Follow-up Observations and New Astronomical Facilities on Lijiang Observatory

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Gaia-FUN-SSO workshop, 21 Sep 2012, Paris

Photo by P.K.

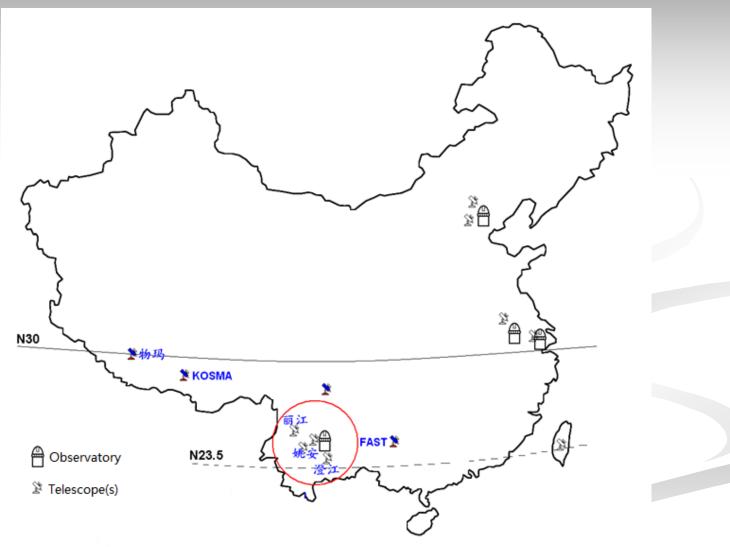


# Outline

- Lijiang Observatory
- 2.4m telescope
- Obs. 2005 YU55
- 60cm robotic telescope (New built)
- Gaia-FUN-SSO Observation



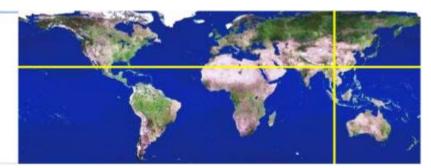
## Location of Yunnan Observatory





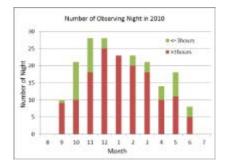
#### **Astronomical conditions:**

Coordinates Lat: 26° 41'43"N Long: 100° 01'47"E Elev: 3231m



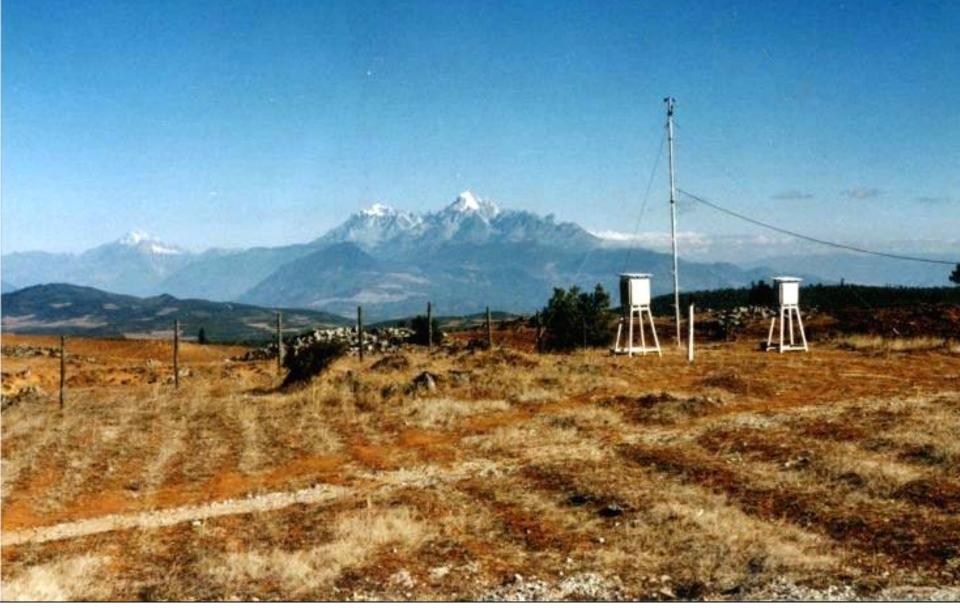


Available nights: 220(most in winter) Average seeing condition: 0".9 Sky background: V = 21.54 mag B = 22.34 mag Atmospheric extinction: V = 0.135 mag B = 0.298 mag Water vapour: 4.3 mm (Oct. ~April) 13.0 mm (May~Sep.)









#### **Remote view of snow mountains**





#### H-P comet and the zodiac light

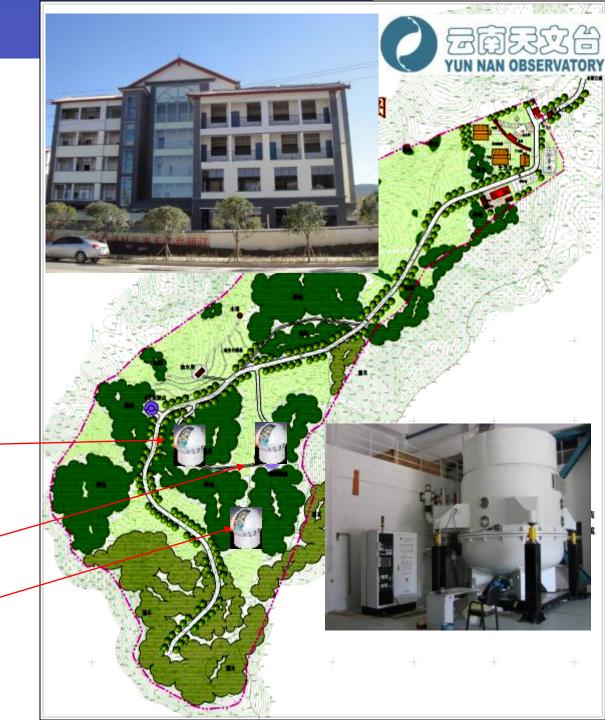
Area: 17.4 acres

Highest point: 3242m Relative height: 800m

2.4m telescope Made by the TTL (Telescope Technologies Limted, UK)

60cm robotic telescope (new built)

1.8m telescope •



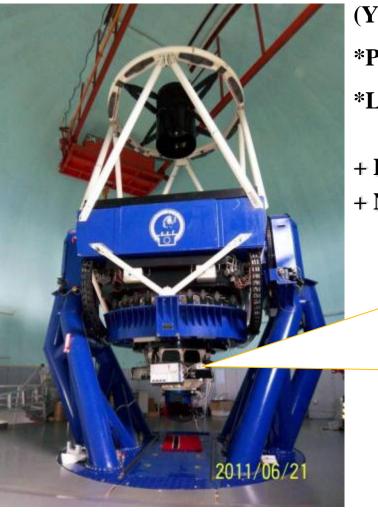
#### 2.4m Telescope and enclosure





• RC system, one Cassegrain focus, one Nasmyth platform • Aperture: 2.4 meters • Focal ratio: F/8 • Image quality: <0".35 (on axis) & <0".5 (40arc min FOV) • Pointing accuracy: <3" • Tracking accuracy: <2" /hr (open loop) & <0".5/hr (off axis auto-guided) Capable for Remote control





\*Yunnan Faint Object Spectrograph/Camera (YFOSC)

\*PI VersArray 1300B CCD camera

\*Lijiang Exoplanet Tracker (LiJET)

+ High resolution spectrograph(Fibre feed)+ Near infrared CCD camera







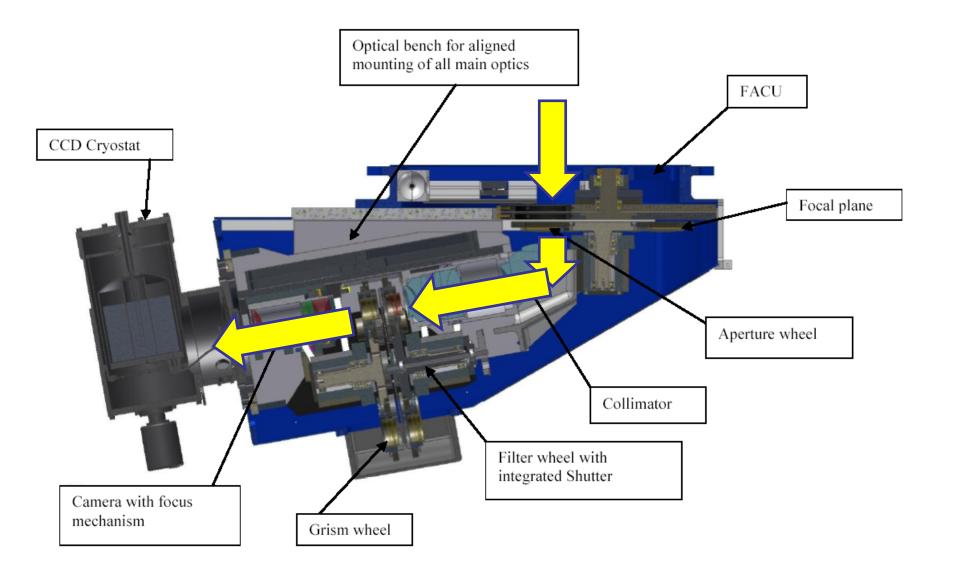
- > Made by NBI, Copenhagen University
- Similar to EFOSC
- Wavelength band 3400-10000A, R=200-4000, limiting magnitude 18<sup>m</sup>.5 (10 minute exposure)
- Photometry of faint objects, limiting magnitude V=24<sup>m</sup> (10 minute exposure)
- > 9 grisms, 9 long slits, 5 short slits, 3 pinhole, 10 filters
- > The efficiency: 79.3% @405nm, 89.6% @670nm,

95.8% @830nm

- ➢ The CCD E2V 42-90, 2K×4K
- > 0.283"/pixel, 10' FOV



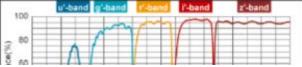






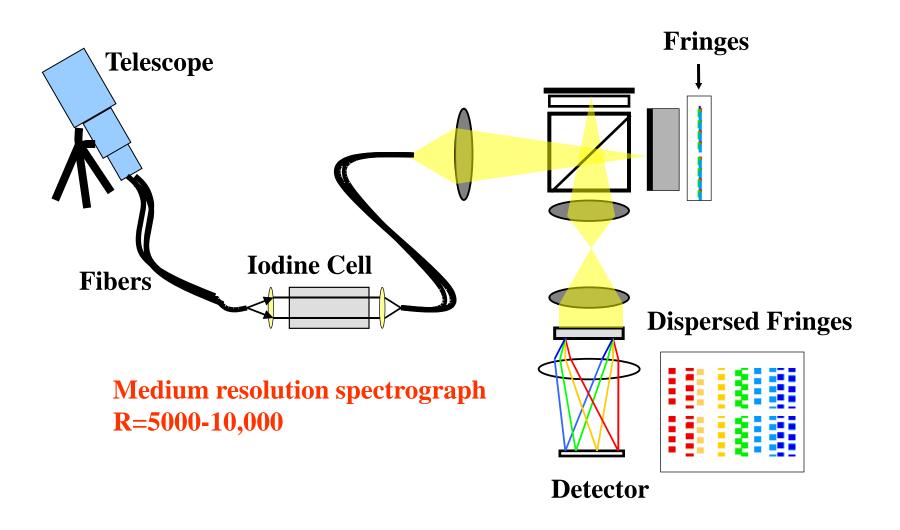
1200





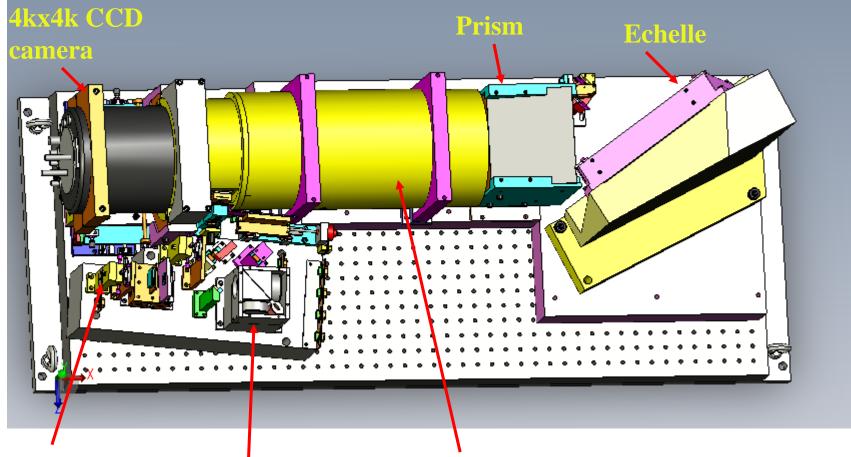
http://wiki.gmg.org.cn/display/yfoscmanual/YF0SC+0ptics+Installed





Erskine & Ge (2000), Ge et al. (2002), Ge (2002)

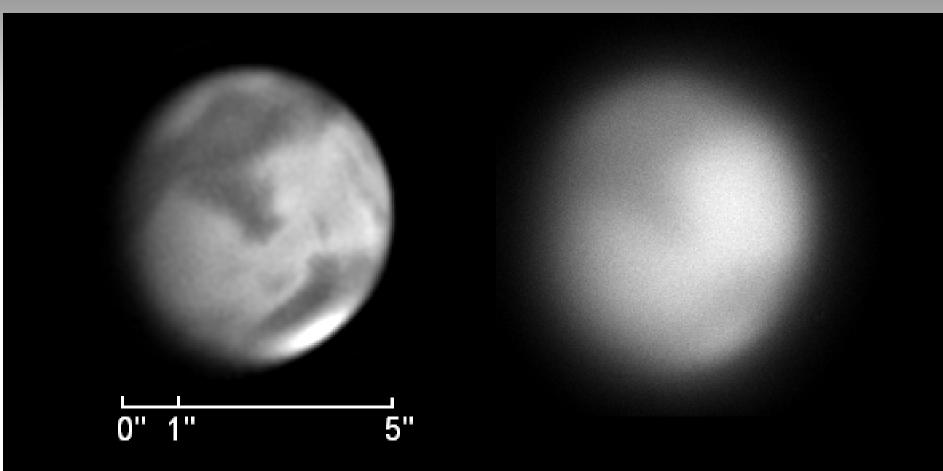




Input fiber feed Interferometer Co

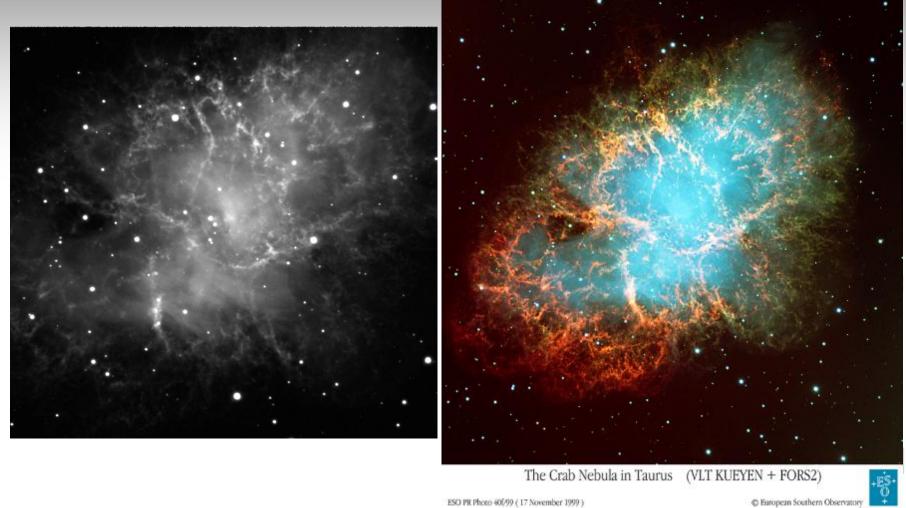
**Collimator/camera** 

### **High resolution image of the Mars**



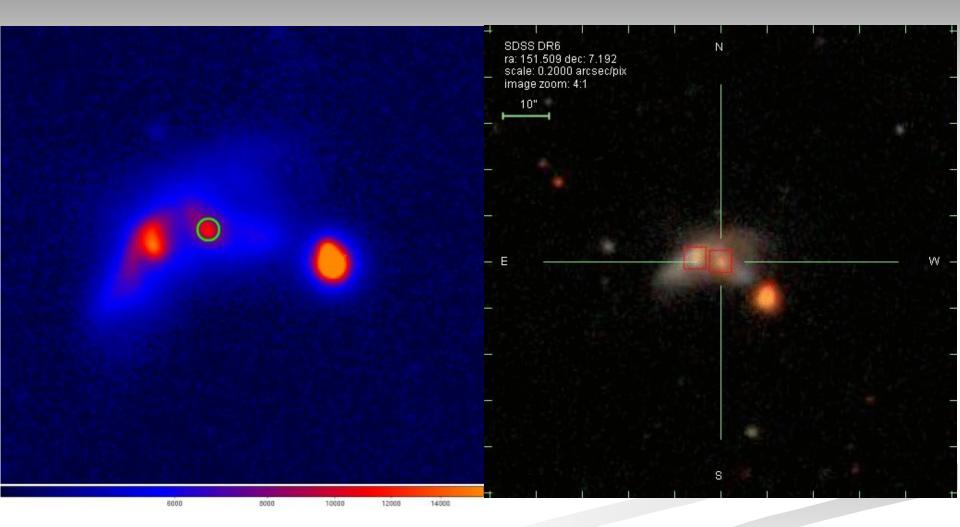
2.4m Telescope + Speckle Camera. The right image is origional speckles of the Mars. The left is reconsctructed with high resolution. This technic could be used to reconstruct the planets and their satellites. The resolution could reach about 0 ".1.

# **Images of the Crab Nebula**



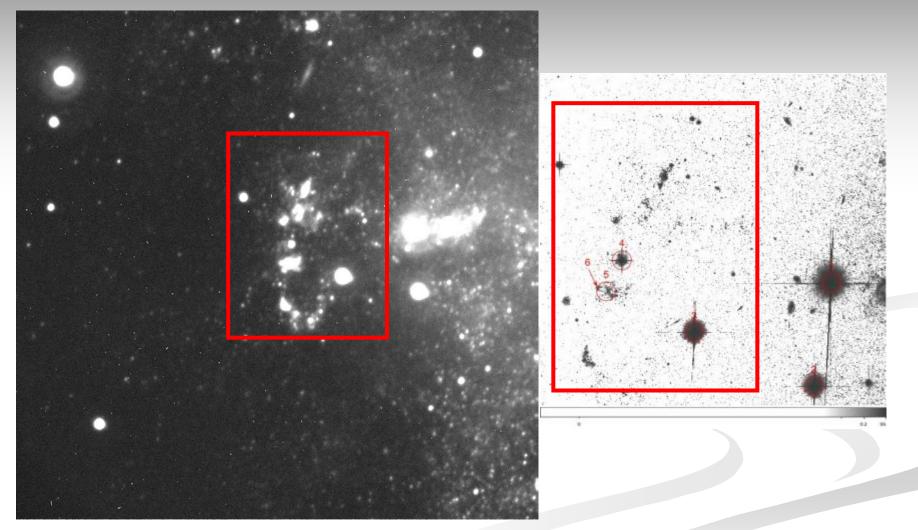
The R band image of Crab Nebula taken on March 14, 2009, compared with the VLT image (right).

### **Observation of binary Black holes**



The R band image of J1006+0711(left), compared with the SDSS image of the same object (right).

### **A Demonstration of Good Tracking**



A long exposure (1800") B band image of a ULX on March 14 2009 (left), compared with the HST image of the same objects (right).

### Two Asteroid Observations by 2.4m Telescope at Yunnan Observatory

Q.Y. Peng (tpengqy@jnu.edu.cn, Department of Computer Science, Jinan University, China)

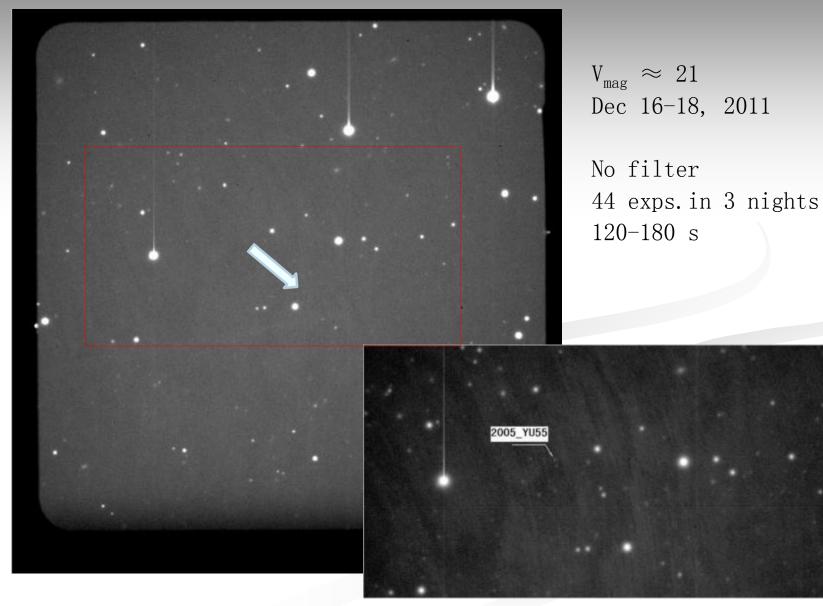
1). 2005\_YU55: V<sub>mag</sub> ≈ 21

 3 night observations during Dec 16-18, 2011.
 2). 1996\_FG3: V<sub>mag</sub> ≈ 20

 1 night observations on Feb 19, 2012

Raw data sent to William Thuillot soon after the observations; For Detailes: https://www.imcce.fr/gaia-fun-sso/

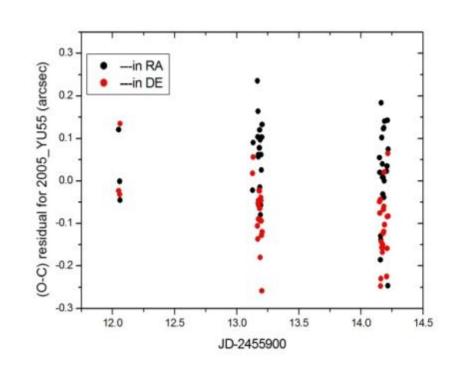
#### Observations for the asteroid 2005\_YU55



A typical CCD frame for the asteroid 2005\_YU55 by 2.4m telescope at Yunnan Obs

# Results

- ✓ Obvious geometric distortion for the CCD FOV. Caused by YFOSC optics?
- Calibration : only some reference stars arround (about 5-7 stars in UCAC2).
- ✓ 6 constant plate model used to calibrate the CCD FOV.
- ✓ Telescope is powerful for the faint asteroids.
- ✓ Derive GD of CCD to improve positional precision.
- ✓ PI-CCD(1340x1300x20um)CCD
  - = 0.21"/pix?



(O-C) residuals for 2005\_YU55 in 3 nights

Mean (O-C) residuals: 35mas(R.A.) -89mas(DEC) Positional precision (SD): about 0."10 (each direction)

### 60cm Robotic Telescope (BOOTES-4)



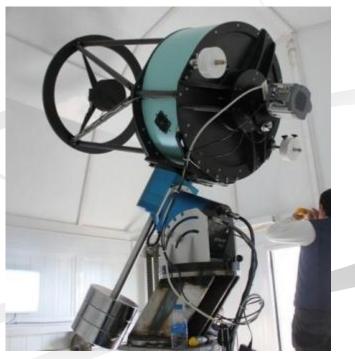
**BOOTES-4 (**Spain-China Colabration) Burst Optical Observer and Transient Exploring System (A world wide Network of Robotic Telescopes)



### **BOOTES-4 Telescope and Instruments**

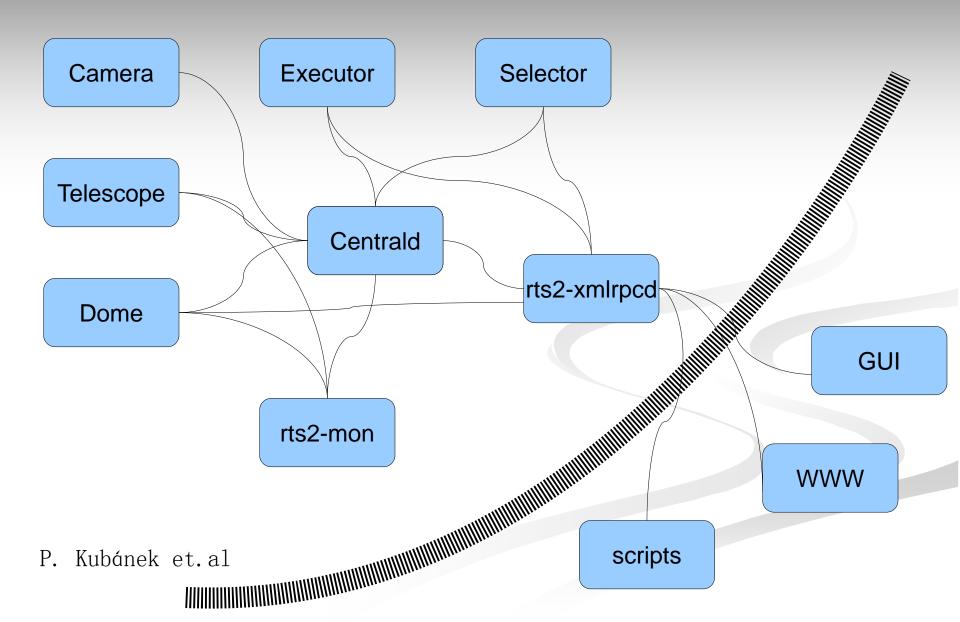
- 60cm Ritchey-Chretien OTA on Astelco NTM-500 Direct-Drive Mount
- Andor EM CCD(use no EM, only fast Read-out), 1k\*1k (13.5µm\*13.5µm), 0.57"/pixel;
- SDSS filters: u, g, r, i, z
- UKIRT filters: Z, Y
- Fixed All-sky camera (Apogee)







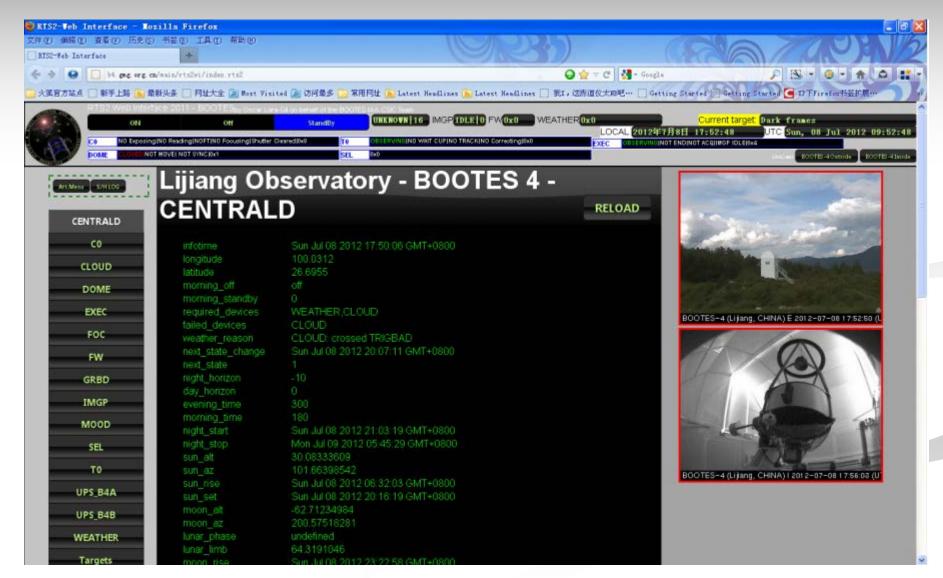




#### **BOOTES-4 Web User Interface**

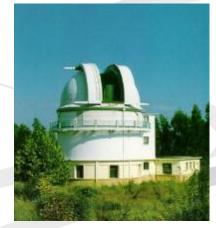


- $\checkmark$  Fully Robotic or Remote mode
- ✓ Target selector and queue (GRBs have top priority)





- Service and Remote mode on 2.4m telescope
- Robotic mode on BOOTES-4
- Time allocate and ToO
- Other telescopes in Yunnan Observatory:
  - Lijiang 1.8 m telescope
  - Kunning 1m telescope



1m telescope in Kunming

# Thank you!

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