

Getting ready for ELT-PCS

R&D incl. on-sky experiments with SPHERE SAXO+

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SAXO+ team (PI A. Boccaletti) and many more



PCS is the next ELT instrument to be launched

Instrument	Main specifications			Schedule				
	Field of view/slit length/ pixel scale	Spectral resolution	Wavelength coverage (μm)	Phase A	Project start	PDR	FDR	First light
MICADO	Imager (with coronagraph) 50.5" \times 50.5" at 4 mas/pix 19" \times 19" at 1.5 mas/pix	<i>I, Z, Y, J, H, K</i> + narrowbands	0.8–2.45	2010	2015	2019		
	Single slit	<i>R</i> ~ 20 000						
MORFEO	AO Module SCAO – MCAO		0.8–2.45	2010	2015			
HARMONI + LTAO	IFU 4 spaxel scales from: 0.8" \times 0.6" at 4 mas/pix to 6.1" \times 9.1" at 30 \times 60 mas/pix (with coronagraph)	<i>R</i> ~ 3 200 <i>R</i> ~ 7 100 <i>R</i> ~ 17 000	0.47–2.45	2010	2015	2018		
METIS	Imager (with coronagraph) 10.5" \times 10.5" at 5 mas/pix in <i>L, M</i> 13.5" \times 13.5" at 7 mas/pix in <i>N</i>	<i>L, M, N</i> + narrowbands	3–13	2010	2015	2019		
	Single slit	<i>R</i> ~ 1400 in <i>L</i> <i>R</i> ~ 1900 in <i>M</i> <i>R</i> ~ 400 in <i>N</i>						
	IFU 0.6" \times 0.9" at 8 mas/pix (with coronagraph)	<i>L, M</i> bands <i>R</i> ~ 100 000						
ANDES	Single object	<i>R</i> ~ 100 000	0.4–1.8 simultaneously	2018				
	IFU (SCAO)							
	Multi object (TBC)	<i>R</i> ~ 10 000						
MOSAIC	~ 7-arcminute FoV ~ 200 objects (TBC)	<i>R</i> ~ 5 000–20 000	0.45–1.8 (TBC)	2018				
	~ 8 IFUs (TBC)	<i>R</i> ~ 5 000–20 000	0.8–1.8 (TBC)					
PCS	Extreme AO camera and spectrograph	TBC	TBC					

PCS

$R \sim 3000 - 100.000$

$\lambda \sim 0.6 - 1.8$

Phase-A > 2026

1 milliarcsecond (mas) = 0.001"

<https://elt.eso.org/instrument/>

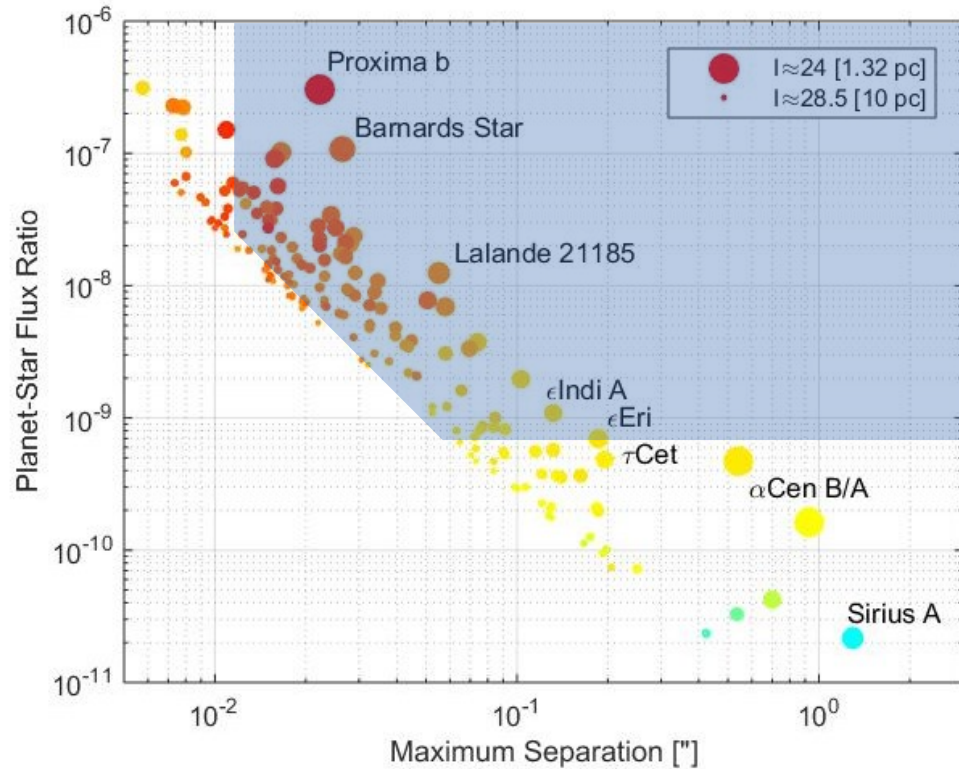
PCS R&D, SF2A, 21 June 2023



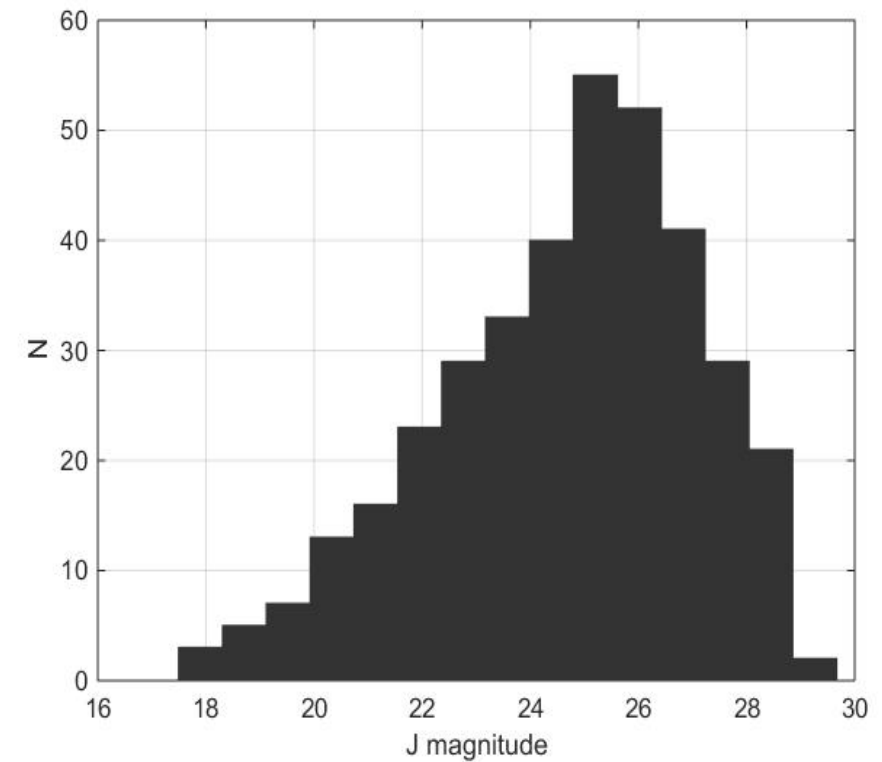


Characterization of nearby Exoplanets down to Earth-size: contrast and sensitivity

Synthetic Exo-Earth population imaged in reflected light



Brightness of nearby known Exoplanets (all sizes)

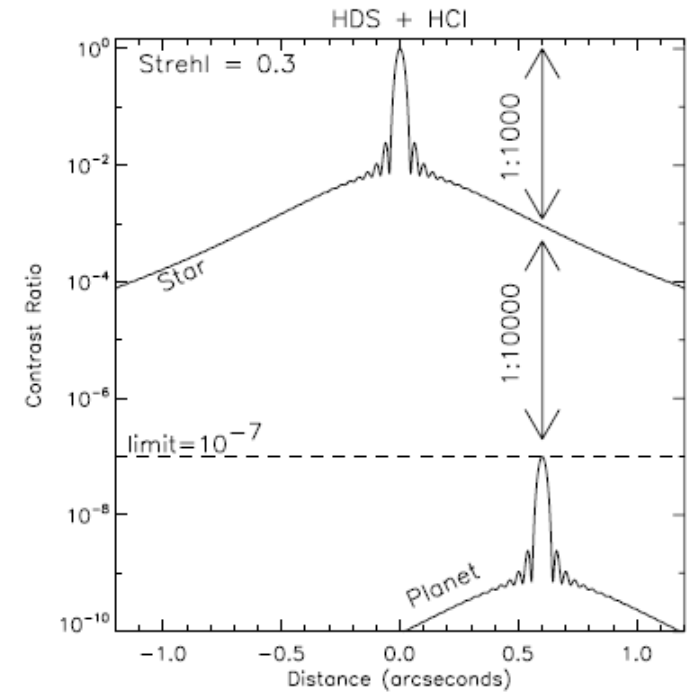
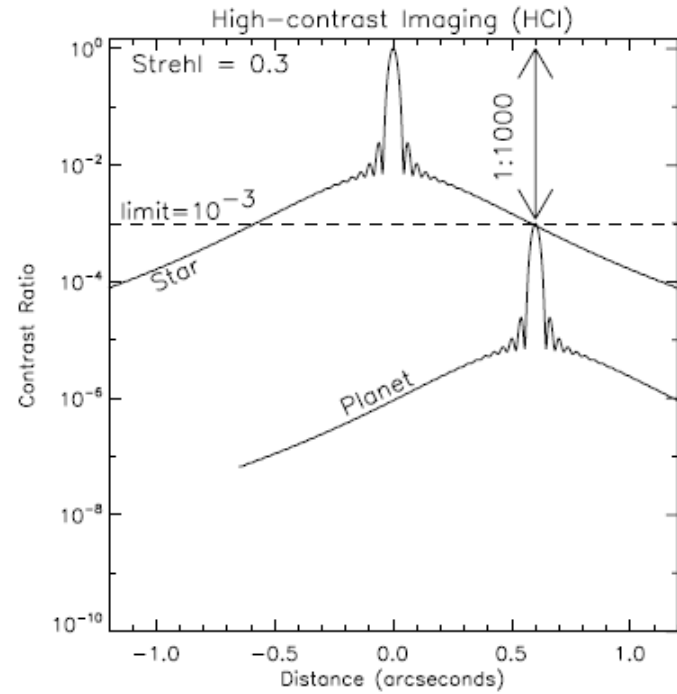
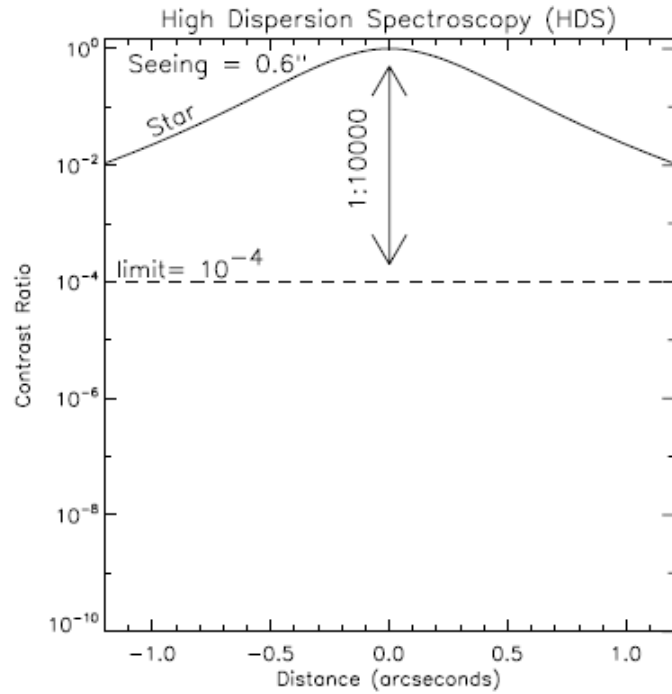


- Terrestrial Planets more abundant around the abundant M-stars (~80%)
- high contrast and small inner working angle ($\lesssim 10^{-8}$ at few tens of mas)
- good sensitivity ($I, J \gtrsim 26$)



PCS Concept

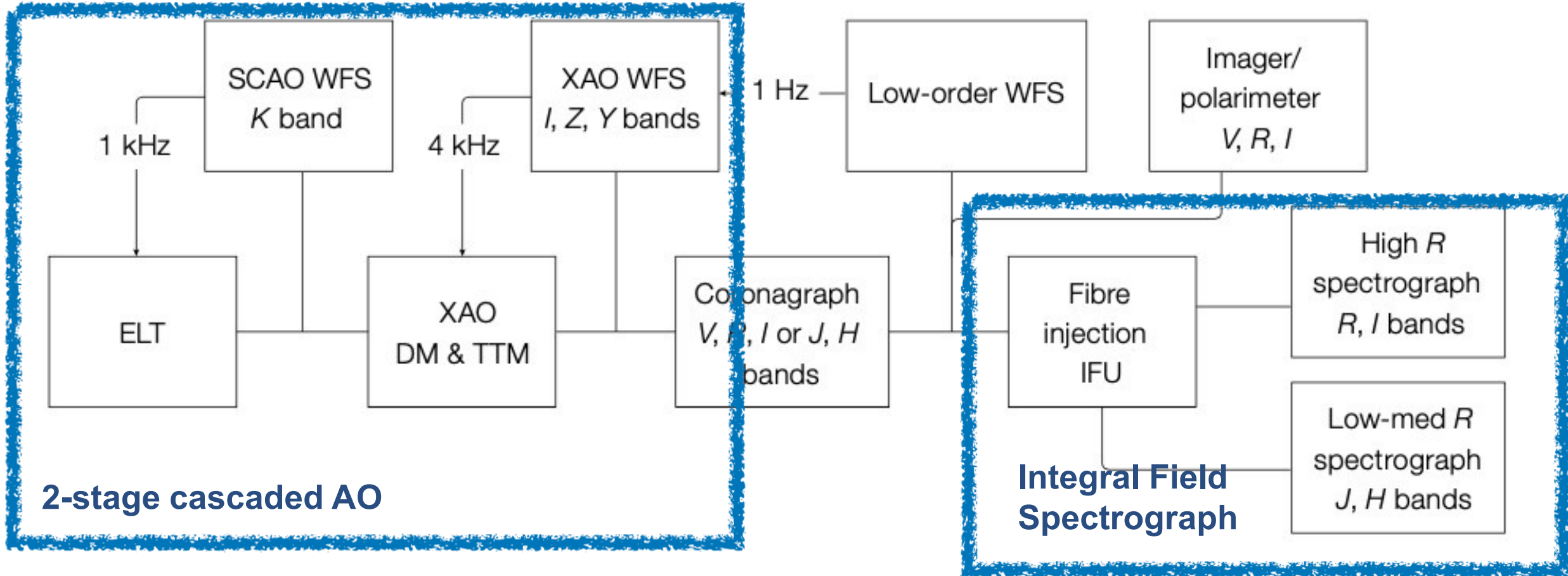
High Contrast Imaging + High Dispersion Spectroscopy



Snellen et al. 2015

- 10^{-4} contrast gain by HDS already demonstrated on-sky (e.g. Birkby, de Kok, Brogi et al. AJ 2017)
- $R \sim 100.000$ is needed to observe molecules in planet atmosphere or doppler shifted star spectrum
- $10^{-4} - 10^{-5}$ raw PSF contrast required from XAO + coronagraph to reach $10^{-8} - 10^{-9}$ contrast

PCS concept, AO + science instruments



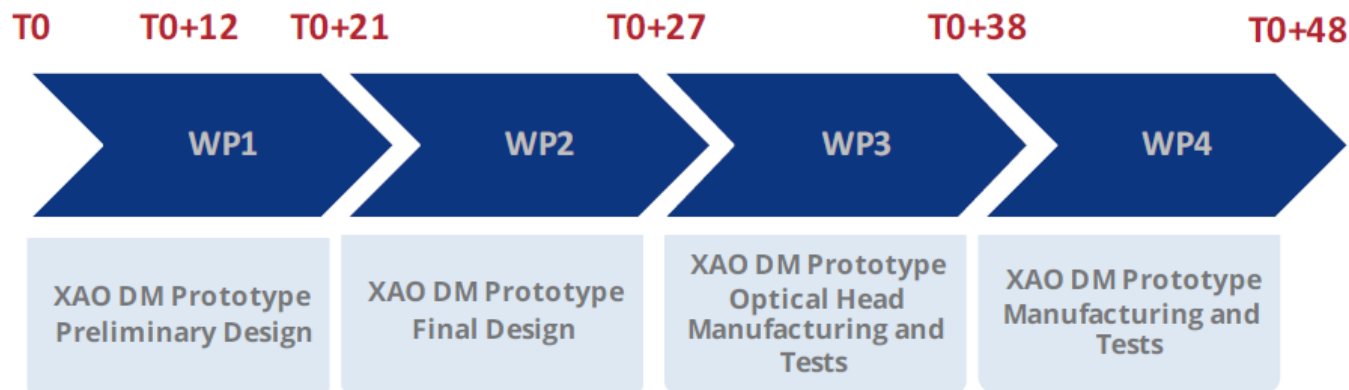
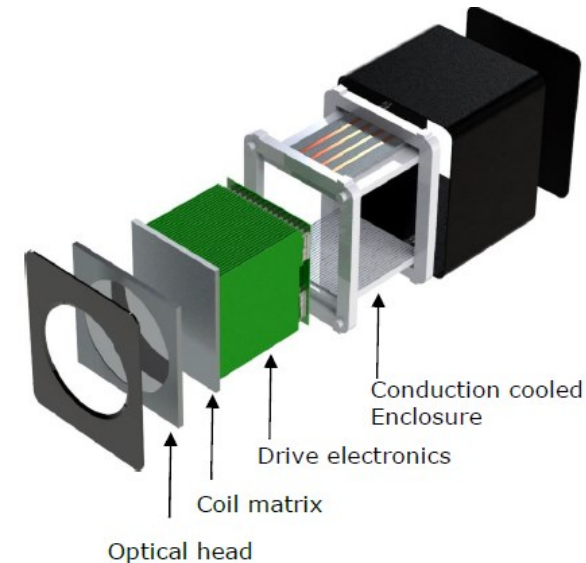
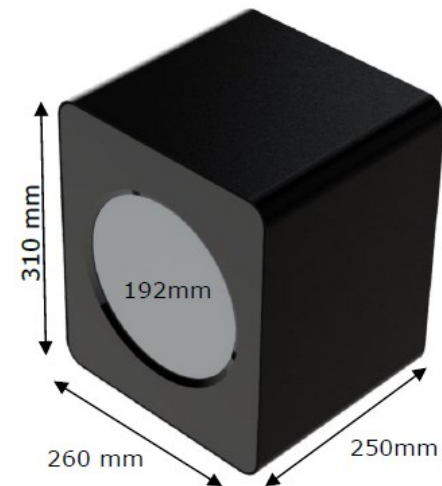
Plenty of R&D needed

- IFU: Integrated Optics, coupling of PSF into optical fibers
- Wavefront Control
 - Non-common path aberrations (focal plane WFS, low-order WFS, ...)
 - Special requirements ELT (LWE, segment phasing, ...)
 - Detector technology (MKIDs, SAPHIRA, ...)
- Coronagraphy
- XAO
 - Deformable Mirrors with > 10.000 Actuators
 - Wavefront sensing
 - Cascaded AO with Predictive Control
- ...

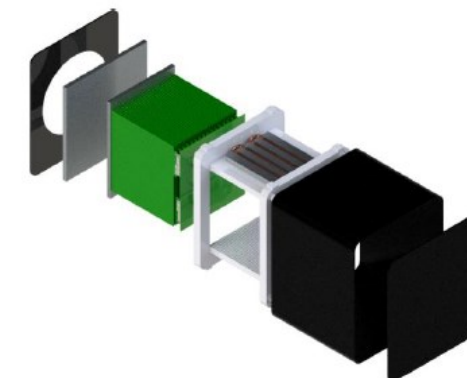
XAO DM R&D: Scale 1 prototype (led by S. Stroebele, ESO)

Development with ALPAO

- Many actuators: > 13000 , >128 across pupil
- High speed: small stroke settling $< 300 \mu\text{s}$
- Sub-nm resolution



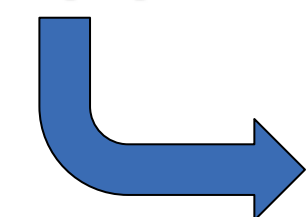
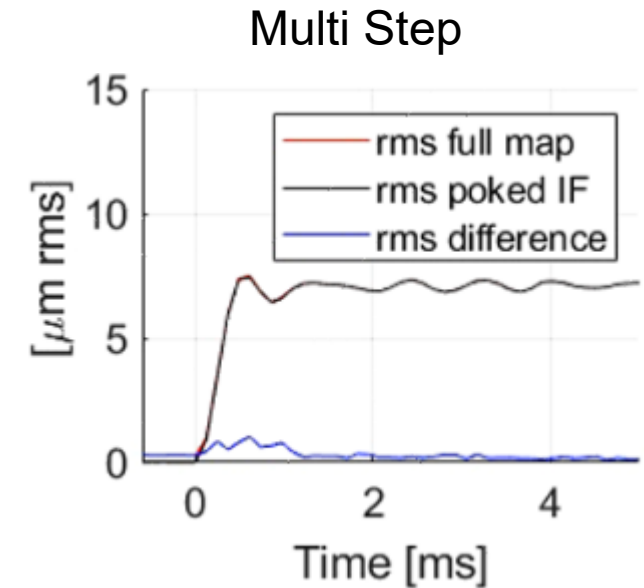
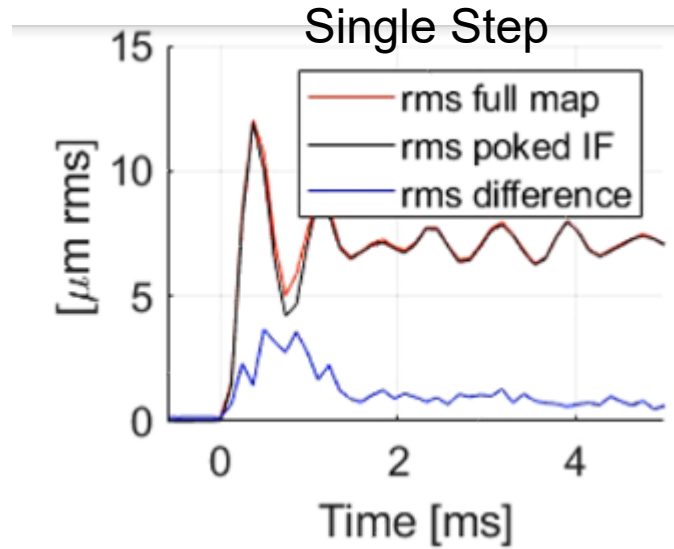
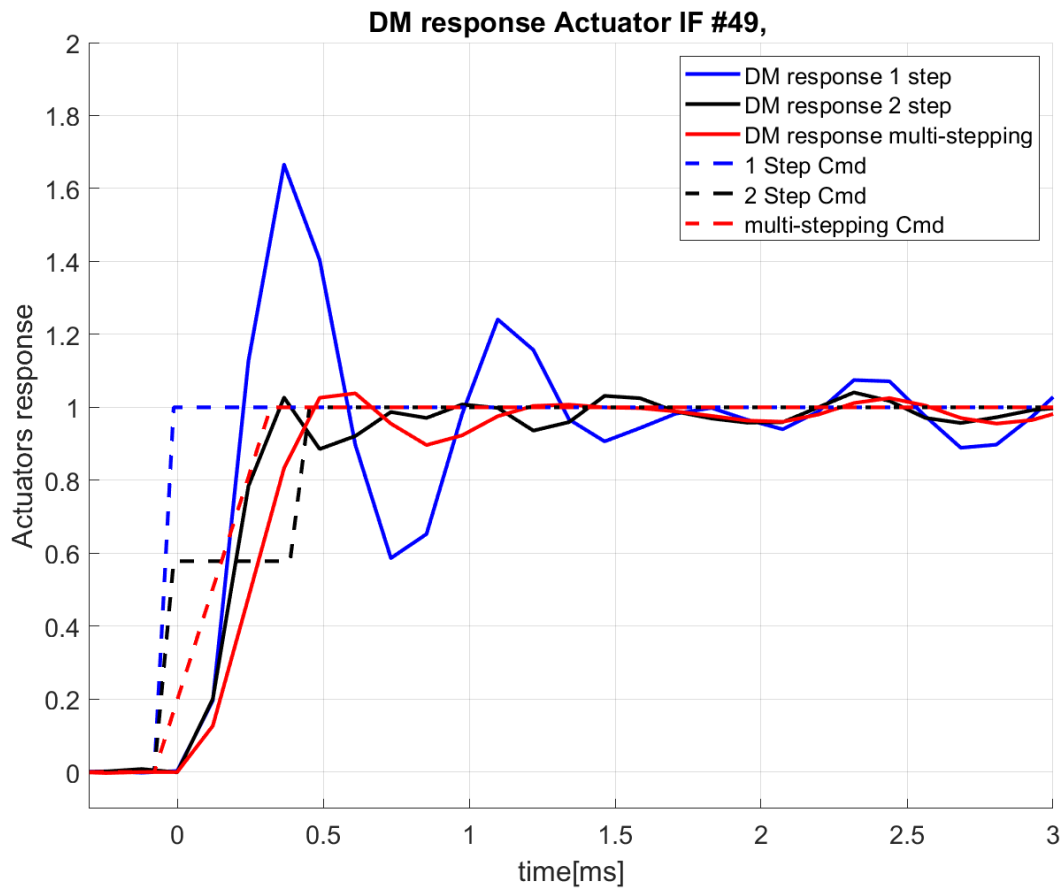
T0: March 2023, WP1 funded, looking for funding for WPs 2-4





XAO DM R&D: Suppress DM ringing by input shaper

- Multi-stepping of 6 equal steps
→ ramp (ALPAO default)

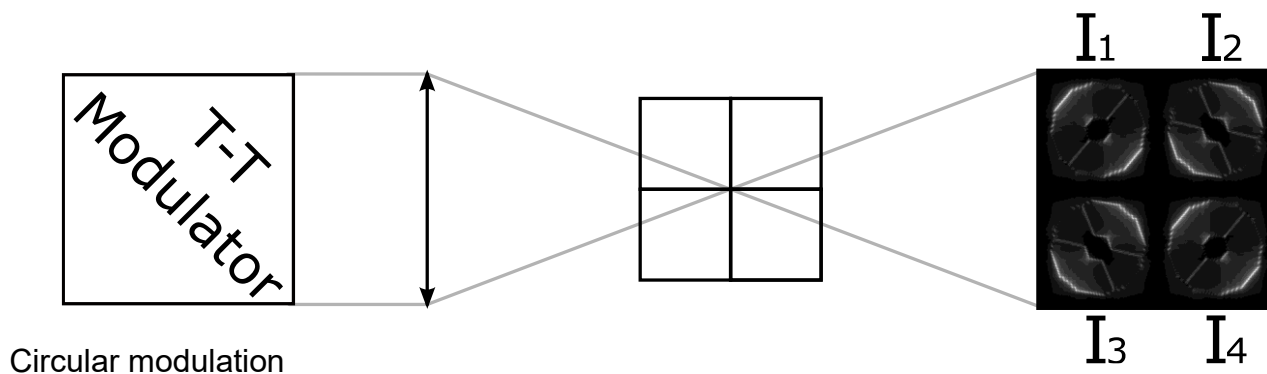


Stroebele et al. SPIE proc. 2022

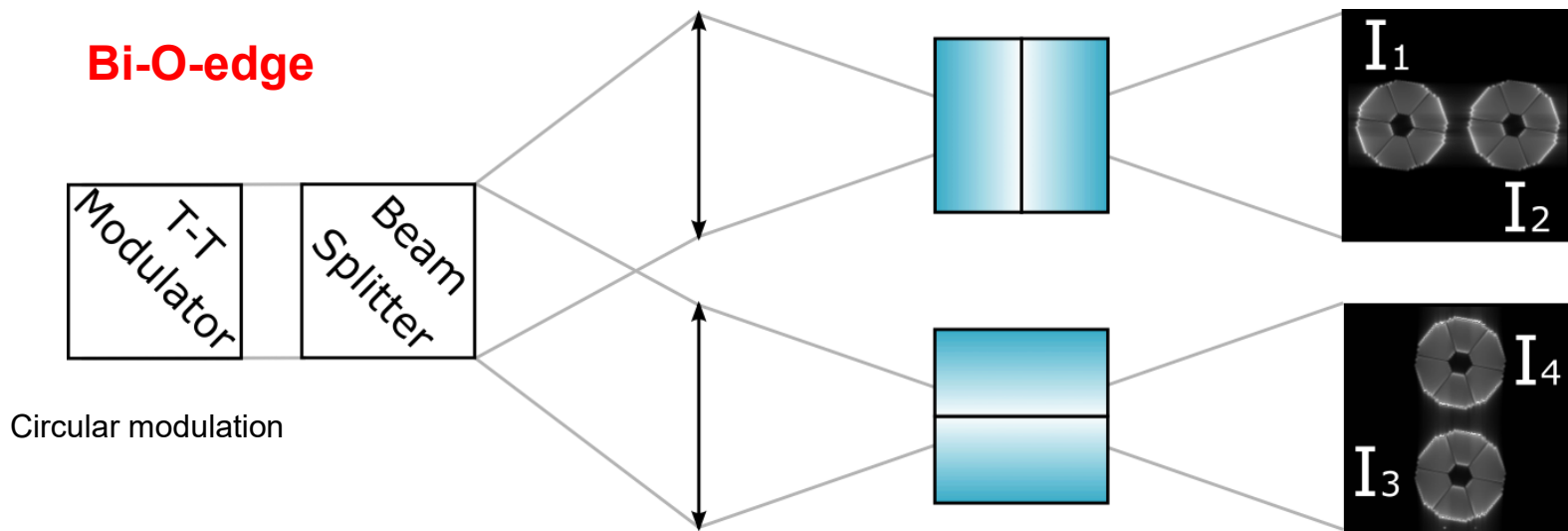


XAO WFS R&D: the Bi-Orthogonal-Edge sensor

Pyramid



Bi-O-edge

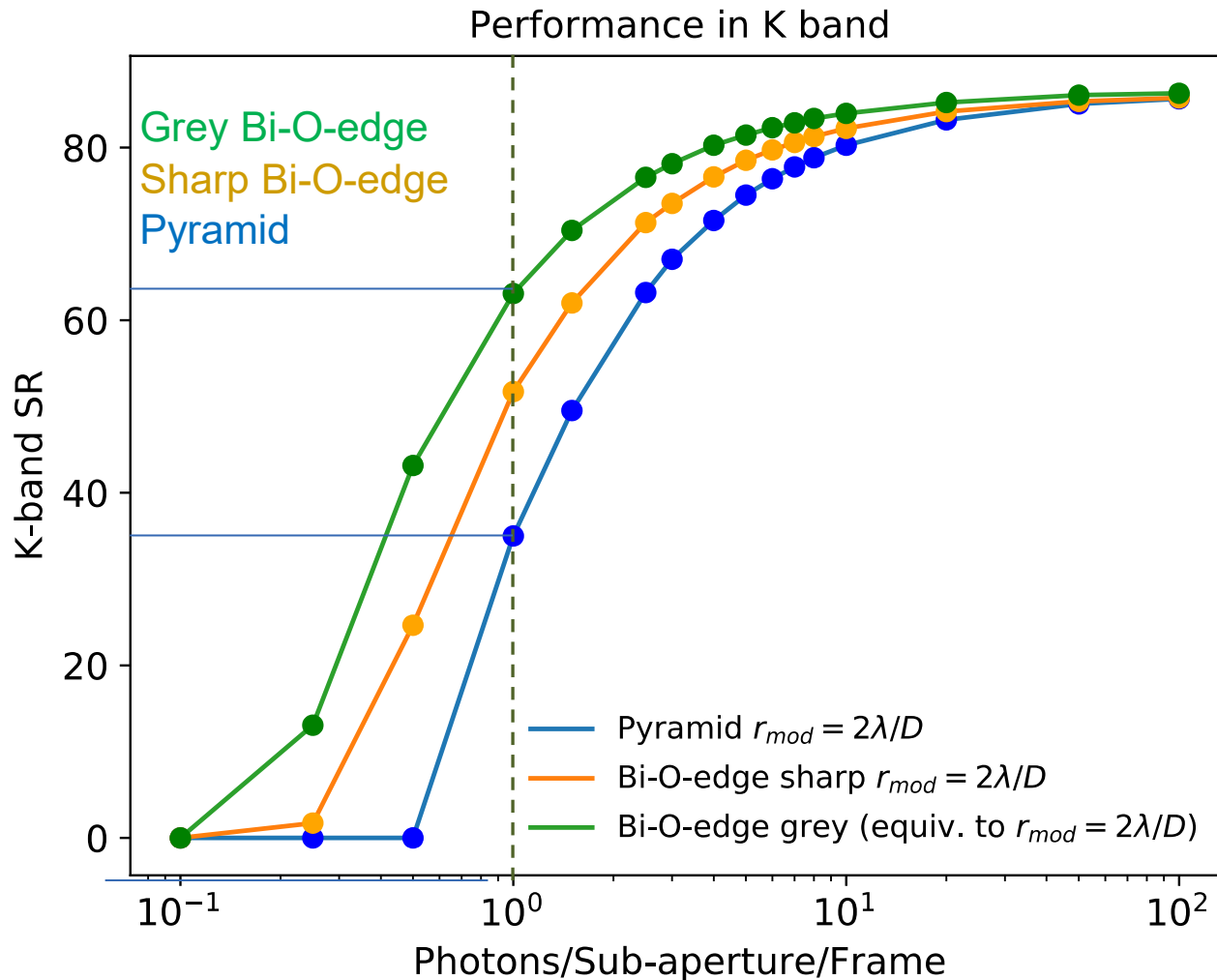


Bi-O-Edge up to 4x more sensitive (guide star magnitude +1.5 mag) than Pyramid WFS

Verinaud et al.
submitted to A&A

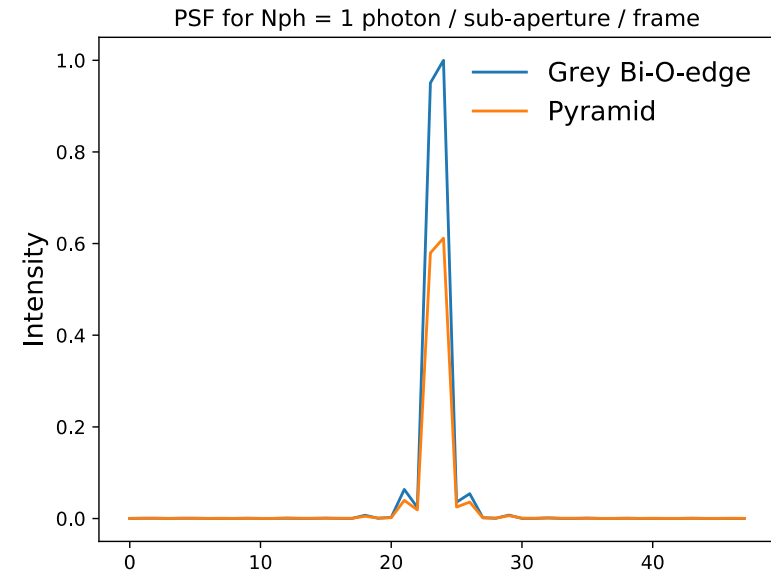


ELT SCAO simulation confirms predicted sensitivity gain



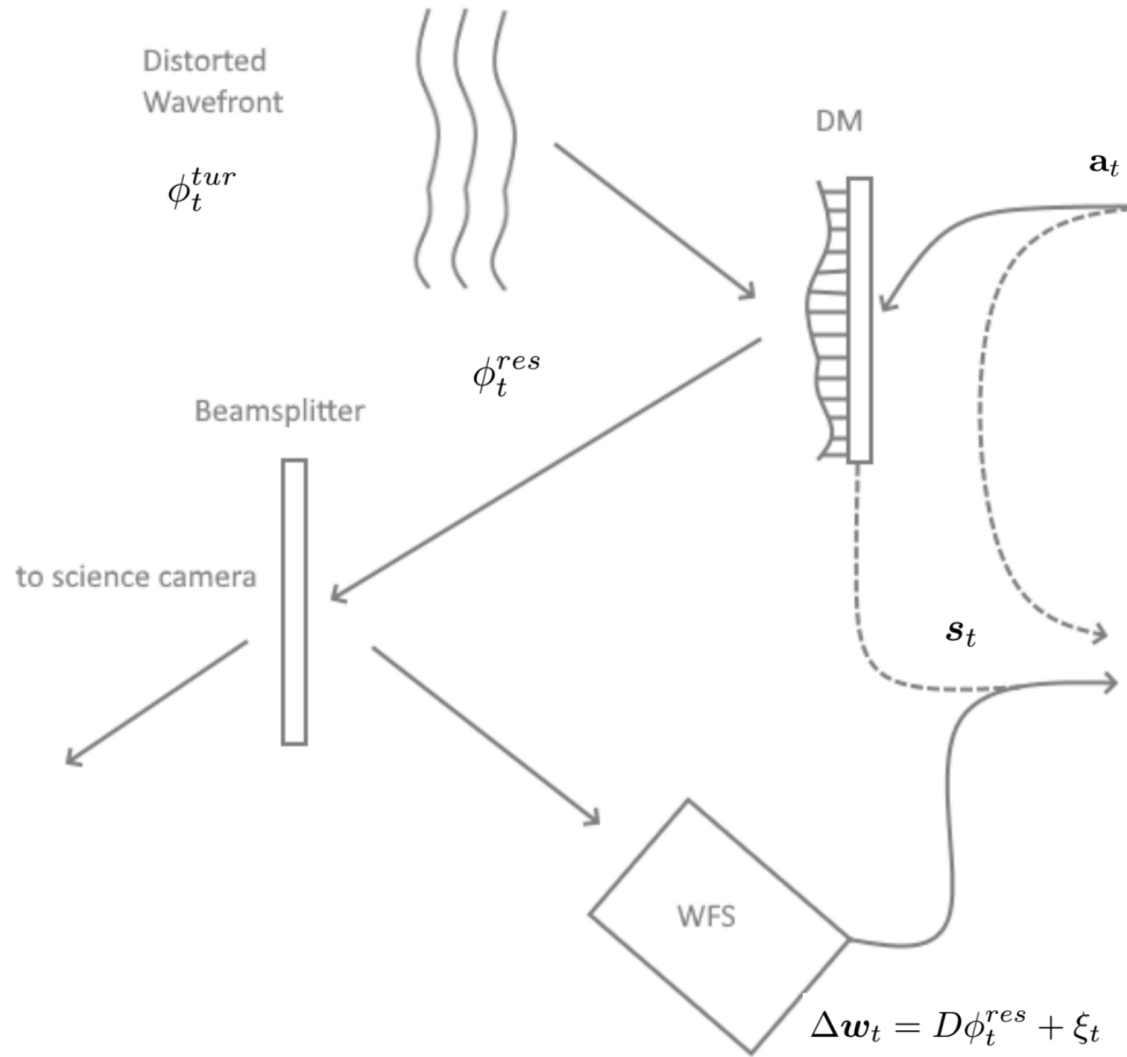
For N=1 photon / subap / frame:

Grey Bi-O-edge: SR = 62%
 Pyramid: SR = 36%



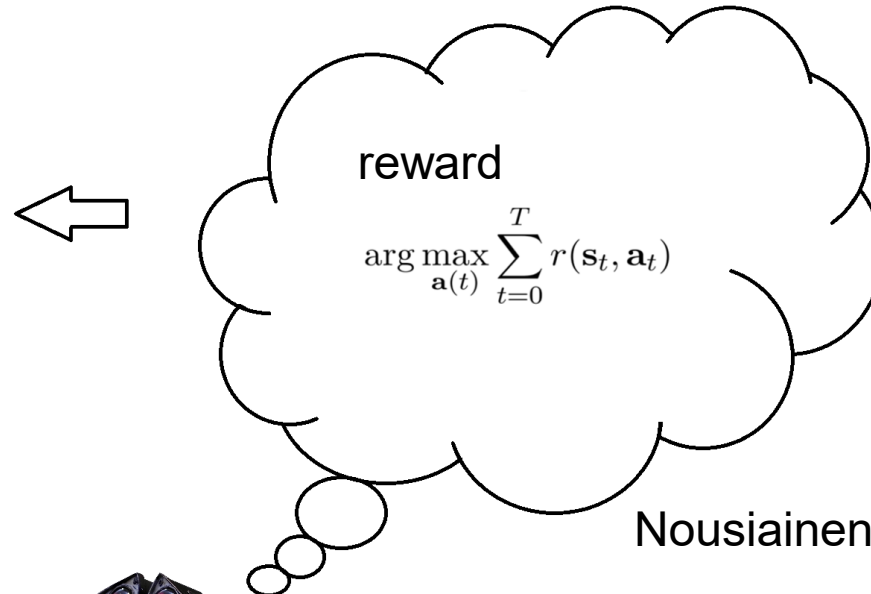
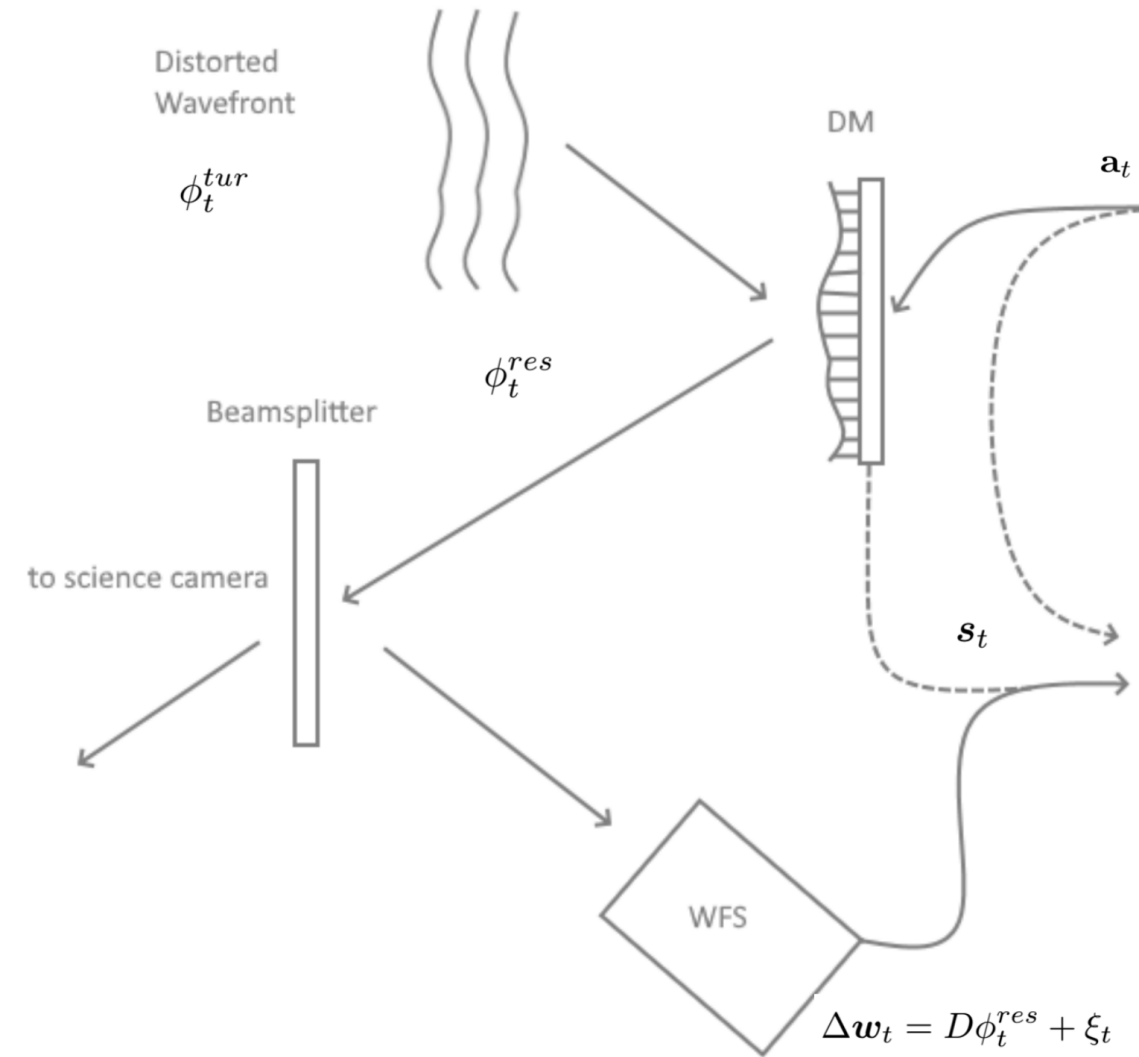
Verinaud et al. submitted to A&A

Predictive AO Control R&D with Machine Learning



Classical AO control:
 $\Delta a = R\Delta w$
 $a_t = la_{t-1} + g\Delta a$

Reinforcement Learning for AO



Nousiainen et al., A&A, 2022



PO4AO: Policy Optimization for AO

Policy (recon and control, CNN): $\pi_{\theta}(a_t|s_t)$
 Dynamics Model (CNN): $p_{\omega}(s_{t+1}|s_t, a_t)$

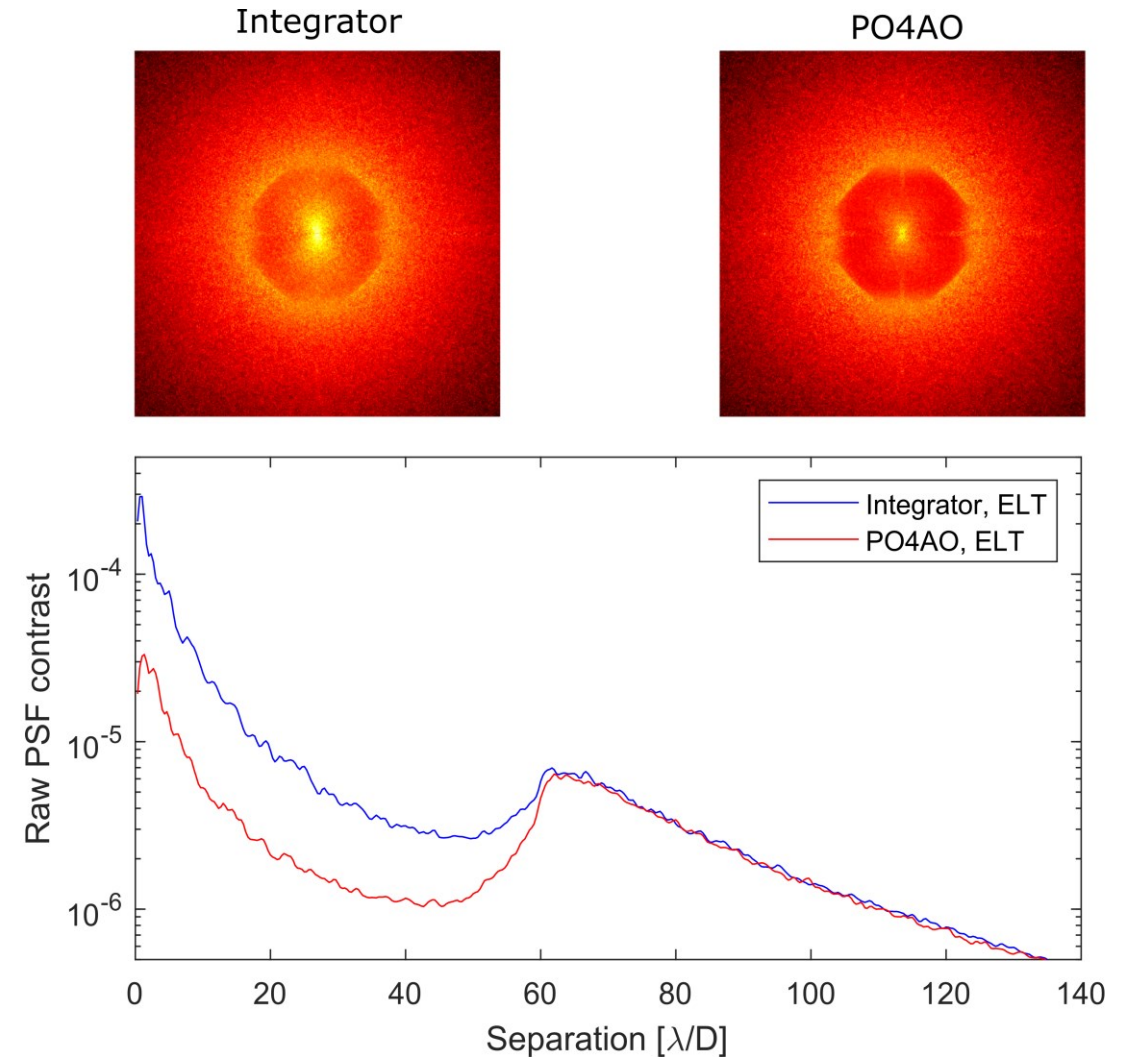
Iterate over episodes:

1. Run policy, collect data
2. Improve dyn. model (supervised learning)
3. Improve policy using improved dyn.model

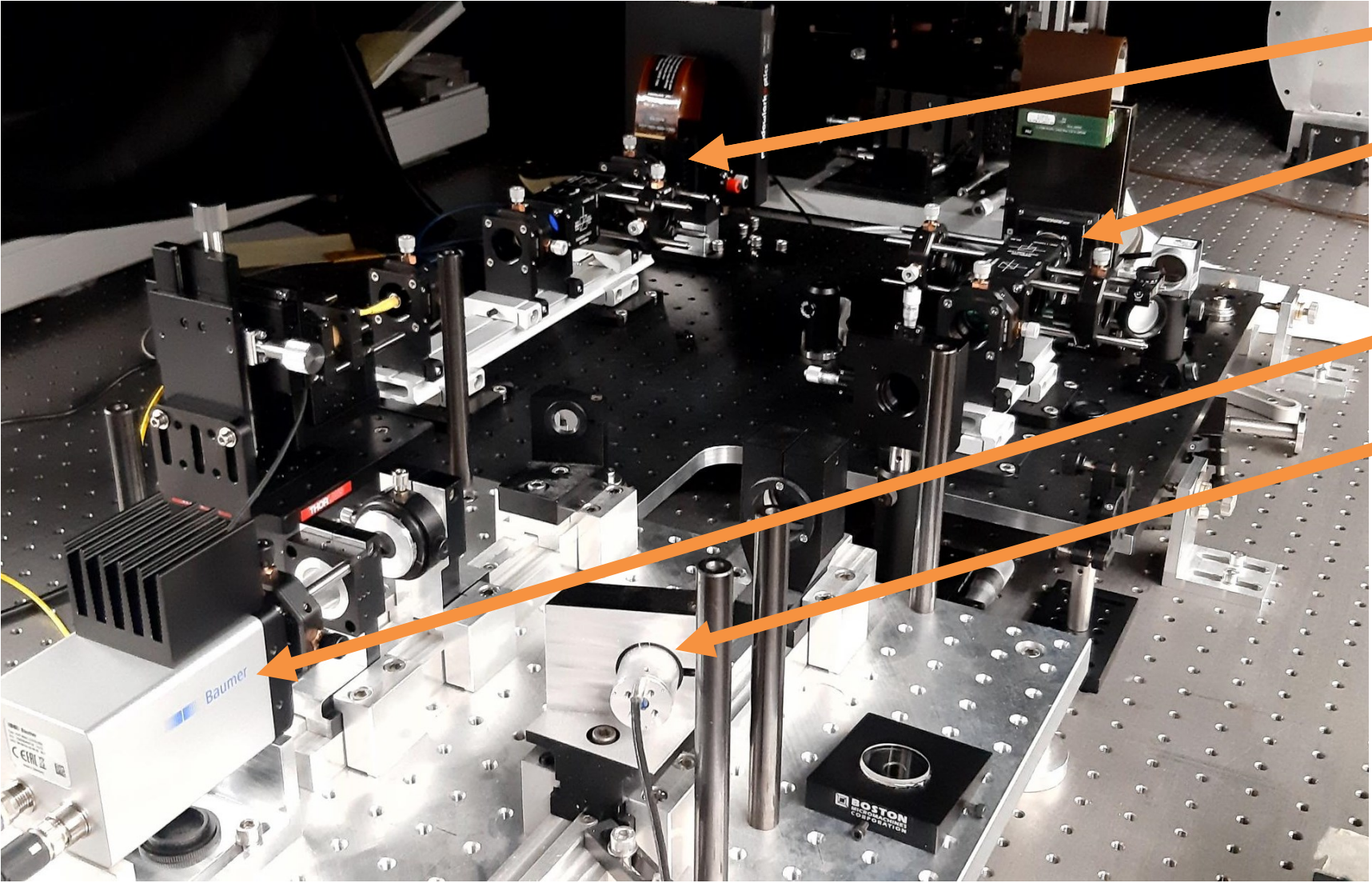
PO4AO simulations

- PO4AO is fast (inference time < 1 ms on ELT)
- Training in parallel to observations, upload of new policy after each episode (typically some seconds)
- PO4AO follows environmental changes
- **Factor 3-5 contrast improvement**
- Features: Self-calibrating, predictive, robust to noise, can correct unexpected errors (?)

Nousiainen et al., Optics Express, 2021
 Nousiainen et al., A&A, 2022



Lab facility: GHOST bench at ESO



- SLM Meadowlark injects turbulence at 420Hz
- BMC 492-1.5 DM (ETH loan)
 - 300 um pitch
 - 100% actuator yield
- PWS (Arcetri design)
 - 10 GigE camera (Sony IMX426 CMOS)
 - PI modulation mirror SL-325
- GPU server implementing
 - COSMIC platform (ANU/LESIA, since August 2022)
 - Python code (B. Engler)

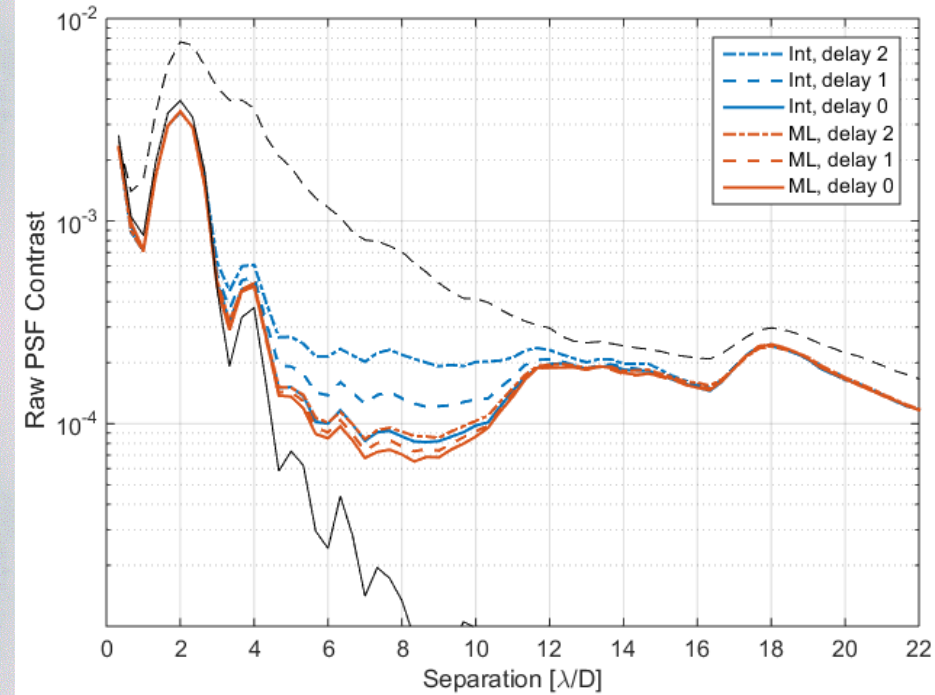
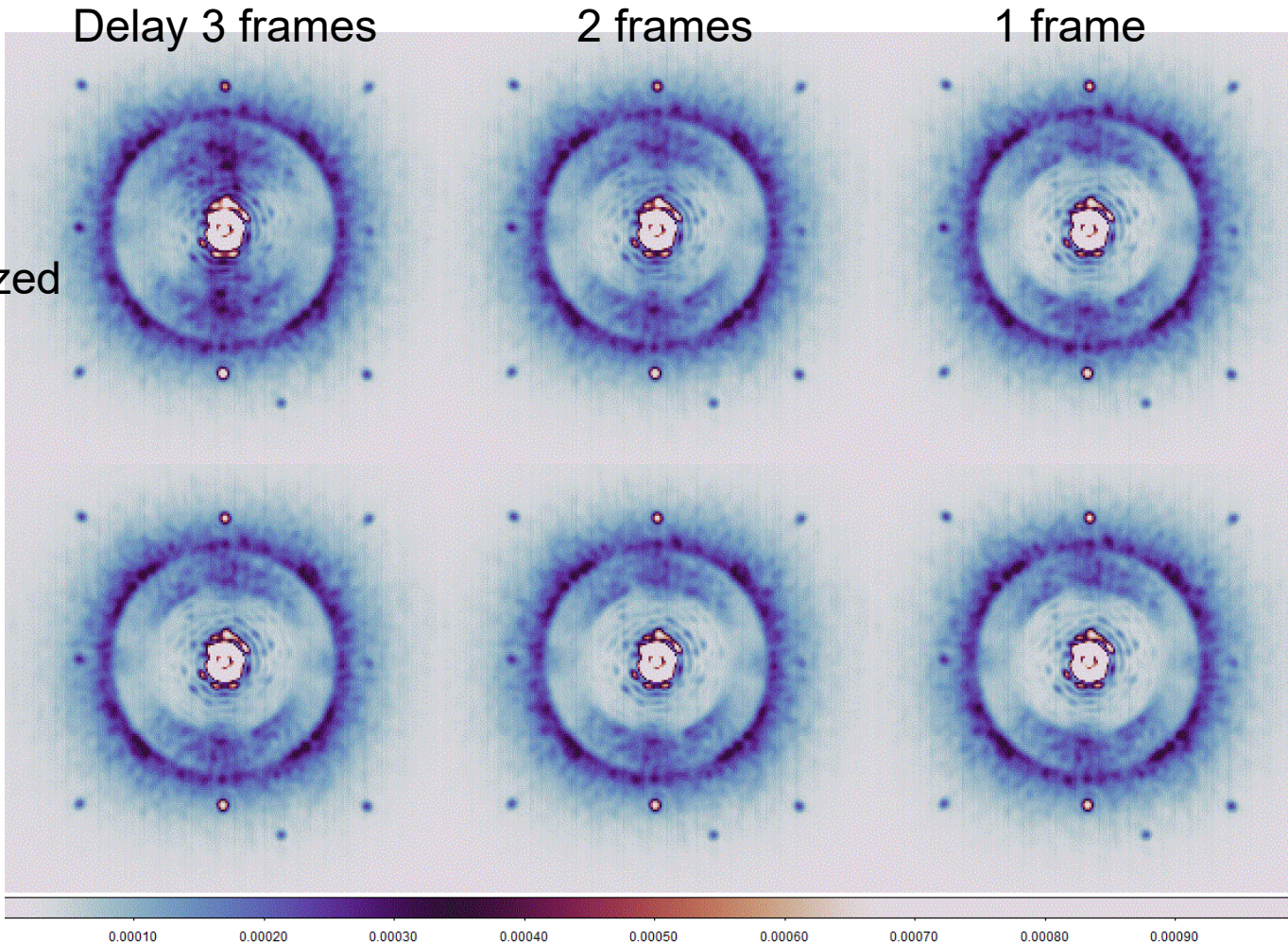
Engler et al., SPIE 2022



PO4AO, GHOST Bench Experiments

Integrator,
gain optimized

PO4AO



Nousiainen et al. JATIS in prep.

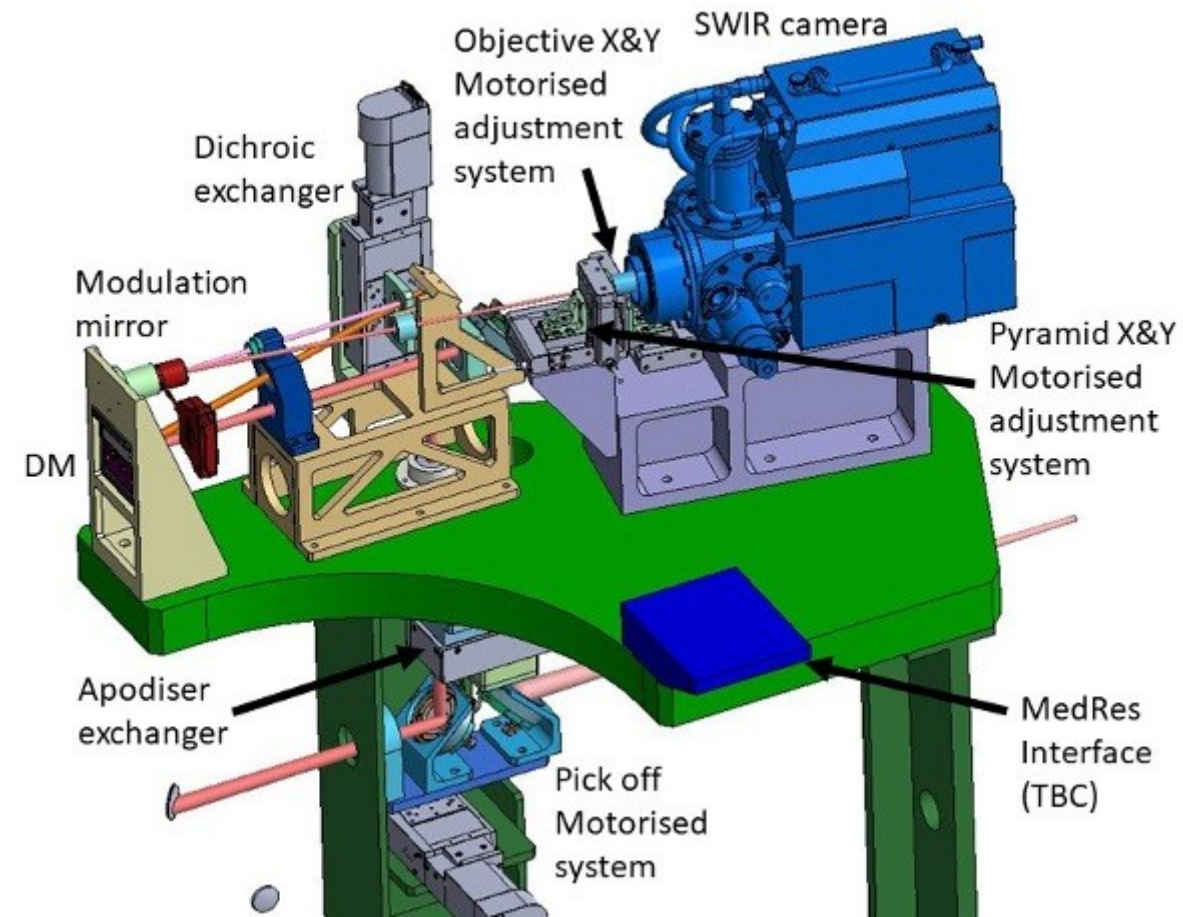
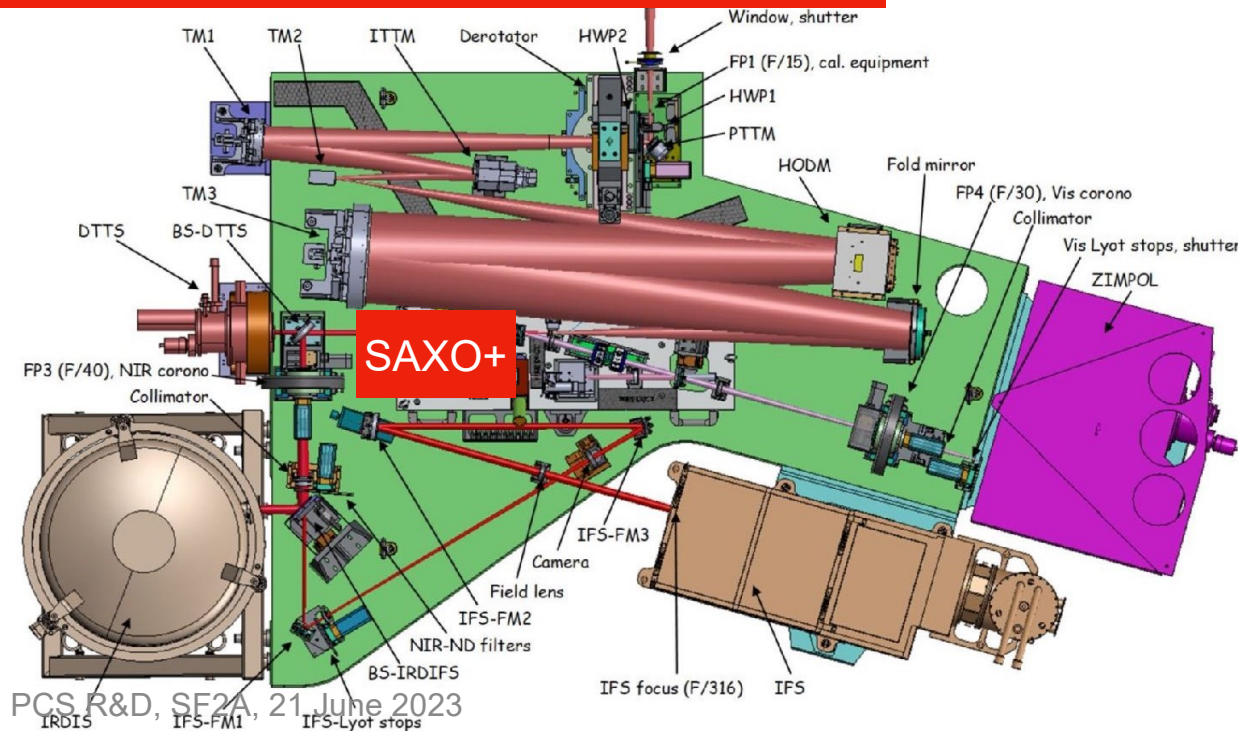


SAXO+ in a nutshell

Requirements :

- Improve contrast to $1e-5$ at few λ/D
=> faster AO : 3 kHz
- Gain sensitivity for red stars
=> wavefront sensor in the IR
- Test control approaches for PCS
=> versatile RTC architecture

- SAXO+ optics **on top** of the main beam (Diolaiti/Stadler et al.)
- IR **Pyramid WFS** + modulation + CRED 1 + 2nd DM ($\sim 28 \times 28$)
- Real Time Computer (**COSMIC**, Gratadour et al.)
- Predictive **control** (iterative, data driven ML)



SPHERE+ cols and partners

NAME	INSTITUTE
Damien Ségransan	Geneva Observatory / PlanetS
Raffaele Gratton	INAF
Markus Feldt	MPIA
Ignas Snellen	NOVA / Leiden Observatory
Markus Kasper	ESO
Raphaël Galicher	CNRS / LESIA
Arthur Vigan	CNRS / LAM
Mickaël Bonnefoy	CNRS / IPAG
Maud Langlois	CNRS / CRAL
Mamadou N'Diaye	CNRS / Lagrange
Caroline Kulcsar	LCF

SAXO+ Schedule

Phase	Duration	Milestones	Dates
-	-	Kick-off meeting	T0
Consolidation phase	18 months	consolidation review + Cost and funding review	T0+18
Design phase	12 months	FDR. procurement starts	T0+30
MAIT phase	12 months	PAE	T0+42
AIV phase	6 months	Commissioning report	T0+48

October 2022

April - October 2026

- On-sky experience of XAO ctrl and the XAO/HDS concept also pursued through
 - RISTRETTO – XAO/HDS in the optical (Lovis et al.)
 - HIRISE – XAO/HDS in the NIR (Vigan et al.)
 - PAPHYRUS (Sauvage et al.) and SCExAO (Guyon et al.)

Summary

- ELT-PCS is designed to characterize nearby Exoplanet down to Earth-size including biosignatures
- ELT PCS is expected to enter phase-A around 2026
- A comprehensive R&D programme is carried out by ESO and its partners and focuses on optimized XAO
 - XAO-DM development
 - Optimized Bi-O-Edge WFS
 - Predictive control of cascaded AO with Machine Learning
- R&D is carried out through simulations, lab experiments and on-sky demonstrations with SAXO+