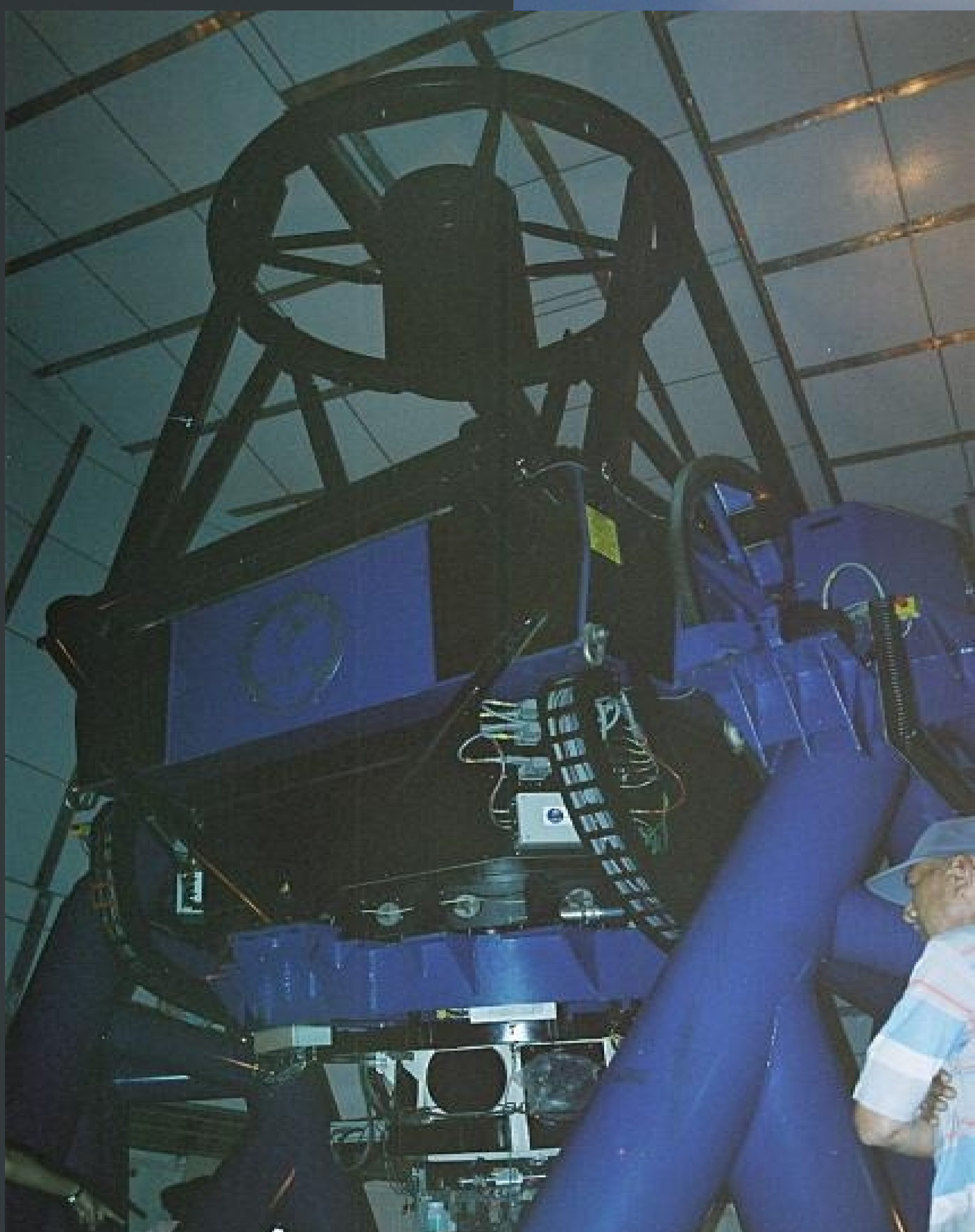




IUCAA TELESCOPE & INSTRUMENTATION

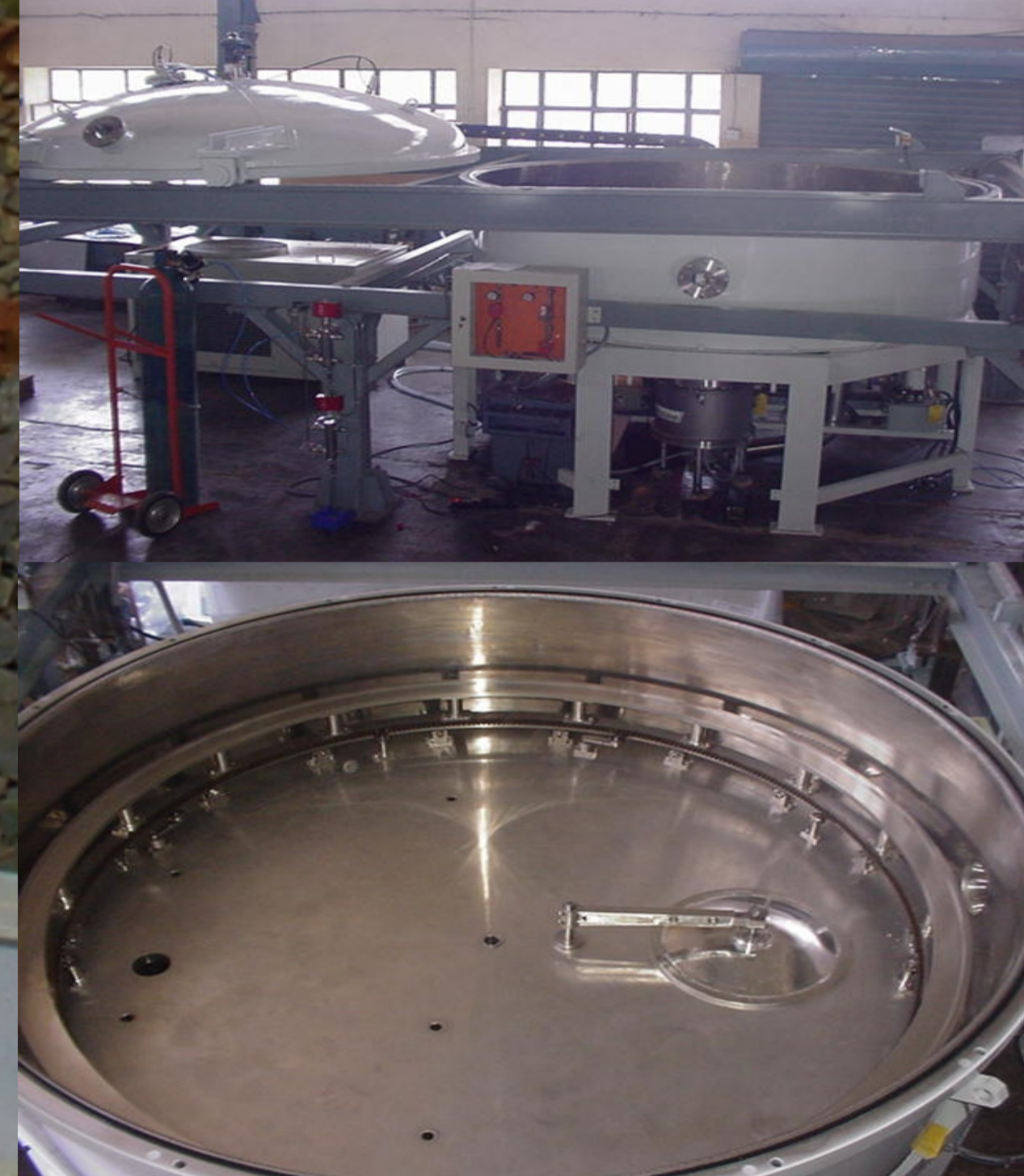
IUCAA Girawali Observatory (IGO)



Observatory Control Room



Mirror Coating Plant



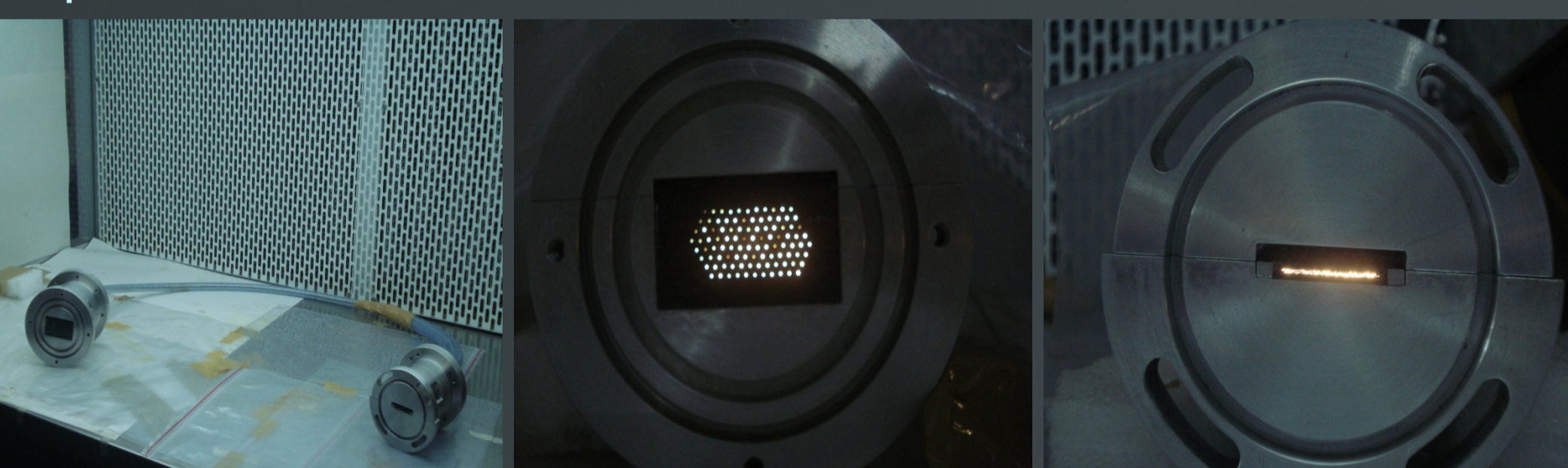
Primary Mirror of the Telescope



Instrumentation R&D at IUCAA

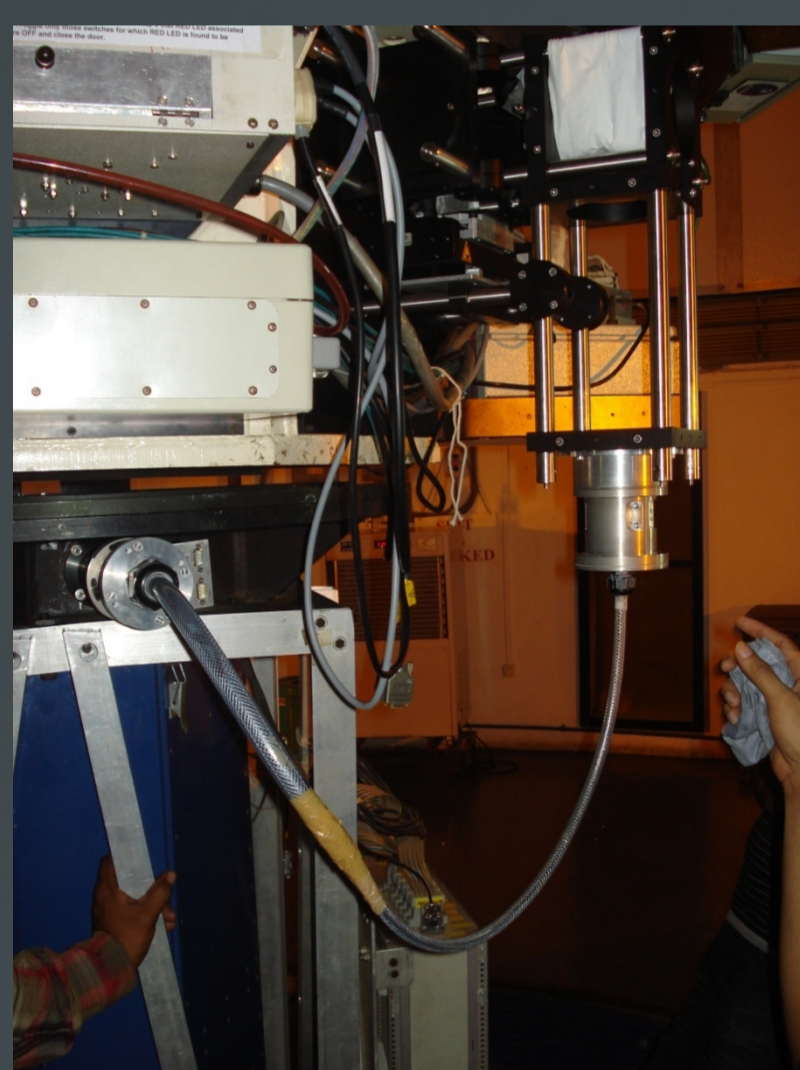
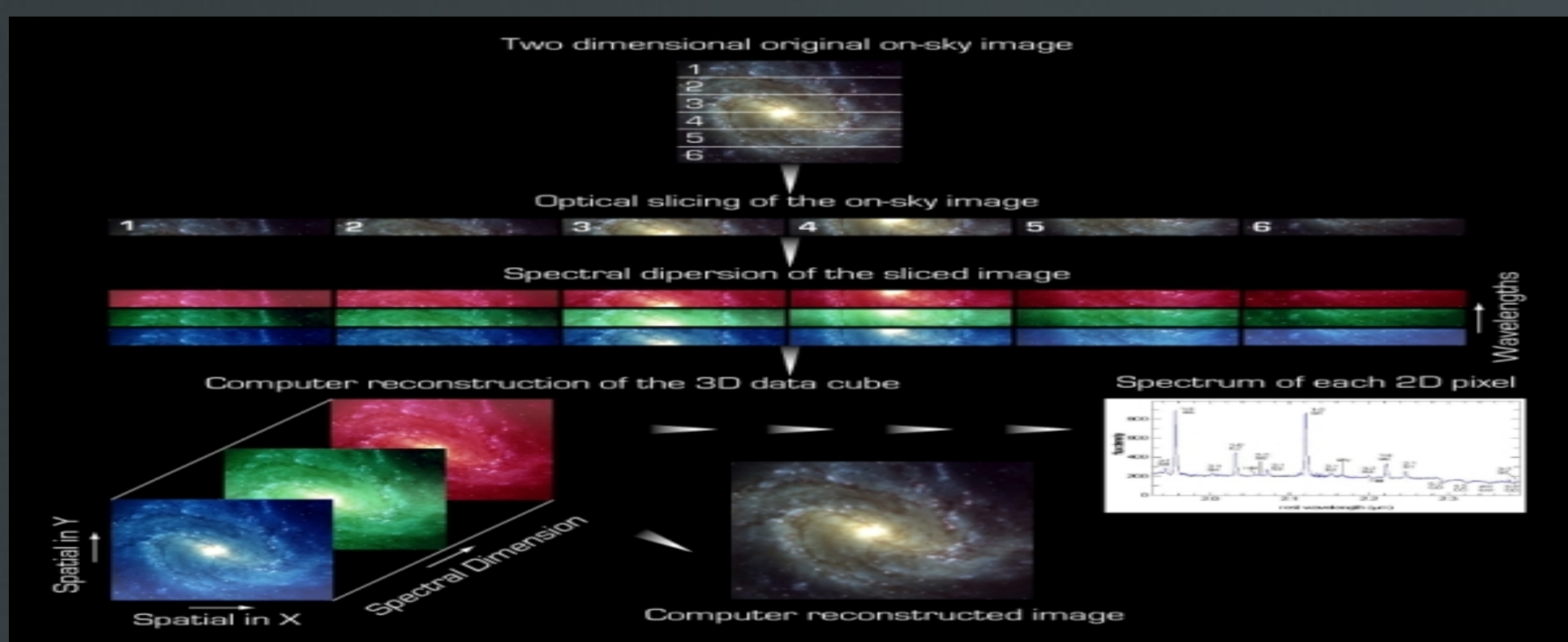
Integral Field Unit (IFU)

An **Optical Fibre based IFU** has been developed to provide 2-D Spectroscopic facility at IUCAA Telescope with IFOSC. A 2-D area of an astronomical object can be sampled by optical fibres and fed to IFOSC to record 100 spectra in one observation.

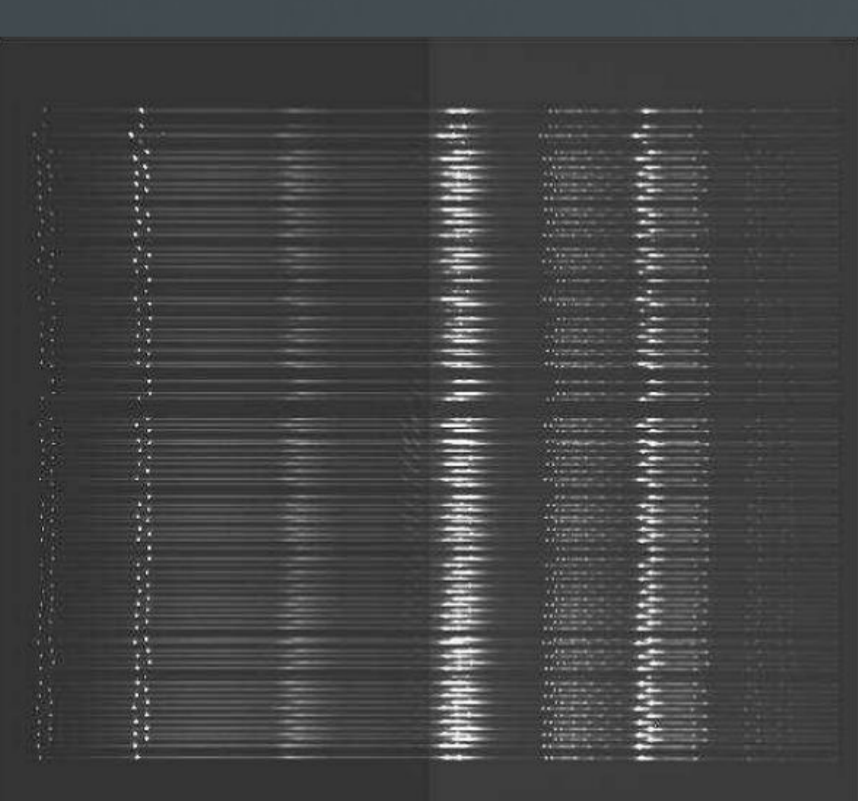


IFU Fibre Unit IFU's Illuminated Front end IFU's Illuminated Back end

An example of multiple spectra taken through the IFU when used with IFOSC. IFU extends ~ 13 X 7 arc-seconds on the sky. A variety of extended astronomical object can be studied through IFU e.g. galaxies, planetary nebulae, supernova remnants etc.



IFU mounted on IUCAA Telescope. Along with optical fibers several other optical elements has been used to couple IFU to the Telescope and to IFOSC.

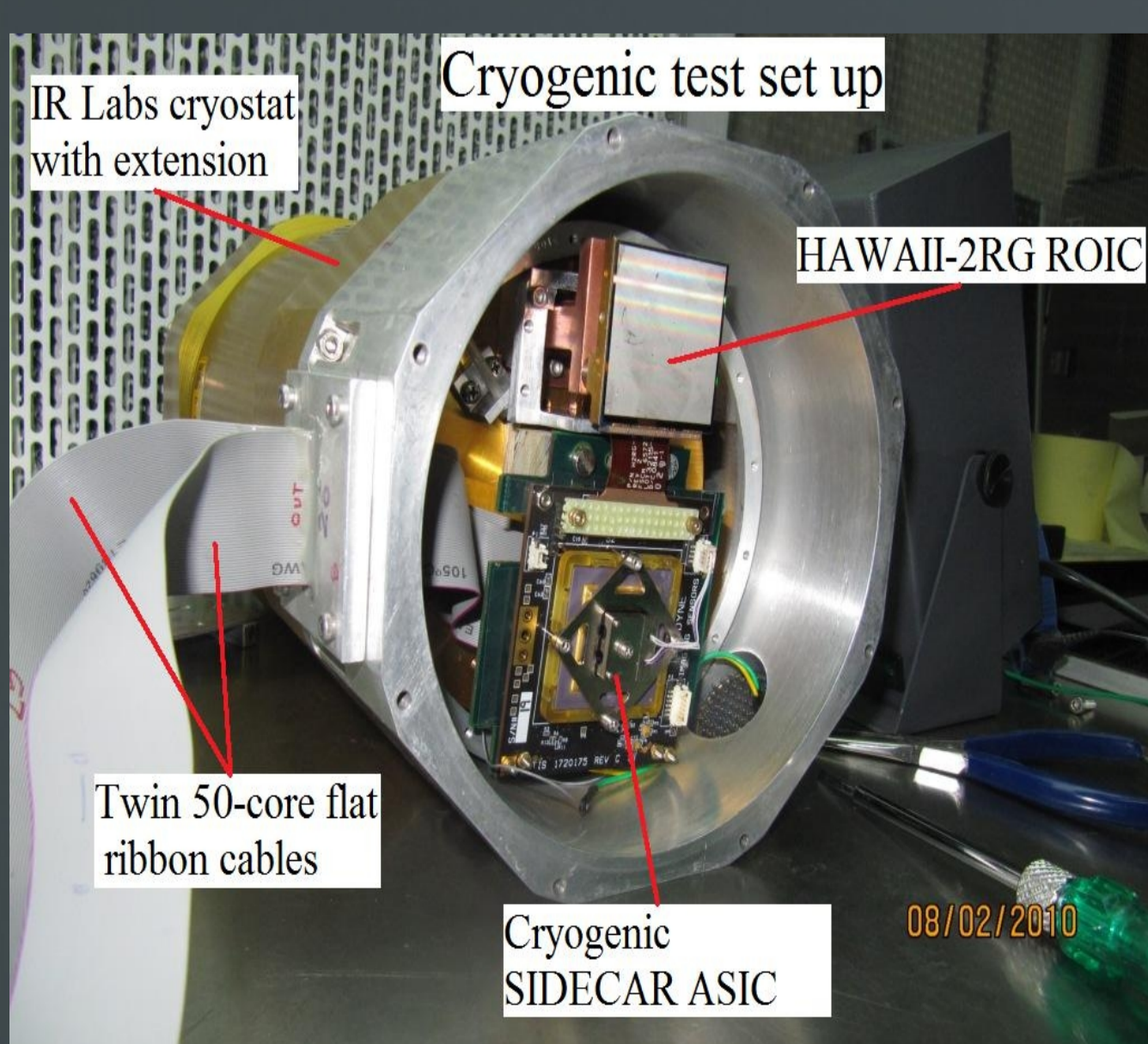


HAWAII-2RG Near-Infrared Detector Control and Data Acquisition System

H2RG - Near-Infrared Detector with 2048 x 2048 pixels
SIDE CAR ASIC - Complete Controller on a chip for H2RG

Main Features :

- SIDE CAR based (compact , low power/noise and cryogenic).
- Fast USB 2.0 interface (with fiber interface)
- Built around very powerful Vitex-5 FPGA – High Speed, On chip memory & DSP, supports all standard PC interfaces.



- Platform independent software – tested on different flavors of Linux and Windows
- Fully compatible with Teledyne supplied H2RG firmware
- Can be quickly tuned to work with other similar detectors like H1RG,H4RG,etc.

It is being integrated in spectrograph for 11 m diameter South African Large Telescope (SALT).

ROBO-AO



A collaboration between IUCAA & Caltech



Rapidly develop & deploy low cost Adaptive optics (AO) system for 1-3 m class telescopes:

- Use low risk technologies
- Ease of use, fully robotic
- Emphasis on high observing efficiency

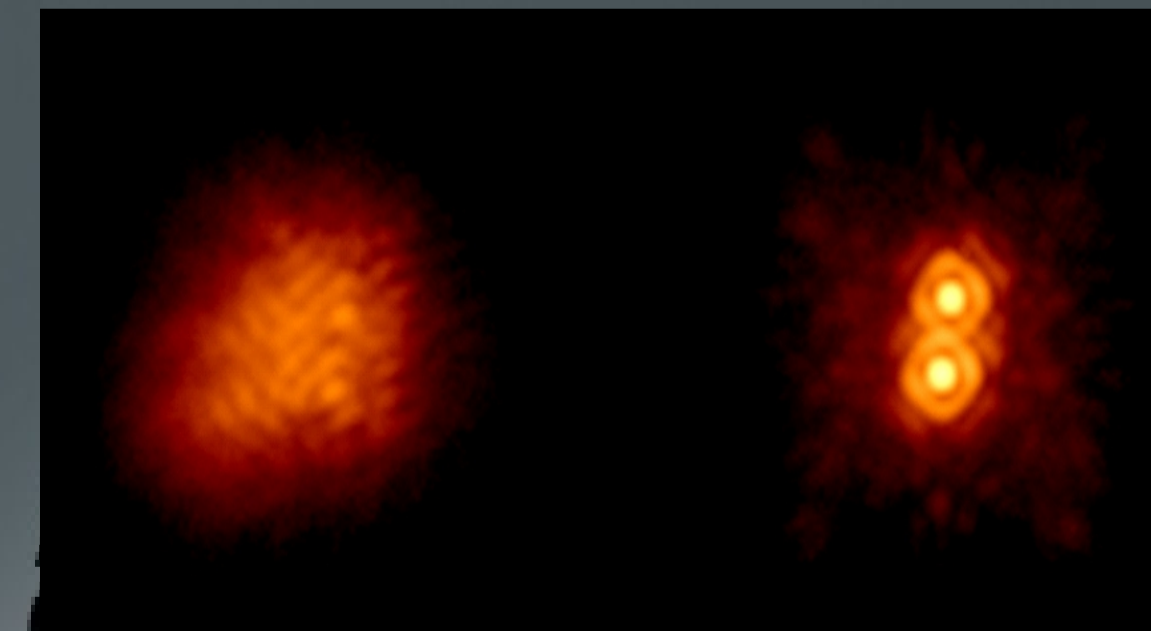
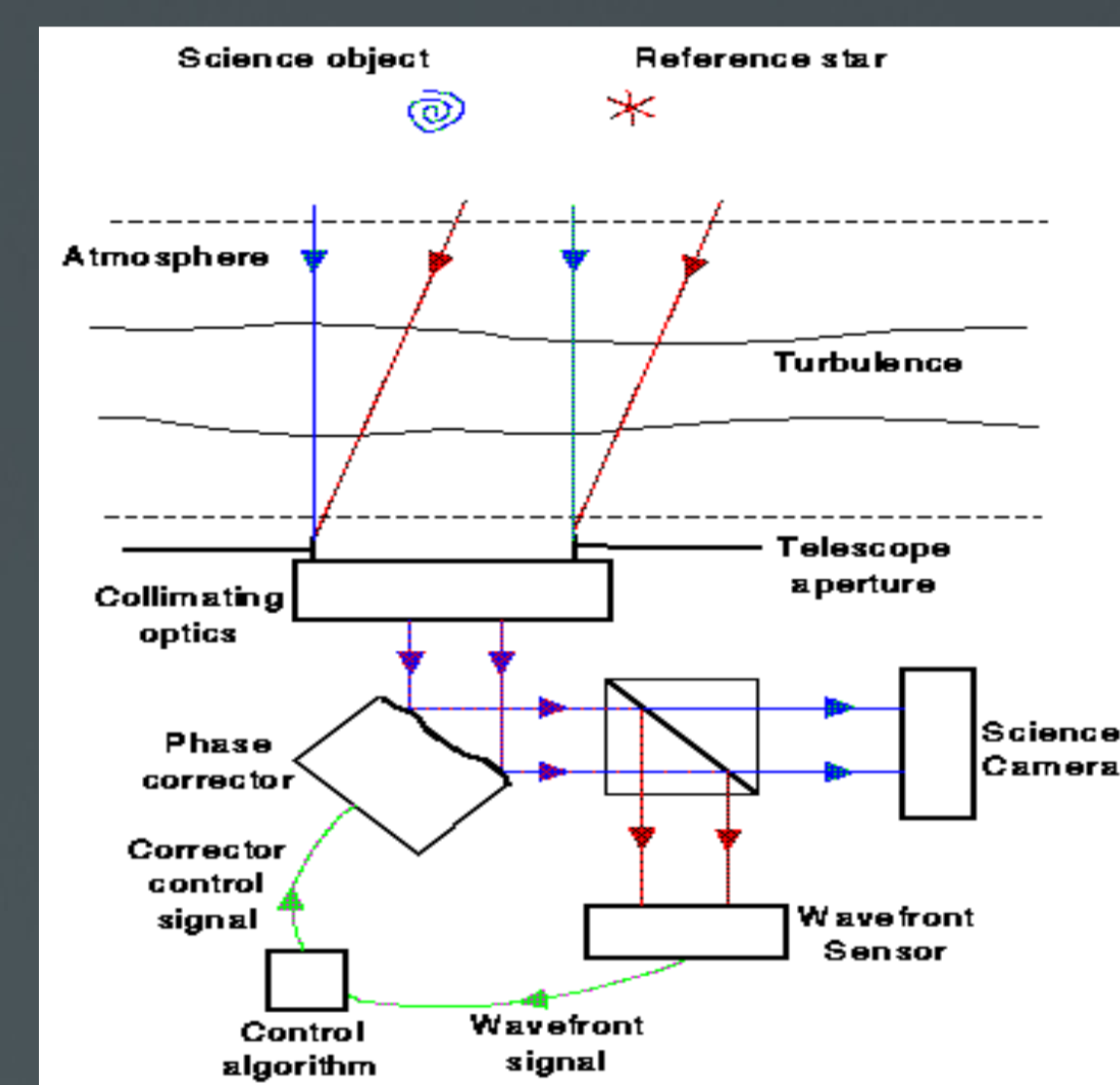
AO Basics

In ground-based optical telescopes, a blurring effect is introduced due to turbulence in the Earth's atmosphere.

- Adaptive optics (AO) techniques measure and compensate for the degrading effect of the atmosphere in real time and at least partially recover the image quality.
- To correct for the atmospheric effect a bright object close to the star is chosen for reference.

Now a days, conveniently, astronomers use artificial guide stars (**firing laser beacons from the telescope into the atmosphere**) as reference objects.

The image on the bottom-left shows the resolution obtained using adaptive optics compared to the normal one. The two objects are well resolved in the AO-corrected image.



IUCAA Lab cryogenic test-set up for H2RG Near-Infrared Detector Control and Data Acquisition system

