

Name	Lab Partner	Locker/ Desk No.	Course & Section No.
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HW 3
Sj

Rebrechtain

$$m_i = -2.5 \log_{10} \left(\frac{f_i}{z f_i} \right)$$

If f_i has error $d f_i = 0.03 f_i$

$$dm_i = -\frac{2.5}{\ln(10)} \cdot \frac{d f_i}{f_i} = +1.0857 \cdot 0.03$$

$= 0.033 \text{ mag}$

$$2) R = R_{\text{total}} \Delta A \cdot A \cdot f_\lambda$$

$$f_V / \text{str} = 1 \cdot 10^{-17} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{Hz}^{-1} \text{str}^{-1}$$

$$f_V / \square'' = 2.33 \cdot 10^{-28} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{Hz}^{-1} \square''^{-1} \rightarrow \text{we want}$$

for over $1 \square''$,
so f_V is equal to the
value

$$f_\lambda = f_V \frac{s_V}{\delta \lambda} = f_V \frac{3 \cdot 10^{16} \text{R/s}}{(3500 \text{\AA})^2} = 2.33 \cdot 10^{-17} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{\AA}^{-1}$$

$$\text{P}_\lambda = \frac{6.626 \cdot 10^{-33} \text{ erg s} \cdot 3 \cdot 10^{16} \text{R/s}}{3500 \text{\AA}} \text{ erg} \\ = 3.61 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ erg}$$

$$f_\lambda = 6.46 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ ph s}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{\AA}^{-1}$$

$$R = (\underbrace{100 \text{\%}}_{\Delta \lambda V}) (\underbrace{900 \text{R}}_{A = \pi (2.3 \cdot 10)^2}) (\underbrace{41547 \text{ cm}^2}_{A}) \cdot 6.46 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ ph s}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{\AA}^{-1}$$

$$= 241.55 \text{ ph s}^{-1}$$

Signature

Date

Witness/TA

Date

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3) $d = 10 \text{ Mpc}$, $L_2 = 10^{38} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ Å}^{-1}$ over optical $\lambda = 2$

$$f_2 = \frac{L_2}{4\pi d^2} = 8.36 \cdot 10^{-15} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ Å}^{-1}$$

$$f_2 = 2.32 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ ph s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ Å}^{-1} \quad (\text{using } 5500 \text{ Å photon})$$

$$\eta = 0.50 \cdot 2.5^{-2 \cdot 0.2} \cancel{0.67} = 0.35$$

~~R = 0.62~~

$$R = (0.35) (900 \text{ Å}) (4 \text{ lsu/cm}^2) \cdot 2.32 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ ph s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ Å}^{-1}$$

$$\boxed{R_s = 30362.55 \text{ ph s}^{-1}}$$

4) $R_s = 0.2 \text{ ph s}^{-1}$, $R_B = 0.5 \text{ ph s}^{-1} \text{ pix}^{-1}$

$$R_D = 10 e^{-hr^{-1} \text{ pix}^{-1}}, N_R^2 = 5, n_{pix} = 4 \\ = 0.0028 e^{-s^{-1} \text{ pix}^{-1}}$$

$$\frac{S}{N} = \frac{R_s t}{\sqrt{R_s t + n_{pix} (R_B t + R_D t + N_R^2)}} = 100 \\ \Rightarrow t = 552,792 \text{ s}$$

$\Rightarrow 9213.2 \text{ s}$

$\text{or } 14,60 \text{ s exposures}$

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5] $d = 2.3 \text{ m}, f/2.1, \text{pix} = 13.5 \mu\text{m}$

$$s = \frac{206265''}{d \cdot f(\mu\text{m})} = 0.0407''/\mu\text{m} = 0.57645''/\text{pix}$$

$$\text{seeing} = 1.1'' \rightarrow \frac{1.1''}{0.57645''/\text{pix}} = 1.908 \text{ pix} \approx 2 \text{ pix}$$

(4 pix total)

$$M_V = 22 \text{ mag}$$

$$\hookrightarrow f_V = 3640 \cdot 10^{-0.4 \cdot 22} = 5.77 \cdot 10^{-0.9} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{H}_\beta^{-1}$$

$$f_1 = 5.72 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{A}^{-1}$$

$$= 1.58 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ ph s}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{A}^{-1}$$

$$\text{so } R_S = (\underbrace{N_{\text{total}}}_{0.9 \cdot 0.7 \cdot 0.7 \cdot 2.5}) (\underbrace{\pi (\frac{2.3}{2} \cdot 100)^2}_{-0.2}) (900) f_1$$

$$= 21.68 \text{ ph s}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Same process but w/ } f_{VB} = 3640 \cdot 10^{-0.4 \cdot 20}$$

$$\mu_V^{=20} \text{ background } \Rightarrow f_2 = 9.99 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ ph s}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{A}^{-1} \cdot \boxed{?}^{-1} \cdot \frac{2 \text{ pix by 2 pix}}{1.1529'' \times 1.1529''} = 1.329 \text{ ph s}^{-1}$$

$$R_B^* = 137.08 \text{ ph s}^{-1} \boxed{?}^{-1} \Rightarrow R_B = 182.2 \text{ ph s}^{-1}$$

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07

$\mu_V = 22$
background: Same process, same flux but over 1.329 m^2 , so
 $R_B = 28.82 \text{ ph s}^{-1}$

$$N_B^2 = 4.5 e^- \text{ pix}^{-1}$$

$$\frac{S}{N} = \frac{R_S t}{\sqrt{R_S t + R_B t + N_B^2}} = \frac{100}{\sqrt{15,966}} \Rightarrow t = 15,966 \text{ s}$$

when moon is full

$$t = 2914 \text{ s}$$

when moon is new

Why detector is background limited We are background limited in this case

6) ~~$S/N = \sqrt{R_S t}$~~ $\frac{S}{N} = \sqrt{R_S t}$ for source limited case

$$R_S = A \cdot \Delta \lambda \cdot Q \cdot \Sigma \cdot f_2$$

$$t = 10 \text{ min} \rightarrow 8.85 \text{ min}$$

for $S/N = 50$

$$\text{So } \frac{R_{SWIR}}{R_{\text{Keck}}} = \frac{\pi (1.15)^2 \cdot 900 \cdot 0.95 \cdot 82}{\pi (5)^2 \cdot 80 \cdot 0.80 \cdot 82} = 1.13$$

So R_S increases by a factor of $1.13 \Rightarrow$ we need $1.13 \times$ LESS time

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