



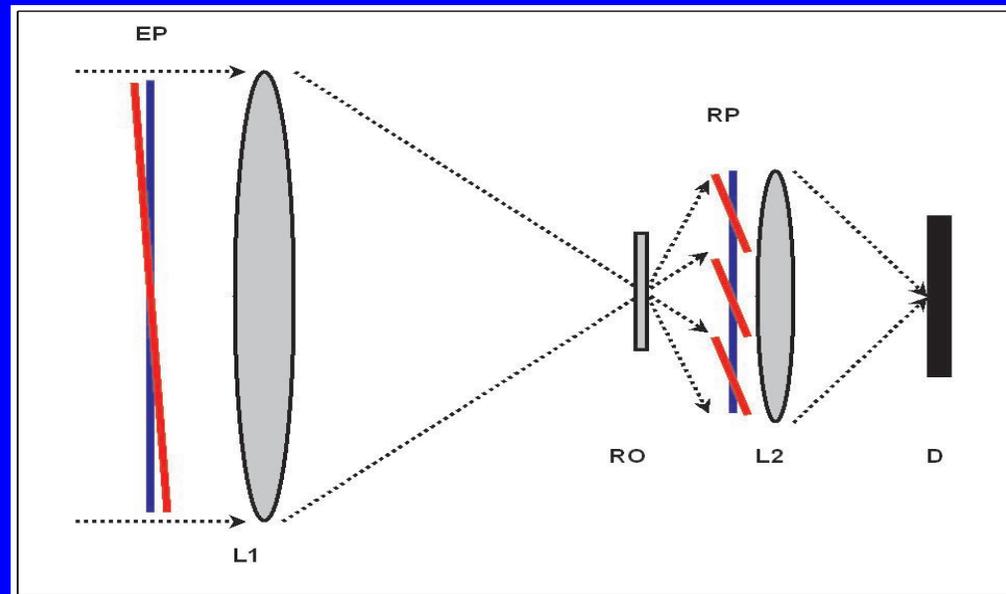
Decreasing the inner working angle in high-contrast imaging by pupil replication

Frank Spaan and Alan Greenaway
(presenting)



Pupil replication is ...

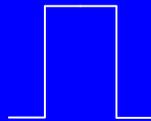
- additional to high contrast imaging systems
- between telescope and high contrast system
- before the wavefront correction and mask
- Principle:



Equations: 1 dimension

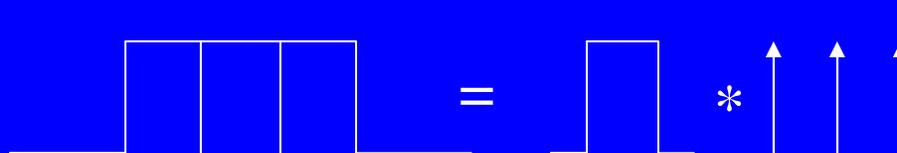
in 1 dimension, plane wave on axis, hard edged pupil:

wave + pupil:



imaged:

$$\sin(x)/x = \text{sinc}(x)$$



$$\text{sinc}(x) (1+2\cos(x))$$

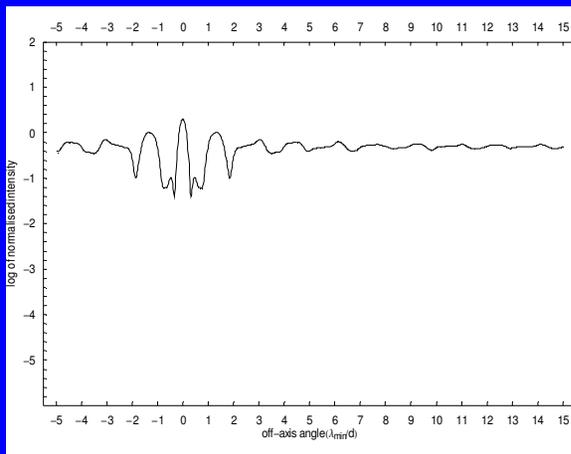
$$T = A(1 + 2\cos(2d\pi x/\lambda)) \text{sinc}(d\pi(x - \sin(\alpha))/\lambda)$$

=> cosine not dependent on α

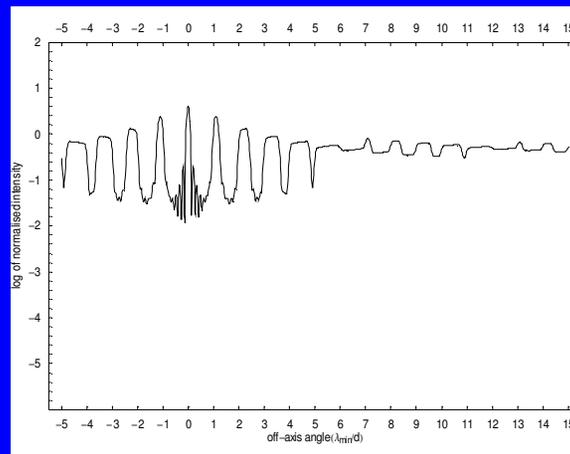
Cosine

$$T = A(1 + 2 \cos(2d\pi x/\lambda)) \operatorname{sinc}(d\pi(x - \sin(\alpha))/\lambda)$$

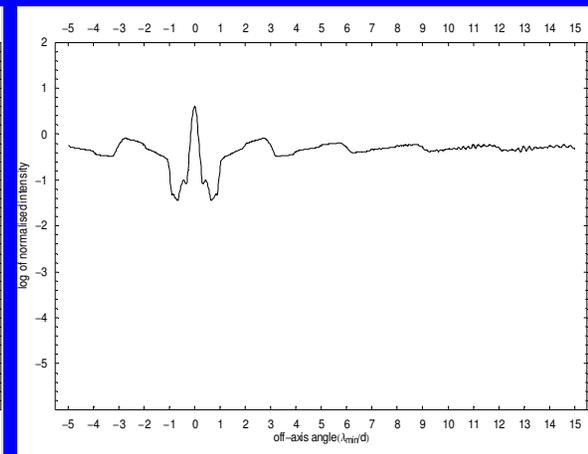
- PSF = 'Airy'-pattern x cosine²
- N replications => N/2 cosines
- Different frequencies: both d 's and λ 's
- Figures: log of cosine² in broadband (100 steps)
4x 500-800nm / 8x 500-600nm / 8x 6-18 μ m



27 May 2006



paper 6265-47 Spaan and Greenaway

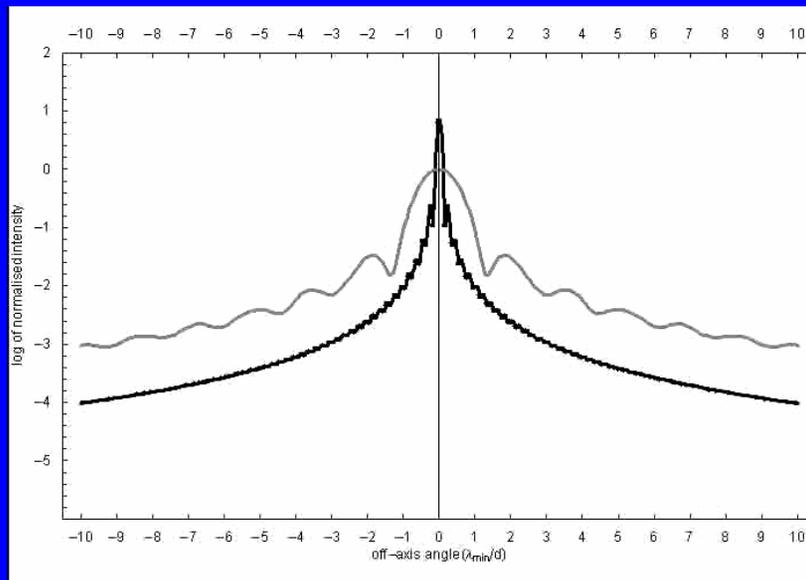


4

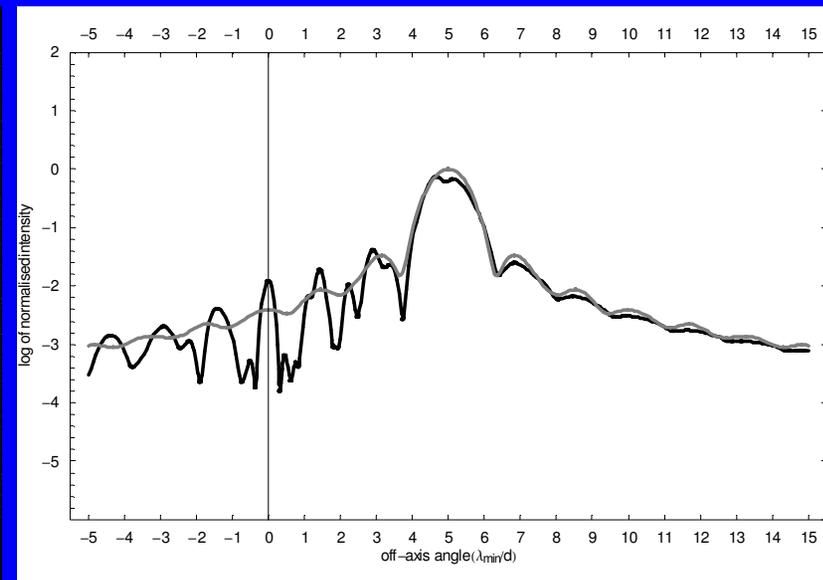
Off axis (planet) PSF

- 8 replications, 500-800nm in 100 steps:

on axis

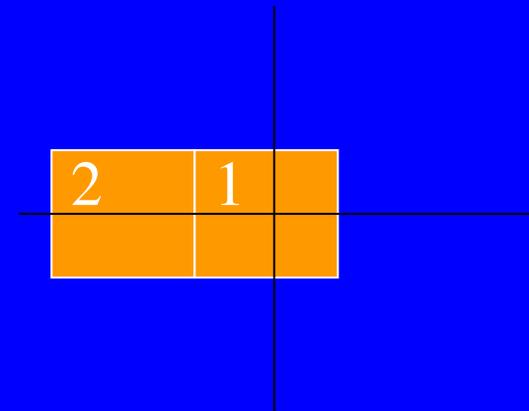


$5 \lambda/D$ ($\lambda=500$)



Equations: 2-D with errors

- Two dimensions, square aperture
- 2x replication
- Optics with errors (on '2')



$$T = T_{x1}T_{y1} + T_{x2}T_{y2}$$

$$T_{x2} = A_2 e^{i2\pi \left(p + \left(\frac{x}{\lambda} \right) (d+s) \right)} \text{sinc} \left(d \pi \left(\left(\frac{x - \sin(\alpha)}{\lambda} - f \right) \right) \right)$$

$$T_{y2} = A_2 e^{i2\pi \left(p + \left(\frac{y}{\lambda} \right) (h) \right)} \text{sinc} \left(d \pi \left(\left(\frac{y - \sin(\alpha)}{\lambda} - g \right) \right) \right)$$

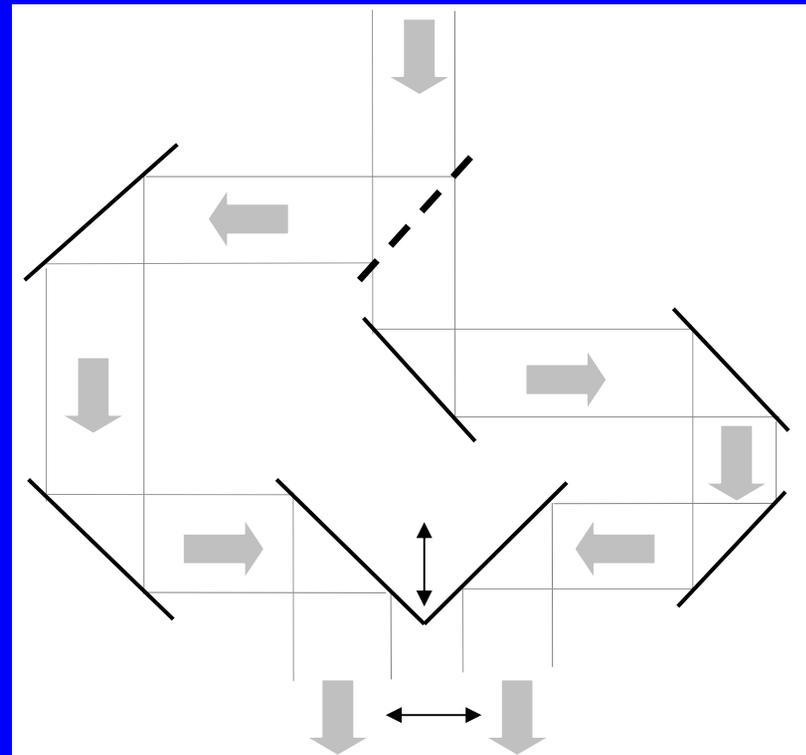
- => requirements same as for telescope

Nota bene

- No ‘flux dilution’ in analysis or simulations (...)
- Does not work like a hypertelescope (...)
- Does not work like a blazed grating
- Optics requirements same as for telescope
- Replication before wavefront correction
- Beyond diffraction limit (...)
- Principle has been proven experimentally (...)
- Replication optics =>

Replication optics

- 2-fold replication unit, 1 beamsplitter and 7 mirrors
- 4 reflections in each arm
- Equal optical path length
- Adjust last prism to correct pathlength and vary replica separation => shift error avoided
- Can be monolithic
- To be cascaded: 2^N

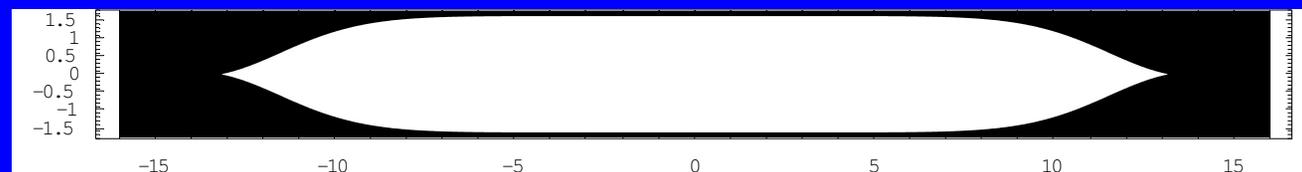
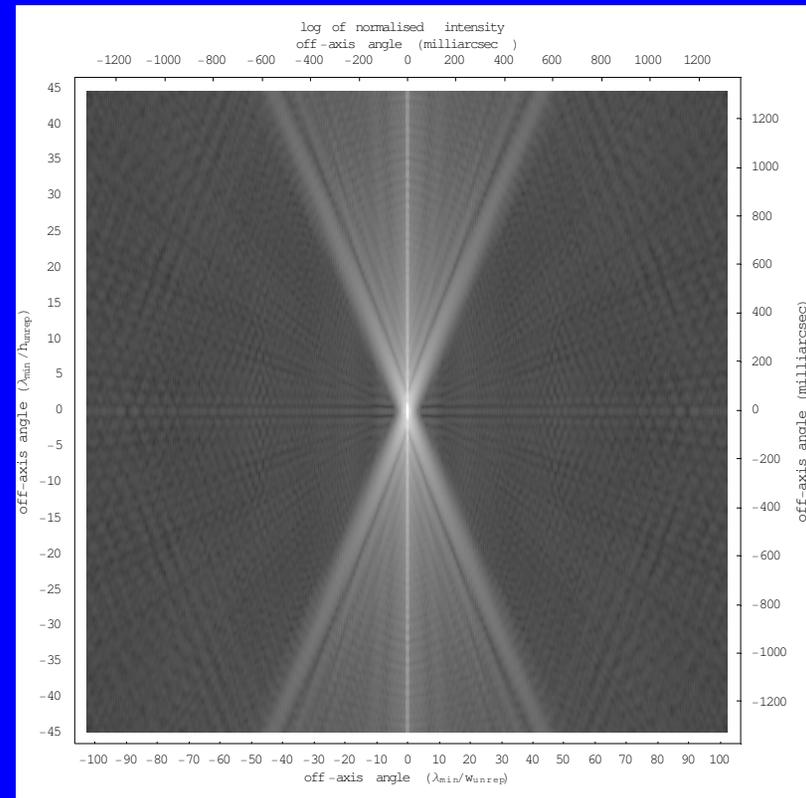


Project results

- Simulations and analyses
- Using square and hexagonal pupils
- Applied to Lyot coronagraphy
- Applied to pupil apodisation
- Included obscuration (\Rightarrow no improvement)
- Applied to nulling (\Rightarrow no improvement)
- Shaped pupil mask: TPF-like case
- \Rightarrow good and bad news

Field (simulation)

- Pupil: 8x3.5m
- 4x replication in long direction
- 500-800 nm
- Super Gaussian mask ($\exp(-x^8)$)



Cross-section (analysis)

- Analysis, amplitude R of a 2x replicated system with a Gaussian mask (\Rightarrow proceedings):

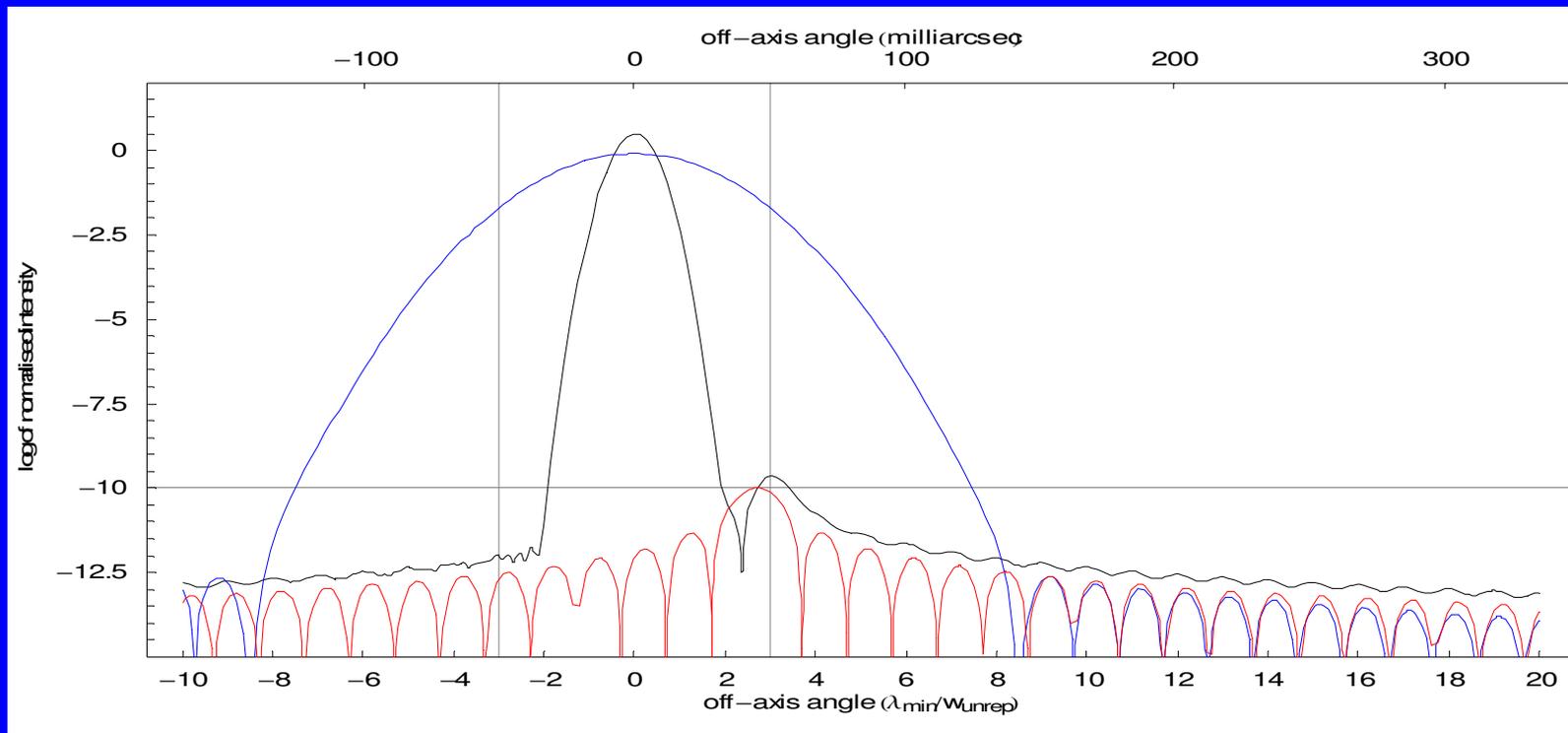
$$R = R_1 + R_2^+ (R_3^+ - R_4) + R_2^- (R_3^+ + R_4)$$

$$R_1 = 4A c_1 w \cos\left(\frac{\pi w \xi}{\lambda}\right) \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{\pi w (\xi - \alpha \cos(\beta))}{\lambda}\right) \quad R_2^\pm = \frac{A c_2}{\sqrt{c_3}} \sqrt{\pi} e^{-\frac{((\pi(\xi - \alpha \cos(\beta)))^2 \pm i \pi c_3 w \lambda \alpha \cos(\beta))}{c_3 \lambda^2}}$$

$$R_3^\pm = \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{w \sqrt{c_3} \pm i \pi (\xi - \alpha \cos(\beta))}{\sqrt{c_3} \lambda}\right) \quad R_4 = \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{i \pi (\xi - \alpha \cos(\beta))}{\sqrt{c_3} \lambda}\right)$$

Cross-section (analysis)

- Gaussian mask, $\lambda=650$ nm
- Planet at 10^{-10} and $2.7 \lambda/D$ (< 50 mas)

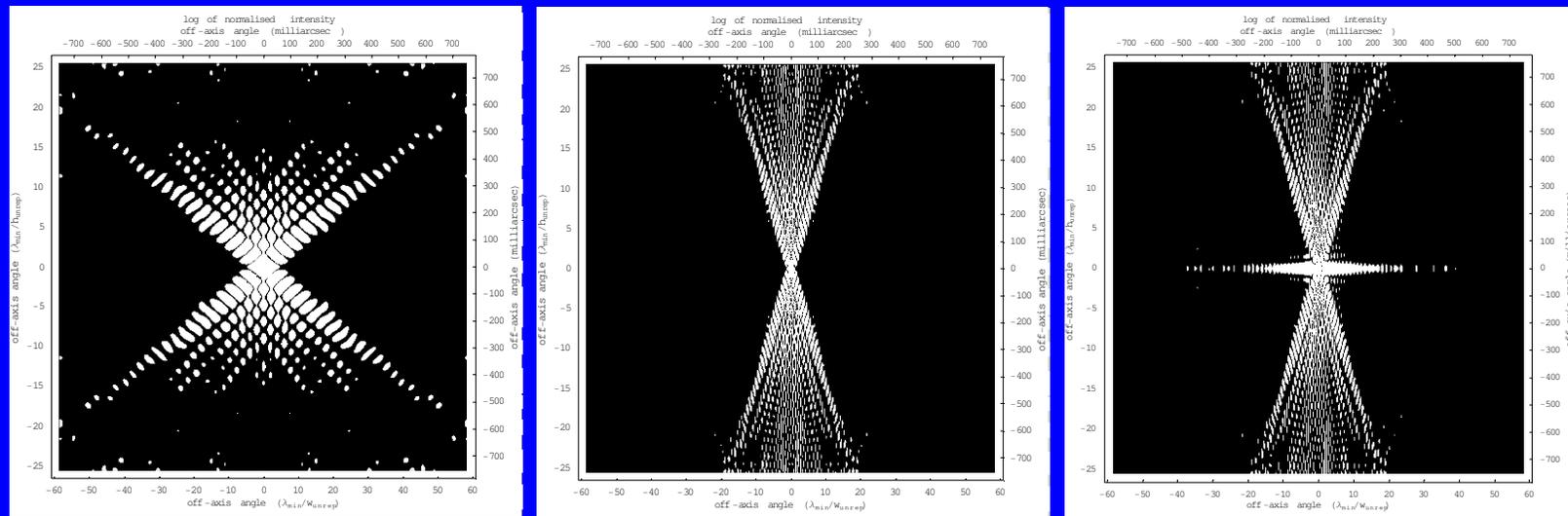


Performance

- Simulations and analysis mixed:
- Contrast: 10^{-10}
- Inner Working Angle: 30 mas
- Field Of View: $\sim 70\%$
- Throughput
(replication+mask-supergauss): 57%
- Problem: pointing error (off-axis star)

Pointing error

- Figures (thresholded):
 - unreplicated, replicated, idem with pointing error



- Requirement for 10^{-10} contrast on x -axis:
 - in replication direction: $\sim 10^{-5} \lambda/D = O(\mu\text{as})$
 - for rotation: 2 arcsec

Conclusion

- Future work:
 - Influence of wavefront correction
 - Breadboard
- Reference:
 - *Astrophysical Journal Letters* 618
Pupil Replication for Exo-Planet Imaging
Greenaway et al.
10 January 2005

Discussion

