

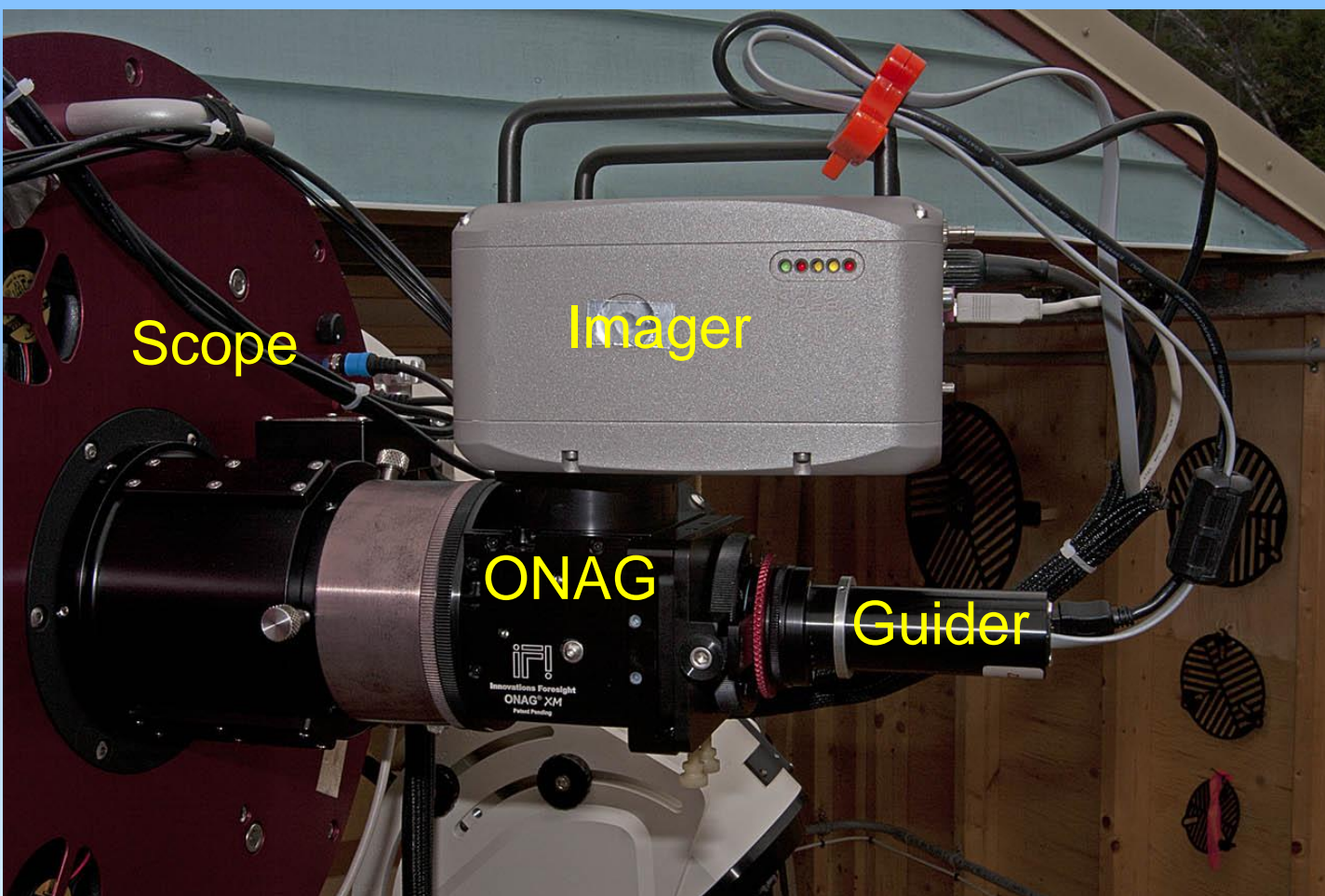
On Axis Guiding and Continuous Real Time Autofocus

Astro Imaging Channel

Dr. Gaston Baudat

Innovations Foresight, LLC

On Axis Guider - ONAG®



ONAG[®] Dichroic beam splitter



Imager

Visible < 750nm

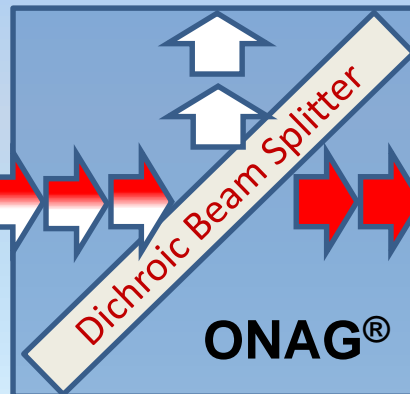
Imaging camera side



Starlight

Visible + NIR

Scope side



NIR > 750nm

Guiding camera side

Guider



- Same scope, no-flexure.
- Large field of view (on and off-axis).
- No rotation (same flat frames, stay in focus).
- Multi-star guiding (support APS-C size guider for robotic setups).
- Continuous auto-focus capability (*SharpLock* technology).
- Seeing effects significantly reduced by guiding in NIR.

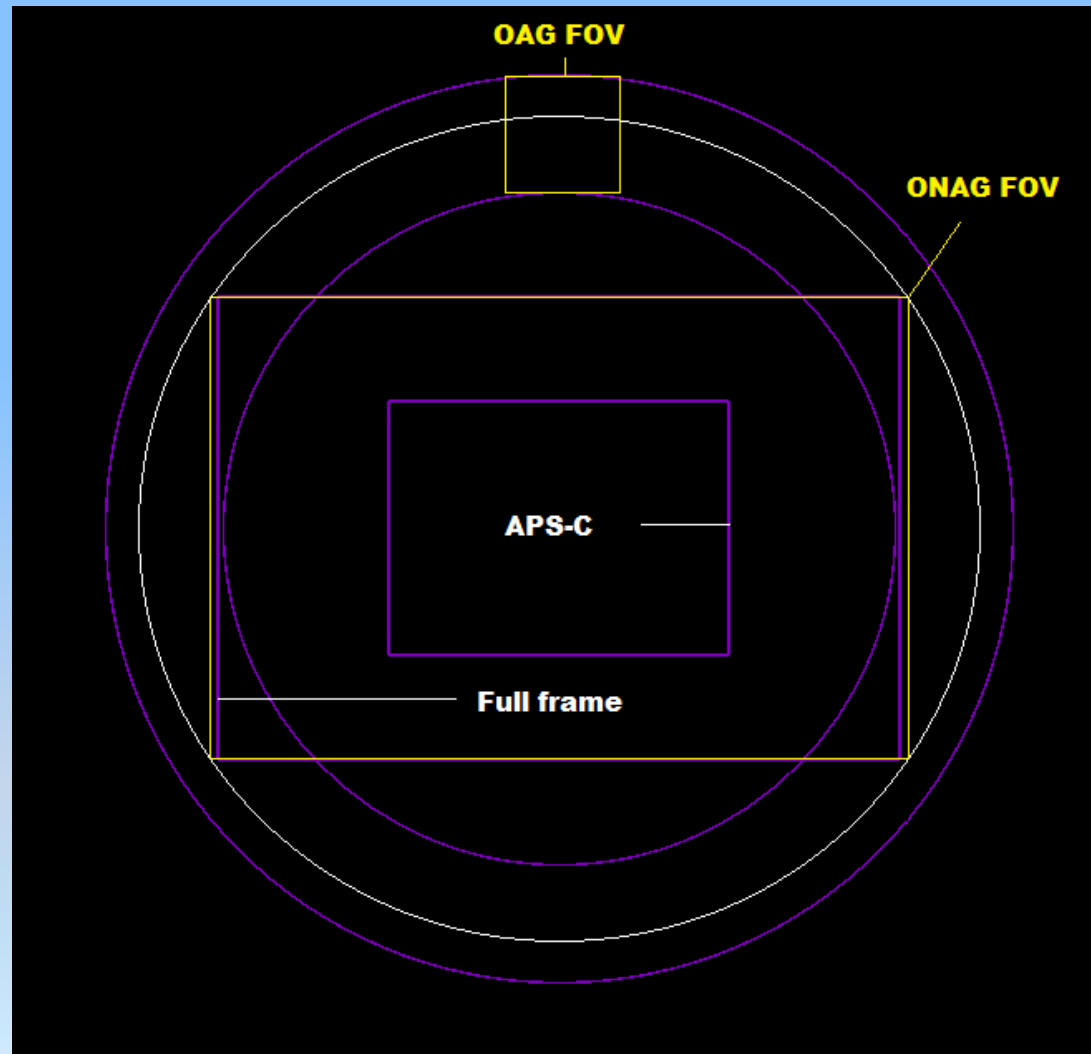


ONAG[®] specification

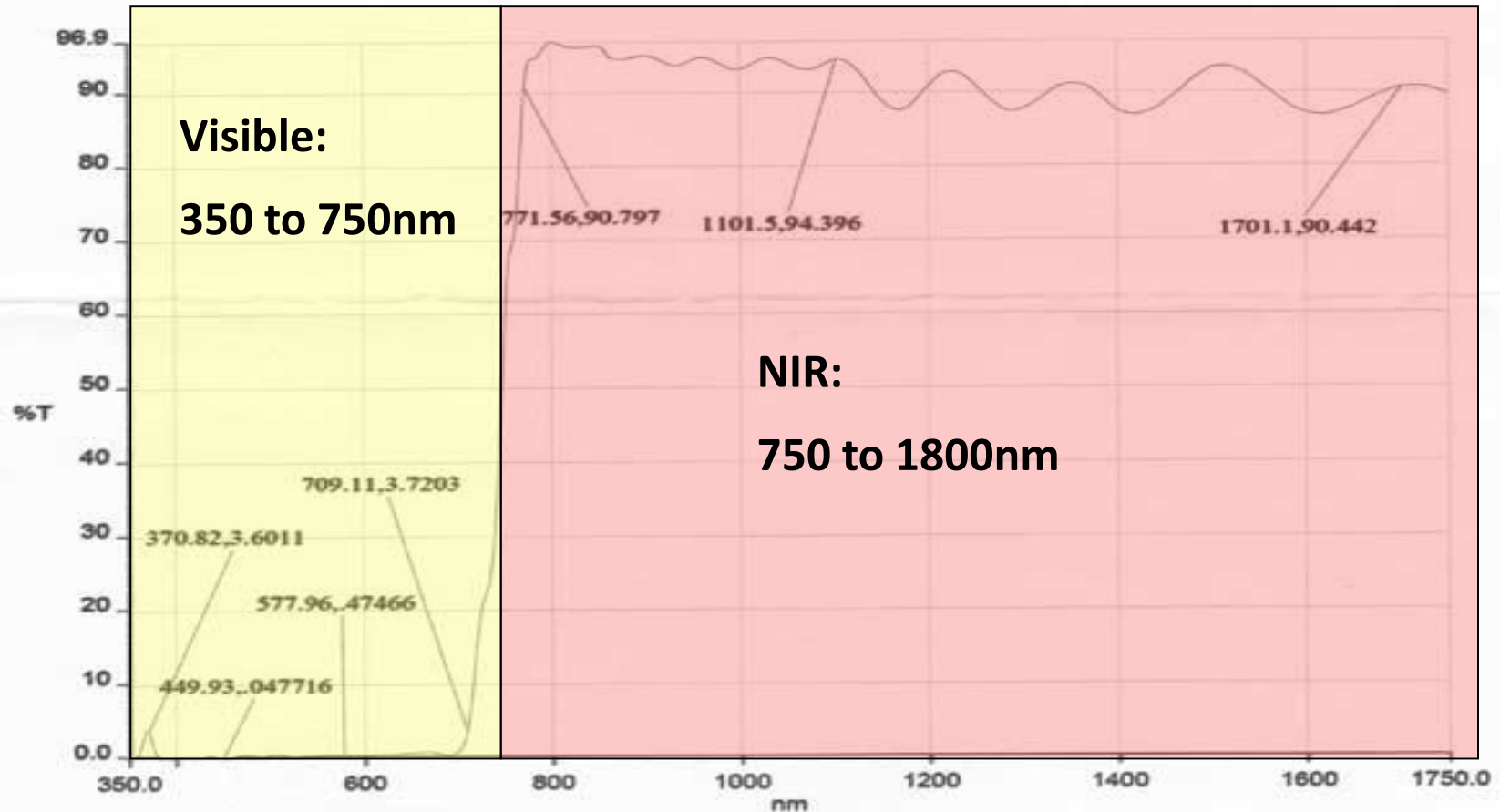


- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| • Multi-coated dichroic mirror : | Laser aligned at factory |
| • Weight : | <850g (1.87 lbs) |
| • Reflection (visible 350nm-750nm): | >98% (typical) |
| • Transmission (NIR 750nm-1200nm): | >90% (typical) |
| • ONAG SC back-focus (imager): | 66mm (2.59") |
| • ONAG XM back-focus (imager): | 68mm (2.67") |
| • X/Y stage vertical travel (guider): | 37mm (1.46") |
| • X/Y stage horizontal travel (guider): | 24mm (0.95") |
| • Helical guider focuser travel: | 9mm (minimum) |

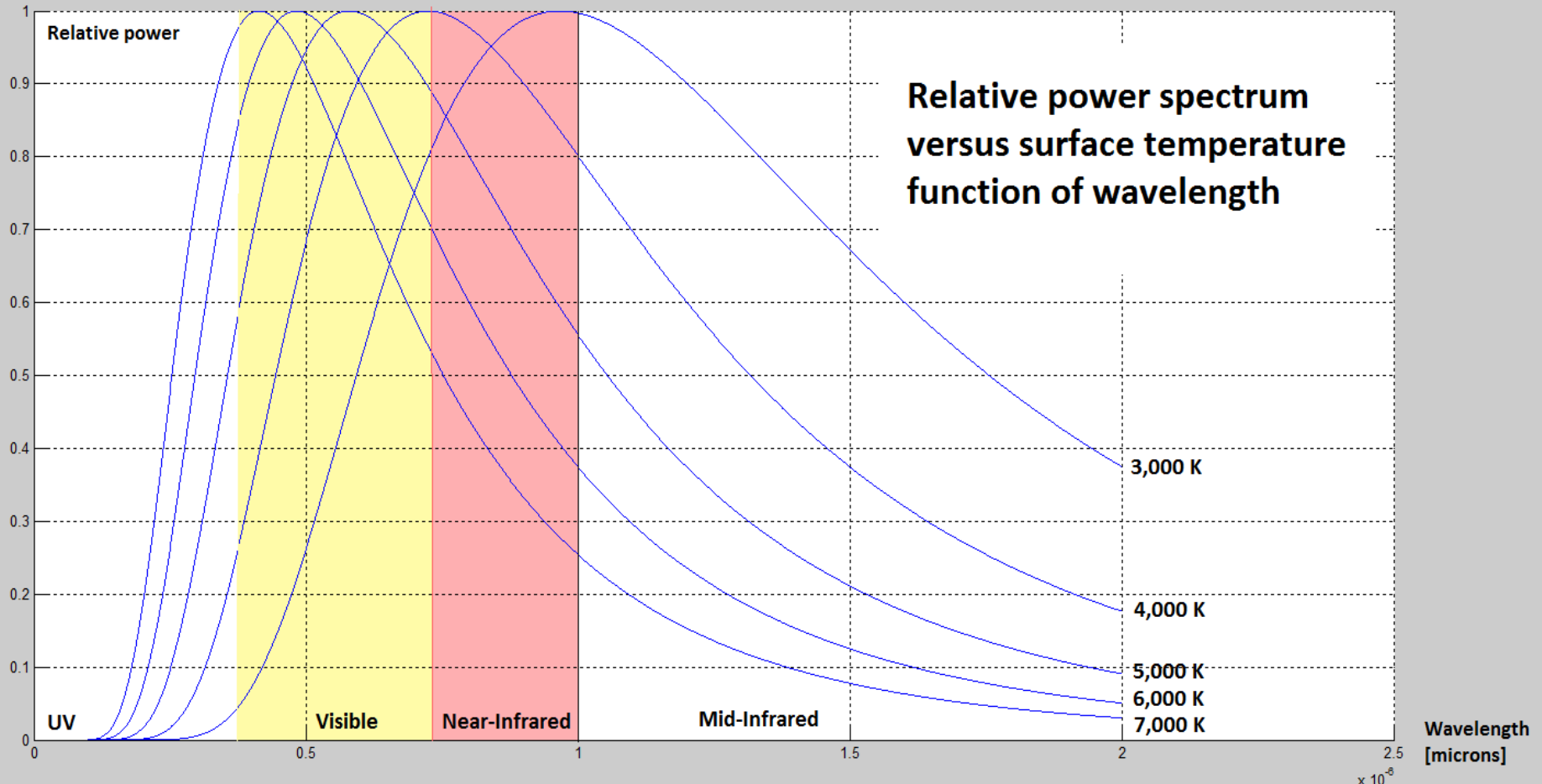
ONAG® FOV



ONAG® coating test report



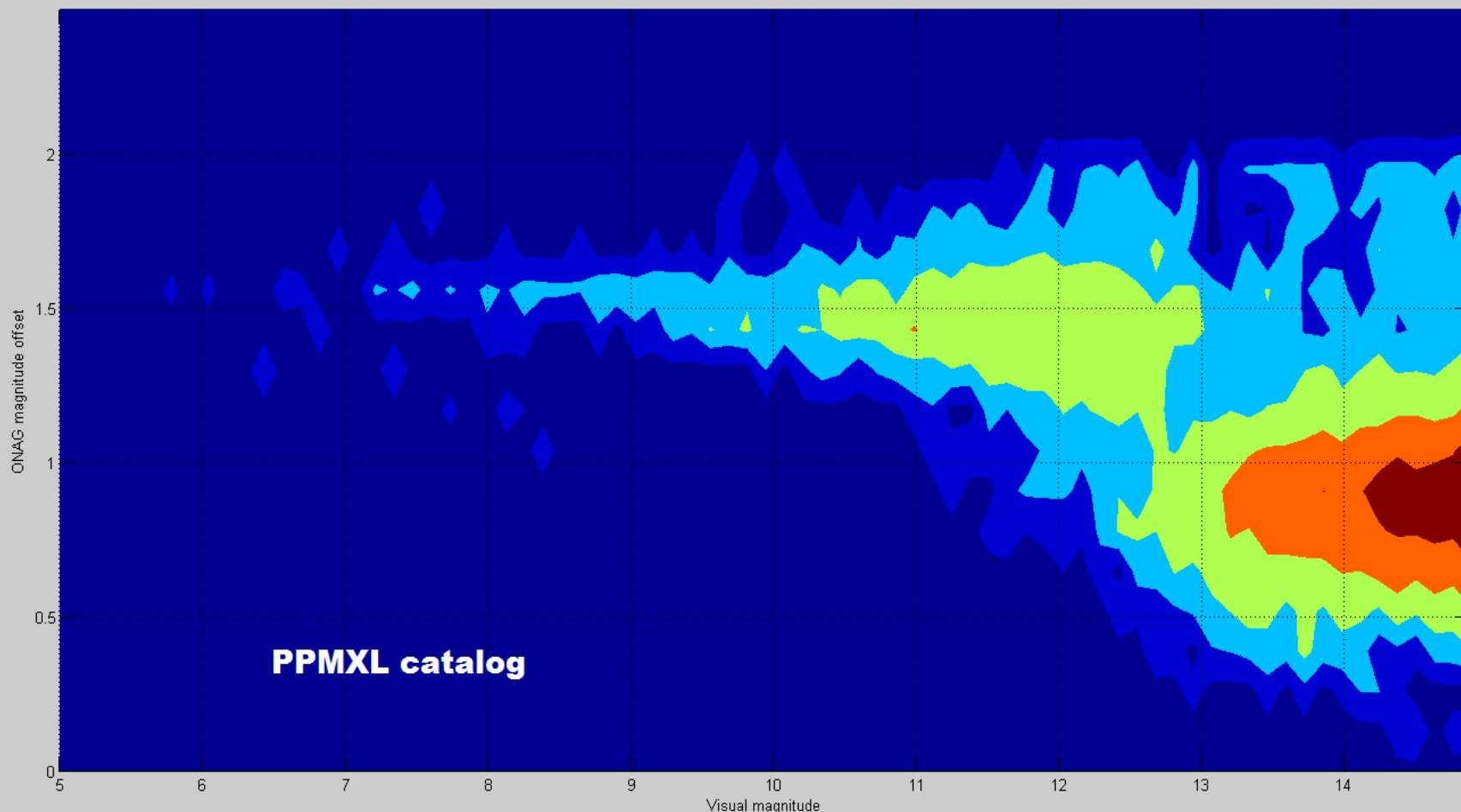
Near infrared guiding



ONAG magnitude offset density (PPMXL)



ONAG offset magnitude versus visual magnitude density plot



NIR guiding and seeing



Mario Motta's relay telescope 32" @ f/6 + STL11000 + AO-L M86 @ ~14 degrees

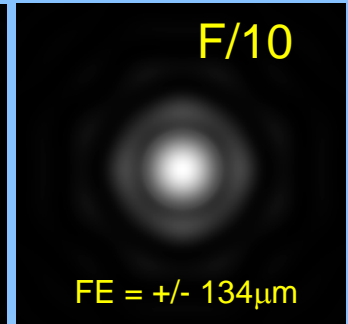
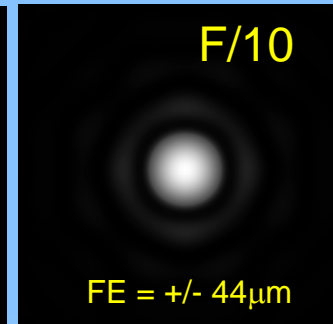
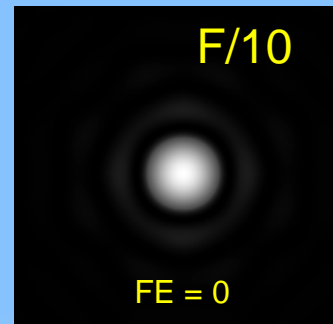
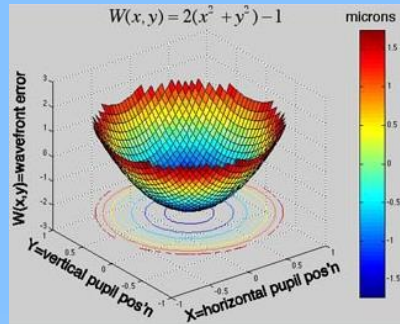
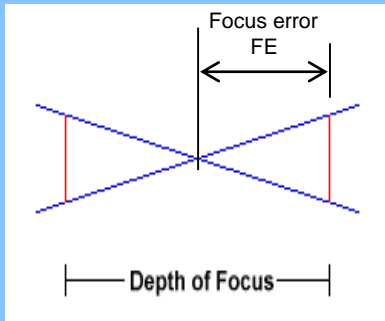


M83 with full spectrum guiding (OAG)



M83 with NIR guiding (ONAG)

How much focus error is too much?



Wave front error:

0λ

$\lambda/10$

$\lambda/3$

Focus error for $\lambda/3$: $\pm 2.44 \times F^2 \times \lambda = \text{CFZ}$ (Rayleigh's limit)

Focus error for $\lambda/10$: $\pm 0.8 \times F^2 \times \lambda = \sim 1/3 \text{ CFZ}$

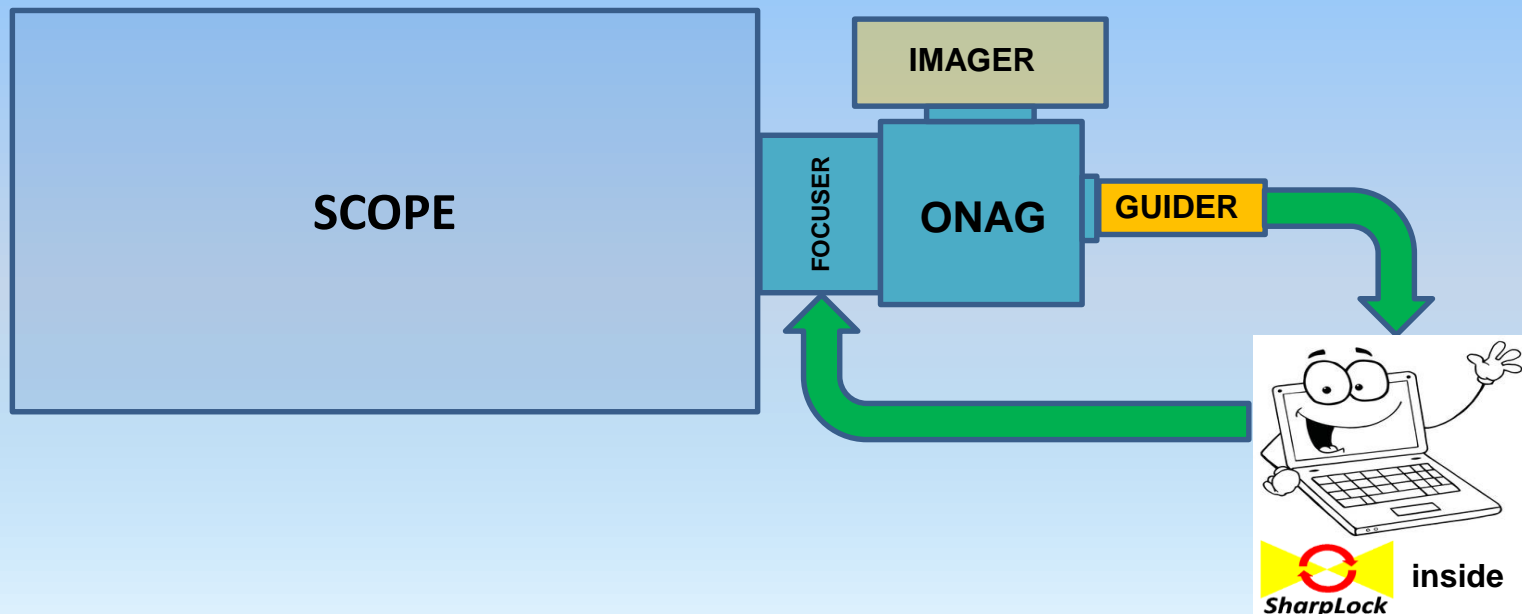
Rule of thumb: **Focus error effect** $< \lambda/10$

F/# $\lambda = 550 \text{ nm}$	F/3	F/6	F/8	F/10
Focus error $\lambda/10$	$\pm 4 \mu\text{m}$	$\pm 16 \mu\text{m}$	$\pm 28 \mu\text{m}$	$\pm 44 \mu\text{m}$
CFZ error $\lambda/3$	$\pm 12 \mu\text{m}$	$\pm 48 \mu\text{m}$	$\pm 86 \mu\text{m}$	$\pm 134 \mu\text{m}$

FocusLock Overview



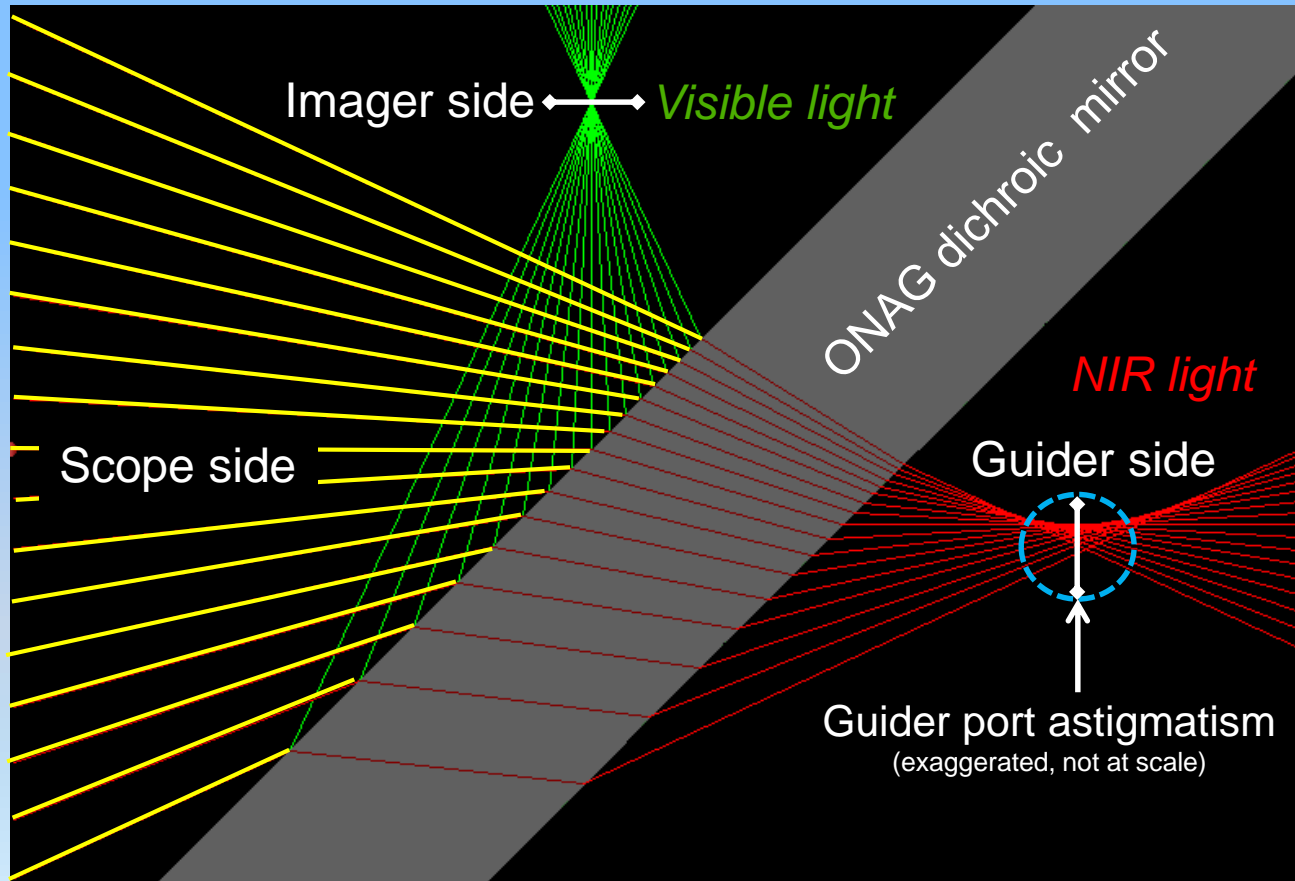
- Continually maintains critical focus without any interruptions in imaging operations. Scope remains on target.
- Uses the guide star images for focus directionality & quality assessments while auto-guiding.



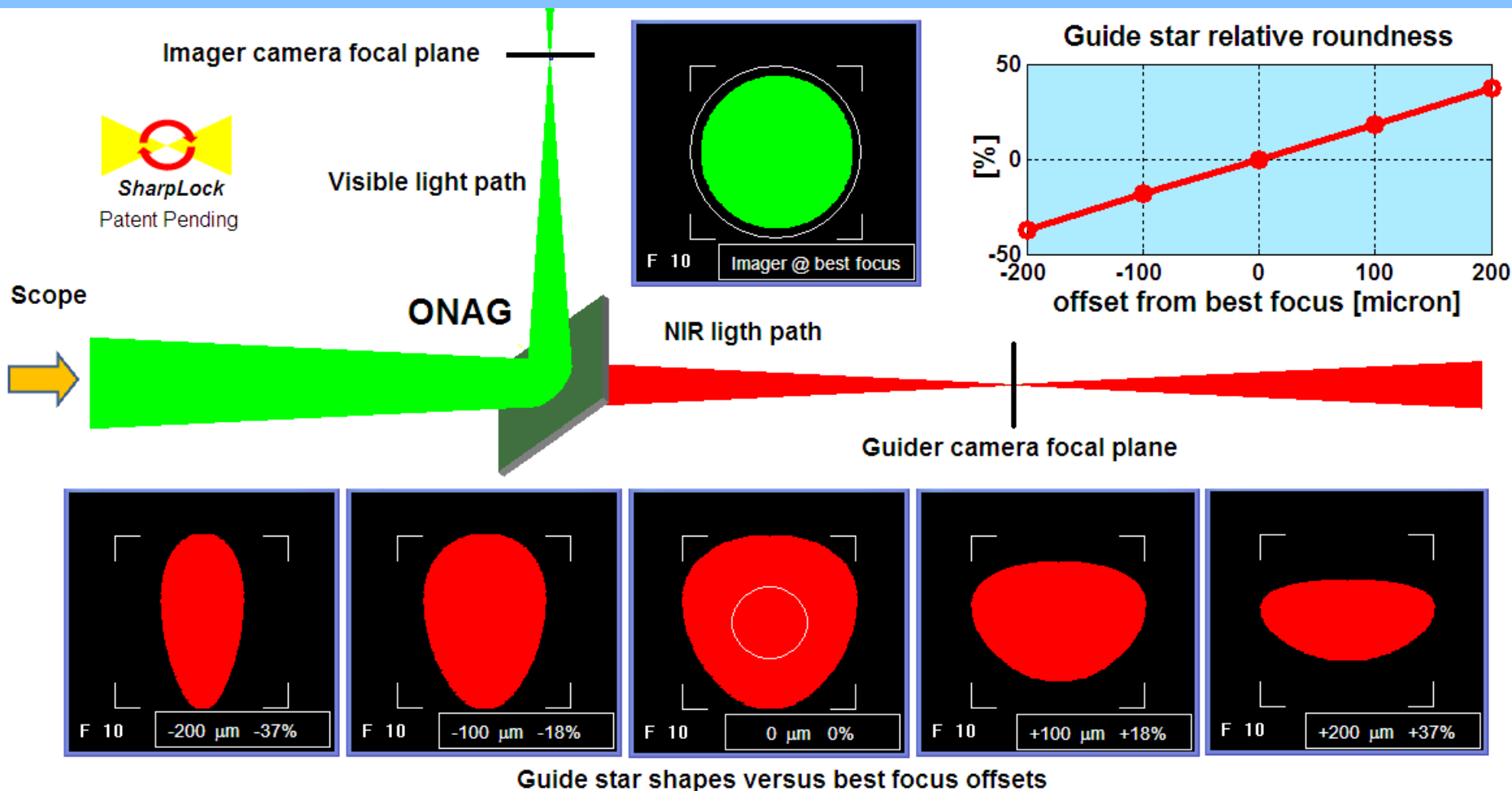
Guide star profile



Guide star a best focus:

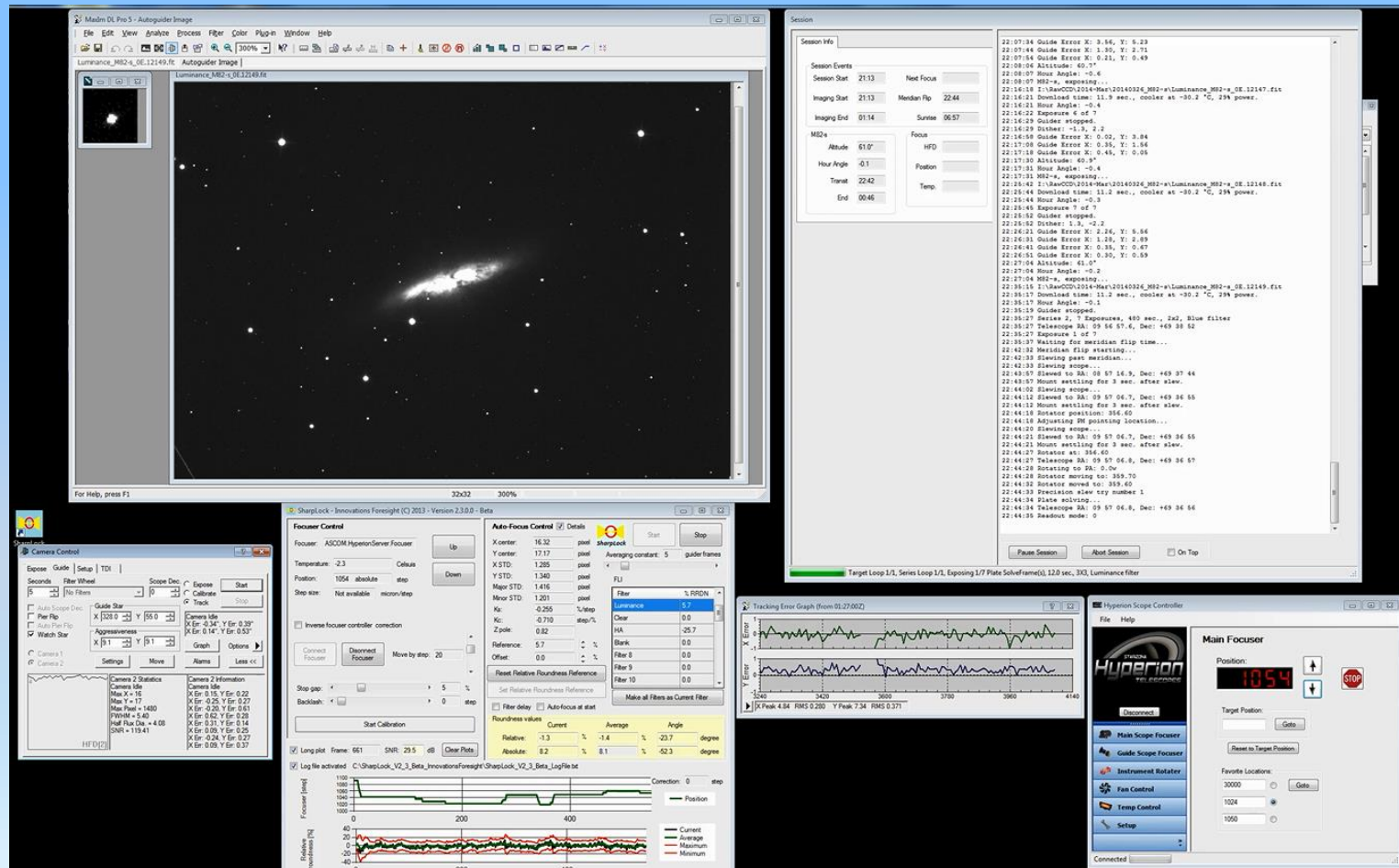


SharpLock Optical concept



Periodic refocusing versus *SharpLock* side by side

CCDAP, same scopes, mounts, time & location. Credit Frank Colosimo



Periodic refocusing v.s. *SharpLock*

M82 - 27 March 2014



Location: Blue Mountain Vista Observatory, New Ringgold PA (USA)
 Scopes/Mounts: Hyperion 12.5" F/8 (same model) / PME
 Imager #1: SBIG STL-11000, 9x9 μ m, periodic focus (every filter or 30')
 24 frames (LRGB): 4h46' ~ 12' per frame (include periodic focus)
 Imager #2: Apogee U8300, 11x11 μ m, ONAG + *SharpLock*
 28 frames (LRGB): 4h22" ~ 9' per frame (no interruption)

Saving: 2.6' per frame, total for 28 frames = 1h13' or 27%



Periodic focus

Stacked
FWHM in arc"

L: 2.3
R: 2.5
G: 2.5
B: 2.6

Credit: Frank Colosimo



ONAG +
SharpLock

Stacked
FWHM in arc"

L: 2.4
R: 2.2
G: 2.2
B: 2.4

Credit: Frank Colosimo



Thank you!



Clear skies!