GMACS Exposure Time Calculator, v2.0

Luke Schmidt^{1,*} and Nathaniel Peirson¹

¹Texas A&M University, Department of Physics & Astronomy, College Station, TX, 77843, USA *Ischmidt@physics.tamu.edu

ABSTRACT

This document collects the assumptions, models, and references used in the GMACS exposure time calculator. Version 2 is based on the original GMACS ETC created by Ting Li.

Assumptions

- 1. Effective area of the telescope is $368 m^2$ for full size (7 mirrors) and $222 m^2$ for first light size (4 mirrors).
- 2. CCD readnoise is $2e^- px^{-1}$, $15\mu m$ pixels.
- 3. GMACS consists of a blue channel (320-600 nm), and a red channel (500-1000 nm). Dichroic transition is at 558 nm.
- 4. All the sources, either stars or galaxies, are treated as point sources. (i.e. the angular extension in the sky only depends on the seeing.)
- 5. Noise is a combination of sky background and CCD read noise.
- 6. PSF of the object is Gaussian and the seeing is the FWHM of the PSF.
- 7. The extraction aperture is equal to the seeing, and the extraction is assumed to be perfect at the center.
- 8. SNR is calculated for every pixel. For the default 0.7'' slit, a resolution element is 12px (equivalent to 3.7Å for low resolution and 1.4Å for high resolution), binning options include 1×1 , 2×2 , 3×3 , and 4×4 pixels.

Source Templates

- 1. **Star** templates are from Pickles 1998¹.
- 2. **Extended Source** templates are from Kinney et al. 1996². Flux below 1300 Angstrom is zero in rest frame. So the Flux for high redshift(z>4) at short wavelength will be also zero and thus is not correct. (For example, flux is zero in u band for an object at z=5; in this case, SNR is set to be zero at all wavelengths)
- 3. Sky backgrounds are from Steven Villanueva et al. 2012³. You can select the sky background for different moon phases.
- 4. **User-defined magnitudes** are computed with SDSS filters for ugriz (http://www.sdss3.org/instruments/camera.php#Filters), with Johnson/Bessell filters for UBVRI from Bessell et al. (1990)⁴.

Throughput

- 1. **Telescope** The primary and secondary mirrors of the GMT are assumed to be coated with Aluminum. Reflectivity values taken from in situ measurements of the Subaru 8.3 primary mirror⁵, https://subarutelescope.org/Observing/Telescope/Parameters/Reflectivity/
- 2. Optics throughput for the collimator and camera lenses are 0.60 (Blue) and 0.62 (Red).
- 3. **Dichroic** throughput is based on the SDSS-III BOSS dichroics that were coated by JDSU.
- 4. **Grating** throughput is based on low resolution VPH gratings designed by KAISER.
- 5. **Detectors** are assumed to be the e2v Astro Multi-2 (NIMO DD) CCD for the red channel and e2v Astro BB (NIMO std Si) CCD for the blue channel.

6. **Atmospheric extinction** is created by libRadTran⁶ with the atmospheric parameters measured by aTmCam⁷ at CTIO at airmass=1.0.

Acknowledgements

The following software was used to develop the GMACS exposure time calculator. Python⁸, Spectres⁹, Astropy^{10,11}, Bokeh¹², Numpy¹³, and Scipy¹⁴.

References

- **1.** Pickles, A. J. A Stellar Spectral Flux Library: 1150-25000 Å. *Publ. Astron. Soc. Pac.* **110**, 863–878, DOI: 10.1086/316197 (1998).
- **2.** Kinney, A. L. *et al.* Template Ultraviolet to Near-Infrared Spectra of Star-forming Galaxies and Their Application to K-Corrections. *The Astrophys. J.* **467**, 38, DOI: 10.1086/177583 (1996).
- **3.** Villanueva, S., DePoy, D. L. & Marshall, J. L. Optimal resolutions for optical and NIR spectroscopy. In *Ground-based and Airborne Instrumentation for Astronomy IV*, vol. 8446 of *Proc. SPIE*, 84462V, DOI: 10.1117/12.926505 (2012).
- 4. Bessell, M. S. UBVRI passbands. Publ. Astron. Soc. Pac. 102, 1181–1199, DOI: 10.1086/132749 (1990).
- 5. Okita, H., Takato, N. & Hayashi, S. S. In-situ measurement of the Subaru Telescope primary mirror reflectivity. In *Advances in Optical and Mechanical Technologies for Telescopes and Instrumentation III*, vol. 10706 of *Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers (SPIE) Conference Series*, 107061U, DOI: 10.1117/12.2311899 (2018).
- **6.** Mayer, B. & Kylling, A. Technical note: The libradtran software package for radiative transfer calculations description and examples of use. *Atmospheric Chem. Phys.* **5**, 1855–1877, DOI: 10.5194/acp-5-1855-2005 (2005).
- 7. Li, T. et al. aTmcam: a simple atmospheric transmission monitoring camera for sub 1% photometric precision. In *Ground-based and Airborne Instrumentation for Astronomy IV*, vol. 8446 of *Proc. SPIE*, 84462L, DOI: 10.1117/12.924792 (2012).
- 8. Python Software Foundation. Python language reference, version 3.7. https://docs.python.org/3/ (2018).
- 9. Carnall, A. C. SpectRes: A Fast Spectral Resampling Tool in Python. arXiv e-prints arXiv:1705.05165 (2017). 1705.05165.
- **10.** Astropy Collaboration *et al.* Astropy: A community Python package for astronomy. *aap* **558**, A33, DOI: 10.1051/0004-6361/201322068 (2013). 1307.6212.
- **11.** Price-Whelan, A. M. *et al.* The Astropy Project: Building an Open-science Project and Status of the v2.0 Core Package. *aj* **156**, 123, DOI: 10.3847/1538-3881/aabc4f (2018).
- 12. Bokeh Development Team. Bokeh: Python library for interactive visualization. https://bokeh.pydata.org (2018).
- 13. Oliphant, T. E. Guide to NumPy (CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform, USA, 2015), 2nd edn.
- 14. Jones, E., Oliphant, T., Peterson, P. et al. SciPy: Open source scientific tools for Python. http://www.scipy.org/ (2001–).