

# The **S**pectroscopic **G**lobal **I**terative **S**olution: *The wavelength calibration*

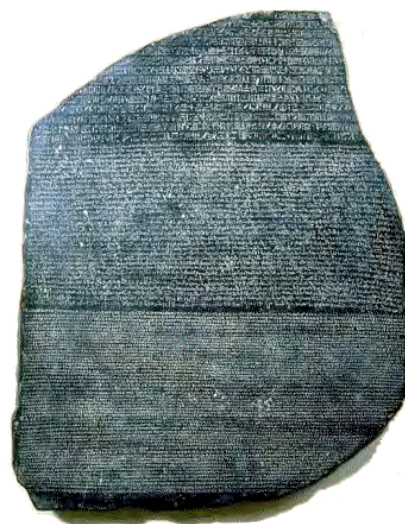
1. The SGIS archaeology
2. The current work on SGIS
3. The perspectives of SGIS

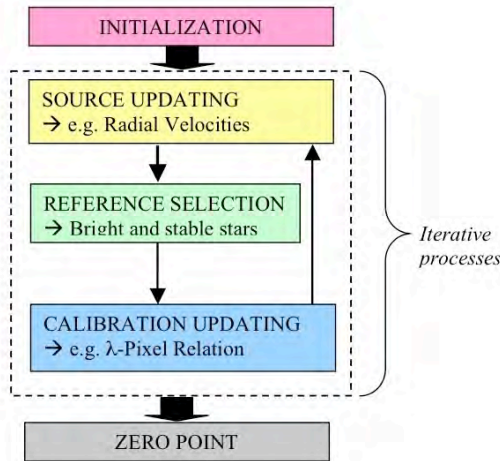


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## 1. The SGIS archaeology





❑ SGIS concept introduced in **GEPI-GAIA-RVS-TN-016-1**

❑ Iterative phases of SGIS

➤ **Source Updating phase:**

Derivation of the RV of the sources

➤ **Reference Selection phase:**

Qualify a source (or not) as a reference

➤ **Calibration updating phase:**

Calibrate the RVS spectral disp. law

❑ Prototype implemented

❑ First campaign of test = “Non-divergence” tests

➤ True spectral dispersion law as starting point

➤ Observation of the behaviour of the prototype

❑ The source of the divergence has been identified!

❑ The choice of the centroid estimator has influence over the convergence properties of the prototype of SGIS

➤ More details in **GAIA-C6-TN-AG-001-01**

❑ Study and Development of a new centroiding method

➤ Use a profile fitting method (cross-correlation like)

❑ Implementation of a prototype with centroids randomly determined according to a Gaussian distribution centred on the true value

➤ Characterize the convergence properties of SGIS

## 2. The current Work on SGIS



### 2.1 A new estimator

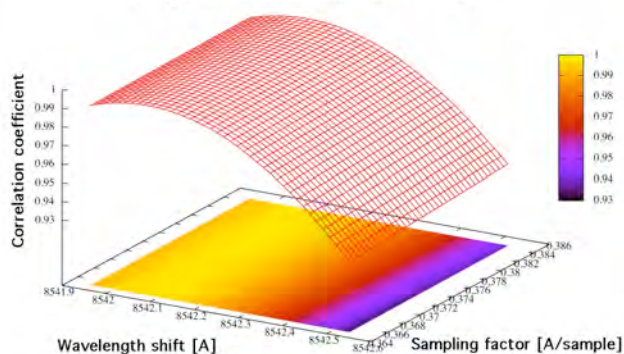
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#### □ Double cross-correlation method:

For each line in the spectrum

- Calibration of the observed line using  $\lambda = a \times sample + b(1)$   
where  $a$  is a sampling factor and  $b$  a wavelength shift
- Correlation between the calibrated observed line and a synthetic line ➔ Correlation coefficient
- Correlation coefficient as a function of  $(a,b)$  ➔ Correlation surface

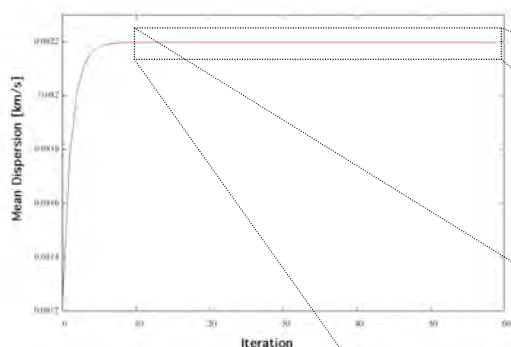
Example of correlation surface of a Ca II+ line



- ➔ maximization of the surface
- ➔ best match observed/synthetic
- ➔ best  $(a,b)$  parameters
- ➔ access to  $(sample, \lambda)$  using (1)

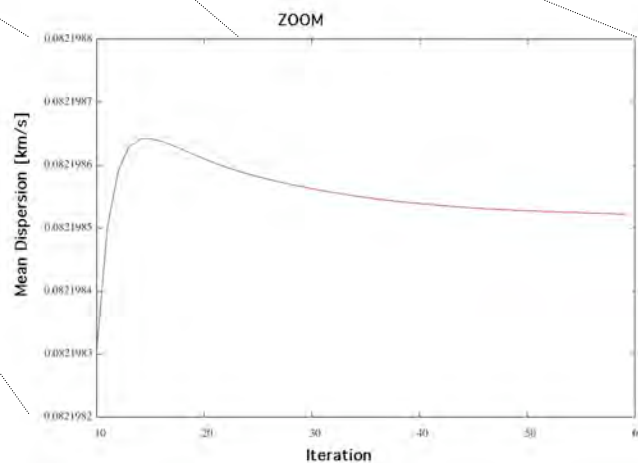
❑ Prototype with “unbiased centroiding method”

❑ Result of non-divergence test



No divergence

+ Small convergence effect  
( $10^{-7}$  -  $10^{-6}$  km/s)



### 3. The perspectives of SGIS

**□MSSL**

- Discussion with M. Cropper and MSSL team  
Integration of the SGIS works in the RVS calibration plan
- Preparation of the cycle 2 (**GAIA-C6-SP-OPM-DK-003-1**)
  - Software requirement (3 Nov. 2006)
  - Software Design (1 Dec. 2006)
  - ...

**□October 2007: end of my thesis**

- March-April 2007 → October 2007: thesis writing
  - **Cycle 3 (mid-May 2007): 1 FTE → 0.5 FTE on SGIS**
- After October 2007: ?

**□ Cycle 2: Integration at CNES:**

- Prototype with “unbiased centroiding estimator” has been chosen
- Update the prototype:
  - Integration of the Gaia ToolBox, Gaia Database
  - Design 3 of Gaia
  - Integration of other software (e.g. radial velocity)
- Work with C. Delle Luche (GEPI)

### **□ Study of convergence of the prototype**

- Not initialize the spectral dispersion law with true values
- Observe the behaviour of the prototype over iterations
- Valid the convergence

### **□ Optimisation of the new estimator**

- Optimisation of the method
  - ➡ Test on 1000 spectra
    - Mean error about 10 m/s for each line
    - About 30 min. (too long!!!)
- Integration of the method in a prototype of SGIS
- Test this prototype on simulated data