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TALES CALCULATED TO DRIVE YOU



No. 17
NOV.



MAD



10c

ATTENTION!

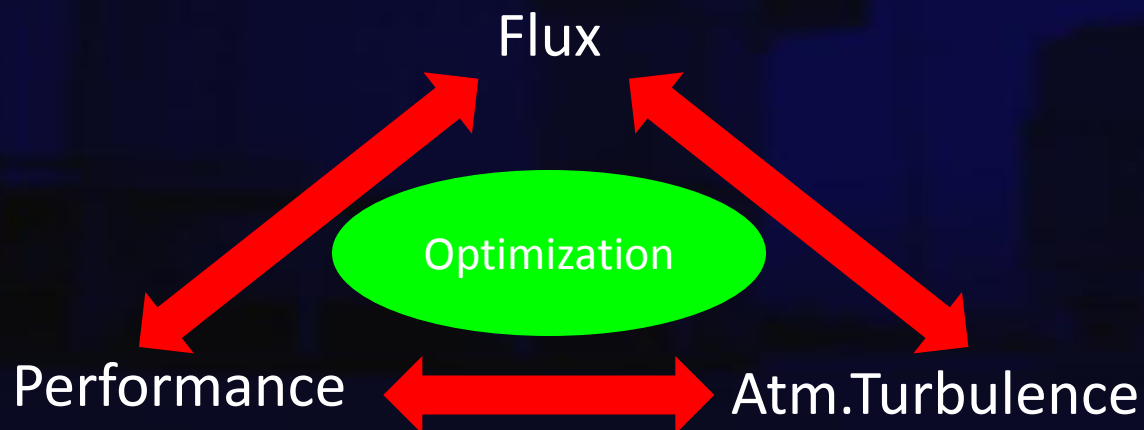
**This issue is
going to change
your whole view-
point of MAD...**

MAD Upgrade proposal
*Concept & correction
performance*



The problem

- Main limitation of Natural Guide Star AO based instrumentation (MAD included): low Sky Coverage → small number of accessible targets
- Culprit: wavefront sensing
 - Balance between photon flux per sub-aperture and degree of correction
 - Noise (Read-Out Noise) in the wavefront sensor detectors
- Signal drowning in the noise → Limiting Magnitude



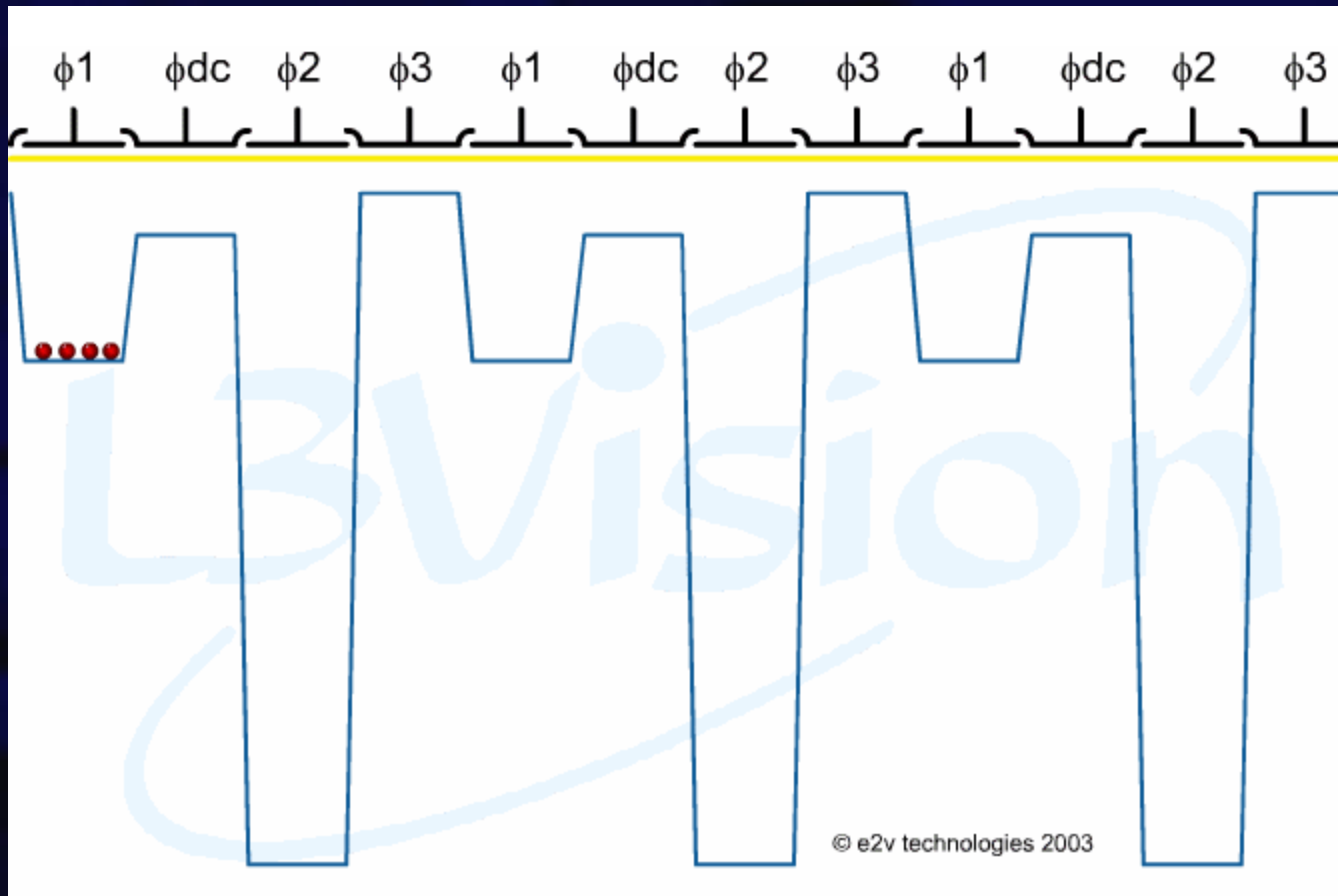


Pushing the MAD limiting magnitude

- Improve detection efficiency of the Shack-Hartmann wavefront sensors
 - Increase throughput → technically very difficult, limited gain margin
 - Lower detector Read-Out Noise → technically available, large gain
- EMCCDs commercially available on market: ANDOR Technology (iXon^{EM} + 860), equivalent sub-electron Read-Out Noise
- **Proposal:** substituting actual MAD wavefront sensor detectors system with EMCCDs from ANDOR
- **Constraint:** no or minimal impact for all other MAD subsystems
- Not discussed here: upgrade schedule

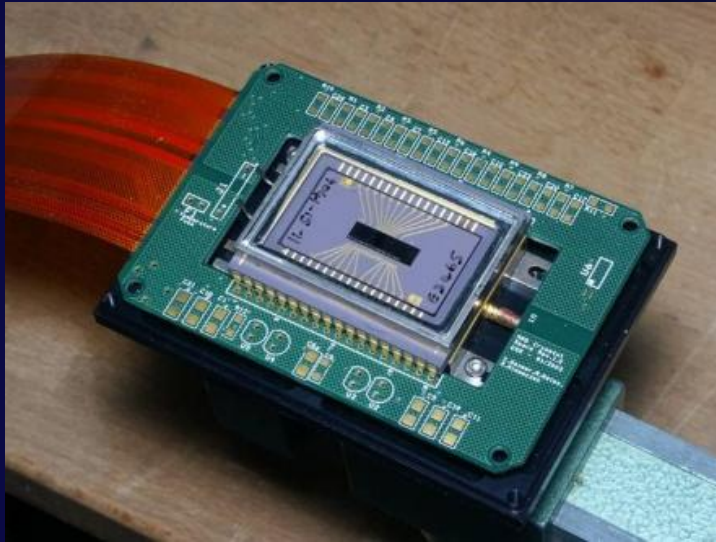
EMCCDs working principle

- Gain register before output amplifier: signal amplification by impact ionization



Detector cameras comparison

MAD CCD39



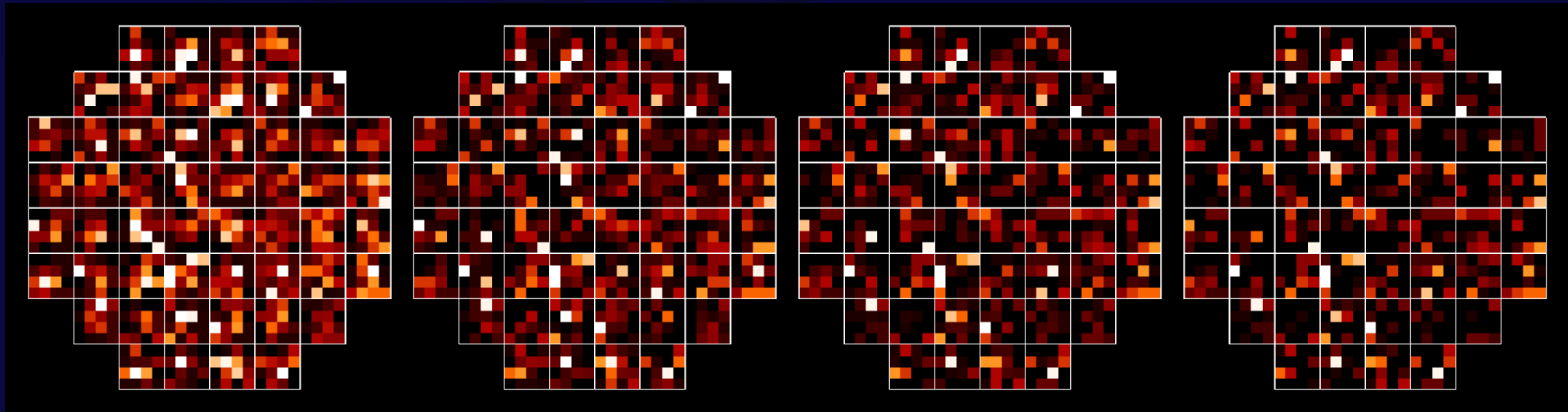
ANDOR iXon^{EM} + 860 (EMCCD)



Parameter	MAD	ANDOR iXon ^{EM} + 860
Detector type	CCD39	CCD60
Pixel size	24 μm	24 μm
Detector format	80 \times 80	128 \times 128
RON	7 e ⁻ /pixel	0.07 e⁻/pixel
Dark current	100 e ⁻ /pixel/s	0.03 e ⁻ /pixel/s
Clock Induced Charge (CIC)	-	0.2 e ⁻ /pixel/frame
Frame rate	383 frames/s	500 frames/s
Excess noise factor	-	sqrt(2)
Temperature	-20° C	-85° C

Laboratory comparison (no turbulence)

MAD CCD39

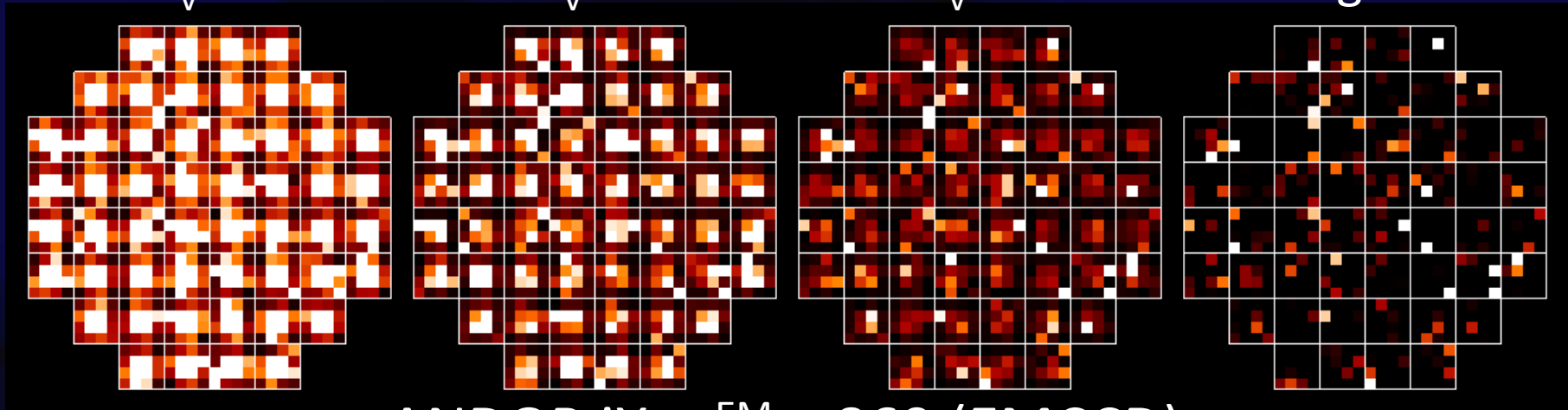


$m_v=15$

$m_v=16$

$m_v=17$

background

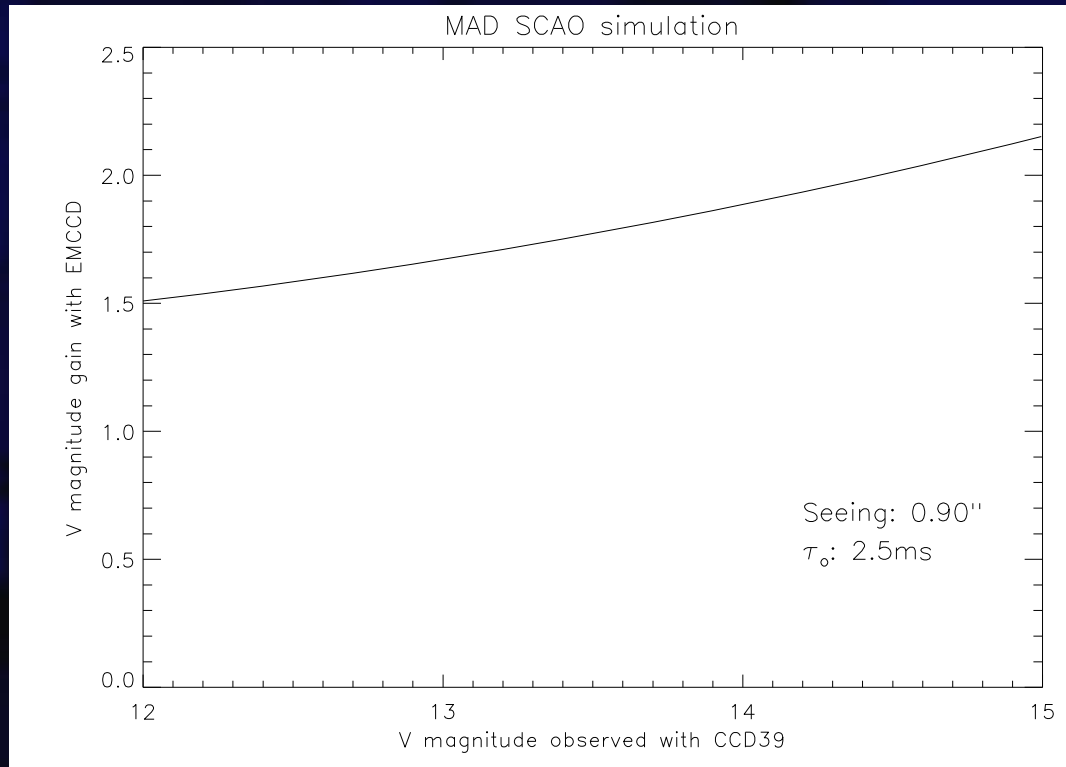


ANDOR iXon^{EM} + 860 (EMCCD)



Simulated performance

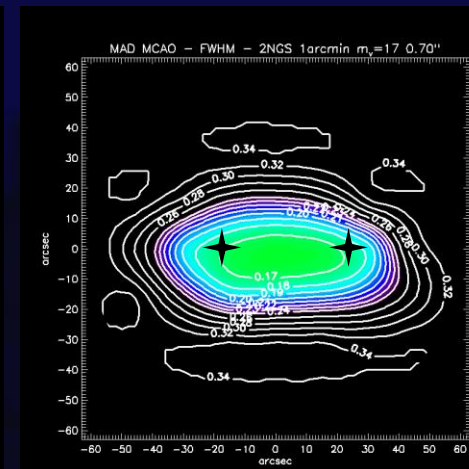
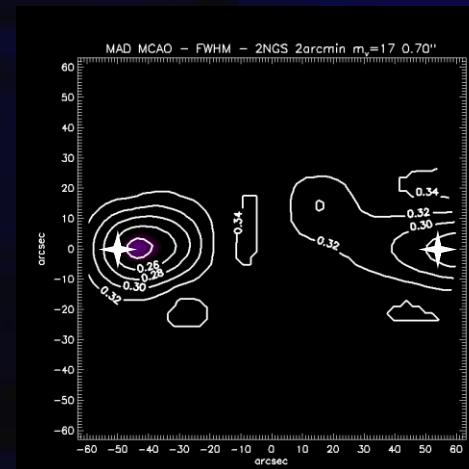
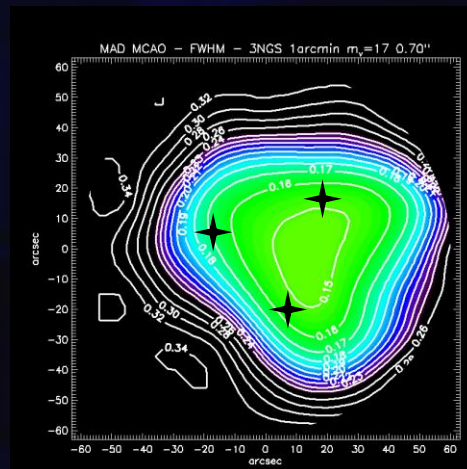
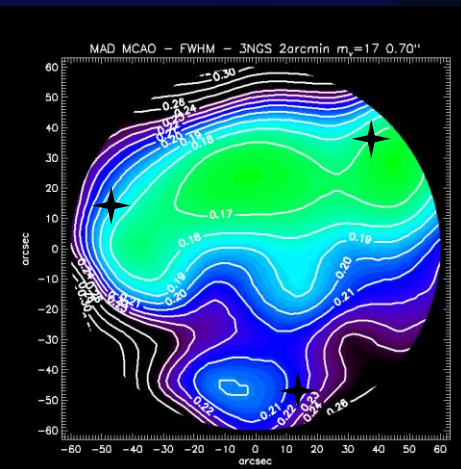
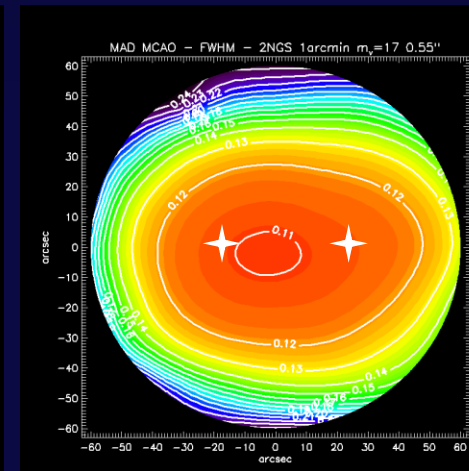
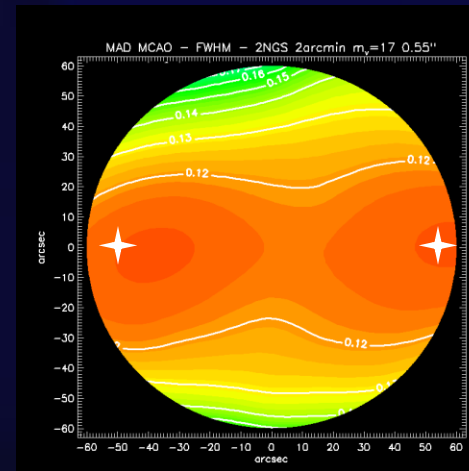
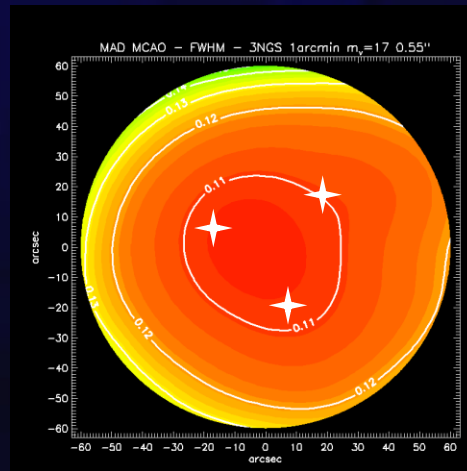
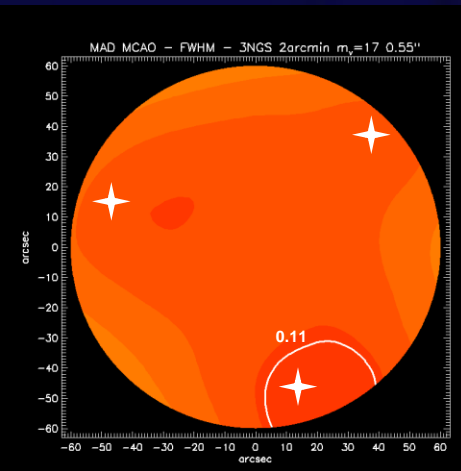
- Numerical end-to-end code (YAO)
- Calibrated with MAD on-sky results
- Several case studies: number of guide stars (2→3), magnitudes (15→17), FoV (1'→2') and DIMM seeing conditions (0.55"→0.9")





Simulated performance (K band): $m_v = 17$

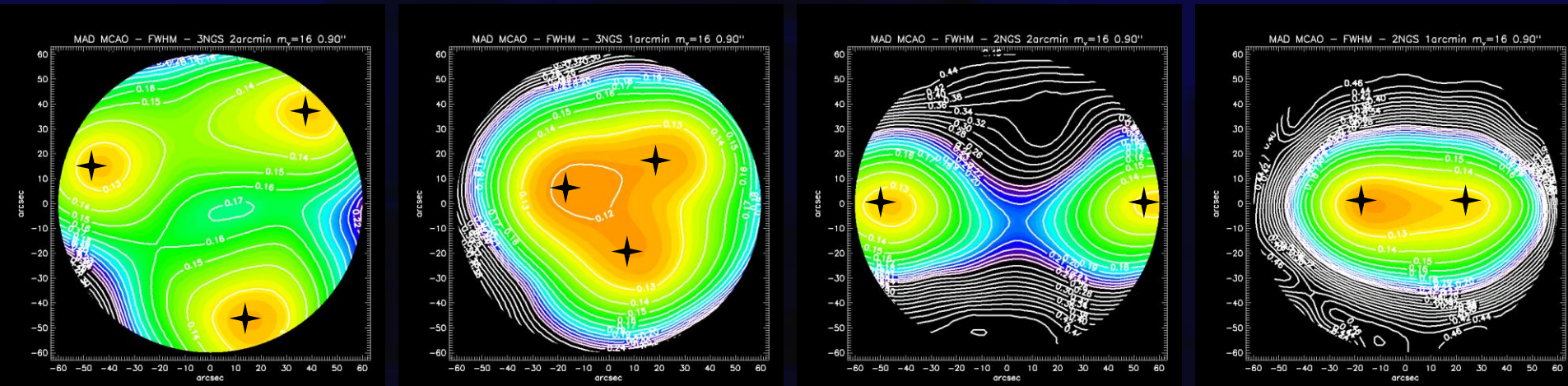
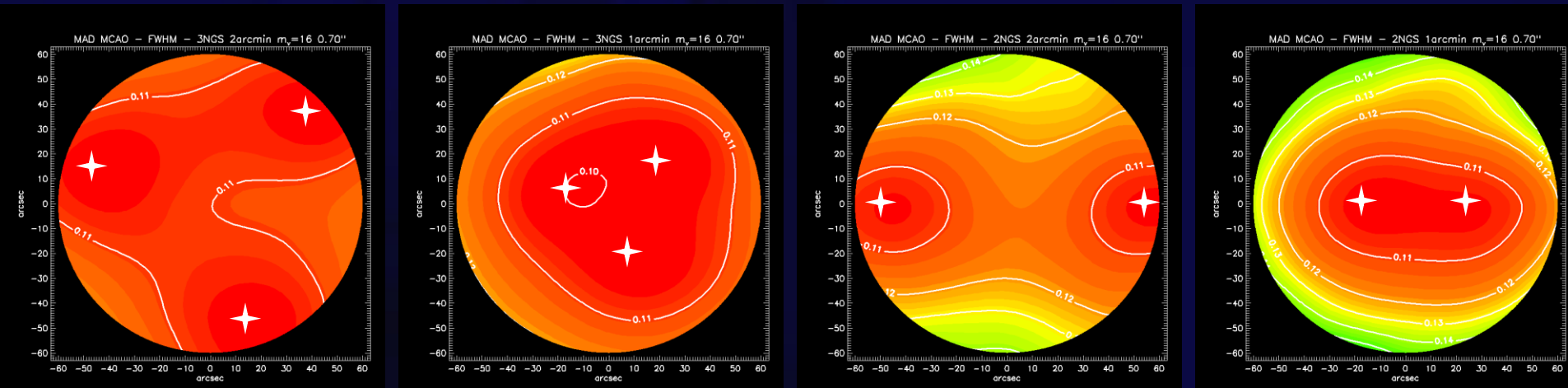
DIMM seeing: 0.55''



DIMM seeing: 0.70''

Simulated performance (K band): $m_v = 16$

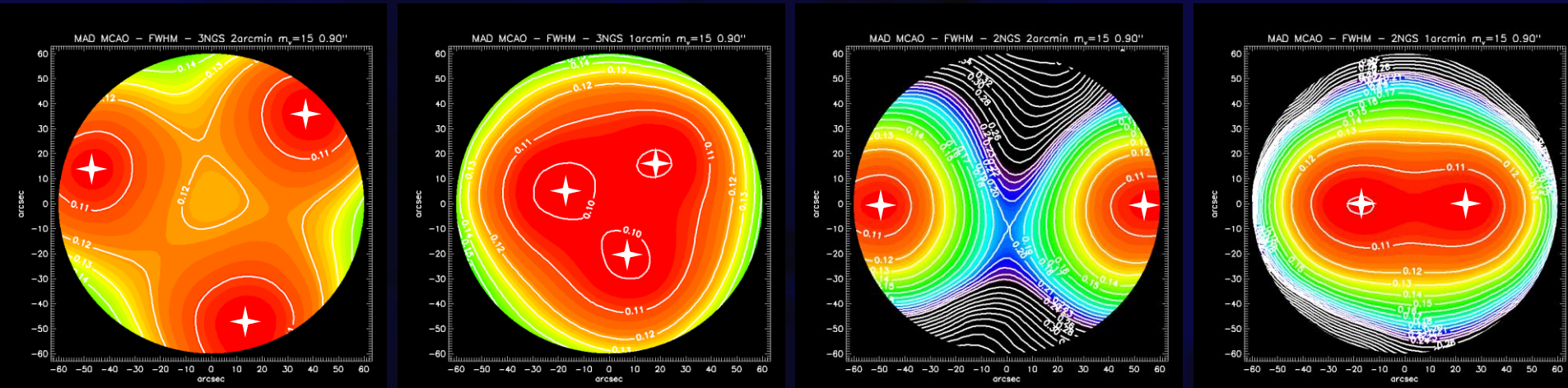
DIMM seeing: 0.70''



DIMM seeing: 0.90''

Simulated performance (K band): $m_v = 15$

DIMM seeing: 0.90''





Caveat on wavefront sensing

Spectral type	V magnitude difference at fixed Zero Point
B0V	-0.4
B5V	-0.3
A0V	-0.2
F0V	-0.1
G0V	0.0
K0V	+0.1
K5V	+0.3
M0V	+0.5

Influence of the Moon (ph/px/frame)						
Days	d=90°	d=75°	d=60°	d=45°	d=30°	d=15°
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
11	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4
15	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0



Other considerations

- Correction at different wavelengths
 - AO performance worsen at shorter wavelengths
 - Not enough statistics to accurately calibrate Strehl ratio and FWHM values

Band	FWHM
J	K x 2 ... K x 3
H	K x 1.5 ... K x 2

- CAMCAO exposure time calculation
 - No internal study performed
 - Rely on feedback from Science Demonstration users



Other functional upgrades

- Motorization of CAMCAO filter wheel (painful operations during SD...)
- New and/or additional CAMCAO IR filters
 - Feedback from potential users required
- Optimization of CAMCAO read-out modes
 - Improve data quality and optimize observing time
- FITS headers improvement
 - Feedback from potential users required
- New acquisition and observing templates
- *Acquisition time reduction (~2min) by optimization of opto-mechanics at wavefront sensor area (coming with detector upgrade)*

... a name

