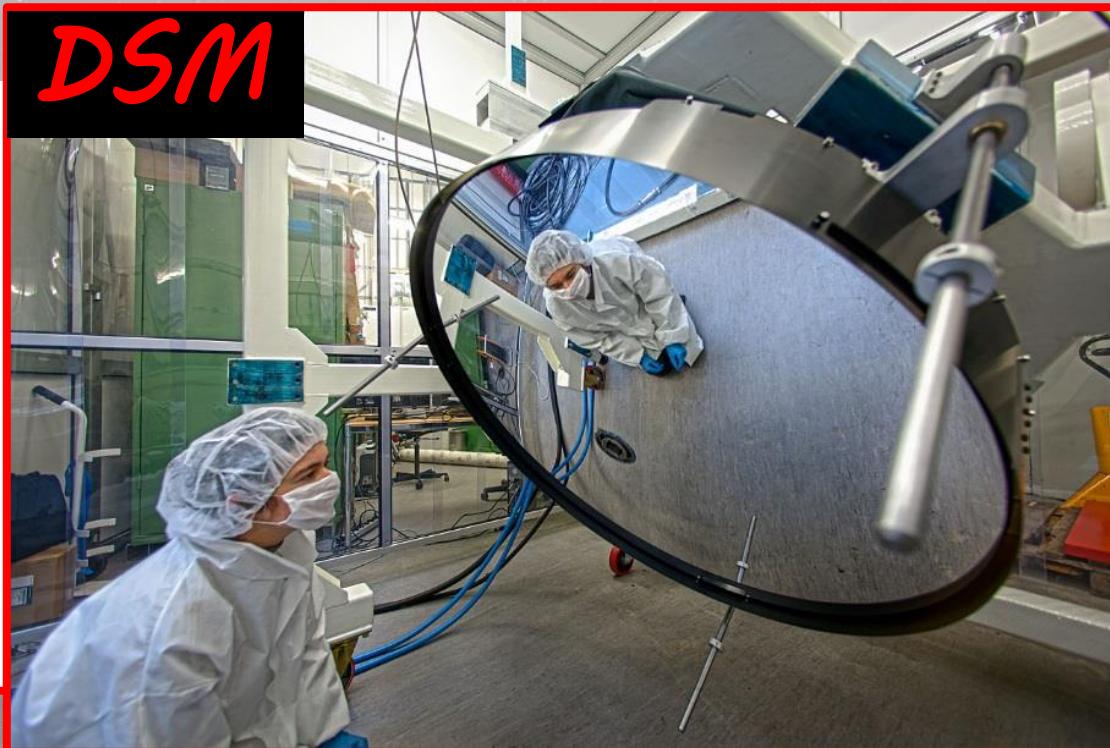


*AOF: first on-sky performance
of the GALACSI GLAO mode*

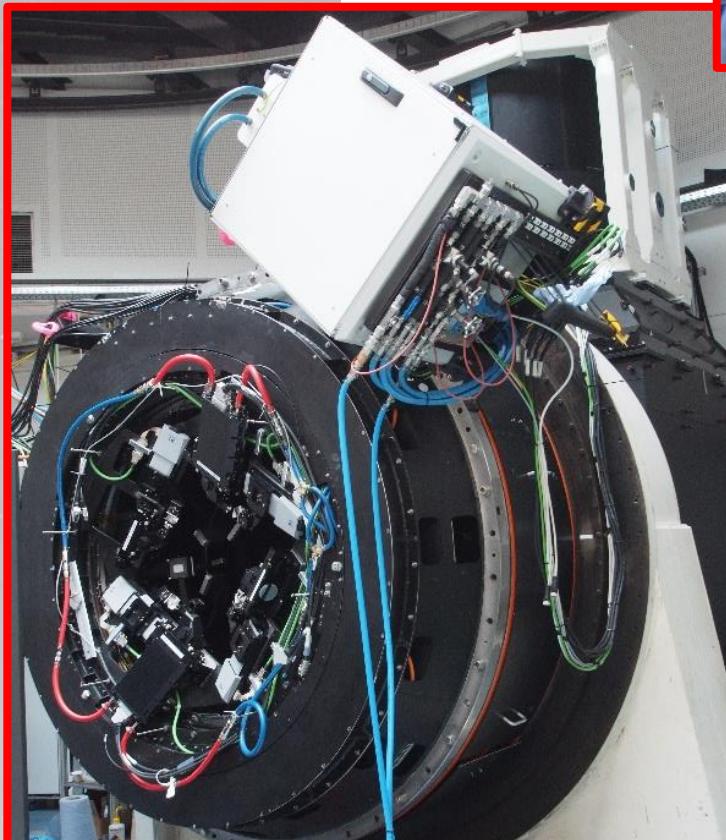
*or how to close ~~5~~² loops
in less than 5 minutes*

Johann Kolb, on behalf of the AOF team

The Adaptive Optics Facility



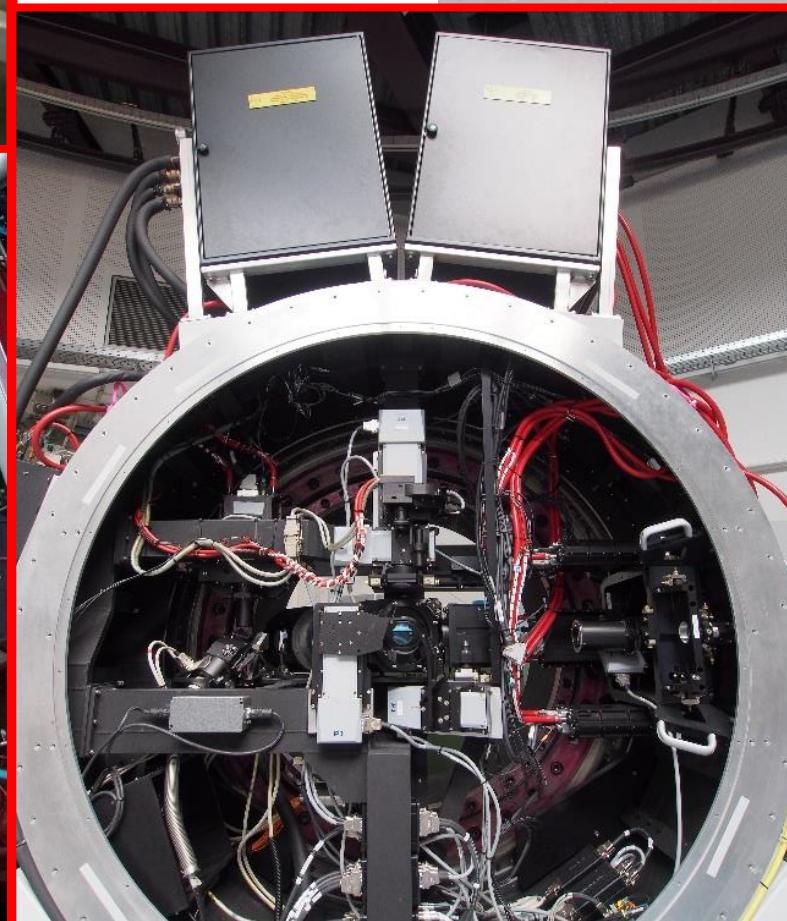
DSM



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 MUSE*
June, July & September: MUSE re-commissioning with GALACSI

GALACSI

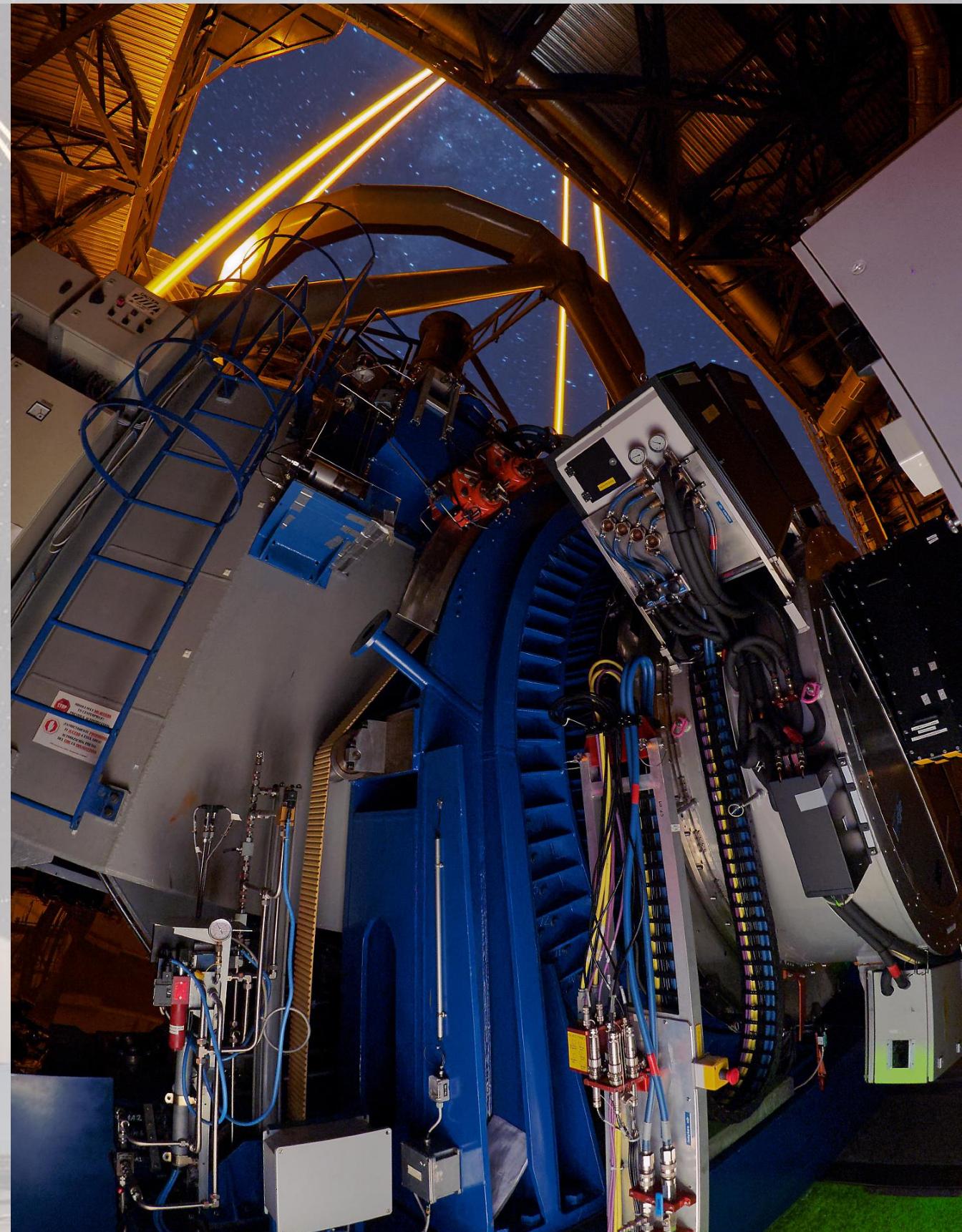
GLAO to feed the MUSE Wide-Field Mode:

- 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

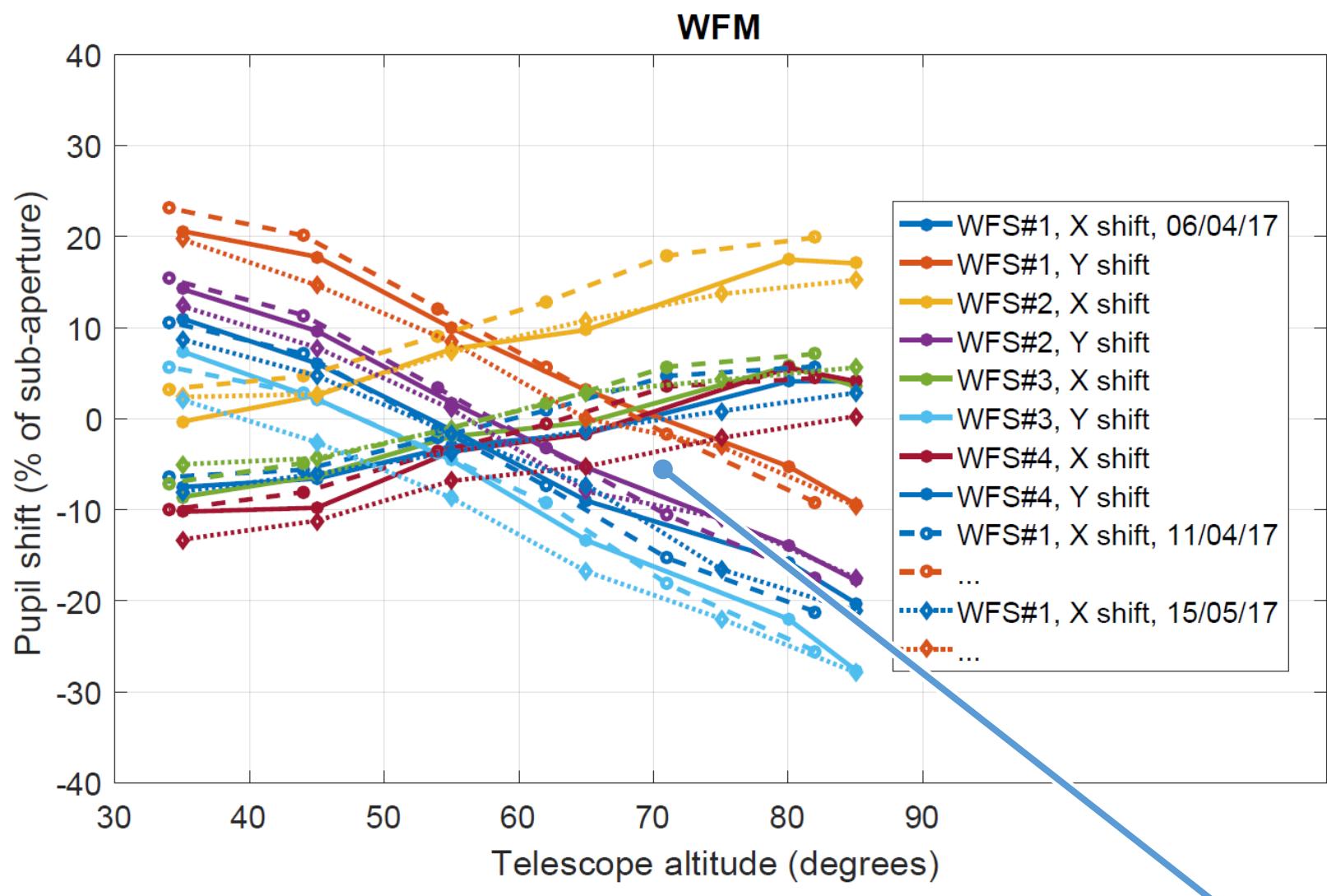
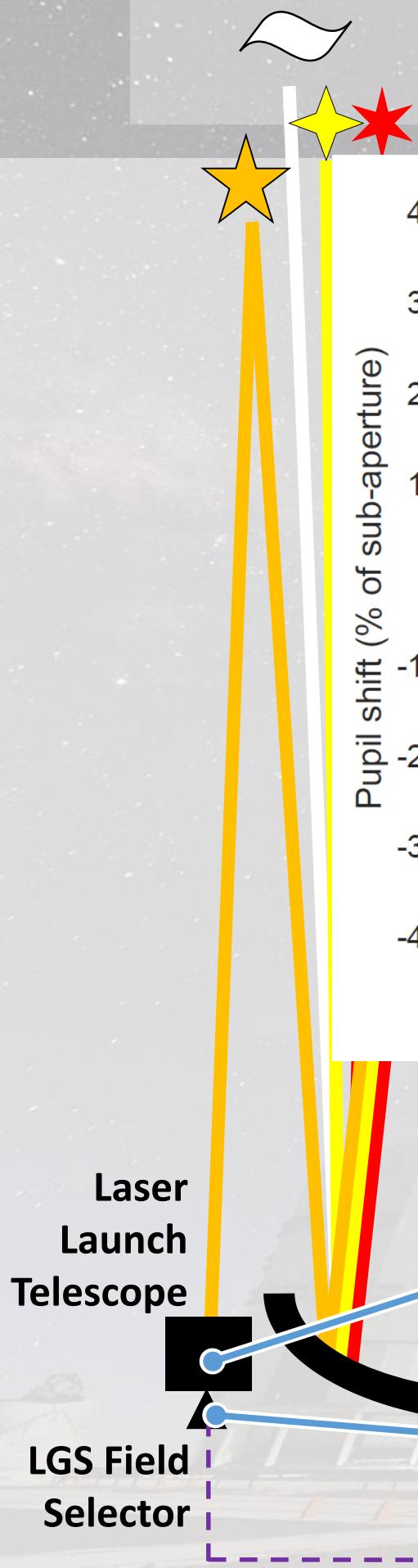
Four 40x40 Shack-Hartmann 1 kHz LGS WFS + 1 Tip-Tilt 200 Hz NGS sensor (50-110"), all using $<1e$ RON CCD220 from e2v

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

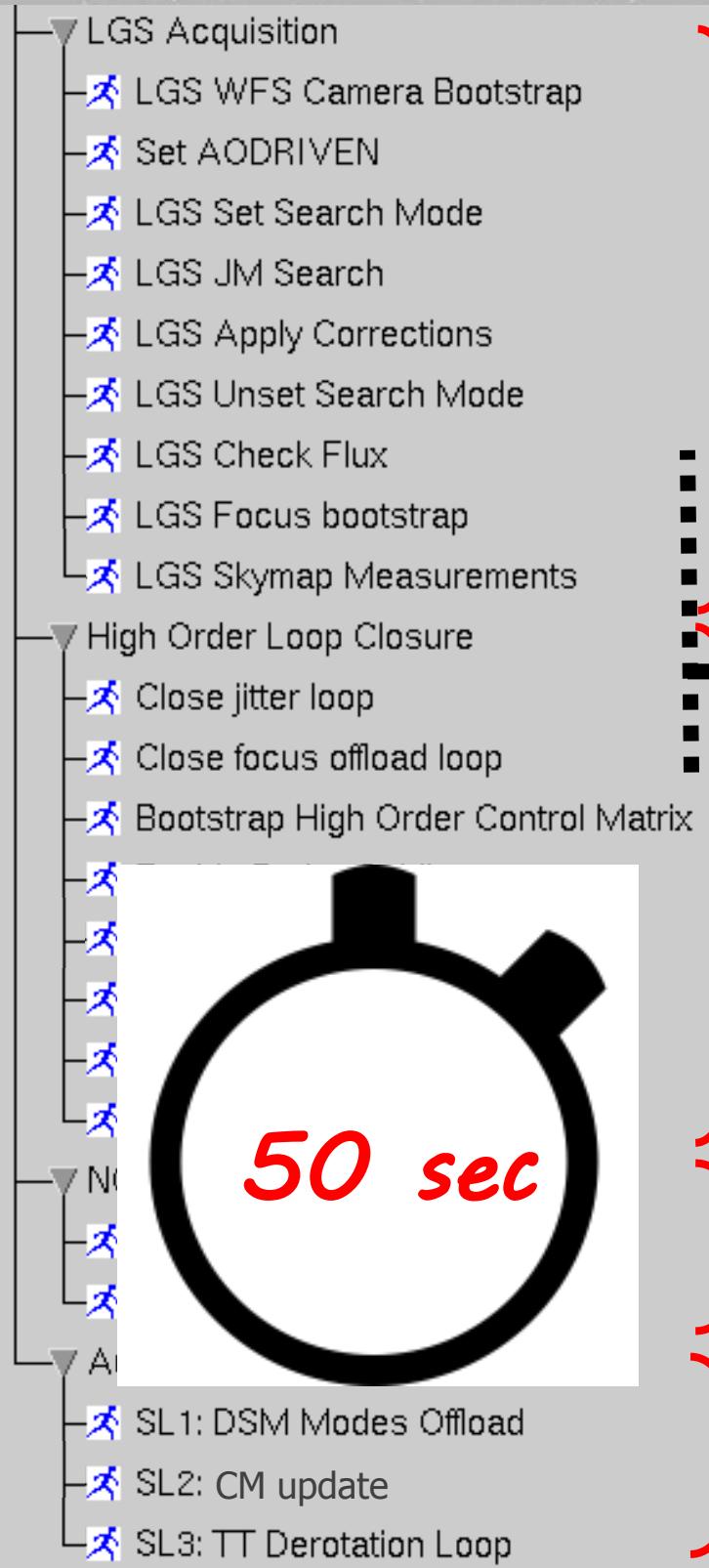
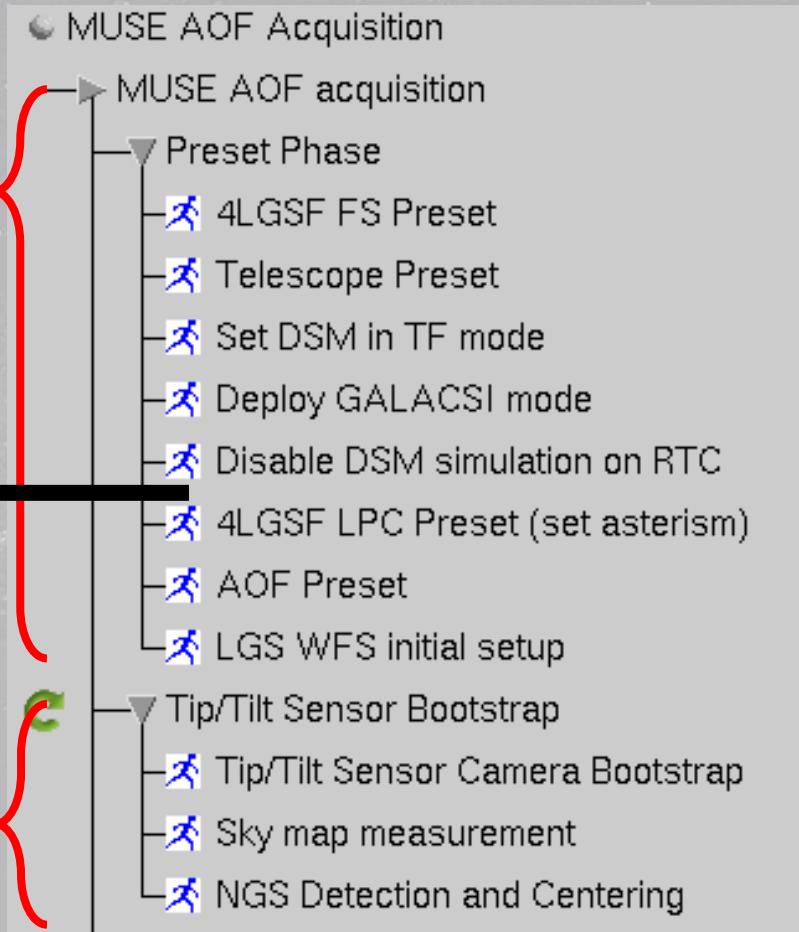
- Dark Follower
- Low flux freezing
- Weighting map update
- LGS focalization
- Mis-reg. > CM LUT
- Focus bootstrap
- Na layer tracking
- TT CM derotation
- Weighting map update
- Background Follower
- Low flux freezing
- M1 passive support
- Pointing model

GALACSI Acquisition sequence

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

Wait for 1 Act. Opt. correction

NGS acquisition



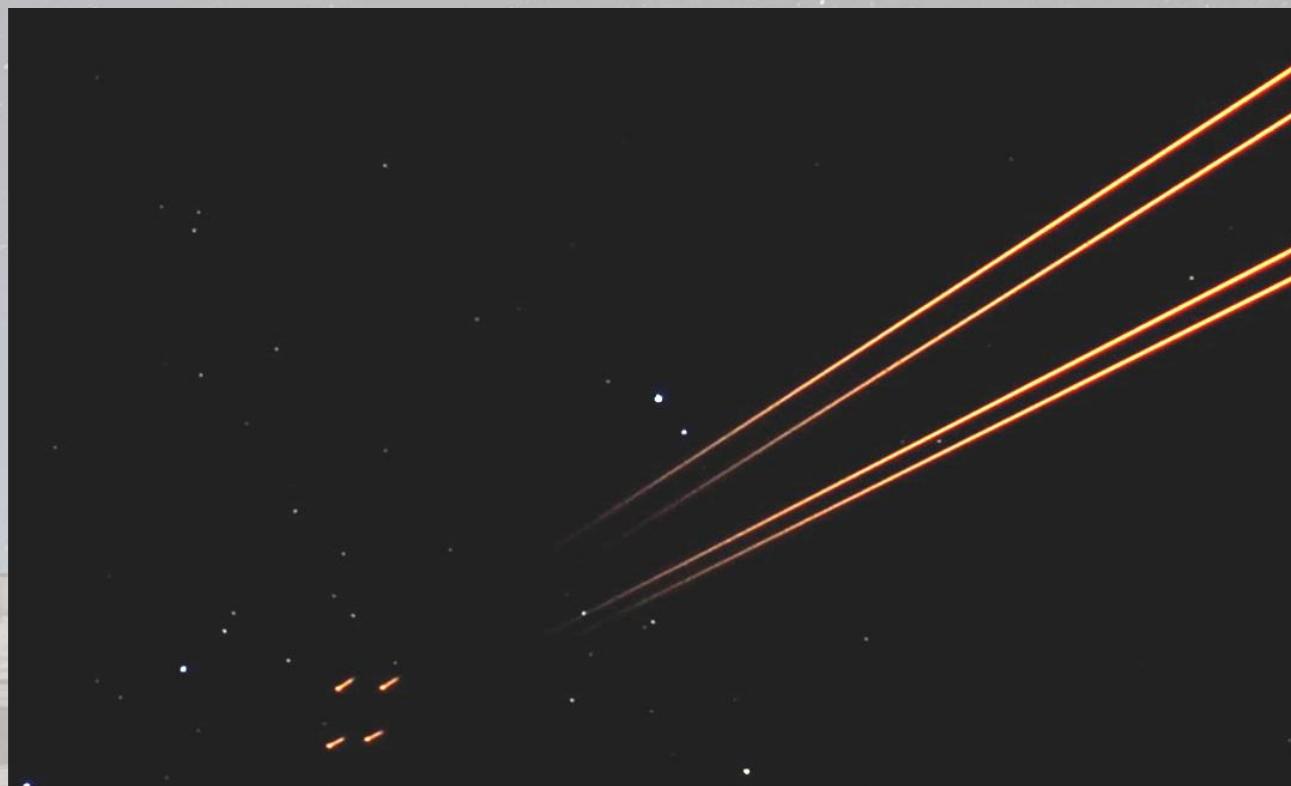
LGS acquisition

2 Act. Opt. correction

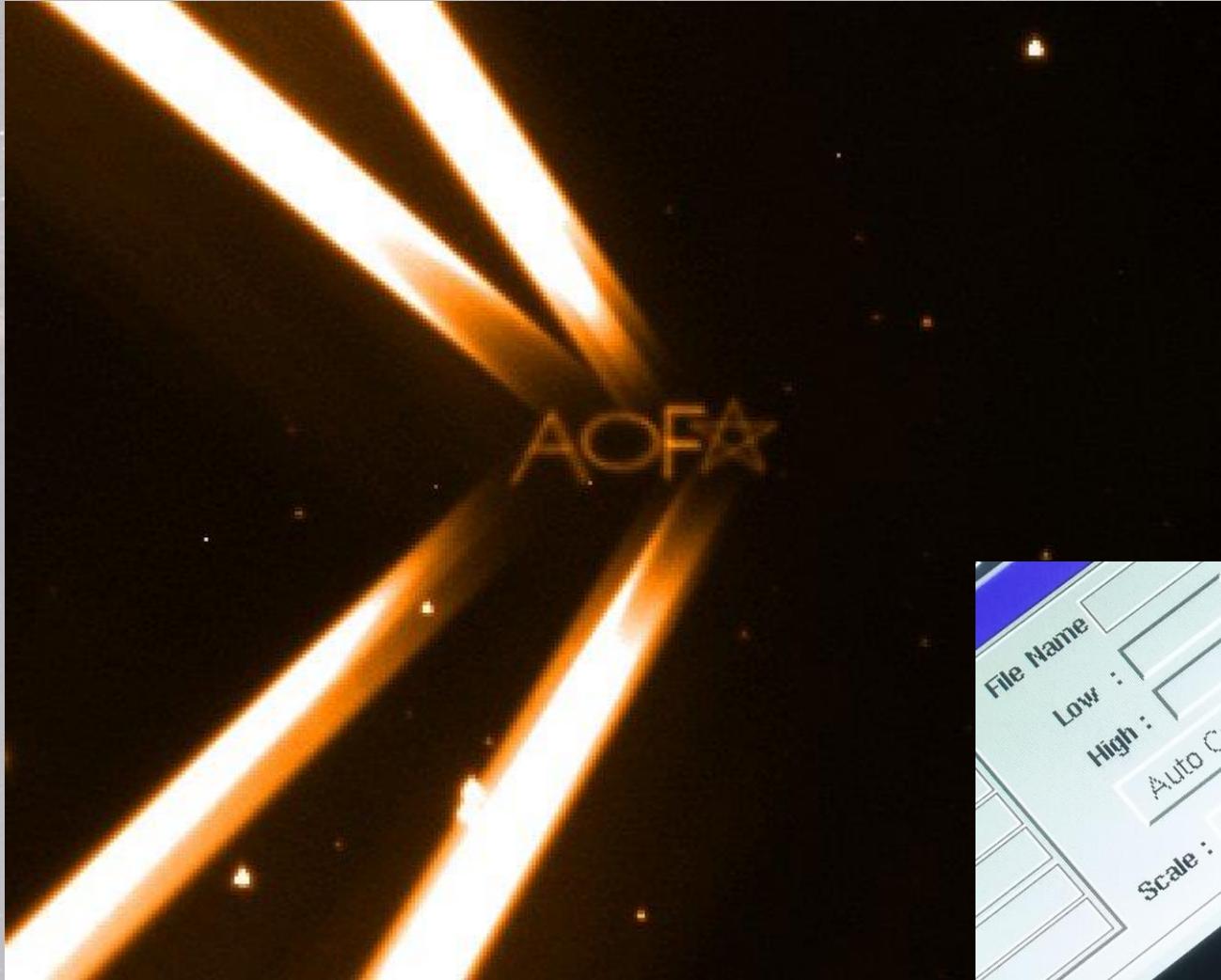
Close LGS WFS loops. Take control of telescope

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

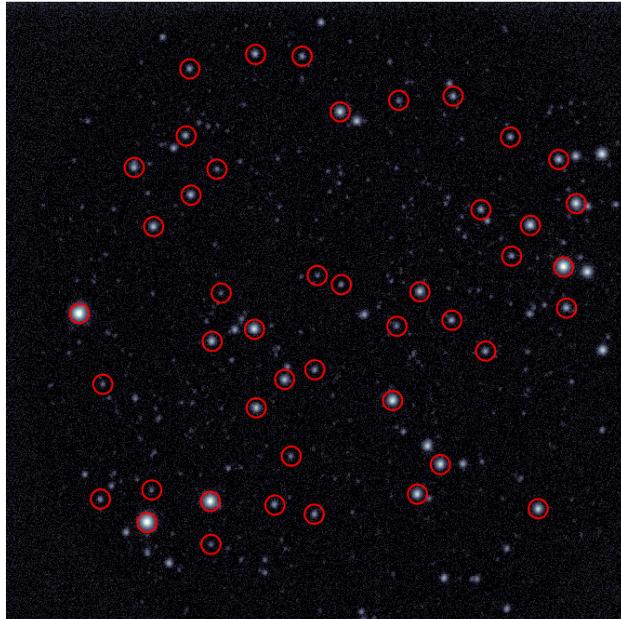
Displays

The screenshot displays a complex control interface for a telescope system. The main area is divided into several sections:

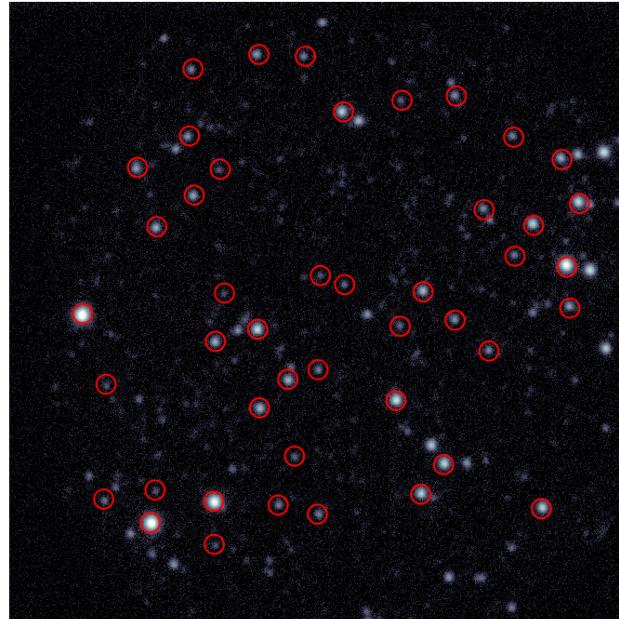
- Top Left:** Four circular plots showing a grid of data points, likely representing the telescope's field of view or sensor array.
- Top Center:** A status bar with various indicators and labels like 'J01', 'WFS', 'J02', 'J03', 'J04', 'FS1', 'FS2', 'FS3', 'FS4'.
- Top Right:** A control panel with buttons for 'Help', 'AO-N', 'TCS', 'IDLE', 'ENAB', '4LGSF', 'ONLINE', and 'PAUSE'. It also shows a timer at '00:00' and a 'READING' indicator.
- Middle:** Eight circular plots arranged in a 2x4 grid, labeled 'JM1' through 'JM4' and 'FS1' through 'FS4'. Each plot shows a grid of data points and a central target. Below each plot are numerical readouts.
- Bottom Center:** A large circular plot labeled 'DSM positions' showing a grid of data points on an orange background.
- Bottom Left:** A control panel with a 'LO WFS plots' section, a 'Driver Information' section with fields for 'K', 'V', and 'WAVE', and a 'Status' section with 'Error' and 'Run' indicators.
- Bottom Right:** A control panel with a 'Warning' section, a 'Grabbing' section, and a 'WFS Focus' section with a list of values (90, 30, 100, 120, 100) and 'Close'/'Open' buttons.

GLAO performance on sky #1

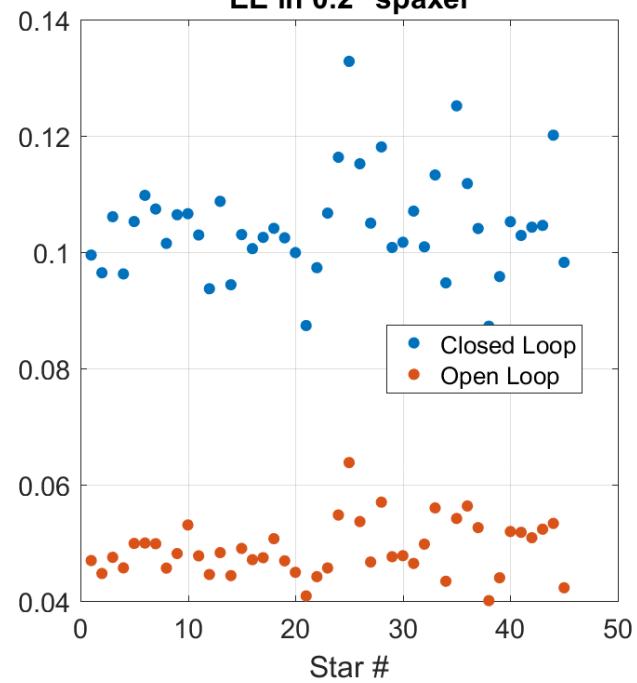
Closed Loop



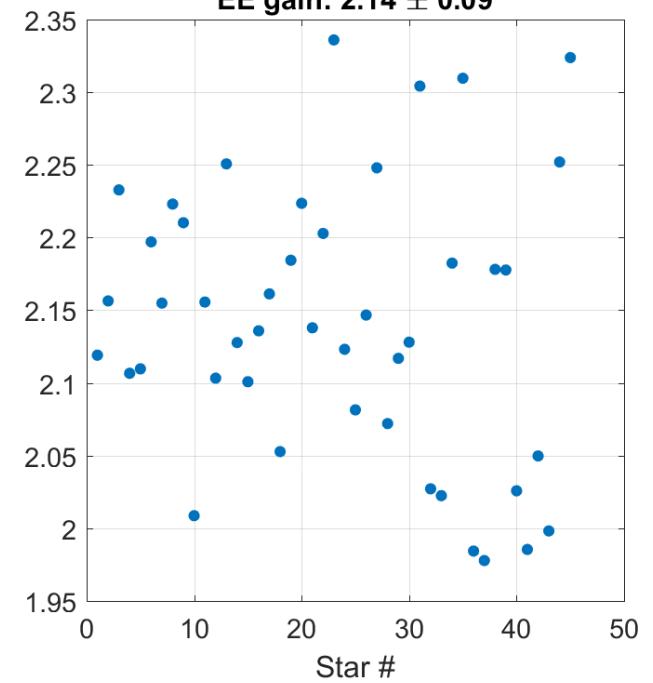
Open Loop



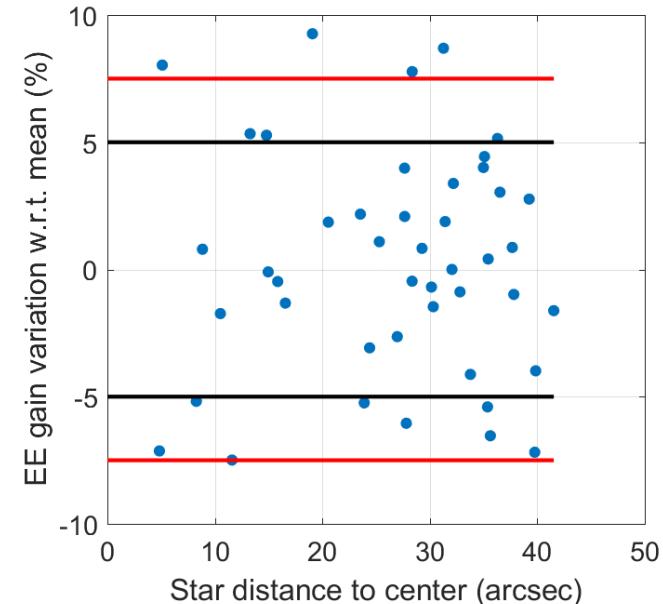
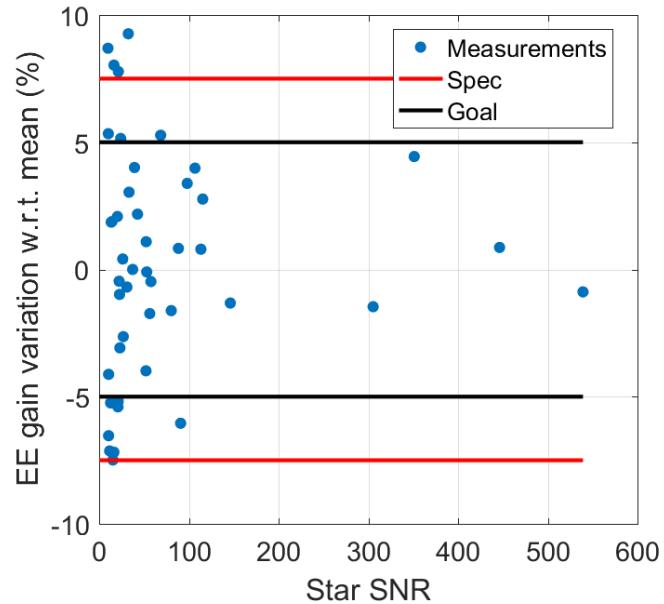
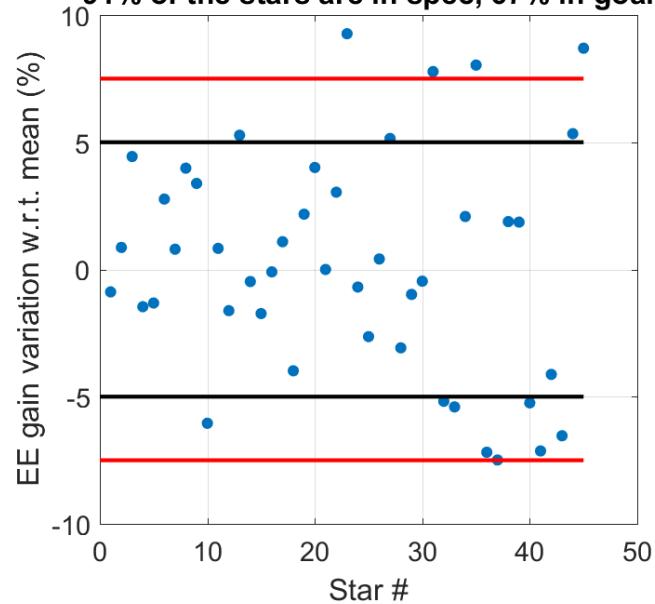
EE in 0.2" spaxel



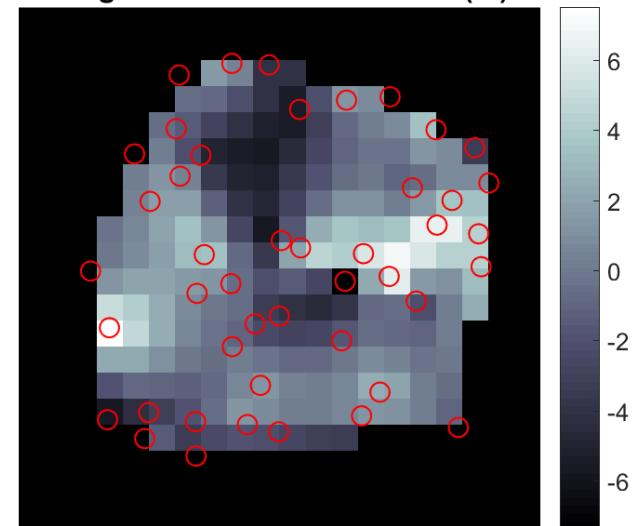
EE gain: 2.14 ± 0.09



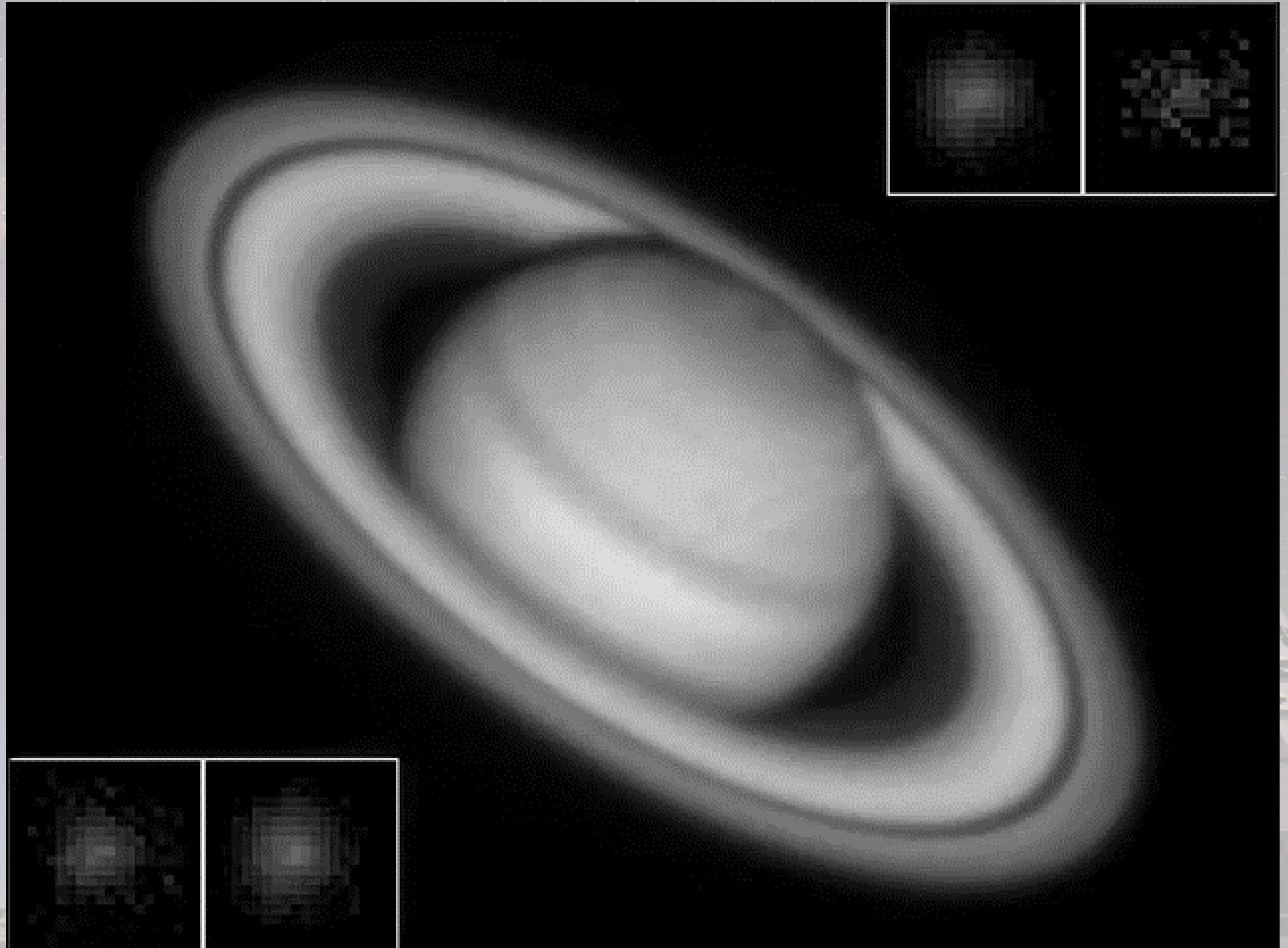
91% of the stars are in spec, 67% in goal



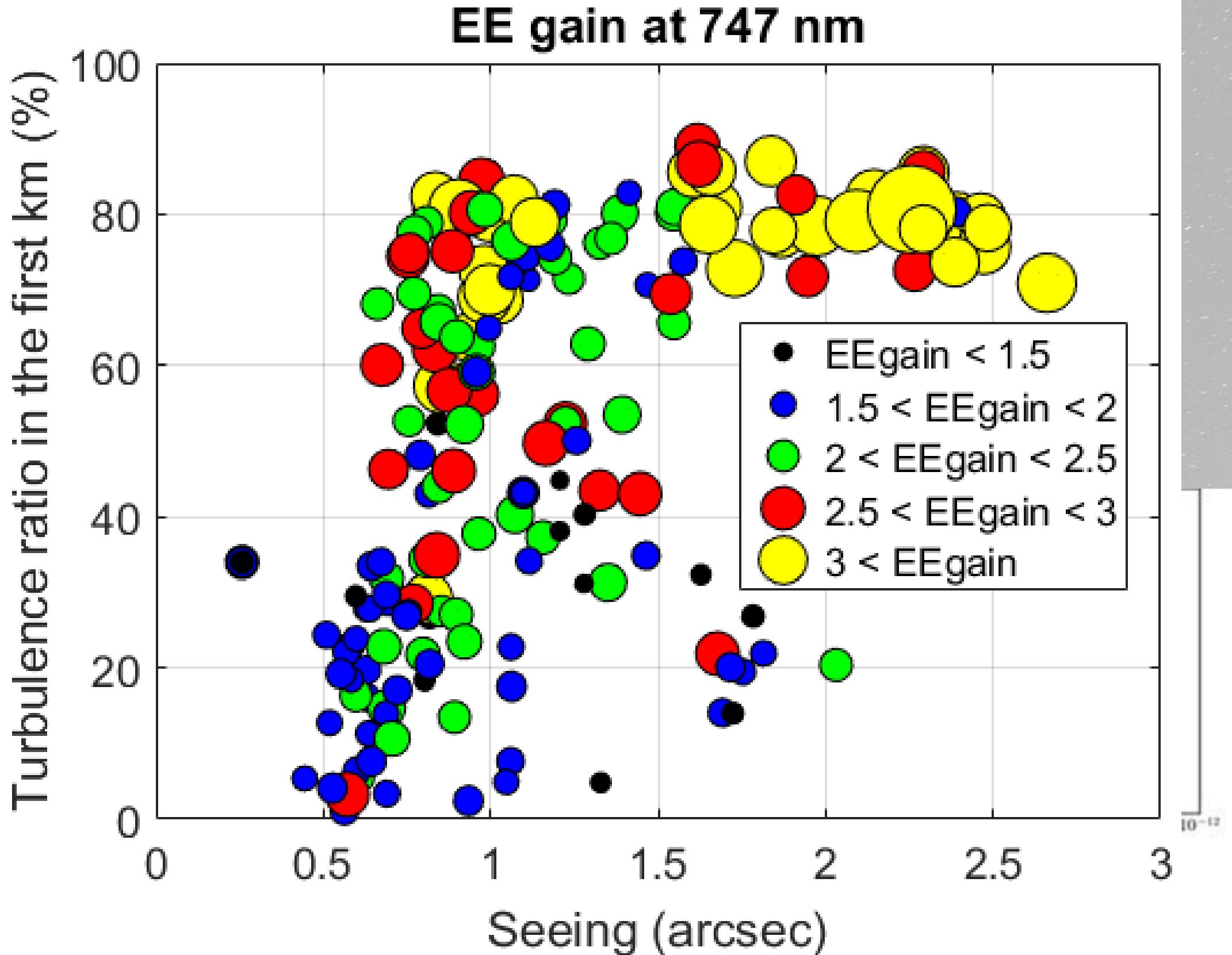
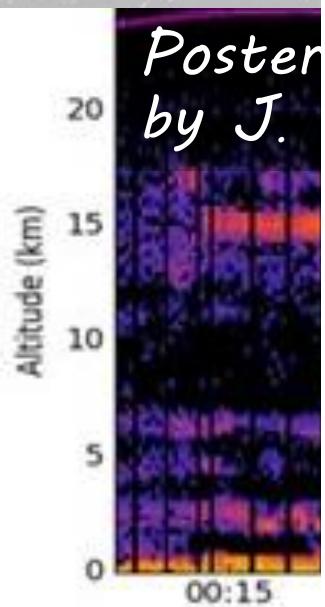
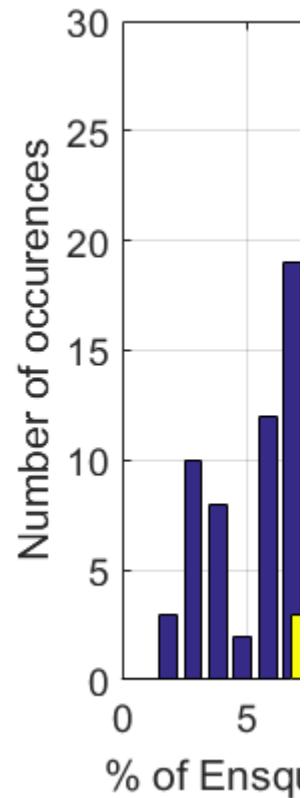
EE gain variation w.r.t. mean (%)



GLAO performance on sky #2



GLAO performance on sky #3



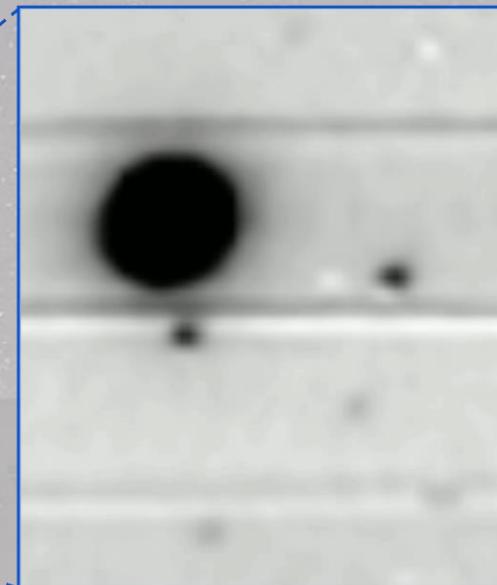
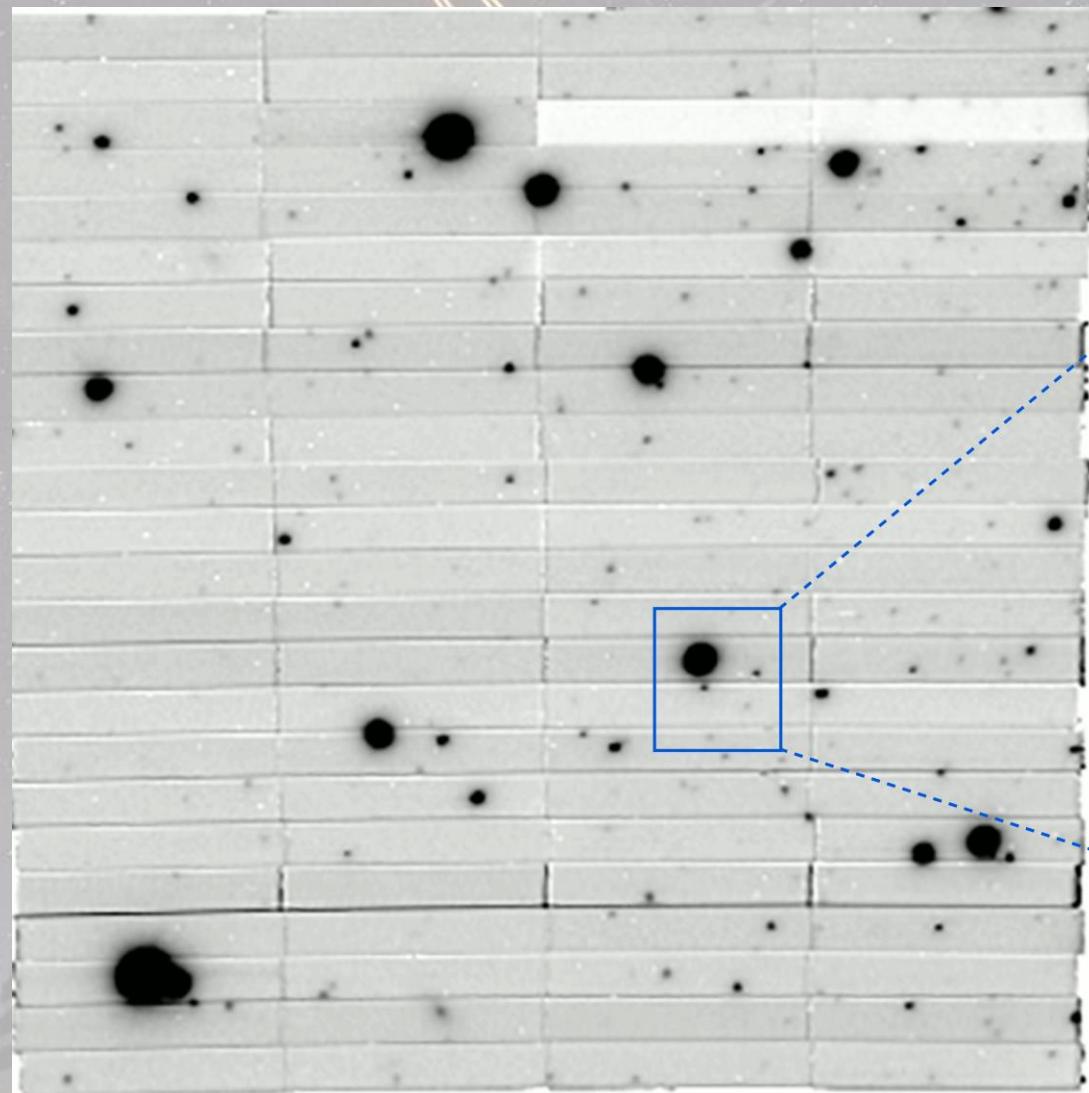
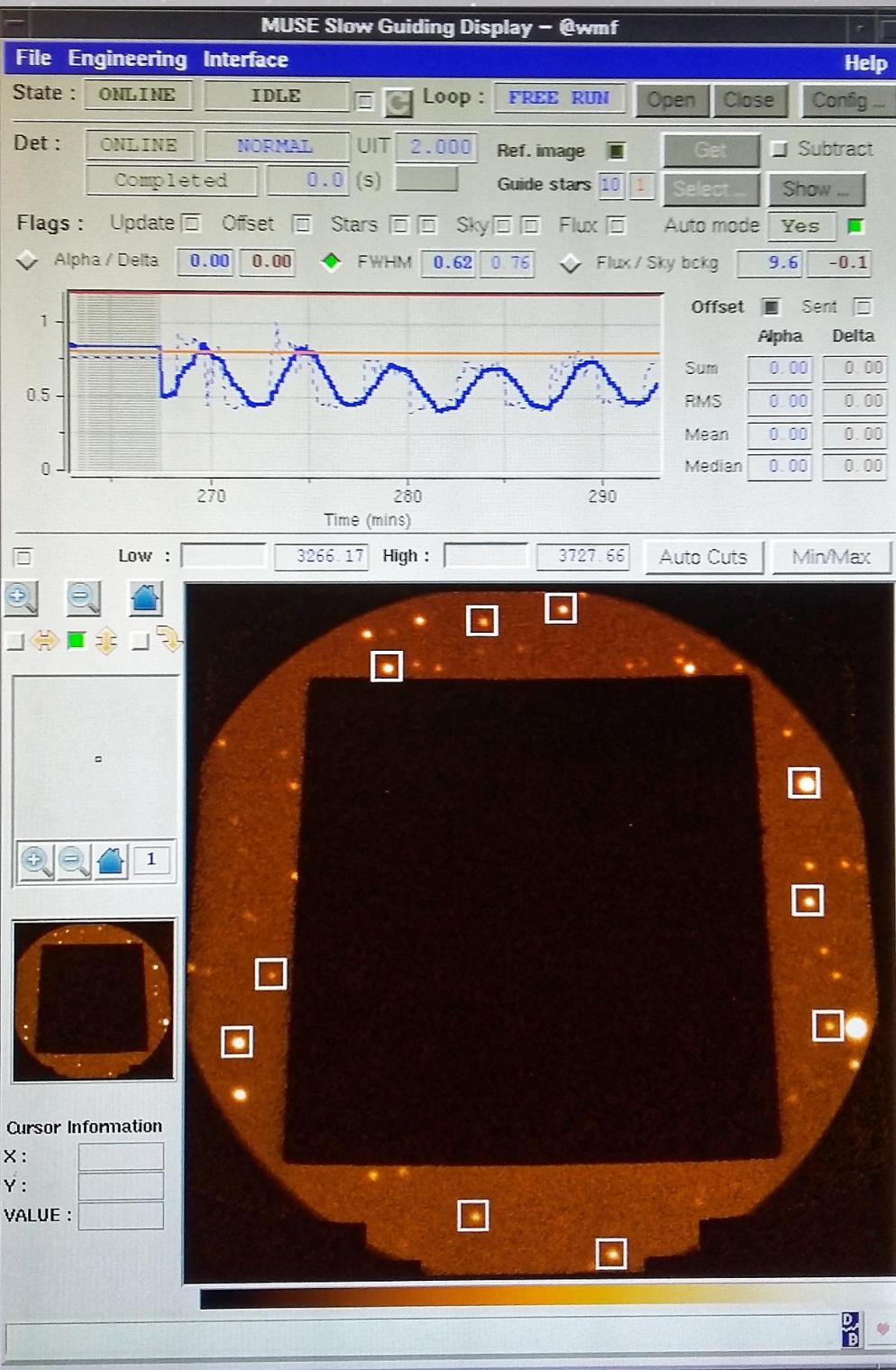
GLAO performance on sky #4

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...

