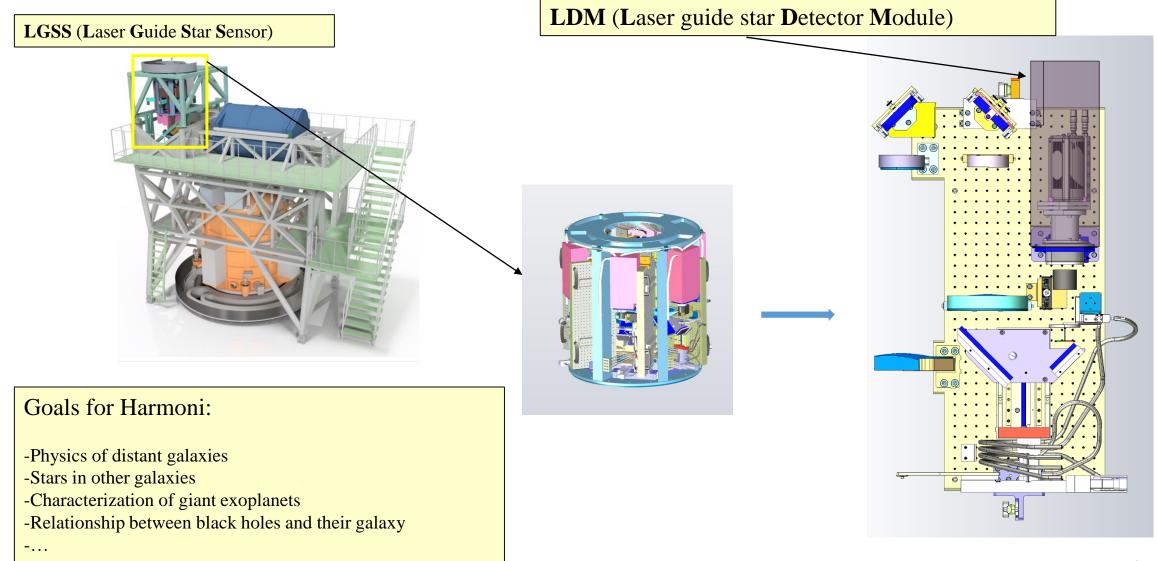


HARMONI (High Angular Resolution - Monolithic - Optical and Near-infrared - Integral field spectrograph)





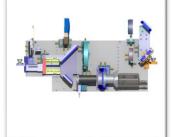


-Characterization of the WFS, camera, relay, microlenses array, SLM.

-Optical design to emulate the ELT and turbulences. Innovative solution for elongated source

-AO perfomances, closed loops, COGs vs WCoGs, interaction matrix analysis, IM simulations.



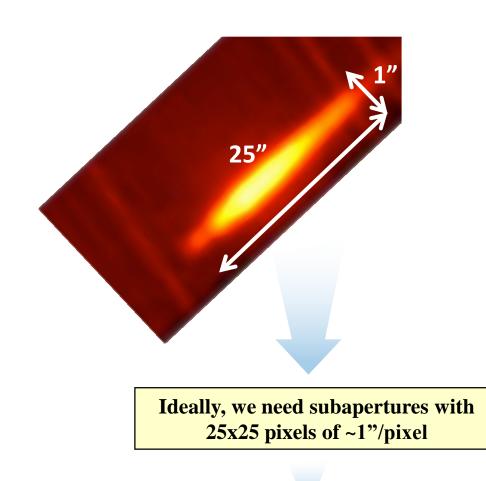




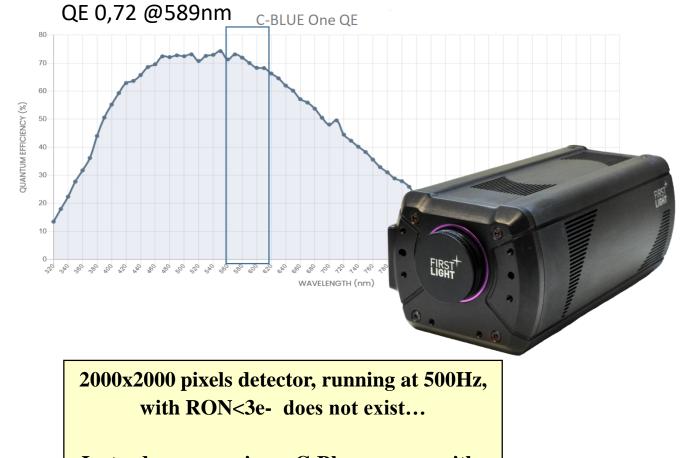


C-Blue Camera





For 80x80 subapertures, we need 2000 x 2000 pixels

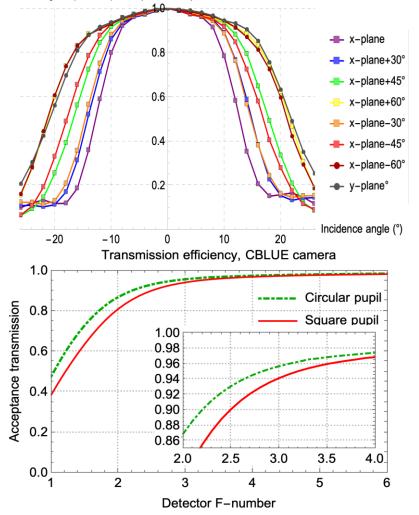


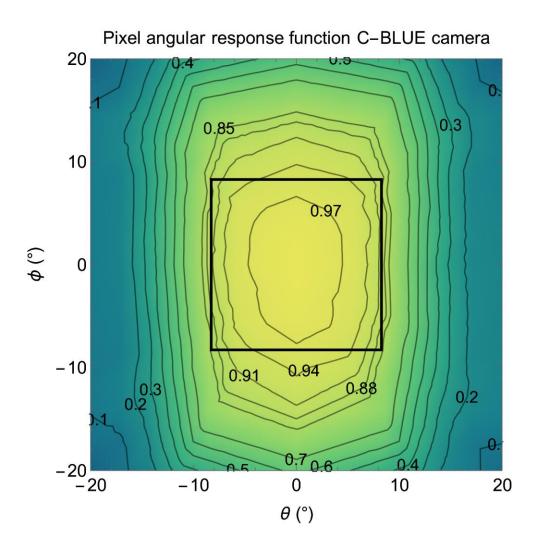
Instead, we are using a C-Blue camera with: 1608×1104 pixels RON<3e-500Hz Global shutter

C-BLUE acceptance angle



Measured angular pixel response (normalized), C-BLUE camera, ±26° incidence



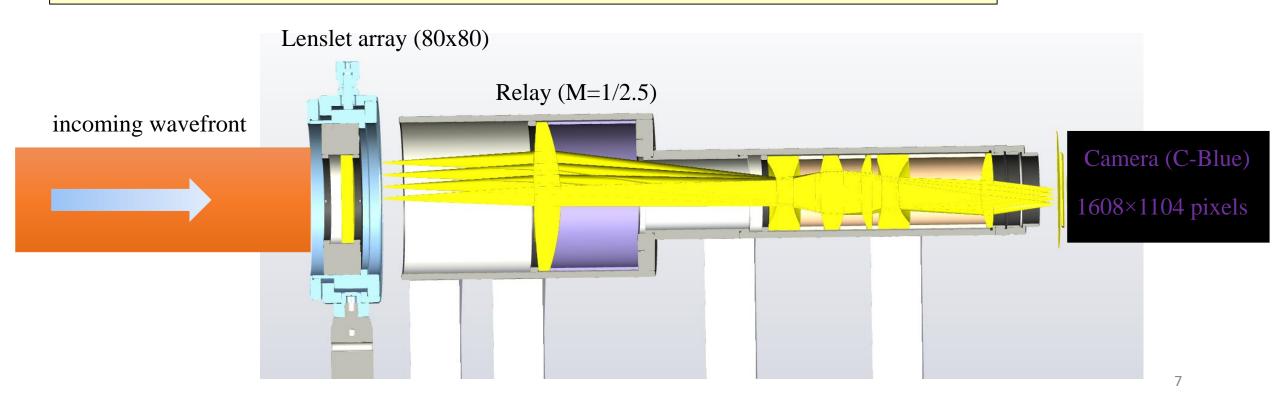


1. Z. Ke, F. Pedreros and al. "CMOS sensor performance for laser guide star wavefront sensing," *submitted to JATIS*.

-The wavefront sensing is done with a **Shack-Hartmann**.

-The focal of the microlenses is small (large field 15", 80x80 subapertures to sample the 39m M1), therefore we use a relay to re-image the pupil on the camera.

-Due to the number of subpertures and the size of the elongated spots, we need an important number of pixels, therefore we are using a CMOS sony sensor 1608x1104 pixels. (C-Blue).

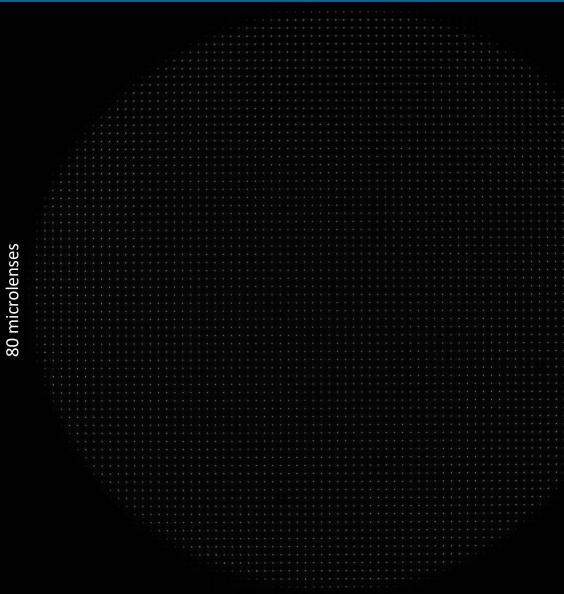


LABORATOIRE D'ASTROPHYSIQ

DE MARSEILLI



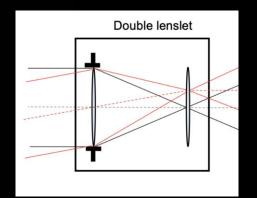
8



• Specification of the microlens array manufactured by AMUS :

• Main characteristics:

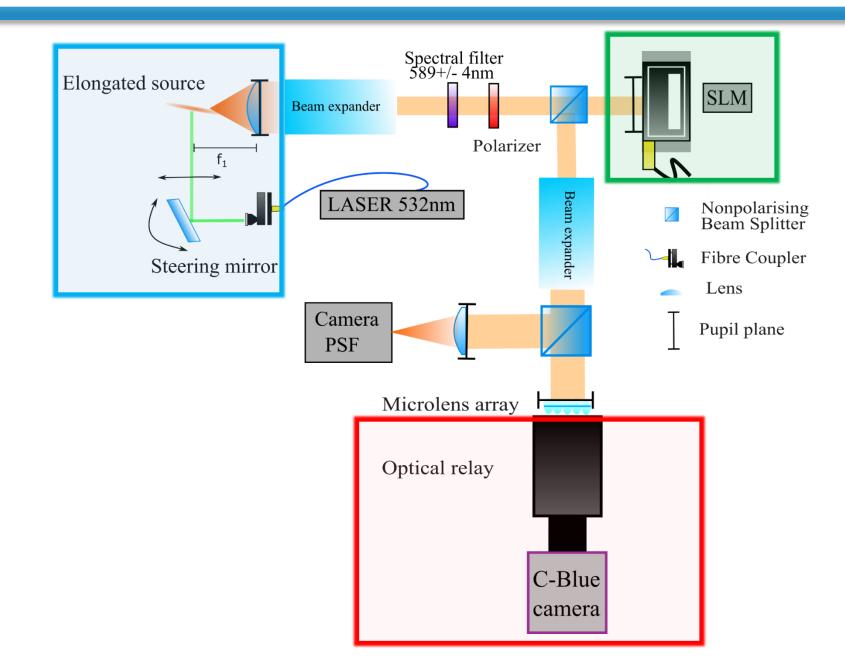
- Lenslet pitch : 290µm
- Lenslet focal distance : 2.5mm
- Lenslet number: 80 (on circular aperture of 24.00mm diameter)
- Number of « useful » lenslet : 80
- Optimal pupil size on the lenslet array : 24.0mm
- Lenslet F number : 8.645



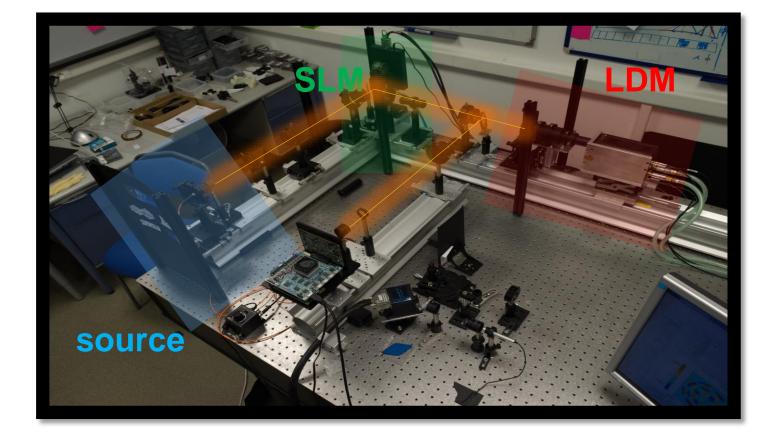
80 microlenses

Optical Bench

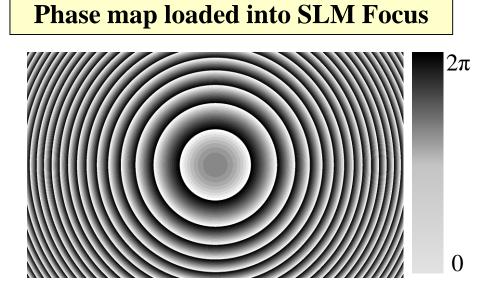






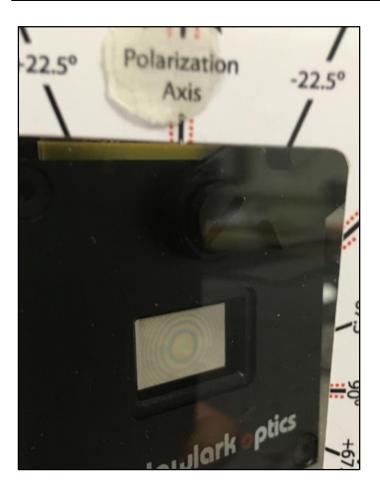


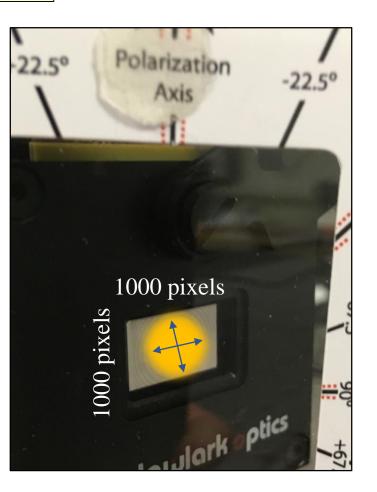




Polarization axis of liquid crystals (aka *slow axis, extraordinary axis*) in this SLM is **vertical**

SLM seen through polarizer film

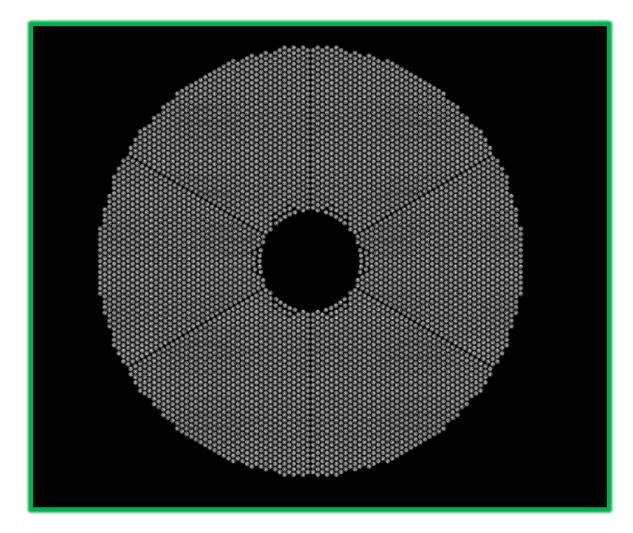




Vertical polarization

Interaction matrix and reconstruction

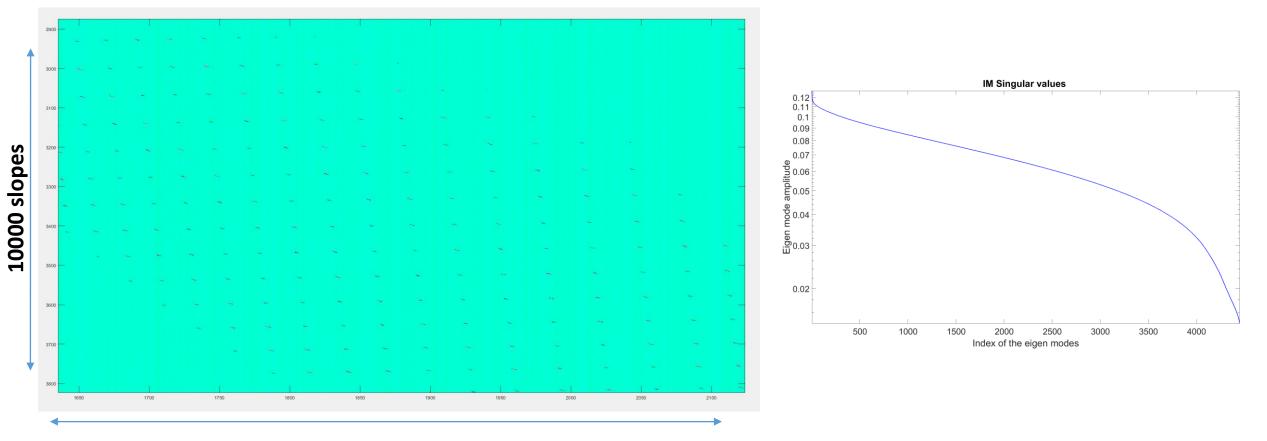




M4 influence fonctions projected on M1. We use that geometry to create interaction matrices. We also acquired IM in the Fried configuration, with gaussian as influence functions, with ESO influence functions. The SLM allows us to change the geometry or the influence function easily.

Experimental interaction matrix



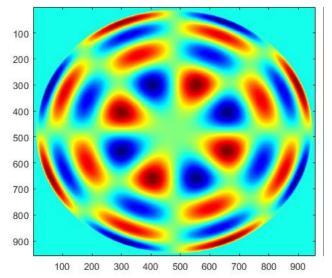


5000 actuators

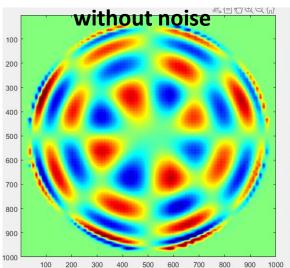
Experimental interaction matrix



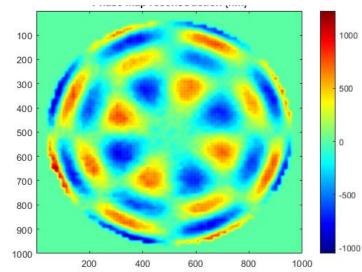
Phasemap printed on the SLM



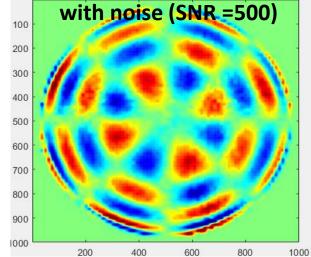
reconstruction simulation



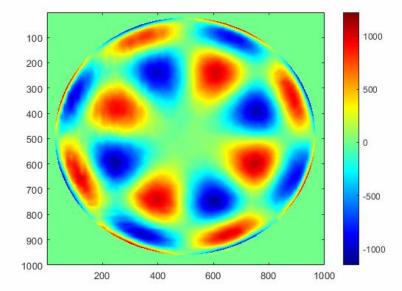
Experimental reconstruction



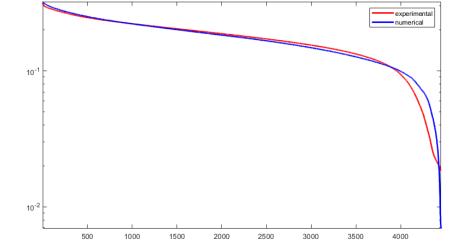
reconstruction simulation



Closing loops experimentally



Numerical (Blue) vs Experimental (Red) IM singular values



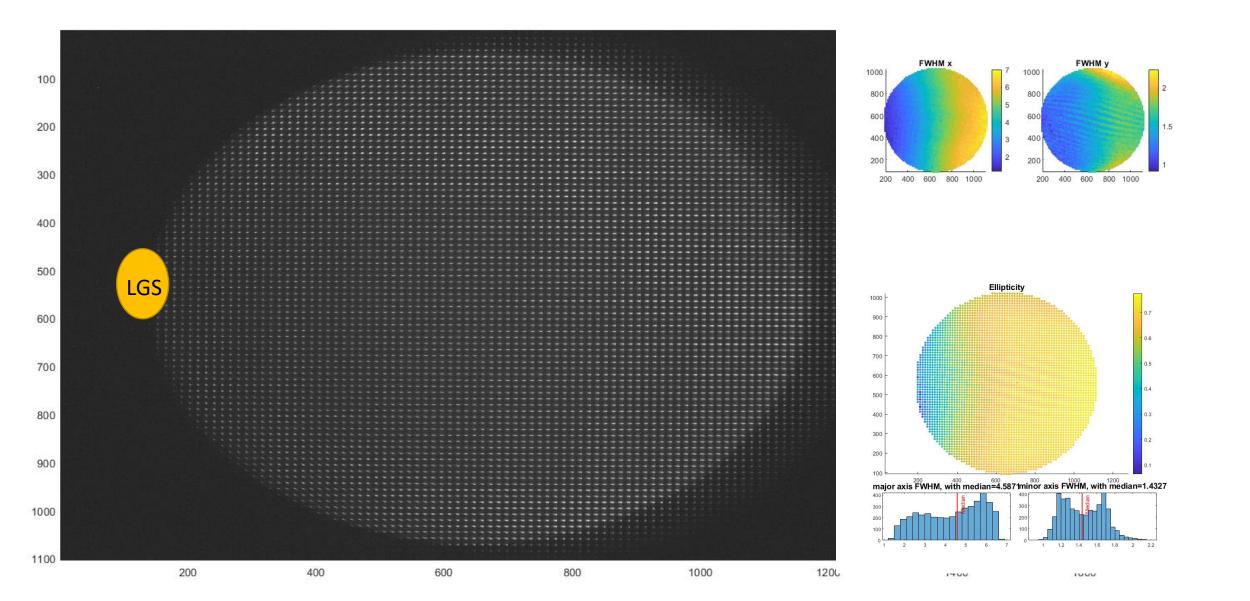
Next step: with elongated spot



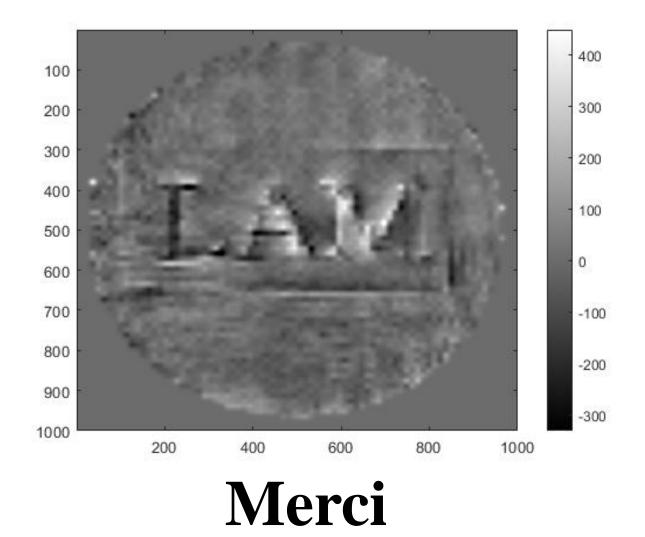


Next step: with elongated spot

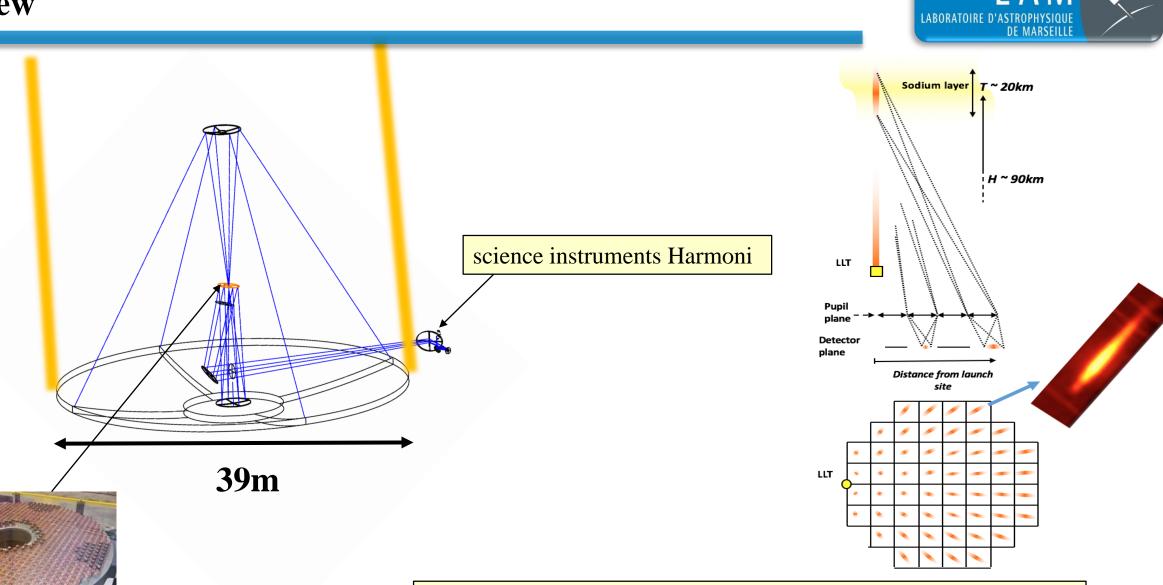








Overview

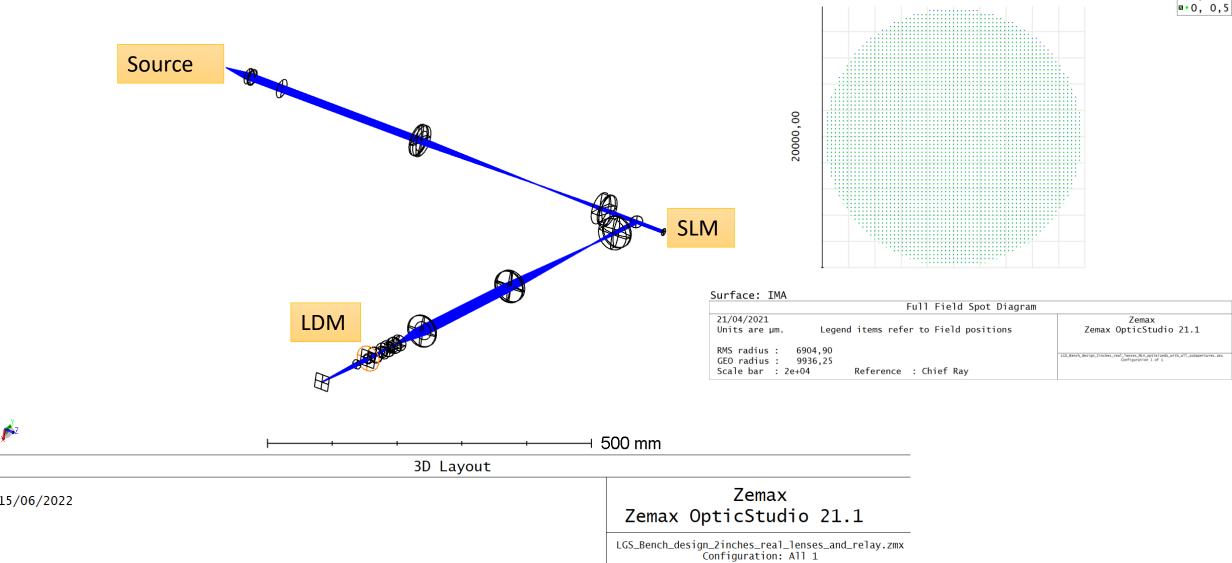


The sodium layer is around 90km high and its thickness is about 20km. The lasers are situated on the side of the telescope, therefore the wavefront sensor will see an elongated spot. 18 **Optical Bench**

ŠZ







The LDM (Laser guide star detector module)

