

Today: Spectrograph Basics

Reading: Ch. 12

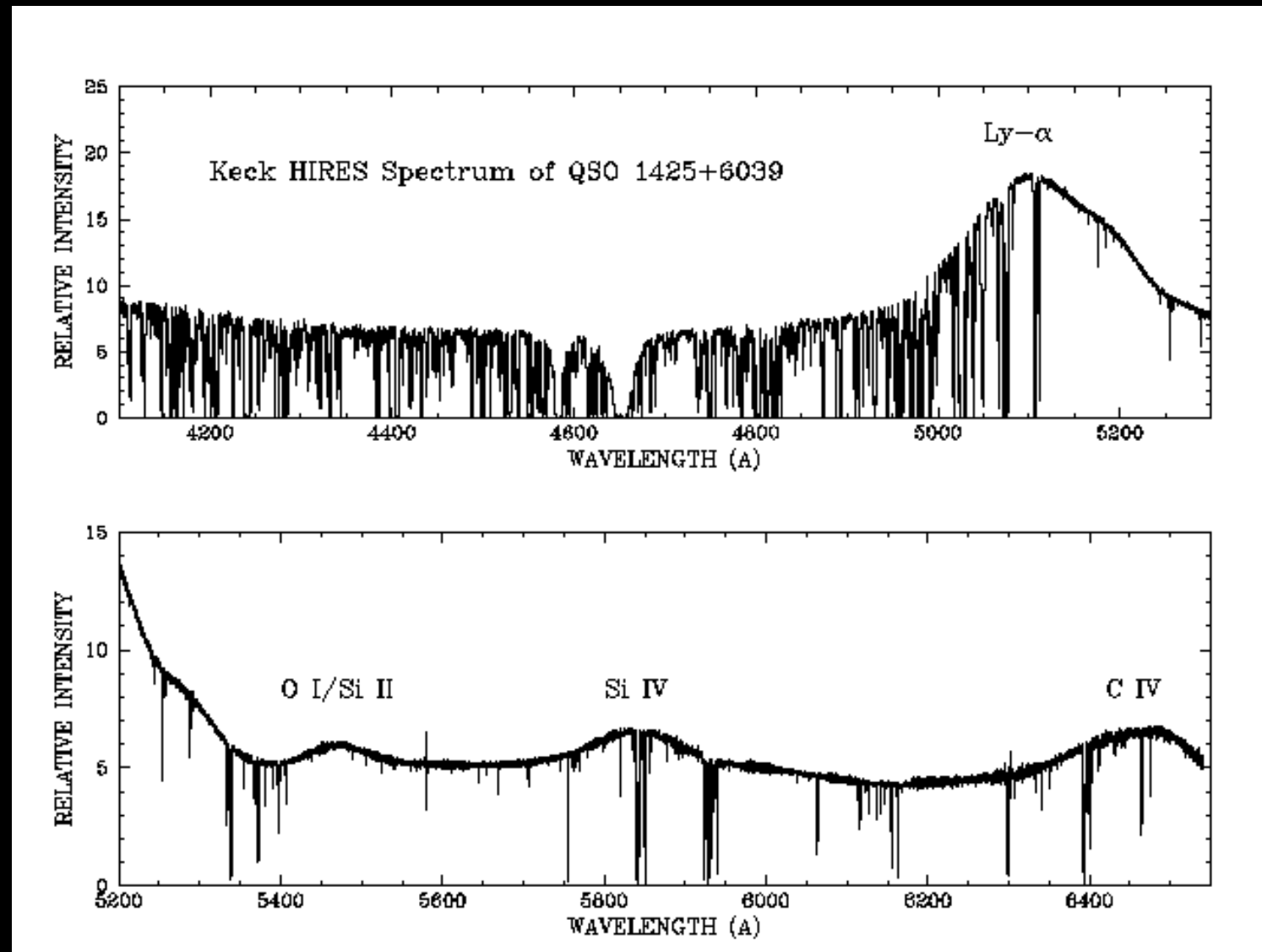
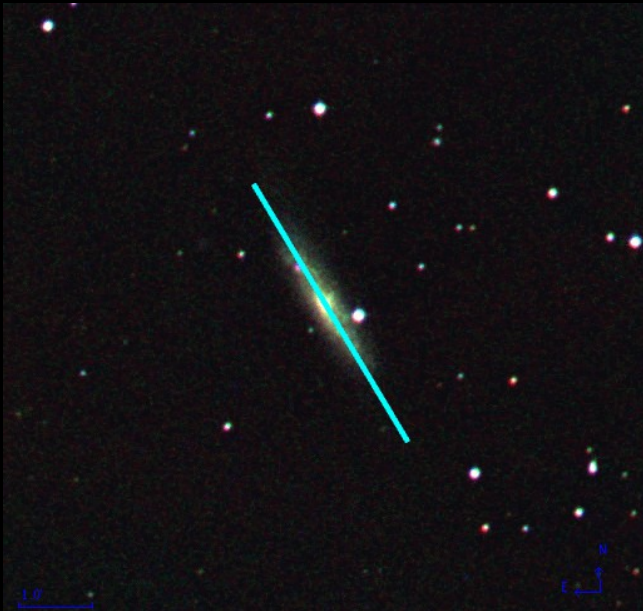
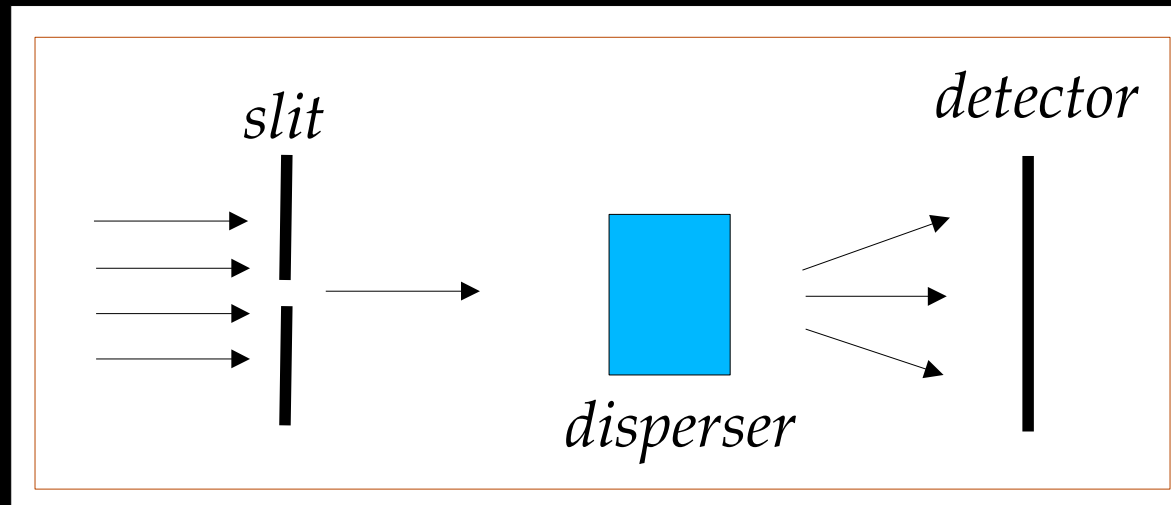


Image Credit: Wallace Sargent

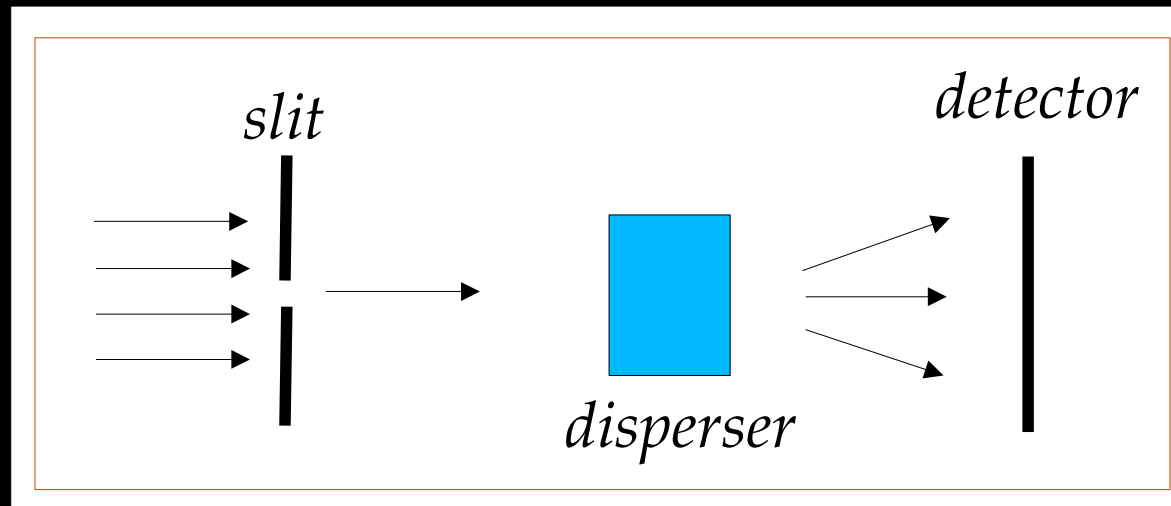
Basic Spectrograph Design



Types of dispersers:

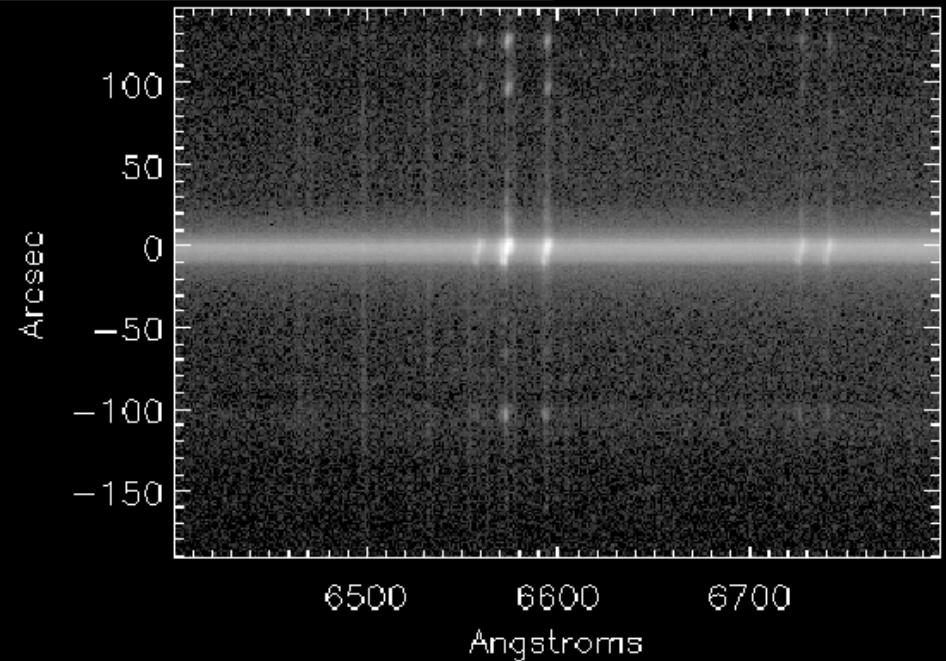
- Prism
- Grating
- Grism
- Interferometer

Basic Spectrograph Design



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A CCD records a 2-D image with position along the slit perpendicular to the dispersion axis.



Combined Image and Grism Spectrum of SN1987A

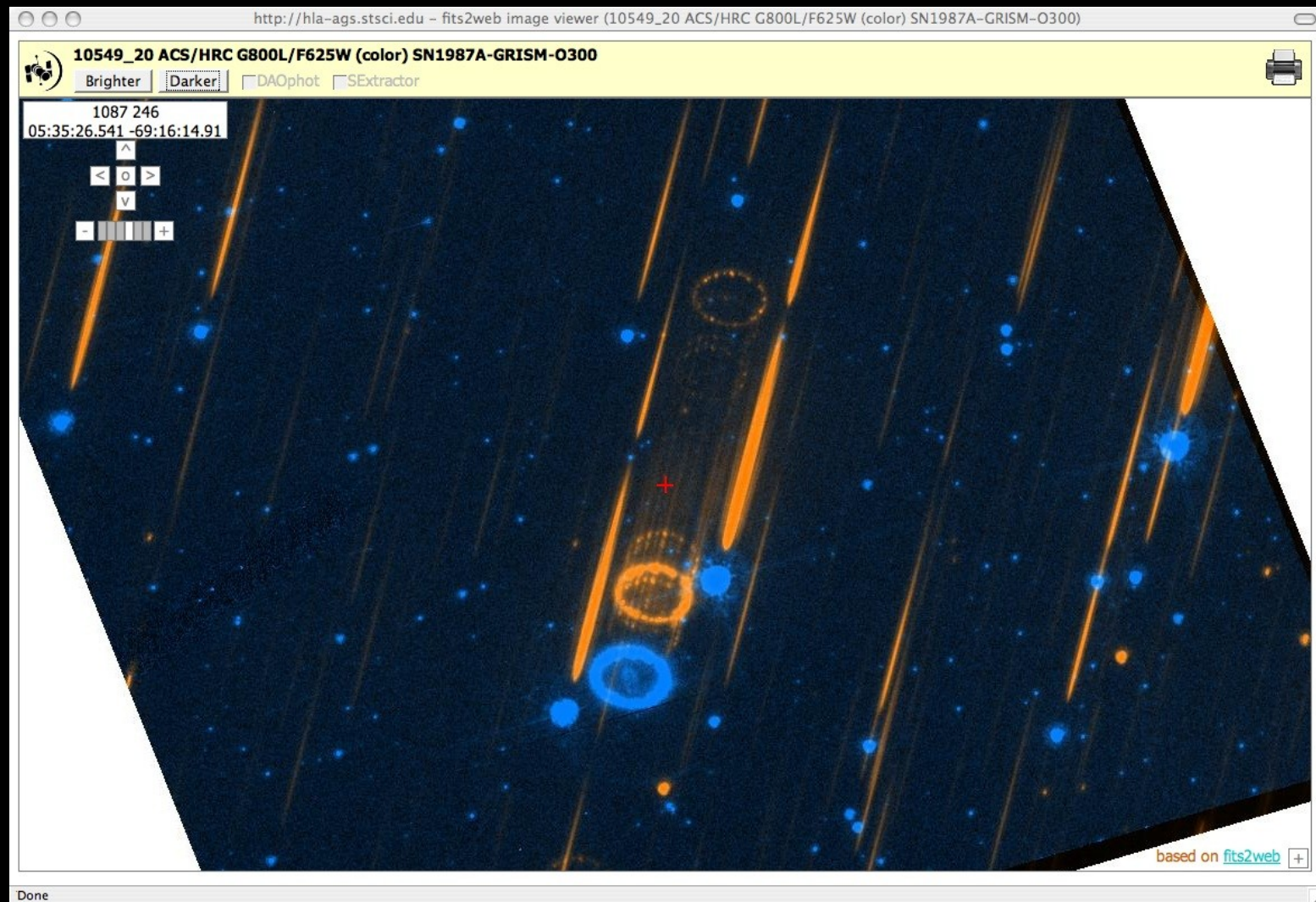
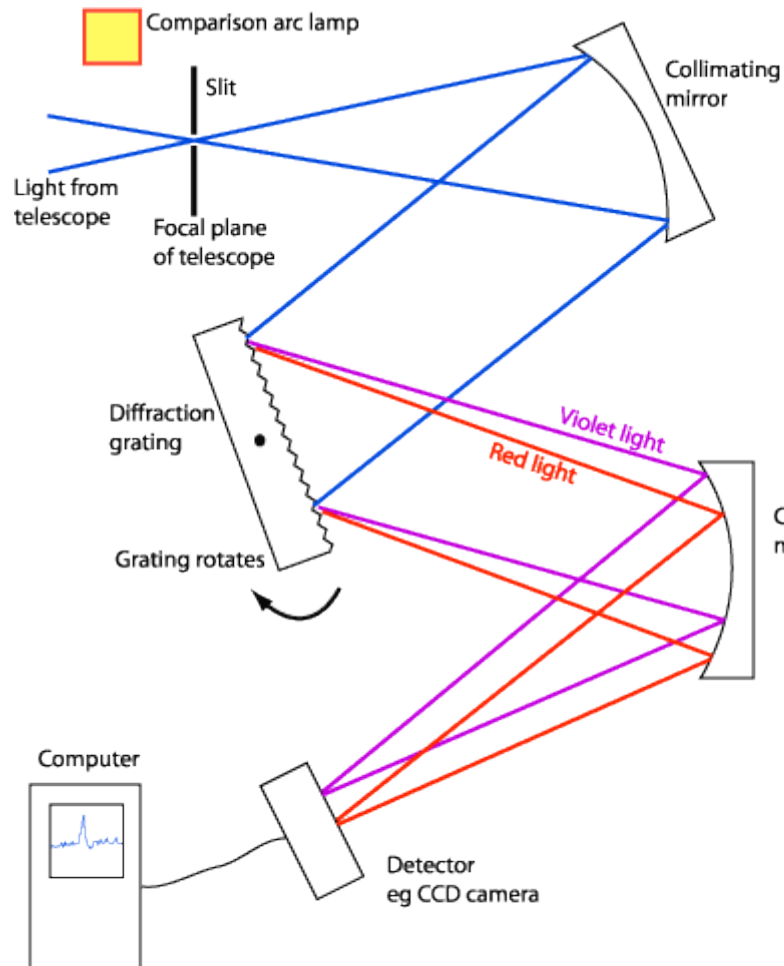


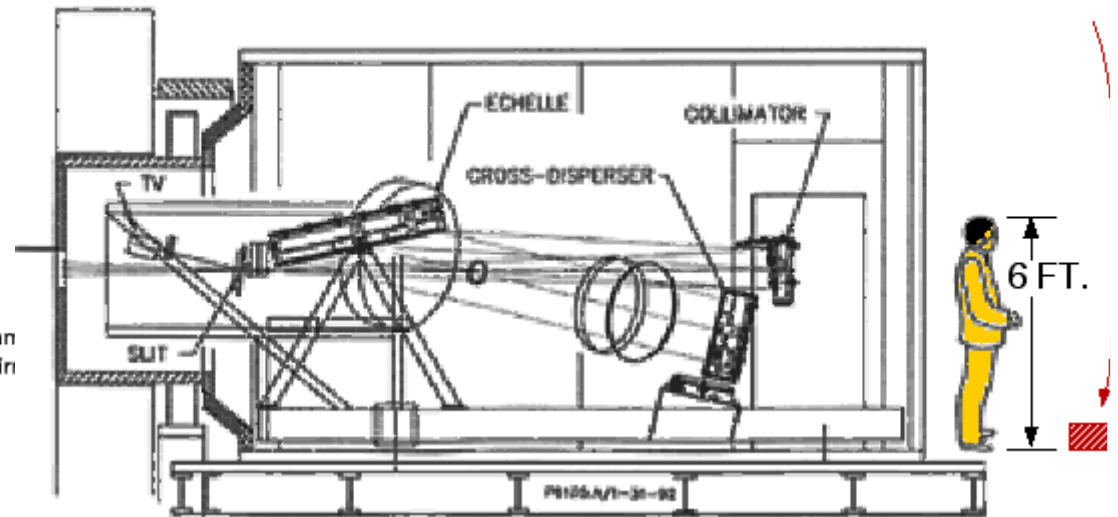
Image Credit: STSCI



A Schematic Diagram of a Slit Spectrograph

Credit: Adapted from a diagram by James B. Kaler, in "Stars and their Spectra," Cambridge University Press, 1989.

Keck spectrometer (HIRES)
\$4 million, 8 tons, 5 m length



Multiple Object Spectroscopy

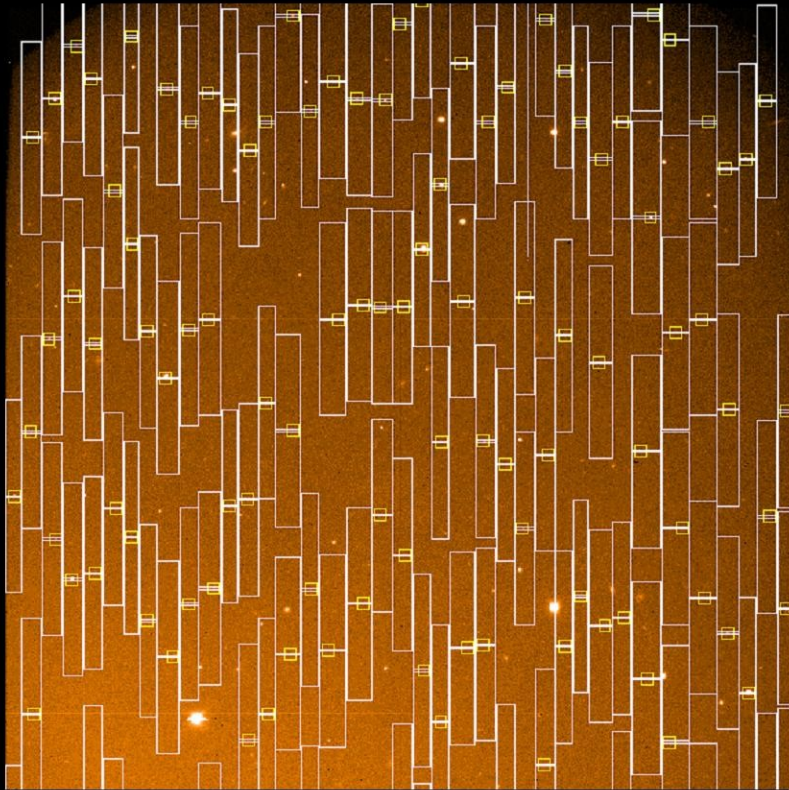


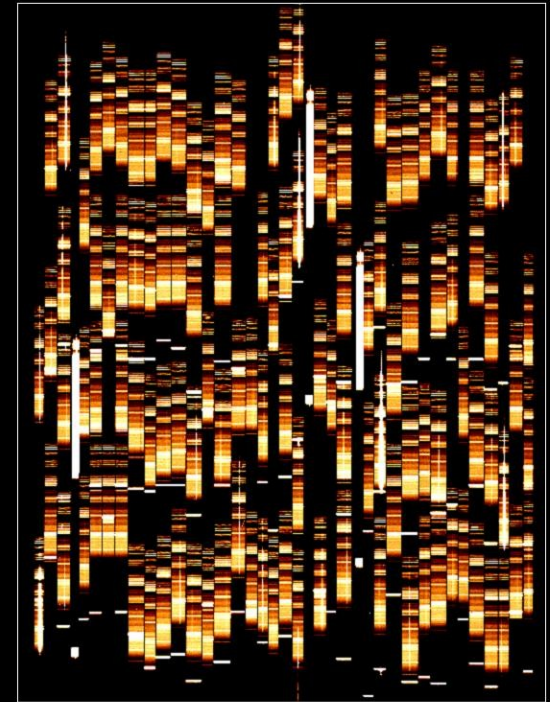
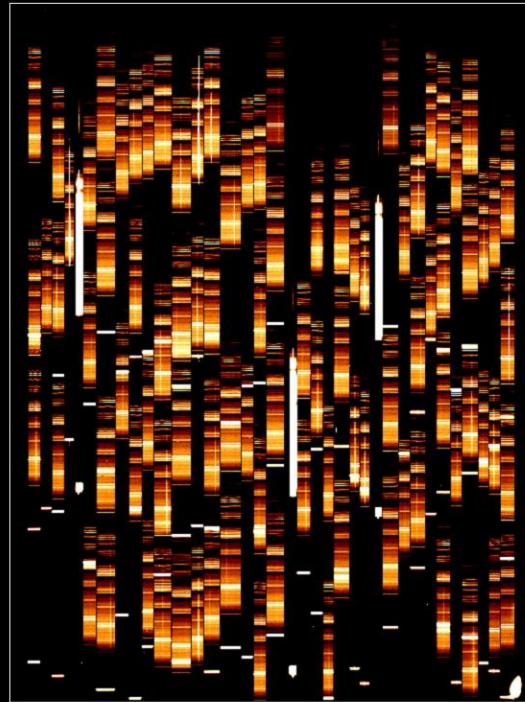
Image credit: ESO

*Mask design for VIMOS
(Visible Imager and Multi-
Object Spectrograph).*

VIMOS MOS mode: first faint galaxy spectra, 2 March 2002

Quadrant 1: 93 spectra

Quadrant 3: 134 spectra



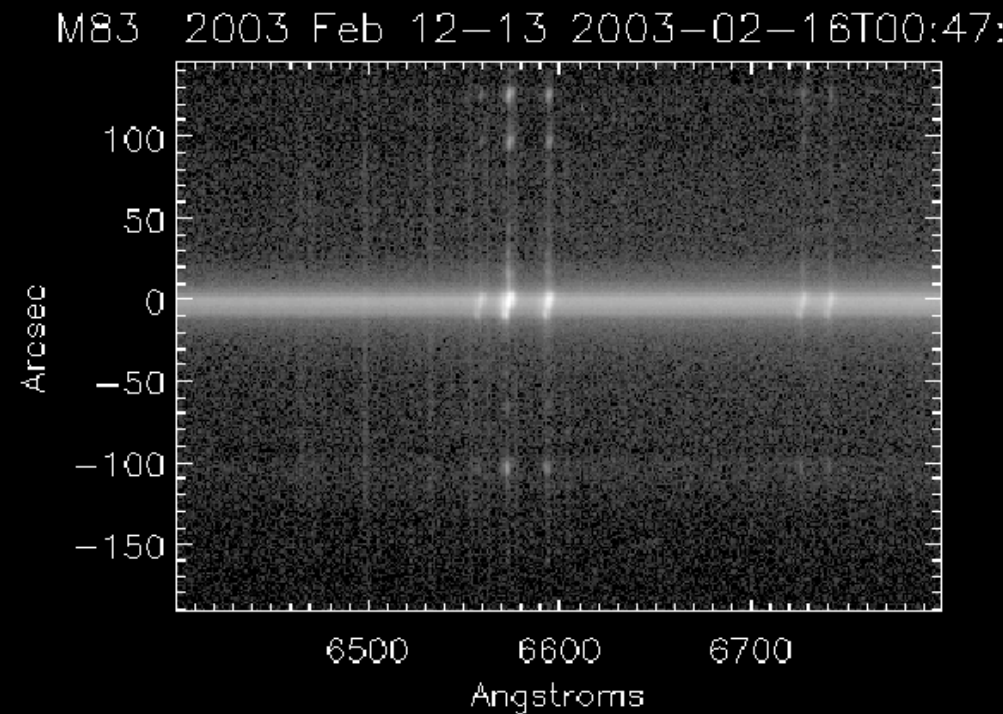
Spectrograph Properties

Linear dispersion: $\frac{d\lambda}{dx}$ or $\frac{dx}{d\lambda}$

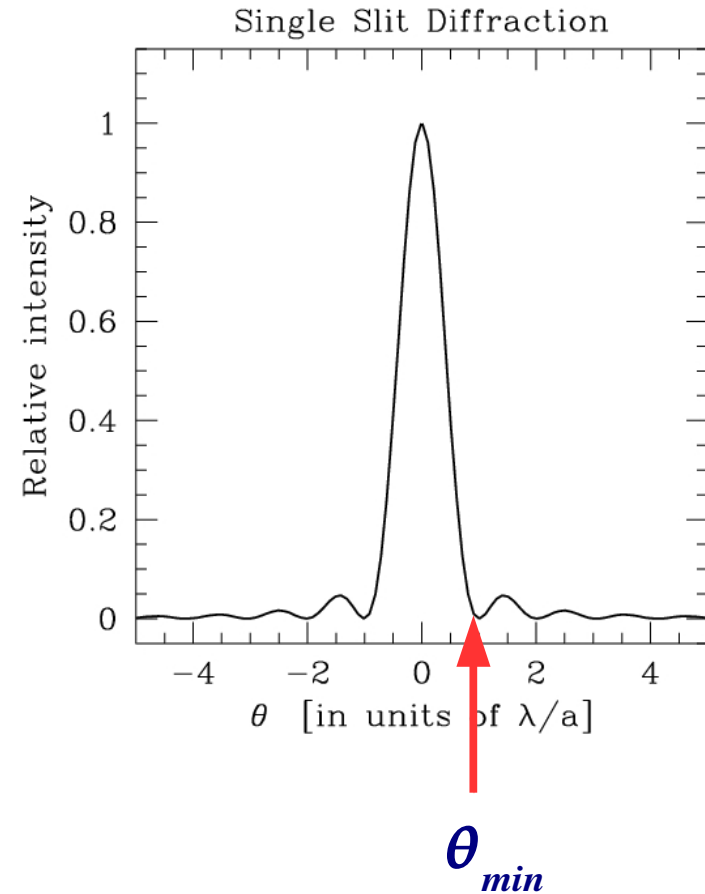
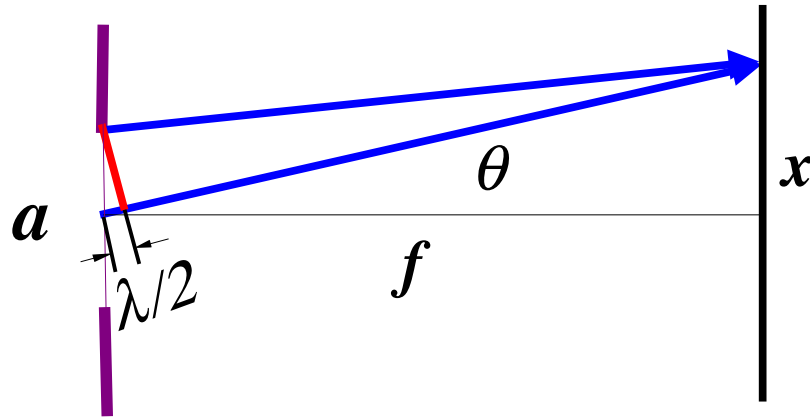
Resolving power: $R = \frac{\lambda}{W_\lambda}$

where $W_\lambda = W \cdot \frac{d\lambda}{dx}$

and W is the physical size of the point source image in the detector plane.

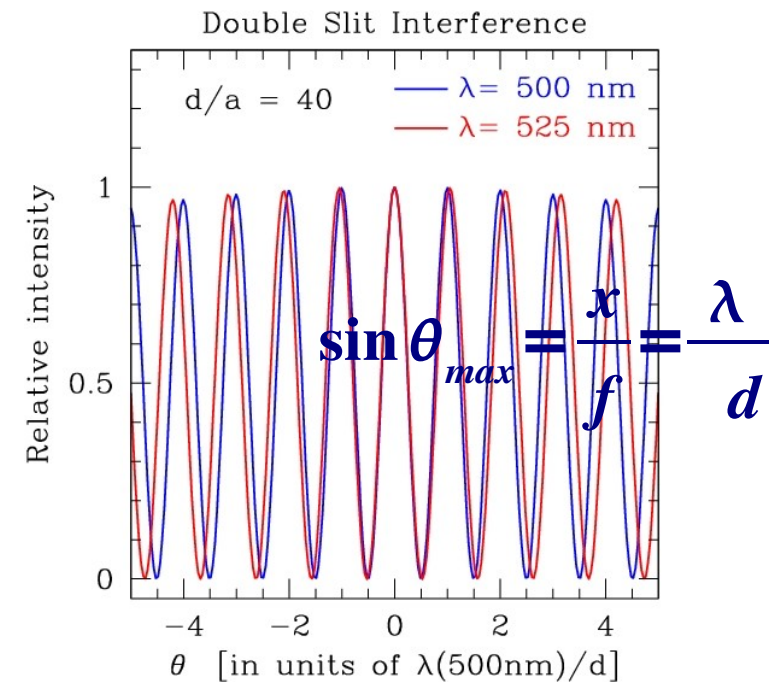
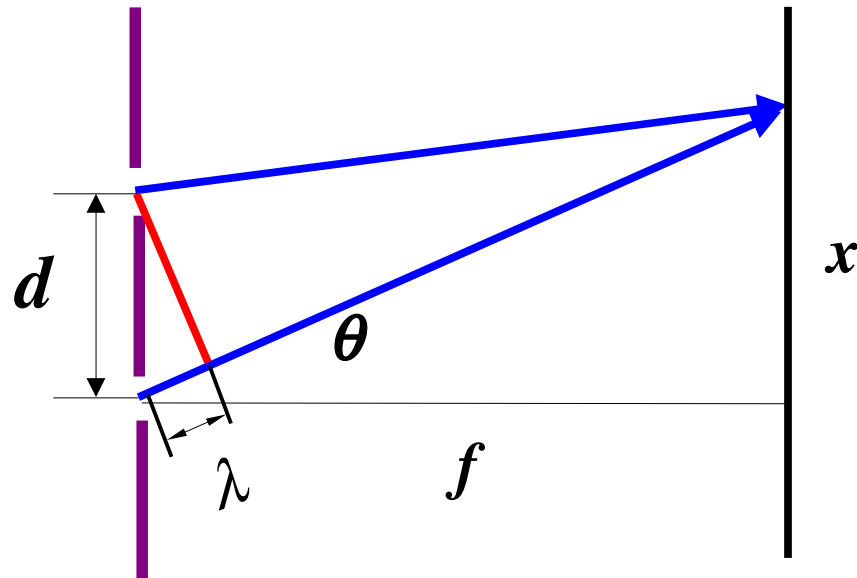
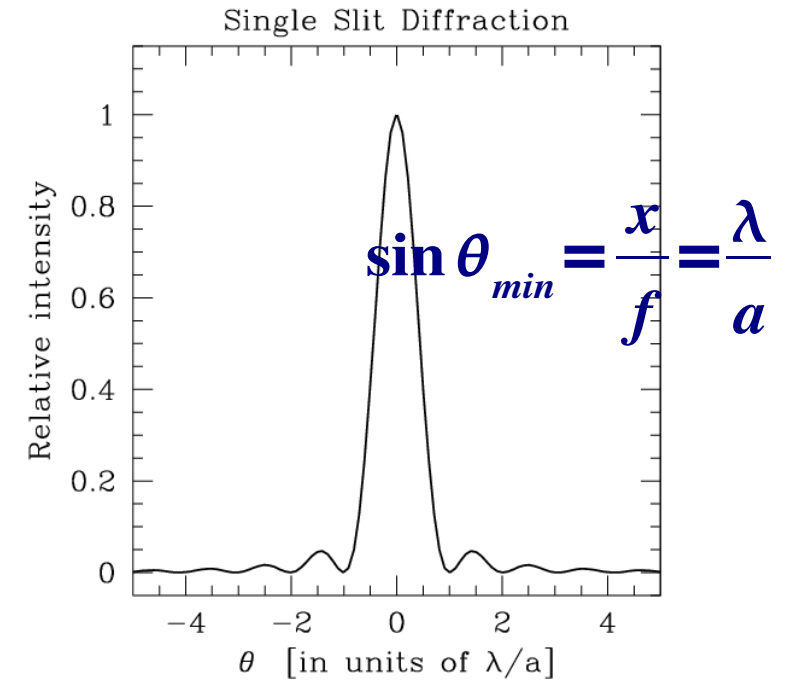
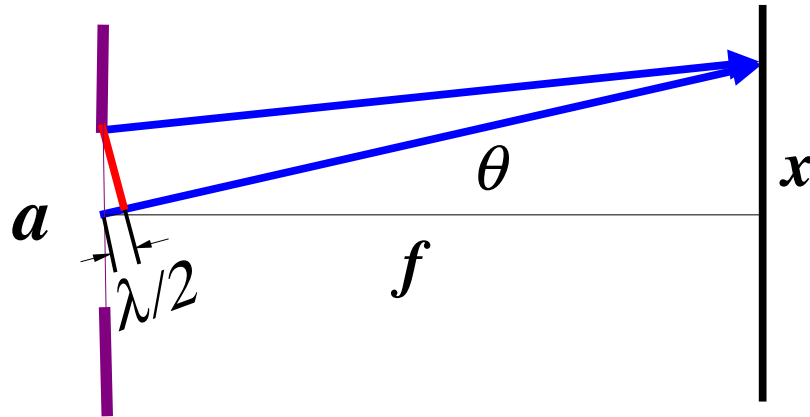


Spectrum Formation in a Grating Spectrometer



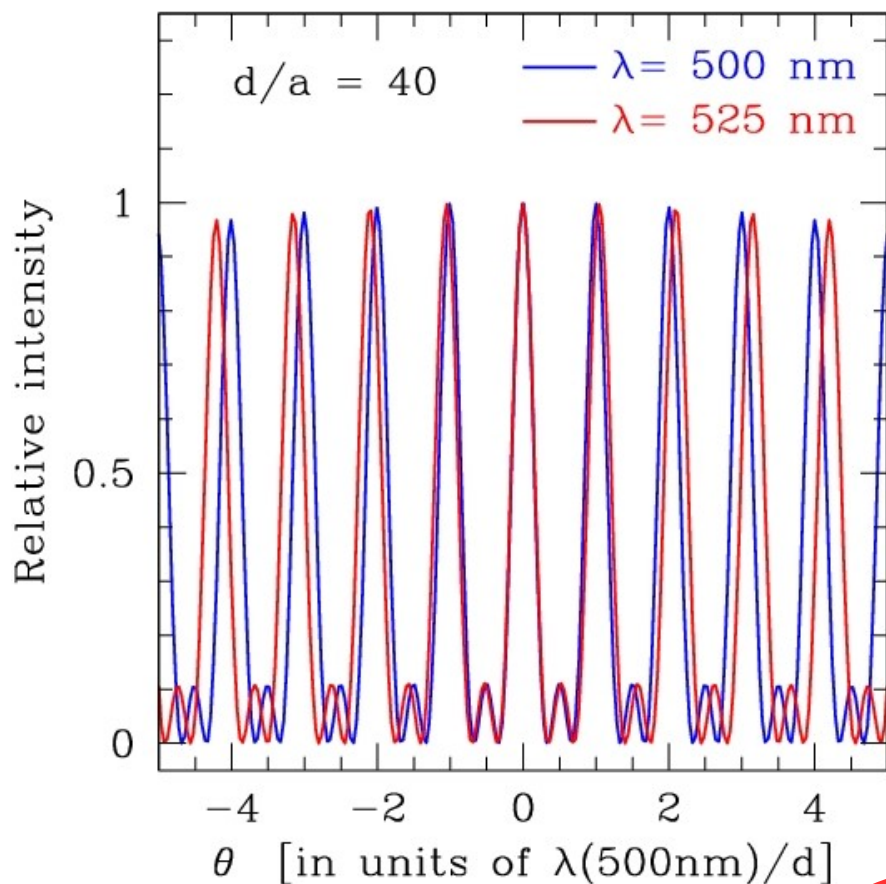
$$\sin \theta_{min} = \frac{x}{f} = \frac{\lambda}{a}$$

Spectrum Formation in a Grating Spectrometer

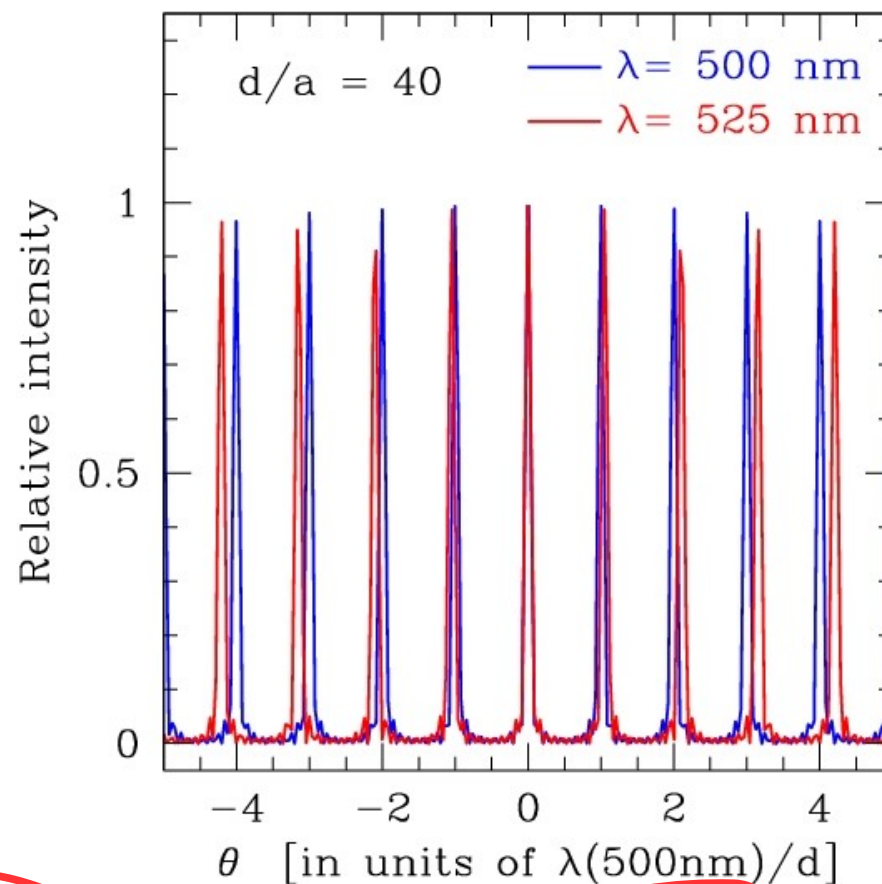


Multiple Slit Interference

3-Slit Interference



10-Slit Interference



$$I(\theta) = I(0) \frac{\sin^2(\pi a \sin(\theta)/\lambda)}{(\pi a \sin(\theta)/\lambda)^2} \times \frac{\sin^2(N \pi d \sin(\theta)/\lambda)}{\sin^2(\pi d \sin(\theta)/\lambda)}$$

Single slit diffraction

N-slit interference

Multiple Slit Interference

$$I(\theta) = I(0) \frac{\sin^2(\pi a \sin(\theta)/\lambda)}{(\pi a \sin(\theta)/\lambda)^2} \times \frac{\sin^2(N \pi d \sin(\theta)/\lambda)}{\sin^2(\pi d \sin(\theta)/\lambda)}$$

Positions of the principle maxima ($m = 0, 1, \dots$):

$$\theta_{max} = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\lambda}{d} m\right)$$

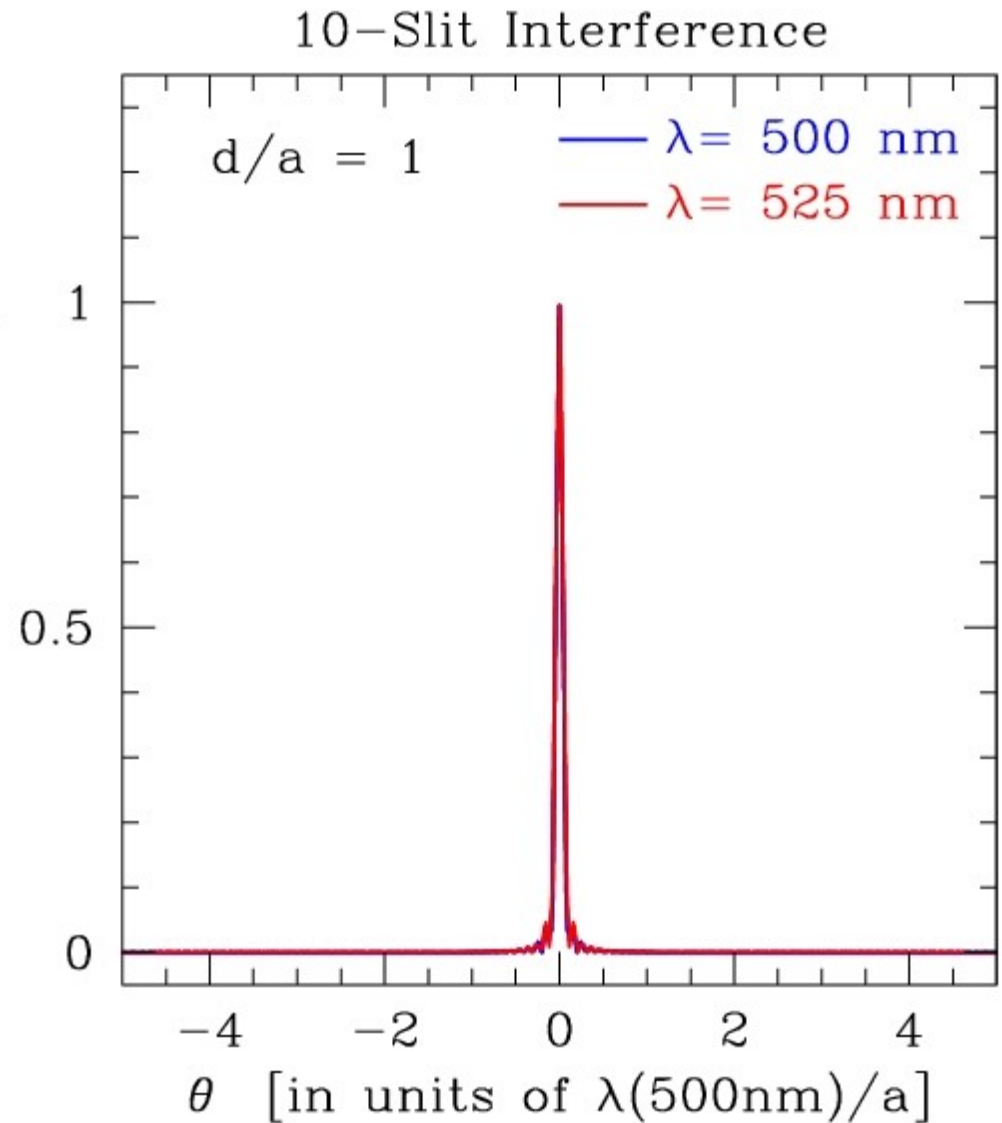
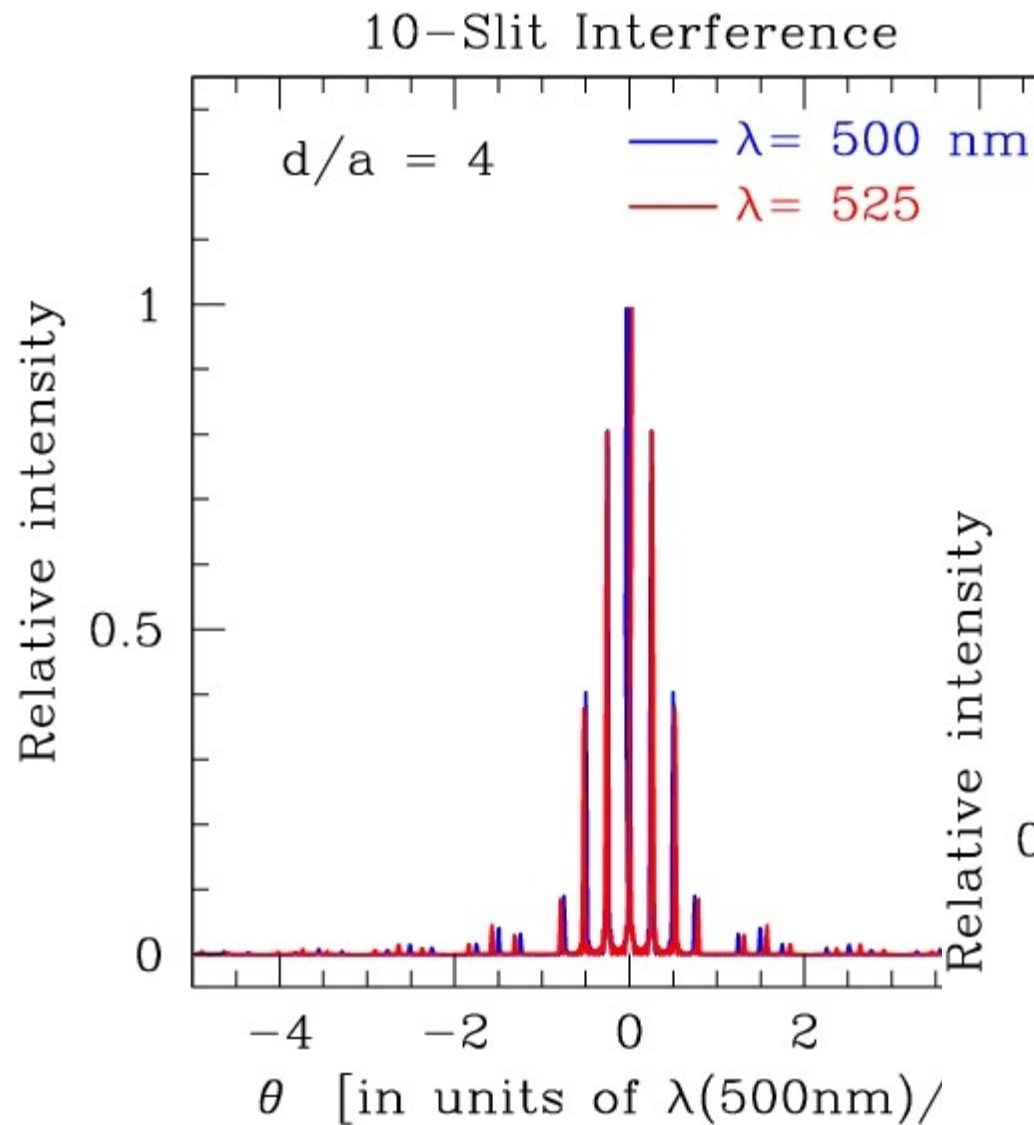
Positions of the minima ($n=1, 2, \dots$):

$$\theta_{min} = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\lambda}{N d} n\right)$$

Angular width of the principle maxima:

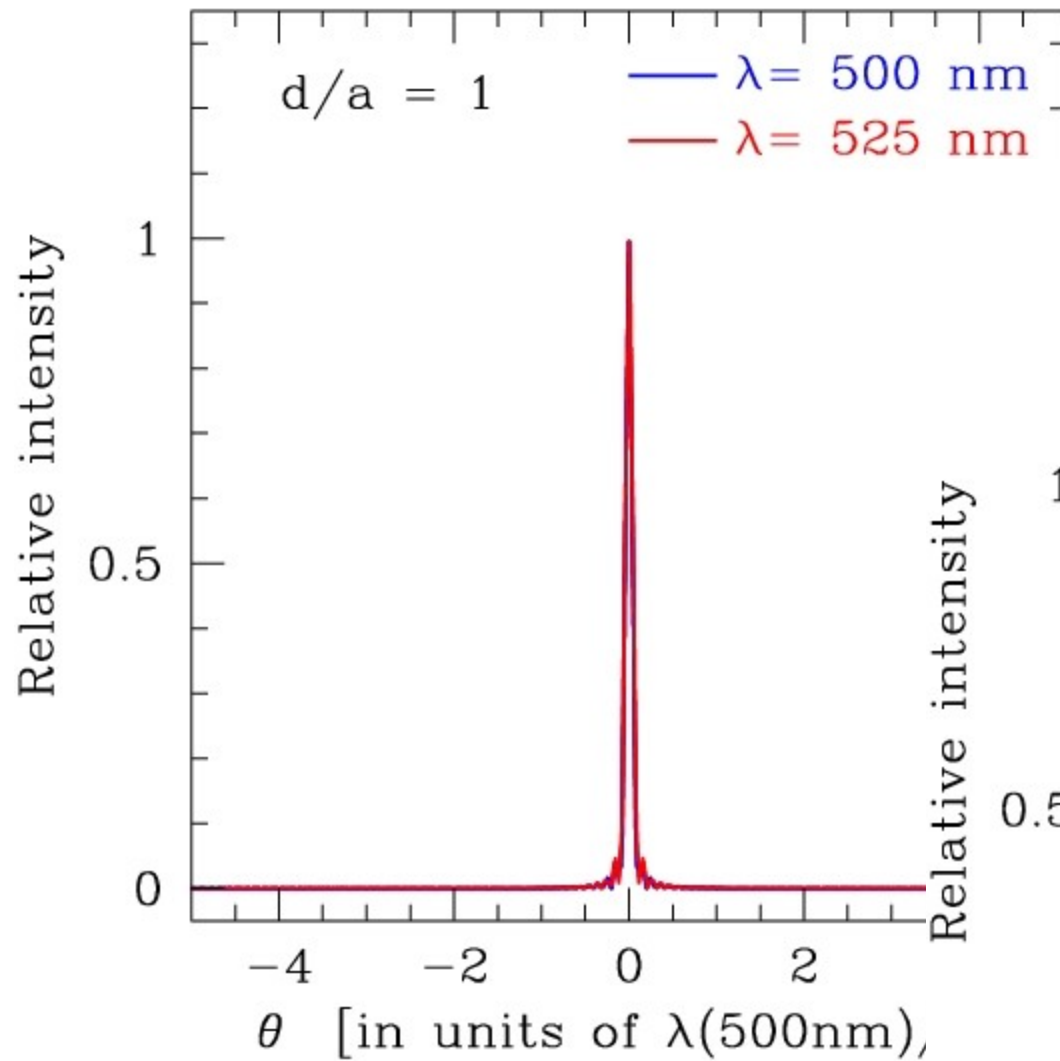
$$W = \frac{2 \lambda}{N d \cos(\theta)}$$

Selecting Spectrum Order



Blazed Gratings

10-Slit Interference



10-Slit Interference

