

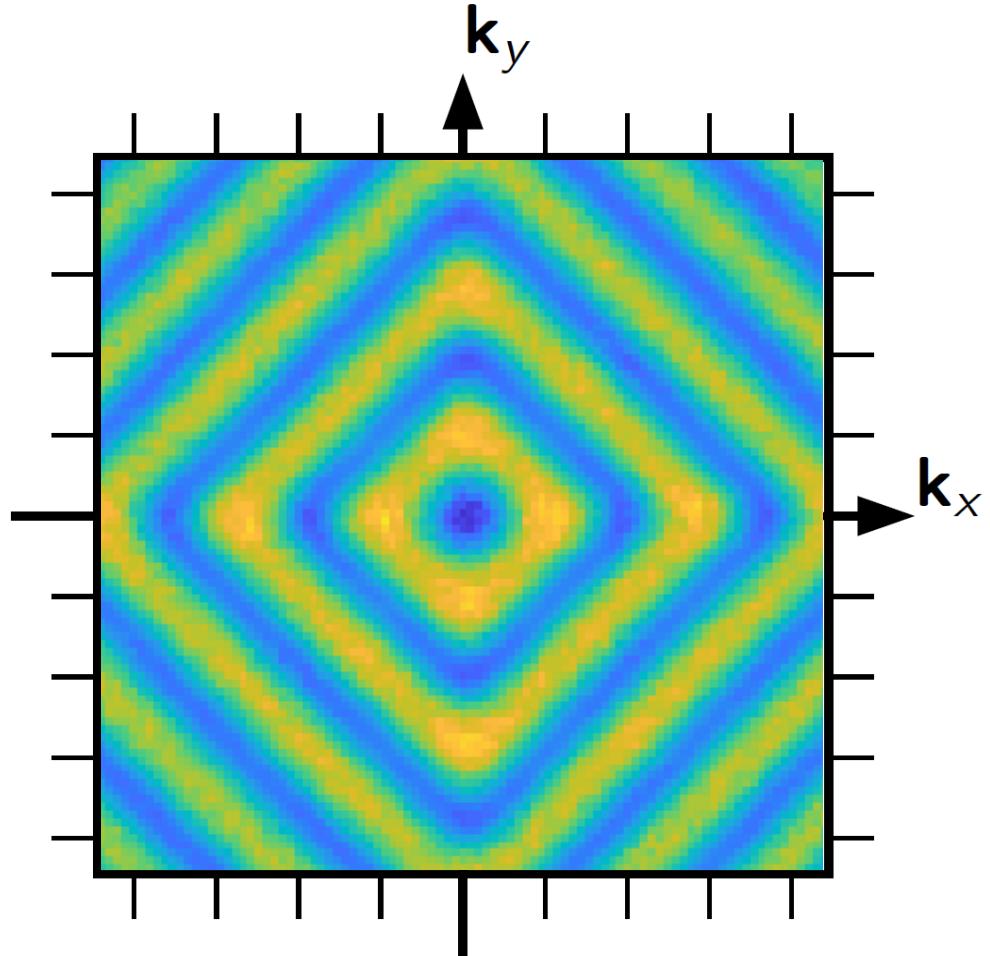
The Flattened Pyramid Sensitivity

Olivier Fauvarque, Vincent Chambouleyron, Pierre Janin-Potiron
Carlos Correia, Jean-François Sauvage, Benoit Neichel, Thierry Fusco

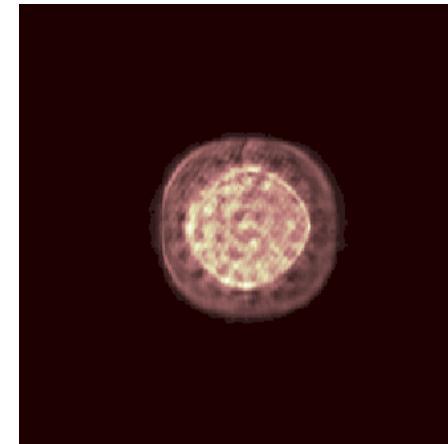
WFS workshop, Firenze – October 29, 2019



Objective of the presentation



Experimental
Spatial frequencies Sensitivity
Of the
Flattened Pyramid WFS



P. Janin-Potiron

THE ADVENTURES OF BLAKE & MORTIMER

THE MYSTERY of the GREAT PYRAMID

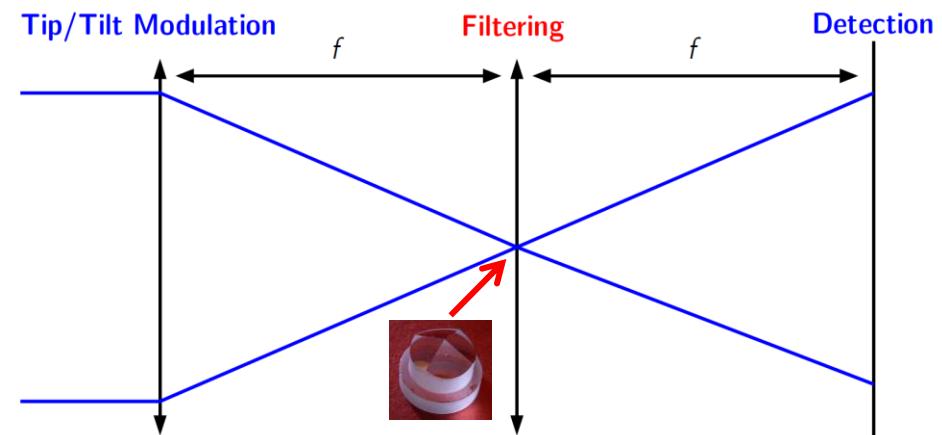
Part 2

by EDGAR P. JACOBS



9th CINEBOOK
The 9th Art Publisher

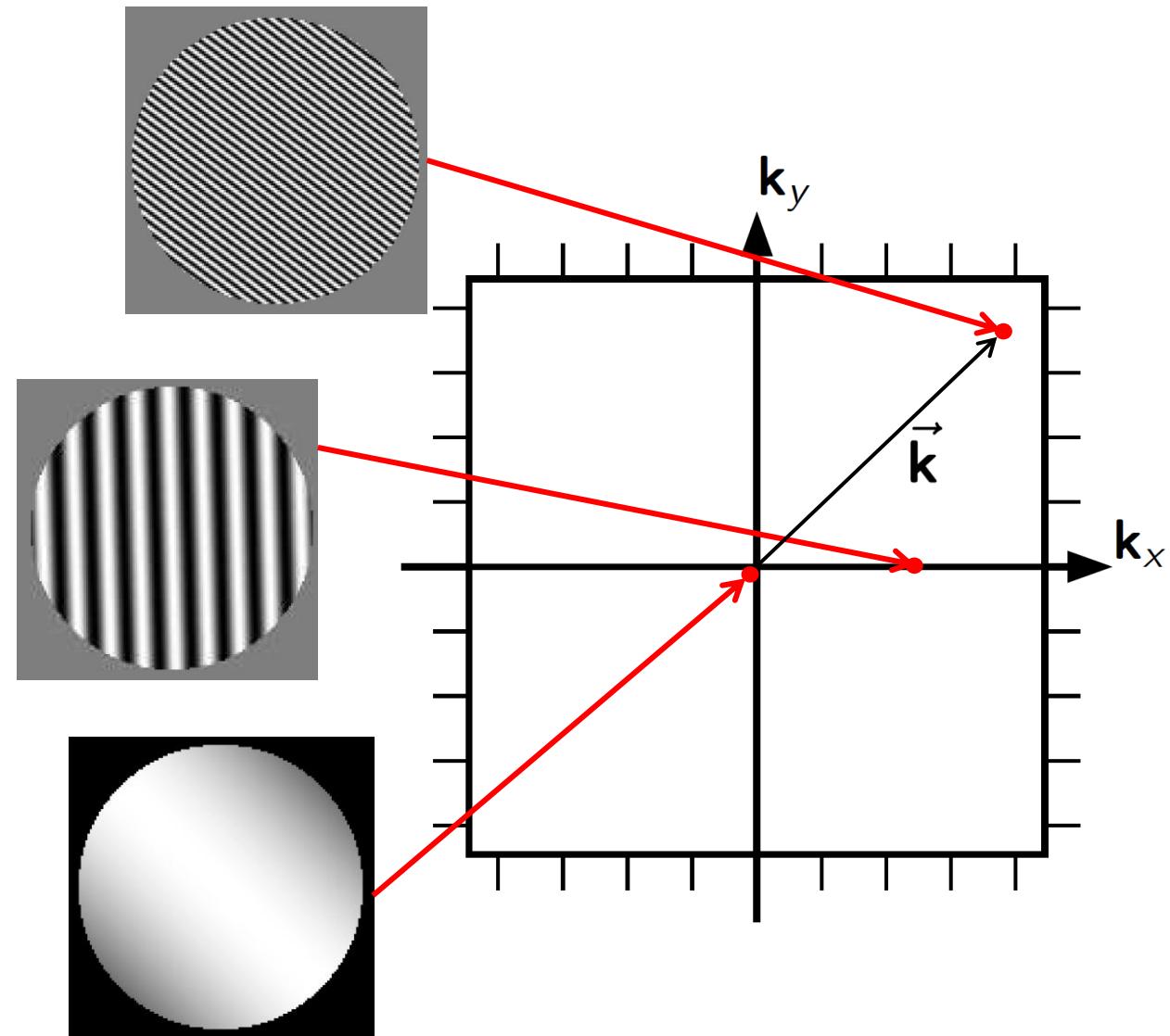
Spatial frequencies sensitivity



$$\text{Sensitivity} = \frac{\|\text{WFS output}\|}{\|\text{Input phase}\|}$$

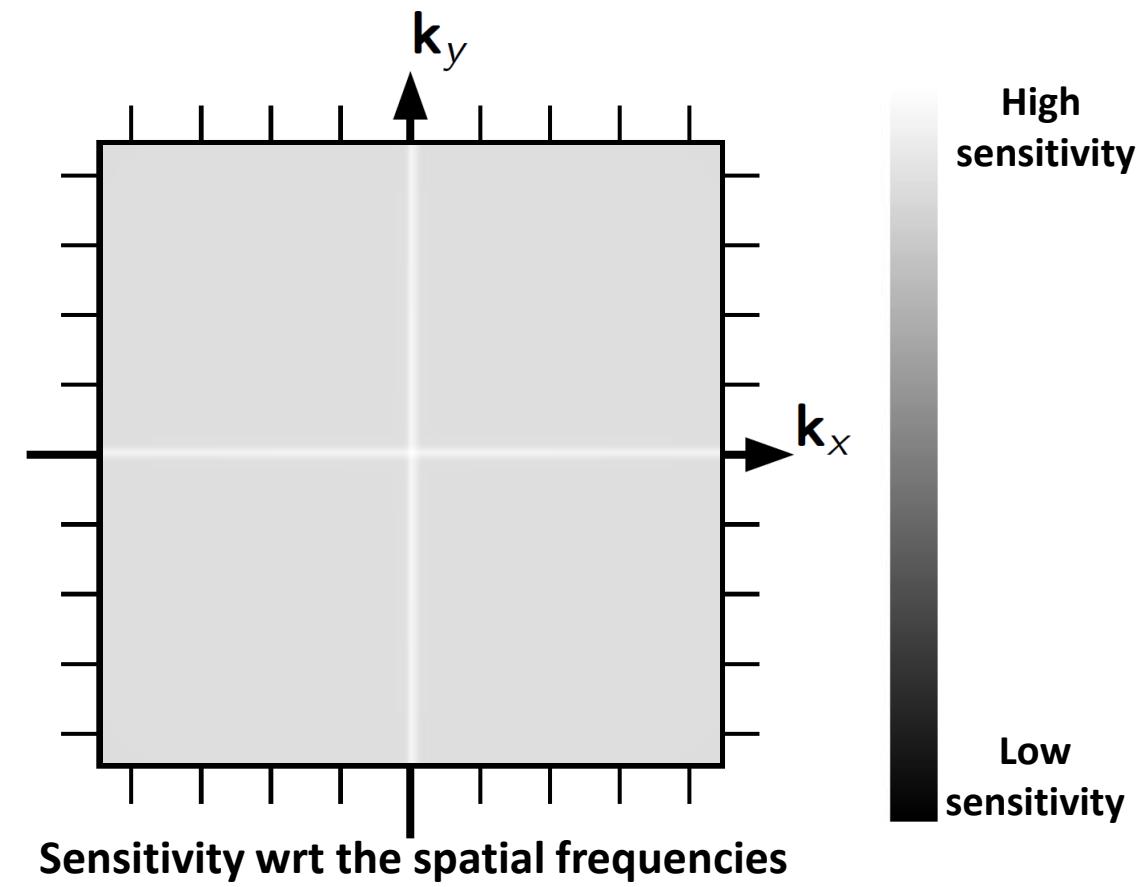
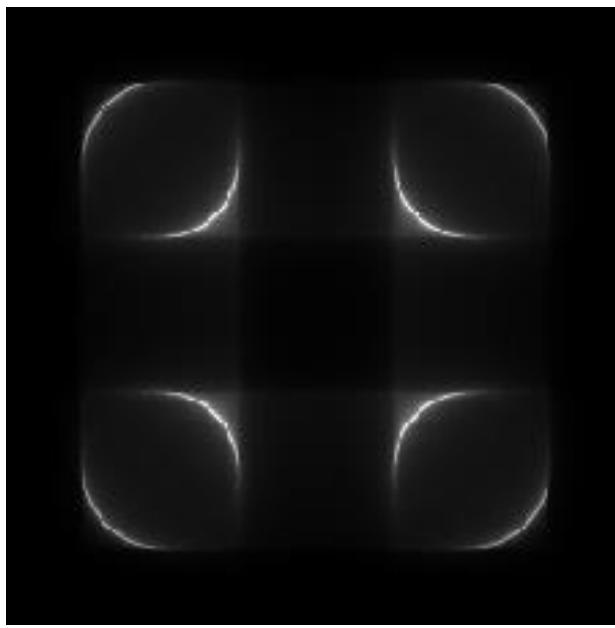
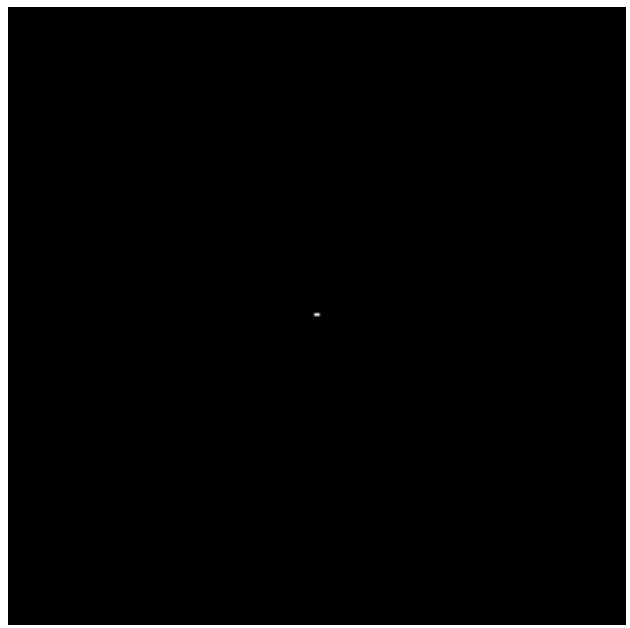
Fourier basis

$$\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}\right) \quad \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}\right)$$



What we already know...

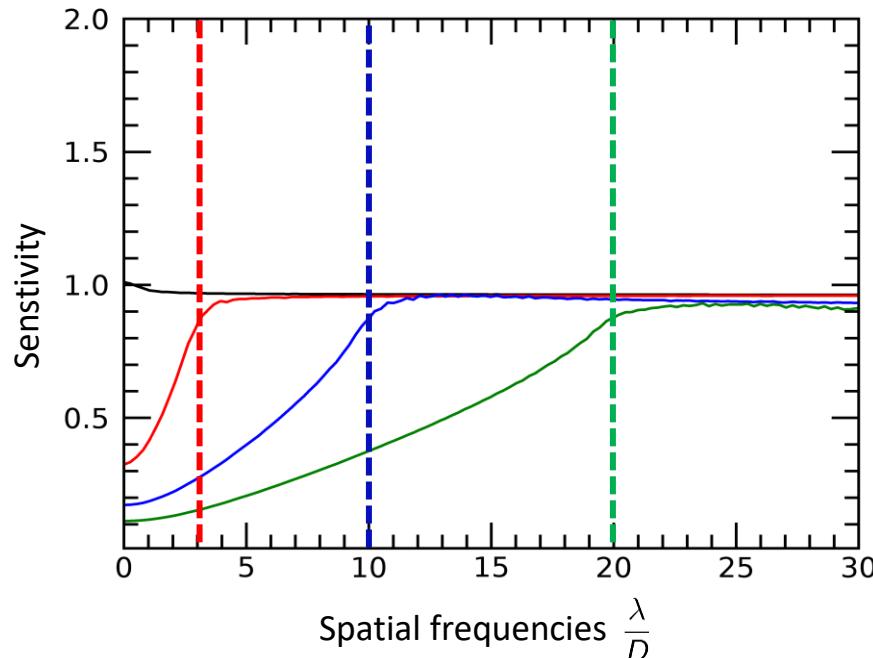
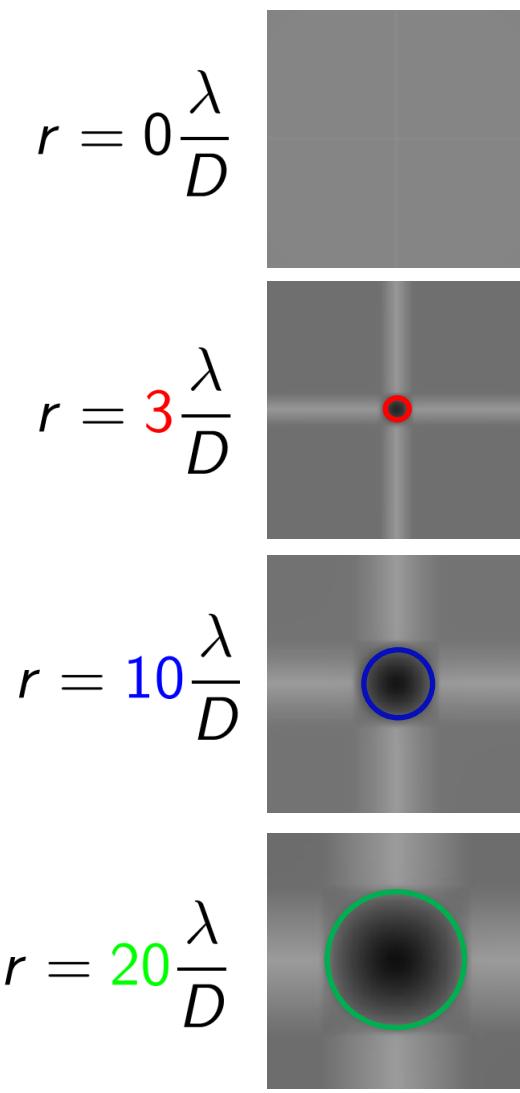
Impact of the modulation radius



Modulation path

Reference intensity

Sensitivity wrt the spatial frequencies



Two regimes:

- LF: slope sensor
- HF: phase sensor

Modulation radius = transition frequency

Why ?

$$\Xi_{\text{PY}}(u) = \frac{1}{\pi} \text{FT} \left(p.v. \frac{\sin(\alpha_\lambda x)}{\alpha_\lambda x^2} \right)$$

$$= \begin{cases} -i \text{sgn}(u) & \text{for } |u| > \frac{\alpha}{\lambda}, \\ -\frac{i\lambda}{\alpha} u & \text{for } |u| < \frac{\alpha}{\lambda}. \end{cases}$$

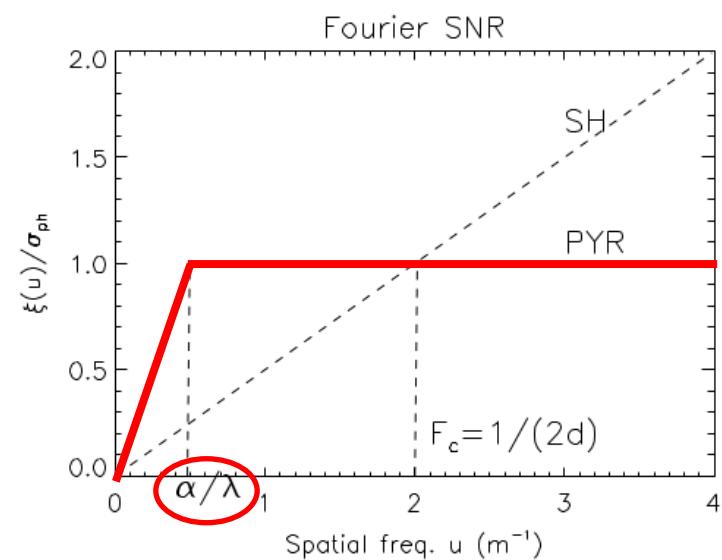
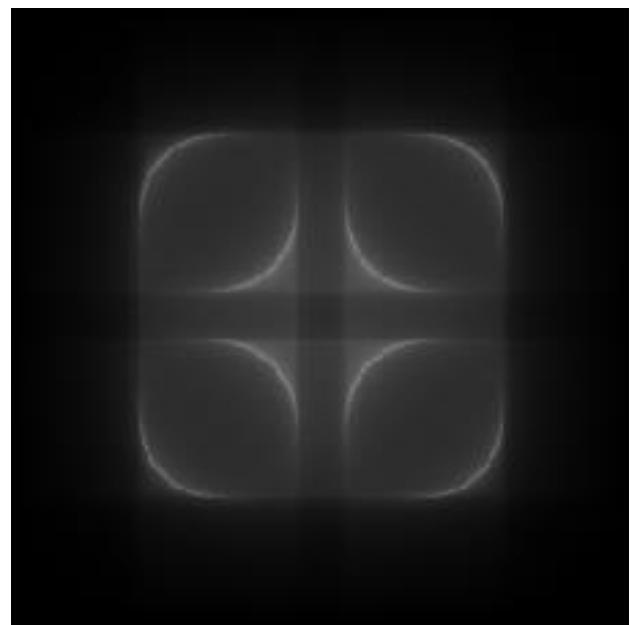


Fig. 3. Fourier SNR curves for the SHS with quad-cells (dashed line) and for the Pyramid sensor (solid line). Sub-aperture size $d = 0.25$ m.

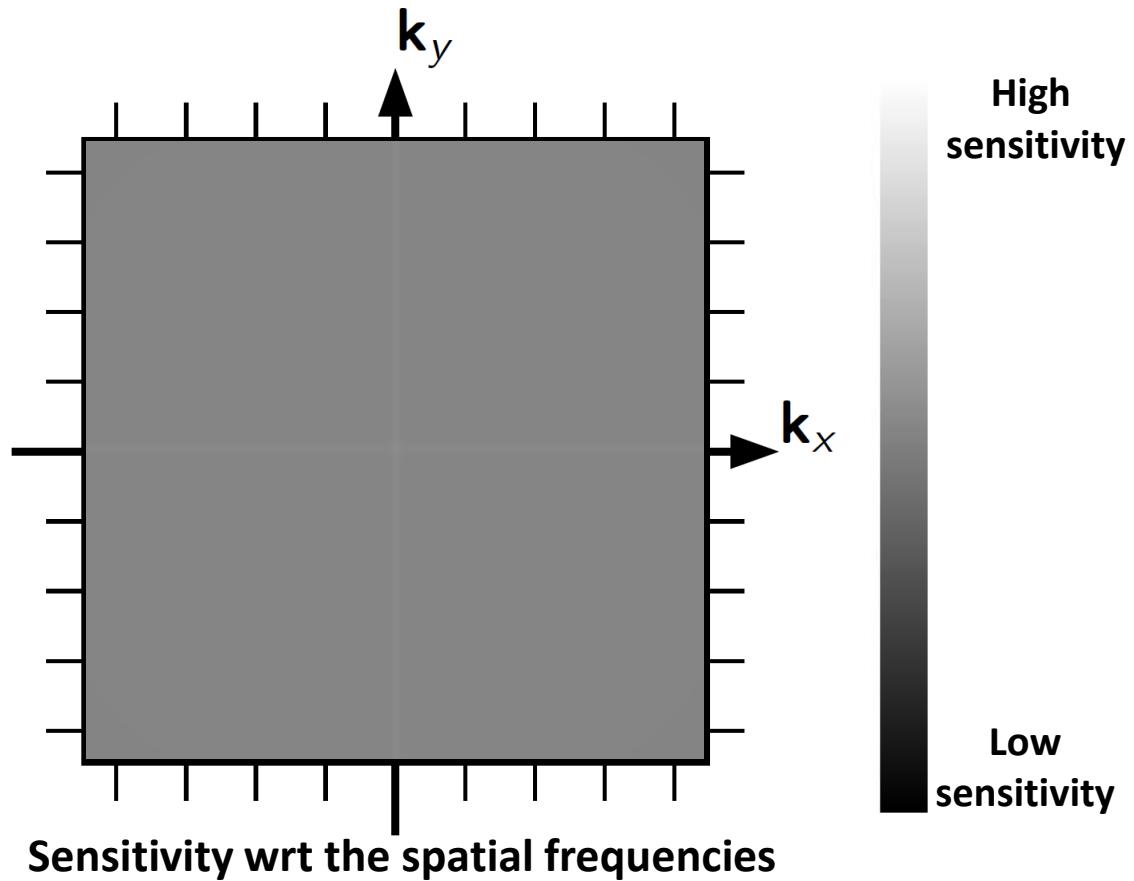
Vérinaud 2004

What remains to understand...

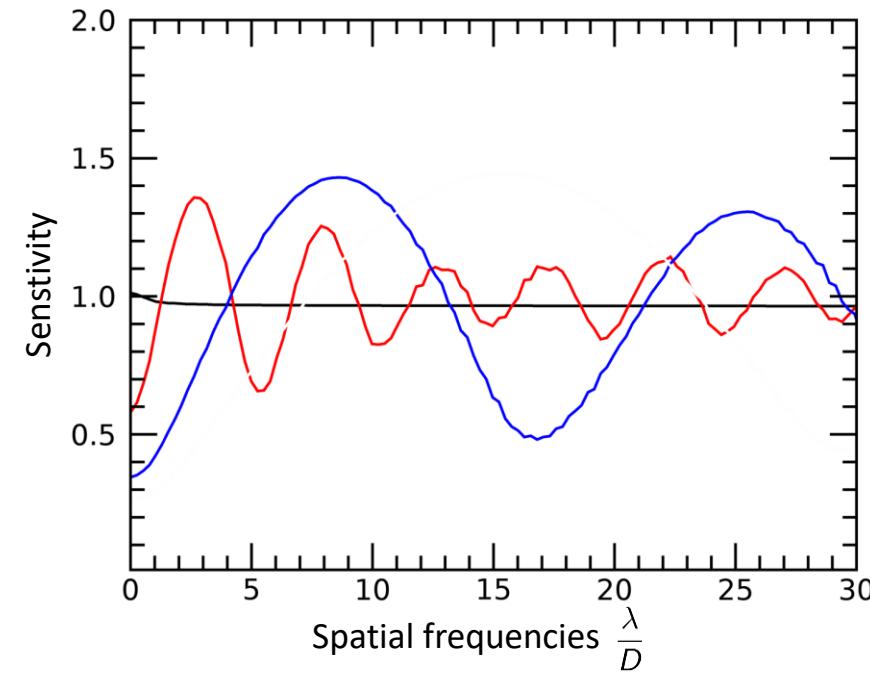
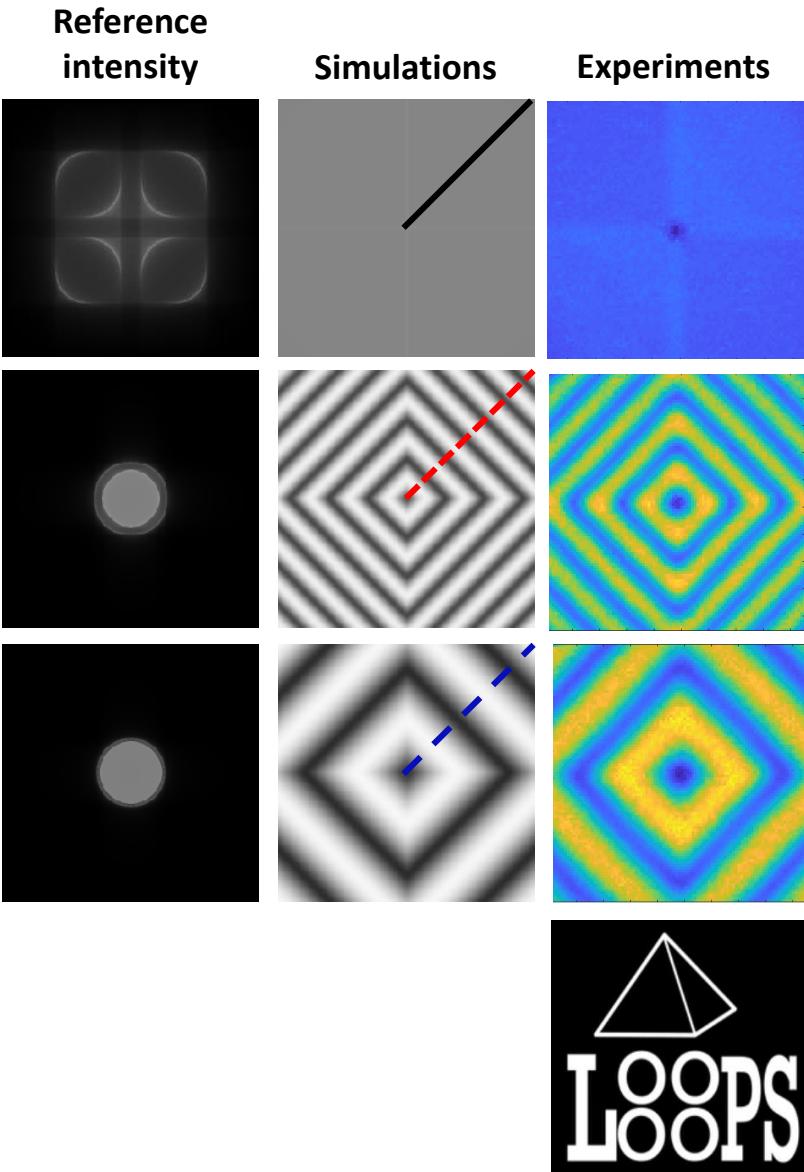
Impact of the pyramid angle



Reference intensity



Sensitivity wrt the spatial frequencies

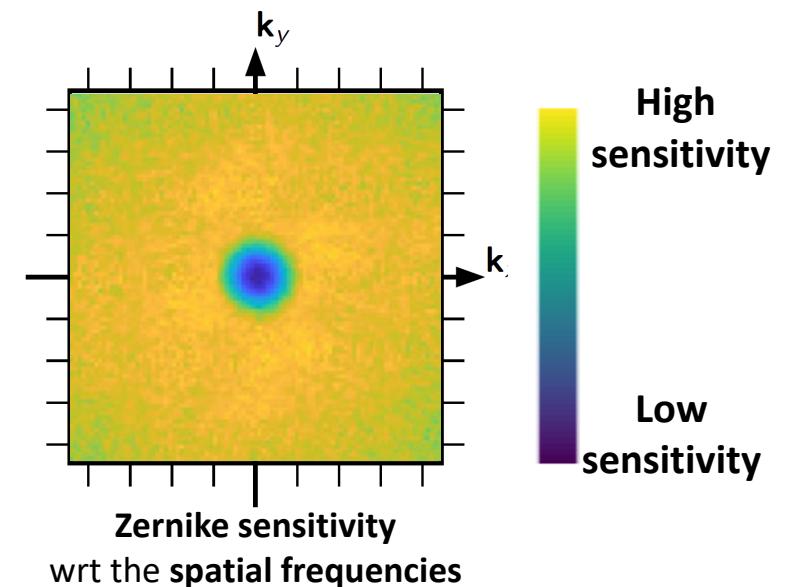
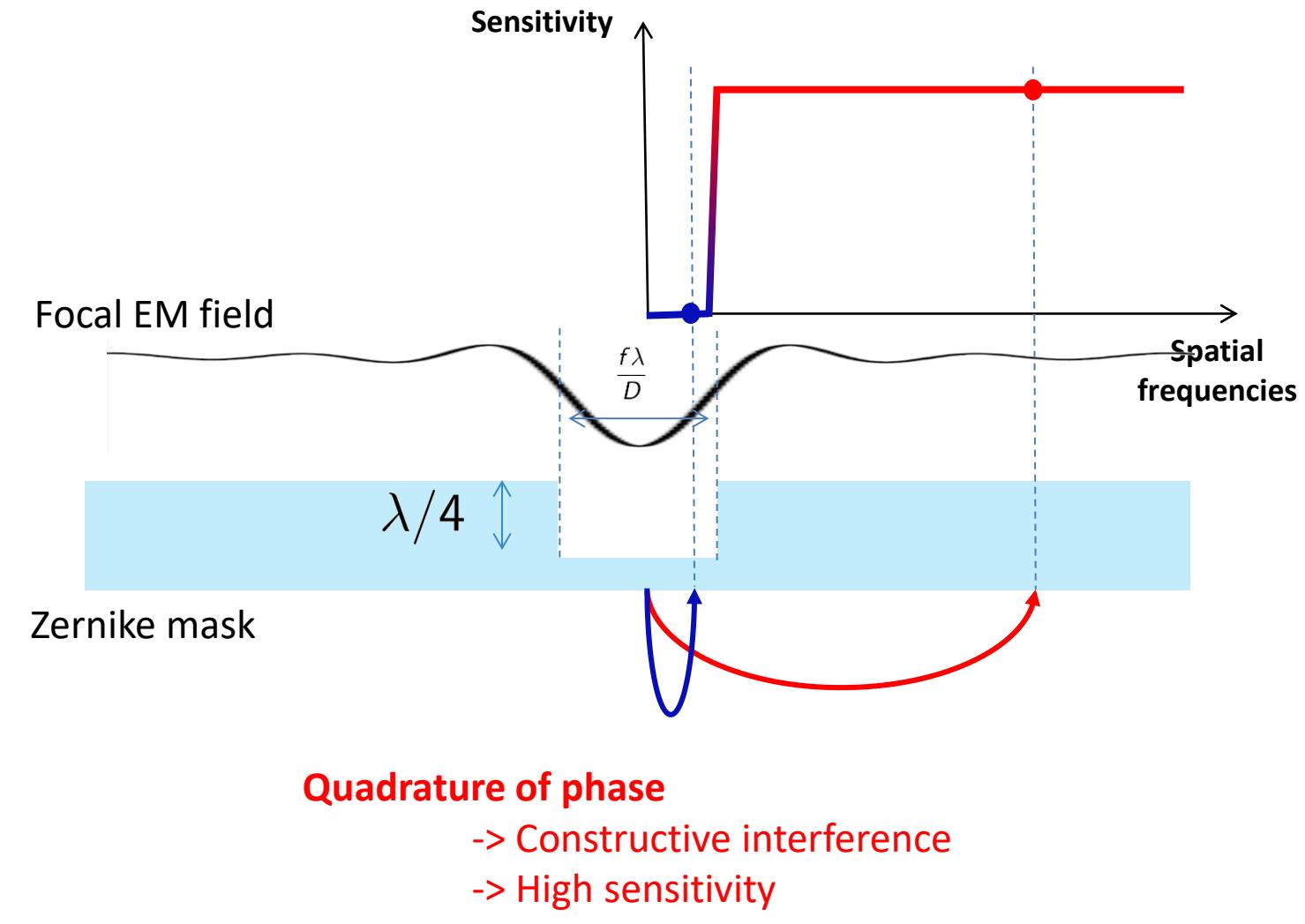


Oscillations ? Period(angle) ?

Sensitivity peaks ?

Why constant sensitivity for the classical ?

**Help from another
Fourier filtering WFS**



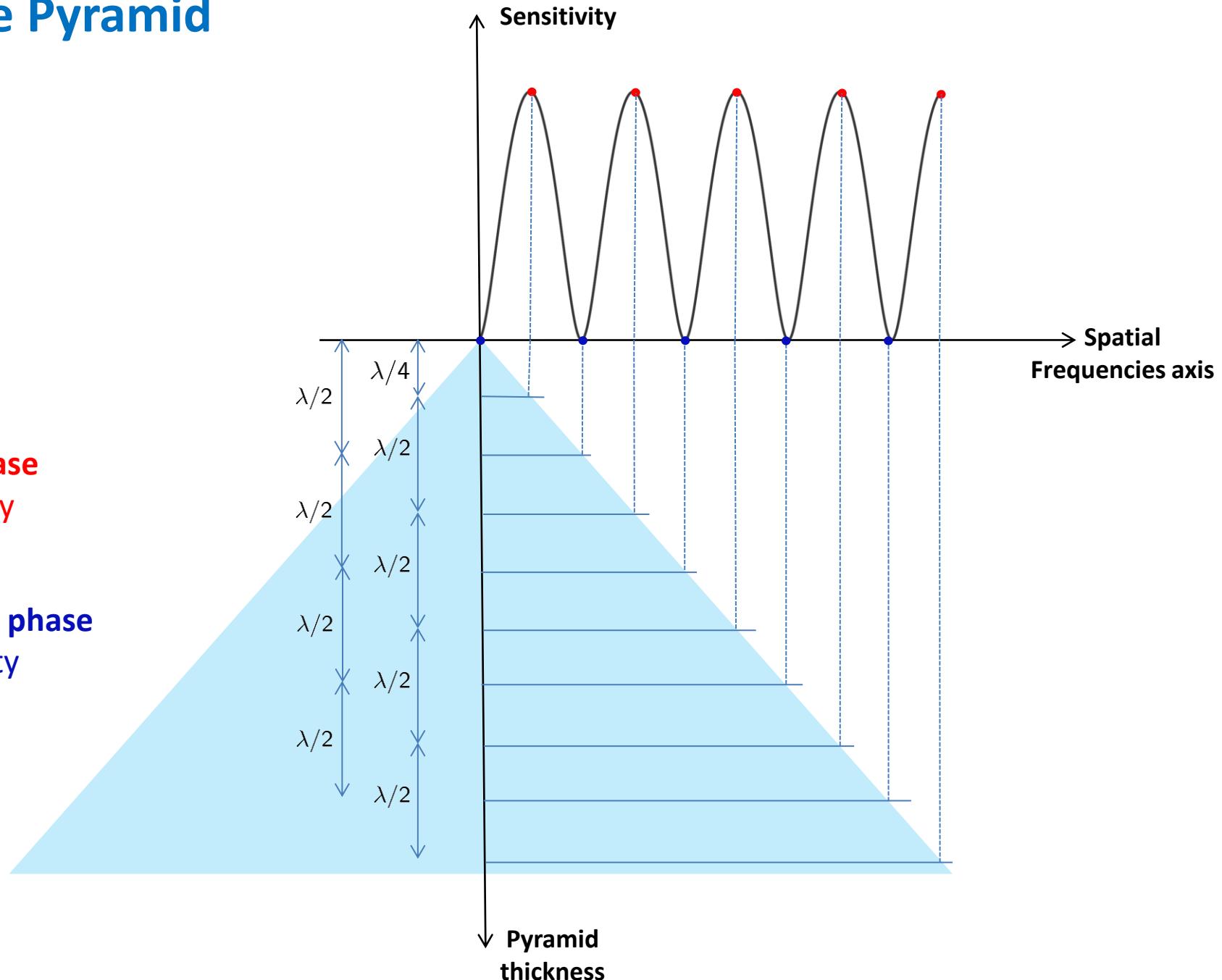
Phase/Opposition of phase

- > No/destructive interference
- > Low sensitivity

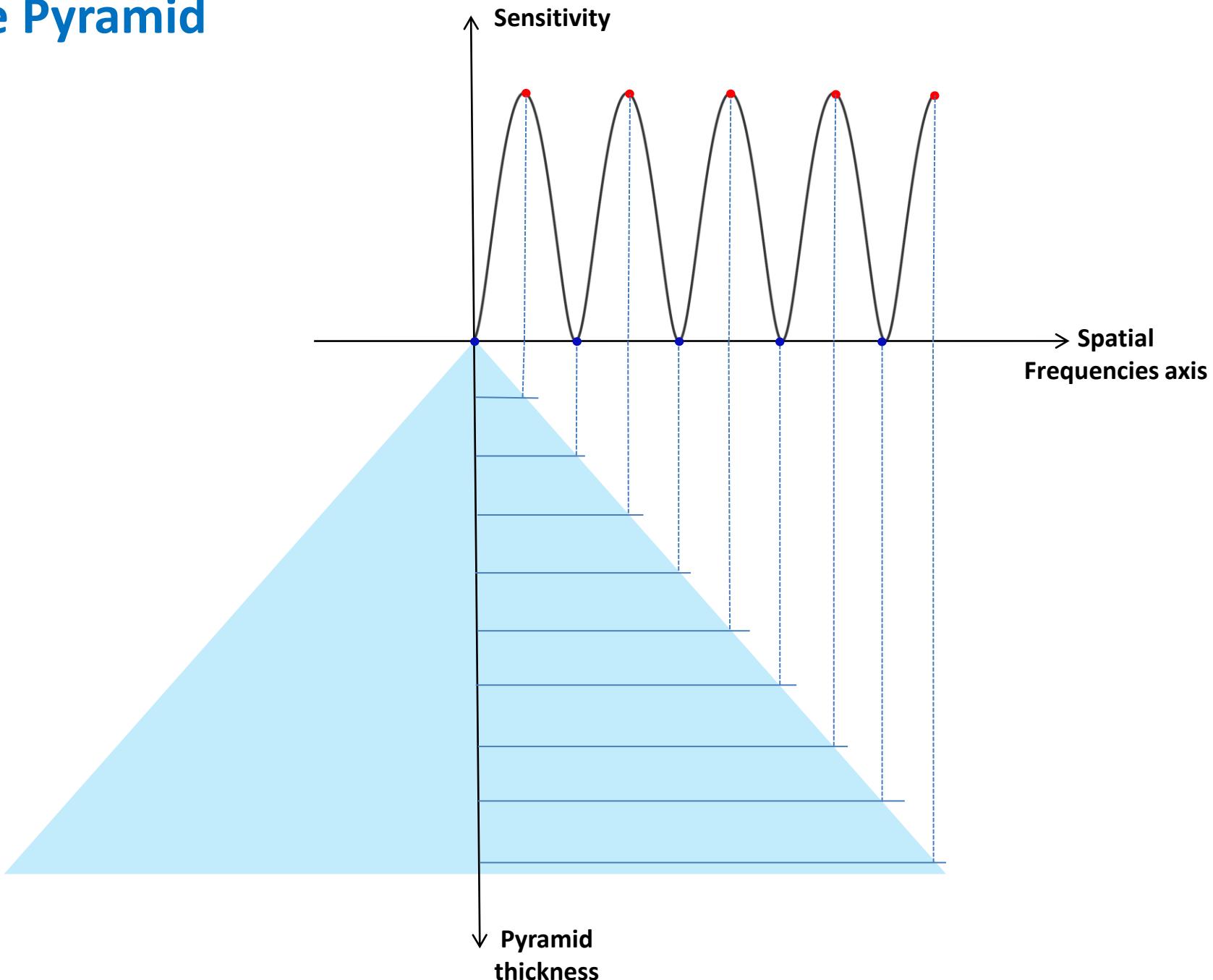
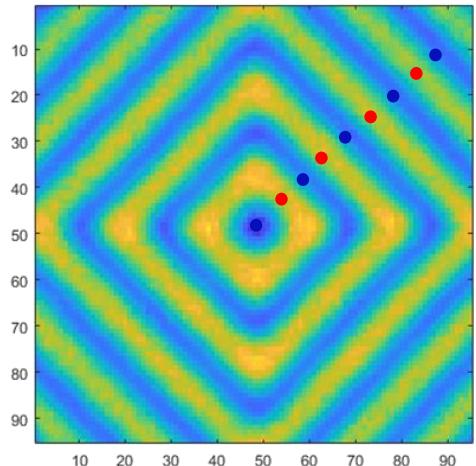
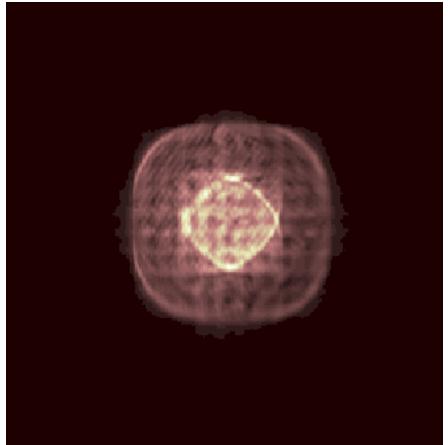
Application to the Pyramid

Quadrature of phase
-> High sensitivity

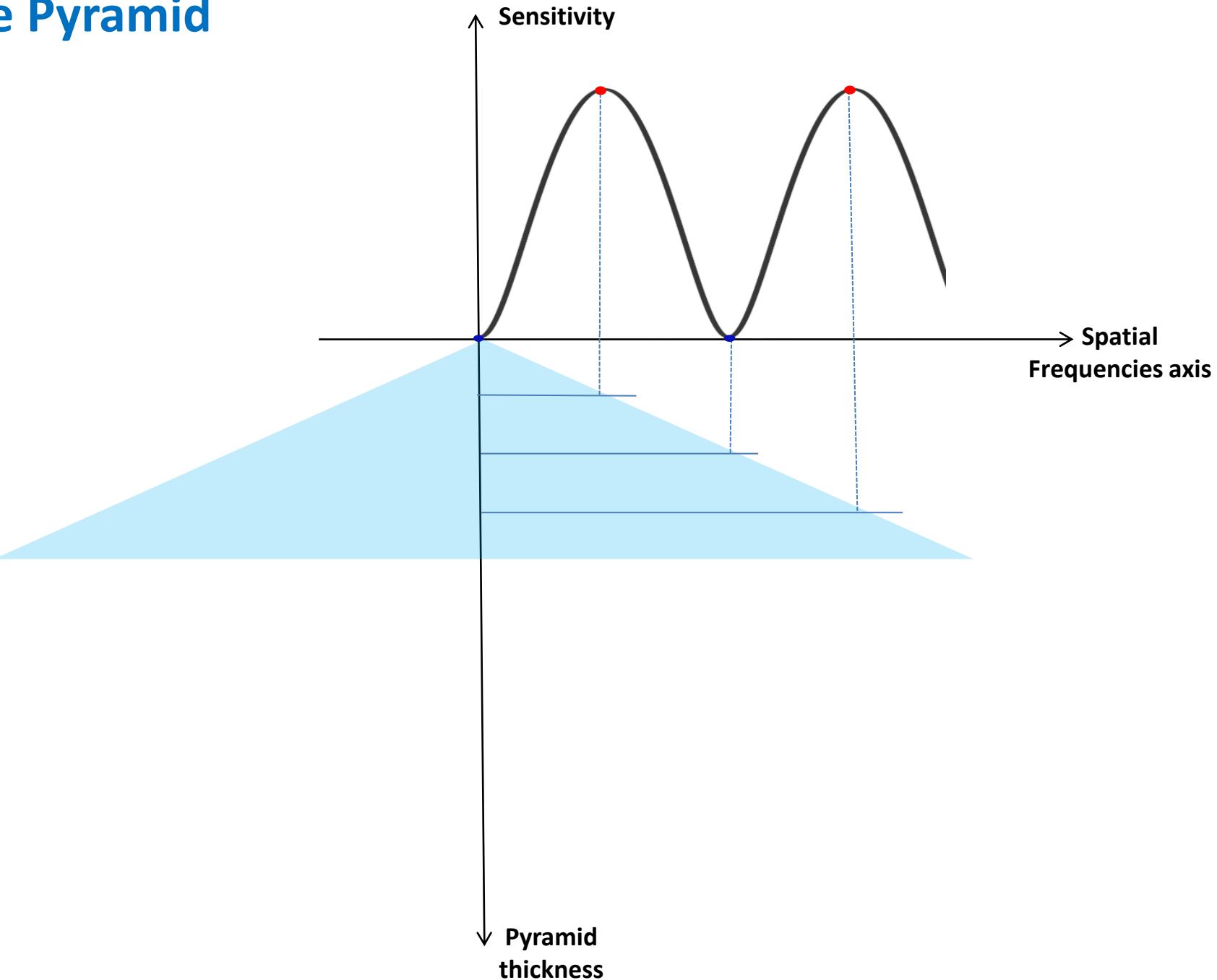
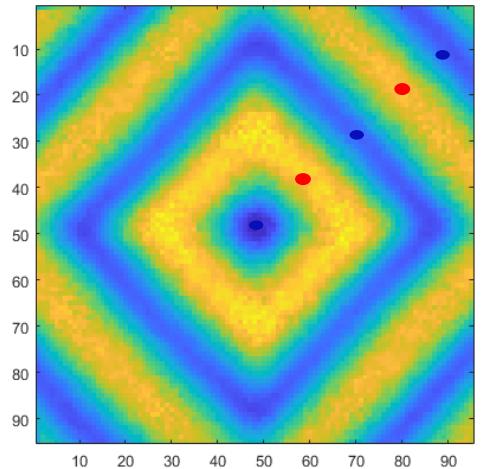
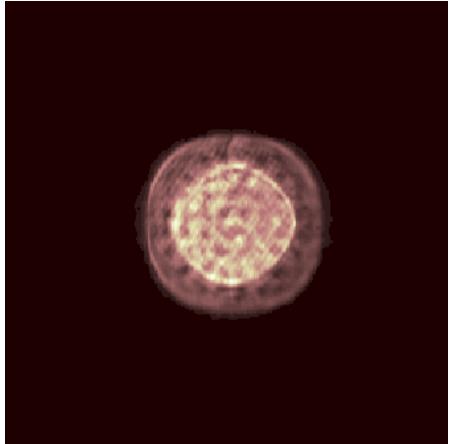
Phase/Opposition of phase
-> Low sensitivity



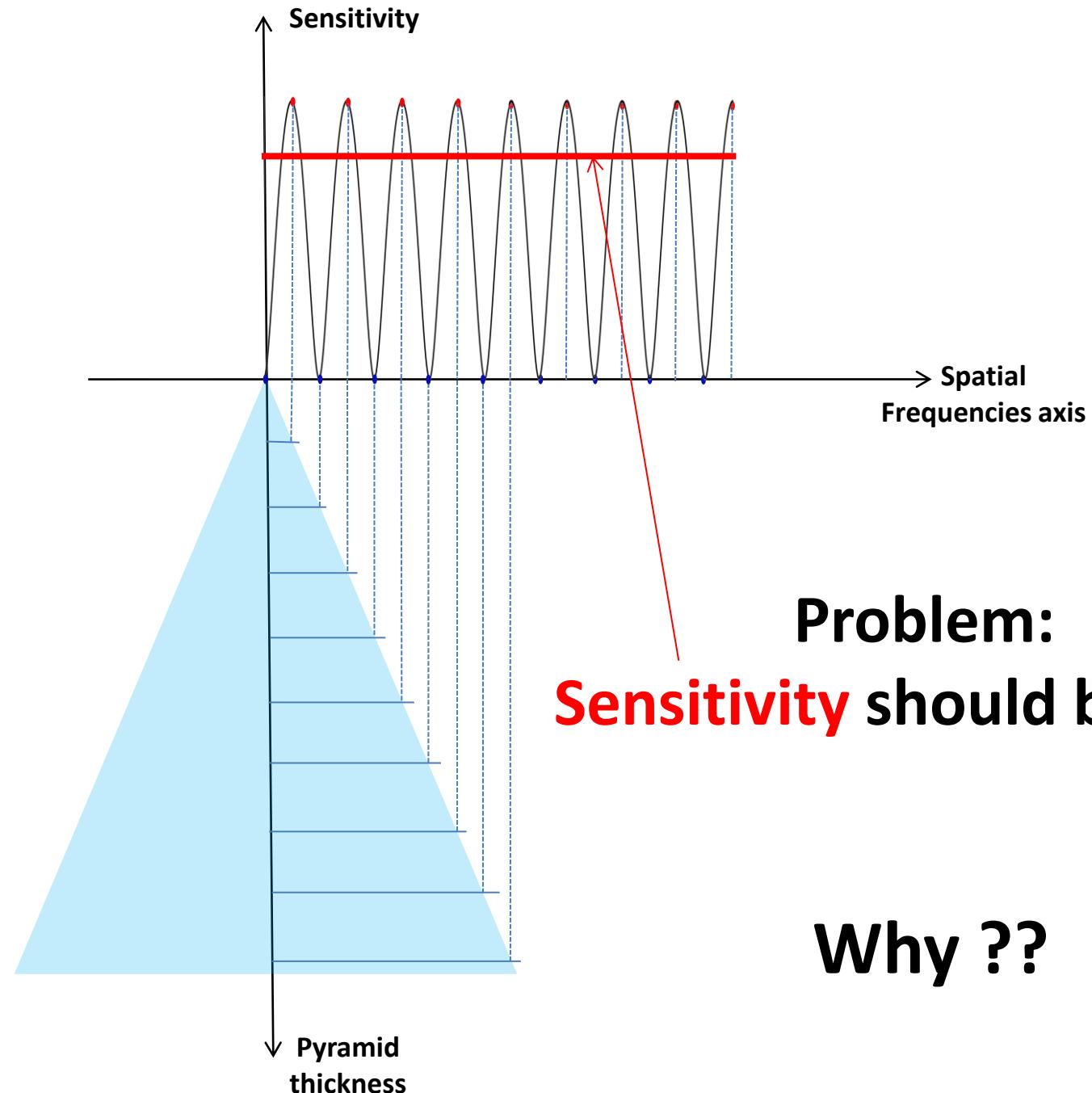
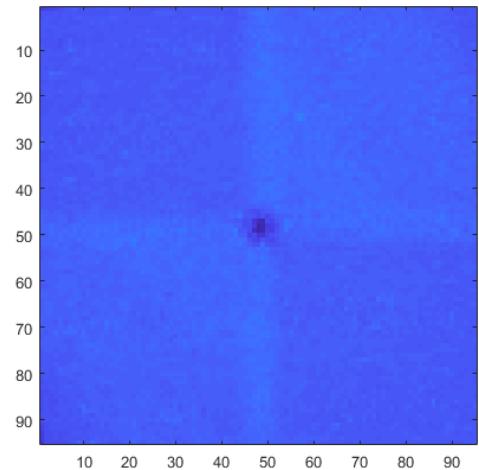
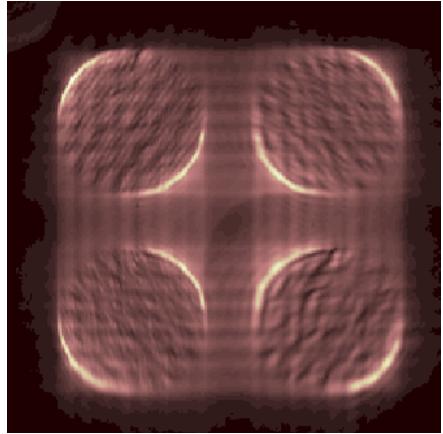
Application to the Pyramid



Application to the Pyramid

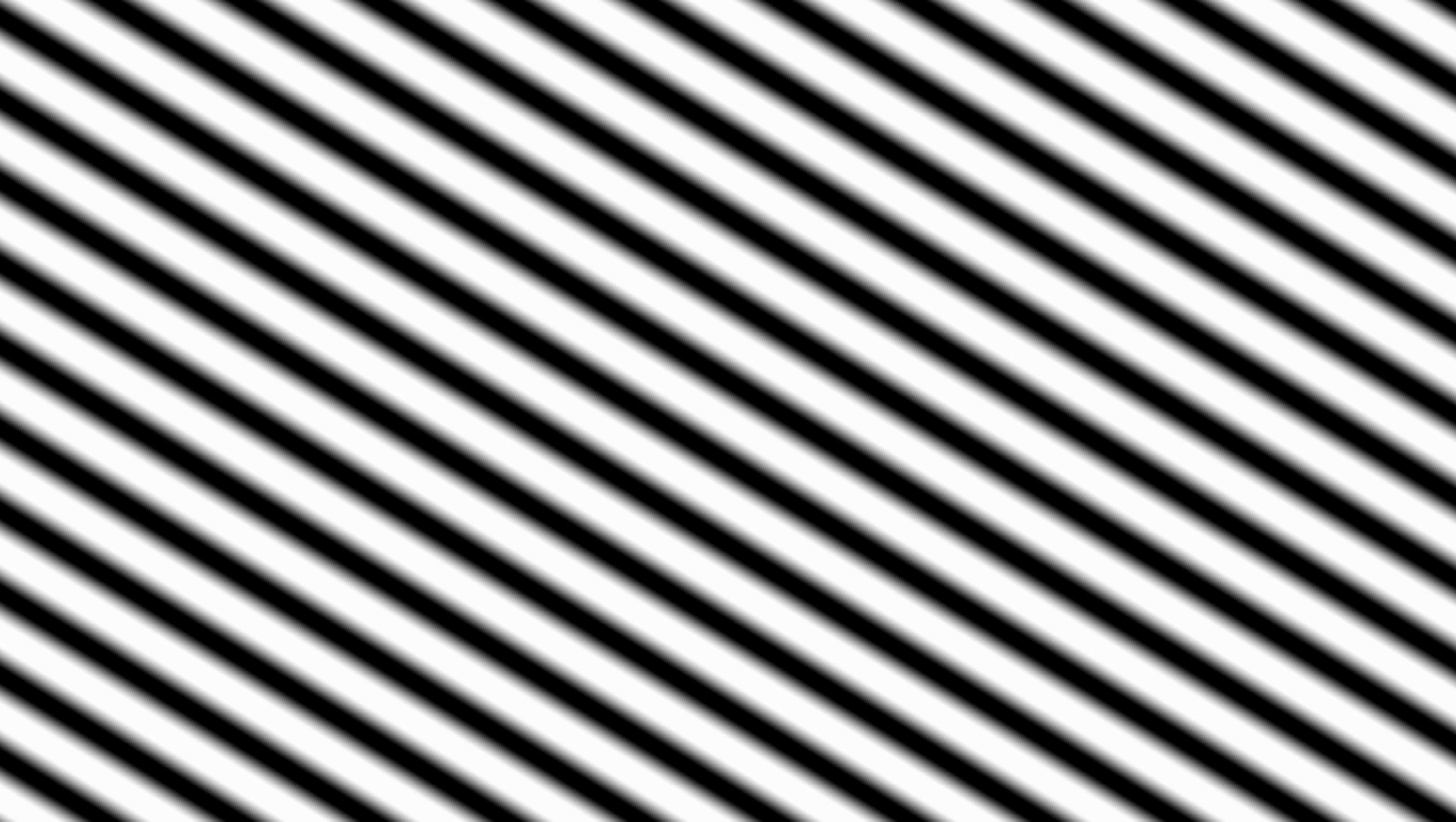


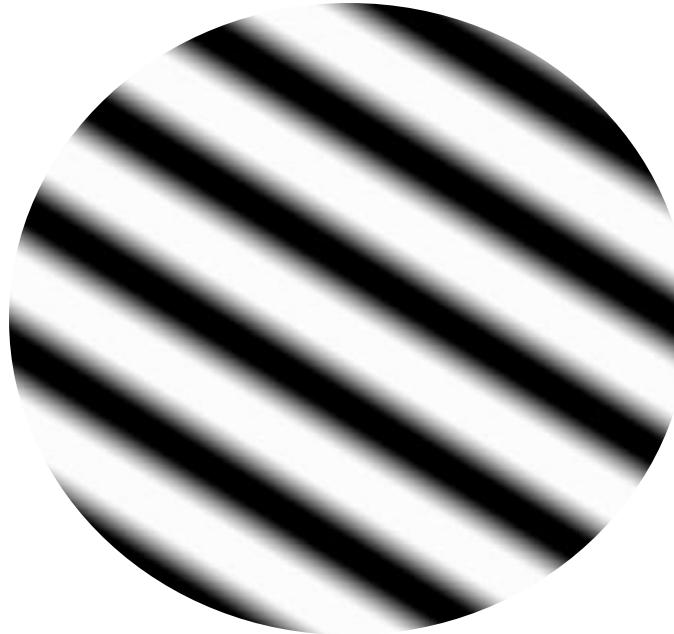
Application to the Pyramid



Because...

(Sorry for the next slide...)



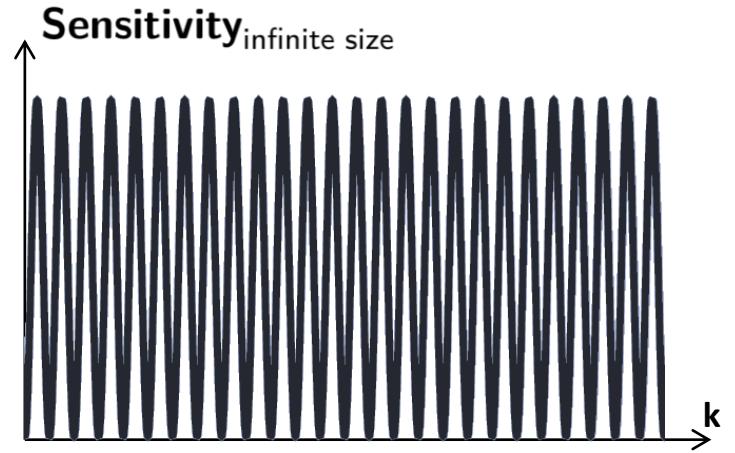


We have to take into account the finite size of the pupil !

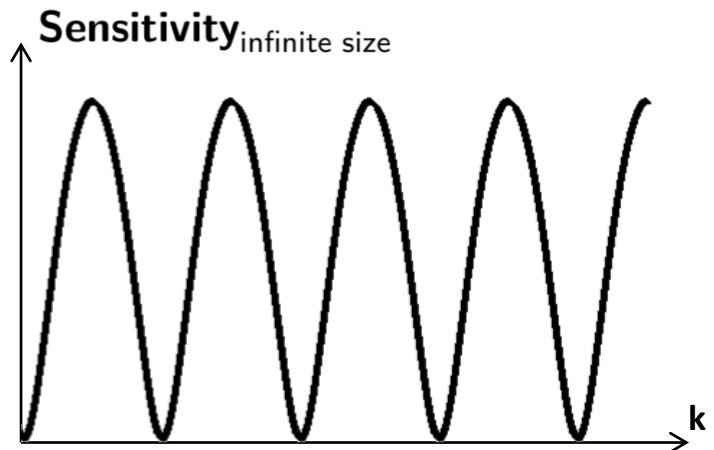
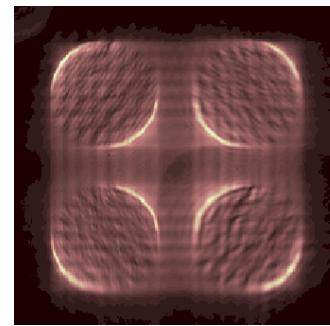
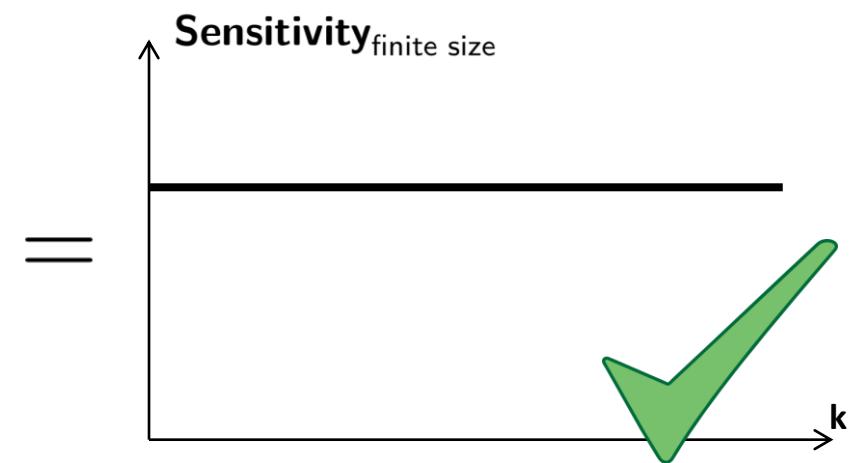
-> Not pure spatial frequencies !

$$\mathbb{I}_P(\vec{r}) \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}\right)$$

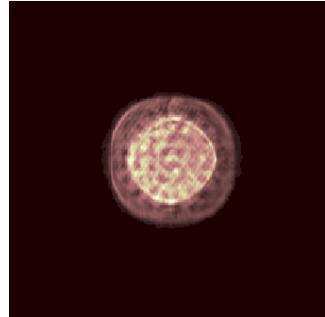
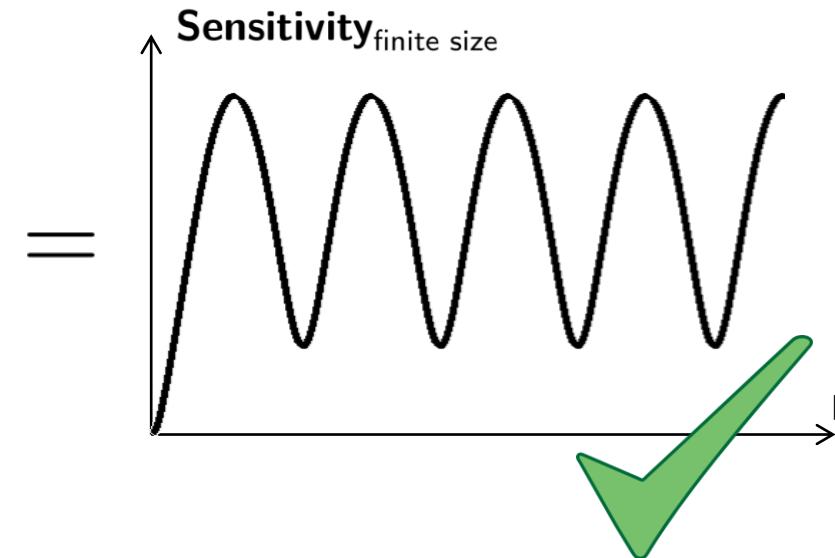
Sensitivity_{infinite size} * PSF = **Sensitivity**_{finite size}



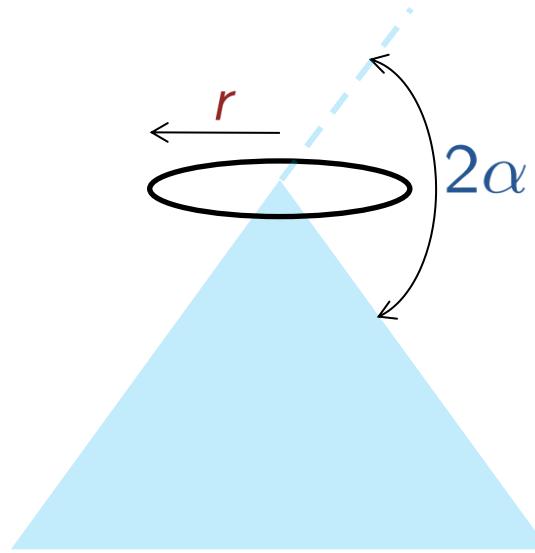
\star PSF



\star PSF



Analytical formula of the sensitivity



$$\text{Sensitivity}_{\text{infinite size}}(k) = \begin{cases} \frac{k}{r} |\sin(\alpha k)| & k \leq r \\ |\sin(\alpha k) + \text{sinc}(\alpha r) \sin[(r - k)\alpha]| & k > r \end{cases}$$

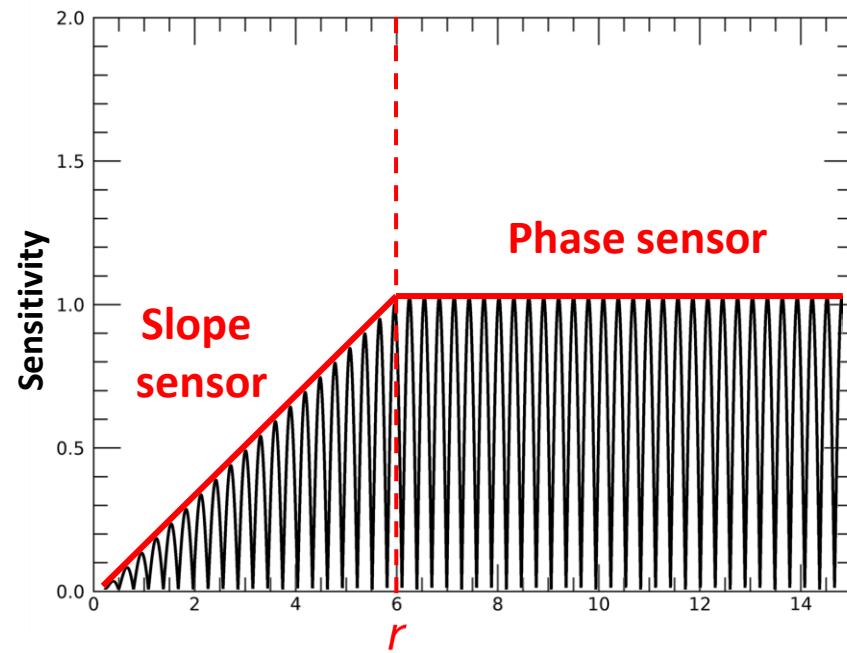
Oscillations

Period = $\frac{2\pi}{\alpha}$

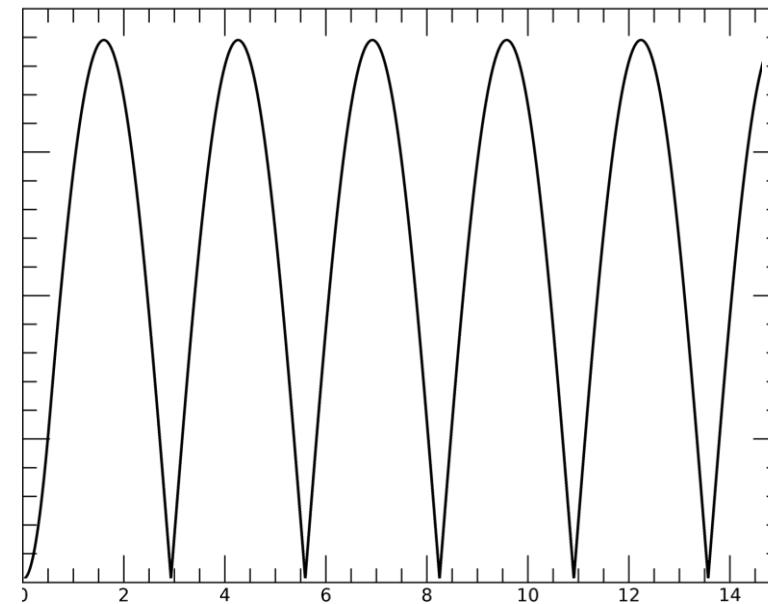
Two regimes Slope/phase

Flattened Pyramid term !
Non negligible if $\alpha r \ll 1$ → **Enhanced sensitivity !**

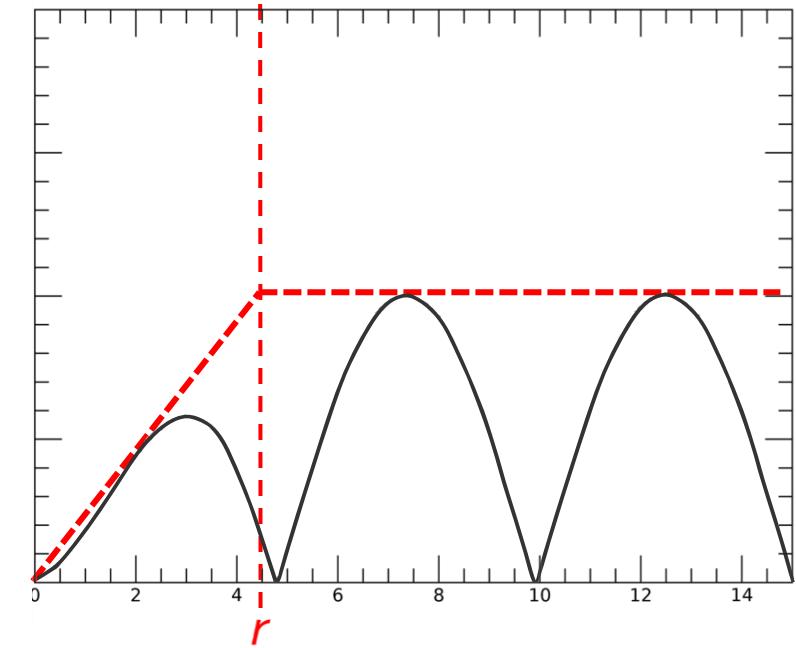
Classical modulated PWFS



Flattened PWFS



Flattened & modulated PWFS



Do not forget to



PSF

Conclusion

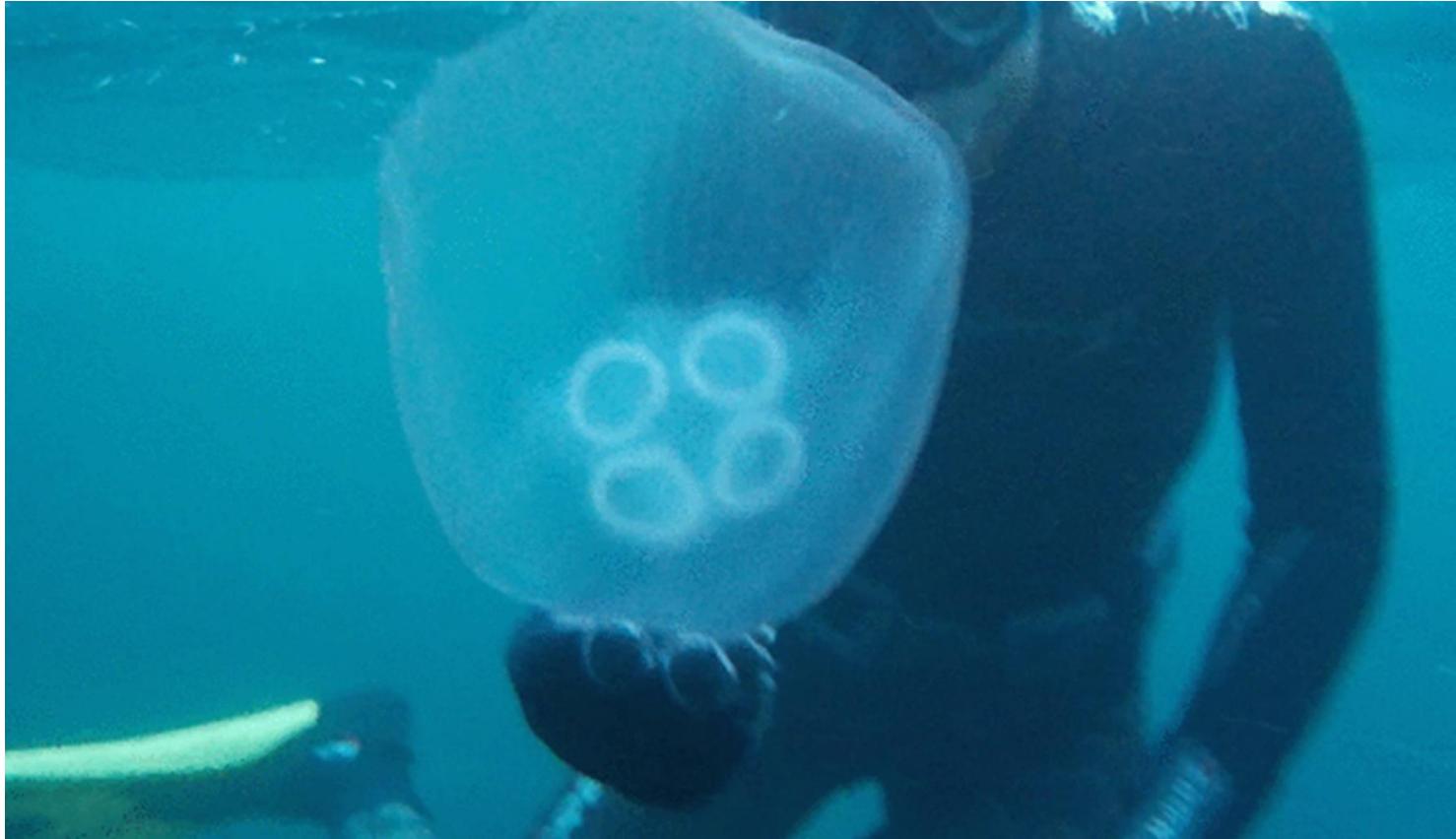
A new way to understand the Pyramid sensitivity

Major role of the constructive/destructive interference

Analytical formula(**modulation & angle**)

-> Explains the oscillations !

Flattened Pyramid: ready to be used !



Aurelia aurita jellyfish
or 4-sided Pyramid ?

Picture: Cédric Taïssir Héritier

Thank you for your attention