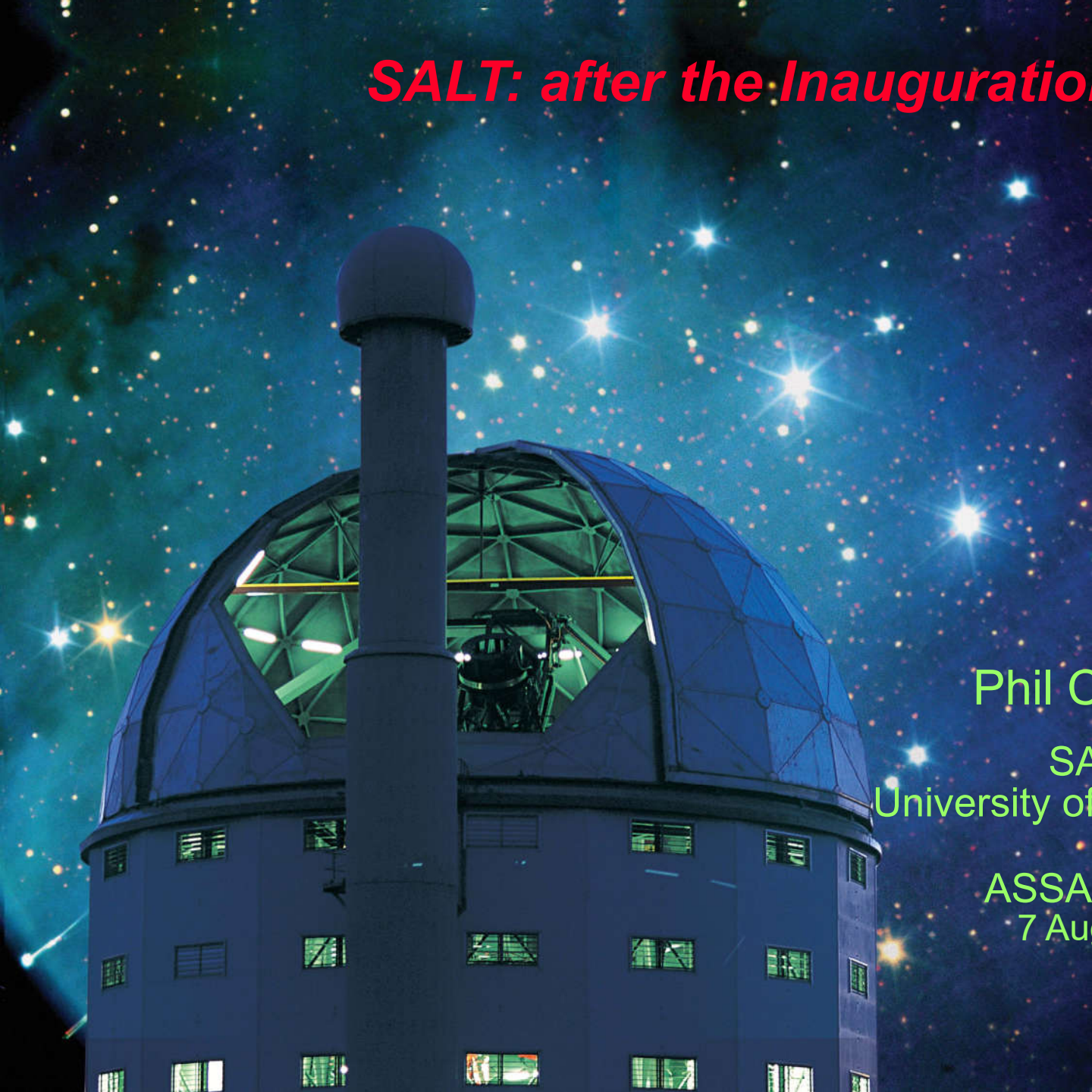


# *SALT: after the Inauguration*

Phil C  
SA  
University of

ASSA  
7 Au

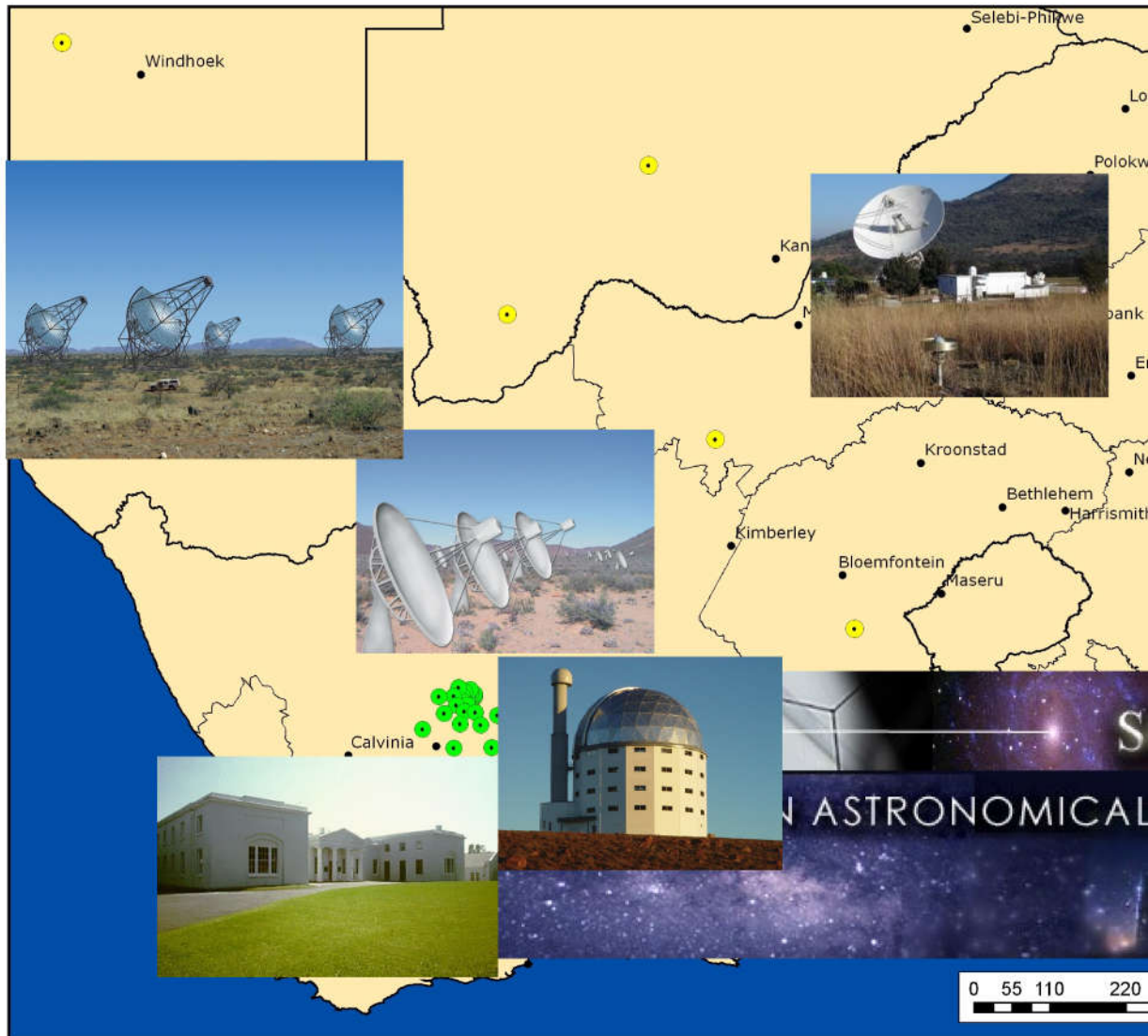


SALT: inaugurated 10 Nov 2005





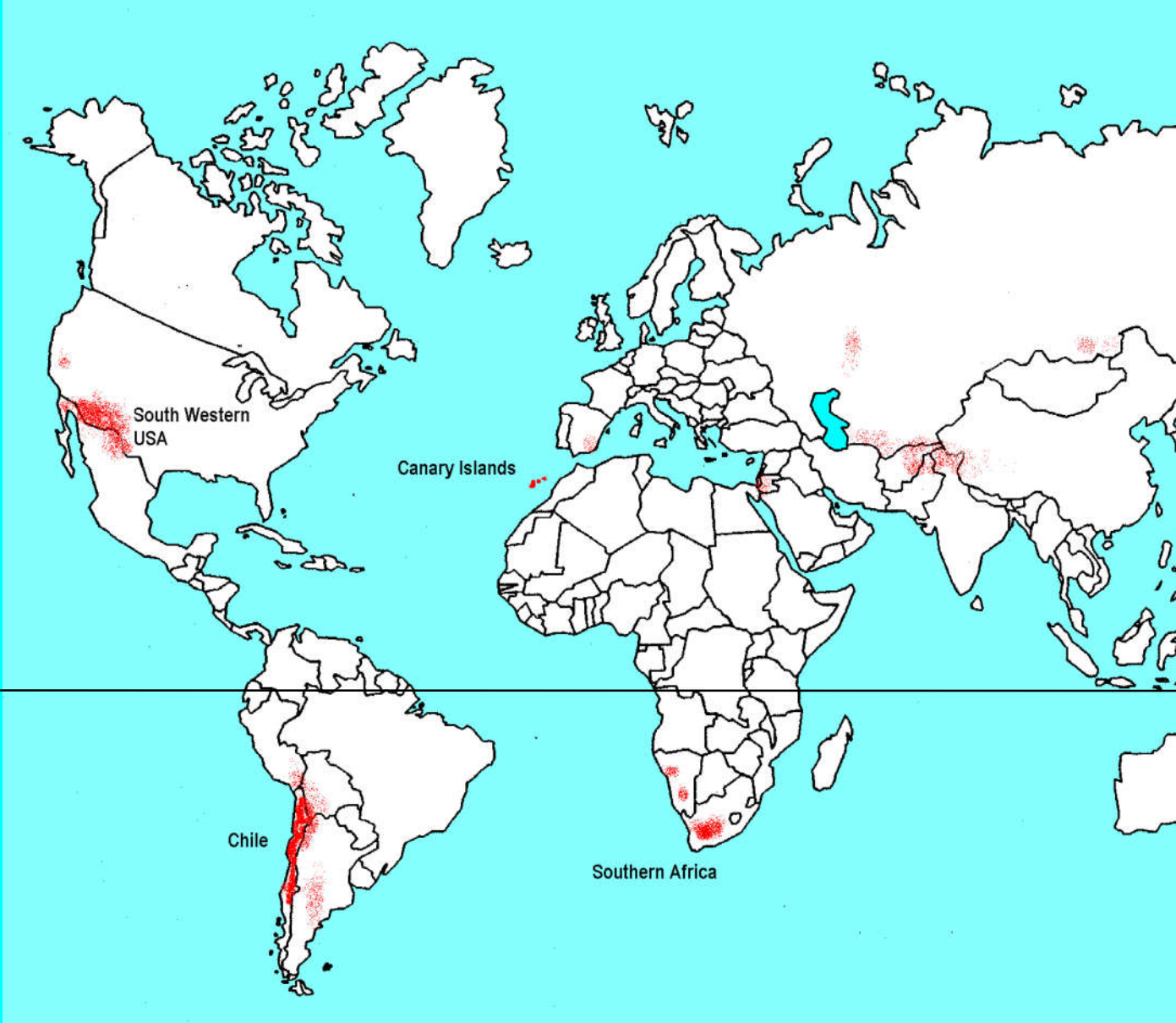
# Astronomy in South Africa



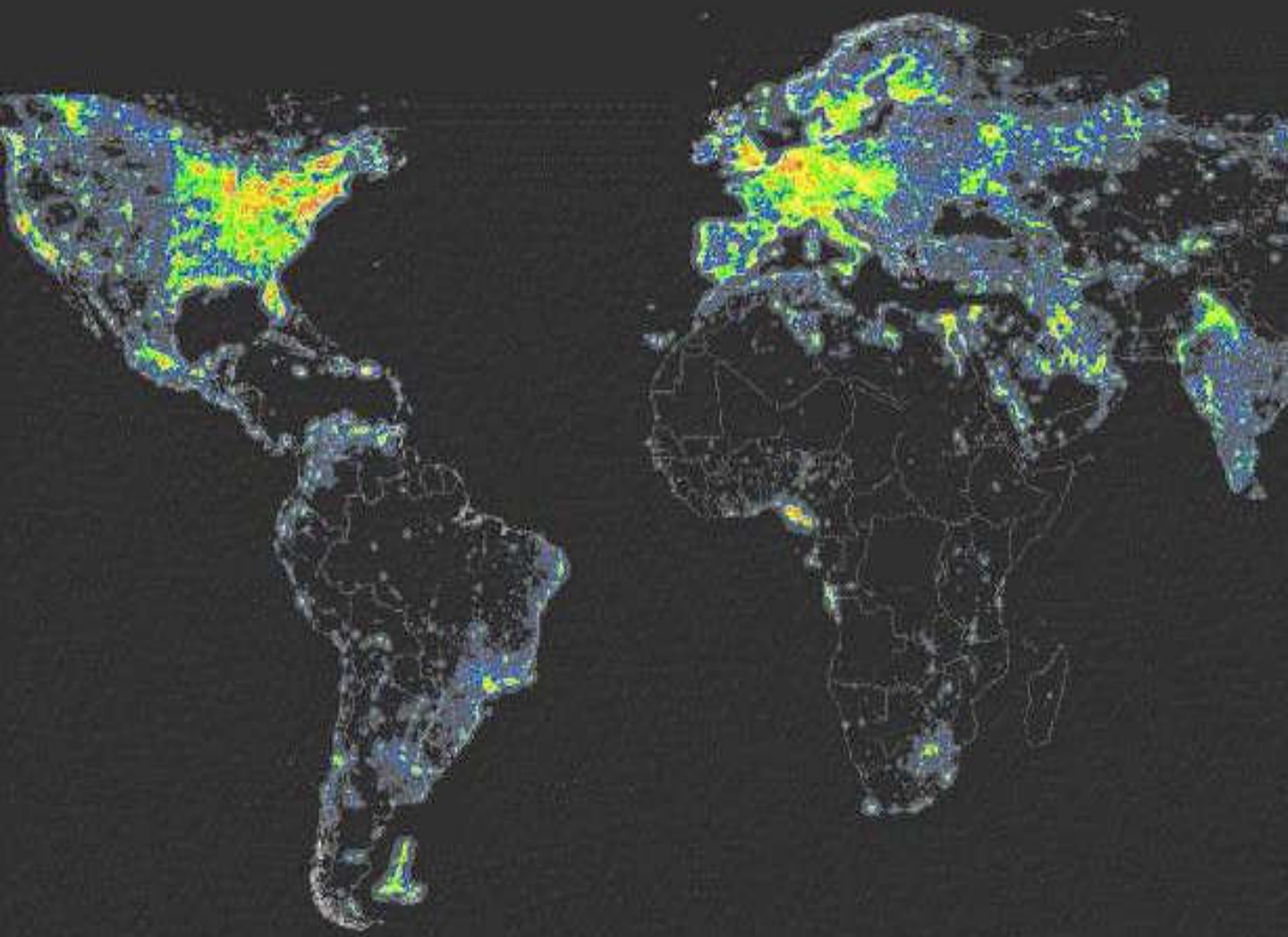
**SAAO & SALT HQ**



# Locations of the best astronomical sites:









## **Our Geographic Advantage:**

- **SA and Chile are the only regions in Southern Hemisphere where world-class astronomy is possible**
- **Hence important globally --> international interest**
- **With major advantages for SA:**
  - **Can participate in global scale science projects as partner**  
**SA provides location**
  - **International partners provide technical/financial resources**
  - **SA exploits these as opportunity to grow S&T**
  - **e.g. SALT:**
    - » **2/3 funding externally**
    - » **2/3 SALT built internally**
  - **Aiming to repeat with SKA bid! Once again in the Karoo**
- **Therefore need to protect this environment against:**
  - **Light pollution (residential, industrial)**
  - **Dust pollution (traffic, industry)**
  - **Radio interference (all forms)**



# Legislation: Astronomy Geographic Advantage Act

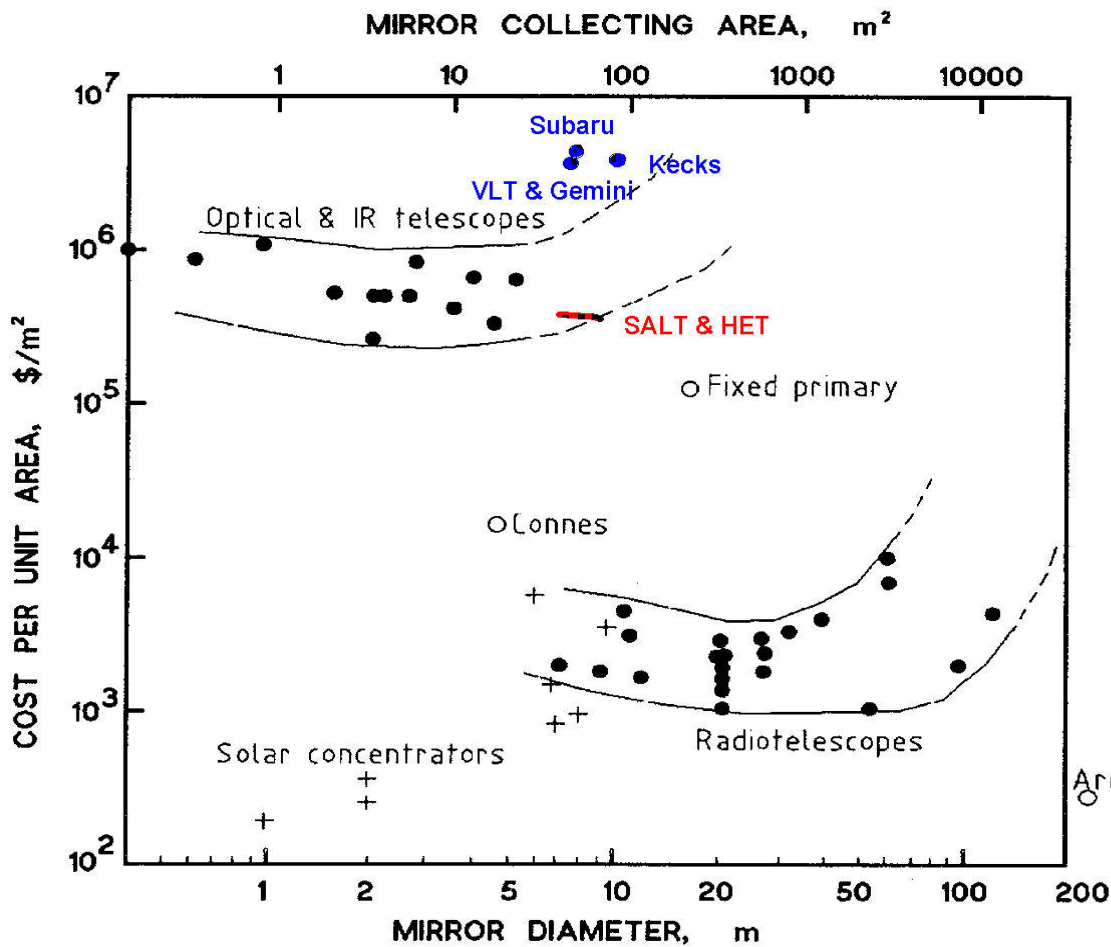
- Empowers the Minister for Science and Technology to declare protected areas around strategic astronomical observatories by publication in the Government Gazette.
- The Act empowers the Minister to prohibit or restrict activities in protected areas.
- The Act covers both radio and optical astronomy.
- Three tiers of protected areas:
  - Core area – the physical area of the observatory / telescope
  - Central area – surrounds the core area. Minister prohibits / restricts activities / categories of activities in this area
  - Coordination area – Minister sets standards which activities in this area must comply with
- Protected areas apply to existing and new astronomical observatories.
- Sizes of protected areas depend on the astronomical activity, but are large e.g. RFI for KAT!



# Why SALT ?

- A cost-effective and innovative design for a large 10-m class telescope (developed from HET "prototype" in Texas)

70% of the sky accessible (12.5% at a time) for only 1/10th the cost of a 'conventional' telescope--> new paradigm in telescope design



The existing

- Collateral Educational Technology A 'flagship'



•Science drivers: explore  
unique c

– Q-scheduling ic  
monit

– Polarimetry, hig  
astron





## Astrophysics on the shortest timescales:

- eclipses, eclipse mapping
- asteroseismology
- flickering in accretion disks
- DNOs, QPOs, etc
- echo mapping
- pulsar studies
- black hole/neutron star inner orbits
- occultations/eclipses of accretion spots, etc.

Time resolution capability of ~50-100 ms from frame transfer C

Such a capability in photometry, spectroscopy and spectropolarimetry  
phenomenology and physics of many accreting systems

# Who owns SALT: the shareholders

**Total Cost is ~\$45M**

**~\$22M: telescope construction**

**~\$9M: 3 first-gen instruments**

**~\$14M: 10 years operations**

- National Research
- University of Wisc
- CAMK (Poland)
- Rutgers University
- Dartmouth College
- Goettingen Univers
- University of Cante
- UK SALT Consorti





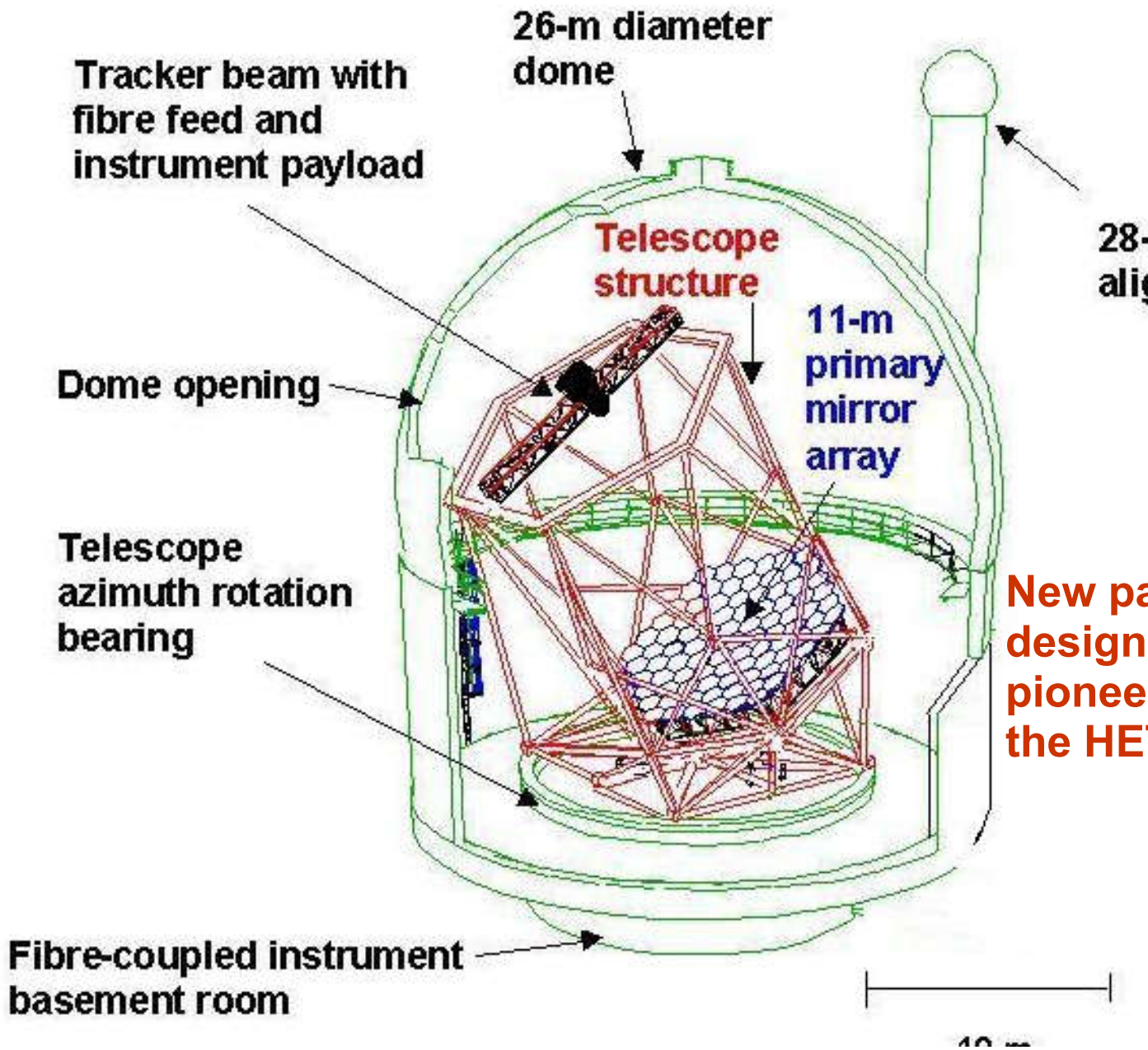


**SALT First Light Press Release: Sep 1, 2005**





# Southern African Large





# SALT: A Fixed Elevation Optical-IR Telescope modelled on the Hobby-Eberly Telescope

## BASIC ATTRIBUTES

- PRIMARY MIRROR ARRAY
  - Spherical Figure
  - 91 identical hexagonal segments
  - Unphased (i.e. not diffraction limited 10-m, just 1-m)
- TELESCOPE TILTED AT  $37^\circ$ 
  - Declination Coverage  $+10^\circ < \delta < -75^\circ$
  - Azimuth rotation for pointing only
- OBJECTS TRACKED OVER  $12^\circ$  FOCAL SURFACE
  - Tracker contains Spherical Aberration Corrector (SAC) with 8 arcminute FOV (*Prime Focus*)
  - Large instruments fibre-coupled
- IMAGE QUALITY
  - Designed to be seeing limited (median = 0.9 arcsec)



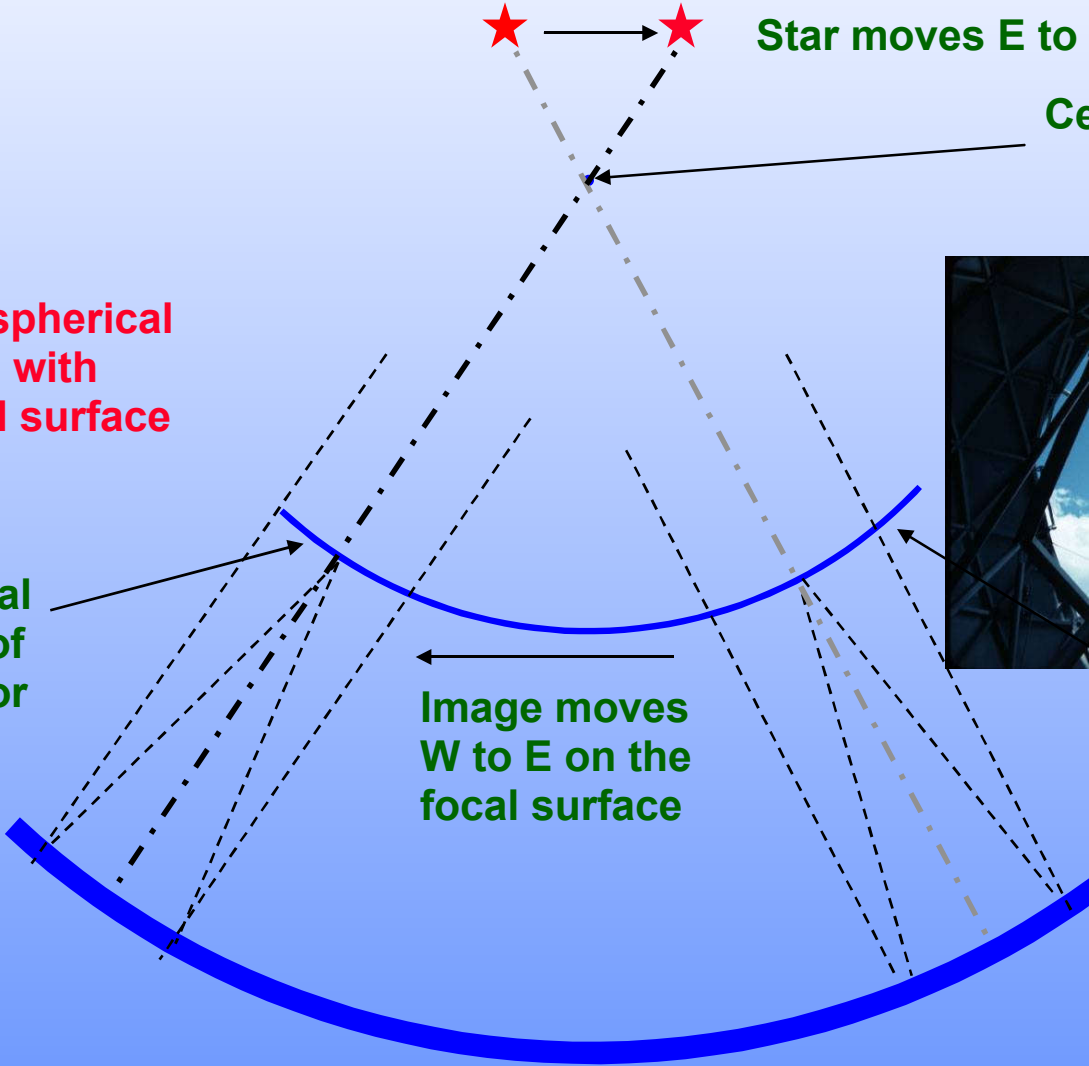
# The Arecibo

**Fixed elevation spherical mirror telescope with tracking on focal surface**

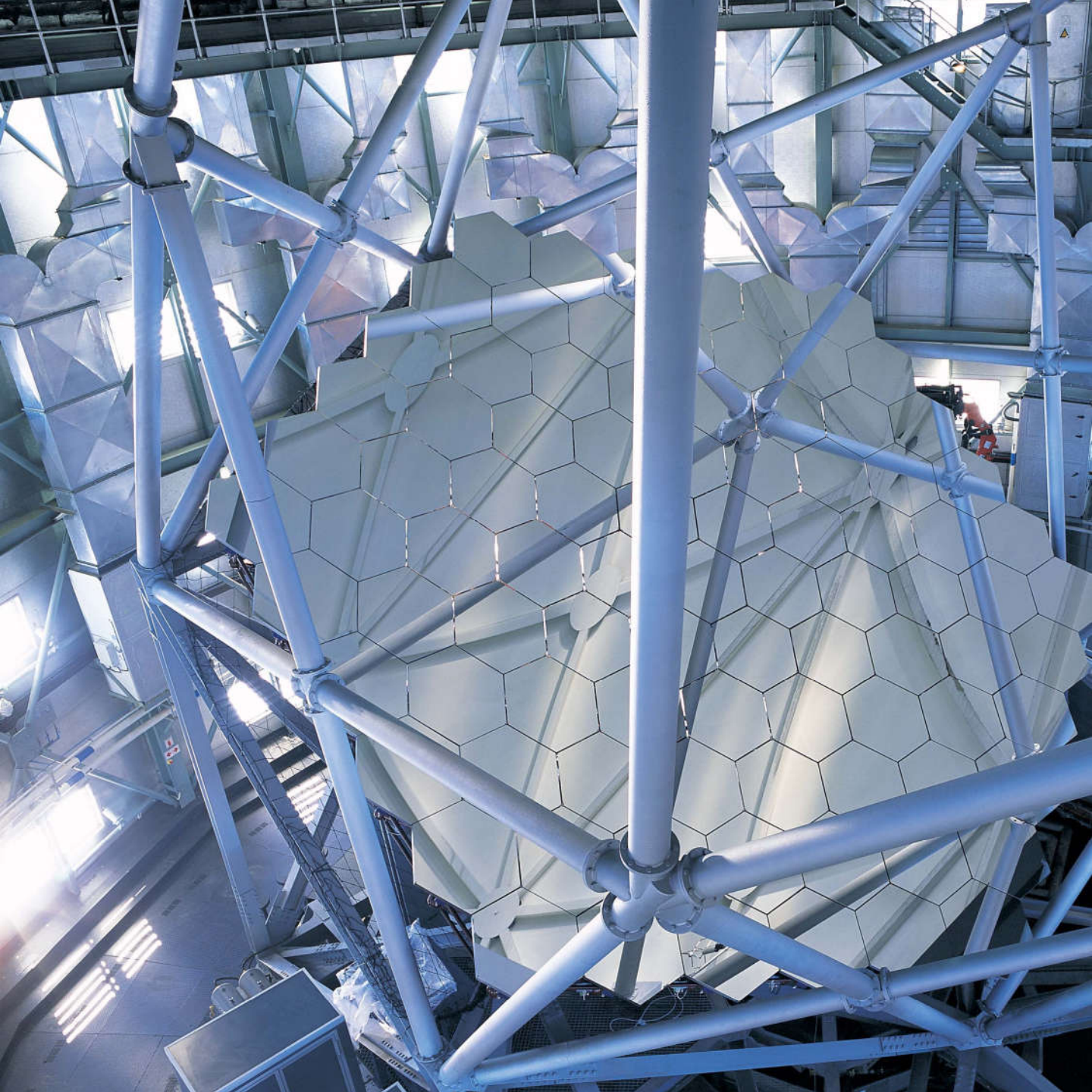
**Spherical focal surface: 1/2 of primary mirror radius**

**Image moves W to E on the focal surface**

**Star moves E to**  
**Ce**









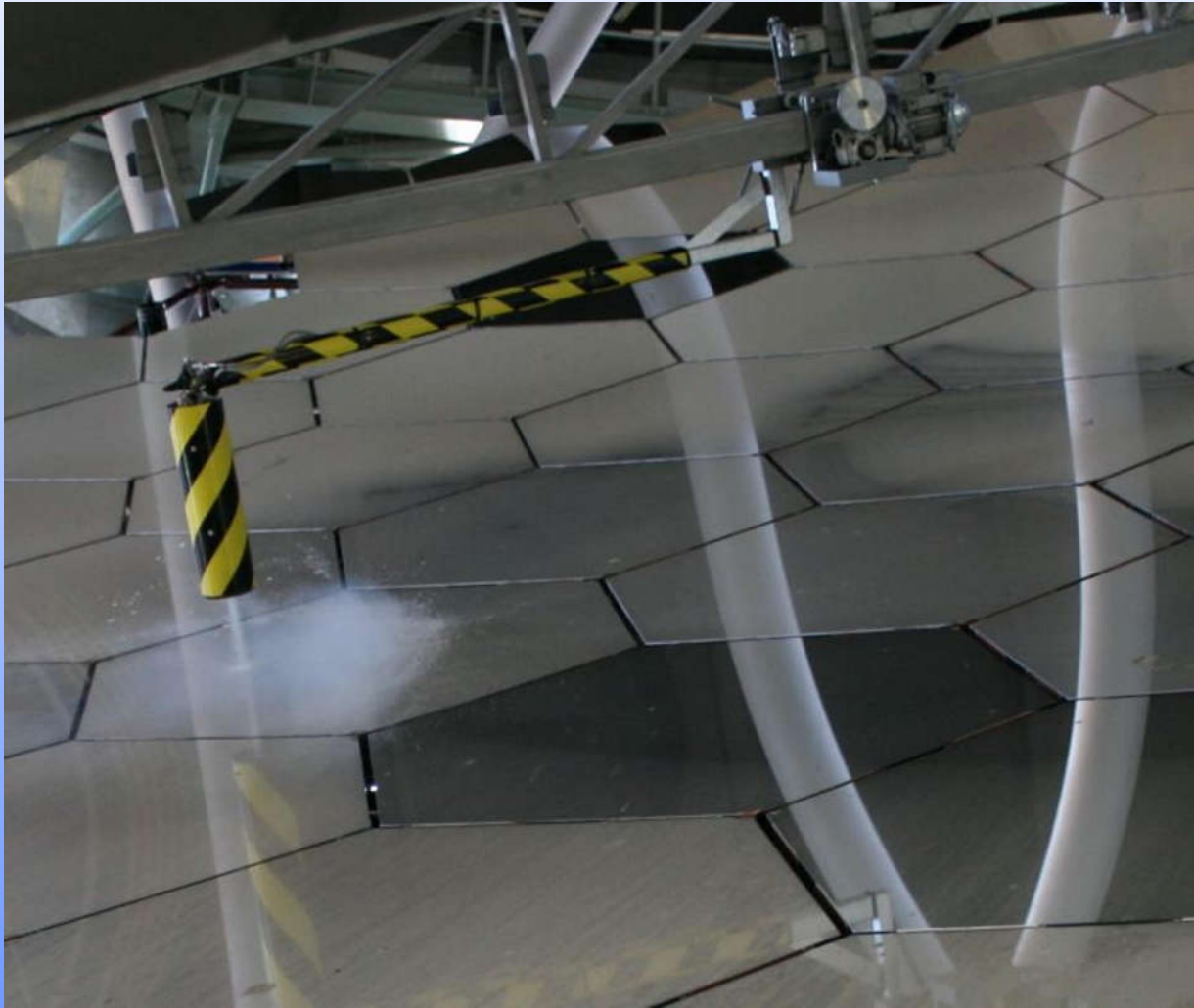
Lat  
min





# SALT Technical Status

## Primary Mirror Clean

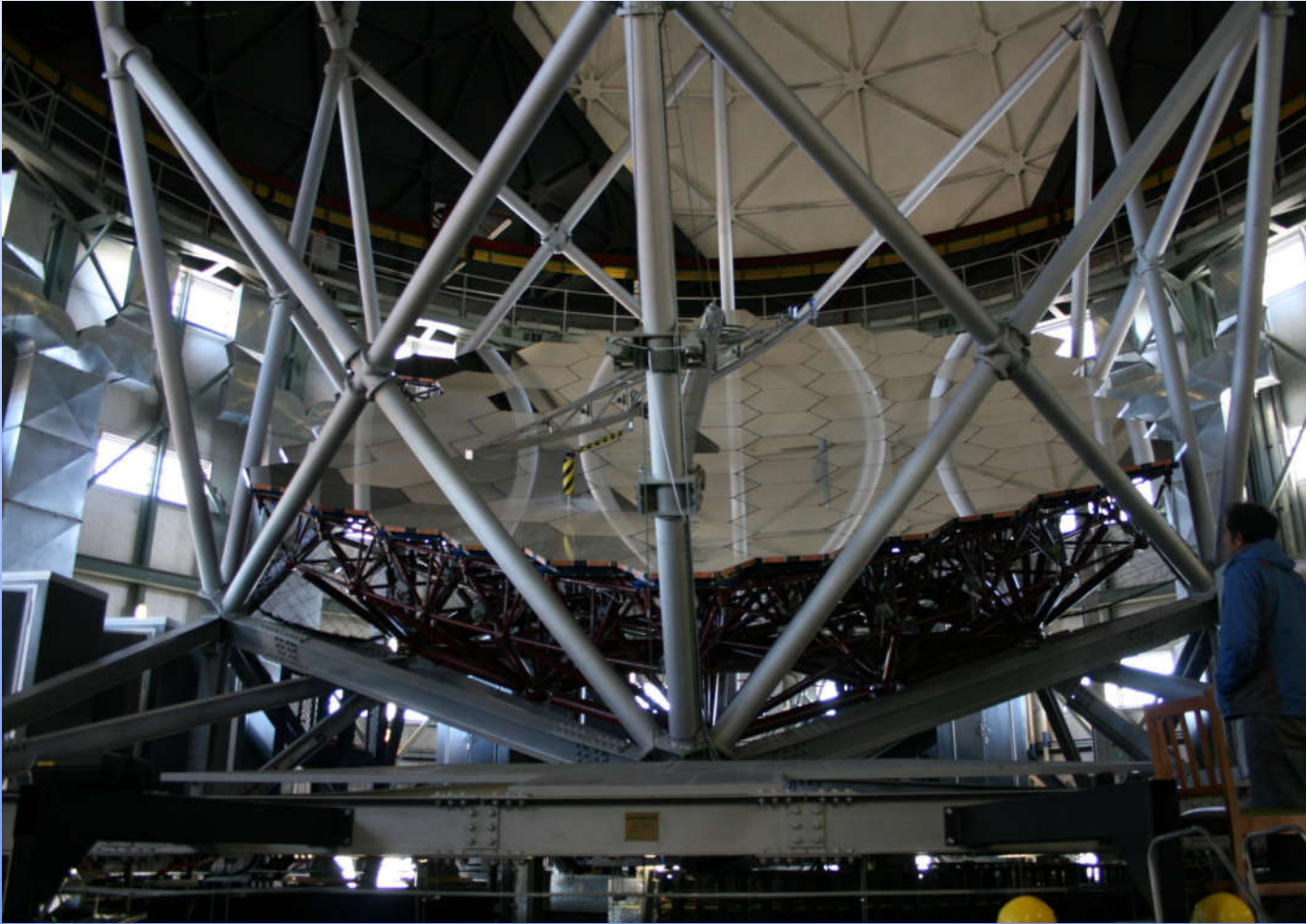


19/05/2008

SSWG Meeting #19 : May 2008

# SALT Technical Status

## Primary Mirror Clean

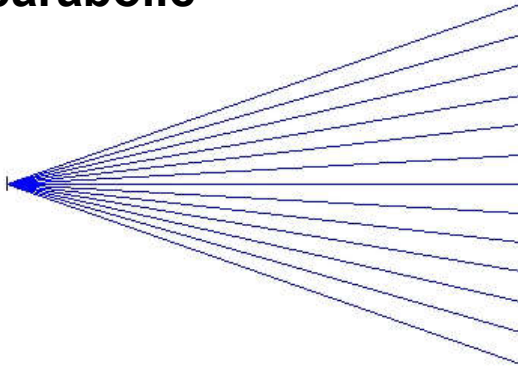


19/05/2008

SSWG Meeting #19 : May 2008

# Spherical Aberration in the HET &

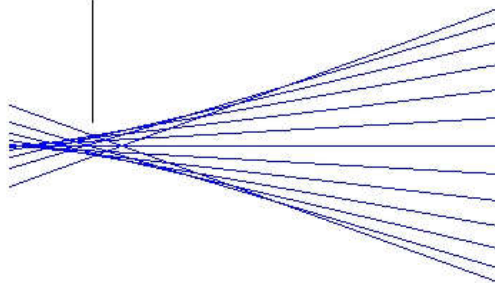
If the primary were parabolic



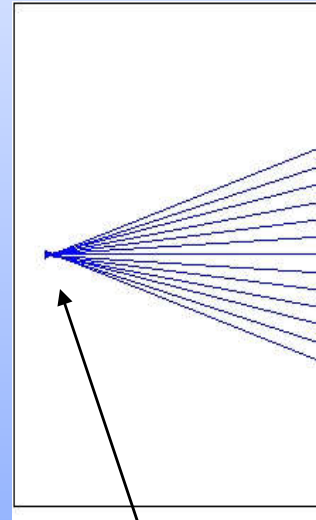
Perfect image

... BUT the primary is spherical

CIRCLE OF LEAST CONFUSION



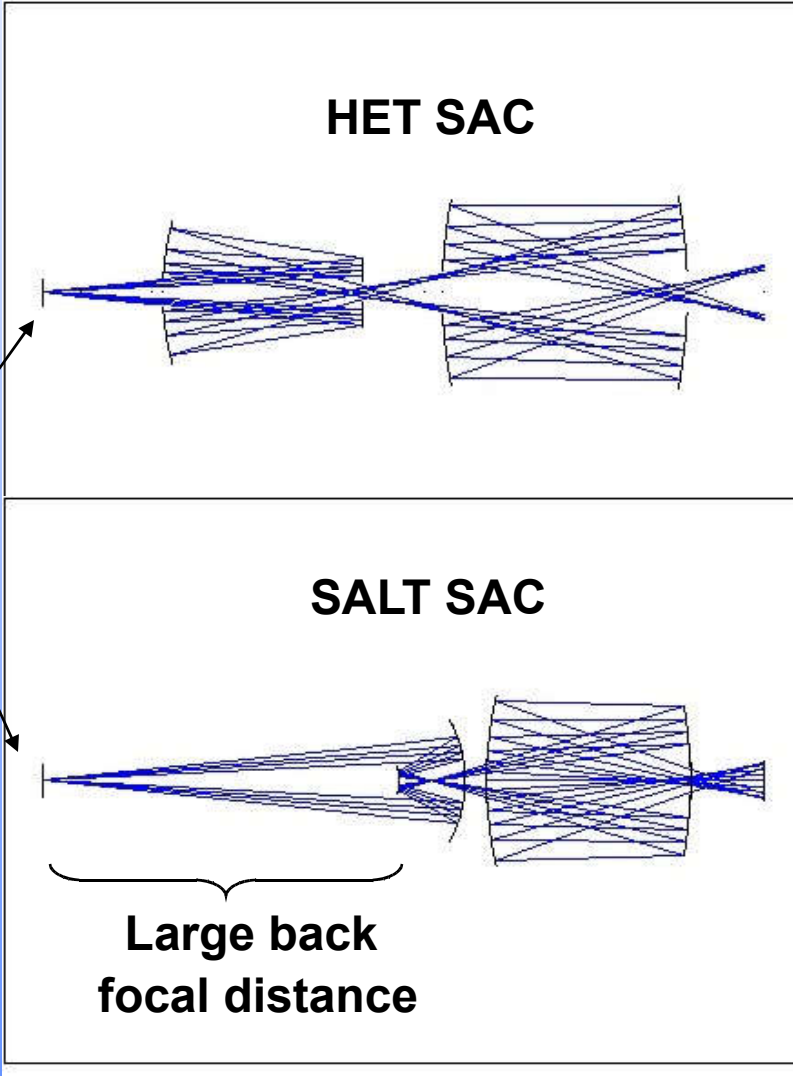
Very bad Image:  
~10 arcmin,  
about 1/3  
size of moon



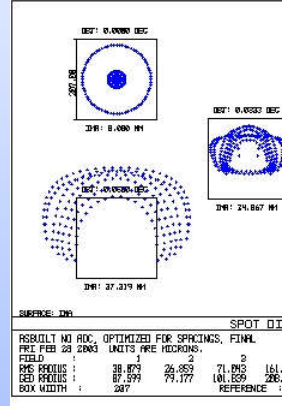
Prime Focus

Therefore both HET  
employ a prime-focus  
Aberration Corrector

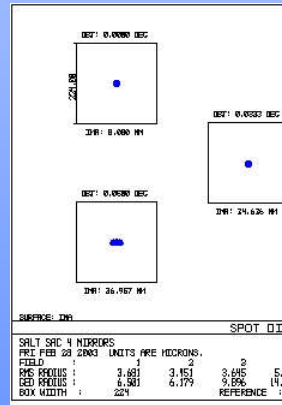
# Spherical aberration correct comparisons



Focal Plane



Spot d



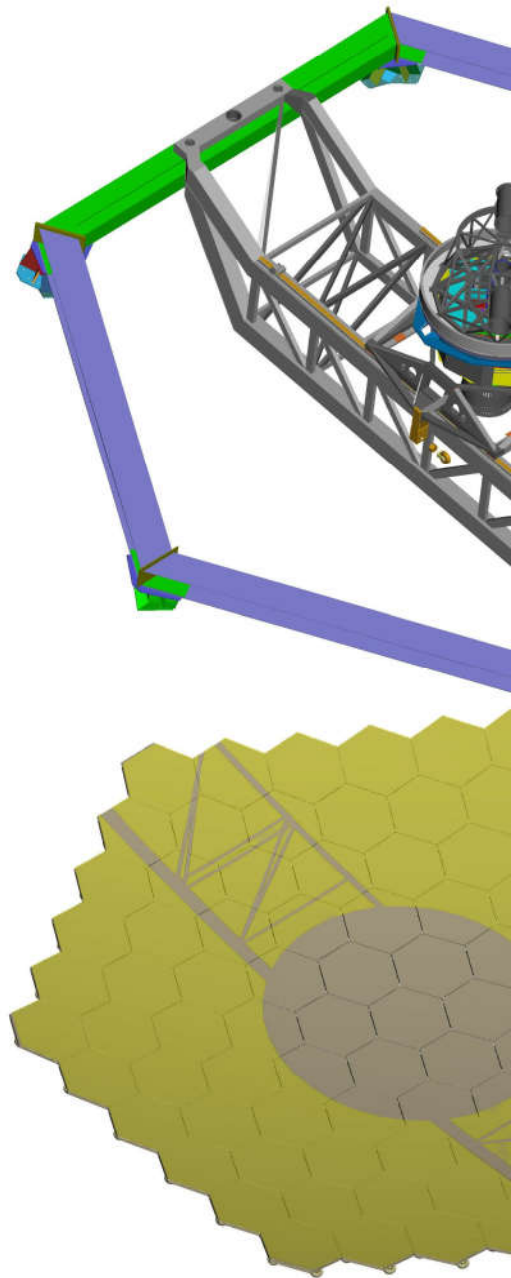


## SALT/HET Tracking Principle

Tracker off-centre and pupil partially on primary mirror array. At worst extreme, still a ~7 m telescope.

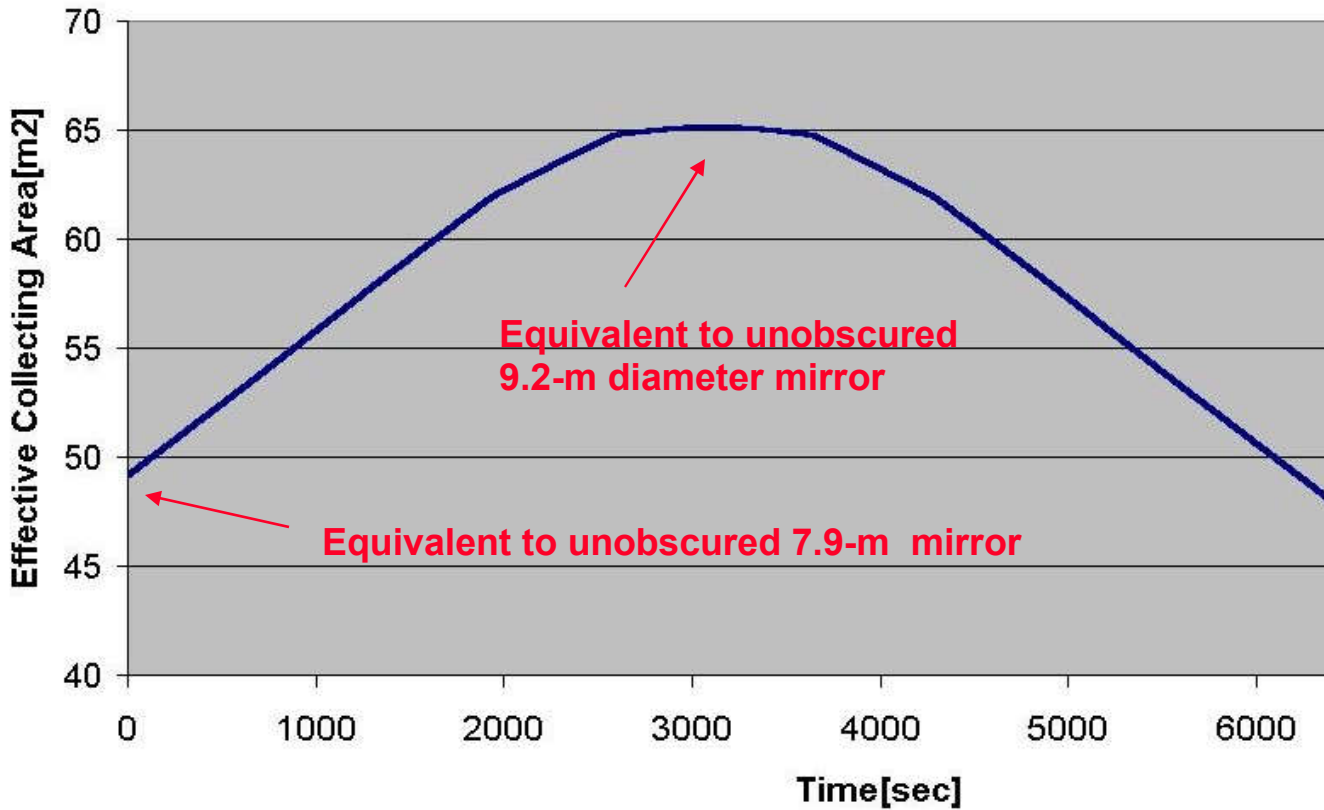
With tracker and 11-m pupil centred on primary mirror array, use full diameter of telescope (HET only 9.1m pupil)

Pupil is always underfilled ( $\Rightarrow$  baffled at exit pupil)



# SALT characteristics

Effective Collecting Area (Telescope Azimuth = 180deg)

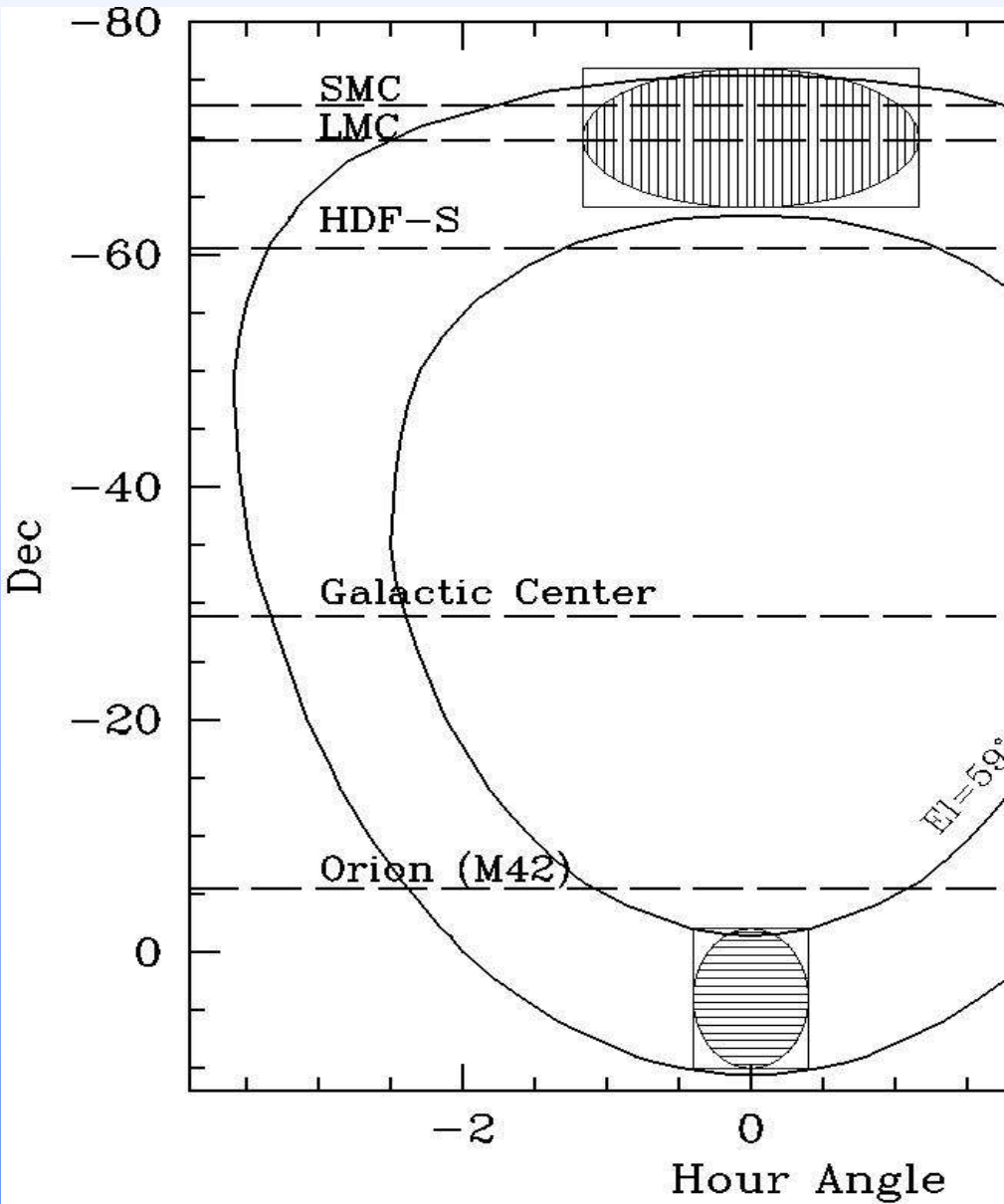


**Annulus of visibility for SALT:**

12.5% of visible sky

Shaded regions continuously visible

Rotate in azimuth, to access different parts of sky



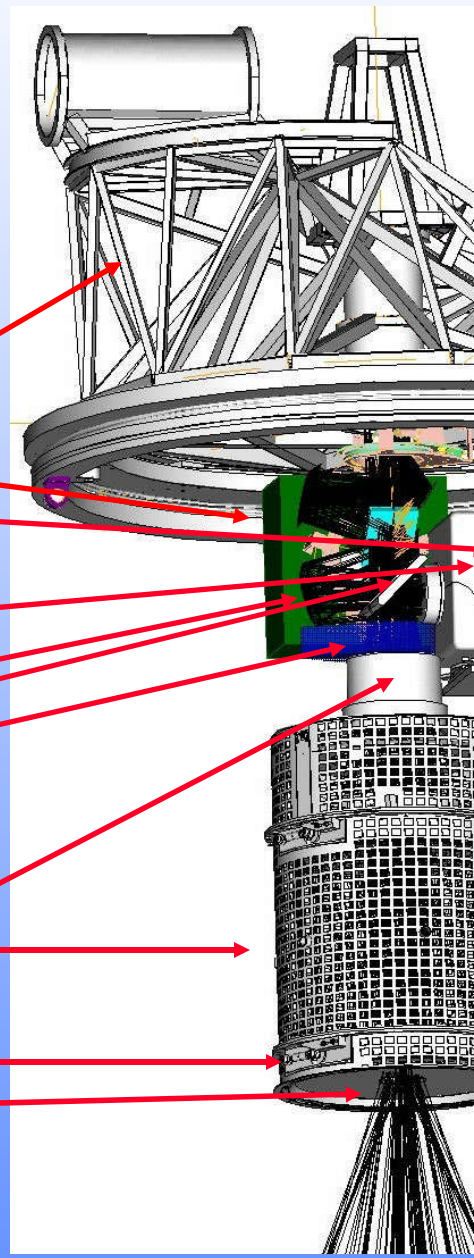
Prime Focus Payload (~1000 kg) mounts via hexapod to tracker and comprises of:

## *Science instruments:*

- Prime Focus Imaging Spectrograph (PFIS)
- Fibre Instrument Feed (FIF)
- SALTICAM (optical imager)

## *Facility instruments:*

- Acquisition camera (SALTICAM)
- Guidance & focus system
- PFIS slit-viewing optics
- Fold mirrors (to 3 focii)
- Moving pupil baffle
- Atmospheric Dispersion Compensator (ADC)
- SAC structure
- Payload alignment system (autocollimator and interferometer)
- Calibration system (flats, arcs)

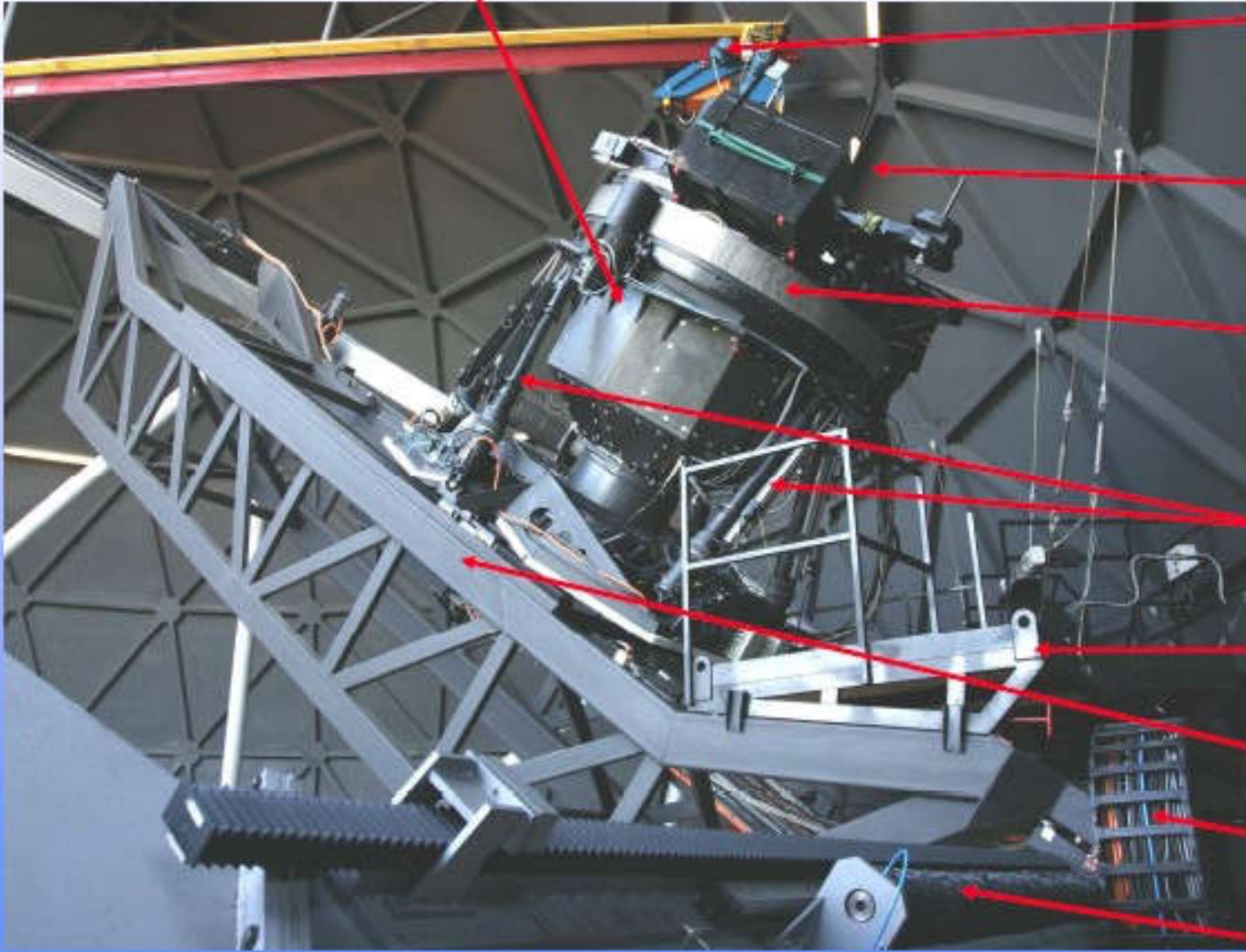






# Facility Instrument mounted on Prime

Payload structure (rotating & non-rotating components  
composite



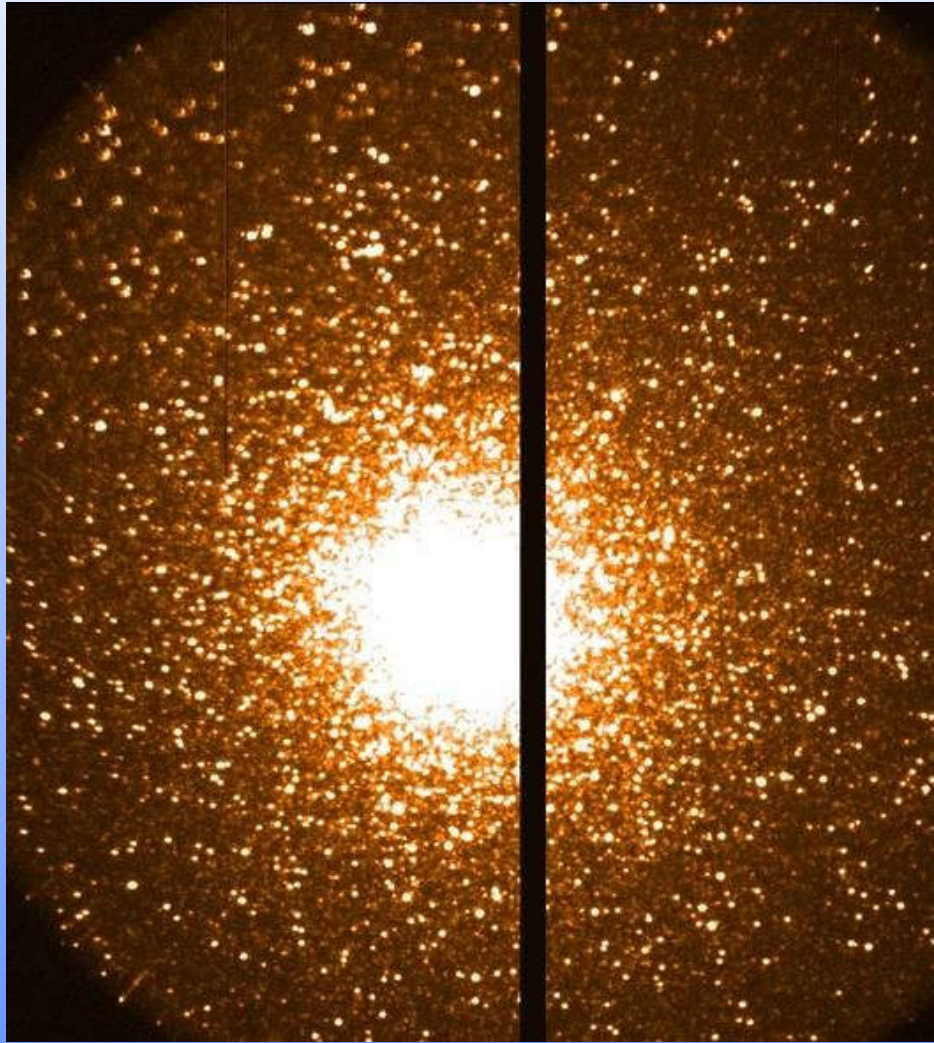
## Cleaning and aluminizing





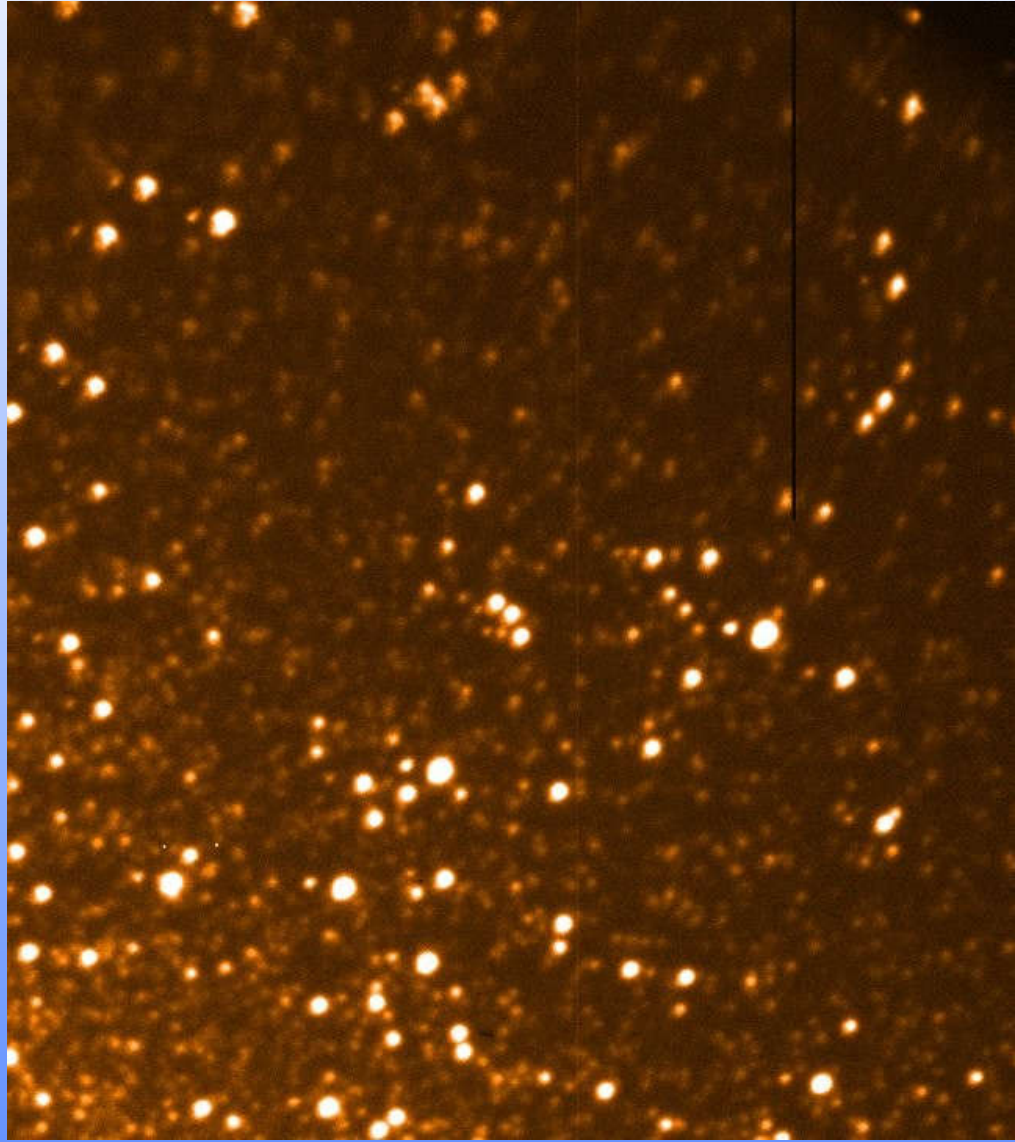


47 Tuc: S200511240007.fits: Nover

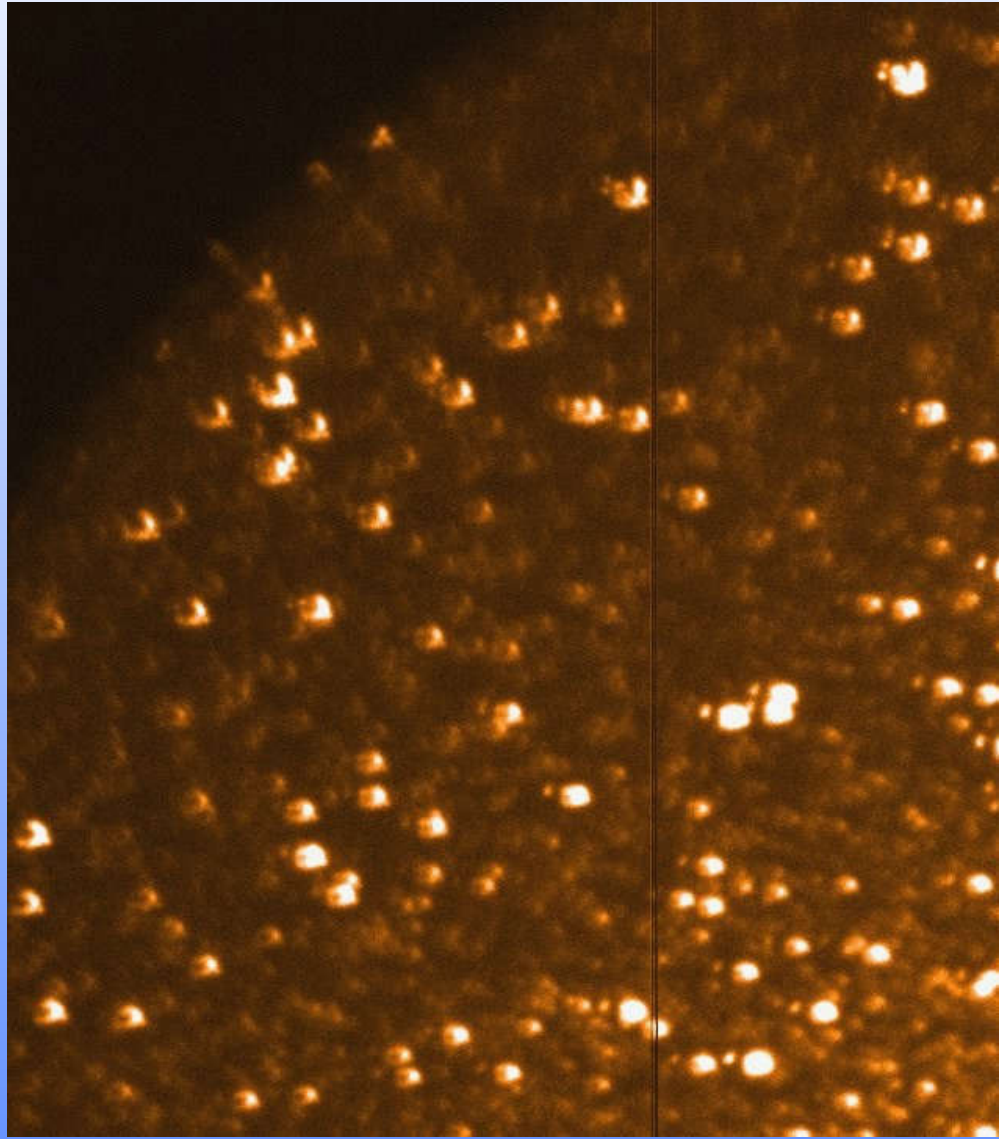




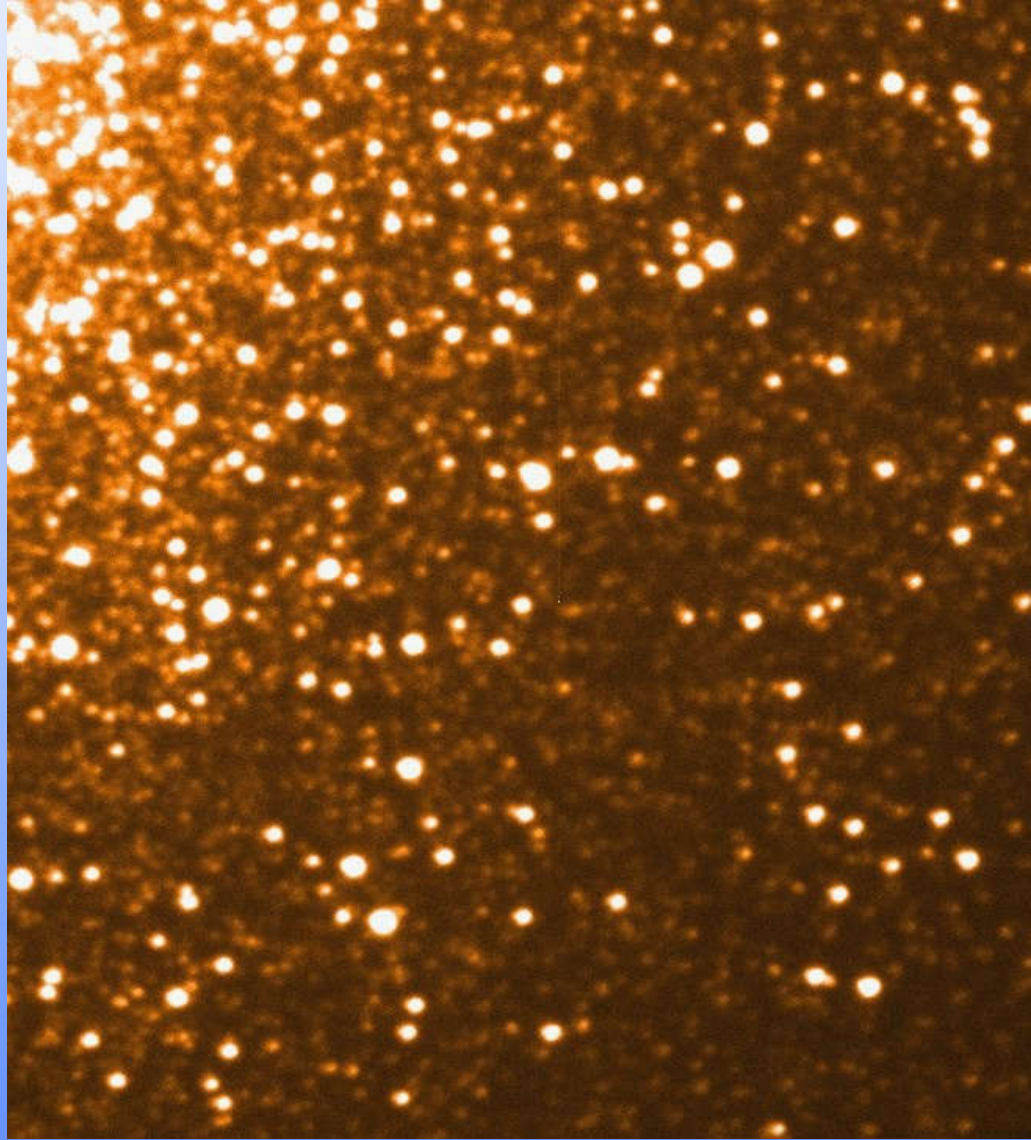
47 Tuc: S200511240007.fits: top



47 Tuc: S200511240007.fits: top

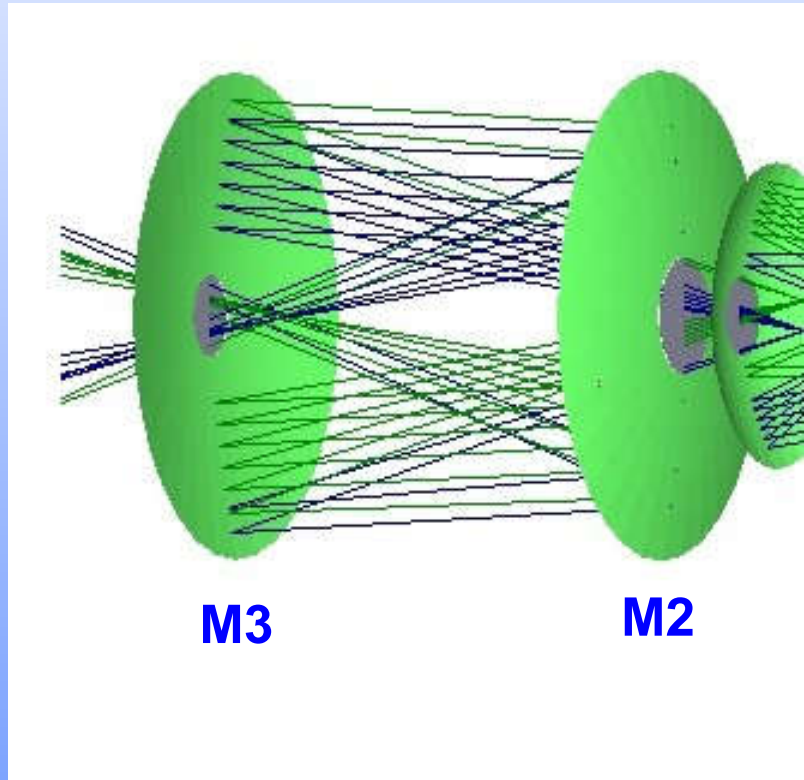


**47 Tuc: S200511240007.fits: bottom**

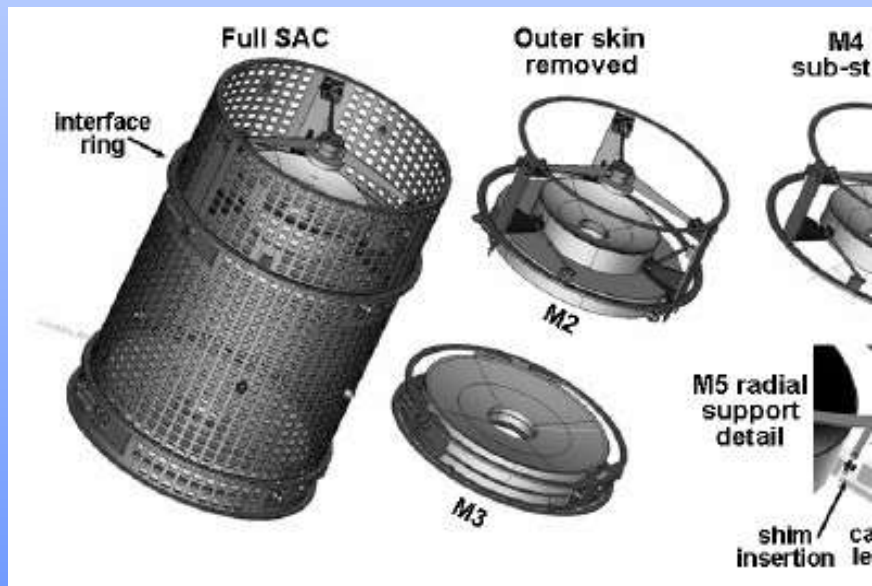
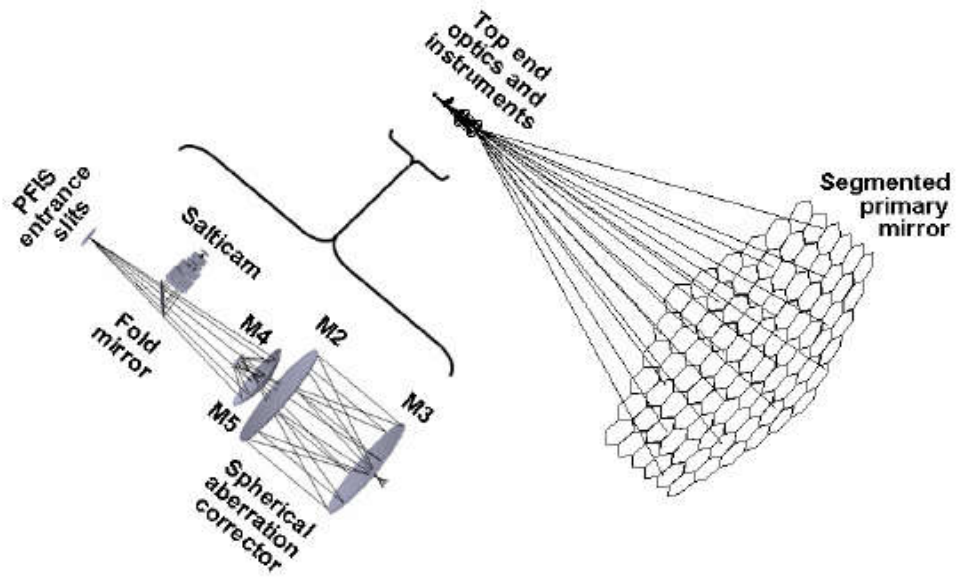


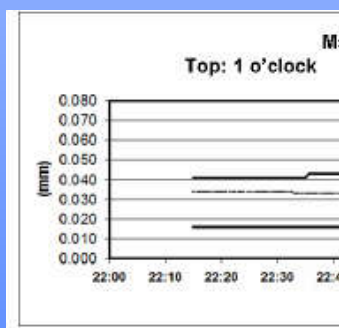
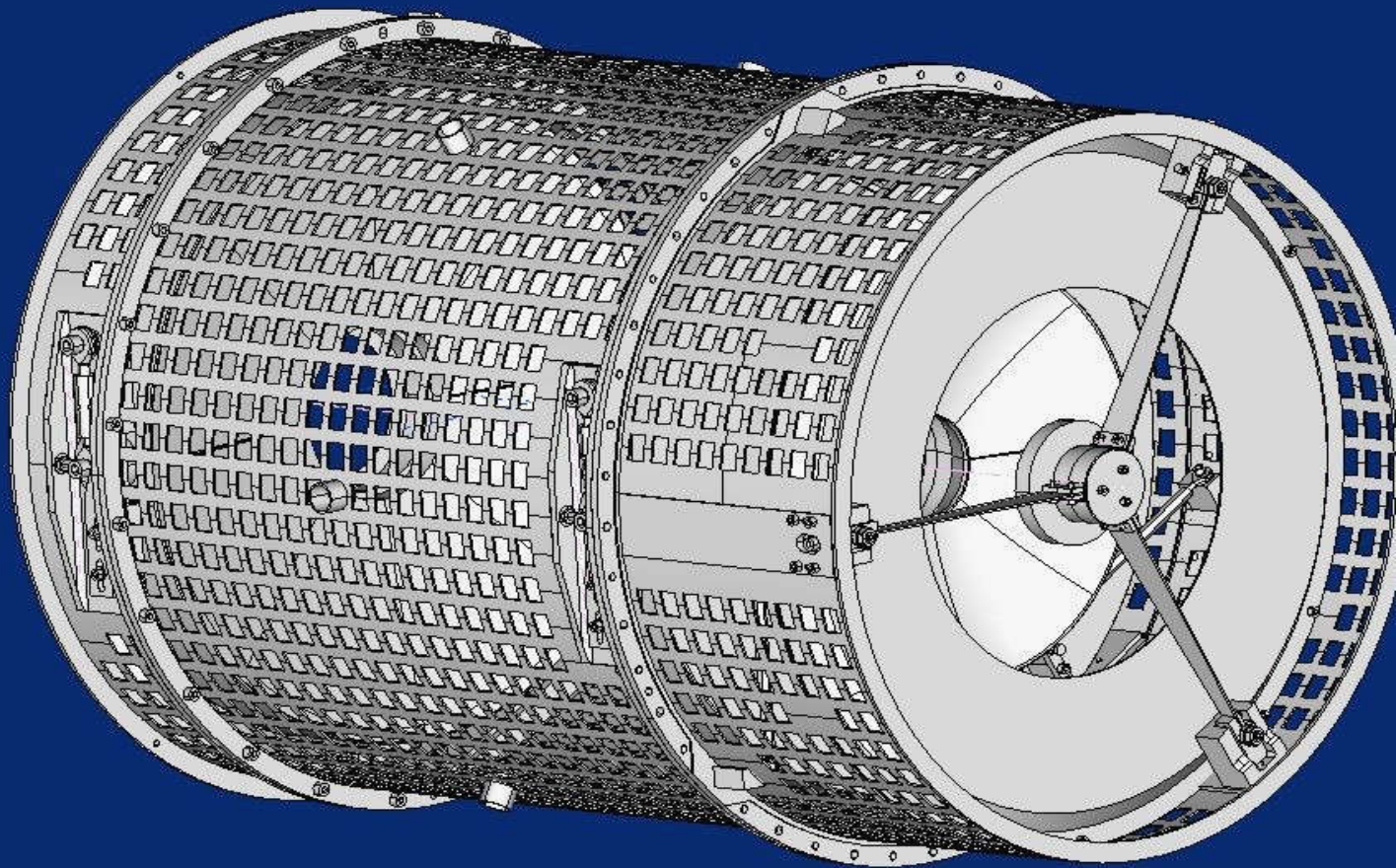


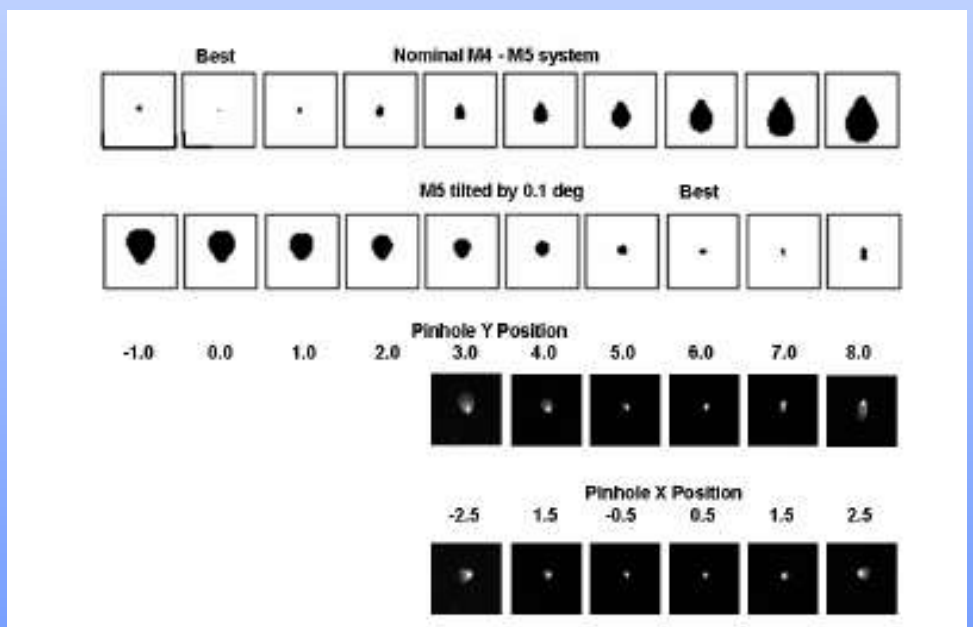
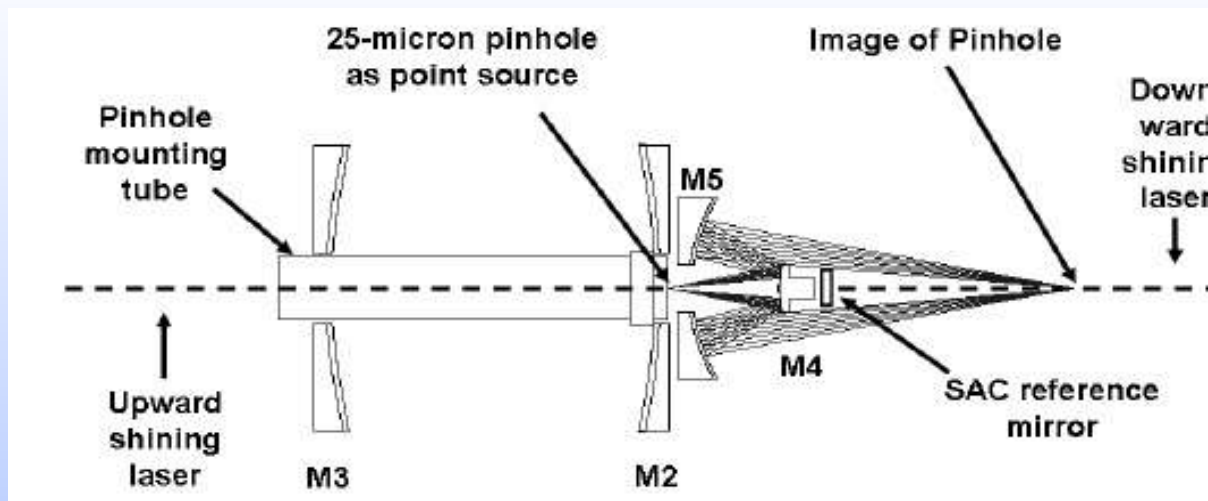
# The Bad News: It's The SA











From O'Donoghue et al 08 SPIE







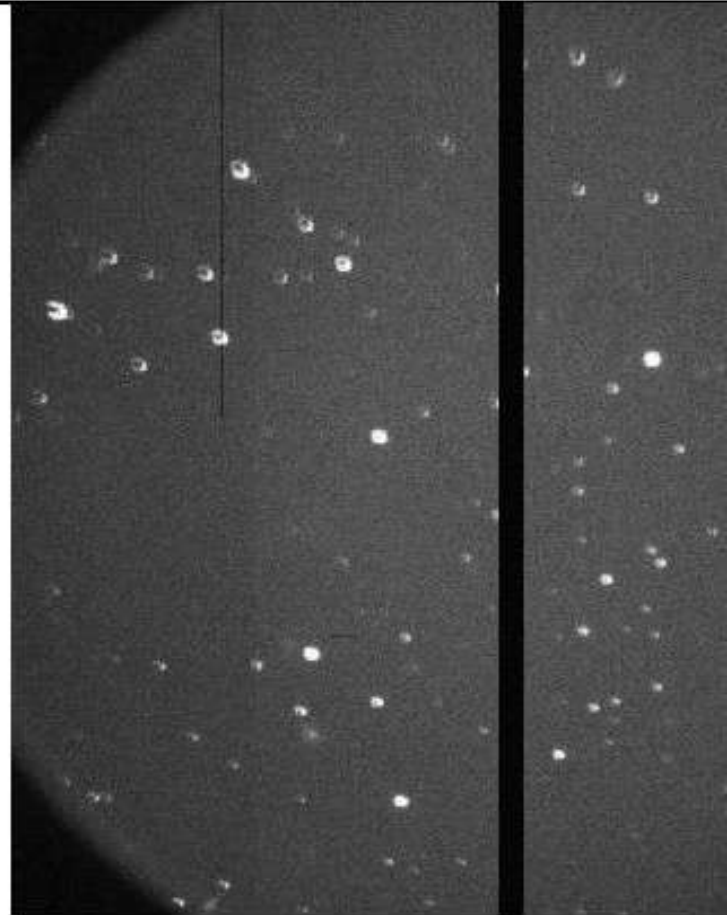


## SALT Image Quality

- Focus gra
- Rho deper
- Field depe
- aberration
- Diagnosing
- been a lon
- process
- Some rece
- (SAC is th
- Re-alignm
- and new m
- planned for early 09

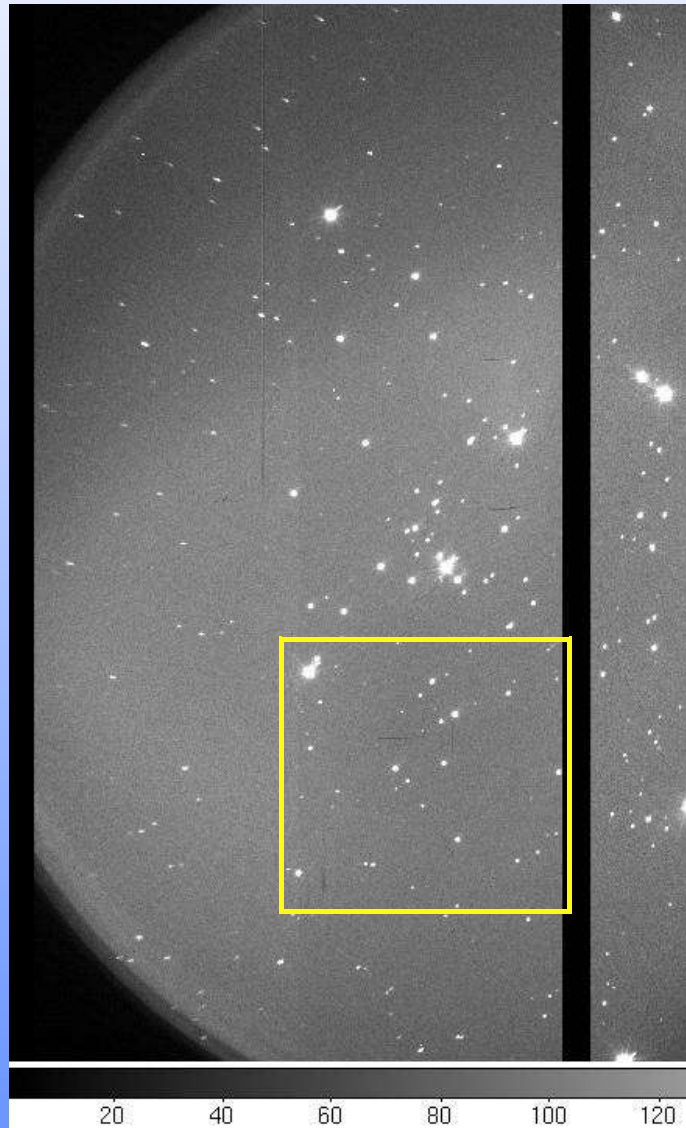
Relative  
focus: +0.6

Azimuth = 0  
Rho = 0



## Good images do occur!

- Indicates hope!
- Rho dependency
- Field dependency of aberrations
- Diagnosing cause has been a long (~2 yr) process
- Some recent progress (SAC *is* the cause)
- But... still unclear when there will be a solution



# Good images do occur!

DAO170A - SEXTRACTOR - mrpS200704300044.fits @ (50.06, 113.85): d 13:00:03 16-May-2007

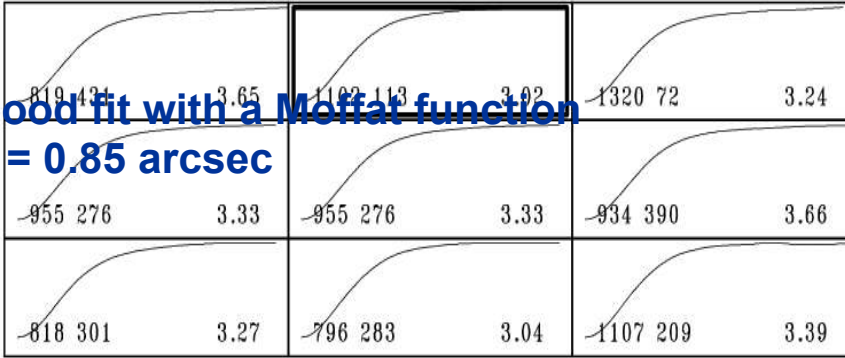
Average full width at half maximum (FWHM) of 3.4163

Good images over a 1.5-2 arcmin FoV

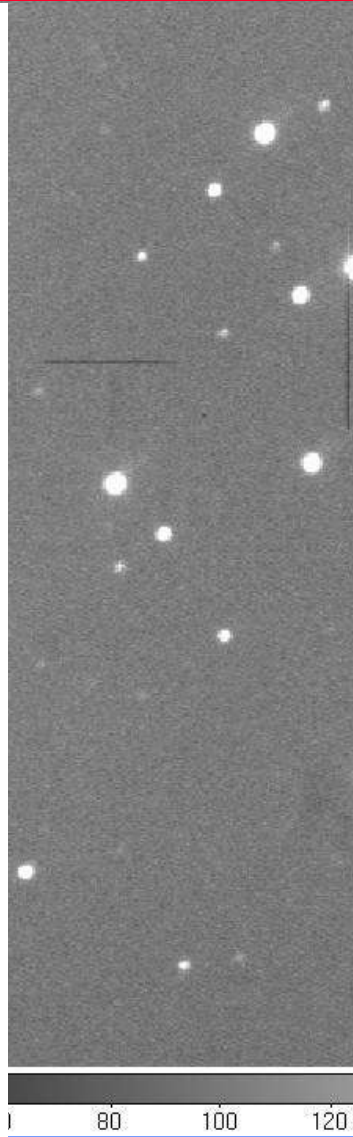
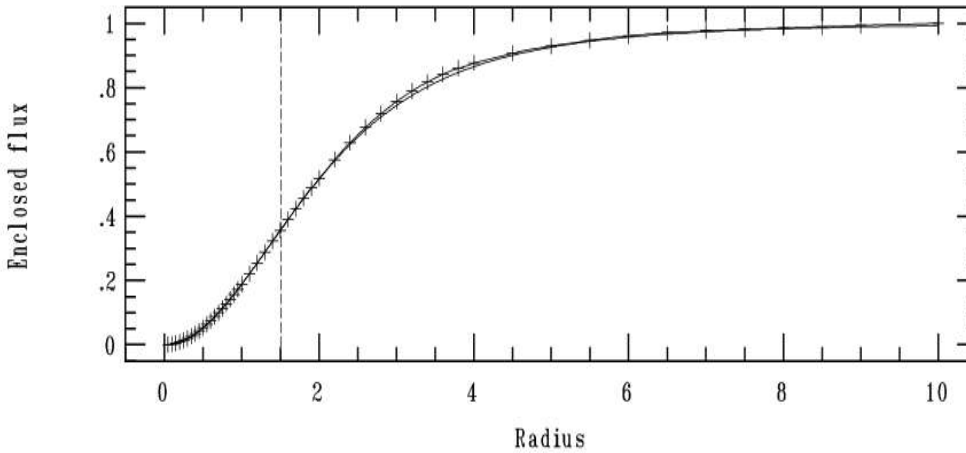
Average FWHM of 3.11

e.g. good fit with a Moffat function

EE50 = 0.85 arcsec

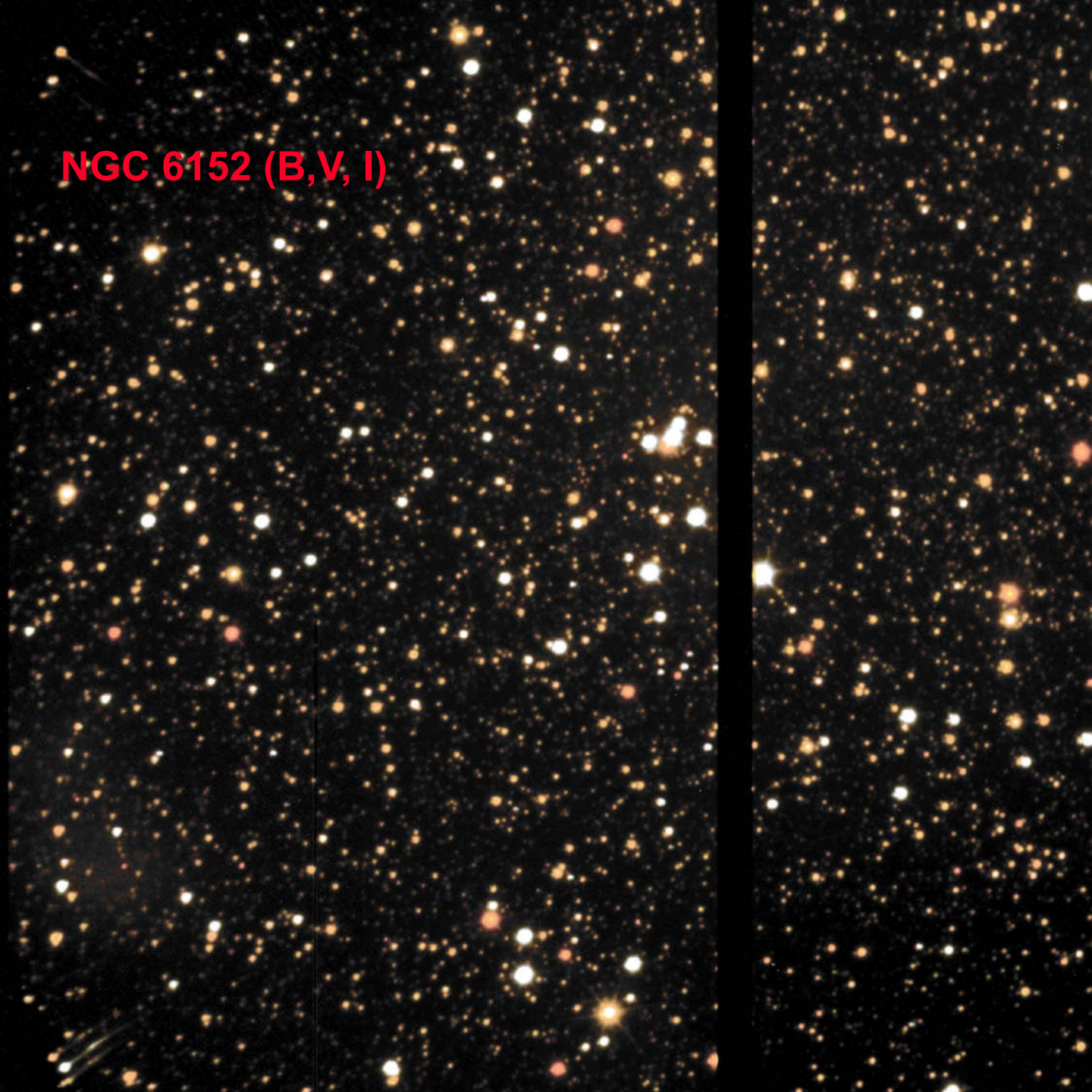


mrpS200704300044.fits[1] @ (1102.46, 113.85): FWHM=3.02, e=0.18, pa=52





**NGC 6152 (B,V, I)**



# SALT INSTRUMENTS

## 1. SALTICAM

(funded by Univ. of Goettingen)

PI: Darragh O'Donoghue (SAAO)

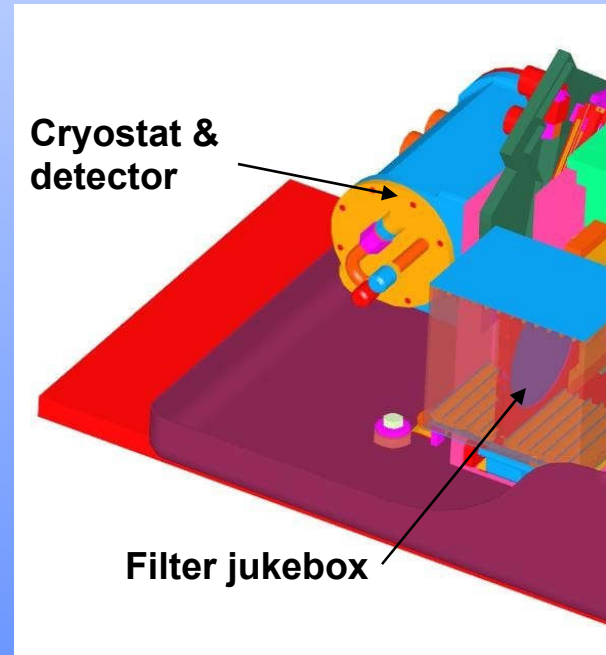
An efficient CCD imager

(8 arcmin FOV).



SALT

*SALTICAM will enable unique science, particularly UV and fast photometry (~70-50 ms).*



# SALTICAM: how do you make a CCD operate in “fast” mode?

Answer: use moveable frame-transfer mask

## Full Frame Readout Mode (using shutter)

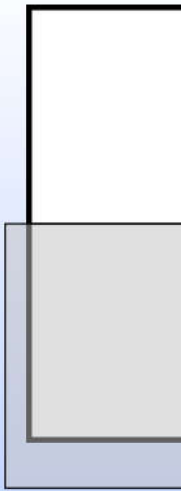
8 arcmin FoV: 12.3 sec (@3.3e read noise)  
4.6 sec (@5e)

## Frame Transfer Mode

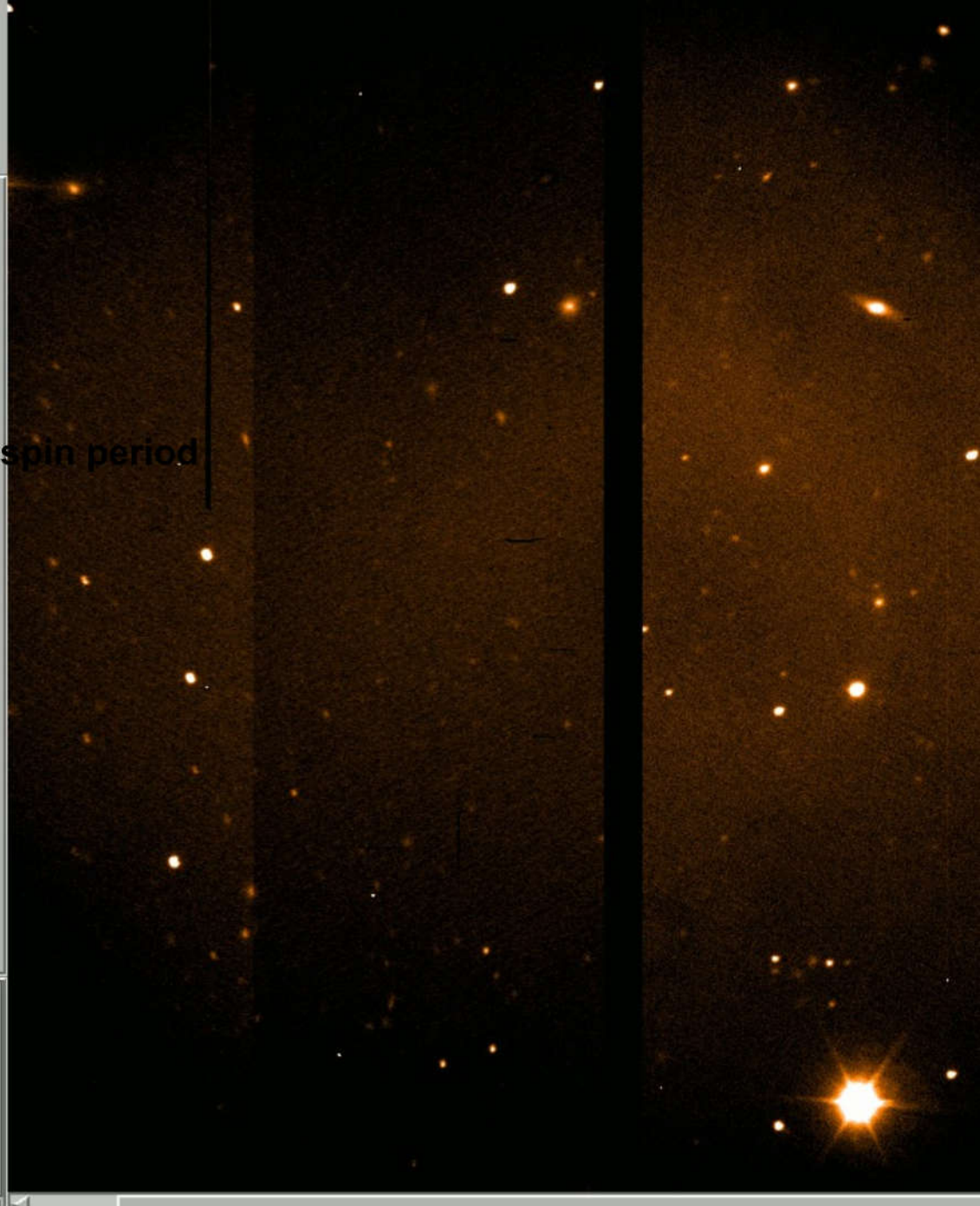
Half of 8 arcmin circular FoV 6.3 sec (@3.3e)  
2.4 sec (@5e)

## Fastest windowed photometry

Slot mode 0.089 sec (@5 e)  
Slot + windowed mode 0.058 sec







Deriving spin period

Object: 2008CP116 (file:f

X: 746,0

Y: 689,0

Value: 1048,62

$\alpha$ : 2984

$\delta$ : 2756

Equinox:

Min: -7,25067329406736

Max: 69896,8671875

Auto Cut:

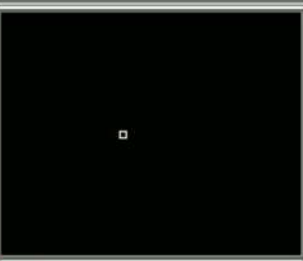
Color Map:

Intensity Map:

Low: 1000

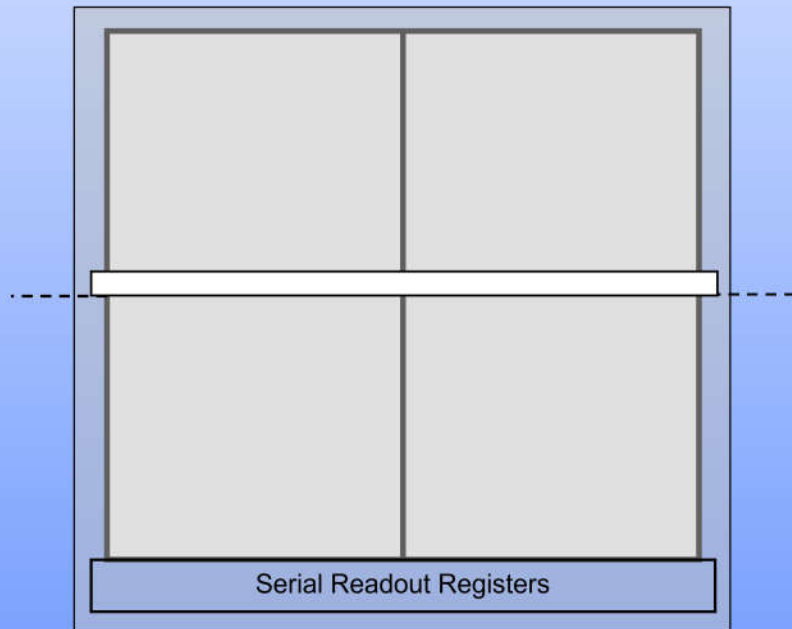
High: 2000

Scale: 1x



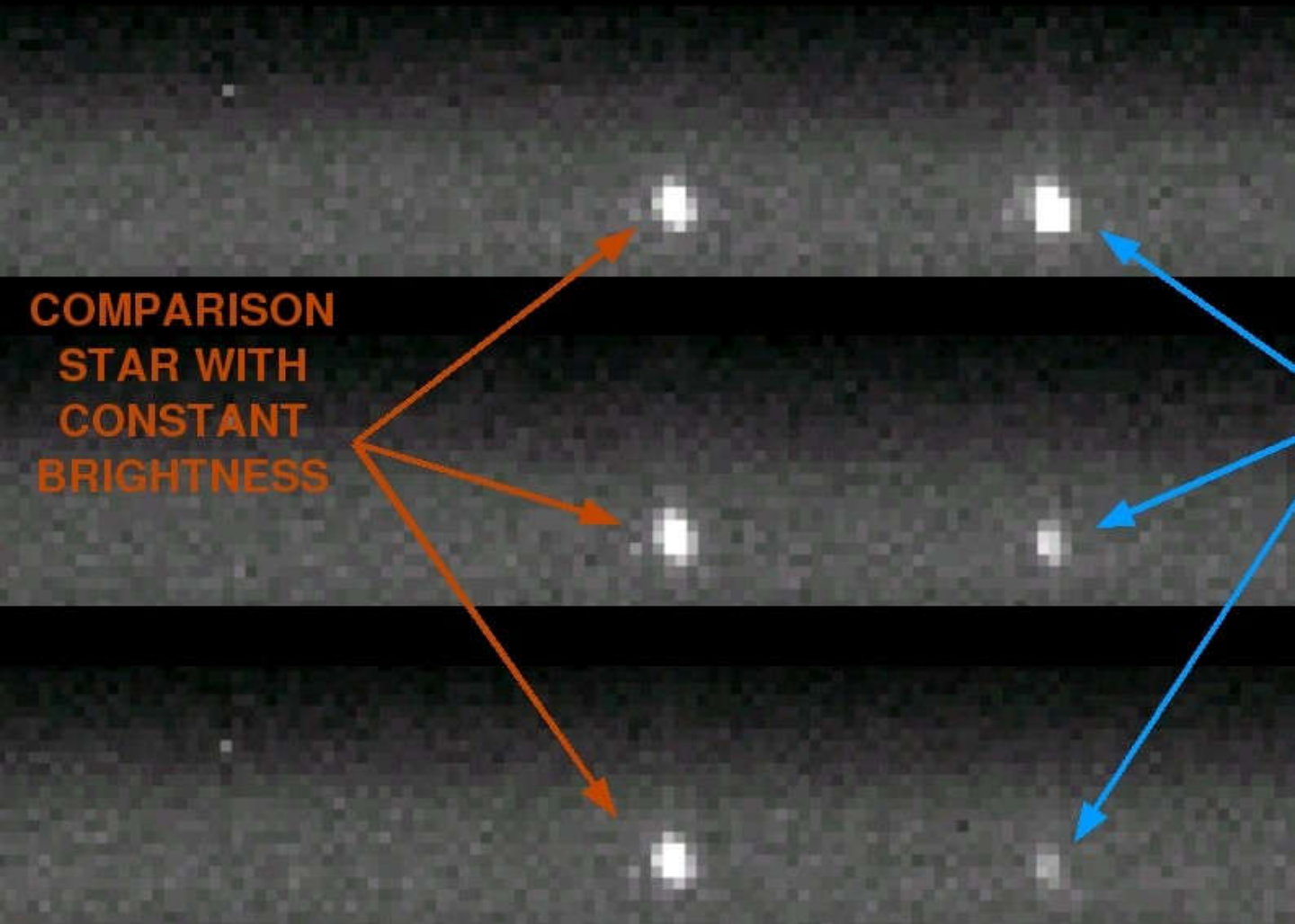
Zoom

# Frame Transfer Mask in Slot Mode for ~0.1 sec sampling



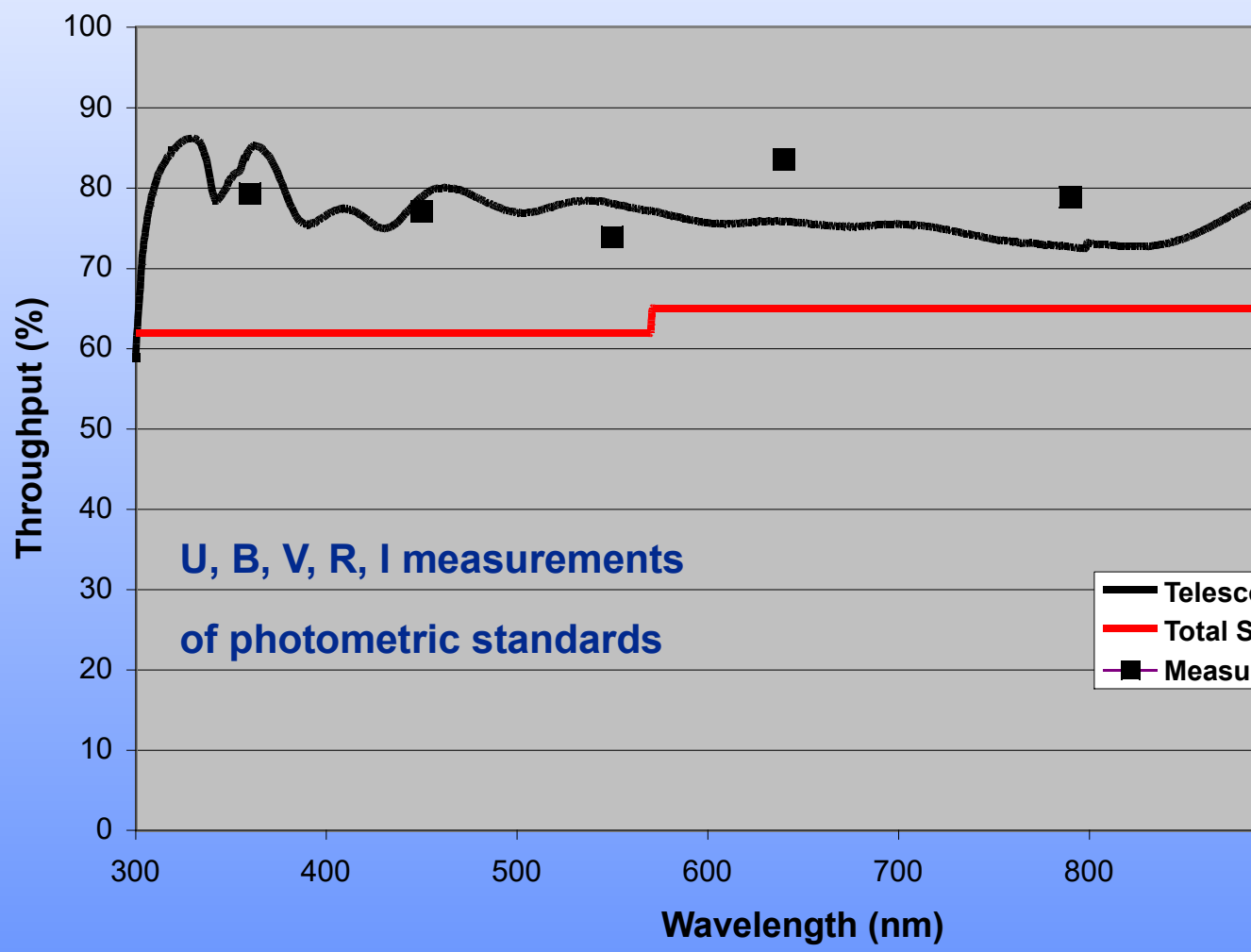
**SALT SAMPLE FRAMES**  
**SDSS J015543.40+002807.2**

**COMPARISON  
STAR WITH  
CONSTANT  
BRIGHTNESS**





### SALT Throughput: Mar 2006



U, B, V, R, I measurements  
of photometric standards

- Telesc
- Total S
- Measu

2. PFIS: Prime Focus Imaging Spectrograph  
(now renamed *Robert Stobie Spectrograph*)  
PI: Ken Nordsieck, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Grating Server

Camera

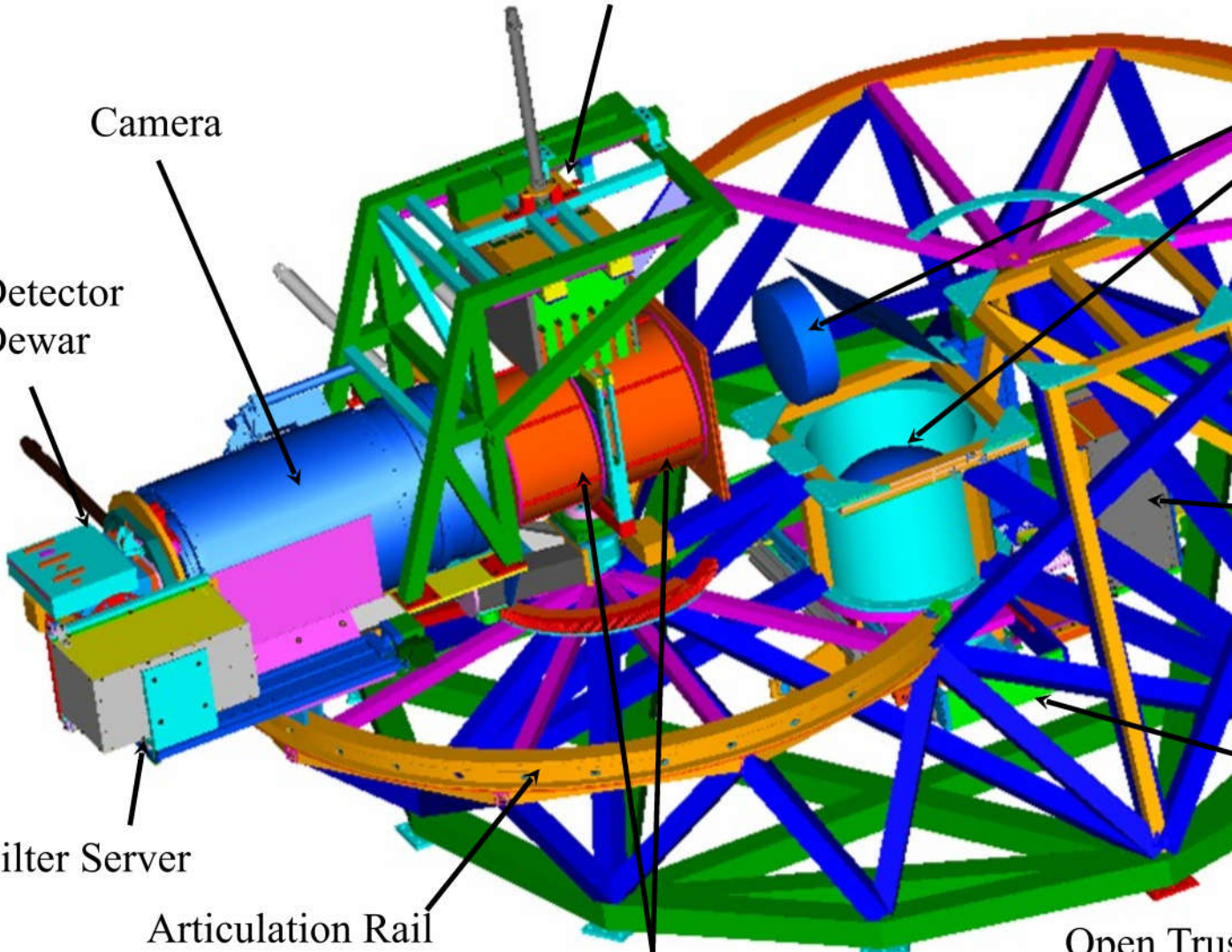
Detector Dewar

Filter Server

Articulation Rail

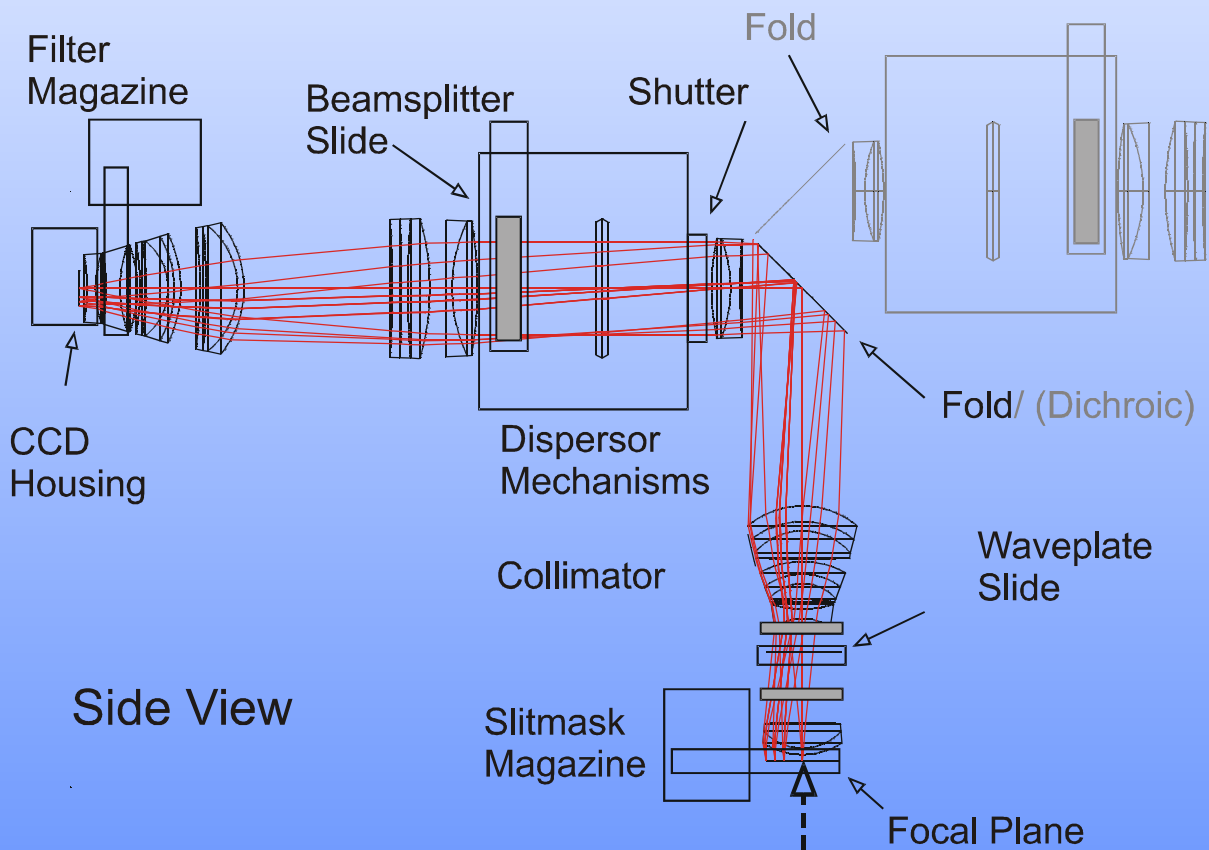
Fabry-Perot Etalons

Open Truss



Visible Beam  
(First Light)  
320 - 900 nm

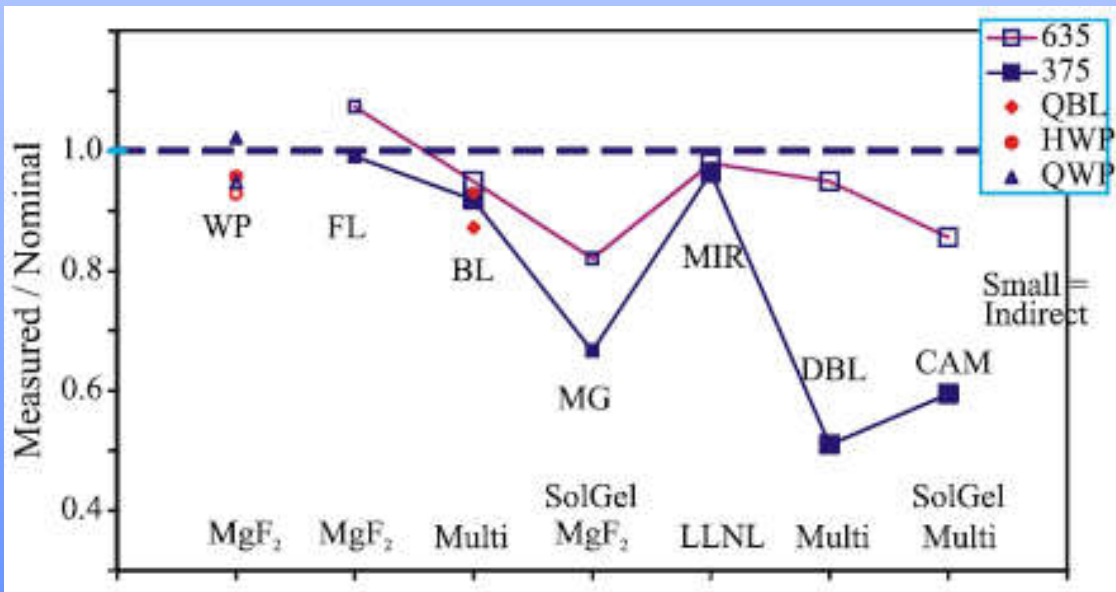
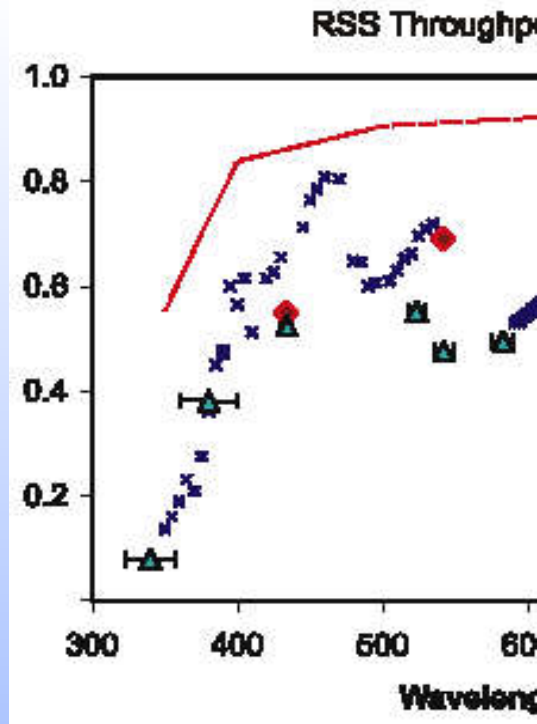
Near IR E  
(Propose  
850 - 170



Side View



Early commissioning showed that RSS throughput significantly less than specification!



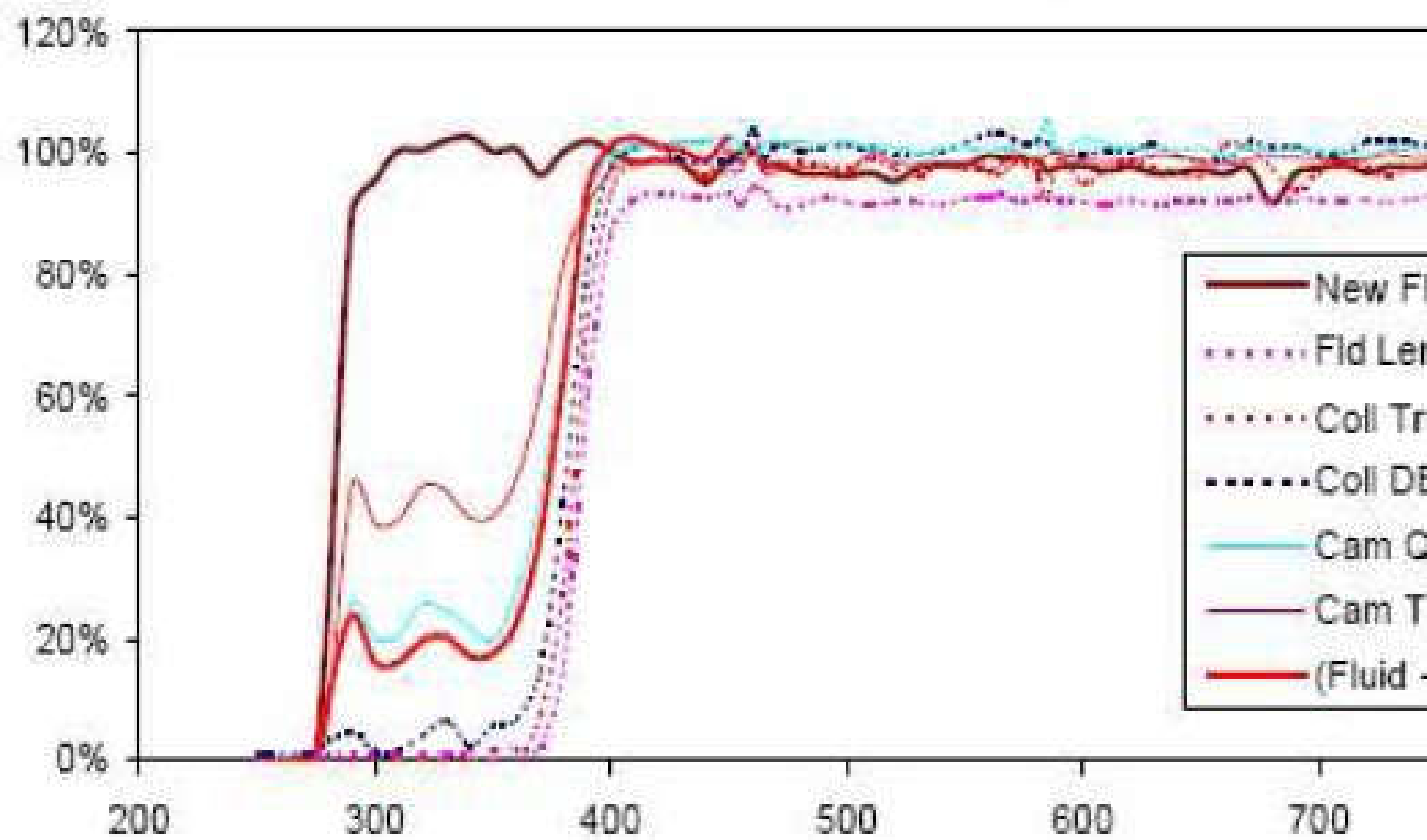
In situ test suspect c

Collimator  
Collimator  
Camera

## Removal of RSS from telescope in order to dismantle the optics (Nov 16):



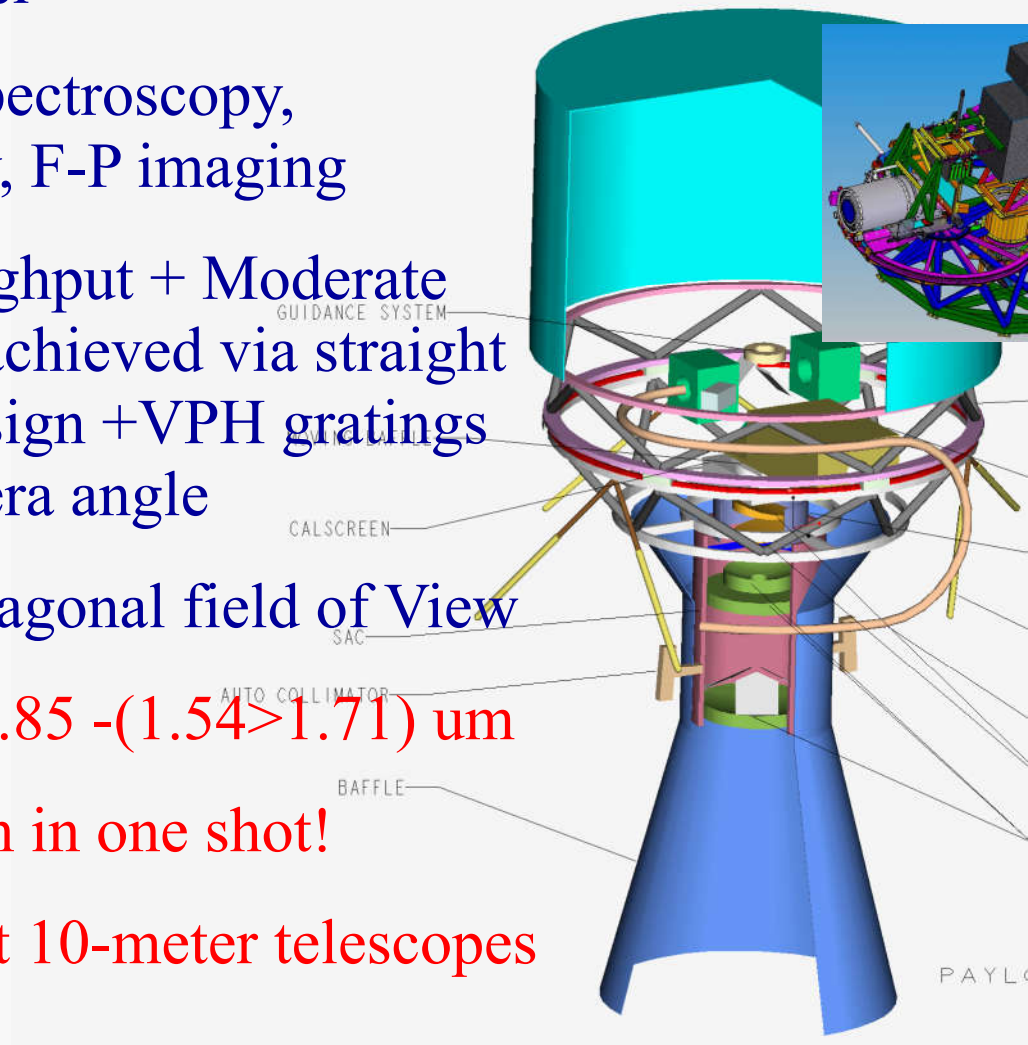
The problem? It was the lens coupl



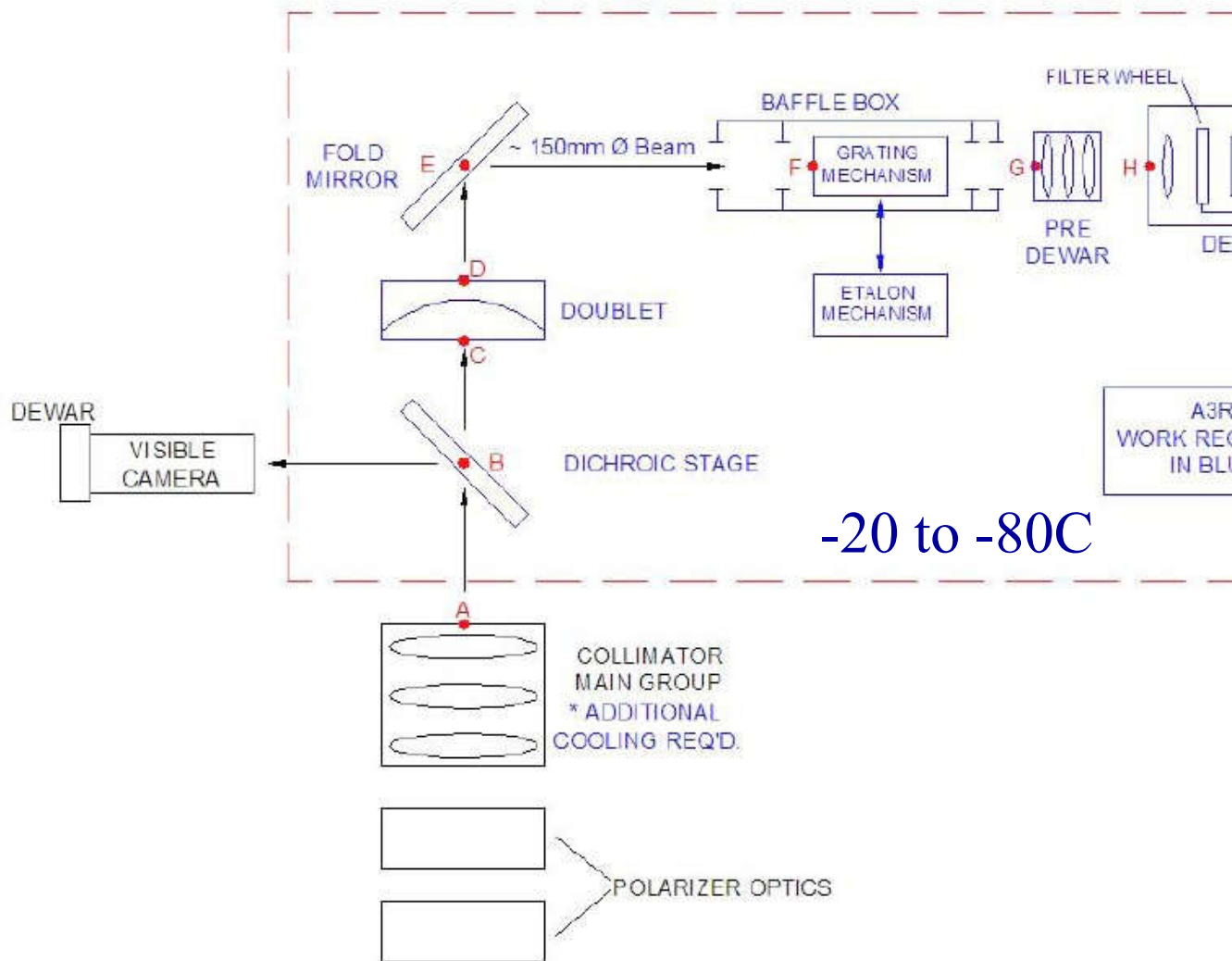


## Latest development: RSS/NIR Be

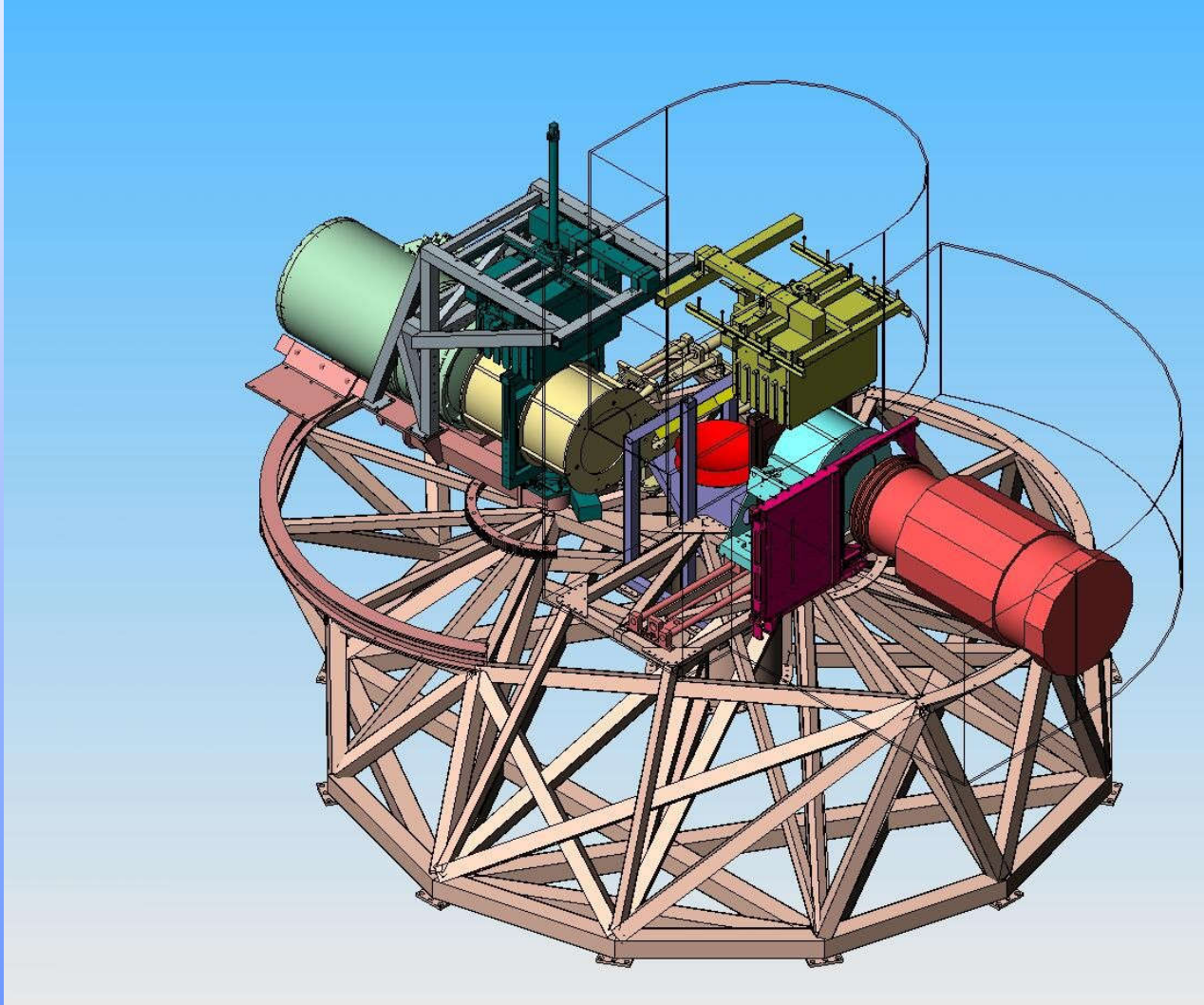
- Major upgrade to the prime focus spectrometer
- Imaging, spectroscopy, polarimetry, F-P imaging
- High-throughput + Moderate resolution achieved via straight through design + VPH gratings + high camera angle
- 8 arcmin diagonal field of View
- Response 0.85 - (1.54 > 1.71)  $\mu\text{m}$
- 0.3 - 1.7  $\mu\text{m}$  in one shot!
- UNIQUE at 10-meter telescopes



# RSS/NIR Beam: Highlights



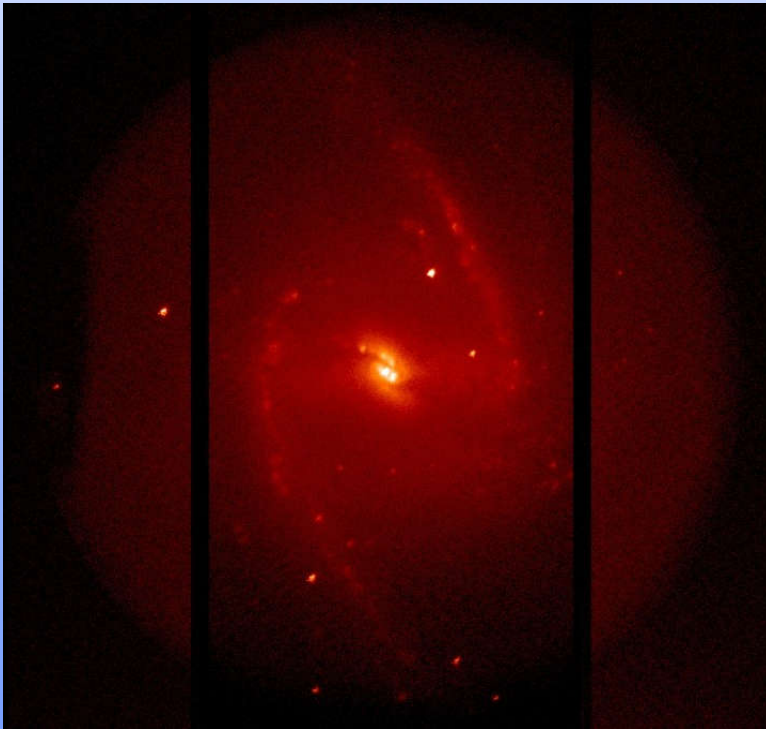
# Articulating, “Full Enclosed” (View 2 of 2)



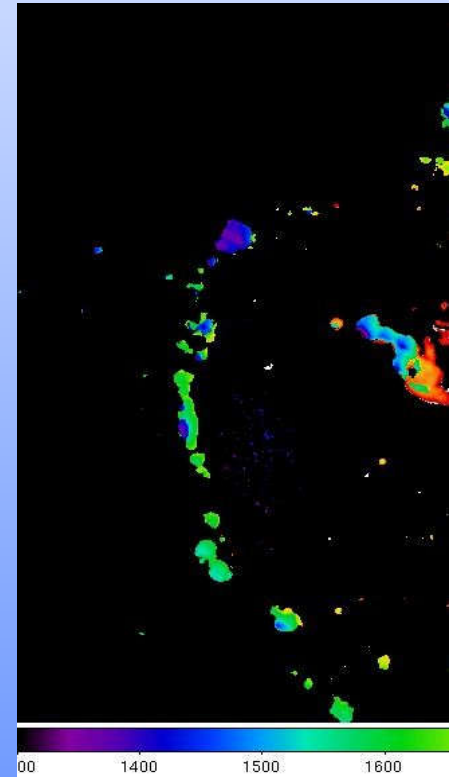
# NGC 1365 (nearby, barred spiral)



8.5Å image centered on H $\alpha$



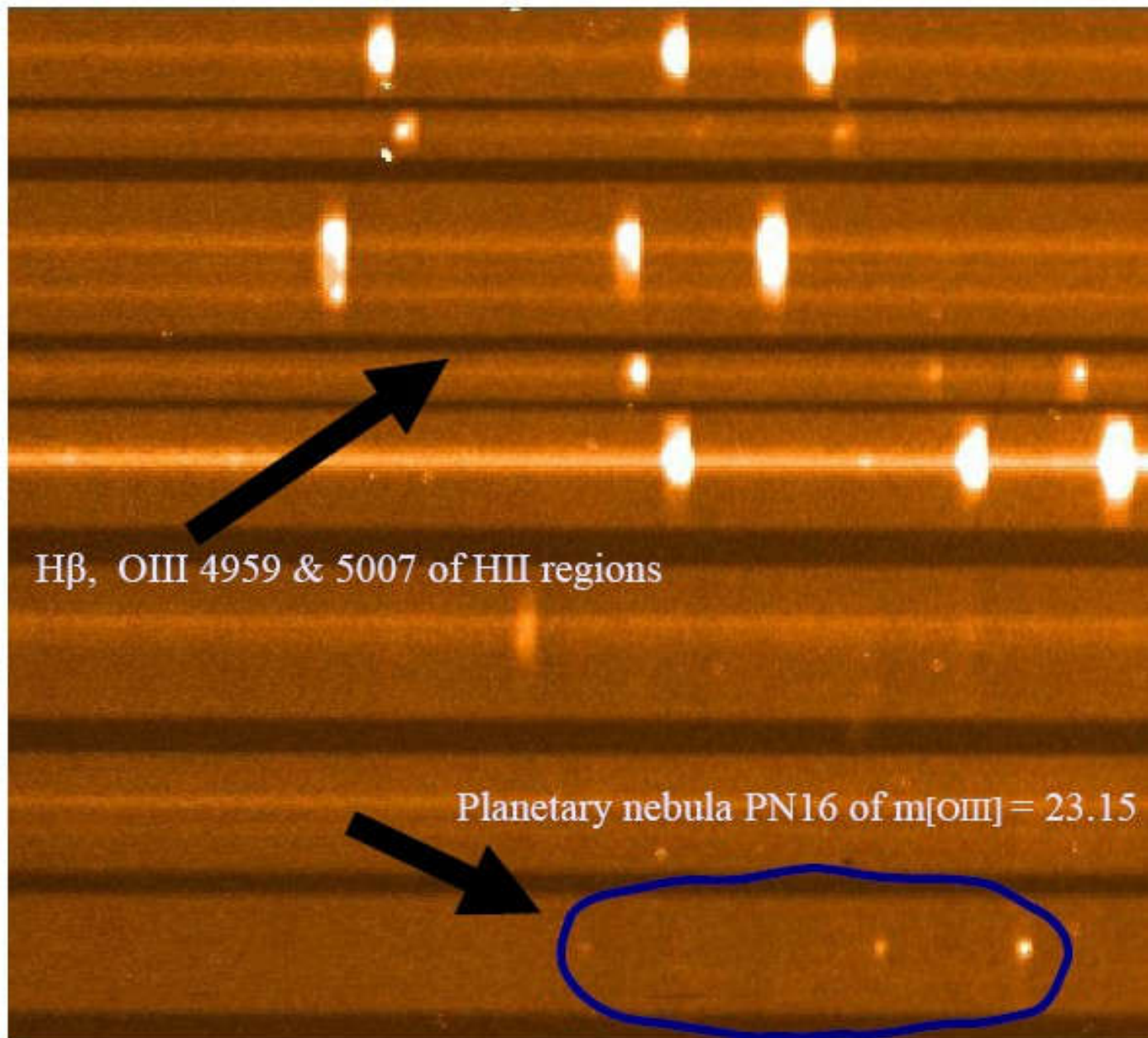
vel map from 18x1min -



N.B. For serious velocity mapping, would use 4x higher resolution.  
This was first ever SALT FP observations, map was produced within 24 h



## first tests of the MOS mode:



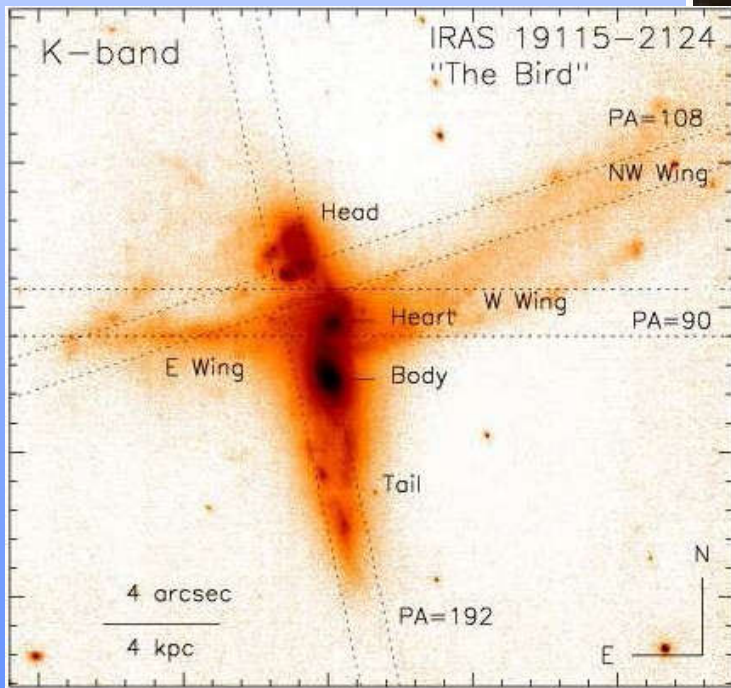
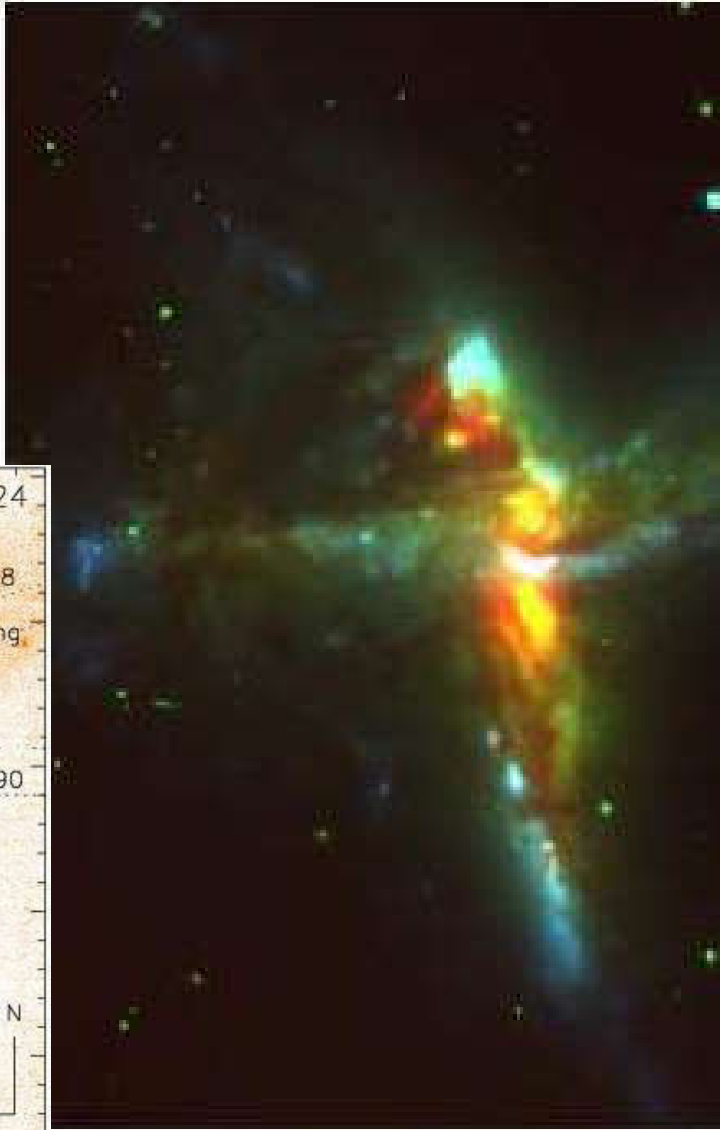
H $\beta$ , OIII 4959 & 5007 of HII regions

Planetary nebula PN16 of m[OIII] = 23.15

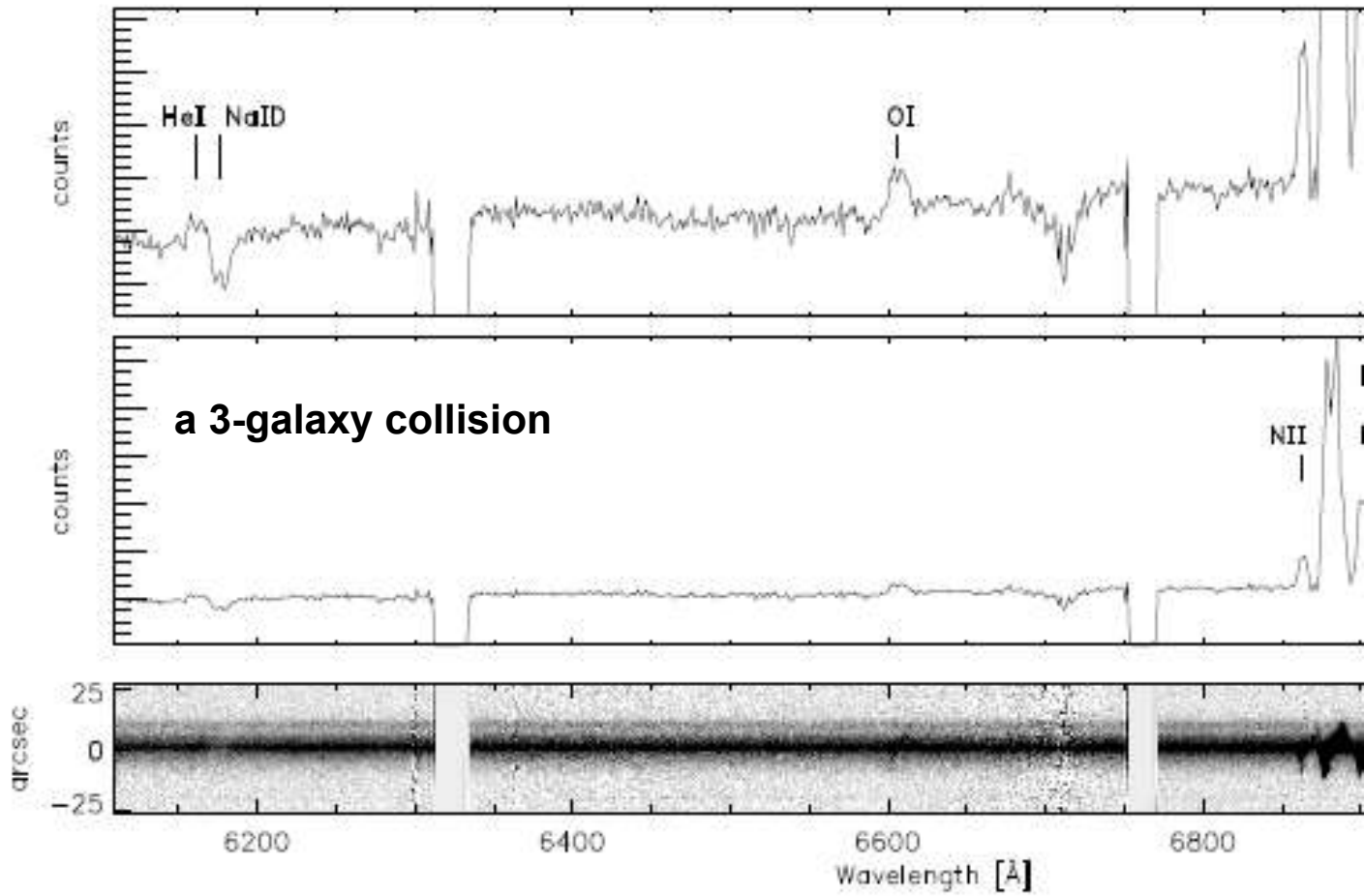
*MOS spectra of PNe & HII regions in the dwarf irregular galaxy NGC 1705*

# Anatomy of "The Bird": a triple galaxy collision (Väisänen et al.)

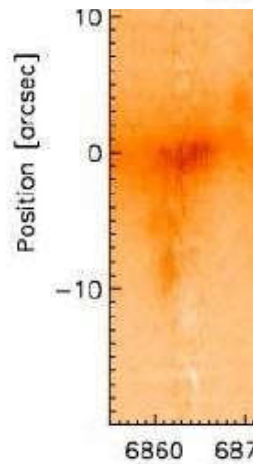
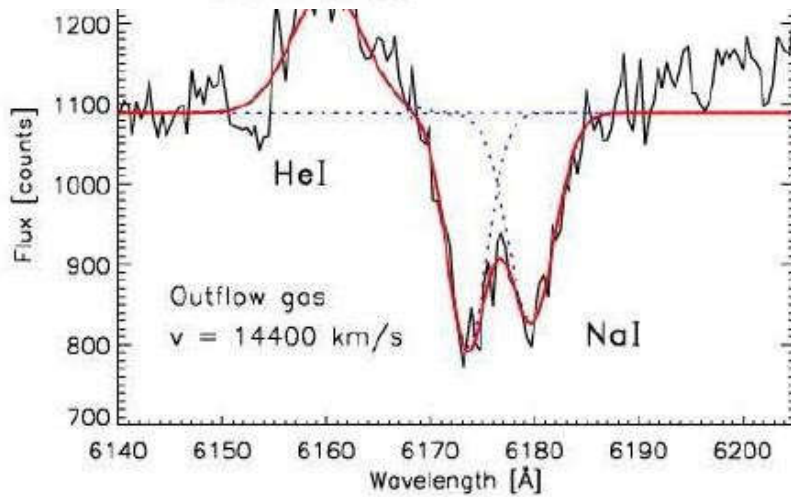
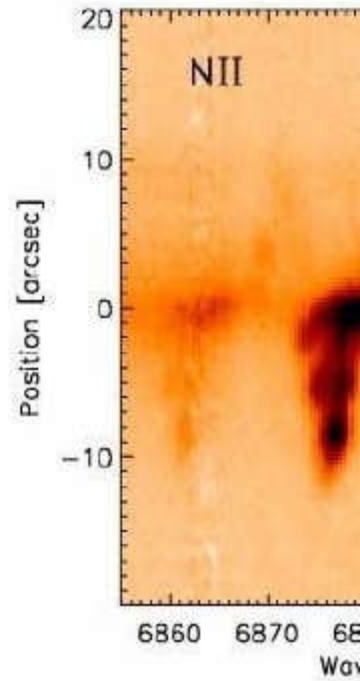
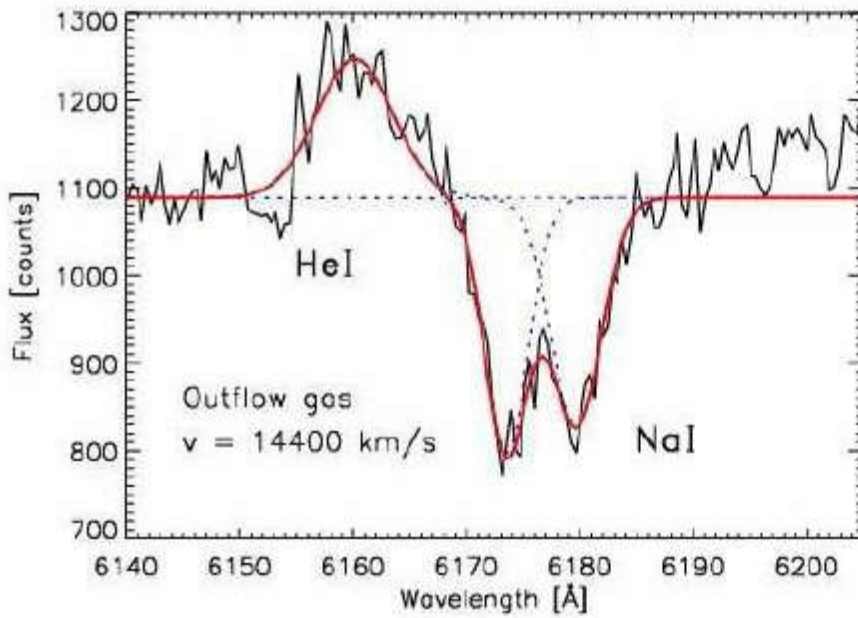
- A-O images from the VLT
- Spectroscopy from SALT
  - Kinematics point to a 3-galaxy collision



# Anatomy of "The Bird": a triple galaxy collision



# Anatomy of "The Bird": a triple galaxy collision

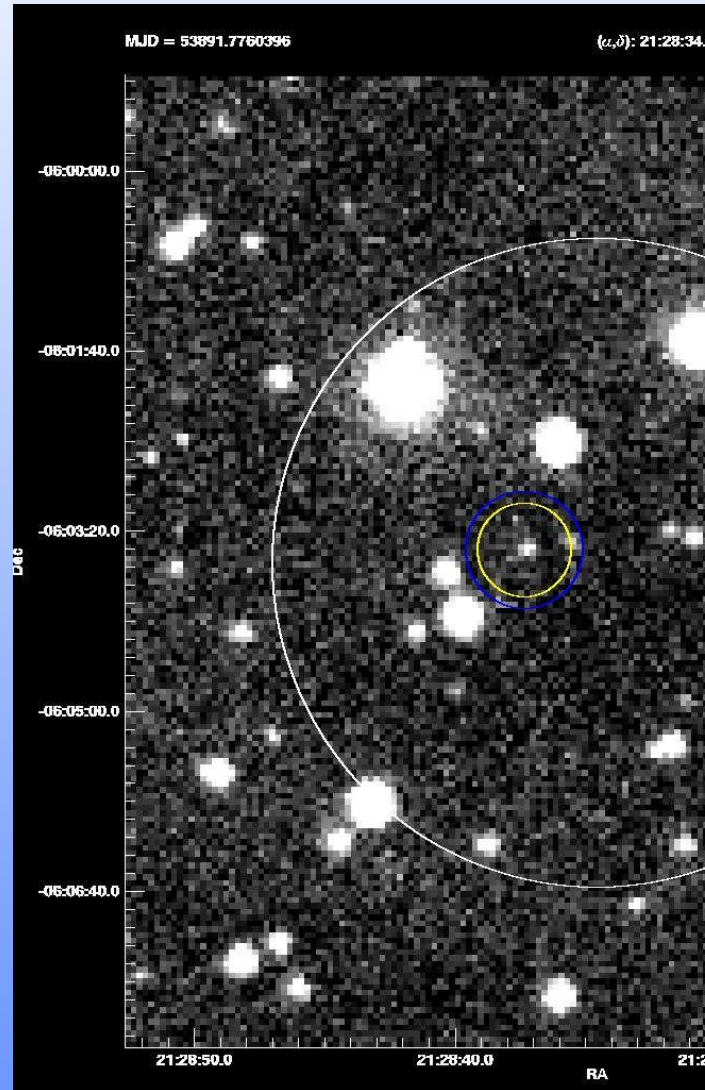


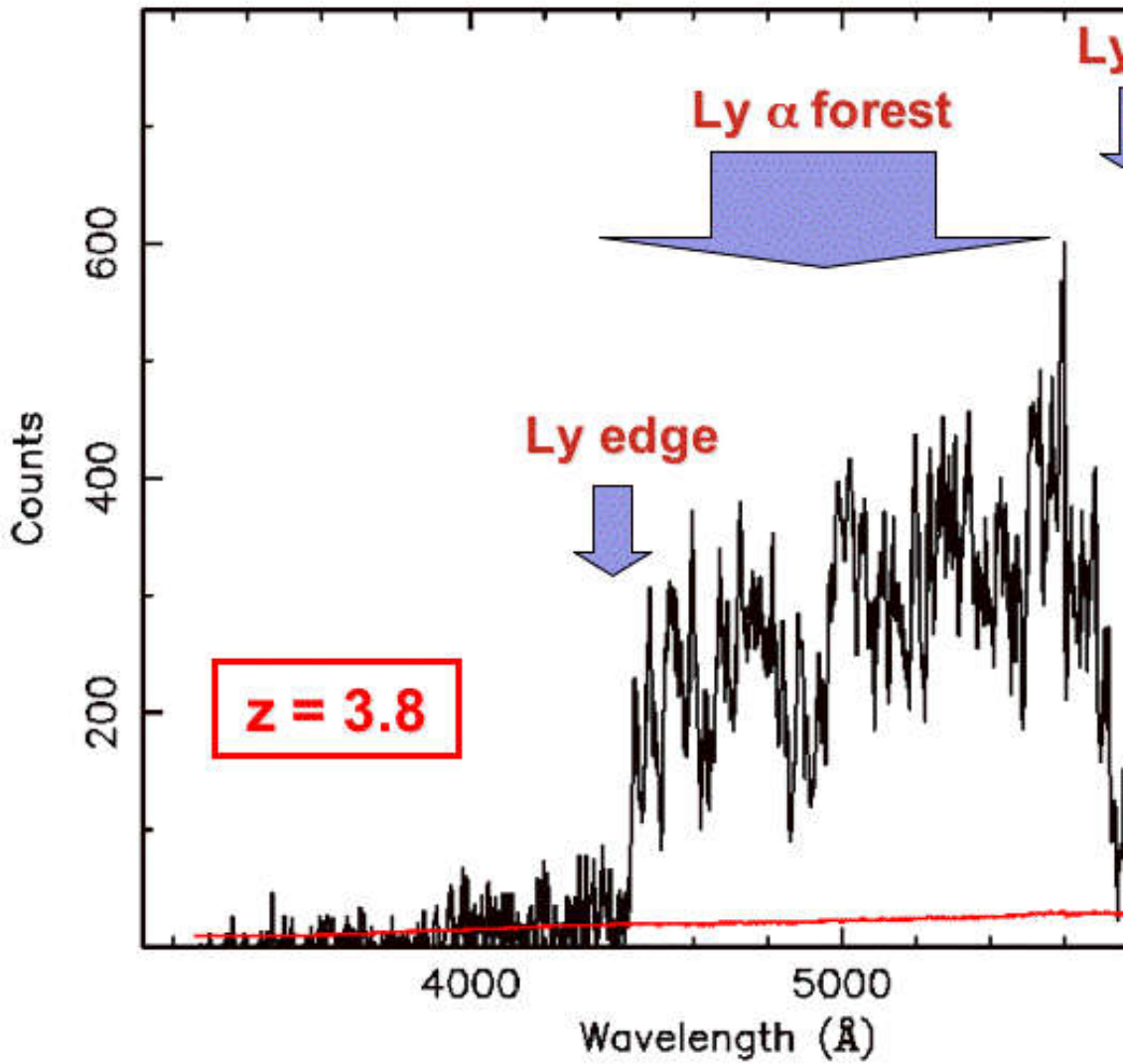


# GRB 060607 (SA & U. North Carolina)

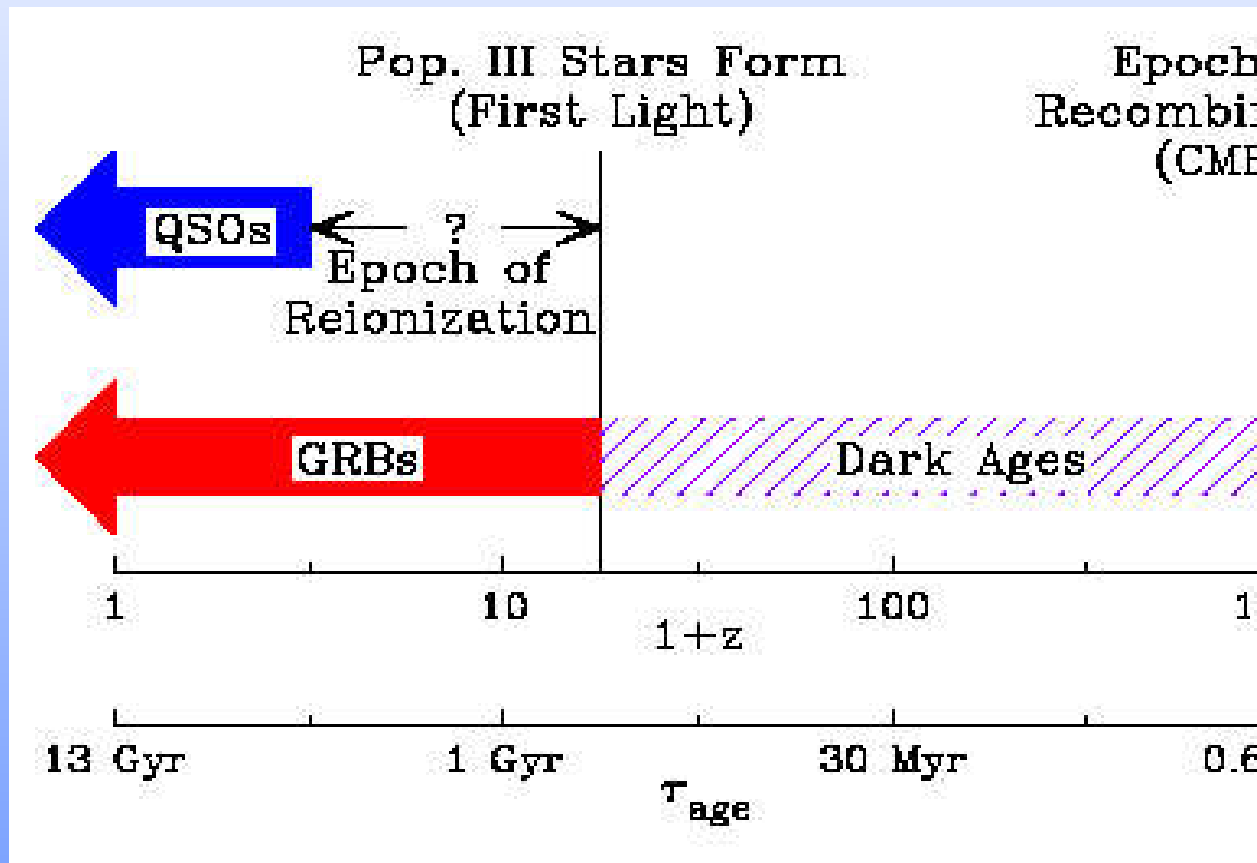
## SALT Observations ~8 hours After alert

- MSSSO obs. at  $V \sim 15$
- SAAO obs. at  $V \sim 20$

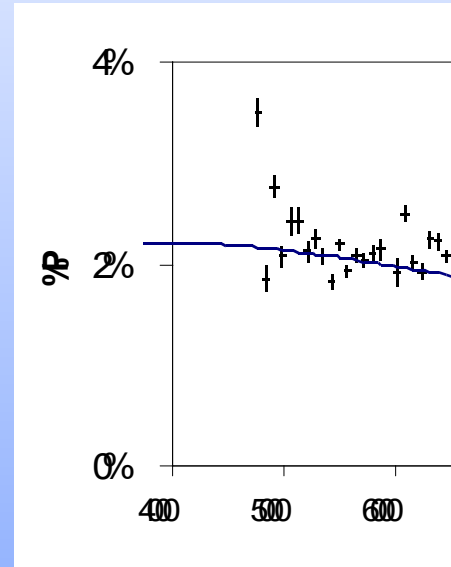
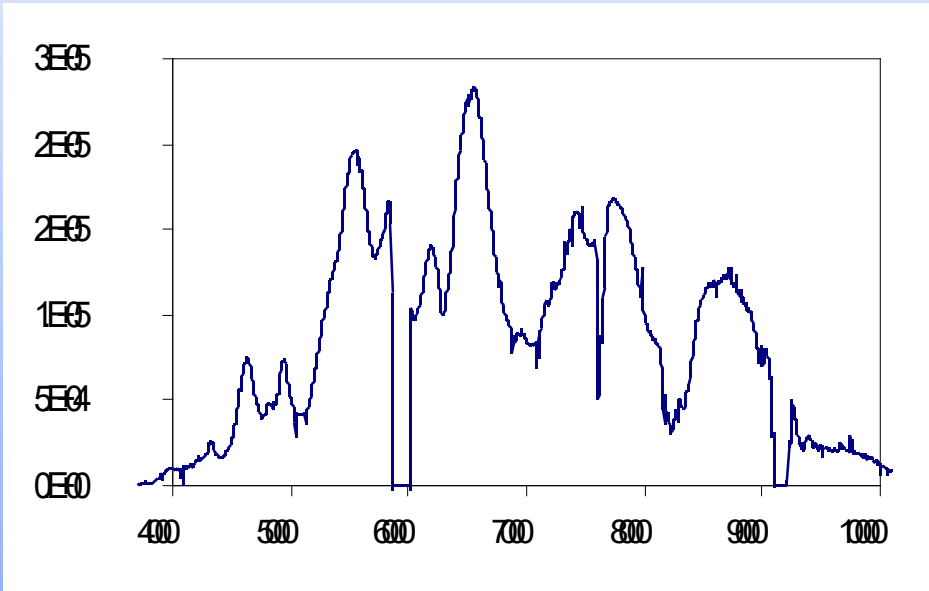




# Importance of GRBs:



# On-sky RSS polarimetry commissioning (Spectropolarimetry of SNe (Nordsieck,

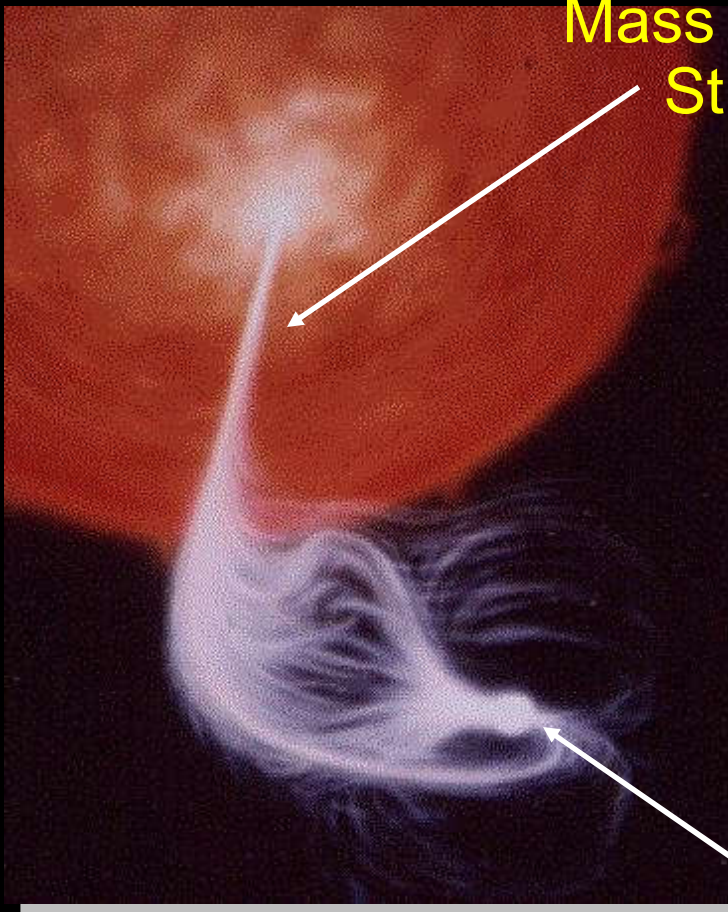


Spectropolarimetry of SN2006mq



# Polars (Magnetic CVs)

Mass Donor

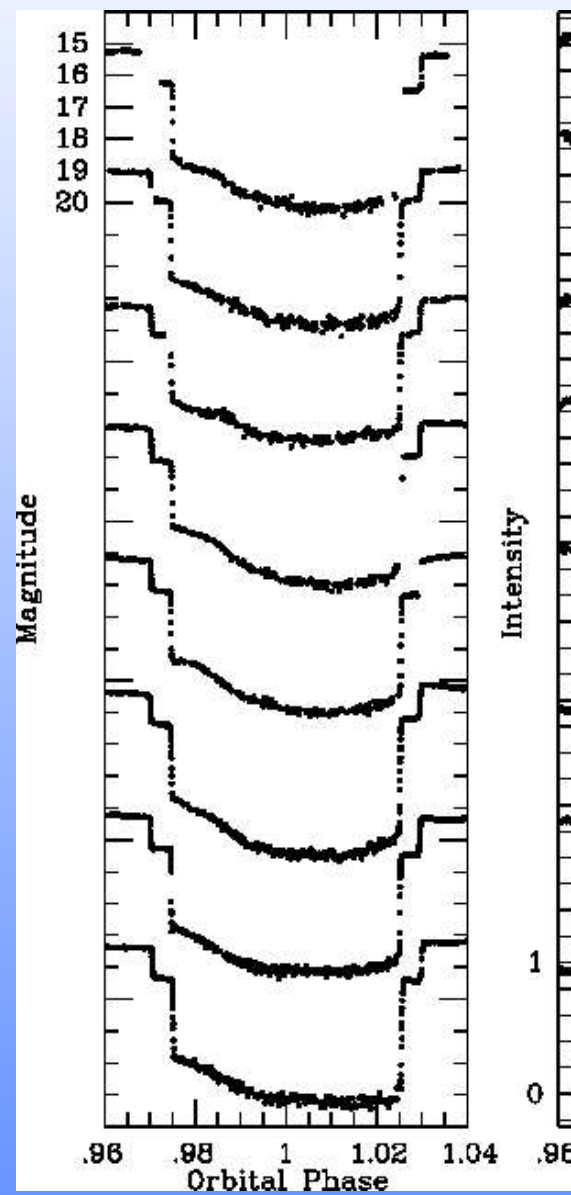
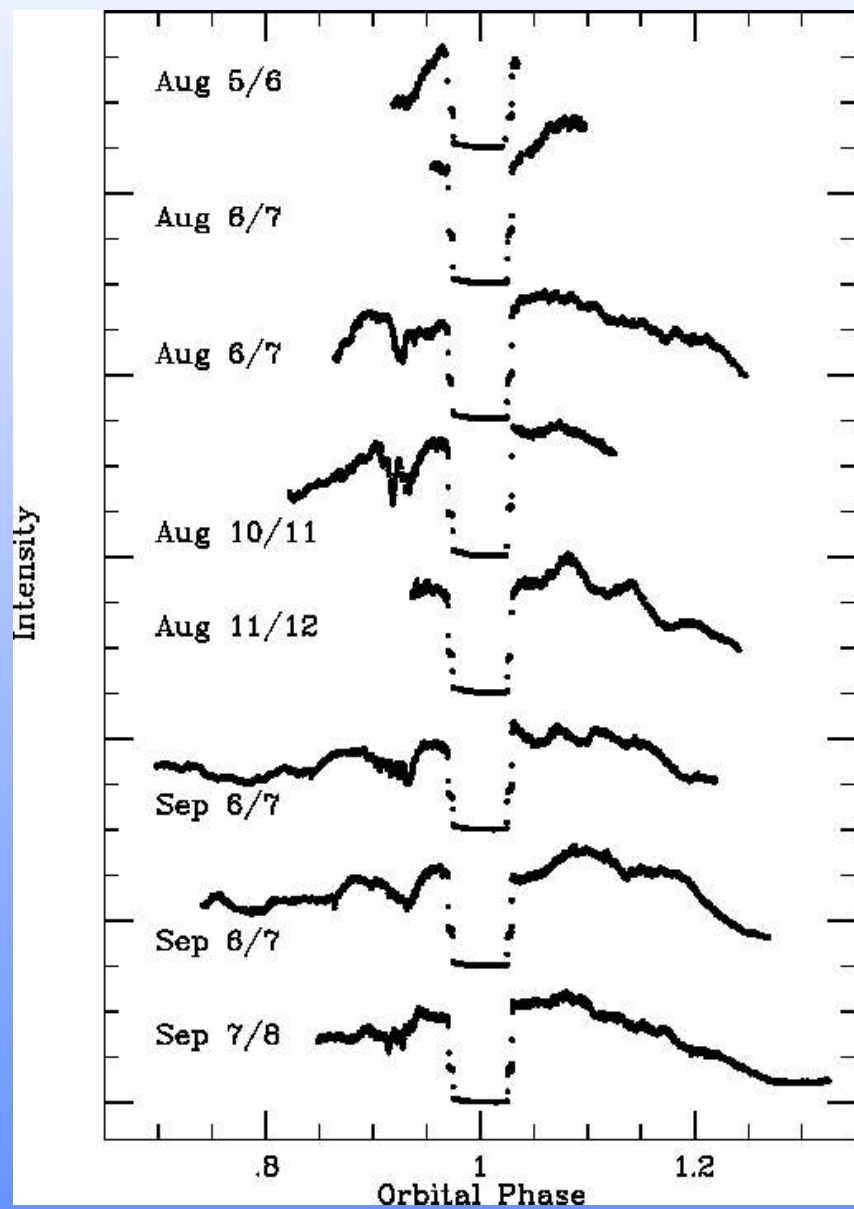


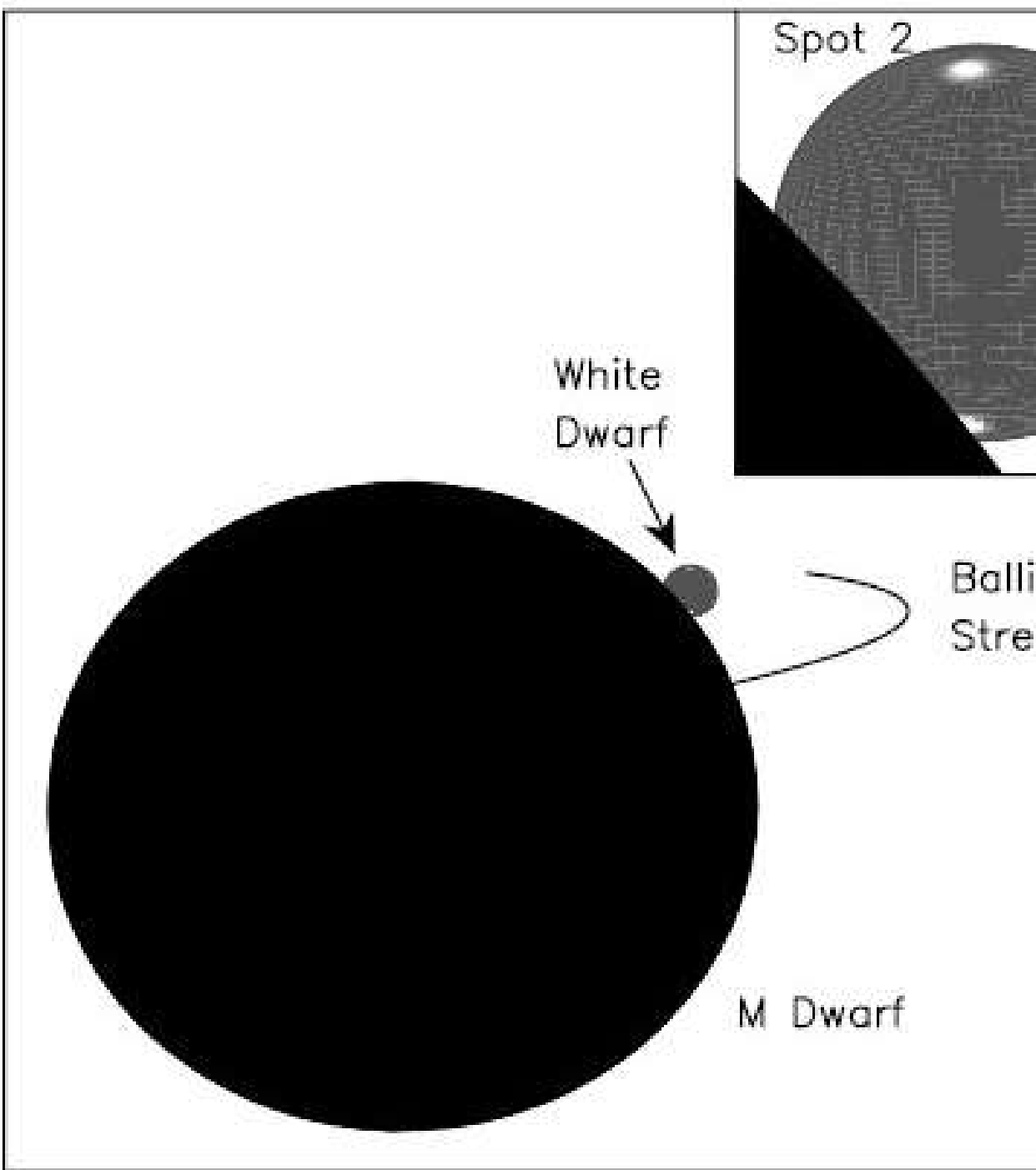
Mass Transfer  
Stream

- Strongly magnetic inhibits accretion
- Instead, magnetic channels accretion magnetic poles of
- White dwarf magnetic huge: 10-200 Meg

Magnetic  
White Dwarf  
Primary Star

# Eclipse curves of SDSS J015543.30+002807.2





**Concluding remarks:**





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