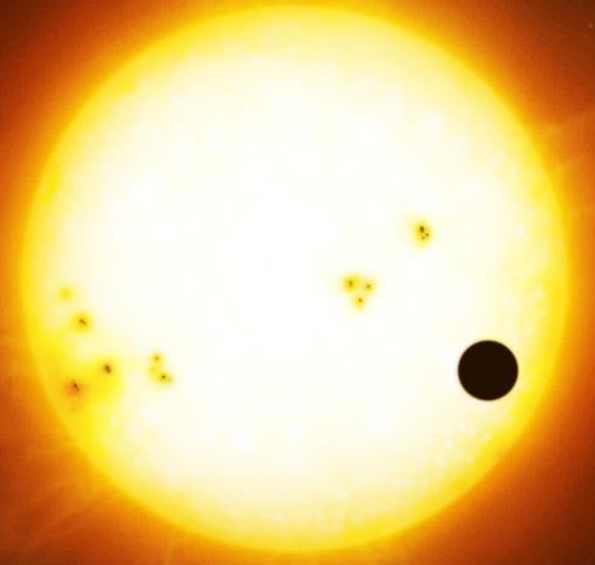




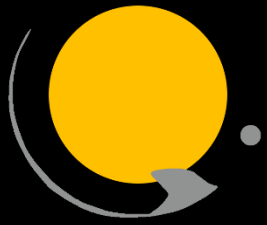
# SHARK-NIR overview and optomechanical design: an update

Davide Greggio

**The SHARK-NIR Team:** J.Farinato<sup>1</sup>, F.Pedichini<sup>2</sup>, E.Pinna<sup>3</sup>, C.Baffa<sup>3</sup>,  
A.Baruffolo<sup>1</sup>, M.Bergomi<sup>1</sup>, A.Bianco<sup>8</sup>, L.Carbonaro<sup>3</sup>, E.Carolo<sup>1</sup>,  
A.Carlotti<sup>4</sup>, M.Centrone<sup>2</sup>, L.Close<sup>5</sup>, J.Codona<sup>5</sup>, M.De Pascale<sup>1</sup>, M.Dima<sup>1</sup>,  
S.Esposito<sup>3</sup>, D.Fantinel<sup>1</sup>, G.Farisato<sup>1</sup>, W.Gaessler<sup>6</sup>, E.Giallongo<sup>2</sup>,  
D.Greggio<sup>1</sup>, J.C.Guerra<sup>5</sup>, O.Guyon<sup>5</sup>, P.Hinz<sup>5</sup>, C.Knapic<sup>9</sup>, F.Lisi<sup>3</sup>,  
D.Magrin<sup>1</sup>, L.Marafatto<sup>1,7</sup>, A.Puglisi<sup>3</sup>, R.Ragazzoni<sup>1</sup>, B.Salasnich<sup>1</sup>,  
M.Stangalini<sup>2</sup>, R.Smareglia<sup>9</sup>, D.Vassallo<sup>1,7</sup>, C.Verinaud<sup>4</sup>, V.Viotto<sup>1</sup>,  
A.Zanutta<sup>8</sup>

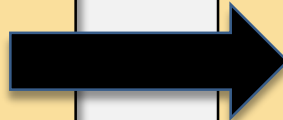


# WHY SHARK



## Considering:

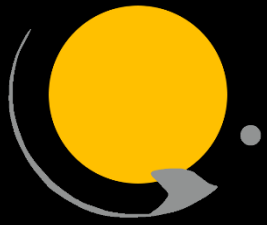
- The excellent AO performance
- The current and next generation LBT instruments scenario
- The Northern Hemisphere scenario
- The strong science case
- The wish to make a fast track project



## We proposed to build:

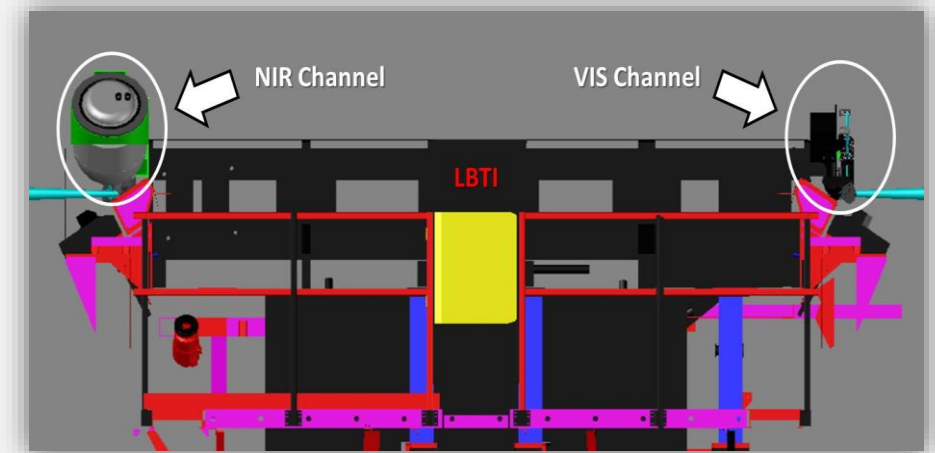
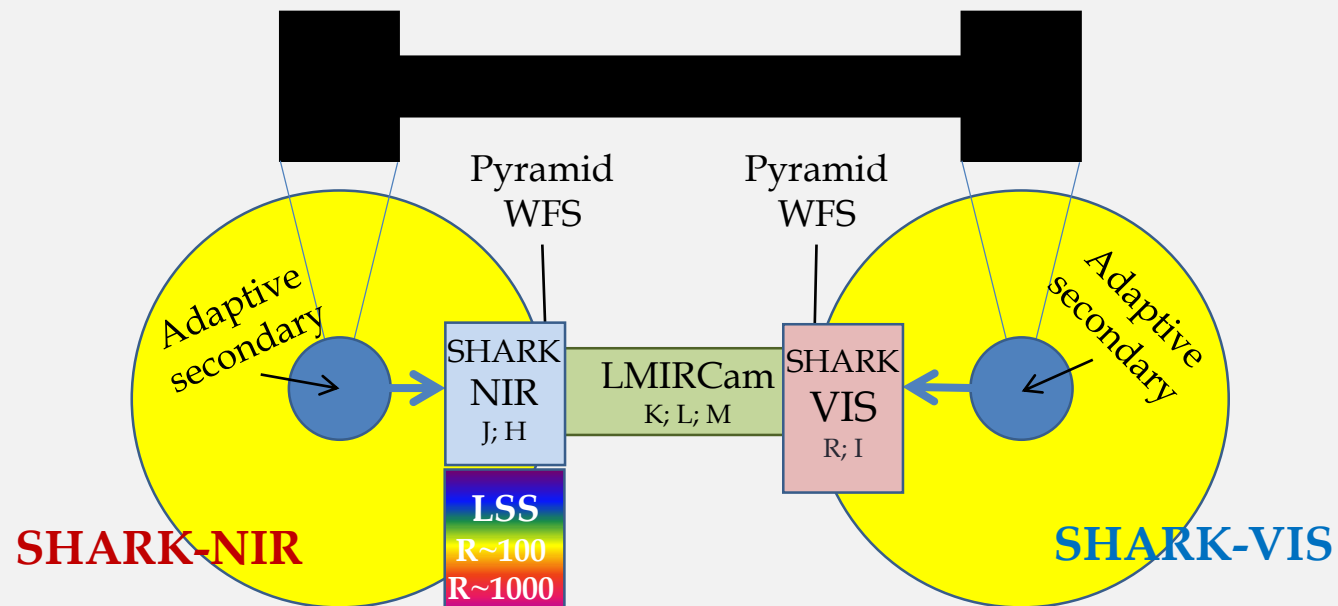
- a **simple camera** (compact, light, close to the WFS) designed for **high contrast imaging**
- working in **VIS** and **NIR** bands
- capable to do:
  - **Coronagraphy**
  - **Direct Imaging**
  - **LR Spectroscopy**

# WHAT IS SHARK?



## SHARK-NIR

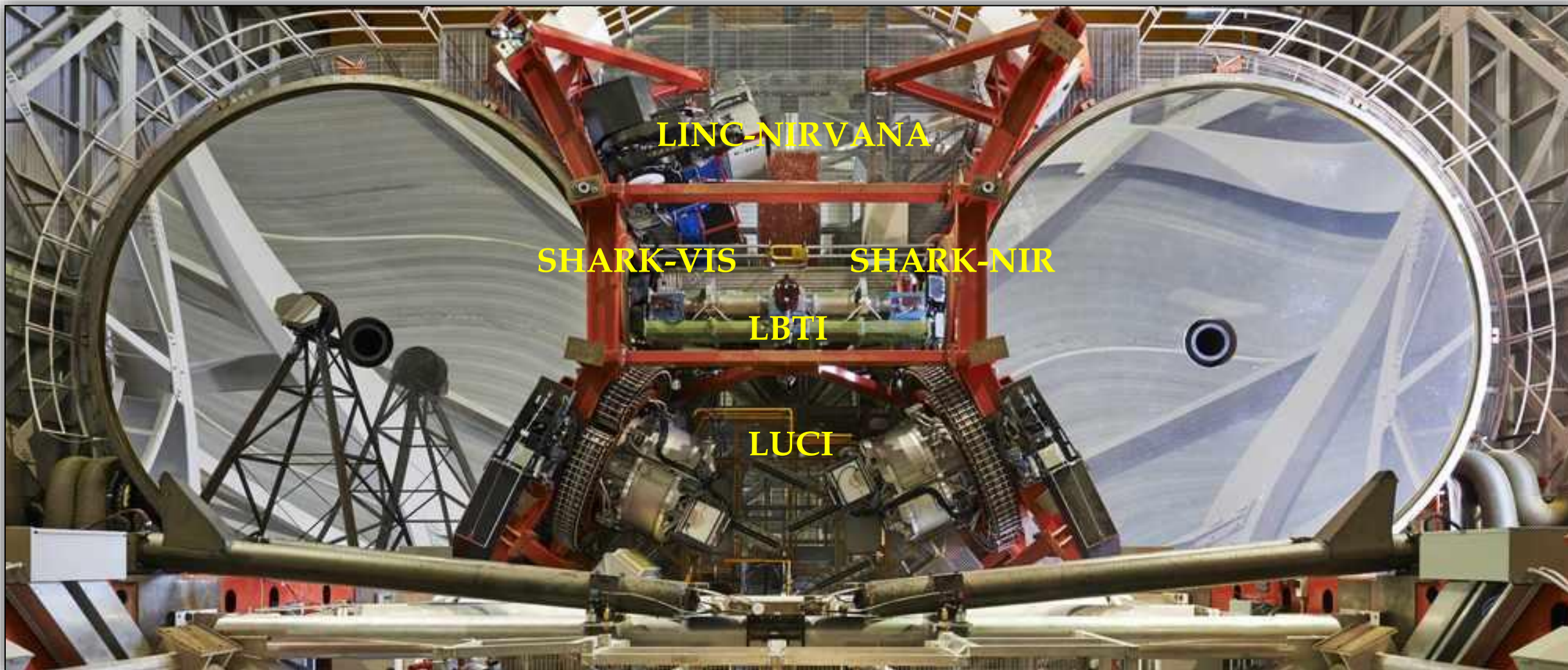
- Coronagraphic camera with spectroscopic capabilities
- Extreme adaptive optics correction of FLAO
- Synergy with other LBT instruments: SHARK-VIS, LMIRCam



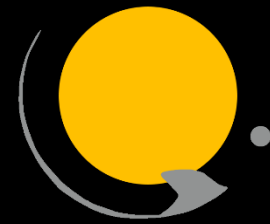
# SHARK POSITION AT LBT

Photo credit: LBT0 - Enrico Sacchetti

LABORATORIO  
NAZIONALE  
**ADONI**  
OTTICA  
ADATTIVA



# SHARK – SCIENCE TARGETS

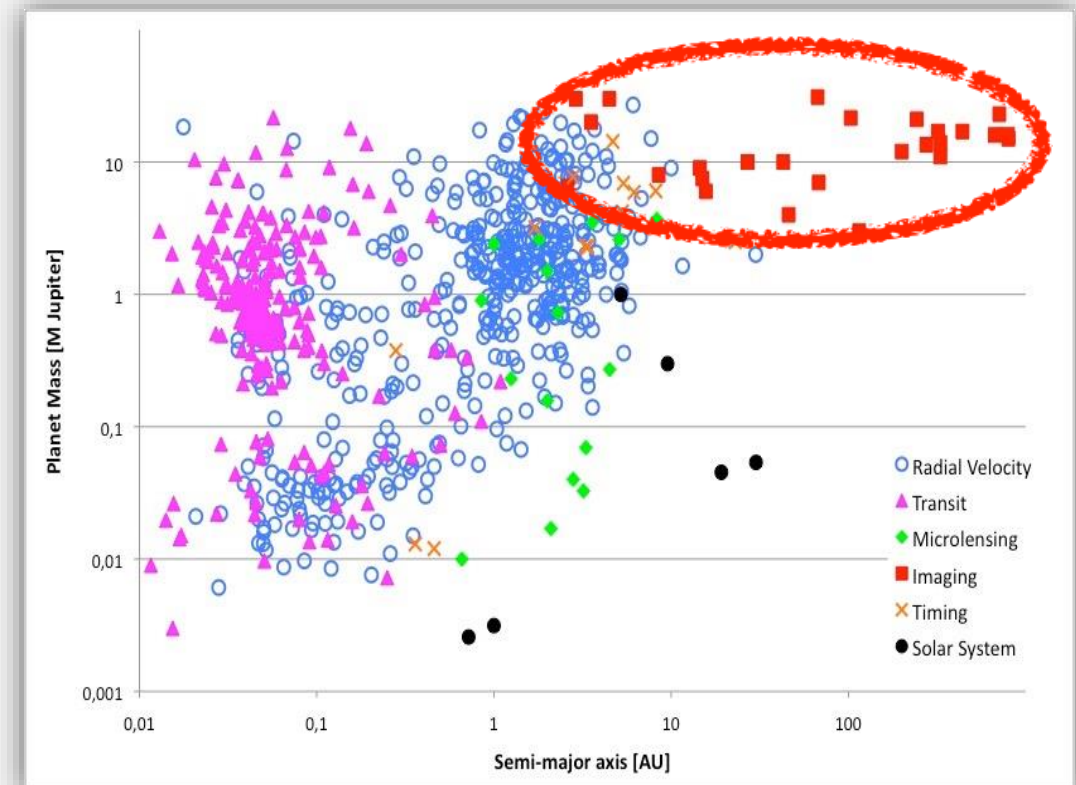


**Main science target:** direct imaging of **exo-planets** (detection and characterization)

**Other science:**

- Brown dwarfs
- Protoplanetary disks
- Stellar jets
- AGN

See talk by  
**VALENTINA D'ORAZI**

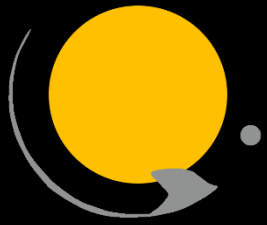


# INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS

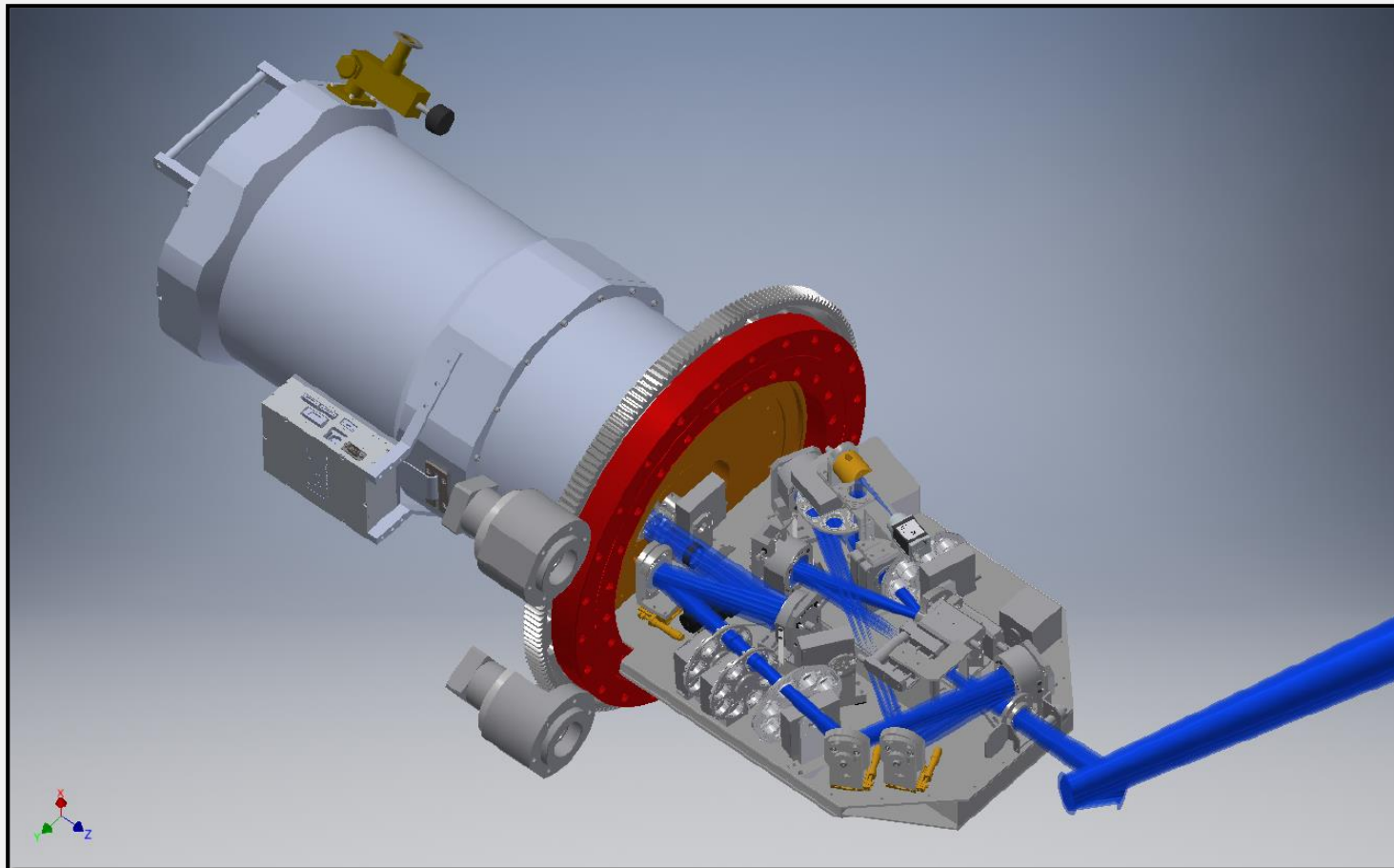


<b>SHARK NIR main characteristics</b>	
<b>Observing Modes</b>	Imaging/Coronagraphy/Spectroscopy/DBI
<b>Detector format [px]</b>	2048x2048 ( $\approx$ 1220x1220 used area)
<b>Waveband [<math>\mu</math>m]</b>	0.96 – 1.7
<b>FoV x ["]</b>	18
<b>FoV y ["]</b>	18
<b>FoV along the diagonal ["]</b>	25.5
<b>Plate scale [mas/px]</b>	14.5
<b>Airy Radius @ 0.96 micron [px]</b>	2
<b># of mirrors in the camera</b>	8 (3 flat, 1DM and 4 OA parabolas)
<b>ADC</b>	Yes
<b>Nominal Strehl at &lt;18'' FoV diameter (in all Bands)</b>	>98%

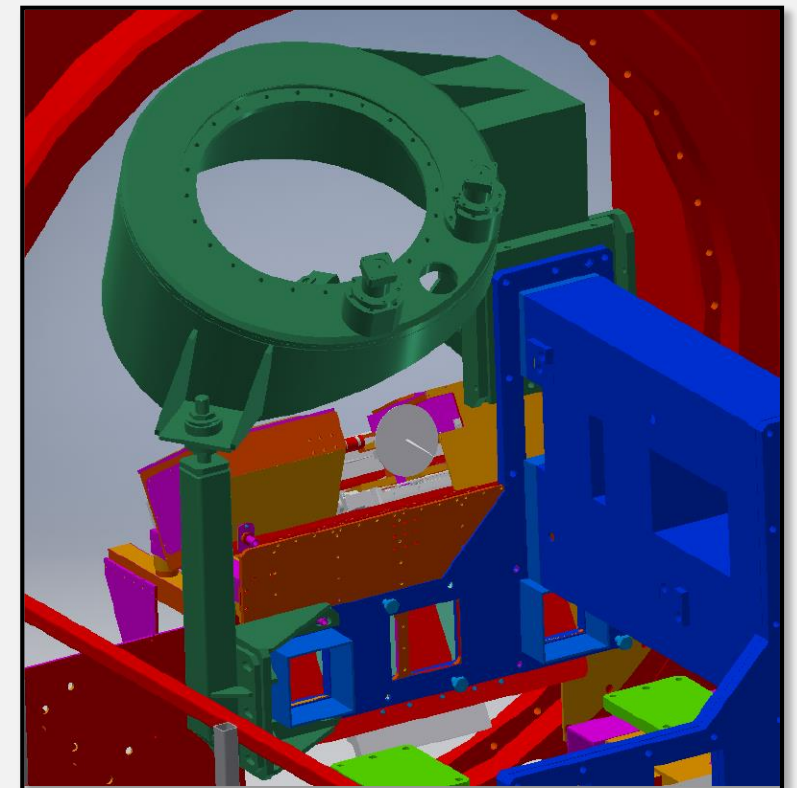
# OPTO-MECHANICAL LAYOUT



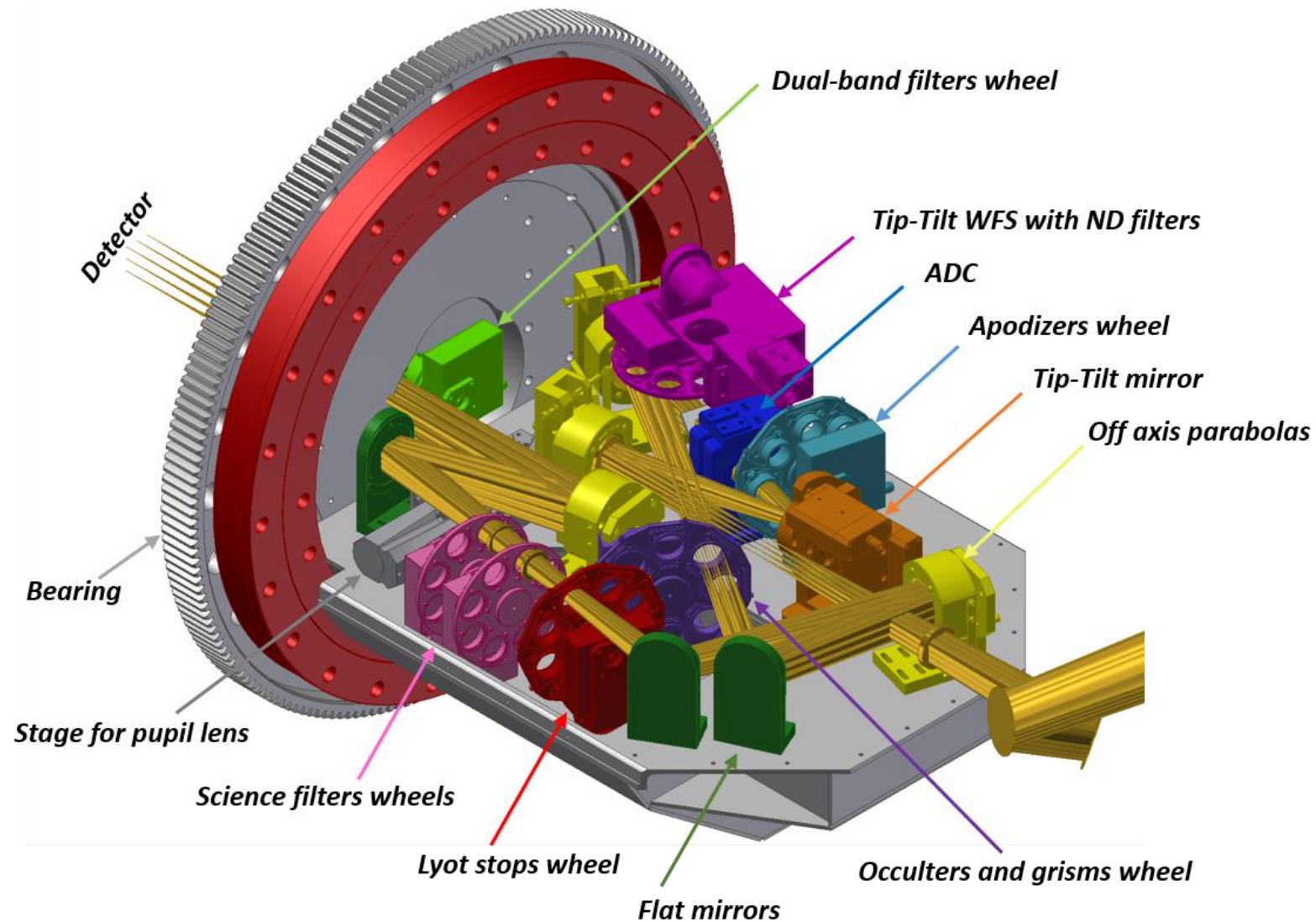
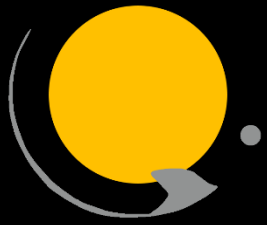
## Optical bench + Cryostat



## SHARK Holding structure

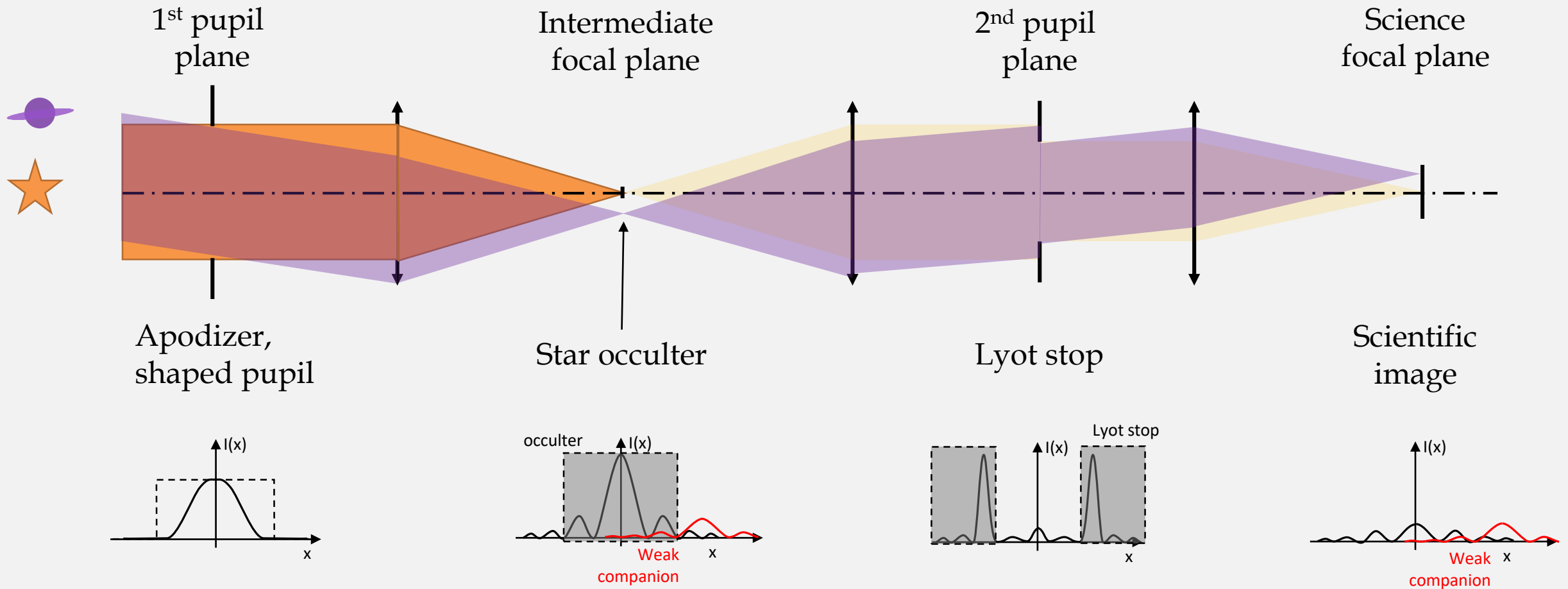
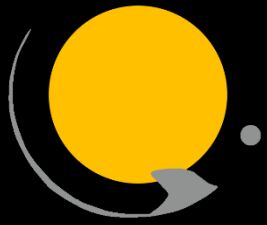


# OPTO-MECHANICAL LAYOUT





# CORONAGRAPHY IN SHARK



# CORONAGRAPHIC TECHNIQUES

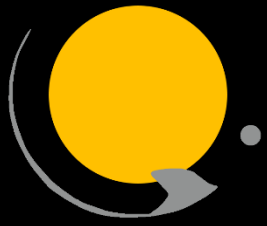


- ✓ Gaussian Lyot
- ✓ Shaped pupil (both symmetric and asymmetric discovery space)
- ✓ APLC/4 Quadrant (?)

**Field stabilized** mode (de-rotator **ON**) requires circular symmetric masks (Classical Lyot and Gaussian Lyot).

Shaped Pupil and APLC are used in **Pupil stabilized** mode (de-rotator **OFF**)

# CORONAGRAPHIC PERFORMANCE

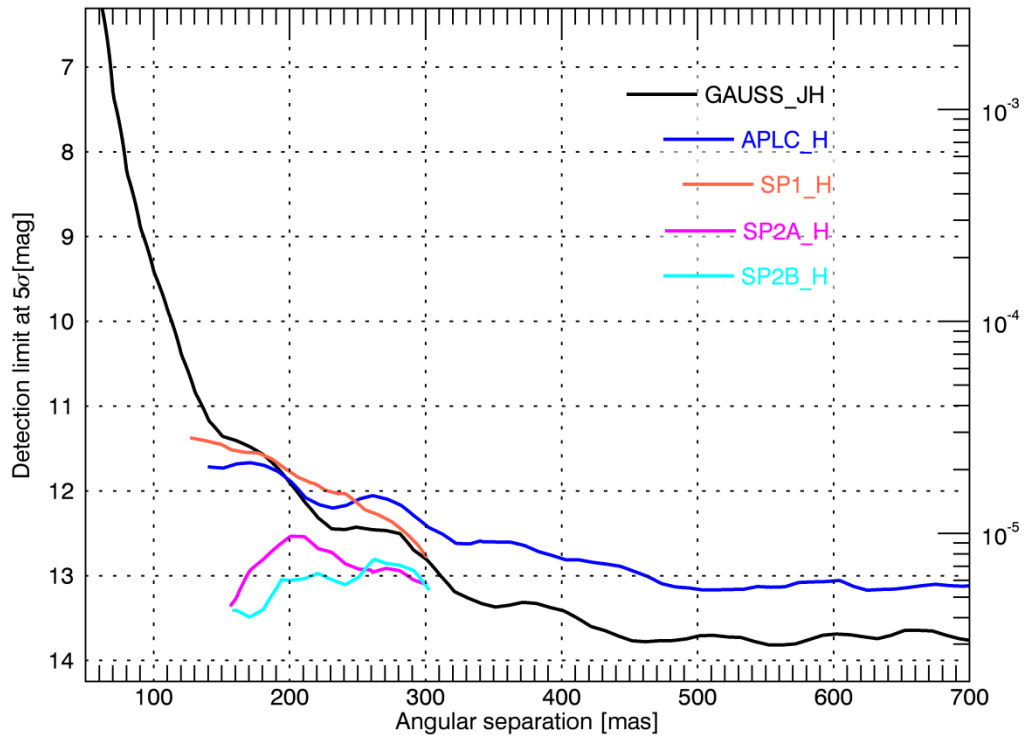


## 5- $\sigma$ detection limit in H band for Rmag=8 with SOUL

See talk by  
**ELENA CAROLO**

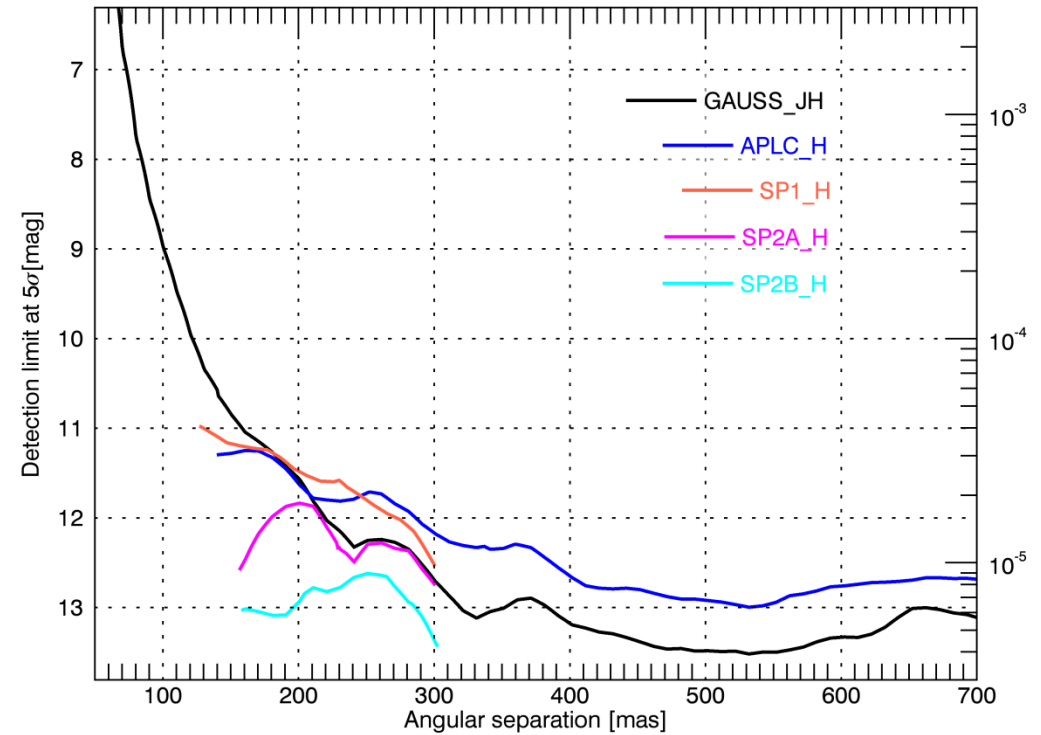
Seeing 0.4''

S0.4'' - H6 - R8

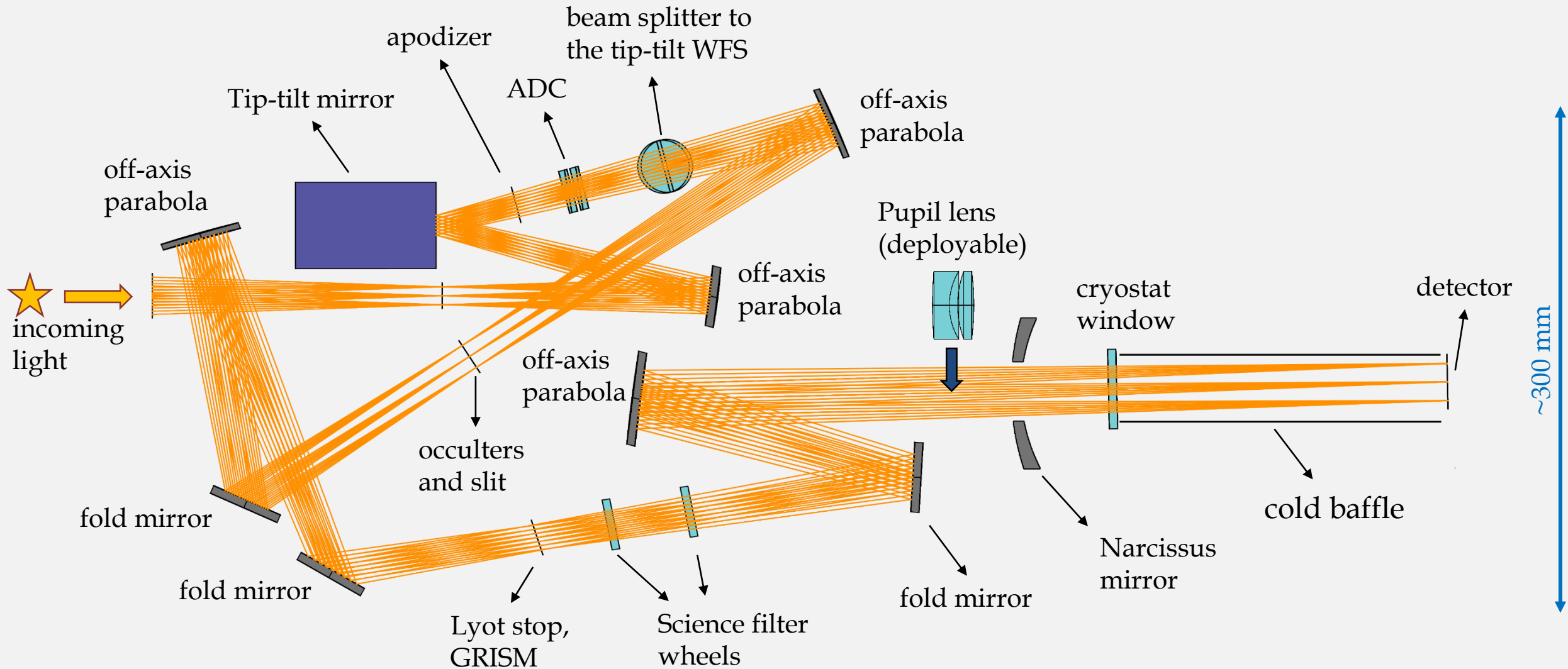
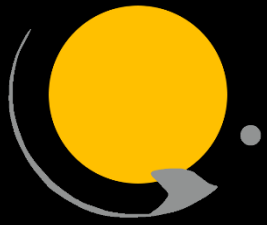


Seeing 0.6''

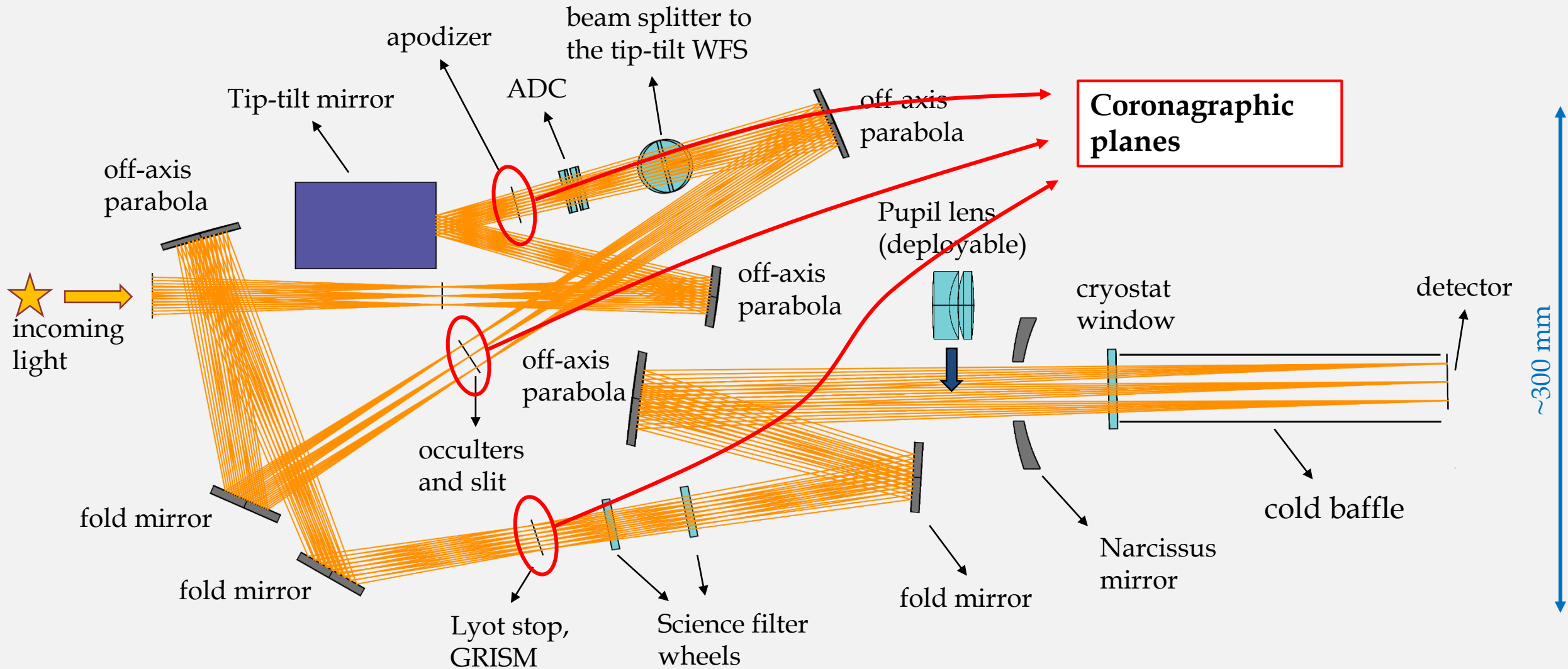
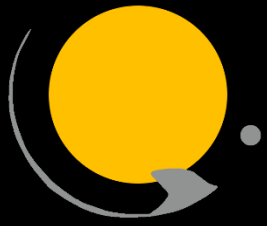
S0.6'' - H6 - R8



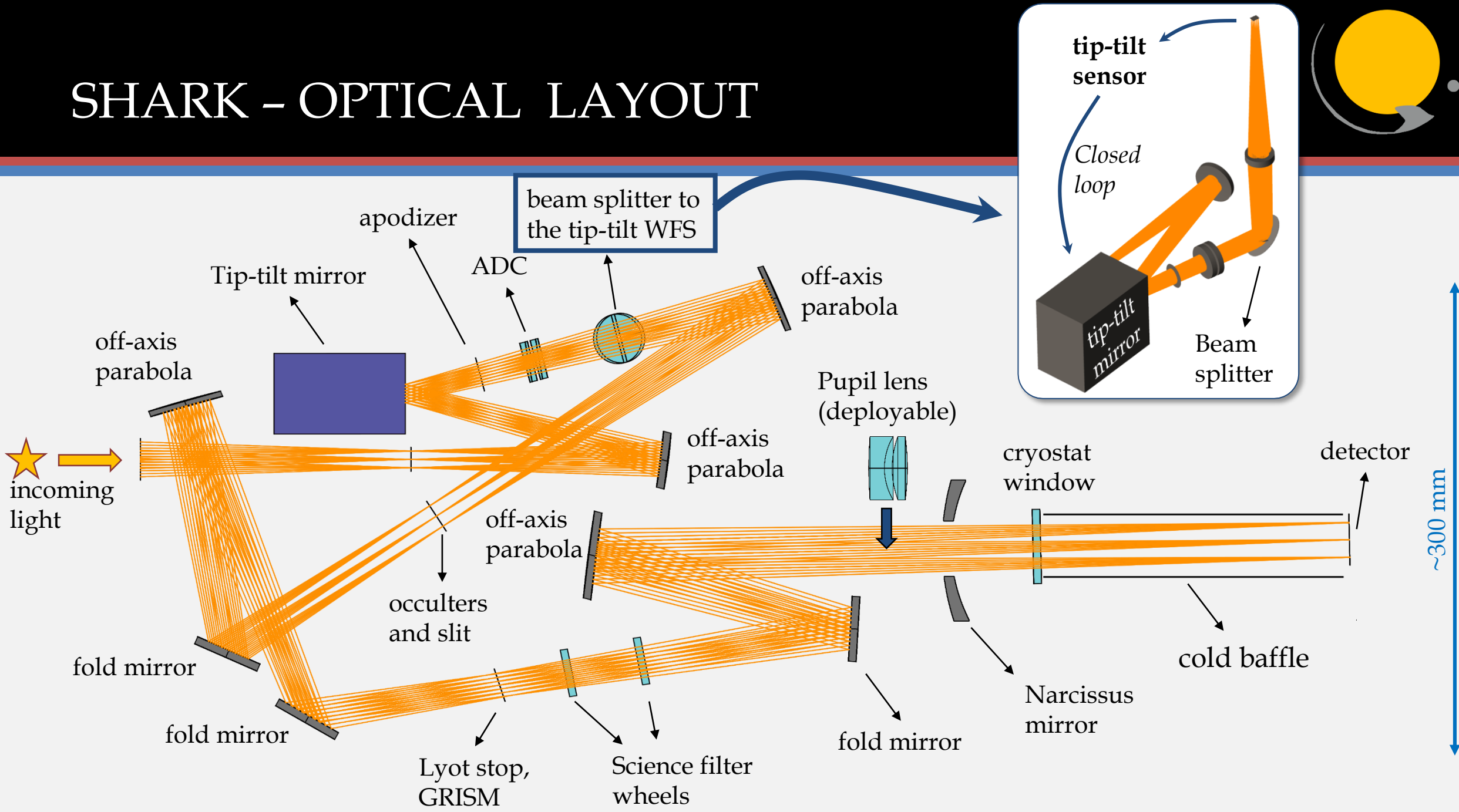
# SHARK - OPTICAL LAYOUT



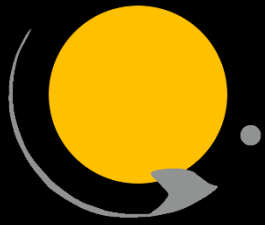
# SHARK - OPTICAL LAYOUT



# SHARK - OPTICAL LAYOUT

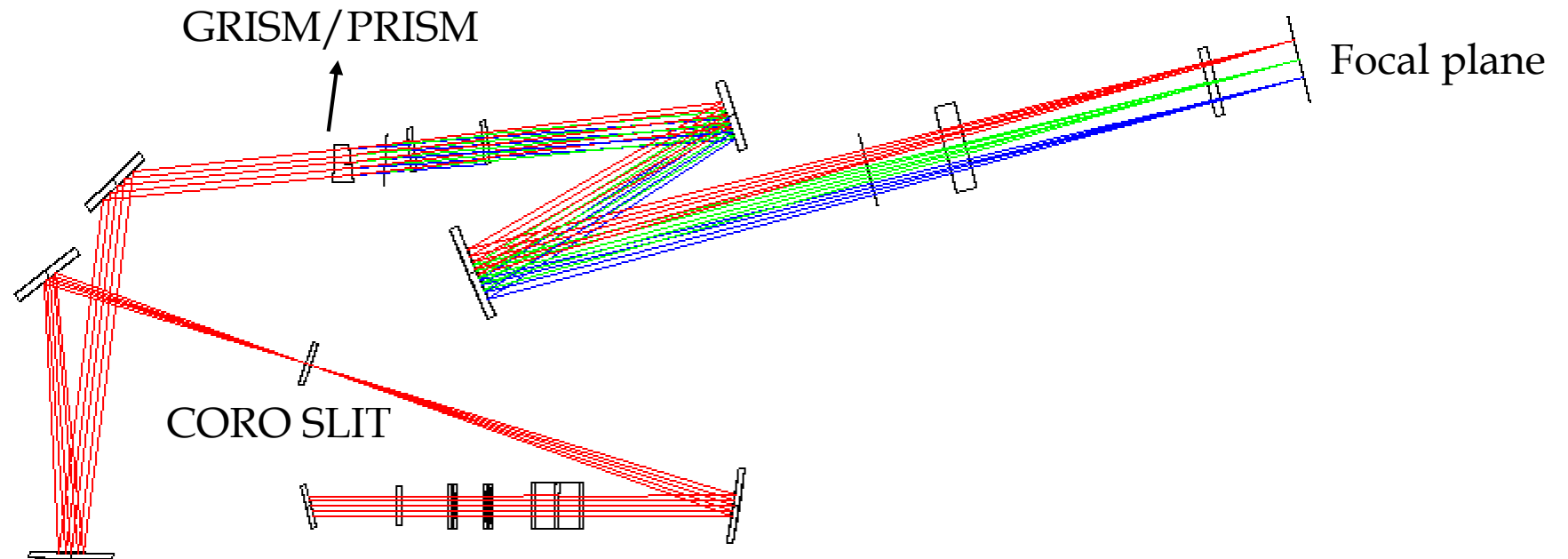


# SPECTROSCOPIC MODE

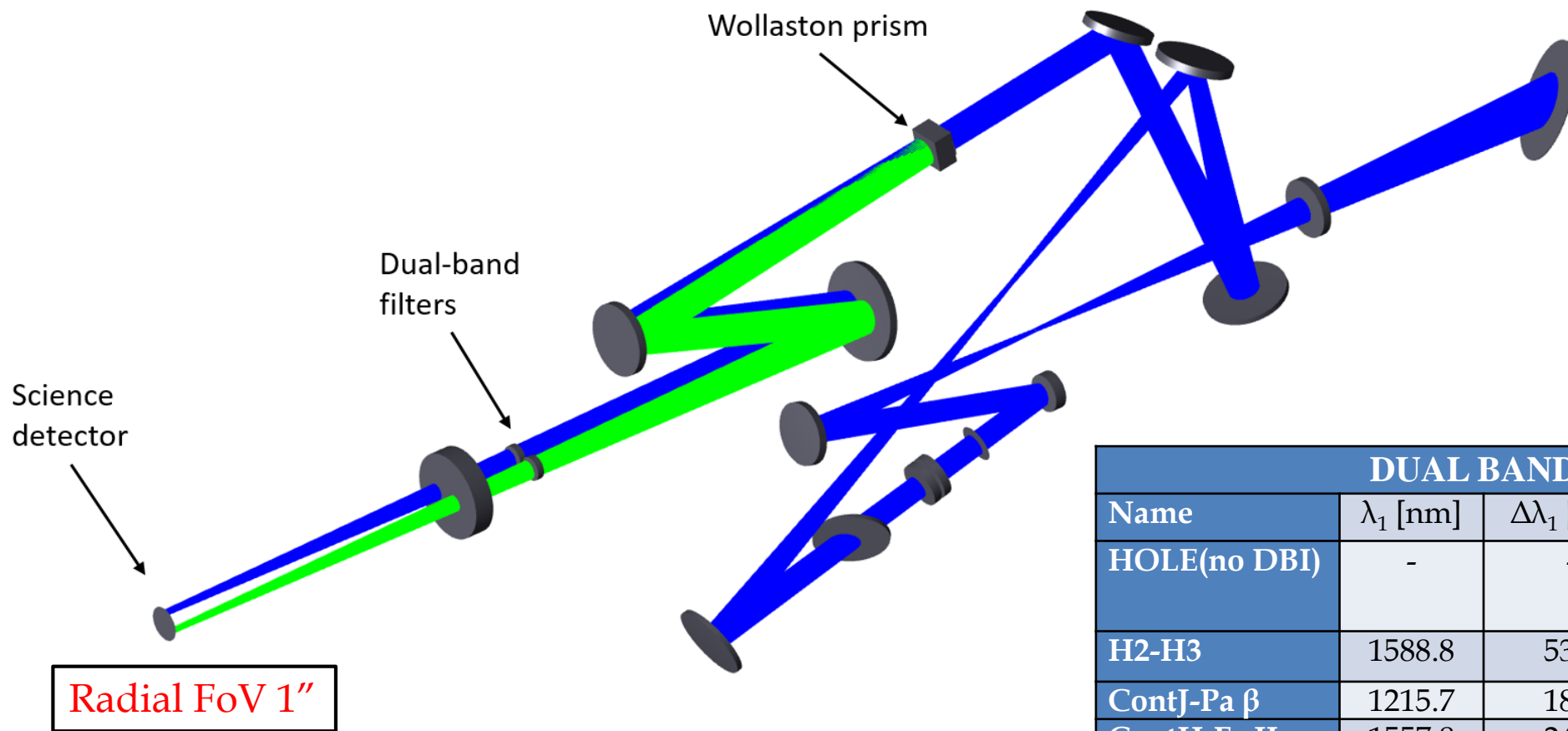


DISPERSIVE ELEMENTS		
	Low Res	Medium Res
Dispersing element	Prism	Grism
R	100	700

CORO SLITS WITH OCCULTER		
	Slit width	Occluder size
Coro slit 1	100 mas	100 mas
Coro slit 2	100 mas	200 mas



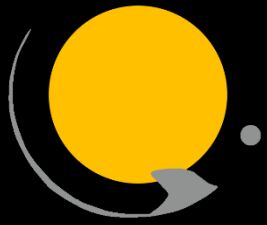
# DUAL BAND IMAGING MODE



DUAL BAND FILTERS				
Name	$\lambda_1$ [nm]	$\Delta\lambda_1$ [nm]	$\lambda_2$ [nm]	$\Delta\lambda_2$ [nm]
HOLE(no DBI)	-	-	-	-
H2-H3	1588.8	53.1	1667.1	55.6
ContJ-Pa $\beta$	1215.7	18.3	1281.3	20.9
ContH-Fe II	1557.8	24.1	1645.5	26.1
Phase diversity				

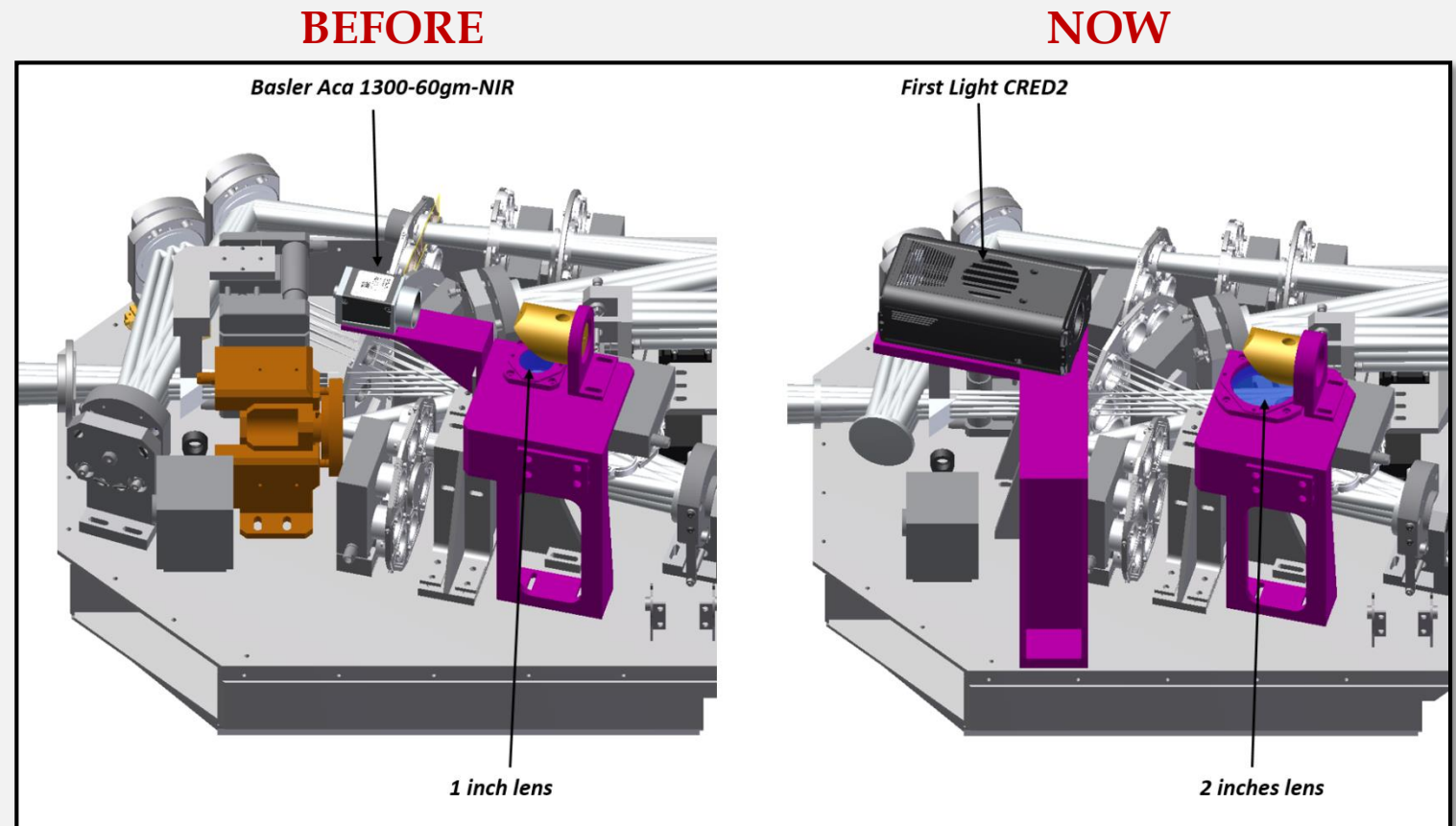


# RECENT UPDATES – FAST TT SENSOR

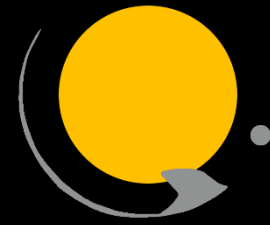


## Tip-tilt WFS upgrade

- New InGaAs camera (C-RED2)
- Sensitive in the full SHARK-NIR waveband ( $0.96\text{-}1.7\ \mu\text{m}$ )
- Frame-rate up to **14KHz** (with 32X32 px window)
- Same FoV as before (11" x13")
- Low RON ( $<25e^-$ )
- **3 mas** precision up to **mag=12 @ 1KHz**



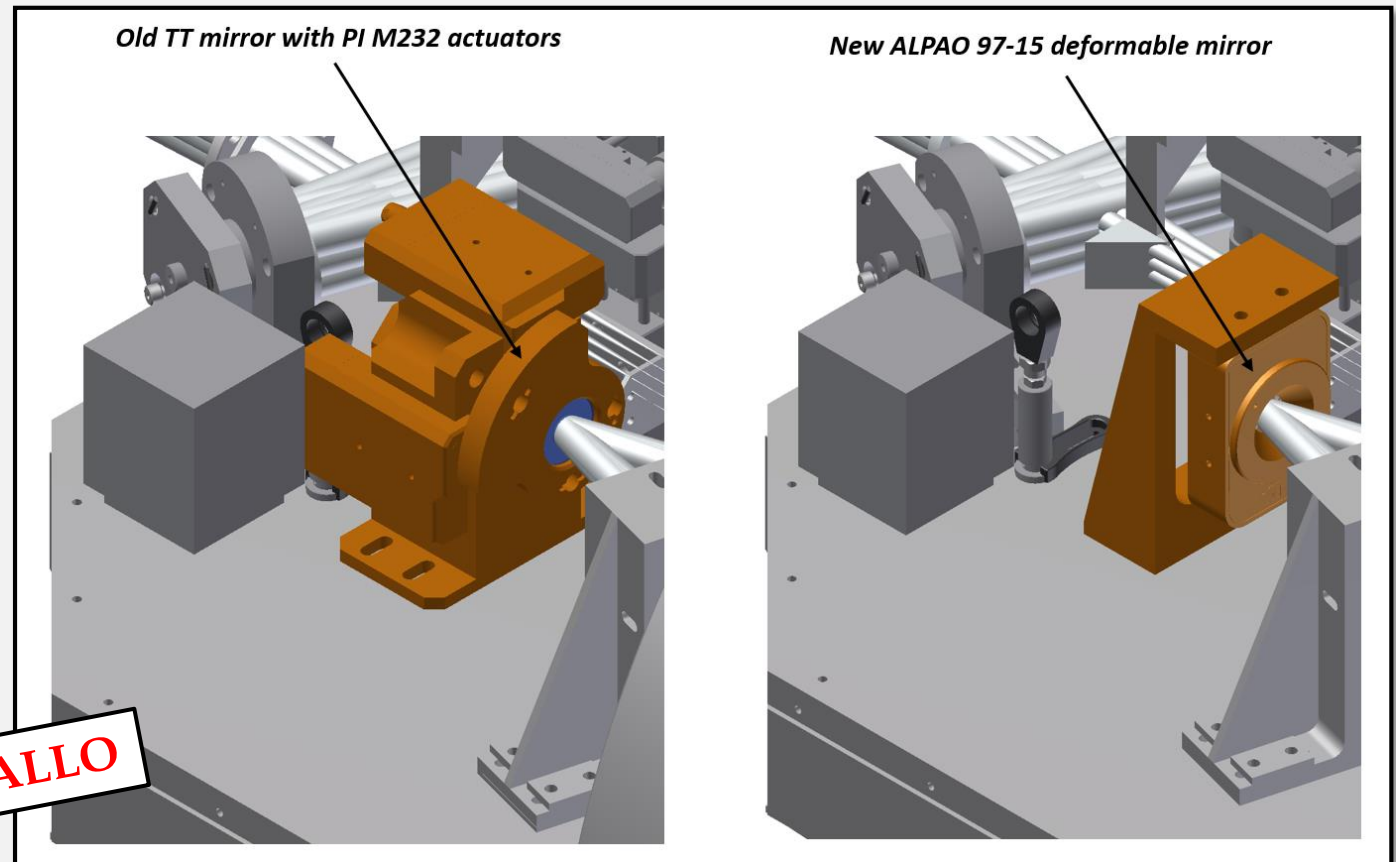
# RECENT UPDATES – INTERNAL NCPA CORRECTION



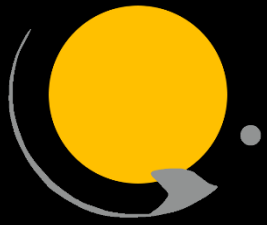
## Tip-tilt mirror upgrade

- Tip-tilt mirror replaced by ALPAO DM 97-15
- **97 actuators**, 13.5 mm pupil
- NCPA can be corrected internally without affecting pyramid's performance
- Smaller volume
- NCPA measured with phase diversity on science image

See talk by **DANIELE VASSALLO**



# THE SHARK-NIR TEAM



- ✓ **INAF-Padova** (Project Responsible, Opto-Mechanics and INS Software)
- ✓ **INAF-Arcetri** (AO Interaction and NIR camera testing support)
- ✓ **Steward Observatory** (LBTI interfaces, NIR camera sub-system)
- ✓ **INAF-Brera** (Dispersive elements design)
- ✓ **MPIA** (for motors electronics and SW design support)
- ✓ **IPAG** (CORO mask design)
- ✓ **INAF-Roma** (Coordination with VIS Channel)
- ✓ **INAF-Trieste** (Data archiving)
- ✓ **Science team** (astronomers from 12 institutes)

# CURRENT STATUS



- **LBT board approval:** end of April 2017
- **Procurement phase:** June 2017 – September 2018
- **AIV phase:** September 2017 – January 2019
- **Preliminary Acceptance Europe:** January 2019
- **Commissioning start:** June 2019
- **SHARK-NIR operation:** October 2019