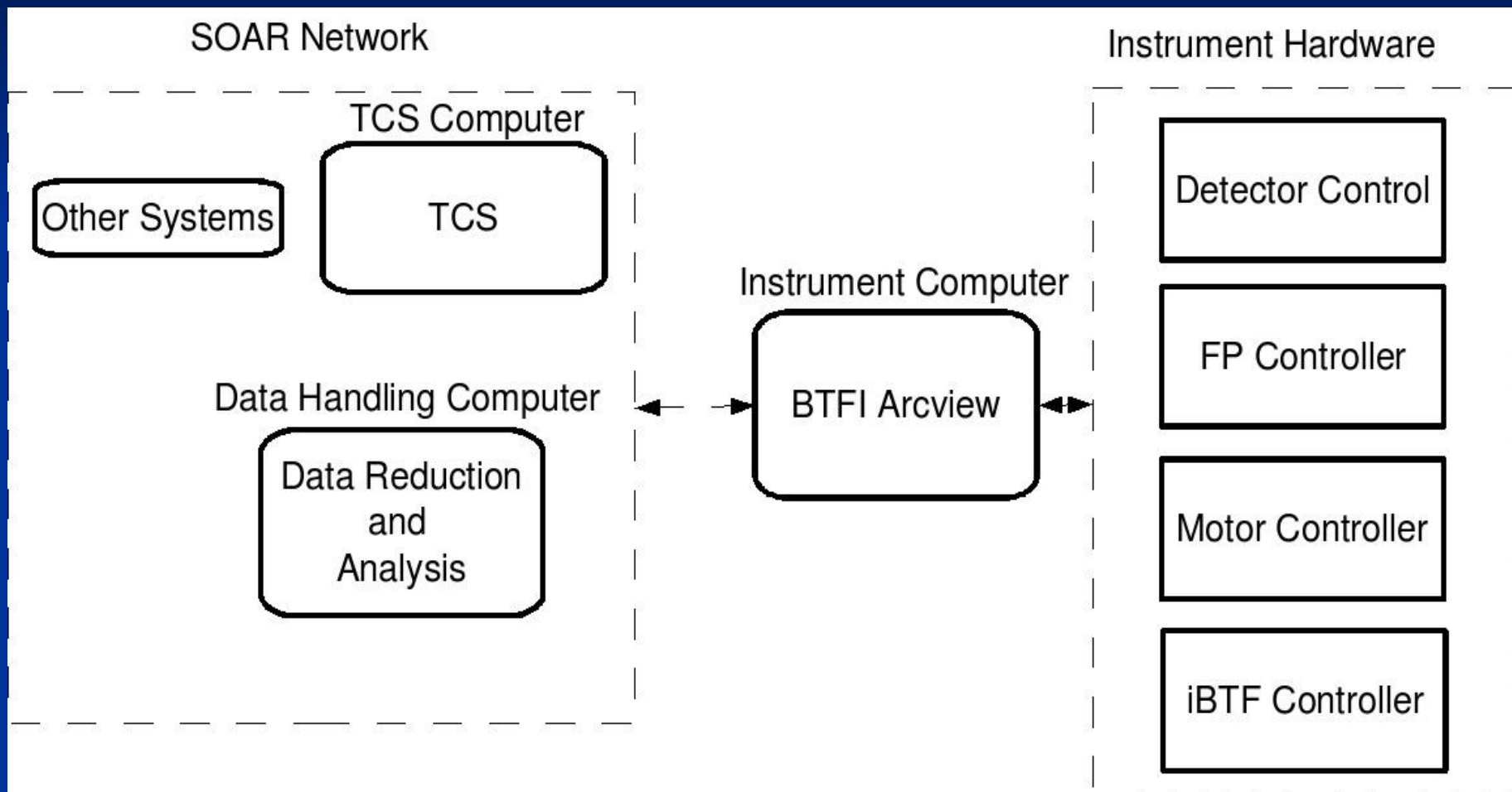


**Brazilian Tunable Filter Imager
(BTFI)
Conceptual Design Review (CoDR)**

**Control System Software
Version 1.2**

USP-IAG Universidade de São Paulo
24-25th September 2007

A quick view



Description

- For a reliable control of the instrument, we need to project a robust Instrument Control System

Users of the system

- The users of the BTFI ICS can be classified in the following categories:
 - Observer
 - Telescope Operator
 - Technician
 - Engineer
 - Developer

Requirements

Basic Requirements

- The ICS needs to connect with TCS - the software needs to be able to send and receive commands
- A graphical interface is desired (for control, setup and select the mode of operation, view in real-time the data and monitor the system status)
- The SOAR “standard” requires that the software of the instruments to be in Labview

Requirements

Data Specifications

- The result of a observation is a 3D data cube.
- The format of data transport will be FITS
- On the FITS header will be written everything about the observation such as coordinates x , y and time tag, date, name of the object, number of channels, scanning wavelength, etc.

Requirements

Graphical Interface

- During a observation, the graphical interface should be keep as simplest possible and with the necessary information.
- What is necessary?
 - everything that shows the instrument status
 - all the important operations available to the observer such as selection of the L3CCD mode operation, picture parameters, buttons, etc.

Requirements

ICS Modes of operation

- Observation level – when the instrument is running a observation
- Calibration level – high level commands to allow iterative process for acquiring calibration data cubes and adjusting iBTF and FP parameters
- Maintenance and Engineering level – low-level access to the system, to make diagnostics and maintenance, and send low-level commands
- Testing level – lowest level of operation, to install and deinstall of subsystems, change of the components, deep diagnostics and calibration

ArcVIEW

What is it?

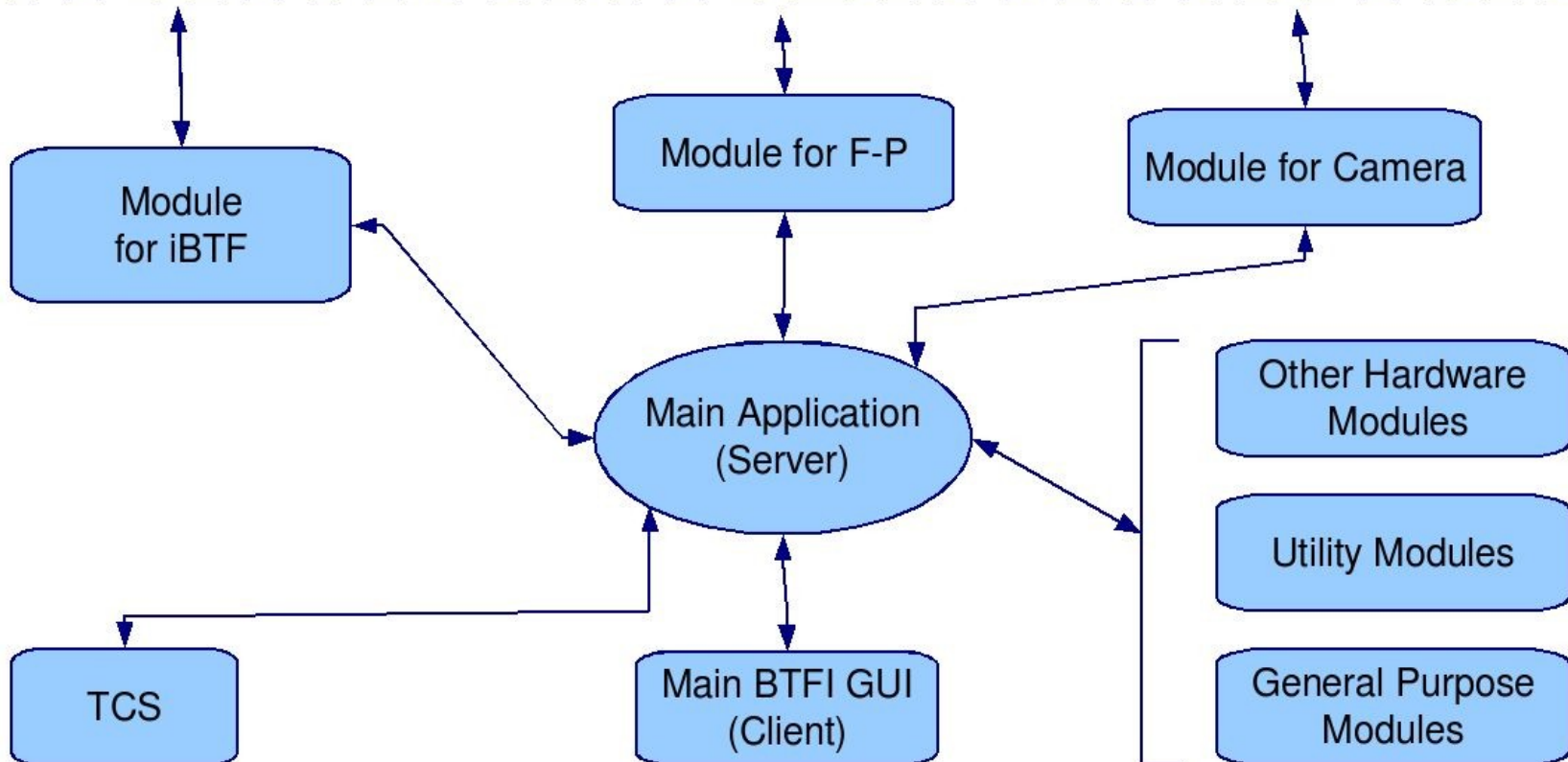
- ArcVIEW is a system control software developed by CTIO and SOAR for handling CCD controllers, based on Labview

Why use it?

- It has the following characteristics:
 - It is capable of communicating with TCS
 - Many components are reusable (don't need to “re-invent the wheel”)
 - Other instruments at SOAR use Arcview (Spartan, SOI)

Basic software architecture

Instrument Hardware



A basic prototype

The screenshot shows a software interface for an observer graphical interface. The interface is divided into several sections:

- Status (Green background):** Includes fields for Detector State, system response, Current mode (Photon Counting mode), Connected to server?, Error, General Status ok?, Shutter opened?, Progress of exposure, Reading, Writing, Status of Exposure and Imaging, Channel, Name of cube, Cube Path, and Frames / s.
- Mode operation (Blue background):** Shows the current mode (Photon Counting mode) and a Plugins dropdown menu.
- Main Control Area (Light Blue background):** Contains fields for Basename, Exposure Time, Scanning Wavelength, Identification, Binning, Path, Comments, Observer, Initial Channel, Final Channel, Type of observation, Gain, Expected Dynamic Range (Max/Min), Threshold, and buttons for Start Exposure, Stop and Save, Stop and discard, Continue, Pause, Parameters file, and Parameters. There are also checkboxes for 'ON' and 'Display real-time'.



fake dark image

- The observer graphical interface can produce 2D images in the gain unity mode
- The server can receives commands from the client and send them on to the correct module

Next steps

Finish the prototype

- Make the simulator of the missing modules working
 - Get a “dummy” L3CCD (to exercise the special characteristics of the EMCCD controller)
 - Get a “dummy” Fabry-Perot and iBTF (same reason as above)
 - Generate data cubes (3D images)
 - Create the technical/engineer interfaces