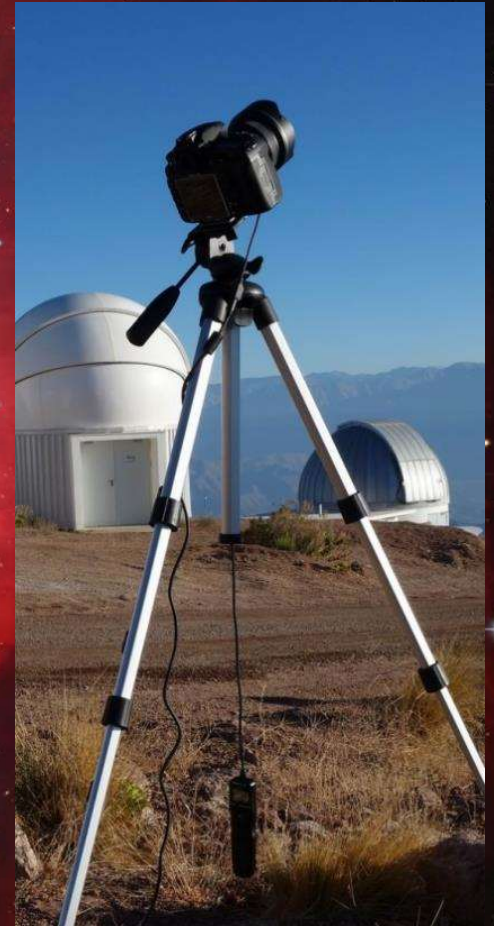


# Astrofotographie

Die Faszination des Nachthimmels

**alumniTUGraz 1887**  
Gesellschaft der Absolventen, Freunde und Förderer der Technischen Universität Graz

16.11. 2017  
Johannes Schedler



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Vorstellung

Standort/Lichtverschmutzung

Kameras/Objektive/Teleskope

Stativaufnahmen - Strichspuren – Zeitraffer - Polarlichter

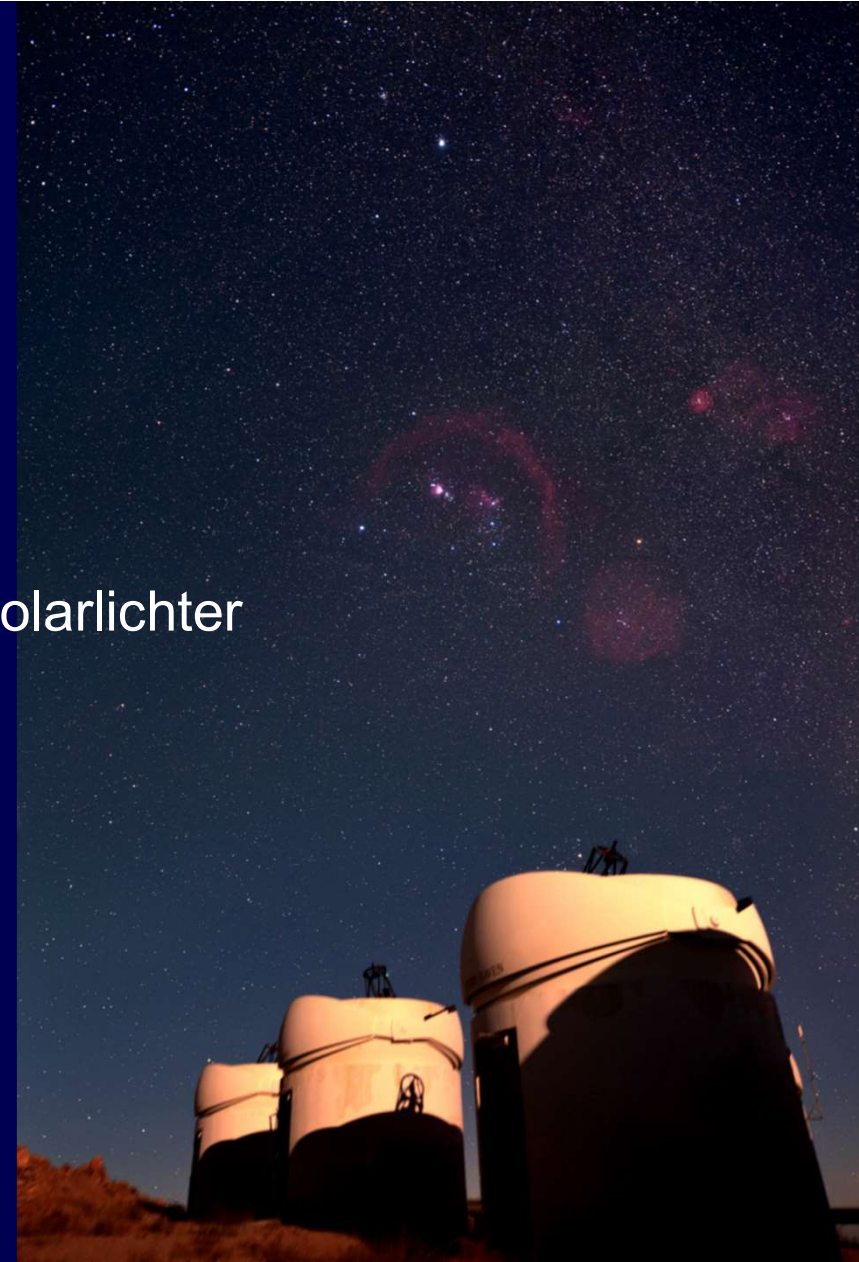
Nachgeführte Aufnahmen Wildon - Chile

Webcam Aufnahmen

Chile: Kooperation mit Profis

Links

Video



# Vorstellung

Aufgewachsen in Reutte/Tirol

TU Graz 1971-1977 - Biotechnologie

Aufbau CTP ab 1985

Ab 1997 Interesse für Astronomie....

2000 Bau Panther-Observatory

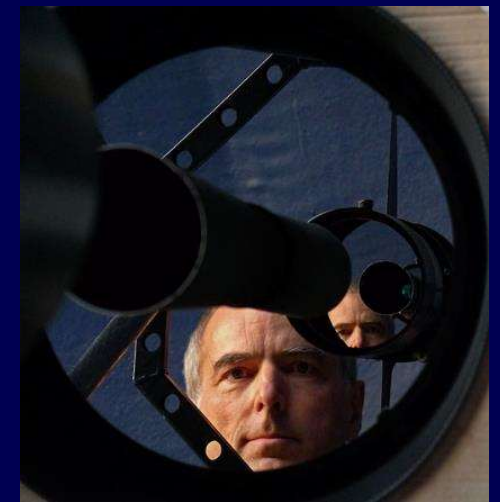
2000 Einführung Webcam für Planeten, Mond

2002 Einführung erste D-SLR für Astrofotografie

2004-2008 Astro-Reisen nach Namibia, Vorträge

Ab 2008 Planung/Bau Remote Sternwarte in Chile

Nov. 2011 First Light Chart32



# Lichtverschmutzung

Wildon Richtung Graz

Mond ebenso störend

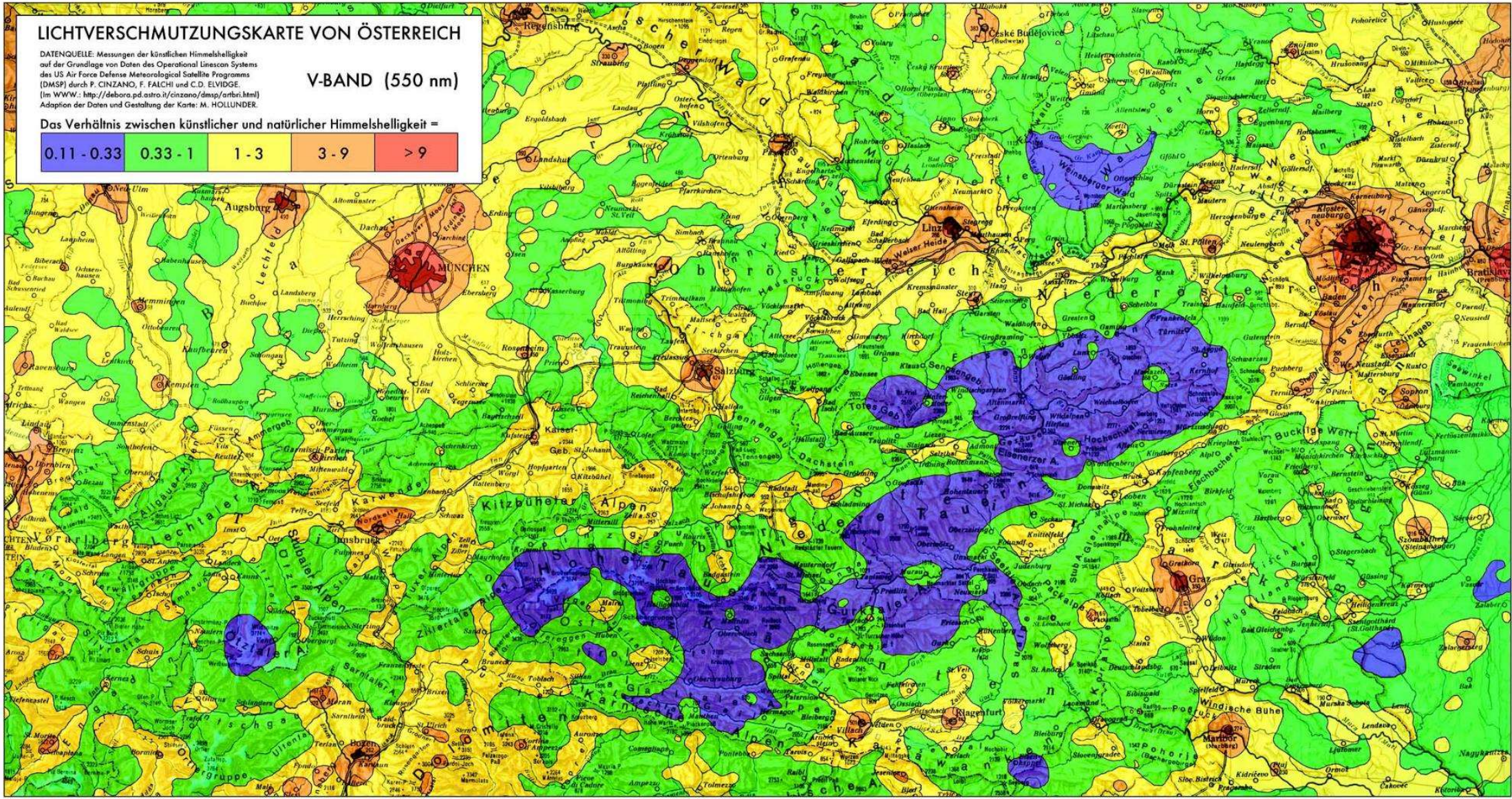
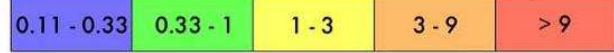


# LICHTVERSCHMUTZUNGSKARTE VON ÖSTERREICH

DATENQUELLE: Messungen der künstlichen Himmelselligkeit auf der Grundlage von Daten des Operational Linescan Systems (OLMS) durch P. CINZANO, F. FALCHI und C.D. ELVIDGE (im WWW: <http://debra.pa.astro.it/cinzano/dmsp/orbri.html>)  
Adaption der Daten und Gestaltung der Karte: M. HOLLUNDER.

## V-BAND (550 nm)

Das Verhältnis zwischen künstlicher und natürlicher Himmelselligkeit =



# Brennweite / Bildfeld (Vollformat)

Brennweite mm	Bildfeld hor. °
<b>14</b>	<b>110</b>
28	70
<b>50</b>	<b>42</b>
100	21
135	15
<b>200</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>450</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1000</b>	<b>2</b>
2000	1
3000	0,7
<b>5600</b>	<b>0,4</b>
10000	0,2

Ausführung

**S-WW**

WW

**Normal**

Portrait

Tele

**Tele**

**Fernrohr FSQ-85ED**

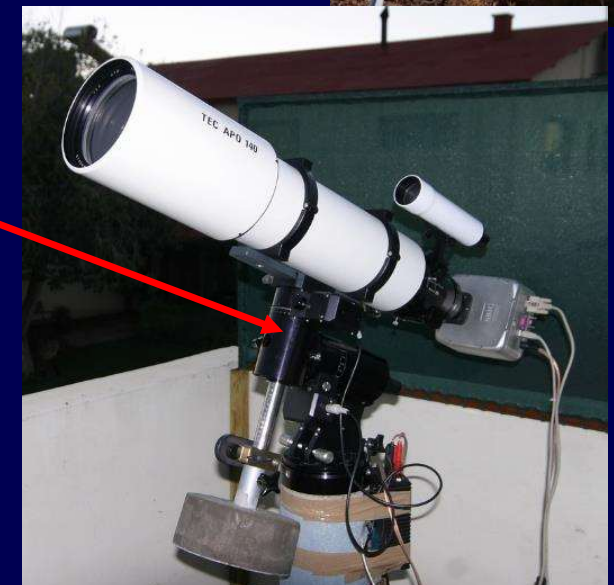
**Fernrohr TEC140 APO**

Fernrohr

Fernrohr

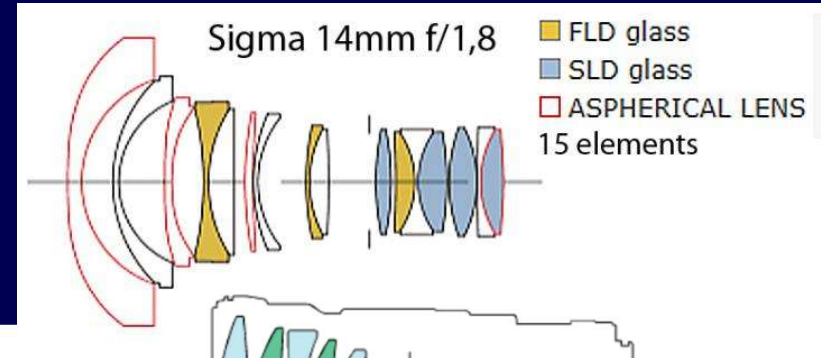
**Fernrohr 80cm Chile**

Fernrohr + Konverter

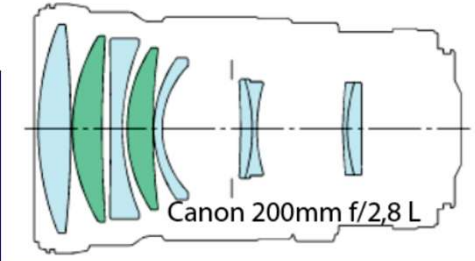


# Optikausführung

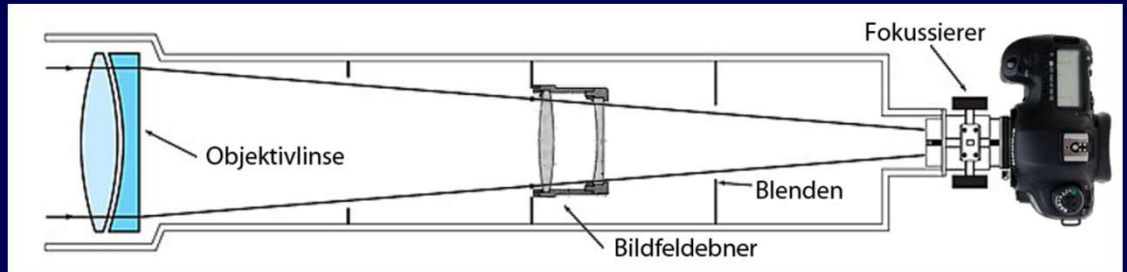
**Brennweite mm**   **Bildfeld (hor) °**   **Ausführung**  
**14**   **110**   **S-WW**



**200**   **10**   **Tele**

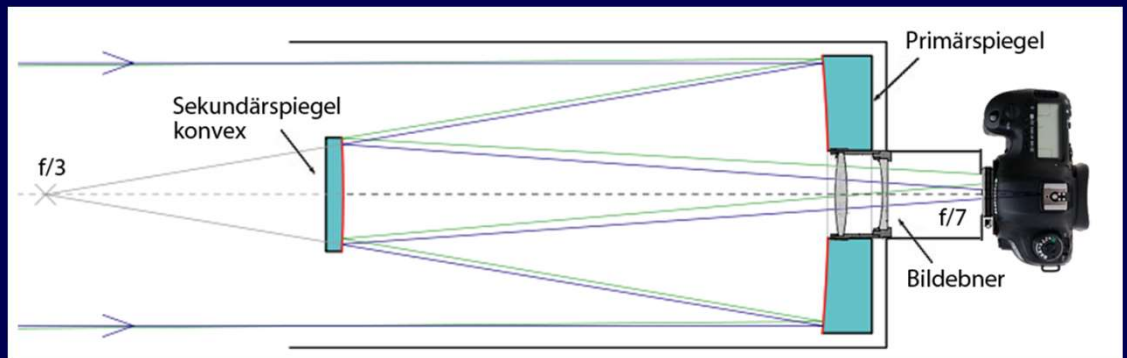


**450**   **5**   **Refraktor**  
**1000**   **2**   **Refraktor**



längere Brennweite > anspruchsvoll!!!

**5600**   **0,4**   **Reflektor**  
**Cassegrain**



# Kamerawahl

Chipgröße minimal APS Format (DSLR oder Bridge)

Manuelle Einstellung für Belichtung und Fokus

Externer Intervall-Timer notwendig

Liveview mit Zoom notwendig für Fokussierung

Canon APS: EOS 750D, 1300D, **40DA**

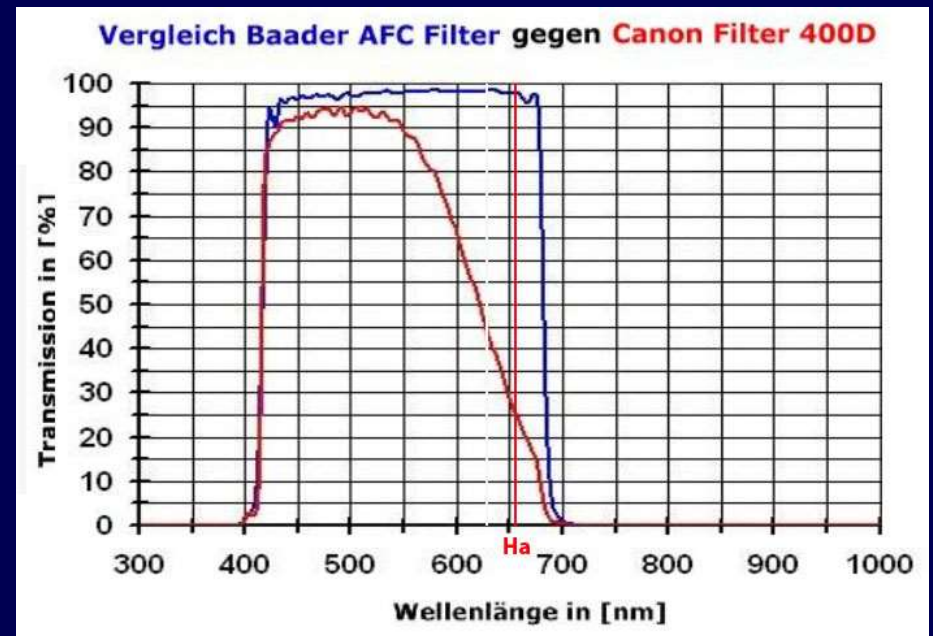
Canon Vollformat: **6D**, 6D Mark II

Nikon APS: D5300.....

Nikon Vollformat: D610, D750,

**D810A – für Nikon Japan 2015 getestet!**

**Modelle mit speziellem IR Filter für Ha!**





Gebirgsgegenden bevorzugt (>1000 m)  
Abstand zu Ortschaften/Industrie >10 km

15x1m  
Canon 40DA  
20mm f/3.5

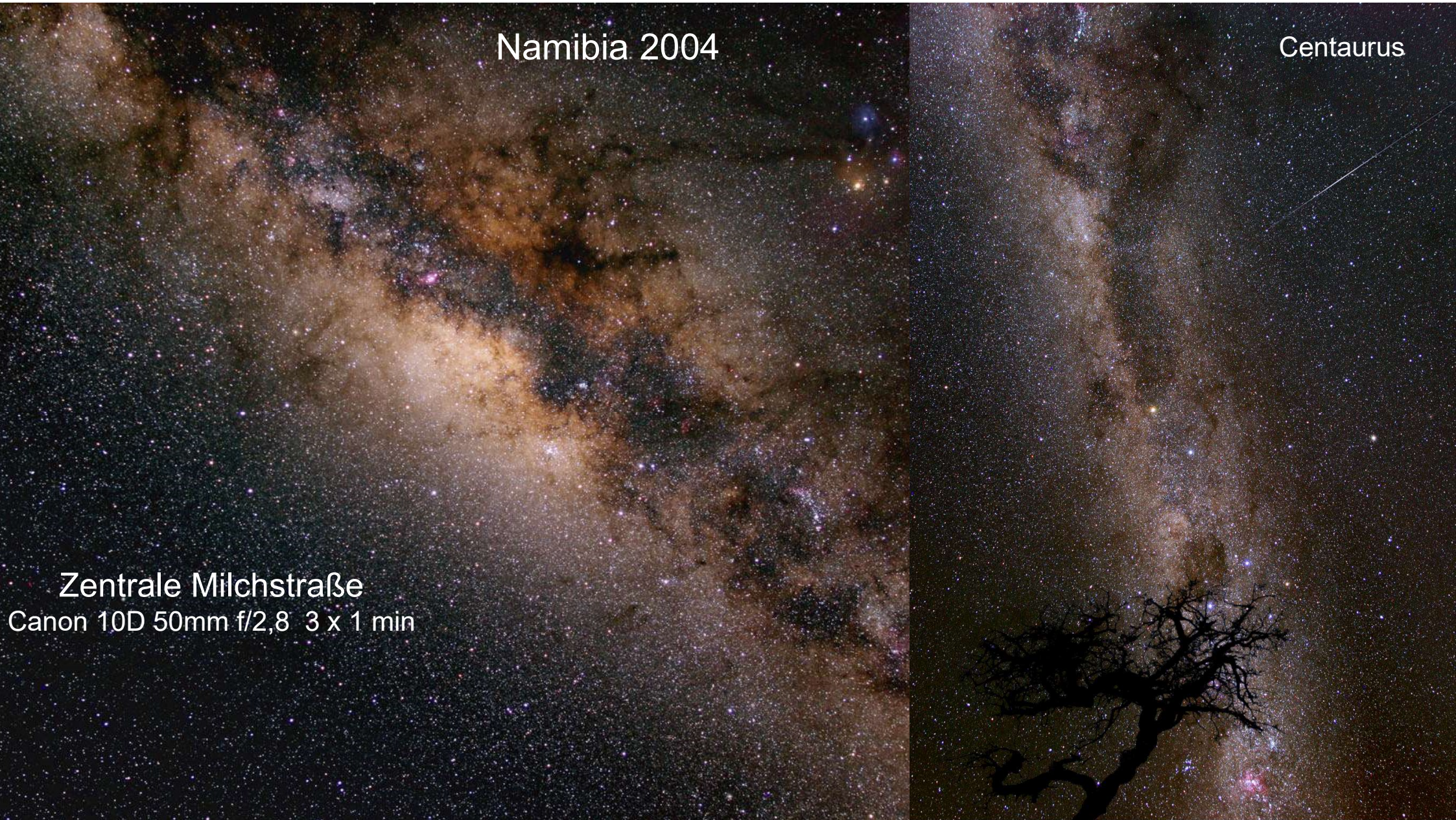


Namibia 2004

Zentrale Milchstraße

Canon 10D 50mm f/2,8 3 x 1 min

Centaurus



Was sehen wir am Himmel?

Unsere eigene Galaxie = Milchstraße

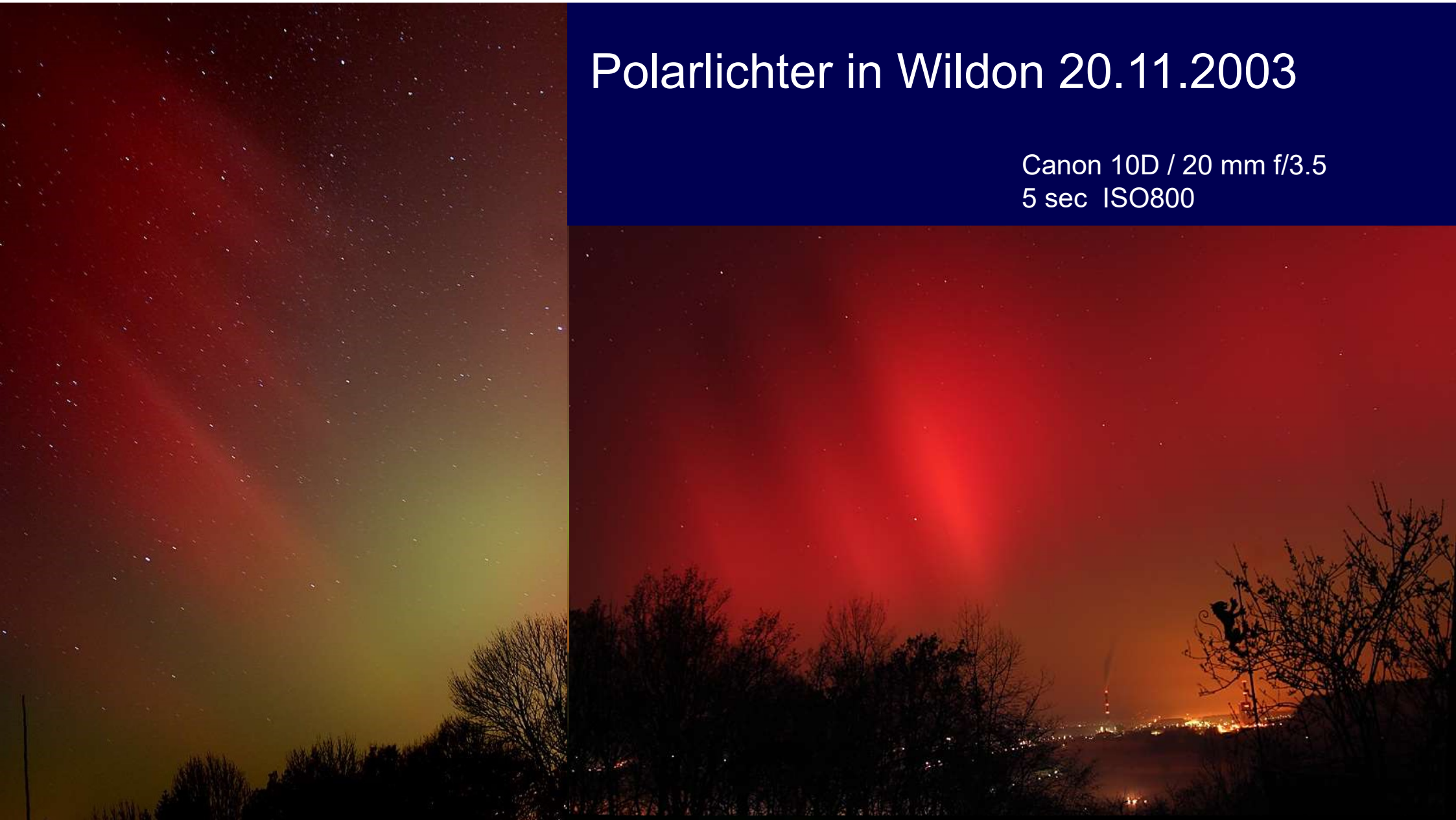


60x1m  
Canon 40Dmod  
200mm f/3.5



# Polarlichter in Wildon 20.11.2003

Canon 10D / 20 mm f/3.5  
5 sec ISO800



A long-exposure photograph of the night sky from Kreta in 2016. The image shows a dense field of concentric star trails, indicating a high latitude location. The trails are most prominent in the upper half of the frame, with a clear North Star visible at the center of the circles. The foreground is dark, with some silhouettes of trees and a structure visible on the left.

Kreta 2016

Canon 6D/ Stativ  
20mm bei f/5.6 ISO400  
24x5 min

A long-exposure photograph of the night sky from Wildon in 2002. The image shows a field of concentric star trails, similar to the Kreta 2016 image. The trails are more widely spaced, and the North Star is visible at the top center. The foreground features a large, white, dome-shaped structure, likely an observatory, and some trees and a fence are visible.

Wildon 2002

Canon D60/ Stativ  
20mm bei f/4 ISO100  
12x10 min

# Zeitraffer Aufnahmen

Vollformat DSLR mit Weitwinkel bevorzugt

Externe Stromversorgung (interner Akku nur 2-3h)

Remote interval timer (Nikon: MC-36 Canon: TC-80N3)

ISO typisch 3200 bei dunklem Himmel und f/2.8

RAW Modus (medium) bevorzugt Weißabgleich Sonne

Belichtungen zwischen 15 und 30s

Dunkler und klarer Himmel ohne Mond wichtig !!!

Langsame Bildrotation effektiv

Bearbeitung in Adobe Lightroom







# Kamera Setup

DSLR mit Objektiv

Intervall Auslöser

Externe Stromversorgung

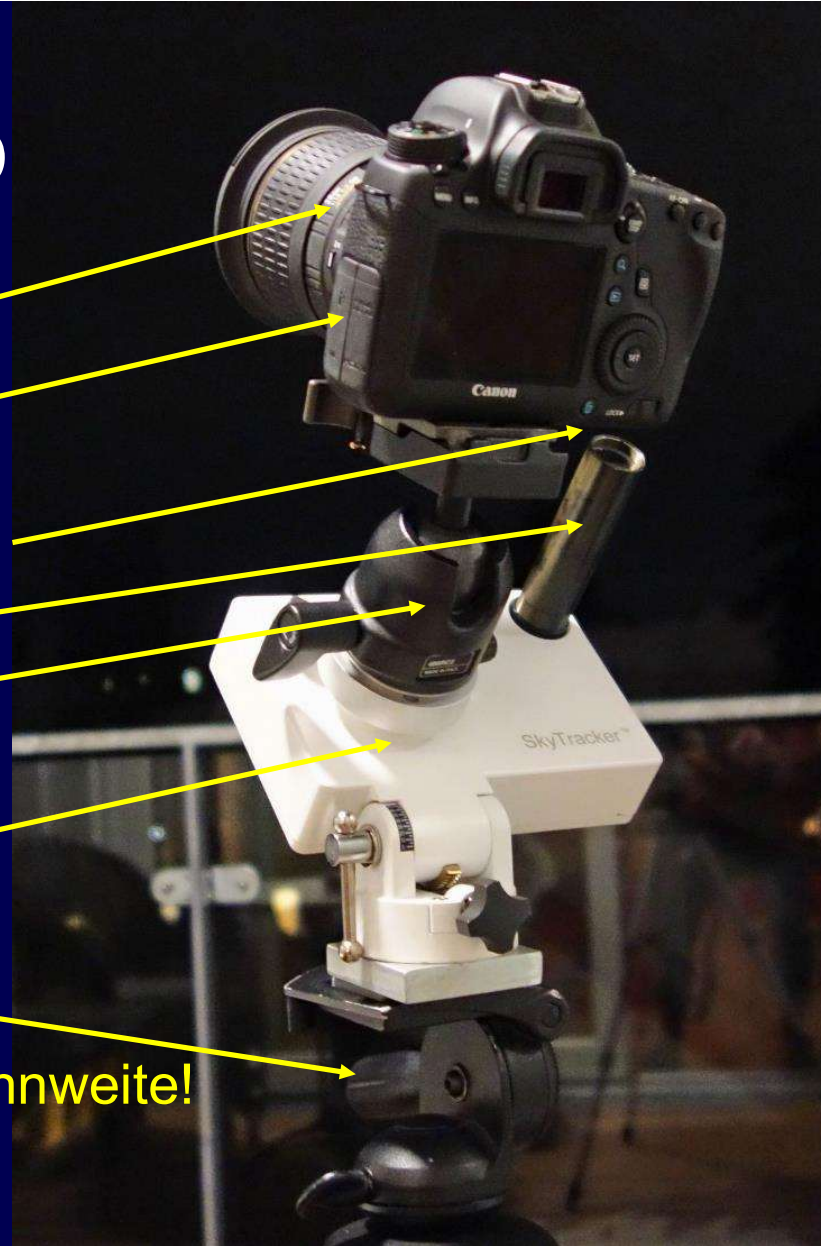
Polarstern Sucher

Kugelkopf

Ioptron Sky Tracker

Stativ

Geeignet bis 200 mm Brennweite!



Kreta Ma

Rho-Ophiuch

Canon 6D / 20

Ioptron Skytrac

46x30 sec bei



Namibia

# Kreta Mai 2016

Omega Centauri (1)

Centaurus-A (2)

NGC 4945 (3)

Canon 6D / 200mm bei f/4

Ioptron Skytracker

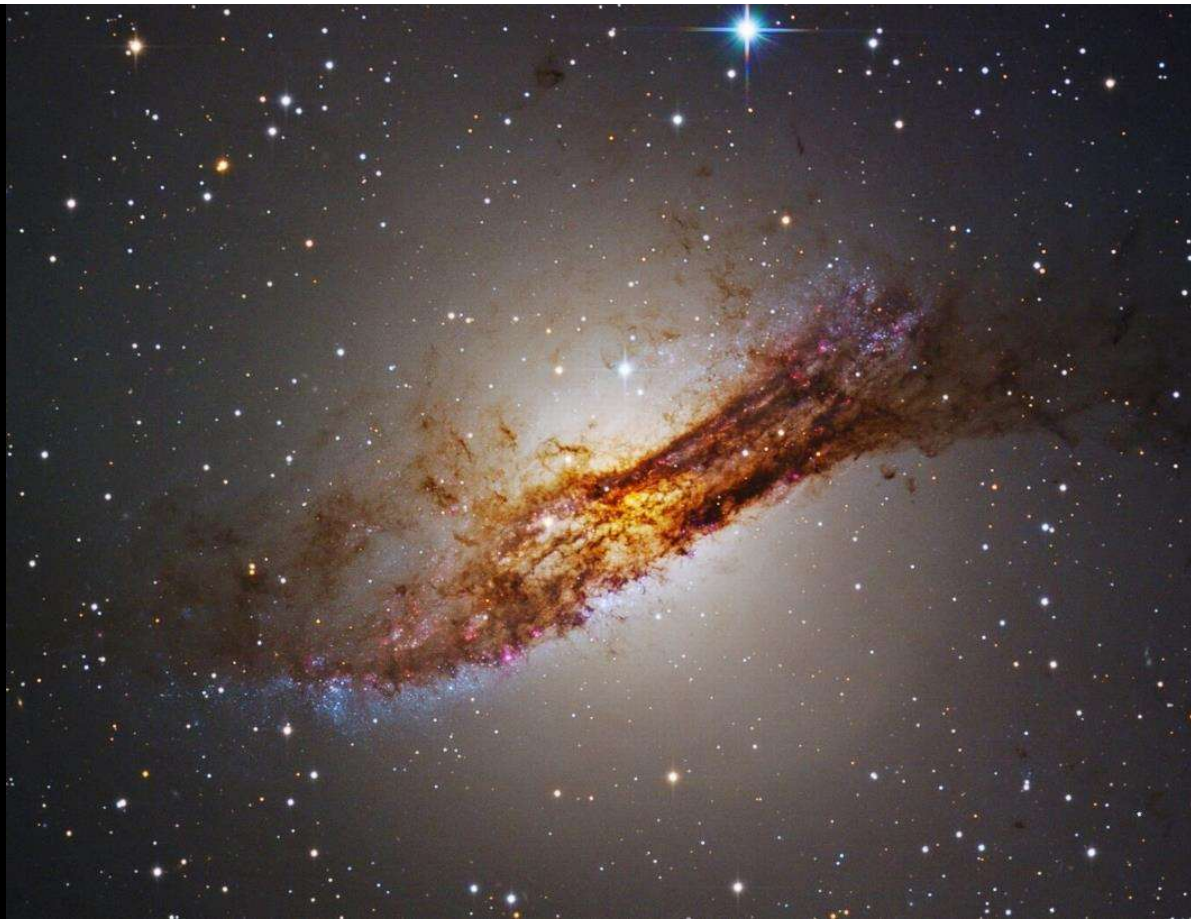
42x20 sec bei ISO1600 als Mosaik

Hintergrund ohne Nachführung

Deklination -43 to -49.5 Grad Süd

30% Mond!





# Panther-Observatory (2000-2015)

Cassegrain 400mm Spiegelteles. (ab 2004)

Brennweite 1,2 und 4 m

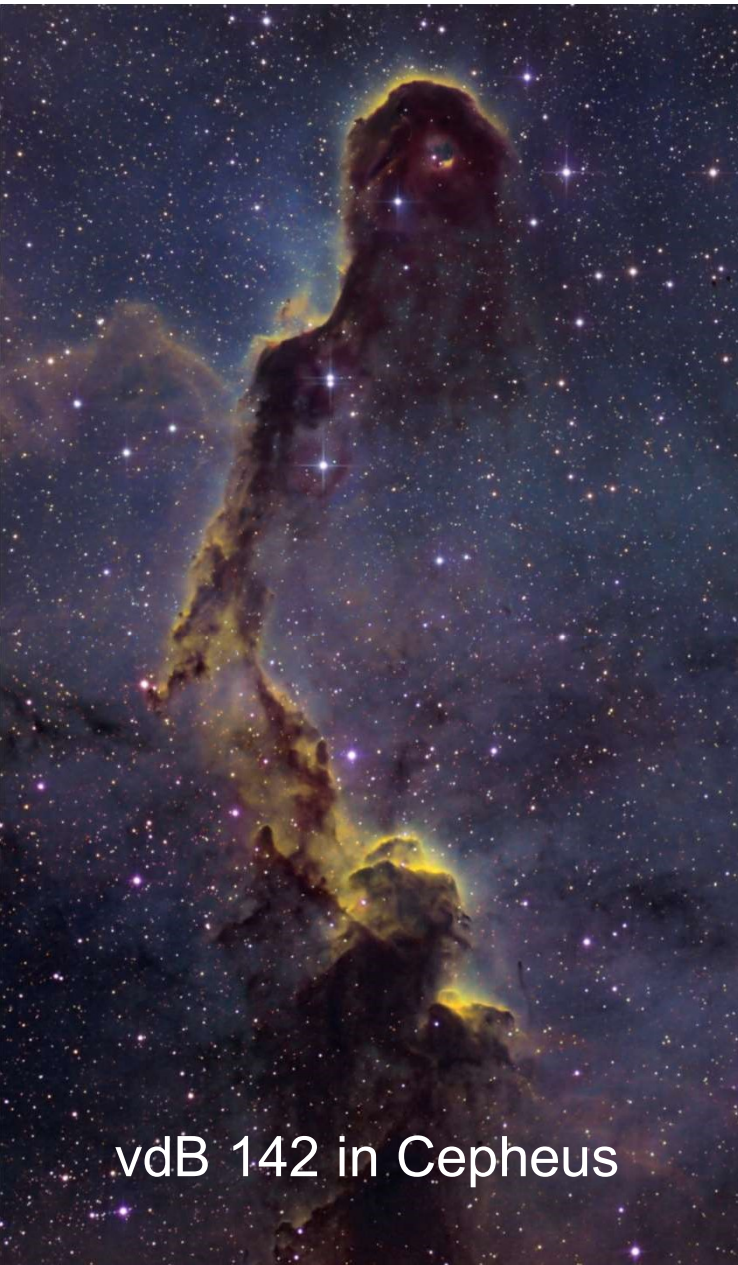
Genauere Nachführung mit Autoguider

Kuppel mit 3 m Durchmesser (manuell)

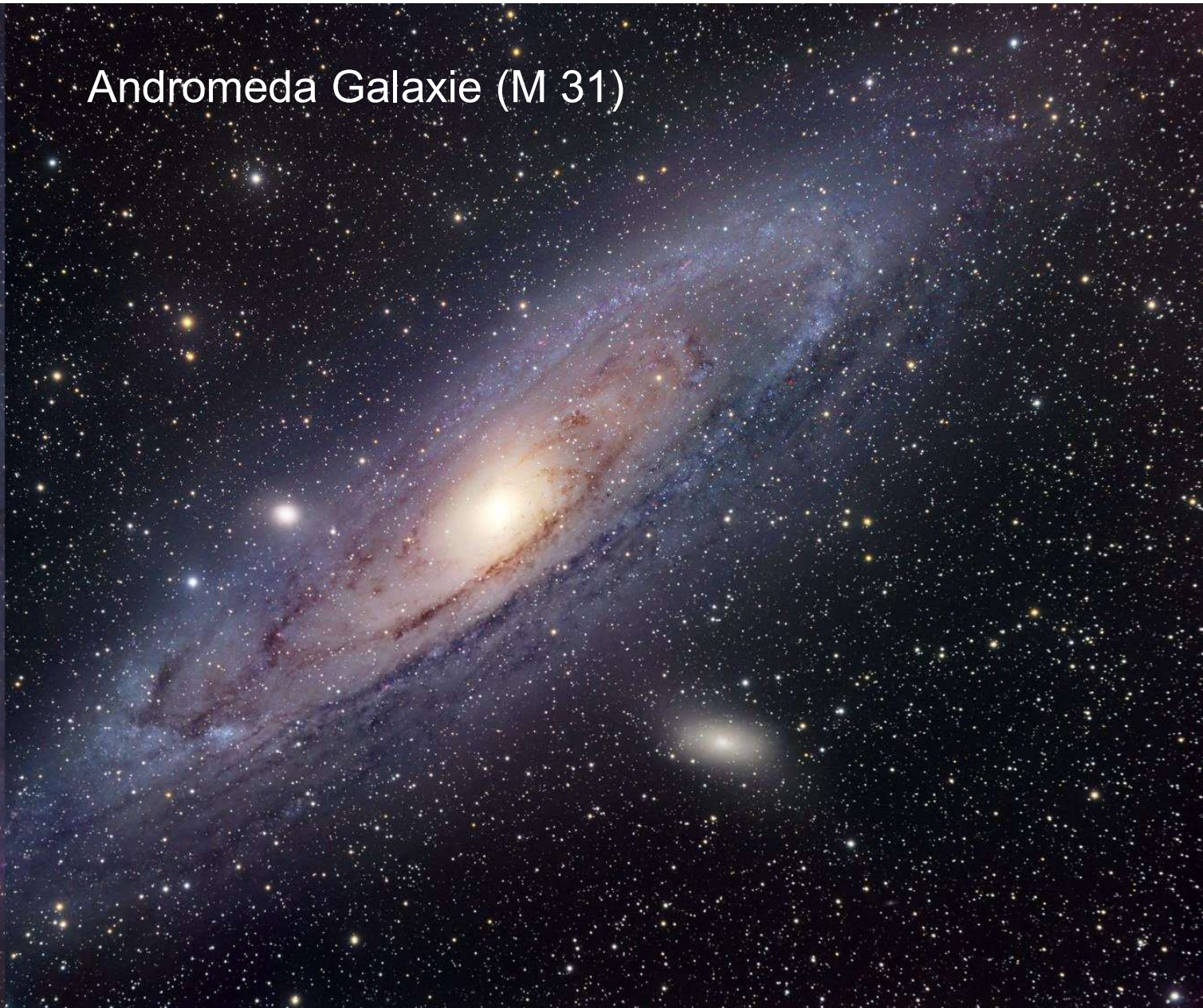
CCD SW Kamera Vollformat gekühlt

Standort: Wildon / Schlossberg (420 m)





vdB 142 in Cepheus



Andromeda Galaxie (M 31)

Krebsnebel (M 1)  
Supernova Überrest

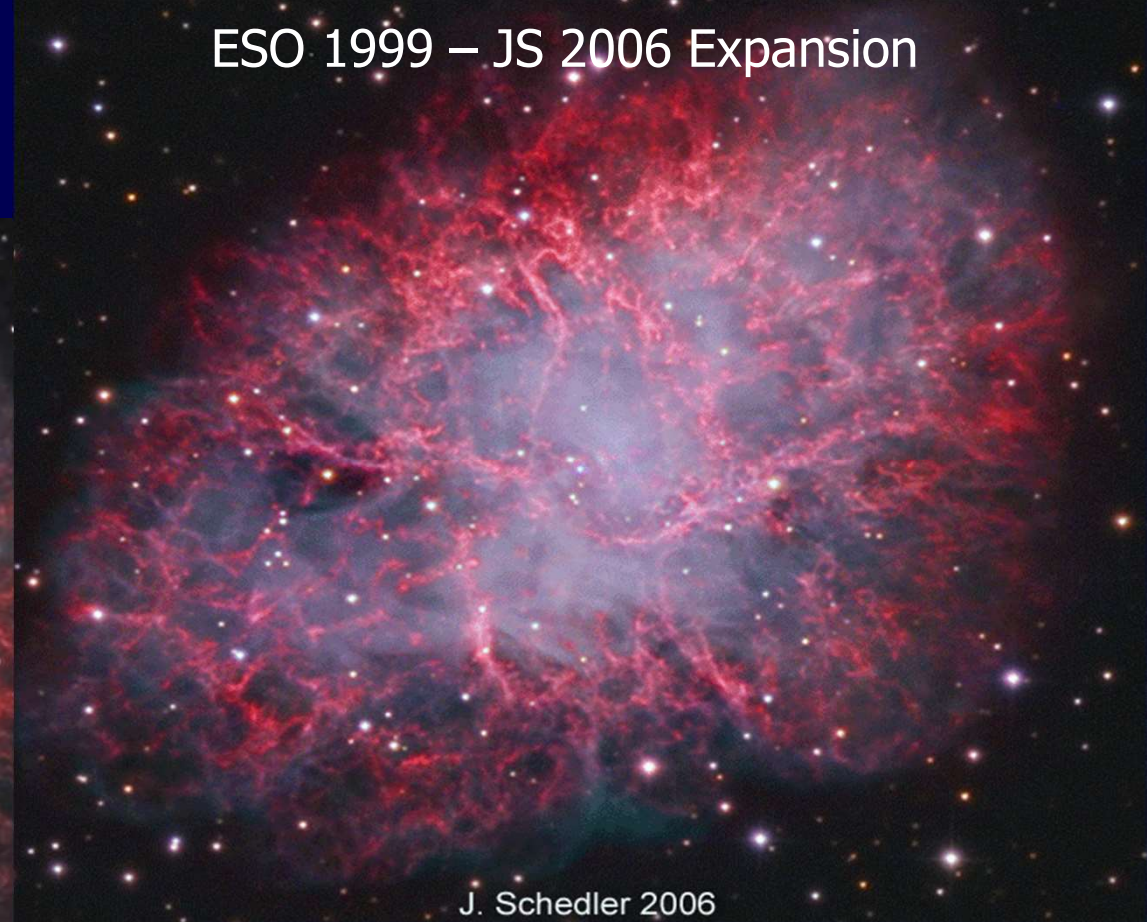


LBT 8.4m raw



0.4m cass JS

ESO 1999 – JS 2006 Expansion



J. Schedler 2006

# Chart32.de

## Cerro Tololo/Chile ab 2012

2200 m Seehöhe

30° südlicher Breite

270 photometrische Nächte/Jahr

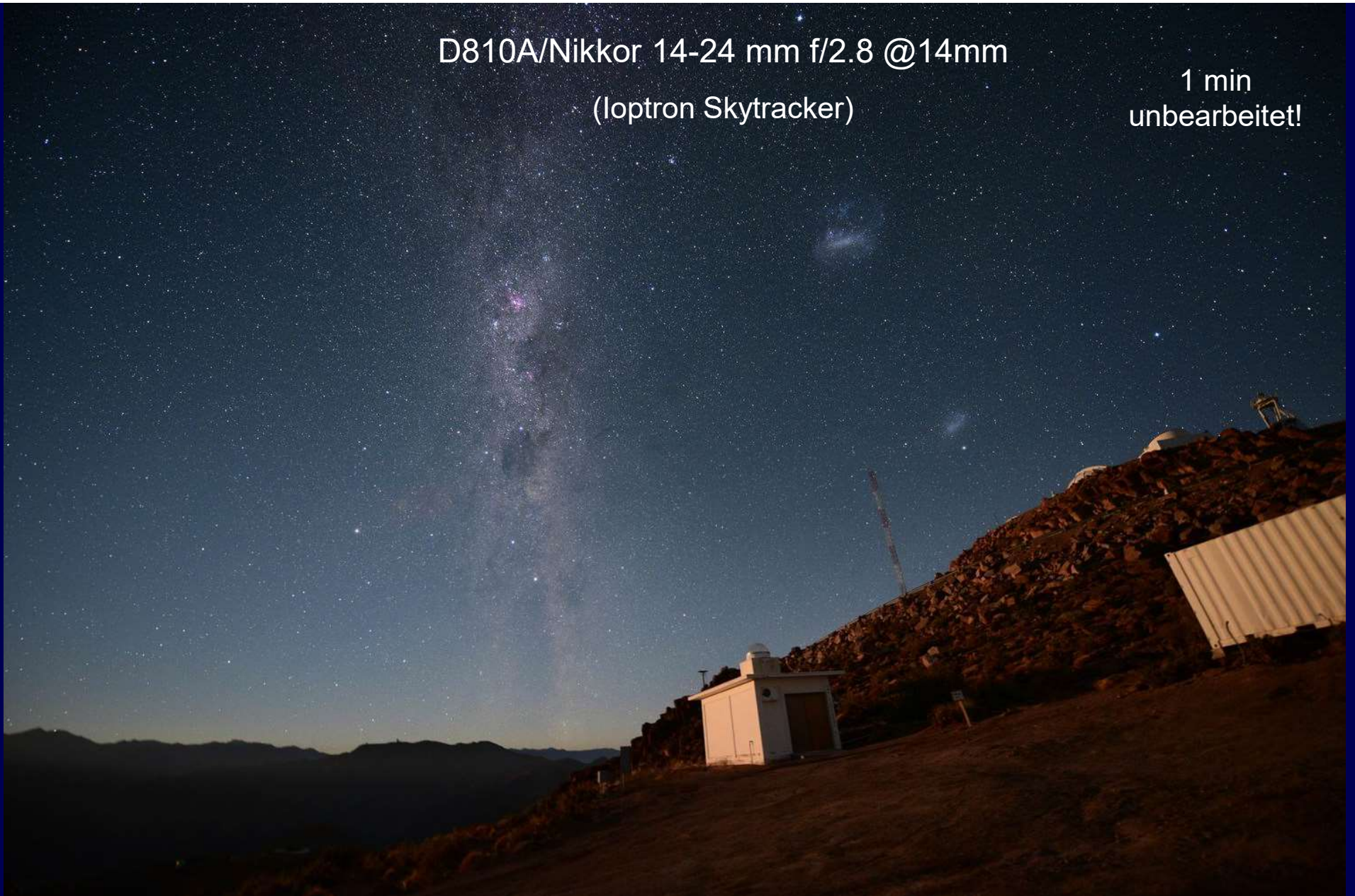
2005: Test Nikon D810A





D810A/Nikkor 14-24 mm f/2.8 @14mm  
(Ioptron Skytracker)

1 min  
unbearbeitet!





D810A  
18 mm 5 x 1 min

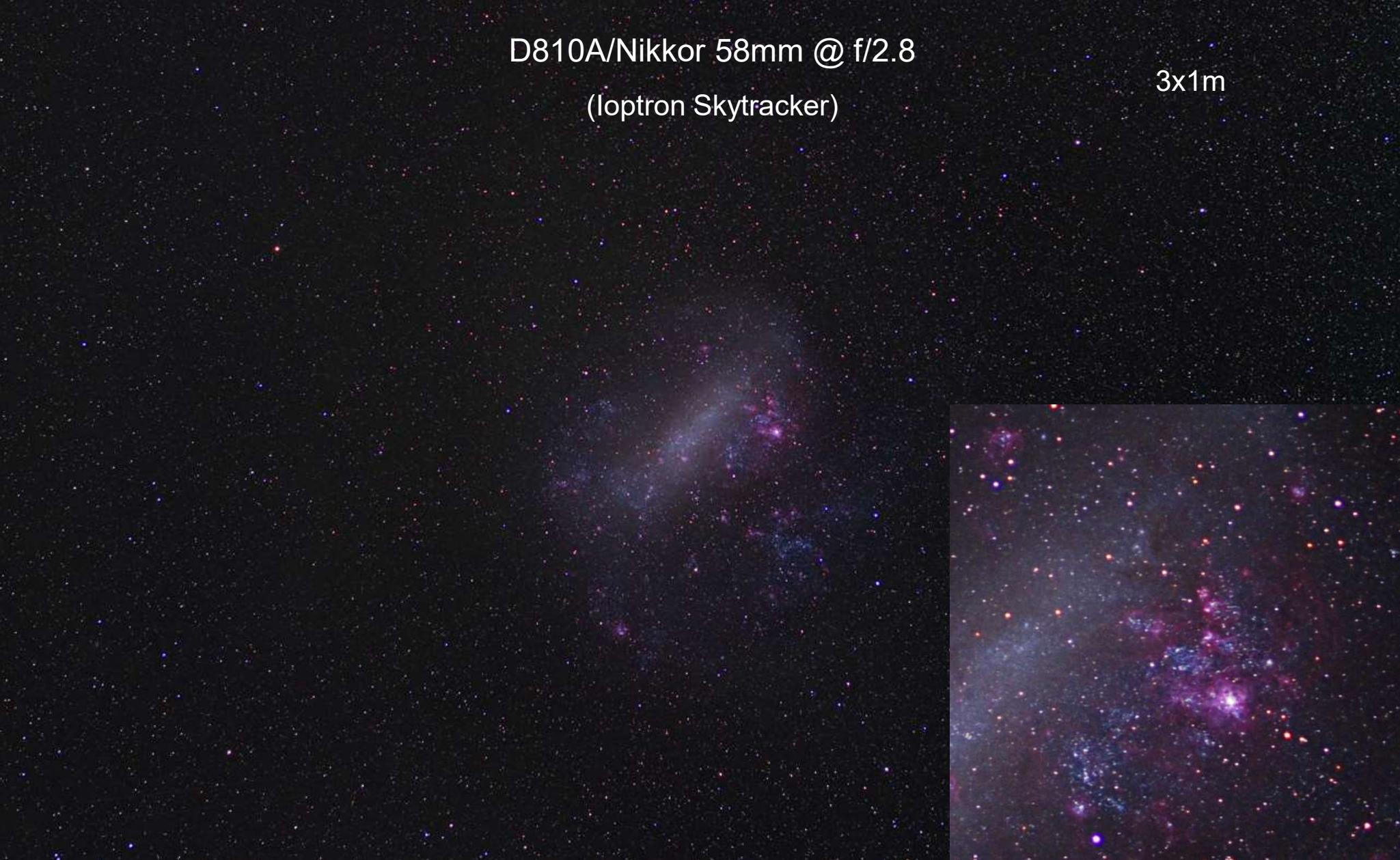


D810A  
24 mm 3 x 1 min

D810A/Nikkor 58mm @ f/2.8

(Ioptron Skytracker)

3x1m



D810A/Nikkor 200mm f/2.8  
4x5 min

Ausschnitt 100%

Rohaufnahme 100%



D810A/Nikkor 58mm at f/2.8  
(Ioptron Skytracker)

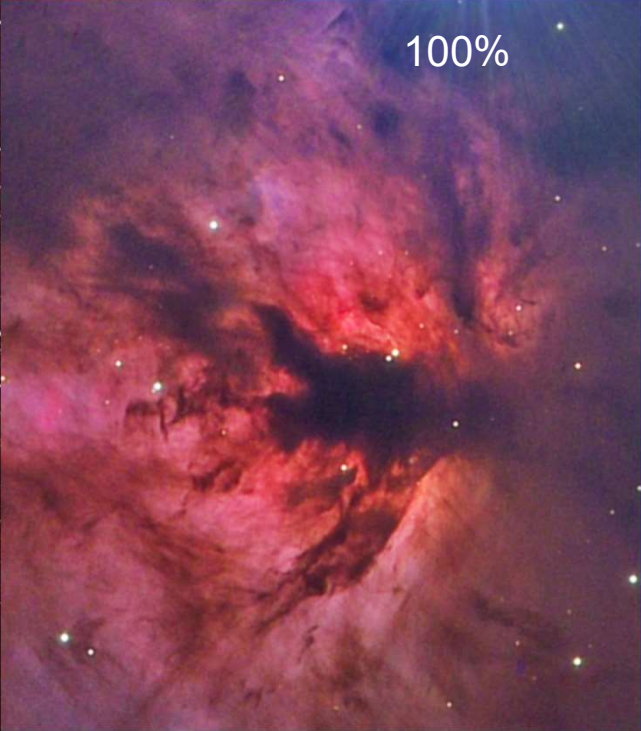




D810A/ Nikon 200mm  
11x5 min



D810A Tak FSQ-85 f/5,3 450mm  
11x5min





D810A/Nikkor 200mm f/2.8

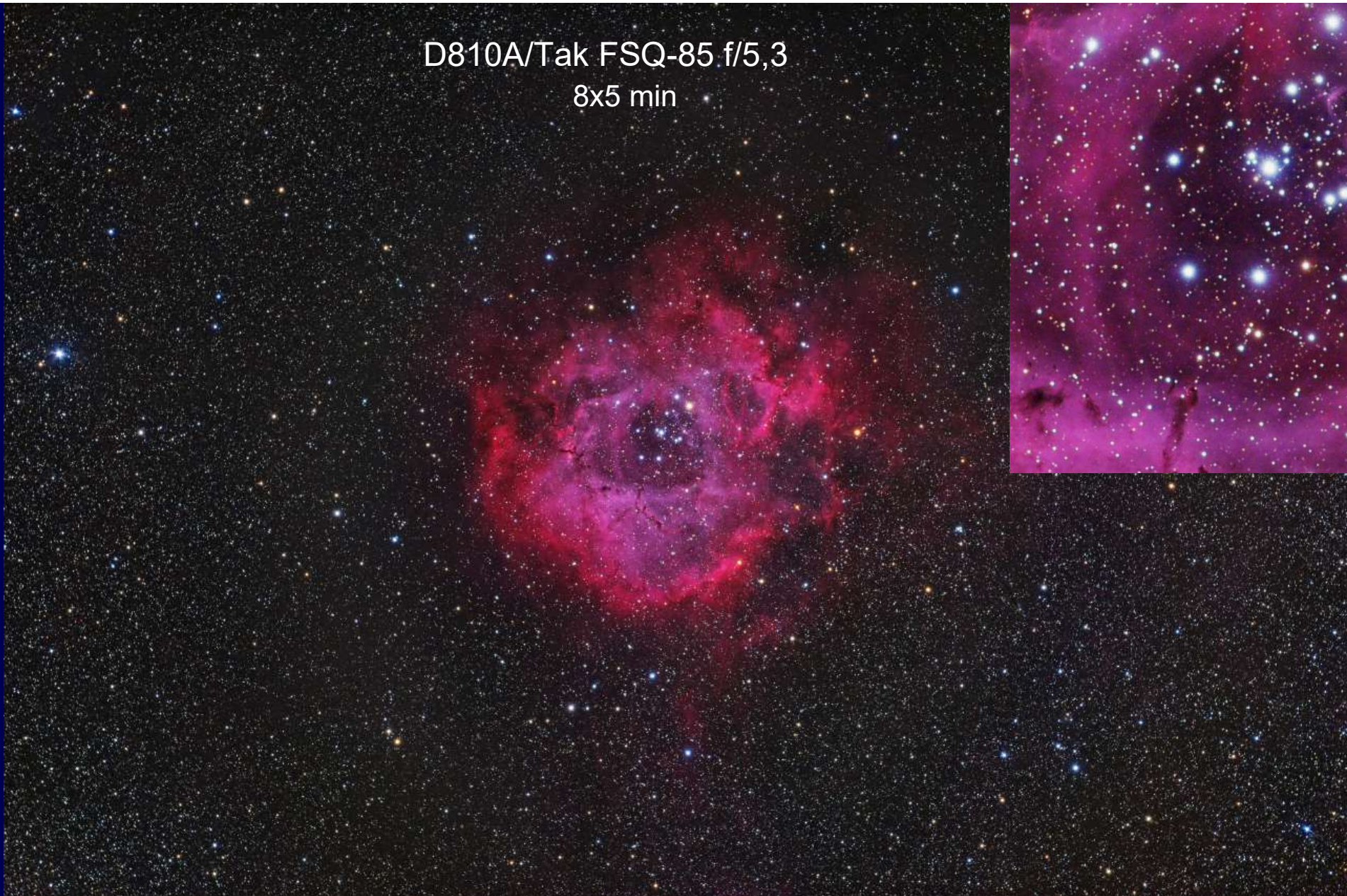
Lovejoy / M45

2x4x5 min





D810A/Tak FSQ-85 f/5,3  
8x5 min

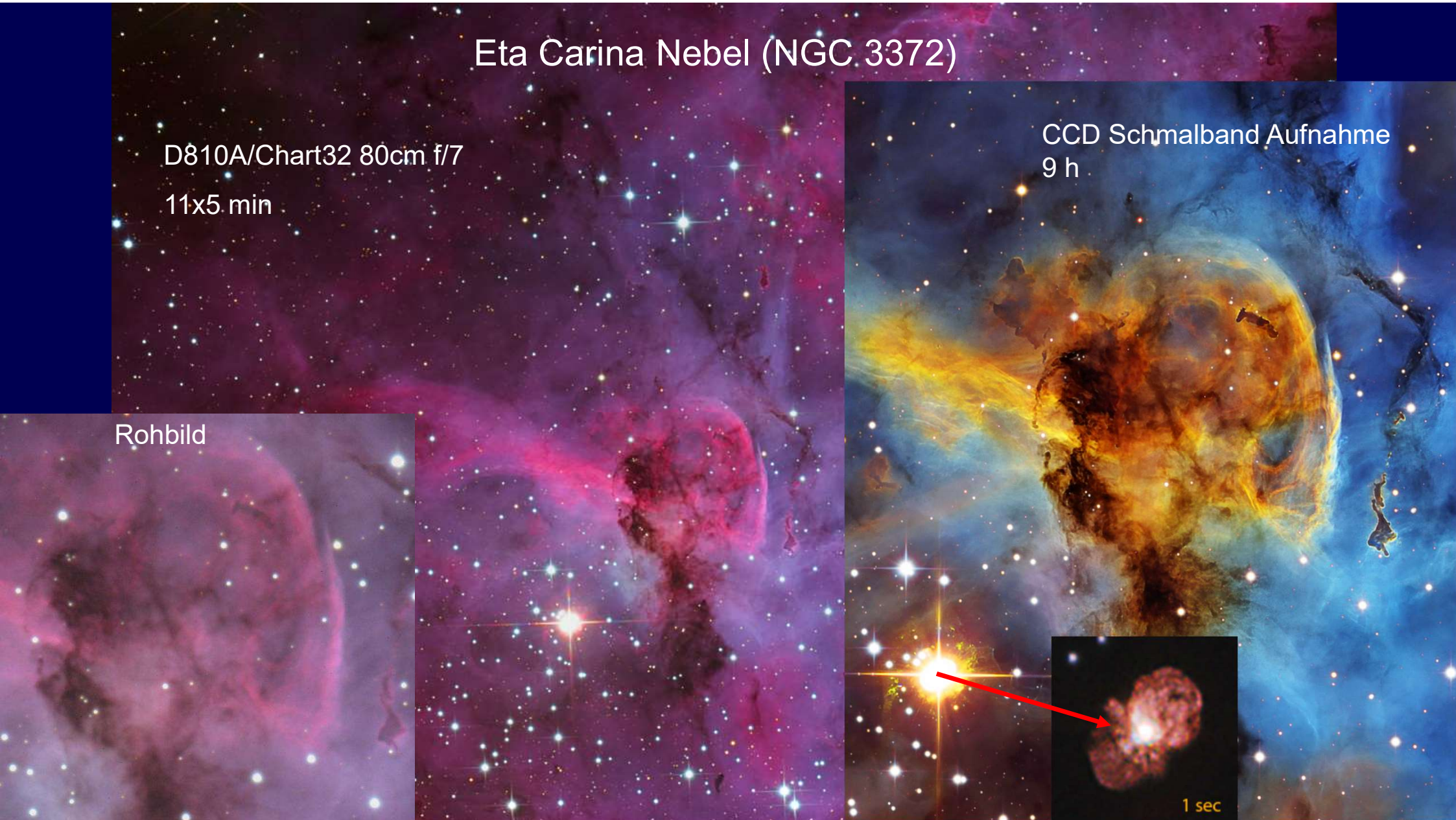


# Eta Carinae Nebel (NGC 3372)

D810A/Chart32 80cm f/7  
11x5 min

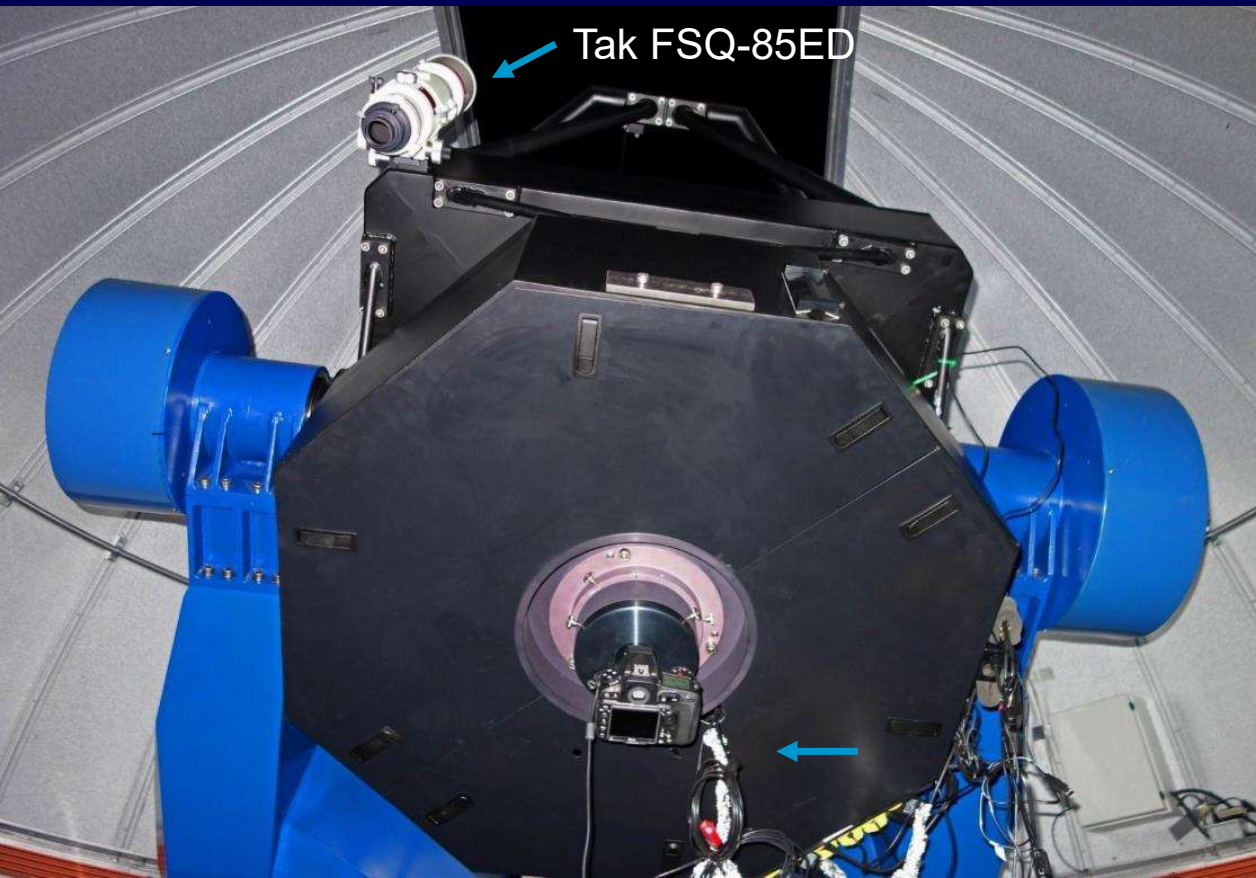
CCD Schmalband Aufnahme  
9 h

Rohbild

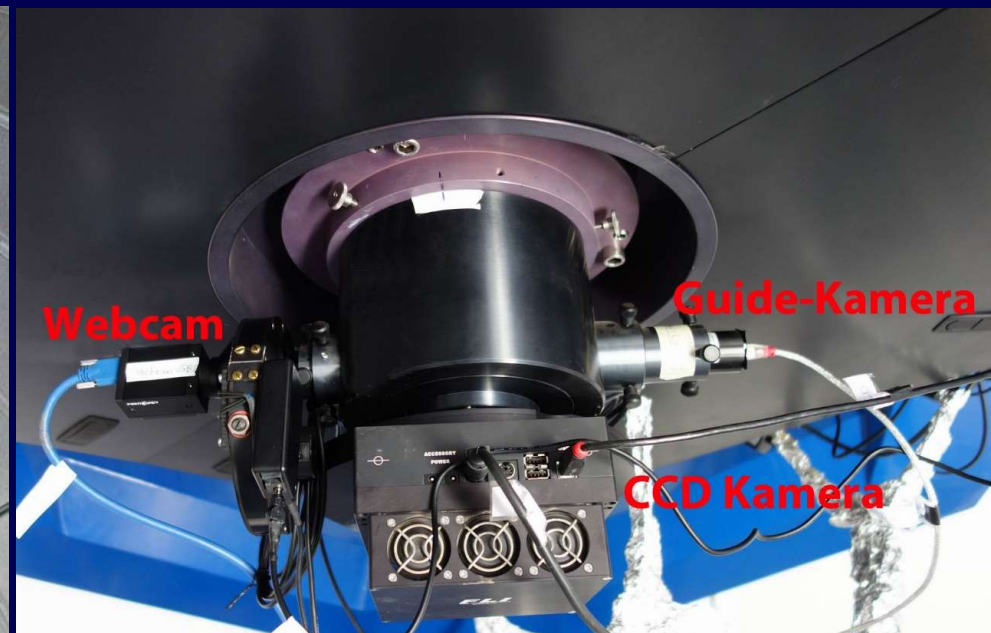


# Chart32

Nikon D810A Test!



Standard mit CCD



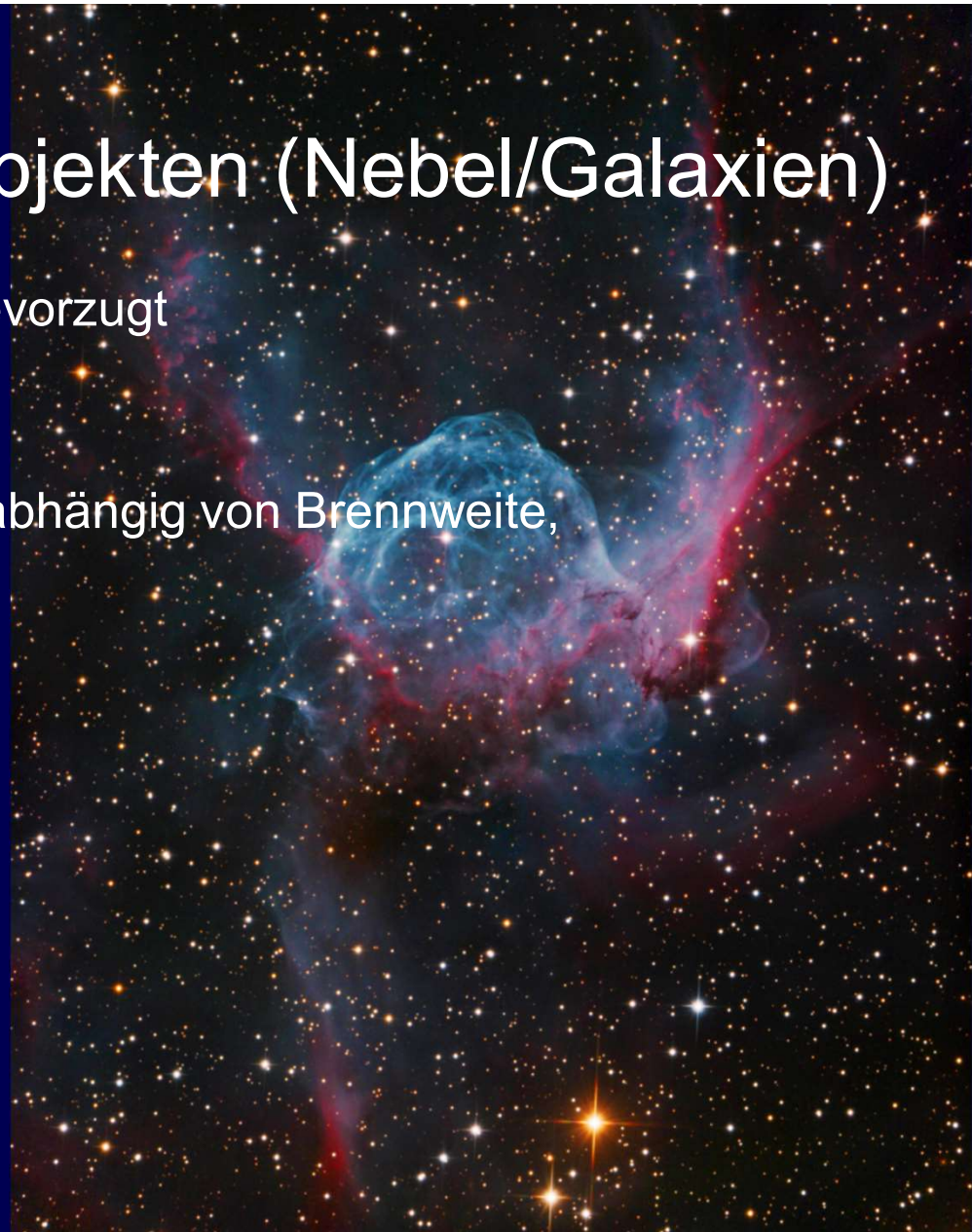
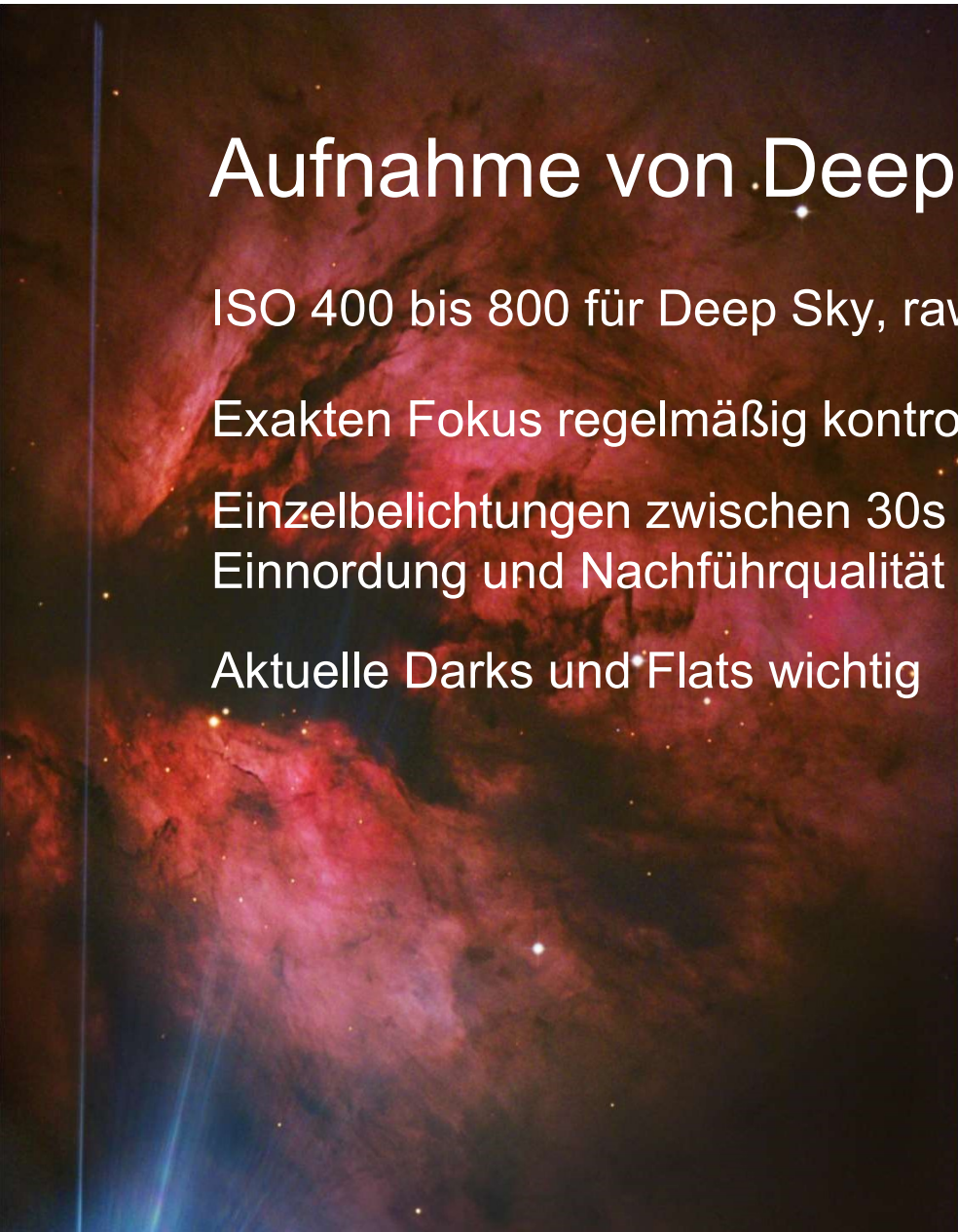
# Aufnahme von Deep Sky Objekten (Nebel/Galaxien)

ISO 400 bis 800 für Deep Sky, raw Modus bevorzugt

Exakten Fokus regelmäßig kontrollieren!

Einzelbelichtungen zwischen 30s und 5 min abhängig von Brennweite,  
Einnordung und Nachführqualität

Aktuelle Darks und Flats wichtig



# Aufnahmen mit CCD Kameras

Monochrom

Hohe Quanteneffizienz (sehr lichtempfindlich)

Geregelte Peltierkühlung ( $-50^{\circ}$ ) > rauscharm

Schmalbandaufnahmen möglich  
(Wasserstoff, Sauerstoff, Schwefel)

Einzelbelichtungen bis 1h

Höherer Bearbeitungsaufwand



# Bearbeitung D-SLR Deep Sky Aufnahmen

NGC 1499 (California Nebel)

Dunkelfeld- und Flatfield Kalibration notwendig (Maxim DL)!

Kalibration, Stacken von Einzelbildern (CCDstack)

Gradienten Beseitigung, Sättigungsanpassung

HDR Anpassung, Nachschärfung (Photoshop CS5)

76 x 1 min

Flatfield

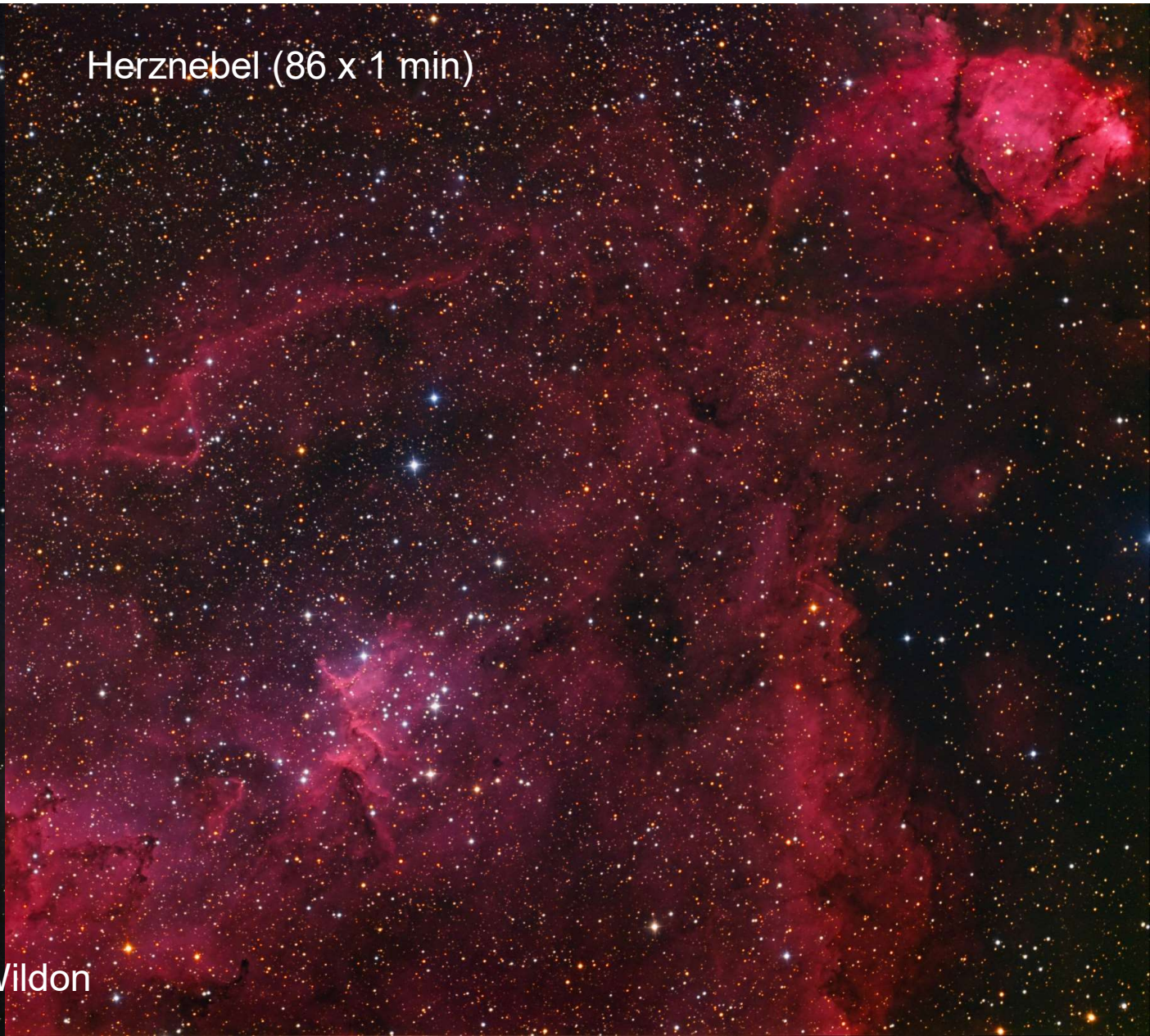
Dunkelfeld

Rohbild (1 min aus Wildon)

Orionnebel (36 x 1min)



Herznebel (86 x 1 min)



Wildon

# Chart32 80 cm Cassegrain CTIO/Chile

- Astrofotografie auf höchstem Level
- Kooperation mit Profi-Astronomen:

„missing dwarfs“

Sternströme bei Gx Interaktion  
schwache Planetarische Nebel

## The Chart32 Team

Philipp Keller  
<http://astrooptik.com>



University of North  
Carolina at Chapel Hill  
<http://skynet.unc.edu>  
Dan Reichart  
Joshua Haislip  
Justin Moore  
Aaron LaCluyze



Konstantin Buchhold  
<http://www.spacephotos.de>



Bernd Flach-Wilken  
<http://www.spiegelteam.de>



Johannes Schedler  
<http://panther-observatory.com>



Volker Wendel  
<http://www.spiegelteam.de>



Chart32 80er in Kuppel

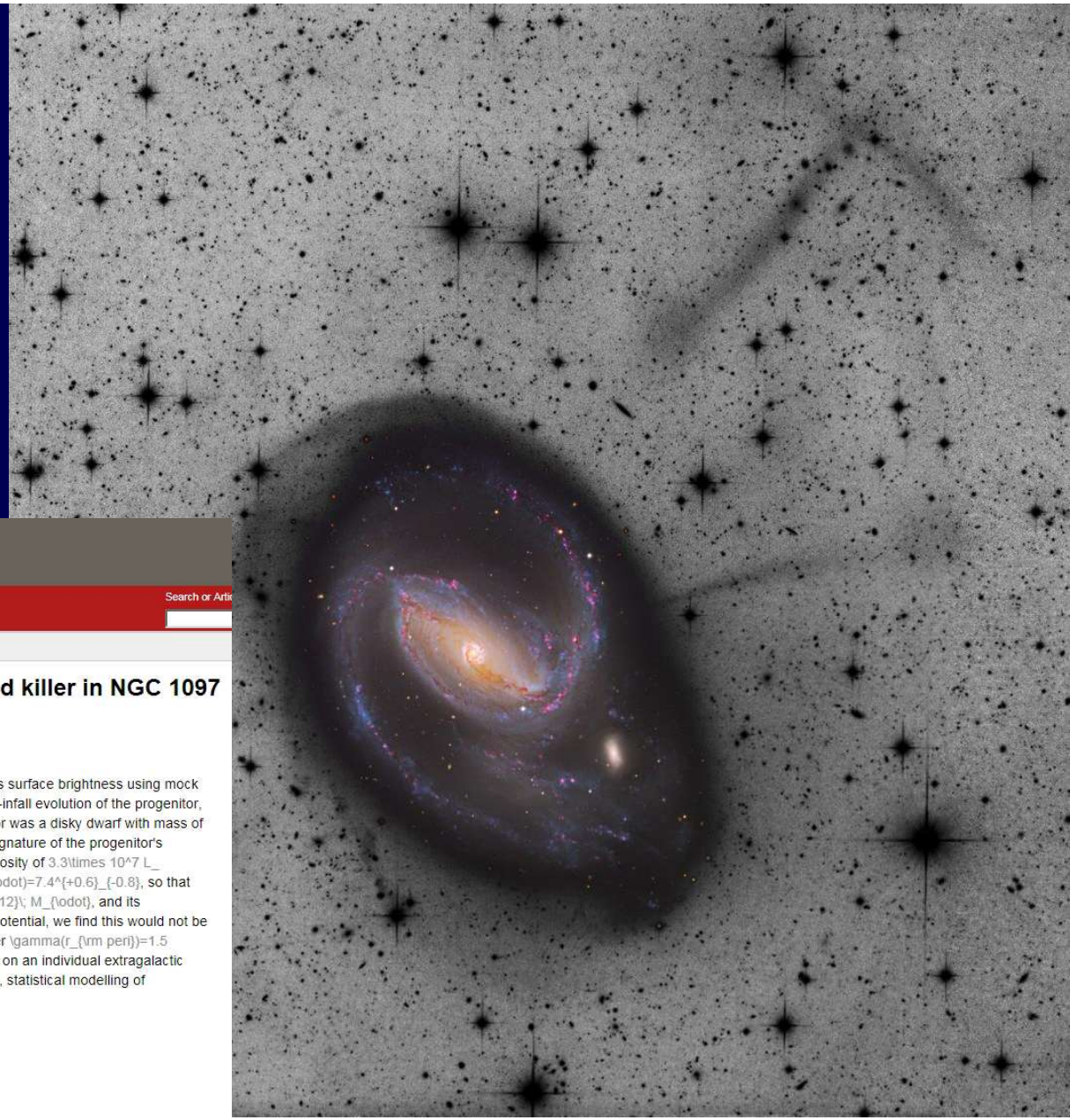


# NGC 1097 Spiralgalaxie in 52 Mio LJ

## 29 h Belichtung > Analyse Sternströme

Kooperation mit Team D. Delgado

<http://arxiv.org/abs/1504.03697>



Cornell University  
Library

arXiv.org > astro-ph > arXiv:1504.03697

Search or Article

Astrophysics > Astrophysics of Galaxies

### A dwarf galaxy's transformation and a massive galaxy's edge: autopsy of kill and killer in NGC 1097

N. C. Amorisco, D. Martinez-Delgado, J. Schedler

(Submitted on 14 Apr 2015)

(abridged) We present a dynamical analysis of the extended stellar stream encircling NGC 1097. Within a statistical framework, we model its surface brightness using mock streams as in Amorisco (2015) and deep imaging data from the CHART32 telescope (Stellar Tidal Stream Survey). We reconstruct the post-infall evolution of the progenitor, which has experienced 3 pericentric passages and lost more than 2 orders of magnitude in mass. At infall,  $5.4 \pm 0.6$  Gyr ago, the progenitor was a disk dwarf with mass of  $\log_{10} [m (< 3.4 \text{ kpc}) / M_{\text{total}}] = 10.35 \pm 0.25$ . We illustrate how the  $90^\circ$  turn in the stream, identifying the 'dog leg', is the signature of the progenitor's prograde rotation. Today, the remnant is a nucleated dwarf, with a LOS velocity of  $v_{\text{los}} = -30 \pm 30 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , and a luminosity of  $3.3 \times 10^7 L_{\odot}$  (Galianni et al. 2010). Our independent analysis predicts  $v_{\text{los}} = -51^{+17}_{-14} \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , and measures  $\log_{10} (m / M_{\text{total}}) = 7.4^{+0.6}_{-0.8}$ , so that the compact nucleus is soon becoming a low-luminosity UCD. We find that NGC 1097 has a mass of  $M_{(200)} = 1.8^{+0.5}_{-0.4} \times 10^{12} M_{\odot}$ , and its concentration  $c_{(200)} = 6.7^{+2.4}_{-1.3}$  is in agreement with LCDM. The stream is described almost down to the noise in a spherical host potential, we find this would not be possible if the halo was substantially triaxial at large radii. Its morphology shows that the slope of the total density profile bends from an inner  $\gamma(r_{\text{peri}}) = 1.5 \pm 0.15$ . The progenitor's orbit reaches  $r_{\text{apo}} = 150 \pm 15 \text{ kpc}$ , more than a half of the virial radius of the host, so that, for the first time on an individual extragalactic halo, we measure the outer density slope,  $\gamma(0.6 r_{(200),c}) = 3.9 \pm 0.5$ . This demonstrates the promise of the newborn field of detailed, statistical modelling of extragalactic tidal streams.

Comments: submitted, comments welcome

Subjects: Astrophysics of Galaxies (astro-ph.GA)

Cite as: arXiv:1504.03697 [astro-ph.GA]

(or arXiv:1504.03697v1 [astro-ph.GA] for this version)

Atmosphärische Stabilität und lange Belichtung sind entscheidend!



ESO-VLT  
8,2 m

NGC6769 group

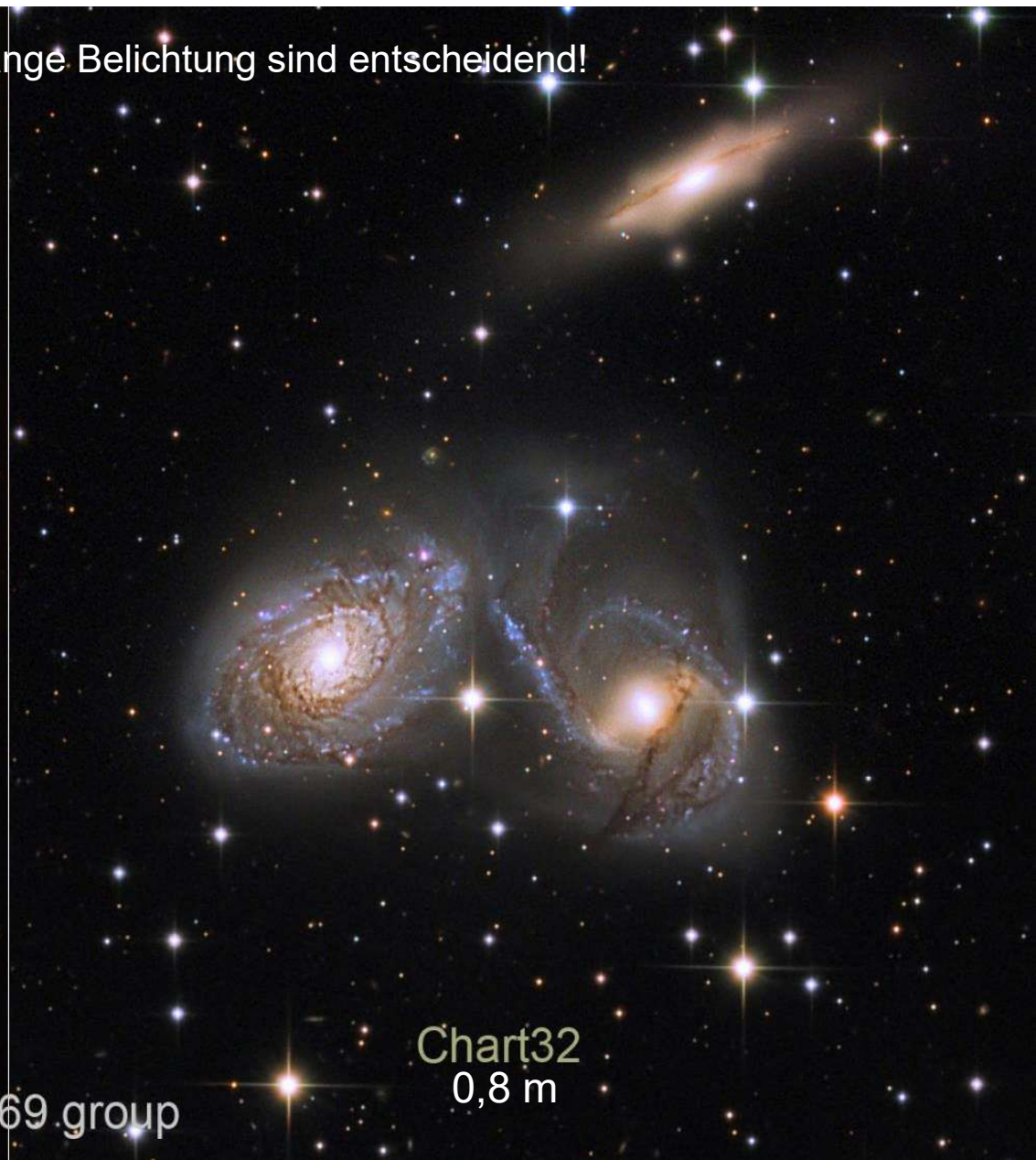
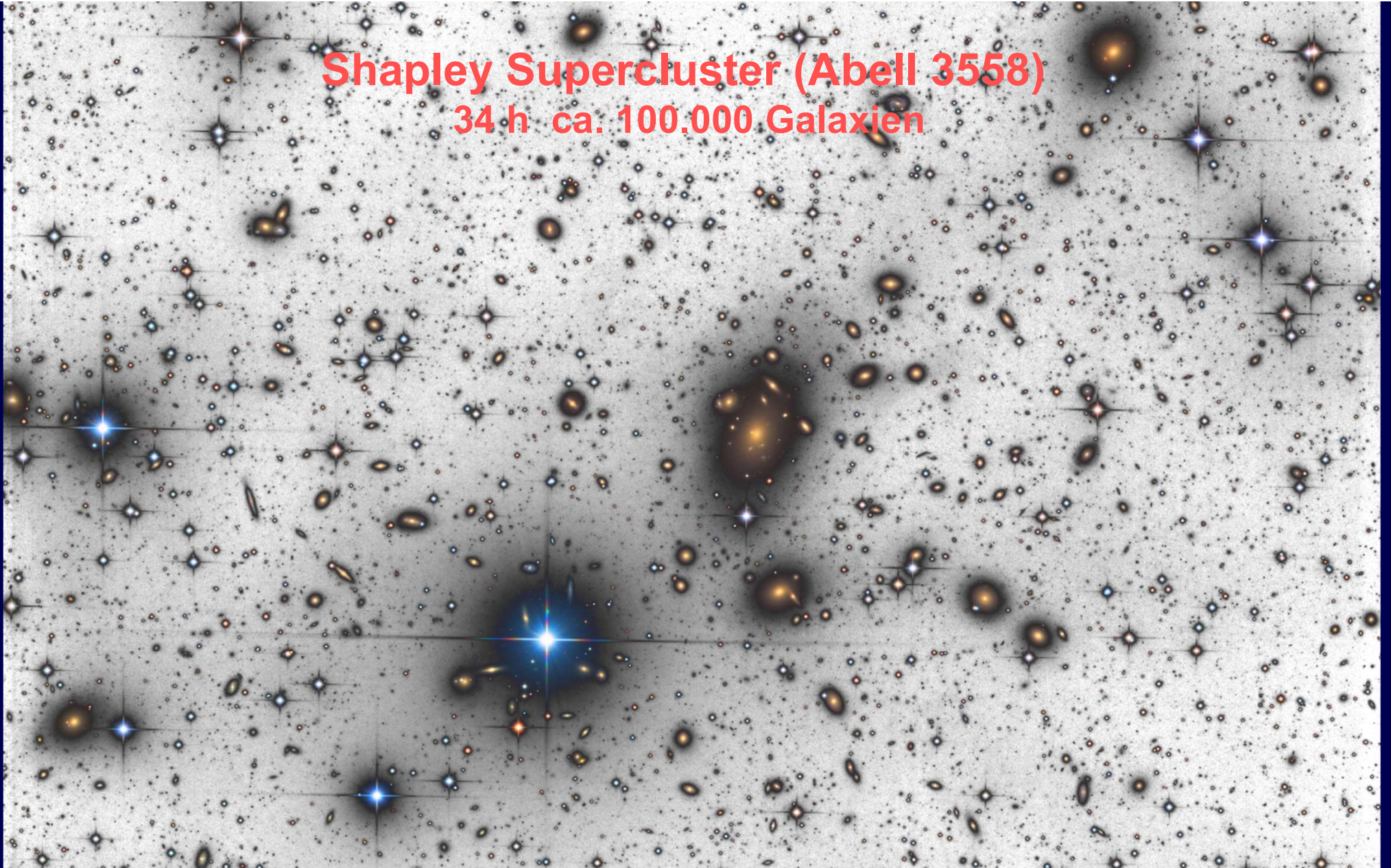


Chart32  
0,8 m

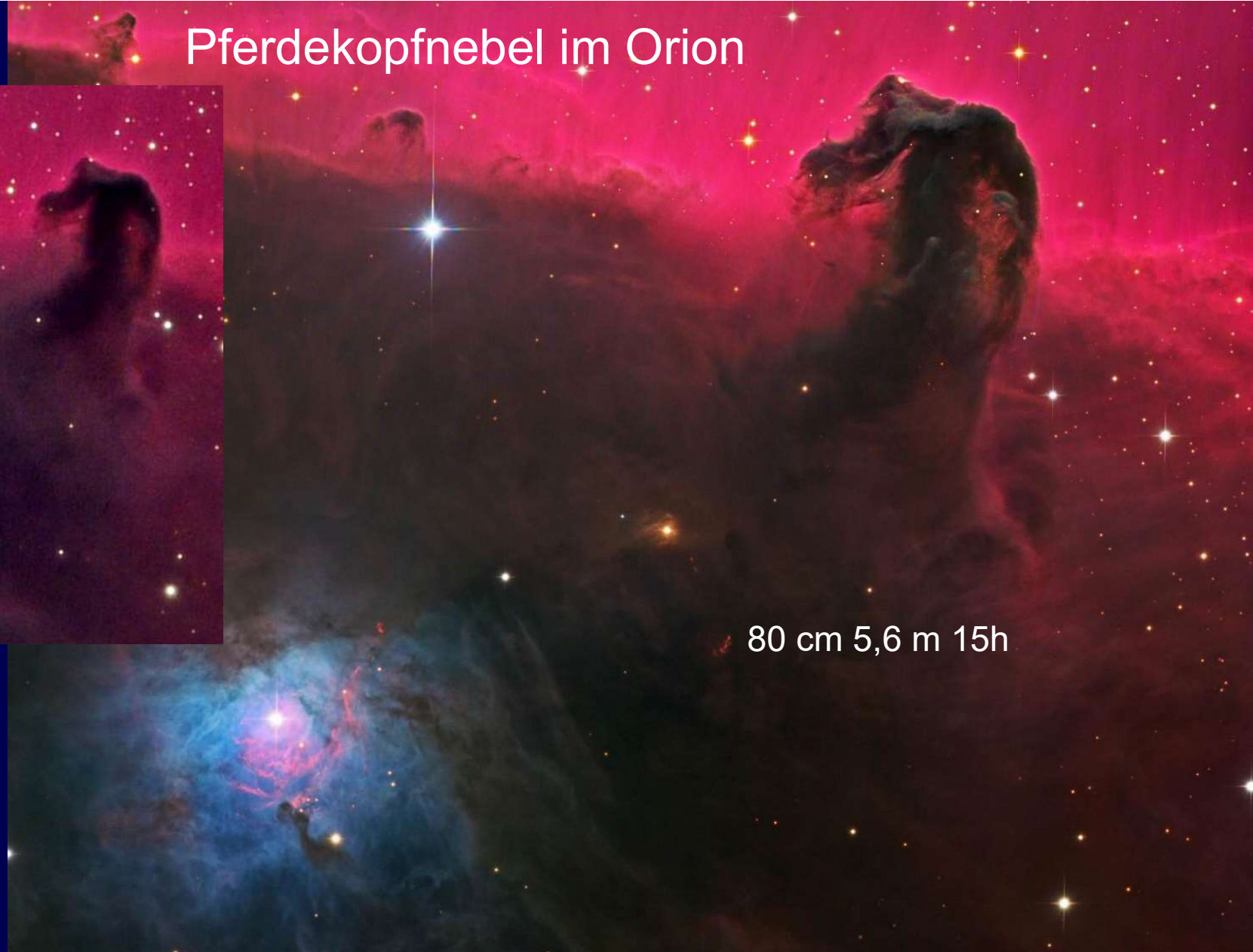
**Shapley Supercluster (Abell 3558)**  
**34 h ca. 100.000 Galaxien**



# Pferdekopfnebel im Orion

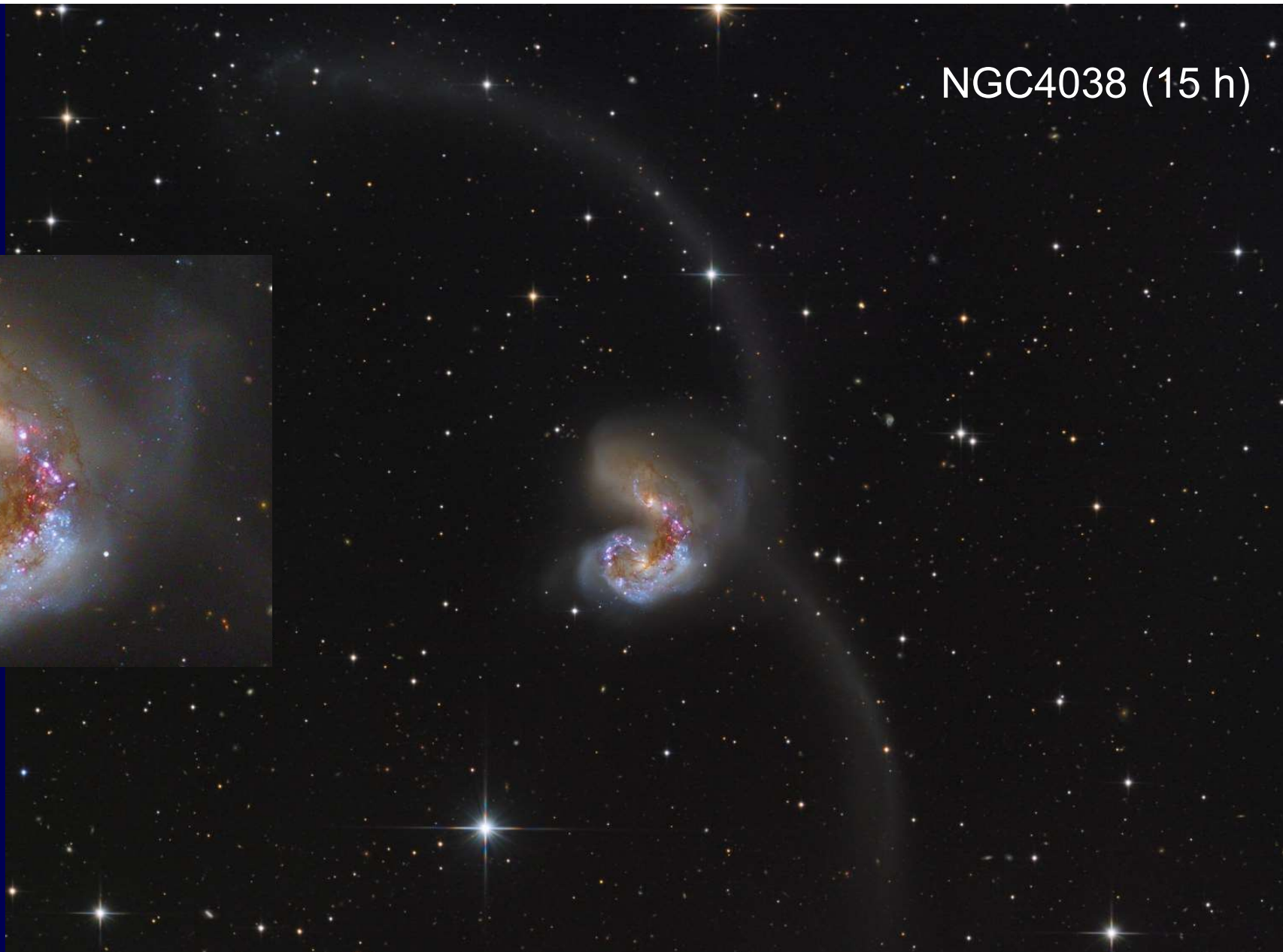
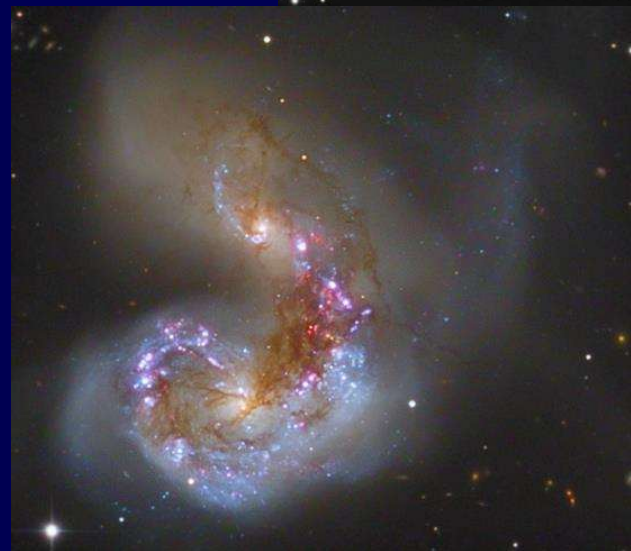


8,5cm 0,45 m 1h  
(Ausschnitt)



80 cm 5,6 m 15h

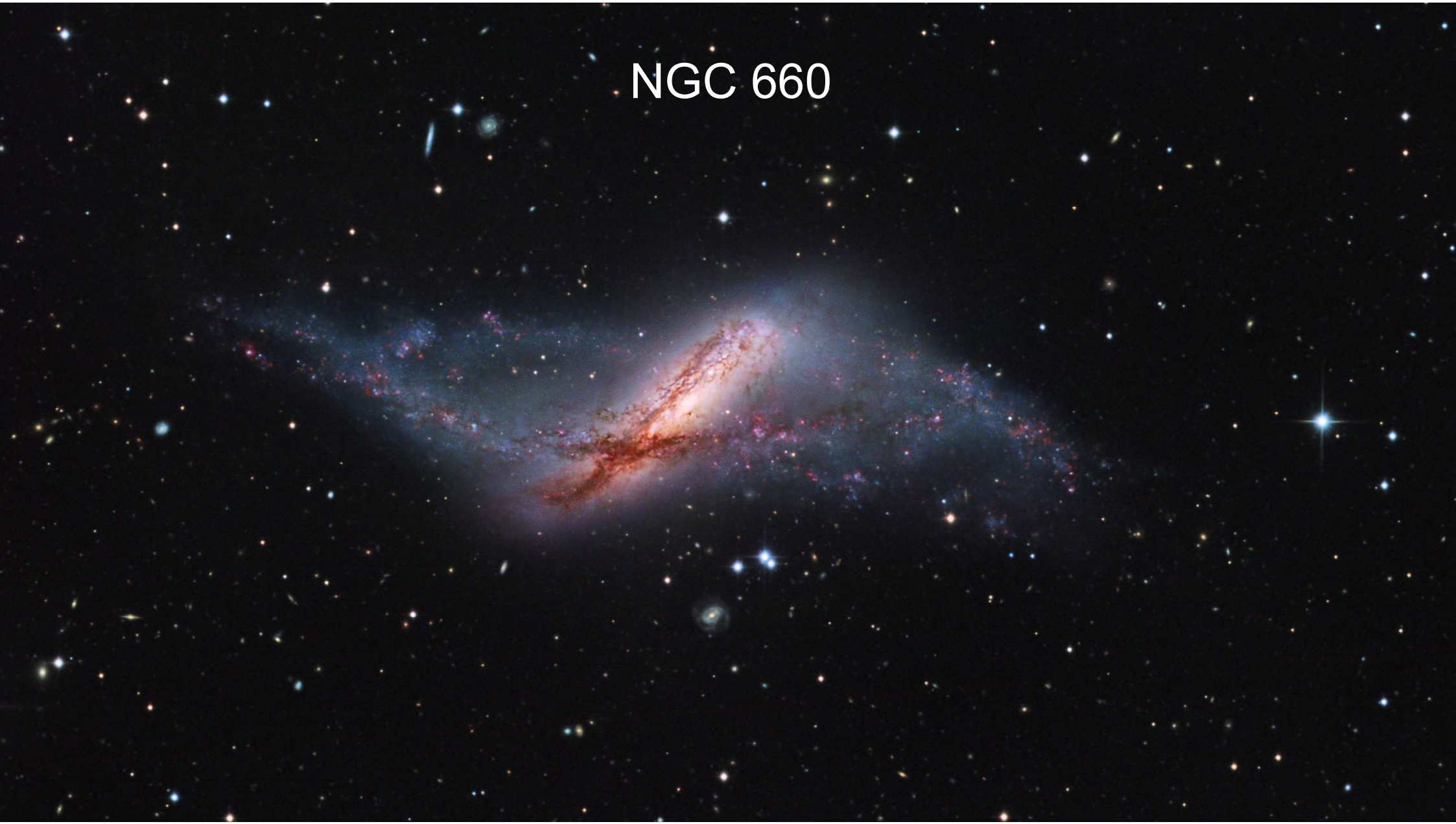
NGC4038 (15 h)



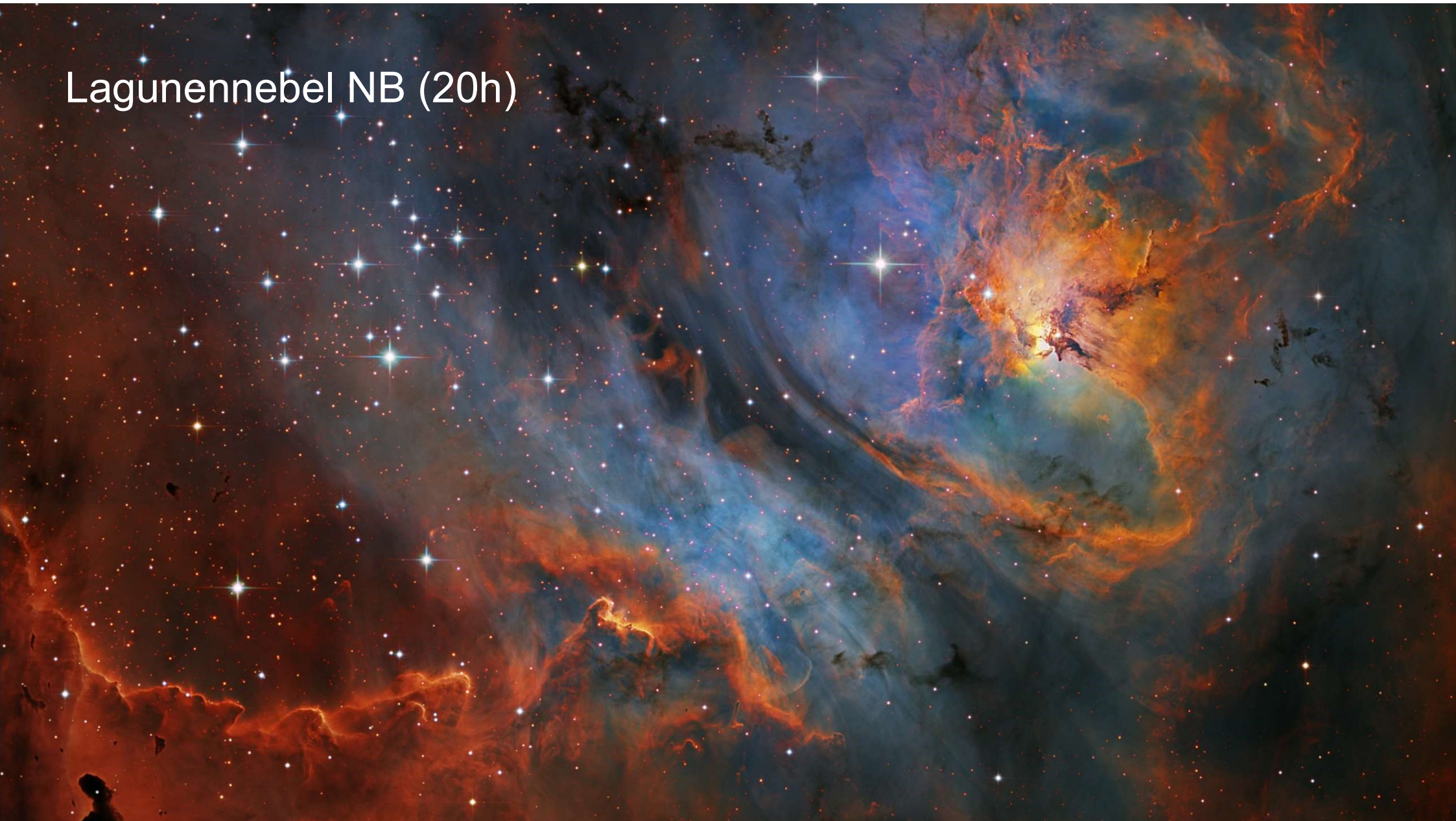
CG4  
20 h



NGC 660

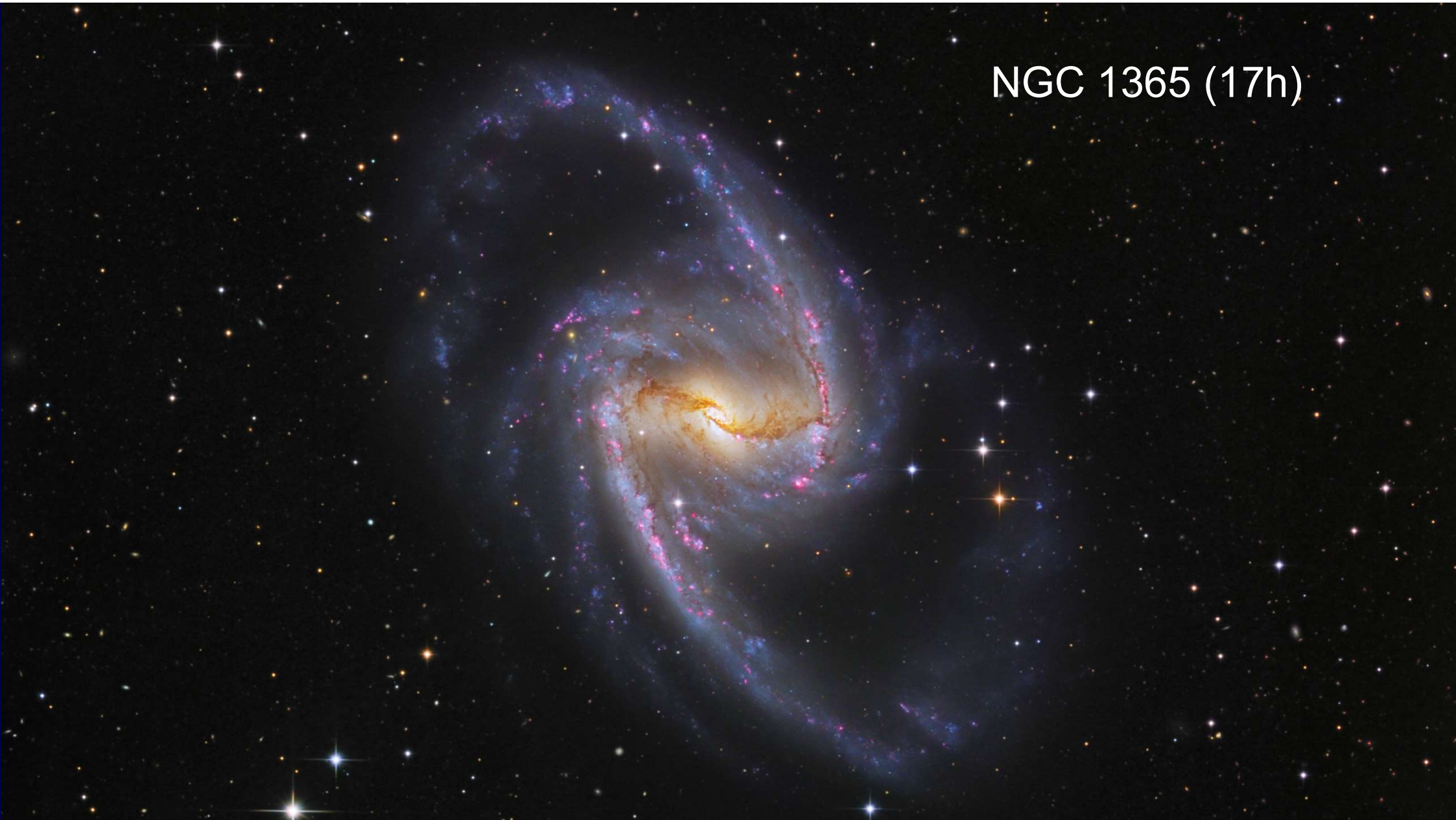


Lagunennebel NB (20h)

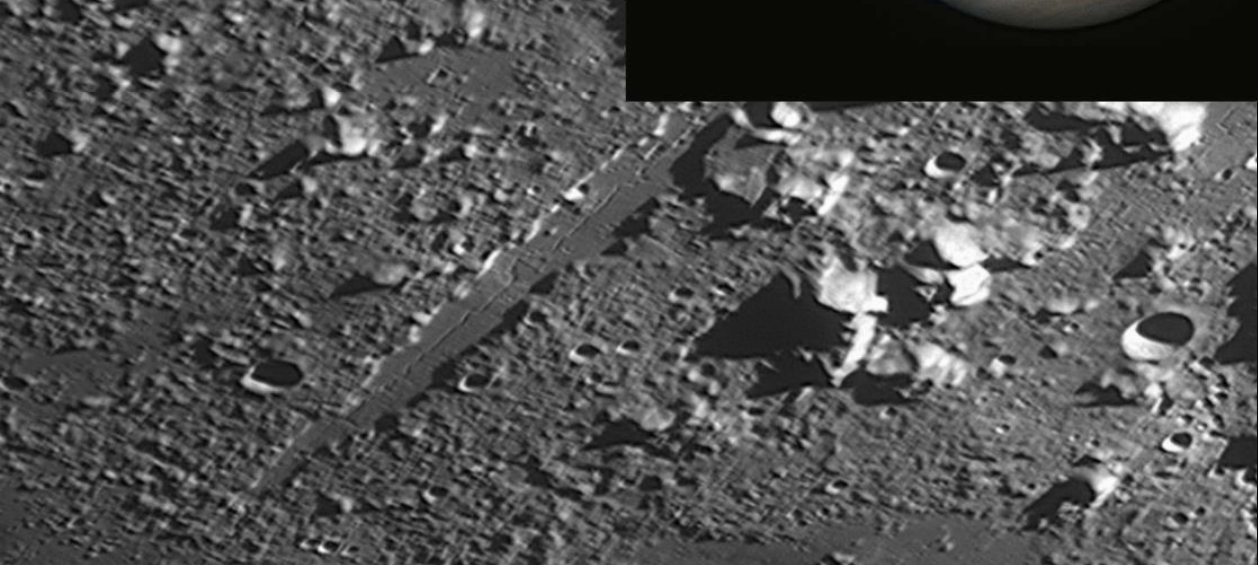
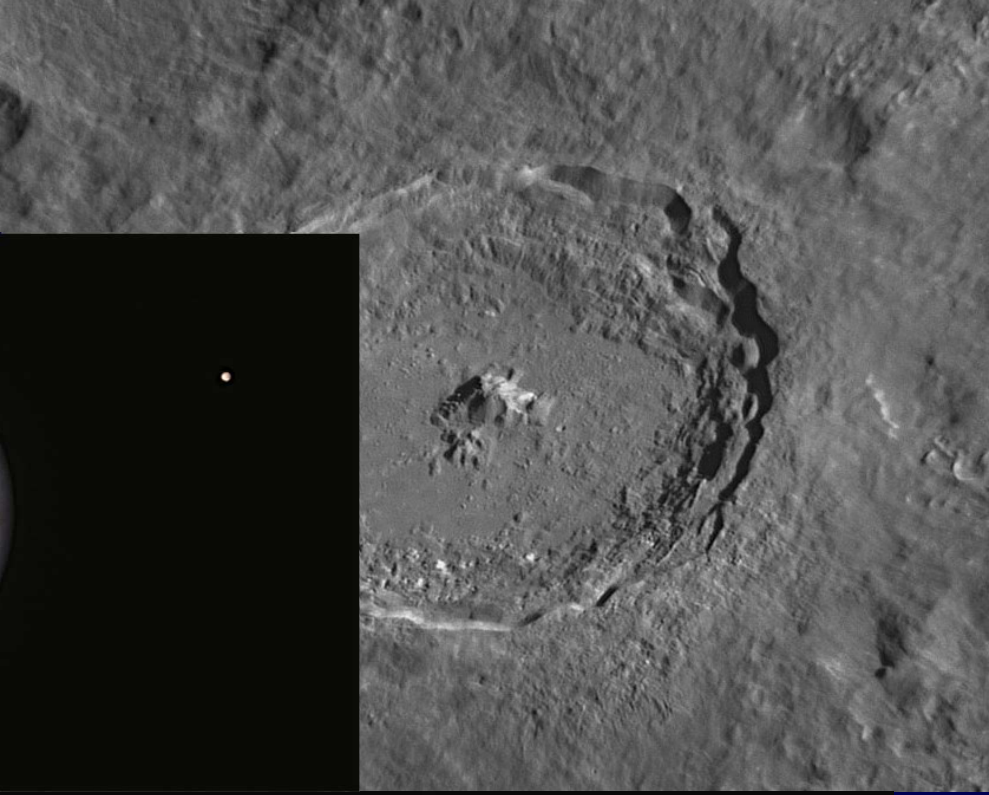




NGC 1365 (17h)



Webcam/Chile



# Links

Johannes Schedler Homepage: <http://panther-observatory.com/>

Chart32 Homepage: <http://chart32.de/>

Lichtverschmutzung Österreich <http://www.nightsky.at/Obs/LP/>

Strichspuren zusammensetzen <http://www.startrails.de/html/software.html>

Zeitraffervideos/Fotos mit Nikon D810A [http://panther-observatory.com/Chile\\_D810A\\_2015.htm](http://panther-observatory.com/Chile_D810A_2015.htm)

TWAN-The World at Night <http://www.twanight.org/newTWAN/index.asp>

Adobe Lightroom <https://lightroom.adobe.com/>

Virtualdub <http://www.virtualdub.org/>

Handbrake <https://handbrake.fr/>