

Accounting for Chromatic Atmospheric Effects on Barycentric Corrections

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ERES III

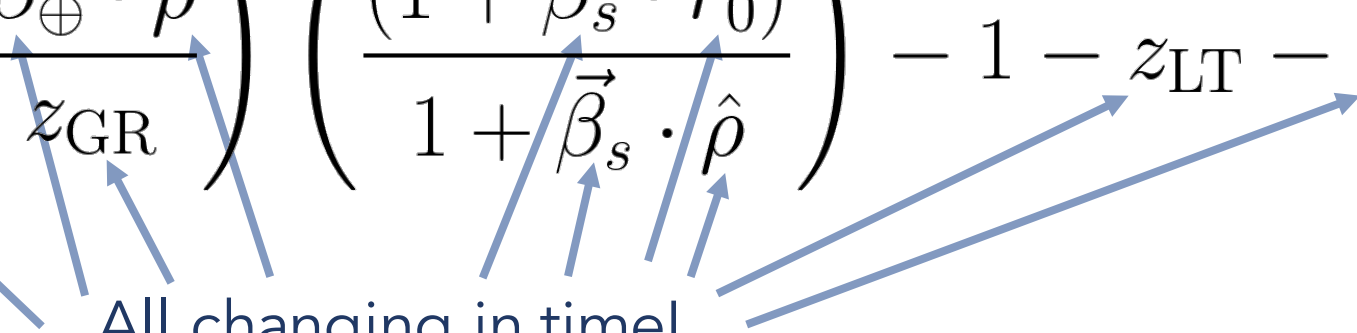
Barycentric Correction  Transform
observed radial velocities to a frame that is at
rest WRT the barycenter of the solar system

$$z_{\text{true}} = (1 + z_{\text{meas}})(1 + z_B) - 1$$

Need the time of observation for
accurate barycentric corrections

$$z_B \approx \left(\gamma_{\oplus} \frac{1 + \vec{\beta}_{\oplus} \cdot \hat{\rho}}{1 + z_{\text{GR}}} \right) \left(\frac{(1 + \vec{\beta}_s \cdot \hat{r}_0)}{1 + \vec{\beta}_s \cdot \hat{\rho}} \right) - 1 - z_{\text{LT}} - z_{\text{SD}}$$

All changing in time!

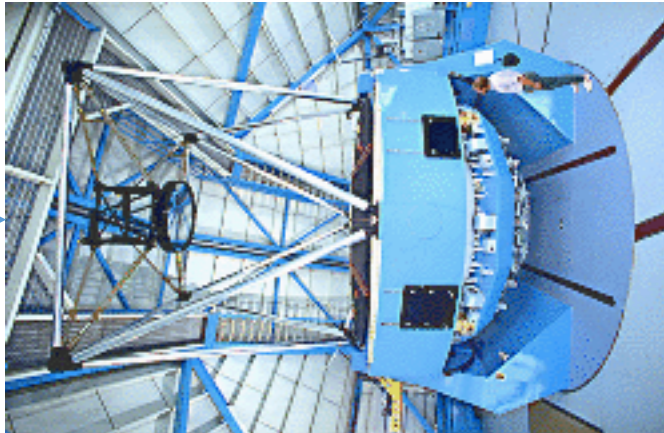




Exposure Meter → Measures flux throughout an observation so that the barycentric correction can be weighted



Star



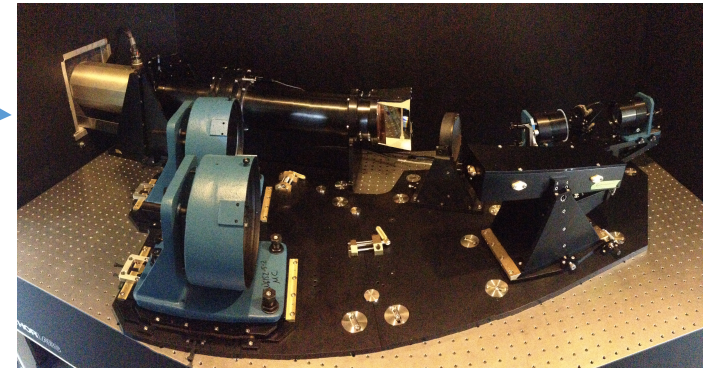
Telescope

2%



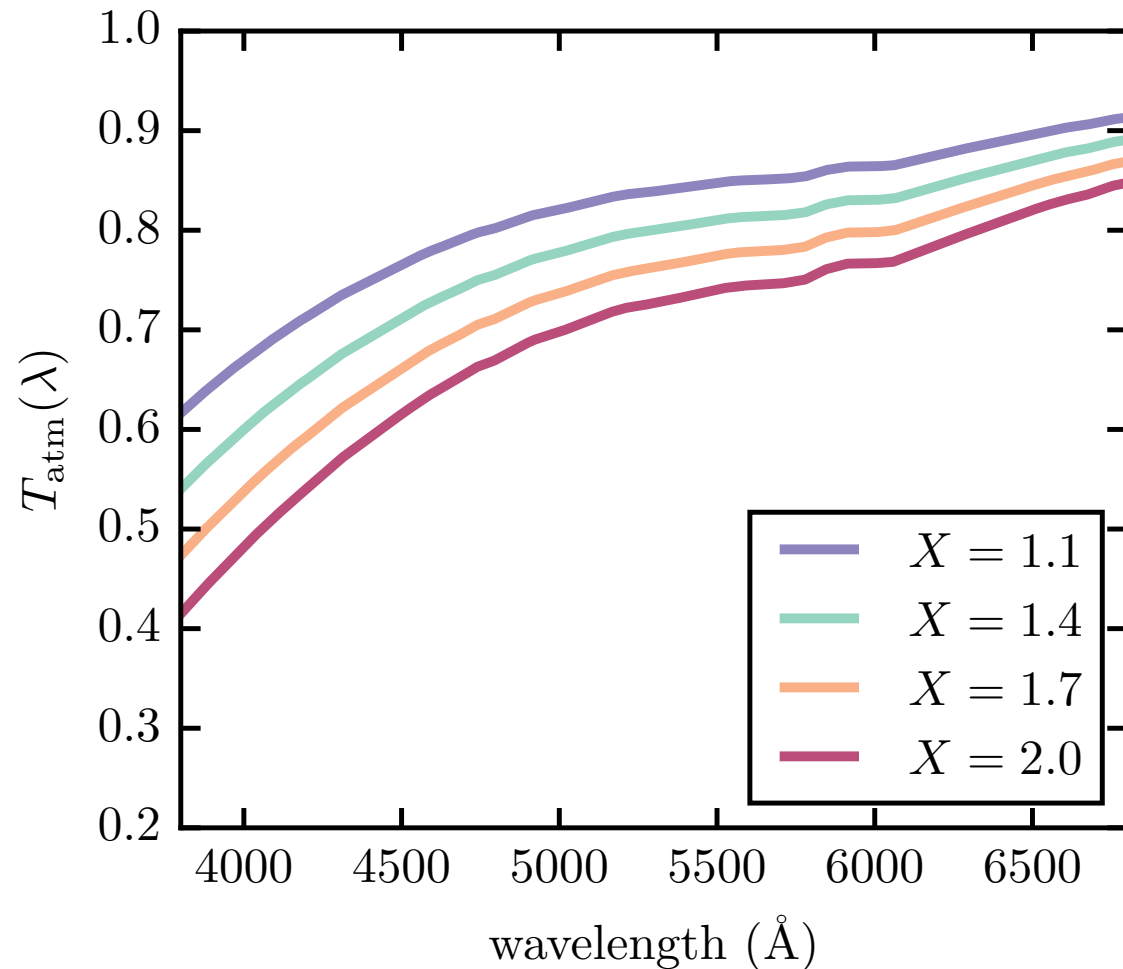
Exposure Meter

98%



Spectrograph

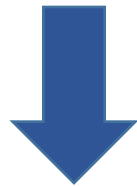
Atmospheric transmittance changes as a function of air mass and wavelength



$$T_{\text{atm}}(\lambda) = e^{-X\kappa(\lambda)}$$

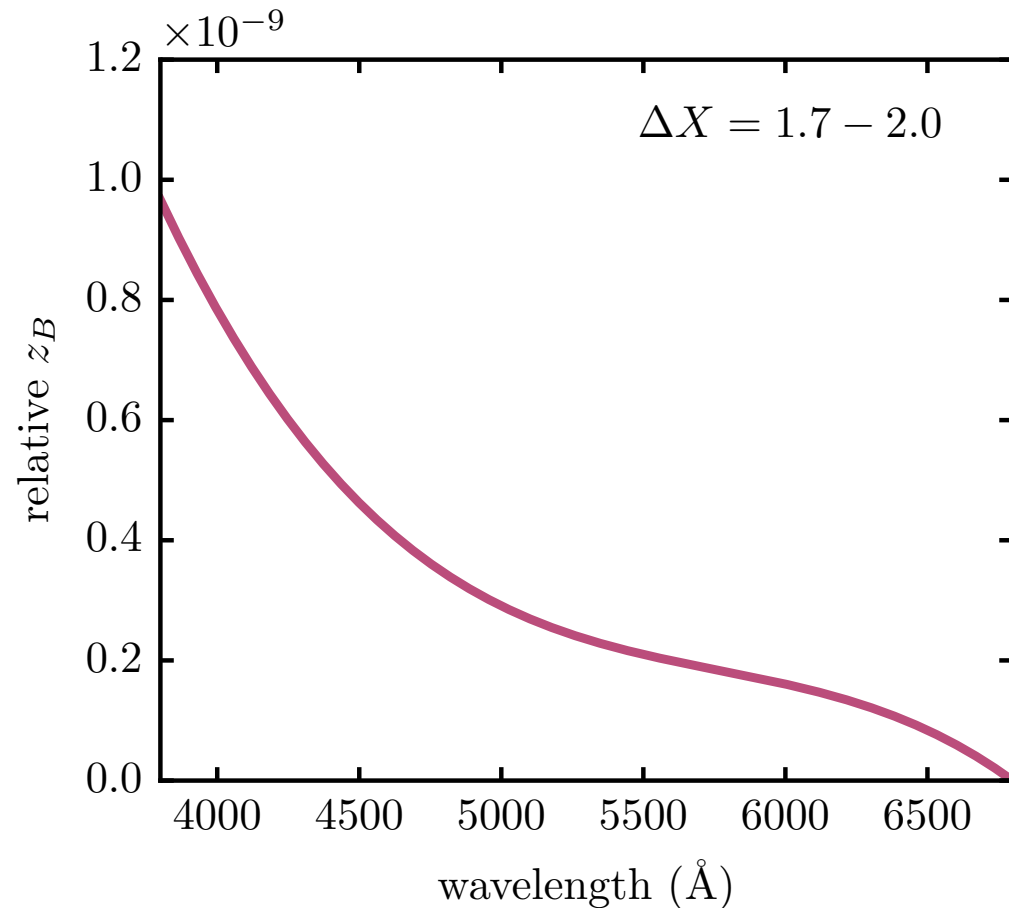
The barycentric correction is a function of wavelength!

$$\cancel{z_{\text{true}} = (1 + z_{\text{meas}})(1 + z_B) - 1}$$

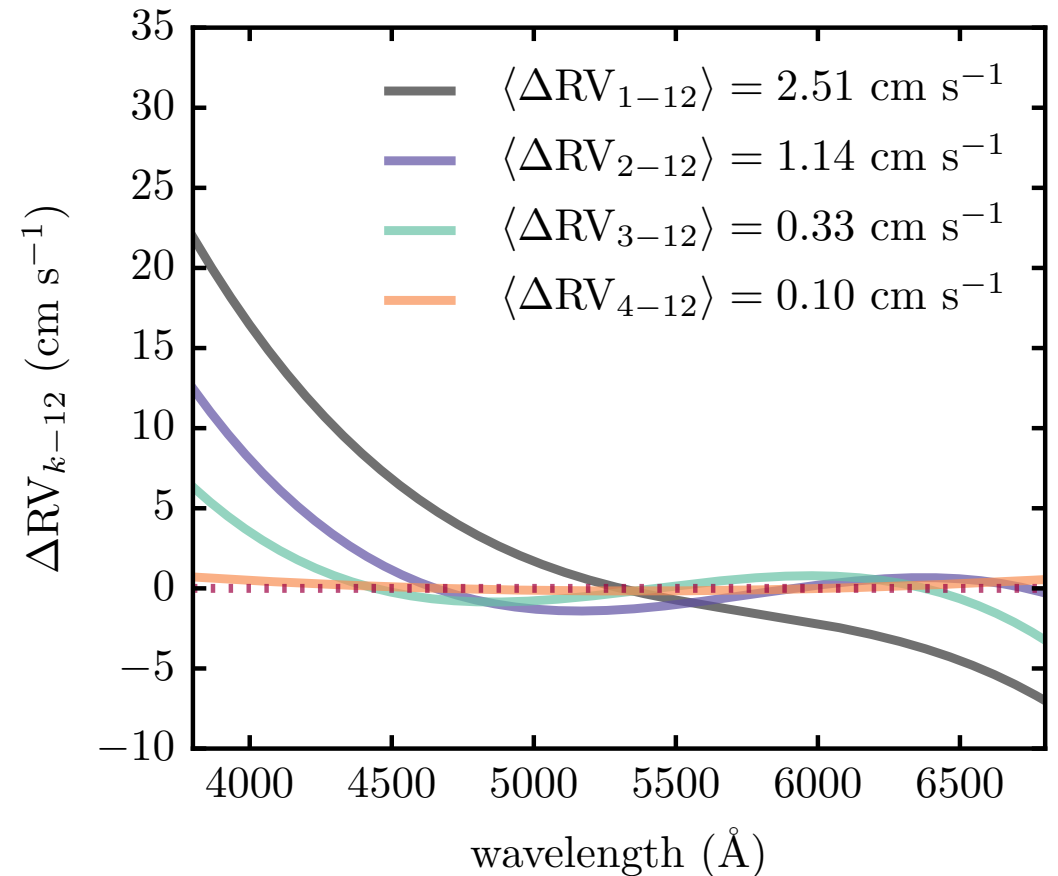
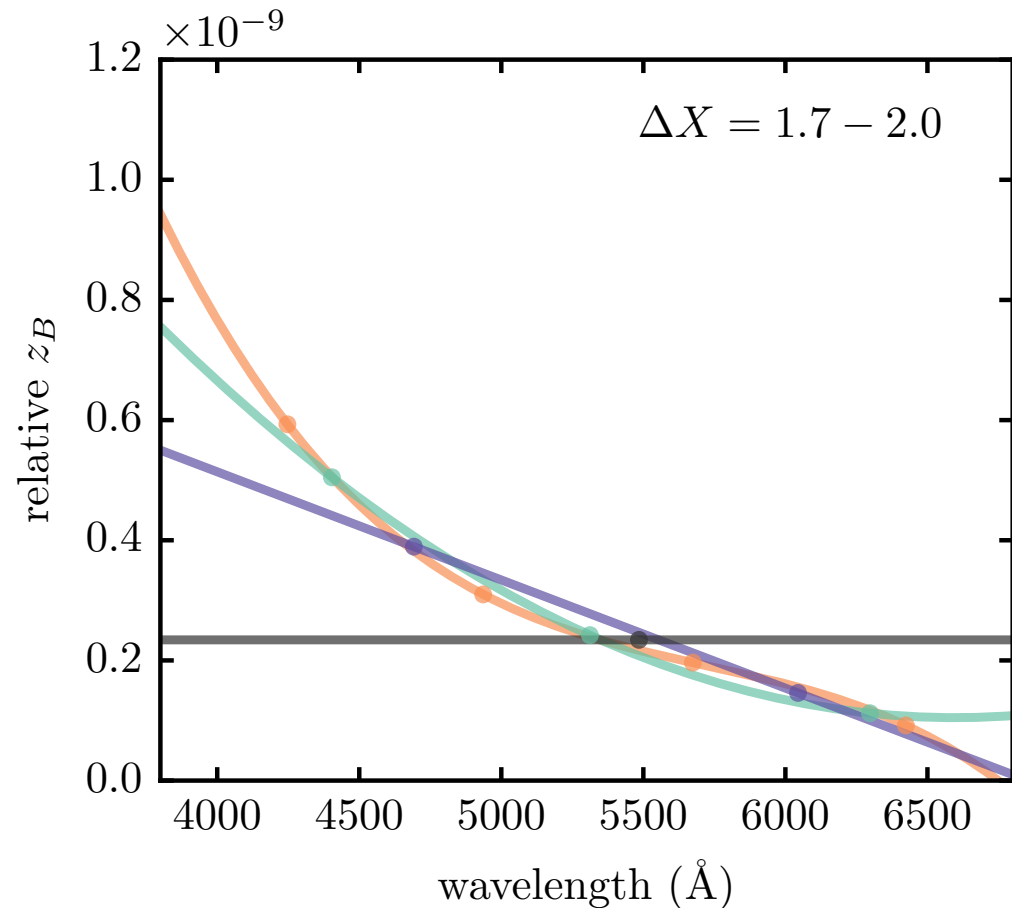


$$z_{\text{true}} = [1 + z_{\text{meas}}(\lambda)][1 + z_B(\lambda)] - 1$$

Chromatic atmospheric impact on barycentric corrections from simulated observations

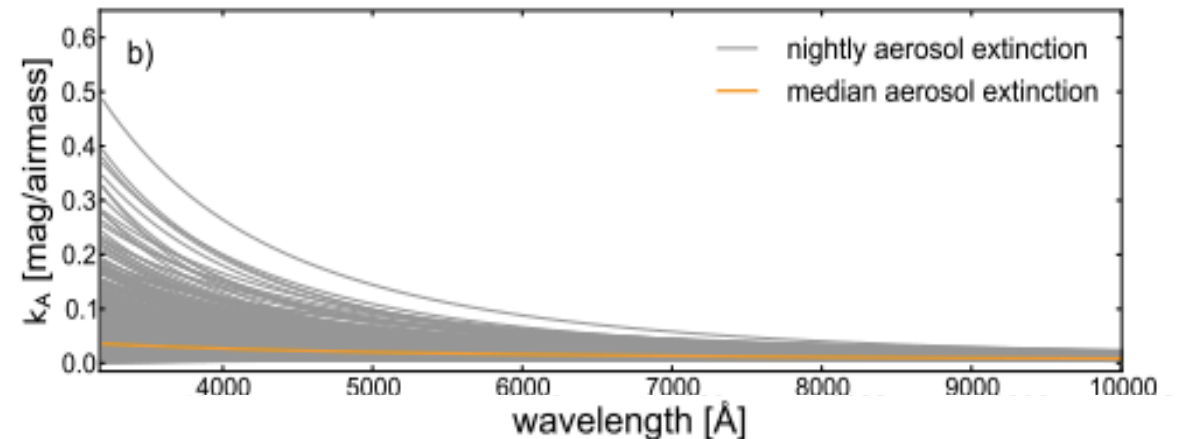
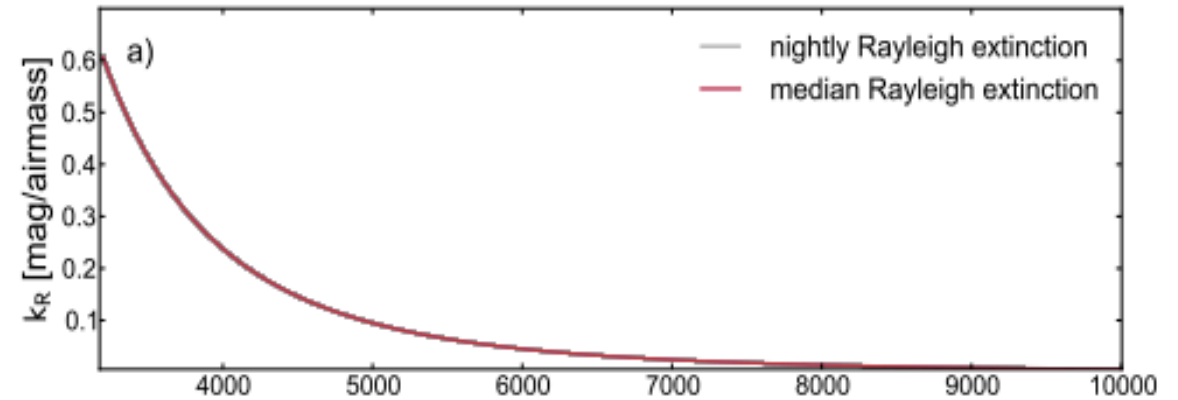
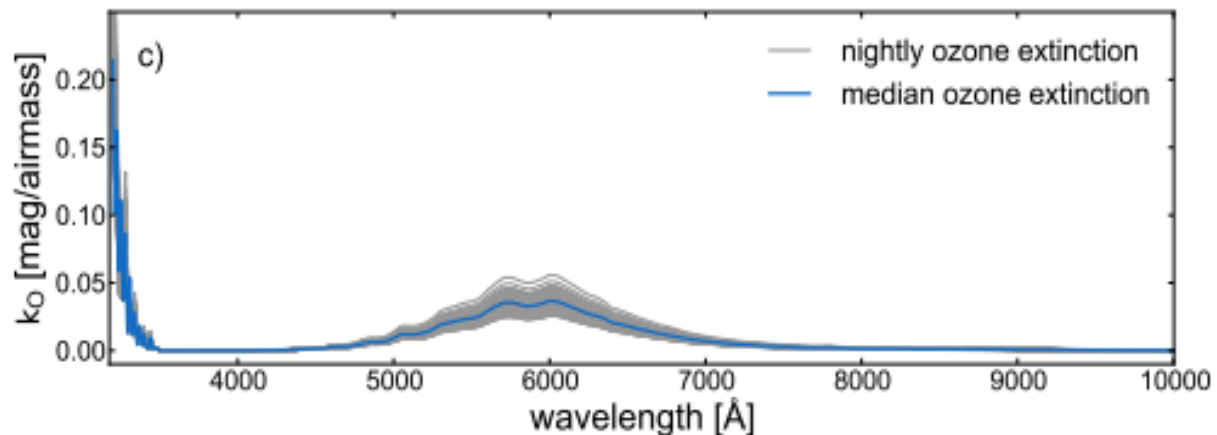


Chromatic atmospheric impact on barycentric corrections from simulated observations



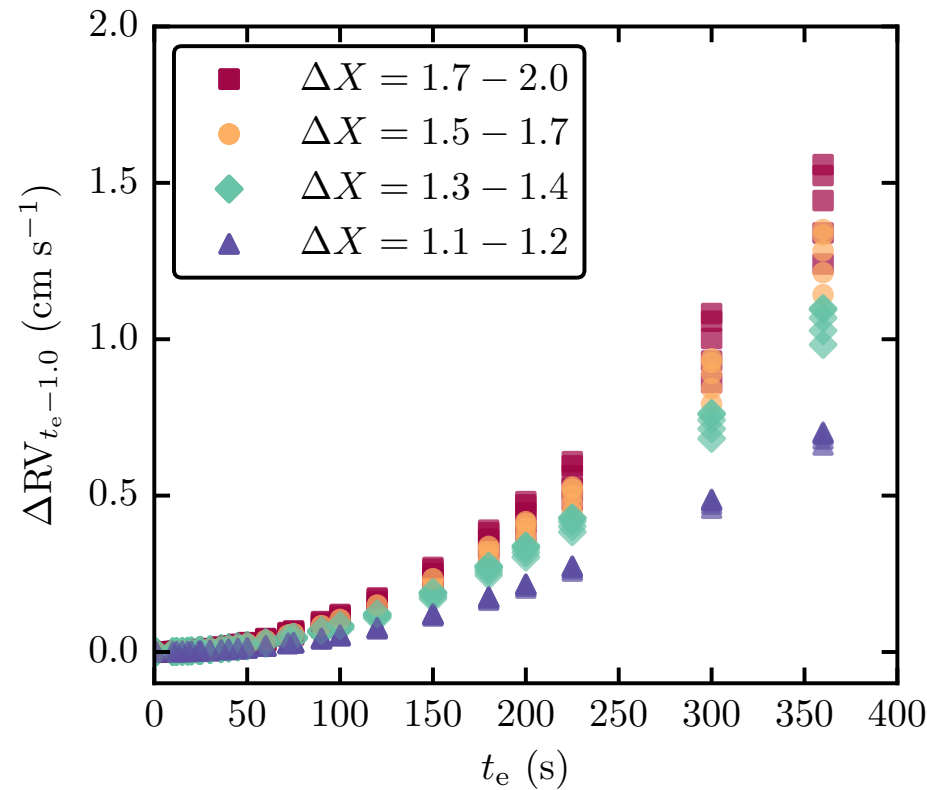
Variations in components of atmospheric attenuation

Changes in atomic and molecular absorption and scattering, aerosols, and clouds can impact atmospheric transmittance



Exposure meter integration error

We choose an integration length for the exposure meter, and assume all photons arrived at the midpoint of each integration

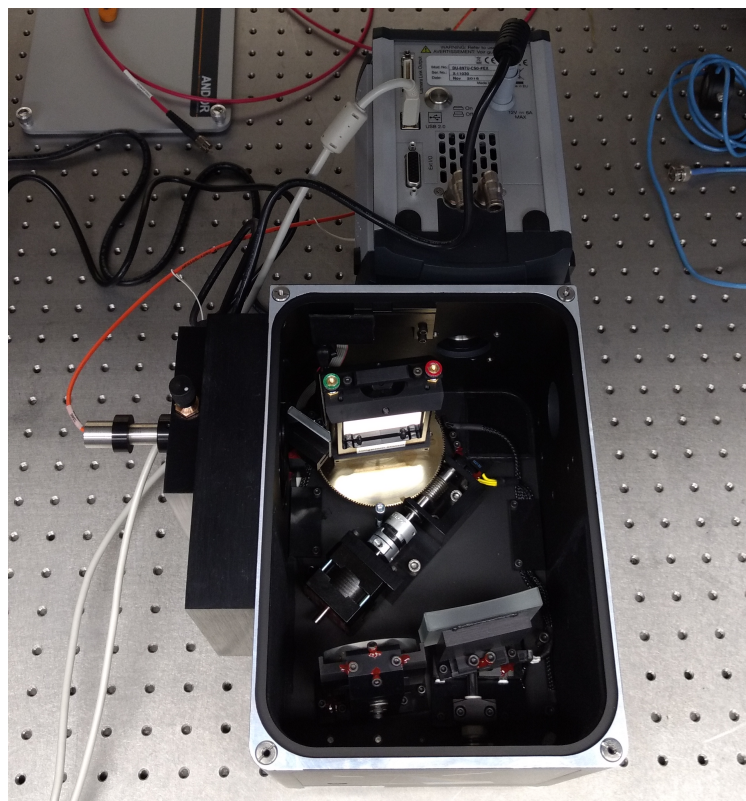


Summary

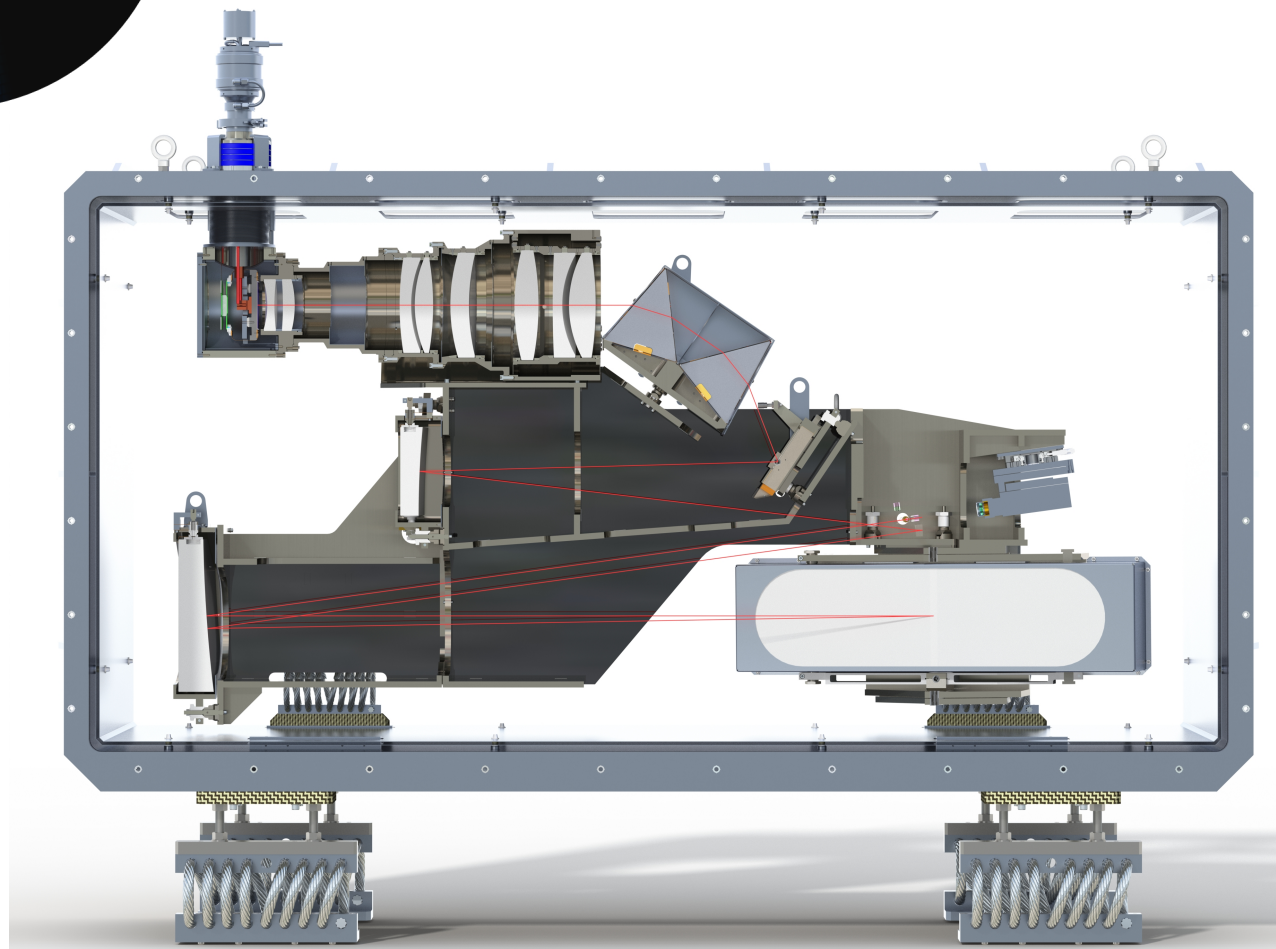
- Accounting for chromatic atmospheric effects on barycentric corrections is important for precision radial velocity measurements for exoplanet discovery and characterization
- Use of a multiple-channel exposure meter with at least four wavelength channels and integration times on the order of seconds can account for these effects



EXPRES exposure meter



$R = 250$



$R = 150,000$