

Tenerife 2017
L4AO
Lasers for AO



Workshop Review

Presented by Céline d'Orgeville

With contributions from:

Frédéric Vogt, Felipe Pedreros-Bustos, Joshua Hellemeier,
Noelia Martínez, Gustavo Rahmer, Cristian Moreno/Eduardo Marin, Julio
Castro-Almazán, Andrew Reeves, Ron Holzlöhner,
Céline d'Orgeville/François Rigaut

12th Workshop on Laser Technology and Systems for Astronomical AO

12th L4AO Workshop 2017 *Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias (La Laguna, TENERIFE, CANARY ISLANDS)*

Friday, JUN 23th

Saturday, JUNE 24th

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	Presentation		11 G2 - James Osborn (Durham) <i>The Sodium Layer from the Canary High-Resolution Sodium Profiler</i>
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	2 A2 - Felipe Pedreros-Bustos (JGU) <i>Mesospheric magnetometry with LGS at Roque de los Muchachos</i>		Coffee break
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MMW

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WWW

DETECTION AND IMPLICATIONS OF

LASER-INDUCED RAMAN SCATTERING AT ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORIES

Frédéric Vogt¹ - ESO Fellow - fvogt@eso.org

with

D. Bonaccini Calia², W. Hackenberg², C. Opitom¹, M. Comin²,
L. Schmidtbreik¹, J. Smoker¹, I. Blanchard¹, M. Espinoza Contreras¹,
I. Aranda¹, J. Milli¹, Y. L. Jaffe¹, F. Selman¹, J. Kolb¹,
P. Hibon¹, H. Kuntschner², and P.-Y. Madec²

1. European Southern Observatory, Vitacura, Chile.

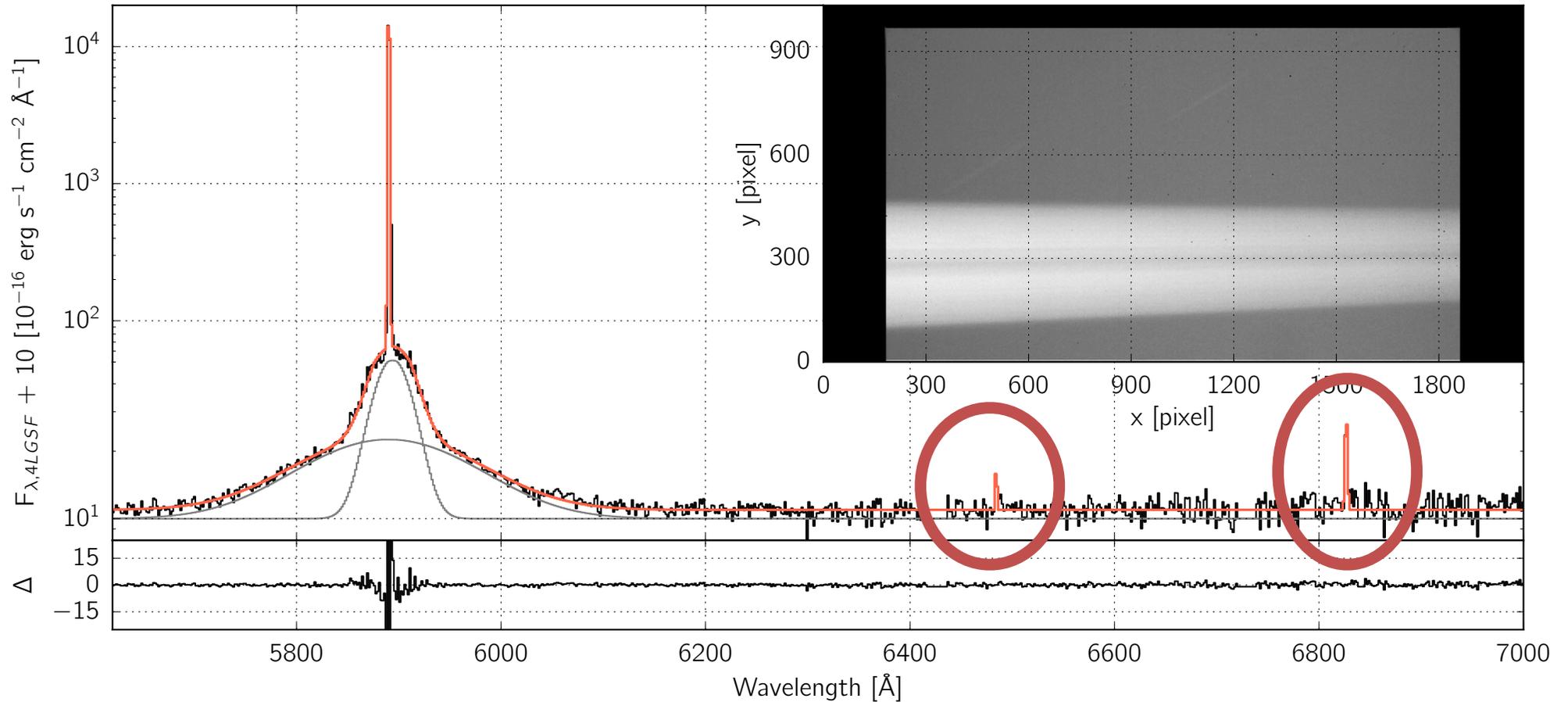
2. European Southern Observatory, Garching, Germany.

UT1-FORS2 view of UT4-4LGSUx

589 nm

648 nm

683 nm



! Possible impact on laser collisions !



Laser wavelength dependant !

Table II. Wavelength of the main atmospheric, laser-induced Raman scattering lines as a function of the LGS exciting wavelength at different astronomical telescopes.

Telescope	LGS system	λ_{LGS} [nm]	CO ₂ [nm]	CO ₂ [nm]	O ₂ ($\nu_{1\leftarrow 0}$) [nm]	N ₂ ($\nu_{1\leftarrow 0}$) [nm]	CH ₄ [nm]	O ₂ ($\nu_{2\leftarrow 0}$) [nm]	H ₂ O [nm]	N ₂ ($\nu_{2\leftarrow 0}$) [nm]
Gemini North	ALTAIR [8, 9]									
Gemini South	GeMS [10–12]									
W. M. Keck	LGS AO [6, 7]									
Lijang 1.8-m Telescope	LGS-AOS [65]									
Shane 3-m Telescope	ShaneAO [66, 67]									
Subaru	AO188 [13, 14]	589	637	641	648	683	711	720	750	810
VLT (UT4)	4LGSF [16, 20]									
VLT (UT4)	PARLA [15]									
<i>Thirty Meter Telescope</i>	LGSF [68, 69]									
<i>Giant Magellan Telescope</i>	GMT AO [70]									
<i>Extremely Large Telescope</i>	ATLAS & MAORY [71–74]									
Large Binocular Telescope	ARGOS [75, 76]	532	571	574	580	607	630	637	660	706
William Herschel Telescope	GLAS [77]	515	552	555	560	585	606	612	634	676
Hale 5-m Telescope	PULSE [78]									
Southern Astrophysical Research Telescope	SAM [79]	355	372	373	376	387	396	399	408	425



Laser collision tool “update”

LTCS - Summary for UT1 - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

LTCS - Summary for UT1

wtcs.pl.eso.org/lctcs/screens/telescope_sum.php?observatory=UT1

Summary for UT1

The Laser Traffic Control System (LTCS) helps to avoid your observations from being affected by laser emission. This may happen when your telescope crosses the laser beam. The LTCS provides a warning when your observations may be affected.

Last updated: 3 Apr 2015 04:41:59

LTCS System Health	HEALTHY	Shows LTCS system health. If System is DOWN, no lasing should be occurring (i.e. observe normally). If system is HEALTHY, observe other fields for status as noted in descriptions.
URL State	OK	Shows the state of the UT1 URL that provides information to the LTCS. If it is not OK with green background the observations on this telescope are not protected from the laser.
Override State	NO	Shows if the laser impacted flag, POV and data logging flag are overridden or not.
Laser Sensitive	YES	Shows if the UT1 observation is laser sensitive. This flag will be NO when the telescope is moving to a new target. If it is NO during the exposure time, the observation will not be protected from the laser.

CURRENT LASER IMPACT STATUS

Messages (Alarms) (Warnings) :

Collision with the UT4 laser is predicted. Collision starts at 7:36:17 and finishes at 9:09:07. UT4 has PRIORITY.

Use the query tool below to check a new target for possible laser impact.

Query for new target Override values

[LTCS Main Page](#)
[Status & Alarms Summary](#)
[Configuration](#)
[Query Tool](#)
[Telescope Status](#)

Original version from: CARA, W.M. Keck Observatory.

Amico et al. (2015)

See Frederic's
presentation
on Friday morning

Take-home messages:

Rayleigh scattering \Leftrightarrow Raman scattering

Raman scattering $\propto P_{LGS}$

$$\lambda_{\text{Raman}} = f(\lambda_{\text{LGS}})$$



“Raman” laser collisions

LGS + optical instrument

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WWW

Mesospheric magnetometry with LGS at Observatorio Roque de los Muchachos

Felipe Pedreros Bustos, Domenico Bonaccini
Calia, Dmitry Budker, Mauro Centrone, Joschua
Hellemeier, Paul Hickson, Ronald Holzlöhner,
Thomas Pfrommer, Simon Rochester

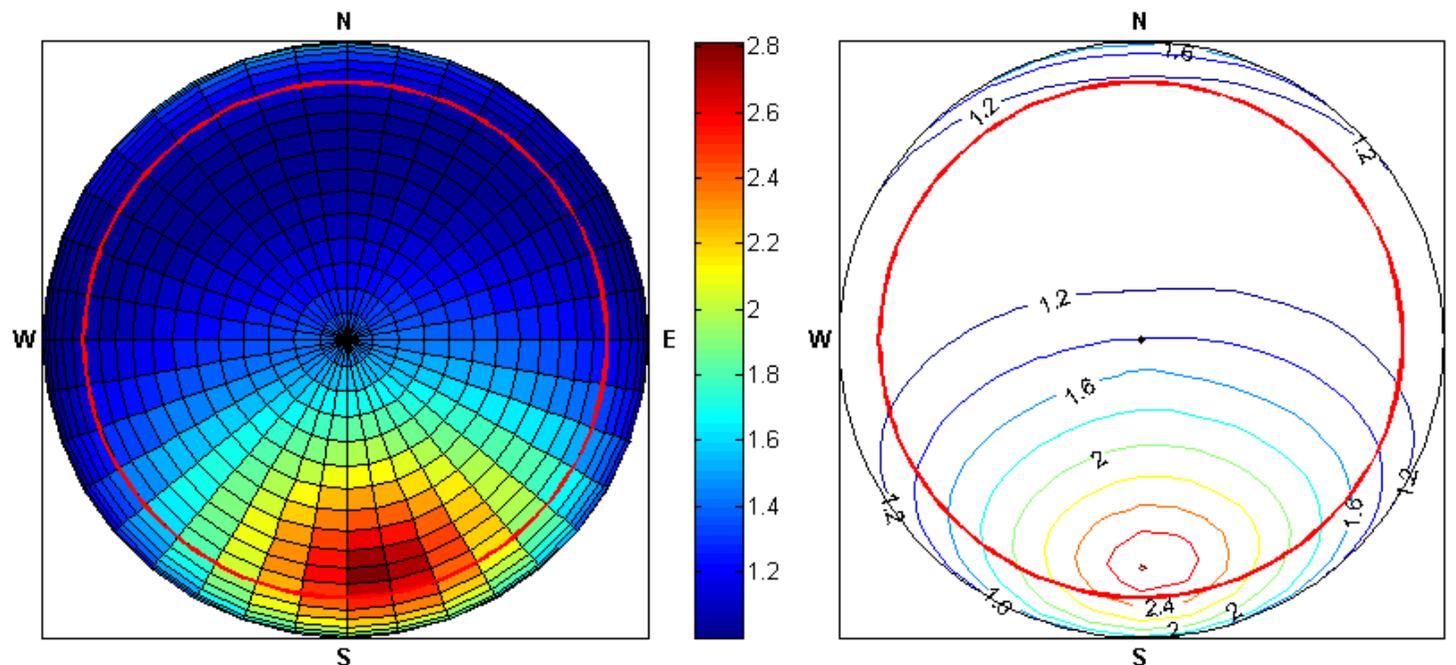


12th Annual Workshop on Laser Technology and
Systems for
Astronomical Adaptive Optics, 2017

Scientific motivation

- **Experiment no. 1:** Remote detection of the Geomagnetic field in the mesosphere
- **Experiment no.2:** Exploration of LGS return flux enhancement methods, for cases when the laser propagation is not parallel to the geomagnetic field lines (optical pumping acts less efficient)

Relative Sodium Return Enhancement of Optical Pumping in La Palma



© Ron Holzloehner, LGS Group, ESO, 2008

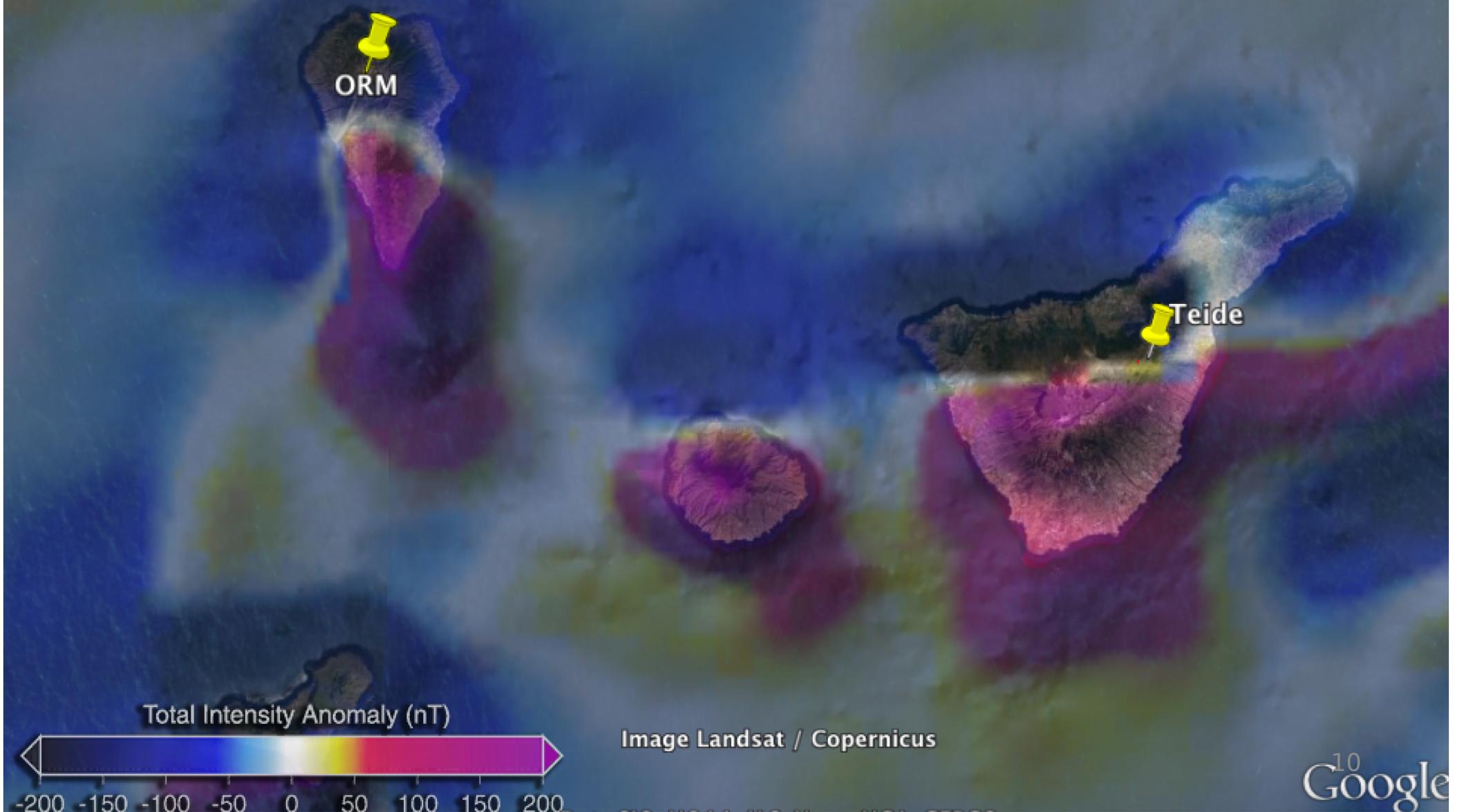
Geomagnetism near Canary Islands



Image Landsat / Copernicus

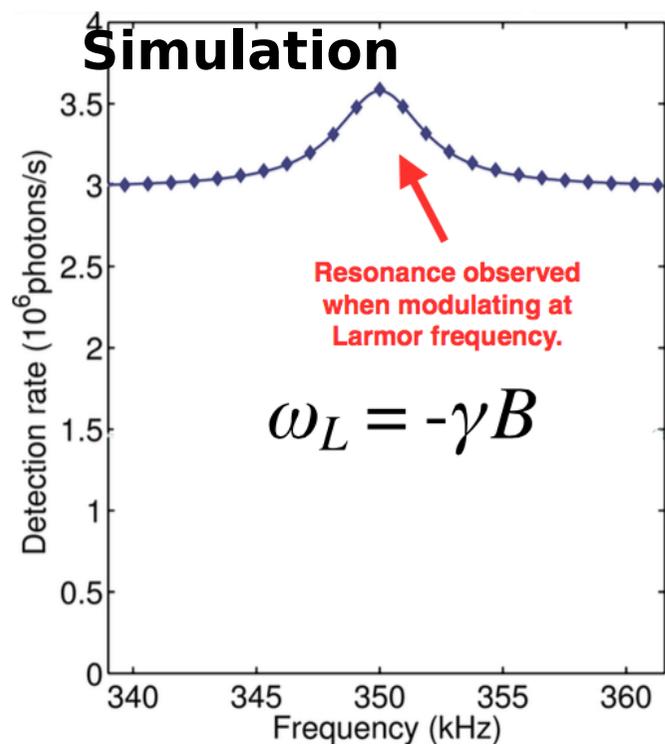
Geomagnetism near Canary Islands

World Digital Magnetic Anomaly Map

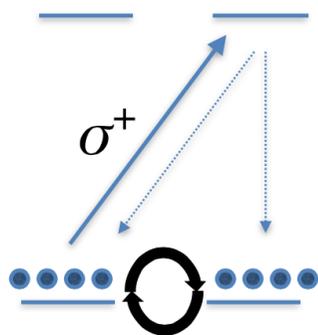


Remote mesospheric magnetometry

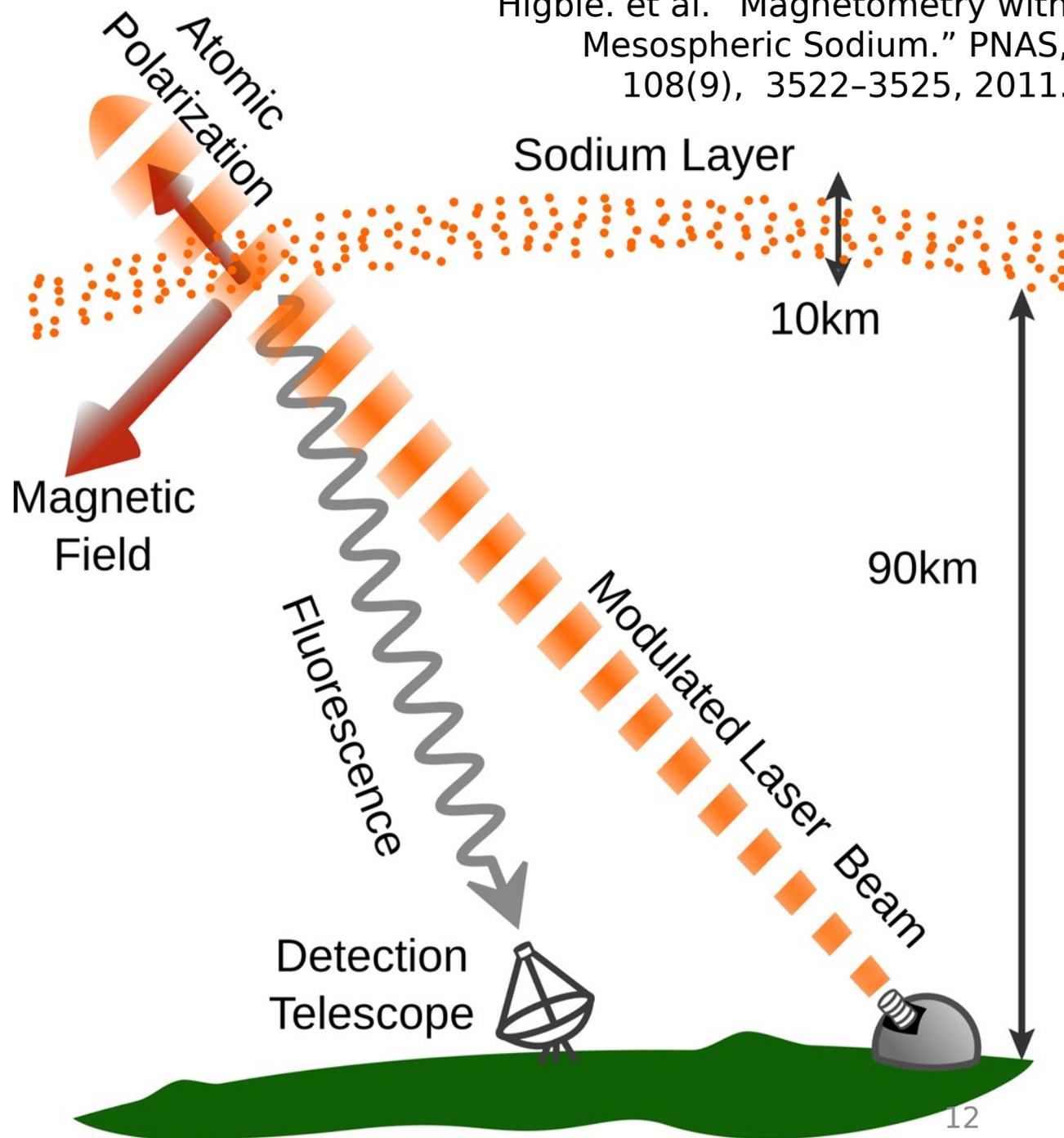
Higbie. et al. "Magnetometry with Mesospheric Sodium." PNAS, 108(9), 3522-3525, 2011.



$$B = B_{meso}$$



$$\omega_m = \omega_L$$



Site at Observatorio Roque de los Muchachos

ESO Wendelstein Laser Guide Star Unit
(WLGSU)

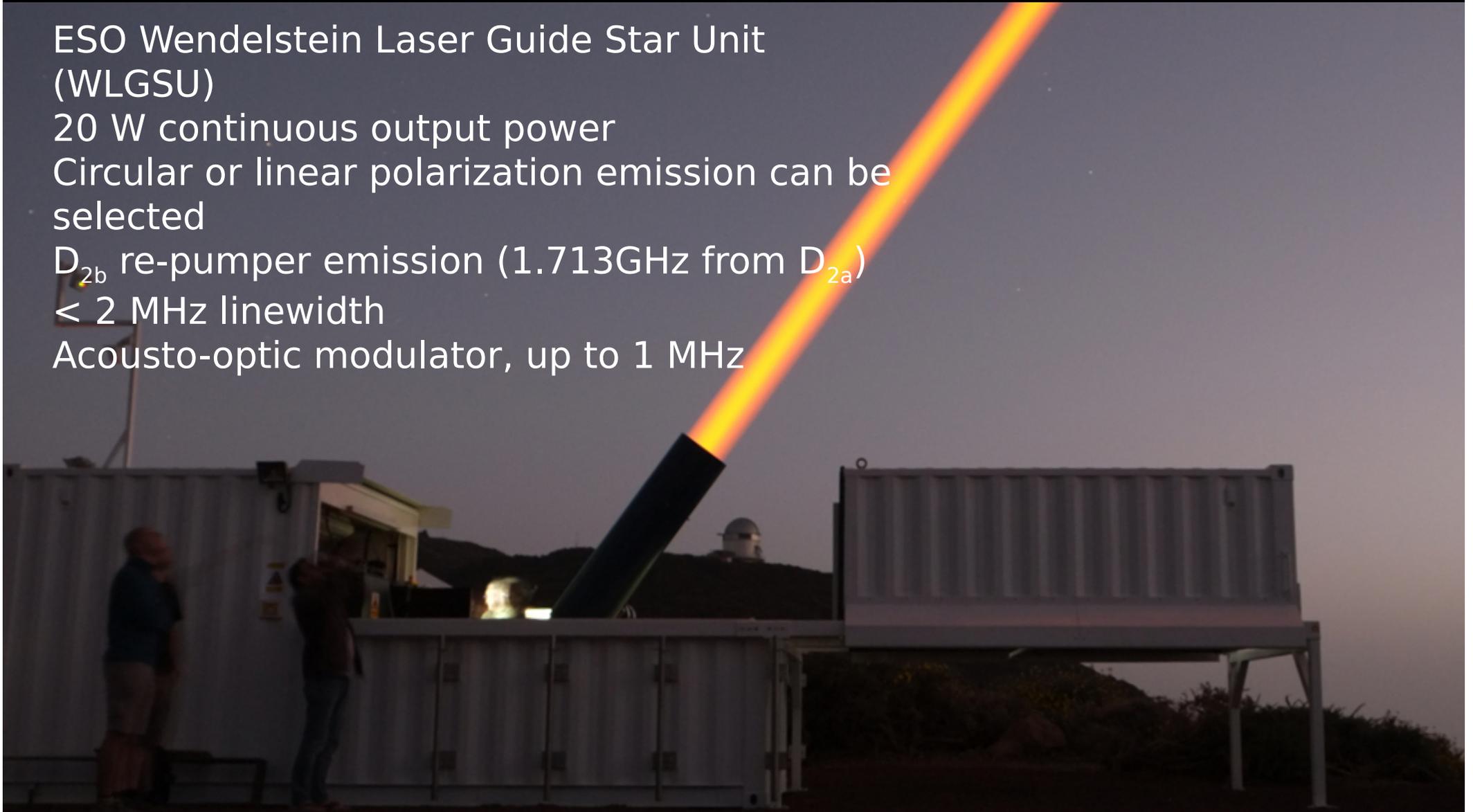
20 W continuous output power

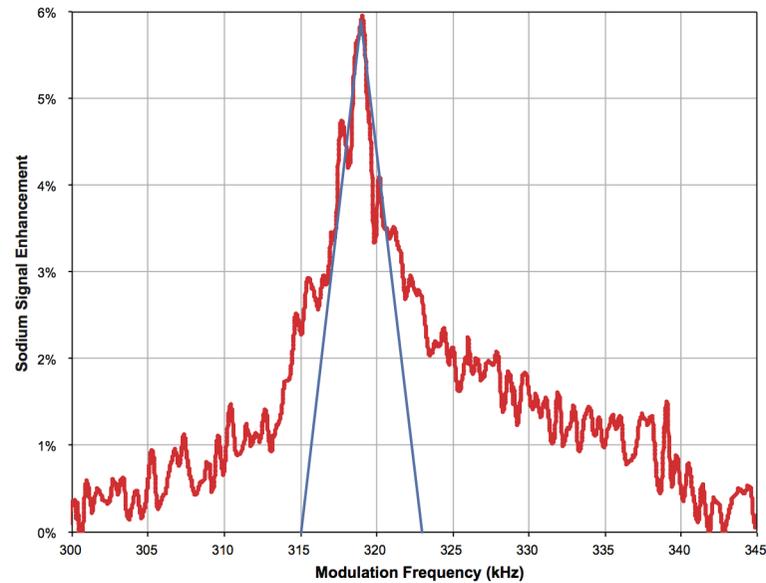
Circular or linear polarization emission can be
selected

D_{2b} re-pumper emission (1.713GHz from D_{2a})

< 2 MHz linewidth

Acousto-optic modulator, up to 1 MHz





- 6 % amplitude resonance reported by Kane et al. “Laser remote magnetometry using mesospheric sodium”, arXiv:1610.05385 [astro-ph.IM], 2016.

Summary

- **Upcoming:** first remote mesospheric magnetometry experiment in La Palma (very excited!)
- Technique based on all-optical atomic magnetometer
- Expecting to find a ~10% amplitude Larmor resonance
- Frequency modulation approach will be used to “freeze” LGS from scintillation

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Modelling the response of mesospheric sodium to pulsed-laser excitation

L4AO Workshop 2017

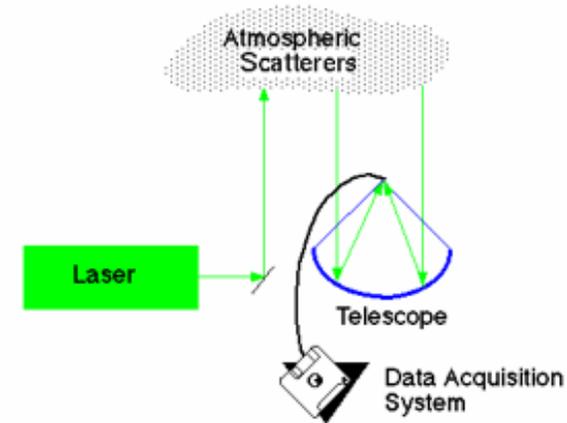


Joschua Hellemeier, Paul Hickson, Lucas Labadie

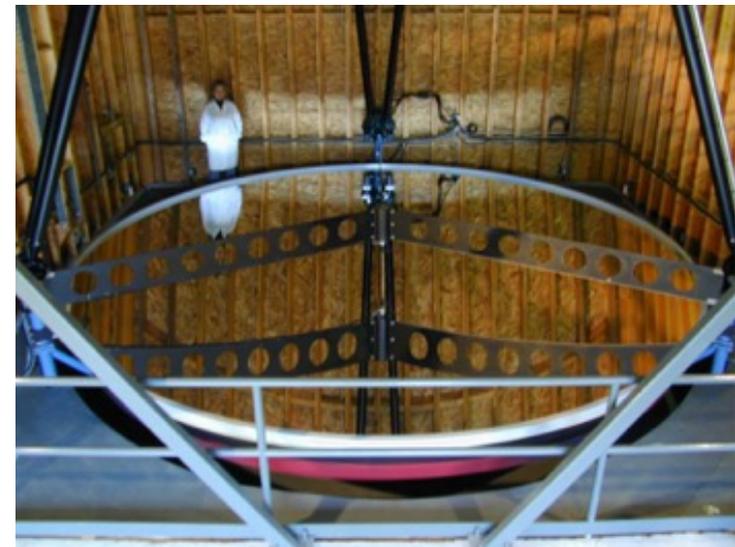


Setup of the simulation

- aim: relate specific energy density to photon return from one sodium atom
- developed for lidar data from the Large Zenith Telescope (LZT)
- LZT has been used for studies of the mesospheric sodium layer
- simulation can be generalized to nanosecond-pulsed lasers (4-20 ns)



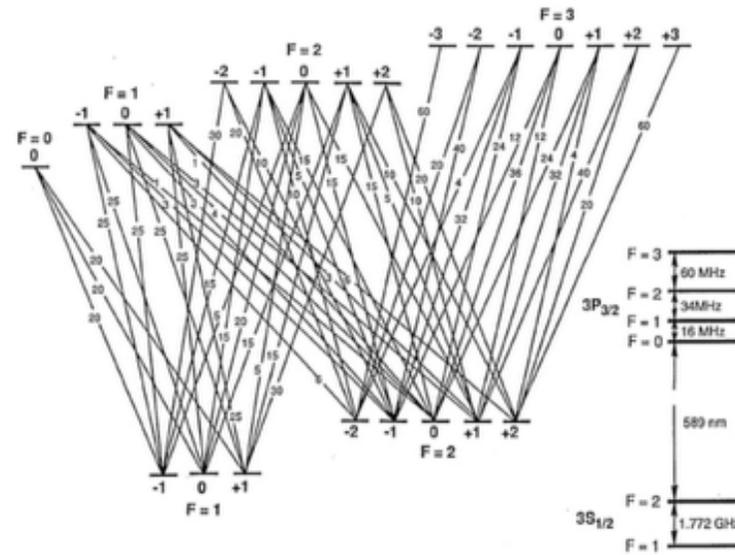
copyright: <http://pcl.physics.uwo.ca>



copyright: P. Hickson

- sodium D_2 line transitions
- occupation numbers of 21 relevant hyperfine states
- rate equation:

$$\frac{d\mathbf{n}}{dt} = (\mathbf{A} + u\nu\mathbf{B})\mathbf{n}$$



Ungar et al.1989

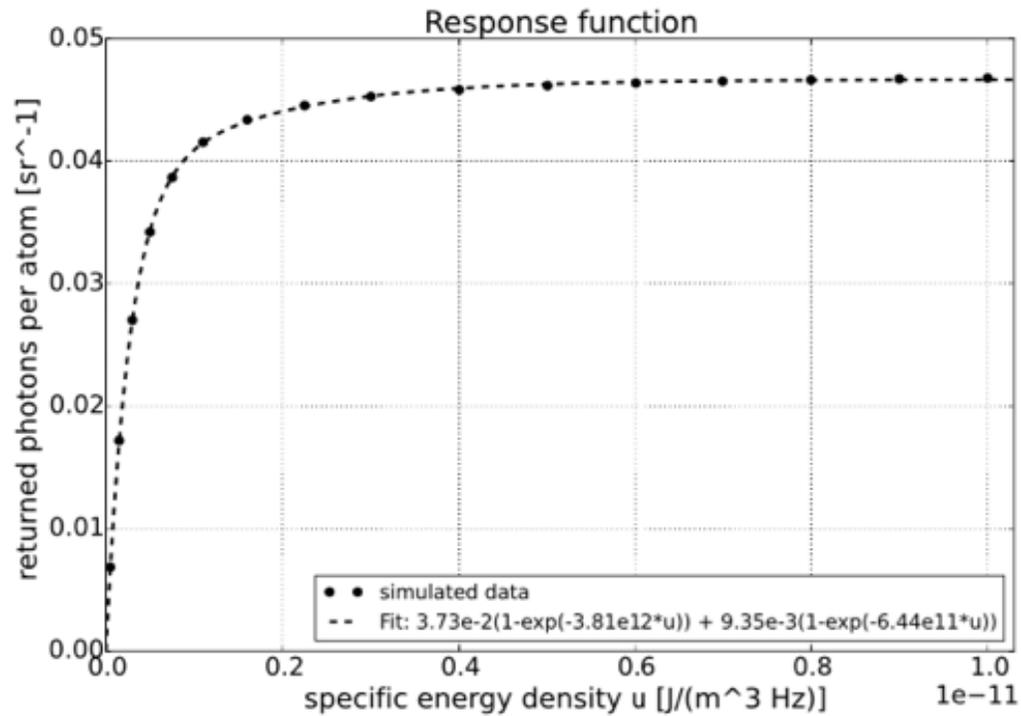
assumptions:

- local thermodynamic equilibrium before each pulse*
- only dipole transitions*
- Larmor precision effects not implemented*
- Rabi-oscillations effectively cancel out*
- no change in atom velocity during pulse*
 —> *velocity classes need to be implemented in later analysis*

critical value for π -pulses:

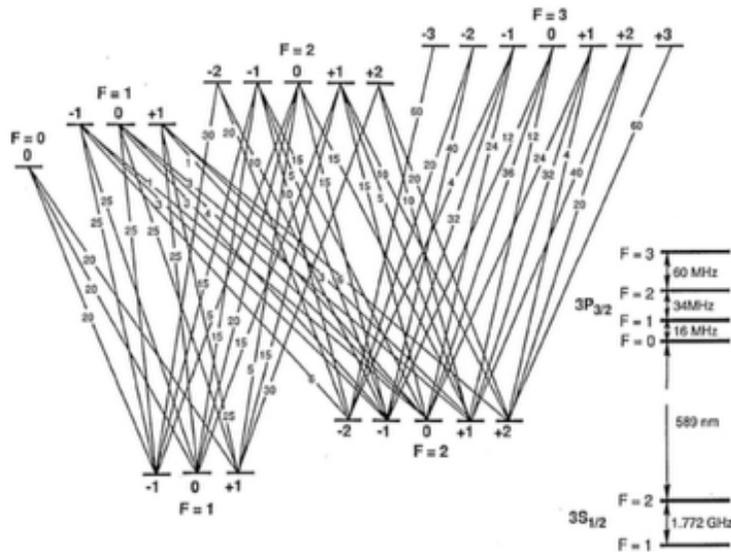
$$It_p^2 = 8 \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ Ws}^2 / \text{cm}^2$$

LZT

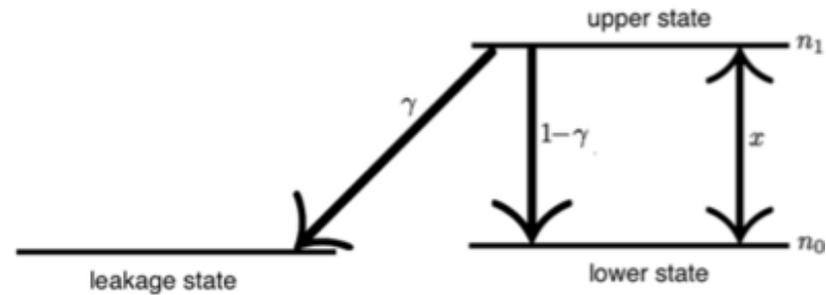


- return photons from spontaneous emission for the LZT towards Earth
- pulse rate: 50/s, $t = 6$ ns, $\theta = 19.68^\circ$, π -polarized

Analytical three-level model



Ungar et al. 1989



$$\frac{dn_1}{dt} = -(1+x)n_1 + gxn_0$$

$$\frac{dn_0}{dt} = [(1-\gamma) + x]n_1 - gxn_0$$

$$g = B_{01} / B_{10}$$

$$x = (1/3)u_\nu B_{10} / A_{10} = (1/3)u_\nu \lambda^3 / (8\pi h)$$

$$n_1 = \frac{gx}{D} e^{-Ct} \sinh(Dt)$$

$$C = 1 + (g+1)x/2$$

$$D = \sqrt{(1 + (g+1)x)^2 - 4\gamma gx/2}$$

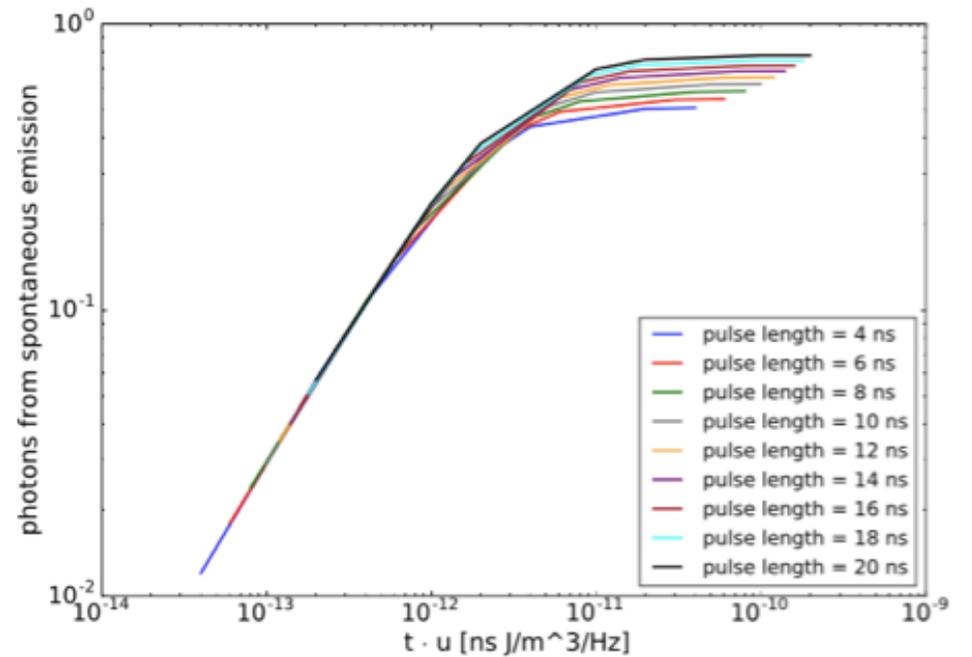
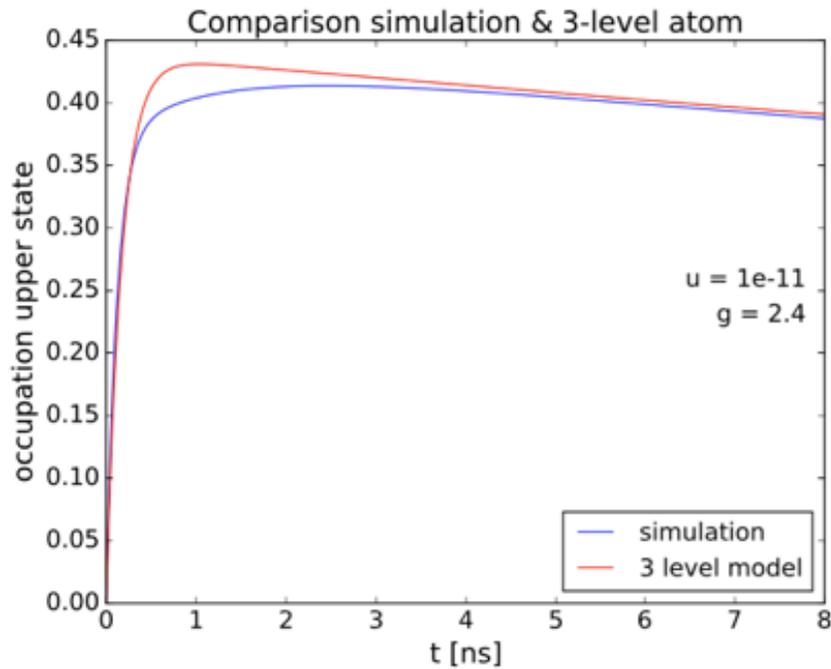
See Joshua's poster this afternoon

$$n_{sp}(t) = \int_0^t A n_1(t') dt'$$

$$n_{sp}(t) = \frac{gx}{D^2 - C^2} e^{-Ct} \left[\cosh(Dt) + \frac{C}{D} \sinh(Dt) \right] - \frac{gx}{D^2 - C^2}$$

number of photons per pulse:

$$N(t_p) = n_{sp}(t_p) + n_1(t_p)$$

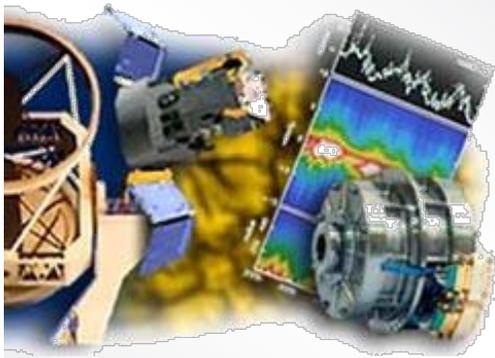


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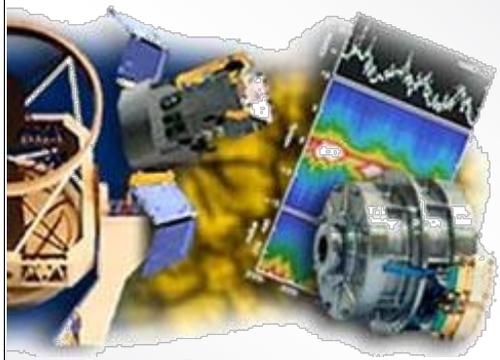


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TOWARDS THE UPLINK CORRECTION

Performance assessment of uplink correction in FSOC



1. Uplink Wavefront Corrector System

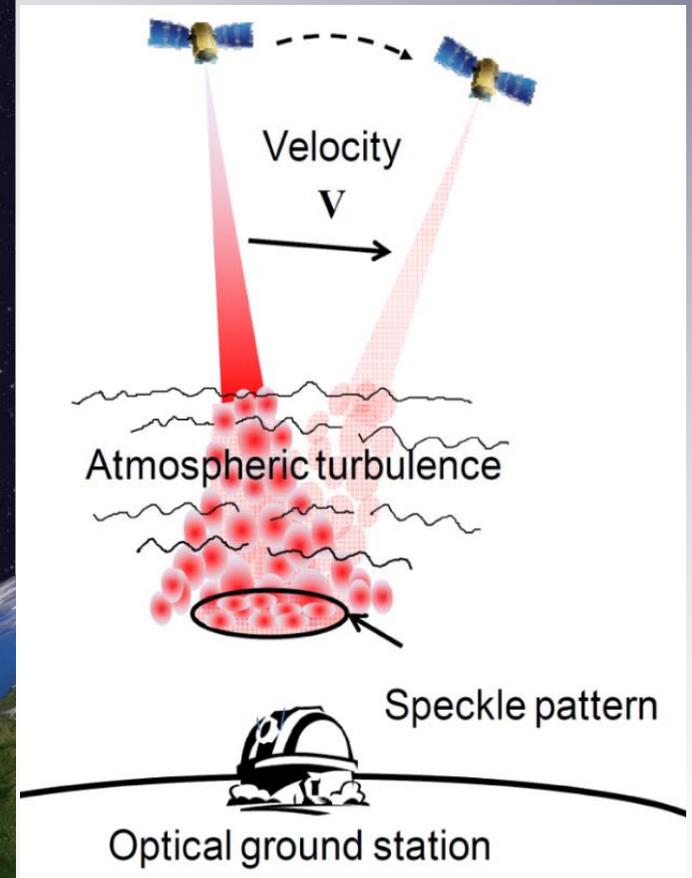
UWCS

OOMA0 Simulations

OGS Hawk Test

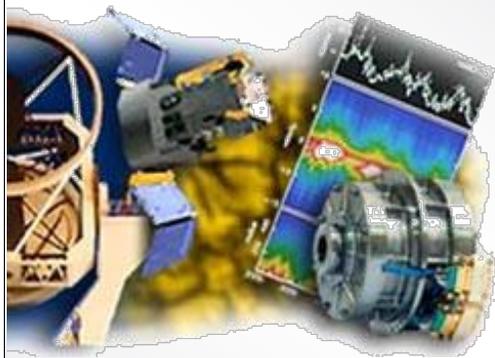
Future Tasks

Goal 1: Performance improvement of FSOC links through the atmosphere



Toyoshima et al, 2011





1. Uplink Wavefront Corrector System

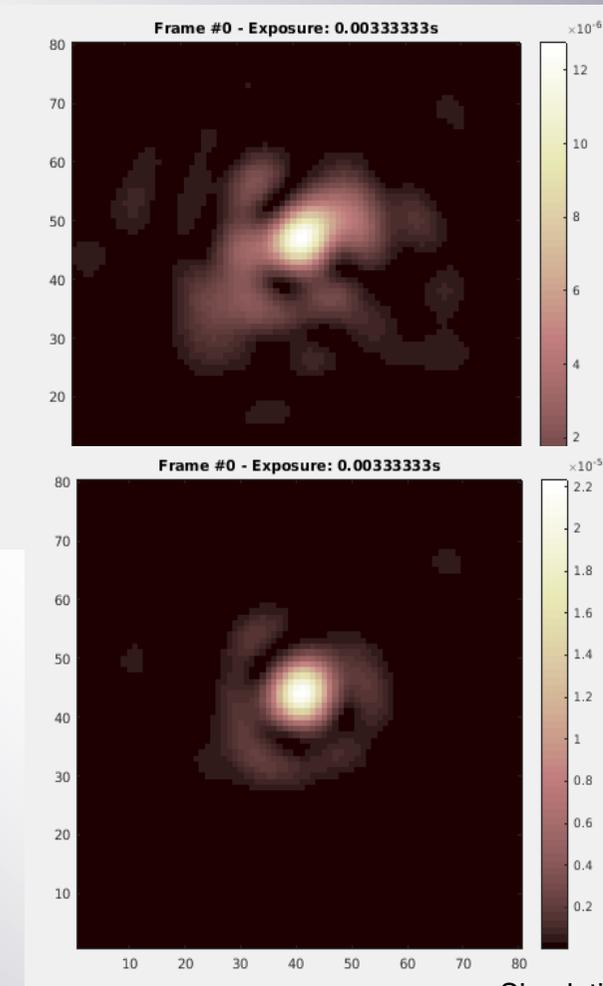
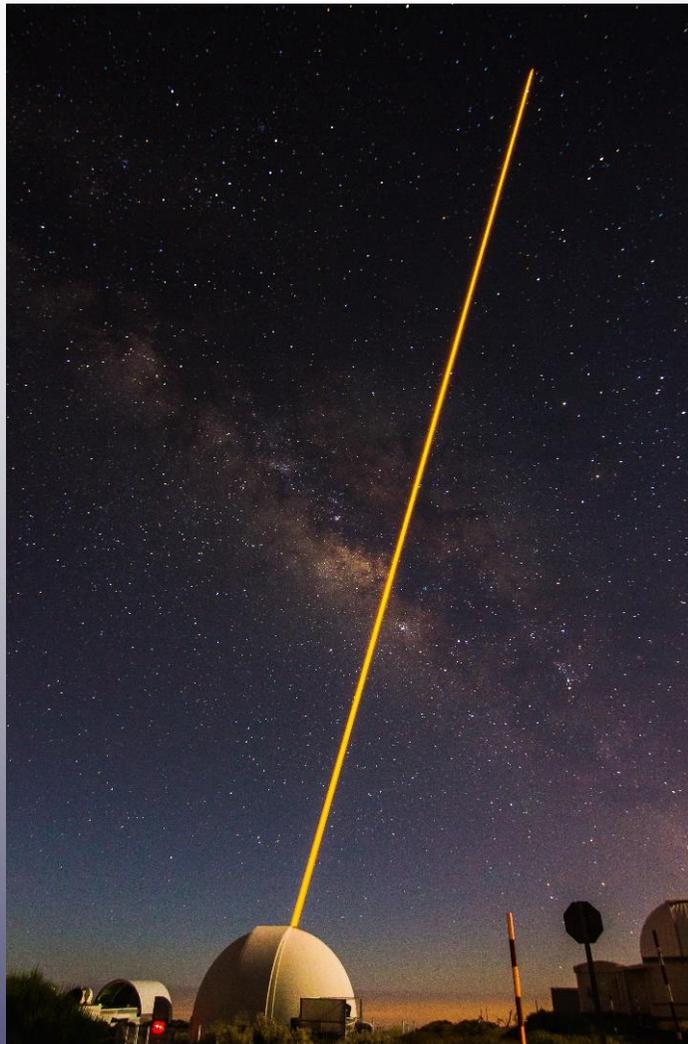
UWCS

OOMAO Simulations

OGS Hawk Test

Future Tasks

Goal 2: Spot size reduction in Laser Guide Stars

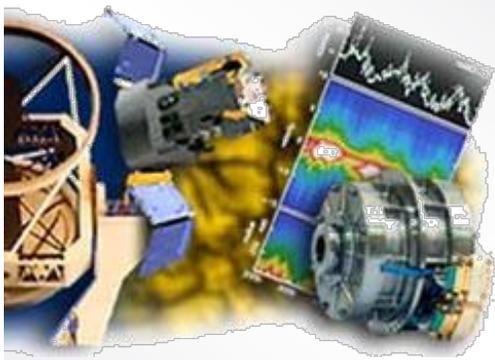


Simulation Images

Copyright Oscar Casanova

Noelia Martínez
Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias

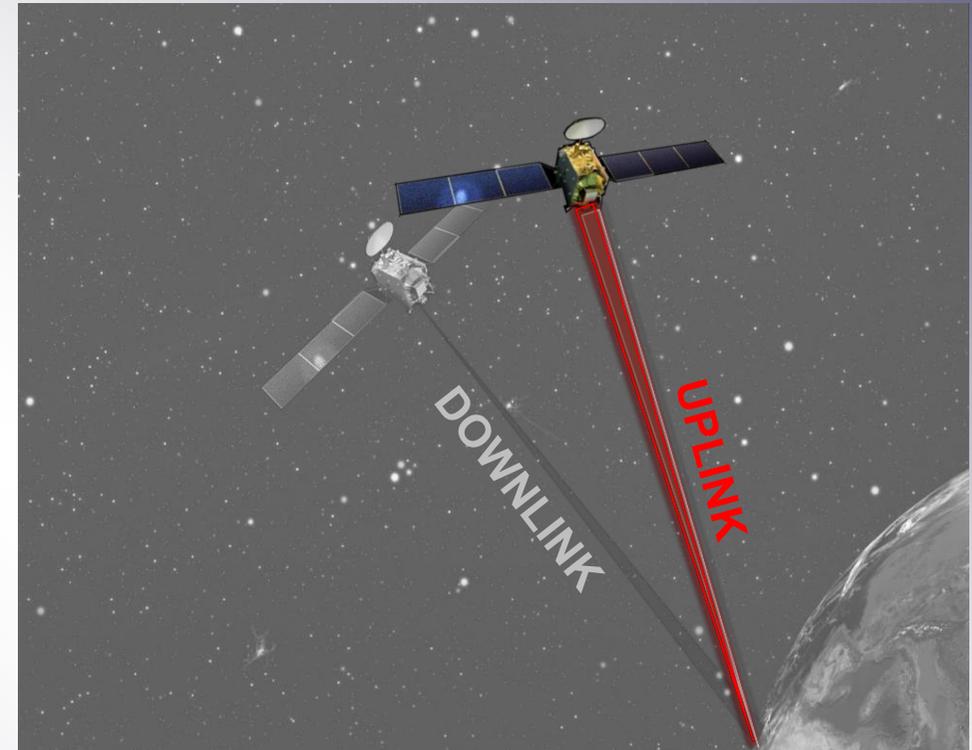




1. Uplink Wavefront Corrector System

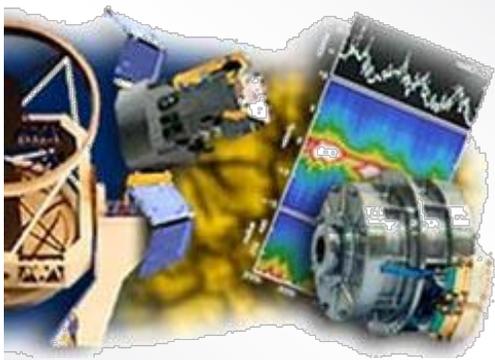


Optical Ground Station (OGS)	
Telescope diameter	1 m
Central obstruction	20 %
Field-of-view	2.5 arcmin
Optical configurations	RC F/13.3
	Coudé F/38.95



Copyright IQOQI Vienna Austrian Academy of Sciences





1. Uplink Wavefront Corrector System

UWCS

OOMAO Simulations

OGS Hawk Test

Future Tasks

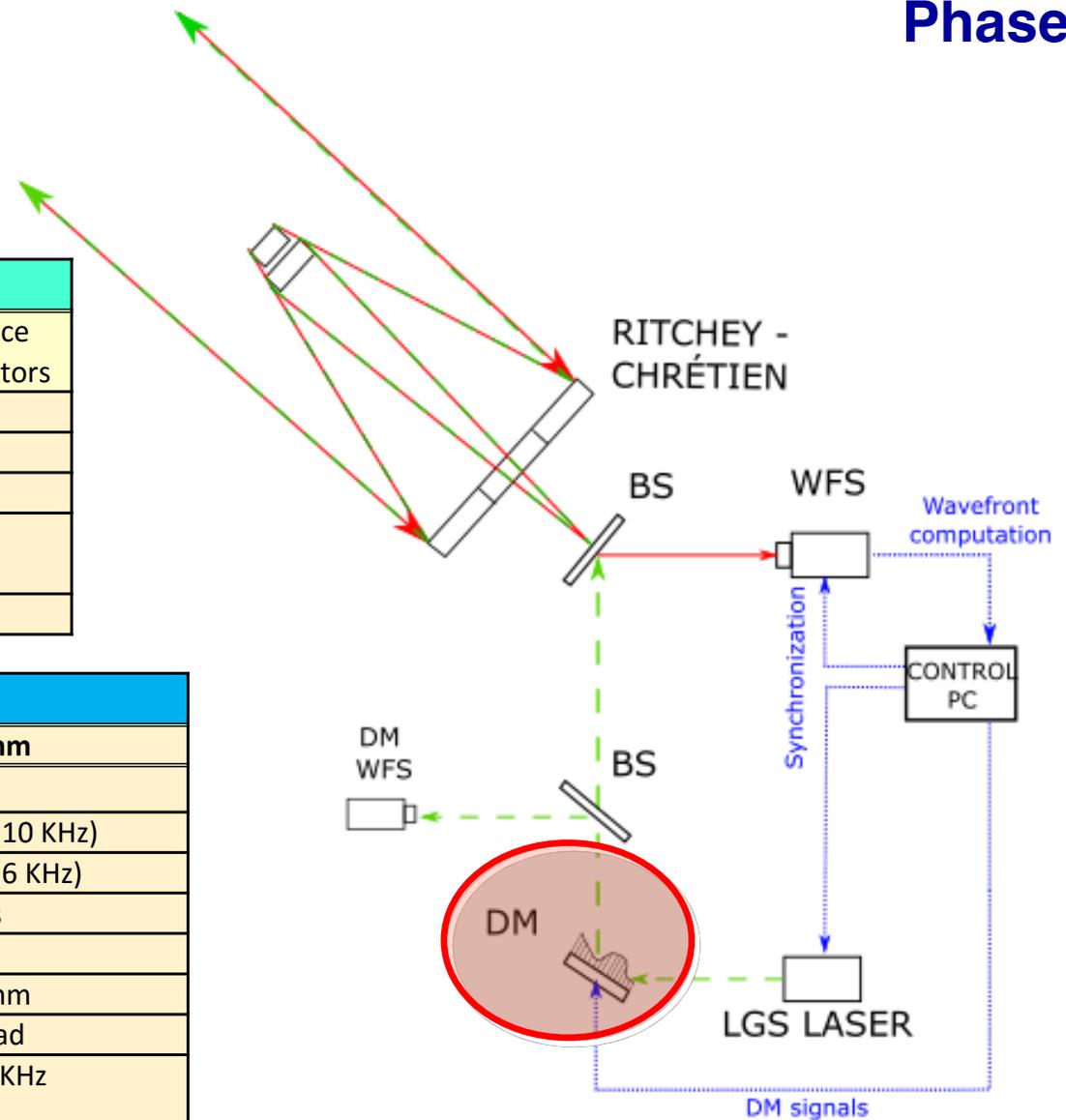
Phase I

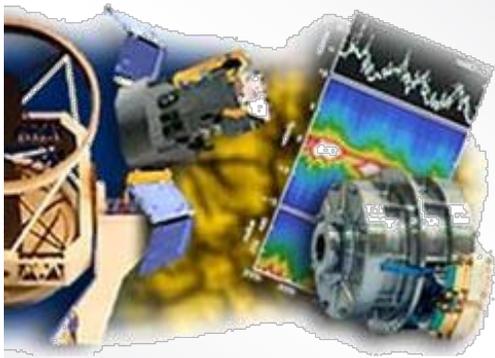
DM: ALPAO DM241

DM type	Continuous reflective surface motioned by magnetic actuators
Number of actuators	241
Pupil diameter	37.5 mm
Wavefront tip/tilt stroke (PV)	40 μm
Wavefront higher modes (inter actuator)	Up to 5 μm
Settling time	1.6 ms

LGS LASER: Hawk-II-1064-25-0/532-8-0

Wavelength	1064 nm	532 nm
Average Power	25 W (CW)	-
	20 W (10 KHz)	8 W (10 KHz)
	17 W (6 KHz)	7 W (6 KHz)
Pulse Width (6 KHz)	140 ns	90 ns
Beam Quality -M-	1.2	1.2
Beam Diameter at window	0.55 mm	0.8 mm
Beam Divergence Angle	3 mrad	1 mrad
Pulse Repetition Frequency (PRF)	1-90 KHz	1-40 KHz





1. Uplink Wavefront Corrector System

UWCS

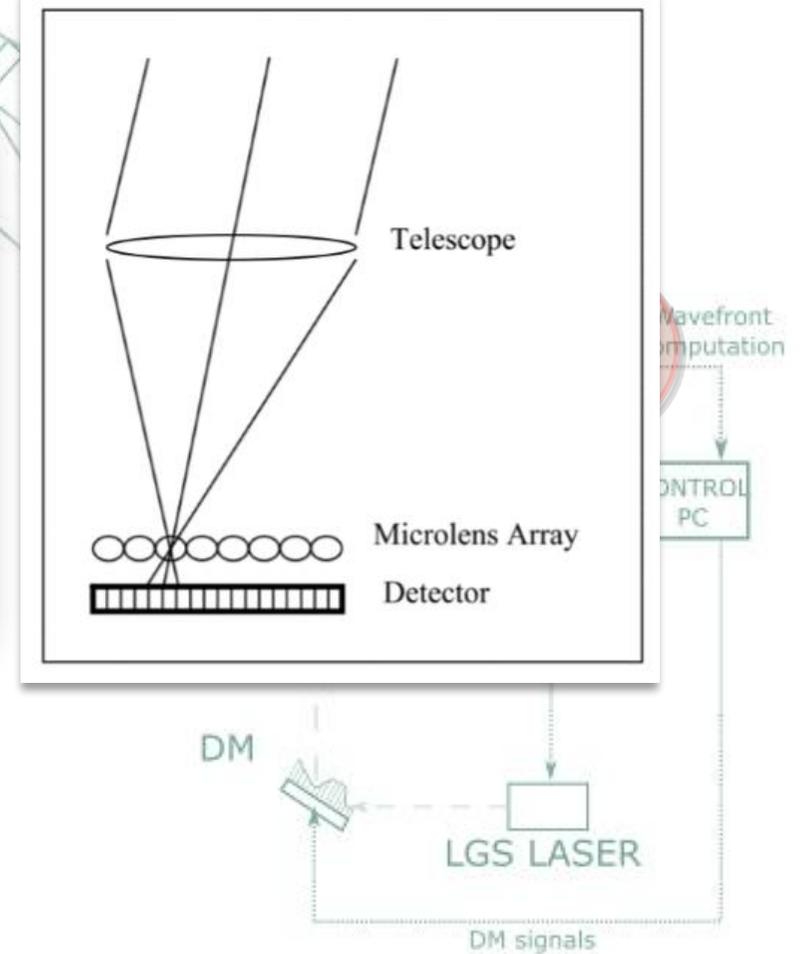
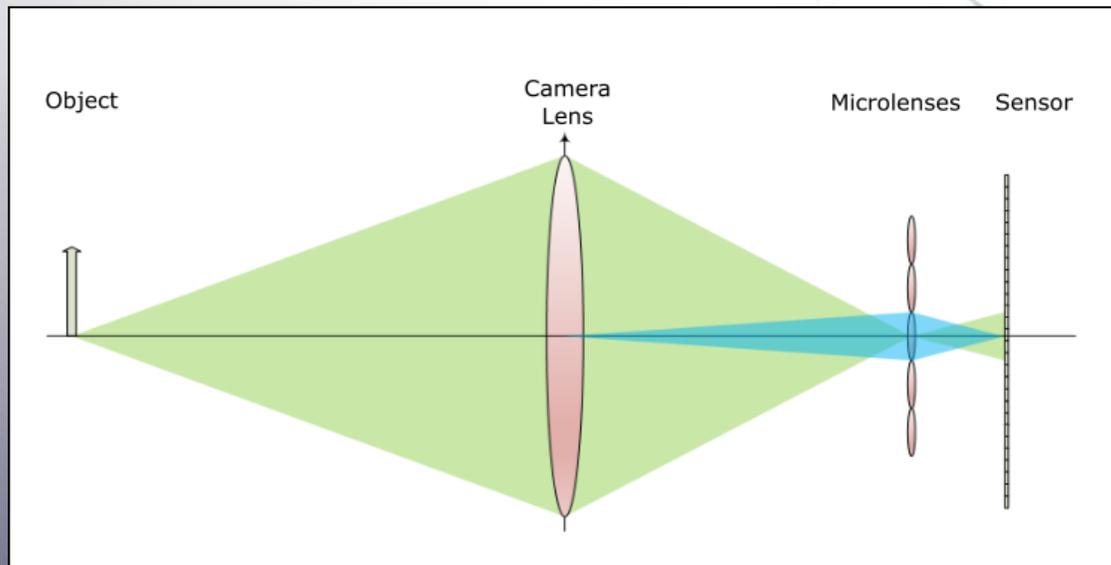
OOMA Simulations

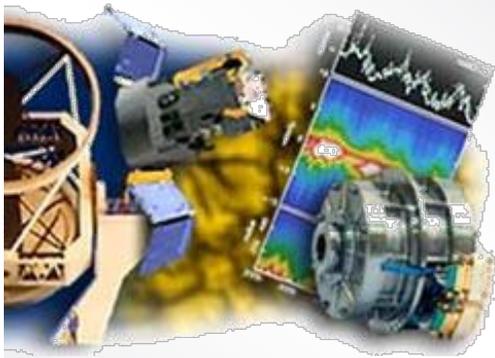
OGS Hawk Test

Future Tasks

Phase I

The Plenoptic Camera





2. OOMA O Simulations

UWCS

OOMAO Simulations

OGS Hawk Test

Future Tasks

Object- Oriented Matlab Adaptive Optics Toolbox (OOMAO)

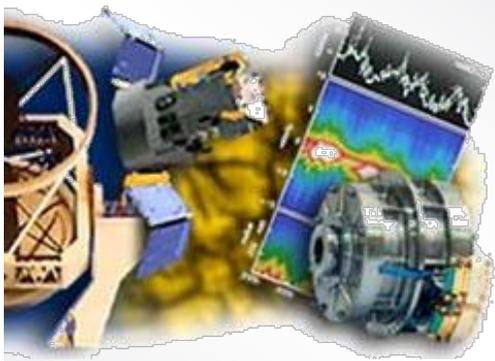
Conan and Correia, 2014

FSOC

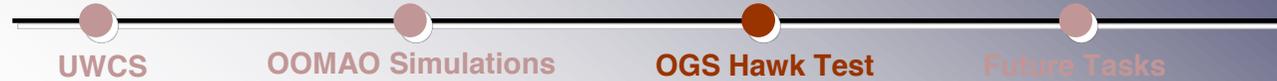
- A. Isoplanatic area at the OT
- B. Uplink correction performance

LGS

- C. Uplink correction performance



3. OGS Hawk Laser Test

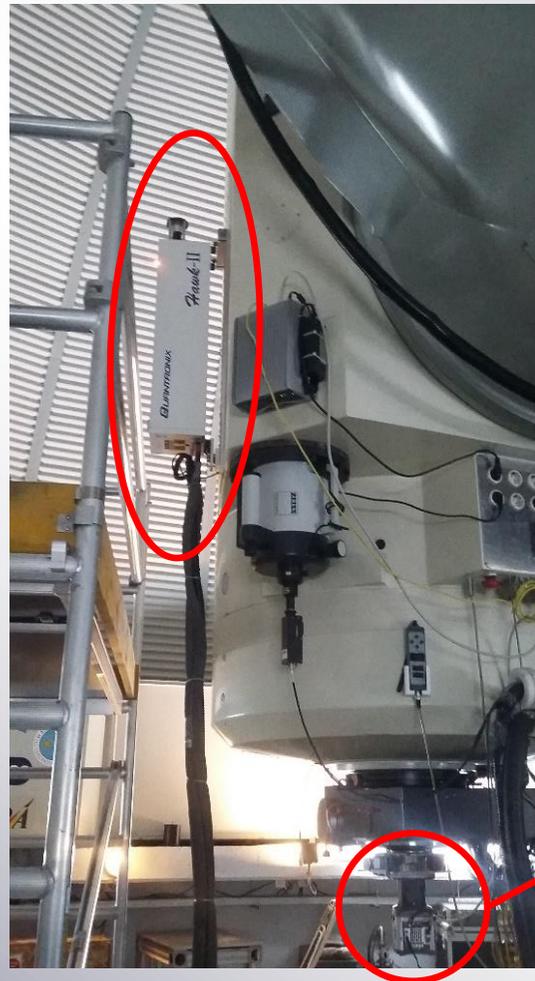


Goal: Test the Hawk laser as a Rayleigh LGS and analyse the photon flux return

Setup Description:

- Laser: Hawk-II-1064-25-0/532-8-0 + beam expander
- Camera: ANDOR DV885
- Synchronizer: Tektronix Arbitrary Waveform generator AWG2021

Have you seen Noelia's posters on Monday & Tuesday?



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Saturday, JUNE 24th

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	Presentation		11 G2 - James Osborn (Durham) <i>The Sodium Layer from the Canary High-Resolution Sodium Profiler</i>
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21:00			Conference dinner 'El Bistró de Gamonal' - Calle Viana, 34, La Laguna

WWW

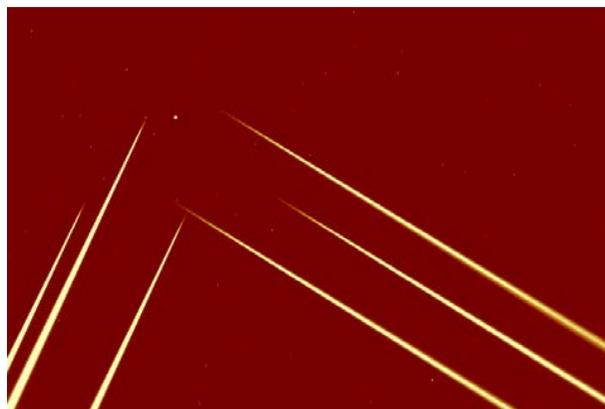
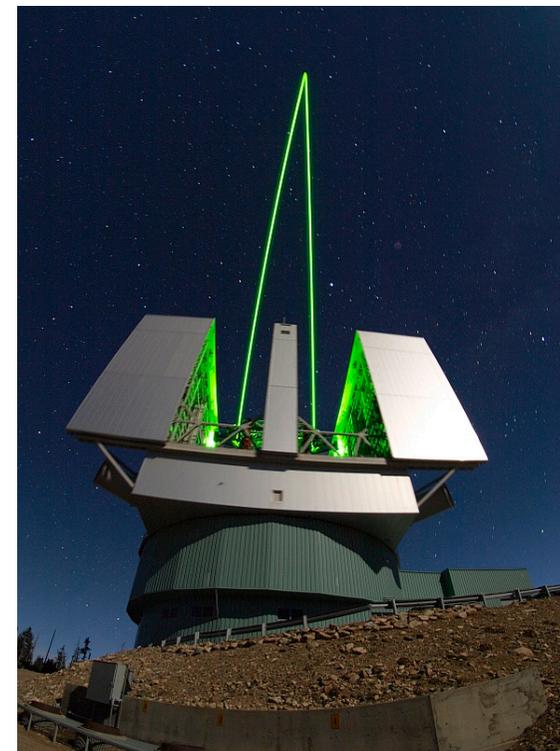


Operational Challenges

Gustavo Rahmer (LBTG/University of Arizona) for the ARGOS Collaboration

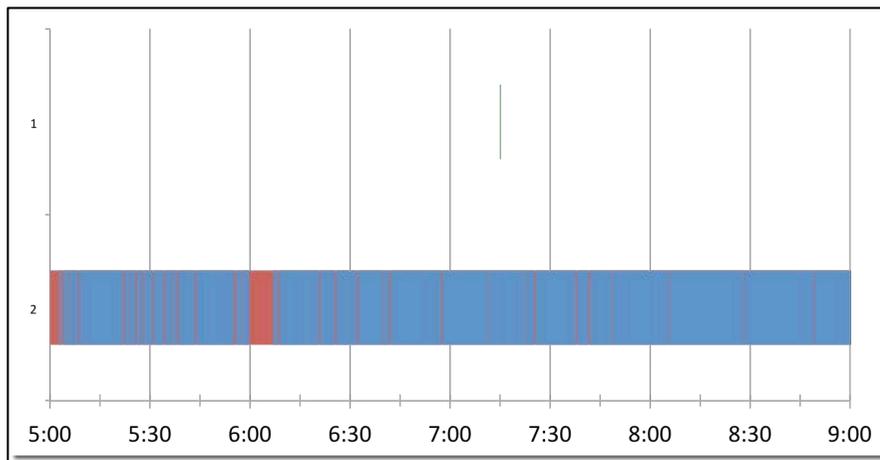
What is ARGOS

- Ground-layer AO for wide-field corrections (4x4 arcmin) → Correction factor of 2-3
- 3 “Rayleigh beacons” at 12 Km (above each mirror)
- Each laser: Nd:YAG, 18 W, pulsed @10KHz, 532 nm
- Designed to work with the two LUCI instruments (near-IR multimode)
- **Working in binocular mode**
- **Demonstrated 2-3 seeing improvement**
- **Started shared-risk science last December**

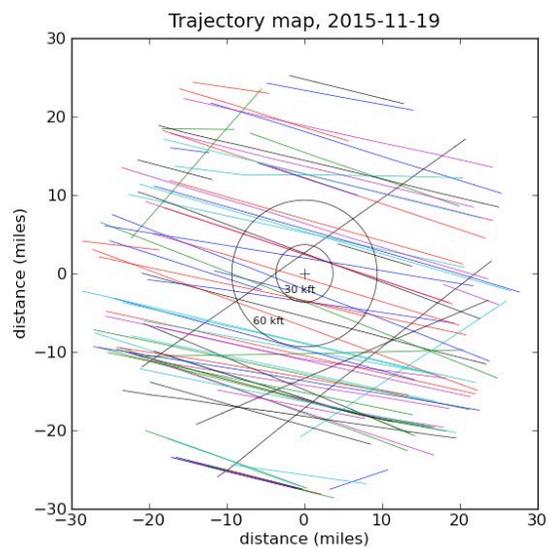


Laser Operations Challenges

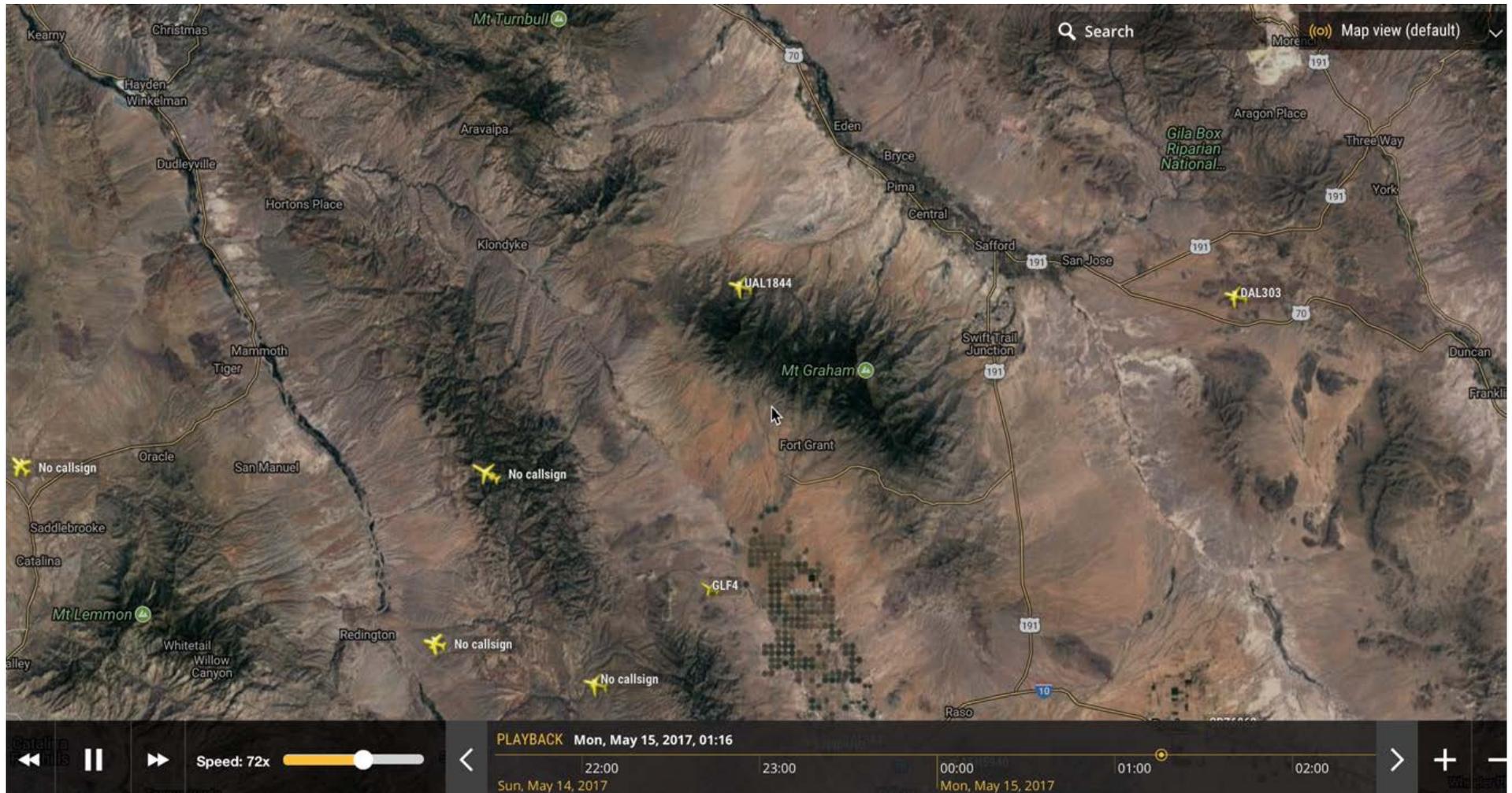
- Satellites



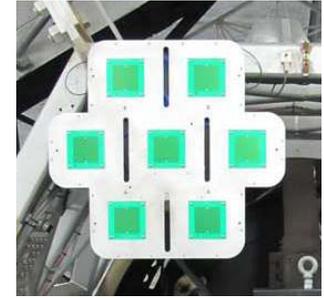
- Airplanes



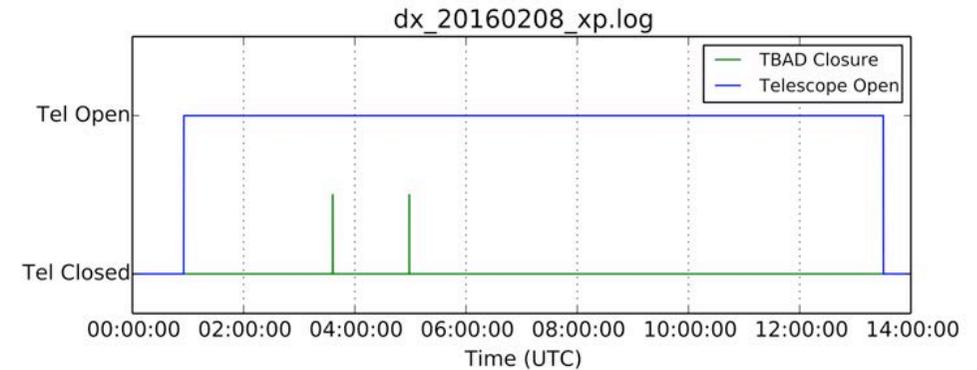
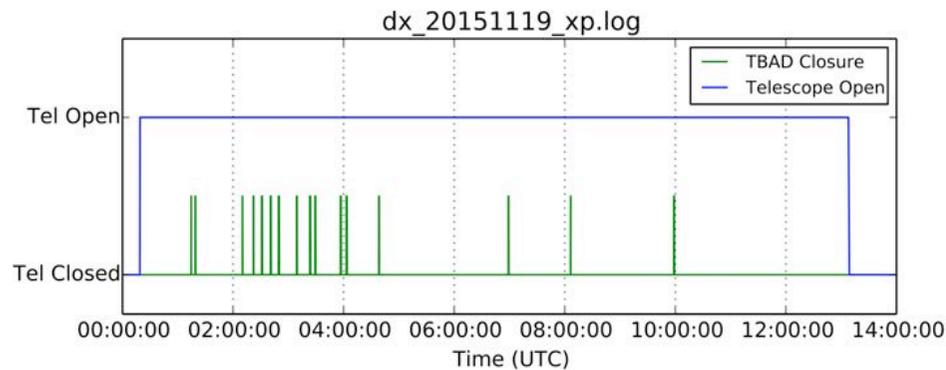
Our Airspace Problem



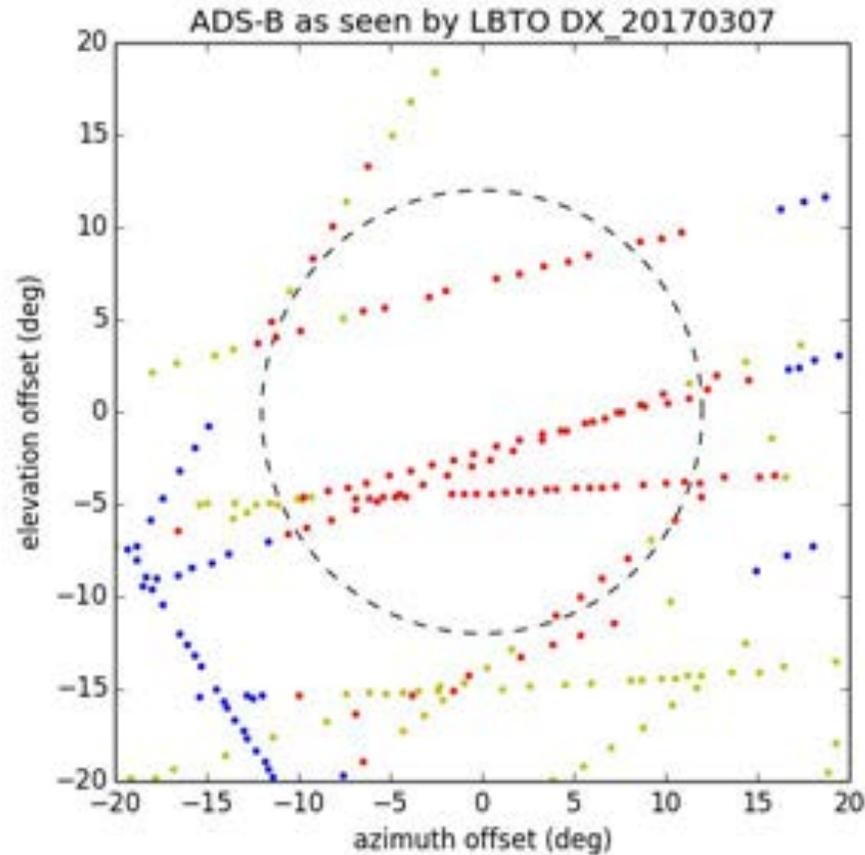
TBAD @LBTO



- Two systems (one per side).
- Antennas mounted on each M2 swingarm.
- Trigger from any side stops propagation on both sides.
- Continuous logging every night, even when not lasing.
- Lots of air traffic:
 - 6.37 +/- 3.2 detections per night (N = 143, Max = 16, Min = 2).



1 Night in March (laser run) for DX via ADS-B(*)



Red: "in-beam," shuttered

Yellow: shuttered

Blue: not shuttered

Self-assessment based on
transmitted lat/lon and TBAD
disposition to that
transmission

(*) Automatic Dependent Surveillance – Broadcast

**See Gustavo's poster
this afternoon**

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WWW

GeMS Next Generation Laser Facility

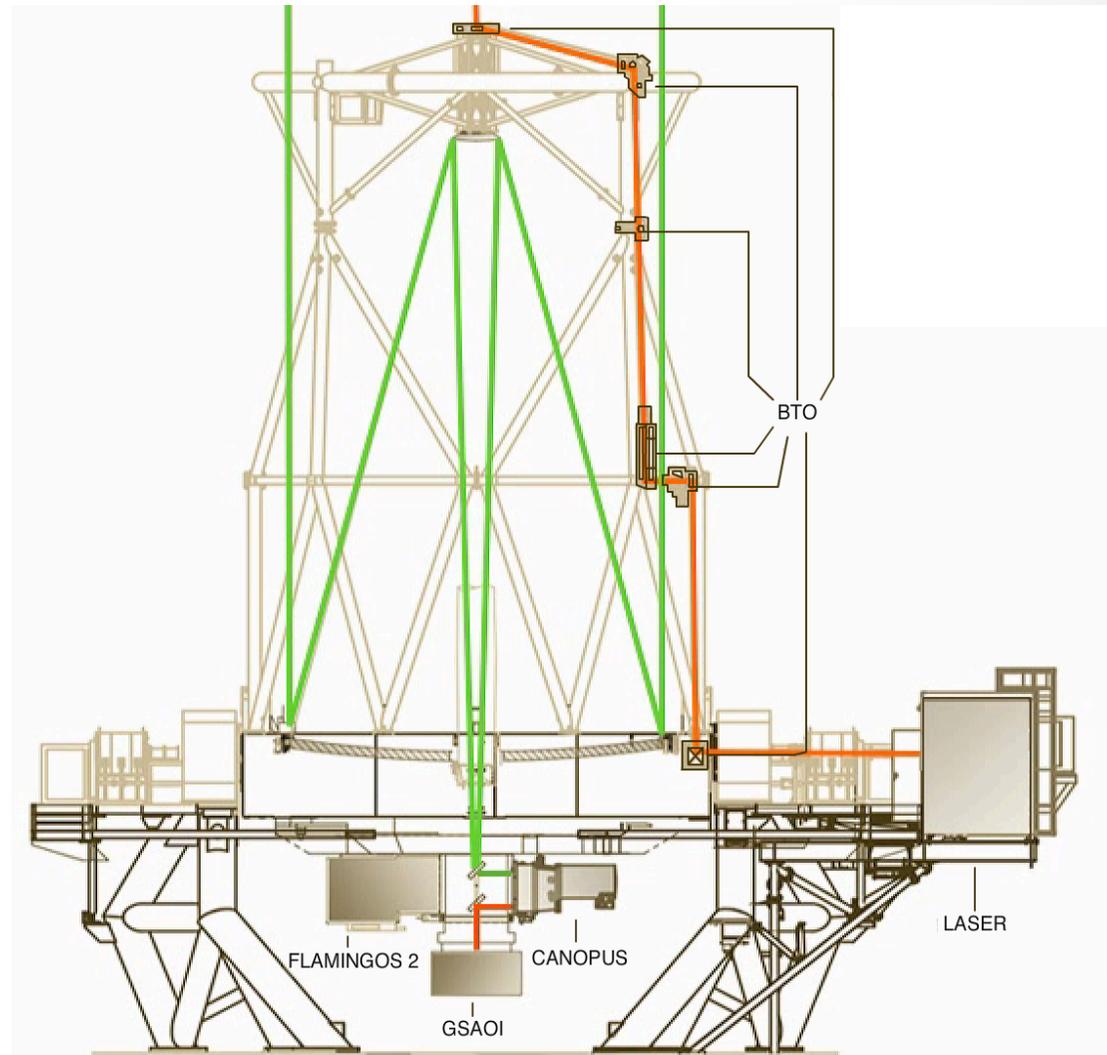
Cristian Moreno
Gemini South Observatory

Emmanuel Chirre, Gabriel Pérez, Pablo Díaz, Vicente
Vergara, Paul Collins, Angelic Ebbers, Gaetano Sivo,
Eduardo Marin, Manuel Lazo

GeMS

GeMS is the Gemini Multi-Conjugate Adaptive Optics system and consist of three subsystems:

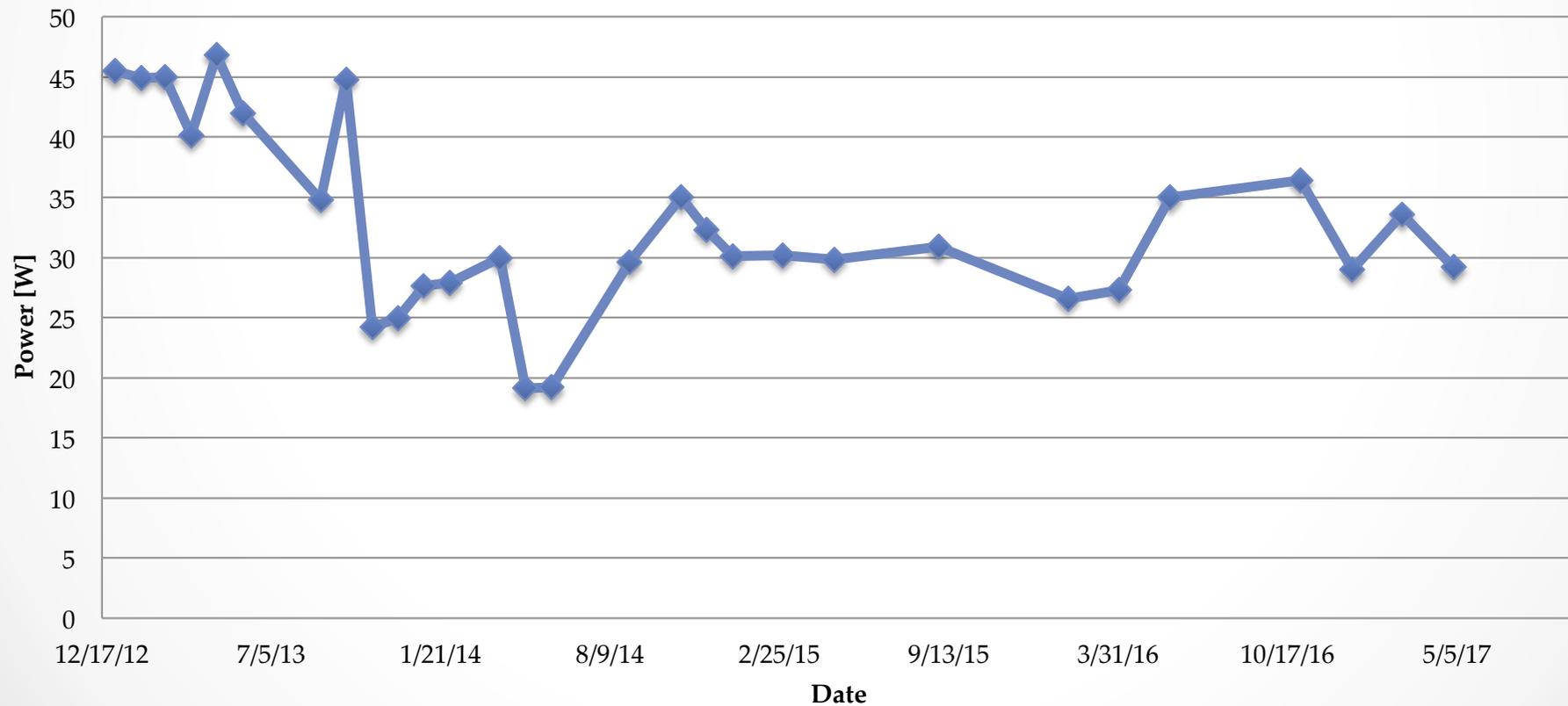
- The Laser
- The Beam Transfer Optics (BTO)
- Canopus (the Adaptive Optics bench)



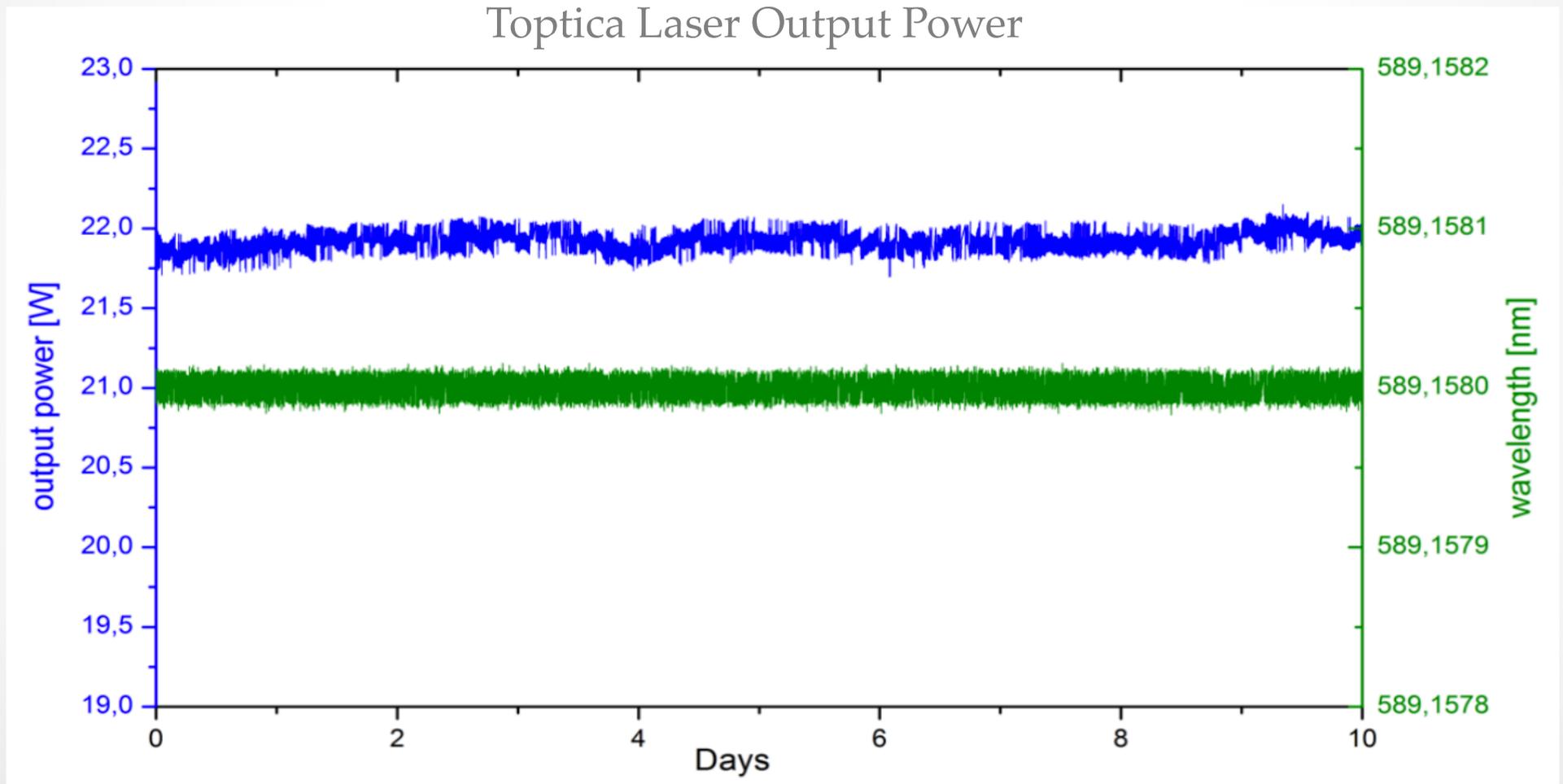
LMCT laser

- The power from last 5 years can be seen below:

LMCT laser Power [W]

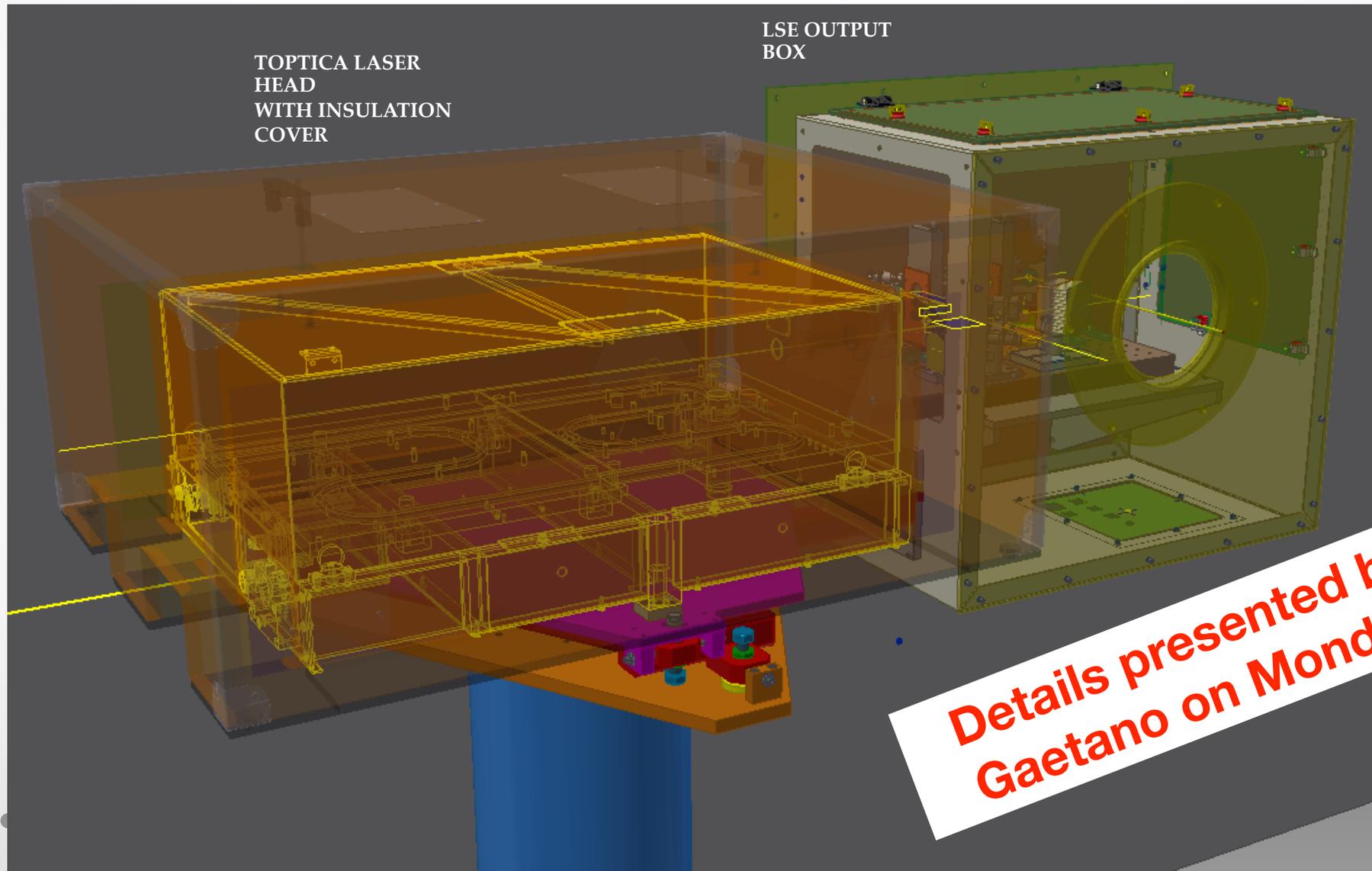


Laser Upgrade



Output power and wavelength measurement of laser unit SN #6 over a period of 10 days showing excellent stability without any long-term drifts, at Topica lab.

Laser Head Mounted and Beam Injector



**Details presented by
Gaetano on Monday**

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WWW

The natrium

pipeline for absolute Na profiling

Julio Castro-Almazán
Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias

In collaboration with :



Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias:

Ángel Alonso
Marcos Reyes García-Talavera
Iciar Montilla



Durham University:

Matthew J. Townson
James Osborn



European Southern Observatory:

Domenico Bonaccini Calia



INAF-Osservatorio Astronomico di Roma:

Mauro Centrone



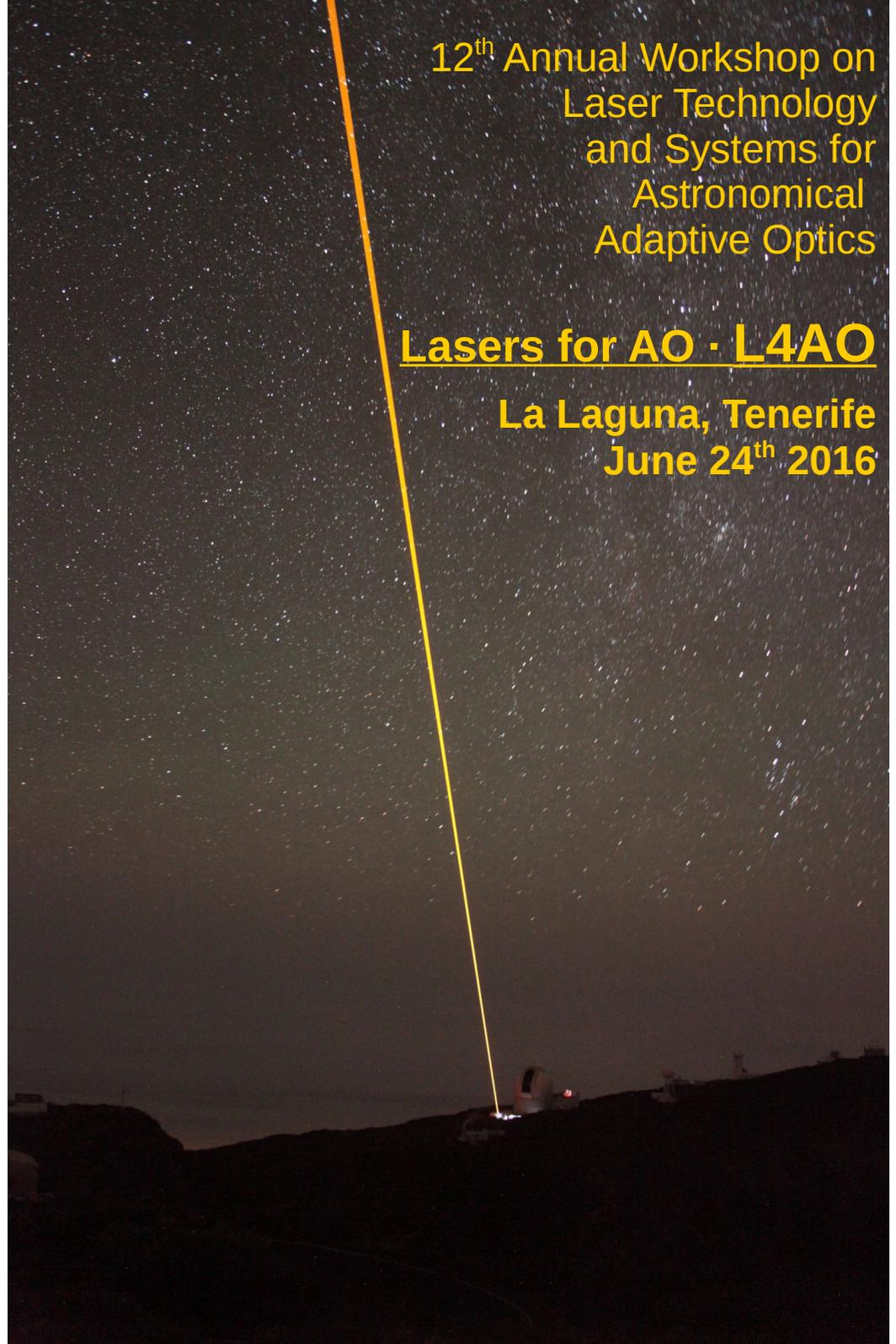
Gran Telescopio Canarias:

Gianluca Lombardi

12th Annual Workshop on
Laser Technology
and Systems for
Astronomical
Adaptive Optics

Lasers for AO - L4AO

**La Laguna, Tenerife
June 24th 2016**



The natrium

pipeline for absolute Na profiling

retrieval of Na
absolute height profiles

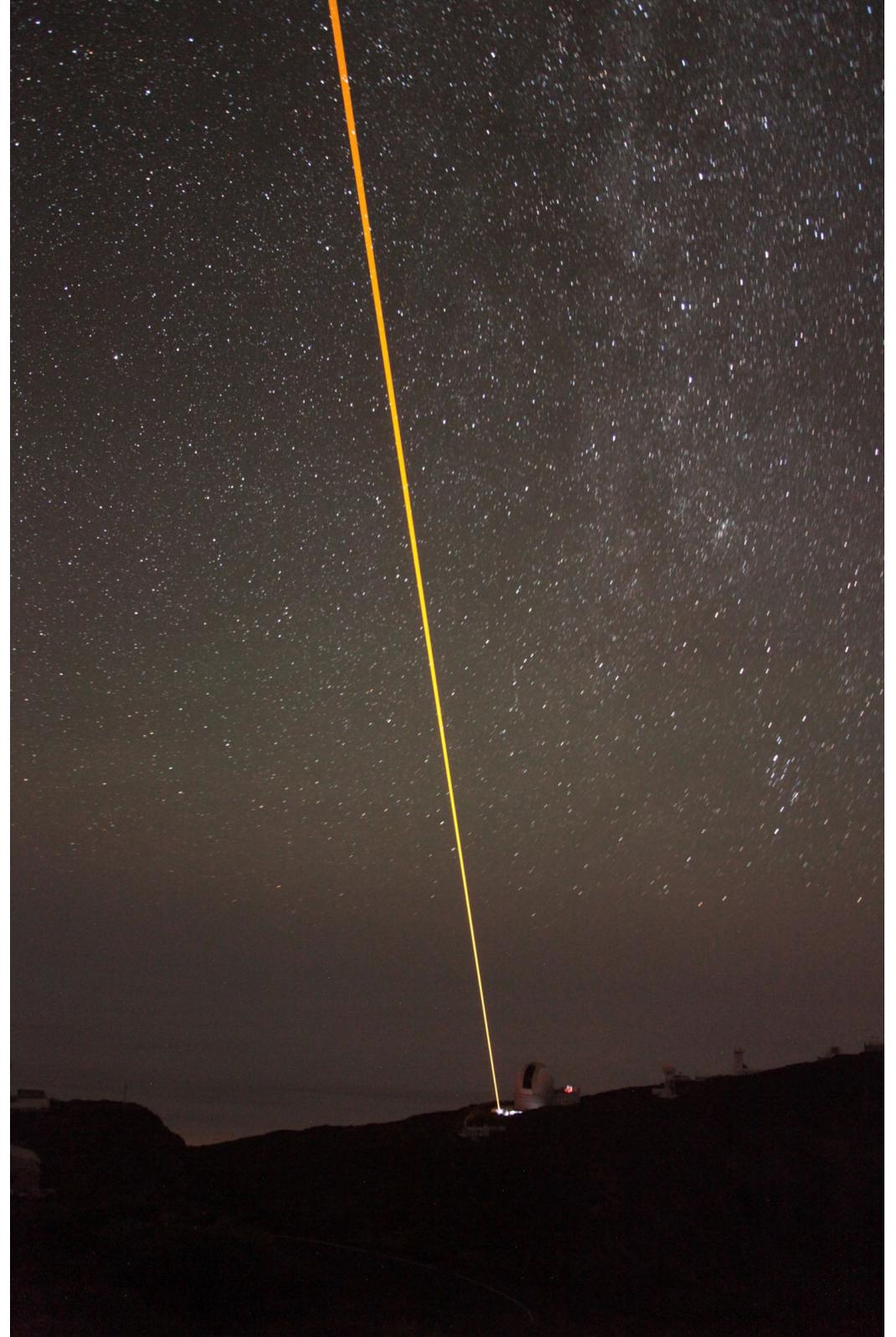
goals:

Real time feedback for AO
with elongated LGS:

- Total flux calibration in WFS
- Laser waist/focus adjust
- WFS focus adjust

Na layer site characterization:

- AO simulations
- Design specifications



ESO Wendelstein LGS Unit (WLGSU)

2015-2016

**observer telescope:
IAC80**

baseline: 121 m

@Teide Obsv. (OT)

Daniel López / IAC

since OCT-2016

**telescopes:
WHT (Canary AO demonstrator)
INT (fast LGS profiling)**

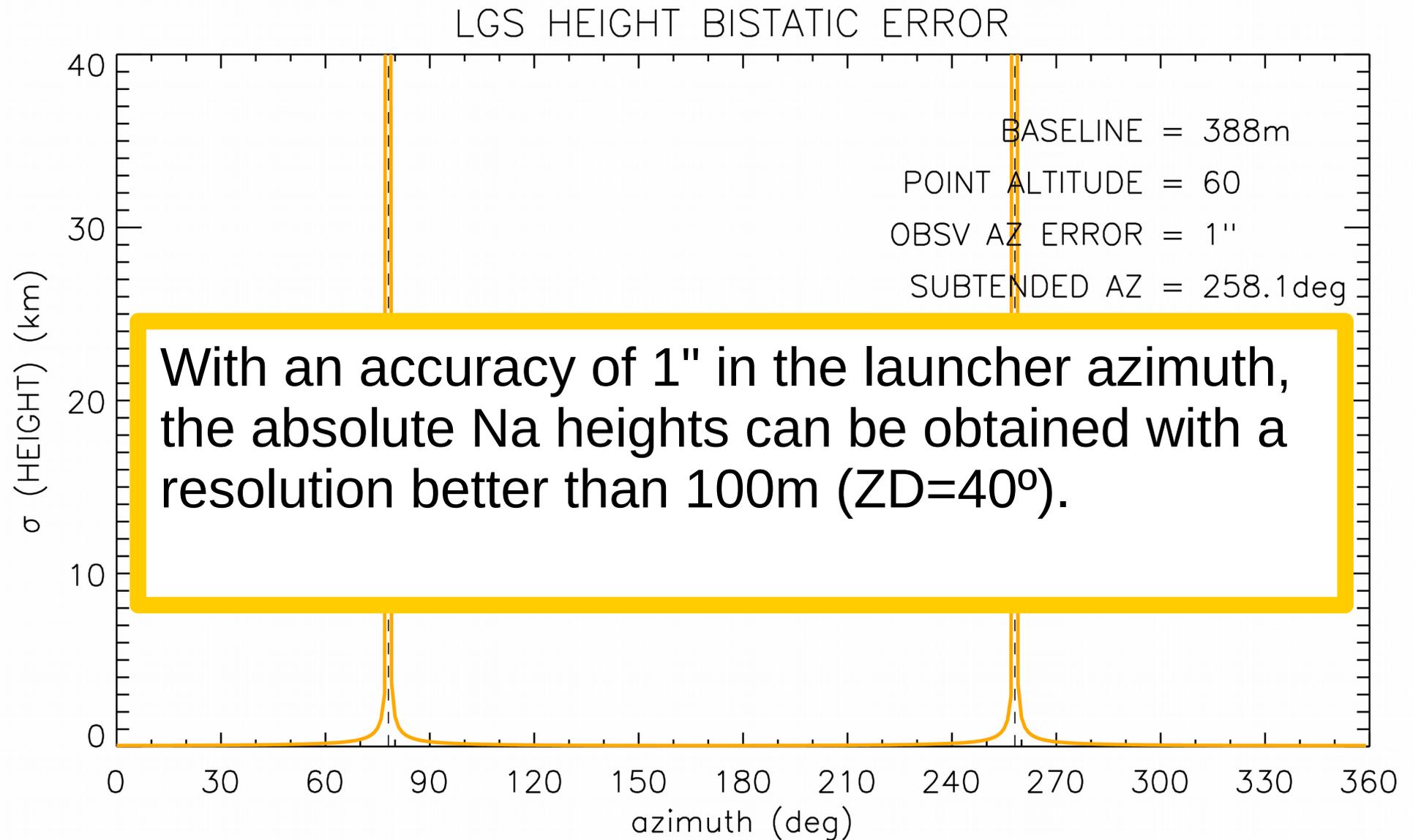
JKT (height profiling)

baseline: 388 m

**@Roque de los
Múchachos Obsv.
(ORM)**

The **natruium** pipeline for absolute Na profiling montecarlo simulation

general behaviour:

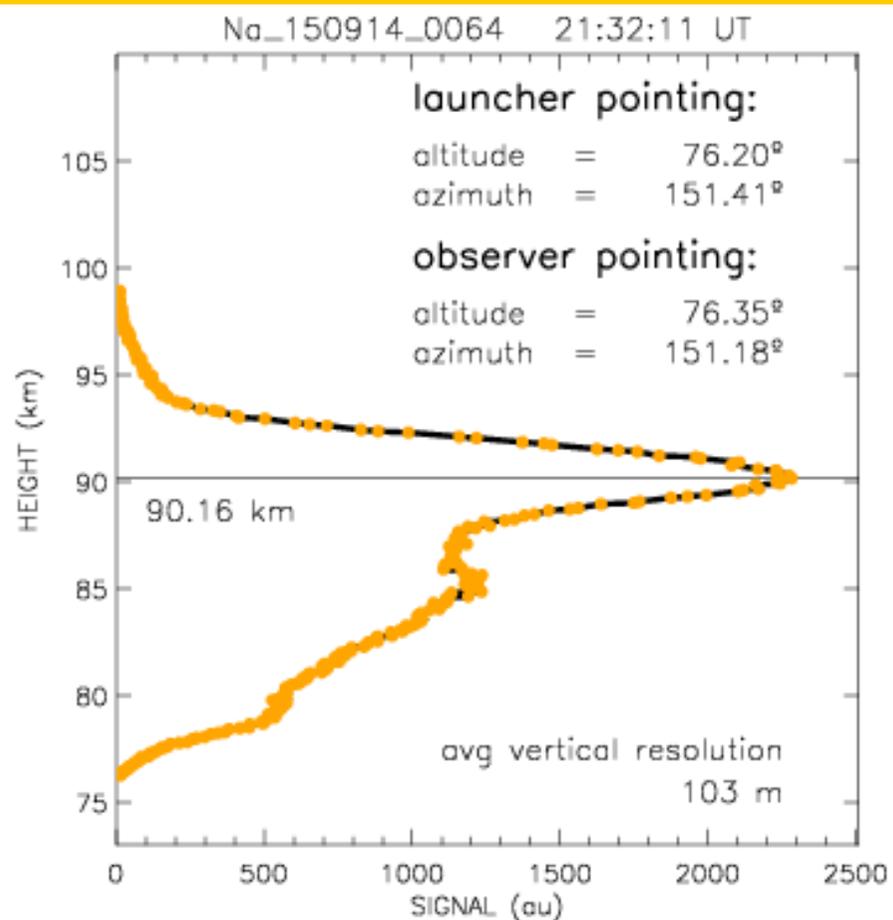
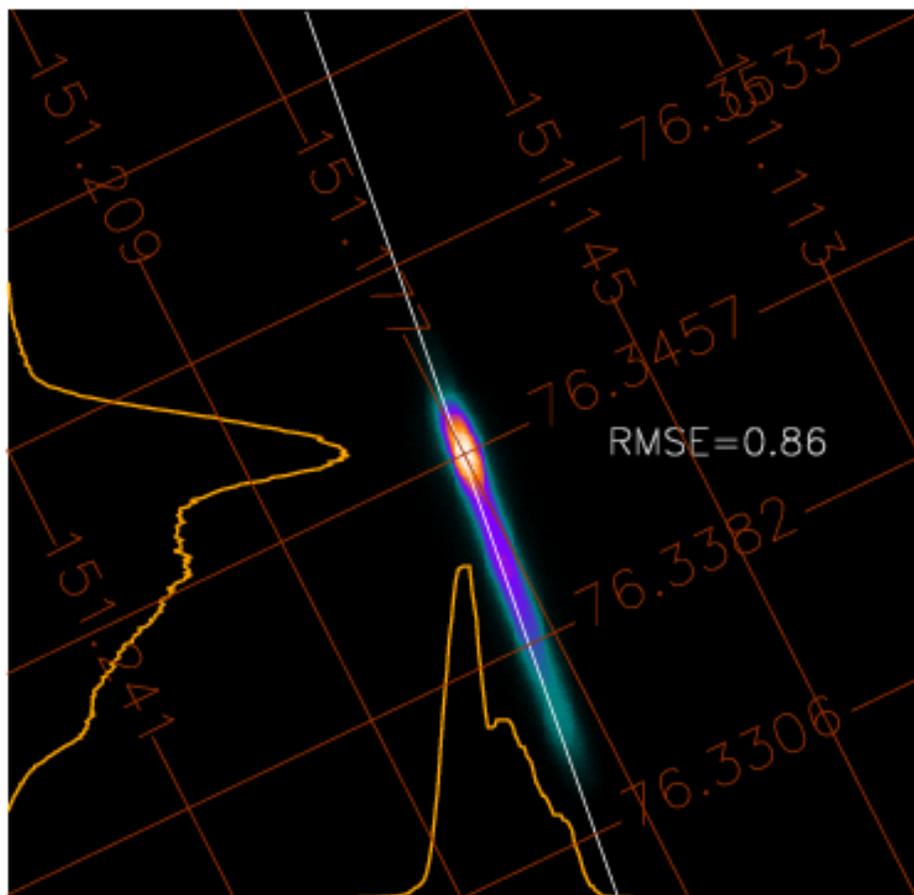


The sodium

pipeline for absolute Na profiling

sodium

4

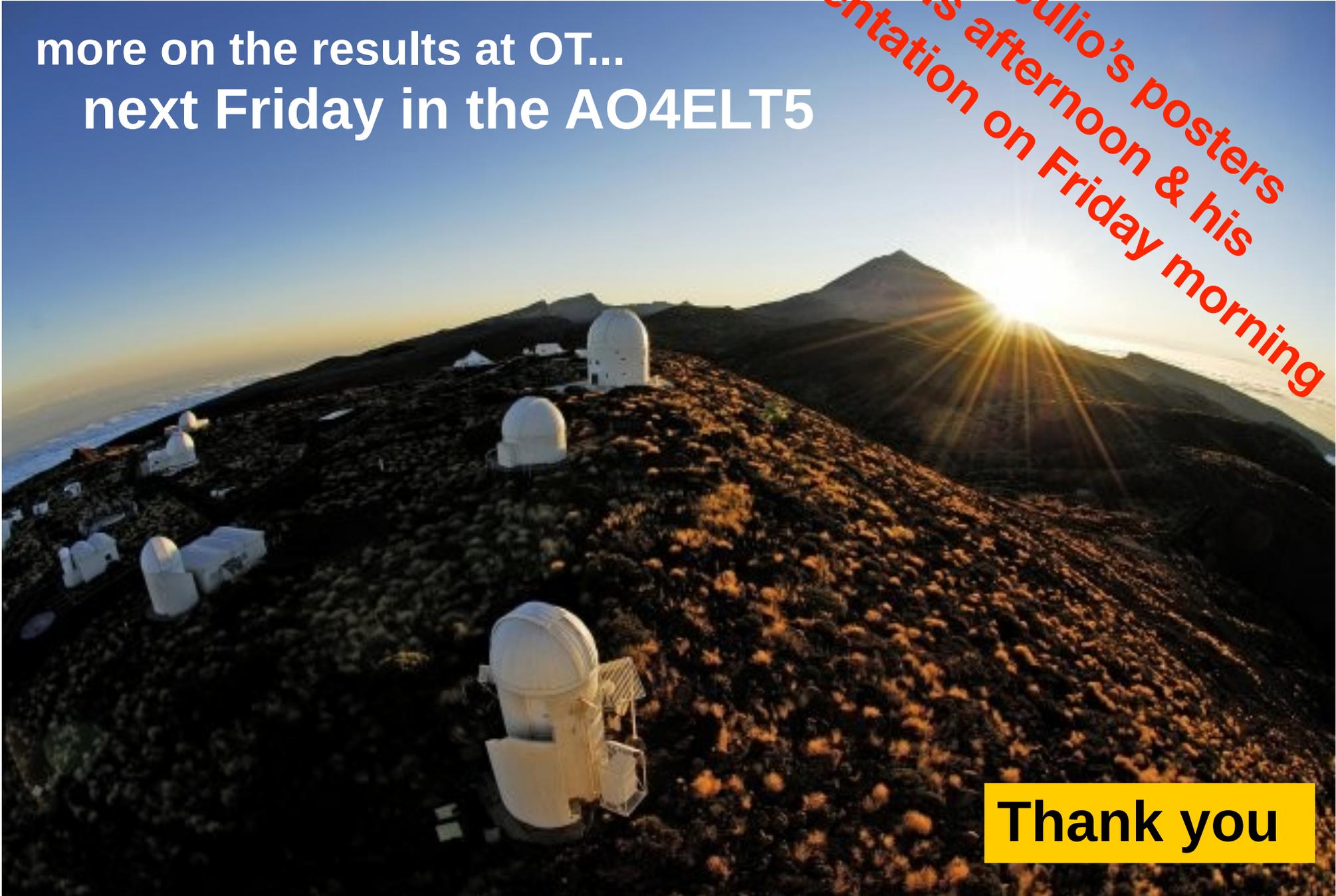


The
natrrium
pipeline for absolute Na profiling

more on the results at OT...
next Friday in the AO4ELT5

See Julio's posters
this afternoon & his
presentation on Friday morning

Thank you



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Canary Phase D

Testing the ELT LGS configuration On-sky

Andrew Reeves
Durham University



Science & Technology
Facilities Council





Canary Phase D - Goals

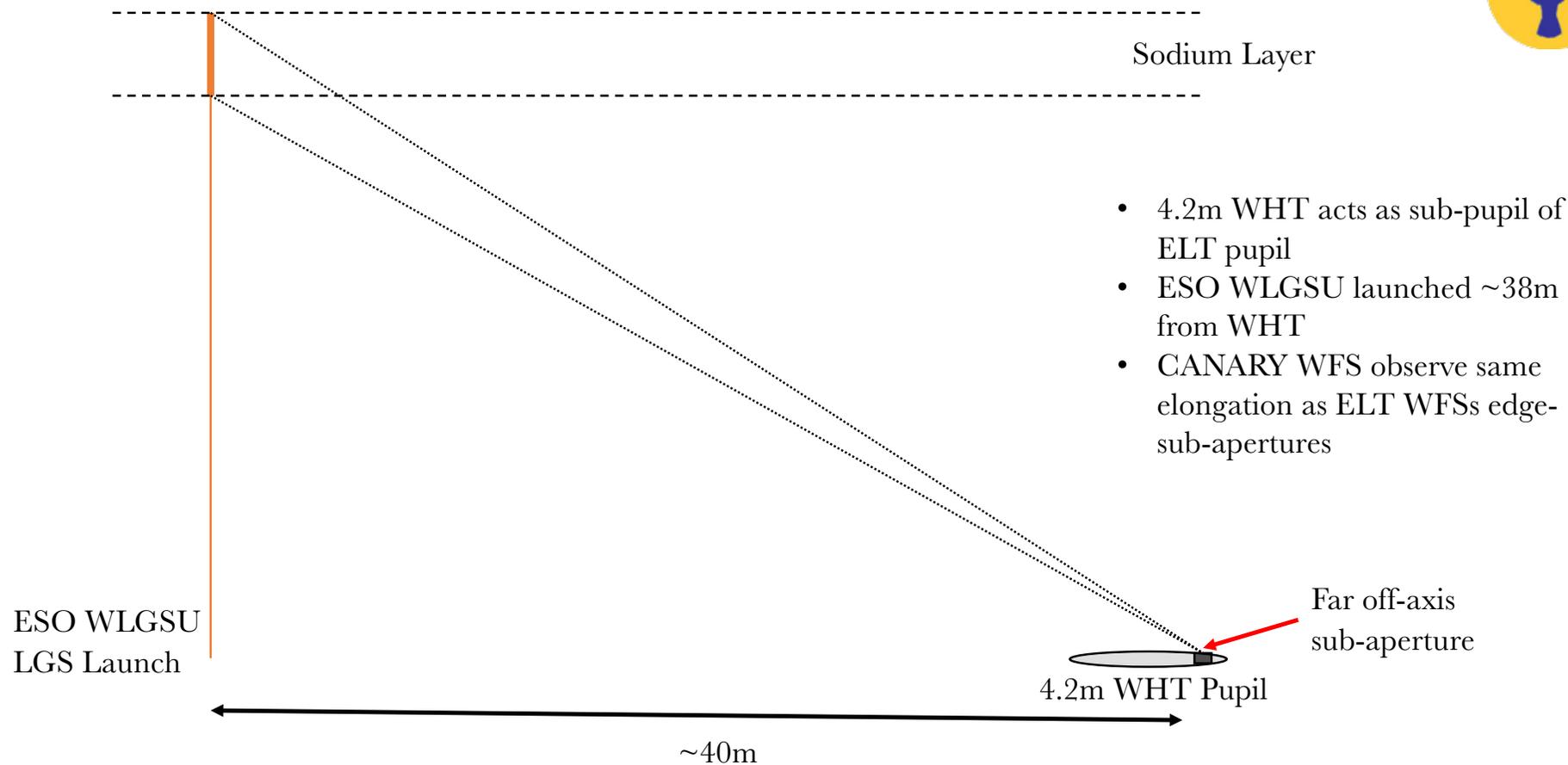
- Mitigate the risks of the ESO ELT LGS configuration by emulating it on-sky
- Investigate optimal centroiding schemes for highly elongated LGS WFS
- Investigate effects of dynamic sodium layer density profile on various centroiding algorithms and potential mitigation strategies
- Gather high time and vertical resolution statistics on the sodium layer altitude and density profile

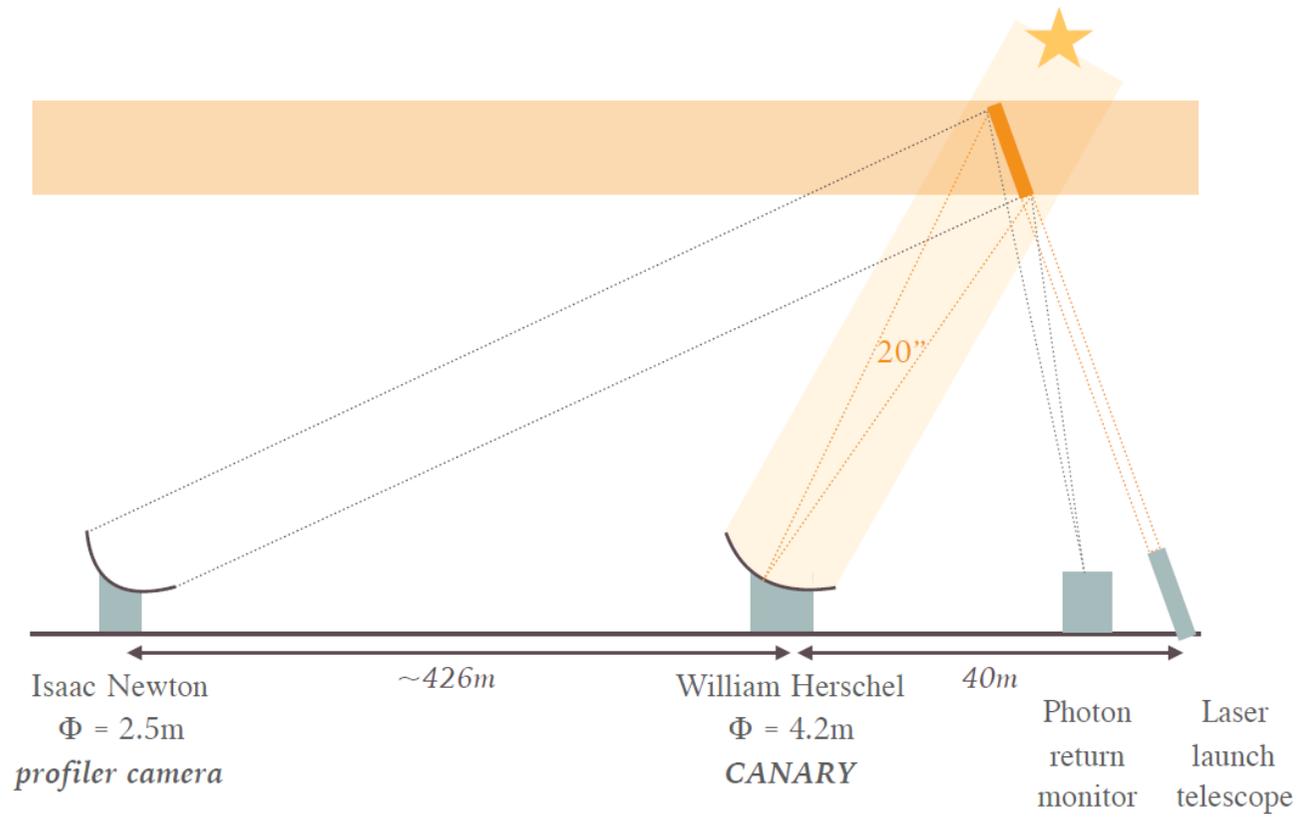


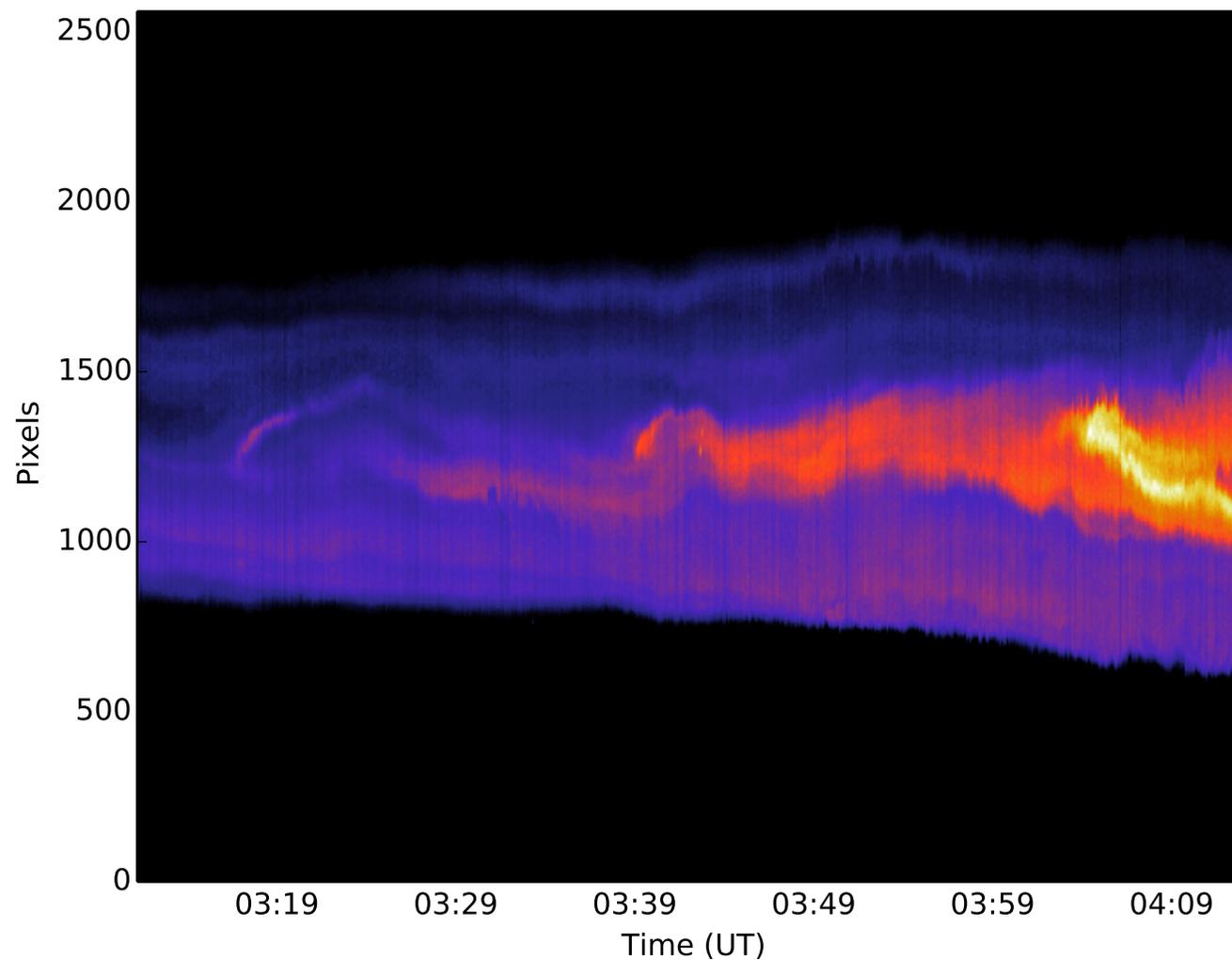
Canary

- On-sky AO demonstrator for ELT issues at the 4.2 m WHT
 - Multi-Object AO (Phases A & B)
 - Laser Tomographic AO (Phase C)
 - **Sodium LGS with extreme elongation (Phase D)**
- Multiple DMs
 - CILAS ADONIS Low Order DM (closed loop of all WFSs)
 - 241 actuator ALPAO High-Order DM (open or closed loop of all WFSs)
- Multiple WFSs
 - 3 off-axis NGS – 7x7 Shack-Hartmann WFSs
 - 1 on-axis “truth” NGS – 14x14 Shack-Hartmann WFSs
 - Previously 4 Rayleigh LGS – 14 x 14 Shack-Hartmann WFSs
 - **New for Phase D: Sodium LGS – 7x7 Shack-Hartmann WFS**
- Comprehensive “Telescope Simulator”
 - **New for Phase D: Elongated Sodium LGS**









See Andrew's poster this afternoon

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Saturday, JUNE 24th

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	Presentation		11 G2 - James Osborn (Durham) <i>The Sodium Layer from the Canary High-Resolution Sodium Profiler</i>
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WWW



LGS Availability

*Ron
Holzlöhner*

*L4AO
2017*

What does Availability Mean?

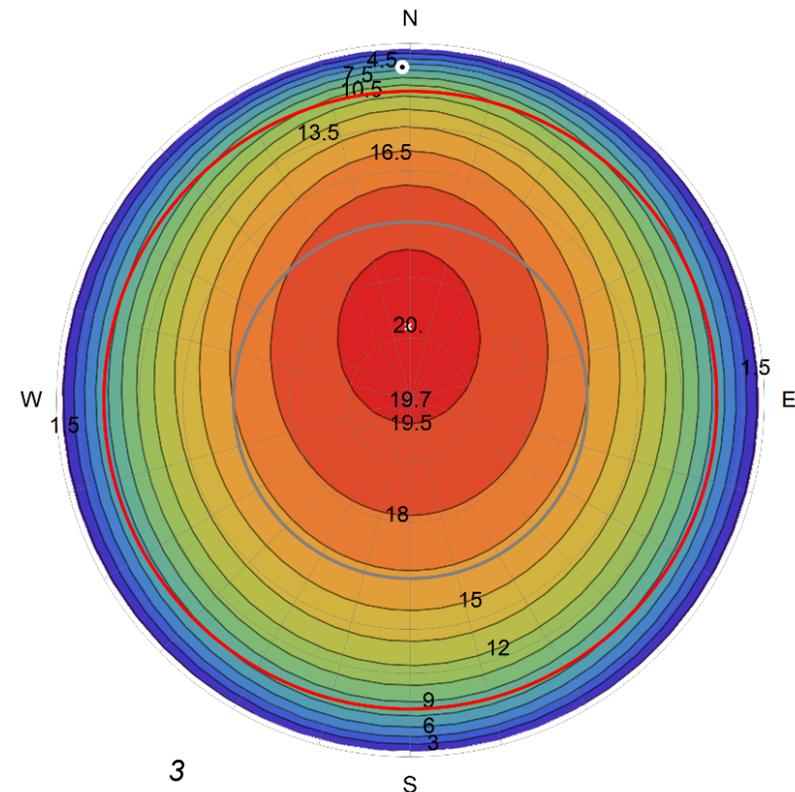
- A (single) laser guide star is available when
 1. The laser is working and can be projected/pointed
 2. Aircraft safety is cleared
 3. There are no clouds (cirrus!)
 4. The return flux is sufficient → sodium abundance
- Will focus on items 1 and 4
- Item 4 depends on pointing (altitude)
- An LGS ensemble is available when k LGS out of n are available
 - Degraded modes ($k < n$) can strongly raise ensemble availability

Return Flux Availability

■ Extensive simulations

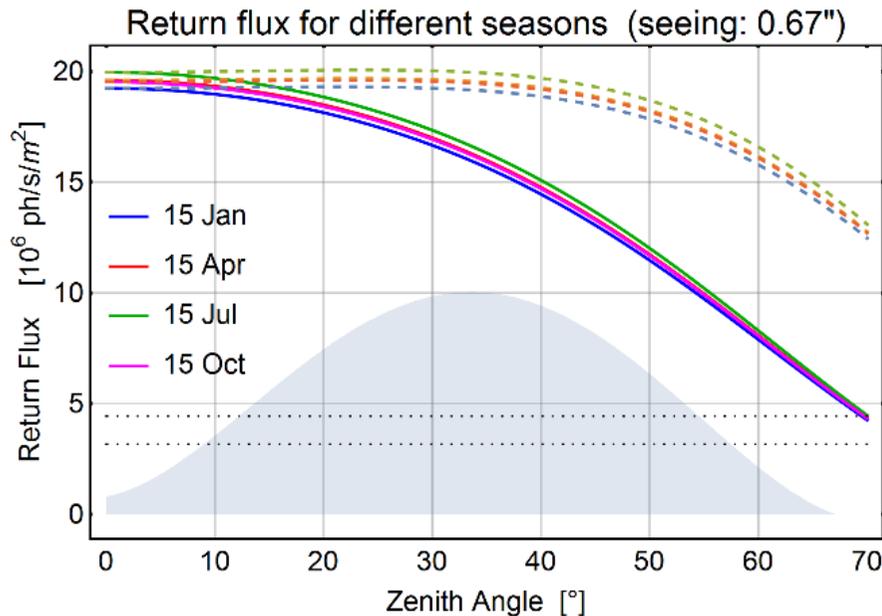
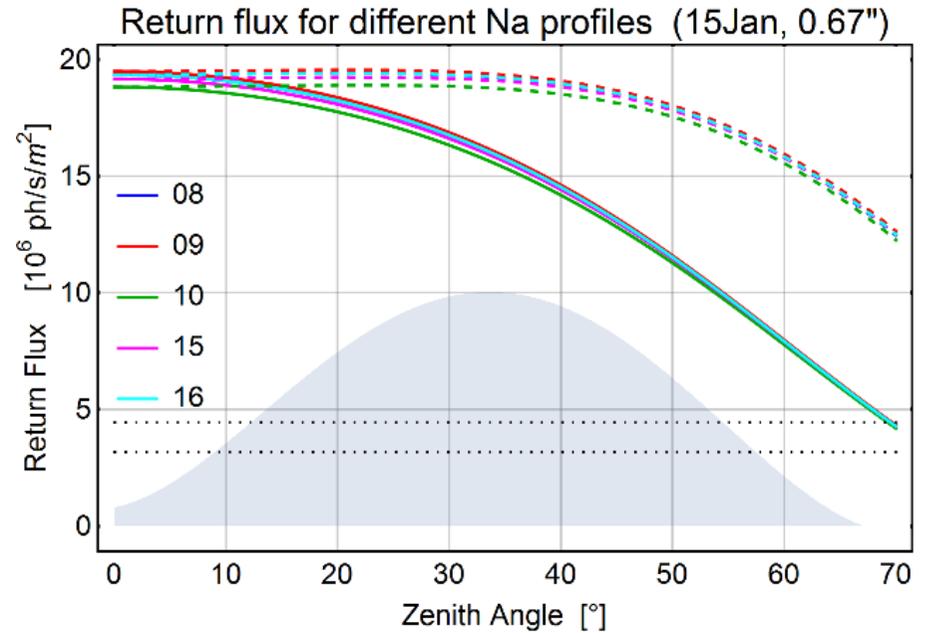
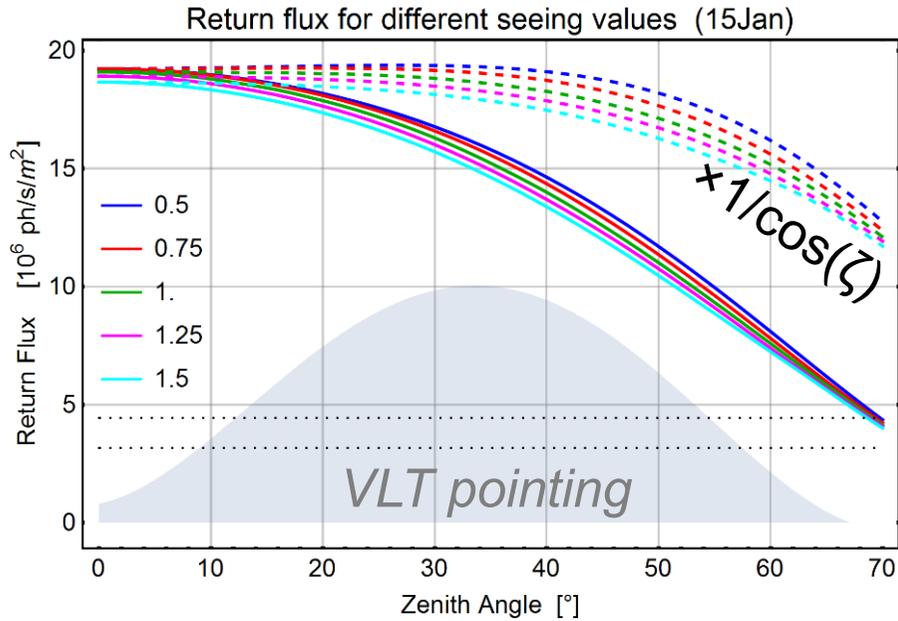
- Return flux across whole sky
- Physical optics simulation to take into account laser irradiance pattern (divergence, speckling → SPIE 2008)
- Measured sodium profiles (Pfrommer/Hickson)

Parameter Name	Value
Launched laser power (D2a+D2b)	20 W
Power(D2b) / Power(D2a)	0.1
Polarization ellipticity angle χ	39°
Polarization azimuth	45°
B-field magnitude at 92 km	0.228 G
Geomagnetic inclination	-21.0°
Geomagnetic declination	-1.4°
Telescope altitude	2560 m
Launched Gaussian beam FWHM	127 mm
Reference sodium abundance	4×10^{13} atoms/m ²
Atmospheric throughput (589nm, one-way, zenith)	0.895





Seeing, Na Profiles, Season



Spot elongation scales like $\cos(\zeta)$

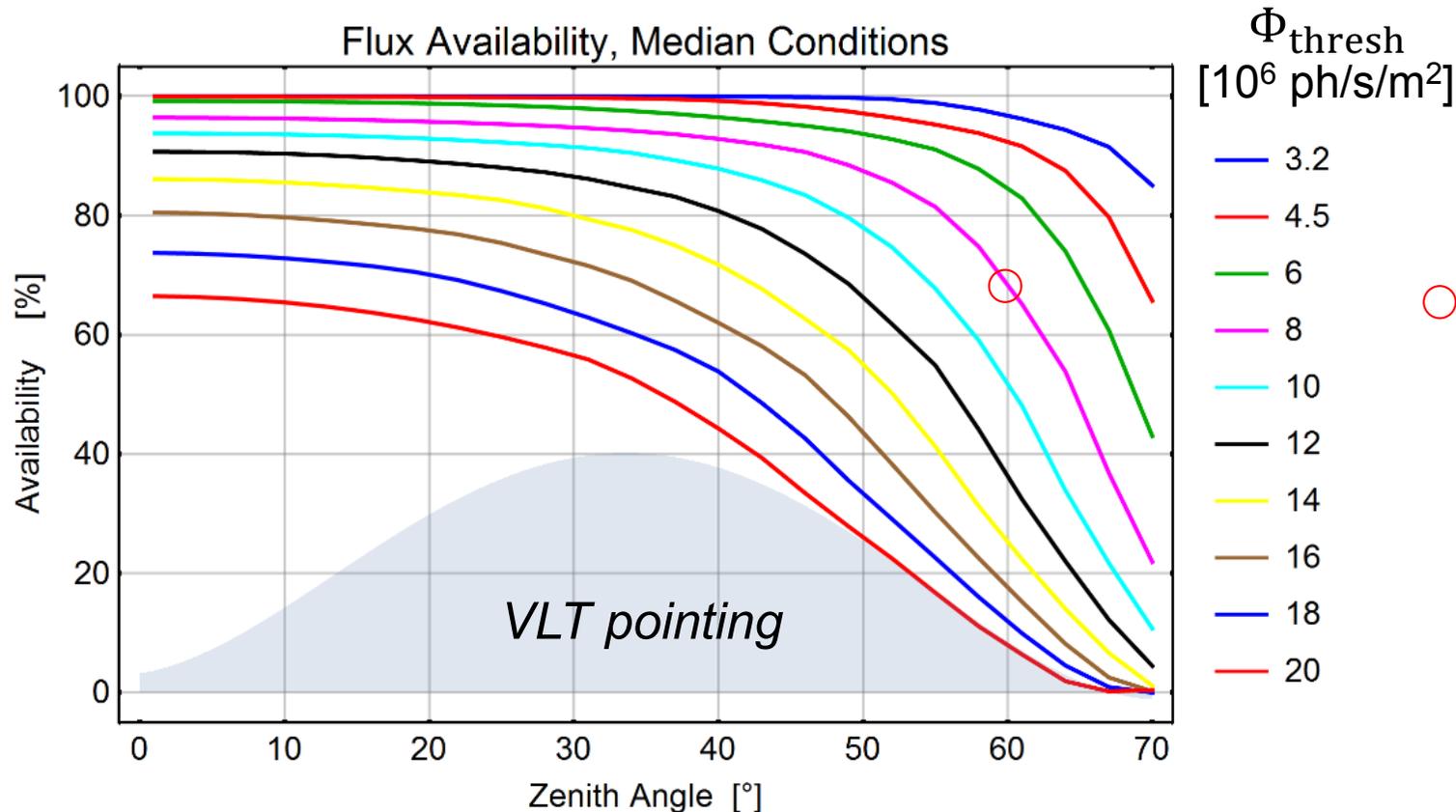
In practice, the variations of return flux with seeing, Na profile and season are dwarfed by the fluctuations of C_{Na} , which can easily reach a factor 2 or more during a night.



Flux Availability

How often do we achieve the return flux Φ_{thresh} ?

Compute $P\left(C_{\text{Na,ref}} \frac{\Phi_{\text{thresh}}}{\Phi_{\text{sim}}}\right)$



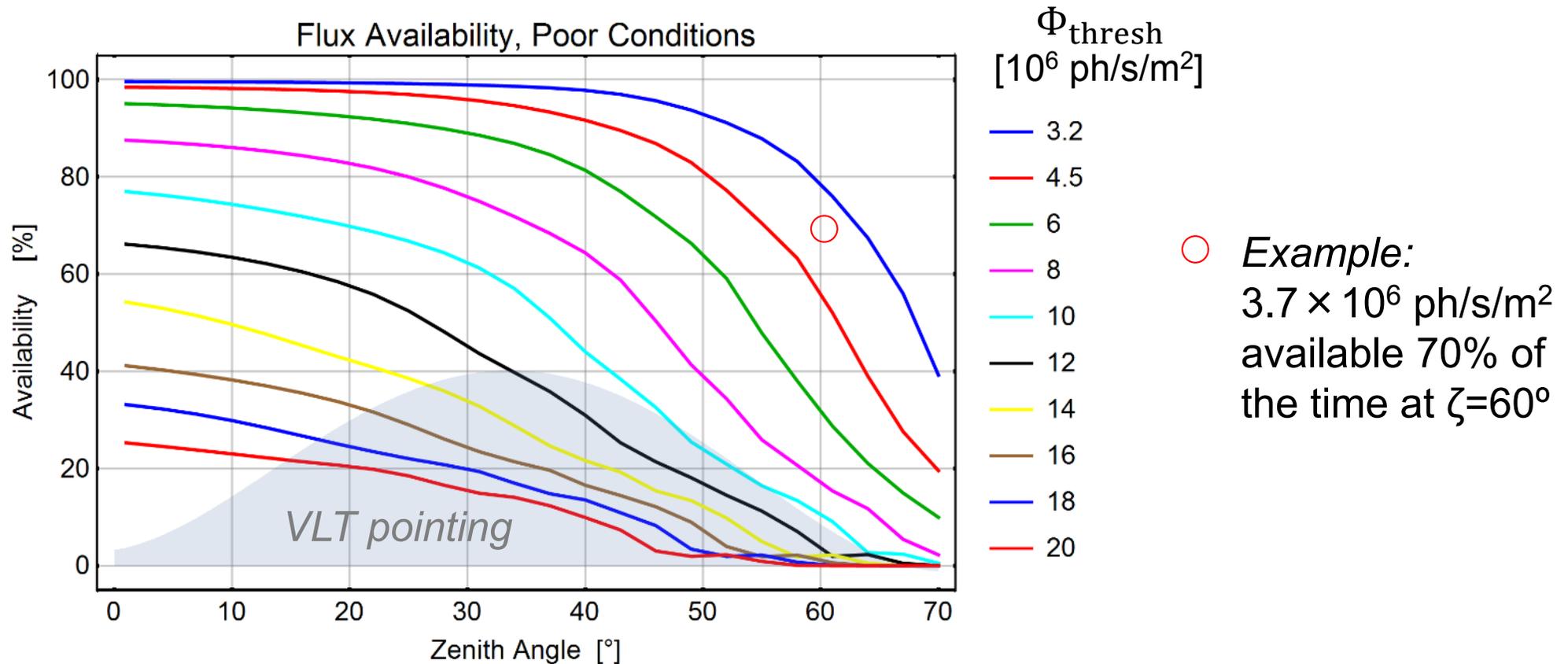
○ Example:
 8×10^6 ph/s/m²
 available 70% of
 the time at
 $\zeta=60^\circ$

averaged through the year; median conditions, seeing: 0.67"

Flux Availability (II)

Low sodium season and pessimistic assumptions

(Dec–Feb), worst azimuth, 15% power loss, seeing: 1.5''



Downtime

- Mean DownTime (MDT): The mean time from the indication of a failure to the moment the unit becomes available again
- Define unit nonavailability: $\varepsilon = \text{MDT}/\text{MTBF} \rightarrow$ The probability that all n LGSUs out of n installed LGSUs *work* at a given time equals

$$P_{n|n} = (1 - \varepsilon)^n = 1 - n \varepsilon + O(\varepsilon^2)$$

- Probability that *at least* any combination of $n-1$ LGSUs out of n works

$$P_{n-1|n} = P_{n|n} + n \varepsilon (1-\varepsilon)^{n-1} = 1 - (n^2 - n) \varepsilon^2/2 + O(\varepsilon^3)$$

- Any combination of $n-2$ LGSUs out of n works:

$$P_{n-2|n} = P_{n-1|n} + n(n-1)\varepsilon^2 (1 - \varepsilon)^{n-2} /2 = 1 - (n^3 - 3n^2 + 2n) \varepsilon^3/6 + O(\varepsilon^4)$$

- Numeric example for $n = 6$ and $\varepsilon = 1.0\%$:

$$P_{6|6} = 93.95\% \rightarrow \text{SDT} = (1-0.9395) \times 365 \text{ days/year} = 22 \text{ days/year,}$$

$$P_{5|6} = 99.84\% \rightarrow \text{SDT} = (1-0.9984) \times 365 = 6.8\text{h/year} \quad (1 \text{ day} = 12\text{h})$$

- 4LGSF Technical SDT is 2 days/year for ≥ 2 LGSU unavailable out of 4

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WWW

Semiconductor Guidestar Laser for Astronomy, Space, and Laser Communications

C. d'Orgeville, G. Fetzer, F. Bennet, A. Bouchez, Y. Gao, M. Goodwin,
A. Lambert, J. Mason, F. Rigaut, S. Ryder, D. Shaddock, R. Sharp

Acknowledgements

This work is supported by the Australian Research Council Linkage Infrastructure Equipment and Facilities (LIEF) grant #LE170100004 and associated LIEF partners. Additional funding is provided by the Australian National University via Major Equipment Committee (MEC) program grant #17MEC35.

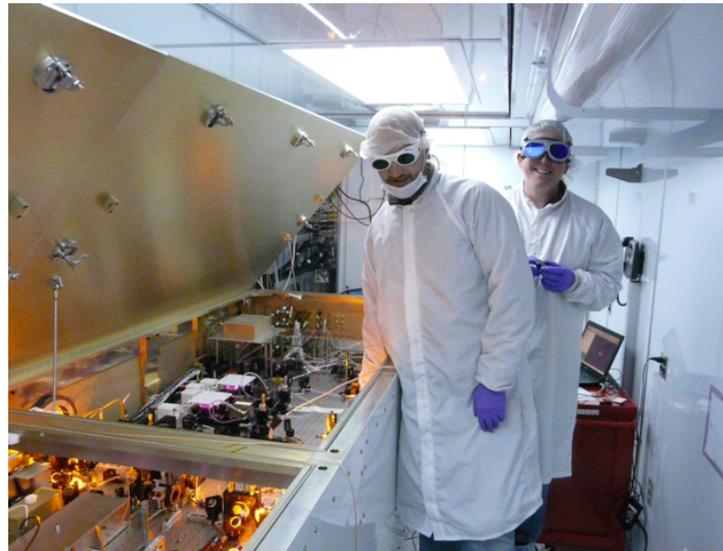
Presented by Assoc. Prof. Céline d'Orgeville
Advanced Instrumentation Technology Centre
Research School of Astronomy & Astrophysics
Australia National University

- Three generations of sodium guidestar lasers
 - Dye lasers (~1990s)
 - Solid-state lasers (~2000s)
 - Fiber lasers (~2010s)

ALFA CW *dye laser* @ Calar
Alto Observatory (Spain)



50W CW mode-locked *solid-state laser*
@ Gemini South (Chile)

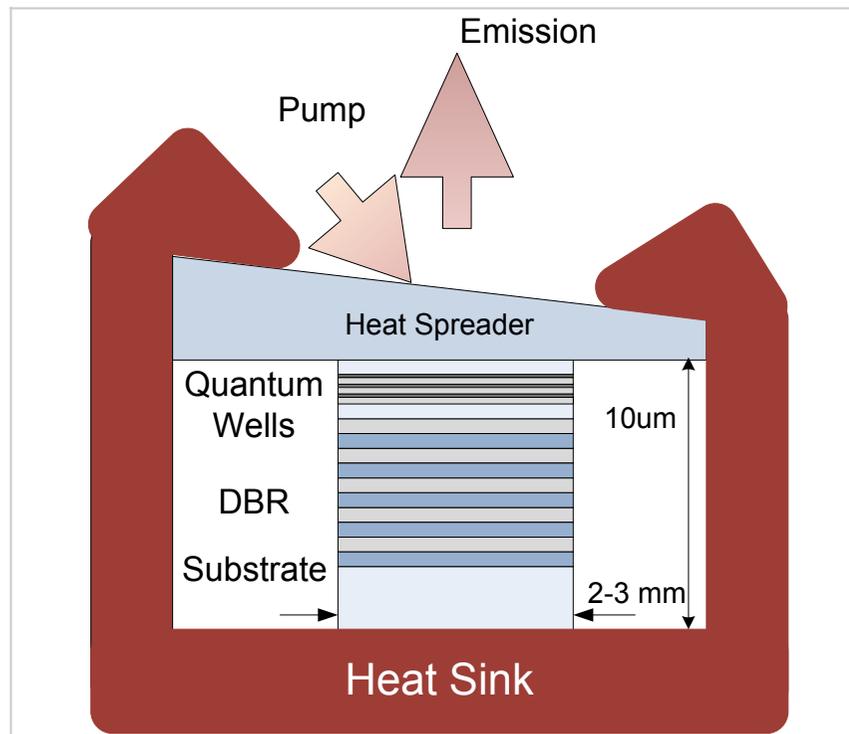


20W Toptica SodiumStar *fibre laser*
@ Keck Observatory (Hawaii, USA)

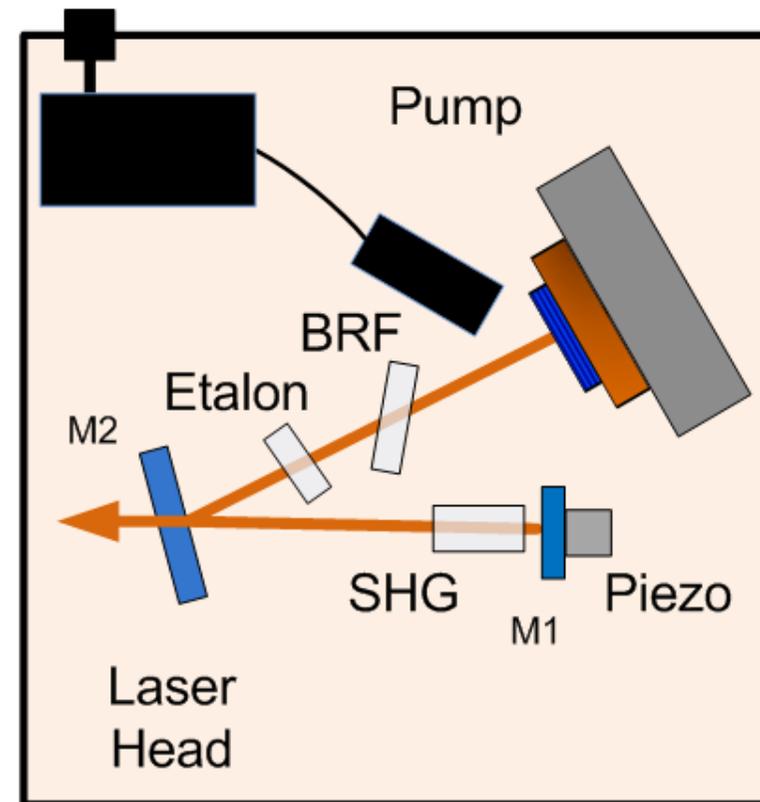


- Review paper: *d'Orgeville & Fetzer, Proc. SPIE 9909, 99090R, 2016*

- Fourth generation sodium guidestar laser (~2020s)
- Based on semiconductor laser technology
 - a.k.a Vertical External-Cavity Surface-Emitting Lasers (VECSEL)
 - a.k.a Optically Pumped Semiconductor Lasers (OPSL)



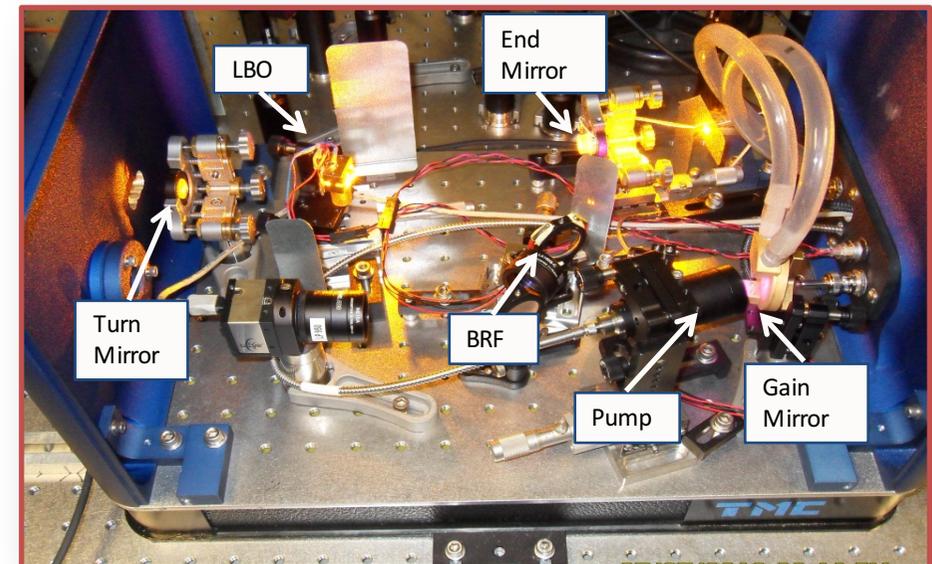
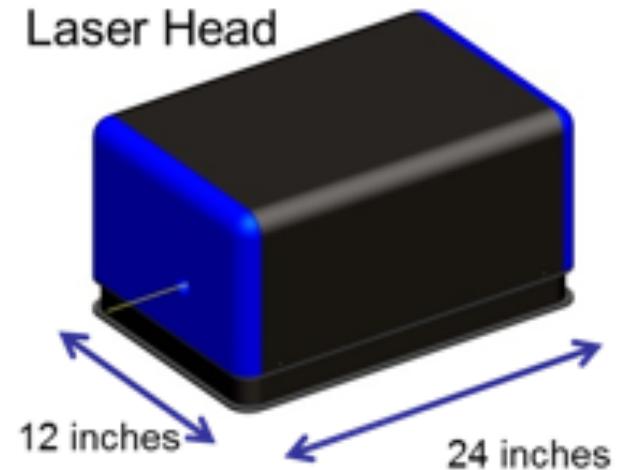
Semiconductor Laser Chip
(Credit: Areté Associates)



Semiconductor Guidestar Laser Cavity
Layout (Credit: Areté Associates)

- Early efforts by US laser manufacturer Areté Associates to produce 589 nm output with semiconductor laser technology have yielded highly promising results, including:
 - 20 W multi-mode operation near 589 nm (sodium resonance wavelength)
 - Low power single longitudinal mode operation
 - Cavity locked to the sodium D2a line resonance feature
 - Continuous tuning over sodium D2a and D2b lines

Laser Head



589nm Semiconductor Laser Demonstrator
(Credit: Areté Associates)



Laser guide star within reach



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The creation of a new laser system for the first Australian laser guide star that will have important and far-ranging uses in astronomy, satellite tracking and mitigation of the threat of space debris will soon be possible, following the award of a \$502,453 grant from the Australian Research Council (ARC).

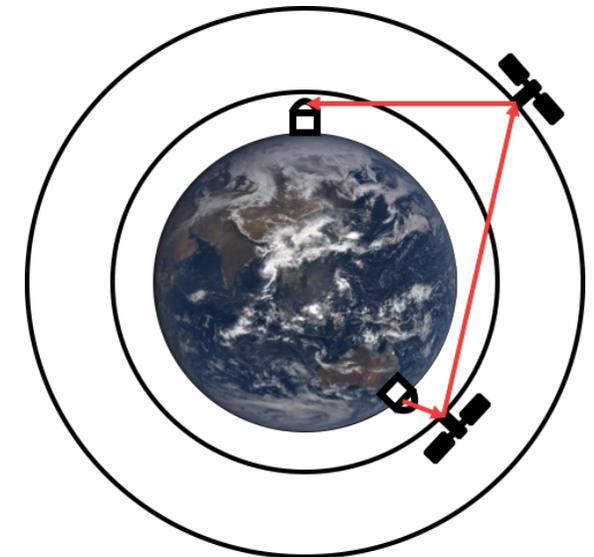
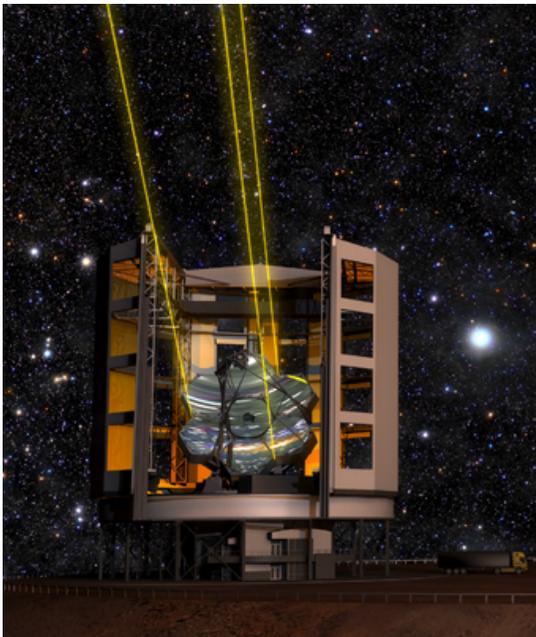
Associate Professor Celine d'Orgeville, from The Australian National University (ANU), will lead the successful ARC Linkage Infrastructure, Equipment and Facilities (LIEF) project announced as part of the ARC Major Grants Announcement on 1 November 2016. The ARC is providing \$28.6 million for 48 new LIEF projects.

The new project, to commence in 2017, will use semiconductor laser technology as a cost-effective, highly reliable and compact alternative to expensive, inefficient, bulky laser systems that are currently used.

The new infrastructure will enable the production of the first sodium laser guide star in Australian skies, and will secure Australia's position as the premier provider of commercial-grade laser guide star adaptive optics systems for civil and defence telescopes around the world. This laser has wide scientific appeal for research with telescopes in astronomy, and for satellite tracking and mitigation of the threat of space

debris.

- Following its successful demonstration at Mount Stromlo Observatory in late 2018/early 2019, the Semiconductor Guidestar Laser prototype will become available for use by ANU and their academic and industry partners for LGS AO research projects in astronomy, space situational awareness, and ground-to-satellite laser communications.
- Commercialisation of the Semiconductor Guidestar Laser technology by US and/or Australian vendors is expected in the longer term.



See Celine's poster this afternoon



Discussions and Conclusions

- Beware of Raman scattering (plan ahead)
- Sodium profile data sharing
- Guidestar lasers are now used beyond AO for astronomy
 - Exciting new laser developments
 - Uplink laser correction (guidestar lasers and laser comms)
 - DMs for high power laser compensation
 - Should coordinate approach to laser propagation approvals
- Venue and time for next Laser Workshop?



**Thank you to the L4AO Organizers for a wonderful
2017 Laser Workshop in beautiful Tenerife!**