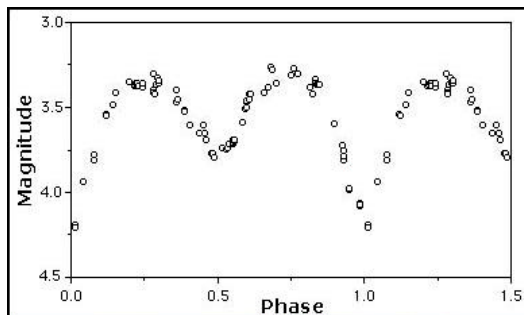


Astronomical Observations

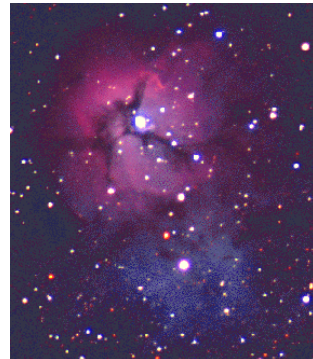
To measure

- **Position** (and its variation)
→ **astrometry**
- **Flux** (and its variation)
→ **photometry** (through a passband)
→ **spectroscopy** (through a narrow passband)
- **Polarization**

Astronomical Photometry



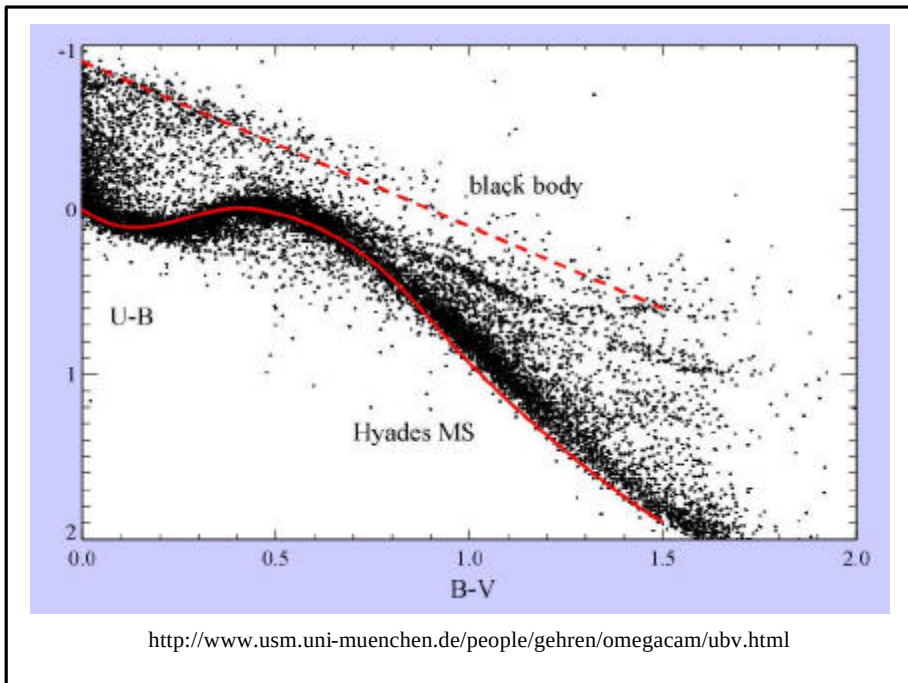
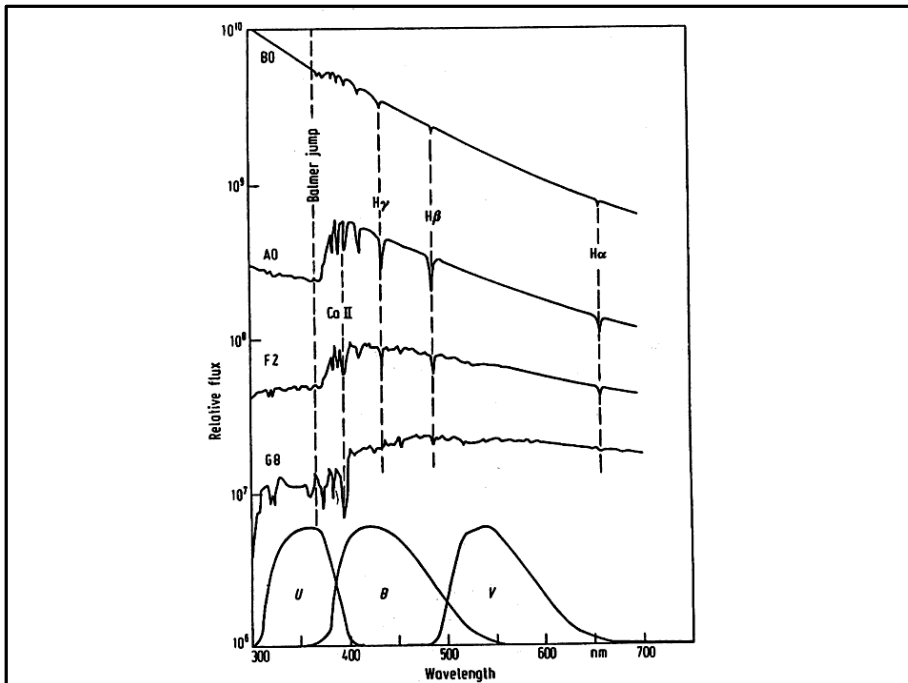
Light Curve for the Eclipsing Binary, Algol



Johnson Broadband (100 nm) Photometric System

The graph illustrates the spectral response of the Johnson Broadband (100 nm) Photometric System. The Y-axis represents Transparency (%) from 0 to 100, and the X-axis represents Wavelength (nm) from 300 to 600. Three curves are shown: U (Ultraviolet), B (Blue), and V (Visible). The U curve peaks at approximately 350 nm, the B curve peaks at approximately 420 nm, and the V curve peaks at approximately 550 nm. The curves are broad, indicating a wide bandwidth for each filter.

Wavelength (nm)	U (%)	B (%)	V (%)
300	0	0	0
350	95	0	0
400	30	95	0
450	0	60	0
500	0	20	30
550	0	0	95
600	0	0	40



Thuan-Gunn system

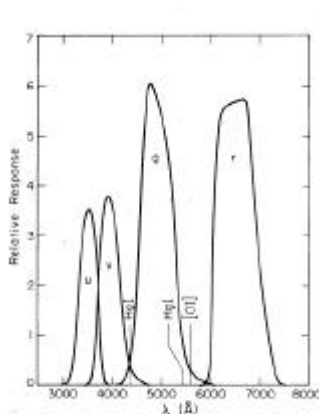


FIG. 1—The transmission function $S(\lambda)$ for the filters, S-20 photomultiplier, and one reflection from dichroism.

Sloan Digital Sky Survey

