# Work with the CoMP-S instrument at the Lomnicky Peak Observatory

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#### **Lecture content**

- LSO Zeiss coronagraphs
- LSO instrumentation
- LSO future plans



# **LSO Zeiss coronagraphs**

### LSO Zeiss coronagraphs



Lexa, J., 1963, BAC 14, 107

# LSO Zeiss coronagraphs

- Carl Zeiss Jena (GDR)
- Lyot type
- primary single objective lens
- artificial moon
- single field lens
- 3 corrective single lenses
- Lyot stop
- achromatic reimaging lenses
- diffraction limited: 530 1100 nm
- theoretical spatial
  0.7"@530nm,0.8"@656nm,
  1083nm
- post-focus instrument:
  - rotation parallel to optical axis
  - variable offset to optical axis
  - variable focusing along op. axis
- only as individual instruments

Lexa, J., 1963, BAC 14, 107



# **LSO** instrumentation

CoMP-S (with PDSS) pointer R CorMag pointer H (SCD)

### The Coronal Multi-channel Polarimeter for Slovakia – CoMP-S

- Main feature: wavelength range: 500 1100 nm allowing spectropolarimetric measurements of several VIS + near-IR emission chromospheric and coronal emission lines (CoMP only 1070-1090nm)
  - **Other specifications:** not a full-disk FoV, simultaneous imaging of a 2D area, sequential data acquisition in wavelength and polarization, a refocusing needed when the spectral line is changed

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• Advances in broadband polarizers and super-achromatic waveplates ...



### **LSO: CoMP-S filter**

- 4-stage Lyot filter, diameter: 30mm for an unvignetted FoV
- temperature stabilization



Exploded view of the CoMP filter/polarimeter

Main modules: mechanical interface, filter module, camera module, ...





#### Main modules: filter module





#### Main modules: camera module



#### **CoMP-S briefly:**

- installed in March 2011
- regular observations since May 2013
- 4 stage wide-field tunable Lyot filter, FLC polarimeter
- strategy: 2 orthogonal pol. states in shifted bandpasses simultaneously
- selected emission lines:

corona: Fe XIV 530.3nm, Ca XV 569.5nm, Fe X 637.5nm, Fe XI 789.2nm, *Fe XIII 1074.7nm, 1079.8nm* prominences: He I 587.6nm, H I 656.3nm, Ca II 854.2nm, *He I 1083.0nm* 

- deliverables: 2D I (A,v,w), 2D full Stokes I, Q, U, V
- FoV: ~860" x 680", diffraction limited (0.33"/pixel @ 656.3nm)
- FWHM: 0.028 0.13 nm (530 1083nm)
- typical exposure times: ~100 ms prominence lines ~1 s – coronal lines
- wavelength tuning time  $: \sim 0.2 \text{ s}$
- polarization change time: ~30 ms

#### Example of the Labview control program GUI – 9/5/2014:



- > HOP 186 "Mass loading of quiescent prominences from multi-wavelength observations"
- > H $\alpha$  line profile: 11 wavelength settings, only Stokes I parameter presented
- Exposure time: 50 ms, total scan time: 20.75 s, wavelength steps: core: 0.1 Å, wings: 0.2 Å
- > post-facto 4 x 4 pixel binning to final sampling: 1.3 arcsec/px
- > Gaussian fitting of 11 samples of the H alpha profiles: **amplitude**



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- > Gaussian fitting of 11 samples of the H alpha profiles: dopplershifts [+/-12 km/s]



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- >  $H\alpha$  line profile: 11 wavelength settings, only Stokes I parameter presented
- Exposure time: 50 ms, total scan time: 20.75 s, wavelength steps: core: 0.1 Å, wings: 0.2 Å
- > post-facto 4 x 4 pixel binning to final sampling: 1.3 arcsec/px
- Gaussian fitting of 11 samples of the H alpha profiles: Gaussian width [0.020-0.045 nm]



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- > H $\alpha$  line profile: 11 wavelength settings, only Stokes I parameter presented
- Exposure time: 50 ms, total scan time: 20.75 s, wavelength steps: core: 0.1 Å, wings: 0.2 Å
- post-facto 4 x 4 pixel binning to final sampling: 1.3 arcsec/px
- Gaussian fitting: amplitude ~ dopplershift ~ width



#### Ha quiescent prominence – Oct 20, 2012:





Help of J. Koza

**AIA/SDO**: 07:11 UT, 21.1+19.3+17.1nm

# LSO: CoMP-S + PDSS

**The Post-focus Detectors for Solar Spectrometer – PDSS:** an upgrade of the original CoMP-S camera module

**Main feature:** new detectors for VIS + near-IR spectral ranges: VIS - ANDOR Neo, near IR – Goodrich GJ 1280, better mechanics for stability, focusing, a new computer, a little more optics and electronics



# LSO: CoMP-S + PDSS

**The PDSS actual status:** the instrument has been delivered to AISAS, the first mechanical and electrical tests have started recently



A test of the mechanical stability (13/05/2014)

**Photoelectric digital pointing telescope:** "uhrgang" is not enough due to changing declination of the Sun and a residual bending of the tube



#### **Photoelectric digital pointing telescope:**



#### Photoelectric digital pointing telescope:

- work of Matúš Kozák
- electronics + LabView code
- $\sim$ 3" pointing precision
- detector of clouds
- correction for an starting off-pointing
- logging



#### Photoelectric digital pointing telescope: 4 photodiode voltages



# **LSO** instrumentation

CoMP-S with PDSS pointer R **CorMag** pointer H SCD H alpha full disk+aureola

# LSO: CorMag

#### The Coronal Magnetometer (Cormag) at LSO since April 2014

Main feature: wavelength range: only ~530 nm allowing spectro-polarimetric measurements of only one emission coronal emission line (CoMP-S can observe this line as well)

**Other specifications:** not a full-disk FoV, simultaneous imaging of a 2D area, sequential data acquisition in wavelength and polarization



# LSO: CorMag

#### The Coronal Magnetometer (Cormag) at LSO since April 2014

- team of prof. S. Fineschi (Osservatorio Astronomico di Torino)
- originally part of ASPIICS a solar coronagraph to be flown on PROBA 3
- a liquid crystal Lyot tunable-filter and polarimeter (LCTP)
- nematic liquid crystal variable retarders (LCVRs)
- a four stage Lyot filter with all four stages wide-fielded
- bandpass FWHM 0.15 nm, FSR 2.7 nm (at 530.3 nm)
- tunable in 0.01 nm steps



Fineschi et al., Proc. of SPIE 8148, 814808-1, 2011

# LSO: CorMag

#### The Coronal Magnetometer (Cormag) at LSO since April 2014

- tests/observations performed at LSO in April/May 2014
- Main result most of the FoV (but not whole) with ghosts !!!
- More tests, calibrations, or even change of the optics could be needed
- Excellent plans in our minds: green-green, green-H alpha,...



#### Pointer of the company HANKOM (pointer H)

#### Why another device is needed?

#### **Reasons:**

- 1/ two coronagraphs are offset now for hundreds of arc seconds
- 2/ individual tube is bending during the day (max. change of 8"/h)
- 3/ general offsets in declination and hour angle are variable



#### How to correct these mechanical problems?

Objective lens shift with an on-line correction of the tube directions by pulling/pushing their hour angle distance and variating their declination difference. Easy to write but a little harder to do! HANKOM company...



**Small celebration :** two Zeiss coronagraphs pointed properly to the solar disk center for **simultaneous** coronagraphic scientific measurements for the first time on **21/05/2014** (for an hour in frame of the coordinated observing campaign with Hinode/EIS+XRT+SOT + IRIS)



## **LSO: Solar Chromospheric Detector (SCD)**

- a contract with HAO/NCAR "CHROMAG for Slovakia"
- 5-stage Lyot filter + polarimeter
- wavelength range: 500-1100 nm
- chromospheric lines: He I 587.6 nm, Na I 589.6 nm, H I 656.3 nm,

CaII IR triplet and HeI 1083.0 nm

photospheric lines: Fe I 557.6 nm, Fe I 630.25 nm

- Andor sCMOS NEO camera: 2560 x 2160 pixels of 6.5 micron size



### LSO: Solar Chromospheric Detector (SCD)

- a contract with HAO/NCAR "CHROMAG for Slovakia"
- 5-stage Lyot filter + polarimeter
- FWHM: 0.012nm@587nm  $\rightarrow$



# **LSO future plans**

**Observations + Instrumentation** 

# LSO future plans

#### A short extraction of the LSO todo list for near future:

#### **Observations:**

- regular observing programs of the CoM-S and CorMag instruments
- observations in frame of the coordinated observing campaigns

#### Instrumentation:

- CoMP-S+PDSS: reliability of motor actions for diffuser and focusing, measurements of the passbands, replacement of the camera module
- CorMag: ghosts, operation under winter conditions
- pointer R: to improve resolution ~10 times
- operation all instruments from an office including fine motions of the LSO bino-coronagraph
- an automatic motion of the dome to keep all optical instruments fed by solar light
- database of the acquired data of observations

On behalf of the LSO team: thank you for your attention