# HST best performances and best practices

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## HST spectrophotometry

- Thermal breathing telescope focus changes
- Thermal breathing day/night differences solar/ battery power
- Electronics



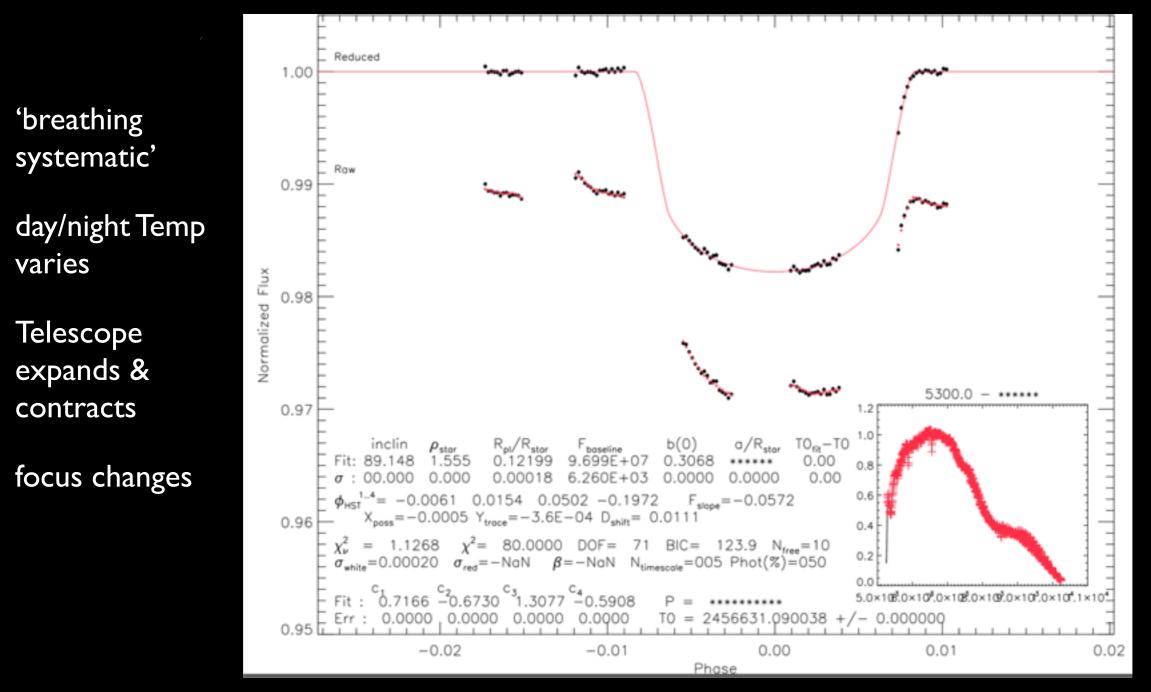
- Highly repeatable (30 ppm or better in depths)
- Many of the same trends evident in different cameras (STIS, NICMOS, ACS, WFC3)



Very high S/N : saturate CCD; spacial scan



### Hat-P-17b



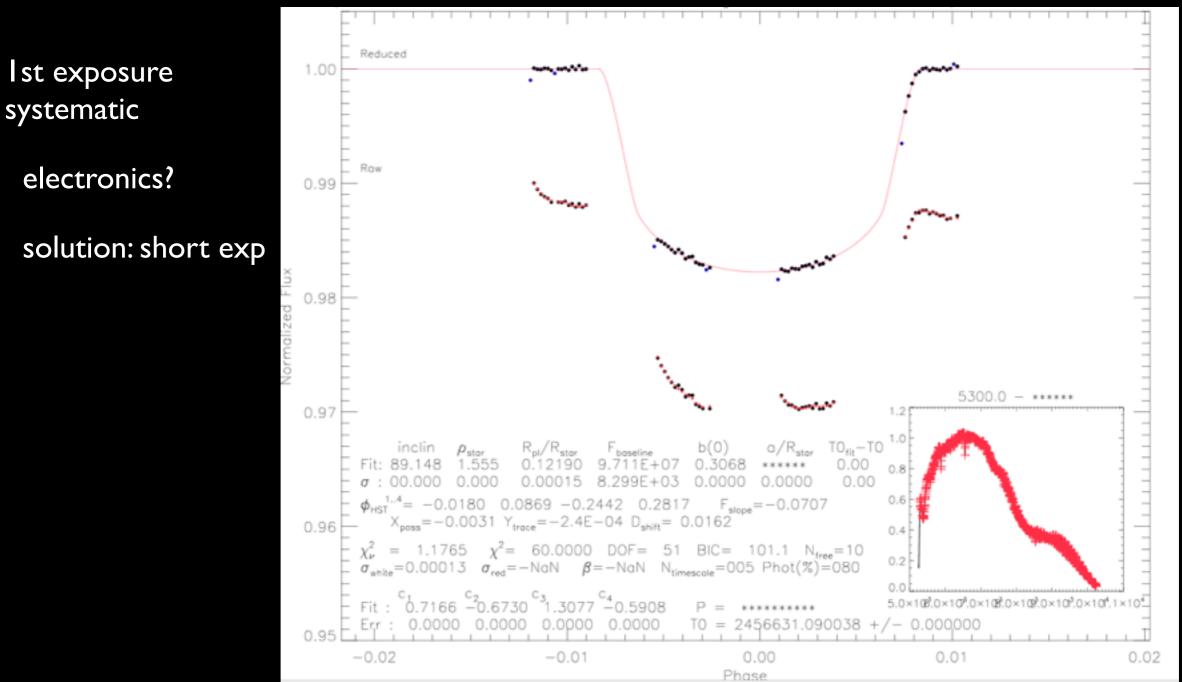
**PI** Huitson

Ist orbit systematics are almost always different

Standard prodedure is to schedule I extra orbit well in advance of transit, then discard

### Hat-P-17b

**PI** Huitson

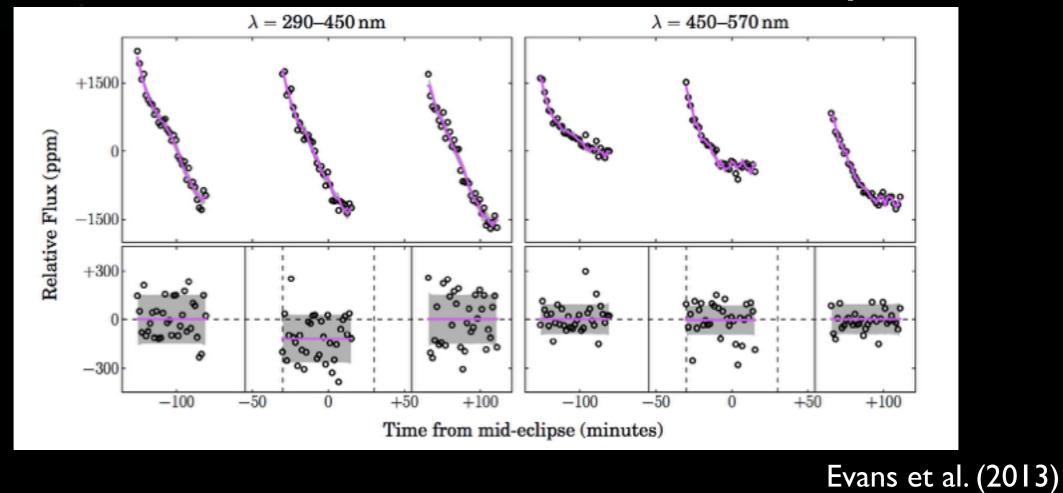


#### standard

systematics model:  $c_0F_{slope} + c_1\phi + c_2\phi^2 + c_3\phi^3 + c_4\phi^4 + c_5X + c_6Y + c_7D_{\lambda shift}$ 

common mode removal:  $c_0F_{slope} + c_1\phi + c_2\phi^2 - CM$ 



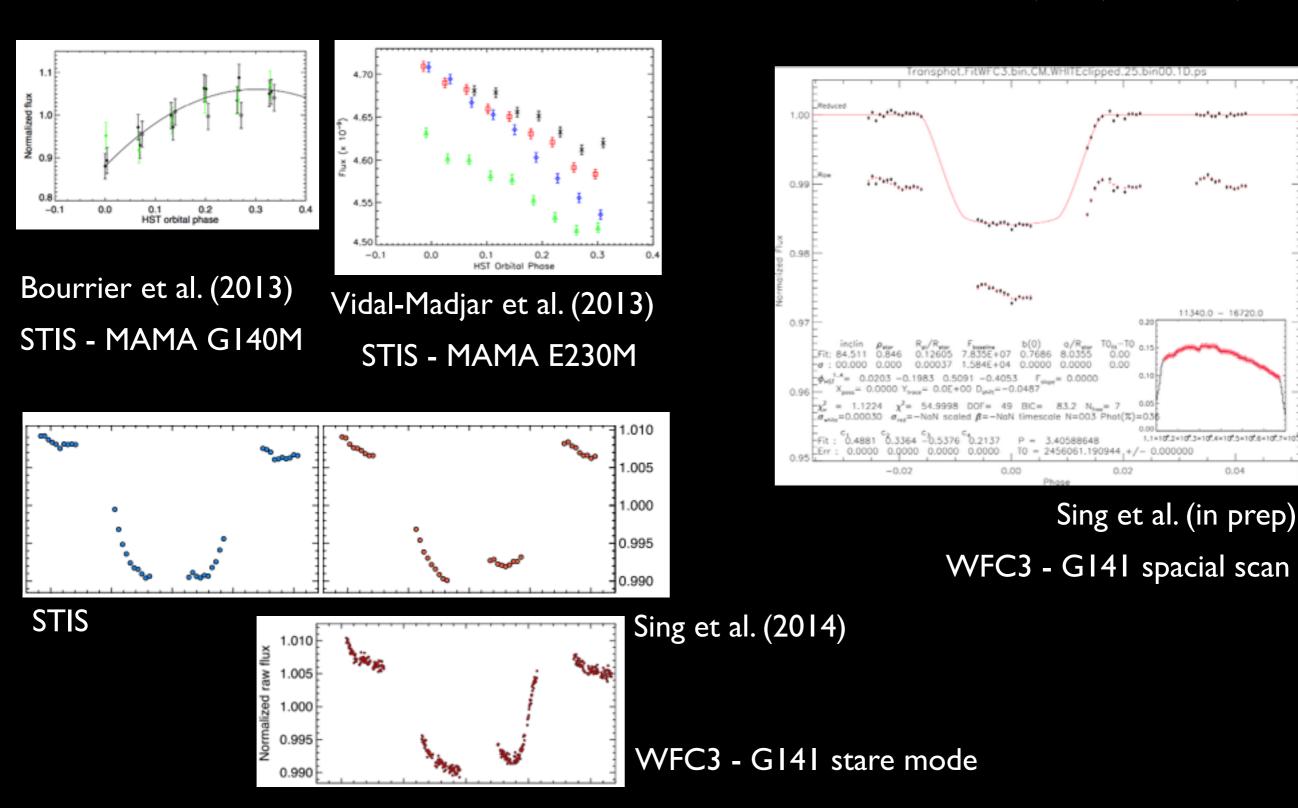


advanced systematics model: Gaussian Processes

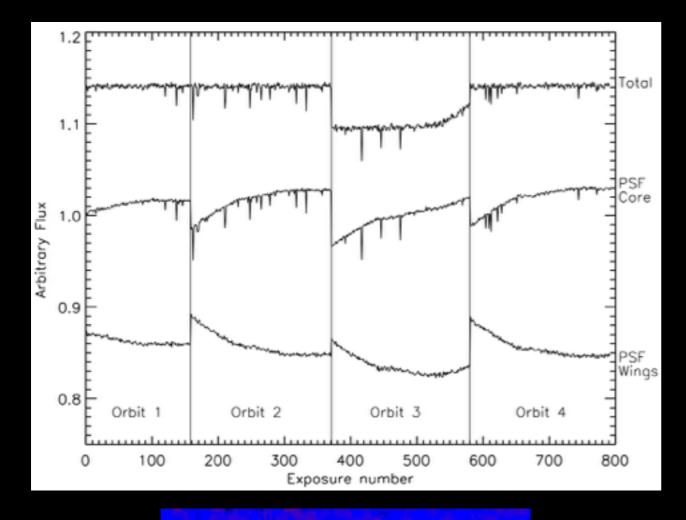
eliminates need to choose functional form of detrending parameters

## Similar Breathing Trends have been seen in nearly all transit observations

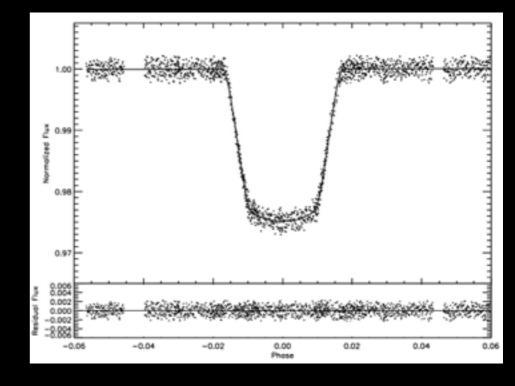
STIS, ACS, NICMOS, WFC3



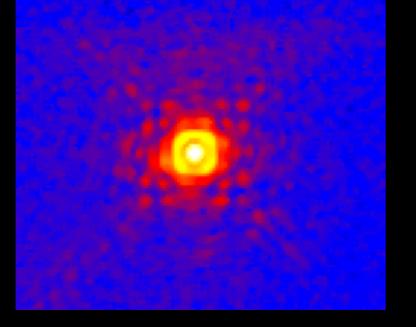
### Breathing trends & effect on PSF



#### HD189733b NICMOS 1.87 um

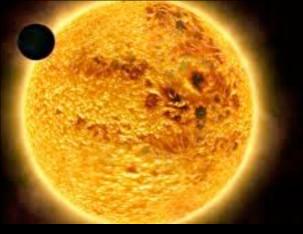


#### Sing et al. (2009)



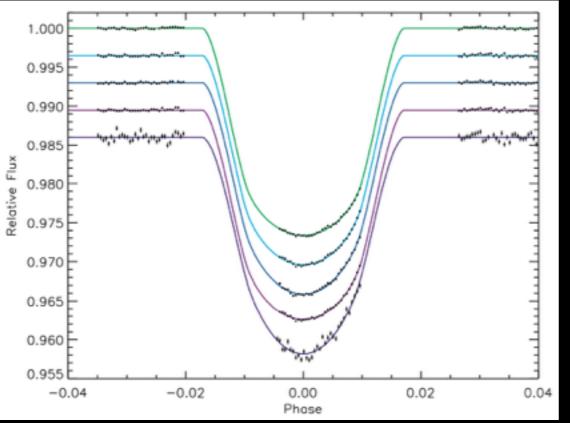
#### Optimal Aperture for STIS is ~13 pixels

To much readnoise with wider Aper. though breathing trends are reduced



Pushing to higher S/N

- Saturate CCD (ACS, STIS)
- Spacial Scan (WFC3) control of psf
- More counts by spreading over detector



HD189733b STIS G430L (4x saturated)

Light curves 90 ppm 64 sec exp., 500 Å bandpass

Sing et al. (2011)



## Summary

- HST now gives 10's ppm accuracy spectra (nUV - Opti. - nearIR)
- Thermal breathing well understood observatory trends can help interpretation of all instruments



- For current instruments systematic trends not main limitation (benefited from lessens learned, ~15 yrs of data & large programs)
- Can easily avoid some through setup