

ZELDA: a Link to exoplanet imaging

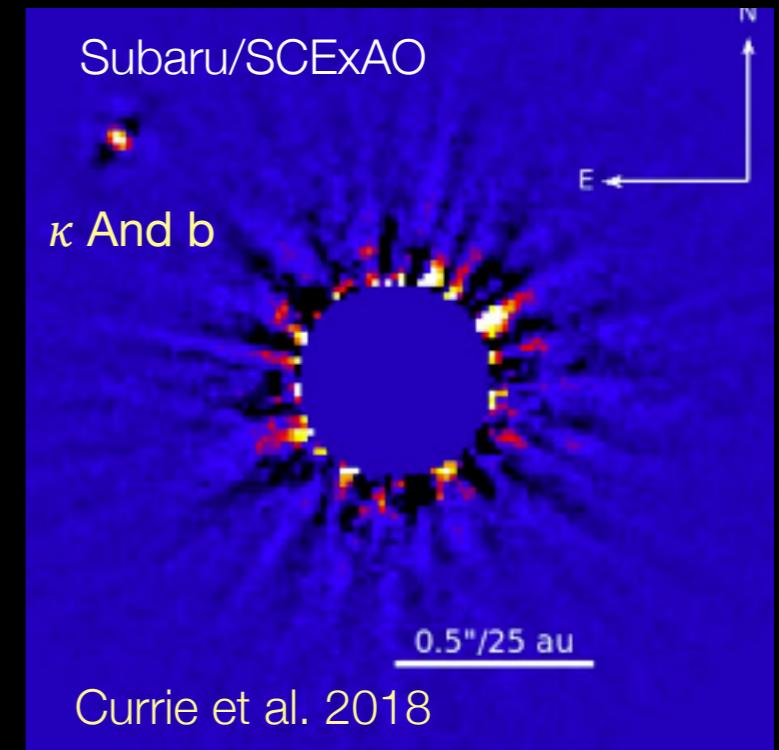
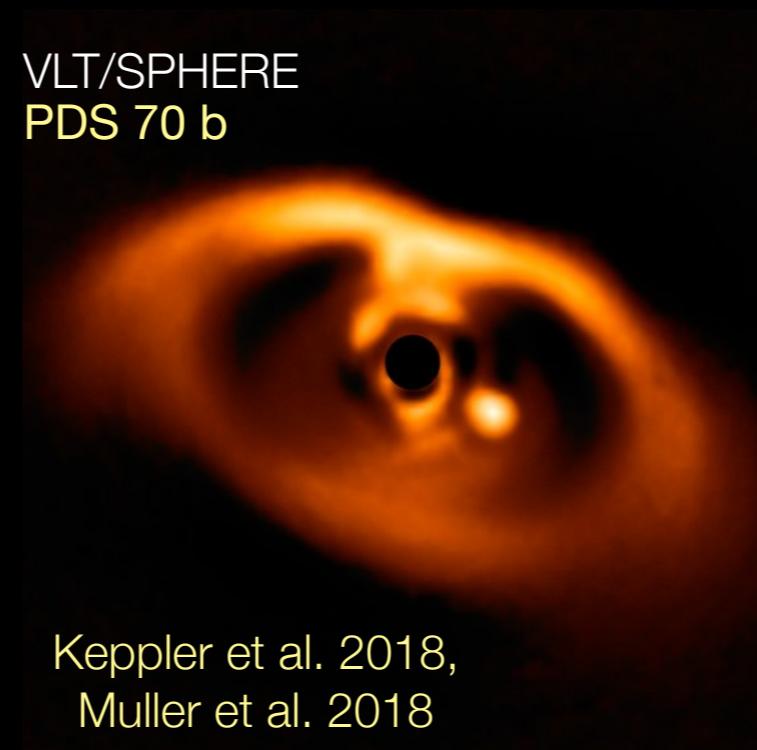
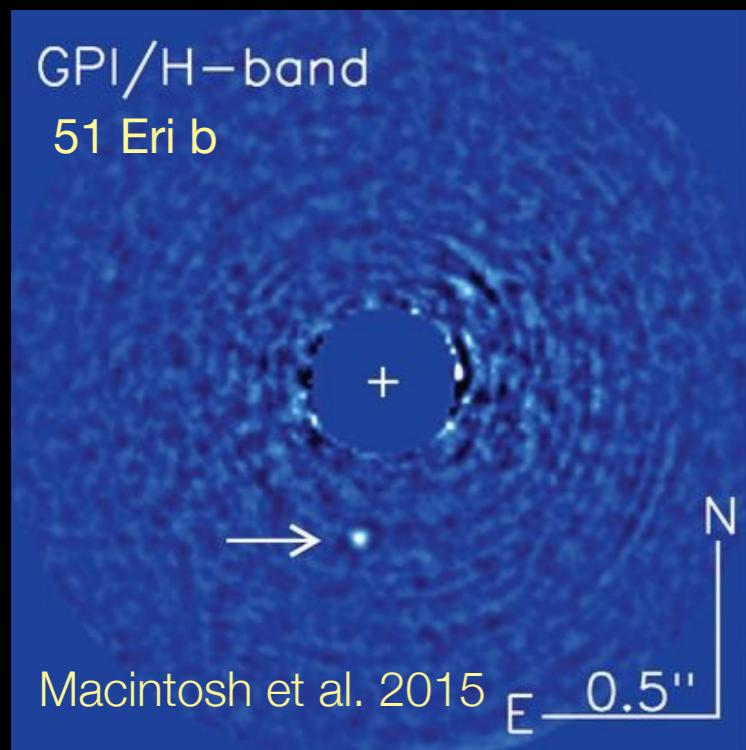
Mamadou N'Diaye (Observatoire de la Côte d'Azur) & Arthur Vigan (LAM)

K. Dohlen, J.-F. Sauvage, J. Milli, G. Zins, C. Petit, Z. Wahhaj, F. Cantalloube,
A. Caillat, J. Le Merrer, A. Carlotti, J.-L. Beuzit, D. Mouillet, and many others

Virtual Workshop on Advanced Wavefront Sensing - May 1st, 2020

Exoplanet imaging and spectroscopy

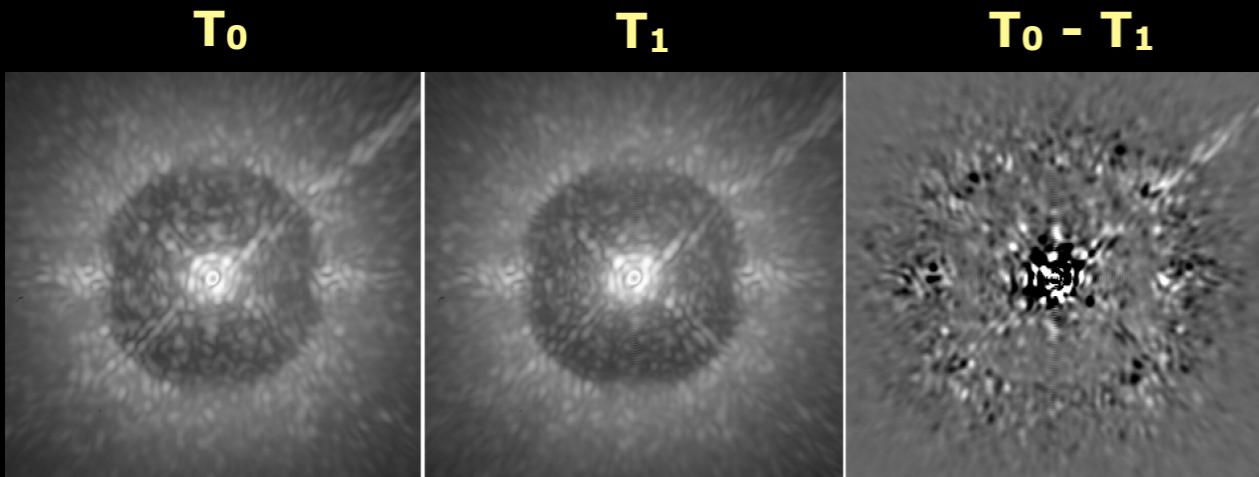
- Ground-based observations in the near-infrared
 - ▶ VLT/SPHERE, Gemini/GPI, Subaru/SCExAO, etc
 - ▶ Extreme adaptive optics (XAO), coronagraphy, image processing
 - ▶ disks, warm or massive gas giant planets
 - ▶ Expected contrast up to 10^7 @ $0.2''$ in H-band



Current performance: 10^4 - 10^6 contrast @ 0.1-0.5''

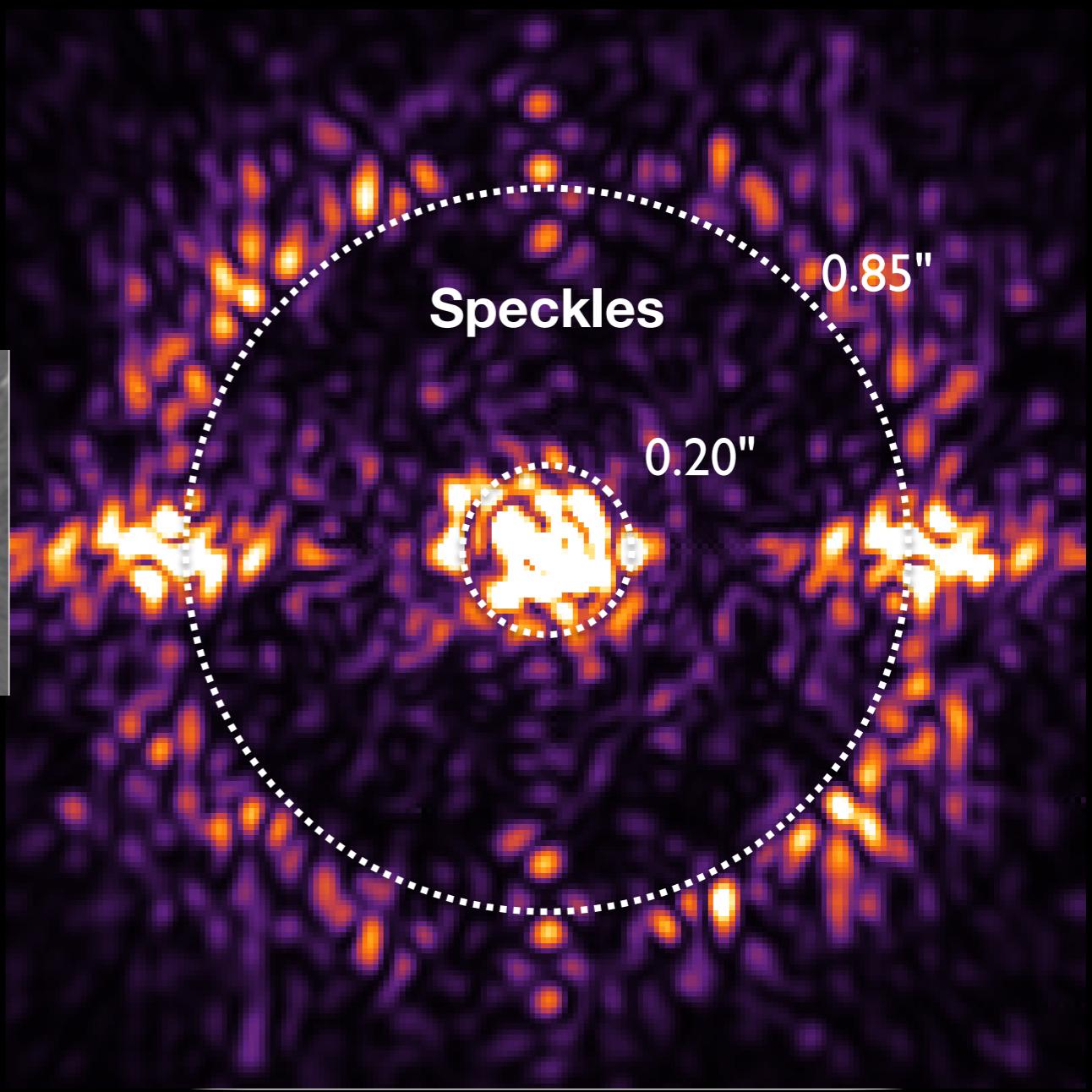
Imaging colder/lighter exoplanets

- Instrument limitations
 - **quasi-static aberrations**
 - **temporal stability**



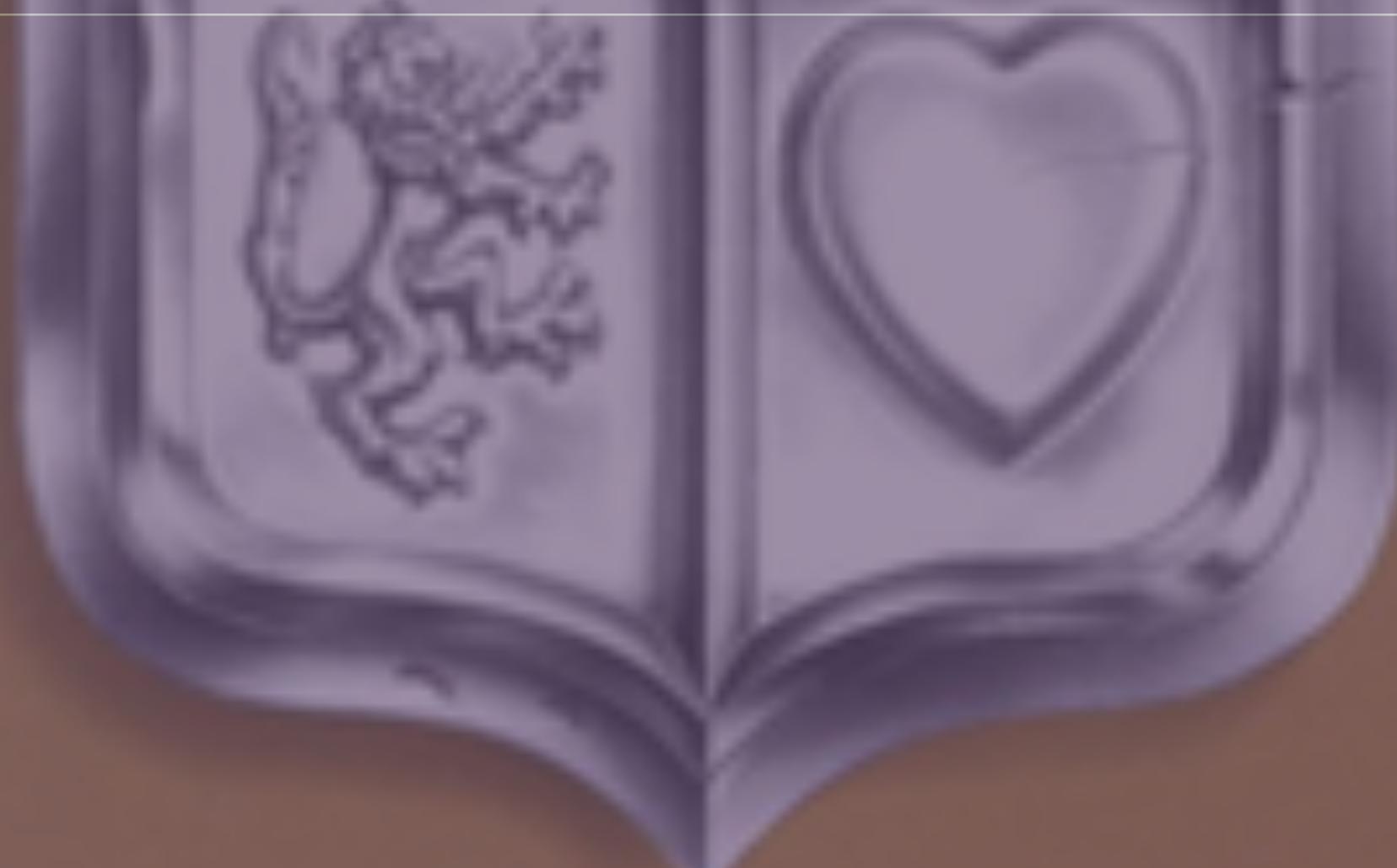
- Need for a **clean and stable** star image
optimal starlight rejection
- Our solution:
 - calibration with **ZELDA**
 - N'Diaye+2013, 2016, Vigan+2019

Coronagraphic image on VLT/SPHERE



Contrast limit: 10^4 - 10^6

The Legend of ZELDA

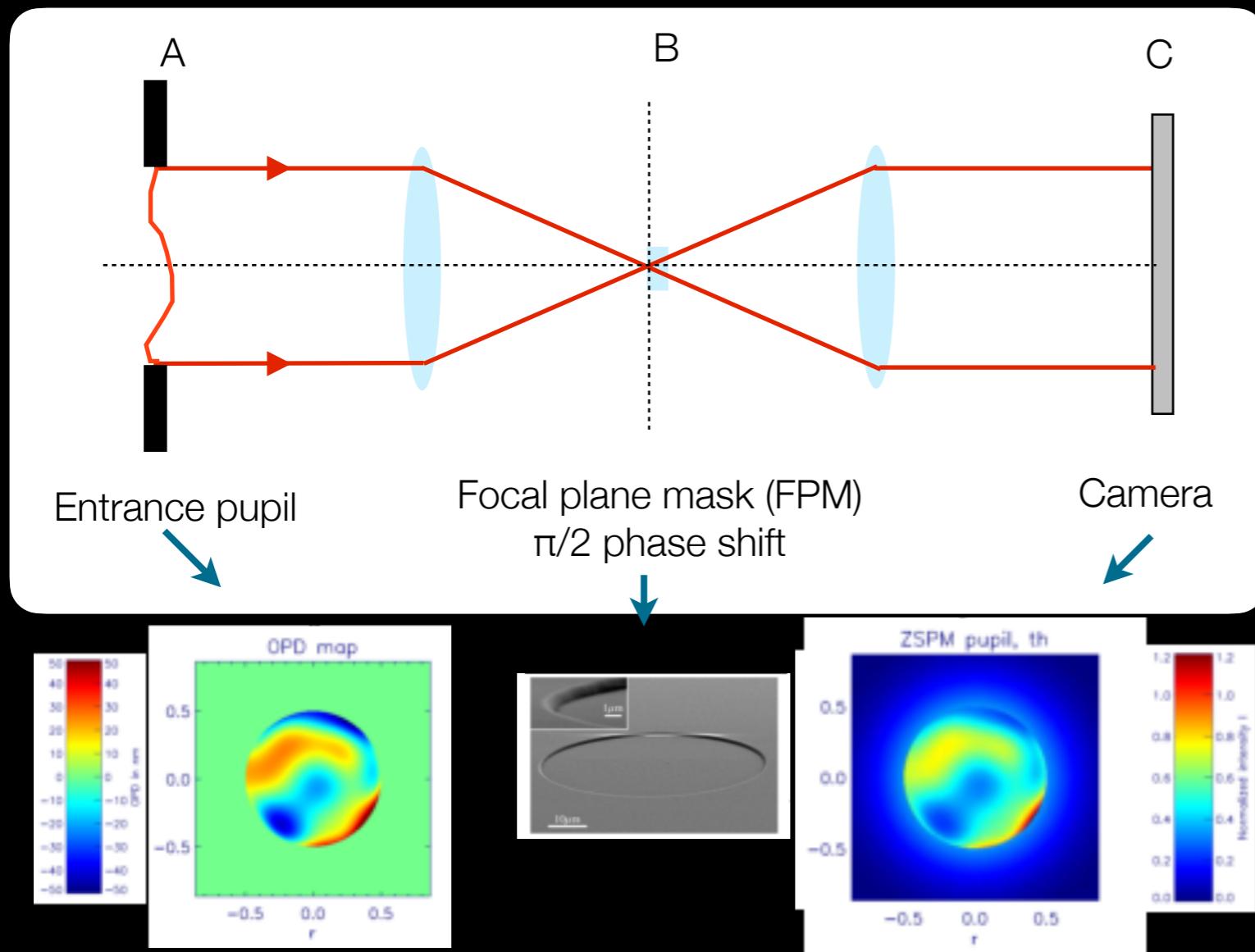




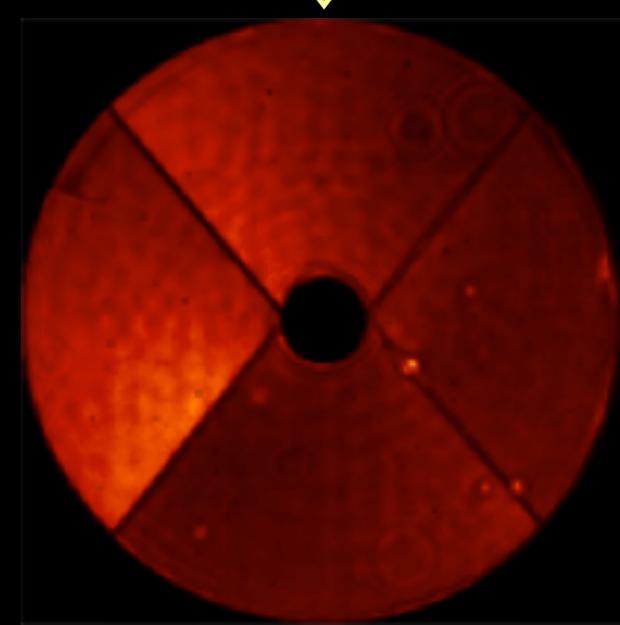
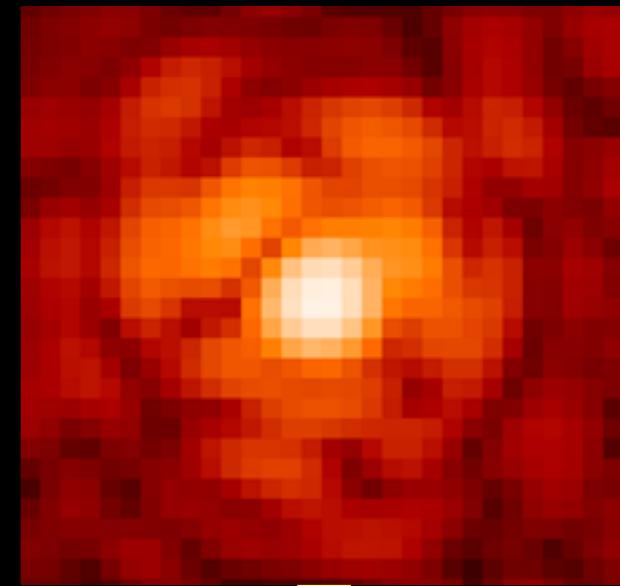
Zernike wavefront sensor

- Conversion of phase errors φ into intensity I_c

$$I_c = \alpha \sin(\varphi) + \beta$$



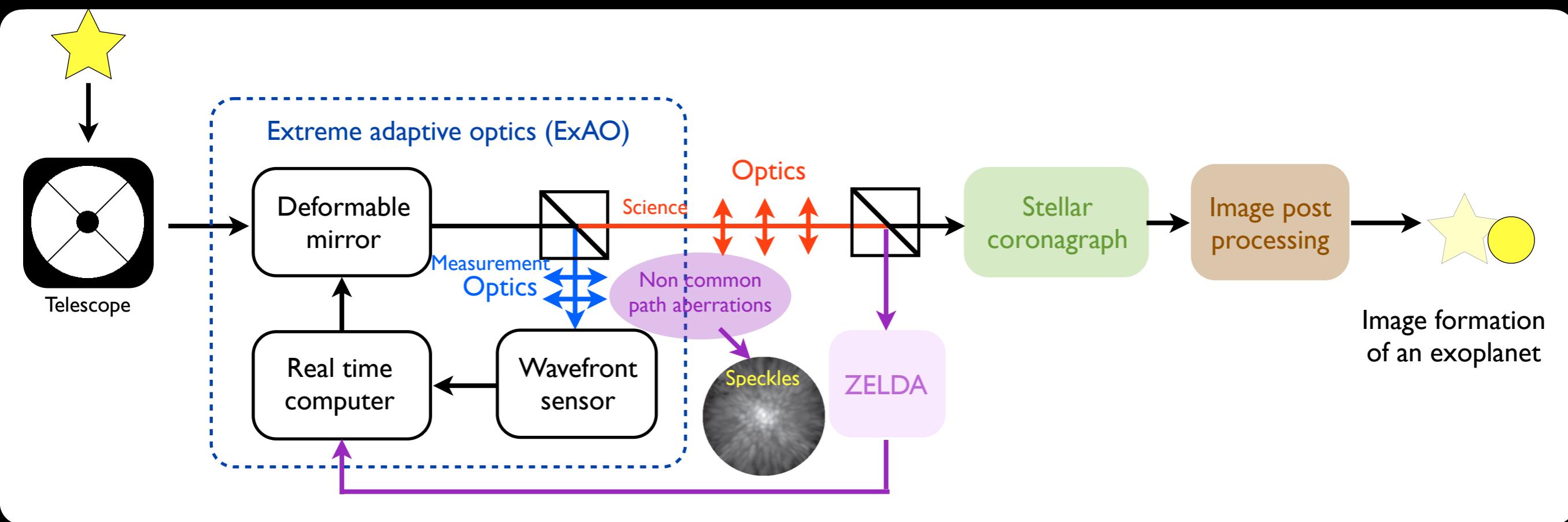
Small errors: $I_c = \alpha\varphi + \beta$



Low-wind effects

Implementation in VLT/SPHERE

Zernike sensor for Extremely accurate measurements of Low-level Differential Aberrations



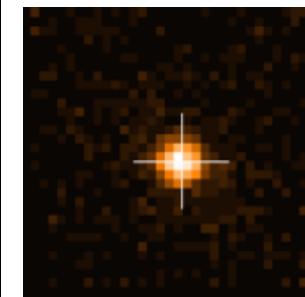
- Initial measurement strategies
 - VLT/SPHERE: off-line phase diversity
 - Gemini/GPI: Mach-Zehnder interferometer behind coronagraph

- Our proposal
 - ZELDA, a concept based on phase-contrast technique



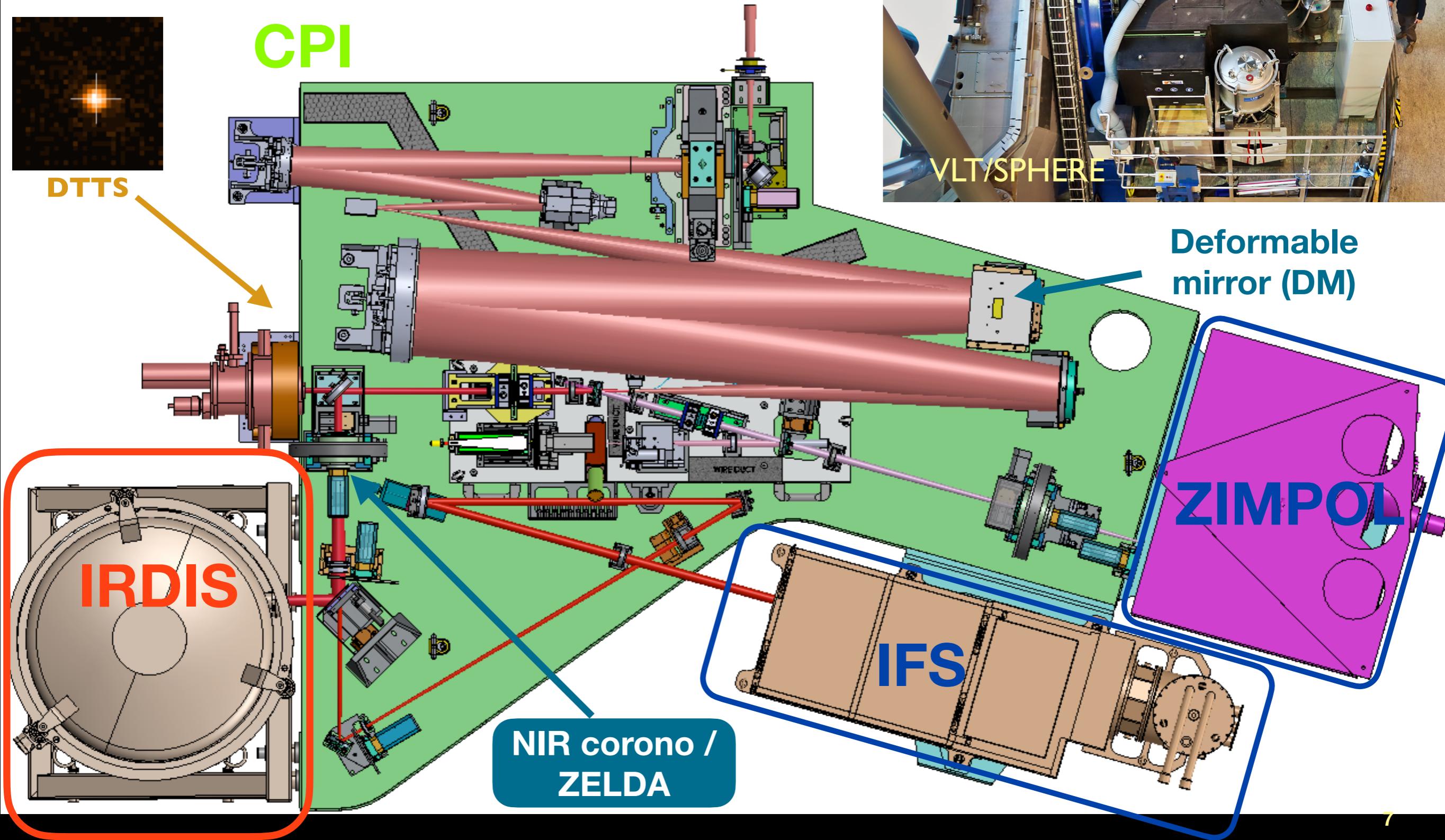
Current implementation in VLT/SPHERE

Beuzit et al. 2019



CPI

DTTS



VLT/SPHERE

Deformable
mirror (DM)

IRDIS

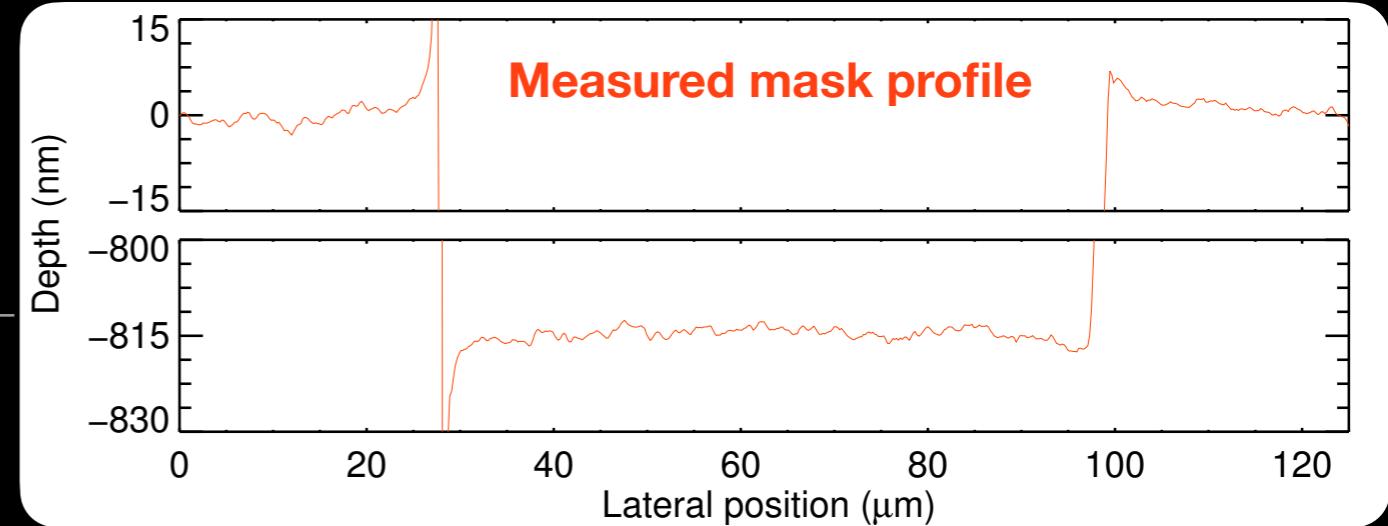
NIR corono /
ZELDA

IFS

ZIMPOL

ZELDA prototype in SPHERE

- Fused silica substrate
- Photolithography (SILIOS, France)
- Within 1% specs



Installation during SPHERE integration in Paranal in April 2014

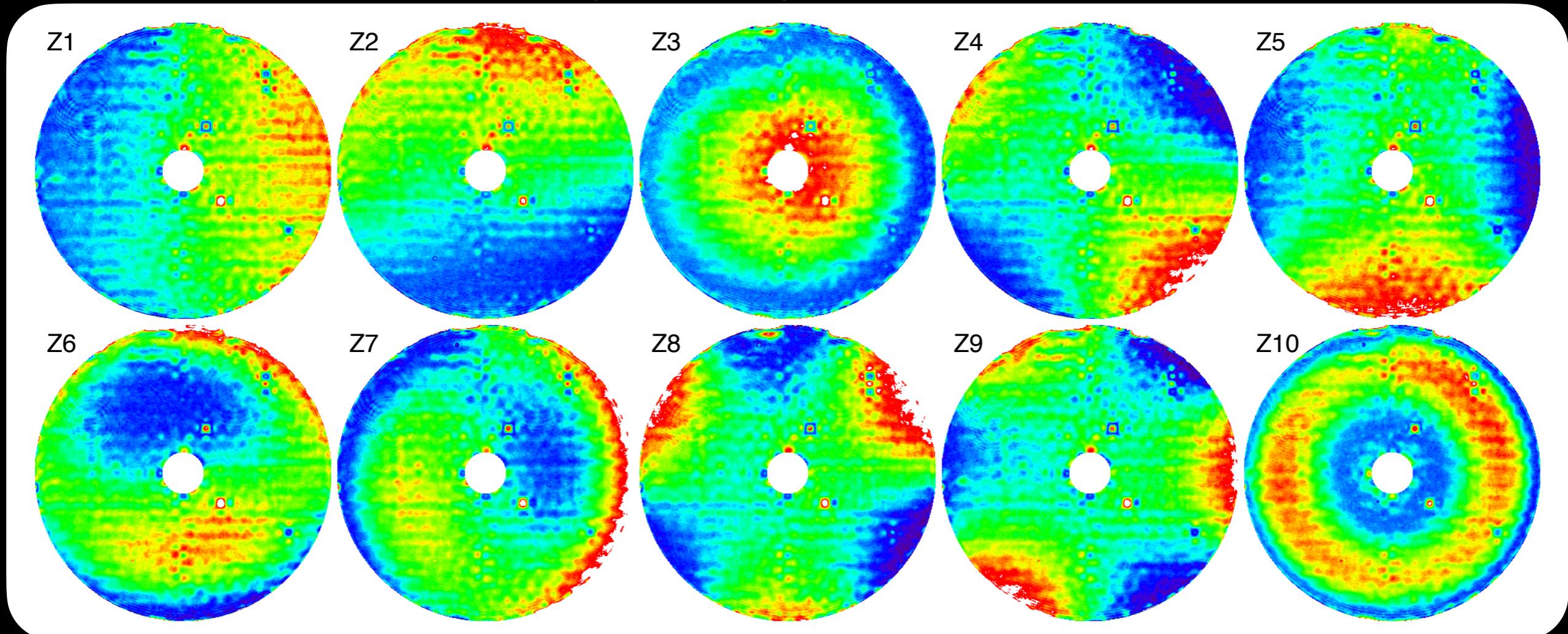
ZELDA II : The adventure on SPHERE

ZELDA III

The Adventure of

Measurement of introduced low-order aberration

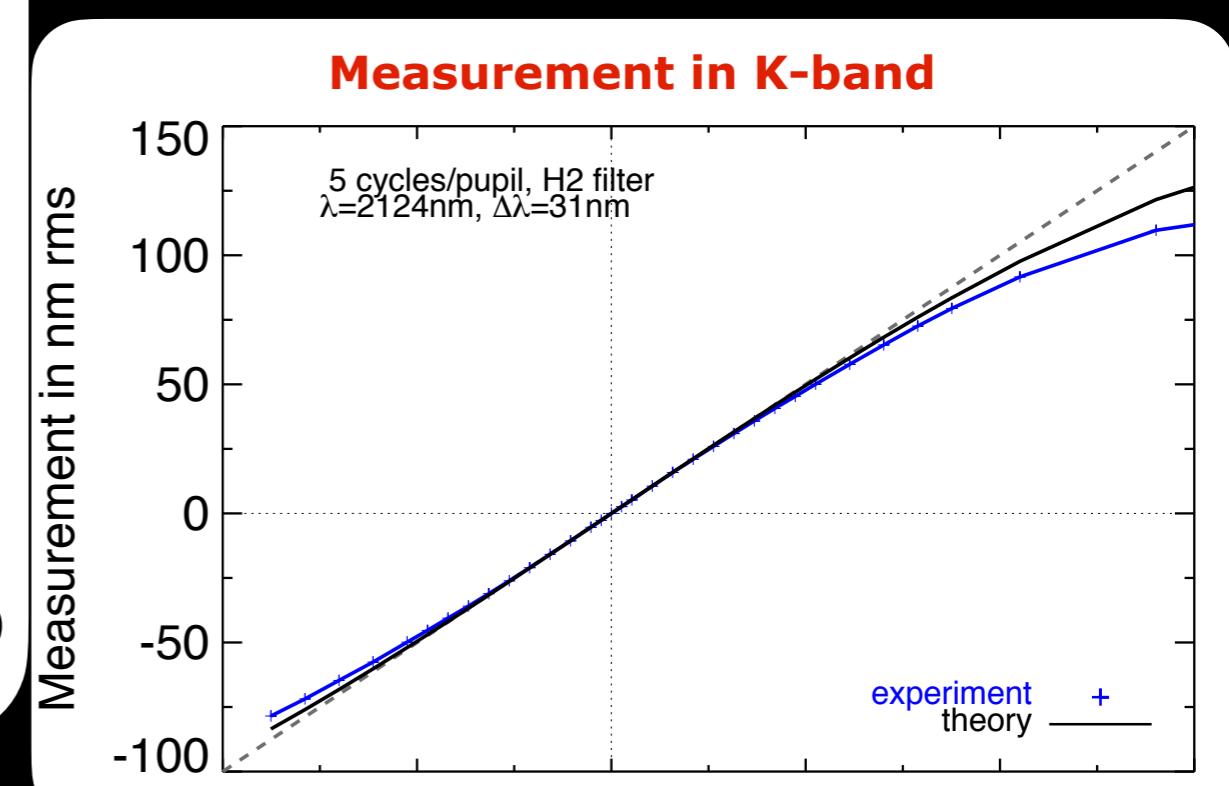
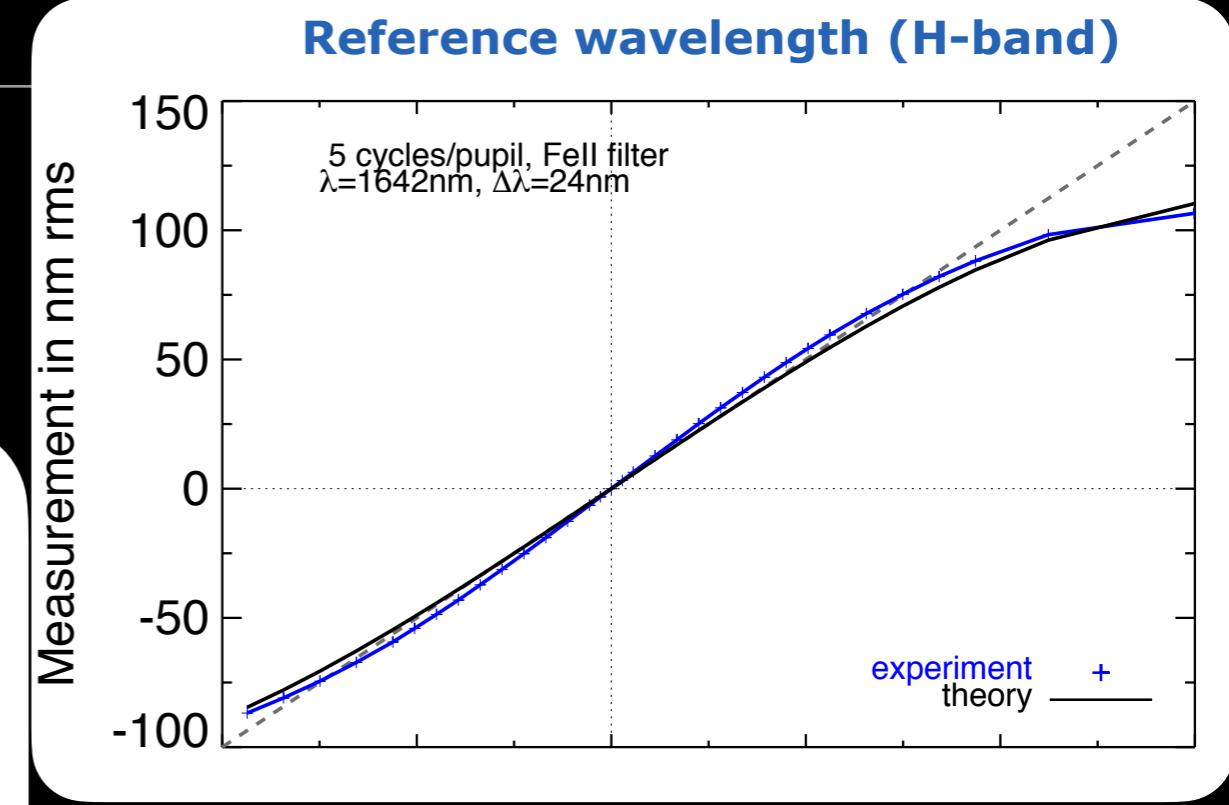
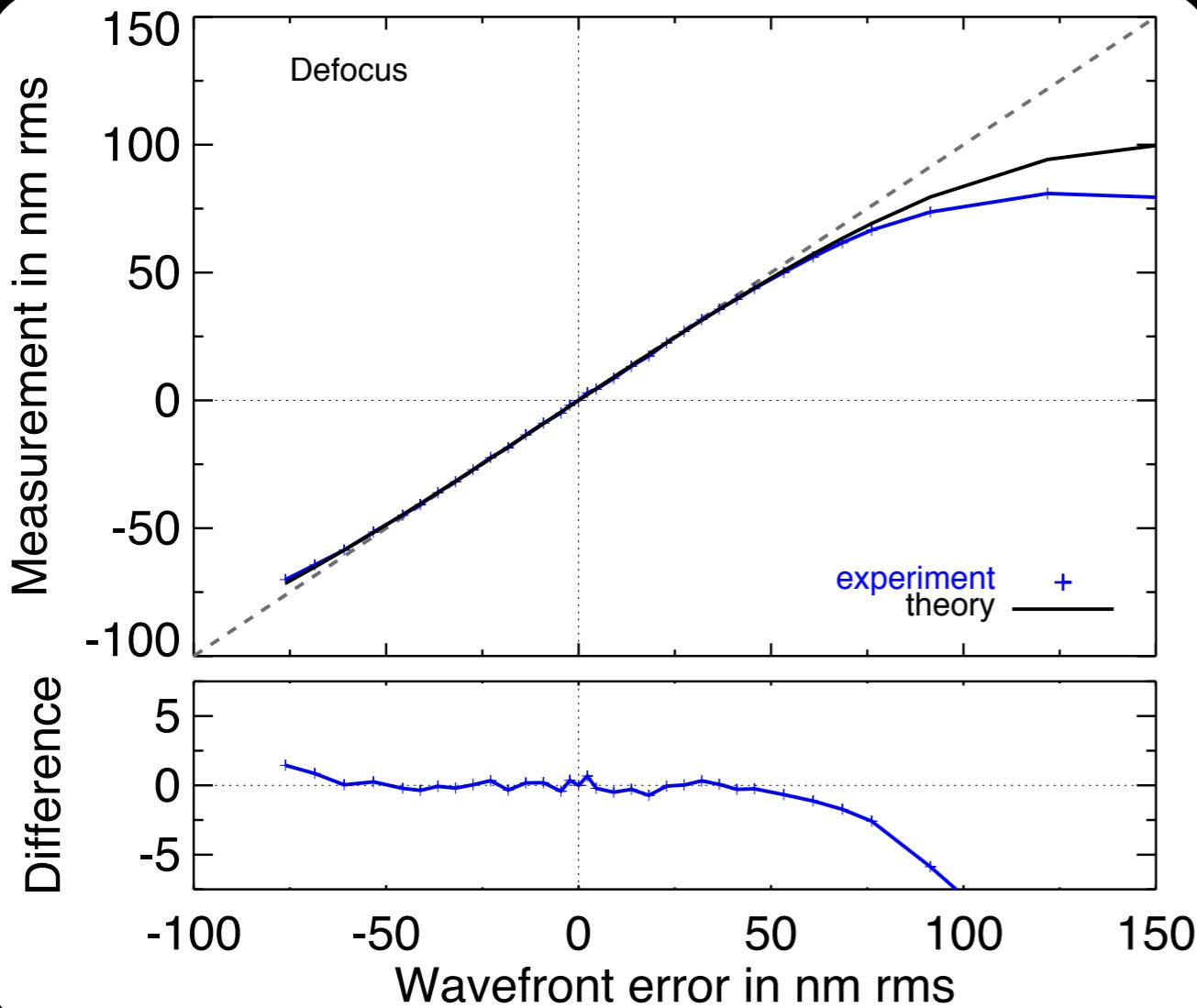
- Internal point source
- IRDIS pupil-imaging mode, $\lambda = 1642$ nm (Fe II filter)
- PSF centered manually + closed loop on near-IR DTTS
- Zernike and Fourier modes, amplitude ramps: $-250 \rightarrow 600$ nm PtV



Zernike modes introduced with 400nm on the deformable mirror

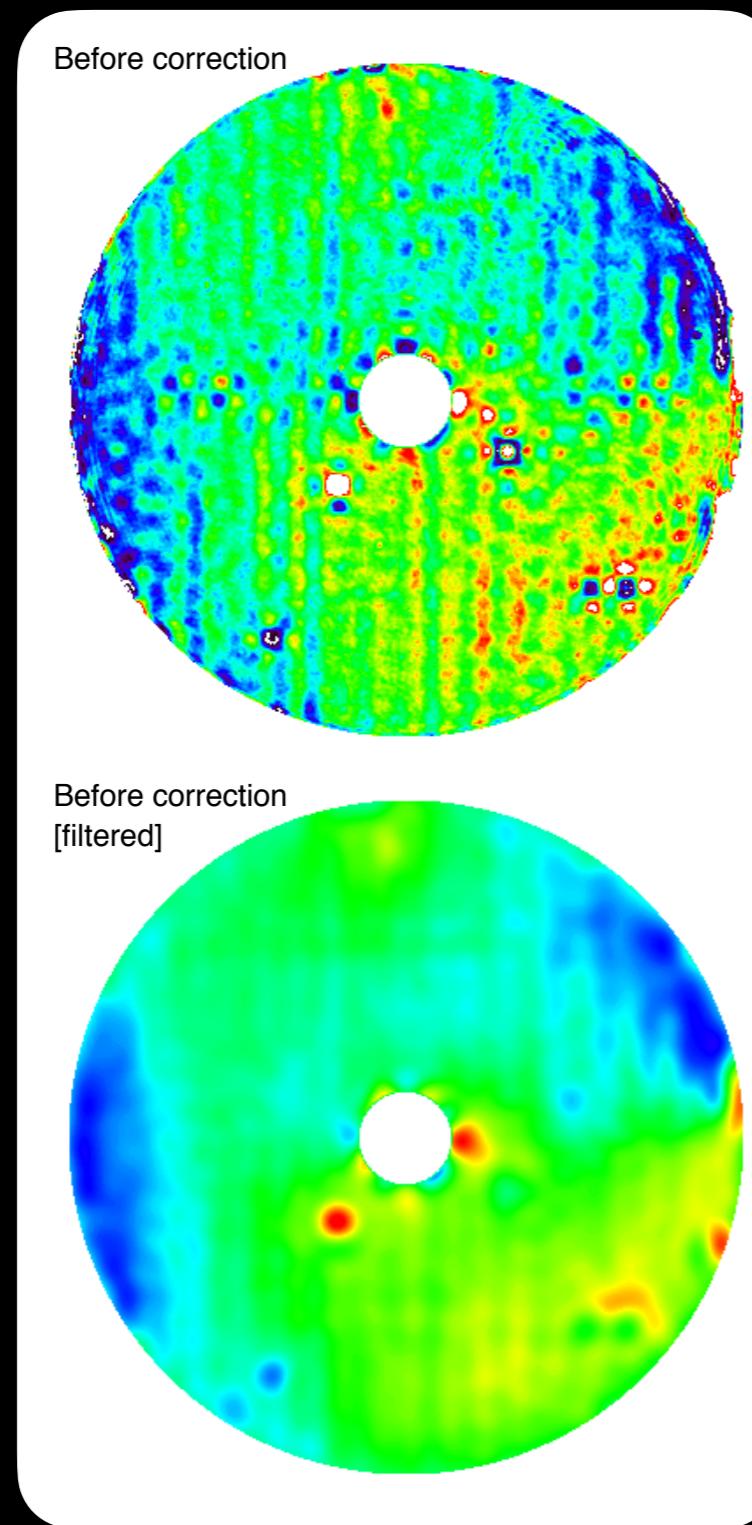
Performance assessment

- theory vs. measurements:
 - excellent agreement!
- low sensitivity to wavelength of measure

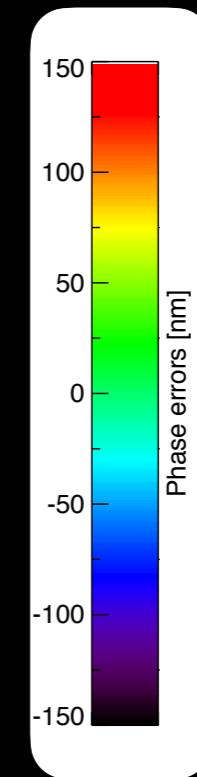


NCPA measurement and compensation

45 nm RMS

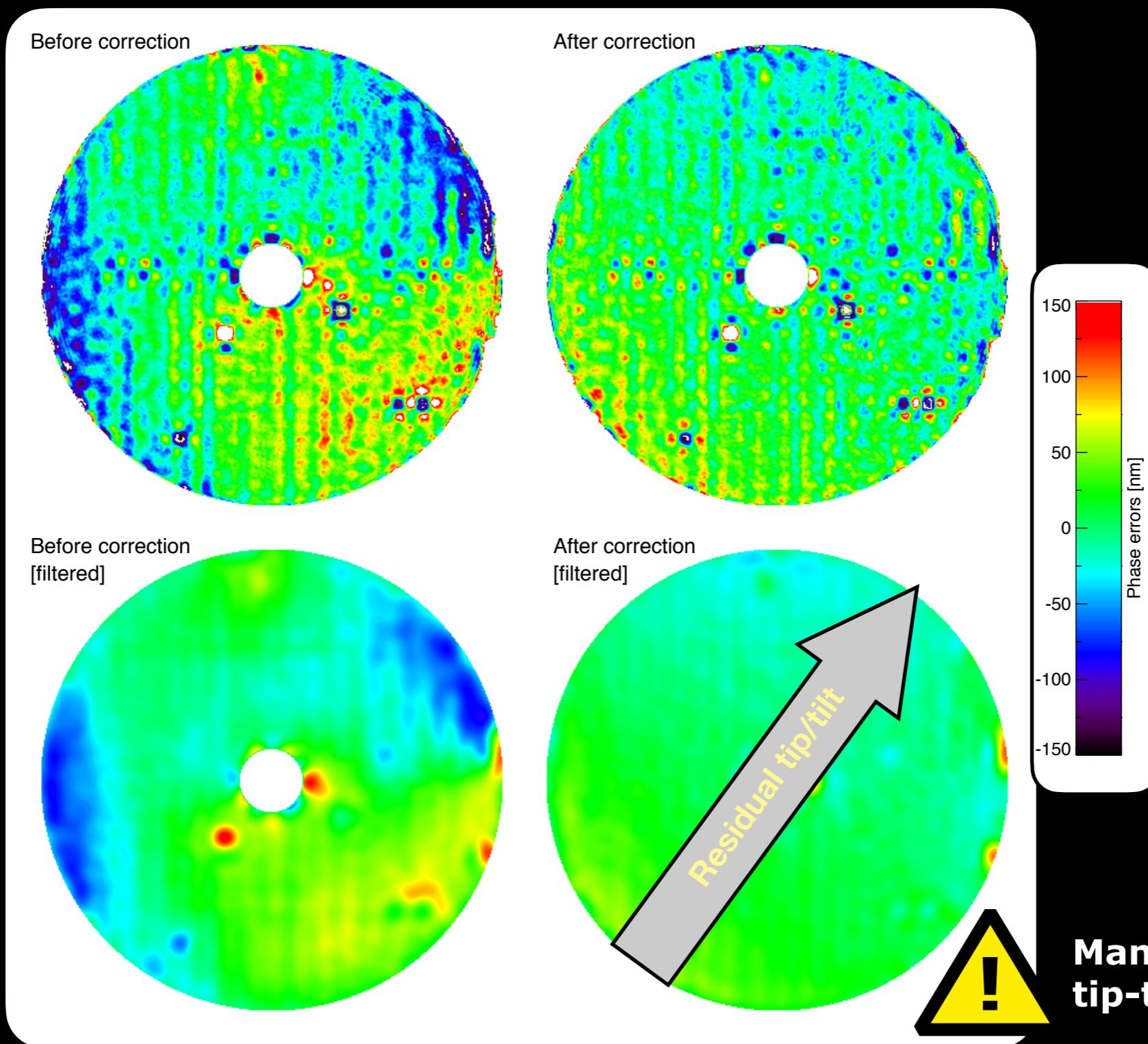


30 nm RMS



NCPA measurement and compensation

45 nm RMS



30 nm RMS

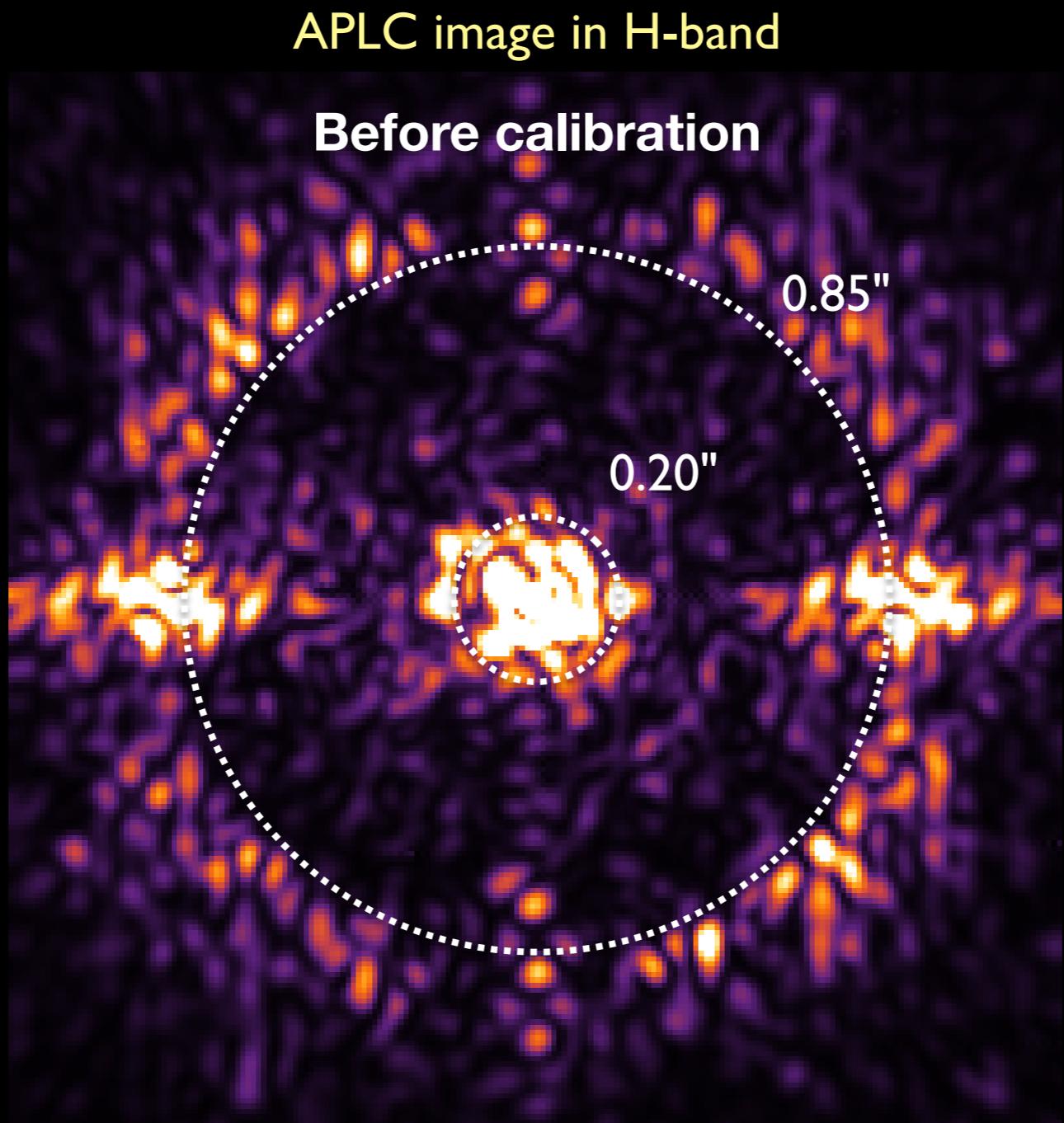
35 nm RMS

16 nm RMS

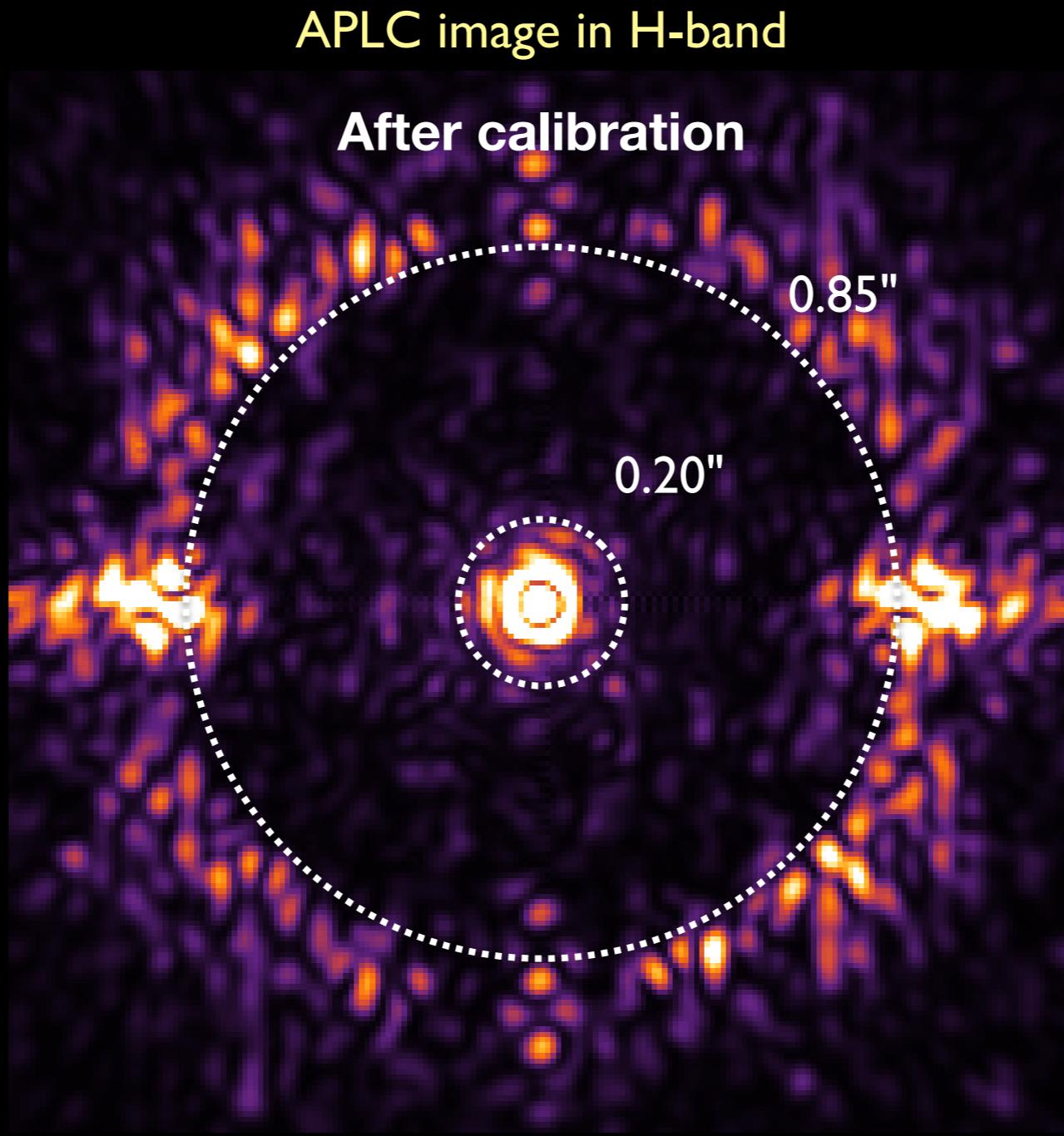
Manual centering +
tip-tilt closed loop

Impact on coronagraphic images on internal source

Tests in
Dec. 2015



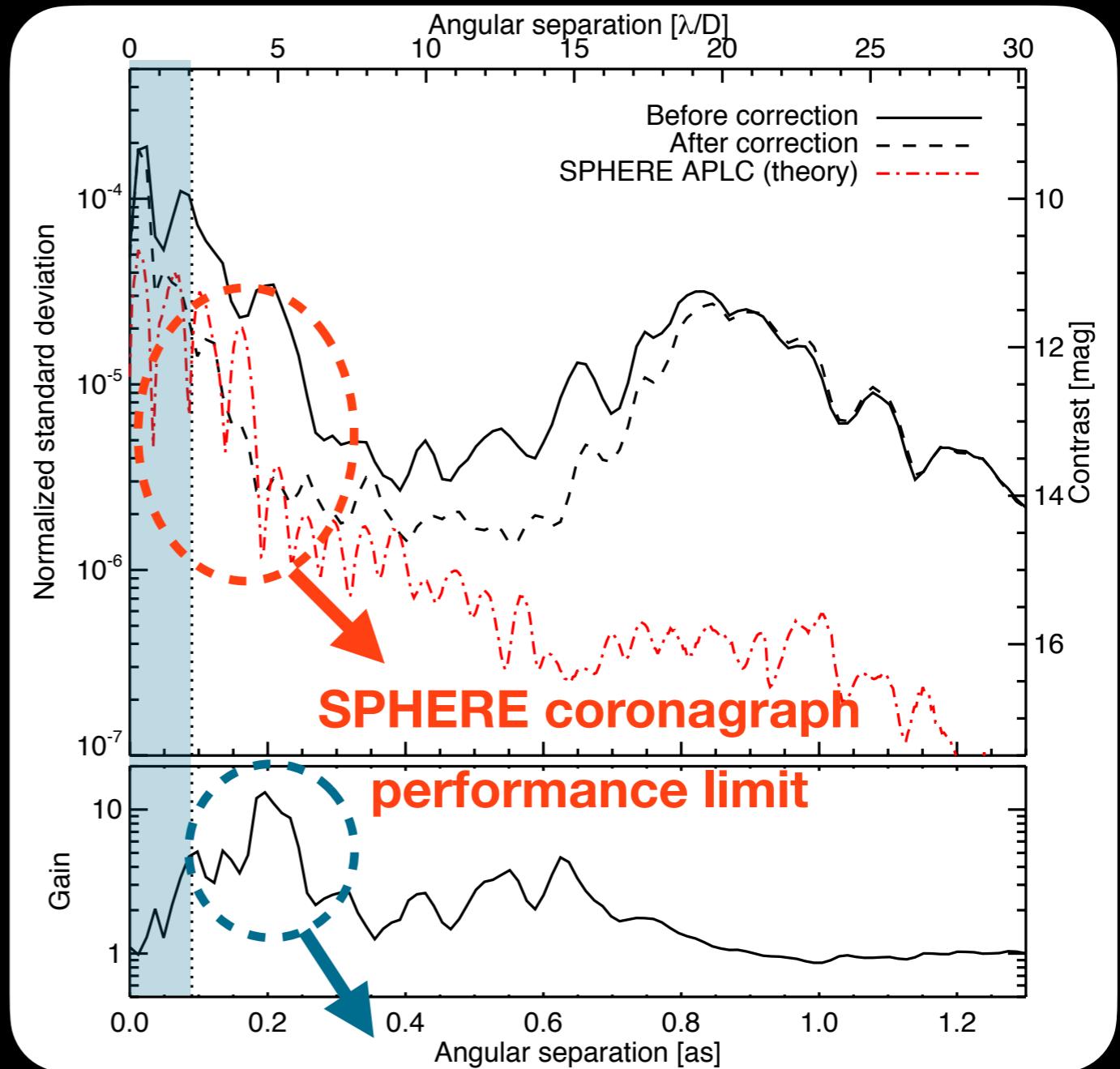
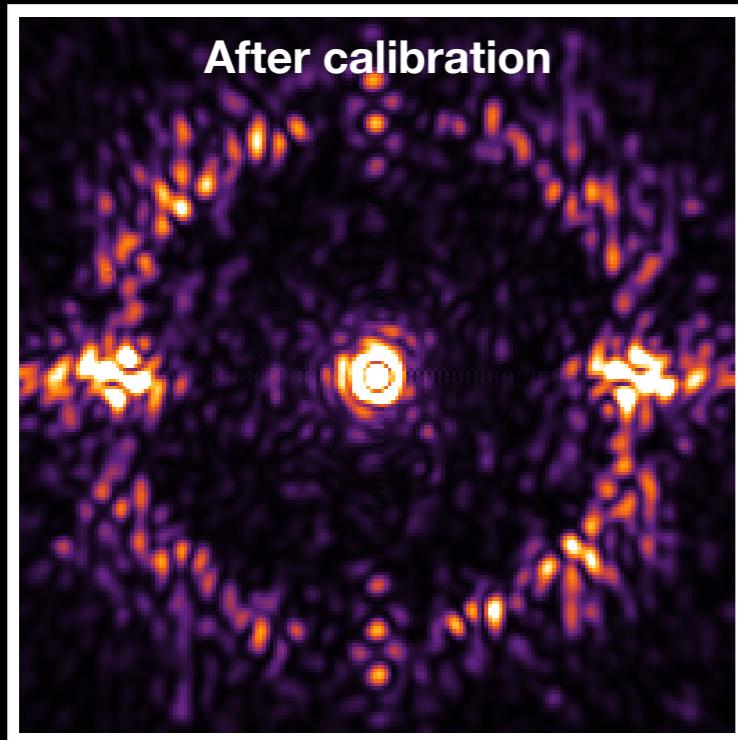
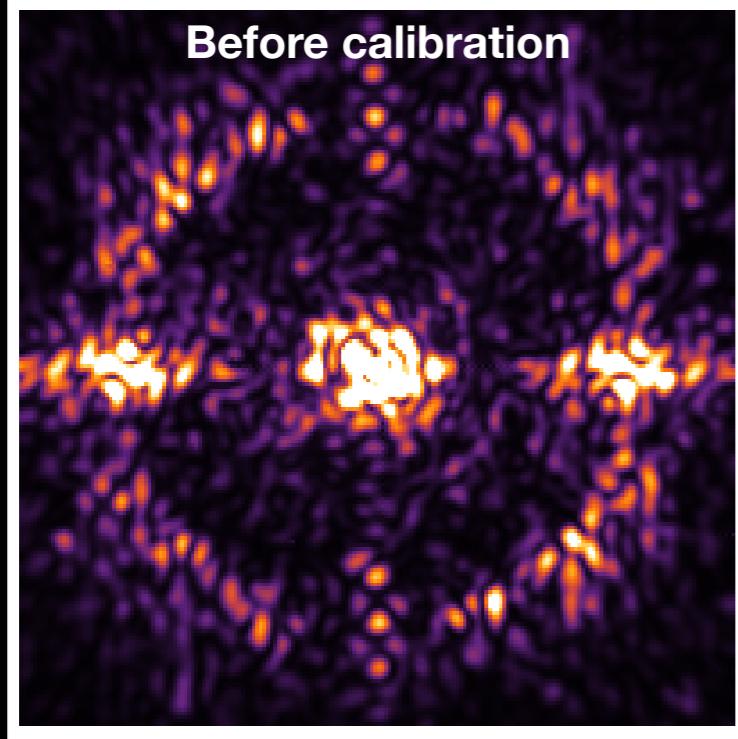
Impact on coronagraphic images on internal source



Tests in
Dec. 2015

Gain x10 in contrast @ 0.2"

Impact on coronagraphic images on internal source



Gain x10 in contrast @ 0.2"

The background of the slide is a screenshot from the video game "The Legend of Zelda: A Link to the Past". It shows the castle of Hyrule with its distinctive blue and red towers under a dark sky.

THE LEGEND OF

TM

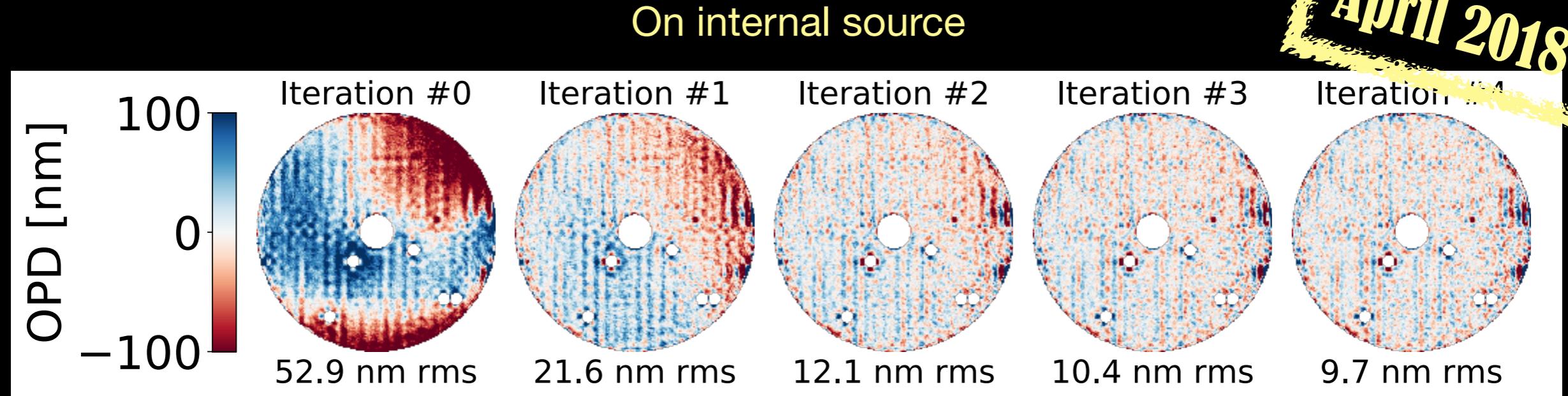
ZELDA III : A link to the sky

A LINK TO THE PAST™

On-sky closed-loop correction

Tests in
April 2018

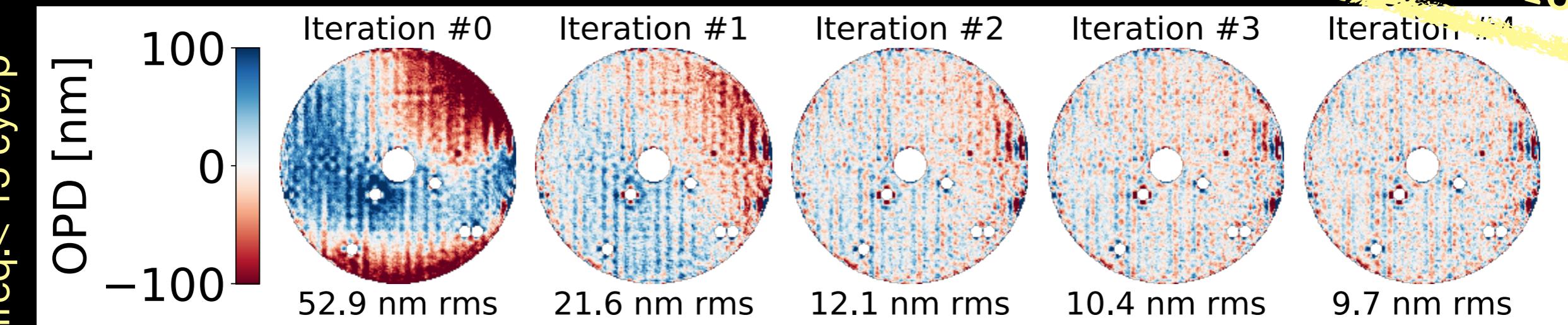
nm RMS WFE for $0 < \text{freq.} < 15 \text{ cyc/p}$



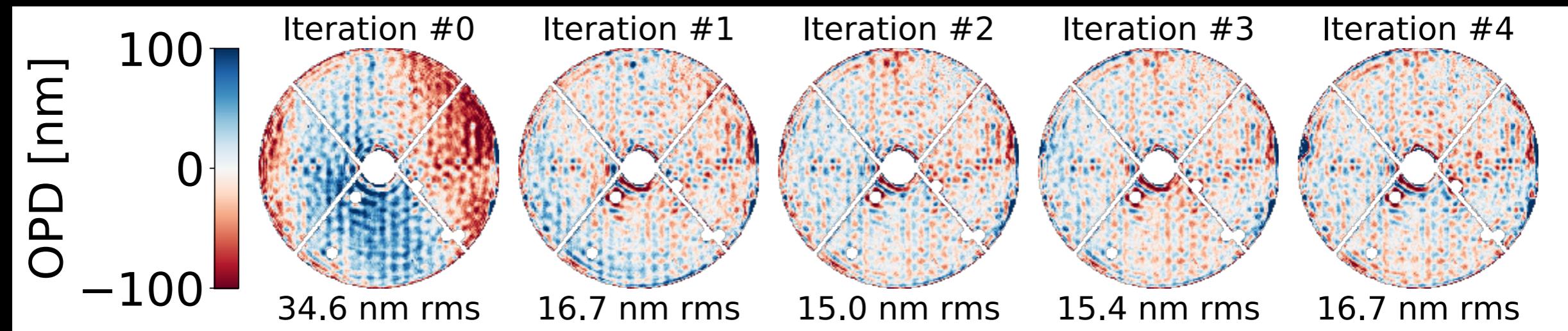
On-sky closed-loop correction

Tests in
April 2018

On internal source

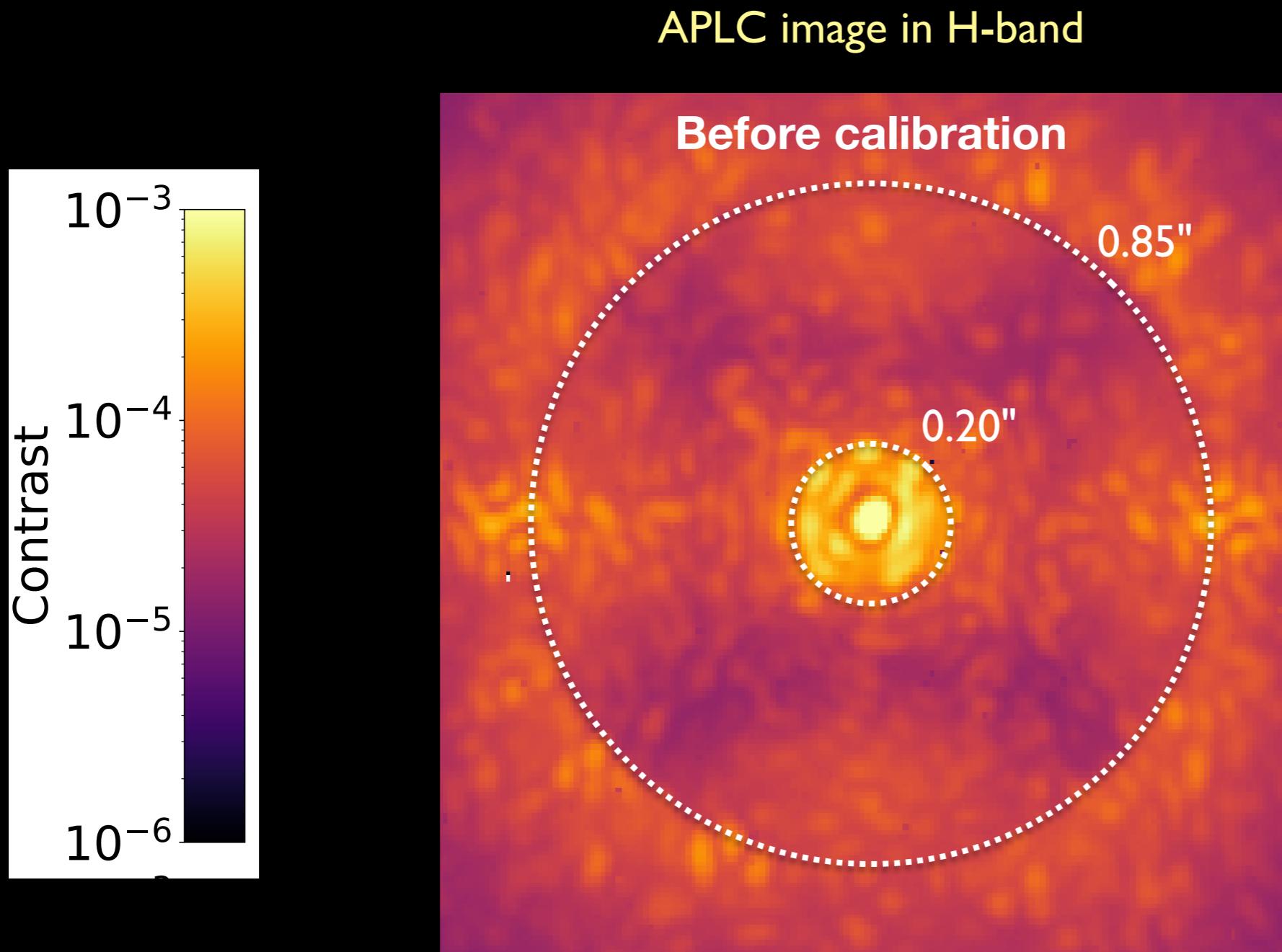


On sky (0.7" seeing, $\tau_0 \sim 5$ ms)

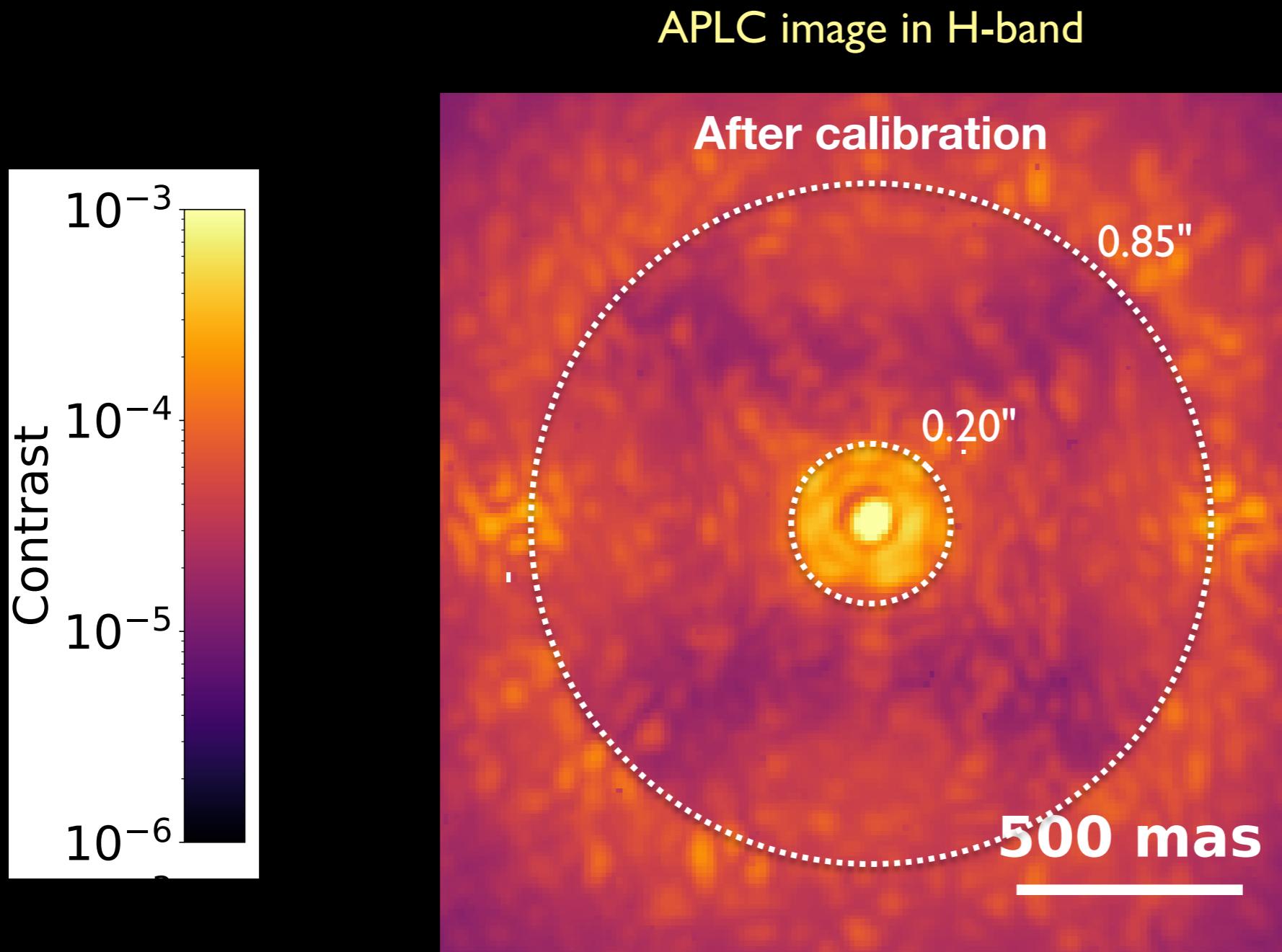


Reduction of the aberrations by a factor 2 on sky

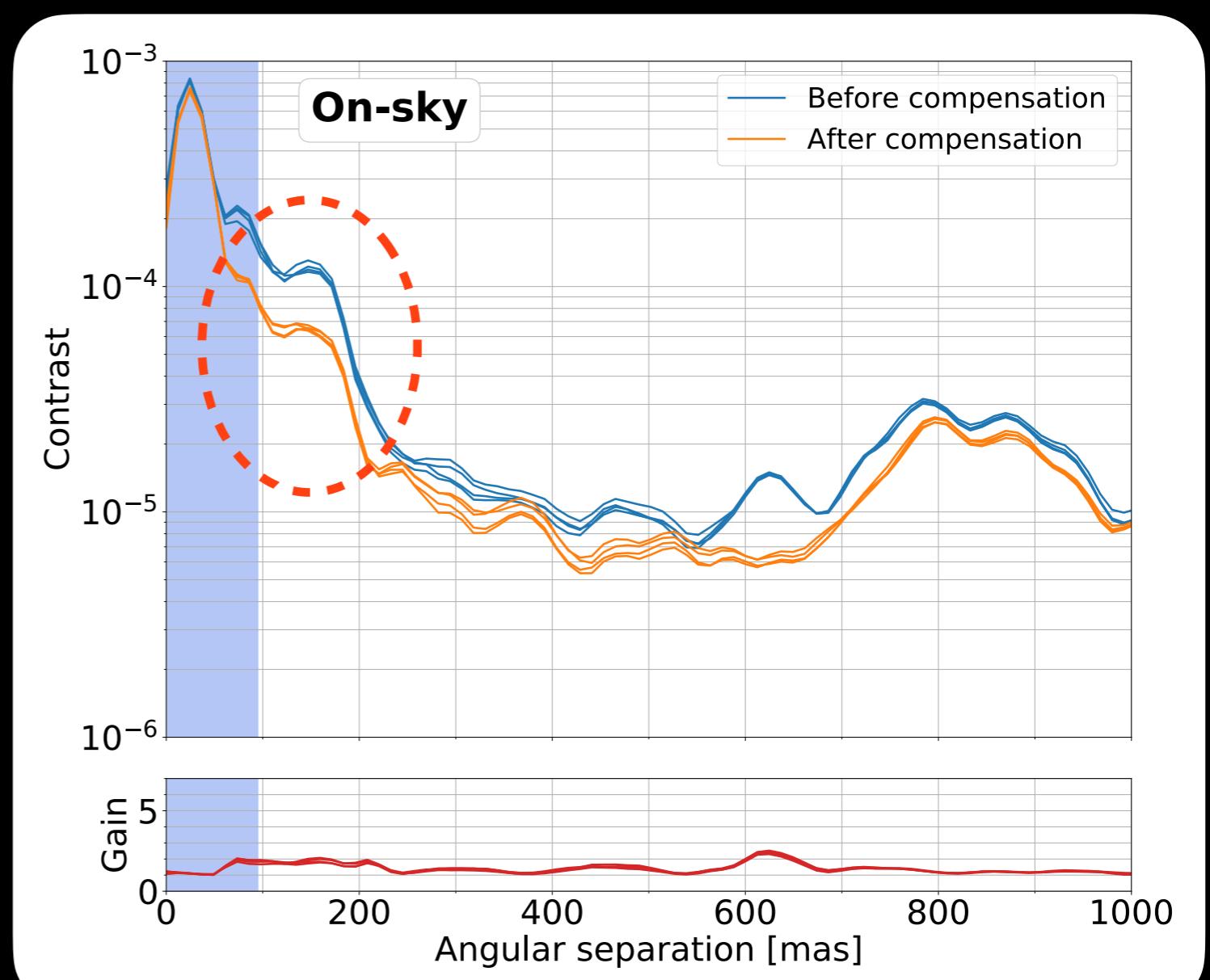
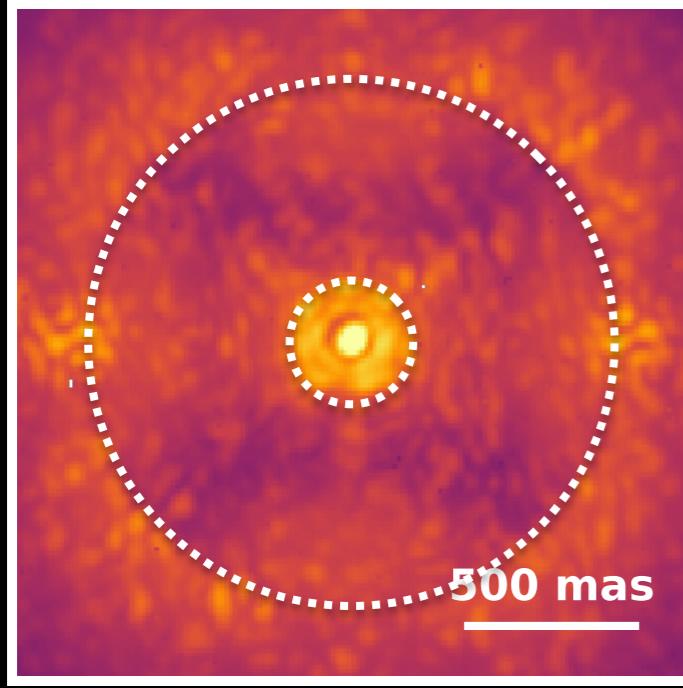
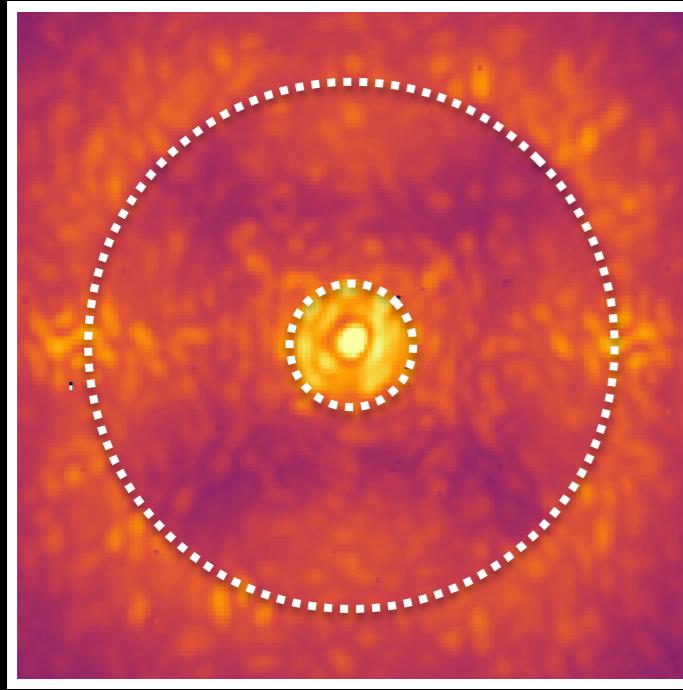
On-sky contrast performance



On-sky contrast performance



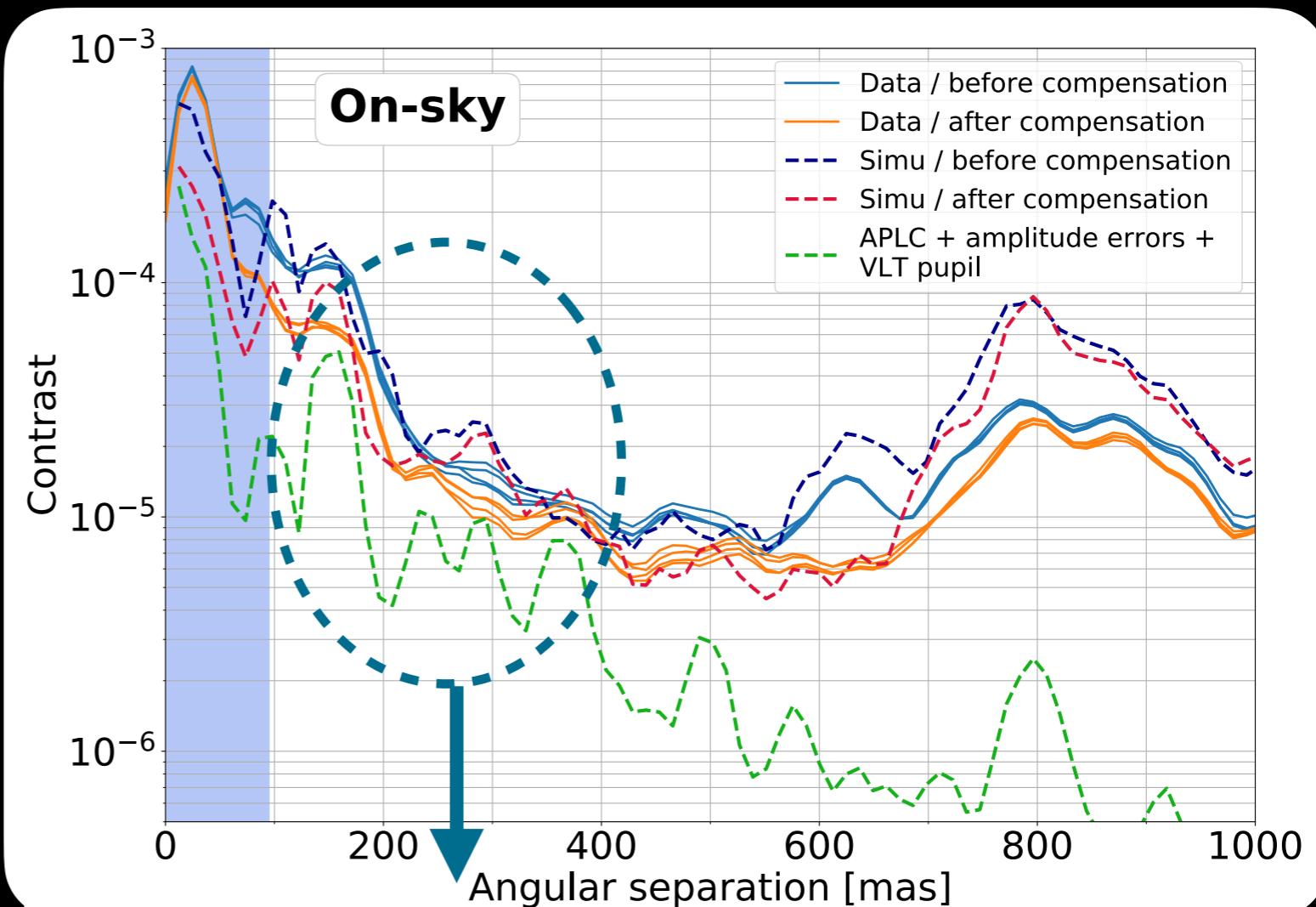
On-sky contrast performance



Modest gain x2.5 - Images dominated by XAO residuals and aliasing term

Analysis of the limitations

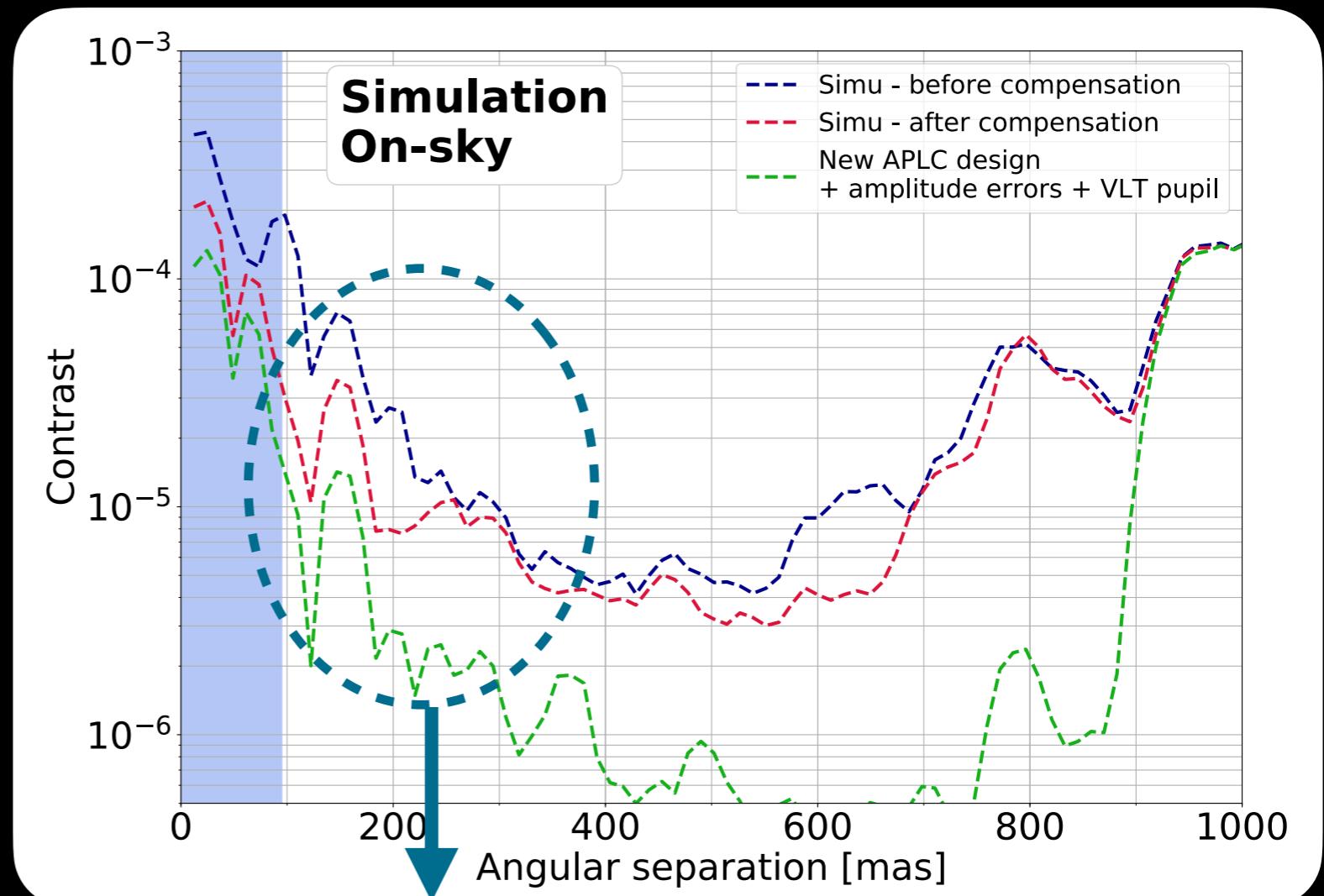
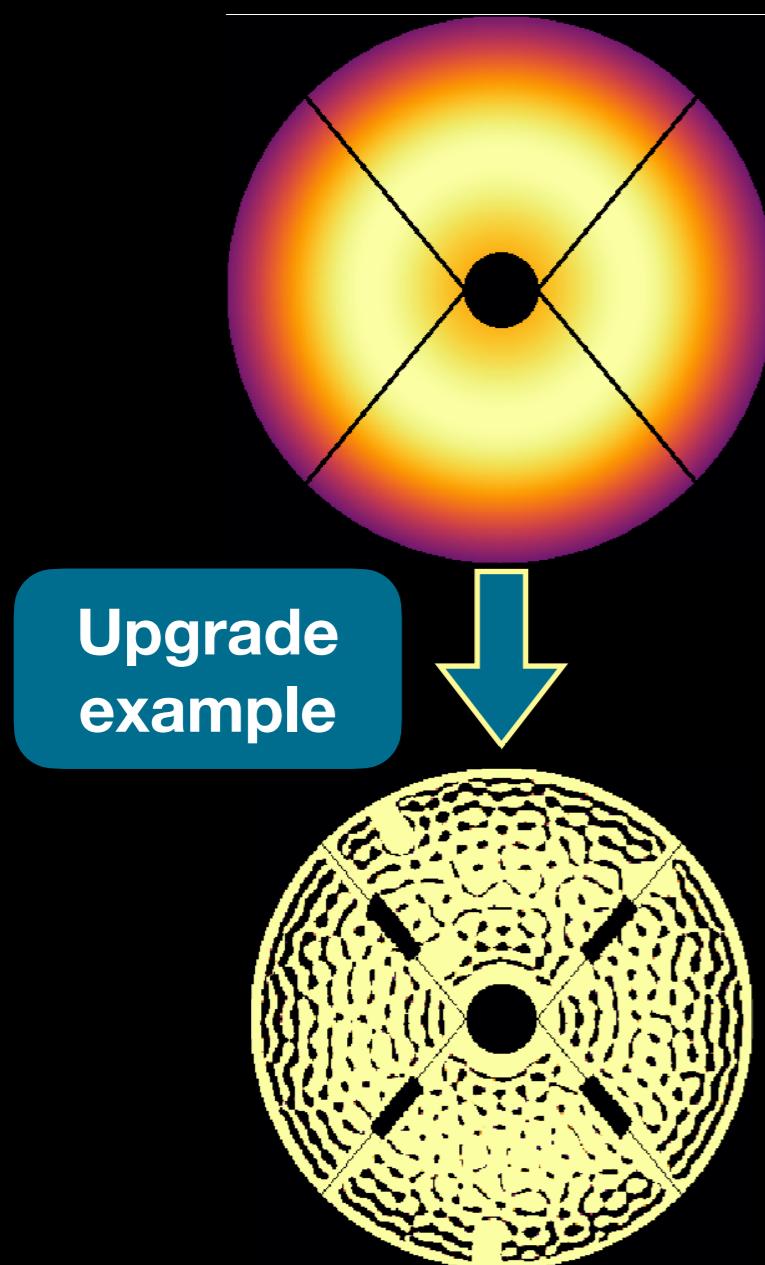
- Coronagraphic image reconstruction with analytical model using
 - XAO residuals from telemetry data
 - NCPA from ZELDA
 - Pupil amplitude errors
 - APLC components



Good agreement between model and data
Limitations due to the coronagraph

Analysis of the limitations

- Analysis of the expected performance by just replacing the apodizer



Improved contrast with
ZELDA NCPA correction + new coronagraph

Conclusion

- **ZELDA for the calibration of residual aberrations**

- ▶ easy to manufacture, align, and simple data analysis

- **Validation on VLT/SPHERE**

- ▶ excellent agreement between measurements and theory
 - ▶ NCPA compensation:
 - x10 gain in contrast on internal source
 - factor of 2 reduction of the aberrations on sky
 - ▶ promising ZELDA NCPA compensation scheme + new coronagraph
 - imaging colder/lighter planets with current AO facilities

- **Promising diagnostic tool for current and future facilities**

- ▶ low-wind effects, internal turbulence, derotator behavior
 - ▶ segment cophasing, low-order aberrations through coronagraph

