

Przemysław Mikołajczyk
mikolajczyk@astro.uni.wroc.pl

Status of the Białków Observatory

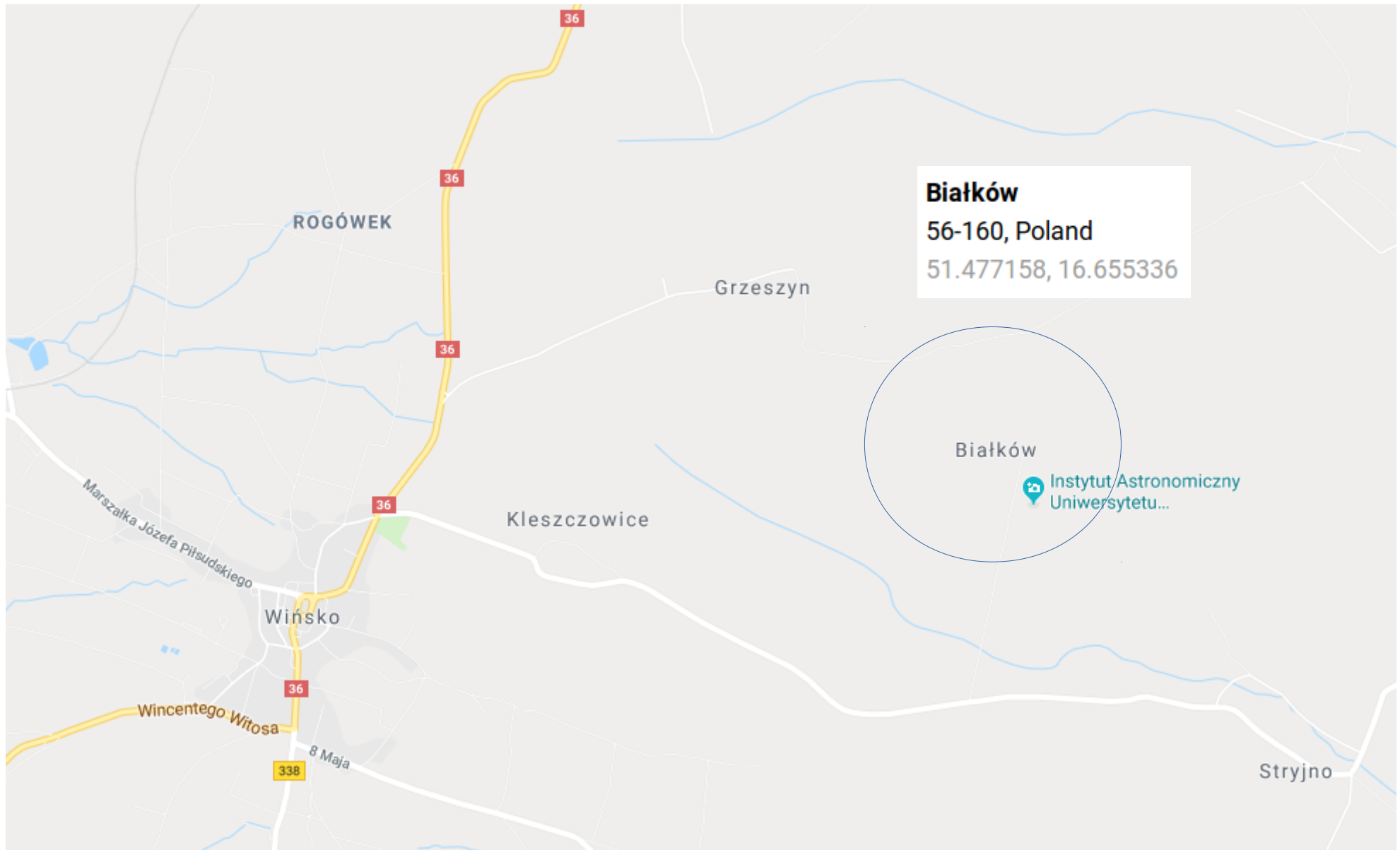
9th Gaia Science Alerts Workshop
8-10 October, Vipava, Slovenia

Location



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8-10 October, Vipava, Slovenia

Location



Location

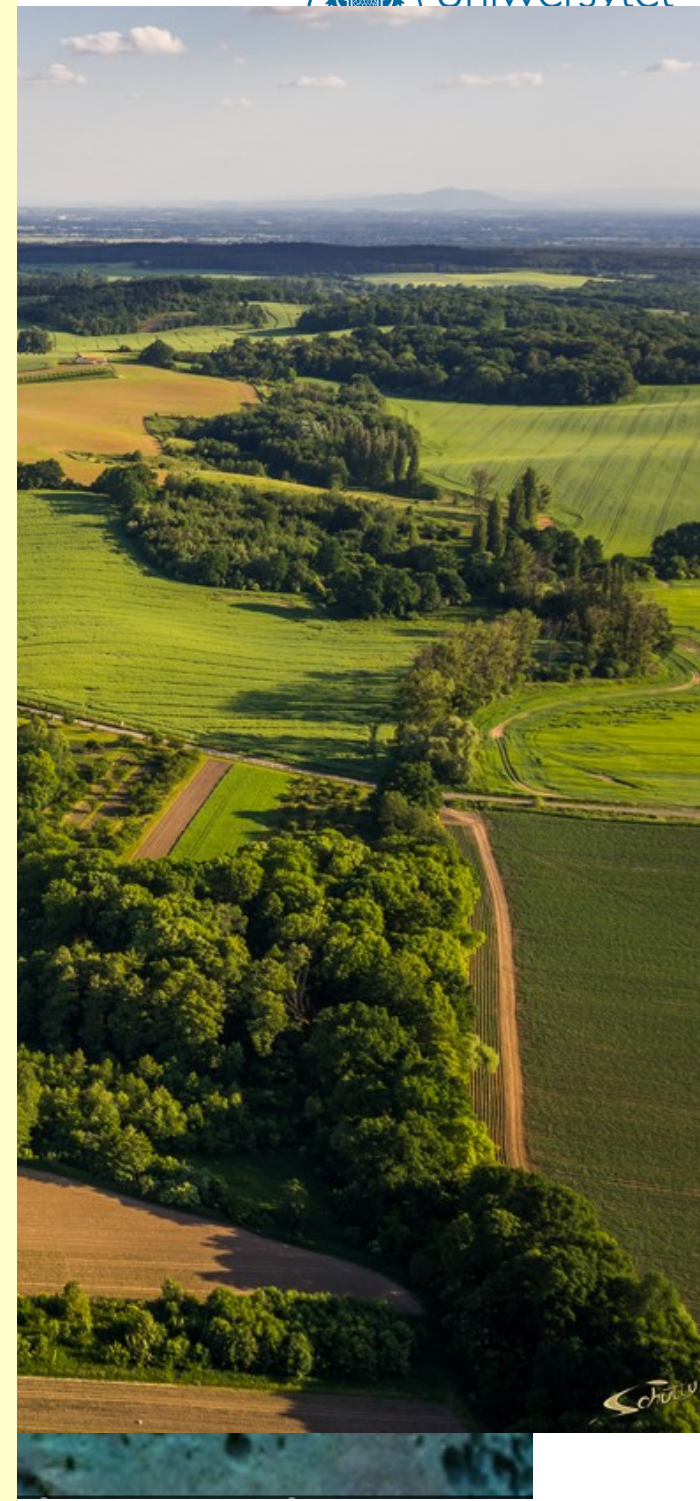




Location



ci



Location

- Up to 100 clear nights per year
- No big cities within 50 km radius
- Surrounded by small villages and agricultural areas
- Quite high humidity :(



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Location

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- No big cities within 50 km radius
- Surrounded by small villages and a
- Quite high humidity :(



More:

[http://tinyurl.com/
BialkowTimelapse](http://tinyurl.com/BialkowTimelapse)





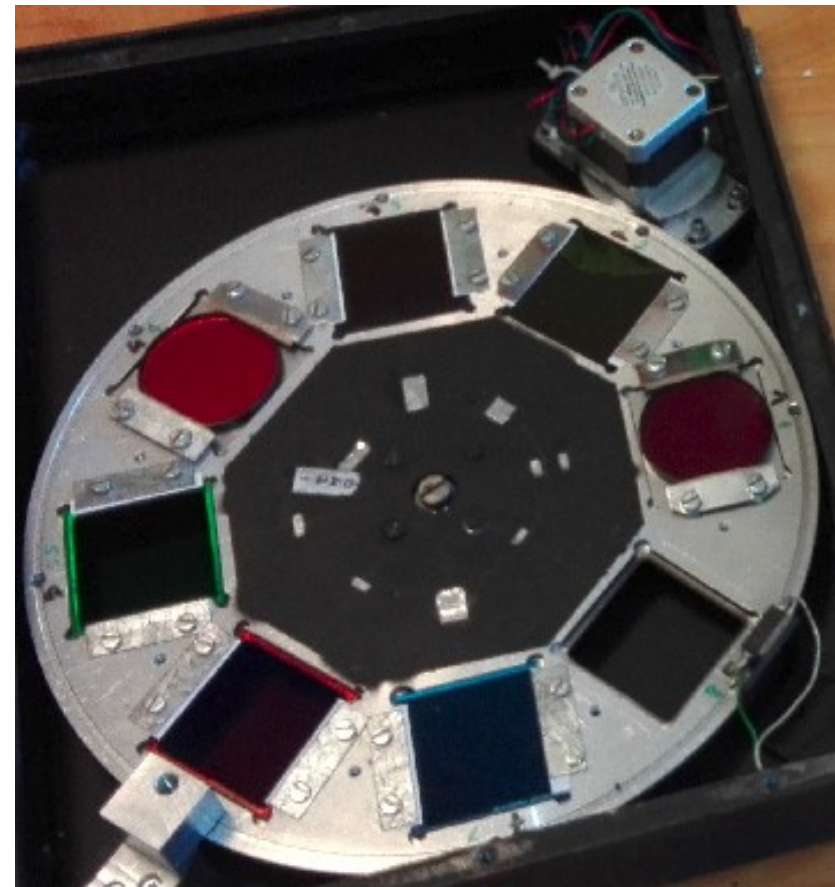




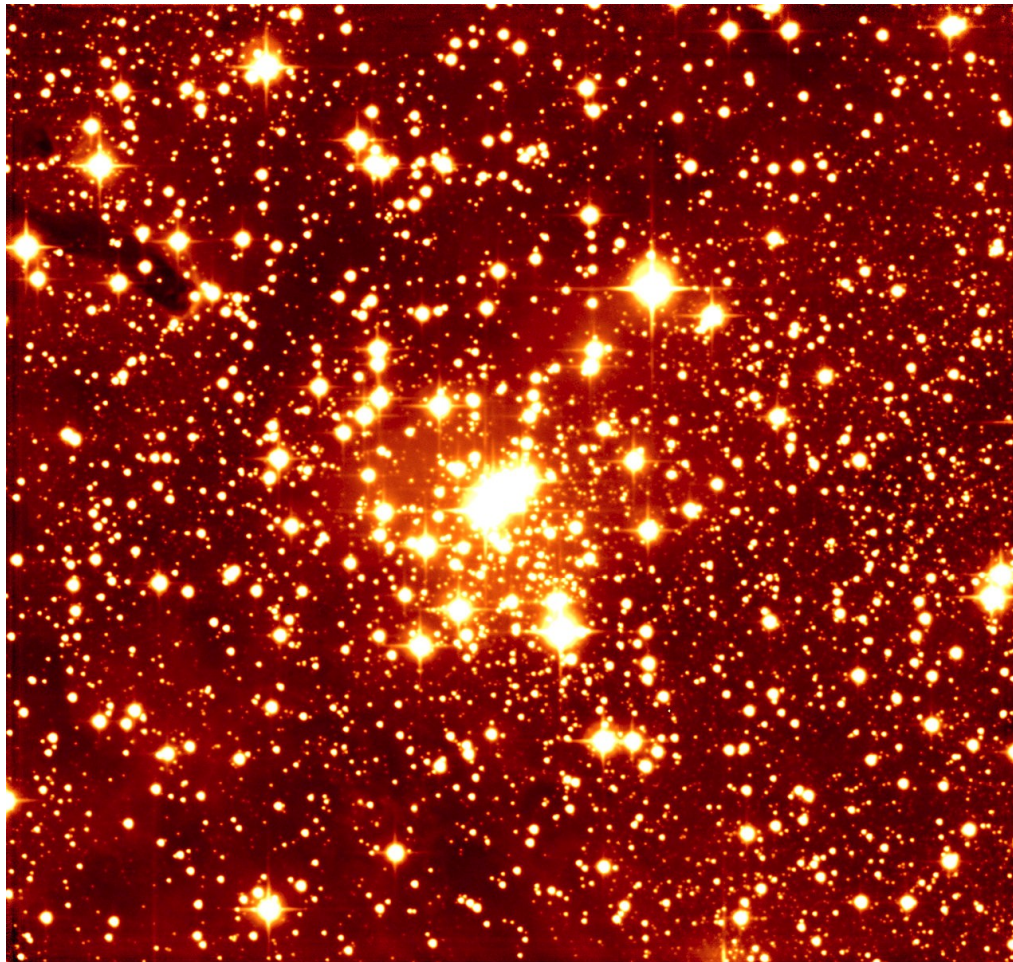
Rys. 1.14: Kamera Andor iKon-L

Źródło: <http://www.andor.com/scientific-cameras/ikon-ccd-camera-series/ikon-l>

- 60–cm Cassegrain telescope
- Andor iKon–L CCD camera (cooled down to -50°C)
- Guider camera (Atik 314L+ mono)
- Filters of Johnson–Cousins photometric system: (U), B, V, R_c , I_c
+ two $H\alpha$ filters (narrow and wide)



- Open clusters survey in H α



NGC 6823
dr Zbigniew Kołaczkowski



NGC 7380
prof. dr hab. Andrzej Pigulski

• Open clusters survey in H α

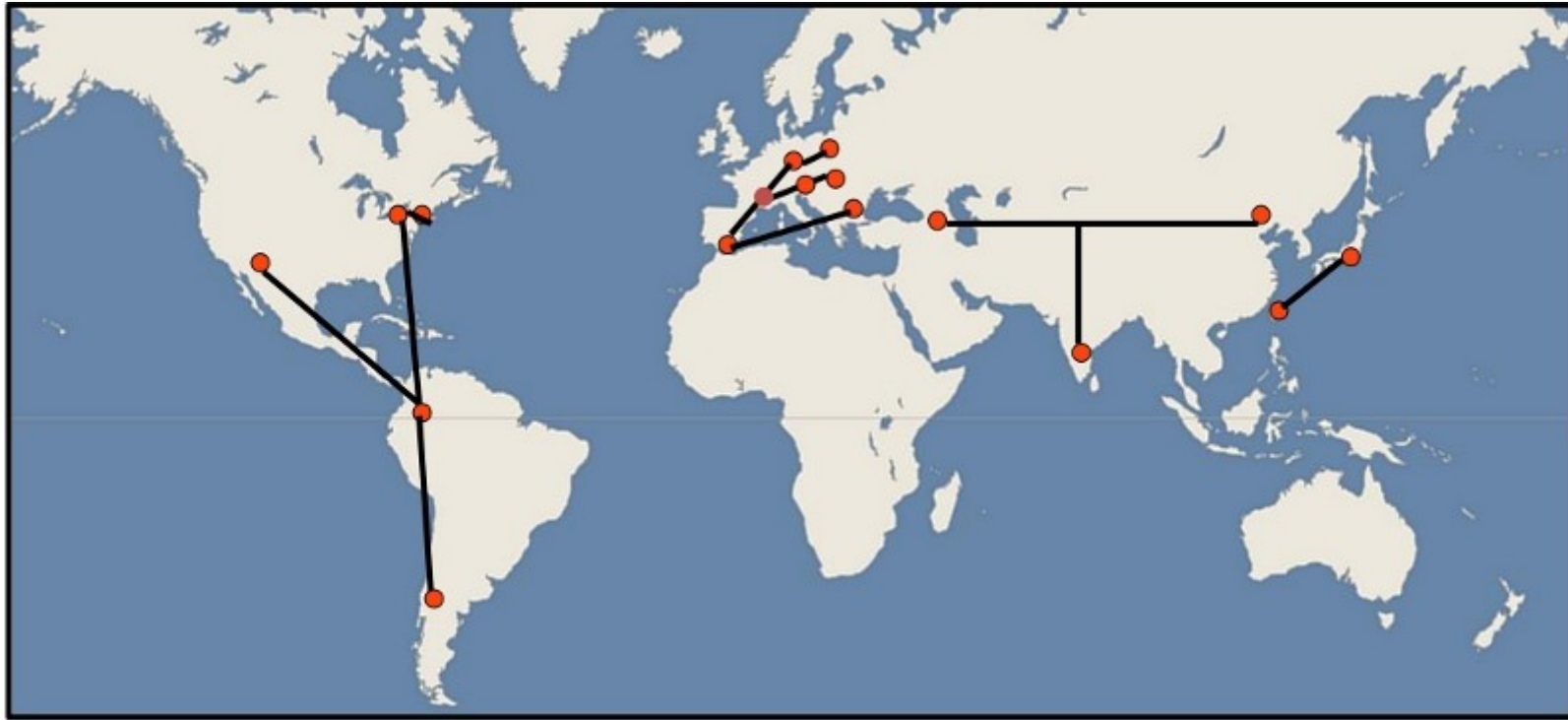


Stock 8
Przemek Mikołajczyk

GOALS:

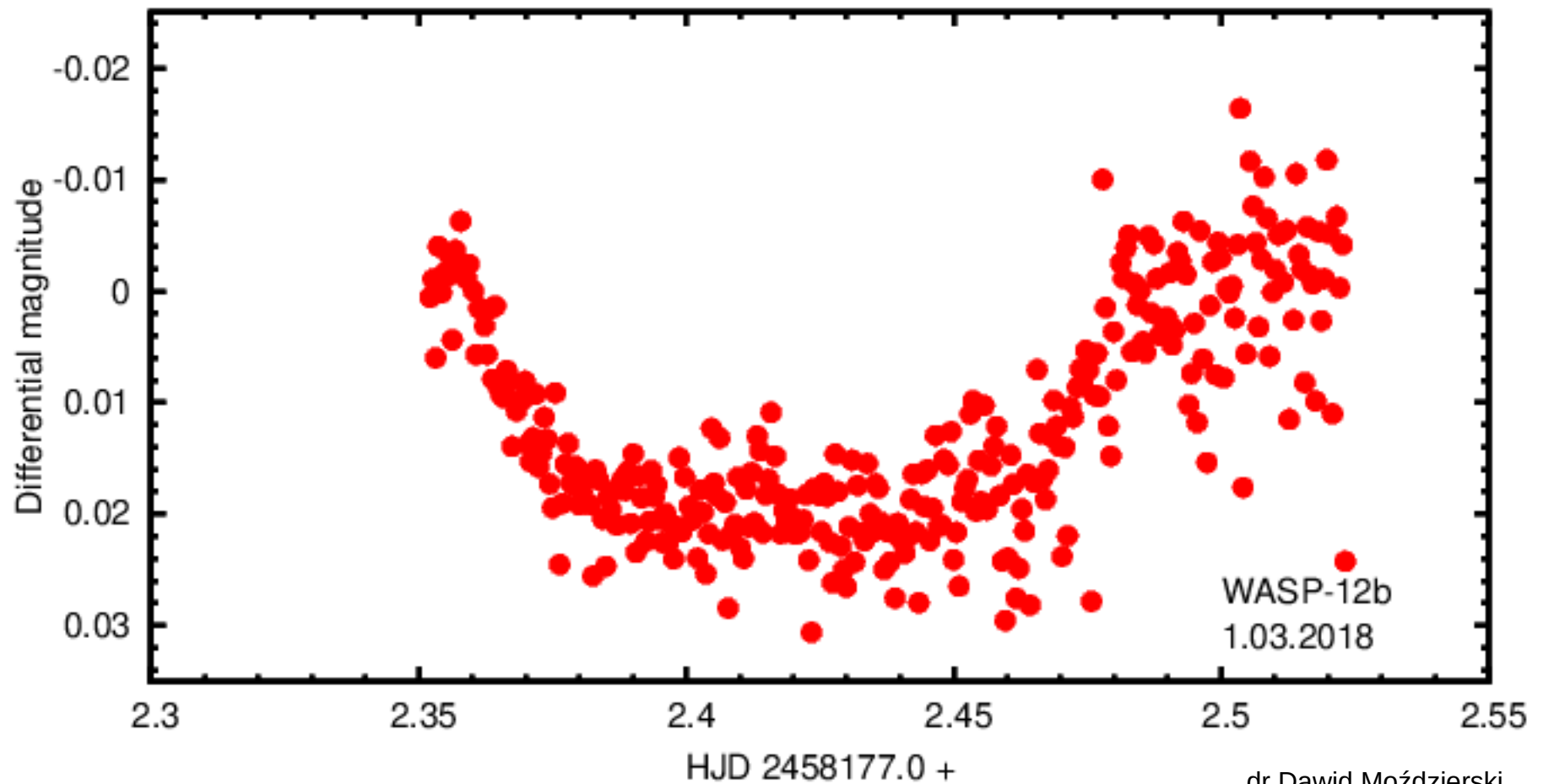
- Obtaining standard photometry
- Variability survey with the emphasis on discovering pulsating B-type stars
- Age estimation
- Distance measurements
- Clusters' proper motions determination
- Members/Non-members
- Probing for emission stars (and YSOs) using H α photometry

- **Planetary transits (YETI = Young Exoplanet Transit Initiative)**



Timing known transits for Gracjan Maciejewski (Toruń, Poland)

- **Planetary transits (YETI = Young Exoplanet Transit Initiative)**



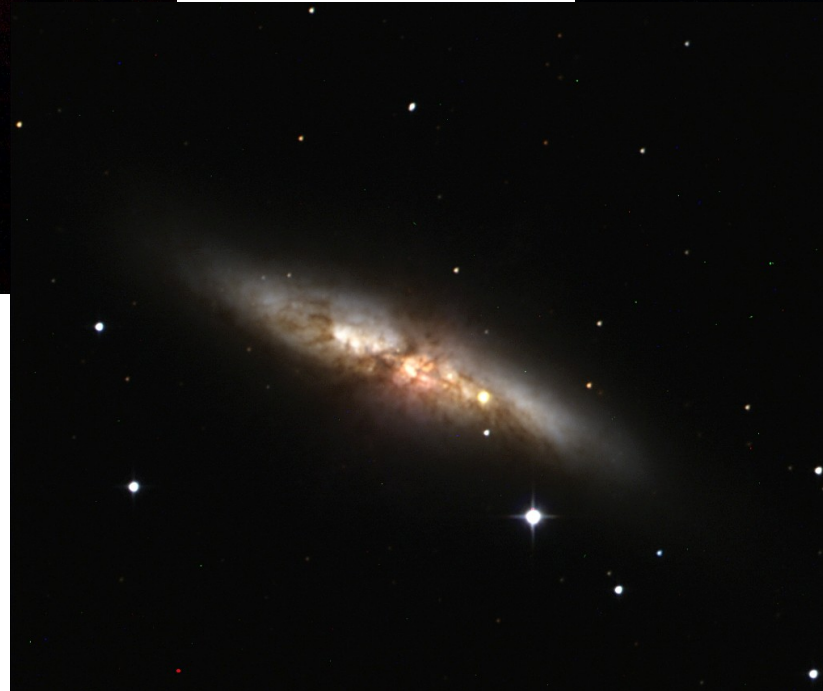
- Observations of bright supernovae



SN2018aoq
Przemek Mikołajczyk



SN2016bkv
Przemek Mikołajczyk



SN2014J in M82
dr Dawid Moździerski

• Follow-up for Gaia Science Alerts

→ So far we gathered photometric data for more than 100 events

Gaia14aae Gaia14aaf Gaia14aat Gaia14abg Gaia14abh Gaia14acd Gaia14acf
Gaia14acj Gaia14acq Gaia14acx Gaia14adf Gaia14adl Gaia14aea Gaia15aad
Gaia15aag Gaia15aal Gaia15aax Gaia15abh Gaia15abu Gaia15abz Gaia15acd
Gaia15acn Gaia15acu Gaia15acy Gaia15adt Gaia15aek Gaia15ael Gaia15aet
Gaia15aev Gaia15aey Gaia15afa Gaia15afc Gaia15afd Gaia15afe Gaia15aff
Gaia15afi Gaia15afq Gaia15aft Gaia15agc Gaia15agh Gaia15agi Gaia16abk
Gaia16abw Gaia16adb Gaia16ael Gaia16afy Gaia16ahq Gaia16ahw Gaia16aib
Gaia16aiu Gaia16aiz Gaia16ajm Gaia16ajq Gaia16akk Gaia16alb Gaia16alf
Gaia16alk Gaia16alo Gaia16alq Gaia16alt Gaia16alz Gaia16amg Gaia16aml
Gaia16aoz Gaia16apu Gaia16avf Gaia16aye Gaia16bbi Gaia16bbs Gaia16bbz
Gaia16bei Gaia16bes Gaia16bnz Gaia16bza Gaia16cdy Gaia16cfa Gaia16cfv
Gaia17aah Gaia17agj Gaia17agk Gaia17aue Gaia17aur Gaia17biu Gaia17biu
Gaia17bjv Gaia17bjw Gaia17btr Gaia17bts Gaia17bum Gaia17byc Gaia17caj
Gaia17cal Gaia17cav Gaia17cay Gaia17dka Gaia18anr Gaia18azh Gaia18bes
GaiaV14ahj GaiaV14ahl

• Follow-up for Gaia Science Alerts

We observed Gaia16aye in four photometric bands

Gaia16aye

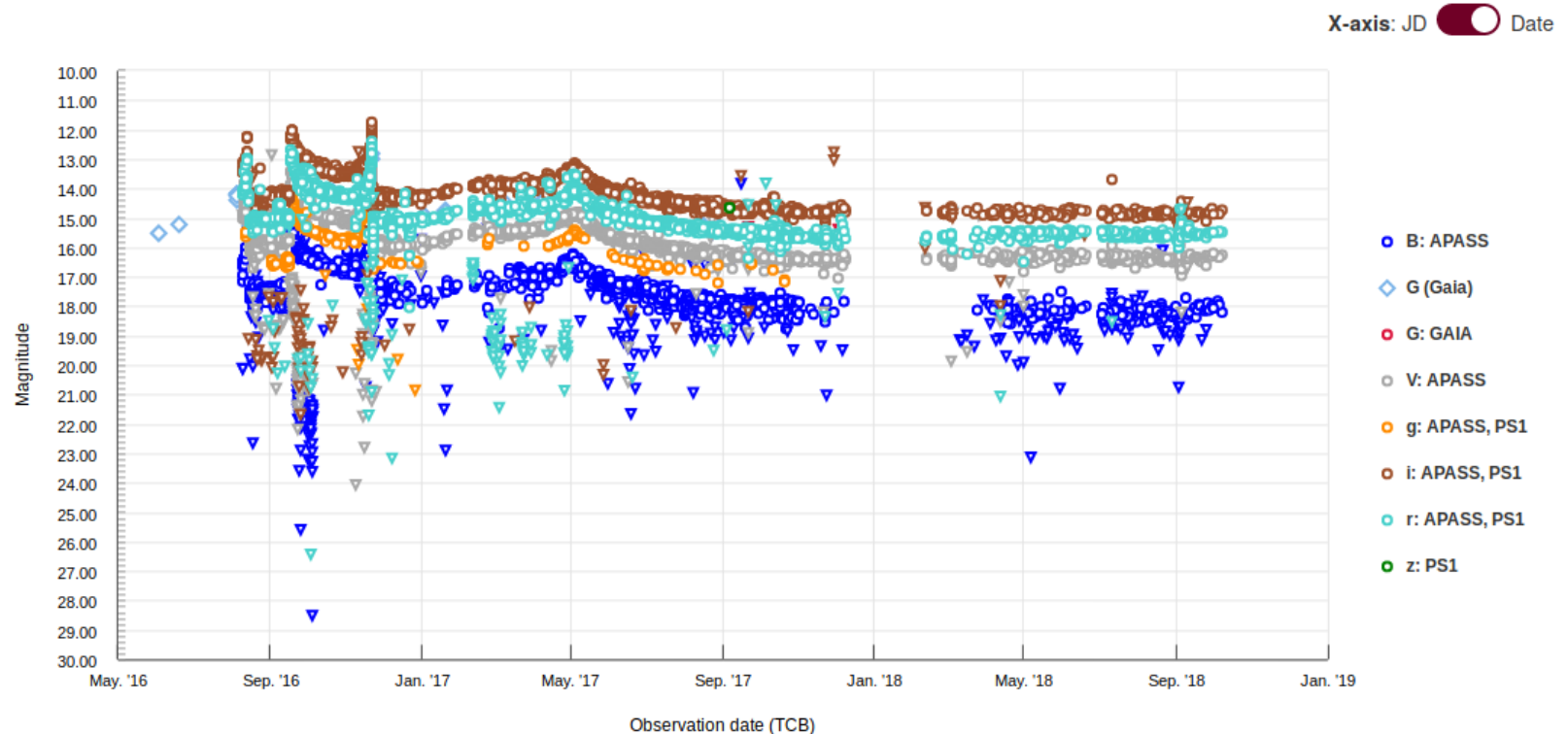
Details

Follow-up

The figure shows the Gaia lightcurve combined with photometric follow-up photometry generously provided by the astronomical community using the [Cambridge Photometry Calibrat Server \(CPCS\)](#). Multiple filters are shown in one figure and can be toggled on/off using the legend on the side. Click and drag in the chart to zoom in. Clicking on datapoints provides additional information of the observation.

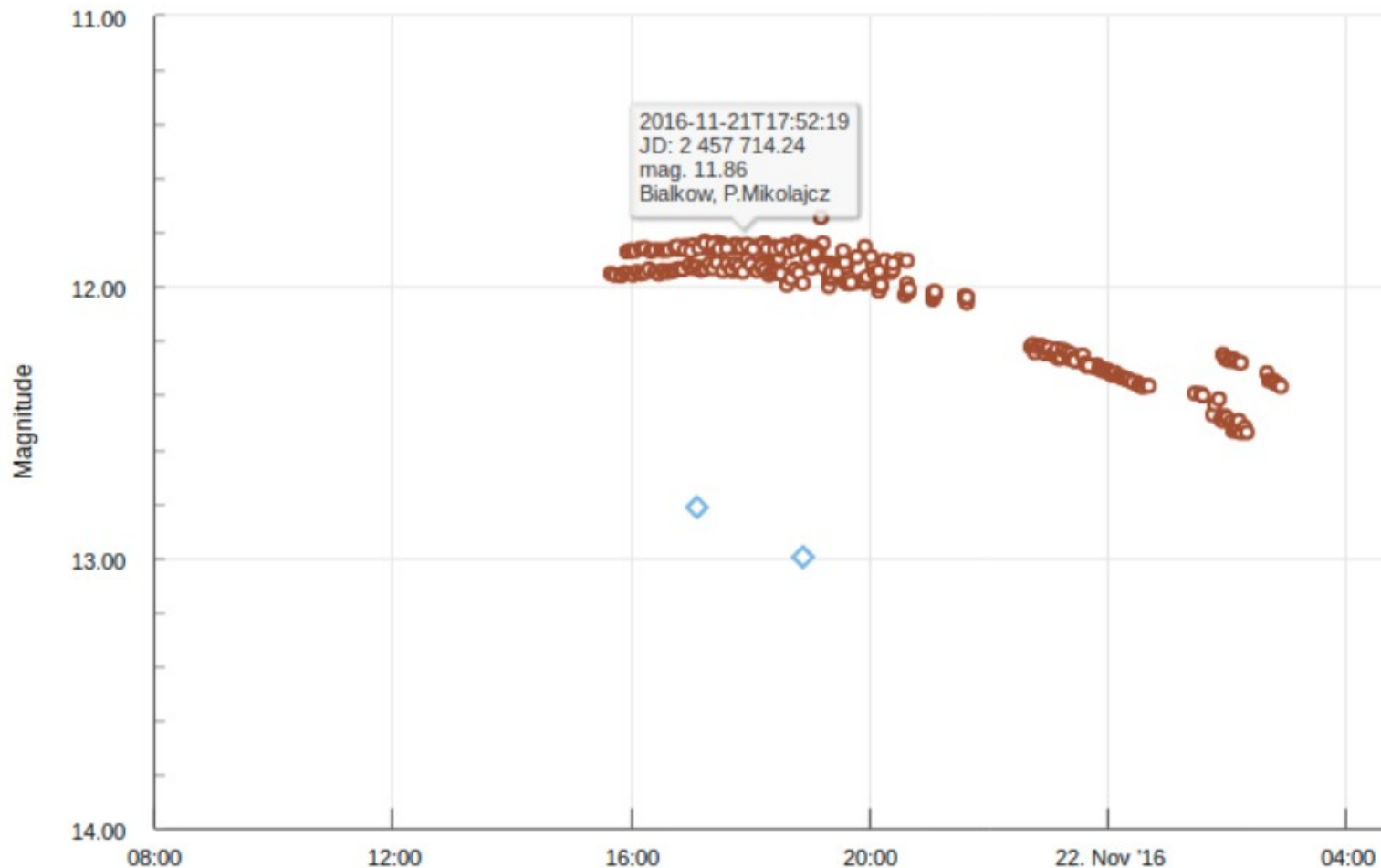
Access to these photometric data may be requested from the individuals who took the data. Please contact us if you would like to ask for access and we will pass on your request.

Warning: The follow-up data is obtained using rough calibrations and we can not guarantee its complete correctness at this stage.



- **Follow-up for Gaia Science Alerts**

We observed Gaia16aye in four photometric bands



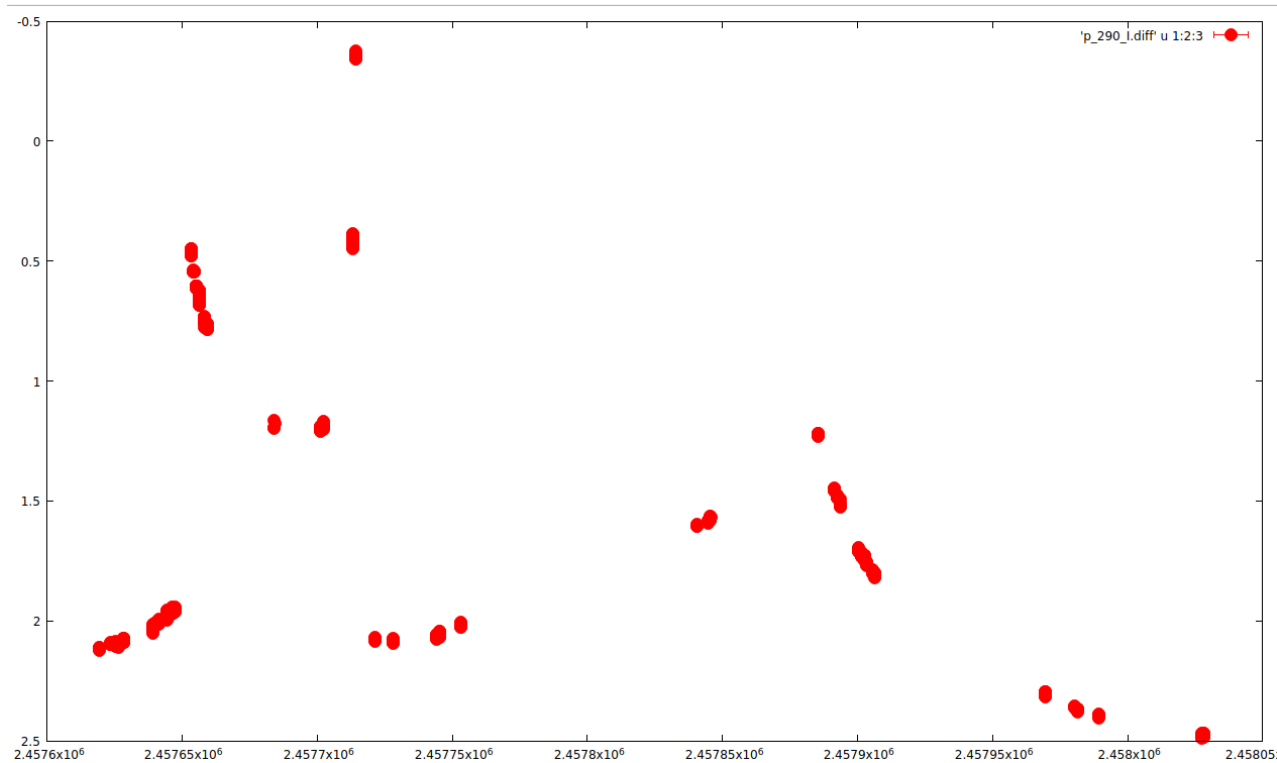
- **Follo**

We ob



- **Follow-up for Gaia Science Alerts**

We observed Gaia16aye in four photometric bands

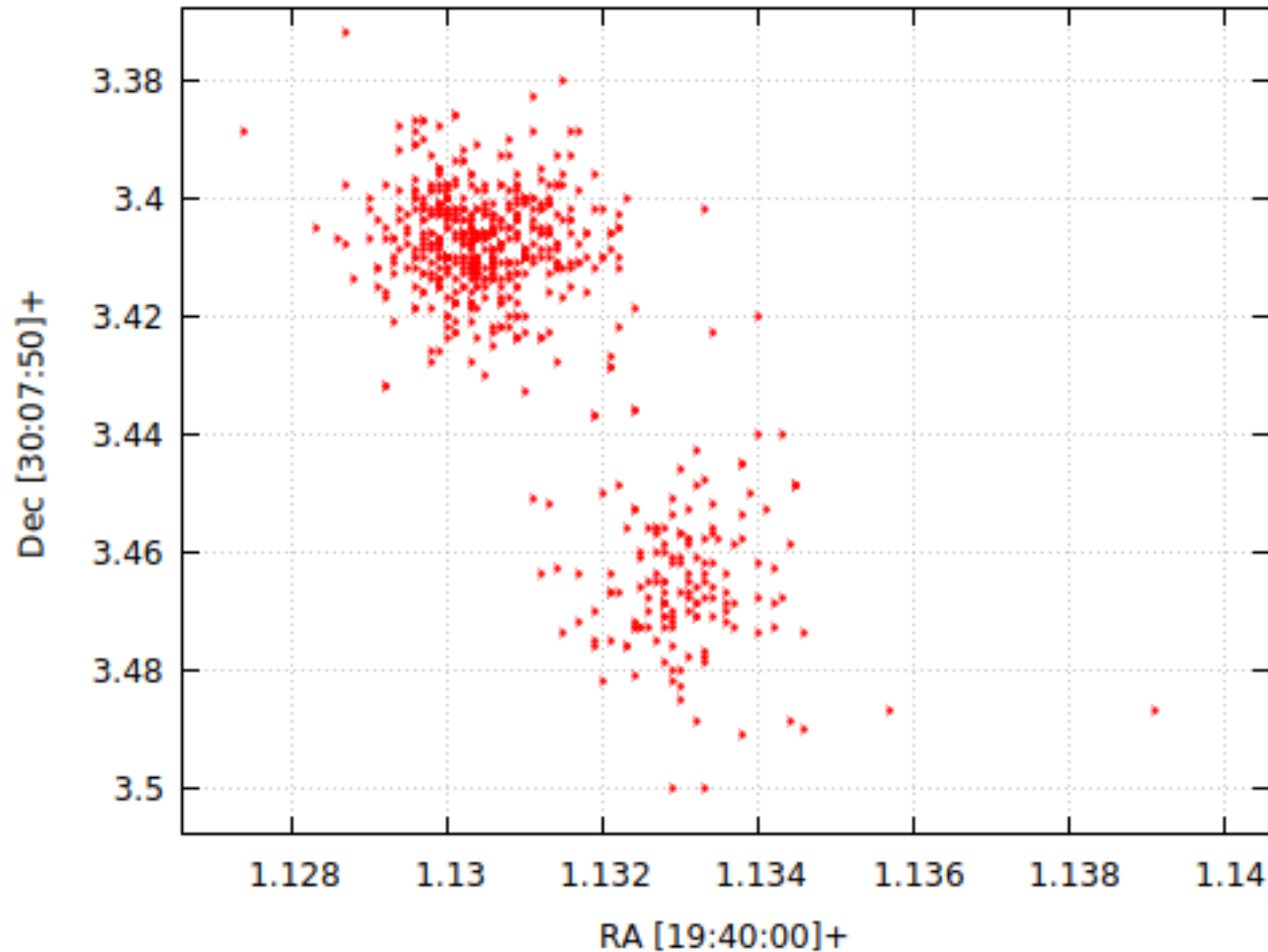


IC band differential photometry (~85% of gathered data)
637 data points plotted

Kołaczkowski & Mikołajczyk

- **Follow-up for Gaia Science Alerts**

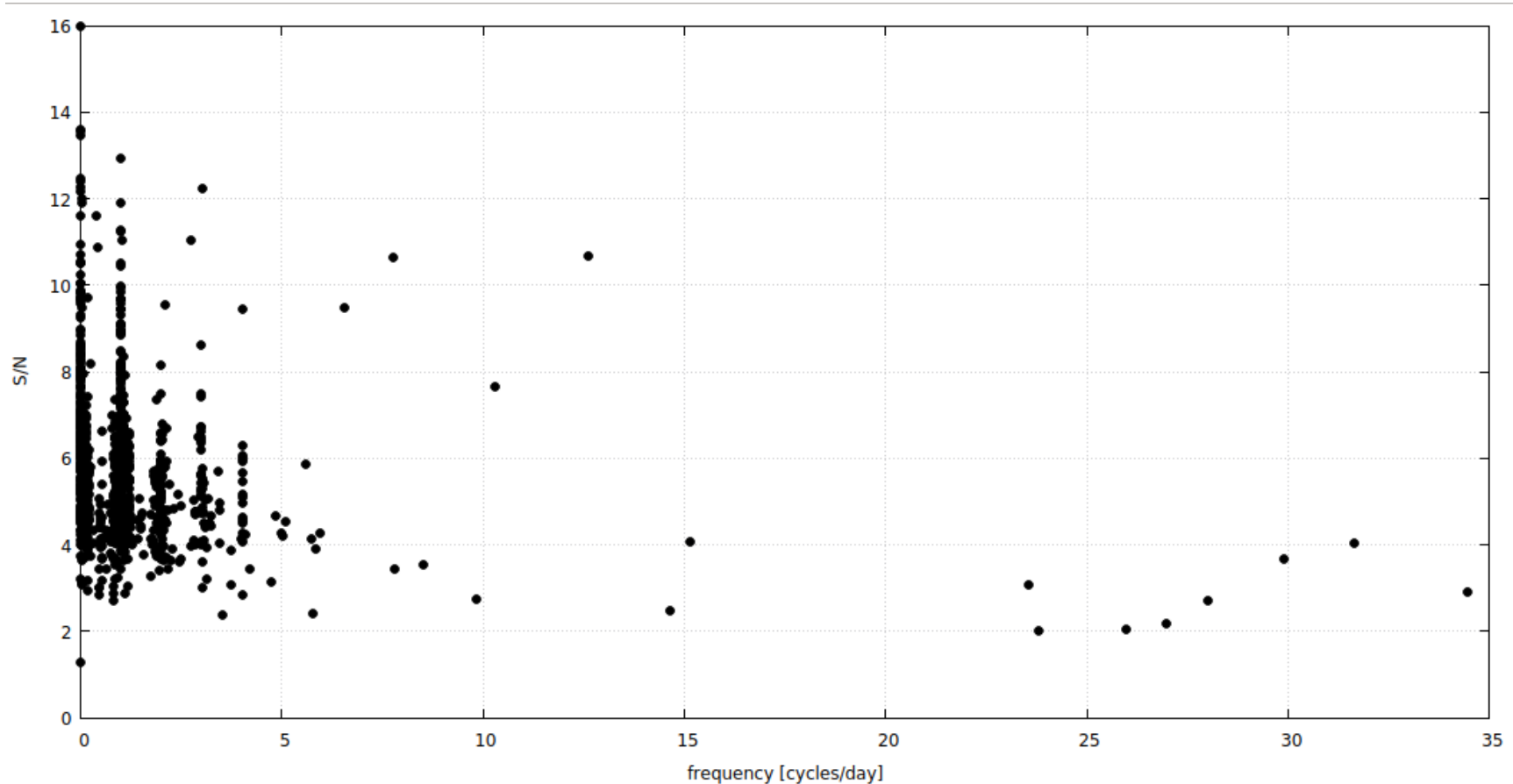
Precise astrometry for Gaia16aye field of stars



Kołaczkowski & Mikołajczyk

- **Follow-up for Gaia Science Alerts**

→ Variability search in Gaia16aye field of stars (using Białków & Liv.Tel. data)



Examining only 1000 brightest sources we found ~30 variables, including δ Sct pulsators, HADS star, eclipsing binaries

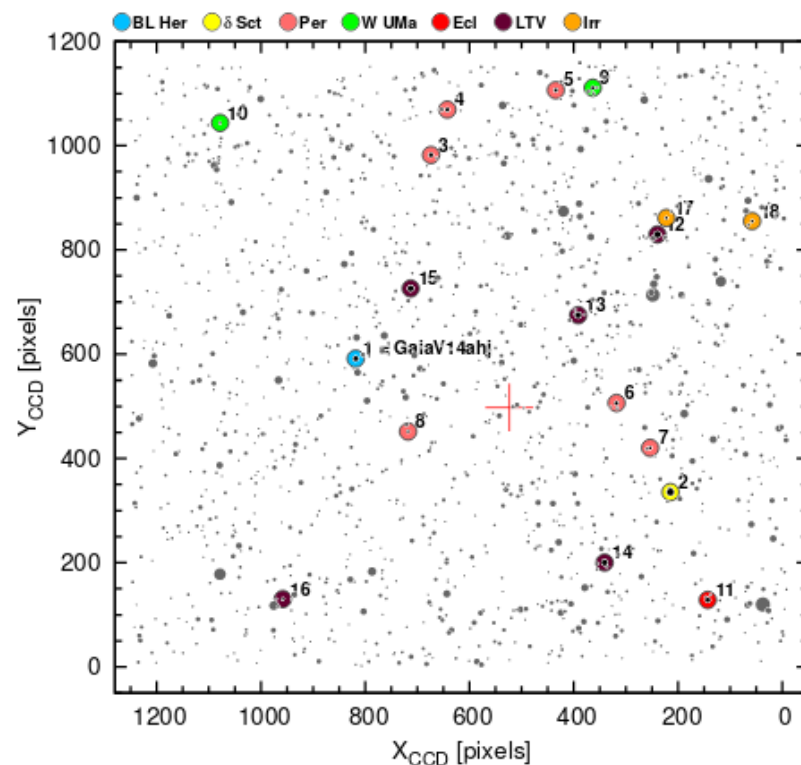
Mikołajczyk & Przyłuski

- Investigation of GaiaV14ahj star – type II Cepheid



• Investigation of GaiaV14ahj star – type II Cepheid

band	frames	Seeing [arcsec]			exposure times [s]
		best	worst	average	
Gaia V14ahj					
<i>B</i>	205	2.080	4.825	3.022	169×120, 33×100, 3×60
<i>V</i>	228	1.980	4.348	2.983	145×120, 54×100, 26×90, 3×60
<i>R_c</i>	223	1.843	4.091	2.842	110×120, 71×100, 42×90
<i>I_c</i>	235	1.783	4.133	2.761	124×69, 54×100, 13×90, 29×60
total	891				
NGC7654					
<i>B</i>	9	1.811	2.166	1.990	9×60
<i>V</i>	9	1.599	1.948	1.807	9×60
<i>R_c</i>	9	1.501	1.963	1.710	9×40
<i>I_c</i>	9	1.482	1.735	1.586	9×40
total	36				



GaiaV14ahj: BL Her type Cepheid found by Gaia Space Observatory

P. Mikołajczyk¹, Z. Kołaczkowski^{1,2}, A. Pigulski¹,
D. Moździerski¹, P. Bruś¹ and Ł. Wyrzykowski³

¹Astronomical Institute, University of Wrocław, ul. M. Kopernika 11, 51-622 Wrocław

²Nicolaus Copernicus Astronomical Center, ul. Bartycka 18, 00-716 Warsaw

³Warsaw University Observatory, al. Ujazdowskie 4, 00-001 Warsaw

e-mail: mikołajczyk@astro.uni.wroc.pl

ABSTRACT

We present results of a BV(RI)_C variability survey in the GaiaV14ahj field of stars. Observations were obtained using 60-cm Cassegrain reflector owned by Astronomical Observatory of University of Wrocław located in Białków, Poland over the period of two years. Our primary interest was to examine variability nature of GaiaV14ahj, discovered by Gaia Space Observatory. We classified it as BL Her type Cepheid pulsating in fundamental mode with period of about 4.7 days. Using period-luminosity relations for type II Cepheids we determined distance to GaiaV14ahj as 16.1 ± 1.6 kpc. Moreover, analyzing available data we determined, that with high probability GaiaV14ahj is a member of Canis Majoris Overdensity at distance of 19.1 kpc from the Galactic Centre. In the observed field we found one more classical pulsator which we later identified as High Amplitude δ Scuti star, pulsating in fundamental mode ($P_0 = 0.056$ d) and first overtone ($P_1 = 0.073$ d). We also present the results of variability survey.

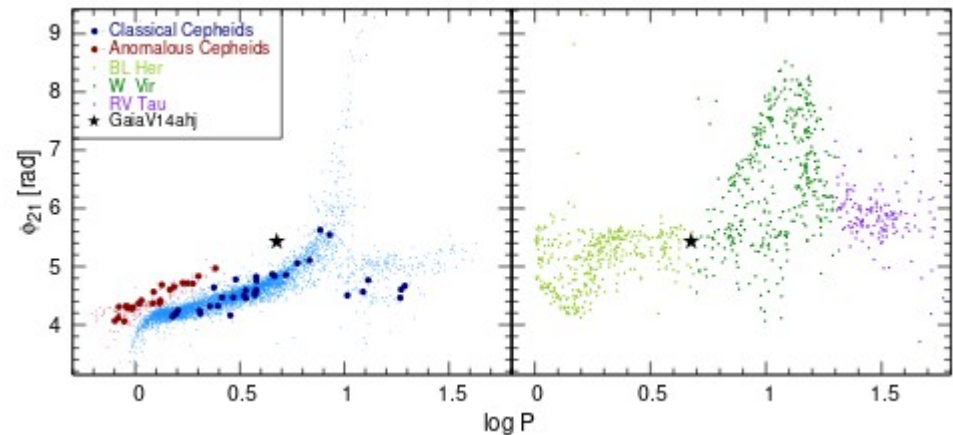
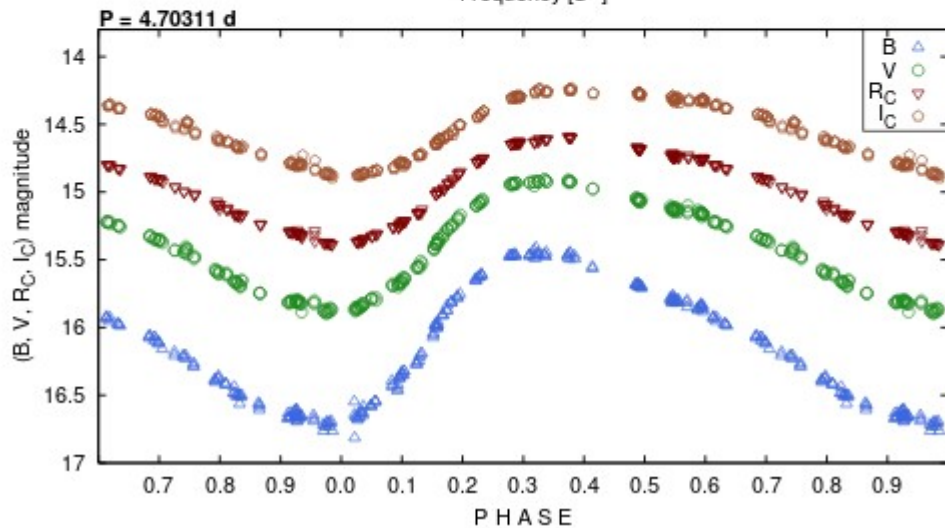
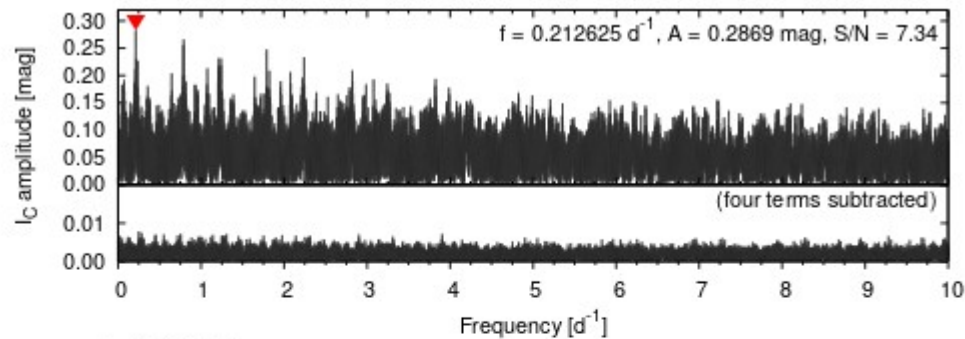
Key words:

stars: type II Cepheids – stars: BL Her – stars: δ Sct – stars: binary stars –
galaxies: Canis Majoris Overdensity

1. Introduction

Launched in December 2013, Gaia is a satellite mission operated by European Space Agency (ESA) and designed for astrometry. Its primary objective is to measure positions for stars of magnitude 5.7 to ~ 20 , using Astro instrument. By combining the measurements made over the five-year mission, it will be possible to determine parallaxes of stars (and therefore distances) and their proper motions. A part of this primary scientific goal has already been achieved, when on September 14 2016, ESA released the first set of data (Gaia DR-1). It contains measurements for over a billion sources. The second release is planned for April 2018. Apart from its primary goal, Gaia will also provide an immense amount of photometric data. The mission has been equipped with a photometer consisting of low-resolution fused-silica prisms. It operates in two bands: blue (BP) – from 330

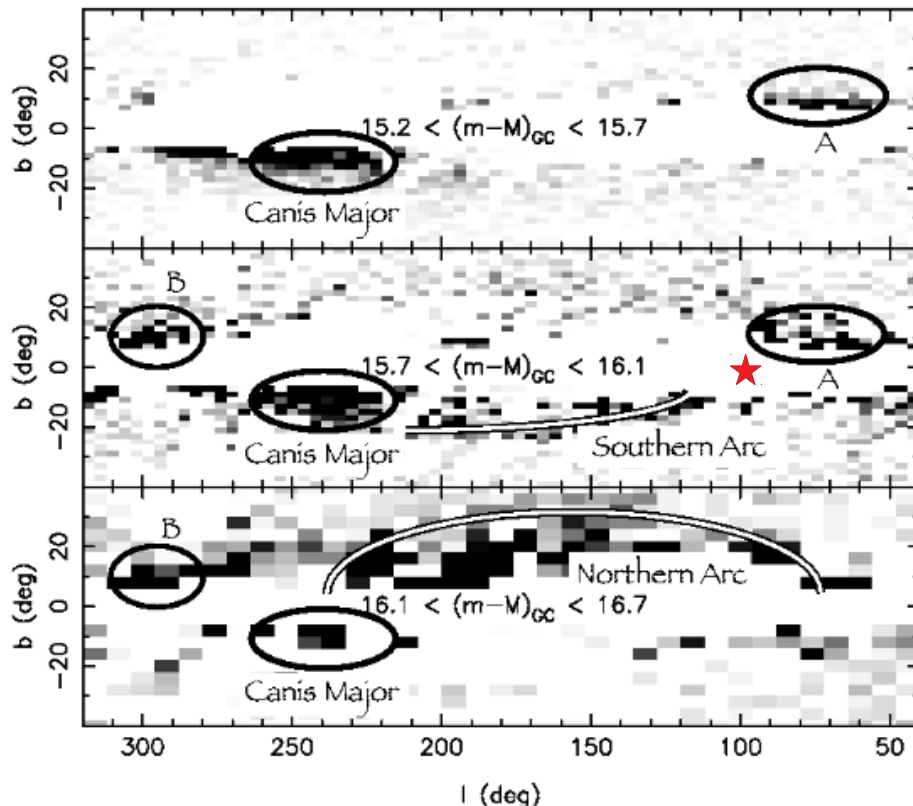
• Investigation of GaiaV14ahj star – type II Cepheid



Distance: **16.1 \pm 1.6 kpc**
19.1 kpc from GC

P-L relation from LMC (OGLE data) – Pietrukowicz et al. (2015), Groenewegen & Jurkovic (2017)

• Investigation of GaiaV14ahj star – type II Cepheid



GaiaV14ahj location:

$$l = 97^{\circ}.658 \quad b = -3^{\circ}.538$$

$$(m-M)_{GC} = 16.03 \text{ mag}$$

Distance: **16.1 +/- 1.6 kpc**
19.1 kpc from GC

P-L relation from LMC (OGLE data) – Pietrukowicz et al. (2015),
Groenewegen & Jurkovic (2017)

Figure 5. As Figure 4, with an overlay of the main asymmetries in the Galactic M-giant distribution detected in Figures 3 and 4. The strongest of these is the Canis Major over-density, followed by the Northern Arc. A fainter Southern Arc is also visible, as are two structures at $\ell = 70^{\circ}$, and $\ell = 300^{\circ}$, which we label structures A and B respectively.

- Automatic photometry of type IIIn supernova (SN2018zq)



SDSS



Other surveys detections

None

Comments

bright confirmed SN IIn near galaxy NGC2146, aka SN2018zd

ATels

11379 11405 11411 12079

TNS ID

SN2018zd

RA - DEC

94.51329 78.36699

06:18:03.19 78:22:01.16

Galactic coords.

135.63509 24.87048

Alerting date

2018-03-05 08:11:31

Julian date

2458182.84

Alerting magnitude

14.84

Historic magnitude

None

Historic StdDev

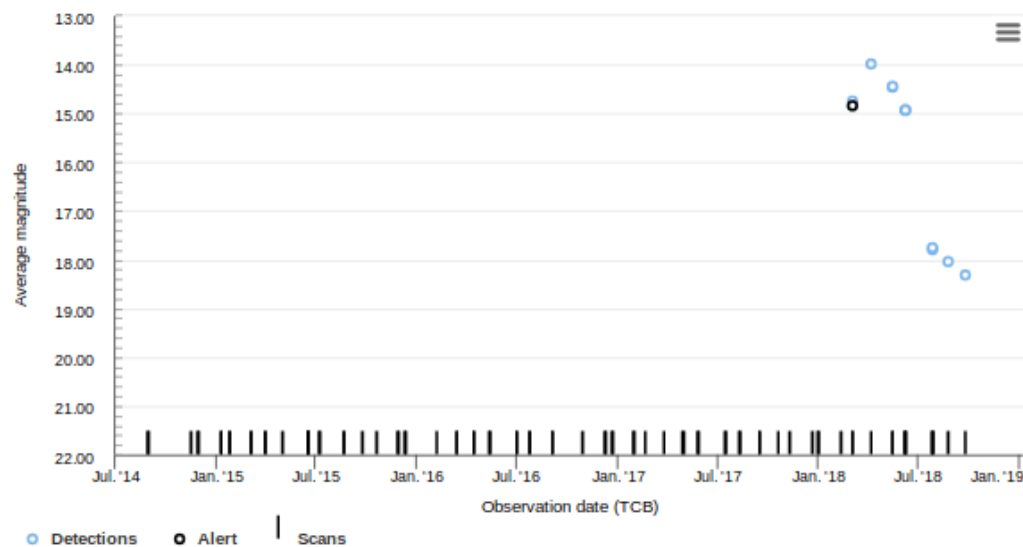
None

Class

SN IIn

Publication date

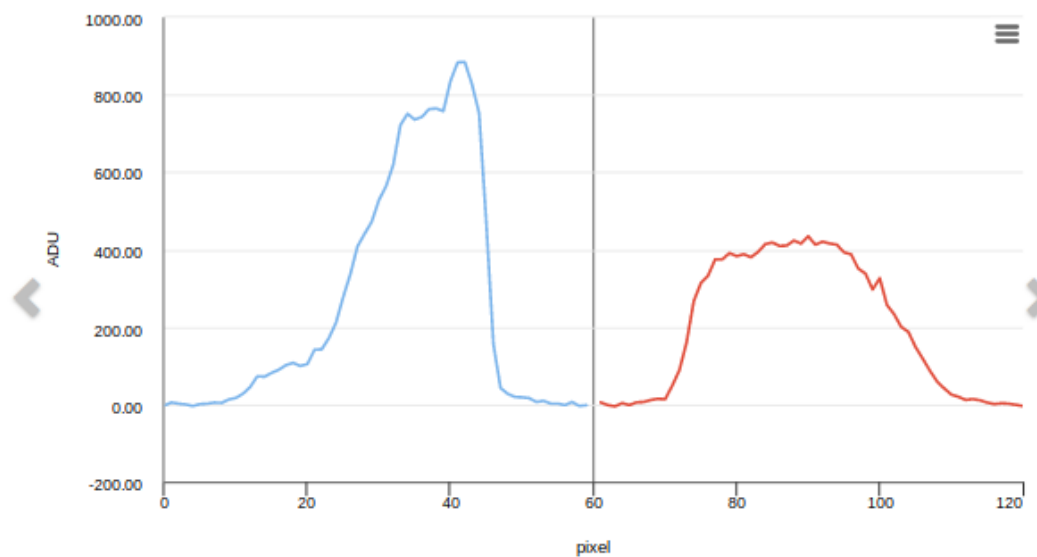
March 7, 2018, 12:17 p.m.



Get lightcurve data

Click and scroll down and select one row in the table below to display the corresponding spectrum.

Date	JD	Average Mag.
2018-03-05 12:25:10	2458183.02	14.75
2018-04-08 05:49:23	2458216.74	13.98
2018-05-16 07:09:28	2458254.80	14.46
2018-05-16 11:23:08	2458254.97	14.44
2018-06-09 13:16:33	2458279.05	14.92
2018-06-09 17:30:13	2458279.23	14.94
2018-06-09 19:16:47	2458279.30	14.93
2018-07-29 05:11:23	2458328.72	17.80



- **Automatic photometry of type IIIn supernova (SN2018zq)**

Photometry of this supernova has been performed automatically: calibration, cosmic rays removal, list of stars, FITS headers standardization, profile, aperture & SExtractor photometry, data upload to CPCS 1.0



Białków (BVR)
Mikołajczyk, May 2018

Gaia Alerts examples: Gaia18anr

Gaia18anr

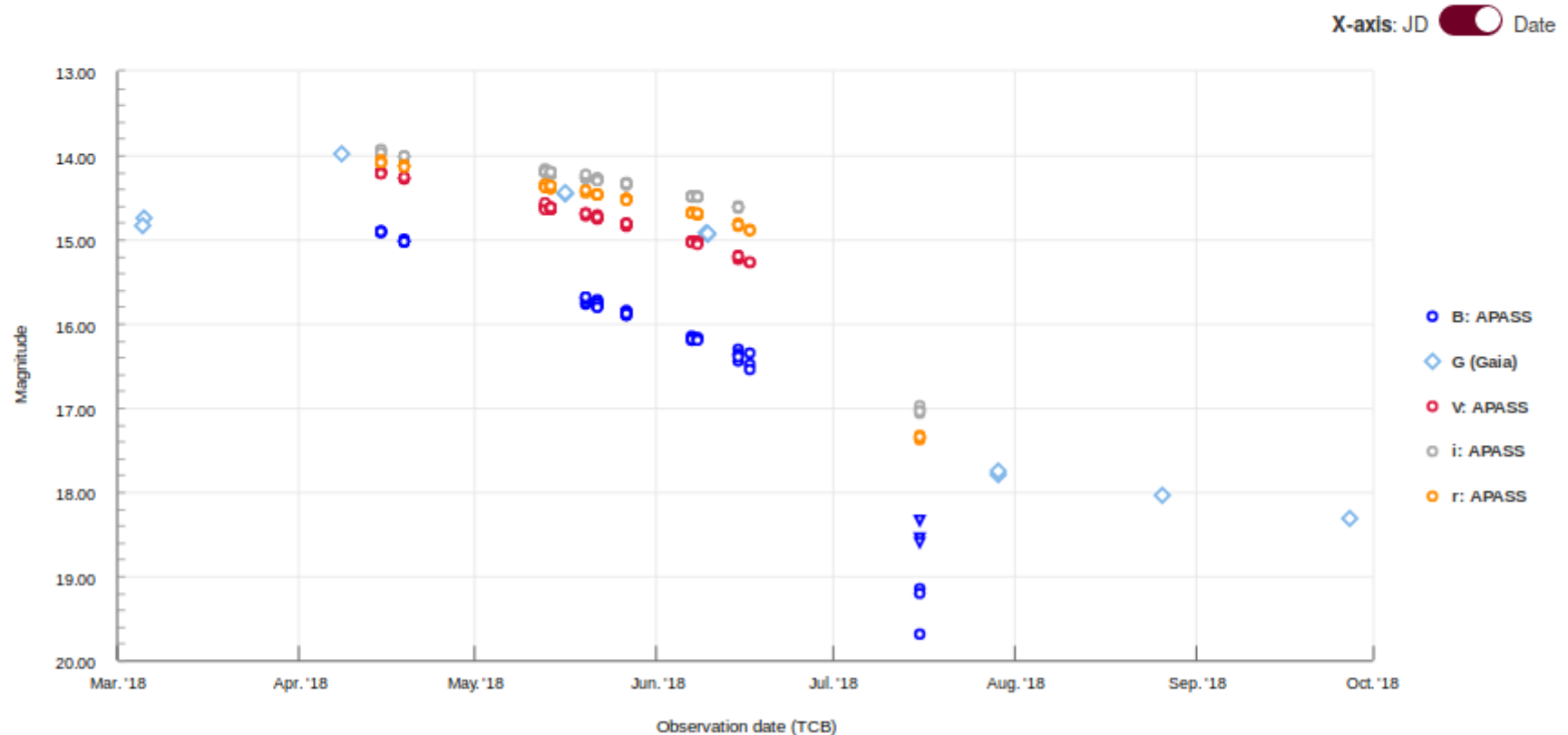
Details

Follow-up

The figure shows the Gaia lightcurve combined with photometric follow-up photometry generously provided by the astronomical community using the [Cambridge Photometry Calibration Server \(CPCS\)](#). Multiple filters are shown in one figure and can be toggled on/off using the legend on the side. Click and drag in the chart to zoom in. Clicking on datapoints provides additional information of the observation.

Access to these photometric data may be requested from the individuals who took the data. Please contact us if you would like to ask for access and we will pass on your request.

Warning: The follow-up data is obtained using rough calibrations and we can not guarantee its complete correctness at this stage.



• Automatic (SN2018zd)

ATel #12079; *P. Mikolajczyk (Wroclaw University Astronomical Observatory), L. Wyrzykowski (Warsaw University Astronomical Observatory)*

on 4 Oct 2018; 15:21 UT

Credential Certification: Lukasz Wyrzykowski (wyrzykow@astrouw.edu.pl)

Subjects: Optical, Supernovae, Transient



Tweet



Recommend 0

We report here on the photometric observations of the Type II_n supernova **SN 2018zd** (otherwise known as Gaia18anr), discovered by Koichi Itagaki and classified by Zhang et al. (ATel #11379), with the 60-cm Cassegrain reflector in Astronomical Observatory of the University of Wroclaw (Bialkow, Poland) over the period of 3 months (from April 14 2018 to July 15 2018). Observations took place during twelve photometric nights and data has been collected in four bands of the Johnson-Cousins photometric system: B, V, Rc and Ic. I observed substantial and consistent decrease in brightness in all four photometric bands, till the point where measurements became partly unreliable due to the limitations of aforementioned telescope. We found that Gaia measurements in G-band are more or less consistent with Rc band measurements over long period of time. We also found that during two nights: May 13, 2018 and May 19, 2018 a little increase in brightness may be spotted in all used photometric bands. Such an effect may be spotted also in the data taken from other nights. Taking into account the precision of Gaia18anr photometry (especially during the first month of observations), we suggest it may be a photometric manifestation of decay processes of radioactive elements.

The follow-up photometric data are shown on Gaia alerts follow-up webpage and can be requested from the author.

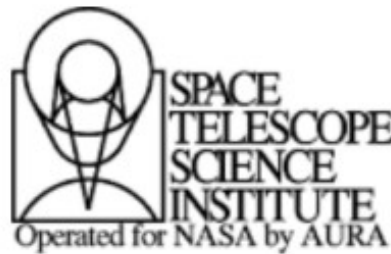
We acknowledge the Gaia Photometric Alerts group (<http://gsaweb.ast.cam.ac.uk/alerts>). We also acknowledge the use of the Cambridge Photometric Calibration Server (<http://gsaweb.ast.cam.ac.uk/followup>), developed and maintained by Lukasz Wyrzykowski, Sergey Koposov, Arancha Delgado, Pawel Zielinski, funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 730890 (OPTICON).

Follow-up observations on Gaia Alerts webpage

8-10 October, Vipava, Slovenia

- **CCDPhot** is a pipeline for performing precise photometry and astrometry
- Proposed and created by **dr Zbigniew Kołaczkowski** (IA UWr., CAMK Warsaw). Team members: P. Mikołajczyk (IA UWr.), P. Bruś (IA UWr.), M. Kałuszyński (CAMK Warsaw), K. Kotysz (IA UWr.), P. Kołaczek – Szymański (IA UWr.)
- Pipeline is able to perform photometry of stars and galaxies.
- CCDPhot utilizes known and popular software:
 - + DAOPHOT II (Stetson P.)
 - + IRAF / PyRAF
 - + SExtractor (Bertin)
 - + SCAMP (Bertin)
 - + ESO Eclipse
 - + WCS Tools
 - + and many more...

- Furthermore CCDPhot provides wide variety of tools for data manipulation and analysis:
 - + std_hdr.py – Python 2.7 script for setting FITS files' headers to STScI standards



Definition of the Flexible Image Transport System (*FITS*)

March 29, 1999

NOST 100-2.0

NASA/Science Office of Standards and Technology
Code 633.2
NASA Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt MD 20771
USA

NASA/Science Office of
Standards & Technology

① https://archive.stsci.edu/fits/fits_standard/

(Semi)Automatic photometry with **CCDPhot**

- Furthermore CCDPhot provides wide variety of tools for data manipulation and analysis:
 - + std_hdr.py – Python 2.7 script for setting FITS files' headers to STScI standards

```
GIRAF.2007-09-28T07:09:19.186.fits
File Edit Font
SIMPLE = T / Standard FITS format (NOST-100.0)
BITPIX = 16 / # of bits storing pix values
NAXIS = 2 / # of axes in data array
NAXIS1 = 2148 / # pixels/axis
NAXIS2 = 4096 / # pixels/axis
EXTEND = T / Extension may be present
PCOUNT = 0 / Number of parameters per group
GCOUNT = 1 / Number of groups
BZERO = 32768.0 / pixel=FITS*BSCALE+BZERO
BSCALE = 1.0 / pixel=FITS*BSCALE+BZERO
ORIGIN = 'ESO' / European Southern Observatory
DATE = '2007-10-30T09:21:26.044' / Date this file was written
TELESCOP = 'ESO-VLT-U2' / ESO Telescope Name
INSTRUME = 'GIRAFFE' / Instrument used
OBJECT = 'SMC_DPVs_field' / Target description
RA = 12.779250 / 00:51:07.0 RA (J2000) pointing
DEC = -73.04159 / -73:02:29.7 DEC (J2000) pointing
EQUINOX = 2000. / Standard FK5 (years)
RADECSYS = 'FK5' / Coordinate reference frame
EXPTIME = 1350.0027 / Total integration time
MJD-OBS = 54371.29813873 / MJD start (2007-09-28T07:09:19.186)
DATE-OBS = '2007-09-28T07:09:19.186' / Date of observation
UTC = 25754.000 / 07:09:14.000 UTC
LST = 10461.855 / 02:54:21.855 LST
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OBSERVER = 'UNKNOWN' / Name of observer.
CTYPE1 = 'PIXEL' / Pixel coordinate system
CTYPE2 = 'PIXEL' / Pixel coordinate system
CRVAL1 = 1.0 / value of ref pixel
CRVAL2 = 1.0 / value of ref pixel
CRPIX1 = -49.0 / Ref. pixel of center of rotation
CRPIX2 = 1.0 / Ref. pixel of center of rotation
CDELT1 = 1.0 / Binning factor
CDELT2 = 1.0 / Binning factor
ORIGFILE = 'FLAMES GIRAF OBS271_0003.fits' / Original File Name
ARCFILE = 'GIRAF.2007-09-28T07:09:19.186.fits' / Archive File Name
UT = '07:09:14.000' / UT at start
ST = '02:54:21.855' / ST at start
AIRMASS = 1.59200 / Averaged air mass
IMAGETYP = 'OBJECT,SimCal' / Observation type
GRAT = 'HR' / Grating name
WLEN = 447.1 / Grating central wavelen
ORDER = 12 / Grating order used
HIERARCH ESO OBS DID = 'ESO-VLT-DIC.OBS-1.11' / OBS Dictionary
```

```
BH_Oph-0296.fits
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BITPIX = 16
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NAXIS1 = 1250
NAXIS2 = 1152
BSCALE = 1.00000
BZERO = 32768.00000
OBS-DATE = '20/05/2018'
UT = '00:40:28'
EXPOSURE = 25.000
DATA-TYP = 'OBJECT'
FILTER = 'V'
GAIN = 16 // Speed in microsec/pix
BIN = 1
CCDTEMP = -50.0 C
OBJECT = BH_Oph
OBSERVER = PM
ORIGIN = Bialkow Observatory
END
```


(Sen

- Furt


#	DESCRIPTION	KEYWORD (in FITS)	KEYWORD (standard)	FORMAT	VALUE(s)	COMMENT	CONF FLAG (True/False)
# OBSERVATORY							
	Observatory	: -	: OBSERVAT	: str	: PTSM_La_Palma	: observatory ID	: False
	Observer	: -	: OBSERVER	: str	: Liam_K_Hardy	: observer ID	: False
	Observatory longitude [deg]	: -	: LONGITUD	: float	: 28.76075	: deg	: False
	Observatory latitude [deg]	: -	: LATITUDE	: float	: -17.88144	: deg	: False
	Observatory altitude [m]	: -	: ALTITUDE	: float	: 2383	: meters	: False
	Telescope	: TELE	: TELESCOP	: str	: Dall-Kirkham_0.5	: telescope ID	: False
	Organization	: ORIGIN	: ORIGIN	: str	: PTSM	: institution ID	: False
# TIME (start of exposition)							
+	Time system	: -	: TIMESYS	: str	: UTC	: used time standard	: False
	Date	: DATE-OBS	: DATE-OBS	: yyyy/mm/dd	: -	: date of exposure	: False
	Time	: -	: TIME-OBS	: hh:mm:ss	: -	: time of exposure	: False
	Julian date	: -	: JD	: float	: -	: middle of exposure	: False
	Exposition time	: EXPOSURE	: EXPTIME	: float	: -	: seconds	: False
# INSTRUMENT							
	Instrument name	: INSTRUME	: INSTRUME	: str	: QSI_532	: camera ID	: False
	Detector X size [pix]	: NAXIS1	: NAXIS1	: int	: 1092	: pixels	: True
	Detector Y size [pix]	: NAXIS2	: NAXIS2	: int	: 736	: pixels	: True
	Binning	: XBINNING	: BIN	: int	: 2	: binning-2	: False
	Instr. mode, readout speed	: -	: READTIME	: int	: 3000	: ns/pix	: False
	Gain	: EGAIN	: GAIN	: float	: 1.3	: e/ADU	: True
	Read-out noise	: -	: RDNNOISE	: float	: 8 : 11 & 14 ADU for 2x2 & 3x3 binning respectively		: True
	Saturation limit	: -	: SATURATE	: int	: 65535	: ADU	: True
	Pixel scale along x-axis	: -	: CDELTA1	: float	: 0.000077778	: deg/pix (for 1x1 bin)	: True
	Pixel scale along y-axis	: -	: CDELTA2	: float	: 0.000077778	: deg/pix (for 1x1 bin)	: True
	Position angle	: -	: ORIENTAT	: float	: 0.0	: deg	: False
	Image type	: TYPE	: OBSTYPE	: str	: SCIENCE OBJECT	: type of data	: True
	Filters	: FILTER	: FILTER	: str	: B, V, R, I	: passband ID	: True
	Pixel size along x-axis	: XPIXSZ	: PIXSIZE1	: float	: 13.6	: microm	: False
	Pixel size along y-axis	: YPIXSZ	: PIXSIZE2	: float	: 13.6	: microm	: False
	X reference pixel (center)	: CRPIX1	: CRPIX1	: int	: 546	: X reference pixel	: True
	Y reference pixel (center)	: CRPIX2	: CRPIX2	: int	: 368	: Y reference pixel	: True
# OBJECT & WCS							
	Object name	: OBJECT	: OBJECT	: str	: -	: object name	: False
	Epoch of coord. system	: EQUINOX	: EQUINOX	: float	: 2000.0	: year	: False
	Coord. system	: RADECSYS	: RADECSYS	: str	: FK5	: coord. ref. system	: False
	Coord. type projection RA	: CTYPE1	: CTYPE1	: str	: RA--TAN	: RA projection type	: False
	Coord. type projection DEC	: CTYPE2	: CTYPE2	: str	: DEC--TAN	: DEC projection type	: False
	Coord. unit RA	: -	: CUNIT1	: str	: deg	: RA unit	: False
	Coord. unit DEC	: -	: CUNIT2	: str	: deg	: DEC unit	: False
	Right Ascension	: RA2	: RA	: float	: -	: deg	: False
	Declination	: DEC2	: DEC	: float	: -	: deg	: False
	Right Ascension WCS	: CRVAL1	: CRVAL1	: float	: -	: deg	: False
	Declination WCS	: CRVAL2	: CRVAL2	: float	: -	: deg	: False
# OTHER							
	Original filename	: -	: FILENAME	: str	: -	: original filename	: False
#							
	# FITS file extension	: .fits					
	# Time system shift (t - UTC)	: 0					
	# Time accuracy [s]	: 100ms					
	# Linearity range [ADU]	: 1:45000					
	# Photometric system	: Johnson B, Johnson V, Cousins R, Cousins I					
	# Useful detector area	: [1:2184,1:1472]					
	# WCS included in header	: Yes, usually					
	# Image orientation	: Depends on TRACKING value (1 or 3). 1= East down, North to right. 3= East up, North to left.					

ersytet
ławski

(Semi)Automatic photometry with CCDPhot

- Furthermore CCDPhot provides wide variety of tools for data manipulation and analysis:

+ std_hdr.py – Python 2.7 script for setting FITS files' headers to STScI standards

Otwórz 

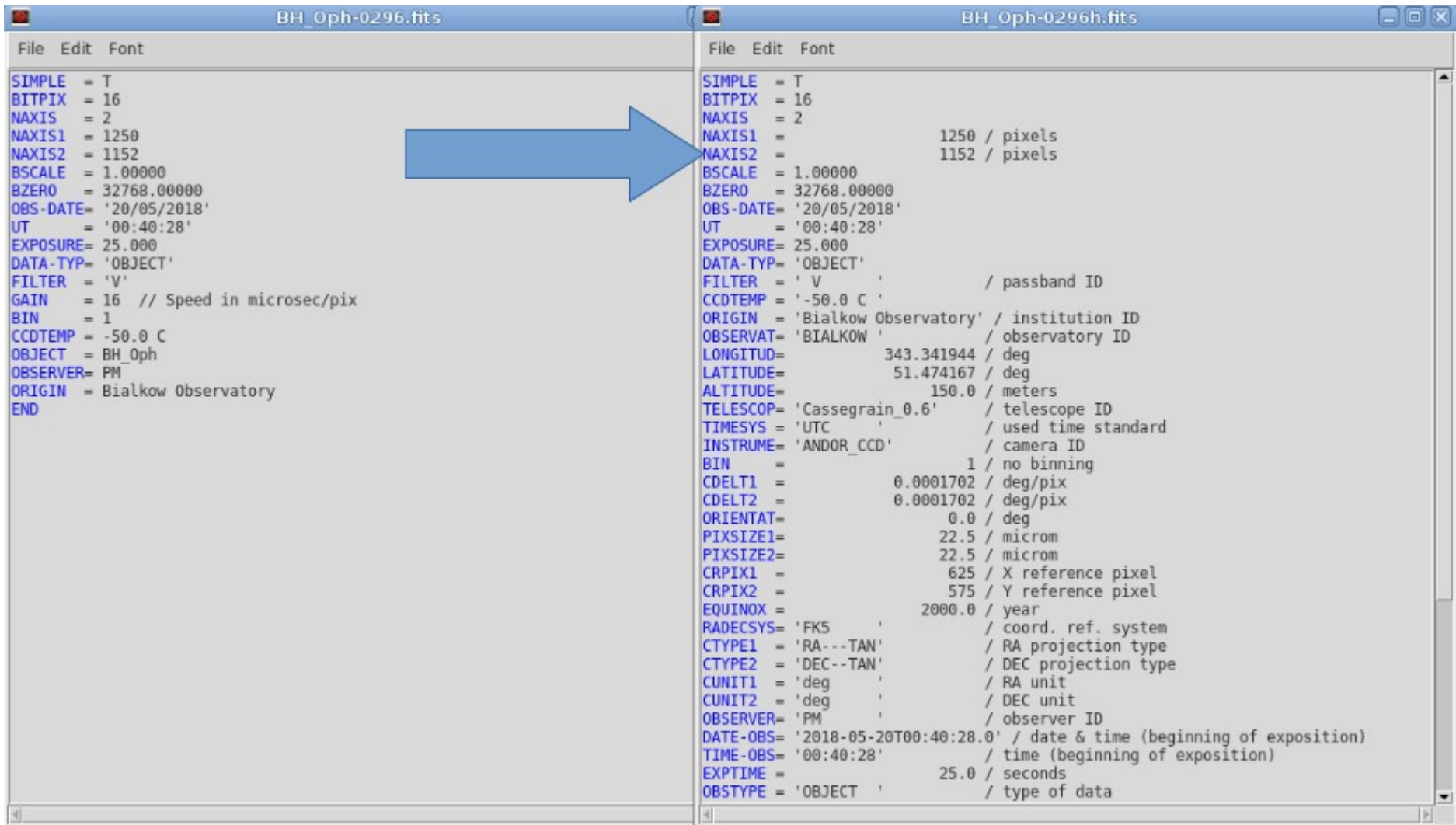
objpos.dat
~/Pulpit/DAY1/OBS_INFO

73 Gaia15a1h	18 58 41	43 28 08	2000
74 Gaia15agc	12 18 23	35 37 06	2000
75 Gaia15agh	12 04 05	14 04 05	2000
76 Gaia16apd	12 02 52	44 15 27	2000
77 Gaia16abw	10 33 51	60 51 07	2000
78 Gaia16alt	21 43 04	66 07 44	2000
79 Gaia16aye	19 40 01	30 07 53	2000
80 Gaia16bbi	23 59 16	22 03 01	2000
81 Gaia16bbz	19 16 39	46 21 07	2000
82 %Comet_ISON 06.03.2013:			
83 Comet_ISON	06 47 00	31 24 22	2000
84 Comet_PS	00 34 32	11 07 00	2000
85 CZ_Cam	03 58 44	69 01 00	2000
86 DI_Cam	04 28 42	79 42 06	2000
87 %Comet_Lovejoy 31.12.2013 4UT:			
88 Lovejoy	17 26 41	20 39 42	2000
89 Cyg082	20 33 04	41 18 00	2000
90 del_Ser	15 34 48	10 32 20	2000
91 Dembowska	10 33 29	15 08 27	2000
92 EE_Cep	22 09 23	55 45 24	2000
93 eps_Cep	22 15 02	57 02 37	2000
94 FG_Sge	20 11 56	20 20 06	2000
95 FR1	4 30 0	55 0 0	2000
96 G93_48	21 52 26	02 23 00	2000
97 Gaia14aaa	13 21 02	45 28 26	2000
98 GSC0321	14 29 15	2 30 06	2000
99 GSC2566	15 22 22	32 58 45	2000
100 GSC2977	8 19 18	41 59 00	2000
101 GSC2988	8 46 10	43 04 31	2000
102 GSC3004	10 21 35	40 31 41	2000
103 GSC3832	11 48 42	54 43 08	2000
104 GSC3863	14 41 38	56 26 17	2000
105 GSC4552	11 24 25	77 42 16	2000
106 GSC4556	12 03 17	80 33 43	2000
107 HD256413	06 24 02	19 54 32	2000
108 QSO81215	12 17 52	30 07 00	2000
109 Saturn	13 32 14	-6 43 00	2000
110 Veil	20 45 44	31 02 11	2000
111 M71	19 53 47	18 46 45	2000
112 NovaCep2014	20 54 24	60 17 07	2000
113 NvCyg2014	20 21 43	31 03 30	2000
114 NGC6543	17 58 34	66 38 00	2000
115 NGC7662	23 25 54	42 32 06	2000
116 NGC7640	23 22 07	40 50 43	2000
117 NGC7318	22 35 58	33 57 56	2000
118 PTF12gzk	22 12 42	00 30 43	2000
119 PSN0413+2528	04 13 38	25 28 46	2000
120 R1_Lovejoy	16 35 00	30 45 00	2013.95
121 RRCaeli	04 21 06	-48 39 07	2000
122 TY_UMi	15 17 57	83 51 34	2000
123 V454_Aur	06 22 03	34 35 50	2000
124 V455_Aur	06 28 54	52 07 33	2000
125 V572_Per	03 15 49	50 57 21	2000
126 V821_Cas	23 58 49	53 40 19	2000
127 V1125_Tau	03 38 59	00 47 48	2000
128 FK_Dra	12 30 12	63 53 21	2000

```
mikolajczyk@winston:~/Pulpit/DAY1$ cd BIALKOW_test_files/
mikolajczyk@winston:~/Pulpit/DAY1/BIALKOW_test_files$ ls *fits > in.cat
mikolajczyk@winston:~/Pulpit/DAY1/BIALKOW_test_files$ cat in.cat
BH_Oph-0296.fits
Gaia18anr-0129.fits
NGC6823-0336.fits
WZ_Oph-0151.fits
mikolajczyk@winston:~/Pulpit/DAY1/BIALKOW_test_files$ ../std_hdr.py -f in.cat -o BIALKOW --verbose
[PROCESS] Handling headers...
[WARNING] BH_Oph-0296.fits: Found no matching object name in 'objpos.dat'! Trying SESAME... [OK]
[INFO] Updated 'objpos.dat' with new object: BH_Oph
[OK] BH_Oph-0296.fits > BH_Oph-0296h.fits
[WARNING] Gaia18anr-0129.fits: Found no matching object name in 'objpos.dat'! Trying SESAME... [ERROR] Tryi
ng Gaia Alerts Server... [OK]
[INFO] Updated 'objpos.dat' with new object: Gaia18anr
[OK] Gaia18anr-0129.fits > Gaia18anr-0129h.fits
[OK] NGC6823-0336.fits > NGC6823-0336h.fits
[WARNING] WZ_Oph-0151.fits: Found no matching object name in 'objpos.dat'! Trying SESAME... [OK]
[INFO] Updated 'objpos.dat' with new object: WZ_Oph
[OK] WZ_Oph-0151.fits > WZ_Oph-0151h.fits
[DONE]
mikolajczyk@winston:~/Pulpit/DAY1/BIALKOW_test_files$ ls *fits
BH_Oph-0296.fits Gaia18anr-0129.fits NGC6823-0336.fits WZ_Oph-0151.fits
BH_Oph-0296h.fits Gaia18anr-0129h.fits NGC6823-0336h.fits WZ_Oph-0151h.fits
mikolajczyk@winston:~/Pulpit/DAY1/BIALKOW_test_files$ ../std_hdr.py -f in.cat -o BIALKOW --verbose --names
[PROCESS] Handling headers...
[OK] BH_Oph-0296.fits > BIALKOW_BH_Oph_58258.02825.fits
[OK] Gaia18anr-0129.fits > BIALKOW_Gaia18anr_58257.88135.fits
[OK] NGC6823-0336.fits > BIALKOW_NGC6823_58258.06774.fits
[OK] WZ_Oph-0151.fits > BIALKOW_WZ_Oph_58257.93002.fits
[DONE]
mikolajczyk@winston:~/Pulpit/DAY1/BIALKOW_test_files$ ls *fits
BH_Oph-0296.fits BIALKOW_NGC6823_58258.06774.fits NGC6823-0336.fits
BH_Oph-0296h.fits BIALKOW_WZ_Oph_58257.93002.fits NGC6823-0336h.fits
BIALKOW_BH_Oph_58258.02825.fits Gaia18anr-0129.fits WZ_Oph-0151.fits
BIALKOW_Gaia18anr_58257.88135.fits Gaia18anr-0129h.fits WZ_Oph-0151h.fits
mikolajczyk@winston:~/Pulpit/DAY1/BIALKOW_test_files$
```


(Semi)Automatic photometry with **CCDPhot**

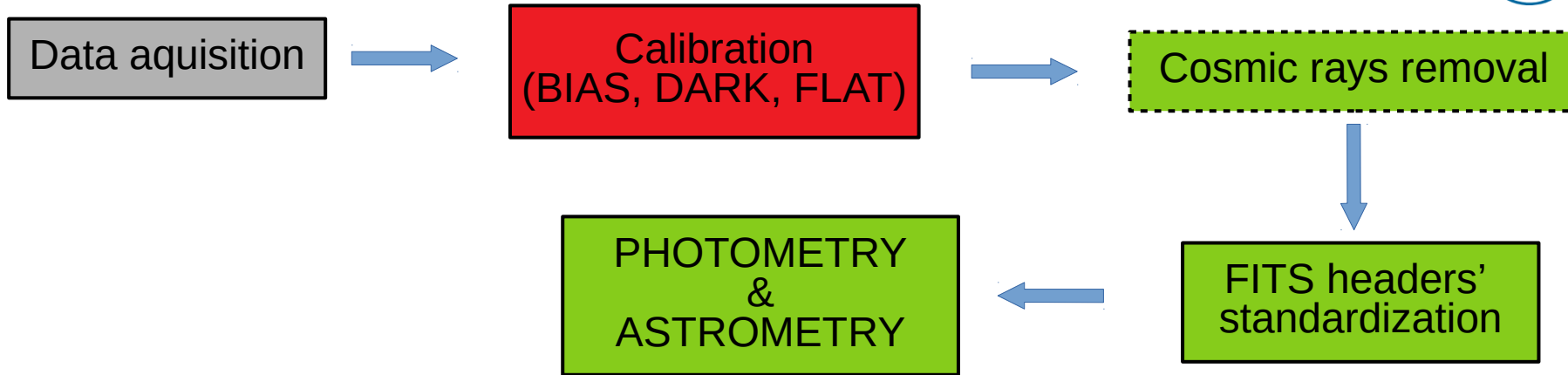
- Furthermore CCDPhot provides wide variety of tools for data manipulation and analysis:
 - + `std_hdr.py` – Python 2.7 script for setting FITS files' headers to STScI standards



```
File Edit Font
SIMPLE = T
BITPIX = 16
NAXIS = 2
NAXIS1 = 1250
NAXIS2 = 1152
BSCALE = 1.00000
BZERO = 32768.00000
OBS-DATE= '20/05/2018'
UT = '00:40:28'
EXPOSURE= 25.000
DATA-TYP= 'OBJECT'
FILTER = 'V'
GAIN = 16 // Speed in microsec/pix
BIN = 1
CCDTEMP = -50.0 C
OBJECT = BH_Oph
OBSERVER= PM
ORIGIN = Bialkow Observatory
END
```

```
File Edit Font
SIMPLE = T
BITPIX = 16
NAXIS = 2
NAXIS1 = 1250 / pixels
NAXIS2 = 1152 / pixels
BSCALE = 1.00000
BZERO = 32768.00000
OBS-DATE= '20/05/2018'
UT = '00:40:28'
EXPOSURE= 25.000
DATA-TYP= 'OBJECT'
FILTER = 'V' / passband ID
CCDTEMP = '-50.0 C'
ORIGIN = 'Bialkow Observatory' / institution ID
OBSERVAT= 'BIALKOW' / observatory ID
LONGITUD= 343.341944 / deg
LATITUDE= 51.474167 / deg
ALTITUDE= 150.0 / meters
TELESCOP= 'Cassegrain_0.6' / telescope ID
TIMESYS = 'UTC' / used time standard
INSTRUME= 'ANDOR_CCD' / camera ID
BIN = 1 / no binning
CDEL1 = 0.0001702 / deg/pix
CDEL2 = 0.0001702 / deg/pix
ORIENTAT= 0.0 / deg
PIXSIZE1= 22.5 / microm
PIXSIZE2= 22.5 / microm
CRPIX1 = 625 / X reference pixel
CRPIX2 = 575 / Y reference pixel
EQUINOX = 2000.0 / year
RADECSYS= 'FK5' / coord. ref. system
CTYPE1 = 'RA--TAN' / RA projection type
CTYPE2 = 'DEC--TAN' / DEC projection type
CUNIT1 = 'deg' / RA unit
CUNIT2 = 'deg' / DEC unit
OBSERVER= 'PM' / observer ID
DATE-OBS= '2018-05-20T00:40:28.0' / date & time (beginning of exposition)
TIME-OBS= '00:40:28' / time (beginning of exposition)
EXPTIME = 25.0 / seconds
OBSTYPE = 'OBJECT' / type of data
```

(Semi)Automatic photometry with CCDPhot



2457619.35344	19:40:01.1306	30:07:53.423	550.075	522.321	15.2359	0.0121	15.2970	0.0214	12.3403	0.0190	2.06	1.0756	619.9	1
2457619.35488	19:40:01.1296	30:07:53.410	552.642	526.545	14.7989	0.0072	14.8400	0.0115	11.8876	0.0111	2.07	1.0752	355.09	2
2457619.35632	19:40:01.1311	30:07:53.383	554.636	524.520	14.8150	0.0078	14.8720	0.0108	11.9029	0.0112	1.89	1.0748	360.53	3
2457619.37253	19:40:01.1309	30:07:53.398	542.815	525.682	14.5645	0.0066	14.6080	0.0072	11.6250	0.0076	2.08	1.0737	176.43	4
2457619.37397	19:40:01.1306	30:07:53.412	543.752	524.055	14.5735	0.0065	14.6020	0.0079	11.6191	0.0079	2.19	1.0740	197.25	5
2457619.37541	19:40:01.1291	30:07:53.412	545.985	522.477	14.5611	0.0067	14.5970	0.0086	11.6275	0.0084	2.29	1.0742	219.91	6
2457623.41504	19:40:01.1299	30:07:53.399	644.733	564.851	14.5289	0.0059	14.5436	0.0059	11.6371	0.0063	2.36	1.1176	61.79	7
2457623.41637	19:40:01.1306	30:07:53.413	647.957	563.537	14.5257	0.0056	14.5336	0.0059	11.6359	0.0062	2.29	1.1197	62.19	8
2457623.41770	19:40:01.1306	30:07:53.406	651.862	562.741	14.5295	0.0056	14.5236	0.0066	11.6227	0.0070	2.73	1.1218	62.47	9
2457623.43315	19:40:01.1307	30:07:53.408	641.099	561.960	14.5684	0.0048	14.5846	0.0064	11.6649	0.0073	2.31	1.1505	68.33	10

Differential
PHOTOMETRY

2457619.353440	19:40:01.1306	30:07:53.423	550.075	522.321	2.1120	0.0122	2.1453	0.0214	2.1956	0.0190	2.06	1.0756	619.90	1
2457619.354880	19:40:01.1296	30:07:53.410	552.642	526.545	2.1161	0.0074	2.1249	0.0115	2.1936	0.0111	2.07	1.0752	355.09	2
2457619.356320	19:40:01.1311	30:07:53.383	554.636	524.520	2.1113	0.0080	2.1236	0.0108	2.1853	0.0112	1.89	1.0748	360.53	3
2457619.372530	19:40:01.1309	30:07:53.398	542.815	525.682	2.1202	0.0071	-9.9999	-9.9999	2.1759	0.0076	2.08	1.0737	176.43	4
2457619.373970	19:40:01.1306	30:07:53.412	543.752	524.055	2.1217	0.0069	2.1276	0.0079	2.1700	0.0079	2.19	1.0740	197.25	5
2457619.375410	19:40:01.1291	30:07:53.412	545.985	522.477	2.1157	0.0069	2.1237	0.0086	2.1933	0.0084	2.29	1.0742	219.91	6
2457623.415040	19:40:01.1299	30:07:53.399	644.733	564.851	2.0984	0.0061	-9.9999	-9.9999	2.1099	0.0063	2.36	1.1176	61.79	7
2457623.416370	19:40:01.1306	30:07:53.413	647.957	563.537	2.0960	0.0057	-9.9999	-9.9999	2.1126	0.0062	2.29	1.1197	62.19	8
2457623.417700	19:40:01.1306	30:07:53.406	651.862	562.741	2.0974	0.0057	2.0835	0.0066	2.1234	0.0070	2.73	1.1218	62.47	9
2457623.433150	19:40:01.1307	30:07:53.408	641.099	561.960	2.0971	0.0050	2.0934	0.0064	2.0924	0.0073	2.31	1.1505	68.33	10


```
Script ccdphot.sh
CCD photometry and astrometry tool

Usage: ccdphot.sh <log_file> <object_name>
requirements: Python, Pyraf, SExtractor, Scamp, objpd,
              DAOPHOT/ALLSTAR, WCS_Tools, LDAC_tools
Log file should be created by pyfits_mklog_ccdphot.py !

Version: 2018.06.05
Written by Z. Kolaczowski, I.A. U.Wr. (www.astro.uni.wroc.pl)
```

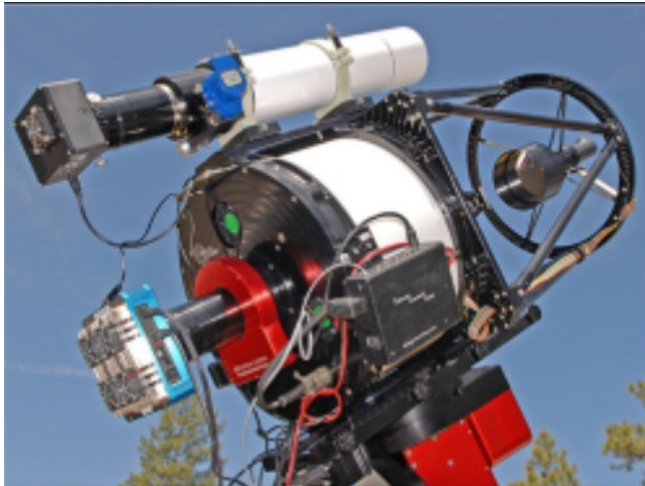
If you want to start using CCDPhot,

please contact me:

mikolajczyk@astro.uni.wroc.pl

Other ongoing projects

- Development of software for **easy observations planning** (along with my student Aneta Foks)
- Installation of new telescope: 32-cm Ritchey-Chretien



- Installation of new telescope: 32-cm Ritchey-Chretien

First light: spring 2019, limiting magnitude: ~ 15.5 in V band

Purpose:

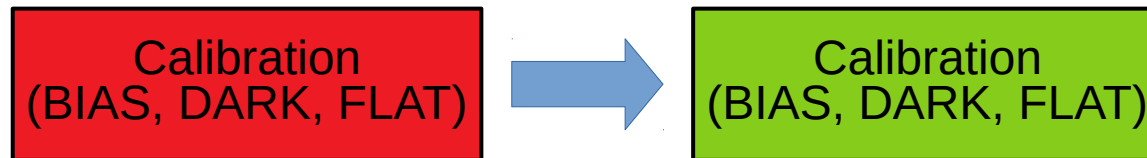
- + bright supernovae
(measurements)
- + supernova detection
- + binary systems
- + **Gaia Science Alerts follow-up**

Photometric bands: V, R_C , I_C , L

Camera: FLI - MicroLine Series - KAF-50100 Full Frame CCD Camera
proposed (FOV: $0.5^\circ \times 0.5^\circ$)



- **CCDCalib** (now working for Białków Observatory & IAC80 Telescope located in Observatorios de Canarias)





Comet C/2006 A1 (Pojmański)

23 Mar 2006, 2:39 - 3:35 UT
Białków Observatory

Images by:
A. Pigulski
P. Mikołajczyk
Z. Kołaczkowski