## (formerly known as) HIRES Welcome and Introductory meeting January 12 and 13, 2022

# **The Front End**

Alexandre Cabral Et al.

## The Front End Team (Phase B)

(PM) Alexandre Cabral (SE) Manuel Abreu Bachar Wehbe Manuel Monteiro João Coelho Pedro Santos António Oliveira Cédric Pereira Inês Leite Nuno Gonçalves Matteo Aliverti Edoardo Redaelli To Be Defined Michael Andersen To Be Defined

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IA Institute of Astrophysics and Space Sciences (Lisbon and Porto)

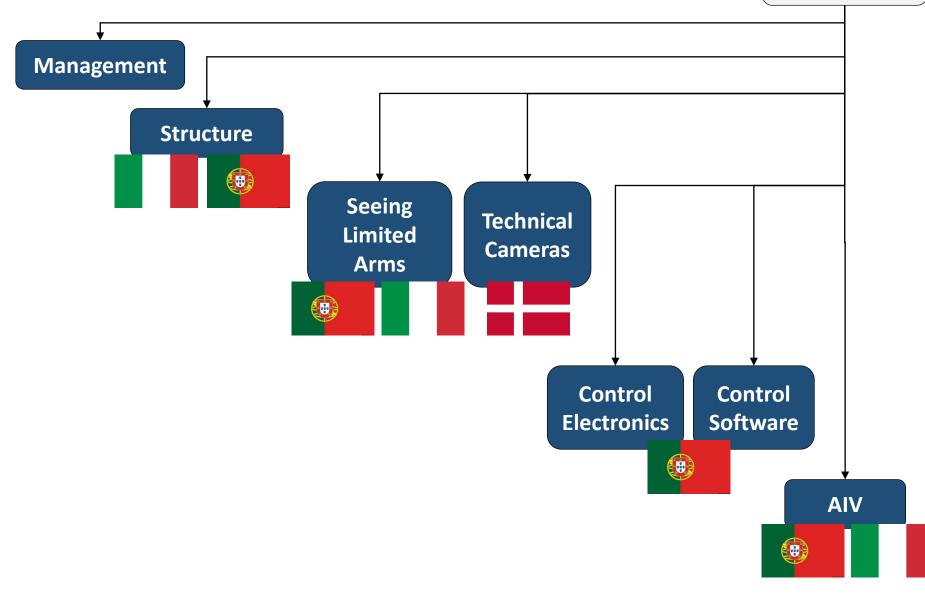
**INAF-OAB** Astronomical Observatory of Brera

NBI Niels Bohr Institute (Copenhagen)

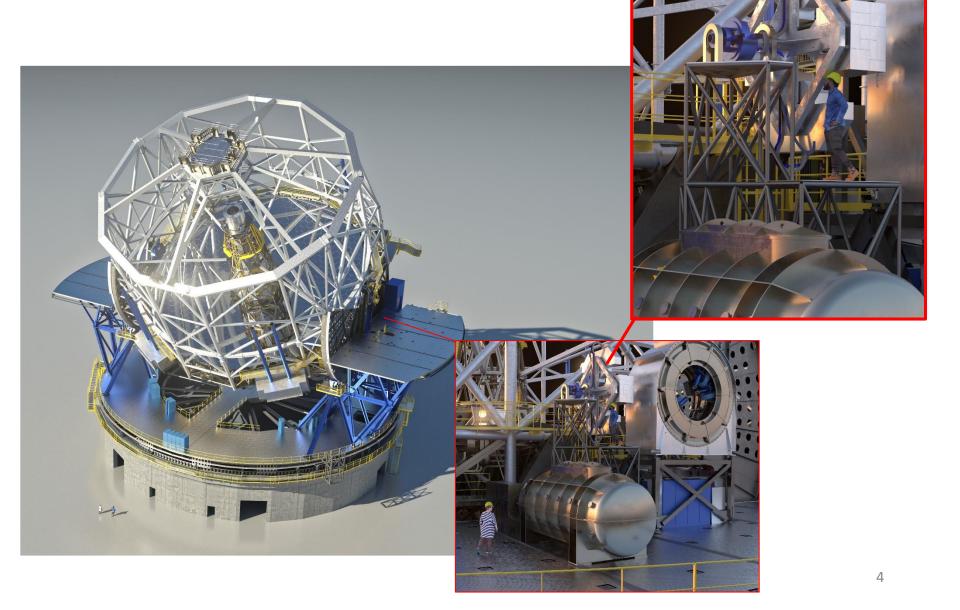


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## The Front End Team (Phase B)



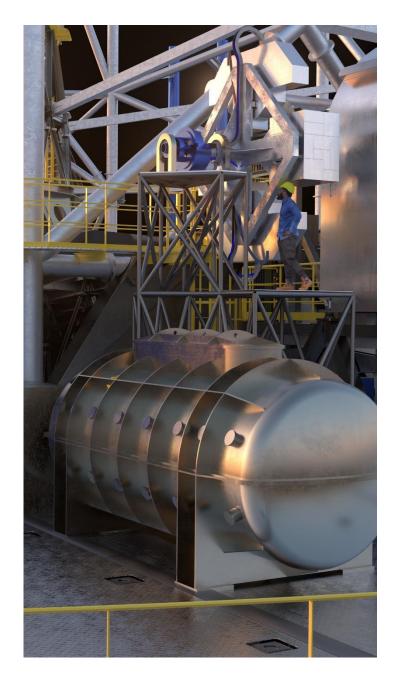
**Front End** 



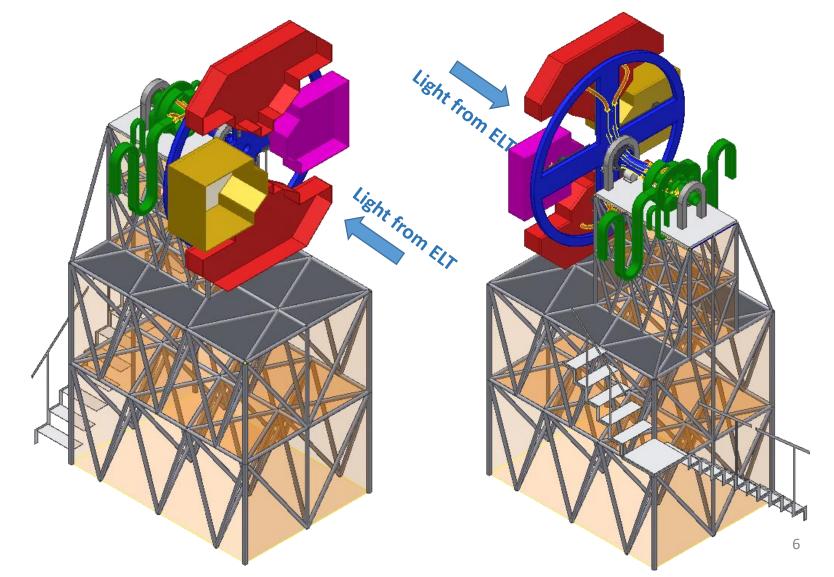
Composed by up to four Spectrographs for the **U**, **BVRI**, **ZYJH** and **K** band.

Front End composed by a structure, a cable derotator and four benches:

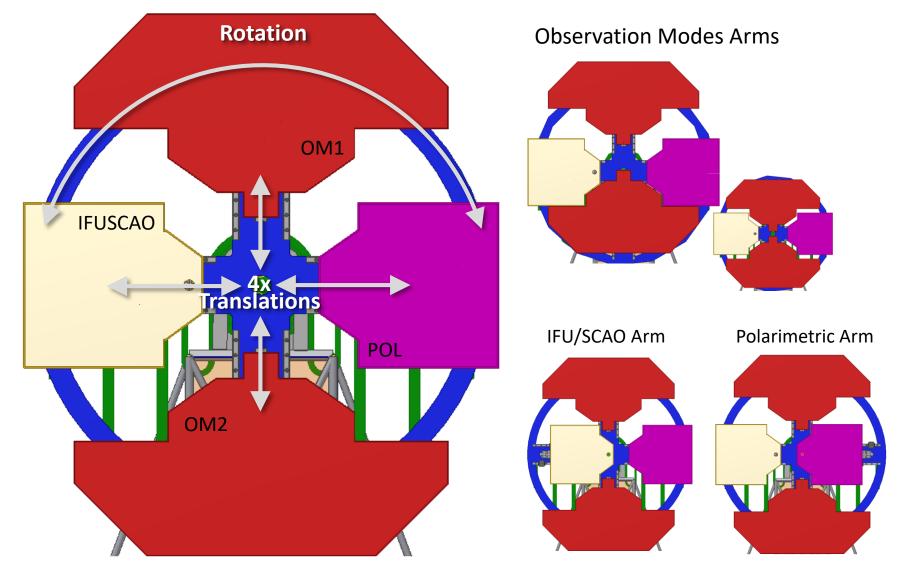
- two for the Observation (seeing limited) mode arms,
- one for the Polarimeter arm
- one for the IFU/SCAO arm



#### Structure (fixed and rotating parts)



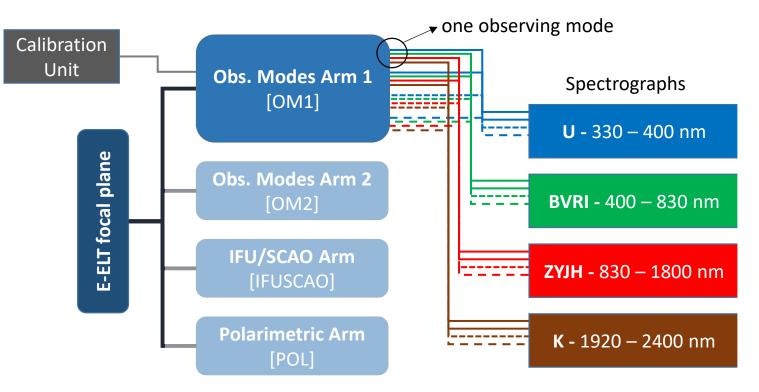
#### **Arms management**



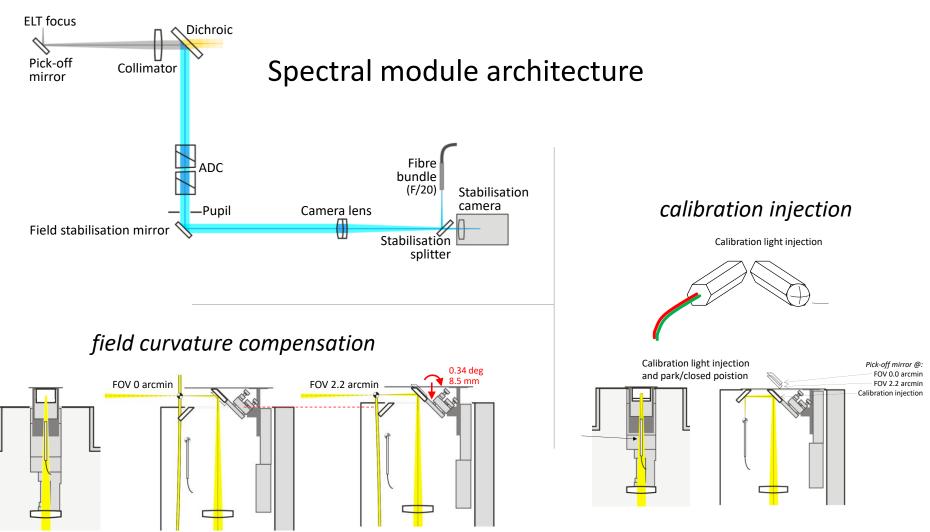
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Front End composed by a structure, a cable derotator and four benches:

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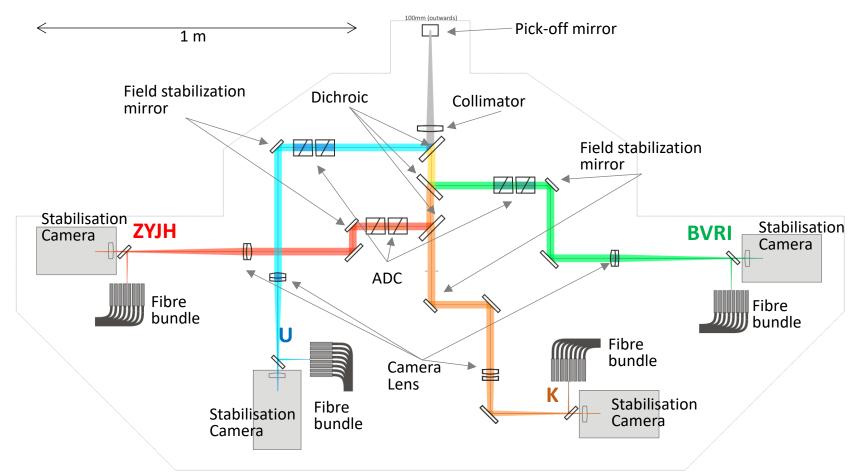


#### **Observation (seeing limited) Arms**



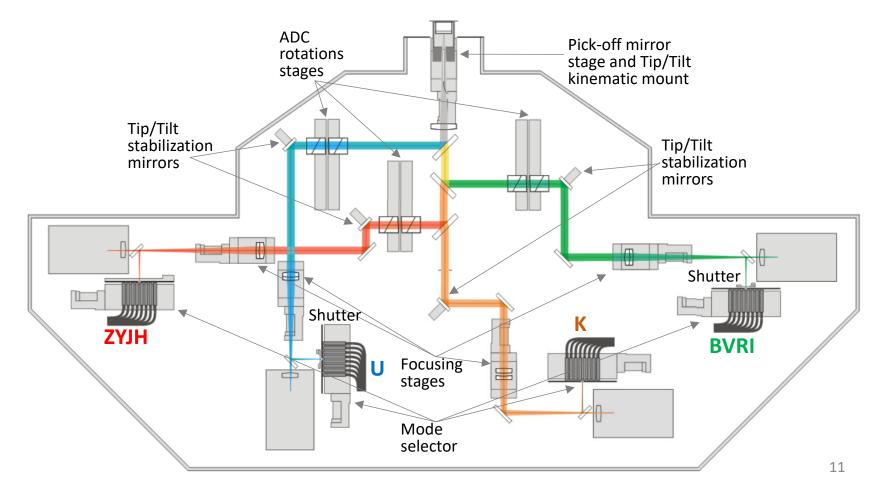
#### **Observation (seeing limited) Arms**

#### **Optical Design**



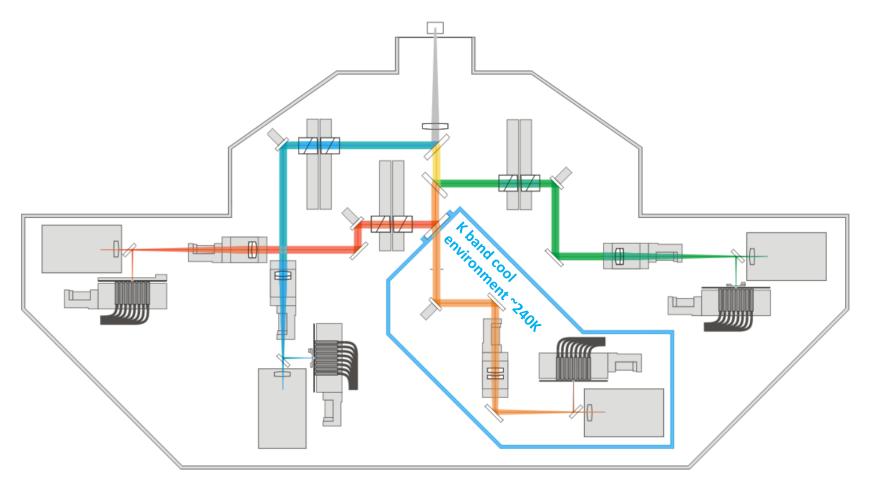
#### **Observation (seeing limited) Arms**

#### Mechanical Design



#### **Observation (seeing limited) Arms**

**Mechanical Design** 



#### Mechanisms

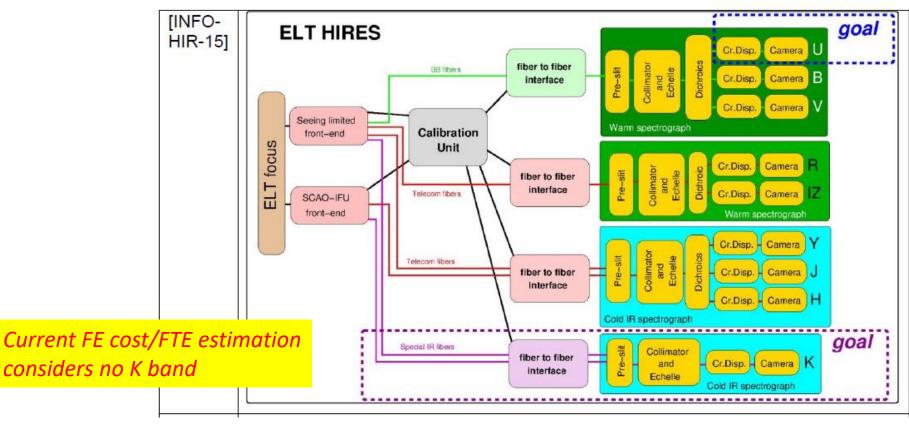
Mechanisms	2	2	22	13	8	8	2	4
HIRES Front End	Kinematic mount (2DoF)	Linear Stage		Rotary stage	Piezo (2DoF)	Technical 2D sensor	TEC	Shutter
Fixed main structure				1				
Main Rotor		4						
2x Observation mode arm								
Field Curvature compensation	2	2						
2x 4 Front End Modules		Focusing	Mode selection	ADC	Stabilisation Tip/Tilp Mirror	Stabilisation camera	Cold mirror	Shutter
U band Module		2	2	4	2	2		2
BVRI bands Module		2	2	4	2	2		2
ZYJH bands Module		2	2	4	2	2	2	
K band Module		2	2		2	2		

- What type of K Band implementation?
- phase A like
- phase A without components (upgradable)
- Only on SCAO/IFU arm
- On independent ARM (prev. polarimetric)

⇒ High cost and complexity

- ⇒ Small cost saving same complexity
- ⇒ Current solution (?)

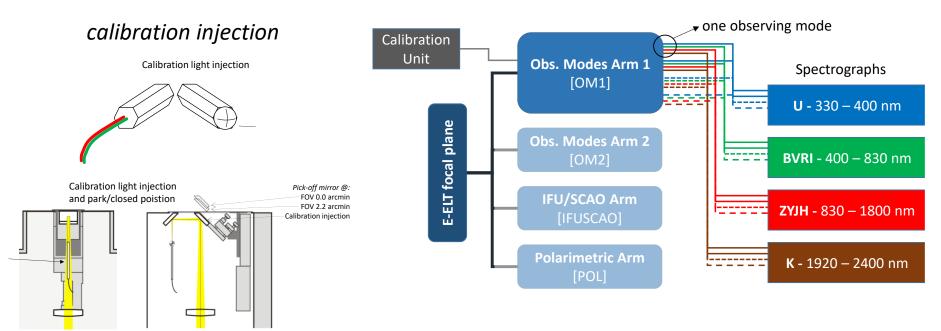




- What are the different Spectrographs spectral bands?
- Dichroics and efficiency at band split
- Possible use on non-science spectral parts for secondary guiding injection

	[INFO-   HIR-15]     ELT HIRES	Disp. Camera U				
[R-HIR-	Transmission (TLR-A.8 & TLR-A.21)	sp. Camera B				
34]	The instrument shall have an average transmission >7% with a global minimum >4%	sp. Camera V				
D/A/-/T	(goal: >5%) at wavelengths longer than 400nm (goal: at wavelengths longer than 350nm). The transmission includes the detector quantum efficiency but excludes slit					
	losses due to seeing.	p. Camera R				
	Note: For PAC, the transmission measurement on sky shall be corrected for the	p. Camera IZ				
	calculated seeing-related slit losses.	m spectrograph				
	5.2.1 Seeing-limited mode requirements	sp Camera Y sp Camera J sp Camera H				
[R-HIR-	Spectral Wavelength Coverage (TLR-A.3, TLR-A.11 & TLR-A.19)	sp. Califera 11				
40]	The instrument in seeing-limited mode shall provide a simultaneous spectral coverage	goal				
D/A/-/T	from 400 nm to 1800 nm (goal: 350 nm to 2400 nm). Only one gap, less than 100 nm, centered between 1360 nm and 1410 nm shall be tolerated.	Camera K				

- What is the expected F/# for the Front-End / Fiber-Link interface?
- What are number/type of observing modes in each seeing limited arm?
- Shall we maintain the Phase A interface concept with the Calib. Unit?



- Are the Patrol field and min separation goals fundamental for the science?
- Patrol field goal of 5 arcmin impacts considerably the size of the FE
- Minimum separation below 15 arcsec are hard to implement due arms collision avoidance

5.1.1 Requirements for the focal plane		
Patrol field The Instrument Field-of-View (area on sky) in seeing-limited mode shall allow picking		
up two targets with a separation of up to 2 arcmin (goal: 5 arcmin) and recording their spectra simultaneously.		
Minimum separation		
The minimum separation between two objects, which can be fed into the two fiber		
channels, shall be 15 arcsec (goal: 10 arcsec)		
Secondary guiding		
HIRES shall stabilize the de-rotation and centering. The instrument shall allow		
tracking the object(s) with the pick-off arm(s). The tracking error shall be lower than 50mas rms in the seeing limited mode and lower than 2mas rms in the IFU mode over a timescale of 1hour.		

- What is the altitude range for the instrument required by the science? Do we need to go as low as 20 deg?
- The +20 deg altitude can have a considerable impact on the Amospheric Dispersion Correction

3.2 Telescope Kinematics



Common ICD between the E-ELT Nasmyth Instruments and the Rest of the E-ELT System

Doc. Number:	ESO-253082
Doc. Version:	4.10
Released on:	
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- 3.2.1 Range of Motion
- [I-INS/ELT-67] During science observation the telescope shall allow for the following motion range:
  - Azimuth: -270 to +270deg from the geographical East (or -180 to +360deg from South)
    - Altitude: +20 to +88.5deg from the horizon (1.5deg radius blind spot at zenith)
- [I-INS/ELT- [I-INS/ELT- Outside science observation, the telescope shall allow for the following motion range: [I-INS/ELT- [68] Outside science observation, the telescope shall allow for the following motion range: [I-INS/ELT- [68] Outside science observation, the telescope shall allow for the following motion range:
  - Azimuth: -270 to +270deg from the geographical East (or -180 to +360deg from South).
    - Altitude: 0 to +90deg from the horizon

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# Questions?

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