



ALOHA@CHARA in the L band: 2020-2021 progress and perspectives

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Aloha



Introduction: ALOHA strategy

In lab tests

ALOHA @1.5 μm
 $1.5 \mu\text{m} + 1.06 \mu\text{m} \rightarrow 630 \text{ nm}$

- * Noise investigation
- * Multi channel spectral mode

ALOHA @3.5 μm
 $3.5 \mu\text{m} + 1.06 \mu\text{m} \rightarrow 817 \text{ nm}$

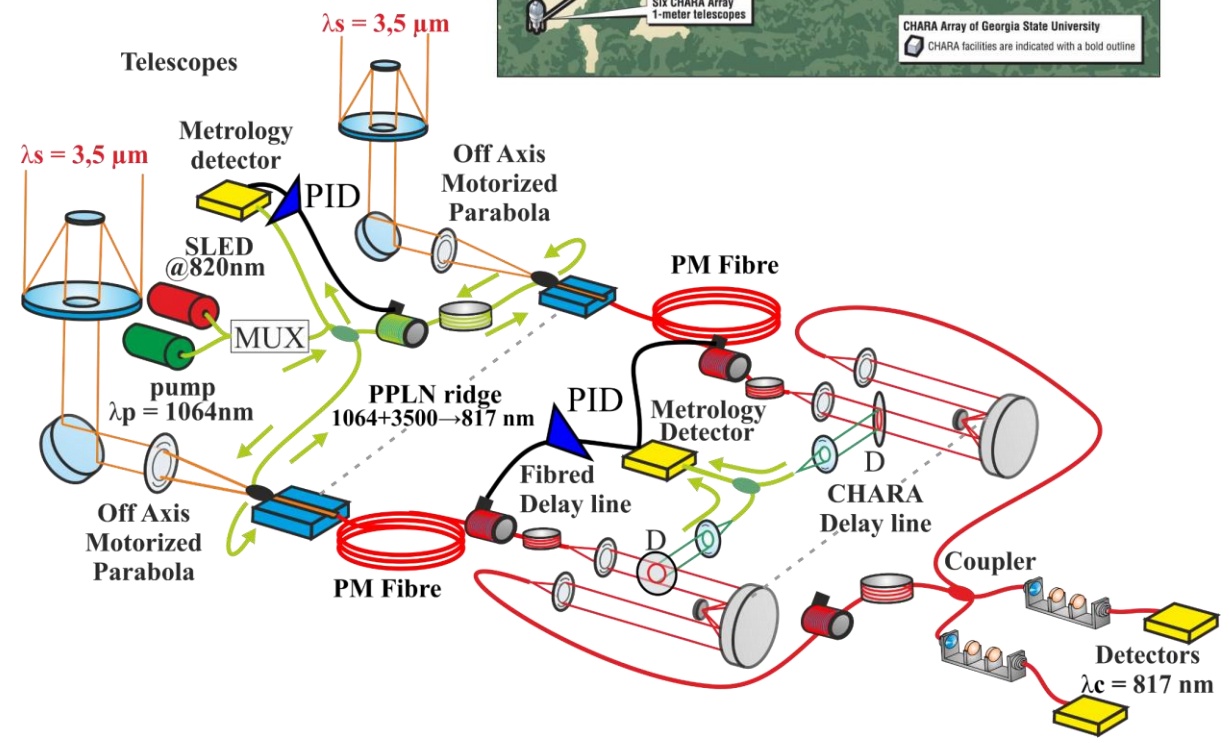
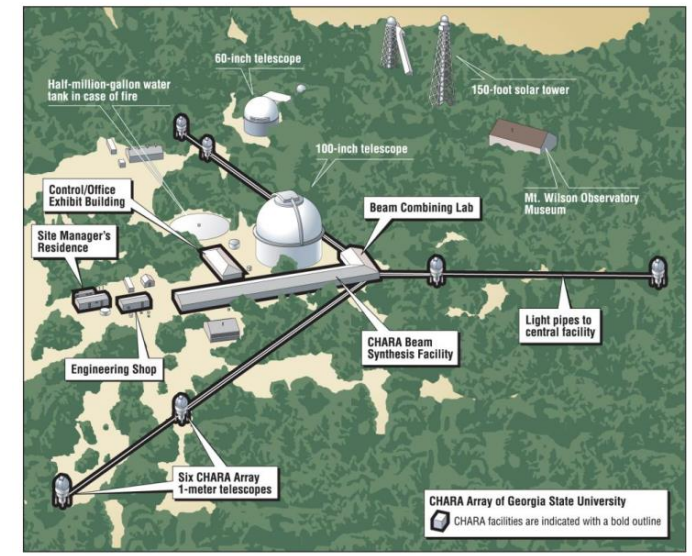
- * Noise investigation
- * New crystals
- * Fringes with a blackbody source

On sky tests

- * Sensitivity 2014
 - Fringes 2015
- 

- * Sensitivity 2018 C2PU Preliminary result $L_{\text{mag}} = 2.8$

- * Fringes....
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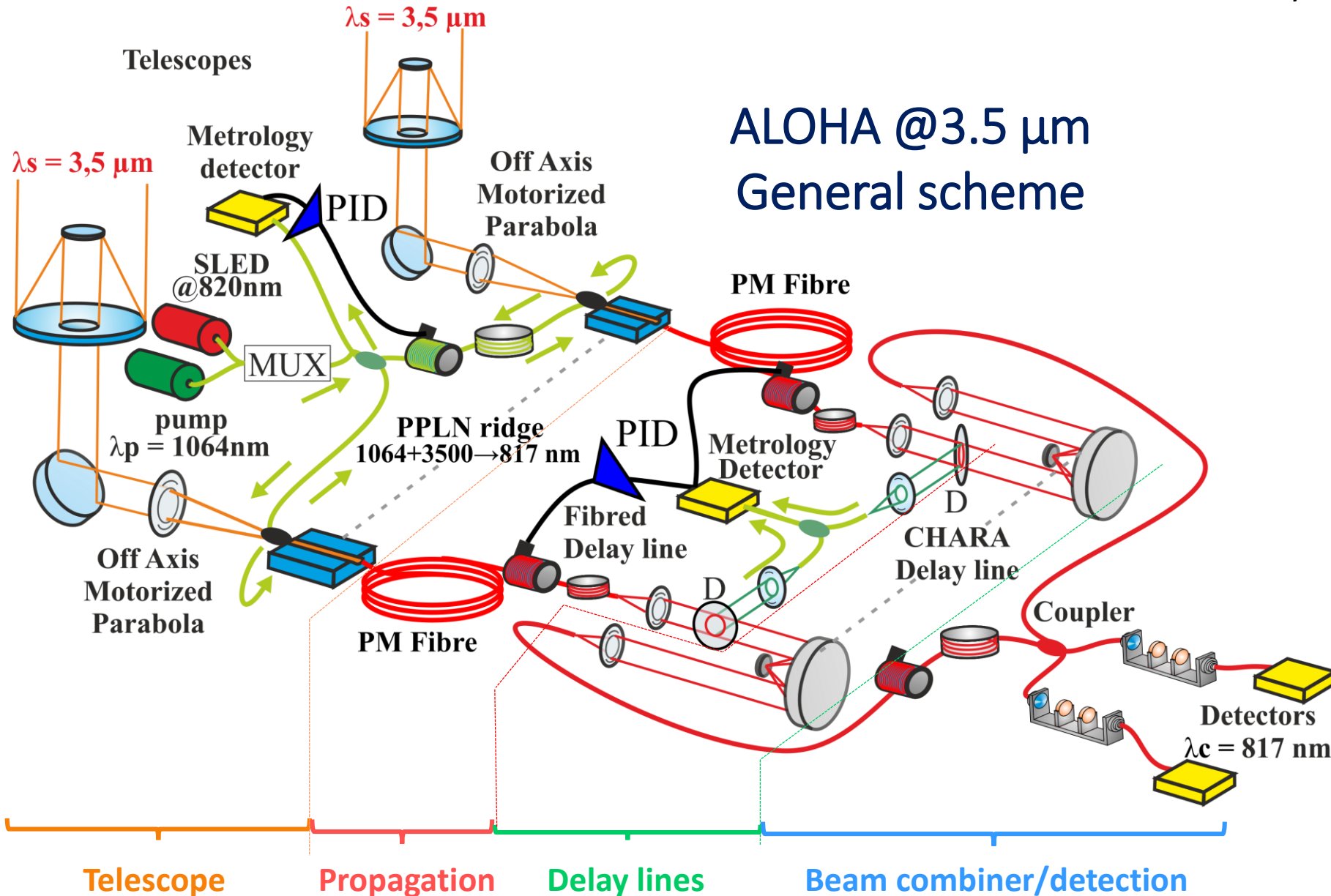


PPLN: Periodically Poled Lithium Niobate

1) Hardware

PPLN: Periodically Poled Lithium Niobate

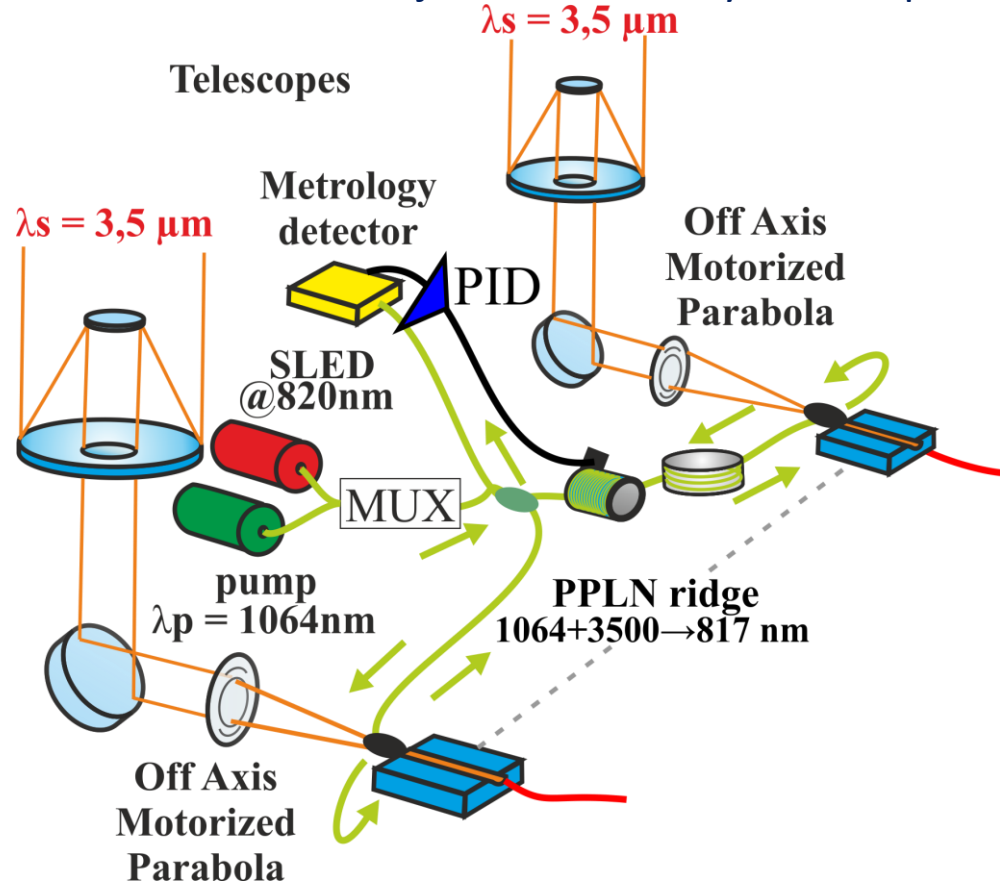
ALOHA @3.5 μm General scheme



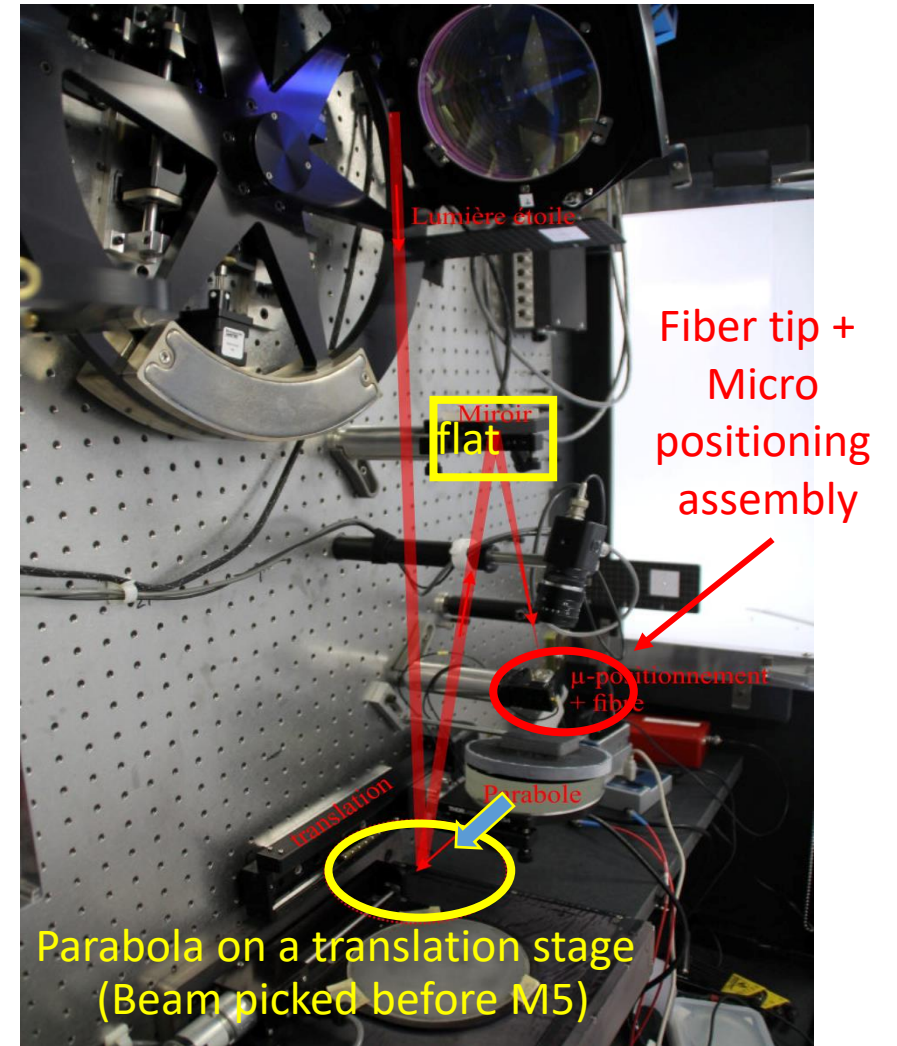
Telescope stage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MIR Injection Pump sharing 3.5 to 0.82 μm conversion
Coherent propagation stage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 240 m PM 820nm fibers OPD stabilization
Delay Line stage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHARA delay lines Interfaces
Beam combiner stage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OPD modulation by PZT stroke Fibred delay line Filters + Photon detectors

Status:

- Tip tilt + AO >> available at CHARA
- Injection / conversion stage under development @XLIM
- 2017: test of the thermal disturbance of the PPLN + thermal regulation
- 2018: test of the injection assembly @ 1.5 μm H band
- 2019: test of the injection assembly @ 0.82 μm I band (I mag 9.9)

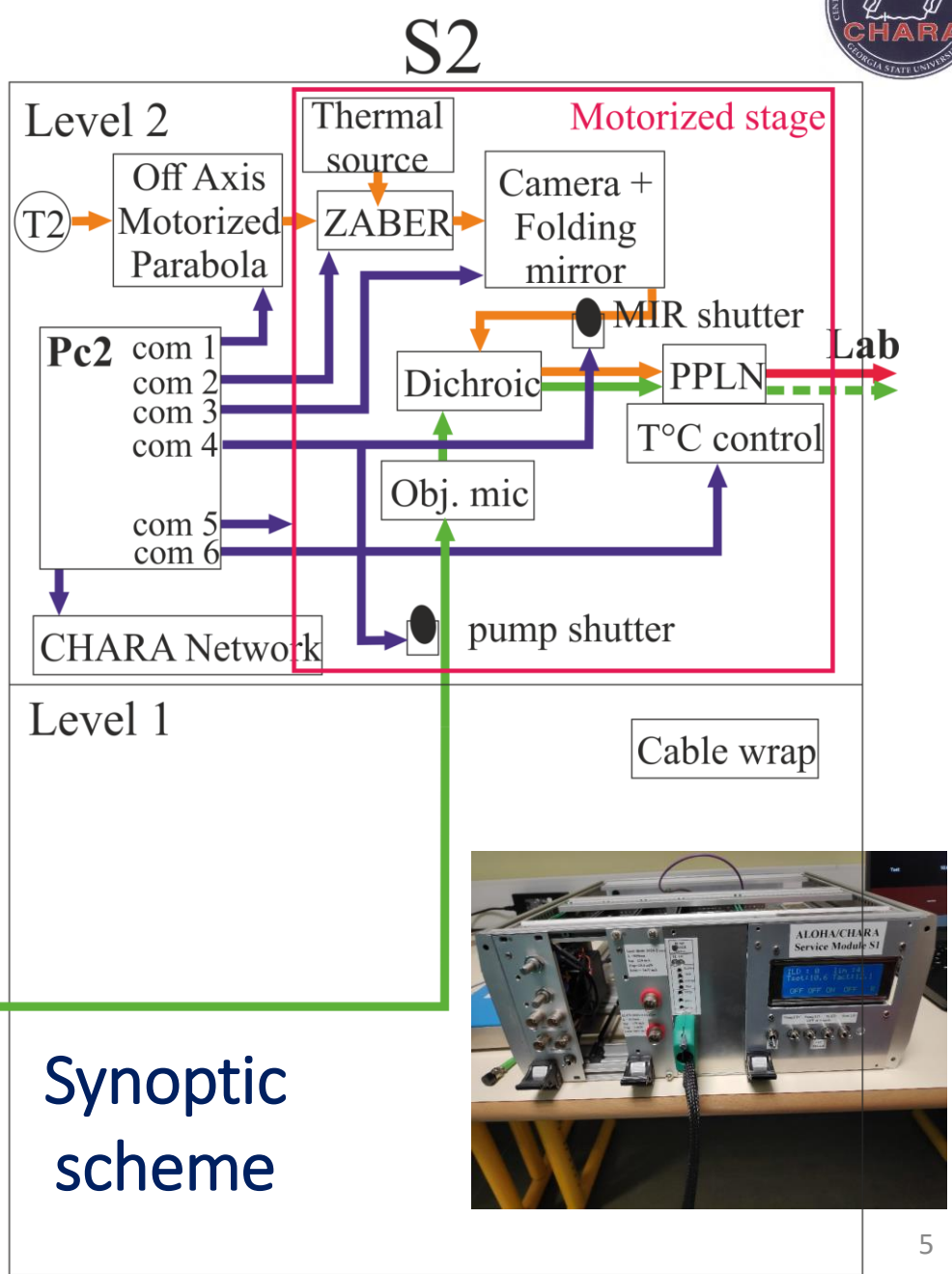
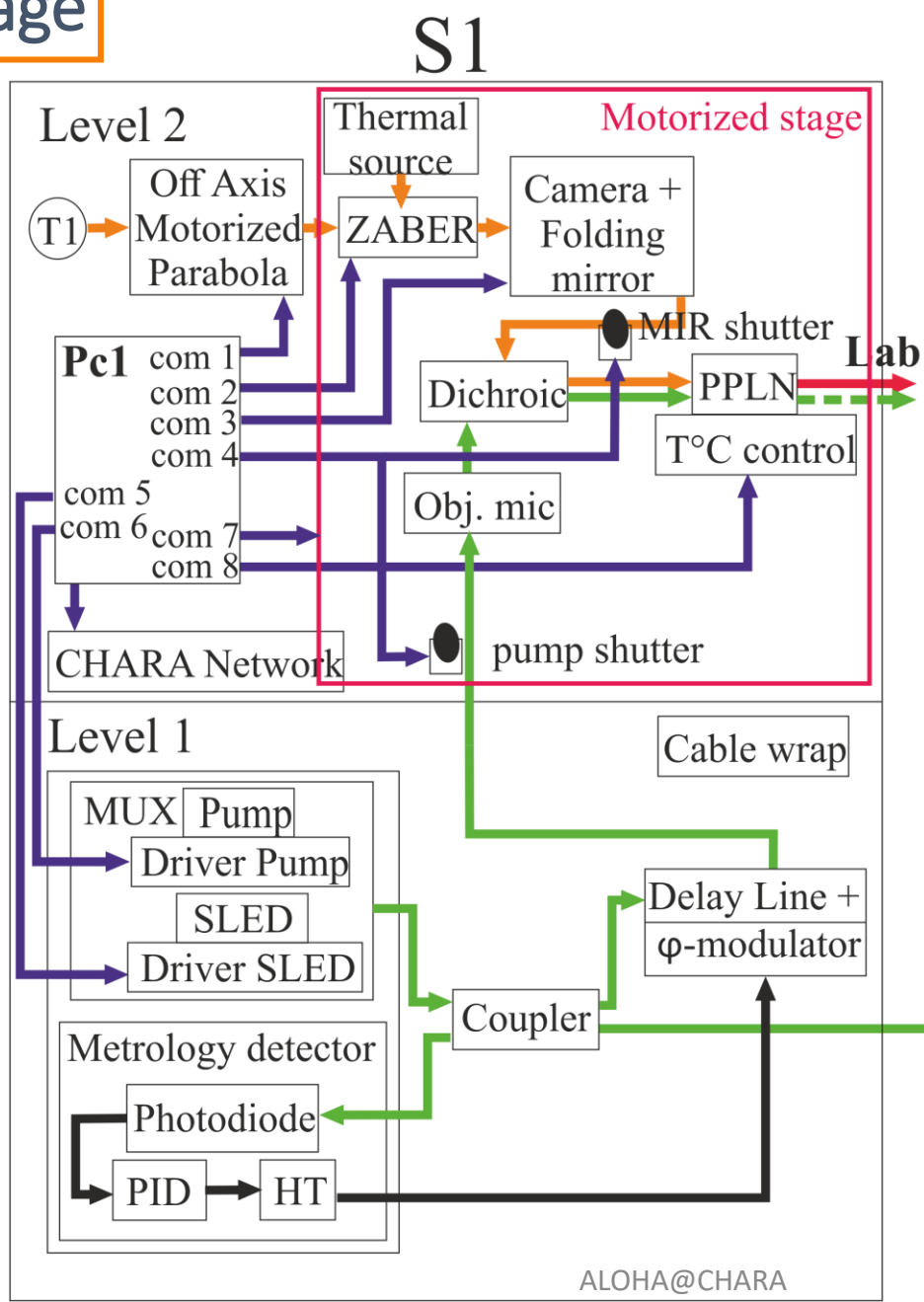
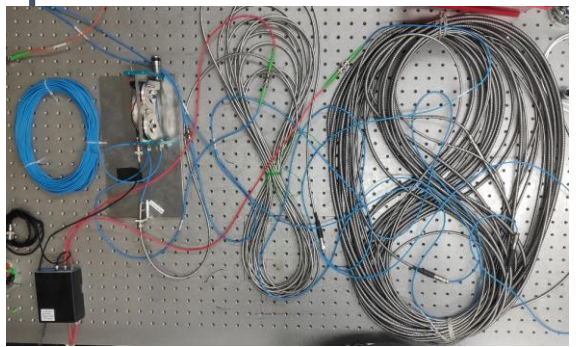
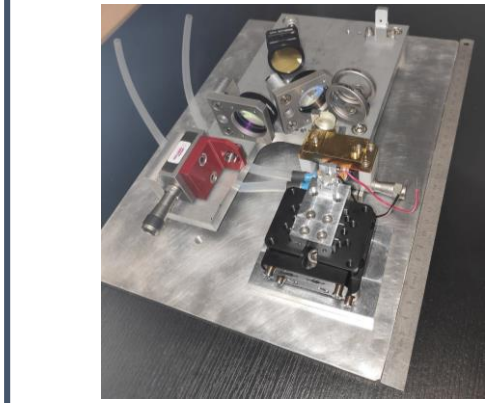
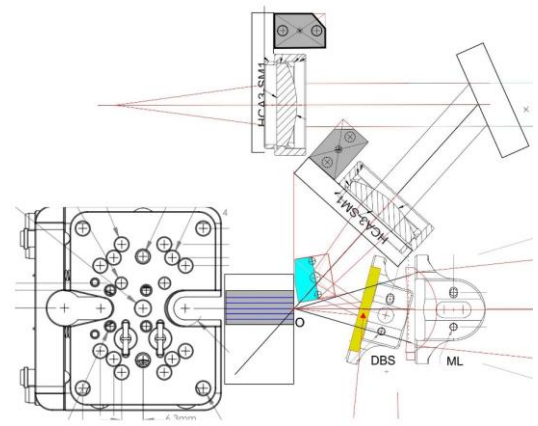


M4



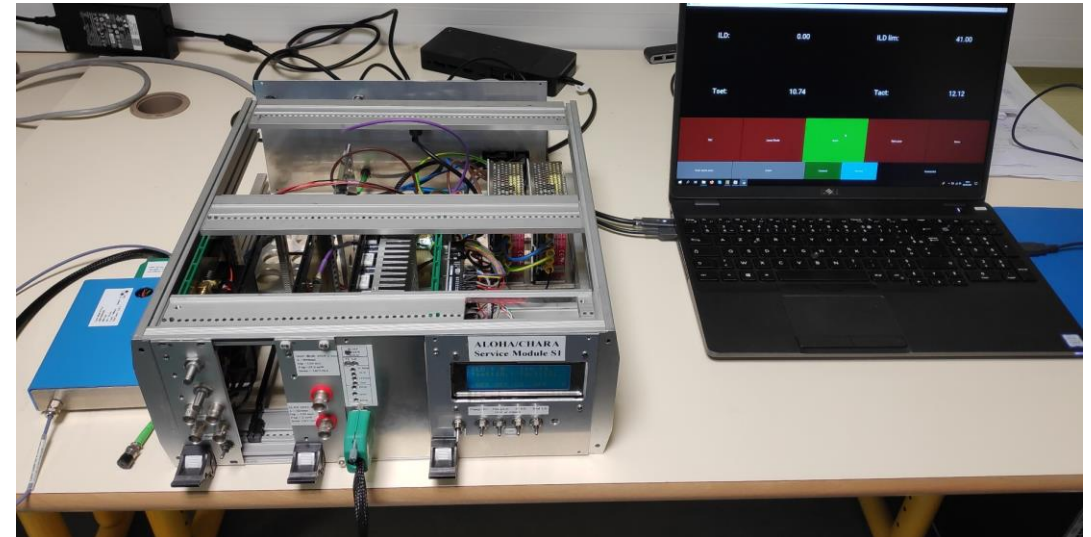
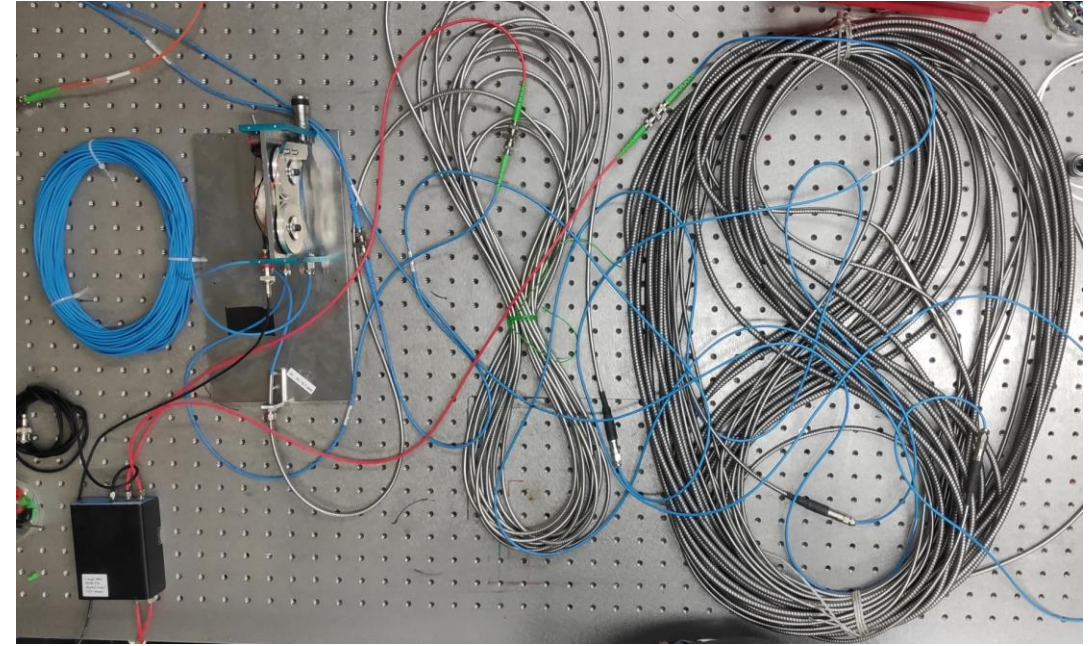
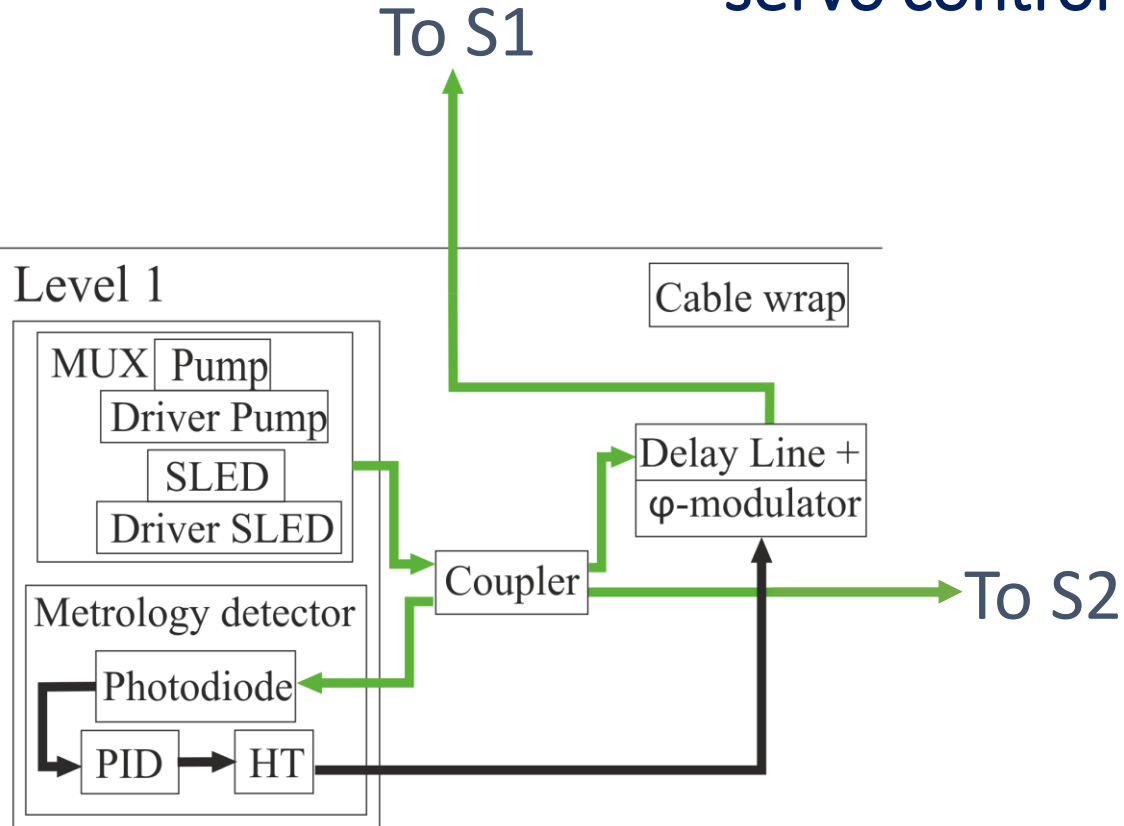
M5

Telescope stage

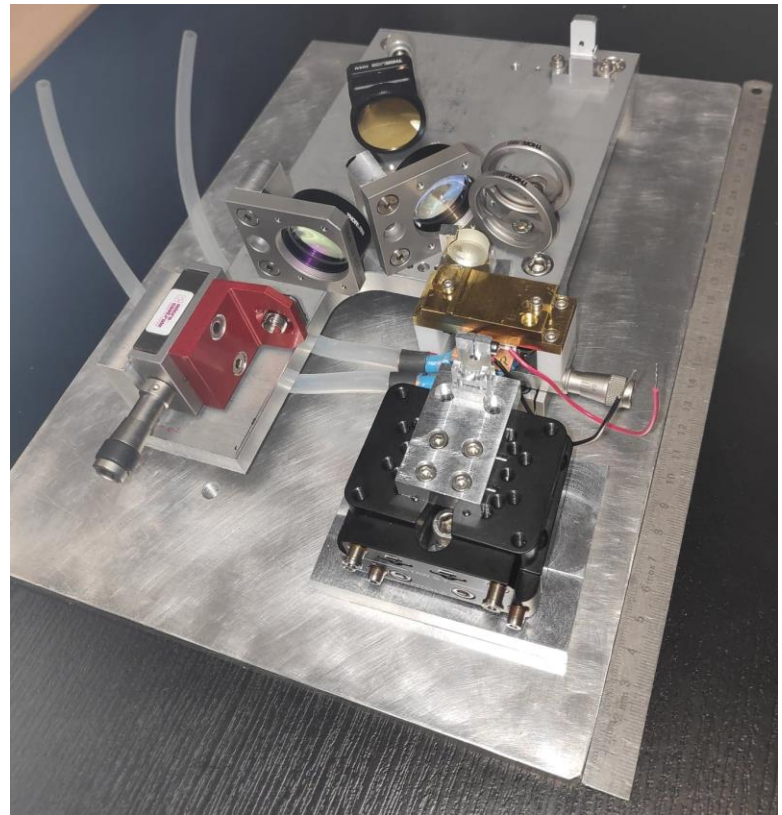
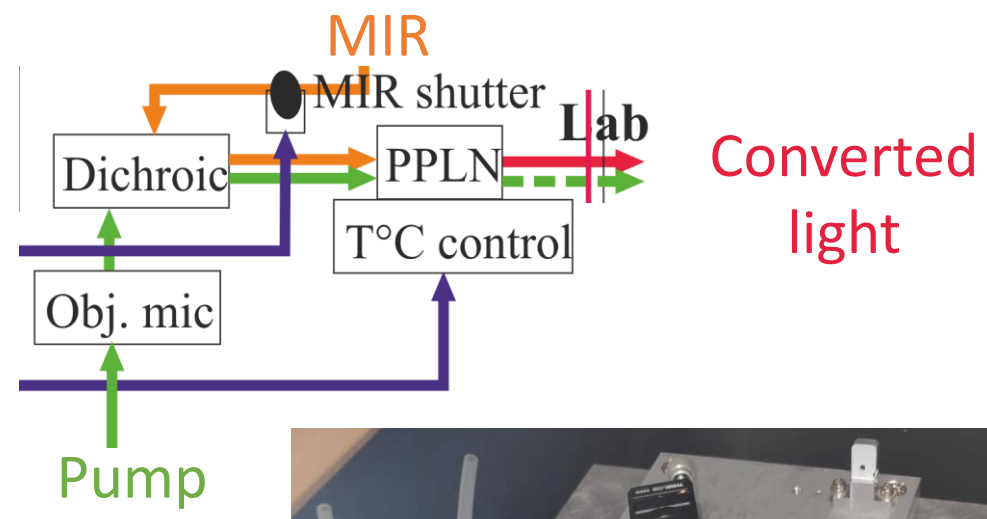


Telescope stage

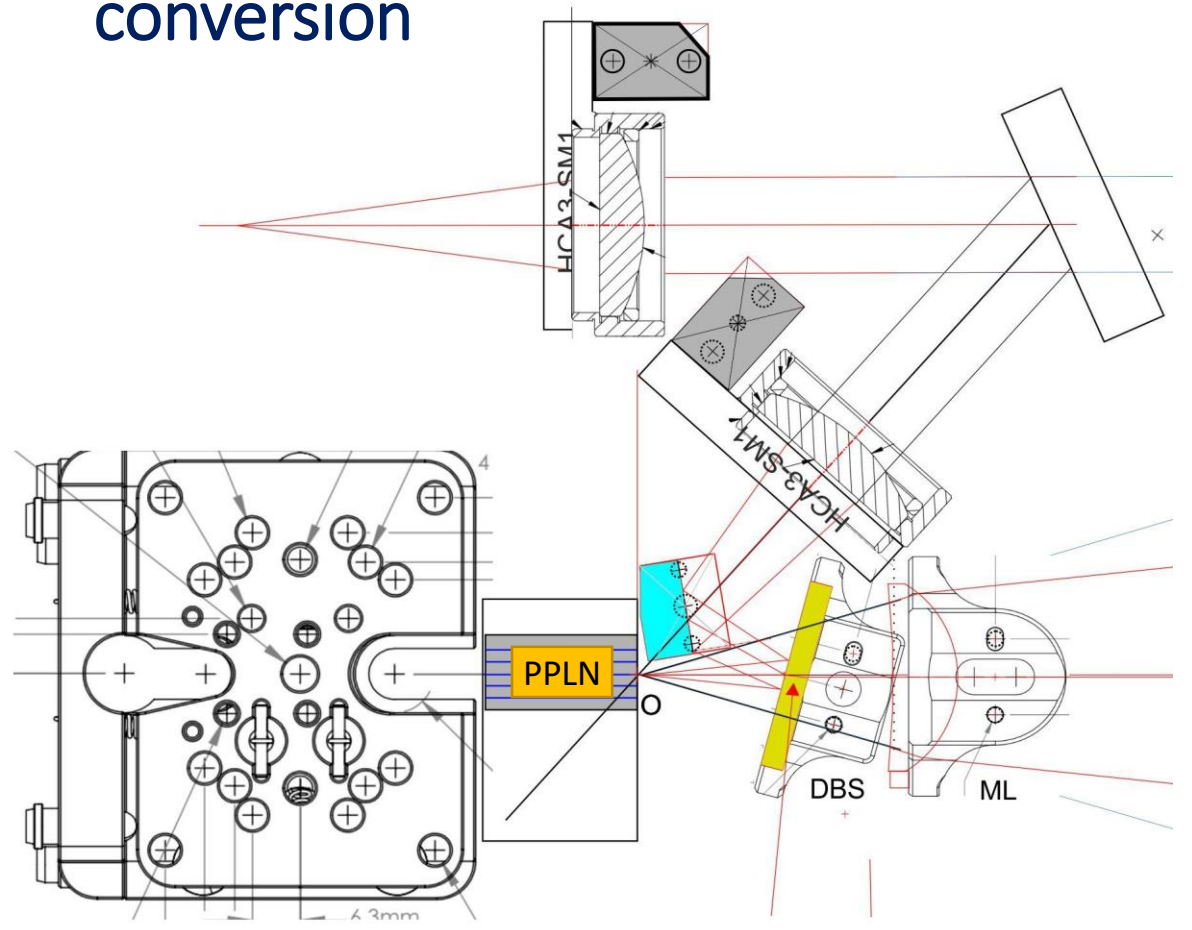
Pump Laser servo control



Telescope stage



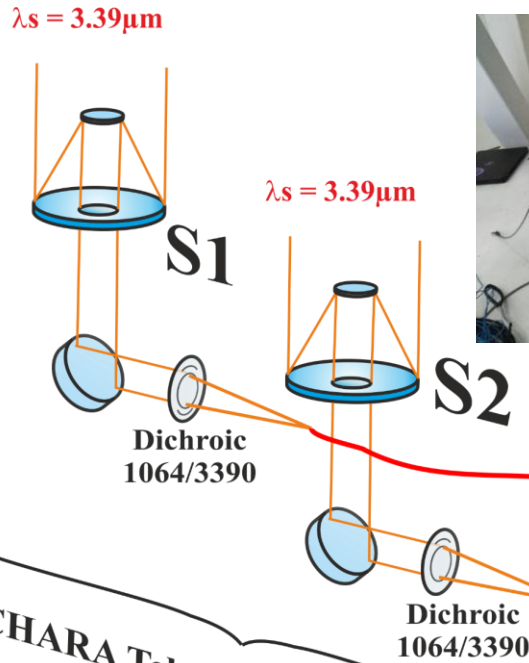
Injection and conversion



Fiber Link

Status:

- 2017: First test and stabilization of the OPD with the OHANA fibers @ 1.55 μm
- 2018: First propagation of star light from S1 to the lab with the OHANA fibers @ 1.55 μm (flux detection up to Hmag = 6)
- 2019: 820 nm PM fiber laying + first injection tests (flux detection up to Imag = 9.98)



Lab



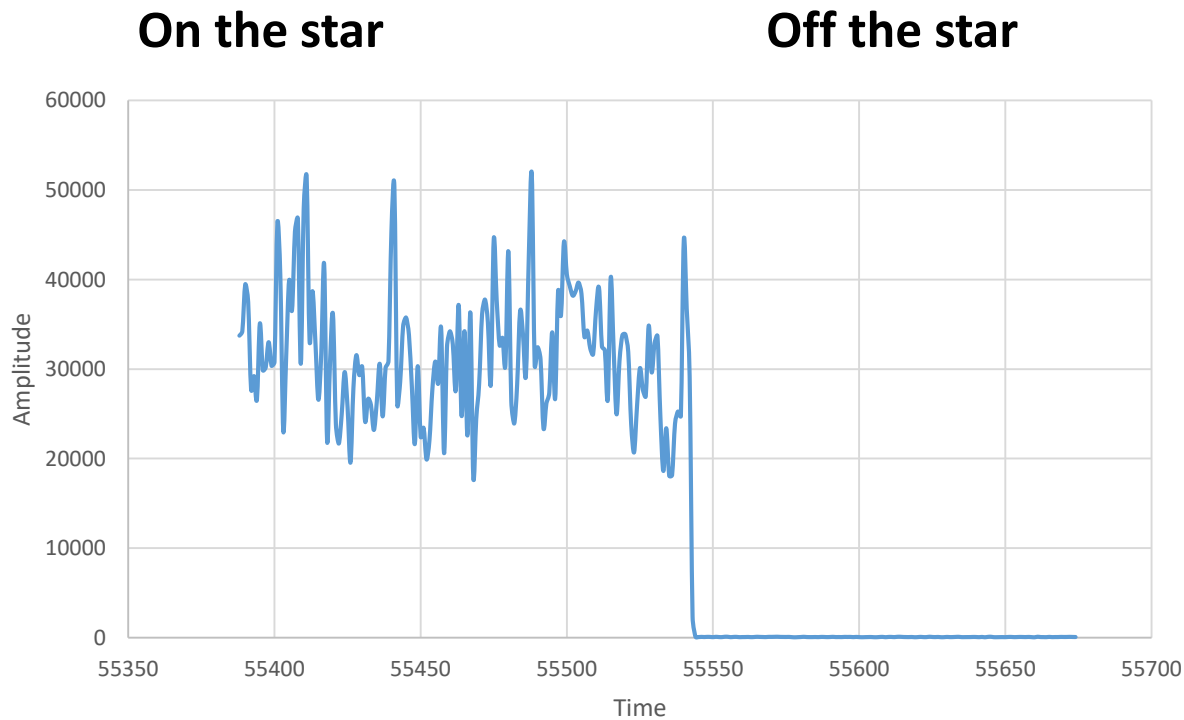
CHARA Telescope enclosure

240 m Single mode fibre @ 810 nm
ALOHA@CHARA

Fiber Link

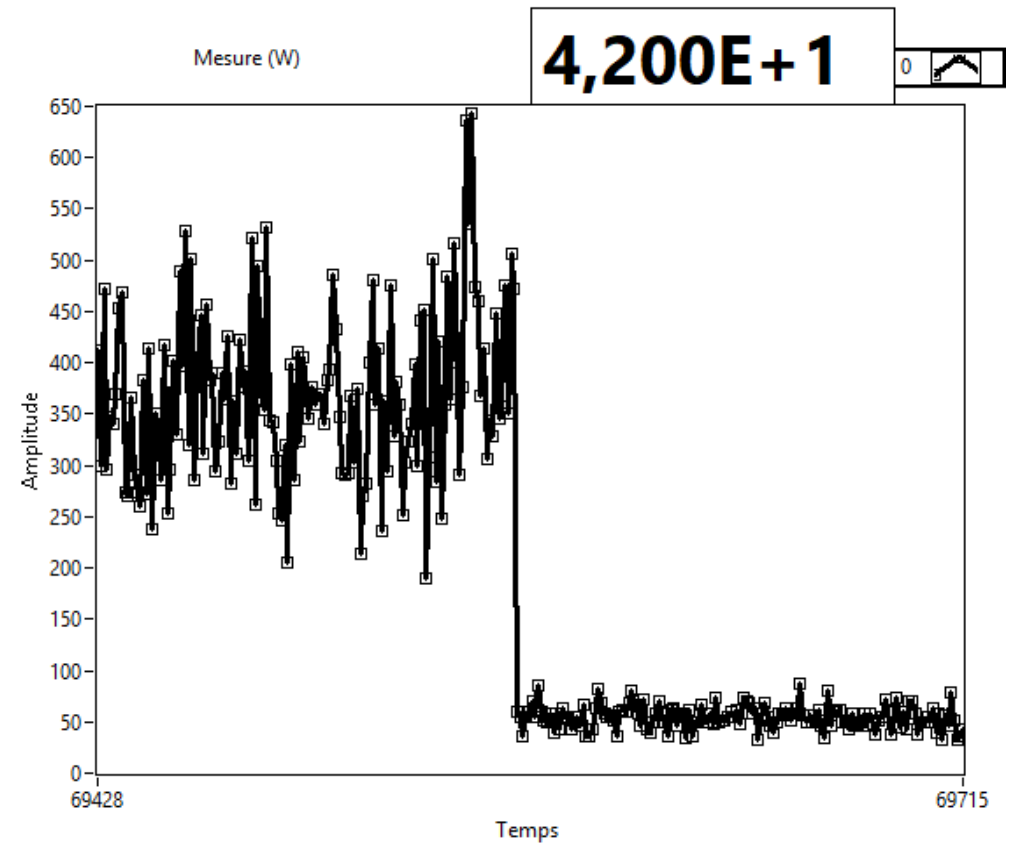
Flux detection with all the Si APD detector bandwidth (around 820nm) Without Adaptive Optics - Night 10/22/19

Imag= 5.19 / HD 214680



Off the star

Imag= 9.92 / BD+38 4955



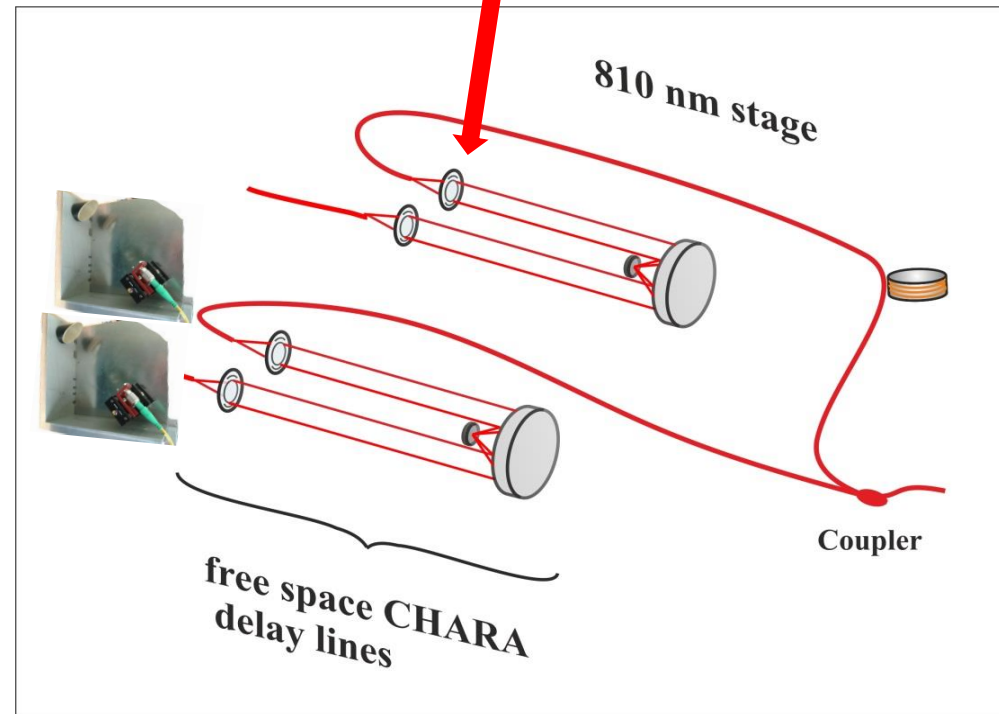
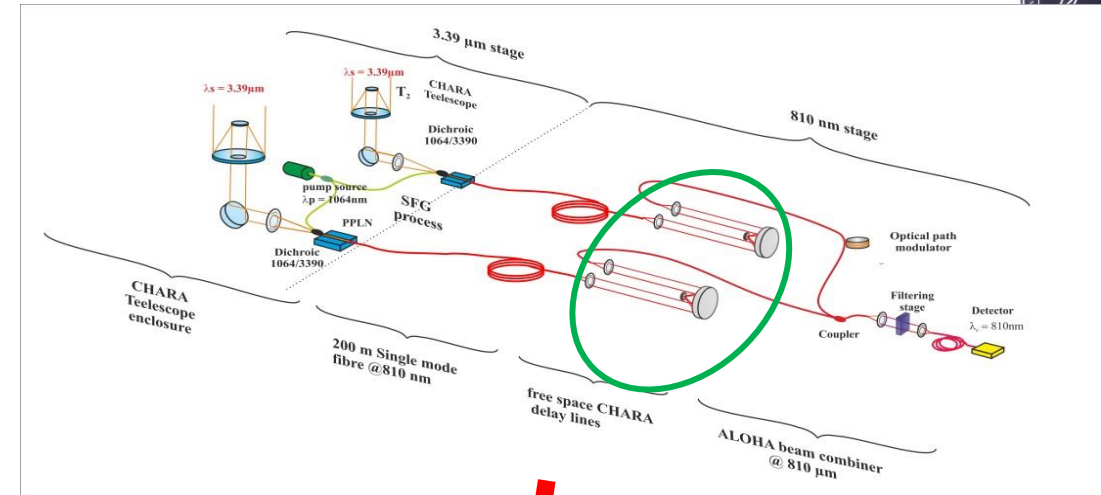
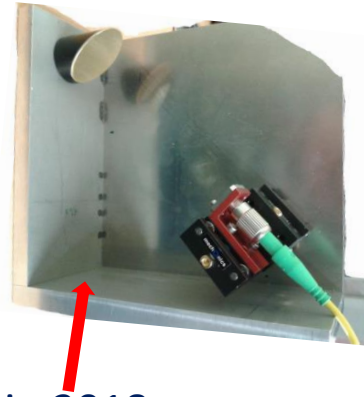
Delay lines

Status:

- Use of the CHARA delay lines
- Collimation and injection prototype tested in 2018
- Beam diameter 1-2 " (Lf >> 100m !!!)
- Collimator and injection stage final version
- Mechanical mounting on the Delay Line at CHARA
- Test at CHARA (Stability of the coupling with an internal source and on the sky)

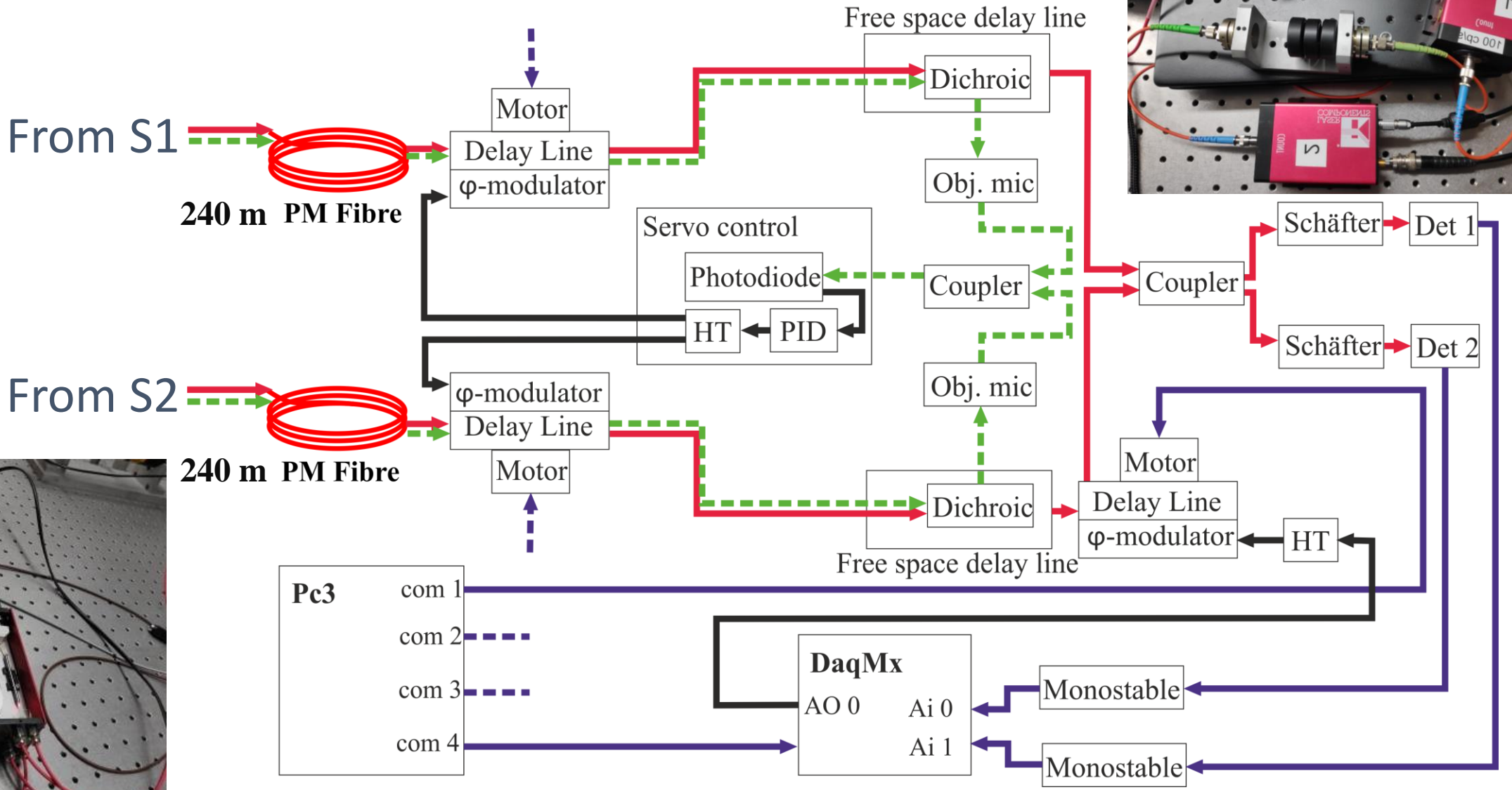
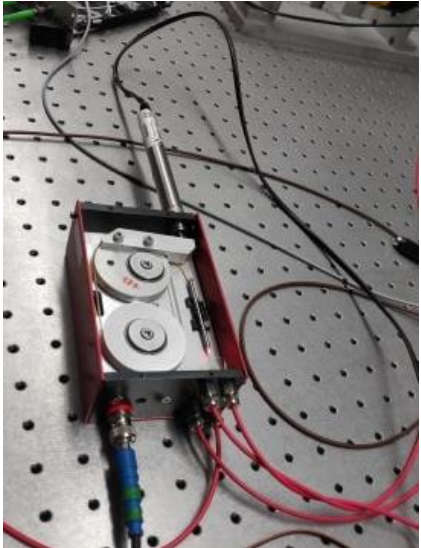
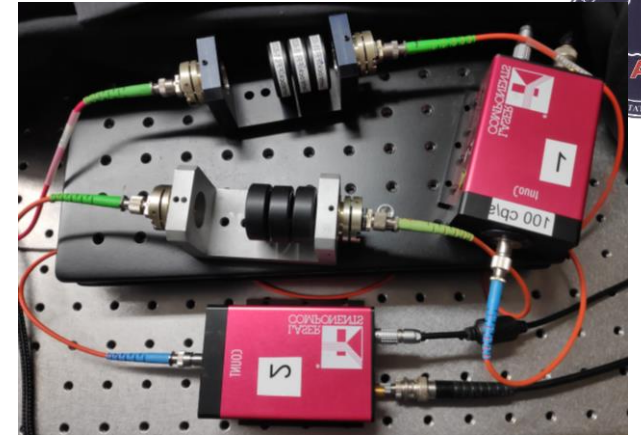
To be achieved:

- Duplication in progress
- Integration of the OPD servo loop using the pump light



Beam combiner / detection

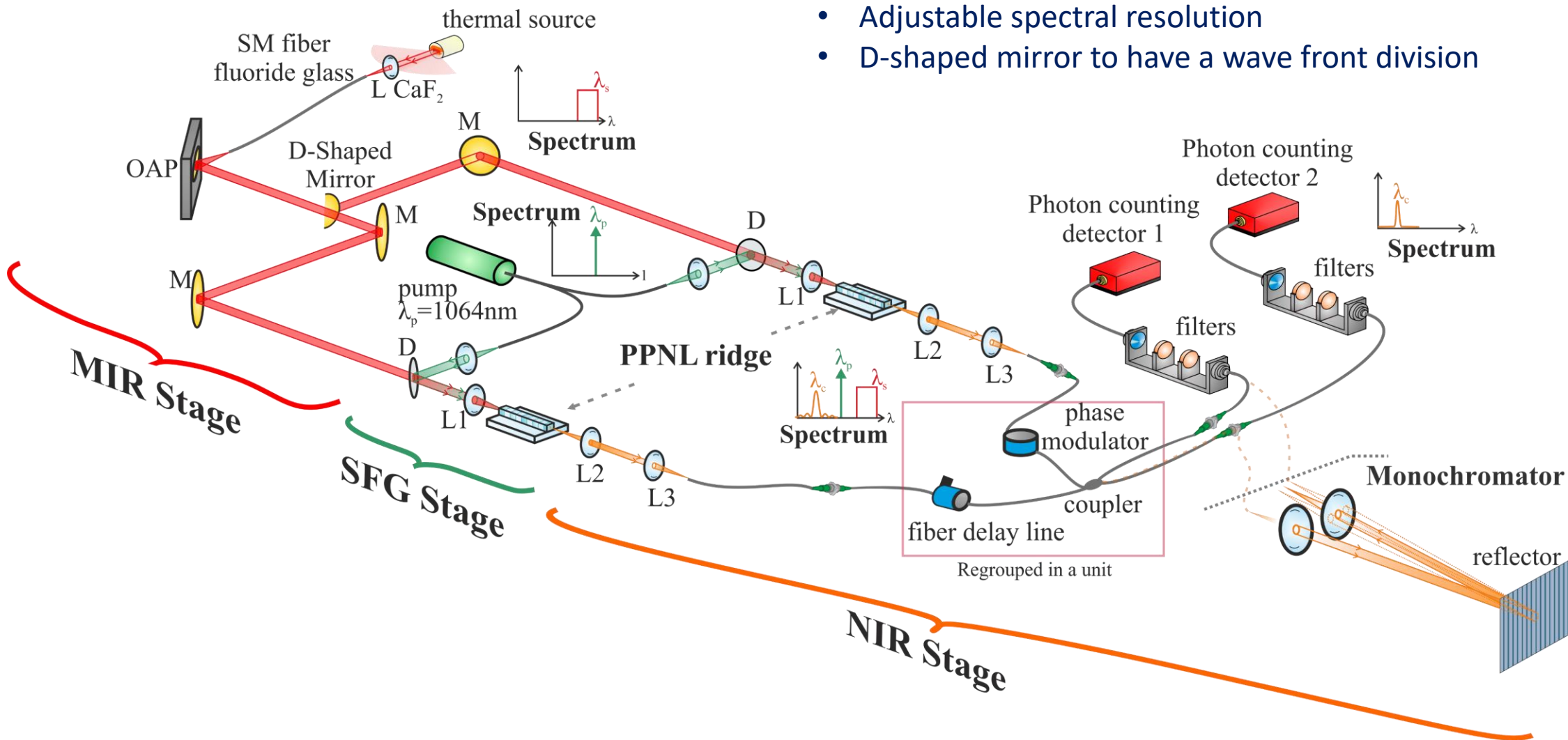
Combining Lab

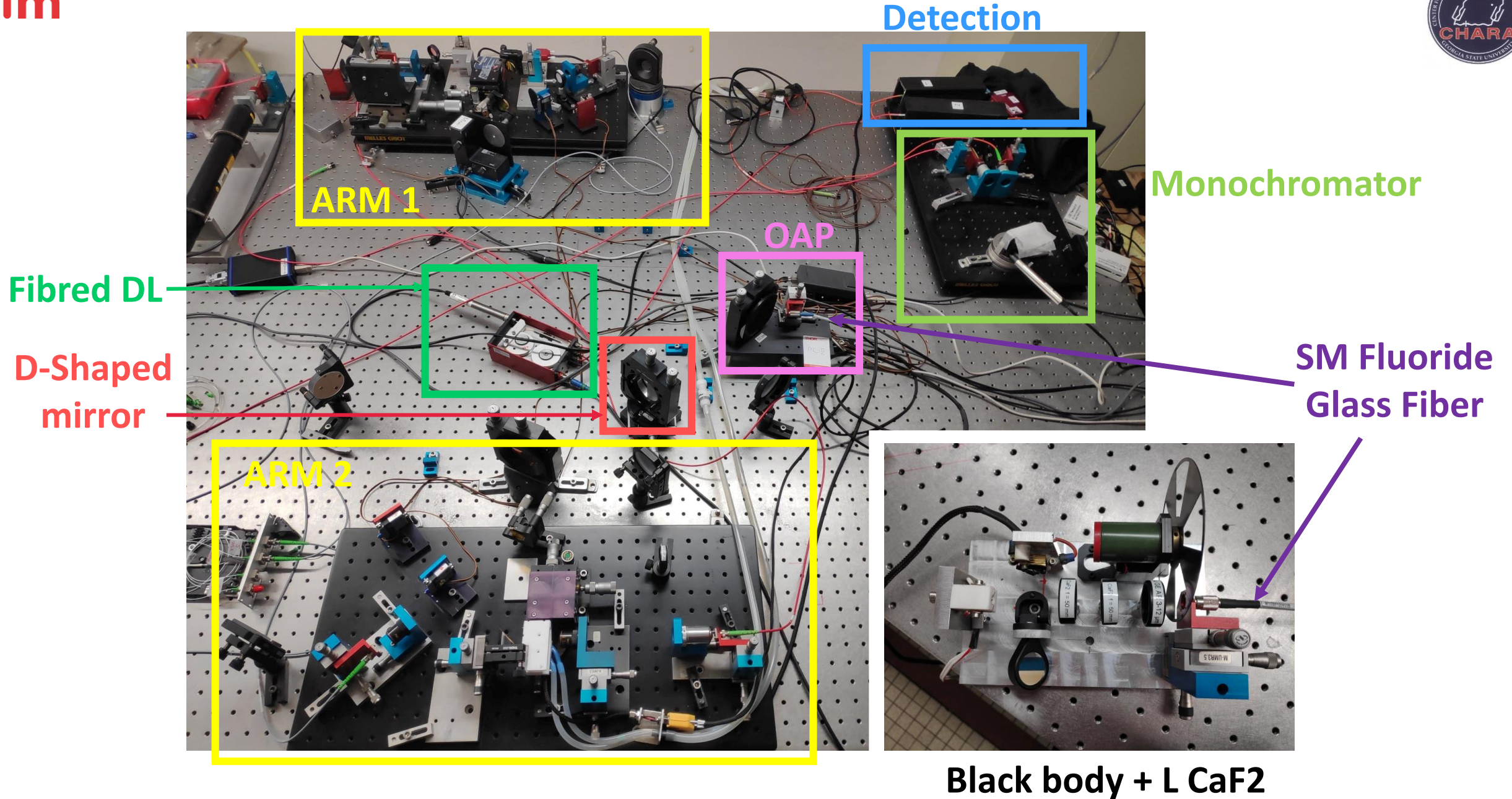


2) XLIM lab tests

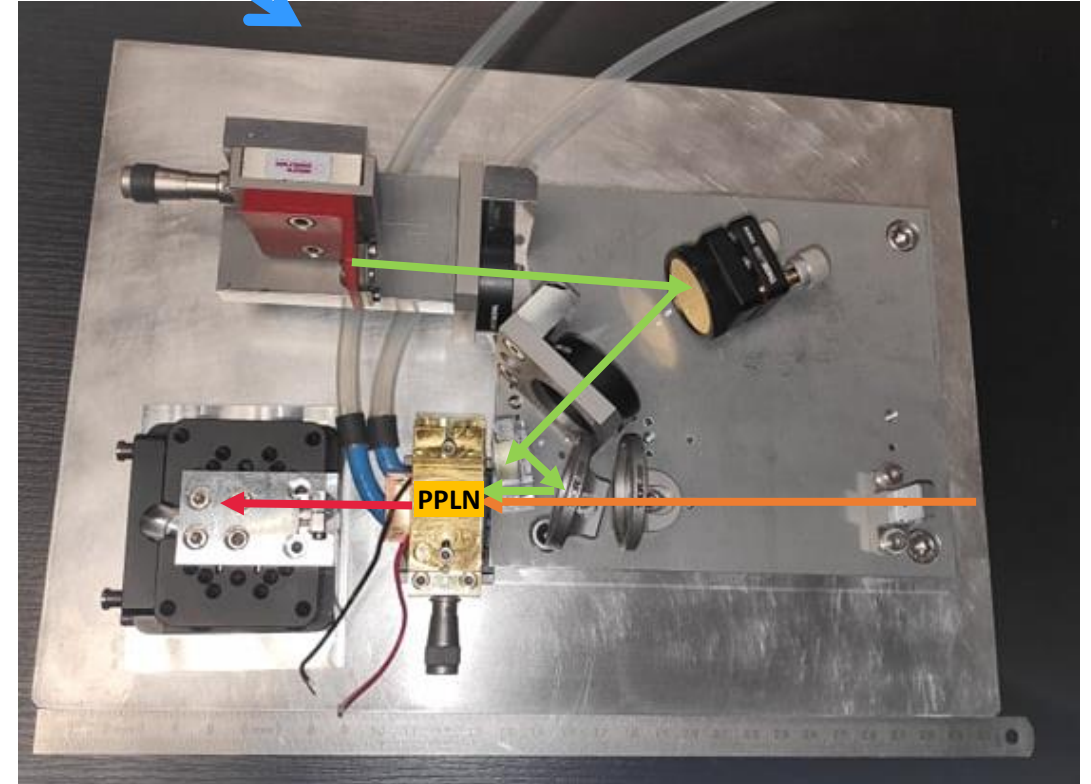
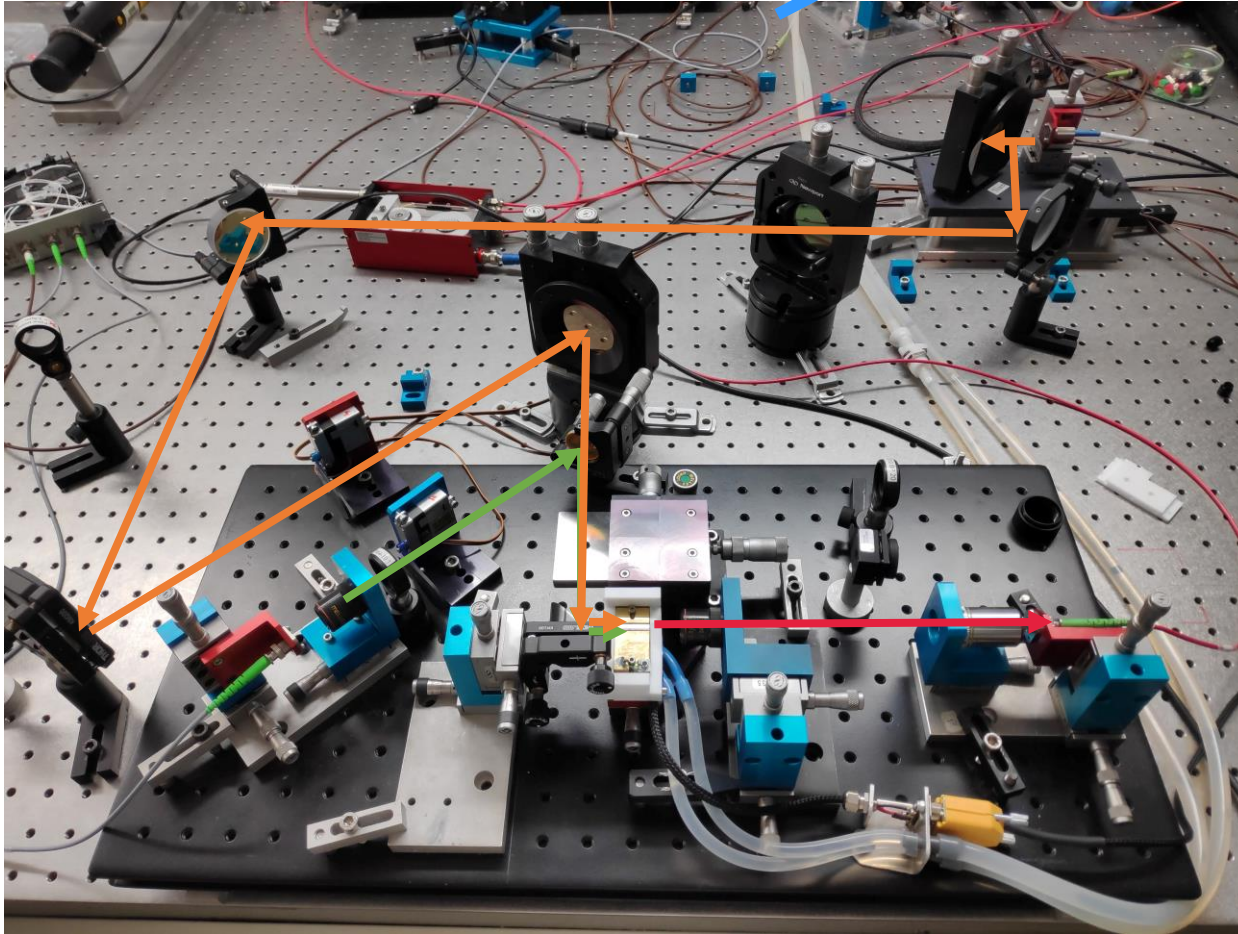
Test at XLIM in the L band

- Black body source
- Fluoride optical fiber >> unresolved object
- Adjustable spectral resolution
- D-shaped mirror to have a wave front division





Miniaturisation and adaptation for CHARA

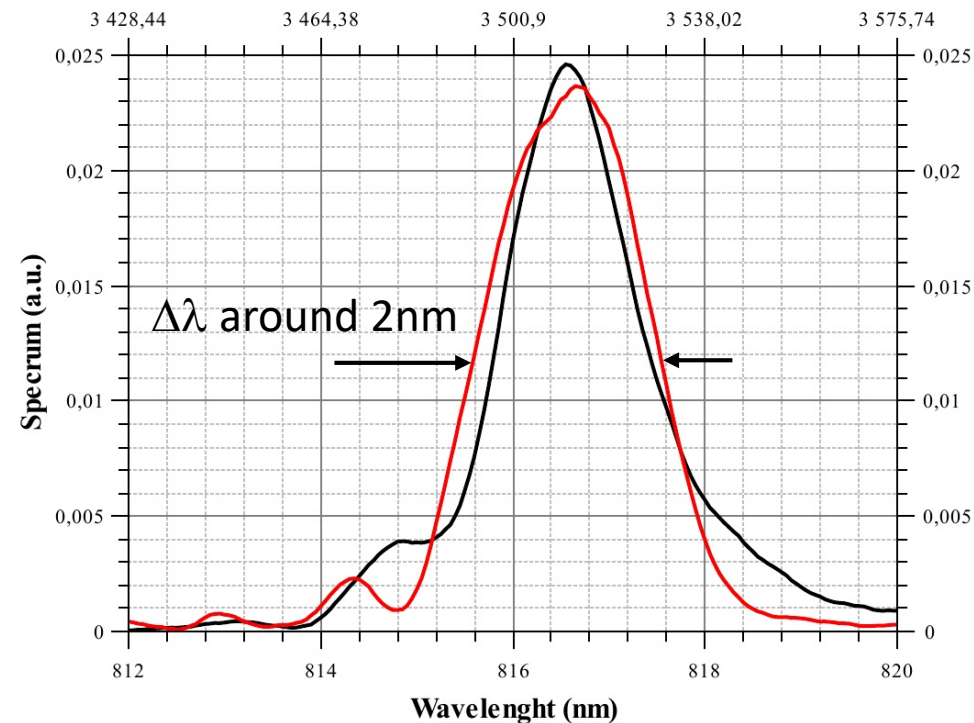


Work in progress

→ 1064 nm → 3500 nm → 820 nm

Results at XLIM in L band

- Full ALOHA instrumental contrast = 88% with high flux
- Black body source at 25.7°C → equivalent Lmag = 3.88 (ideal 1m telescopes – average over 1200 x 0.2 s acquisitions)
- Taking losses into account → we should detect fringes on stars with **Lmag = 2.0**



$\Delta\lambda$ converted around 2nm @817 nm
 >> $\Delta\lambda$ signal around 40nm @ 3.5 μ m

“Influence of the input-stage architecture on the in-laboratory test of a mid-infrared interferometer: application to the ALOHA up-conversion interferometer in the L band”,

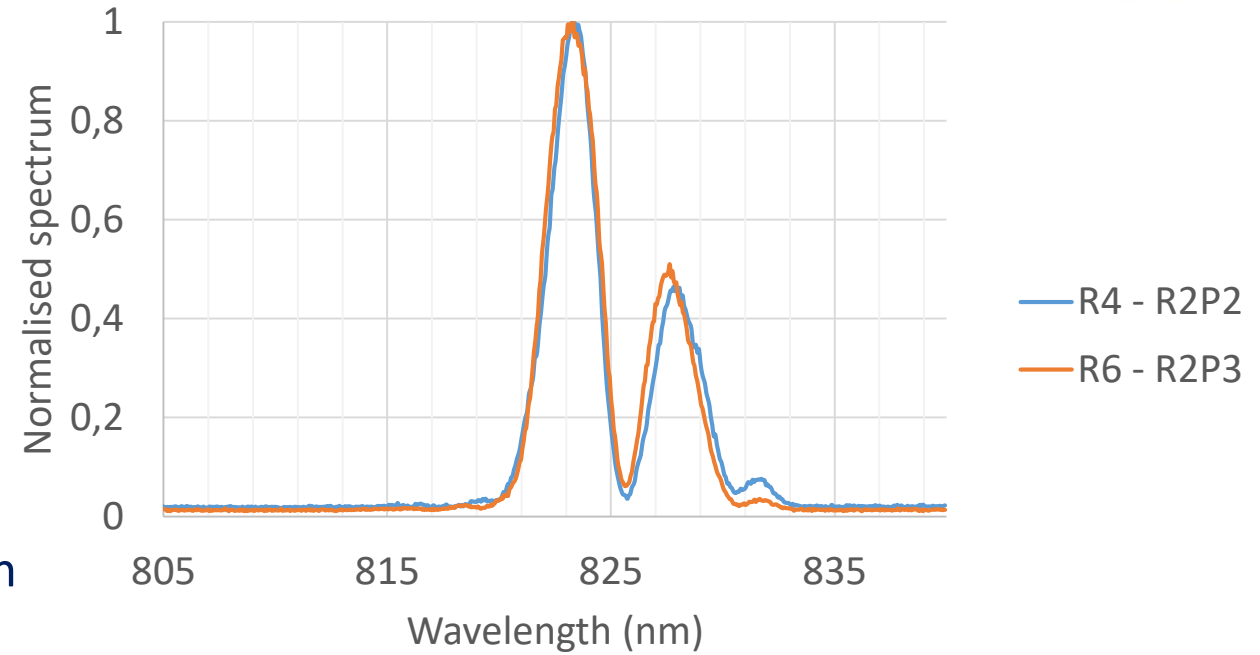
J.Magri et al., MNRAS, Vol 501, Feb 2021, pp 531–540, doi.org/10.1093/mnras/staa3283

New PPLN ridges (non linear crystals)

PPLN: Periodically Poled Lithium Niobate



- Upgraded conversion efficiency
- Two waveguides compatibles for fringes
- Double lobe due to waveguide geometry/ dispersion
- New encapsulation design (reliability enhanced)



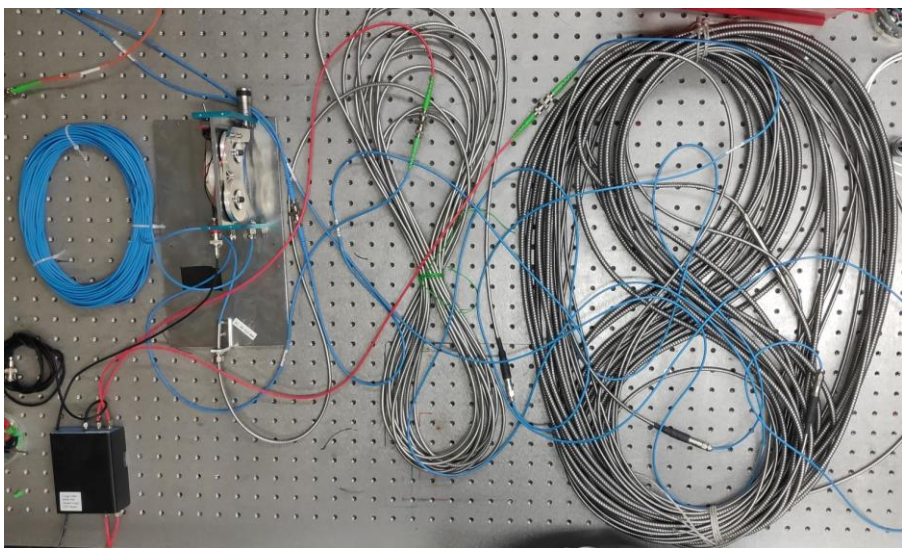
More PPLN ridges are going to be delivered and tested soon...

4) Next steps at CHARA...

1 mission in October 2021

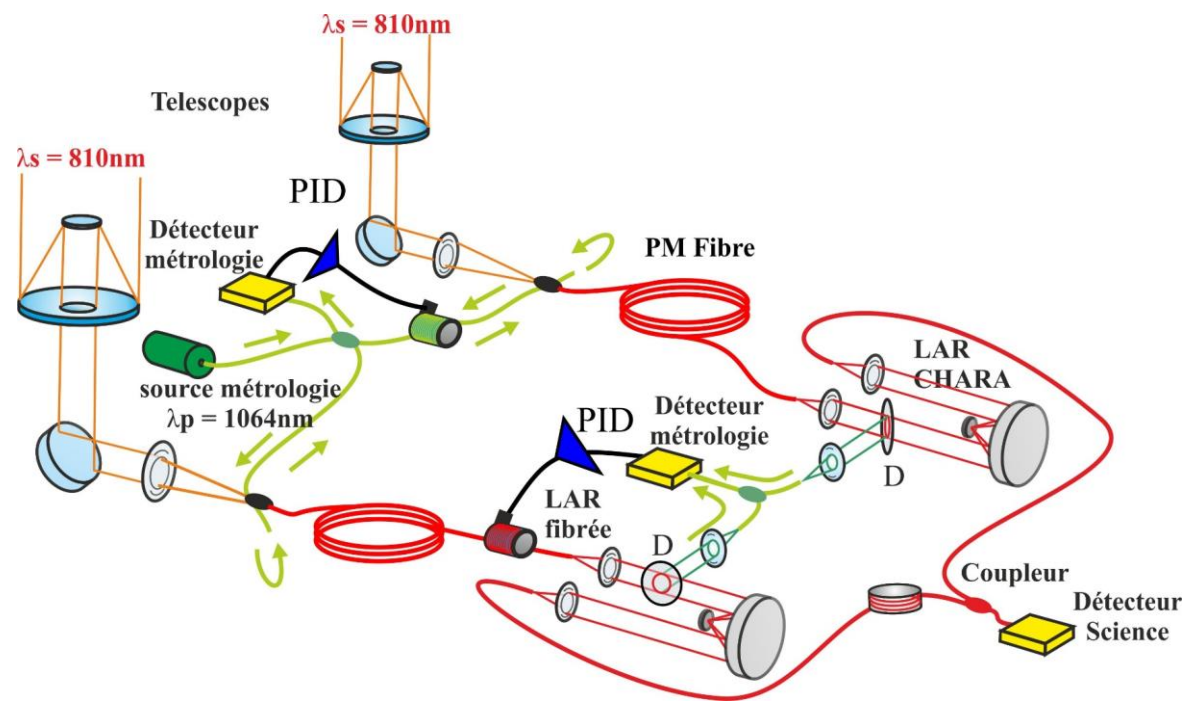
Step 1: Find the OPD on the sky at 820 nm (Precursor tests for the future fiber CHARA project/without conversion)

Step 2: Up-conversion on 1 telescope with the new conversion module and waveguides



Reminder:

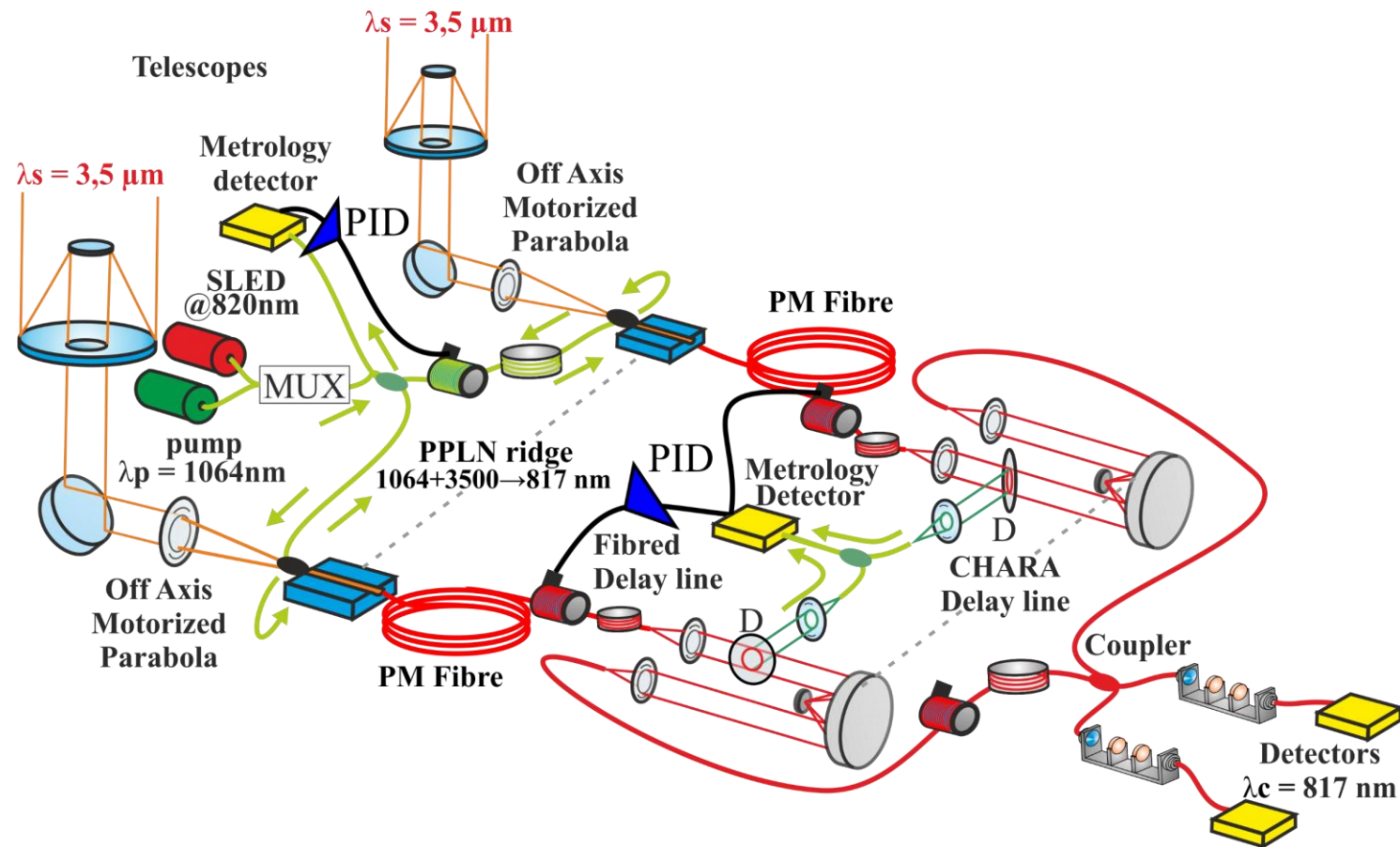
- The conversion takes place in S1 and S2 (AO tables)
- Need of :
 - The CHARA free space delay lines
 - The CHARA pointing facilities
 - The CHARA Adaptative Optics



Pump OPD stabilisation + fiber length stability
Fringes at 820 nm as a precursor for the future CHARA Array

2 missions in 2022

On the sky tests of the up-conversion interferometer at 3.5 μm



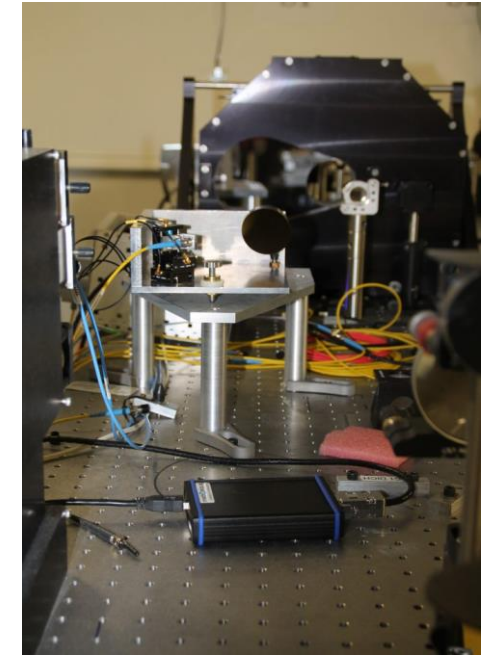
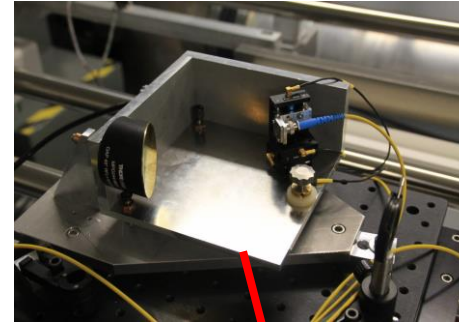
Thank you for you attention

Study and PhD grant funded by

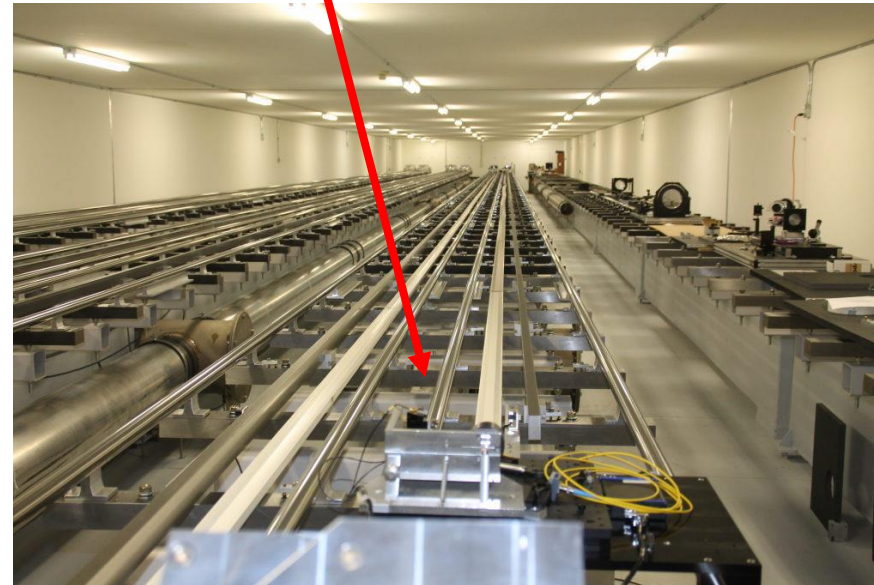


Delay lines

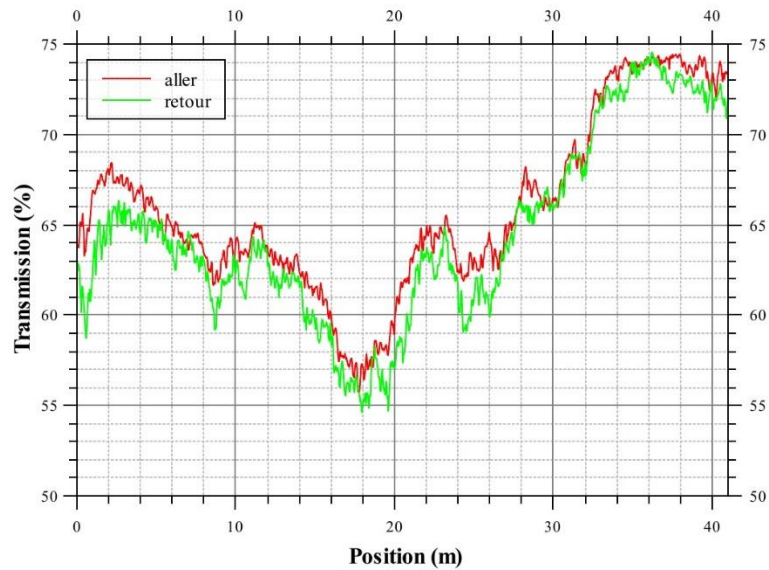
- Tests on the transmission in H band
- All along the stroke $55\% \leq T \leq 75\%$
- Internal source



Beam selection table



Transmission LAR CHARA 1550nm



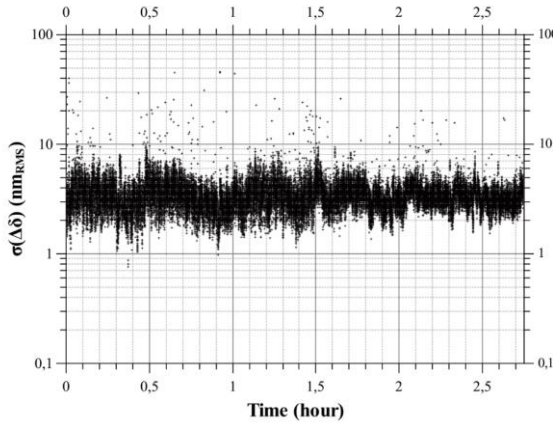
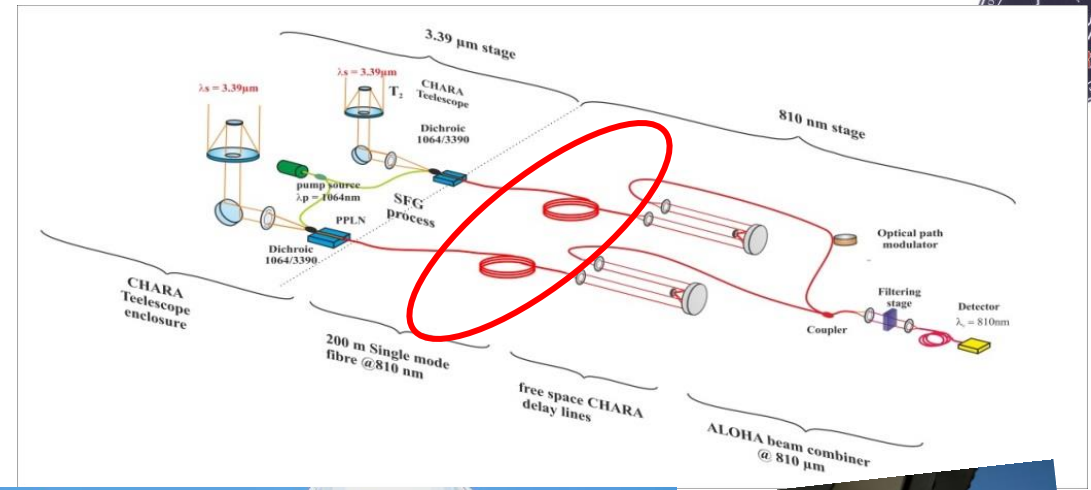
Fiber Link

Status:

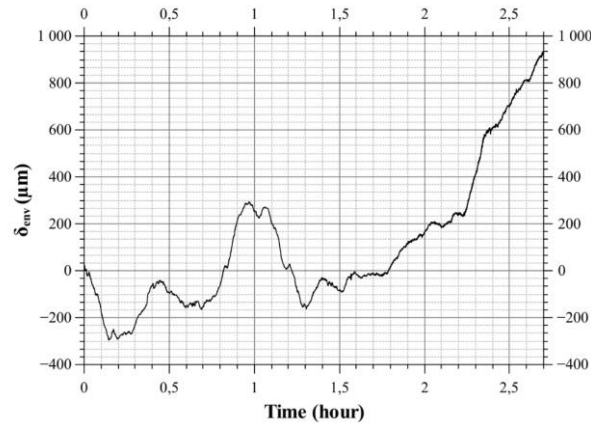
In 2017

First test and stabilization with the OHANA fibers @ 1.55 μm achieved last year is now accepted for publication in

Experimental Astronomy



OPD stability



OPD correction



E2 telescope



« *Environmental characterisation and stabilisation of a 2×200-meter outdoor fibre interferometer at the CHARA Array* » ; Lucien Lehmann · Laurent Delage · Ludovic Grossard · Francois Reynaud · Steve Golden · Craig Woods · Larry Webster · Judit Sturmman · Theo ten Brummelaar ·