

THE CALAR ALTO SCHMIDT-LEMAITRE EXPLORER:

AN INNOVATE CONCEPT FOR TRANSIENT SEARCH & DETECTION

Simona Lombardo (instrument & project scientist)

LAM: Hugot, Joaquina, Lemaître

IAA: Prada, Perez, Ibañez Mengual, Sanchez

NOVA/ASTRON: Muslimov

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Seminar @TS2020

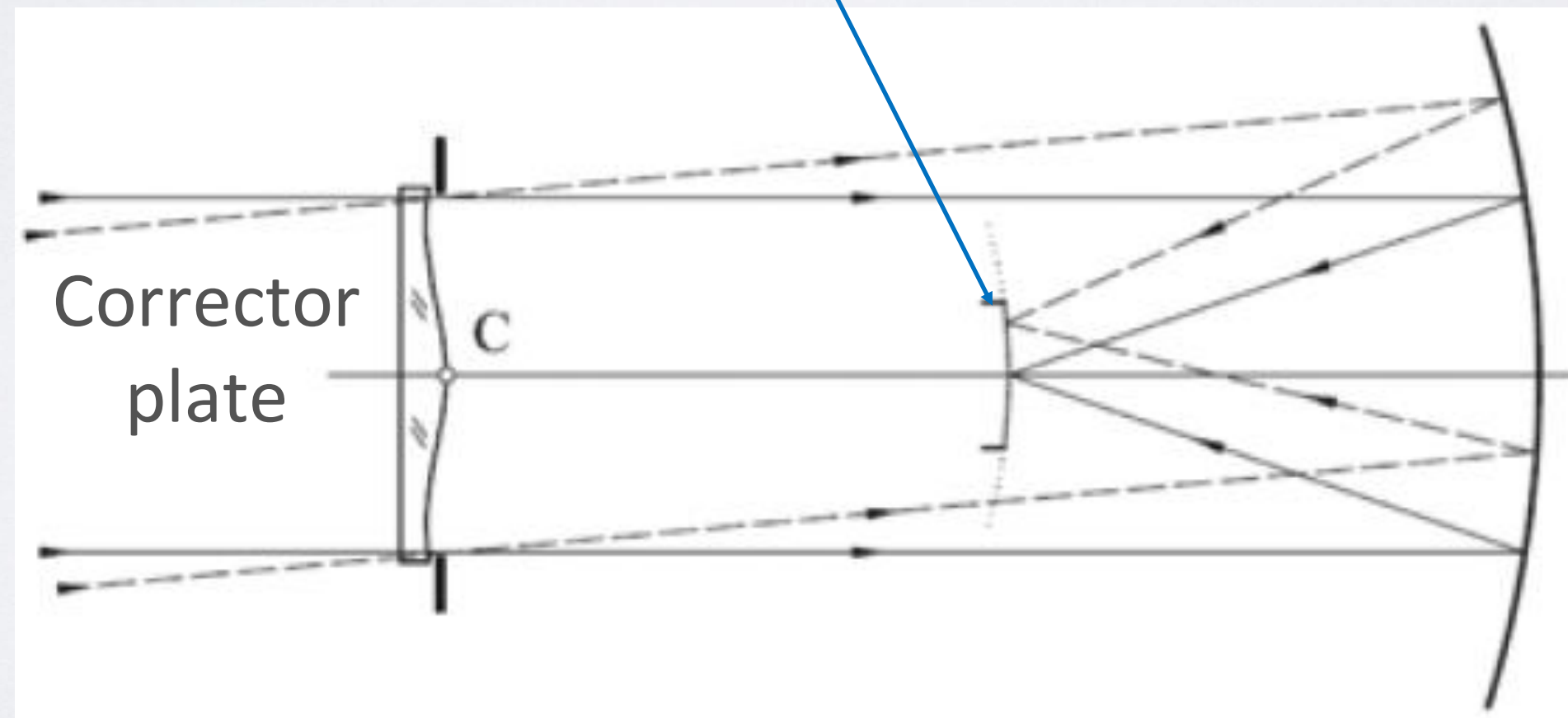
02.04.2021

WIDE FIELD ASTRONOMY

Wide field optical system (typically Schmidt designs):
observation of transients, planets, ...



CURVED FOCAL SURFACE



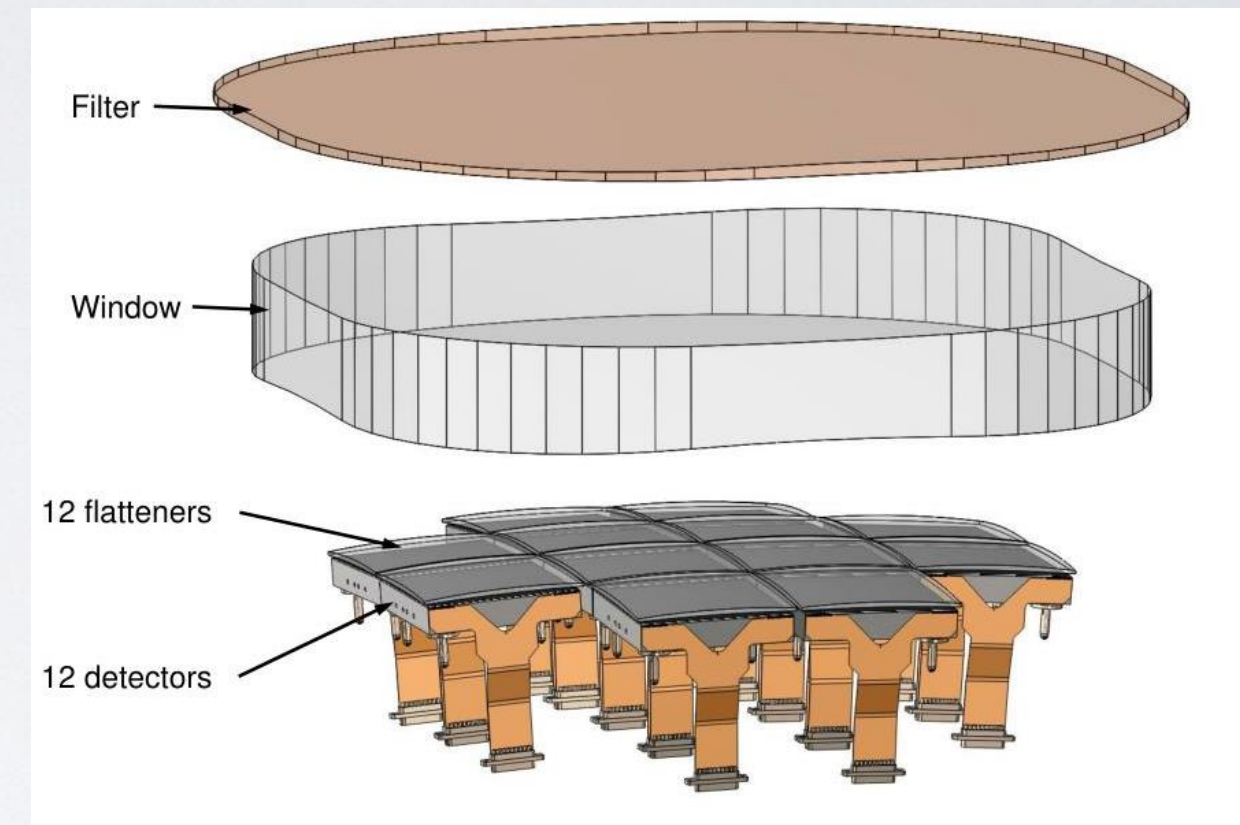
Spherical
primary

WIDE FIELD ASTRONOMY

CURVED FOCAL SURFACE → Additional field flatteners



Kepler focal plane,
42 flat CCDs

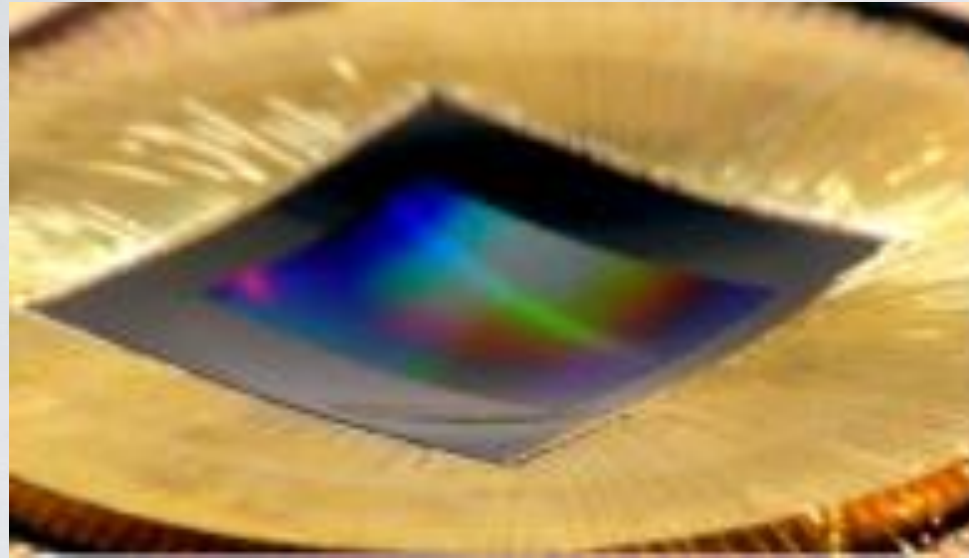


ZTF focal plane

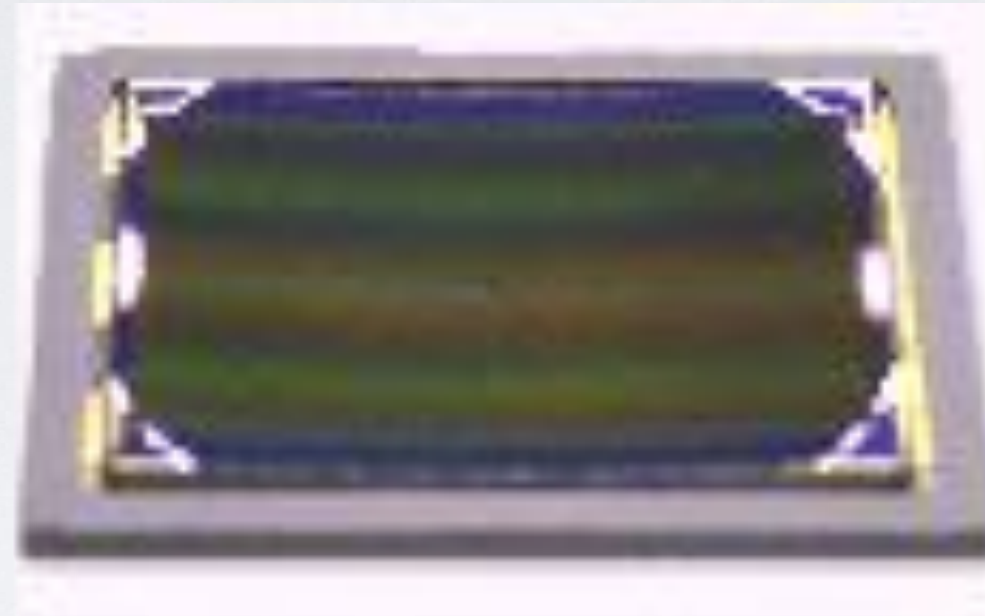
- **Degraded transmissivity**
- **Degraded performances** (aberrations, etc.)

CURVED DETECTORS DEVELOPMENT

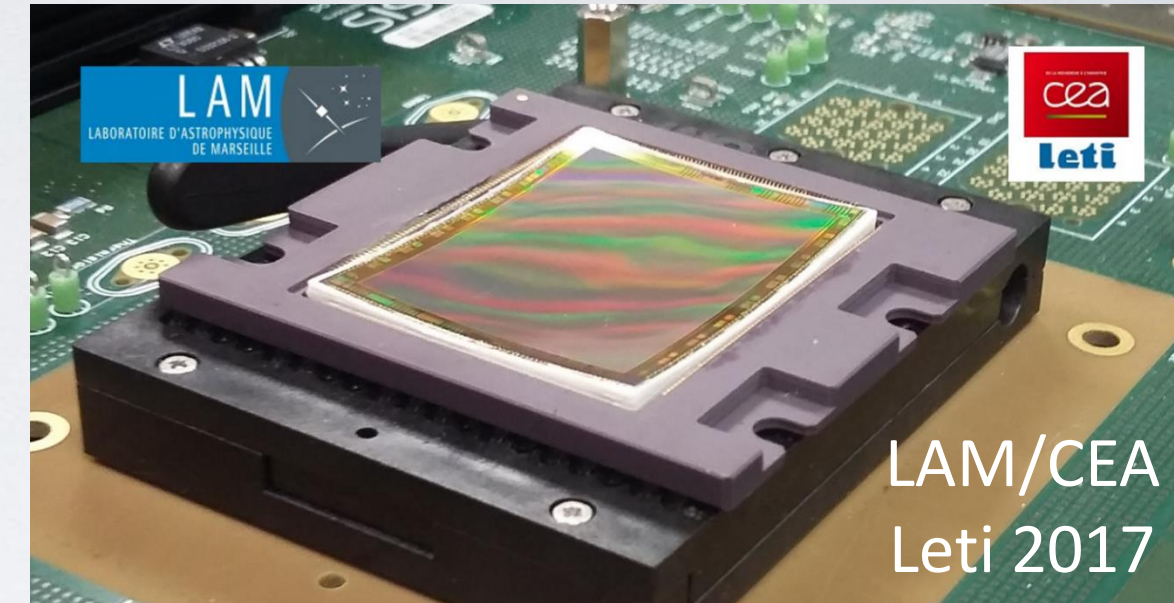
A new way of solving the problem



Microsoft 2017



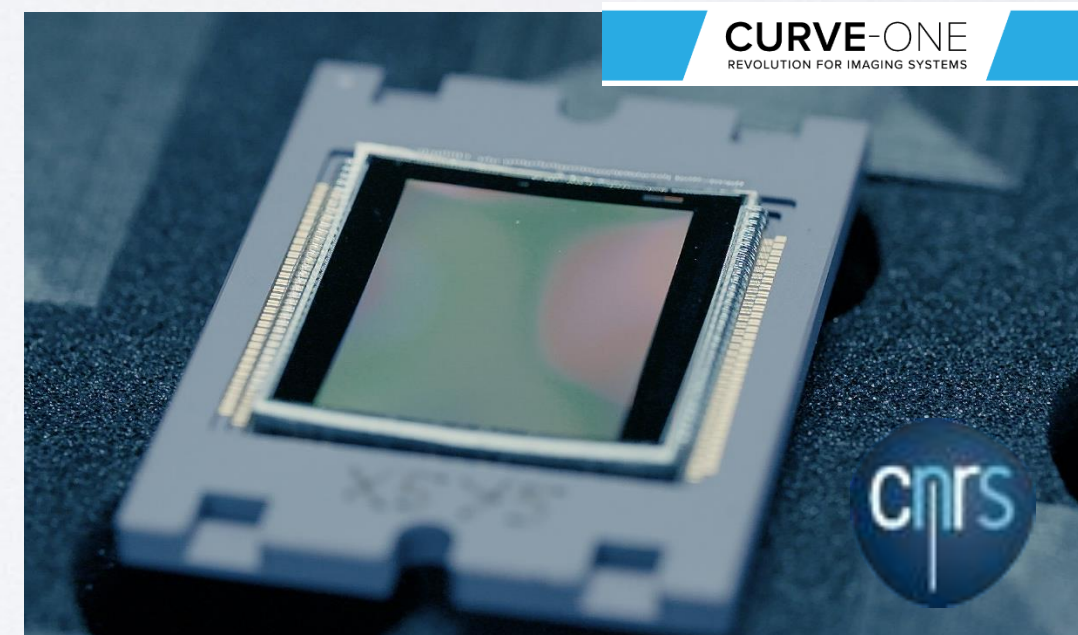
Sony 2014



LAM/CEA
Leti 2017

Many advantages:

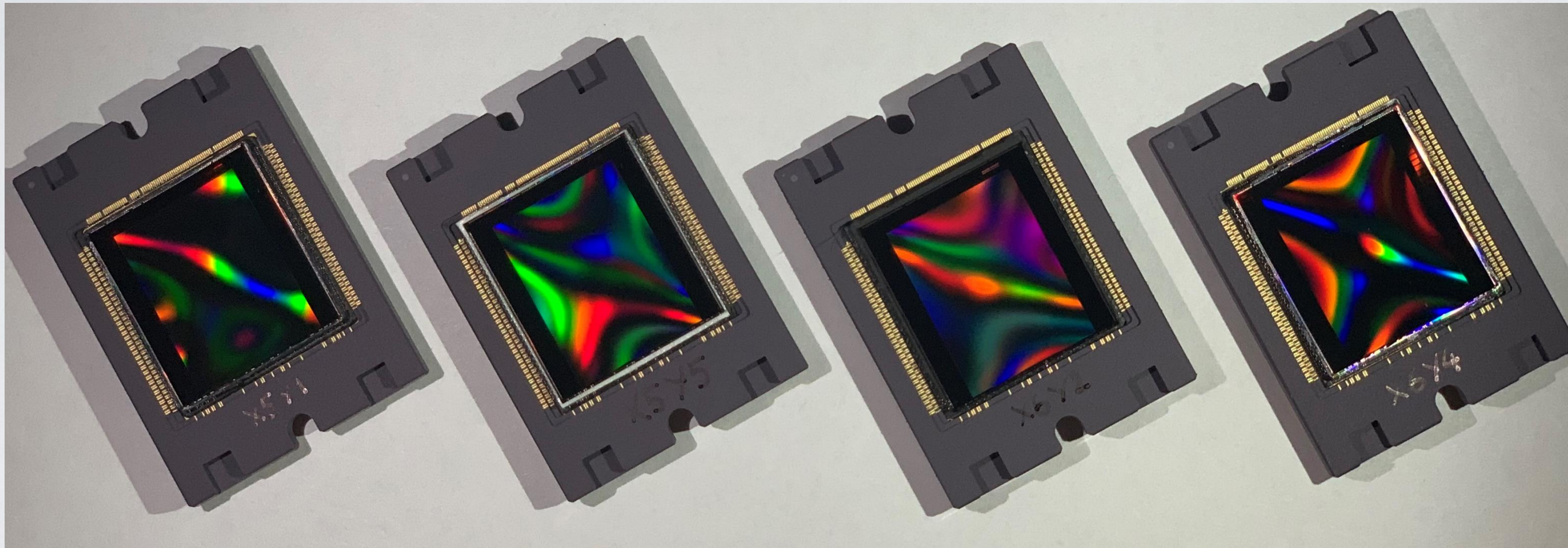
- smaller and more compact systems
- better throughput



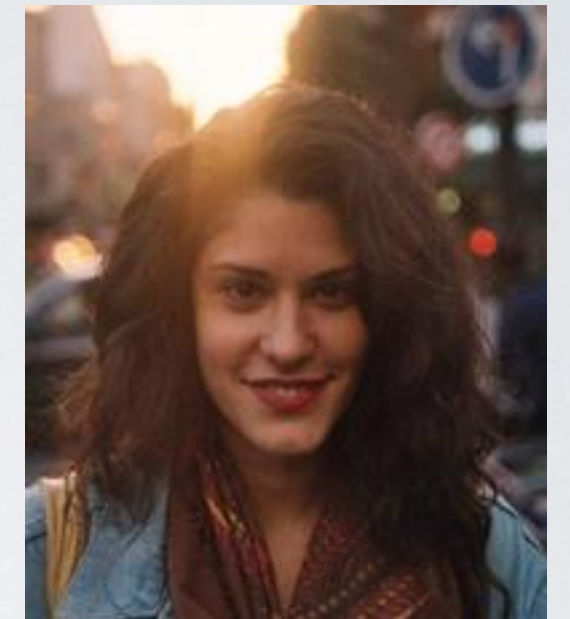
LAM-CNRS
2019

PROTOTYPES FROM LAM (2019) CURVEONE STARTUP

CMV12000 CMOSIS 4096x3072 pixels of $5.5\ \mu\text{m}$



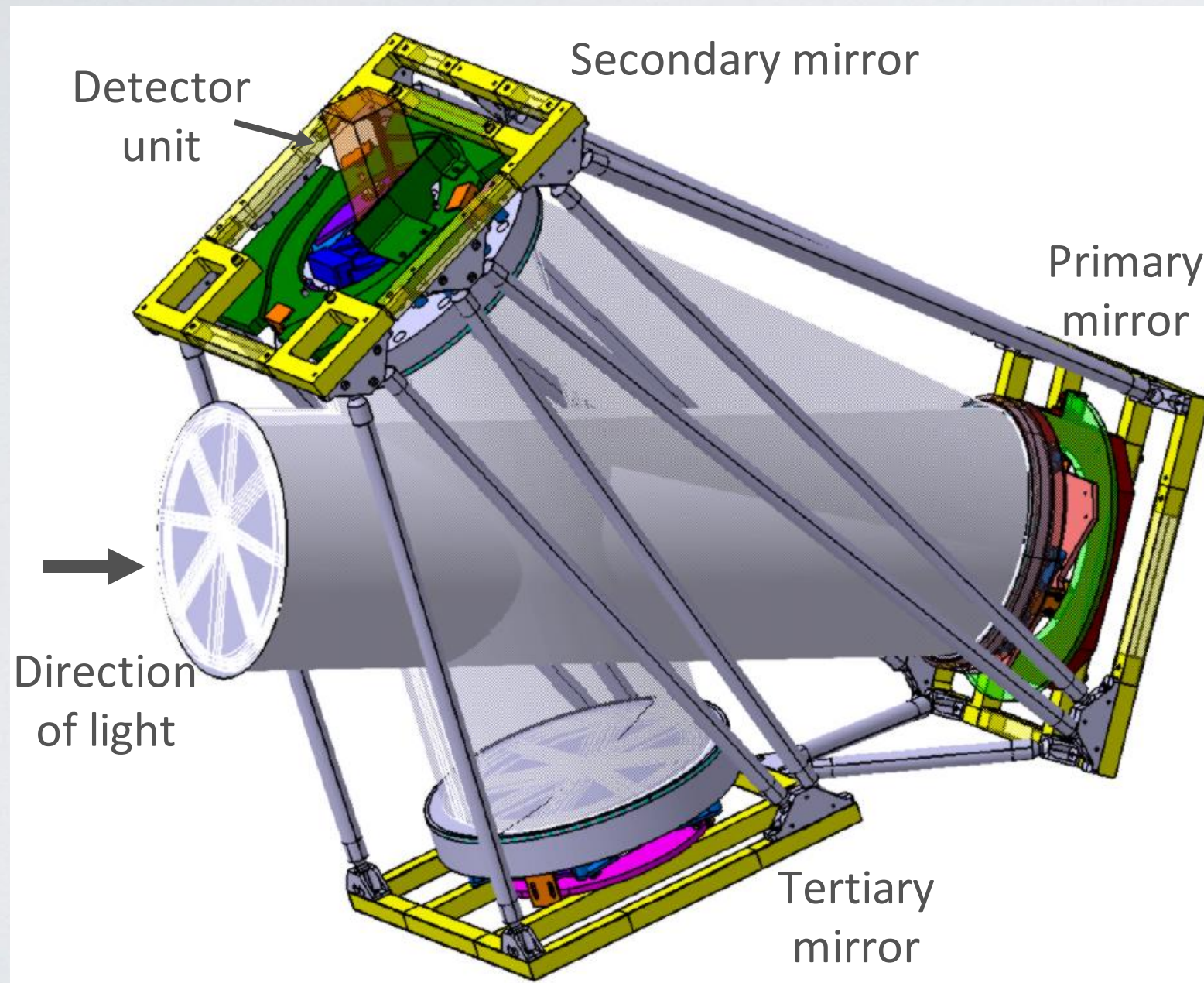
PhD student
Kelly Joaquina



New curving method for better control on the shape and improved performances

CASTLE DESIGN

Fully reflective Schmidt design to be installed in Calar Alto (robotic telescope)



Telescope parameter	Value
Field of view	$2^{\circ}36' \times 1^{\circ}56'$
F/#	2.5
Diameter	356 mm
Detector shape/radius of curvature	Convex/ ~ 800 mm
Total throughput	$> 40\% \lambda \in [400, 600] \text{ nm}$ $> 50\% \lambda \in [600, 1000] \text{ nm}$

Detector parameter	Value
Pixel size on sky	$1''$
Quantum Efficiency	$> 80\% @ 520 \text{ nm}$
RON	$< 2 e^-$
fps	> 100

Site parameter	Value
Seeing	$1''$
Sky background V band	$22.01 \text{ mag arcsec}^{-2}$
Clear hours for observations/year	70%
Photometric nights/year	30%

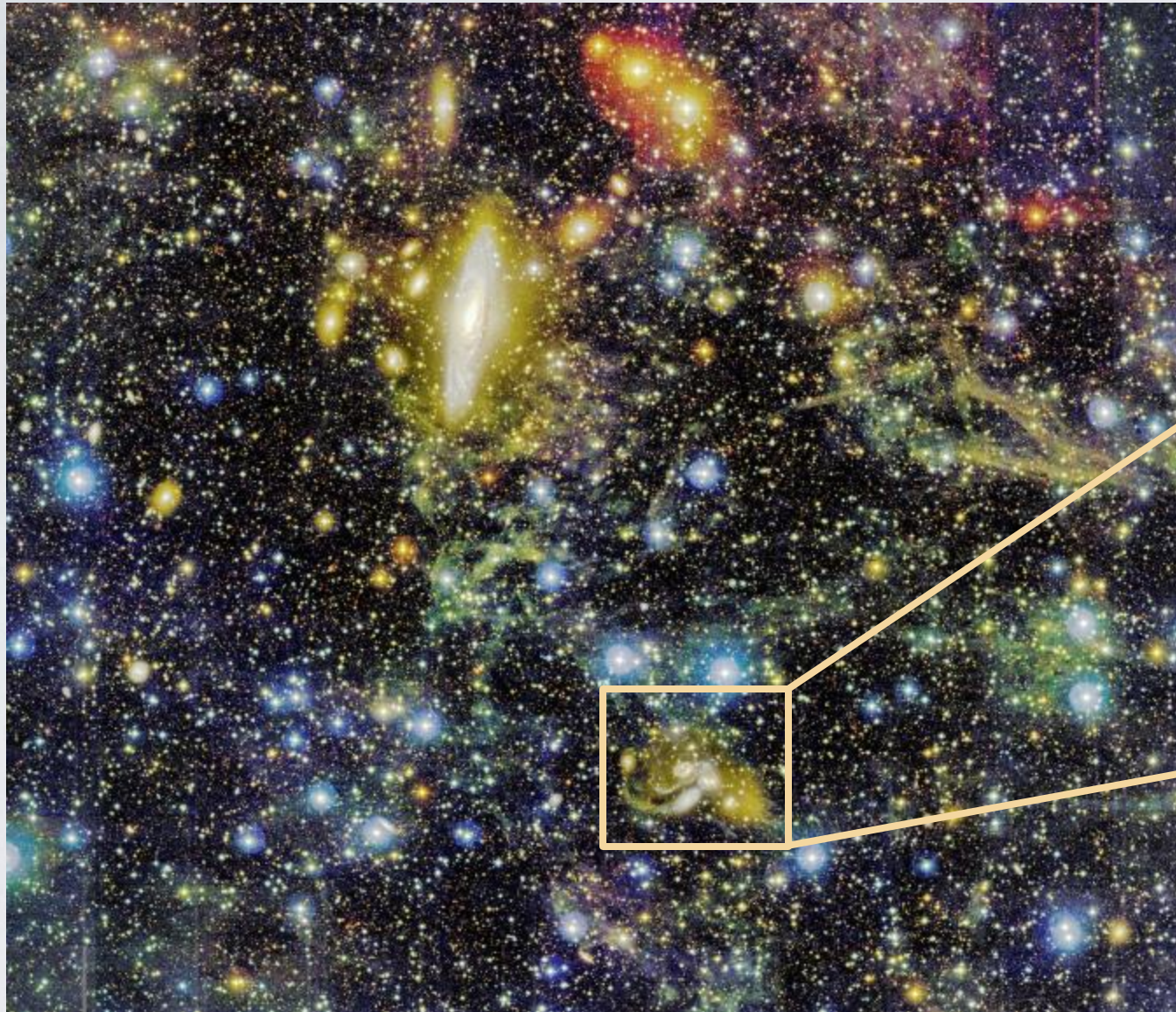
LOW SURFACE BRIGHTNESS UNIVERSE



Duc et al., 2018

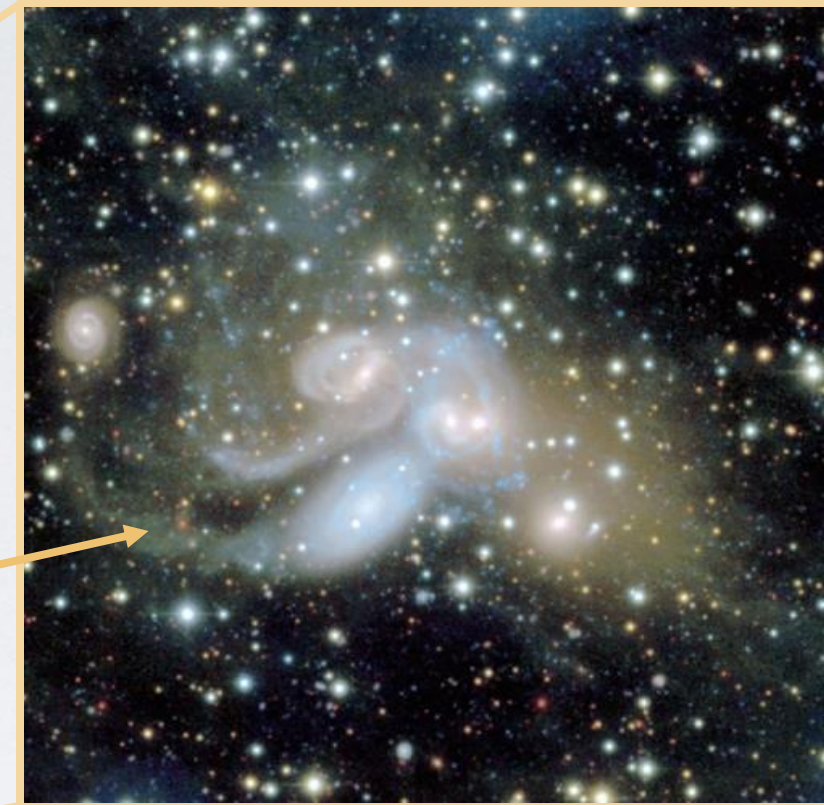
Extended objects with brightness $<$ background (21-22 mag/arcsec²)

SCIENCE CASE III: LOW SURFACE BRIGHTNESS UNIVERSE



Duc et al., 2018

26 mag/arcsec²



Duc/Cuillandre/CFHT/Coleum (2012)

INFORMATION ON GALAXY FORMATION AND EVOLUTION

BRIGHT STAR IN THE FIELD



NGC 474 Image credit: CFHT/Coelum

CURRENT SURVEYS

- **Large telescopes:** not optimized (ghosts, complex pipeline)
- **Smaller telescopes/off-the-shelf:** more difficult to customize

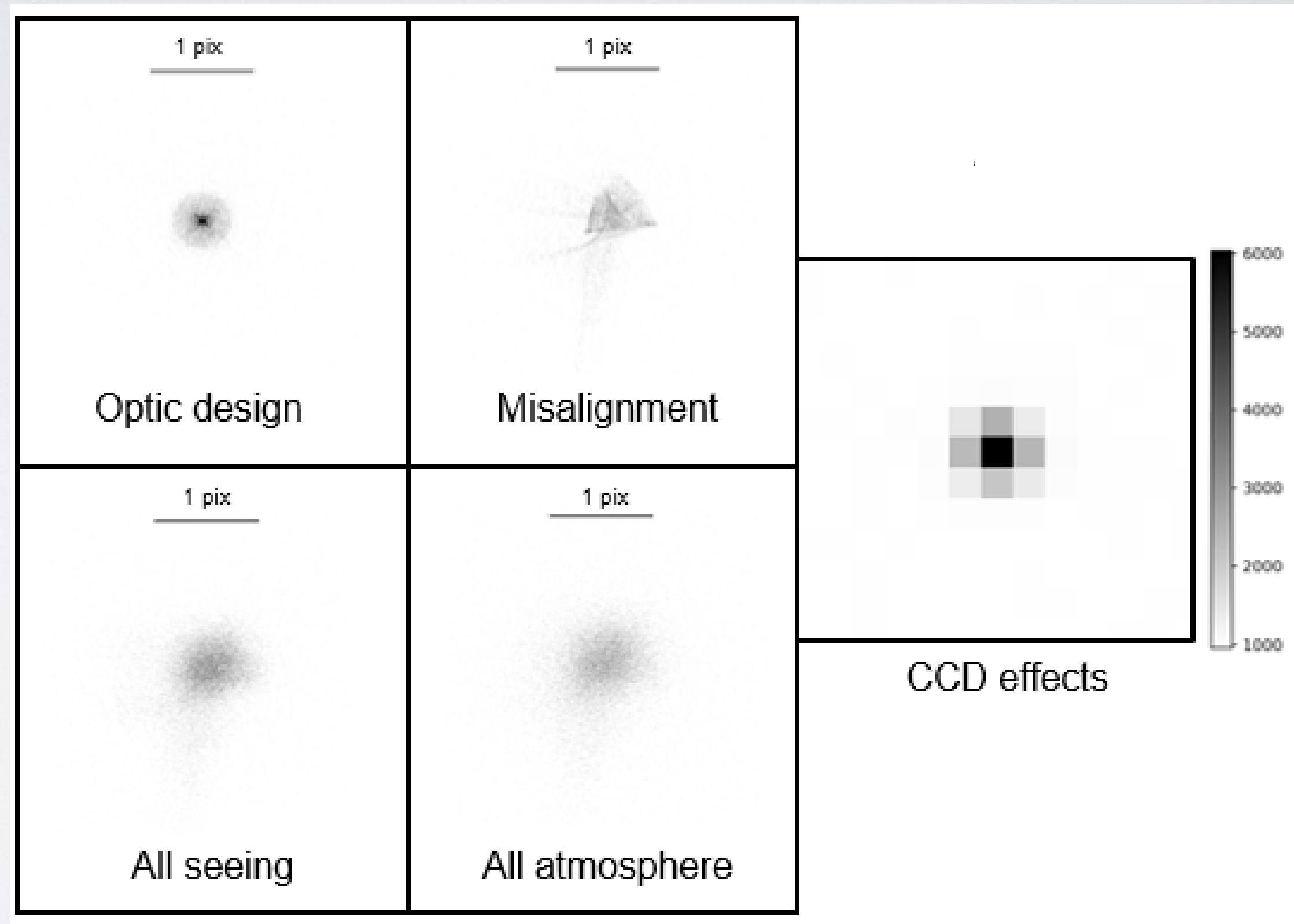
Survey name	SDSS ¹	CFHT ²	Burrell Schmidt ³	Dragonfly ⁴
Primary diameter(m)	2.5	3.6	0.9	0.143 (48 elements array)
Field of view	3°0	0°96×0°94	1°65×1°65	2°6×1°9
Pixel size	0''396	0''197	1''45	2''8
SB(mag arcsec ⁻²)	26.4	28.5	28.5	29.8
Filter	<i>g</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>g</i>

¹ Kniazev et al. (2004), ² Duc et al. (2015), ³ Mihos et al. (2017), ⁴ Danieli et al. (2020).

SINGLE STAR AT THE CENTER OF THE FIELD OF VIEW

1 pix = 2.32''
FoV 1.6°x2.6°

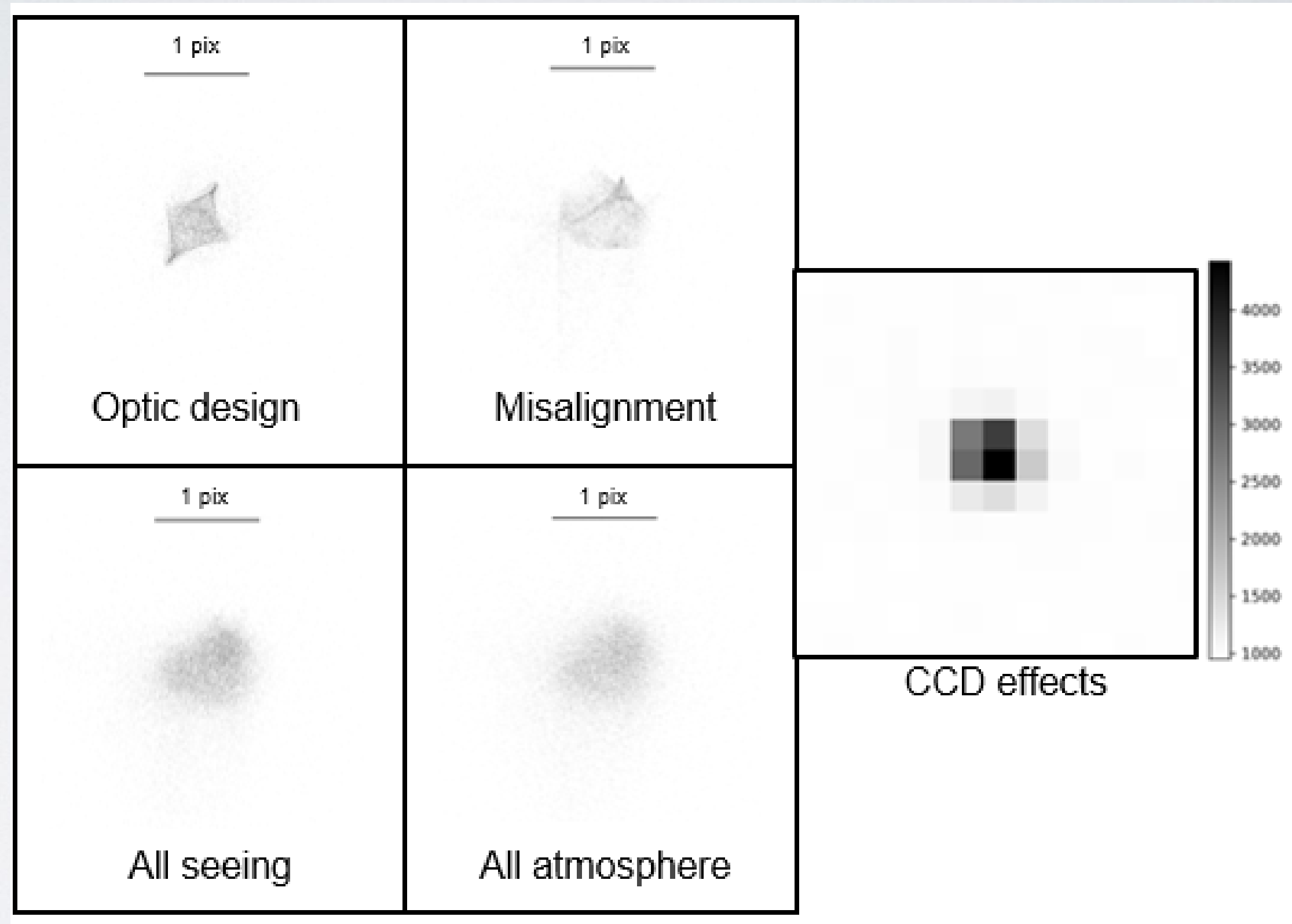
Peterson et al., 2015, PhoSim
<https://www.lsst.org/scientists/simulations/phosim>



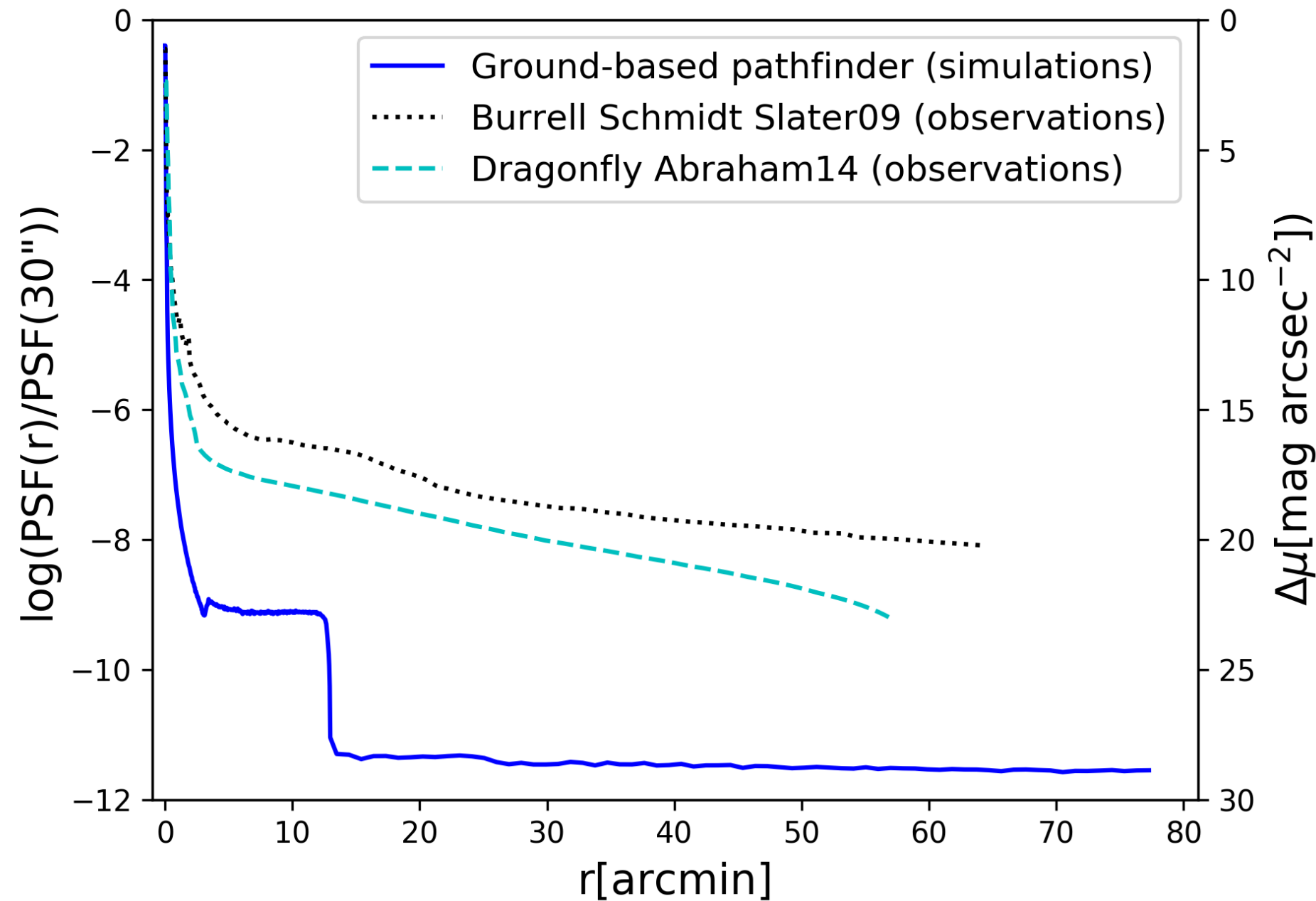
SINGLE STAR AT THE CORNER OF THE FIELD OF VIEW

1 pix = 2.32''
FoV 1.6°x2.6°

The image in the focal surface is **uniform in the full field!**



SINGLE STAR SIMULATION



Lombardo et al., MNRAS, 2019

Data binned every 2.32''

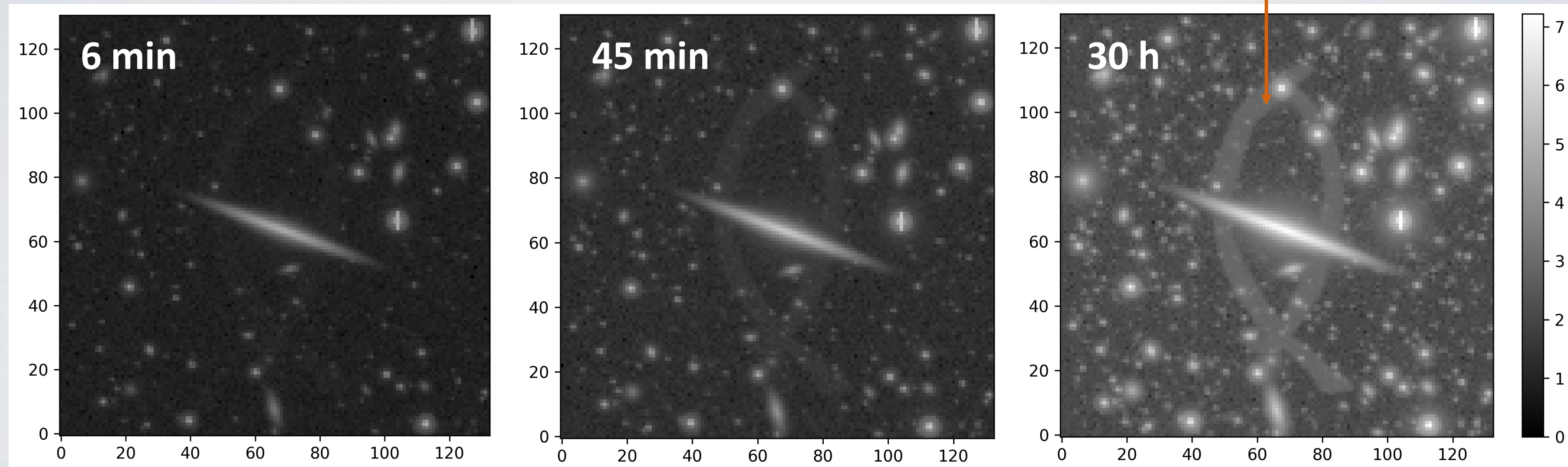
Star at the center of FoV

VERY LOW PSF WINGS IN
FULL FoV

U-LSB OBJECTS SIMULATION

Dimension of field: 5'x5'
Max star mag: 30 mag
Min star mag: 15 mag

Loop: 29 mag/arcsec²



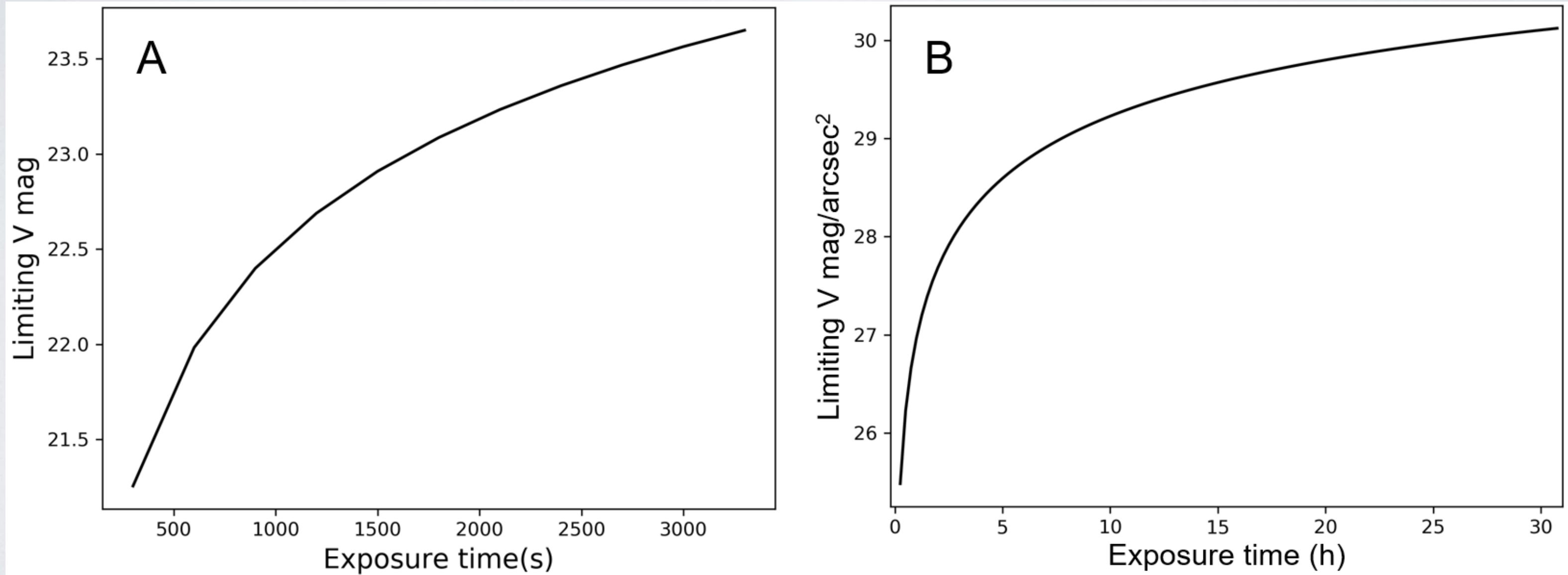
Lombardo et al., MNRAS, 2019

CASTLE ALSO FOR TRANSIENTS

- **Large field of view $2.36^\circ \times 1.56^\circ$**
- **Pixel size $\sim 1''$ on sky**
- **Robotic telescope**

Ideal for transient search and detection!
(GW EM counterpart, neutrino counterpart, GRBs, etc.)

CASTLE: EXPECTED S/N



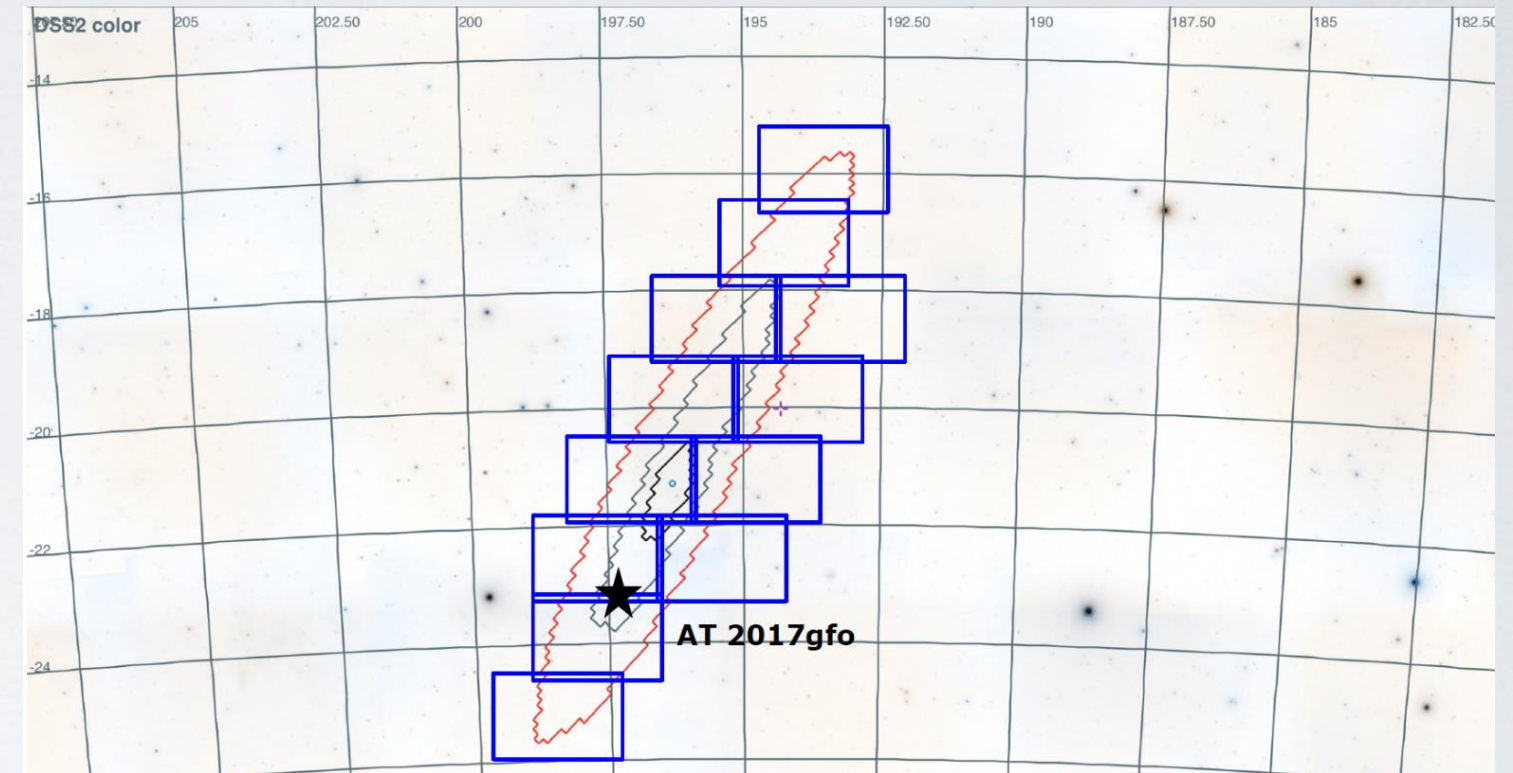
AVAILABLE ROBOTIC TELESCOPES IN SPAIN (MAINLAND)

- **Many off-the-shelf** (very wide field of view, small entrance, large pixels)
- **Often in bright sites**
- **Some large telescopes** (small field of view)

CASTLE fill in the gap!

GW OPTICAL COUNTERPART

- Typical error region 50-100 square degree
- >17 mag in V
- ~ 100 events/year expected
- CASTLE: 15-30 pointings, probe up to 230 Mpc



AT 2017gfo observed by CASTLE

TRANS NEPTUNIAN OBJECTS

CASTLE will observe also TNO and Trojans
the witnesses of the solar system origin

- 24 objects/year
- 16.5 – 18 mag
- 10-30 min per objects
- single frame exposure times from 1 to few seconds

CASTLE COMMUNITY

- White paper Lombardo et al. 2020, [arXiv:2006.13956](#)
 - Gathering a science group
 - More science cases appeared, e.g. TNO



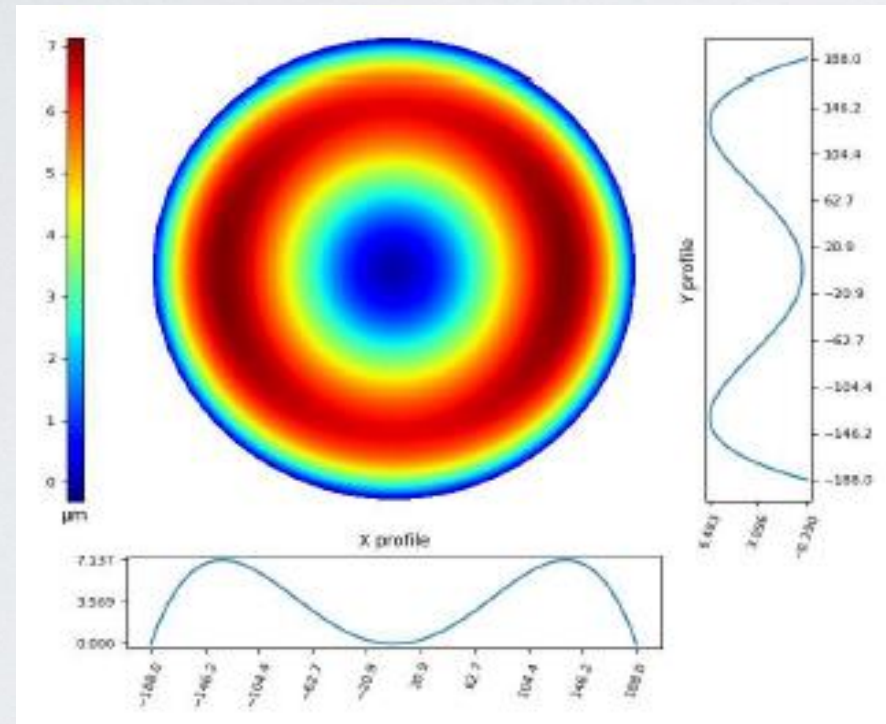
CASTLE: OBSERVING TIME ALLOCATION

Table 3: Science cases summary and approximate time allocation for observations.

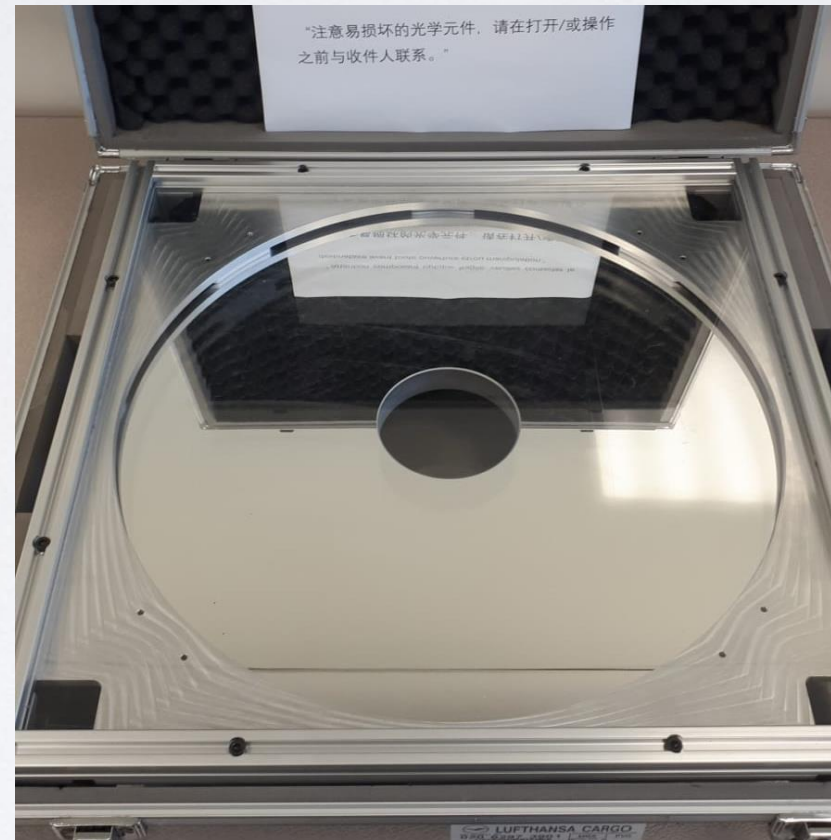
Science proposed	Available observing time
Ultra-low surface brightness	40%
Transient search & detection + solar system	25%
Opened to the community	20%

STATUS: OPTICS

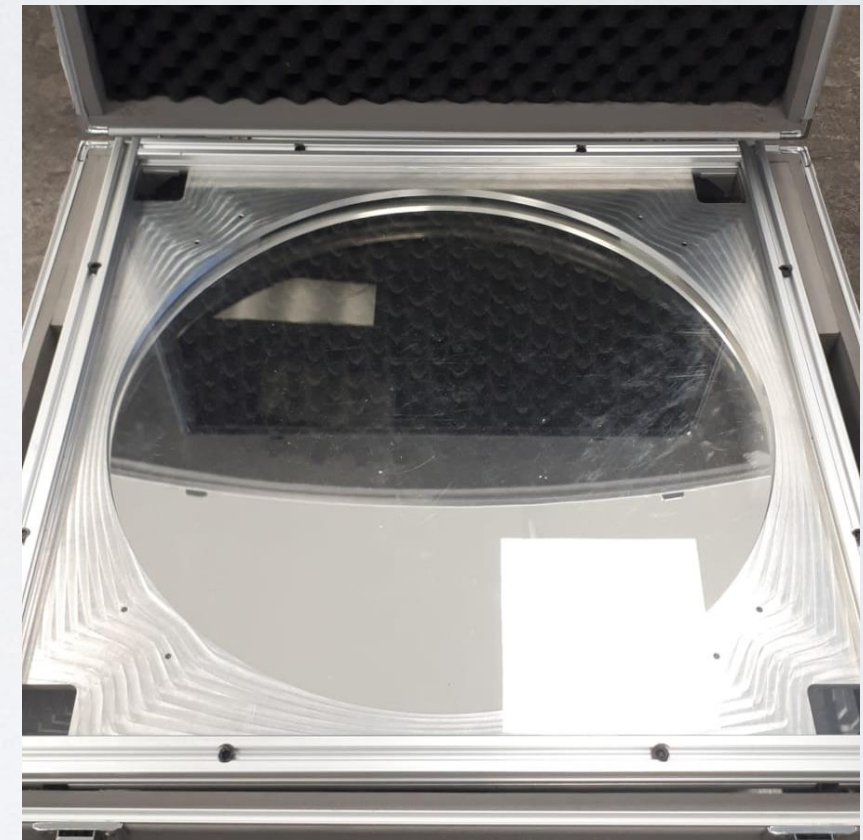
M1 freeform finished
@ Winlight



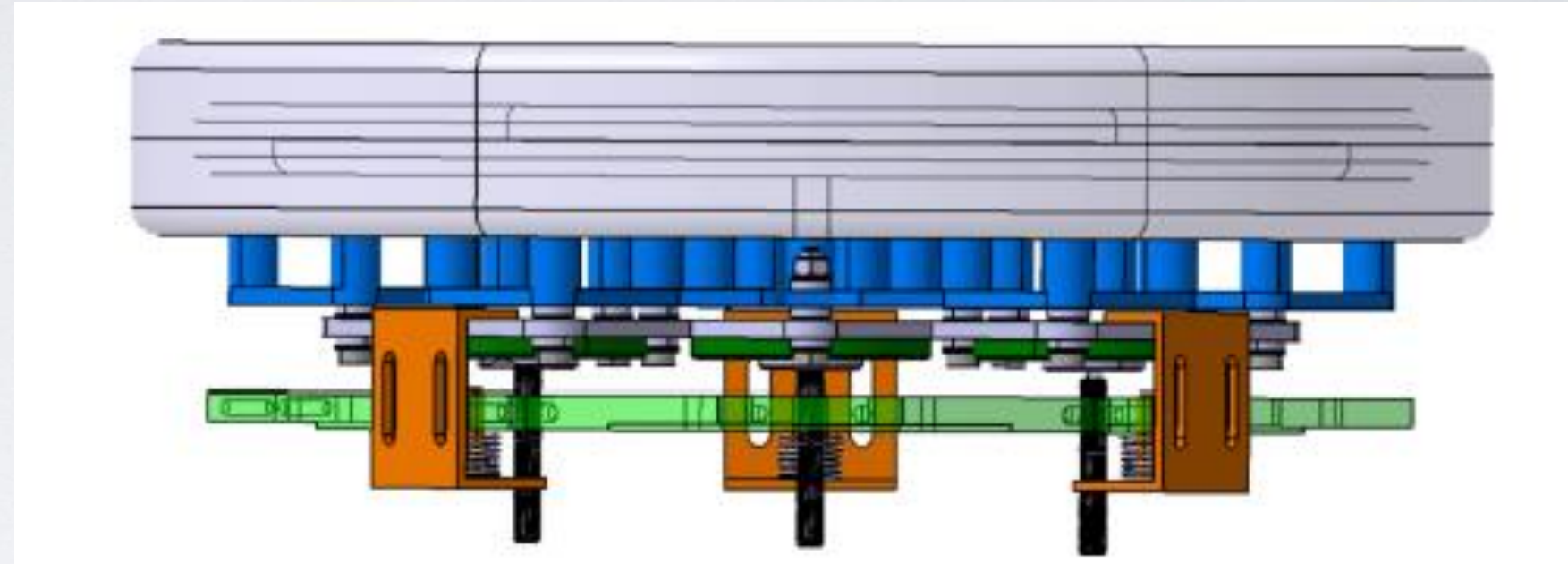
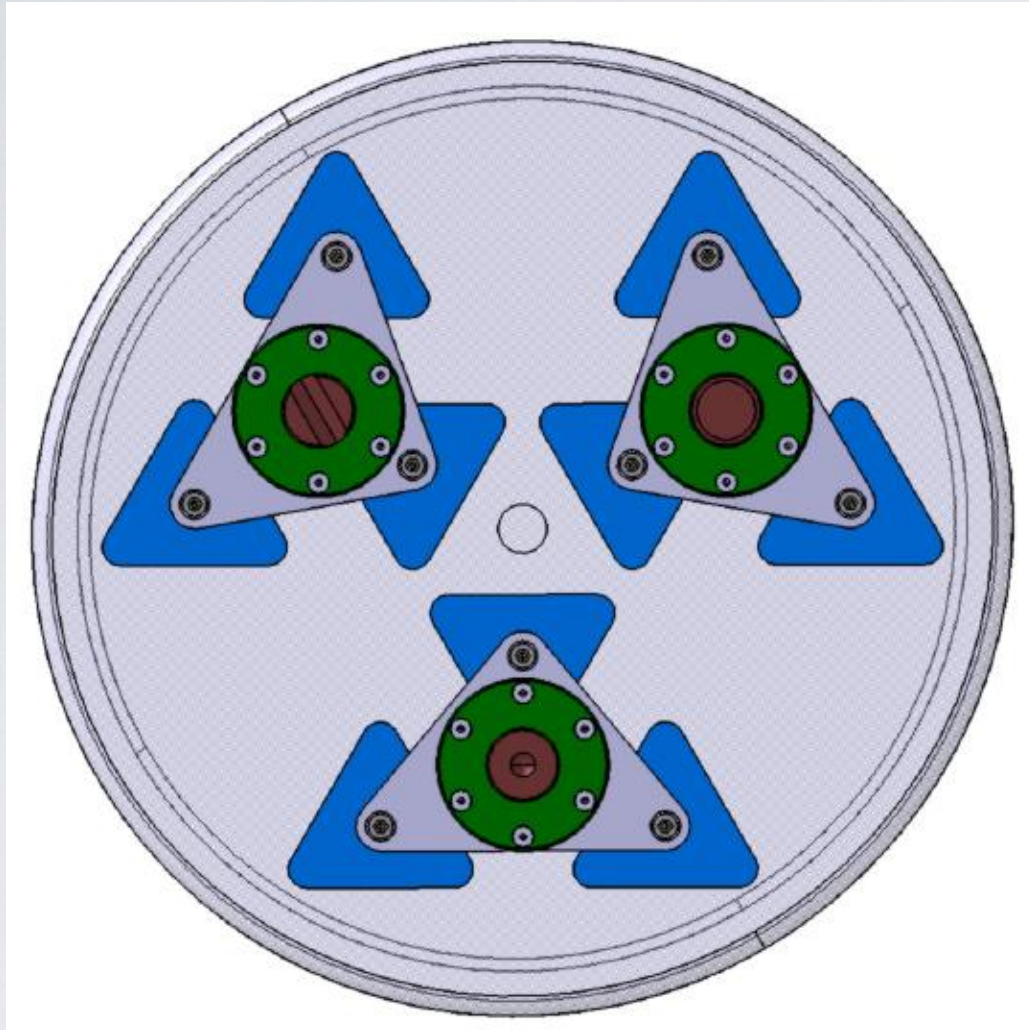
M2 folding flat with
central hole



M3 Spherical collimator
= Schmidt camera



STATUS: MECHANICS



Mirror's cells design

27 points whiffle tree for gravity compensation

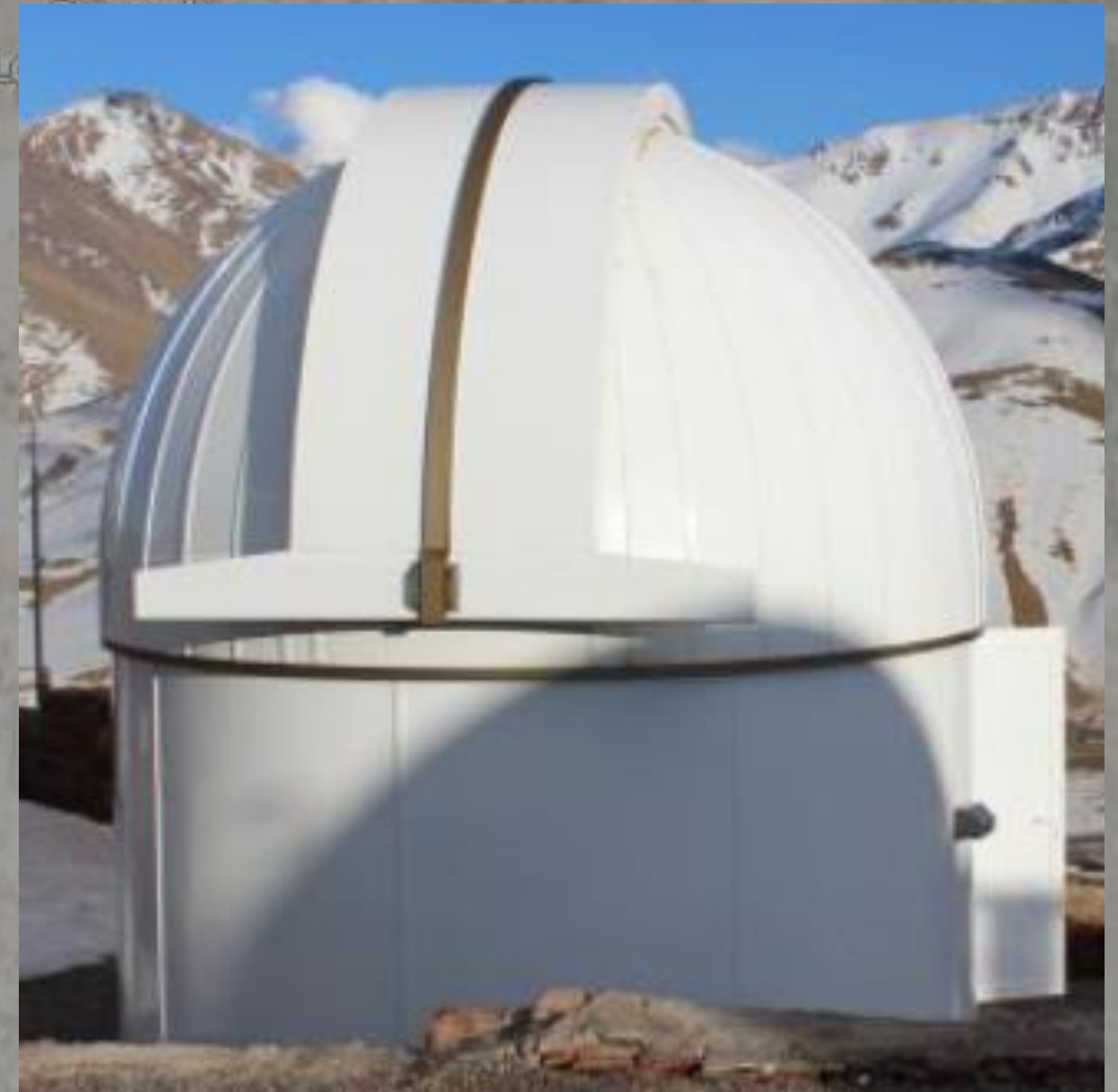
- Mirror cell design finished
- Complete design under evaluation
- FEA planned

STATUS: DOME



STATUS: DOME

Dome ordered (Gambato)
to be installed in Summer 2021

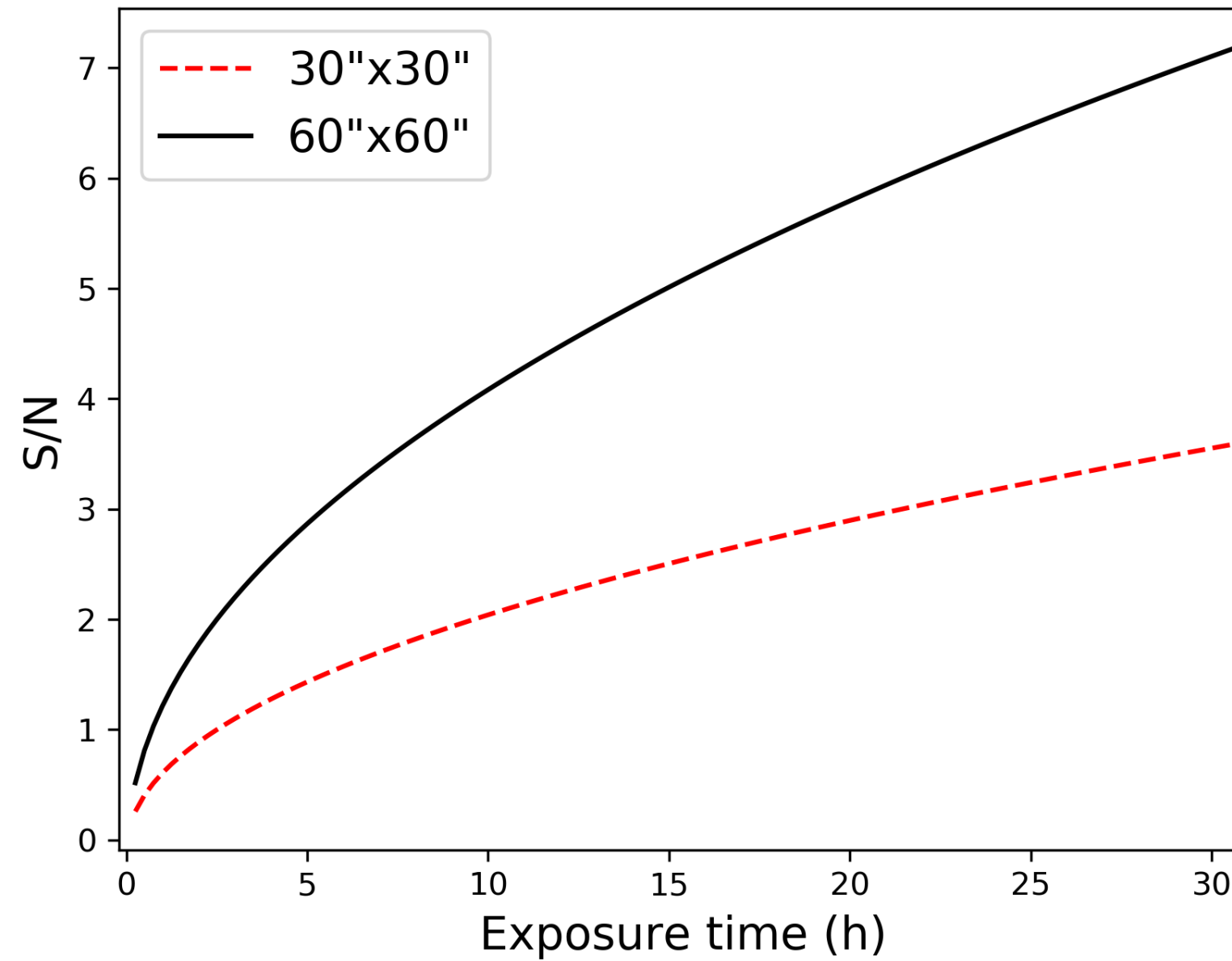


TIMELINE: DETECTOR + FILTERS

- Curved sensors production funded by ERC ICARUS (StG) and ERC CURVE-X (PoC)
- Detector selected: BSI CMOS from PYXALIS, similar performances to scientific graded CCDs.
- Full detector unit integration winter2021 (Joaquina's PhD)
- Filter sets, g and r and luminance filter ordered (Astrodon)



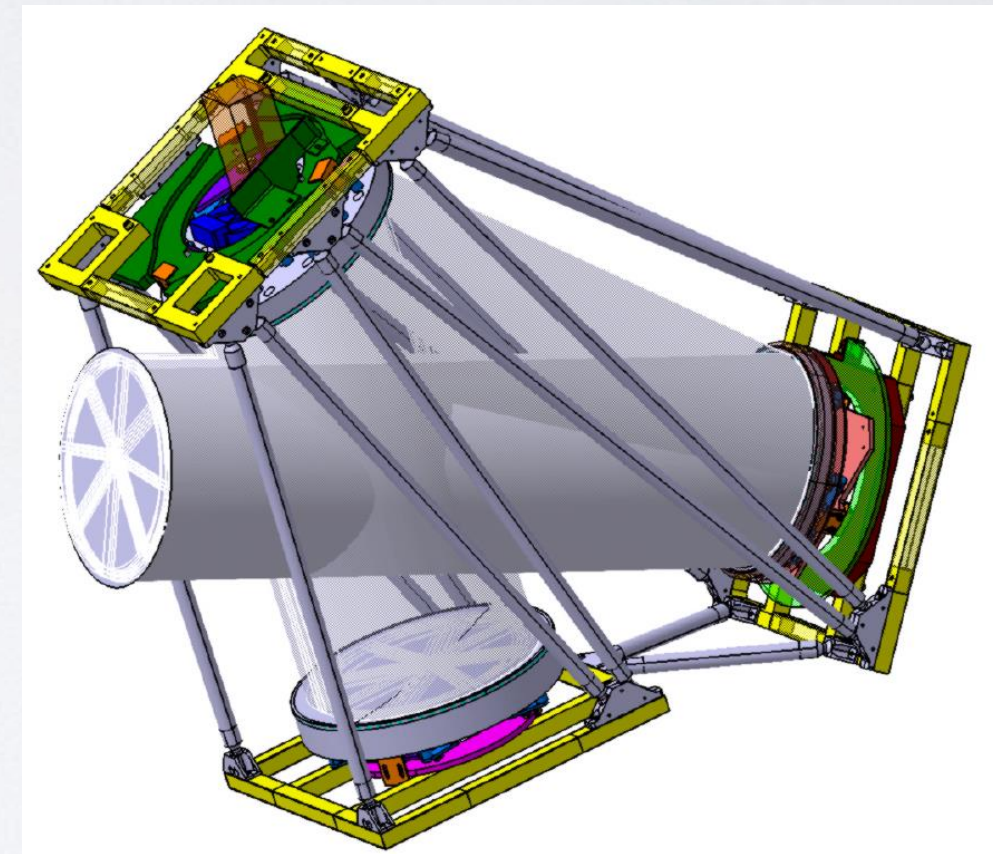
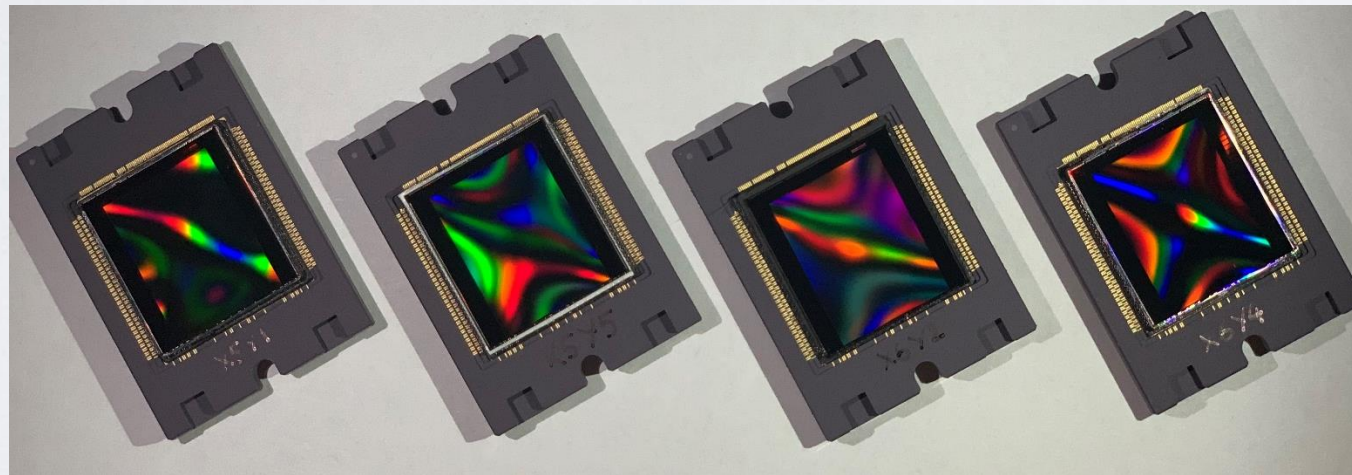
UPGRADE: $H\alpha$ FILTER



Maybe a i-band filter too!

NEXT STEPS

- Telescope **integration** and lab tests by **fall 2021**
- Commissioning on-site mid-**2022**
- Implementation of automatic observing mode and **robotic facility fall 2022**



Contact me if you are interested:
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THANK YOU!