



Figure 1: H-band image of the radio optical nebula G70.7+1.2. The X-ray binary IR counterpart is marked in red. North up, east left.

The IR counterpart is $K' \sim 14$, $J \sim 15.5$, although there is a bright star nearby. There's no way to stop the nearby star from saturating without using a narrow band (or ND) filter, which I'd like to avoid.

The goal is to detect the target in single frames without too much contamination from the nearby star's PSF wings, but I'm not sure what integration times will accomplish this at Palomar. I would guess 10-20s exposures of K_s and J (if possible), for ~ 10 minutes in each band would be sufficient.