Constructing a User Interface for the Alignment of CAT Gratings

Paula Moraga, Northern Illinois University
Mentors:
Ed Hertz, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory
Peter Cheimets, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory

Overview

- Project Overview
- CAT gratings
- Current alignment process
- The Problem
- Writing a software
- Future Work

Project Overview

- Writing a software for the simplification of an alignment process
- Arcus is an x-ray spectrometer that requires 704 critical angle transmission (CAT) gratings that each need to be aligned

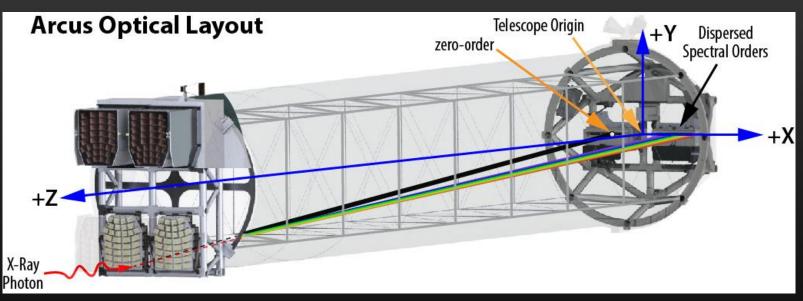


Image of Arcus Optical Layout retrieved from Arcus Proposal.

Big Picture

- Arcus is an x-ray spectrometer that is being built to answer three big questions:
 - How do baryons cycle in and out of galaxies?
 - How do emissions from black holes affect its surroundings?
 - How do stellar environments form and evolve?
- Flight projected for 2023



Image of molecular cloud Rho Oph.

CAT gratings

- Critical angle transmission (CAT) gratings allow for x-ray photons to pass at a grazing angle through the parent material.
- Developed for high resolving power soft x-ray spectrometers¹.
 - Advantages of blazed reflection gratings
 - Advantages of conventional transmission gratings
- Arcus will be using 704 of these gratings that must be interchangeable with each other.

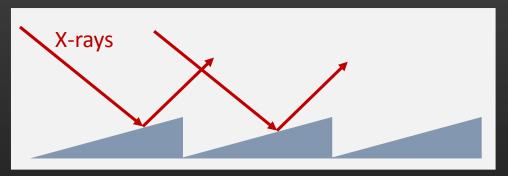


Diagram of a blazed reflection grating.

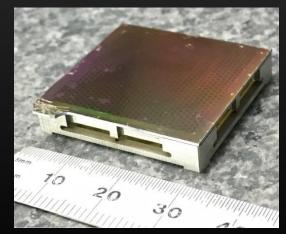
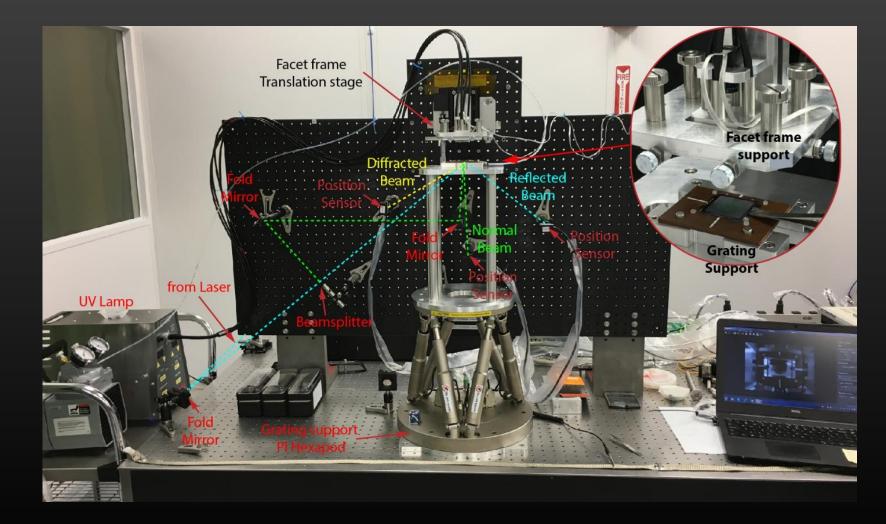


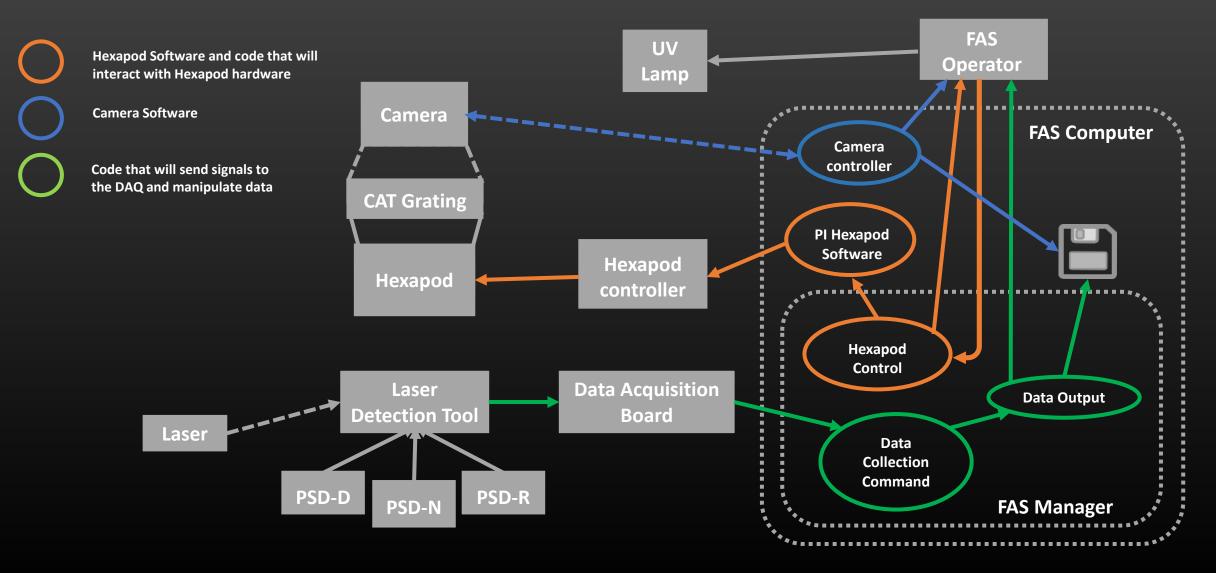
Image of CAT grating and its facet frame.

Current Process



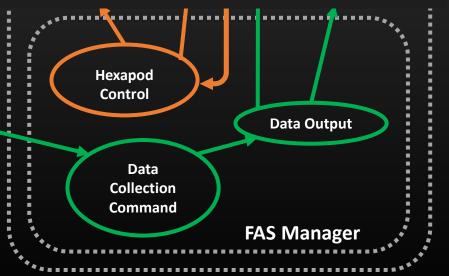
- Alignment is necessary due to fabrication error
- Two computers monitored by two people
- Not very practical, we need something simpler

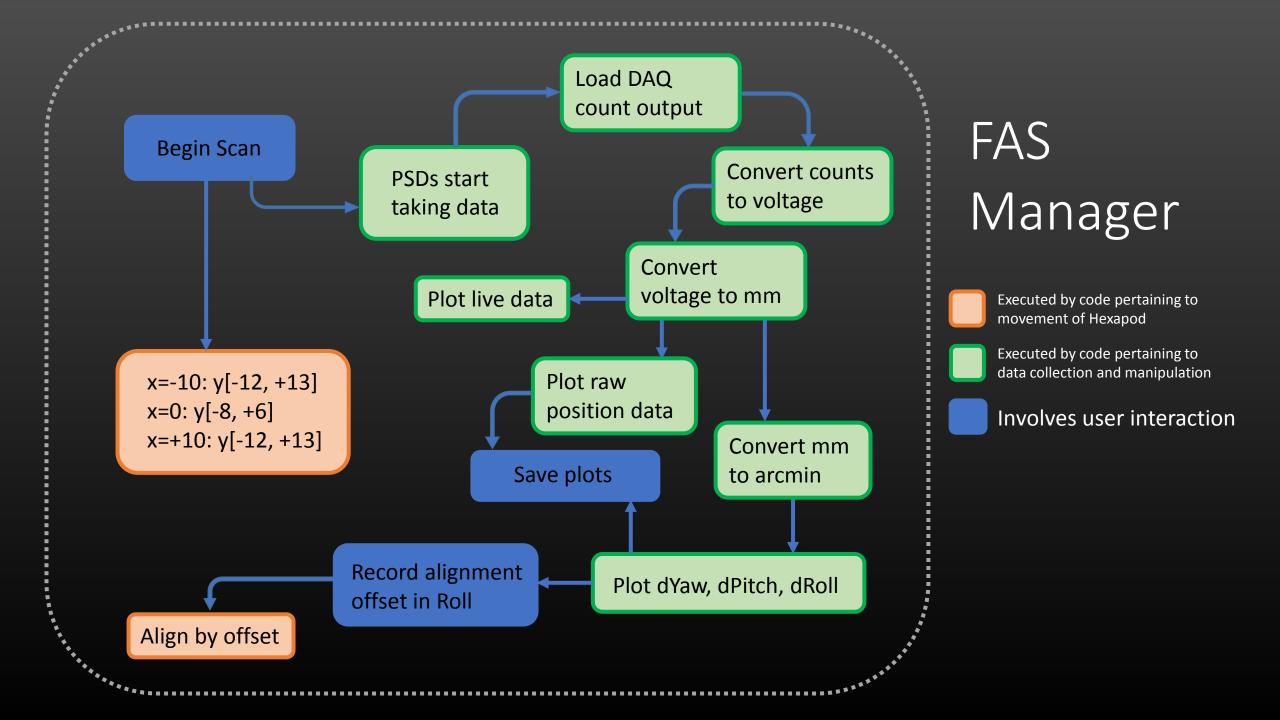
Proposed New Process

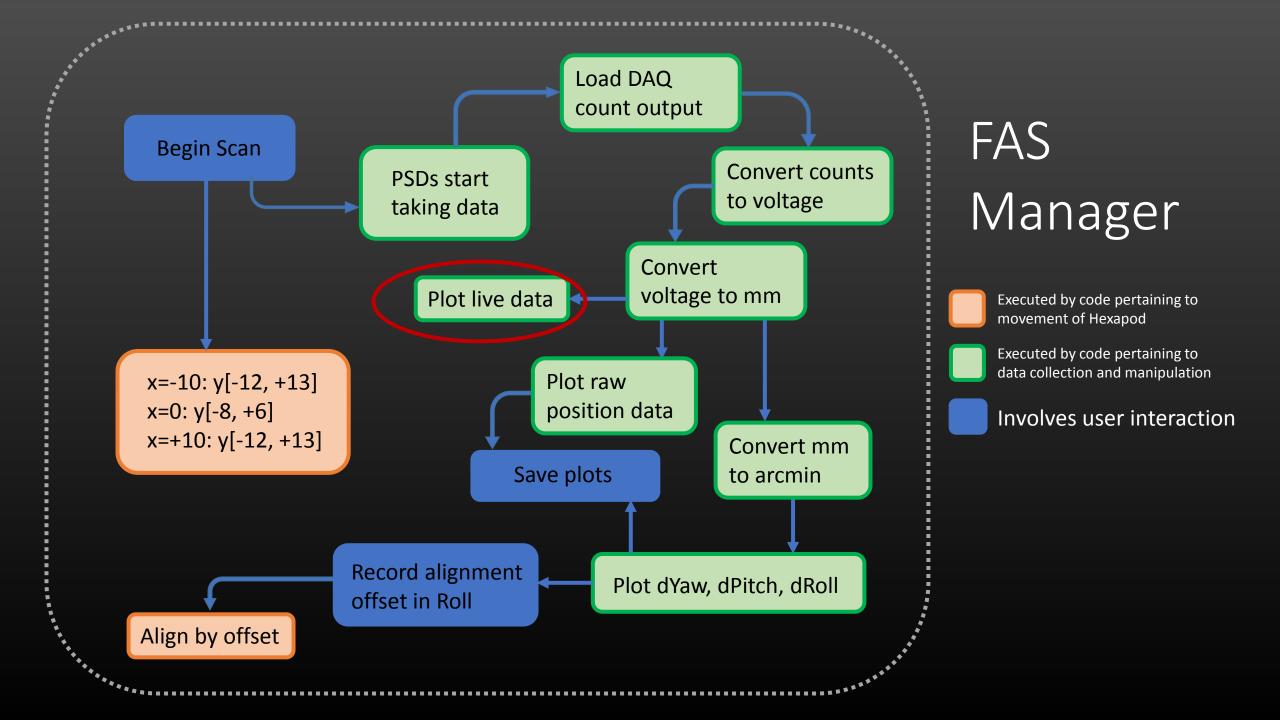


Project Specifics

- Focusing on data collection and manipulation for misalignment calculation
 - Translating code in C# and Matlab into Python
 - Creating missing functions
 - Writing algorithms that take into account the Hexapod's movement

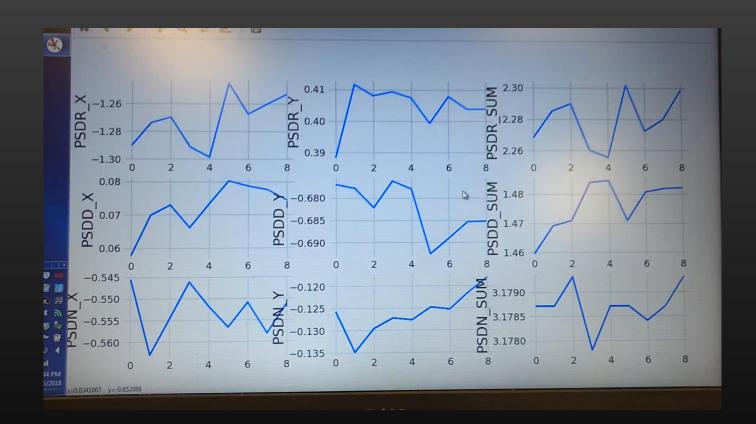


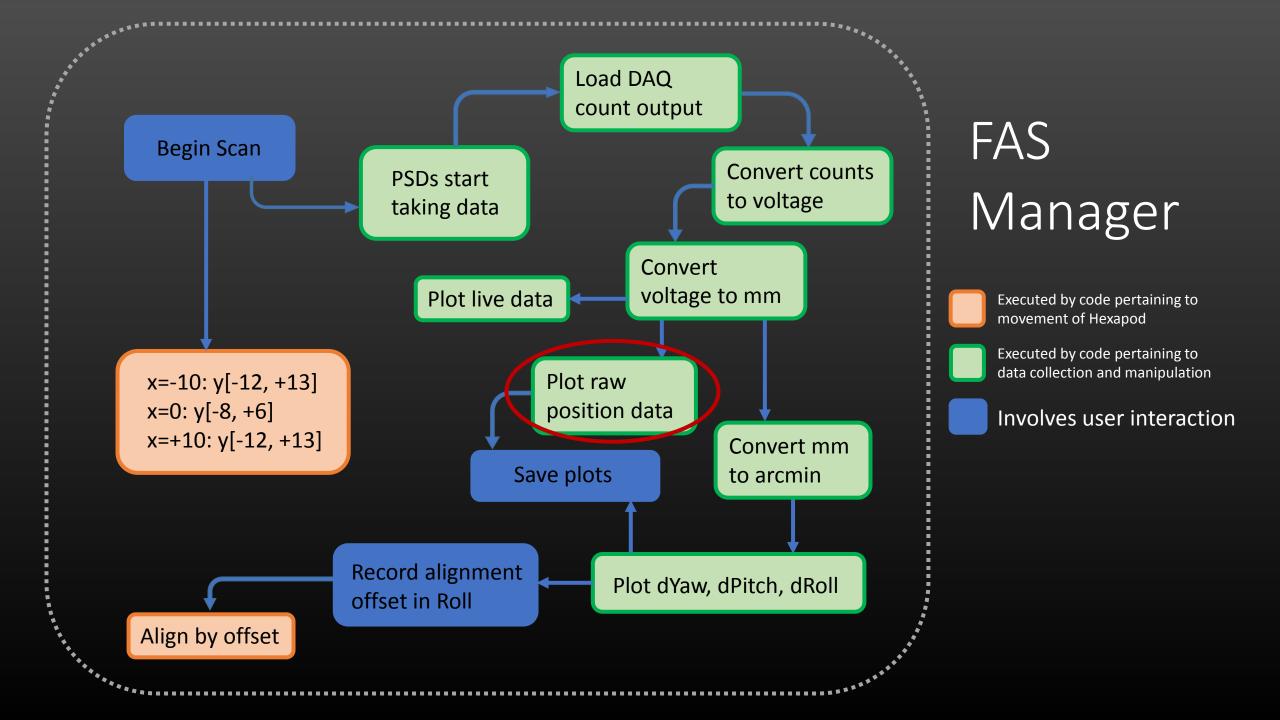




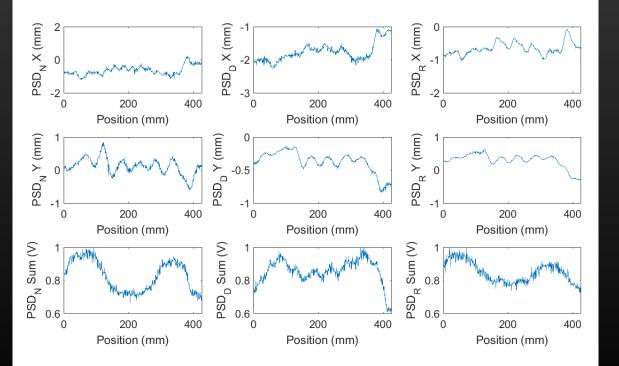
Live plotter

- Data is only collected while the Hexapod's yaxis is moving in the positive direction
- Translated C# code

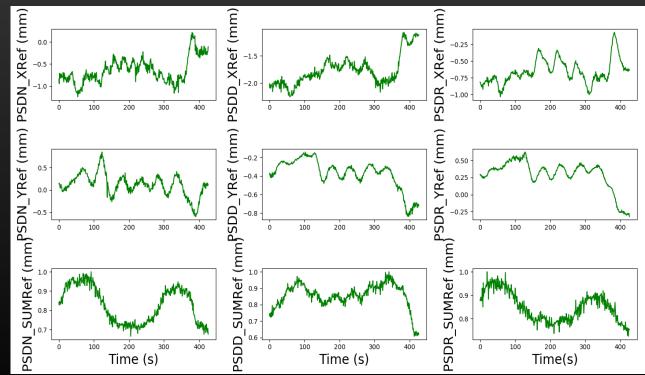




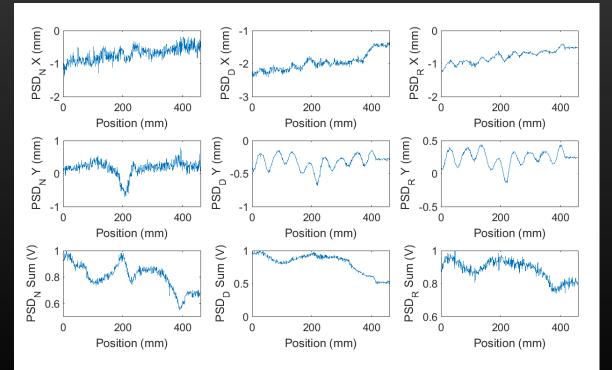
Matlab plot: Reference Grating (X19)



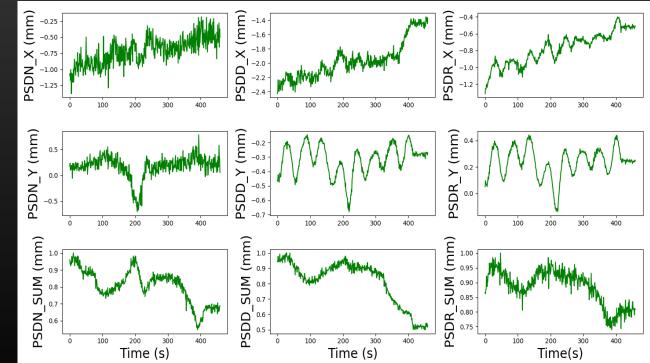
Python plot: Reference Grating (X19)



Matlab plots: Scanned Grating (X21)

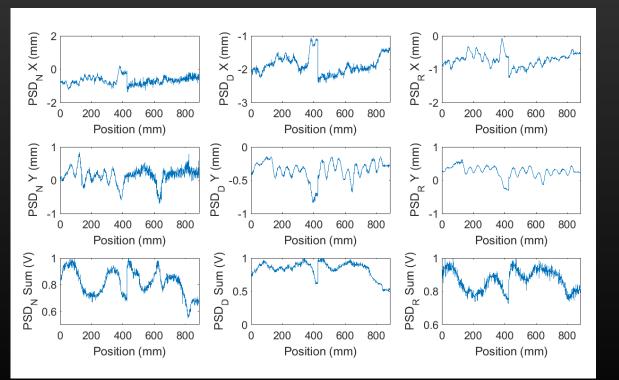


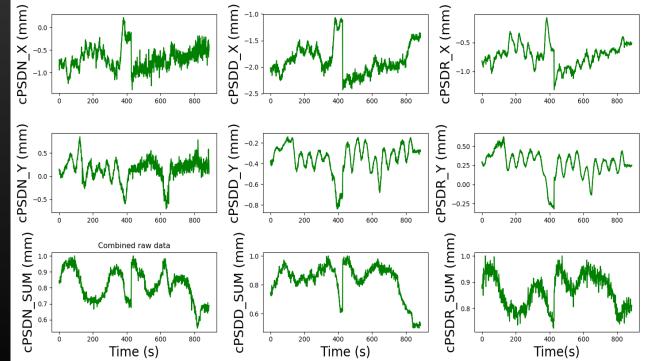
Matlab plots: Scanned Grating (X21)

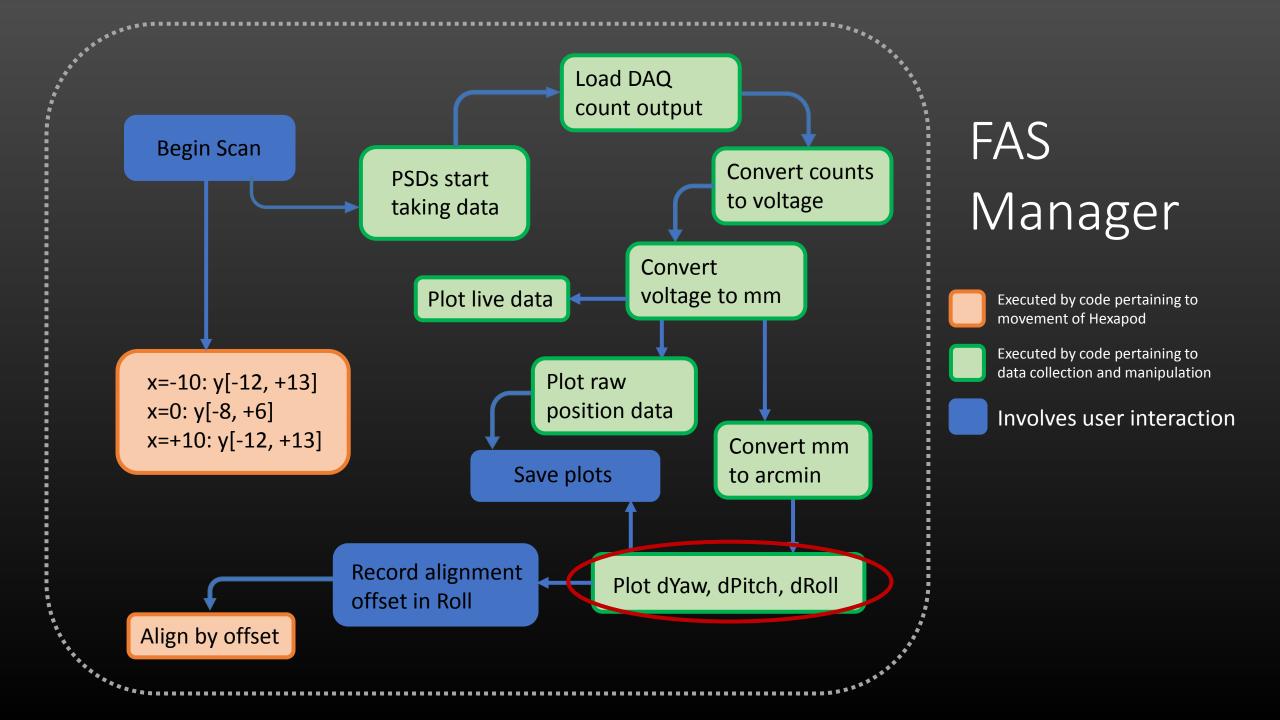


Matlab: Combined Data (X19, X21)

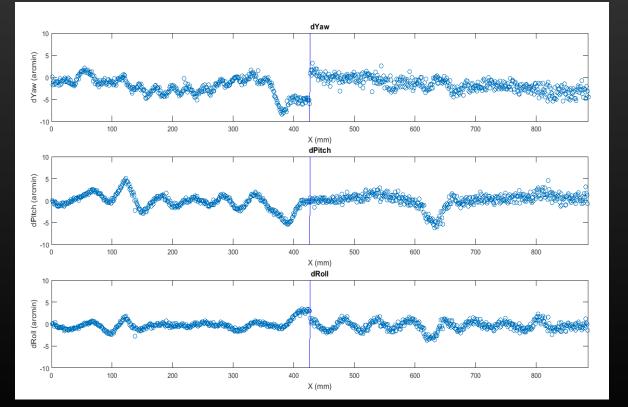
Python plot: Combined Data (X19, X21)



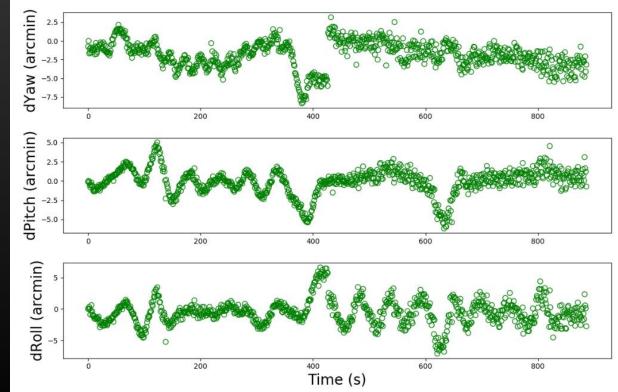


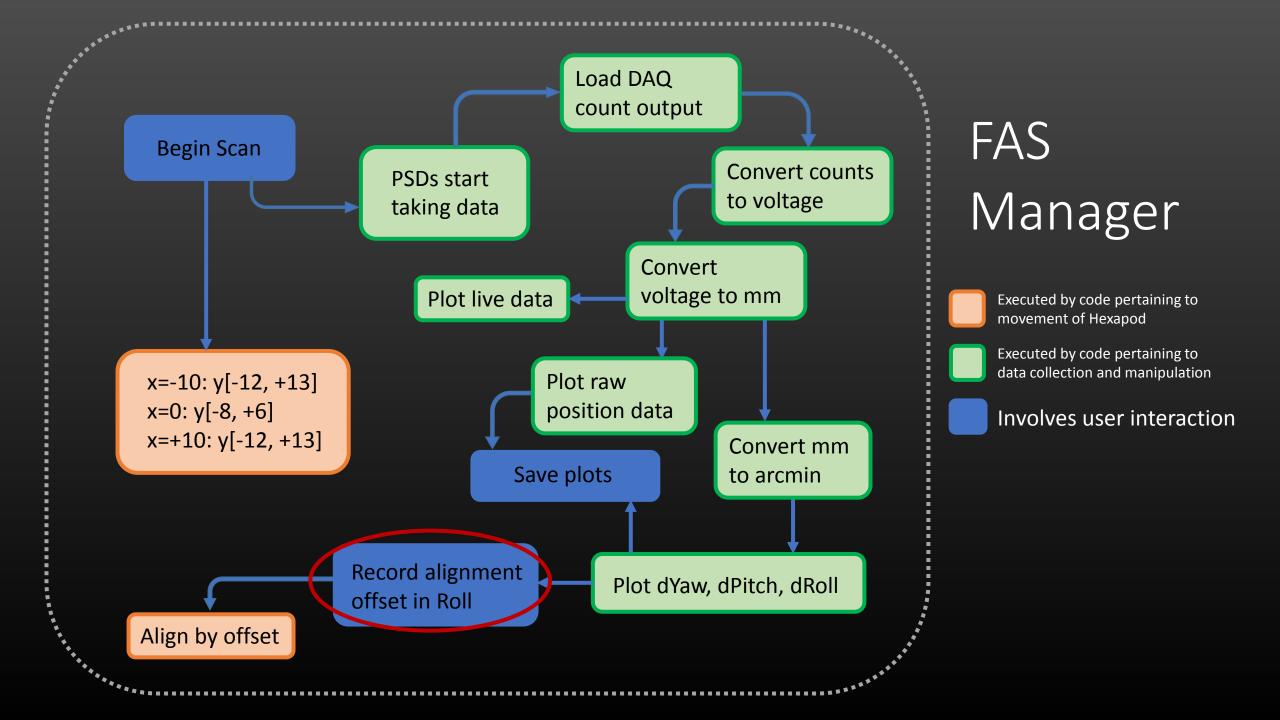


Matlab plot: dYaw, dPitch, dRoll



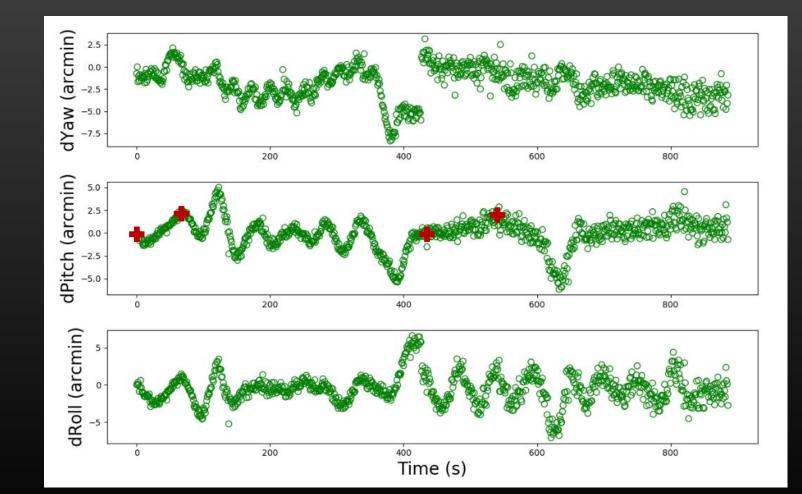
Python plot: dYaw, dPitch, dRoll





Misalignment calculation

- After data is collected and plotted, the grating's misalignment is calculated with user input
- Two ranges are selected and compared two each other



Conclusion

- A complex aligning process was simplified by creating a single software
- Data collection and manipulation were merged
- Movements of the Hexapod were incorporated
- GUI still needs to be built around it

Acknowledgements

A special thanks to Ed Hertz, Peter Cheimets, Jacob Hohl, and Jung Ki Song, who all played an important role in helping me with this project.

CAT gratings used in the alignment process were supplied by Mark Schattenburg, Ralf Heilmann, Alex Bruccoleri and the staff at the MIT Kavli Institute and Izentis LLC. This project was a part of a larger project run by Randall Smith and the Arcus team.

This work was supported through NSF-REU Solar Physics program at SAO, grant number AGS-1560313



