



# PHASE DIVERSITY AS A TOOL TO SENSE NON-COMMON PATH ABERRATIONS IN SHARK-NIR: STRATEGIES AND SIMULATED PERFORMANCES

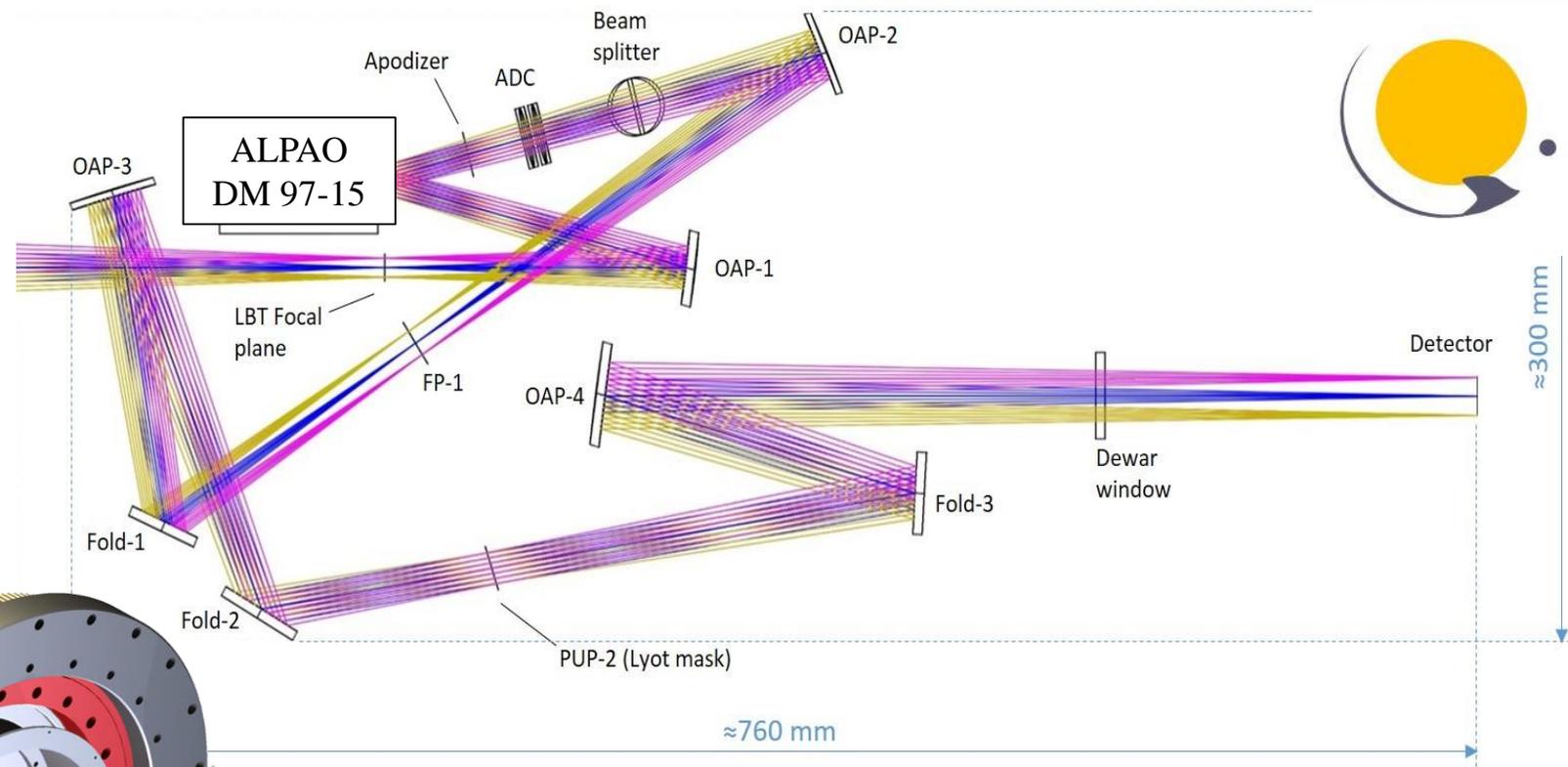
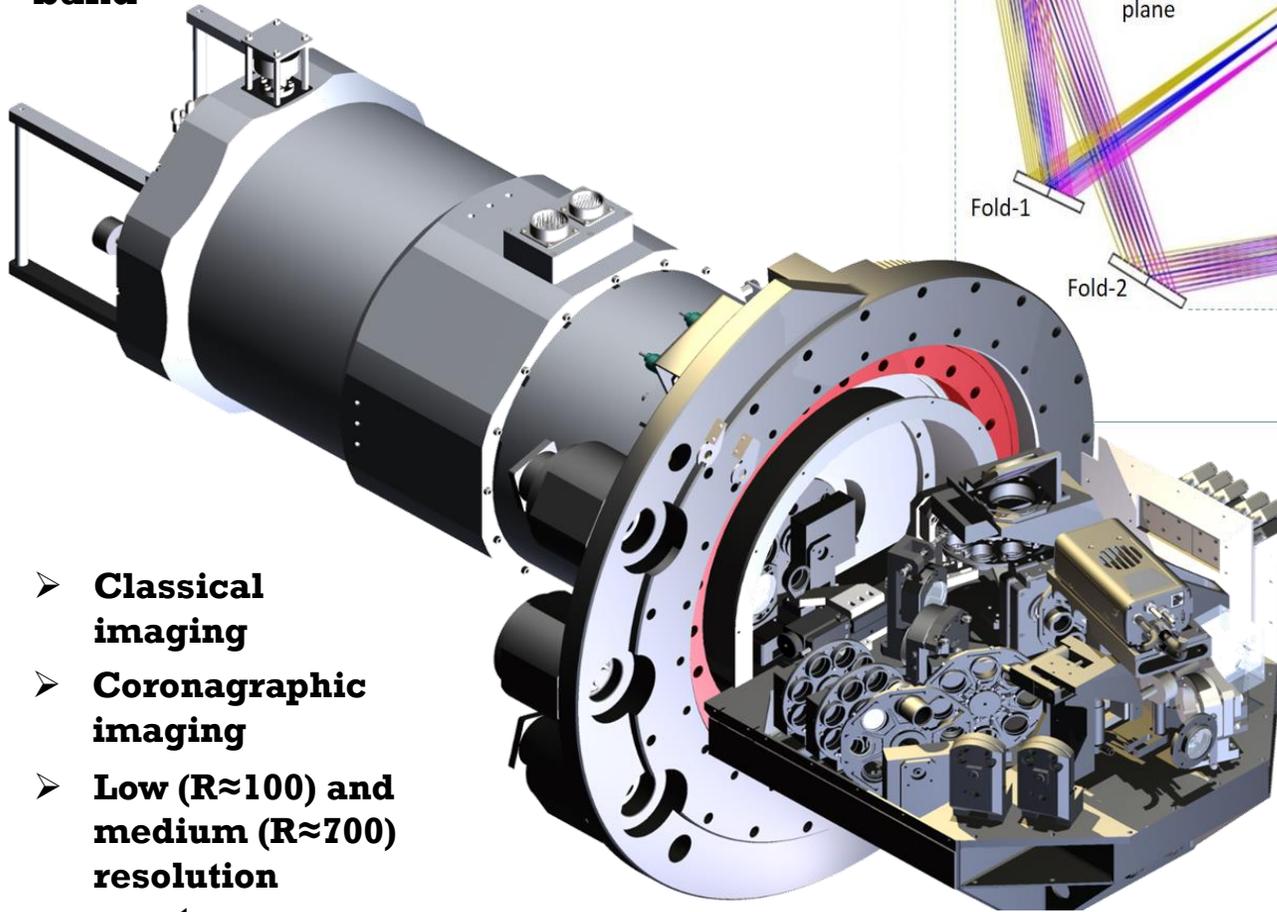


**Daniele Vassallo, Jacopo Farinato, Jean-Francois Sauvage, Thierry Fusco, Valentina Viotto, Maria Bergomi, Davide Greggio, Elena Carolo, Luca Marafatto, Demetrio Magrin, Roberto Ragazzoni**

*Daniele Vassallo, WFS and control in the VLT/ELT era, 24 October 2018, Paris*

# SHARK-NIR

**System for Coronagraphy with High-order Adaptive Optics from R to K band**



- **Classical imaging**
- **Coronagraphic imaging**
- **Low ( $R \approx 100$ ) and medium ( $R \approx 700$ ) resolution spectroscopy**

<b>Wavelength range</b>	0.96 – 1.7 $\mu\text{m}$
<b>Detector format [px]</b>	2048 x 2048
<b>FoV ["]</b>	18 x 18
<b>Pixel scale ["/px]</b>	0.0145
<b>Airy radius @ <math>\lambda=0.95</math> <math>\mu\text{m}</math> [px]</b>	2
<b>Working F/#</b>	31.4
<b># of mirrors</b>	8 (3 flat, 1 DM and 4 off-axis parabolas)



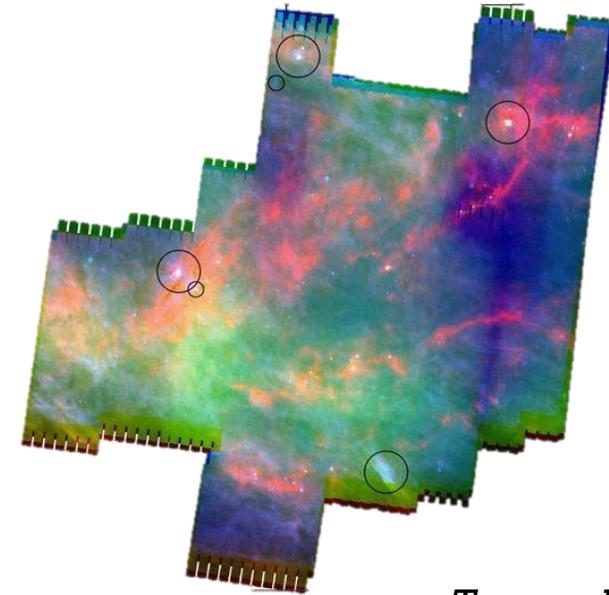
# SCIENCE – EXOPLANETS WITH SHARK-NIR



## What will SHARK-NIR hunt?

- Giant planets around low-mass stars in:
  - nearby Taurus-Auriga SFR (1-10 Myr)
  - young moving groups (10-100 Myr)
- Brown dwarfs in stellar associations/open clusters (e.g. Pleiades)

**SPECIAL**



*Taurus-Auriga  
star forming  
region (140 pc)*

## What can we do?

- Astrometry to determine dynamical masses (short period systems)
- Low and medium resolution long-slit spectroscopy to study the atmosphere

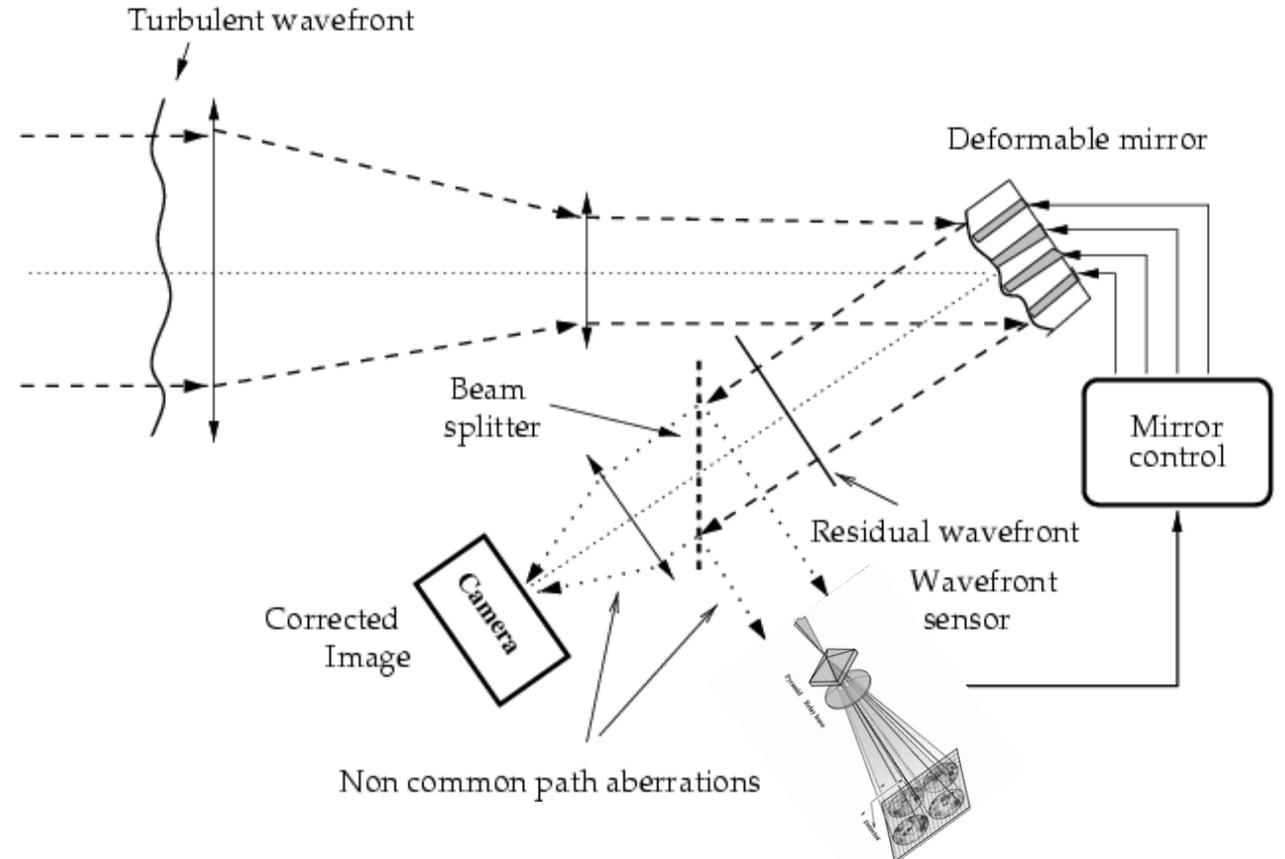
# NON COMMON PATH ABERRATIONS



Differential aberrations between  
WFS and scientific camera

Stable over long periods... but if not  
that stable?

... need for a backup plan:  
On-line Sensing and compensation



# NON COMMON PATH ABERRATIONS



Need for **local** and **on-line** sensing and correction

**Which are the requirements then?**

- Fast sensing
- Local, but with small opto-mechanical impact
- Sensitive to the whole non-common path upstream of the coronagraphs

# PHASE DIVERSITY: THE PRINCIPLE



- What is Phase Diversity? A Focal Plane WFS technique
  
- How does this kind of sensor work? Recover phase information from intensity measurements (*"Phase retrieval"* algorithm)
  
- ... Two major drawbacks using a single image:
  - I. Not unique solution
  - II. Only works with point-like sources

Gonsalves and Chidlaw (1982):

*Use two images of the same (whatever) object with a known finite relative defocus*

# PHASE DIVERSITY: THE ALGORITHM



The algorithm has been developed at **ONERA**:

- Numerical minimization of the criterion:

$$J_{LS}(\phi) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_v \frac{\left( \left| \tilde{i}_f(v) - \tilde{h}_f(\phi, v) \tilde{o}(\phi, v) \right|^2 \right)}{\sigma_f^2} + \frac{\left( \left| \tilde{i}_d(v) - \tilde{h}_d(\phi, v) \tilde{o}(\phi, v) \right|^2 \right)}{\sigma_d^2}$$

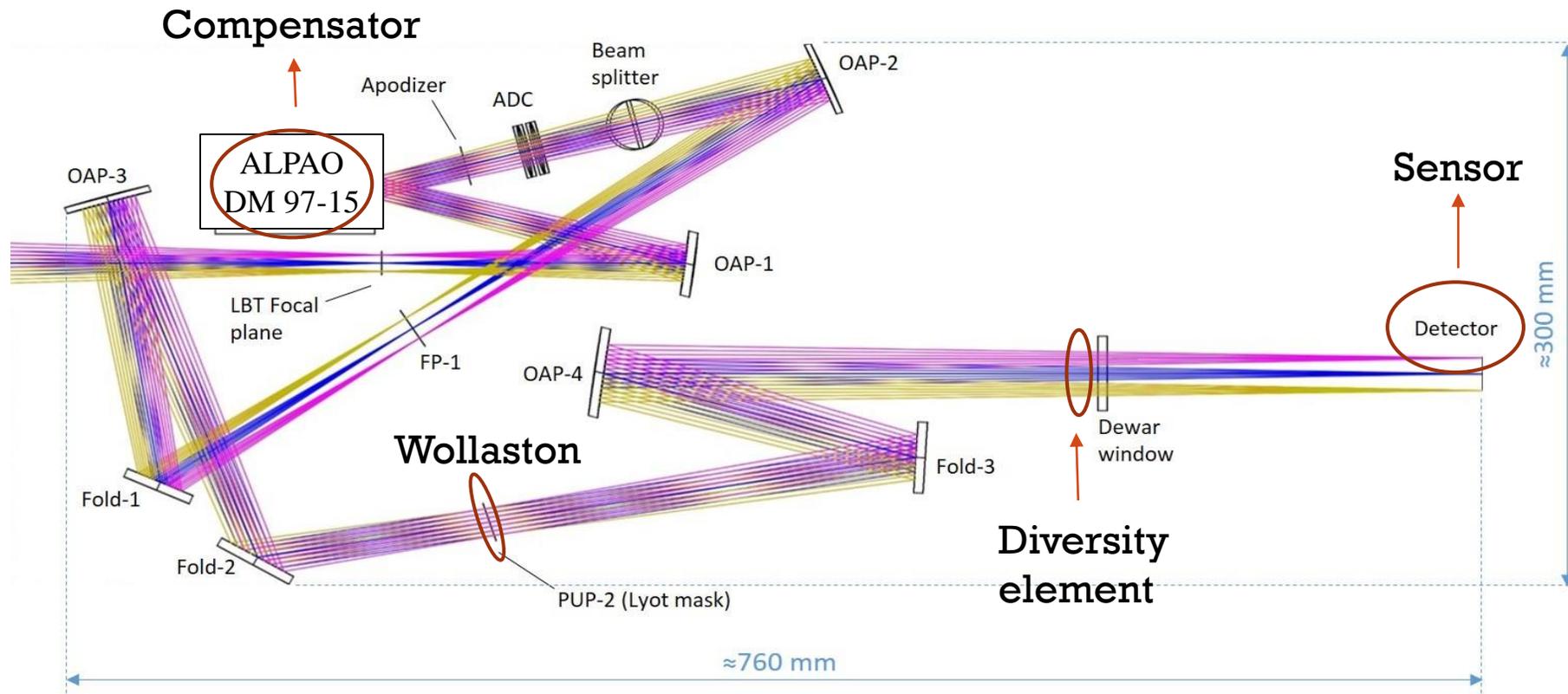
- Joint estimation of object and phase by fast conjugate-gradient method
- Pixel-wise estimation
- Validated both in simulations and experimentally

J.-F. Sauvage, T. Fusco et al., "Calibration and precompensation of noncommon path aberrations for extreme adaptive optic", Journal of the Optical Society of America A, vol. 24, Issue 8, pp.2334-2346, 2007

# PHASE DIVERSITY IN SHARK-NIR



*Simultaneous* generation of focus/defocus images on the scientific camera with either natural or artificial light

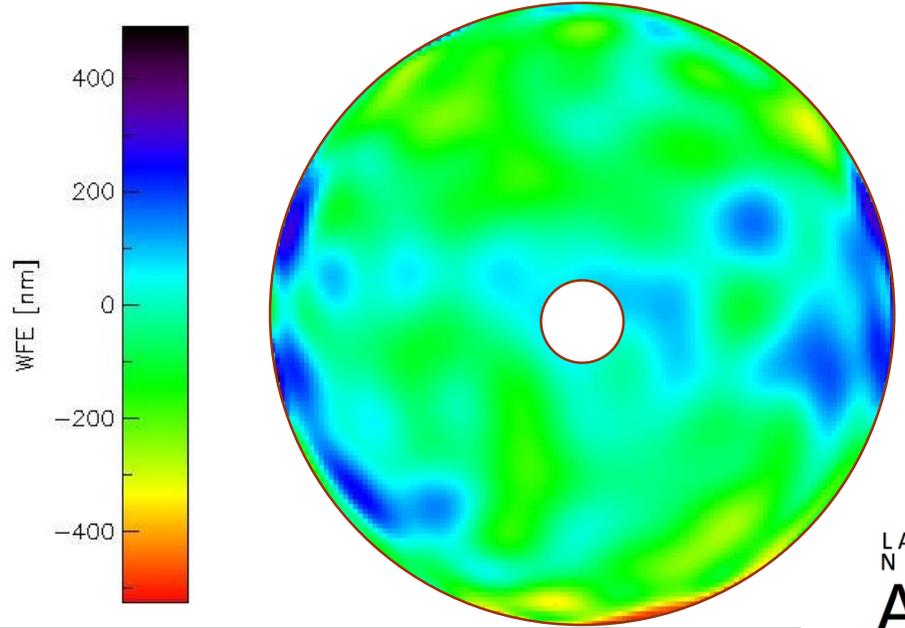
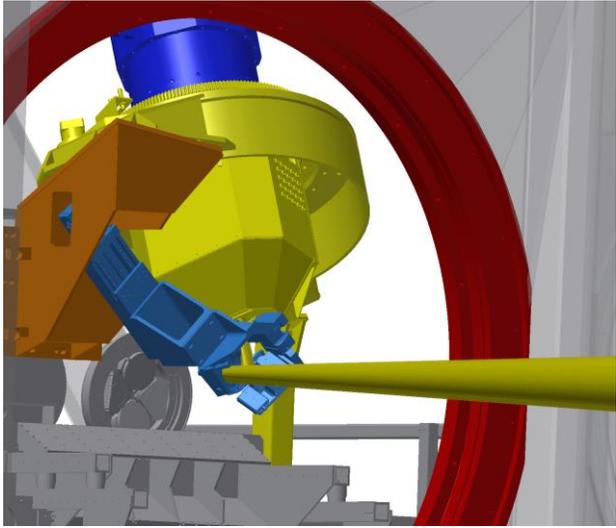


# NCPA IN SHARK-NIR



Contributor	rms WFE [nm]	Aberration type/spectrum
Dichroic nominal transmitted WFE	31	28nm chromatic dispersion + 13nm astigmatism.
Dichroic manufacturing transmitted WFE	28	The expected PSD is $f^{-2}$ [cycles/pupil].
Dichroic manufacturing reflected WFE	23	The expected PSD is $f^{-2}$ [cycles/pupil].
Manufacturing (dichroic excluded) tolerances	90	The expected PSD is $f^{-2}$ [cycles/pupil].
Alignment tolerances	35	29nm astigmatism + 2nm coma + 3nm spherical ab.

TOTAL 110



Daniele Vassallo, WFS and control in the VLT/ELT era, 24 October 2018, Paris

# PD ON SKY: SIMULATIONS



POP (Physical Optics Propagation) code based on IDL library PROPER

**R = 8 - 12**

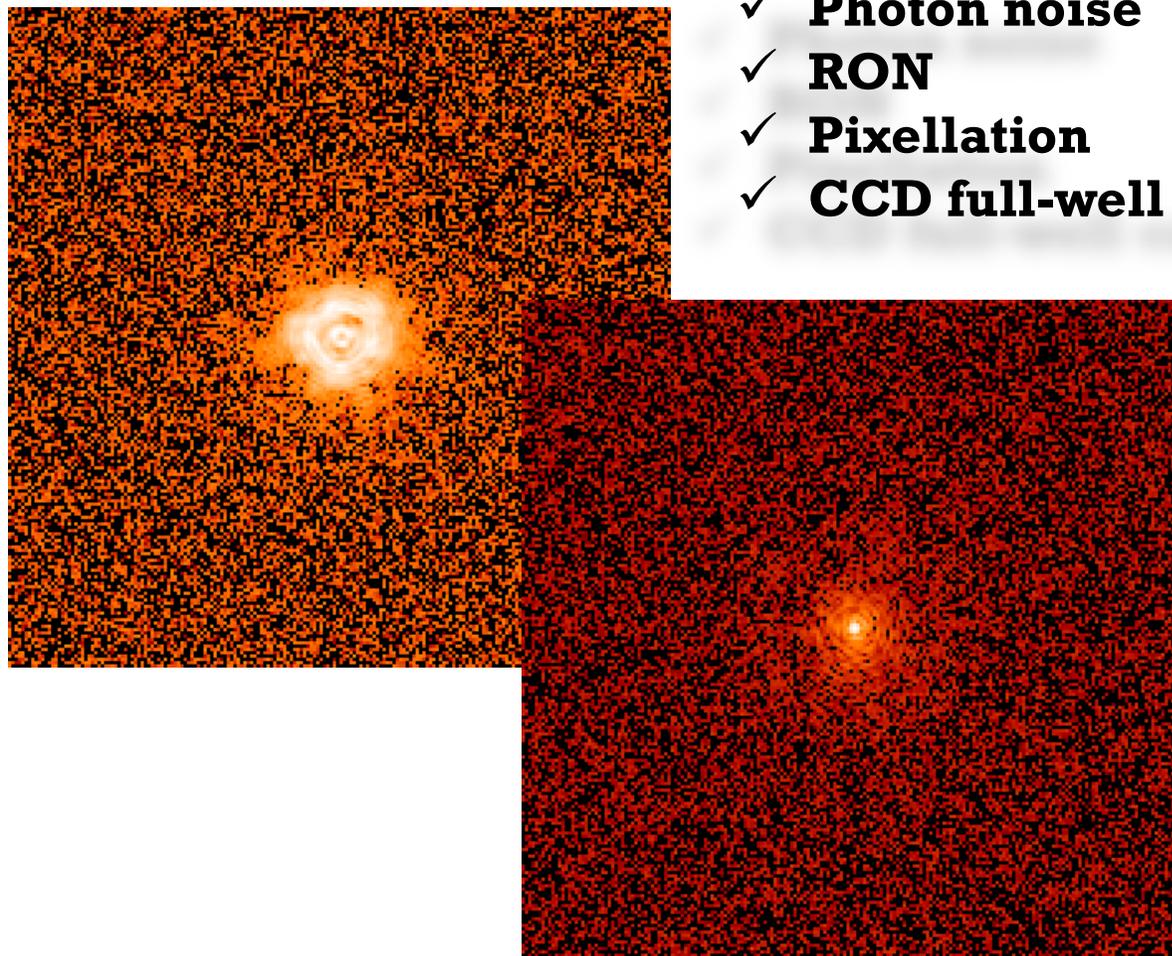
**Seeing = 0.4" – 1.2"**

**DIT = 1-10 s**

**Residual jitter: 0-10 mas rms**

**Band: H (1.558  $\mu\text{m}$ ) -  
polychromatic**

**Defocus:  $2\lambda$  ptv**

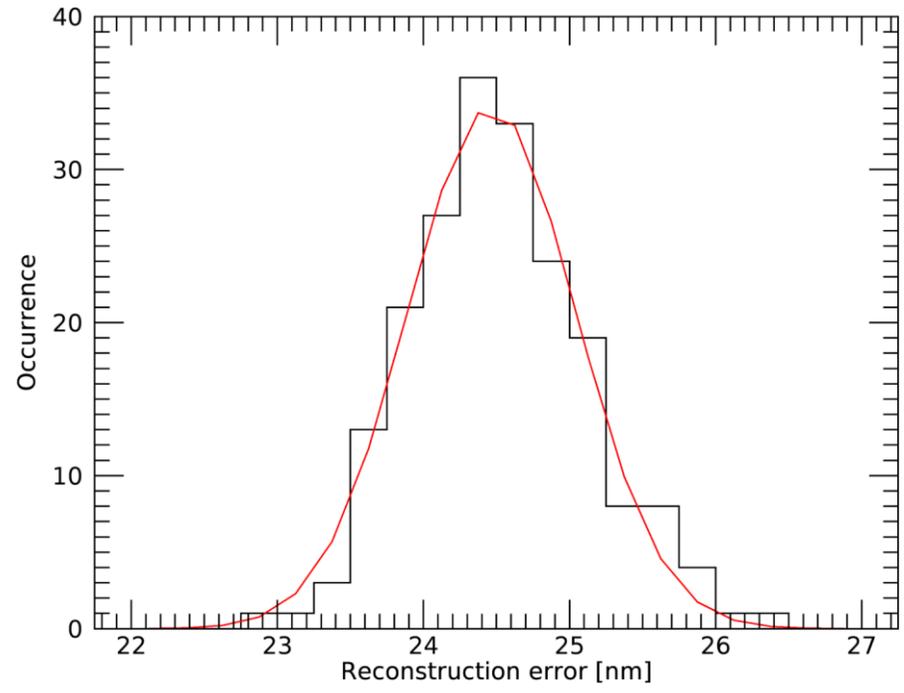
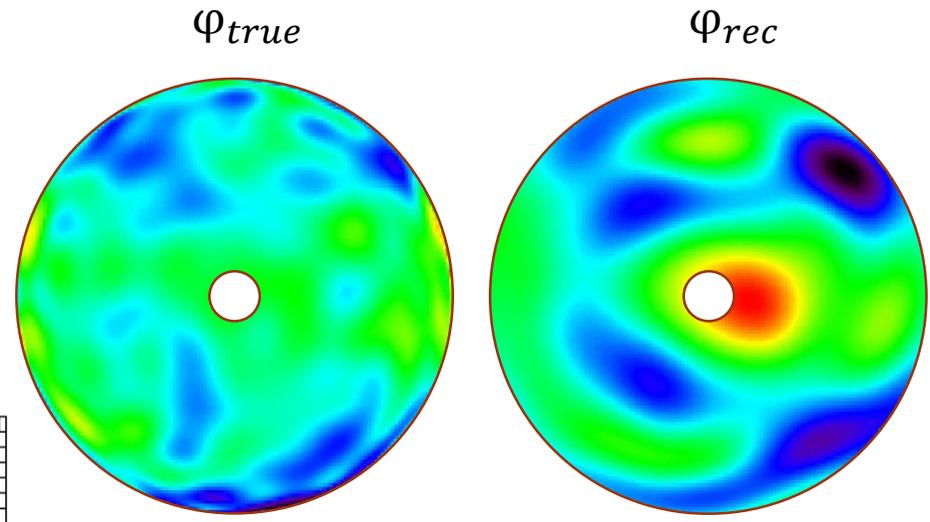


- ✓ **Photon noise**
- ✓ **RON**
- ✓ **Pixellation**
- ✓ **CCD full-well capacity**

# RECONSTRUCTION ERROR



$$\text{Error} = \text{rms}(\varphi_{\text{rec}} - \varphi_{\text{true}})$$



~200 realizations of the focused/defocused images



20s to convergence with high SNR

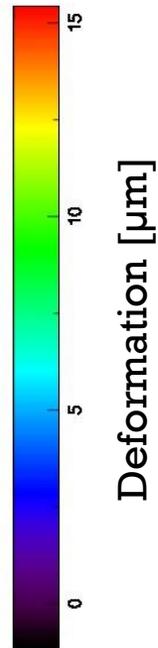


# FITTING ERROR

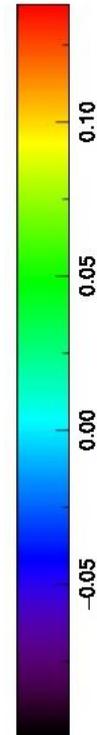
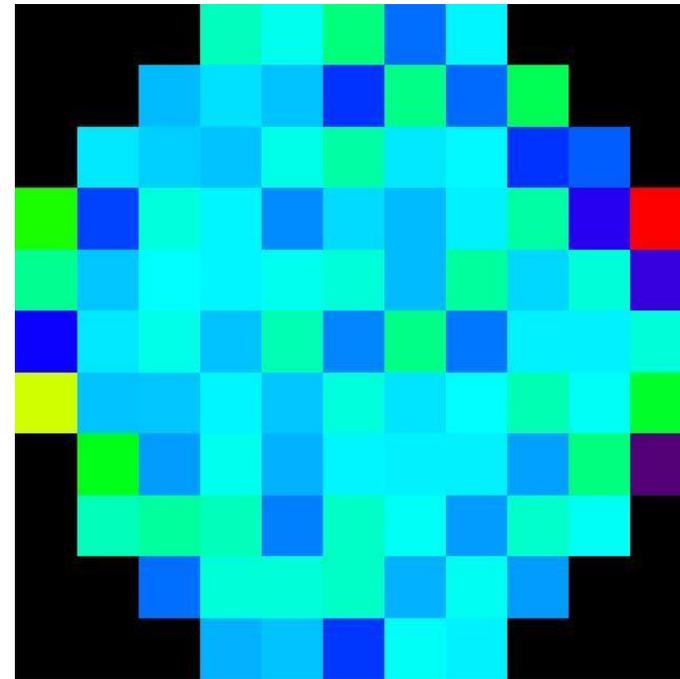
Fit of the reconstructed map with **ALPAO DM97-15**

Real measured influence functions

**Reconstructed wavefront** → **DM commands** → **Best DM shape**



Deformation [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]

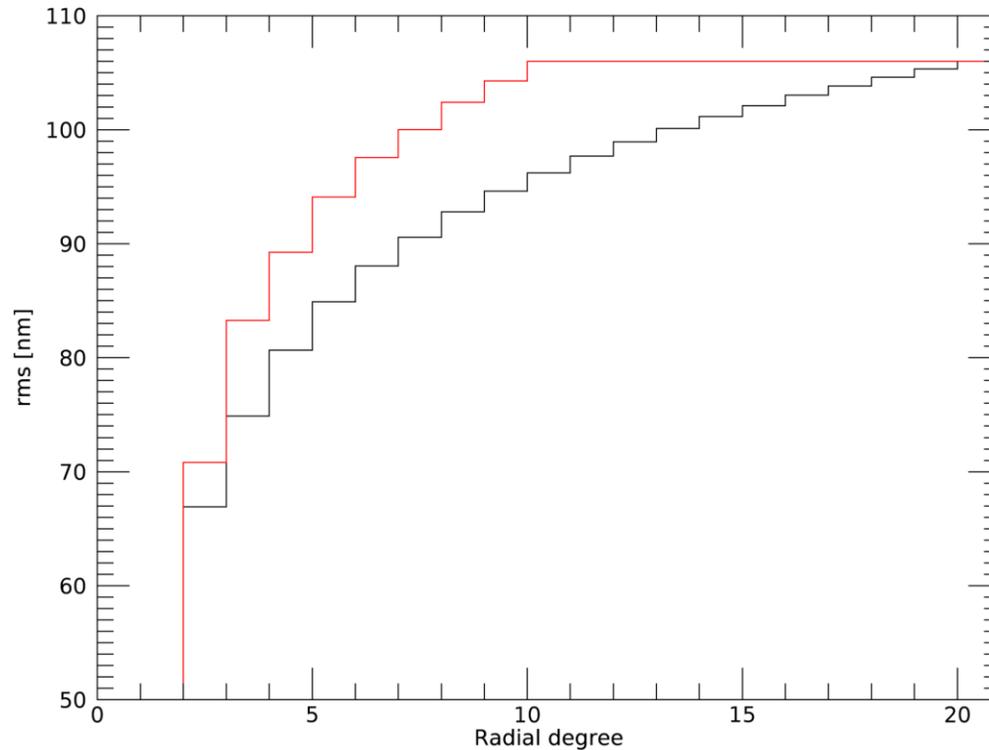


Commands [%]

# PD ON SKY: PERFORMANCE ESTIMATION

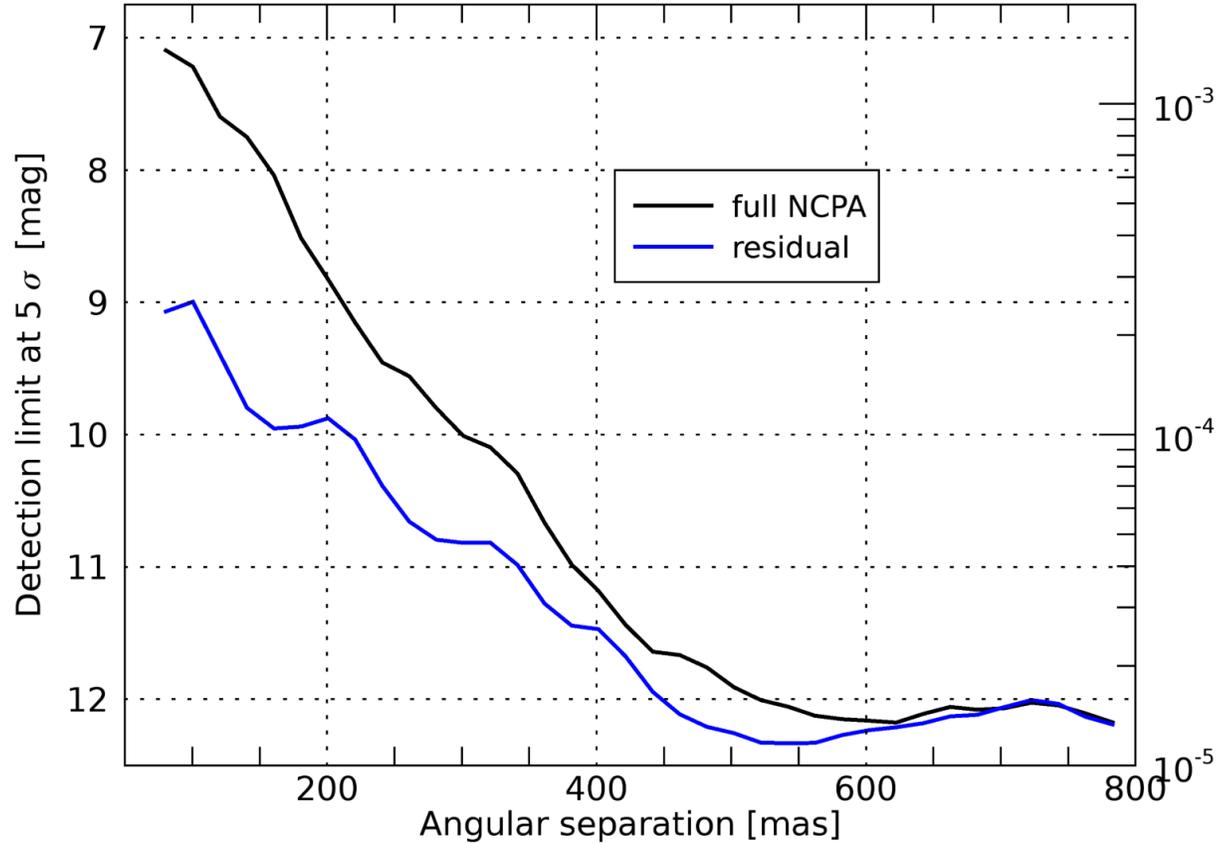


	Reconstruction Error [nm]	$\sigma_{\text{REC}}$	Residual after DM fitting [nm]	$\sigma_{\text{RES}}$
Low-orders	15.7	0.6	20.4	0.5
High-orders	24.9	0.6	42.4	0.3



**Jitter: 3 mas rms**  
**R = 10**  
**Seeing = 0.6''**  
**DIT = 1.0s**

# PD ON SKY: PERFORMANCE ESTIMATION

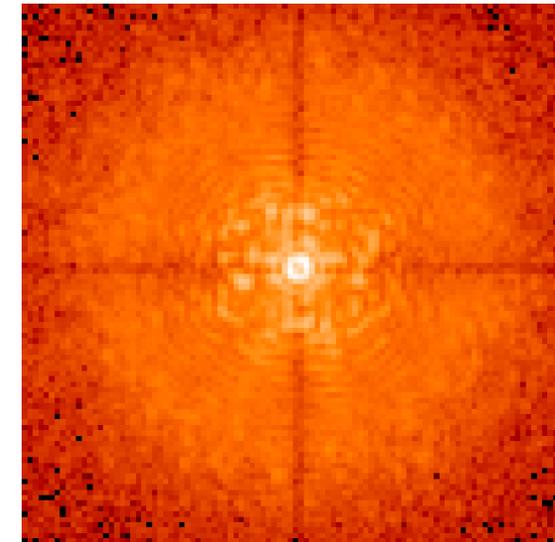
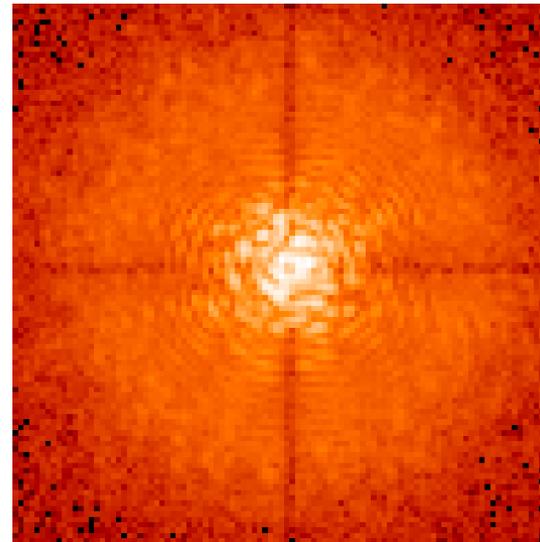


**Detection limit  
post-ADI**

**FQPM coronagraph**

**Before**

**After**



# PD ON SKY: RECONSTRUCTION VS SEEING

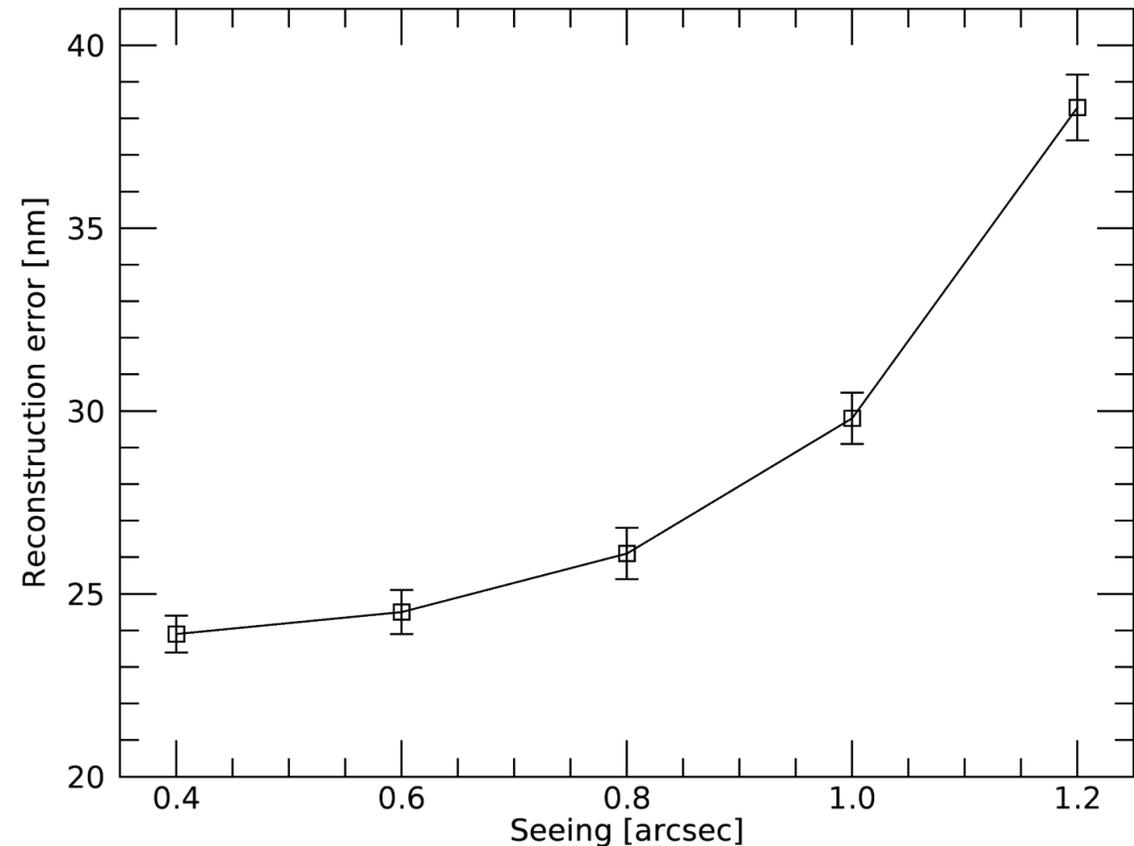


**Jitter: 10 mas rms**

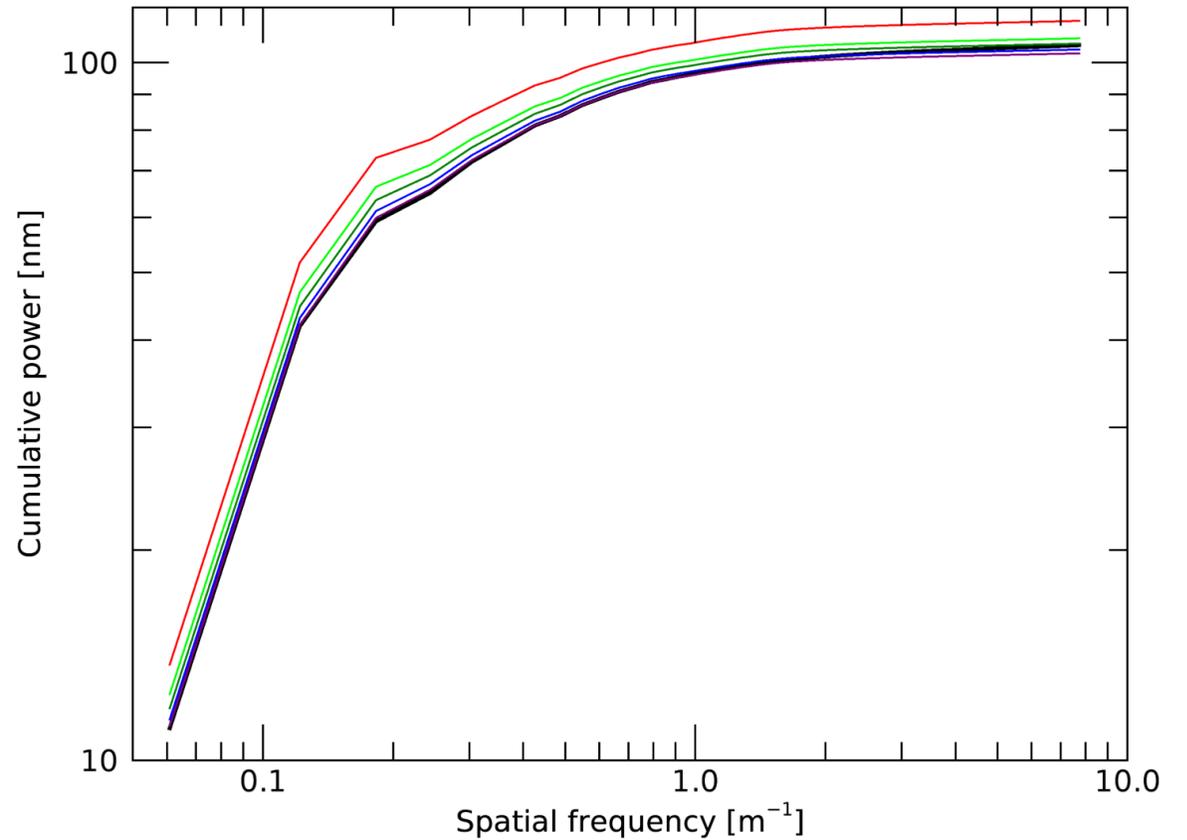
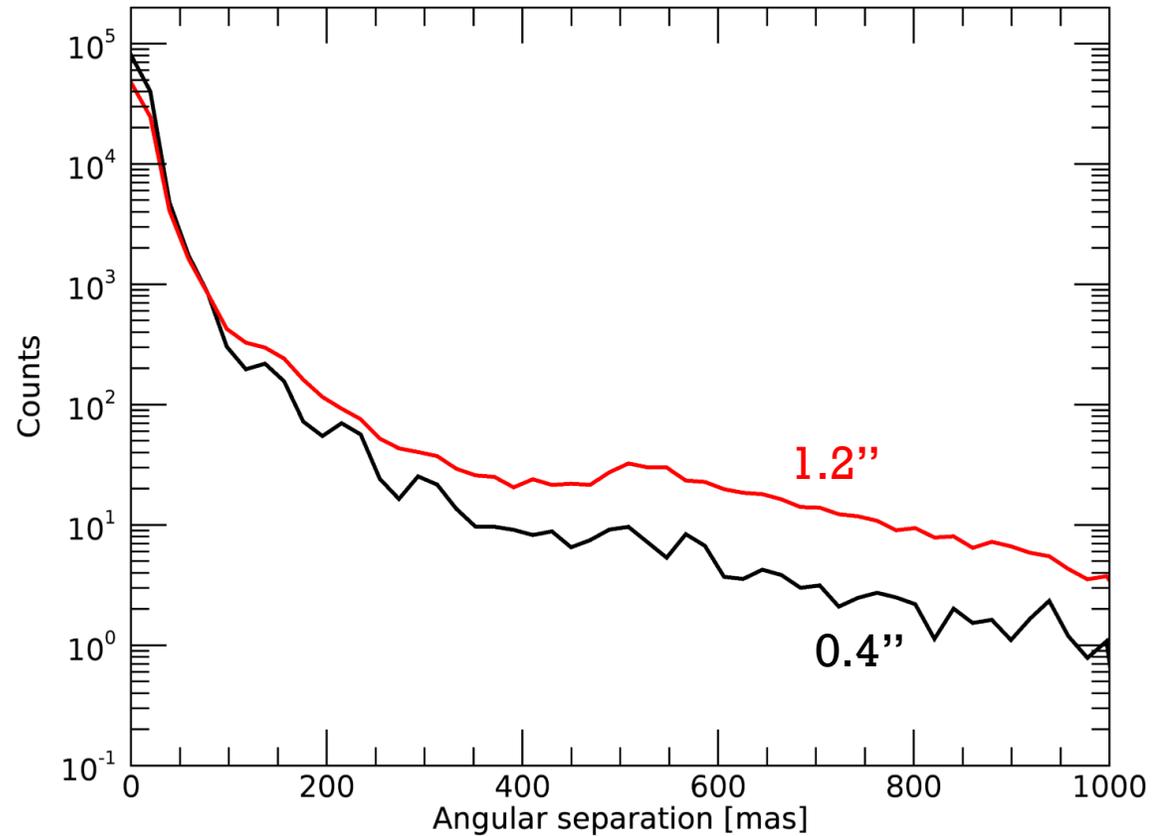
**AO: FLAO**

**R = 8**

Seeing [ $''$ ]	SR	Error [nm]	$\sigma$ [nm]
0.4	80%	23.9	0.5
0.6	76%	24.5	0.6
0.8	70%	26.1	0.7
1.0	61%	29.8	0.7
1.2	48%	38.3	0.9



# PD ON SKY: RECONSTRUCTION VS SEEING



# PD ON SKY: RECONSTRUCTION WITH VIBRATIONS



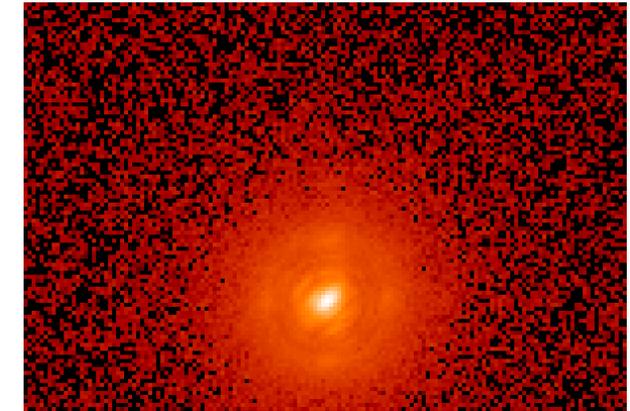
	SR	Error	$\sigma_{\text{REC}}$
NO VIB	57%	23.1	1.3
VIB	34%	50.7	2.0

Vibrations: **~70 mas** (Open Loop)

**R = 12**

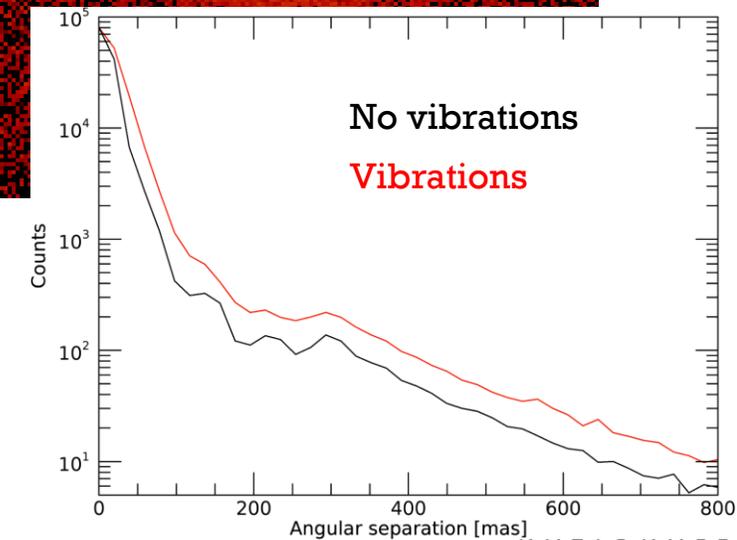
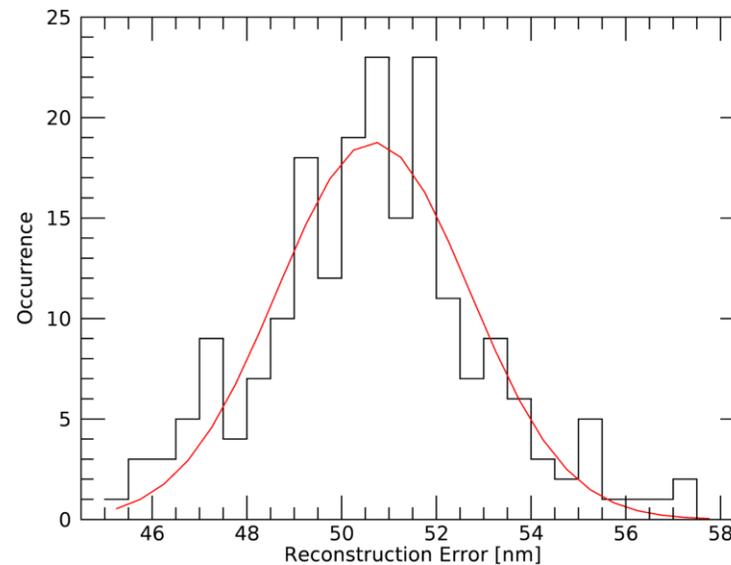
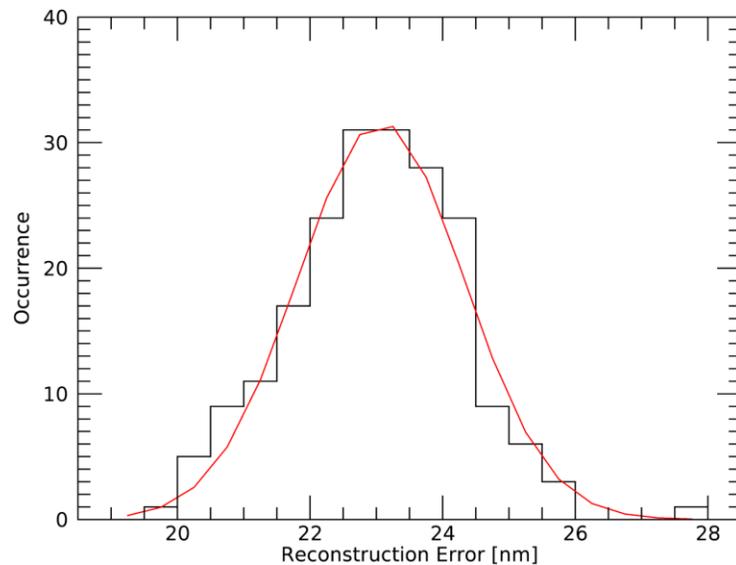
**Seeing = 0.6''**

**DIT = 10 s**



NO VIBRATIONS

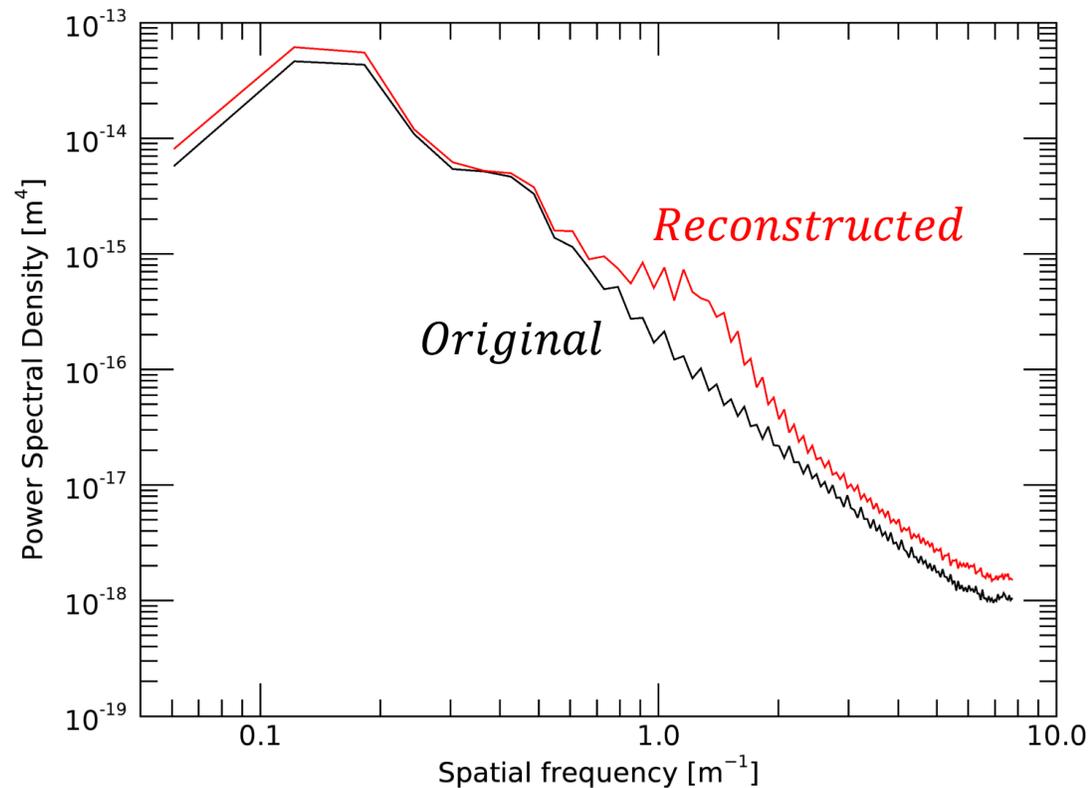
VIBRATIONS



# PD ON SKY: RECONSTRUCTION WITH VIBRATIONS



Power spectrum with vibrations:



- High extra-power at low orders
- Bump at 1.0  $\text{m}^{-1}$ ... the control radius!

# FINAL REMARKS AND CONCLUSIONS



- Phase diversity could be a valuable option in SHARK-NIR for fast on-line sensing of non-common path aberrations
- Working with natural light, AO correction is mandatory in order to mitigate the noise introduced by atmospheric speckles: in closed-loop and high Strehl regime, residuals are expected to be as low as 20 nm using ALPAO DM 97-15
- Simulations show that seeing degradation and vibrations might limitate the reconstruction capabilities of the algorithm.



**THANK YOU!**

# PD WITH FIBERS



How to calibrate the defocus we are introducing?

