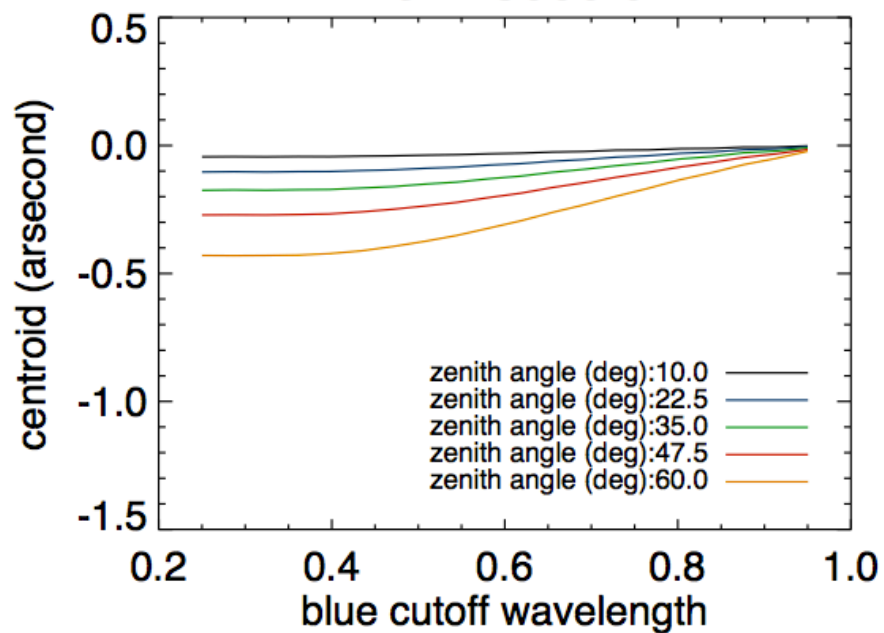
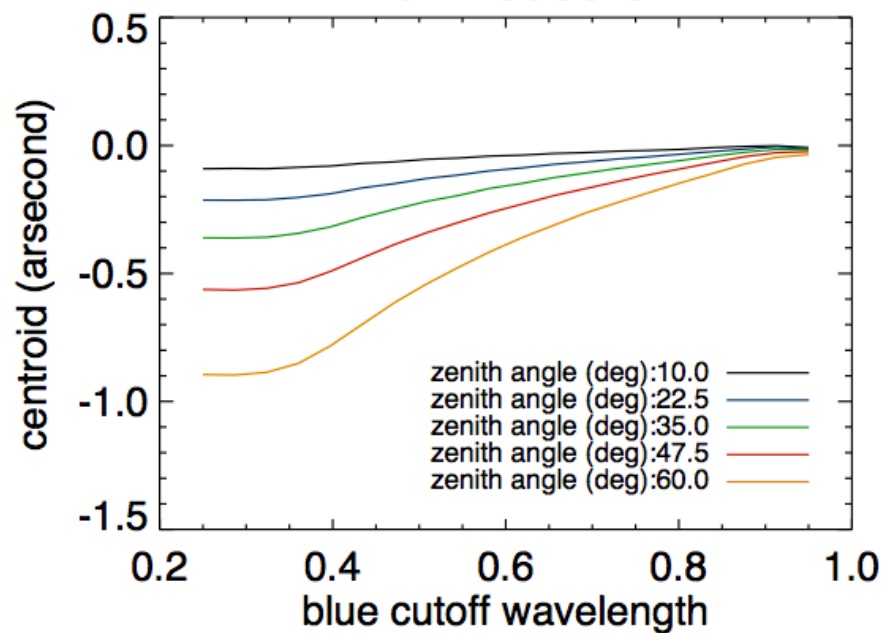


- Goal: choose an optimal blue cutoff wavelength
- Pros and Cons of a shorter cutoff
 - Pros: increase total flux
 - Cons: larger PSF at shorter wavelength
larger centroid offset
- Conditions: $V_{\text{mag}} = 12$
red cutoff wavelength = 1 micron
 $r_0 = 20$ cm at 1 micron
readout rate 500Hz
taking into account the QE
- Grid: 5 zenith angles
4 effective temperatures

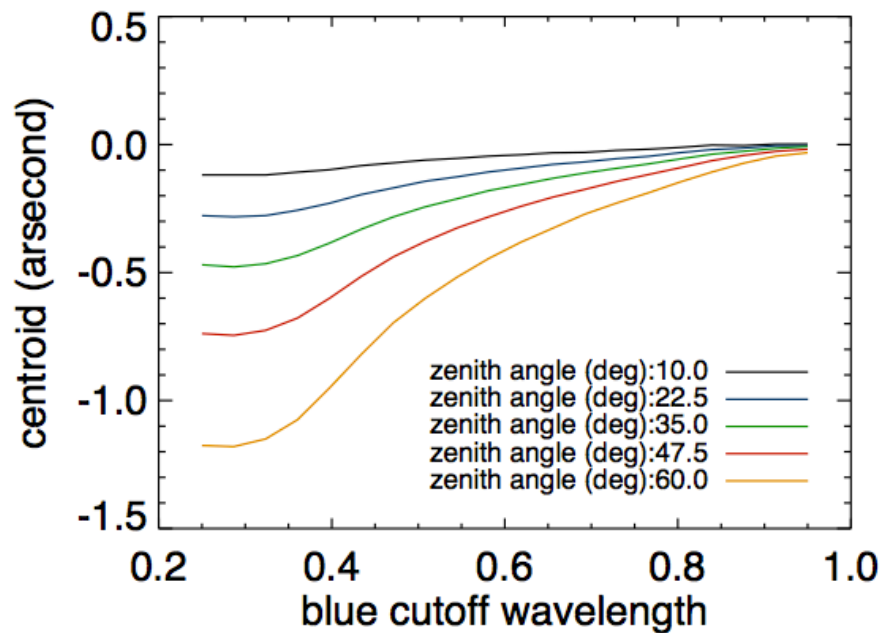
Teff: 3000.0



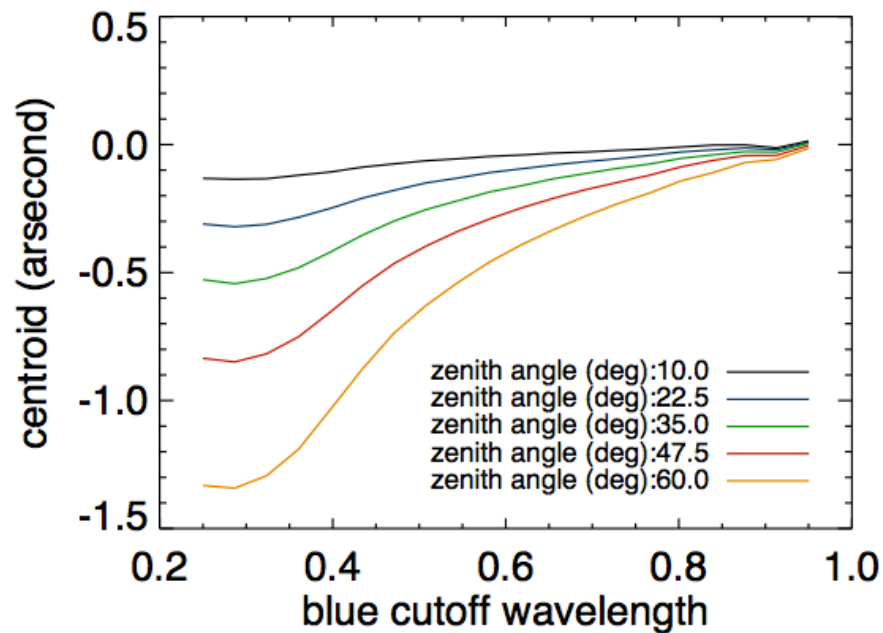
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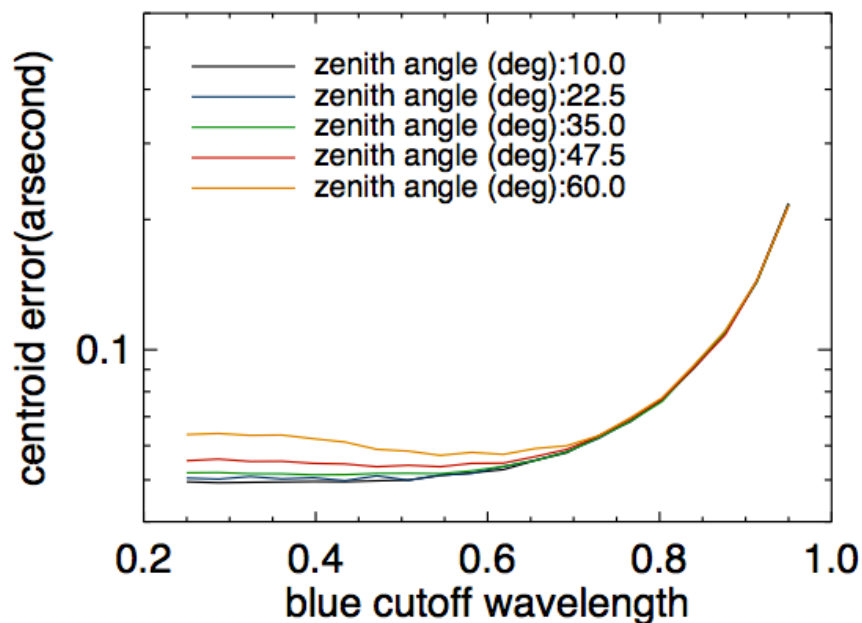
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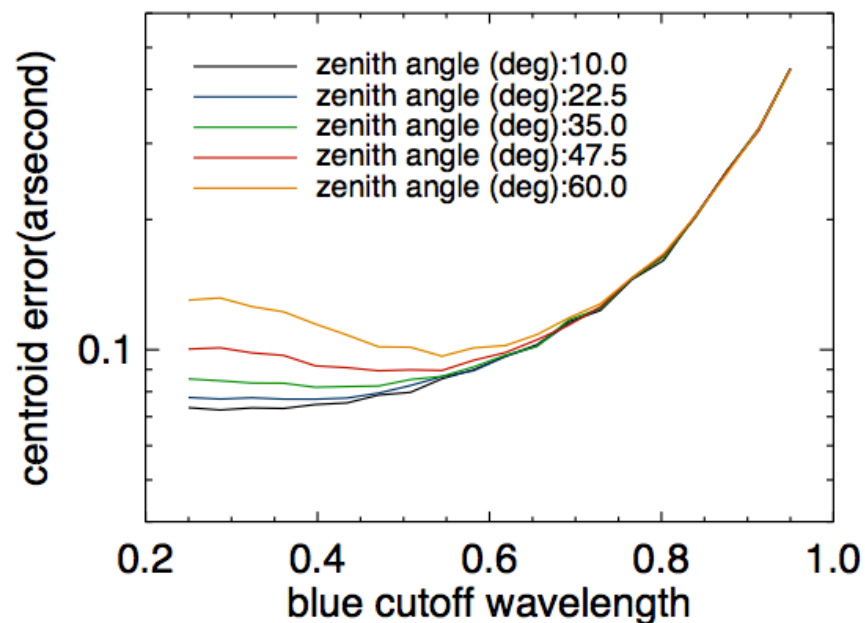
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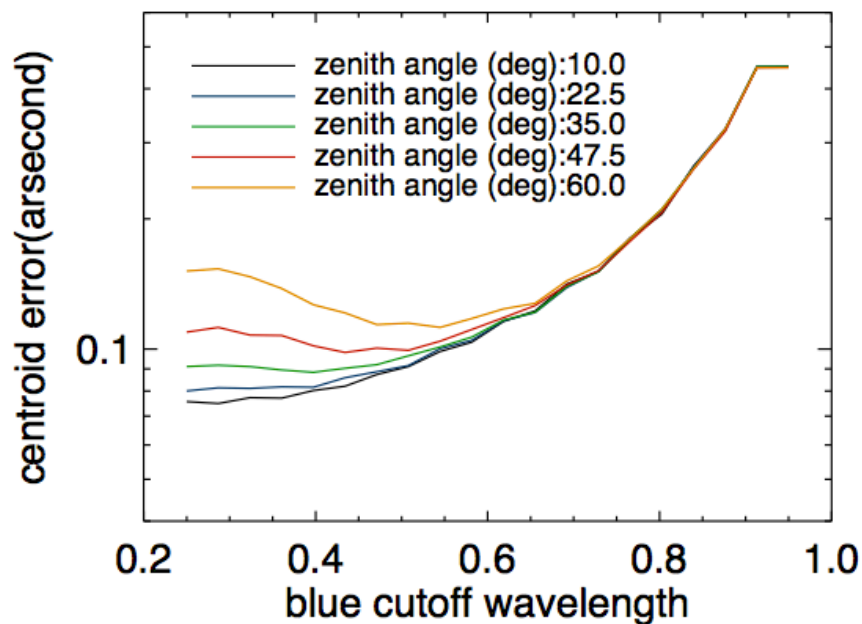
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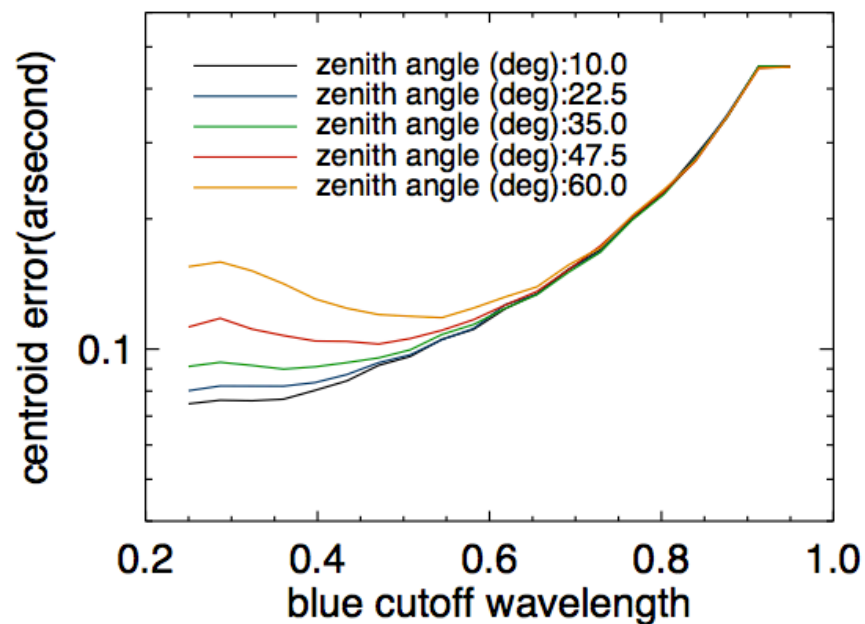
Teff: 6000.0



Teff: 9000.0



Teff: 12000.0



Conclusions:

- The offset of the centroid means there is an angle difference between the NIR light and AO light. The difference is predictable and is a function of the stellar elevation.
- For the red objects that will challenge the WFS during IR observing, the centroid errors are optimized with a blue cutoff between 0.5 and 0.6 microns (+/- 5%).
- We should have plenty of wfs photons for blue objects (regardless of cutoff) since the K band limit ($K \sim 9$) is much lower than the R band limit ~ 15 .