

EFOSC: Observing and data reduction

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La Silla Observing School 10th- 21st February 2025



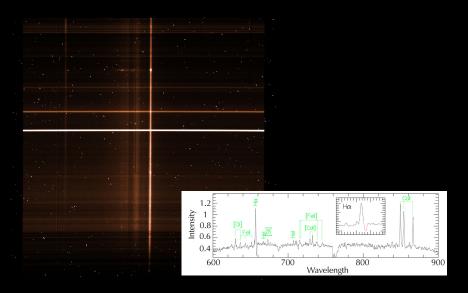
EFOSC: An Overview

	EFOSC2 observing modes
IMA	imaging
LSS	longslit spectroscopy
MOS	multi-object spectroscopy (masks)
IPOL	imaging polarimetry
SPOL	spectropolarimetry
COR	coronography

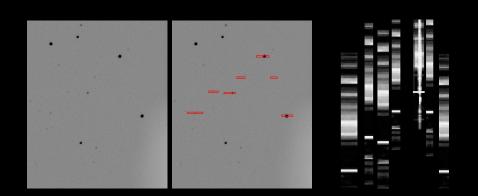
EFOSC2 observing modes: Imaging



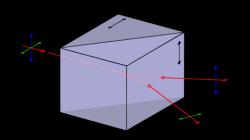
EFOSC2 observing modes: Spectroscopy



EFOSC2 observing modes: MOS



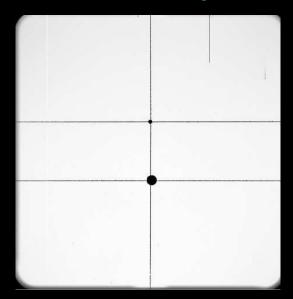
EFOSC2 observing modes: Polarimetry (IPOL and SPOL)







EFOSC2 observing modes: Coronography



EFOSC 2 A schematic diagram of the instrument He/Ar Quartz Arc Lamp Lamp slit#2 Aperture Wheel Plate Motor Encoder Collimator Half Wave Plate Filter Wheel filter #9 filter#3 Grism#1 Grism Wheel Jrism#5 Shutter : Camera Thermal Compensator Focus Ring CCD Cryostat

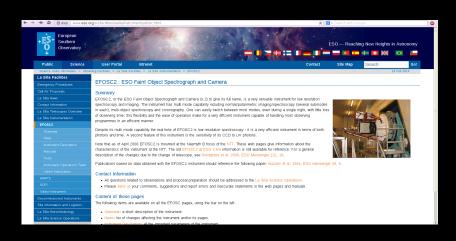
EFOSC: An Overview

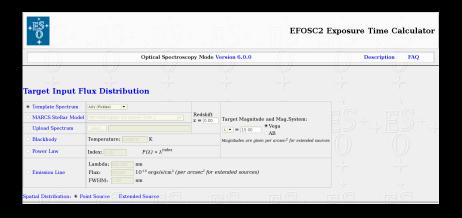






- Check the webpages: https://www.eso.org/sci/facilities/lasilla/instruments/efosc.html
- Read the manual
- Use the Exposure Time Calculator
- Use P1 to propose your observations
- Once accepted, use P2LS to create your OBs
- At least one day before observing, fill the setup request





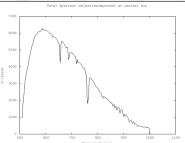


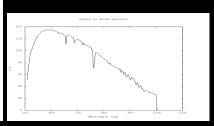


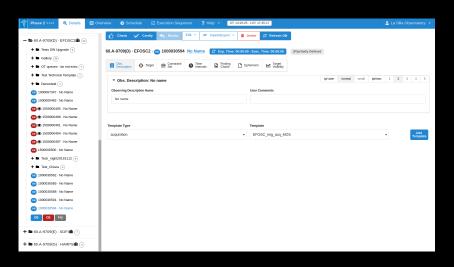


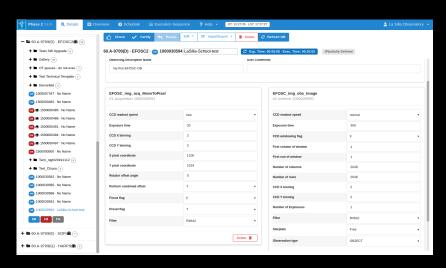
EFOSC2 Exposure Time Calculator

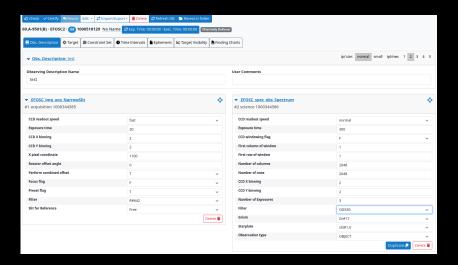
Optical Spectroscopy Mode Version 6.0.0 Description FAO Wavelength Range 510,000 - 1100,000 nm Central Wavelength 670.000 nn Dispersion 1.320 nm/pixel Plate scale 0.260 "/pixel Inage Quality FWHM 2.745 pixels (to be used for OB constraint set) Efficiency at central wavelength (with extinction): 22.195 % Efficiency at central wavelength (no extinction) : 24.021 % Total object counts at central wavelength 16175.530 e-Sky background level at central wavelength 15.674 c /pixel Max. intensity at central wavelength (object+sky): 5387.187 e-85196 e-AD converter saturation Detector read-out noise level 8.500 e-/pixel Detector dark current 1.000 e-/pixel/hour PSF extension 5 pixets Signal to Noise (*) at central wavelength Exposure Time (1 exposure) 100,000 seconds (*) The signal to noise is calculated over 1 pixel along the dispersion and the nearest integer of 2*fwhm(image quality)/plate scale = 5 pixels along the slit. Total Spectrum (object+background) at central row

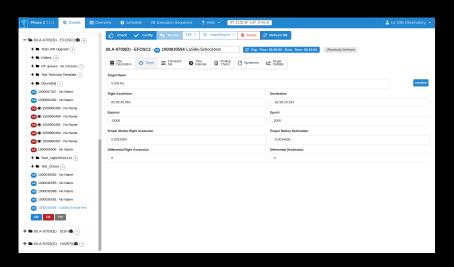


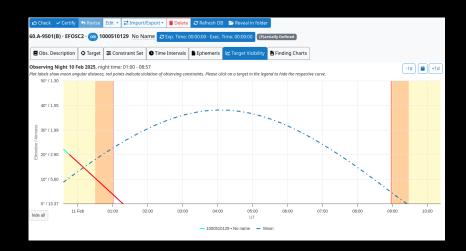


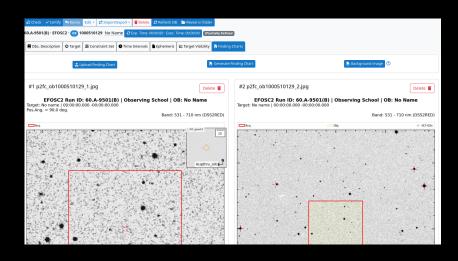












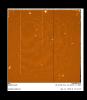




- FoV: $4.1' \times 4.1'$
- 4 Bessel filters
- 4 Gunn filters
- 18 Narrow Band filters



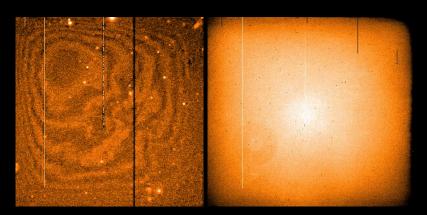




To calibrate, we might need:

- bias (day)
- flats (twilight)
- super-flat for fringes or sky-concentration (night)
- photometric standard stars (night)
- astrometric field (night)

How to correct for fringing or sky concentration?

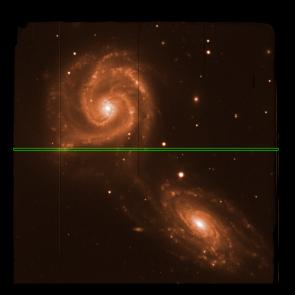


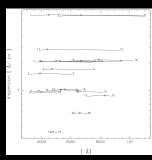
How to correct for fringing or sky concentration?

Fringing and sky concentration are additive patterns as they result from light getting scattered in the camera. They have to be subtracted from the images after the pattern has been scaled to the actual value in the image.

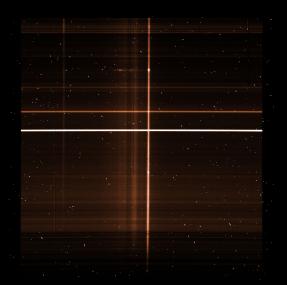
Note that also the flats show these features, so for proper flat-fielding, the structure has to be subtracted from the flat-image before dividing by the flat. \rightarrow iteration

A fringe pattern is available on EFOSC page, it seems to be stable in shape. No analysis is done for sky concentration.

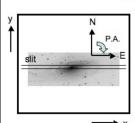




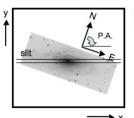
- 17 grisms
- 9 slit witdh
- all slits also with offsets to change the wavelength range



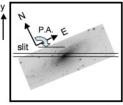
Rotator offset angle = PA - 90°



Default orientation
Rotator offset angle = 0°
Slit position angle = 90°



Rotated: negative offset Rotator offset angle = -30° Slit position angle = 60°



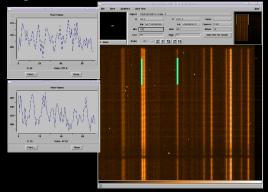
Rotated: positive offset
Rotator offset angle = 30°
Slit position angle = 120°



To calibrate, we might need:

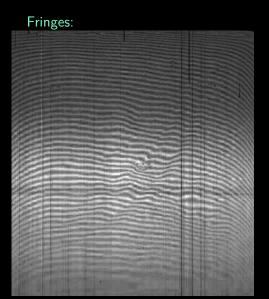
- bias (day)
- flats (day)
- arcs lamps (day)
- flat for fringes (night)
- spectro-photometric standard stars (night)

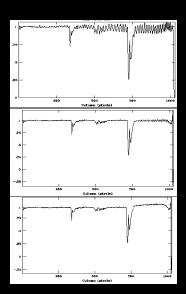
Fringes:



For optimal fringe correction, the flat should be taken close in time and at the same rotator angle as the observations.

Spectroscopic fringes are multiplicative and thus part of the flat-field correction.





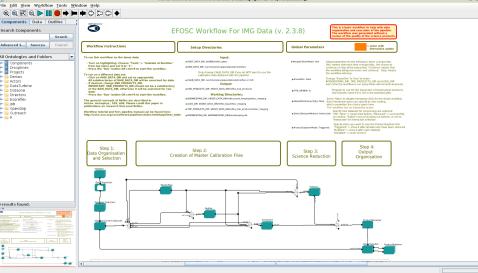
What comes after...



Data Reduction

Pipelines, EsoRex

EsoReflex



Projects

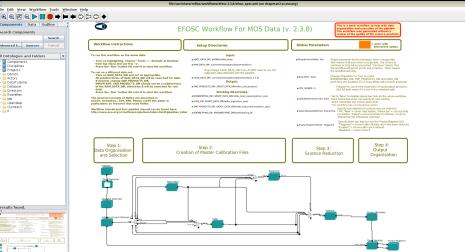
Directors

Espreflex

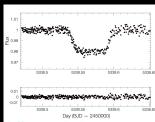
- Coendap

results found.

dol 🔤 -

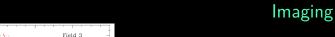


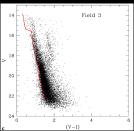
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differential photometry





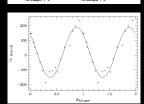


photometry

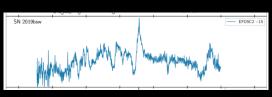




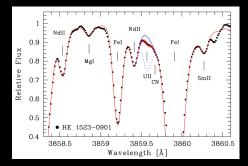
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Spectroscopy



classification



abundances





