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Strategy for a better understanding of key atmospheric parameters

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Turbulent Parameters Overview: integrated quantities

- **Fried parameter r_0**

- definition: level of high spatial frequencies, related to C_n^2 integral
- impact on design and performance of AO/MCAO/Interfero !!

- **Outer-Scale L_0**

- definition: fit of low spatial frequencies with Von Karman model
- impact on design and performance for ELT-AO/MCAO and Interfero
stroke of DMs, requirements for tip/tilt, AO PSF shape, OPD amplitude
- question: validity of Von Karman model for large scales??

- **Mean wind speed V and τ_0**

- definition: ad-hoc , in practice: fit of temporal PSD, correlation time...
- impact on sampling frequency and performance

- **Isoplanatic angle θ_0** : rough evaluation of anisoplanatism

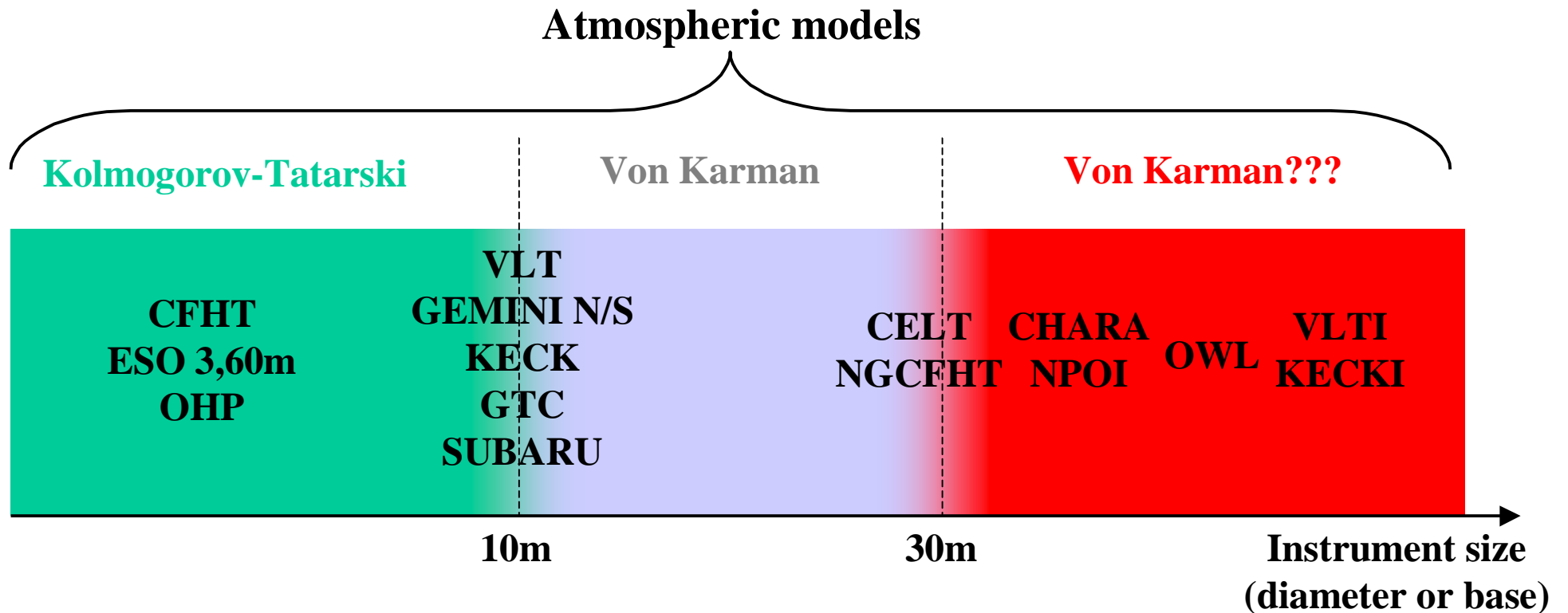
Turbulent Parameters Overview: distributed quantities

- **Cn² profile**
 - impact on MCAO/GLAO/MOAO design and performance/sky coverage
 - impact on AO performance/sky coverage
- **Outer-Scale profile Lo(h)**
 - impact on MCAO design (DM requirements) and performance particularly for ELTs
- **Wind speed profile V(h)**
 - influences global temporal PSD: derived from wind profile through Taylor hypothesis for each individual layer
 - impact on sampling frequency and performance
 - question: validity of Taylor hypothesis for large diameters/bases??

Distributed quantities give fine understanding of spatial/temporal behavior
crucial for new demanding systems: MCAO, XAO...

New Instruments New Spatial/Temporal Scales

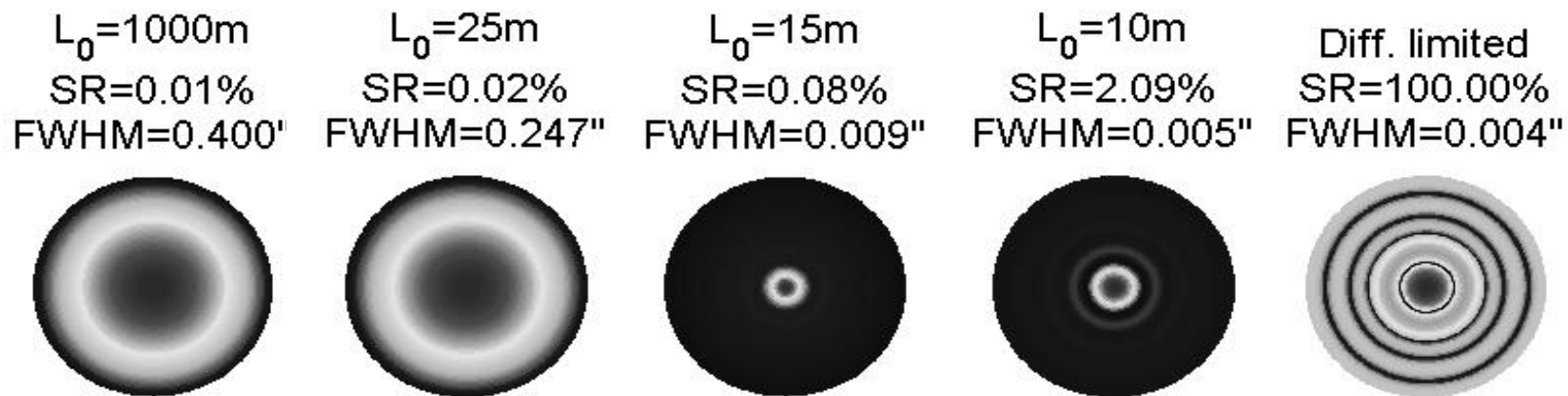
- towards lower spatial frequencies:



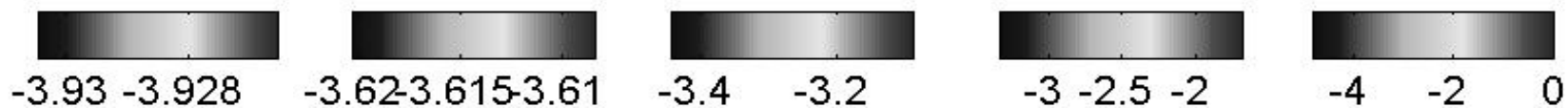
- XAO also ask for higher spatial and temporal frequencies

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Outer scale effects on ELTs without any phase correction



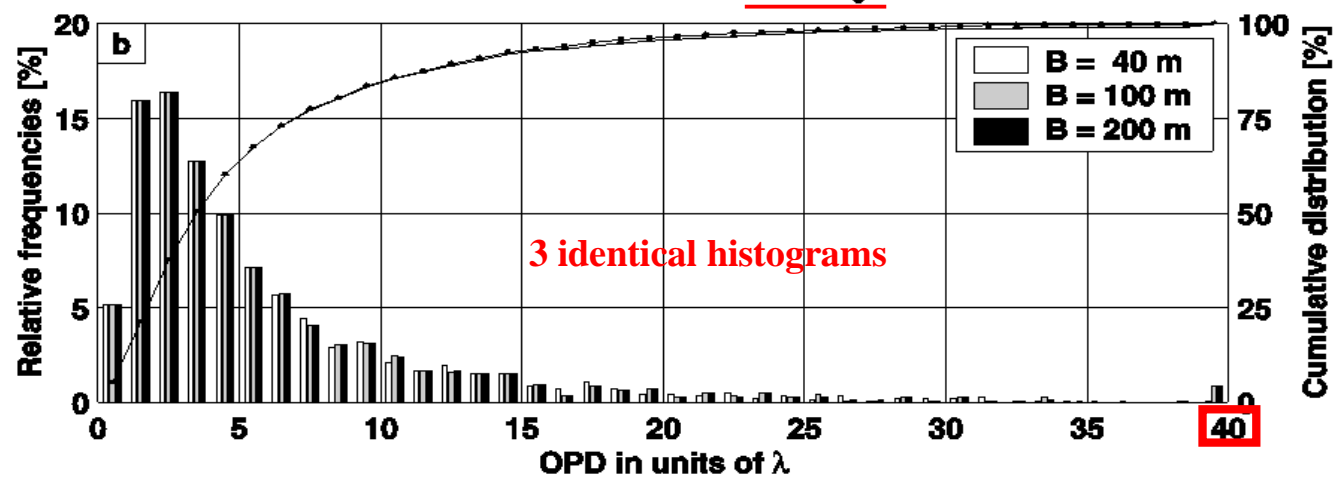
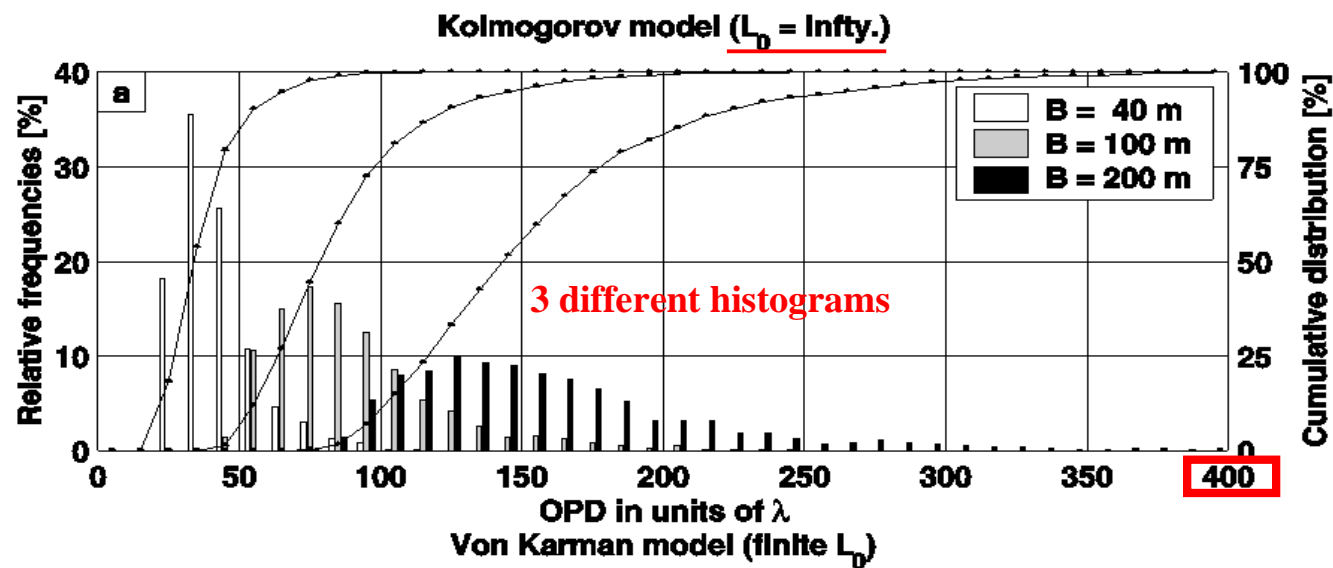
OWL PSF(log-scale) versus Outer Scale ($r_0=0.8\text{m}@2.2\mu\text{m}$)



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Impact of L_0 on Interferometers

Statistics of OPD standard deviation on UT-VLTI

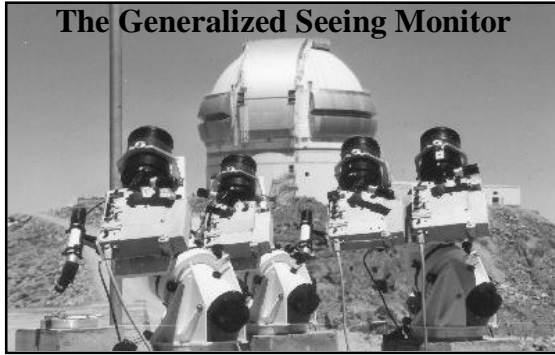


Turbulent Parameter Measurement

- **Turbulence strength:**
 - **ro:** DIMM and all systems
 - **Cn² profile:** SCIDAR, MASS, Balloon, temperature probes on mast
cross-validation with AO/MCAO performance in FoV
 - **very high spatial frequency PSD:** NAOS-CONICA PSF wings
- **Outer-Scale:**
 - **global Lo:** GSM, VLTI (Vinci, FSU), NAOS, MACAO,
 - **profile Lo(h):** MAD data, specific balloons?
 - **Von Karman validation:** multi-baseline VLTI data
- **Wind speed:**
 - **mean wind speed:** all instruments with temporal resolution
 - **wind speed profile:** SCIDAR, Balloon
 - **Taylor hypothesis validation:** temporal PSD of VLTI data?

Turbulent Parameter Estimation

- **Large variety of existing/planned instruments could be used in a major multi-instrument campaign at Paranal**
- **All instruments give complementary and cross-validating data simultaneous use required**
- **Statistical processing of each instrument data**
 - **turbulence parameters**
 - **no need to synchronize instruments**



Generalized Seeing Monitor GSM

Systematic measurement of the Outer-Scale L_0

The *Generalized Seeing Monitor* has been developed at the Département d'Astrophysique de l'Université de Nice

Principle:

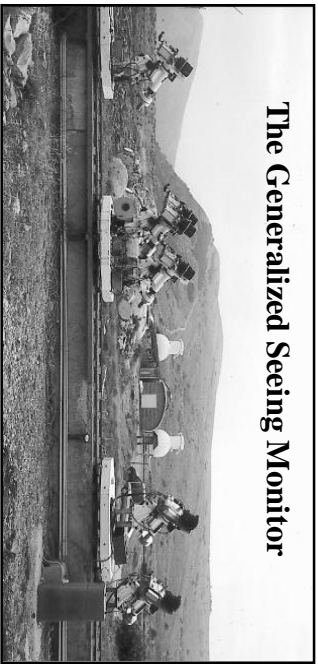
- Angle of Arrival [AA] measurement on four 10cm telescopes
- r_0 estimation from differential AA variance
- L_0 estimation from AA covariances

Main result from different campaigns:

Oukaimden (Maroc), Calern (France), Paranal, San Pedro Martir (Mexico)

- **median L_0 between 20m and 30m for all sites**
- $\sim 20\% L_0 < 10 \text{ m} \sim \emptyset$ VLT, Keck, Gemini \ll bases on VLTI, ...

- R. Conan et al., JOSAA, 2000
- Martin, R. Conan et al., A&A, 2000
- Ziad, R. Conan et al., AO, 2000

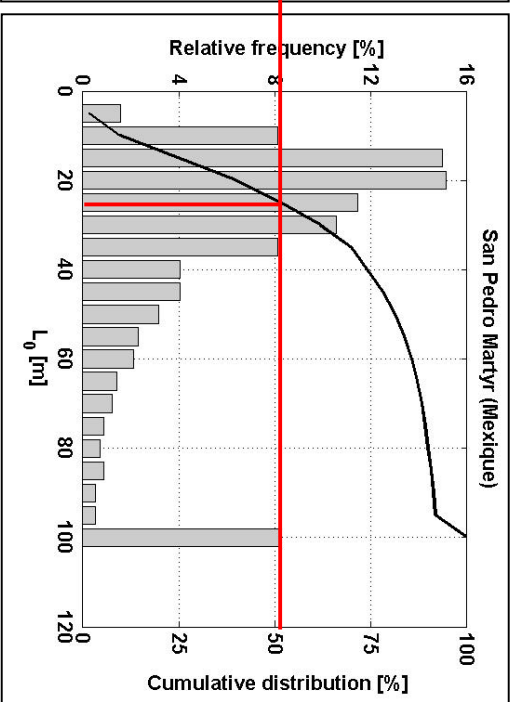
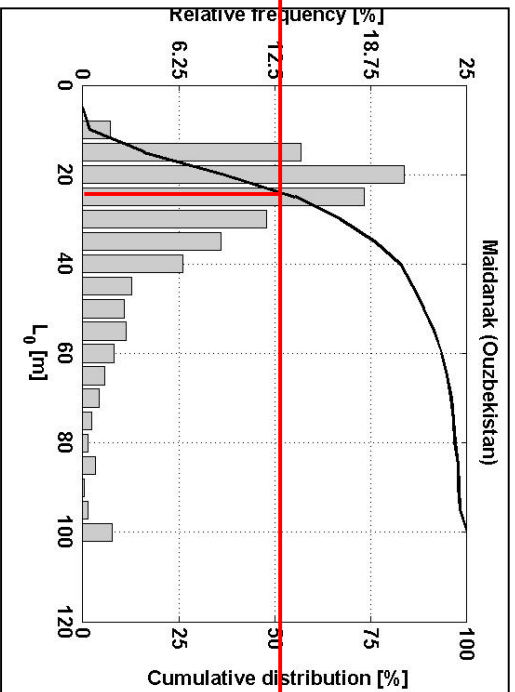
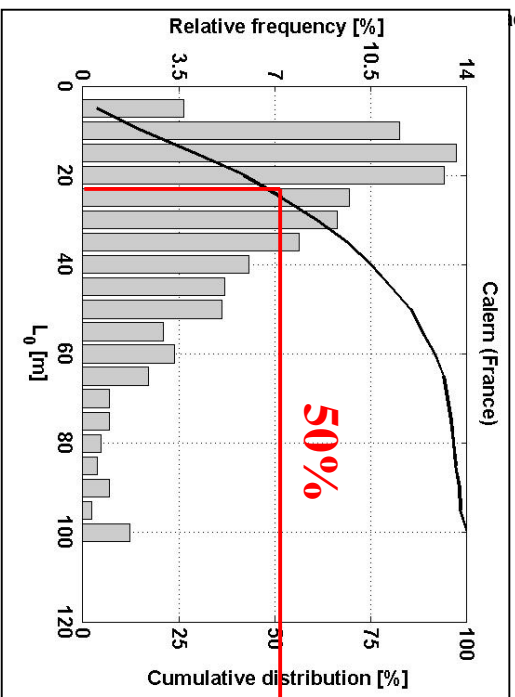
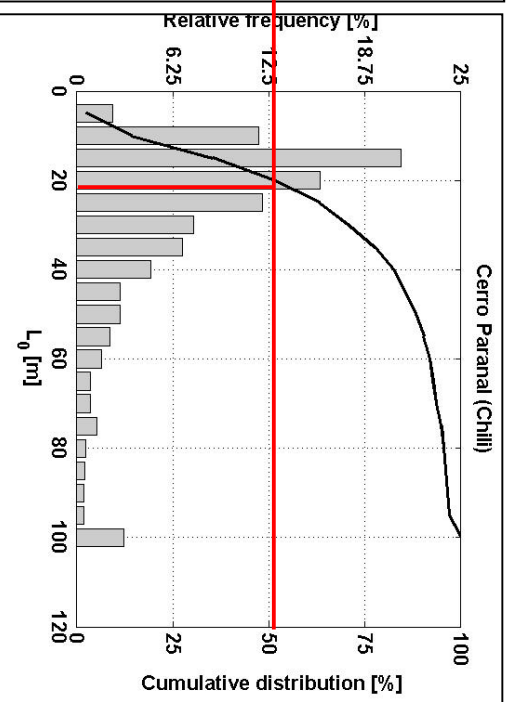
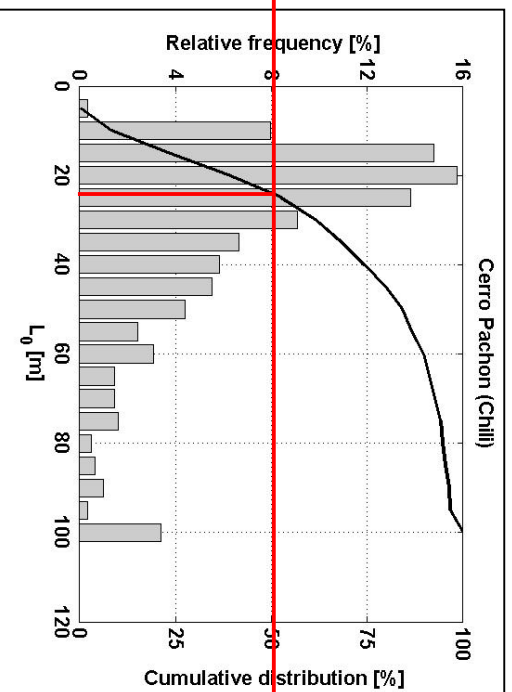
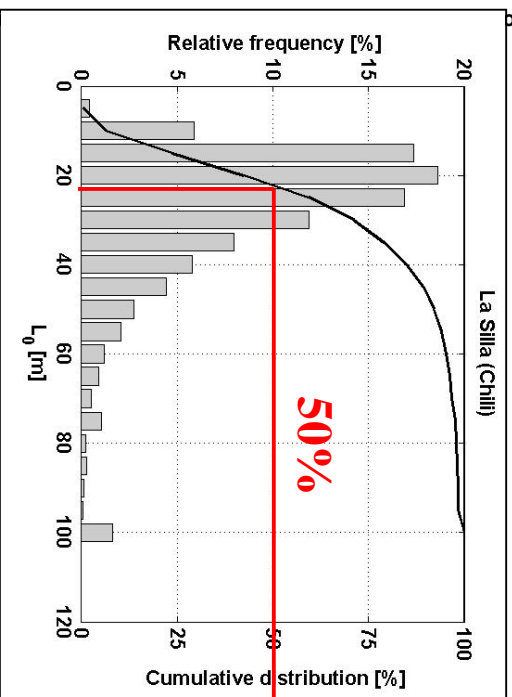


The Generalized Seeing Monitor

Generalized Seeing Monitor

A unique tool for systematic surveys

octobre 2003

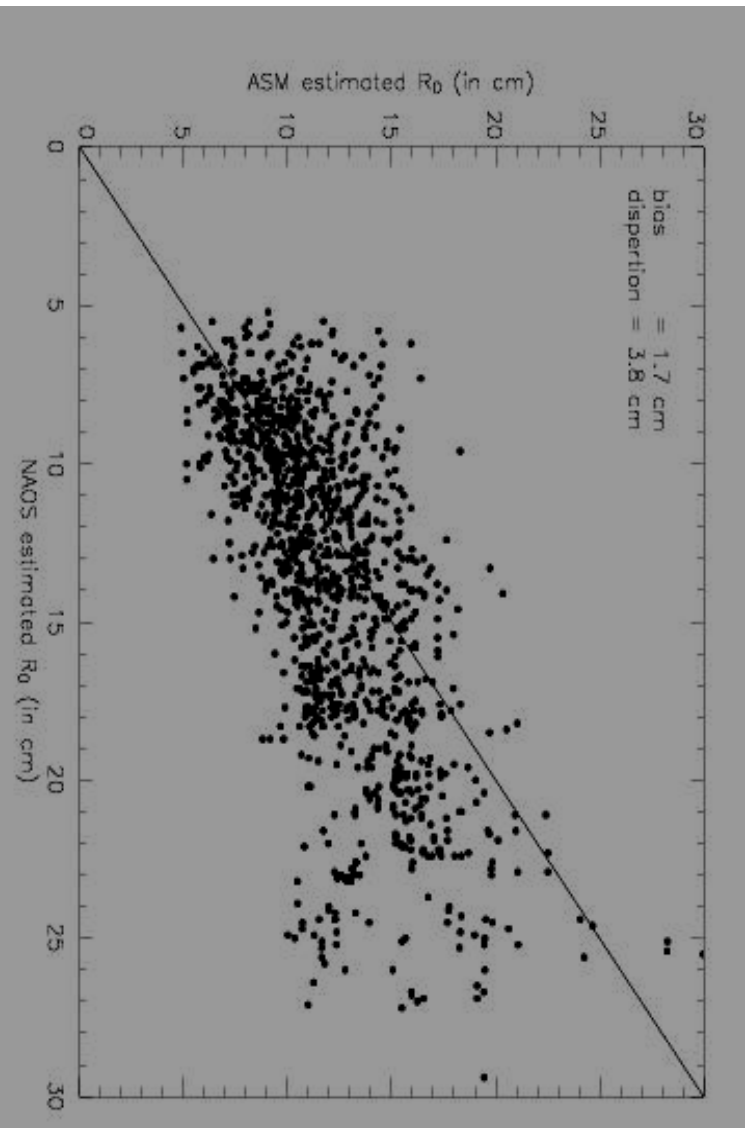
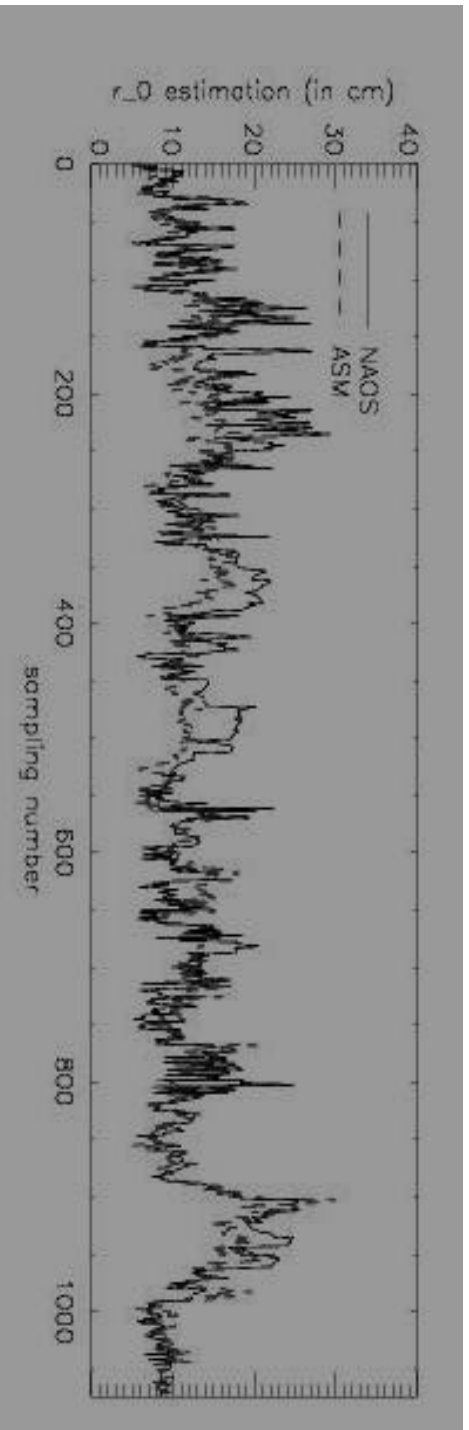


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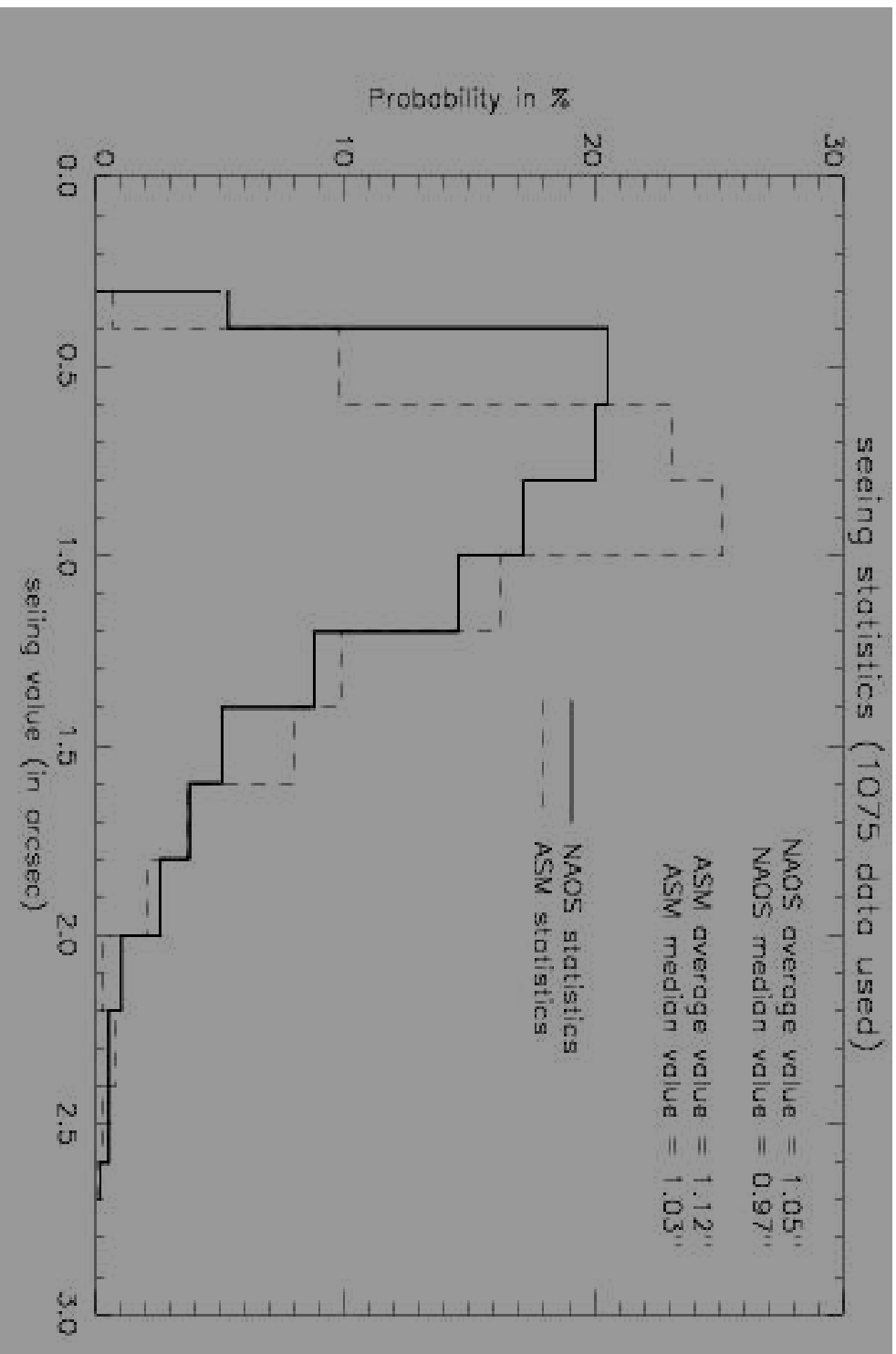
Turbulent Parameter Estimation with NAOS/CONICA

- **NAOS: VLT high order AO: 15x15 DM ; 14x14 vis. SH-H. ; 500Hz sampling freq.**
 - Zernike variances (spatial spectrum 60cm to 8m scales)
 - Zernike temporal spectra (up to 250Hz)
 - Estimation of r_0 , L_0 (up to few 10m) , mean wind speed
- **CONICA: IR-camera ; 1 to 5 microns**
 - PSF profiles → HF phase spatial PSD (scales below actuator spacing)
 - PSF evolution in the field → anisoplanatism effects, linked to C_n^2 profile

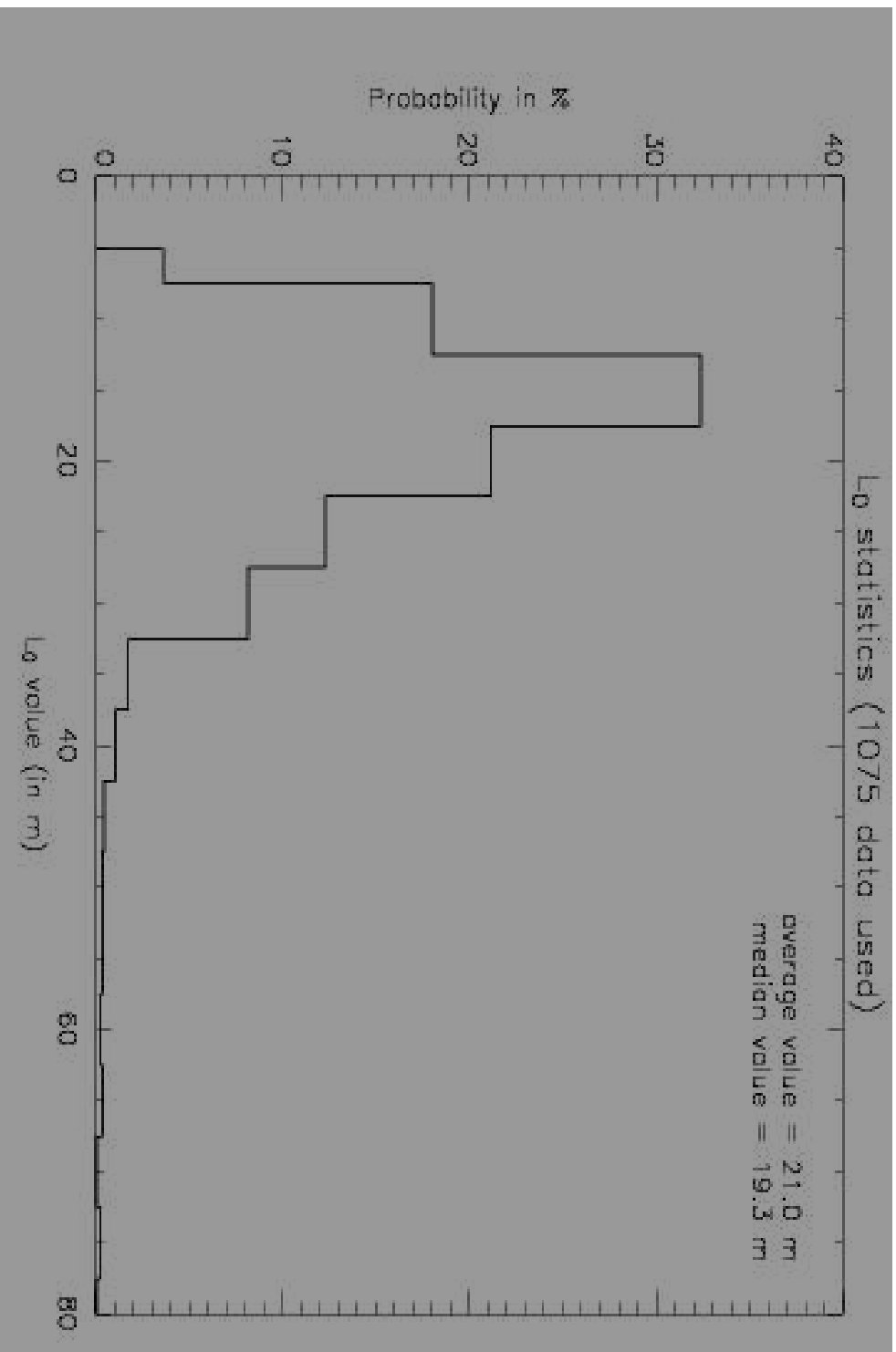
Estimation of r_0 : Comparison NAOS/ASM



Seeing (λ/r_0) statistics: Comparison NAOS/ASM

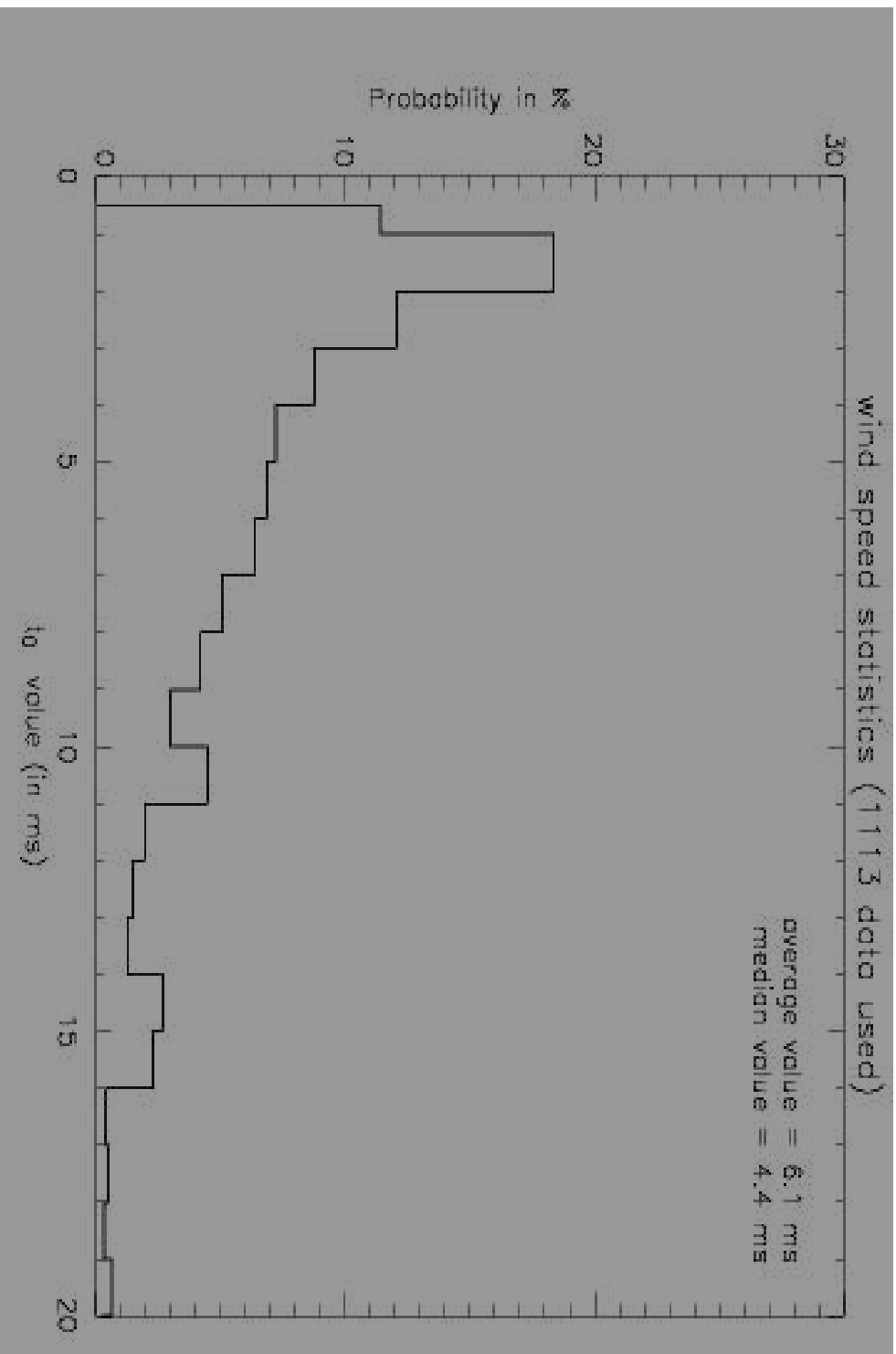


Estimation of L₀ with NAOS

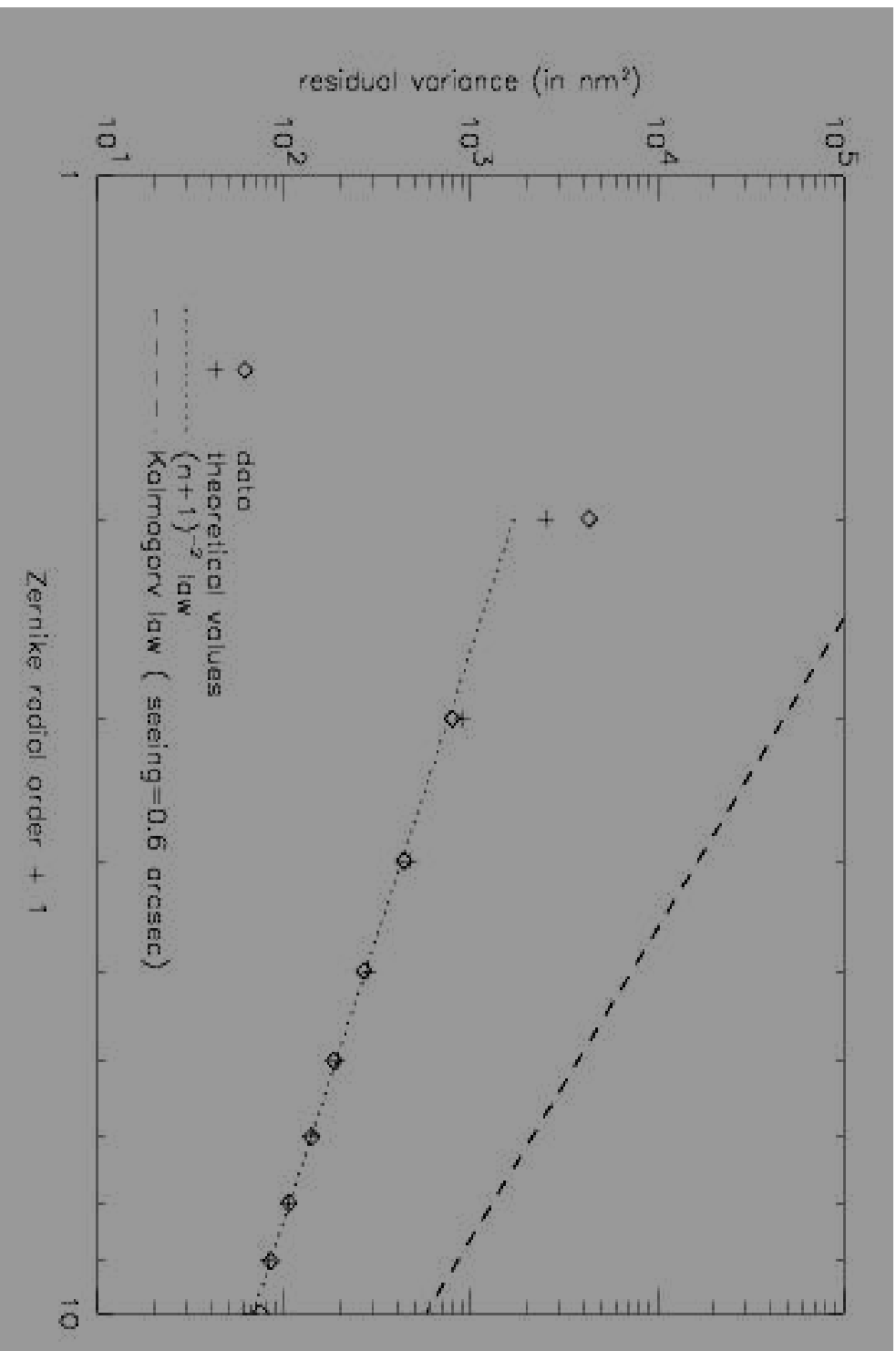


Few meter precision for 20m L₀

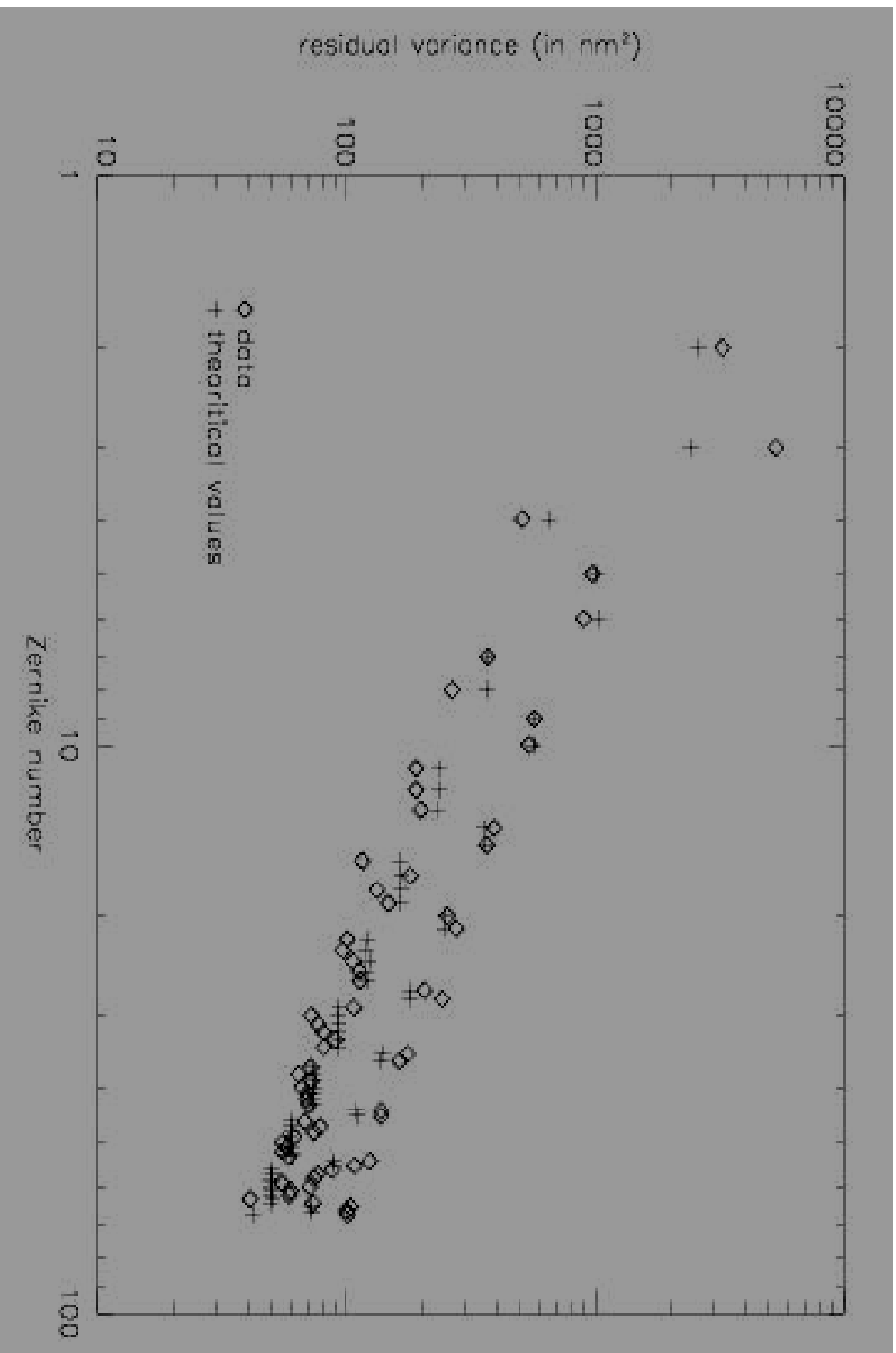
Mean wind speed statistics with NAOS



NAOS Zernike Residual Variance



NAOS Zernike Residual Variance



Proposed Plan

- **Process existing data on various systems**
 - compare turbulent parameters estimated with different data/methods
 - analyze and improve processing procedures
- **Multi-instrument campaign at Paranal**
 - record simultaneous data on ASM/Scidar/GSM/MASS/Balloons and NAOS/MACAO/MAD/VLTI...
 - extract/compare turbulence parameters
 - study/validate models (Von Karman, Taylor...)
 - define key parameters and propose a site testing plan for ELTs
- **Site testing**
 - systematic measurement of key parameters on long time period