

## The ASTRI SST-2M Illuminator

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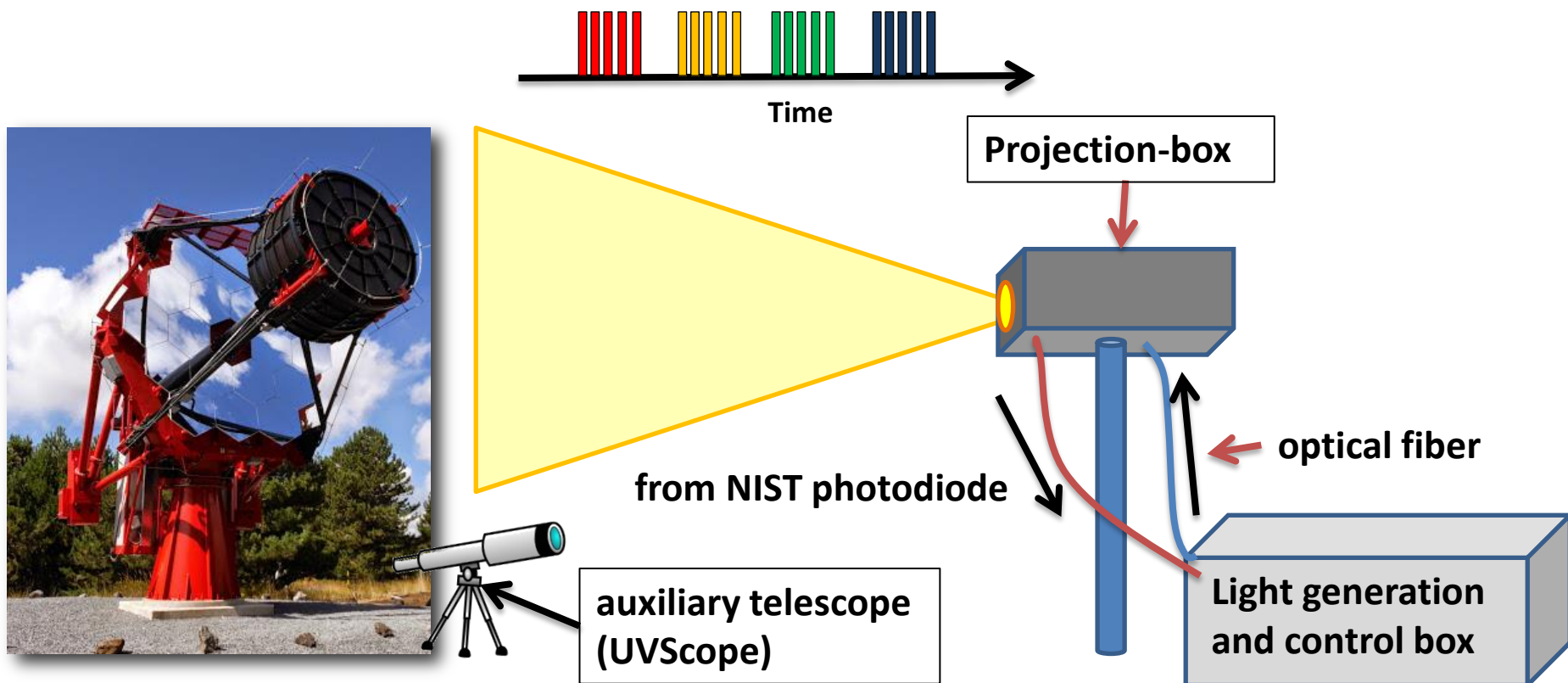
**for the ASTRI Collaboration & the CTA Consortium**

- ▶ In support to the ASTRI SST-2M end-to-end calibration, a portable ground light source has been designed to illuminate the whole telescope aperture from several hundred meters distance
- ▶ The ground light source will be used during the commissioning phase to measure the telescope actual spectral, temporal, spatial and linearity of the end-to-end response
- ▶ Results will be used to:
  - fine tuning the physical parameters of the ASTRI SST-2M Montecarlo code
  - obtain, for each camera pixel, the **end-to-end** corrective factor for the flat fielding of sky images



- The Illuminator will be positioned on the slopes of Mt. Etna, at  $\sim 2$  km distance from the ASTRI SST 2M telescope location (Serra La Nave)

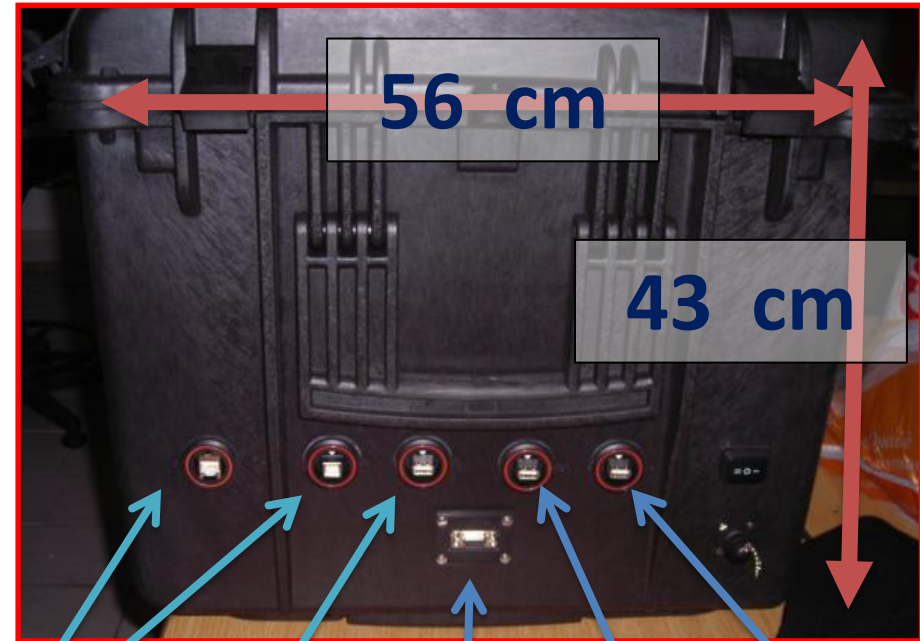




- ▶ Light is generated inside the control box and delivered to the projection box through an optical fiber
- ▶ A NIST calibrated photodiode inside the projection box is used to monitor the output light flux
- ▶ A calibrated auxiliary telescope (UVscope) placed near the telescope aperture, allows to completely eliminate the uncertainty due to the atmospheric transmission



**heavy duty, waterproof (IP67),  
polypropylene case**



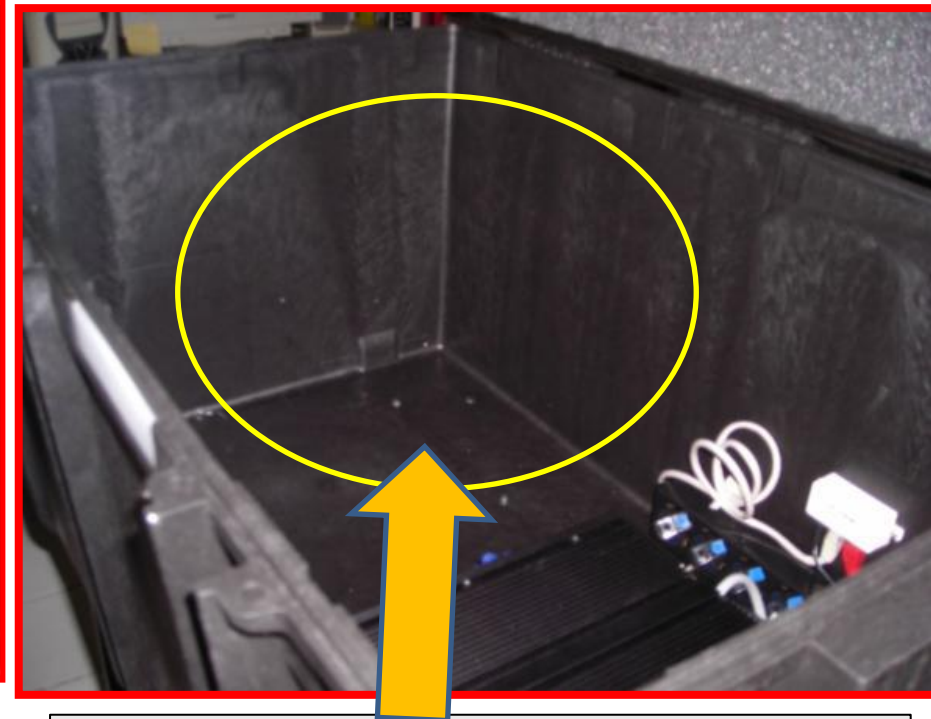
**Control box interfaces**



DC/AC inverter

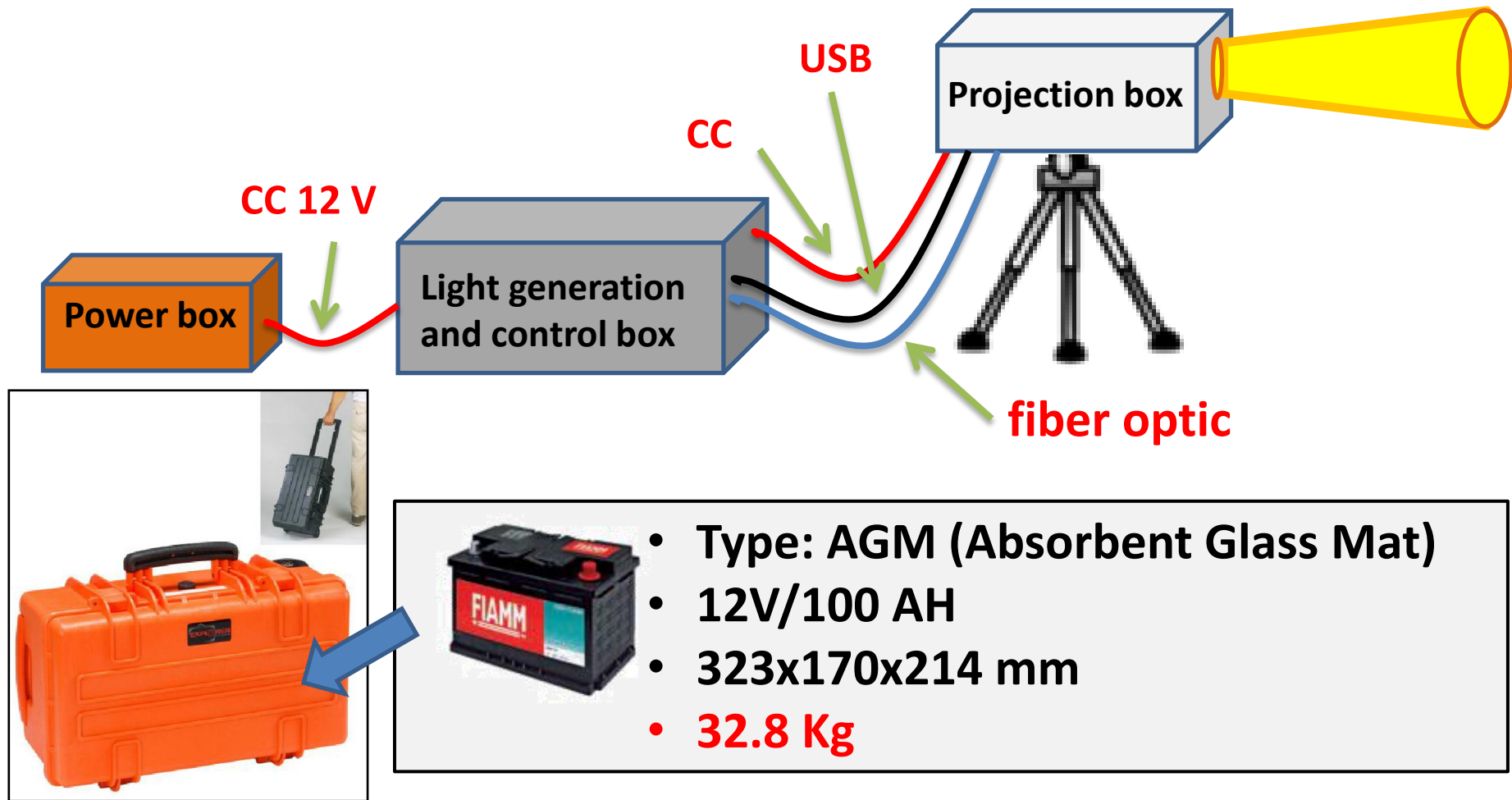
## Local PC

- RS232: 8
- USB: 4



... plenty of room for:

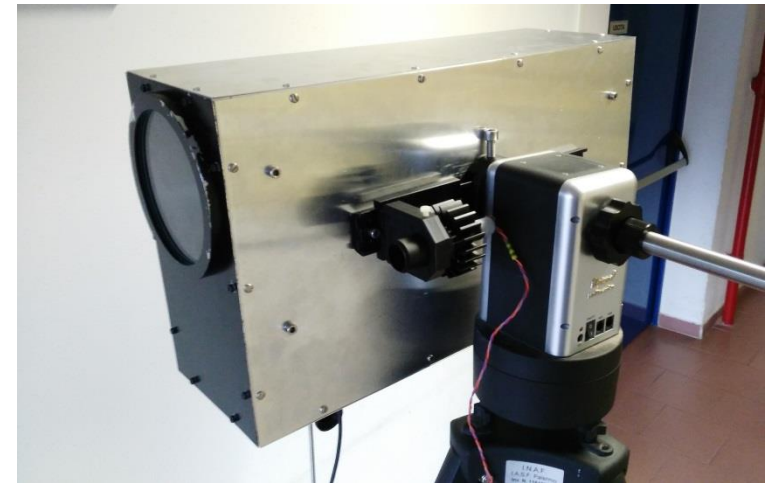
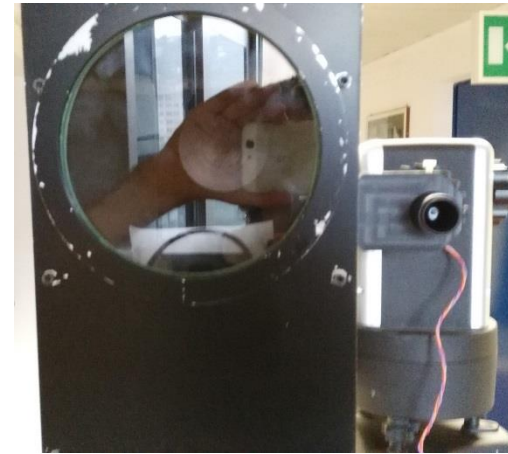
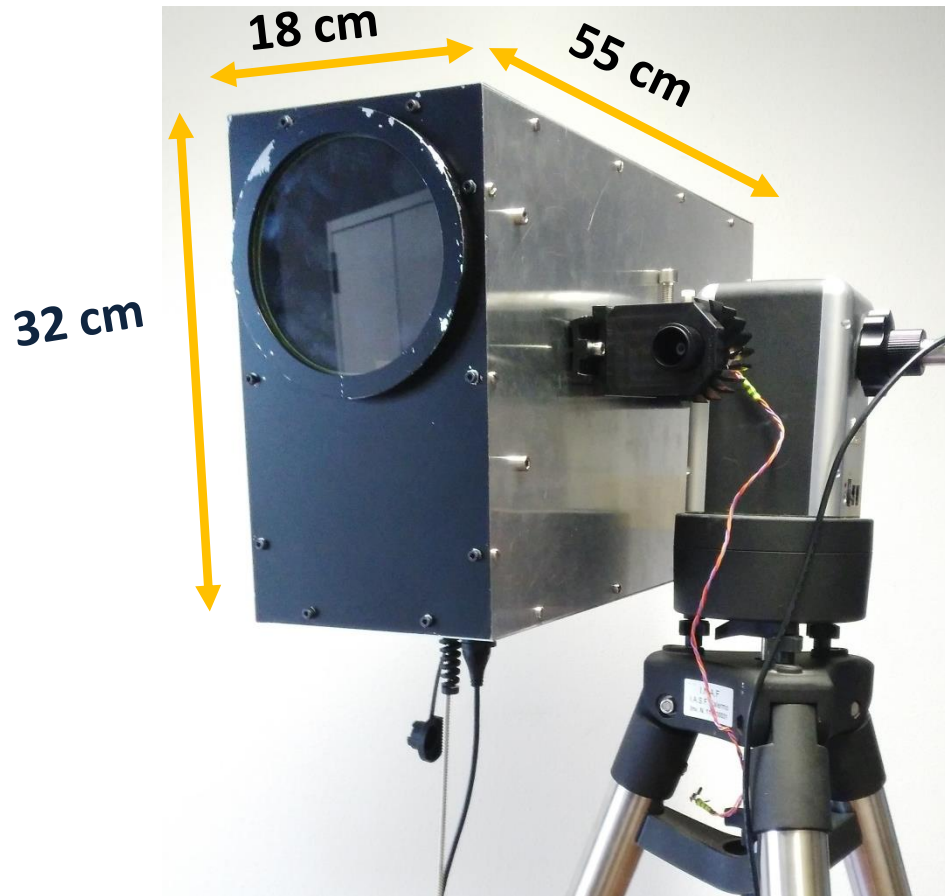
- battery pack
- Wi-fi system
- Optical generation devices
- ....



- The battery, currently installed inside the control box, makes it quite heavy and difficult to transport
  - ➡ Battery will be moved on dedicated IP67 trolley-box



# The light projection box



**The optical system is contained in a lightweight aluminium case that can be mounted on any common (manual or motorized) telescope mount for pointing**





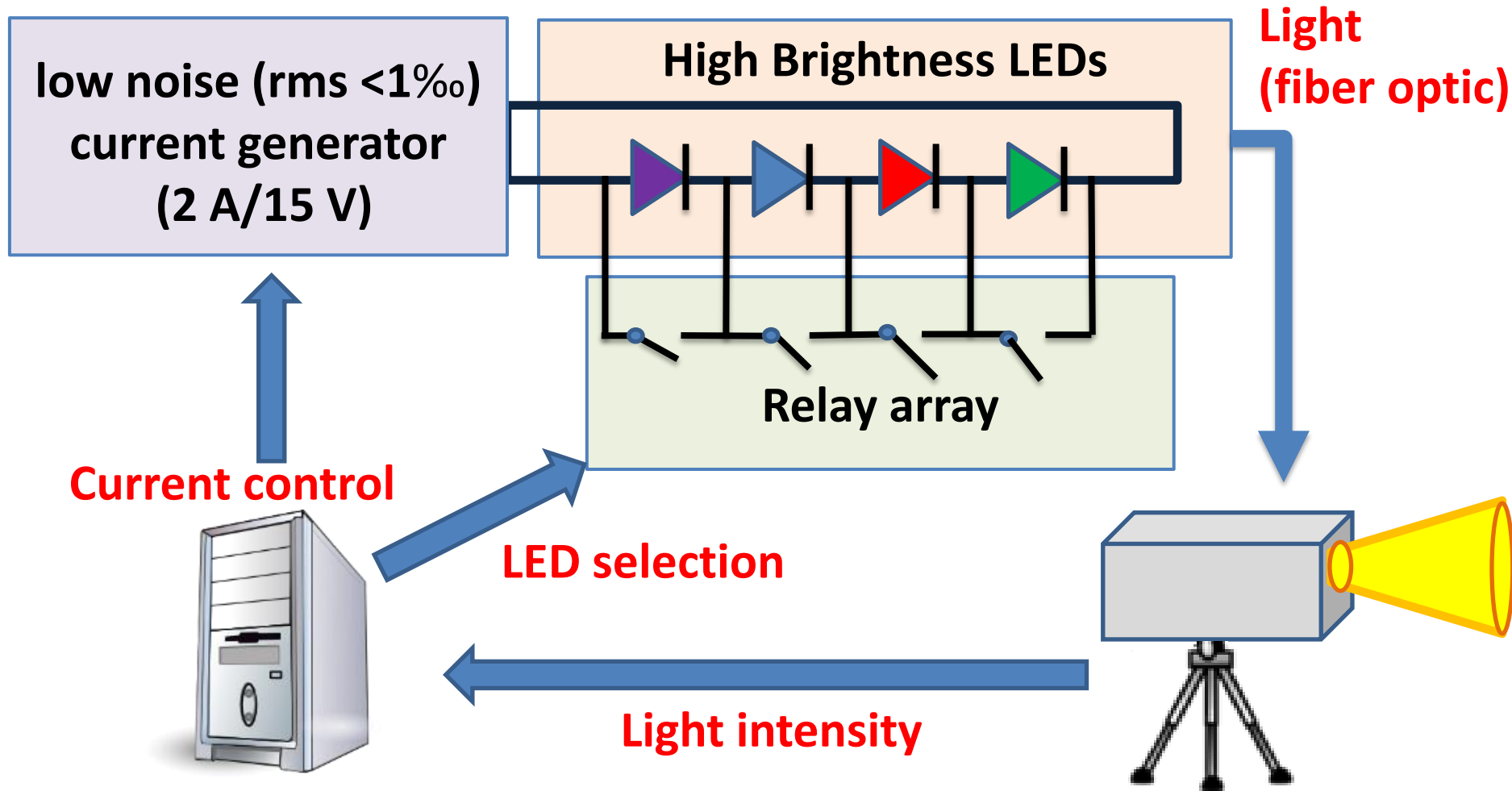
- ▶ The projection box of the Illuminator has been installed on a motorized mount ready to start laboratory tests on the projected beam
- ▶ To be done before open-air nightly measurements:
  - ▶ Water-tight box sealing
  - ▶ Thermal insulation
  - ▶ Heaters to prevent condensation

**Motorized Alt-Azimuthal mount**

**Fiber optic**

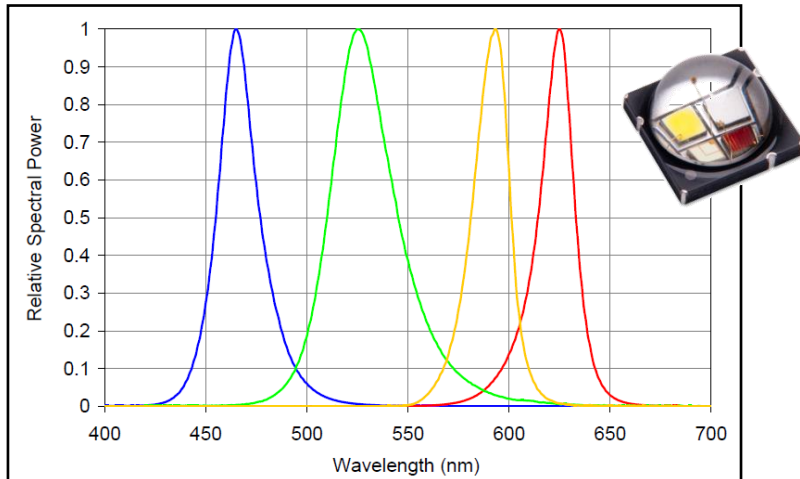
**USB cable signals:**

- NIST sensor measurements
- Photodiode Temperature
- Humidity
- Entrance window Temperature

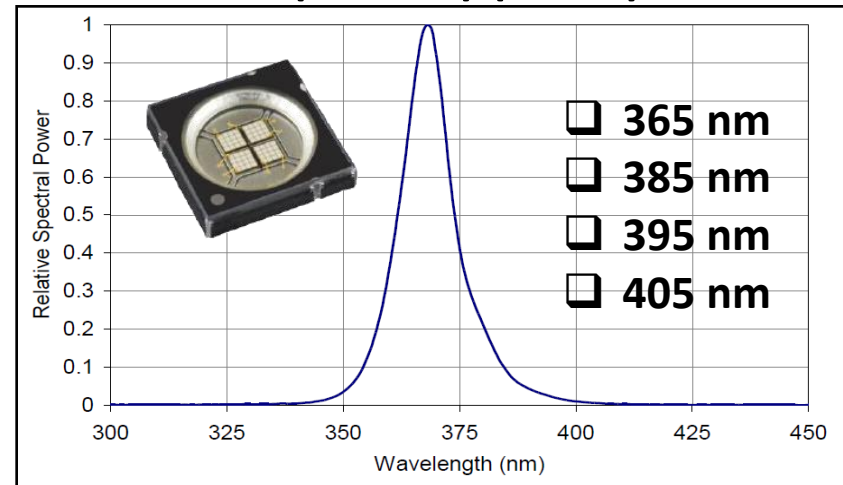


LED current (rms <1‰) will be finely adjusted in order to keep the output light flux at the pre-selected level (<1‰)

## Visible: $P \gg 1\text{ W}$ ( $\ll 100\text{ €}$ )

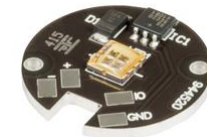
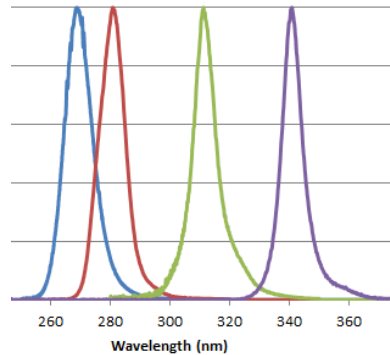


## UV-A ( $P > 1\text{ W}$ ) (100 €)



The visible and the UV-A ( $>365\text{ nm}$ ) spectral region are rather well covered by High Brightness LEDs ( $> 1\text{ W/die}$ ).

- 265 nm 10 mW: 1k€
- 280 nm 25 mW: 1k€
- 310 nm 25 mW: 1k€
- 340 nm 10 mW: 880 €



LED emitters are also available in the spectral region below 365 nm but it is TBV if their brightness ( $<25\text{ mW/die}$ ) is enough for their use as light sources for the illuminator.



## ns-pulser



- Variable pulse width: from 2 ns in 1 ns step
- USB 2.0 control

Control of:

- Pulse width
- Repetition rate

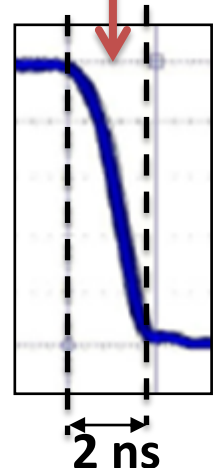
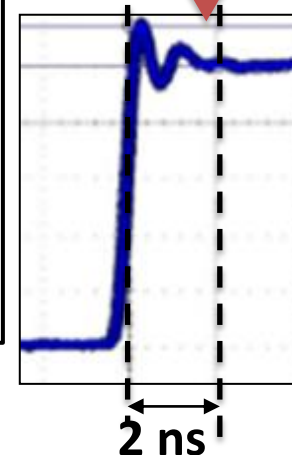
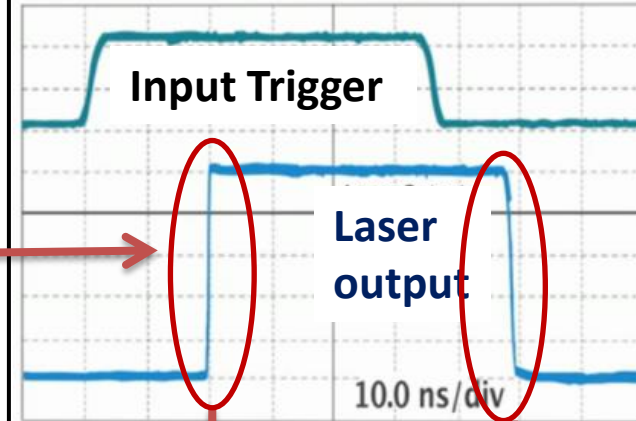


## laser diode



- Analog and digital modulation
- Rise and fall time:  $< 2\text{ ns}$
- Thermoelectric cooler (TEC)
- Optical power: up to 200 mW
- USB 2.0 and RS-232 control

Control of Laser current



Variable pulse length will allow to calibrate the camera timing response

# Requirements for additional light sources

- The first Illuminator prototype will be equipped with:
  - a single CW/ns pulsed laser light source (405 nm)
  - a multi color HB LEDs CW/pulsed (**obtainable pulse length TBV**)
- Other optical sources can be accommodated inside the illuminator control box provided they have:
  - ▶ Compact and reasonable size
  - ▶ Standard connector for fiber optic (e.g. SMA)
  - ▶ Computer control via USB (or RS232)
  - ▶ Precisely adjustable power
  - ▶ Input for external trigger
  - ▶ Standalone GUI (for Windows)
  - ▶ Communication protocol manual (!)



# Possible ns-pulsed/multi-wavelength lasers system



- **Integrated 5 laser bay mount**
- **Analog and digital control**
- **USB and RS-232 interface for control from host computer**



**Fiber optic Beam combiner**  
**8 input – 1 output**

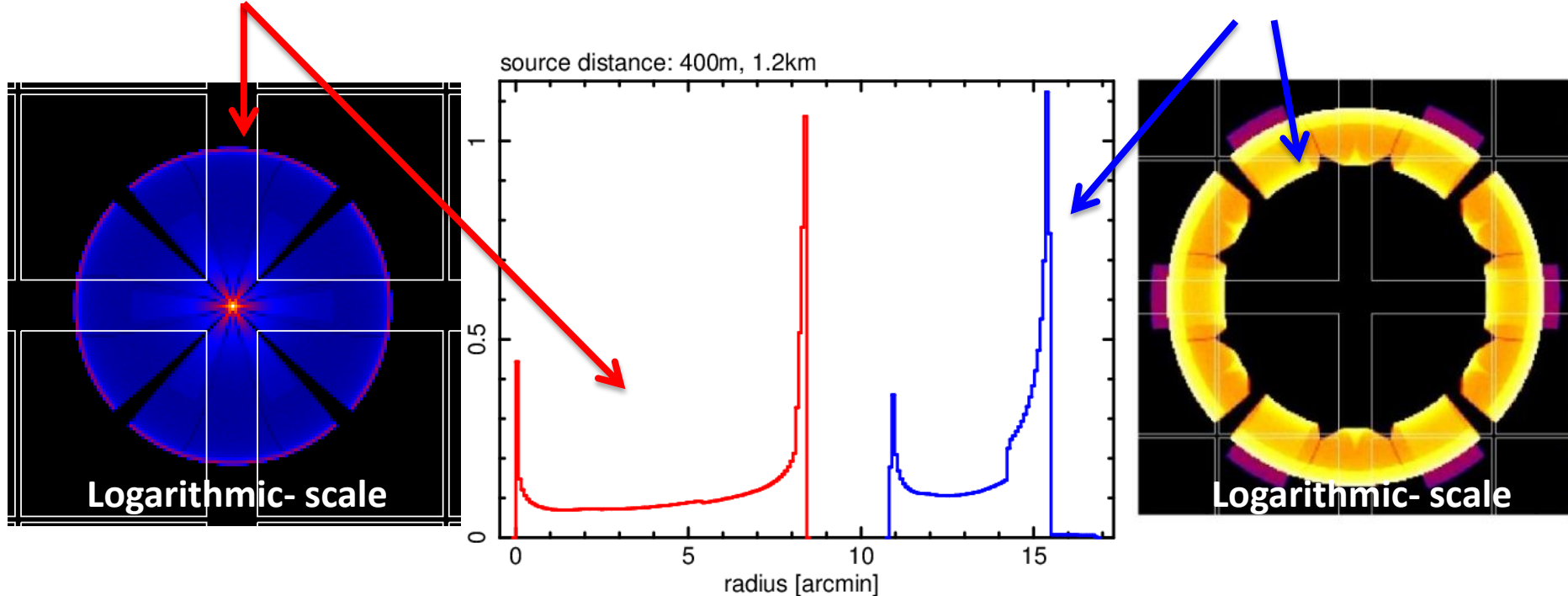
## **Example of available wavelengths:**

- **375 nm 50 mW: 10k €**
- **405 nm 100 mW: 5k €**
- **445 nm 75 mW: 7k €**
- **488 nm 50 mW: 6k €**
- **640 nm 40 mW: 2k €**



## On-axis PSF at 1200 m

## On-axis PSF at 400 m



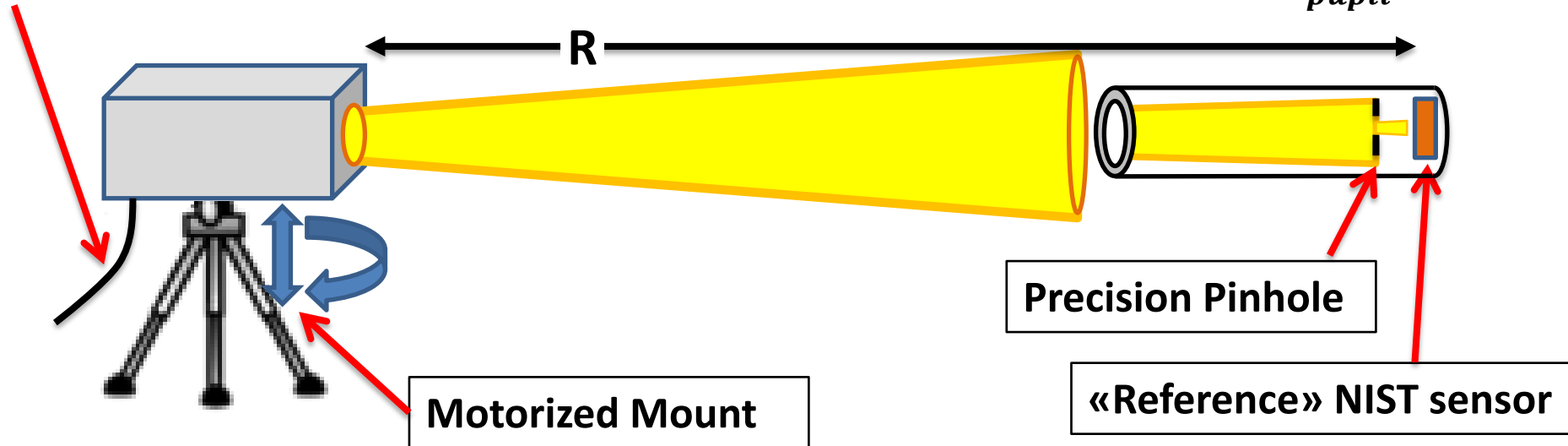
PSF images and the relative radial distributions for an on-axis point sources placed at 400 m and 1.2 km from the ASTRI telescope aperture.

To limit the influence of the variable atmospheric attenuation, the illuminator could be placed at  $\approx 1$  km distance from ASTRI telescope aperture, obtaining a PSF good enough for an accurate verification of its Montecarlo model.

# Calibration of the projected beam

light intensity ( $mW$ )

photon flux:  $\Phi(R) = \frac{S_{NIST}}{A_{pupil}} \left( \frac{phot}{m^2} \right)$

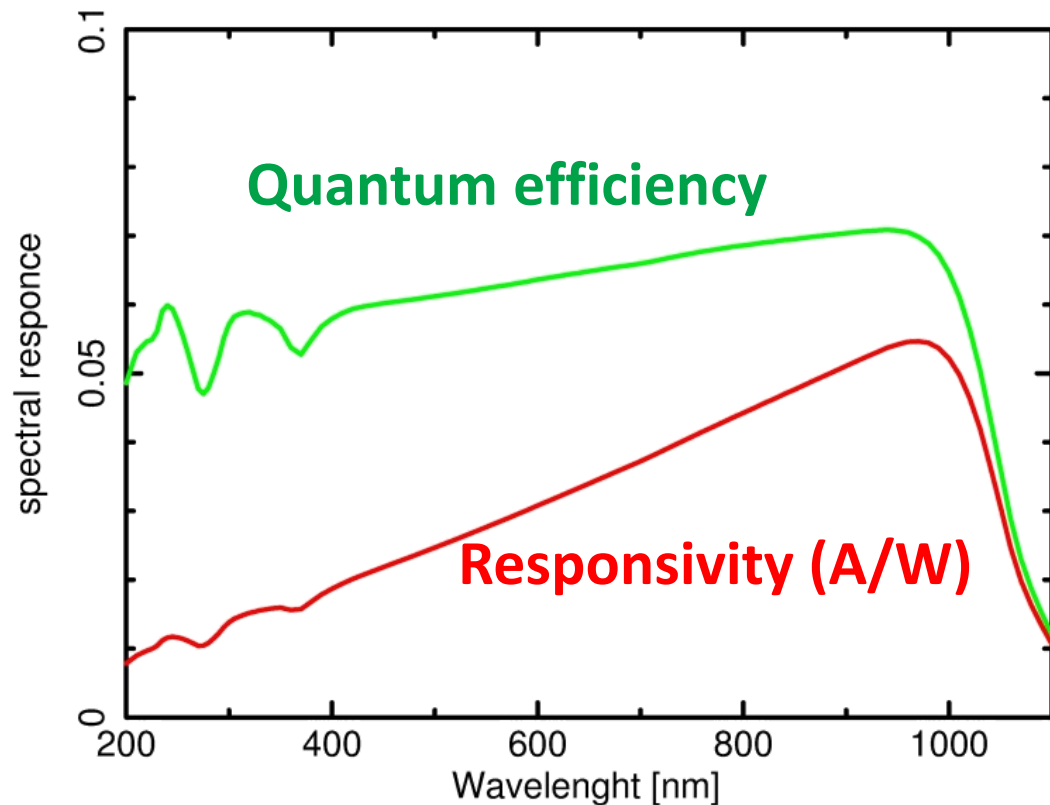


- ▶ A NIST calibrated photodiode inside the illuminator light-box continuously monitor the light intensity at the entrance of its optical system
- ▶ The projected light beam will be calibrated, as a function of wavelength, by means of a 2<sup>nd</sup> NIST sensor (or a calibrated PMT), with a precision entrance pupil, placed at certain distance from the illuminator
- ▶ To verify the spatial uniformity of the light beam, a 2D Azimuth/Elevation scanning will be performed by means of a motorized mount

## NIST-calibrated Si Photodiode



- ❑ Ø 9.5 mm
- ❑  $\lambda$ : 200 nm – 1100 nm
- ❑ 50 nW – 50 mW
- ❑ resolution: 1 nW
- ❑ NTC Thermistor
- ❑ Response Time: < 1  $\mu$ s
- ❑ Linearity:  $\pm 0.5\%$
- ❑ Measurement Uncertainty
  - $\pm 5\%$  200 – 450 nm
  - $\pm 3\%$  451 – 1000 nm



Spectral response of the Si-photodiode used  
for the absolute calibration of the illuminator



## The ASTRI-SST 2M portable illuminating system

### Projection box:

- ▶ Light weight, for easy installation on elevated (fixed or motorized) mounts
- ▶ output flux monitored by a NIST calibrated photodiode
- ▶ uniform far-field illumination pattern

### Control box:

- battery powered
- computer with local control interfaces
- wireless system for remote control
- generation of ns-pulsed and CW light at several wavelengths
- adjustable pulse length (from 2ns in step of 1ns)
- continuously adjustable flux intensity