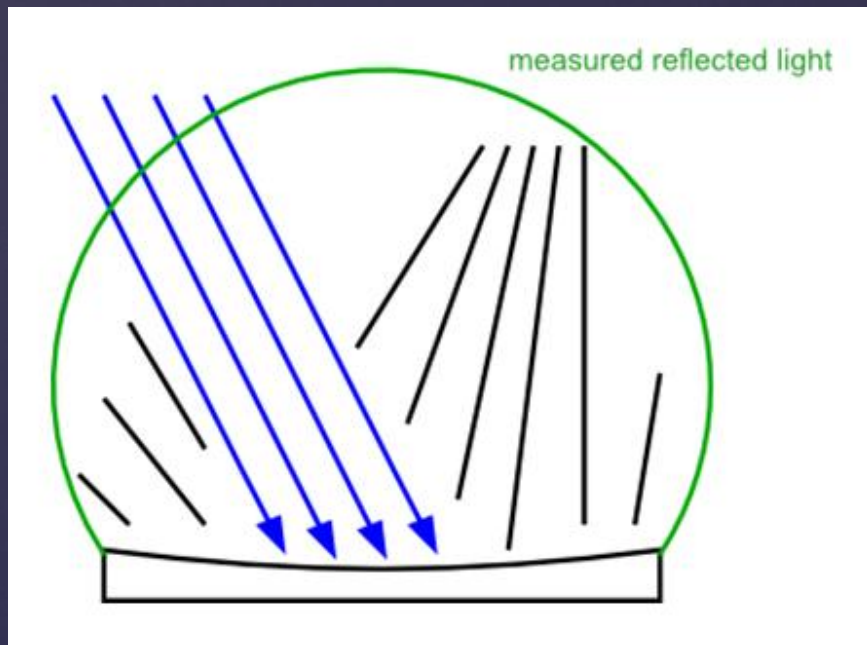
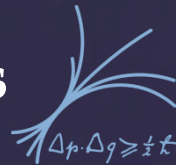




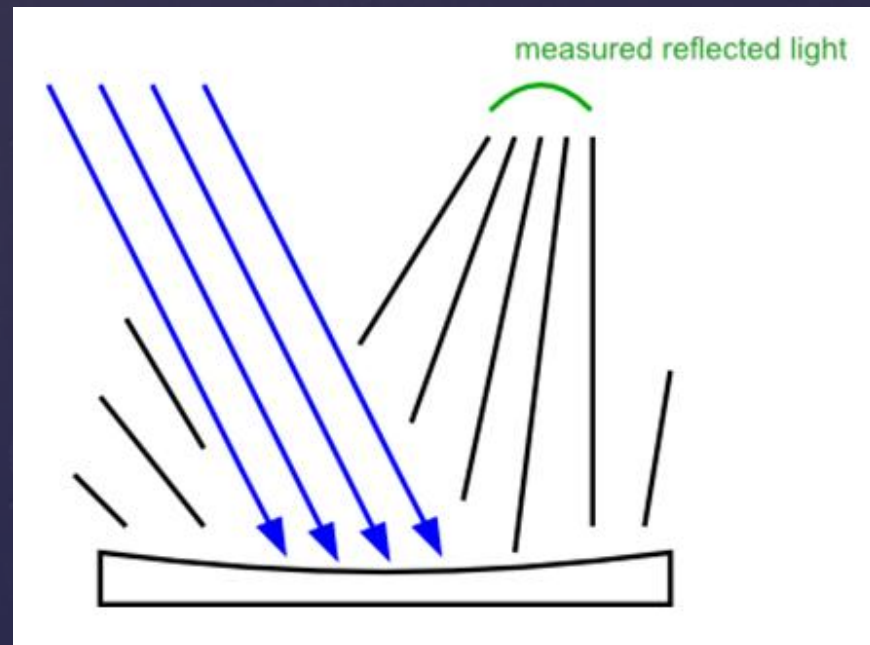
Messung der absoluten Reflektivität von konkav Spiegeln in der Fokalebene

Hanna Kellermann, Markus Garczarczyk, Razmik Mirzoyan

There is a difference between the reflectivities

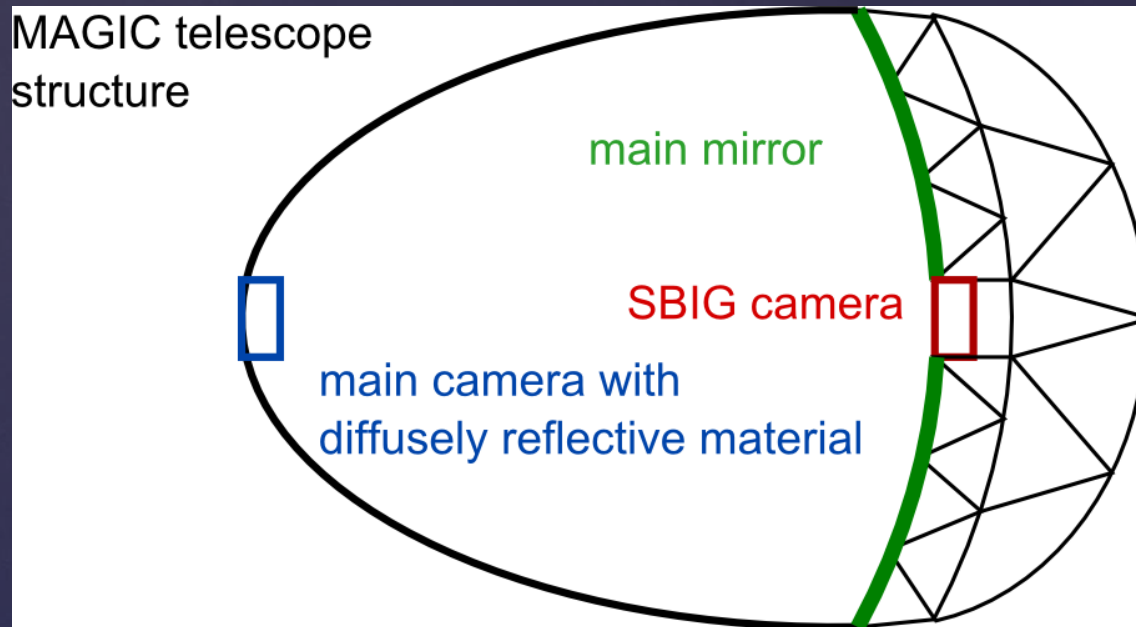


surface reflectivity

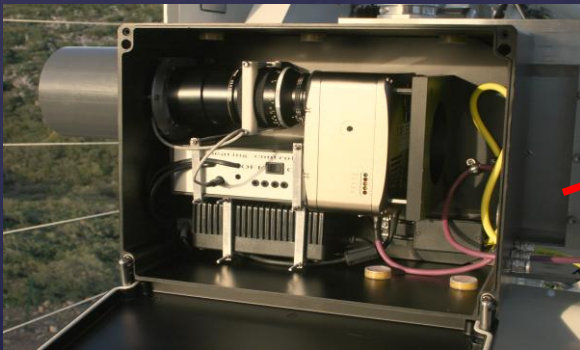


focused reflectivity

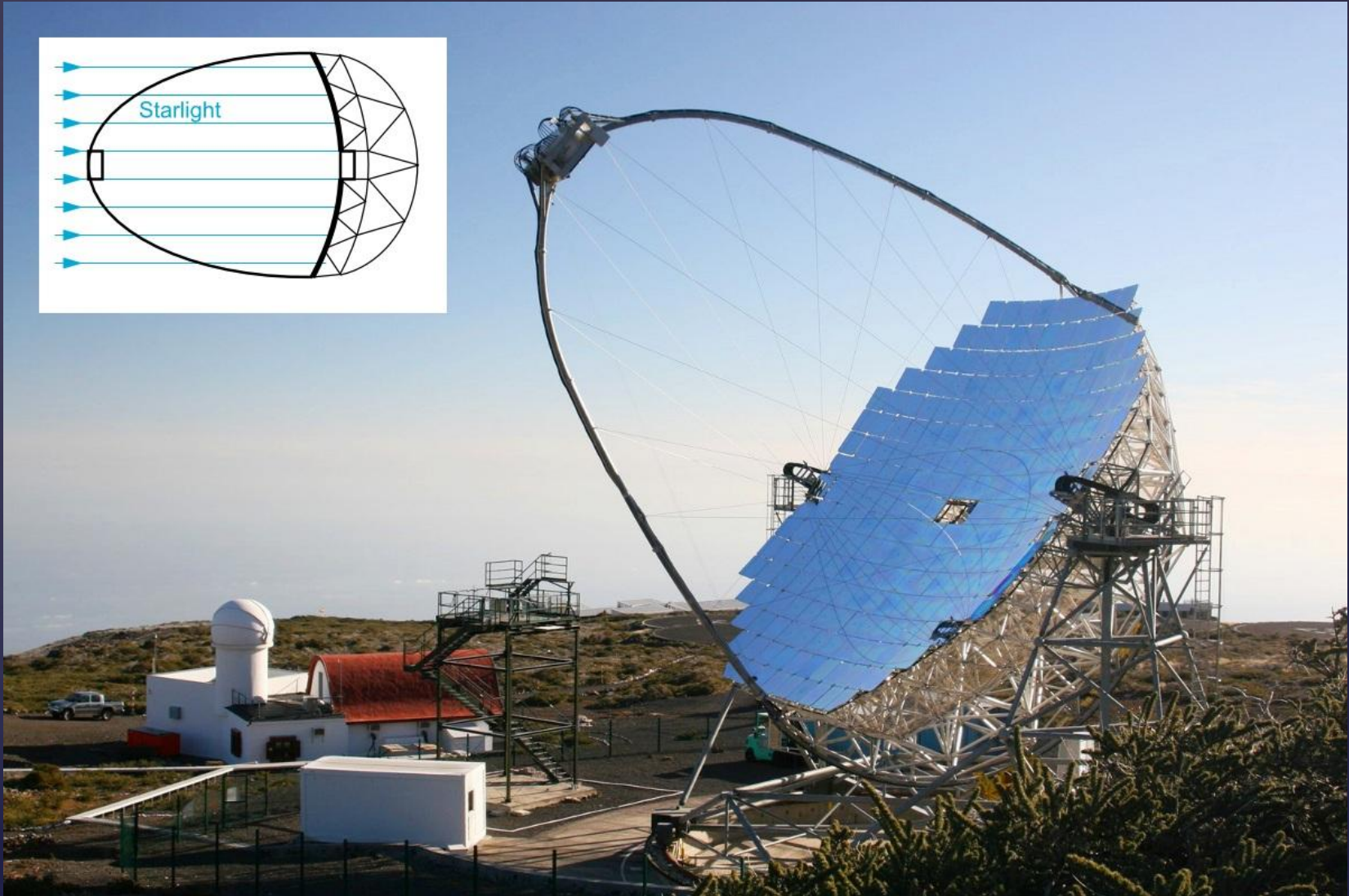
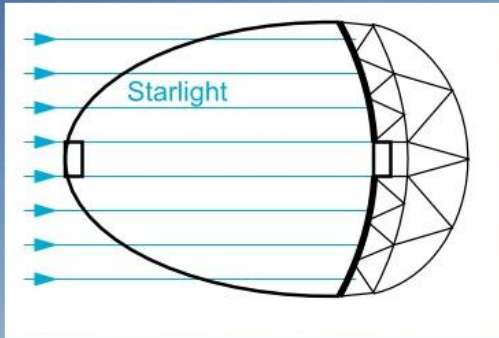
Measurement Setup



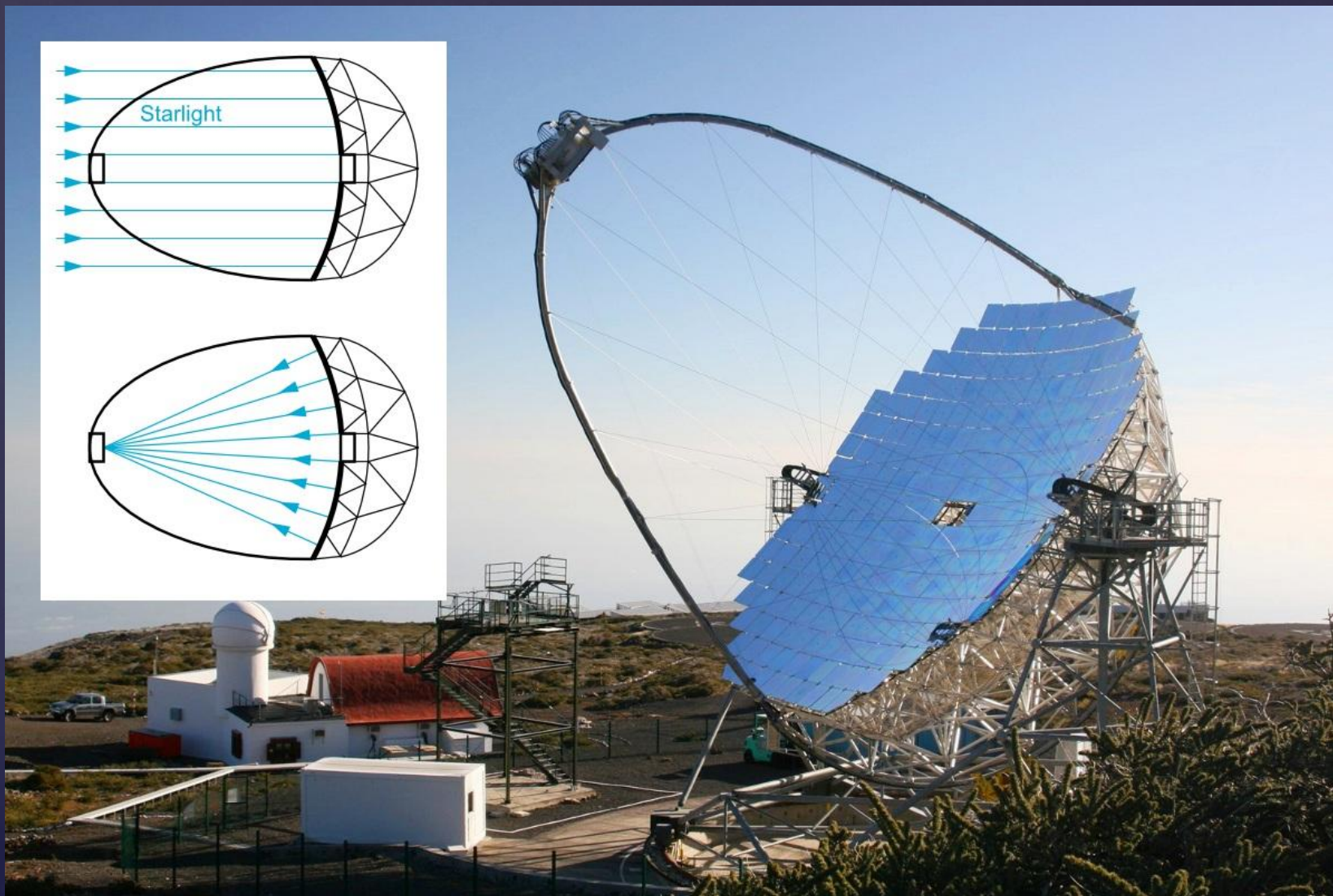
Measurement setup in detail



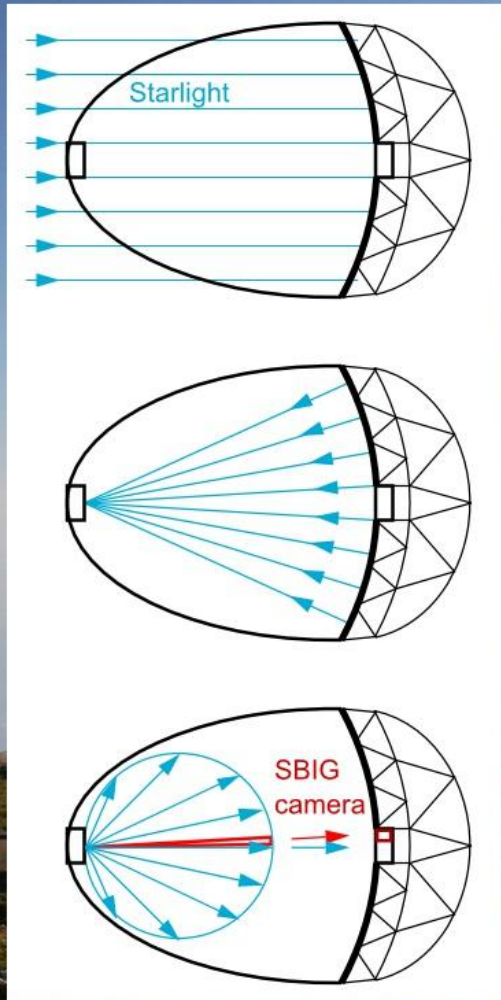
Measurement technique



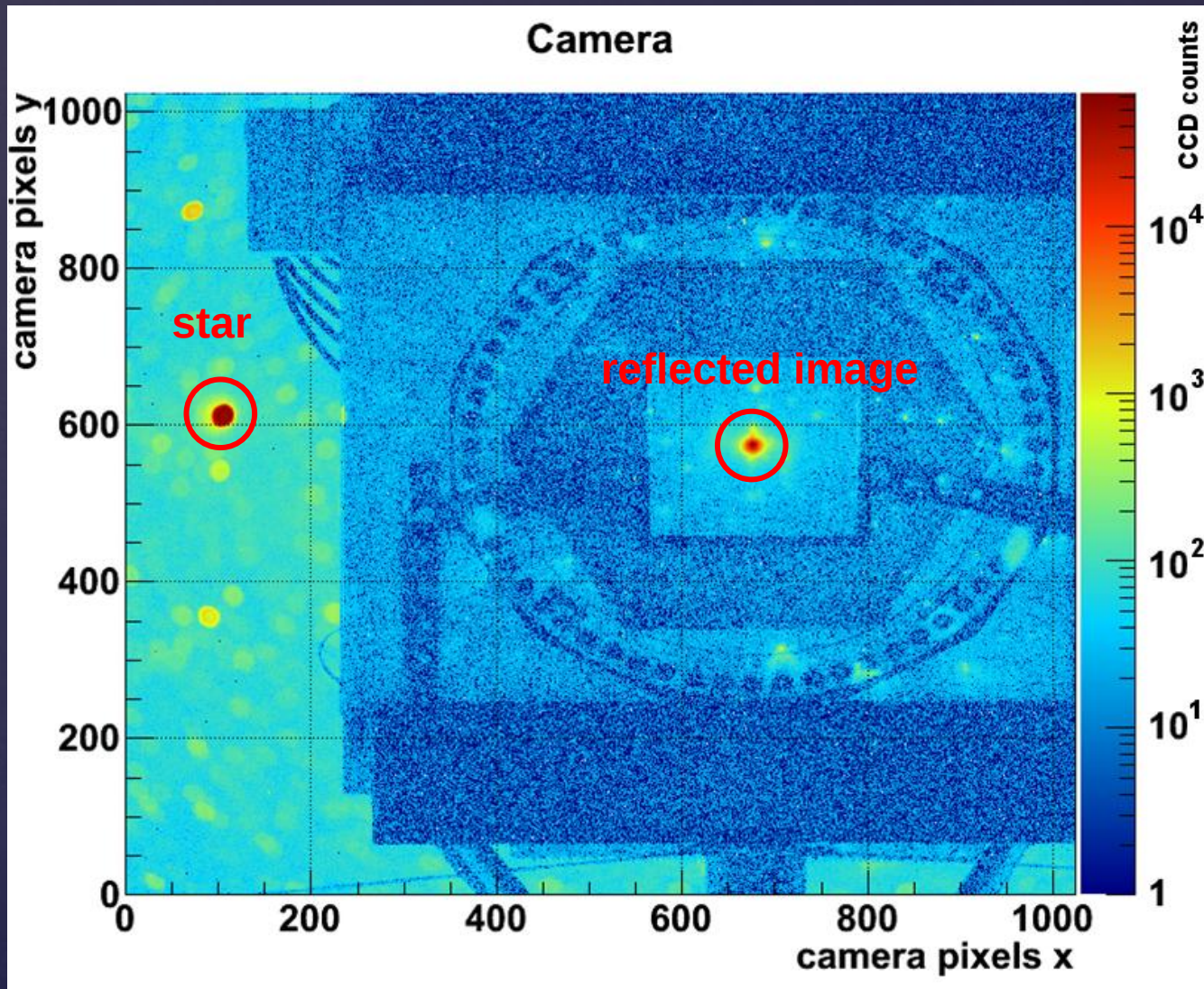
Measurement technique



Measurement technique



Picture taken with the SBIG-Camera



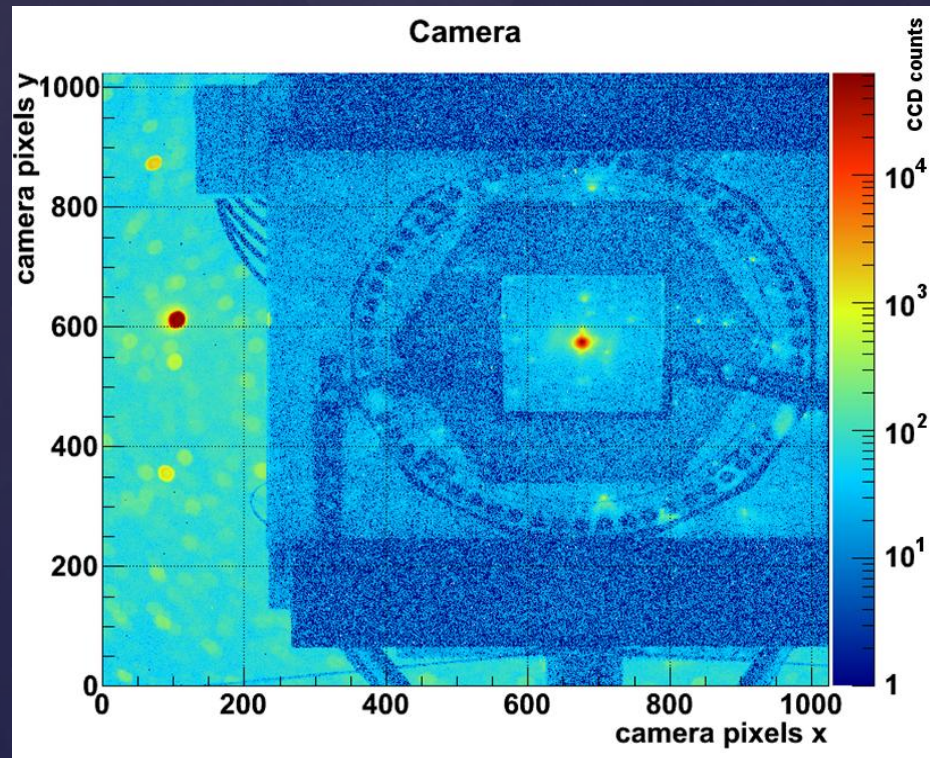
How to calculate the focused reflectivity

$$R_{fok} = \frac{\phi_{indirect}}{\phi_{direct}} \cdot C_{geom.}$$

ϕ_{direct} = sum of counts in the region of the reflection

$\phi_{indirect}$ = sum of counts in the region of the star

$C_{geom.}$ = geometrical factor

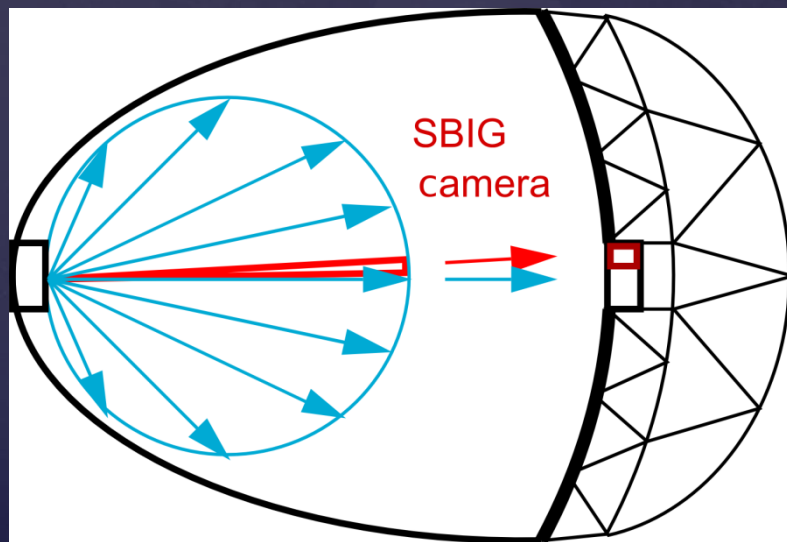


How to calculate the focused reflectivity

a little bit more detailed...

$$R_{fok} = \frac{\phi_{indirect}}{\phi_{direct}} \cdot \frac{r^2}{A_{mirror}} \cdot \frac{1}{R_{diffusor}} \cdot \frac{\Omega_{eff}}{\alpha}$$

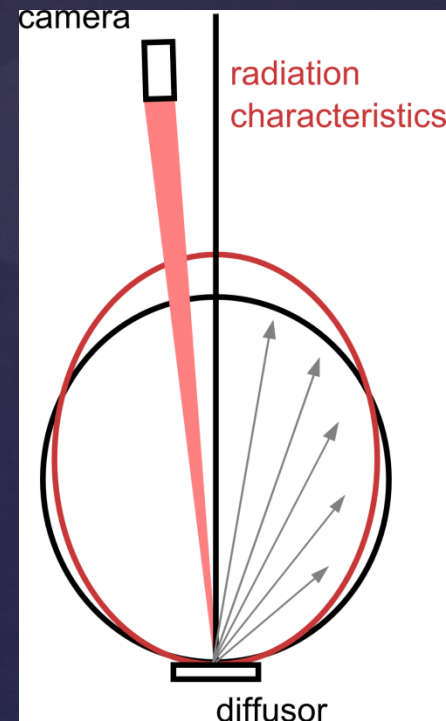
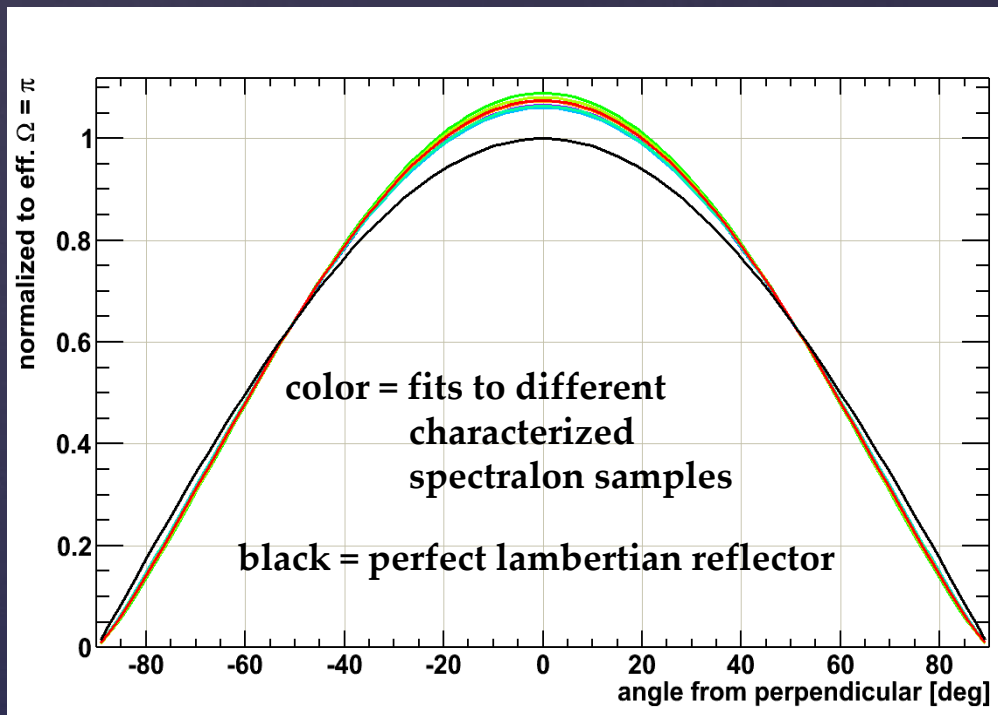
Mirzoyan, et al., 2007



Ω_{eff} = a measure for how the light is reflected

α = angular correction

scattering characteristics of real spectralon samples and an ideal diffuse (Lambertian) reflector



How to calculate the focused reflectivity

$$R_{fok} = \frac{\phi_{indirect}}{\phi_{direct}} \cdot \frac{r^2}{A_{HSP}} \cdot \frac{1}{R_{Sp}} \cdot \frac{\Omega_{eff}}{\alpha}$$

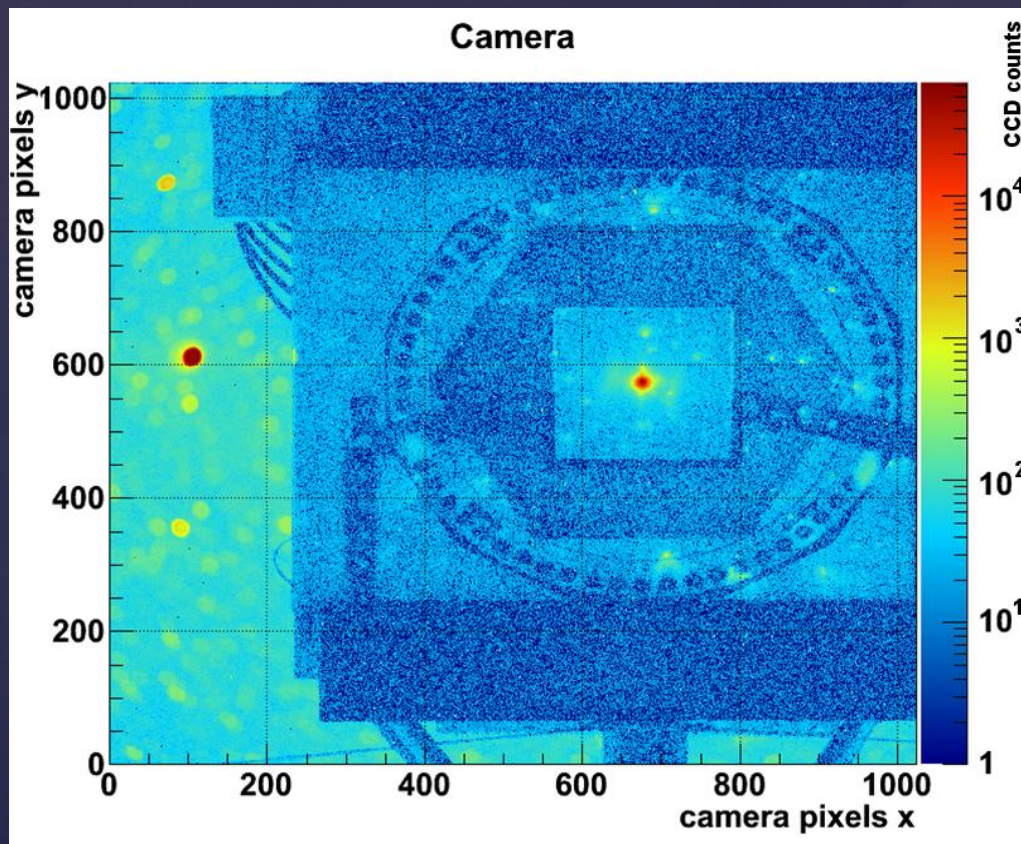
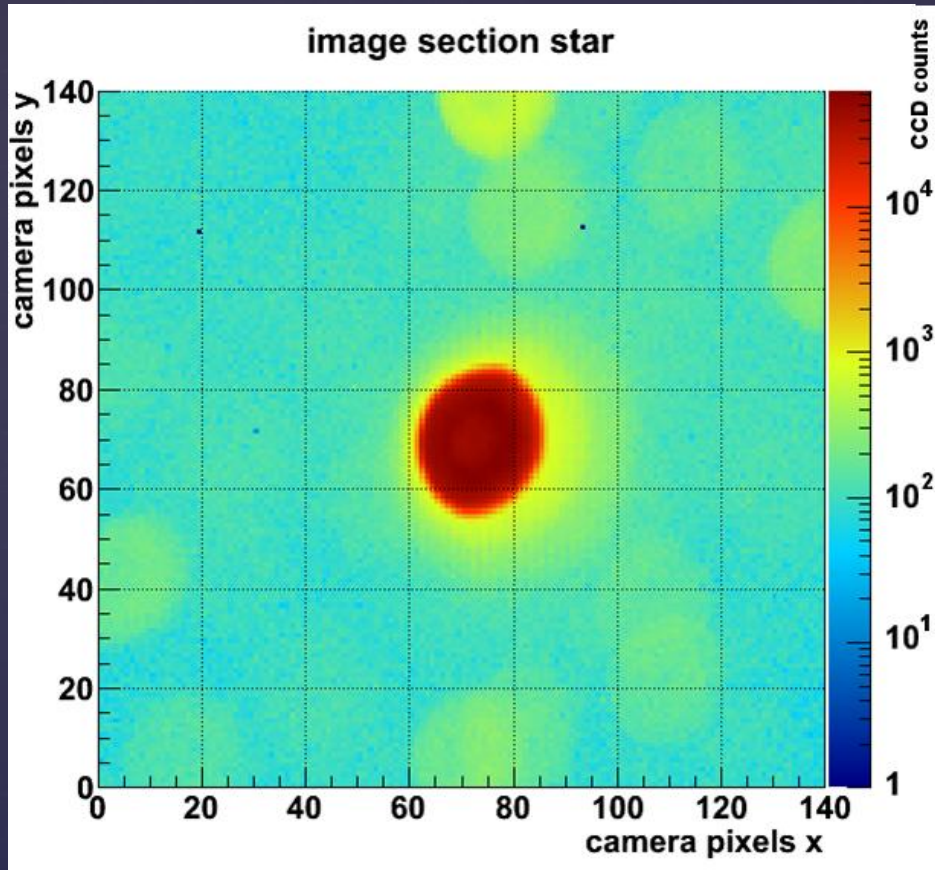


Image sections



image section star



section with the reflected image of the star

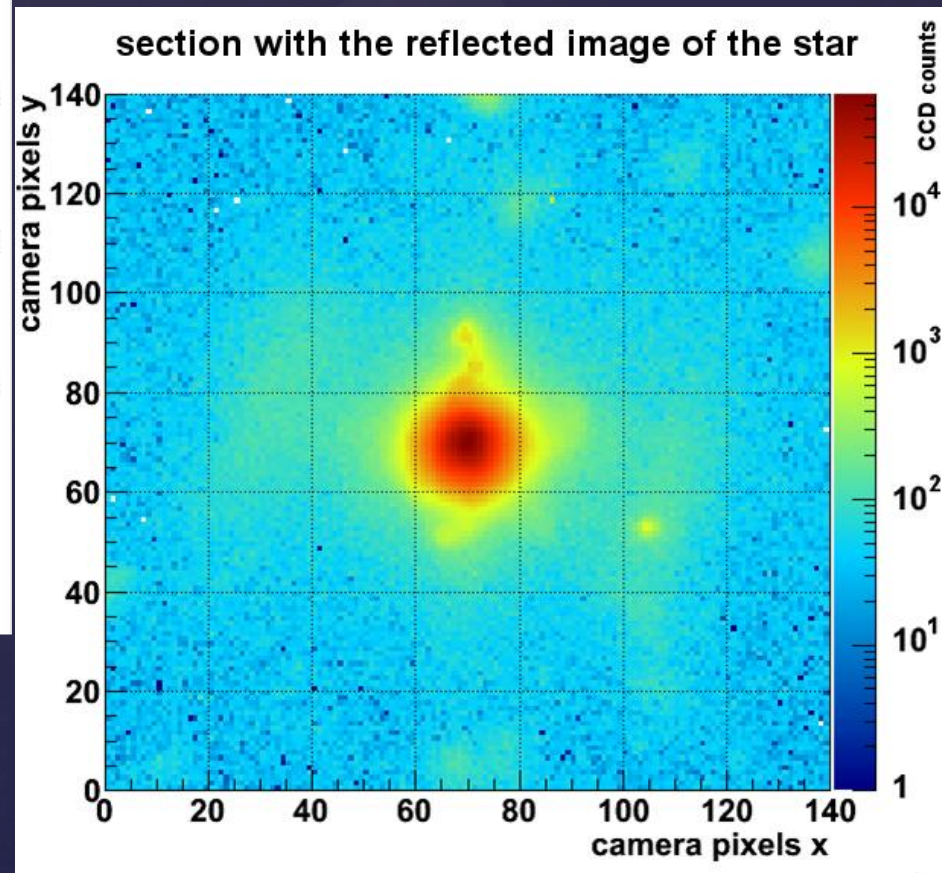
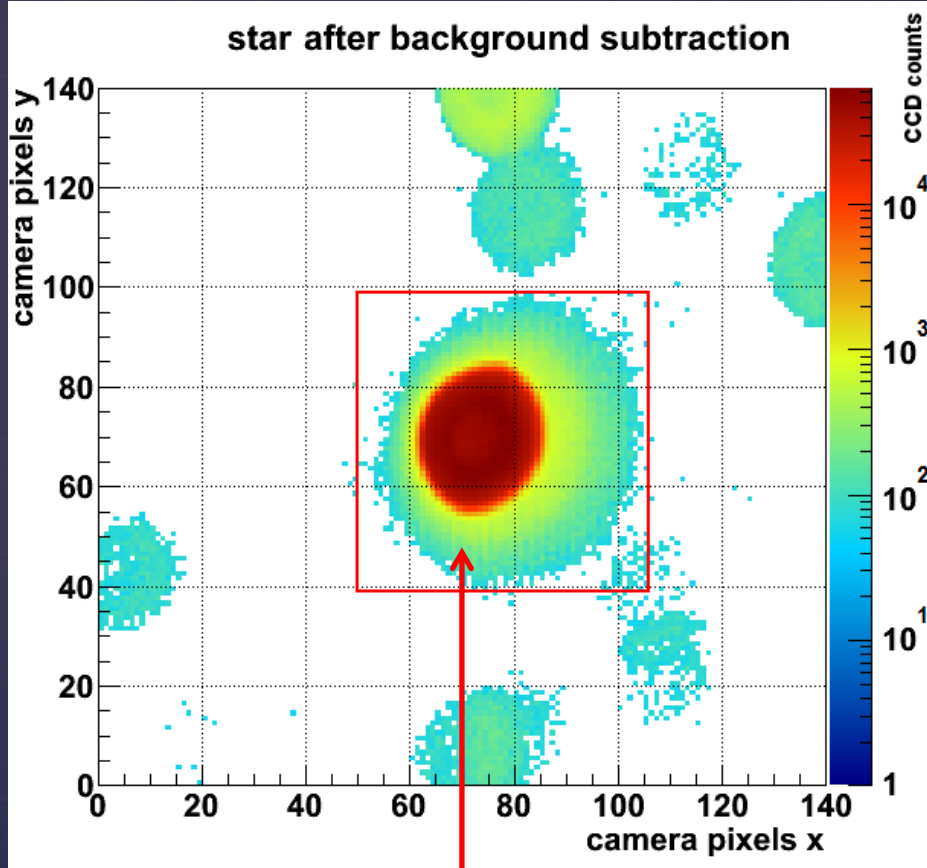


Image sections after background subtraction

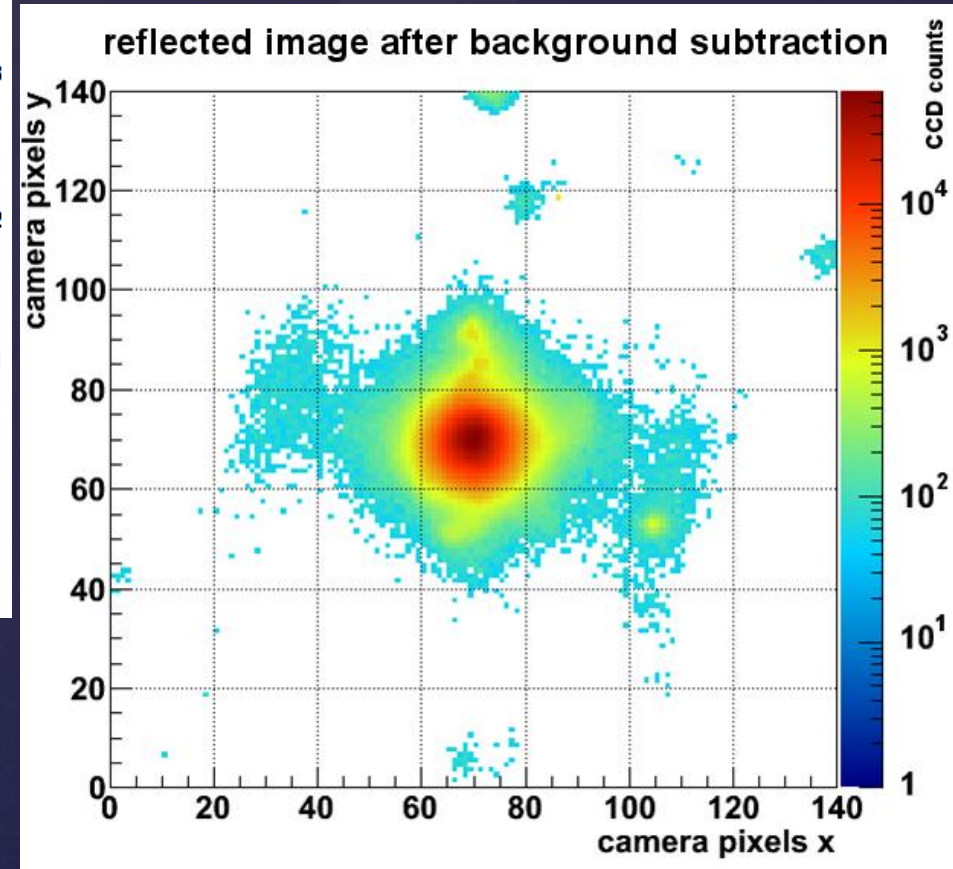


star after background subtraction

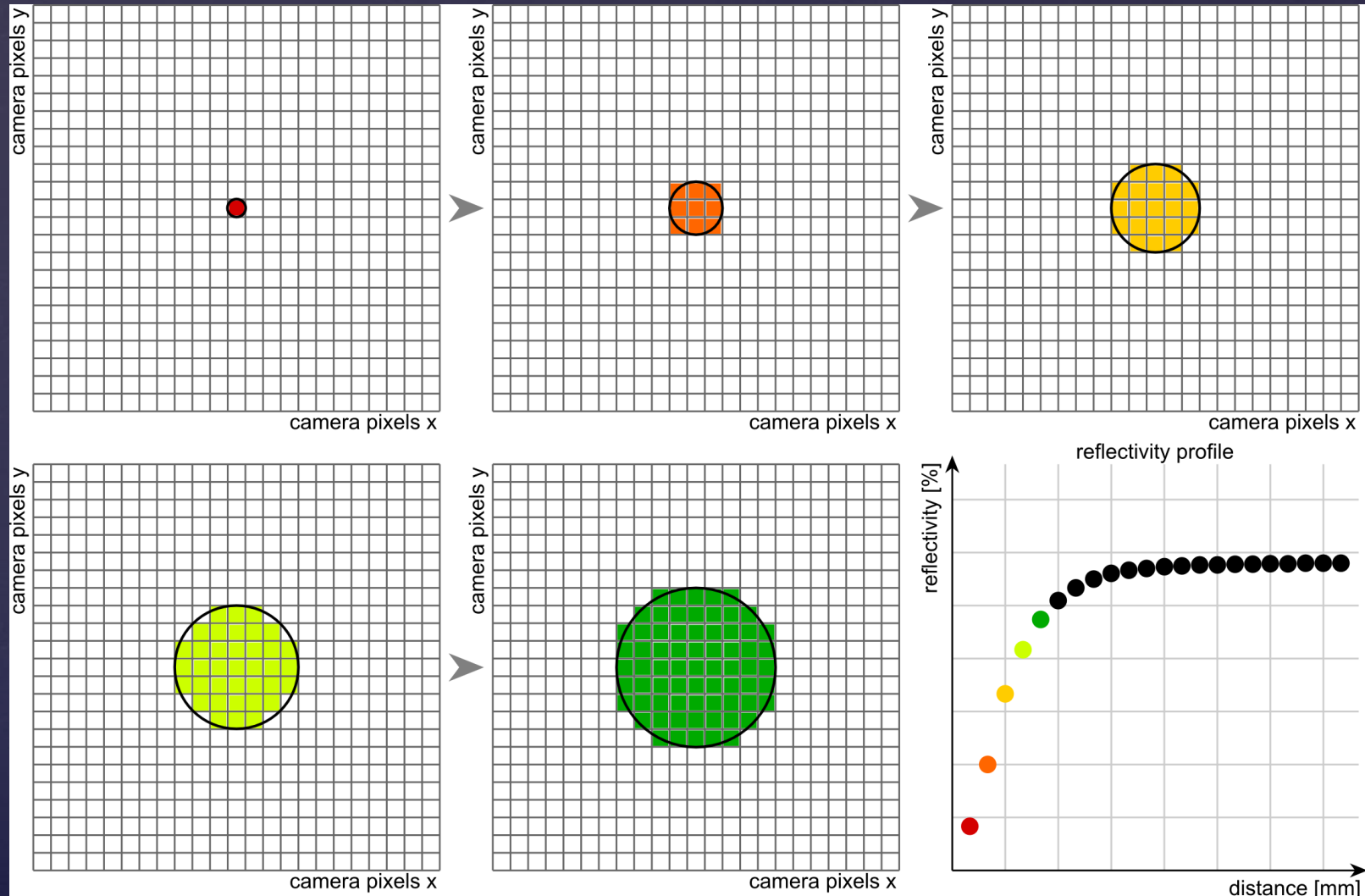


ϕ_{direkt}

reflected image after background subtraction



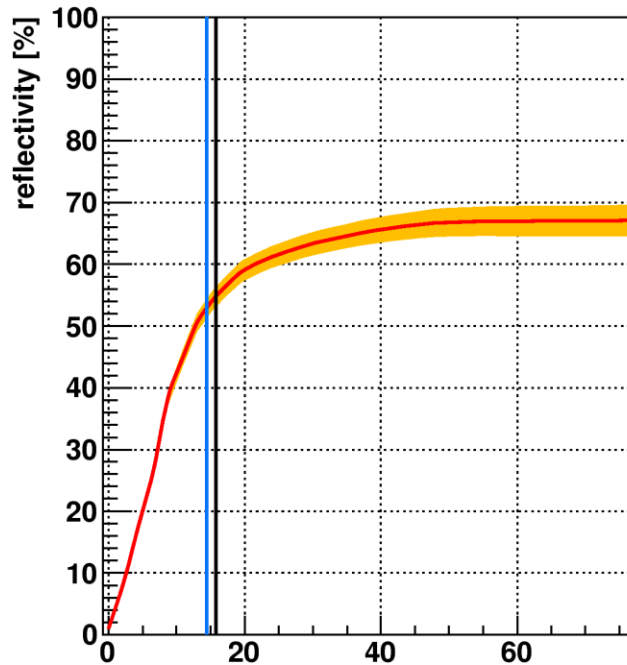
How to derive the profile of the focused reflectivity



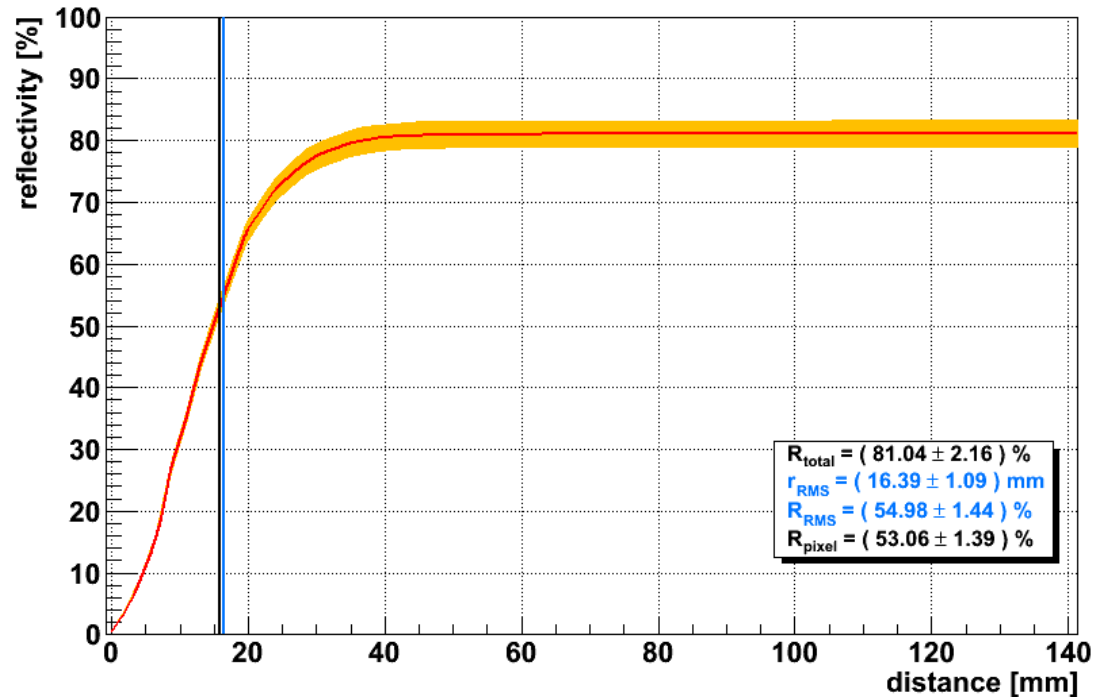
Examples of some reflectivity profiles



reflection profile MAGIC II - Deneb - aluminium - blue



reflection profile MAGIC II - Deneb - glass - blue



Some selected results (blue filter)



telescope/mirror	r_{RMS} [mm]	R_{RMS} [%]	R_{Pixel} [%]	R_{Total} [%]
MAGIC I	19.25 ± 0.61	55.01 ± 0.78	48.91 ± 1.83	71.21 ± 0.72
MAGIC II all	16.06 ± 0.73	55.21 ± 2.11	54.61 ± 1.53	74.68 ± 0.58
MAGIC II Al	14.42 ± 0.58	54.28 ± 1.07	55.93 ± 1.46	67.16 ± 0.74
MAGIC II glass	16.22 ± 0.15	56.31 ± 1.64	54.90 ± 2.05	81.36 ± 0.28

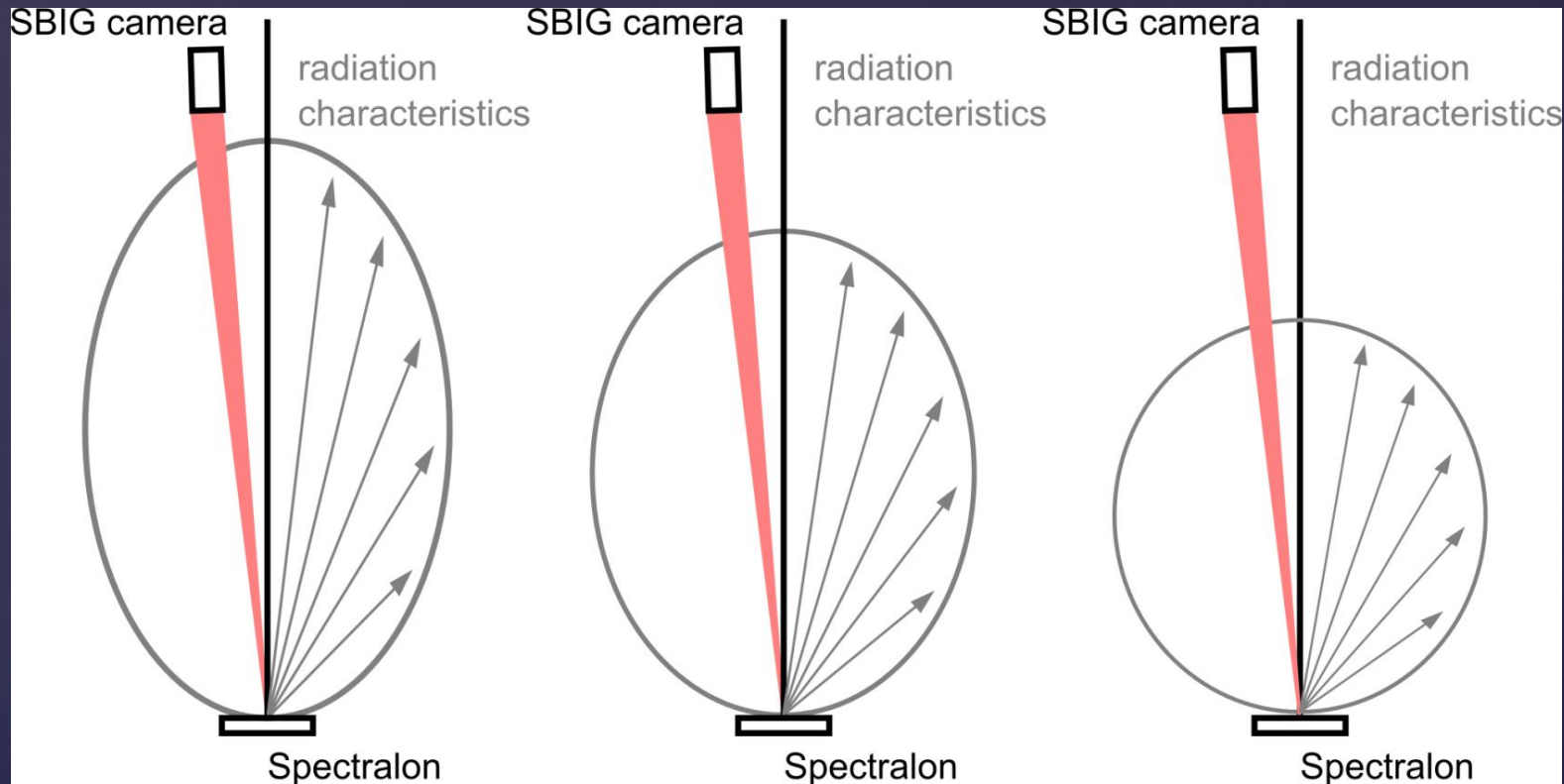
- The mirrors of MAGIC II have a better reflectivity R_{Total} as those of MAGIC I.
- PSF of MAGIC II is better, resulting in more light going to one pixel.
- The glass mirrors of MAGIC II have higher reflectivity R_{Total} than the Al mirrors.
- However Al mirrors focus better than glass mirrors

A large radio telescope dish is silhouetted against a vibrant sunset sky. The dish is a large, parabolic structure with a complex support system. The sky transitions from a bright yellow-orange near the horizon to a deep blue at the top. The text "Thank you" is centered over the dish in a white, sans-serif font.

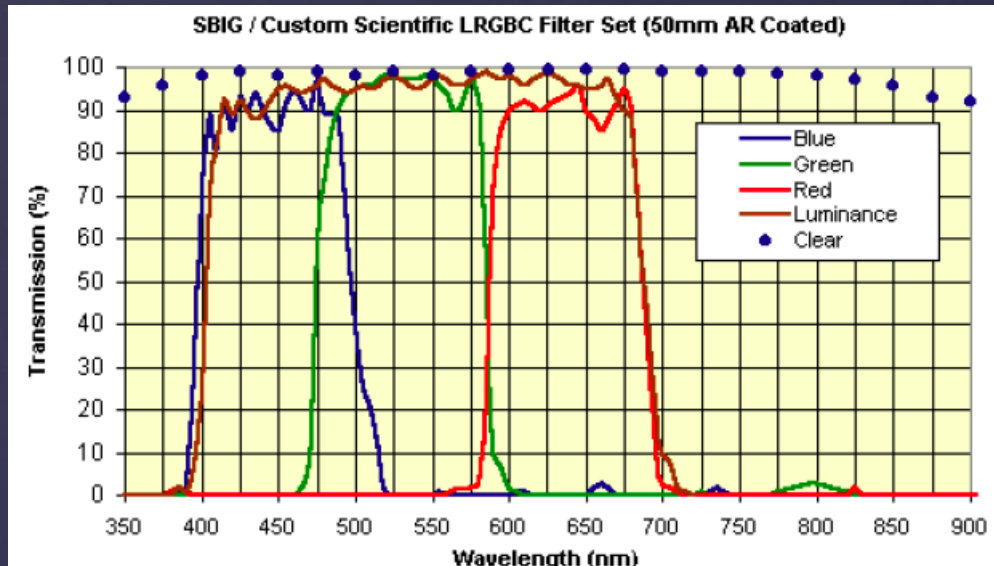
Thank you

Backup

Examples of different radiation characteristics



filters in the filter wheel



filter	wavelength λ [nm]
Clear	-
Luminance	380-700
Blue	380-520
Green	430-580
Red	580-700

SBIG camera and optics

CCD: KAF-1001E
peak QE: **72%**
total pixels: **1.0 million**
array: **1024 x 1024 pixels**
pixel size: **24 microns**

SBIG camera



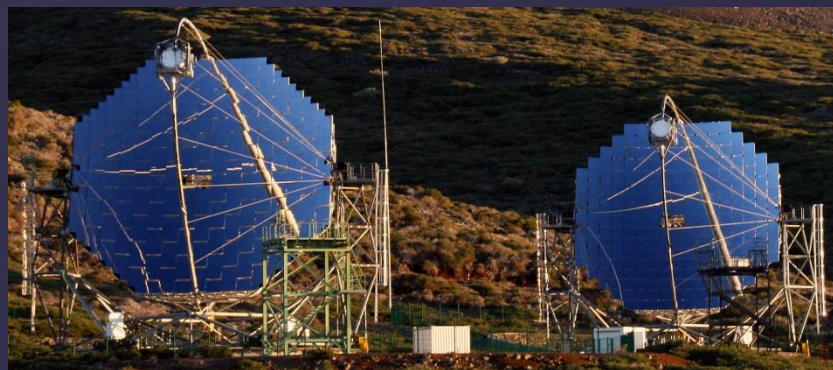
Nikon 108.2



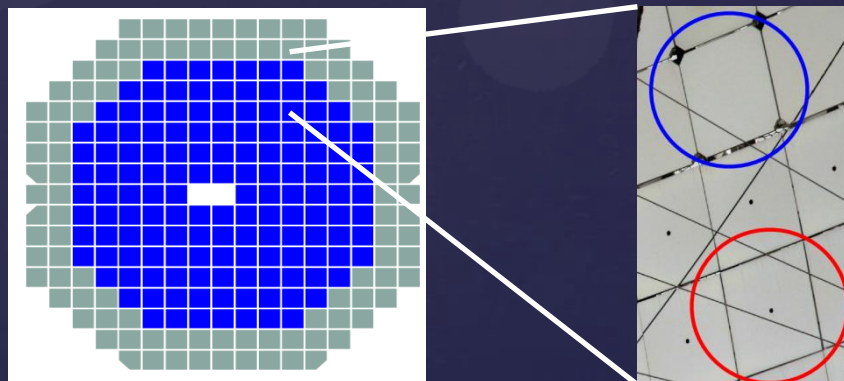
focal length: **180mm**
camera aperture: **F/2.8**

Characterization of mirrors

- **MAGIC I reflector**
- **MAGIC II reflector**

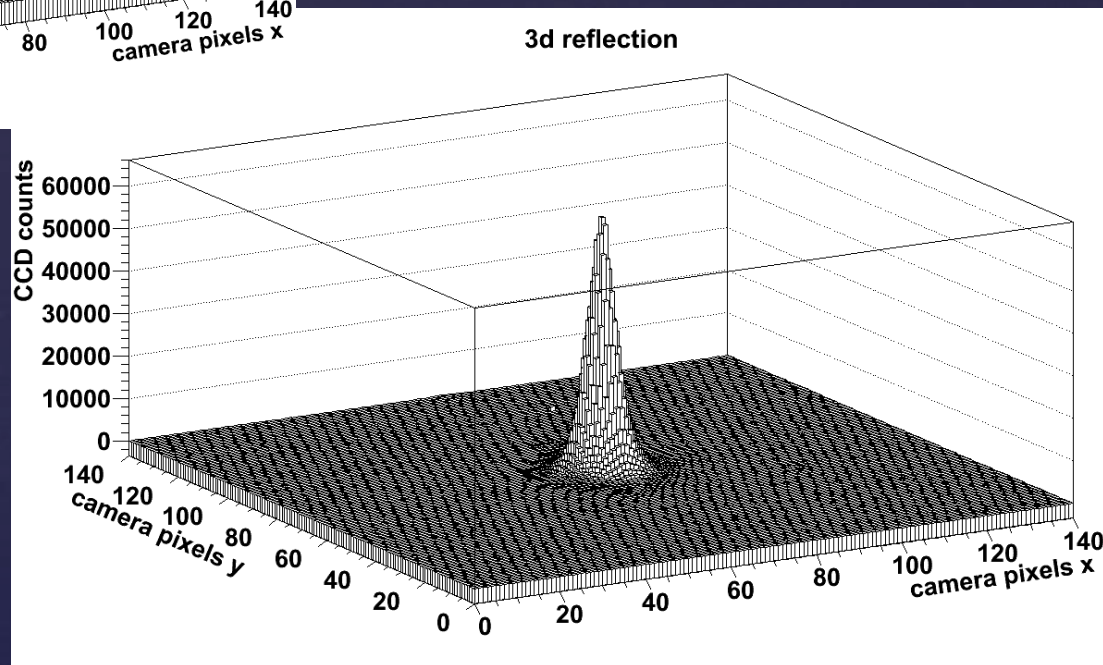
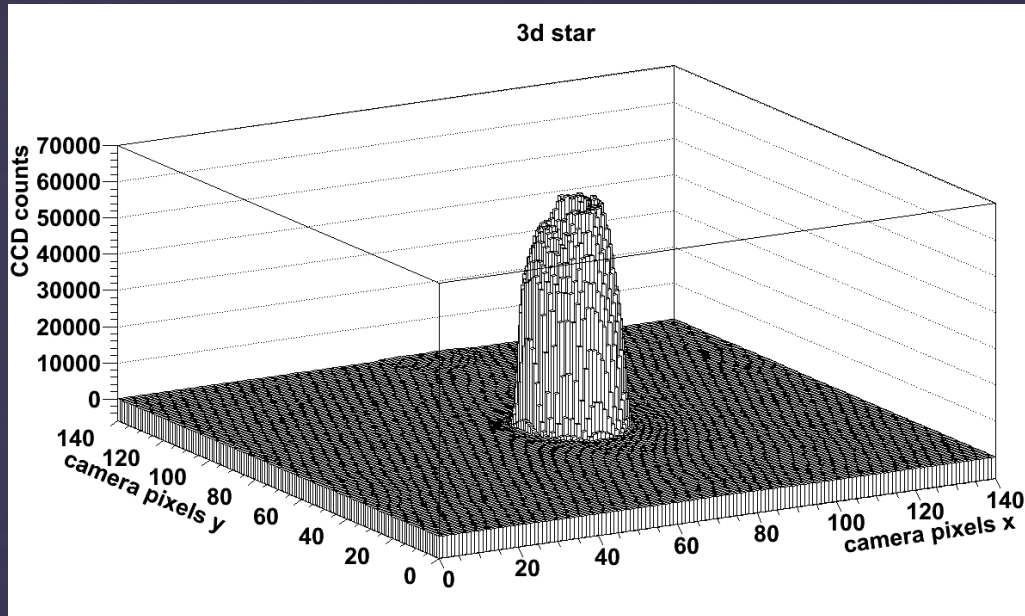
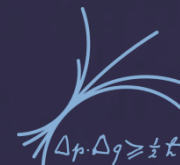


In MAGIC II, two types of mirrors are used: all Al and glass

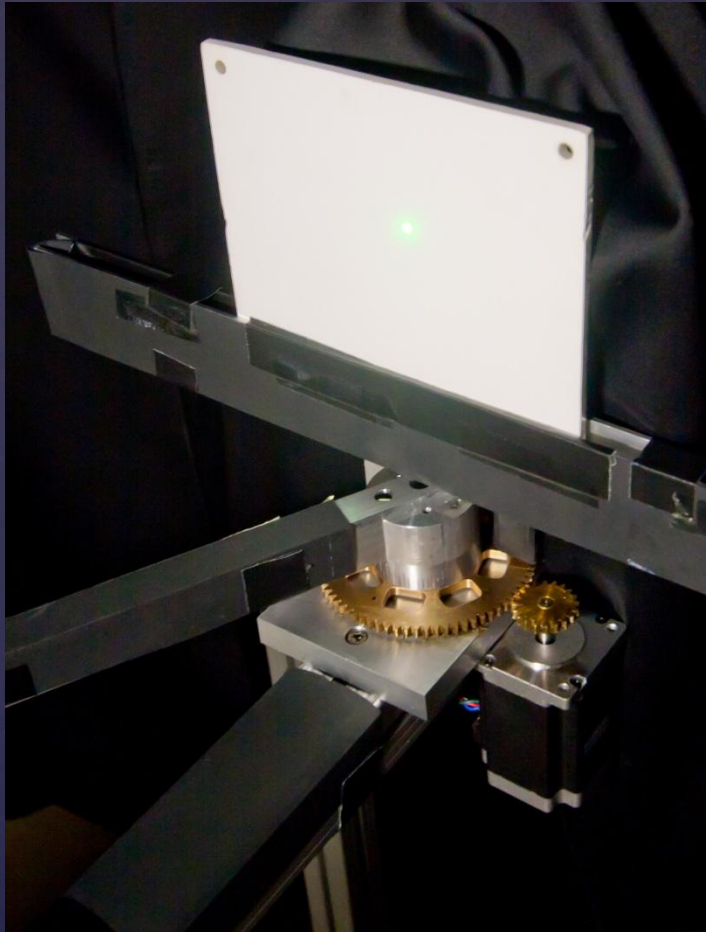


- **difference between aluminum and glass mirrors**

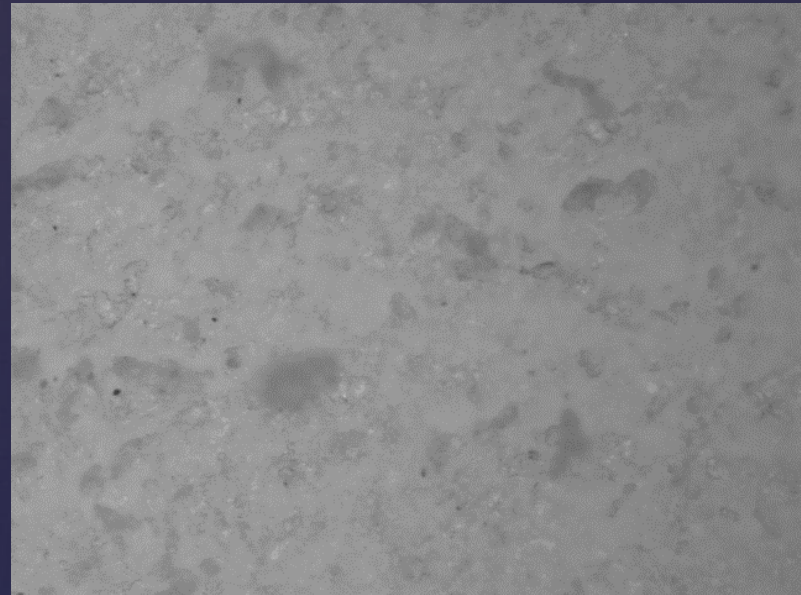
Shape of the star and the reflected image



Characterisation of the Spectralon samples

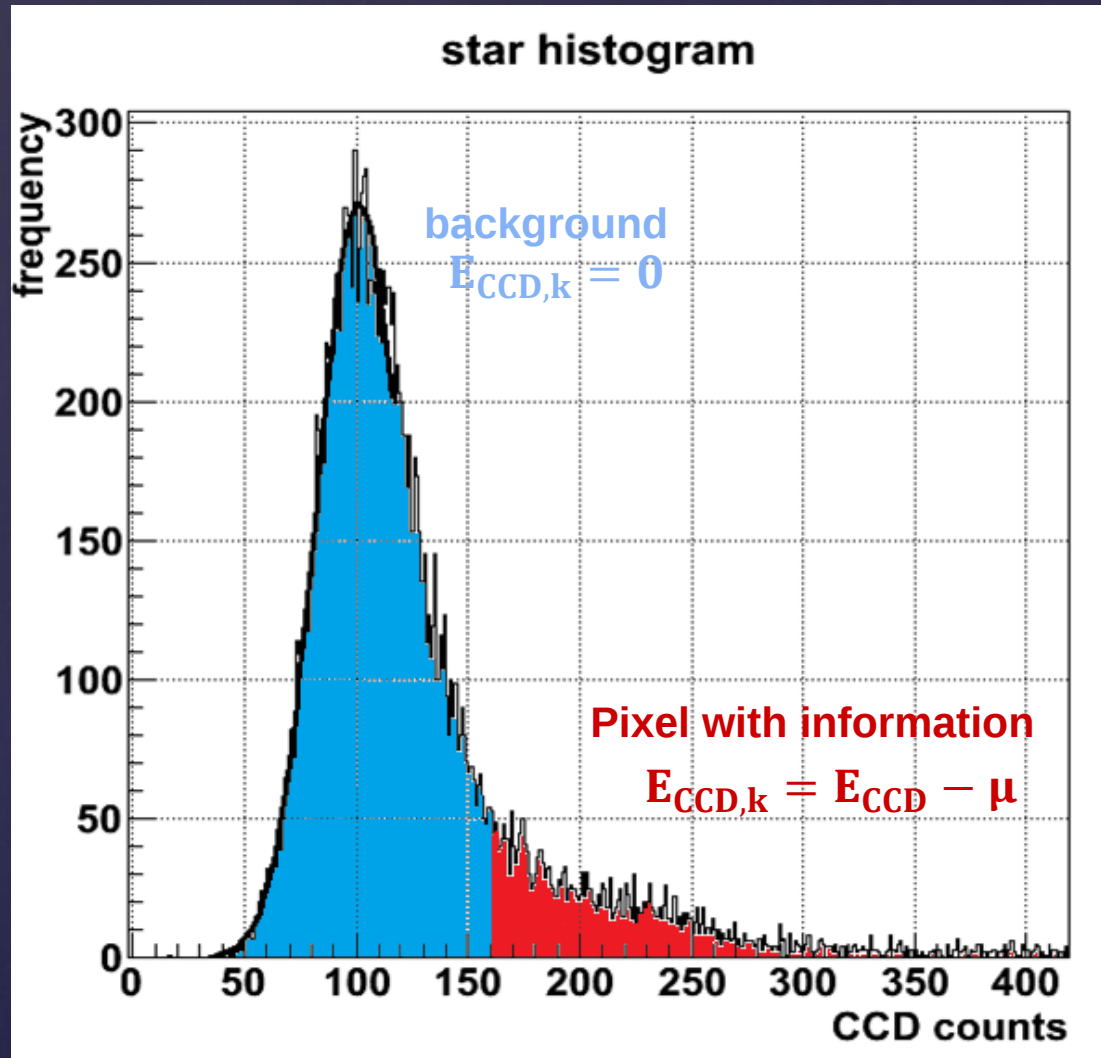


Spectralon sample in the measurement setup



Spectralon surface under the microscope

Background subtraction



Stars used for the measurements

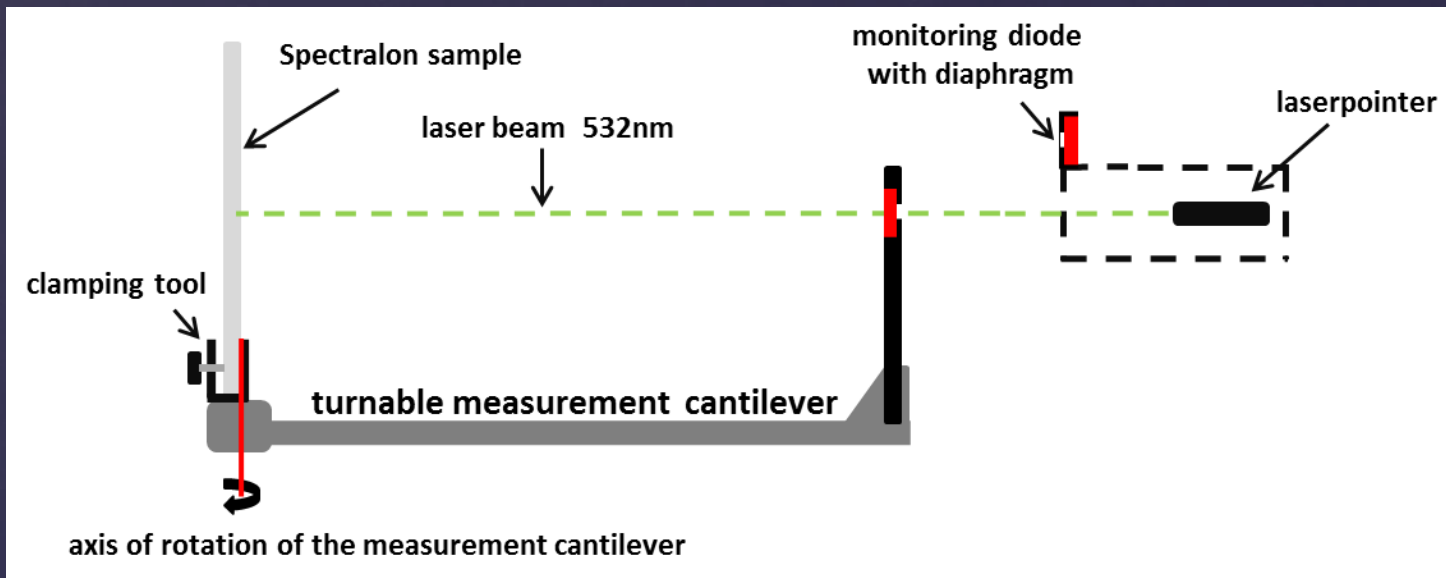


name	spectral type	surface temperature	apparent magnitude
Polaris (α UMi)	F7	6000K - 7600K	1.97^m
Deneb (α Cyg)	A2	8400 K	1.25^m
Enif (ε Peg)	K2	3600K - 5100K	2.38^m
Fomalhaut (α PsA)	A3	8500	1.17^m
Alderamin (α Cep)	A7	7600	2.45^m
Caph (β Cas)	F2	6000K - 7600K	2.28^m
Nunki (σ Sgr)	B3	10000K - 25000K	2.00^m

Measurement setup for the characterization of the diffuse reflector



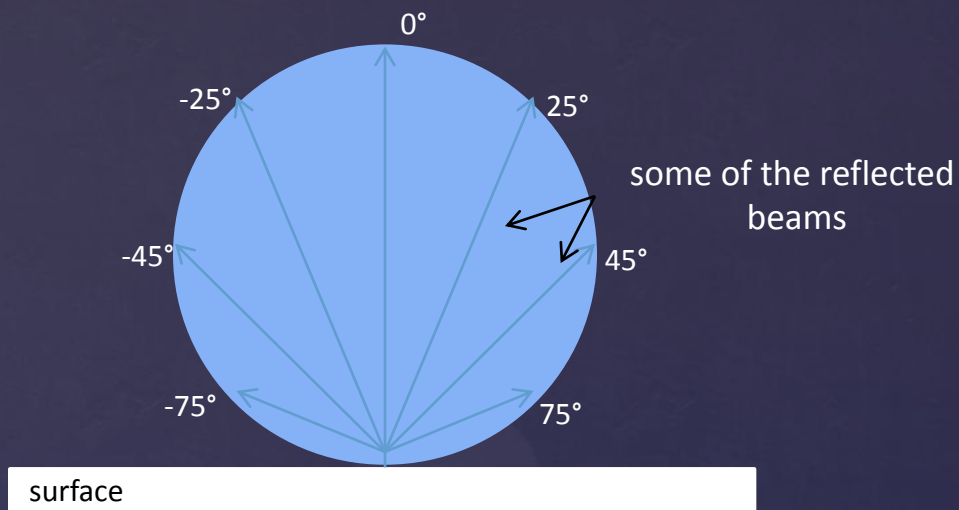
side view



top view

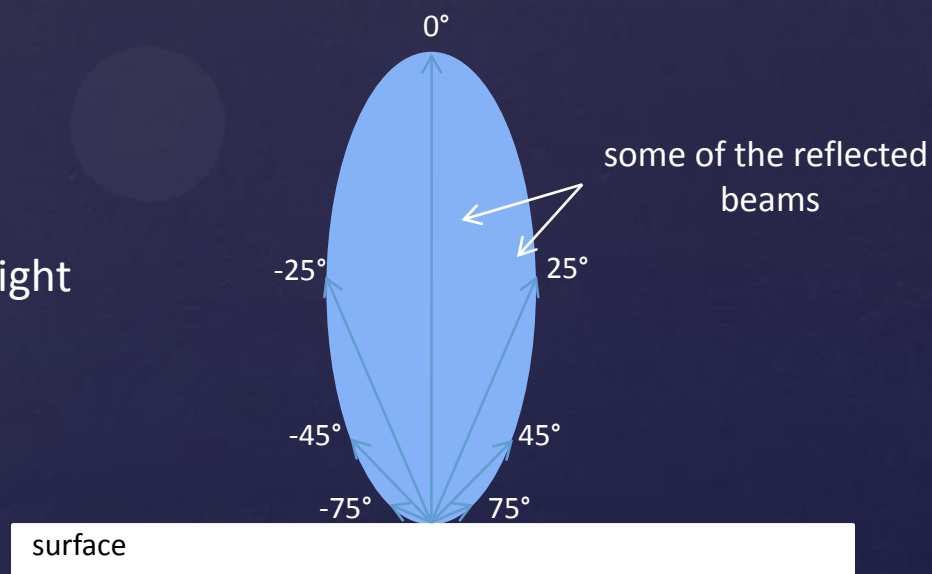


Diffuse and specular reflection

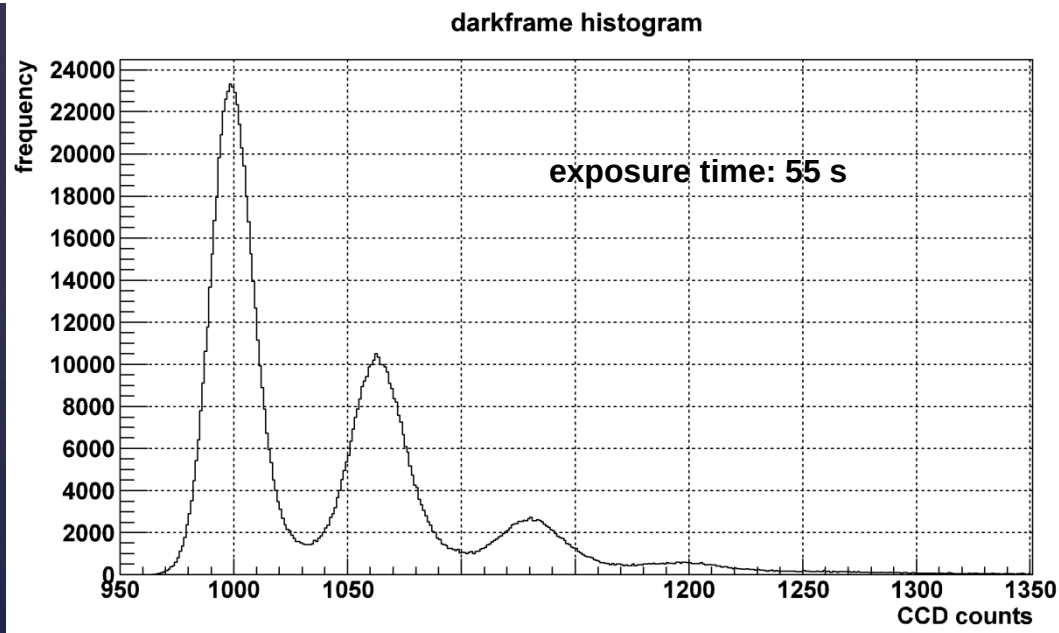
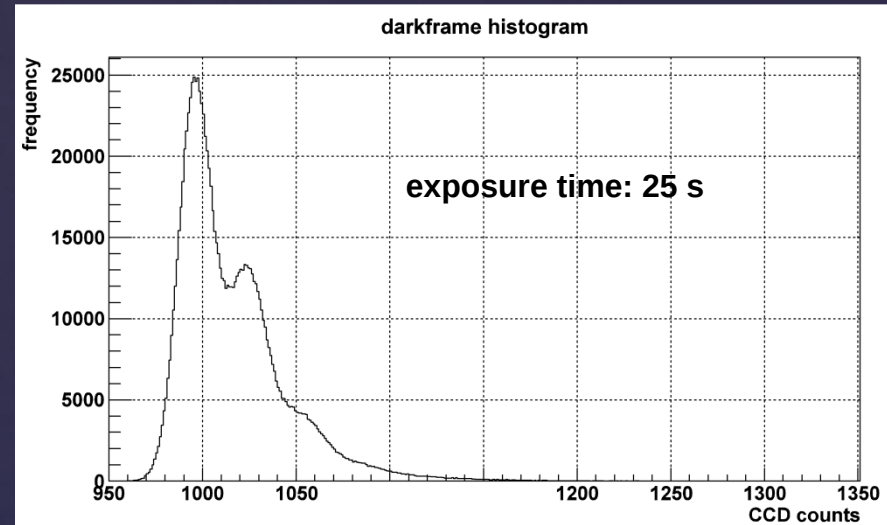
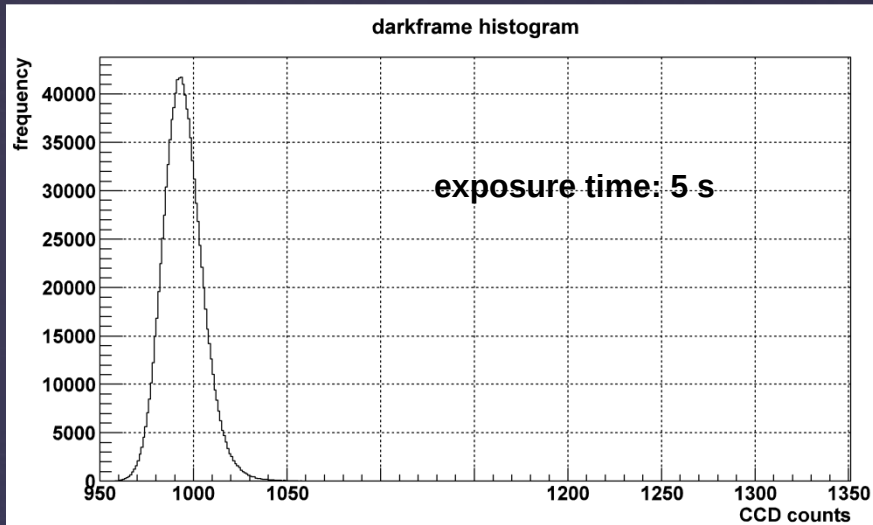


not so diffuse, more specular reflected light

diffuse reflected light



Strange behavior of the CCD chip



Example of scattering characteristics of real spectralon sample

