

PSF reconstruction for extremely large telescopes

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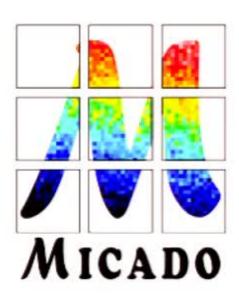
Linz, Austria

Atlanta, October 27, 2015



Outline

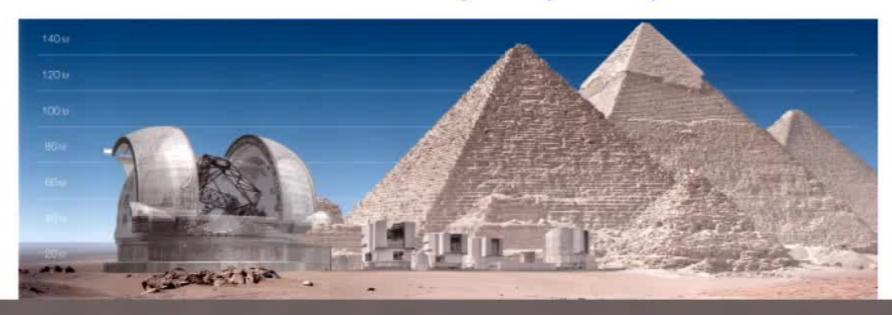
- E-ELT, MICADO and AO
- Atmospheric Tomography
- PSF reconstruction
- Application





European Extremely Large Telescope (E-ELT)

- built by ESO European Southern Observatory
- operates several astronomical telescopes, e.g. VLT (4x8m, Atacama desert)
- E-ELT: Cerro Armazones (3060m), primary mirror ø ~39 m, first light 2024
- correct for astronomical seeing: Adaptive Optics





MICADO

Multi-AO Imaging Camera for Deep Observations

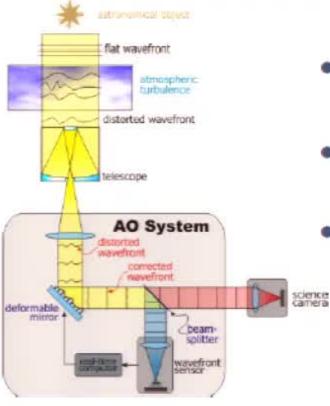


Source: MICADO Consortium

- First light instrument of the E-ELT
- Certain AO modes
- High contrast imaging
- Motions of stars in globular clusters
- Exoplanet search



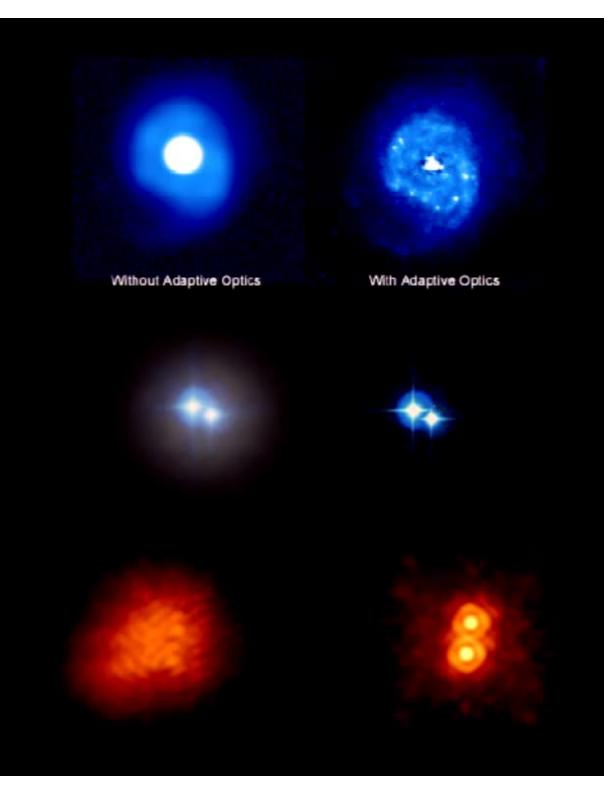
Adaptive Optics (AO)



- light wavefronts coming from natural guide stars (NGS) or laser guide stars (LGS)
- atmospheric turbulences distort incoming wavefronts
- AO system:
 - commands for deformable mirror are calculated from wavefront sensor (WFS) measurements
 - deformable mirror adjusts for atmospheric turbulences
 - very short time frame ~1ms
- better image quality is achieved

http://www.vikdhillon.staff.shef.ac.uk/teaching/phy217/telescopes/phy217_tel_adaptive.html

Source:



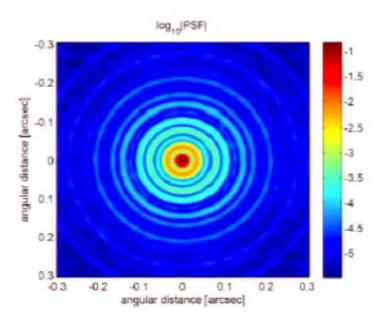


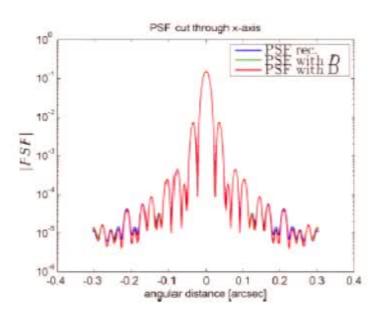
PSF reconstruction for MCAO

- Use tomographic reconstruction of the atmosphere from measured data (intermediate result of gradient-based method)
- Project through the atmosphere to get PSFs for each desired direction using A_{dir} (as in gradient-based method)
 → pseudo-wavefronts to calculate the corresponding OTFs.
- Simulate higher order terms not seen by WFS as before.
- Combine the three parts of the OTF together
- Apply the inverse Fourier transform.



PSF reconstruction for MCAO







Deconvolution

