LET THERE BE LIGHT

Development of a Metrology System to Enable Daytime Observing by the Atacama Cosmology Telescope

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Overview

Cosmic Microwave Background

- Why is it important?
- How do we study it?

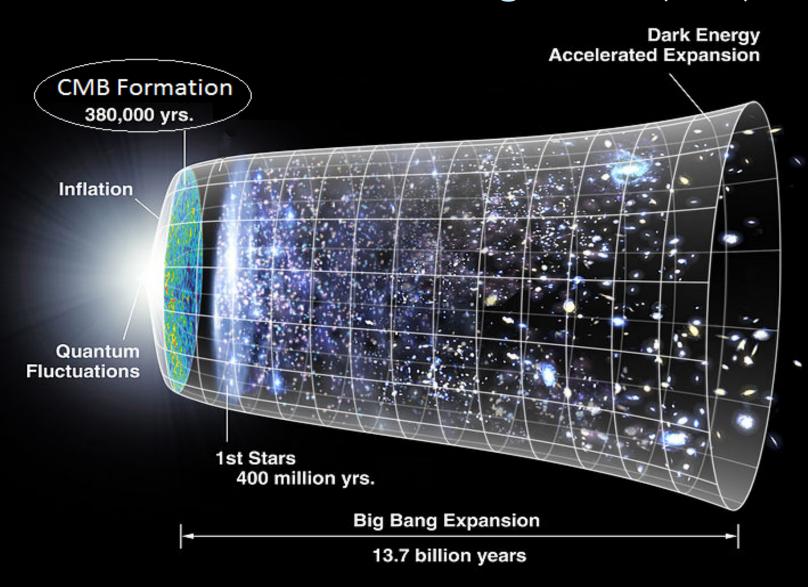
Atacama Cosmology Telescope

• How can we improve ACT?

Metrology System for Mirror Distortion Characterization

- Camera resolution
- Photogrammetry

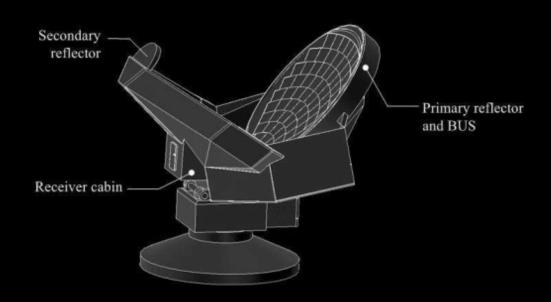
Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB)



Atacama Cosmology Telescope (ACT)

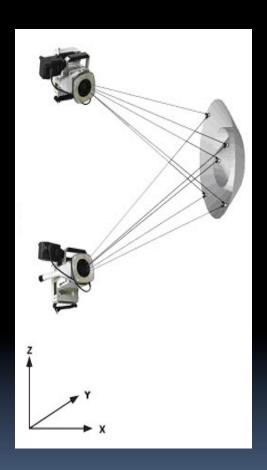
- Surveys CMB
- Primary mirror warps during daytime
- Goal: Characterize lens distortion
 - with 100 micron/sigma precision





Photogrammetry

- Metrology by pictures
- Triangulation of multiple cameras
- Create 3D map of surface



System Development



Camera resolution: setup

 Canon EOS 5D Mark III and ringflash





ND filters

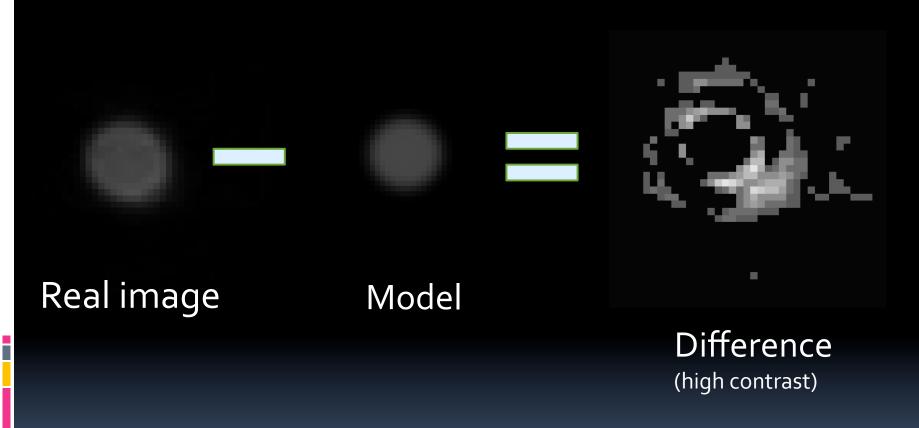
Retro-reflectors



Camera resolution: setup



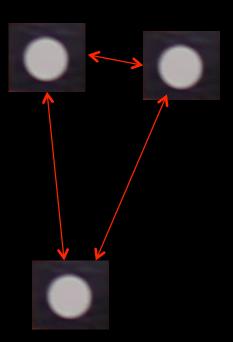
Camera resolution: Data fitting



Modeling method shows 15% improvement over centroid method

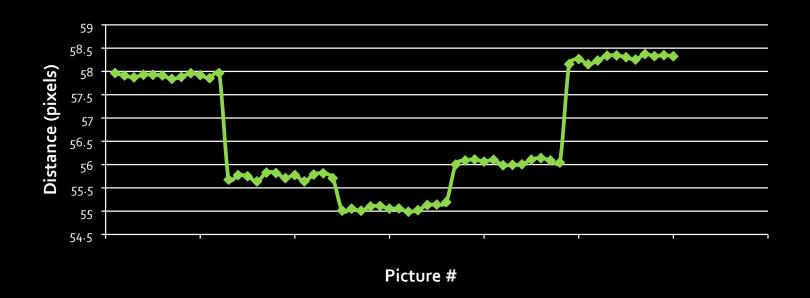
Data collection

Stationary pattern of retroreflectors



12 pictures each at 5 camera angles (60 total)

Results



- Excellent local precision:104 micron/sigma at 10m
- Poor precision over field-of-view:2200 micron/sigma at 10m ...Why?

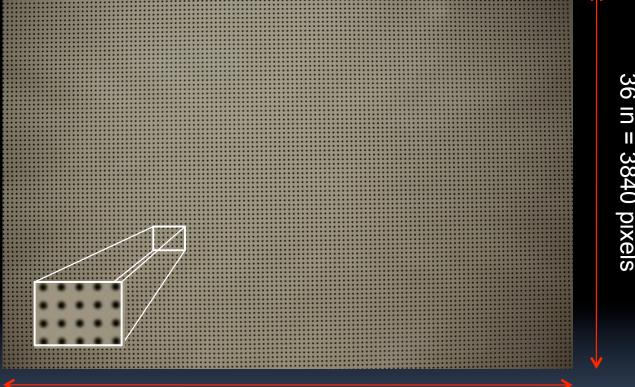
Lens Distortion

- Characteristic of lens to skew image
- Shift pixel as a function of position



Simplest case for barrel distortion:

$$r + r^3 = R$$



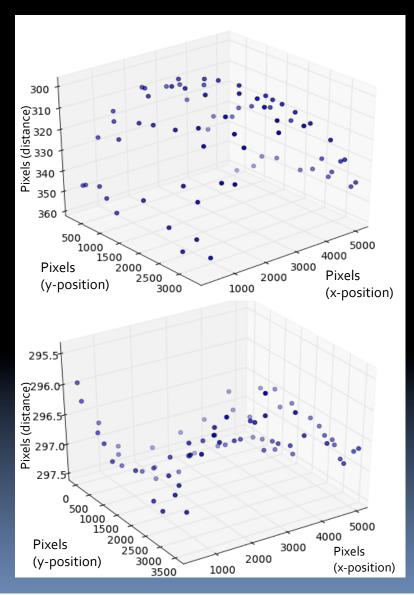
54 in = 5760 pixels

Photo of poster used to characterize lens distortion

Improved results

Original pictures:2200 micron/sigma

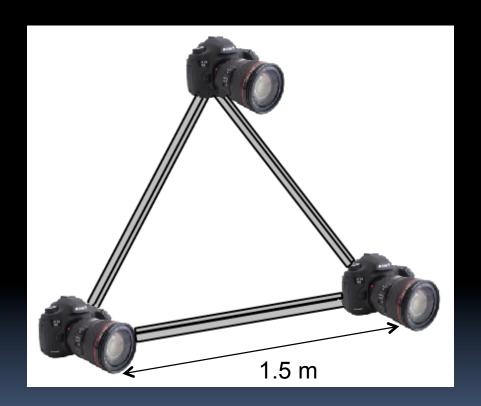
- Corrected pictures: 780 micron/sigma
 - Expected to further improve as low as ~100 micron/sigma



Future work

Build hardware and calibrate

Implement in ACT



Conclusion

Modeled disks and camera lens distortion

 Achieved desired 3-sigma resolution of 312 microns @ 10 m

 System will characterize mirror movement to allow daytime observation by ACT

