



IMPROVED PYRAMID WAVEFRONT SENSOR USING A DIFFRACTIVE OPTICAL LAYER

Esteban Vera, Felipe Guzman, Jorge Bacca, Jorge Tapia,
Camilo Weinberger, and Henry Arguello

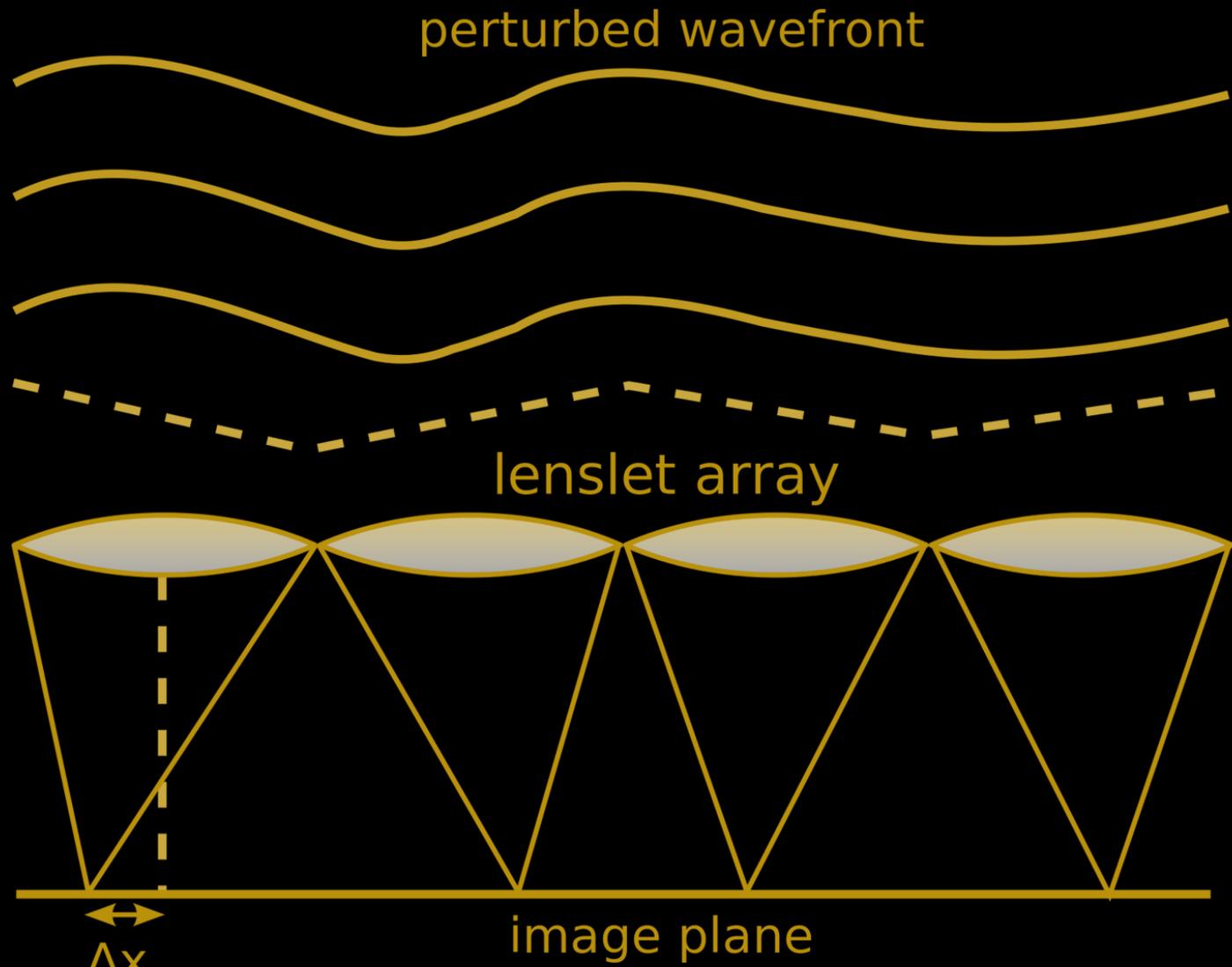


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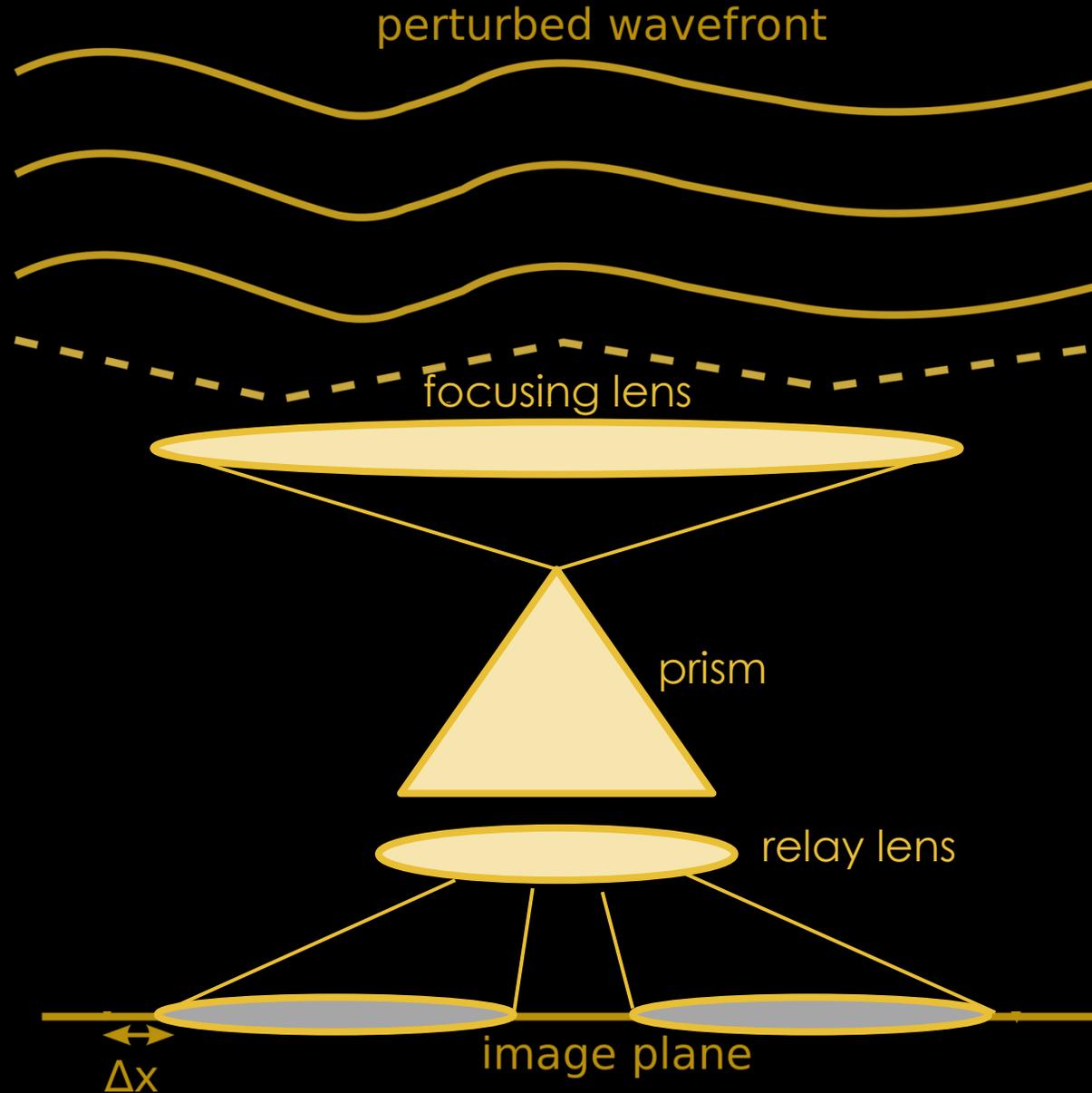
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SHACK-HARTMANN WAVEFRONT SENSOR



PYRAMID WAVEFRONT SENSOR



WAVEFRONT SENSING

perturbed wavefront



Projection/Transformation
OPTICS

detector

WAVEFRONT SENSING

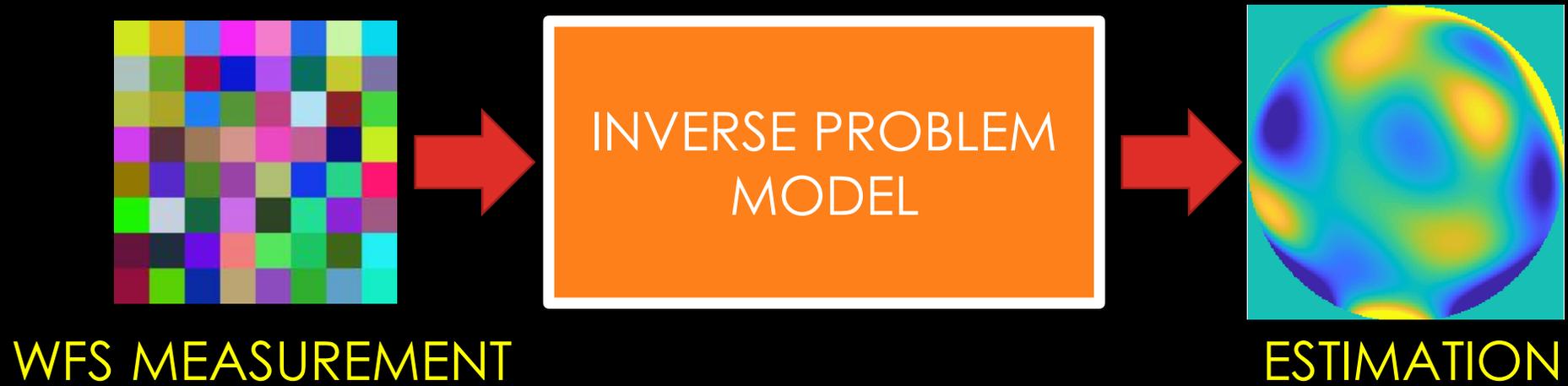
perturbed wavefront



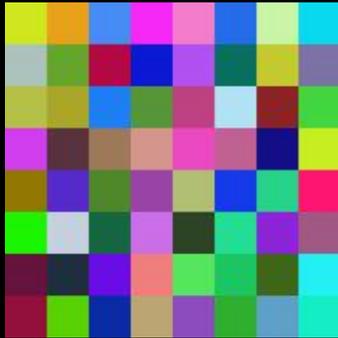
Projection/Transformation
OPTICS

detector

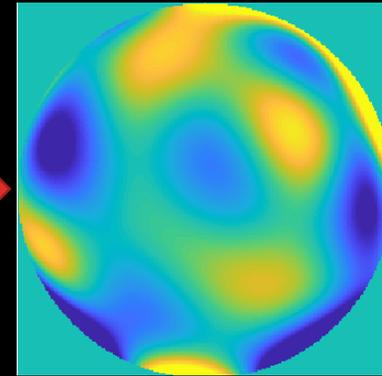
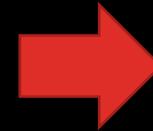
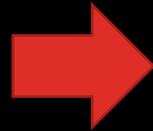
WAVEFRONT ESTIMATION



WAVEFRONT ESTIMATION



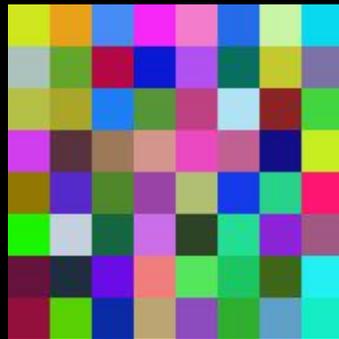
WFS MEASUREMENT



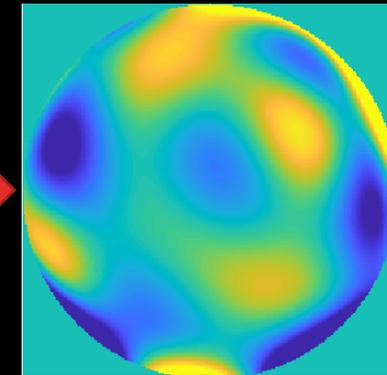
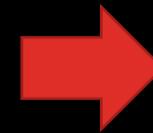
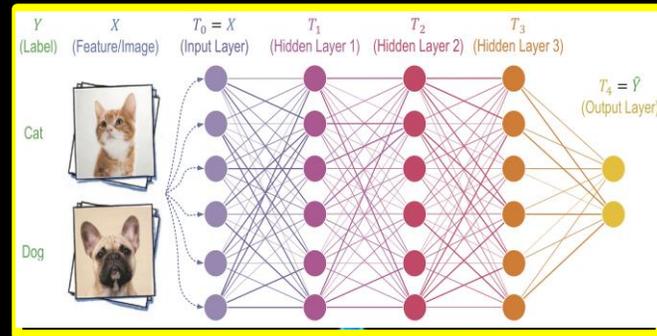
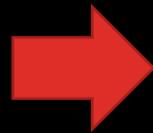
ESTIMATION

WAVEFRONT ESTIMATION

DEEP NEURAL NETWORK

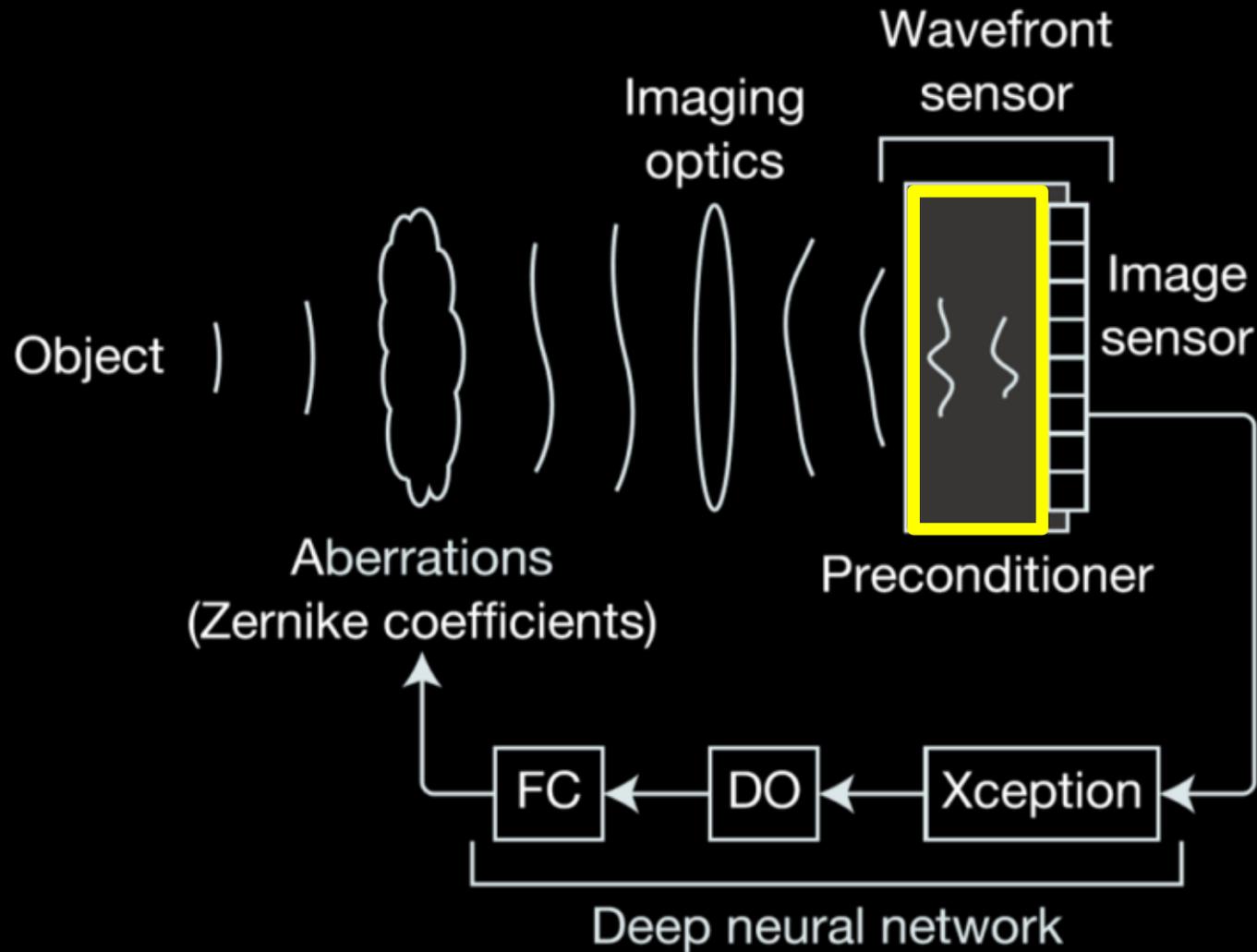


WFS MEASUREMENT



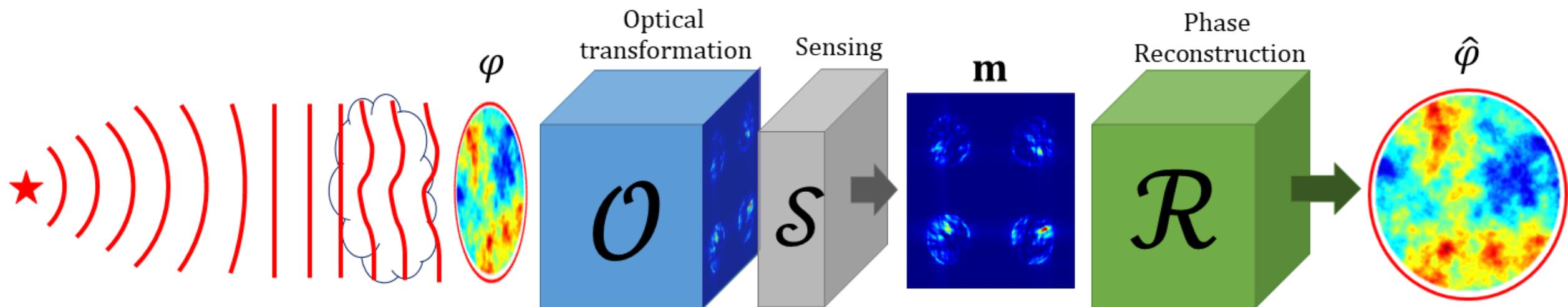
ESTIMATION

DEEP LEARNING WAVEFRONT SENSOR

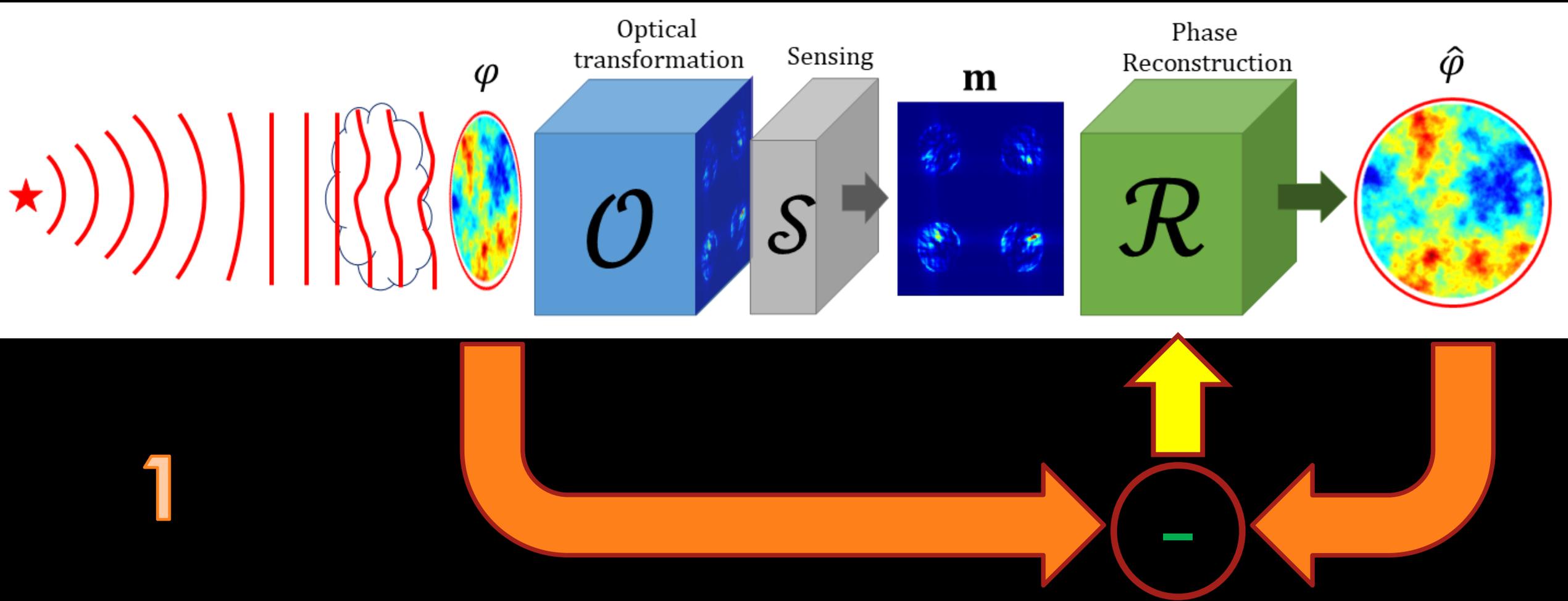


Y. Nishizaki, M. Valdivia, R. Horisaki, K. Kitaguchi, M. Saito, J. Tanida, and E. Vera, "Deep learning wavefront sensing," *Optics Express* 27, 240-251 (2019).

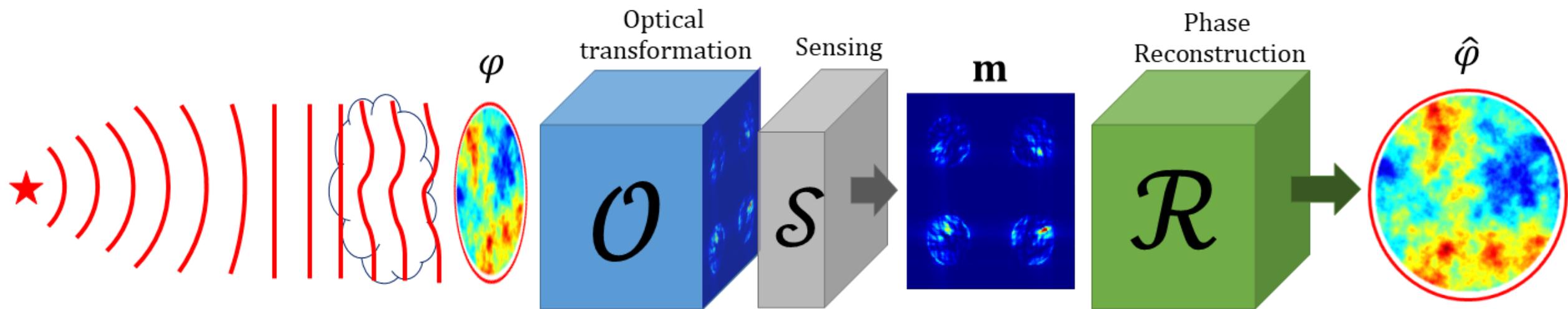
GENERALIZED WFS



GENERALIZED WFS



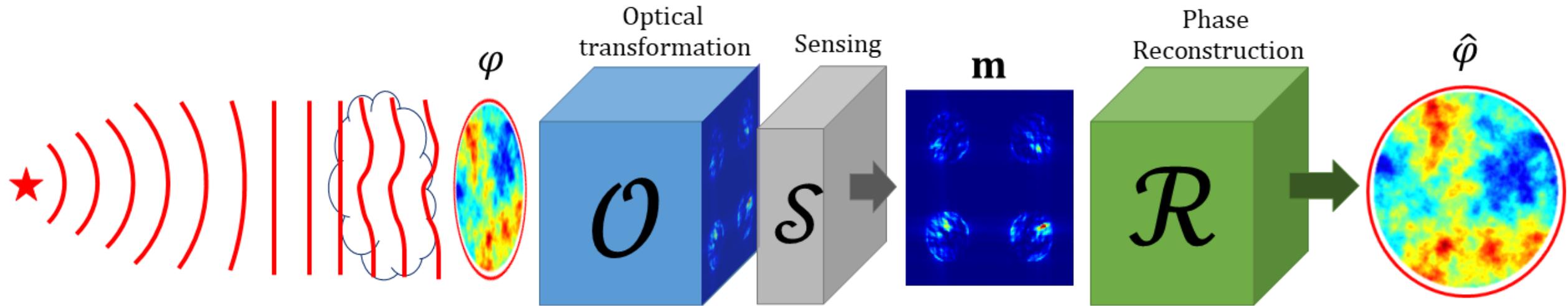
GENERALIZED WFS



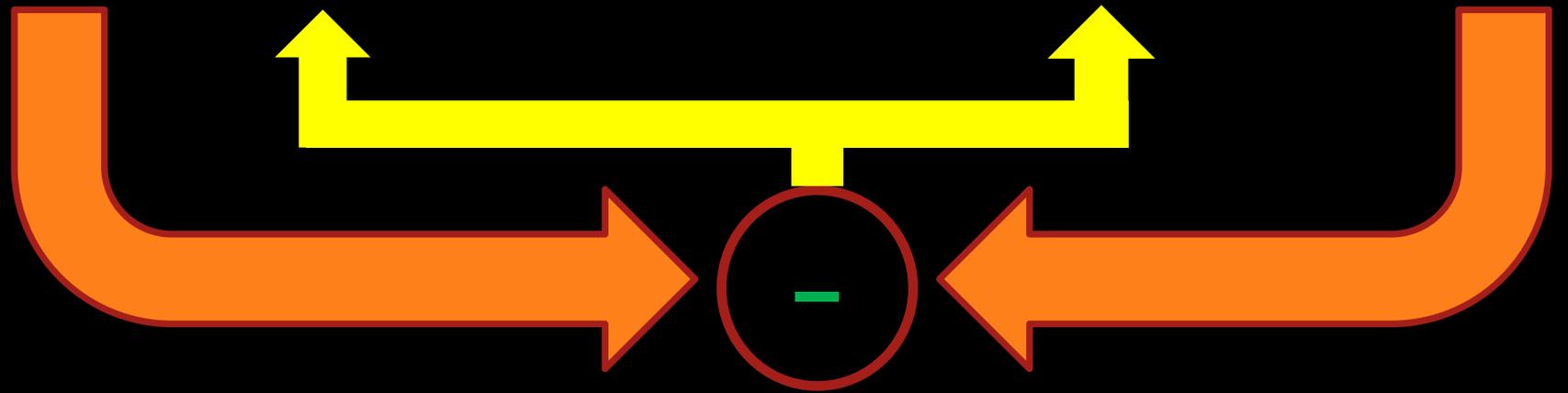
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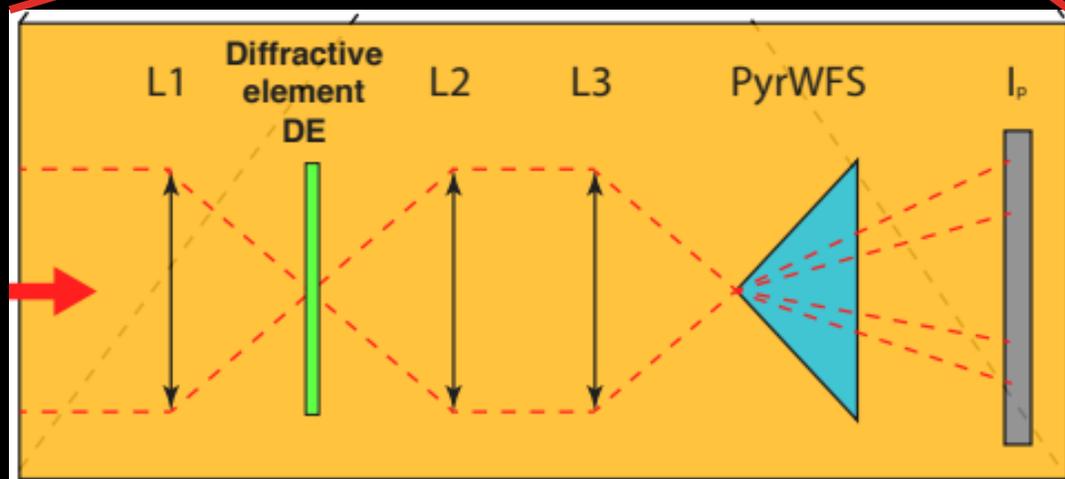
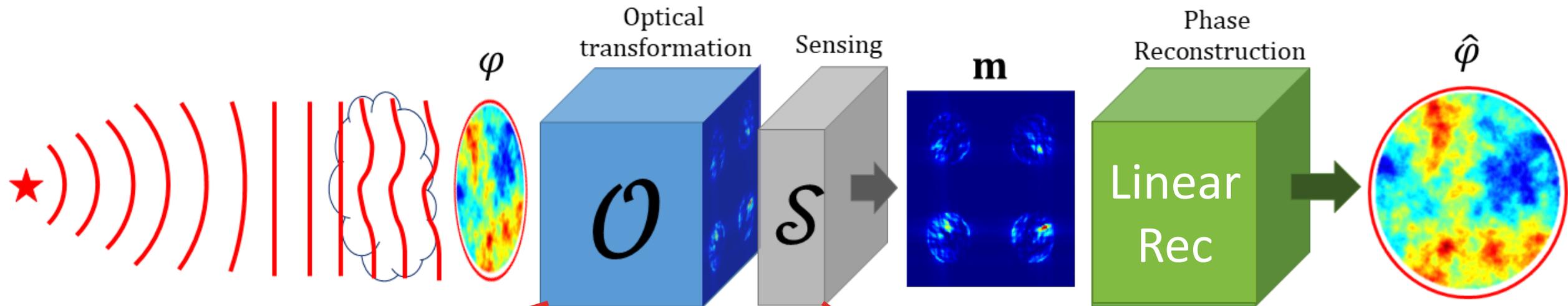
GENERALIZED WFS



3

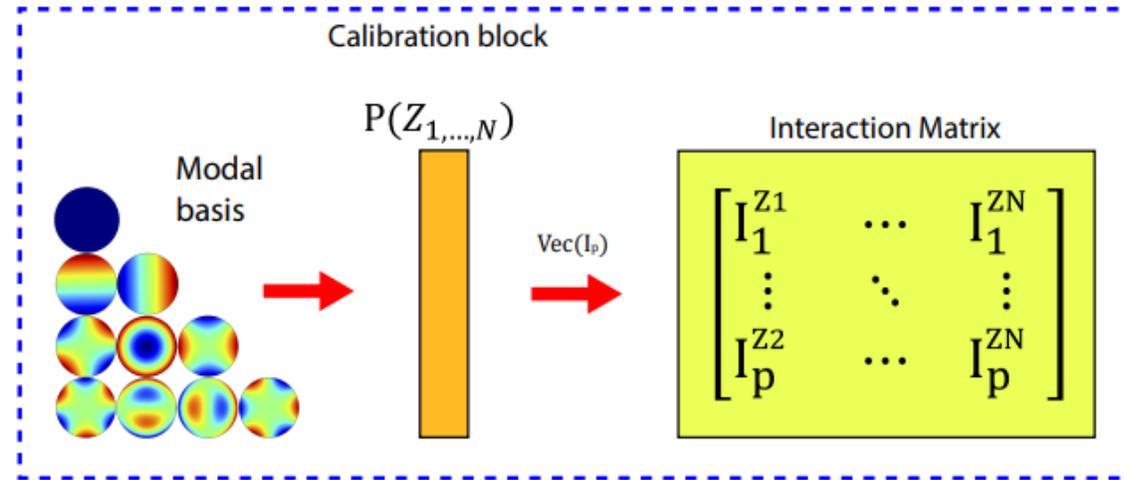


GENERALIZED PWFS



END-TO-END TRAINING FOR THE IMPROVED PWFS

E2E Pipeline



Forward pass

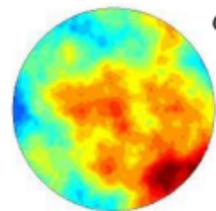


END-TO-END TRAINING FOR THE IMPROVED PWFS

E2E Pipeline



Incoming wavefront
 φ_i



$$\varphi_i = \sum_{k=1}^N \alpha_k Z_k$$



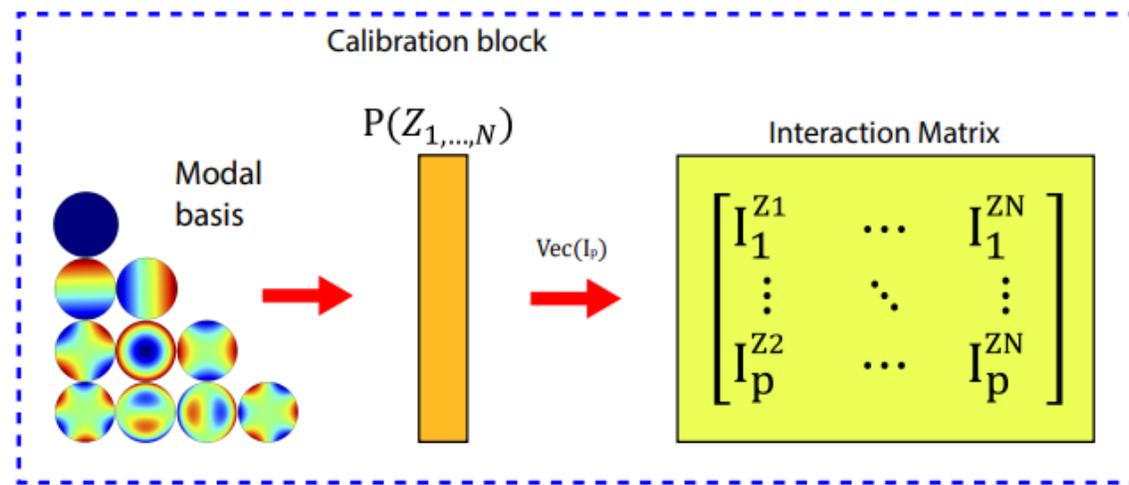
$$\hat{y} = \text{Vec}(I_p)$$

$$\text{CM} = \text{IM}^\dagger$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_k = \text{CM} \hat{y}$$

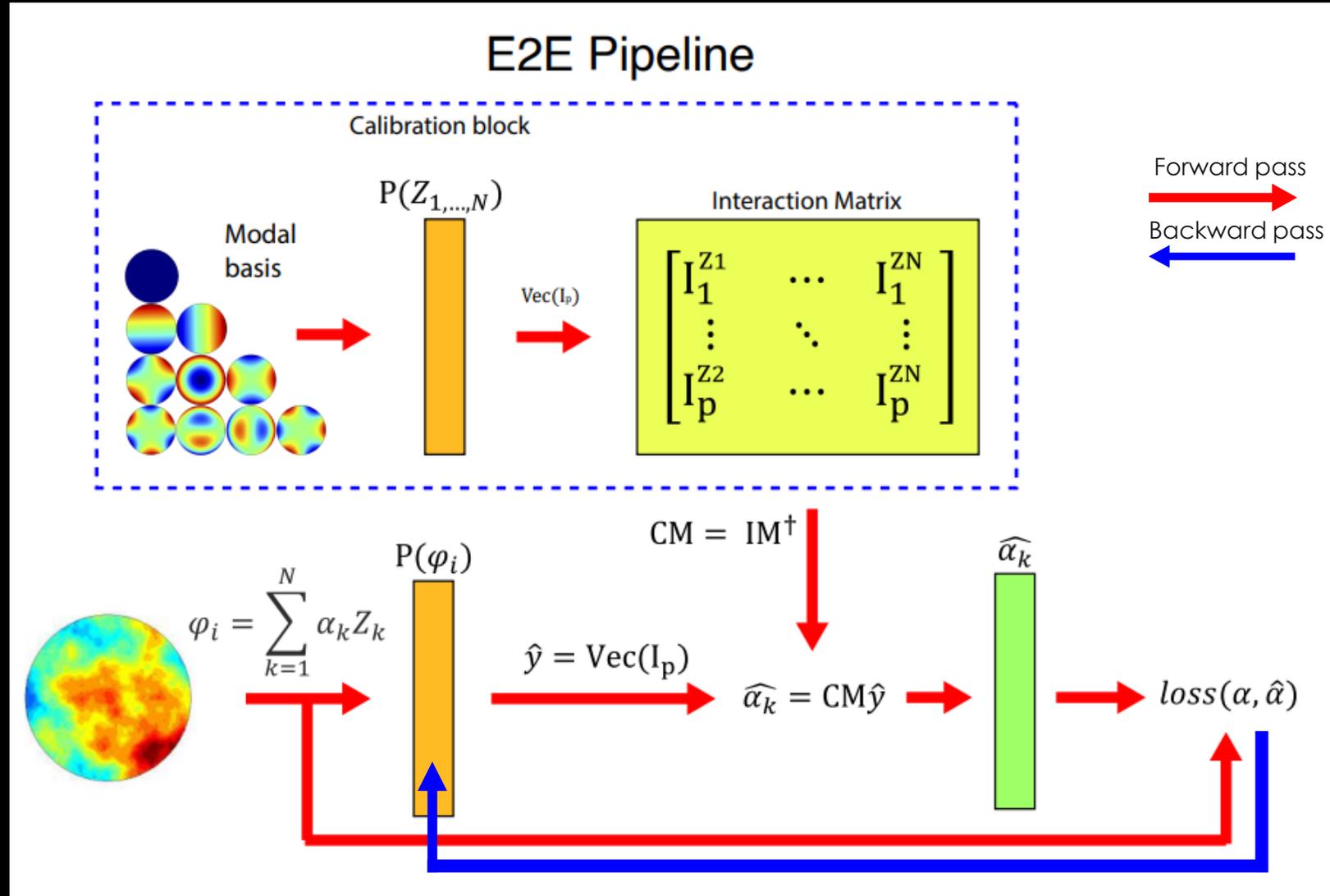
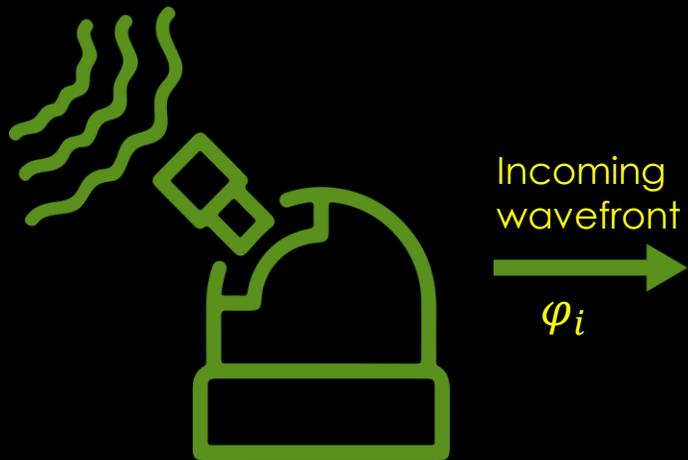
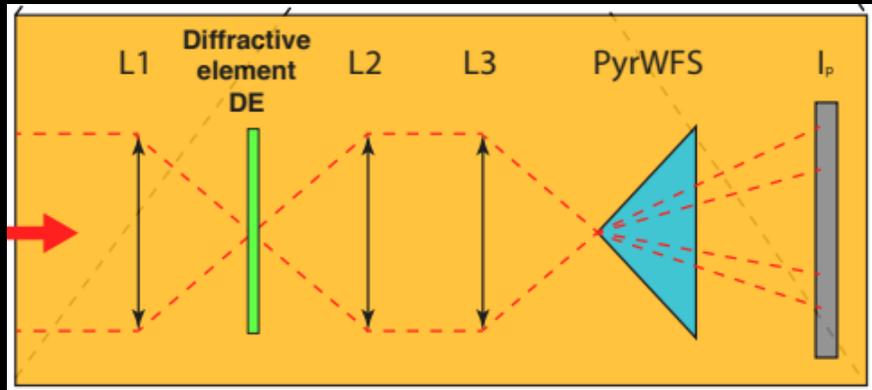


$$\text{loss}(\alpha, \hat{\alpha})$$



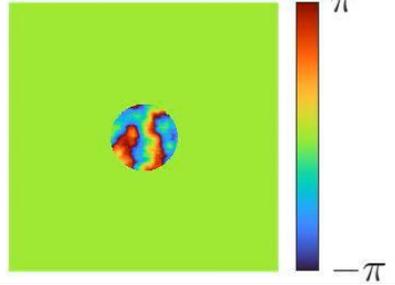
Forward pass
Backward pass

END-TO-END TRAINING FOR THE IMPROVED PWFS

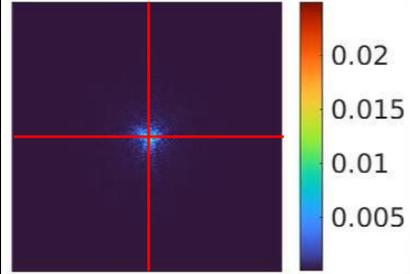


PWFS SIMULATION

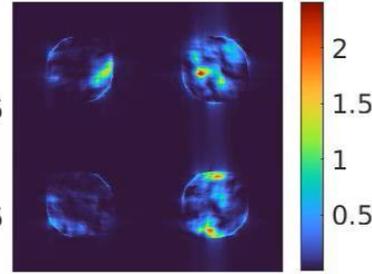
Incoming wavefront



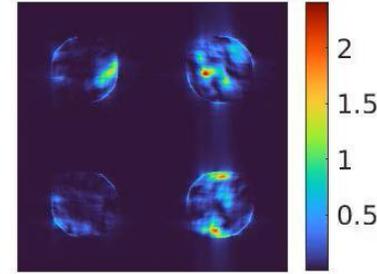
Pyramid apex



Pyramid propagation

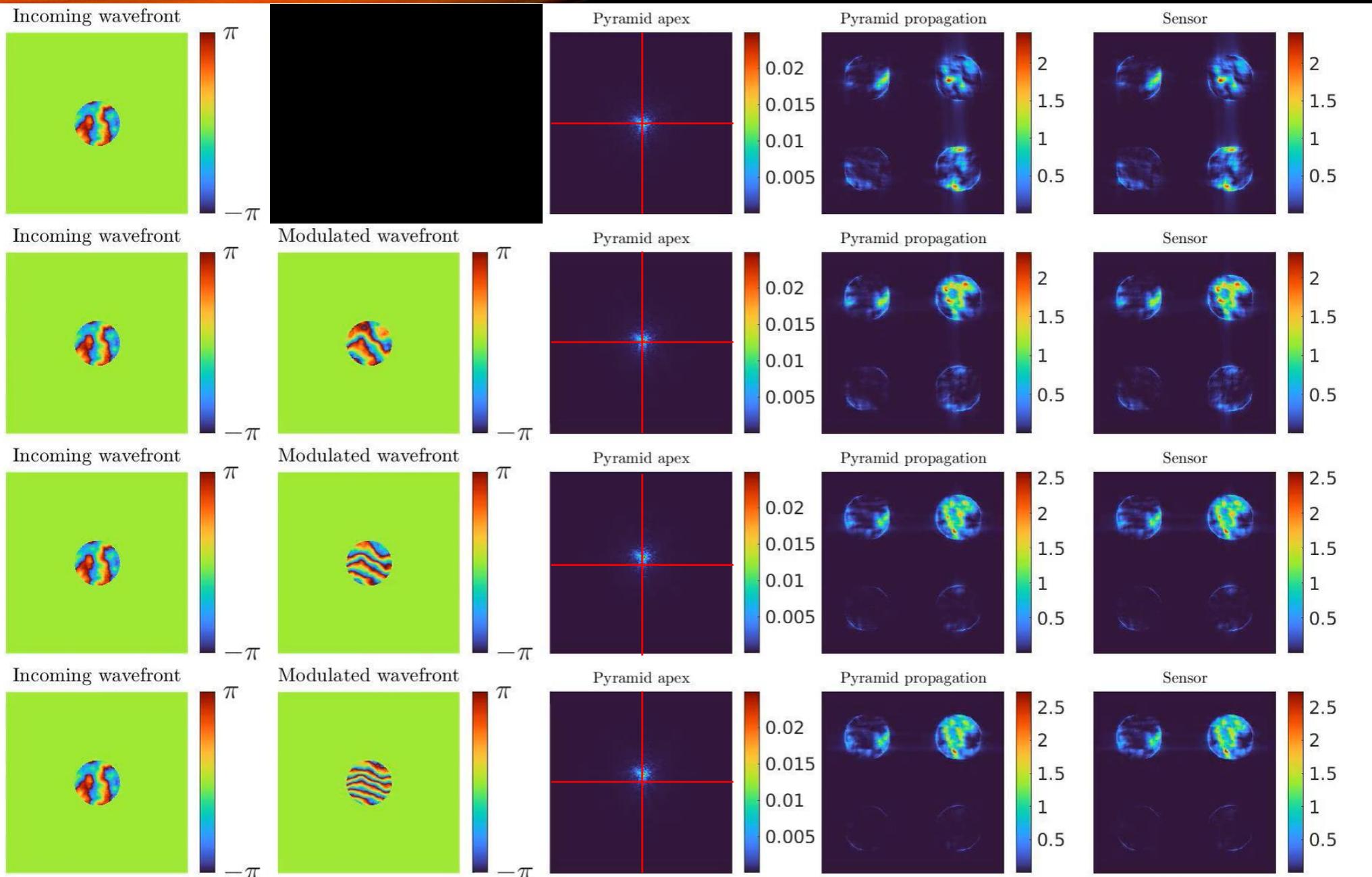


Sensor



Unmodulated

PWFS SIMULATION



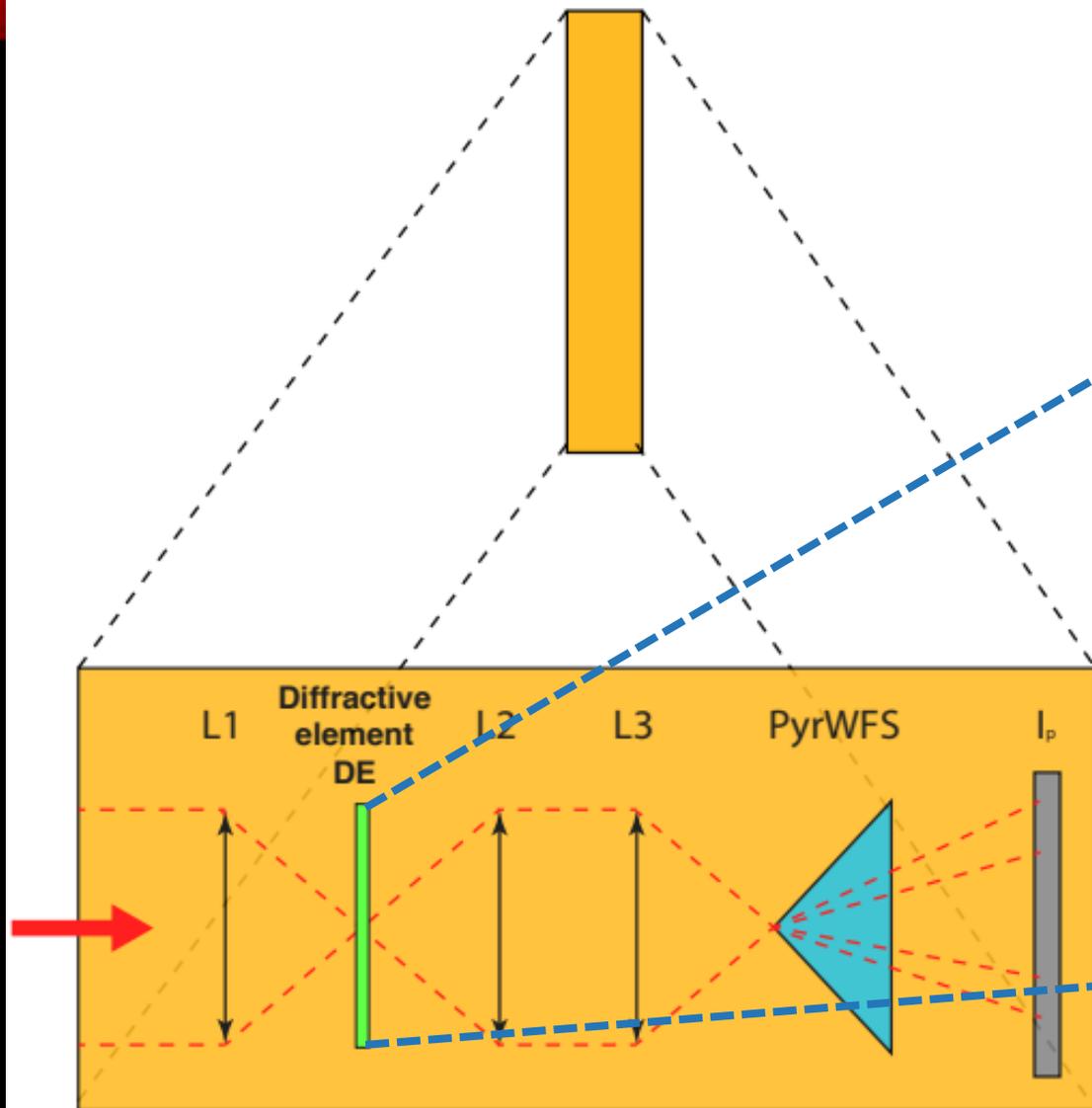
Unmodulated

Mod = 2

Mod = 4

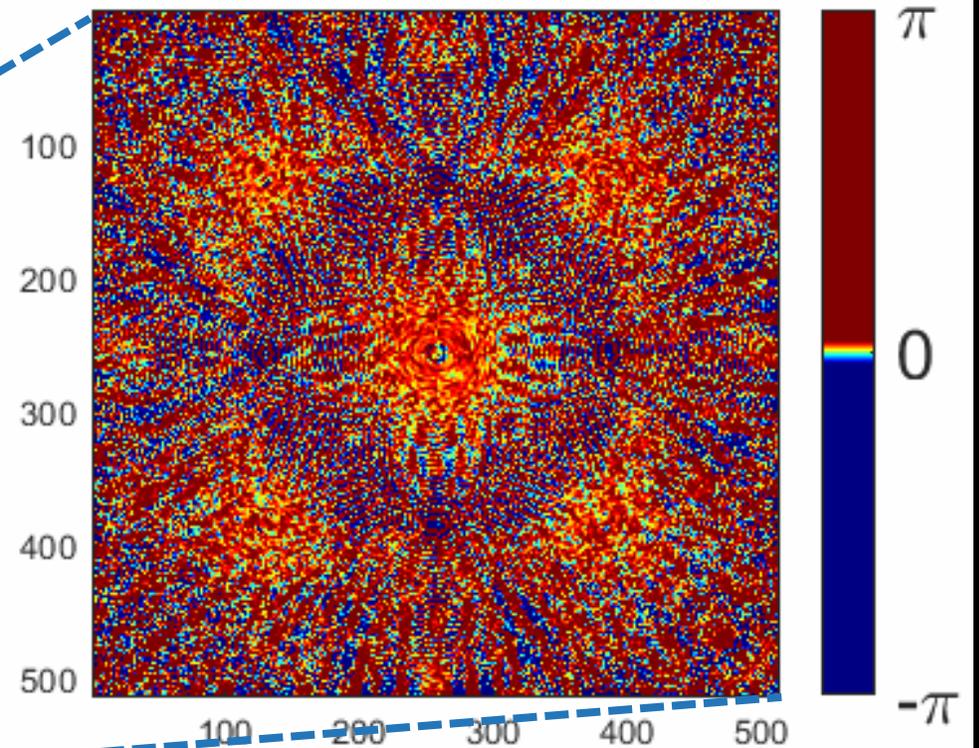
Mod = 6

Propagator block

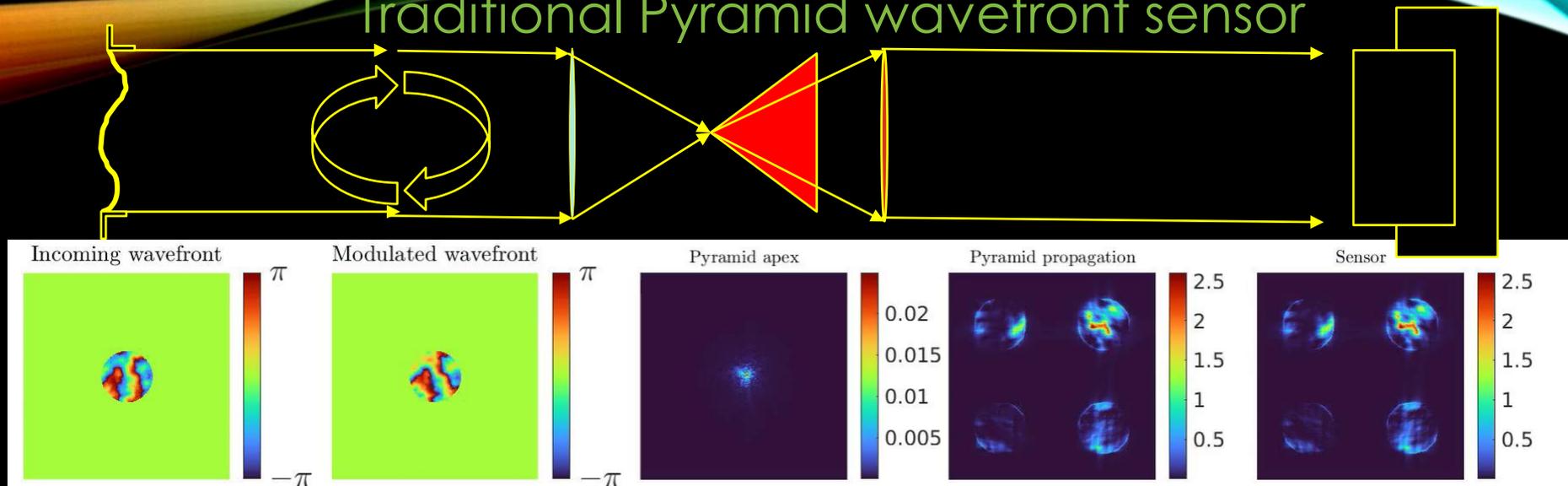


END-TO-END TRAINING

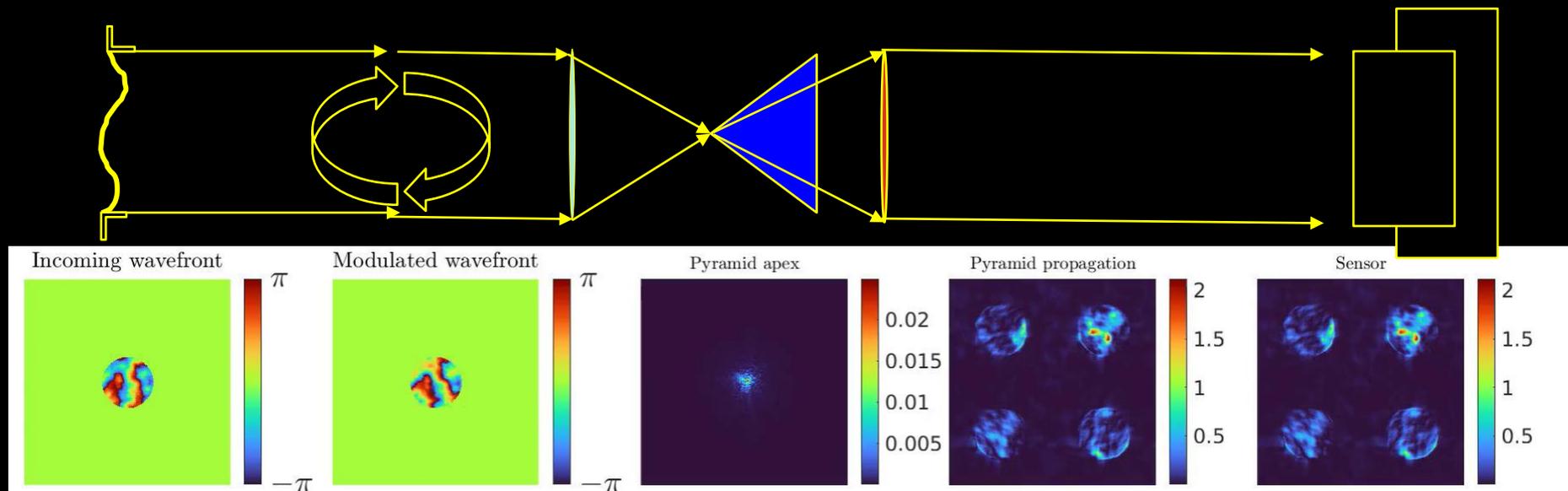
Trained diffractive element epoch: 1



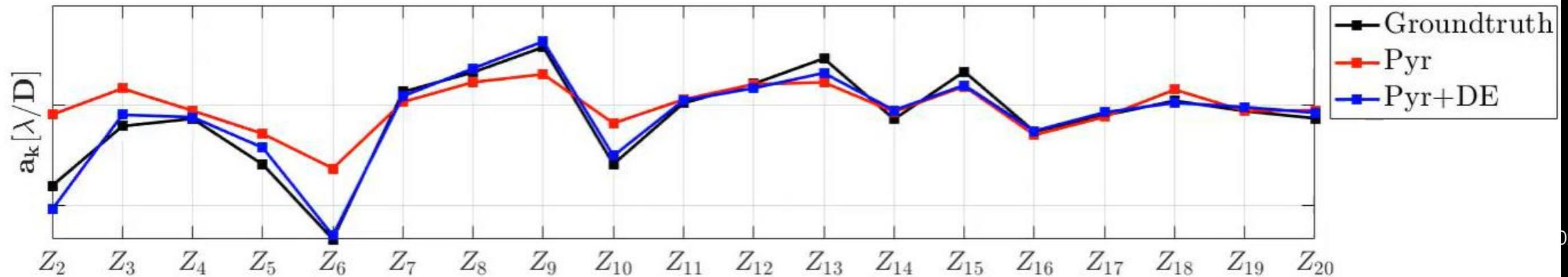
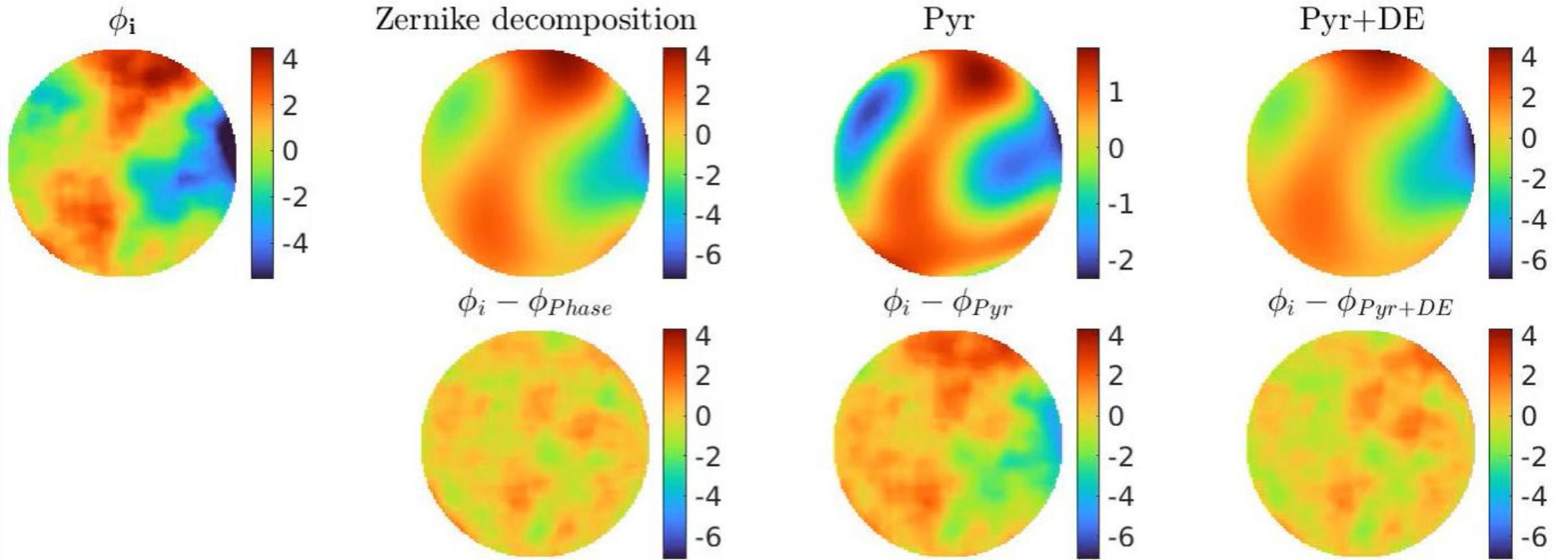
Traditional Pyramid wavefront sensor



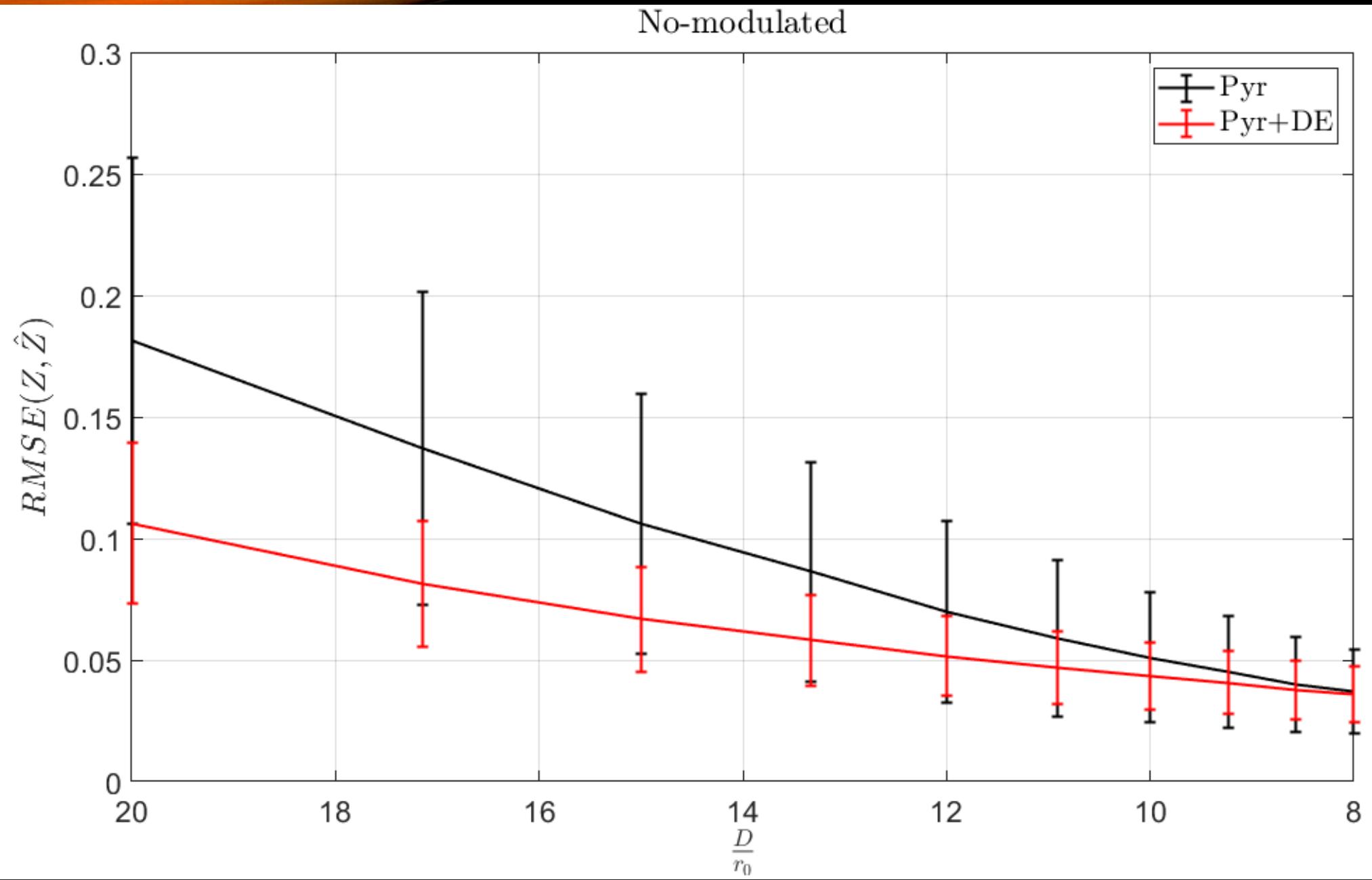
Preconditioned Pyramid wavefront sensor



SIMULATION RESULTS

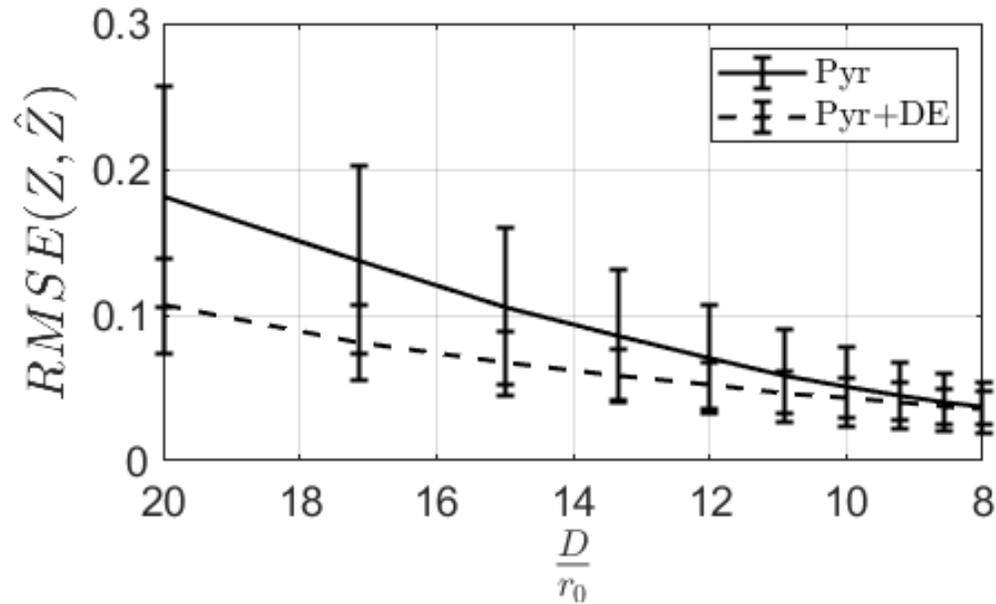


SIMULATION RESULTS

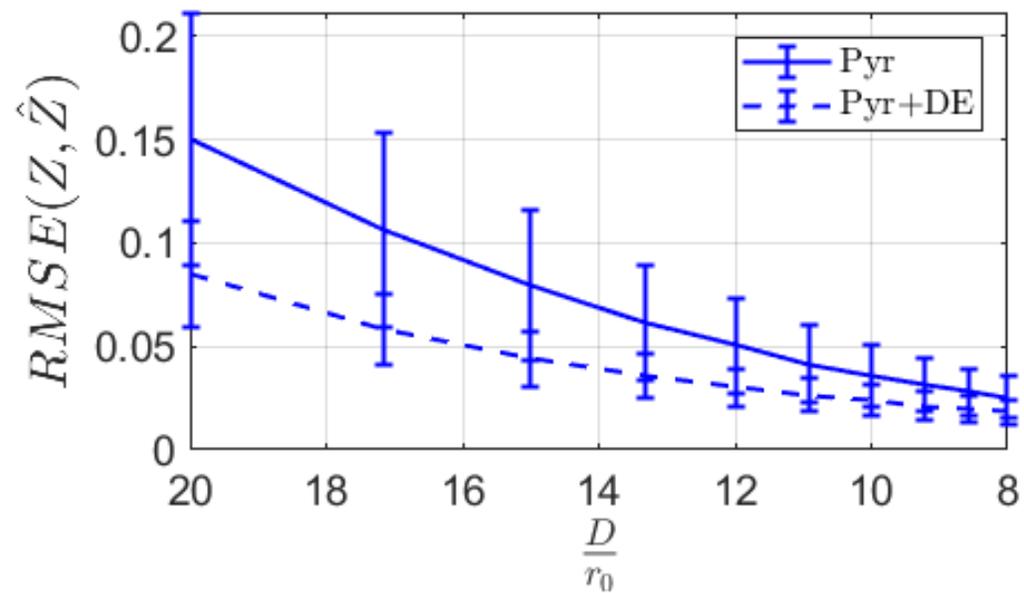


SIMULATION RESULTS

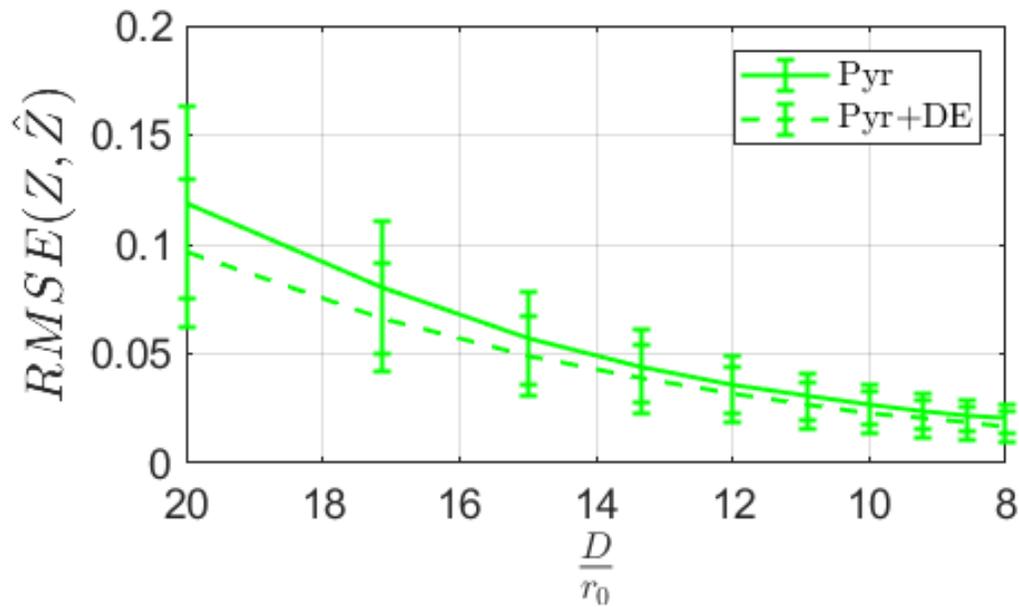
No-modulated



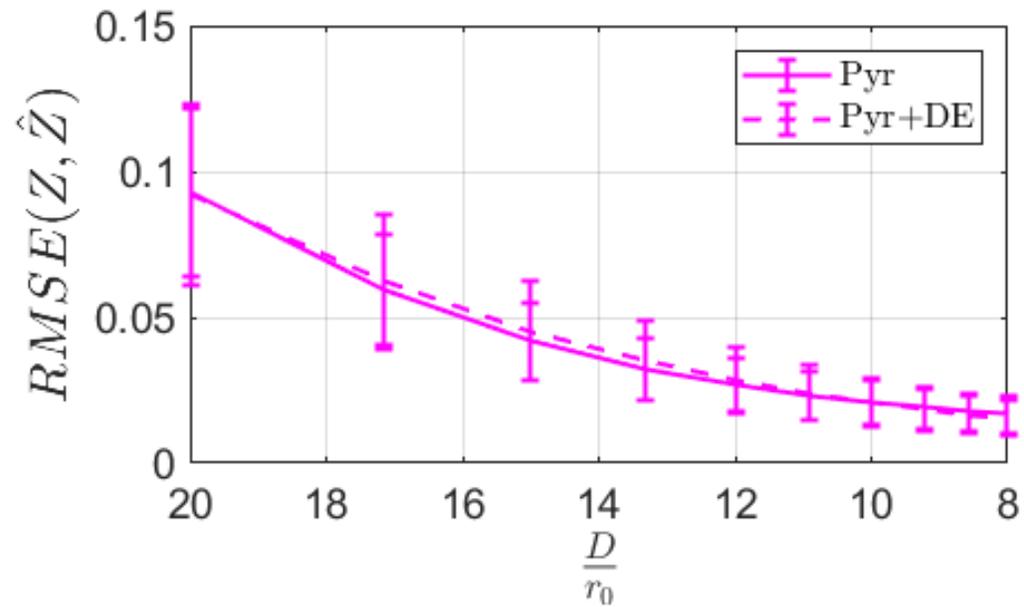
Modulation = 1



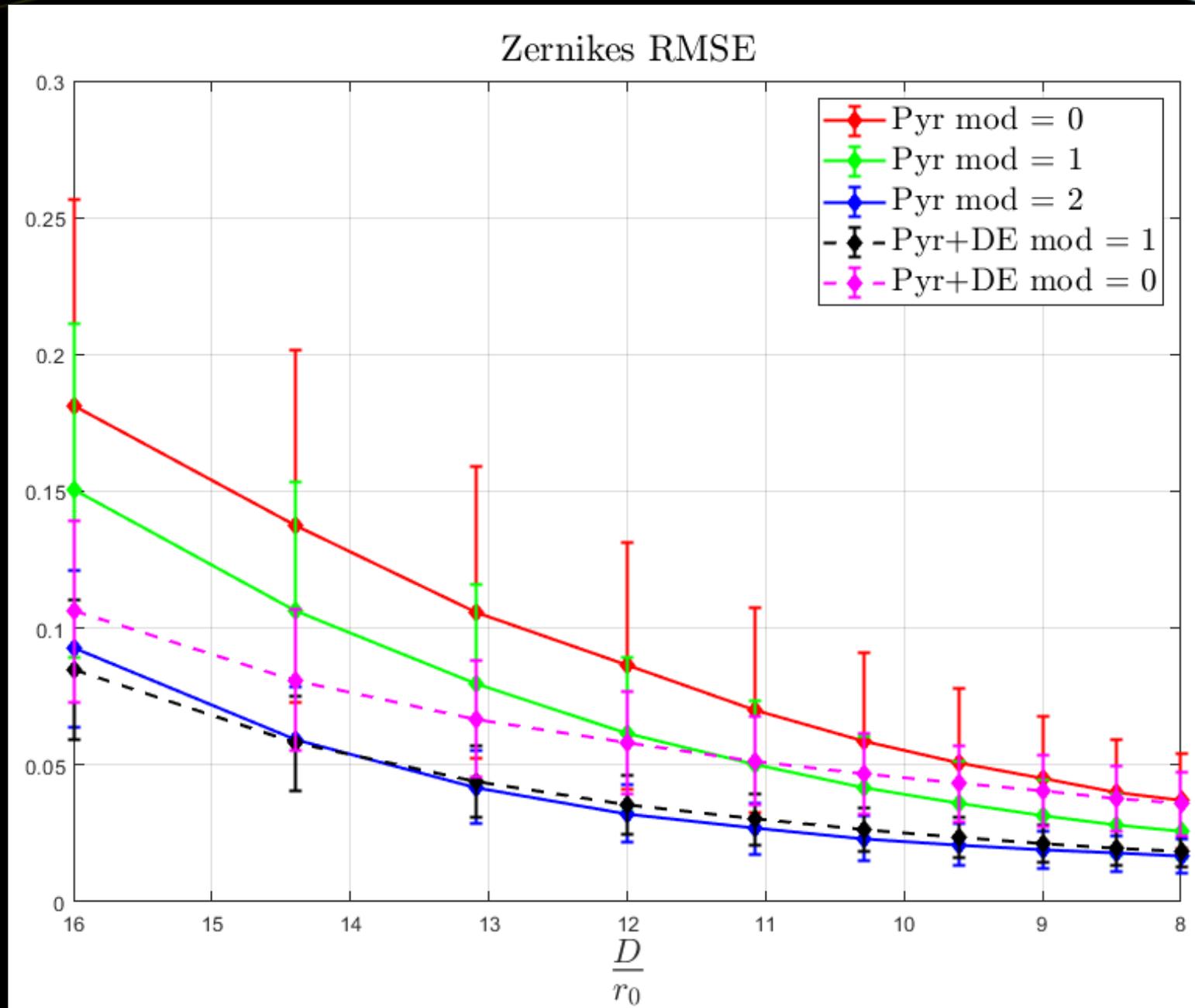
Modulation = 1.5



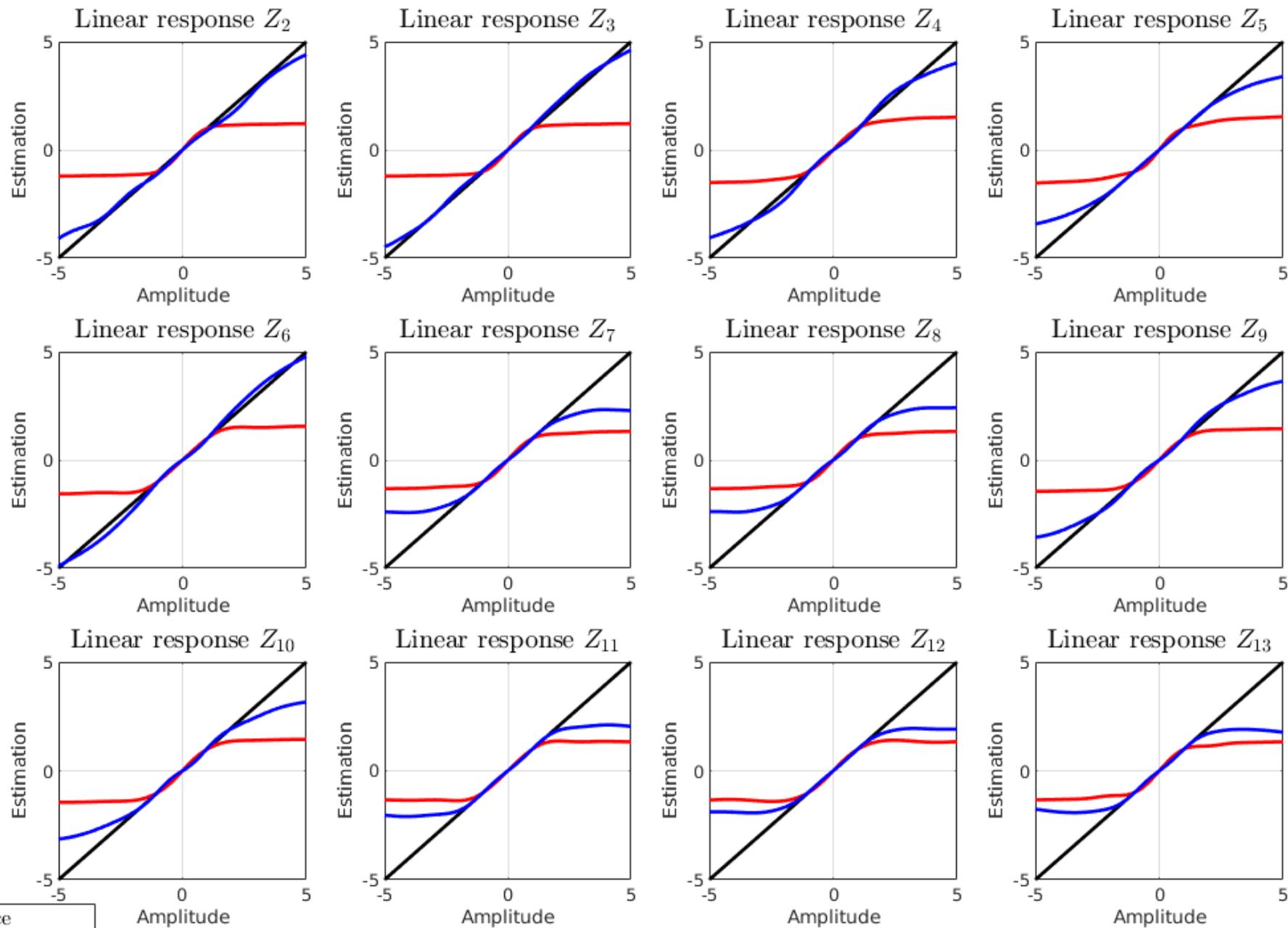
Modulation = 2



SIMULATION RESULTS

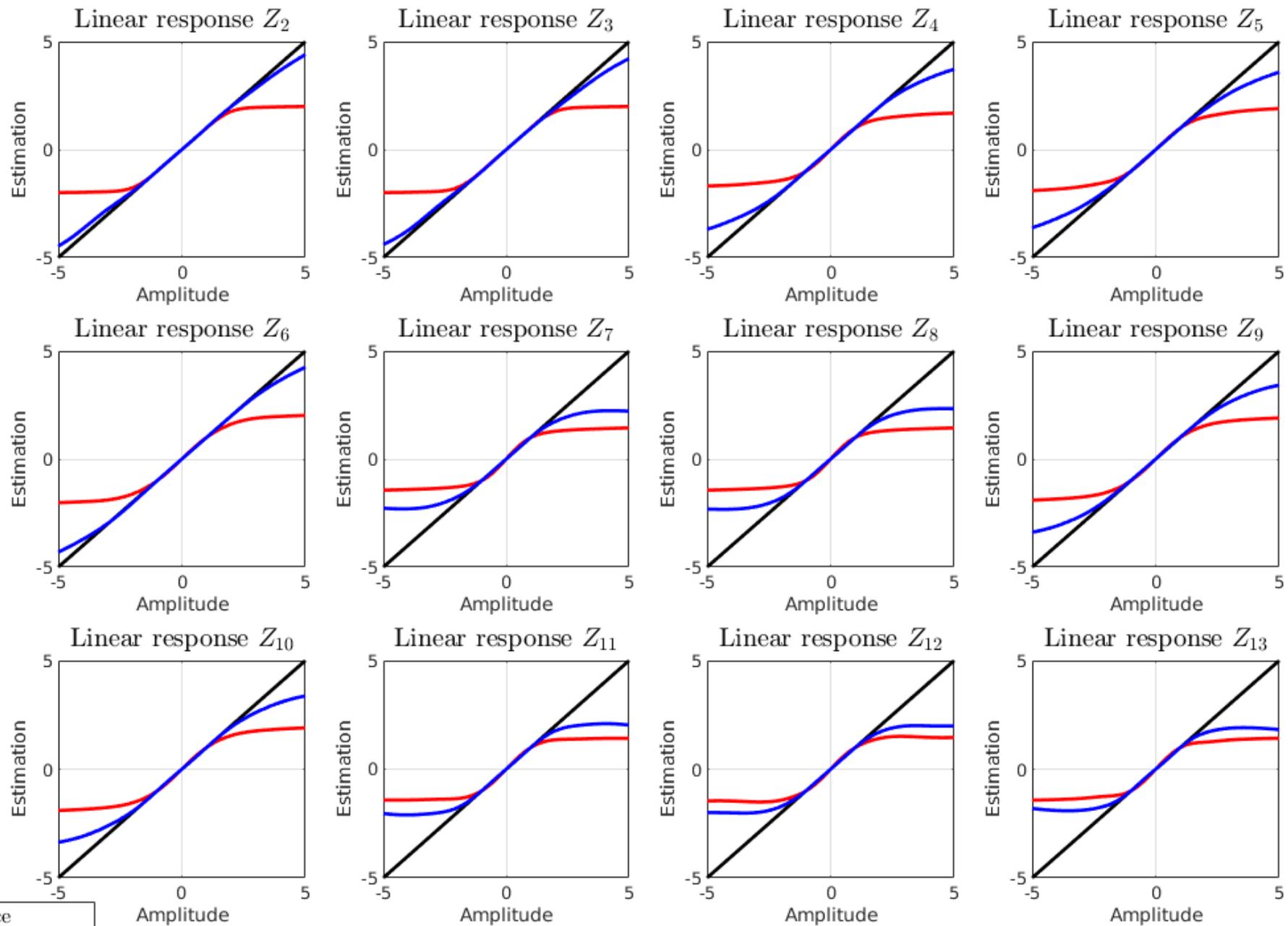


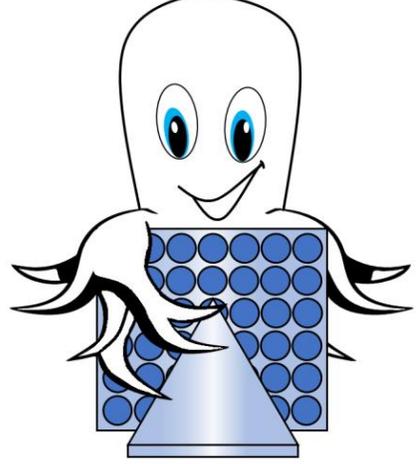
SIMULATION RESULTS WITHOUT MODULATION



— Reference
— Pyr mod = 0
— Pyr+DE mod = 0

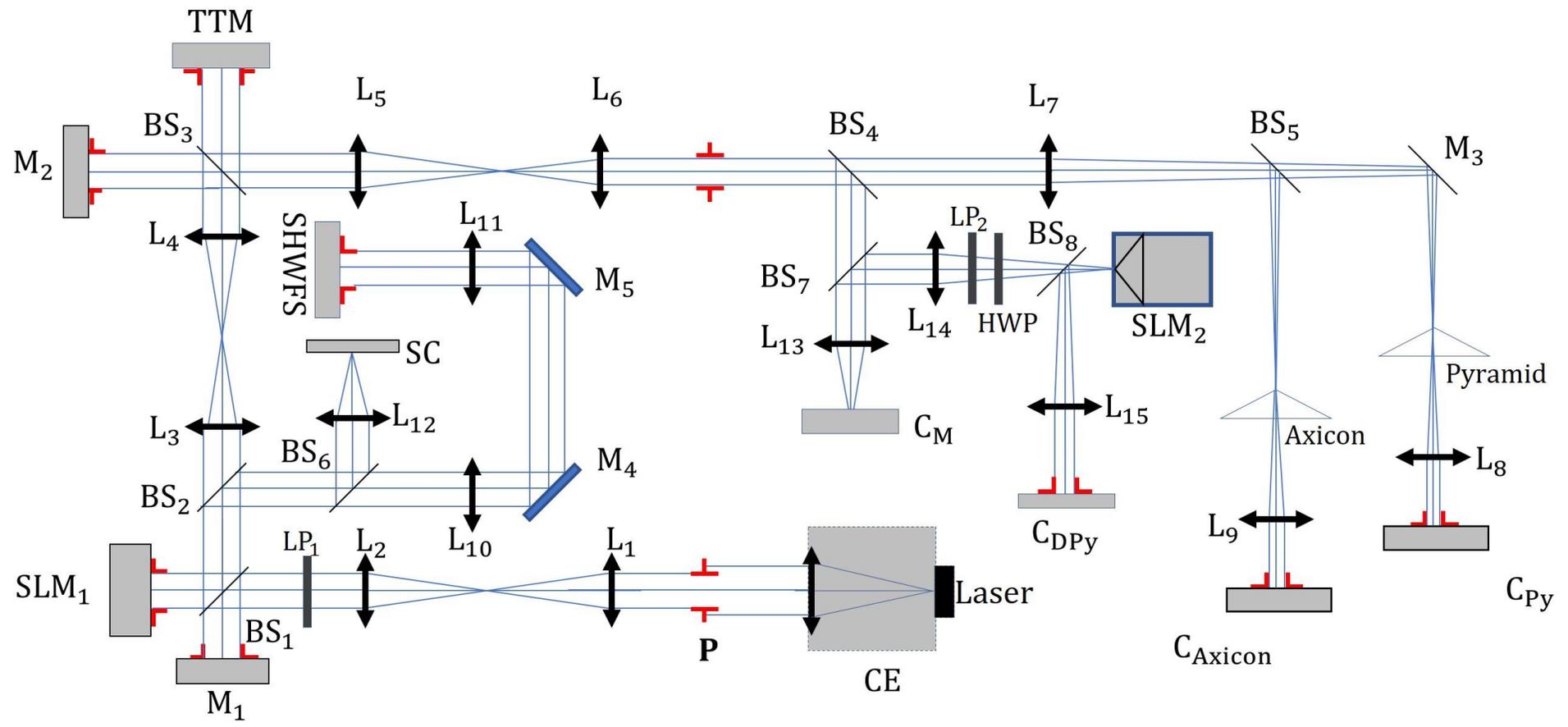
SIMULATION RESULTS WITH MODULATION



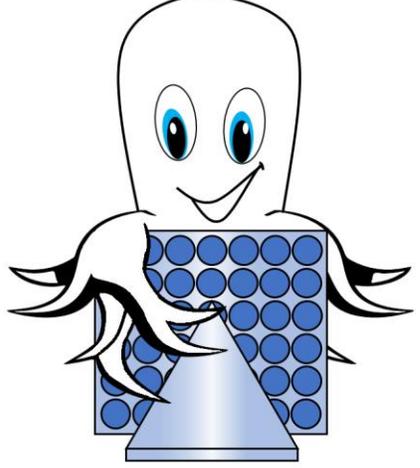


PULPOS

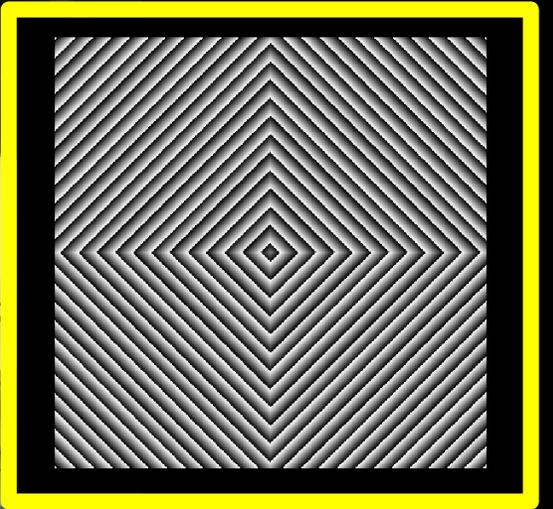
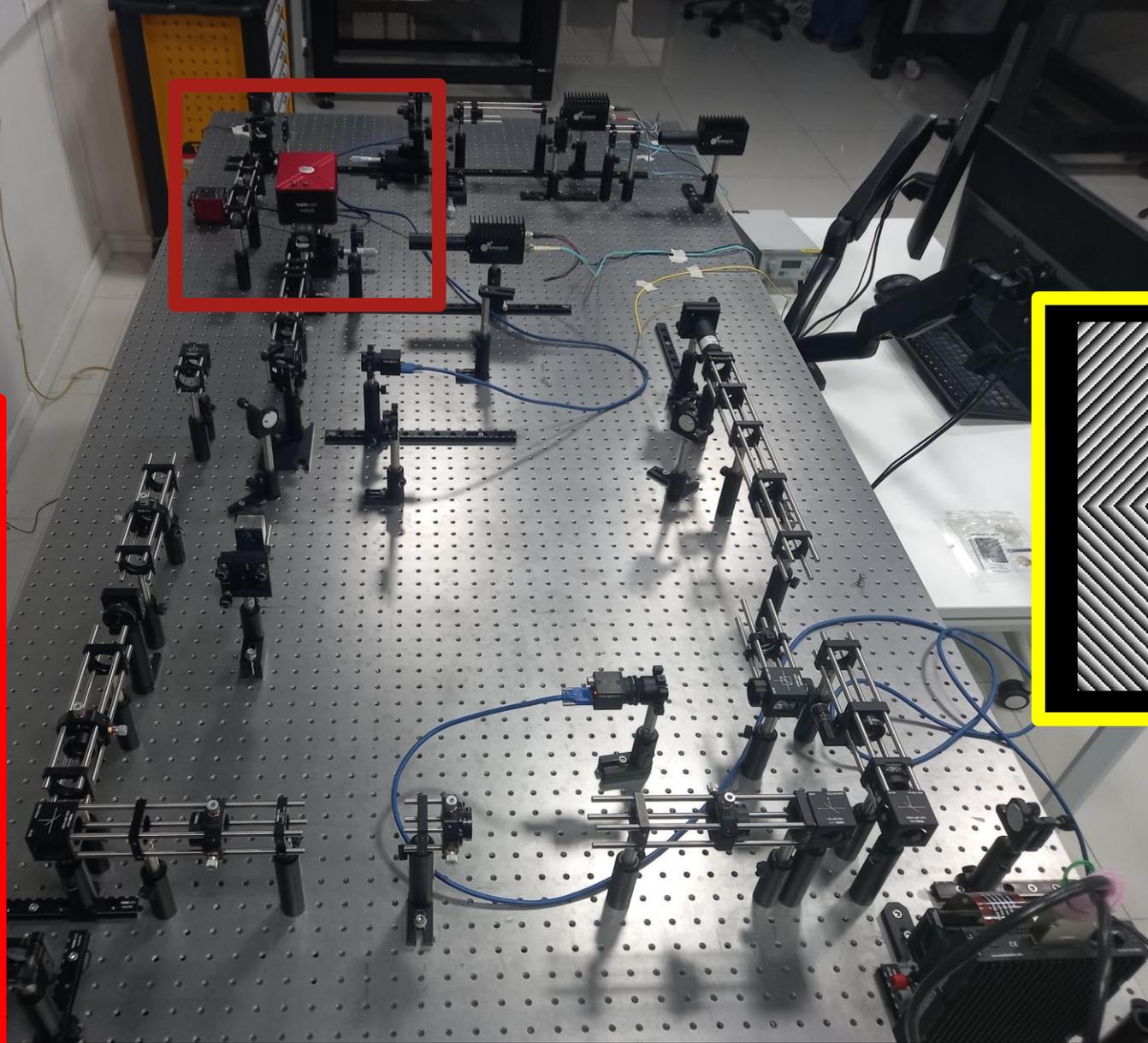
PULPOS AO BENCH



J Tapia, FP Bustos, C Weinberger, B Romero, E Vera , "PULPOS: a multi-purpose adaptive optics test bench in Chile", Proc. SPIE Adaptive Optics Systems VIII, 2022

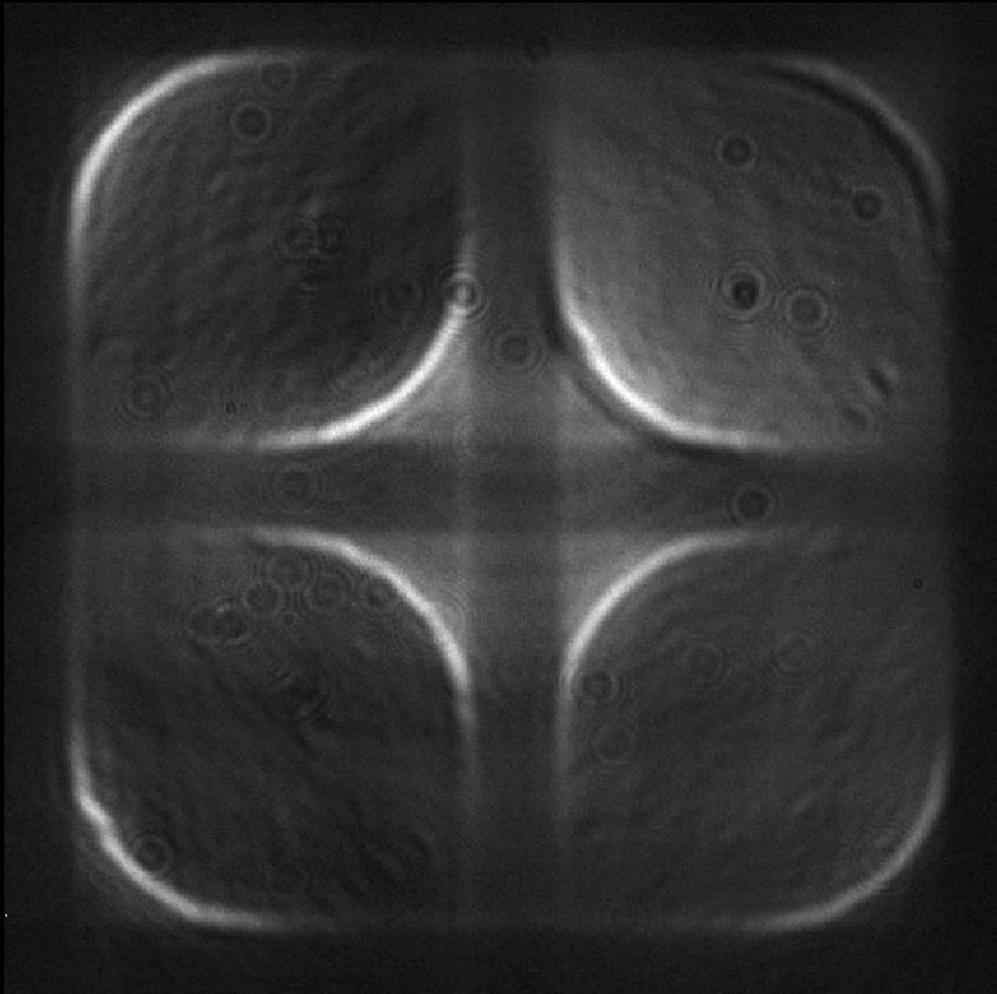


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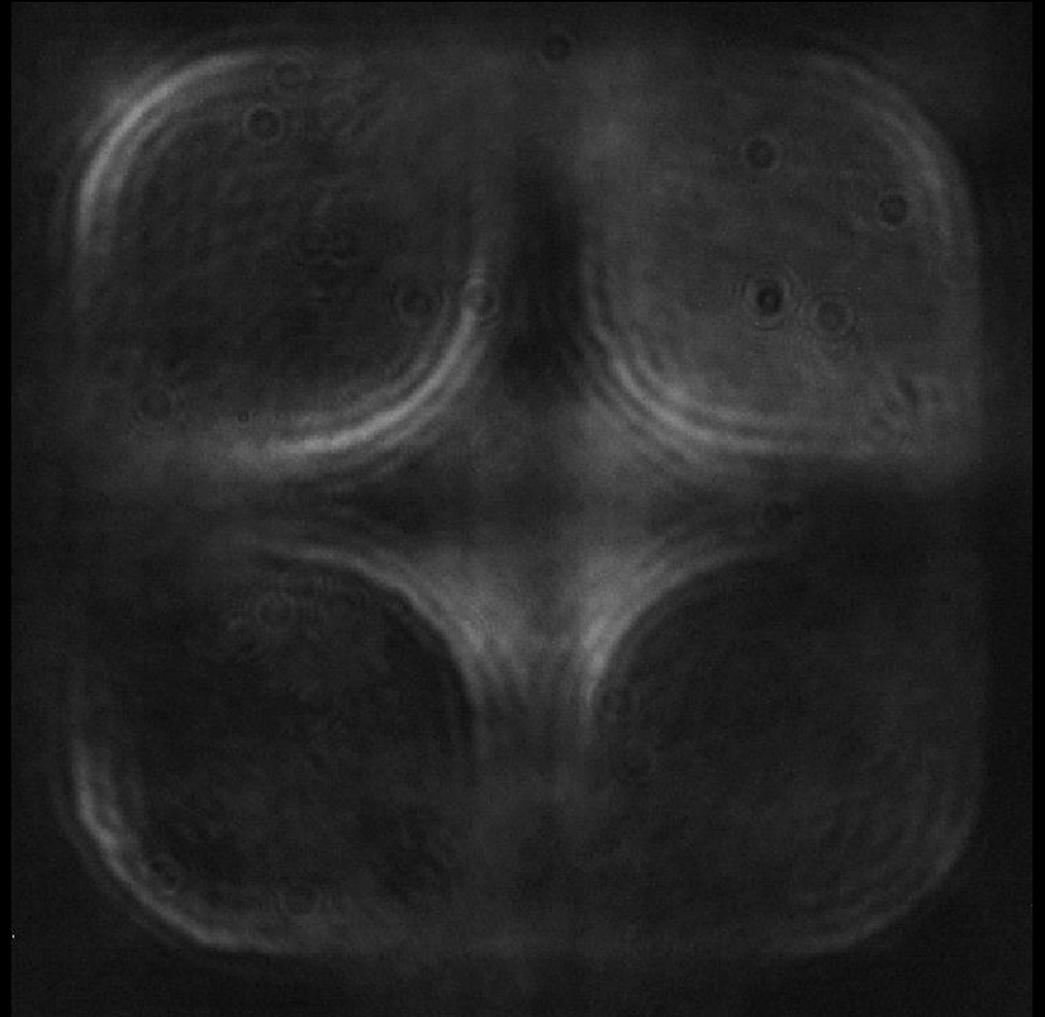


PULPOS FIRST LIGHT WITHOUT MODULATION

DIGITAL PYRAMID WFS

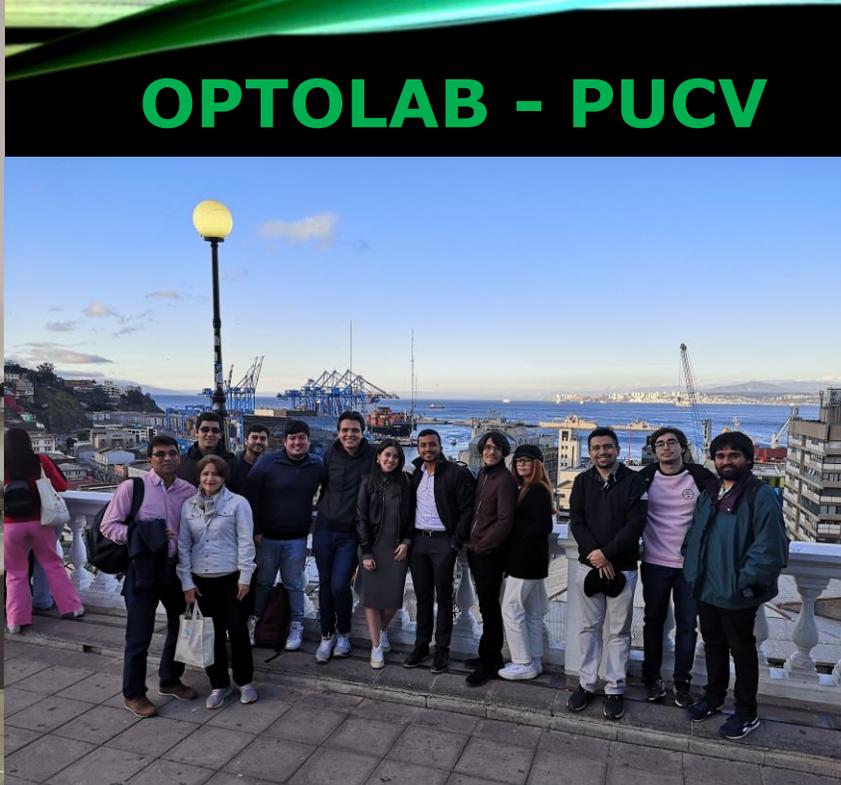
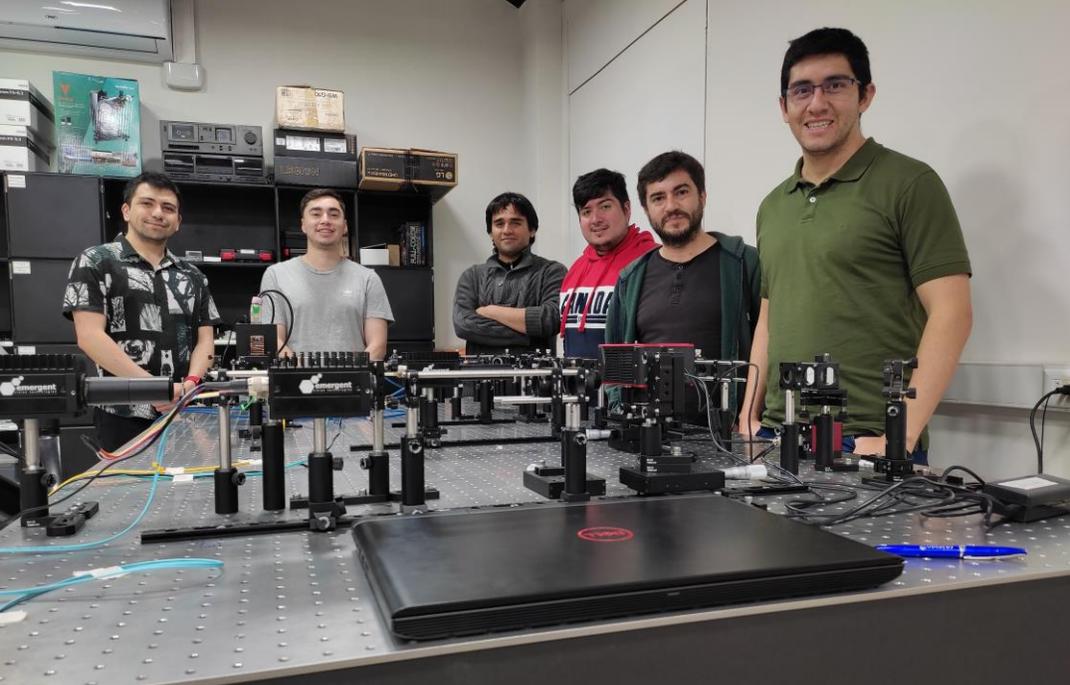


**DIGITAL PWFS +
DIFFRACTIVE MASK**



CONCLUSIONS

- We know deep learning has opened the design space for wavefront sensors
- Using a data-driven approach we can train for
 1. better estimation given your WFS measurements
 2. better measurements given your WFS estimations
 3. both
- We can add a diffractive optical layer to the optical path of a PWFS that can work as an optical preconditioner
- Assuming the use of linear reconstruction, we can design the optical preconditioner using an End-2-End approach
- Simulation results suggest that the modified PWFS may
 - extend the linearity range of the original PWFS
 - require less modulation to obtain similar results
- We are currently working on the experimental demonstration using PULPOS



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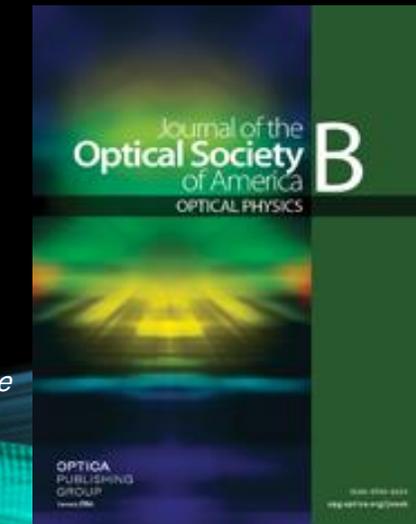
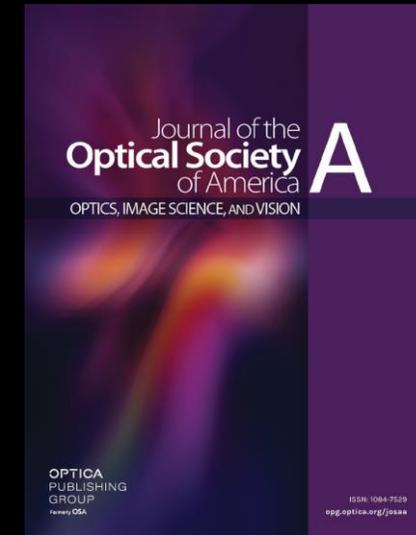
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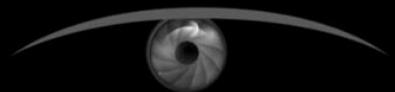
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