

ISTITUTO NAZIONALE DI ASTROFISICA *NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ASTROPHYSICS*

OSSERVATORIO ASTRONOMICO DI PADOVA



Robotic Schmidt & RoboCop

Iow-cost robotisation projects for the Schmidt 67/92 and Copernico 1.82m telescopes Asiago, Mount Ekar

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> M. Fiaschi - MFC Elettronica (external company)





Mount Ekar, Asiago

Long: 11° 34' 08.397" E - Lat: 45° 50' 54.894" N - Altitude: 1376.2m





Mount Ekar, Asiago

Copernico 1.82m (1973):

photometry and spectroscopy **Afosc** (FoV=8.8 x 8.8 arcmin, uBVgriz and narrow-band filters; grisms R=200-5000); **Echelle** (R~20,000); **Proprietary instruments**. Remote control from 2012; powe

Remote control from 2013; now upgrading to robotic.



Long: 11° 34' 08.397" E - Lat: 45° 50' 54.894" N - Altitude: 1376.2m



Scheduled time: 65% science and technology; 15% education; 20% maintenance and testing; Schmidt 67/92 (1967): uBVgri photometry, FOV~1 deg².

No human presence during night-time: robotic control.







Brief history of Schmidt 67/92

- Built in 1965, inaugurated in 1967
- Photographic plates and films till 1998 (FoV=5.1 × 5.1deg)
- Dec. 2000 Mar. 2002: ADAS Asiago-DLR Asteroid Survey project, using a front illuminated Loral chip (FoV=49' × 49')
 [... close ...]
- 2009: the telescope is refurbished, mainly for outreach, and equipped with SBIG STL-11000MC2 (FoV=58' × 38')
- 2017: remote control achieved; purchase of a Moravian CCD camera with a KAF-16803 detector (FoV=59' × 59')

Curre

Outside Outside Humidi Sky Qu Rain Co Dew Po Wind si

2020: Robotic Schmidt achieved!

The Schmidt 67/92 Robotic Telescope RoboSchmidt - User Manual ver. 2.0 (Feb 2023) L. Tomasella, E. Cappellaro, S. Benetti

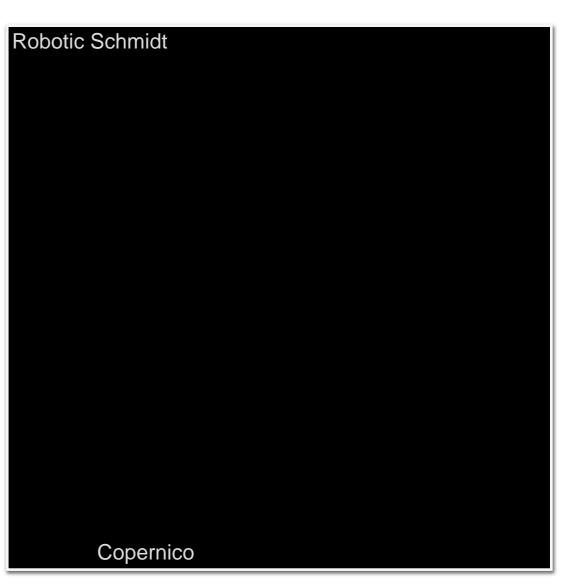
NB: It is mandatory that publications based on Ekar-Asiago proprietary or archive observations include a footnote on the first page of the article or in the Acknowledgments section the following citation:

"Based on observations collected at the Copernico 1.82m telescope [or/and Schmidt 67/9 telescope] (Asiago, Italy) - INAF Osservatorio Astronomico di Padova."



M51@RoboSchmidt, by Giovanni Benetti

A PART OF A PART	the Ultra	Copernico: N45° Schmidt: N45° 5	nomical Observation of the second sec	Facility 08.397" - 1376.2m a.: 7.772" - 1369.9m a.s	s. <i>l</i> .
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Observing night 13 Feb 2024: the dome of the Schmidt telescope is opened/closed under the robotic control of the weather stations.



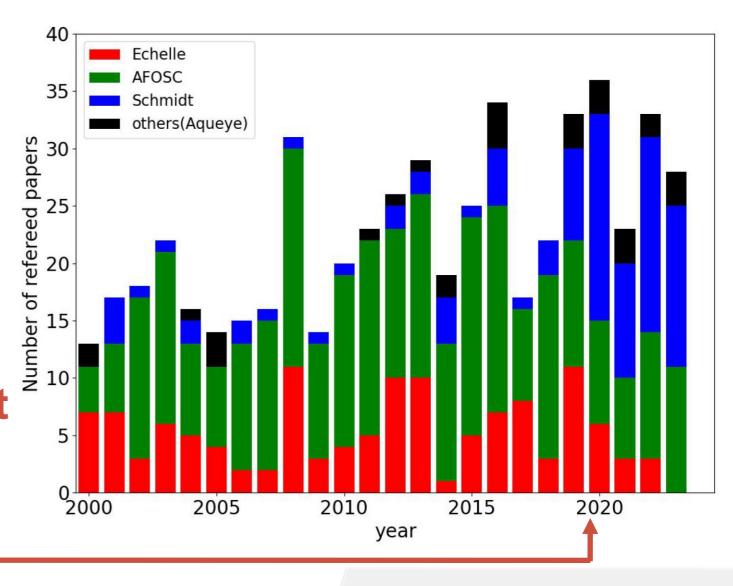


Robotic Schmidt: the efficiency leap

year	number of fits files in archive
2023	32150
2022	56271
2021	46612
2020	29984
2019	9274
2018	12353
2017	12732

Robotic Schmid

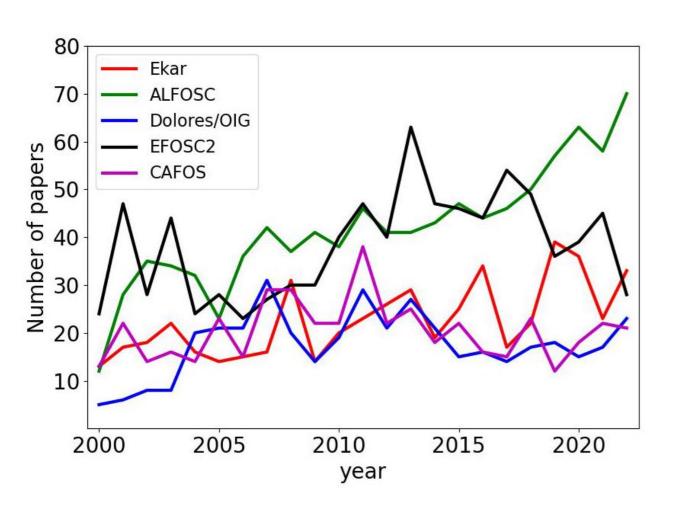
The efficiency has increased at least by a factor of three in the volume of collected data, even more considering their scientific use. Last 4 years: **30-37 refereed papers per year** using data from Asiago-Ekar (several dozens of non refereed communications, AstroNote, Atel, GCN, etc per year); around **16-18 papers using Schmidt data.**



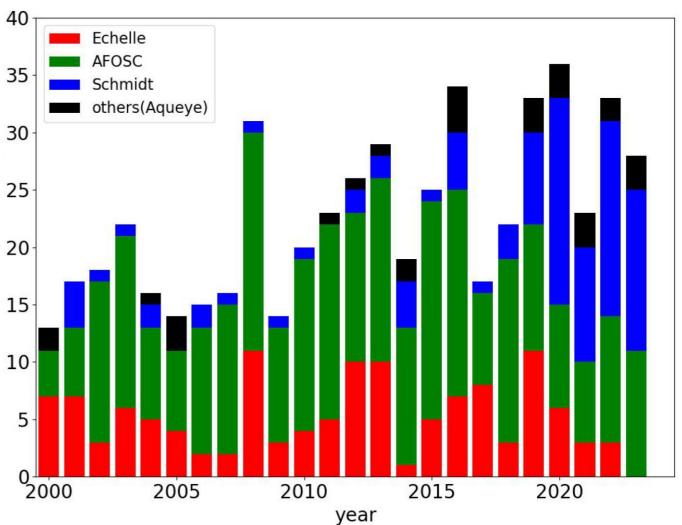




Robotic Schmidt: the efficiency leap



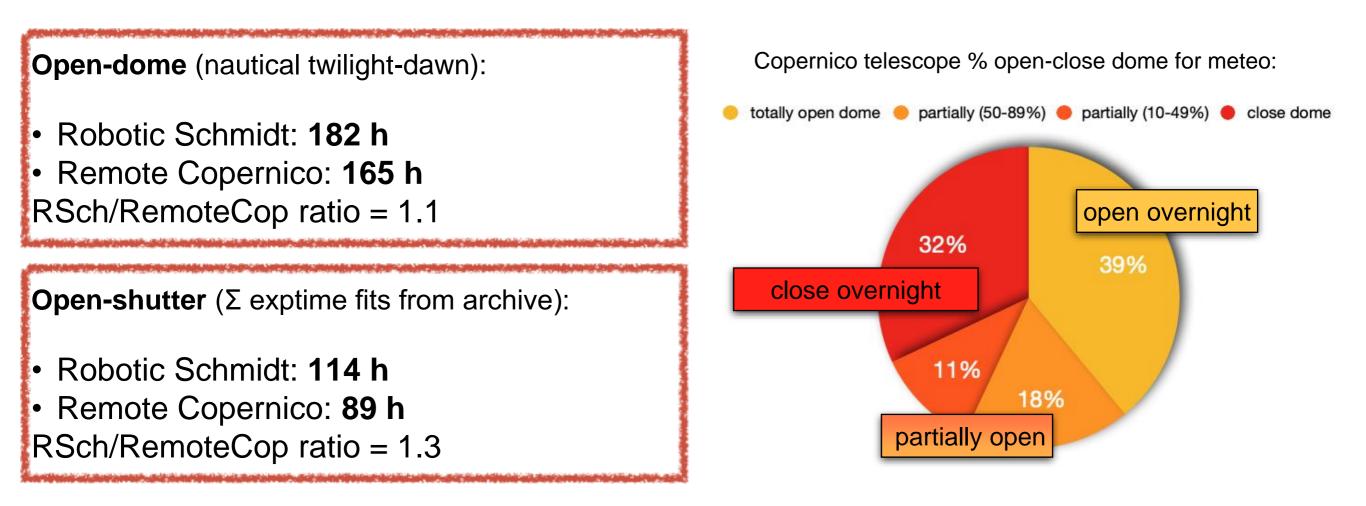
Last 4 years: **30-37 refereed papers per year** using data from Asiago-Ekar (several dozens of non refereed communications, AstroNote, Atel, GCN, etc per year); around **16-18 papers using Schmidt data.**







Robotic Schmidt vs Remote Copernico statistics for February 2023



Why Robotic Schmidt is successful:

- better use of (even small) fraction of clear sky;
- reduction of telescope overheads.

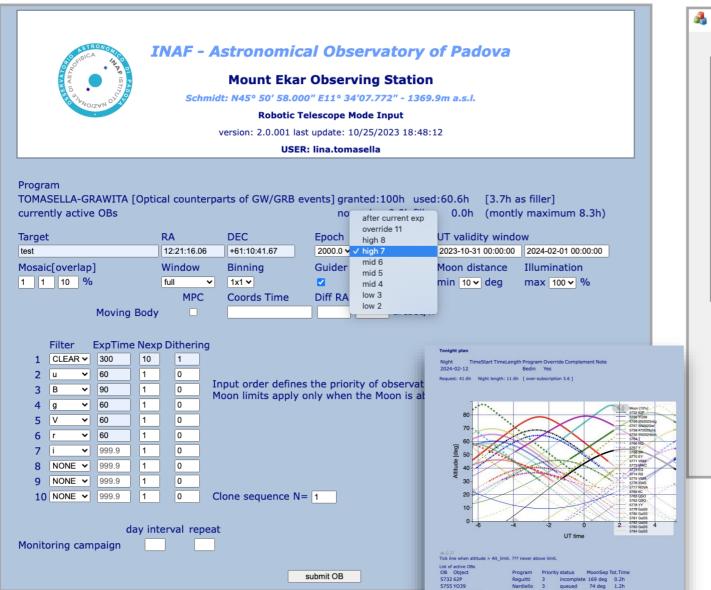




Robotisation in a nutshell

web pages for users (by E. Cappellaro):

- authorised users can insert the Observing Block **OB**.
- the OB are stored in a **Data Base DB**.
- the executed OB is deactivated (an email is sent to the program's PI and telescope managers).
- the incomplete/not executed OB remains in a queue.



telescope control (by MFC - M. Fiaschi):

- check of weather stations for dome open/close.
- check the **DB** once per minute.
- choice of the OB with higher priority; check the temporal observability of the OB (scheduler).
- focusing, choice of the guiding star, start observation.

2023-05-16 0; 2023-05-16 0; 2023-05-16 0; 2023-05-16 0; 2023-05-16 0; 2023-05-16 0; 2023-05-15 0; 2023-05-15 2; 2023-05-15 2;	3.51. 19 Waiting 3.50.48 Dome d 3.49.42 Parking 3.49.39 Robotic 3.49.39 Telesco 3.49.12 Telesco 3.49.11 CCD idl 3.49.03 Telesco 3.48.39 Telesco 3.48.39 Closing 3.48.24 Telesco	End pe power OFF wn CCD wn systems CD WarmUP ning End of the nigh meteo losed the telescope	e Open and s e Open and s e Open and s e Open and t he end of the e Open and t	tationary (1-1-0) urning (1-2-0x2) exposure urning (1-2-0x2)	(2) (2)	c +36:45:50.0			
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Dome +8.0	Meteo °C TopRing +8.	0°C Pvl +6.8°C	Dew po	int +5.3°C	C 19:5901 / Sul	INISE 02;2101 - Pře	start In 07:30		
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Lina Tomasella 28.02.2024

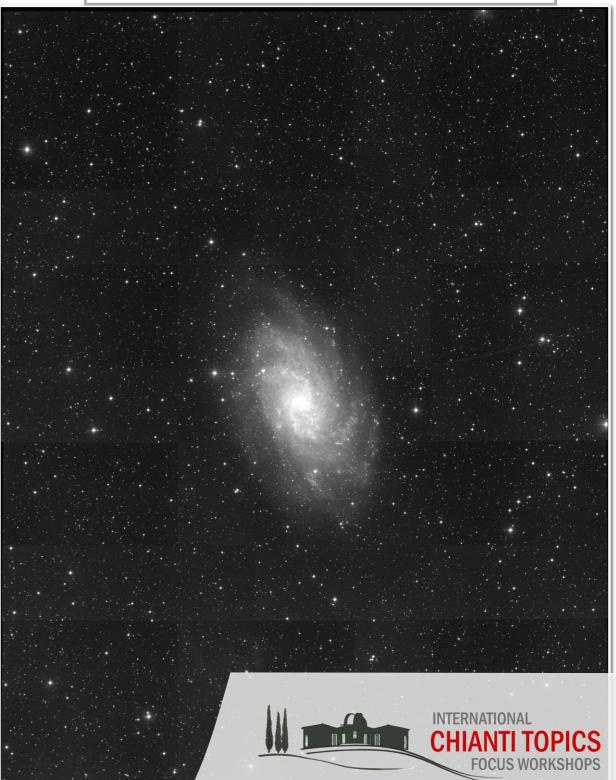
FOCUS WORKSHOPS



Robotisation in a nutshell

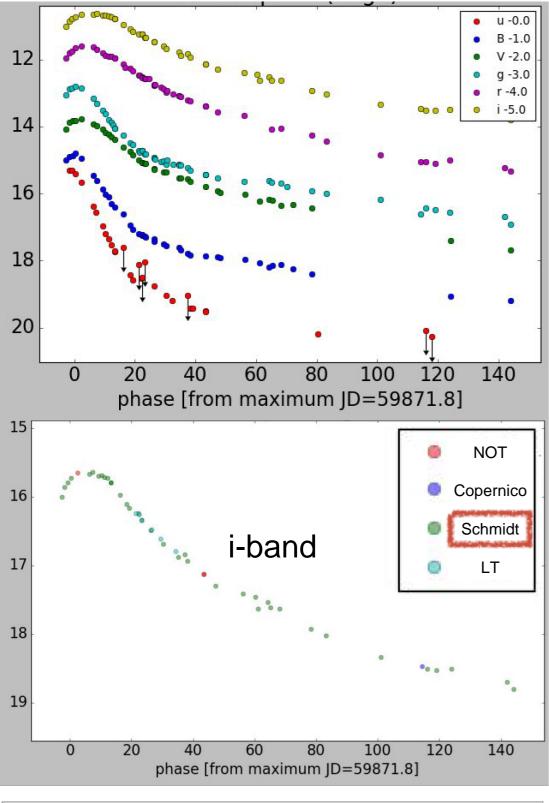


Mosaic 3 x 4 deg by Rolly Bedin

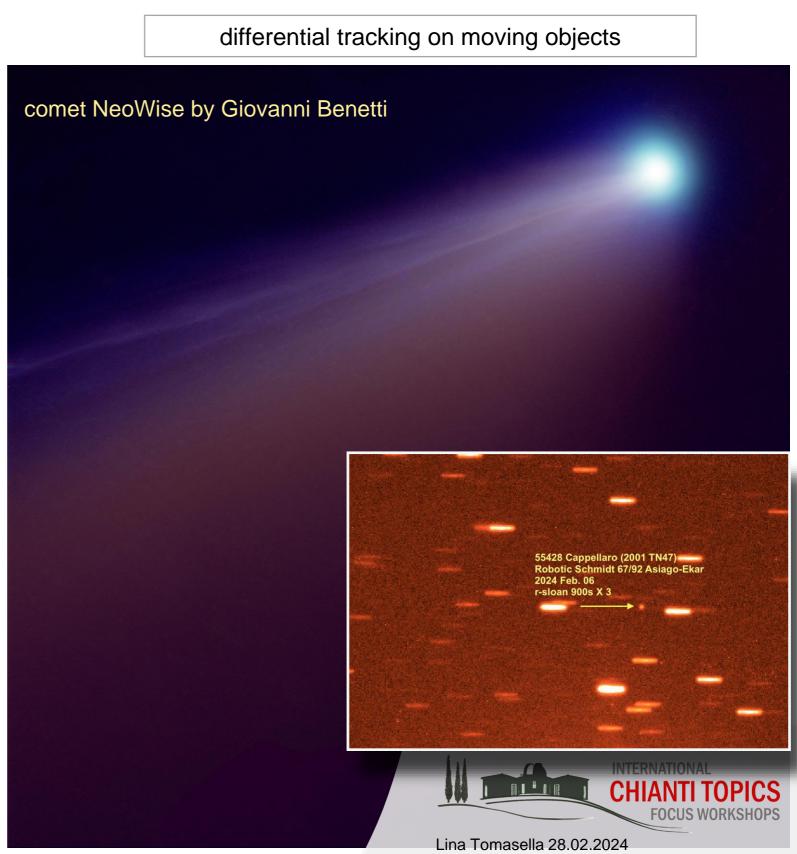




Robotisation in a nutshell



SN 2022xlp light curves in a monitoring campaign





Wikipedia list of Robotic Telescopes

List of Robotic Telescopes [edit]

See below for further information on these professional robotic telescopes:

- TRAPPIST, 60 cm, La Silla, Chile.
- T80S, 80 cm, Tololo, Chile.
- Super-LOTIS, 60 cm, Steward Observatory on Kitt Peak, Arizona, USA.
- Liverpool Telescope (robotic telescope), 2.0 m, on La Palma, Canary Islands
 - Faulkes Telescope North, 2.0 m, Haleakala Observatory, Hawaii
 - Faulkes Telescope South, Siding Spring Observatory, New South Wales, Australia
 - RoboNet, multiple locations
- Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton, California, USA.
 - Automated Planet Finder, 2.4 m,
 - Katzman Automatic Imaging Telescope, 76 cm
- Slooh telescopes, various sizes & locations.
- Rapid Eye Mount telescope, 60 cm, La Silla, Chile
- TAROT-South robotic observatory, 25 cm, La Silla, Chile
- Bradford Robotic Telescope, 35.5 cm, Teide Observatory, Canary Islands
- Warner and Swasey Observatory#Nassau Station Robotic Observatory, 91 cm, Warner and Swasey Observatory, Ohio, USA
- Observatorio Astronómico de La Sagra, 3× 45 cm, Granada, Spain
- ROTSE-IIIb, 45 cm, McDonald Observatory, Texas, USA
- GROWTH,70 cm,
- Indian Astronomical Observatory, Ladakh, India
- MASTER network of small rapid-response robotic telescopes
- Thailand NARIT Thai Robotic Telescope, National Astronomical Research Institute of Thailand (Public Organization) Thailand.
- RAPTOR (telescope), Fenton Hill
- Milutin Milanković, 140 cm, Belgrade Observatory, Astronomical Station of Vidojevica, Mount Vidojevica, Serbia.



The RCS has a rapid-response capability where it will often automatically interrupt regular observations to slew (shift) to observe short-lived events with higher priority, such as gammaray bursts.

The LT is one of the largest robotic telescopes in the world^[3] and was built by a subsidiary ^[b] set up by Liverpool John Moores University who own and masterminded it. It is operated (maintained) by the Astrophysics Research Institute, partly funded by the UK's STFC. It is at the Roque de los Muchache Observatory on La Palma.



From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Faulkes Telescope South** is a clone of the Liverpool Telescope and is located at Siding Spring Observatory in New South Wales, Australia. It is a 2 m (79 in) Ritchey-Chrétien telescope. It was





What about Robotic 1.82m Copernico? (imaging and spectroscopy with Afosc ...)



to be sufficiently precise we needed several HW improvements!

(i.e. the resolution of the new encoders is 0.275 arcsec vs 4.36 arcsec of the previous ones)





RoboCop project and INAF Techno Grant 2022

Short Abstract

RoboCop is a low-cost project, aimed at the robotisation of the Copernico 1.82m telescope (Asiago, Mt. Ekar), for obtaining both photometry and spectroscopy (up to mag ~19-21) in fully automatic mode, i.e. without a night-time operator, with the aid of a robotic scheduler. The project is based on the experience we have acquired in the successful robotisation of the Schmidt 67/92 telescope. In the 2 year project, we foresee a number of limited HW and SW upgrades to the Copernico telescope, which is already regularly used remotely, to be implemented while the telescope continue operation. RoboCop can be a valuable experience for the robotisation of other small-to-medium size telescopes still operated manually.

tem	Year 2022	Year 2023
I. 2 optical encoders Renishaw (for HA and Dec)	2500	0
Optical strips (2,85m for HA; 0,5m for Dec)	2200	0
I. 3 Brushless engines (400W 60V; for HA and Dec)	1100	0
I. 3 controller iPos4808BX	1900	0
I. 3 power supplies 1kW 48V	1200	0
I. 2 Inverters	800	0
control interface (for M1, primary mirror)	1800	0
lectronic board for M1 (implementation, installation and configuration)	0	6000
lectronic board for M2 (secondary mirror)	0	6500
urchase of MTX humidity/temperature sensors	1000	0
OTAL BUDGET = 25000 Euro		

#	PI	Titolo	Importo	Punteggio		
1	Saracco P.	SHARP - A near-IR multi-mode spectrograph for MAORY@ELT	98000	54,6		
2	Sacco G.	Machine Learning for Spectroscopy	89144	53,5		
3	Campana R.	Beyond HERMES: toward a multipurpose interplanetary X and gamma-ray spectrometer instrument	100000	53,0		
4	Speziali R.	SAMM Versione 2	99180	52,2		
5	Basso S.	Nested Optics With Chemical Bonding	100000	52,1		
6*	Tomasella L.	RoboCop: a low-cost robotisation project for Copernico 1.82m telescope	13676) 49,9		
*Proj	*Proposta finanziata parzialmente a completamento delle risorse allocate 🖌 🦳 🕇 👘					

- **co-financed** by INAF OAPd;
- cooperation with IA2 TS for the archive;
- HW installation by the technical staff Asiago-Ekar & Padova;
- Home-made Robotic SW for the users by Enrico Cappellaro;
- telescope SW and control by MFC of Marco Fiaschi.

low-cost project thanks to the work of technical and scientific staff!

(... and to the previous home-made experience with the Schmidt ...)



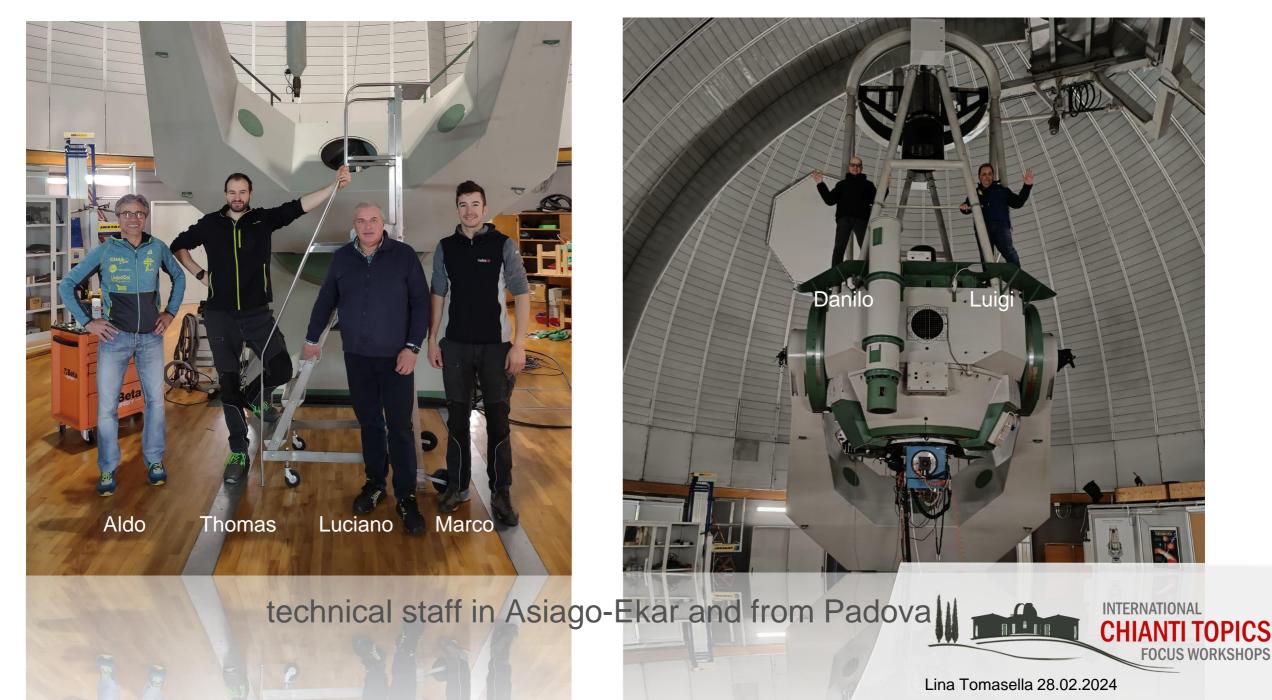
~13,7K€

(not enough ...)



RoboCop project

May - Sept. 2023: the technical staff, in collaboration with MFC, has changed about 80% of telescope&dome HW systems (encoders HA&Dec and in M2 for focusing; brushless motors; CanBus cables; electronics, (redundant) weather stations; webcams ...), in order to reach the required precision for pointing (target to-slit) and tracking and for a robust meteo parameters control.





FOCUS WORKSHOPS

Lina Tomasella 28.02.2024

RoboCop project

Nov 2023 - ongoing: development of the users web interface for OB data entry and scheduler; integration with the telescope control; debugging and overnight testing (commissioning phase).

Spectra

2.0

1 0

0.5

3500

2024-02-15

23:48:44

Ekar /

AFOSC

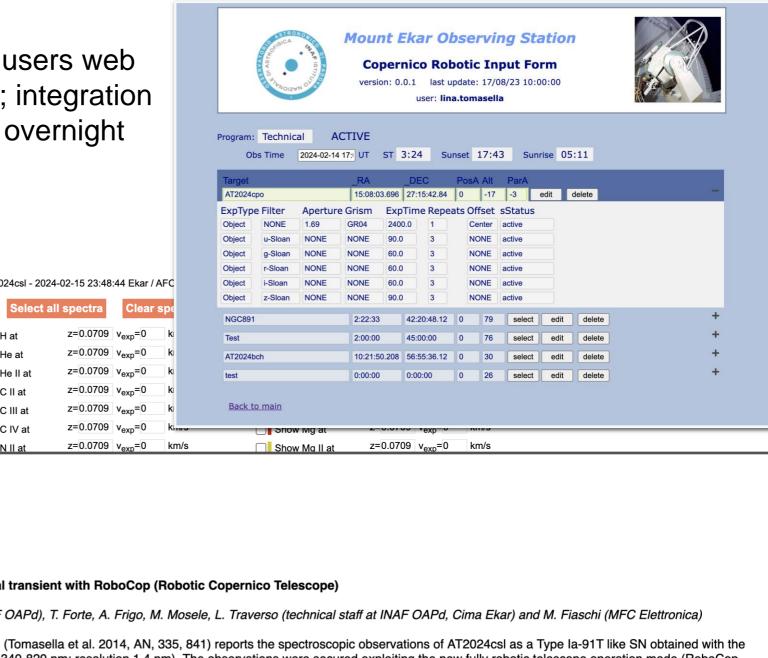
2400

RoboCop

Zoom Full

16672

3748



tns 2024csl 2024-02-15 23-48-

44 Ekar AFOSC Padova-Asiago.fits

Observed Wavelength(Å) 4284 4819 5355 5890 6425 6961 7496 8032 SN 2024csl - 2024-02-15 23:48:44 Ekar / AFC Show H at Show He at Show He II at Show C II at Show C III at Show C IV at Show N II at The following new AstroNotes were released: #2024-55 Released: 2024-02-16 10:24:36 Type: Object/s-Discovery/Classification Keywords: Supernova, Spectroscopy, Optical 4000 4500 5000 Rest Way Title: Asiago spectroscopic classification of optical transient with RoboCop (Robotic Copernico Telescope) Authors: L. Tomasella, E. Cappellaro, S. Benetti (INAF OAPd), T. Forte, A. Frigo, M. Mosele, L. Traverso (technical staff at INAF OAPd, Cima Ekar) and M. Fiaschi (MFC Elettronica) Auto Zoom Binning factor: 1 Abstract: The Asiago Transient Classification Program (Tomasella et al. 2014, AN, 335, 841) reports the spectroscopic observations of AT2024csl as a Type Ia-91T like SN obtained with the Mouse hovers at WL: 9599. Asiago 1.82m Copernico Telescope (+ AFOSC; range 340-820 nm; resolution 1.4 nm). The observations were secured exploiting the new fully robotic telescope operation mode (RoboCop project supported by Techno Grant INAF 2022) currently in phase of commissioning. Click here to see the full text Related Objects: 2024csl [ZTF24aaejjfw] Spectra Exp Tel / Inst TD **Obs-date (UT)** Observer/s Reducer/s Group Spectrum ascii file Spectrum fits file

tns 2024csl 2024-02-15 23-48-

44 Ekar AFOSC Padova-Asiago.dat

Padova

Asiago

Tomasella



Objectives

- simplification and optimisation of the use of the telescopes (no need of specific training and of human presence overnight).
- improving the ability to quickly respond to the astronomical multimessenger triggers (immediate OB submission/execution).
- maximise the data collection capability of the telescopes and the scientific productivity (weather monitoring overnight).
- pilot experience for low-cost robotisation of small-to-middle size telescopes (know-how acquisition).



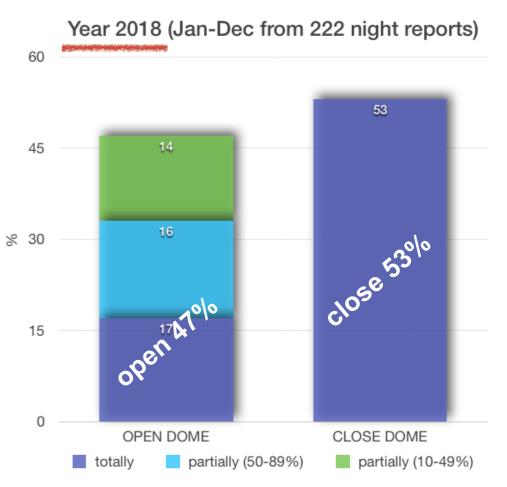
Thanks!



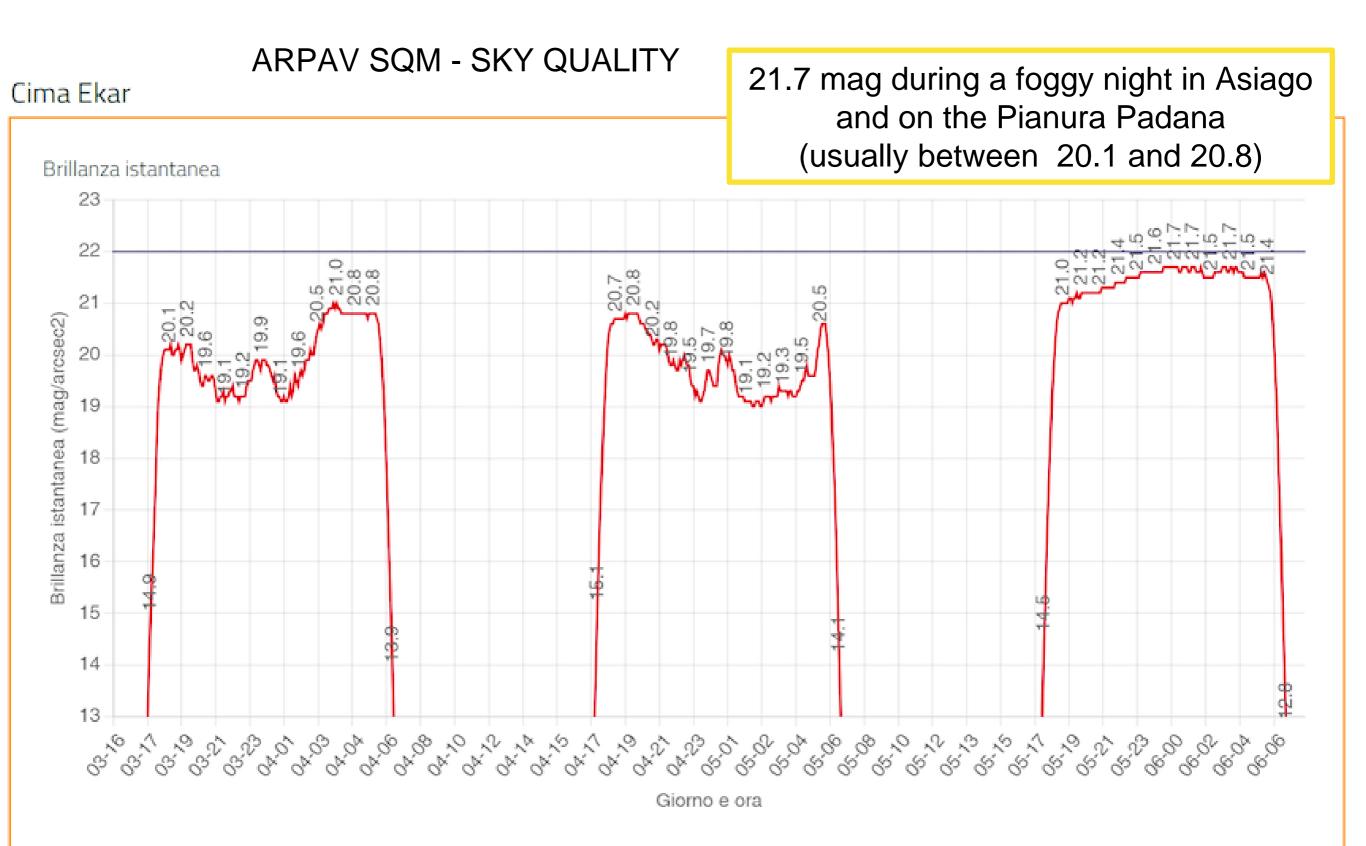


Meteo Ekar









Seeing from Schmidt images

