

Astronomical Fourier Transform Spectroscopy at the Hamburg Observatory

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1 Fourier Transform Spectroscopy

2 post-dispersed FTS

- Concept
- Performance
- Outlook



Introduction

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- in combination with absorption cells accuracies of 1ms^{-1} can be achieved
- however, echelle gratings are not the only option for high-resolution spectroscopy
- we are working on a high resolution FTS with good signal-to-noise ratio for use with the 1.2m Oskar-Lühning-Telescope



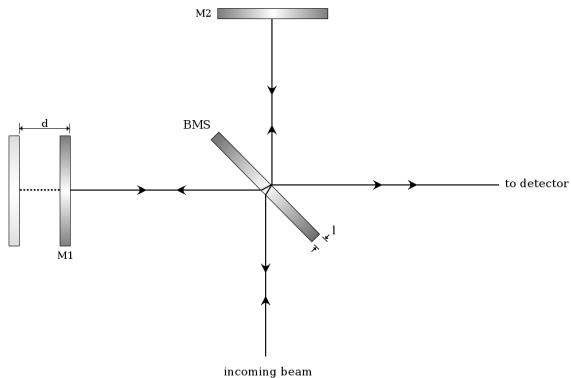
Basic FTS setup

- based on a Michelson Interferometer

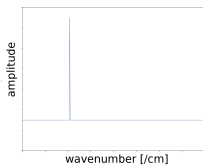


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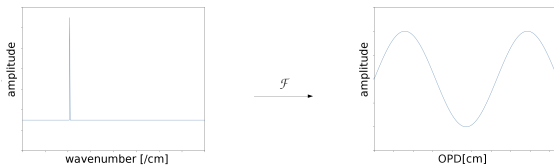
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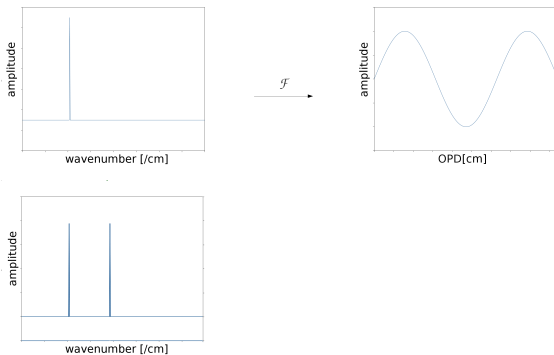
Principle



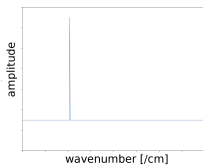
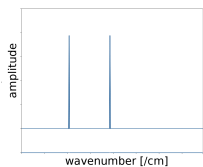
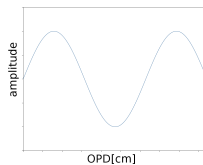
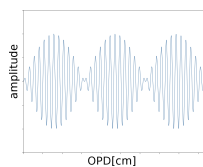
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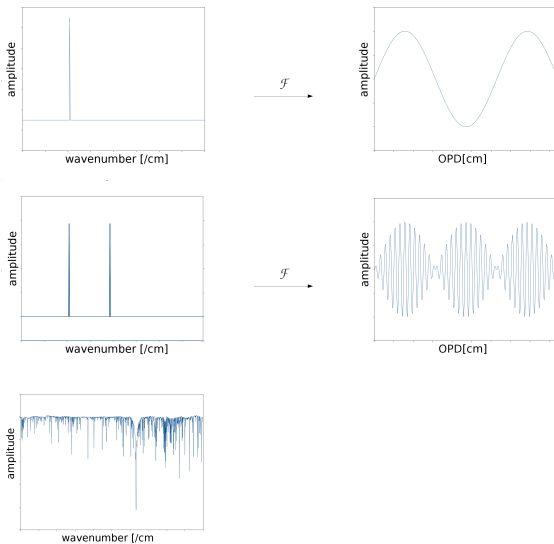
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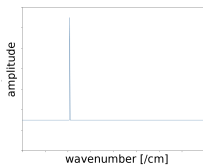
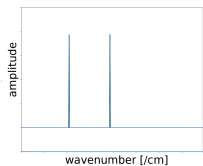
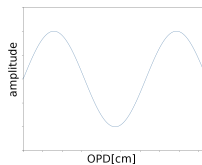
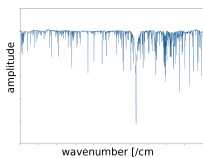
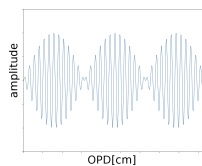
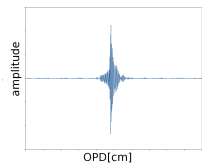
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- good wavelength calibration allows operations in wavelength regions not accessible with iodine cell calibration



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- How can this be surpassed?
- \Rightarrow post-dispersed FTS



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- yields no improvement in integration time



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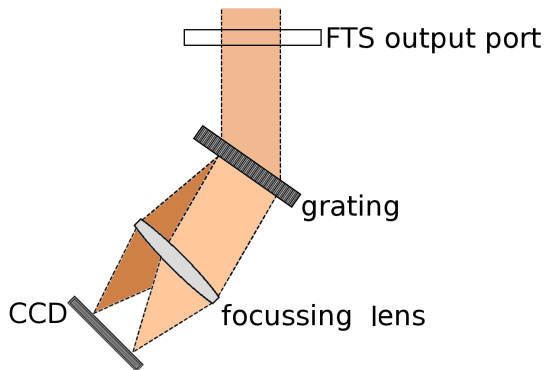
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- after performing the Fourier transform of the individual interferograms the broadband spectrum can be reassembled
- equivalent to N narrow-band spectrometers running simultaneously



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- Zemax simulations are currently being performed
- target is $R = 50000$
- Behr et alii (2009) achieved a $\approx 20\text{ms}^{-1}$ accuracy with a dispersed FTS linked to a 0.6m telescope



Thank you for your attention!



Bomem

