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TPF Interferometer System Planet Detection Testbed

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Testbed context

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- The principal JPL testbeds
  - Achromatic nulling
    - Cryo nuller
      - 7-12 micron, 77K cryo chamber
      - low flux, stable nulling, planet detection
    - Warm Nuller
      - Monochromatic, 10.6 micron, general purpose
  - Planet Detection
    - Monochromatic, 10.6 micron,
    - 2 nullers and cross-combiner
    - Fringe tracking, cross-phasing, stable nulling
  - Adaptive Nuller
    - Broadband phase and amplitude control
  - Mid-IR spatial filters
    - Essential components for deep, stable nulls

Testbed goals

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- Planet extraction
  - intensity 10^{-6} of star
  - nulling stability 10^{-7}
- Fringe tracking and OPD control
  - About 1 nanometer
- Amplitude control to 0.1%
- Formation rotation simulation
- Nulling, cross-combining, phase chopping
- Laser sources (nulling at 10.6 μm)

Functions compared: PDT and TPFI

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	Planet Detection TB	TPFI
Inputs	4	4 (N?)
Nulling	1 output	4 outputs
Fringe tracking	3 fringe trackers	3 fringe trackers
Pointing	4 continuous	4 continuous
Metrology	8 gauges	12 gauges
Phase chopping	Yes	Yes

Planet Detection Testbed Functions

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- Nulling and cross-combining
  - Nulling at 10.6 micron
  - Fringe tracking at 3.4 micron
  - Laser metrology at 1500 nm for OPD control
  - Chopping
- Amplitude control
  - Static
  - Pointing
  - Shear
- Planet detection
  - Detection- direct modulation of the planet in the star and planet source by for example phase or amplitude modulation
  - Extraction- indirect modulation of the planet by phase chopping
- Performance goals
  - Planet extraction 10^{-6} @ 5 σ SNR
  - Null stability 10^{-7}

Main testbed layout (schematic only)

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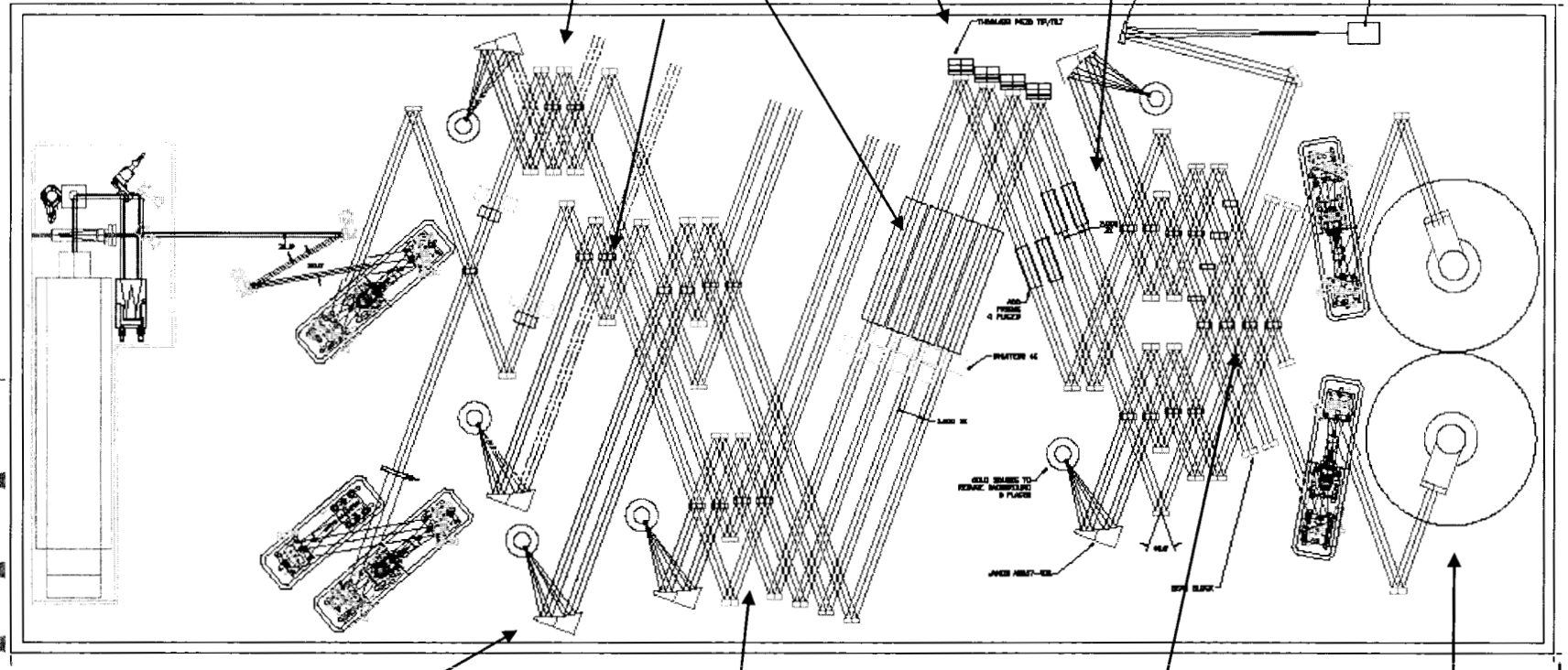

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Star and planet source

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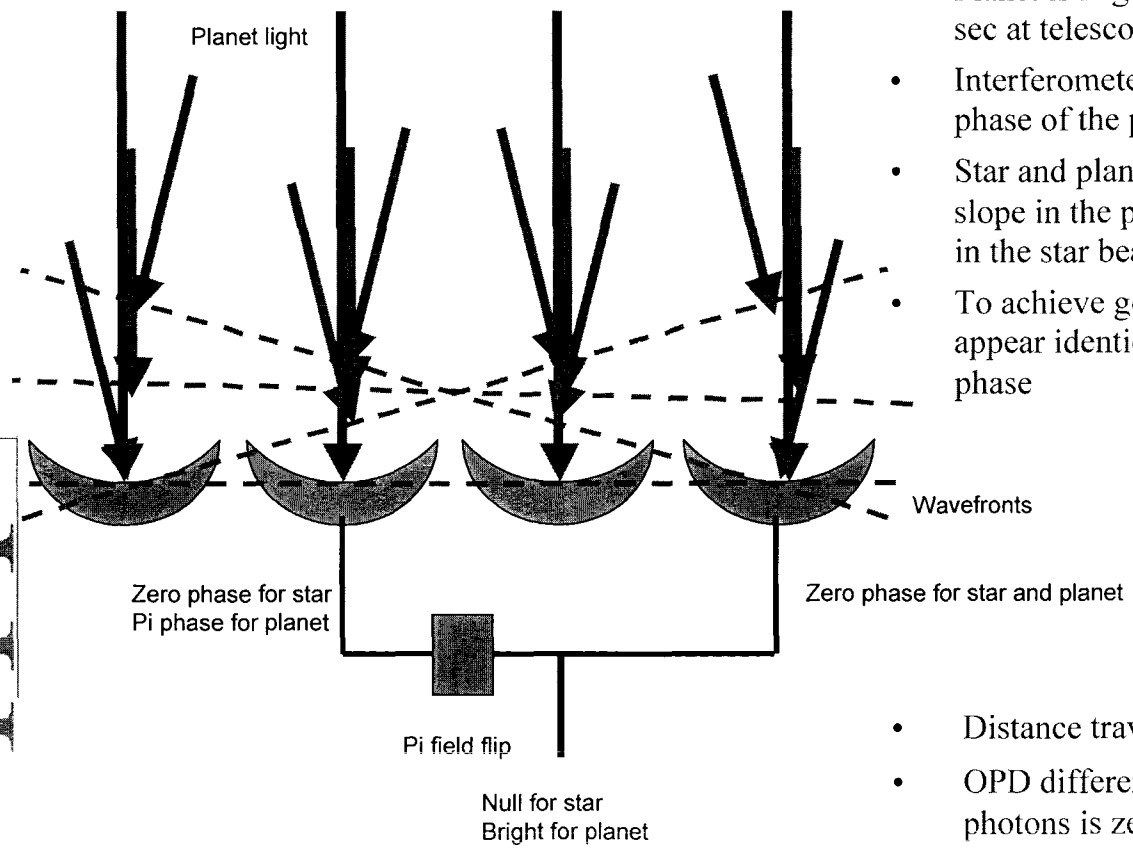
Star and planet source



- Star is directly ahead of the telescope array
- Planet is slightly to the side, angle is 0.1 arc sec at telescope, unresolved by the telescope
- Interferometer will extract planet using the phase of the planet light
- Star and planet source must create a phase slope in the planet beams and no phase slope in the star beams
- To achieve good nulls, output star beams must appear identical in terms of amplitude and phase

- Distance traveled by photons 5 10^{17} m
- OPD difference across nuller apertures for stellar photons is zero
- OPD difference across nuller apertures for planet photons is 5 10^{-6} m

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Nulling and Phase Chopping

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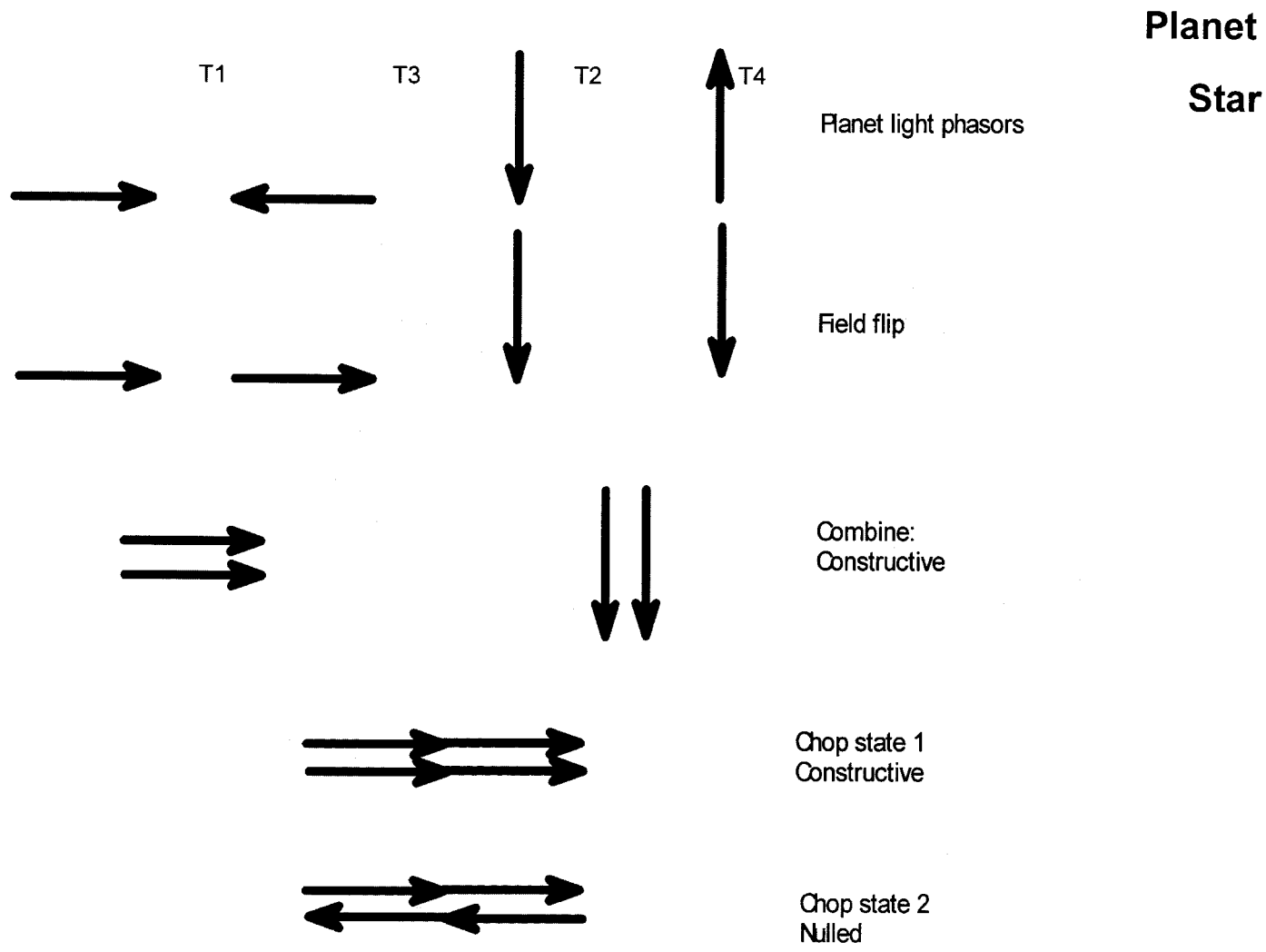

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Nulling stability model

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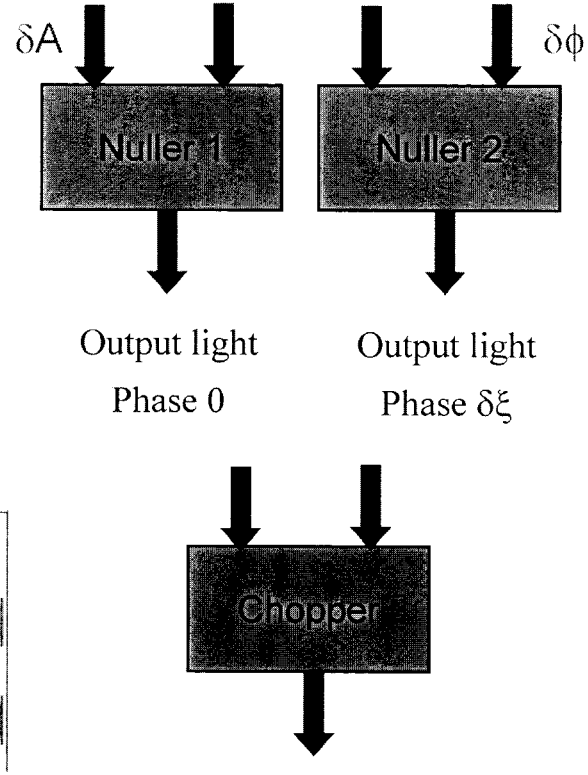
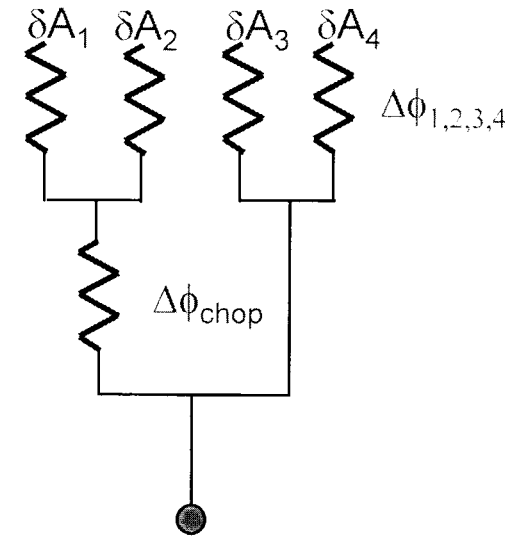


Beamcombiner model in Mathcad:

Null pairs of beams and cross-combine outputs with random phase and amplitude errors



Results:

Cross terms $\delta A \delta A$ are free of chop modulation

Cross terms $\delta\phi\delta\phi$ are free of chop modulation

Cross terms $\delta A \delta\phi$ are modulated by chopping

Required OPD stability ~1 nm rms each path

Required amplitude stability ~ 0.001 each path

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Simulated planet signal

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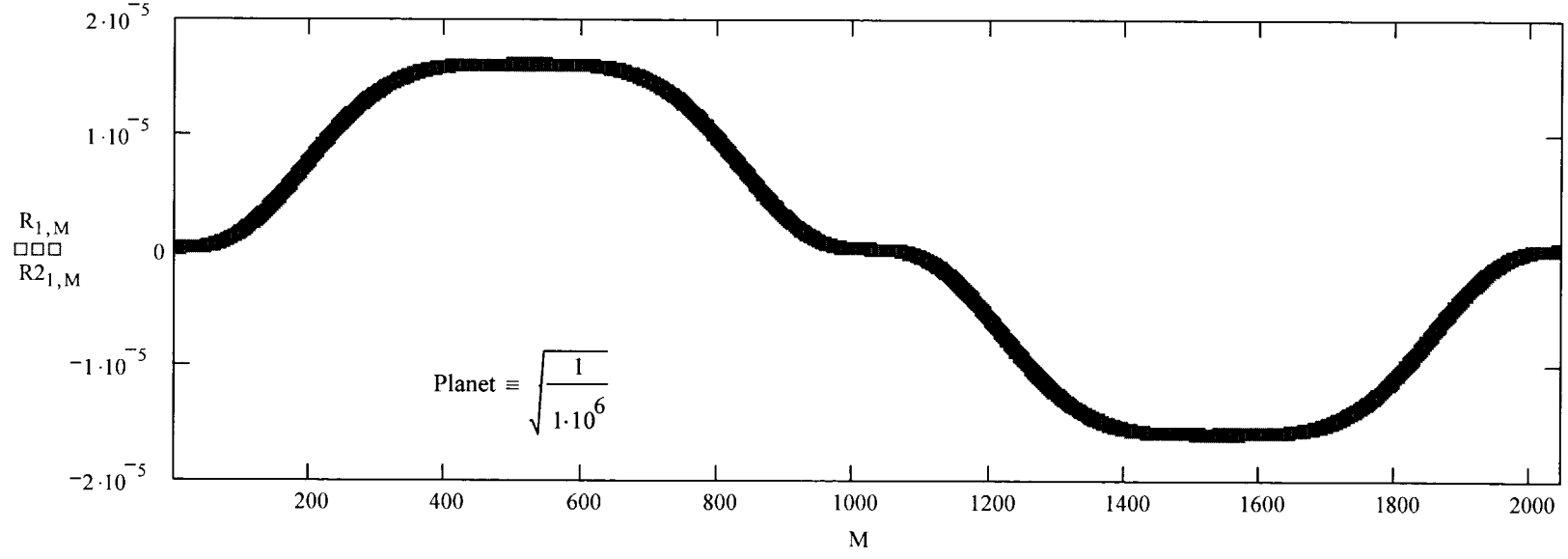
Planet signal (arbitrary units)



360 degree rotation of formation around line of sight:

Simulation timescale ~1 hour

Perfect amplitude and phase stability

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Simulated planet signal with added phase and amplitude disturbances

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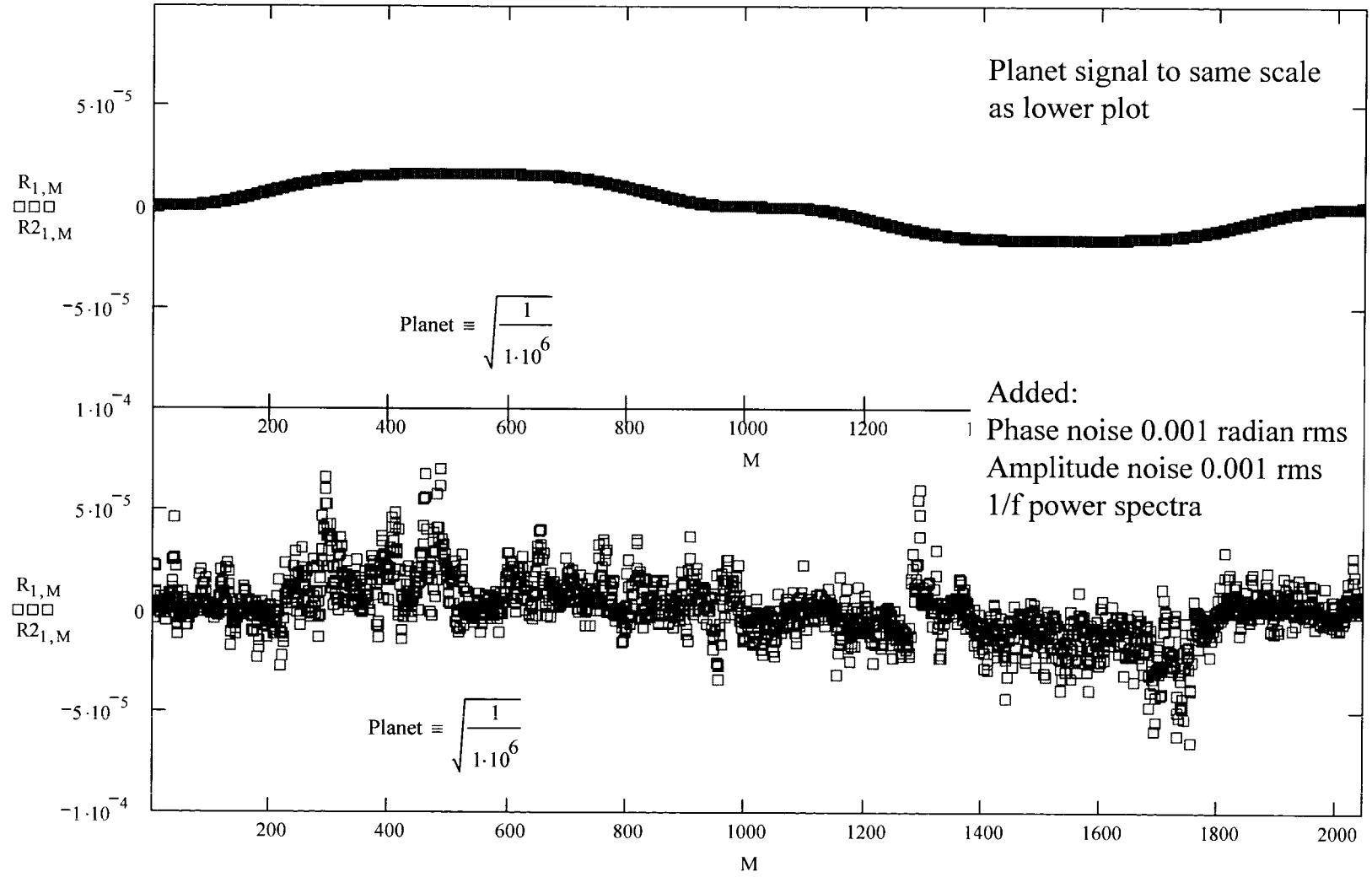

Fringe tracking concepts

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- Fringe tracking
  - Short wavelength (2 μm) stellar photon rate is high enough to fringe track at moderate bandwidth (10-100 Hz)
- Two concepts:
  - Separate fringe tracking beamsplitter
    - Fringe track
    - Measure OPD between input beams using laser metrology
    - Transfer measurement to nulling beamsplitter
    - Similar scheme for cross-combining
  - Fringe track on nulling beamsplitter
    - Use metrology to set up null and monitor and correct for ambient vibrations
    - Need unbalanced dispersion ahead of nullers to achieve at least partially constructive interference at the fringe tracking wavelength
      - Phase plate device
      - Adaptive nulling device
    - Second scheme for cross-combining?

Fringe tracking and nulling (1st)

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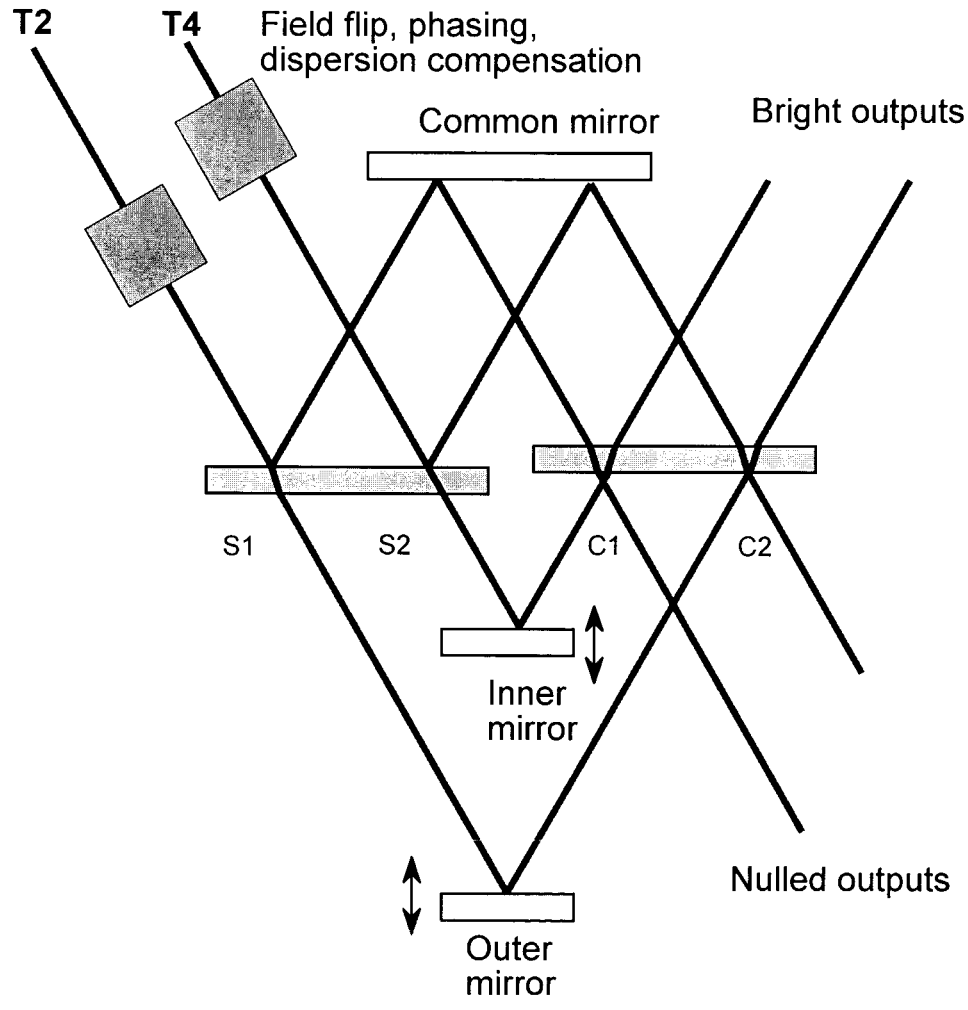
Common beamsplitter approach



Possible fringe tracking outputs on either side of these beamsplitters:
Dispersed fringe method
Differential intensity method

Fringe tracking and nulling (2nd)

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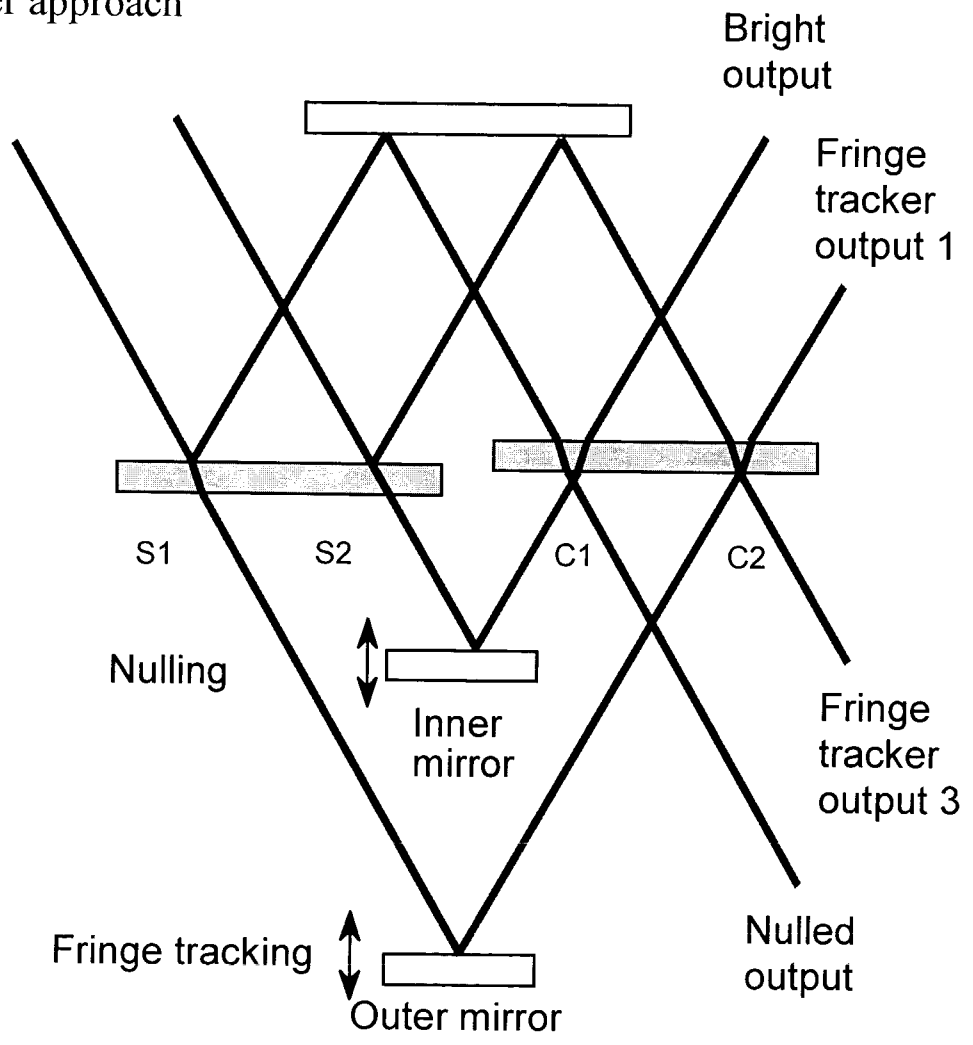
2nd beamsplitter approach



Can add another beamsplitter to obtain 2 output nulling

Fringe tracking on the beam combiner

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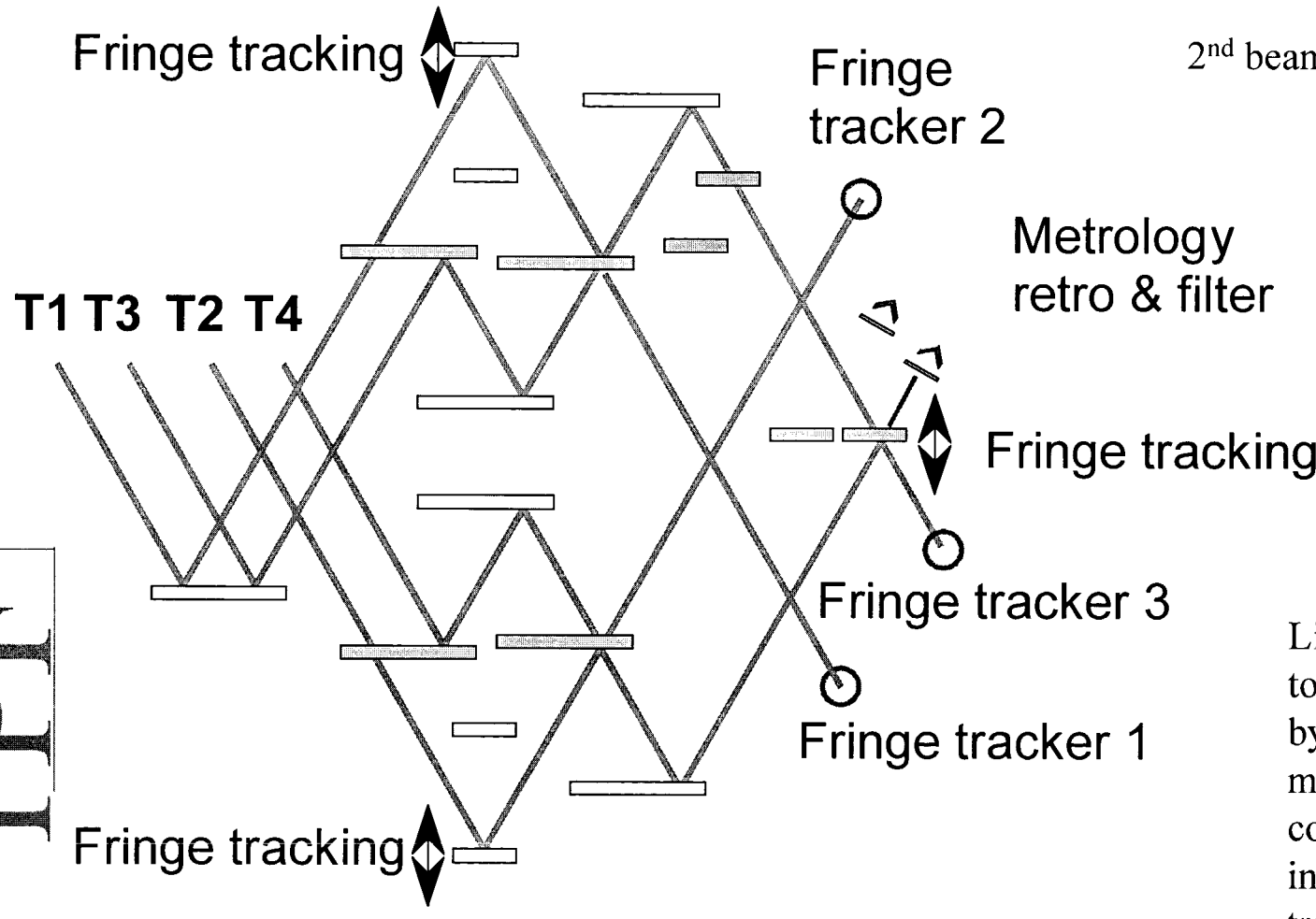

2nd beamsplitter approach

Light transmitted to cross-combiner by adjusting outer mirror to constructively interfere fringe tracking light at output beamsplitter

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Laser metrology for the star and planet source and the beam combiner

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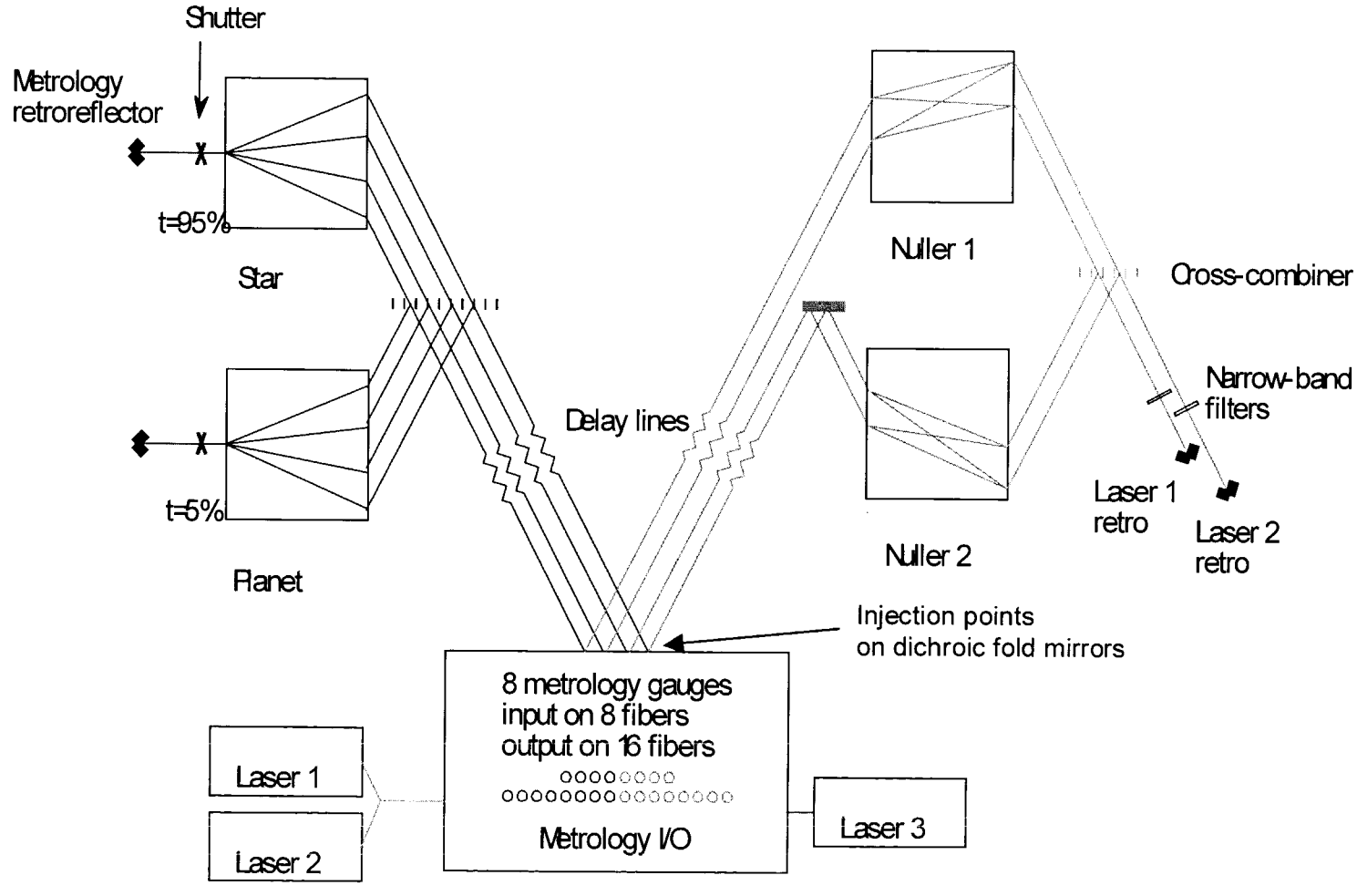

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Testbed plan

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- Fast-start testbed
  - Already built
  - Two beam testbed
  - Will be used to test, evaluate and develop
    - fringe tracking
    - chopping/phase control
    - pointing control
    - OPD disturbances
    - metrology systems
    - controls and software
- FY04- Finalize design and build main testbed
- FY05- Use main testbed to reach goals of
  - Four beam nulling and phase chopping @10^{-5} level
  - Planet detection @ 10^{-6} level
  - Planet extraction @ 10^{-6} level

Fast-start Testbed

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Capabilities:

1/ 3.4 um fringe tracking

2/ Metrology @1500 nm on 2 paths, later on 4 paths.

Equivalent to required metrology on input beams from two telescopes

3/ 10.6 um nulling output

4/ Lasers, thermal source for setup

Objectives:

1: Test fringe tracking system

Track 3.4 um fringe

2: Test metrology system

Monitor fringe tracker (2 paths)

Monitor fringe tracker and set nuller (4 paths)

3: Closed loop control of phasing mirrors

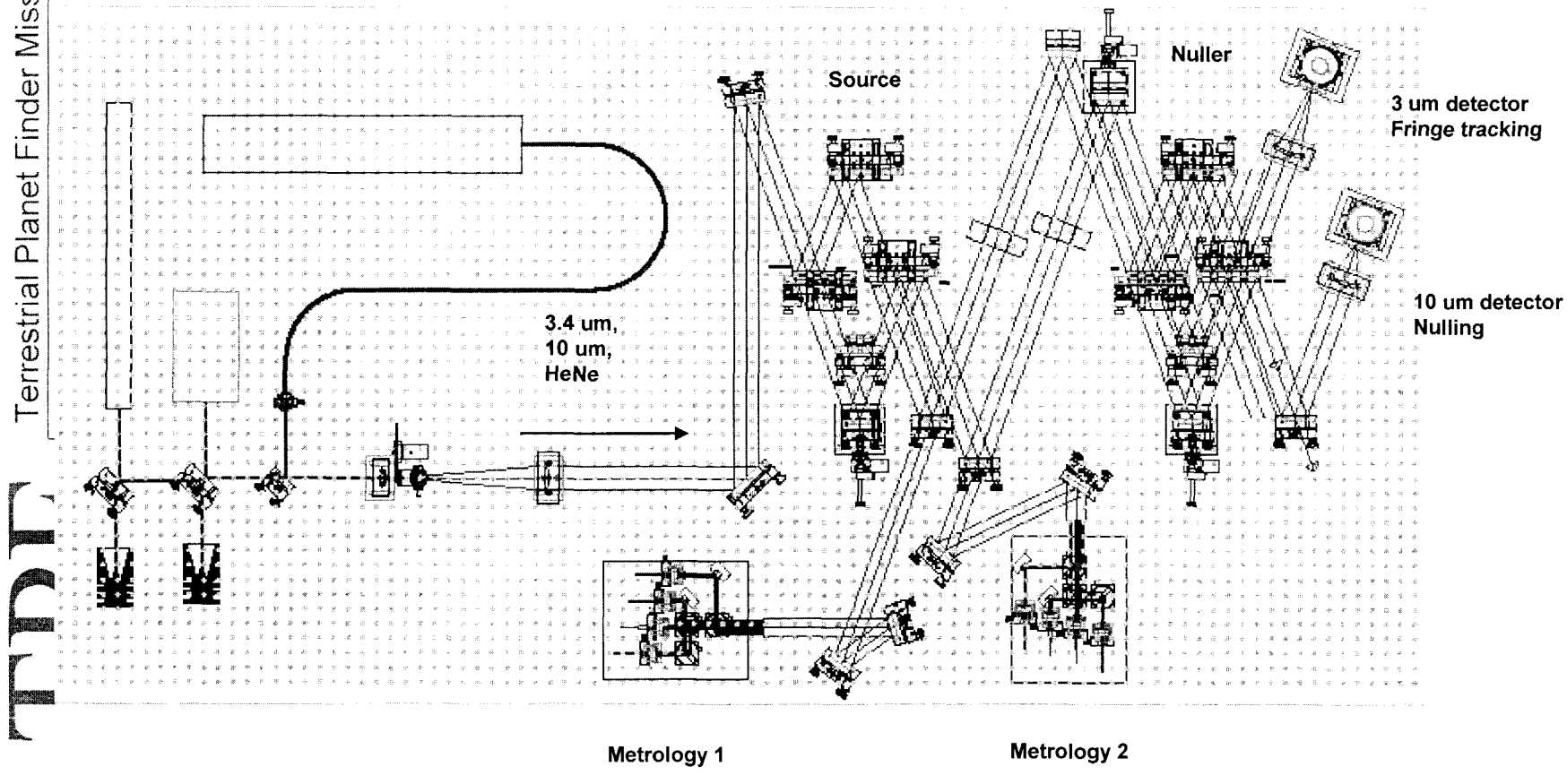
Phase and pointing for fringe tracker and nuller

4: Closed loop control of nuller

Control of null from fringe tracking and metrology

Lasers, then thermal source

Fast-start Testbed



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Fast-start Testbed

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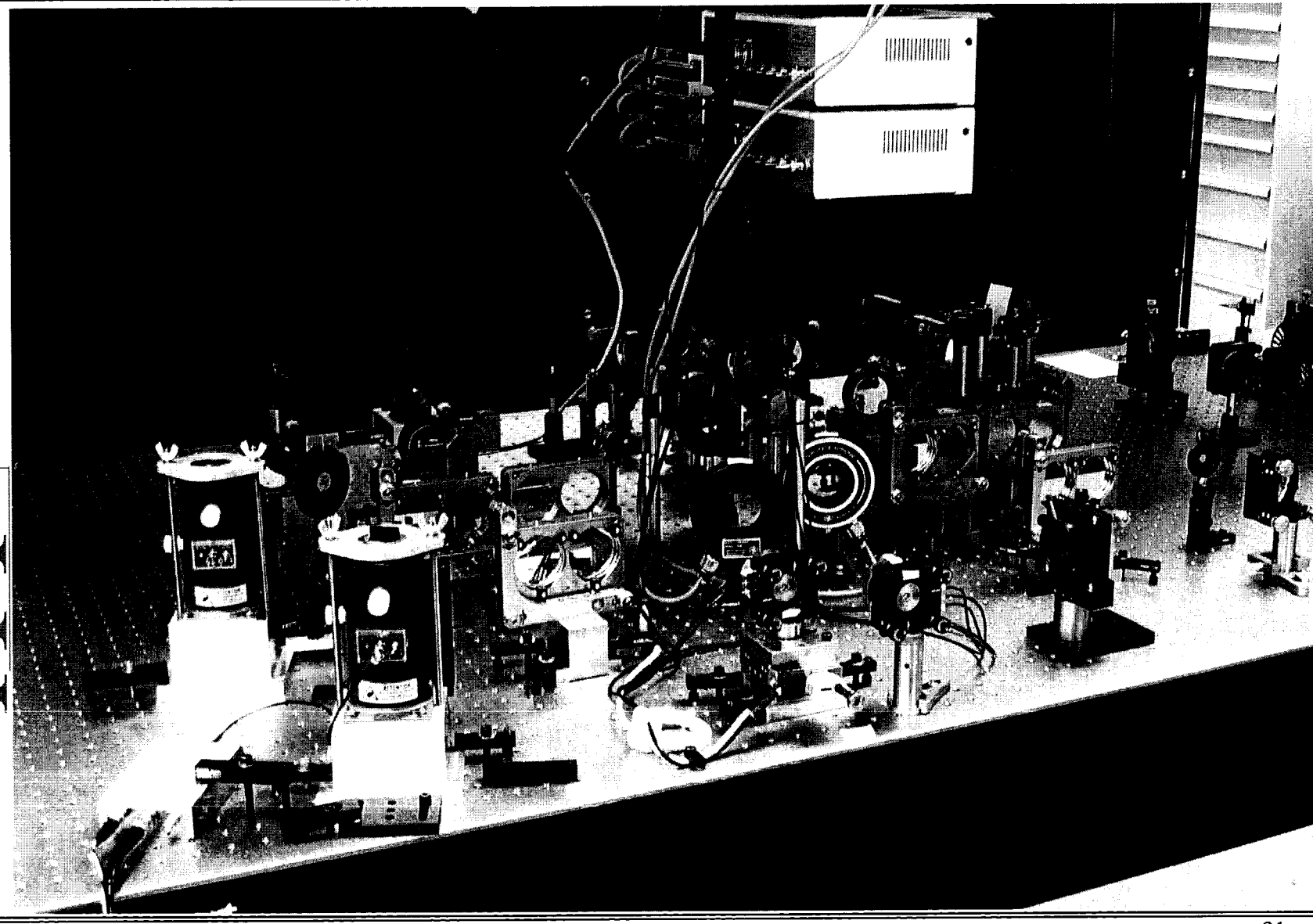

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Summary: What the Planet Detection Testbed will demonstrate

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- Demonstrates a four-input nulling beam combiner with inputs from a simulated star and planet source
- Demonstrates the servo loops and control systems necessary for co-phasing of the interferometer
- Demonstrates sufficient instrument stability and use of phase chopping to detect a faint planet
- Shows how a combination of internal laser metrology and fringe tracking from the star gives the pathlength control necessary for planet detection
- Simulates translational drifting motions of the separate telescopes within the interferometer entrance pupil
- Demonstrates observation sequences and formation rotation, including the extraction of light from a simulated planet near a bright star
- Demonstrates a complex yet realizable space system in terms of detectors, sensors, actuators, control systems, software