

# Deep Nulling in with Broadband Visible Light

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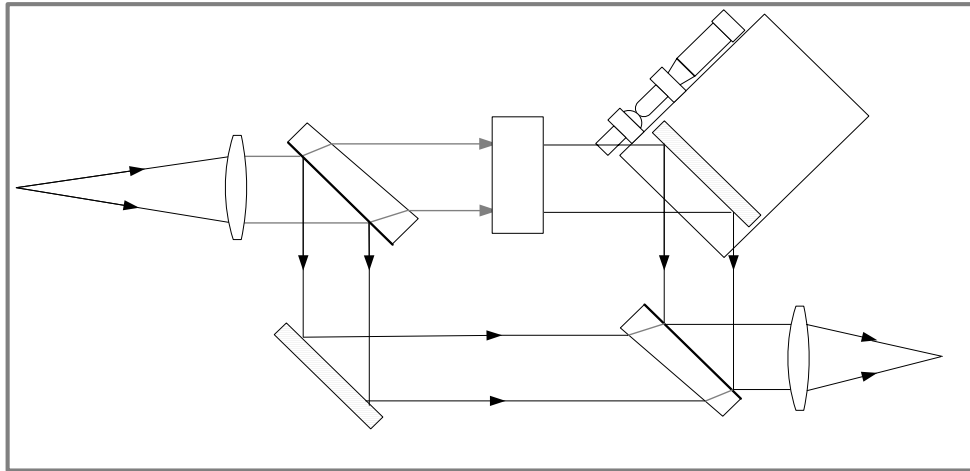
1 JPL

2 NGST

# Experimental Goals

- $10^{-10}$  scattered light level implies  $\sim 10^{-7}$  suppression of starlight per mode
  - This assumes a 1000 element single mode fiber array and
  - Residual leakage from any fiber in the array is incoherent with the other fibers in the array
- *Our goal is to demonstrate a null of  $10^{-7}$  over a 20% BW centered at 675 nm.*

# Quick Nulling Interferometry Review



**Nulling Interferometer**

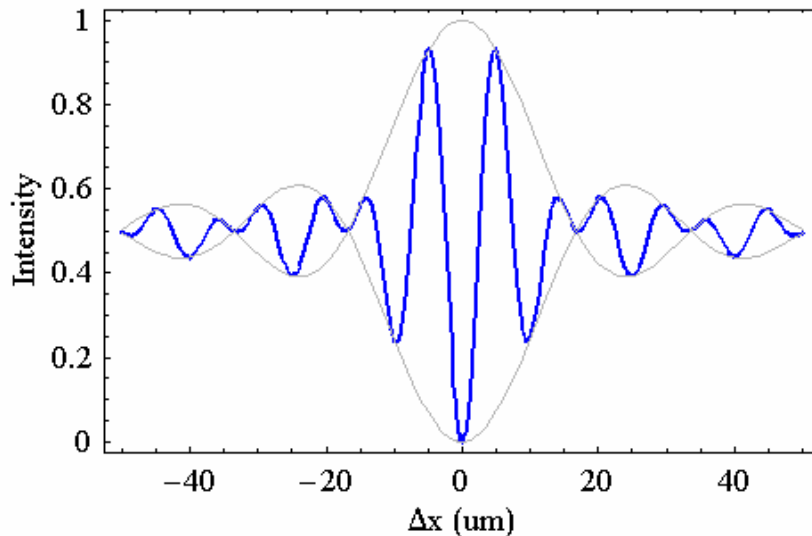
Achromatic!

$$I(\Delta x) = \frac{I_0}{2} \left[ 1 + \text{Cos}\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \Delta x + \pi\right) \right]$$

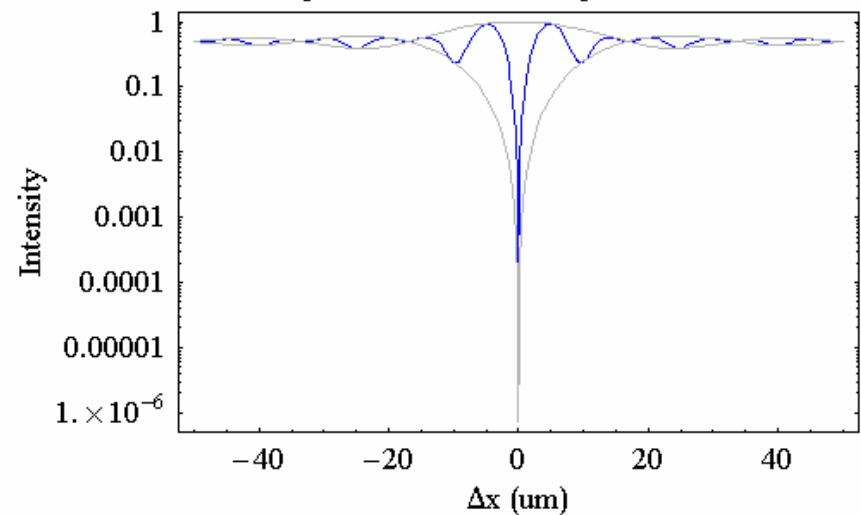
$$I(\Delta x) = \frac{I_0}{2} \left[ 1 - \text{Cos}\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \Delta x\right) \right]$$

$$\varphi(\lambda) = \sum_i \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} n_i(\lambda) t_i = \pi$$

**Fringe Pattern from Nulling Interferometer**



**Fringe Pattern from Nulling Interferometer**



# Experiment Layout

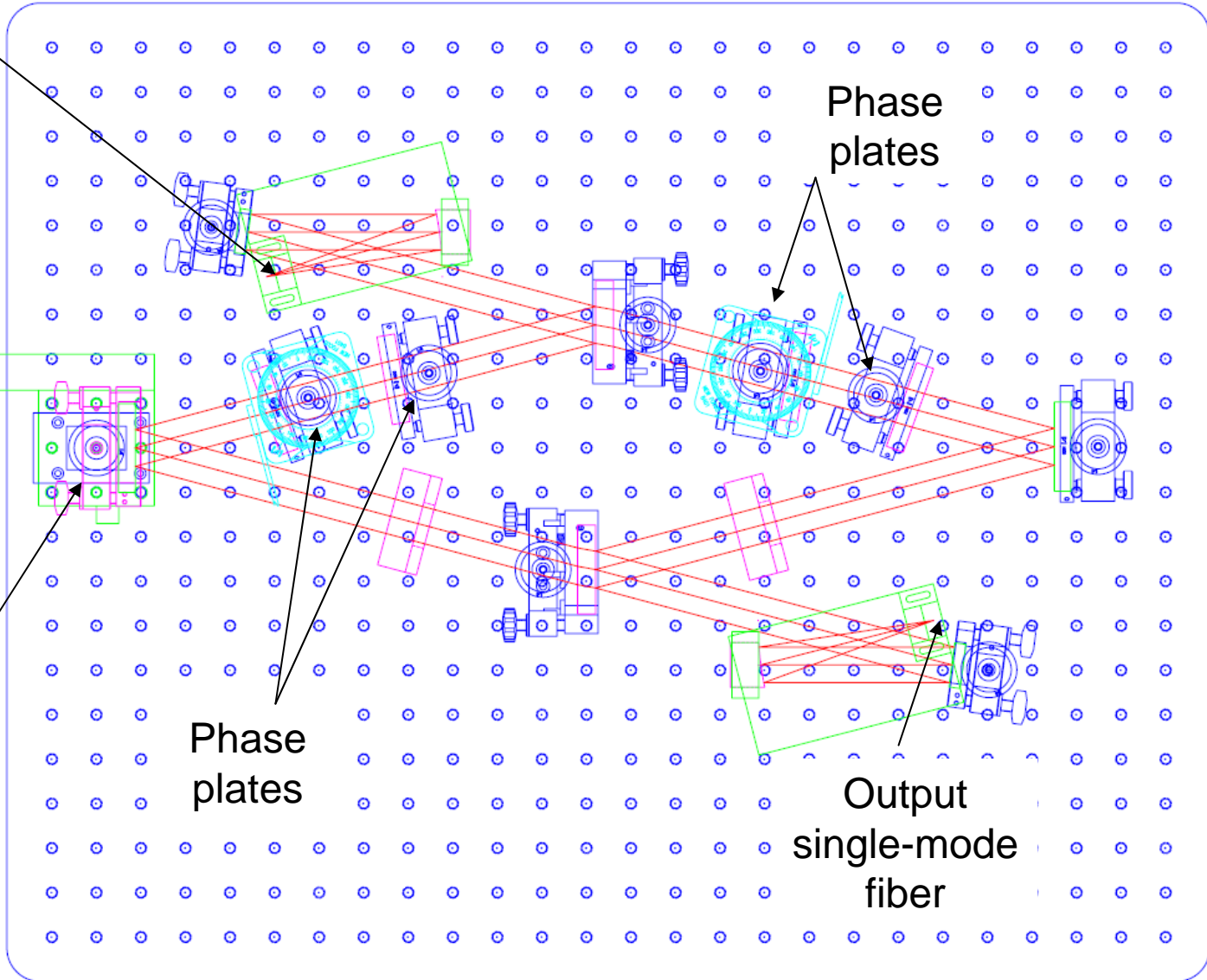
Input single-mode fiber

Coarse and fine travel stages

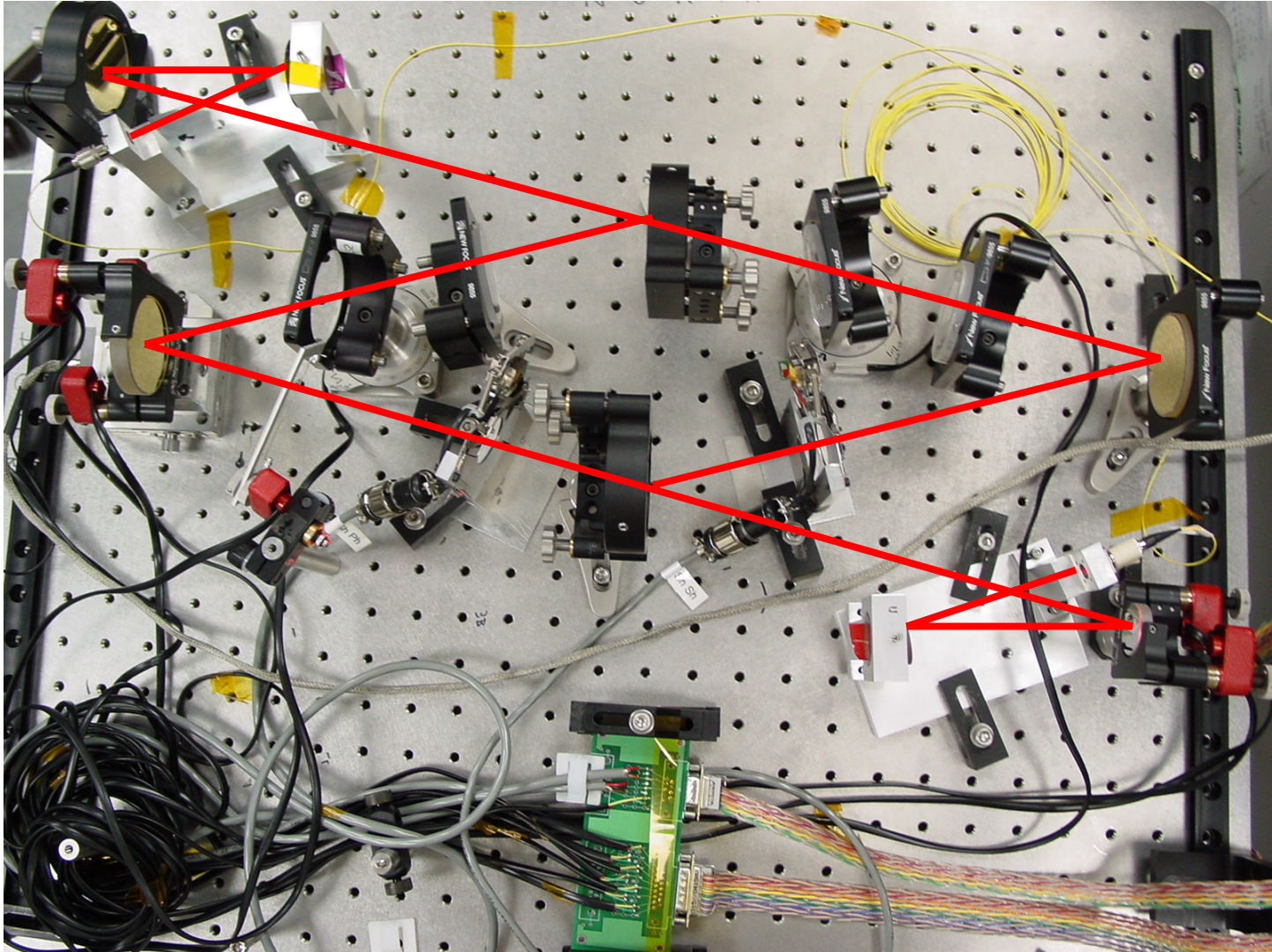
Phase plates

Phase plates

Output single-mode fiber



# Experiment Hardware

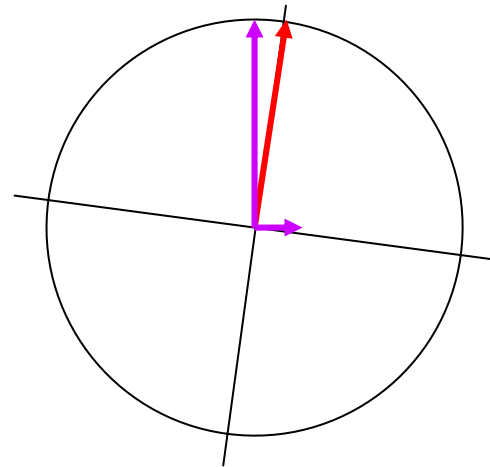
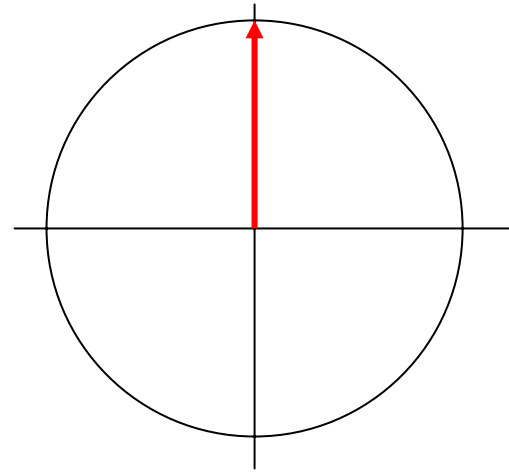


# Error Budget

	Easy		Moderate		Challenging
Source	Pupil Rotation	Intensity Mismatch	OPD Fluctuations	Birefringence	Dispersion
Null					
<i>Value</i>	$\theta$	$\Delta I, \%$	$\Delta OPD$	$\Delta OPD_{,pol}$	$\Delta OPD_{,\lambda}$
<i>Null Limit</i>	$\Theta^2/4$	$\Delta I^2/4$	$(2\pi \Delta OPD/\lambda)^2/4$	$(2\pi \Delta OPD_{,pol}/\lambda)^2/16$	$(2\pi \Delta OPD_{,\lambda}/\lambda)^2/4$
<i>Net Null:</i>	$\Sigma = \Theta^2/4 + \Delta I^2/4 + (2\pi \Delta OPD/\lambda)^2/4 + (2\pi \Delta OPD_{,pol}/\lambda)^2/16 + (2\pi \Delta OPD_{,\lambda}/\lambda)^2/4$				
<i>% Contribution</i>	$\Theta^2/4 / \Sigma$	$\Delta I^2/4 / \Sigma$	$(2\pi \Delta OPD/\lambda)^2/4 / \Sigma$	$(2\pi \Delta OPD_{,pol}/\lambda)^2/16 / \Sigma$	$(2\pi \Delta OPD_{,\lambda}/\lambda)^2/4 / \Sigma$

# Pupil Rotation

- Strictly a geometric effect:
  - Out of plane folds create slight pupil rotations.
  - Causes a small component of one polarization to 'leak' into the other polarization.
- Corrected by a very careful initial alignment of the interferometer
  - Use an interferometer to align an interferometer



# Error Budget:

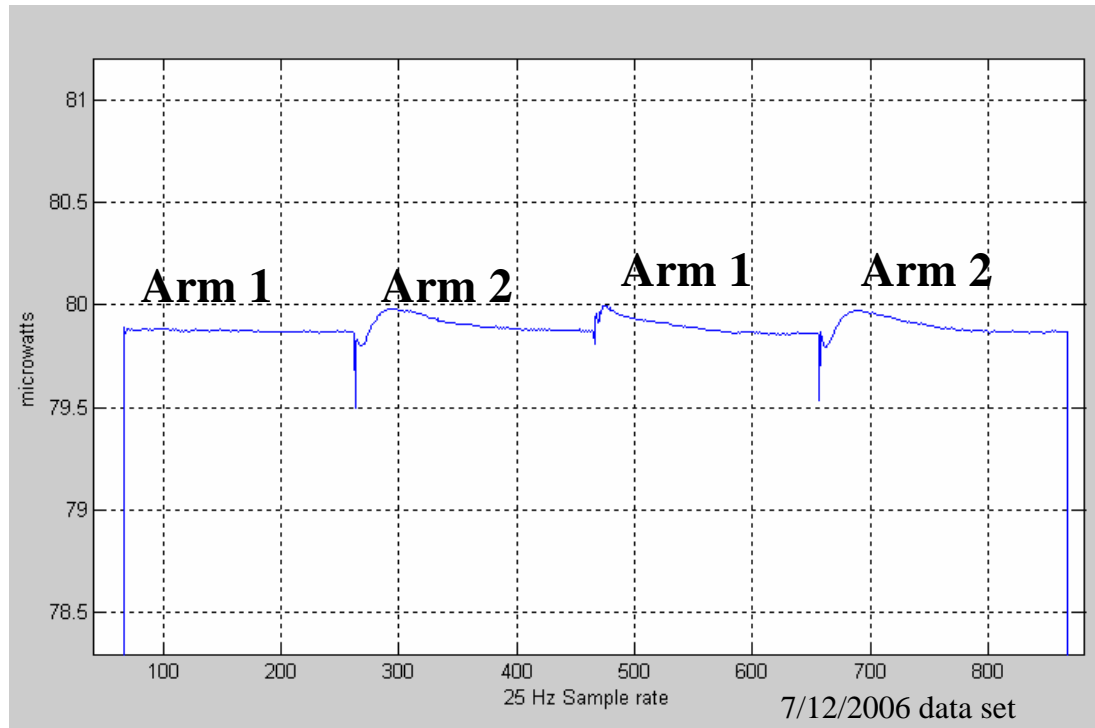
## Pupil Rotation

	Easy		Moderate		Challenging
Source	Pupil Rotation	Intensity Mismatch	OPD Fluctuations	Birefringence	Dispersion
Null					
<i>Value</i>	0.01 Deg				
<i>Null Limit</i>	7.6E-9				
<i>Net Null:</i>	7.6E-9 (132M:1)				
<i>% Contribution</i>	100 %				



# Intensity Balance

- Accomplished with a wire that slightly occults the beam in one arm.
- Each arm is averaged over 3 seconds, allowing for heat dissipation.
- This set yields an imbalance of 0.009% and 0.008%
- Maintaining this level of balance is a challenge

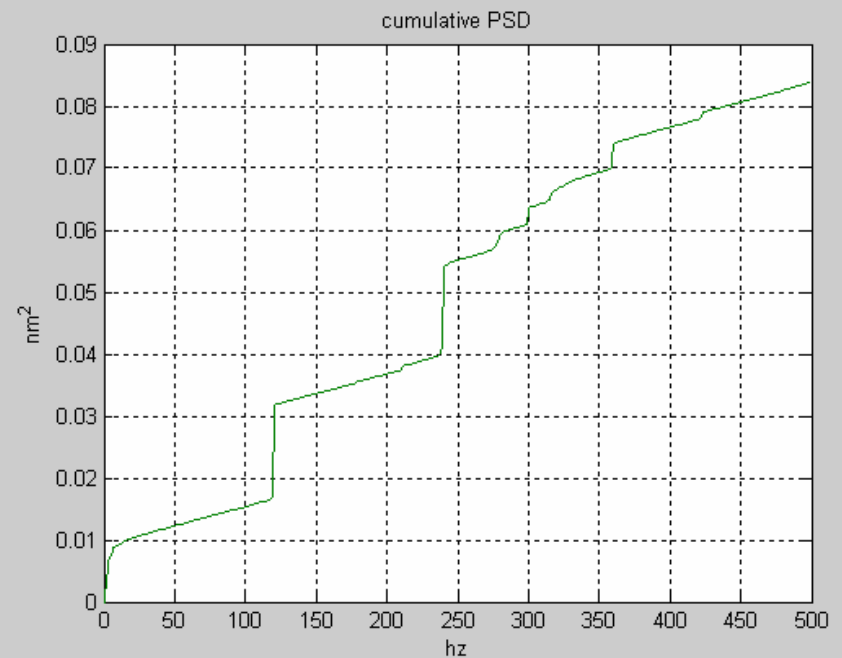
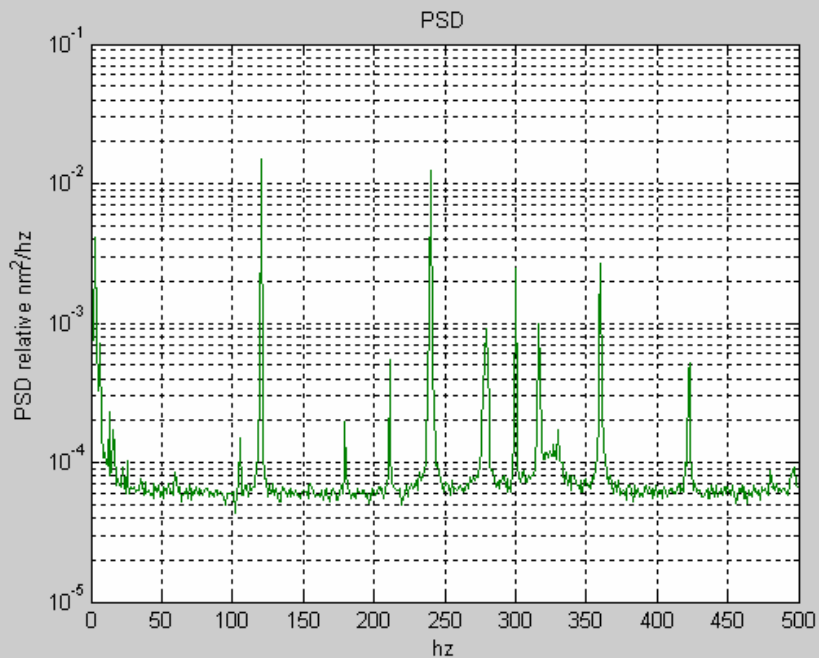
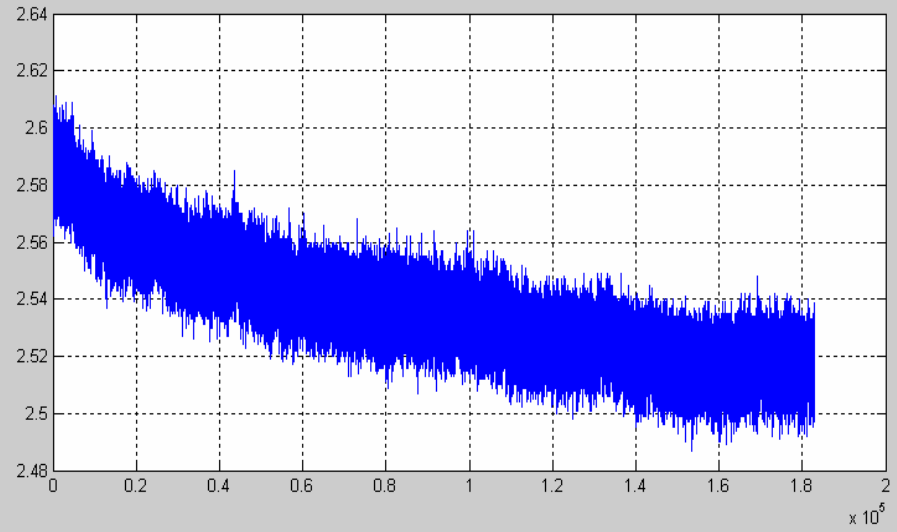
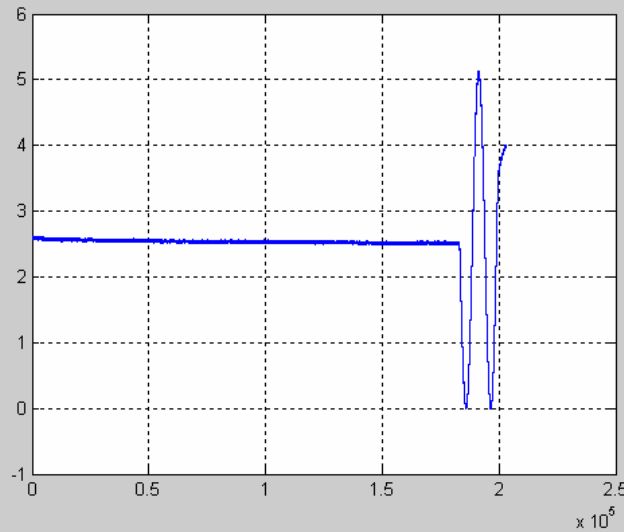


# Error Budget:

## Pupil Rotation Intensity Balance

	Easy		Moderate		Challenging
Source	Pupil Rotation	Intensity Mismatch	OPD Fluctuations	Birefringence	Dispersion
Null					
<i>Value</i>	0.01 Deg	0.03%			
<i>Null Limit</i>	7.6E-9	2.25E-8			
<i>Net Null:</i>	3.01E-8 (33M:1)				
<i>% Contribution</i>	25.3%	74.7%			

# Pathlength Control

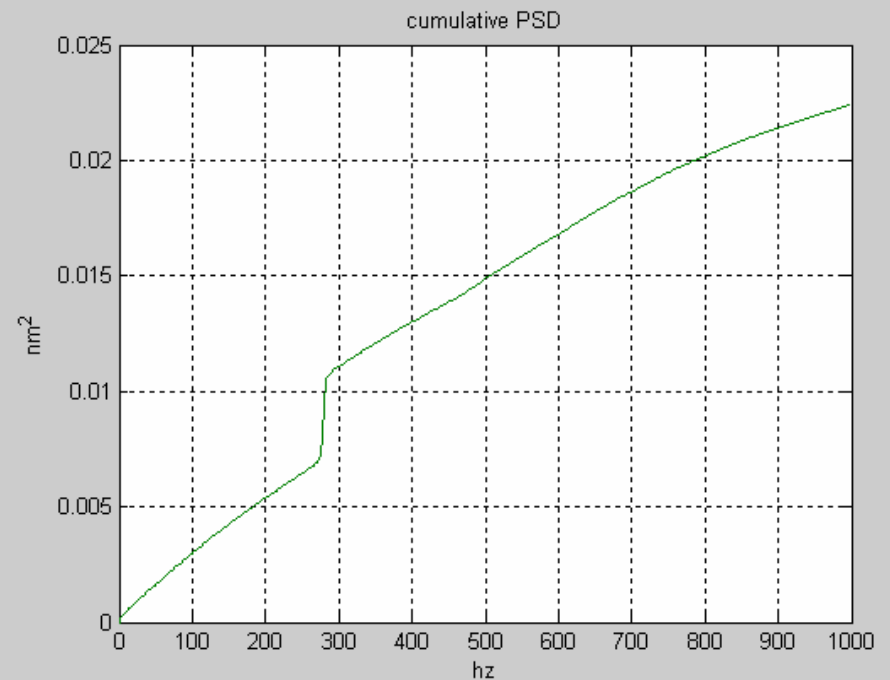
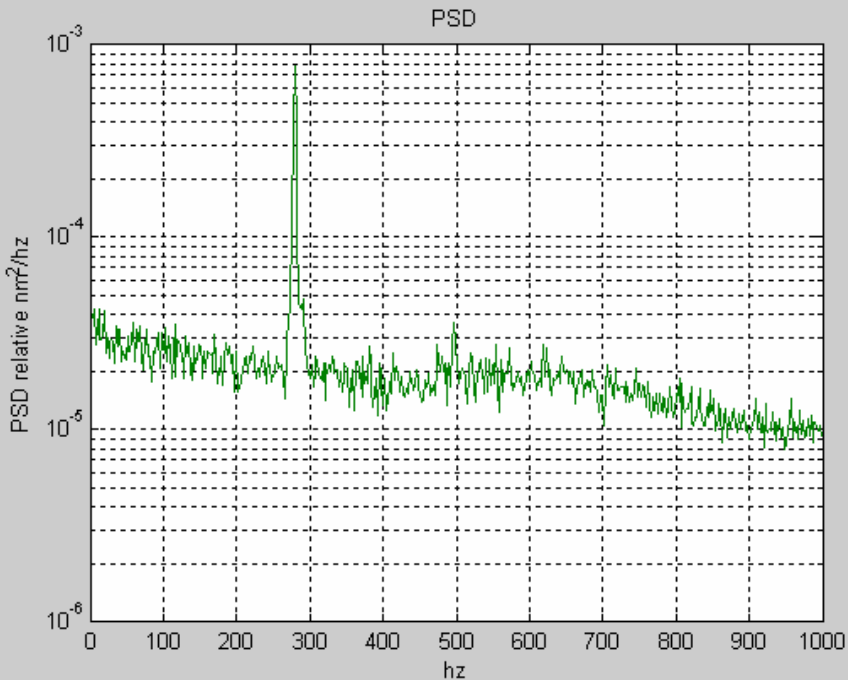


0.241nm / ~700K:1

# Midfringe – Set 11 – 2khz

8/2/2006 - conditions: new focus detector, sampling at 2Khz, Edouard's potentiometer for fine voltage adjustment of the pzt is connected to the analog in. the chamber has been closed at least overnight

*Data recorded 1 day after slide 1's midfringe*



Similar, but the noise level has decreased.

~9 Million limit

# Error Budget:

Pupil Rotation  
Intensity Balance  
Pathlength Control

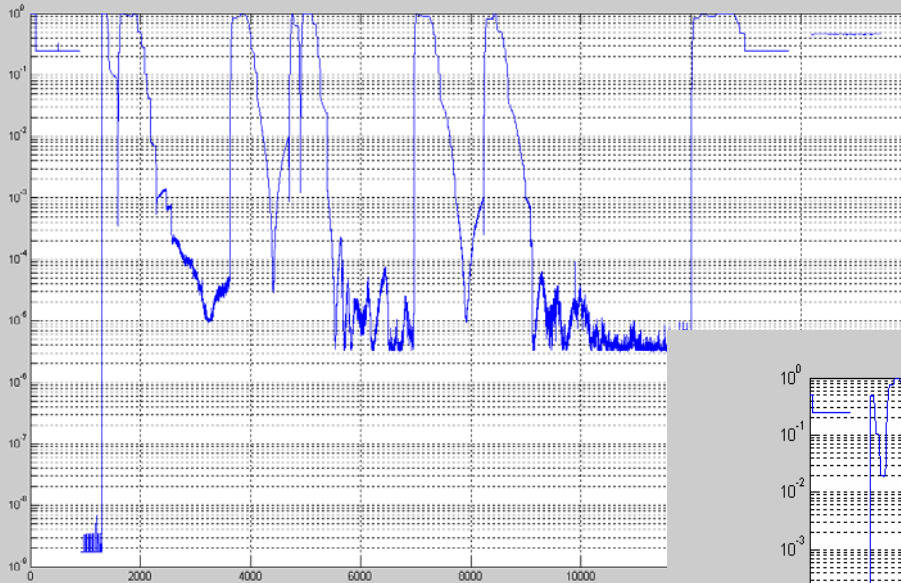
	Easy		Moderate		Challenging
Source	Pupil Rotation	Intensity Mismatch	OPD Fluctuations	Birefringence	Dispersion
Null					
<i>Value</i>	0.01 Deg	0.03%	0.06 nm, rms		
<i>Null Limit</i>	7.6E-9	2.25E-8	8.73E-8		
<i>Net Null:</i>	1.17E-7 (8.5M:1)				
<i>% Contribution</i>	6.5%	19.2%	74.3%		

# Birefringence (Stress-Induced)



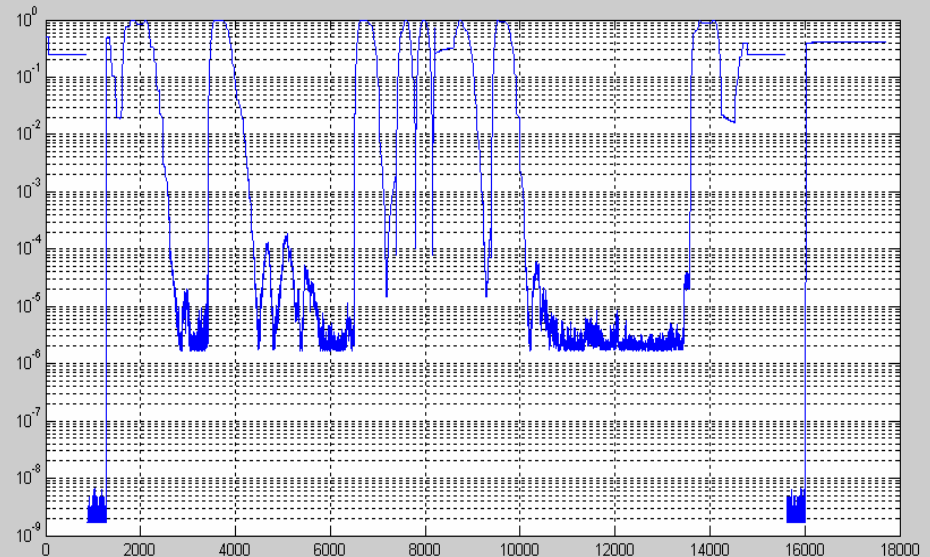
# Evidence of Birefringence

Phase Plates In



**Null = 260K:1 Over 4 seconds**

Phase Plates Out



**Null = 520K:1**

# Error Budget:

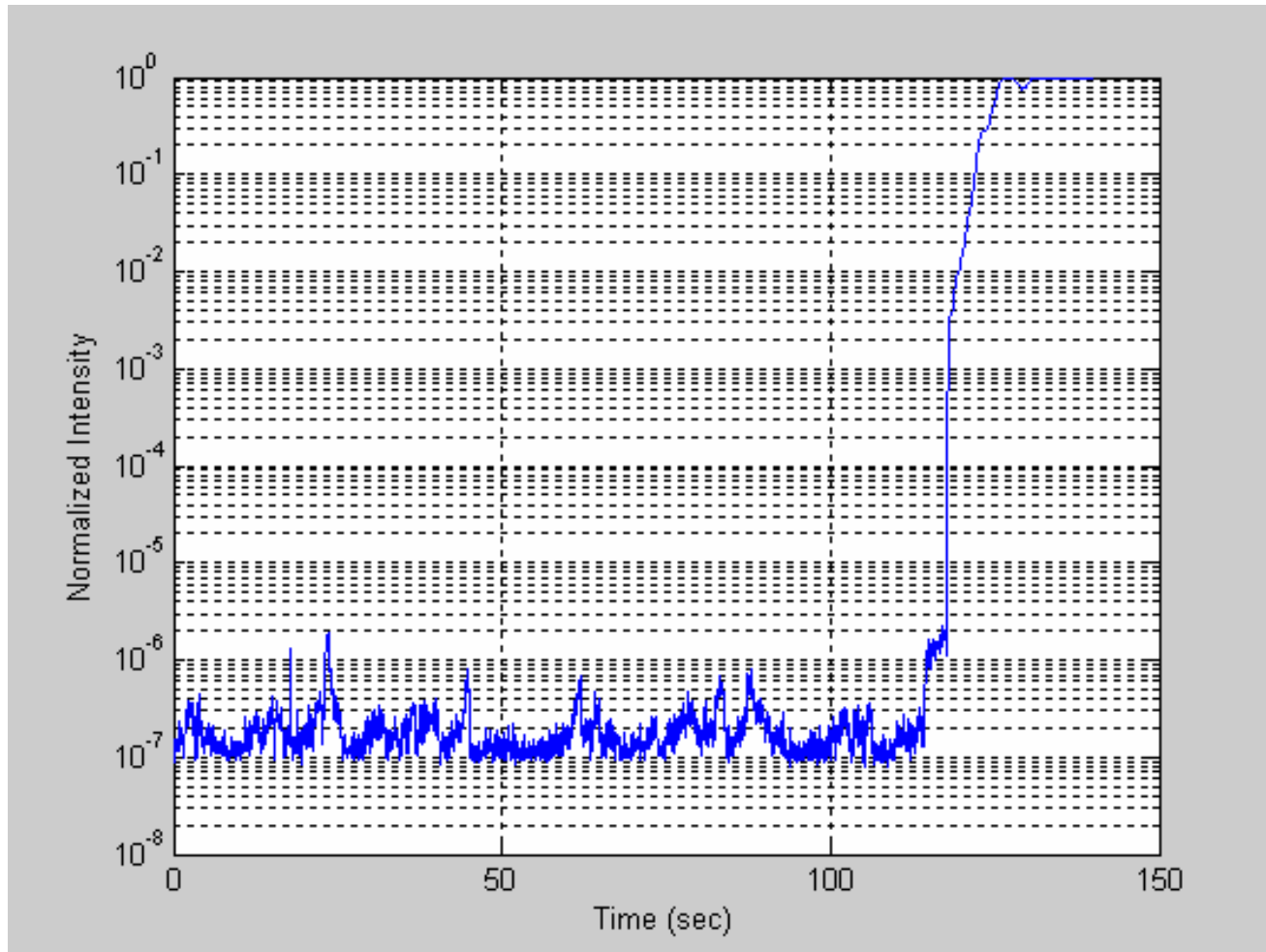
Pupil Rotation  
Intensity Balance  
Pathlength Fluctuations  
Birefringence

	Easy		Moderate		Challenging
Source	Pupil Rotation	Intensity Mismatch	OPD Fluctuations	Birefringence	Dispersion
Null					
<i>Value</i>	0.01 Deg	0.03%	0.06 nm, rms	0.04 nm	
<i>Null Limit</i>	7.6E-9	2.25E-8	8.73E-8	9.7E-9	
<i>Net Null:</i>	1.27E-7 (7.9M:1)				
<i>% Contribution</i>	6.0%	17.7%	68.7%	7.6%	



# Deep Nulling of Laser Light

- 9M:1 over 3 seconds and 8M:1 over 10 secs



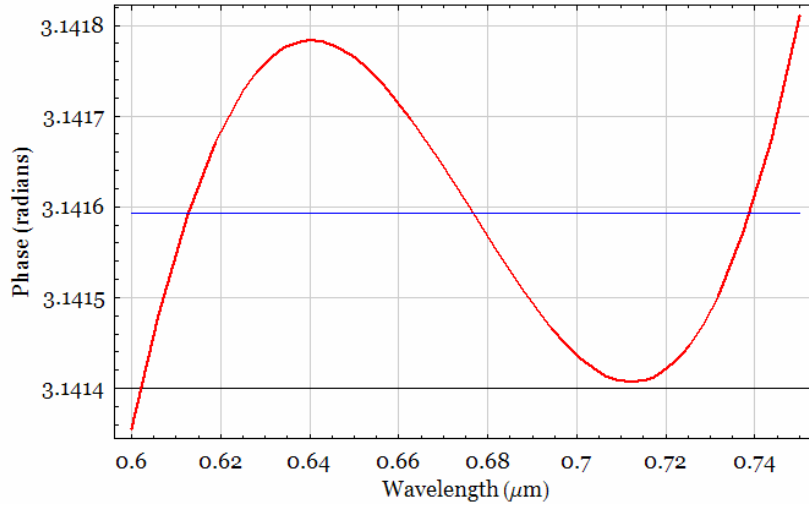
# Error Budget:

Pupil Rotation  
Intensity Balance  
Pathlength Fluctuations  
Birefringence

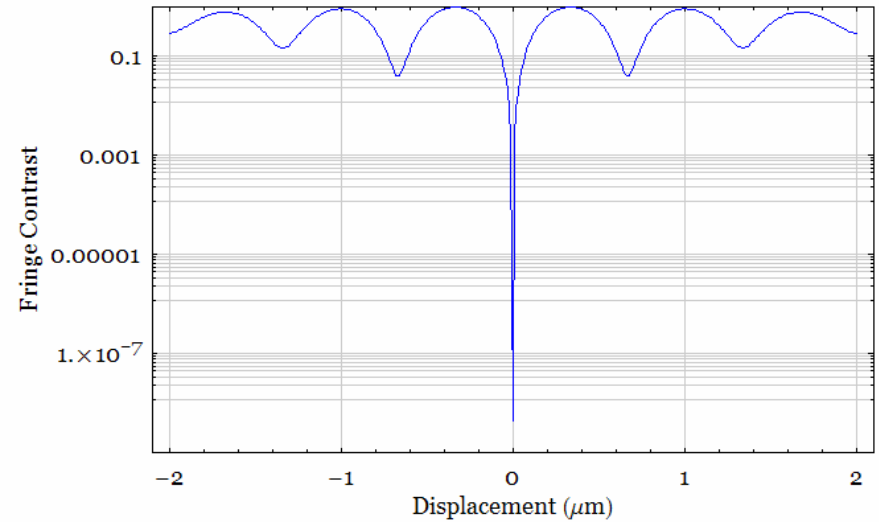
	Easy		Moderate		Challenging
Source	Pupil Rotation	Intensity Mismatch	OPD Fluctuations	Birefringence	Dispersion
Null					
<i>Value</i>	0.01 Deg	0.03%	0.06 nm, rms	0.04 nm	??
<i>Null Limit</i>	7.6E-9	2.25E-8	8.73E-8	9.7E-9	??
<i>Net Null:</i>	1.27E-7 (7.9M:1)				
<i>% Contribution</i>	6.0%	17.7%	68.7%	7.6%	

# Nulling with Phase Plates: Differential BK7, Fused Silica and Air

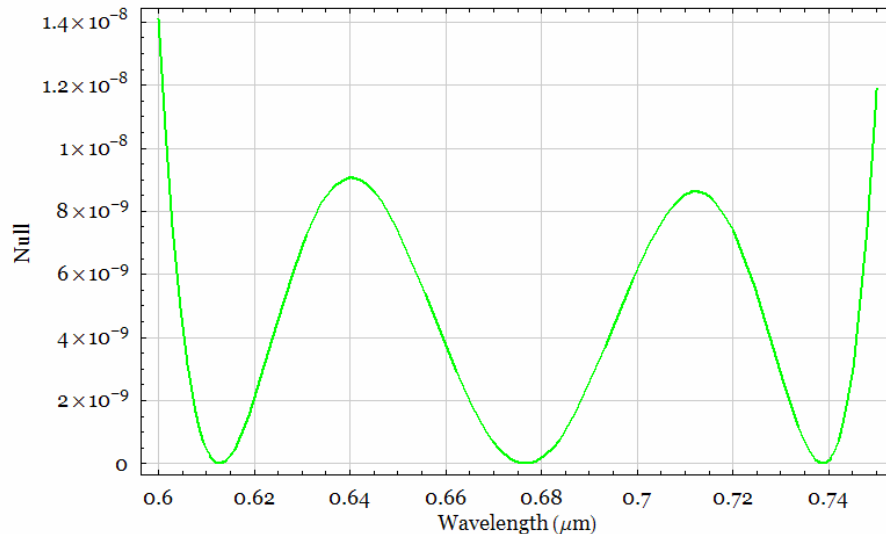
Residual Phase for a Differential Fused Silica, BK7 and Physical Delay



White Light Fringe (Log Scale)



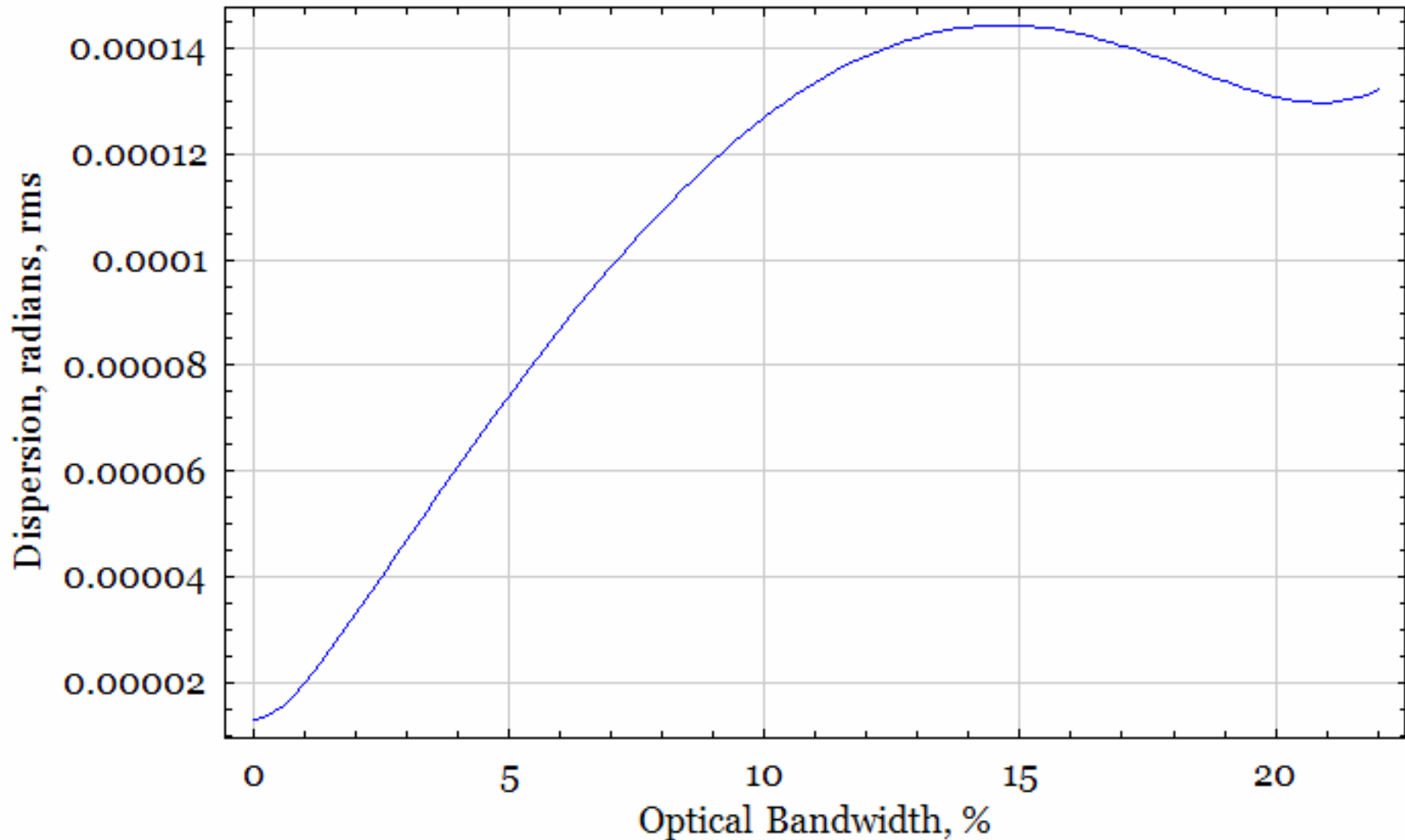
Null Depth for Differential Thickness of Air, Fused Silica and BK7



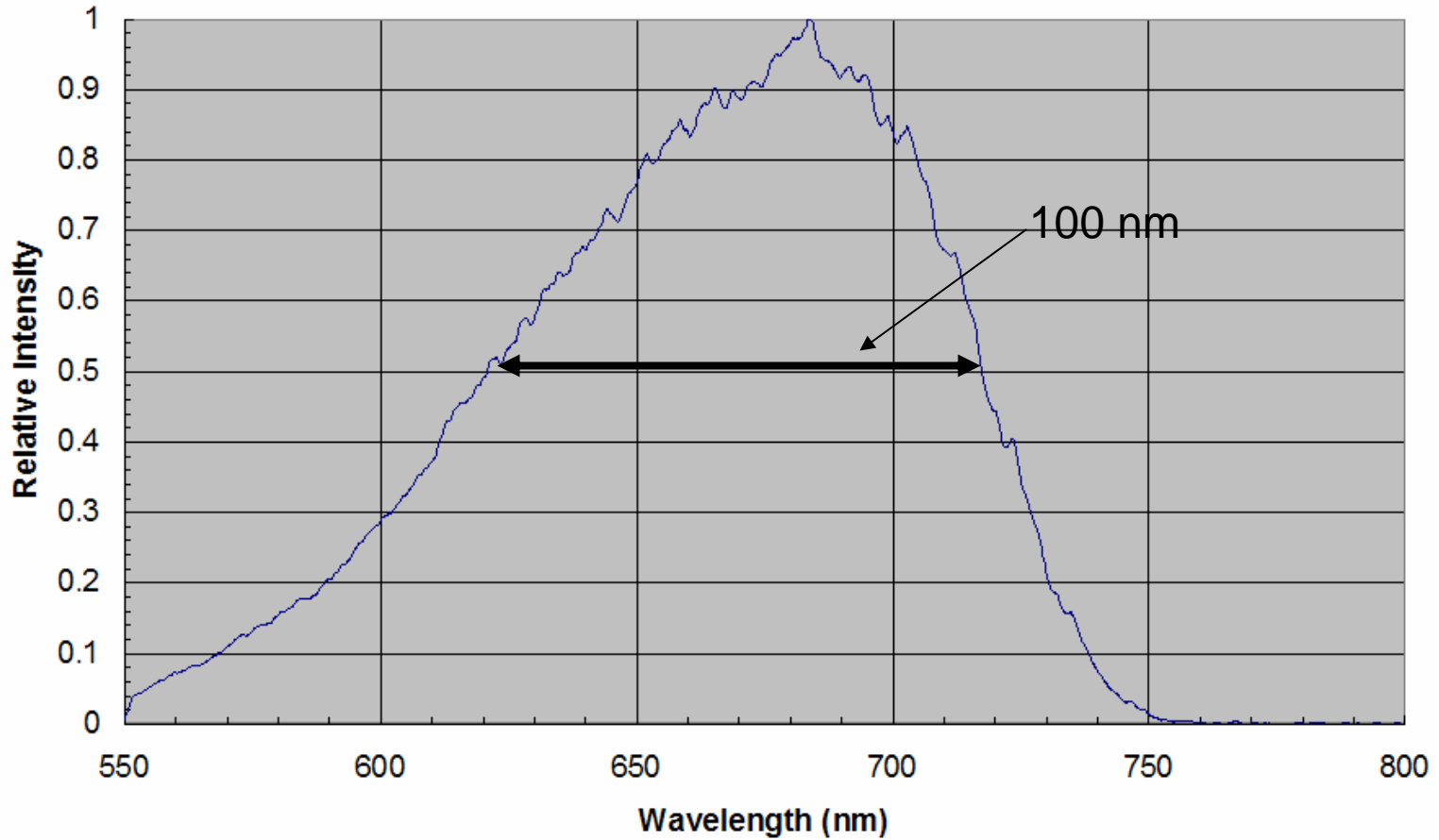
Average Null = 225M:1  
Lambda = 600 – 750 nm

# Residual Dispersion vs Bandwidth

Residual Dispersion for a Two-Glass Null



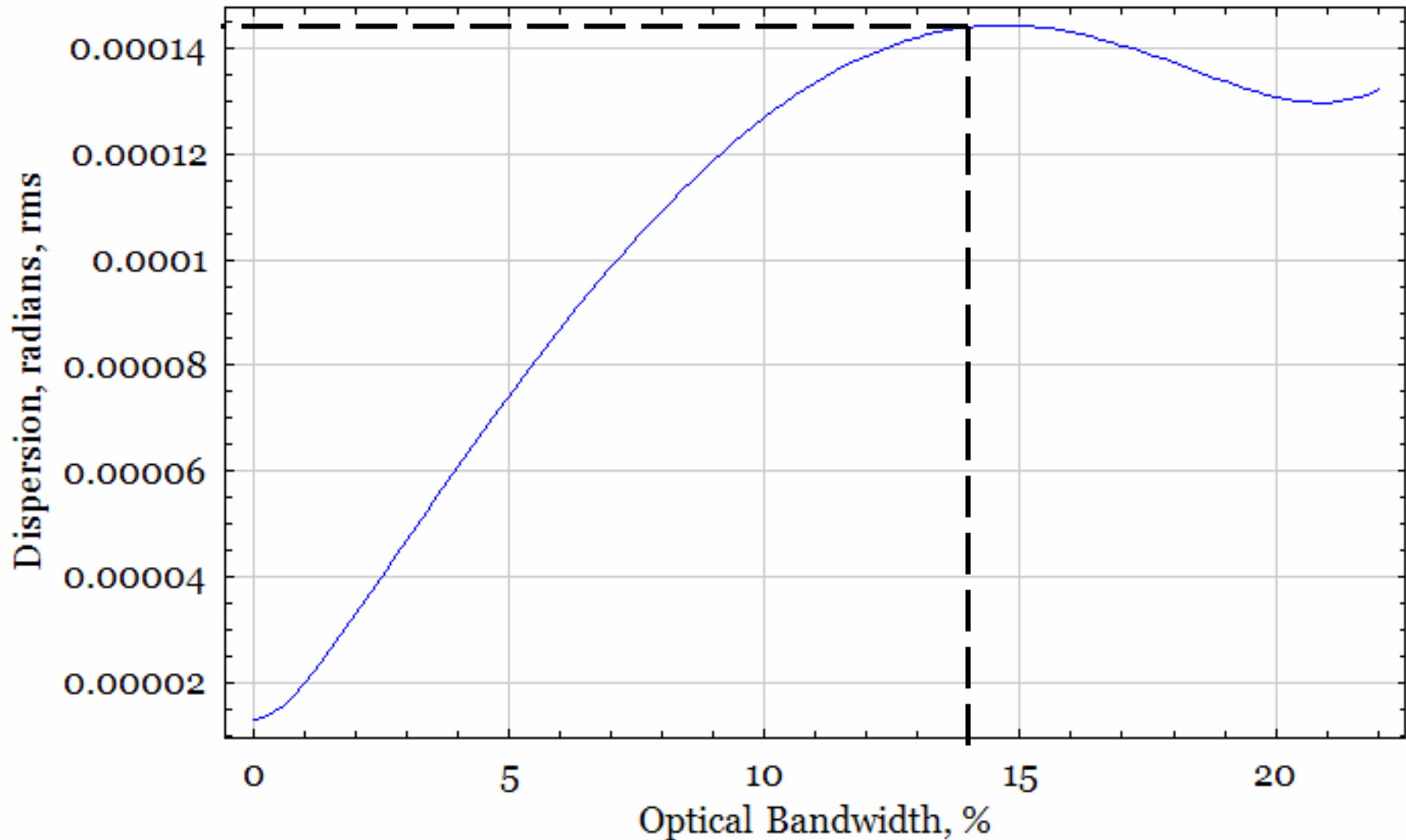
## Spectrum of white light source



Bandwidth = 14-15%

# Residual Dispersion vs Bandwidth

Residual Dispersion for a Two-Glass Null



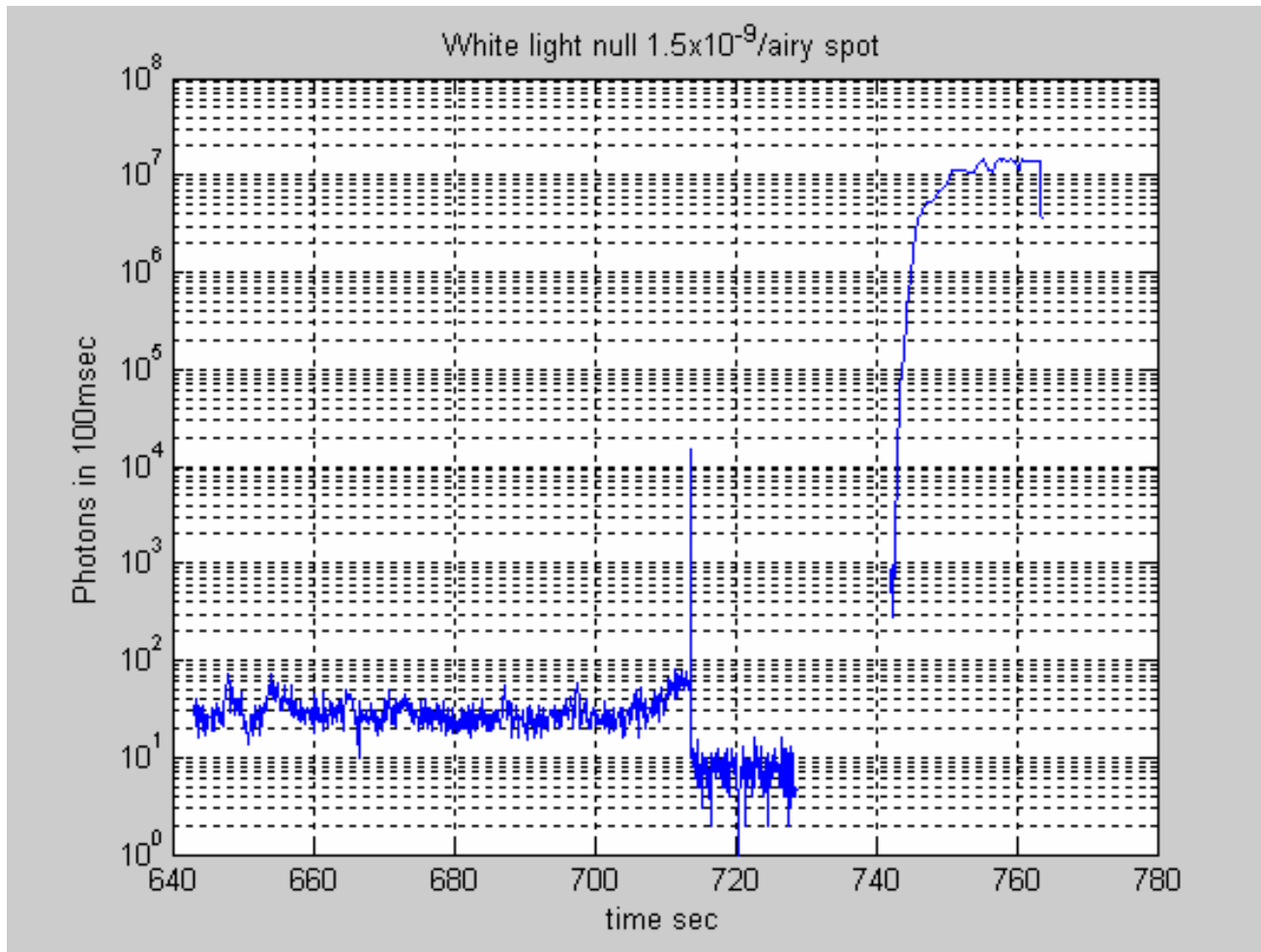
# Error Budget:

Pupil Rotation  
Intensity Balance  
Pathlength Fluctuations  
Birefringence  
Dispersion

	Easy		Moderate		Challenging
Source	Pupil Rotation	Intensity Mismatch	OPD Fluctuations	Birefringence	Dispersion
<i>Null</i>					
<i>Value</i>	0.01 Deg	0.03%	0.06 nm, rms	0.04 nm	0.014 nm
<i>Null Limit</i>	7.62E-9	2.25E-8	8.73E-8	9.70E-9	4.89E-9
<i>Net Null:</i>	1.32E-7 (7.6M:1)				
<i>% Contribution</i>	5.8%	17.0%	66.1%	7.4%	3.7%

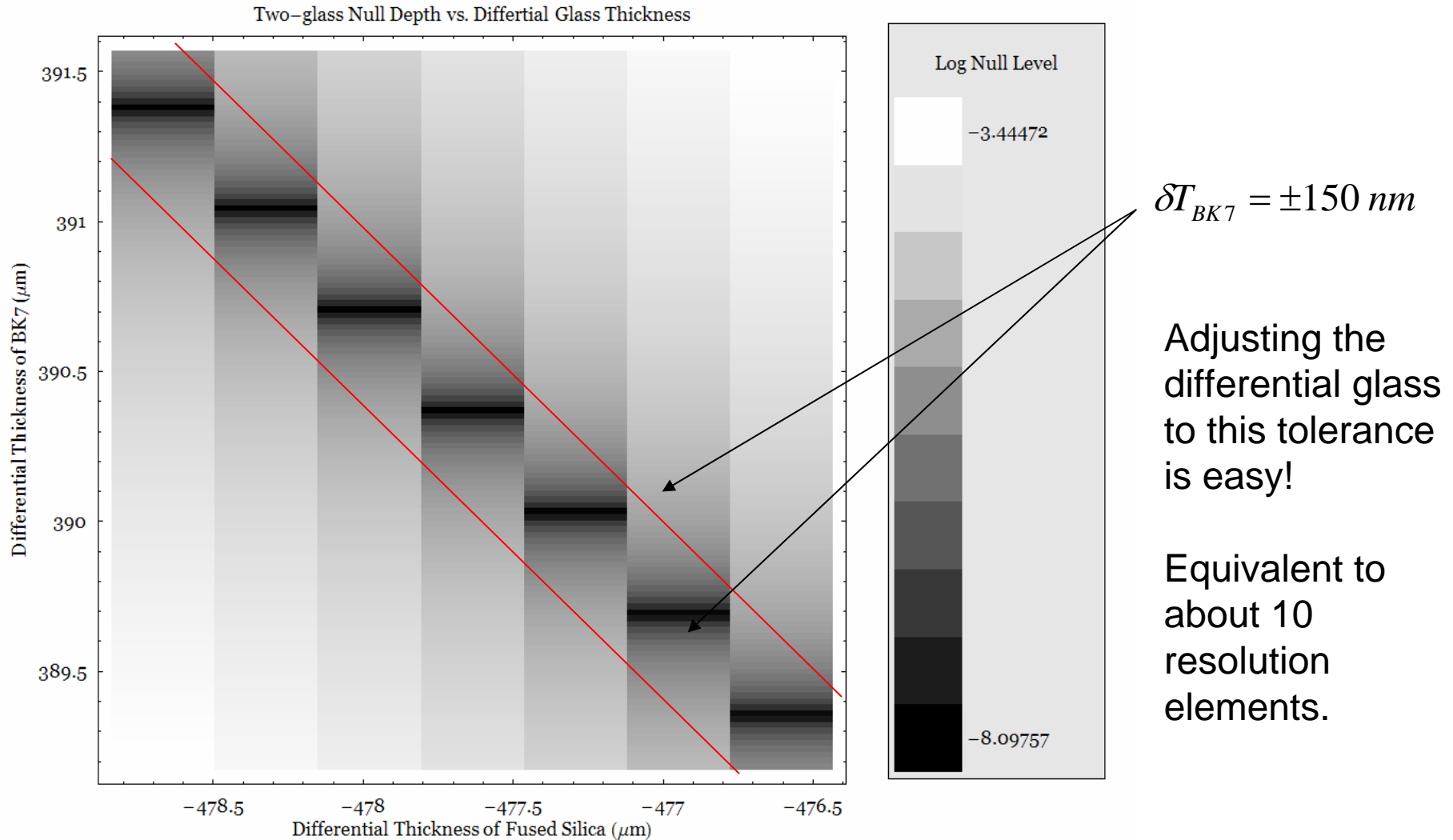
# Broadband Results

- 1.05E-6 over 3 seconds





# Why the disconnect?



# Modified Error Budget:

Pupil Rotation

***Intensity Balance***

***Pathlength Fluctuations***

Birefringence

***Dispersion***

	Easy		Moderate		Challenging
Source	Pupil Rotation	Intensity Mismatch	OPD Fluctuations	Birefringence	Dispersion
Null					
<i>Value</i>	0.01 Deg	0.1%	0.1 nm, rms	0.04 nm	0.15 nm
<i>Null Limit</i>	7.62E-9	2.5E-7	2.42E-7	9.70E-9	4.89E-9
<i>Net Null:</i>	1.06E-6 (950K:1)				
<i>% Contribution</i>	1%	24%	23%	1%	51%

Is this the answer?

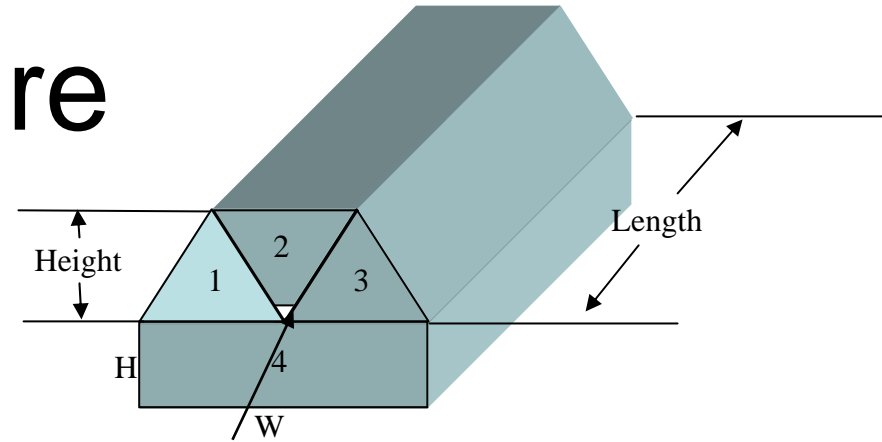
It's going to take some more measurements to know.

# Summary of results

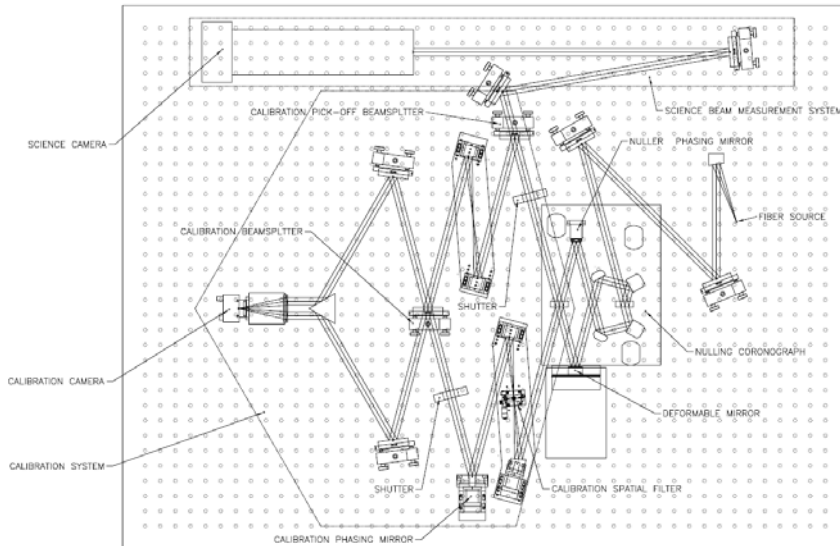
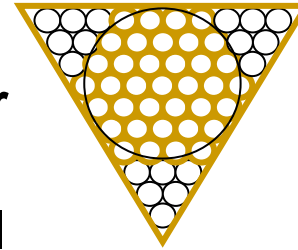
- We have a very accurate error budget that predicts (pretty well) our nulling performance and guides our experimental efforts.
- We have demonstrated dispersion control to nulling levels of at least  $1\text{E-}6$  over 15% BW for a single mode.
- Path length fluctuations will limit us to about  $1\text{E-}7$  per single mode.
  - With a 1000 element single mode fiber array used as a pupil filter, this equivalent to  $1\text{E-}10$  per air spot.

# Future

- Full imaging mode:
  - Fiber bundle array.
  - Calibration system.



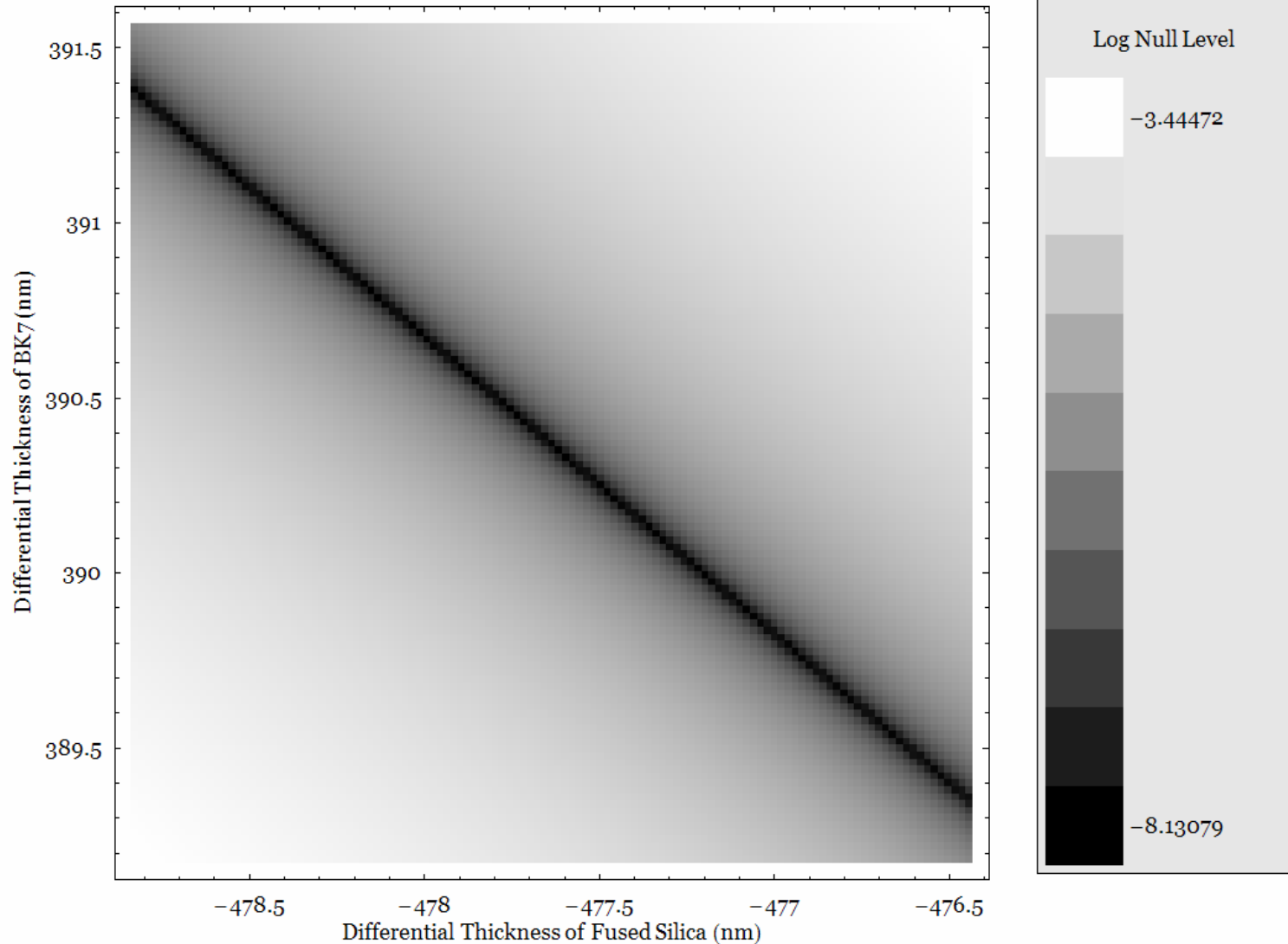
## •Fiber Array Detail



**Back Up Slides**

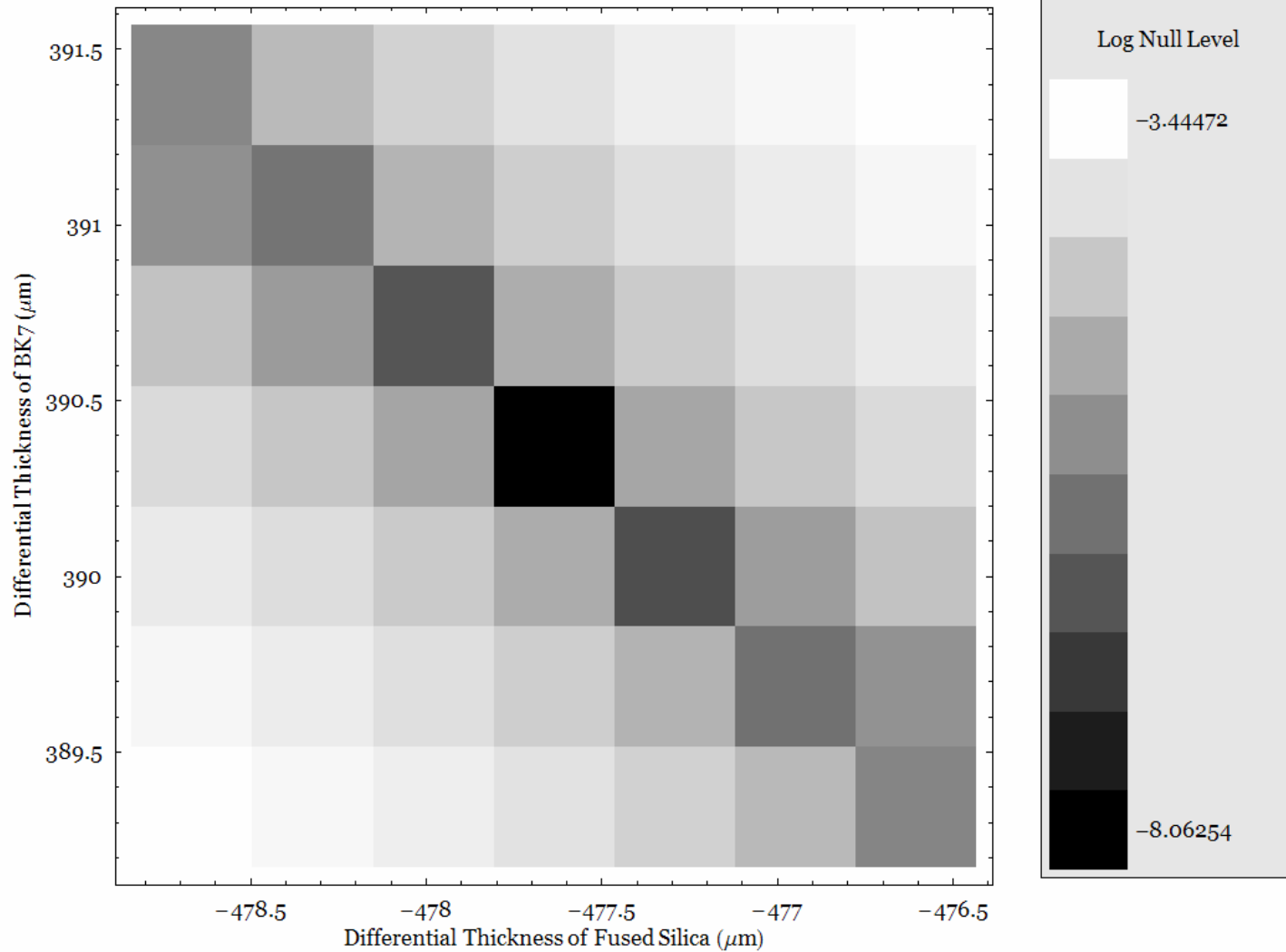
# Null Space (High Resolution)

Two-glass Null Depth vs. Differential Glass Thickness

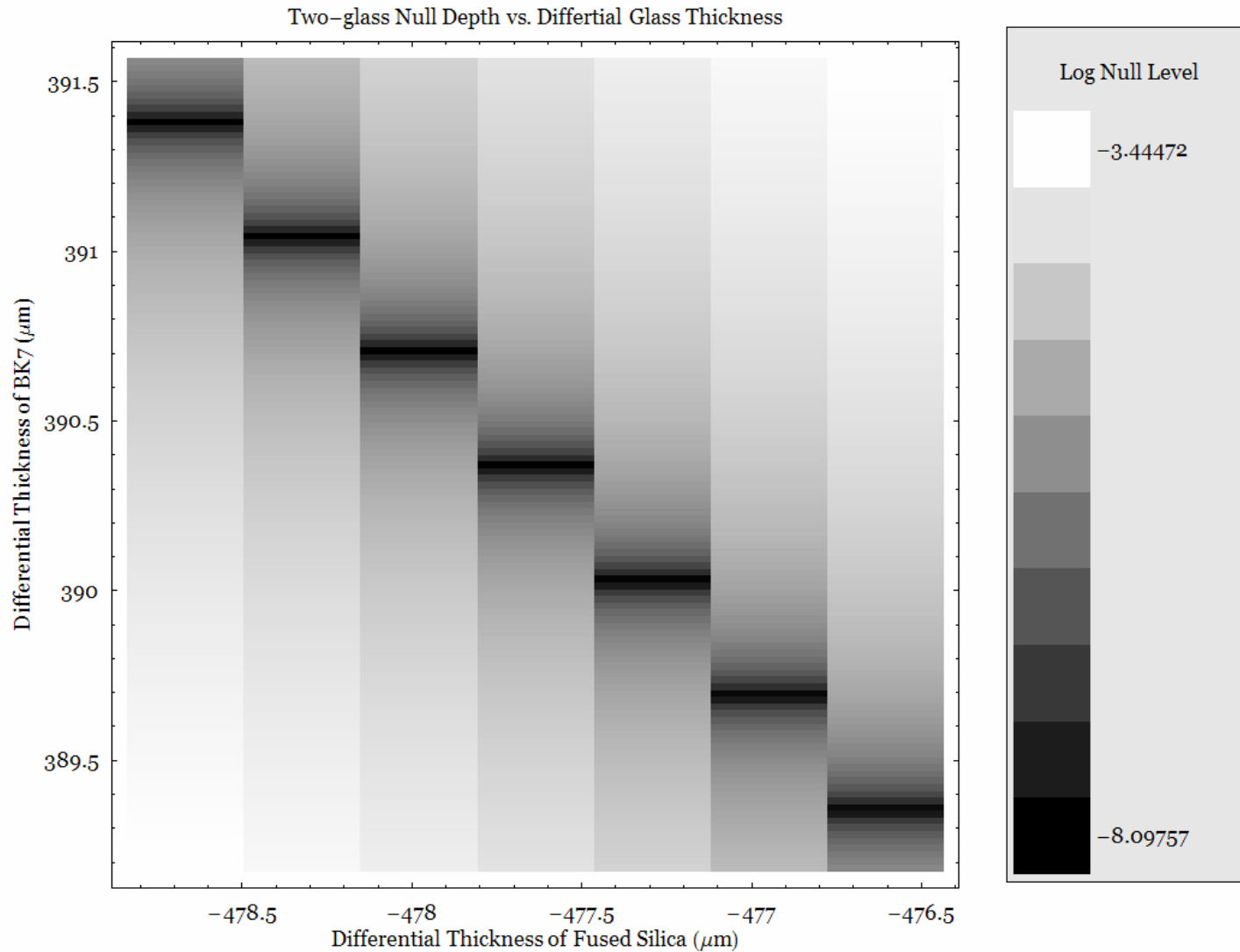


# Null Space (Low Resolution)

Two-glass Null Depth vs. Differential Glass Thickness



# Null Space (Mixed Resolution)



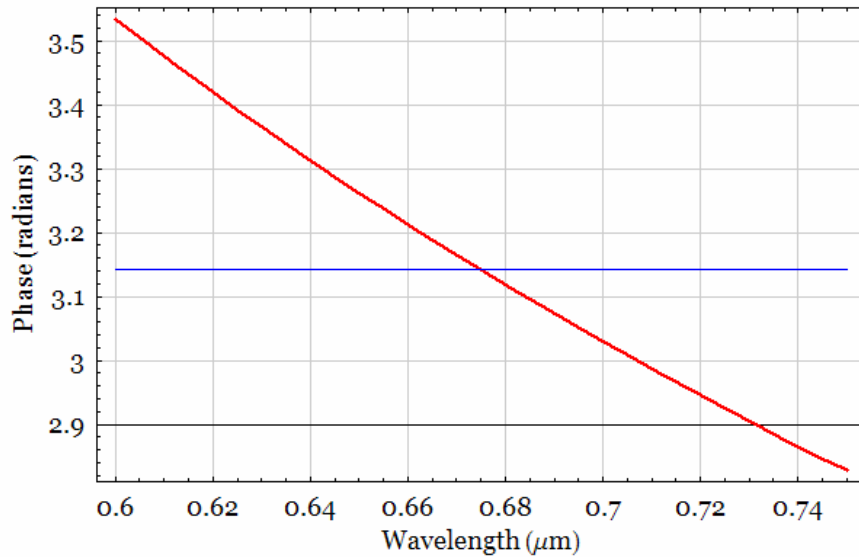


# Null Space

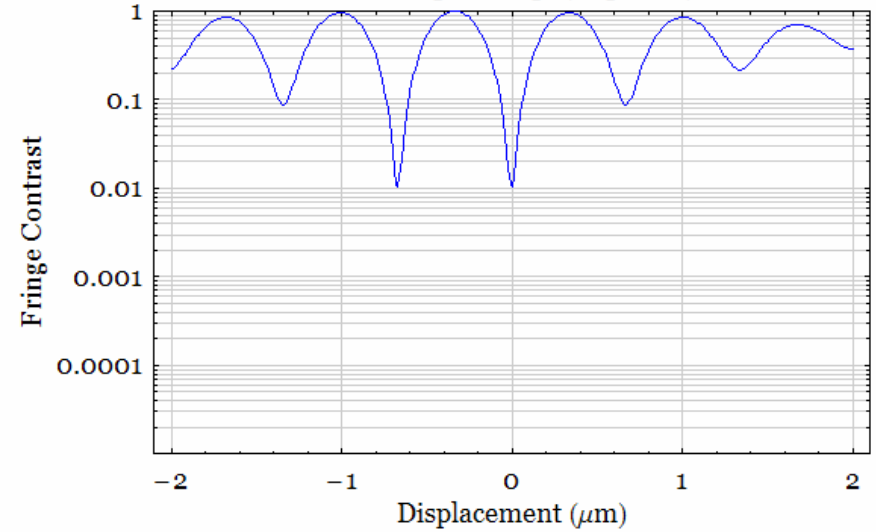
- Histograms of Null Depth
- Vs. Temperature

# Principle of Nulling with Phase Plates: Differential Air Only

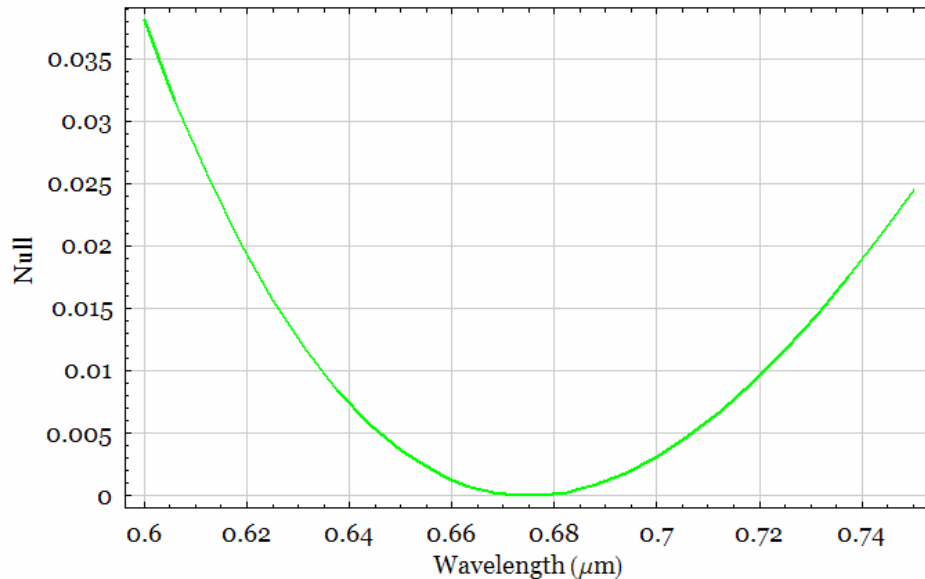
Residual Phase for a Physical Delay



White Light Fringe (Log Scale)



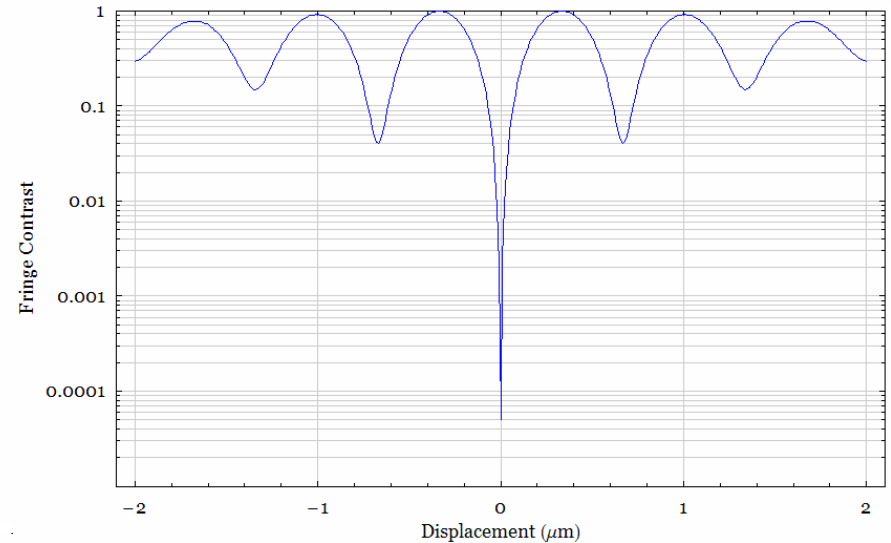
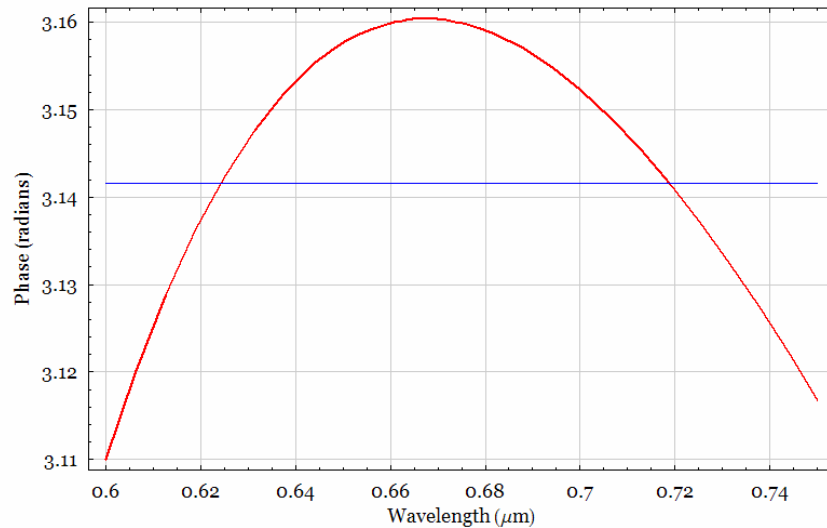
Null Depth for Physical Delay



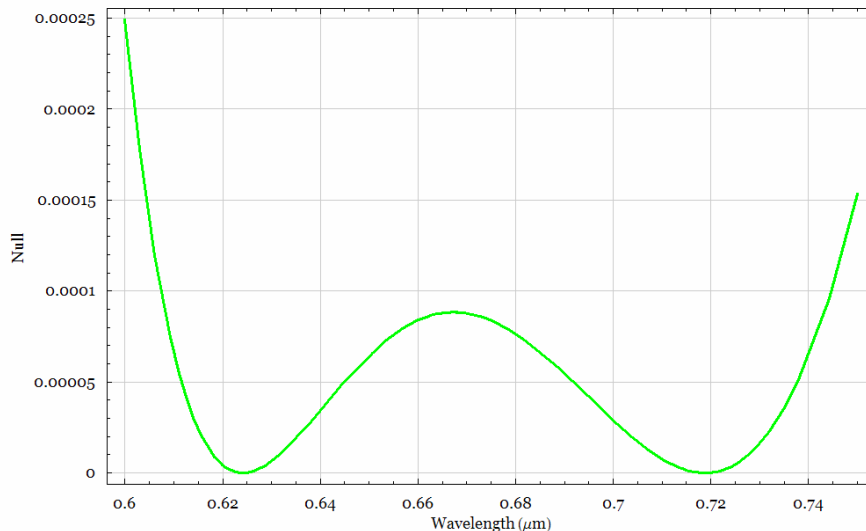
Average Null = 100:1  
 $\lambda = 600 - 750 \text{ nm}$

# Principle of Nulling with Phase Plates: Differential Fused Silica and Air

Residual Phase for a Differential Fused Silica and Physical Delay



Null Depth for Differential Thickness of Air and Fused Silica



Average Null = 20K:1  
Lambda = 600 – 750 nm

# Polarization Induced Amplitude Mismatch

BK7	Nom T	Angle of Incidence	Effective Thickness	Delta T	Tp	Ts	Ip	Delta I	
1	10.16	1.816 Deg.	10.162						
2	10.16	24.26 Deg.	10.643	0.393					
Fused Silica									
2	10.16	1.816 Deg.	10.162						
2	10.16	25.725 Deg.	10.643	0.480					