

HARMONI

The ELT first light IFU

Presented by B. Neichel on behalf of the HARMONI consortium

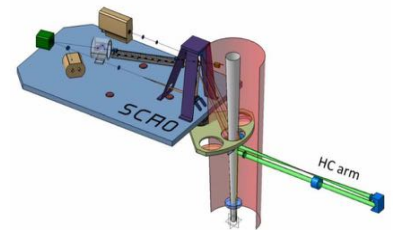
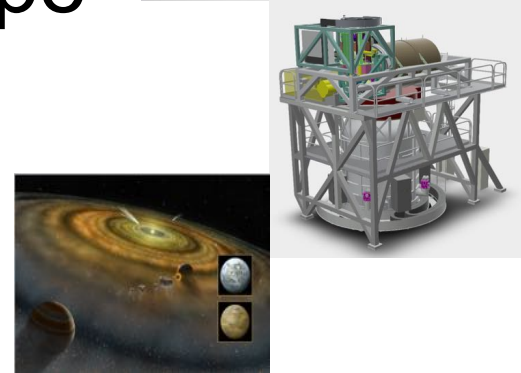


UK Astronomy Technology Centre



Summary

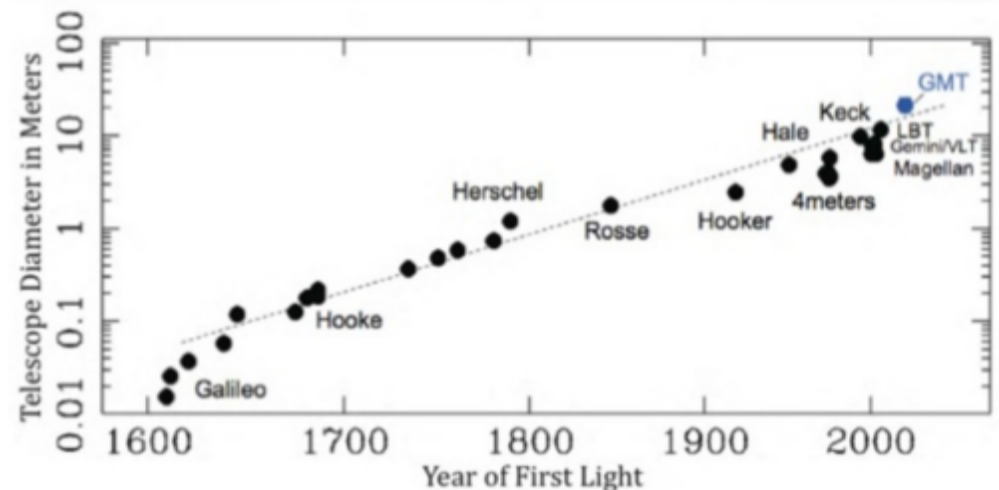
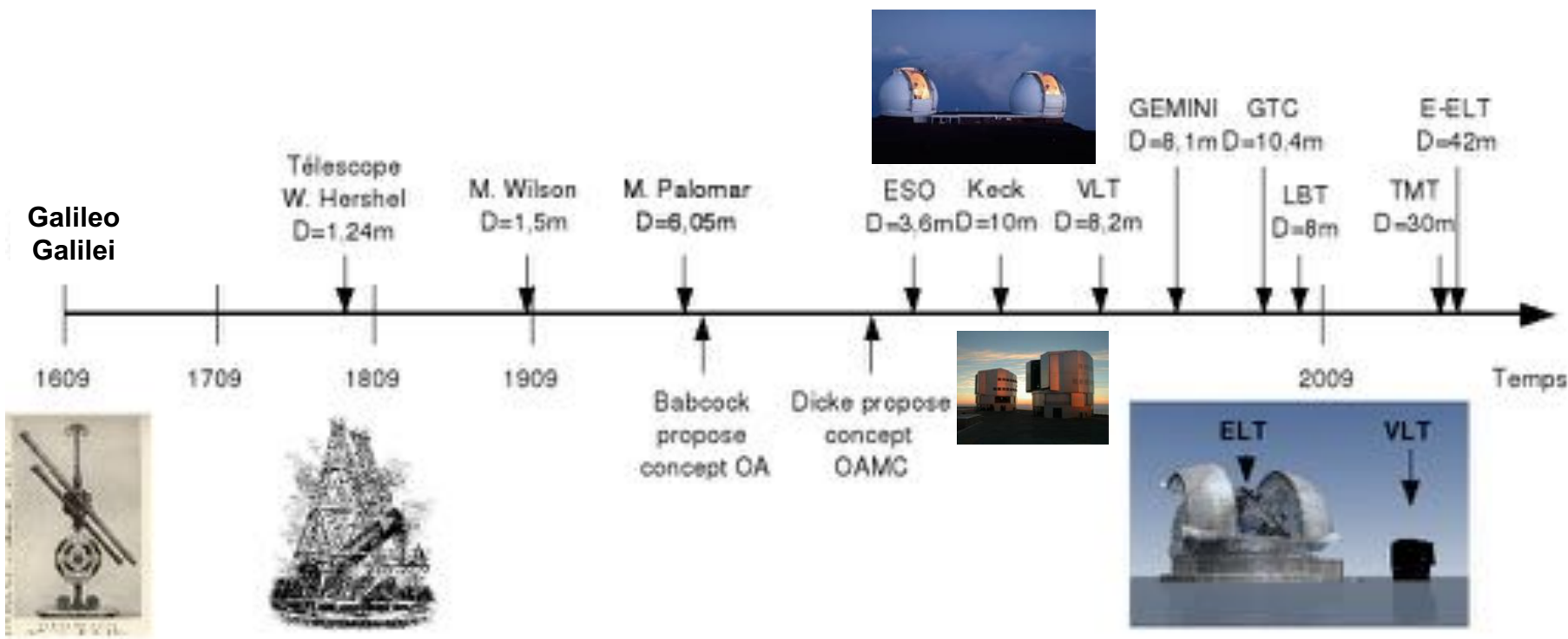
1. General introduction
2. The Extremely Large Telescope
3. HARMONI Overview
4. Conclusions



General Introduction

400 Years of Ground Based Astronomical Instrumentation

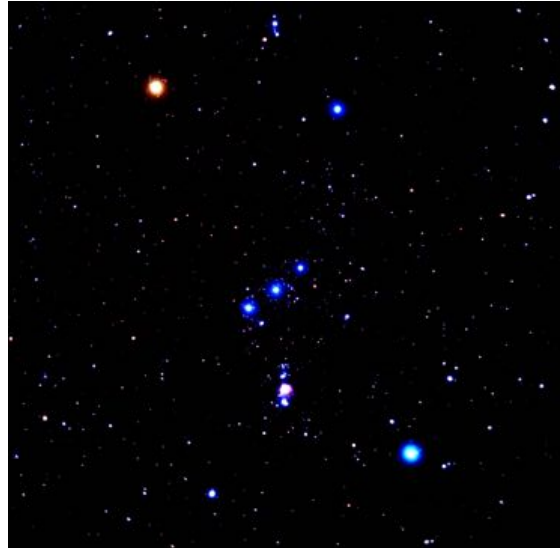
From a few centimeter in 1609.....to 40 meters... in 6 years from now!



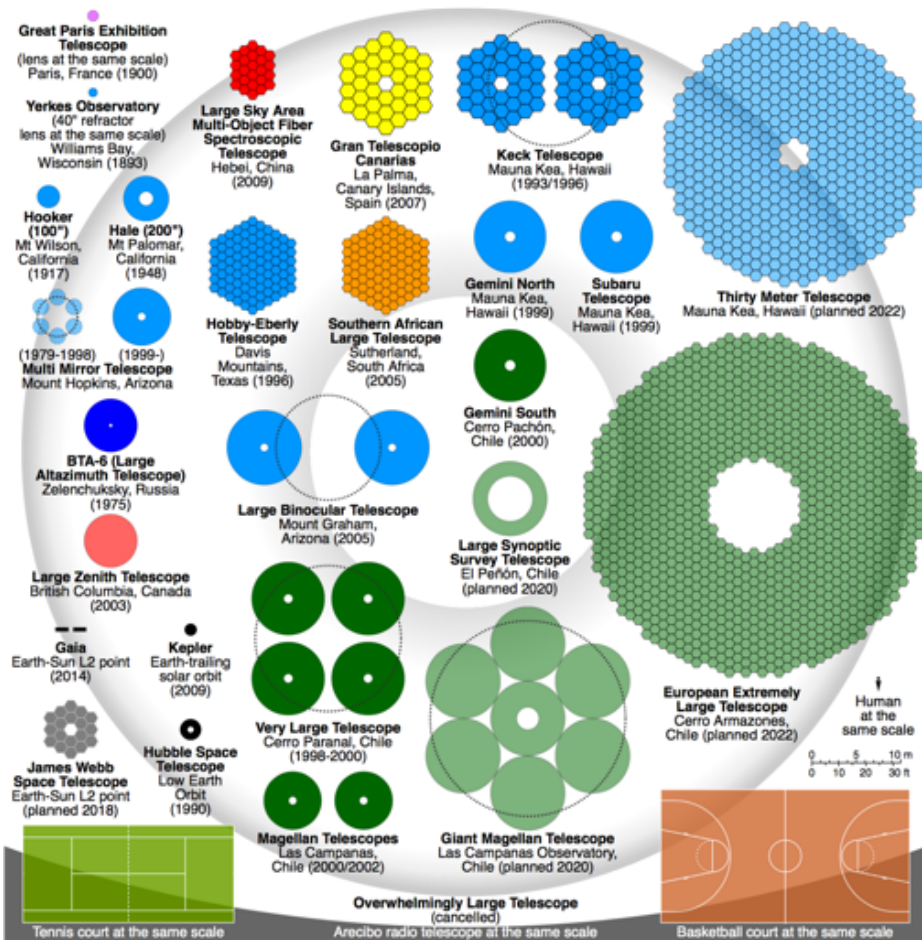
Exponential growth... For collecting power



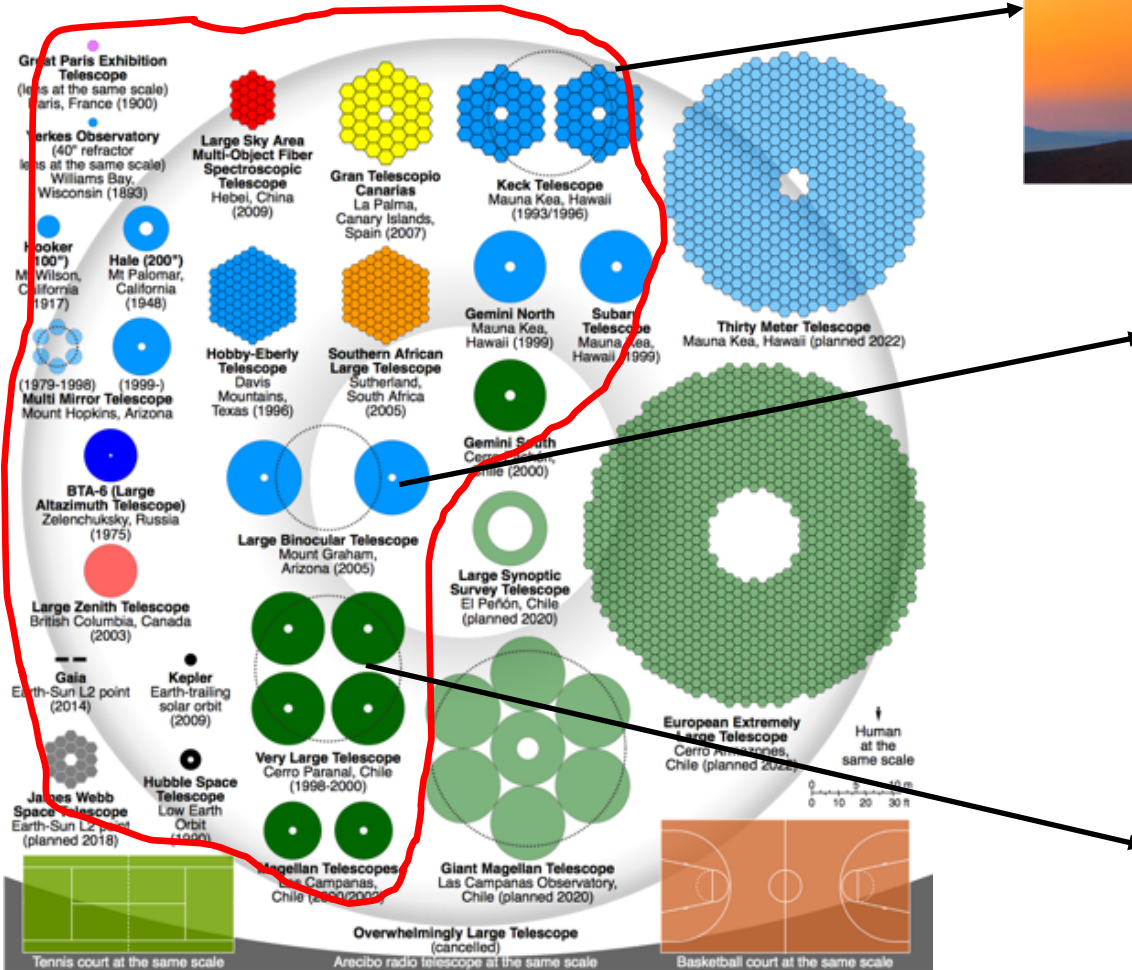
Exponential growth... For collecting power



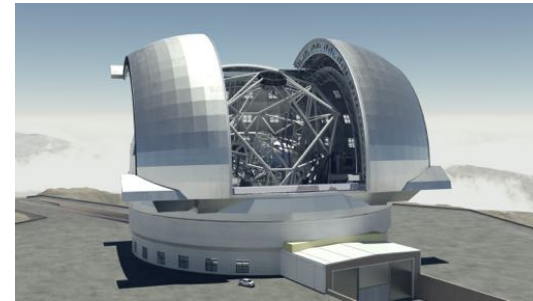
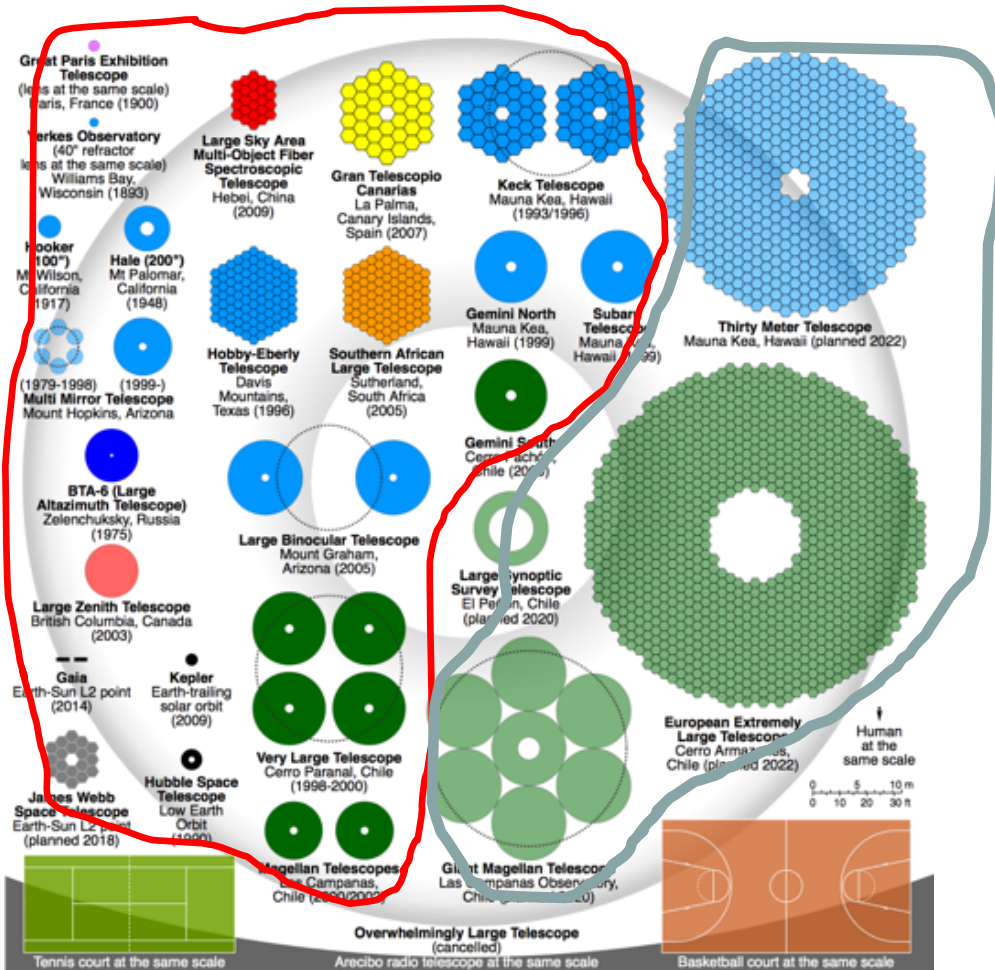
Exponential growth... For collecting power



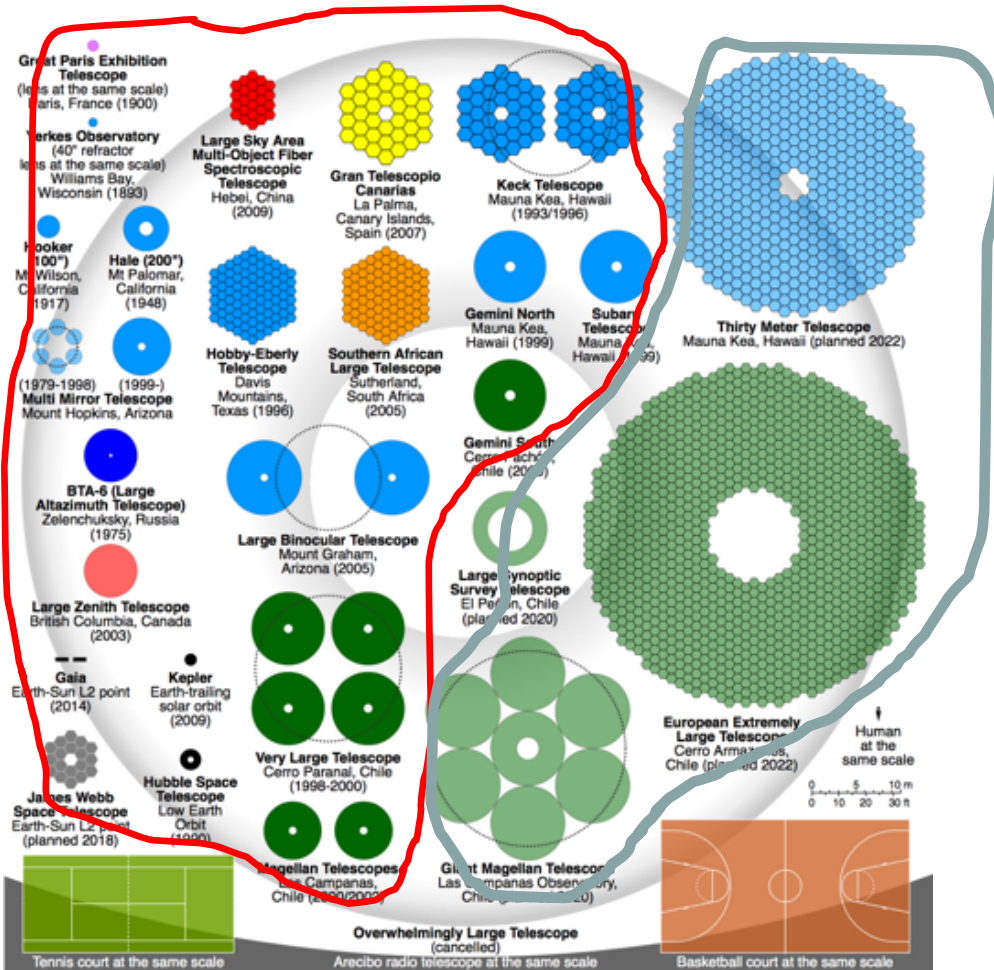
Exponential growth... For collecting power



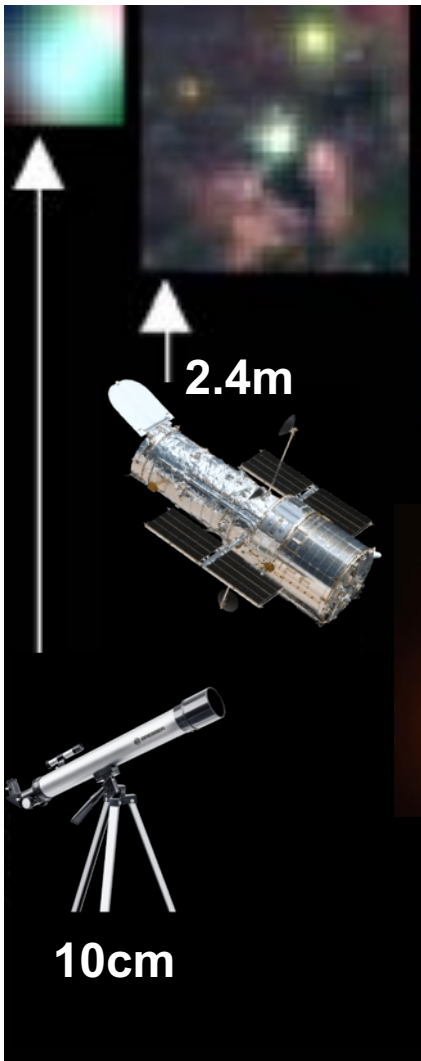
Exponential growth... For collecting power



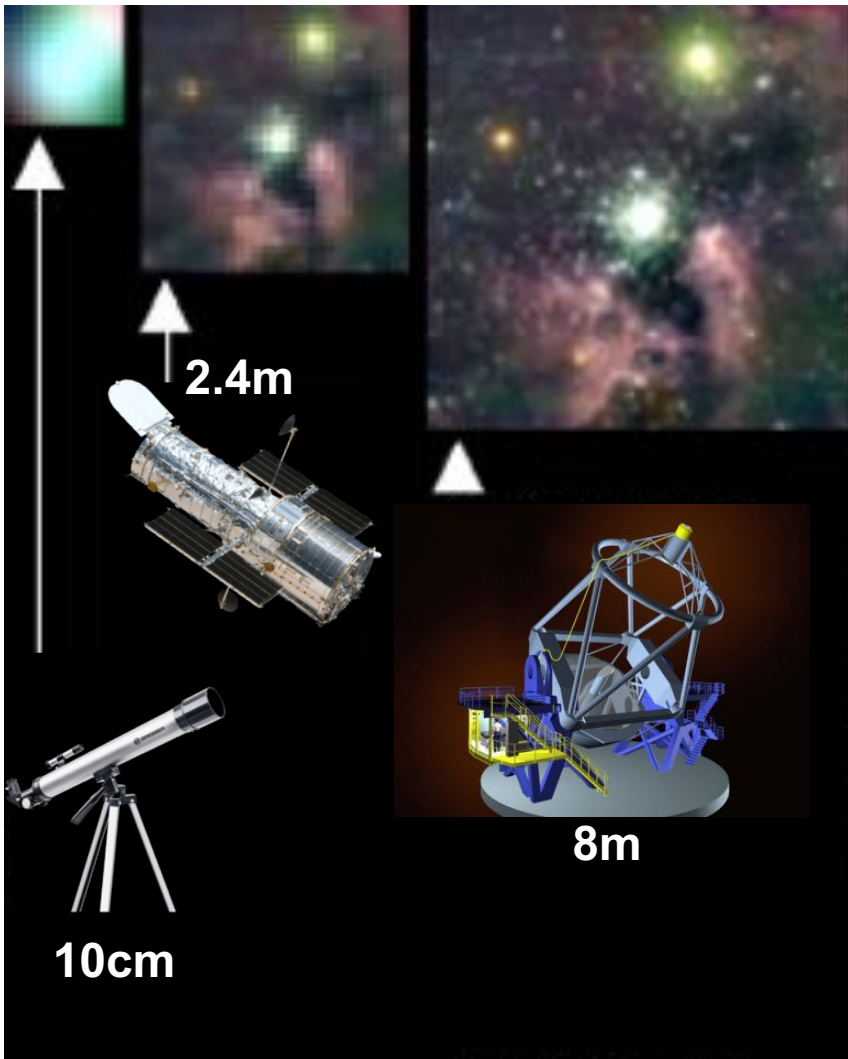
Exponential growth... For collecting power



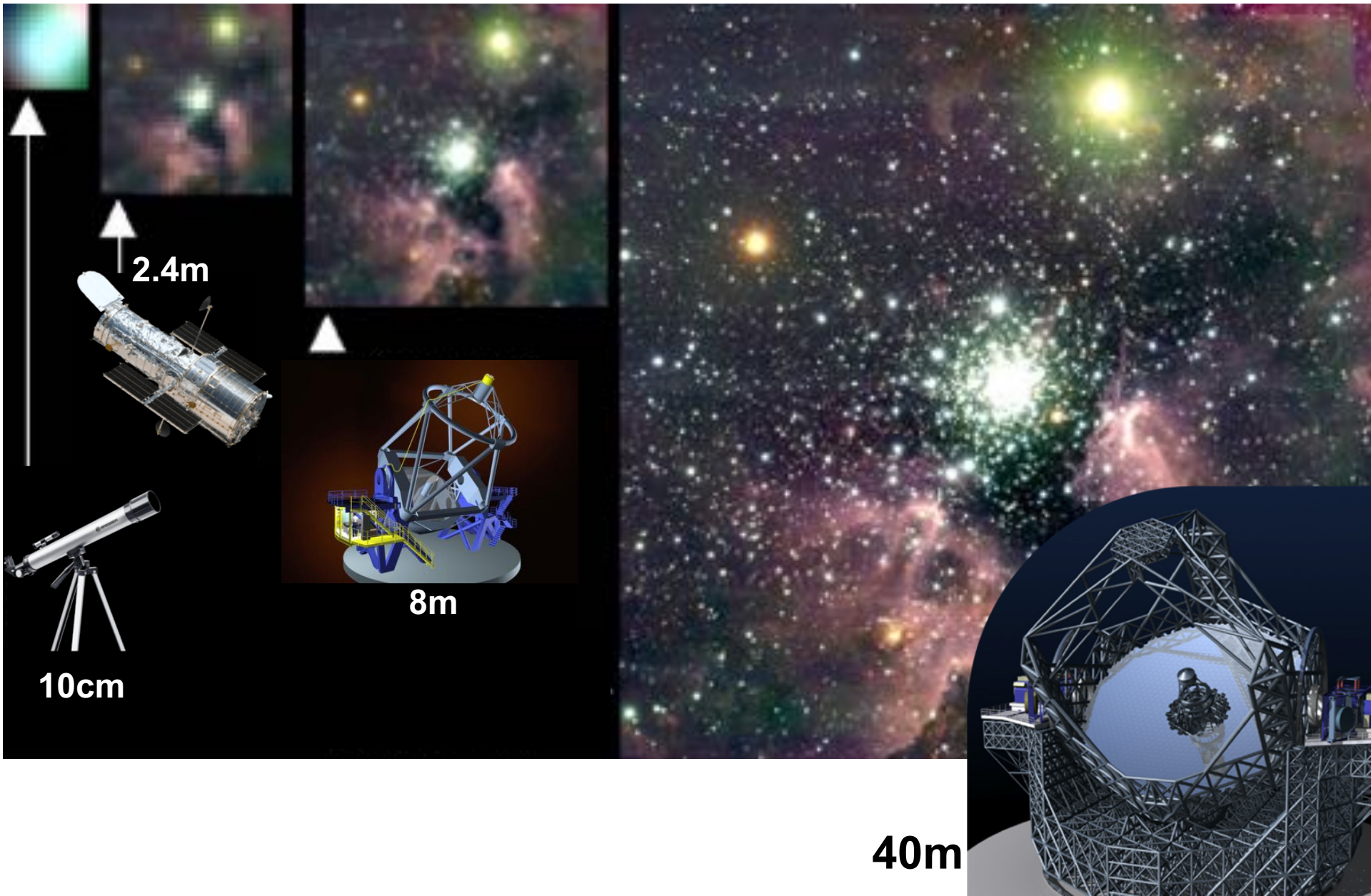
Exponential growth... For resolution



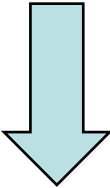
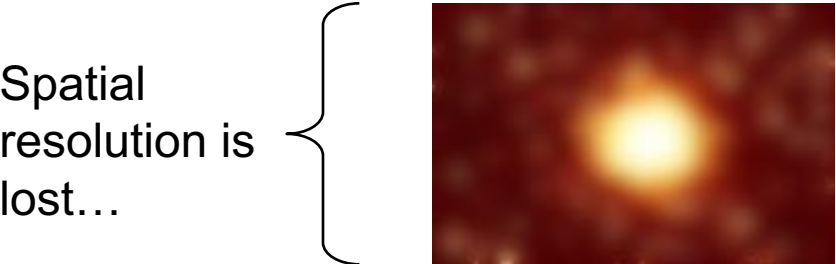
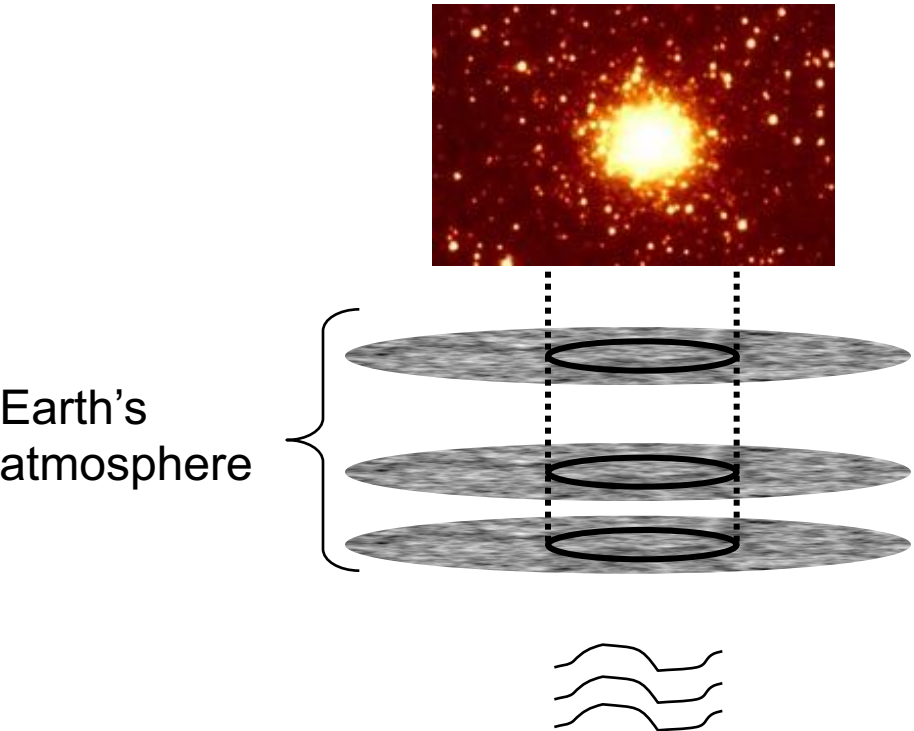
Exponential growth... For resolution



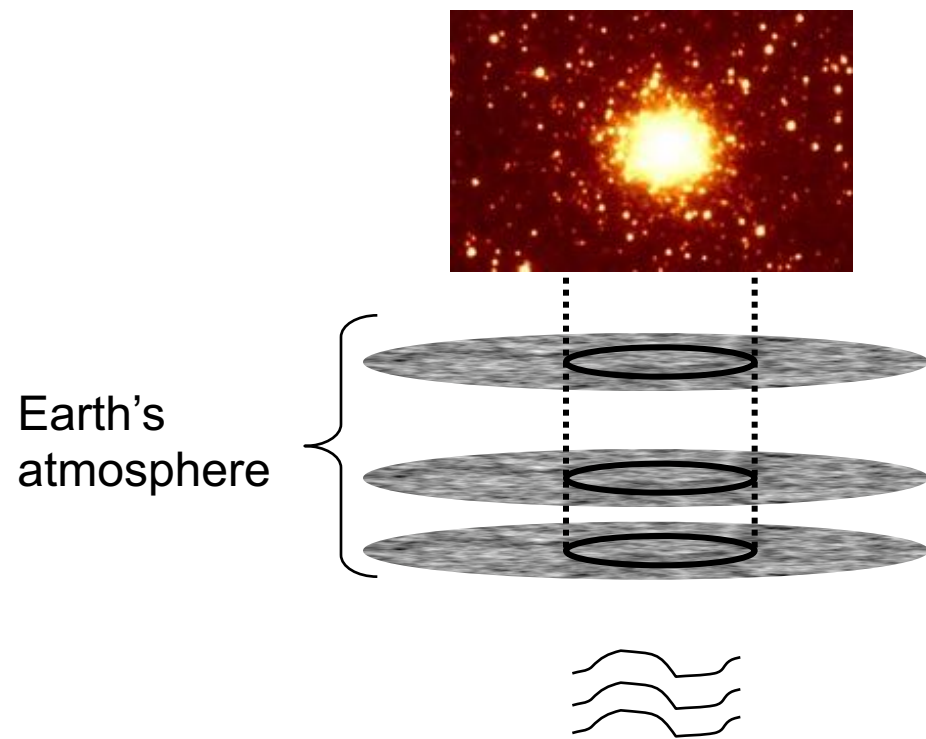
Exponential growth... For resolution



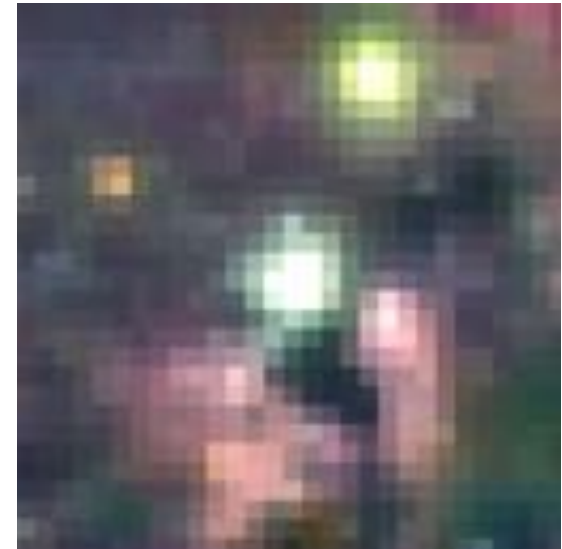
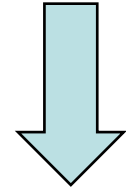
Adaptive Optics



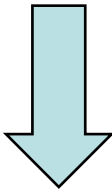
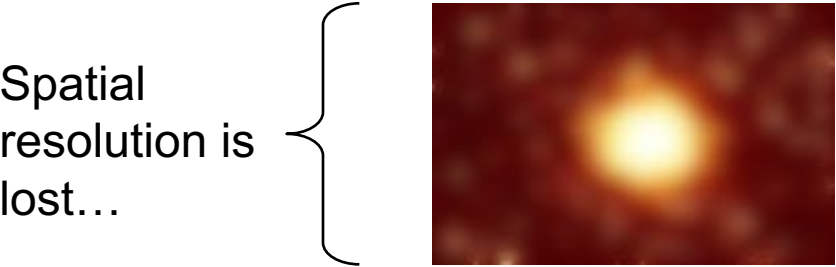
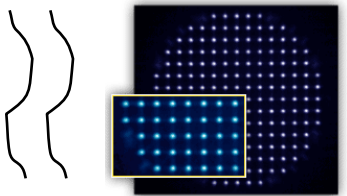
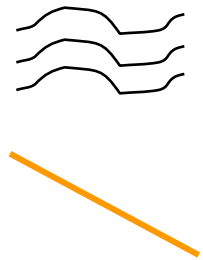
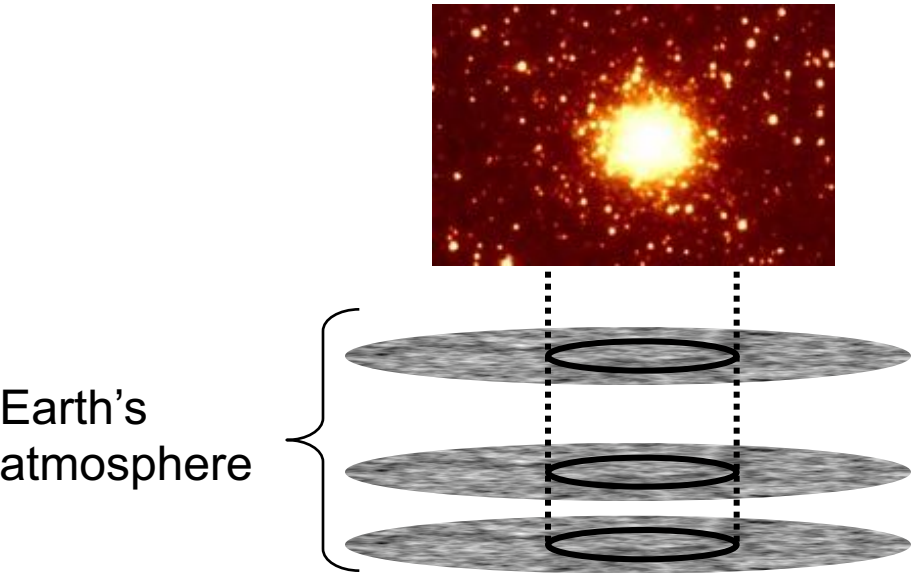
Adaptive Optics



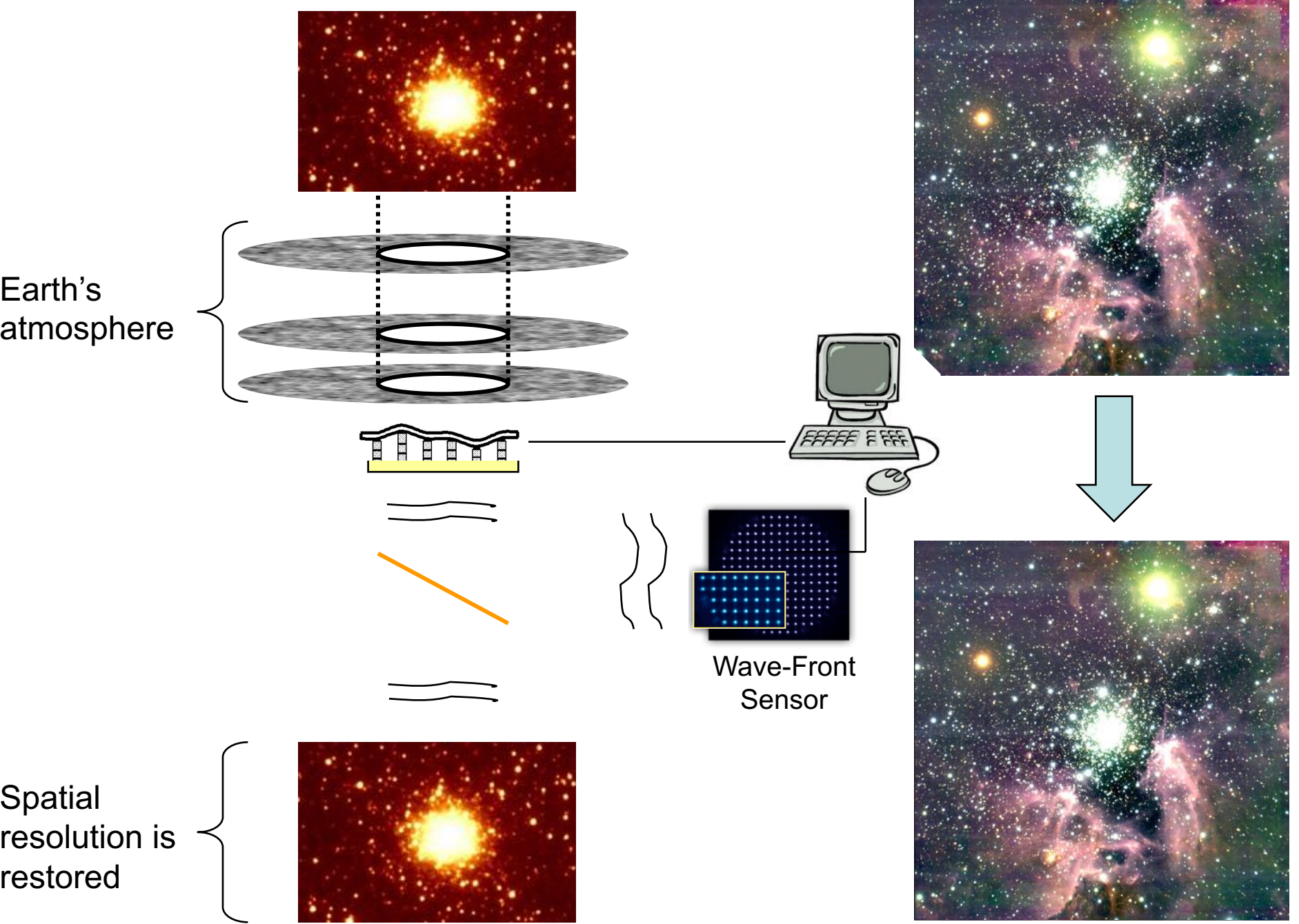
Spatial
resolution is
lost...

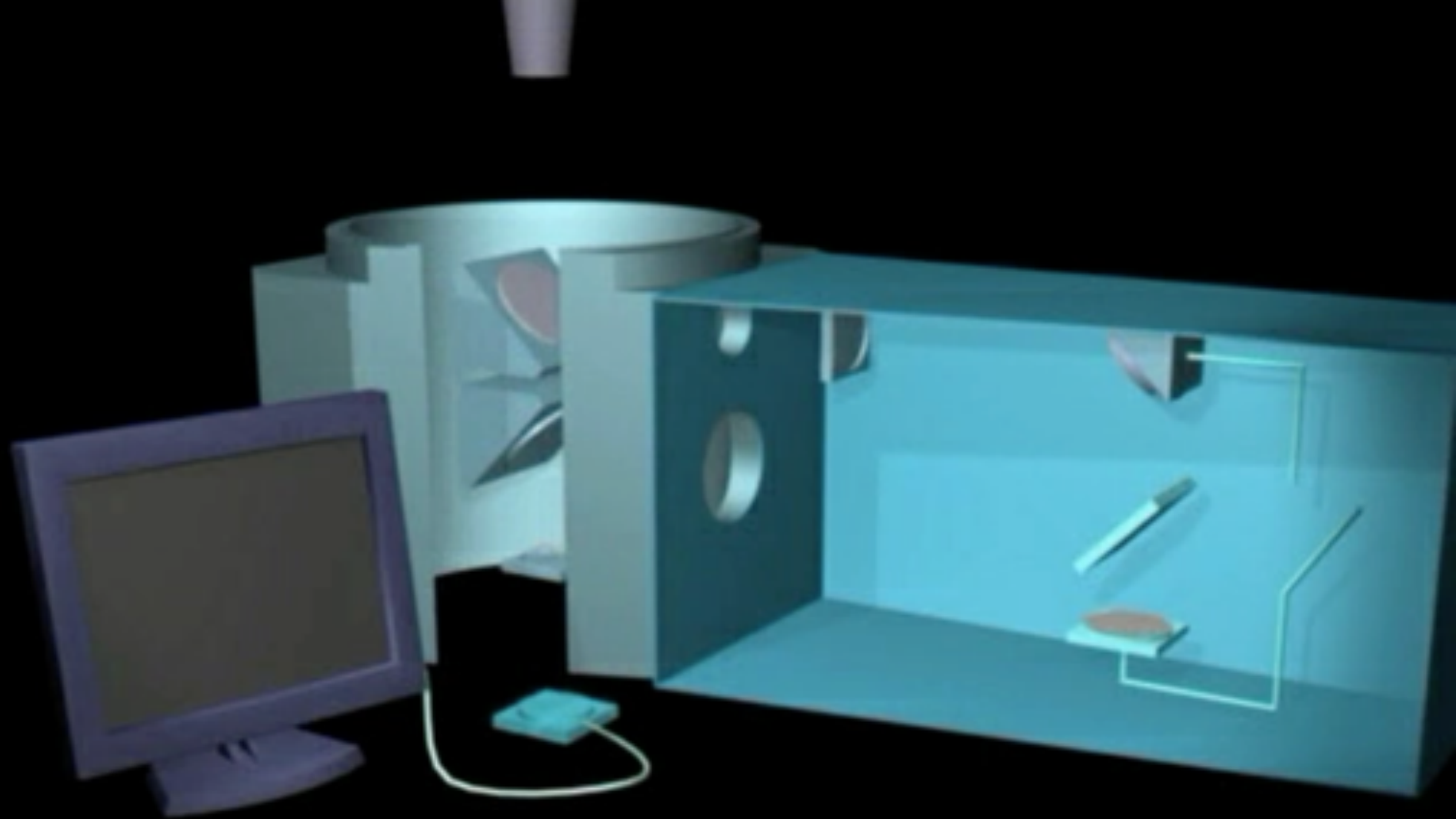


Adaptive Optics



Adaptive Optics

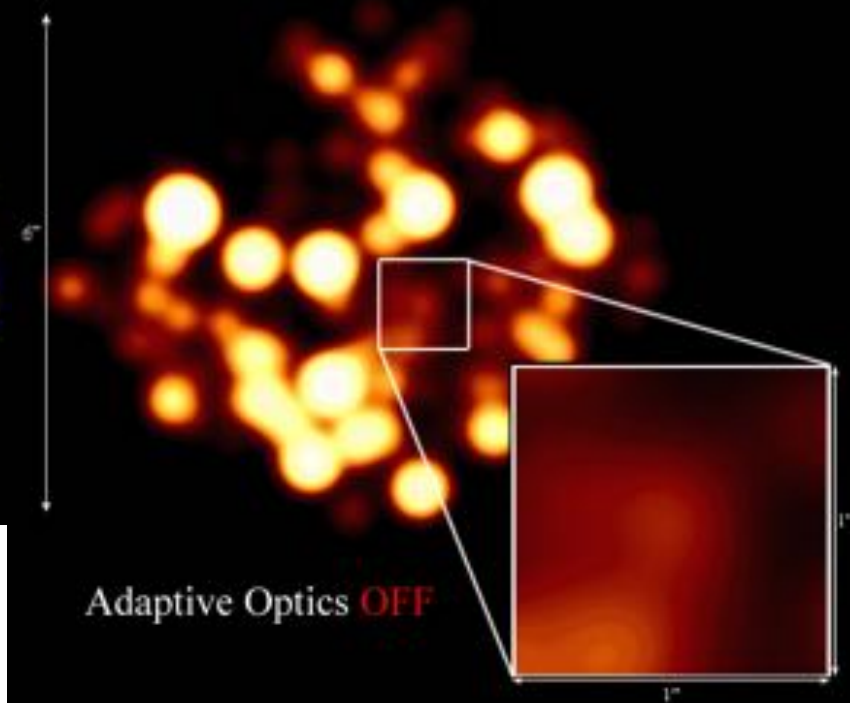




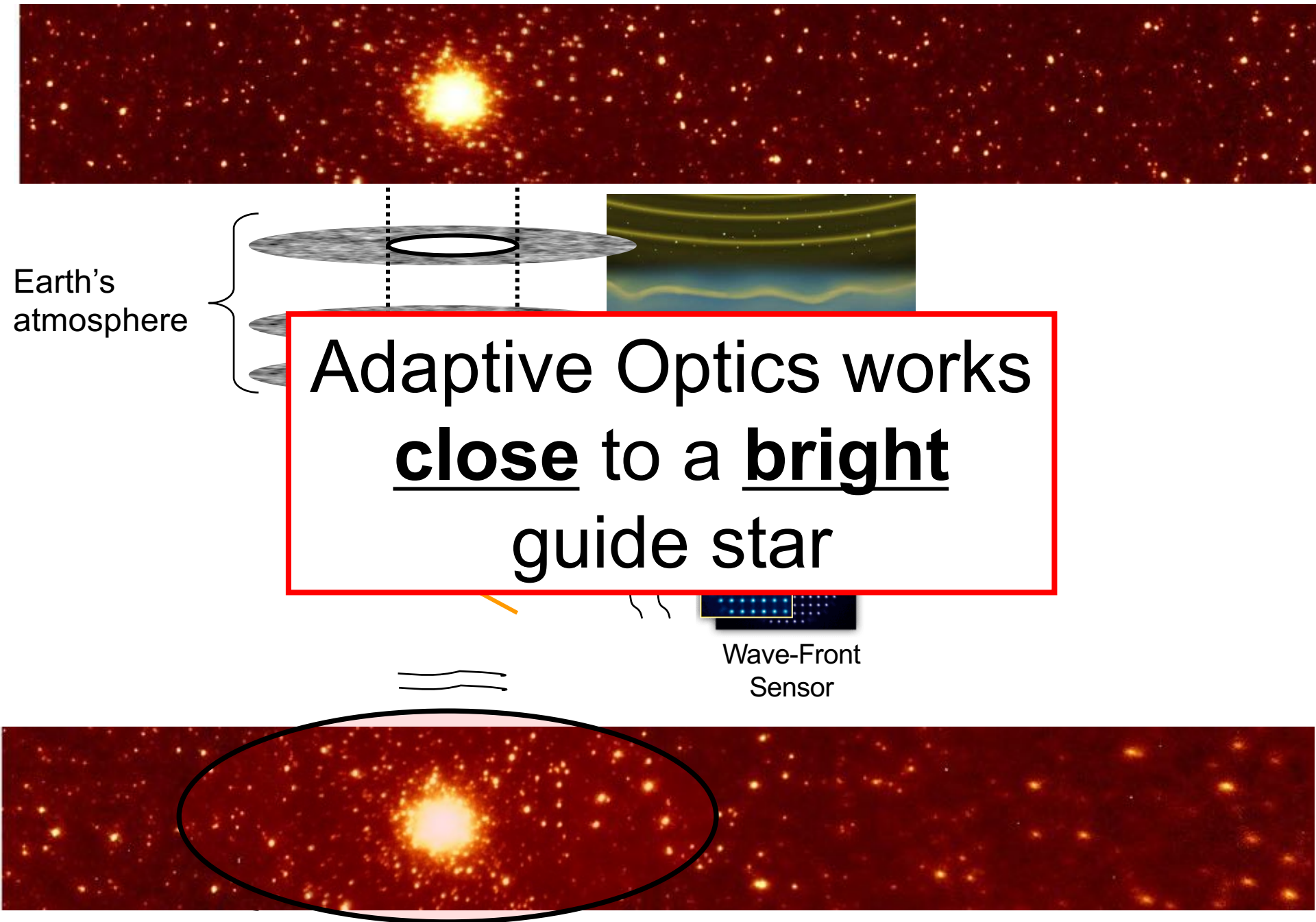
Adaptive Optics



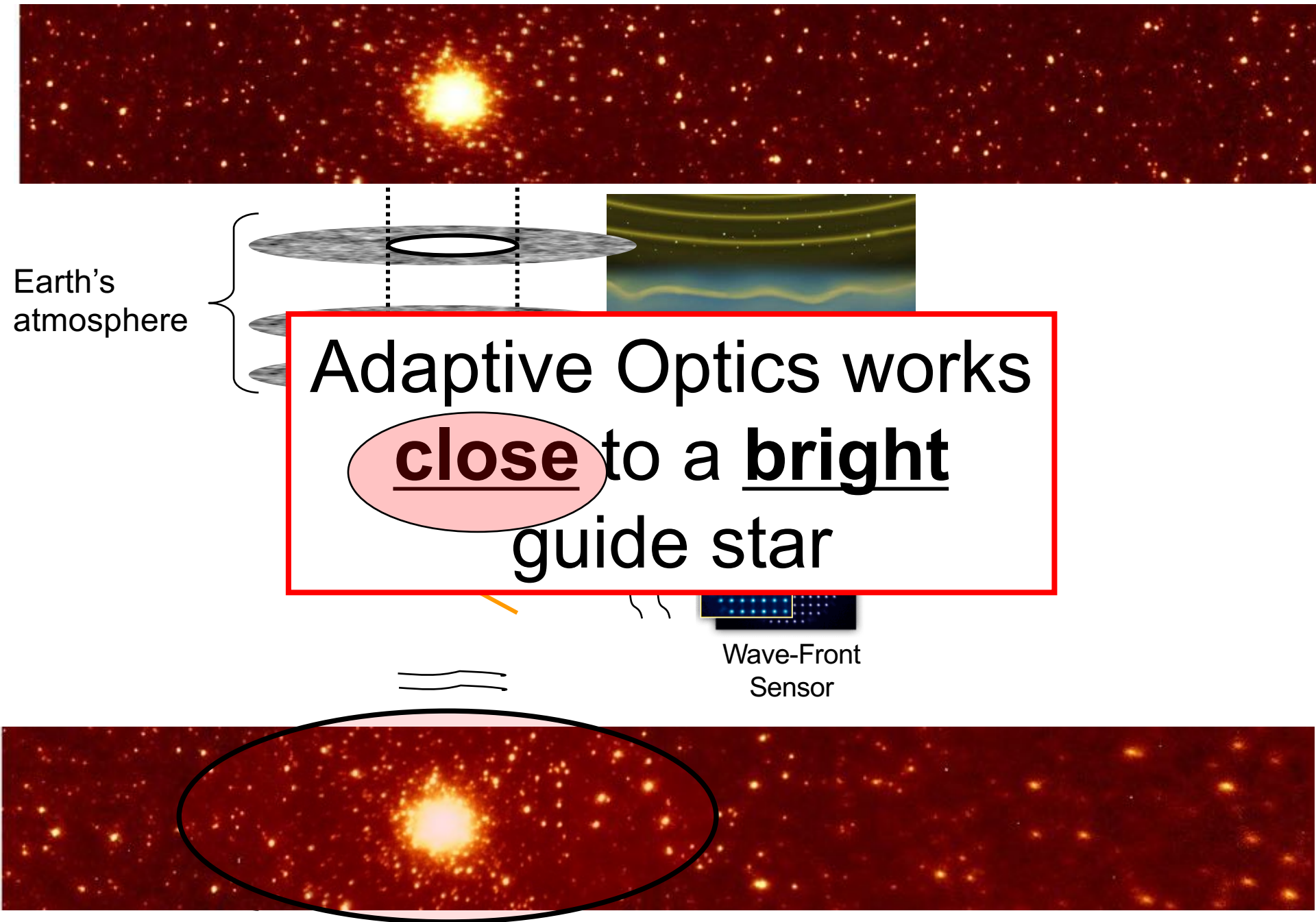
The Galactic Center at 2.2 microns



Adaptive Optics

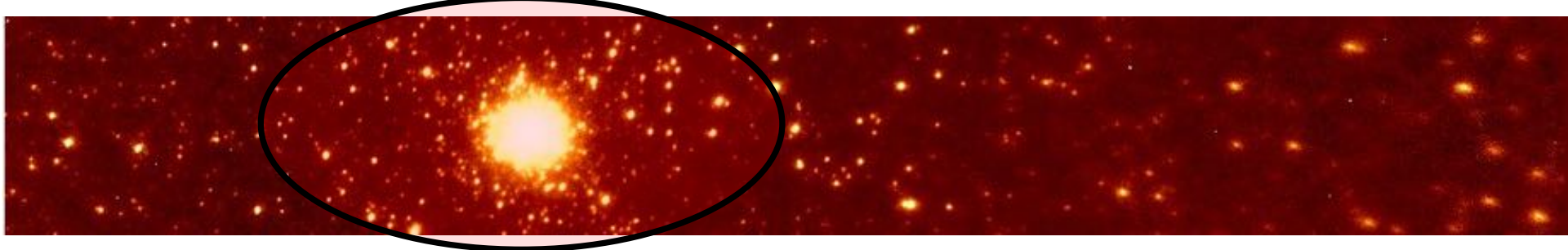
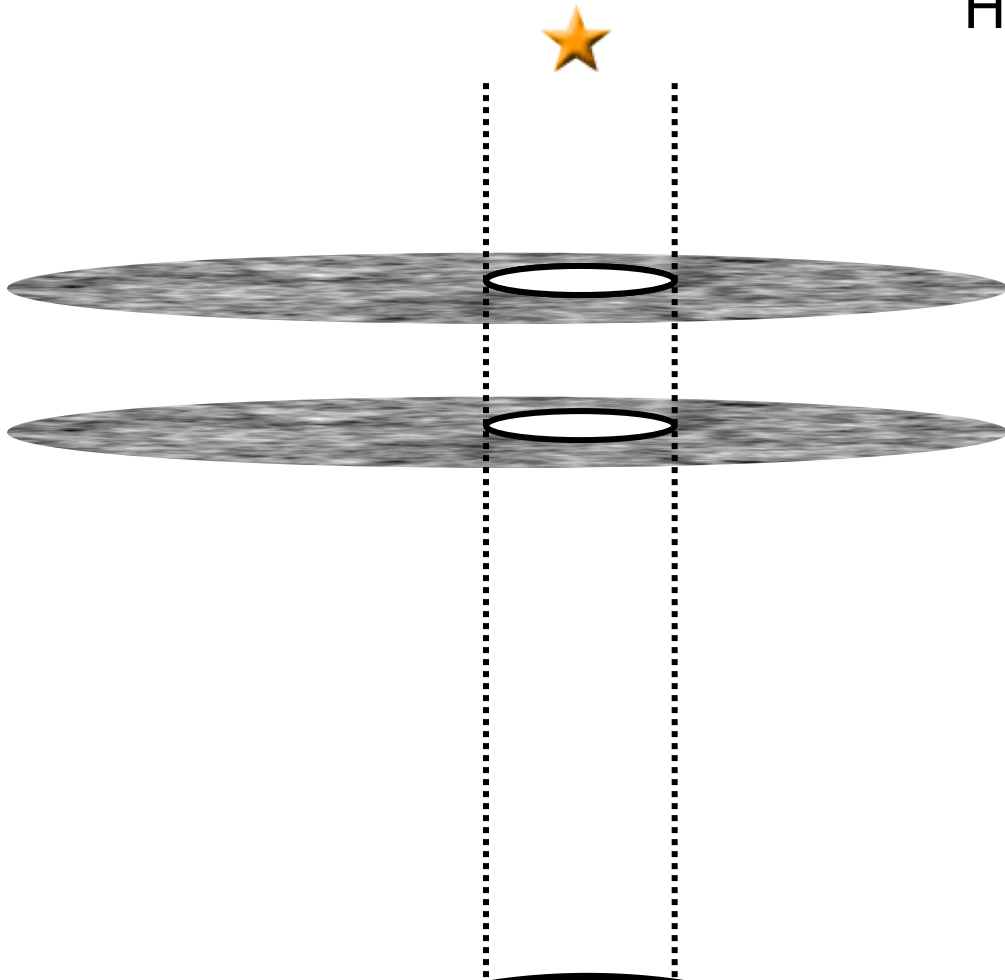


Adaptive Optics



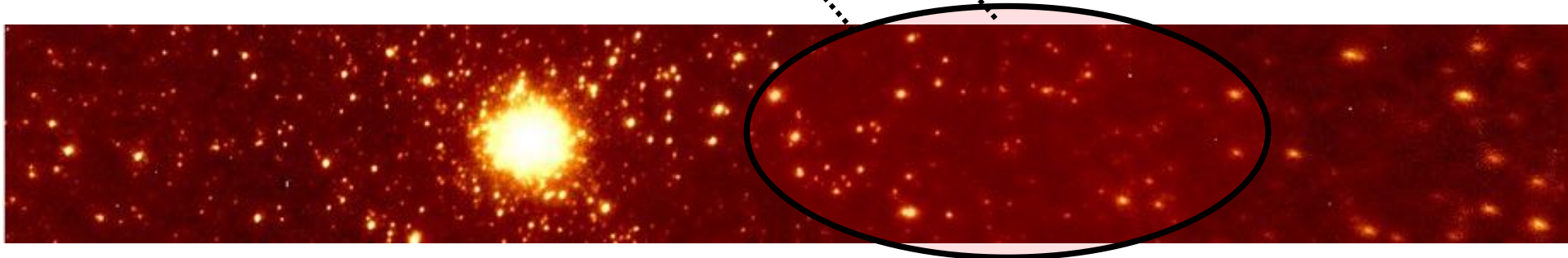
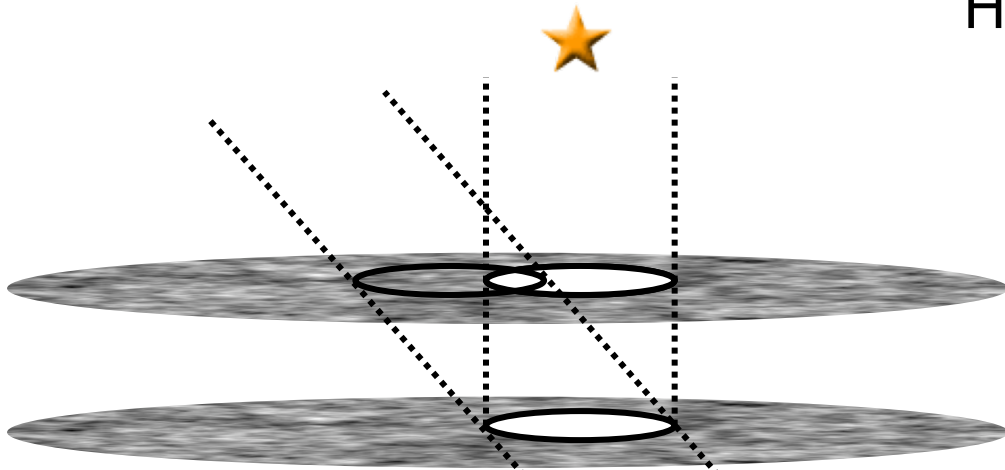
Anisoplanatism

High atmosphere's layers are not sensed when looking off-axis



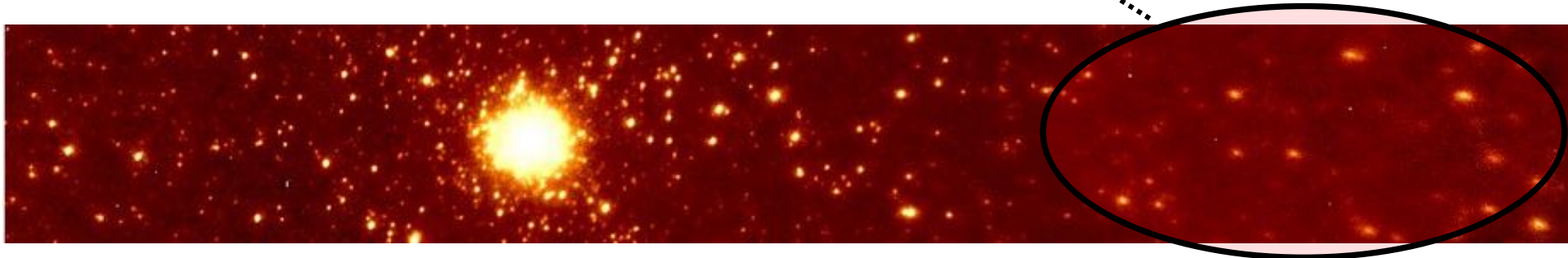
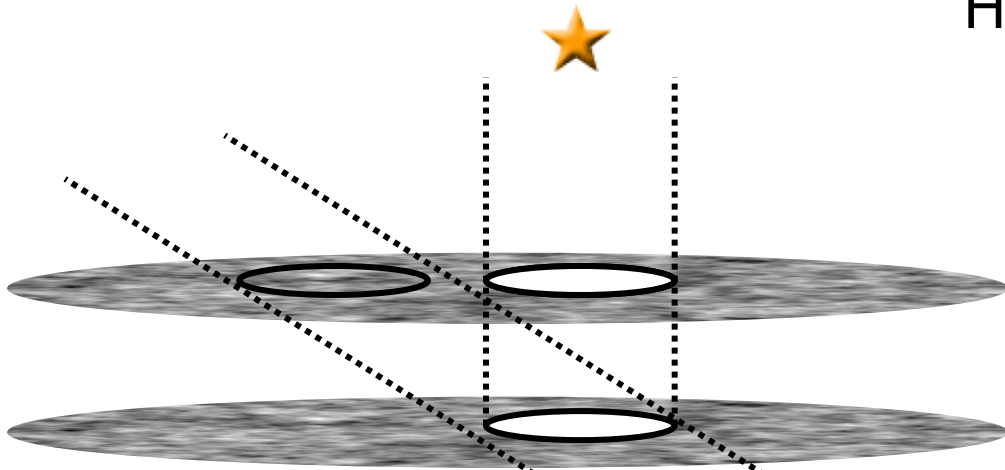
Anisoplanatism

High atmosphere's layers are not sensed when looking off-axis

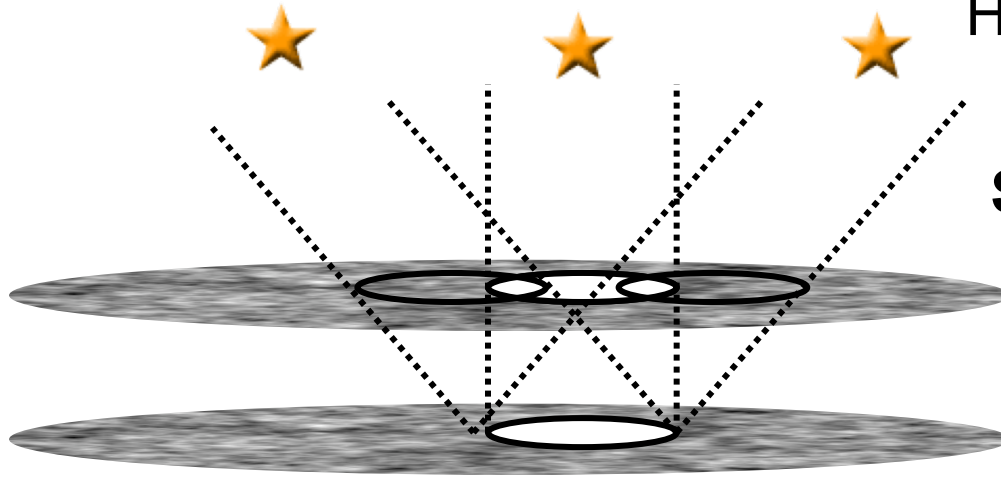


Anisoplanatism

High atmosphere's layers are not sensed when looking off-axis

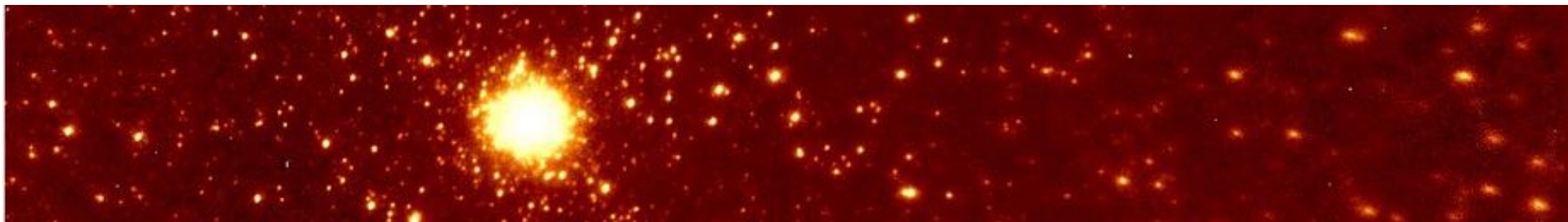


Tomography

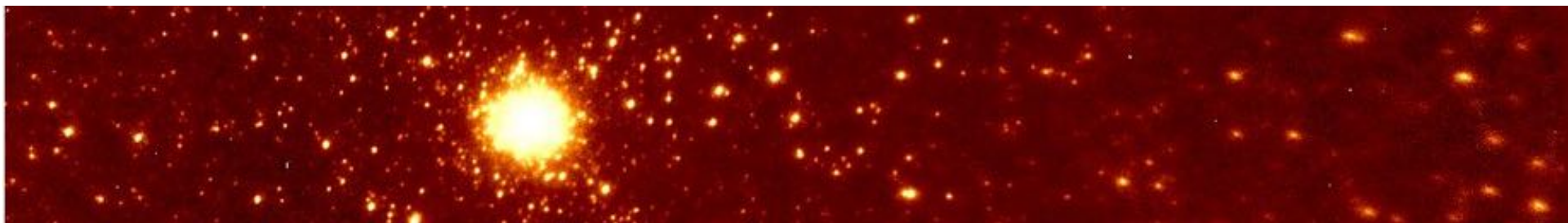
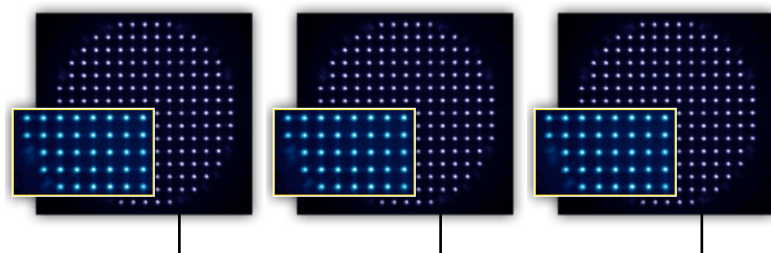
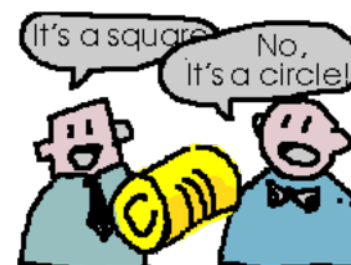
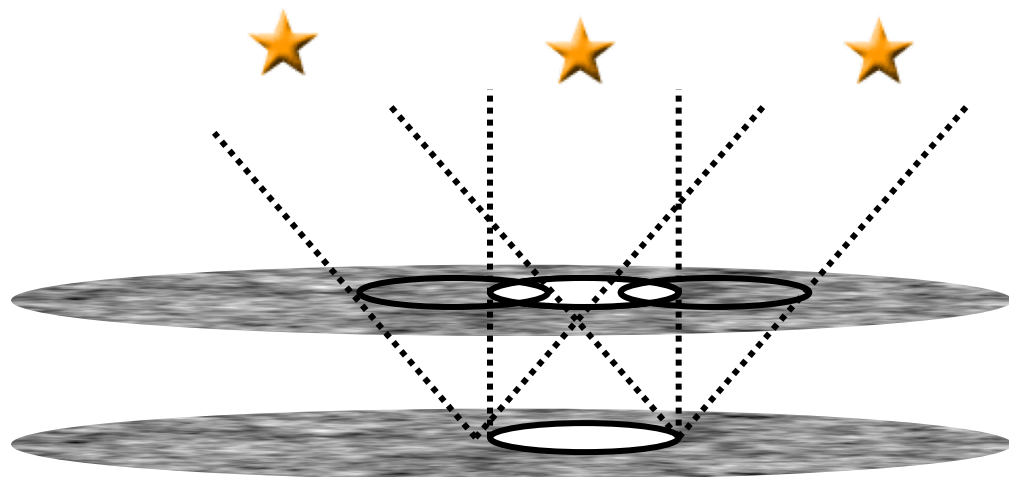


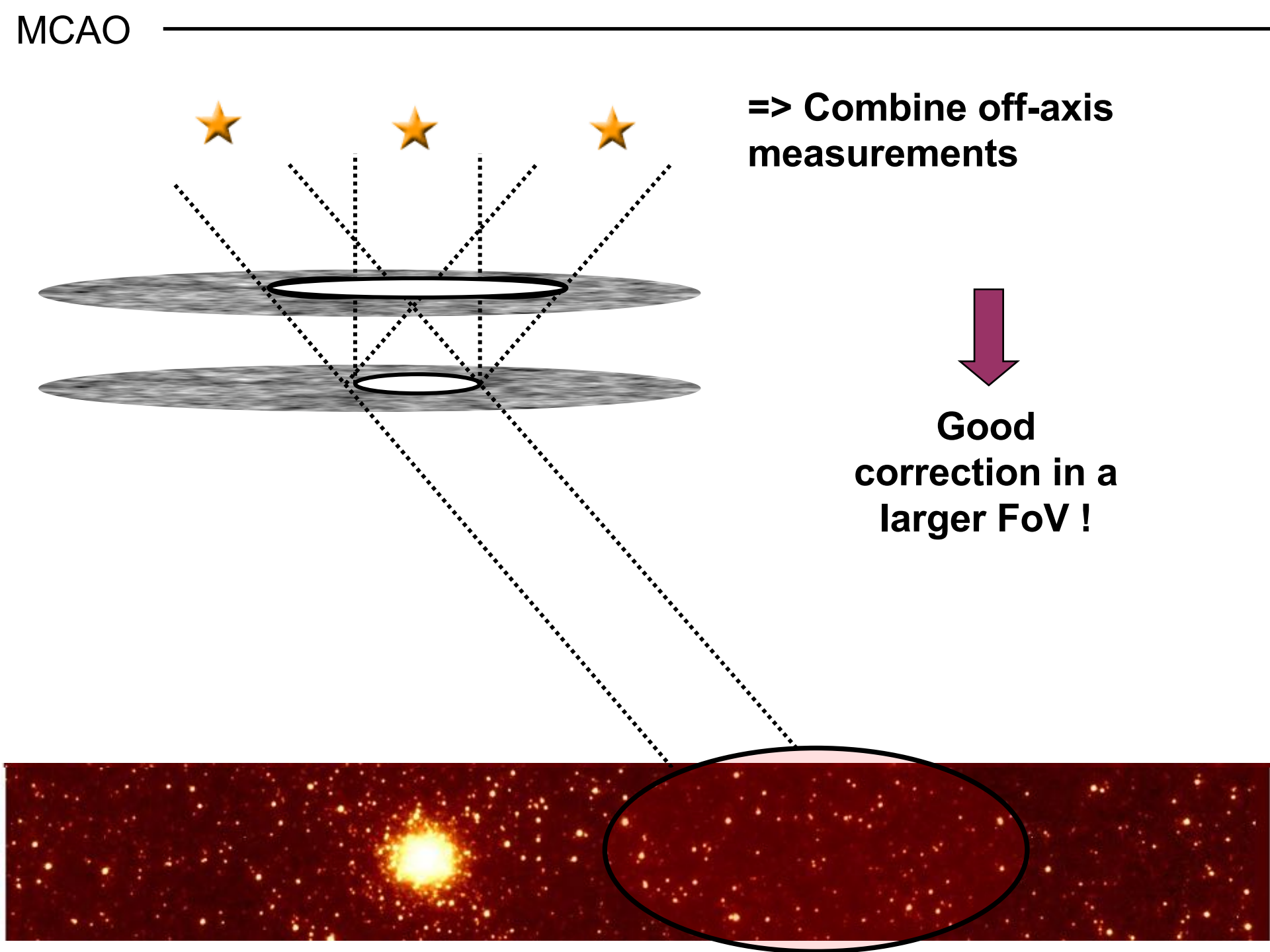
High atmosphere's layers are not sensed when looking off-axis

Solution => Combine off-axis measurements



Tomography

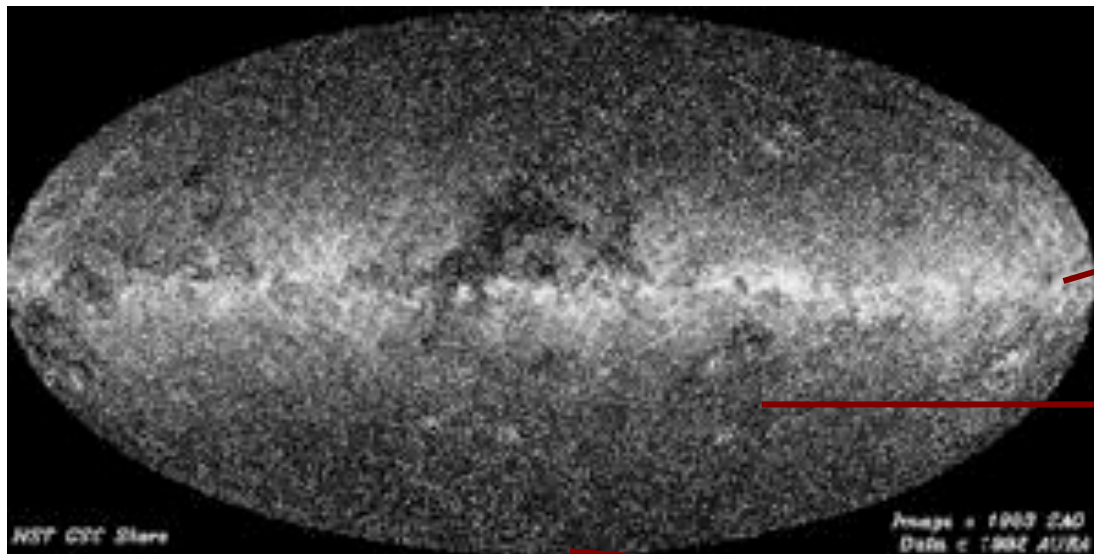




Adaptive Optics works
close to a bright
guide star

How many Guide Stars are available ?

3 stars with $R < 16$ in a
2 arcmin FoV

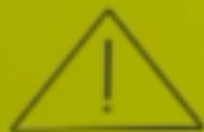


10%

1%

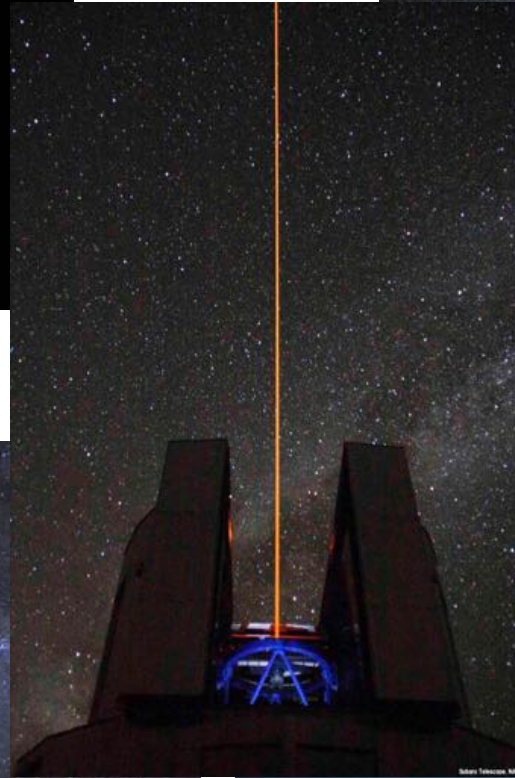
0.1%

Gemini AO Laser



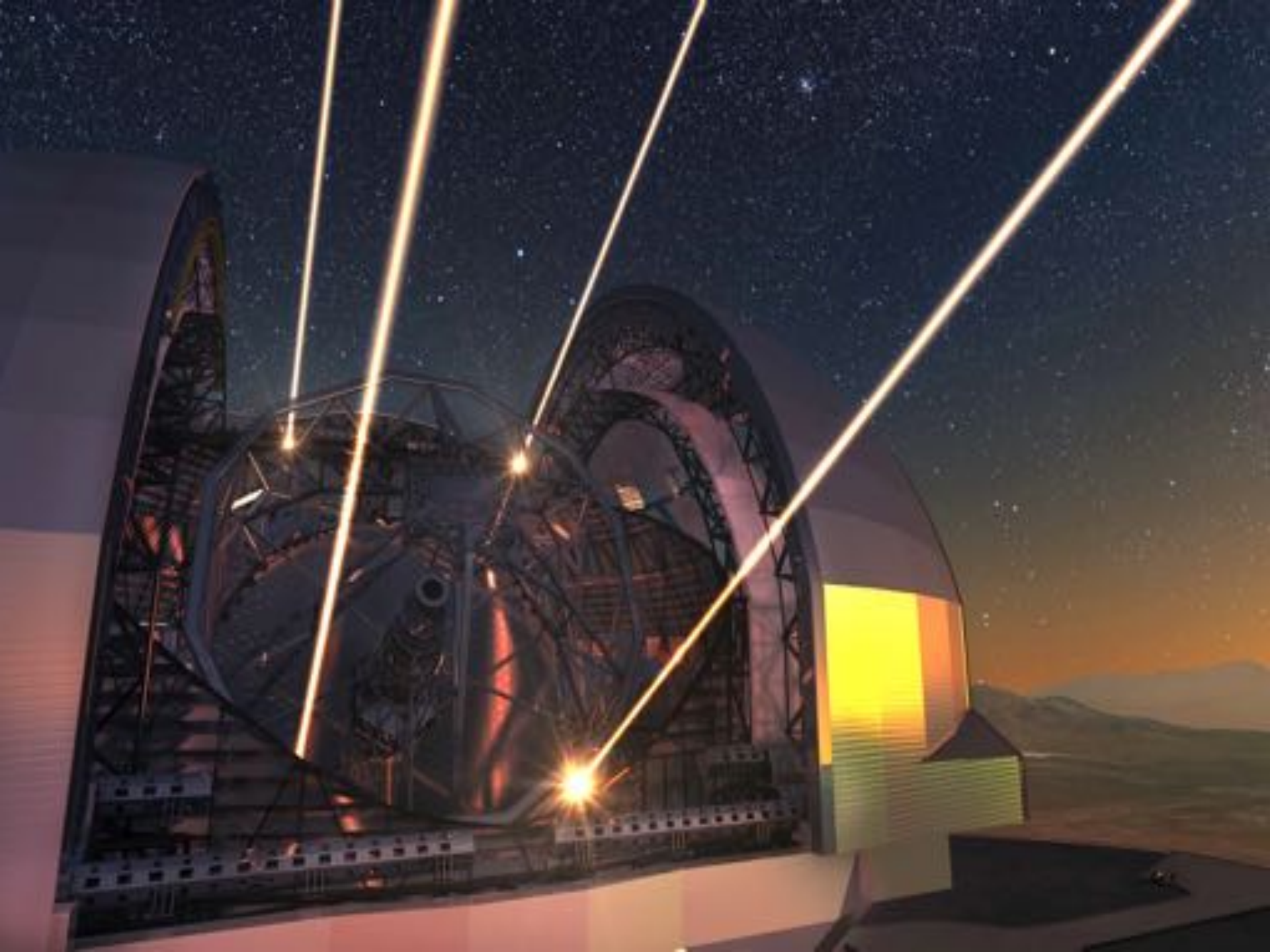
**Solid State
Sodium Laser
14 Watts
589 Nanometers**

Laser Guide Star



Laser Guide Star





Summary

1. General introduction

2. The Extremely Large Telescope



The telescope

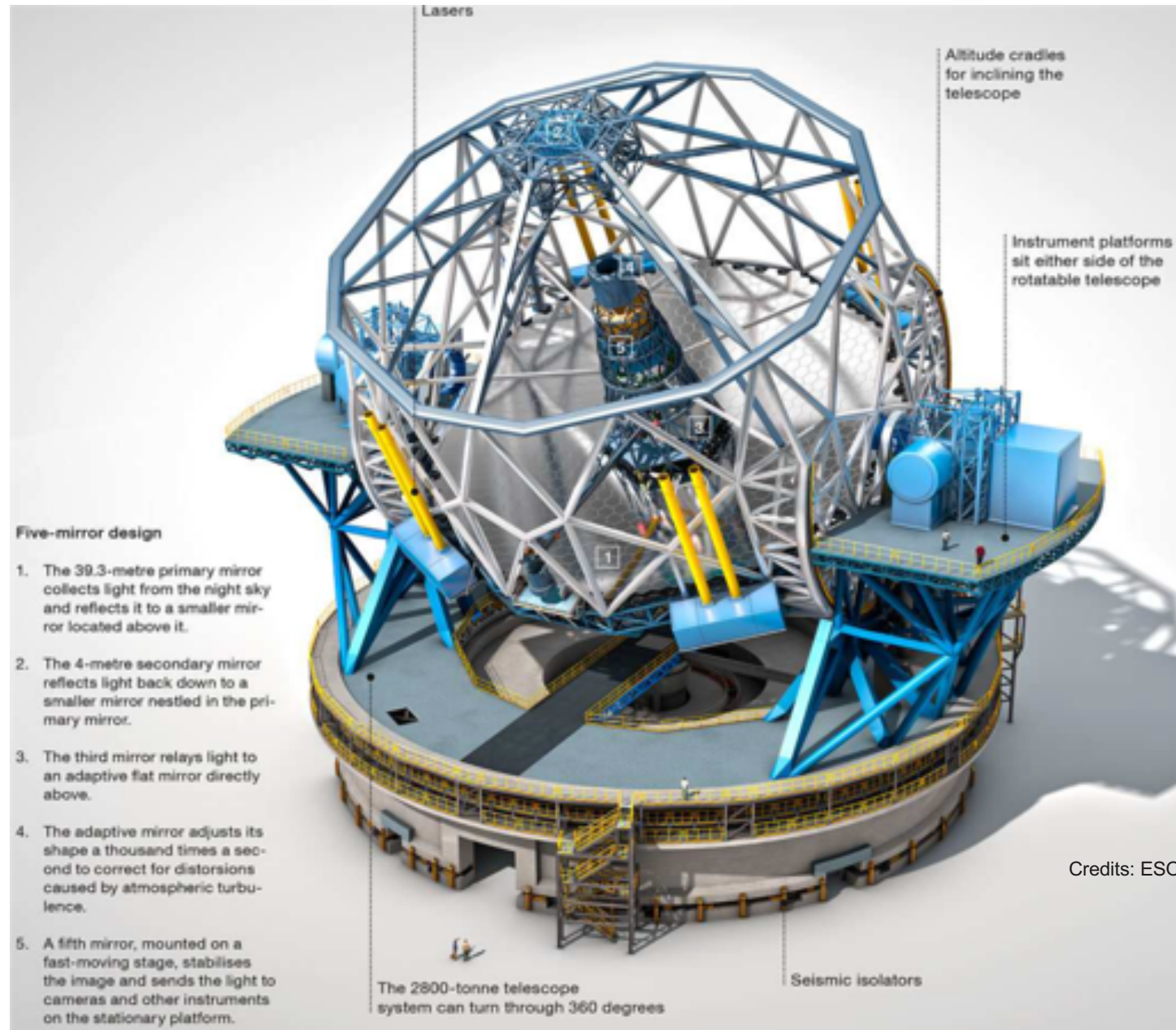
M1 = 39 m
(798 hexagonal
1.4 m mirror
segments)

M2 = 4m

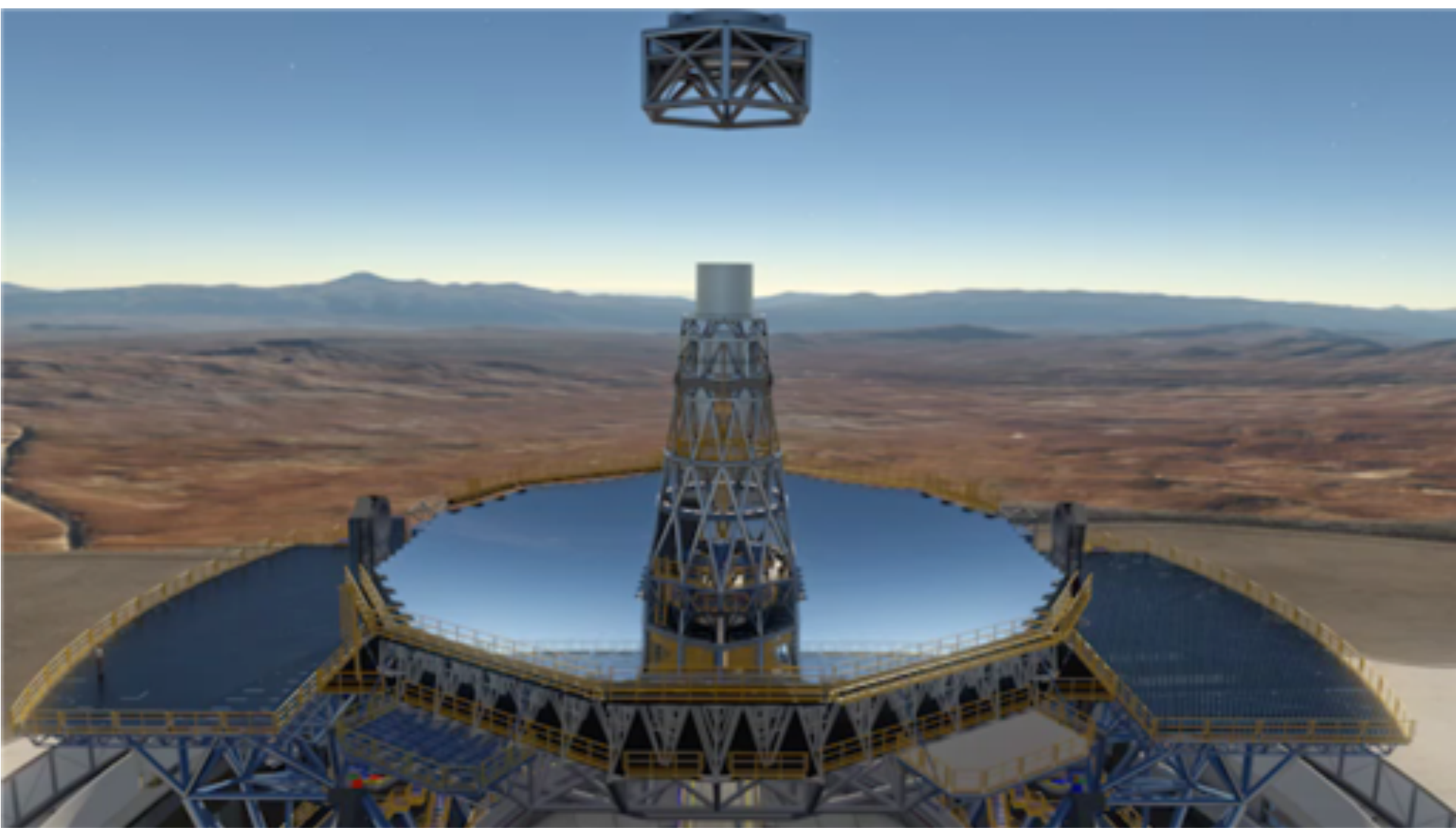
M3 = 3.75m

M4 = 2.40m
(deformable
mirror) – 5806
actuators

**M5 = 2.6m (TT
mirror)**



The telescope



The telescope



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

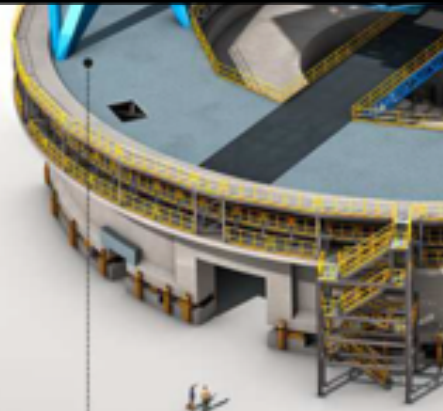
M2 = 4m

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**M5 = 2.6m (TT
mirror)**

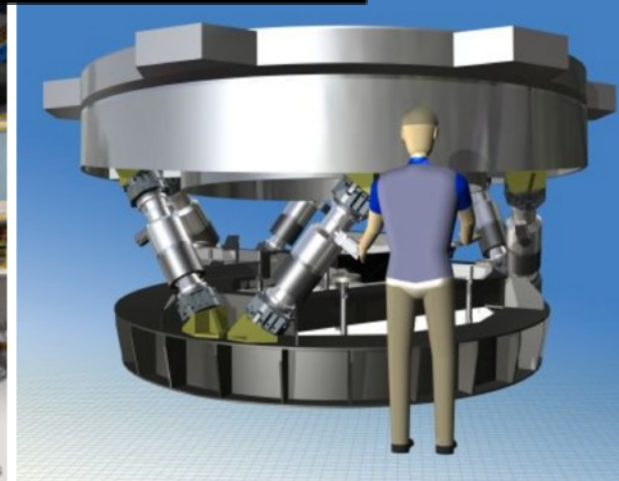
2. The 4-metre secondary mirror reflects light back down to a smaller mirror nestled in the primary mirror.
3. The third mirror relays light to an adaptive flat mirror directly above.
4. The adaptive mirror adjusts its shape a thousand times a second to correct for distortions caused by atmospheric turbulence.
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 2800-tonne telescope system can turn through 360 degrees

Altitude cradles
for inclining the
telescope

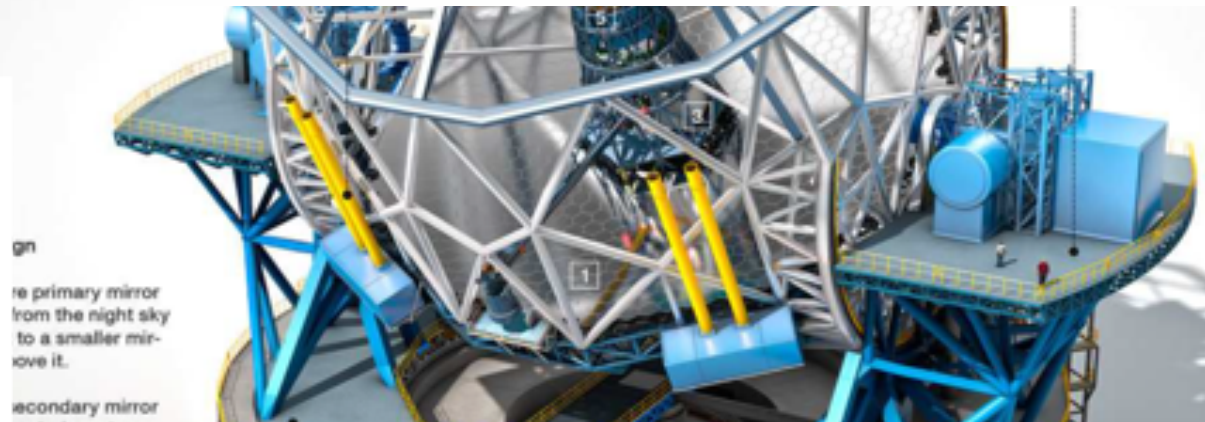
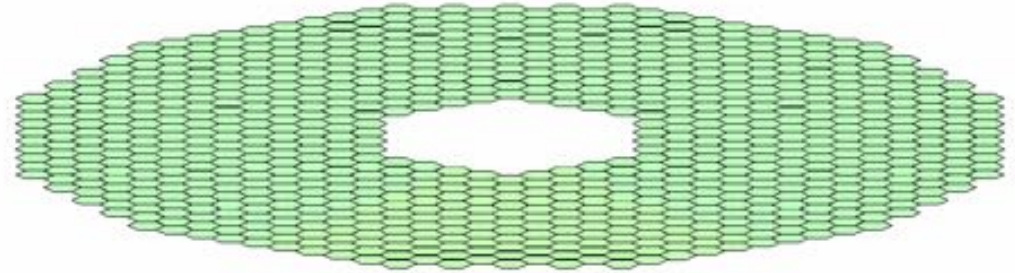
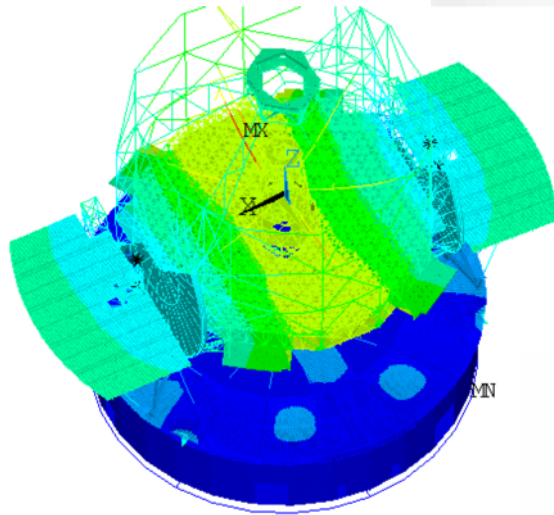
Instrument platforms
sit either side of the
rotatable telescope



The telescope

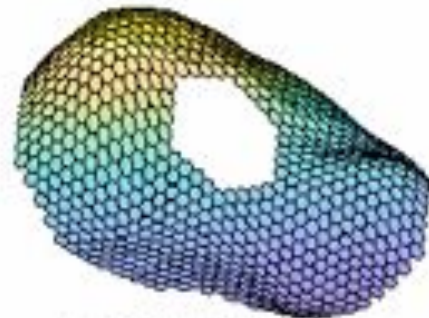
Zenith distance = 0 deg, P2V = 0 mm

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

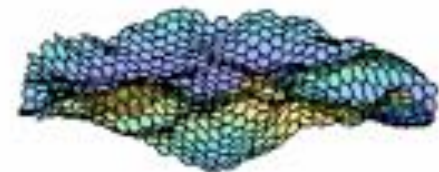


gn
 re primary mirror
 from the night sky
 to a smaller mir-
 rove it.
 econdary mirror

4. The a
 shape
 ond b
 cause
 lence
5. A fitt
 fast-r
 the in
 came
 on th



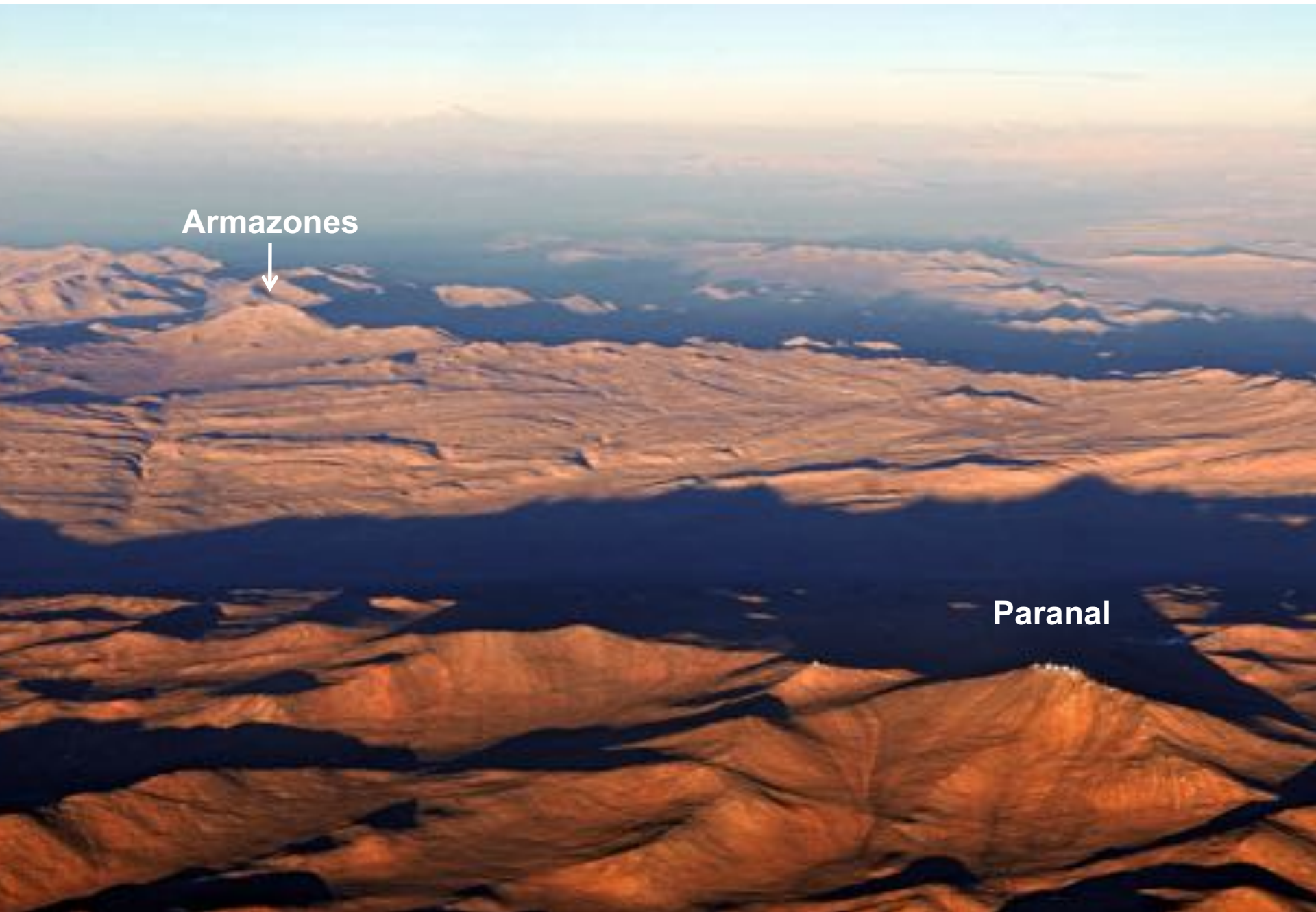
Low Orders: P2V = 1.6 μm



High Orders: P2V = 610 nm

T = 1.0 sec

The telescope



Armazones



Paranal

The telescope

Armazones



Paranal

The telescope



2018

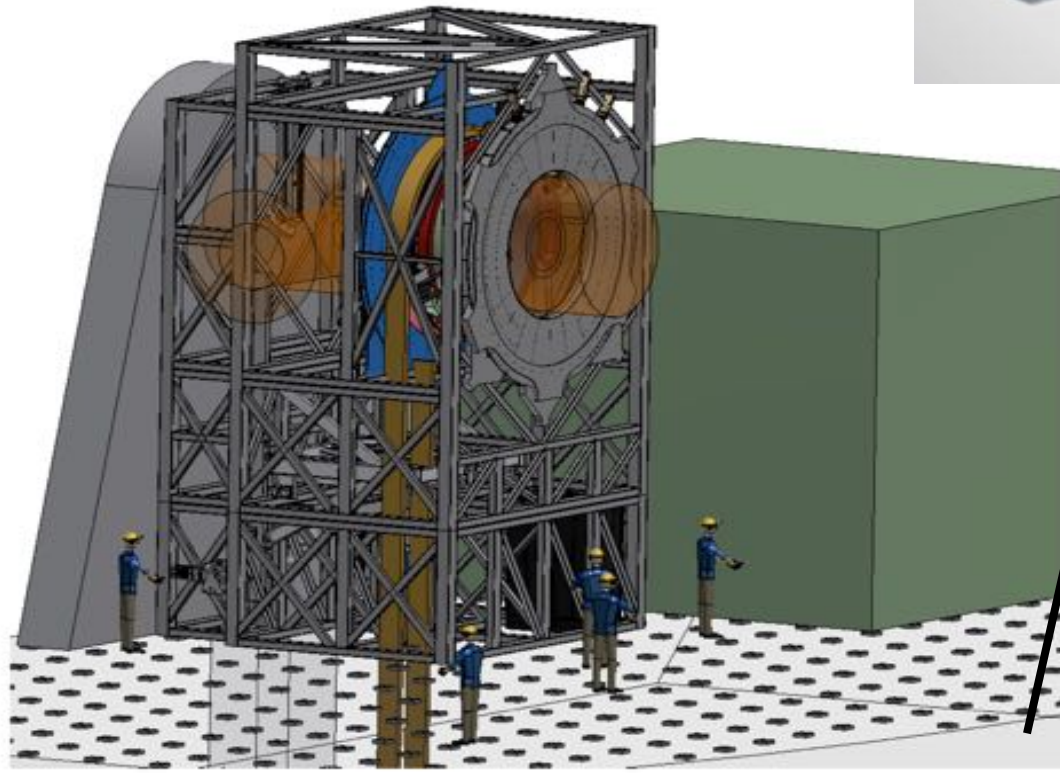
2025



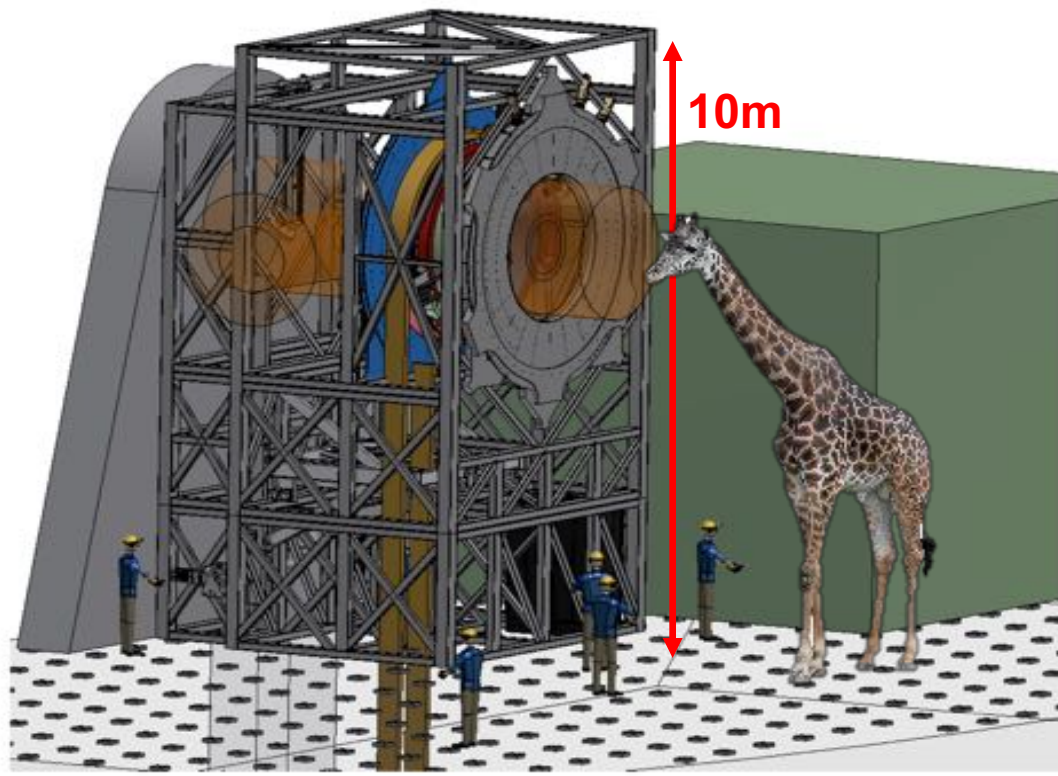
The telescope



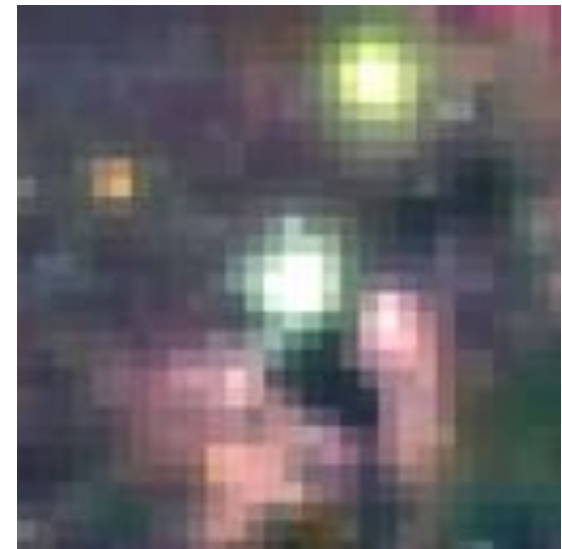
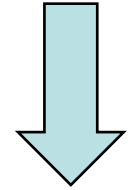
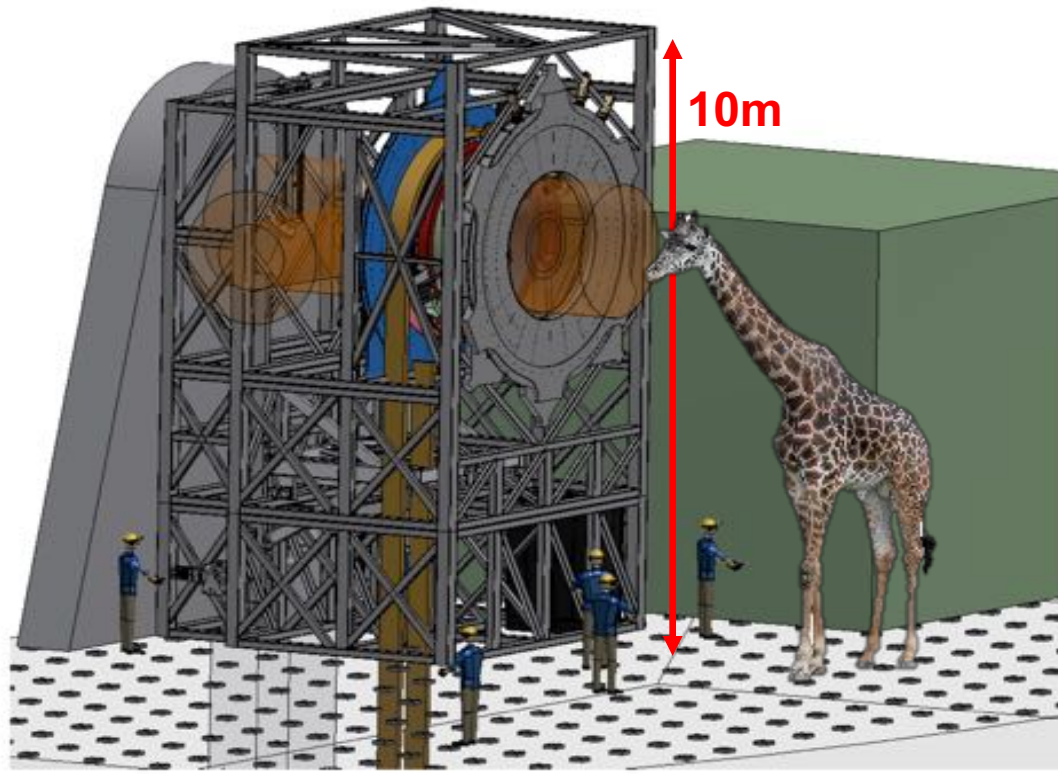
2025



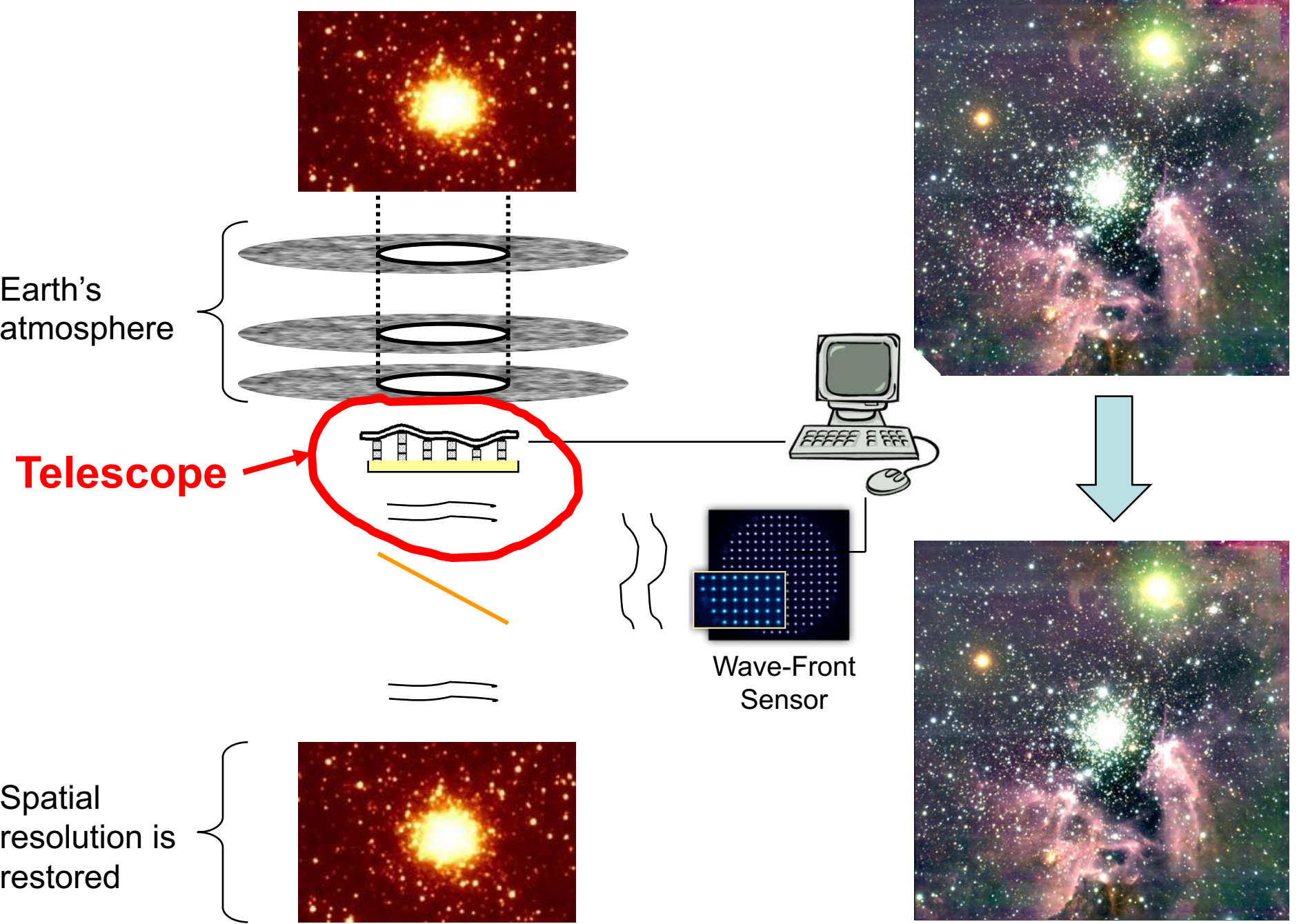
The telescope



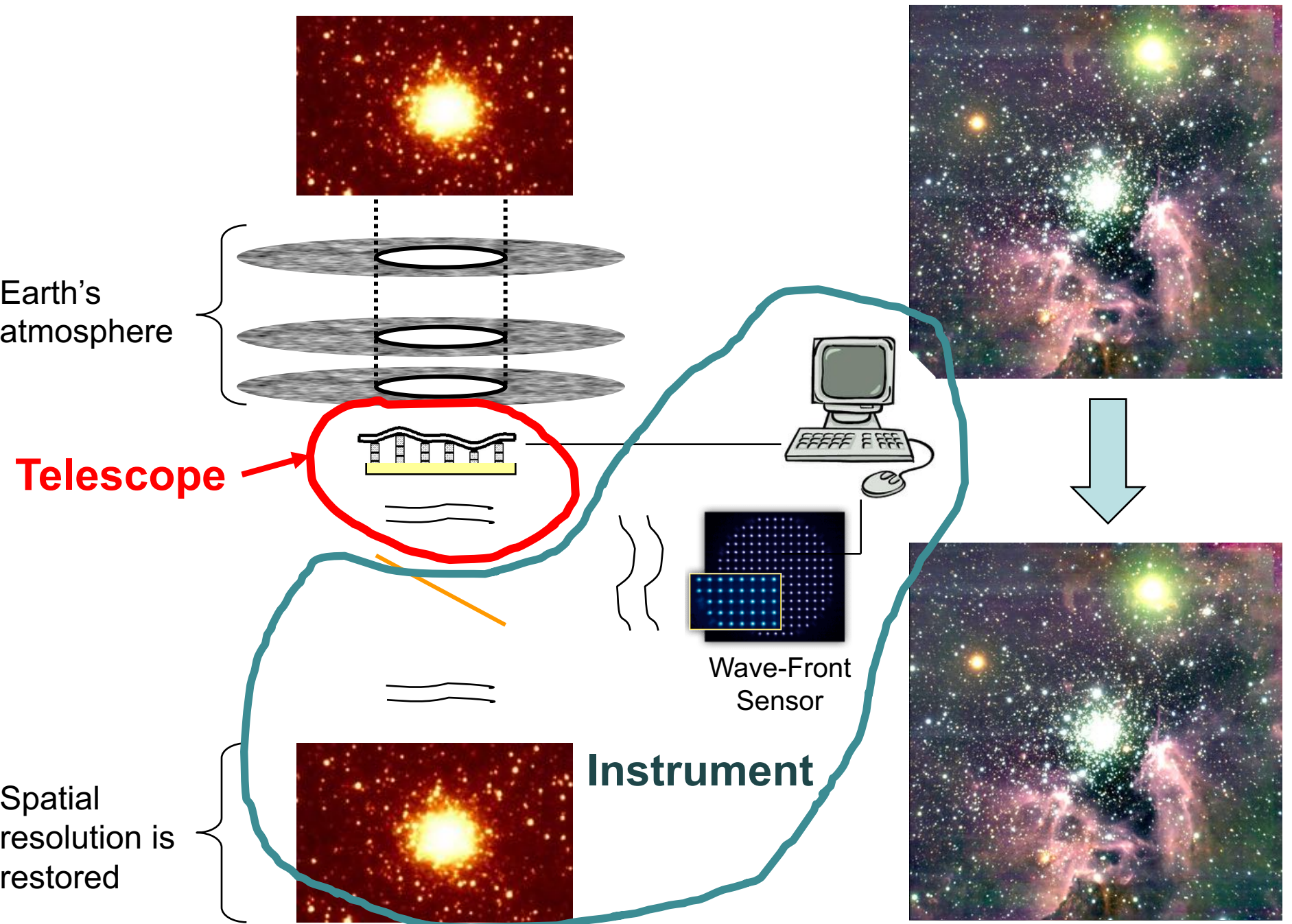
The telescope



Adaptive Optics

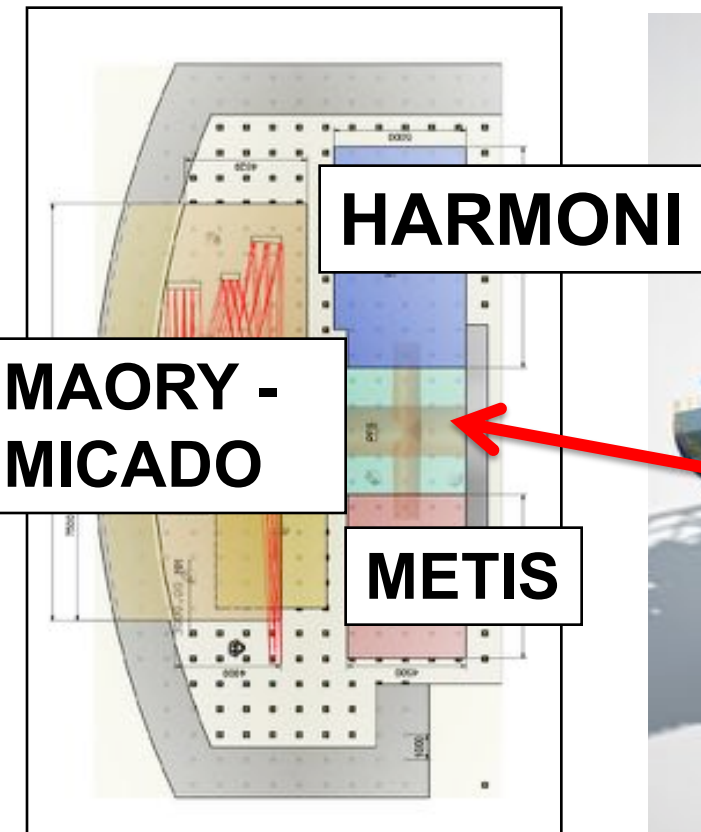


Adaptive Optics



The ELT instruments

First light ELT instrument

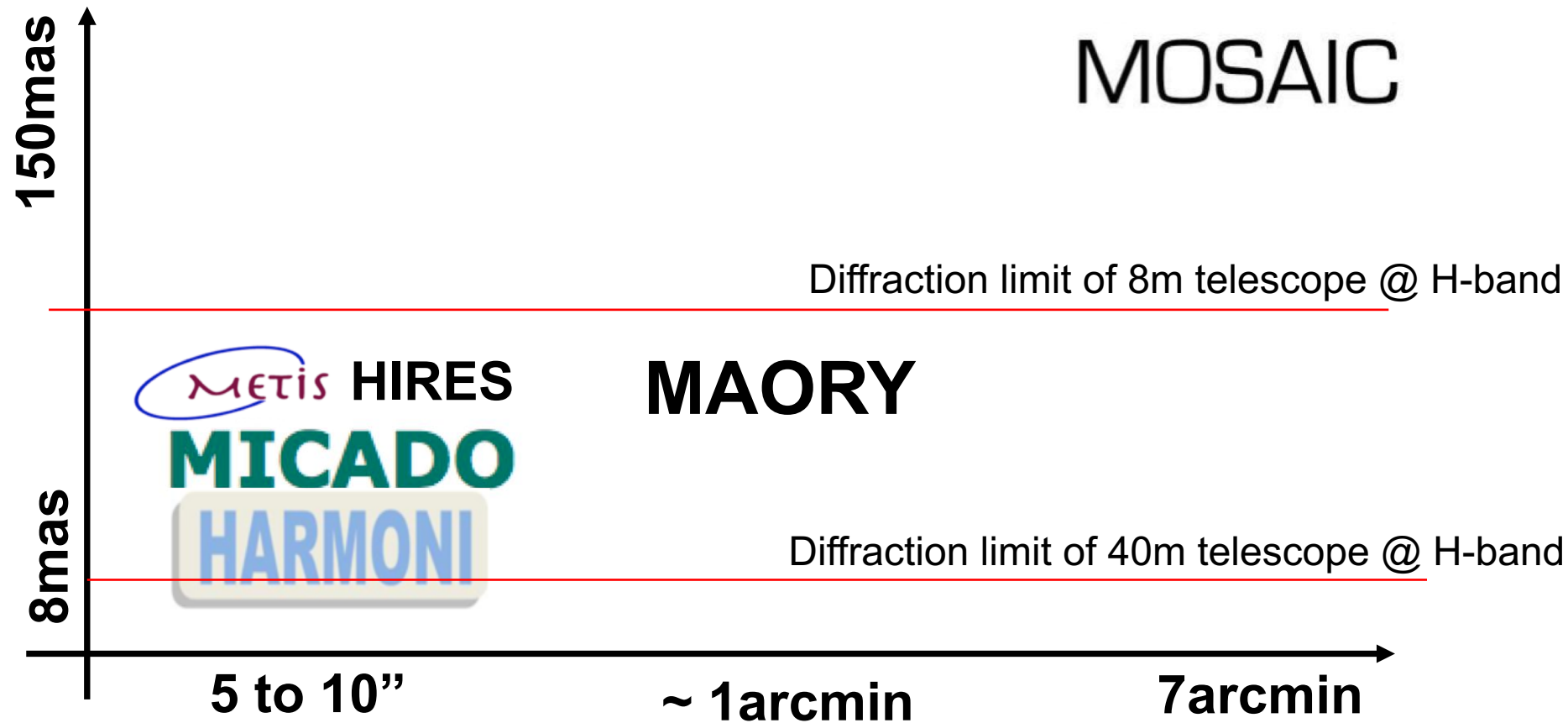


2nd generation

MOSAIC

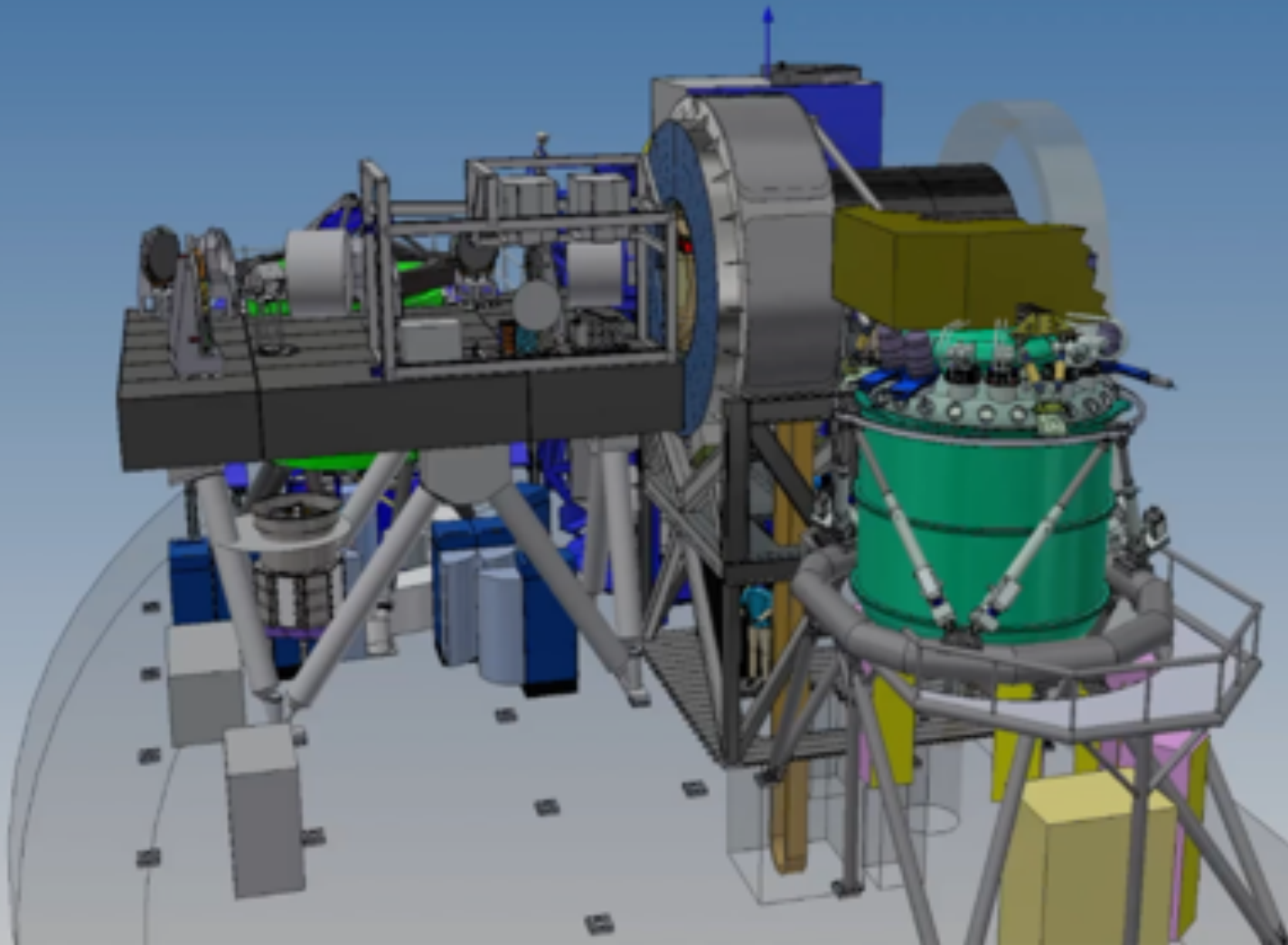
HIRES

The ELT instruments

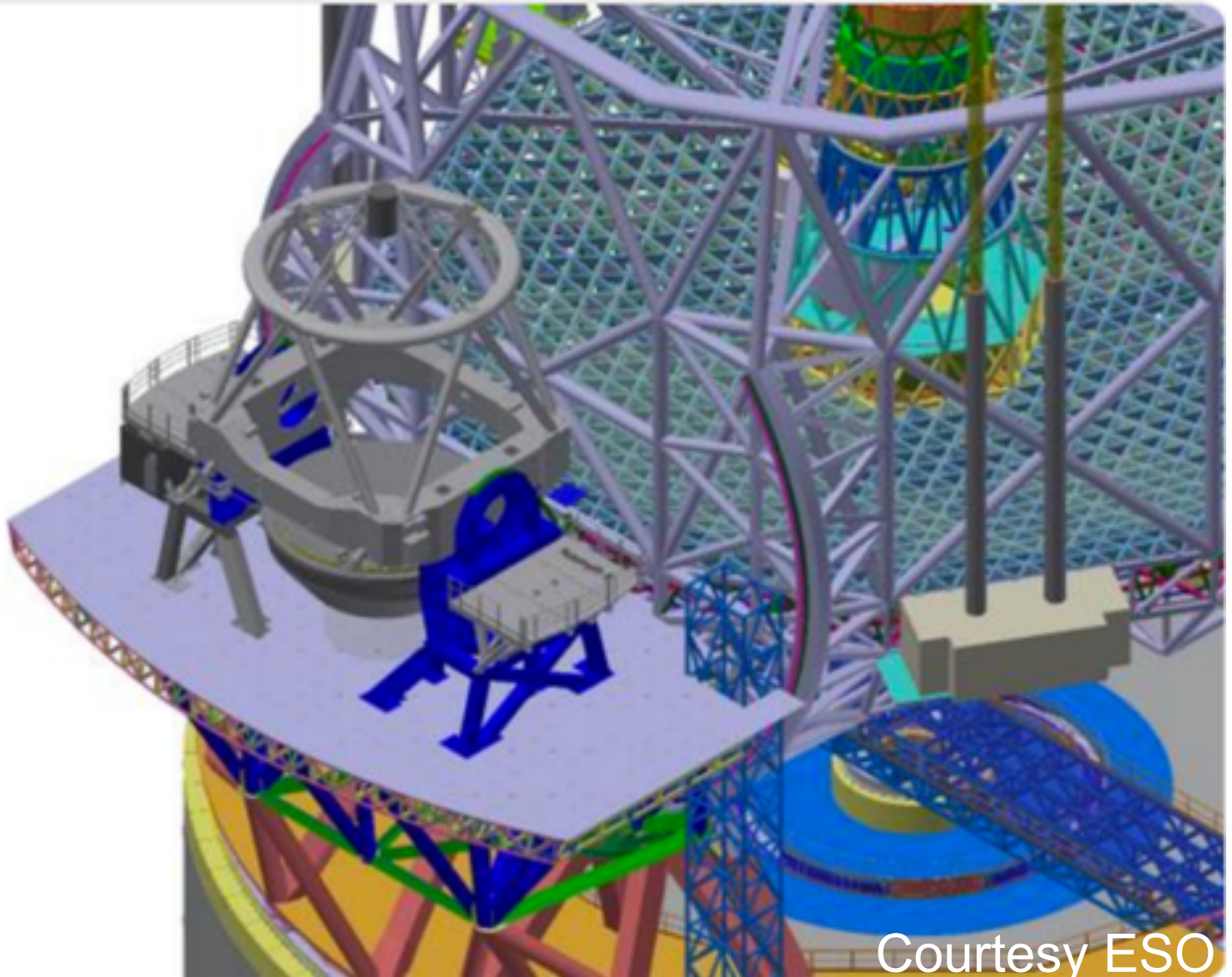


The ELT instruments

Courtesy ESO

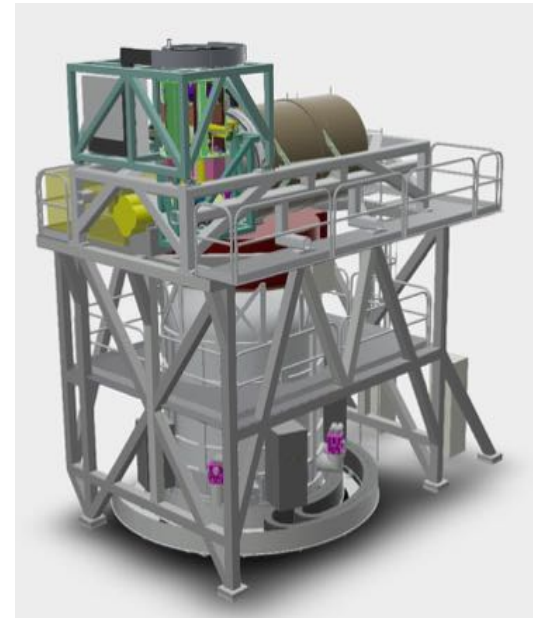


The ELT instruments



Summary

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- 3. HARMONI Overview**
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HARMONI Consortium

	Partner	Associate Partner	Responsibilities
	University of Oxford (PI)	STFC – RAL Space	Spectrographs & Obs. Prep
	UK ATC Edinburgh		Cryostat, AIV, Rotator, LTAO
	Durham University		RTC, NGSWFS
	IAC, Tenerife		Pre-optics & Electronics
	CSIC – CAB (INTA), Madrid		Calibration & Sec. guiding
	CRAL, Lyon		IFU, Software & Control Com.
	LAM, Marseille (Deputy PI)	ONERA, Paris IPAG, Grenoble	SCAO, LTAO, AIT, High Contrast
	Michigan University		



HARMONI Overview

The HARMONI team: Niranjana Thatte, Benoit Neichel, Ian Bryson, Thierry Fusco, Fraser Clarke, Hermine Schnetler, Mathias Tecza, Kjetil Dohlen, Dave Melotte, Tim Morris, Eddy Younger, Sofia Dimoudi, Anne Bonnefois, Anne Costille, Jean-Francois Sauvage, Kacem El-Hadi, Pascal Vola, William Ceria, Amandine Caillat, Carlos, Correia, Cyril Petit, Edgard Renault, Francois Henault,

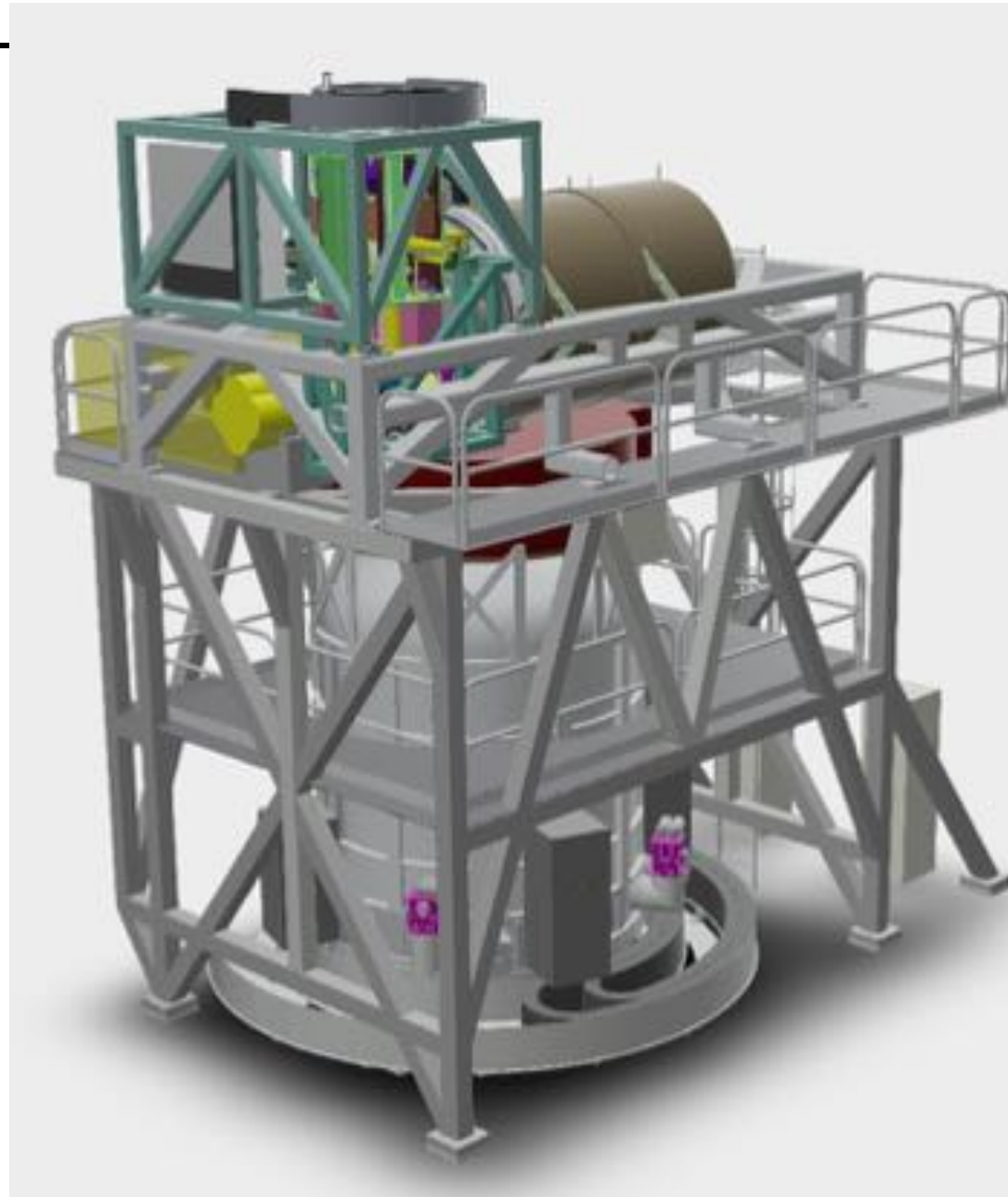
Zoltan Hubert, Eric Stadler, Jean-Luc Gach, Laurent Jocou, Nicolas Vedrenne, Patrick Rabou, Philippe Balard, Thibaut Moulin, Serge Meimon, William Bon, Yves Magnard, Angel Alonso-Sanchez, Santiago Arribas, Lisa Bardou, Andy Born, Miguel Cagigas, Alexis Carlotti, Elodie Choquet, Madeline Close, Marc Dubbleman, Chris Evans, Vanessa Ferraro-Wood, Angus Gallie, Jose Gigante, Oscar Gonzalez, Stephen Goodsell, Sylvain Guieu, David Henri, Elvio Hernandez, Aurelien Jarno, Alexandre Jeanneau, David Jenkins, Marie Larrieu, Florence Laurent, Magali Loupias, Evencio Mediavilla, David Montgomery, Arlette Pecontal, Miguel Pereira-Santaella, Laure Piqueras, Alban Remilleux, Myriam Rodrigues, Luis Rodriguez, Noah Schwartz, Patrick Smith, Matt Townson, ...



UK Astronomy Technology Centre



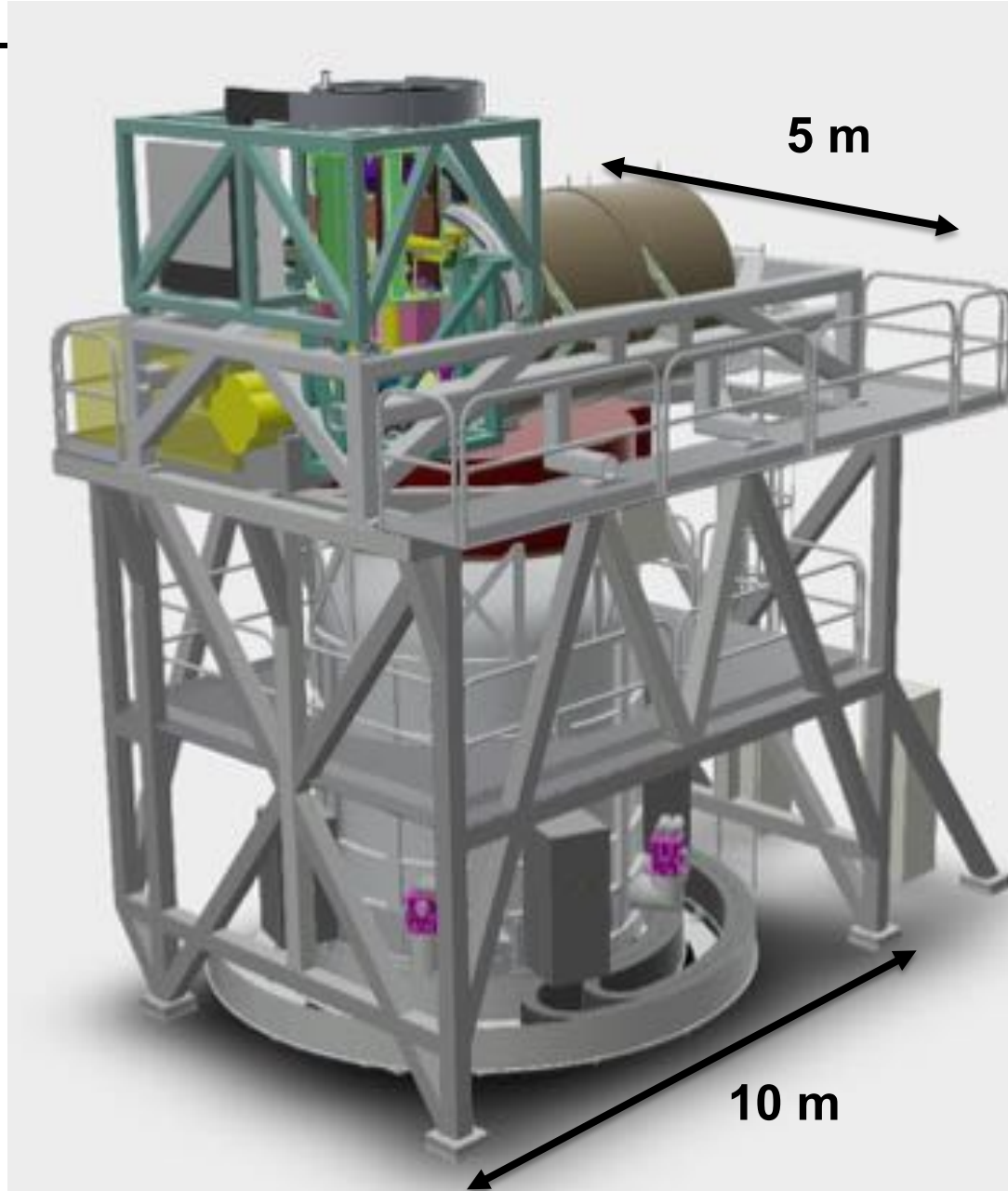
HARMONI Overview



HARMONI Overview



8 m



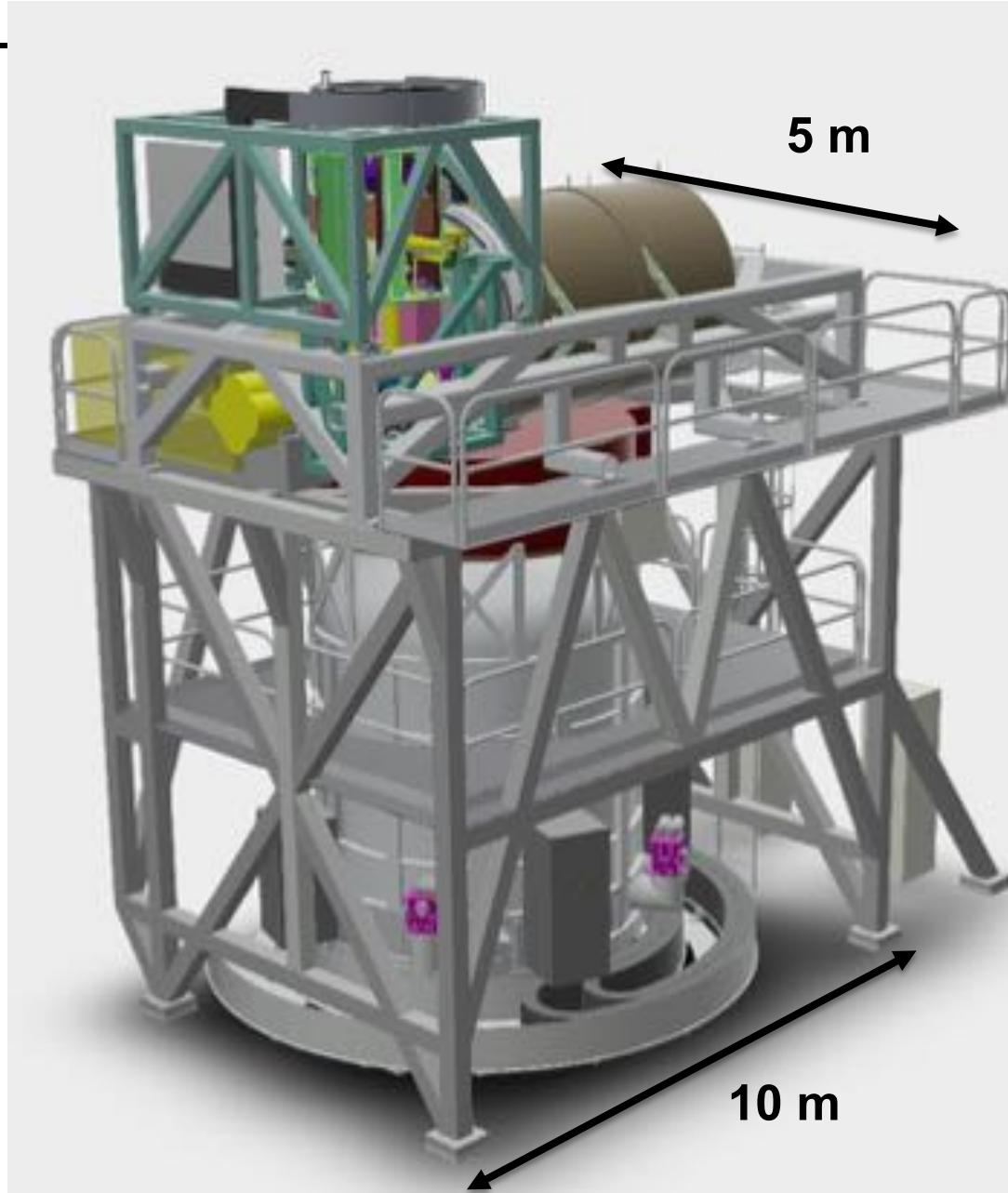
10 m

5 m

HARMONI Overview

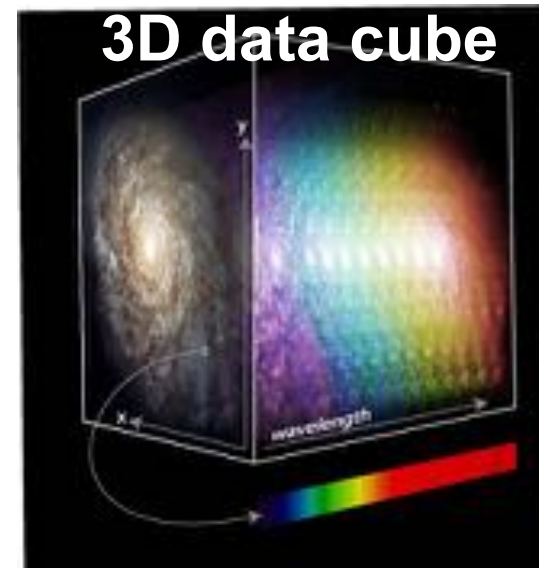
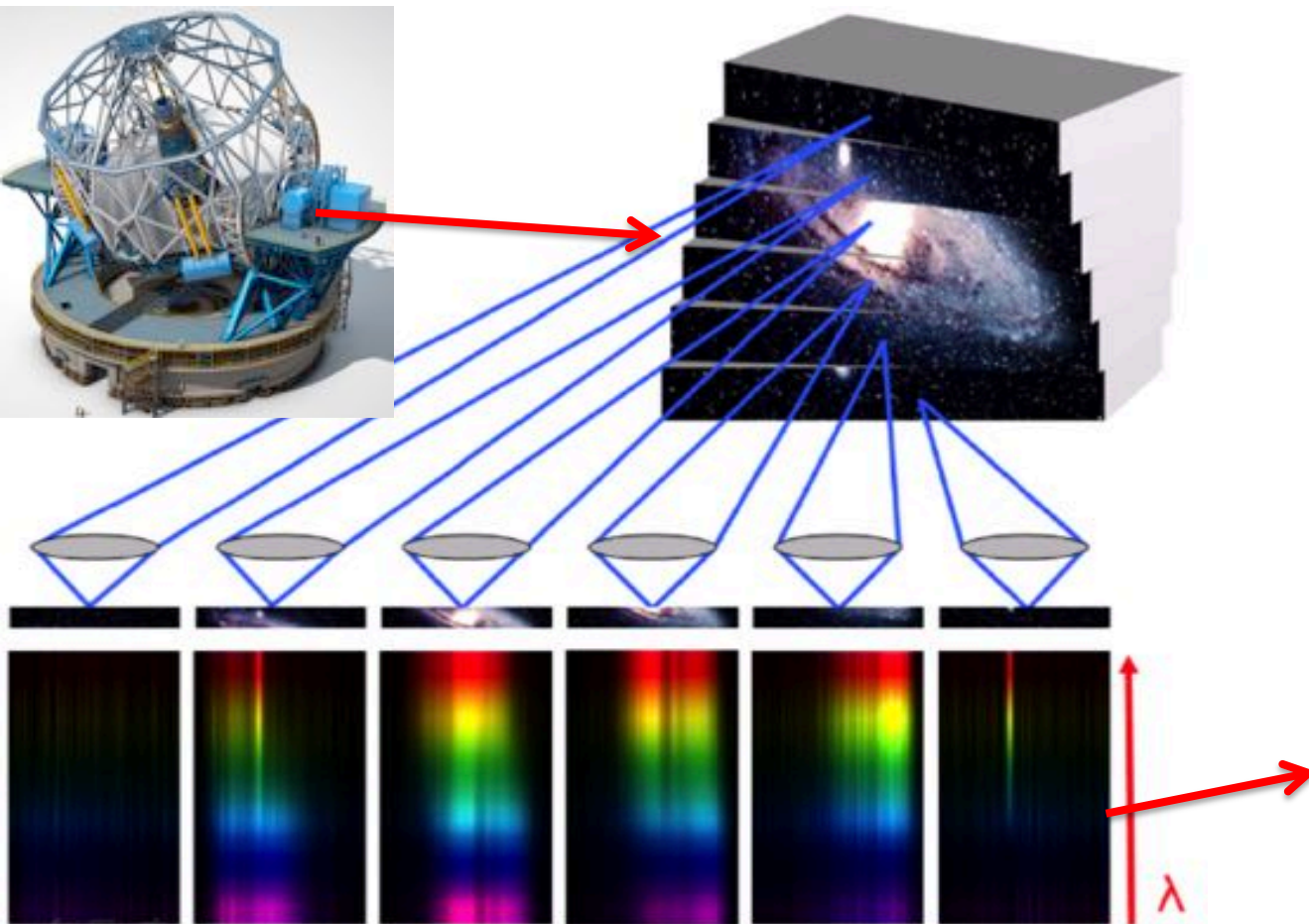
34 T

8 m



Integral Field Spectrograph – providing $\sim 30\,000$ spectra per exposure.

visible and near-infrared spectroscopy ($0.5\text{--}2.4\ \mu\text{m}$)



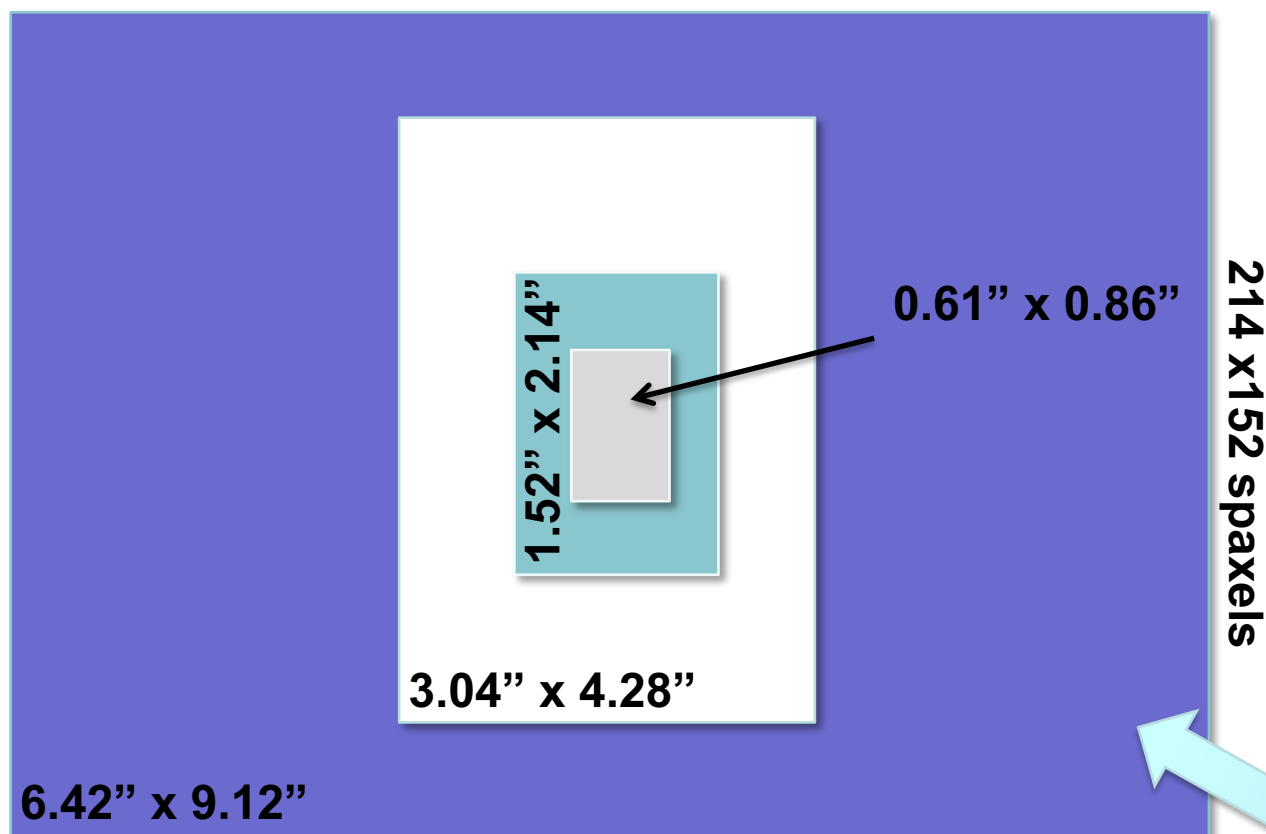
HARMONI = 3 resolving powers

Bands	Wavelengths (μm)	R
“V+R” or “I+z+J” or “H+K”	0.45-0.8, 0.8-1.35, 1.45-2.45	~3000
“I+z” or “J” or “H” or “K”	0.8-1.0, 1.1-1.35, 1.45- 1.85, 1.95-2.45	~7500
“Z” or “J_high” or “H_high” or “K_high”	0.9, 1.2, 1.65, 2.2 (TBD)	~20000

3D data cube



HARMONI = 4 spatial scales



60 x 30 mas

20 mas

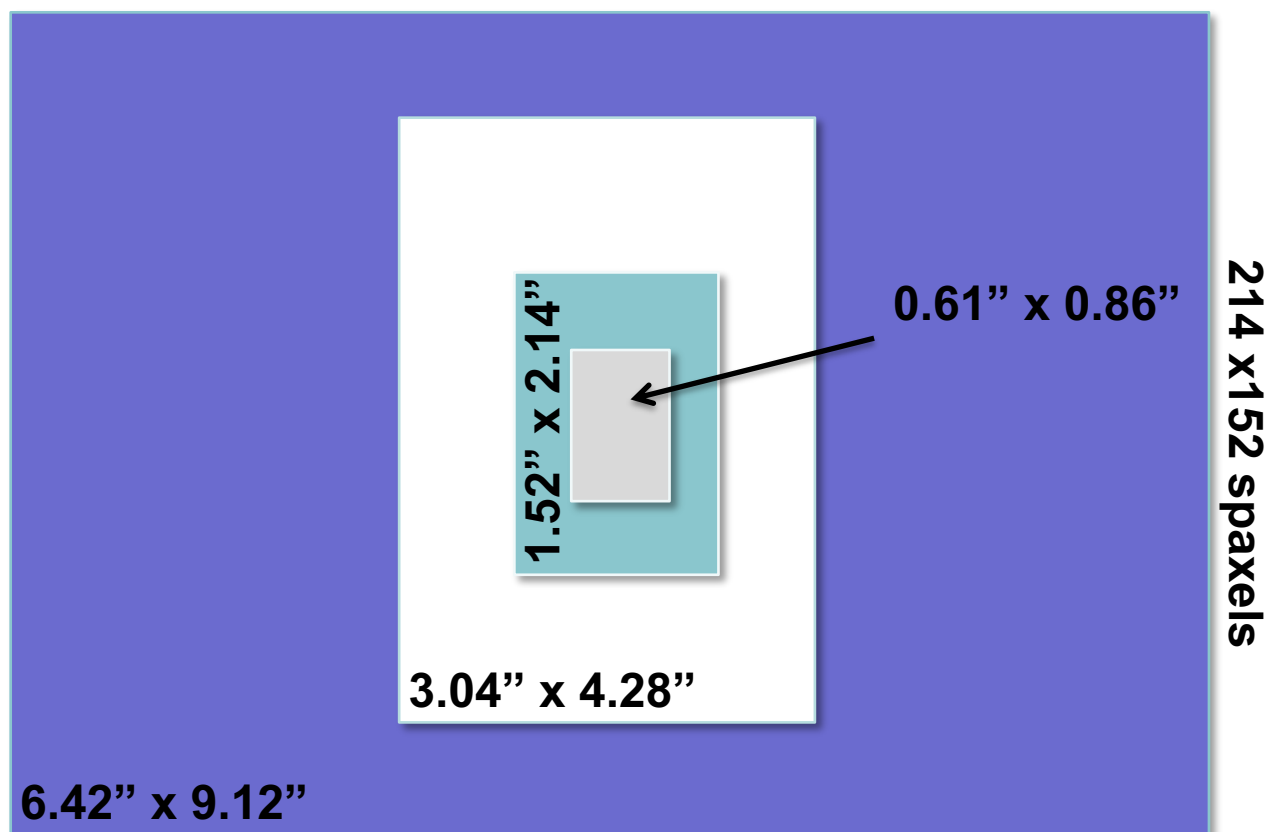
10 mas

4 mas

3D data cube



HARMONI = 4 spatial scales



60 x 30 mas

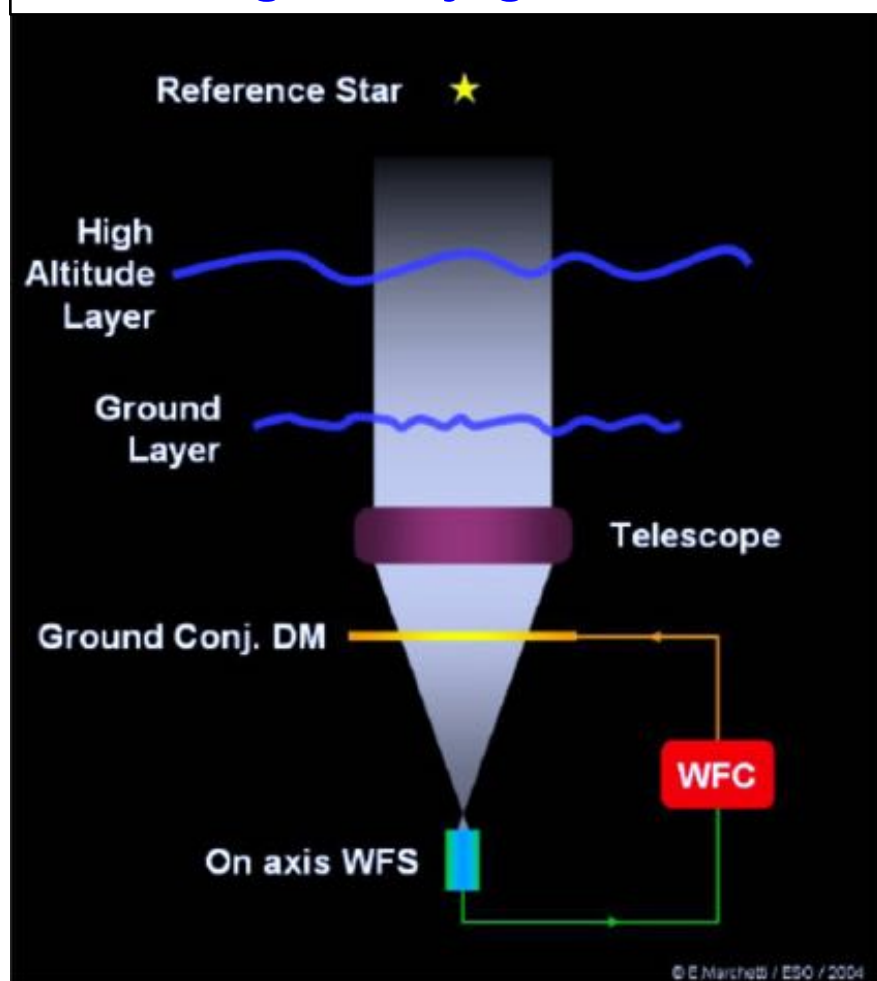
20 mas

10 mas

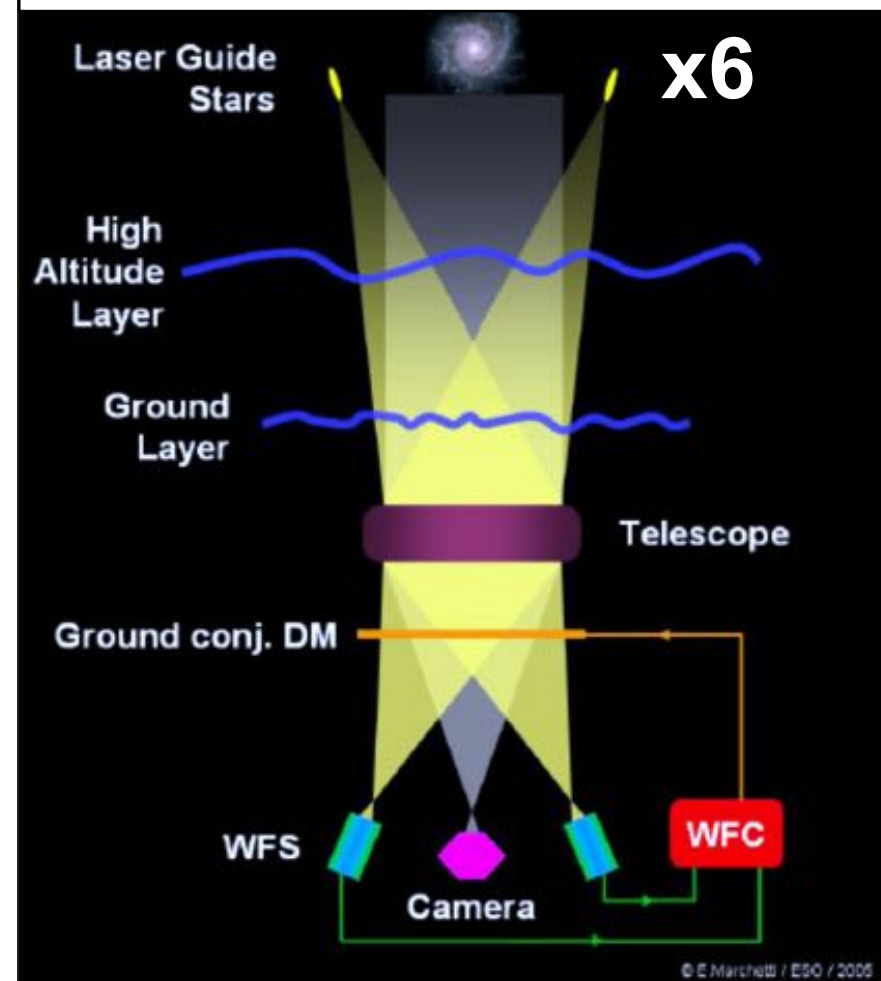
4 mas

**Assisted
with
Adaptive
Optics**

Single Conjugated AO

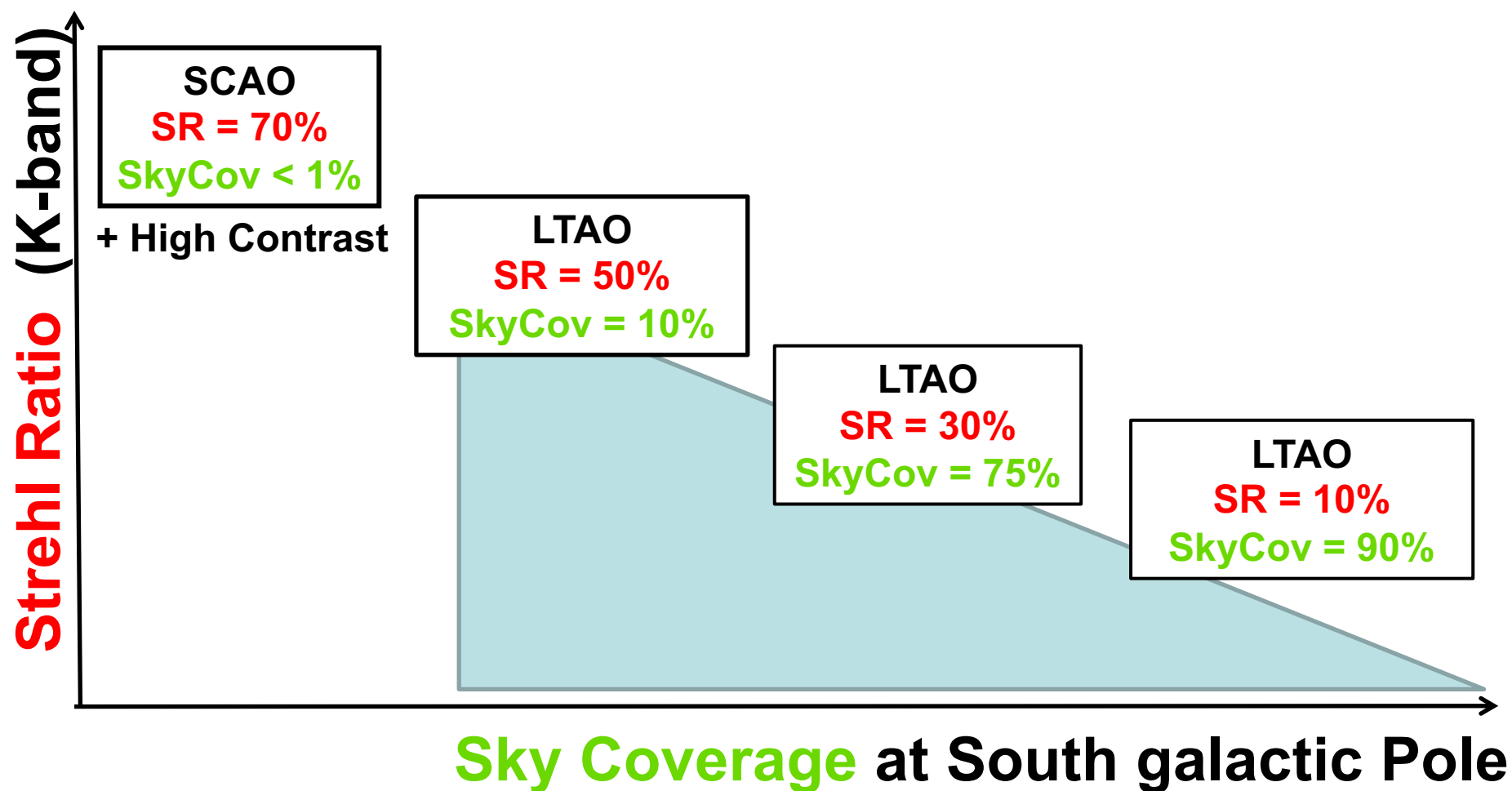


Laser Tomography AO



High-Performance – Low sky coverage

High-Performance & sky coverage



HARMONI – Science Cases

Planet and Stars



Stars and galaxies

Galaxies and cosmology



HARMONI – Science Case

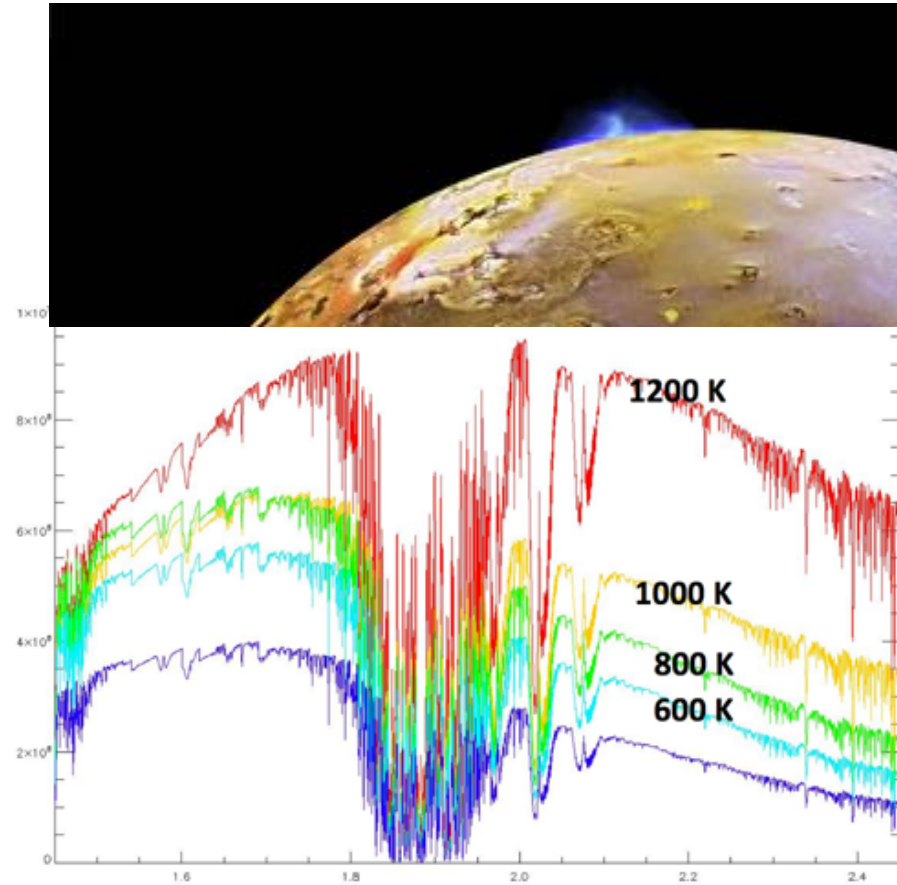
Origin and evolution of **small bodies** (asteroids, comets, TNOs) and **satellites of giant planets**



Io, 1.8 μm , 900 sec.

O. Groussin (LAM)

w/o deconvolution

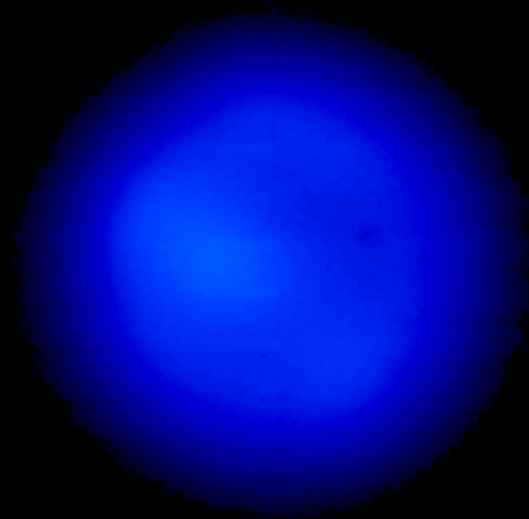




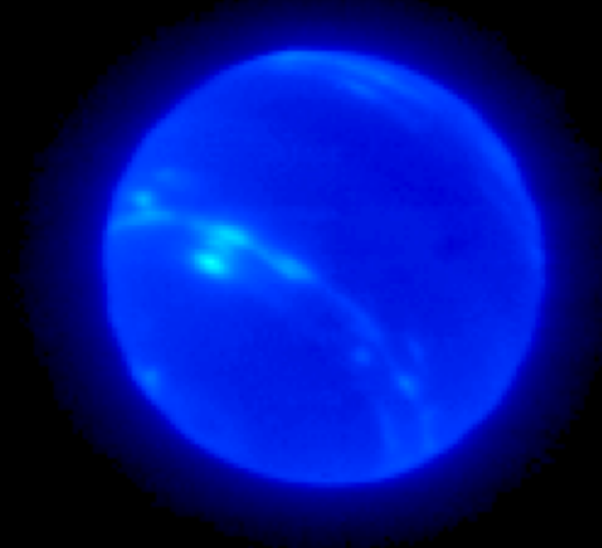
HARMONI – Science Case

Example with MUSE-NFM

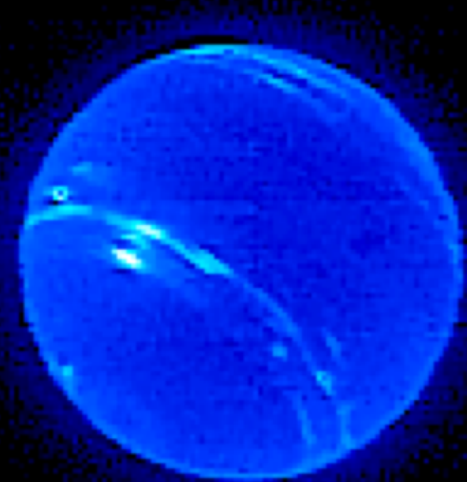
Seeing limited



MUSE/NFM



Deconvolution

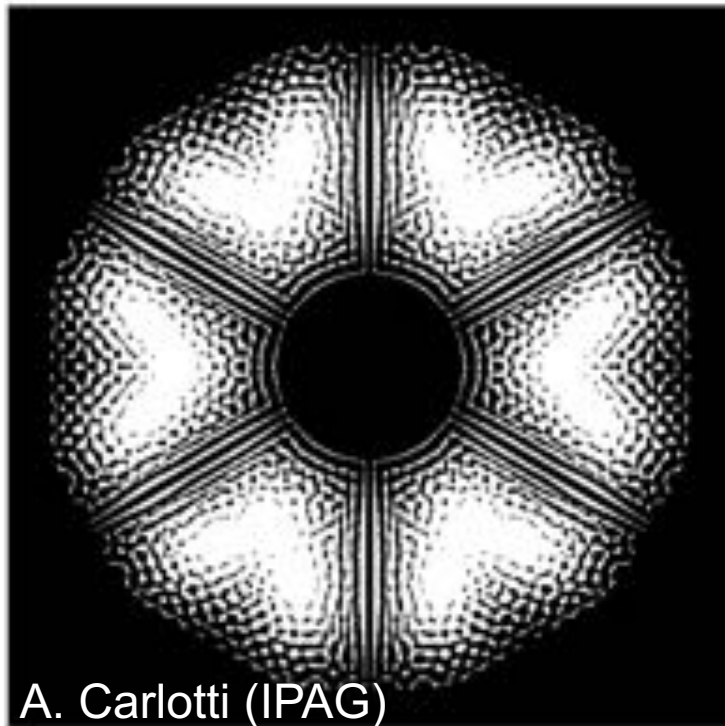


R. Fetick, T. Fusco (LAM)

HARMONI will also benefit from High-Contrast

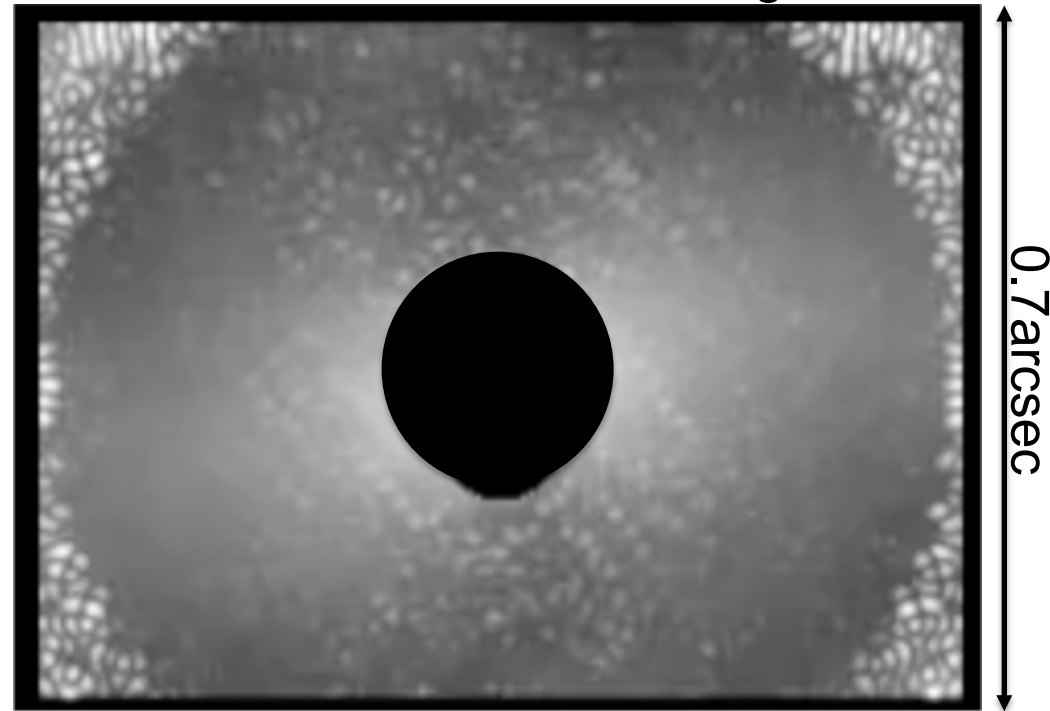


Shaped pupil transmission



A. Carlotti (IPAG)

Raw Simulated Image



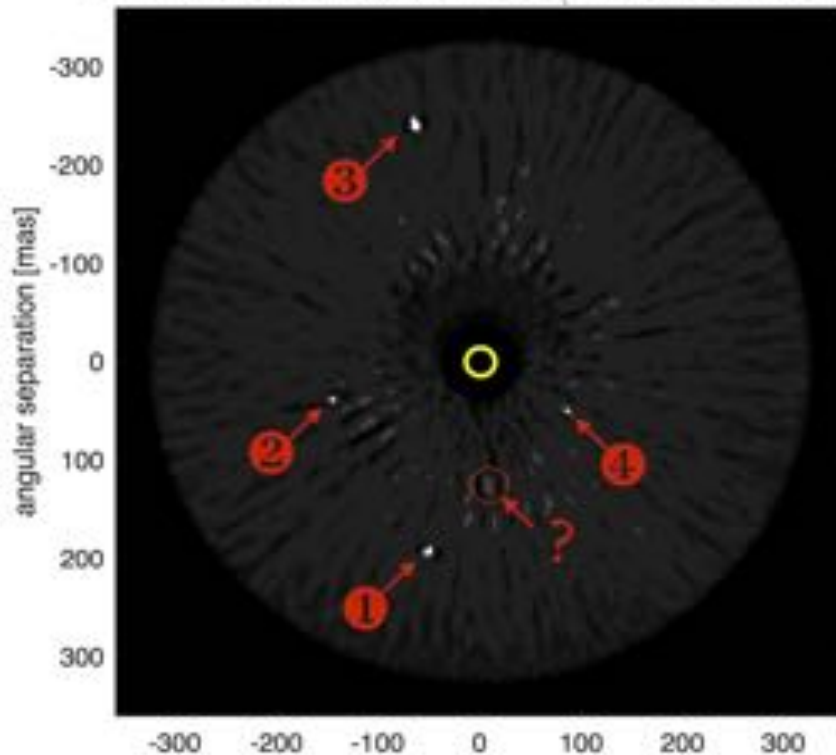
10^{-6} contrast at 200mas.

Spectral characterization of exo-planets:

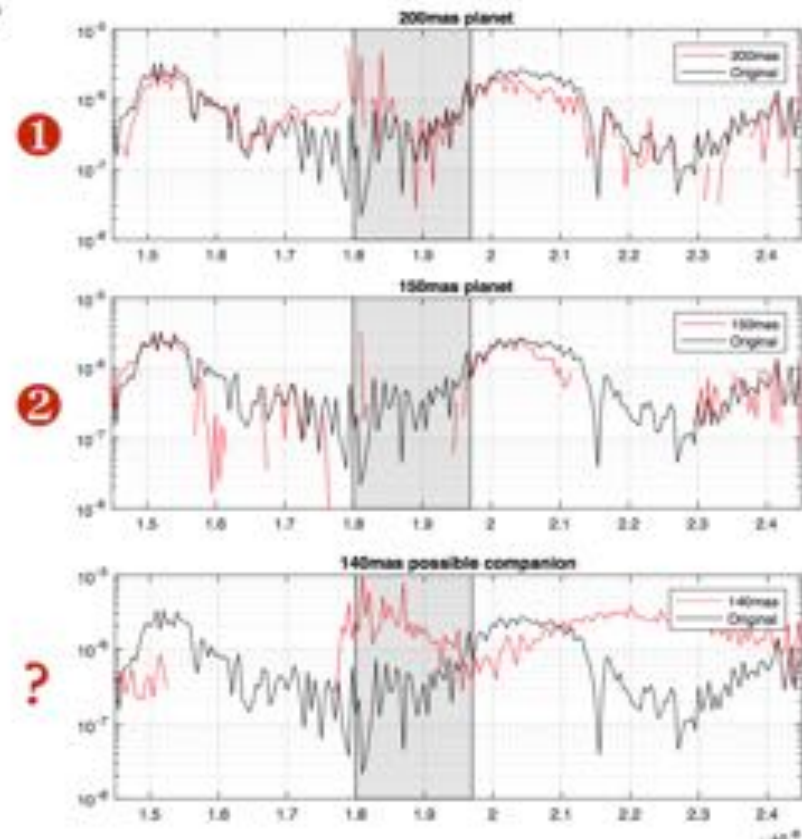
Simulated data of 4 planets w/ 10^{-6} planets contrast & 51 Eri b-like synthetic spectrum (2h exp. with H=6 star).

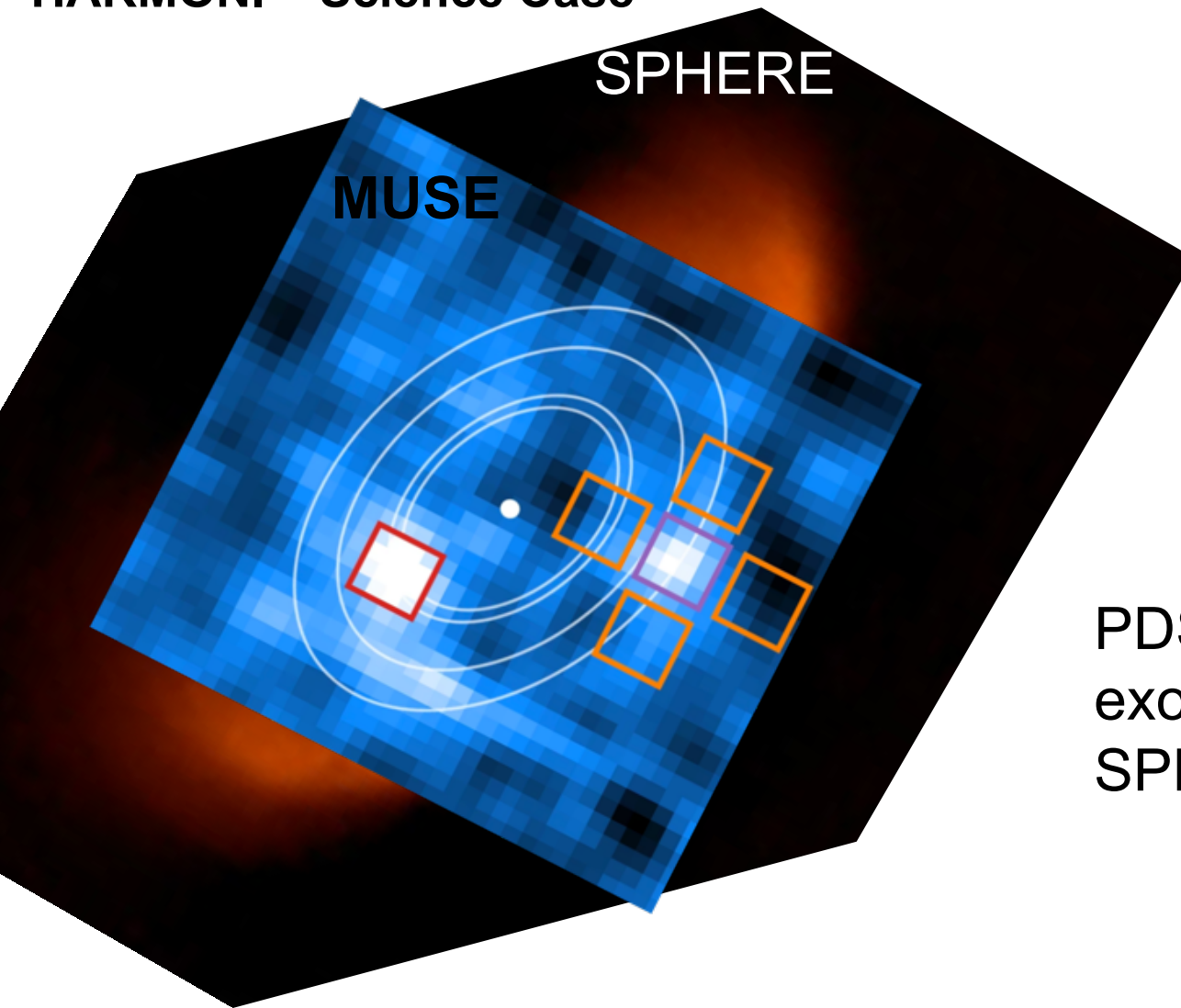


The 4 planets appear in the detection map



Extracted spectra





SPHERE

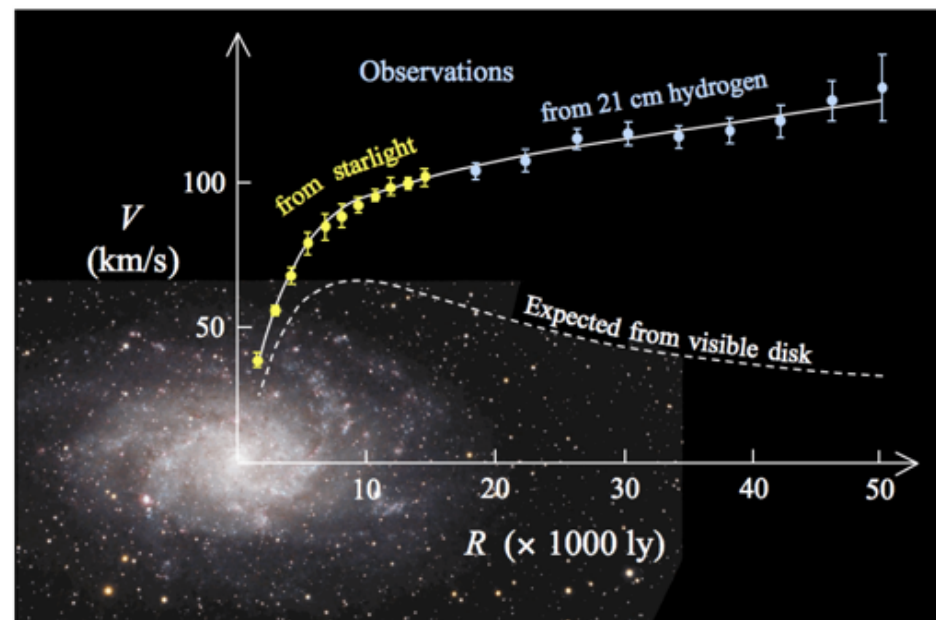
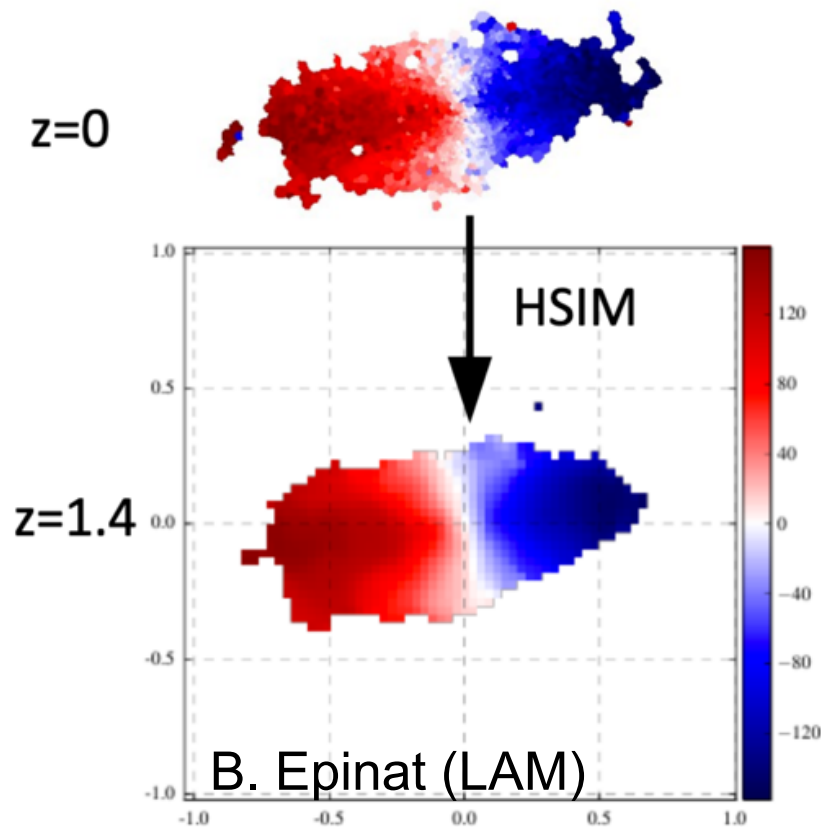
MUSE



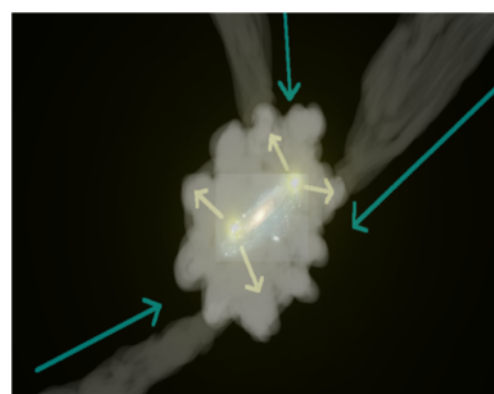
Planet and Stars

PDS70b – one of the 2
exoplanet detected by
SPHERE @ VLT

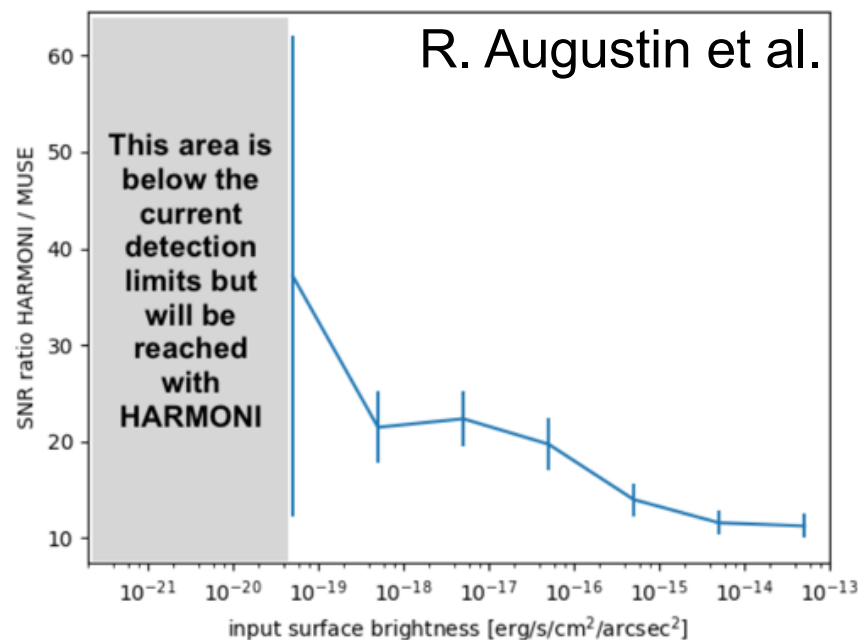
kinematics and line properties of galaxies at $z=2$ – Dark Matter distribution



Ly-Alpha emission around distant galaxies



40x better than MUSE
800x better than SINFONI



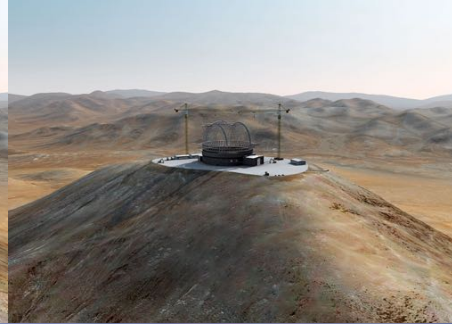
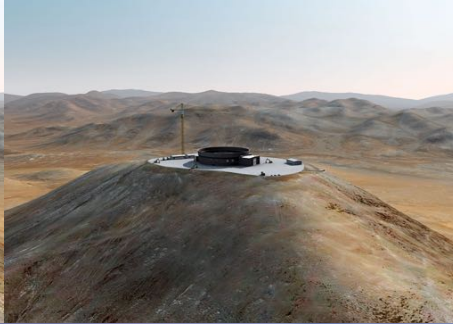
HARMONI Schedule



Today

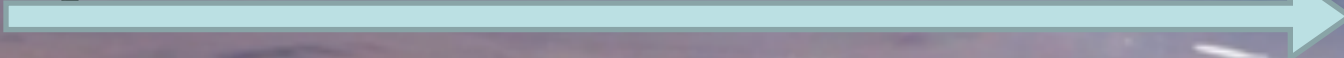


HARMONI Schedule



Today

2025



HARMONI Schedule

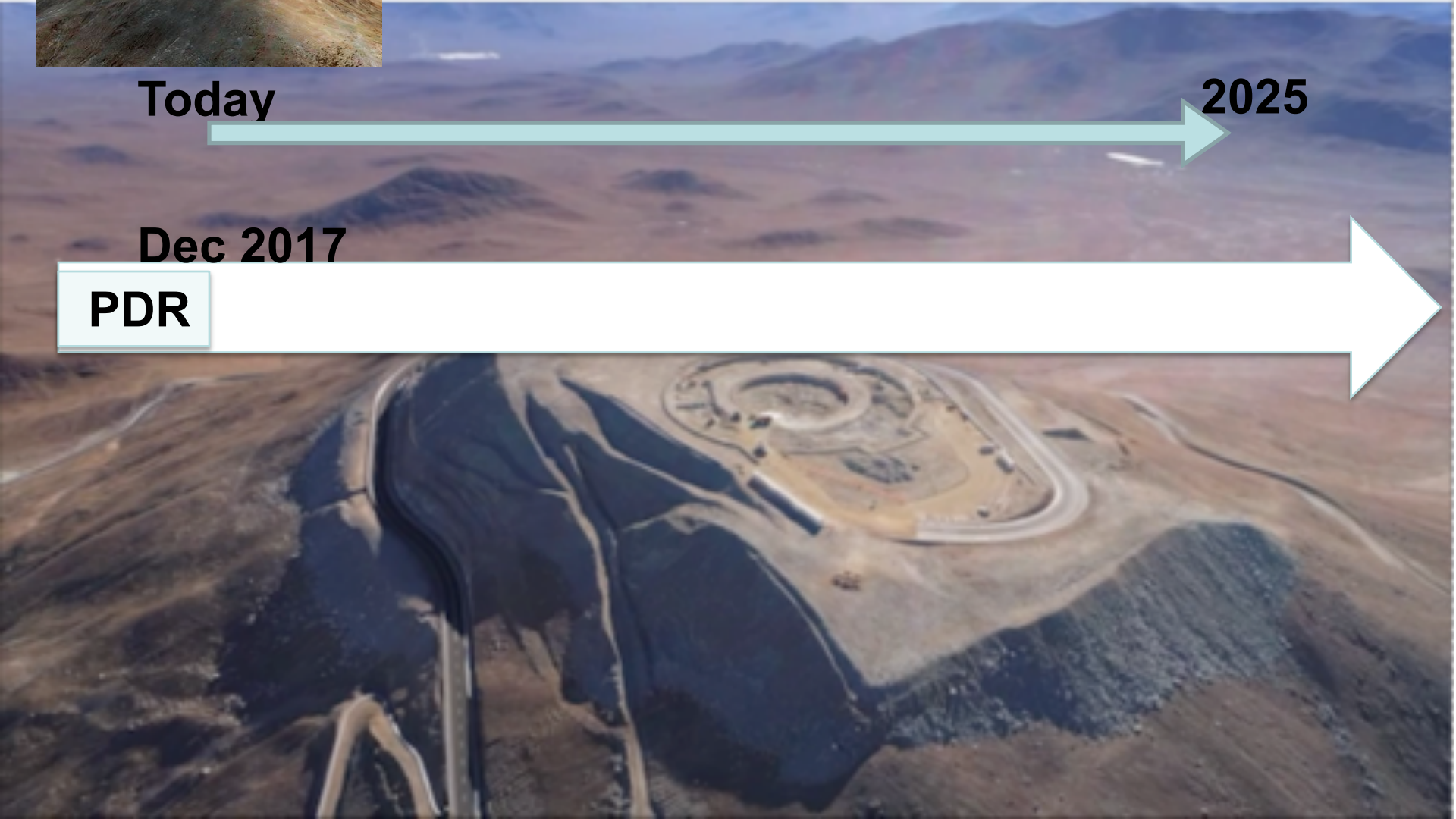


Today

2025

Dec 2017

PDR



HARMONI Schedule



Today

2025

Dec 2018

PDR



European
Southern
Observatory

ann18092 — Announcement

ELT's HARMONI spectrograph passes
Preliminary Design Review

Cutting-edge instrument passes critical tests and gains powerful
adaptive optics system

20 December 2018



HARMONI Schedule



Today

2025

Dec 2017

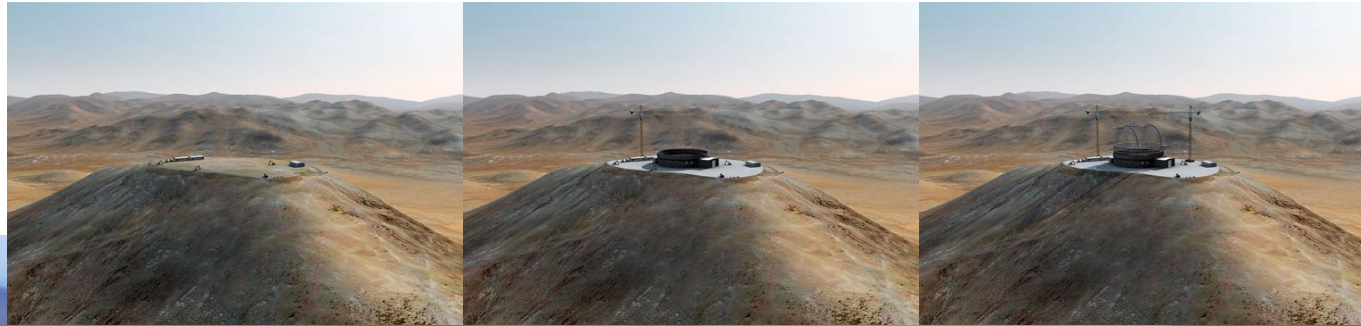
end 2020

PDR

FDR



HARMONI Schedule



Today

2025

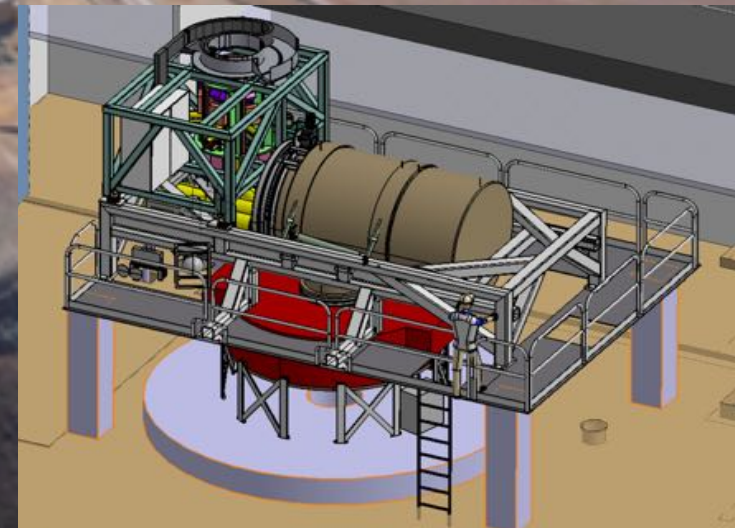
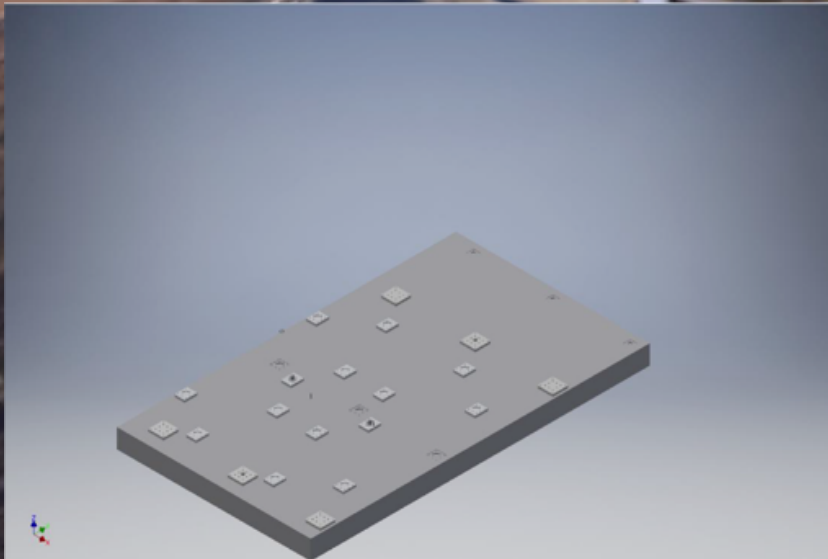
Dec 2017

end 2020

PDR

FDR

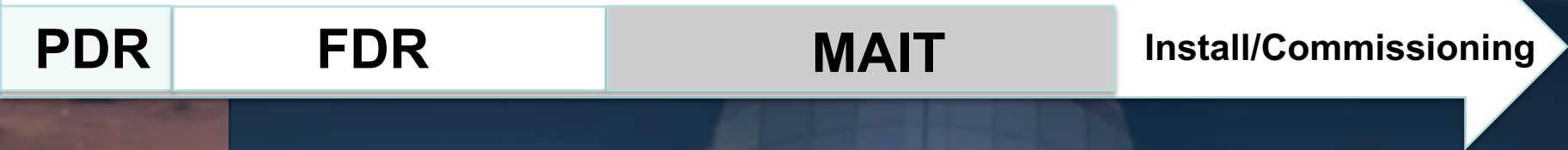
MAIT



HARMONI Schedule



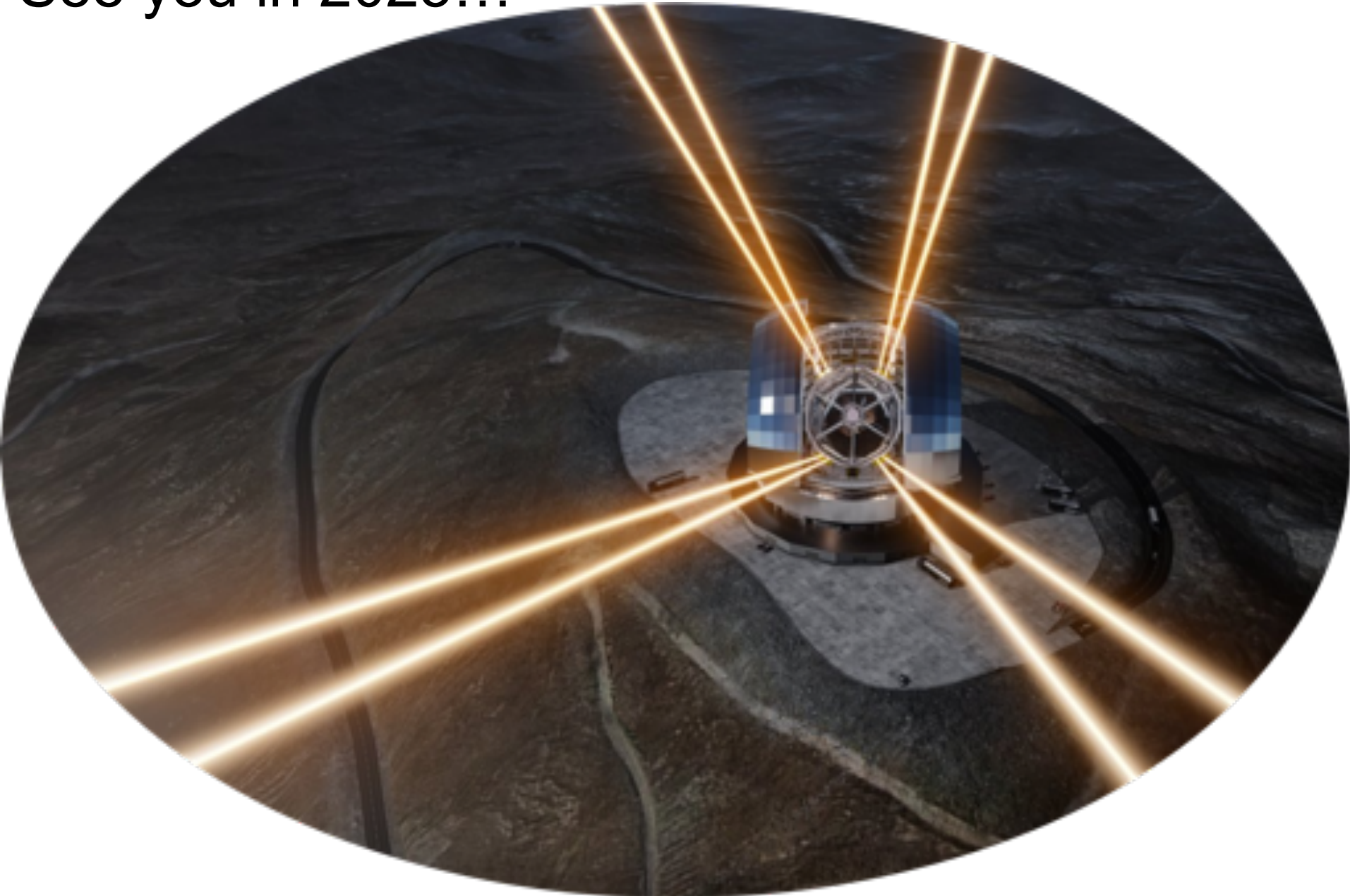
Dec 2017 end 2020 **ELT 1st light**



Summary

1. General introduction
2. The Extremely Large Telescope
3. HARMONI Overview
- 4. Conclusions**

See you in 2025...



... for an Extremely Bright (Laser) Future !

Thank you

