

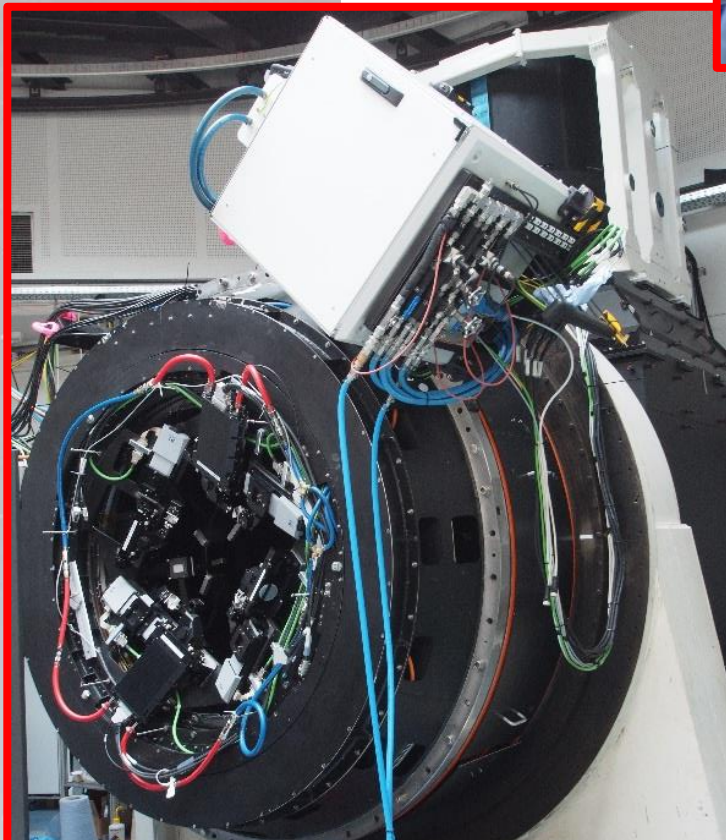
*AOF: first on-sky performance
of the GALACSI GLAO mode*

*or how to close 10 loops
in less than ~~5~~² minutes*

Johann Kolb, on behalf of the AOF team

The Adaptive Optics Facility

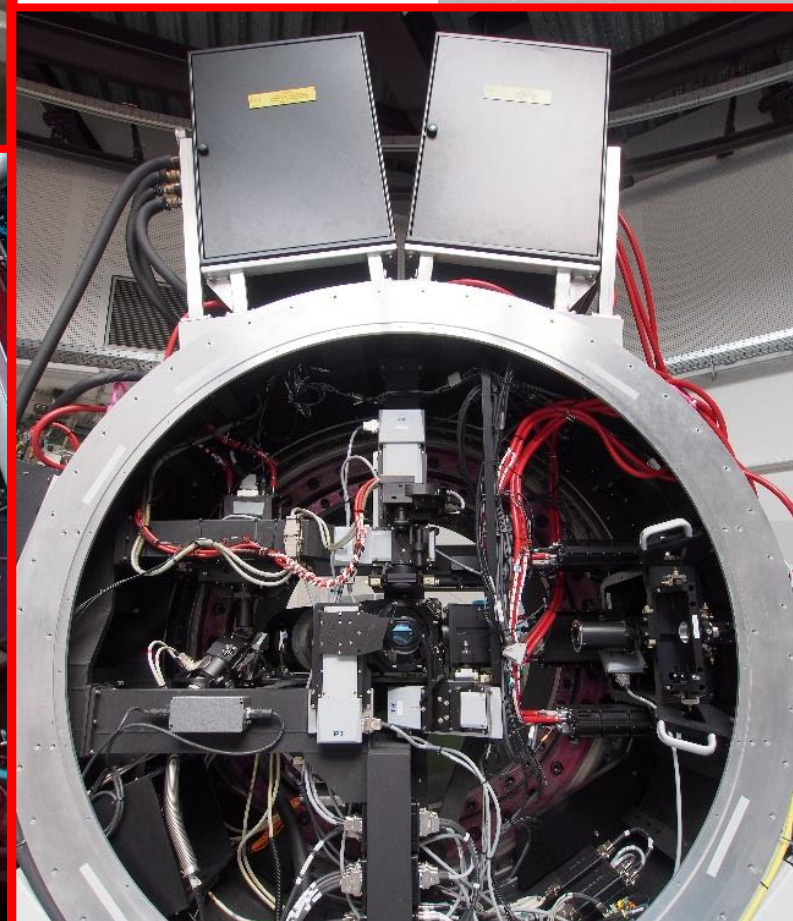
DSM



GRAAL



4LGSF



GALACSI

AOF timeline

2005-2013: Concept, design, manufacturing, assembly

2014: System tests of GRAAL in the lab

2015: System tests of GALACSI in the lab
Installation of GRAAL at the VLT UT4
Installation of 1 LGS
Combined test of GRAAL + 1 LGS

2016: Installation and test of the 4LGSF *see D. Bonaccini Thursday 10:20*
Installation of the DSM *Poster P2006 Tuesday by P. Hibon*
UT4 telescope re-commissioning with the DSM

2017: 01-02: Installation of GALACSI at the VLT UT4 *Poster P1040 today by P. La Penna*
02: Validation of the DSM performance using the GRAAL on-axis NGS mode *see J. Paufique Tuesday 16:50*

03-09: Commissioning of the GALACSI GLAO, including MUSE in Wide-Field Mode *This talk*

10-12: Comm. of the GF *March: Alignment verification on-sky UK-1*

2018: 01-05: Commissioning of MUSE in Narrow-Field Mode *April & May: GALACSI Commissioning*
June, July & September: MUSE re-commissioning with GALACSI

GALACSI

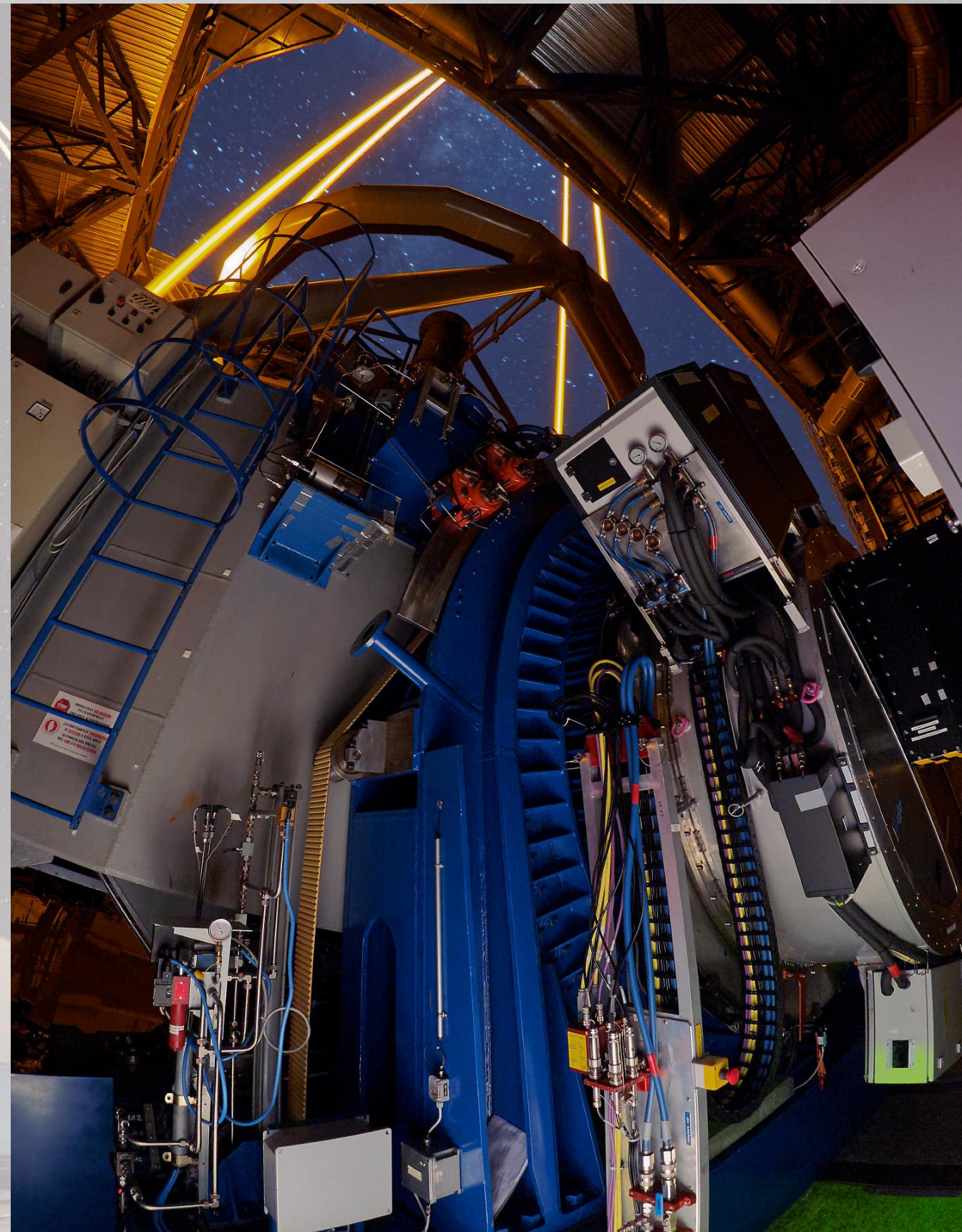
GLAO to feed the MUSE Wide-Field Mode:

- seeing enhancer in 1×1 arcmin² FoV @ 750 nm
- 4 LGSs located ≈ 1 arcmin from the optical axis
- No optics inserted in the MUSE scientific FoV

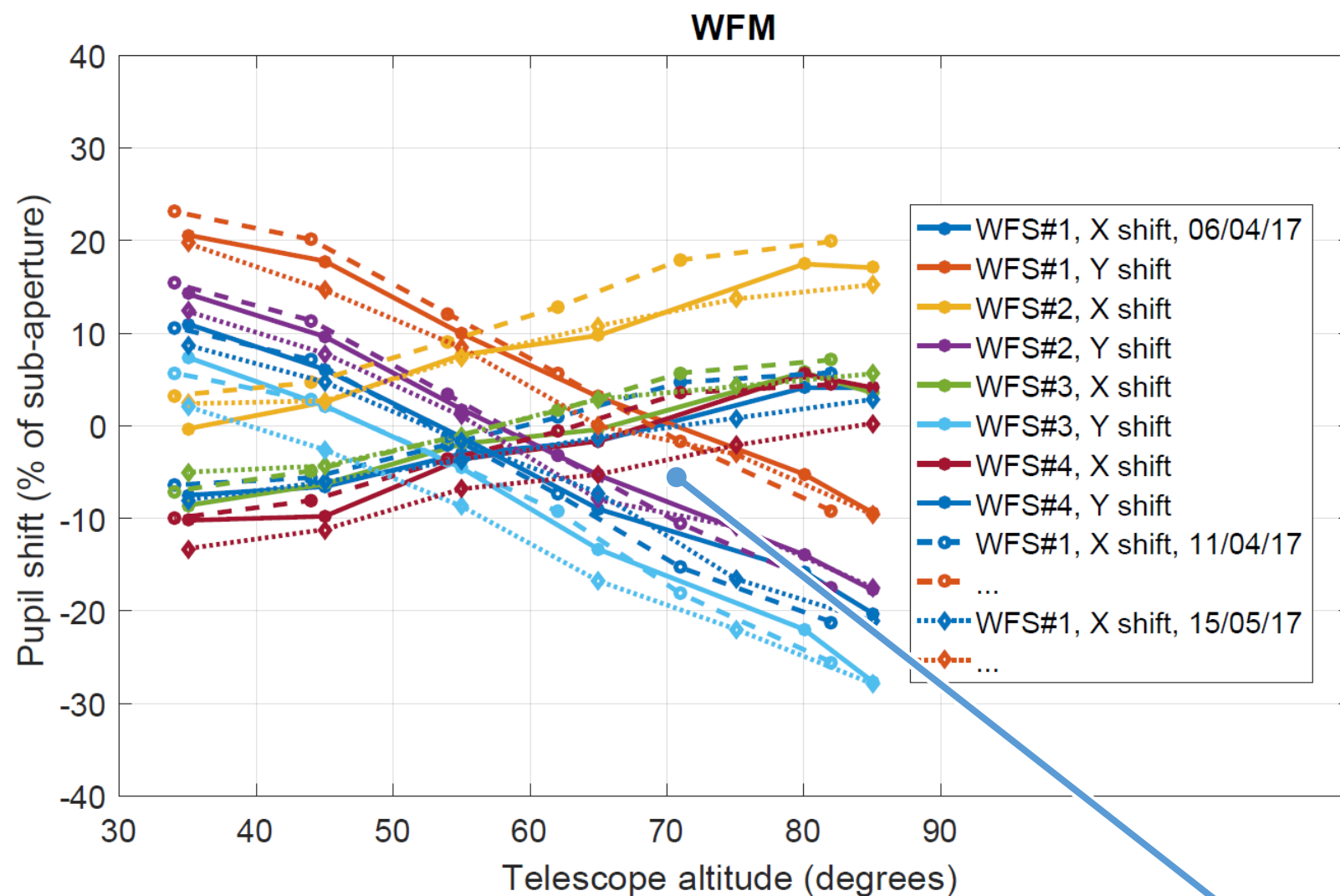
Four 40x40 Shack-Hartmann 1 kHz LGS WFS + 1 Tip-Tilt 200 Hz NGS sensor (50-110"), all using $<1e$ RON CCD220 from e2v

4LGSF return flux often 3-4 times the initial spec

Uses the 1156 actuators of the DSM (600 modes). Actuator low death rate (<1 per year) which anyway don't affect performance



AOF control - GALACSI



- Science light
- LGS light
- TT NGS light
- VLT GS light
- Commands
- Offloads
- WFS

Dark Follower

Low flux freezing

Weighting map update

LGS focalization

Mis-reg. > CM LUT

Focus bootstrap

Na layer tracking

TT CM derotation

Weighting map update

Background Follower

Low flux freezing

M1 passive support

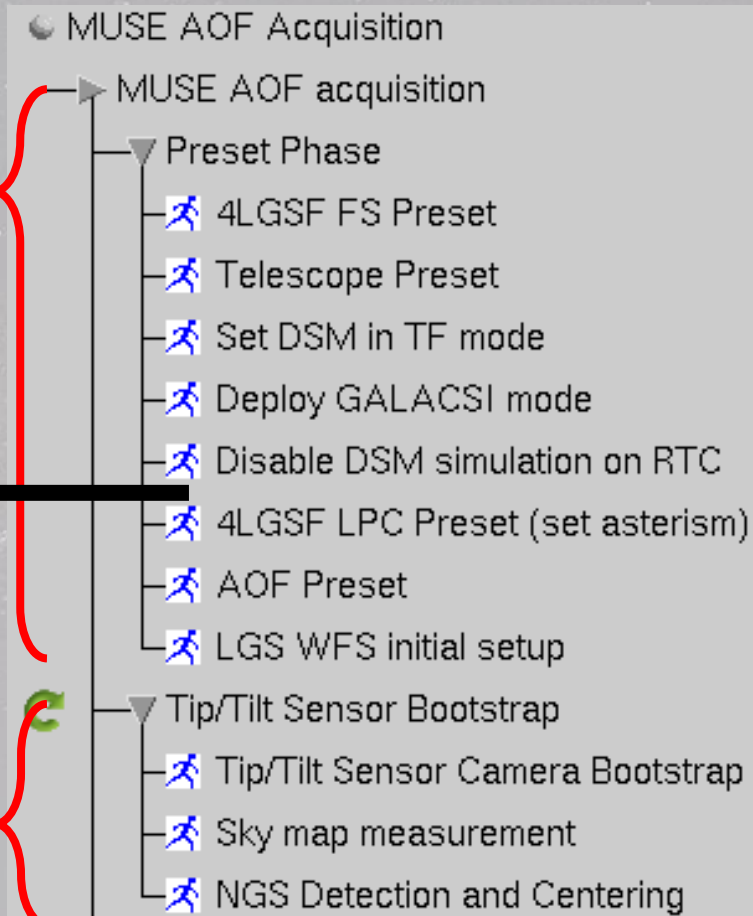
Pointing model

GALACSI Acquisition sequence

*Preset of
telescope,
4LGSF,
motors,
RTC, MUSE*

*Wait for 1
Act. Opt.
correction*

*NGS
acquisition*

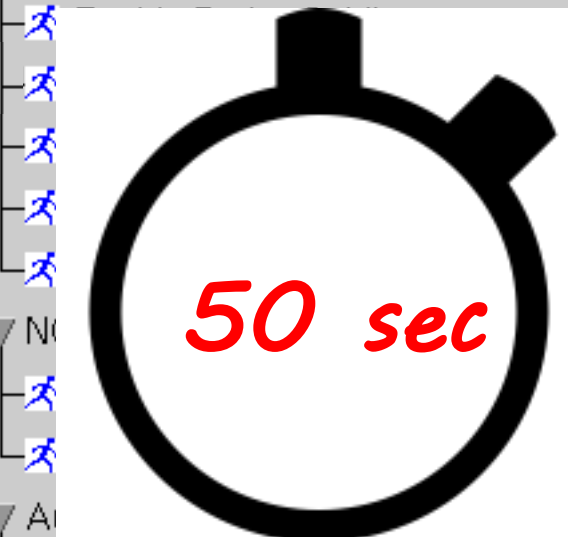


LGS Acquisition

- LGS WFS Camera Bootstrap
- Set AODRIVEN
- LGS Set Search Mode
- LGS JM Search
- LGS Apply Corrections
- LGS Unset Search Mode
- LGS Check Flux
- LGS Focus bootstrap
- LGS Skymap Measurements

High Order Loop Closure

- Close jitter loop
- Close focus offload loop
- Bootstrap High Order Control Matrix



- SL1: DSM Modes Offload
- SL2: CM update
- SL3: TT Derotation Loop

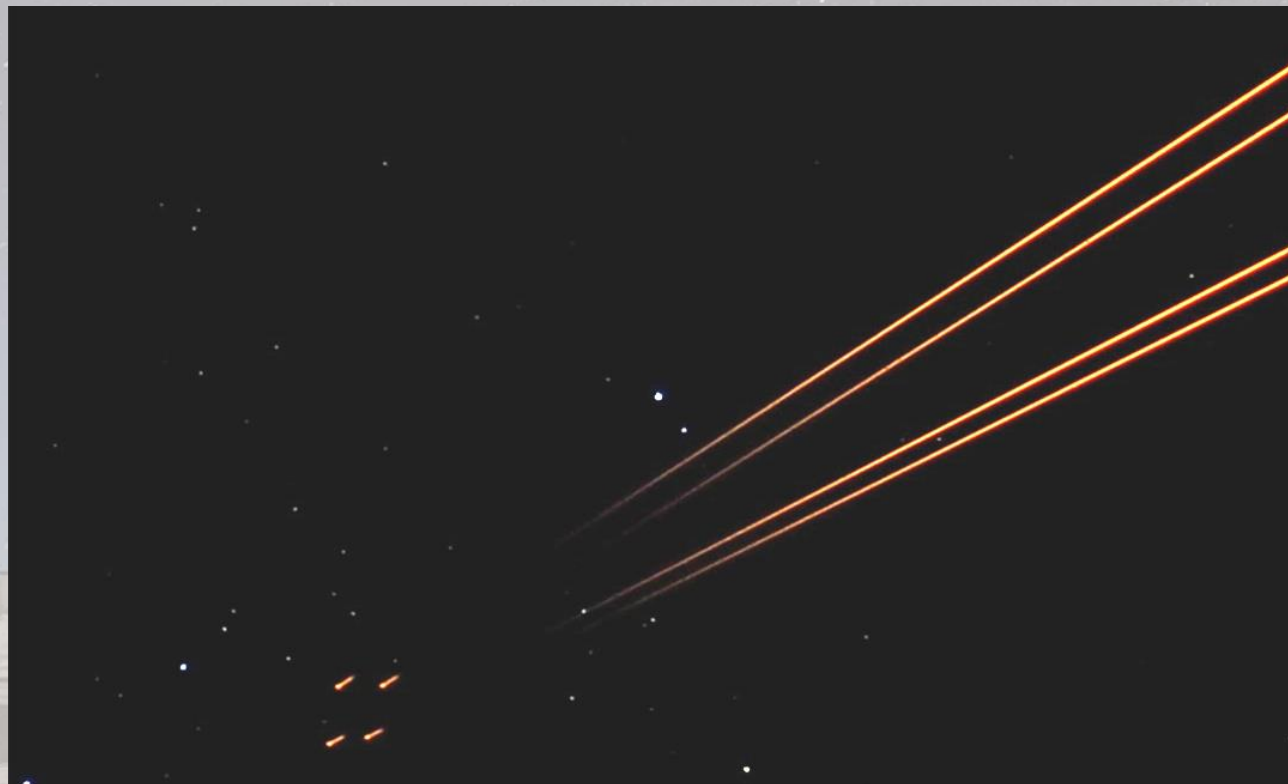
*LGS
acquisition*

*2 Act. Opt.
correction*

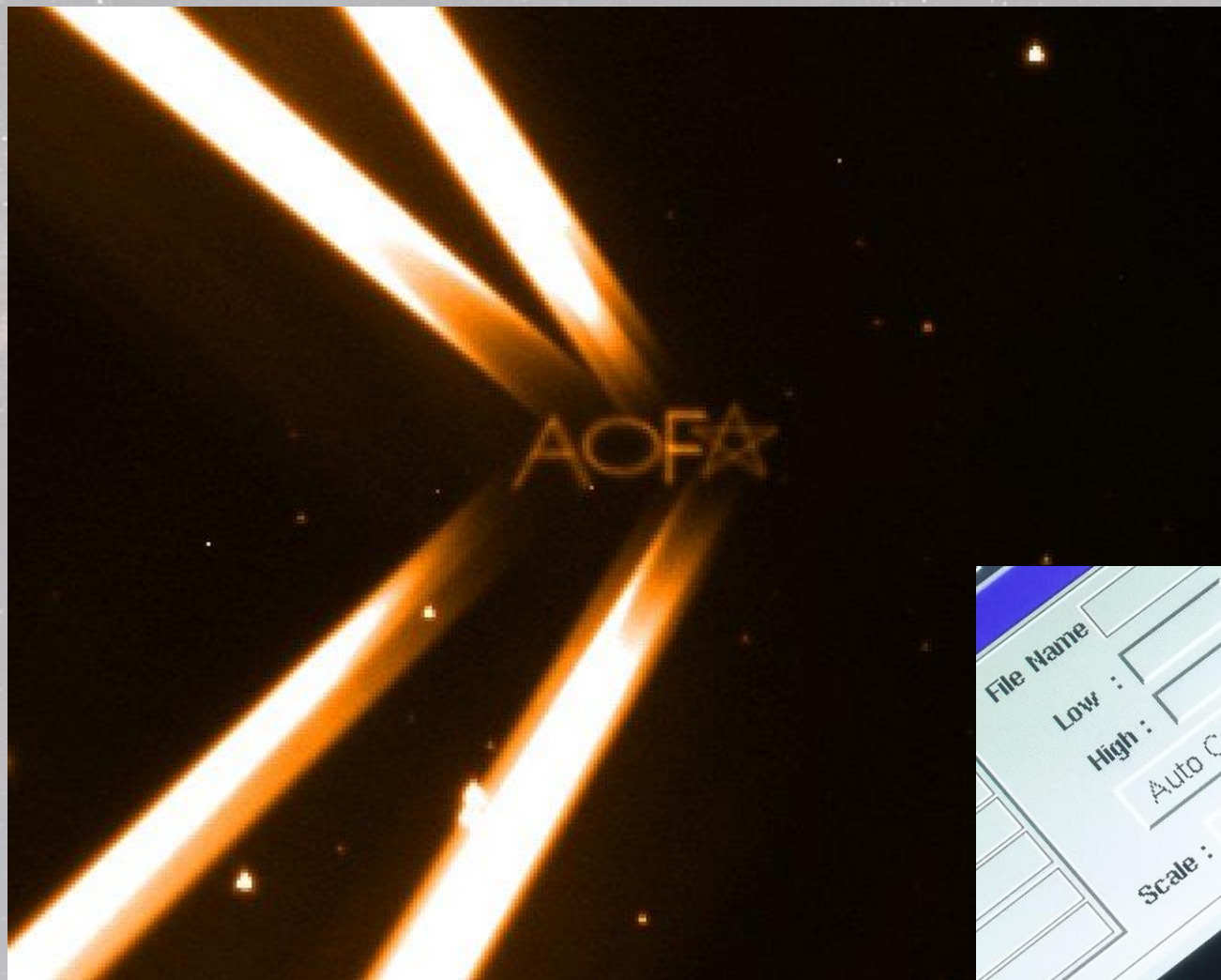
*Close LGS
WFS loops.
Take control
of telescope*

*Close NGS
TT loop*

*Close
auxiliary
loops*



Control of the 4LGSF



4LGSF Laser Pointing Camera
4 sec exposure



GALACSI Commissioning Camera
1 sec exposure

The AOF: an Adaptive Telescope

- Pointing model
- Instrumental offsets
- Laser Pointing Camera in parallel to NGS Acquisition
- Spiral search

Acquisition of the Lasers

- In non-Adaptive Mode, the telescope Active Optics set the position of the Scientific focus
- Focus Compensator tracks Sodium Layer
- Focus bootstrap minimizes Focus on LGS WFS
- When in Adaptive Mode, the Active Optics WFS used as Truth Sensor sends focus offsets to the Focus Compensator
- This Focus is immediately corrected by the High-Order loop and the DSM, and seen corrected by the Science instrument
- It is then slowly offloaded to the DSM Hexapod

Focus Loop

- Average DSM commands
- Measure Truth Sensor Focus

Adaptive Telescope Loop

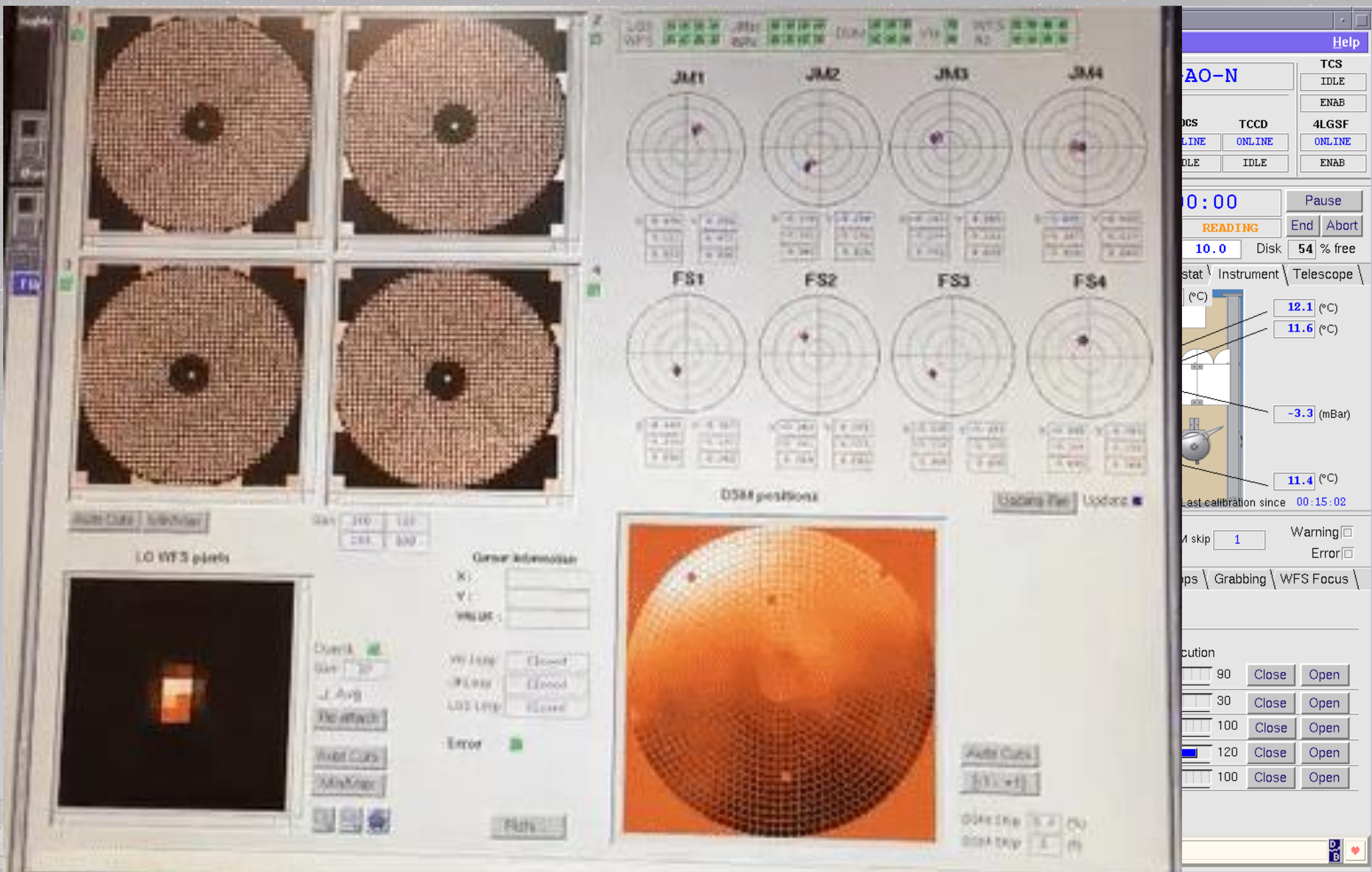
- Focus offload
- Offset Focus Compensator
- M1 support

- Coma offload

- High-order offload

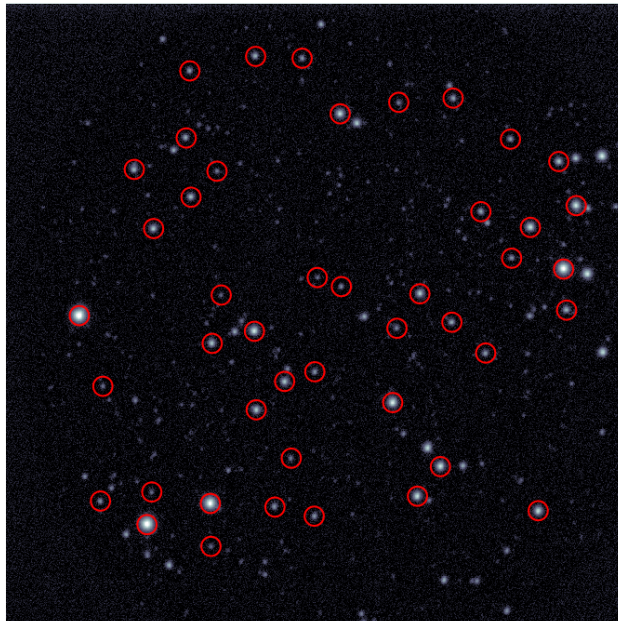
90 sec

Displays

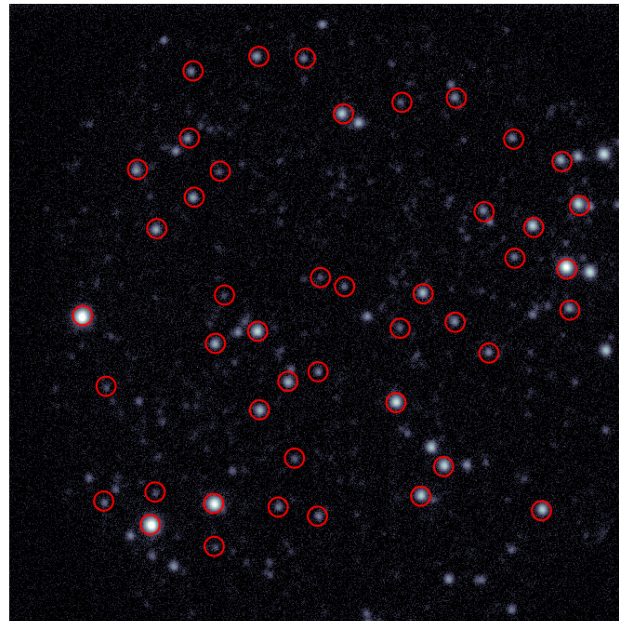


GLAO performance on sky #1

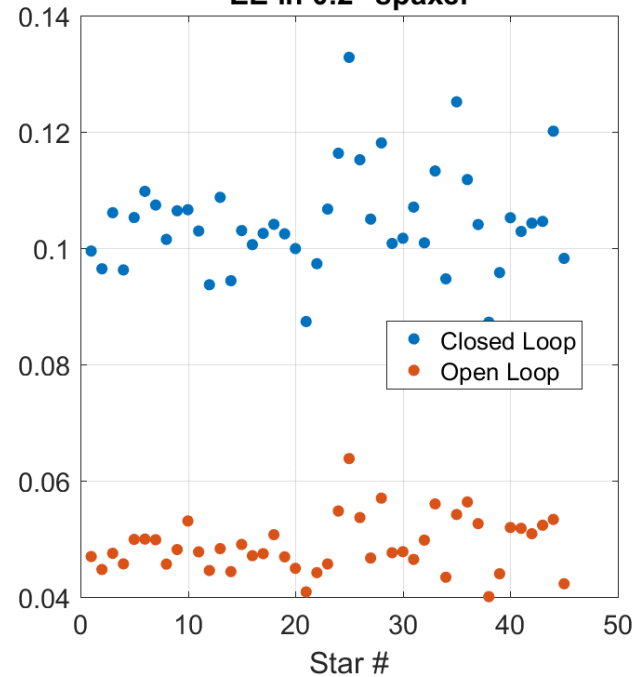
Closed Loop



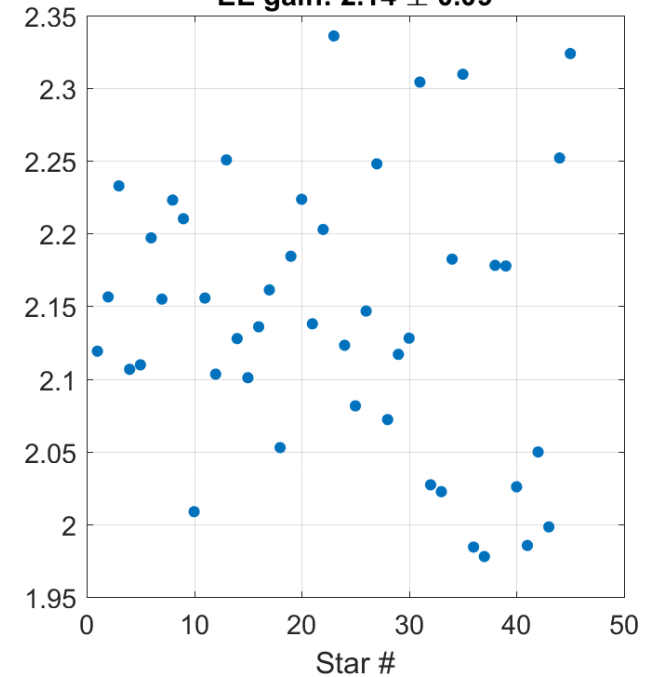
Open Loop



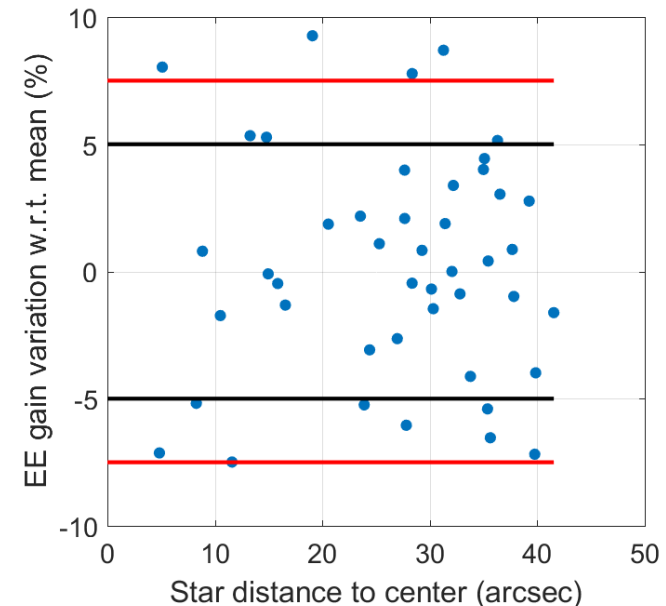
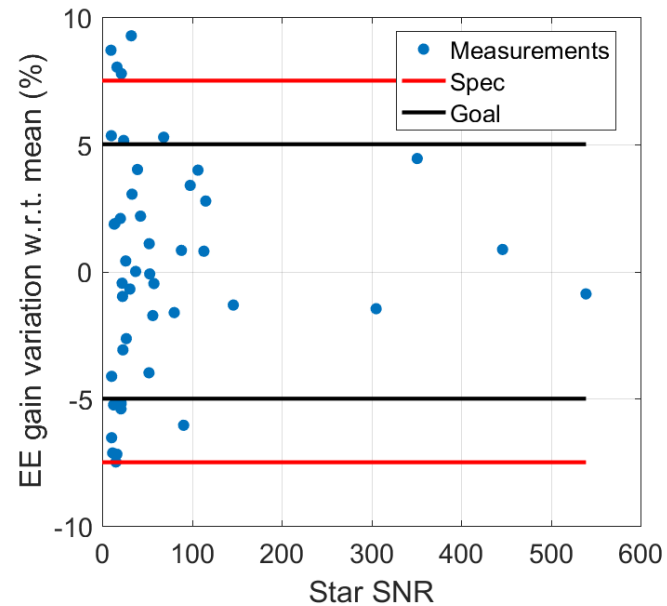
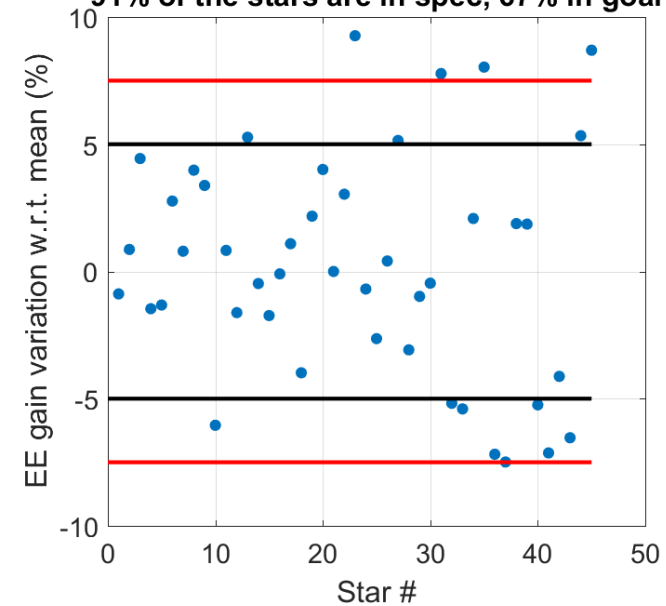
EE in 0.2" spaxel



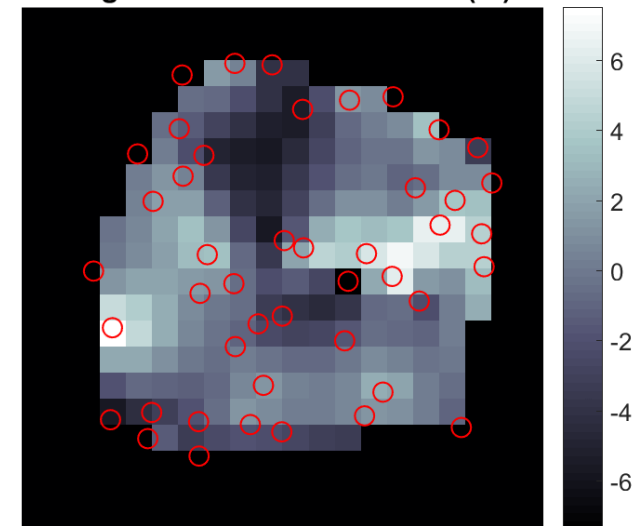
EE gain: 2.14 ± 0.09



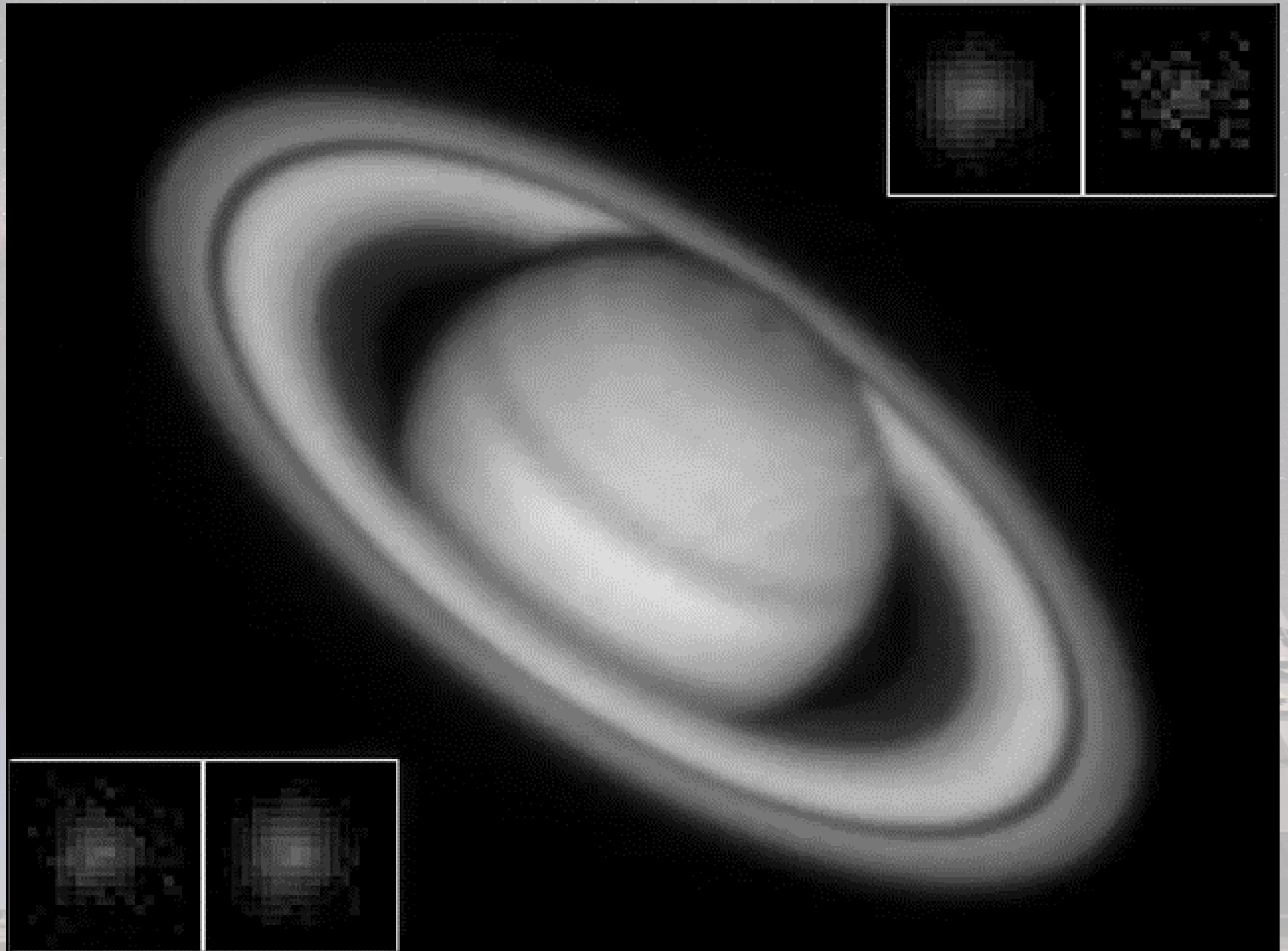
91% of the stars are in spec, 67% in goal



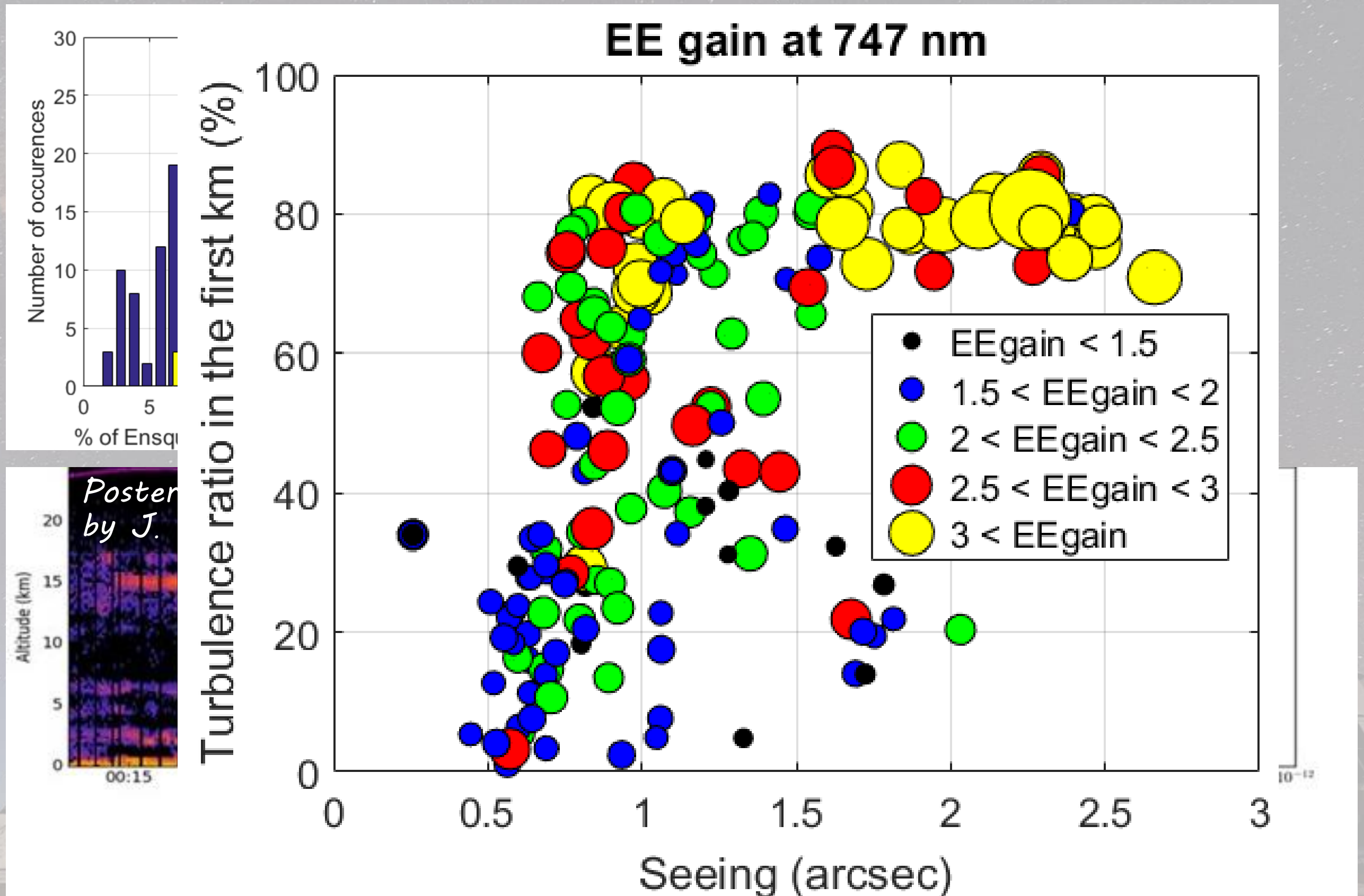
EE gain variation w.r.t. mean (%)



GLAO performance on sky #2



GLAO performance on sky #3



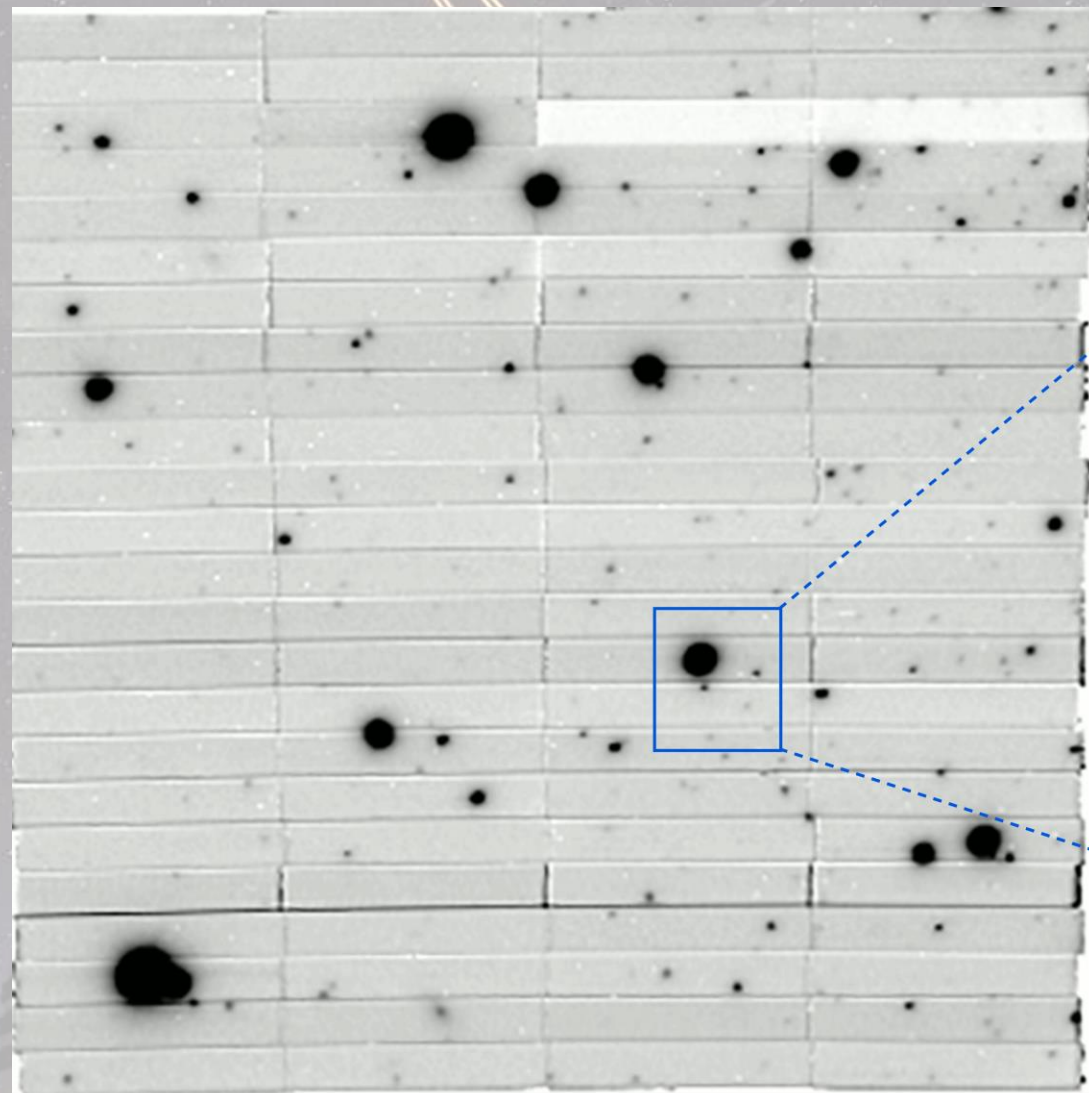
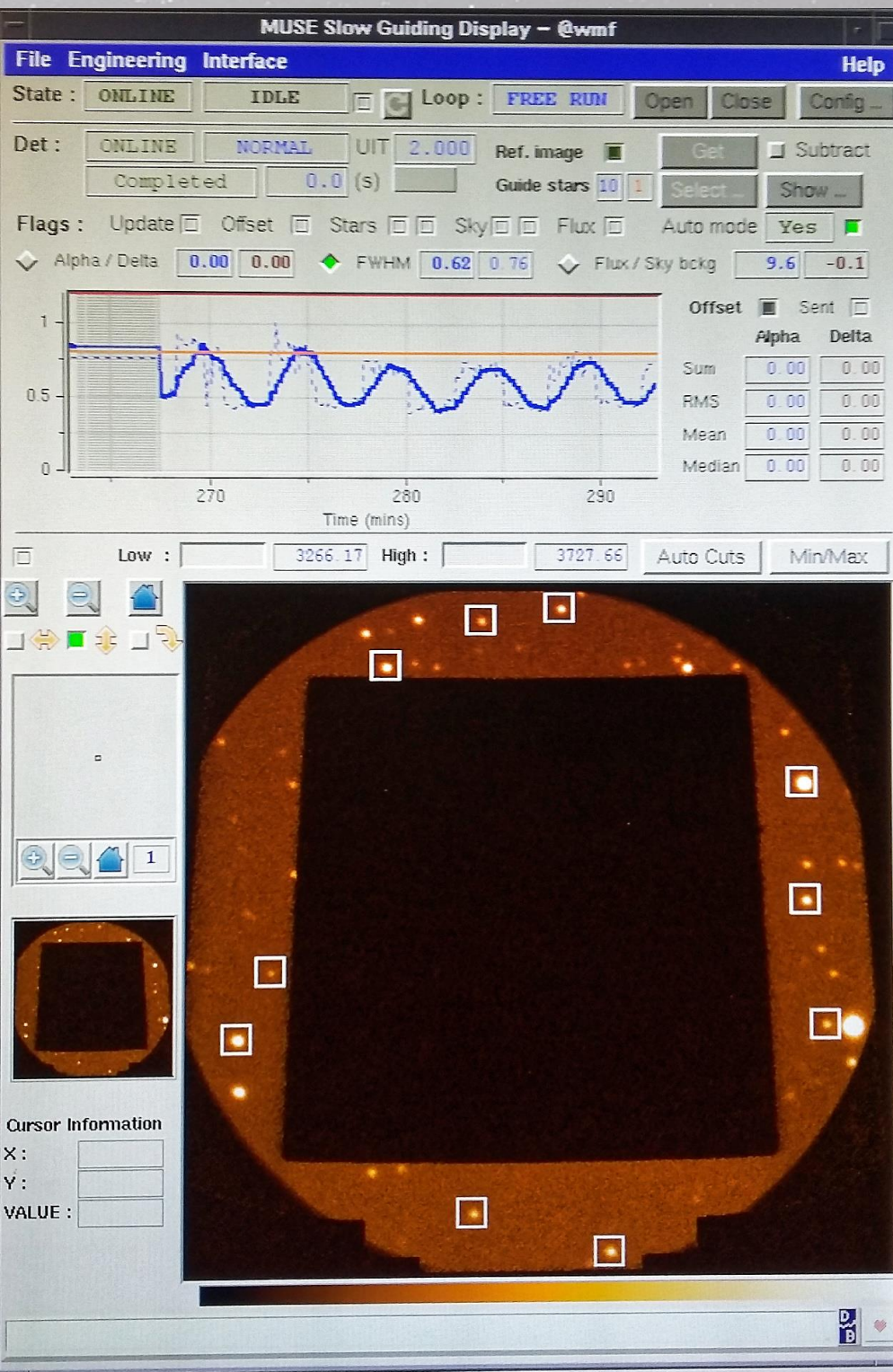
GLAO performance on sky #4

Various results:

- NGS faint-end results confirm the ones obtained in Garching: V magnitude 18.5 can be offered comfortably
- Beyond that GALACSI can still be used in “TT-free” mode (TT from Field Stabilization at 65 Hz far away in the FoV)
- Bright LGSs \rightarrow no WFSing optimization required
- Jitter Loop keeps the LGS spots close to the WFS center
- Insignificant Non Common Path Aberrations
- Low sensitivity to loop gain and number of controlled modes
- Aircraft detection ($<$ twice a night) freezes the LGS and Jitter loops for ~ 10 seconds
- When conditions are favorable (strong Ground layer), excellent performance improvement down to 500 nm
- Atmospheric and Performance parameters estimation from RTC data available every minute

MUSE results

<http://muse-vlt.eu/blog/>



To be Continued...

