# **Wavelength Solutions in PFS**

lobert Lupton, Princeton University

DRP Team Meeting 2022-09-07



# **PFS**





#### **PFS**



#### The Prime Focus Spectrograph (PFS) on Subaru will have:

- Four spectrographs at the "IR" Nasmyth focus



#### **PFS**



- Four spectrographs at the "IR" Nasmyth focus
  - Each with three arms (blue, red, near-IR)







- Four spectrographs at the "IR" Nasmyth focus
  - Each with three arms (blue, red, near-IR)
    - CCD, CCD, H4RG-15 HgCdTe







- Four spectrographs at the "IR" Nasmyth focus
  - Each with three arms (blue, red, near-IR)
    - CCD, CCD, H4RG-15 HgCdTe
    - R  $\sim$  2300, 3000, 4300







- Four spectrographs at the "IR" Nasmyth focus
  - Each with three arms (blue, red, near-IR)
    - CCD, CCD, H4RG-15 HgCdTe
    - $R \sim 2300$ , 3000, 4300
- Fed by 2394 optical fibres







- Four spectrographs at the "IR" Nasmyth focus
  - Each with three arms (blue, red, near-IR)
    - CCD, CCD, H4RG-15 HgCdTe
    - $R \sim 2300$ , 3000, 4300
- Fed by 2394 optical fibres
  - ullet Each 65m long and 100  $\mu$ m across; c. 1 arcsec; f/2.8







- Four spectrographs at the "IR" Nasmyth focus
  - Each with three arms (blue, red, near-IR)
    - CCD, CCD, H4RG-15 HgCdTe
    - $R \sim 2300, 3000, 4300$
- Fed by 2394 optical fibres
  - Each 65m long and 100  $\mu$ m across; c. 1 arcsec; f/2.8
- Each of which is carried by a "cobra" positioner able to reach c. 2 arcmin<sup>2</sup> of sky



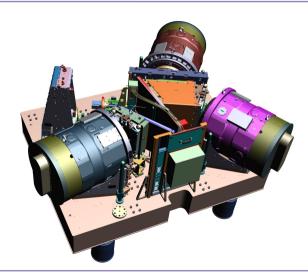


- Four spectrographs at the "IR" Nasmyth focus
  - Each with three arms (blue, red, near-IR)
    - CCD, CCD, H4RG-15 HgCdTe
    - $R \sim 2300, 3000, 4300$
- Fed by 2394 optical fibres
  - Each 65m long and 100  $\mu$ m across; c. 1 arcsec; f/2.8
- Each of which is carried by a "cobra" positioner able to reach c. 2 arcmin<sup>2</sup> of sky
- A total of c. 1.25 deg<sup>2</sup>





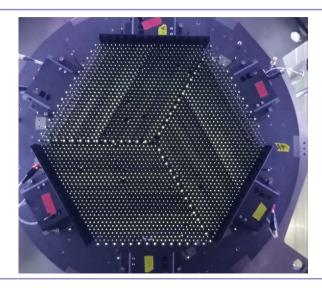
















- A pair of c. 5 cm f/2.8 telescopes on the Subaru spider





- A pair of c. 5 cm f/2.8 telescopes on the Subaru spider
- The real PFS fibre cable





- A pair of c. 5 cm f/2.8 telescopes on the Subaru spider
- The real PFS fibre cable
- The real PFS spectrograph SM1





- A pair of c. 5 cm f/2.8 telescopes on the Subaru spider
- The real PFS fibre cable
- The real PFS spectrograph SM1





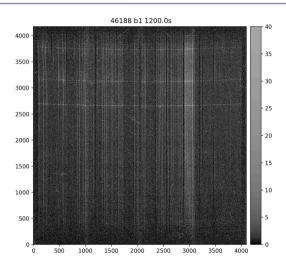


- A pair of c. 5 cm f/2.8 telescopes on the Subaru spider
- The real PFS fibre cable
- The real PFS spectrograph SM1



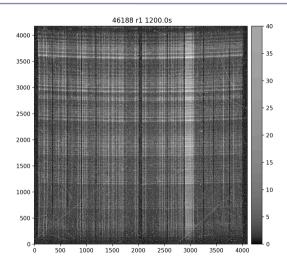






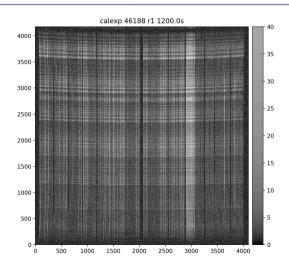






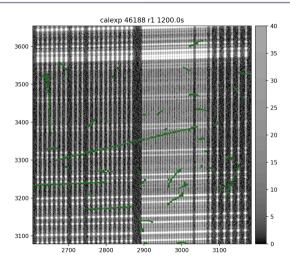








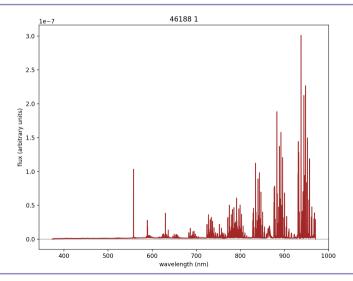






# The Sky







#### **DECam**

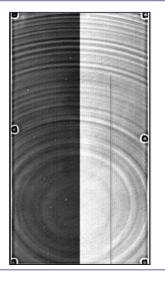


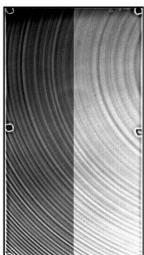
A brief detour away from PFS









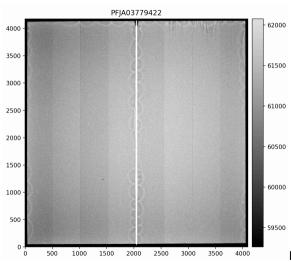


Plazas + Bernstein



# **DECam**





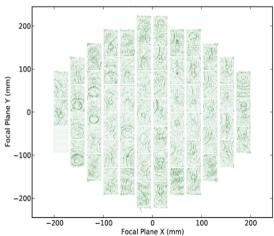
PFS, Le Fur



### **DECam**





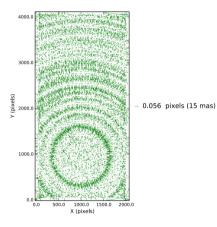


Plazas + Bernstein









Plazas + Bernstein





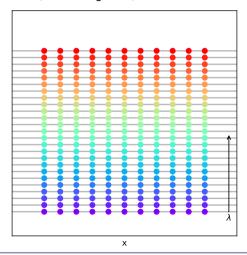
Back to PFS





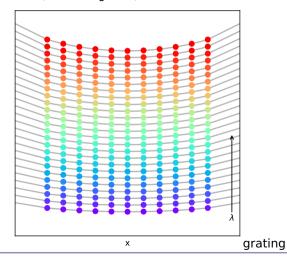






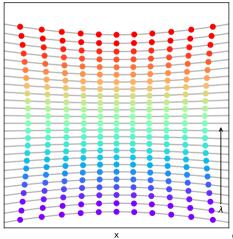








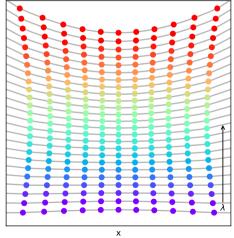








We have a model for the detector (CCD or HgCdTe).



grating + distortion





We have a model for the detector (CCD or HgCdTe).

The real model is based on an ray-traced calculation by Jim-sensei, which predicts the mapping  $(\mathfrak{F},\lambda) \to (x,y)$ .





We have a model for the detector (CCD or HgCdTe).

The real model is based on an ray-traced calculation by Jim-sensei, which predicts the mapping  $(\mathfrak{F},\lambda) \to (x,y)$ . We then allow the CCDs to move and rotate, *i.e.* an affine transformation, and add a lowish-order Chebyshev polynomial distortion.





We have a model for the detector (CCD or HgCdTe).

The real model is based on an ray-traced calculation by Jim-sensei, which predicts the mapping  $(\mathfrak{F},\lambda) \to (x,y)$ . We then allow the CCDs to move and rotate, *i.e.* an affine transformation, and add a lowish-order Chebyshev polynomial distortion. This is fit to arc data (Ar, Ne, Xe, Kr, Hg, Cd) and saved.





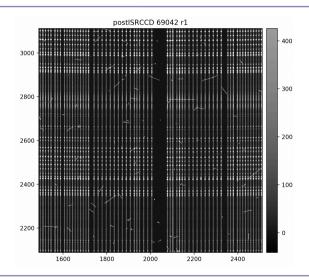
We have a model for the detector (CCD or HgCdTe).

The real model is based on an ray-traced calculation by Jim-sensei, which predicts the mapping  $(\mathfrak{F},\lambda) \to (x,y)$ . We then allow the CCDs to move and rotate, *i.e.* an affine transformation, and add a lowish-order Chebyshev polynomial distortion. This is fit to arc data (Ar, Ne, Xe, Kr, Hg, Cd) and saved.

Then for every exposure we use the measured positions of lines (typically sky lines) and continuum to fit a further low-order set of distortions in 2-D.







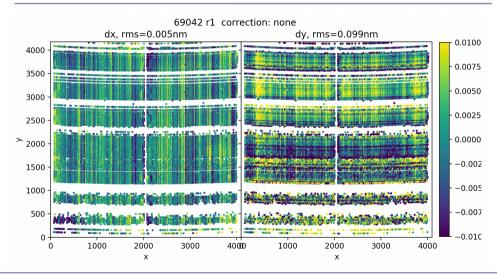




Measure the positions of all the lines, update the detectorMap, and look at the centroid errors

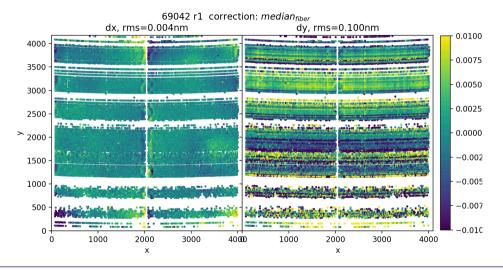






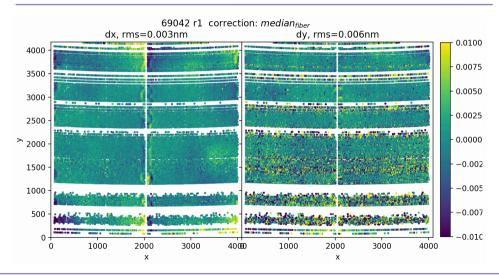






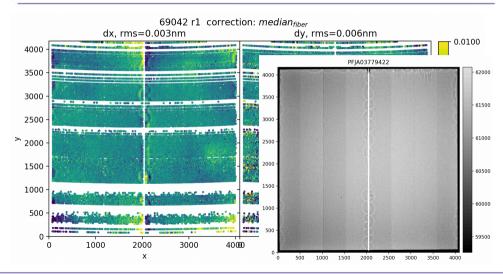






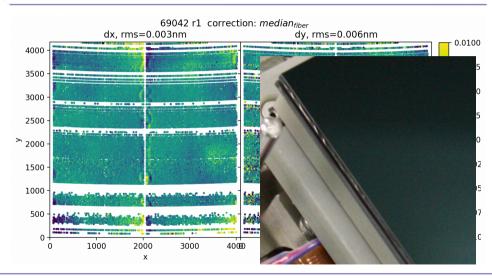
















# The End