

Introduction to ViSP and the ViSP IPC

Alfred de Wijn

High Altitude Observatory (HAO) – National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR)

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Science Requirements

Provide the DKIST with a research spectro-polarimeter offering high resolution and continuous tuning capability over its spectral range

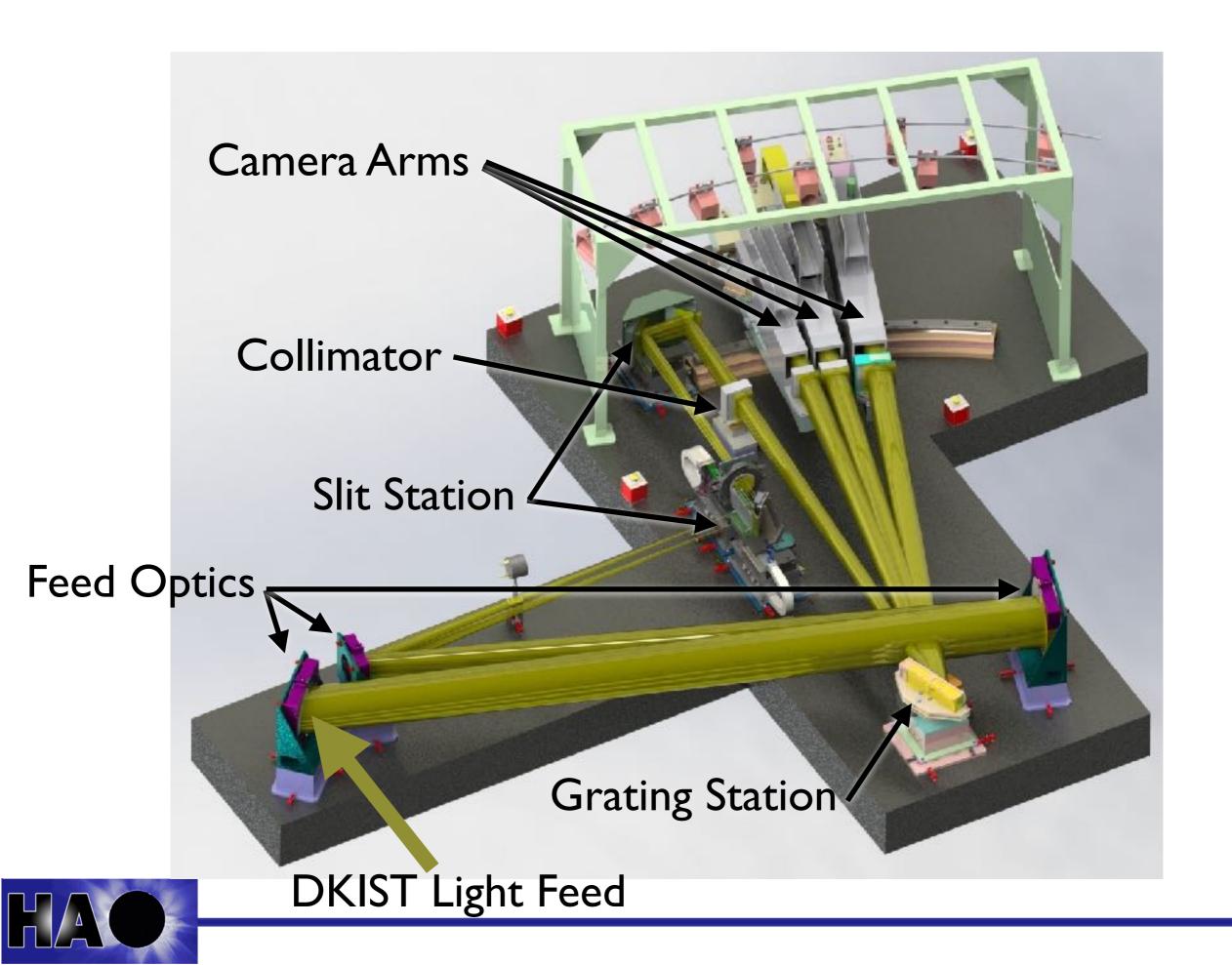
- Wavelength range: 380–900 nm, 3 lines simultaneously
 - Half as many as the DST spectrograph from the '70s!
- Spatial resolution: 2× DKIST resolution, 0.07" at 630 nm
- Spatial FOV: 2'×2'
- Spectral resolution: ≤ 3.5 pm at 630 nm or R \geq 180 000
- Polarimetric capability: $10^{-3} I_{cont}$ polarimetric signal in 10 s
- Simultaneous operation with other instruments

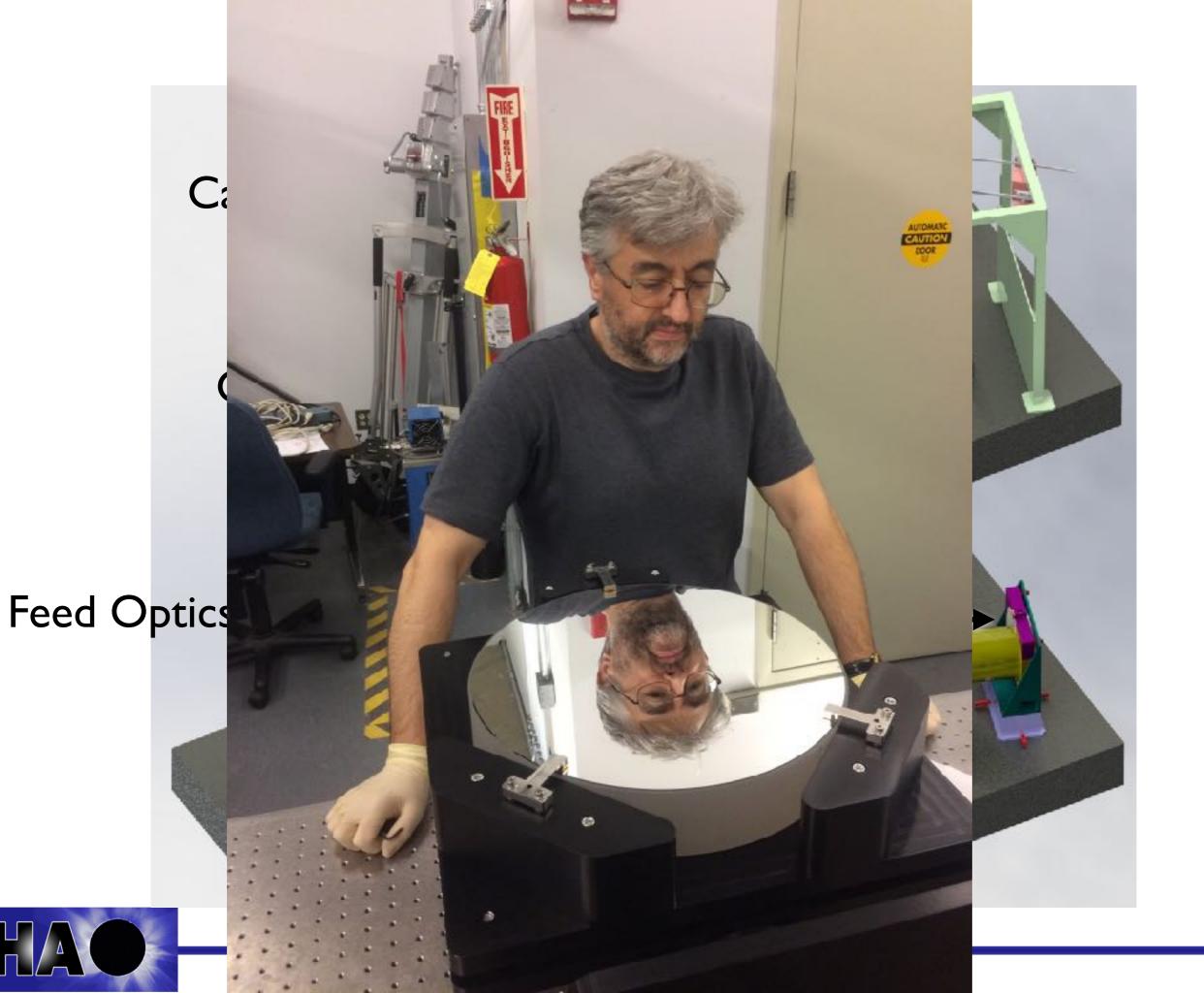


ViSP Design

- Spectrograph design is highly constrained
- Refractive optical system with spectral coverage from 380 to 900 nm
- Automated re-configuration
- 5 photo-etched slits with widths matching telescope resolution at 450, 650, 850, 2×850, and 4×850 nm
- Low-order gratings for large free spectral range







Spectral Diversity

1.	Ca II K	393.37 nm	(photo/chromosphere)
2.	Ca II H	396.85 nm	(photo/chromosphere)
3.	Fe I	404.58 nm	(photosphere)
4.	II δ	$410.17~\mathrm{nm}$	(E-field diagnostics)
5.	Ca I	422.67 nm	(PRD)
6.	Нγ	434.05 nm	(E-field diagnostics)
7.	Ti I	453.60 nm	(second solar spectrum)
8.	Ba II	455.40 nm	(second solar spectrum)
9.	Sr I	460.73 nm	(Hanle effect)
10.	Нβ	486.13 nm	(chromosphere)
11.	Mg I b1	517.27 nm	(photo/chromosphere)
12.	Mg Lb2	518.36 nm	(photo/chromosphere)
13.	Fe I	525.04 nm	(photosphere)
14.	Mn I	553.78 nm	(IIFS)
15.	He I	587.59 nm	(prominences; spicules)
16.	Na LD2	589.00 nm	(photo/chromosphere; PRD)
17.	Na LID1	589.59 nm	(photo/chromosphere; PRD)
18.	Fe I	617.33 nm	(HMI)
19.	Fe I	630.20 nm	(Hinode/SP)
20.	Нα	656.28 nm	(chromosphere)
21.	Ni I	676.78 nm	(photosphere)
22.	Ca I	714.82 nm	(photosphere)
23.	Fe I	751.15 nm	(photosphere)
24.	ΚI	769.90 nm	(photosphere)
25.	Na I	818.33 nm	(photo/chromosphere)
26.	Na I	819.48 nm	(photo/chromosphere)
27.	Ca II	849.81 nm	(photo/chromosphere)
28.	Ca II	854.21 nm	(photo/chromosphere)
29.	Ca II	866.22 nm	(photo/chromosphere)
30.	Mn I	874.10 nm	(HFS)

Assumptions:

- Scalar theory of grating efficiency
- Grating losses to reproduce "shadow cast" model
- 316 l/mm grating, 63° blaze
- $-30.0^{\circ} < \beta \alpha < -3.4^{\circ}$

> 5%	> 5% # 63° <		x < 73°
singlets	30	30	100%
doublets	435	431	99.1%
triplets	4060	3748	92.3%
> 15%	#	63° < 0	x < 73°
singlets	30	30	100%
doublets	435	397	91.3%
triplets	4060	3223	79.4%

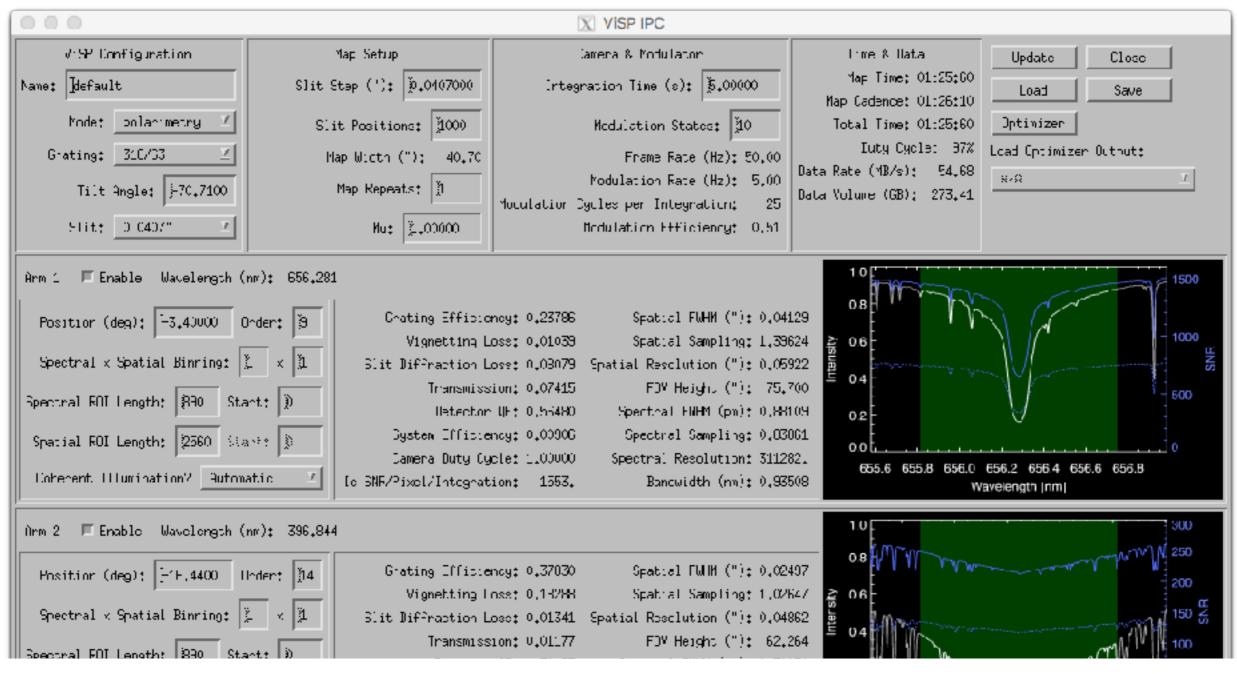


ViSP IPC

- I assume you've all read the manual?
- The IPC is a tool to explore the performance of ViSP configurations
- Includes the ViSP Instrument Configuration
 Optimizer that can be used to optimize ViSP
 configurations for finding configurations
 based on wavelengths selected by the user

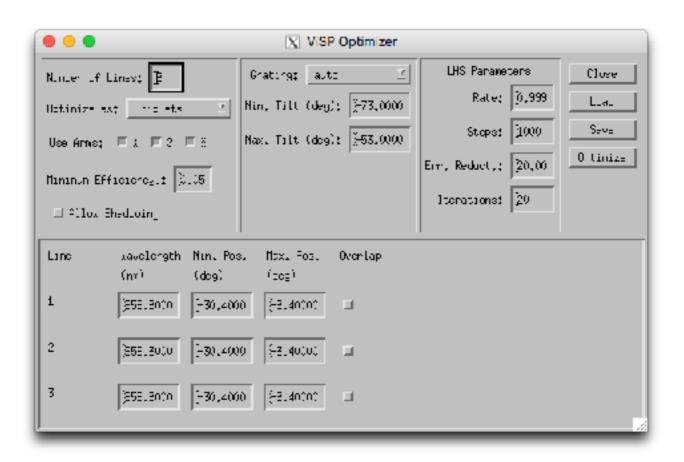


ViSP IPC





ViSP ICO



 Configurations found are loaded immediately into the IPC

