



Putting the **Robo** in Robo-AO

Reed L. Riddle
for the Robo-AO Team

Workshop on Astronomy with Adaptive Optics
on Moderate Sized Telescopes
IUCAA, Pune, India
August 23, 2011

The Robo-AO Team



California Institute of Technology



The Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics, Pune, India

The Robo-AO Team

PI	Christoph Baranec
Project Scientist	Nicholas Law
Co-I	A. N. Ramaprakash
Software Lead	Reed Riddle

Students

Graduate	Shriharsh Tendulkar
Undergraduate	Marland Sitt (Caltech '11)
	Alex Rudy (Pomona '11)
	Ankit Araya (Mississippi State '12)
	Athanasios Papadopoulos (Aristotle U. '12)

Original CAMERA concept and testbed team

Matthew Britton	Nicholas Law
Viswa Velur	Dan Beeler (Pomona '09)
Lothar Ratschbacher (Vienna '08)	Wojciech Makowiecki (Jangellonian '09)

Science Team

Christoph Baranec	Richard Dekany
John Johnson	Mansi Kasliwal
Shri Kulkarni	Nicholas Law
Timothy Morton	Eran Ofek
A. N. Ramaprakash	Reed Riddle
Shriharsh Tendulkar	Marten van Kerkwijk
Sergi Hildenbrandt	

Technical Team

Christoph Baranec	Khan Bui
Mahesh Burse	Pravin Chordia
Hilol K. Das	Jack Davis
Ernest Croner	Richard Dekany
Jason Fucik	Nicholas Law
Sujit Punnadi	A. N. Ramaprakash
Reed Riddle	Shriharsh Tendulkar
Jeff Zolkower	

Robo-AO Vision



- Design and deploy an AO system for 1-3 m telescopes
 - Laser Guide Star
 - Robotic
- Do high throughput science
 - Lots of small telescope time available
 - Unique science capability
- Make it affordable
- Put copies on 1-3 m telescopes around the world
 - Pomona College
 - IUCAA
 - Other discussions ongoing...

Robotic Adaptive Optics



- First system to operate LGS autonomously
 - Completely independent operations
 - Challenging, increases complexity
- Intelligence is hard to program
 - Error control and exception handling
 - Ability to adjust to changing conditions
- Safety
 - Safety system for all equipment
 - Fail safe operation of all subsystems
 - Aircraft safety no issue
 - Laser safety a priority
 - * Laser must always beam properly (US STRATCOM)

Software Design and Documentation



- Linux environment (Fedora 13) on single computer
 - Developed in C++
 - * Multi-threading
 - * Extensive exception handling
 - * 65,000+ lines of documented code (so far...)
 - Scripting in Bash
- Modular software design
 - Adding other hardware should be “easy”
 - Telescope interface
- Web display of operations, no proper GUI
- Not using real-time Linux
- Full documentation of code with Doxygen

The Robo-AO System

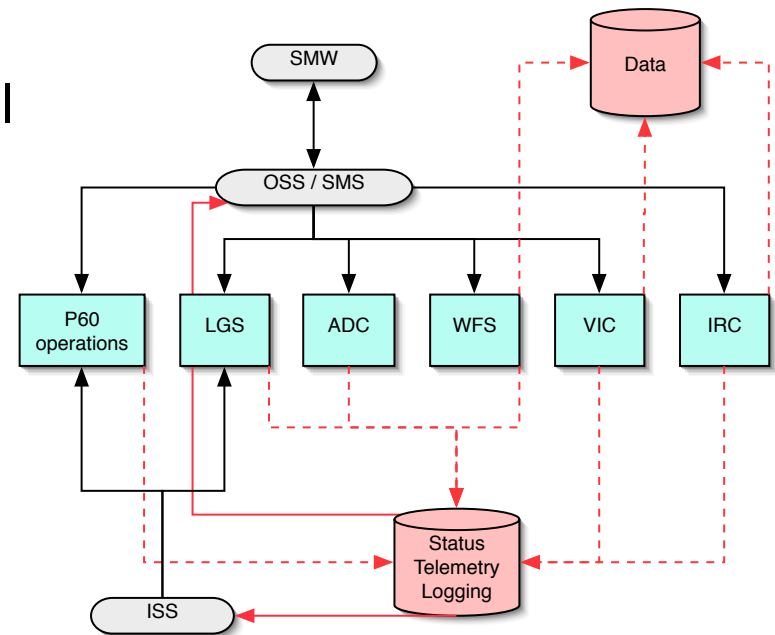


- Several hardware subsystems
 - Each requires interface, control software
- Wave Front Sensor (WFS)
 - CCD, Deformable mirror, Tip/tilt mirror
- Laser Guide Star (LGS)
 - Laser, Chiller, Shutter, Beam steering mirror
- Atmospheric Dispersion Corrector (ADC)
- Visible Instrument camera (VIC)
- IR instrument camera (IRC)
- Palomar 60" (P60) operations

Robotic Software Architecture



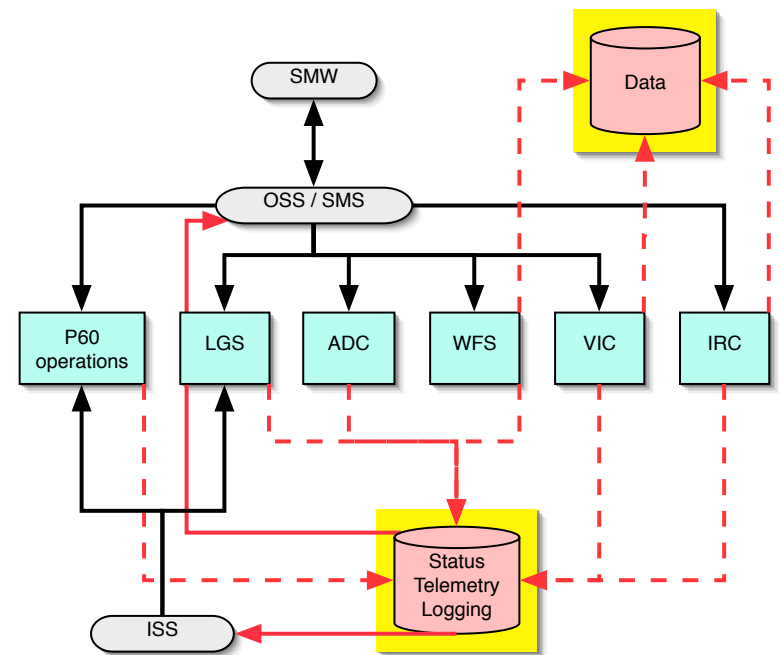
- Fully robotic control system
 - Each requires interface and control software
 - Subsystems as daemons
- Supervisor controls scheduling, operations, oversight
- Watchdog processes
- Robotic system operates all of the subsystems as one instrument



Robo-AO Utilities Library



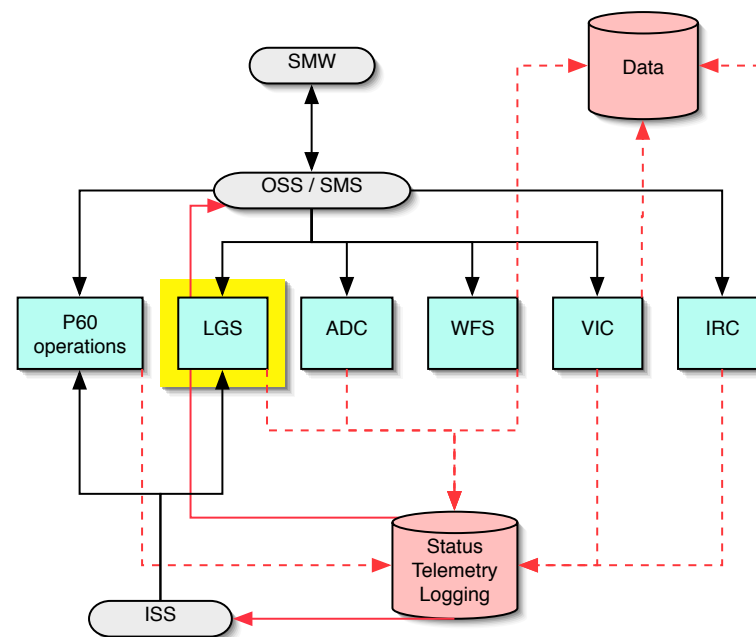
- Threaded message logging
- Threaded FITS handling system
- Threaded asynchronous TCP/IP communications layer
- Threaded high speed telemetry
- Serial port communications
- Network Power Switch control
- File operations
- Astronomy and time functions
- Various other common operations



Laser Guide Star



- JDSU UV laser
 - Serial interface
 - Chiller system
- Cleared for use with aircraft
- Control software
 - System monitoring
 - Error control
 - Command operations
- “Complete” and in production form
 - Most mature software



LGS and US STRATCOM



- US STRATCOM requires all US lasers to register for satellite safety

- Send targets 3-4 days in advance
- Receive “open window” times

- LGS monitoring software

- Open windows
- Telescope position
- File updates

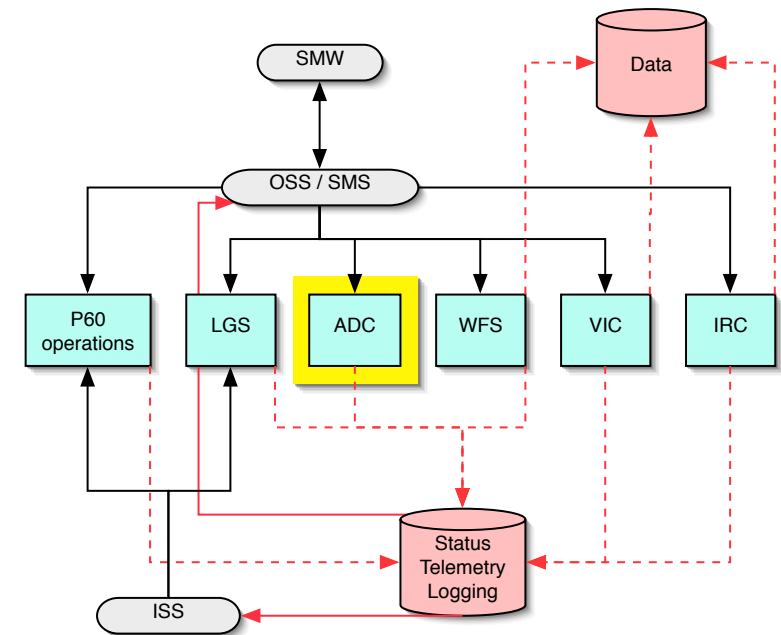


- Lab & on sky tests successful
- Used as LGS safety system

Atmospheric Dispersion Corrector



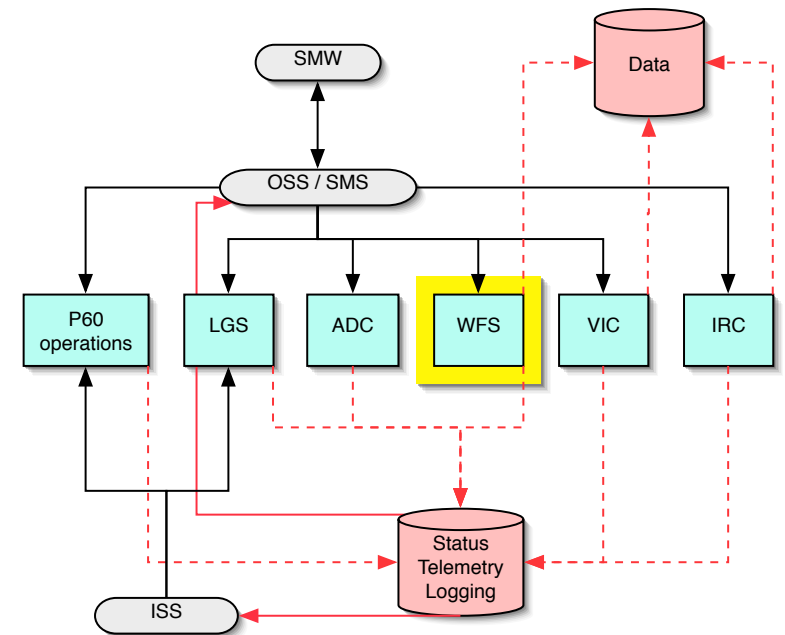
- Newport ESP300 controller
 - Serial interface
 - Two rotation stages
- Control software
 - System monitoring
 - Error control
 - Command operations
- Lab tests successful
- “Complete” and daemonized
 - Needs testing on sky



Wave Front Sensor



- SciMeasure CCD39
- BMC 140 actuator DM
 - IUCAA USB interface driver
- PI tip/tilt mirror controller
- Tip/tilt detector
 - Visible and IR channels
- Configuration files for parameters
- Modal reconstructor, Zernike N=12
- DM commands threaded



Wave Front Sensor

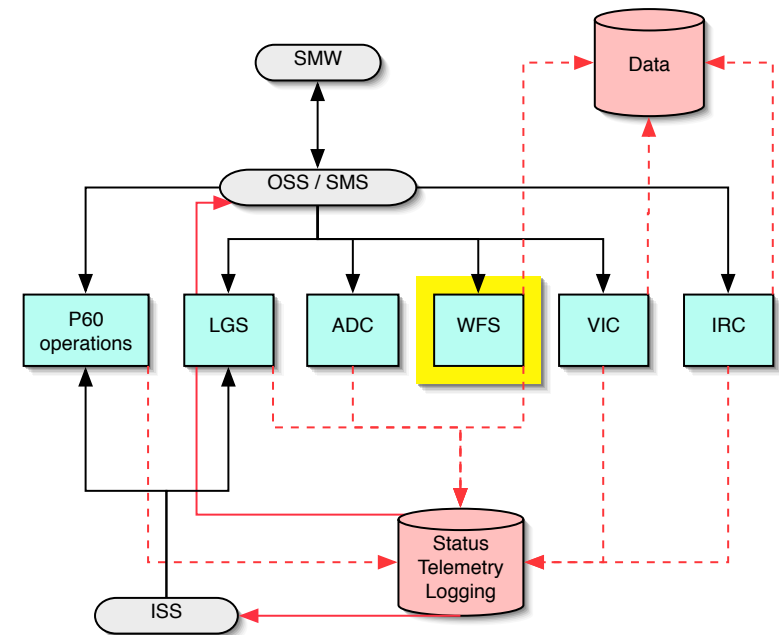


- First closed loop Dec. 2009
 - 1.2kHz with telemetry
 - Drop no frames, handful with telemetry

- On sky operation in August 2011
 - Tip/tilt control from visible camera

- Daemonized

- Still work to do



SciMeasure rate: 1.965 kHz
No telemetry

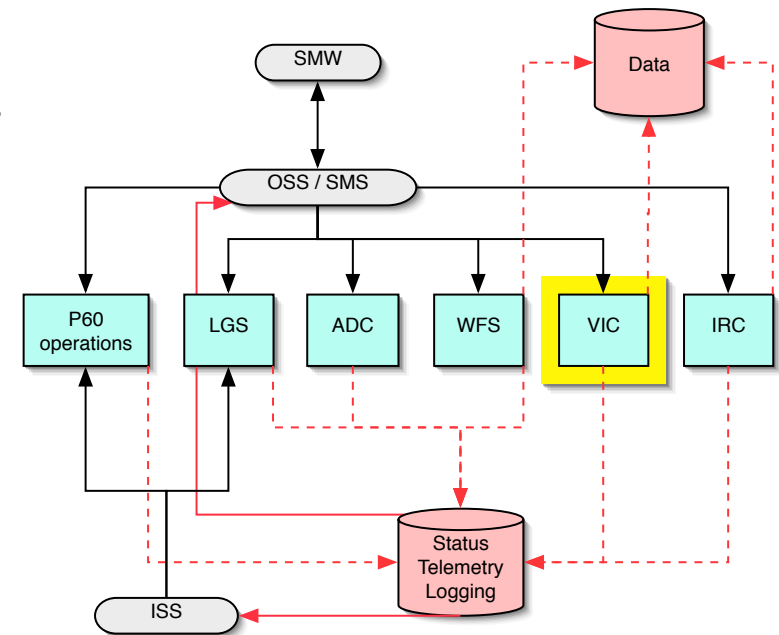
CCD readout	382.46	0.0000254
Reconstructor	111.14	0.0736
DM	13.37	0.136
Total	506.96	0.0155

Dropped frames: 0

Visible Instrument Camera



- Andor iXon 888 EMCCD
 - Both science and tip/tilt operations
- Control software
 - Same architecture as LGS, ADC
 - Command layer to SDK
 - High speed and science modes
 - IUCAA filter wheel software

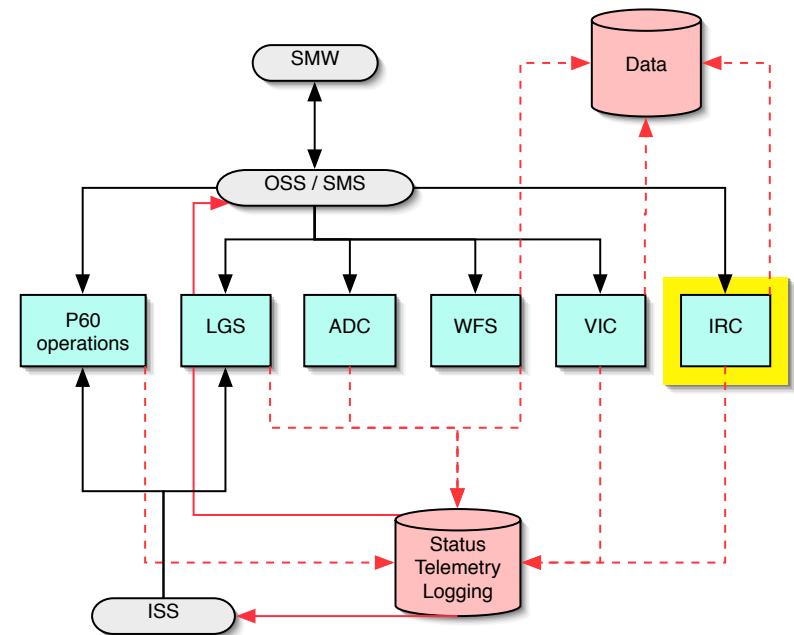


- Basic operational software
- Integrated into WFS as tip-tilt CCD
- Need to finalize science ops software

IR Camera



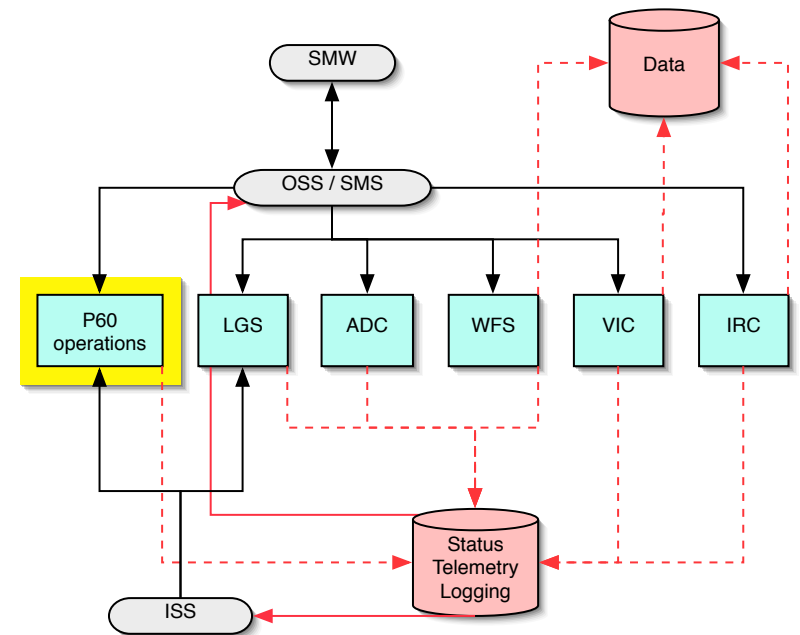
- Using Xenics InGaAs camera for engineering tests
- Developing H2RG based science camera
- Software under development
 - Based on Andor system
 - IUCAA filter wheel software
 - Will do tip-tilt and science observations



P60 Operations



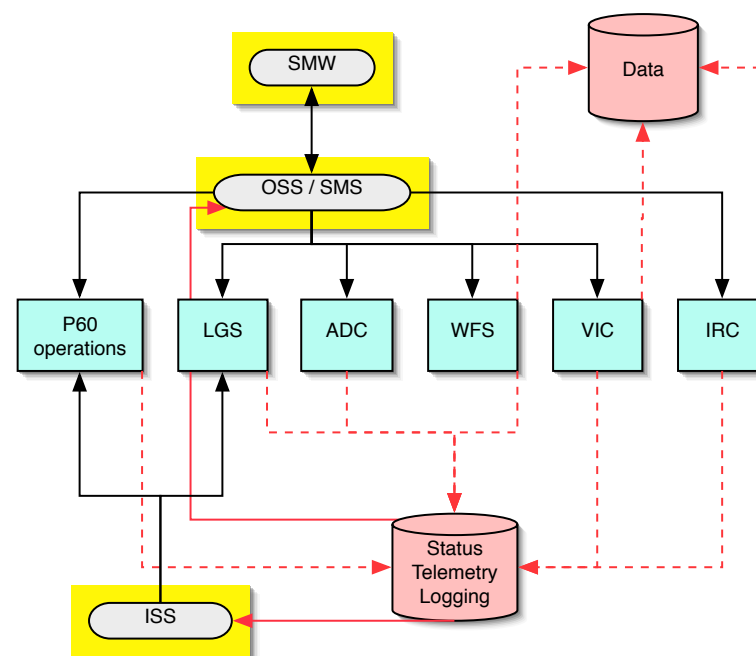
- Telescope is automated, interface straightforward
- Three parts to interface:
 - Telescope position (~10 Hz)
 - TCS status (1 Hz)
 - Environment (1 Hz)
 - * Weather station
 - * Internal sensors (IUCAA)
- Functional, needs work
 - Multi-channel communications



Supervisor Processes



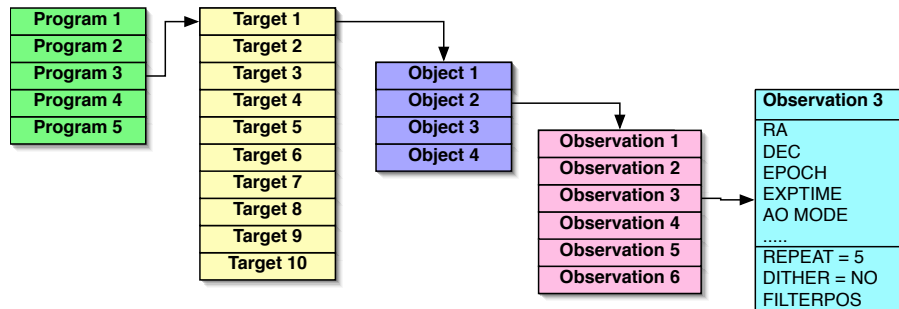
- Four parts
 - Status Monitoring System (SMS)
 - Observation Sequencing System (OSS)
 - Instrument Safety System (ISS)
 - System Monitor Watchdog (SMW)
- Data management
- Comprehensive telemetry and logging
- Under development



Observing Sequencing System

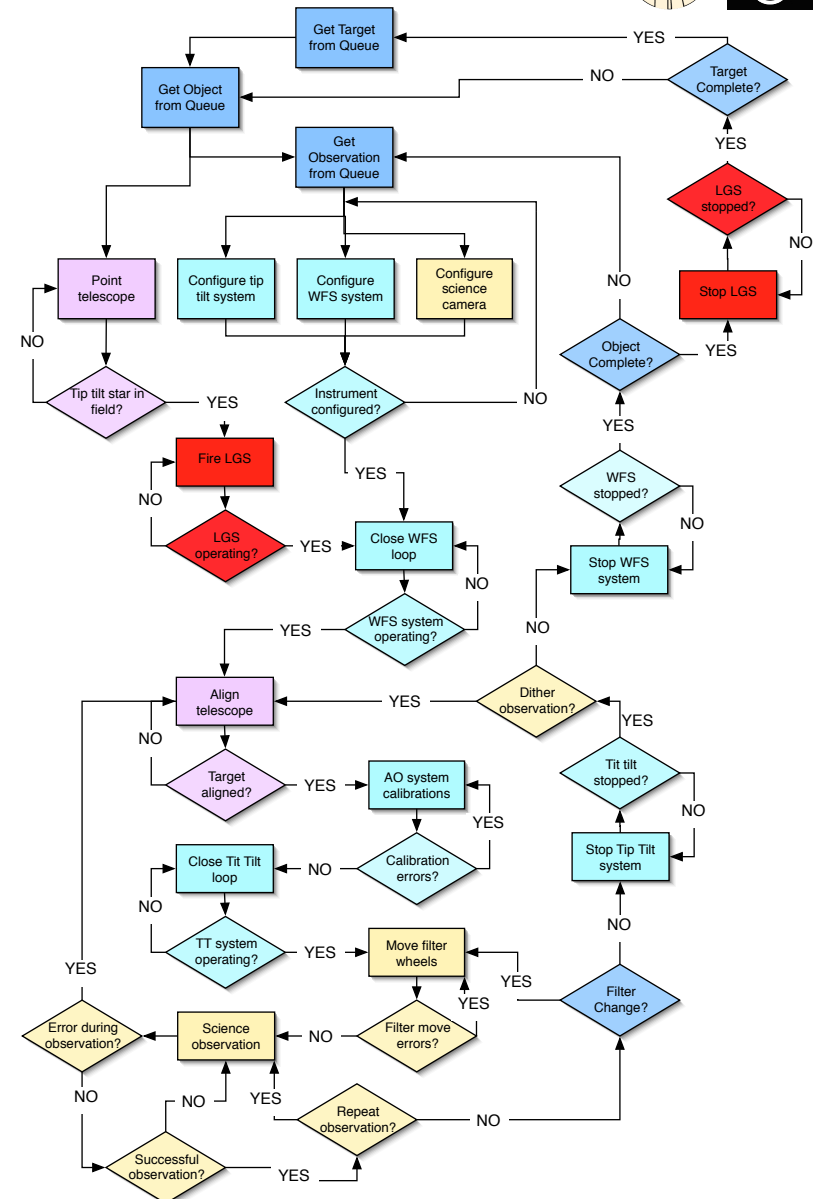


- Target based queue system



- Queue output sent to OSS

- Instrument configuration
- Telescope alignment
- AO system operations
- Science!



Robotic Operations and Observations



- Each evening, system starts autonomously
 - ~2 hr before sunset, LGS initialization
 - At sunset, start subsystem operations
 - * Calibration data
 - * TCS initialization

- Observation sequence
 - Check conditions
 - Select target, point to it
 - Configure WFS, LGS, ADC, data instrument
 - Start WFS system, calibrate
 - Complete observations

Robotic Operations and Observations



- Morning shutdown
 - Power down instruments safely, park and close telescope
 - Archive data, logs, telemetry
 - Send night report

- In parallel during operations:
 - Monitoring of instrument status
 - Monitoring of weather status
 - Monitoring of safety of systems

Error and Exception Handling



- Errors will happen!
- Daemon status thread identifies error
 - SMS/OSS monitors daemon operation
- Error handling thread tries to “fix” error
 - Fix depends on error (this is the intelligence part)
 - Have to identify errors to fix them
- If unsuccessful X times, system shuts down
- SMS/OSS attempts restart of system
- Finally, call for help!

Next Steps for Robo-AO Software



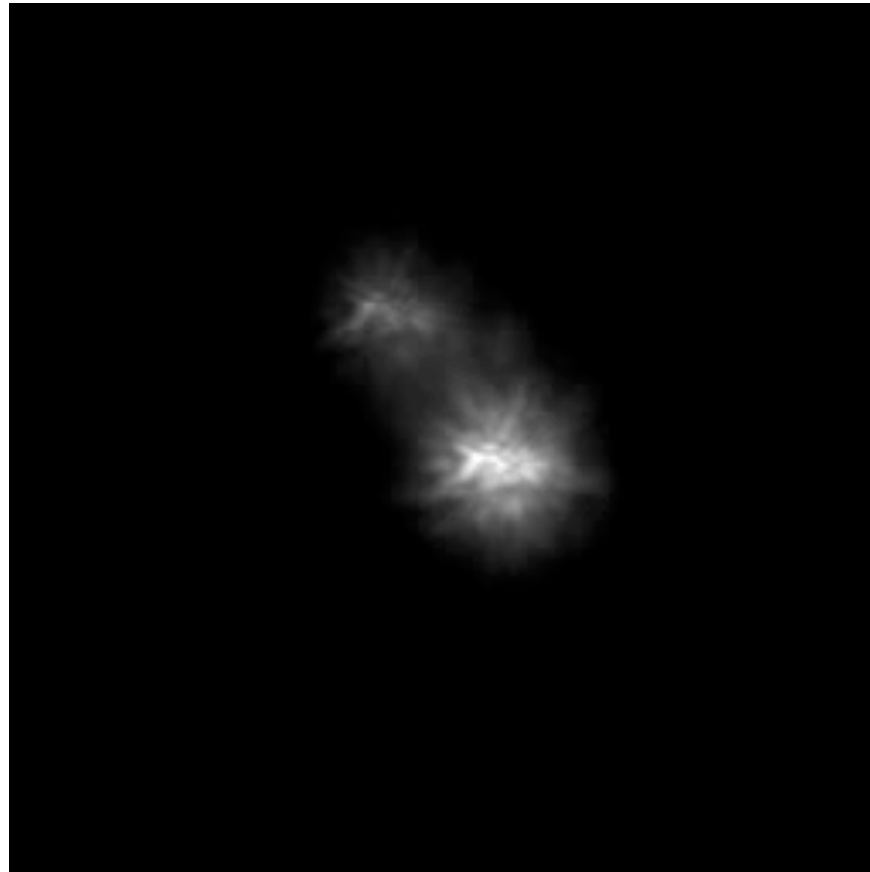
- Continue development
 - Supervisor processes
 - Operational testing
 - Fix bugs
- On sky engineering testing through end of year
- Science demonstration period
- Future expansion to other telescopes
 - Software design already preparing for this

Conclusion



- First autonomous AO system with LGS
- Designed to operate in fail safe fashion
- Under development now
- August 2011: First light with entire instrument, successful operation of basic capabilities
- 2011 and 2012: Development, one month total of demonstration science observations

So, does it really work?



<http://www.astro.caltech.edu/Robo-AO/>