

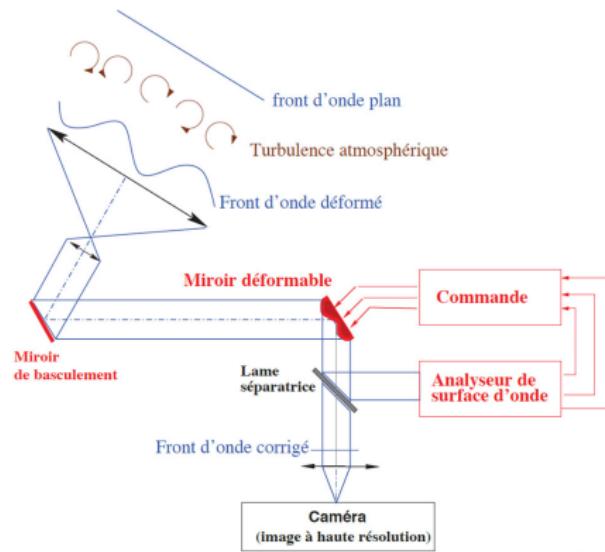
# Experimental validation of online coronagraphic phase diversity & of the non-linear dark hole technique

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Laurent Pueyo<sup>3</sup>, Thierry Fusco<sup>1,2</sup> & Rémi Soummer<sup>3</sup>  
1:ONERA; 2:LAM; 3:STScI

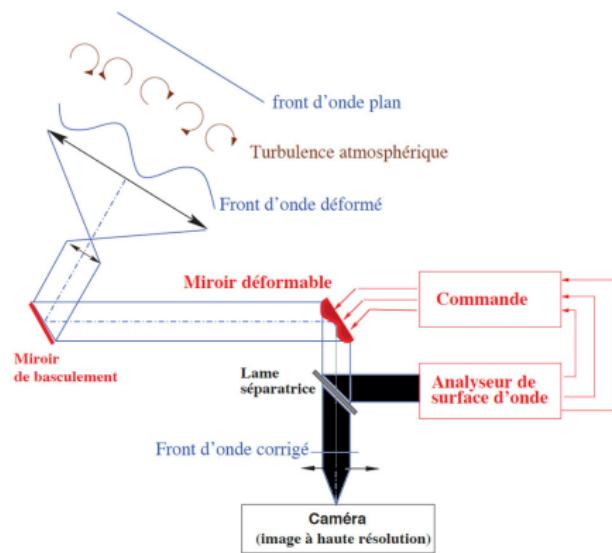


ITHD 2017

# Need for focal-plane wave-front sensing



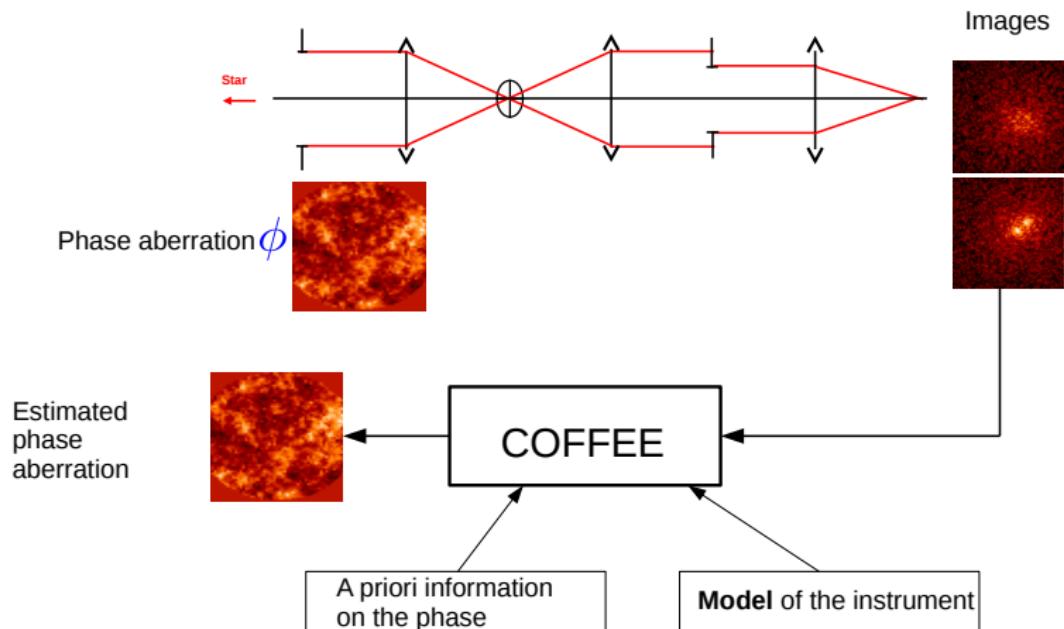
# Need for focal-plane wave-front sensing



Non-common path aberrations  $\Rightarrow$  need for wave-front sensing using the **scientific camera**

# COFFEE (Paul, Mugnier, Sauvage...)

Principle of COFFEE: coronagraphic phase diversity



# COFFEE: equation

Principle of COFFEE: maximum a posteriori estimation

Minimize

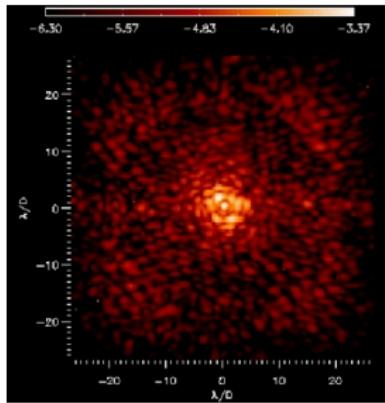
$$J(\phi) = \sum_{(x,y)} \left\| \frac{\text{images}(x,y) - \text{model}[\phi](x,y)}{\sigma(x,y)} \right\|^2 + \mathcal{R}(\phi), \quad (1)$$

- $\phi$ : phase aberrations that generates speckles
- “images”: set of actual scientific images
- “model”: set of outputs of our model of the instrument
- $\sigma$ : standard deviation of the measurement noise
- $\mathcal{R}$ : regularisation term (a priori information on  $\phi$ )

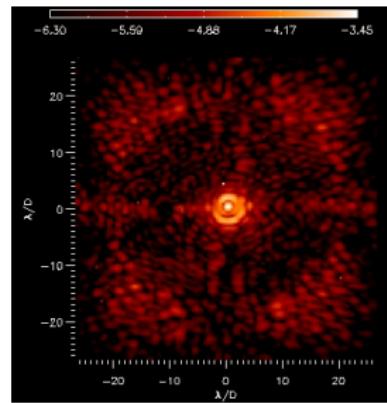
# COFFEE on SPHERE during integration

Paul & al. 2014

Before COFFEE measurement  
and compensation



After COFFEE measurement  
and compensation



# Need for an extended COFFEE

Limitations:

- Internal source calibration does not measure aberrations of the telescope
- Quasi-static aberrations evolve during the night (about 20 nm/hour on SPHERE)

⇒ Need for aberrations calibration during the night

⇒ Need for COFFEE on sky

$$J(\phi) = \sum_{(x,y)} \left\| \frac{\text{images}(x,y) - \text{model}[\phi](x,y)}{\sigma(x,y)} \right\|^2 + \mathcal{R}(\phi), \quad (2)$$

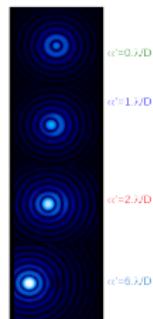
Problem: model of coronagraphic image formation with atmospheric turbulence?

# Expression for long-exposure coronagraphic PSF

$$h_{lec}(\alpha; \phi, D_\phi) = \quad (3)$$

- $h_{lec}$ : mean light intensity at any given point  $\alpha$  of the detector
- $\phi$ : quasi-static aberrations
- $D_\phi$ : characterizes the statistic of atmospheric turbulence

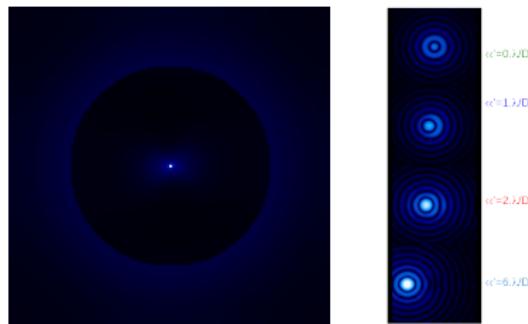
# Expression for long-exposure coronagraphic PSF



$$h_{lec}(\alpha; \phi, D_\phi) = \int_{\alpha'} h_c(\alpha; \phi + \text{tilt}(\alpha')) d\alpha' \quad (3)$$

- $h_{lec}$ : mean light intensity at any given point  $\alpha$  of the detector
- $\phi$ : quasi-static aberrations
- $D_\phi$ : characterizes the statistic of atmospheric turbulence
- $h_c$ : coronagraphic model without turbulence

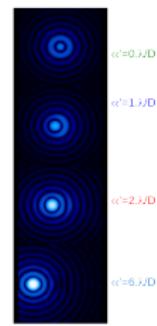
# Expression for long-exposure coronagraphic PSF



$$h_{lec}(\alpha; \phi, D_\phi) = \int_{\alpha'} h_a(\alpha'; D_\phi) \times h_c(\alpha; \phi + \text{tilt}(\alpha')) \, d\alpha' \quad (3)$$

- $h_{lec}$ : mean light intensity at any given point  $\alpha$  of the detector
- $\phi$ : quasi-static aberrations
- $D_\phi$ : characterizes the statistic of atmospheric turbulence
- $h_c$ : coronagraphic model without turbulence
- $h_a$ : atmospheric PSF (energy spectrum density)

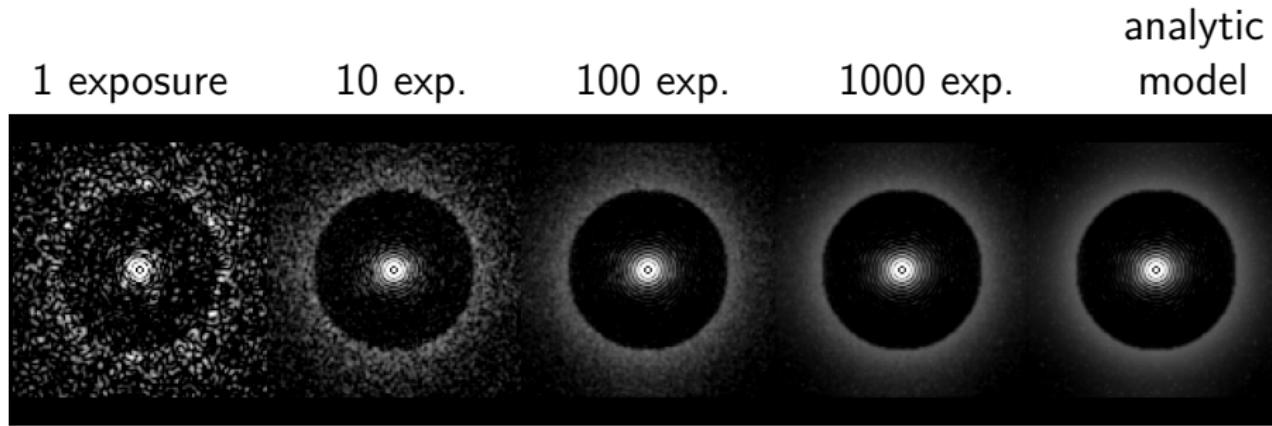
# Expression for long-exposure coronagraphic PSF



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- $\phi$ : quasi-static aberrations
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# Validation + use cases

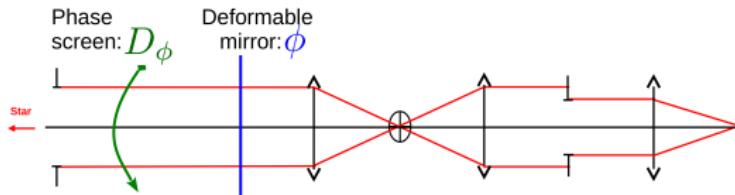


Useful for

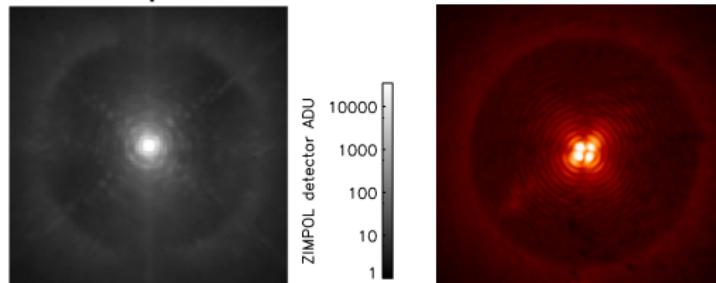
- Simulation;
- Image reconstruction (MEDUSAE);
- Online wave-front sensing (COFFEE).

# Experimental validation of online COFFEE

MITHIC at laboratoire d'astrophysique de Marseille

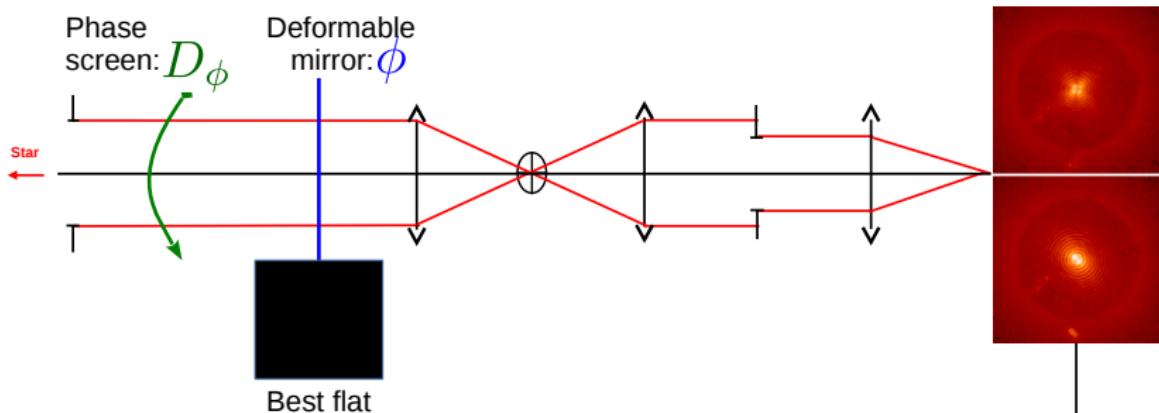


MITHIC+rotating residual phase screen: lab model of SPHERE on the Very Large Telescope:

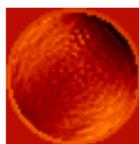


Left: PSF of SPHERE on the VLT. Right: PSF on MITHIC

# Data on the best flat



Estimated phase  
aberration of  
best flat

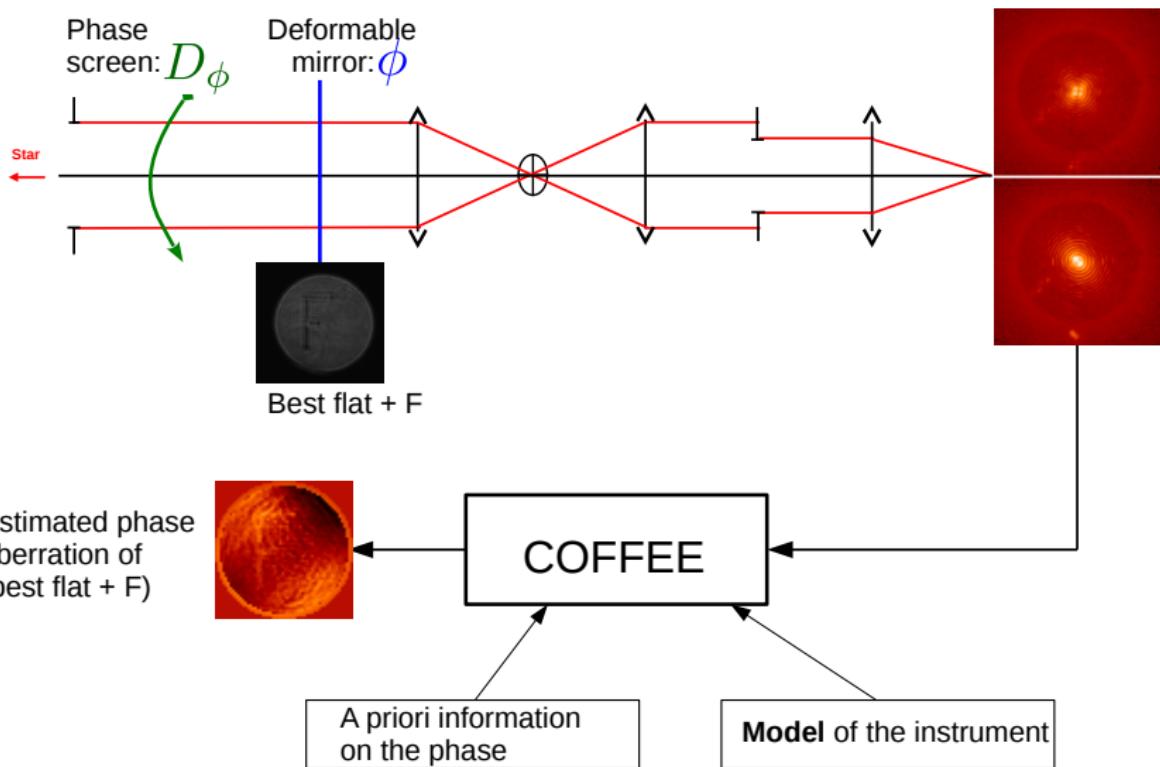


COFFEE

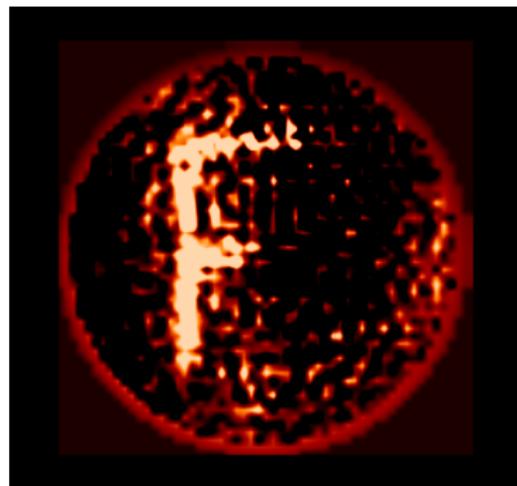
A priori information  
on the phase

Model of the instrument

# Data on best flat + F (11 nm)



# A preliminary result



(estimated wave-front with best flat) - (estimated wavefront with F):  
13.5 nm RMS

# The non-linear dark hole

Principle of NLDH: energy minimization in the dark hole

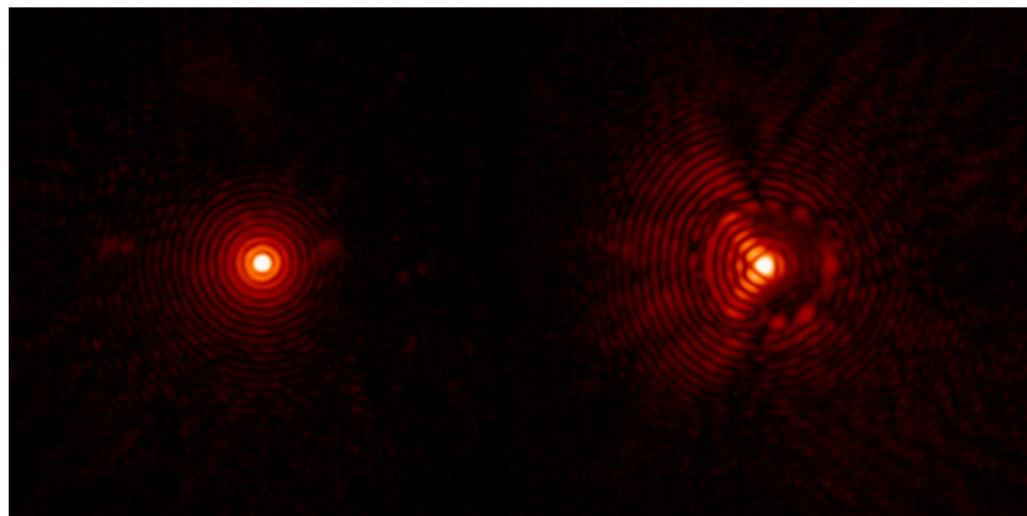
Minimize

$$J(\phi) = \sum_{(x,y) \in \mathcal{DH}} \|\text{model}[\phi](x, y)\|^2 \quad (4)$$

- $\phi$ : phase aberration
- “model”: output of our imaging model of the instrument
- $\mathcal{DH}$ : the dark hole in the focal plane

# Experimental validation: psf

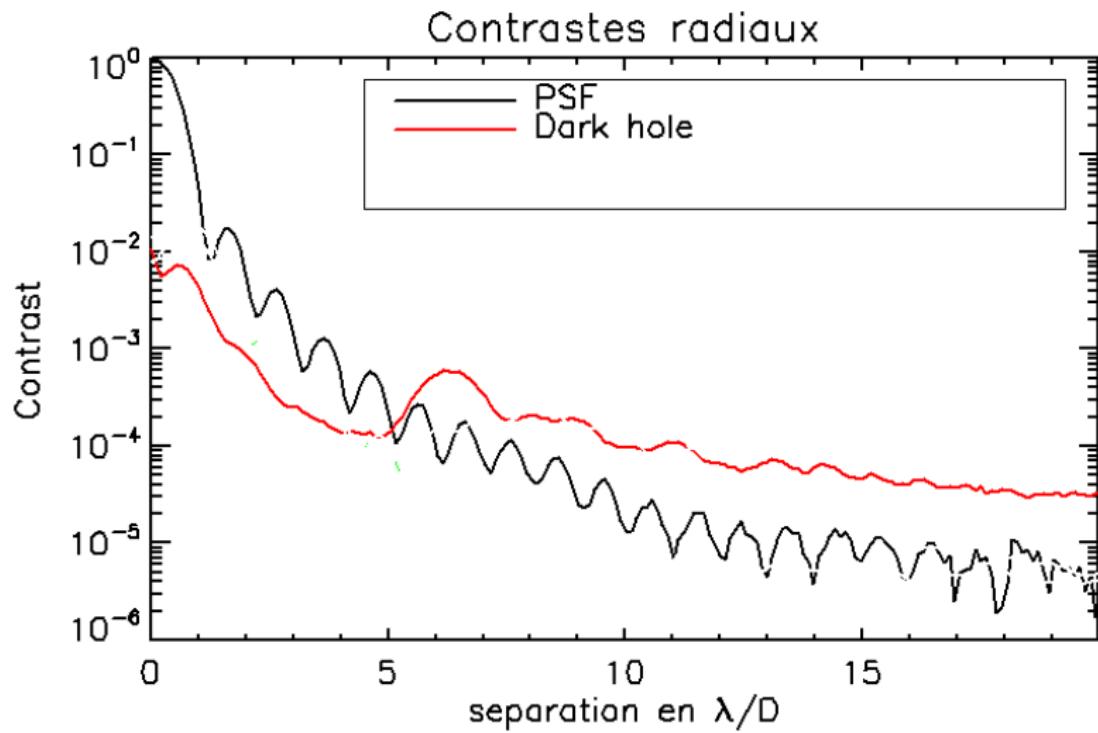
- Focal-plane phase measurement
- Calculation of actuators input for non-linear dark hole



Best flat

Dark hole

# Experimental validation: contrast



# Conclusion & perspectives

- Analytic expression for long-exposure coronagraphic PSF
- Extension of COFFEE + first experimental validation
- First experimental validation of non-linear dark hole
- Soon: coronagraphic non-linear dark hole
- Soonish: COFFEE measurement and correction on sky