

Retrofitting the Canada-France-Hawaii Telescope for Remote Operations

Telescopes from Afar

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Goals

- Enable the remote control of the observatory at the summit of Mauna Kea from the control room in the Headquarters building in Waimea
- Instead of having two people operating the telescope and performing the observations from the summit, this project will allow one operator to remotely control the observatory and perform observations for the night.



Scope

- Several remote capabilities in place, including queue observing system
- Development of tools required for remote assessment, monitoring, notification, and control of observatory systems that are necessary for observing and other critical observatory functions

Remote operations only designed for queue instruments



Constraints

- Implementation should have minimal impact on observing time
 - Modifications to systems must be accomplished during the day with a working observatory each night
- Remote operations should not impact telescope efficiency
 - Remote capabilities must be comparable to those that in the past have benefited people at the summit
 - Maintain <2% time lost to technical problems



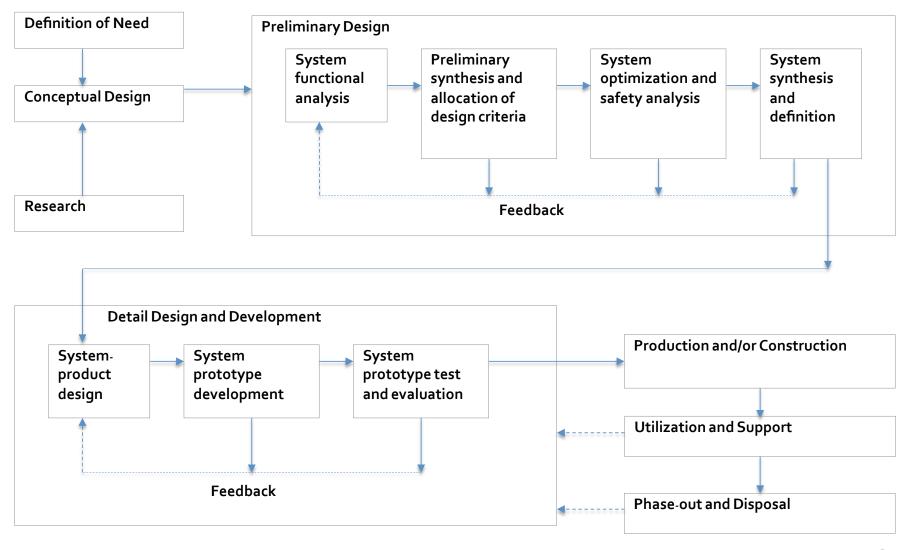
Subprojects

| Phase 1 | Phase 2 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Mirror Covers | Dry Air System |
| Software Infrastructure | Dome Louvers |
| Remote TCS | F8 Secondary Control |
| Panel F Replacement | Primary Mirror Support |
| Remote Observing Environments | Windscreen |
| Dome Shutter | 5 th Floor Entry |
| Audio and Video Monitoring | Fire Alarm Systems |
| PLC Infrastructure | Remote Control of Lights |
| Weather Sensing | Mirror Chilling |
| Telescope Hydraulics | |
| Dome Drive System | |
| Standard Operating Procedures | |

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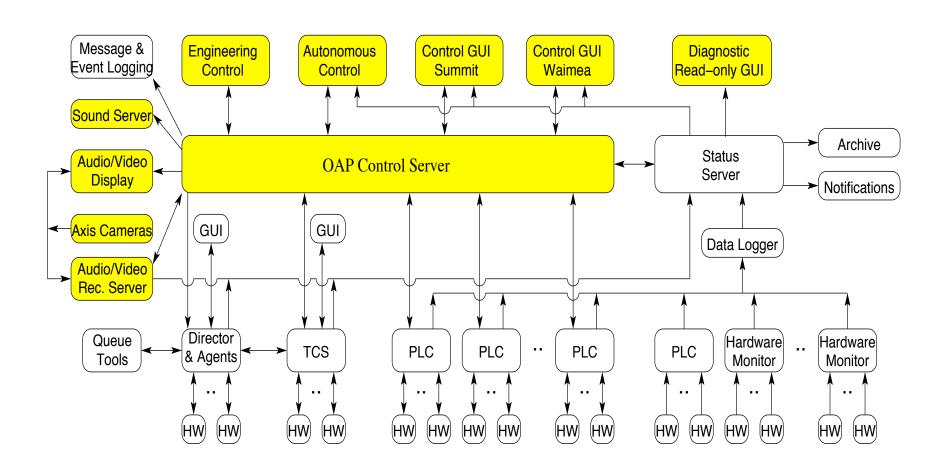


Subsystem Lifecycle





Software Architecture





Software Architecture

- Centralized control into single software component simplifies business rules and interactions between systems
- Control modes (Summit, Standby, Waimea) help moderate execution of commands and ensure actions cannot be "accidentally" initiated remotely

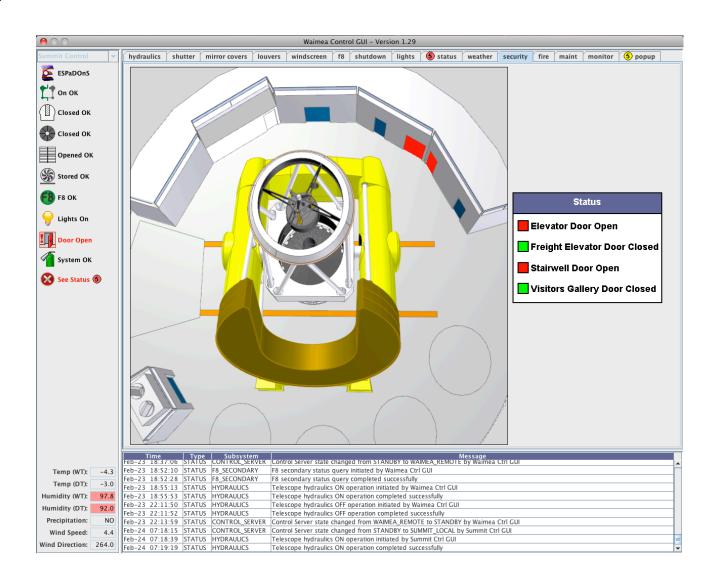


Autonomous control

- Autonomous closing (telescope is parked, telescope hydraulics are turned off, mirror covers are closed, and the dome shutter is closed) initiated when trigger conditions met
 - High humidity
 - Precipitation
 - Wind
 - Daytime
- When control state is set to either "Waimea" or "Standby", if network connection to high-level software is lost or summit power is lost, dome is closed automatically



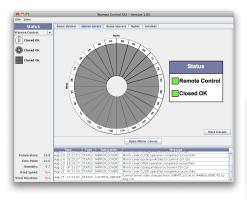
Control GUI

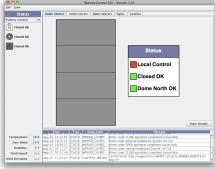




Consistent look and feel for legacy equipment

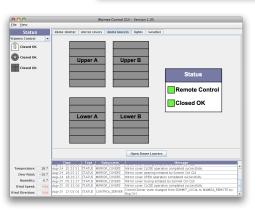






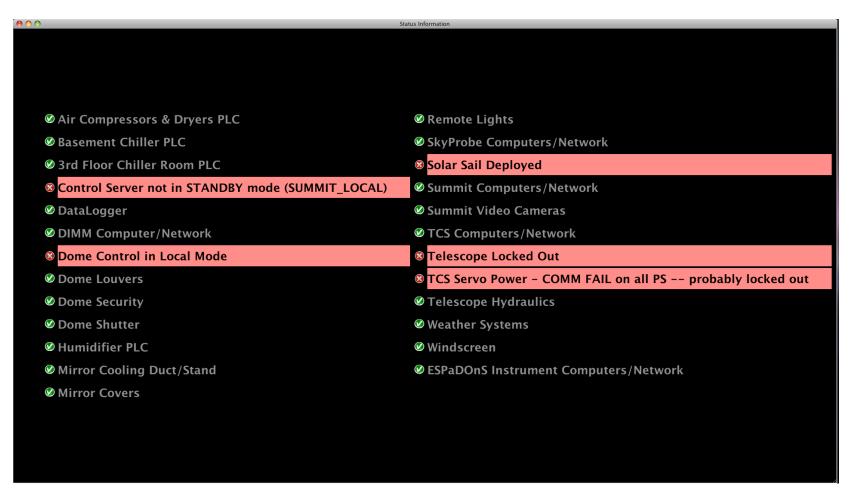








Overall Status





Control Rooms





Audio and video monitoring





Environmental monitoring

- Additional environmental sensors added to ensure that the remote observer had enough information available to be able to confidently make decisions without being able to walk out on the catwalk
- Sensing humidity, wind, precipitation, temperatures
- Low light cameras to replace the night vision goggles
- Infrared camera to detect cloud cover
- Skyprobe



Technical benefits

- More remote diagnostic tools and status information available to engineers in the event of a problem
- iPhones allow monitoring and control from anywhere
- Constant monitoring of systems and automatic notification when conditions are outside of limits
 - Alerts and warnings sent by email and text



Technical benefits

- Improved control systems have increased reliability of several systems
- Improved understanding of operating conditions of equipment and trends informs maintenance plans



Implementation of remote operations

- Remote operations is now our normal mode of operating
- Remote monitoring and control of many observatory systems have been implemented with almost zero impact on observing time
- Incremental integration of changes to observatory systems while we were still operating at the summit eased the transition to remote operations
- Impacts policy, logistics, and operating procedures



Results

- On time and budget
 - ~1 year brainstorming and planning
 - 2 years design -> implementation
 - Existing staff
- No downtime
- Reduced nighttime staff, working in a more comfortable environment



Conclusions

- CFHT is now remotely operated at night with no one at the summit
- Successful modification of the observatory systems
- Same quality data fewer resources

Improved reliability, maintainability, and remote diagnostics of observatory systems