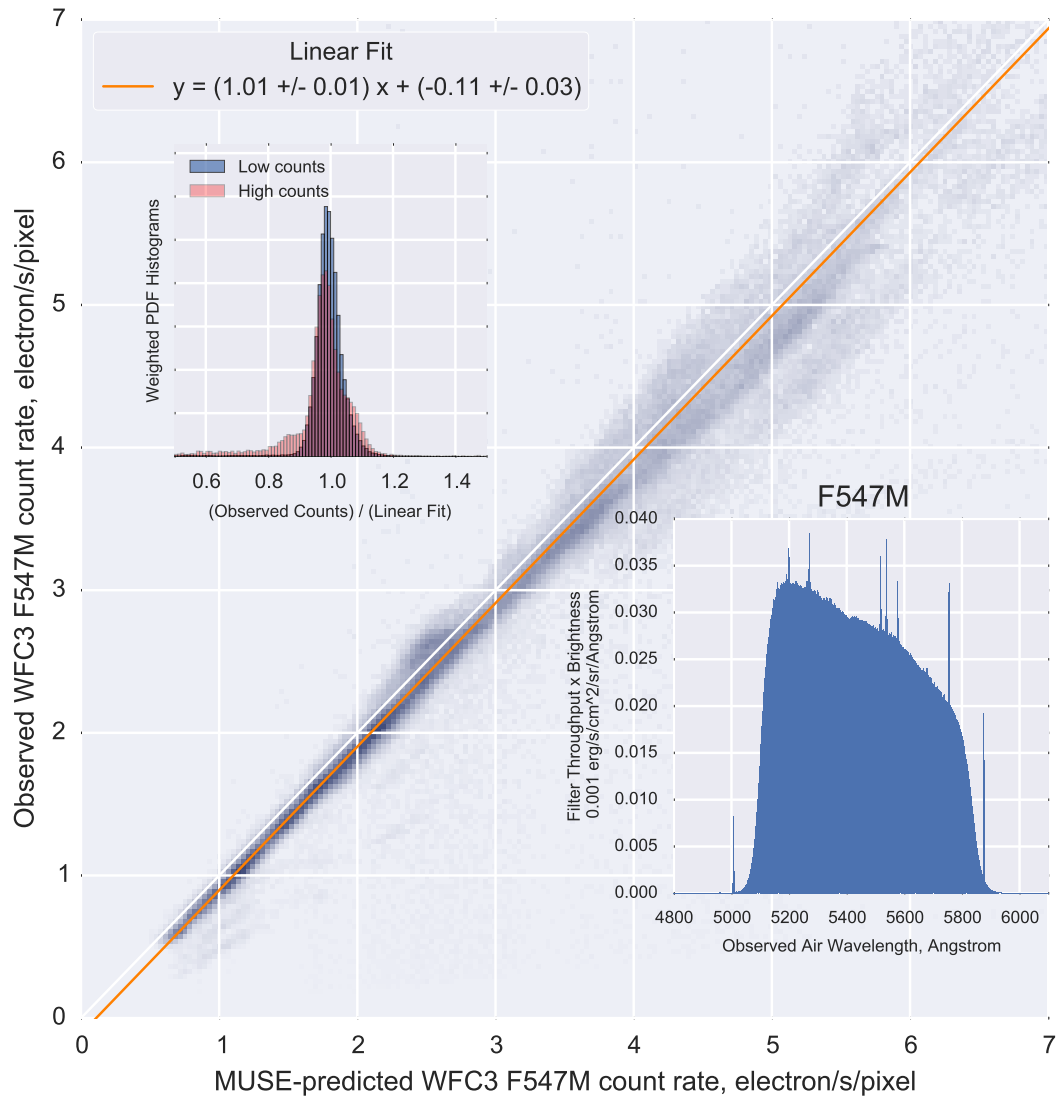


Fig. 7.— F547M



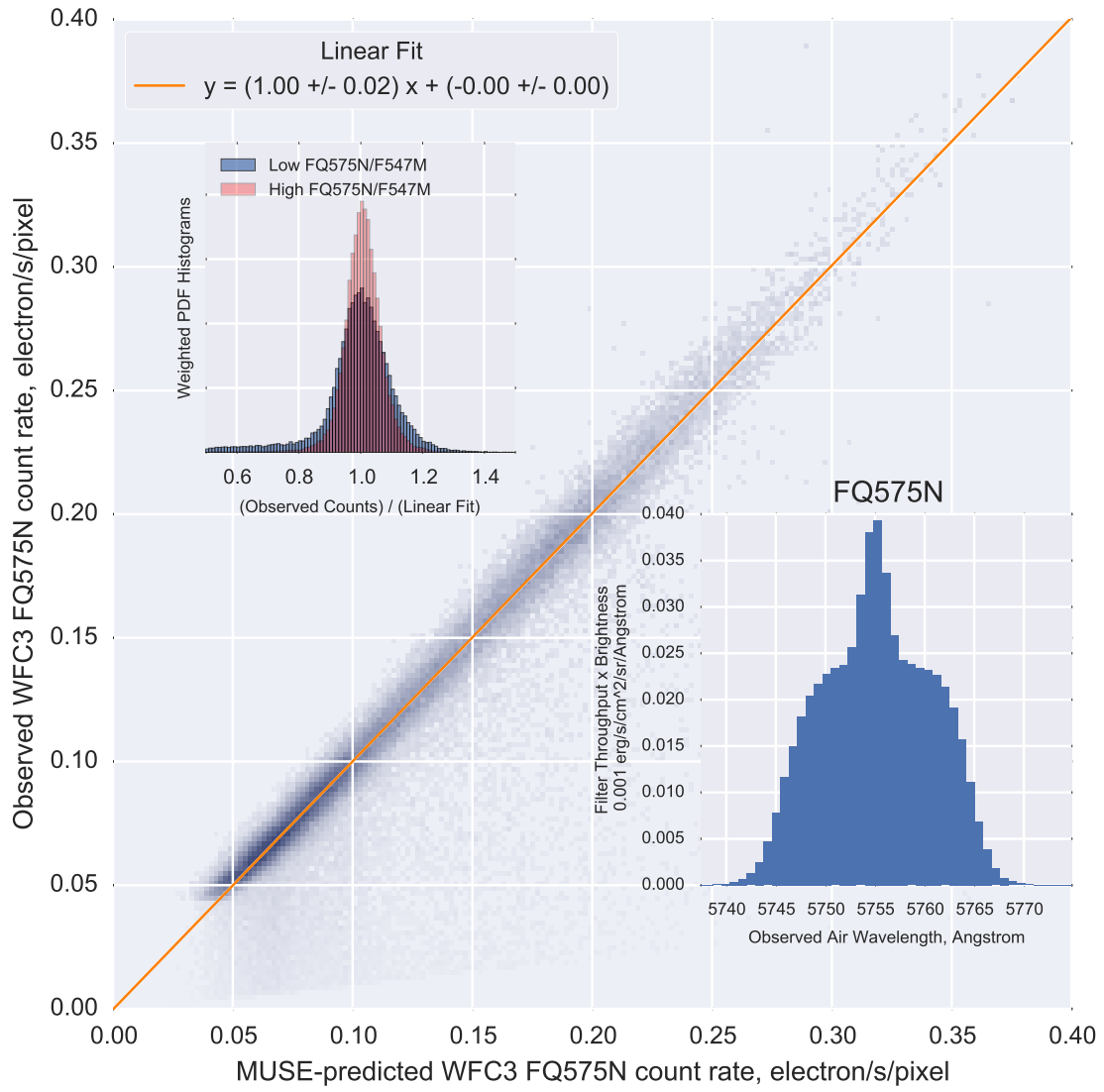


Fig. 8.— FQ575N

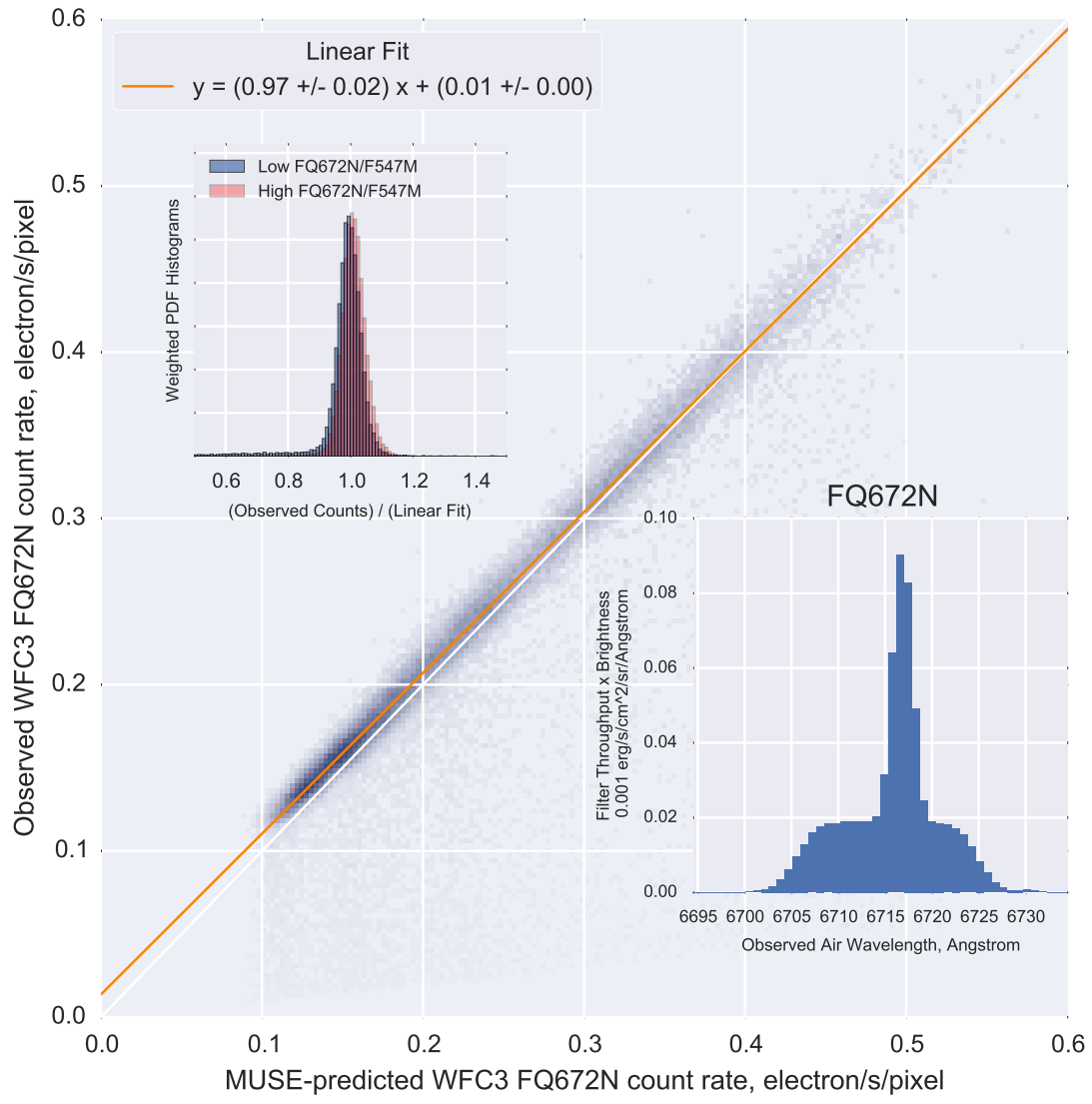


Fig. 9.— FQ672N

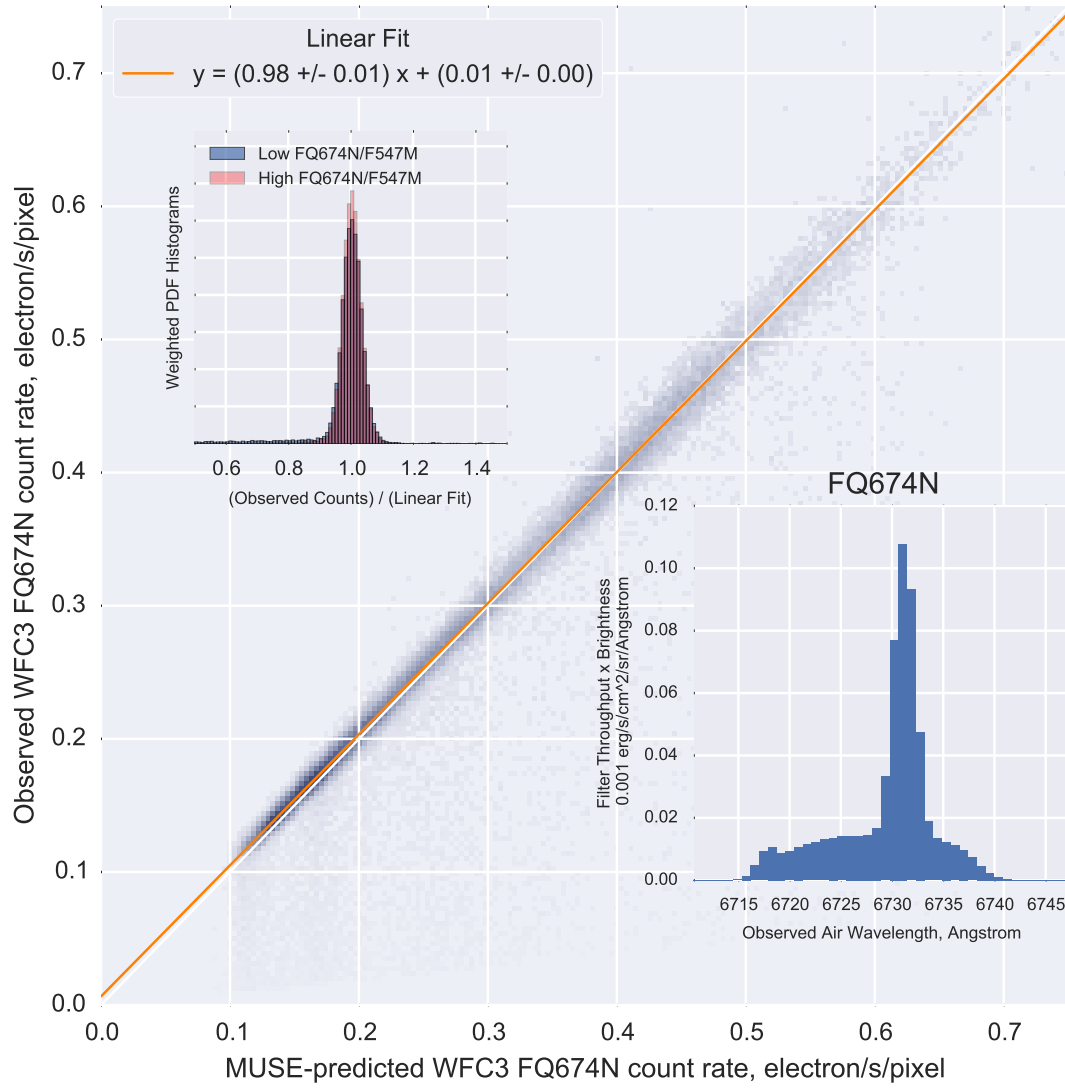


Fig. 10.— FQ674N