Modélisation d'optique adaptative (OA) et imagerie post-OA en astronomie

Marcel Carbillet Soutenance d'HDR [Nice, 11 décembre 2013]

Devant le jury composé de : Claude AIME Marc FERRARI [Rapporteur] Roberto RAGAZZONI [Rapporteur] Farrokh VAKILI [Rapporteur] Mario BERTERO André FERRARI Gérard ROUSSET

Adaptive Optics (AO) Modelling & Post-AO Imaging in Astronomy

Marcel Carbillet 'HDR' Defense [Nice, December 11th, 2013]

Before the committee consisting of: Claude AIME Marc FERRARI [Reviewer] Roberto RAGAZZONI [Reviewer] Farrokh VAKILI [Reviewer] Mario BERTERO André FERRARI Gérard ROUSSET

Introduction

[From PhD to HDR, Observations & Turbulence, PSE CAOS]

AO Numerical Modelling Indiana Ind

[Atmosphere, Wavefront Sensing, M4/E-ELT, FLAO/LBT]

Post-AO Imaging

[LN/LBT, Super-Resolution, Strehl Constraint, SPHERE/VLT]

Summary & Prospects

Ø Demo.

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Introduction - From PhD to 'HDR'

- "Probability Imaging: Application to HAR in Astrophysics",
 Dépt d'Astrophysique, UNS (+Imperial College, London), 1993-1996.
- Post-doc. COTRAO, GAP, University of Geneva, 1997.
- Post-doc. TMR-UE "Laser Guide Stars for 8-m Class Telescopes", LBT group, INAF-OAA (Florence), 1997-2000.
- Post-doc./CDD INAF-OAA/Project LBT, 2000-2004.
- Since 2004 : MCF, LUAN>Fizeau>Lagrange (UNS/CNRS/OCA)
 + Local coordinator for SPHERE consortium [2005-2008]
 + Associato INAF at OAA since 2010.
- * 160+ references (30 journals, 8 invited comm., 86 conf. articles, 39 others)
- * 4 co-directions of PhD theses (+5 co-supervisions)
- * 7 directions/co-directions of Master-2 stages (+2 Licence-3)
- * Co-organization of workshops/colloquia/summer schools

Image I(α) = Convolution of object observed O(α) with point-spread function (PSF) S(α) of the optical system atmosphere+telescope:

$$O(\vec{\alpha}) * S(\vec{\alpha}) = I(\vec{\alpha})$$

 The problem is that PSF is perturbated by the turbulent atmosphere: scintillation, image motion, spreading.



• PSF $S(\alpha)$ = Modulus squared of the Fourier transform of the incoming wave $A \exp i\phi$, with the phase following a Kolmogorov/von Kármán power spectral density (PSD) law:

$$\Phi_{\phi}(\vec{\nu}) = 0.0228 \ r_0^{-\frac{5}{3}} \left(\nu^2 + \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}_0^2}\right)^{-\frac{11}{6}}$$



An adaptive optics (AO) system aims to measure atmospheric perturbations on the phase (=2π/λ wavefront) through a wavefront sensor (WFS) and correct from them via a deformable mirror (DM), in (almost) real time...





But correction is not perfect...



Introduction - The CAOS Problem-Solving Environment (PSE)

- It is written in IDL language
- It is based on a modular structure
- It is composed of a global interface (the CAOS App.Builder), a library of utilities (the CAOS Library), and various scientific packages (the Soft.Packages)



- Each Soft.Pack. is a set of modules dedicated to a given scientific subject (AO modelling, imaging).
- http://lagrange.oca.eu/caos for free download (public parts)
- Mailing-lists: Soft.Pack.CAOS (122 users), Soft.Pack.AIRY (30), Soft.Pack.SPHERE (22), Soft.Pack.PAOLAC (3).
- Various contributors !

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AO Modelling - Error Budget





- In the following:
 - Efforts to properly evaluate these errors via modelling
 - Study solutions to keep these errors lower
 - Application to specific systems in the framework of large telescope instruments (M4/EELT, FLAO/LBT)

AO Modelling - Wavefront Forming

Classical FFT method: lack of energy for the low spatial frequencies 0 => sub-harmonics adding [Lane et al. 1995, Sedmak 2004].

$$\phi_L(i,j) = \sqrt{2}\sqrt{0.0228} \left(\frac{L}{r_0}\right)^{\frac{5}{6}} \left\{ FFT^{-1} \left[\left(k^2 + l^2 + \left(\frac{L}{\mathcal{L}_0}\right)^2\right)^{-\frac{11}{12}} \exp\left\{i\theta(k,l)\right\} \right] \right\}$$

$$\phi_{3^{n}L}(i,j) = \sqrt{2}\sqrt{0.0228} \left(\frac{L}{r_{0}}\right)^{\frac{5}{6}} \frac{1}{3^{n}} \left\{ DFT^{-1} \left[\left(k_{s}^{2} + l_{s}^{2} + \left(\frac{L}{\mathcal{L}_{0}}\right)^{2}\right)^{-\frac{11}{12}} \exp\left\{i\theta(k_{s}, l_{s})\right\} \right] \right\}$$

How many sub-harmonics to be added ? 0 => ratio between theoretical quantities and will-be-obtained ones (integrated power & structure function) [Carbillet & Riccardi App. Optics 2010a]



no of auto-thormo

0

AO Modelling - Wavefront Sensing: SH vs. Pyramid



- SH: First on-sky AO results with COME-ON/VLT in 1989 [Rousset et al. 1990].
- Pyramid [Ragazzoni 1996], 2-mag. gain foreseen with respect to SH [Ragazzoni & Farinato 1999], confirmed by Monte-Carlo simulations [Esposito & Riccardi 2001].

AO Modelling - Wavefront Sensing: SH vs. Pyramid

- Gain specified in the framework of FLAO/LBT end-to-end simulations: [Carbillet et al. SPIE AO Conf. Proc. 2003a]
 - I-mag. gain in the faint end
 - a few % gain of Strehl ratio in the bright end



AO Modelling - Wavefront Sensing: CCD vs. EMCCD

- What actual gain if using an Electron Multiplying CCD (EMCCD) instead of a standard CCD ?
- EMCCD: high internal gain => highly reduced read-out noise (RON)
 But: exotic dark current noise + "excess noise factor"
 In fact: amplification of the EMCCD => Gamma-distributed noise



[Carbillet & Riccardi App. Optics 2010b]

AO Modelling - Wavefront Correction: M4/EELT

Secondary-type adaptive mirror with ~5200 actuators (4300+ in pupil),
6 petals, ~2.5 m diameter.

Goals:

- + Exact evaluation of fitting error
- + Exact actuators management (*masters*, *forced slaves*, *unforced slaves*)
- + Assess simulation strategies (petal-per-petal, whole pupil, reduced ring)
- + But also: interaction with the WFS (Pyramid)...



[Carbillet et al. SPIE AO Conf. Proc. 2012]

AO Modelling - Performance Studies: FLAO/LBT

 Simulated performances (and setting up) of FLAO/LBT, both in terms of Strehl ratio and in terms of coupling with scientific instrumentation.



AO Modelling - Performance Studies: FLAO/LBT

In addition to performance, forecasting of optimization of the system wrt star mag. and AO system parameters [Carbillet et al. SPIE AO Conf. Proc. 2004]:

K5 star	pyramid	Δt	\Rightarrow RON	number	pyramid mod.
R-mag.	configuration	[ms]	$[e^{-} rms]$	of modes	$[\lambda/D]$
	30×30	1.00	$\Rightarrow 8.4$	671	±1
9	30×30	1.00	$\Rightarrow 8.4$	500	± 1
10	30×30	1.00	$\Rightarrow 8.4$	450	± 2
11	30×30	1.67	$\Rightarrow 8.4$	400	± 2
12	15×15	1.67	$\Rightarrow 5.8$	150	±3
13	15×15	2.50	$\Rightarrow 4.5$	130	± 3
14	15×15	2.50	$\Rightarrow 4.5$	105	± 3
15	10×10	5.00	$\Rightarrow 3.5$	60	±4
16	10×10	5.00	$\Rightarrow 3.5$	55	± 5
17	10×10	10.00	$\Rightarrow 3.5$	45	± 6

Table 3. Performance evaluation optimized parameters.

0

Compared to what is done since 2010 on sky [Esposito et al. 2011-2012]:

Table 1. Typical system configurations used on sky as a function of the equivalent R-magnitude of the GS (M_R). The system parameters are: the binning mode, the temporal sampling frequency (f_s), the number of controlled modes (n_{mod}), and the pyramid modulation. Median RON values measured for each configuration are also listed.

	M _R	Binning mode	Pupil sampling (# subaps.)	fs (Hz)	n _{mod}	Pyr. mod. (± 1 /D)	RON (G.)
	$M_R \leq 8.0$	1	30×30	990	500	2.0	10.5
	$M_{R} \le 10.0$	1	30×30	990	400	3.0	10.5
	$10.0 < M_R < 13.5$	2	15×15	$990 \le f_s \le 300$	153	3.0	6.4
	$13.5 \le M_R < 14.5$	3	10×10	$500 \le f_s \le 200$	66	6.0	4.5
	$14.5 \le M_R < 16.5$	4	~7×7	$400 \le f_s \le 100$	36	6.0	4.6
	$16.5 \le M_R < 18.0$	4	~7×7	100	10	6.0	4.6

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Post-AO Imaging - Context

- What we saw before: AO and instrument modelling for instrumental optimization.
- Can/must also be used then afterwards for (extended) performance evaluation, in terms of specific scientific return.
- For example, in the following: deconvolution methods (multiple dec. for Fizeau interferometric imaging, super-resolution, Strehl constraint for blind dec.), high-contrast imaging (coronagraphy), ...





- Multiple image deconvolution for object reconstruction: Ordered Subsets Expectation Maximisation (OSEM) [Bertero & Boccacci 2000]
- Implemented in Soft.Pack.AIRY [Correia, Carbillet et al. A&A 2002]
- Partial AO correction



Partial angular coverage



Wide-field AO case (GLAO, MCAO):



=> Uniformity is a main issue, even at the cost of a lower average Strehl ratio [Carbillet et al. *A&A* 2002, Carbillet et al. SPIE *AO Conf. Proc.* 2003b]...

Post-AO Imaging - Deconvolution-Based Super-Resolution

Method [Anconelli et al. A&A 2005]:



1st Lucy-Richardson
deconvolution step
[f1⁽⁰⁾=const.]
=> f1=f1^(many iter.)

2nd Lucy-Richardson deconvolution step [f₂⁽⁰⁾ = S] => f₂=f₂^(many iter.)

Post-AO Imaging - Deconvolution-Based Super-Resolution

First results on real post-AO data (NACO/VLT) [Carbillet et al. AO4ELT#3 2013]:

HD 87643



(HD 87643 confirmed by AMBER/VLTI obs.)

HD 216405



Post-AO Imaging - Strehl-Constrained Blind Deconvolution

Application of a constraint on the Strehl ratio of the reconstructed PSF when performing iterative blind deconvolution (IBD) on post-AO data [Desiderà & Carbillet A&A 2009]





Also regularizes the blind algorithm, making it more robust wrt choice of the reconstruction parameters !

Post-AO Imaging - High-Contrast Imaging with SPHERE

- Soft.Pack.SPHERE [Carbillet et al. SPIE AO Conf. Proc. 2008] within the CAOS PSE for:
 - "System" simulations (IRDIS, IFS, ZIMPOL, coronagraphs).
 - IRDIS test case data elaboration for testing of the algorithms for exoplanet detection.
 - Preparation of observations for the "Other Science" case.
- Apodized Lyot coronagraph detailed numerical studies: apodizer optimization through a *modified* contrast inside (---) and outside (...) AO-cleaned area
 + various defect studies (=> tolerance profile + spec. + reduction of Lyot stop to cancel out phase defects). [Carbillet et al. *Exp. Astronomy* 2010]



Post-AO Imaging - High-Contrast Imaging with SPHERE

 IRDIS test case data elaboration for testing exoplanet detection [Smith, Carbillet et al. *AO Conf. Proc.* 2008]: 4-hr observation, 100-s images, with seeing, wind speed, and quasi-static wavefront errors evolution, ADC residuals, etc.



Preparation of observations for the "Other Science" cases



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Summary & Prospects - Summary

AO Modelling

- Numerical studies for FLAO/LBT + initial developments of the Soft.Pack.CAOS and the CAOS PSE [while at INAF-OAA]
 - Setting up and performance evaluation of FLAO/LBT
 - Atmospheric modelling enhancements
 - WFS studies (SH vs. Pyramid, EMCCD)
- Numerical studies for M4/EELT [collaboration INAF-OAA]
- AO system study for Dome C [local collaboration]
- Intervalidation and search for trade-offs between end-to-end modelling and analytical modelling [collaboration L.Jolissaint]

Summary & Prospects - Summary

Post-AO Imaging

- Multiple image deconvolution for LN/LBT + initial developments of the Soft.Pack.AIRY [collaboration Università di Genova ++]
 - Partial AO and angular coverage limitation studies
 - Super-resolution, then applied to real NACO/VLT data
- Strehl-constrained blind deconvolution [id.]
- Studies for SPHERE [local+consortium collaboration]
 - Apodized Lyot coronagraph setting up
 - IRDIS test case data elaboration for detection tests
 - "Other Science" preparation of observations

Summary & Prospects - Prospects

AO Modelling

- Continue developments of Soft.Pack.CAOS et similia
- Questioning of common assumptions in atmospheric turbulence modelling (Fresnel, Taylor, L₀(b)) [local collaboration]
- Continue M4/EELT studies (interaction w/Pyramid)
- Continue "end-to-end vs. analytical" work
- Conclude AO-for-Dome-C study from last atmospheric measurements

Summary & Prospects - Prospects

Post-AO Imaging

- Continue developments of Soft.Pack.AIRY et similia
- Continue to apply super-resolution to real post-AO data
- Enhance (Prato et al. '13) Strehl-constrained blind deconvolution and apply to real post-AO data
- Continue SPHERE/VLT preparation of observations
- Set up techniques for low-Strehl regime post-AO data, at the boundary between "classical" deconvolution and speckle imaging techniques (ODISSEE/MeO, other ?) [ONERA collaboration]

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Wavefront sensing: SH vs. Pyramid

- Poyneer & Macintosh 2004: spatially-filtered SH (aliasing)
 + Nicolle et al. 2004: optimized SH signals calculation
 => Fusco et al. 2005: SH ~ Pyramid (SPHERE/VLT studies)
- Vérinaud et al. MNRAS 2005: Pyramid best near the core of the PSF, SH best on the edge of the AO-cleaned area...



Wavefront sensing: SH vs. Pyramid





- First on-sky results of Pyramid-based FLAO/LBT: 2010.
- First on-sky results of SH-based SPHERE/VLT: 2014...

AO Modelling - Performance Studies: Which AO at Dome C?

Goal: exploitation of the ultimate data from site testing to define which AO system is best for Dome C (in particular for wide-field astronomy -- and possibly high-Strehl one).



[Carbillet et al. ARENA#3 Conf. Proc. 2010]

But: seeing distribution is bi-modal [Aristidi et al. 2009], and (because!) ground layer is extremely thick (30-40m)...

AO Modelling - End-to-end Modelling vs. Analytical Modelling

- Comparison between end-to-end modeling "à la CAOS" (more precise but very time- and memory-expensive) and analytical modeling "à la PAOLA" (fast answer but lots of assumptions).
- Goals: inter-validation & search for useful trade-offs, in particular for widefield AO, high-contrast imaging, extremely large apertures, long-baseline interferometry, etc.





Strehl J-band

 Multiple image deconvolution for object reconstruction: Ordered Subsets Expectation Maximisation (OSEM) [Bertero & Boccacci 2000]

Algorithm 1 RL method Choose the starting point $\mathbf{f}^{(0)} \ge 0$ FOR $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ COMPUTE:

$$\mathbf{f}^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{f}^{(k)} A^T \frac{\mathbf{g}}{A\mathbf{f}^{(k)} + \mathbf{b}}$$

END

1- initialize with f⁽⁰⁾ positive
2- given f^(k) set h⁽⁰⁾=f^(k) and, for j=0,1..p, compute h^(j) = h^(j-1) K_j⁽⁻⁾ * g_j / (K_j * h^(j-1) + b_j)
3- set f^(k+1) = h^(p)

where:

k=index of the OS-EM iterative method, p=nb of observations (at diff. angles), K_j⁽⁻⁾=K_j reflected wrt the center of the array

g = K*f + b ; K*f = Af