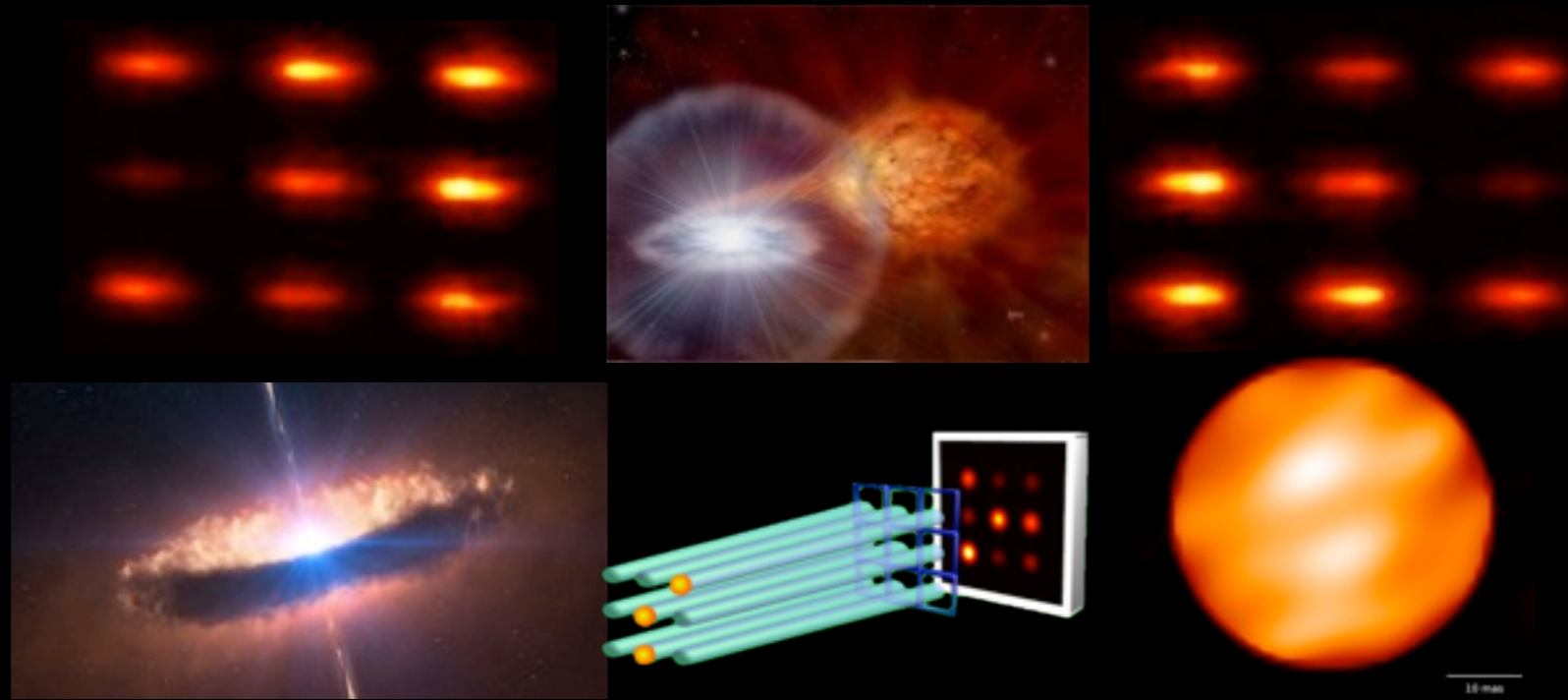


Discrete Beam Combiners: exploring the potential of 3D-photonics for interferometry

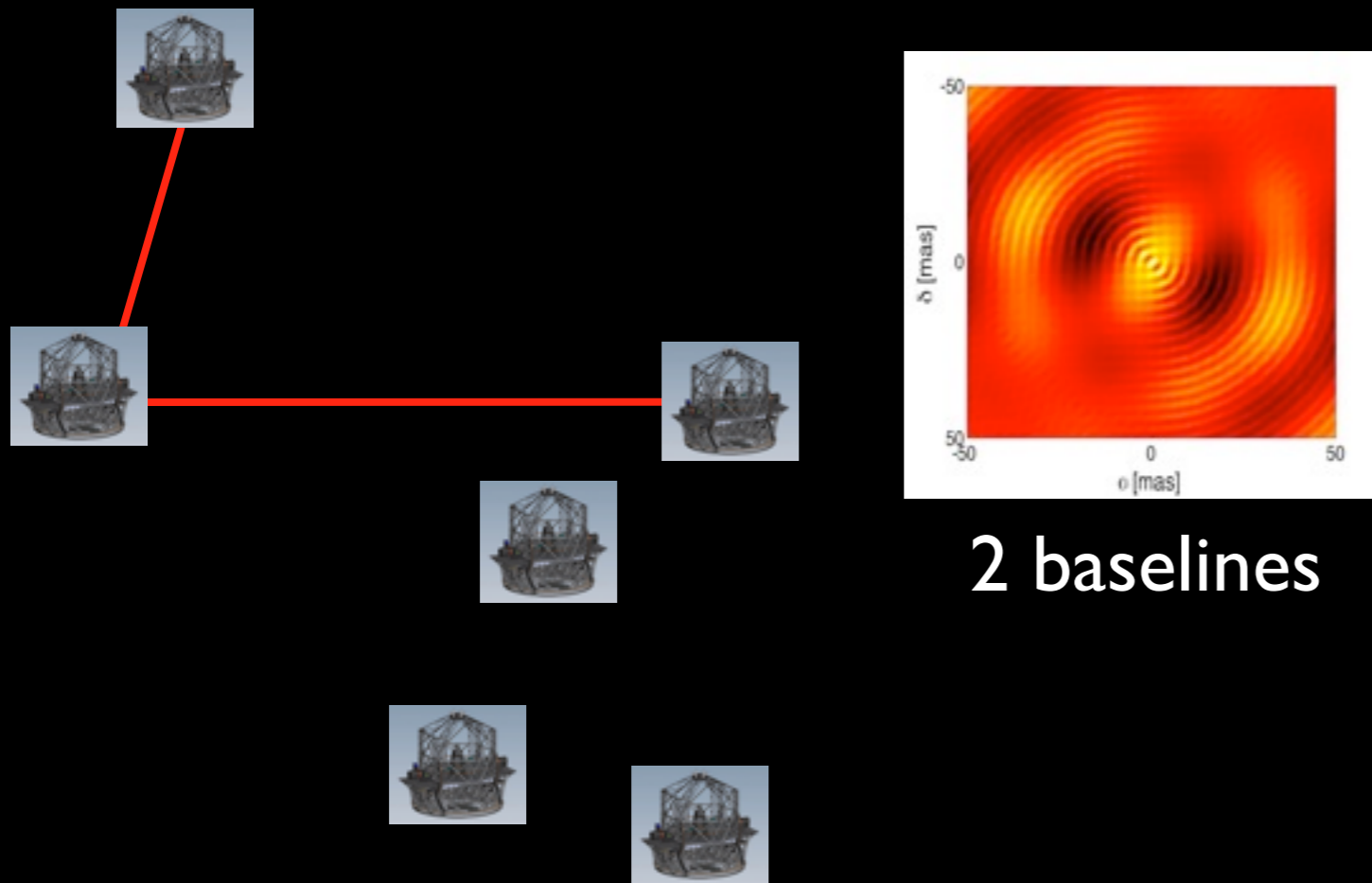


Stefano Minardi, Nadya Chakrova Felix Dreisow, Stefan Nolte, Thomas Pertsch
Institute of Applied Physics - Friedrich Schiller University, Jena - Germany

Lucas Labadie
1st Physics Faculty - University of Cologne, Cologne - Germany

The importance of baselines

Point spread function of images improves with # of baselines

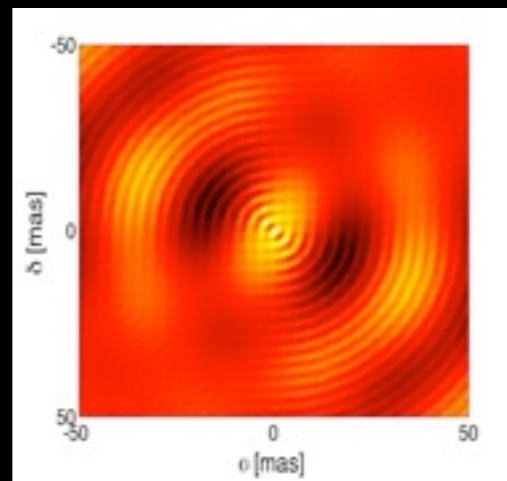
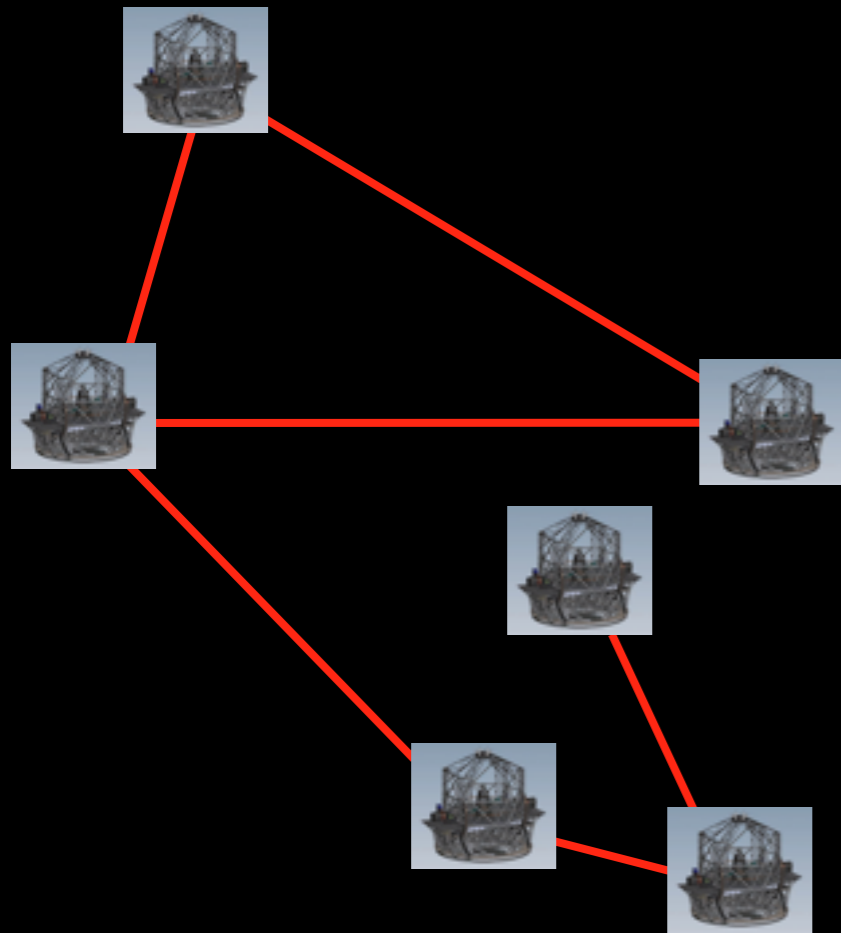


2 baselines

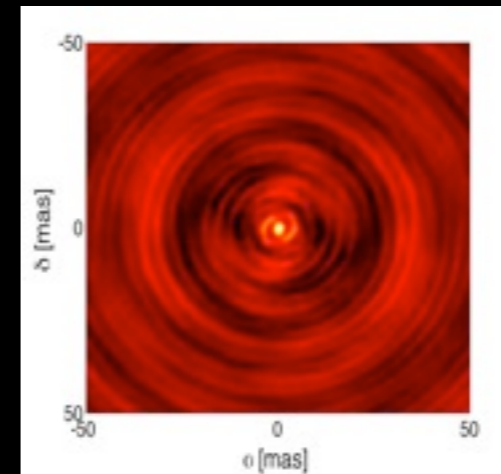
Haniff New Ast. Rev. 51, 565 (2007).

The importance of baselines

Point spread function of images improves with # of baselines



2 baselines

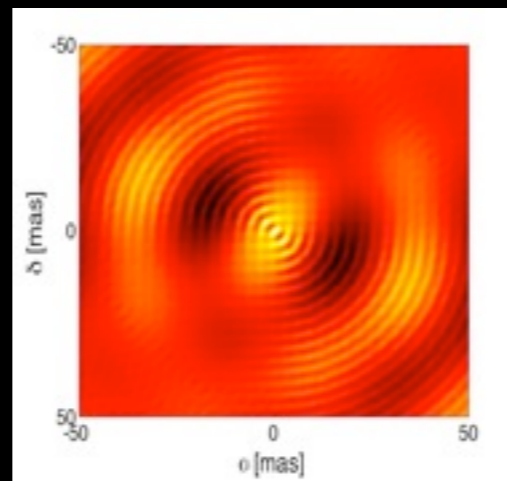
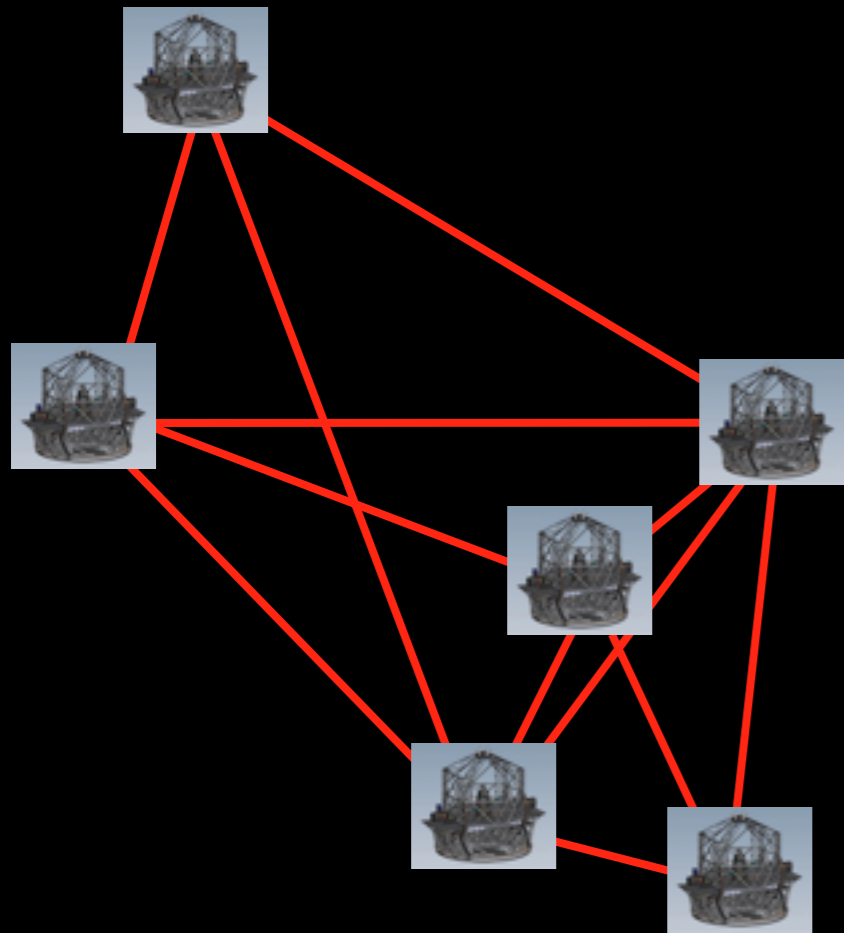


6 baselines

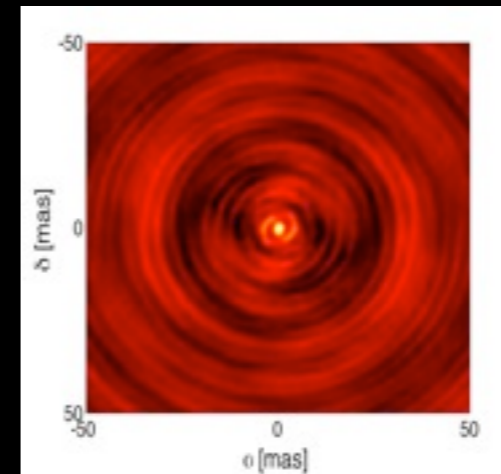
Haniff New Ast. Rev. 51, 565 (2007).

The importance of baselines

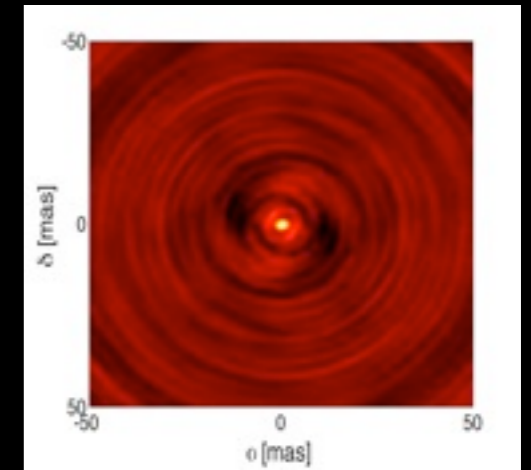
Point spread function of images improves with # of baselines



2 baselines



6 baselines

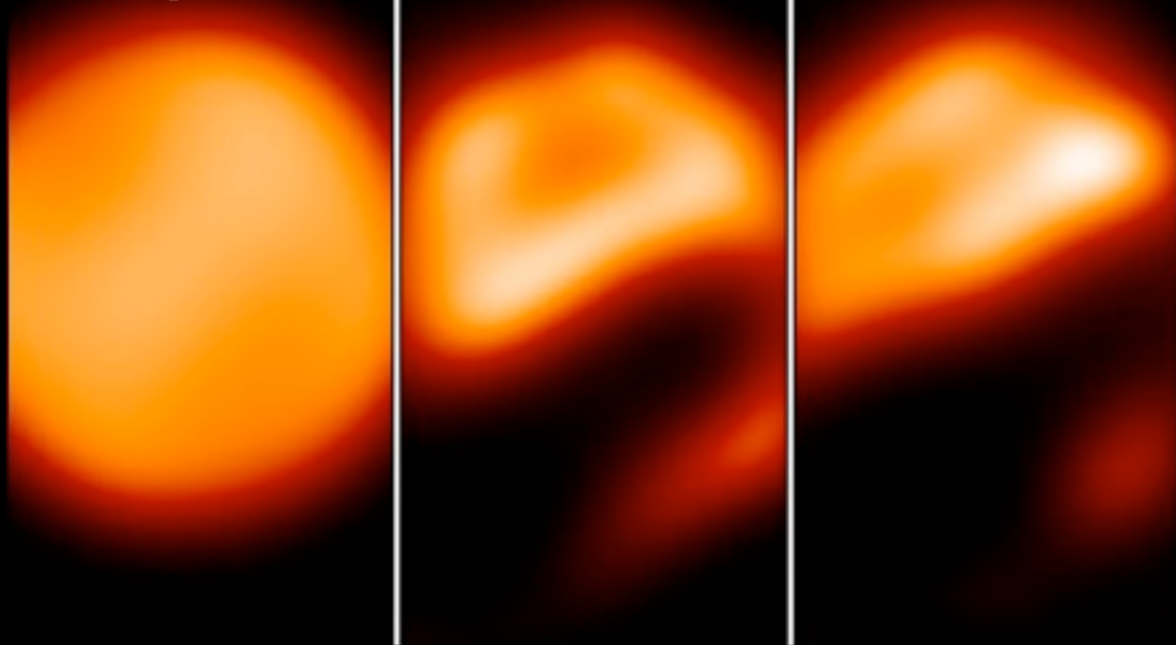


12 baselines

Haniff New Ast. Rev. 51, 565 (2007).

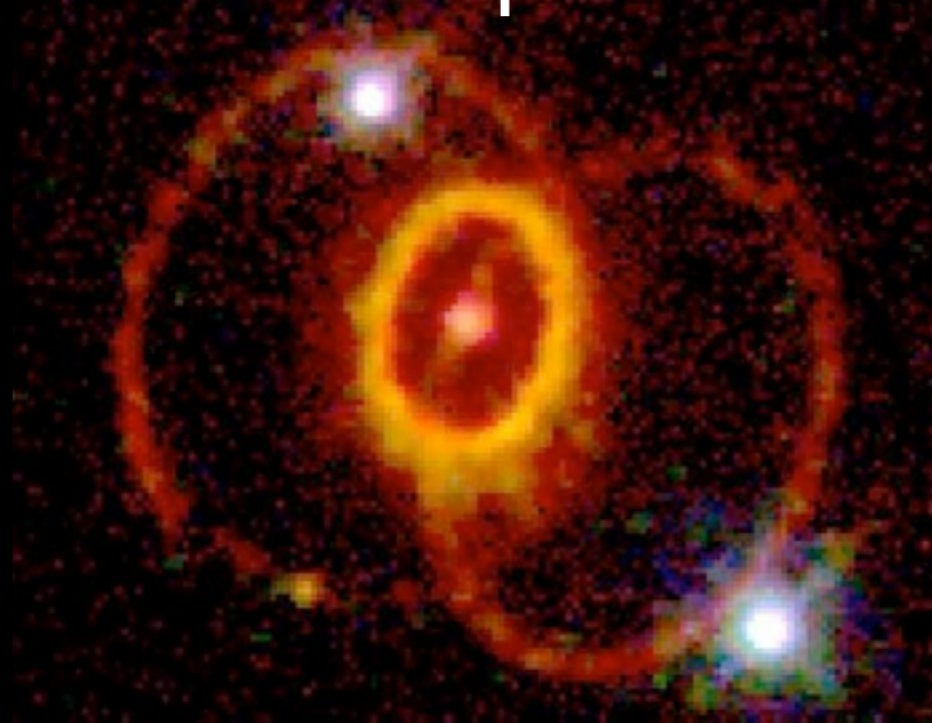
The importance of baselines

Exoplanet transits



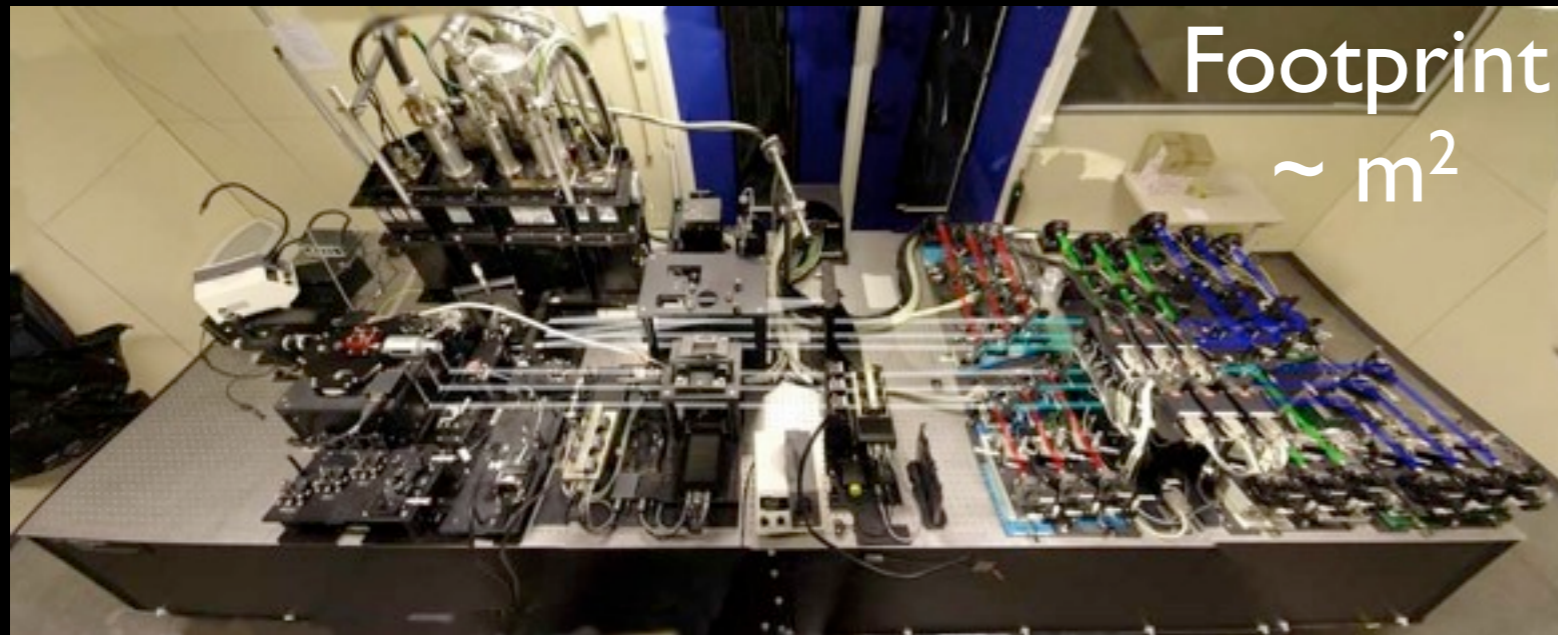
Kloppenborg, et al., Nature 464, 870 (2010)

Nova/SN explosion



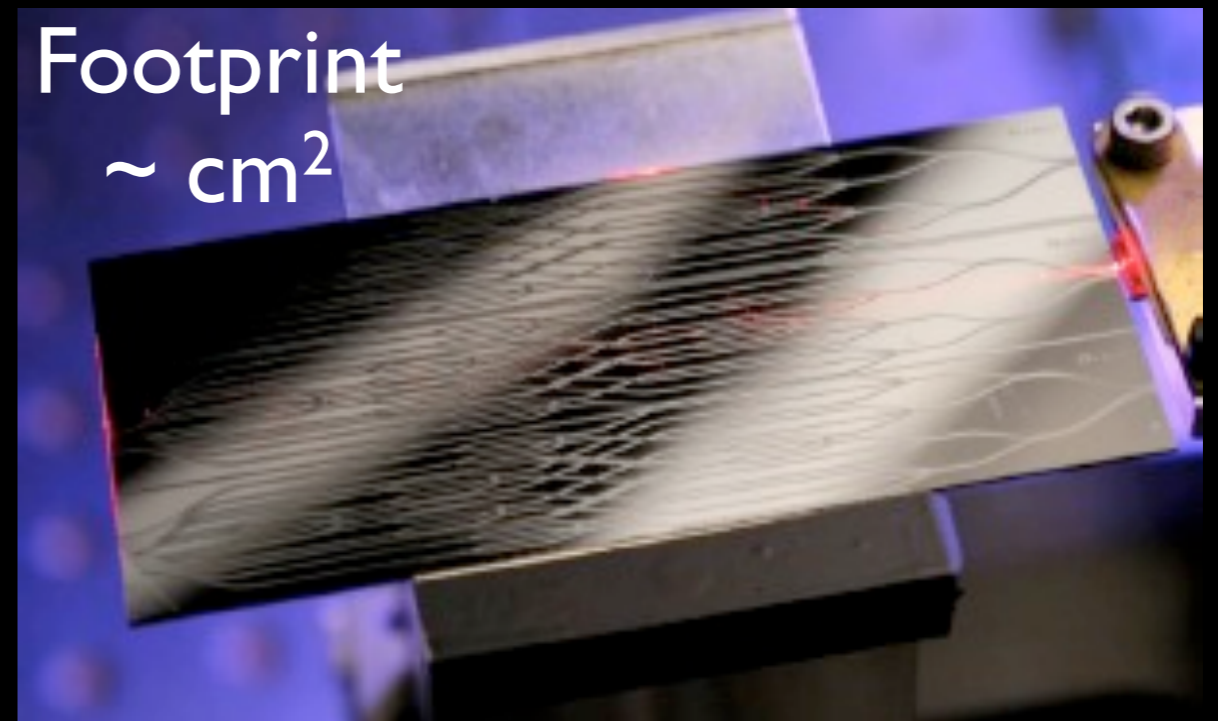
Simultaneous fringe measurements on many baselines
enables imaging of fast astronomical events

Integrated optics



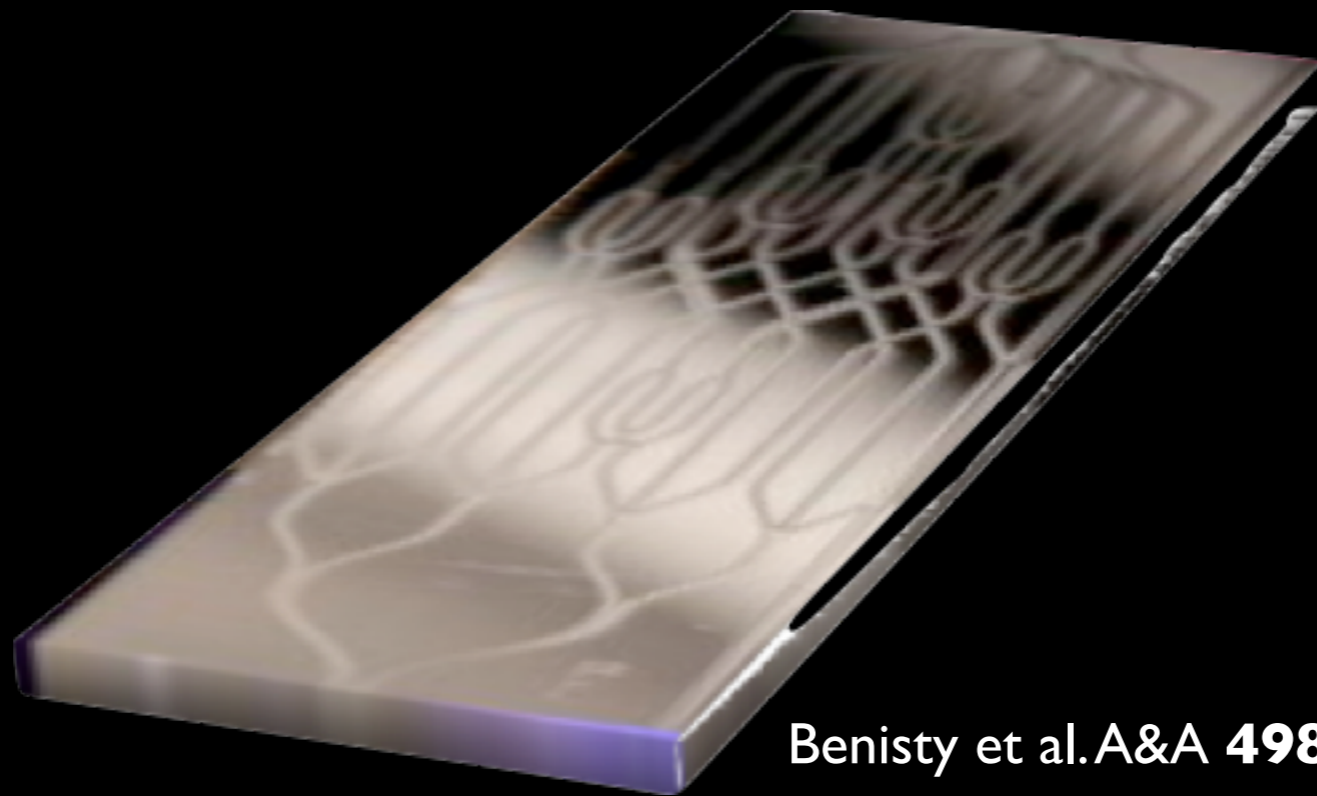
AMBER - VLT - Petrov et al. A&A 464, 1 (2007).

- ✓ Miniaturization
- ✓ Stability
- ✓ Scalability



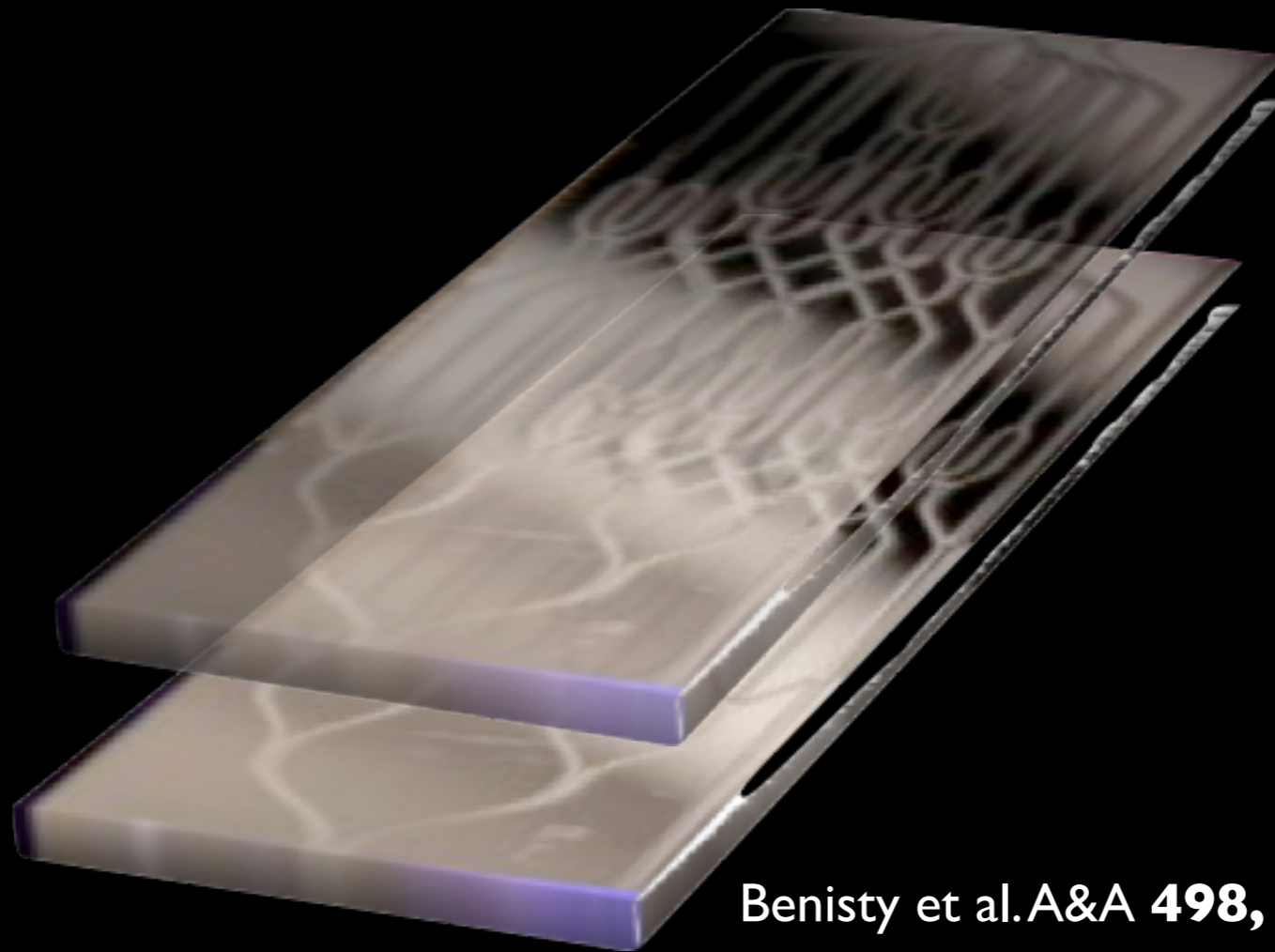
PIONIER - VLT - Berger et al. SPIE 7734-114 (2010).

2D photonic components



Benisty et al. *A&A* **498**, 601 (2009).

2D photonic components

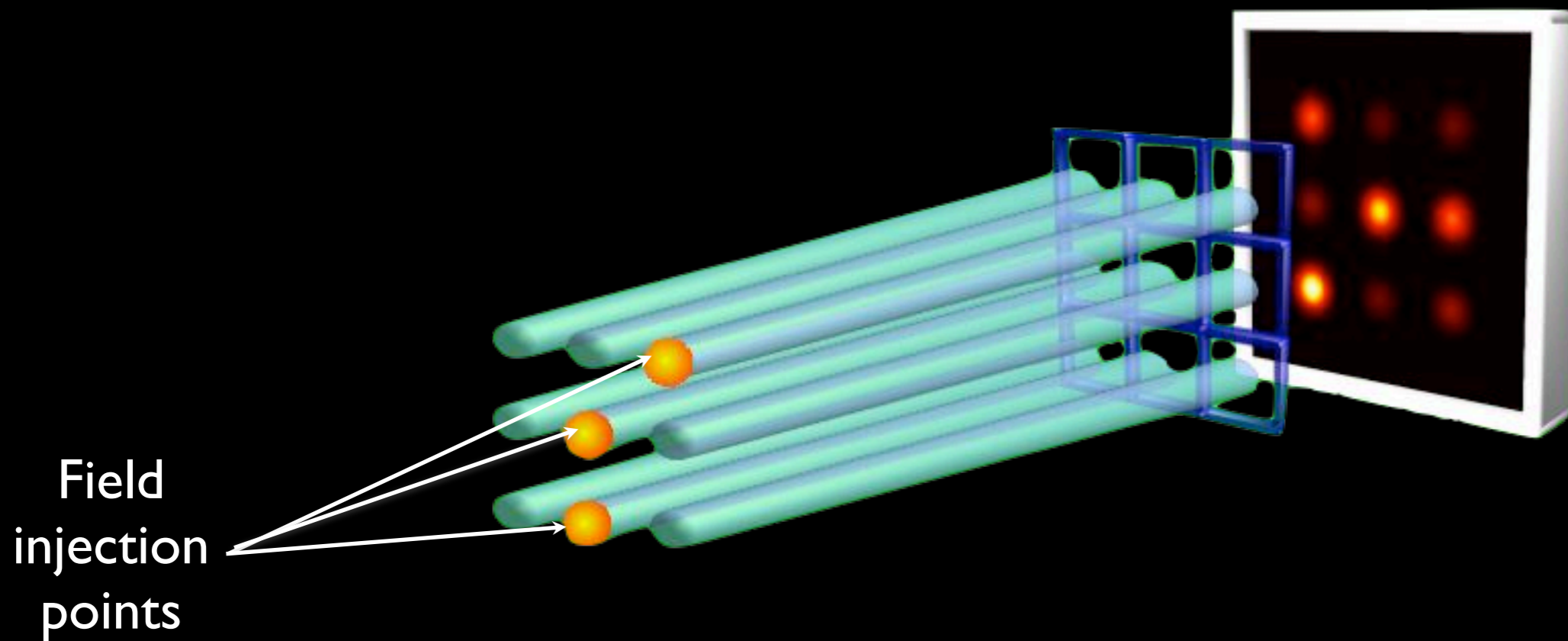


Benisty et al. *A&A* **498**, 601 (2009).

To which extent 3D photonics could simplify design?

The discrete beam combiner

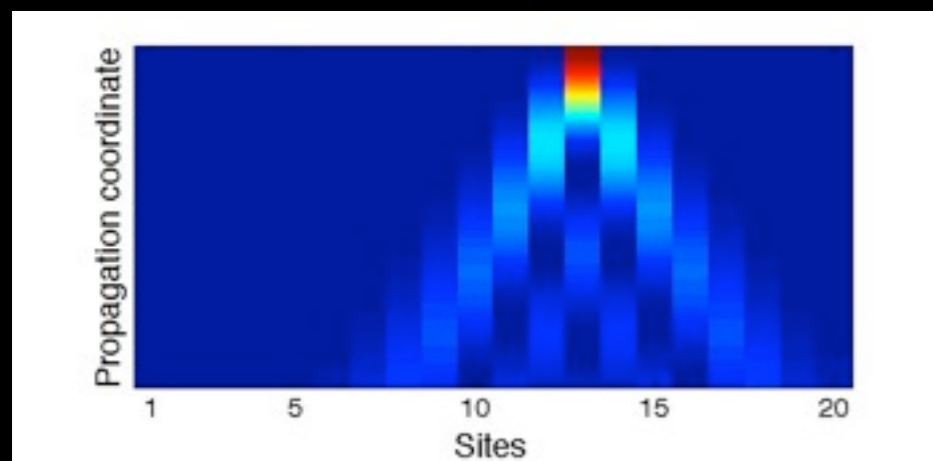
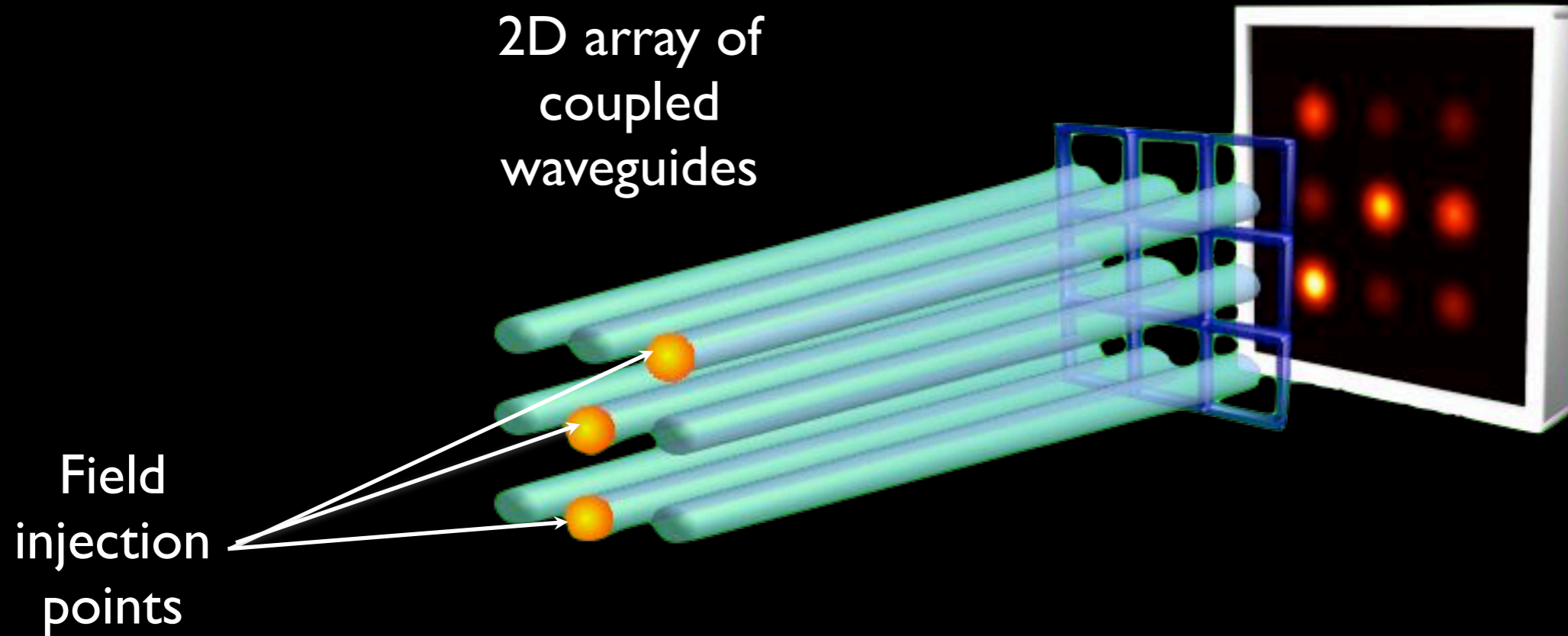
N telescopes → NxN waveguides



Minardi, Pertsch, Neuhauser *SPIE* **7034**-136 (2010).
Minardi, Pertsch *Opt. Lett.* **35**, 3009 (2010).

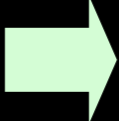
The discrete beam combiner

N telescopes \rightarrow NxN waveguides



Minardi, Pertsch, Neuhauser *SPIE* **7034**-136 (2010).
Minardi, Pertsch *Opt. Lett.* **35**, 3009 (2010).

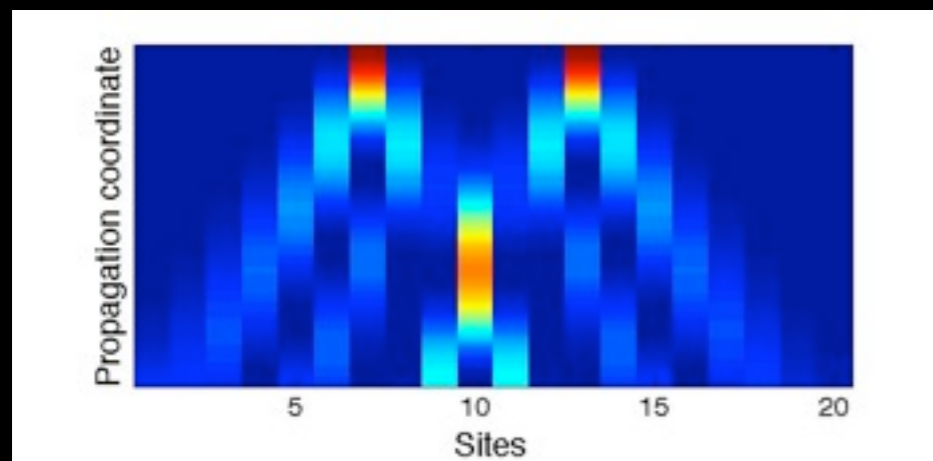
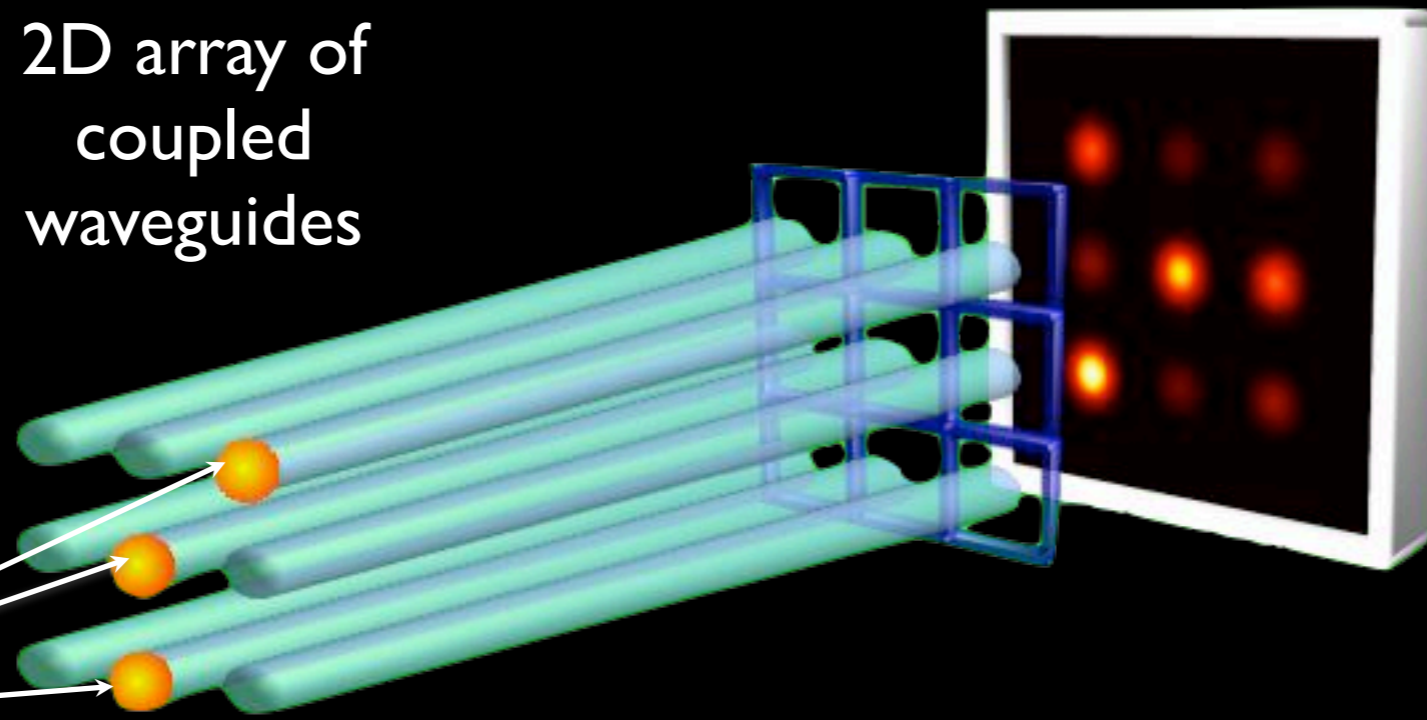
The discrete beam combiner

N telescopes  NxN waveguides

Output
intensity
pattern

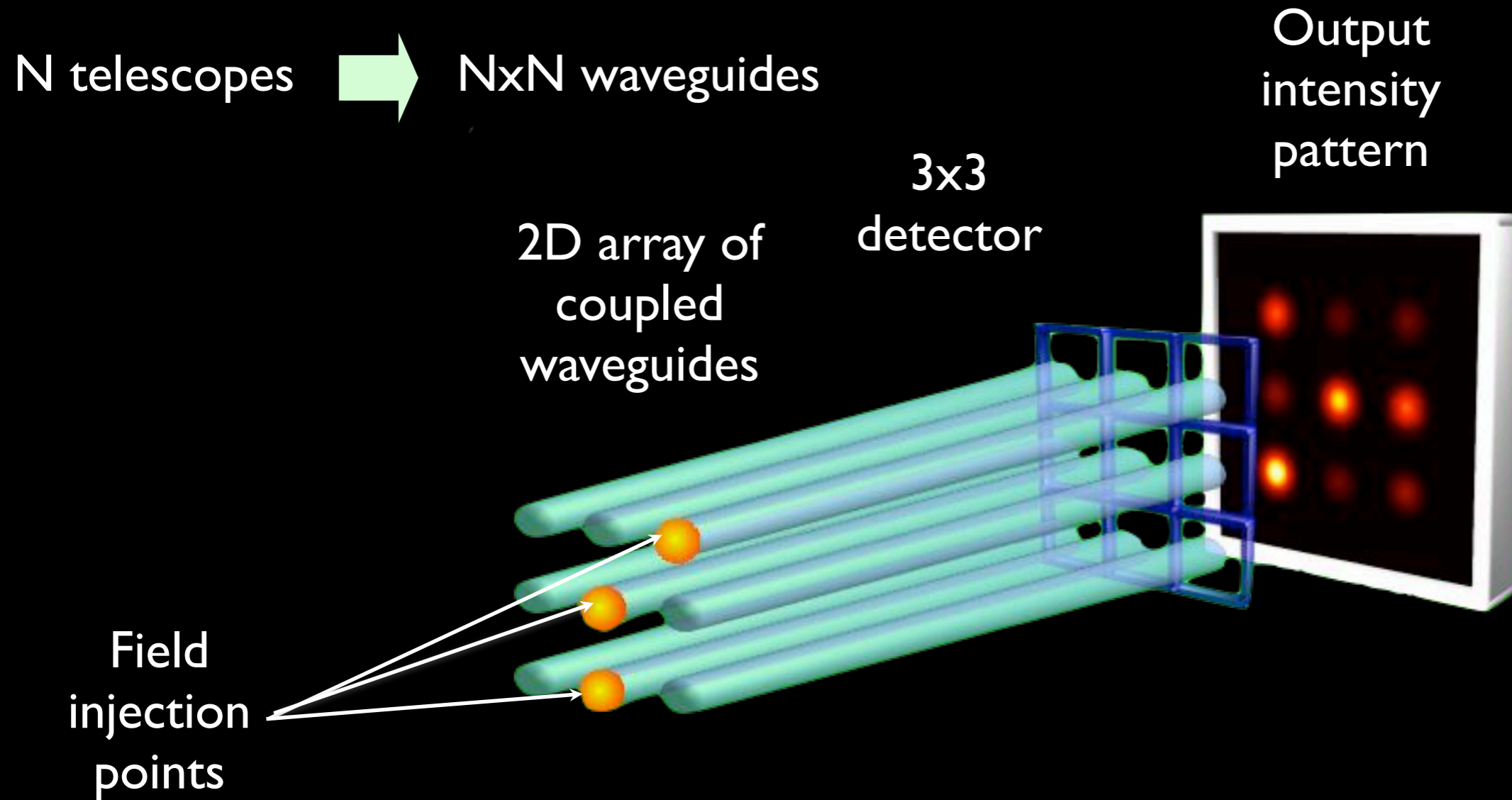
2D array of
coupled
waveguides

Field
injection
points



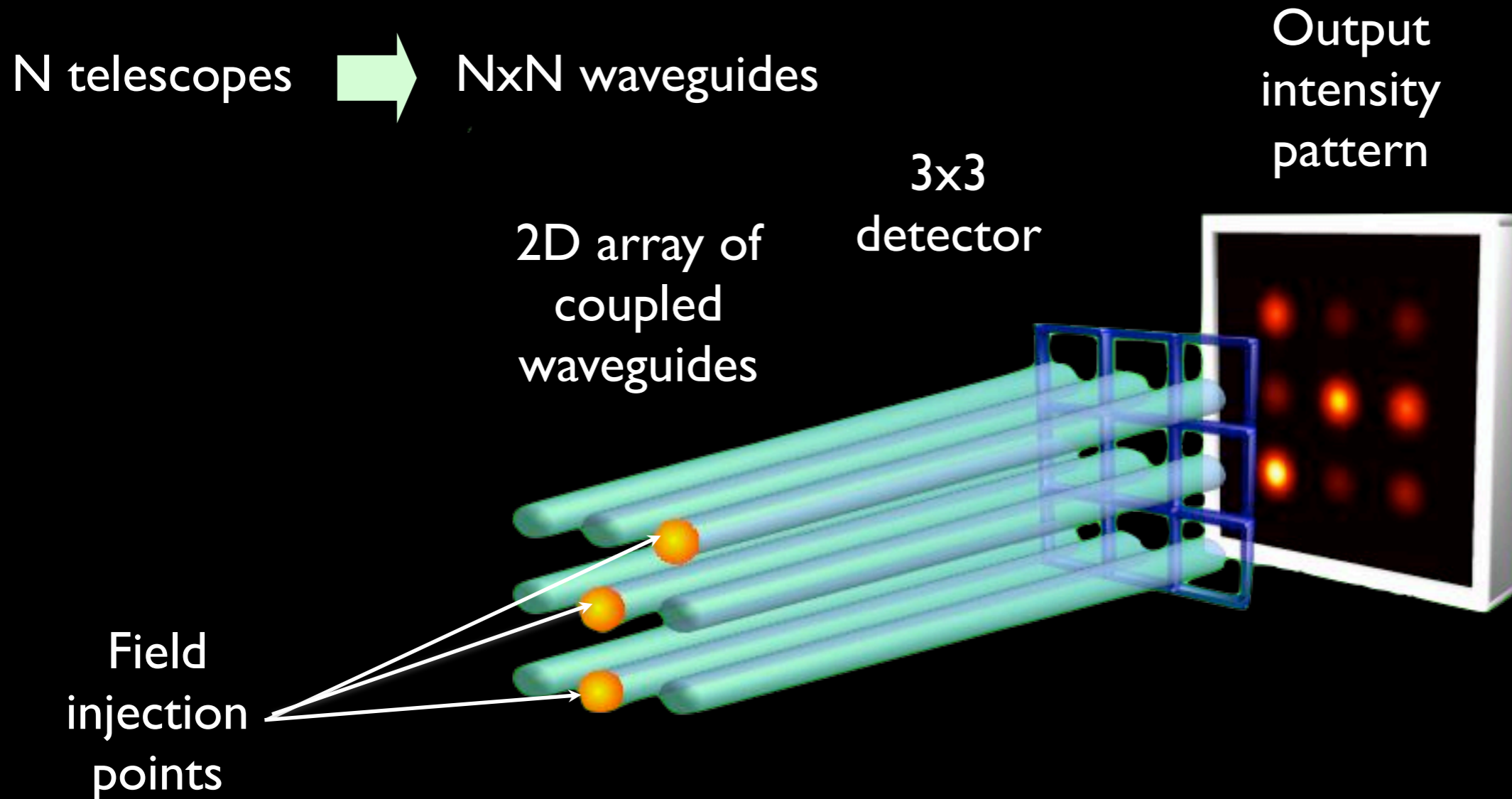
Minardi, Pertsch, Neuhauser *SPIE* **7034**-136 (2010).
Minardi, Pertsch *Opt. Lett.* **35**, 3009 (2010).

The discrete beam combiner



Minardi, Pertsch, Neuhauser *SPIE* **7034**-136 (2010).
Minardi, Pertsch *Opt. Lett.* **35**, 3009 (2010).

The discrete beam combiner



Complex visibilities over all baselines obtained from linear transformation of output intensities
Scheme verified for up to 6 telescopes, 15 baselines

Minardi, Pertsch, Neuhauser *SPIE* **7034**-136 (2010).
Minardi, Pertsch *Opt. Lett.* **35**, 3009 (2010).

How does the DBC work

The NxN output intensities I_j of the excited modes are a **linear combination** of products of the input fields A_k , $k=1\dots N$

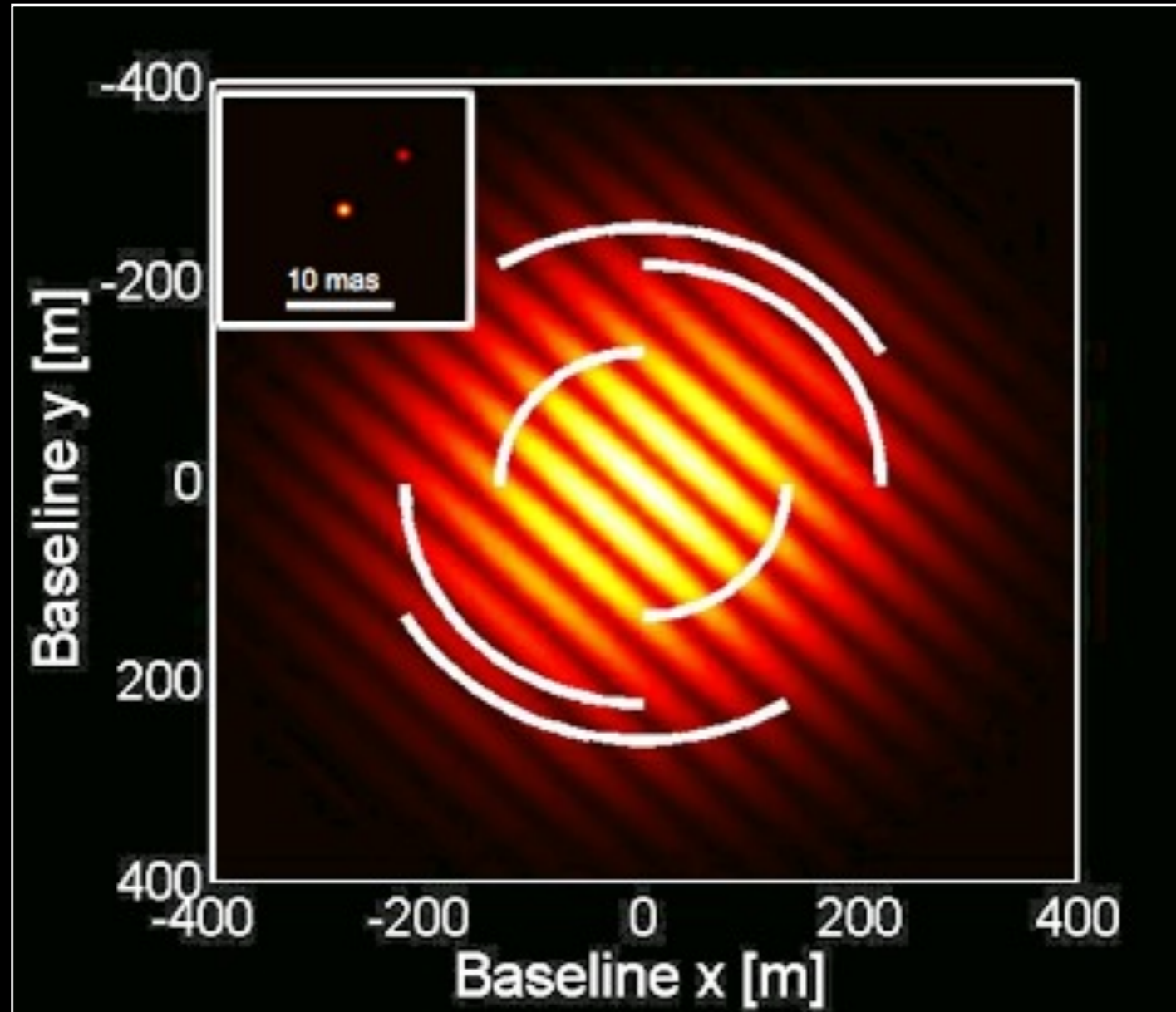
$$I_n = \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^N \alpha_{n,f(j,k)} \langle A_j A_k^* \rangle$$

Coefficients of matrix $\alpha_{n,f(j,k)}$ (V2PM) determined by:

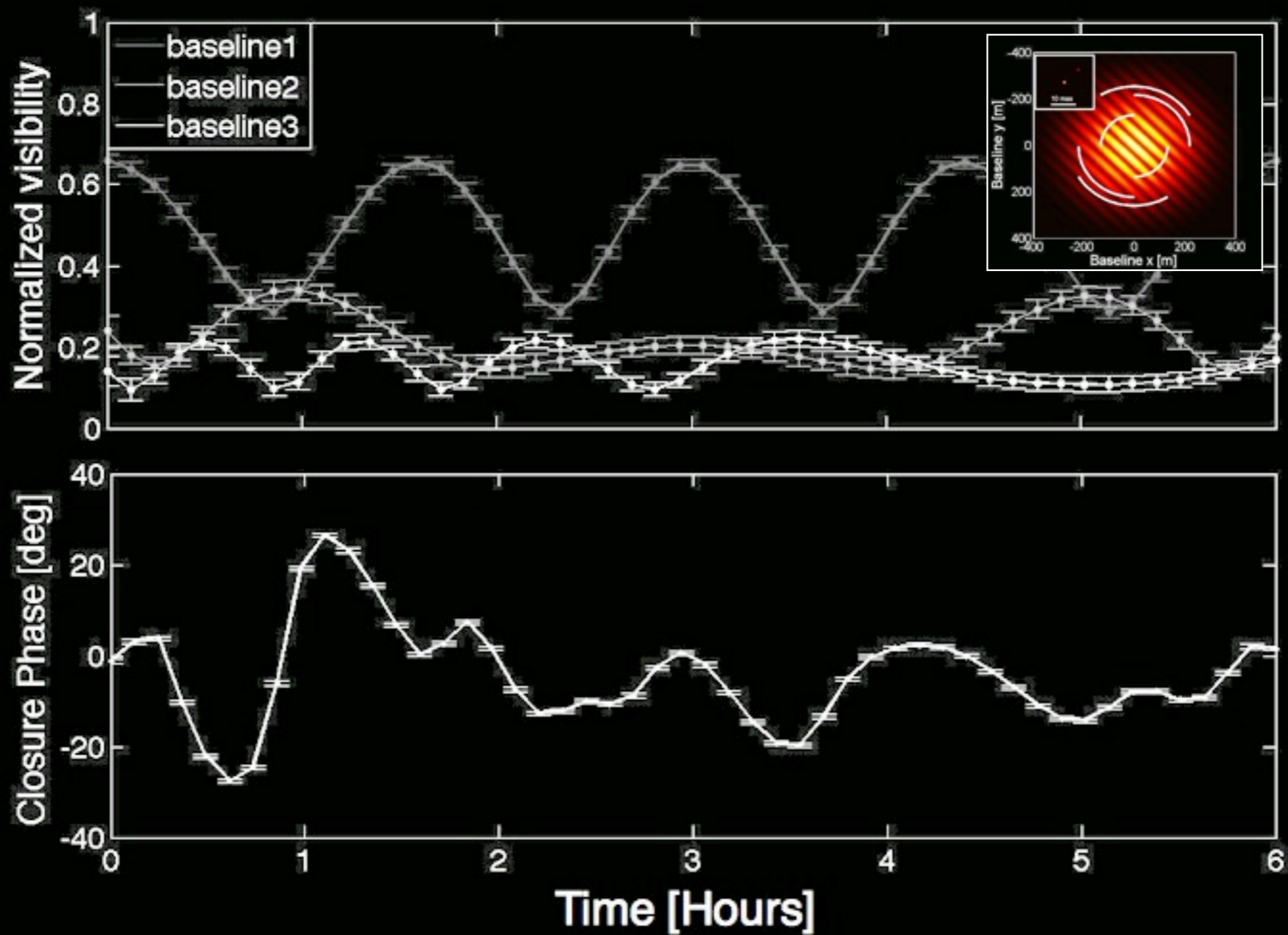
- **Injection points** of the fields A_k
- **Geometry of coupling** between waveguides

Optimal matrix: **invertible and well conditioned**

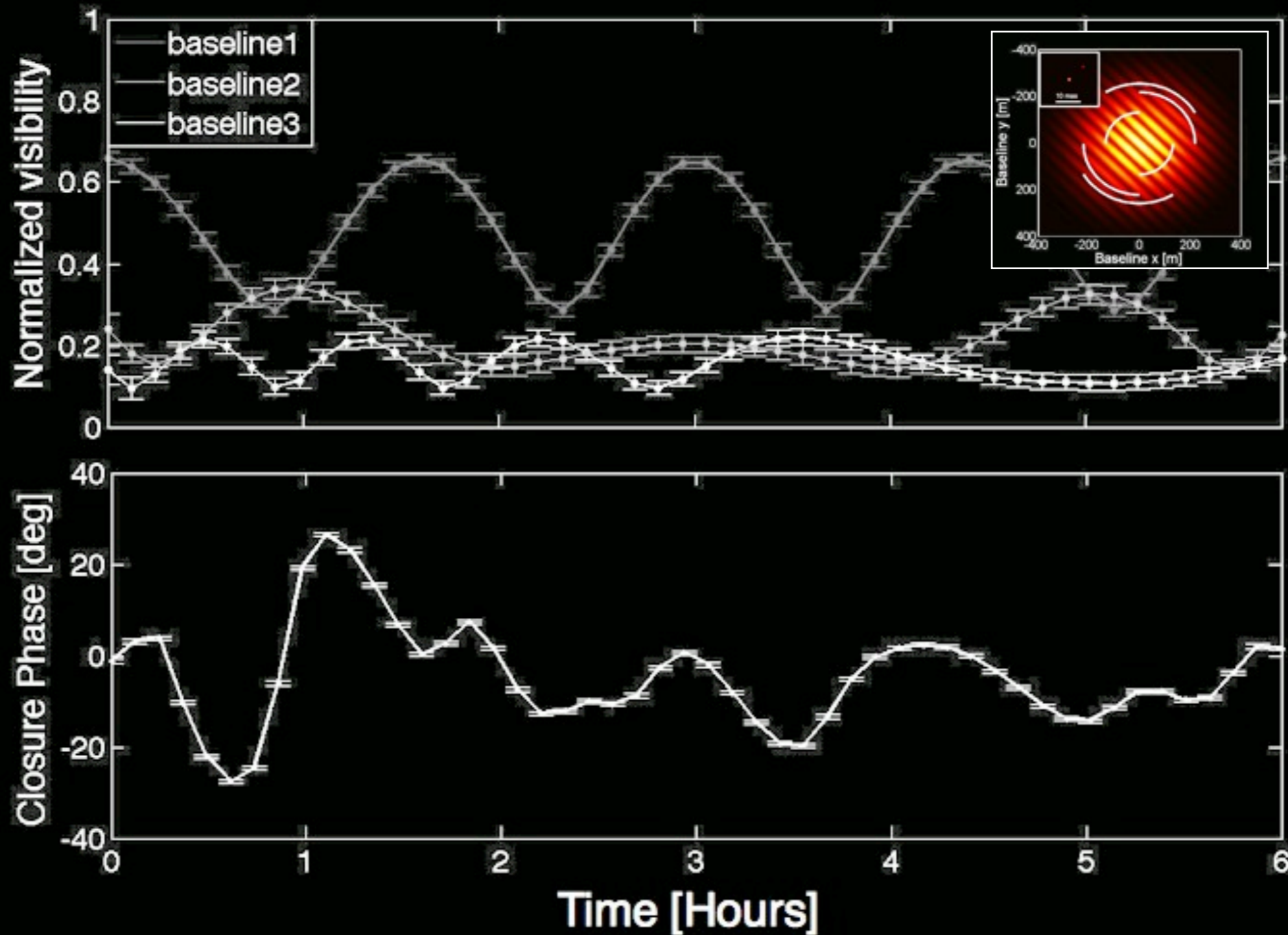
3x3 DBC performance



3x3 DBC performance

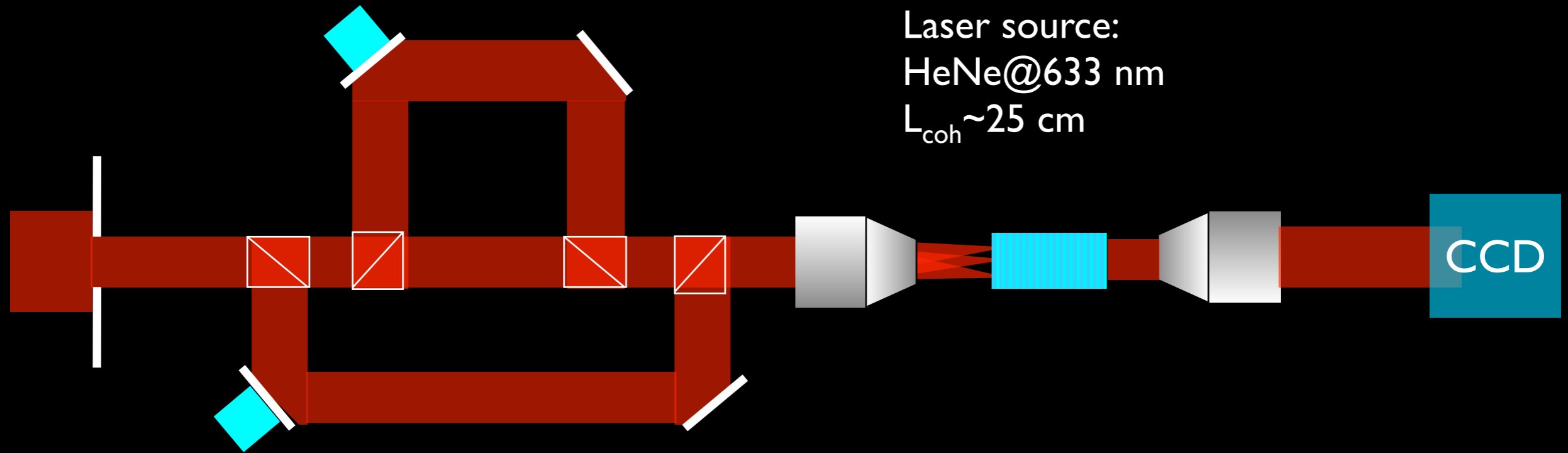


3x3 DBC performance

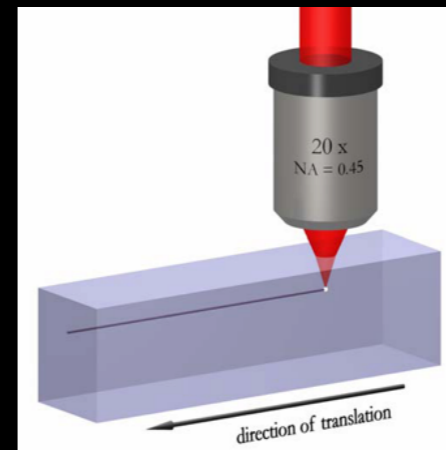
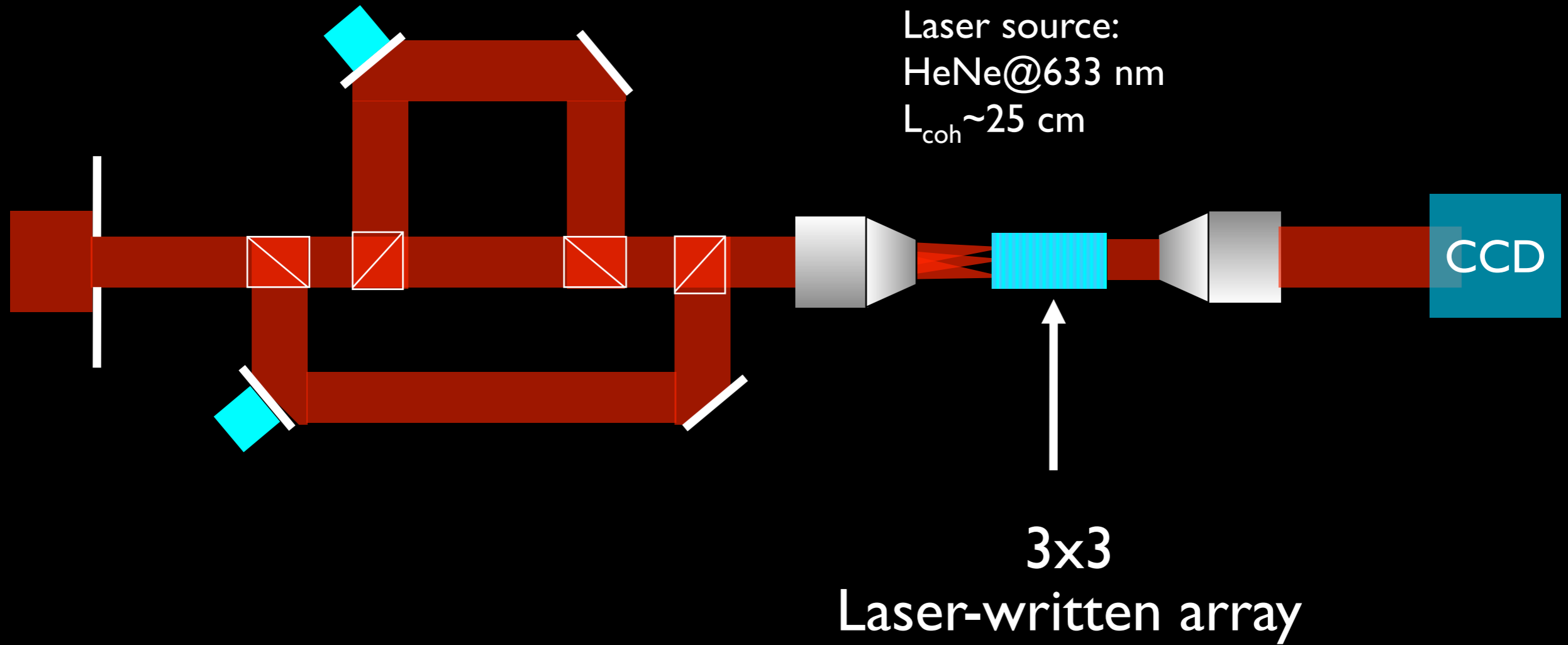


Could reach performance of existing beam combiners

Experimental setup

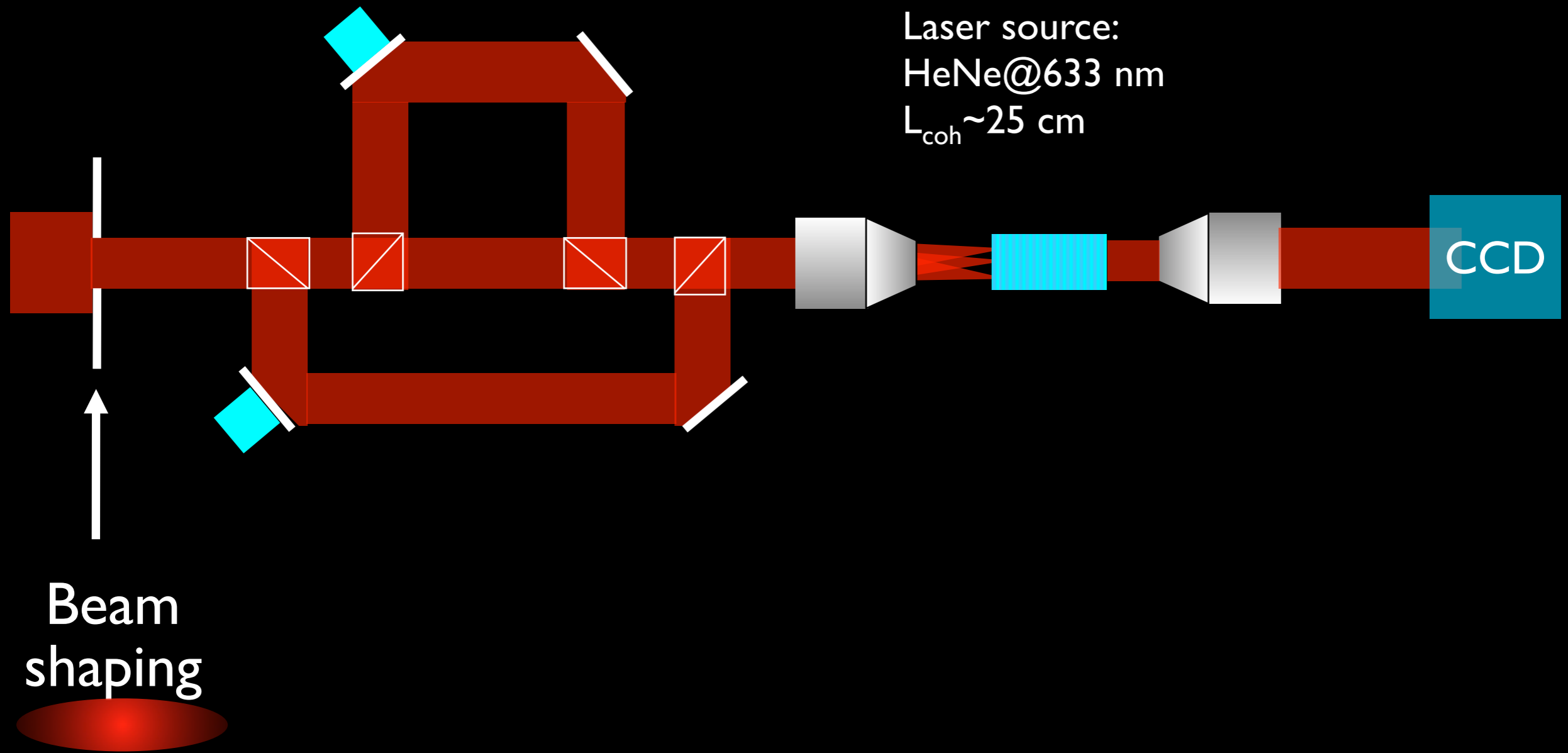


Experimental setup

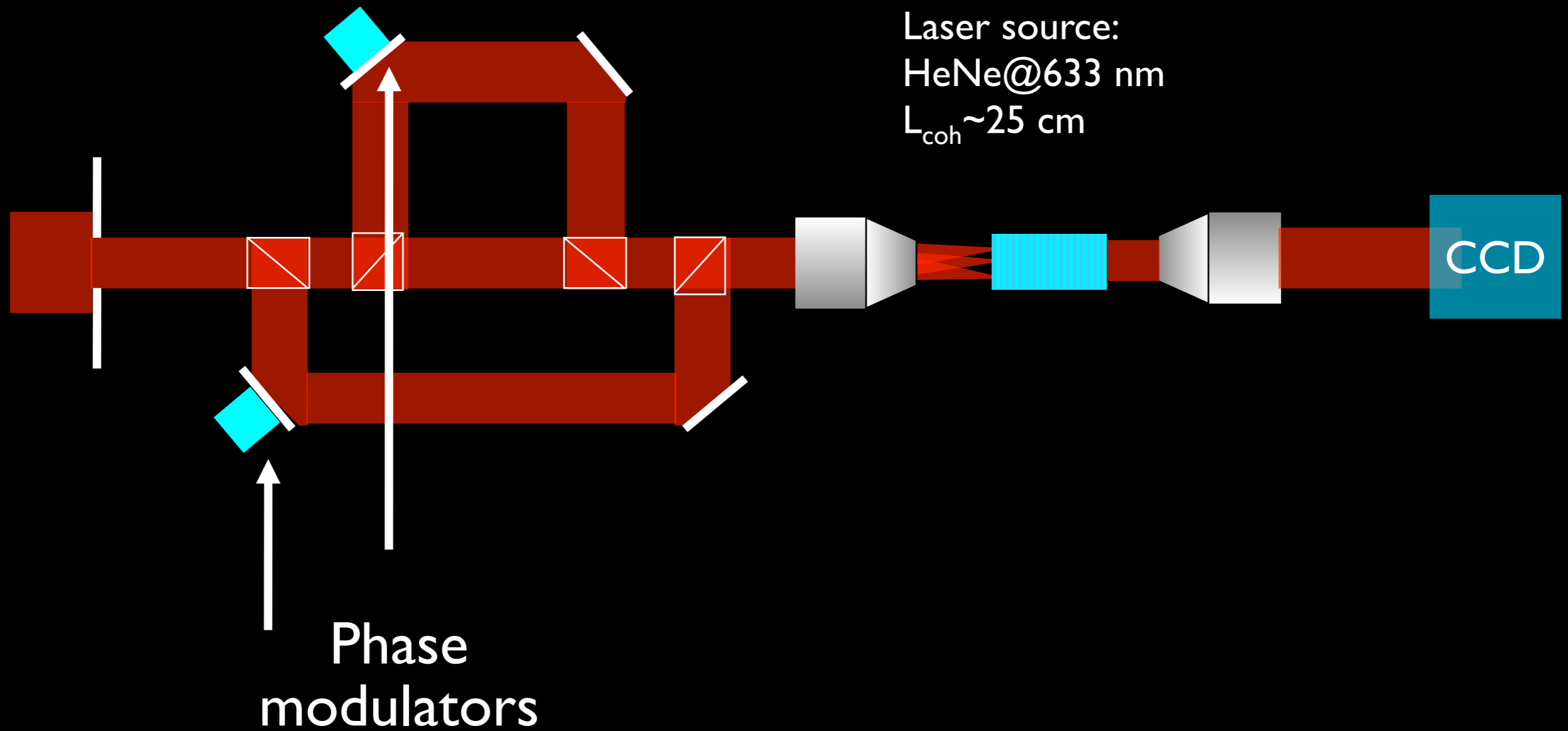


Pertsch, et al. Opt. Lett. 29, 468 (2004).

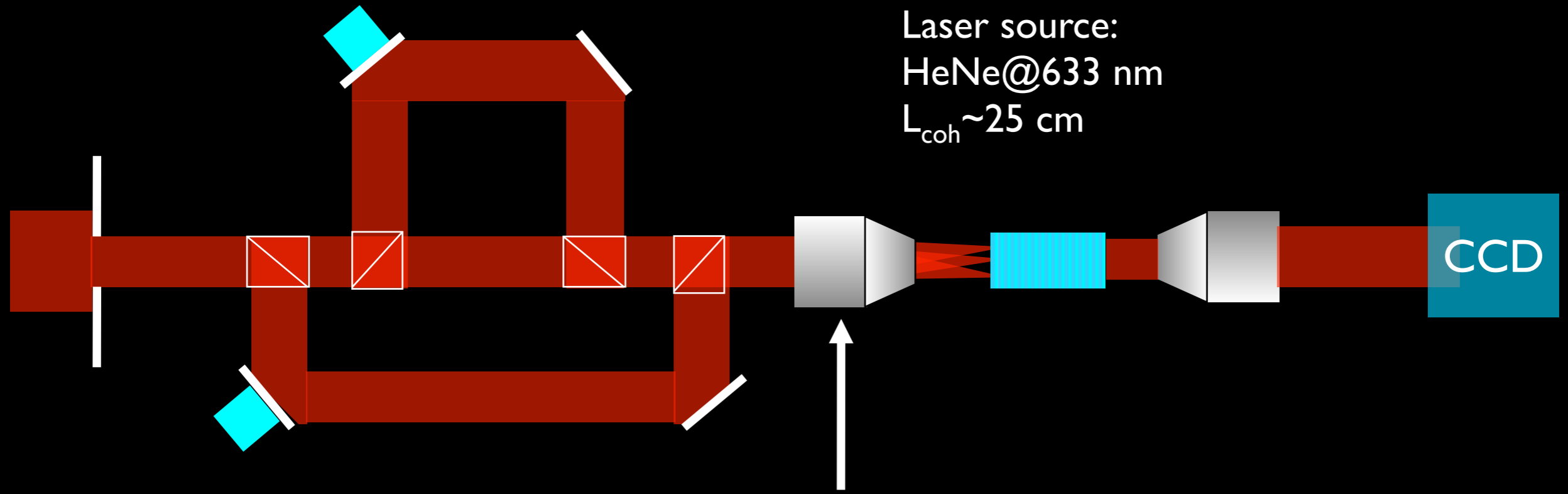
Experimental setup



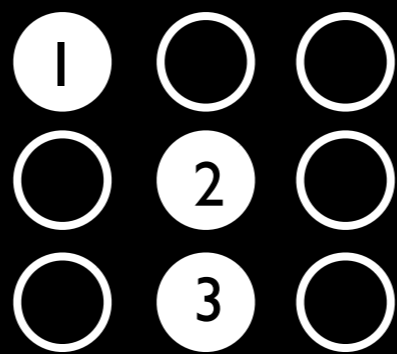
Experimental setup



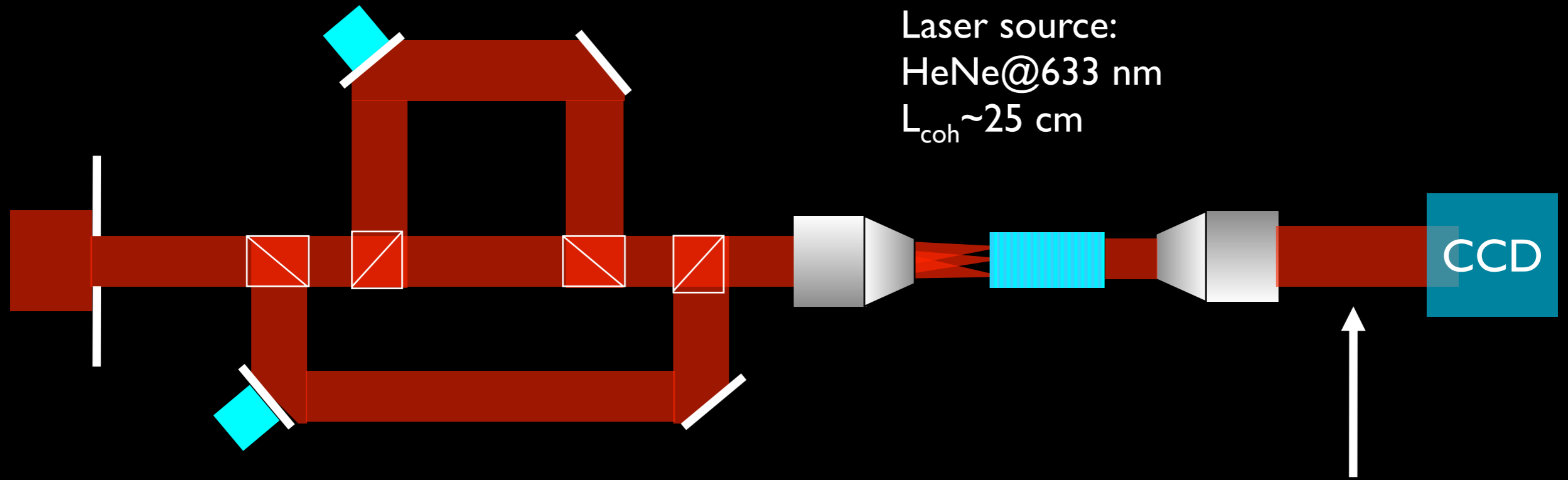
Experimental setup



Multipoint
excitation

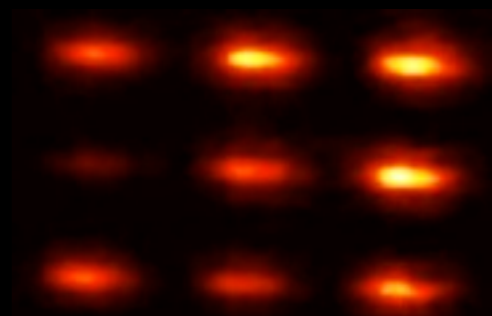


Experimental setup



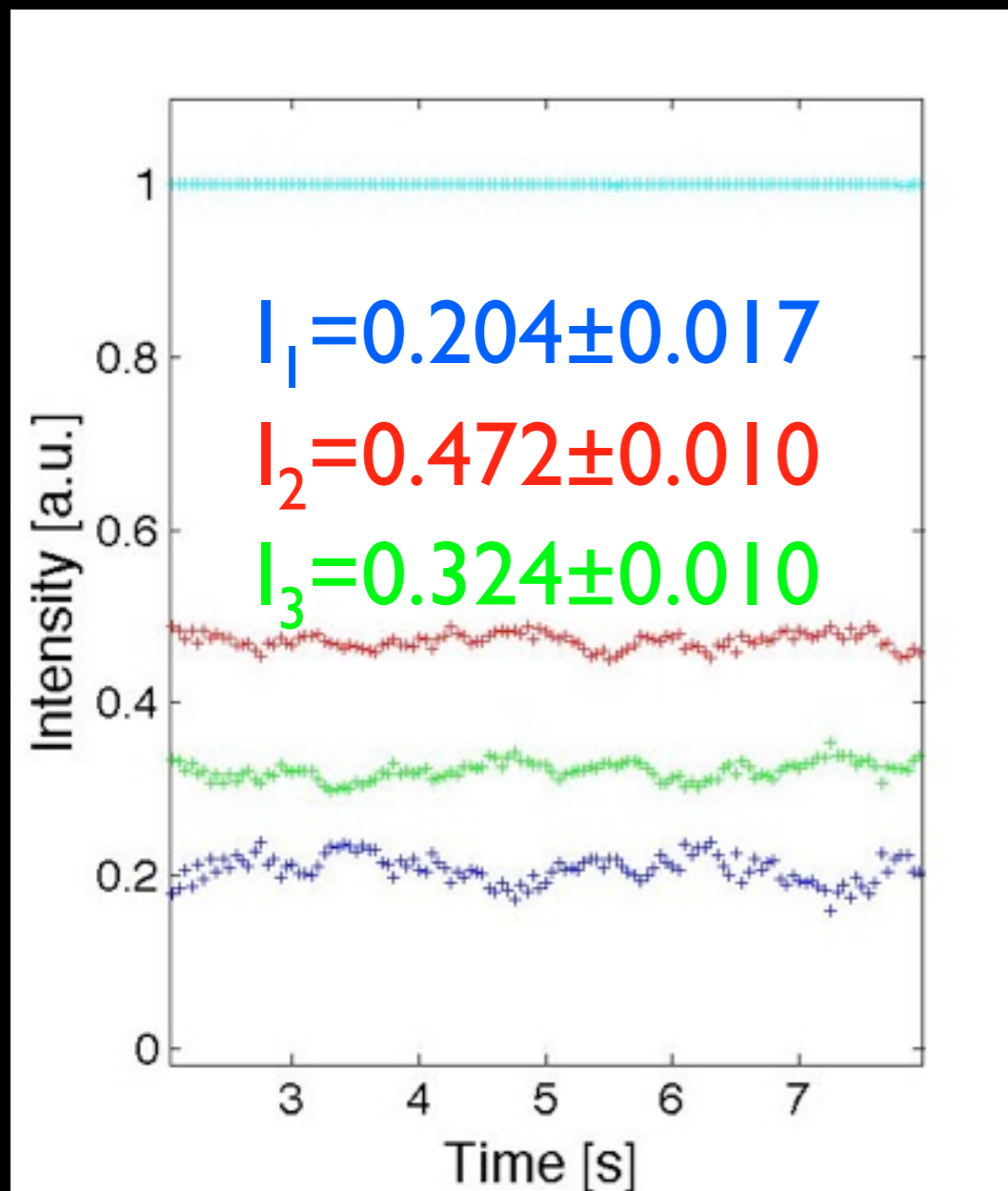
Laser source:
HeNe@633 nm
 $L_{\text{coh}} \sim 25$ cm

Microscope
10 bit camera



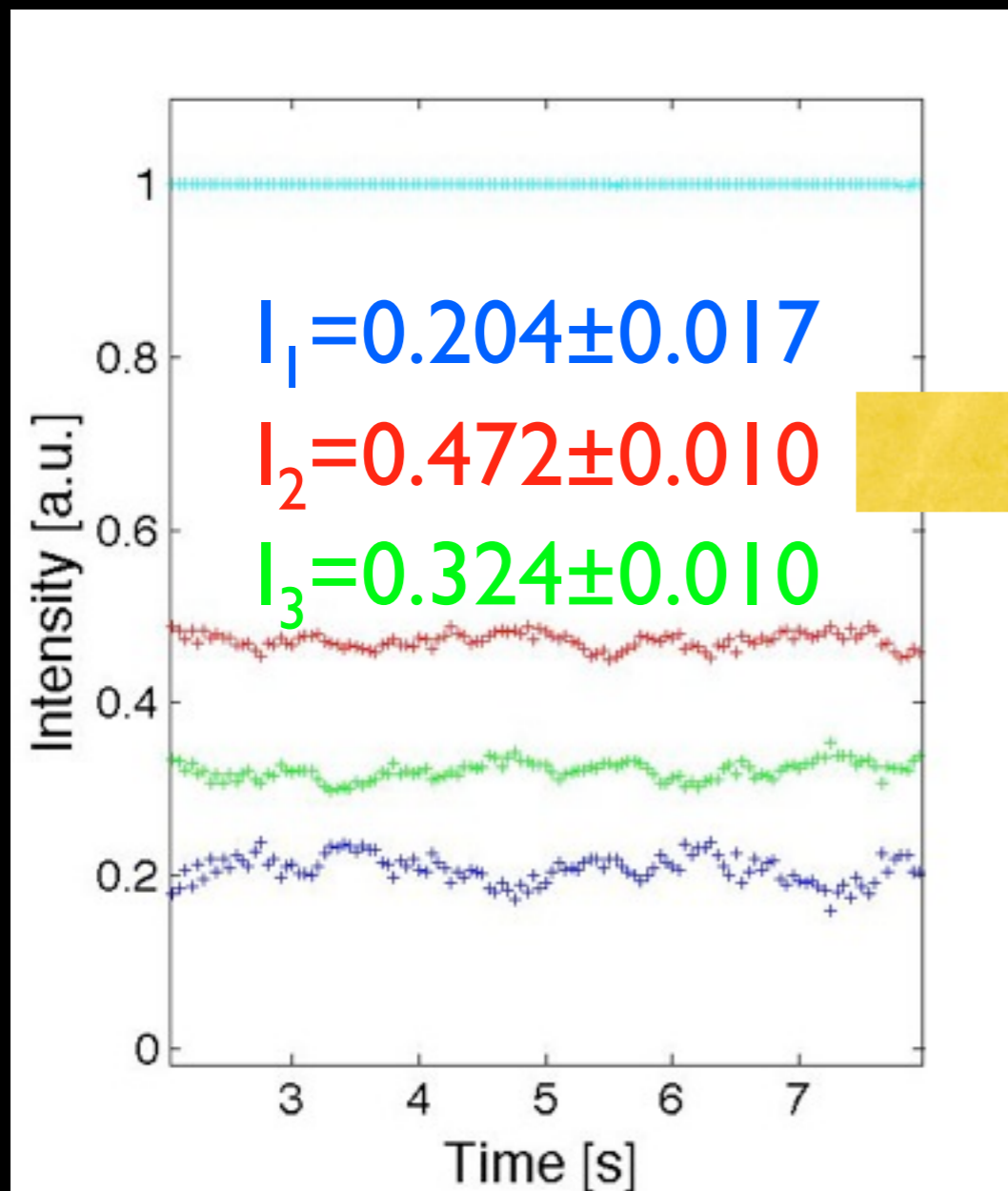
First experimental results: photometry

Calibration procedure adapted from: Lacour et al. SPIE 7013-16 (2008).



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Calibration procedure adapted from: Lacour et al. SPIE 7013-16 (2008).



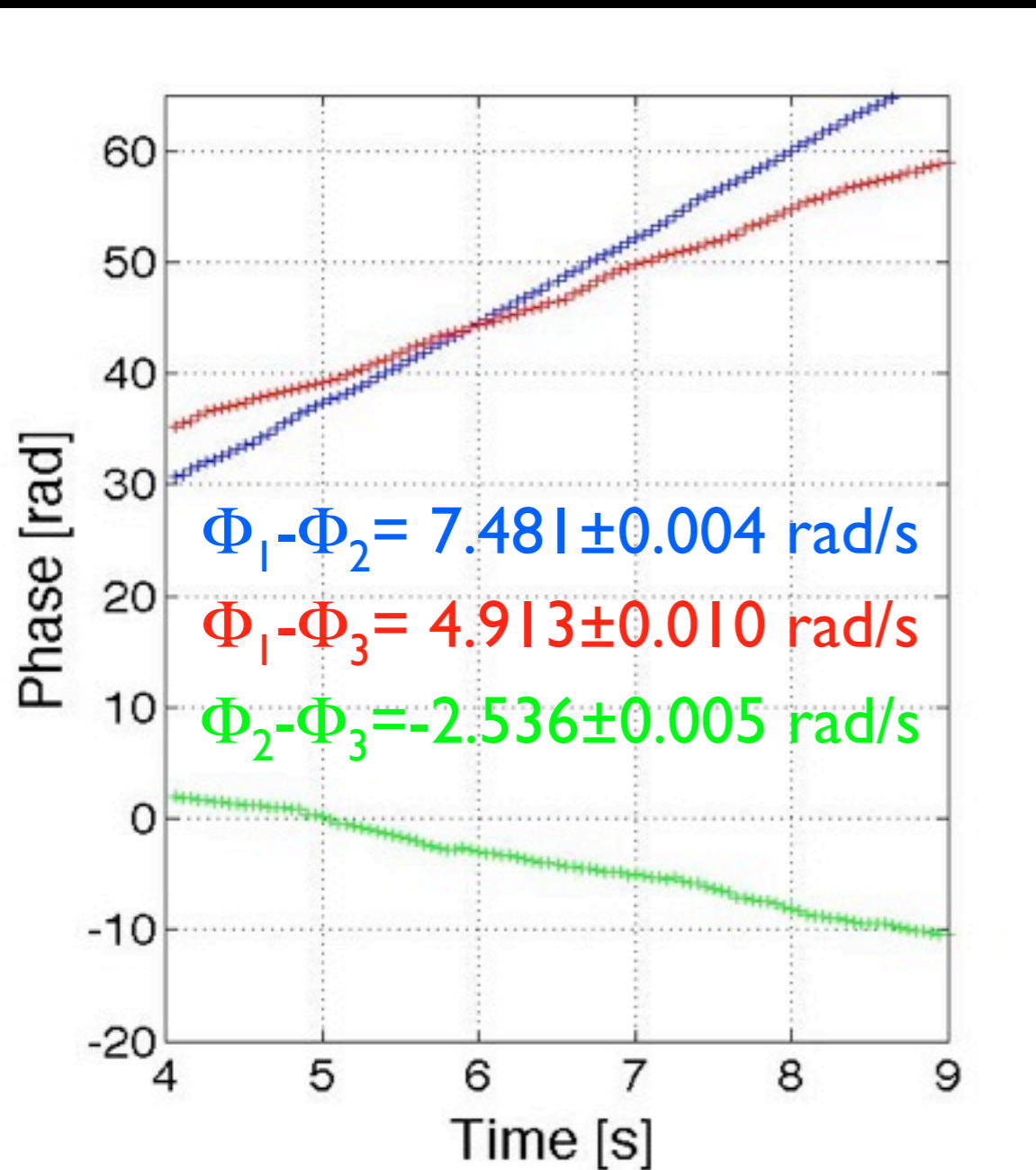
Expected:

$I_1 = 0.207$

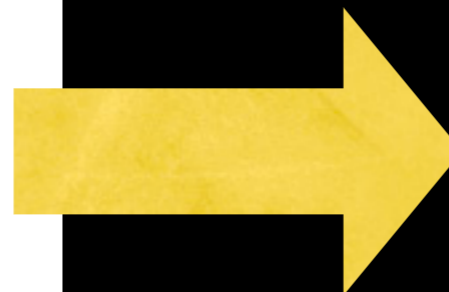
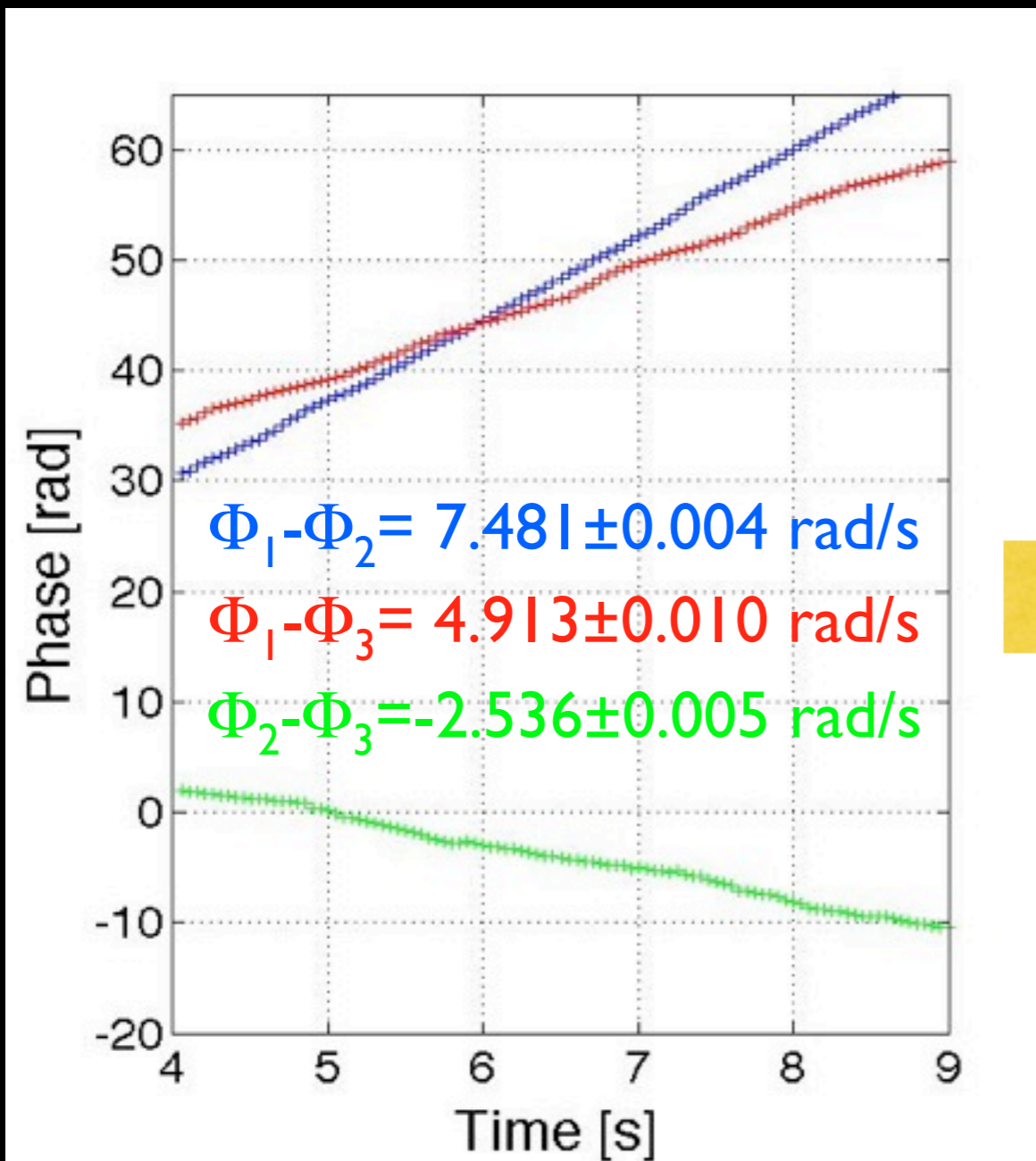
$I_2 = 0.464$

$I_3 = 0.334$

First visibilities experimental results:



First visibilities experimental results:



Expected:

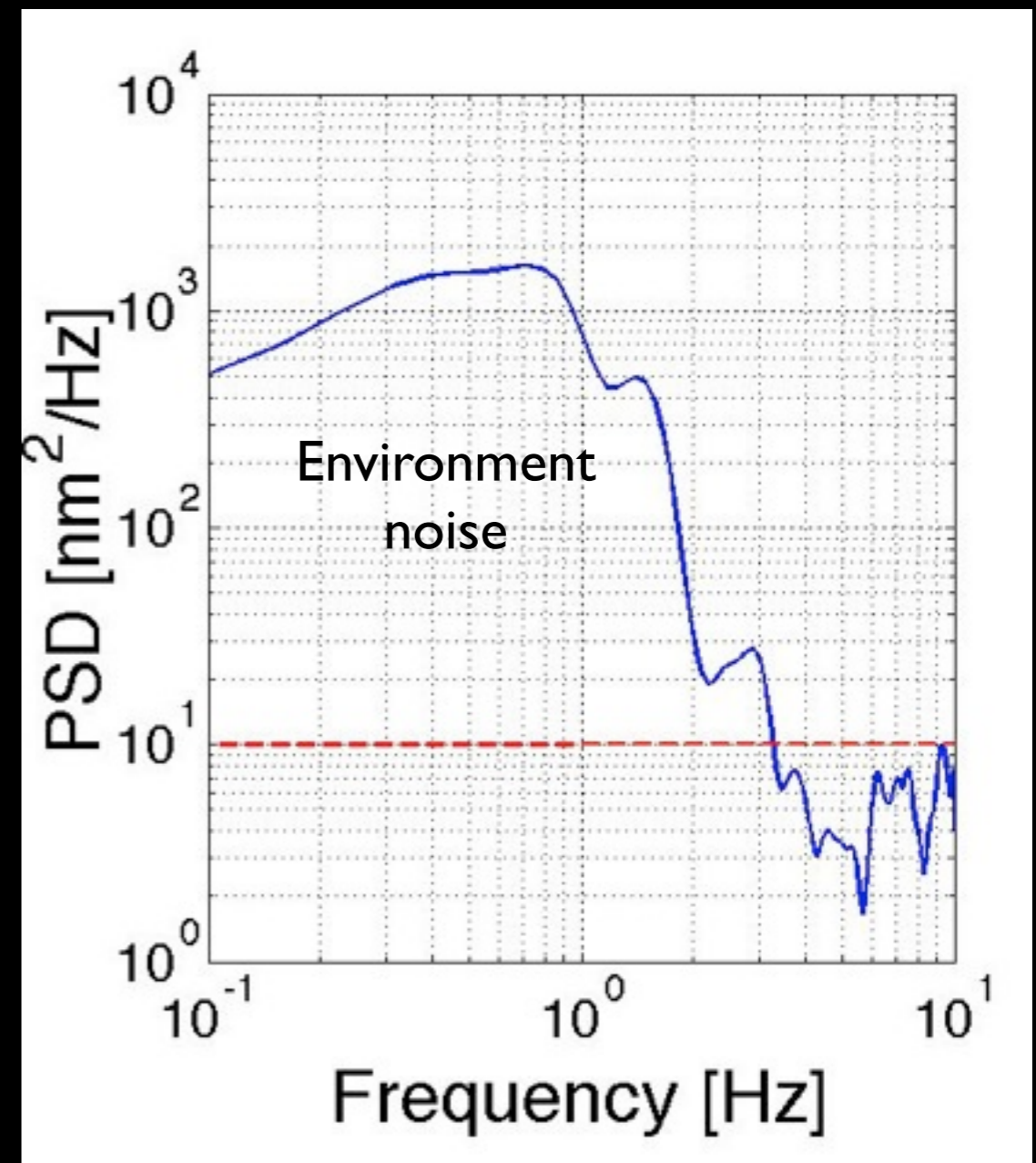
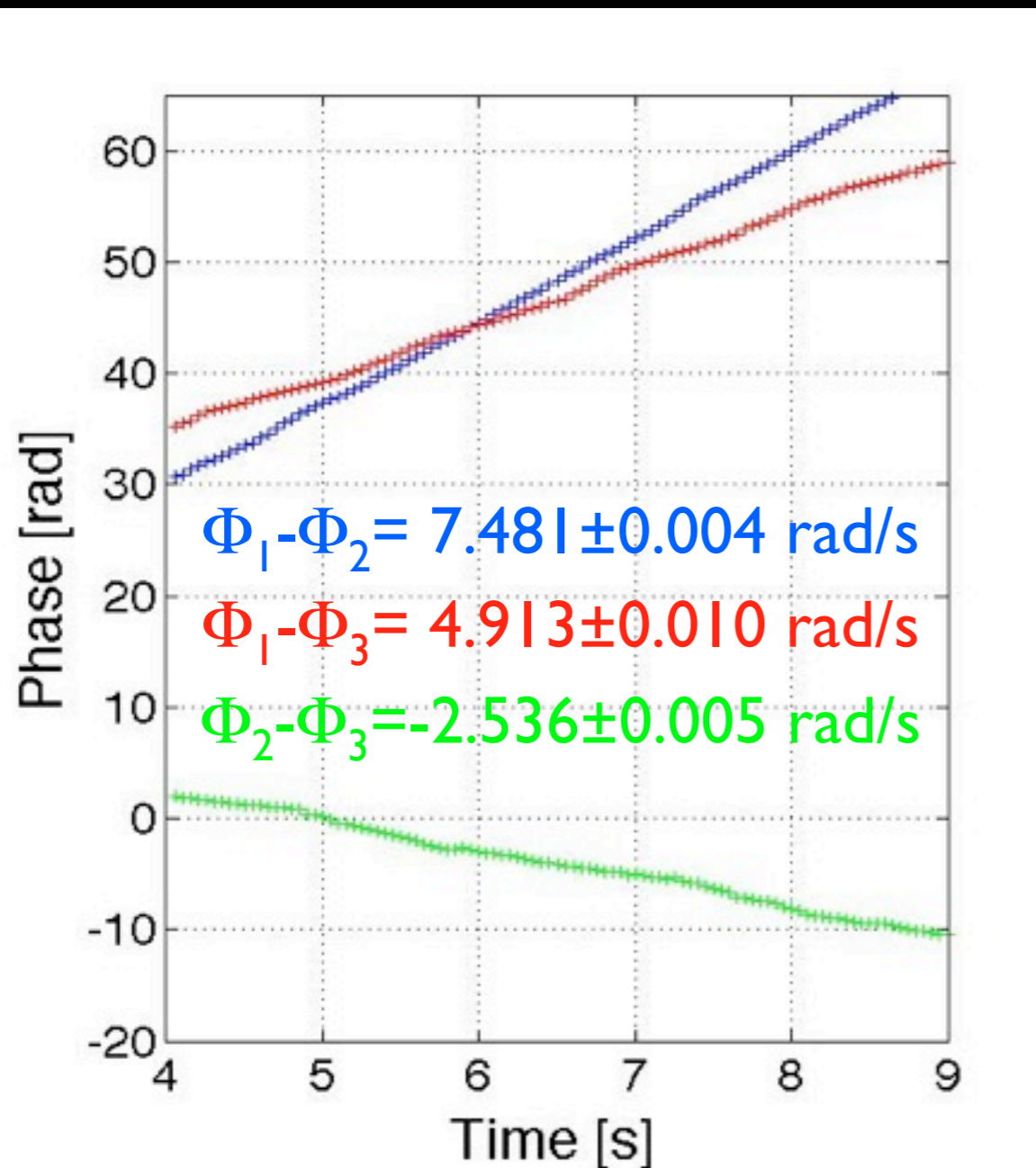
$\Phi_1 - \Phi_2 = 7.30$ rad/s

$\Phi_1 - \Phi_3 = 5.05$ rad/s

$\Phi_2 - \Phi_3 = -2.52$ rad/s

First visibilities experimental results:

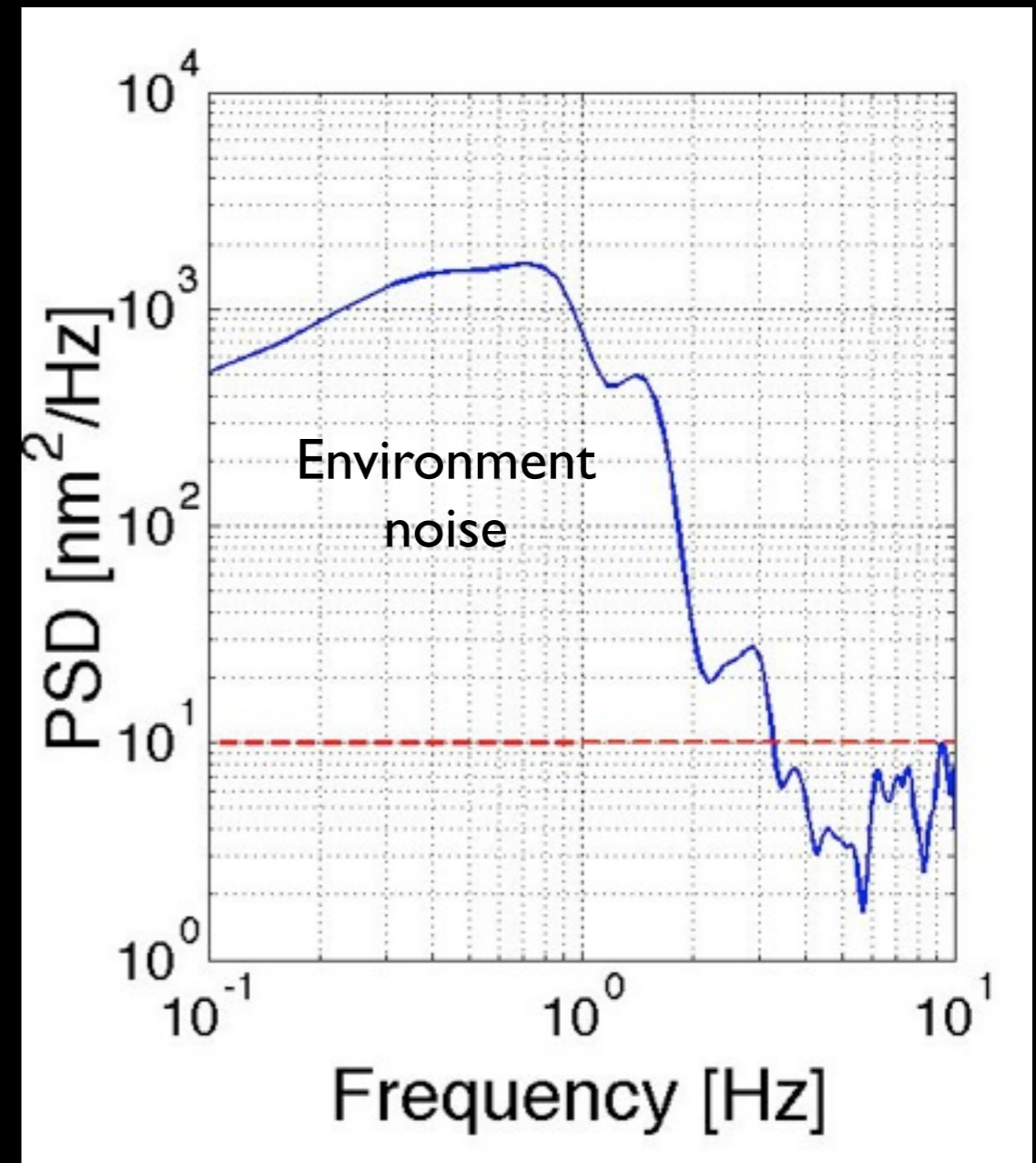
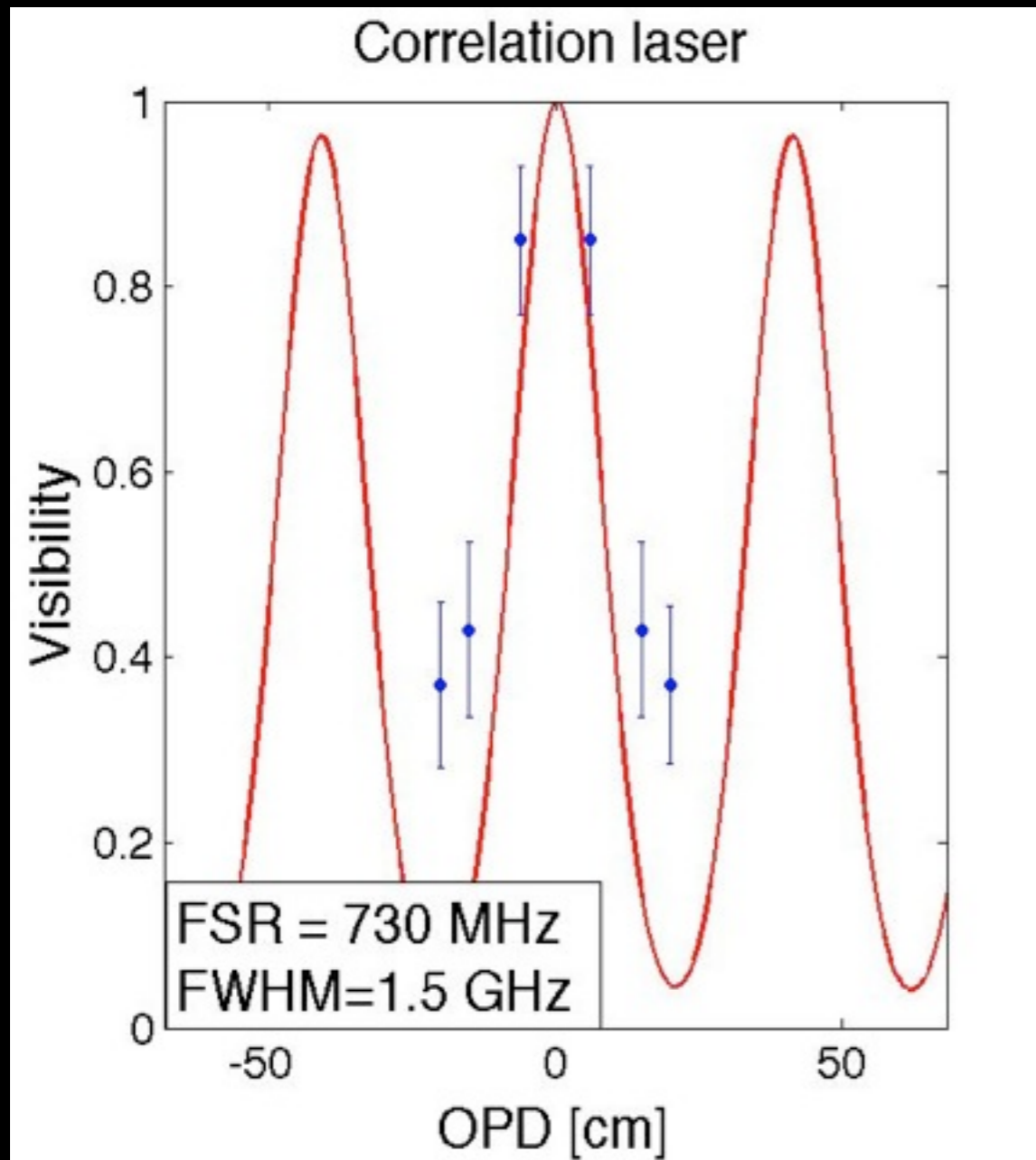
Closure phase noise



High-frequency PSD < 10 nm^2/Hz

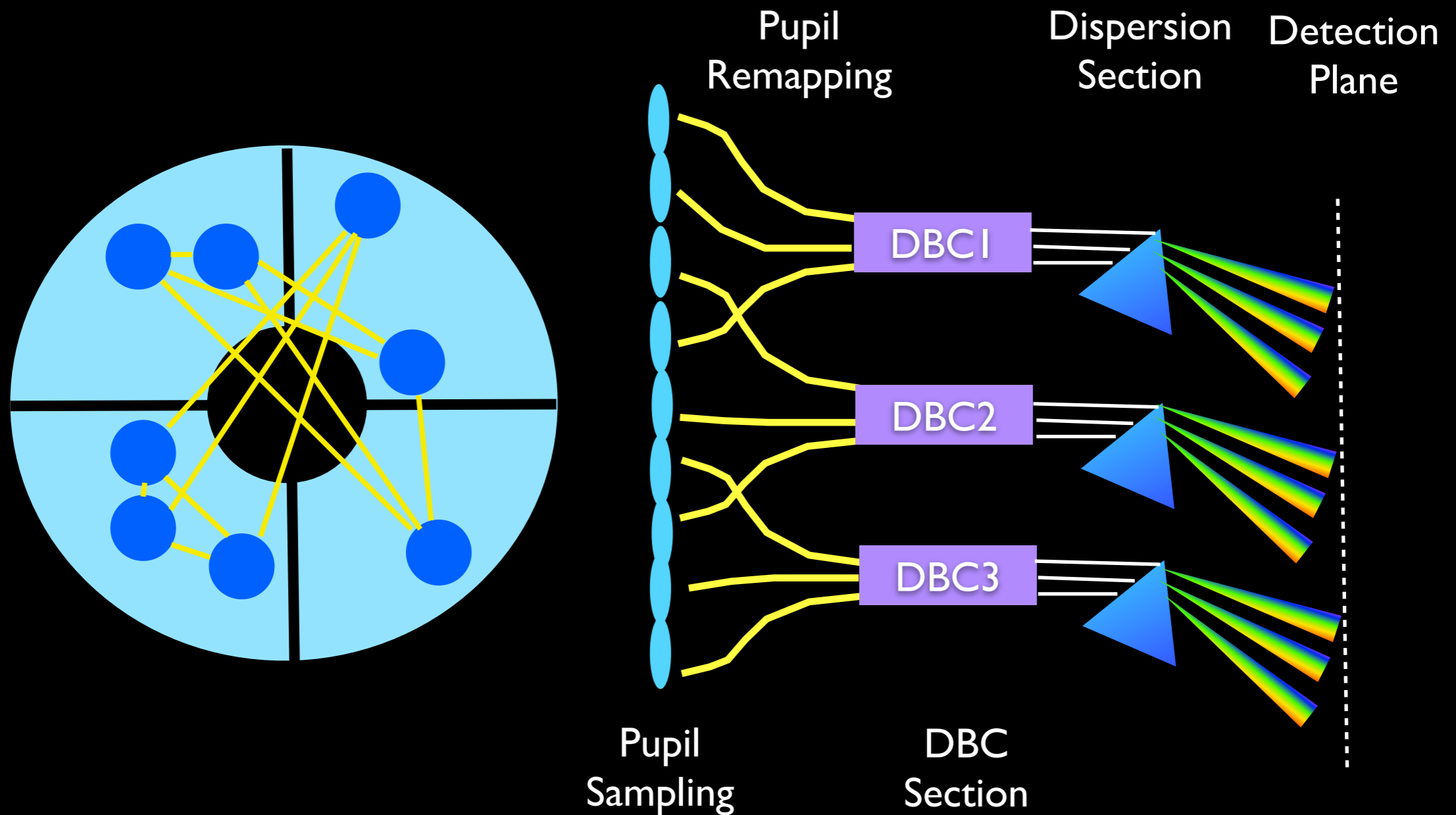
First visibilities experimental results:

Closure phase noise



High-frequency PSD < 10 nm^2/Hz

A possible application: pupil remapping



Light distributed over minimal number of pixels = high sensitivity
On-sky demonstrator under evaluation

Conclusions and perspectives

- First test of a **3D photonic combiner** for Astrometry. Optimization of performance in progress.

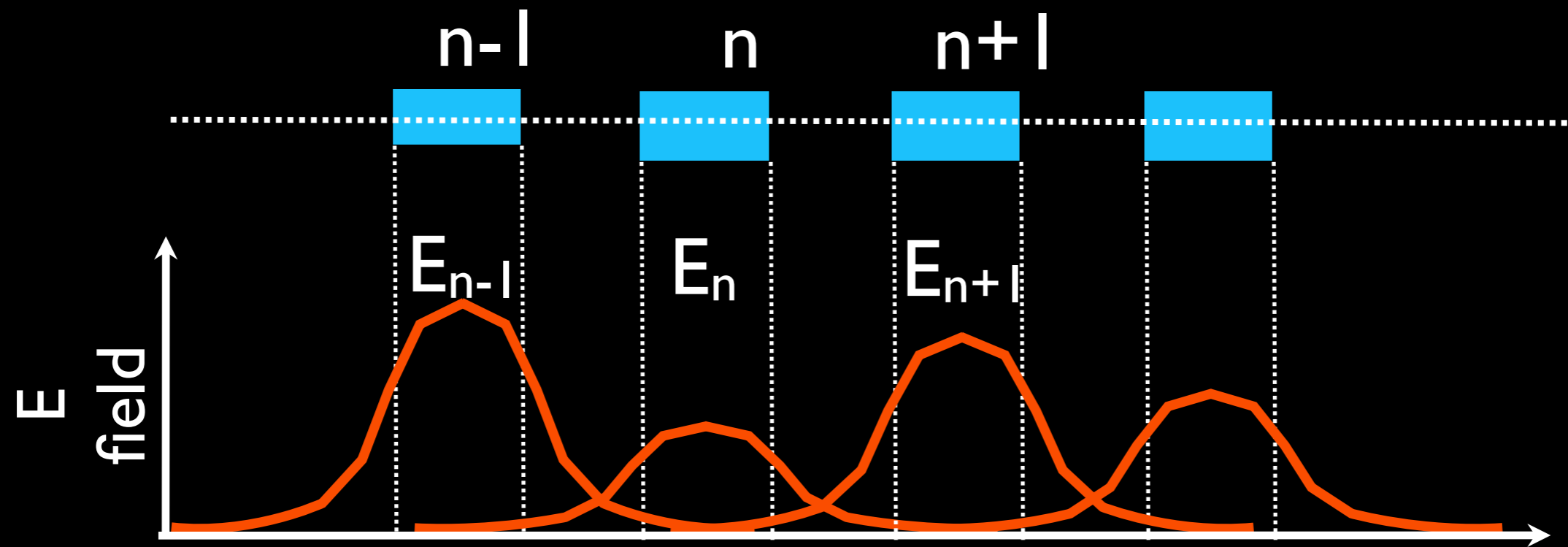
Conclusions and perspectives

- First test of a **3D photonic combiner** for Astrometry. Optimization of performance in progress.
- **Simple design** potentially scalable to a large number of telescopes.

Conclusions and perspectives

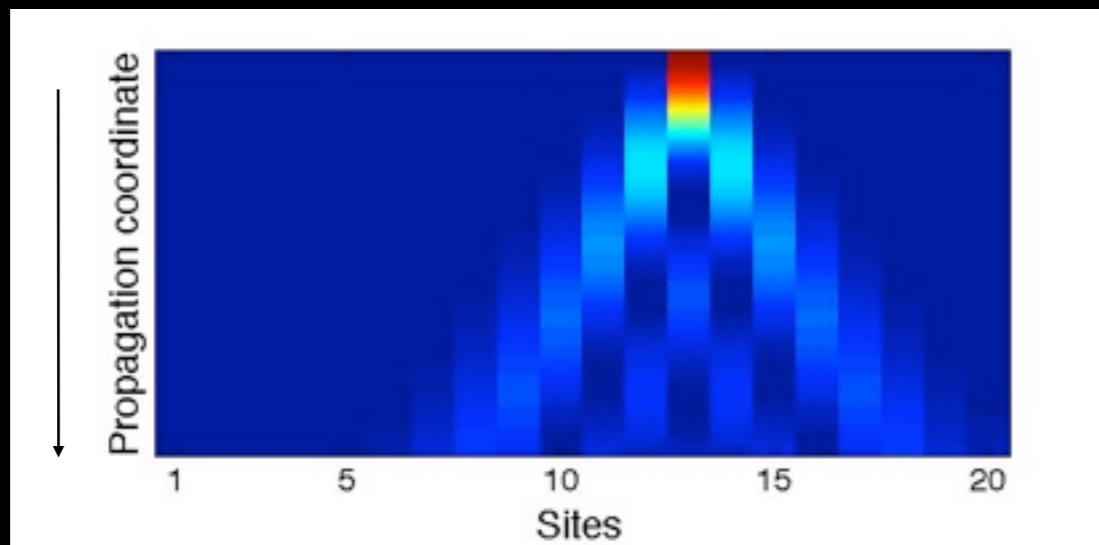
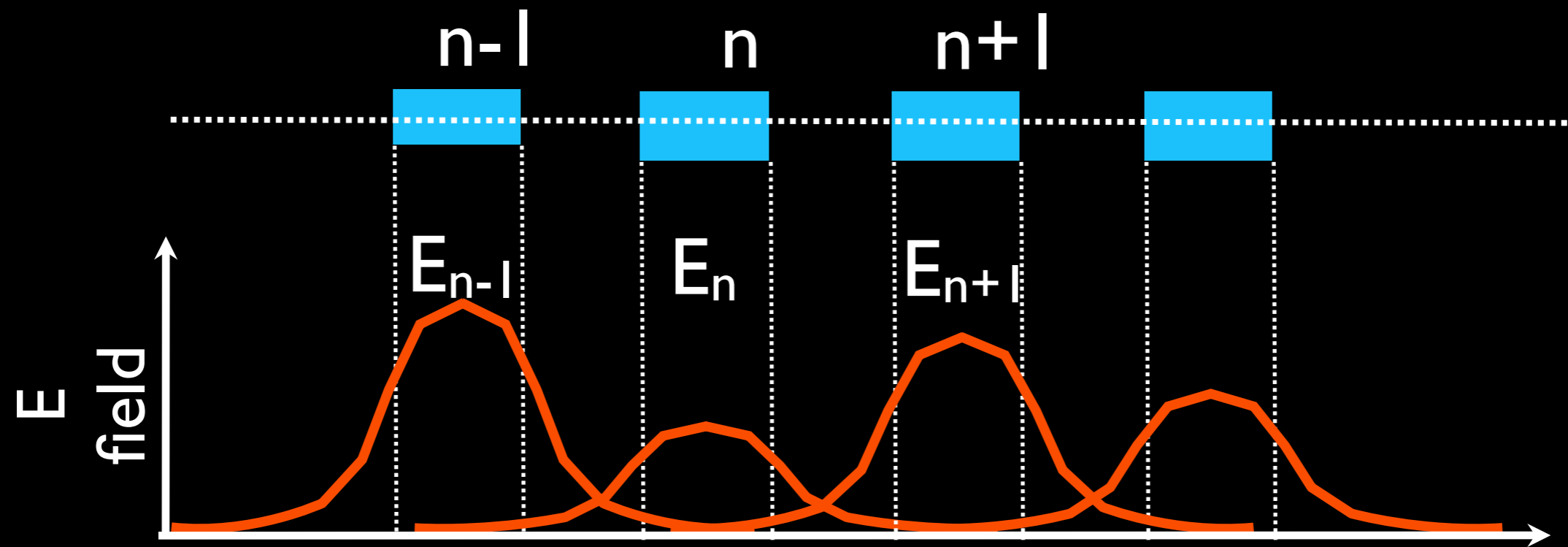
- First test of a **3D photonic combiner** for Astrometry. Optimization of performance in progress.
- **Simple design** potentially scalable to a large number of telescopes.
- Can find applications in **intra-pupil interferometric instruments** (e.g. FIRST/Dragonfly).

Arrays of coupled waveguides



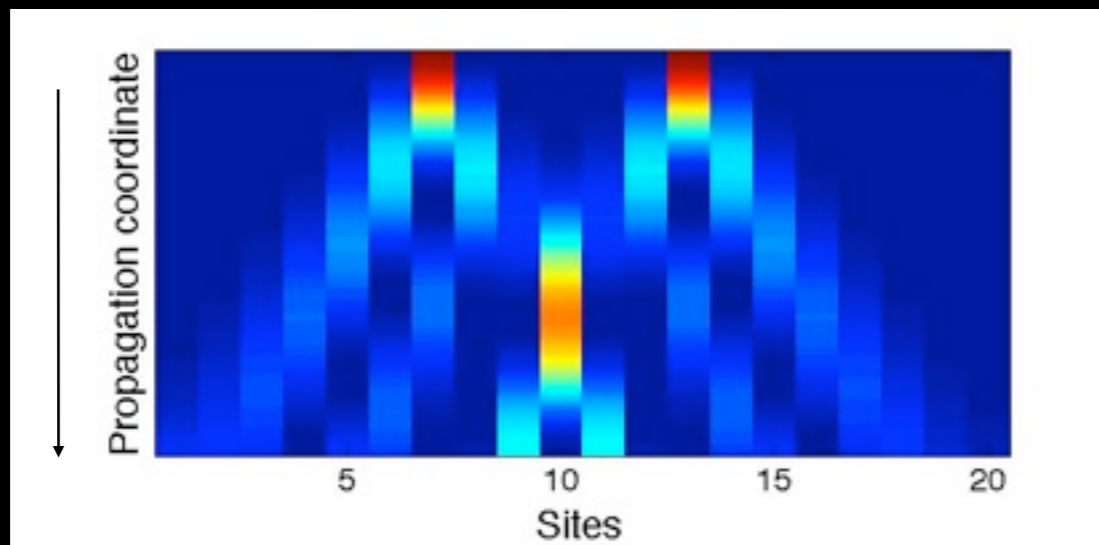
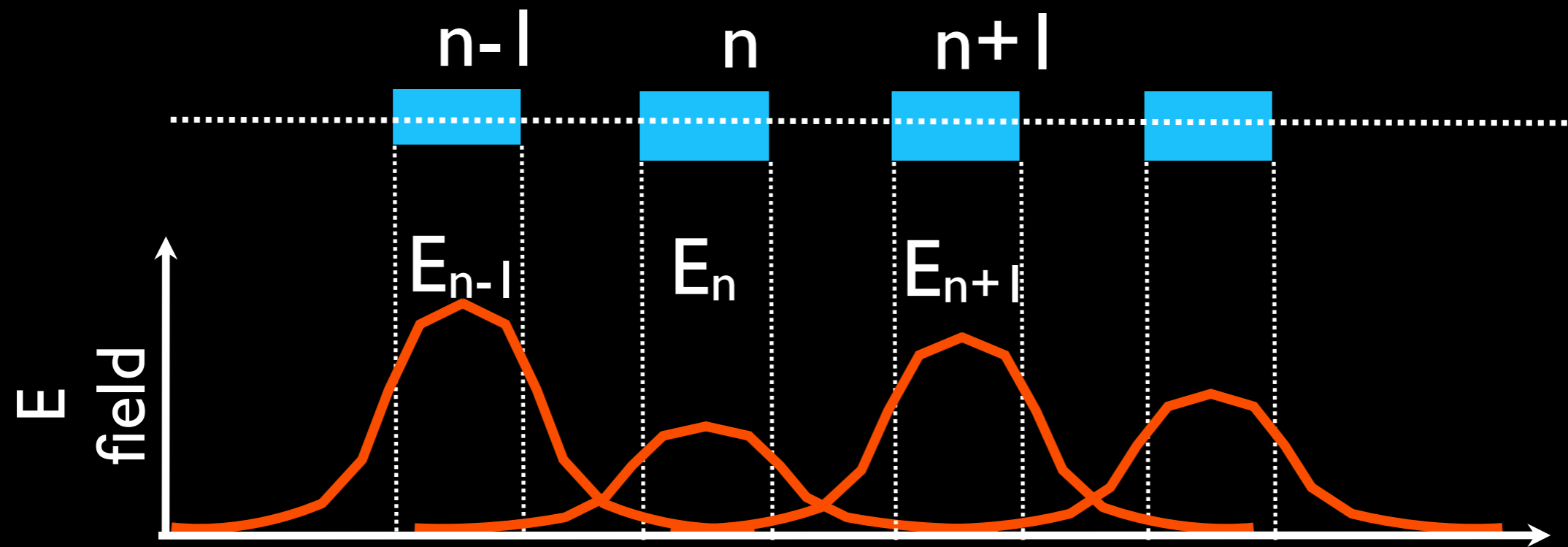
Jones JOSA 55, 261 (1965),
Pertsch et al. Opt. Lett. 23, 1701 (1998).
Christodoulides et al. Nature 424, 817 (2003).

Arrays of coupled waveguides



Jones JOSA 55, 261 (1965),
Pertsch et al. Opt. Lett. 23, 1701 (1998).
Christodoulides et al. Nature 424, 817 (2003).

Arrays of coupled waveguides



Interference pattern
bound to a fixed
array of waveguides

Jones JOSA 55, 261 (1965),
Pertsch et al. Opt. Lett. 23, 1701 (1998).
Christodoulides et al. Nature 424, 817 (2003).