



Keck Next Generation Adaptive Optics

Multi-Object Adaptive Optics and Multi-Conjugate Adaptive Optics Architectures System Design Trade Study

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Donald Gavel
UCO/Lick Observatory

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Abstract

This trade study is intended to build our expertise with Multi Object and Multi Conjugate AO. The existing MOAO and MCAO design studies should be reviewed. This report is a summary of the issues related to these two approaches, including an understanding of the potential risks, technical challenges, limitations, advantages and room for improvement with each of these approaches.

1. Introduction

Astronomical adaptive optics systems have been traditionally targeted toward high resolution narrow field imaging and spectroscopy applications. The field of view with effective AO correction is limited by the *isoplanatic* angle, the angle over which a single wavefront phase correction for the atmospheric aberrations is coherent at the science wavelength, and this angle is usually much smaller than the telescope's designed field of view. Telescope time however is expensive, and a means of multiplexing the science of AO observations is of interest. The Keck Telescope, in the Next Generation Adaptive Optics (NGAO) program, is investigating wide-field multiplexing options for AO correction. The system will need multiple guide stars in order to measure wavefront and its variation over the field, making the wavefront measurement system effectively a tomographic probe of the atmospheric turbulence. The architecture of AO wavefront control however has a number of options and variations, which are the subject of this report.

There are two basic approaches: *Multiple Conjugate Adaptive Optics* (MCAO), first proposed by Beckers [ref] and pursued for the Gemini Telescope by Rigaut and Ellerbroek [refs]. MCAO places multiple deformable mirrors at optical conjugates to specific altitudes in the atmosphere with the objective of minimizing the anisoplanatic effects by placing the correction optically closer to the points at which aberrations are introduced. The MCAO optical relay and deformable mirrors (DMs) are designed to pass the entire science field of view, and, generally, all the "technical" field which includes laser guidestars and tip/tilt stars. *Multiple Object Adaptive Optics* (MOAO), first introduced as the ESO Falcon instrument [ref], and later suggested by Ellerbroek as an instrument option for the Thirty Meter Telescope (TMT) [ref], uses separate narrow field wavefront correctors for each of several objects in the field. The MOAO units are deployable over the field and each contains its own AO relay and DM. The technical field must be handled by a separate relay, or possibly, using similar MOAO units for each guide star.

Diagrams of generic MCAO and MOAO architectures are shown in **Error! Reference source not found.** A hybrid MCAO/MOAO architecture is depicted in Figure 2.



-Discussion of the features of each architecture...-

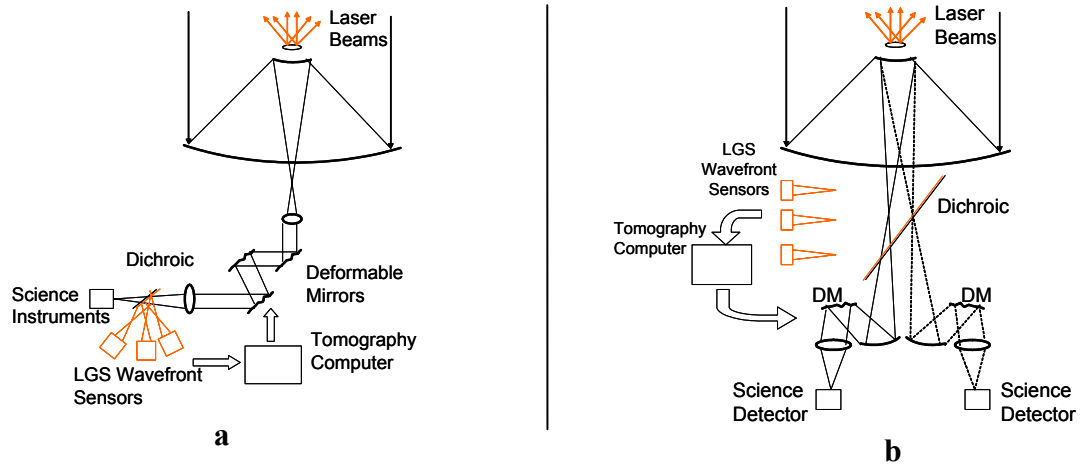


Figure 1. Configurations of astronomical adaptive optics systems: a) multiple conjugate, b) multiple object.

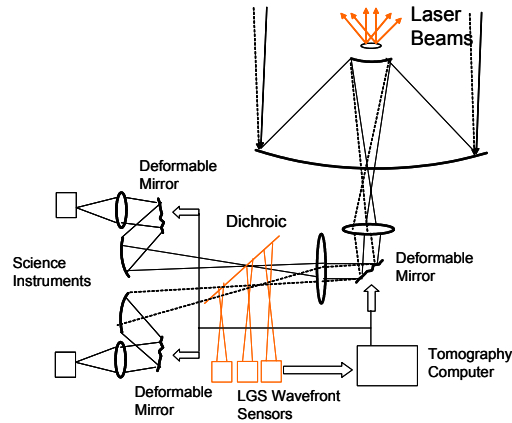


Figure 2. Hybrid MCAO/MOAO configuration.

[more material describing the architectures will eventually go here]

In MOAO, each science object has its own deformable mirror with a correction determined by a line integral in that direction though the tomographically measured volume of atmosphere.



The wide field tomographic wavefront measurements enable correction of tip/tilt stars on the field. A corrected tip/tilt star is more efficient for tilt measurement per photon than an uncorrected star, therefore if control loops could be “boot-strapped” to close on dimmer tip/tilt stars than could be done in open seeing, this would increase the system’s sky coverage by increasing the on-sky density of useable tip/tilt stars.

2. Summary of Present Systems and Concepts

Thirty Meter Telescope (TMT)

The Thirty Meter Telescope project has completed a conceptual design for a baseline AO instrument based on the MCAO architecture, the Narrow Field Infrared Adaptive Optics System (NFIRAOS). Although not initially intended for wide field science (its first-light instrument is a 2-arcsec field integral field spectrograph), the MCAO system passes a 2 arcminute technical field and has two deformable mirrors, one conjugate to the ground and one conjugate to 10 km. The wider technical field of the AO relay passes the laser guidestar constellation and tip/tilt stars. The laser guidestar light thus probes the DM figure in a closed loop control architecture. The tip/tilt stars will gain some benefit of AO correction which will enable higher sky coverage through the use of dimmer tip/tilt stars favorably positioned to reduce tilt anisoplanatism. [ref, Ellerbroek, Herriot, et al. SPIE Telescopes Orlando, 2006]

TMT has also done a feasibility study for the Infrared Multiple Object Spectrograph (IRMOS) instrument which will use the MOAO concept to produce high resolution images of up to 20 objects on a 5 arcminute diameter field. Separate integral field units (IFUs) will slice up these fields to produce spectral data cubes of each object. Each subfield being a 40x40 grid of 50 milliarcsecond spatial elements and the spectrograph operating at up to R=4000. [ref Gavel, et al., SPIE Telescopes Orlando, 2006]

Gemini South MCAO

Gemini Observatory has built a 5 LGS, 3 DM MCAO system, scheduled to see first light in 2007, which is designed to feed a wide-field diffraction-limited IR imager (GSAOI) and a multi object deployable arm spectrograph (Flamingos-2) on the southern telescope at Cerro Pachon. This system is expected to have a Strehl of 0.5 or better at 2 microns over a 60 arcsecond radius field of view.

[ref <http://www.gemini.edu/sciops/instruments/adaptiveOptics/AOIndex.html>]

European Southern Observatory Falcon Concept

Falcon was proposed for the VLT by researchers at U. Paris-Meudon as a multiple deployable unit wavefront sensing and correction system over a very wide (25 arcminute) field. [ref Assemat, Francois; Hammer, Francois; Gendron, Eric; Sayede, Frederic; Laporte, Philippe; Marteau, Michel; Puech, Mathieu; Conan, Jean-Marc; Fusco, Thierry; Liotard, A.; Zamkotskian, Frederic, “FALCON: a new-generation spectrograph with



adaptive optics for the ESO VLT,” *Proceedings of the SPIE, Volume 5237, pp. 211-222 (2004)*]

Very Large Telescope (European Southern Observatory, Chile) AO upgrades

Opticon is a project funded by the European commission bringing together 47 European research partners. One of the “Joint Research Activities” is concept, technology, and design development of adaptive optics upgrades for the ESO Very Large Telescopes in Chile, lead by Norbert Hubin. Systems under study include Natural Guide Star (NGS) Extreme AO (XAO), Multi-Conjugate Adaptive Optics (MCAO) with multiple Fields of View, and multi Laser Guide Star (LGS) systems. The study includes a serious development of an adaptive secondary mirror for a ground-layer AO system which will feed a bank of multiple visible light spectrometers (MUSE) and a wide field infrared camera/spectrograph (HAWK-I). HAWK-I will place 0.1 arcsec/pixel on a 7.5 arcmin square field.

European Extremely Large Telescope (E-ELT)

ELT has recently completed studies on instrumentation carried out under the EU Framework 6 Design Study. Instrumentation studies for AO included

- a high resolution infrared spectrograph (HISPEC)
- a multi-object, multi-field spectrometer and imager (MOMSI) for extragalactic stellar populations well beyond the Local Group
- a wide-field spectrograph employing deployable MOAO units
- an exoplanet imaging camera and spectrograph (EPICS)
- a near infrared diffraction-limited imager

[ref: http://www.popsud.org/elt2006/abstracts_oral.htm].

3. Candidate Science Merit Functions

The goal of any scientific instrument is to obtain sufficiently accurate data to make scientific conclusions quickly, assuredly, and at reasonable cost. Taking this a step further, one might hypothesize a quantitative merit function that incorporates cost, accuracy, and time to conclusions and then seek an architecture and a design subspace that is near the optimum. Note that engineers would also include a measure of risk to meeting construction cost or schedule but, for the moment, we suspend disbelief and assume the what we envision we can build, and will deal with risk analysis and mitigation later. Since Keck NGAO is more or less a system of instruments rather than one instrument with a specific purpose, it has a number of possibly competing goals and scientific merit functions. Here, we will endeavor to start the process of a few merit functions that might be useful to evaluate for the science cases as an aid in architectural or design parameter downselects.



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There are a number of subtle difficulties in setting up the one definitive system merit function. In a world of many users, the key danger is that it is easy for the advocate of any particular merit function to be inadvertently or even explicitly biased toward his own scientific case of interest. What I attempt to do here is present some possible starting points for discussion, certainly subject to revision, adjustment, or throwing out. Also, I am not suggesting that a quantitative merit function necessarily must be the principal decision or downselection tool. It could simply function as an additional input to the process.

The following are a set of possible ideas:

Merit based on science efficiency

$$m = \text{Strehl} \times \text{sky_coverage} \times \text{multiplicity} \times \text{throughput/background_noise}$$

This is a traditional approach that counts useful photons per hour of exposure time. There would be additional factors that depend on spectral resolution and bandwidth. This merit function would probably favor the galaxy survey science cases since it doesn't directly address crowded contiguous fields.

Merit based on science accuracy

$$m = \text{resolution} \times \text{psf_knowledge} \times (\text{field_of_view}/\text{star_density}) \times \text{confusion_limit_magnitude}(\text{Strehl}, \text{star_density}) \times \text{throughput/background_noise} \times \text{sky_coverage}$$

This one is more tuned to the crowded field stellar population science cases.

Merit based on allocation of telescope time

$$m = \sum_i (\% \text{time allocated to science case } i) \times (\text{performance merit for science case } i)$$

This approach attempts to be fair to each science case, but requires judgment of importance (reflected in a prediction of allocated telescope time) of each case.

Factors to consider in formulating the merit functions:

- Instrument “multiplicity” = number of simultaneous independent science channels. Could be MOAO units, or patches of contiguous field, or simultaneous spectral channels.
- Size of science instrument field.
- Spatial resolution
- Spectral resolution
- Photon efficiency as it depends on system architecture



- Sky coverage, e.g. as limited by natural guide star availability, but factoring in tilt accuracy requirements: e.g. diffraction-limit or spectrometer slit size.

4. Science advantages and disadvantages of each architecture

We now investigate the advantages and disadvantages, from the science benefit and observing efficiency perspective, of each generic system architecture. It is best to do this by considering some typical science observing scenarios and then evaluating how well each system would do.

In the following discussion, it is useful to refer to charts ([Figure 3](#)) that illustrate the typical trade-offs in MCAO systems between best Strehl on a field of view versus the extent of the field of view. The main source of wavefront error is generalized anisoplanatism [[ref Tokovinin et. al.](#)] which is due to a finite the number of DMs sampling a continuous atmospheric volume. MCAO design choices include the number and conjugate altitude placement of DMs, plus a choice of corrected field and optimization criteria over that field.

Observing Scenarios, MCAO:

1. The first case is narrow field single object MCAO. This case demands high Strehl, on-axis science operation, similar to that envisioned for TMT's NFIRAOS. Target science programs would be young stellar objects (YSOs), the galactic center, and Solar System planets. The system uses multiple-laser guidestar tomography, and relies on correcting tip/tilt stars on a wide field, using multiple DMs, for good sky coverage, but the science is on-axis. Since the tip/tilt stars must be corrected, there must be sufficient Strehl off-axis, which means that wavefront control cannot be optimized for the narrow field but instead some compromise must be made to achieve reasonable Strehl on a wide field.
2. The next case is wide-field high Strehl imaging. Again, a number of conjugate DMs are needed to get both the science and technical fields. The imaging camera would have a wide field – 1 to 1.33 arcmin in the case of 4096 pixel = 60 arcsec e.g. plate scales of 0.01, 0.02 / pixel. Science programs include photometry of stars in crowded fields, stars in extragalactic bulges or globular clusters, and imaging of fields of hi-z galaxies. The contiguous field allows multiple PSF stars in the field, which is a possible advantage if the number of PSF stars exceeds the number of deployable units that would be available in a comparable multi-object IFU approach. In wide field MCAO, the science field of view is comparable to the technical field, so the wavefront control objectives for science and technical objects are compatible, however, the system design is still led to a compromise of best-possible on-axis Strehl performance to achieve reasonable correction over the wide field.
3. Another science observing scenario is the use of deployable IFUs on the MCAO-corrected field. Some or all deployable units would need an imaging mode capability. [[Claire, remind me what this buys us](#)]. Science programs include hi-Z galaxies and spectroscopy of individual stars in crowded fields. Since the stars are corrected by the



MCAO system ahead of the IFU pickoff, they are diffraction-limited in the pickoffs' focal plane, which gives this architecture an advantage in that it allows higher packing density than in a seeing-limited focal plane.

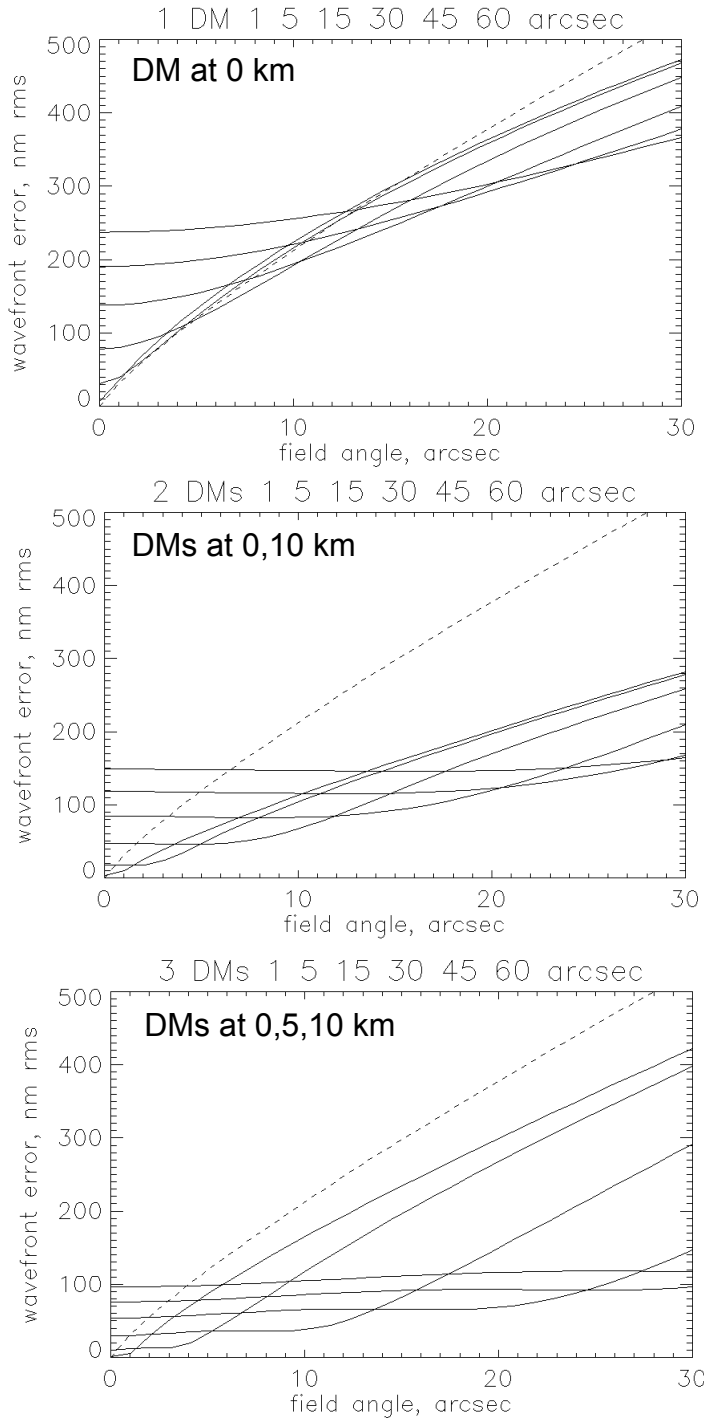


Figure 3.

Generalized anisoplanatic error for 1, 2, and 3 DM MCAO system. MCAO correction can be optimized over a sub-region of the field, in this case, a disk of radius 1, 5, 15, 30, 45, and 60 arcseconds respectively for each curve in the graphs. Note that as the radius of the optimization field increases, the wavefront error within the field increases. Inside the field the wavefront error is relatively constant. Outside, it rises rapidly. The dashed line is the limiting (infinite aperture) form of the anisoplanatic error, $\sigma^2 = (\theta/\theta_0)^{5/3}$. The other curves assume a 10 meter aperture telescope and the 7-layer Cn2 profile given by Flicker [ref] with an r_0 of 15.6 cm and θ_0 of 3.1 arcsec. Uncorrected piston-tip/tilt-removed wavefront error is 933 nm.



From an analysis of these observing scenario cases we can conclude that, although MCAO has reduced anisoplanatism compared to single conjugate AO, it still must sacrifice peak possible on-axis performance in order to correct over the wide field, and in all cases, even the narrow field science case, the architecture demands a wide technical field with AO correction. There are a small number of advantages to the MCAO system passing a wide contiguous field, including crowded field photometry, more choices of PSF stars, and packing density of IFU unit pickoffs.

The MCAO architecture allows the deformable mirrors to be controlled in closed loop, which eliminates DM calibration and drift error. If DM solutions can not be found that will driven open loop to commanded shapes reliably, this will become a distinct advantage of the MCAO architecture.

In summary, the science advantages of MCAO are:

- 1) Contiguous AO-corrected field of view.
 - a. Choice of PSF stars in the field
 - b. Higher packing density of IFU pickoffs
 - c. Very extended objects Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus rings
 - d. Long exposure of hi-Z field galaxies
- 2) DMs in closed loop, eliminating DM calibration error and drift.

The science disadvantages of the MCAO architecture are:

- 1) Higher field-dependent anisoplanatic error than a MOAO system
- 2) Extra surfaces in the relay contribute to background emission and reduce throughput.
- 3) DMs in series could distort the contiguous field randomly resulting in higher astrometric error.

Observing Scenarios, MOAO:

1. The first case is on-axis single object MOAO. This would use a single deformable mirror feeding a single imager, spectrometer, or integral field spectrograph, using multiple-laser guidestar tomography to determine the mirror control. Target science programs would be young stellar objects (YSOs), the galactic center, and Solar System planets. Tip/tilt stars on the surrounding wide field will each need their own DM in order to achieve the improved sky coverage enabled by sharpening dim tip/tilt stars. A distinct advantage for MOAO is that the Strehl of these tip/tilt stars will be higher than in the MCAO case since they will have no anisoplanatic correction error.
2. The second case is multiple object MOAO over a wide field of regard using multiple deployable IFUs. Each IFU has its own dedicated wavefront-correcting DM. Some or all deployable units could have an imaging mode capability as an option. [Claire, remind me



what this buys us]. Science programs include hi-Z galaxies and spectroscopy of individual stars in crowded fields. In this approach, the isoplanatic error is reduced to at or near on-axis small-field optimized performance for every deployable unit. For example, **Figure 4** shows anisoplanatism error within a typically small field of an IFU field of 2 to 4 arcsec. Optimizing the DM control for best performance over the small field, or simply setting the DM equal to the zero field point correction, results in anisoplanatic error that is less than 50 nm in this example atmosphere. This is to be compared to a 2-DM MCAO system optimized over a 30 arcsec radius field, where the generalized anisoplanatism is nowhere less than 110 nm under the same seeing conditions.

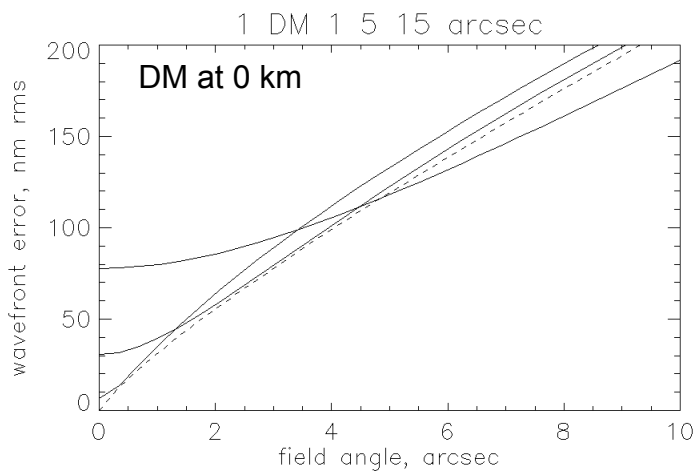


Figure 4. Anisoplanatic error within an MOAO IFU field. Even though there is only a single DM, correction can be optimized for a prescribed field. The example atmosphere with $r_0 = 15.6$ cm, $\theta_0 = 3.1$ arcsec from Figure 3 is also used here.

MOAO has a number of advantages over MCAO. First is the drastic reduction of generalized anisoplanatic error, which is the field-dependent wavefront correction error associated with using a small number of deformable mirrors to sample a continuous volume of atmospheric turbulence. A second major advantage is that MOAO units are deployable over a wide field of regard, a field is typically much larger than what can be feasibly passed by an MCAO relay. This gives a multiplicity advantage and added flexibility in observing plans. In principle this field is limited only by the telescope's field of view, which might be tens of arcminutes across compared to only a few arcminutes through an MCAO relay, however this will be practically limited by the *measured* field, as set by the size of the constellation of laser guidestars. Roughly speaking, one laser guidestar is needed for every isoplanatic patch. A further advantage of MOAO is a considerable reduction in the number of optical surfaces between sky and science detector. Extra surfaces needed in a MCAO system to feed the multiple conjugate DMs are eliminated, greatly improving the throughput and emissivity to the science instrument.

In summary, the science advantages of MOAO are:

- 1) Lower isoplanatic error at the science field points
- 2) MOAO units are deployable on a wider field of regard than MCAO



- 3) Sky coverage is enhanced by correcting tip/tilt stars with their own MOAO units, allowing dimmer tip/tilt stars than with MCAO
- 4) Reduced number of optical surfaces for AO correction, which minimizes emissivity and optimizes throughput.
- 5) No field distortion introduced by DMs in series

Science disadvantages of the MCAO architecture are:

- 1) Discontinuous field of view hampers crowded field studies, e.g. contamination by nearby stars' seeing halos which are not imaged and so cannot be PSF-subtracted
- 2) Cannot image large extended objects
- 3) DMs are open loop controlled, and so are subject to calibration and drift error.

A hybrid MCAO/MOAO system is basically a technical solution that can mitigate some of the challenges, risks, or costs of a purely MOAO system (as discussed in more detail in the technological section below), and still provide a number of its science advantages. The hybrid system, since it dedicates one DM to each channel, will have the same advantage of reduced anisoplanatic error. Deployment of MOAO units however will be limited by the front-end relay's field of view, and will pick up the extra emission and throughput loss of its surfaces

5. Technological feasibility of each architecture, impacts on system design, discussion of cost and risk

Implementation feasibility of MCAO architecture

MCAO requires a wide field optical relay with accessible positions for deformable mirrors at desired atmospheric conjugates. Typically, one tries to design such a system with the fewest powered optics as possible. The y-ybar approach is a handy way to do initial layout studies of AO relays [ref [Brian Bauman's thesis](#)]. Incorporating more than two conjugate mirrors often necessitates having a second "optical space" (space conjugate to the atmosphere), which requires at least one additional powered optic. In a wide field system, the powered optics in the relay must be larger than the deformable mirror, which is at the pupil (ground layer), to avoid vignetting the off-axis beams. Deformable mirrors not at the pupil must also be larger to cover the field, and must have the additional actuators associated with this larger "meta-pupil" so that beam footprints anywhere in the field will see AO correction.

The MCAO architecture will also pass the laser guidestar and tip/tilt guidestar beams. Since the laser guidestars are not at infinity, they will experience aberration from the AO relay, which is designed for best performance at the infinity conjugates. The additional wavefront error introduced on the laser guidestar beam is non-common path, i.e., it must be calibrated and applied as an open-loop offset to wavefront sensor measurements. The pupil is also distorted by the relay, resulting in registration shifts of the corresponding positions of guidestar and starlight rays within the aperture. Both the AO relay aberration



and pupil distortion, which were identified as quite important for TMT (30 meter aperture), are considerable less pronounced on a 10 meter aperture. Nevertheless, the Gemini MCAO system takes great pains with very specialized optics designs of the wavefront sensors to counter both these effects. The aberration and distortion effects are field-dependent, meaning that optical mitigation systems must move to accommodate an adjustable LGS constellation. The aberration and distortion effects also change with distance to sodium layer, which forces the optical mitigation systems to continuously be in motions to track the zenith-dependent sodium distance change.

Pupil size in the optical relay design is restricted by physical optics inherent to the wide field of view. In particular, the Lagrange Invariant places a lower limit on the size of DM. For Keck, the limit will be on the order of 100 mm DM size. High order microelectromechanical system (MEMS) mirrors have not yet been built this large. A 1000 actuator (32x32 grid) MEMS device recently developed by Boston Micromachines Corp. has only 10 mm pupil size. Therefore, mirrors in a wide-field MCAO relay will most likely be traditional large piezo DMs, although, there are ongoing MEMS research and development efforts that bear watching over the next few years that might break through to the 100-300 mm mirror diameter range.

In summary, the MCAO architecture has the following practical implementation advantages:

- AO control of DMs is closed-loop, allowing feedback of mirror shape to the control system.
-

And disadvantages:

- Powered relay optics and DMs not conjugate to the ground must be larger diameter than the DM.
- The AO relay introduces non-common-path aberration and pupil distortion and may force custom design of the wavefront sensor optics to compensate. The custom optics may need have moving components in order to track sodium layer distance change with zenith angle.
- Pupil size has a lower limit set by physical optics. This size is larger than MEMS DMs produced today.

Implementation feasibility of MOAO architecture

In the MOAO architecture, Laser guidestar light proceeds directly to the wavefront sensors, without having to pass through AO relay optics. To some extent the rays are somewhat aberrated by the telescope's optics, since the LGS is not at the ideal conjugate, but these effects are very minor and can probably be safely ignored in the case of Keck. It is prudent, however, to calculate and assign an error budget value to this term.



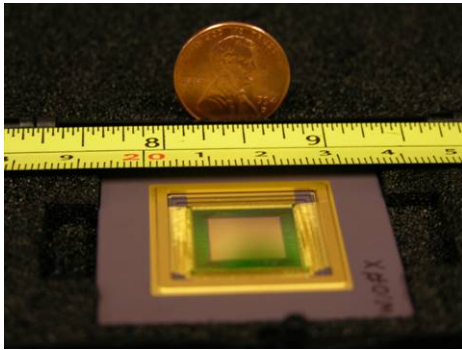
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The MOAO deployable units each have their own deformable mirror, which means there will be a premium on size, weight, power consumption, and cost. MEMS devices are ideal for this role, being small, compact, and relatively low-cost (in comparison to piezo mirrors) devices. The pupil size restriction does not apply since the MOAO units have very small fields.

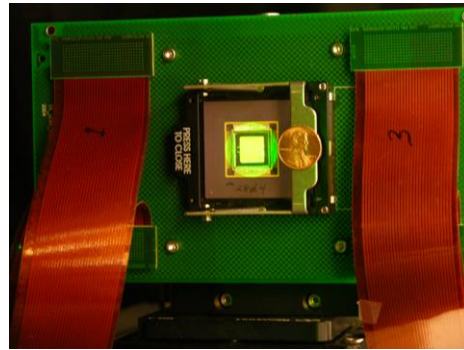
A disadvantage to the MOAO architecture is the need to control the DMs open-loop, i.e. without the benefit of LGS light having reflected off of them, and thus without the benefit of feeding of results of a DM command back to the control system. MEMS DMs show no hysteresis behavior however, and are relatively straightforward to model as deforming thin plates, thus an open loop prediction controller is feasible.

The practical implementation advantage of MOAO are:

- MEMS are small, enabling the AO systems to be tucked into instruments, and making them ideally suited for making compact MOAO units.
- MEMS are low cost. The marginal cost of scaling to high actuator counts is considerably lower than that for large DMs. For the BMC devices, this number today appears to be around \$200-300 per actuator as compared to about \$1500 per actuator on a piezoelectric deformable mirror. The low cost makes it practical to have a spare on hand.
- “Go-to” repeatability – A major advantage of an electrostatic actuation over piezoelectric actuation is the absence of hysteretic effects in the displacement to voltage response curves. This implies that the devices could be driven open loop to given surface deflections.
- The low cost and small size of MEMS DMs opens up the possibility of “ubiquitous MEMS,” i.e. devices sprinkled throughout the system to elegantly solve tough optical problems.
 - MEMS DM in each wavefront sensor: This creates a mini closed-loop AO system in which the wavefront detector is kept near null, where its linearity properties are best. The predictable voltage response of the MEMS allows it to be used as the probe of the grosser portion of the wavefront shape, which would be added to the wavefront sensor’s residuals to complete the wavefront measurement. A variant of this is to use MEMS DMs to correct for the slowly varying but known non-common path aberrations of LGS wavefronts.
 - MEMS in the tip/tilt sensors: If there are enough degrees of freedom to form diffraction limited cores at the sensing wavelength, fainter guide stars can be used to sense tip/tilt to a given accuracy because centroid error is proportional to the spot size and inversely proportional to square root of brightness. The ability to use fainter guide stars would give us higher sky coverage.



a



b

Figure 5. a) 1000 actuator Boston Micromachines MEMS deformable mirror. This is a 32x32 actuator array at 360 microns pitch. b) MEMS mirror plugged into its electrical connector board with cabling shown. The green disk is the 532 nm PSDI interferometer beam.

Practical disadvantages of MOAO are:

- MEMS stroke dynamic range may not be adequate to correct the whole atmosphere, leading to a requirement for dual-mirror “woofer-tweeter” MOAO units. The latest generation of MEMS mirrors under development (a 4000 actuator mirror for the Gemini Planet Imager AO system) should have just enough mechanical stroke to cover 5- σ wavefront variation for the Keck 10 meter tip/tilt removed wavefront.
- MEMS mirrors have not been shown to work yet in astronomical instruments (this is a risk issue)
- High-order MEMS are presently available from only one manufacturer (another risk issue)

6. Risk reduction and component development efforts

Rich asked me to add this (or at least references to relevant reports)--there will be more discussion of each...

- MCAO/MOAO testbed at UCO/LAO
- MEMS development efforts (GPI)
- MEMS development efforts (CfAO/UC Santa Cruz)
- Open-loop control of MEMS (LAO)
- Cilas deformable mirror development (high stroke, high order, low hysteresis; for TMT)
- Woofer deformable mirrors (LAOG/ImagineOptics magnetic DM)
- ESO/MAD project status