

TA ASU – Ondřejov observatory

Astronomical Institute of the Czech Academy of Science

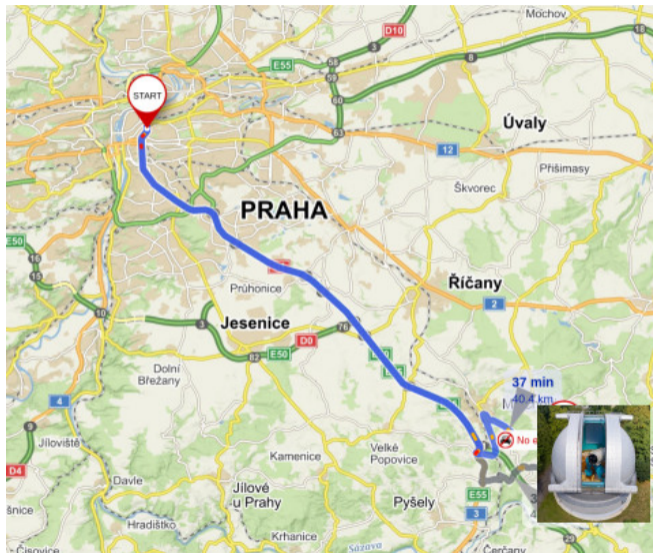
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- Latitude: 49°54'54.6" North
- Longitude: 14°46'51.6" East
- Altitude: 528 m
- ~ 40 km from Prague

The Perek 2-m Telescope



Credit: ASU

- Used for:
 - scientific observations: stars, stellar systems, and exoplanets
 - international monitoring campaigns
 - training of students
- Detailed technical description of the telescope and its instrumentation:

<https://stelweb.asu.cas.cz/en/index.php?section=telescope>

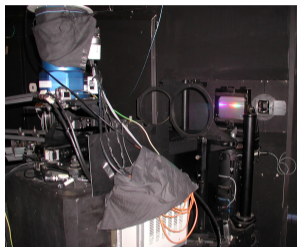
Specifications

- Manufacturer: Carl Zeiss Jena, designer: Alfred Jensch
- Type of mount: Equatorial
- Apertures: primary parabolic mirror $D=2\text{m}$
- Original optical settings: primary, Cassegrain, coudé foci
- Current optical settings (since 2019): optical fiber primary \rightarrow coudé
- Optical fibers: active core diameter 0.1mm; CeramOptec technology; octagonal type

Instrumentation

- Spectrographs: single order & echelle, both in the coudé focus
- Photometric and imaging camera: in the primary focus

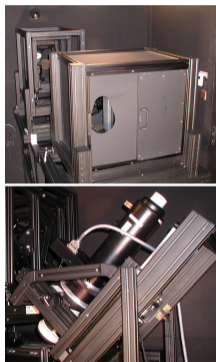
Single order spectrograph



Credit: M. Šlechta

- **Resolution:**
 $R \sim 13000$ at $H\alpha$
 $R \sim 25000$ at 4300 \AA
- **Wavelength coverage:**
2nd order: $4000 - 5100 \text{ \AA}$
1st order: $5100 - 8900 \text{ \AA}$

Echelle spectrograph (OES)



Credit.: M. Šlechta

- **High-resolution:** $R \sim 40000$ at $H\alpha$,
 $R \sim 60000$ at $H\gamma$
- **Wavelength coverage (56 orders):**
 $3753 - 9195 \text{ \AA}$

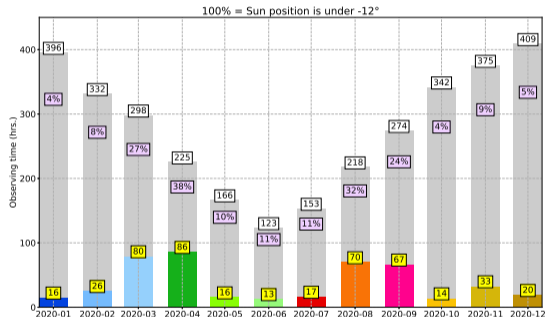
Photometric Camera



Credit: M. Šlechta

- **Resolution:** $R = 0.2 \text{ arcsec/px}$
- **Field of view:** $7 \times 5 \text{ arcmin}$
- **Filters:**
Sloan (u' , g' , r' , i' , and z')
and narrow band $H\alpha$ (3 nm)

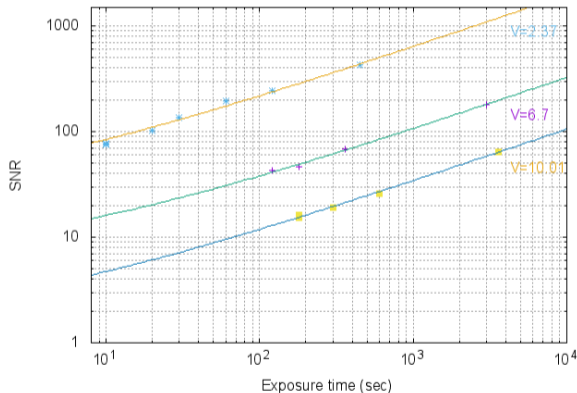
The fraction of usable nights per year



- Central European weather conditions
- **Favorable months for observation: from April to October**
- **Seeing for Ondřejov: $2'' - 3''$**
(under excellent conditions $\sim 1.5''$)
- **Limiting magnitude for spectroscopy: $V \sim 12$**

Violet text boxes - the percentage of actually uses observing hours per each month. Yellow text boxes - the number of used observing hours per each month. White text boxes - the total amount of hours per each month available for observations. Credit: Jan Fuchs.

Latitude of stars $> 80^\circ$ above the horizon

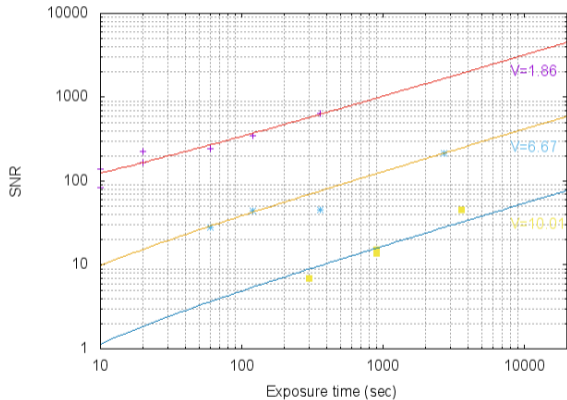


Credit: Miroslav Šlechta.

Echelle spectrograph

- An exposure time of 1000 s
 - $\text{SNR}_{(H\alpha)} \sim 650$ for $V_{\text{mag}} = 2.37$
- An exposure time of 3600 s
 - $\text{SNR}_{(H\alpha)} \sim 200$ for $V_{\text{mag}} = 6.7$
 - $\text{SNR}_{(H\alpha)} \sim 65$ for $V_{\text{mag}} = 10.01$
 - $\text{SNR}_{(H\alpha)} \sim 10$ for $V_{\text{mag}} = 12$
- SNR vs. exposure time depends on the weather conditions and high above the horizon

Latitude of stars about 70° above the horizon

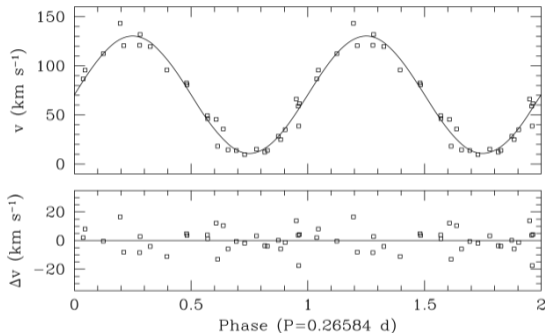


Credit: Miroslav Šlechta.

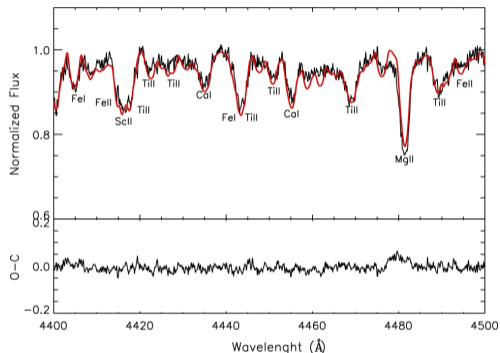
Single order spectrograph

- An exposure time of 1000 s
 - $\text{SNR}_{(H\alpha)} \sim 1000$ for $V_{\text{mag}} = 1.86$
- An exposure time of 3600 s
 - $\text{SNR}_{(H\alpha)} \sim 250$ for $V_{\text{mag}} = 6.67$
 - $\text{SNR}_{(H\alpha)} \sim 30$ for $V_{\text{mag}} = 10.01$
- SNR vs. exposure time depends on the weather conditions and high above the horizon

Research using the single order spectrograph (Low-mass stars)

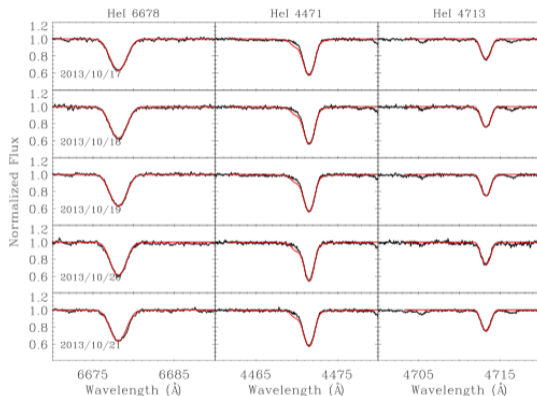
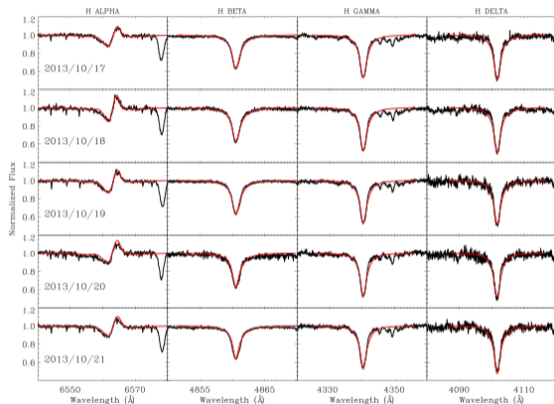


- **Binary parameters determination.** Radial velocity measurements of GALEX J0321+4727 hydrogen-rich sdB ($V_{\text{mag}}=11.7$), folded on the orbital period and best-fit sine curve (Kawka et al. 2010, MNRAS 408, 992).



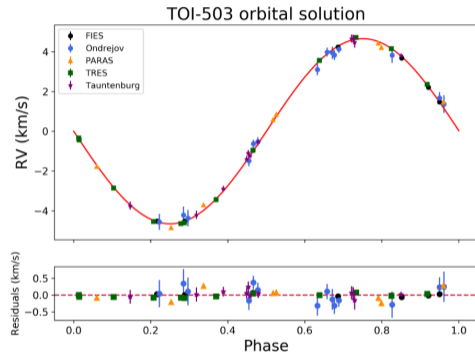
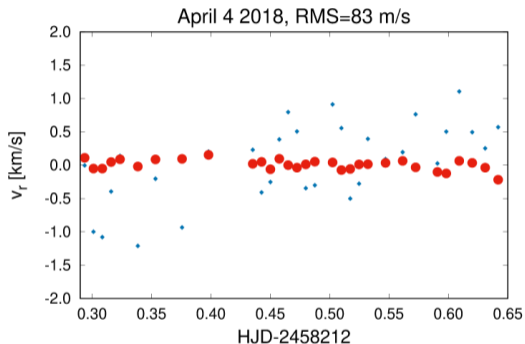
- **Abundance analysis.** Comparison of the theoretical (red lines) and observed spectra of δ Sct star HL Dra, $V_{\text{mag}}=7.36$ (Kahraman et al. 2017, MNRAS 470, 915).

Research using the single order spectrograph (Massive hot stars)



Determination of stellar wind parameters, variability study. Interplay between pulsations and mass loss in the blue supergiant 55 Cyg = HD 198478. Comparison of the theoretical (red lines) and observed spectra (Kraus et al. 2015, A&A, 581, A75). **$R \sim 13\,000$ at H_{α} and $SNR \gtrsim 300$.**

Research using the OES



- The stability of the radial velocity data measured on a 5-mag G-type star (Kabáth et al. 2020, PASP, 132, 5002.). **The RMS ~ 80 m/s in one night (or 200-300 m/s in several months) can be achieved.**
- Spectroscopic orbit of TOI-503 – the first known **brown-dwarf / Am-star** binary from the TESS Mission. Ondřejov data are plotted with blue points (Šubjak et al. 2020, AJ, 159, 4).

Proposal system

- Call for proposals: every month
- Applications for observing time via the ChETEC-INFRA TNA platform
- Applications reviewed: every month (but we can be flexible)

Observing

- Mode of operation: SERVICE
- We can offer min 10 clear nights/year (i.e., in total \sim 40 nights for period 2021-2024)

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!