



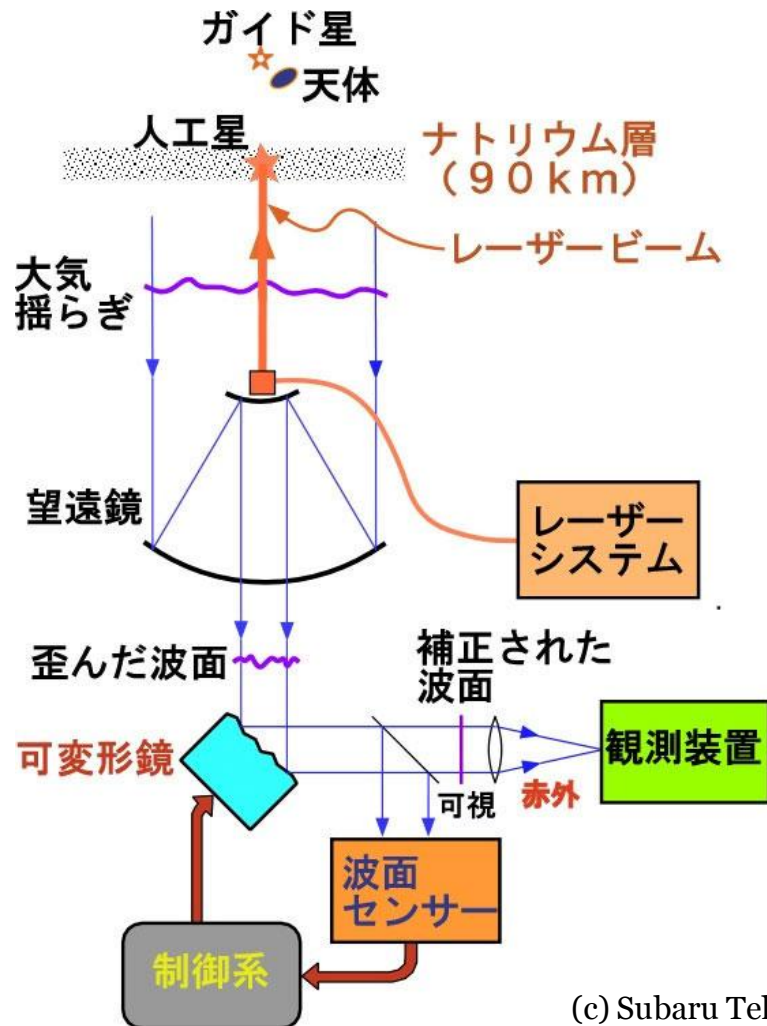
autonomous and replicable laser-adaptive-optics
and science system

(c) 2012 Robo-AO Collaboration.

M1 増田貴大
@雑誌会 10月速報

arXiv 1210.0532

AO (adaptive optics)



- 波面測定
- 内部処理
- 波面補正



- レーザーガイド星

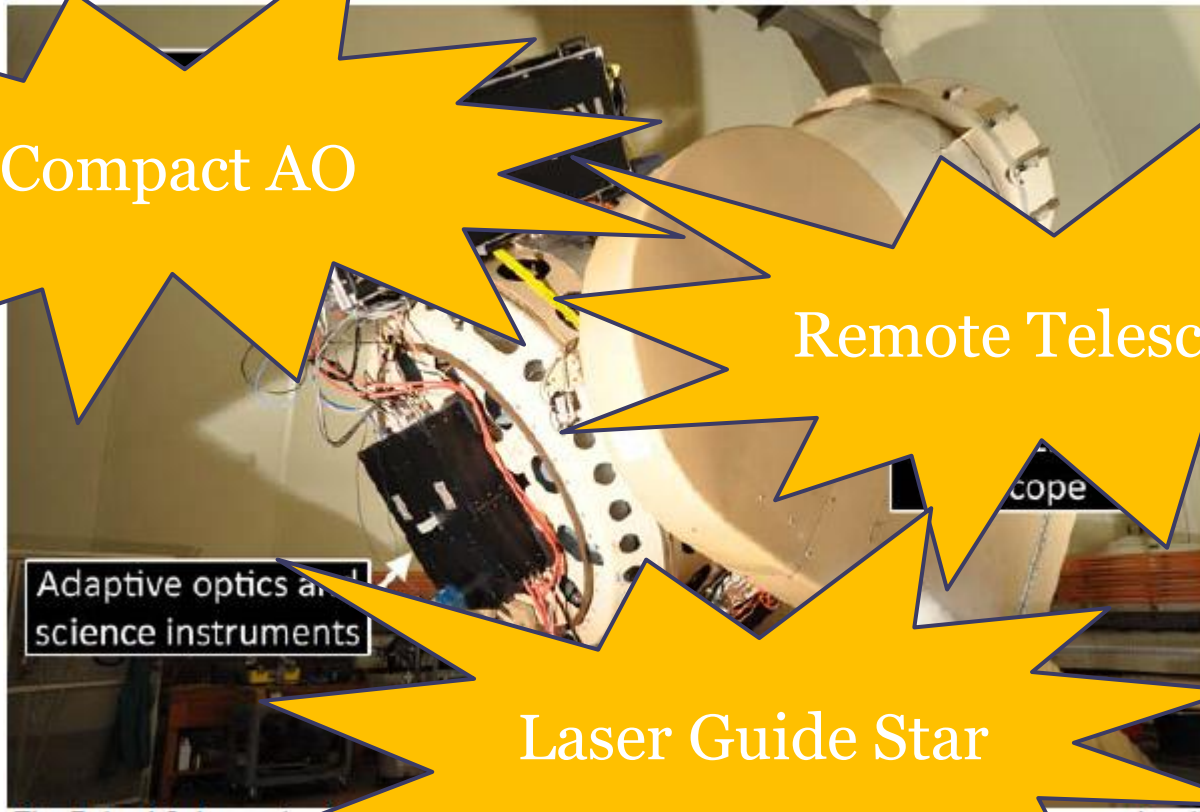
Robo-AO on Palomar 1.5m

Compact AO

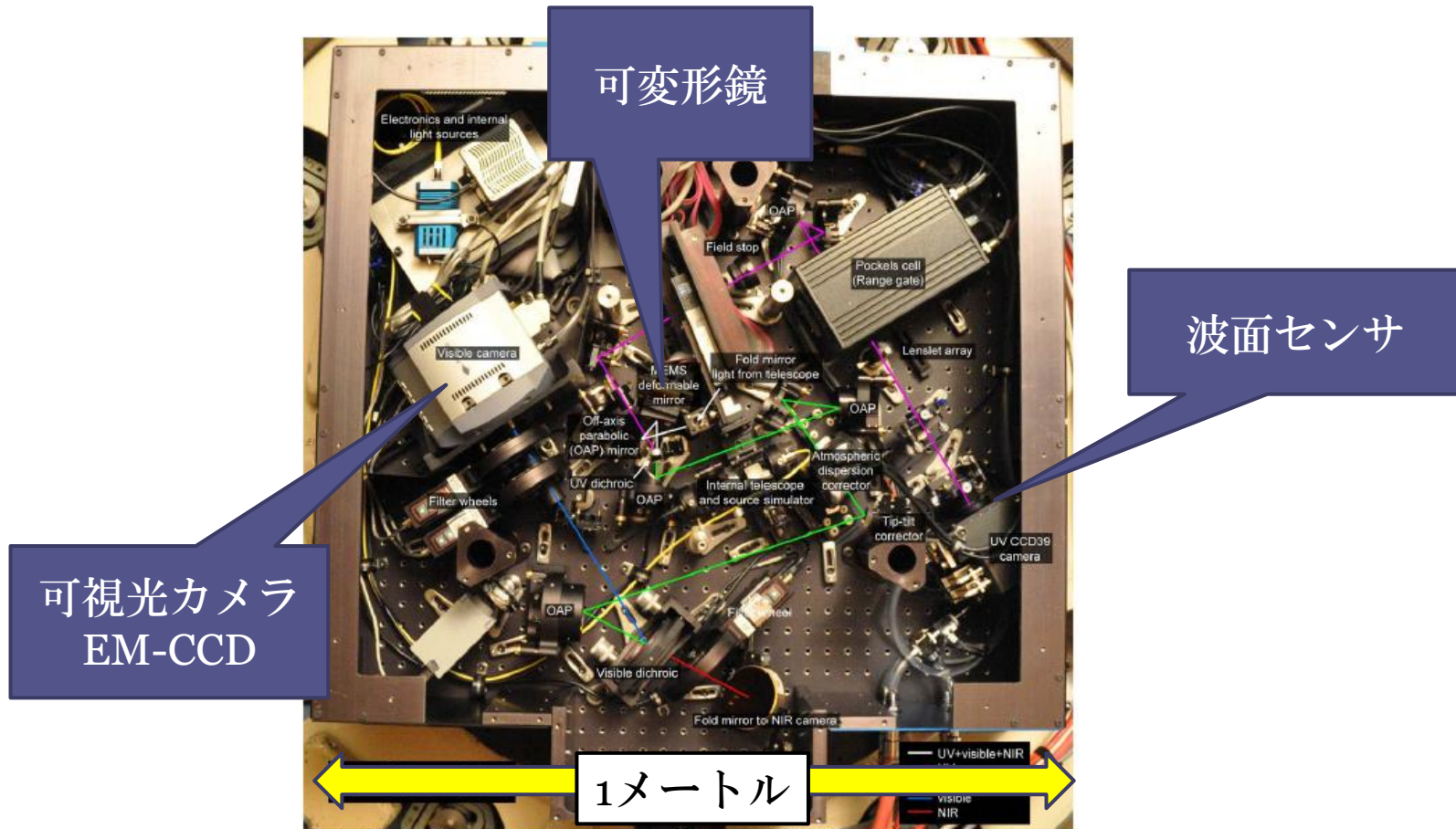
Remote Telescope

Adaptive optics and
science instruments

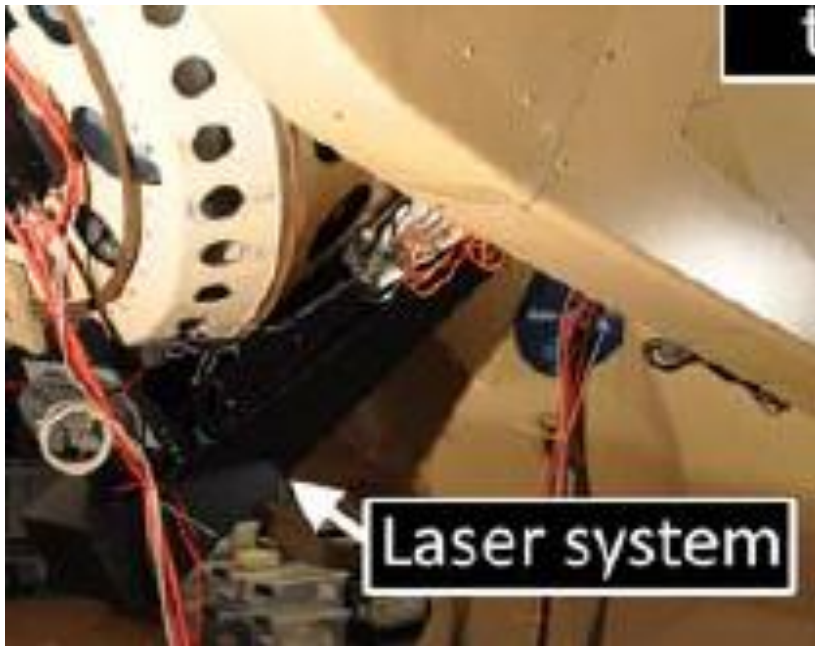
Laser Guide Star



System



Laser guider

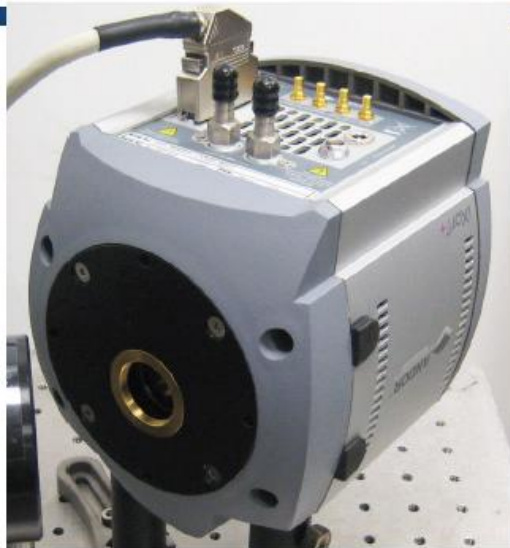


- 10W Rayleigh Laser
- 10km上空にレーザーを集光
- 望遠鏡のたわみによるポイントイングのズレ&ガイド星の揺れ
→内蔵のミラーで修正

Cameras

可視光カメラ(EM-CCD)

- 高速撮影が可能($>30\text{Hz}$)

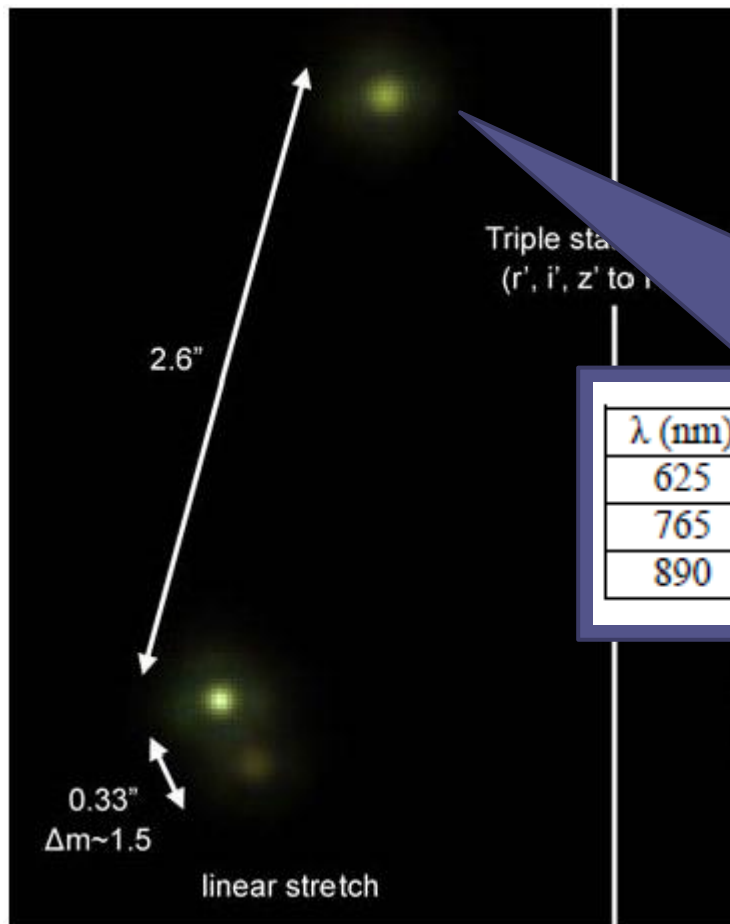


赤外カメラ(InGaAs)

- 現時点ではEngineering Gradeで観測には使えない



ON-Sky AO Correction①



λ (nm)	FWHM	Strehl	RMS WFE (nm)
625	0.11"	7.1%	161
765	0.12"	14.7%	168
890	0.14"	20.4%	178

回折限界
 0.08"
 0.10"
 0.12"

ON-Sky AO Correction②

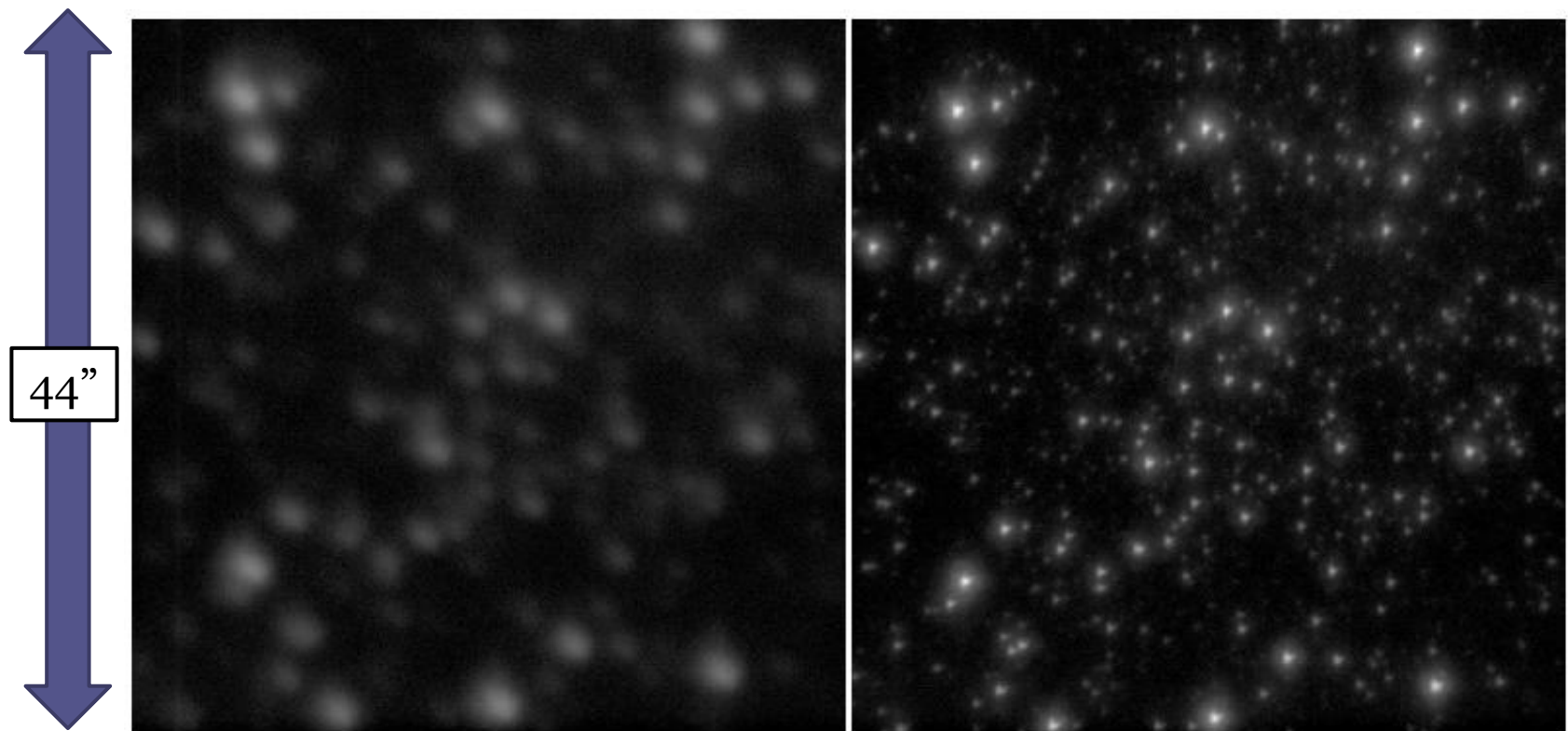
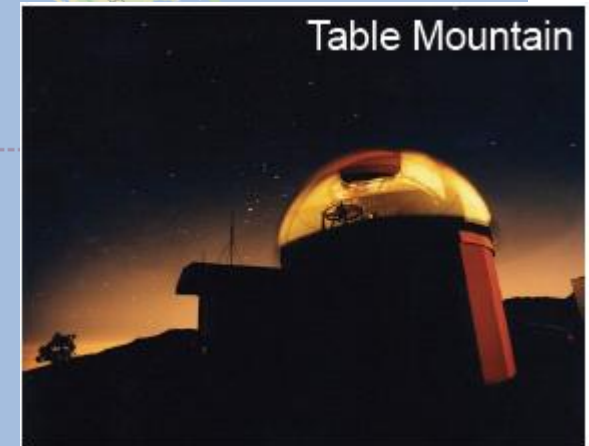


Figure 6. Left: A $44'' \times 44''$ field-of-view, 2-minute long seeing-limited image of the core of the globular cluster Messier 3 in z-band ($\lambda = 830 - 950$ nm). The same image shown with Robo-AO adaptive optics correction.

Clones of Robo-AO



Summary

- PackageとしてのLGS-AOシステムの開発
- 1.5m級の回折限界に迫る性能
- IR CameraのUpdate予定

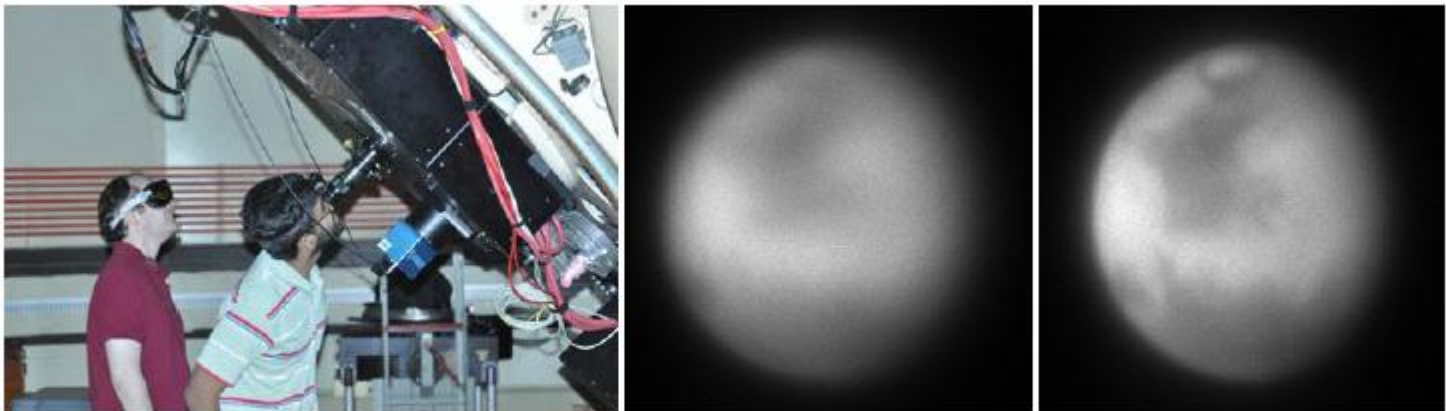


Figure 7. Members of the Robo-AO team observing Mars with the eyepiece attached to Robo-AO (left). Simultaneous i-band images of Mars captured without adaptive optics correction (middle) and with the Robo-AO system running (right).

でもそれ、お高いんでしょう・・・？