



Centre Spatial de Liège
Université de Liège



Design, assembly and test of a near-infrared spectrograph for the TIGRE telescope

4th TIGRE Workshop

01/12/2015

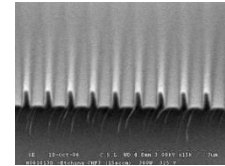
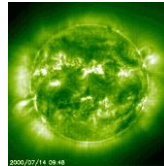
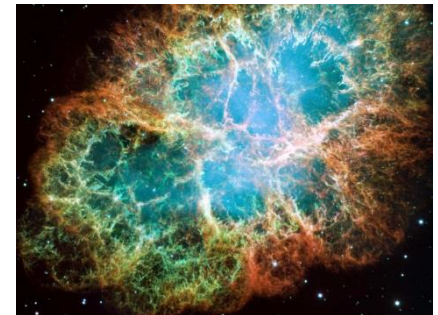
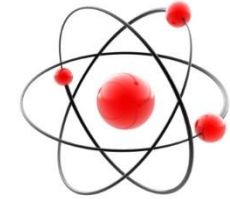




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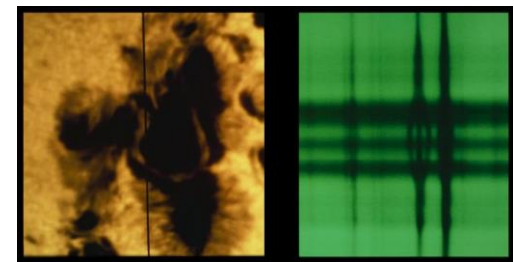
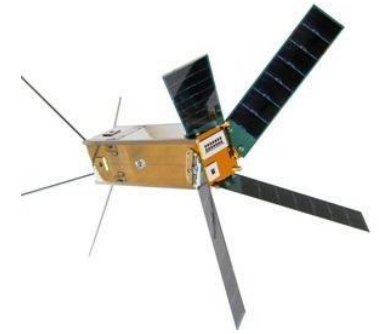
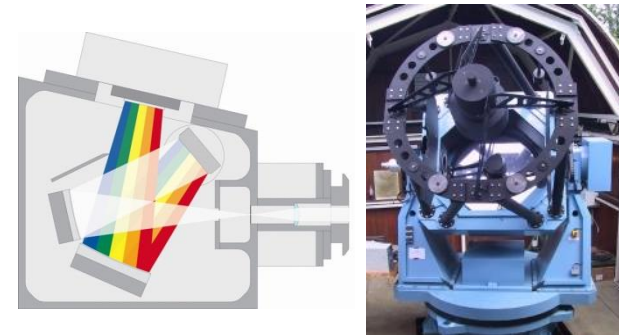
- **Project overview**
- **Optical design**
- **Calibration unit**
- **Photometric budget**
- **Star positioning system**
- **Mechanical design**
- **Conclusion**

- **Massive? Initial mass above $8 M_{Sun}$**
→ *Production of heavy elements*
- **High temperature: $20000K \rightarrow 120000K$**
- **Mass loss: $10^{-7} \rightarrow 10^{-3} M_{sun} yr^{-1}$**
→ *Stellar wind* >>
- **Death: *gigantic supernova***

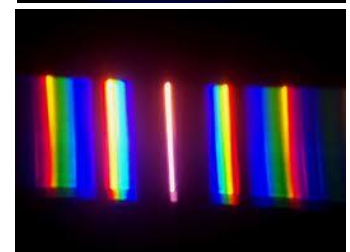
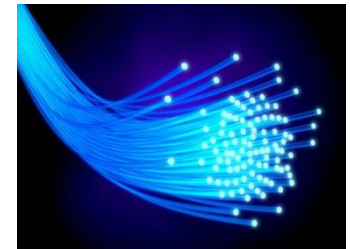
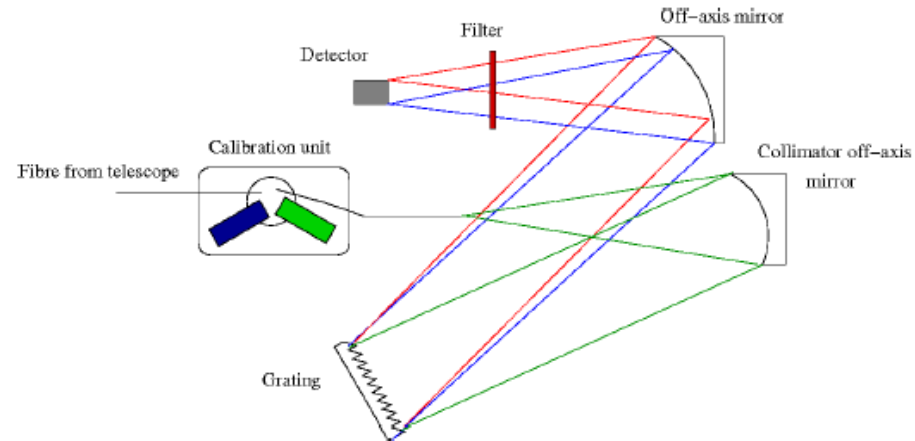


They are key players for the evolution of the universe !

- **Near-IR spectrograph**
→ mounted on the TIGRE (ground)
- **UV observing nano-satellite**
→ feasibility study (space)
- **UV-VIS Spectropolarimeter**
→ pre-phase-A and phase-A (space)

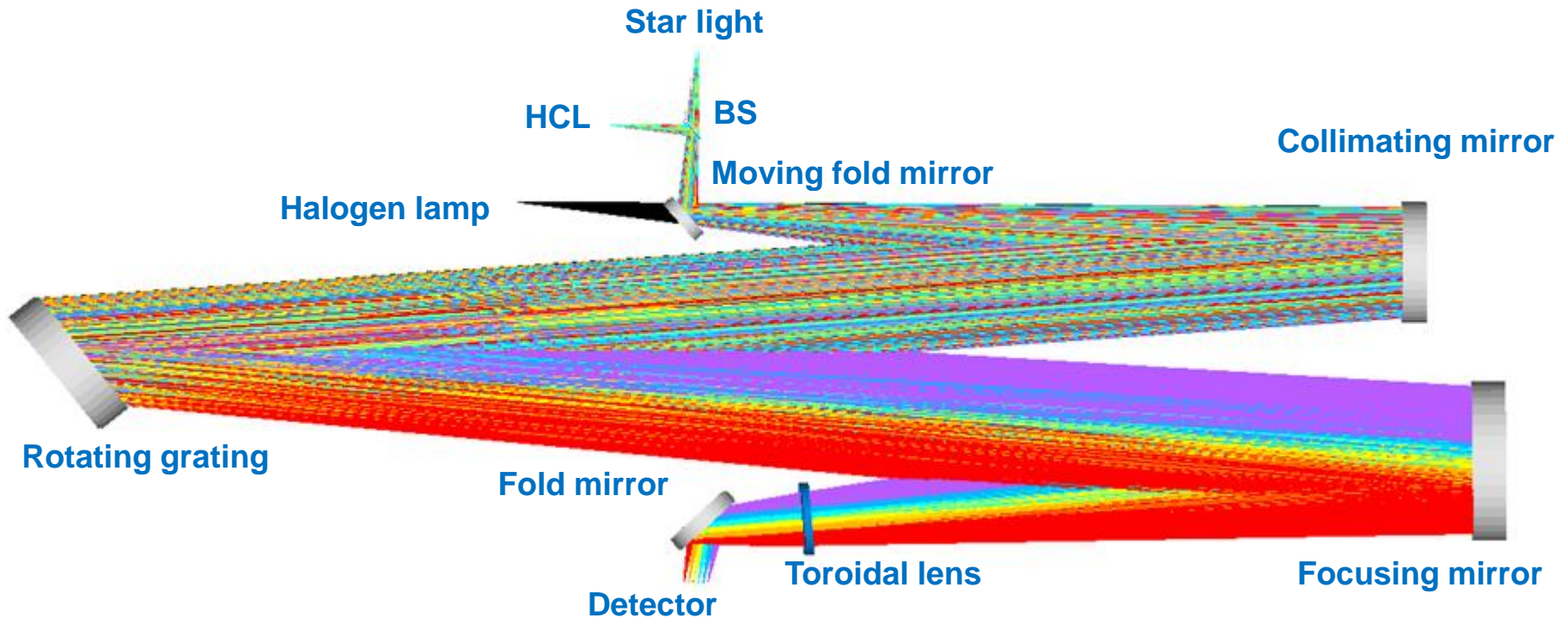


- **Resolving power needed:** 10 000
(goal 20 000)
- **Spectral domain:** 1 to 1,1 μm
- **Detector trade-off:**
→ CCD or specific IR detector ?
- **Versatile interface:**
→ fibre-fed
- **Should be adaptable to other telescopes (ARIES)**

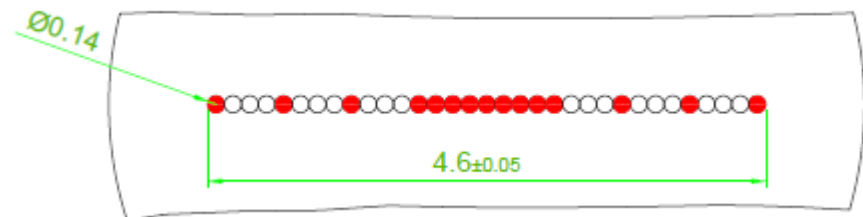
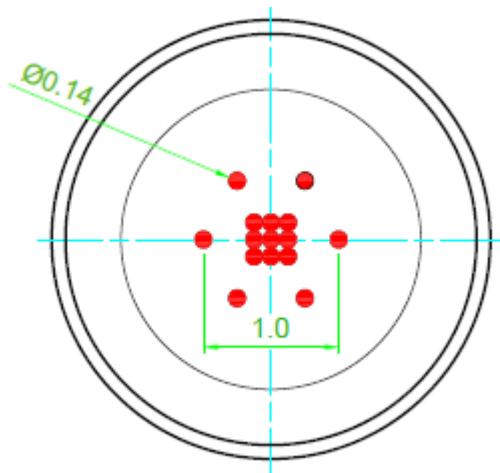




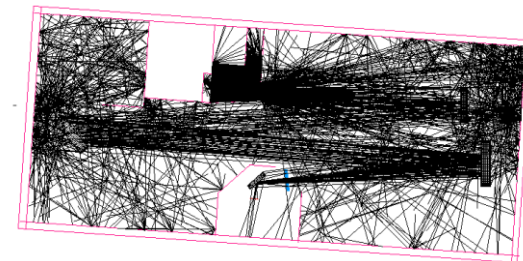
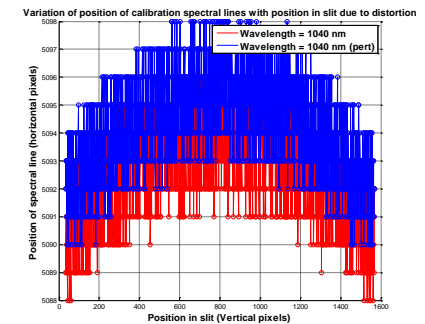
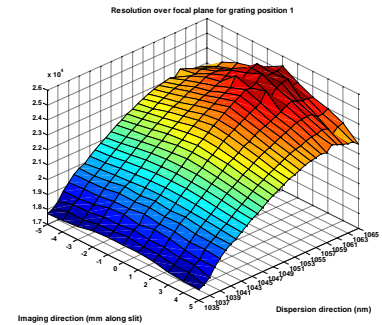
- **Bibliography:** find articles related to spectrograph design
- **Results:** obtain constraints on optical elements' properties, rough location in space, ...
- **Start optical implementation and optimization**



- **Configuration:** circular input to linear output
- **Center part:** 3x3 squared area which intends to collect target star light
- **“Satellite” fibers:** surrounding area is designed to collect background and, maybe, another star light

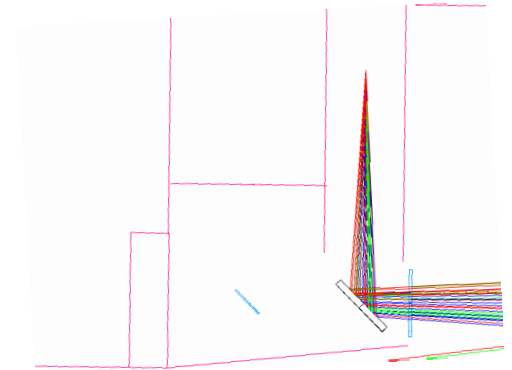


- **Resolution:** investigate variation of resolution through focal plane (VS. λ and along slit direction)
- **Tolerancing:** performance budget with optical, mechanical and alignment tolerances.
- **Calibration:** effects of rotating grating and translating mirror positions on calibration precision
- **Straylight:** Identify potential ghosts, 0th order path and multiple reflections' paths
- **Crosstalk:** Fix fibers' spacing to avoid crosstalk
- **Star positioning system:** align star image on fiber core



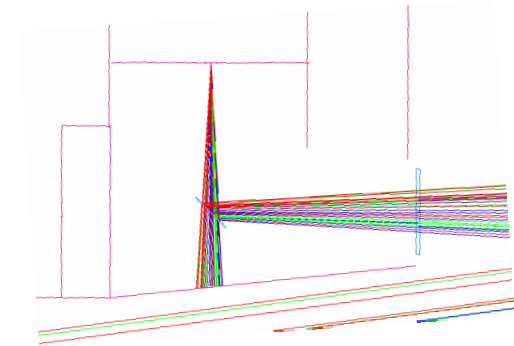
■ Star light:

- light from the fiber bundle is selected with a moving fold mirror



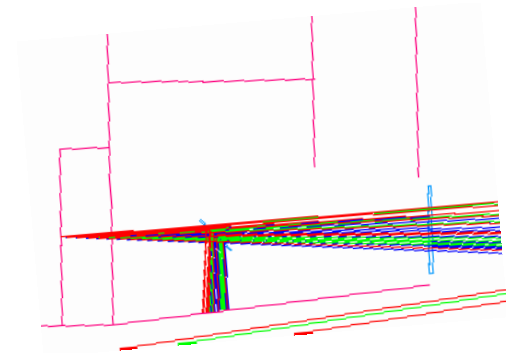
■ Hollow cathode lamps (U-Ne):

- light is selected with a beamsplitter (reflection)
- registration of focal plane pixels



■ Halogen lamp:

- light is selected with a beamsplitter (transmission)
- measure pixel response (spectral "flat field")

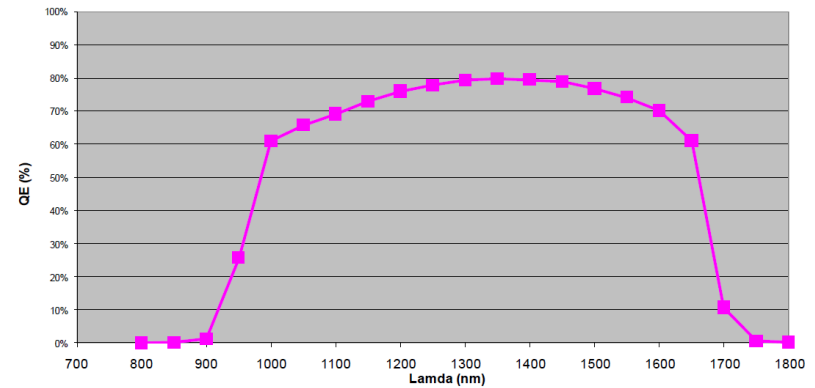




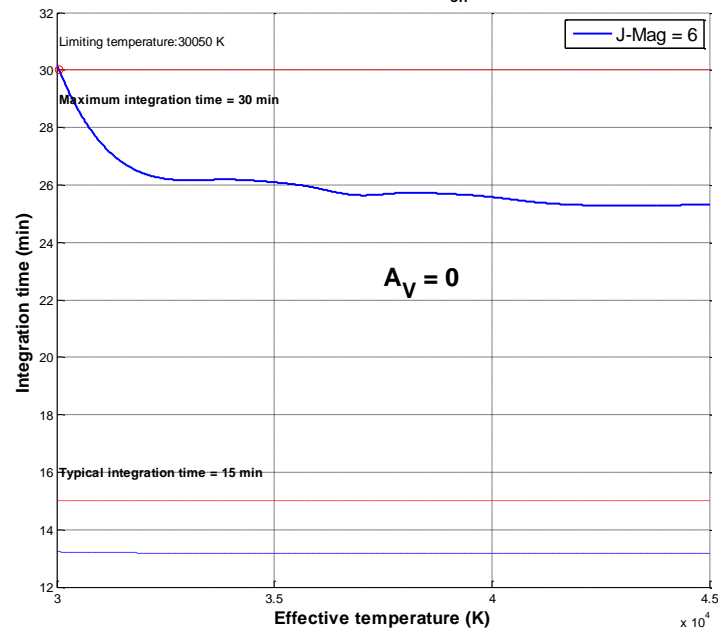
Photometric budget

InGaAs detectors:

- **high** quantum efficiency at $1 \mu m$
- **DC** \searrow if $T^\circ \searrow$
- **Best detecting operating temperature IS** usually the lowest operational one



Required integration time to reach SNR = 100 VS. T_{eff} for different J-mag for HOT stars

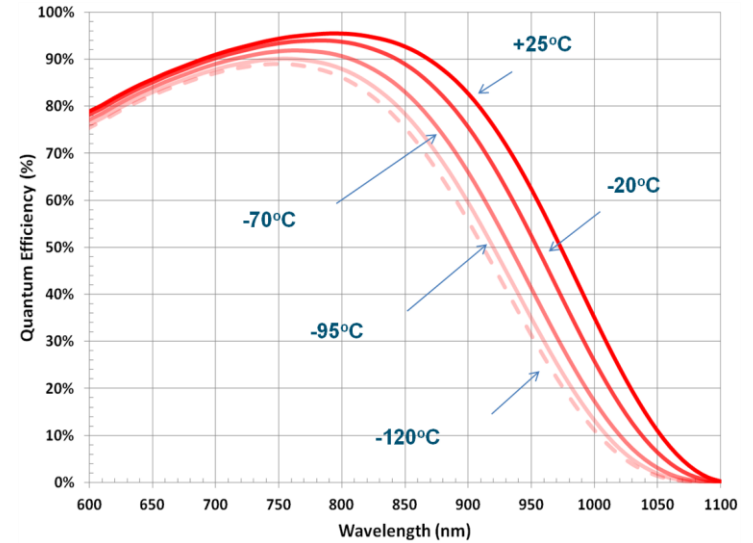




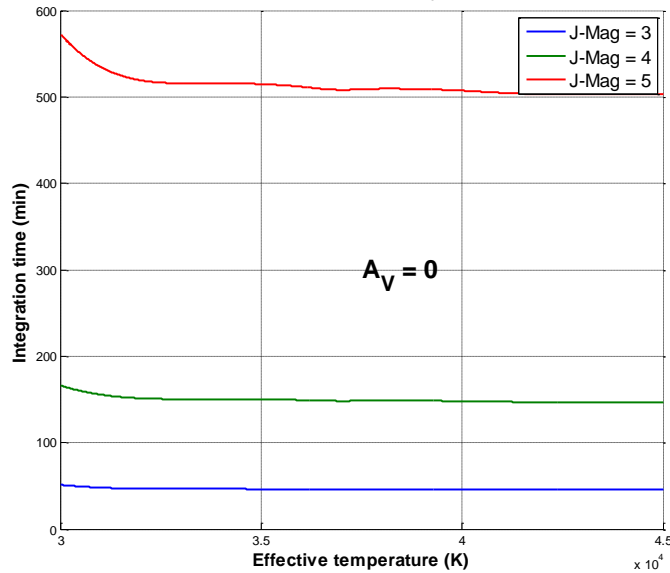
Photometric budget

■ NIR-enhanced CCD detectors:

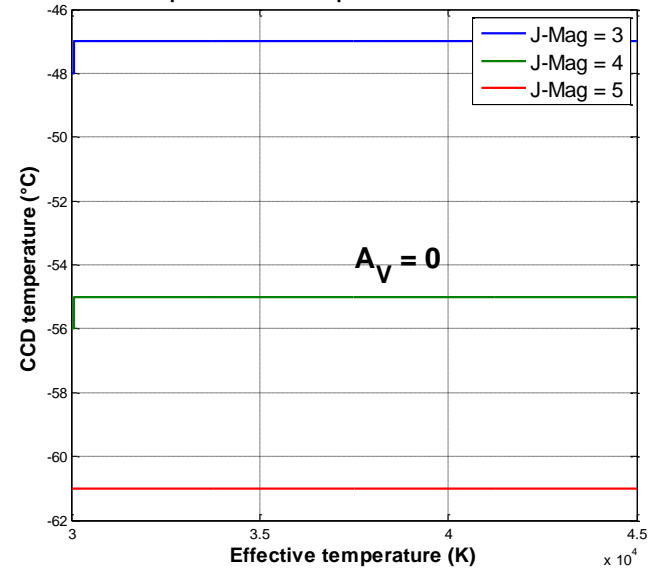
- **low** quantum efficiency at $1 \mu m$
- **DC** \searrow if $T^\circ \searrow$
- **BUT QE** \searrow if $T^\circ \searrow$
- Best detecting operating temperature **IS NOT** the lowest operational one



Required integration time to reach SNR = 100 VS. T_{eff} for different J-mag for HOT stars

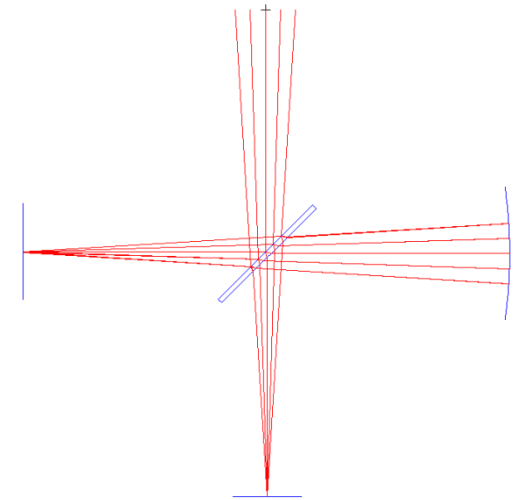


Optimum CCD temperature for HOT stars



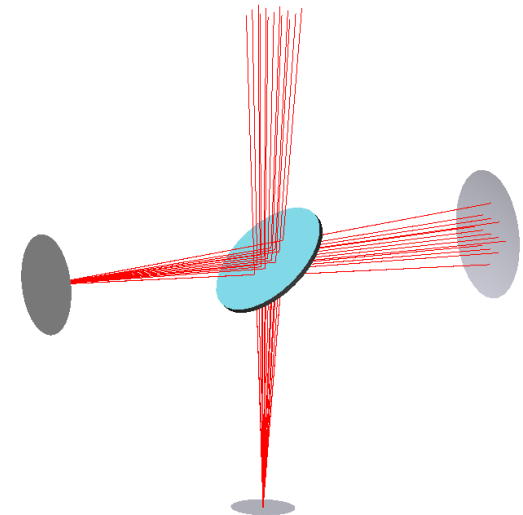
■ From telescope to fiber:

- Light from telescope reaches a AR window
- It acts as a dichroic BS (poor AR quality in visible)
- VISIBLE star light imaged on camera
- NEAR-IR star light goes to fiber



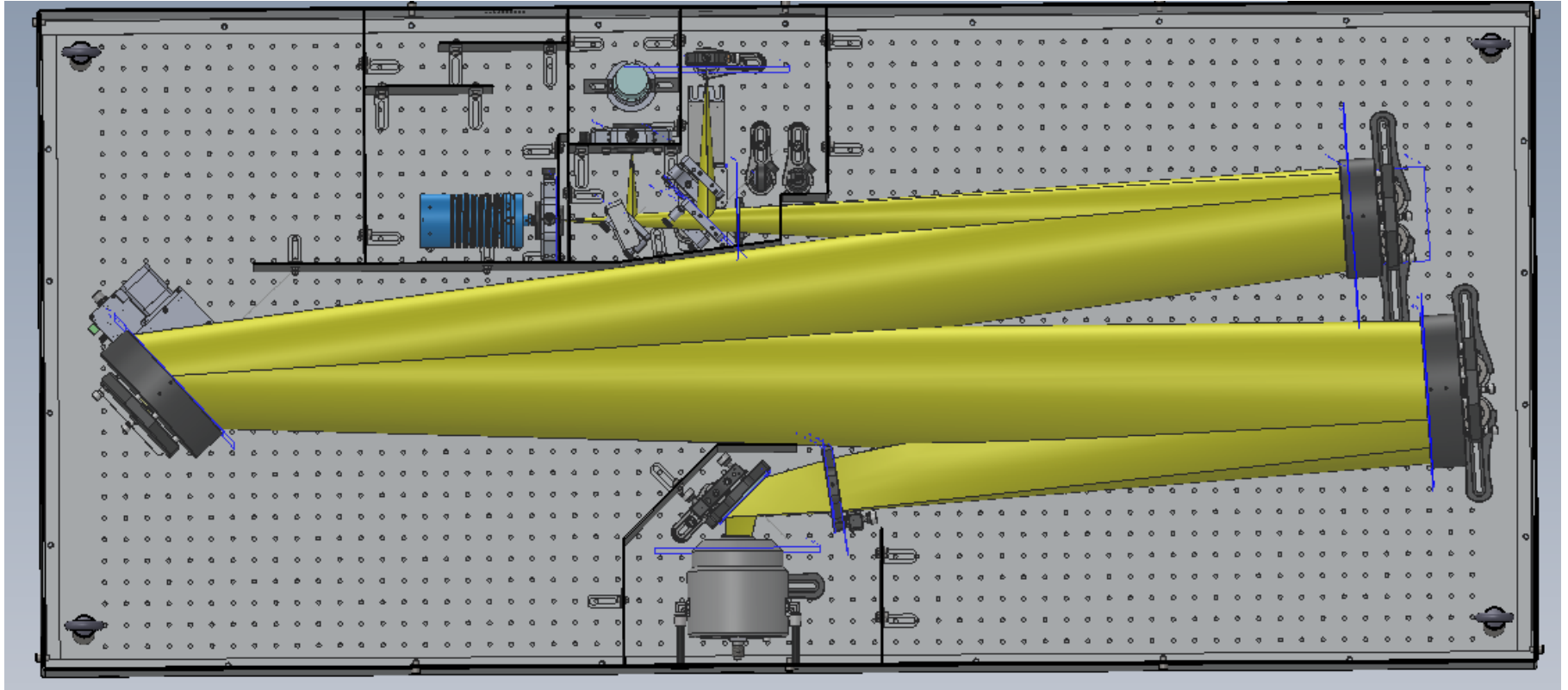
■ From fiber to telescope

- Fiber bundle end is illuminated by a LED
- Visible light from fiber is reflected by window
- Reflected light goes to a spherical mirror
- Light is transmitted through window
- Transmitted light goes to camera



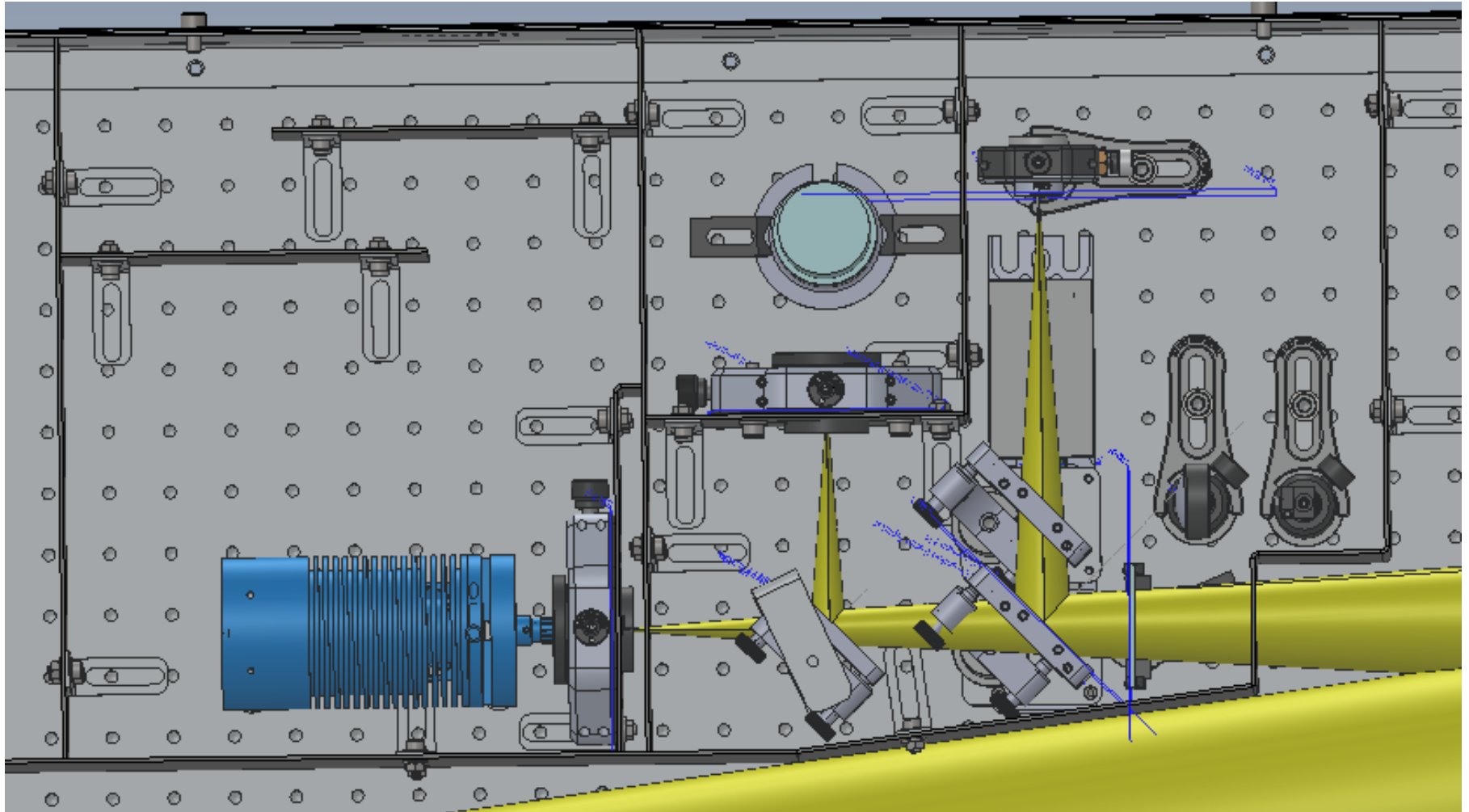


Mechanical assembly: *Spectrograph*



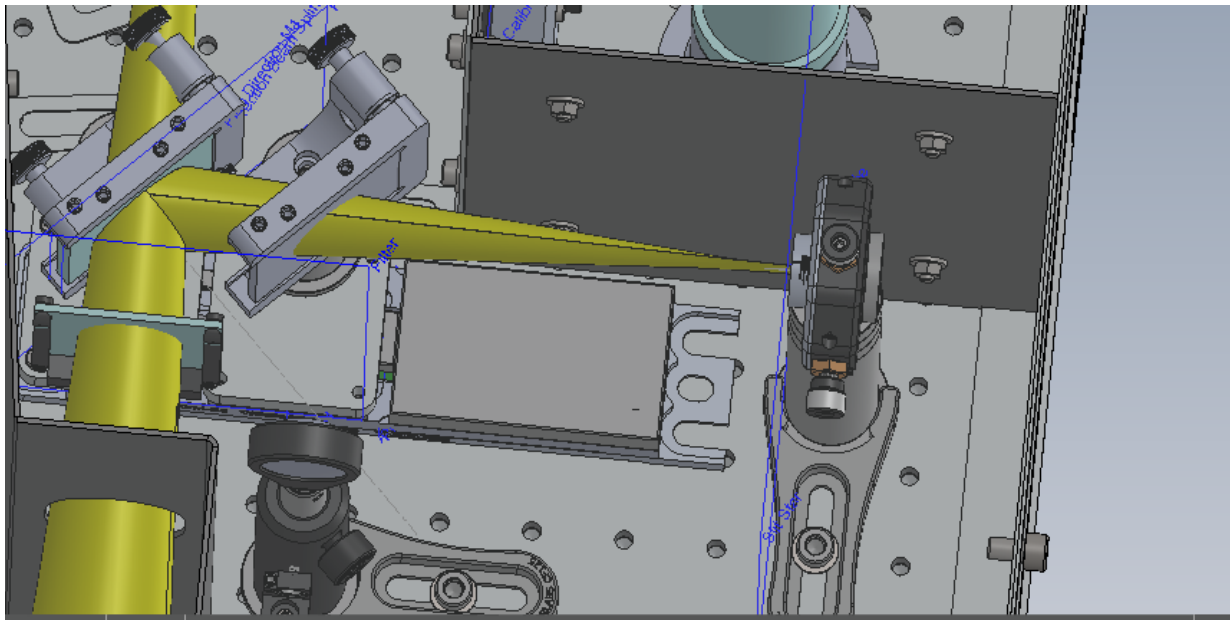
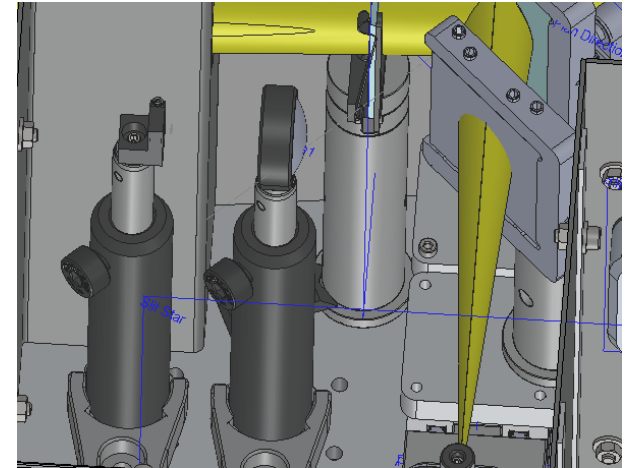
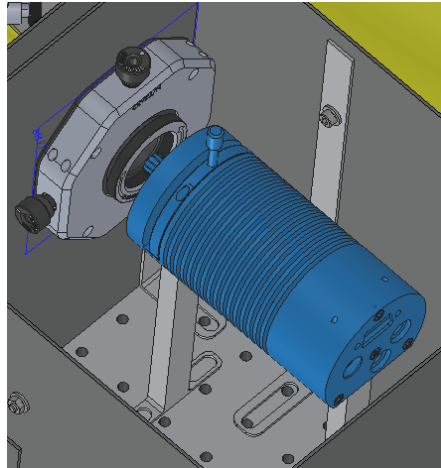
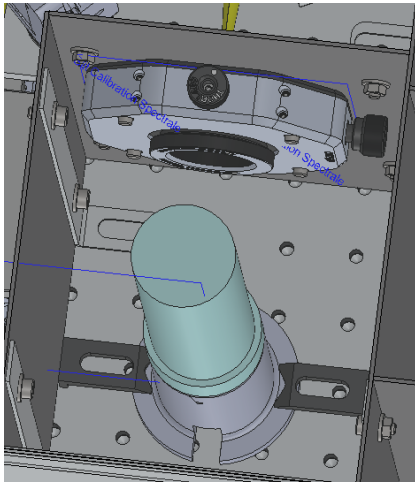


Mechanical assembly: *Spectrograph*



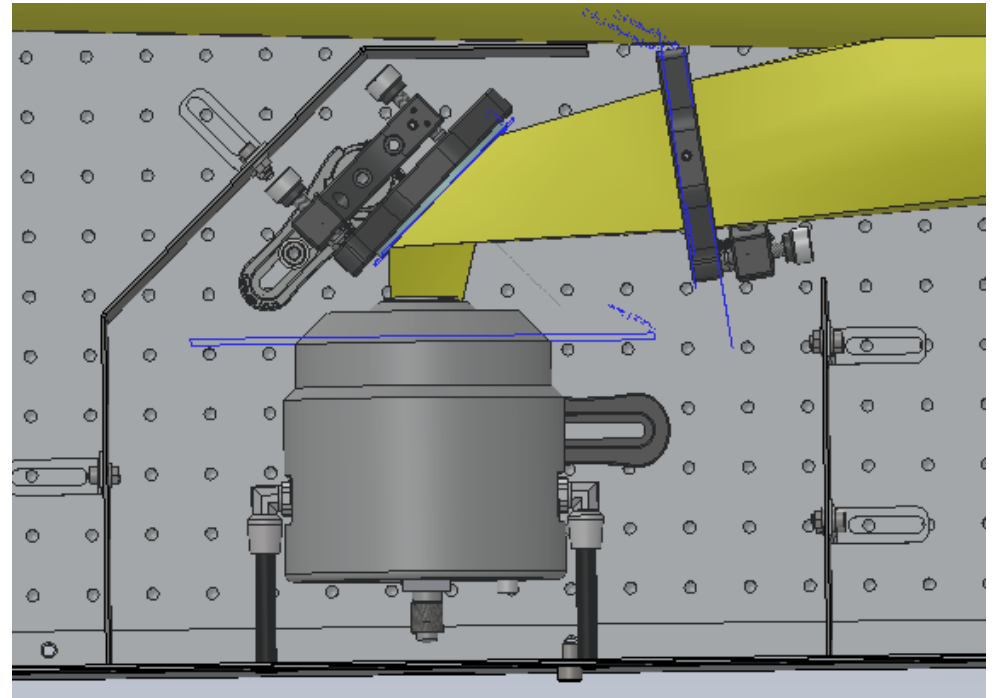
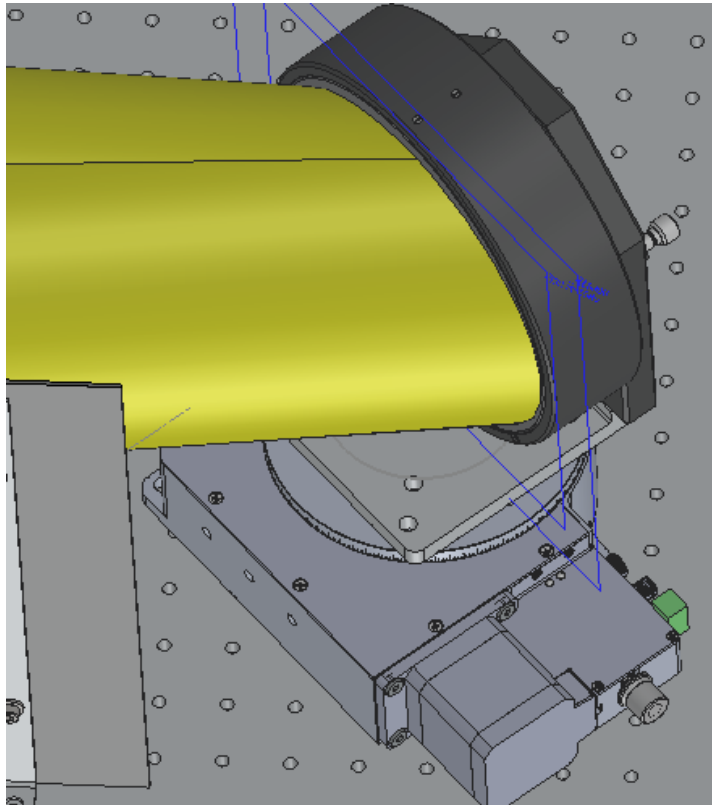


Mechanical assembly: Spectrograph



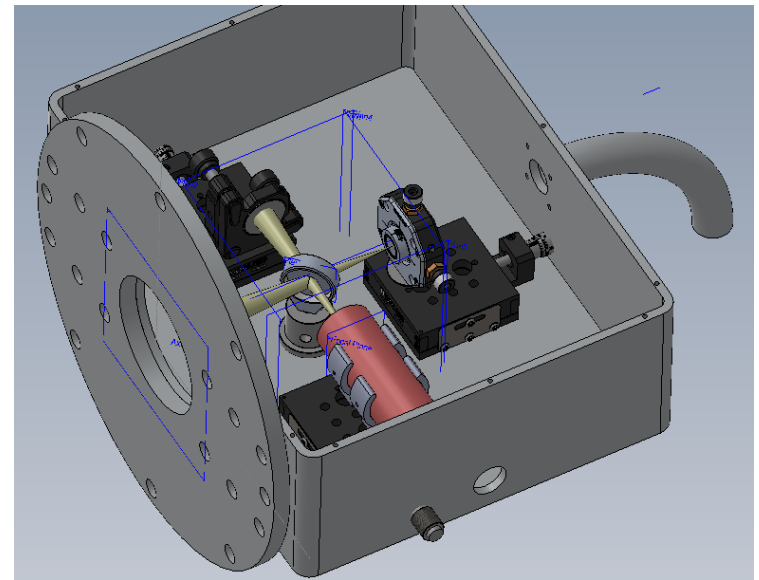
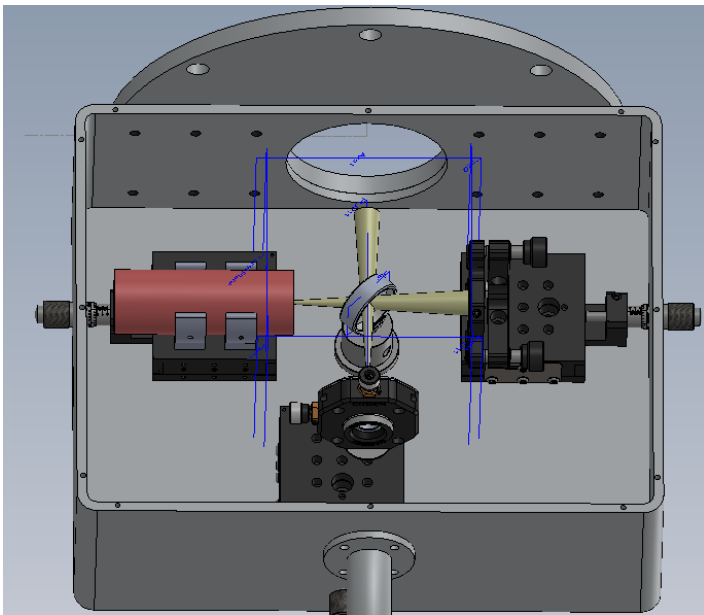
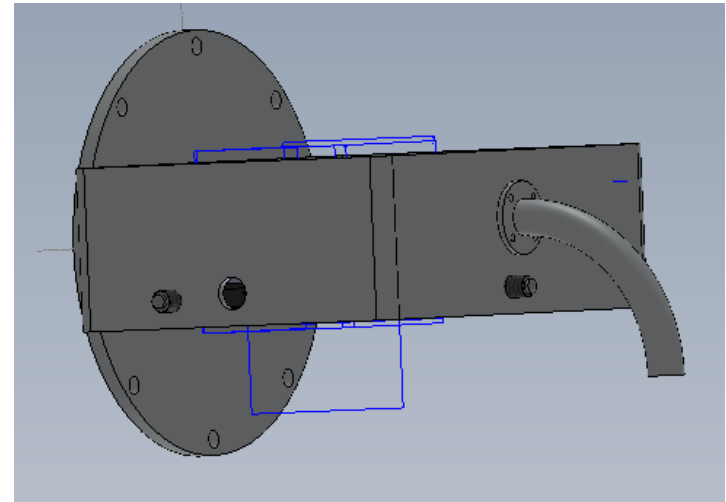
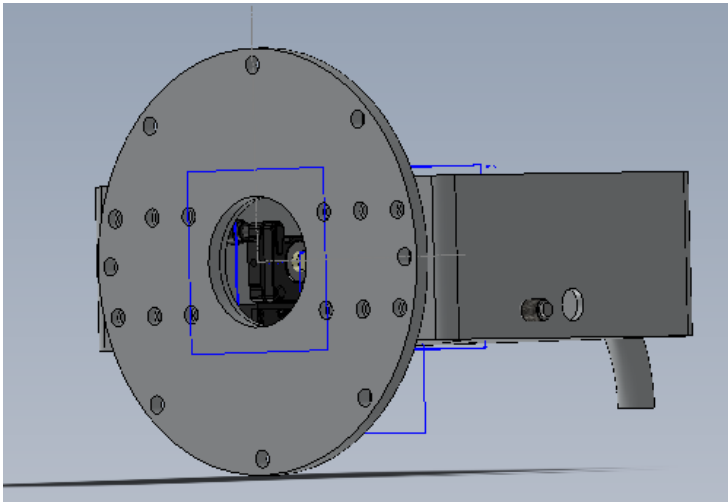


Mechanical assembly: *Spectrograph*





Mechanical assembly: *Star positioning system*

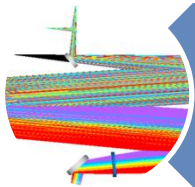




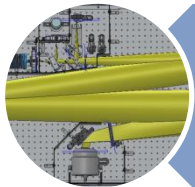
Conclusion



Different instruments,
same goal... study
massive stars!



From scientific
requirements to optical
design



Mechanical design
completed



Integration and tests:
coming soon!

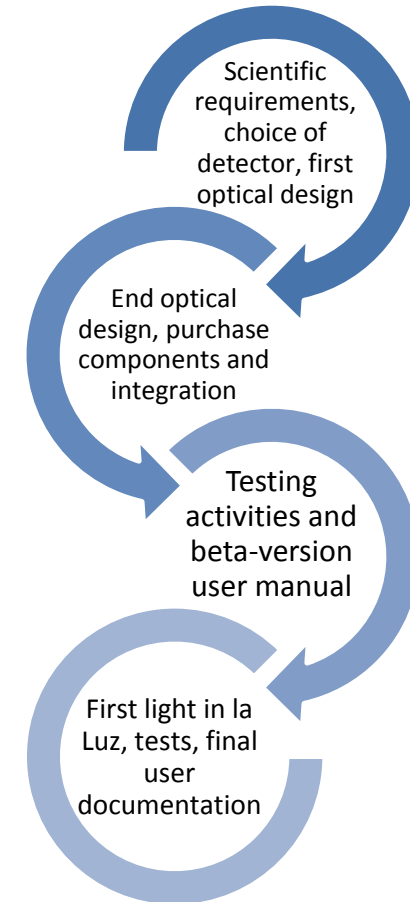
2013-2014

2014-2015

2015-2016

2016-2017

IR Spectrograph



Thank you for your attention

Any question ?

