





Visible pyramid wavefront sensor for MAPS -

MMT Adaptive optics exoPlanet characterization

System

Narsireddy Anugu

2020-10-14

For

Katie M. Morzinski (PI), Phil Hinz, Suresh Sivanandam, Jared Males, Olivier Durney, Chuck Fellows, Manny Montoya, Elwood Downey, Shaojie Chen, Amali Vaz, Masen Lamb, Adam Butko, Tim Hardy, Jacob Tyler, Grant West, Buell Jannuzi, Jenny Patience, Terry Jones





MAPS

PI: Katie Morzinski

4 year NSF MSIP funded project

- upgrade of MMT adaptive secondary mirror (ASM)
- Upgrade of ARIES (1-5 um imager and spectrograph) for 60,000 spectral resolution
- When built is comparable to ESO/CRIRES

60 MMT nights committed



https://www.as.arizona.edu/~ktmorz/



MMT adaptive secondary mirror



MMT 6.5 m telescope, located in Arizona, US



336 adaptive optics secondary mirror (ASM)

Control electronics and software developed by our University of Arizona team

Optimized for:

- higher modes of correction
- Low power emission



MAPS overview



STEWARD OBSERVATORY

4







Optical design by Oli Durney and Shaojie Chen



Pyramid wavefront sensor





Visible pyramid wavefront sensor



Status: in procurement from WZOPTICS

STEWARD OBSERVATORY



Parameter	Requirement
Pupil Diameter [pixel]	30
Pupil Separation [pixel]	39
Waveband [µm]	0.6 – 1.0
Field of View [asec]	2.0 x 2.0
Modulation $[\lambda/D]$	<u>≤ 10</u>
Static Pupil Image Quality * [RMS pixel]	< 1/10
Dynamic Pupil Image Quality ** [RMS pixel]	< 1/10
Pupil Jitter [pixel]	< 1/10
Residual Pupil Chromatism [RMS pixel]	< 1/10
Pupil Distortion [RMS pixel]	< 1/10
Detector Size [pixel]	CCID75, 160 x 160
Region of Interest [pixel]	80 x 80
Pixel Pitch [µm]	21
Frame Rate [kHz]	1
Telescope Input f/#	f/15





Visible wavefront sensor detector: CCID75



- 21 um pixel pitch
- Split frame transfer CCD
- High frame rate with 20 outputs
- Each output reads 16 x 80 pixels, i.e., 160 x 160 pixels
- Two storage areas: upper and lower
- 16-bit analog to digital conversion

Interface: Extended CameraLink					= new colu	umns					
PED is 2.3 to 3.8um											
QE depends on CCD thickness						= significant difference from request					
PROGRAM SEQUENCE 0 PWFS											
Mod e	Type Array	Guar d Ring	Bi n	Actual Readout	Actual Readout	Pixel Rate (MHz)	Max FR (KHz)	Max FR (kHz)	% diff	RON(e-)	RON(e -)
0	160 x 160	0	No	160 x 160	160 x 160	4.54	2150	2151	0%	4.4e-	4.2e-
1	128 x 128	0	No	128 x 128	160 x 128	3.85	2250	2287	2%	3.9e-	3.7e-
2	160 x 160	0	No	160 x 160	160 x 160	2.78	1350	1441	7%	2.7e-	2.7e-
3	96 x 96	0	No	96 x 96	160 x 96	2.78	2150	2303	7%	2.7e-	2.7e-
4	128 x 128	0	No	128 x 128	160 x 128	1.47	1025	1014	-1%	2.1e-	2.1e-
5	96 x 96	0	No	96 x 96	160 x 96	1.47	1204	1332	11%	2.1e-	2.1e-
6	96 x 96	0	No	96 x 96	160 x 96	1.01	850	931	10%	< 2.0e-	2.0e-
7	128 x 128	0	No	128 x 128	160 x 128	5.56	3150	3083	-2%	7e-	5.9e-



CCID75 lab installation and testing





- Installed in Nov 2019
- SciMeasure's Little Joe controller
- EDT frame grabber
- Camera link cables are extended with VisionLink fiber extender
- 30 x 30 sub-aperture wavefront sensing
- Read: 96 x 96 pixels ROI (4 quadrants + separation)



Bias image







CCID75 photon transfer curve



STEWARD OBSERVATORY

Noise (σ_T), e - /px

WFS2020



Readout mode	RON [e-/px] (measured)	RON [e-/px] (expected)	Total gain (ADU/e-)	Frame rate (KHz)	Clock speed (MHz)
RCL0 (G=0)	3.62	4.2	13.8	2.149	4.55
RCL2 (G=0)	2.77	2.7	15.8	1.44	2.78
RCL8 (G=1)	4.59	4.2	8.23	2.149	4.55
RCL16 (G=2)	8.0	4.2	0.94	2.149	4.55
RCL24 (G=3)	9.33	4.2	0.73	2.149	4.55

- 1. There are total 32 readout program modes
- 2. We yet to find out how to read binning modes on the chip





Tip-tilt modulator to increase dynamic range of WFS

E-727.3SDAP:

Three-Channel digital Piezo Controller, with Strain Gauges with increased output power

S-331.2SH: High-Dynamics, High-Stiffness Piezo Tip/ Tilt Platform

Edmund Optics: #34-388, lambda/20 quality 15 mm mirror onto the S-331.2SH, epoxied.

Software: C/C++

Ethernet and TCP/IP protocol communication



WFS synchronization trigger output







Tip-tilt modulator characterization

At 1000Hz, Amplitude=3000 3500 [µrad] 3000 -Valley 2500 Peak-to 2000 Modulation 1500 1000 500 0 5 10 15 20 SAMPLE TIME [ms] Modulation requirement: $2 \times 10\lambda/d = 1428 \mu rad$ 3.275×10^{3} 3.25×10^{3} [perd] 3.225×10^{3} valley move 3.2×10^{3} 3.175×10^{3} 3.15×10^{3} t 2 3.125×10^{3} Peak 3.1×10^{3} 3.075×10^3 **10**¹ 10² **10**³ Frequency of modulation [Hz]

Lookup table prepared for various:

axis1

axis2

25

- frequency (with magnitude)
- amplitudes (with seeing)



Modulation at 3000 urad at 1k Hz
 Recording of modulation was done at 15 Hz
 This image is old, now wiggles are corrected. 14





Computers and software modules



UPS

48 V PS

STEWARD OBSERVATORY

data path

ao_dm_admin

indiserver



0

WFS202

Current status:

- We have working CCID75, tip-tilt modulator and acquisition camera in the lab
- We measured quantum efficiency of CCID75 with a black body source (~70%)
- We have implemented software drivers for CCID75, tip-tilt modulator and acquisition camera.

Future:

- WFS frame synchronization between the modulator and WFS is not yet done.
- We will use PZT camera lens XY positional controller (1/10 px ; E-727.3CD For XY) but that is under procurement





- Deformable mirror
 - 336-actuator adaptive secondary mirror (ASM)
- Wavefront sensors: 2 pyramids
 - 1 visible PyWFS CCID-75 detector
 - 1 IR PyWFS SAPHIRA detector
 - Tip/tilt modulator for PyWFS
 - Visible-light acquisition camera
- Control and sampling
 - Closed loop: up to 1000 Hz, with
 100 μs ASM comm. lag
- Science cameras
 - ARIES 1-5µm high-res spectrograph
 - MMT-POL 1-5µm imaging polarimeter

I-band Strehl vs. guidestar mag.



