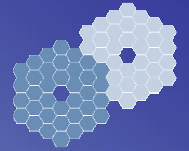


A long-exposure photograph of the night sky at the W. M. Keck Observatory. The sky is filled with numerous star trails, appearing as long, thin lines of light. A prominent, bright yellow laser beam originates from the ground and extends diagonally across the upper portion of the frame. In the lower portion, the silhouettes of the observatory's structures are visible against the dark horizon, with some lights and a red laser line on the ground.

Adaptive Optics at W. M. Keck Observatory

Mark Morris & Peter Wizinowich
with contributions from Claire Max and Tuan Do
June, 2012

Photo Credit: Andrew Cooper



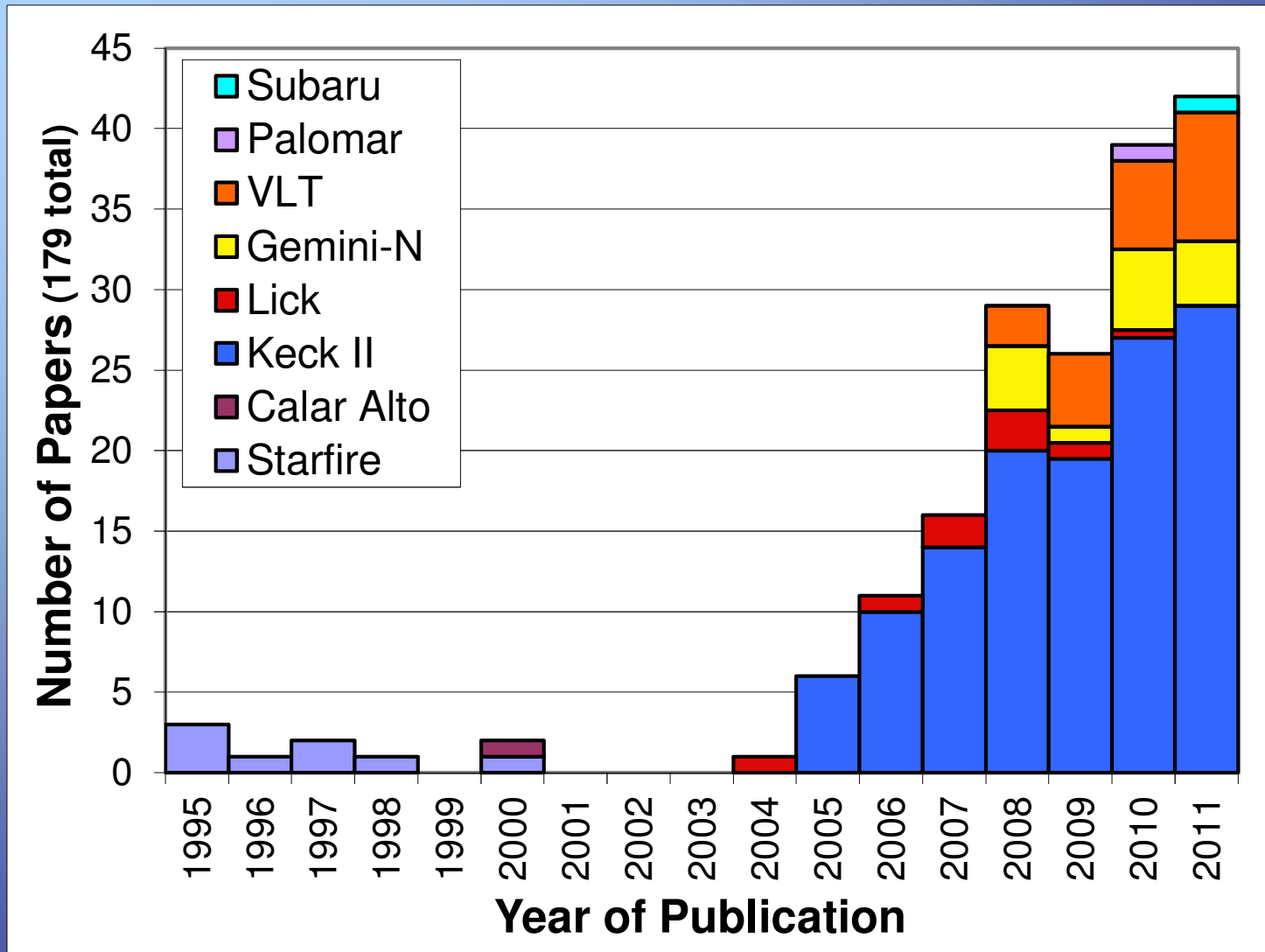
Science Impact

Performance

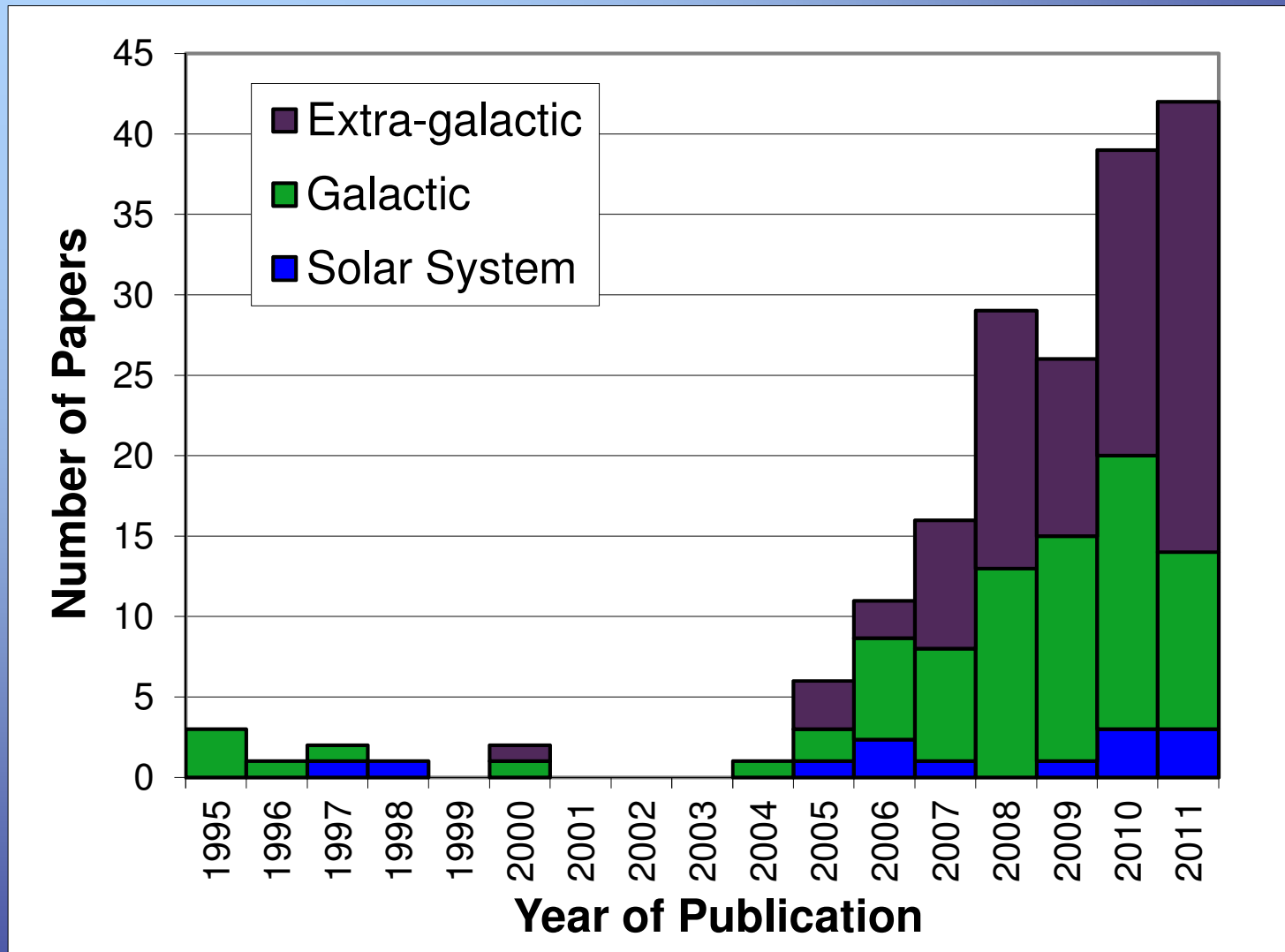
Performance Limitations

Recent Developments in Keck AO

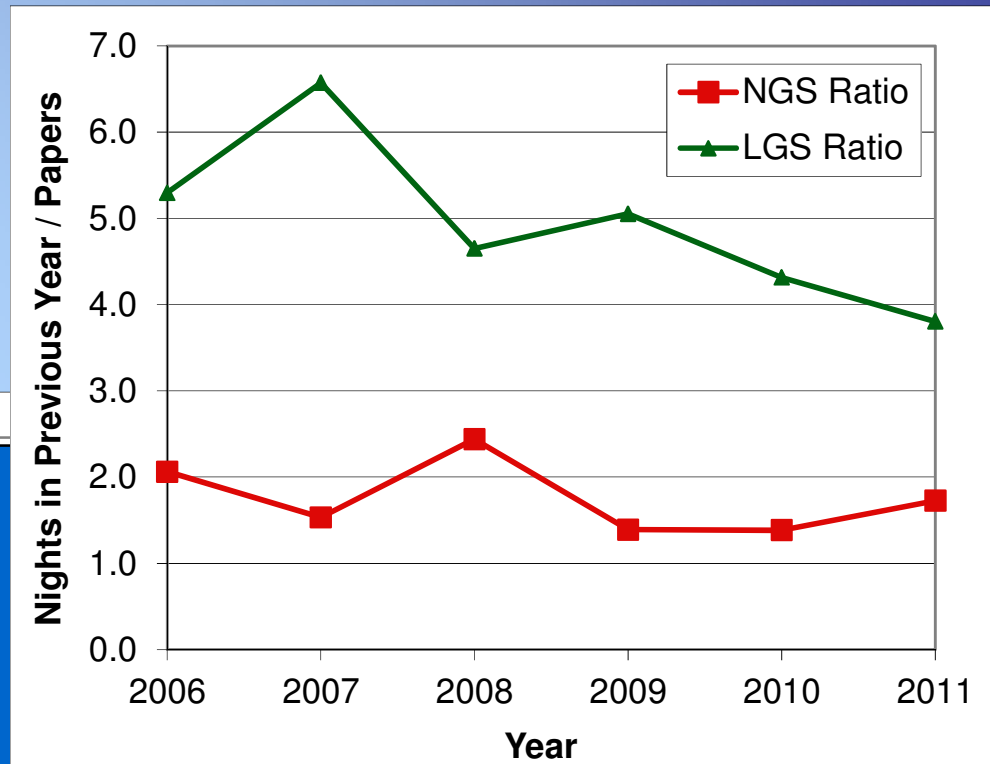
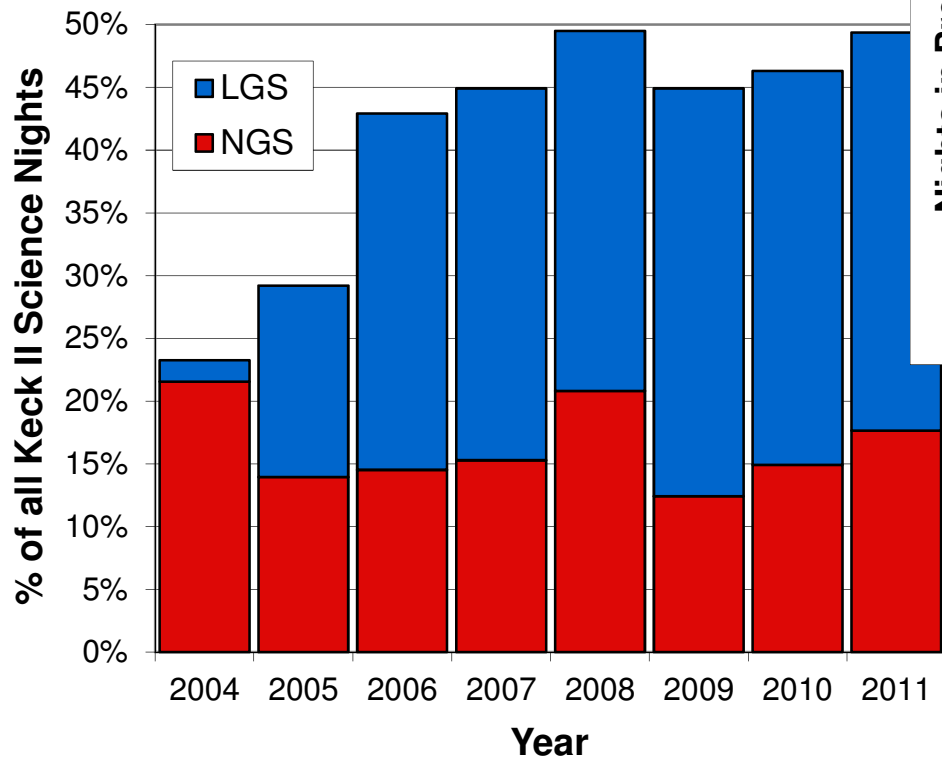
Science Productivity



Science Productivity



Keck LGS Science Demand & Efficiency

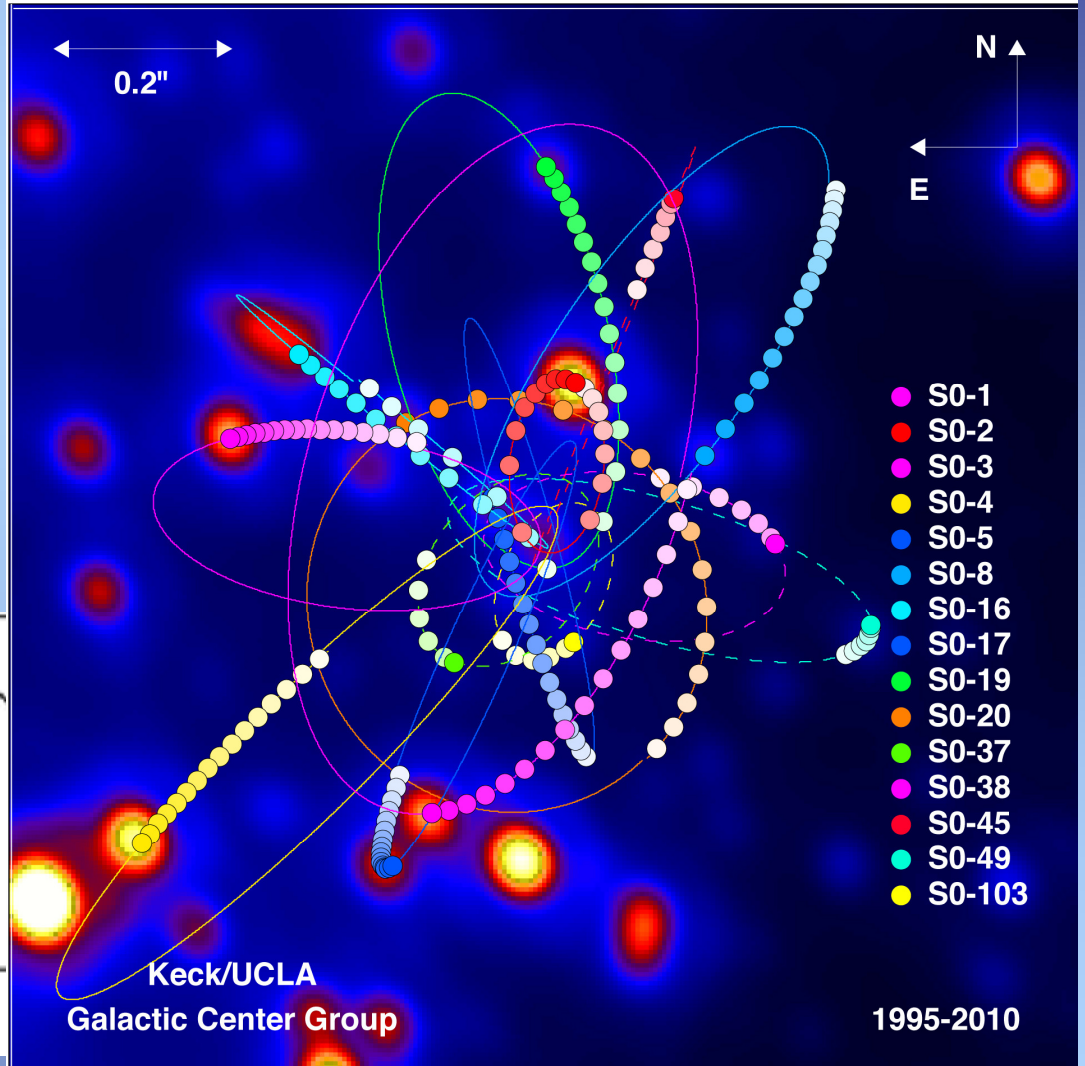
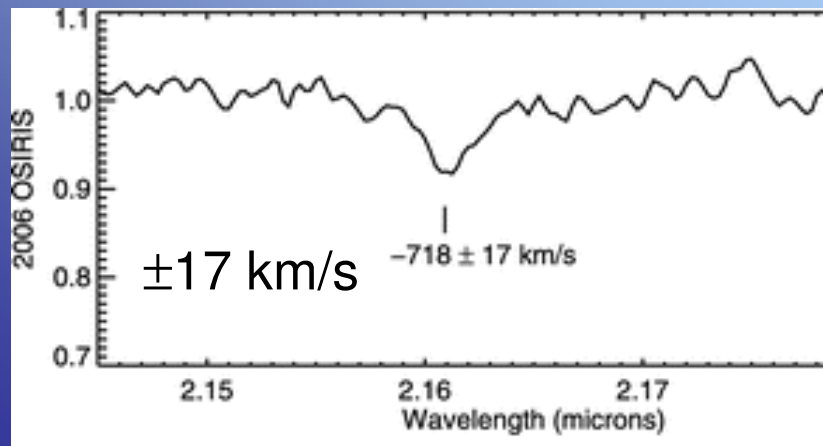
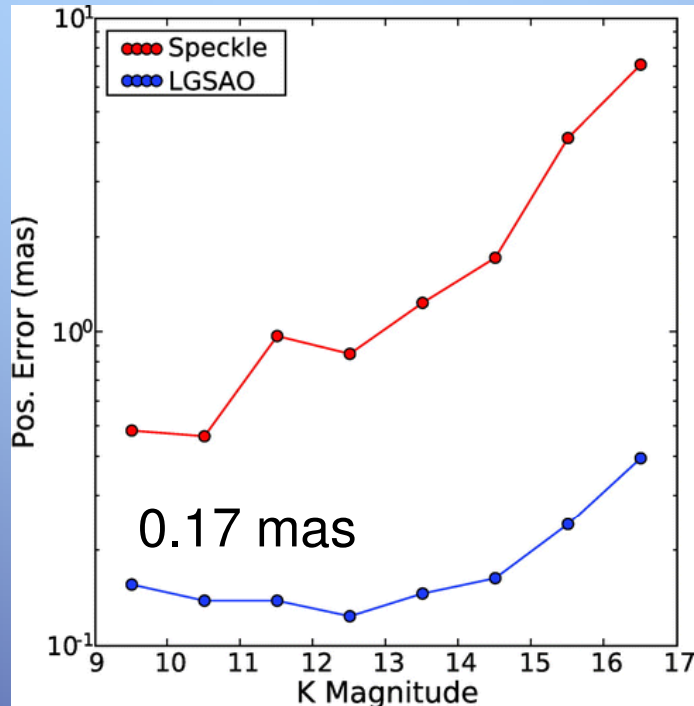


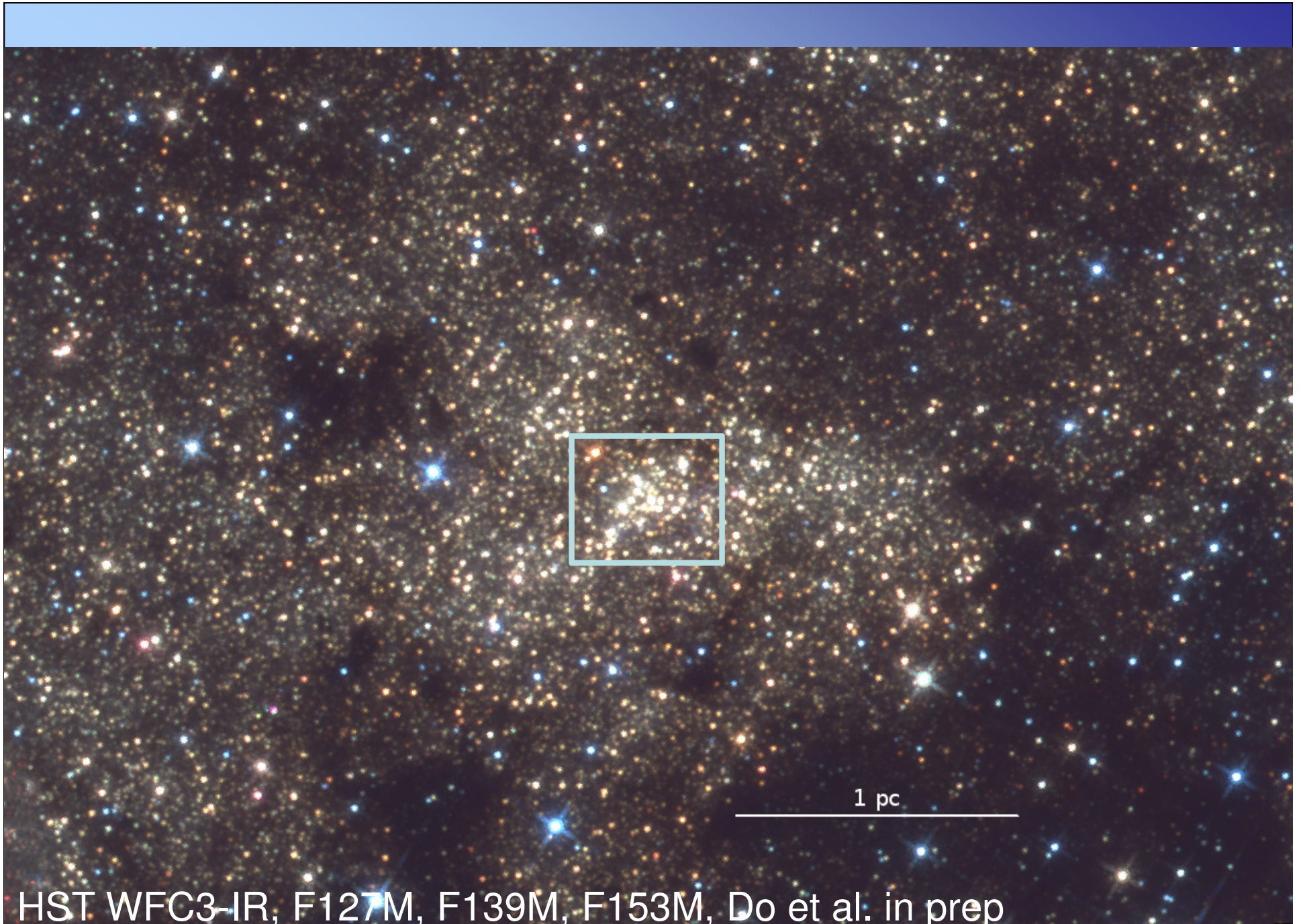




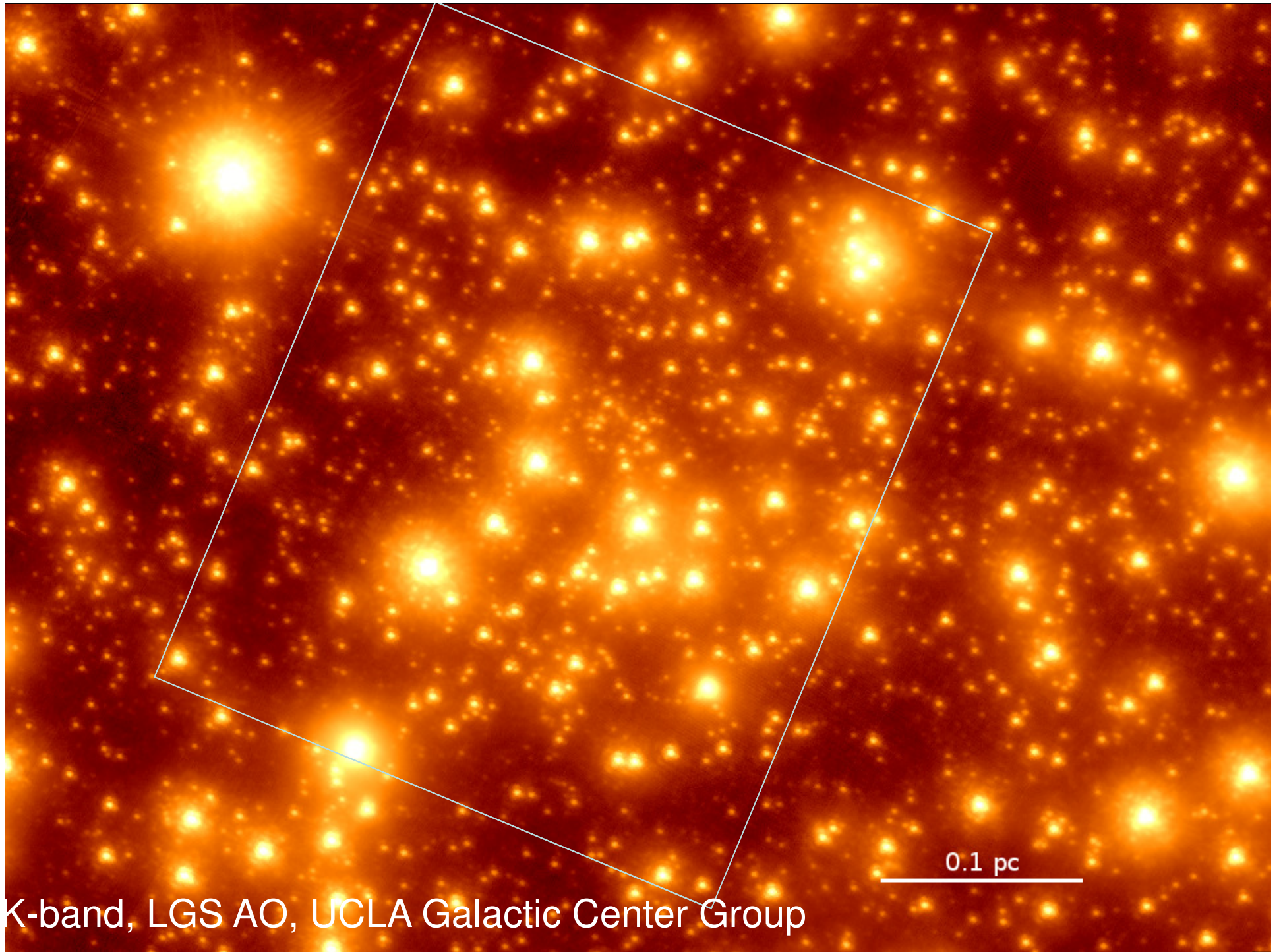
Galactic Center with Keck LGS AO

Limitation = Source Confusion \rightarrow PSF



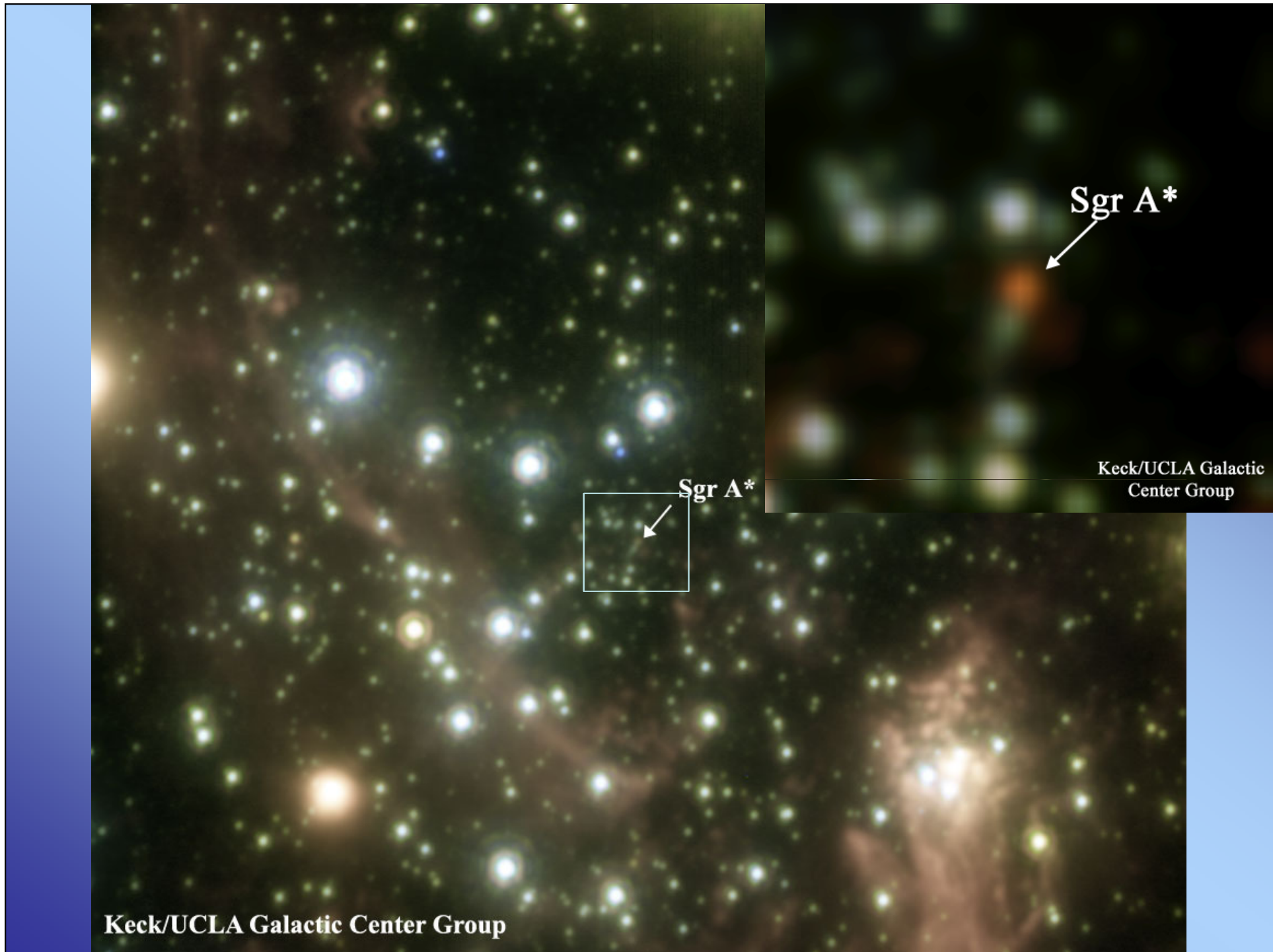


HST WFC3-IR, F127M, F139M, F153M, Do et al. in prep



K-band, LGS AO, UCLA Galactic Center Group

0.1 pc



Sgr A*

Sgr A*

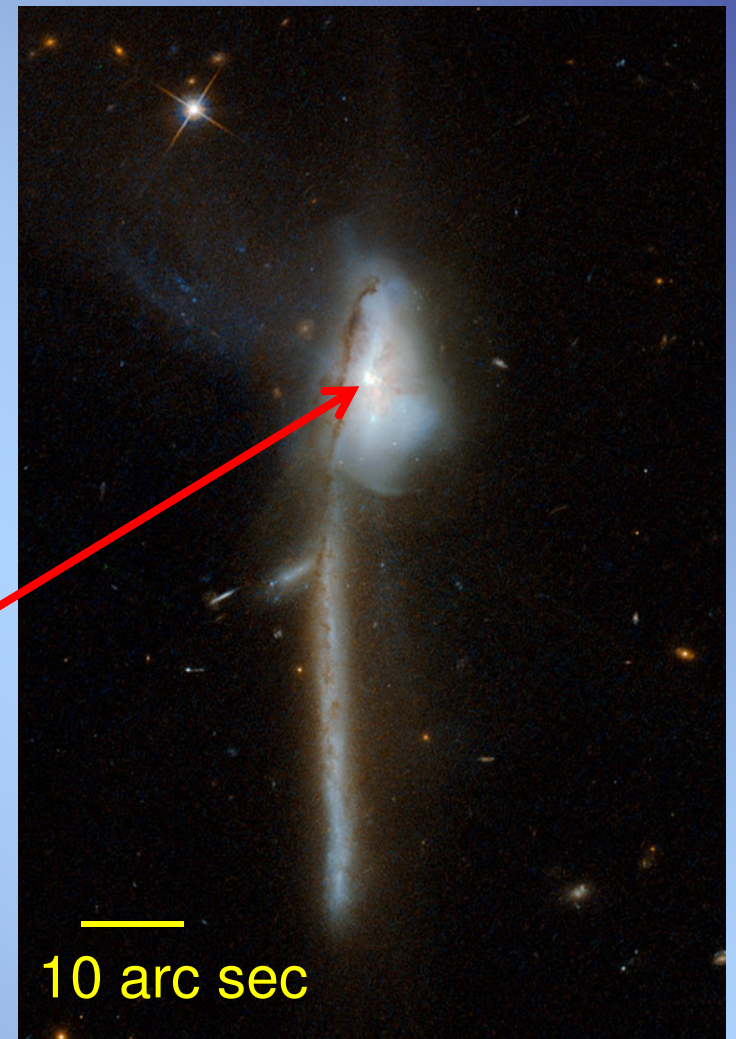
Keck/UCLA Galactic Center Group

Keck/UCLA Galactic Center Group



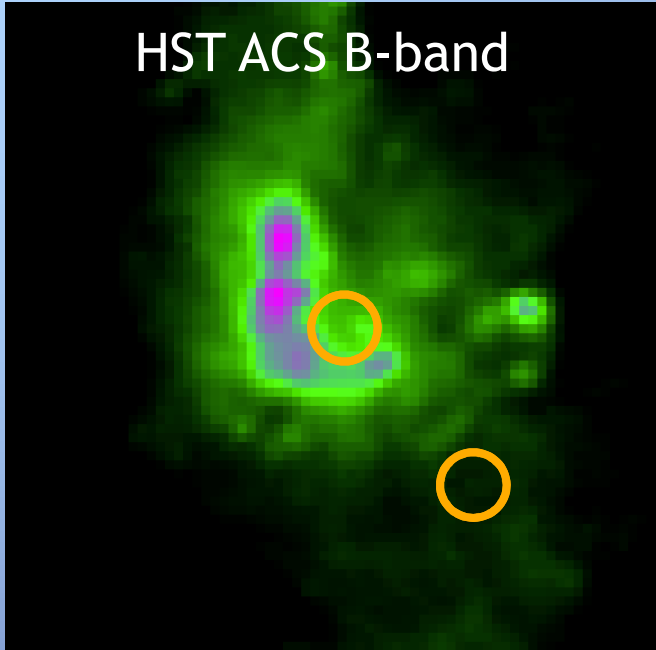
Where are the two black holes after a gas-rich galaxy merger?

- Observe ULIRGs in late-stage mergers
 - Medling and Max, UCSC
- Look for kinematic or spectral signatures of supermassive black holes with OSIRIS IFU and Keck LGS AO
- Example: Mrk 273

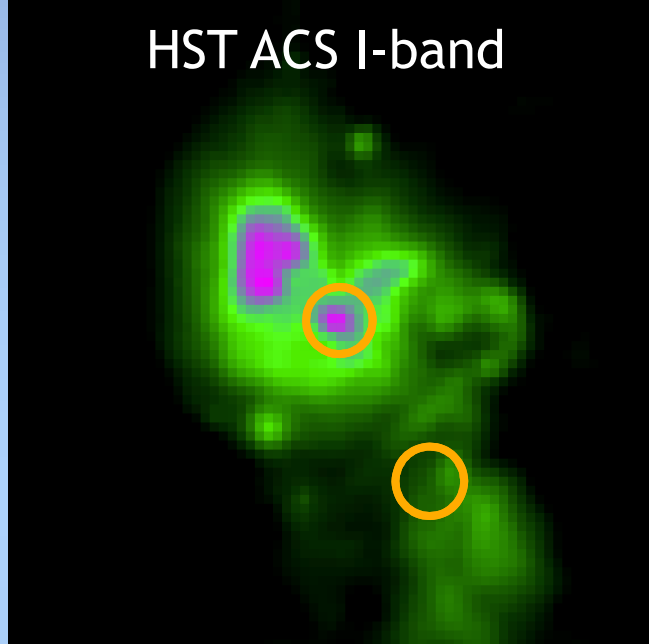


Nucleus of Mrk 273

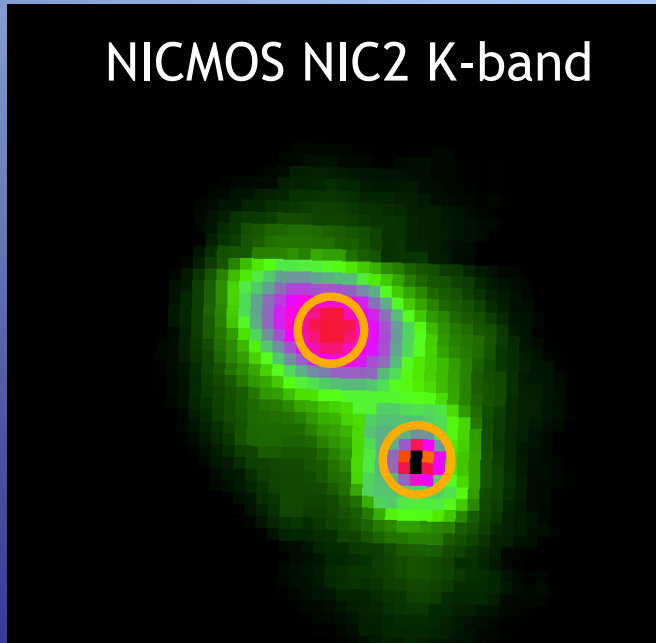
HST ACS B-band



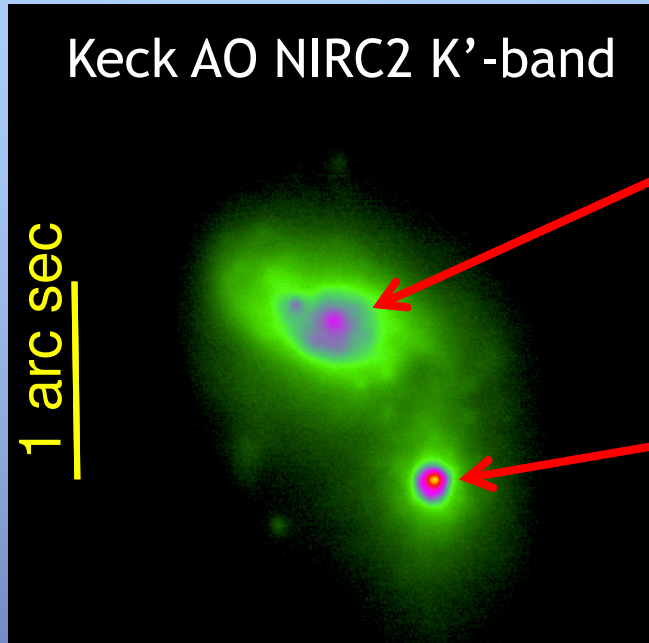
HST ACS I-band



NICMOS NIC2 K-band



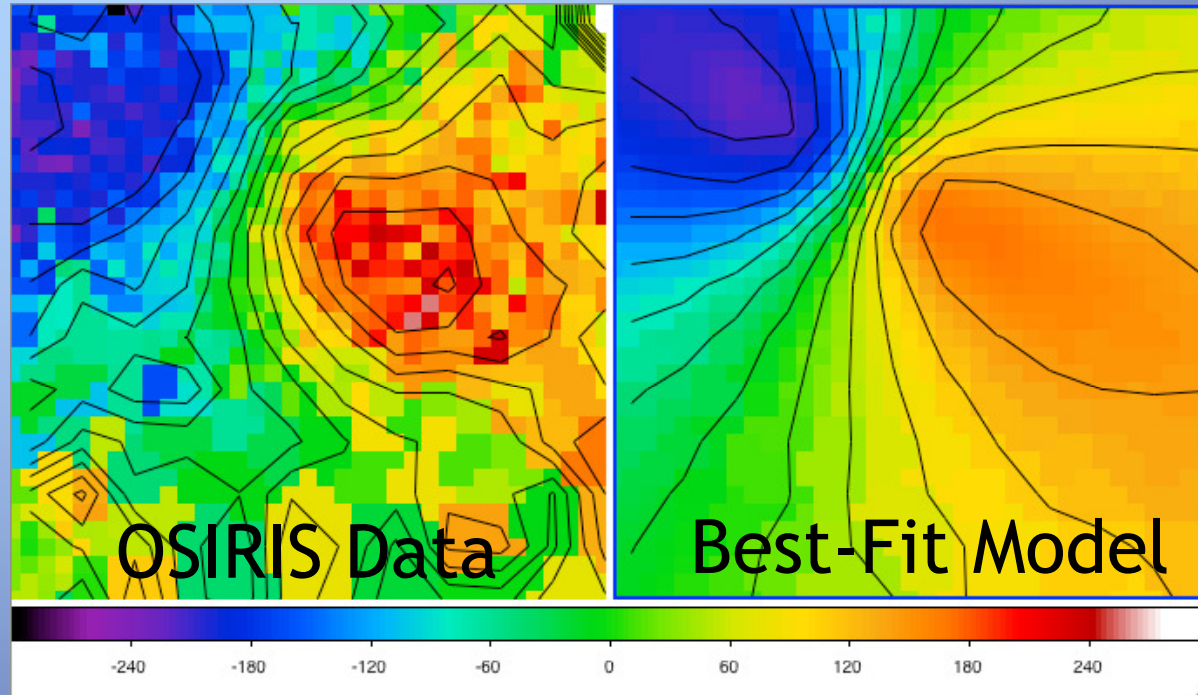
Keck AO NIRC2 K'-band



Point-like mass at center of Keplerian gas disk

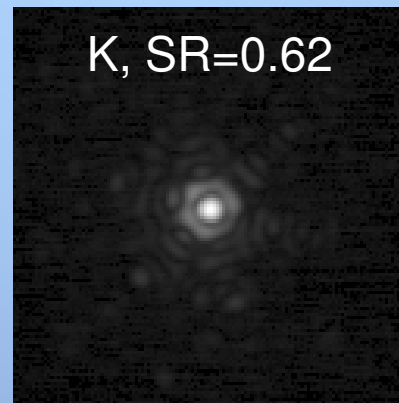
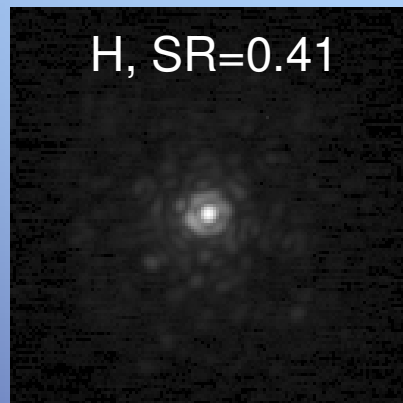
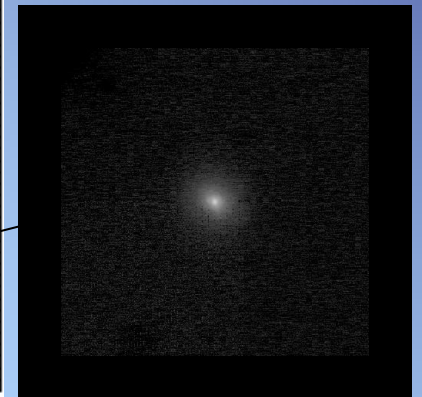
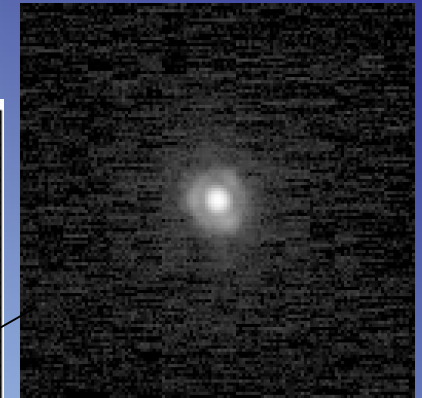
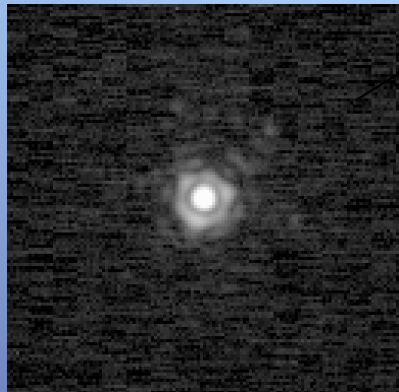
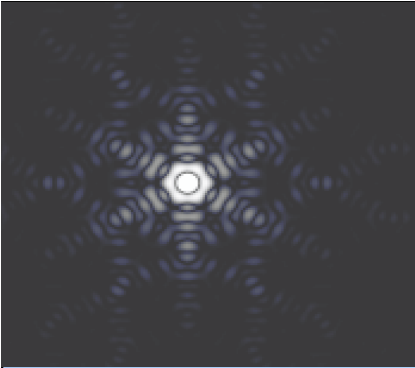
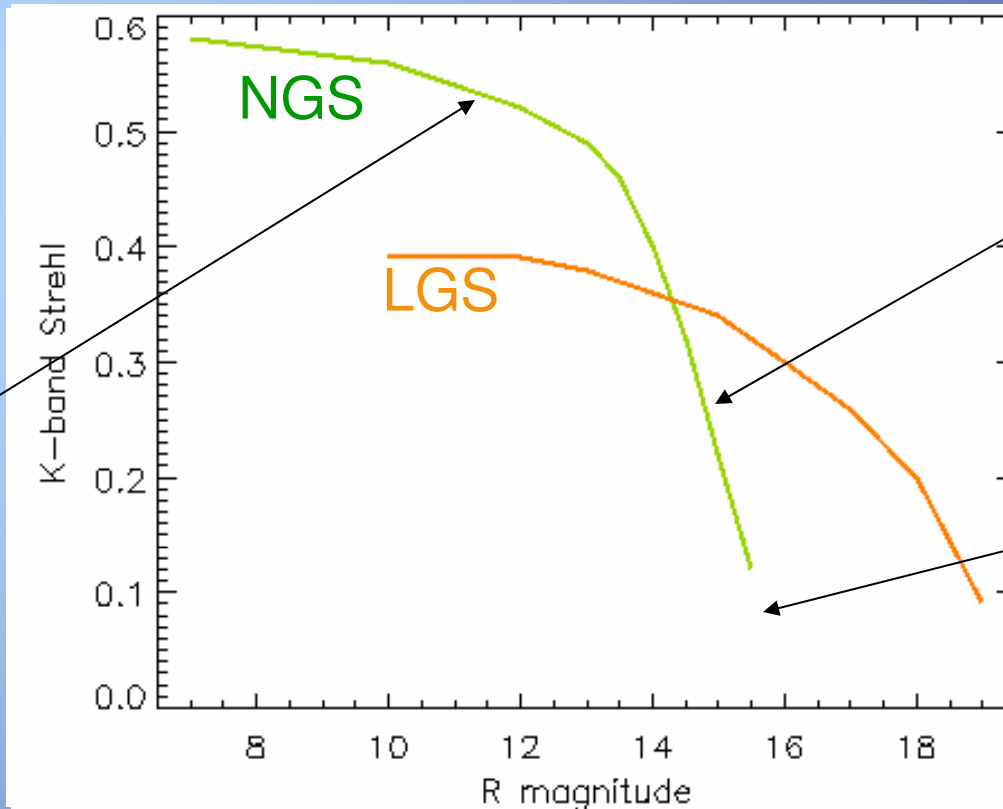
CHANDRA AGN

Does the North sub-nucleus host a black hole at the center of its disk?



- Estimate enclosed mass (potential BH) in north disk from [Fe II] velocity field within BH sphere of influence
- Best fit: $M_{\text{BH}} = (2 \pm 1) \times 10^9 M_{\text{sun}}$

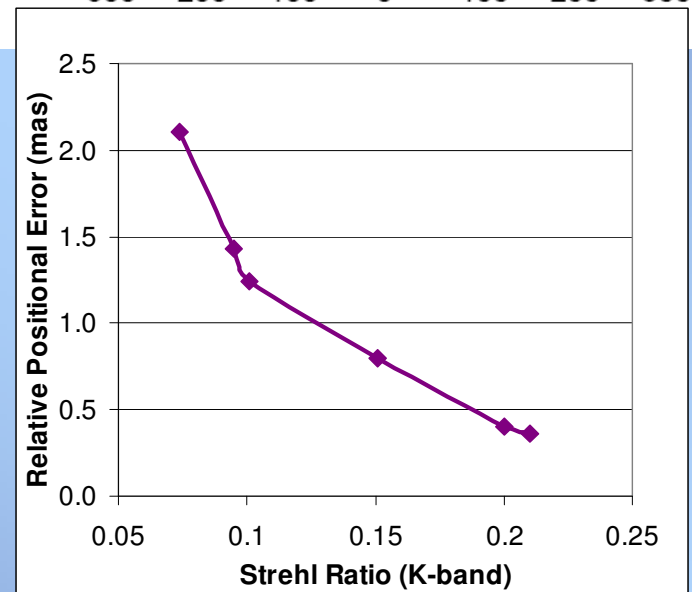
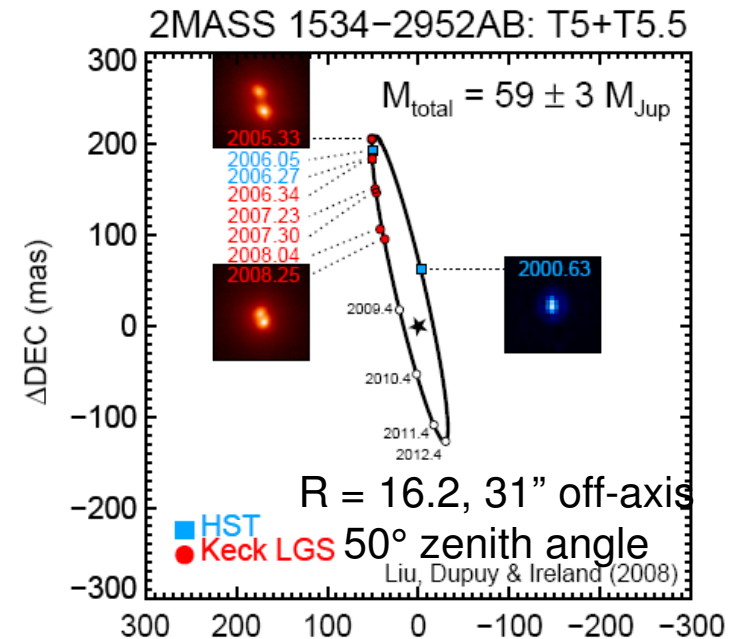
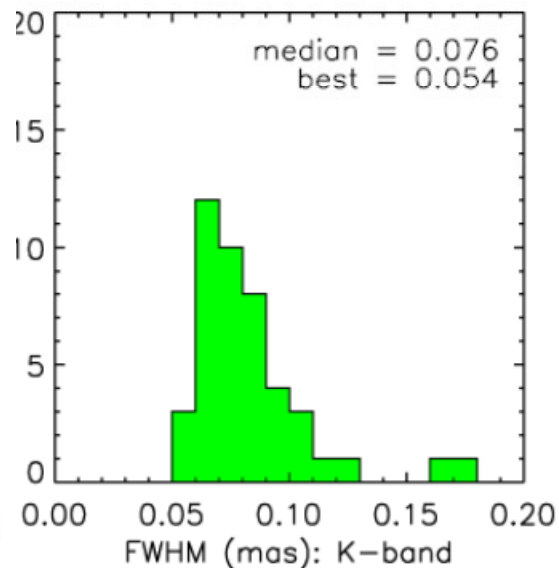
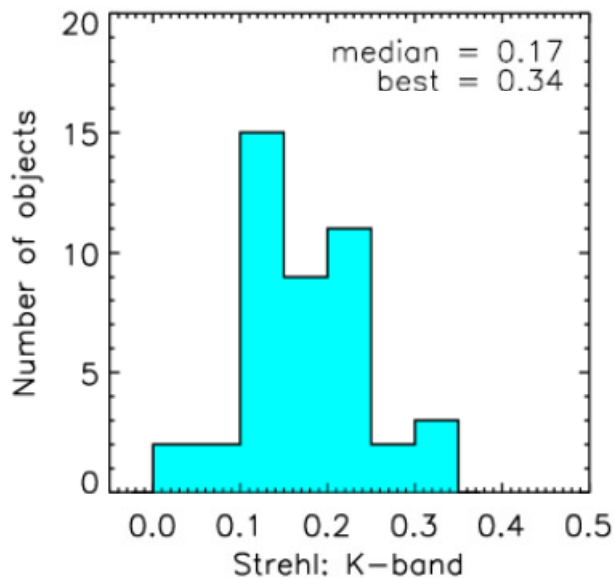
AO Performance



LGS AO Performance Variability

2005-07 Survey of field brown dwarfs (Liu et al.)

- No data censored. Mix of seeing conditions, off-axis tip-tilt properties & technical performance
- ~2/3 sky coverage with 60" off-axis radius & Strehl $> \sim 0.2$



What's Limiting Science Performance?

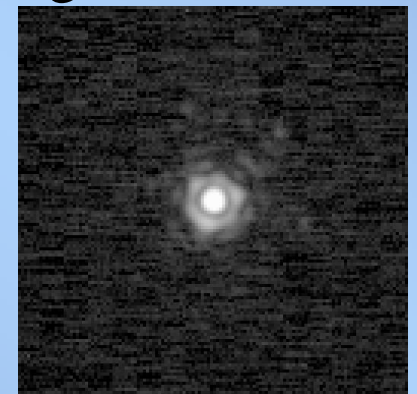
Error Term	KII Dye Laser off-axis	
Atmospheric Fitting	122	
Telescope Fitting	66	
Science Camera	110	
DM Bandwidth	182	
DM Measurement	216	
Tip-tilt Bandwidth	247	
Tip-tilt Measurement	214	
Tip-tilt Anisoplanatism	115	
LGS Focus Error	70	
Focus Anisoplanatism	181	
LGS High Order Error	80	
Calibration Errors	30	
Miscellaneous	73	
Total Wavefront Error	531 nm	
K-band Strehl	0.10	
Science Case Parameters	2MASS 1534- 2952AB	Galactic Center
NGS R-magnitude	16.2	14
NGS off-axis distance (")	31	19.3
Zenith angle (deg)	50	50

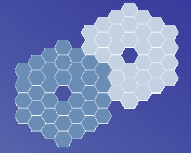
→ LGS beacon

→ Tip-tilt sensor

→ LGS asterism

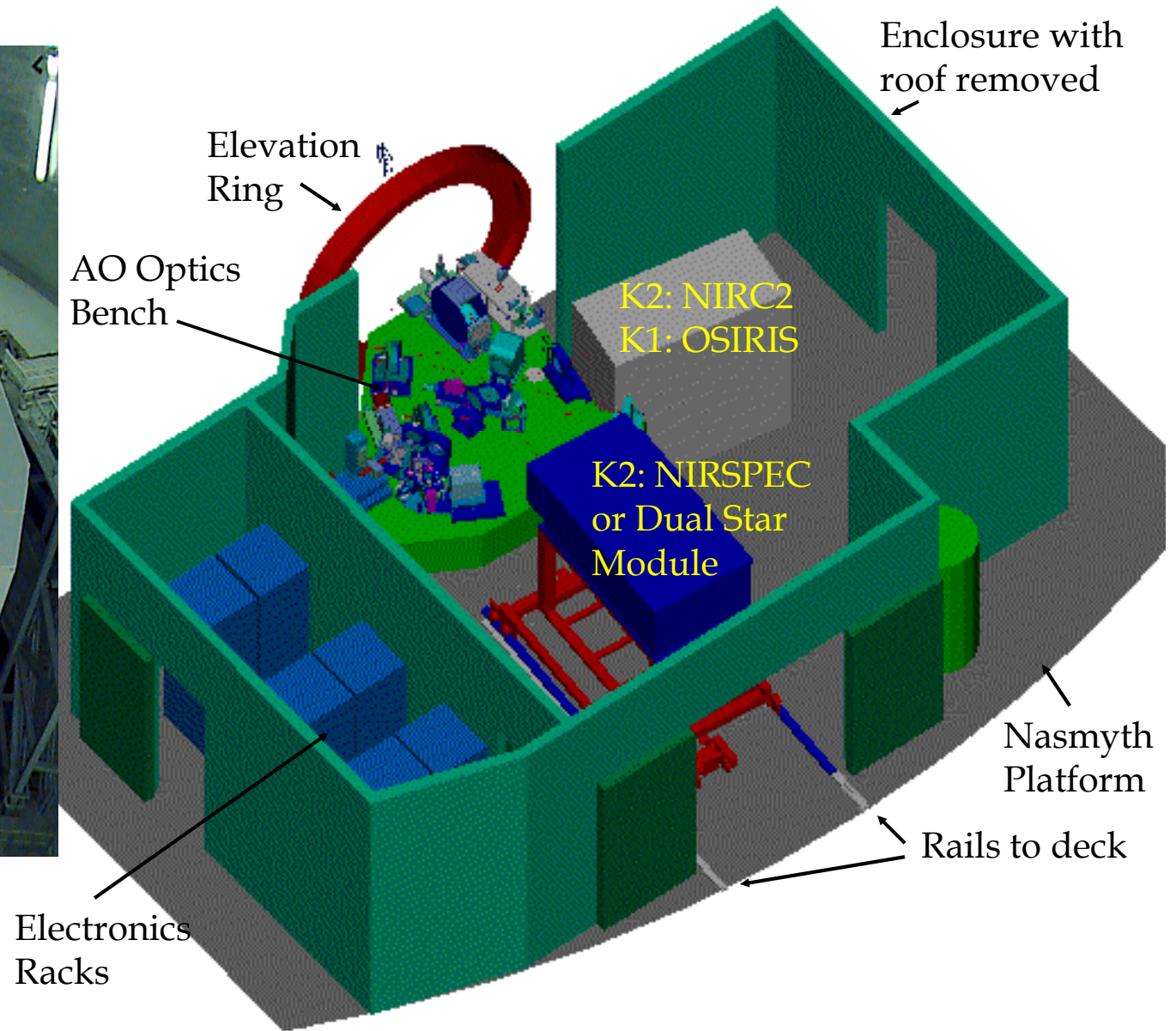
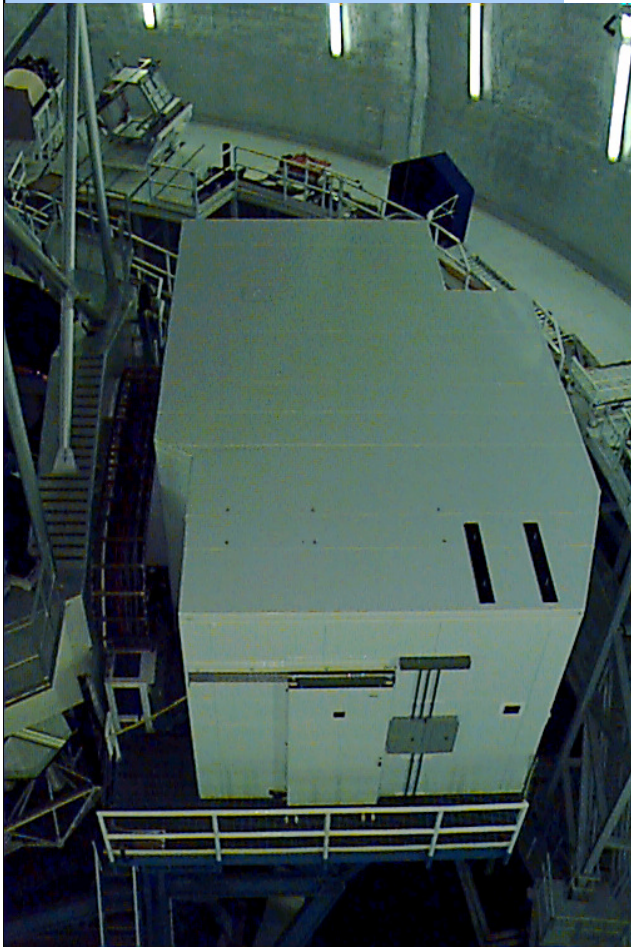
Plus lack of PSF
knowledge



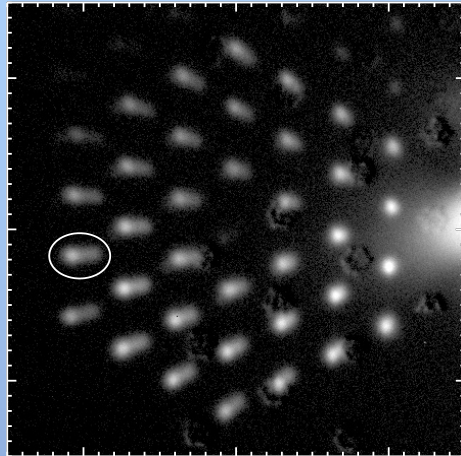


AO System Developments at Keck

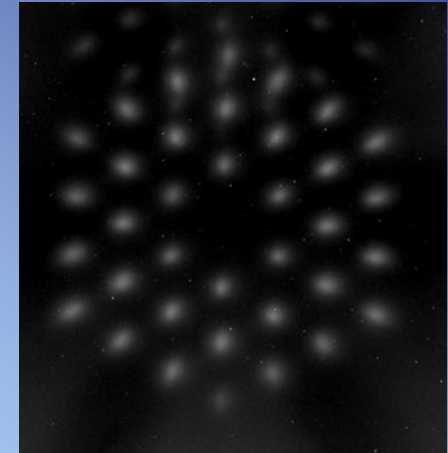
Left Nasmyth Platform



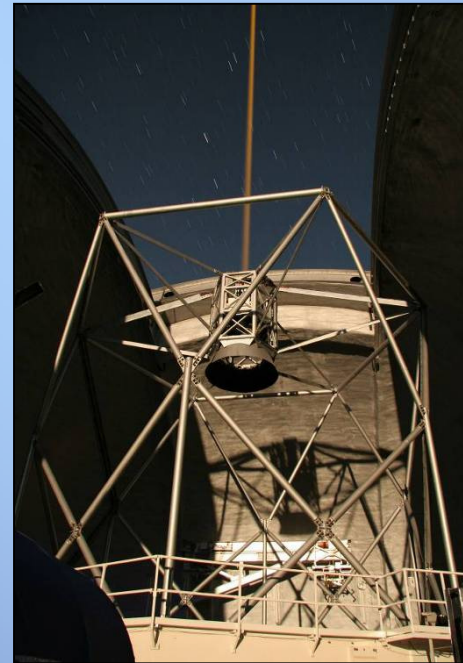
Keck Side & Center Launch



-20 0 20
arcsec



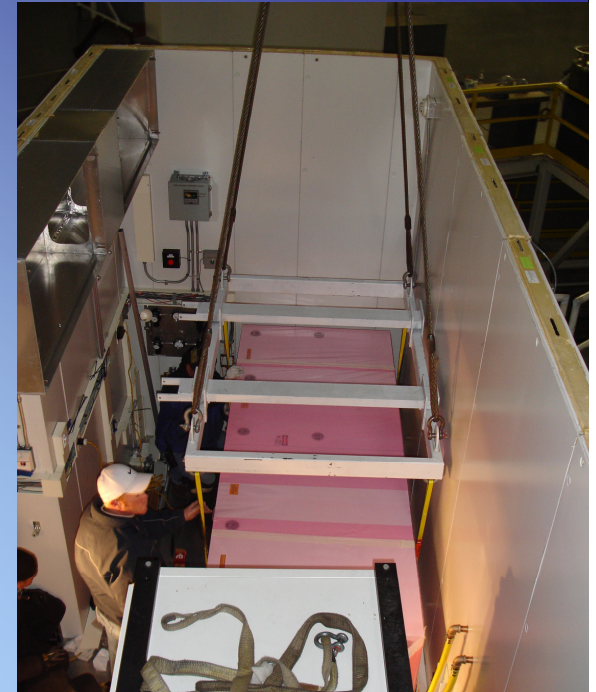
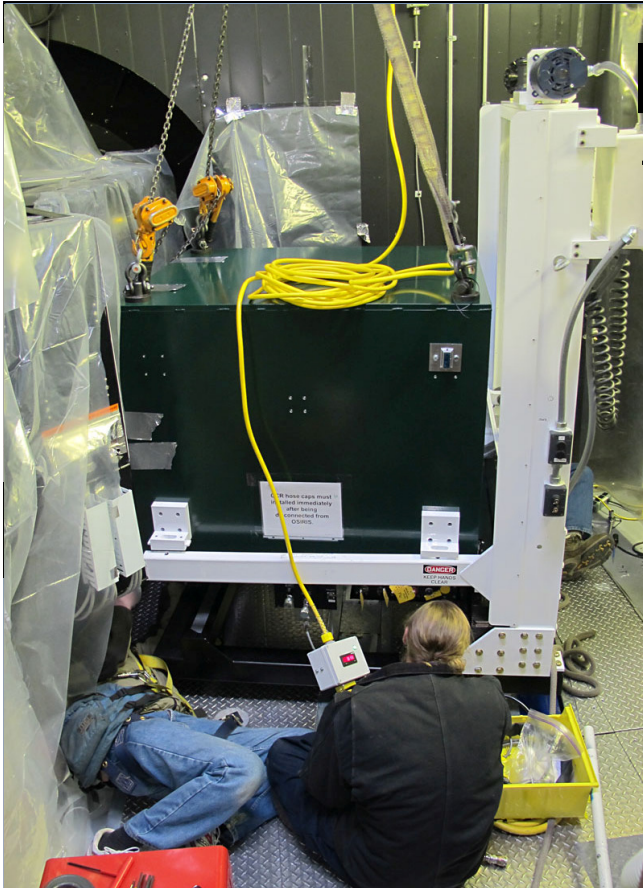
Side launch Keck II



Center launch Keck I

Keck I LGS AO

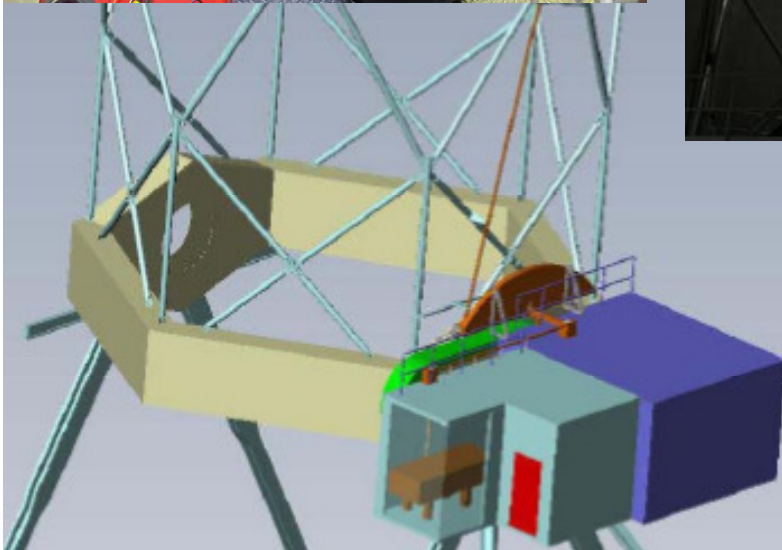
10 shared-risk science nights in May/June



OSIRIS – 25" off-axis



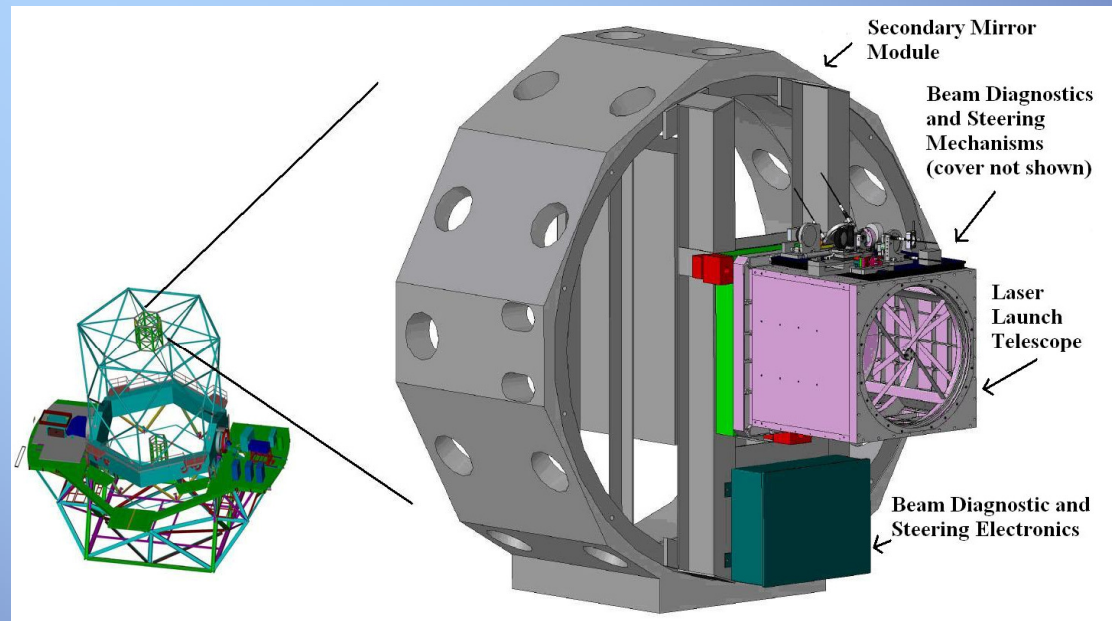
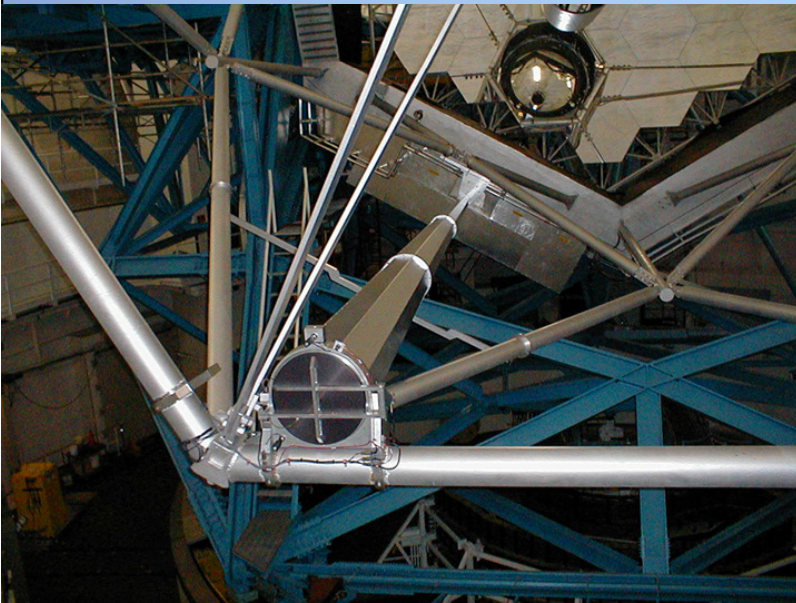
45 mas FWHM (Kn5)



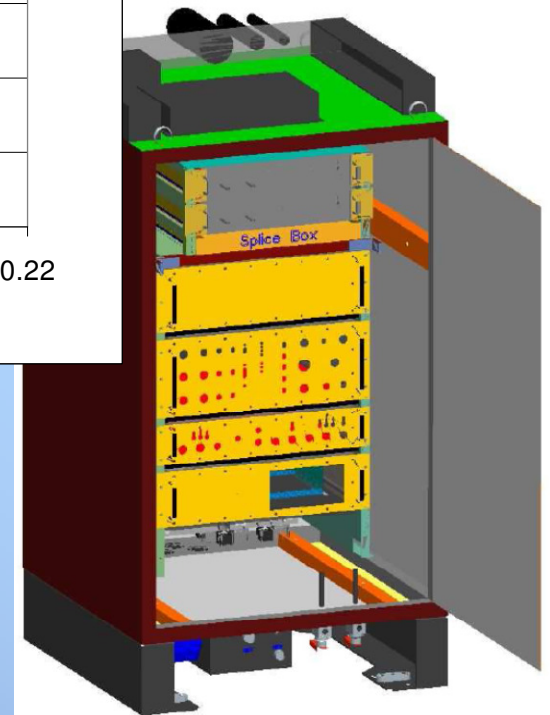
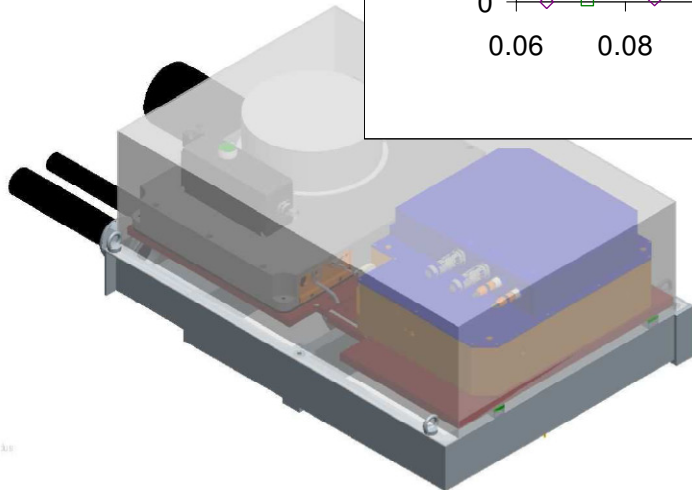
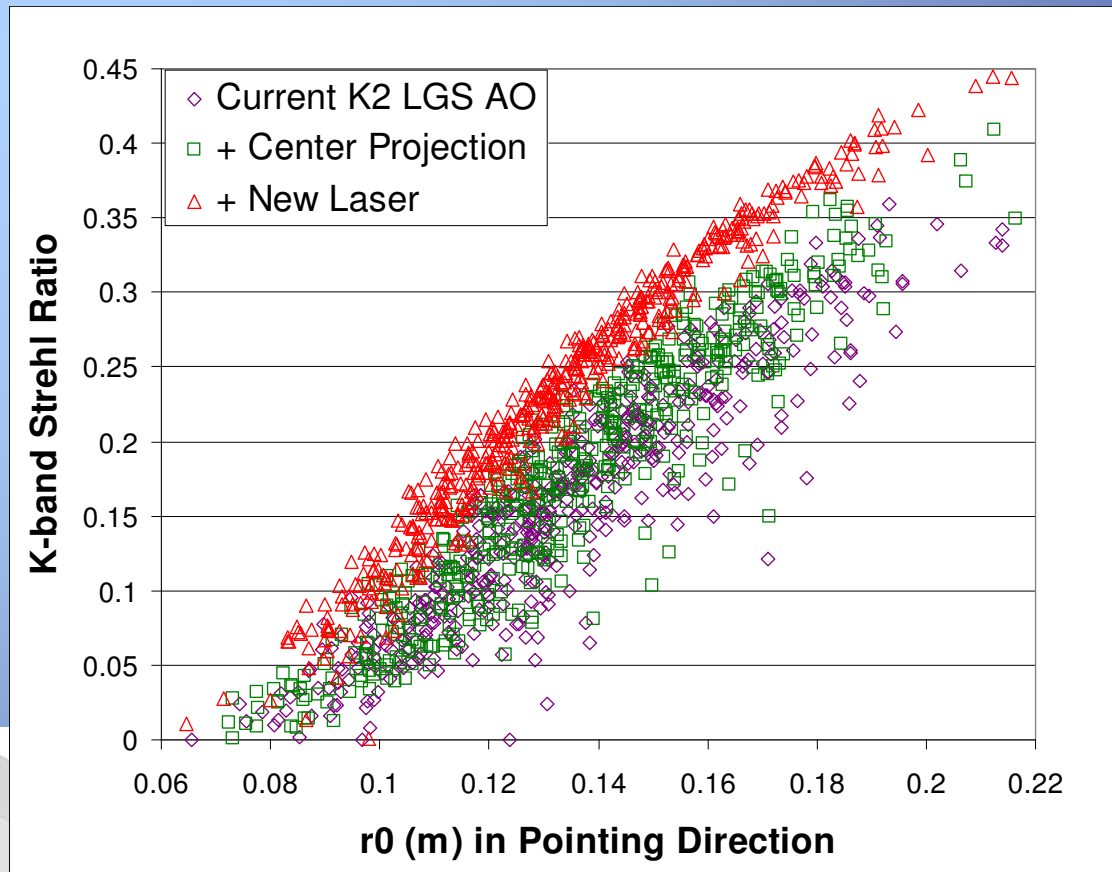
Keck II Center Launch

1st science 2014

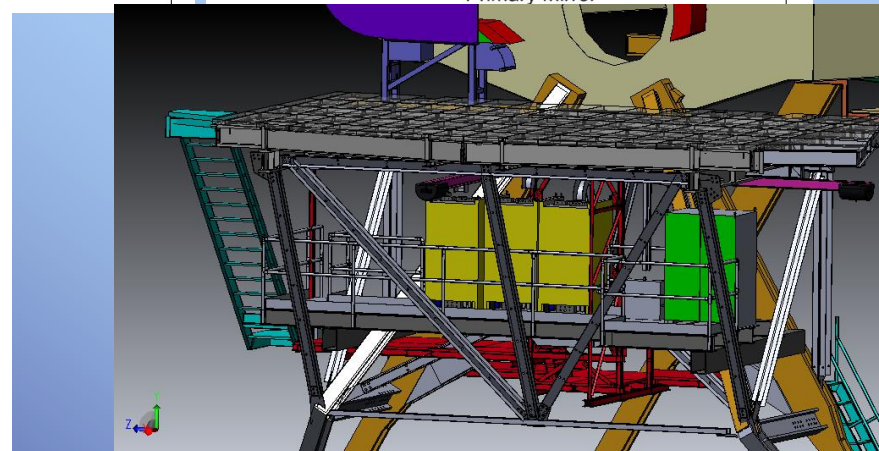
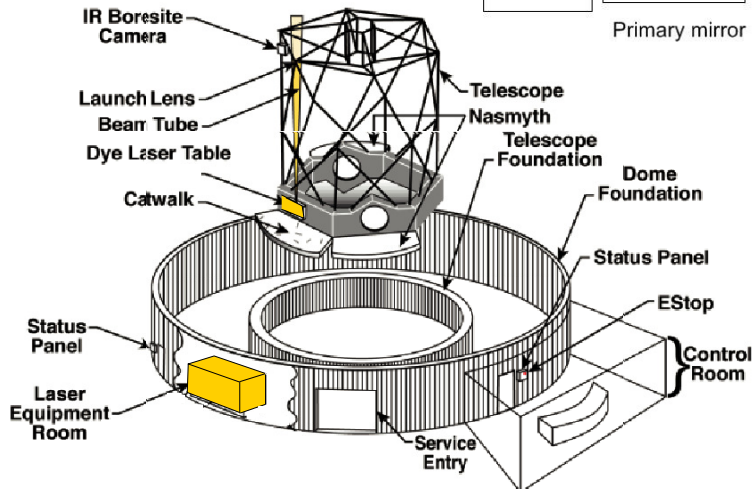
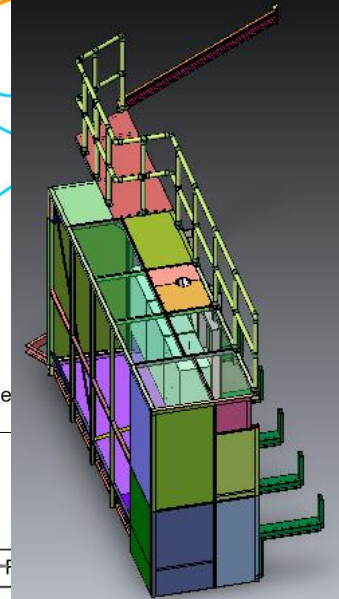
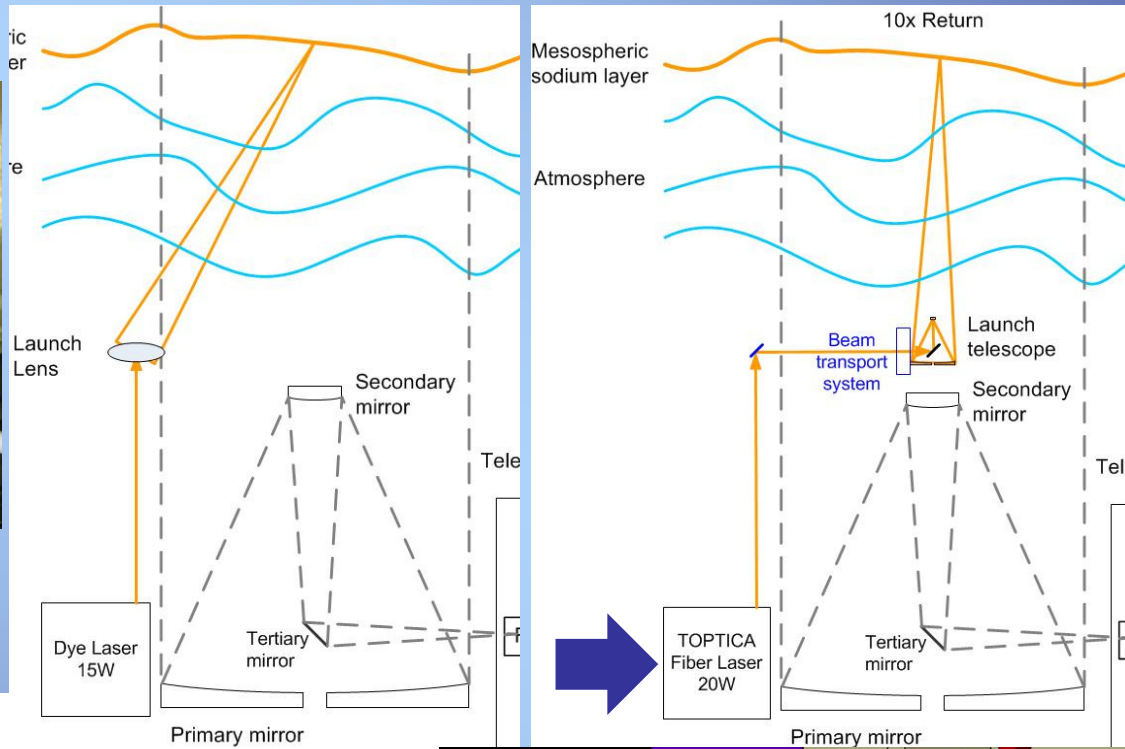
- PDR completed in October 2010
- Launch telescope DDR in April 2011
- Launch telescope currently being assembled



TOPTICA Laser

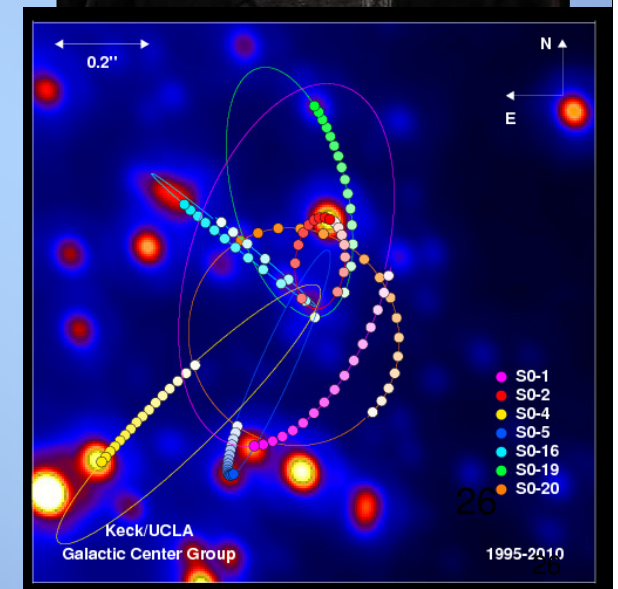


Laser Implementation

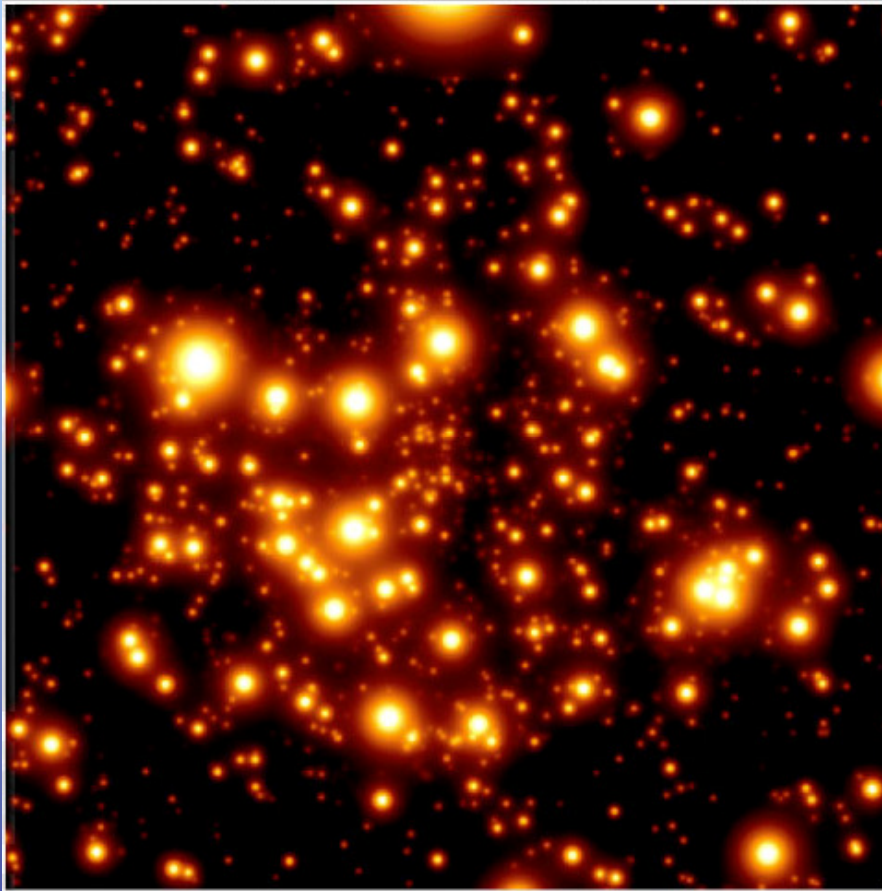


Crafoord Prize to Ghez and Genzel

- 2012 Crafoord Prize in Astronomy has been awarded to Andrea Ghez and Reinhard Genzel
- Two competing teams discovered supermassive black hole at Galactic Center
- All of Ghez's observations of Galactic Center are from Keck adaptive optics and speckle
- Endorsement that adaptive optics is a key astronomical technique

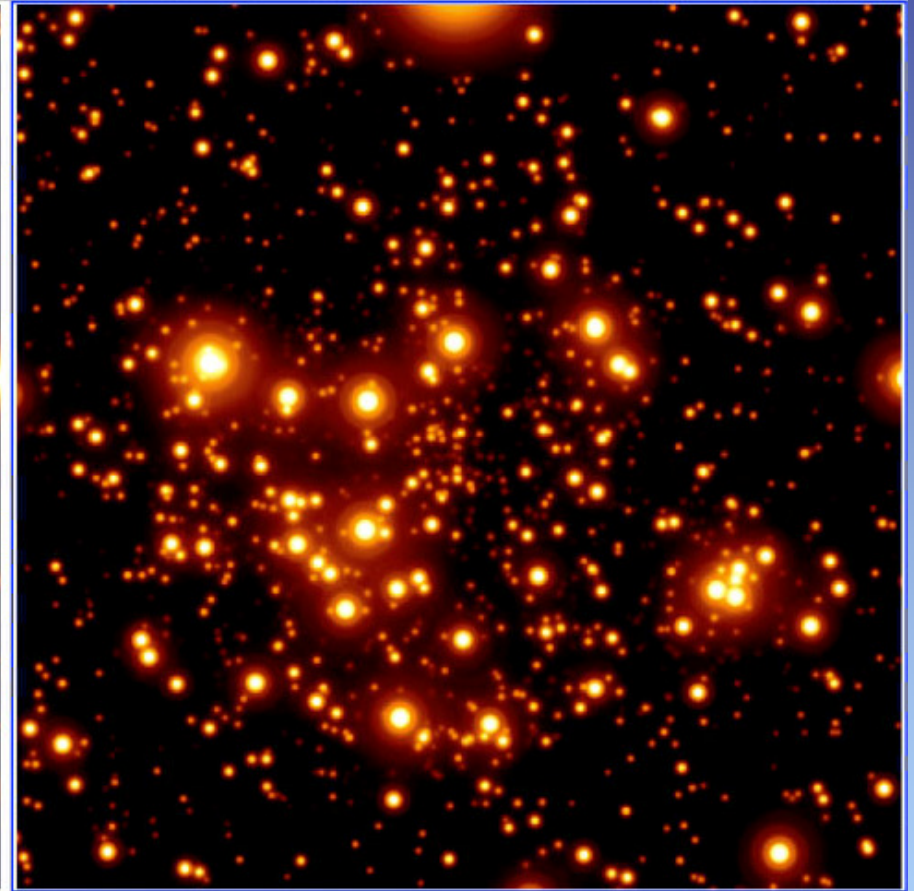


Benefit of Center Launch + new Laser



Current Laser

Galactic Center Simulations



Center + New Laser

Relative Strehl ratio improvement of a factor 1.5 - 2.5!



Keck I Near-IR Tip-Tilt Sensor

Operations Software System

- Pre-Observing Tools
- Observation Setup
 - Calibration
 - User Interface
- Observing Tools

Controls System

- Pickoff & Focus Motion Control
- Camera Device Control
- Supervisory Controller Modifications

Camera System

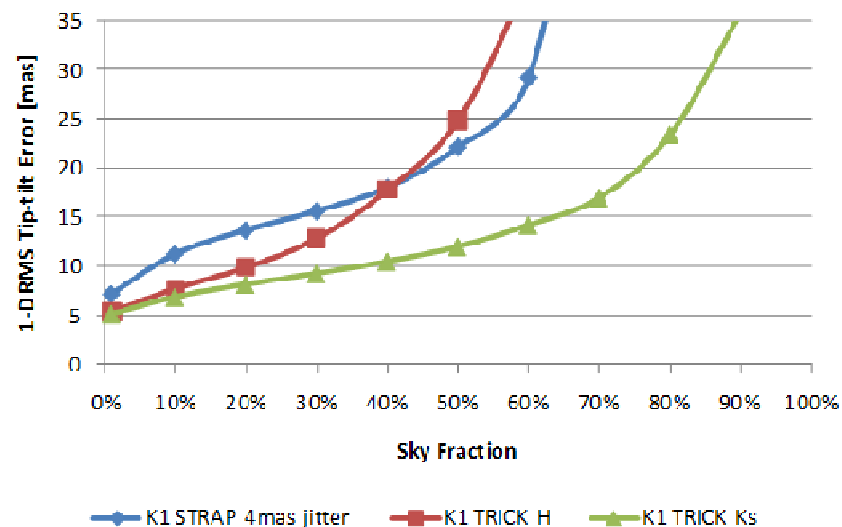
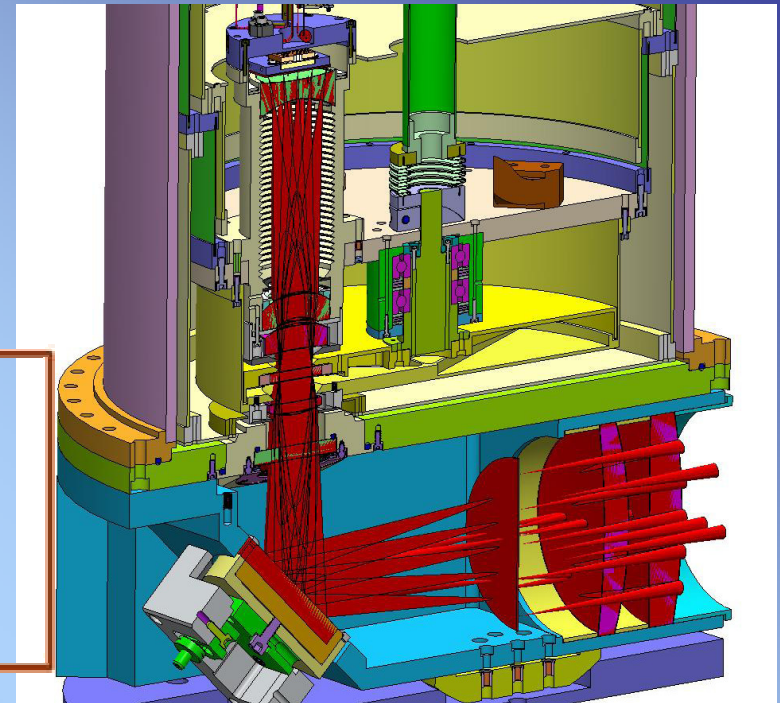
- NIR Camera
- Camera Optics
- Camera Controller
- Filter Changer
- Cryo-cooler
- Host Computer

Real-Time Control System

- Camera Data Processing
- TT Determination
- Telemetry Input Mods

Opto-Mechanical System

- Pickoff Exchange Mechanism
- Focus Mechanism
- Mods to AO bench

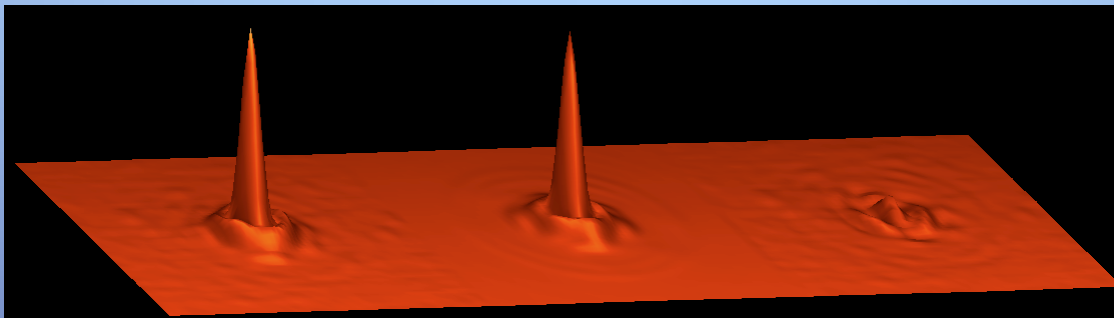
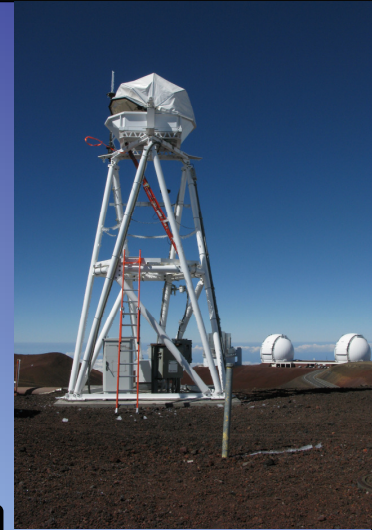


- 1st science in late 2013
- DDR in Feb. 2012



PSF Determination

- Ground work
 - MASS-DIMM + AO telemetry
- Bright on-axis NGS case
 - AquilAOptics, Gemini, Groningen & Keck collaboration
 - + working to understand Keck AO low order aberrations



- Off-axis NGS & LGS case
 - UCLA, tOSC, Keck collaboration funded by WMKF
- On-axis LGS case (+ faint NGS)
 - ATI-funded project to start in Aug/2012.



NGAO - Next Generation AO

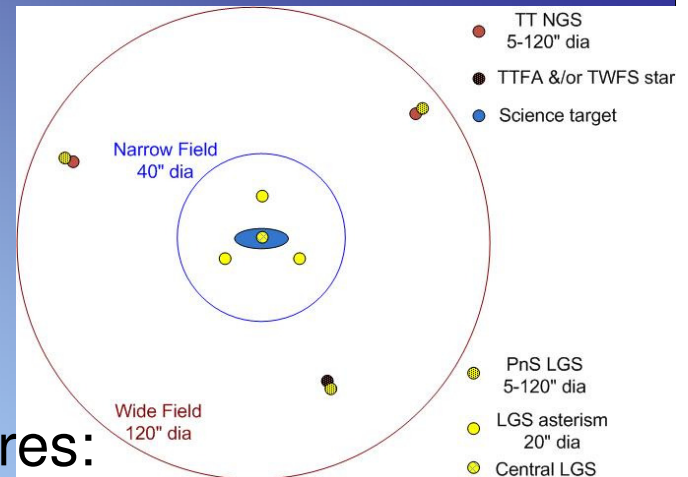
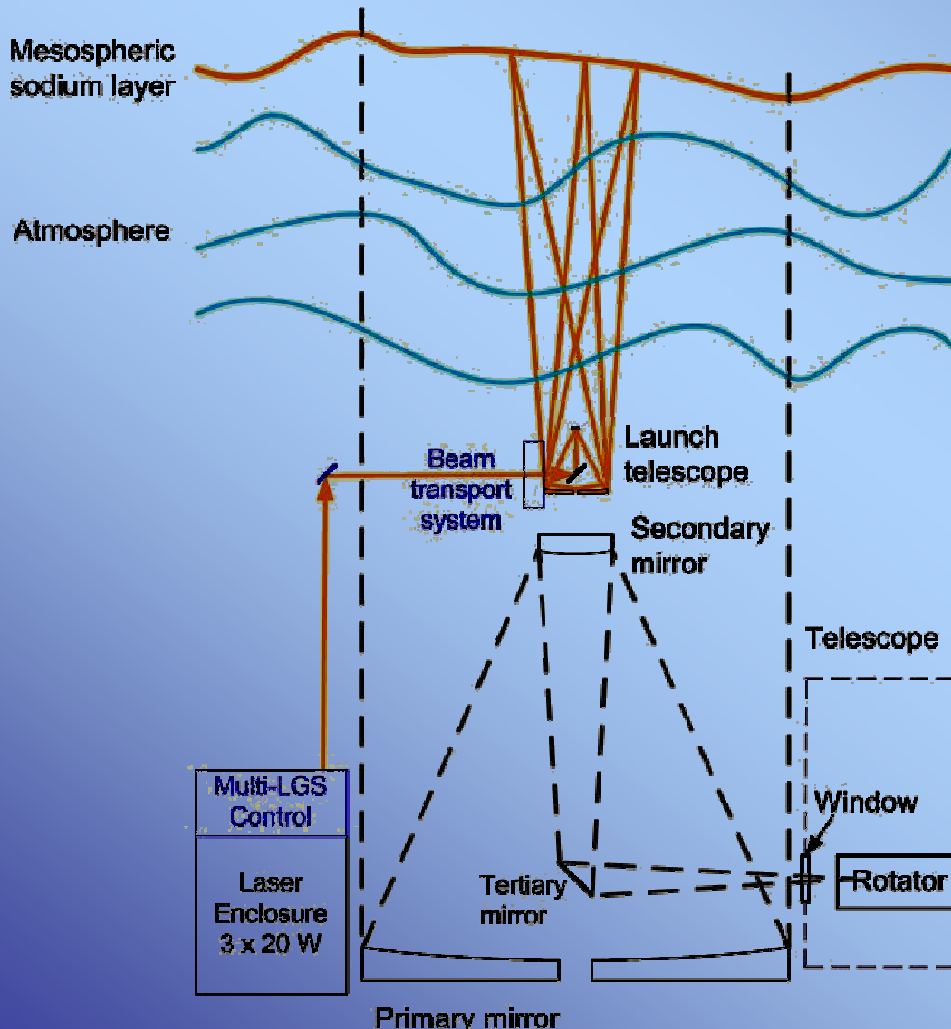
Key Science Goals

Understanding the Formation and Evolution of Today's Galaxies since $z=3$
Measuring Dark Matter in our Galaxy and Beyond
Testing the Theory of General Relativity in the Galactic Center
Understanding the Formation of Planetary Systems around Nearby Stars
Exploring the Origins of Our Solar System

Key New Science Capabilities

Near Diffraction-Limited in Near-IR (K-Strehl $\sim 80\%$)
AO correction at Red Wavelengths ($0.7\text{-}1.0\ \mu\text{m}$)
Increased Sky Coverage
Improved Angular Resolution, Sensitivity and Contrast
Improved Photometric and Astrometric Accuracy
Imaging and Integral Field Spectroscopy

NGAO System Architecture

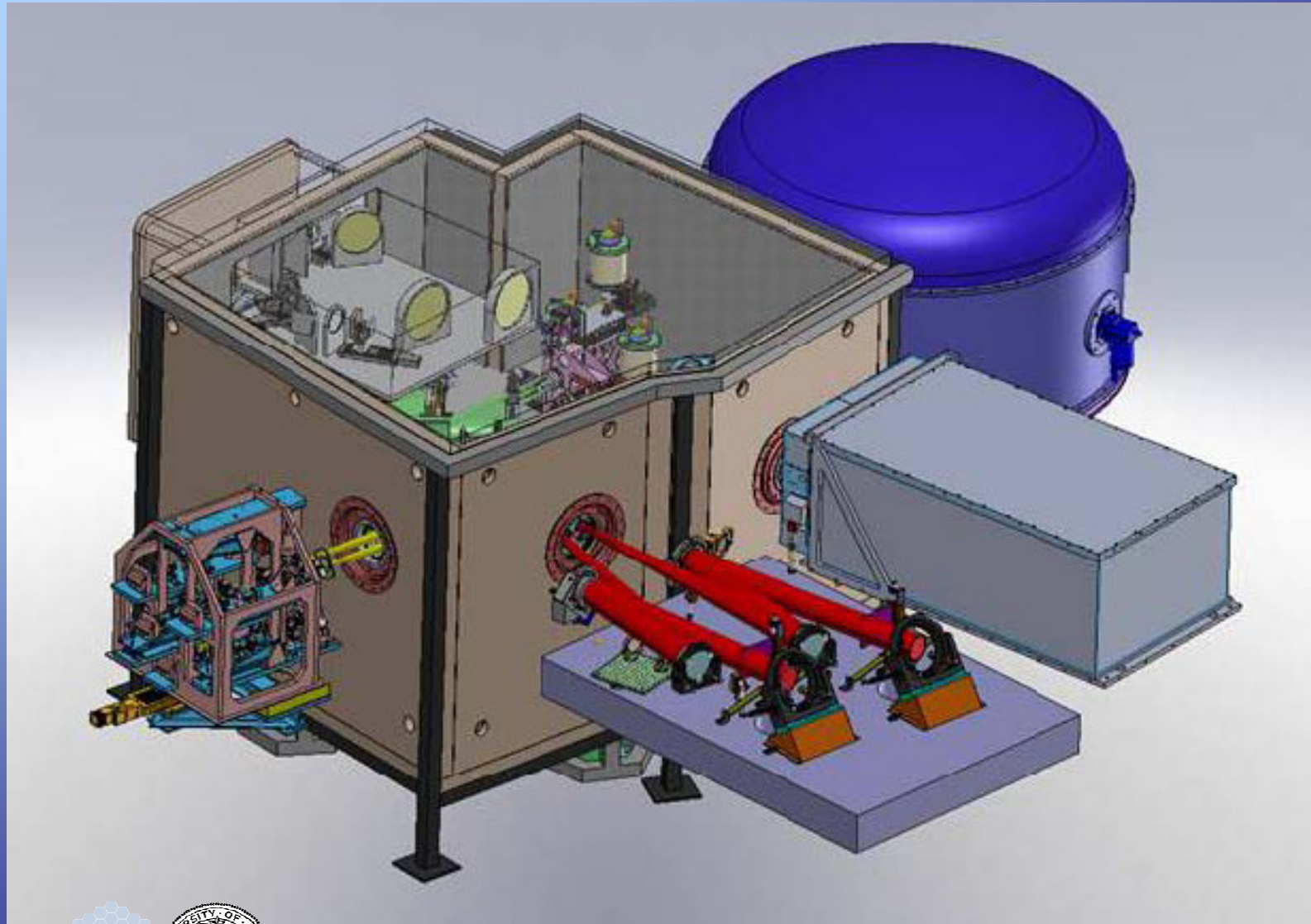


Key Features:

1. Fixed narrow field laser tomography
2. AO corrected NIR TT sensors
3. Cooled AO enclosure
4. Cascaded relay
5. Combined imager/IFU instrument



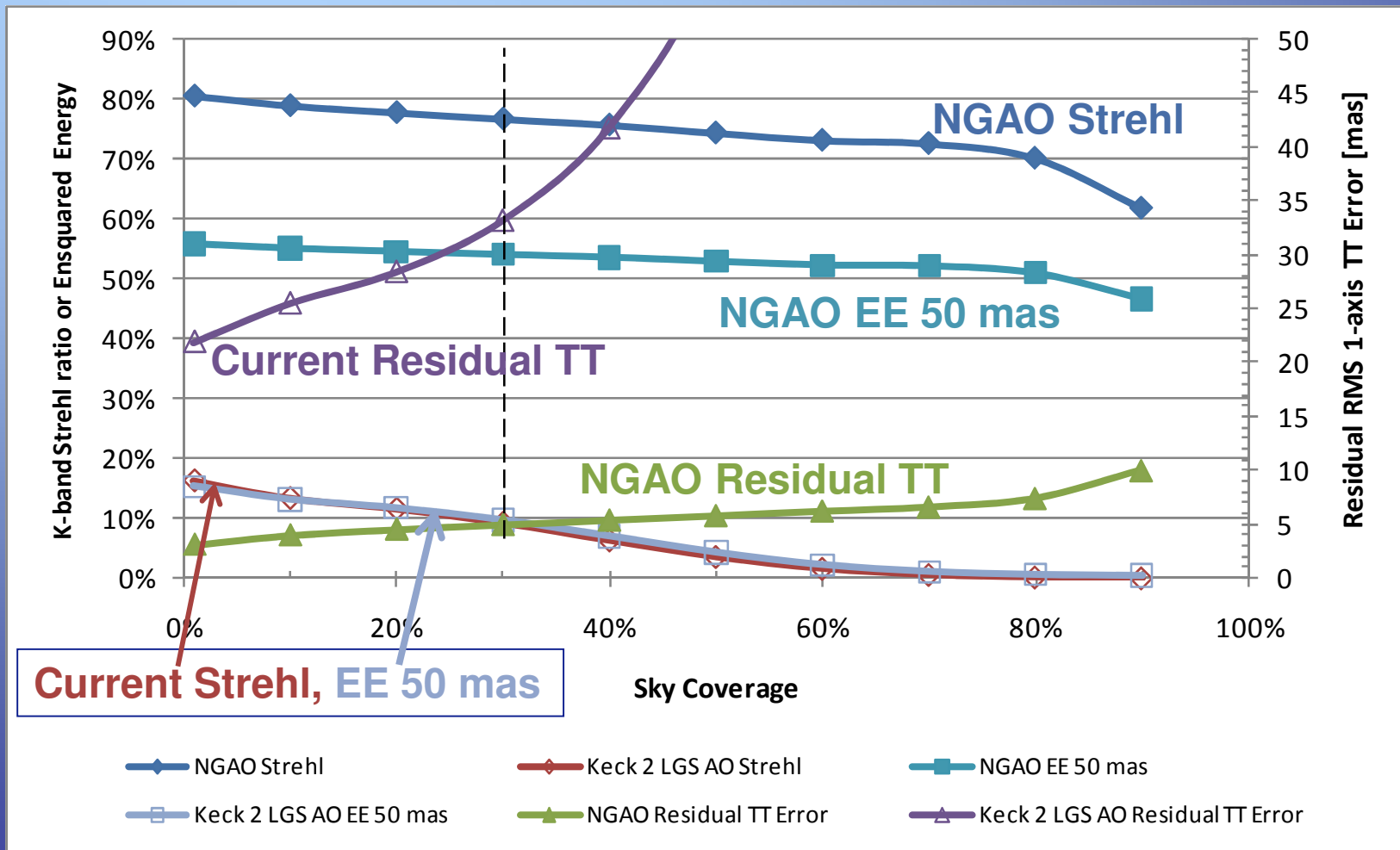
NGAO on Nasmyth Platform



PDR in June 2010; NSF TSIP funded

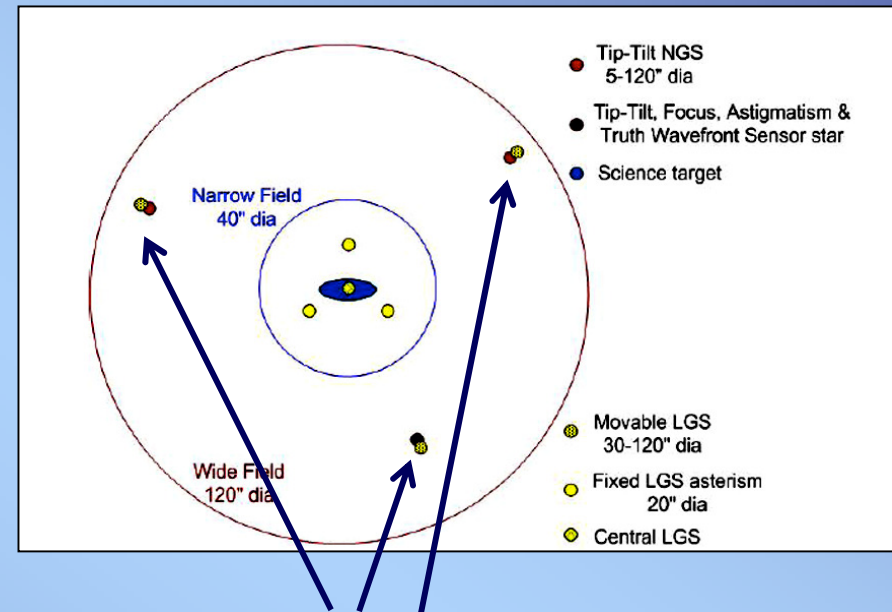
Sky coverage of NGAO is dramatically better than Keck 2 LGS AO !

Galaxy Assembly science case (b=60)
Median seeing, sodium return a bit worse than average



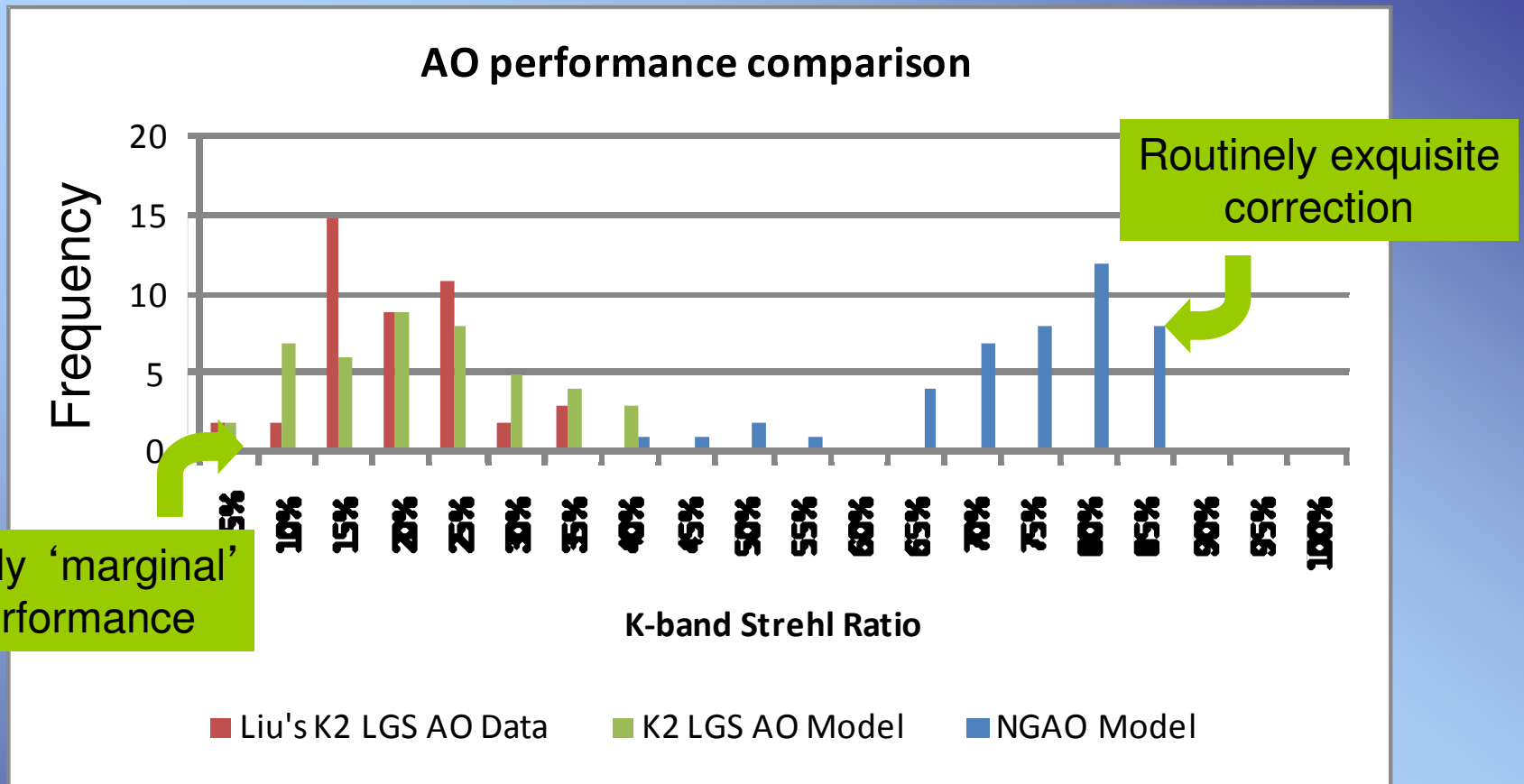
Sky Coverage is a Trade-off with Spatial Resolution

- NGAO: require three natural guide stars within a field 2 arc min in diameter.
- If these guide stars are farther away or fainter, the tip-tilt, focus, and astigmatism corrections degrade.
- But you are still left with very good high-order Strehl.
- Consequence: broader core of the PSF, but core contains same fraction of energy.



The key to NGAO's large sky coverage is AO correction of tip-tilt stars in the infrared

NGAO will change Keck AO observing experience



Monte Carlo performance estimate simulating 44 nights observing (Galaxy Assembly science case), drawing random values for r_0 , wind speed, sodium abundance, and zenith angle (KAON 716, Figure 12)

Includes comparison with M. Liu's measured K2 LGS data ($\langle SR \rangle = 17\%$), the model prediction for K2 LGS ($\langle SR \rangle = 20\%$), and NGAO model prediction ($\langle SR \rangle = 70\%$)



Credit: Andrew Cooper