

TALES CALCULATED TO DRIVE YOU



No. 1
OCT-NOV.



10¢

MAD



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Lessons from MAD:
from the LAB
to the SKY



Talk synopsis

- Statistics measured for the science demonstration runs:
 - Weather stats
 - Technical time losses
 - Science stats
- Analysis of targets acquisition which is a measure of the "operability" of MAD
- Asterism tutorial: what to do and what to avoid when choosing your NGSs asterisms.

MAD on sky

Three Commissioning runs (2007):

CR1 (SH): Mar 26 - Apr 5, 8 nights

CR2 (SH): May 30 - Jun 6, 4 (2) +4 (GTO) nights

CR3 (LO) : Sep 21 -29, 3+6 (GTO) nights

Three Science demonstration runs (Shack-Hartmann mode):

SD1: Nov. 24 - 30, 2007, 7 nights

SD2: Jan 7 - 13, 2008, 7 nights

SD3: Aug 11 - 21, 2008, 9 nights + 1T

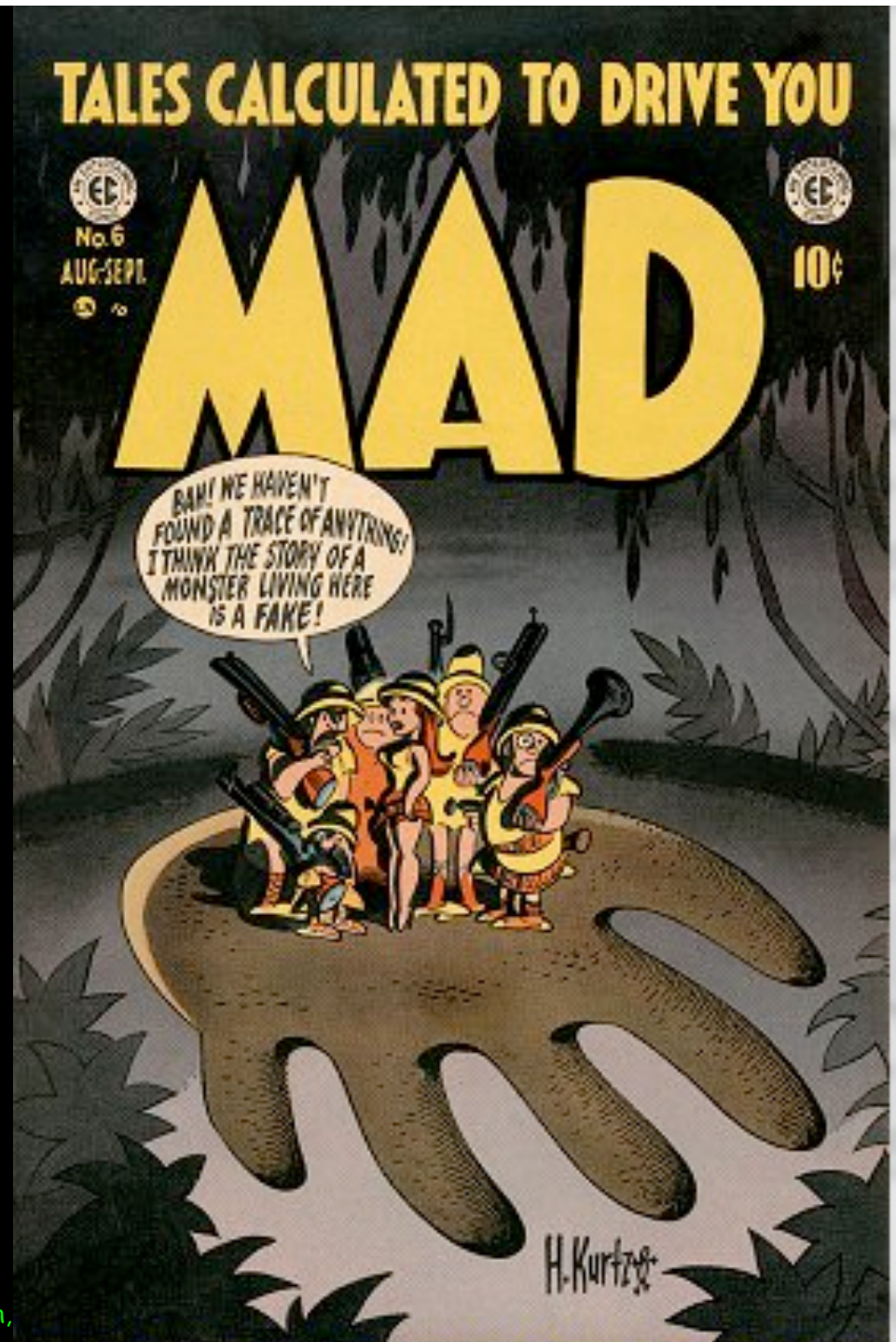
SD: 23 nights, 23 Proposals, 39 targets

MAD SD team

- Technical feasibility
- Phase II
- Pre and post observing support
- Observations and technical support!



Paola Amico - MAD Operations - June 8th,

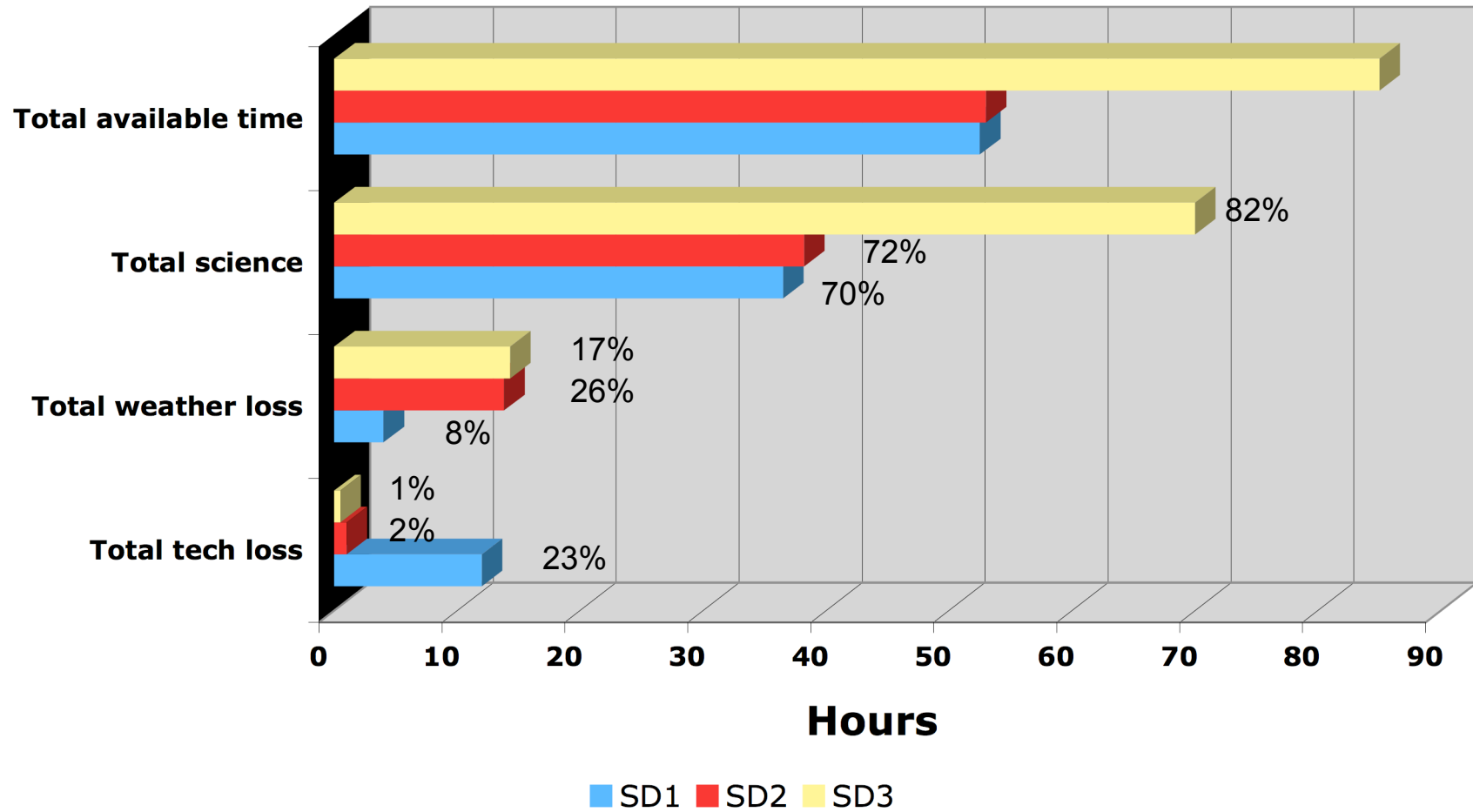


MAD statistics

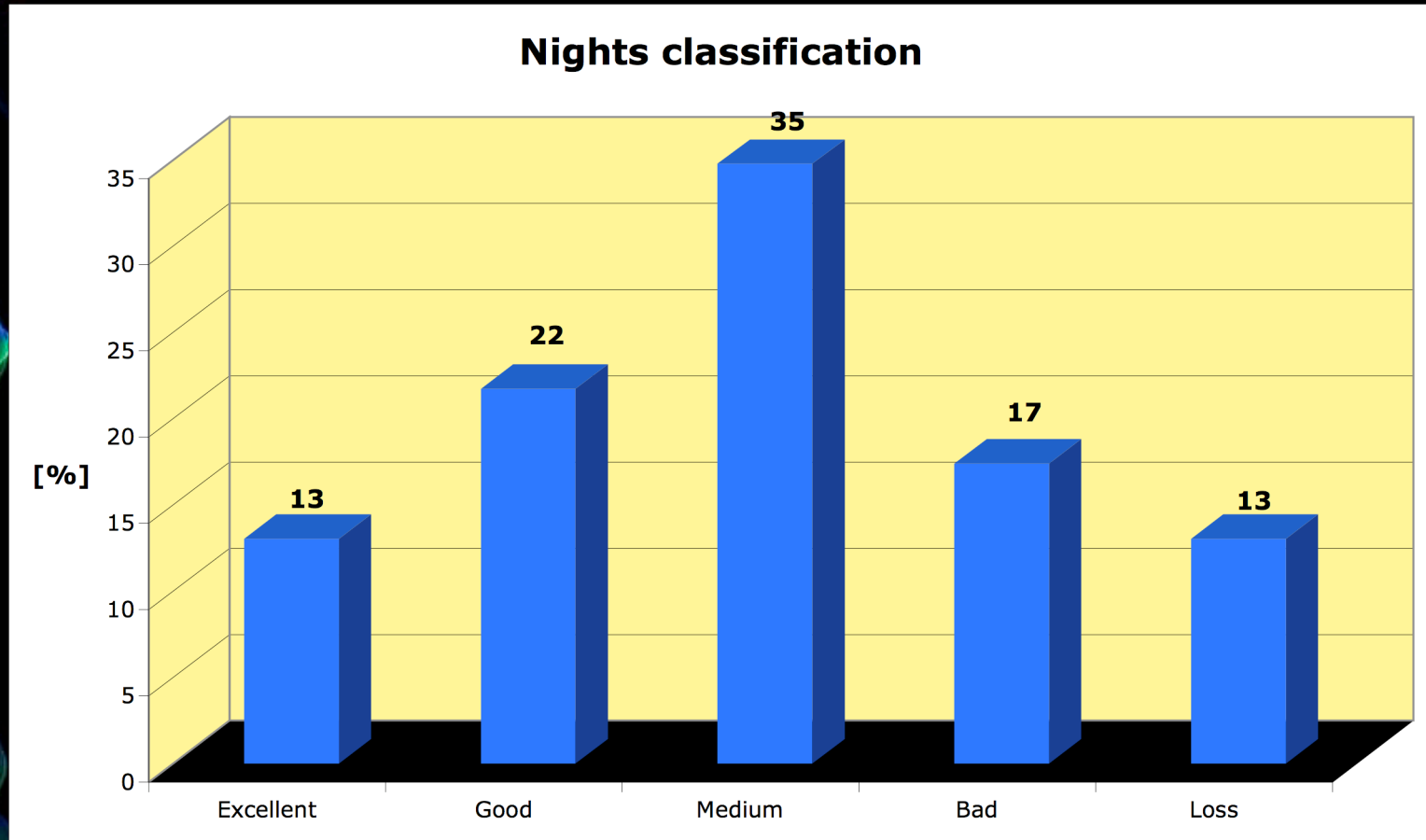
- Weather losses
 - 3 Full nights lost
 - 4 nights with marginal conditions
- Technical losses
 - Mostly during SD1
 - De-rotator problem
 - TF error of the HVA
 - "Beagle" contamination
- Science stats

MAD Time Statistics

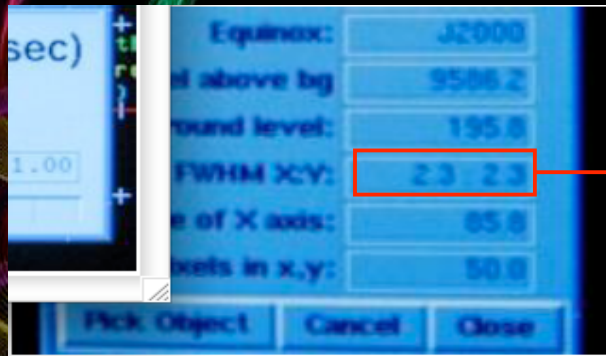
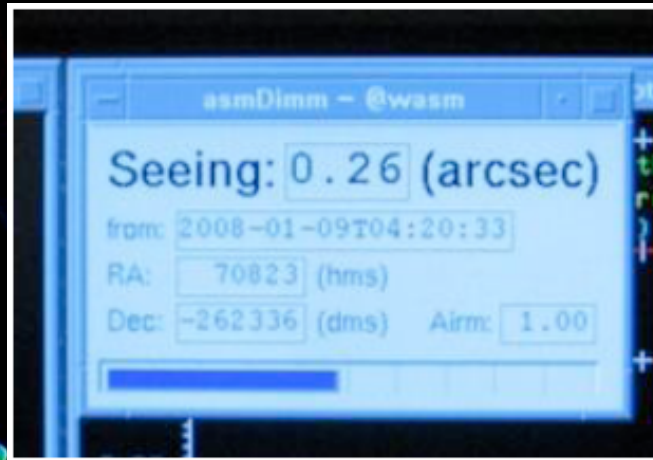
Time statistics MAD SDs



MAD Weather

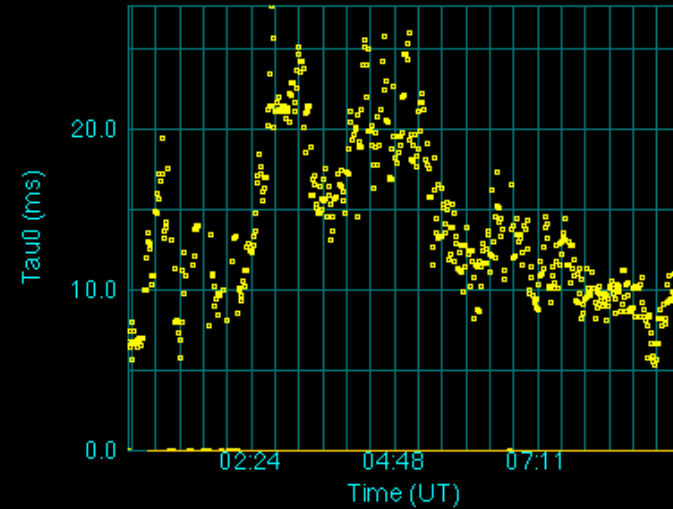


Momentous moments

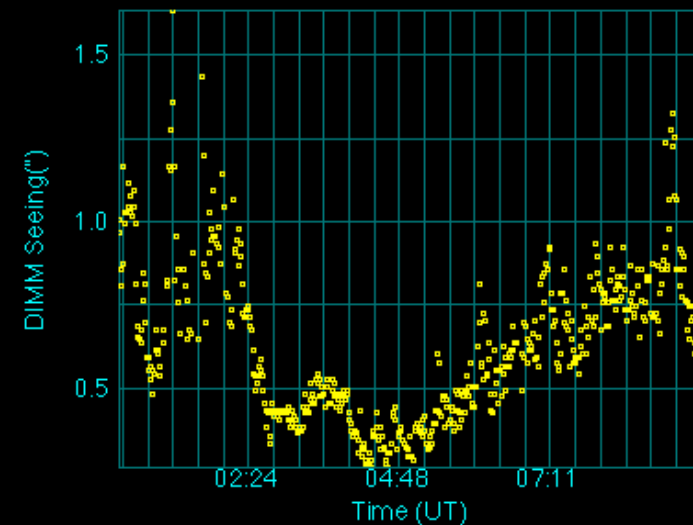


65 mas in K

Paranal on Tue, January 8, 2008



Paranal on Tue, January 8, 2008





Time/efficiency loss: De-rotator problem

- Discovered during SD1 on long exposures for object close to zenith (faster rotation)
- Affected mostly DF and Davies field. Needed constant re-centering of NGSs on the WFS. Warped the field.
- Bug in the calculation of the counter rotator rates found and fixed "on-the-fly" by Garching night (!) support.
- Cost 1.5-2 (5) hours on sky

Time/technical loss: TF error

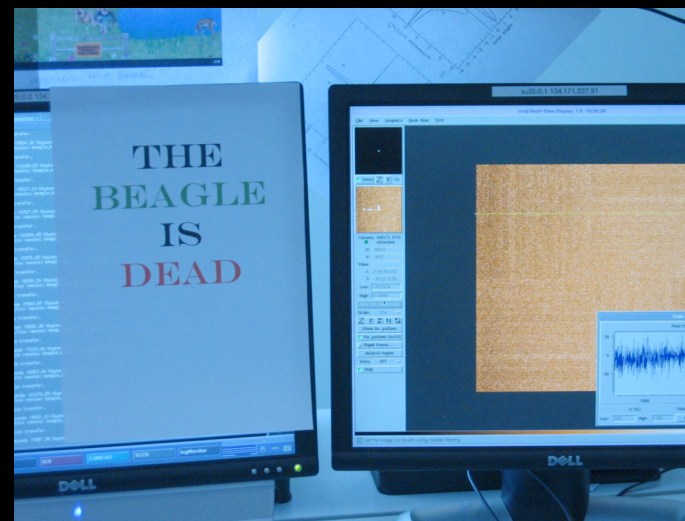
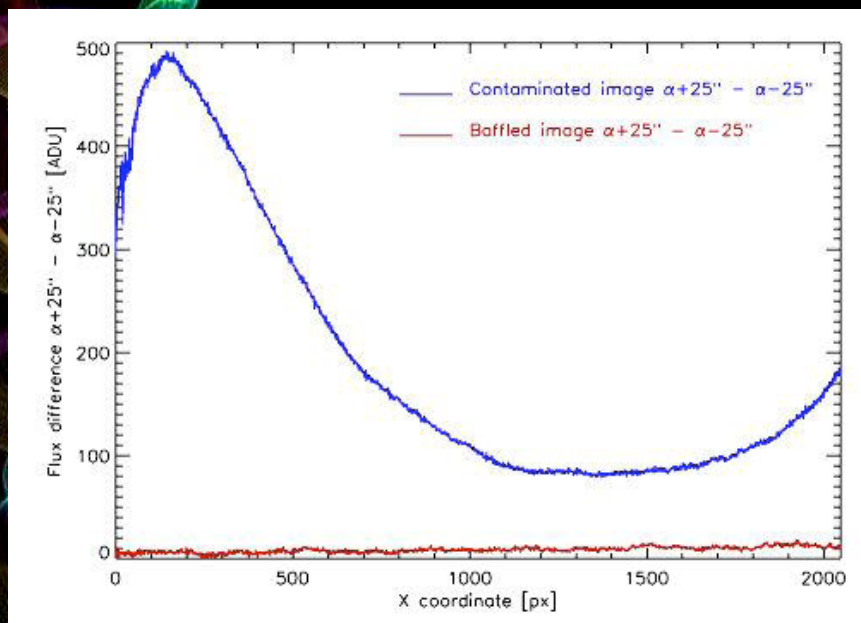
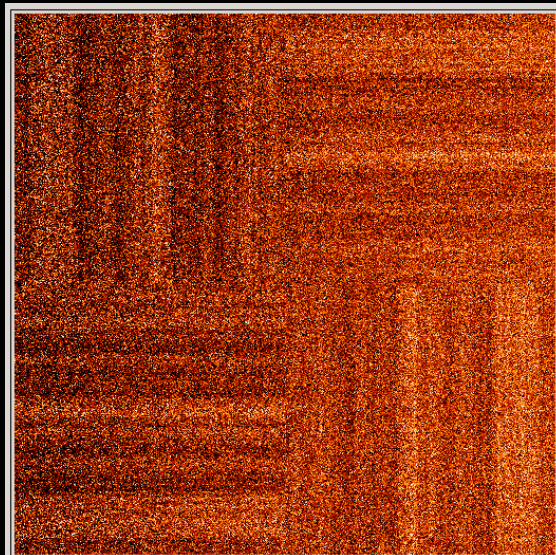
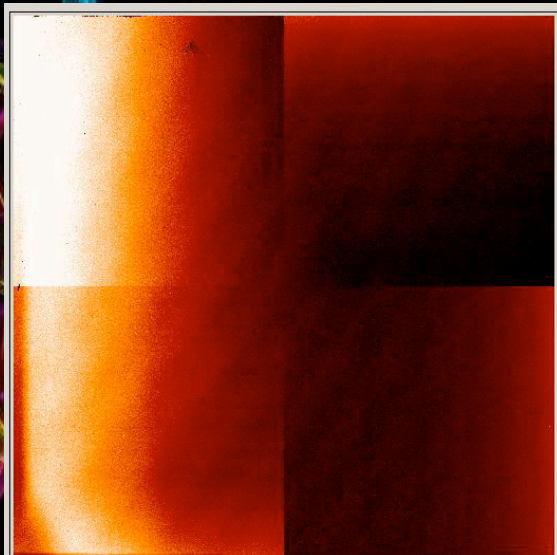
- Symptoms: OS got stuck in a "busy" state and prevented us observations. Required multiple reboots of FIERA, RTC, HVA (in the dome!), SW environments.
- Mostly affected SD1
- Not fixed, but fail-safe "mother-of-all" recovery procedures provided by SW prevented large losses afterwards.
- Cost: few hours on sky.

Quality/efficiency loss: "The Beagle"



- Dependent on:
 - Camera position
 - DIT
 - Observing conditions (brightness of the sky, time of observation, etc)
- Variable in time (sky variability) with timescales of few minutes (independently of observing filter).
- Cannot be perfectly corrected even when the camera kept in position.
- Effects minimized at the cost of observing efficiency

"The Beagle"



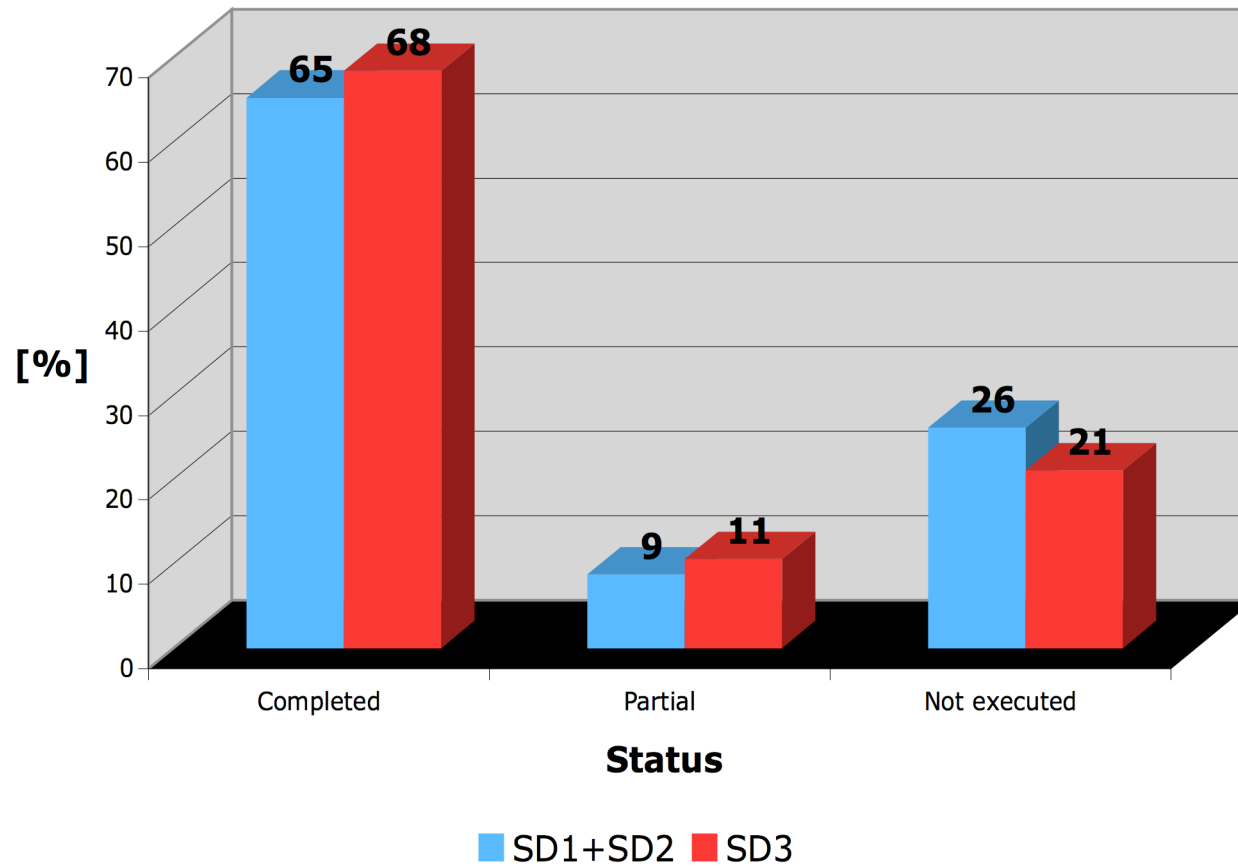
1, 2009

Slide 12/22



MAD Science

Target completion chart





Typical AO acquisition (e.g. NACO Imaging)

Automatized/Template driven:

1. Preset the telescope/Instr. setup
2. AO setup
3. AO guide star (1! TTS + laser star in LGS mode) acquisition (sky subtraction + centering).
4. Optimization
5. Close the loop
6. Target acquisition (centering of the field on CONICA)

MAD acquisition steps

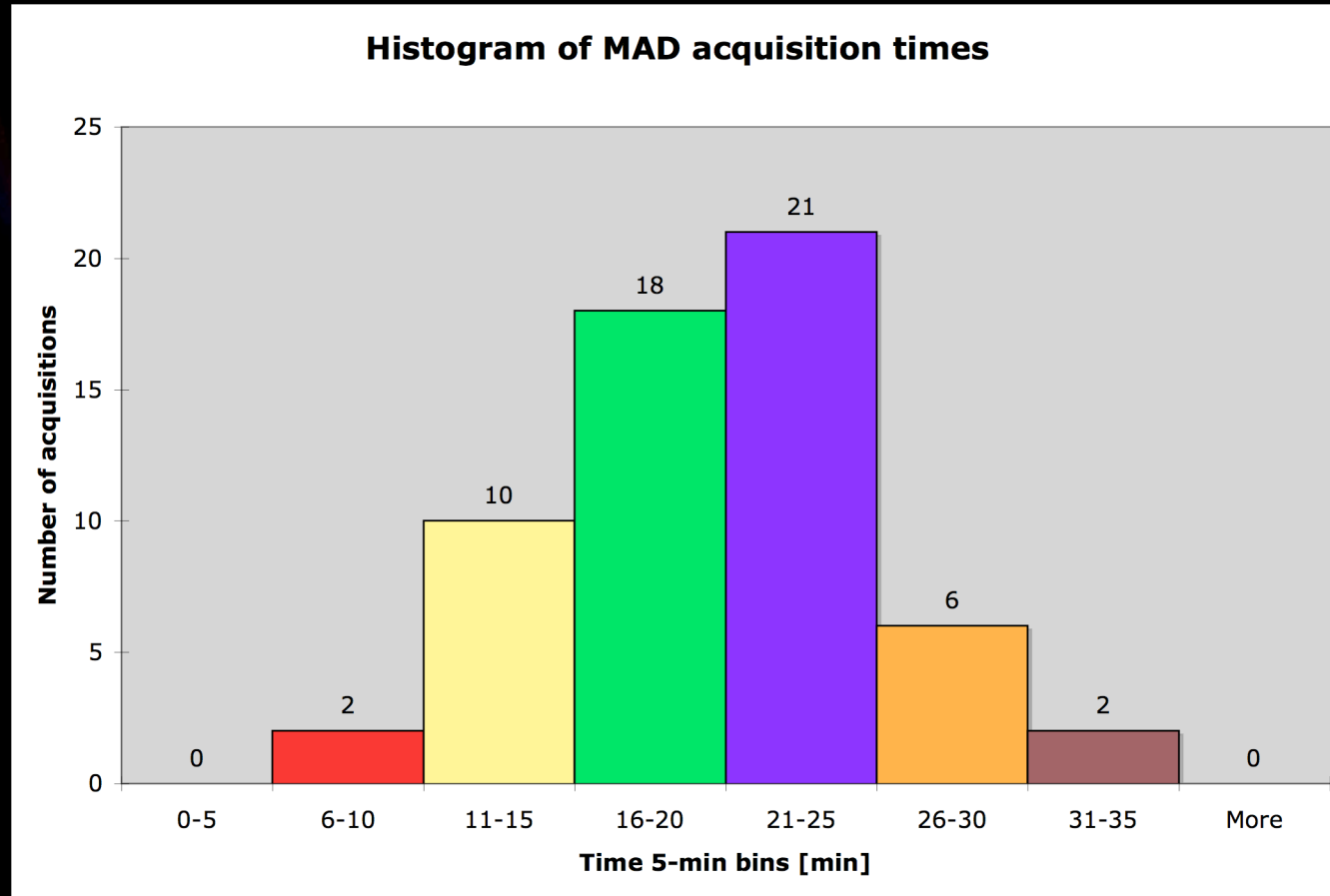
Template driven:

1. Preset the telescope
2. AO Setup
3. Acquire the 3 (!) NGSs
4. Target acquisition (Center the science field)

Performed manually:

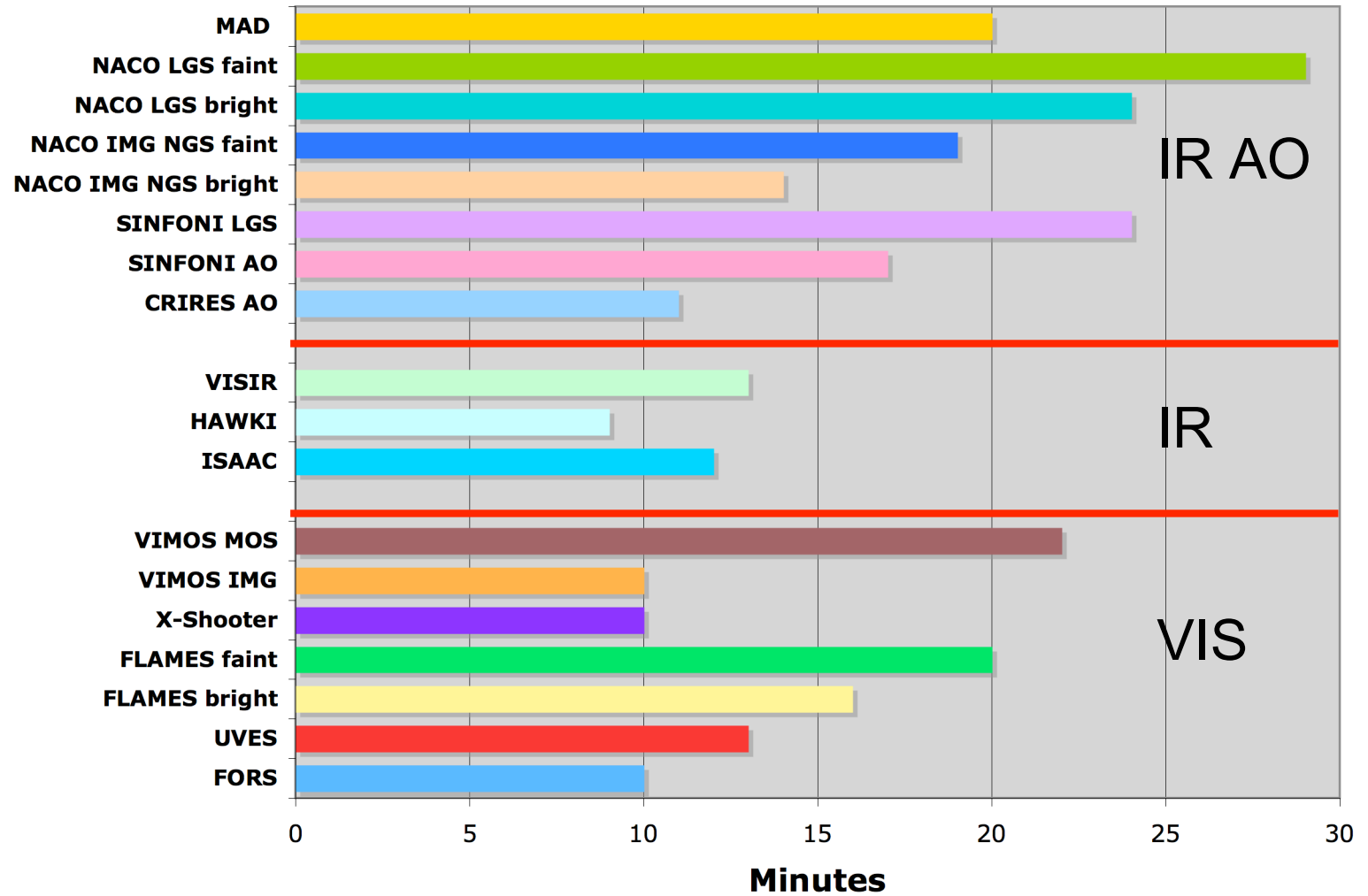
5. Centering of the 3 (!) NGS on WFSs
6. Adjust AO parameters and reacquire NGSs
7. Measurement of the IM/CM (various steps)
8. Close the loop - Optimize (e.g loop gain)
9. CAMCAO setup (focus)
10. Measure magnitudes

MAD Acquisition time

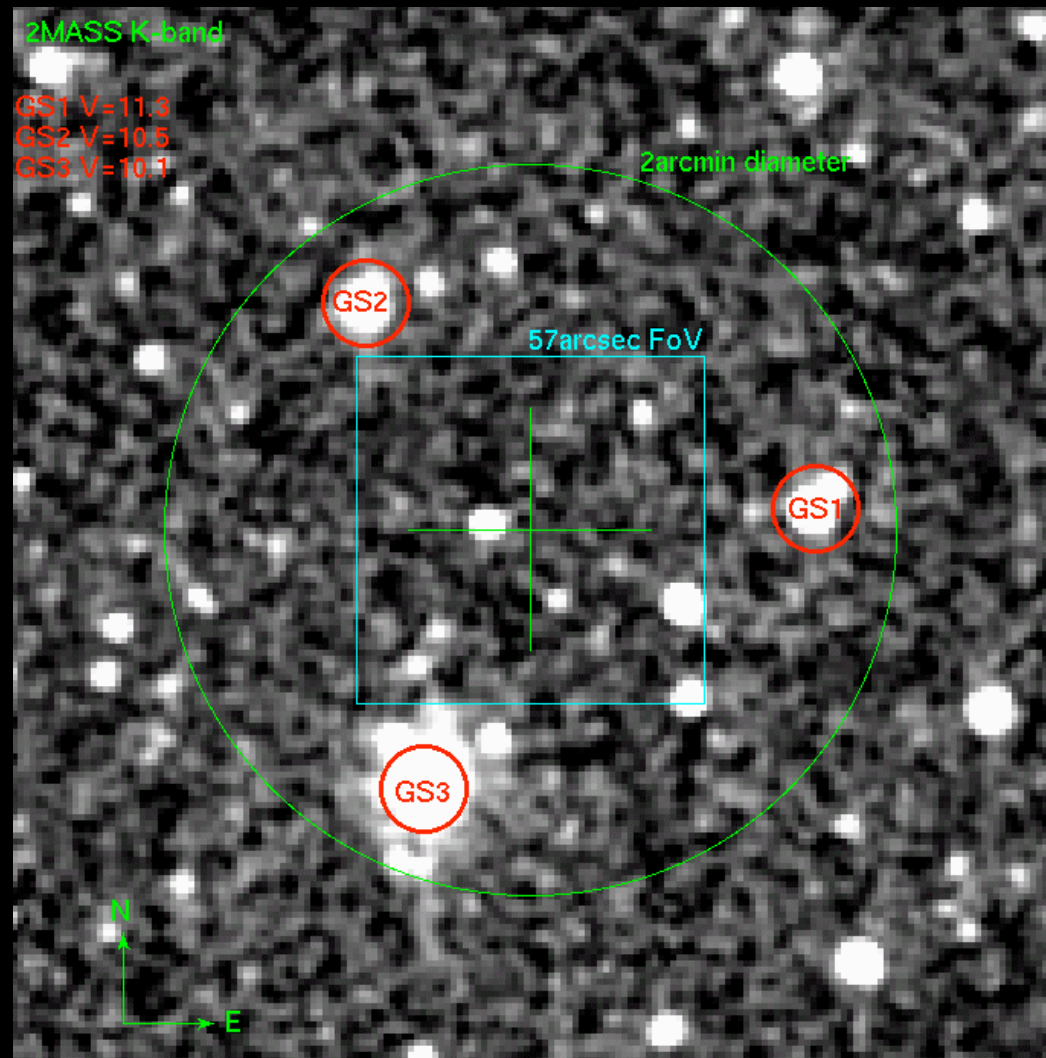


Mean value is 20.3 ± 5.0 , Min=9, Max is 32.
It includes the 6 minutes telescope preset

VLT Instruments acquisition times (including 6 minutes telescope preset)



The perfect MAD asterism (Thank you Ric!)

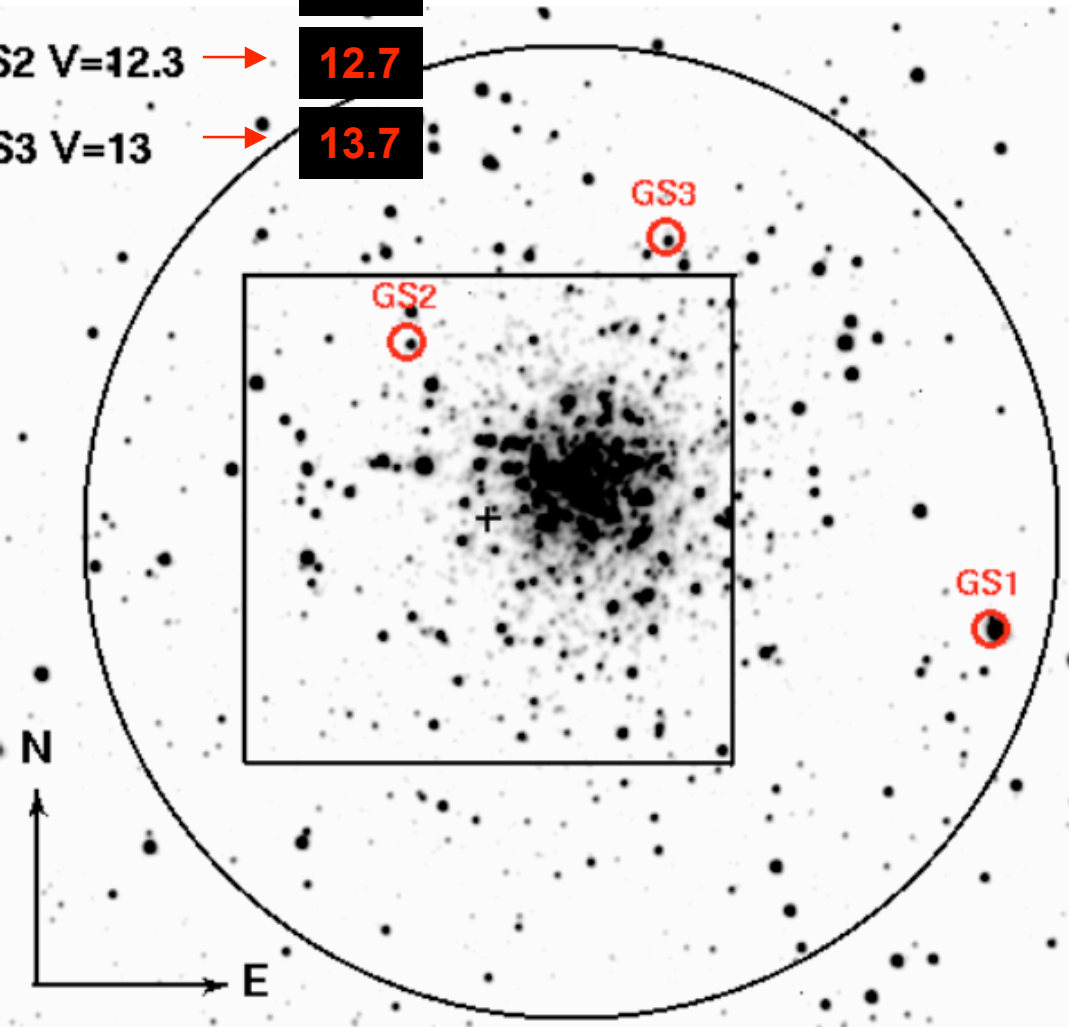


A difficult asterism

GS1 V=11.3 → 10.6

GS2 V=12.3 → 12.7

GS3 V=13 → 13.7

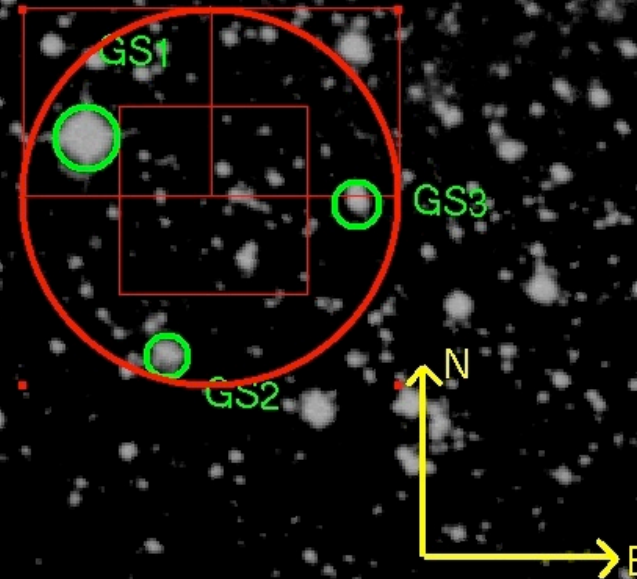


A non-advisable asterism

Magnitude ratios

NGC371 R band image (2th pointing for JHK observation)

GS1(R)=9.6 mag
GS2(R)=11.2 mag
GS3(R)= 13.09 mag



Questions ?

