

Southern African Large Telescope



Proposal Information for SALT Call for Proposals:

Title: 2014 Semester 2

Phase 1 Deadline: 1 August 2014, 16:00 UT

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Abstract

This document is designed to provide information to potential SALT proposers that will assist in making their Phase 1 & 2 proposals for 2014 Semester 2 (1 November 2014 - 30 April 2015). It incorporates the latest experiences from SALT Astronomy Operations regarding telescope and instrument performance. The instrument simulator tools have also been updated to reflect the current situation. At the time of this call RSS has not completed full commissioning (e.g. polarimetry and some F-P modes are still outstanding), so only certain modes are offered with the relevant details in the document. The document also includes proposal policies and related information. The SALT website should be consulted from time to time for further updates. **The Phase 1 proposal deadline is 1 August 2014 at 16:00 UT. The Phase 2 proposal deadline is 17 October 2014 at 23:59 UT.**

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1. Current Status of the Telescope

1.1 Changes from last call

- A trial period for Partnership Programs for Key Science has been introduced. See Sections 3.3 and 11.6.
- Long term proposals were introduced in 2014-1. See Section 3.1 and 11.4. for details, including instructions on how to *report on progress*.
- Read Section 11 for an up-to-date description of policies and proposal types.
- For new information on HRS see Section 8. Note that the overhead times have been reduced in Section 8.6 and Section 10.
- RSS/FP was effectively on hold for some time in 2013/2014, but the MR single-etalon mode is now fully functional, and the LR and TF modes are expected to be for 2014-2. For status and new information on calibration inaccuracies, see Sections 7.4.2 and 7.8.1
- BVIT observations may be proposed for; BVIT is currently undergoing repairs and may be available in 2014-2.
- There is a website giving all up-to-date telescope and instrument information: <http://astronomers.salt.ac.za/telescope-status/>
- The finder chart tool is being updated to include 2MASS-based finding charts.
- Cloud conditions have been simplified with the 'scattered clouds' condition removed.
- The template for the science case has changed slightly. Please make sure you use the version for 2014-2, which you can download from <http://astronomers.salt.ac.za/proposals/proposal-templates/>.
- If you have missed a semester, check the "Changes from last call" in the 2014-1 Call document [here](#).

1.2 Instrument and Mode Availabilities

SALTICAM, RSS, HRS and BVIT will be available in the forthcoming semester, but with the following restrictions. More details can be found later in the document in relevant sections.

1. **No polarimetry** -- Due to an unforeseen fluid leak from the beamsplitter, polarimetry commissioning was regrettably halted in Nov 2011 and we are still in the process of effecting a repair. In light of this we are not accepting any *new* polarimetry proposals for this semester. If the beamsplitter is repaired during 2014, an Expression of Interest call for commissioning proposals may be issued and existing polarimetry programs may be attempted following consultation with

the relevant PIs.

2. **Compromised Fabry-Perot Performance** -- Due to problems with ghosting, the dual-etalon modes have not yet been successfully commissioned. We expect to address this over the course of 2015, but PIs should be aware that dual-etalon modes will not be available during this call. This especially impacts the high resolution (HR) mode which must be run in dual-etalon mode to avoid confusion between multiple orders. The medium (MR) and low (LR) resolution and tunable filter (TF) modes can be performed with single etalons, though with some trade-offs in the case of MR (see section 7.4.2).
3. **Accuracy of multi-object spectroscopy** -- The accuracy of MOS acquisition and alignment is approximately at $\sim 0.3''$ level, and can be routinely done *if the PI-supplied reference stars have accurate astrometry*. The largest current challenge is the rotational drift of the pointing. This limits the use of narrow slits and the length of continuous exposures. A re-alignment might be necessary during a track. See section 7.4.4 for details and recommendations concerning MOS observations.
4. **No drift scan modes.**
5. **No nod and shuffle mode for RSS.**
6. **Uncharacterised iodine cell** -- All four core SALT HRS operational modes (low-, medium-, high-resolution, and high-stability) will be available for the upcoming semester, including the nod-and-shuffle option in the low-resolution mode for improved sky background subtraction, and simultaneous ThAr spectra for precise wavelength calibration with the high stability mode. Photon counting will also be available across all four modes using the HRS exposure meter. The iodine absorption cell is available for use in the high-stability mode, however it is likely that the cell will remain uncharacterised (i.e. no high resolution Fourier Transform Spectrograph spectra). Therefore users may have only pre-existing generic iodine cell atlases at their disposal for the reduction of data.

1.3 Schedule for 2014-2 Semester

The SALT semester definitions are:

Semester 1: 1 May to 31 October (deadline early/mid-February)

Semester 2: 1 November to 30 April (deadline early/mid-August)

The current period, 2014 Semester 2 (i.e. for proposal codes starting with 2014-2), runs from:

1 November 2014 to 30 April 2015.

The call for SALT proposals for 2014-2 opens on:

1 July 2014

with updated proposal tools, including the PIPT submission tool.

The deadline for Phase 1 proposal submission is:

1 August 2014 at 16:00 UT.

The firm deadline for Phase 2 proposal submission is:

17 October 2014 at 23:59 UT.

No late proposals will be observed.

2. Essential Concepts to Understand With SALT Observations

2.1 Visibility and Track Length

The altitude restrictions on SALT (47° to 59°) place observing constraints in terms of instantaneous sky access in Hour Angle and Declination, which is shown in the so-called SALT “toilet seat” diagram in Figure 1. Only objects inside the annular region are observable by SALT at any given time.

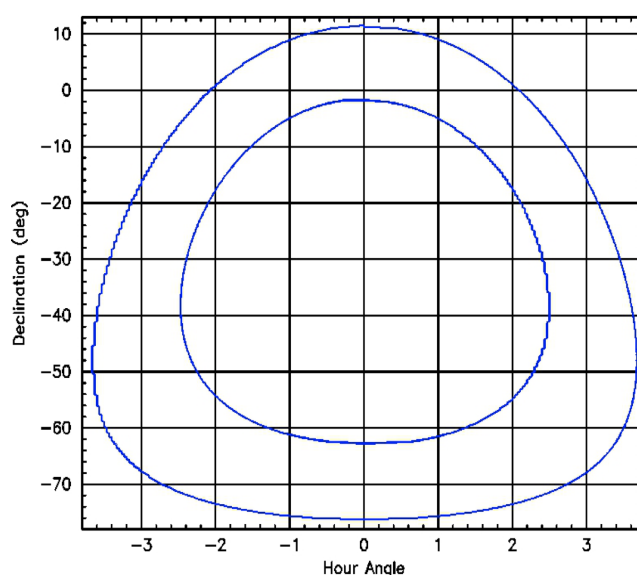


Figure 1: The *visibility* annulus of objects observable with SALT

The total maximum observing time, or visibility, for a celestial target is defined as the time it takes to transit the annulus, which is dependent on the Declination. However, the total maximum track time for an object, without having to move the telescope structure and re-acquire it, is determined by the tracker motion limits and is, therefore, equal to or shorter than the visibility time.

PIs should especially be aware that although Figure 1 and the Visibility Calculator may imply a total observing time of some hours, the tracker limits will necessarily curtail the maximum uninterrupted observing time available for a target. *It is this maximum **track time** that defines the maximum length of an observing block.*

Figure 2 shows the “actual” total maximum track time for objects as a function of Declination. For some Declinations (in the South and North), it is possible to re-acquire an object by stepping the telescope in azimuth, thereby extending the total observing time on a given night, as shown in the last graph. However, doing so incurs all of the normal overheads of repositioning the telescope and acquiring a target. Therefore, block times must be limited to available track times and observing time extended by multiple block visits.

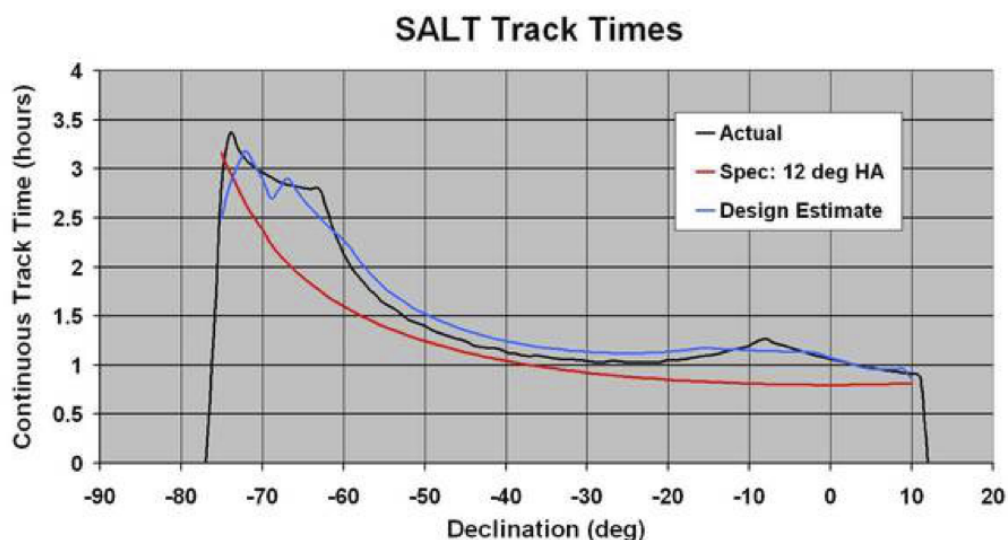


Figure 2: While objects can be visible for many hours continuously, a single *track time* may be shorter. At certain Declinations one is able to re-point the telescope in azimuth to continue for another track during the same visibility.

For planning purposes it is **essential that the PIs use the Visibility Calculator**, which gives more accurate information than the Figure above. The actual practical times available can be shorter than above due to the “Too-Tight-Track” effect - see Fig. 3 and Section 2.3 below. On the Visibility Calculator the track times can be seen by

clicking at any location of the visibility curve or, even more useful, by viewing the plot of track time vs time for a given target on a given night. The Visibility Calculator is available from the SALT Observing Tool webpage at:

<http://astronomers.salt.ac.za/software/>

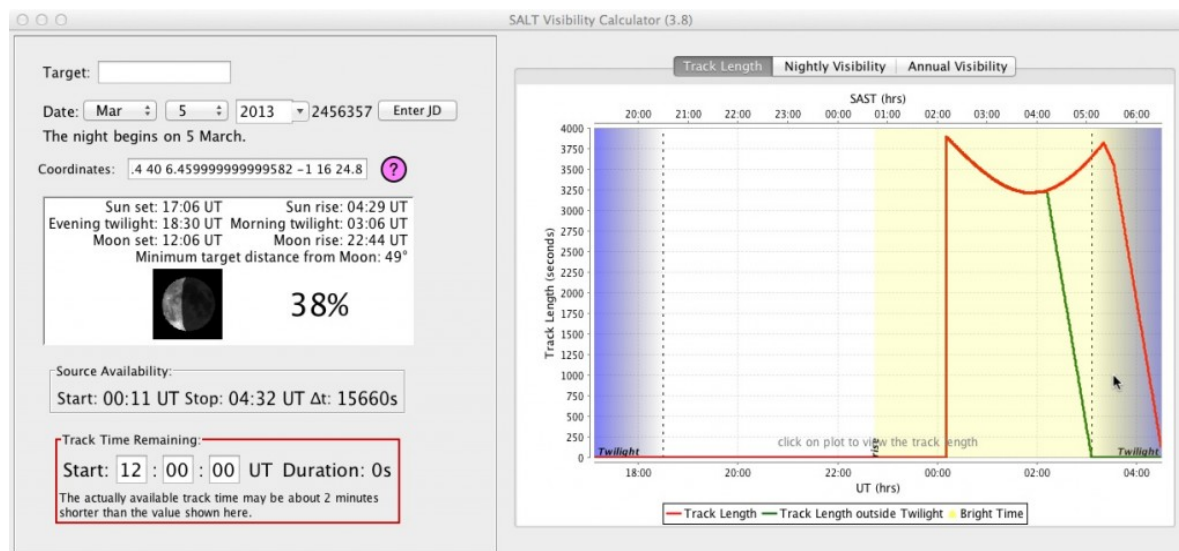


Figure 3. The SALT Visibility Calculator includes a tab displaying the available track length (the red curve) for a target. Even though the *visibility* is 15000+ sec at this DEC, *track lengths* available range from 3200 to 3800 sec, and to have realistic chances of getting a Block observed, it should in this case be defined as less than 3400 sec, or 3500 sec at most. See Section 2.3 for the Too-Tight-Track effect.

2.2 Moving Pupil

As part of the SALT design, the pupil moves during the track and exposures, thereby constantly changing the effective area of the telescope. Because of this, accurate absolute photometry and spectrophotometry are not feasible. Photometric calibration of imaging must be done using external data of the same field, though internal colour information can be obtained using filter cycles in the case of short exposures. Spectrophotometric standards are routinely taken and can be used for relative spectral (shape) calibration, but not absolute flux calibration.

2.3 Observing Blocks

All SALT observations are executed using Observing Blocks. These will be defined in detail in Phase 2, but it is necessary to be aware of the basic principles when planning observations for Phase 1.

Blocks are defined as the minimum schedule-able unit. A block must be allocated to a single priority and have a single Moon brightness, seeing range, and transparency specification.

For this semester, a block will consist of only:

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- a. one target
- b. one acquisition
- c. one or more science procedures or instrument configurations.

This sequence of observations plus overheads must fit within the target's maximum available **track** time and must be at least 900 seconds long, inclusive of overheads (canonical overhead is 900 seconds for MOS and 600 seconds for any other instrument mode). Be aware that a target's **track** time is less than or equal to its **visibility** time. For example, equatorial targets are visible for long periods of time (up to several hours), but they can only be tracked for about one hour or less at a time. Additional observing time is accrued by multiple block visits. To aid with the distinction between track time and visibility time and to help PIs with planning their observations, the SALT Visibility Calculator (see section 2.4) now includes a plot of track time vs time for a given object on a given night (see Fig. 3). PIs are also strongly advised not to use a block length too close to the maximum track time (also known as the Too-Tight-Tracks or TTT problem) - for a discussion on TTT, please check our website:

<http://astronomers.salt.ac.za/tips-and-tricks/>

A block will be executed under the specified weather conditions. If the weather conditions change within the hour, the block will be repeated. After an hour, however, the block will be accepted regardless.

A block will also be repeated if the data quality was compromised by technical difficulties with the telescope or instrument.

Note that acquisition images are provided solely as a means of field identification and to allow positioning of the target(s). Acquisitions may thus be out of focus or otherwise unpalatable-looking: track time is valuable, and we do not want to waste time tweaking the acquisition images. The image quality is refined before science data are taken.

2.4 PIPT, the Web Manager and Simulator Tools

All investigators (PI and Co-Is) on a SALT proposal must have an account on the SALT server before the proposal can be submitted. This can be created by means of the Web Manager by pointing a browser to <https://www.salt.ac.za/wm/Register/>. After a successful registration, a confirmation email is sent, which includes instructions for validating the chosen email address. This validation is necessary before a proposal can be submitted with the investigator.

Once an account has been created, the Web Manager (<https://www.salt.ac.za/wm/>) can

be used to view one's proposals and to update one's contact details. The home page of the Web Manager also provides links for downloading the latest version of the Principal Investigator Proposal Tool (PIPT).

All proposals are created and submitted with the PIPT, both for Phase 1 and 2. This is a stand-alone application requiring Java 1.6 or higher. While the Open JDK may work, using the Java environment provided by Oracle (<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/index.html>) is strongly recommended. The PIPT itself can be downloaded from <http://astronomers.salt.ac.za/software/>.

New proposals can be created with the `File > New Proposal` menu item. The PIPT will ask whether the new proposal shall be a science or commissioning one. ***It is absolutely crucial to choose the science option***, as otherwise the proposal won't be forwarded to the TAC and no time will be allocated to it.

As outlined in the next section, in addition to some general information, investigators, targets and instrument configurations have to be defined for a Phase 1 proposal. These may be added by right-clicking on a node in the navigation tree. Similarly, adding and removing content from a table can be accomplished by right-clicking on the table.

Warnings should be taken very seriously, as they often indicate a serious flaw in the proposal. In most cases, submission is only possible once the problem has been fixed. An explanation is displayed by clicking on the little warning sign next to the problematic input.

Before a proposal is submitted, it should be validated with the menu item `Proposal > Validate`. If the validation fails, this usually means that some required input is missing.

After the first successful submission of a proposal, a confirmation email with the proposal code is sent to all investigators. ***This proposal code uniquely identifies the proposal, and it should be quoted in the subject line of any email query related to the proposal.*** The proposal code is also added to the proposal itself, so that resubmissions do not generate new proposals in the database. It is a good idea to double-check that the correct proposal code is shown in a submitted proposal. No confirmation emails are sent for resubmissions.

When logging in to the Web Manager, a list of the user's proposals is shown. Clicking on any of the proposals leads to a page with the proposal details, which may be used to check a submitted or resubmitted proposal. However, it may take a few minutes before the content is fully visible (especially finding charts).

In addition to the the Web Manager, the PIPT and the Visibility Calculator, Simulator Tools are supplied for Saltcam, RSS and HRS, which can be used to plan the required instrument setup and the necessary exposure time. They can be downloaded from <http://astronomers.salt.ac.za/software/> and as the other tools they require Java 1.6.

These Simulators allow the user to define a target spectrum and an instrument configuration, and to calculate the signal-to-noise ratio expected for these. It should be noted that ***the Simulators do not take any overheads into account.***

The Simulators have been verified for the current telescope and instrument throughput. However, the ***PIs should be aware that the wavelength ranges predicted by the RSS Simulator currently may have inaccuracies up to +/- 2 nm.***

PIs are encouraged to save their simulations and to include them in their Phase 1 proposal.

3. SALT Phase 1 Proposals

- **Deadline for submissions is 1 August 2014 at 16:00:00 UT corresponding to 18:00:00 SAST.**
- SALT Phase 1 proposals can only be submitted using the latest version of the PIPT (version 3.7+).

Proposals may be submitted, edited, and re-submitted at any time before the deadline, as many times as needed, until a final flag is set within the PIPT or in the Web Manager (WM). After the deadline edits are no longer possible. Late submission policy is given in Section 10.6.

Any questions during the submission phase should be emailed to salthelp@salt.ac.za. Previous submissions will have been assigned a program code - in that case, that code should be provided in the subject line.

The PIPT is deployed in various file formats, and the start page of the WM contains a brief description of how to install and launch it. The main items that need to be entered in the PIPT are:

- investigator details
- required observation conditions
- target details (if known)
- the time requested
- instrument(s) and mode(s) required

- brief report on previous SALT proposals by the same PI (optional for some partners)
- a brief description for the general public
- basic description of program and technical justification
- scientific justification & description (optional for some partners)

All but the last two bullet points are entered in the respective boxes in the PIPT form, while the last two items must be included in the form as a PDF. This PDF is limited to four pages in length. The PDF must be generated using one of the templates provided (in Word, OpenOffice, or LaTeX format). These can be downloaded from the Phase-1 instructions page at:

<http://astronomers.salt.ac.za/phase-i/>

Note that partnership proposals and other proposals use different templates.

Additionally, the latest versions of the RS, HRS and SALTICAM simulator tools must be used to plan observations. These can be accessed from the SALT website:

<http://astronomers.salt.ac.za/simulators-and-other-tools/>

As stated in the previous section, please note that ***the Simulators do not take any overheads into account.***

Simulated setups can be saved from the Simulator Tools, and these saved setups should be attached to a Phase 1 proposal in the PIPT for use in the technical reviews. The technical justification may refer to these attached instrument setups.

3.1 Long term programs

There is a possibility to submit longer term proposals. This is done by providing a justified time request for multiple semesters in the PIPT.

These proposals, if approved, will be automatically re-submitted. **However, a brief progress report of a previously approved long term proposal must be submitted by the Phase-1 deadline using the Phase-2 PIPT page of the relevant program.** A form for supplying this report will be made available on the proposal's page in the Web Manager (<https://www.salt.ac.za/wm/>). The TACs may re-adjust the time allocation before each semester.

3.2 Director's Discretionary Time (DDT) and Commissioning Proposals

A Phase 1 proposal needs to be submitted for DDT or commissioning proposals. See

Sections 11.1 and 11.5 for more details.

3.3 Partnership Proposals for Key Science

For the 2014-2 semester, Partnership Proposals for Key Science (called Key Programs in the PIPT) can be submitted as part of the normal call for proposals. These proposals should be for high impact science that will benefit from a concentrated effort from the larger consortium. For more details, please see Section 11.6.

The Phase 1 process will be the same as for other proposals with the following exceptions:

1. The PI will have a total of six pages for the Scientific Justification and Technical Justification.
2. The technical description should be divided into three sections:
 - A. Proposed observational setups and justification of the observing time required
 - B. Management plan for reduction and publishing the data including schedule
 - C. Greater impact of the proposal including contributions to SALT and final data product made available to the community.
3. For proposals with a large number of targets (greater than 20) or transient targets, the range and distribution of RA and Declinations should be supplied as part of the technical description, but all of the individual targets do not need to be entered. Where possible, proposals should focus on targets with large visibilities and long tracks.

Word limits in the templates should be considered guidelines as long as the total proposal length is less than six pages including references and figures.

Please see Section 11.6 for further requirements for Partnership Proposals for Key Science.

3.4 The Procedure after Proposal Submission

All Phase 1 proposals will first be directed to the SALT Astronomy Operations team for a technical feasibility assessment. Comments on technical feasibility will be forwarded to the individual TACs of the SALT consortium by 22 August 2014. The TACs will then allocate time to successful proposals in various priority classes and Moon brightness. The minimum time allocation for a successful proposal will be 900 seconds per priority per Moon brightness.

The full TAC review and time allocation process is expected to end by 14 September 2014 and PIs will be informed of the outcome by the 21 September 2014. This will be

followed by a Phase 2 submission period, during which the detailed observing Blocks will have to be submitted by the PIs to SALT operations using the PIPT. The **strict** deadline for the Phase 2 submission phase is 19 October 2014, at 23:59 UT, with the new Semester observations commencing 1 November 2014. **Please note that this Phase 2 proposal deadline will be strictly enforced, and no late proposals will be observed.** This is crucial for planning the schedule for the semester. Proposals with Phase 2 material in before the end of the current period may also be considered for observations even before November 1, depending on the status of the queue of 2014-1 projects.

If there are co-investigators from *multiple partners* in a single proposal, it is up to the Co-Is to divide the proposed time between the relevant partners, or request all of it from one partner. If a program applies for time from more than one partner, all the relevant TACs will receive the application and will allocate their time individually.

In cases where only a small fraction of the time requested for a multi-partner partner proposal is awarded by the relevant TACs, then the SALT Astronomy Operations Manager will engage with the relevant TAC Chairs to ensure that the allocation can actually result in a meaningful program.

3.5 Phase 1 Preparation FAQ

You may find details about working with the PIPT in the online manual at

http://pysalt.salt.ac.za/proposal_tools_manual/ProposalToolsManual.html

The scientific justification needs to be generated from a Word/Latex template, which can be downloaded from:

<http://astronomers.salt.ac.za/proposals/proposal-templates/>

Some common questions and issues are addressed below; however, a more complete, live, and frequently updated **online FAQ** is available at:

<http://astronomers.salt.ac.za/proposals/faq/>

3.5.1 Definitions of dark/gray/bright time

The SALT definition and break-down of sky conditions is as follows:

Dark (50% of time): Lunar phase angle $> 135^\circ$ (illuminated Lunar fraction of $< 15\%$ or Moon below horizon).

Gray (25% of time): Lunar phase angle $45^\circ - 135^\circ$ (illuminated Lunar fraction = $15\% - 85\%$)

Bright (25% of time): Lunar phase angle 0° -- 45° (illuminated Lunar fraction > 85%)

In Phase 2, there will be an opportunity to select more detailed lunar criteria (ie illuminated Lunar fraction) and angular Lunar distance. Please note that we have also introduced in the PIPT a *default* minimum angular Lunar distance of 30 degrees, which of course can be changed if necessary.

PIs with equatorial targets requesting Bright time please note that the Moon will likely be too close to the target for roughly ~50% of bright time.

Ideally all partners should attempt to distribute their observing time allocations accordingly. The instrument simulators should also be used to ensure that overly demanding observing conditions are not requested unnecessarily.

3.5.2 Definition of Seeing

The standard measure of atmospheric turbulence is the Fried parameter, r_0 . The SAAO site uses an automated Differential Image Motion Monitor (DIMM) to measure this routinely and continuously. The blurring of an image at the focal plane of a large telescope, what we refer to as “seeing”, is derived from r_0 using the standard model of atmospheric turbulence. It is a function of wavelength (λ) and airmass and the ***DIMM reports seeing using the convention of $\lambda = 500$ nm (essentially V-band) and airmass = 1.0. This is the value that is used to define observing conditions and make scheduling decisions.***

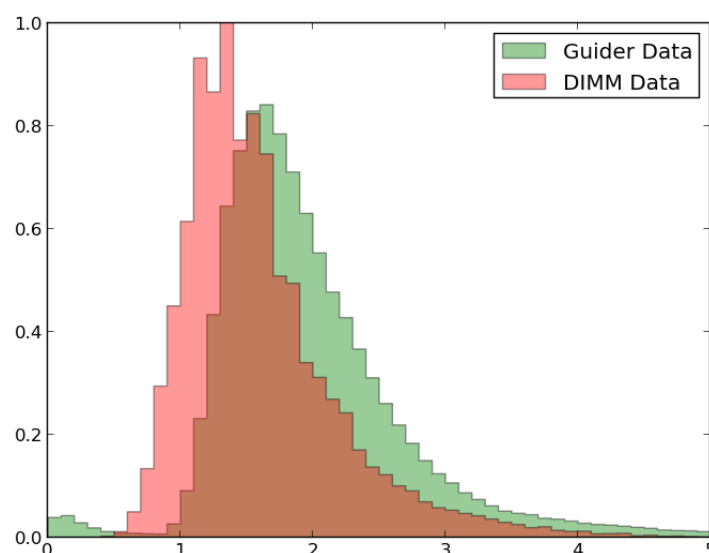


Figure 4: Seeing histograms from the SAAO DIMM and the SALT guider. The data are taken from the same period of time, January through December 2013. The guider data are corrected for the average airmass of SALT observations during this period. This shows a factor of about 1.2 degradation between the intrinsic DIMM seeing and the IQ delivered to the SALT focal plane.

However, this zenithal seeing is not the same as the delivered image quality (IQ) at the SALT focal plane. The SALT visibility strip lies between 1.16 and 1.37 airmasses which leads to a factor of 1.1 to 1.2 degradation of seeing on average. There is also variable degradation in IQ due to SALT itself. Figure 4 shows histograms of seeing measured by the DIMM and the RSS guider corrected to the middle of the visibility strip. The median seeing reported by the DIMM is 1.48" versus 1.83" for the RSS guider. ***Proposers should be aware that 1" seeing equates on average to an IQ of 1.3-1.4" and that 1" seeing does not happen nearly as often as earlier site studies had found.***

The following table indicates the expected **best** image quality performance of SALT (in terms of the FWHM and enclosed energy diameters (50% and 80%) of the PSF for different DIMM seeing values (all V-band). The PSF is basically described by a modified Moffat function.

<i>DIMM zenith seeing</i>	<i>Seeing at average telescope airmass</i>	<i>FWHM</i>	<i>EE50</i>	<i>EE80</i>
1.0"	1.2"	1.4"	1.6"	2.6"
1.5"	1.7"	1.8"	2.0"	3.3"
2.0"	2.3"	2.4"	2.7"	4.2"

The proposers should realise that it is first column number being inserted as "seeing" into an instrument simulator and used as the requested seeing, while the other numbers should be used to plan actual SNR. Furthermore, ***these values are for a perfectly aligned primary mirror, which is currently not usually the situation in the absence of closed-loop active control*** (e.g. because of the current lack of edge sensors) and remaining second order IQ issues associated with the primary mirror alignment. For these reasons, PIs should be aware that the above numbers cannot be guaranteed.

3.5.3 Previous Seeing statistics

The statistics from the SAAO DIMM in Sutherland have been compiled for previous semesters and are shown in the next table.

Semester	Median seeing (")
-----------------	--------------------------

2011-3	1.38
2012-1	1.56
2012-2	1.46
2013-1	1.47
2013-2	1.32

We believe the next two figures clearly highlight that relaxing the seeing is one of the most efficient ways of increasing the likelihood of a block being observed. There is also a very clear difference in seeing conditions between the 2012-1 semester (Fig. 5) and the rest. The 2013-1 semester seeing is shown for comparison in Figure 6.

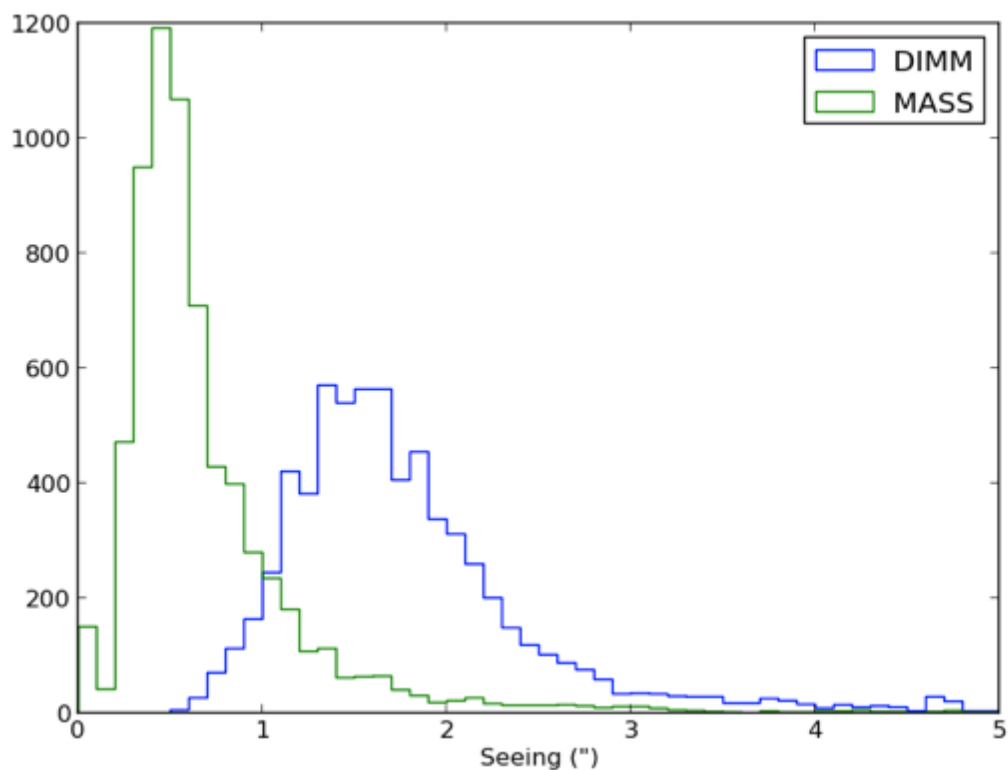


Figure 5 - Seeing histogram from our DIMM for the 2012-1 semester (1 May 2012 - 31 Oct 2012). The y-axis indicates the number of hours at that given seeing. The MASS seeing gives the seeing measurement from the free atmosphere (>1 km).

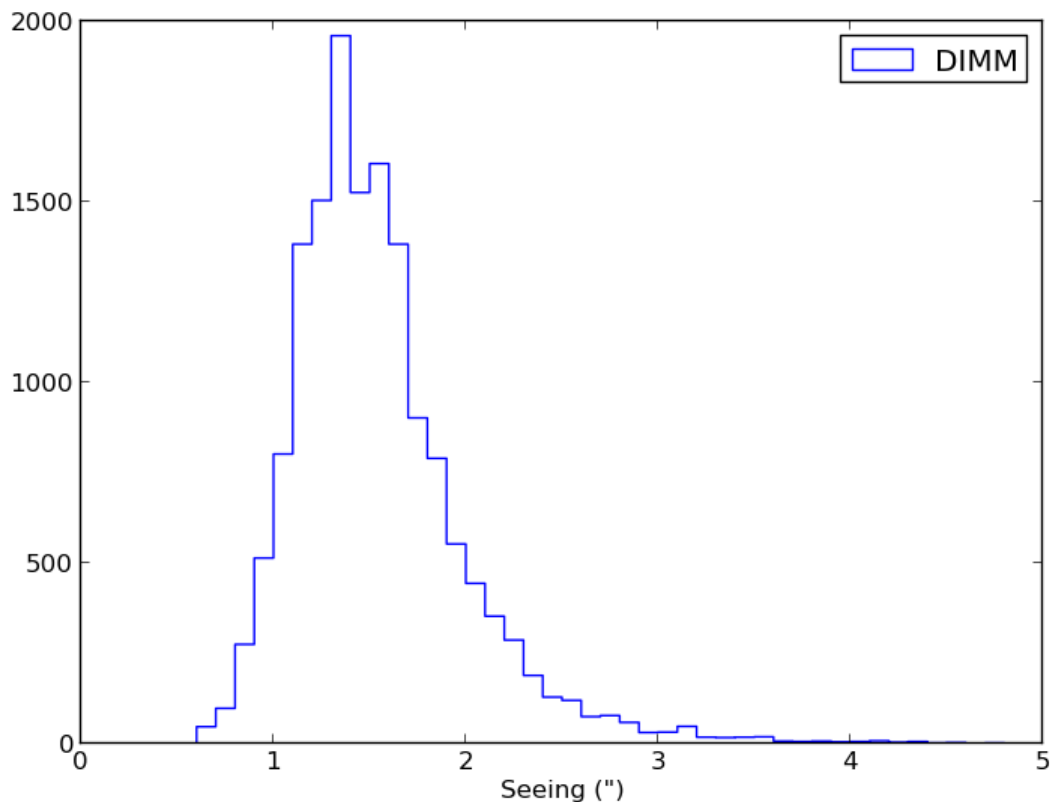


Figure 6 - Seeing histogram from our DIMM for the recently completed 2013-1 semester (1 May 2013 - 31 October 2013). The y-axis indicates the number of hours at that given seeing.

Seeing histograms for other semesters, as well as other useful semester statistics, can be found at:

<https://www.salt.ac.za/statistics/> (WM username and password identification required)

3.5.4 Concept of “Optional Targets”

There are two types of SALT targets:

1. **Mandatory Targets:** These are all of the targets which the PI is expecting to observe if allocated the requested time.
2. **Optional Targets:** This is a pool of M optional targets from which the PI is requesting that any subset consisting of N targets can be observed within the allocated time. This target list is thus a super-set from which actual observations can be chosen, such that the total observing time of the eventual chosen targets equates to the total requested time of the proposal. The superset of targets (M) should be less than $5 \times N$, the number of targets actually likely to be observed given the requested time. The actual target choice will be dependent on the queue and chosen by the duty SA or scheduling algorithm.

3.5.5. Definition of Cloud Cover Conditions

From 2014-2 we have simplified the cloud cover conditions to be only

- Clear
- Thin Cloud
- Thick Cloud

The previous ‘Scattered Clouds’ condition was ambiguous in that it could refer to thin or thick cloud. These conditions have been updated in all the relevant user interfaces.

We define thin cloud to range between either occasional thin clouds passing over (e.g. partly clear) to consistent all sky thin cirrus. Thick cloud corresponds to a moderate to heavy extinction and when guidance is often interrupted due to the guide stars being partially or fully obscured for a good portion of the track. Short exposures of bright stars are best suited to thick cloud conditions. In the future we plan to quantify these categories.

4. Telescope Performance and Observing Constraints

The previous section explained the basic concepts to understand when planning SALT observations, especially regarding the track times, the visibility of objects and the effect of the moving pupil for absolute (spectro)photometry. More detailed information on telescope performance and constraints on observations can be found in the [SALT Technical Document](#).

Issues specifically affecting current Phase 1 proposal planning include:

4.1 Image Quality

The severe IQ issues that affected early SALT observations are now fixed. However, there is still about a factor of 1.2 degradation in IQ compared to intrinsic DIMM seeing as shown in Figure 4. The limiting factor in SALT’s IQ is largely the quality of the primary mirror alignment. We do not have active control of the mirror segments so alignment is only done periodically. They are done routinely during evening twilight and then during the night as needed. Observations must be interrupted to perform an alignment.

4.2 Vignetting

There is strong vignetting of the field-of-view, as shown in Fig.7. Objects observed more than 2 arcmin from the centre of the field receive up to 10% less light, and this needs to be taken into account when planning to make use of targets over the full field of view. These numbers are greater than the

specification and are currently under investigation.

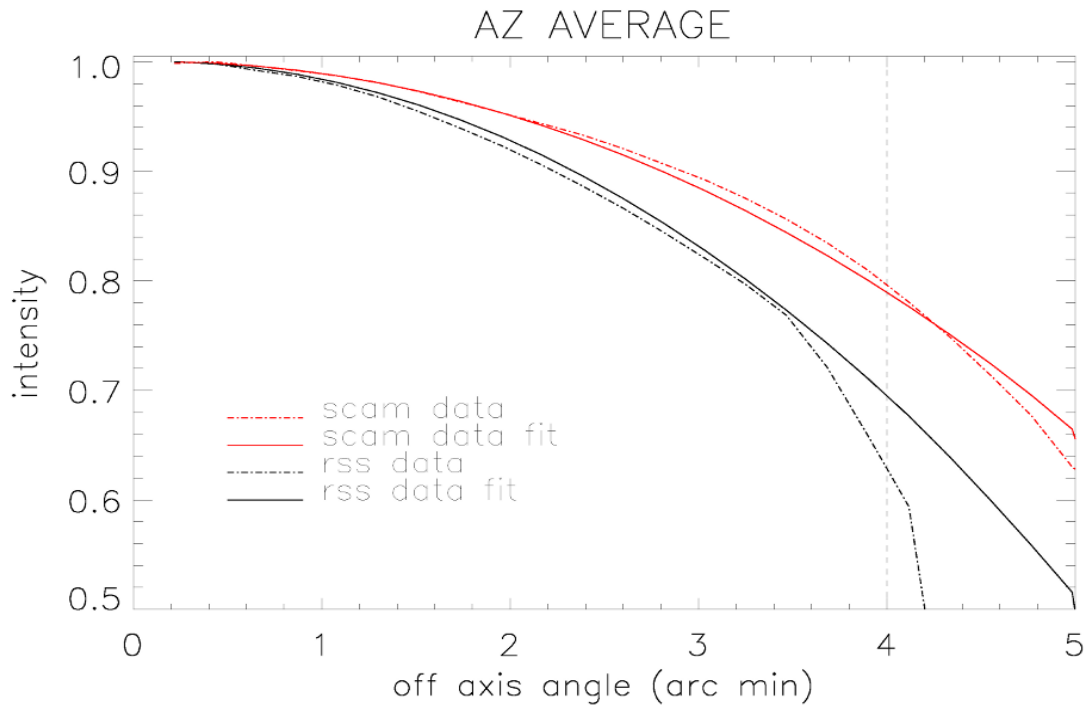


Figure 7. Vignetting of the FOV with RSS and SALTICAM.

4.3 Throughput

There was a concentrated effort to recoat the whole primary mirror during 2012, and indeed this was achieved by October 2012. Since then, the primary is kept clean by regular (every week or two) cleaning with high-pressure CO₂, and individual segments are normally taken out for washing and re-coating in a cycle of nominally about 12 months. The effect of not taking care of the primary is illustrated by the historical 2006-2008 throughput values of the mirror in Figure 8. Throughput of the telescope is routinely monitored using SALTICAM (since there are no significant optics in this instrument these values can be thought of as an approximation of the Telescope throughput) by measuring standard stars with the primary mirror in “burst mode” where each segment forms an independent image of the star. The nominal expected curve, as well as the system spec, can be compared against measurements derived from standard star observations and corrected for the estimated total efficiency of the instrument (filters, CCD, and foreoptics) and the atmosphere.

The throughput situation has not changed significantly from early 2012 until the last measurements in March 2014. Figure 7 shows the average of several measurements from 2012 and 2013 as black symbols. We are closer to the expected throughput in the red than we are in the blue and intermediate wavelengths. The reason for this is not certain, but a throughput shortfall in the SAC is suspected. The telescope throughput numbers in the Simulators are

consistent with the current measurements.

The RSS instrument-specific throughput, with its significantly reduced blue sensitivity has also remained similar, with perhaps a slight degradation, it will remain poor until an optical fix is undertaken (planned, but not yet scheduled). The current situation derived from a large number of spectrophotometric standard stars by Ken Nordsieck in June 2013 is shown in the right panel of Fig. 8. Note that the efficiency of RSS observations is naturally also affected by the telescope throughput.

We stress that ***the current throughput values as discussed above are incorporated into the latest instrument Simulators which should be used for planning of 2014-2 programs.*** If changes become necessary, we will inform the community. Finally, note that while the atmosphere is corrected out from Fig. 8, its effect is included in Simulator tools and can be adjusted therein.

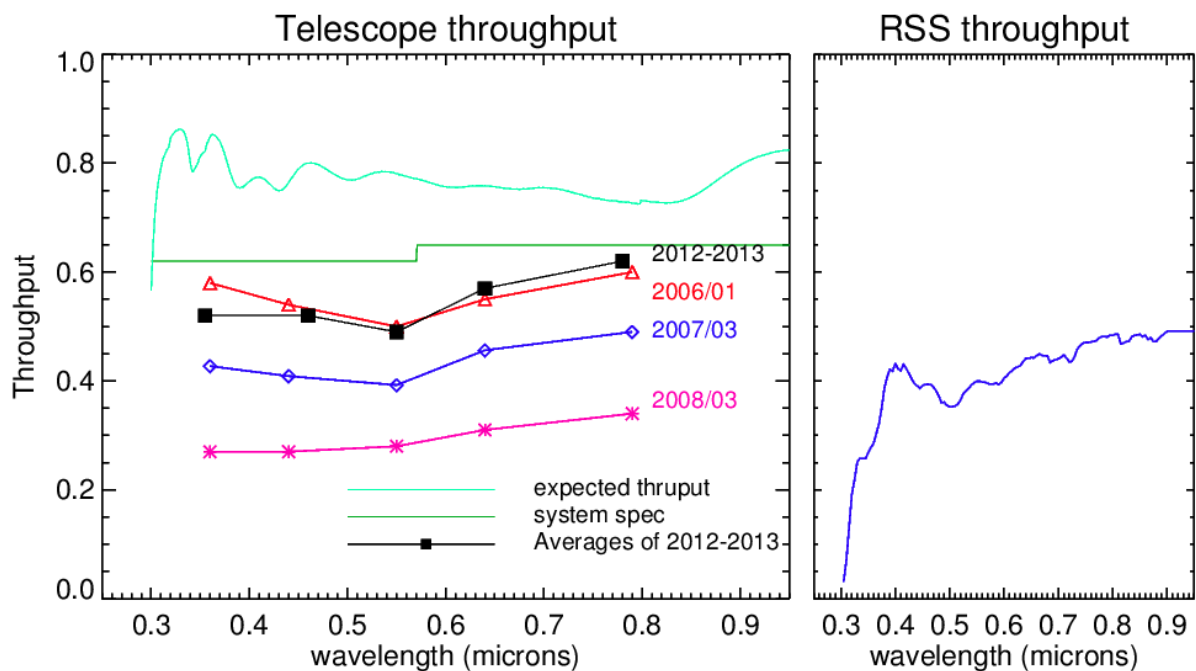


Figure 8. Current and historical telescope throughput values are shown at left compared to nominal values. Measurements correspond to 7-10 best quality segments, so the implemented values in the Simulator are 15-20% worse to describe a typical track. The right panel shows the measured RSS optics throughput as derived by Ken Nordsieck in June 2013. All these values are incorporated in the current instrument Simulator tools and are kept up-to-date. The latest 2014 measurements for the telescope are unchanged from the shown 2012-2013 level.

4.4 Collecting Area

The nominal collecting area of the primary mirror with a central track is $\sim 55 \text{ m}^2$, decreasing to $\sim 40 \text{ m}^2$ for extreme off axis tracker position. This means that SALT is equivalent to between a ~ 7 to 8 m diameter conventional telescope.

The current default collecting area in the instrument Simulators is set to 46 m^2 (or approximately 53 fully illuminated segments) – this corresponds to experimentally derived averages of visible pupil area with tracker obscuration over a full track, and also makes allowance for the fact that the throughput calculations referred to above are normally done for a dozen or so best-quality segments. The collecting area is an adjustable parameter in the Simulators, but it should only be changed with caution.

5. SALT Calibrations

5.1 Definitions for the SALT Calibration Plan

SALT calibration data are divided into four categories:

- Default calibration (DC):
 - will be produced for every observable night
 - will be produced without PI request
 - PI will not be charged
 - will be done during day or morning time, possibly twilight and nighttime
- Library calibration (LC):
 - will be produced at some regular interval, not every observable night
 - will be produced without PI request
 - PI will not be charged
 - will be done during day-time, possibly twilight and nighttime
- User-requested charged calibrations (UCC):
 - will be produced by PI request
 - will be done during nighttime
 - PI will be charged
- User-requested non-charged calibrations (UNC):
 - will be produced by PI request
 - will be done during daytime and/or twilight
 - PI will not be charged

Please see section 6.7 for the current semester SALTICAM calibration plan and section 7.8.2 for the corresponding RSS calibrations. No calibrations are needed for BVIT. HRS calibrations are covered in Section 8.2.

6. SALTICAM Characteristics and Performance

SALTICAM is a UV-Visible (320 - 900 nm) imaging and acquisition camera, capable of high time resolution imaging (at ~ 10 Hz). It consists of two E2V 44-82 CCDs (2048 x 4102 x 15 μm pixels), which are physically separated by a 1.5 mm gap and are read out by four amplifiers. SALTICAM is at prime focus; however, it is fed by a fold mirror and has a reduced focal ratio of $f/2$. The result is a nearly 10-arcmin diameter field of view, with the central 8-arcmin diameter portion being used for science and the outer annulus for guide stars. The plate scale is 0.14 arcsec/pixel. Basic information required for observing is provided in this section.

There are four possible combinations for readout speed and gain settings, returning gain values between 1.0 and 4.5 electrons/ADU with readout noise of either 3.3 or 5 electrons per pixel (Table 1; Table 2). The dark current is typically less than 1 electron per pixel per hour. Full well depth is on the order of 170k electrons. Pixel prebinning from 1x1 to 9x9 (independent in each direction) and up to ten subframe windows can be selected. The readout times for full frame, 2x2 binning are given in Table 2. A wide range of filters are available, spanning the wavelength range 320-950 nm (Section 6.4; Table 4).

Readout Setting	Gain Setting	Actual e/ADU
Fast	Faint	1.55
Fast	Bright	4.5
Slow	Faint	1.0
Slow	Bright	2.5

Table 1: Gains for the four different readout modes selectable on SALTICAM

Detector Mode	Pre-bin	RO mode	RO Noise (e-/pix)	Total Readout Time (sec)*
Full Frame	2x2	Slow	3.3	21
Full Frame	2x2	Fast	5.0	14

Table 2: Readout (RO) times of SALTICAM for the 2x2 binning. Refer to the SALTICAM web-pages and PIPT for times of other binnings. *Inclusive of CCD readout, disk writes, and software overheads.

Standard modes of operation are normal imaging (full-frame readout), frame transfer (half-frame readout), and slot mode (144-row readout). Specific characteristics for

these modes, as well as the specialised modes of non-sidereal tracking and drift scanning, are discussed below. Note that absolute photometry is not possible with SALTICAM alone because of the moving pupil.

More details on this instrument can be found at in Section 12.1, the first Appendix to this document. A simulator that uses target characteristics and a detector configuration to return count rates, signal-to-noise ratios, pixel saturation, and readout times can be downloaded from the following website: <http://astronomers.salt.ac.za/software/>

6.1 Current Status

SALTICAM is available for the 2014-2 semester. There is a new website that lists the currently installed SALTICAM filters: <http://astronomers.salt.ac.za/telescope-status/>.

Though guiding with SALTICAM is possible, it has several features rendering it not useful for many applications (see Section 6.6). Overall, we suggest limiting SALTICAM exposure times to approximately 120 seconds with open-loop tracking.

6.2 Available Instrument Modes

6.2.1 Normal Imaging

Normal imaging is the basic, full-frame SALTICAM mode, which also serves as the acquisition mode for spectroscopic observations. The sub-framing, preamplifier binning, gain, and filter options listed above are available.

6.2.2 Frame Transfer

The frame transfer mode ensures moderate time resolution (a few sec) and no dead time. In frame transfer mode, a mask covers the lower half the detector (both chips). At the end of each exposure, the image in the top half of the chip is rapidly (0.2 sec) shifted to the lower half where it is read out while the next image in the top half accumulates photons during the next exposure, thereby ensuring no dead time.

A list of the minimum exposure times for frame transfer mode in each binning is provided in the third column of Table 3.

6.2.3 Slot Mode

Slot mode ensures high time resolution (to 0.05 sec) with practically no dead time. It only works with the FAST readout speed. In this mode, a mask is advanced over the entire detector except for a horizontal slot of 20 arcsec height just above the frame-transfer boundary. At the end of each exposure, 144 rows are moved down and this allows exposure times as short as 0.05 sec. Timing tests carried out with an independent GPS demonstrate that the absolute and relative timing accuracy of slot mode are good to a few tens of millisec.

The minimum exposure time for slot mode in each binning setting is provided in the second column of Table 3. More information on slot mode is available in Appendix section 12.1.

Please note that the position angle is a critical parameter for most slot mode observations in order to image both the target and a comparison. Finder charts should clearly indicate the position angle and the location of the slot (which is done automatically by the SALT finder chart tool http://pysalt.salt.ac.za/finder_chart/).

Pre-binning	Slot Mode (sec)	Frame Transfer (sec)
1x1	0.70	15.90
2x2	0.30	4.70
3x3	0.20	2.80
4x4	0.15	2.00
5x5	N/A	1.70
6x6	0.08	1.40
7x7	N/A	1.30
8x8	0.07	1.10
9x9	0.05	1.10

Table 3: Minimum exposure times per binning for SALTICAM Slot Mode and Frame Transfer.

6.2.4 Non-Sidereal Imaging

For imaging objects in the solar system, non-sidereal telescope tracking might be preferred. Initial tests of the implementation and accuracy of this mode at slow (a few arcsec per hour) and fast (hundreds of arcsec per hour) rates have been carried out. Initial analyses indicate that the telescope seems to be correctly interpolating ephemerides in order to point and then tracking at the correct nonsidereal rates; however, we have not yet quantified any errors on the pointing and tracking. Any non-sidereal tracking proposals are considered shared risk.

6.2.5 Drift-Scan

Drift scanning is an imaging mode where the telescope is parked at a stationary position and the CCD readout is clocked at the sidereal rate. This can be used to produce long imaging “strips” on the sky, e.g. for surveys. While some preliminary SALTICAM drift scanning tests have been successfully completed, there are still some issues to iron out before this mode is offered to the community. Therefore, it will *not* be

available for this proposal period.

6.3 Sensitivity

All SALTICAM sensitivity calculations for planning observations should be done with the newest version of the SALTICAM Simulator (<http://astronomers.salt.ac.za/software/>). These numbers are based on throughput tests with a burst mirror, as well as Sloan comparison fields, and have been extrapolated for a typical pupil during a track.

The count rates and signal-to-noise ratio numbers can be extrapolated to other exposure times and fainter/brighter targets. We have directly verified count rates up to about 5-minute exposures and these behave as expected. Longer integrations are not practical due to the difficulties with auto-guiding (see Section 6.6) and SALT's current open-loop tracking performance. Thus, the deepest SALTICAM exposures should ideally be constructed from dithered and co-added ~ 2 minute exposures. Whether the ideally scaled signal-to-noise ratio is reached depends on e.g. the quality of flat-fields (see Section 6.7.2) and the stability of the PSF of sources over tens of minutes (c.f. the current lack of active segment alignment). Therefore, we urge the PIs to be conservative in estimates of deep SALTICAM imaging until proper characterisation has been obtained. **We do not yet have demonstrated sensitivity performance values for longer stacked sequences**, though we will update these values and inform the community if such results become available during the course of the period.

6.4 Filters

SALTICAM has an eight-position filter magazine. Available filters are listed in Table 4. Filter transmission data are provided for a collimated beam at the links under "[Filters Curves](#)" in the SALT Technical Information Document.

The SALTICAM CCDs were optimised for visible and near UV imaging, thus no effort was made to minimise fringing at near IR wavelengths. We have not yet quantified the amplitude of fringing in all filters. We have observed fringes with an amplitude of $\sim 10\%$ peak-to-trough for red, narrow-band filters such as z' . Fringing is not an issue for broadband filters or those at the shorter end of the wavelength range.

Type	Name
Johnson-Cousins	U, B, V, R, I
Sloan	u', g', r', i', z'
Strömgren	$u, b, v, y, H\text{-}\beta \text{ wide}, H\text{-}\beta \text{ narrow}, SRE1, SRE2, SRE3, SRE4, Clear$
Other	$H\text{-}\alpha$ (zero redshift) 380-nm (FWHM 40Å)

	neutral density
--	-----------------

Table 4: SALTICAM filters

6.5 Dithering

As stated above, due to the flat-fielding difficulties as a result of the moving pupil, it appears that best photometric results over the field of view will be obtained with dithered observations.

The most productive dithering schemes will depend on the science goal and size of science targets. For Phase 2, a user-selectable dithering pattern is supported in the PIPT - please see our website for a description of the available dither patterns:

<http://astronomers.salt.ac.za/phase-ii-faq/dither-patterns/>

Please note, however, that SALT does not provide automatic dithering which makes such observations manual and slightly time consuming. Dithering will affect overheads, since every offset will take approximately 30 seconds. Note that the dithering step size is not restricted, but there is a risk of losing the guide star if the step size is large -- however see Section 6.6 below for the sensibility of even using guiding. *If* guiding is nevertheless desired, we thus recommend the total dithering pattern to be constrained within approximately one square arcminute -- if larger steps are required, please note to the observer to select a central guide star.

6.6 Auto-guiding

While SALTICAM is equipped with an auto-guider, it has several serious design limitations that greatly degrade its overall usefulness:

- The guide probes are large and vignette a significant portion of the SALTICAM field-of-view. Even selecting a star at the edge of the field will result in significant vignetting over at least 20% of the image. This vignetting would be different for each image in a dither pattern which would make flat-fielding even more difficult.
- The guide probes sit behind the SALTICAM shutter. Therefore guiding does not occur when the shutter is closed, such as when SALTICAM is reading out.
- The guide probes sit behind the SALTICAM filters. Therefore the auto-guider is least effective for the narrow-band filters where it is most needed.

Because of these shortcomings we do not advocate the use of the SALTICAM auto-guider during normal imaging. SALTICAM has low read-noise so the sky limit is reached quickly in most broadband filters. It's reached in under a minute for even U , u' , and $H\alpha$. Our current open-loop tracking performance allows unguided exposures of up

to 2 minutes which is sufficient for all but the bluest Strömgren filters. Work to improve our open-loop tracking is on-going.

We do support using the auto-guider during slot and frame-transfer mode observations. However, it is not commonly used due to the extra overhead involved in configuring it for a field and therefore it must be specifically requested.

6.7 SALTICAM Calibrations

Please refer to section 5 for a general description of SALT calibrations.

6.7.1 Features of SALTICAM Calibrations

Our current SALTICAM calibrations plan (section 6.7.2) is based on the specifications of the SALT telescope and our current experience. We would like to highlight the following:

1. SALT is a telescope with a variable pupil, so that the illuminating beam changes continuously during the observations. This makes absolute flux/magnitude calibration impossible even when using photometric standards. ***Therefore, the only way to get absolute photometry with SALT observations is to observe a field in which the PI has secondary photometric standards.***
2. Due to the illuminating beam changing continuously during observations, the illumination pattern also changes. For this reason, ***neither calibration screen flats nor twilight flats can help correct the illumination pattern with an accuracy better than 10–20% depending on the specific setup.***
3. Flat-fields with the calibration screen can to be used to build a pixel-to-pixel correction map, except for the red filters (starting from z'), where fringing is important.
4. The only way to correct the observed data for the illumination pattern is to use the data itself. For this reason, dithering patterns (described in Section 6.5) must be used. A method to build night-time flat-fields using your own data is described in the SALT Ast Ops report (Experimental SALTICAM flatfielding report): https://sciencewiki.salt.ac.za/index.php/Status_of_Flat_Field_commissioning
5. The method described in the document above works well only for compact targets. ***For extended targets (size of larger than ~1–2 arcmin) there is no known way to flat-field the data to an accuracy better than 10–20%.***
6. We cannot, as yet, reach a photometric accuracy of 0.01 mag even for stellar objects. A level of accuracy of 0.05 mag is possible and 0.1 mag can certainly be reached for observations using a dithering pattern, assuming corrections for both the illumination pattern and pixel-to-pixel variations are made during the data reduction.
7. All our tests have shown that biases cannot be used for SALTICAM data reduction. Data can be corrected using the overscan level and, in fact, the

standard pipeline does so.

6.7.2 Current SALTICAM Calibrations Plan

For all the reasons stated above, the current SALTICAM calibrations plan for this semester is:

- No **DC** calibrations will be taken
- No **LC** calibrations will be taken
- User-requested night-time calibrations (**UCC**) will be taken **but we cannot guarantee that these calibration data will be useful.**
- By PI request, the following day-time (**UNC**) calibrations can be done once per program per setup per semester:
 - 5 screen flats per detector and camera setup

Please note that a larger number of calibrations will need to be justified and **we cannot guarantee that these calibrations will be useful.**

7. RSS Characteristics and Performance

The Robert Stobie Spectrograph (RSS) is the main work-horse instrument on SALT and is a complex multi-mode instrument with a wide range of capabilities.

RSS resides at prime focus, where it takes advantage of direct access to the focal plane, and was designed to have a range of capabilities and observing modes, each one remotely and rapidly reconfigurable. In keeping with the overall philosophy of exploiting those areas where SALT has a competitive edge, the instrument has several unique, or rare, capabilities. These capabilities include the following:

- Sensitivity from 320 to 900 nm, i.e. down to the UV atmospheric cut-off.
- A fully articulating camera/detector used with Volume Phase Holographic transmission gratings (VPHGs) allowing for a wide choice of wavelength coverage and spectral resolutions. Low to medium resolution spectroscopy (up to $R \sim 5000$ with 1 arcsec slits; $R \sim 9000$ with 0.6 arcsec slits).
- Multi-object spectroscopy (MOS) using laser-cut carbon composite focal plane slit masks, of up to ~ 50 objects at a time. A “nod and shuffle” mode will also eventually be employed for accurate background subtraction, but is not yet available.
- All-Stokes mode spectropolarimetry and imaging polarimetry using either one or both 1/2- and 1/4-waveplate retarders and a large Wollaston beam-splitter mosaic, giving two completely off-set O- and E-images on the detector (temporarily unavailable).
- Fabry-Perot imaging spectroscopy and tunable filter imaging in the range 430–860 nm using three etalons providing three resolution regimes of $R = 320\text{--}770$, $1250\text{--}1650$, and 9000 (the highest resolution mode is still to be commissioned, pending some technical issues to be resolved).

- The use of fast frame-transfer CCDs allowing for high-speed observations (up to 0.05 s exposures) in all observing modes.

7.1 Current Status

Currently RSS is routinely being used for the following modes:

- Long-slit spectroscopy
- Narrow-band imaging
- Multi-object spectroscopy (MOS)
- Low resolution (LR) Fabry-Perot imaging spectroscopy and tunable filter (TF) narrow-band imaging
- Single-etalon medium resolution (MR) Fabry-Perot imaging spectroscopy for emission line studies.
- High time-resolution spectroscopy

Commissioning will be continued in the near future for the polarimetry and dual-etalon Fabry-Perot modes (currently stalled). For current *sensitivity and throughput issues* refer to Sections 4.3 and 7.5, and Figure 8.

7.2 Gratings

RSS has a complement of six transmission gratings: one standard surface-relief grating and five volume phase holographic (VPH) — see Table 5. VPH gratings have the characteristic that their efficiency varies with input angle (see Fig. 9), and thus a single grating can cover a large wavelength range with good efficiency by changing the relative angle between the collimated beam and the grating normal. This is accomplished using a rotating stage. The RSS camera is then articulated to twice the grating angle since the VPH efficiency curve for a given grating angle typically is at a maximum at the Littrow wavelength. The angle of the grating also affects spectral resolution. The higher the value of the grating tilt, the higher the spectral resolving power for a given slit width. The RSS Simulator tool found at:

<http://astronomers.salt.ac.za/simulators-and-other-tools/>

should be used to determine the optimal grating angle and slit-width for an observation. Note also that a feature of VPH gratings is that the resolution and wavelength range of an object depends on the distance of the target from the optical axis. While this is not an issue for long-slit spectroscopy, it will affect multi-object spectroscopy (see Section 7.4.4 for more details).

Grating Name	Wavelength Coverage (nm)	Usable Angles (deg)	Bandpass per tilt (nm)	Resolving Power (1.25" slit)
PG0300	370-900		390/440	250-600
PG0900	320-900	12-20	~300	600-2000

PG1300	390-900	19-32	~200	1000-3200
PG1800	450-900	28.5-50	150-100	2000-5500
PG2300	380-700	30.5-50	100-80	2200-5500
PG3000	320-540	32-50	80-60	2200-5500

Table 5: RSS grating complement

All gratings are used in first order only. Second-order contamination is removed through the use of order-blocking filters.

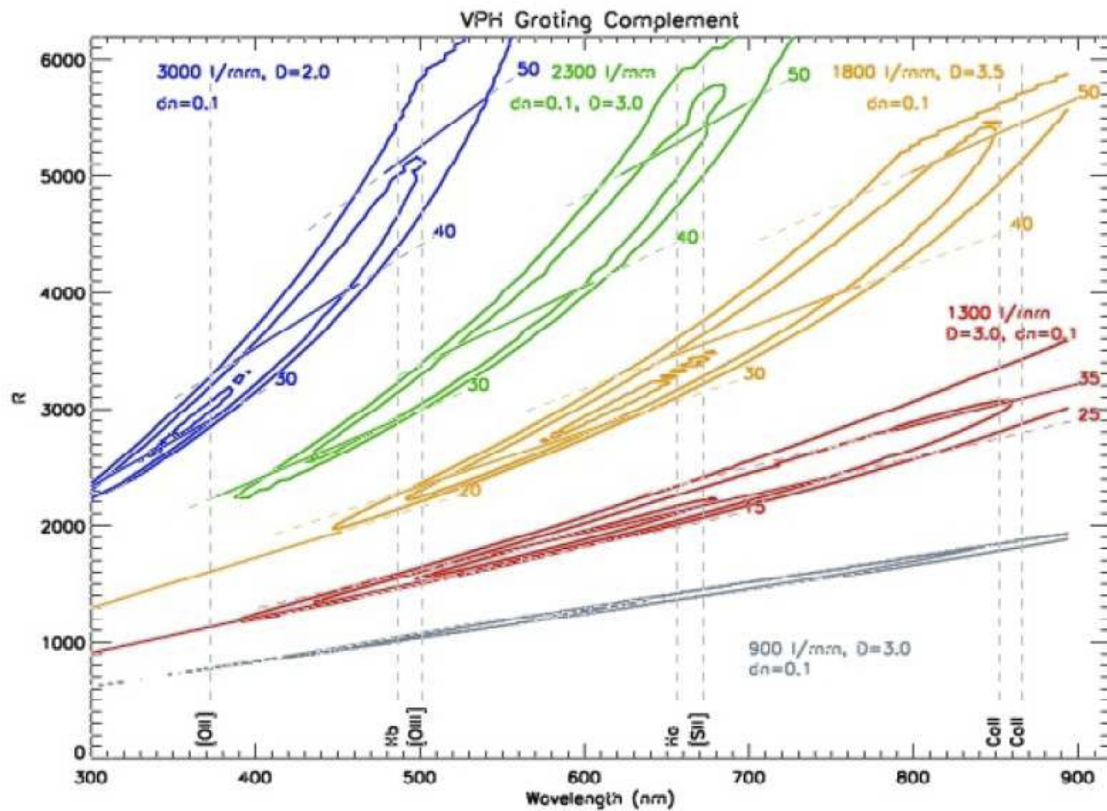


Figure 9: VPH grating efficiency as calculated using Rigorous Coupled Wave (RCW) analysis in resolving power versus wavelength for a 1.5" slit. The contours correspond to 90%, 70%, and 50%. Wavelength coverage for a few angles is shown for each grating.

7.3 Filters

Five order-blocking filters are available for RSS spectroscopy: one clear, three UV blocking, and one blue blocking. These filters are listed in Table 6. There are also 40 interference filters to be used with Fabry-Perot observations as well as narrow-band imaging (Table 7). All filter transmission curves are available online at:

<http://www.salt.ac.za/technical-info/instruments/rss/rss-fabry-perot/fabry-perot-filter-transmission-curves/>

Type	Name
Clear	PC00000
UV	PC03200, PC03400, PC03850
Blue	PC04600

Table 6: RSS order blocking filters

7.4 Available Instrument Modes

7.4.1 Narrow-band or Clear Imaging

The RSS optical design is not optimized for broad-band imaging. Narrow-band imaging may be performed with any of the 40 Fabry-Perot interference filters listed in Table 7.

There is considerable fringing in the red narrow-band filters when they are illuminated at discrete wavelengths. Fringing has only been measured in the few filters mounted to date that are long-ward of 750 nm. In all filters tested, fringing is negligible for broadband illumination (sky and QTH lamps) with peak-to-trough variations of 2%. With arc lamp illumination (Ne or ThAr), the PI07500 filter shows no fringing while the PI08350, PI08535, and PI08730 filters have obvious fringing at levels of 10-20% peak-to-trough.

RSS imaging can be done in FT and slot modes; however, the throughput of SALTICAM is higher, making it the preferred instrument for such observations. Timing tests carried out with an independent GPS demonstrate that the absolute and relative timing accuracy of RSS slot mode are good to a few tens of millisec.

7.4.2 Fabry-Perot

The SALT RSS Fabry-Perot system provides spectroscopic imaging over the whole RSS science field of view (8 arcmin diameter) in the wavelength range 430-860 nm with spectral resolutions ranging from 300-10000 depending on the mode used and wavelength observed.

The system consists of three etalons with gap spacings of ~0.6 nm, ~2.8 nm, and ~13.6 nm. The etalons are referred to as the low resolution (LR), medium resolution (MR), and high resolution (HR) etalons, respectively. The LR etalon can be used in its normal LR mode or configured as an even lower resolution tunable filter (TF). The MR and HR etalons are normally used in conjunction with the LR etalon in LR mode

However, during commissioning of the dual-etalon modes, a serious reflection problem between the two inserted etalons was discovered. Multiple reflections between the etalons introduces a series of ghost images and significantly degrades throughput. Rectification of this problem is underway, but may take several months to complete. In the interim, the original dual-etalon MR and HR modes are NOT available. However, single-etalon MR mode is available. Table 7 shows the filters that are available for use with Fabry-Perot.

Table 7: RSS Narrow-band (Fabry-Perot) Filters

Name	Centre (Å)	FWHM (Å)
pi04340	4349.4	79.1
pi04400	4412.3	92.4
pi04465	4478.1	84.9
pi04530	4530	90
pi04600	4600	95
pi04670	4670	100
pi04740	4760.2	111.1
pi04820	4820	105
pi04895	4912.5	105
pi04975	4990.6	107.5
pi05060	5071.5	110.5
pi05145	5152.1	109.2
pi05235	5237	119.1
pi05325	5325	125
pi05420	5420	130
pi05520	5520	135
pi05620	5631.5	137
pi05725	5731.1	133.6
pi05830	5833.6	142.8
pi05945	5946.5	164.1
pi06055	6062.2	148.6
pi06170	6178.8	169
pi06290	6300.2	158.3
pi06410	6418.4	161.5
pi06530	6535.5	156
pi06645	6647.4	148.8
pi06765	6765	167.5
pi06885	6894.3	181.8
pi07005	7020.8	162.1
pi07130	7131.3	140.4
pi07260	7252.7	184.1
pi07390	7400	218
pi07535	7555.6	200.8
pi07685	7691.9	168.9
pi07840	7831.6	207.6
pi08005	7999	249.2
pi08175	8175.1	225.2
pi08350	8350	245
pi08535	8535	260
pi08730	8730	275

As of December 2013 TF, LR, and single-etalon MR modes are all calibrated for use in

the H- α region (650-690 nm). In addition, LR and MR are both calibrated in the H- β /[O III] region (480-510 nm), LR is calibrated in the 820-870 nm region, MR is calibrated in the 730-770 nm region and TF is calibrated in the 690-720 nm region. We are also accepting proposals for wavelength regions that are not currently calibrated. Wavelength calibration is an ongoing process, however, and PIs should be aware that uncalibrated wavelength regions observations will only be conducted as time and resources allow.

Flexure within RSS significantly impacts Fabry-Perot calibration so Fabry-Perot observations must be carried out as close as possible to the parallactic angle. Specific positions angles **cannot** be requested for Fabry-Perot observations. Because the position angle of the parallactic angle can vary significantly along a track or between east and west tracks it is very difficult to predict the location of the CCD gaps *a priori*. To maintain maximum flexibility in scheduling we recommend that multiple dithered scans be obtained in cases where the object(s) of interest do not fall completely on the middle CCD.

All available Fabry-Perot modes need further work on flat-fielding. Flat-fielding is known to be problematic and work is actively ongoing to fully characterize this and how it might be calibrated properly.

Notwithstanding the previous comment, the LR, TF and single-etalon MR modes have been used successfully for several science programs. Emission line programs such as H- α mapping are generally fine to pursue with the single-etalon MR mode. Absorption line studies may be more problematic. Observers should use the tables of etalon free spectral range given in the etalon technical reports and the blocking filter curves to estimate the effects on their particular program. Because of the small free spectral range of the HR etalon, single-etalon mode HR is regrettably not usable.

Further details and useful documentation can be found in the [Appendix](#).

Tables containing the FWHM of the spectral resolution, the resolution and free spectral range of each etalon as a function of wavelength are included in that webpage. This information is helpful for proposal planning. A detailed description of the system is given in the paper by Naseem Rangwala, Ted Williams and their collaborators available at: <http://iopscience.iop.org/1538-3881/135/5/1825>

Additionally, Ted Williams has produced an Introduction to Fabry-Perot on SALT: [An Introduction to Fabry.pdf](#)

7.4.3 Long-slit Spectroscopy

Long-slit spectroscopy is the most commonly-used mode for RSS. The choice of slit

widths is driven by considerations of resolution and throughput. A variety of slits is available to cover the range of atmospheric seeing conditions expected at the site. The RSS slitmask magazine has room for ten, tilted longslits. These allow for the SALT Imaging Camera (SALTICAM) to be used as a slit-viewing camera. Currently available slits are specified in Table 9.

#	Slit	Size
1	0.6	0.60"x8'
2	1.0	1.00"x8'
3	1.25	1.25"x8'
4	1.5	1.50"x8'
5	2.0	2.00"x8'
6	3.0	3.00"x8'
7	4.0	4.00"x8'

Table 9: Available long-slits for RSS

All available gratings are described in Section 7.2. All available order-blocking filters are described in Section 7.3.

Non-sidereal target spectra

Some commissioning data has been taken for long-slit spectra of non-sidereal targets. Tracking at the object rates is not commissioned. However, observations of bright targets whose motion is aligned along a wide slit (2" or greater) will be accepted. It is the responsibility of the PI to determine the correct PA to keep the target in the slit and to ensure that the target is bright enough to appear in the slit view images (so that the SA and SO can push it back into the slit if it moves out).

7.4.4 Multi-object Spectroscopy

RSS has multi-object spectroscopy (MOS) capability. Slits are laser-cut on carbon-fibre masks in Cape Town. The instrument can hold 30 MOS masks in a magazine at any given time, and the rest of the fabricated masks also reside at the telescope.

The masks are manufactured following user specifications through a java-based RSS Slit-Mask Tool (RSMT), as well as a Python-based tool especially useful for optimising slit selections from large catalogs. These tools are fully functional and are downloadable from the SALT proposal tools webpages:

<http://astronomers.salt.ac.za/simulators-and-other-tools/>

No SALT pre-imaging is required for the mask preparation provided FITS files of the field containing astrometric solutions accurate enough for the PIs science goal are available. **We stress that high-quality astrometric solutions in the PIs images are absolutely crucial for successful MOS observations.** Pre-imaging can naturally be obtained with SALTICAM as well; however, these require their own Blocks which have to be observed well in advance of the MOS observations. Pre-existing astrometric files are strongly preferred and the reference stars for alignment and the science slits themselves must come from the same WCS source. MOS masks use 3-7 5"x5" holes for reference stars and alignment is done with feedback from through-slit images. Another important aspect to remember in the Phase 2 for MOS observations is the restricted Declination-dependent availability of field orientation; a document describing this can be found [here](#).

One specific characteristic of VPH gratings used on RSS to keep in mind is that the wavelength dependence of the efficiency, as well as the simultaneous wavelength coverage for a given grating setup depends on the input angle to the grating. In MOS, the light entering through off-axis (in the dispersion direction) slits will hit the grating at different angles. Thus, the efficiency for the off-axis objects will be different than for the on-axis objects. This will in general not be symmetric either. Figure 10 illustrates this, and MOS users should consult the VPH grating simulator at <http://www.sal.wisc.edu/PFIS/docs/rss-vis/ebb/pfis/observer/specsim.html> for details.

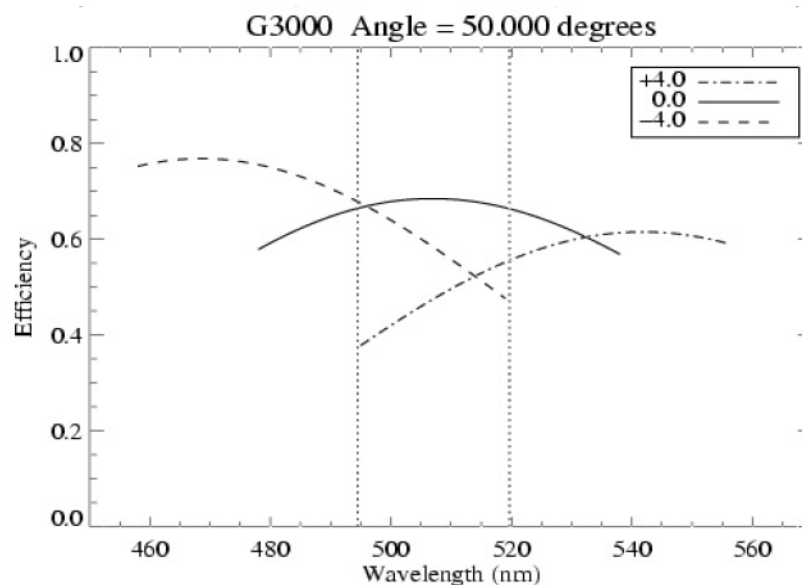


Figure 10. Example of the effect of blaze-angle on wavelength range and efficiency in MOS mode. Shown are the extreme cases of having an object at the edges of the RSS field-of-view, $\pm 4'$ off-axis.

While MOS commissioning as a whole is completed and MOS projects are regularly observed, some telescope design features are placing restrictions on optimal MOS performance. An issue with no easy solution is that field rotation is open-loop on SALT by design. There is typically a 0.05 degree drift in rotation during a 30 min track around the guide star, which would, at the edge of a field correspond to a spatial drift of 0.4". Experience has shown however that the rate is not constant, and can be more. **An exception are very Southerly tracks where the rotation is at its smallest, and re-alignment is not necessary until at least 1h.** For this reason we suggest the following:

- Slits narrower than 1.5" are not recommended.
- Programs which plan longer than 20 or 30 minute (sequences of) exposures should consider realigning the mask during the track (except in the South). Experience has shown that the re-alignment takes 5-7 minutes, and should be added to overheads if planned (in Phase-2 this can be explicitly taken into account).

Based on our first periods of MOS observations the three most frequent issues we have seen when executing submitted programs are 1) the tendency of PIs to underestimate the required exposure times for faint targets, 2) insufficient accuracy in the WCS of the reference stars, and 3) some PIs specifying too short slits (<10") which will make sky subtraction very difficult. A set of instructions for preparation of MOS Phase 2 material, including e.g. proper selection of reference stars, can be found from the MOS specific Phase 2 FAQ page at

<http://astronomers.salt.ac.za/mos/>

7.4.5 Polarimetry Imaging/Spectropolarimetry

All polarimetric modes are currently unavailable due to problems with the Wollaston beamsplitter mosaic. No polarimetry proposals will be accepted in the current proposal call.

7.4.6 High-speed Spectroscopy/Frame Transfer

This mode of operation ensures moderate time resolution (a few sec) and no dead time.

In Frame Transfer mode a mask covers the lower half the detector (all three chips). At the end of each exposure, the image in the top half of the chip is rapidly (0.2 sec) shifted to the lower half where it is readout while the next image in the top half accumulates during the next exposure, thereby ensuring no dead-time.

A list of the minimum exposure times for frame transfer in each binning can be seen in the third column of Table 10.

Frame Transfer spectroscopy is only currently available with the 1.5" slit, but please contact the SALT team should you require a different width.

Pre-binning	Slot Mode (sec)	Frame Transfer (sec)
1x1	0.70	20.0
2x2	0.30	8.4
3x3	0.20	4.7
4x4	0.15	2.0
5x5	N/A	2.6
6x6	0.08	2.2
7x7	N/A	1.9
8x8	0.07	1.7
9x9	0.05	1.6

Table 10: Minimum exposure times for Frame Transfer and Slot Mode for RSS.

7.5 Sensitivity

All RSS sensitivity calculations for planning observations should be done with the newest version of the RSS Simulator. PIs are warned that the RSS throughput below 400 nm is not nearly as good as expected originally. See Section 4.3 and Figure 8. for more information. **All current information on both the telescope and instrument throughput based on recent measurements is incorporated into the RSS Simulator.**

However, we have noticed through experience that *PIs often underestimate the required exposure times*, especially with fainter targets. Please be conservative when selecting the conditions for the simulation, and remember the IQ and seeing definitions (see Section 3.2.2) and that seeing and image quality (which is rarely perfect, as the simulation assumes) has a large effect on the S/N of targets fainter than sky brightness. In addition, be sure you understand different definitions of S/N, per pixel or per resolution element, and what these mean for your science.

We note also that it is possible that the sky background levels assumed in the RSS Simulator are underestimated by some factor between 1 and 2. If true, faint observations would naturally be affected. An investigation is underway to the magnitude of the effect (if there), and technical staff are preparing better baffling to stop stray light arriving to the detector. Early results indicate there is extra straylight especially with settings using high camera articulation angles. The intrinsic night sky brightness values assumed in the Simulator have been confirmed to reflect the Sutherland sky. Users will be informed as soon as the results are known, and any quantifiable results will be taken into account in future Simulator.

As a guideline, approximate magnitude limits at a mid-range wavelength for each grating are tabulated in Table 11. *The limits have been calculated for 30-min exposures using the 1.5" slit, with 1.3" seeing at Zenith, in dark conditions, for an A0V type star (point-source).* The numbers are applicable to long-slit and MOS observations. The magnitude limit here corresponds to signal-to-noise ratio of 5 *per pixel* in 2x2 binning over a 2 x FWHM aperture spectral extraction at the tabulated wavelength. As a crude rule of thumb for limiting magnitudes in good conditions, verified by actual observations, V=23 magnitude point sources can produce “measurable flux” in ~30 minute exposures with the PG900 grating and V=21 magnitude point sources with the PG3000 grating in blue settings.

We also draw to the attention of RSS users that the current RSS Simulator has inaccuracies up to ~2 nm in its wavelength range predictions to be noted when assessing the locations of the CCD gaps and edges.

Grating	Central λ (nm)	Resolution ($\lambda/\delta\lambda$)	Mag Limit (V)
PG0300	620	350	21.4
PG0900	605	1065	21.4
PG1300	665	1800	21.0
PG1800	677	2890	20.5
PG2300	566	3220	20.6
PG3000	434	3215	20.5

Table 11: Guideline RSS sensitivities in the middle of the ranges of the gratings. See Figure 6 for available ranges. The RSS Simulator tool should be used for more detailed calculations.

7.6 Guiding

The RSS auto-guider is routinely used for almost all RSS observations. Unfortunately,

its sensitivity is limited to rather bright guide stars. The practical limit is $V \sim 16$ mag with 16.5 mag possible in good seeing. This is usually not a problem for long-slit work, but can be an issue for MOS and Fabry-Perot where the available field for selecting a guide star may be much more restricted.

The nominal closed-loop tracking performance with a bright guide star is about 0.2" RMS. With fainter guide stars and longer integrations this can degrade to 0.4" RMS. Work is ongoing to improve this and to improve the sensitivity of the guide camera.

The RSS autoguider focus functionality was not successful and is no longer available. Work is ongoing for alternative solutions.

In principle, it should also be possible to use SALTICAM as a guide camera in conjunction with the pellicle (software guiding). The pellicle degrades throughput to RSS by ~5-7%, but this mode provides the ability to correct for drifts in field rotation, making the throughput loss potentially worthwhile. However, since the current pellicle also degrades the SALTICAM image quality significantly, guiding this way has not yet been successful. Plans are afoot for a new glass pellicle, but this is not expected to be available for 2014-2 semester.

7.7 Blind Offsets/Dithering/Nodding

Object fainter than approximately 21 mag in dark time, and 18 mag bright time may not be visible in the several second long acquisition images to be put on the slit. The exact limit depends greatly on seeing at the time of observation as well as on the diffuseness of the target - the number above relate to point sources in typical 1.5" to 1.8" seeing. To put fainter targets on the slit, other methods are needed.

Our positional accuracy and repeatability is currently 0.3 to 0.5" RMS while guiding, measured by performing offsets of sizes varying from 0.5" to 30" and returning to the original position. This accuracy may or may not be sufficient for blind offsetting depending on the science application. If it is enough, e.g. for targeting more diffuse sources, and/or when using wide slits, blind offsetting is operationally feasible and may be requested in an *ad hoc* manner by discussing it with the liaison astronomer. In most faint objects cases, however, we recommend providing a brighter alignment object and a PA that will ensure placement of the fainter object in the slit. The PA positioning accuracy is at least 0.5 deg, probably better, so finding a star of $V=15-20$ mag range at 60" distance would ensure the positioning of the slit with <0.5 " accuracy. It is safer to use slit widths of 1.5" or more, and to use alignment stars as close as possible.

All of the comments and caveats about SALTICAM dithering that are discussed in Section 6.5 apply to RSS as well. The accuracy of the dithering is, again, limited currently to 0.5" RMS. For some purposes (e.g. Fabry-Perot), this is perfectly fine. For

others (e.g. dithering blindly between different slit positions), it may not be. However, since in most cases an object will be visible on the slit-viewer, the observer just would re-check alignment before re-starting exposures (60 sec overhead is defined for dithering along the slit, which includes the move and tweak of position if required).

Nod-and-shuffle mode is not offered during 2014-2 due to it not being commissioned yet.

7.8 Calibrations

7.8.1 Features of RSS Calibrations

The RSS calibration plan (see section 7.8.2) is based on the SALT telescope specifications and on current experience. We would like to point out the following items:

- SALT is a telescope with a variable pupil so that the illuminating beam changes continuously during the observations. This makes it impossible to perform absolute flux calibration even using spectrophotometric or photometric standards.
- Our current experience shows that biases are only useful for RSS Faint/Slow mode. Bias for this mode are now taken as part of the default calibration process. A report discussing these biases is available at: https://sciencewiki.salt.ac.za/index.php/A._Schroeder_RSS_Bias_analysis
- **Imaging Mode:** Everything described in Section 6.7.2 about SALTICAM flat-fielding also applies to RSS imaging.
- **Long-slit Mode:**
 - Unless reference spectra (arcs) are obtained immediately before, after, or between science observations, wavelength calibration solutions may shift up to 10-14 unbinned pixels: 0.5-0.7 nm for grating PG0900 and 0.1-0.2 nm for PG3000: http://wiki.salt.ac.za/images_wiki.salt.ac.za/3/31/RSS_stability.pdf
 - For reference spectra we guarantee that the RMS uncertainty of 2D wavelength solutions will be **at most** $\frac{1}{2}$ of an unbinned pixel for most of the spectral setups: 0.025 nm for PG0900 and 0.008 nm for PG3000.
 - Due to flexures of the spectrograph, spectra can have trends in their wavelength solutions of up to 1 unbinned pixel over the course of a track.
 - Each slit has some variations in throughput along the slit due to roughness in the slit edges. These variations are up to 10% row-to-row and can shift significantly due to spectrograph flexure and lack of mechanical repeatability. To correct for this effect, spectral flats must be obtained immediately before or (preferably) after science frames.
 - Spectral pixel-to-pixel variations are also corrected using spectral flats. These corrections can decrease the background RMS for data up to 5%. At the same time “lazy pixels” can be corrected for up to 95% of their

difference in sensitivity.

- The map of spectral pixel-to-pixel variations is roughly constant with maximum of 10-20% variation over a week's time.
- Fringing correction: Beyond approximately 7500 Å there is significant **fringing** present on the spectral frames, and spectral flats (calibration screen flat fields) *taken together* with the science frames *are essential for all target types* in this case to reduce for this effect. In addition, for both sky and fringing removal for fainter and/or extended targets in these reddest settings it is also helpful to dither along the slit between the (two or more) science frames. The dither step must be larger than the extent of the target. A report on the findings and suggestions is available at https://sciencewiki.salt.ac.za/images_sciencewiki.salt.ac.za/1/12/SALT_RSS_fringing.pdf
- **MOS mode:** MOS calibrations **are equivalent** to long-slit calibrations. Arcs and flats will be taken through the PI-specified mask. However, the spectrophotometric standard will be taken with a 4" long-slit using otherwise the same RSS configuration, hence directly applicable only to those slitlets that happen to lie on-axis.
- **Fabry-Perot mode:** Ring calibration images using appropriate arc lamps are taken both before and after science data to define the wavelength calibration. The first ring calibration is used to calibrate the control software so that the etalon is accurately configured to the correct wavelengths. Subsequent ring images are used later to measure the wavelength calibration and its drift over time. *However, it has turned out that the resultant wavelength from the calibration system ring has unexplained offsets relative to the solution from sky emission lines, of the order of 1-2 Å (though the relative wavelengths within the scans are fine).* It is hence recommended that PIs, if at all possible, will use sky lines to wavelength calibrate their data cubes. The calibration system rings will be taken by default nevertheless.

7.8.2 Current RSS Calibration Plan

All calibrations should be requested by the relevant check-boxes in the Phase-2 PIPT. For overhead estimations without using the PIPT Table 12 in Section 10. can be used as well.

The calibration plan (see Section 5.1 for definitions) for RSS for the upcoming semester is:

- No **DC** calibrations will be done
- No **LC** calibrations will be done
- **UCC** calibrations will be done by PI request and the PI will be charged accordingly. These include:

- **Long-slit mode:**
 - i. Observations of any reference arc spectra **before / in between / after** science observations. For each reference arc spectrum the PI will be charged at least 120 sec because of the time it takes to configure the calibration system and the integration time required to obtain a good arc spectrum (often 60 sec). For increased efficiency, we recommend the arc observation to occur **after** the science if only one set is needed. Arcs are highly recommended to be taken for every Block.
 - ii. Observations of 5 spectral flats **before / in between / after** science observations. For each set of 5 spectral flats the PI will be charged approximately 120 sec, which includes the setup, integrations and readouts. We recommend spectral flats be taken **after** science for efficiency. For clarity, we ask that the PI clearly mentions in both phase-1 and phase-2 **whether or not** flats are needed.
- **UNC** calibrations can be done by PI request:
- **Long-slit mode:**
 - i. Observations of one spectrophotometric standard star (1 exposure) per detector and spectrograph setup. These observations will be taken with the widest available long-slit (normally 4"). The star will be placed in the middle of the slit. These data will be acquired during the *next available* twilight. Note that arcs and flats are not normally taken for spectrophotometric standards (the sets coming with the science exposures should be sufficient). For clarity, we ask that the PI clearly mentions in both phase-1 and phase-2 **whether or not** spectrophotometric standards are needed for the science. Finally, note that if a specific standard star needs to be observed, or the PI wants arcs/flats with the star, these are charged.
 - ii. Observations of one Lick standard star (1 exposure) per detector and spectrograph setup. The star will be placed in the middle of the slit. These data will be acquired during the **next available twilight**. See comments above. If the PI requires a specific spectral type, this must be clearly indicated.
 - iii. 5 spectral (lamp) flats per detector and spectrograph setup taken during the day or twilight. These can be requested **instead** of the charged UCC flats taken during the night time after the science frames. However, we **do NOT recommend the use of these UNC flats except for pixel-to-pixel corrections**. Because the pixel-to-pixel variation is stable, we will take such flats only once

per semester for a given setup. The illumination and, especially, the variations due to slit non-uniformity **ARE NOT** repeatable.

- iv. 3-5 twilight spectral flats followed by an arc taken with the same slit width and setup as the science data will be taken upon request during the **next available twilight**. However, since these observations are very time-consuming the request needs a prior approval from the liaison astronomer.

- **Imaging mode:**

- i. 5 calibration screen flats per detector and camera setup taken during twilight or day.
- ii. 11 biases per detector setup.

Again, we do not recommend these and have not found them to be effective for calibrations.

- Any additional calibrations can be done upon PI request and PIs will be charged accordingly.

8. HRS

The SALT HRS is a dual-beam (370-555 nm and 555-890 nm) fibre-fed, white-pupil, échelle spectrograph, employing VPH gratings as cross dispersers. The cameras are all-refractive. The concept is for SALT HRS to be an efficient single-object spectrograph using pairs of large (350 μm to 500 μm ; 1.6-2.2 arcsec) diameter optical fibers, one for source (star) and one for background (sky). Some of these feed image slicers before injection into the spectrograph, which will deliver resolving powers of $R \sim 16,000$ (unsliced 500 μm fibres), $\sim 37,000$ (sliced 500 μm fibres), and $\sim 67,000$ (sliced 350 μm fibres). A single 2k x 4k CCD is sufficient to capture all the blue orders, while a 4k x 4k detector, using a fringe-suppressing deep-depletion CCD, is used for the red camera. Complete free spectral ranges are covered by both the blue and red arms.

HRS construction began at Durham University's Centre for Advanced Instrumentation in late-2007. Installation and integration on site at SALT was carried out during September 2013 with first light achieved on 28th September 2013 and science commissioning following. An Expression of Interest call was released on 1st July 2013 inviting submission of HRS science commissioning proposals. These programs are mostly completed and have been undertaken on a shared-risk basis (and not be charged to partners allocations).

For the 2014-2 Period HRS proposals are submitted as normal proposals.

8.1 Operational Modes

As previously mentioned, SALT HRS offers four different operational modes, which vary in spectral resolution at the expense of instrument throughput. Table 12 summarizes the four modes along with their options.

Parameter	High Resolution Mode	Medium Resolution Mode	Low Resolution Mode	High Stability Mode
Fibre Diameter (arcsec)	1.56	2.23	2.23	1.56
Slit width (arcsecs)	0.355	0.710	1.673	0.355
Image Slicers	3 slices	3 slices	No	3 slices
Blue arm resolution	64400	43000	15000	65000
Red arm resolution	69200	40000	14000	65000
Blue arm transmission (total %) at 460nm*	7	7	12	4
Red arm transmission (total %) at 625nm*	12	11	19	6
Fibre mode scrambling	No	No	No	Yes, permanent
Nod and shuffle	No	No	Optional	No
Iodine cell	No	No	No	Optional**
Simultaneous ThAr**	No	No	No	Optional**
Total photon count***	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 12: Summary of HRS mode characteristics and efficiency predictions.

* These efficiency values represent the as-measured ‘end-to-end’ throughput for the spectrograph as a whole, including the optical fibre feed.

** Note that the Iodine cell and simultaneous ThAr feed cannot be used simultaneously.

*** From exposure meter (unless using the optional internal ThAr lamp in simultaneous use in the high stability mode).

8.1.1 Low Resolution Mode (with optional Nod-and-Shuffle)

The lowest resolving-power, $R = 15000$ configuration should be seen as a specialist mode. This configuration offers the same fibre input diameter as the $R = 40000$ mode (500 μm) but with two beneficial differences: nominally $1.4\times$ higher throughput because the fibre output is not image-sliced (hence the coarser resolution), and the opportunity to use nod-and-shuffle for improved sky subtraction. The nod-and-shuffle operation samples two different sky fields on either side of the target, for half of the total exposure time in each case. It ensures that object and sky spectra can be extracted from the same pixels on the CCD. In addition, the starlight falls on two different regions of the CCD (corresponding to the two fibre positions) and hence benefits from a $\sqrt{2}$ reduction in the impact of residual flat-field noise, but without an increase in read-noise.

This improvement in sky sampling and reduction in flat-field residuals will benefit observations of the faintest targets requiring the lowest resolving power. Examples where the lowest resolving power may be tolerable and where the improved background sampling might be beneficial include spectroscopy of diffuse interstellar bands against lines of sight to distant stars or quasars, and molecular band analyses of stars in Local Group galaxies.

8.1.2 Medium Resolution Mode

The $R = 40000$ mode is expected to be the most commonly used SALT HRS mode. It has adequately high resolving power for many projects but with a larger fibre diameter and larger throughput than the $R = 65000$ mode. Studies of objects whose intrinsic line widths are broader than two resolution elements of the $R = 65000$ mode, such as rotating stars (e.g. most O and B stars), stars in which the Balmer line strength measurements are the principal aims, and studies of molecular bands at medium resolution are likely to benefit from the resolving power versus throughput trade-off available in this mode.

8.1.3. High Resolution Mode

The $R = 65000$ mode is likely to be selected only by those projects for which the lower throughput compared to the $R = 40000$ mode is more than offset by the greater resolving power. One such category of observations will be studies of line profiles in investigations of stellar atmosphere dynamics, resolving closely spaced lines, or the study of absorbing structures in the interstellar or intergalactic medium at the highest velocity resolution. Studies that benefit from fine sampling of the stellar line profiles, such as the most precise radial velocity work, will also utilise this resolving power. Recall, however, that the wavelength stability of the instrument as a whole will be much higher than in traditional non-vacuum spectrographs, and astronomers may find they

can achieve adequate velocity accuracy even at $R = 40000$ because of the improved systematics compared to other spectrographs.

8.1.4 High Stability Mode

The high stability mode is optimised for precision radial velocity measurements and will be implemented at $R = 65000$, because of the importance of adequately sampling the line profiles in order to achieve sub-resolution-element accuracy. (An error of 0.5 ms^{-1} corresponds to 10^{-4} of a resolution element!). The light path includes a permanent 'double scrambler' to improve the radial scrambling of the fibres and reduce the spectral shifts due to the star moving on the input face of the fibre. In this mode it is also possible to place an iodine cell into the beam (both channels) to provide a superimposed set of wavelength reference lines in the 500-620 nm range, or to illuminate the second (sky) fibre with an internal Th-Ar calibration source to obtain a simultaneous wavelength calibration. The efficiency of this mode is therefore expected to be ~50% - 70% of the normal high resolution mode and would normally only be used where this level of wavelength stability is essential. It should be noted that the iodine cell has yet not been fully characterised (i.e. no Fourier Transform Spectrometer spectra available, only the commonly available generic iodine atlases). It should also be noted that the simultaneous ThAr and iodine cells may not be used together.

8.2 Calibration

Wavelength calibration for the first three modes will be undertaken using the SALT Calibration System and consist of a set of Th-Ar hollow-cathode lamp spectra obtained through both object and sky fibres. These calibrations will normally be taken during the day. Spectrophotometric and RV standard stars will normally be observed during twilight (at no cost), although they can be requested (as indeed can other standards or calibrators) at other times during the night, which will be charged for. Note that due to availability or weather conditions, twilight standards may not be observed on the same night as science data. Unfortunately, given efficiency limitations in the current incarnation of the SALT Calibration System, it will not be possible to produce night time arc spectra (e.g. immediately preceding or following science exposures), as the necessary exposure times would be prohibitively long. This should not be seen as a major disadvantage given the stability of the instrument. Daytime calibrations should be perfectly applicable in most cases. In the case of high-stability mode operation, simultaneous ThAr spectra may be obtained in the order of 10 seconds, with a 30 seconds overhead for instrument configuration as such.

SALT HRS is equipped with an exposure meter, which is available for use in all four operational modes (with the exception of the high stability mode when the simultaneous internal ThAr lamp is in use). Time-indexed photon counting data should therefore be

available, as well as flux-weighted mid-points for the exposures.

8.3 Performance Prediction

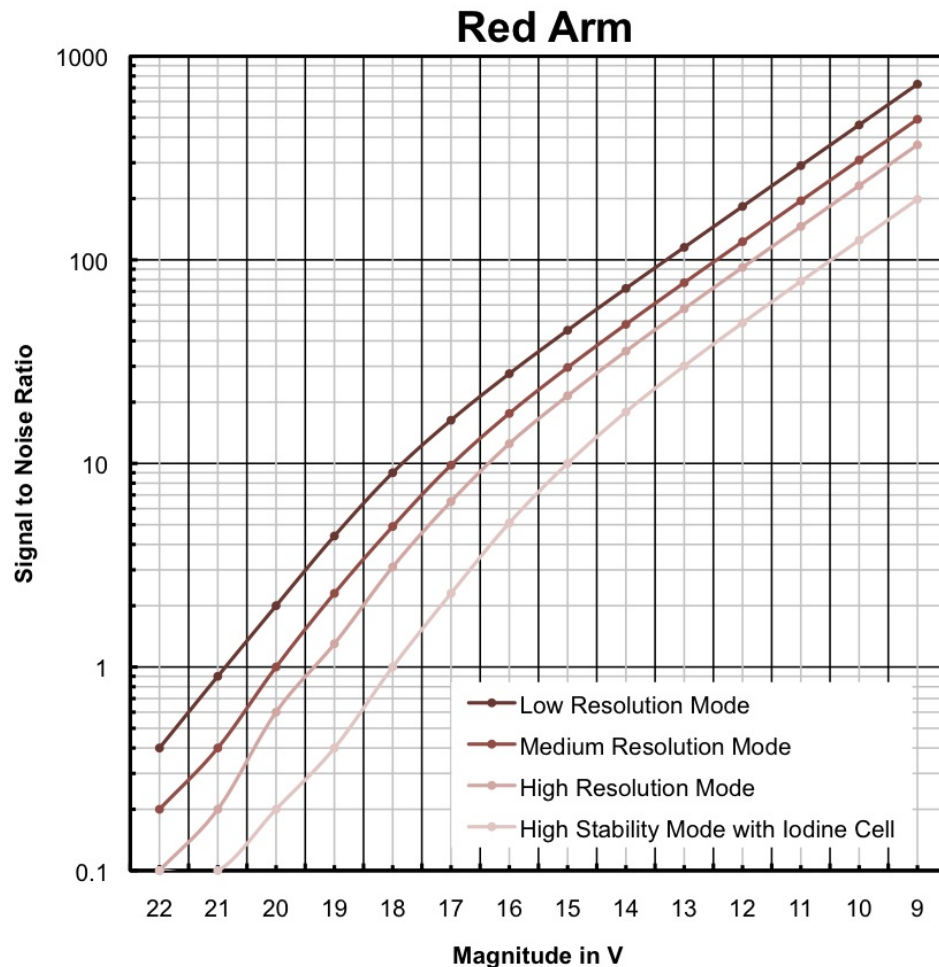


Figure 11. The expected signal to noise ratio (S/N) of SALT HRS as a function of stellar visual magnitude (m_V) using the red instrument arm and a variety of operational modes. The calculations are for a wavelength of 725 nm and the low ($R \sim 14,000$), medium ($R \sim 40,000$) and high ($R \sim 65,000$) spectral resolving powers. A blackbody object with surface temperature of 5500K, 2 arcsec FWHM seeing at the fibre input, exposure time of 1800 sec and a telescope airmass of 1.3 are assumed. The sky brightness is calculated assuming the moon to be at first quarter. The S/N is for each extracted half-resolution element at the échelle blaze peak.

Figures 11 and 12 show the anticipated SNR ratio of SALT HRS as a function of stellar visual magnitude (m_V). Note the difference in performance of the four instrument modes due to variance in throughput. These values are currently based on predicted instrument efficiencies and are subject to change once on-sky performance is established. Users may simulate HRS observations using the simulator tool available at <http://astronomers.salt.ac.za/software/>.

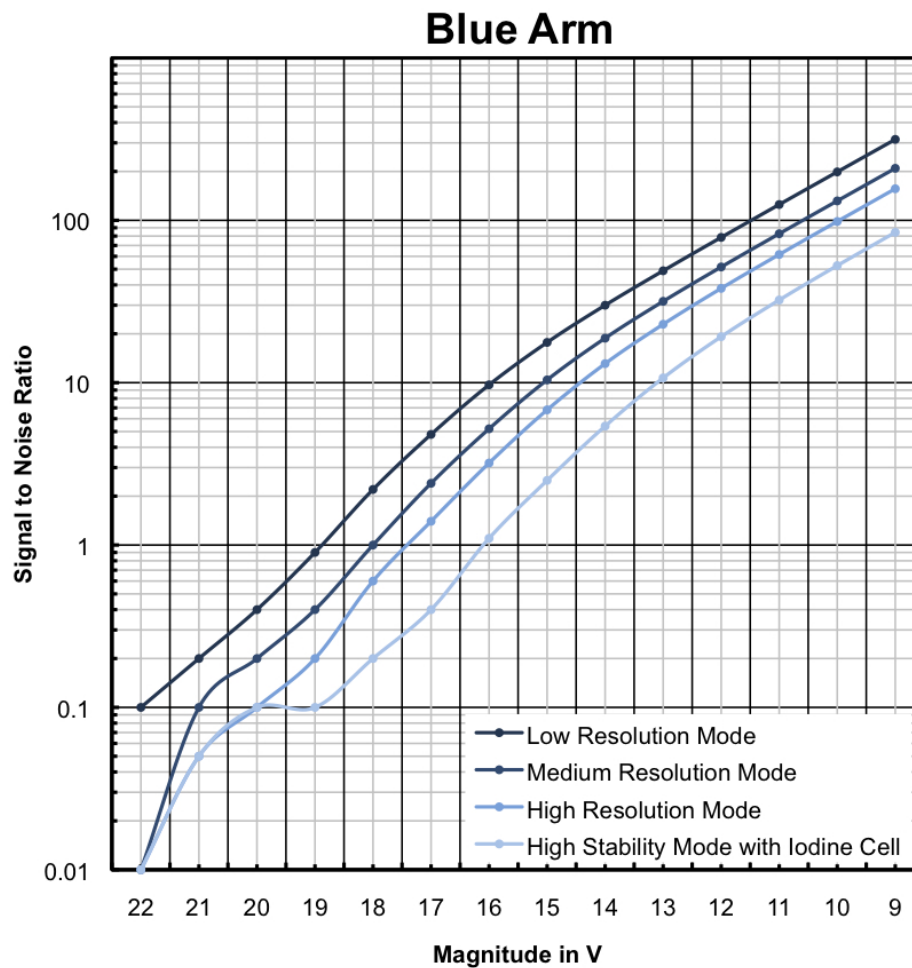


Figure 12. The expected signal to noise ratio (S/N) of SALT HRS as a function of stellar visual magnitude (m_v) using the blue instrument arm and a variety of operational modes. The calculations are for a wavelength of 460 nm and the low ($R \sim 14,000$), medium ($R \sim 40,000$) and high ($R \sim 65,000$) spectral resolving powers. A blackbody object with surface temperature of 5500K, 2 arcsec FWHM seeing at the fibre input, exposure time of 1800 sec and a telescope airmass of 1.3 are assumed. The sky brightness is calculated assuming the moon to be at first quarter. The S/N is for each extracted half-resolution element at the échelle blaze peak.

8.4 Spectral Format

Figures 13 and 14 illustrate the echellogram maps of the red and blue arm spectra as they appear on their 4k x 4k and 4k x 2k detectors respectively. The cross-over wavelength between the two arms is at 555 nm, with the blue arm covering 370-555 nm and the red detector covering 555-890 nm.

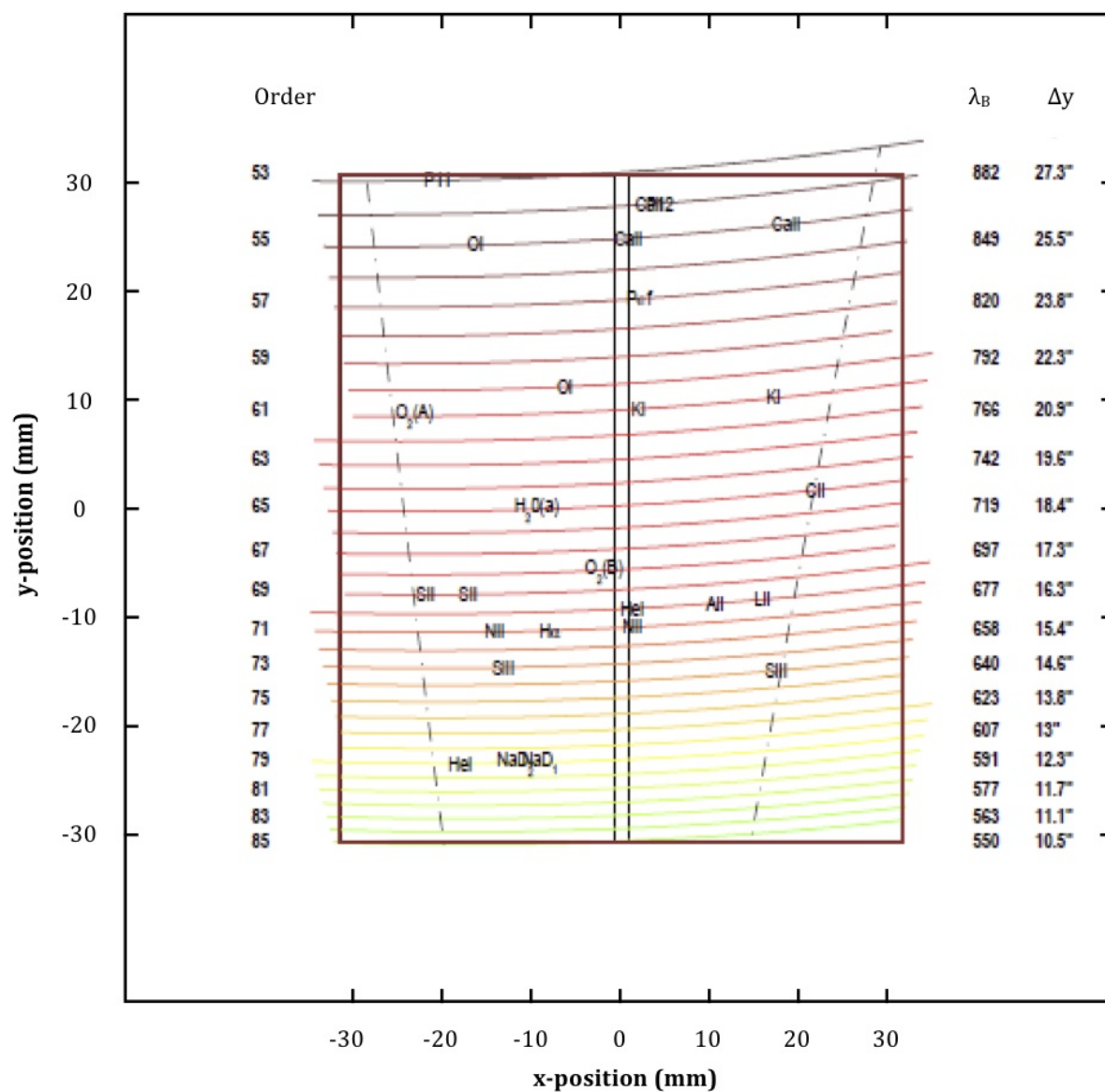


Figure 13. Wavelength coverage for the red arm of SALT HRS. Key spectral features are noted on each image, as are order numbers and the blaze wavelengths λ_B .

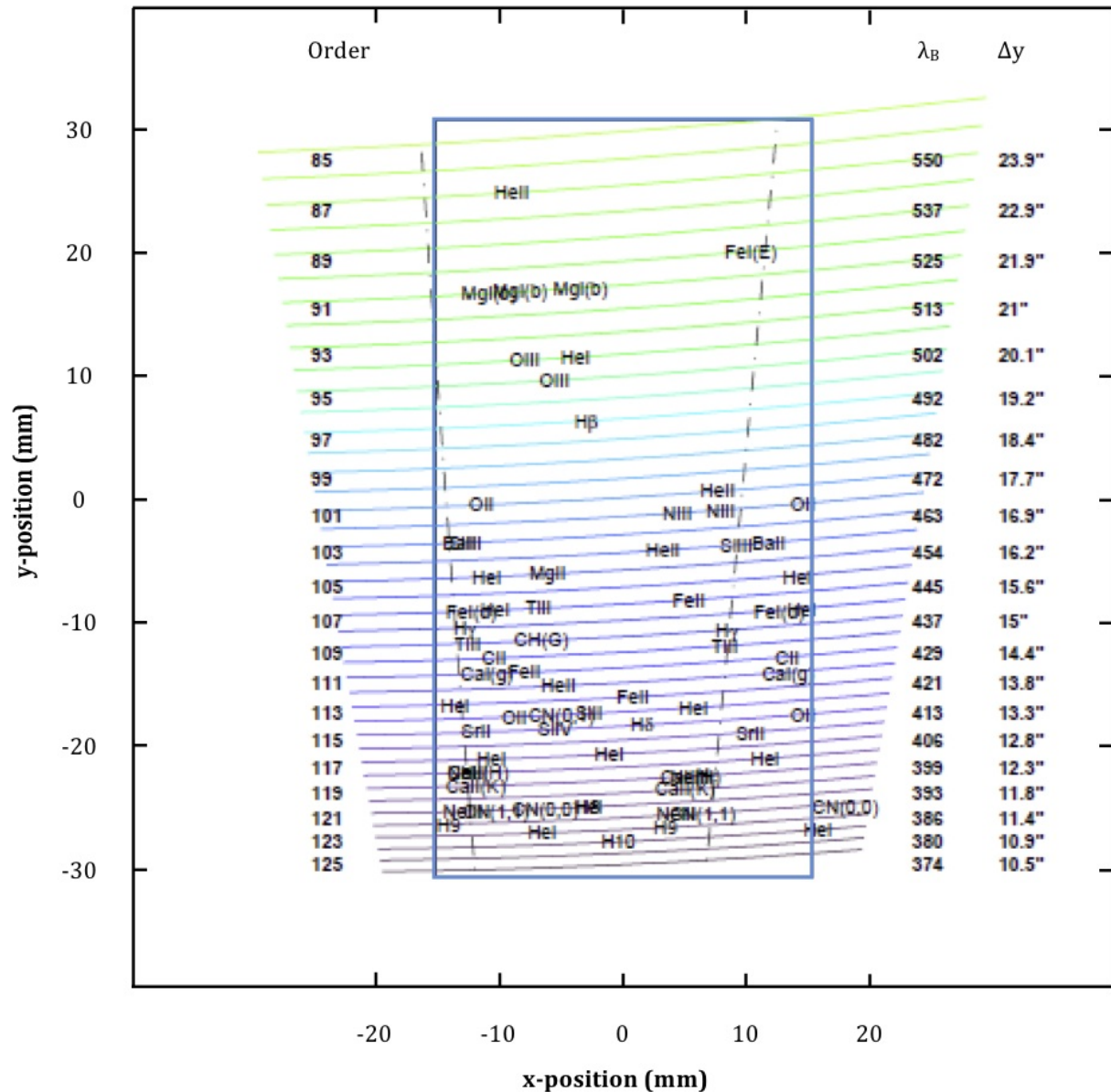


Figure 14. Wavelength coverage for the blue arm of SALT HRS. Key spectral features are noted on each image, as are order numbers and the blaze wavelengths λ_B .

8.5 Readout Modes:

HRS supports a variety of detector read-out modes, with users able to tailor read-out speed, binning and the number of read-out amplifiers to suit their needs. Modes and read-out speeds are summarized in Tables 14 and 15 below.

1000kHz and 400kHz read-out speeds are supported on both detectors. The former offers a shorter read-out time at the expense of marginally higher read-out noise. 1000kHz should offer acceptable read noise performance in the majority of circumstances (see Table 13 for values - averaged over all two/four read-out amplifiers for blue/red CCDs respectively).

	1000kHz	400kHz
Red	4.7e- RMS	3.6e- RMS
Blue	5.8e- RMS	4.2e- RMS

Table 13: HRS red and blue detector read-out noise with different read-out speeds.

CCD binning options are 1x1, 2x2, 3x3, 8x8 and 3x1 (binning in the spatial direction only). It is anticipated that 1x1 binning will be the standard in most cases, since binning will degrade spectral resolution in all but the low resolution mode (where a resolution element is multiple pixels in width). Despite no binning in the spectral direction, the 3x1 binning mode will still cause some resolution loss in all but the low-resolution mode, since it will smear the effect of line tilt across the order. The advantages of binning are reduced read-out times and reduced read-out noise, since fewer 'pixels' are read-out.

It is possible to read-out the detectors using single or multiple read-out amplifiers. For the 2k x 4k blue CCD, the options are one or two amplifiers. In the case of the larger 4k x 4k red CCD, the options are one or four read-out ports. Read-out speed scales with the number of amplifiers (so four amplifier read-out is four times faster than a single amplifier at the same speed and binning). Note that when using multiple read-out amplifiers, each area of the chip will have a different bias level and overscan region, which must be dealt with in data reduction.

Red	400kHz		1000kHz	
Binning	Single	Quadruple	Single	Quadruple
1x1	37s	10s	19s	5s
2x2	11s	3s	6s	2s
3x3	6s	<2s	4s	<1s
3x1	13s	4s	7s	2s

Table 14: HRS red detector read-out times (seconds) with different binning and read-out amplifier configurations.

Blue	400kHz		1000kHz	
-------------	---------------	--	----------------	--

Binning	Single	Double	Single	Double
1x1	23s	12s	10s	5s
2x2	8s	4s	5s	3s
3x3	5s	3s	3s	2s
3x1	8s	5s	4s	2s

Table 15: HRS blue detector read-out times (seconds) with different binning and read-out amplifier configurations.

8.6 Caveats and Recommended Readout Modes:

As mentioned previously, the current SALT calibration system is extremely inefficient. HRS has been operating thus far with a default read-out mode as follows:

Red CCD: Single (1 of 4) amplifier, 1000kHz read-out speed, 1x1 binning (19s read-out time)

Blue CCD: Multiple (2 of 2) amplifiers, 400kHz read-out speed, 1x1 binning (12s read-out time)

SALT therefore has an existing archive of suitable calibration frames (bias frames, QTH flat frames, ThAr arc frames, sky flats) in the aforementioned read-out modes only. Moreover, this is the only mode in which it is feasible to continue producing a regular body of calibration frames.

Users are strongly advised to use this recommended detector configuration for HRS proposals in the next semester, until a revised SALT calibration systems makes a wider range or custom set of calibrations operationally realistic. Otherwise there is a significant risk of missing appropriate calibration files completely.

Although an 8x8 binning option is now available for HRS, it has been enabled in software following the successful integration and commissioning of the instrument. At the time of writing, the various gains in 8x8 mode for each CCD amplifier have not been empirically determined. For this reason, in addition to that mentioned above, 8x8 binning should be avoided until proper detector characterisation can be achieved.

It is also noteworthy that HRS CCDs are read-out in series rather than in parallel, as parallel read-out can cause a small cross-talk signal between the detectors. The blue CCD is therefore read-out before read-out of the red CCD commences. Read-out times reflect the sum of the two read-outs. As an example, running 3 back-to-back iterations of 10s exposures using the previously recommended detector settings would

take:

$$3 \times (10s + 19s + 12s) = 123s$$

For additional details of HRS overheads please see section 10 of this document.

9. BVIT

The Berkeley Visible Image Tube camera (BVIT) is a visitor instrument built at the Space Science Laboratory of the University of California-Berkeley. It is a photon-counting camera with a ~ 1.3 -arcmin diameter field of view, capable of very high time resolution (millisec or microsec) photometry with a *B*, *V*, *R* or *H*-alpha filter. It can be used for objects with magnitudes ranging from *V*~12-20. BVIT is available for general use. The most accurate and up-to-date information about the instrument, as well as a count-rate estimator, can be found at: <http://bvit.ssl.berkeley.edu/>.

BVIT does not provide high-precision absolute photometry; however, by observing nearby standard stars, a flux intensity relative precision of $\sim 5\%$ can typically be obtained. Every detected photon is assigned a time of arrival and a (x,y) position on the detector, which allows an observer a high degree of post-acquisition data analysis flexibility.

At this time, we are not allowing the BVIT iris size to be altered. The field of view is thus fixed at ~ 1.31 arcmin in diameter. Note that the two constraints when using BVIT are the *global* and *local* count rates. The global rate (sum of all counts on the detector) cannot exceed 2MHz. The local counts from any single source cannot exceed 40kHz. If proposing, please carefully check the field and consider counts from **all** sources that will be exposed and not solely the target of interest.

A 900s overhead on BVIT data allows for acquisition from one of the larger field-of-view facility instruments (SALTICAM or RSS) as well as an acquisition and count rate check from BVIT.

10. Overheads

All SALT Phase-1 proposals *must* include the overhead times associated with the science observations in the proposed time. The most accurate way to estimate overheads is to use the PIPT tool to build actual Blocks to see how long their execution times are. While Block preparation is not required at Phase 1, the exercise is strongly encouraged to check how feasible the science observations are regarding track times

and Block limitations (see Section 2.3) when overheads are included. The main sources of overheads are summarised in Table 13 as well for PIs to get an idea of the involved times. PIs must be especially aware that in addition to pointing and acquisition related overheads, there may be calibration related overheads. The latter may or may not be charged for (see Sections on Calibration Plans, 6.7.2, 7.8.2 and 8.5/8.6), and may or may not affect the available time for science during a track time (e.g. arcs taken after an observation vs. arcs in-between observations).

Please note especially that the basic acquisition time including pointing, focusing, object acquisition, and guidance configuration is **900 sec for MOS** and **600 sec in all other instrument modes**.

The overheads for arcs depend strongly on the setup, and for blue and/or high resolution setups can take several minutes. You should check the PIPT for the overhead estimates.

Item	Time (sec)	Comments
SALTICAM		
Acquisition (all modes)	600	point, acquire, (guide)
Dither move	30	with ~0.5" accuracy
Filter change	11	
Readout, Full Frame, Slow	9.0, 21, 53	6x6, 2x2, 1x1
Readout, Full Frame, Fast	8, 14, 26	6x6, 2x2, 1x1
Readout: Frame Transfer	0	minimum exp.times apply
Readout: Slot Mode	0	minimum exp.times apply
RSS		
Imaging acquisition	600	point, acquire, guide, RSS config
Long-slit acquisition	600	point, acquire, guide, RSS config
FP acquisition	600	point, acquire, guide, RSS config
MOS acquisition	900	point, acquire, guide, RSS config
MOS realignment	360	re-acquisition, RSS config
Full RSS config change	240	
Grating angle change	15	

Filter change	45	
Slitmask change	40	
Articulation movement	71, 42, 142	$100^\circ \rightarrow 0^\circ$, $50^\circ \rightarrow 0^\circ$, $100^\circ \rightleftharpoons 0^\circ$
Nod along slit, blind offset	60 (spectroscopic dither), 30 (imaging dither)	with ~0.5" accuracy
Arc (blue and/or high-res)	check in PIPT	
Arc (red and/or low-res)	check in PIPT	
Spectral flat	180	5 frames, lamp change, cal.sys already inserted
Readout Full Frame, Slow	7, 18, 28, 51	4x4, 2x2, 1x2, 1x1
Readout Full Frame, Fast	6, 11, 14, 24	4x4, 2x2, 1x2, 1x1
Readout: Frame Transfer	0	minimum exp.times apply
Readout: Slot Mode	0	minimum exp.times apply
HRS		
Acquisition (all modes)	600	point, acquire, guide, configure HRS
Configuration change	45	e.g. high stability mode with simultaneous ThAr to HS mode with iodine cell
Readout Red Frame, Slow, Single Amplifier	6, 11, 13, 37	3x3, 2x2, 3x1, 1x1
Readout Red Frame, Fast, Single Amplifier	4, 6, 7, 19	3x3, 2x2, 3x1, 1x1
Readout Red Frame, Slow, Quadruple Amplifier	2, 3, 4, 10	3x3, 2x2, 3x1, 1x1
Readout Red Frame, Fast, Quadruple Amplifier	1, 2, 2, 5	3x3, 2x2, 3x1, 1x1
Readout Blue Frame, Slow, Single Amplifier	5, 8, 8, 23	3x3, 2x2, 3x1, 1x1
Readout Blue Frame, Fast, Single Amplifier	3, 4, 5, 10	3x3, 2x2, 3x1, 1x1
Readout Blue Frame, Slow,	3, 4, 5, 12	3x3, 2x2, 3x1, 1x1

Double Amplifier		
Readout Blue Frame, Fast, Double Amplifier	2, 2, 3, 5	3x3, 2x2, 3x1, 1x1
BVIT		
Acquisition (all modes)	900	point, acquire, configure

Table 16: SALTICAM, RSS, HRS, BVIT overhead estimates.
 *See section 8.6 for a fuller explanation of HRS read-out times

11. Policies

11.1 Proposal Types

There are five proposal types for this semester:

- Science
 - Regular observing proposals. They follow regular phase 1-phase 2 deadlines and procedures.
- Science - Long Term
 - Identical to regular science proposals but request (and obtain) observing time for more than one semester. See section 11.4 for more information.
- Partnership Proposal
 - Proposals from the consortium to answer an important scientific topic through a concentrated effort of SALT observations. See section 11.6 for more information.
- Director's Discretionary Time (DDT)
 - DDT proposals may be submitted at any point via the PIPT. See section 11.5 for more details. A total of 10h of DDT time is potentially available for 2014-1.
- Commissioning
 - These are proposals intending to test new instruments, instrument modes or specific characteristics of the telescope/instrumentation. These must be agreed upon with the SALT Science Director (David Buckley) prior to submission, or be submitted in response to a Call for Commissioning proposals.

All proposal types require a Phase 1 submission, but the details required depend on the type.

11.2 Proposal Priorities

An individual observing program will consist of a number of observations of different targets and will be assigned a set of priorities and Moon brightness by the relevant TAC(s). Each partner TAC will have the same breakdown in terms of the percentages

of different priorities, and all observations are charged in the same manner. The priorities just influence the likelihood of a given target being observed on a particular night or over several nights. For the upcoming semester, the available science time will be allocated to the different priorities such that 30% for P1 time, 40% for P2 time, and 30% for P3 time with a 1.5 over-subscription rate for P3. These are applicable to the science and science long term programs.

Priority 0

Highest rated Targets of Opportunity (ToO) programs or time critical observations. Once scheduled, and weather permitting, Priority 0 observations will have the highest chance of being observed at the time requested. Examples of such observations might include supernovae, GRBs, and rare periodic phenomena.

Any proposal can consist of time critical observations, but only ones allocated a P0 priority will in general be observed in preference to other priority classes.

Priority 1

Highest rated proposals, which, if scheduled, will have a high chance of being observed in a given night. Such targets will be the most scientifically compelling of all standard priority targets and completion of all P1 programs in a given semester is expected. We hope to achieve 100% completion of P1 proposals.

Priority 2

P2 programs are not as highly rated as P1 by the TACs, but are still considered to be compelling and will have a good chance (>90%) of being completed in a given semester.

Priority 3

P3 programs are lowest priority science as assigned by the TACs, but still worthy of consideration. P3 proposals are deliberately over-subscribed by a factor of 2 in order to always have a full queue, and so will have a 50% chance of being observed in a given semester. Because of the nature of such dynamic scheduling, the easiest P3 proposals are the ones that are likely to be observed in a given night. At best, it is expected that only 50% of P3 programs will be observed.

Priority 4

This is a priority class consisting of “filler” targets, to be done in marginal observing conditions (i.e. poor transparency or bad seeing), not strictly 10-m class science, but deemed to be useful in such degraded conditions. P4 programs *will not be charged*.

PIs should justify in the application (technical section) why their proposed programs should be considered P4 time (e.g. brightness, observing mode, allowable conditions). TACs will accept or reject the P4 proposals as they see fit. Accepted P4 programs are

not guaranteed to be completed in a given semester and observations of P4 programs will only ever be attempted if, at the duty SA's discretion, there are no other viable P0 - P3 programs that can be attempted.

11.3 Time Allocation

SALT proposals can only be submitted by astronomers who are members of a SALT consortium institution, or are collaborating with such astronomers. Time can be requested from different SALT partner TACs according to the nature of the collaboration and it is entirely up to the PI and Co-Is to decide what fractions are requested from each TAC. It should be noted, however, that some TACs may look with disfavour on proposals from other partner institutions which request the majority of time from them if the respective Co-Is are minor players in the collaboration.

11.4 Long-term Programs

Programs that are foreseen to extend over multiple semesters will need to be specified as such in the Phase 1 PIPT submission, and may be allocated time over multiple semesters. The relevant TAC may, however, require a progress report for the following semester(s). A form for supplying this report will be made available on the proposal's page in the Web Manager (<https://www.salt.ac.za/wm/>).

11.5 Director's Discretionary Time (DDT) Proposals

Programs wishing to apply for DDT can be submitted at any time, but they must abide by the following rules:

1. DDT proposals should be targeted for any compelling relatively short observations which have potential for an immediate high impact result, i.e. a paper.
2. DDT observations should ideally stand on their own, in terms of producing a compelling science result, rather than just being part of the longer term program (active or planned), though "proof-of-concept" pilot programs that inform larger regular proposals may be considered.
3. There should be good reasons for DDT observations to be done quickly, rather than being held over until the next proposal period (e.g. compelling ToO or opportunity of a quick high profile result).
4. DDT proposals should be submitted via the PIPT and will be assessed by the SALT Science Director who may consult with the SALT Science Committee (SSC) regarding acceptability.

5. All DDT observations with a SALT partner as PI or co-I become available to the entire SALT community **within 6 months** of them being taken. DDT observations from proposals with no SALT partner investigators become available to the entire SALT community **immediately**. In such a case, the SALT Science Director will inform members of the SALT Board and SSC by email within 1 week of the observations being taken.
6. Any DDT observations undertaken must be expeditiously analyzed and the results of the program written up in a short report sent to the Science Director **within 3 months** of obtaining the observations. This report will be made available to the SSC and all partners. For positive science results, it is expected that the observations will lead to a quick scientific publication.

11.6 Partnership Proposals for Key Science

Partnership Proposals are a trial program for proposals from the consortium to answer an important scientific topic through a concentrated effort of SALT observations. Up to 80 hours of P1 time per semester may be available for such observations. The proposals should attempt to leverage the abilities of the SALT consortium to maximize the scientific impact of the program.

Partnership Proposals should only propose for commissioned modes of instruments, which are presented in the current Call for Proposals document. There is no minimum time and the maximum time can be up to the total time available for Partnership Proposals. However, the proposal should include a strong justification for the total amount of time required. Science programs should be feasible. Programs with stringent conditions, poor target visibilities, or otherwise difficult observations will not be favored at this stage. However, proposals for any type of science will be considered as long as the proposal is of very high scientific merit.

Partnership Proposals for Key Science will be judged on the following criteria:

- Scientific merit, which is not limited to, but will include the overall importance of the science, the probability the observations will lead to rapid publications, the uniqueness of the project, and the overall impact of the project.
- Cross consortium collaboration
- Viability of the observations and efficient use of the telescope under a range of conditions.
- Probability of success of the proposals including sufficient resources for the program.
- Contributions to the consortium and wider community.

Time will be allocated to key projects by the (as yet to be formed) SALT Super TAC (SST). They will only allocate time to proposals of the highest scientific merit. Any time

available for this program which is not allocated will be returned to the partners for allocation under the normal process. All Partnership Proposals will be viewable by all SALT TACs and proposals not allocated time by the SST can still be allocated time under the normal method for proposals within each partner.

As the cost of the observations will be coming from the partners that contribute time, successful Partnership Proposals should be open to collaboration from anyone from those partners. Joining should be made possible even after the proposal is accepted, but collaboration decisions will ultimately rest on the Principle Investigator. The observations from Partnership Proposals will be immediately available to anyone from partners that contributed time, though the primary science case will be reserved for the Principle Investigator.

At this time, not all partners have committed time to this program. Please discuss with your SALT representative about their current status prior to submitting a proposal. Details regarding the SST formation and process will be communicated to the community before the submission deadline.

11.7 Time Charging

At the present time observing time is charged on the basis of completion of *requested* observing blocks as they appear in the PIPT and SALT Web Manager. It is anticipated that a more realistic time-keeping of *actual* observing time used will be implemented in the near future, but this is currently awaiting the implementation of the required software.

11.8 Phase 1 Policies

Details of the requirements for Phase 1 proposals are outlined in a separate document. Once TACs have approved proposals and allocated time according to priority class and Moon brightness, the Phase 2 proposals have to be completed adhering to these allocations. In addition, targets (mandatory or optional) cannot be changed between Phase 1 and Phase 2 unless agreed to by the relevant TACs.

11.9 Phase 1 late submission Policy

1. In general, no Phase-1 proposals will be accepted after the deadline specified in the Call for Proposals.
2. If submission is prevented by technical issues (eg, problems with PIPT, network, etc), the PI should email a zipped version (.zip) of the proposal to SALT Astro Ops before the deadline, in which case this will be counted as a valid submission. SALT Astro Ops may, at their discretion, accept

late submissions caused by technical difficulties at the receiving end.

3. All other late submissions will be flagged and forwarded to the relevant TAC(s). The PI will be requested to submit an appeal to the TAC(s) outlining the reasons for late submission. Acceptance of such proposals will be at the sole discretion of the relevant TAC(s).

Guidelines for the TAC regarding late submissions:

Late submissions that show no evidence of an attempt to submit or to make contact with Astro Ops before the deadline should be rejected, though the TAC may decide to accept the proposal following consideration of an appeal from the PI.

In any case, acceptance or rejection should be decided by the TAC(s) and communicated to SALT Astro Ops within 3 working days following the original deadline, after which no further proposals will be added to the database.

11.10 Phase 2 Policies

For a Phase 2 proposal, the PIPT will ensure that:

- It does not require more observing time than allocated by the TAC
- It does not contain any observation blocks with sky conditions *tighter* than those requested during Phase 1 and approved by the TACs. Conditions may be relaxed, however.

When an imported proposal exists on the user's computer already, the version on the computer will be replaced with the imported one. Naturally, the user shall be warned beforehand.

Submission of Phase 2 proposals should be done at the earliest opportunity following confirmation of proposal acceptance by the TAC, and ***must be done by the stipulated deadline***. This is crucial for planning of semester observations. ToO programs that do not yet have targets available should submit dummy block(s) so their configurations can be reviewed. For normal proposals, all targets must be submitted at the deadline, but updates may be supplied throughout the semester if required.

All accepted SALT proposals will be assigned a Liaison SALT Astronomer (LSA) who will be the main point of contact between the PI and SALT Ast Ops. Communications regarding the completion of the Phase 2 proposal, the status of the proposal and issues regarding the observations and data should be communicated with the LSA in the first instance (please refer to Section 11.7).

11.11 Communications with SALT Astronomy Operations

All communications with SALT Ast Ops should be via email (or telephonically in urgent cases, like ToO alerts) primarily to the SALT Help email address (sa@salt.ac.za). ***In all cases relating to existing proposals it is imperative that the assigned proposal code is included in the subject of the email.*** This will ensure that all Ast Ops staff are aware of a request or query even if the particular Liaison SA is unavailable.

11.12 ToO Alerts

For activation of ToO programs, PIs should communicate their request to salthelp@salt.ac.za. For short notice or urgent real-time alerts, the SALT control room telephone number (+27 23 5711356) can be used to contact the duty SA directly.

11.13 Data Distribution

The PI has two options for data distributions: Normal and Fast. All data will be made available at <ftp://saltdata.salt.ac.za/> and are accessible by the contact-PI logging onto that site with their Web Manager username and password.

For “Normal” data distribution, the PI will receive an email when the data has passed through the pipeline in Cape Town. This will typically be within 24 hours of the observations, but may be up to one week later. The PI will receive the raw data, processed data, and documentation including the night log. Information about the current status of the processed data can be found at:

https://wiki.salt.ac.za/index.php/SALT_Data_Quality

The data will only be guaranteed to be on the ftp site for two weeks. All data should have been downloaded by that time, but if necessary, the PI can have their data posted to their ftp site via their proposal page on the webmanager.

For “Fast” data distribution, the raw data will be made immediately available along with any quicklook product. Once the first observation has been taken for the proposal during a night, the contact-PI will be notified that observations are being made for their proposal. Due to limits on bandwidth and data processing, we ask that only proposals that would truly benefit from this high response time select this option.

Data Proprietary Period

The proprietary period of the data will be decided by each individual partner. At this time, none of the partners have yet specified a proprietary period. The PI may specify any proprietary period for their data - we suggest an 18 month proprietary period.

11.14 Publication Policy

Publications

Please notify sa@salt.ac.za of any publication made using SALT data including reviewed papers and conference proceedings.

Science Paper Acknowledgements

All science papers that include SALT data which are submitted for publication in refereed science journals must include the following words of acknowledgment:

“All/some [choose which is appropriate] of the observations reported in this paper were obtained with the Southern African Large Telescope (SALT).”

In addition, a footnote symbol should appear after the paper title*, and the following text should be written as a footnote:

**based on observations made with the Southern African Large Telescope (SALT)*

If possible, please include the Proposal Code and Principle Investigator for the observations in the paper.

If you use data reduced by the SALT science pipeline or use the PySALT software, please provide a link to <http://astronomers.salt.ac.za/software/pysalt-documentation/> and cite the following paper:

Crawford, S.M., Still, M., Schellart, P., Balona, L., Buckley, D.A.H., Gulbis, A.A.S., Kniazev, A., Kotze, M., Loaring, N., Nordsieck, K.H., Pickering, T.E., Potter, S., Romero Colmenero, E., Vaisanen, P., Williams, T., Zietsman, E., 2010. PySALT: the SALT Science Pipeline. SPIE Astronomical Instrumentation, 7737-82

In addition, the following papers provide a description of the telescope and instruments:

SALT:

Buckley, D.A.H., Swart, G.P., & Meiring, J.G. 2006, SPIE, 6267, 32

RSS:

Burgh, E. B., Nordsieck, K. H., Kobulnicky, H. A., et al. 2003, SPIE, 4841, 1463

Kobulnicky, H. A., Nordsieck, K. H., Burgh, E. B., et al. 2003, SPIE, 4841, 1634

RSS FP:

Rangwala, N., Williams, T. B., Pietraszewski, C., & Joseph, C.L. 2008, AJ, 135, 1825

SALTICAM:

O'Donoghue, D. et al. 2006, MNRAS, 372, 151

SALT-HRS:

Barnes et al 2008, Proc of SPIE 7014, 70140K

Bramall et al 2010, Proc of SPIE 7735, 77354F

Bramall et al 2012, Proc of SPIE 8446, doi:10.1117/12.925935

BVIT:

Welsh, B., D. Anderson, J. McPhate, J. Vallergera, O. Siegmund, D. Buckley, A. Gulbis, M. Kotze, and S. Potter, *High Time-Resolution Astronomy on the 10-m SALT, New Horizons in Time-Domain Astronomy*, Proceedings of the International Astronomical Union, IAU Symposium, Volume 285, p. 99-102, 2012.

McPhate, J., O. Siegmund, B. Welsh, J. Vallergera, D. Buckley, A.A.S. Gulbis, J. Brink, and D. Rogers, *BVIT: A visible imaging, photon counting instrument on the Southern African Large Telescope for high time resolution astronomy*, Proceedings of the 2nd International conference of Technology and Instrumentation in Particle Physics, hicago, 9-14 June 2011.

12. Appendices

12.1 SALTICAM technical information

Basic Properties

Image Quality	See the SALTICAM optical design, Figure A1. The combined seeing of SALT 0.3 arcsec (EE50), combined with SALT 0.6 arcsec (EE50), to give 0.67 arcsec image quality, independent of seeing. EE80 shall be no more than 0.5 arcsec. Distortion shall be less than 1 per cent. The mean plate scale shall be 107 micron/arcsec or 9.35 arcsec/mm within 1 per cent.
Science Field of View	8 arcmin in diameter

Guide Star Field of View	10 arcmin in diameter
Wavelength range	320 – 950 nm
Filters	8 position filter unit. Available filters include U, B, V, R, I, clear; Sloan u', g', r', i', and z'; Strömgren u, v, b, y, H-beta wide, H-beta narrow, and red extensions SRE1, SRE2, SRE3, and SRE 4; H-alpha; neutral density; and short wavelength interference filters at 340 nm (FWHM 35 nm) and 380 nm (FWHM 40 nm). (see http://www.salt.ac.za/telescope/instrumentation/salticam/specifications/ for filter curves)
CCD chips	E2V Technologies 44-82
Format	2048 x 4102 x 15 micron square pixels per chip
Imaging area per chip	30.7 x 61.5 mm ² imaging area per chip
Readout capabilities	2 readout amplifiers per chip
Mosaicing	2 x 1 mini-mosaic
CTE	better than 99.99%
Full well	164 and 172 k e-/pix (for CCDs SALT-01 and SALT-02 respectively)
Dark current	less than 1e-/pix/hr at 160 K
Readout noise	less than 3.0 e-/pix at 100 kHz (10.0 usec/pix (slow readout)
CCD Controller	SDSU II (Leach) from Astronomical Research Camera Inc.
Sensitivity	Thinned, back-illuminated. Deep depletion silicon. Astro Broad Band anti-reflection coating.

Observer specifics

NOTE: CCD-01 (aka CCD-B) is on the *right* side of the default SCAM display view and written SALTICAM files and CCD-02 (aka CCD-A) is on the *left*.

Cosmetics:	Delivered quantum efficiency for each chip is shown below: NOTE: CCD-01 (aka CCD-B) is on the <i>right</i> side of the scam view and written SCAM files and CCD-02 (aka CCD-A) is on the <i>left</i> .		
	Wavelength (nm)	Spectral Response (QE)	

		CCD SALT-01	CCD SALT-02
	350	41	49
	400	80	71
	500	81	76
	650	78	73
	900	48	45
Cosmetics:	Delivered cosmetics for each chip are shown below:		
	Defects	CCD SALT-01	CCD SALT-02
	Column defects (black & white)	5	0
	White	25	0
	Total spots (black & white)	51	11
	Traps	2	1
Gain:	Gain is user selectable and dependent on selected readout speed:		
	For this readout speed	Observer-specified gain	Actual e-/ADU
	Fast	Faint	1.55
	Fast	Bright	4.50
	Slow	Faint	1.0
	Slow	Bright	2.5
Prebinning:	1 x 1 to 9 x 9, independently in each direction		
Readout speed:	Frame transfer architecture: 0.10 sec frame transfer time 100-333 kHz (10-3.0 usec/pix). Observer specifies readout speed as "FAST" or "SLOW".		
Readout times:			

	<table><tr><th>Mode</th><th>Prebin</th><th>Observer-specified gain</th><th>Readout speed (usec/pix)</th><th>Readout noise (e-/pix)</th><th>Readout time (sec)</th></tr><tr><td>full frame</td><td>2x2</td><td>slow</td><td>10.0</td><td>3.3</td><td>11.2</td></tr><tr><td>full frame</td><td>2x2</td><td>fast</td><td>4.0</td><td>5.</td><td>4.6</td></tr><tr><td>frame transfer</td><td>2x2</td><td>fast</td><td>4.0</td><td>5.</td><td>2.4</td></tr></table>	Mode	Prebin	Observer-specified gain	Readout speed (usec/pix)	Readout noise (e-/pix)	Readout time (sec)	full frame	2x2	slow	10.0	3.3	11.2	full frame	2x2	fast	4.0	5.	4.6	frame transfer	2x2	fast	4.0	5.	2.4
Mode	Prebin	Observer-specified gain	Readout speed (usec/pix)	Readout noise (e-/pix)	Readout time (sec)																				
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full frame	2x2	fast	4.0	5.	4.6																				
frame transfer	2x2	fast	4.0	5.	2.4																				
Minimum exposure times:	The table shows the minimum exposure times for slot mode and frame transfer mode for all the valid binning parameters:																								
	Prebin	Slot mode (sec)		Frame transfer (sec)																					
	1x1	0.7		15.90																					
	2x2	0.3		4.70																					
	3x3	0.2		2.80																					
	4x4	0.15		2.0																					
	5x5	-		1.70																					
	6x6	0.08		1.40																					
	7x7	-		1.30																					
	8x8	0.07		1.10																					
	9x9	0.05		1.10																					
Windowing:	Up to 10 windows (prefer not to specify for P-V phase)																								
Fastest windowed photometry:	0.1 sec/sample with no dead time																								
Count Rates:	Please use the most recent version of the SALTICAM simulator (http://astronomers.salt.ac.za/software/) for the most accurate exposure times and corresponding signal-to-noise ratios.																								

Optical path and detectors

The lens system reduces the SALT f/4.2 prime focal ratio to f/2, thereby enabling the full

8-arcmin diameter science field of view, as well as almost all of the guide star field of view, to be captured on the 2x1 CCD mosaic. The lenses are made from UV-transmitting crystals, and the CCDs have excellent UV performance, so the instrument is expected to be very efficient at short wavelengths. The optical design is illustrated in Figure A1.

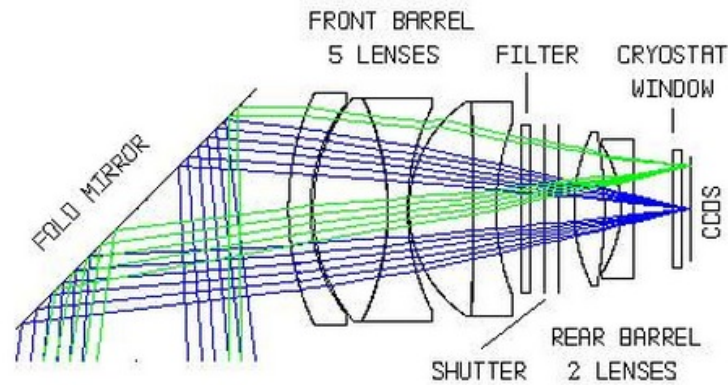


Figure A1. SALTICAM optical path.

Figure A2 shows the fields of view superimposed on the detector and includes:

- The edge of the science field of view (inner circle)
- The edge of the guide star field of view (outer circle)
- The two rectangular CCD chips separated by a 1.5 mm gap
- The (horizontal) frame transfer boundary
- The (vertical) boundary between the two halves on each chip read out by different readout amplifiers

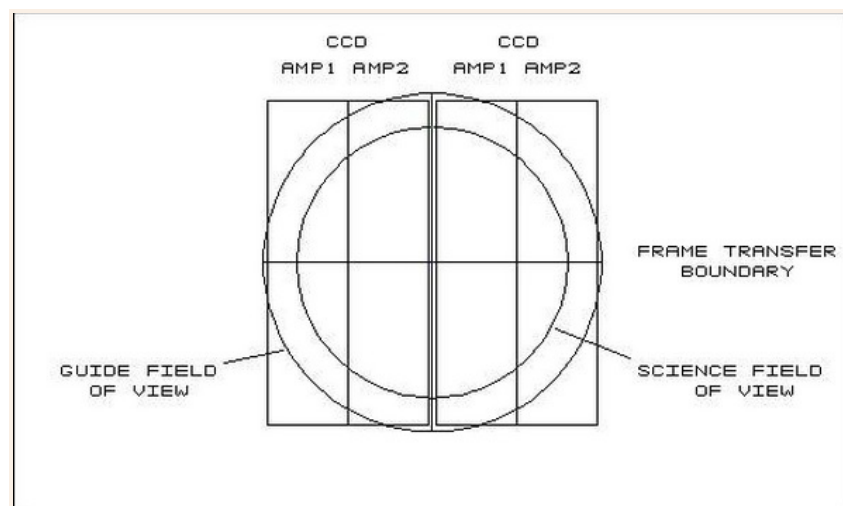


Figure A2. SALTICAM full layout.

The detector is a 2x2 mosaic of 2kx4kx15 micron pixel CCD 44-82 chips from E2V Technologies. These devices are thinned, back-illuminated and coated with the E2V

Astro Broad Band coating. They are also deep-depletion devices for better near-infrared sensitivity and lower fringing. A schematic of one of the chips is shown in Figure A3.

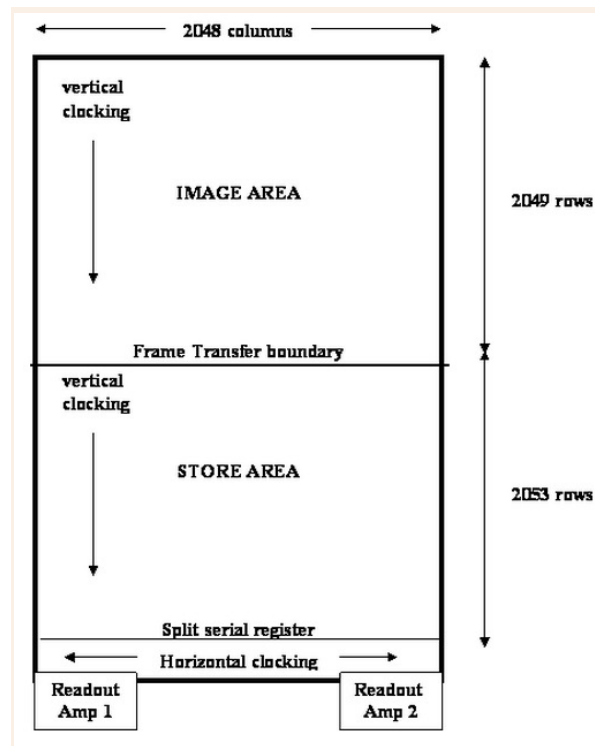


Figure A3. SALTICAM schematic for one of the two CCDs.

High-time resolution modes: FT and slot mode

For moderate time resolution on the order of a few sec, frame transfer (FT) operation is used. This is explained by the left hand diagram in Figure A4: a mask (shown in grey) covers the lower half of each chip. At the end of each exposure, the image in the top half of the chip is rapidly (200 millisec) shifted to the lower half where it is readout while the next image in the top half accumulates during the next exposure.

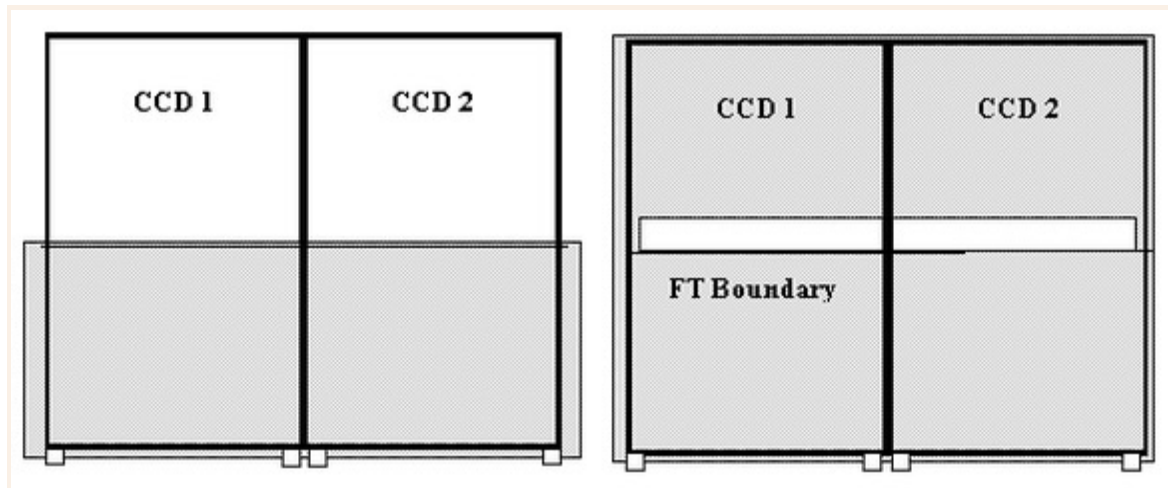


Figure A4. SALTICAM schematic for frame transfer (left) and slot mode (right). The gray regions are masked.

Even faster sampling can be obtained with so-called slot mode: in this mode a mask is advanced over the entire chips except for a slot just above the frame transfer boundary. Instead of half frame transfers at the end of each exposure, 144 rows are moved and this allows exposure times as short as 100 millisc. The slot position is illustrated in the right hand diagram in Figure A4. Figure A5 shows a schematic of the slot mode readout:

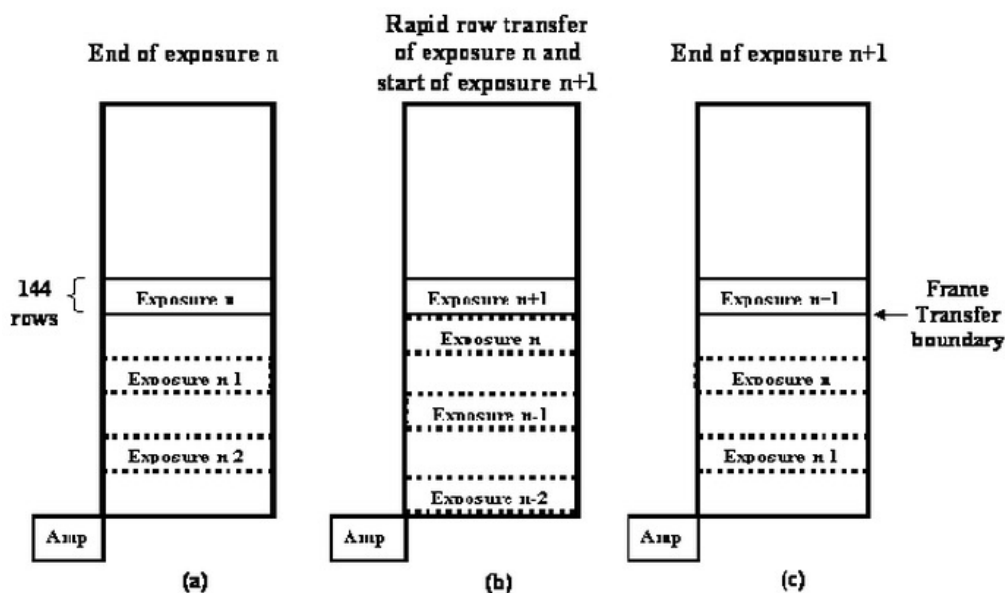


Figure A5. SALTICAM schematic for slot mode readout.

Figure A5, panel (a) shows the situation at the end of exposure n in one of the 4 amplifiers of the SALTICAM CCDs. The 144 rows indicated are transferred in about 15 millisc over the frame transfer boundary which is supposed to be aligned with the lower edge of the slot. At the end of this operation (panel (b)), exposure n lies in the 144 rows below the FT boundary, and exposure $n+1$ begins. During exposure $n+1$, the 144 rows

next to the readout register (indicated by exposure $n-2$ but in reality $n-6$) are read out, and the other data sections slowly scroll down by 144 rows. At the end of exposure $n+1$, the situation is then as in panel (c) which is the same layout as in panel (a) except that n is now replaced by $n+1$.

Of course both FT mode and slot mode techniques require field of view to be sacrificed for time resolution: in FT mode, half the field of view is lost; in slot mode, only the slot is available for imaging. The intended use of slot mode is to position a rapidly varying target star and a brighter nearby companion star in the slot to perform differential photometry of the variable with respect to the comparison star. The telescope rho stage can be rotated to locate comparison stars at arbitrary position angles within the slot.

Optical efficiency

"Typical" instrument and system efficiencies are shown in Fig. A1 and were calculated for the on-axis field position using:

- **Optics:**
 - (i) No absorption in any of the lens material or cryostat window (CaF_2 , BaF_2 , fused Si); Absorption by Sylgard 184 at two doublet interfaces;
 - (ii) Reflection at 10 air-glass interfaces using the Spectrum Thin Films BBAR coating;
 - (iii) Reflection at 2 air-glass interfaces using a single layer of MgF_2 coating (see the 3310AE0001 Optical Design Issue 2.7.doc for details).
 - The reflection or absorption in any filter is not included.
- **CCDs:** Quantum efficiency as delivered.

Fig. A6 shows SALTICAM efficiency as the product of the optics and the CCD curves. For reference, RSS performance taken from Fig. 5 of the PFIS PDR Instrument Description Document is also shown.

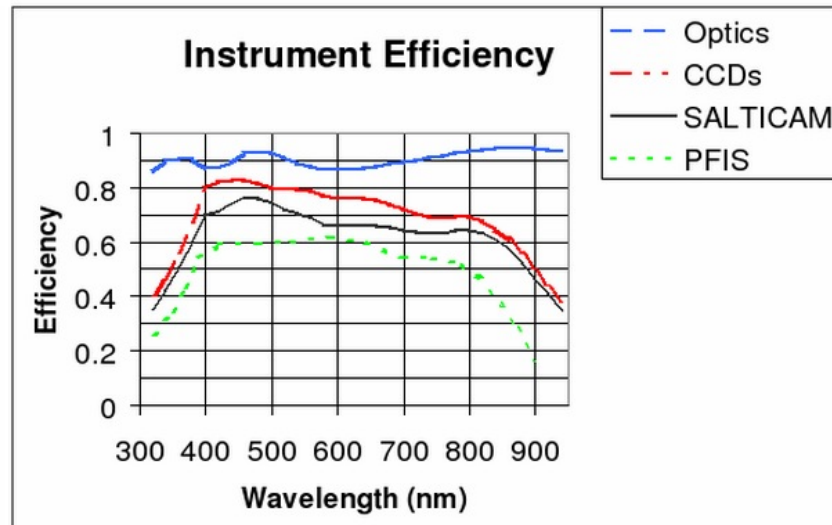


Figure 1. Instrument Efficiencies

Figure A6. SALTICAM instrument efficiency with PFIS (now RSS) for comparison.

Below, Fig. A7 shows overall efficiency based on:

- **Atmosphere:** The standard atmospheric extinction curve for Sutherland at a zenith distance of 37 degrees.
- **SALT + Fold:** This is the minimum throughput taken from the system specification and includes reflectivity of the SALT Primary Mirror and the spherical aberration corrector (SAC), the SAC central obscuration, four per cent light losses at the four surfaces of the ADC, and the reflectivity of the fold mirror using the Livermore coating performance as supplied by David Buckley.
- **Total:** At the bottom of Fig. A2 is the product of the SALTICAM, Atmosphere and SALT+Fold curves.

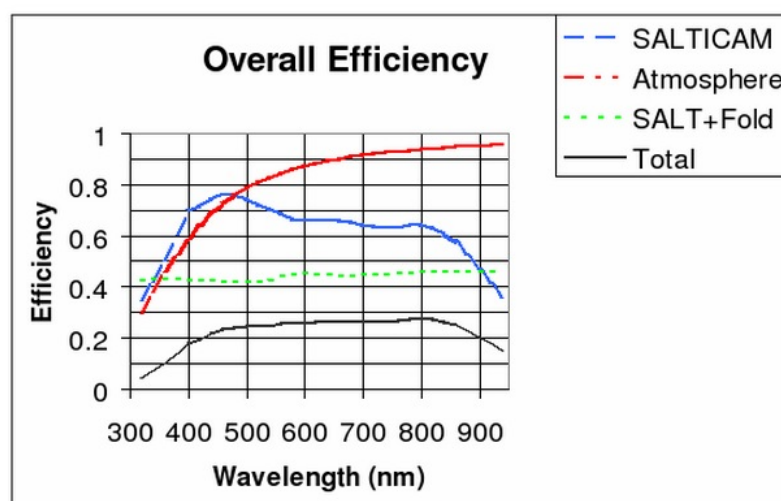


Figure 2. Overall Efficiency

Figure A7. SALTICAM overall efficiency (including telescope optics and atmosphere).

Implications of doing photometry with SALTICAM

NOTE: the text below presents the ideal, expected situation. Flat-fielding in particular remains an unsolved issue as of 2014, and even relative photometry within the SALTICAM fov has not been achieved to much better than 5% accuracy.

The moving pupil inherent to the basic operation of SALT presents special problems for doing photometry with SALTICAM. While it is true that if the tracker position is known at all times, the fraction of the primary mirror within the pupil can be calculated (including gaps between mirrors) and the photometric "response" function of the telescope can be worked out. However, this assumes equal reflectivity for all mirrors; clearly this will not be true and furthermore it will be variable as the cycle of mirror recoating runs. (Typically, at least one and possibly two segments per week will be recoated). Measuring reflectivities of mirrors is an uncertain process so it seems very difficult to provide calibrations sufficient to estimate the response function to at least 1 per cent (preferably better) for all tracker positions.

So those carrying out photometry with SALTICAM should bear in mind:

- Relative photometry within the 8 arcmin science field should be unaffected by the pupil/primary mirror mismatch: all field angles will be equally affected by the mismatch. There is variable vignetting due to the SAC over the science field but this will be calibrated by the instrument team and provided for the data reduction. This vignetting should be constant in time. Thus programs requiring relative surface photometry of extended objects or relative photometry of point sources will be unaffected. Variability monitoring will require referencing the variable to one or more constant comparison stars within the field.
- Absolute photometry will, of course, not work because of the varying amount of pupil/primary mirror mismatch. Thus, absolute photometry will require referencing SALTICAM data to a measurement of at least one and preferably several point sources in the field on another telescope using the same filter system. SAAO is building a CCD camera for the Newtonian focus of its 1.9-m telescope to facilitate these supporting observations. Of course, if the magnitudes are known from other sources, this will suffice.
- Most accurate absolute photometry, especially at U, will require knowing the colour transformation equations for the SALTICAM filter system. Determining these is not a trivial task and will require observations of a cluster of stars with known and reliable photometry.

RSS Fabry-Perot System

The SALT RSS Fabry-Perot system provides spectroscopic imaging over the whole RSS science field of view (8 arc min diameter) in the wavelength range 430-860 nm with spectral resolutions ranging from 300-10,000.

The system employs a set of three etalons with gap spacings of ~6, ~28 and ~136 μm respectively. The etalons are referred to as the small gap (SG), medium gap (MG) and large gap (LG) etalons respectively. The SG etalon may be selected on its own for use in tunable filter (TF) and low resolution (LR) modes. The MG or LG etalon are selected for use in medium resolution (MR) and high resolution (HR) mode respectively. Both these etalons are always used in conjunction with the SG etalon which effectively acts as a transmission filter in this case. *PLEASE SEE THE UPDATE BELOW.*

A set of 40 blocking filters are employed to select the transmission order. Filter transmission curves are [here](#).

The table below summarises the key characteristics of the system in the various modes.

	TF mode	LR mode	MR mode	HR mode
Bandpass	430 - 860 nm	430 - 860 nm	430 - 860 nm	430 - 860 nm
Free Spectral Range at 650 nm	364 A	182 A	75 A	15 A
Resolution at 650 nm	323	779	1494	8777
Finesse at 650 nm	16.7	21.9	17.3	21.0
Effective plate gap	5.8 μm	11.5 μm	28.2 μm	135.9 μm
Wavelength drift	< 1 A per hour	< 1 A per hour	< 1 A per hour	TBD

A detailed description of the system is given in the paper by Naseem Rangwala, Ted Williams and their collaborators:

[An Imaging Fabry-Perot system for the Robert Stobie Spectrograph on the Southern African Large Telescope.](#)

The following 3 etalon reports detail the technical details of each etalon.

[TF/LR Mode report](#)

[MR Mode report](#)

[HR Mode report](#)

Tables containing the FWHM of the spectral resolution, the resolution and free spectral range of each etalon as a function of wavelength are included in each report. This information is helpful for proposal planning.

Additionally, Ted Williams has produced an [Introduction to Fabry-Perot on SALT](#).

UPDATE JANUARY 2012:

Due to problems with reflections between the etalons, the dual-etalon modes have not yet been successfully commissioned. We expect to address this over the course of 2012. However, until further notice, dual etalon MR and HR modes are not available. Single etalon medium resolution mode is available however. In this case the SG etalon will not be inserted. This results in the transmission of 1 or 2 additional neighbouring orders as the SG etalon is unavailable to block them. However, this compromise has been demonstrated successfully in several science proposals to date.

Fabry-Perot Filter Transmission Curves

