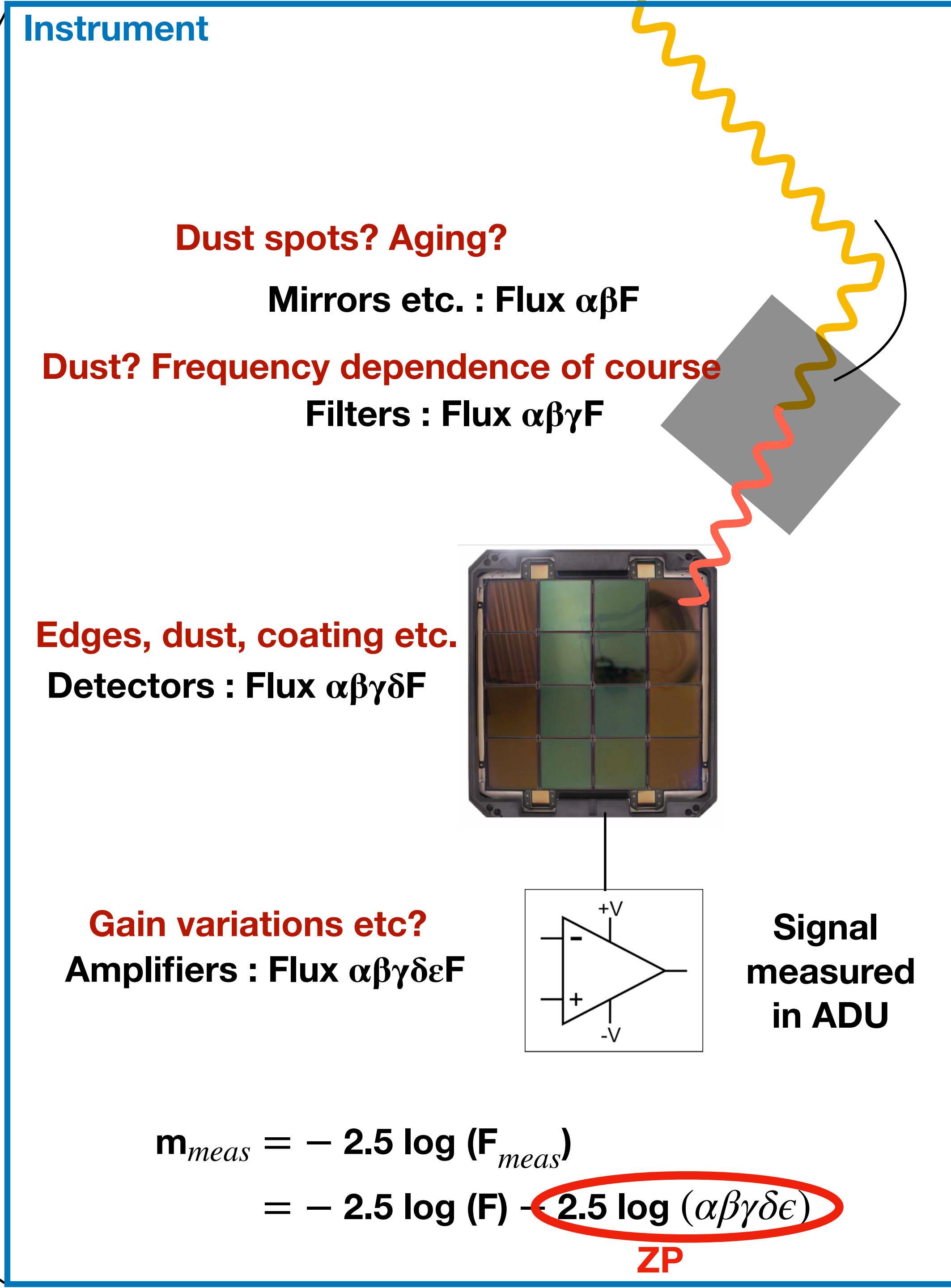
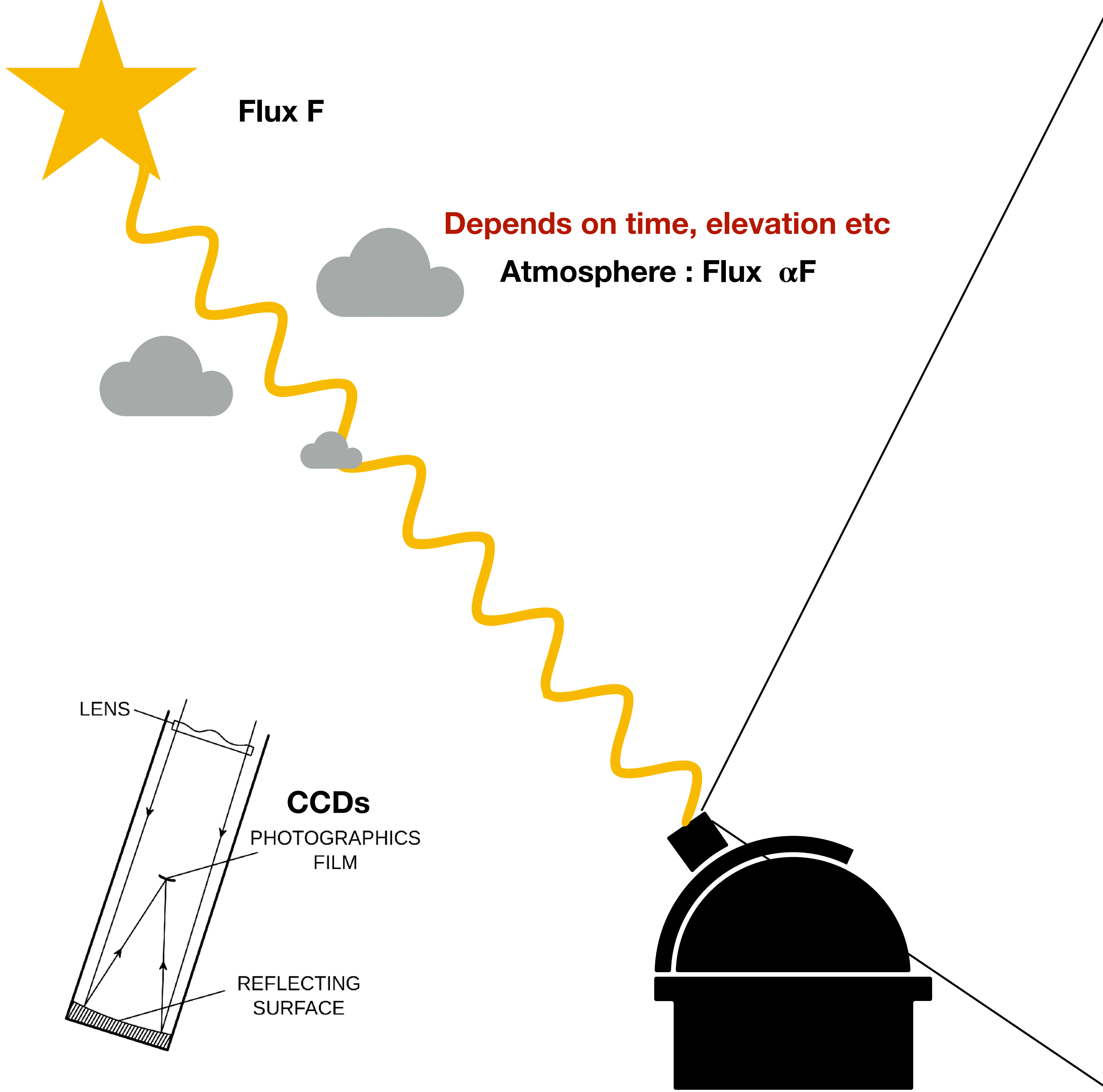




The colour issue (introduction): λ dependence of wide-band photometry

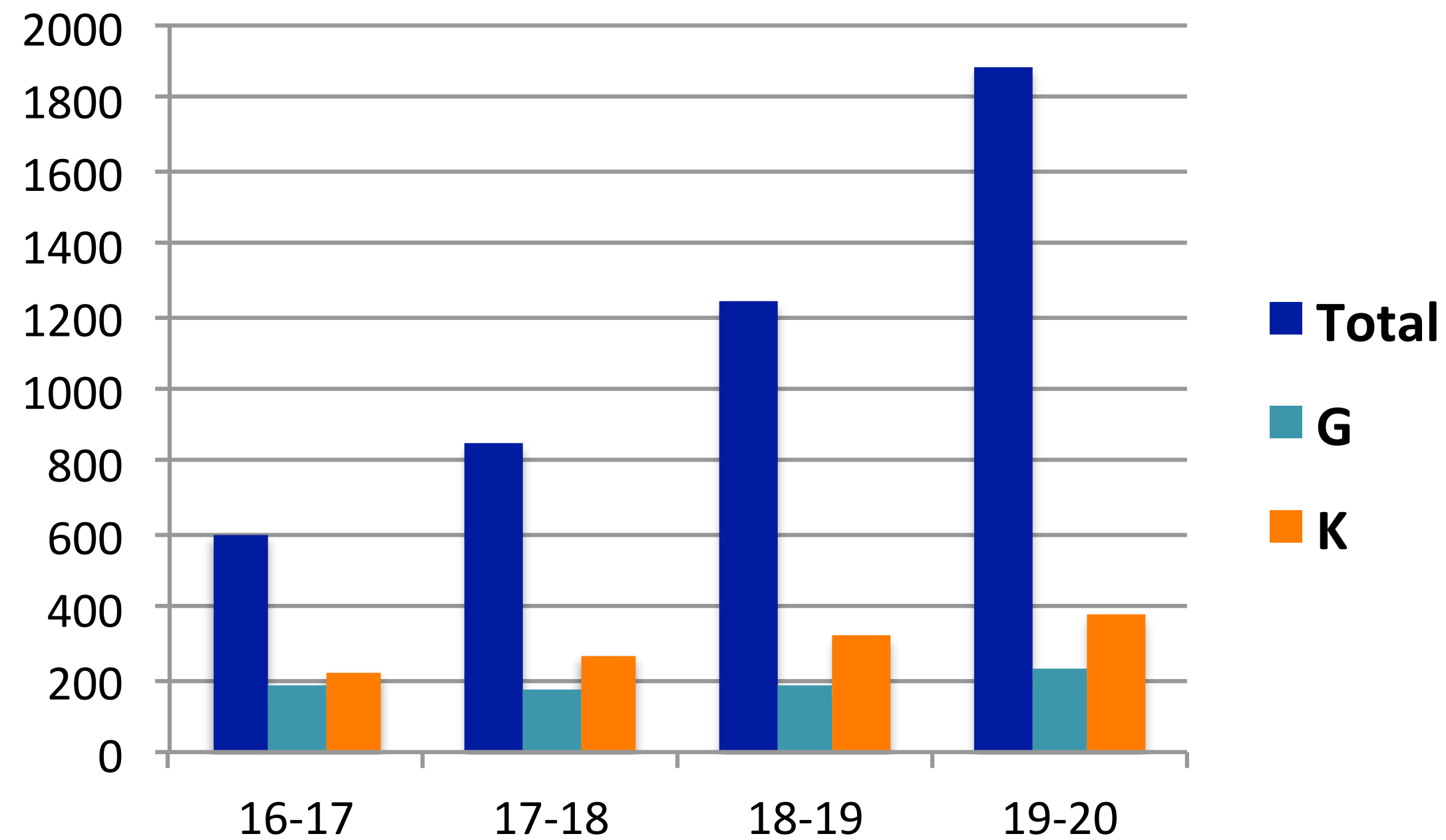
Benjamin Racine & Fabrice Feinstein

December 8th, 2021



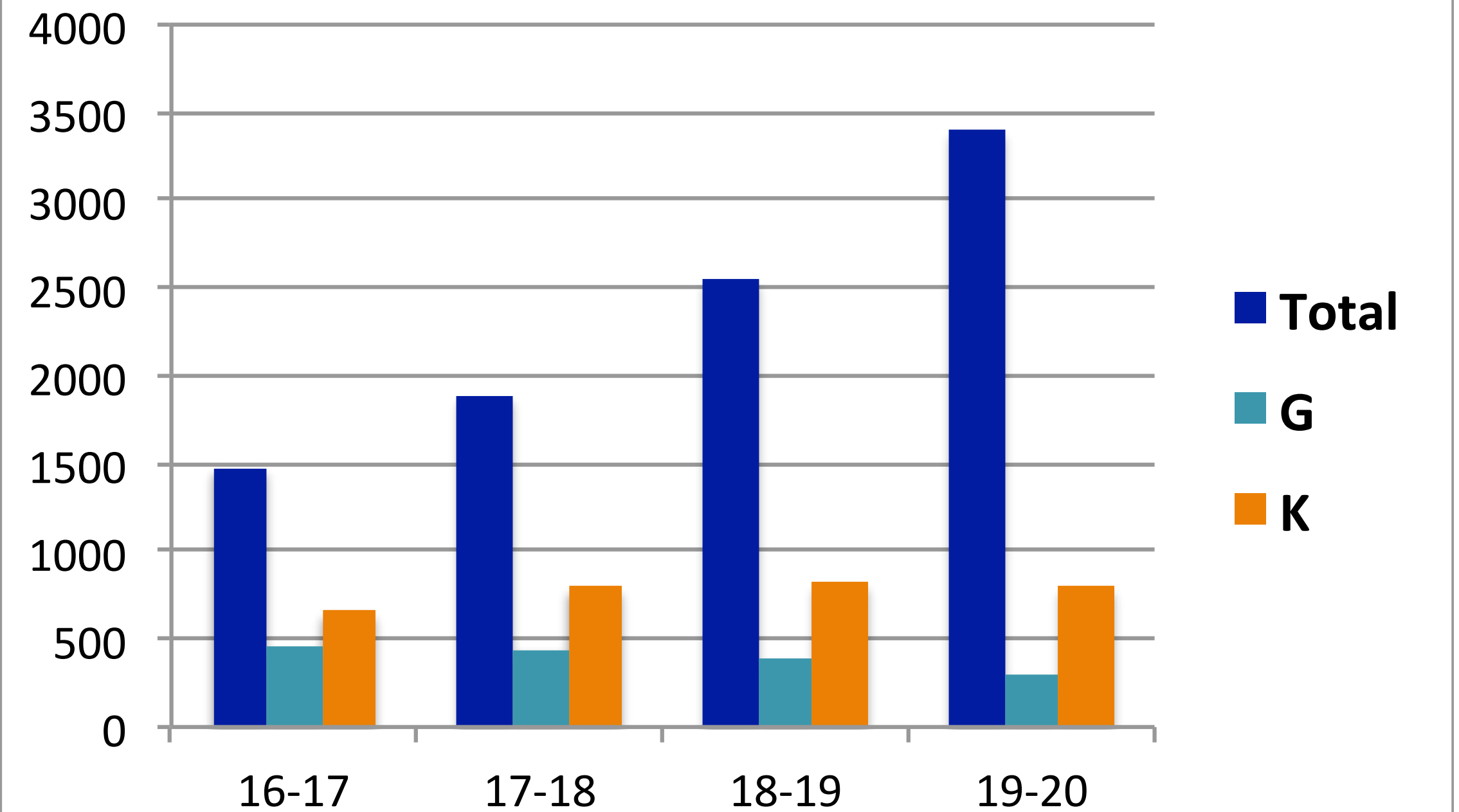
Calibrator distribution varies over the FoV

North Galactic Pole



130 G&K * / deg² / 1 mag

54° to the South Galactic Pole

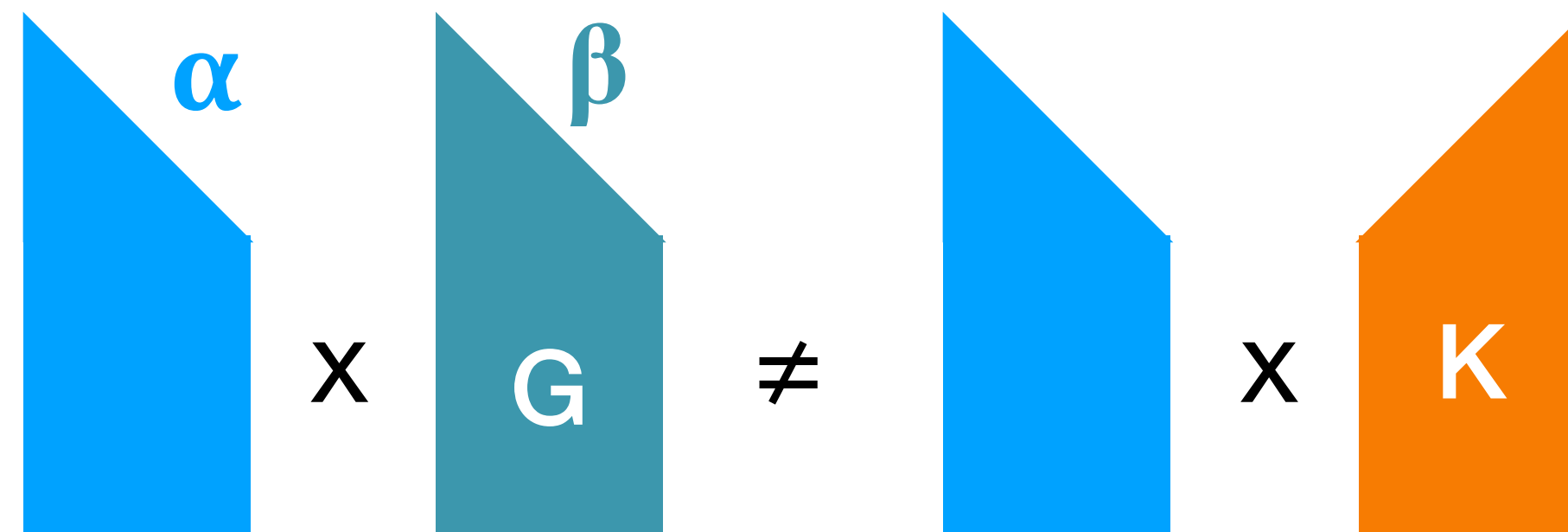


300 G&K * / deg² / 1 mag

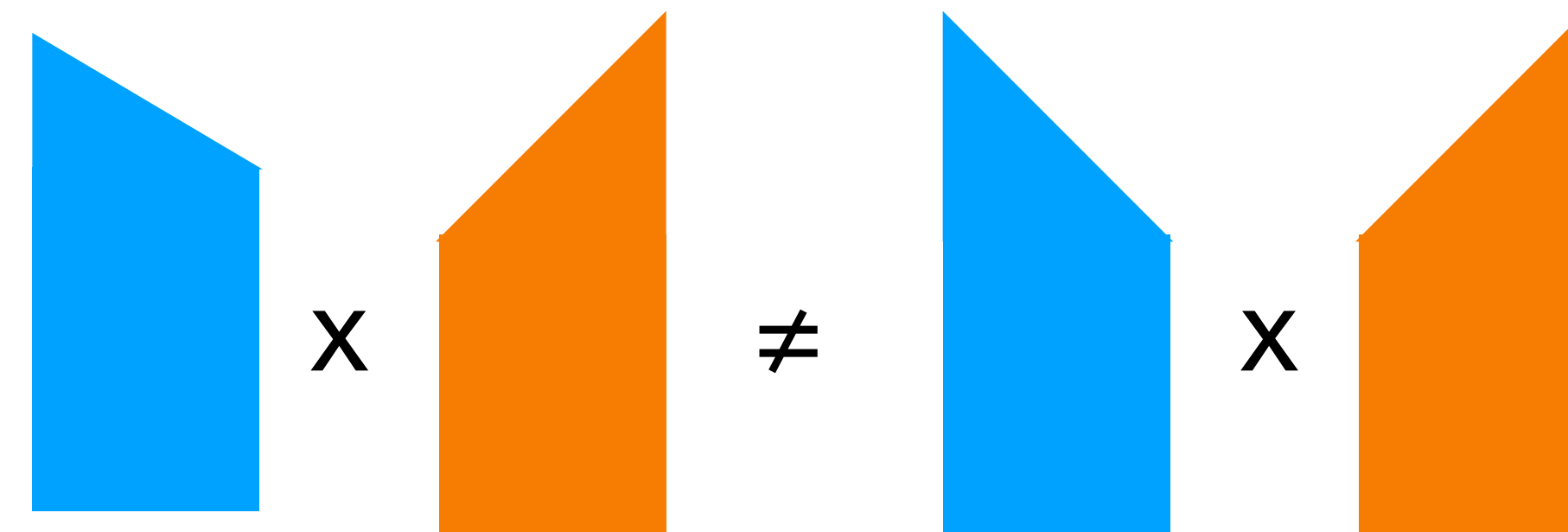
λ dependence of wide-band photometry

As we integrate over the filter bandwidth, we assume flat fluxes to potentially different spectral shapes

Here the **atmosphere** is stable
two different star spectra

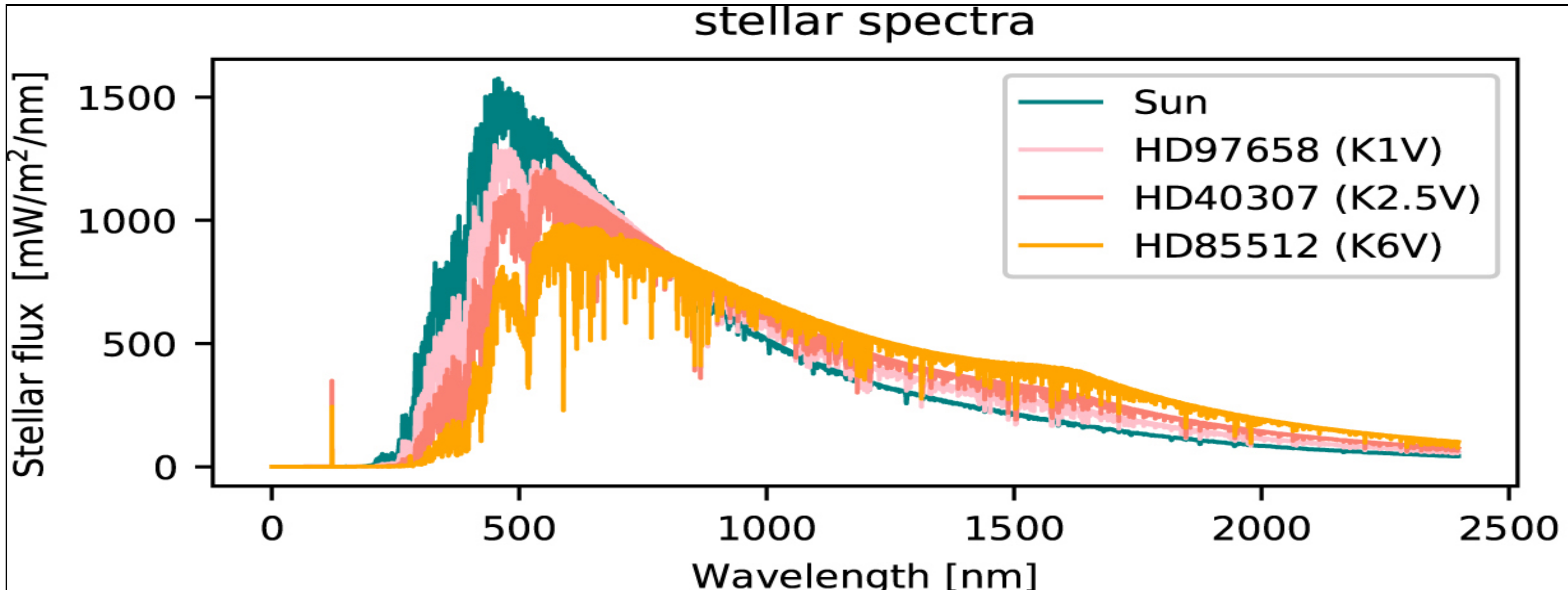


here the **atmosphere** changes
same star spectrum



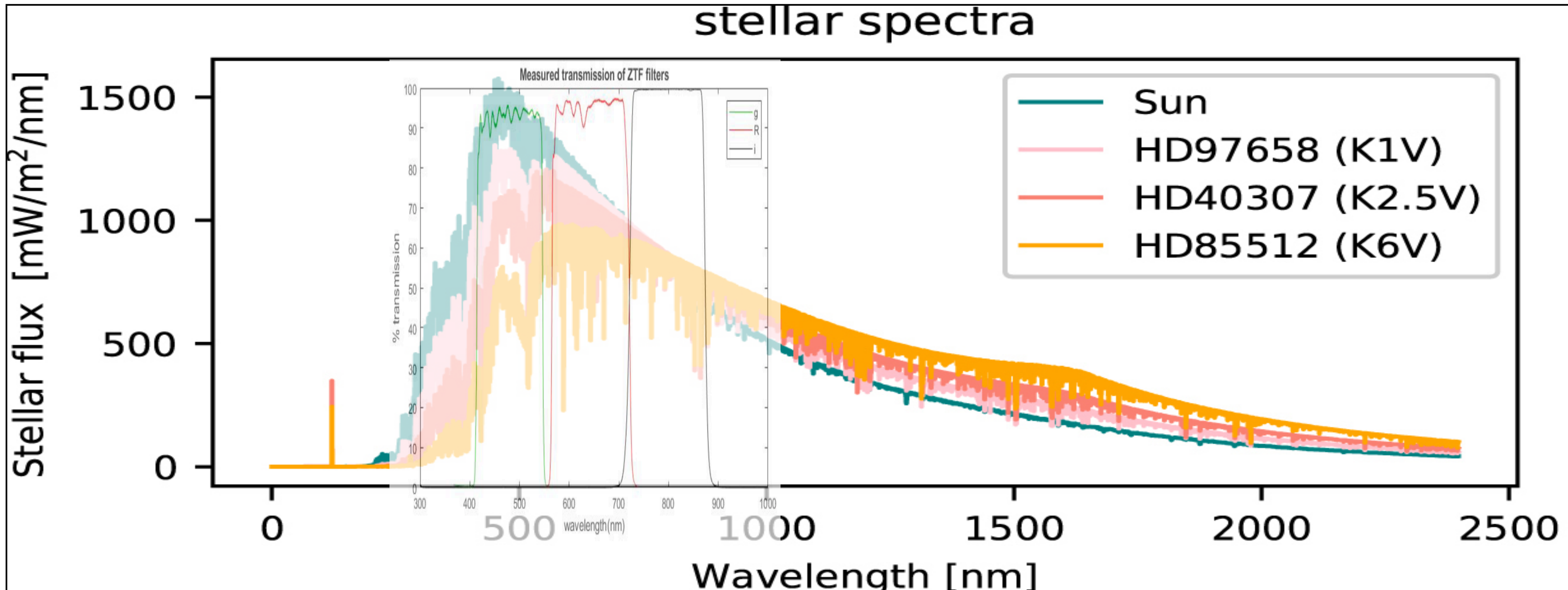
Colour of calibrators and targets (SN 1a e.g.)

- G and K-dwarves are stable and adequate foreground stars



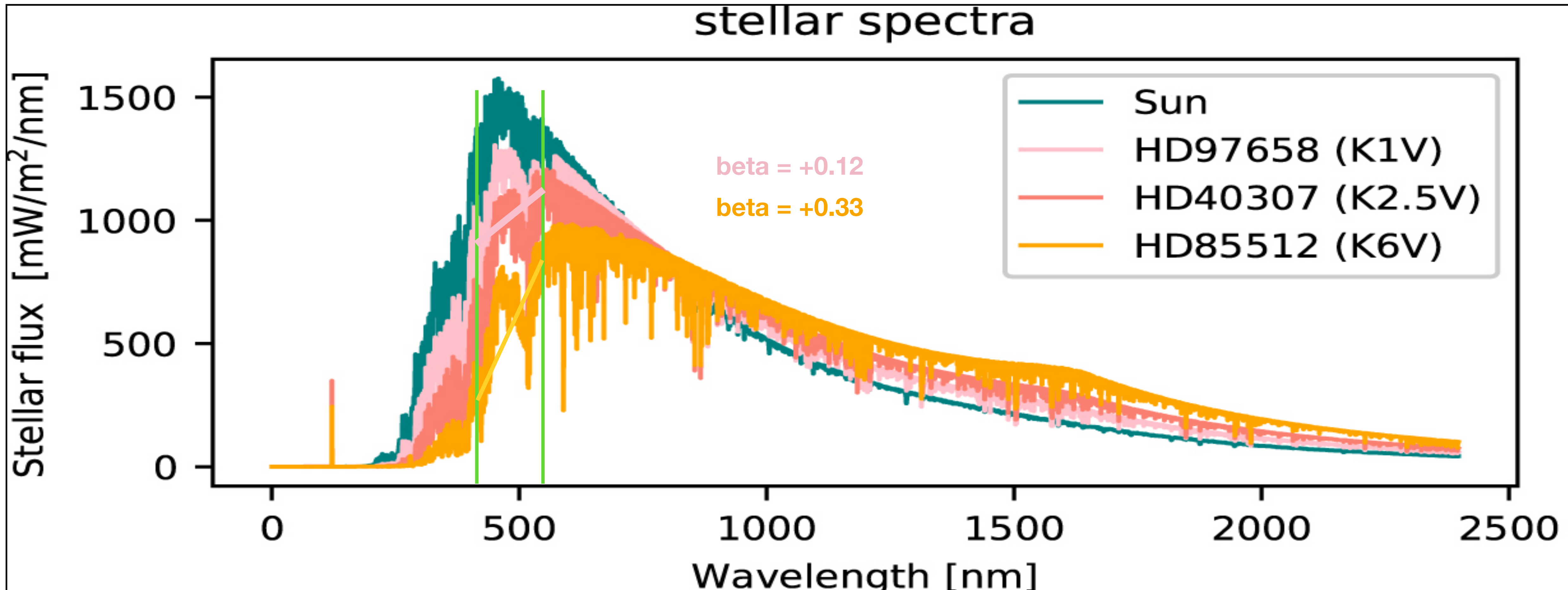
Colour of calibrators and targets (SN 1a e.g.)

- K-dwarves have a varied spectral behaviour within *r* filter passband



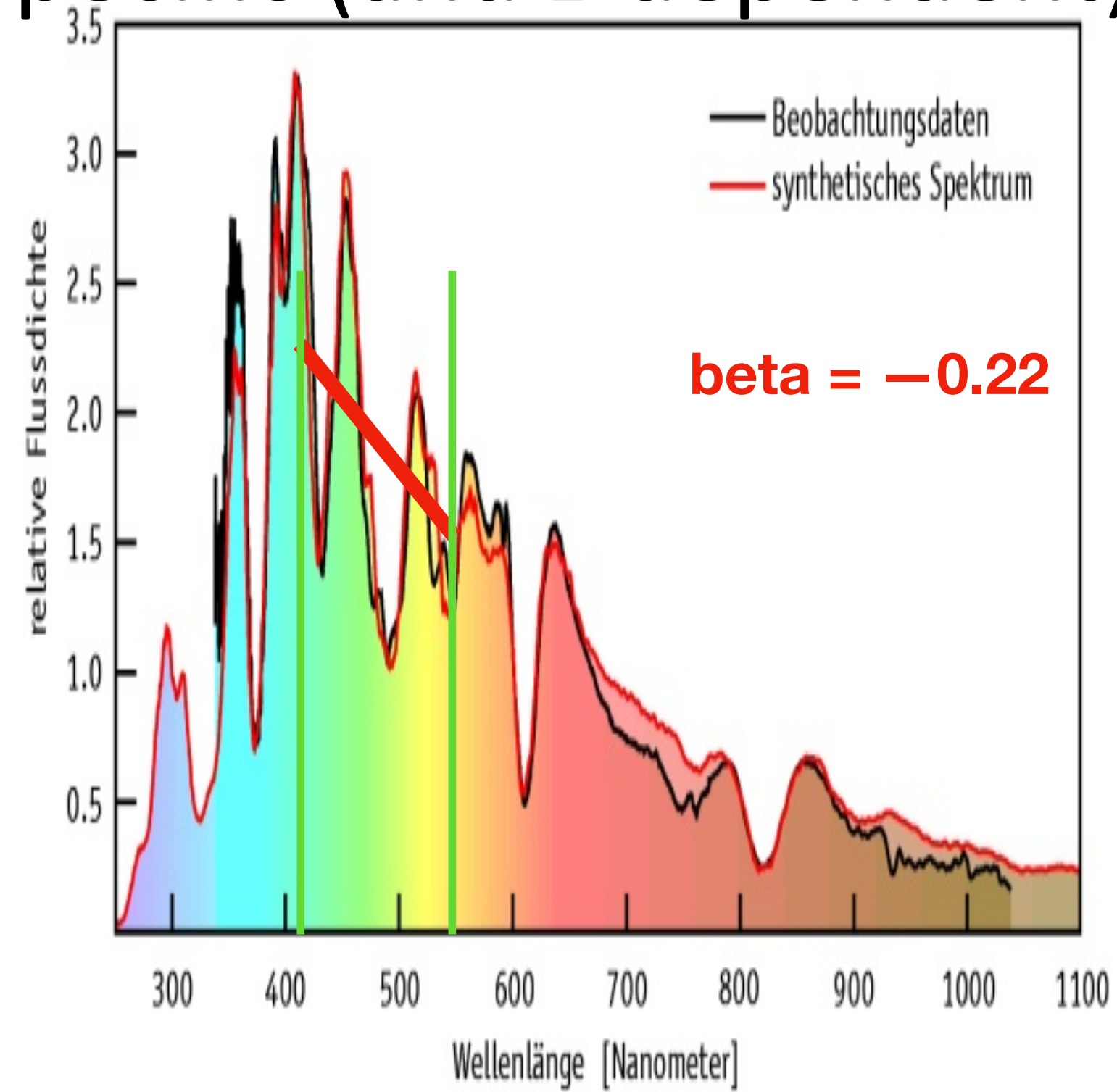
Colour of calibrators and targets (SN 1a e.g.)

- K-dwarves have a varied spectral behaviour within r filter passband



Colour of calibrators and targets (SN 1a e.g.)

SN 1a have a specific (and z-dependent) behaviour



Chromatic effect is linear !

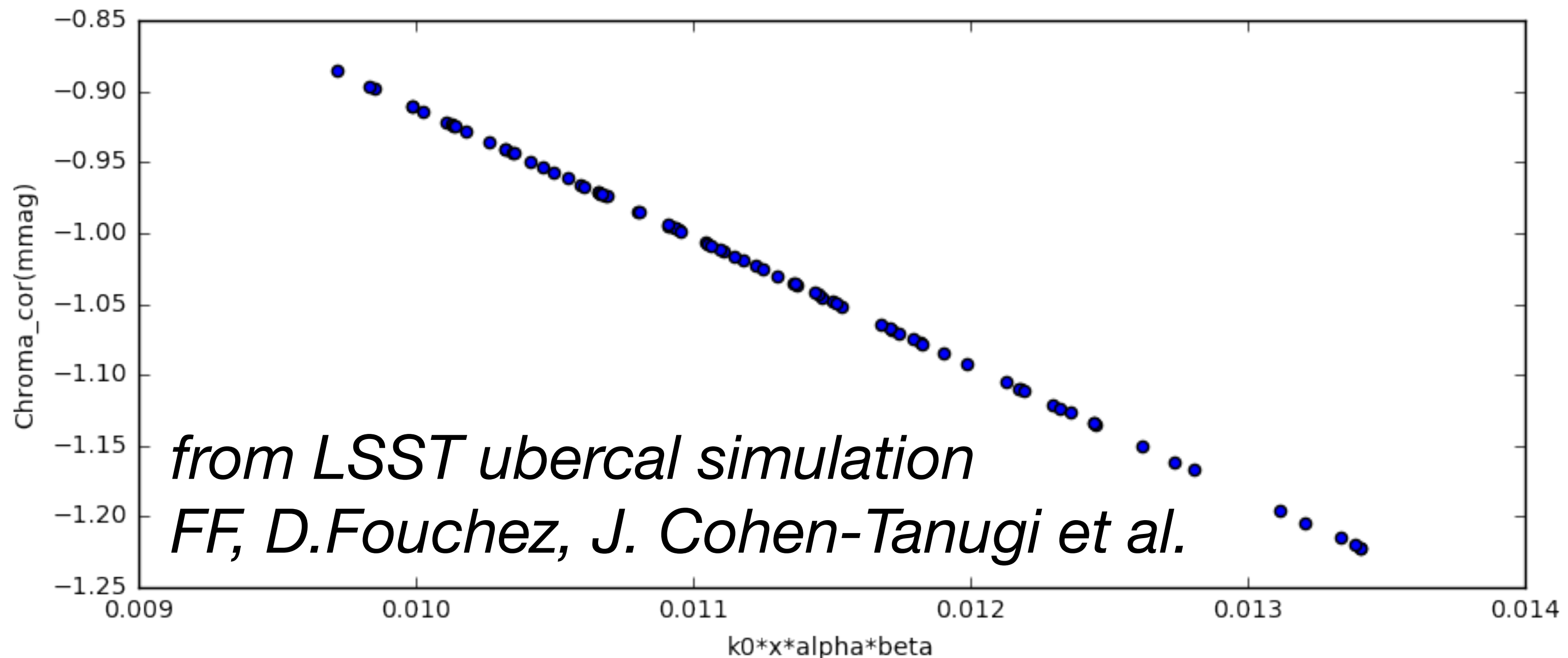
atmospheric attenuation $k_0 = 0.1$

atmospheric slope $\alpha = 0.2$

star slope $\beta = 0.4$

=> Effect is

linear with the product $\alpha \beta k_0 x$ and ~ 1 mmag effect



How to see and correct it... and check

- Separate ubercal fits with \neq calibrator colours:
measure Zero Point colour dependence
- Infer star slopes β from GAIA (spectro-)photometry and fit atm. $\alpha(t)$
- Implement this correction in ubercal fit
- Check on data that ZP does not depend from calibrator colour anymore