

The WIYN One Degree Imager: An Overview

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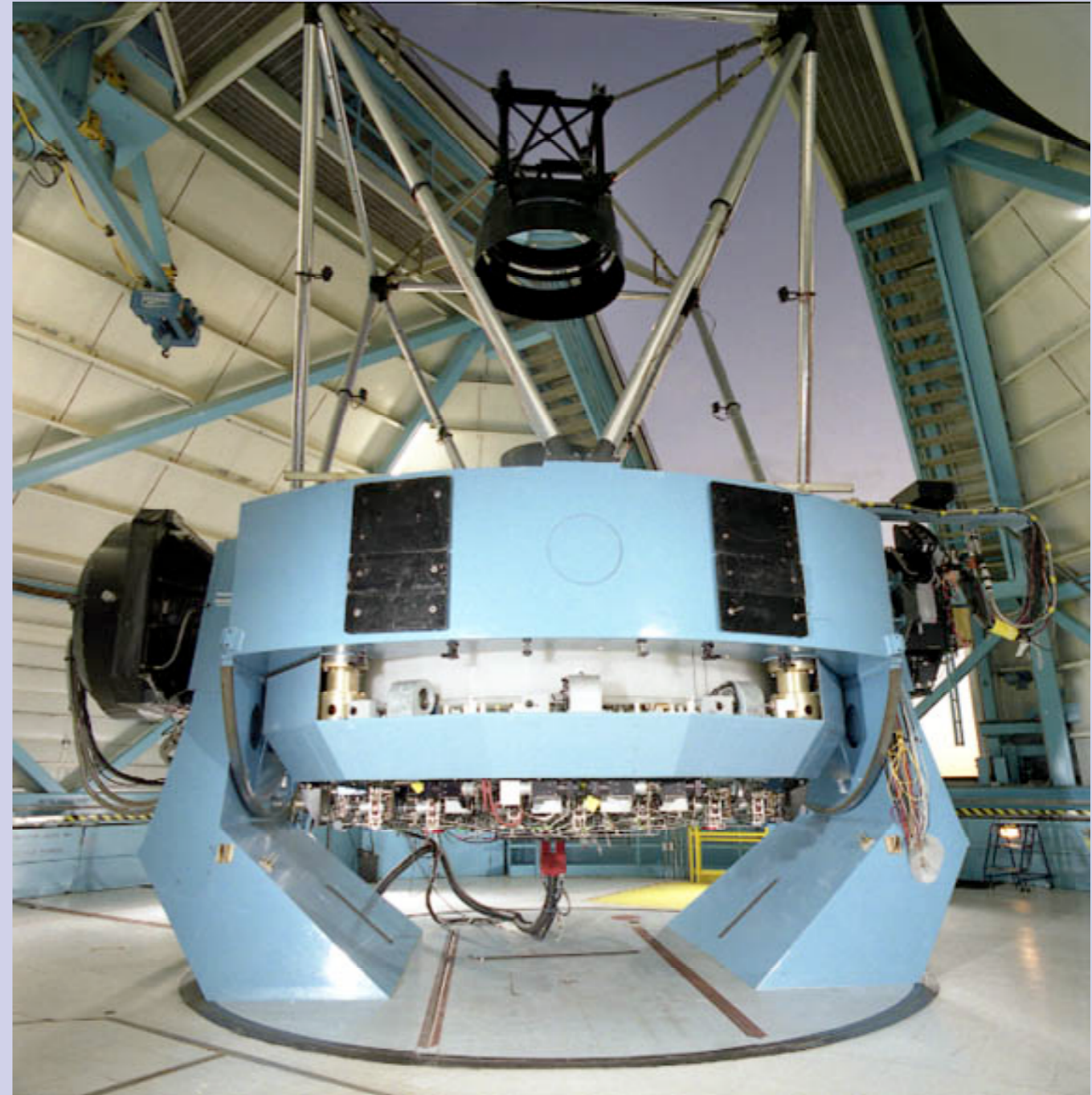
View from the 4 meter telescope

- WIYN Consortium, telescope built in 1995:
 - University of **W**isconsin, Madison (26%)
 - **I**ndiana University , Bloomington (17%),
 - **Y**ale, New Haven (17%)
 - **N**ational Optical Astronomy Observatory (40%)



WIYN: A modern telescope

- Optimized for image quality
 - active primary mirror support
 - careful thermal design
 - excellent optics
- 1° circular unvignetted field of view
- DIQ is atmosphere limited.
 - seeing of $0.35''$ on z'- and U-band science exposures reported.
 - Median seeing in R better than $0.7''$.



Key Questions in Astronomy

- What is the nature of the Universe (Dark Energy) ?
- How do galaxies form and evolve (Dark Matter & Baryon interaction) ?
- How did the Galaxy form and evolve (Detailed study of baryons in a DM halo)?
- How do stars form and evolve (The first stars and early enrichment)?

Finding Answers

- Large Scale structure in the Universe (many degrees).
- Structure of Galaxy Clusters (a few degrees)
- Weak and strong lensing (a few degrees)
- Structure of galaxies (sub-arcsecond for large z , but large samples)
- Structure of the Galactic halo (entire sky)
- Very rare objects (Extremely metal-poor stars, interacting binaries, ...)

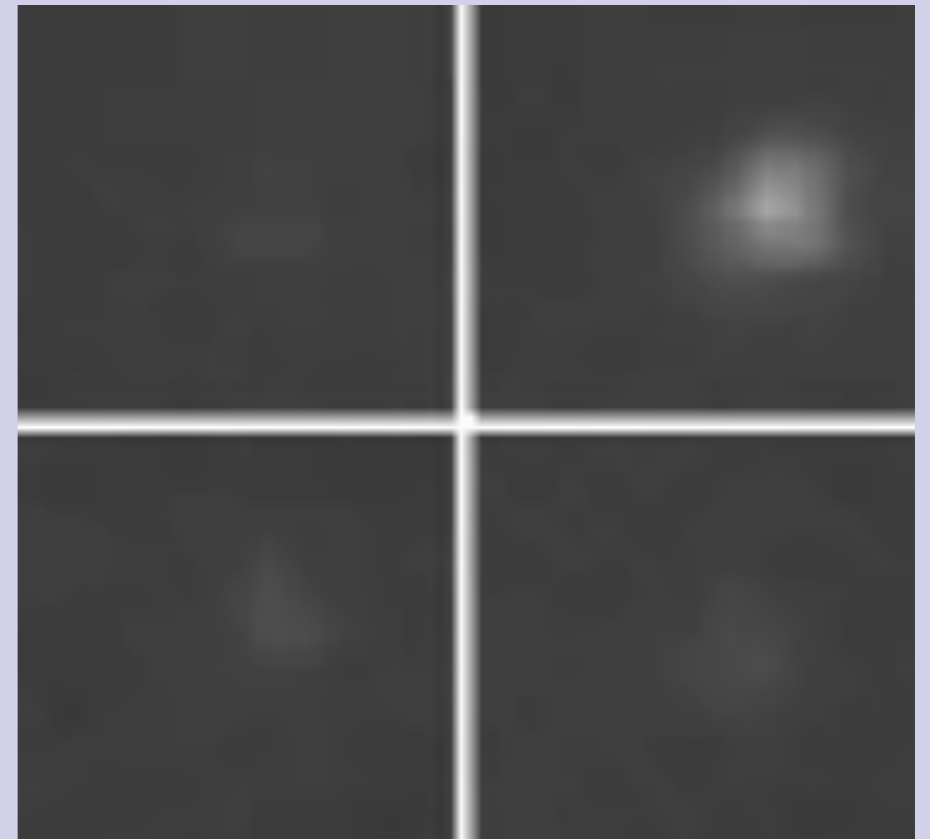
- The astronomical community is building a plethora of new wide field imagers:
 - Skymapper, VST, VISTA, DECam, **ODI**, PanSTARRS, LSST, Hyper-SuprimeCam, ...

A One Degree Imager for WIYN

- Use WIYN's 1° field of view.
 - Utilize the excellent seeing of site & telescope.
- Further enhance image quality by **active tip/tilt image motion compensation**.
 - 20 Hz guide loop speed required, 50Hz goal.
 - Shown to improve median seeing in R by 0.15".
 - Median DIQ of $\sim 0.55''$ in r', capability of DIQ $< 0.3''$ design goals.
- Sample the focal plane with 0.11" pixels -> 1GPixel camera.
 - High observing efficiency, automated cadences:
 - shutter close to open $\ll 20$ sec in snapshot mode
 - Provide on-site basic data reduction
 - Instrumental detrending, meta data, WCS...

Effect of Tip/Tilt motion on image quality

- Atmospheric turbulence, wind-shake cause image motion
- Some image motion is correlated, e.g., due to telescope shake
- Uncorrelated image motion due to atmospheric turbulence
- **(Not too new) Idea:** sense motion from a bright guide star and compensate for it
 - Active secondary mirror (common in AO systems)
 - Move detector (consumer digital cameras)
 - Move electrons in detector (Orthogonal Transfer CCD)
- **New Idea: do it over 1° FoV**

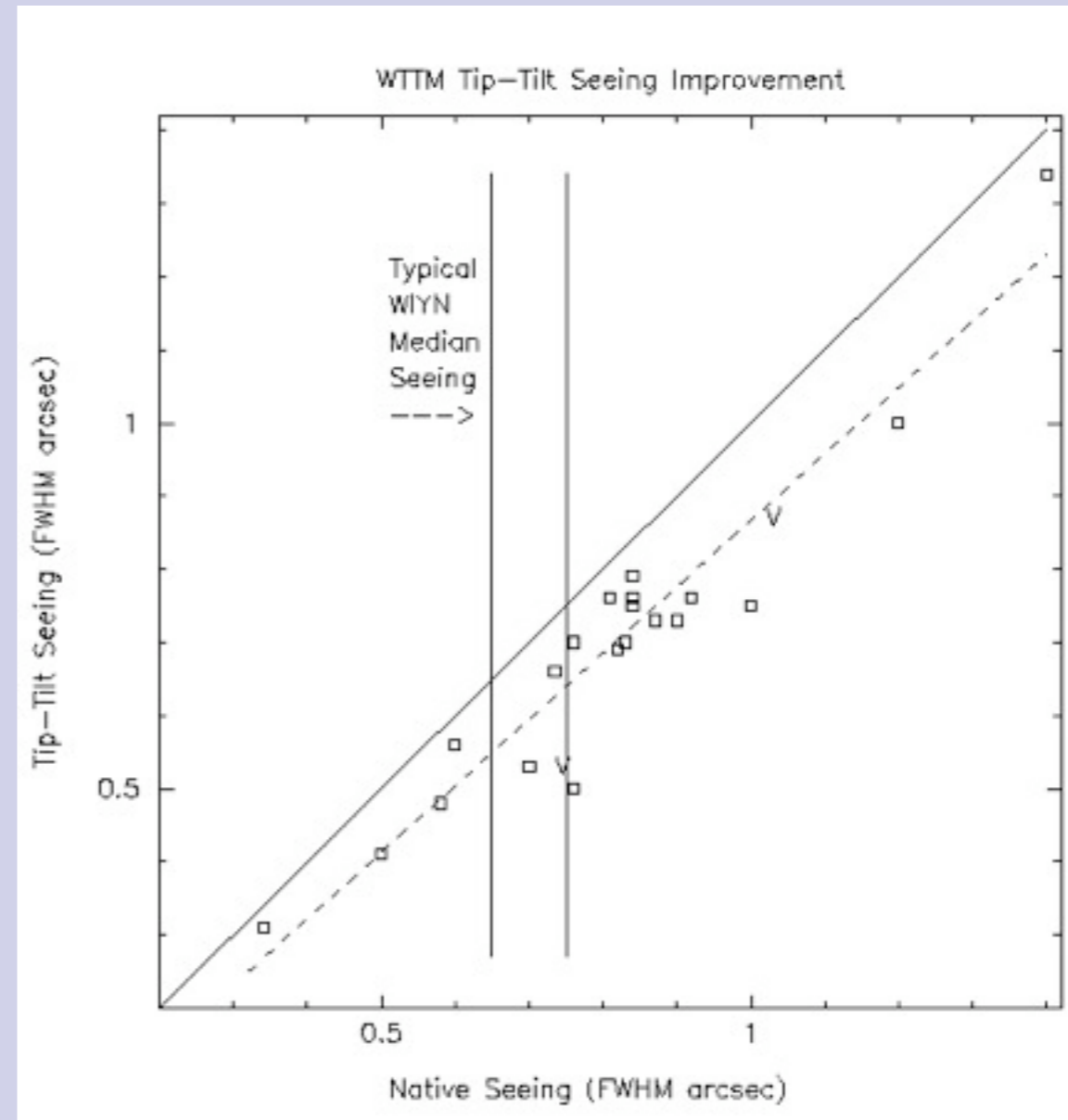


ODI's Technical Motivation: High Image Quality Over 1°

- WIYN has excellent native seeing (median $\sim 0.7''$ in R)
- WIYN has a 1° field of view
- Tip/Tilt performance at WIYN
 - Improves seeing by $\sim 0.14''$ in FWHM (typical in R)
 - r' , i' , z' medians become $\sim 0.54''$, $0.43''$, $0.35''$
 - *But*, at 2 arcmin radius, atmosphere decorrelates: degrades $0.32''$ images by 10%
- Magnitude limit ~ 14.5 mag.

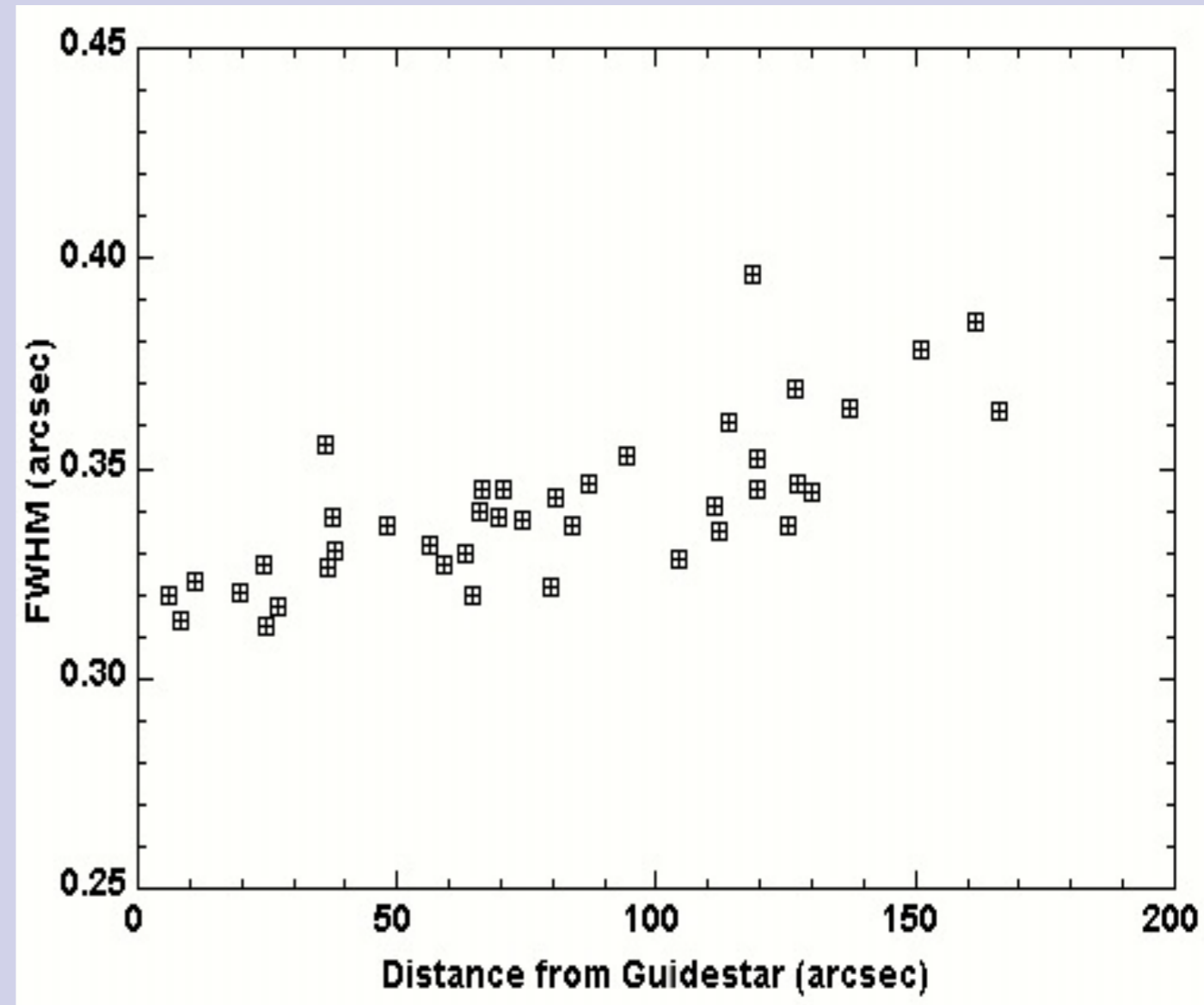
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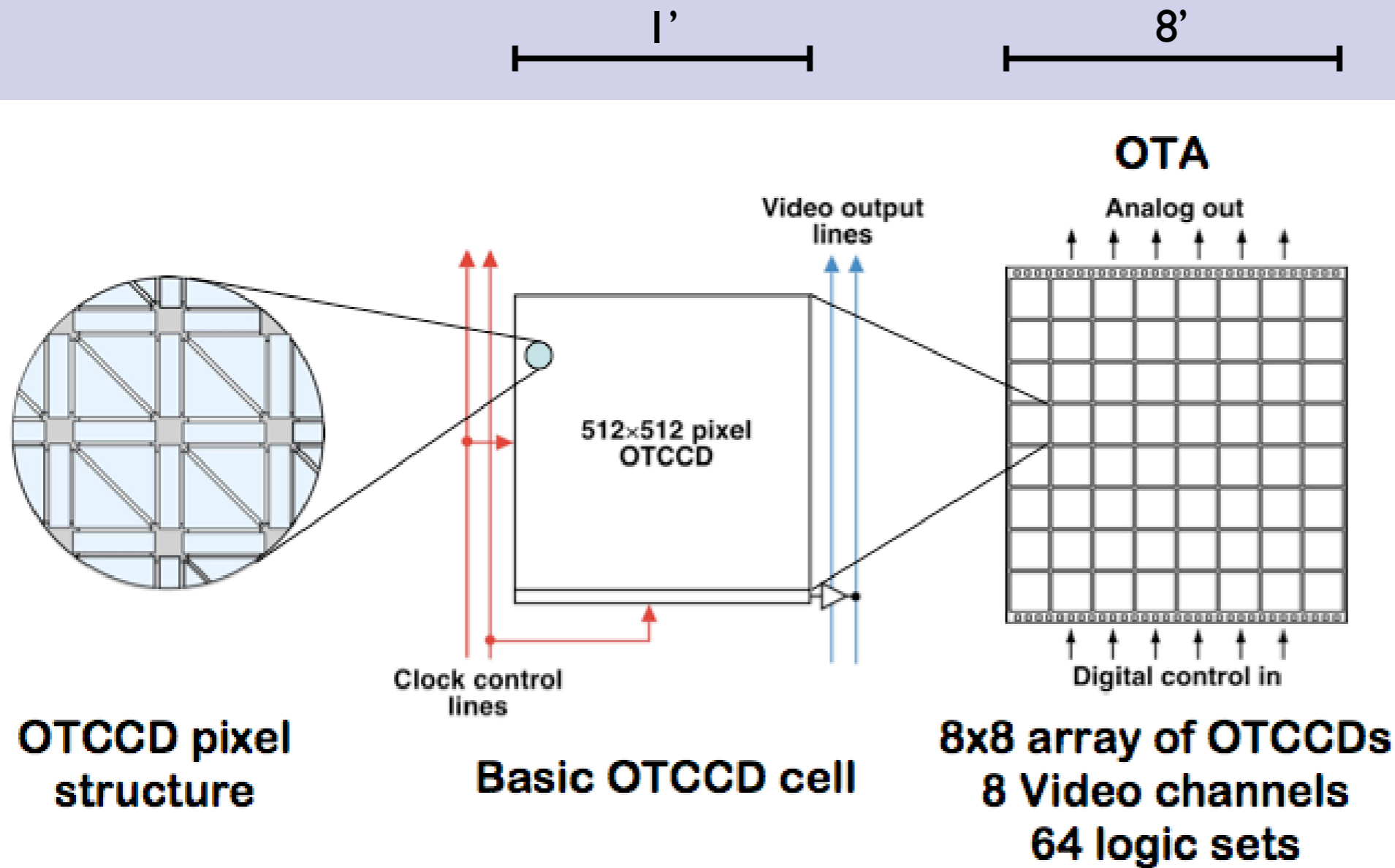


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Orthogonal Transfer Array CCD



each cell is an independent CCD
~1' on sky

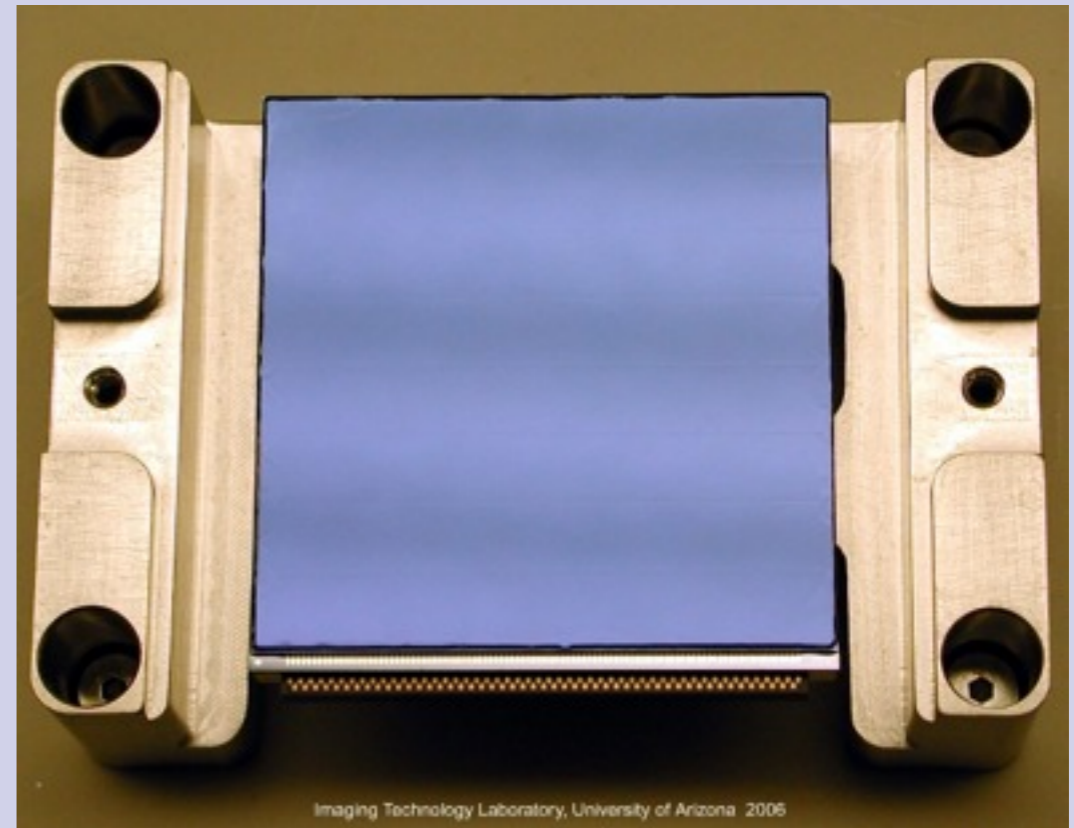
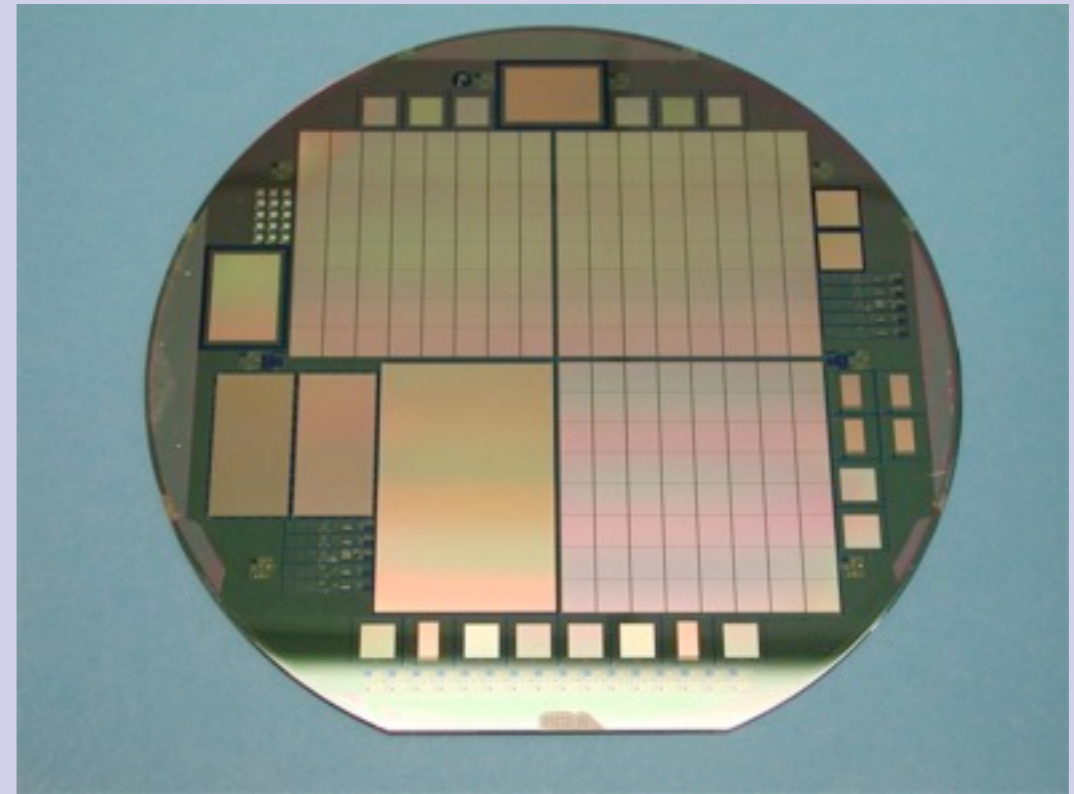
each cell can be read out in video mode

each cell is either imaging or obtaining guiding information at up to 30Hz

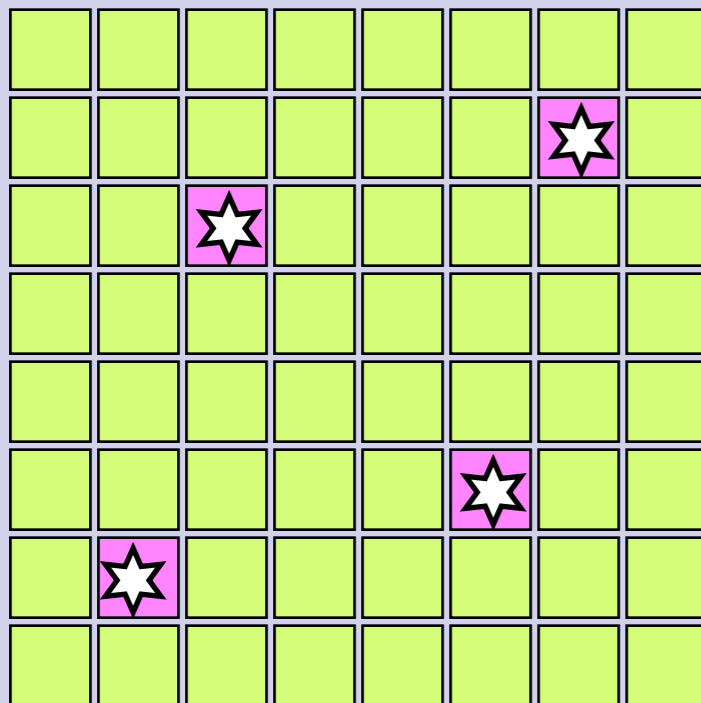
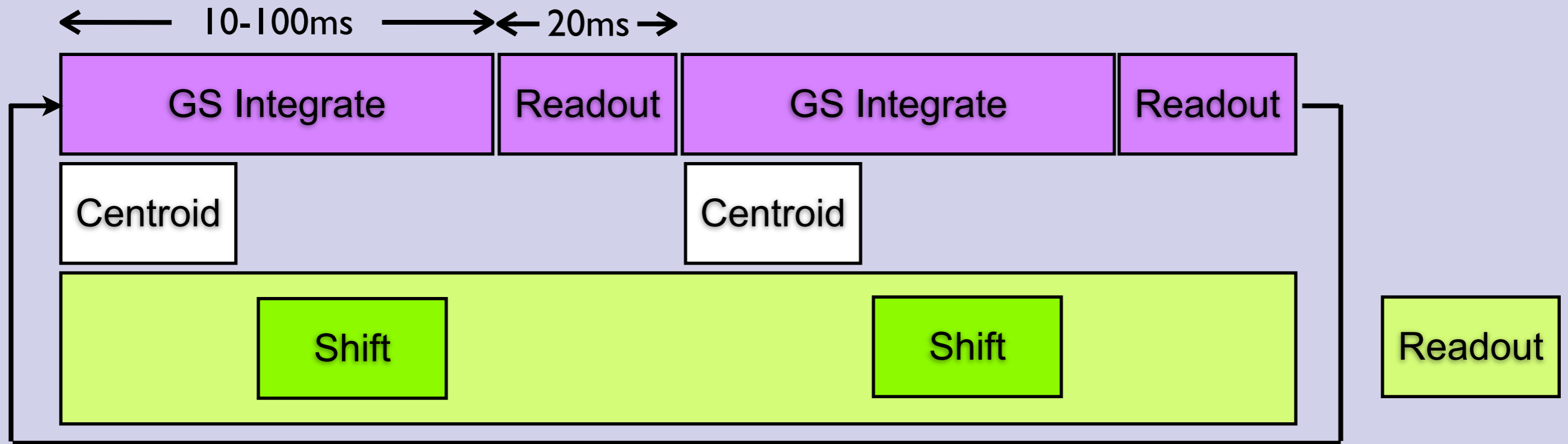
tip/tilt correction can be applied to each individual cell

OTA Detector Development

- OT(A) concept invented by John Tonry (IfA)
- Collaborative development of OTAs w/ PanSTARRS project
- ODI works with STA/DALSA
- Wafer production complete.
- Processing of wafers done by ITL (University of Arizona)
 - Thinning, packaging, and testing
 - Mounting detectors on SiC focal plane



OTA fast tip/tilt guiding



Weight of guide star i on cell j :

$$\delta \vec{x}_j = \frac{\sum r_{ij}^{-n} \cdot \delta \vec{x}_i}{\sum r_{ij}^{-n}}$$

- $n=0$ equal weight, common mode only
- $n=1..2$ distance weighted
- $n=\text{large}$ nearest neighbour

... on a 1° Field of View



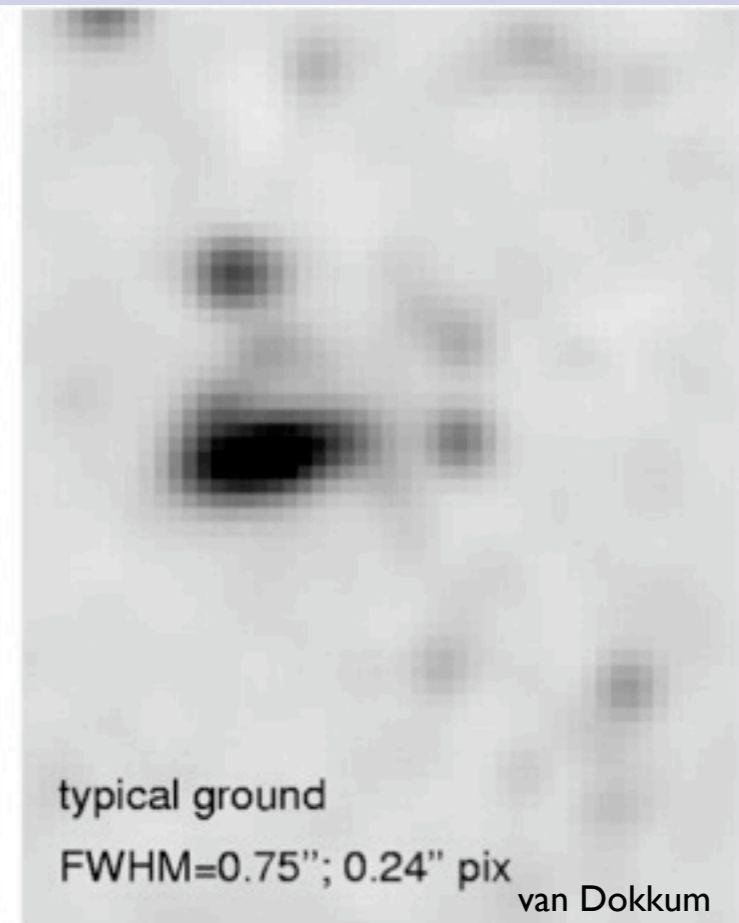
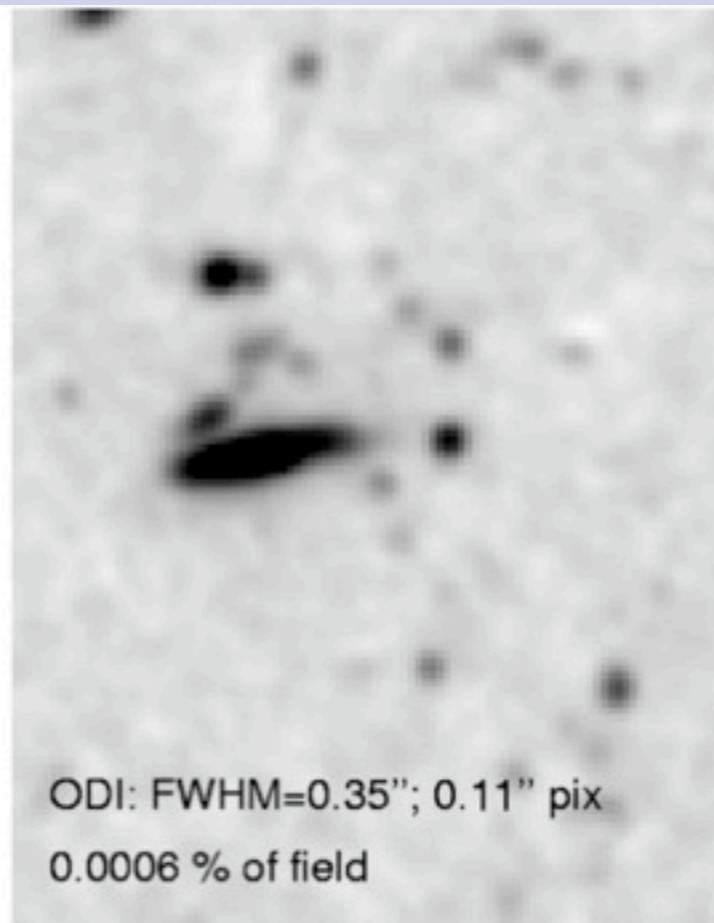
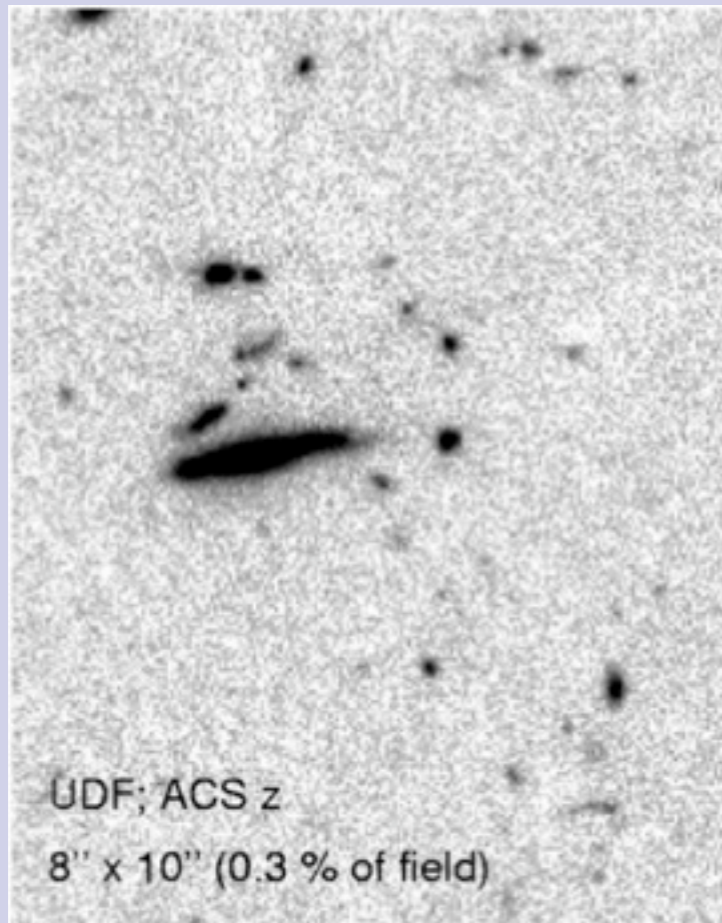


OTA Operational Modes

- **Static Imaging**
 - Use focal plane as conventional imager.
- **Coherent Guiding**
 - Sample only a few guide stars (e.g., one in each corner).
 - Correct 1° field for common-mode image motion.
 - Removes guide error, wind shake.
- **Local Guiding (default mode)**
 - One guide star every 4 arcminutes; ~ 200 over 1° !!
 - Correct for atmospheric turbulence (tip/tilt only).
 - Correct in $\sim 4' \times 4'$ cells only.
 - Not fully possible everywhere on sky.
- **Targeted Photometry**
 - Use guide star for shutterless photometry.
 - Select guide star for science goals (vs. to optimize guiding).
 - up to 512 guide stars.

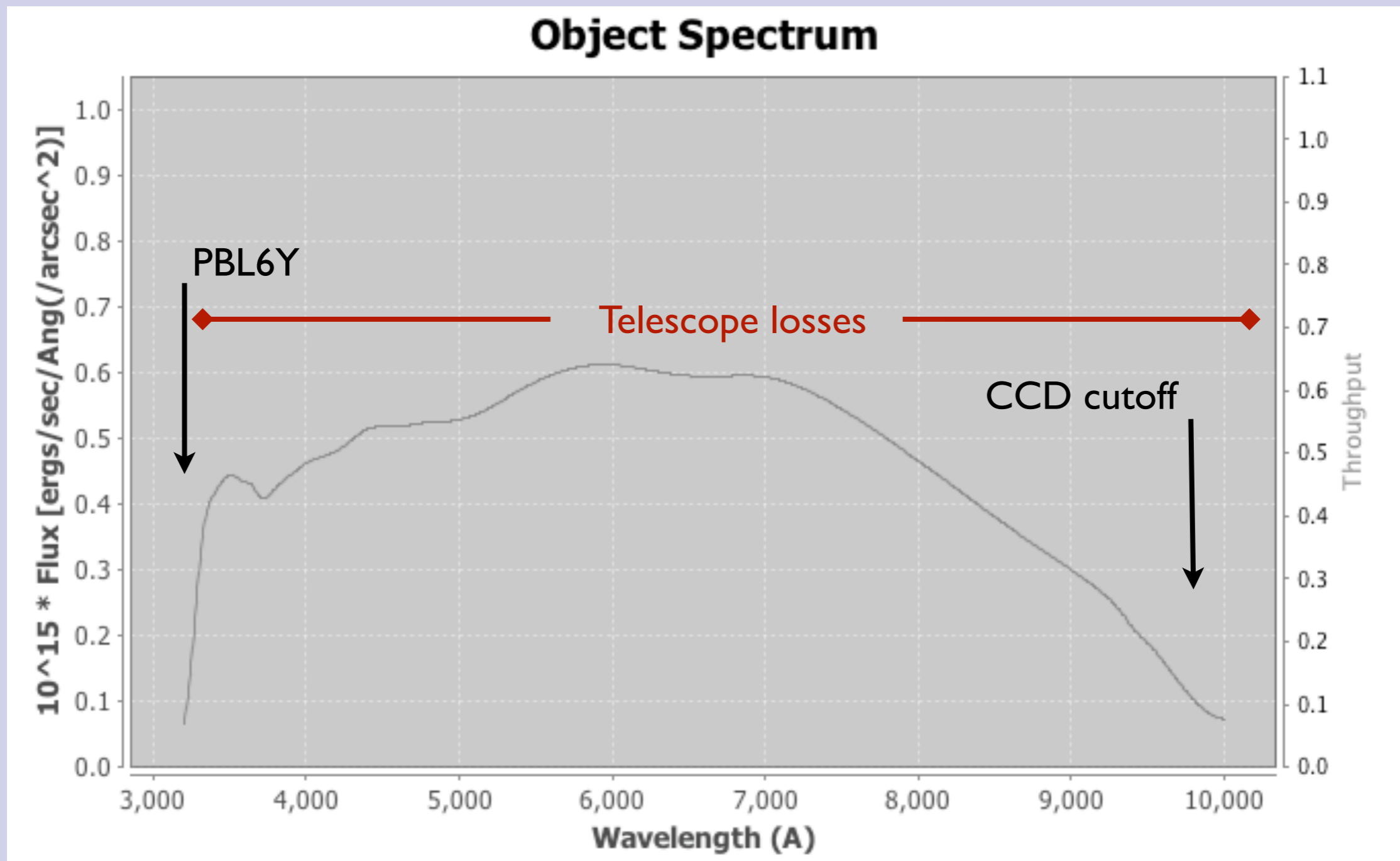
ODI's niche:

- High-resolution, wide-field imaging

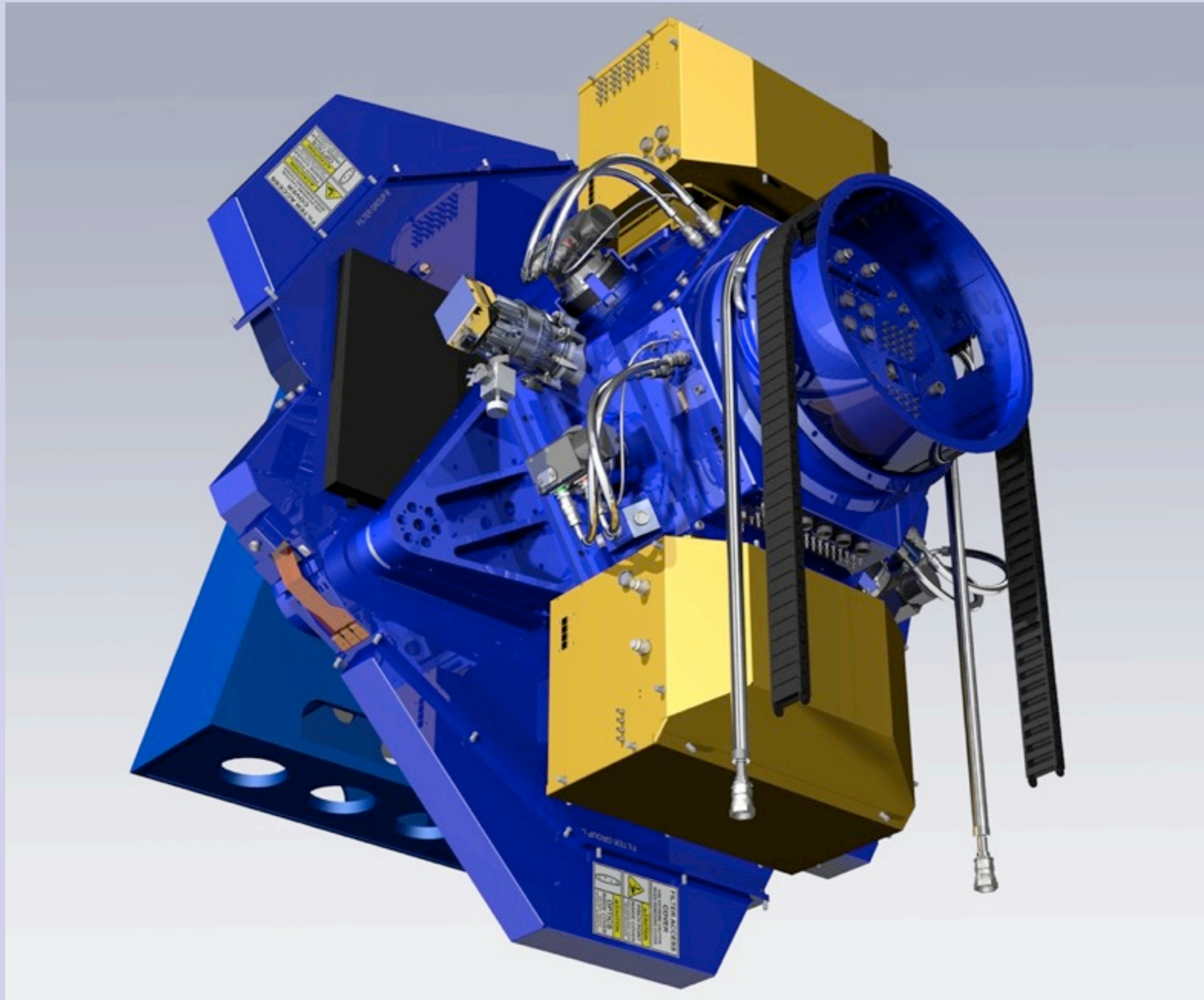


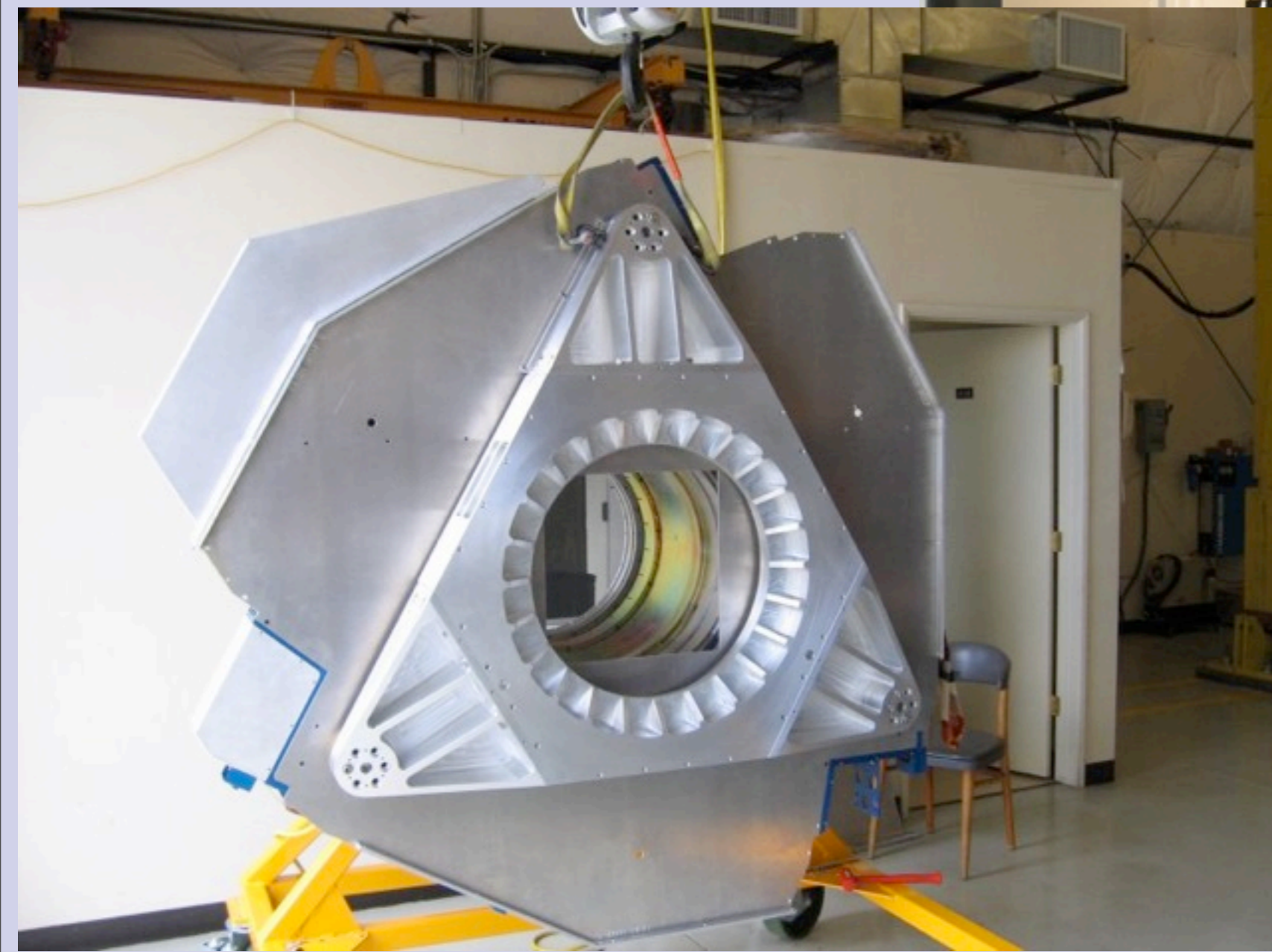
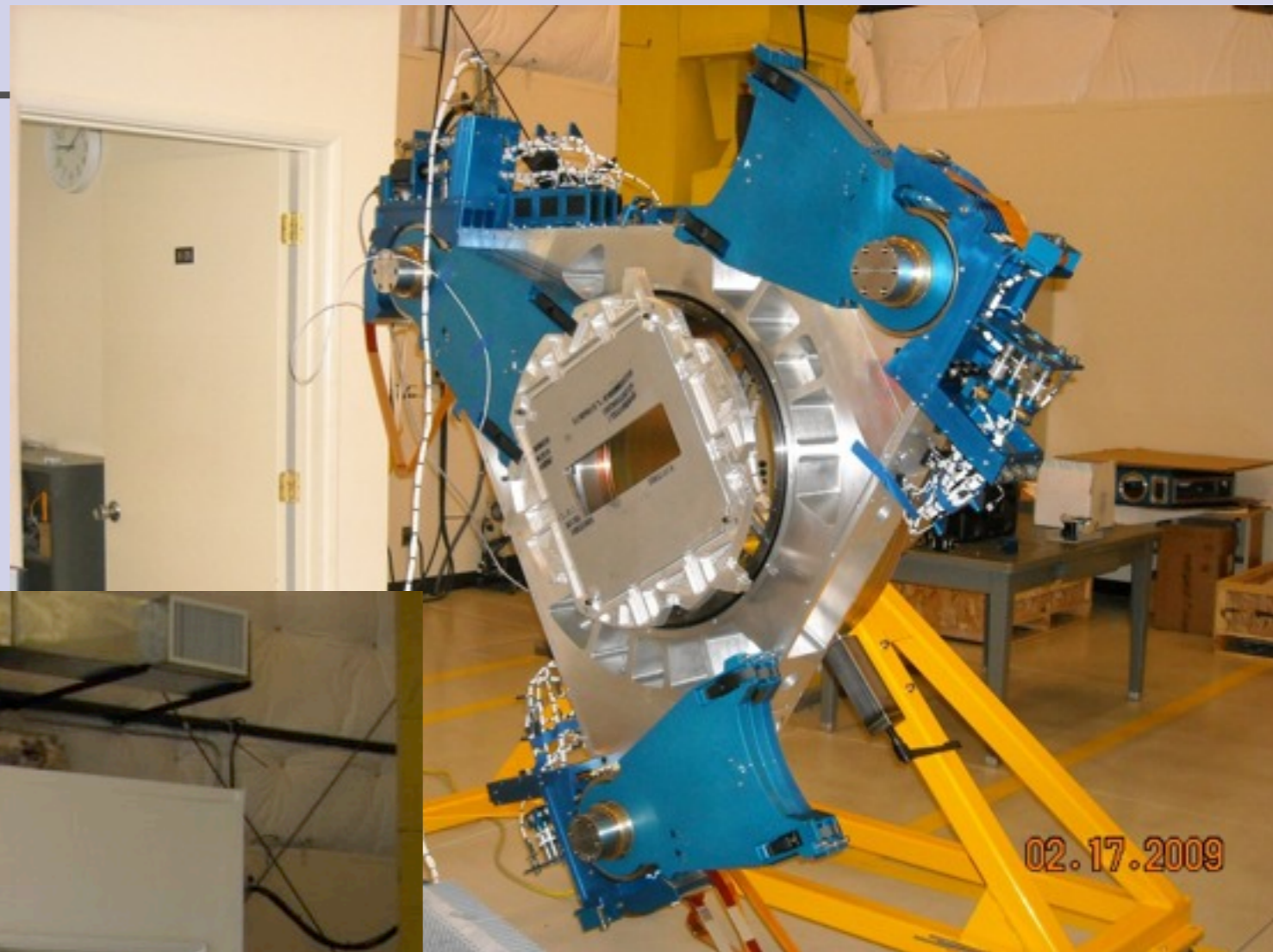
Expected Throughput

- 3x mirror reflections (Al coating)
- 8x reflection losses at optical surfaces (coatings, as built)
- PBL6Y, Fuse Silica
- CCD sensitivity



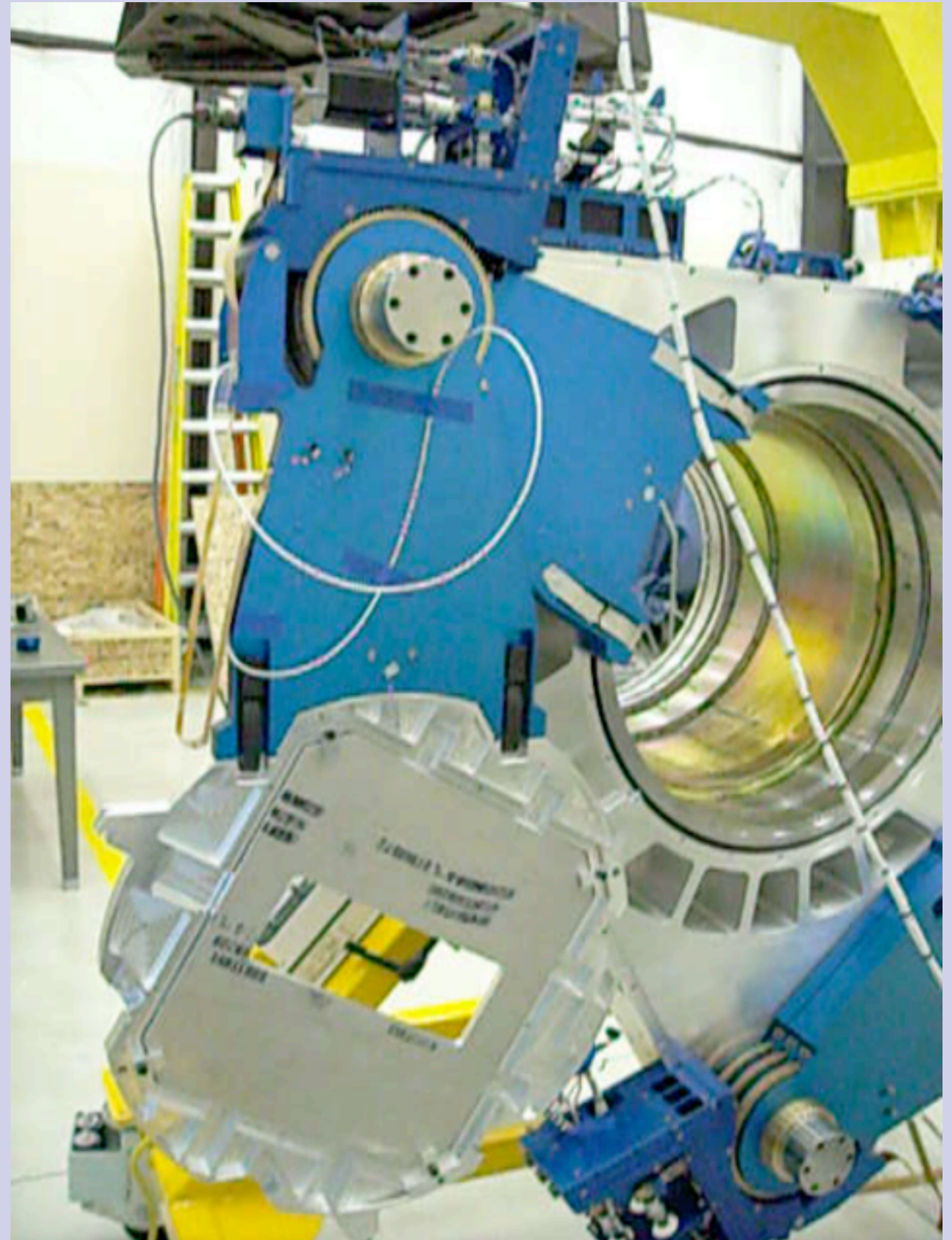
Key instrument components





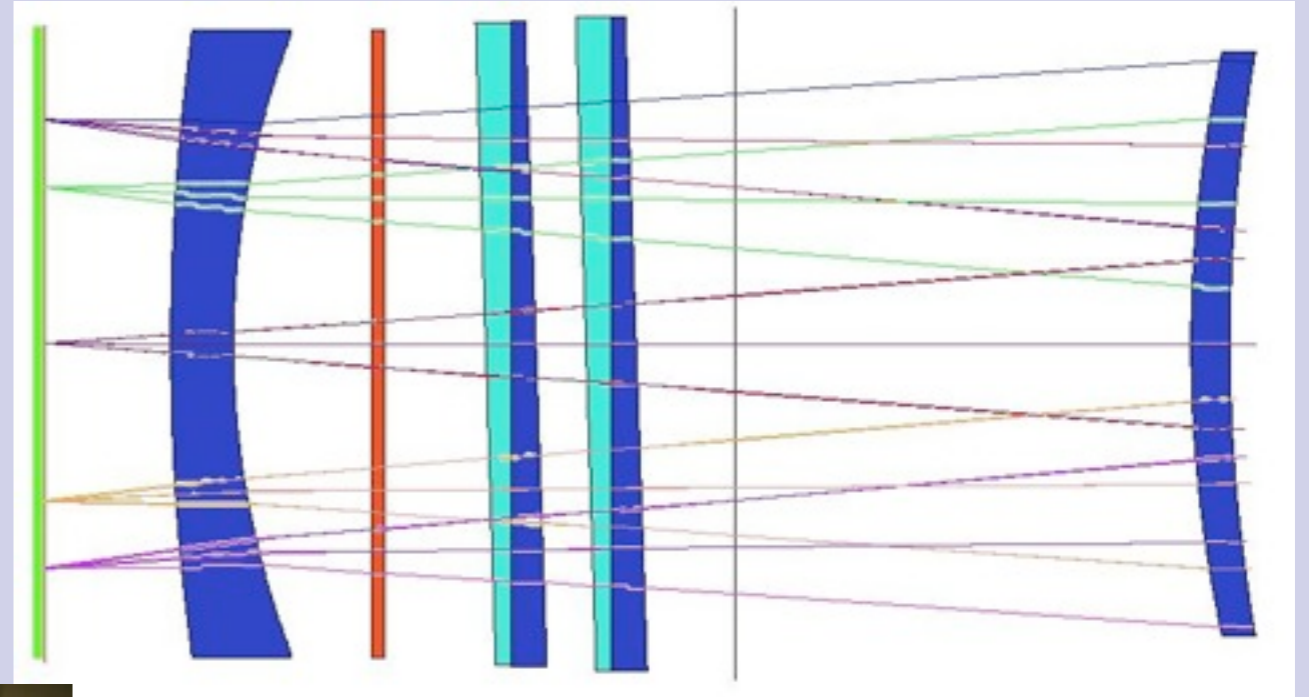
Filter Mechanism

- Design challenge: filter size (42cm)
- Filter cost (\$60k-\$100k est.)
- Filter weight
- Safe handling
- Minimum of 8 live filters as requirements
- ~30 seconds filter change time



Corrector Optics Design...

- Atmospheric Dispersion Compensator (ADC)
- less than 2% distortion over 1° FoV
- 2-element Design
- One aspheric surface



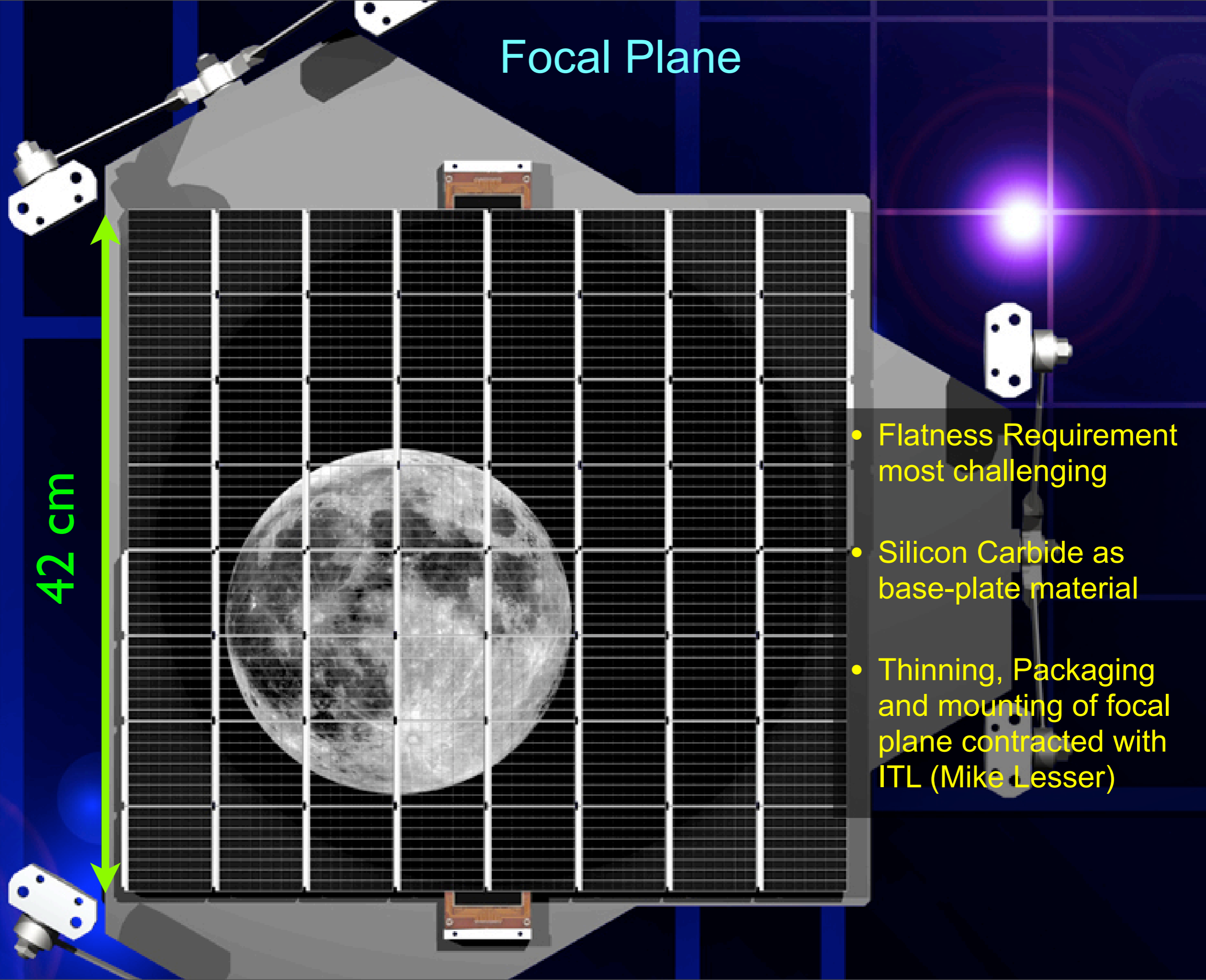
Production nearing completion @ SESO (France)

Shutter

- 2-blade design for accurate timing & short exposure times
- Designed and fabricated by the University of Bonn (Germany)
- Delivered and accepted.

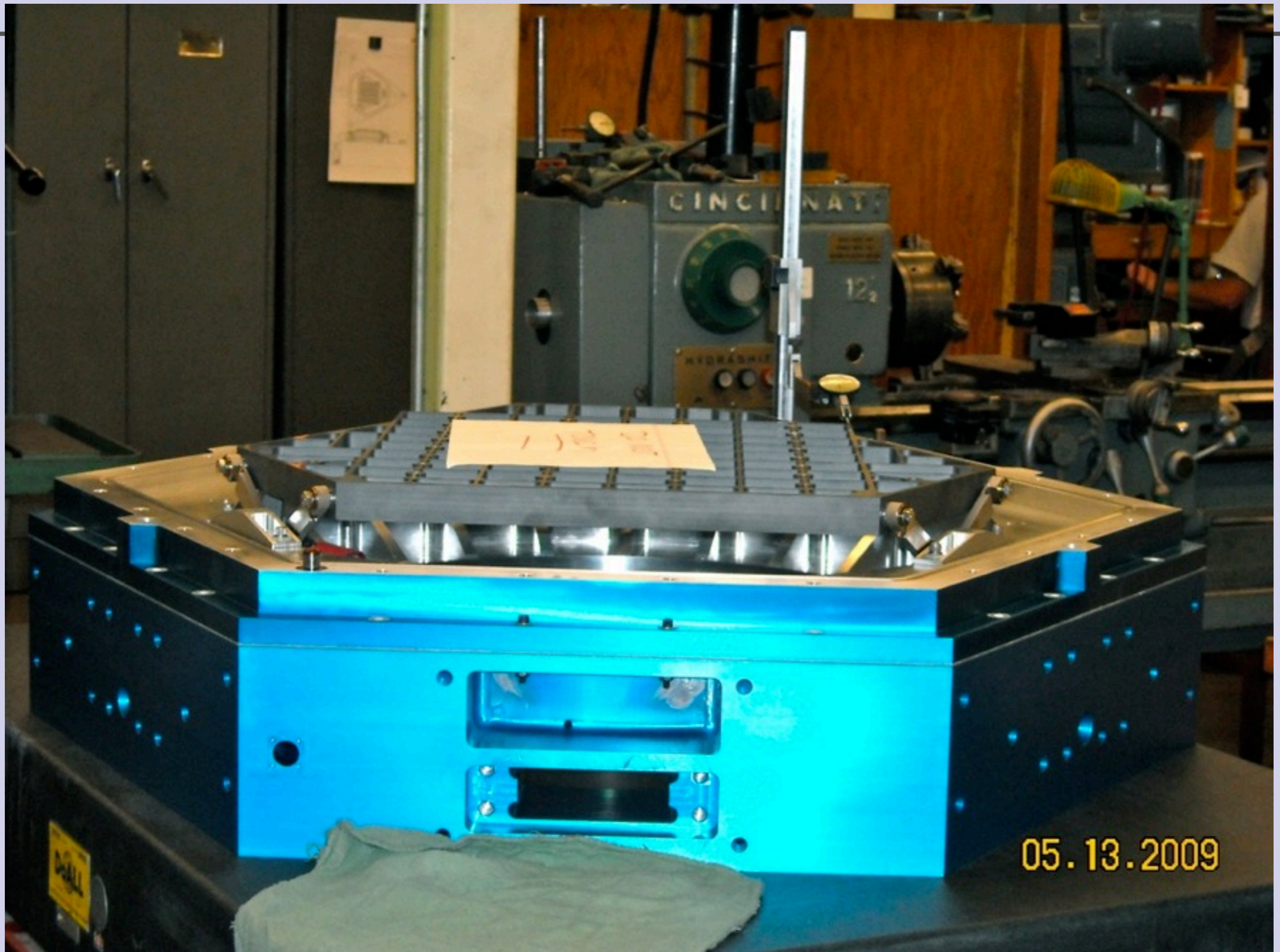


Focal Plane



42 cm

- Flatness Requirement most challenging
- Silicon Carbide as base-plate material
- Thinning, Packaging and mounting of focal plane contracted with ITL (Mike Lesser)

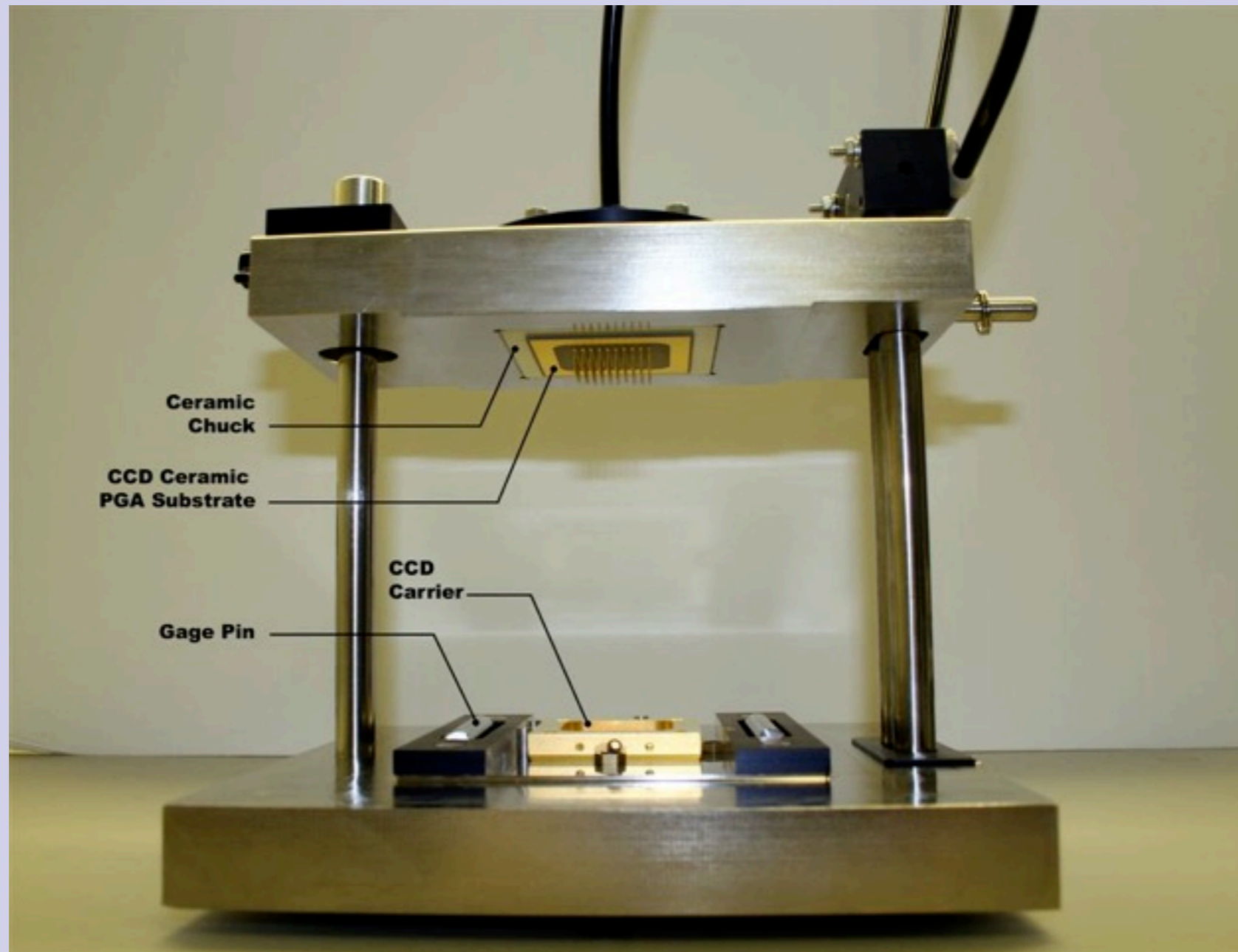


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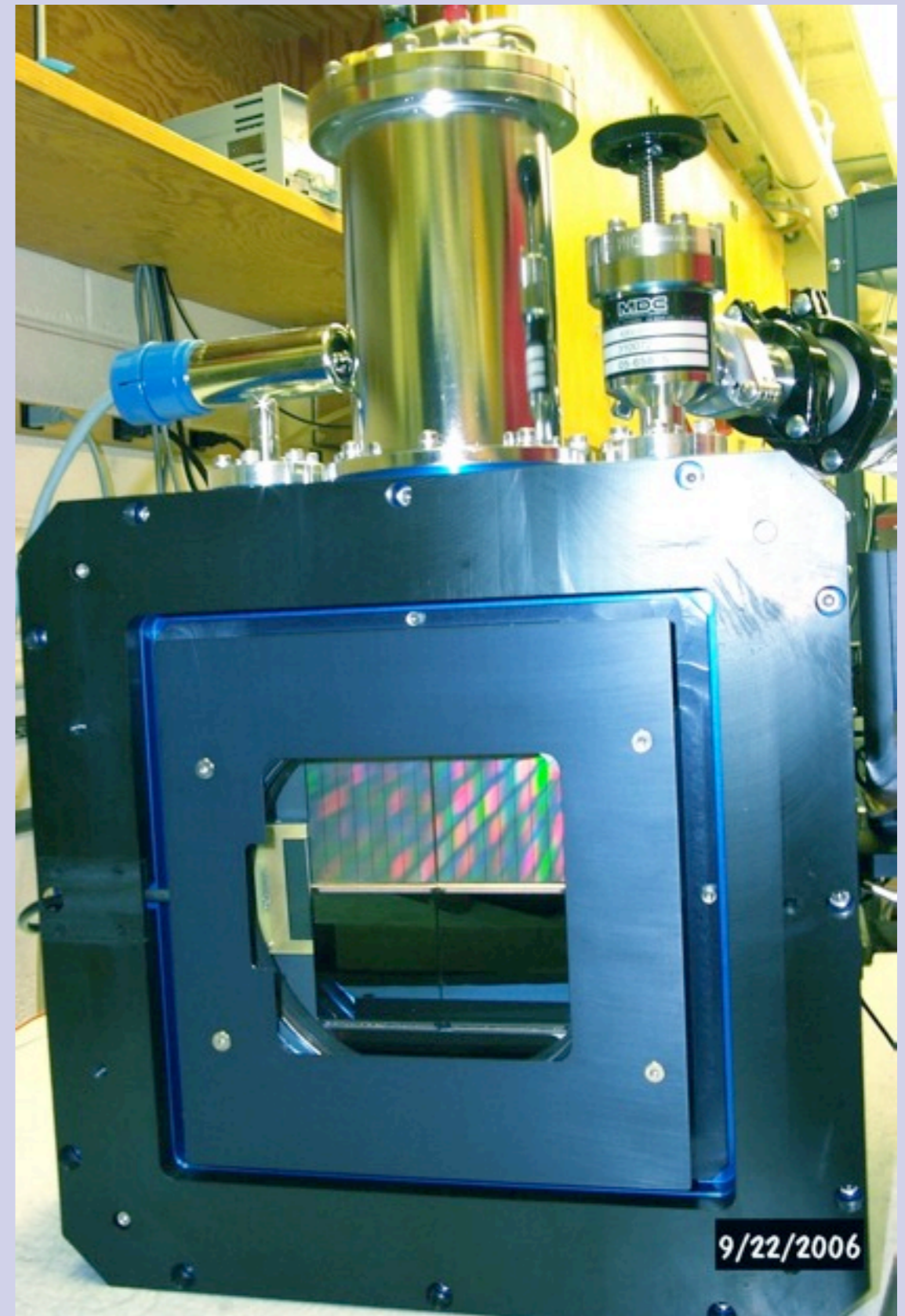
Detector Production

- Wafers completely produced.
- Now being thinned & packaged by ITL (Mike Lesser).
- Delivery of populated focal plane in January 2010.



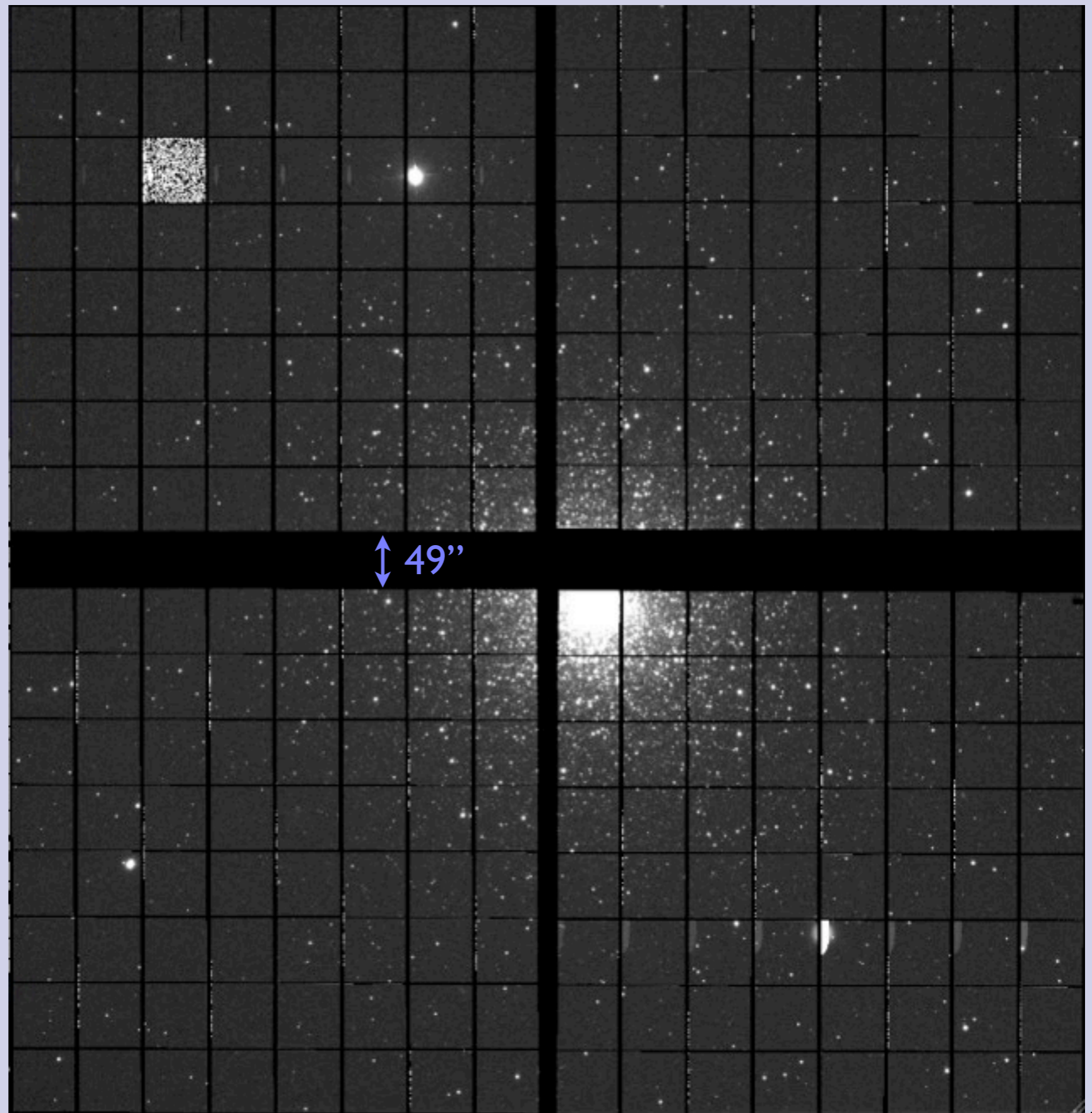
Prototype Camera QUOTA

- Prototype camera to test OTA detectors
- Potentially for prototype science
- Several on-sky campaigns on sky
 - latest two weeks ago
- Demonstrated so far:
 - Detector operations
 - WIYN's image quality
 - On-chip guiding
- Shown in 2006 configuration:
 - two thick, two thinned Lot 2 devices
- Current configuration:
 - four thick Lot 3 devices
 - one coated with Lumigen for blue response.



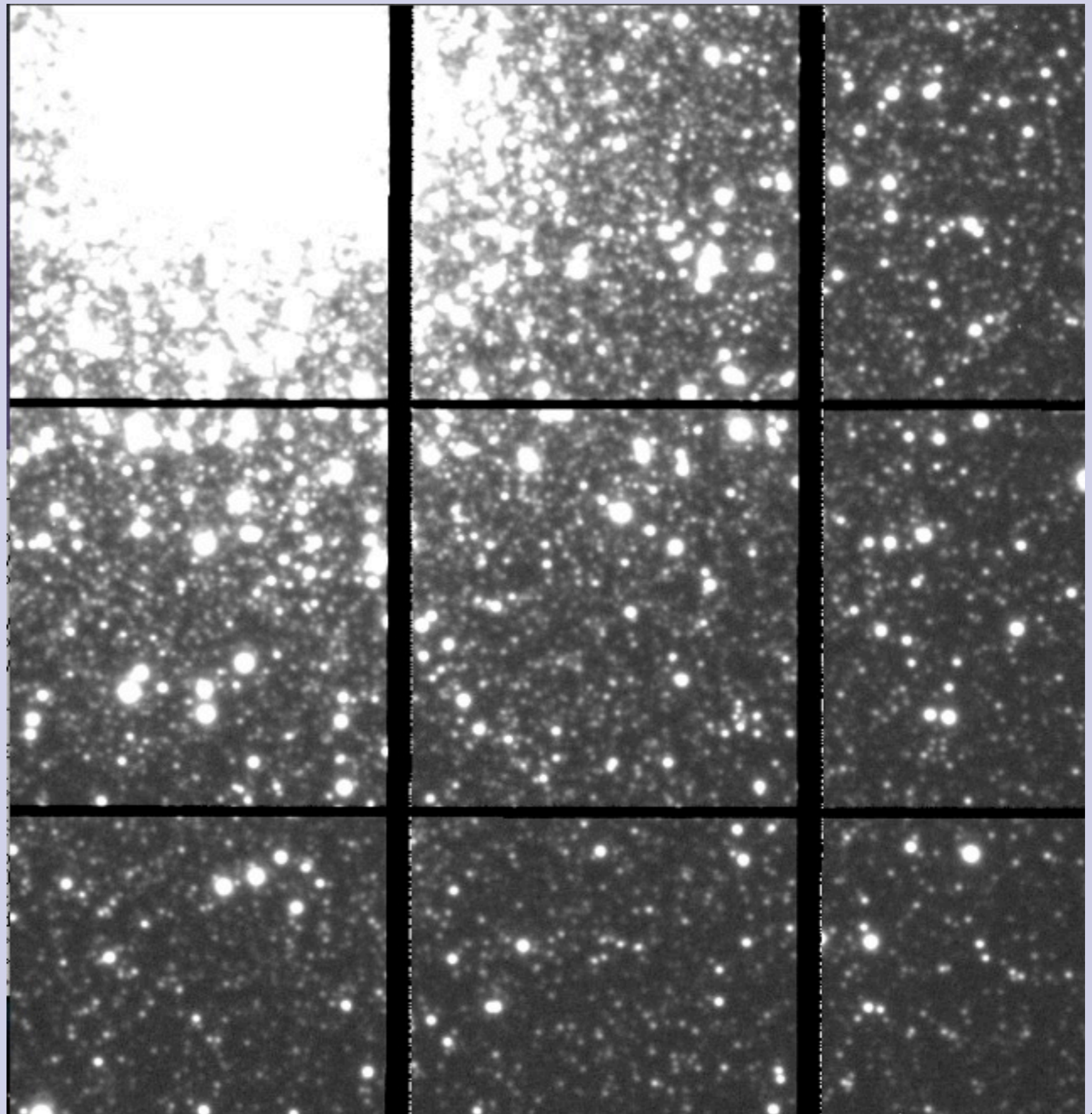
OTA Imaging w/ QUOTA

- M 15
- SDSS r'
- 120 sec



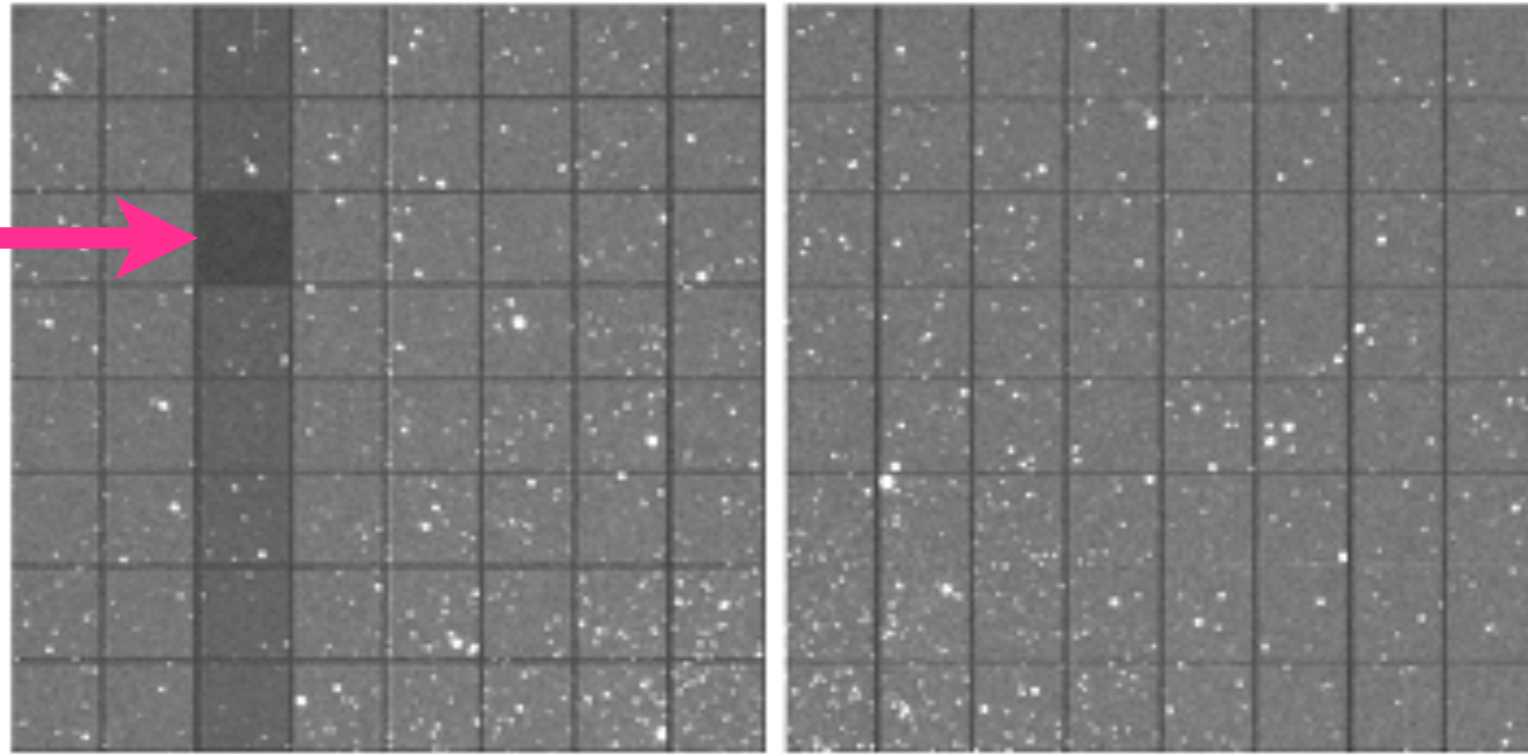
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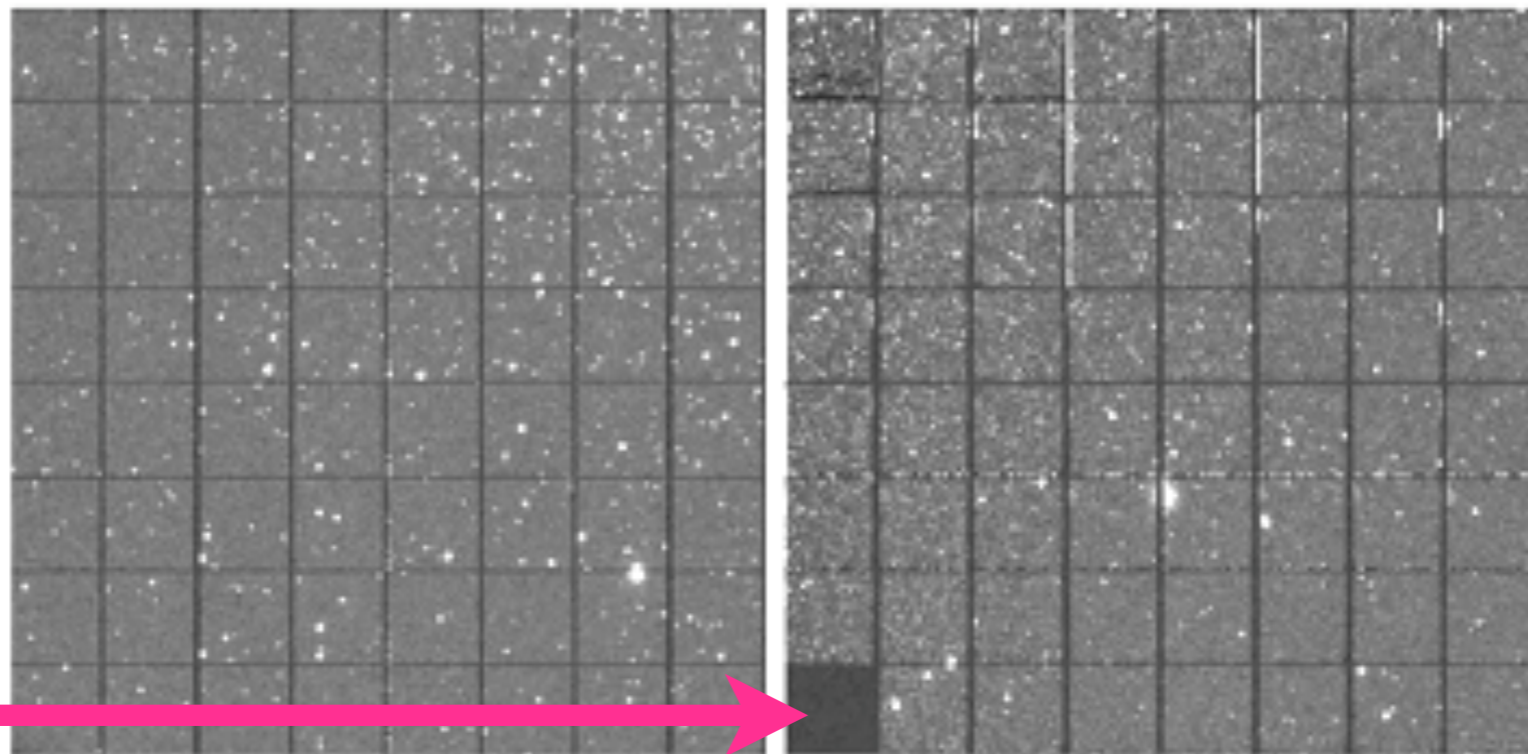


Open Cluster NGC 6791

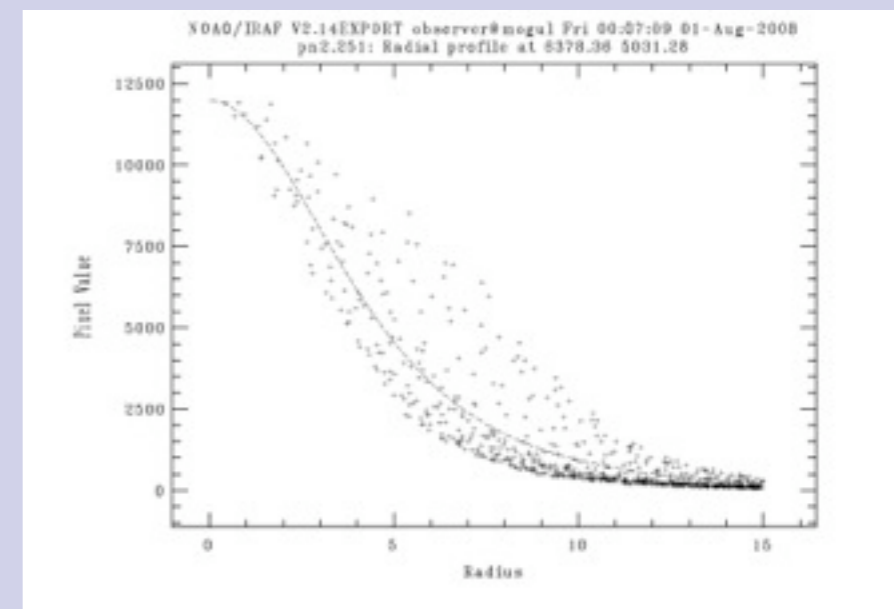
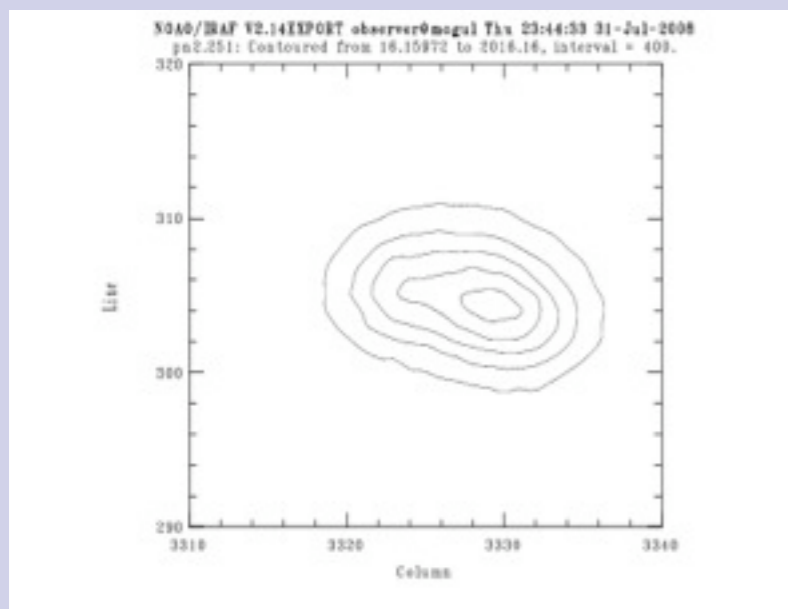
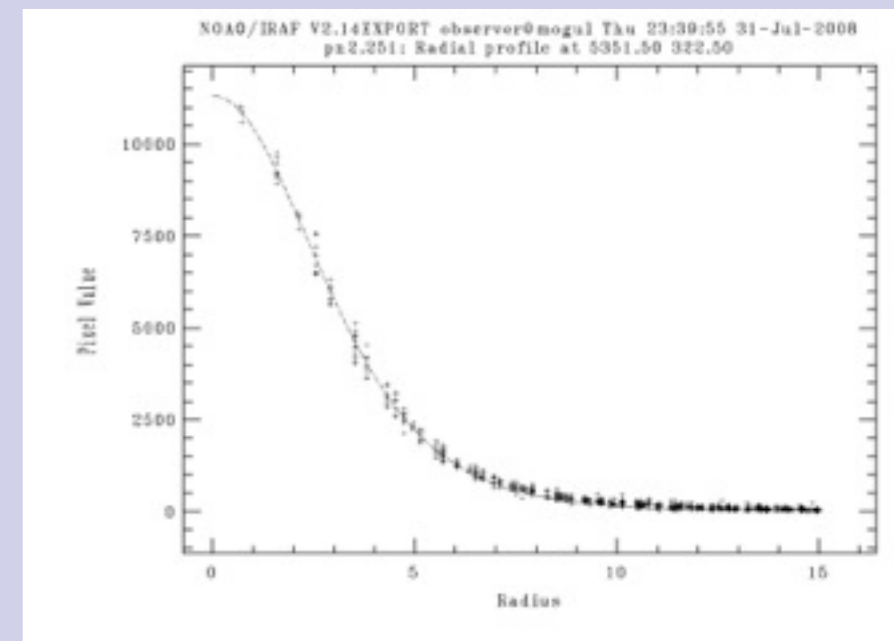
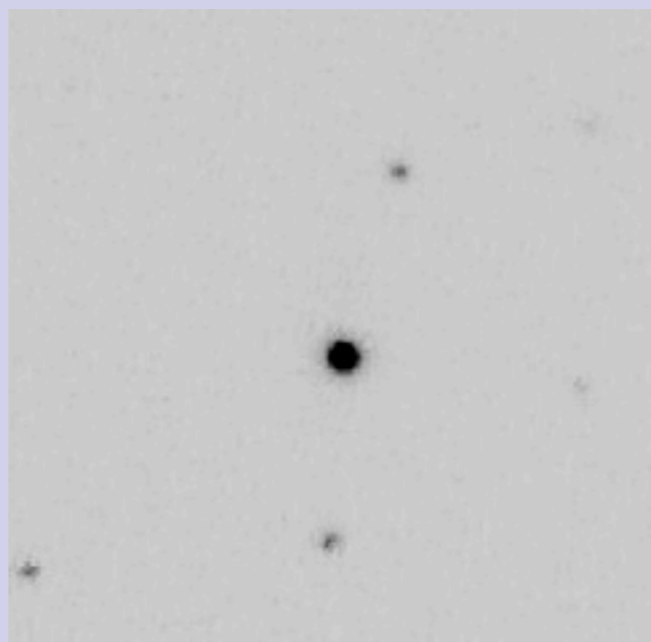
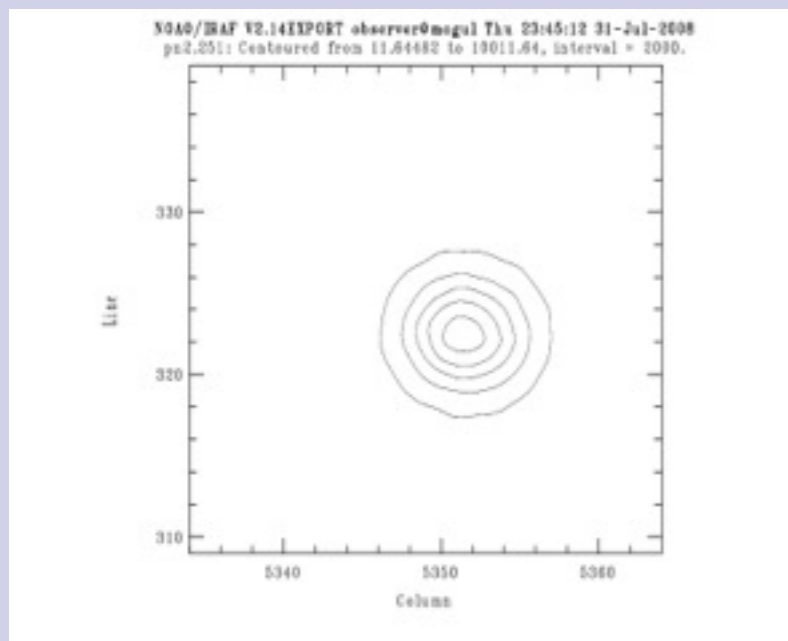
Dead Cell →



Guide Cell →

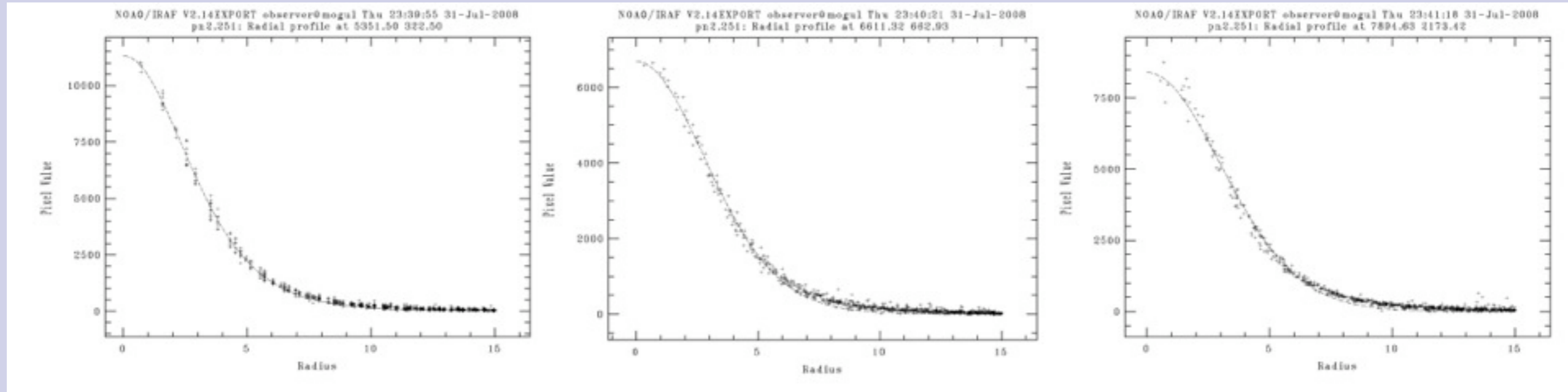


OT Image Improvement



Guided Region - Top
Unguided Region - Bottom

FWHM as function of distance from guide star



Distance: 2'
FWHM: 0.66''

Distance: 4'
FWHM: 0.72''

Distance: 8'
FWHM: 0.78''



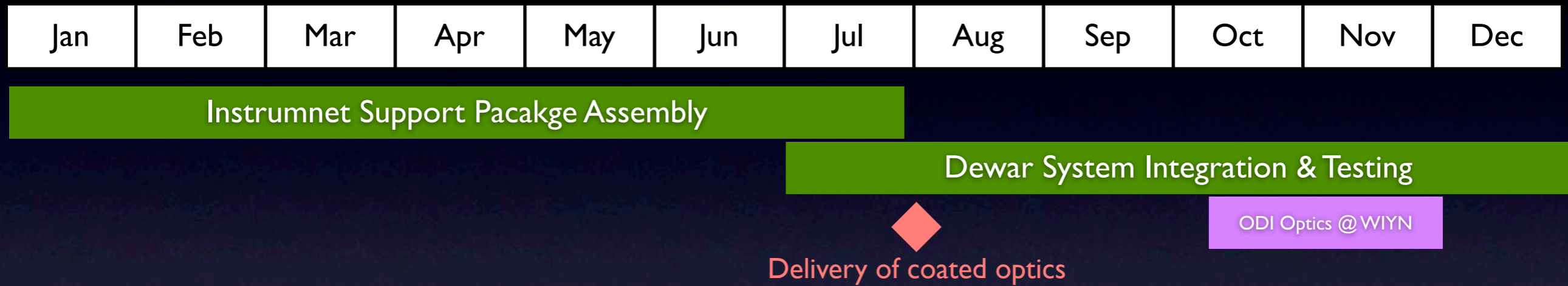
M51 seen by QUOTA:

- 50 min in U, 0.4" seeing
- 15 min in Y (red end of z')
- demonstration of sensitivity and image quality
- also demonstration of fringe behaviour

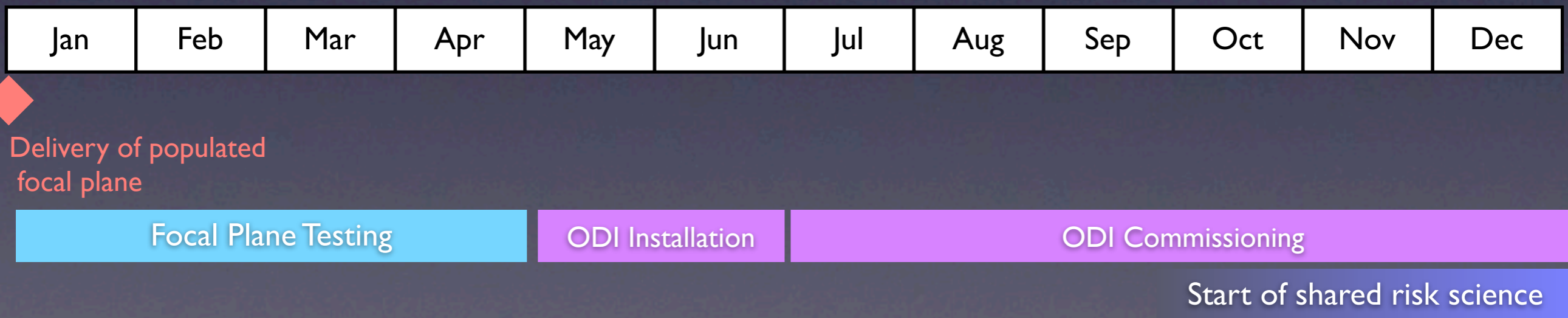
ODI Assembly and Integration Time Line



2009



2010



Delivery of populated focal plane

www.wiyn.org/ODI



www.wiyn.org/ODI ✨

Bonus Tracks

Availability of guide stars

- At least one guide star available per chip on whole sky.
- Pointing needs optimization!
- If very few guide stars are available, correct for correlated image motion only

