Solar High Resolution Imaging with the 76 cm Telescope of the Vainu Bappu Observatory

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Objective

To achieve high angular resolution imaging of solar atmospheric features using masked aperture speckle imaging



30-inch telescope of the Vainu Bappu Observatory, Kavalur, Tamil Nadu, India



Annular mask at the telescope entrance: **Outer diameter: 738 mm** Inner diameter: 728 mm Width of the annulus: 10 mm

Re-imaging unit with Andor Zyla 5.5 camera. **Cassegrain focus image was** re-imaged with a magnification of about 1.92.



Aperture masking: Why?

1. Reduces the heat flux 2. Enables modification of the telescope 3. Speckle transfer function Modulation Transfer Function (MTF) becomes less sensitive to seeing variations



Simulated speckle transfer functions of annular aperture exhibit relatively less variations with the seeing.

Observational Data



Simulated speckle transfer functions of filled aperture exhibit large variations with the seeing.

Several bursts of short exposure images (3 ms) of a sunspot were recorded at about 40 frames per second *Field-of-view:* ~ 26 arc-sec (circular) Filter: Continuum filter of 3.5 nm bandwidth centered at H-Alpha wavelength. + ND filters Pixel scale: 0.1423 arc-sec/pixel Binning: 4×4





Raw-image frame from a burst. The circle indicates the image of 1.00 the field-stop kept at the cassegrain focus



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Simulated speckle transfer functions of

Current status & Future

- 1. Width of the annulus will be increased by 6 mm.
- 2. Speckle image reconstruction under progress
- 3. Re-imaging without magnification
- 4. Observations at longer (>656 nm) wavelengths

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