

## Doppler Effect and Working With Redshifts

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Purpose:

- To provide you with necessary skills to understand how to calculate redshifts and apply the Doppler Effect

Estimated Completion Time: 45 minutes

## Resources needed:

- Calculator (preferably scientific)
- Textbook
- Web access is highly desirable

## Questions

- Complete the following table (5 marks):

Galaxy	Spectral Line Observed	Rest $\lambda$ (nm)	Observed $\lambda$ (nm)	z	Approaching or receding?	Velocity (km/s)
1	H $\alpha$	656.3	670	0.02	R	6262
2	H (calcium)	396.9	380	-0.043	A	-12774
3	K (calcium)	393.4	410	0.04	R	12392
4	H $\beta$	486.1	600	0.23	R	62238
5	H $\gamma$	434.1	800	0.84	R	163520

- For which galaxies in question 1 was it necessary to use the relativistic correction? See [http://www.kcvs.ca/martin/astro/kingsu/unit5/141/z\\_rel.html](http://www.kcvs.ca/martin/astro/kingsu/unit5/141/z_rel.html). (2 marks)

Only for # 4, 5

- The H line of calcium is a commonly used spectral line in galaxies. Suppose you measure the spectrum of a galaxy and find that  $\lambda = 450$  for the H line. Is this galaxy moving toward you or away from you and at what speed? (3 marks)

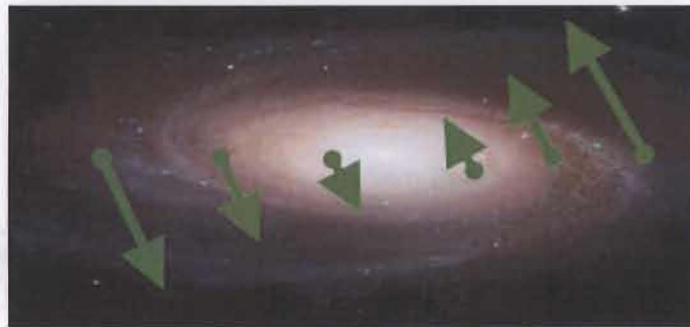
$$\frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{450 - 396.9}{396.9} = z = 0.133$$

Since  $z > 0.1$  use the relativistic formula

$$v/c = \frac{(z+1)^2 - 1}{(z+1)^2 + 1} = 0.125$$

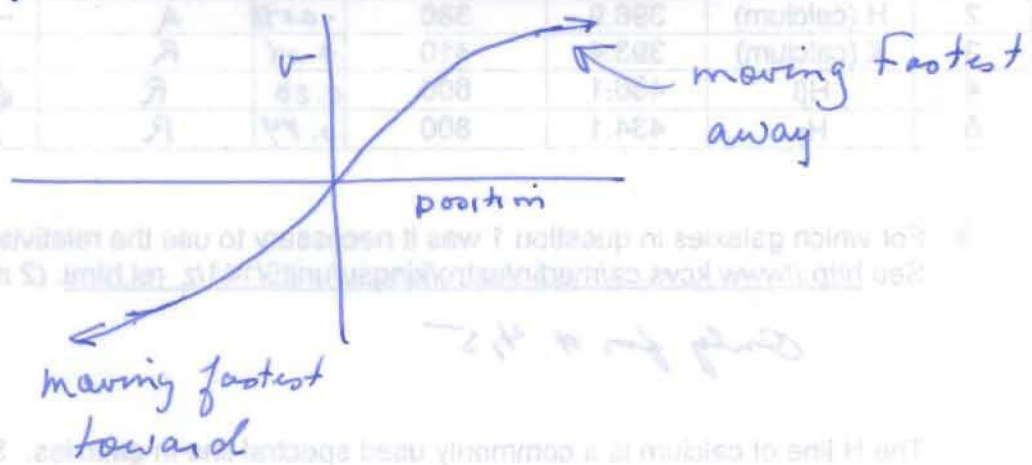
$$\therefore v = \underline{\underline{37\,472\text{ km/s}}}$$

4. The following figure shows arrows that represent the rotational velocity of a spiral galaxy measured at various locations across the galaxy. Sketch what the rotational velocity graph for this galaxy would look like and explain why it is shaped the way it is. Note the direction and length of the arrows. Also – your answer will just be qualitative – you are not expected to provide actual numbers on your graph. You may wish to consult the on line lectures [http://www.kcvs.ca/martin/astro/kingsu/unit5/132/chp13\\_2.html](http://www.kcvs.ca/martin/astro/kingsu/unit5/132/chp13_2.html) (4 marks)



This edge →  
is rotating toward  
you ∴ blue shifted  
or negative velocity

Rotates away  
∴ redshifted  
or positive  
velocity



$$v = \frac{v_{\text{edge}} - v_{\text{center}}}{r_{\text{edge}} - r_{\text{center}}} \times r$$

$$v = \frac{v_{\text{edge}} - v_{\text{center}}}{r_{\text{edge}} - r_{\text{center}}} \times r$$

**Other useful links:**

[http://www.kcvs.ca/martin/astro/kingsu/unit2/63/chp6\\_3.html](http://www.kcvs.ca/martin/astro/kingsu/unit2/63/chp6_3.html)

[http://www.kcvs.ca/martin/astro/kingsu/unit5/132/chp13\\_2.html](http://www.kcvs.ca/martin/astro/kingsu/unit5/132/chp13_2.html)