# Optical Demonstrations of a Starshade at Flight Fresnel Number

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## Introduction





- A starshade mission is typically tens of meters across with tens of thousands of kilometer separation → Very small Inner Working Angle(IWA)
- IWA given by:  $tan \theta = R/z$ ; Shadow size given by R
- Impossible to make full scale ground test
- Laboratory verification of starshade design is necessary to validate the optical models used to design and predict starshade

## Introduction





- Contrast: The ratio of the peak of the stellar point spread function to the halo at the planet location
- Suppression: Normalized shadow intensity at the telescope pupil plane

# Laboratory Scaling

• The electric field  $E_{occ}$  at a distance *z* past an starshade mask with an apodization function A(r):

$$E_{occ} = \frac{2\pi}{i\lambda z} \int_0^R e^{\frac{\pi i}{\lambda z} (r^2 + \rho^2)} J_0\left(\frac{2\pi r\rho}{\lambda z}\right) A(r) r dr$$

r. radius of starshade

- $\rho :$  radius of shadow
- z: distance between starshade & telescope
- Scaling Objective: Maintaining an identical shadow intensity to that expected in space by maintaining constant Fresnel numbers (R<sup>2</sup>/λz)
- Scaled version that maintains Fresnel number ( $R^2/\lambda z$ )

$$E'_{occ} = \frac{2\pi}{i\lambda z'} \int_0^{R'} e^{\frac{\pi i}{\lambda z'} (r'^2 + \rho'^2)} J_0\left(\frac{2\pi r'\rho'}{\lambda z'}\right) A'(r')r'dr'$$
$$\rho' = \frac{\rho}{s}, r' = \frac{r}{s}, A'(r') = A(sr'), z' = z/s^2$$

• The electric field at the shadow plane will be identical between space and scaled dimensions

- *r* ': radius of scaled starshade in lab
- $\rho$  ': radius of scaled shadow in lab
- *z* ': distance between scaled starshade & camera
- s: scaling factor



# Objective of New Experiment

- PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
- Upgrade the previous experimental facility that allows testing a scaled starshade at flight like Fresnel numbers
- Total beam path: 77.2 m
- Design a mask to satisfy requirement (suppression < 1e-9, contrast < 1e-11)



# Design Parameter

<b>B</b>	PRINCETON
~	UNIVERSITY

Parameter	Space Scale	Lab Scale
Separation Z	55,000 km	50 m
Outer Petal Radius	43.7 m	24.8 mm
Inner Petal Radius	21.9 m	12.4 mm
Inner Opaque	14.9 m	8.4 mm
Petal Length	7 m	3.9 mm
Shadow Diameter	6 m	9.6 mm
Telescope Diameter	2.4 m	3.8 mm
lambda ranga	630 nm	630 nm
lambua range	640 nm	640 nm
Fresnel Number@600 nm	14.5	14.5
Suppression Constraint	<b>10</b> <sup>-10</sup>	<b>10</b> <sup>-10</sup>





Lab Scale Mask

# Expected Performance





Error	Feature	Edge	Beam	Pinhole	Mask	Camera
Parameter	Size	Perturbation	Misalignment	Aberration	Tilt	Aberration
Budget	0.5 um	0.1 um	1.0 mm	60 nm	1 deg	60 nm

## **Testbed Setup**





Camera Station

Mask (Manufactured by Station the MDL of the JPL)

Laser Station

### Beam Propagation – 520 nm





#### Out of Band Contrast - 520 nm





Experiment





- Check the alignment status of camera and mask
- Exposure time: 500 sec

Feature	Edge	Beam	Pinhole	Mask	Cam
Size	Pert.	Disp.	Abr.	Tilt	Abr.
0.5 um	0.1 um 1.0 um	0.1 mm	60 nm	1 deg	60 nm

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# Out of Band Suppression - 520 nm





#### Beam Propagation – 638 nm







Camera Station



Mask Station





Laser Station

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#### Contrast at Designed Aperture - 638 nm



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**Ideal Simulation** 



Designed Aperture (Diameter 3.8 mm)



**Contrast Azimuthal Average** 



- Inner petal region is brighter than as we expected
- Exposure time: 3000 sec
- Error in simulation is the same as for the 520 nm case

# Contrast at Large Aperture - 638 nm





#### **Ideal Simulation**



Large Aperture (Diameter 13.6 mm)





- Shadow diameter: 9.6 mm
  / EPD: 13.6 mm
  - More light is incident to the camera
    - $\rightarrow$  The contrast is worse than with the smaller designed aperture
  - Mask defects can be seen clearly because of a much larger camera over-resolving image

# Suppression – 638 nm











#### 638 nm Single mode fiber w/o pinhole

633 nm Diverging lens + 15 μm pinhole

# Contrast Improvement





#### Contrast – 633 nm



250

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# Suppression – 633 nm







- We achieved a first light result for a starshade at flight Fresnel number 14.5 with 10<sup>-9</sup> contrast and 10<sup>-6</sup> suppression at 633 nm
- From the analysis the inner petal region is brighter than design
- Limiting factor of current setup is mask defects, accuracy and stray light
- Images extremely stable on the times scales measured indicating turbulence is not a problem
- The effect of wavefront error and beam drift was negligible
- We are installing EMCCD and checking stray light source
- We hope to get 10<sup>-9</sup> suppression and < 10<sup>-11</sup> contrast at working bandpass from a new mask



# Thank you for your attention!



# Appendix

#### Contrast – 633 nm





# Camera Mount Replacement









# Microscope Image





Petal Number	Defect	Position from Inner Tip of Petal (Microns)	Distance from line (perpendicular) (Microns)	Size (Height) (Microns)	Size (Width) (Microns)
15	1	9254.1	3875.1	5.84	7.08
15	2	11995	4480.8	13.99	9.69
15	3	13232	6299.4	6.23	6.27

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## New Mask at Previous Testbed





#### **Divergent Beam Scaling**





#### **Ideal Simulation**





## All Error Combined Simulation



Error Parameter	Budget
Feature Accuracy	0.5 µm
Edge Perturbation	0.1 µm
Optics Aberrations	λ/10 ≈ 60 nm
Diagonal Beam Misalignment	1 mm
Mask Tilt	<b>1</b> °
Camera Aberrations	60 nm





