

# AO simulations for pyramid wavefront sensing on the E-ELT

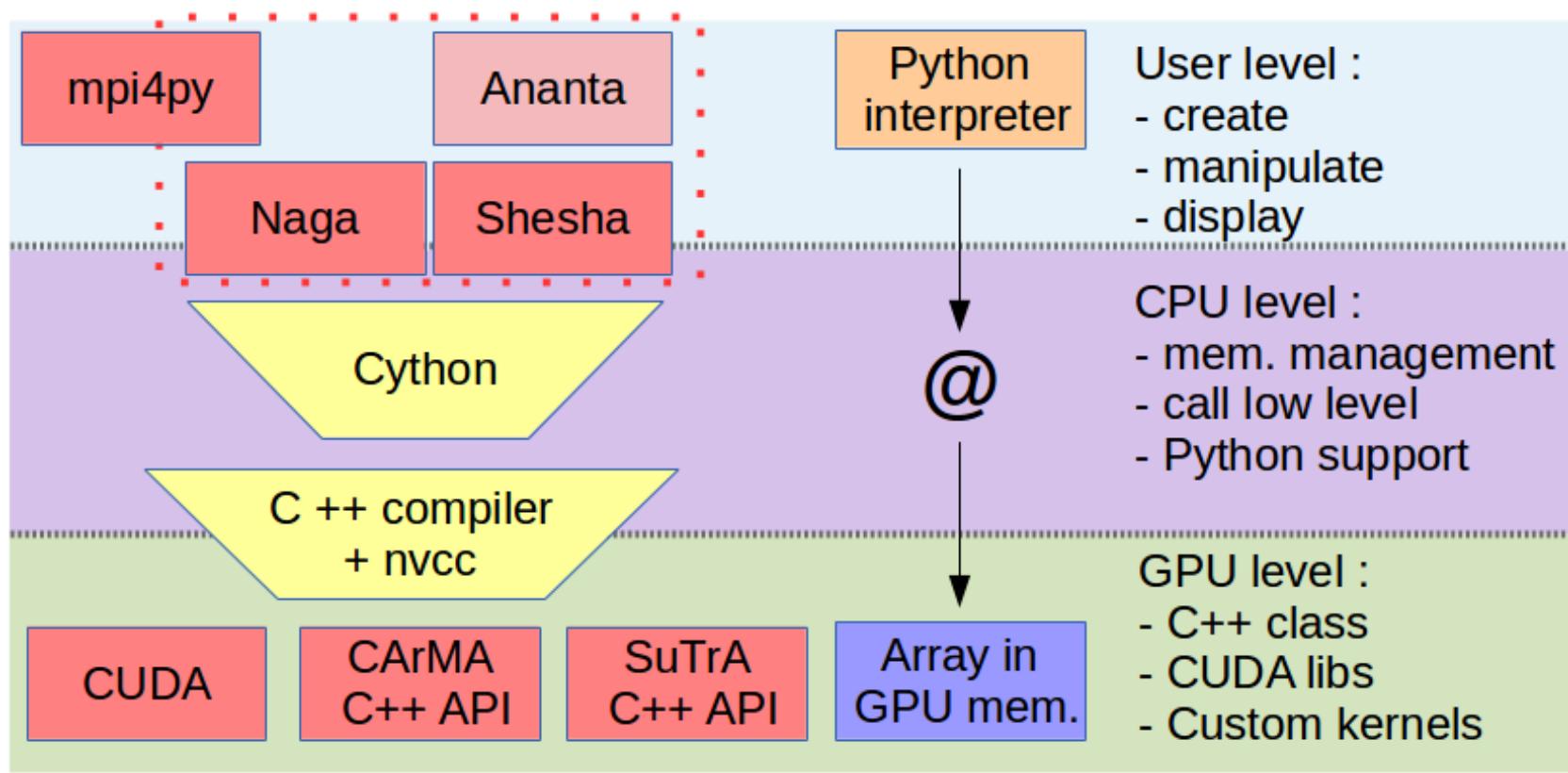
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# Compass Architecture

COMputing Platform for Adaptive optics SystemS



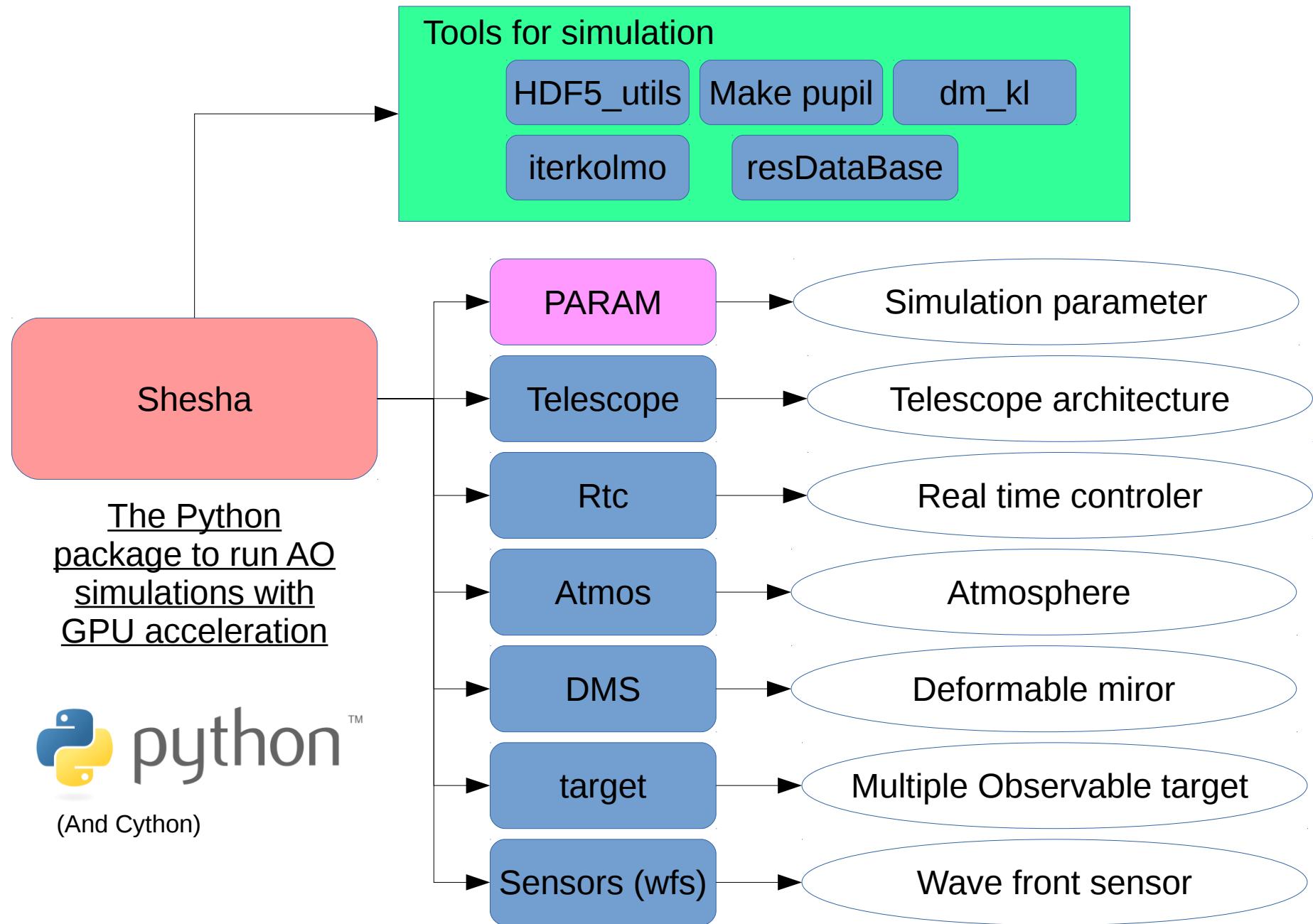
**SuTrA** : the AO simulation tool

**CArMA** : the C++ API for a user-friendly GPU

**SHESHA** : the Python package to run AO simulations with GPU acceleration

**NAGA** : the Python general library for GPU computations

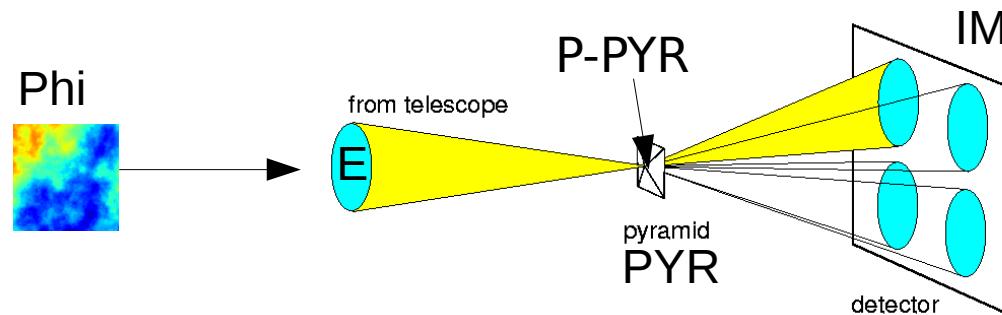
# Shesha architecture



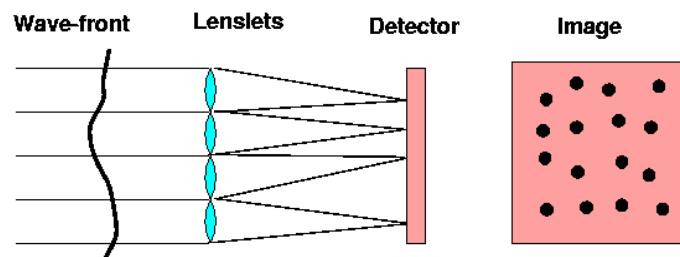
# Wave front sensor on Compass

Two codes for two wave front sensors :

- Pyramid → pyrHR code (new)



- Shack-Hartmann → SH code



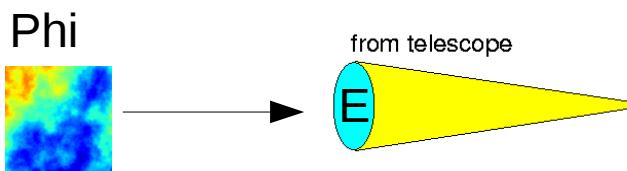
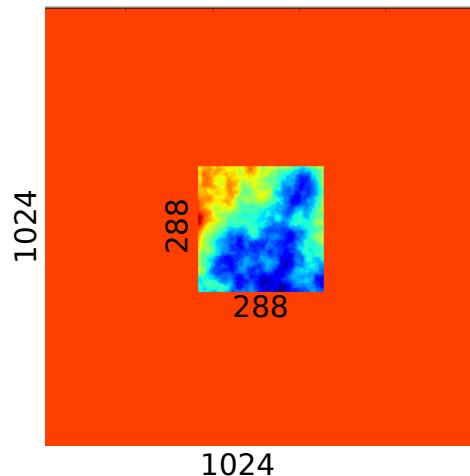
# Validation for SH Code

- Validation of SH COMPASS code by comparison with the YAO simulator
- More than 2000 simulations 8 et 39m to compare the response of COMPASS and YAO simulator
- Good match between YAO and COMPASS results

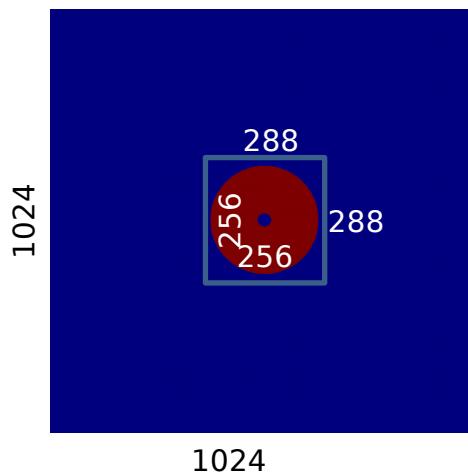
# PYRHR Code

(example : 8m 16x16pixel)

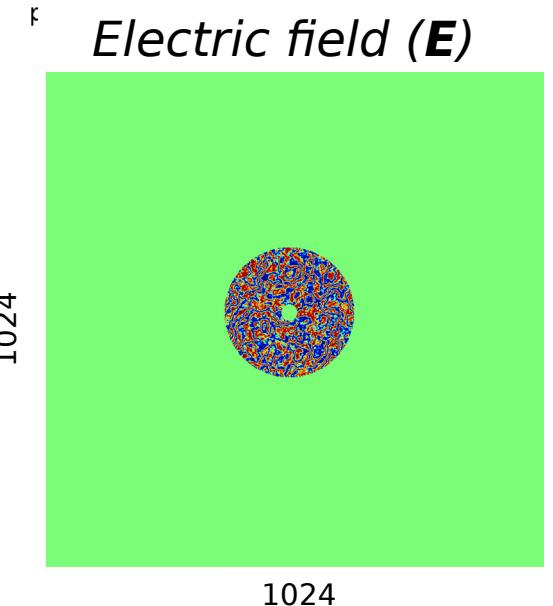
*Turbulence phase (**phi**)*



*Telescope Pupil (**pup**)*

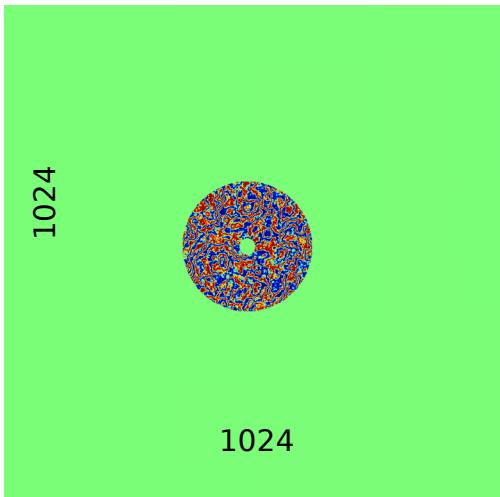


$$\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{pup} \times \exp(i \times \mathbf{phi})$$



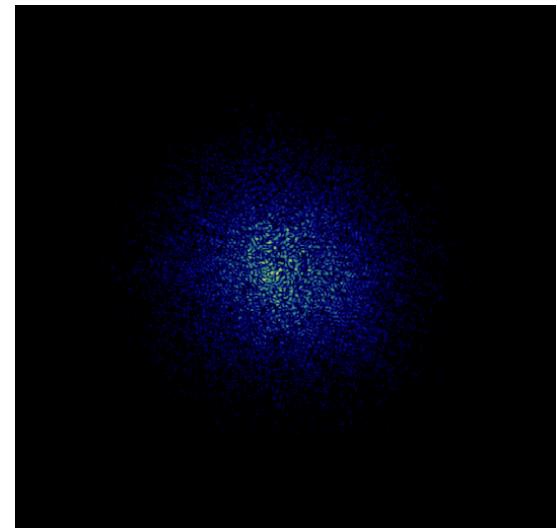
# PYR<sub>H</sub>r Code

Electric field (**E**)

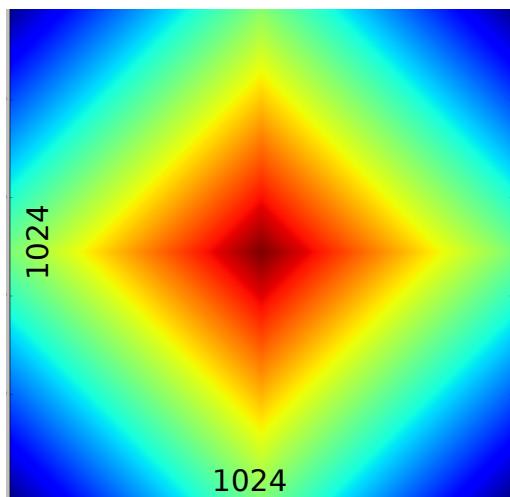


$$\text{Abs}(\text{fft}(E))^{\star 2}$$

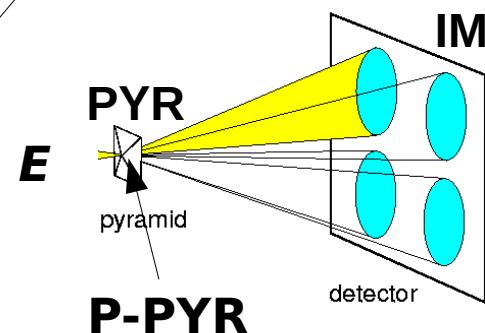
PSF on top of Pyramid (**P-PYR**)



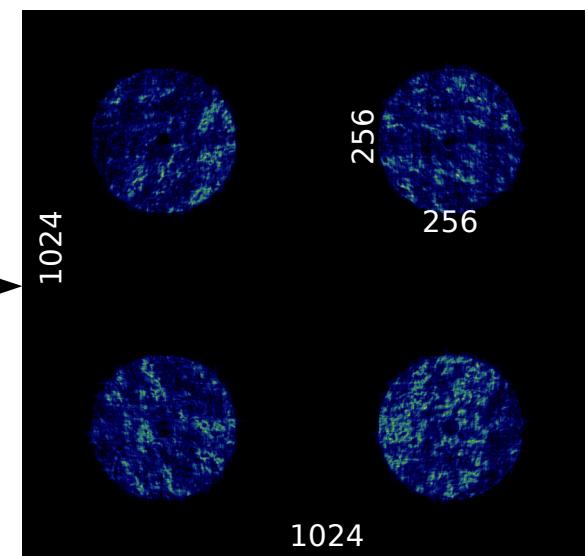
Pyramid (**PYR**)



$$IM = \text{abs}(\text{fft}(\text{fft}(E) \times \exp(i \times PYR)))^{\star 2}$$

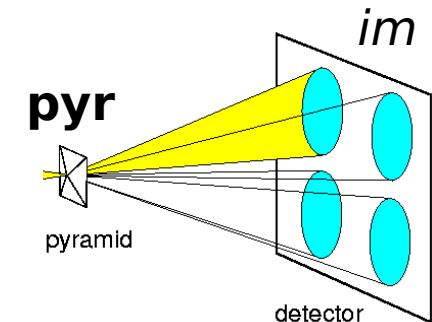


WFS Pyramid image (**IM**)



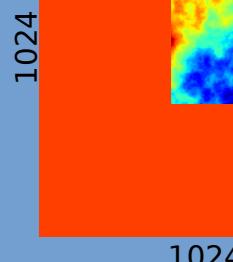
# PYR<sub>H</sub>r Code

## PYR Modulation

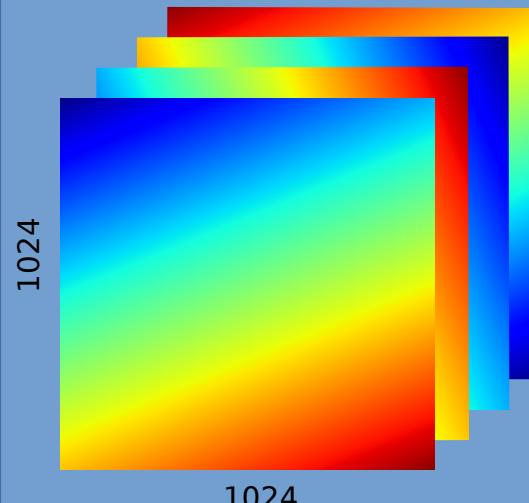


$N$  modulation point

Turbulence phase (**phi**)

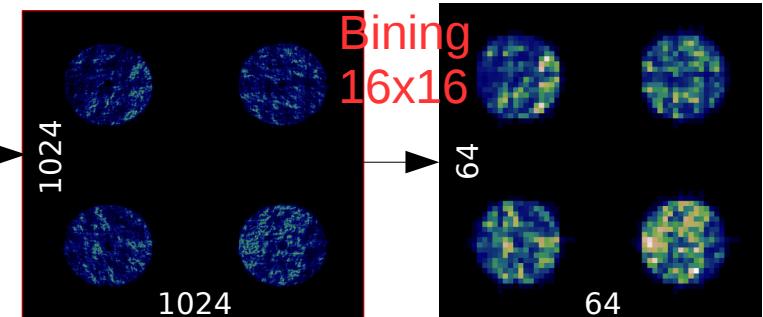
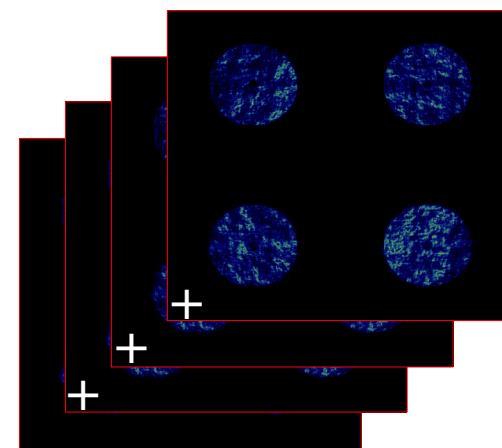


Tilt Modulation (**mod** x  $N$ )



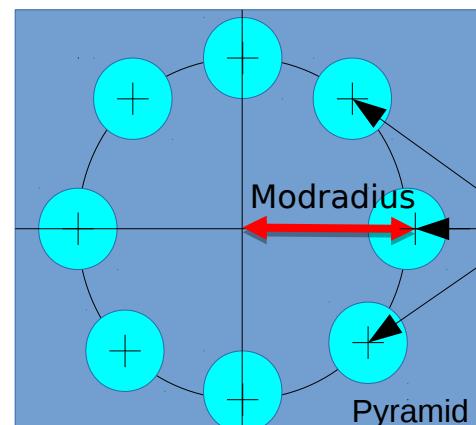
$$\mathbf{Em} = \mathbf{pup} \times \exp(i \times (\mathbf{phi} + \mathbf{mod}))$$

$$\mathbf{im} = \sum (\text{abs}(\text{fft}(\text{fft}(\mathbf{Em}) \times \exp(i \times \mathbf{pyr})))^{**2})$$



Modulated  
Pyramid  
HR image (**im**)

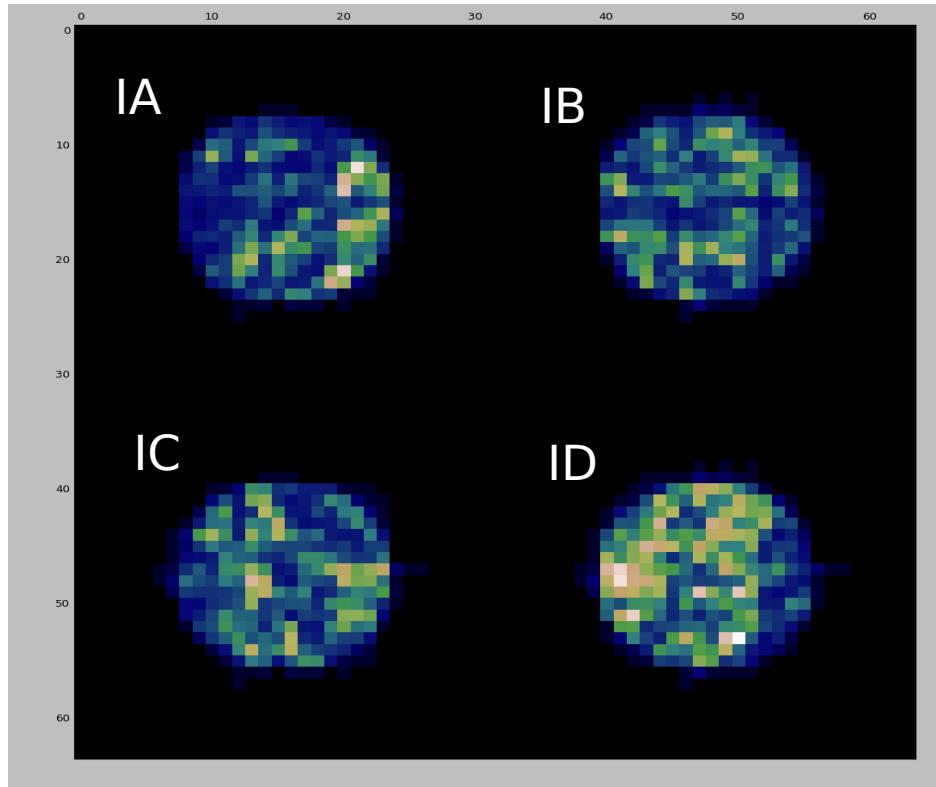
Modulated  
Pyramid  
SR image



Modposition (N)

# PYRHR Code

## Slope computation



$$S_x = ppup * (\mathbf{IB} + \mathbf{ID} - (\mathbf{IA} + \mathbf{IC})) / (I_{tot})$$

$$S_y = ppup * (\mathbf{IC} + \mathbf{ID} - (\mathbf{IA} + \mathbf{IB})) / (I_{tot})$$

$$dwx = mod \times \sin(0.5 \times \pi \times S_x)$$

$$dwy = mod \times \sin(0.5 \times \pi \times S_y)$$

With  $I_{tot} = \mathbf{IA} + \mathbf{IC} + \mathbf{IB} + \mathbf{ID}$

# Karhunen Loeve projection

Pyramid simulation were performed with DM controlled on KL basis :

- Computation of transfer matrix from DM volts to KL modes
- Modes filtering
- Projection of the interaction matrix
- Direct inversion
- Projection back to the DM volts basis

# Simulations

Pyramid response preliminary study parameters for MICADO :

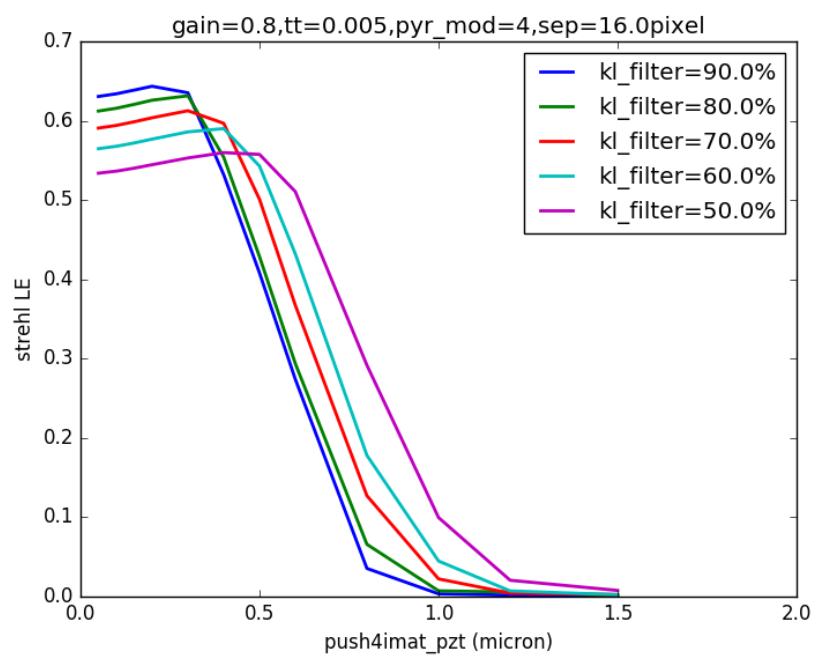
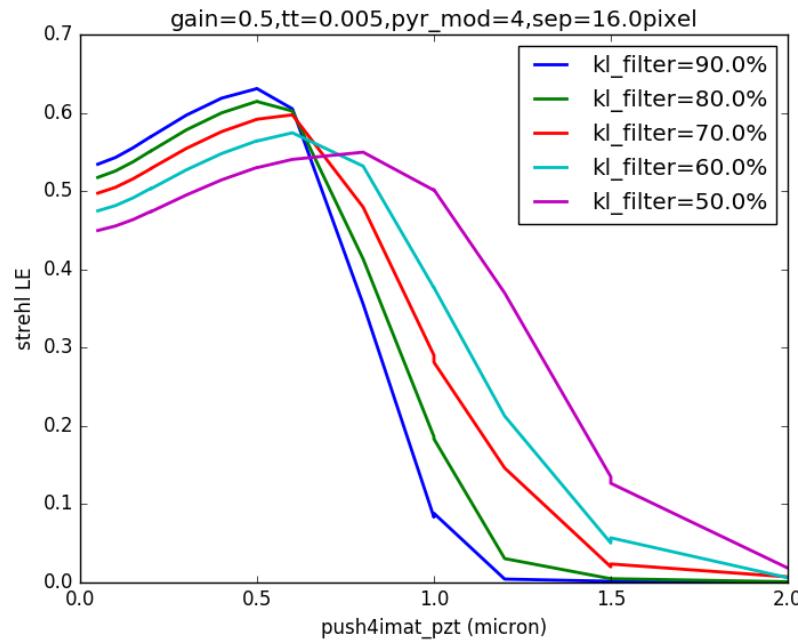
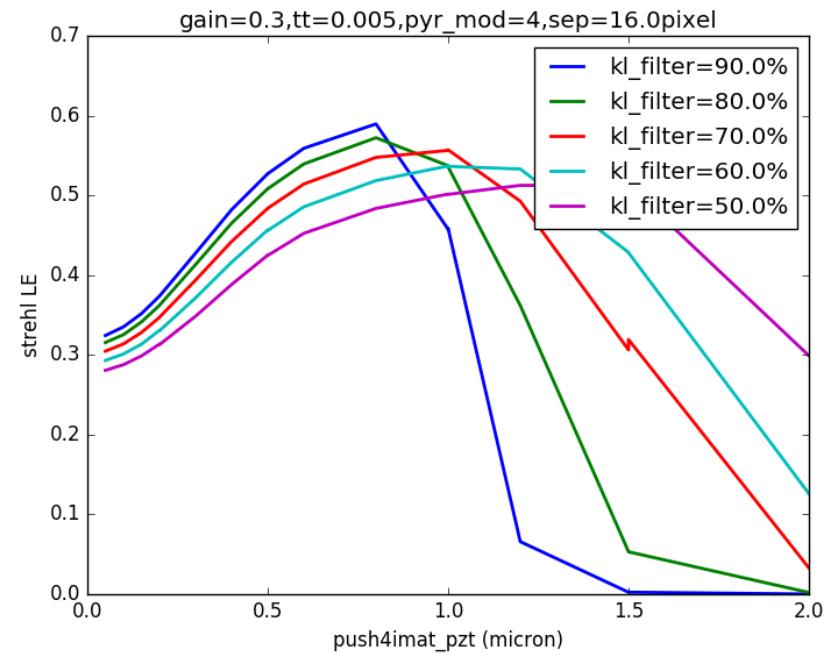
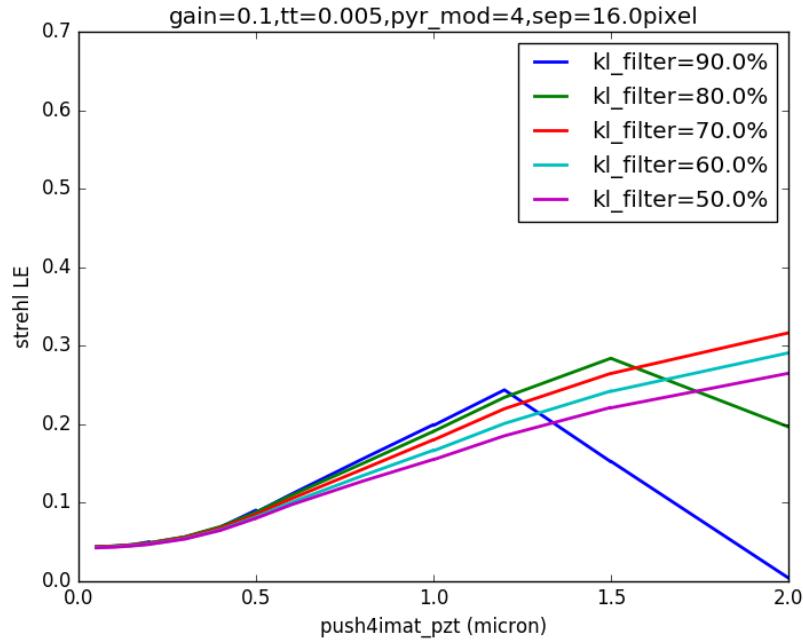
- 8 m class telescope
- 16x16 pyramid pixels
- 220 actuators + tip-tilt
- $R_0 = 16\text{cm}@0.5\mu\text{m}$
- Pyramid modulation from 1 to 10  $\lambda/D$  (modradius)
- Loop gain from 0.1 to 3.0
- Push/Pull value used during interaction matrix from 0,05 to 1,5 $\mu\text{m}$
- 2500 simulations

System environment :

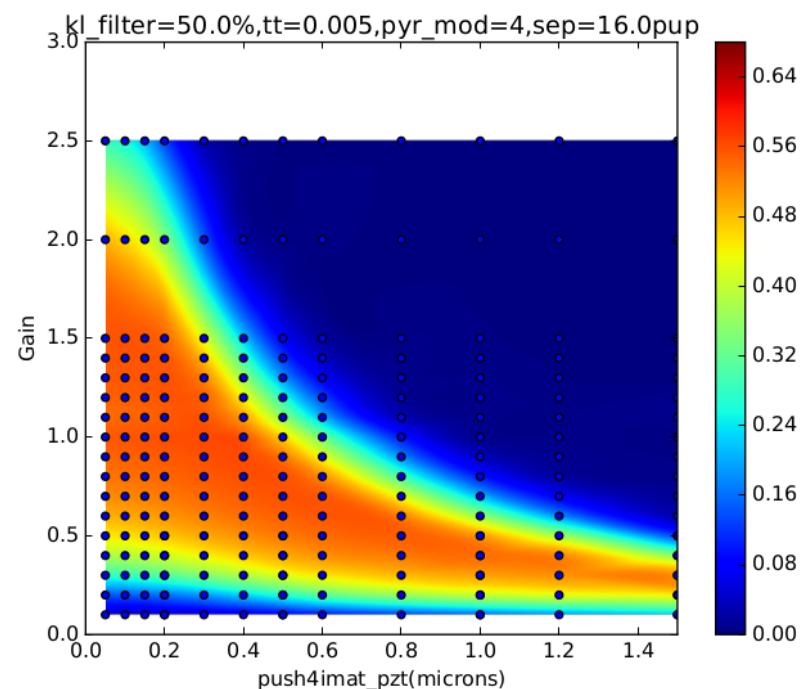
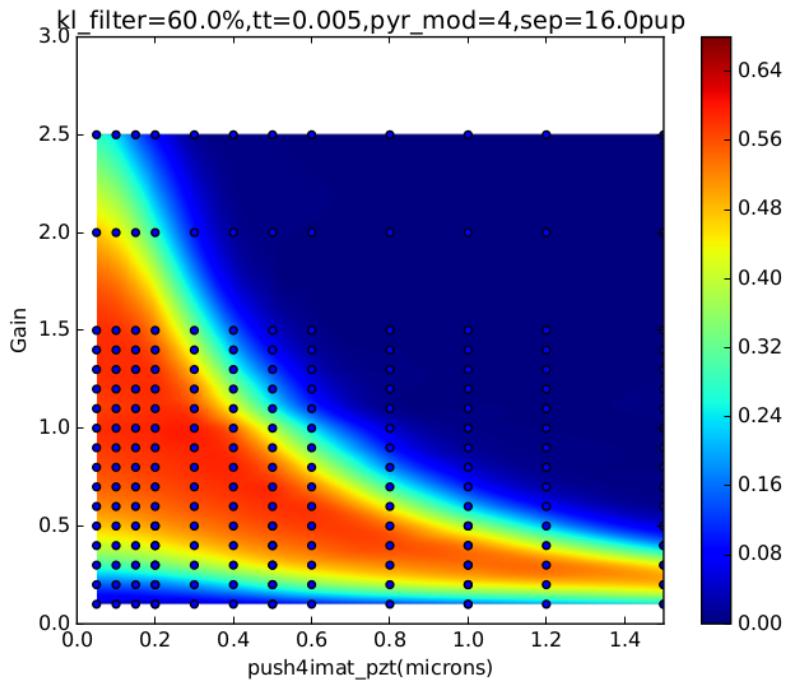
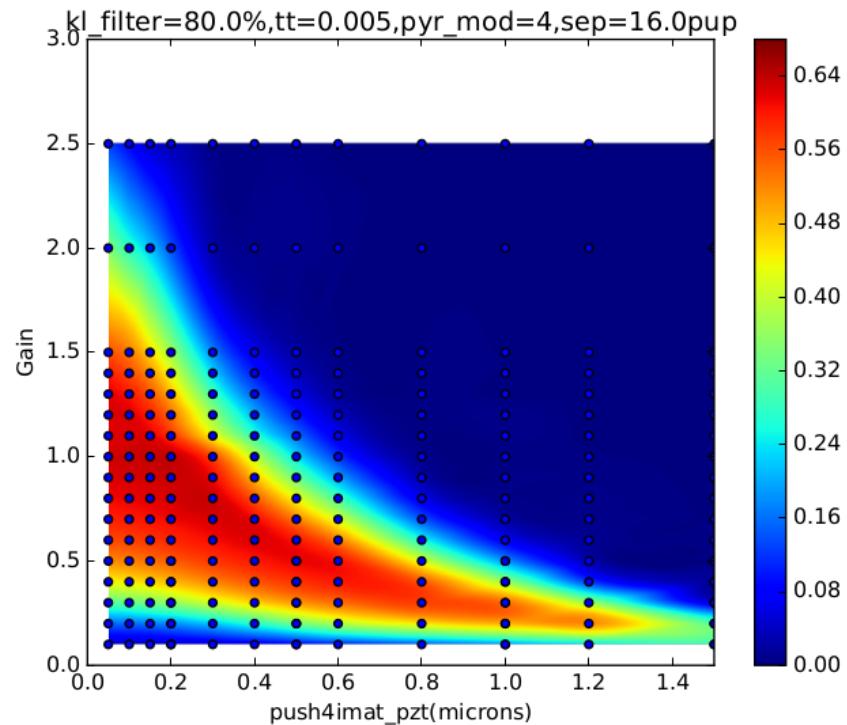
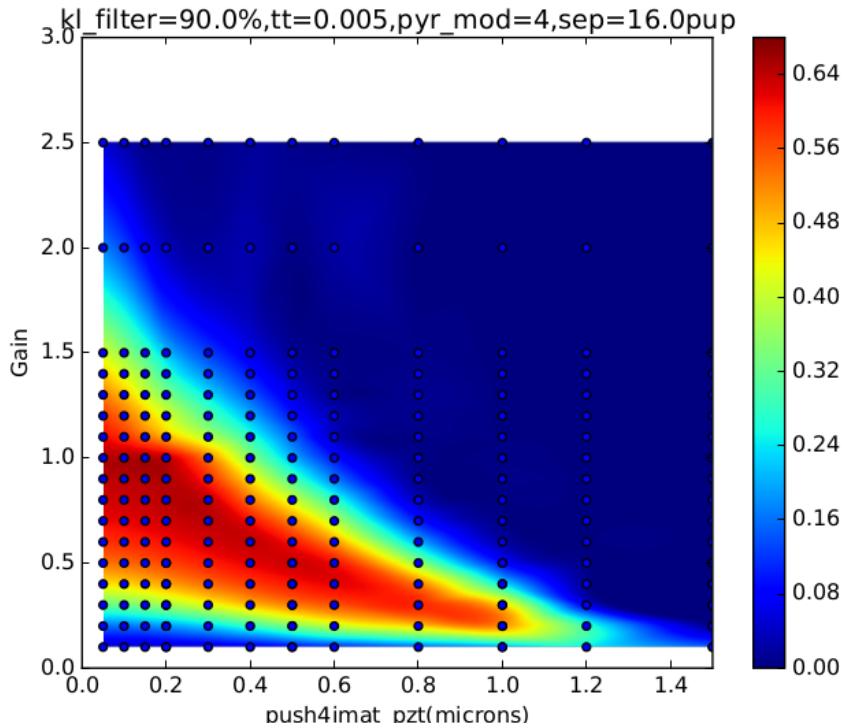
- 2xIntel Xeon E5-2630v4@2,2GHz(10 physical cores)
- 8x GPUs TITAN X Pascal@1.4GHz and 12Go G5X(3584 CUDA Core)
- 64Go Ram DDR4



# Results (1)



# Results (2)

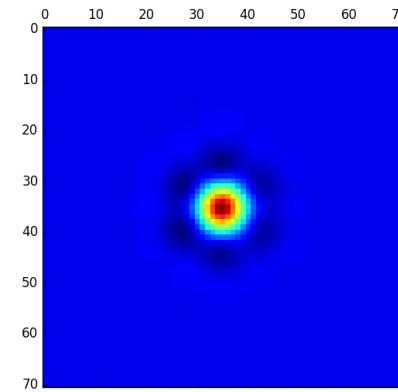
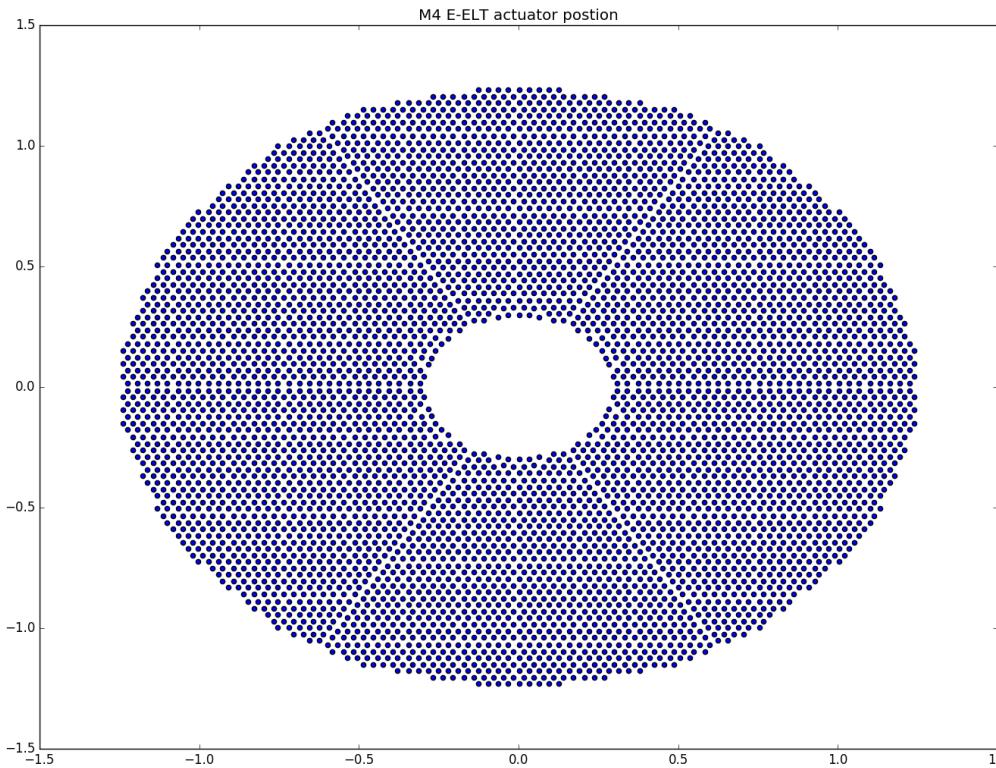


# Results Exploitation

- Appearance of a symmetrical configuration for the subpupils which cancels the diffraction effect of the pupil pyramid one on the other.
- Linear domain of the pyramid allows to increase the gain of the RTC loop
- In saturation domain creation of an artificial gain that forces to lower the gain of the RTC loop.

# M4 implementation

- Using ESO-M4-262903 packages
- Program to convert ESO-IDL packages into pandas-frame to be read by COMPASS
- Custom DM (need : influence function, position, size, dimension in pupil, resolution and optical center)



M4 influence function

# Perspectives

- Perform full scale SCAO MICADO simulations:
  - E-ELT pupil
  - Phase aberrations on M1 segments
  - M4 influence functions
  - Pupil rotation