

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FIBRES OF MOONS

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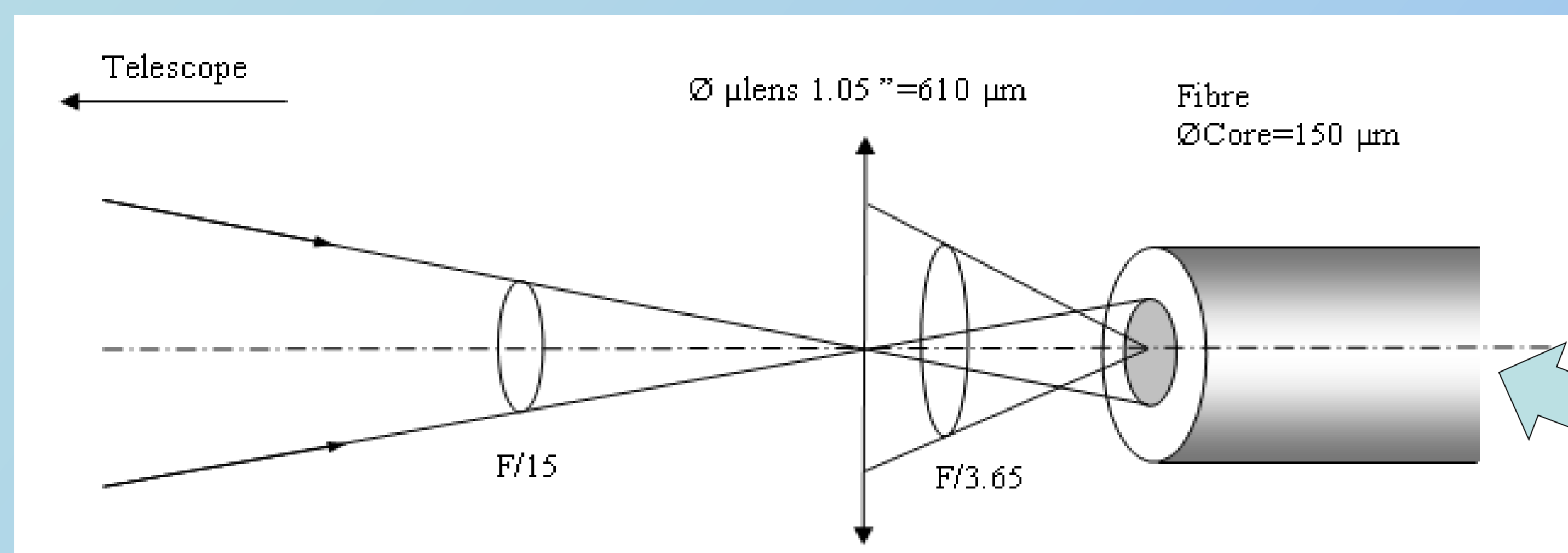
MOONS concept

MOONS will exploit the full 500 square arcmin field of view offered by the Nasmyth focus of the Very Large Telescope and will be equipped with two identical triple arm cryogenic spectrographs covering the wavelength range 0.8 - 1.8 μm , with a multiplex capability of approximately 1000 fibres.

Each triple arm spectrograph will produce spectra for half of the targets simultaneously. The system will have both a medium resolution ($R \sim 4000-6000$) mode and a high resolution ($R \sim 20000$) mode.

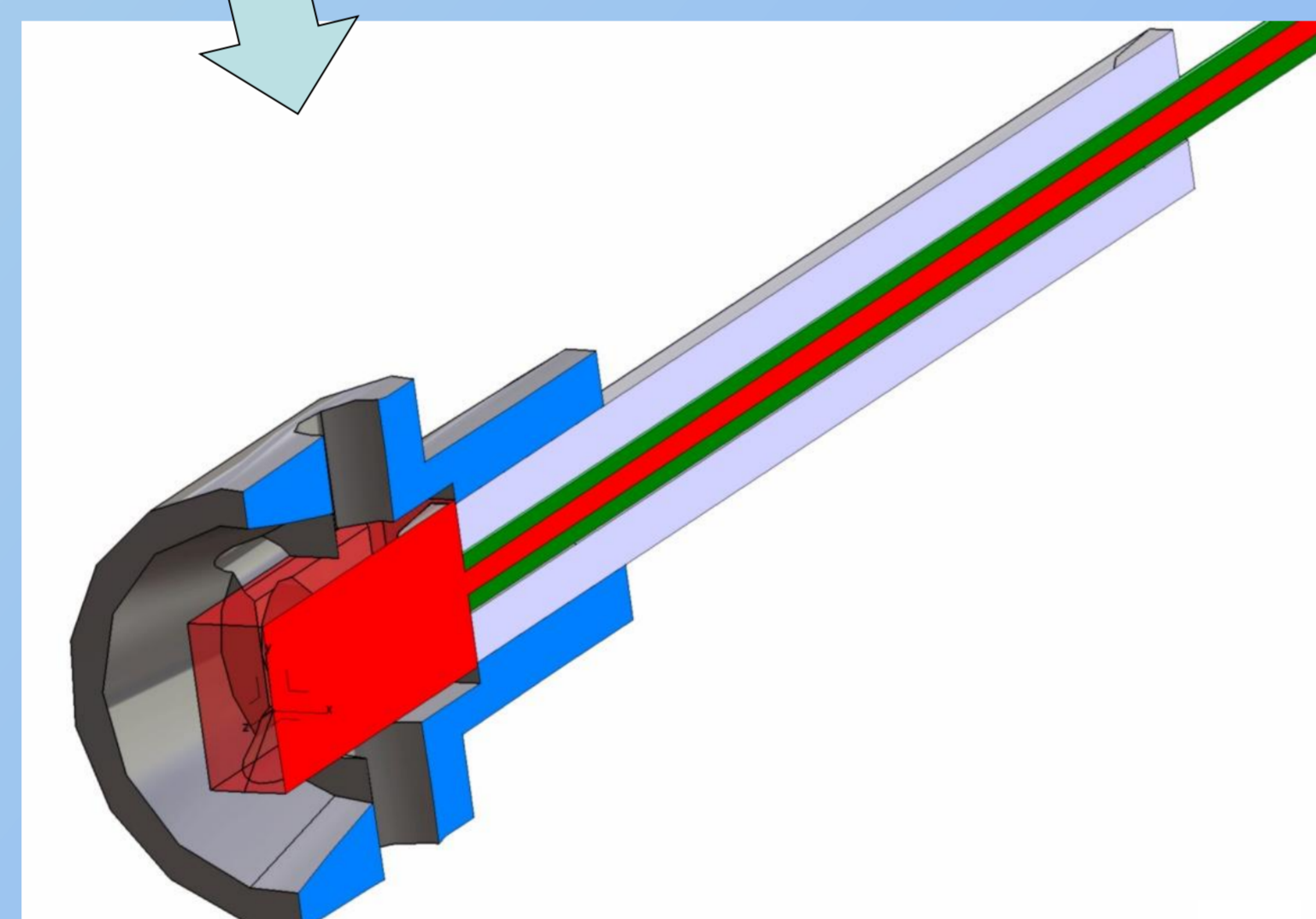
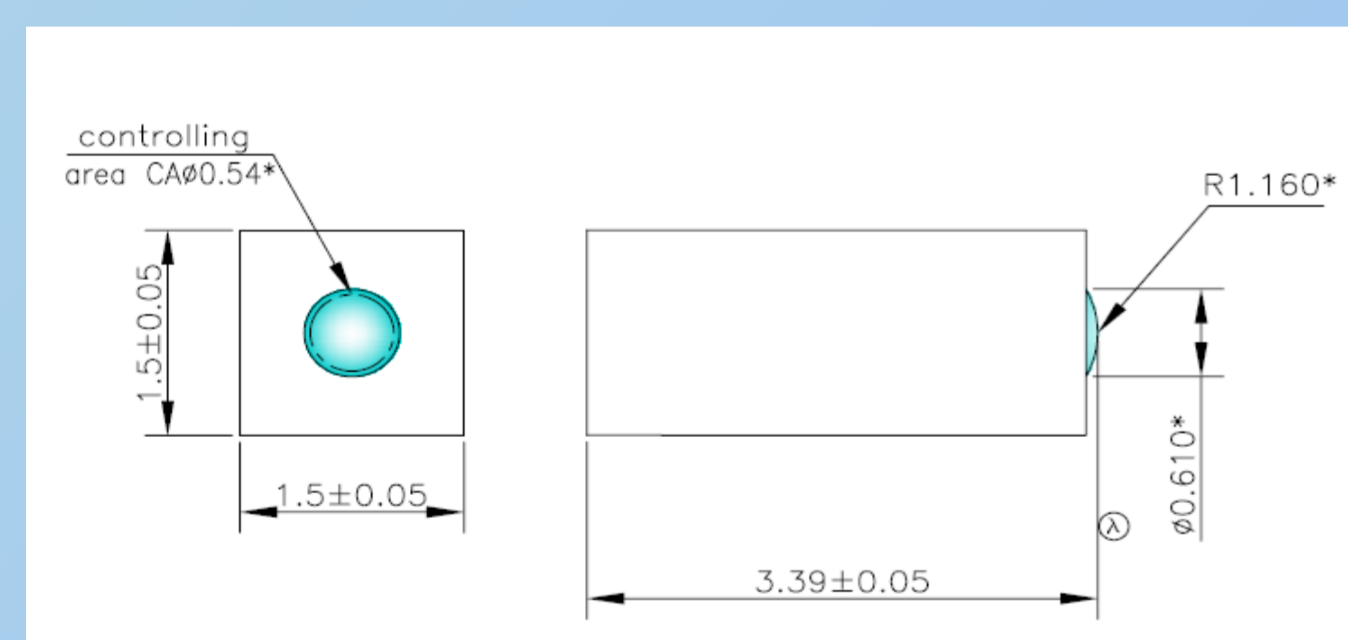
Fibre injection principle:

- Pupil image on the fibre core



Micro-lens designed by AMS

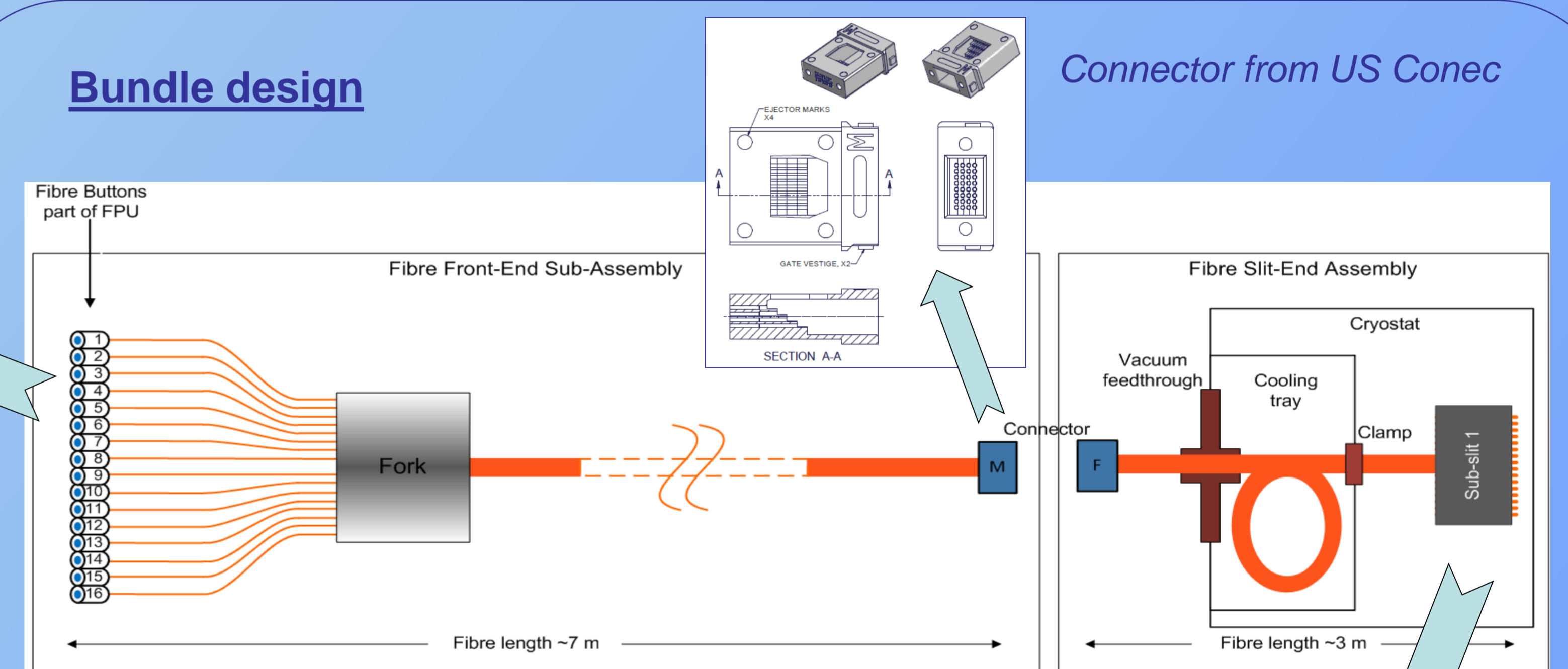
- Test with using standard coloured glass (RG-630 or RG-695)
- The micro-lens plays the role of the filter
- Simplify the design of the spectrograph



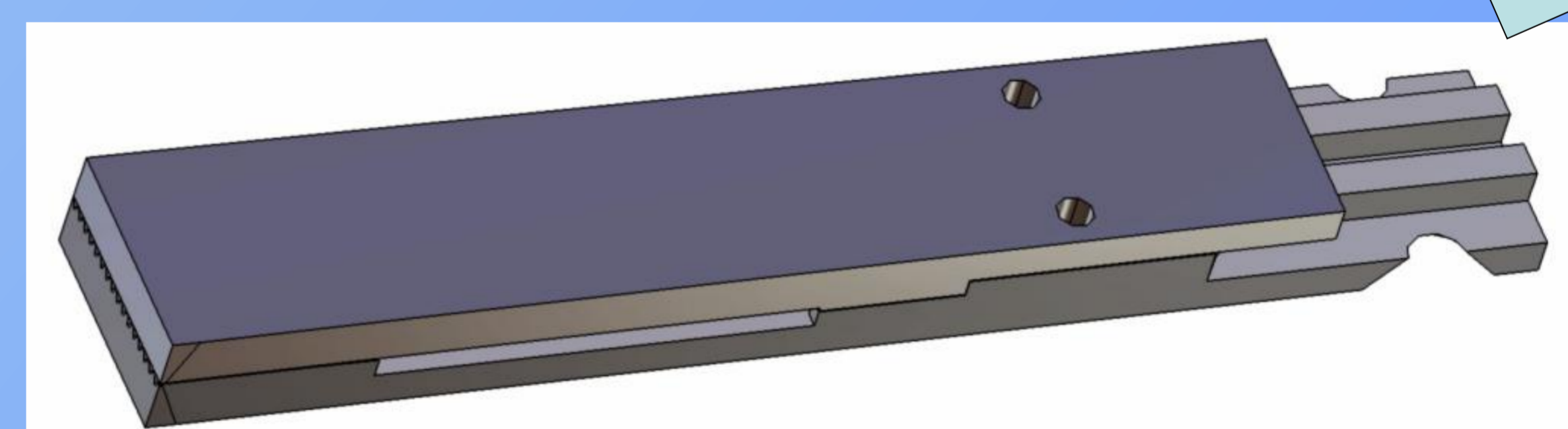
Specifications of the fibres

Number of fibres	1024
Number of bundles	64 bundles of 16 fibres
Fibre length	10 m
Sky aperture	1.05 arcsec
Fibre diameter	150/180/210 μm
Wavelength range	0.8 – 1.8 μm
Input numerical aperture (conversion realized with coupling microlens)	Nasmyth: F/15 to F/3.65 into the fibres
Output numerical aperture	F/3.5
Interobject	5 dark pixels (2.66 x Ø fibre core)

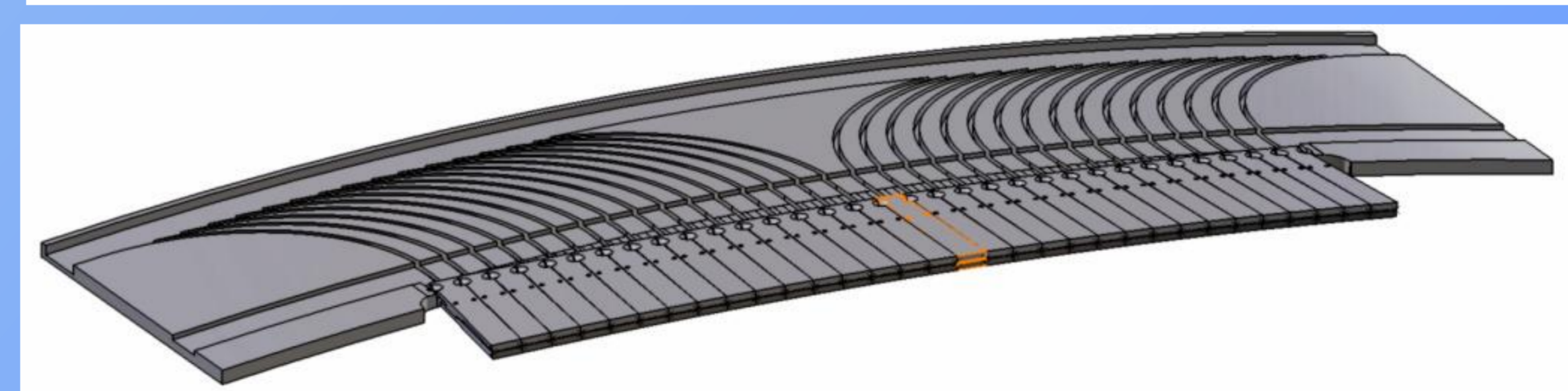
Bundle design



Sub-slit

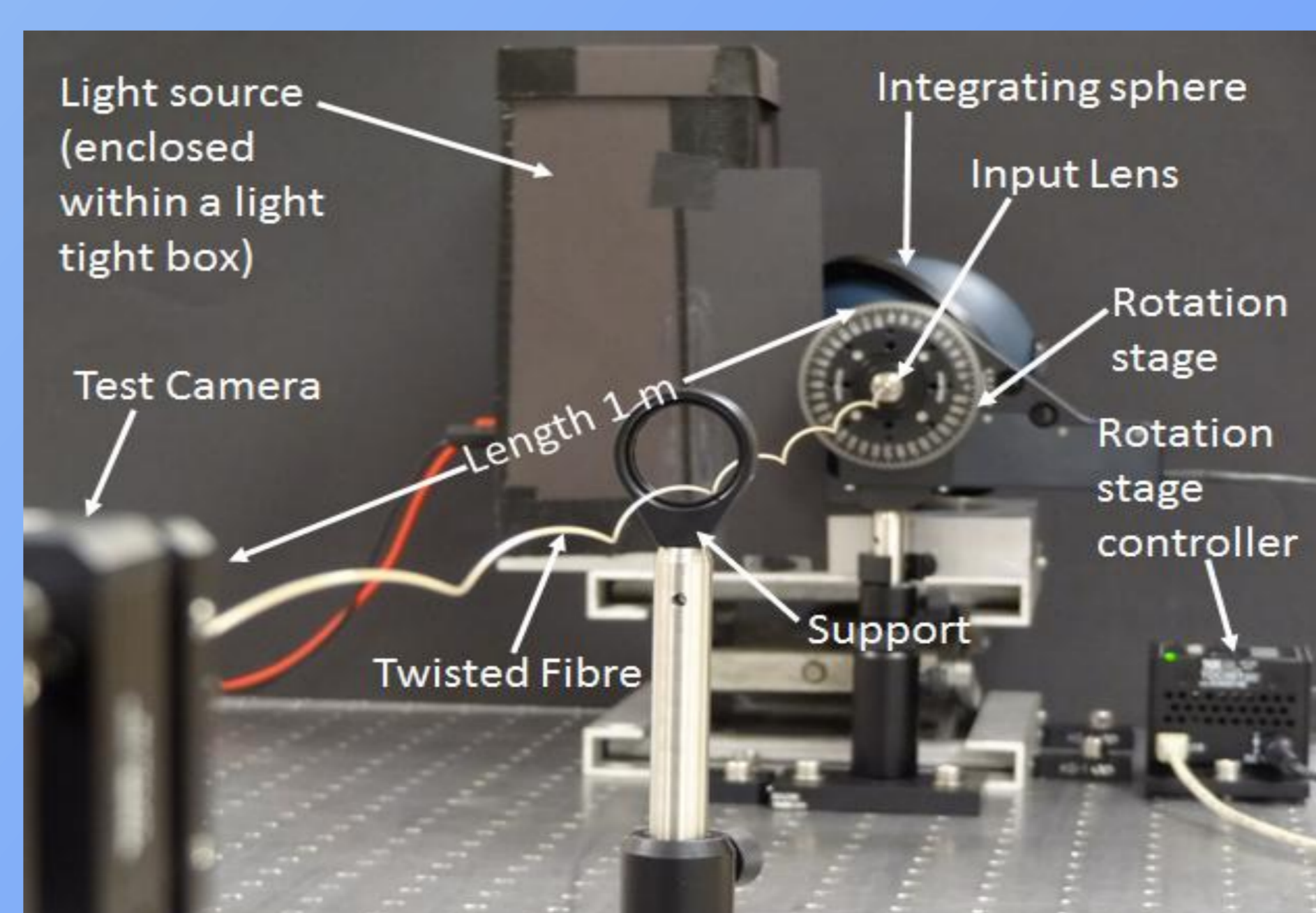


Slit

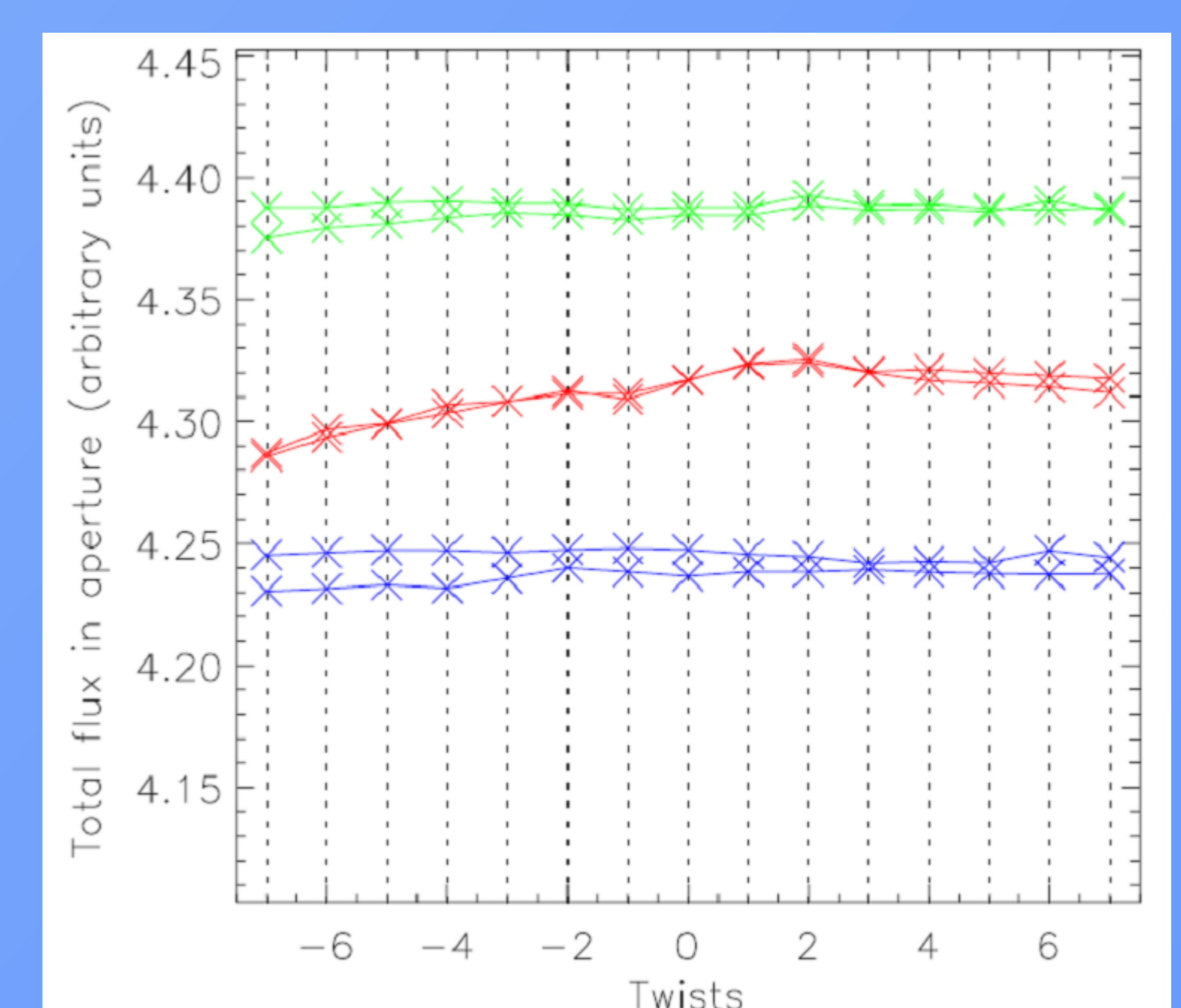


FRD tests

The result of the FRD twist test is that the output beam of the fibre is only slightly affected by applying 7 twists per metre with the measured flux within an F/3.16 output beam reducing by less than 1%. The fibre to fibre throughput variation was measured to be 4% for the 10 fibres tested. The conclusion of these preliminary tests is that twist induced FRD has a small effect on fibre throughput but it is significantly less than the fibre to fibre throughput variation.



Picture of the MOONS prototype fibre FRD test set up



Measured fibre output flux within F/3.16 aperture as function of fibre twist

