

2D point spread function characterization for Prime Focus Spectrograph

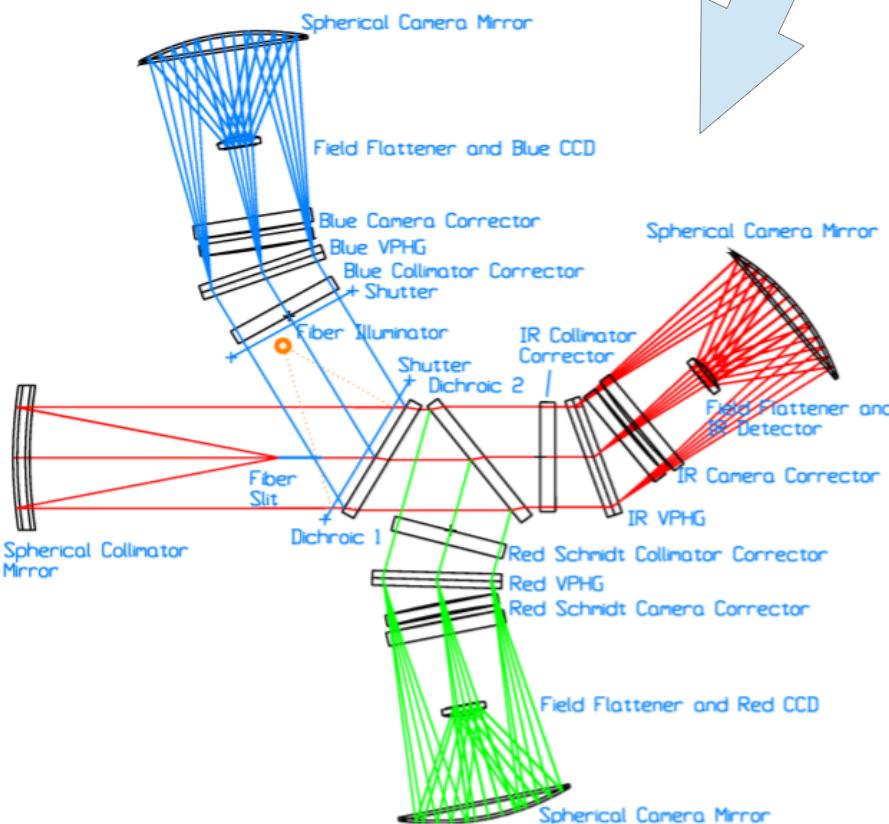
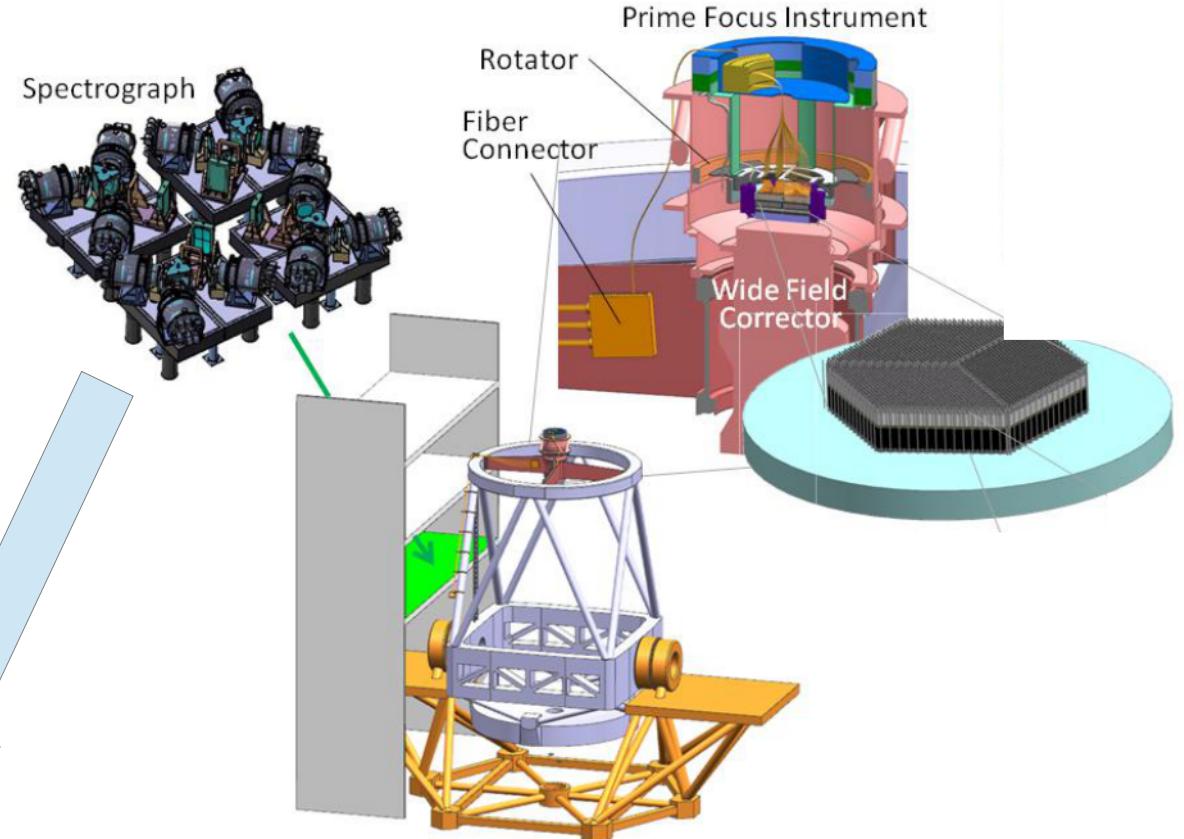
N. Caplar, J. Meyers, R. Lupton, J. Gunn, PFS collaboration



PRINCETON
UNIVERSITY



- Commissioning start: 2019
- Fiber spectrograph (2400 fibers)
- Wavelength range: 0.38 to 1.28 μm

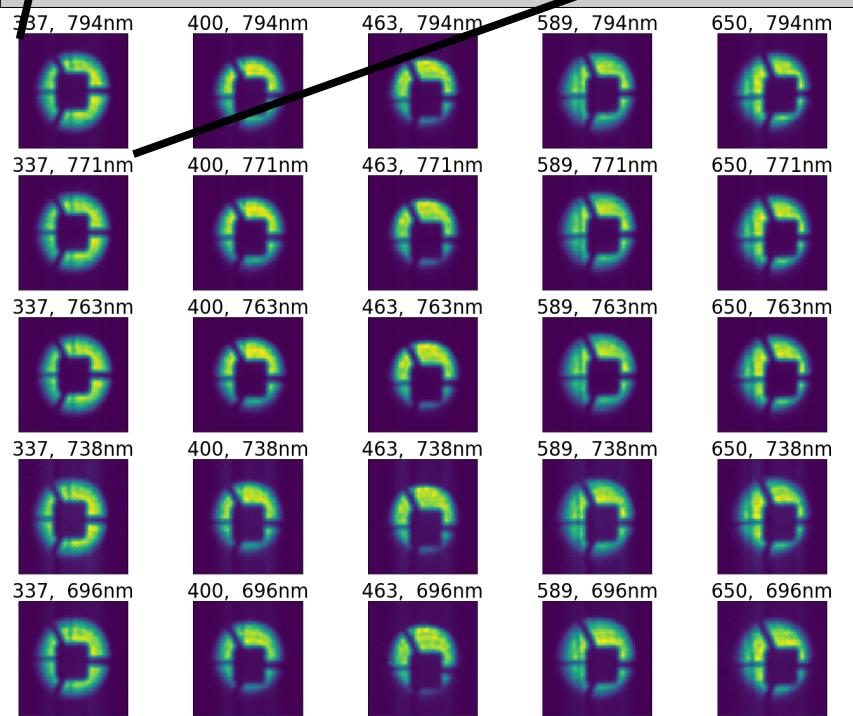
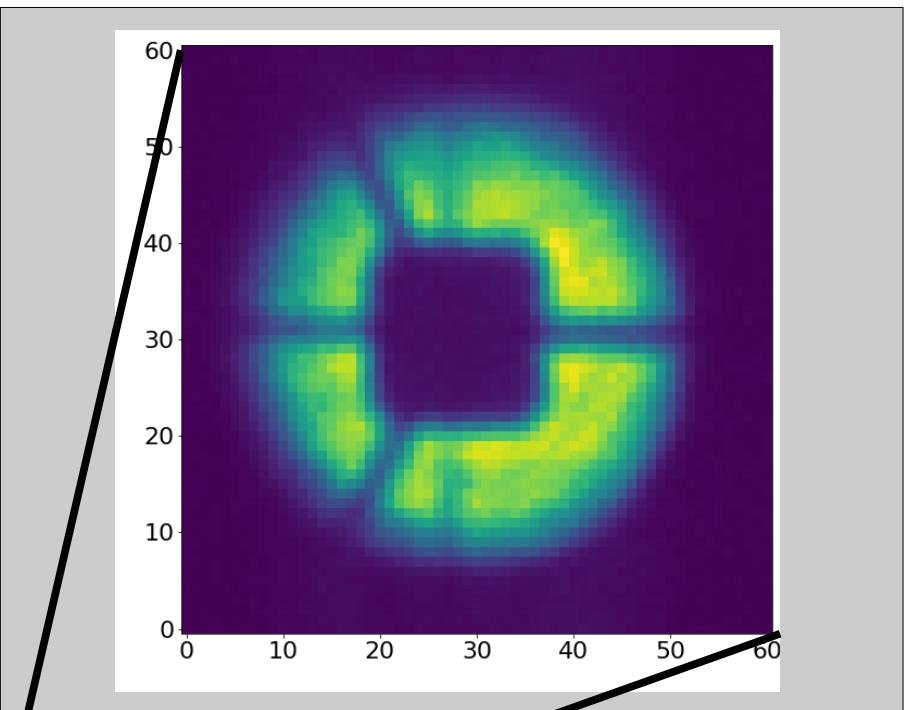
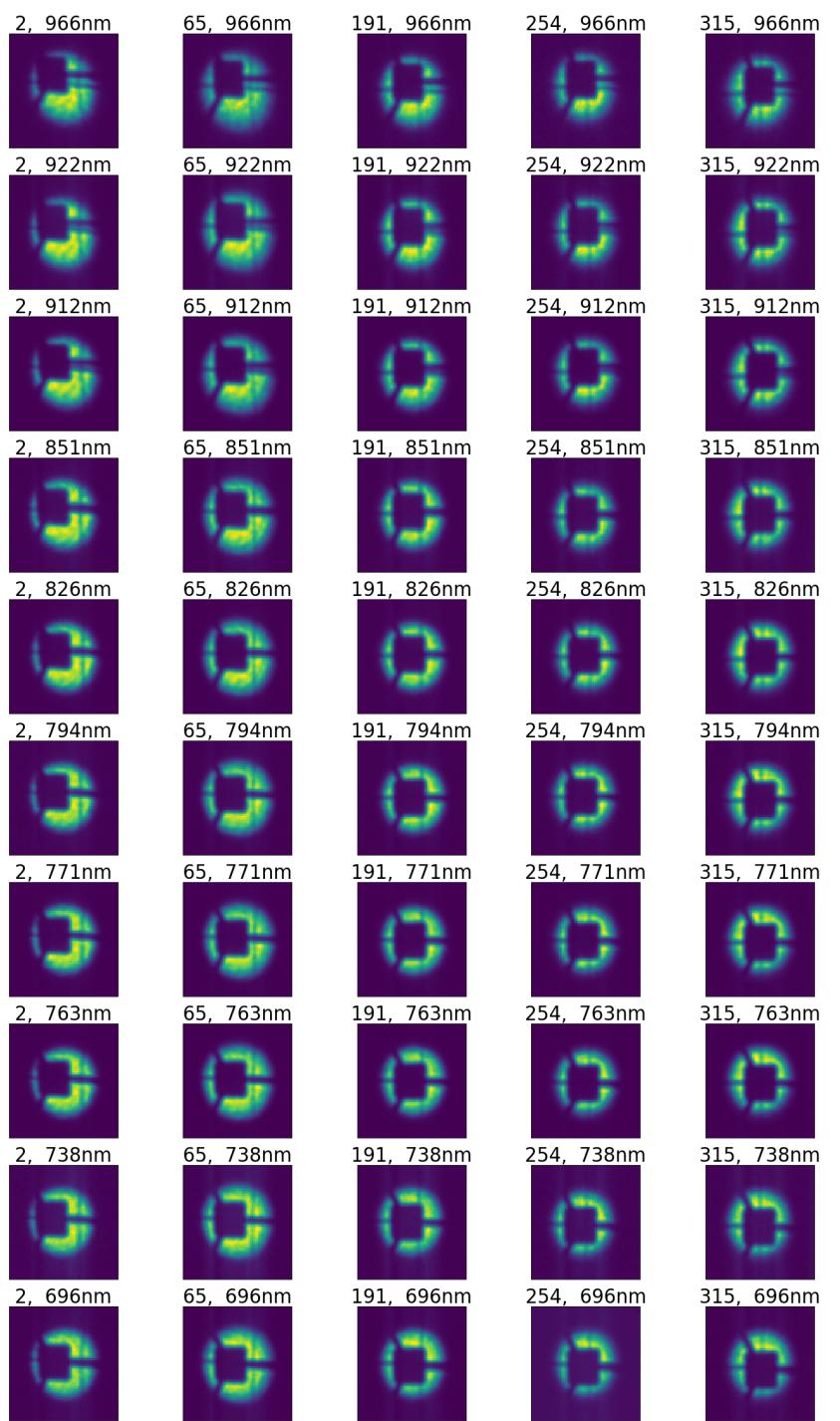


3 components to the PSF

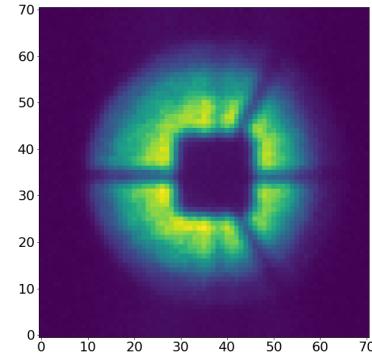
- Telescope pupil illumination
- Focal ratio degradation in the fibres
- Spectrograph cameras

- We aim to characterize contribution of camera imperfections to PSF by modelling optical performance using defocussed data
- Let's look at the data from the first assembled camera!

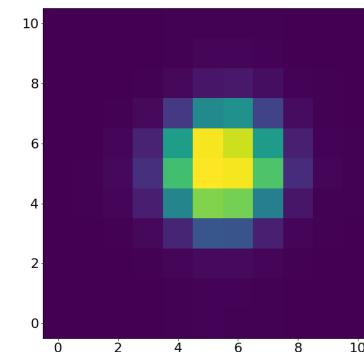
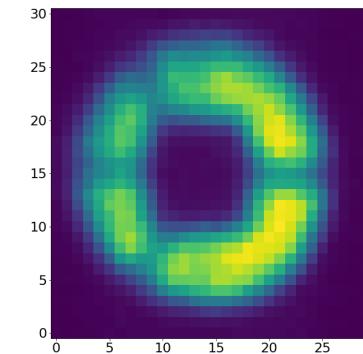
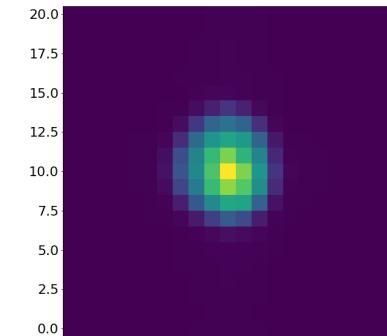
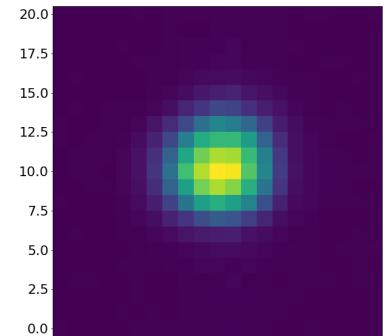
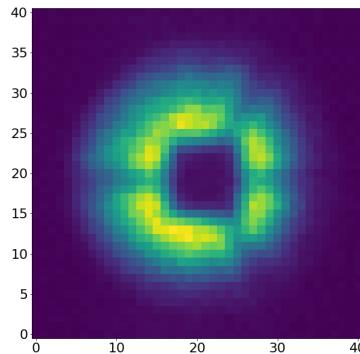
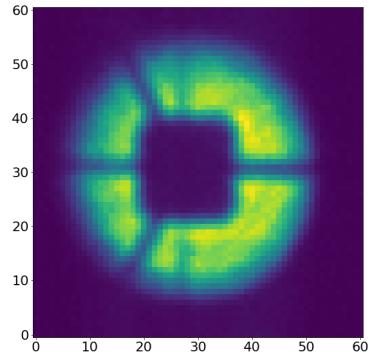
Wavelength



Different fibers



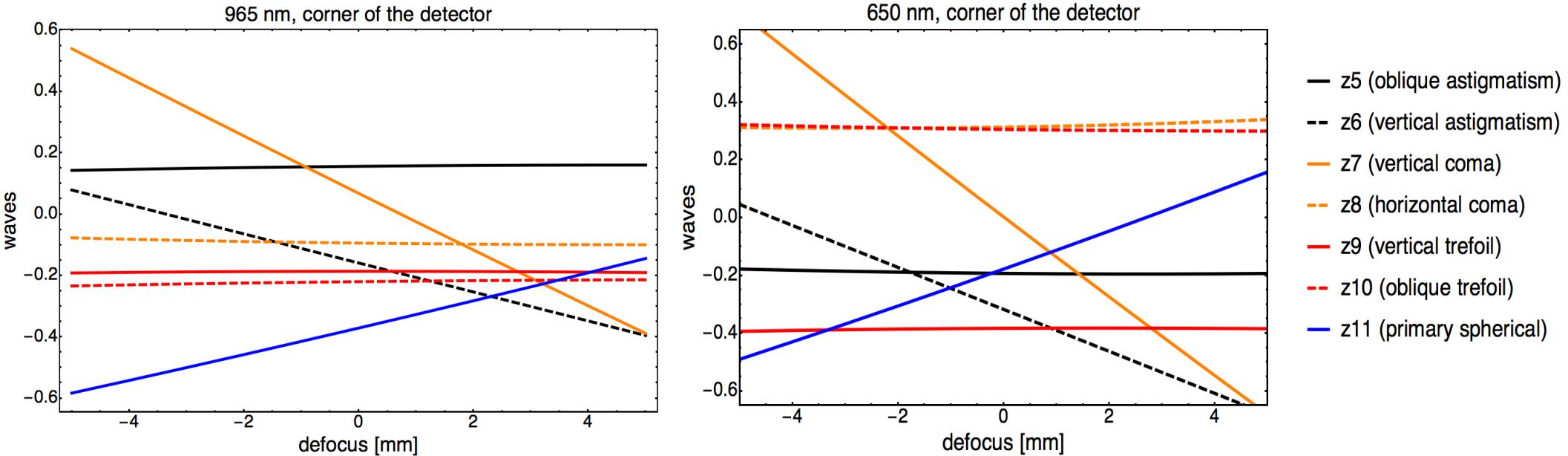
- We have even more information!
- We have taken images at different values of defocus
- Follow wavefront aberrations as a function of defocus



More defocused

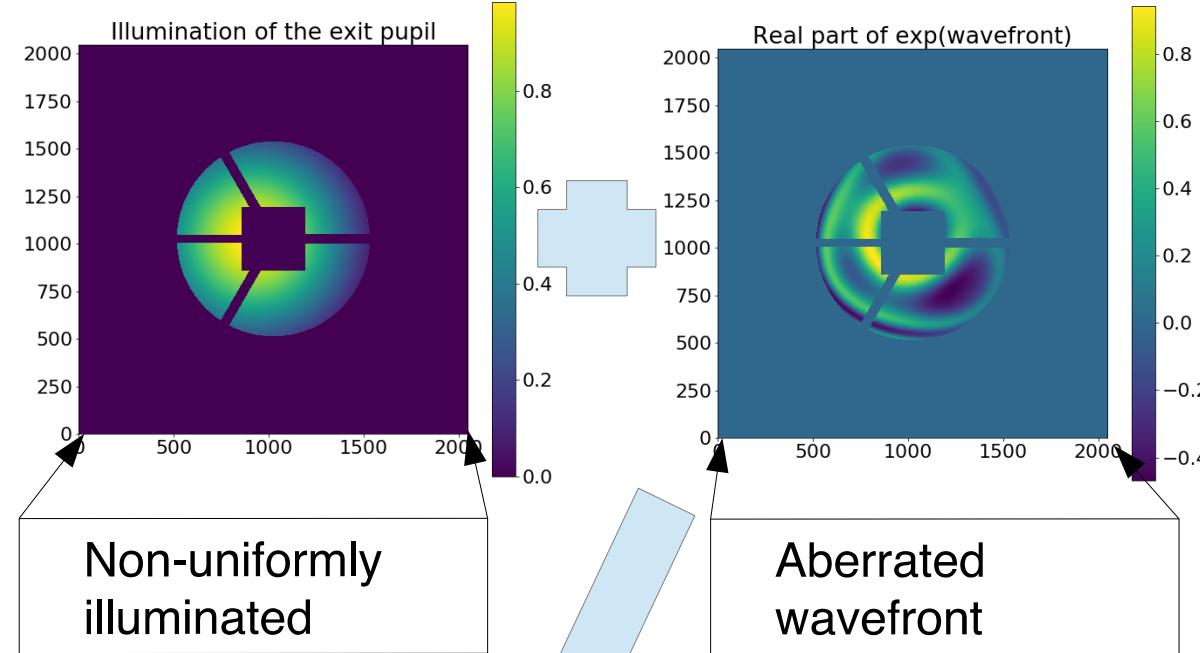
More defocused

In focus



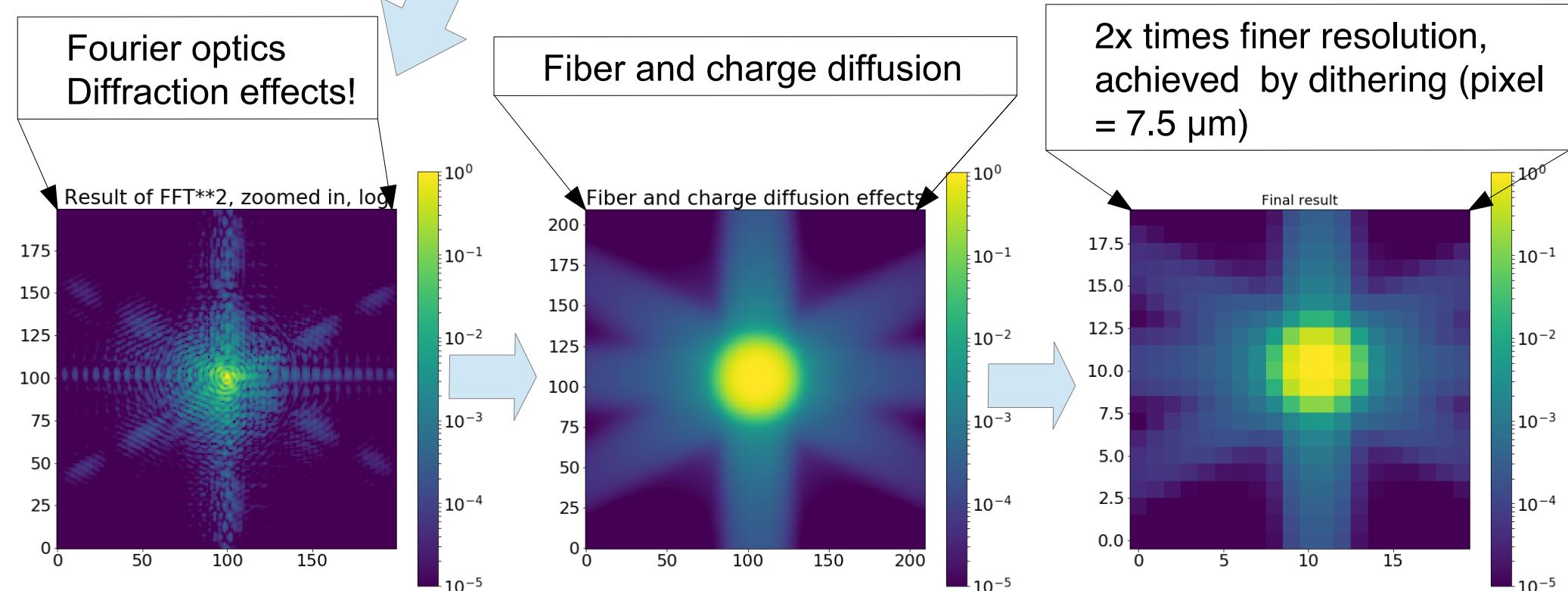
Example from Zemax modelling

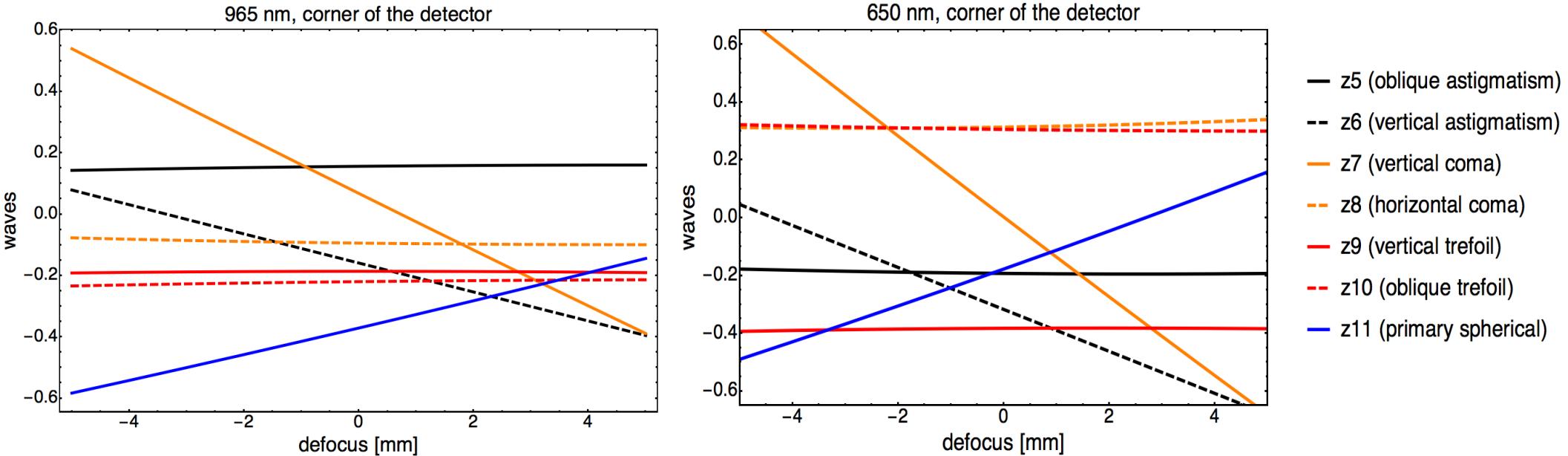
- We wish to deduce/reproduce these curves from the data
- Model wavefront aberrations at each position in the detector



We have been developing a model to simulate PSF based on our experience in HSC project

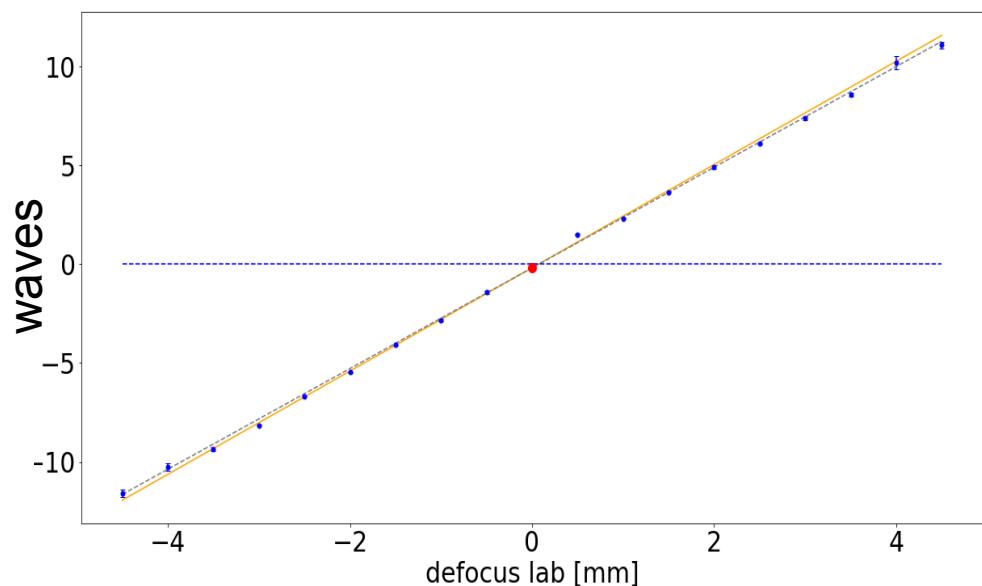
- Non-uniform illumination of the pupil
- Wavefront aberrations
- Fourier optics
- Finite size of fiber
- Charge diffusion



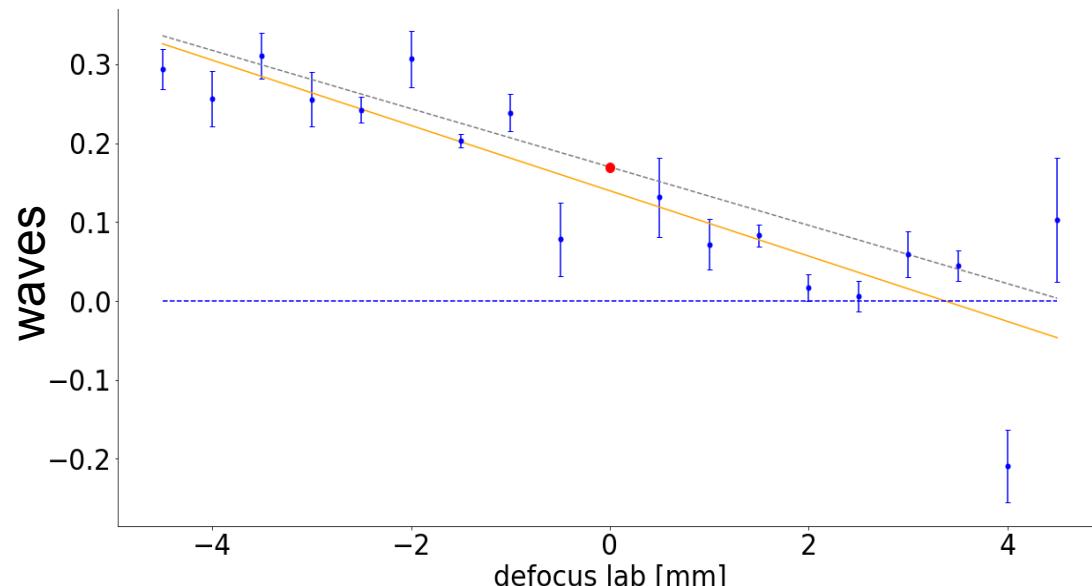


Example from early modelling of the experimental data below
(not the same spot and Zernike coefficients as above!)

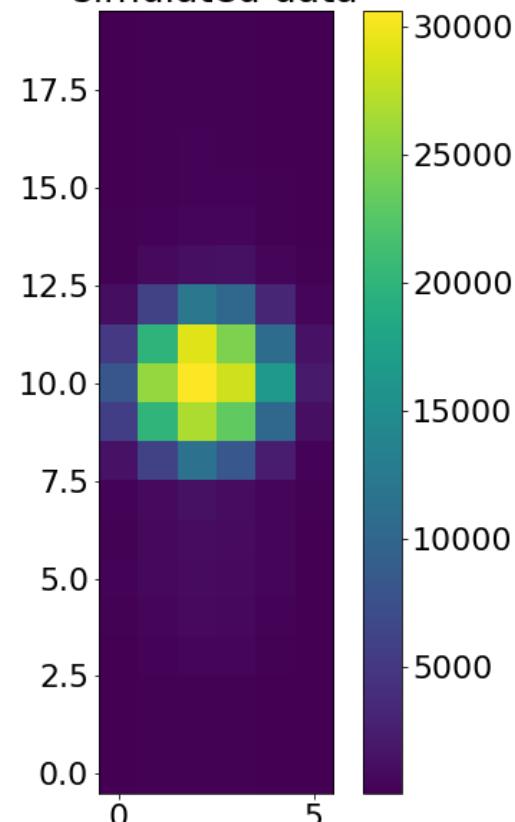
Z4 - defocus



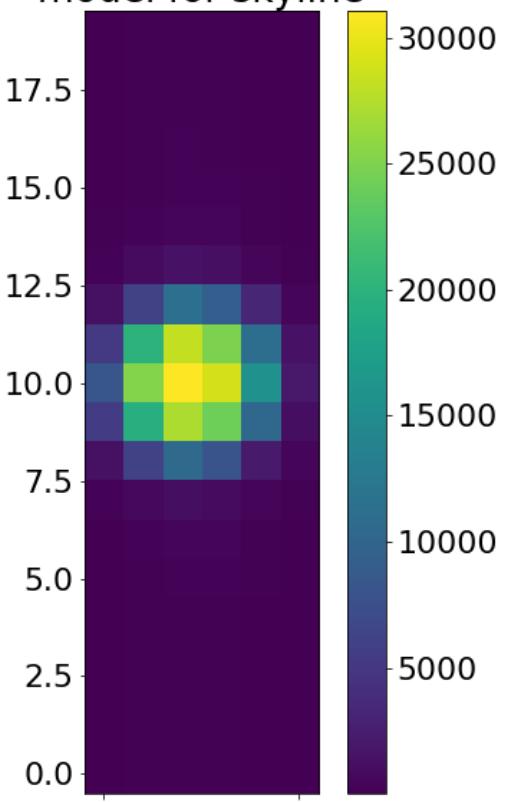
Z8 – horizontal coma



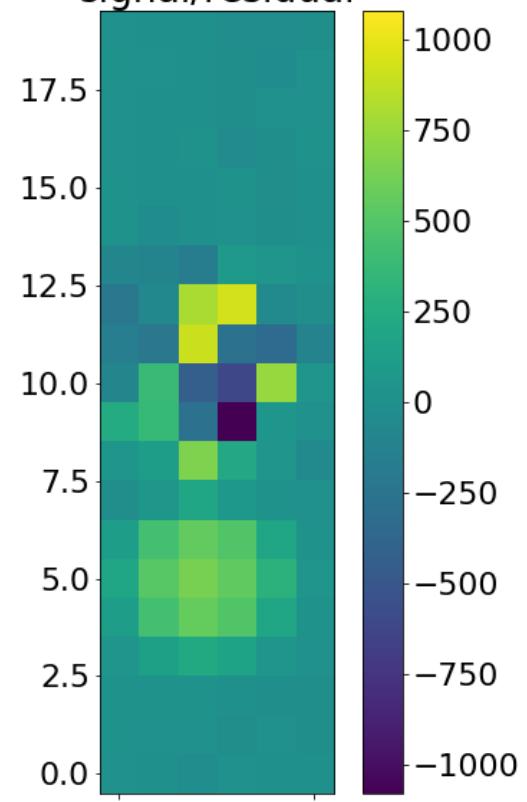
simulated data



model for skyline



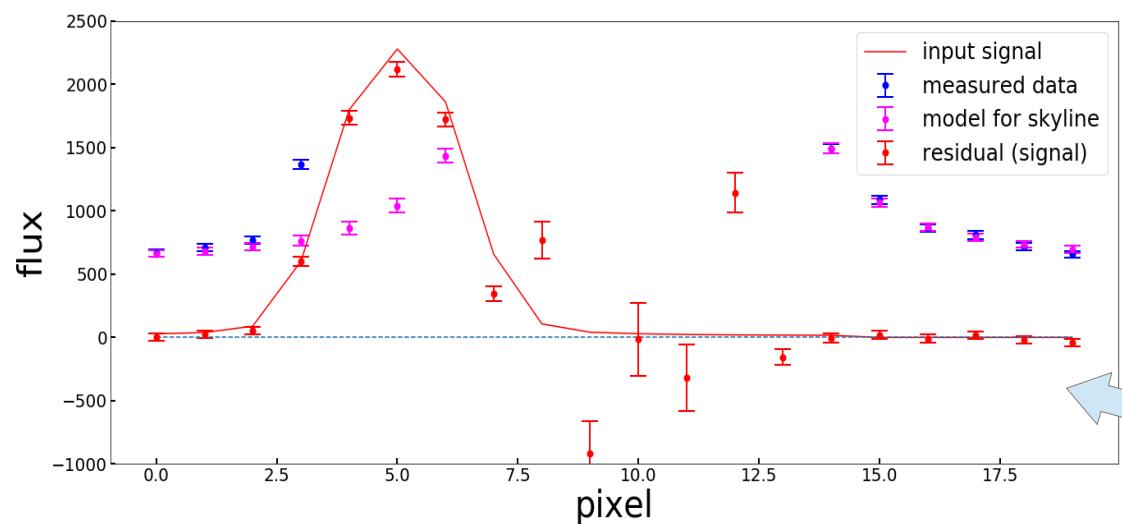
signal/residual



Simulated example:

- We have modelled the skyline
- Subtract data with the model

Proceed with "optimal extraction" or similar 1D technique



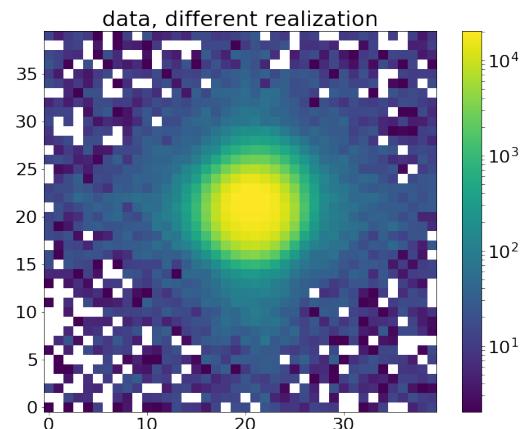
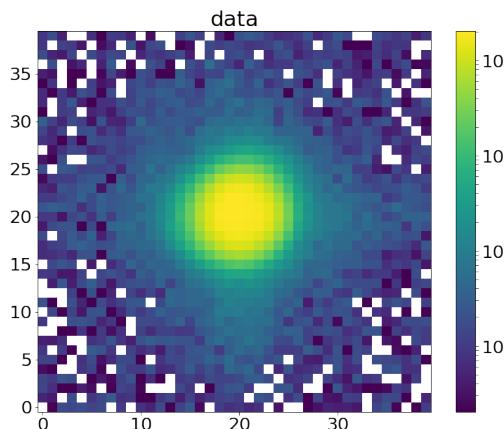
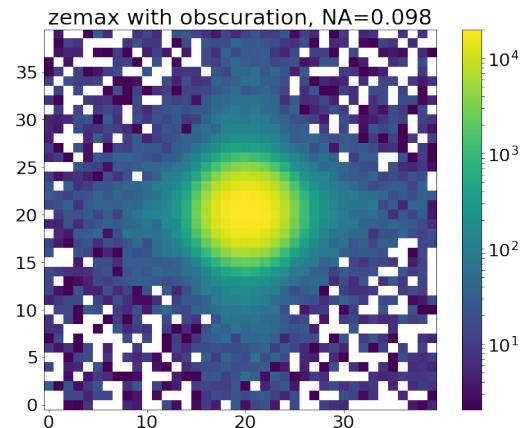
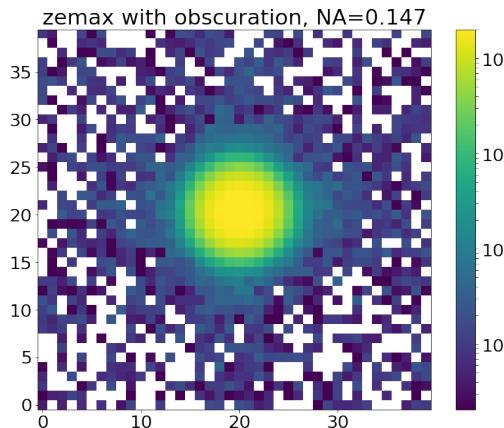
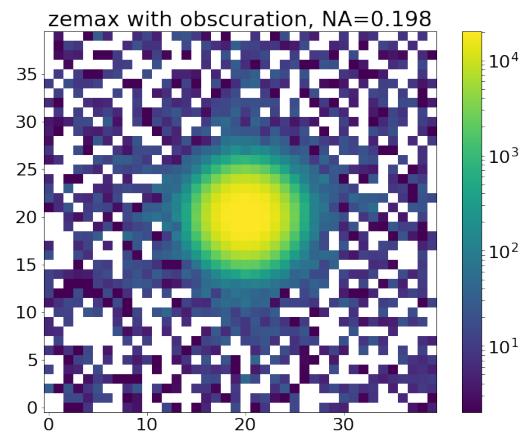
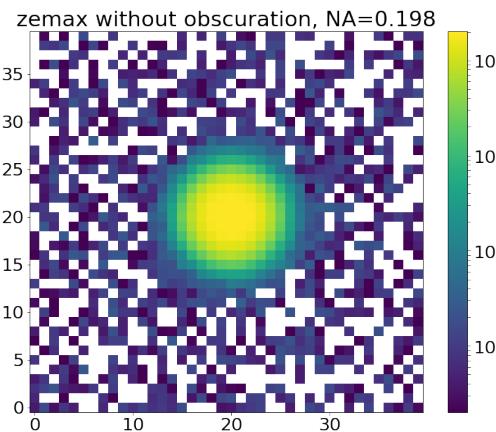
Where are we now; what am I thinking about

2 main issues at the moment:

- Stronger wings of the PSF than expected
- For some wavelengths, even stronger vertical component of the PSF

Diffraction effects are stronger than expected:

- Non-uniform illumination?
- Effective numerical aperture is smaller?



Where are we now; what am I thinking about

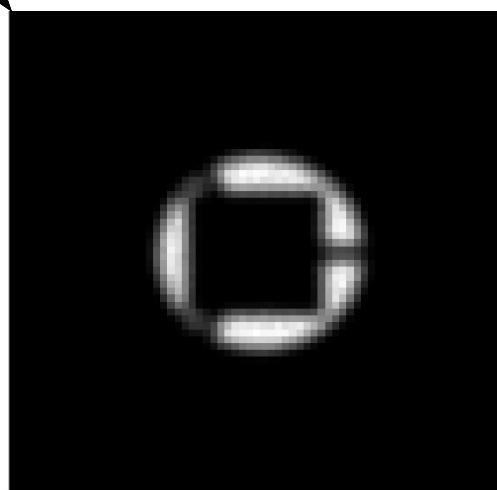
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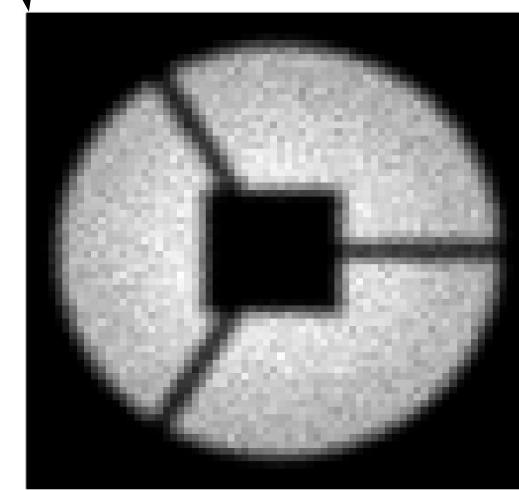
Diffraction effects are stronger than expected:

- Non-uniform illumination?
- Effective numerical aperture is smaller?
- Unlikely, given the defocused image analysis...

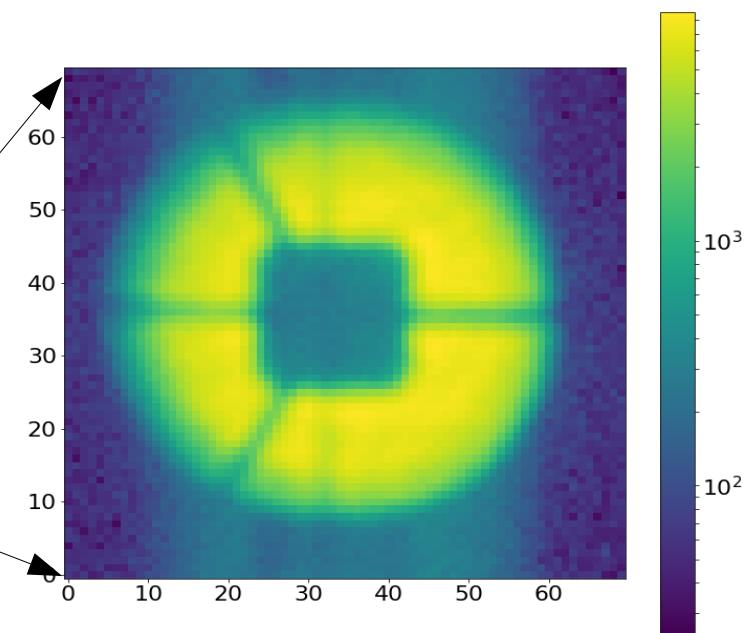
Defocused image that creates enough wings in focused data



Expected defocused image



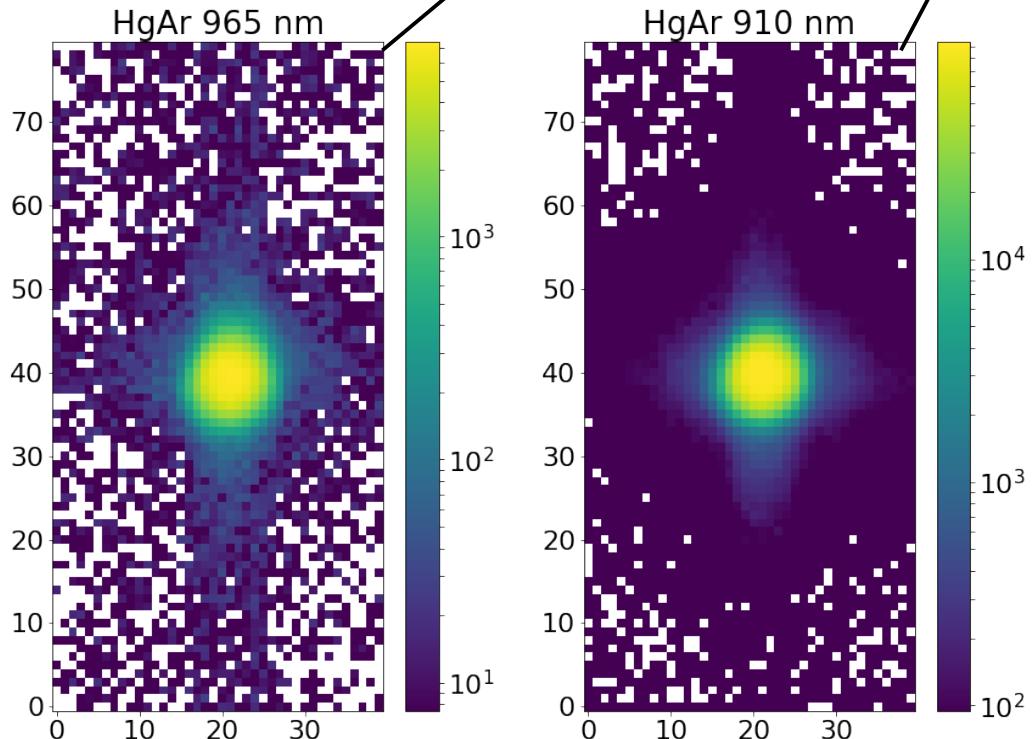
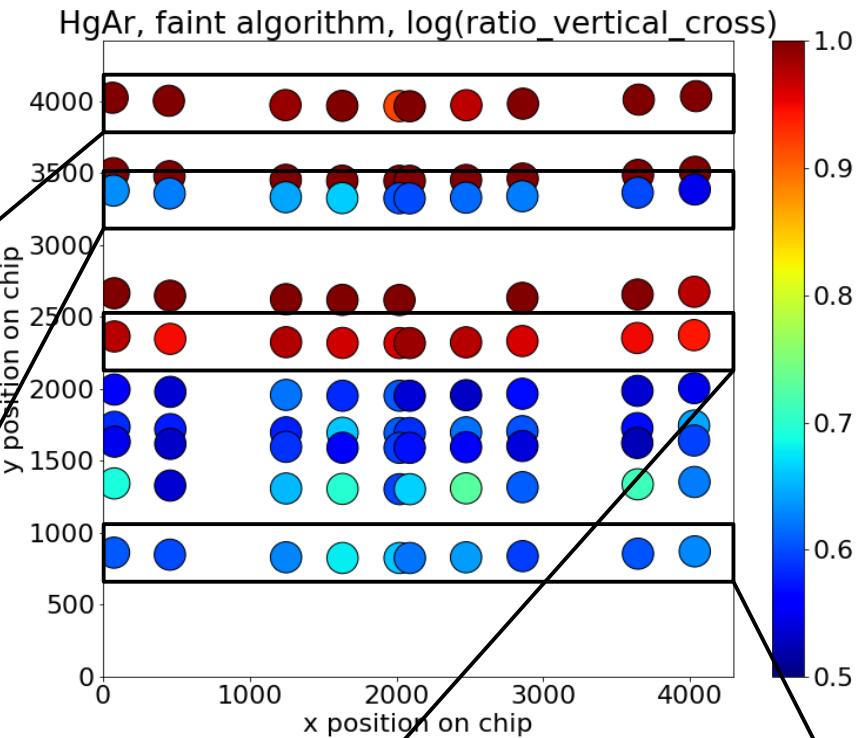
Actual data



Where are we now; what am I thinking about

2 main issues at the moment:

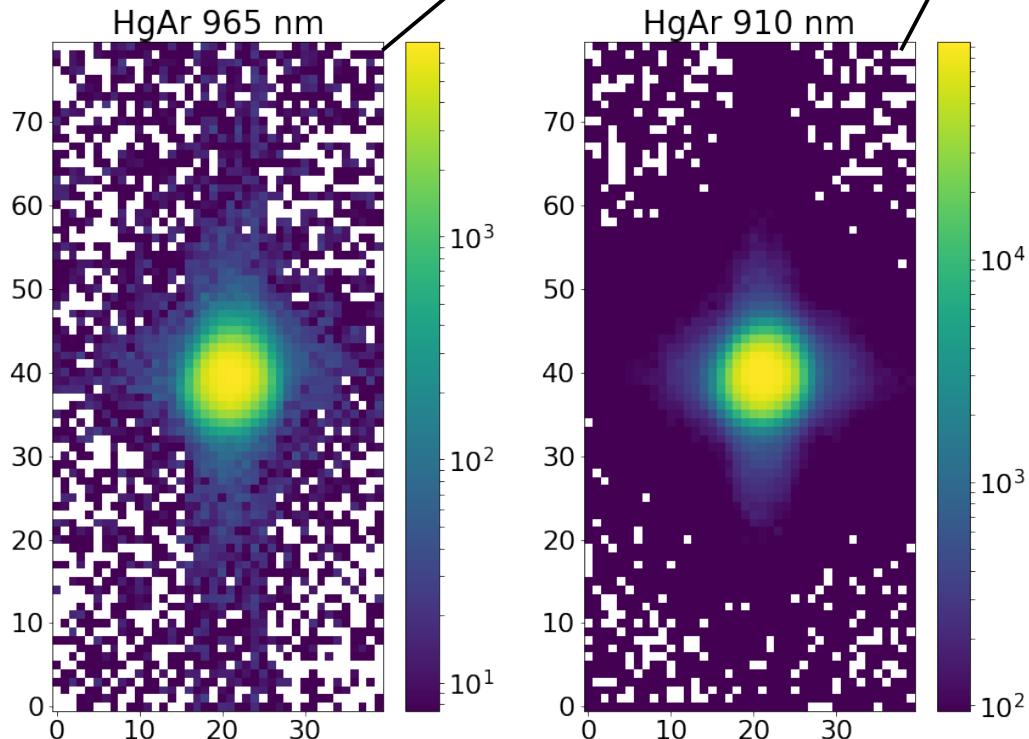
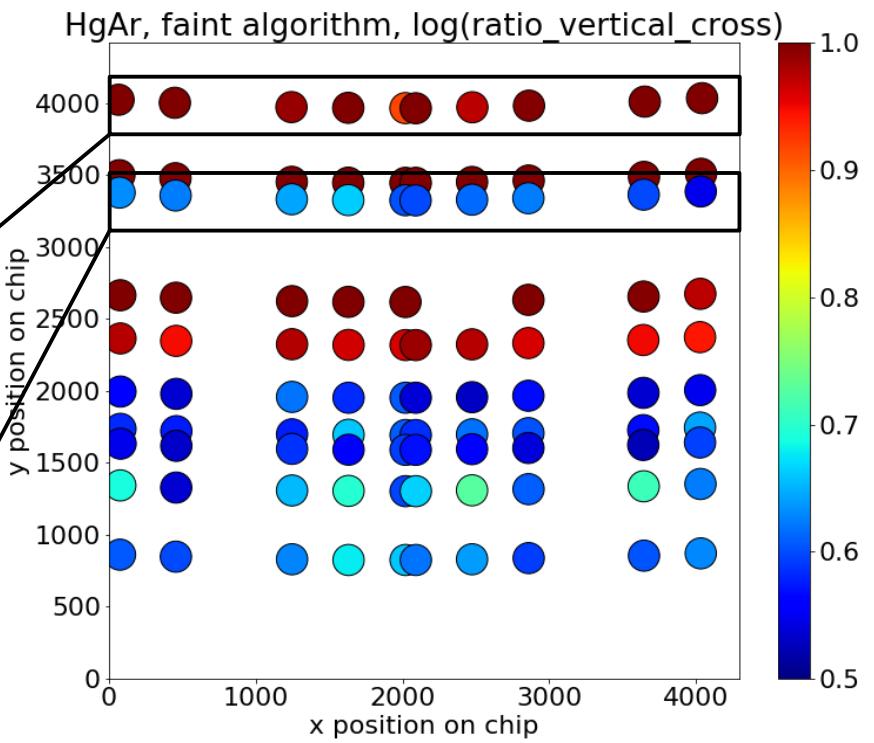
- Stronger wings of the PSF than expected
- For some wavelengths, even stronger vertical component of the PSF



Where are we now; what am I thinking about

2 main issues at the moment:

- Stronger wings of the PSF than expected
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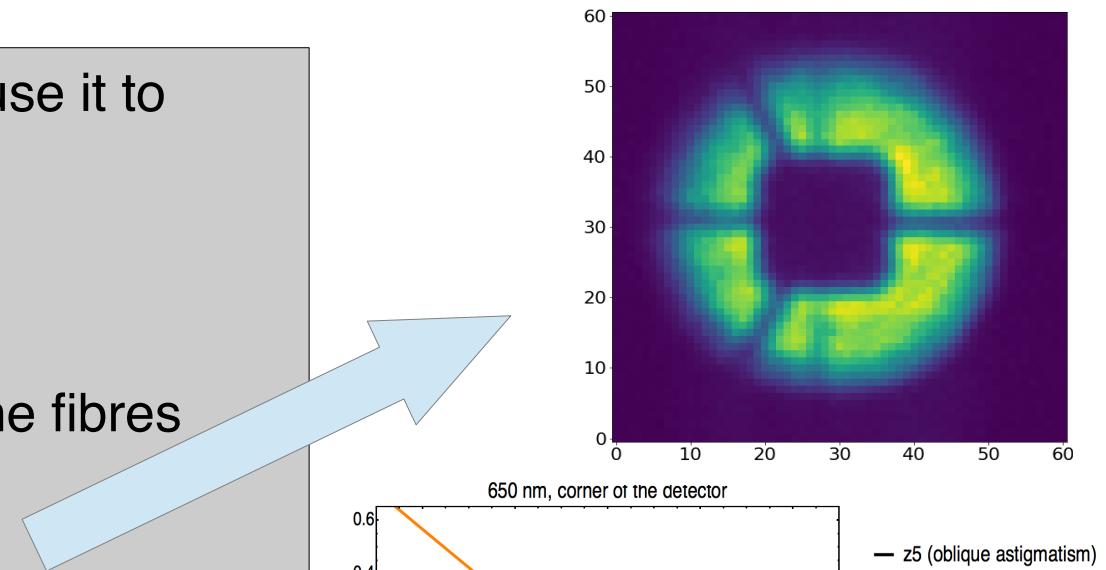


Most probable solutions for these issues:

- Incompetent Post-doc has wrongly modelled something and underestimated diffraction effects
- Extra power in the vertical wings due to grating

Summary

- We want to predict PSF and use it to subtract wings of the skylines
- 3 components to the PSF
 - Telescope pupil illumination
 - Focal ratio degradation in the fibres
 - Spectrograph cameras
- Characterize contribution of camera imperfections to PSF by modelling optical performance using defocussed data



- We are developing code to analyse and determine wavefront aberrations from the data taken at the optical bench
- Local challenges
 - Possibly stronger wings than expected
 - Extra power in vertical direction at some wavelengths

