

OAOG Workshop #2 (March 22nd, 2013) REMOTE CONTROL OBSERVING

Presented by: Jim Thompson

WHAT IS RCO?

- Live observing through your telescope without you being right next to it
- Requires ability to see what your scope sees, and to tell your scope where you want it to point
 - Pros:
 - observe during unfavorable conditions (cold, bugs)
 - allow easier use of resources (books, maps, web)
 - allow easier sharing with friends & family

Cons:

more complicated & more expensive





HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS FOR RCO

Must have:

- 1. Remotely controllable mount (GOTO)*
- 2. Remotely controllable video camera
- 3. Video display*
- *Display & mount control needed remotely AND at scope (during setup)

Nice to have:

- 1. Computer control of mount
- 2. Remotely viewable finder scope
- 3. Remote control focuser



THE MOUNT

Need a tracking GOTO mount

- GEM: best tracking, take time to setup, meridian flip can be a pain, cable wrap not an issue
- ALT-AZ: good tracking but field rotation, easy setup, full sky GOTO, have to watch for camera hitting mount, cable wrap can be a problem
- Most modern GOTO mounts can link to a computer, allowing control through your planetarium software

Mount control data usually serial link or USB
N.B. the hand controller can be only ~10-15' from the mount, but the PC link can normally be much more

THE CAMERA

Many options depending on your budget

- webcam: cheap, simple, limited to solar system objects
- security cams: bit more \$, solar system and limited DSOs
- DSLRs & CCD imagers: some have live view capabilities but not optimized for it, solar system & limited DSOs
- astro-video cams: models available optimized for solar system and/or DSO observing
- Camera requires a remote link for the video stream and for camera control
 - USB based cameras combine data & control into single cable, but tied to using a computer
- Good to start simple/cheap, then go for the Cadillac later after you know what you're doing!

THE DISPLAY

Choice of display driven by camera choice:

- Analog video use CRT or LCD monitor to view OR use video capture device to view on computer
- USB camera need computer to view
- Need display at scope as well for star alignment, focusing, collimation, etc. (small LCD okay)
- Analog video (S-video or Composite), with well shielded cables, can be run up to 100's of feet

Even more using Cat6 cable baluns

Basic USB limited to 10-15', but booster cables available to extend to ~100' or more

N.B. You'll likely need a powered USB hub at scope for long "boosted" cable runs

COMPUTER CONTROL

Control of your mount & camera from a computer streamlines the process and adds capability Controlling mount from planetarium software very powerful Capture of video allows additional processing & archiving Need to manage 3 main data streams: Control stream to/from mount (serial or USB) Video stream from camera (analog or USB) Control stream to/from camera (serial or USB) Adapters req'd for non-USB data streams Video capture device for video Serial-to-USB device for control Both commercially available for low cost

FINDER SCOPE

- From my backyard it is too hard to do 3-star mount alignments, instead I do 1-star then "sync" my way from object to object
- Works well, but when GOTO is a big step often need finder scope to get properly sync'd
- Can do the same with RCO if have camera on finder scope as well
 - webcam will do, but only good for bright stars
 - MC Jr works excellently, showing even many DSO's in view
 - want wide field of view; >2° (focal length <150mm)</p>
 - want to be able to align finder with main scope
 - another video stream to display

FOCUSING

For me focusing done at start of session, manually at scope

Re-focusing may be required during session

- change in ambient temperature
- change of filters, reducers, or Barlows

random mirror or focuser shift

Several electric focusers and associated software are available, designed to serve astro-imaging community

Remote focusing a sexy option, but adds cost

POWER SUPPLIES

- Many many options to power your RCO setup, try to keep it as simple as possible
- Try to keep all of your components a common supply voltage, eg. 12 VDC
- Using a single common power supply with a distribution hub can greatly simplify setup and cable management
 - Take care to use properly grounded and fused power supplies, and protect them from the elements (dew/frost bad, surprise thunderstorms worse!)

CABLES VS. WIRELESS

- I've tried both, and in the long run cables are far more reliable than wireless (and cheaper!)
 - Affordable wireless video transceivers prone to interference by phones, a/c motors, etc.
 - Professional grade S-video transceivers very expensive!
 - Wi-fi signal strength fluctuates with local interferences (again phones, a/c motors, etc.) and can drop links to devices
 - Wi-fi transceiver performance degrades with temperature, ceasing to work at all below ~ -15°C (in my experience)
 - Trouble shooting and general frigging around is far less with cables
 - Do take the time to get good quality cables
 - eg. commercial Cat6 cable insulation cracks below -20°C

DEMONSTRATION

route cables along mount rotational axis to minimize movement

analog

monitor

hand

common 12VD

supply

control

laptop provides mount control & camera display at scope that you remotely login to from inside

aptop



DEMONSTRATION



cozy sleep cabin, safe from mosquitoes, skunks, & bears!

used wi-fi tablet to remote login to laptop and control mount from beach

transmitted 50' using Cat5 baluns analog monitor serial-to-USB adapter cable July 11th, 2012 **10VAC**

S-video

balun)

composite video

Cat5 (mount USB

serial (camera)

mount control USB