



HAL
open science

GNAO: an MCAO facility for Gemini North

Gaetano Sivo, David Palmer, Julia Scahrwächter, Morten Andersen, Natalie Provost, Eduardo Marin, Marcos van Dam, Brian Chinn, Emmanuel Chirre, Charles Cavedoni, et al.

► **To cite this version:**

Gaetano Sivo, David Palmer, Julia Scahrwächter, Morten Andersen, Natalie Provost, et al.. GNAO: an MCAO facility for Gemini North. *Advances in Optical Astronomical Instrumentation 2019*, Dec 2019, Melbourne, Australia. pp.22, 10.1117/12.2539706 . hal-03224483

HAL Id: hal-03224483

<https://hal.science/hal-03224483v1>

Submitted on 9 Jun 2021

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

GNAO: an MCAO facility for Gemini North

Gaetano Sivo^a, David Palmer^b, Julia Scharwächter^b, Morten Andersen^a, Natalie Provost^a, Eduardo Marin^a, Marcos van Dam^c, Brian Chinn^a, Emmanuel Chirre^a, Charles Cavedoni^b, Thomas Schneider^b, Stacy Kang^b, Paul Hirst^b, William Rambold^b, Angelic Ebberts^b, Pedro Gigoux^a, Laure Catala^b, Thomas Hayward^a, John Blakeslee^a, Henry Roe^a, Jennifer Lotz^d, Scot Kleinman^b, Suresh Sivanandam^e, Anja Krause^f, Mark Ammons^g, Chadwick Trujillo^h, Chris Packhamⁱ, Franck Marchis^j, Julian Christou^k, James Jee^l, John Bally^m, Mike Pierceⁿ, Thomas Puzia^o, Paolo Turri^p, Hwi Hyun Kim^a, Meg Schwamb^b, Trent Dupuy^b, Ruben Diaz^a, Rodrigo Carrasco^a, Benoit Neichel^q, Carlos Correia^r, Eric Steinbring^s, François Rigaut^t, Jean-Pierre Véran^s, Mark Chun^u, Masen Lamb^e, Scott Chapman^v, Simone Esposito^w, and Thierry Fusco^{x,q}

^aGemini South Observatory, La Serena, Chile

^bGemini North Observatory, Hilo, United States of America

^cFlat Wavefront, Christchurch, New Zealand

^dGemini Observatory, Tucson, United States of America

^eUniversity of Toronto, Toronto, Canada

^fUniversity of Chicago, Chicago, United States of America

^gLawrence Livermore National Lab, Livermore, United States of America

^hNorthern Arizona University, Flagstaff, United States of America

ⁱUniversity of Texas San Antonio, San Antonio, United States of America

^jSearch of ExtraTerrestrial Intelligence, Mountain View, United States of America

^kLarge Binocular Telescope Observatory, Tucson, United States of America

^lYounsei University, Seoul, South Korea

^mUniversity of Colorado, Boulder, United States of America

ⁿUniversity of Wyoming, Laramie, United States of America

^oPontificia Universidad Católica, Santiago, Chile

^pUniversity of California Berkeley, Berkeley, United States of America

^qLaboratoire d'Astrophysique de Marseille, Marseille, France

^rKeck Observatory, Waimea, United States of America

^sHerzberg Astronomy and Astrophysics, Victoria, Canada

^tAustralian National University, Canberra, Australia

^uInstitute for Astronomy, Hilo, United States of America

^vDalhousie University, Nova Scotia, Canada

^wOsservatorio Astronomico di Arcetri, Florence, Italy

^xOffice national d'études et de recherches aérospatiales, Châtillon, France

ABSTRACT

Gemini Observatory has been awarded a major funding from the National Science Foundation to build a complete new state of the art multi-conjugate adaptive optics system for Gemini North. The system will be designed to provide an MCAO facility delivering close to diffraction limit correction in the near-infrared over a 2 arcminutes field of view and feed imaging and spectroscopic instruments. We present in this paper the results of the

Further author information: (Send correspondence to Gaetano Sivo)

Gaetano Sivo: E-mail: gsivo@gemini.edu, Telephone: 1+56 51 2205 642

conceptual design phase with details on the new proposed laser guide star facilities and adaptive optics bench. We will present results on the performance simulation assessments as well as the developed selected science cases.

Keywords: Adaptive Optics, Multi-conjugate adaptive optics, GeMS, GNAO, High Angular Resolution, Gemini Observatory

1. INTRODUCTION

Gemini Observatory has been awarded a major founding from the National Science Foundation to build a full new state of the art multi-conjugate adaptive optics system for Gemini North. The objective of this award is to enable rapid response and high angular resolution observations in the era of multi-messenger astronomy. Gemini together with the Gemini North Adaptive Optics (GNAO) science team have developed a list of key science cases that will drive the definition of the top level requirements of the AO system in order to answer the observations of these targets. The main requirements for this system are:

- to deliver a close to diffraction limit in the near infrared on a 2 arc minutes field of view;
- obtain a correction of 30% Strehl ratio in K-band with a goal of 50%;
- obtain a precision astrometry of 0.2 mas across the field (goal of 0.1mas);
- operate under 1.2" seeing conditions at 0.5um or better (goal 1.5");
- deliver an output science beam at $f/32$;
- sky coverage of 20% at the galactic pole with 3 natural guide stars (goal of 30%) and 60% with one natural guide star (goal 75%);
- operable in queue mode with no more than the standard telescope operator + science observer manpower;
- be modular to enable future very wide field ground layer AO mode.

The proposed design to answer these very top level requirements is to build an MCAO system based on the following:

- A laser guide star facility;
- An adaptive optics system;
- A modular real time control system.

The laser guide star system is envisioned to be using 3 Topica lasers each split in 2 beams to create on-sky a constellation of 6 laser guide stars. Each beam will feed a dedicated side launched laser launch telescope (LLT). 2 constellations are currently considered:

- an hexagon;
- a pentagon with a central star.

We have evaluated the performance obtained with these two configurations and their impact on the science cases. They provide about the same performance on average but differently located across the field. The preferred solution to date is the configuration using the pentagon as the central star can enable high performance science on-axis. One of the main requirements is to build a design that would allow an upgrade of the telescope to obtain a powerful ground layer AO mode. This means we want to build an LGS facility that would allow us to increase the constellation angular size from 1' (MCAO constellation) to 7' (GLAO constellation). The Adaptive Optics bench will be equipped with 6 independent high order LGS Shack Hartman wave front sensor of 16x16

sub-apertures or higher in order to drive two deformable mirrors (DM) at first light and 3 once the Adaptive Secondary Mirror will be integrated to the telescope (outside the scope of this project). Nevertheless, the optical design has to be accounted for this since day one. The plan is to remove the DM conjugated to the ground layer and move it to the mid-altitude layer once the ASM is integrated. The optical design is based on 2 off-axis parabola pairs in order to limit the static distortions into the field induced by the optics. Finally a focal plane NGS WFS is envisioned to control the tip tilt mirror and correct for tip tilt and plate scale mode. Finally a new RTC facility is required in order to have a common platform on this new MCAO facility and the current one in operation at Gemini South on GeMS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Based on observations obtained at the Gemini Observatory, which is operated by the Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy, Inc., under a cooperative agreement with the NSF on behalf of the Gemini partnership: the National Science Foundation (United States), National Research Council (Canada), CONICYT (Chile), Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación Productiva (Argentina), Ministério da Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovação (Brazil), and Korea Astronomy and Space Science Institute (Republic of Korea). Gemini Observatory thanks the National Science Foundation for the GEMMA award.