



**Jet Propulsion Laboratory**  
California Institute of Technology

# Vector Zernike WFS Progress at JPL: Liquid Crystal and Metasurface Devices and Applications

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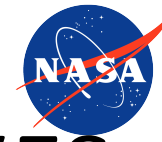
1 May 2020



# Thanks to those who have helped with ZWFS

- JPL/Caltech:
  - ***John Steeves***
  - ***Jeff Jewell***
  - ***Christian Kettenbeil***
  - ***Frank Loya***
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  - ExEP

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# Development of Vector Zernike WFS

- ZWFS Operational Principle
- Origin and development
- Applications
- ZWFS Limitations and next generation devices
- Vector Zernike with Liquid Crystal Devices
- Vector Zernike with Metasurface Devices
  - Metasurface Devices and Status
- Impact of ZWFS
- The Future

# Operational Principle

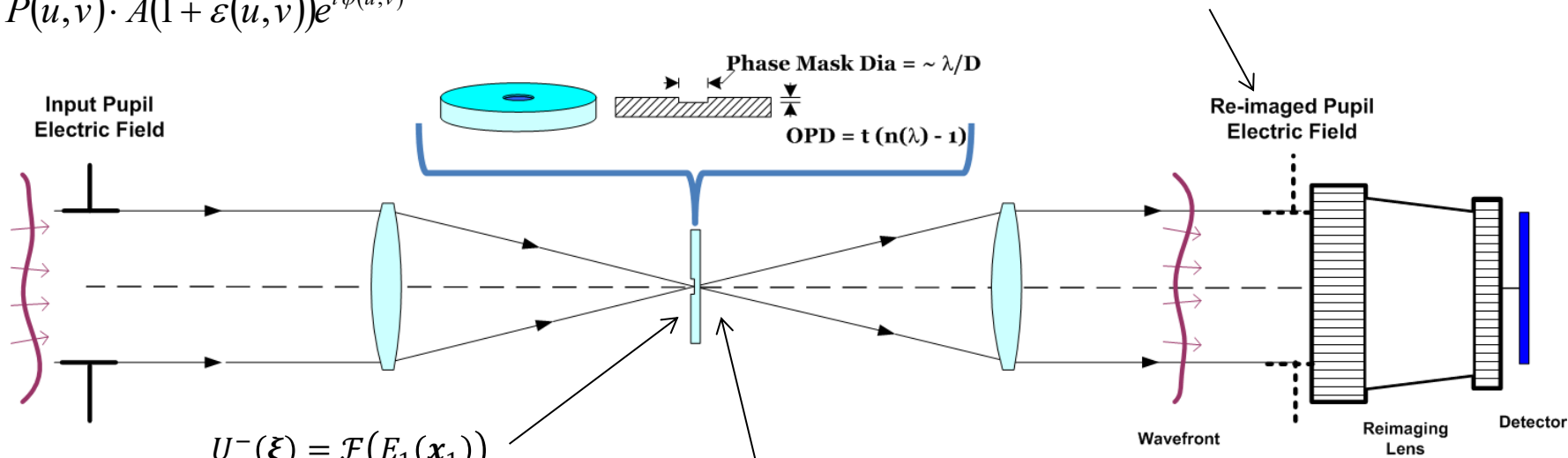
1. Put a phase-dimple in an intermediate focal plane
2. Look at the subsequent pupil plane

$$E_2(\mathbf{x}_2) = L[E(\mathbf{x}_1)]e^{i\theta_0} + (E(\mathbf{x}_1) - L[E(\mathbf{x}_1)])$$

$$L[E_1(\mathbf{x}_1)] = \mathcal{F} \left[ \mathcal{F}(E_1(\mathbf{x}_1)) \cdot M \left( \frac{\rho}{a} \right) \right] = A_0 b(\mathbf{x}_2) e^{i\beta(\mathbf{x}_2)}$$

$$I_2(\mathbf{x}_2) = A_0^2 (P^2(\mathbf{x}_2) + 2b^2(\mathbf{x}_2) + 2b(\mathbf{x}_2)P(\mathbf{x}_2)(\sin(\phi(\mathbf{x}_2) - \beta(\mathbf{x}_2))) - \cos(\phi(\mathbf{x}_2) - \beta(\mathbf{x}_2)))$$

$$E(u, v) = P(u, v) \cdot A(1 + \varepsilon(u, v)) e^{i\varphi(u, v)}$$



$$U^-(\xi) = \mathcal{F}(E_1(\mathbf{x}_1))$$

$$U^+(\xi) = \mathcal{F}(E_1(\mathbf{x}_1)) \cdot M \left( \frac{\rho}{a} \right) e^{i\theta_0} + \mathcal{F}(E_1(\mathbf{x}_1)) \cdot \left( 1 - M \left( \frac{\rho}{a} \right) \right)$$

$$\phi(\mathbf{x}_2) - \beta(\mathbf{x}_2) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \text{ArcSin} \left[ \frac{I_2(\mathbf{x}_2) - I_1(\mathbf{x}_2) - 2 I_{1,lf}(\mathbf{x}_2)}{2 \sqrt{2 I_1(\mathbf{x}_2) I_{1,lf}(\mathbf{x}_2)}} \right]$$

Steeves, J. *et al.*, "Picometer Wavefront Sensing via the Phase-Contrast Technique", in prep.



# Origin and Development

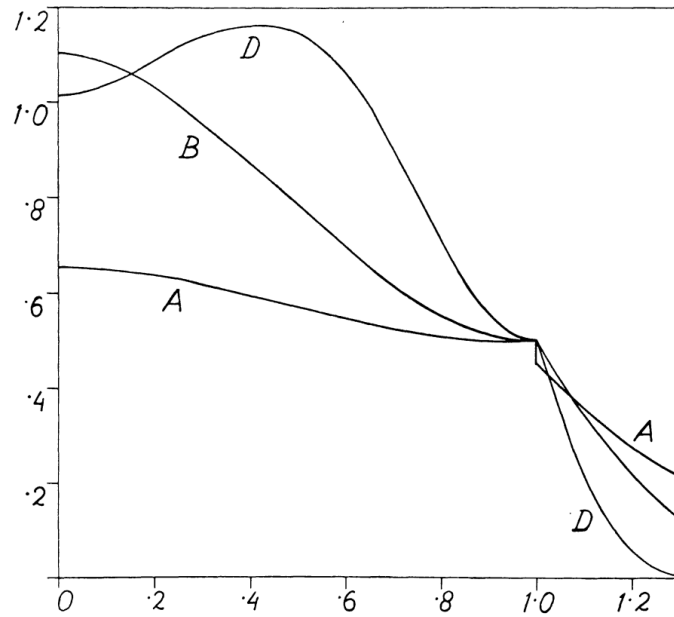


FIG. 3.

Zernike, F. Diffraction theory of the knife-edge test and its improved form the phase contrast method. *Mon. Notices Royal Astron. Soc.* 94, 377–384 (1934)

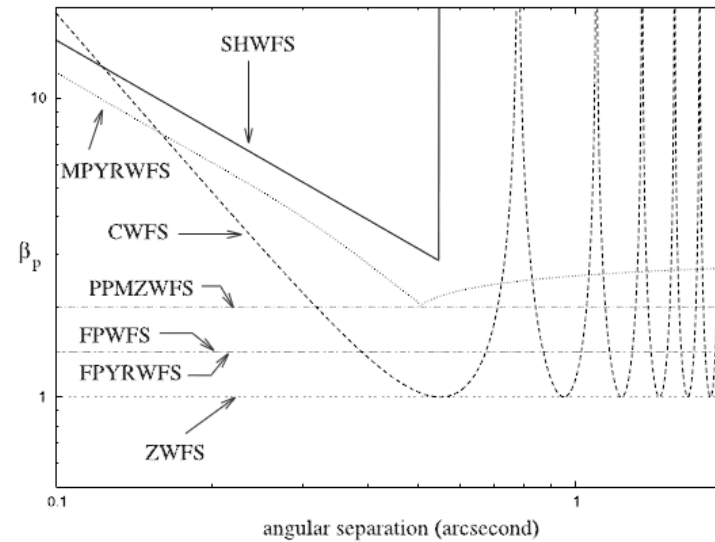
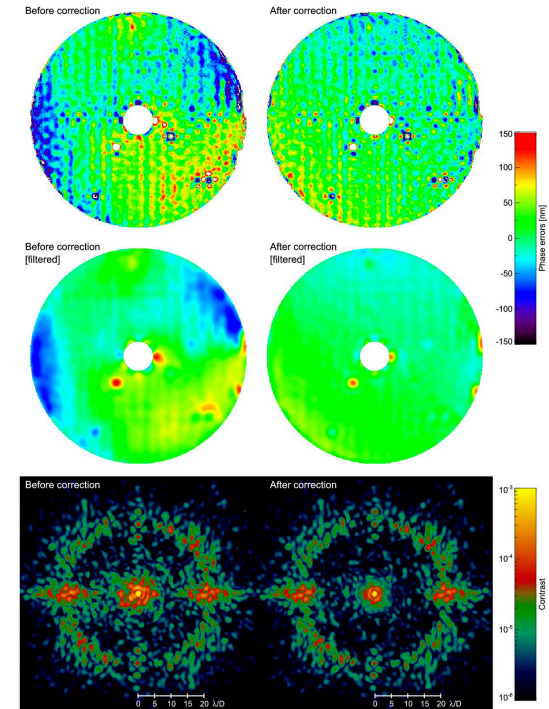


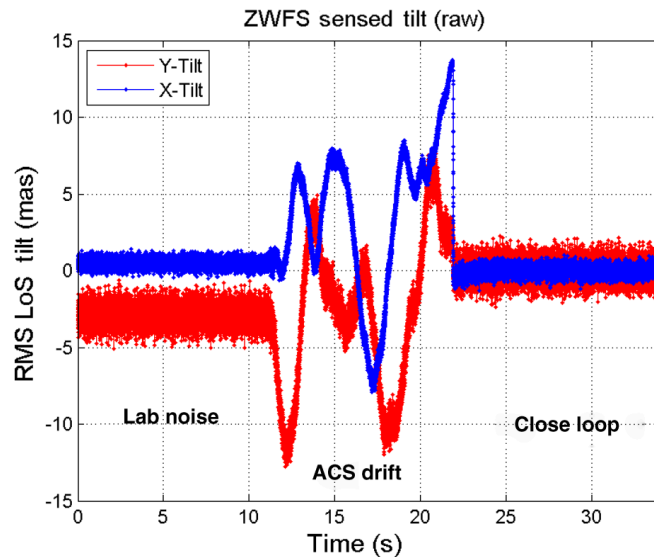
FIG. 10.—Value of  $\beta_p$  as a function of angular separation for the WFSs compared in this study. The WFSs were optimized for a separation of  $0''.5$ . For the SHWFS,  $r_0 = 0.2$  m and  $\lambda_0 = 0.5$   $\mu$ m.

Guyon, O, “Limits of Adaptive Optics for High-Contrast Imaging”, *Ap. J.*, pp. 592 – 614 (2005).



N’Diaye, M. *et al.* Calibration of quasi-static aberrations in exoplanet direct-imaging instruments with a Zernike phase-mask sensor. II. Concept validation with ZELDA on VLT/SPHERE. *Astron. Astrophys.* 592, A79, DOI: 10.1051/0004-6361/201628624 (2016).

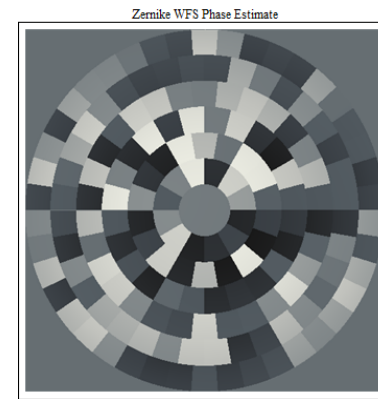
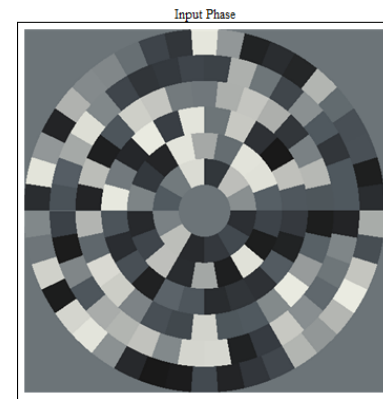
# Applications



WFIRST-CGI Low-Order WFS

Shi, F. *et al.* Low-order wavefront sensing and control for WFIRST-AFTA coronagraph. *J. Astron. Telesc. Instrum. Syst.* 2, 1–19, (2016); DOI: [10.1117/1.JATIS.2.1.011021](https://doi.org/10.1117/1.JATIS.2.1.011021).

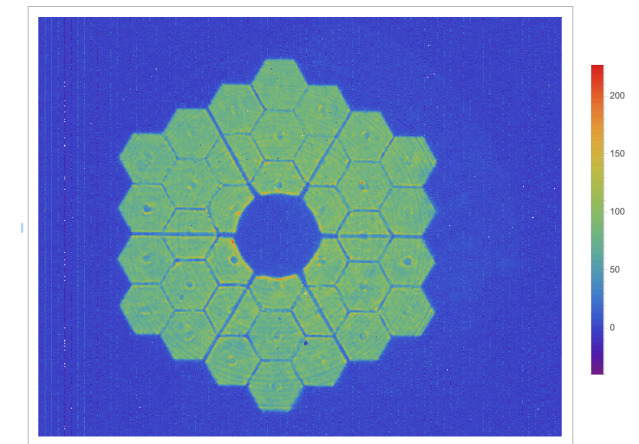
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Government sponsorship acknowledged.



Phasing Segmented Apertures

Wallace, J.K, “Common-path interferometric wavefront sensing for space telescopes”, IEEE Aerospace Conference (2011)  
DOI: [10.1109/AERO.2011.5747418](https://doi.org/10.1109/AERO.2011.5747418).

Workshop on Advanced Wavefront Sensing

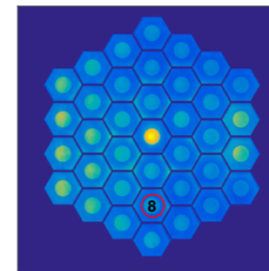
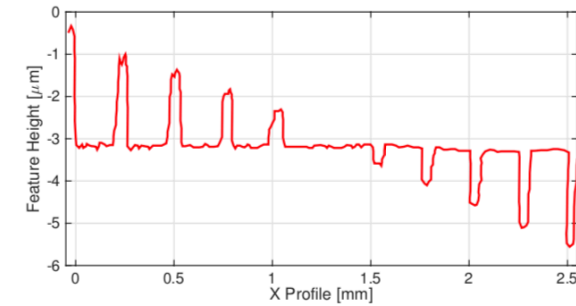
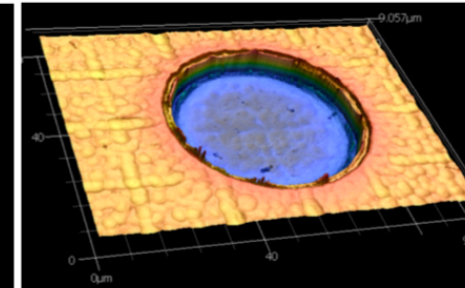
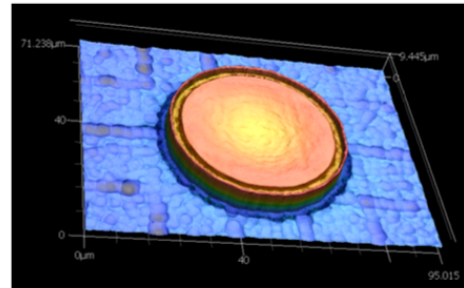


Keck Planet Imager and Characterizer (KPIC)

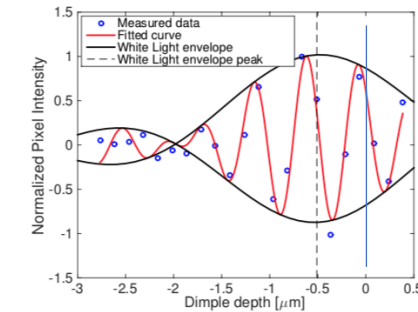
Mawet, *et al.*, “Keck Planet Imager and Characterizer: status update”, Proc. SPIE 10703, Adaptive Optics Systems VI, 1070306 (10 July 2018); doi: [10.1117/12.2314037](https://doi.org/10.1117/12.2314037)

# Limitations and Next Generation Devices

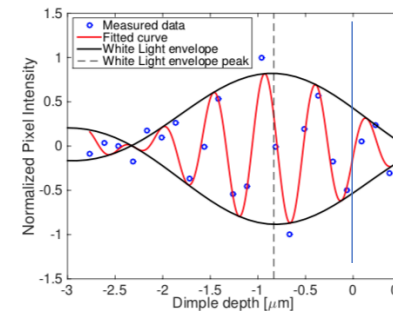
- A single-dimple is limited in sensing by the phase-dimple depth (or height)
- It's possible to increase the dynamic range by having a series of dimples of different depth, and scanning the white light fringe.
- However, a device with  $\pm \pi/2$  diversity helps.



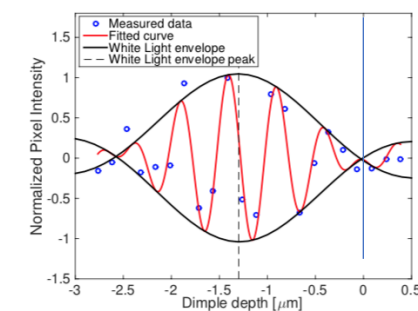
(a)



(b)



(c)



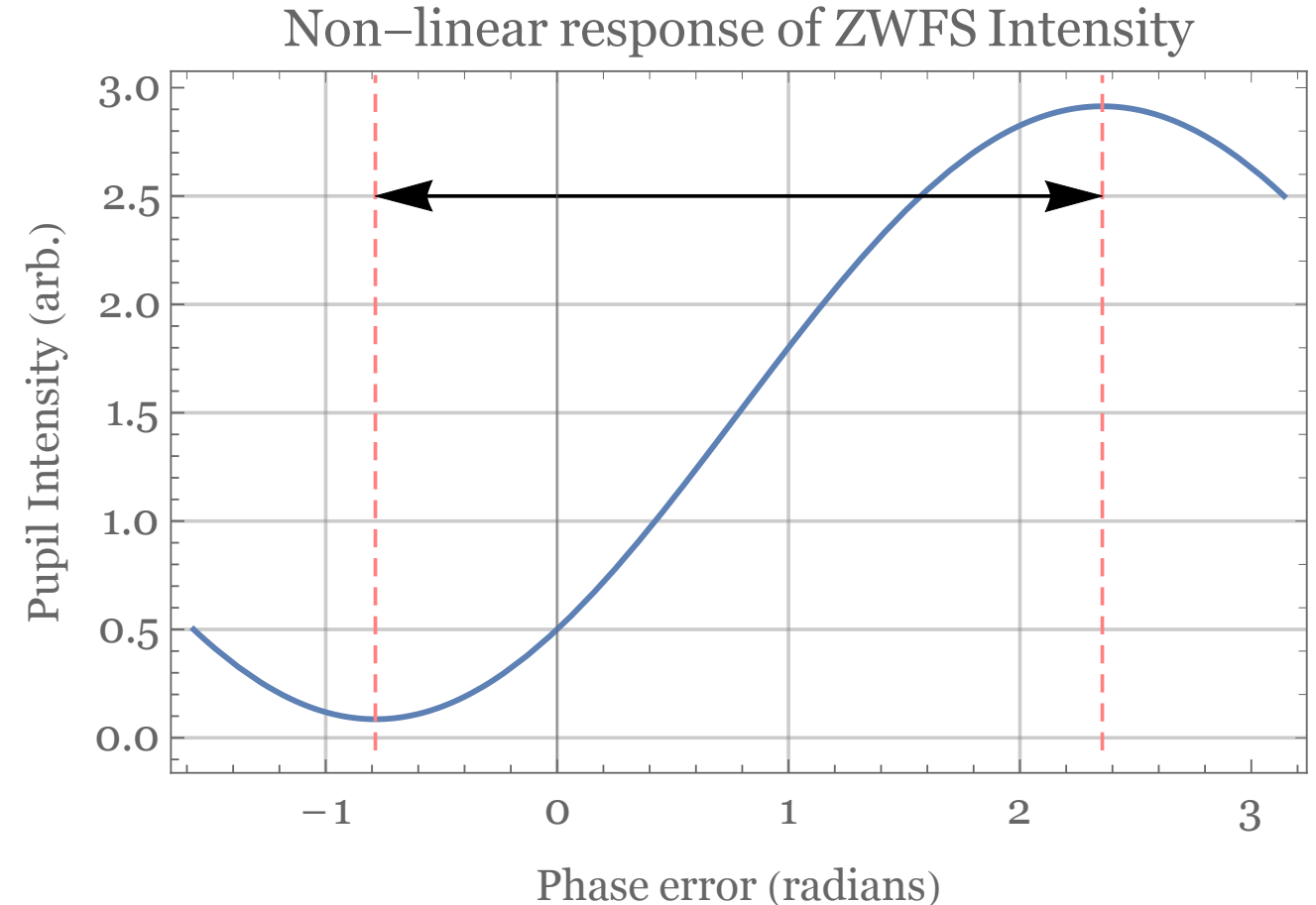
(d)

Jackson, Kate, *et al.* "Co-phasing primary mirror segments of an optical space telescope using a long stroke Zernike WFS", Proc. SPIE 9904 (2016);

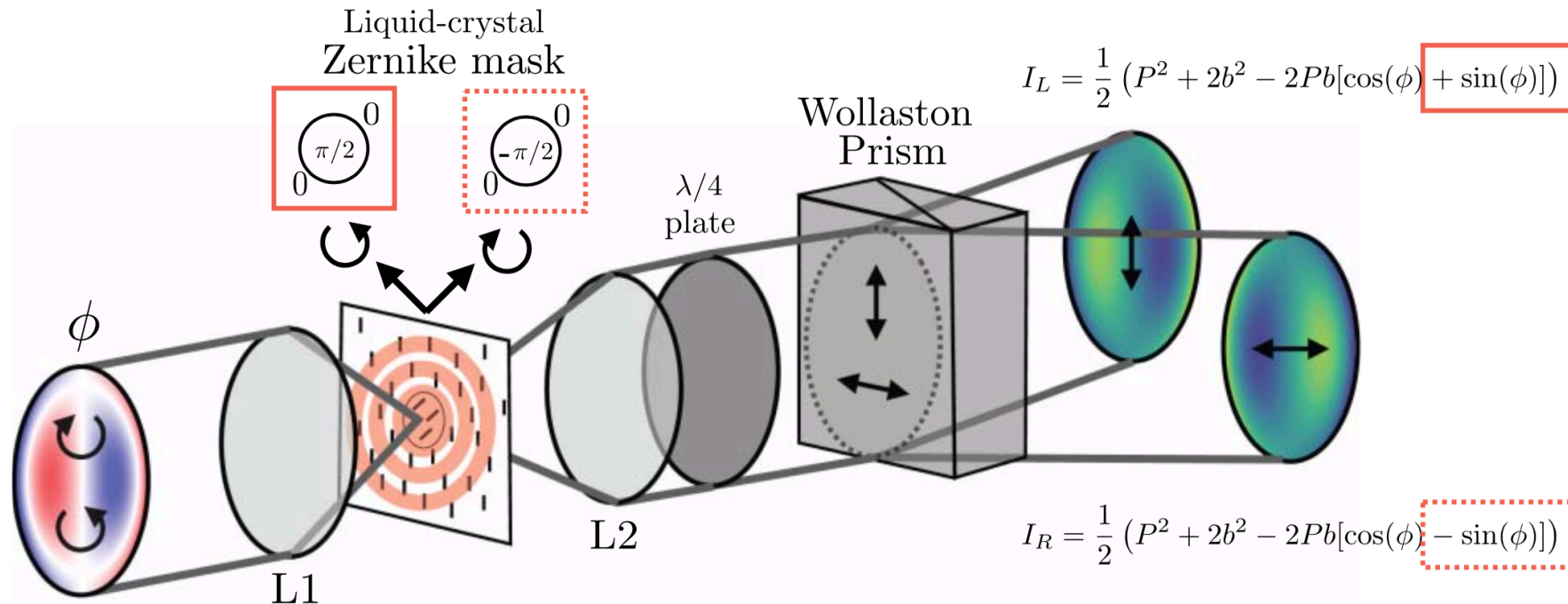
doi: [10.1117/12.2231736](https://doi.org/10.1117/12.2231736)

# Limitations and Next Generation Devices

- Single Dimple has limited dynamic range.
- When the phase error gets too large, the brightness drops.
- Thus brightness can be associated with more than one phase error.
- Extra diversity can resolve this.



# Vector Zernike with Liquid Crystal Devices



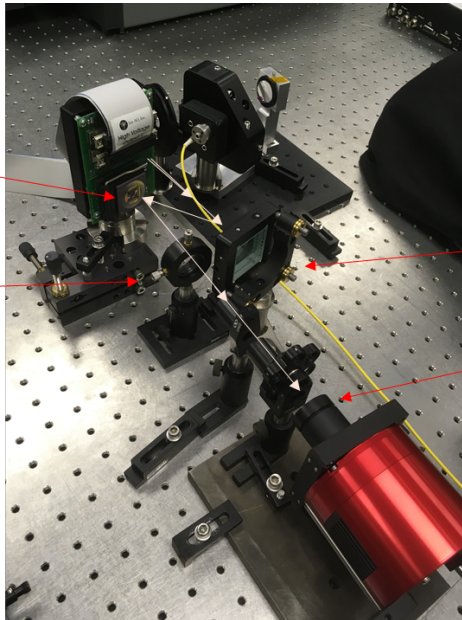
Doelman, D., *et al.*, "Simultaneous phase and amplitude aberration sensing with a liquid-crystal vector-Zernike phase mask", *Optics Letters*, **44** (1) pp. 17-20 (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1364/OL.44.000017>



# Liquid Crystal vZWFS testing at JPL

Segmented  
Deformable Mirror

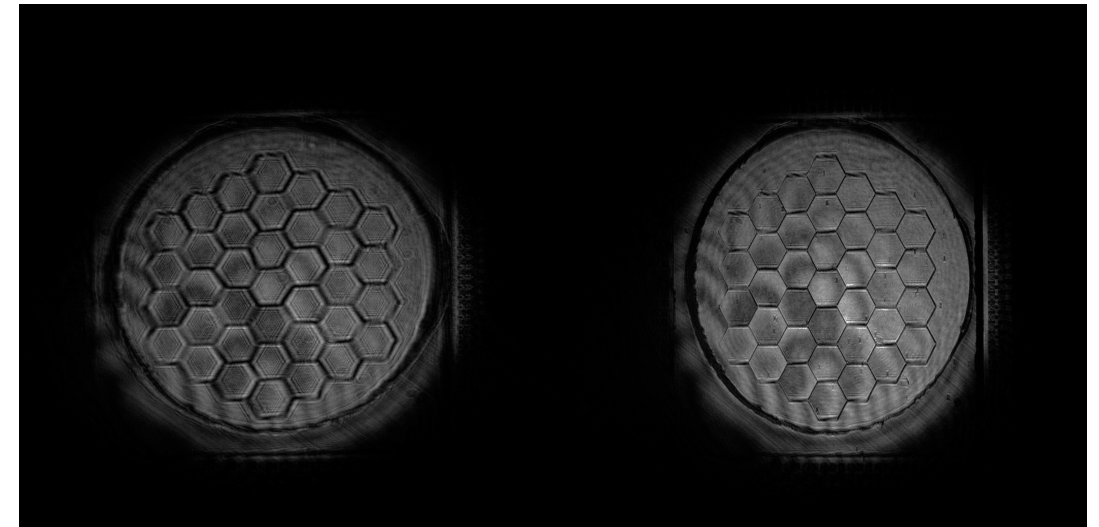
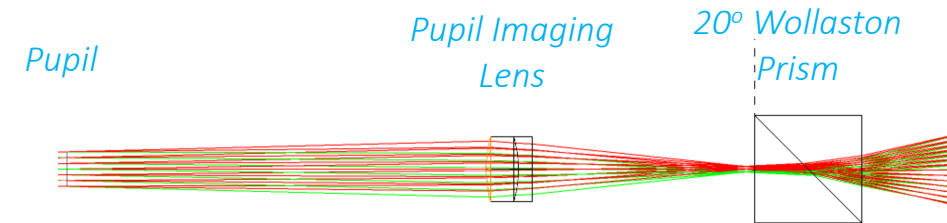
Vector Zernike  
Focal plane mask  
(liquid crystal)



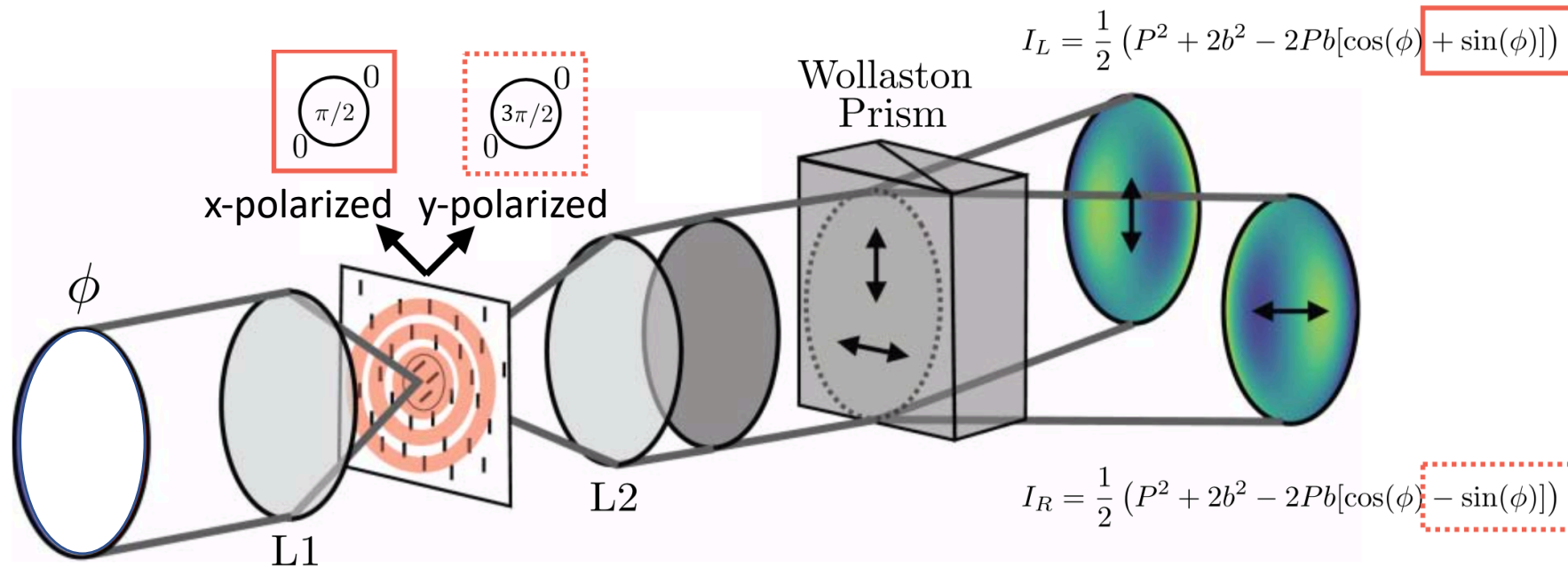
Focusing Off-axis Parabolic  
Mirror

Quarter waveplate plate +  
Wollaston Prism

CMOS Camera

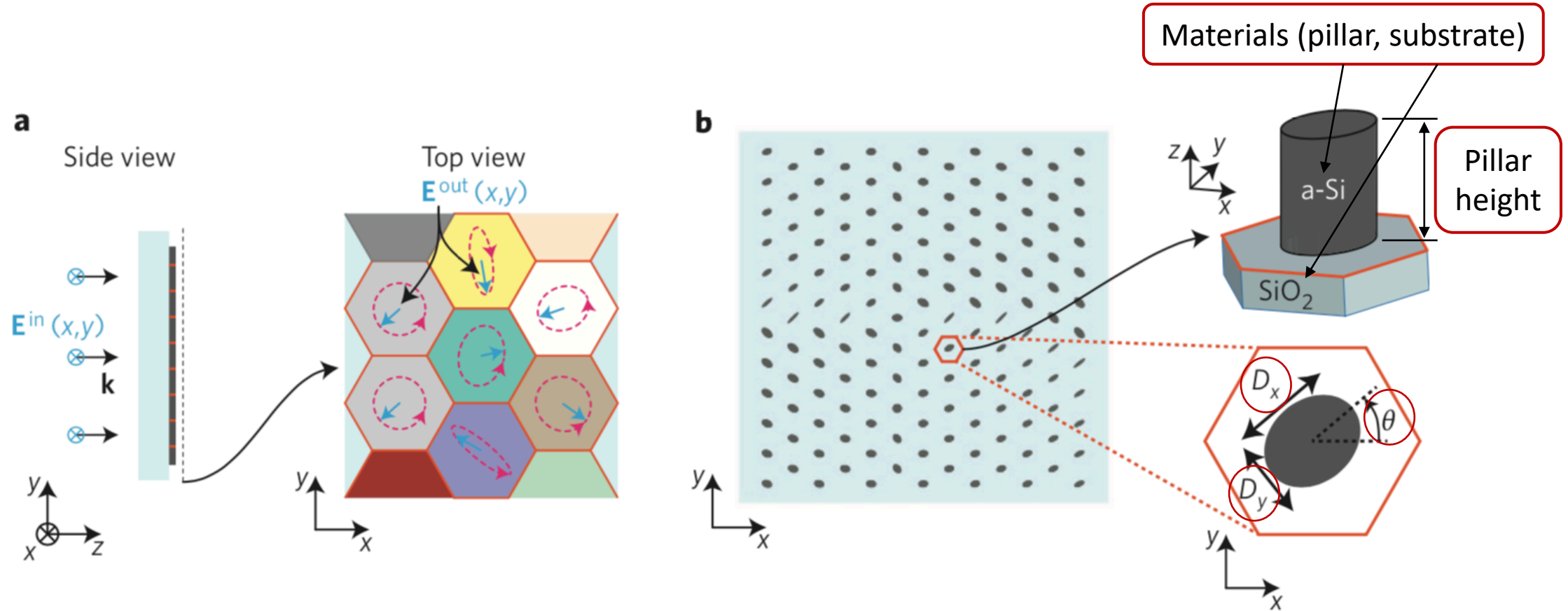


# Vector Zernike with Metasurface Optics



Device operation requires phase shift over a  $\varnothing$  23.8  $\mu\text{m}$  domain with  $\varphi_x = \pi/2$  for x-polarized and  $\varphi_y = 3\pi/2$  for y-polarized light with respect to the unpatterned substrate

# Metasurface Optics



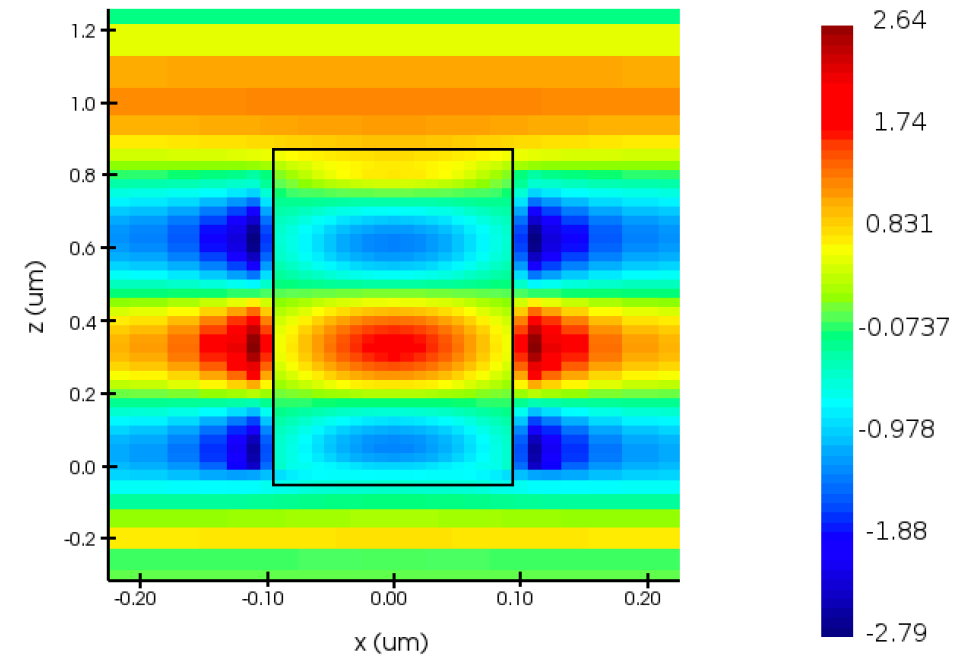
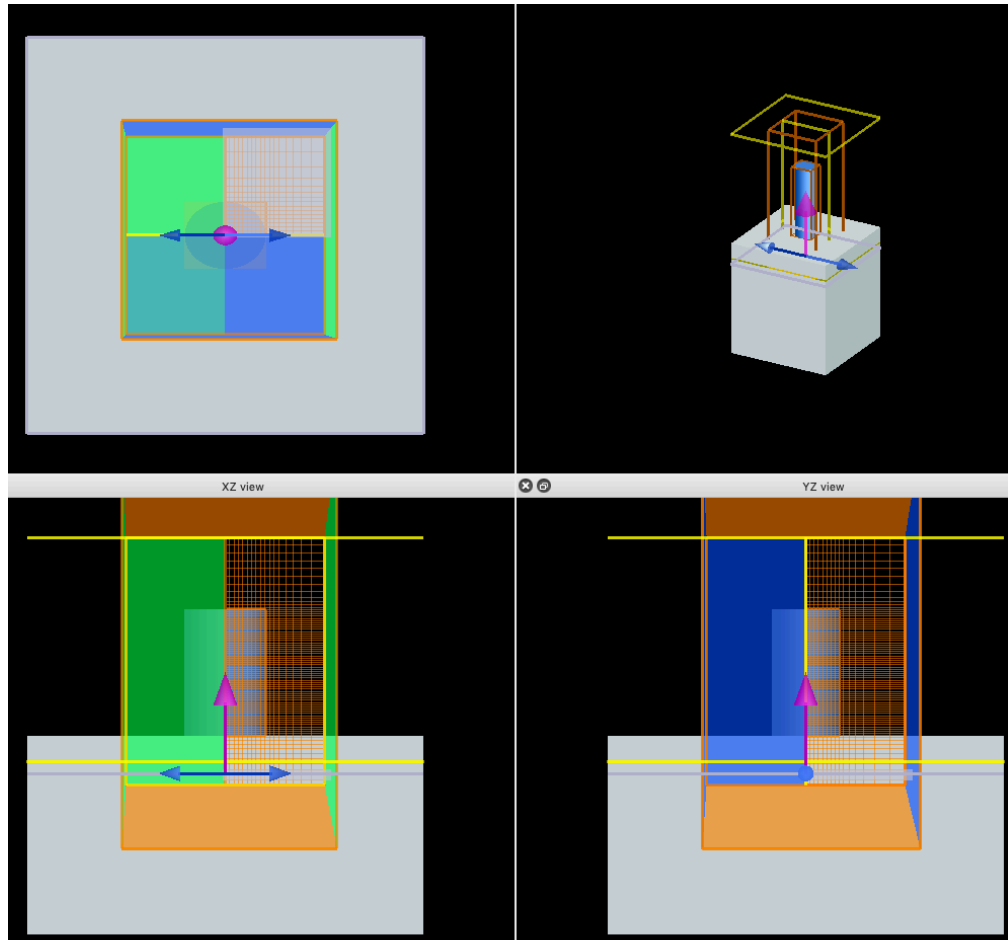
Arbabi, Amir, *et al.*, "Dielectric metasurfaces for the complete control of phase and polarization with subwavelength spatial resolution and high transmission", *Nature Nanotechnology*, Vol. 10, pp. 937 – 944 (2015); DOI: 10.1038/NNANO.2015.186



# Finite Difference Time Domain Simulations

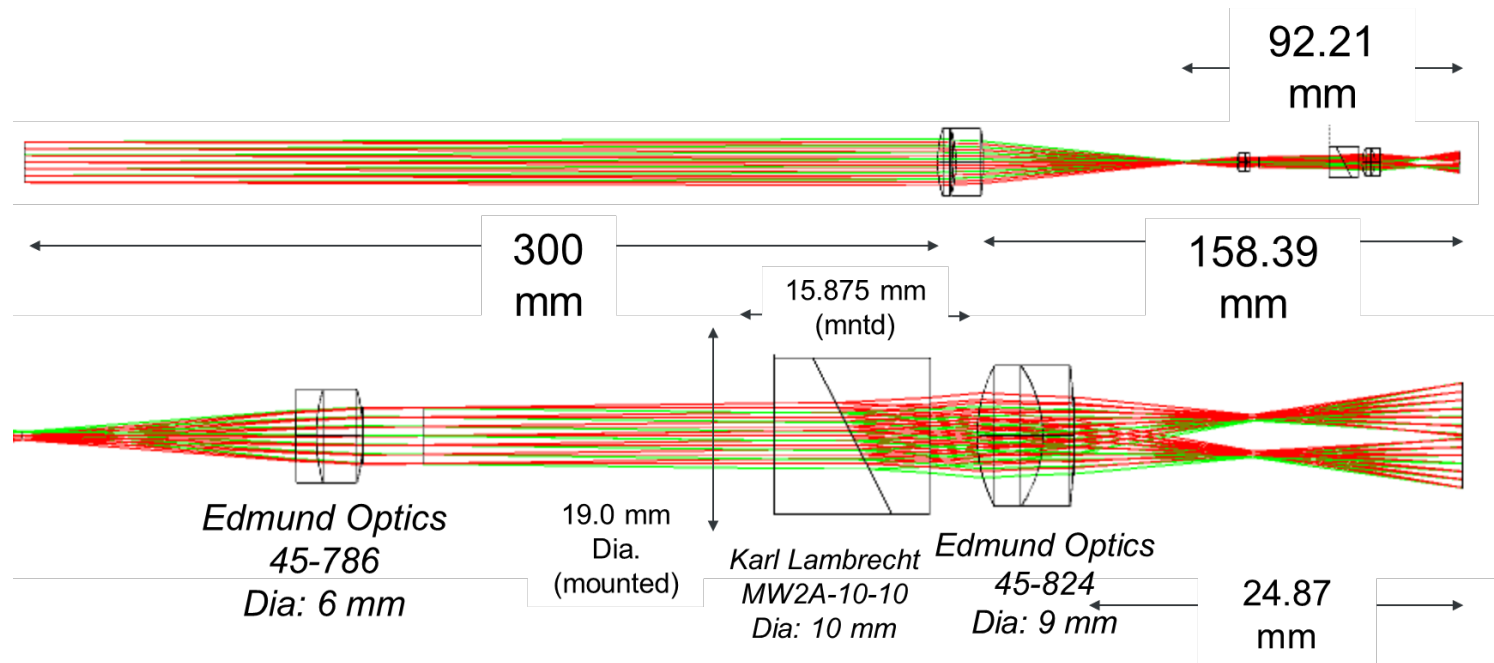
- Software tool **Lumerical** to solve Maxwell's equations of light propagation

$$\text{Re}(E_x)$$

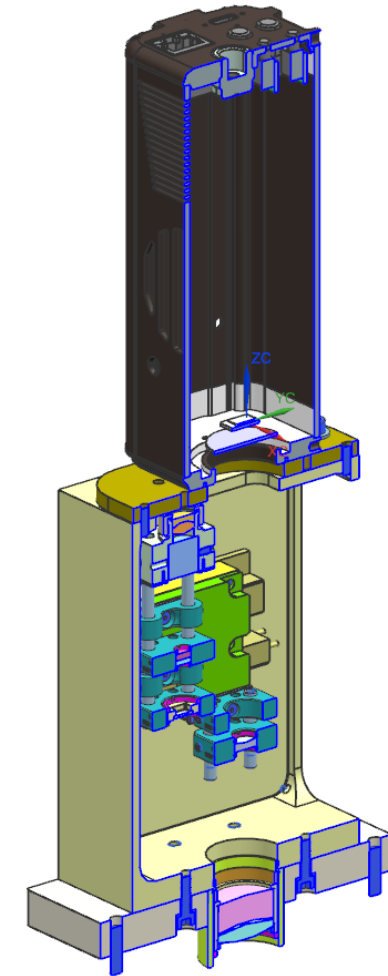




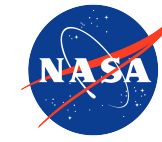
# Application to KPIC



Optical Design



Mechanical Design



# Impact of the ZWFS

- ZWFS has demonstrated itself to be a simple and robust method of measuring very small phase errors in optical systems.
  - It's application to high-contrast imaging is a great match of both implementation and capability to need.
- Development of new devices will enhance its capabilities in both extending the dynamic range and increasing sensitivity.

# The Future

- It's time to take a different perspective, one that is more systems level.
- If we use a ZWFS to continuously monitor the wavefront in a high-contrast system, how might we use this capability to reduce requirements on the overall system?
- In particular, consider relaxing stringent requirements on DM's and optical alignment.
- The Zernike WFS may not simply aide in establishing and maintaining high contrast, it may be *essential* for architecting these systems by enabling a new trade space.



*Thank you for your  
time and attention.*