



# Measuring Deflection of the Telescope Mount

**Arlen Kam**

Gemini North Observatory

Mentor: John White

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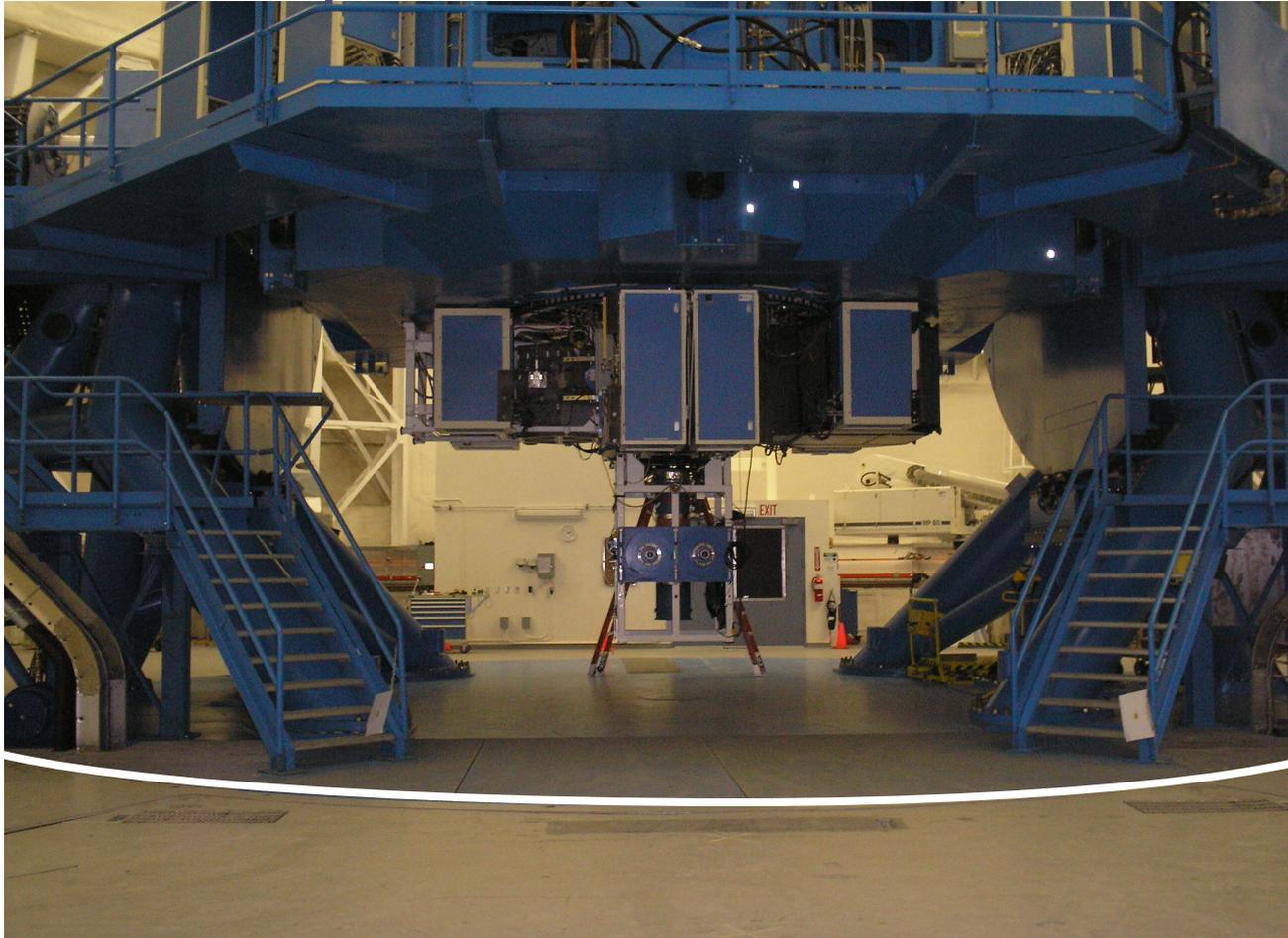


# Premise

## Azimuth

By John White

### The telescope mount tilts when it moves



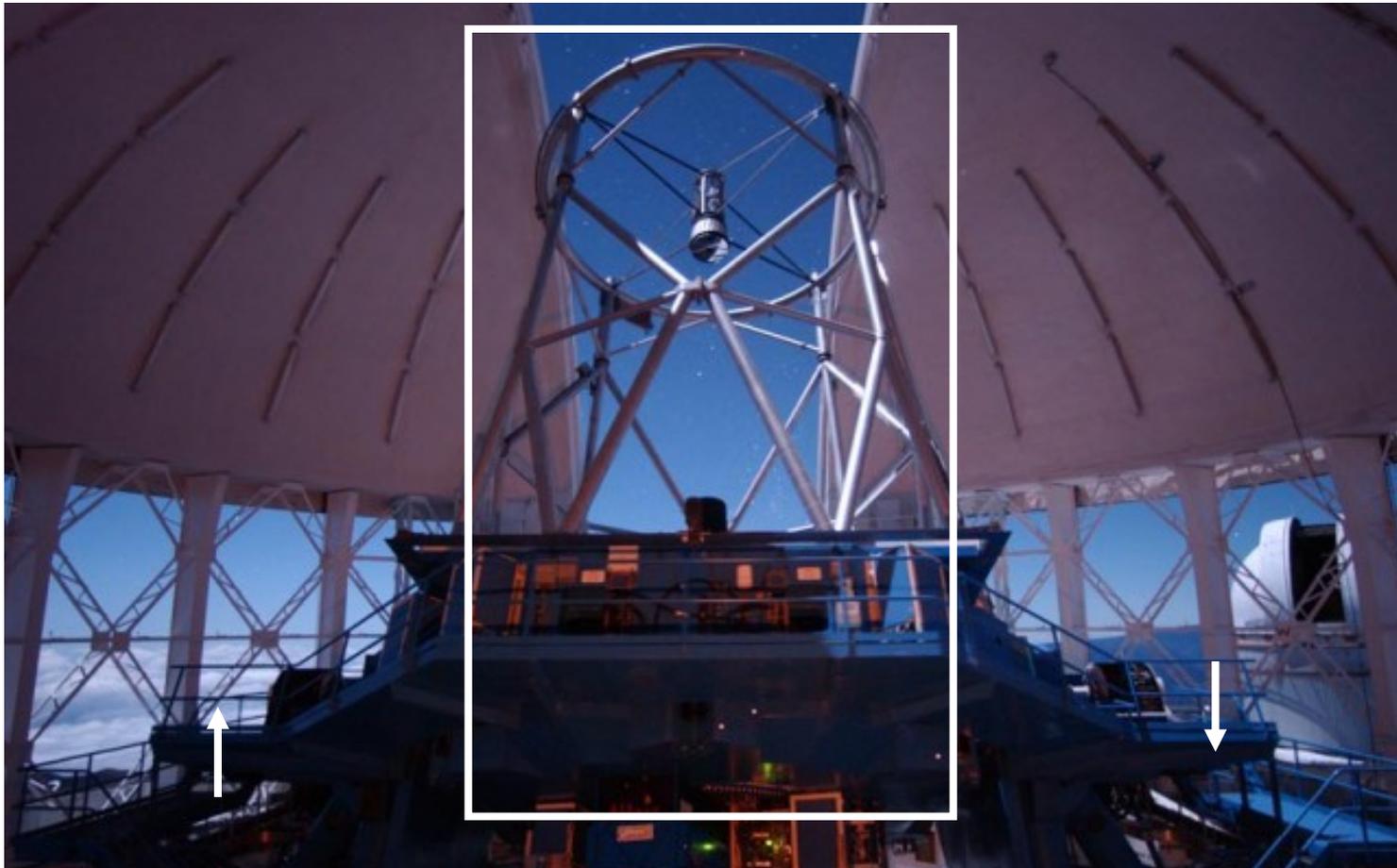
The base is not perfectly circular and flat, so rollers move up and down

# Premise

## Elevation

By John White

The telescope mount tilts when it moves



Base mount may tilt unless telescope bearings are perfectly aligned

# Inclinometer

Two Electrolytic sensors, one each for the x-axis and y-axis

**The bubble causes accelerometer properties**

Electrolytic Sensor

Excitation sensors Bubble



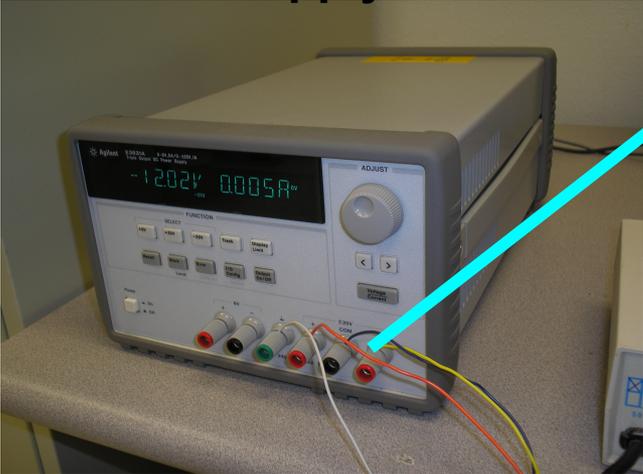
Applied Geomechanics Model 701-2A

# Setup

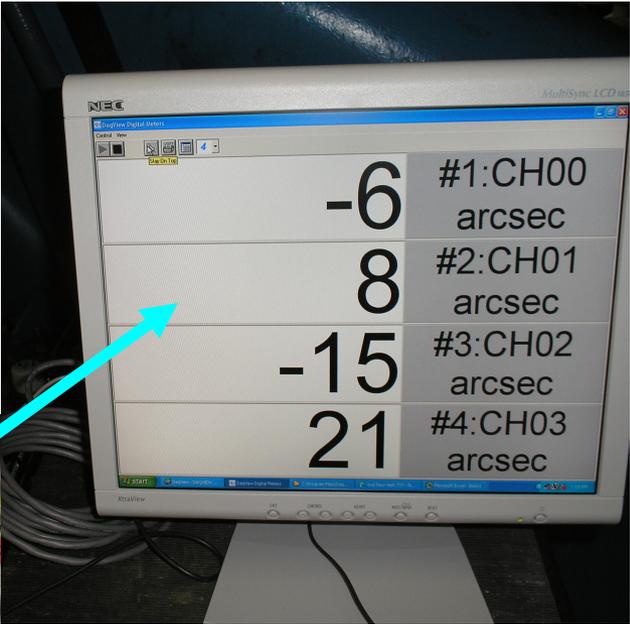


Inclinometers

Power Supply



Data Acquisition module



Computer

Good for extrapolating lots of data directly into the computer

# Data Collection

**Azimuth axis: between telescope support columns**

**Rotate clockwise and counter-clockwise, at 1 degree per second and 2 degrees per second, on both sides of the mount base, giving 8 sets of data**



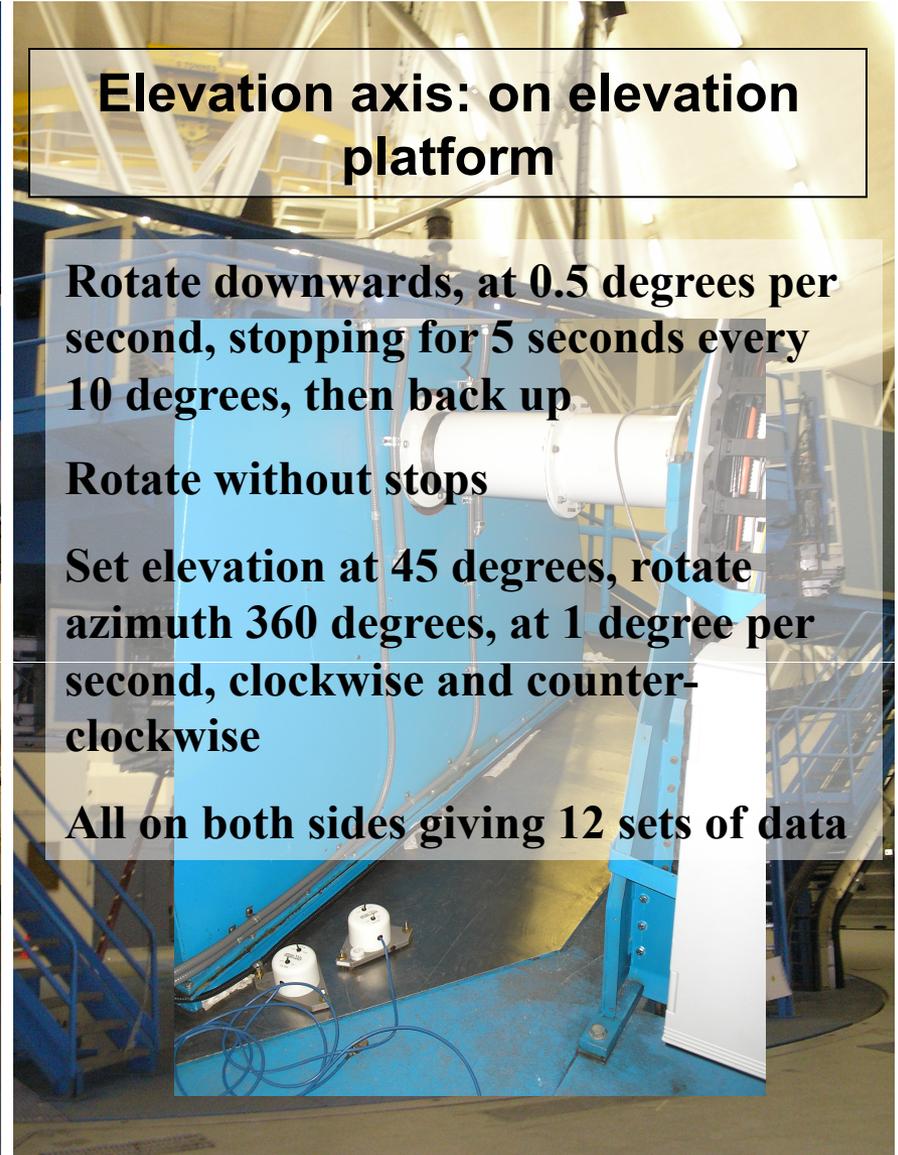
**Elevation axis: on elevation platform**

**Rotate downwards, at 0.5 degrees per second, stopping for 5 seconds every 10 degrees, then back up**

**Rotate without stops**

**Set elevation at 45 degrees, rotate azimuth 360 degrees, at 1 degree per second, clockwise and counter-clockwise**

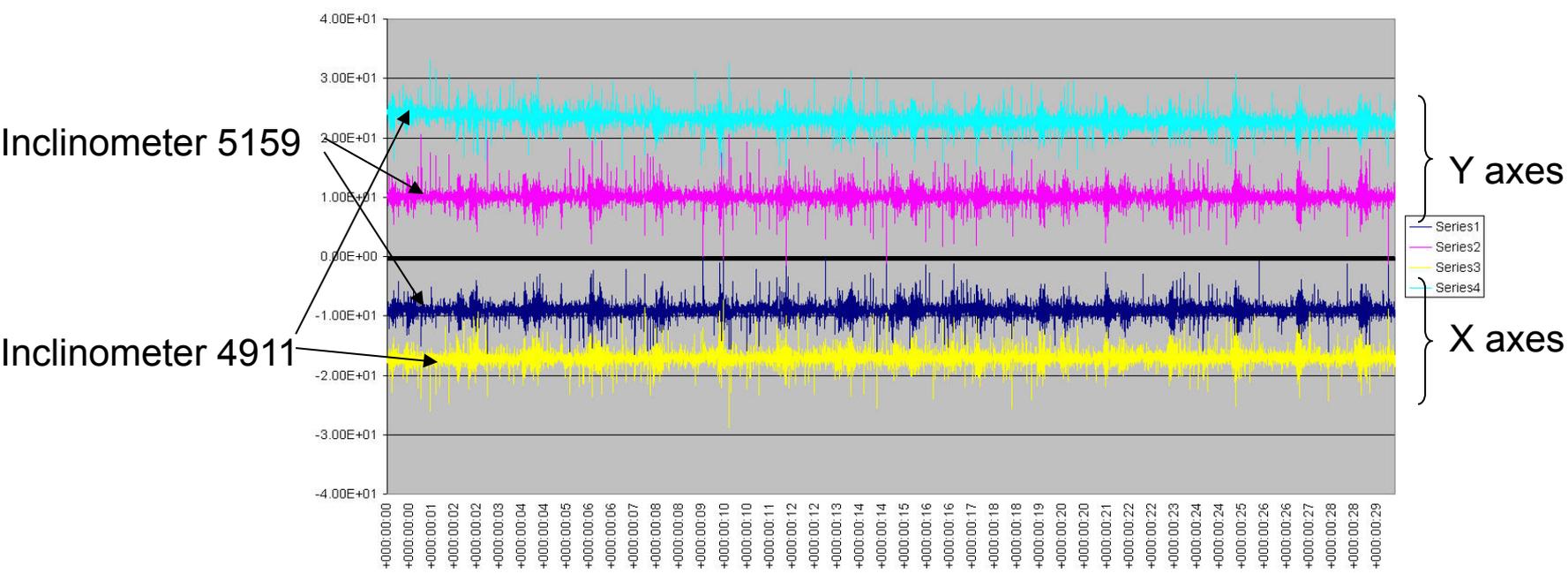
**All on both sides giving 12 sets of data**



# Results

These inclinometers are so precise, they detect the **chirping** of the cooling system

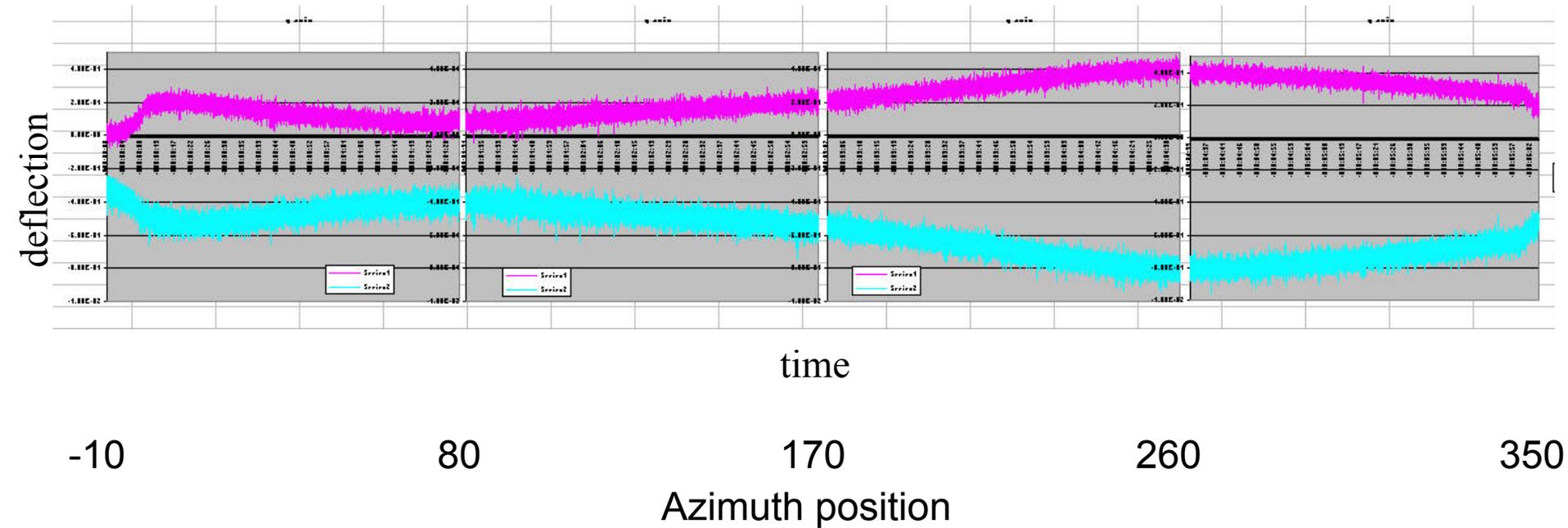
30 seconds 400 Hz filters on



# Results

## Azimuth

Y axes of clockwise rotation at 1 degree per second



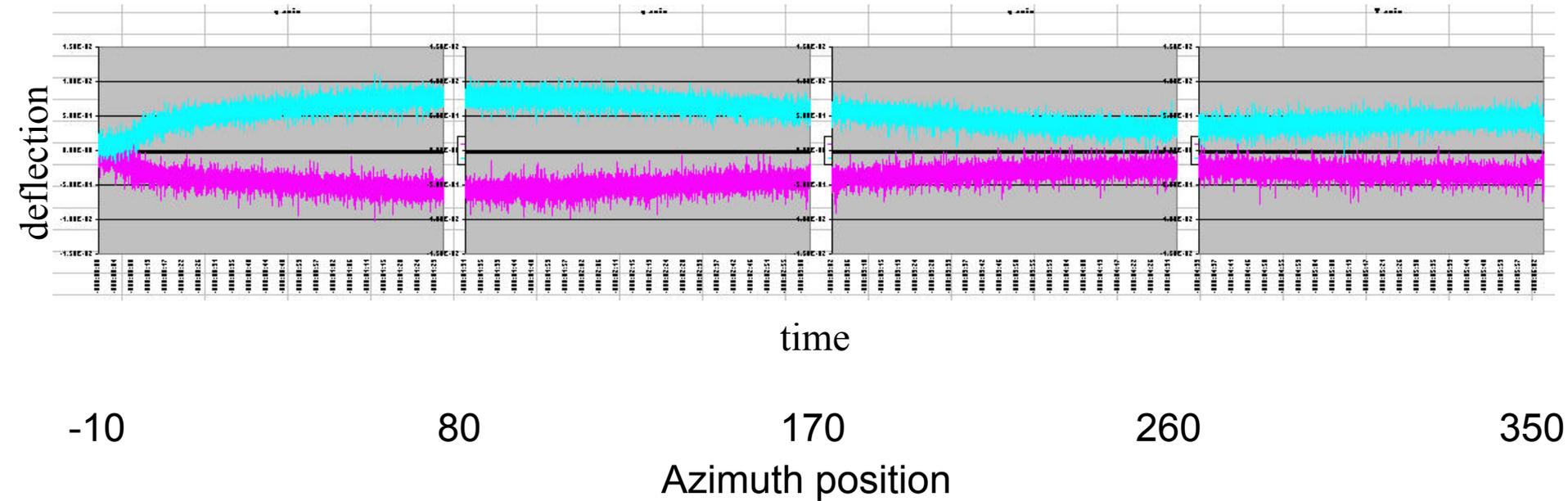
All the Azimuth data show a 30-40 arcsecond total deflection as the telescope is rotated 360 degrees.

**1 arcsecond = 2 kilometers on the Moon**

# Results

## Elevation

Y axes of clockwise rotation at 1 degree per second with Elevation at 45 degrees



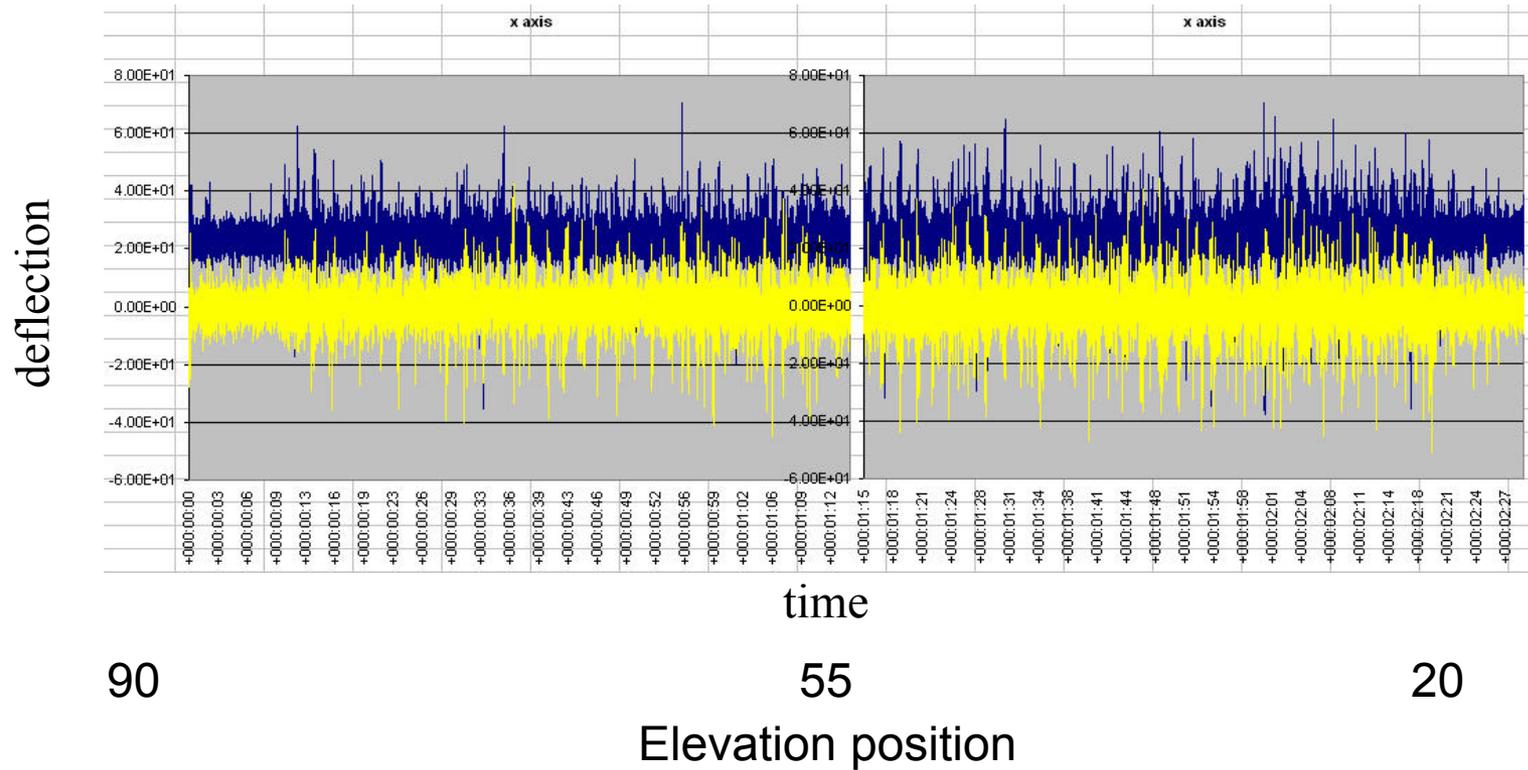
With the Elevation set at 45 degrees, there was no major change in the range of deflection when the telescope was rotated about the Azimuth axis

This means that the Elevation axis is very stable and well balanced

# Results

## Elevation

X axes of downwards rotation at 0.5 degree per second



There was no major overall deflection as the elevation axis was rotated

# In the Future...

Analyze the deflection in comparison with other variables on the telescope like bearing pressure, wind, and temperature.

Send the data, equipment, and setup instructions down to Gemini South so the same readings can be taken there, where they can be used to help align the Multi Conjugate Adaptive Optics (MCAO).



*Thank you  
for helping  
to make my  
project a  
success*

Mentor: **John White**

**Neal Masuda,**

**Chris Yamasaki,**

**Layne Novak,**

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