

# Astrophotography Formula

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## 1 Signal To Noise Ratio

Howell, Koehn, Bowell, Hoffan Equation:

- $I$  = Photon Flux (photons/seconds)
- $\eta$  = Quantum Efficiency ( $e^-$ /photons)
- $\tau$  = Exposure Time (seconds)
- $F$  = Number of Frames (no units)
- $n_s$  = Number of pixels in source aperture (no units)
- $n_B$  = Number of pixels in background aperture (no units)
- $N_d$  = Dark Current ( $e^-$ /seconds)
- $N_r$  = Read Noise ( $e^-$ )
- $G$  = Gain ( $e^-$ /ADU)
- $B_{sky}$  = Sky Background (ADU/second)
- $S/N$  = Signal to Noise Ratio (no units)

$$S/N = \frac{I\eta\tau\sqrt{F}}{\sqrt{I\eta\tau + n_s(1 + \frac{n_s}{n_B})[B_{sky}G\tau + N_d\tau + N_r^2 + (0.289G)^2]}} \quad (1)$$

Howell, Koehn, Bowell, Hoffan modified for single pixel:

- $I$  = Photon Flux (photons/seconds)
- $\eta$  = Quantum Efficiency ( $e^-$ /photons)
- $\tau$  = Exposure Time (seconds)
- $F$  = Number of Frames (no units)
- $N_d$  = Dark Current ( $e^-$ /seconds)
- $N_r$  = Read Noise ( $e^-$ )
- $G$  = Gain ( $e^-$ /ADU)
- $B_{sky}$  = Sky Background (ADU/second)
- $S/N$  = Signal to Noise Ratio (no units)

$$S/N = \frac{I\eta\tau\sqrt{F}}{\sqrt{I\eta\tau + B_{sky}G\tau + N_d\tau + N_r^2 + (0.289G)^2}} \quad (2)$$

Howell, Koehn, Bowell, Hoffan Equation (modified for subject S/N):

$I$  = Photon Flux (photons/seconds)

$\eta$  = Quantum Efficiency ( $e^-$ /photons)

$\tau$  = Exposure Time (seconds)

$F$  = Number of Frames (no units)

$n_s$  = Number of pixels in source aperture (no units)

$n_B$  = Number of pixels in background aperture (no units)

$N_d$  = Dark Current ( $e^-$ /seconds)

$N_r$  = Read Noise ( $e^-$ )

$G$  = Gain ( $e^-$ /ADU)

$B_{sky}$  = Sky Background (ADU/second)

$S/N$  = Signal to Noise Ratio (no units)

$$S/N = \frac{(I\eta\tau - B_{sky}G\tau)\sqrt{F}}{\sqrt{I\eta\tau + n_s(1 + \frac{n_s}{n_B})[B_{sky}G\tau + N_d\tau + N_r^2 + (0.289G)^2]}} \quad (3)$$

## 2 Ideal Exposure

$P$  = Bits per pixel (no-units)

$W$  = Full Well Depth ( $e^-$ )

$N_r$  = Readout Noise ( $e^-$ )

$\tau$  = Test Exposure Time (seconds)

$B$  = Measured Background Value (ADU)

$b$  = Measured Bias Pedestal (ADU)

$C$  = Contribution From Readout Noise {0.0 : 1.0} (no-units)

$G$  = Gain ( $e^-/ADU$ )

$\tau$  = Ideal Exposure Time (seconds)

If gain for your camera is unknown it can be estimated by:  $G = \frac{W}{2^P}$

$$\tau = \frac{N_r^2}{[(C + 1)^2 - 1](B - b)G} \quad (4)$$

### 3 Image Scale & Field of View

$I_{scale}$  = Image Scale (arc-seconds / pixel) - The amount of sky one pixel covers

$P_{size}$  = Pixel Size ( $\mu\text{m}$ )

$F$  = Focal Length (mm)

$B$  = Binning (no-units) - The binning mode 1 for 1x1, 2 for 2x2, etc.

$C_x$  = Pixel count in X direction (no-units)

$C_y$  = Pixel count in Y direction (no-units)

$V_x$  = X Field of View (arc-minutes) - The amount of sky the sensor covers in the x direction

$V_y$  = Y Field of View (arc-minutes) - The amount of sky the sensor covers in the y direction

$$I_{scale} = \frac{648P_{size}}{\pi FB}$$

$$V_x = \frac{C_x I_{scale}}{60}$$

$$V_y = \frac{C_y I_{scale}}{60}$$

### 4 Resolution

$\lambda$  = Wavelength of Light (nm)

$D$  = Diameter of Primary Mirror or Objective (mm)

$\Theta_r$  = Diffraction Limited Angular Resolution (radians)

$\Theta_s$  = Diffraction Limited Angular Resolution (arc-seconds)

$$\Theta_r = \frac{1.22\lambda}{1000000D} \tag{5}$$

$$\Theta_s = \frac{0.79056\lambda}{\pi D} \tag{6}$$

### 5 Polar Alignment

$D$  = Star Drift (pixels)

$I_{scale}$  = Image Scale (arc-seconds / pixel) - The amount of sky one pixel covers

$\tau$  = exposure time (seconds)

$R_{drift}$  = Drift Rate (arc-seconds / second)

$A_{dec}$  = Declination Angle (radians)

$E$  = Drift Error (arc-seconds)

$$R_{drift} = \frac{DI_{scale}}{\tau} \tag{7}$$

$$E = \frac{300R_{drift}}{\pi \cos(A_{dec})} \tag{8}$$

## 6 Focal Reducer Effects

$F_r$  = Focal Length of Reducer (mm)

$D$  = Distance From Reducer to CCD (mm)

$C$  = Compression Factor (no-units)

$I_s$  = Image Circle of Scope or Reducer, which ever is smaller (mm)  
- Sometimes Called Clear Aperture

$I_c$  = Image Circle at CCD (mm)

$F_s$  = Focal Length of Scope (mm)

$F_e$  = Effective Focal Length (mm)

$$C = \frac{F_r - D}{F_r} \quad (9)$$

$$I_c = I_s C \quad (10)$$

$$F_e = F_s C \quad (11)$$

## 7 Critical Focus

$\lambda$  = Wavelength of Light (nm)

$R$  = Focal Ratio (no-units)

$A_d$  = Airy Disk (mm)

$C$  = Critical Focus Range (mm)

$$A_d = 0.00243932\lambda R \quad (12)$$

$$C = 0.00487864\lambda R^2 \quad (13)$$