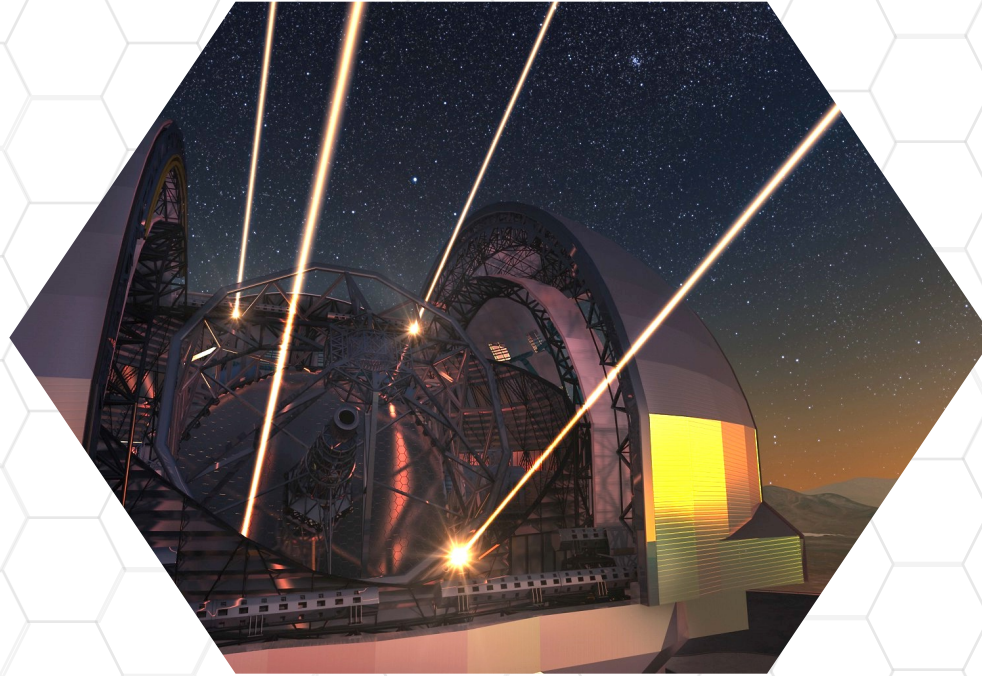


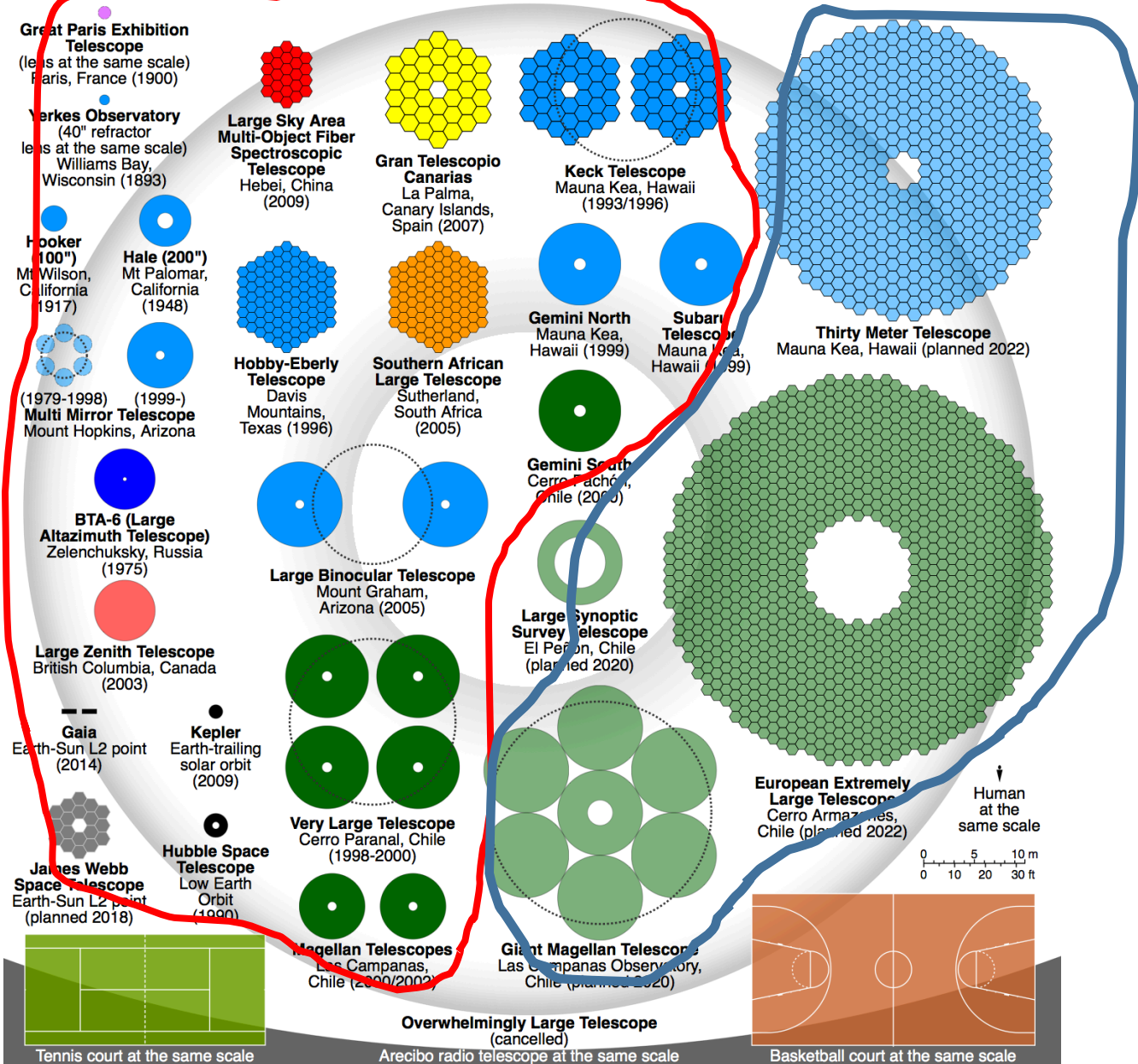
The European Extremely Large Telescope and its instrument suites



Benoit Neichel

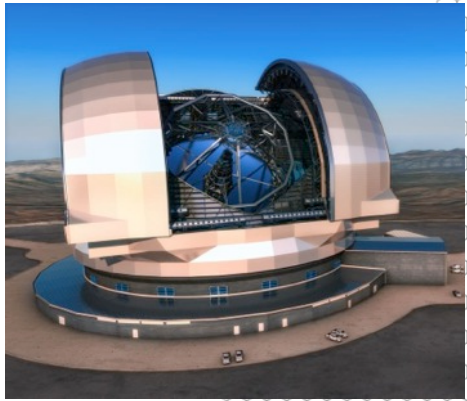
With the help of: Carlos Correia, Jean-François Sauvage, Thierry Fusco, Eric Gendron, David Mouillet

Exponential growth... For collecting power



Collecting power of EELT > 20 VLT !

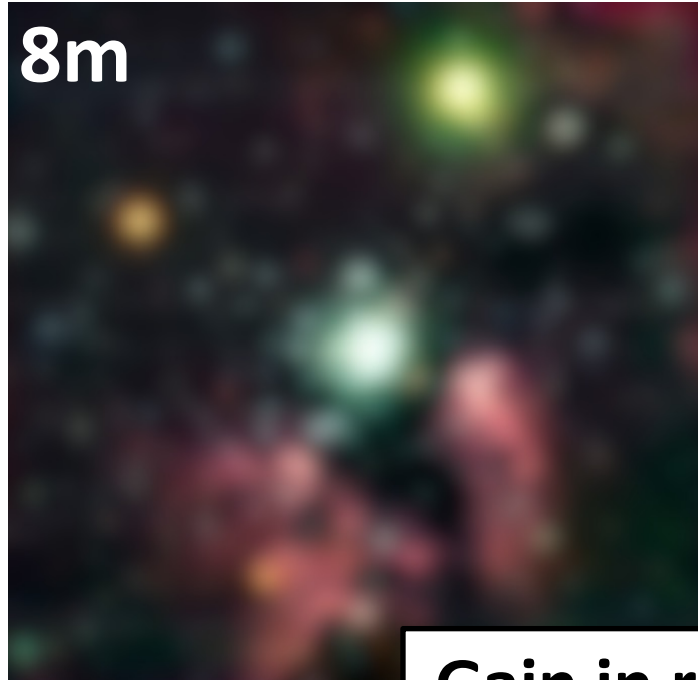
Exponential growth... For angular Resolution



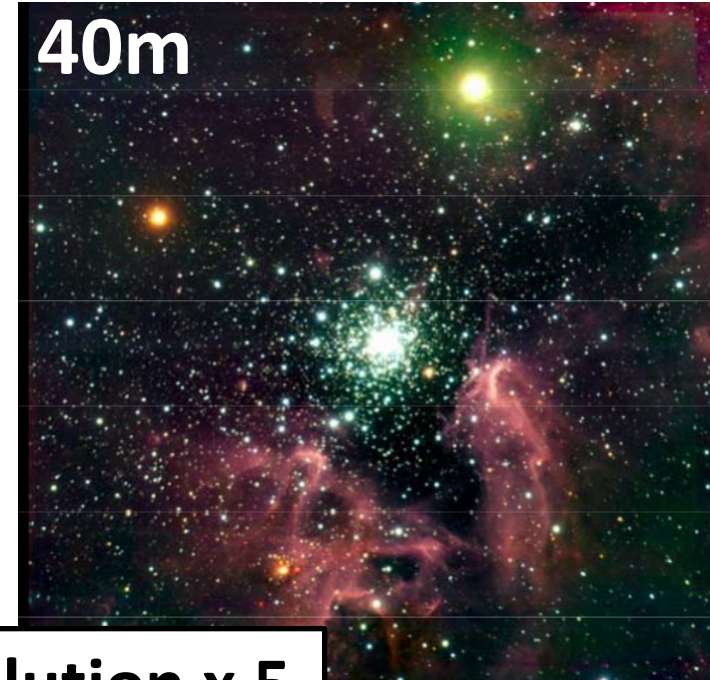
E-ELT
D=39m



VLT - D=8m

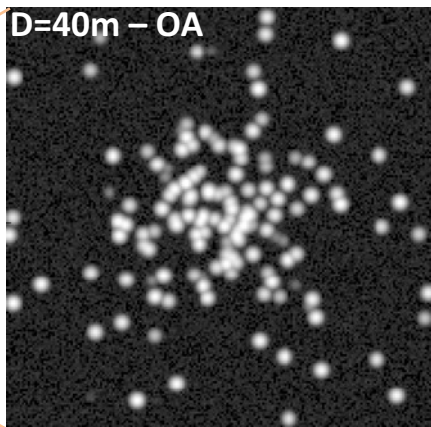
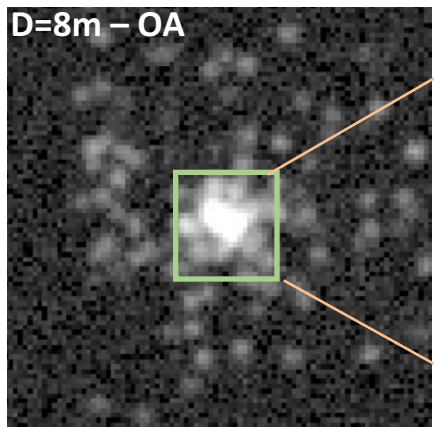


8m



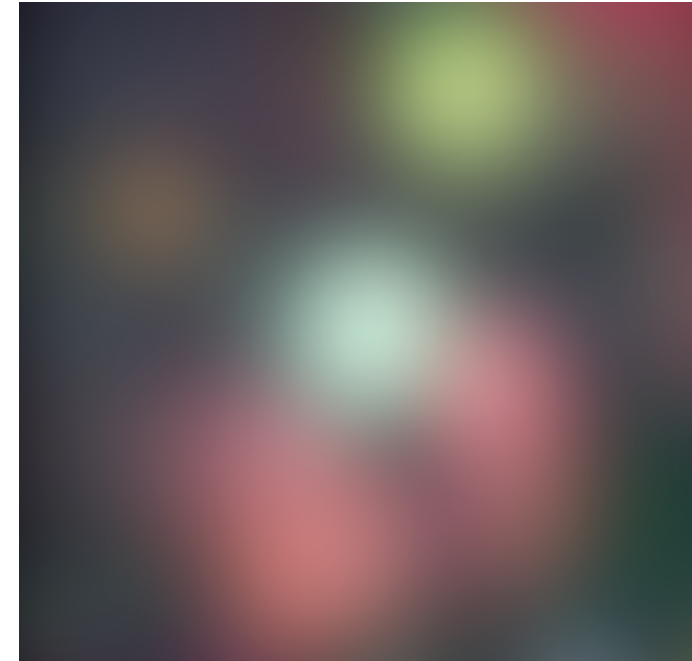
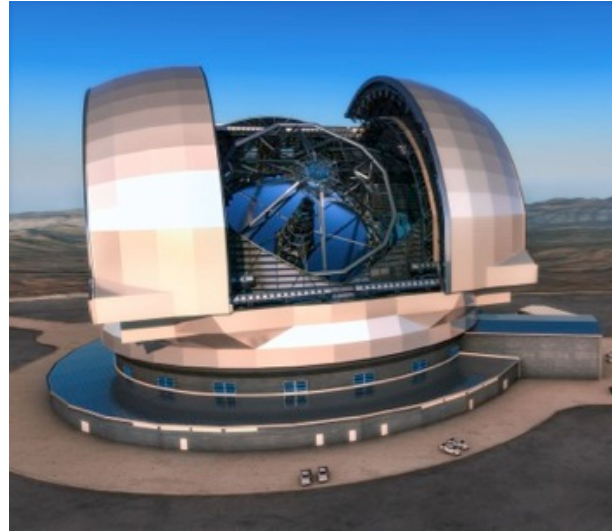
40m

Gain in resolution x 5
Gain in sensibility x 5⁴



**Only true if telescope is
working at its diffraction
limit**

Earth atmosphere + ELT



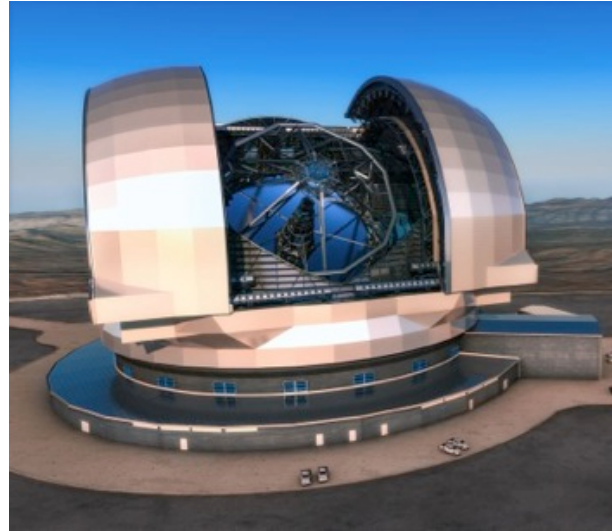
ESO responsibility

[I-INS/ELT-90]
///

The telescope shall deliver seeing-limited performance with natural guide star(s) as follows:

- For the worst 95-percentile seeing conditions the FWHM of a point source generated by an ideal telescope operated in the atmosphere shall not be degraded by more than TBD %
- For the 5-percentile best seeing conditions the FWHM of a point source generated by an ideal telescope operated in the atmosphere shall not be degraded by more than 5% (TBC)

Earth atmosphere + ELT + Instruments



Instruments (community) responsibility

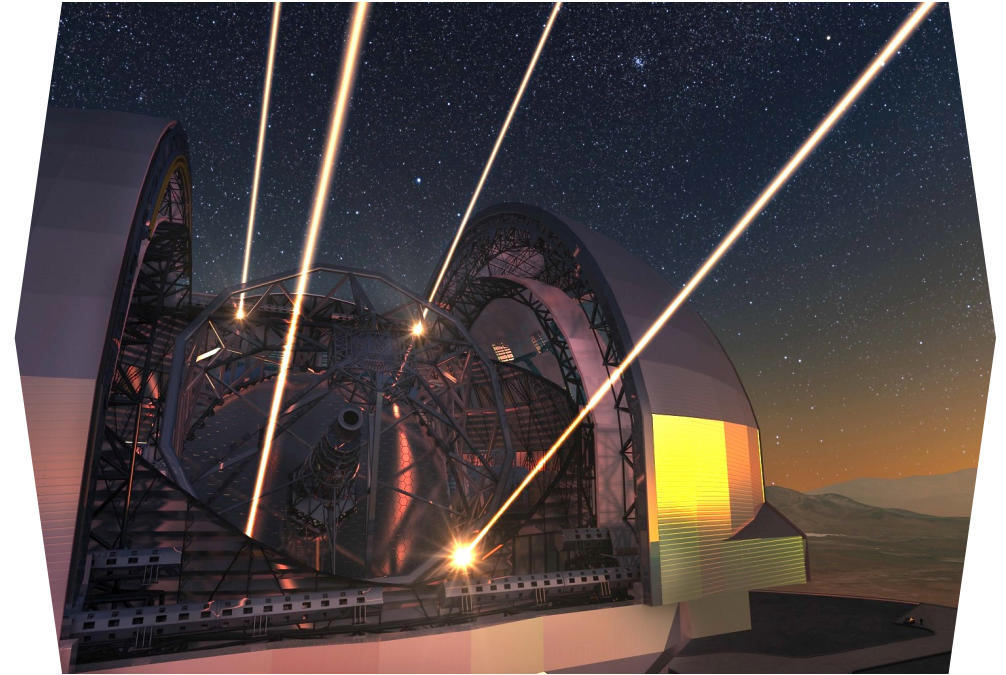
[I-INS/ELT-
96]
///

Enhancement of the image quality beyond the seeing limited performance specified above shall be achieved via a combination of the telescope, instruments and adaptive optics modules working together.

=> Adaptive Optics

Outline

- The European ELT –
 - How to get a seeing limited telescope
- The ELT instruments –
 - From seeing to diffraction limit
- Putting it all together
- Is it enough for the expected science ?
 - Introduction to the S09 workshop



The telescope

**M1 = 39 m (798 hexagonal
1.4 m mirror segments)**

M2 = 4m

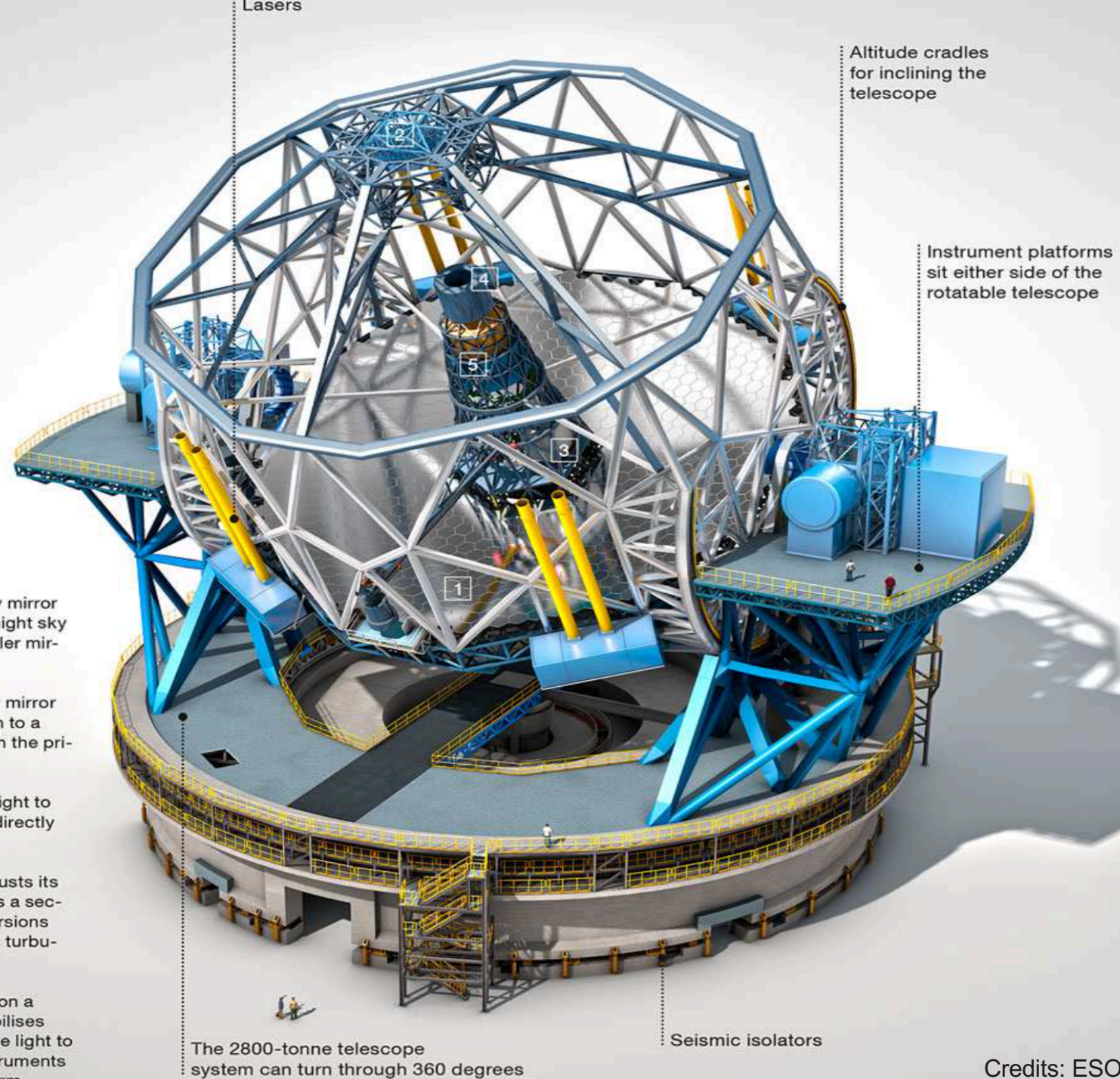
M3 = 3.75m

**M4 = 2.40m (deformable
mirror) – 5806 actuators**

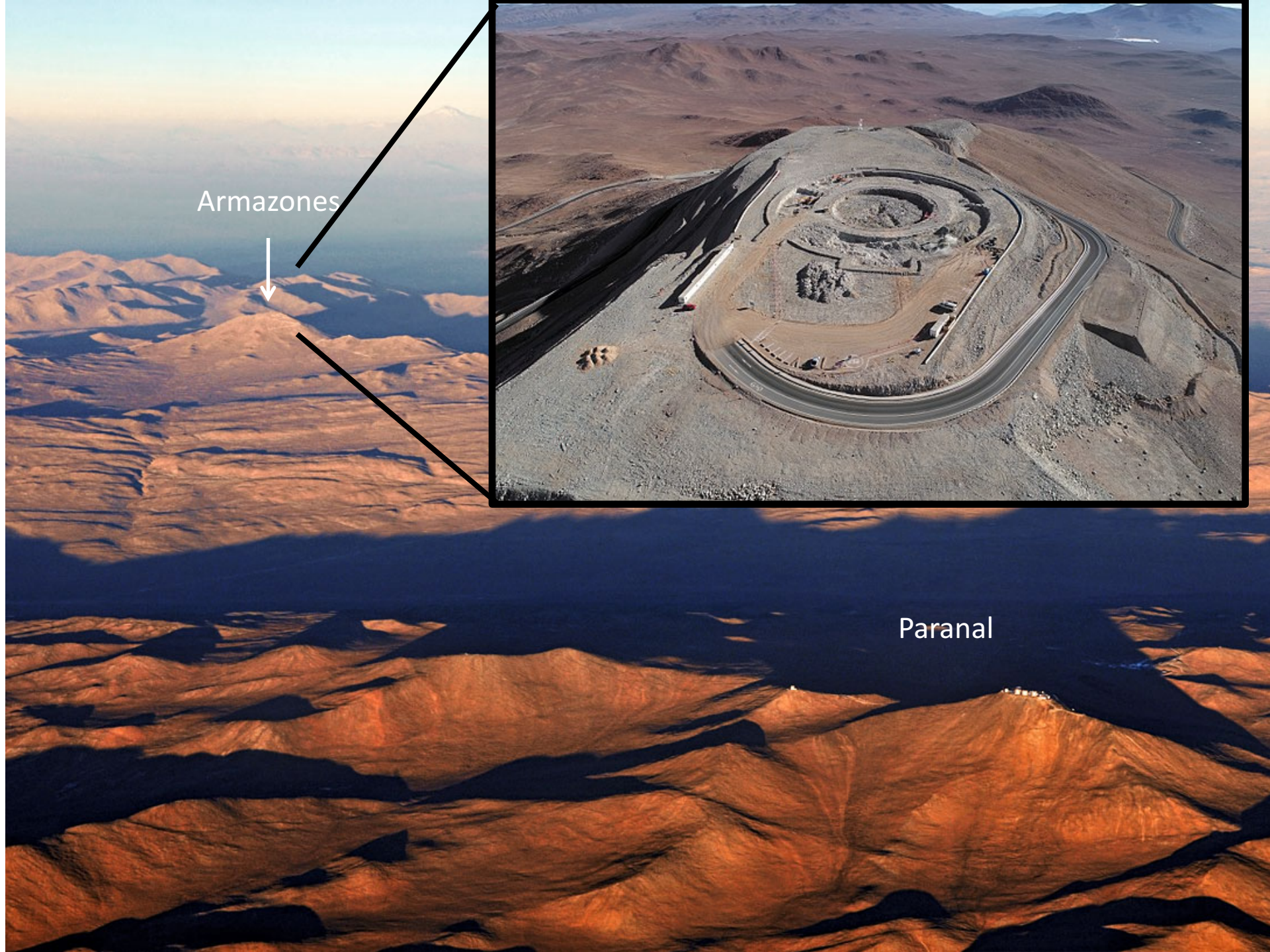
M5 = 2.6m (TT mirror)

Five-mirror design

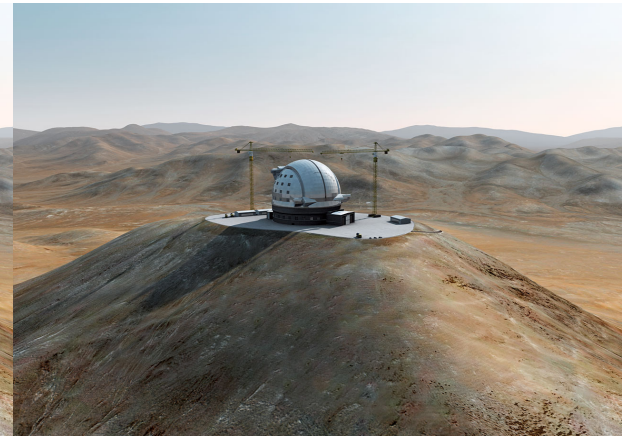
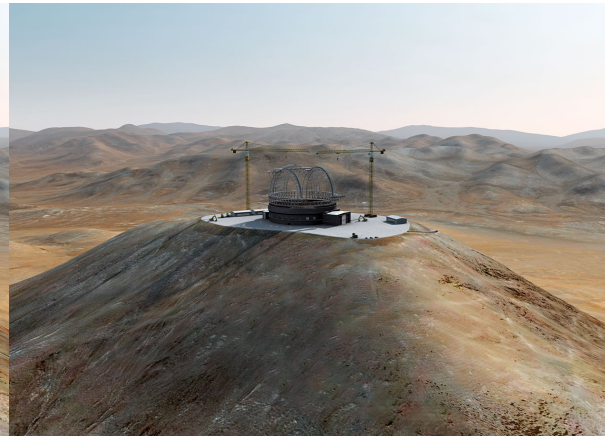
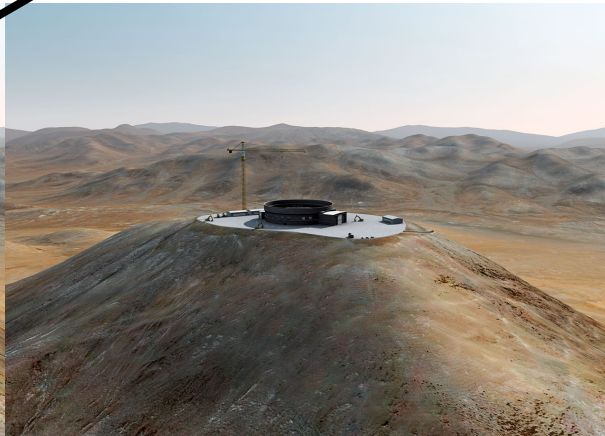
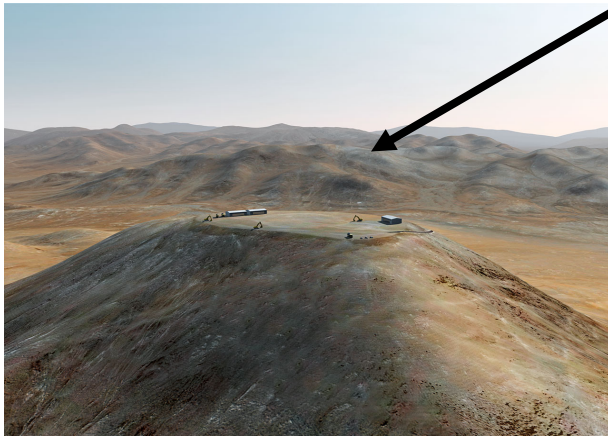
1. The 39.3-metre primary mirror collects light from the night sky and reflects it to a smaller mirror located above it.
2. The 4-metre secondary mirror reflects light back down to a smaller mirror nestled in the primary mirror.
3. The third mirror relays light to an adaptive flat mirror directly above.
4. The adaptive mirror adjusts its shape a thousand times a second to correct for distortions caused by atmospheric turbulence.
5. A fifth mirror, mounted on a fast-moving stage, stabilises the image and sends the light to cameras and other instruments on the stationary platform.



The telescope



The telescope



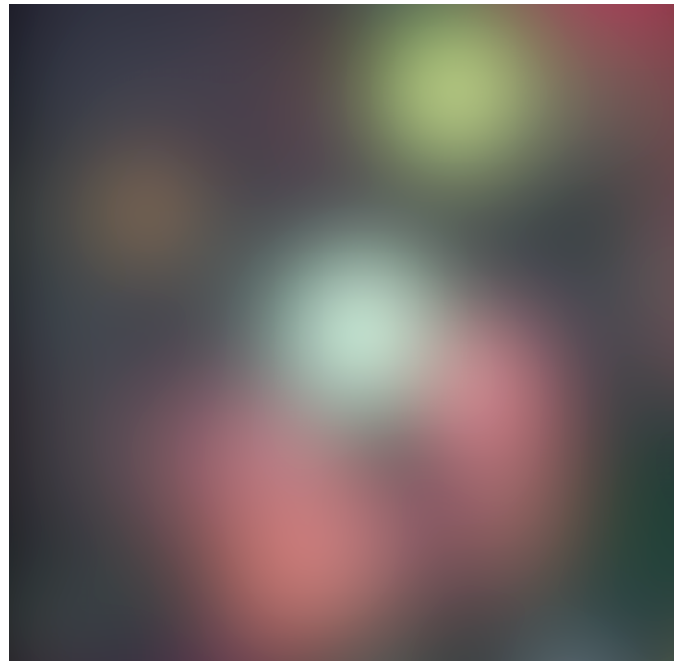
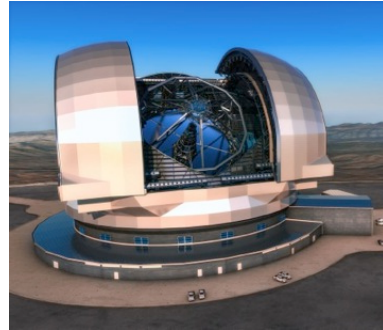
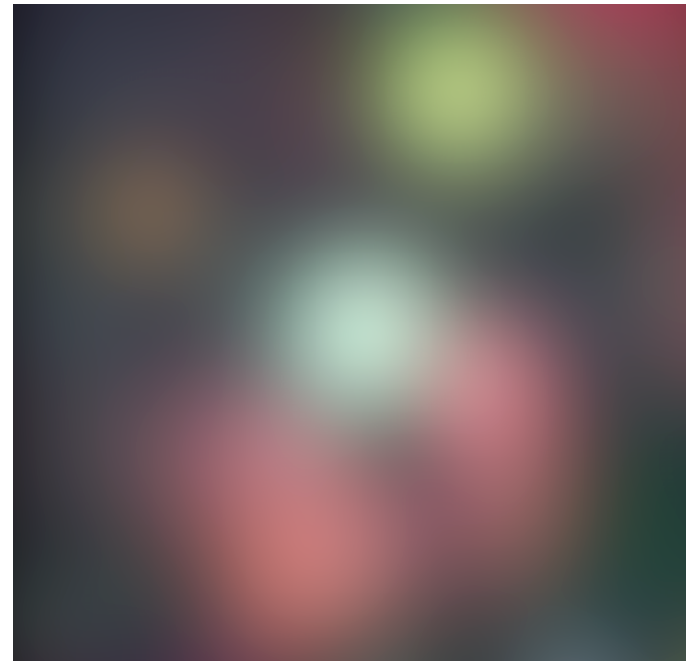
2018

2024



What does it take to have a seeing limited telescope ?

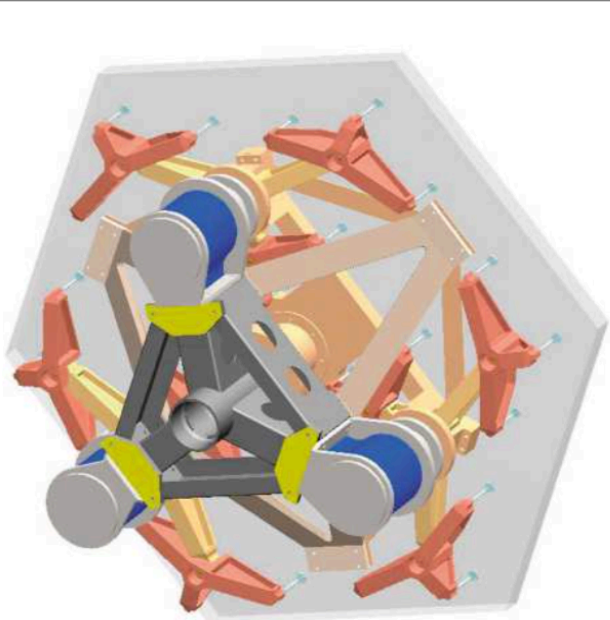
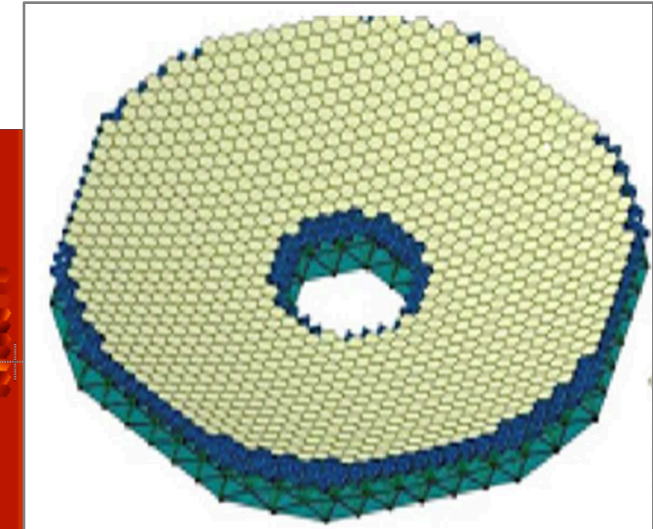
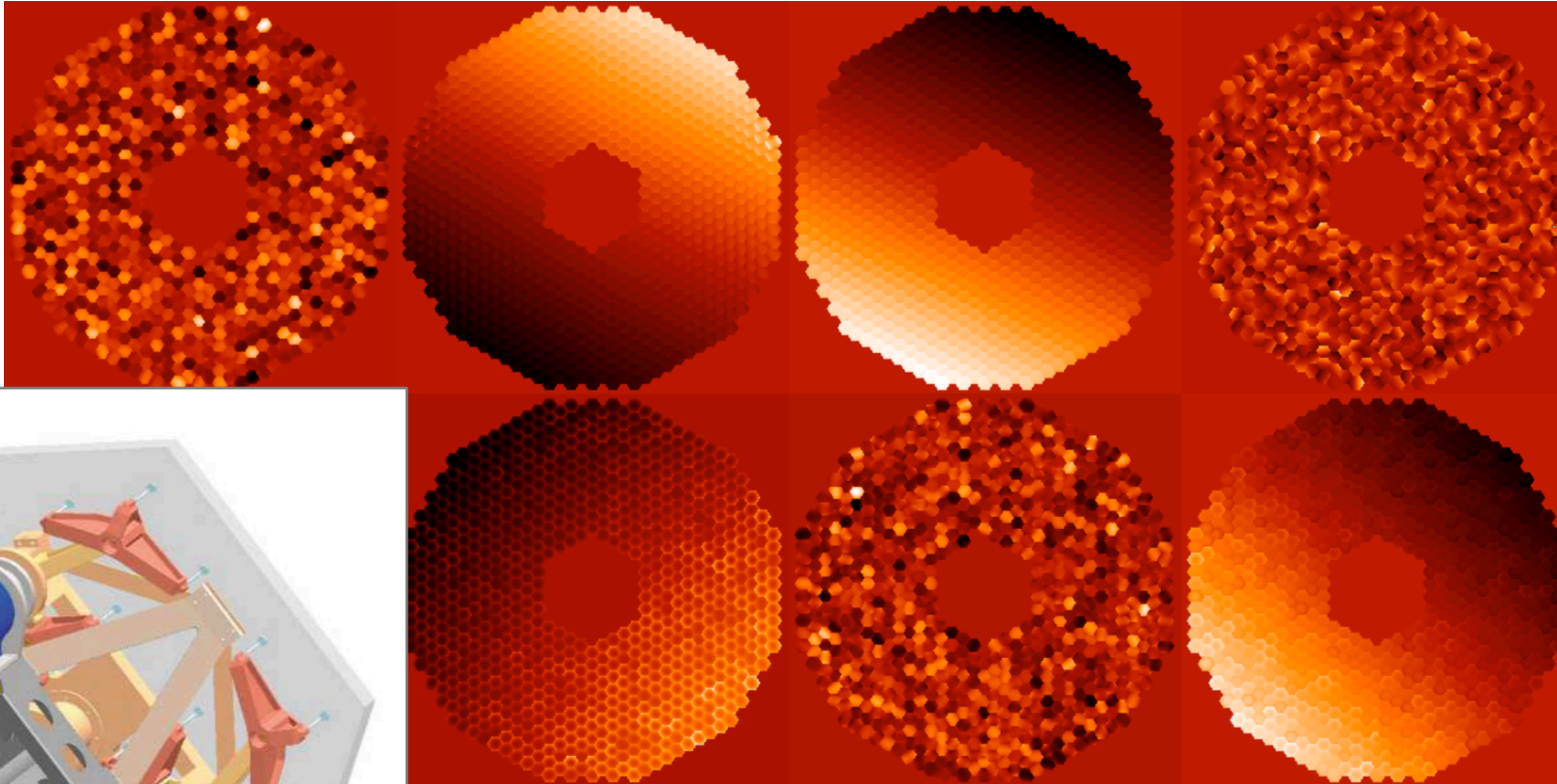
Why is it so hard to reach seeing limited images ? What's new compared to the VLT ?



The telescope

Why is it so hard to reach seeing limited images ? What's new compared to the VLT ?

1. Active control and phasing of 798 segments



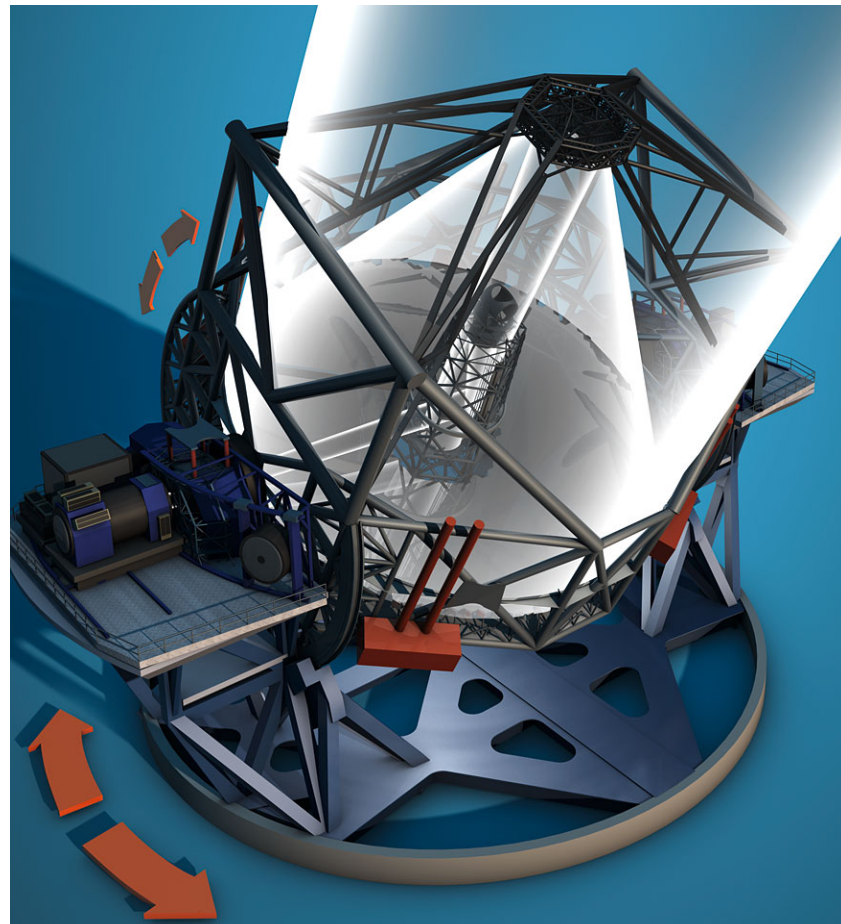
ELT needs dedicated sensors for phasing

The telescope

Why is it so hard to reach seeing limited images ? What's new compared to the VLT ?

1. Active control and phasing of 798 segments
2. Active control of the 5 telescope mirrors

—————	M3, 3.5km
—————	M4, 600m
—————	M2, 300m
—————	M1, 0m
—————	M5, -3.5km

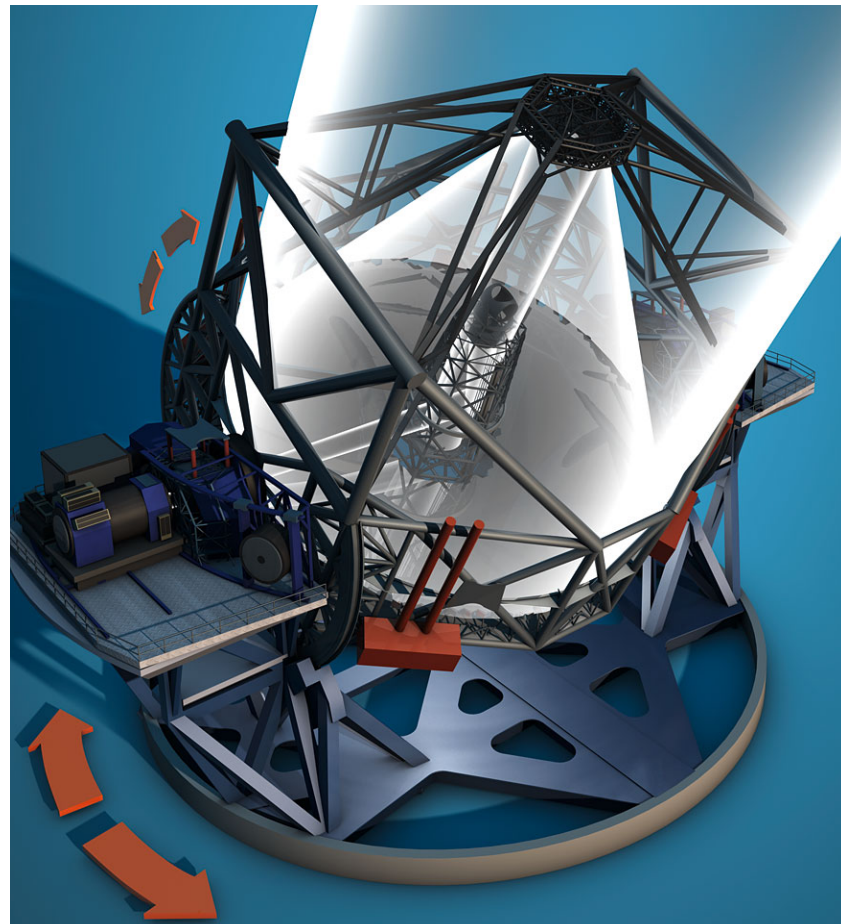
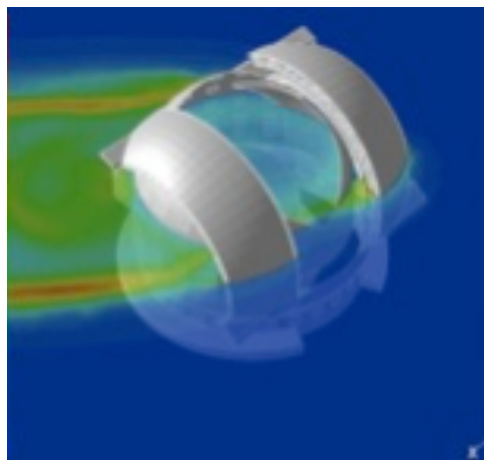
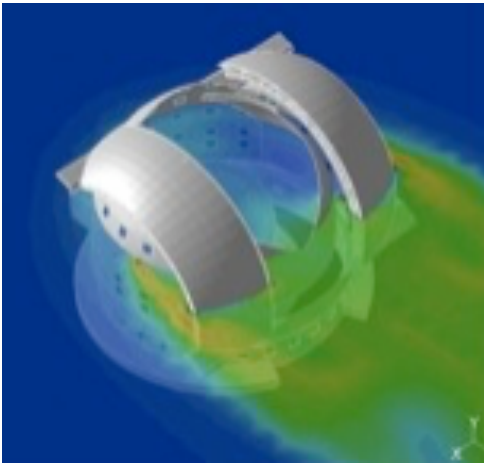


**Need multiple
(3) sensors
working on
bright stars
+
Several degrees
of freedom to
compensate
(M4/M5)**

The telescope

Why is it so hard to reach seeing limited images ? What's new compared to the VLT ?

1. Active control and phasing of 798 segments
2. Active control of the 5 telescope mirrors
3. Dome seeing

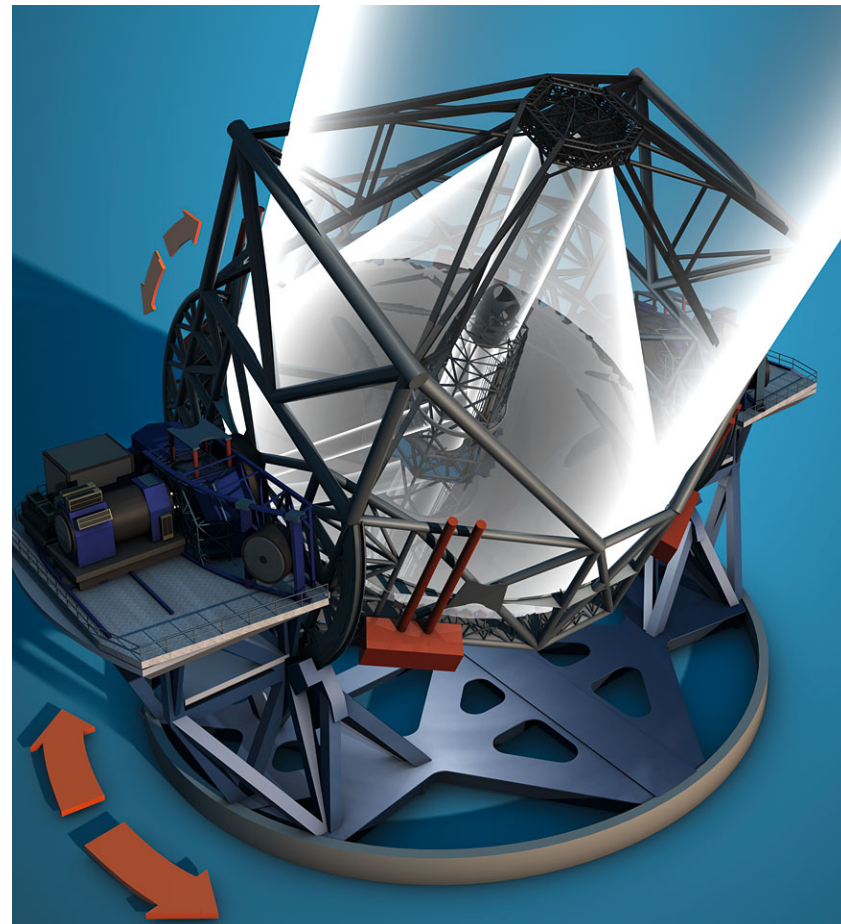
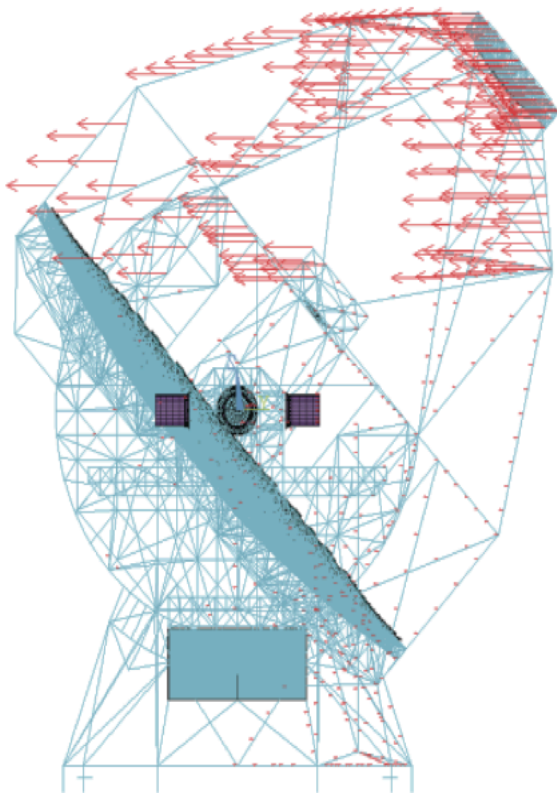


**Need multiple
(3) sensors
working on
bright stars
+
Several degrees
of freedom to
compensate
(M4/M5)**

The telescope

Why is it so hard to reach seeing limited images ? What's new compared to the VLT ?

- 1. Active control and phasing of 798 segments**
- 2. Active control of the 5 telescope mirrors**
- 3. Dome seeing**
- 4. Wind load**



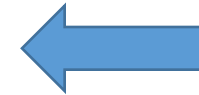
**Need multiple
(3) sensors
working on
bright stars
+
Several degrees
of freedom to
compensate
(M4/M5)
+
Going fast**

The telescope

Why is it so hard to reach seeing limited images ? What's new compared to the VLT ?

- 1. Active control and phasing of 798 segments**
- 2. Active control of the 5 telescope mirrors**
- 3. Dome seeing**
- 4. Wind load**

The ELT is too large to operate in
conventional seeing-limited mode
Adaptive (pre-focal) correction needed all
the time

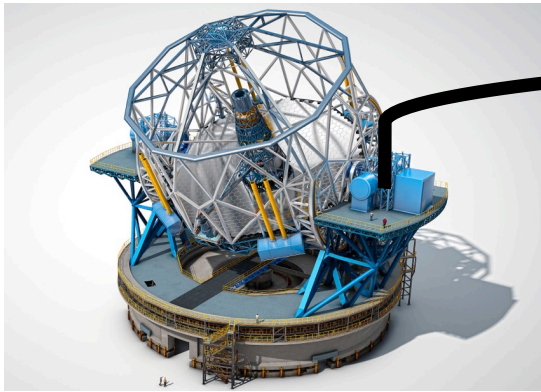


**Need multiple
(3) sensors
working on
bright stars
+
Several degrees
of freedom to
compensate
(M4/M5)
+
Going fast**

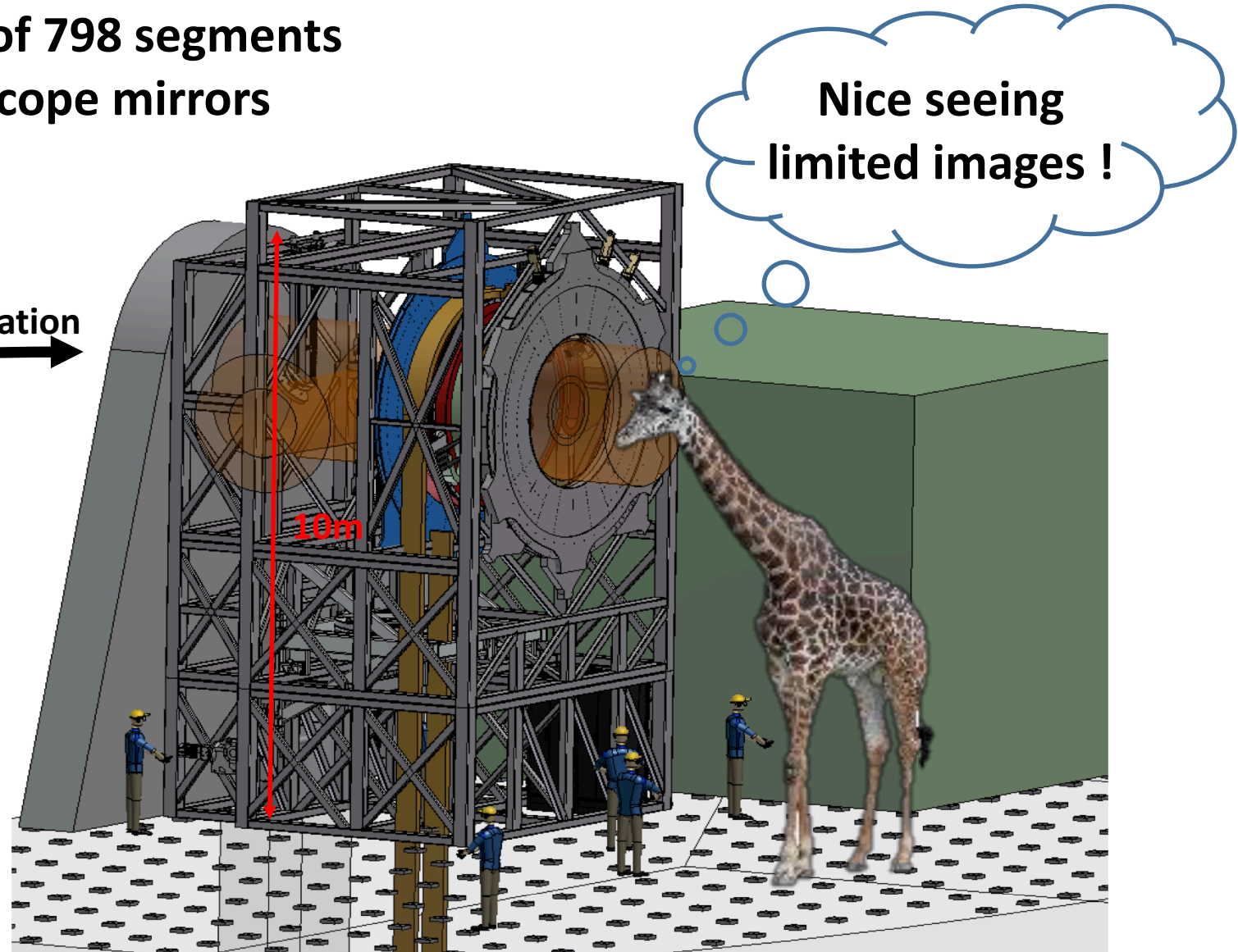
The telescope

Why is it so hard to reach seeing limited images ? What's new compared to the VLT ?

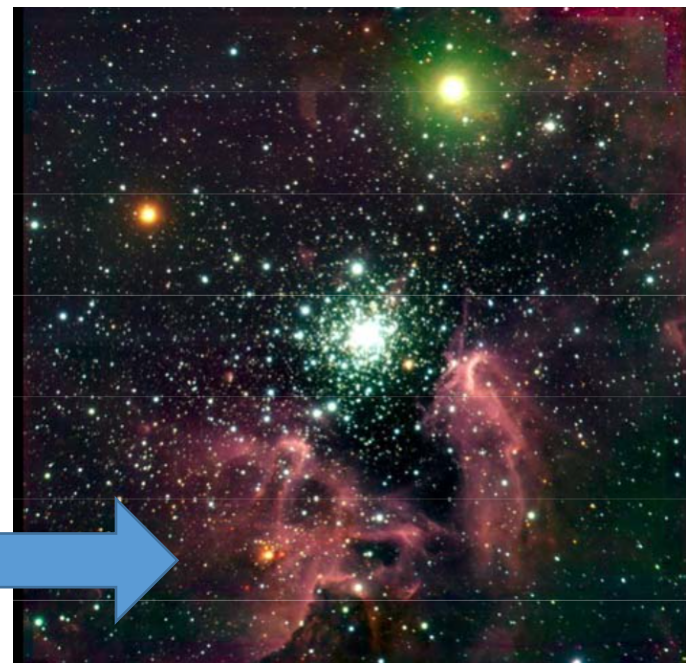
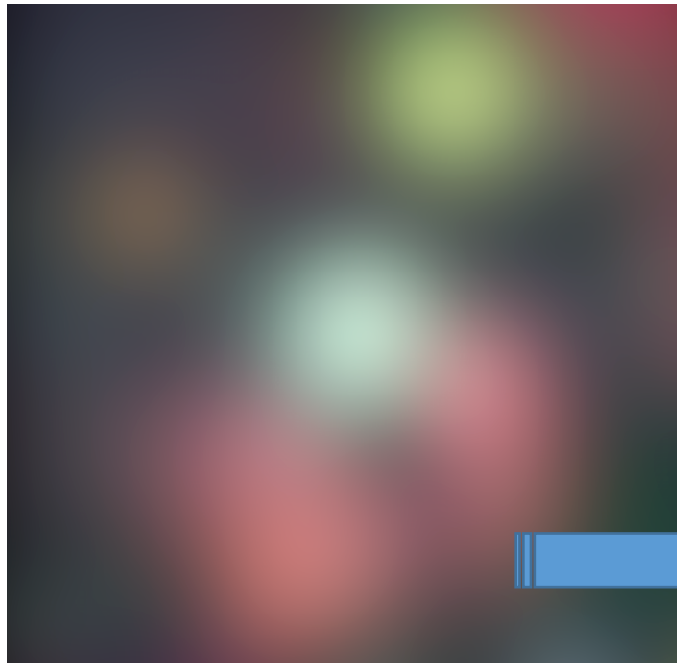
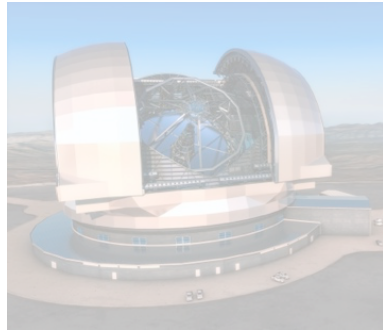
1. Active control and phasing of 798 segments
2. Active control of the 5 telescope mirrors
3. Dome seeing
4. Wind load



Telescope Pre-Focal Station

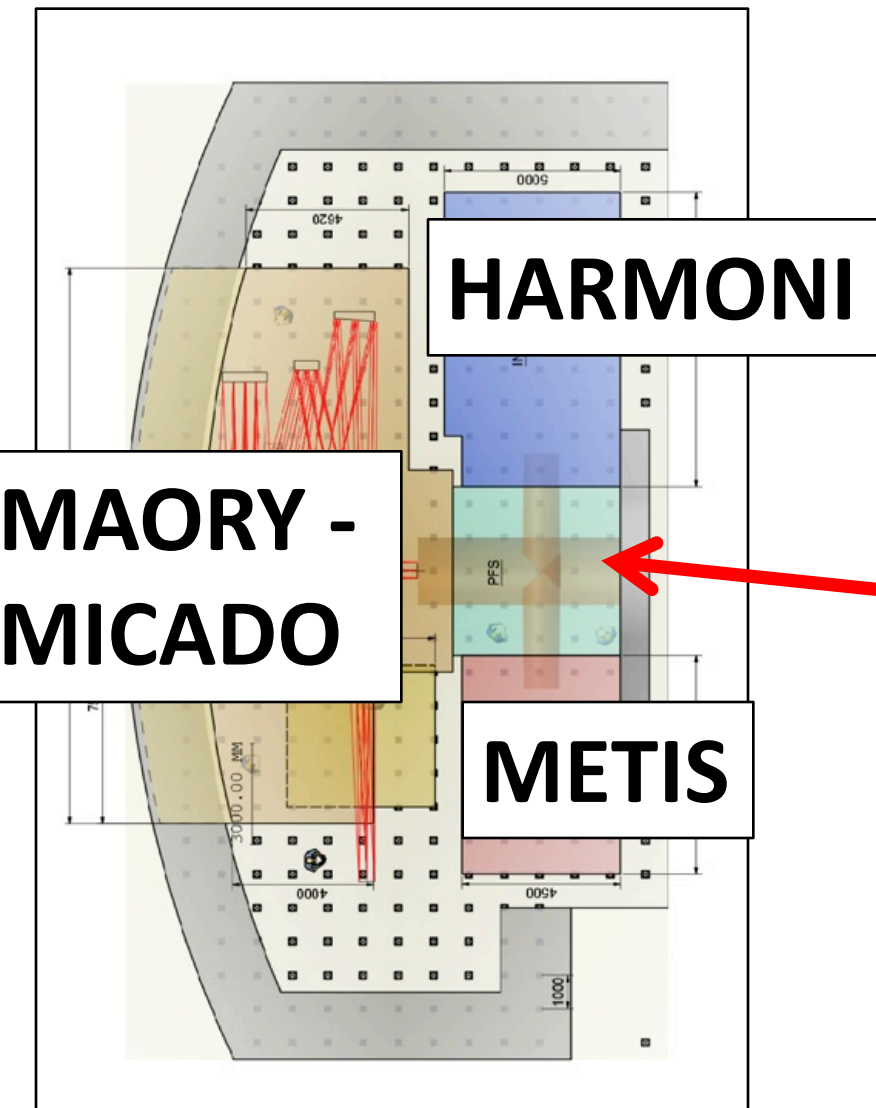


What does it take to have a diffraction limited images ?

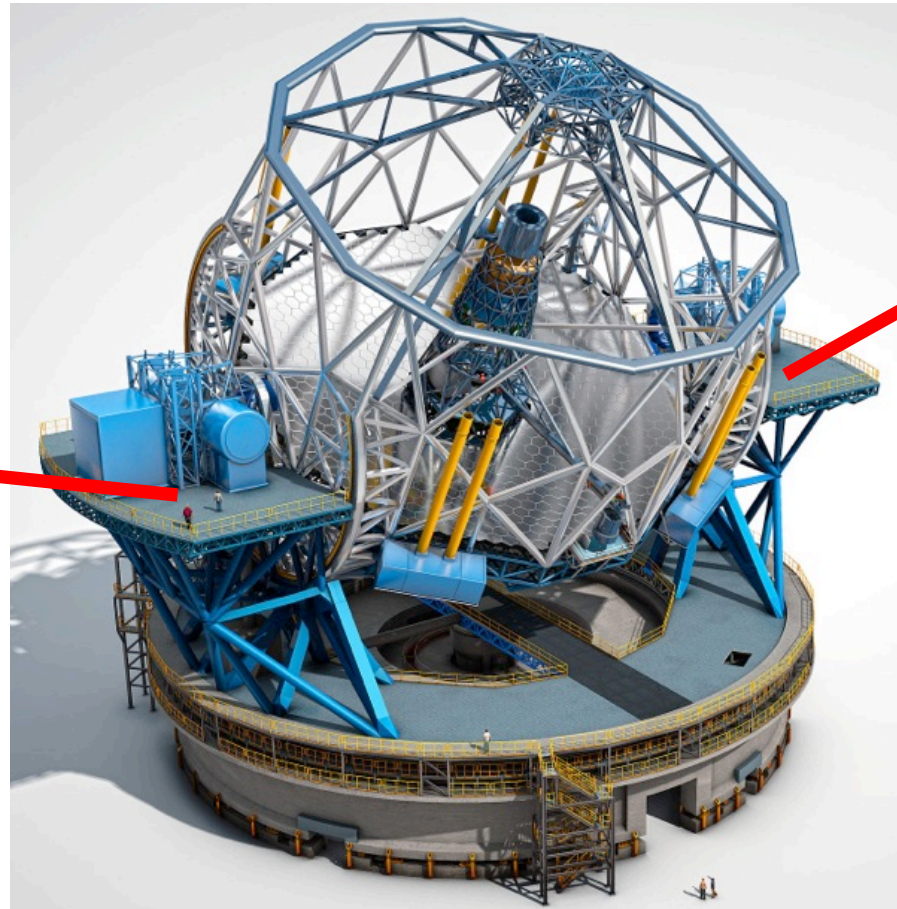


The Instruments, or how to reach the diffraction limit...

First light ELT instrument



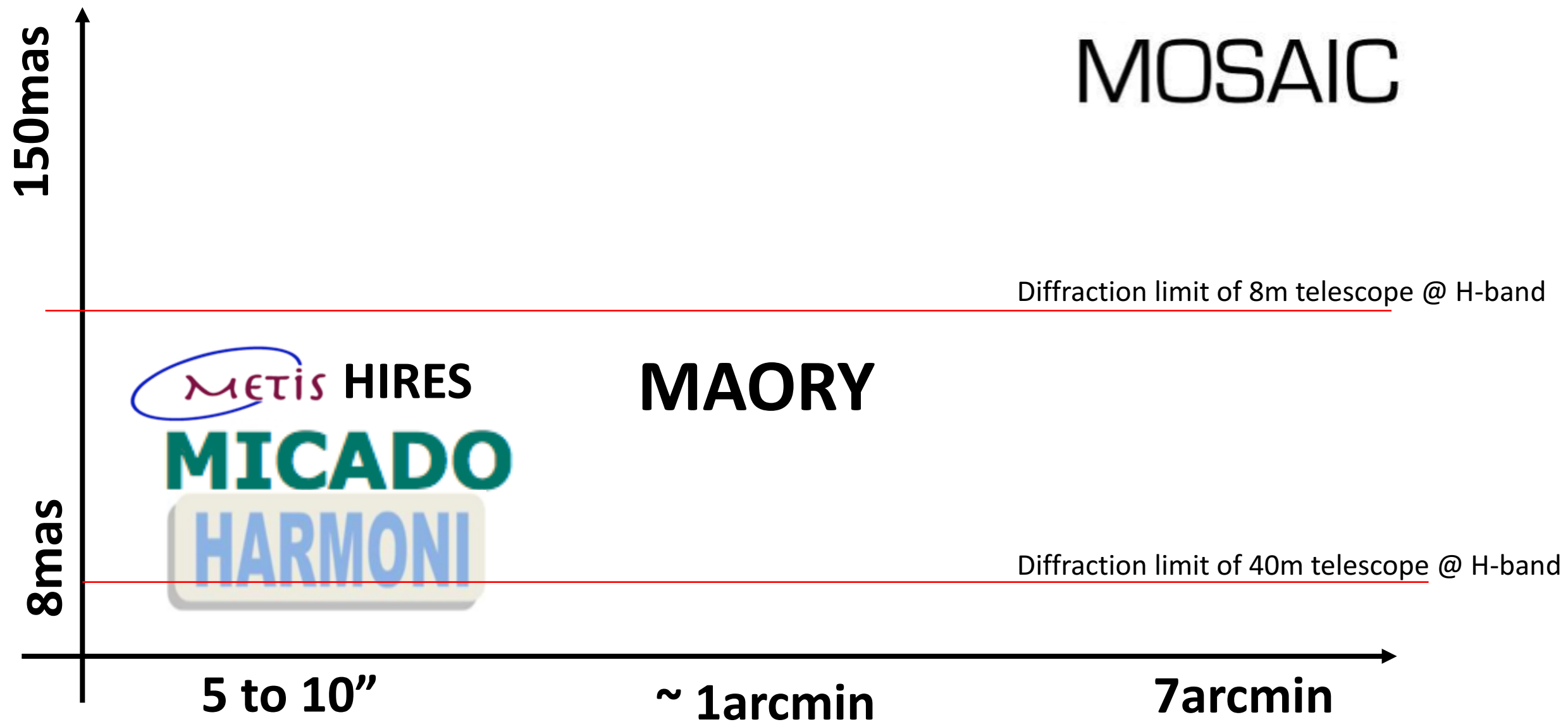
2nd generation



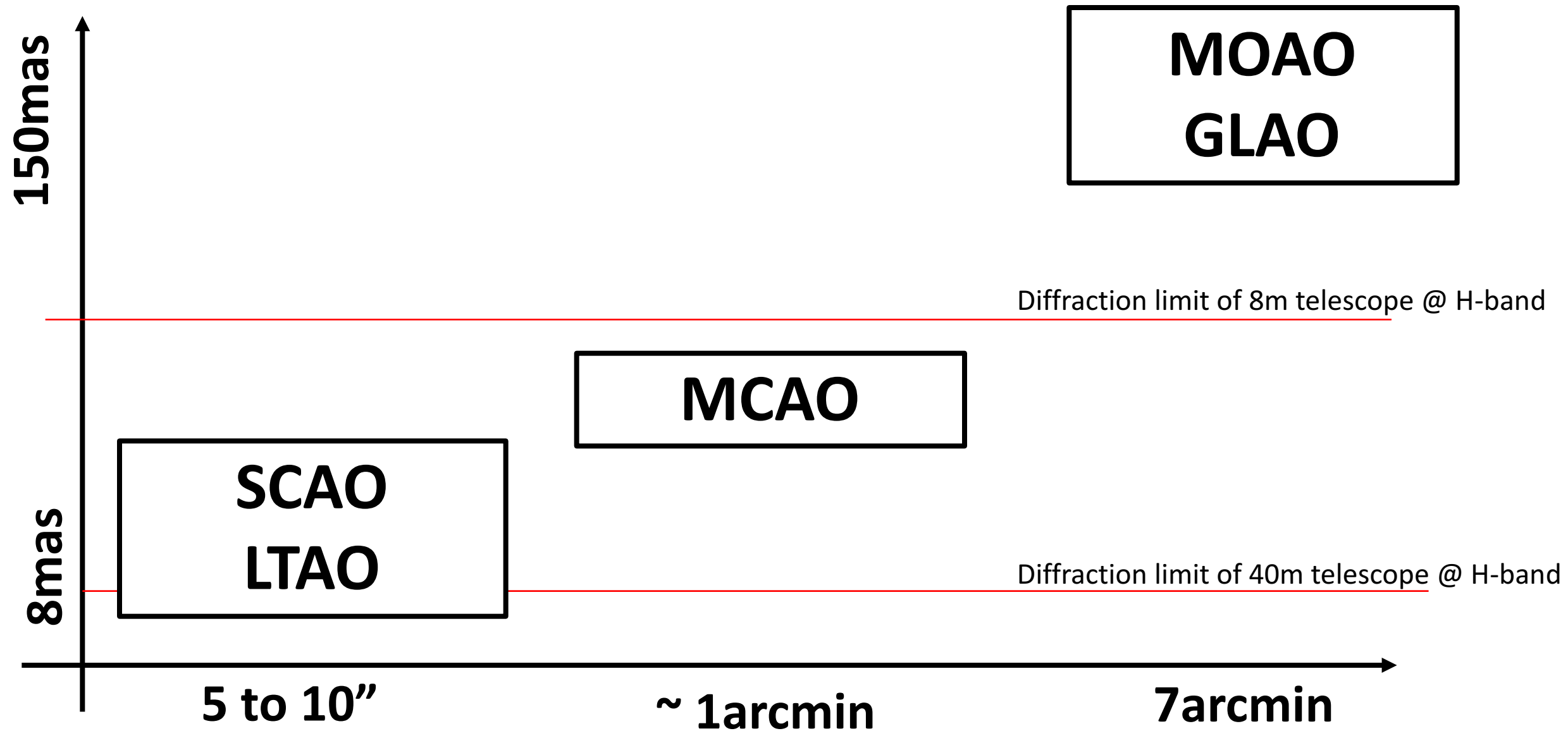
MOSAIC

HIRES

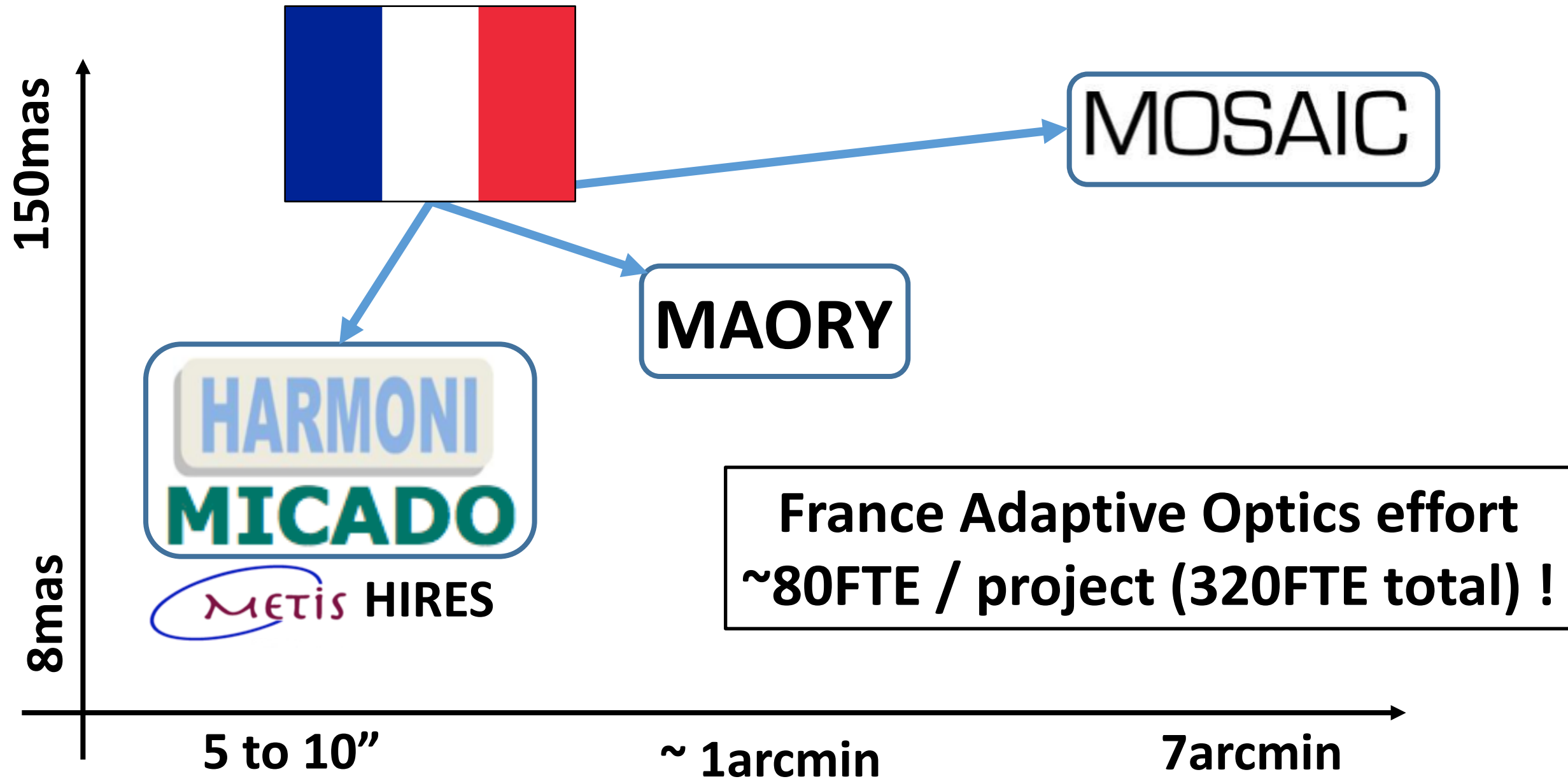
The Instruments, or how to reach the diffraction limit...



The Instruments, or how to reach the diffraction limit...



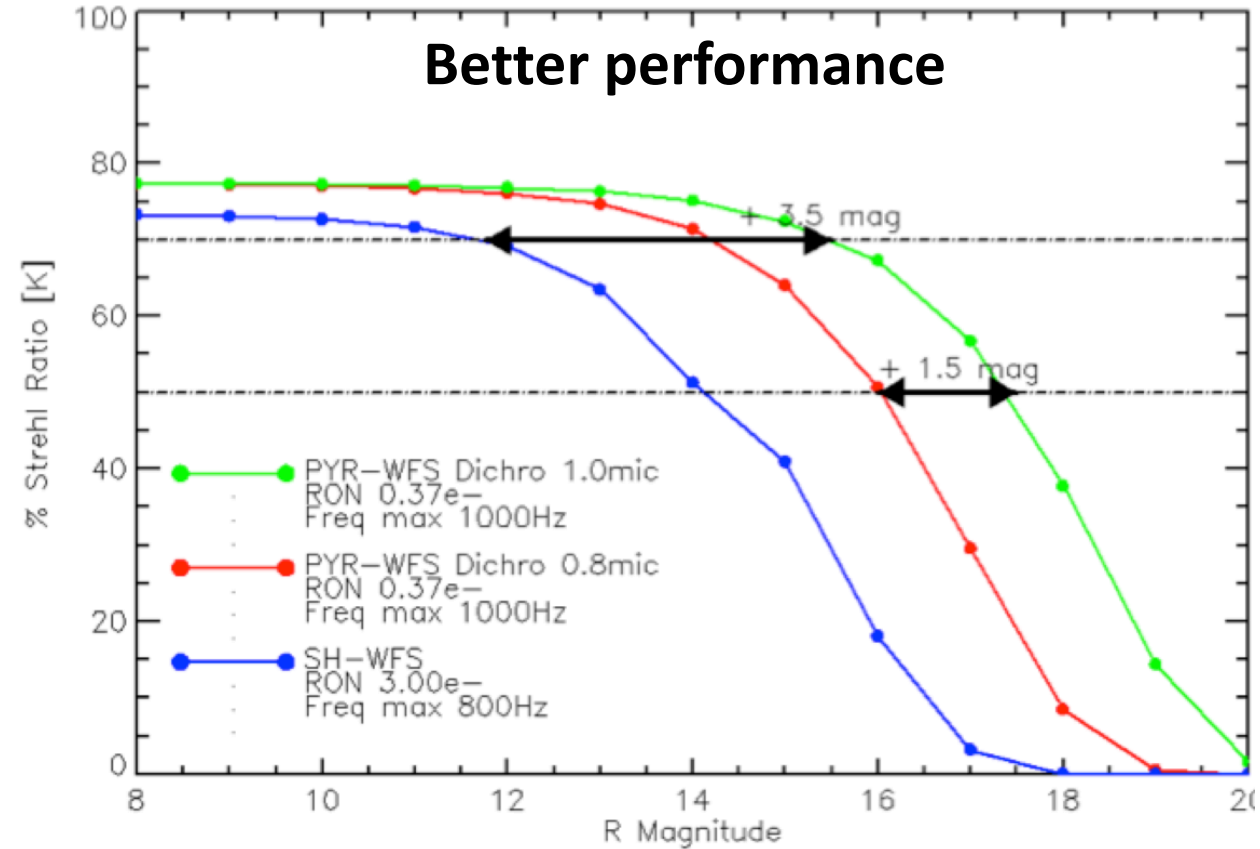
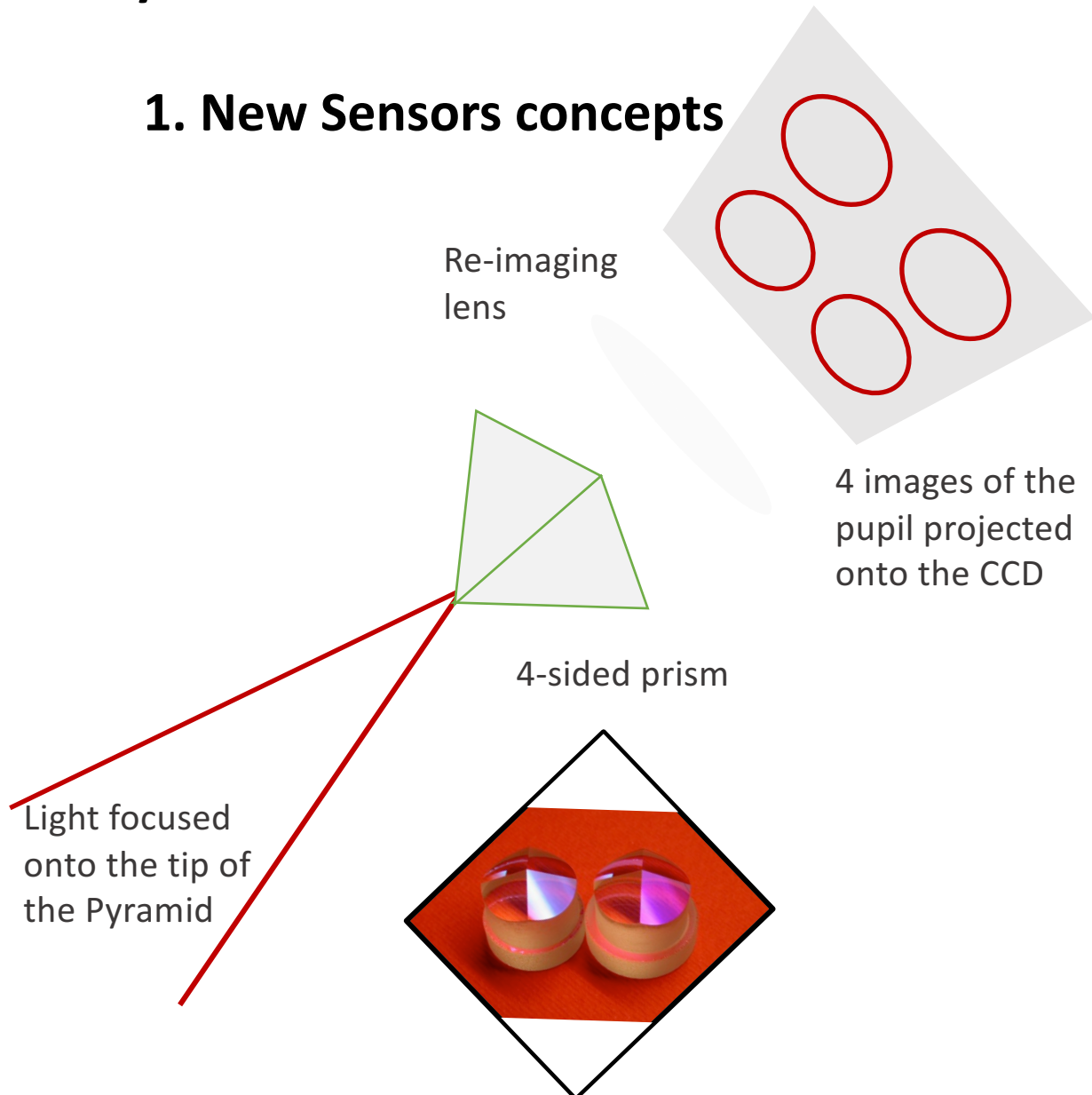
The Instruments, or how to reach the diffraction limit...



The Instruments, or how to reach the diffraction limit...

Why is it so hard to reach diffraction limited images ? What's new compared to the VLT ?

1. New Sensors concepts



But never used on VLT: lack of experience, and operational feedback.

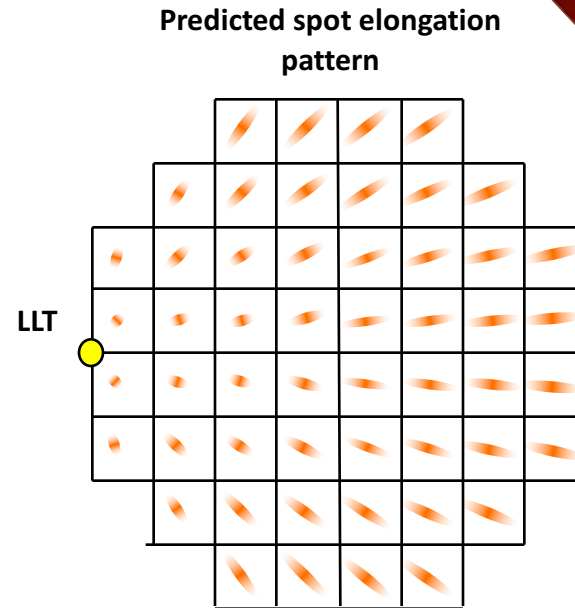
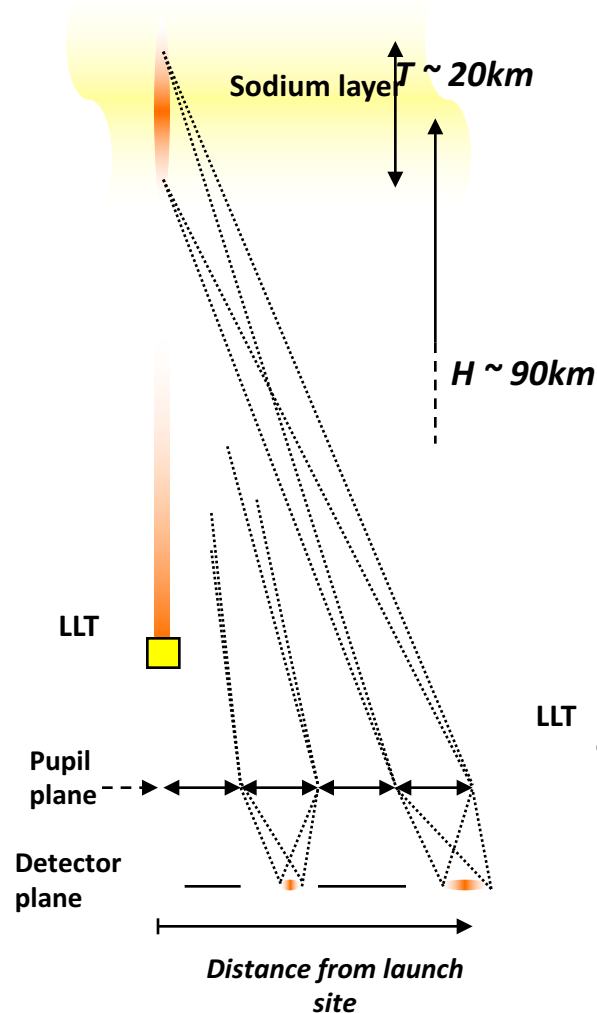
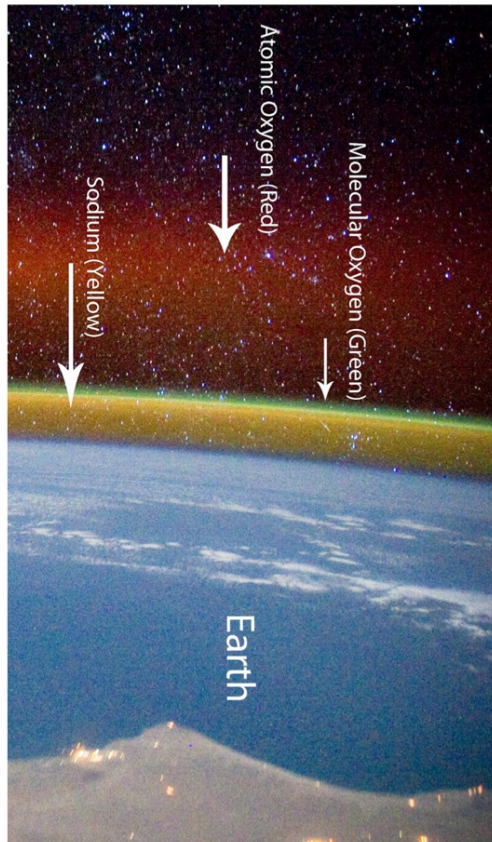
Several experiments on-going on the French community to cope with that.

The Instruments, or how to reach the diffraction limit...

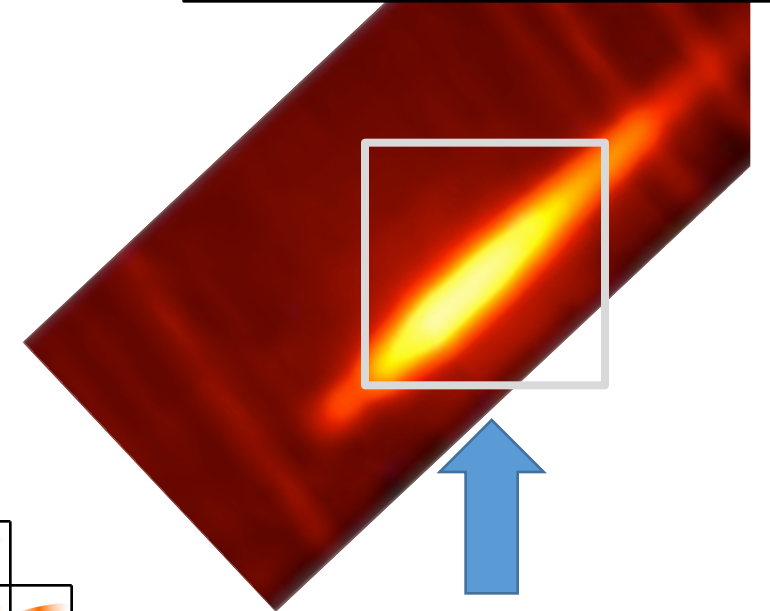
Why is it so hard to reach diffraction limited images ? What's new compared to the VLT ?

1. New Sensors concepts

2. Lasers on ELTs



On a ~40m telescope



Number of pixels are limited
⇒ Field is truncated
⇒ Strong biases in the measurements
⇒ **Need for new algorithms and/or new WFS concepts**

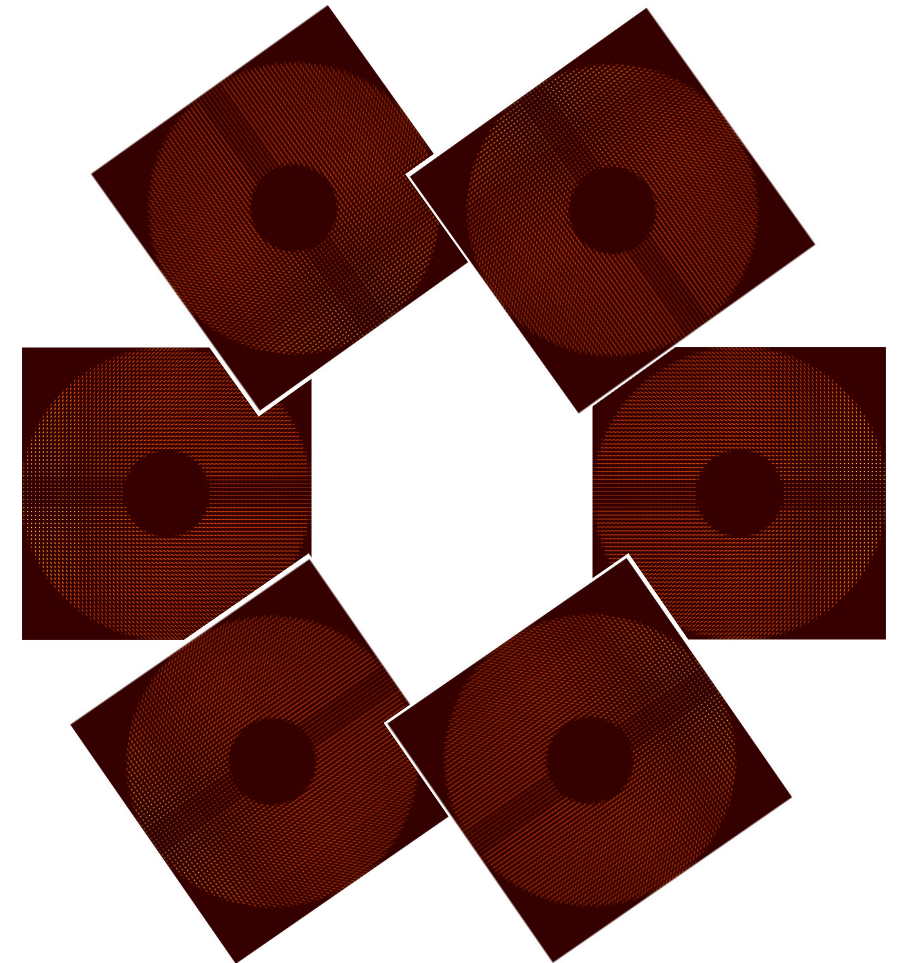
The Instruments, or how to reach the diffraction limit...

Why is it so hard to reach diffraction limited images ? What's new compared to the VLT ?

- 1. New Sensors concepts**
- 2. Lasers on ELTs**
- 3. Degrees of Freedom and Real-Time control**

- Number of measurements is ~ 50000
- Number of actuators is ~ 5000
- Loop-frequency is ~ 1 kHz

\sim Tera Floating-point operations per second



\Rightarrow But solutions exists (e.g. Green Flash, Microgate, ...)

The Instruments, or how to reach the diffraction limit...

Why is it so hard to reach diffraction limited images ? What's new compared to the VLT ?

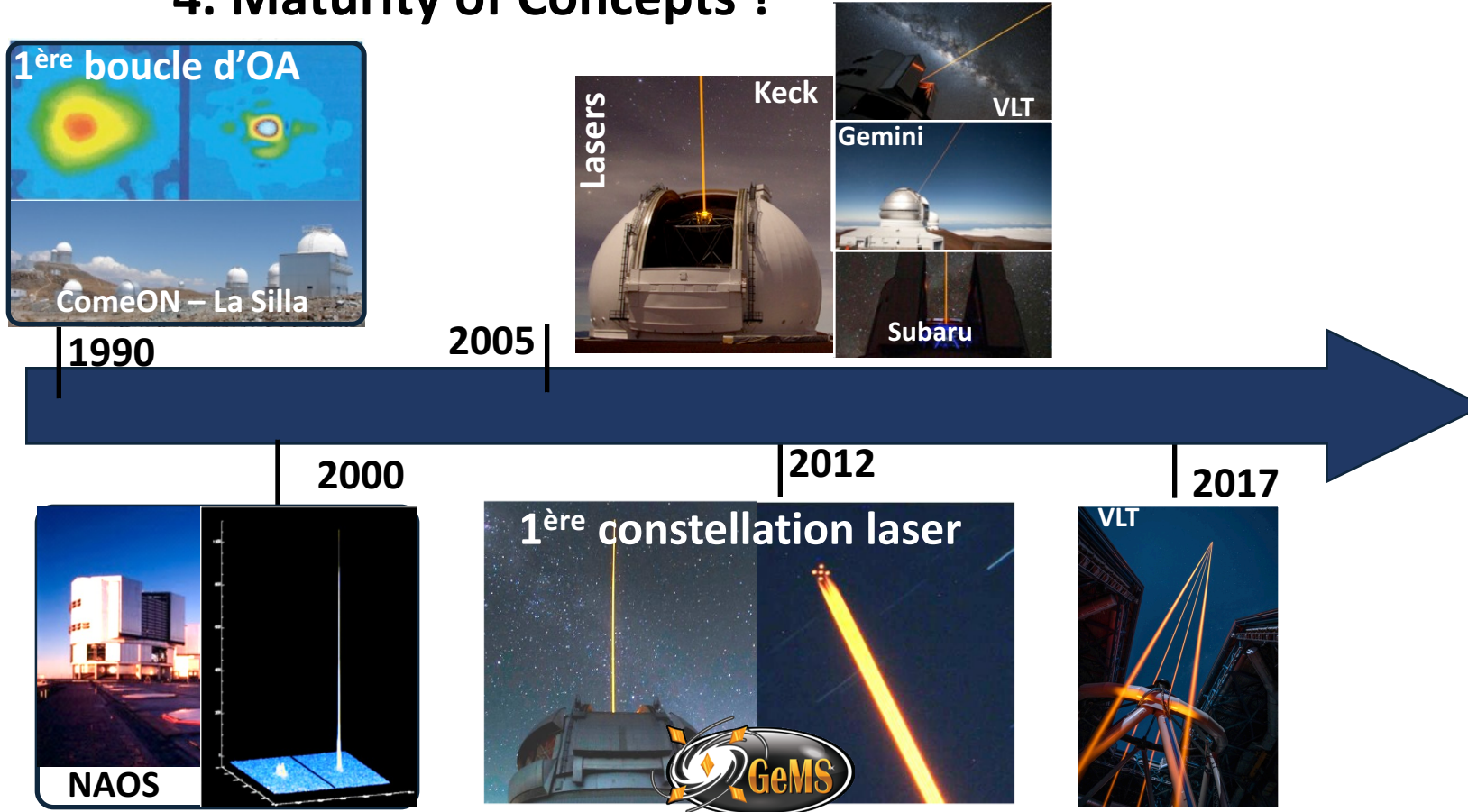
1. New Sensors concepts
2. Lasers on ELTs
3. Degrees of Freedom and Real-Time control
4. Maturity of Concepts ?

ELT is 100% OA and most of it is with Lasers

Are we ready ?



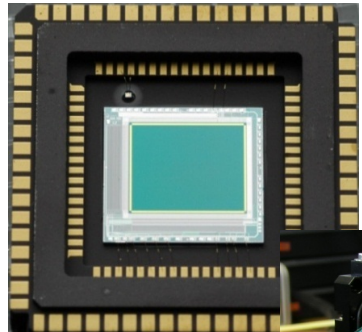
Especially regarding AIT, commissioning, calibrations...



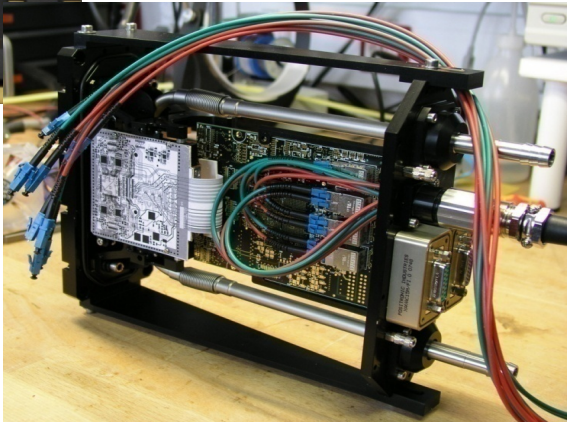
The Instruments, or how to reach the diffraction limit...

Why is it so hard to reach diffraction limited images ? What's new compared to the VLT ?

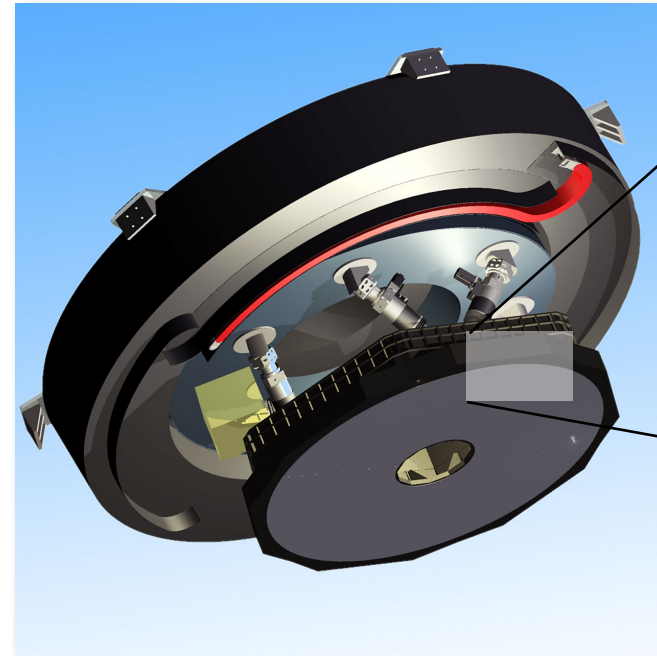
- 1. New Sensors concepts**
- 2. Lasers on ELTs**
- 3. Degrees of Freedom and Real-Time control**
- 4. Maturity of Concepts ?**
- 5. Maturity of key component ?**



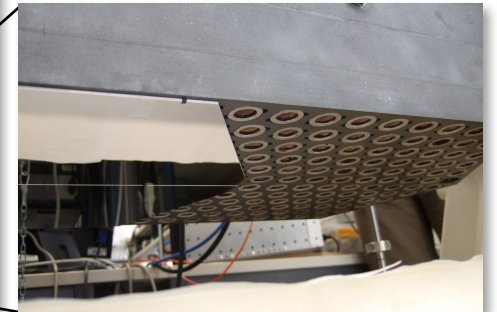
**Large array, fast,
no-noise WFS
detectors**



Deformable mirrors



**M4: 2.4 m, flat, adaptive
>5000 actuators**



The Instruments, or how to reach the diffraction limit...

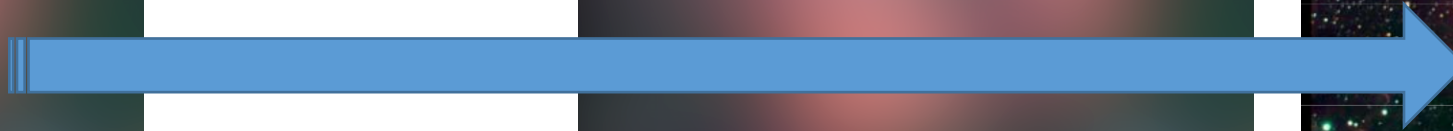
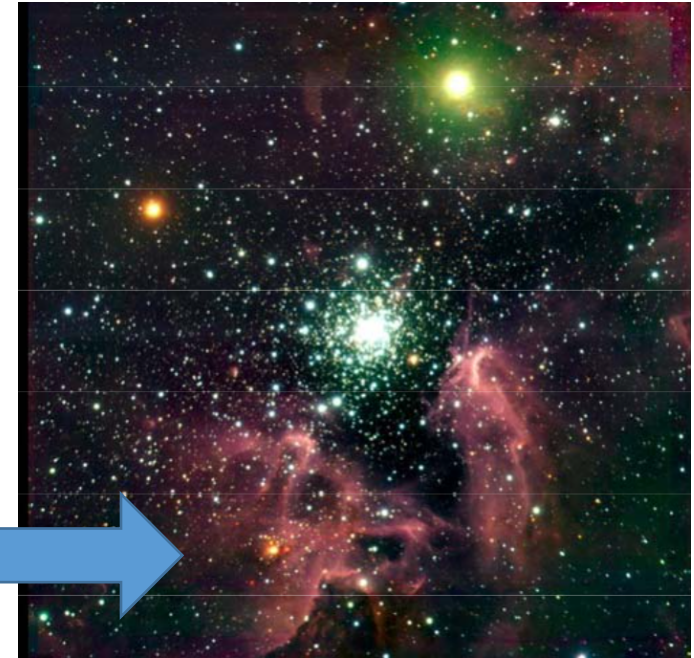
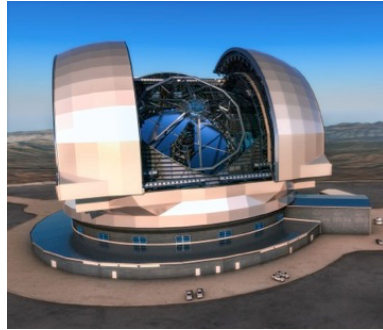
Why is it so hard to reach diffraction limited images ? What's new compared to the VLT ?

- 1. New Sensors concepts**
- 2. Lasers on ELTs**
- 3. Degrees of Freedom and Real-Time control**
- 4. Maturity of Concepts ?**
- 5. Maturity of key component ?**

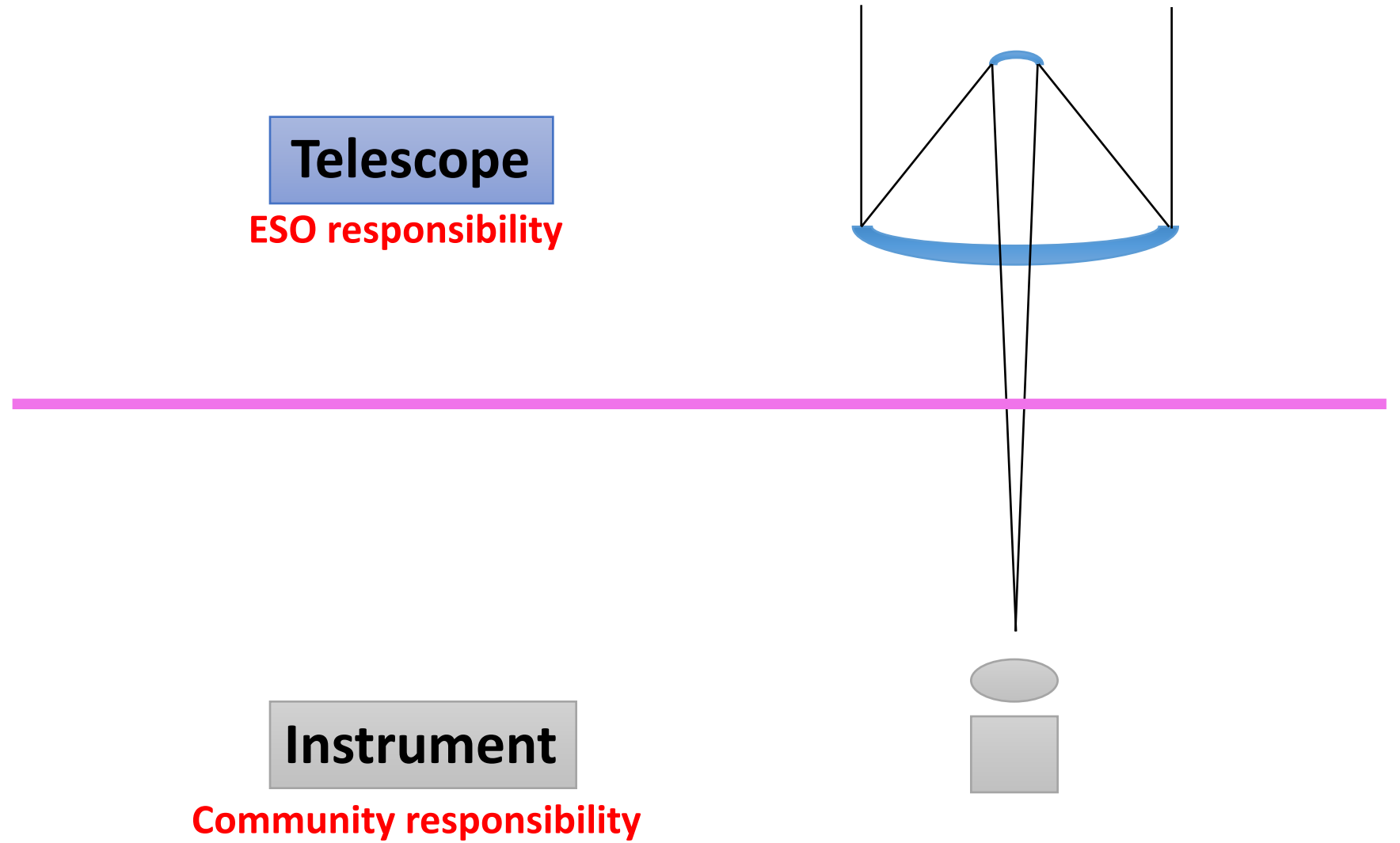
- 6. Interfaces between Telescope & Instruments**

[I-INS/ELT-
96]
/// Enhancement of the image quality beyond the seeing limited performance specified above shall be achieved via a combination of the telescope, instruments and adaptive optics modules working together.

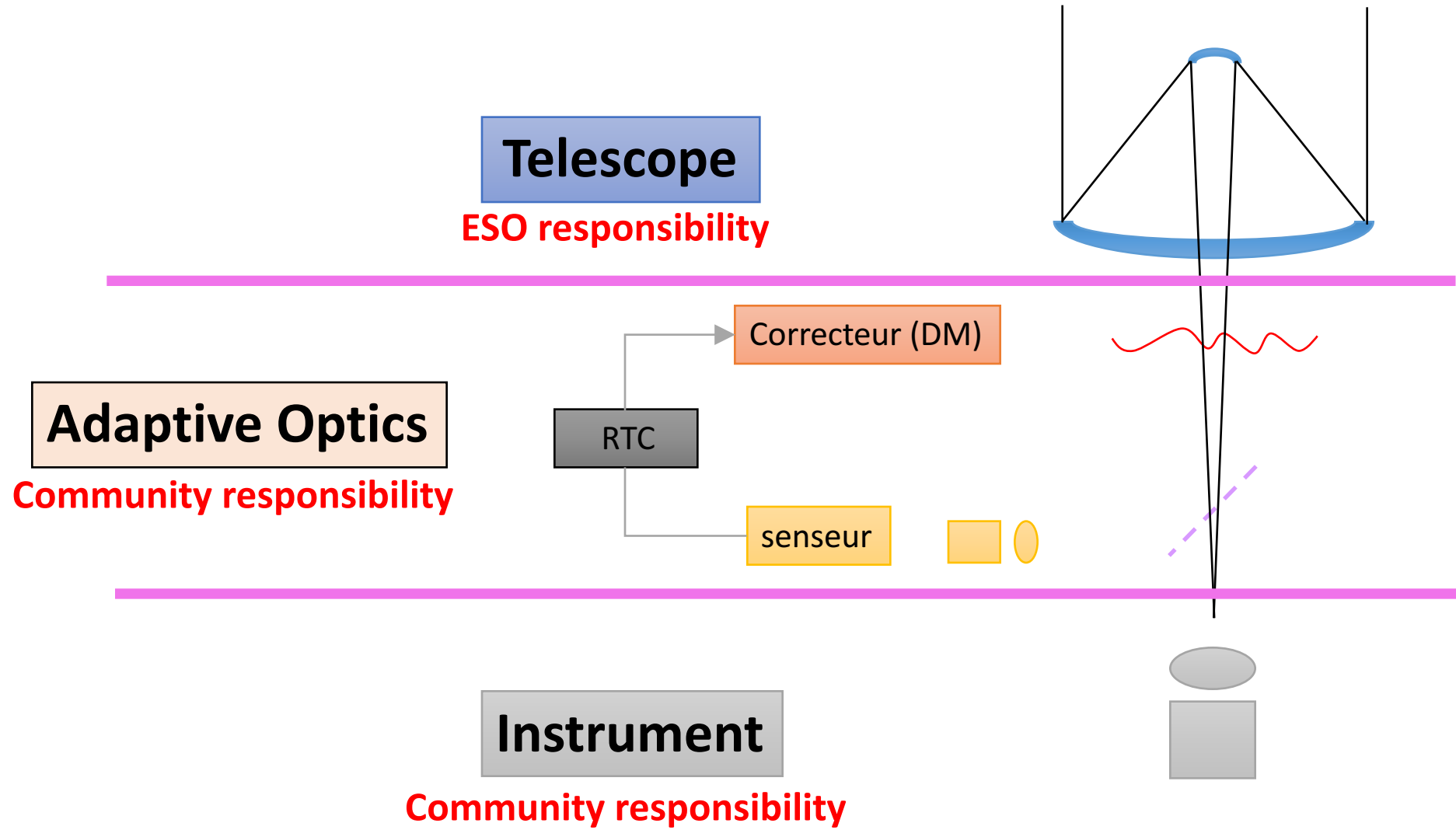
#3 - Putting all the pieces together



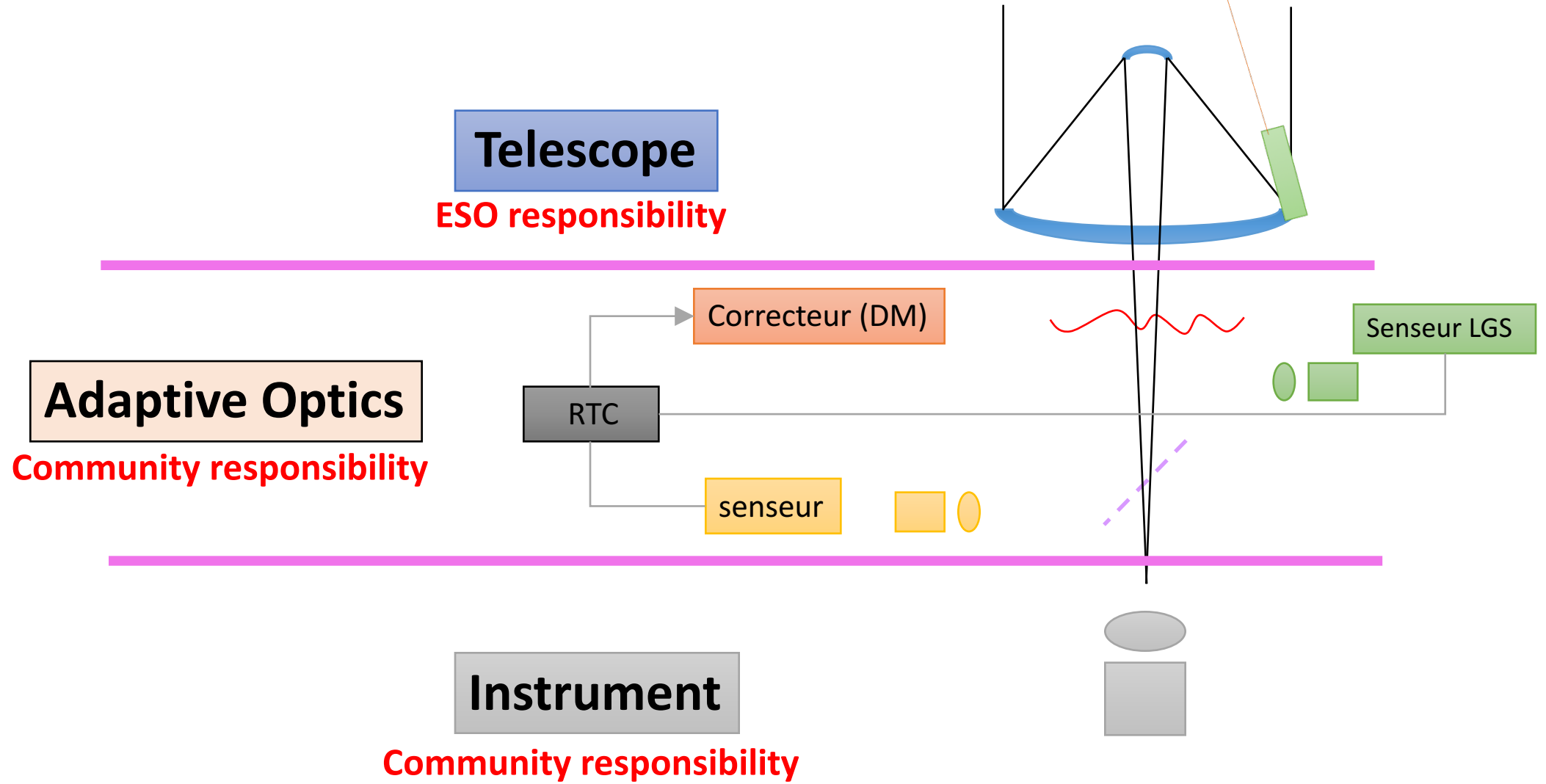
Telescope and instruments interfaces



Telescope and instruments interfaces

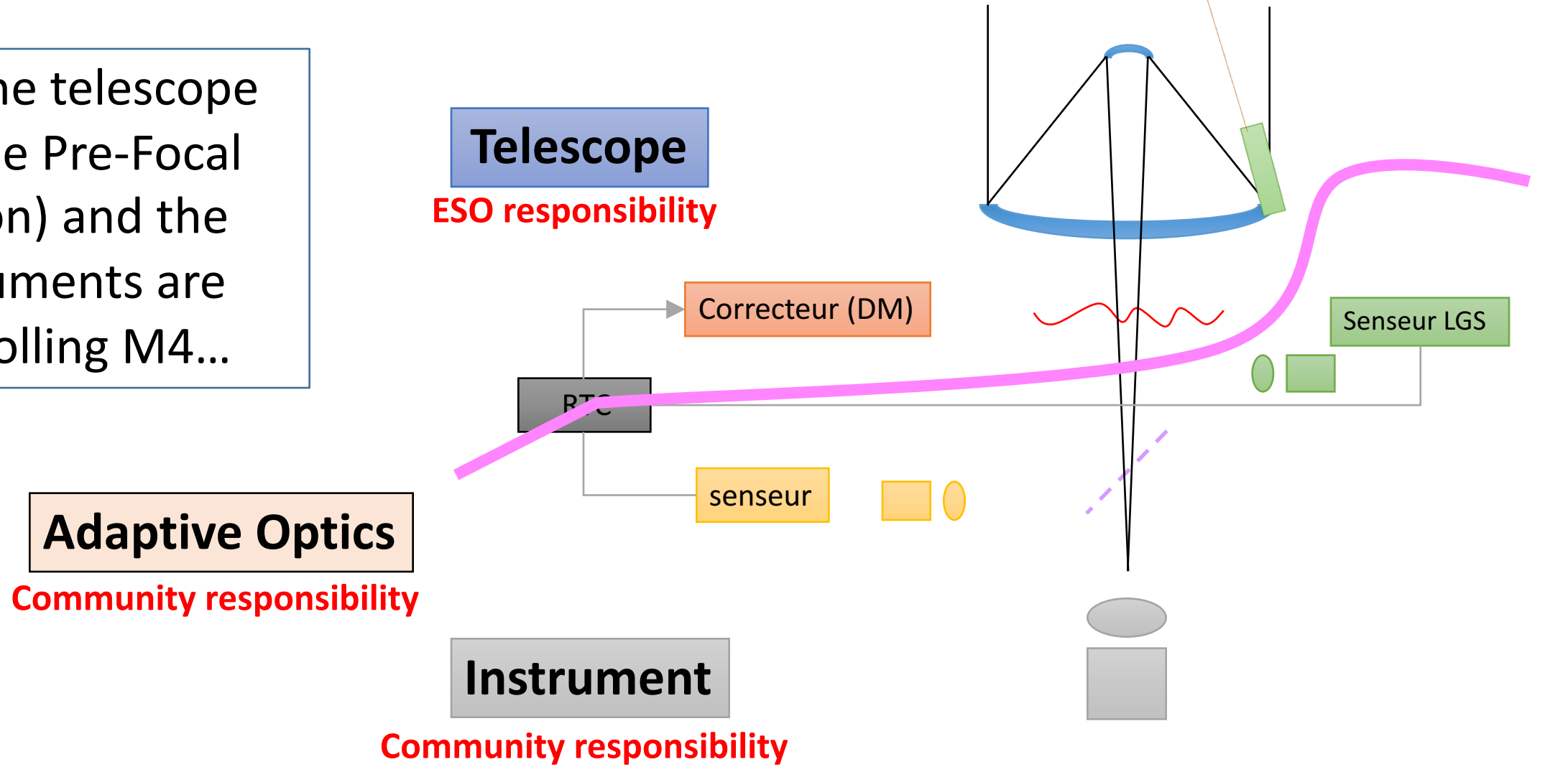


Telescope and instruments interfaces

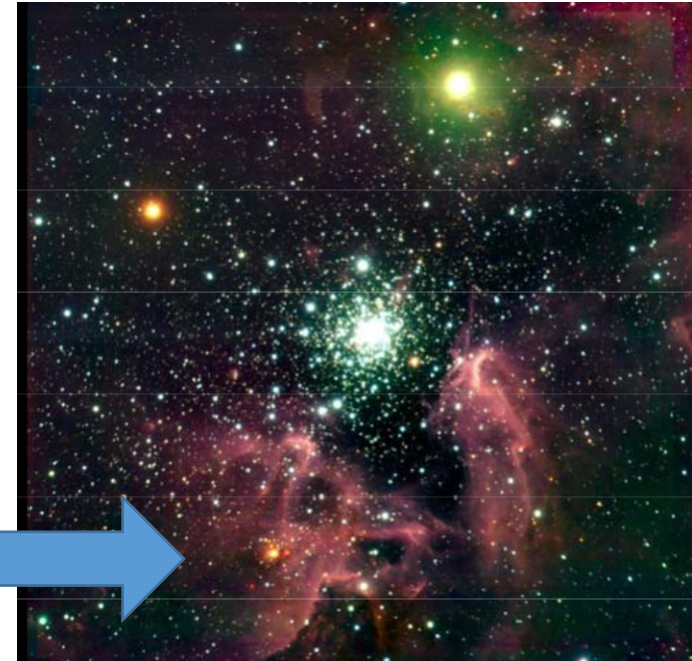
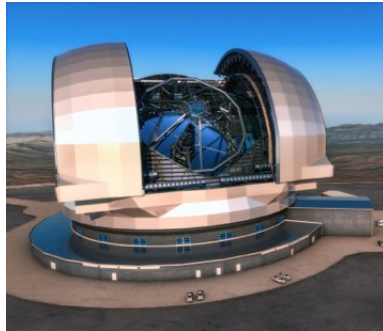


Telescope and instruments interfaces

Both the telescope
(via the Pre-Focal
Station) and the
instruments are
controlling M4...



Requires flexible interfaces between telescope and instrument



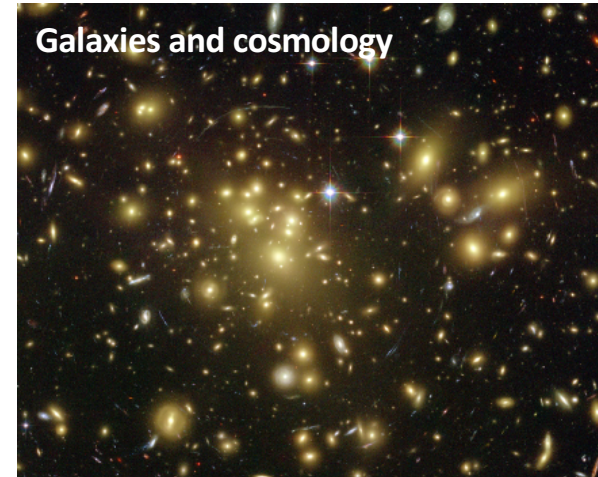
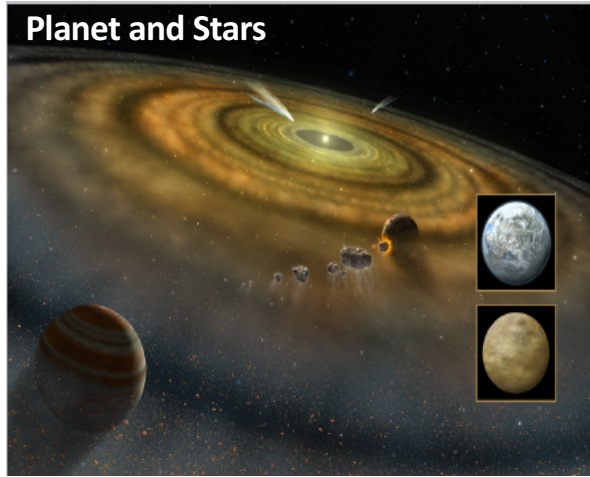
#4. Is this enough to produce the expected science ?

➡ Atelier S09 cet aprèm !

Quelles spécifications sont critiques pour quels science cases ?

Les instruments de l'ELT seront-ils en mesure de répondre aux défis ?

Scientific Requirements for a European ELT



- i. Anthony Boccaletti, Alexis Carlotti (Exoplanètes / HC)
- ii. Frédéric Merlin (Objets du système solaire)
- iii. Thibaut Paumard / Guy Perrin (Centre galactique)
- iv. Mathieu Puech (formation / évolution des galaxies)

Thank you

