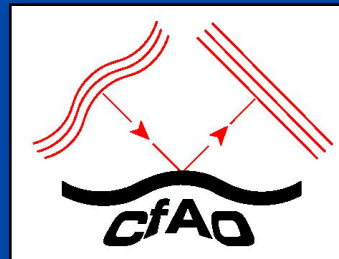


Lecture 13: Basic Concepts of Wavefront Reconstruction

Astro 289

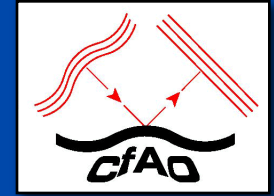


Claire Max

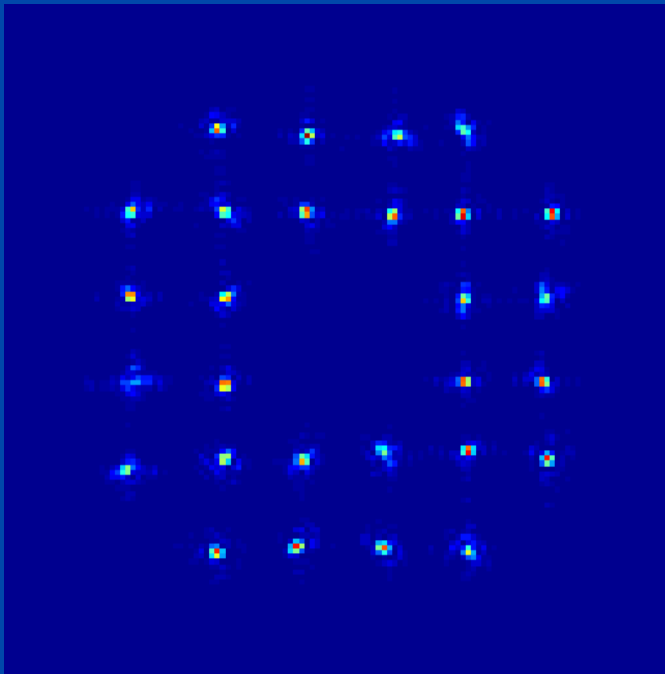
February 25, 2016

Based on slides by Marcos van Dam and Lisa Poyneer
CfAO Summer School

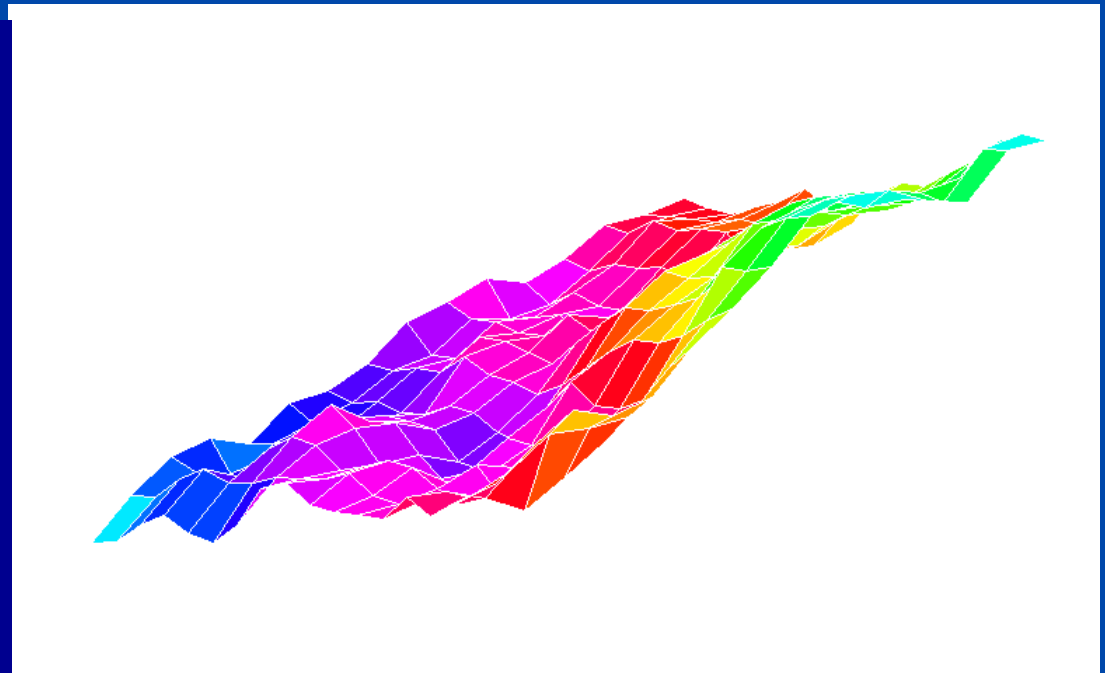
Outline



- System matrix, H: from actuators to centroids $s = Ha$
- Reconstructor, R: from centroids to actuators $a = Rs$
- Hardware

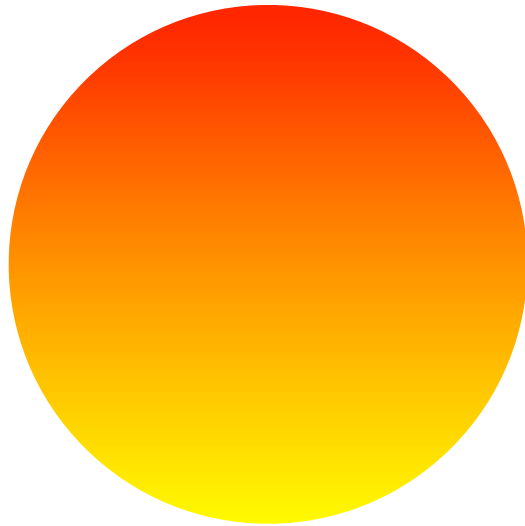


Wavefront sensor

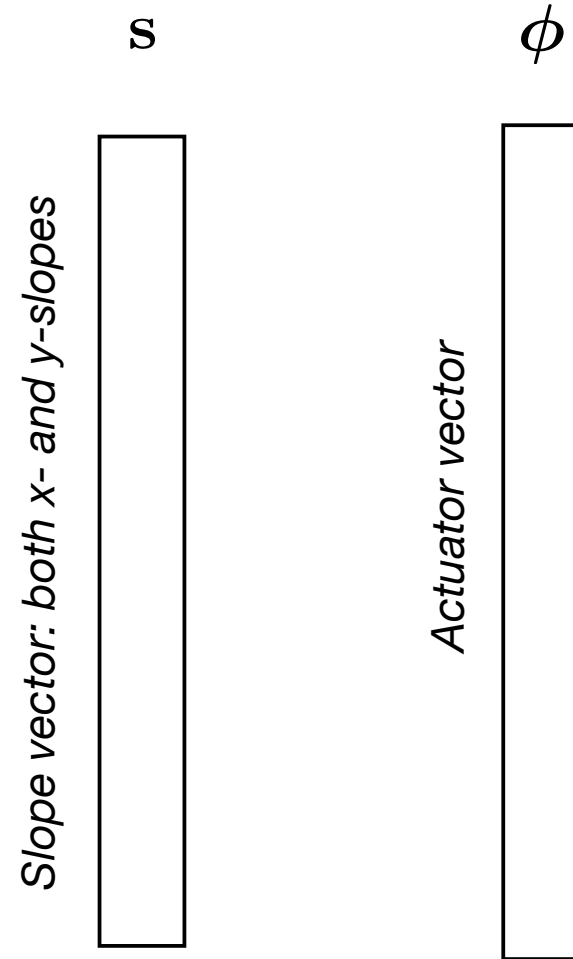


Wavefront (phase)

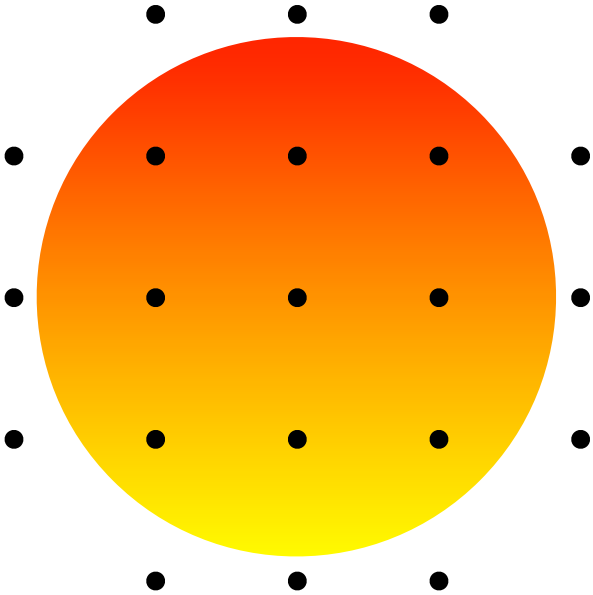
Mapping subapertures and actuators



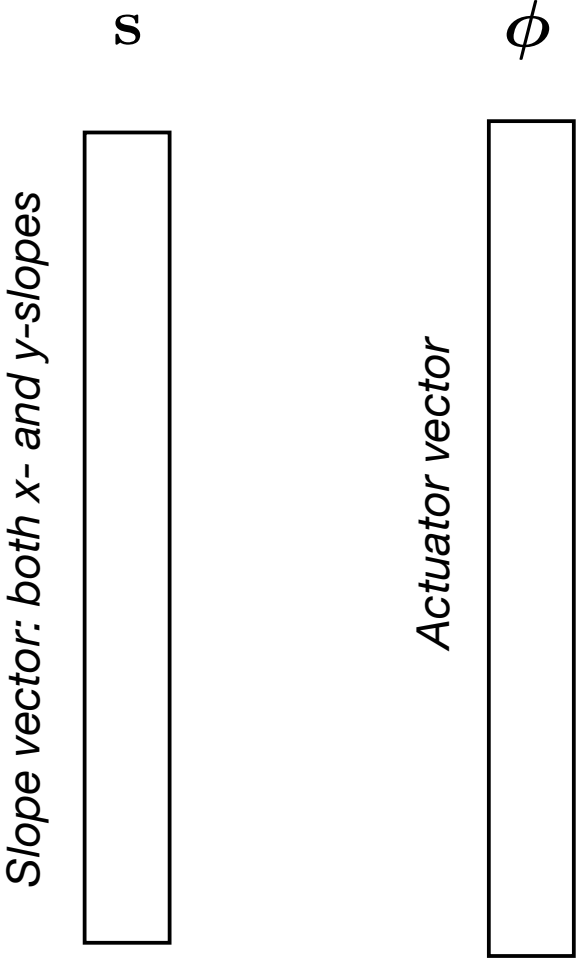
Phase in pupil



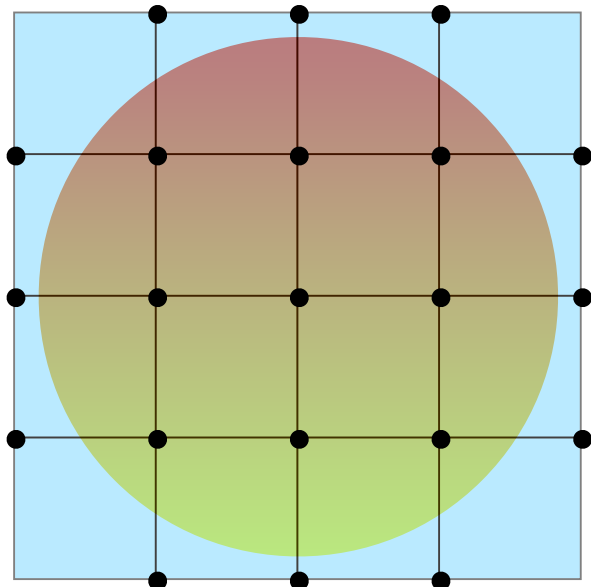
Mapping subapertures and actuators



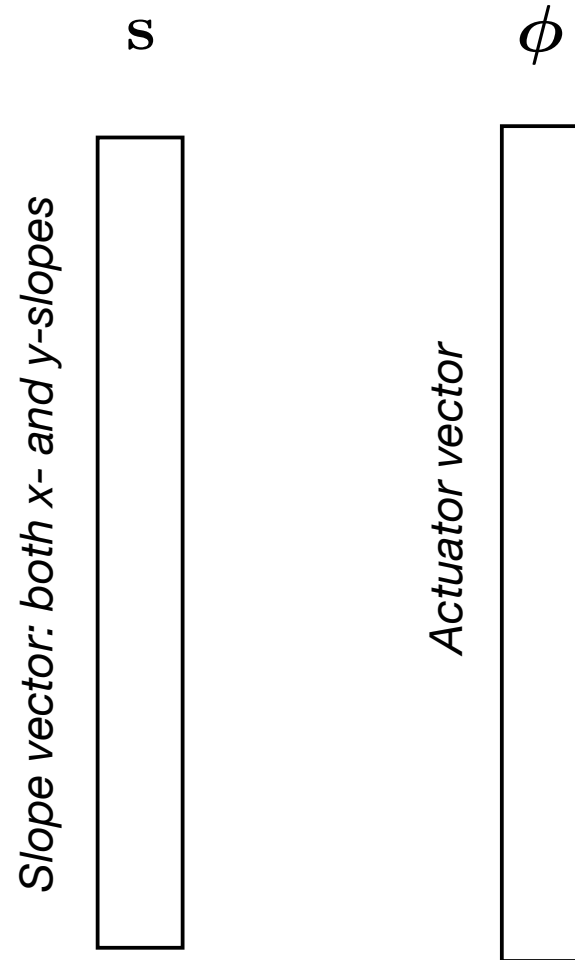
Phase in pupil



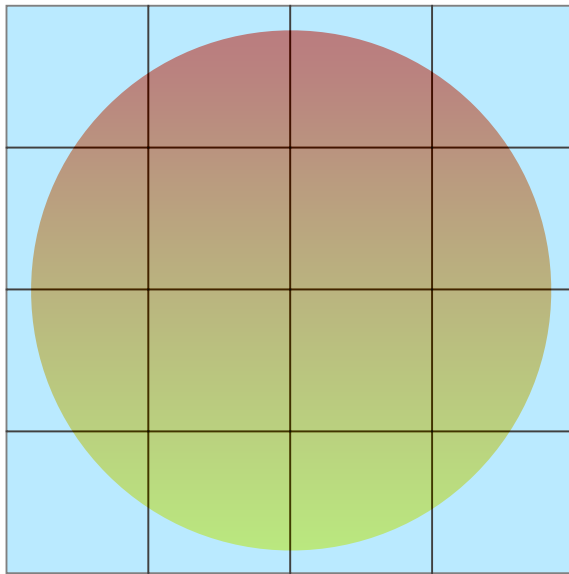
Mapping subapertures and actuators



Phase in pupil



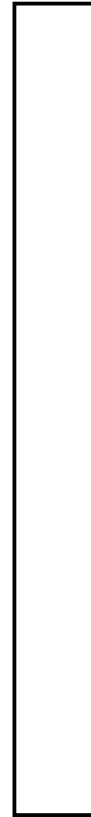
Mapping subapertures and actuators



Phase in pupil

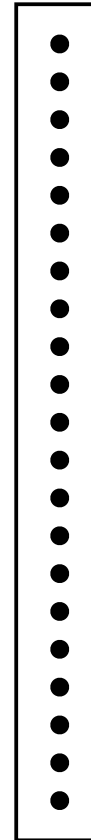
s

Slope vector: both x- and y-slopes

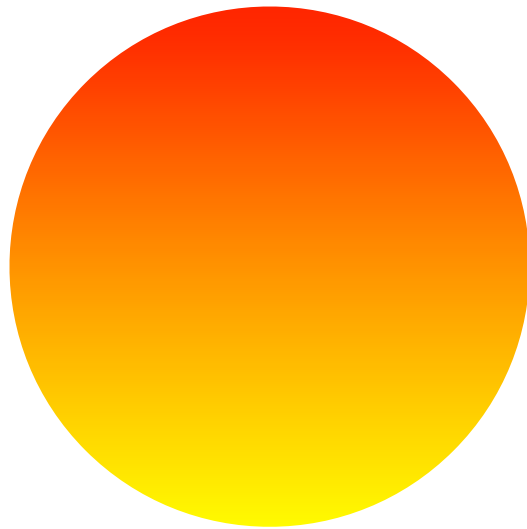


ϕ

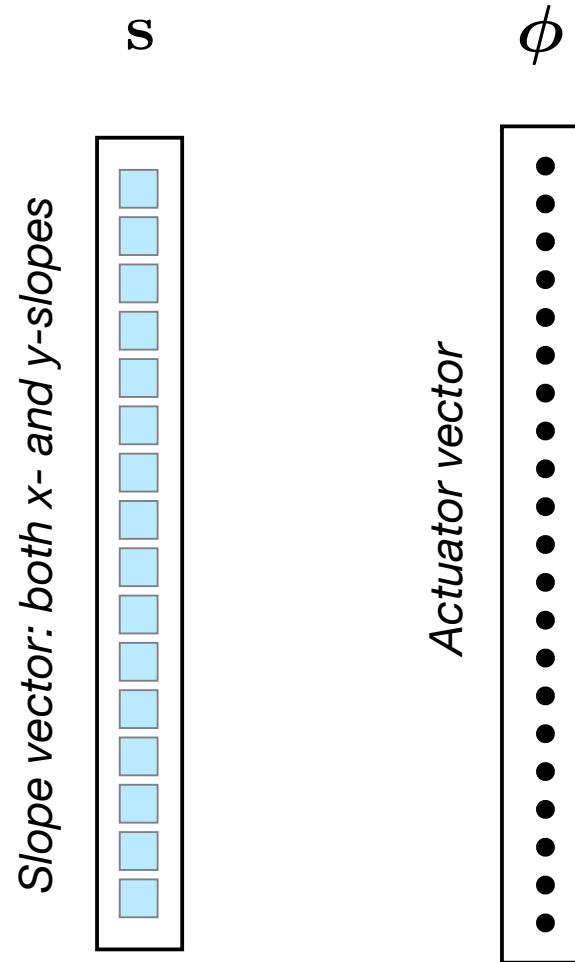
Actuator vector



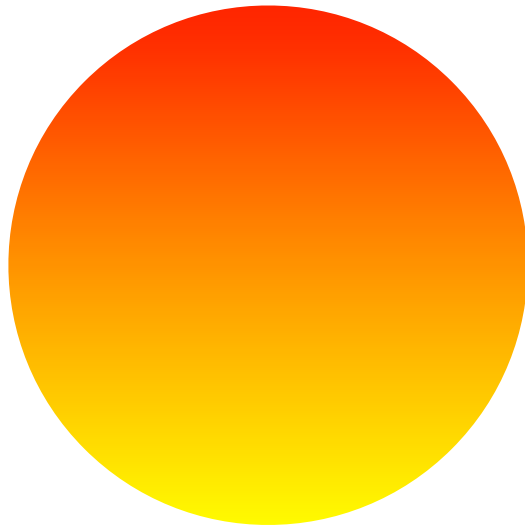
Mapping subapertures and actuators



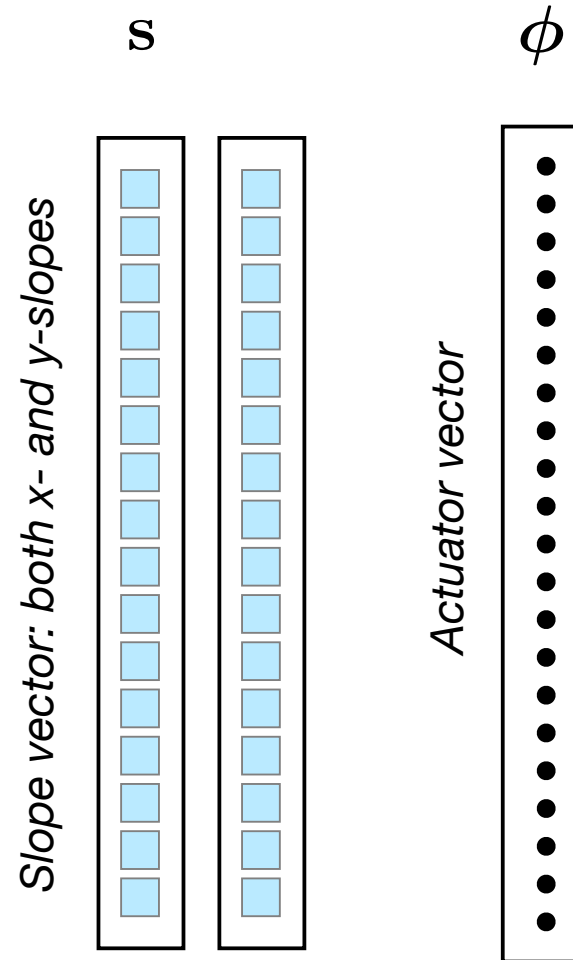
Phase in pupil



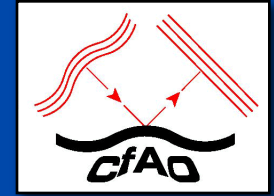
Mapping subapertures and actuators



Phase in pupil

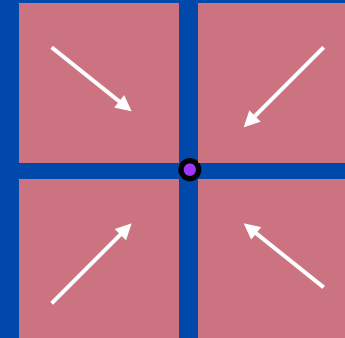


System matrix generation



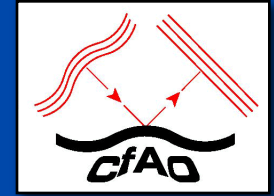
- System matrix describes how a signal applied to the actuators, a , affects the WFS centroids, s .

$$s = Ha$$

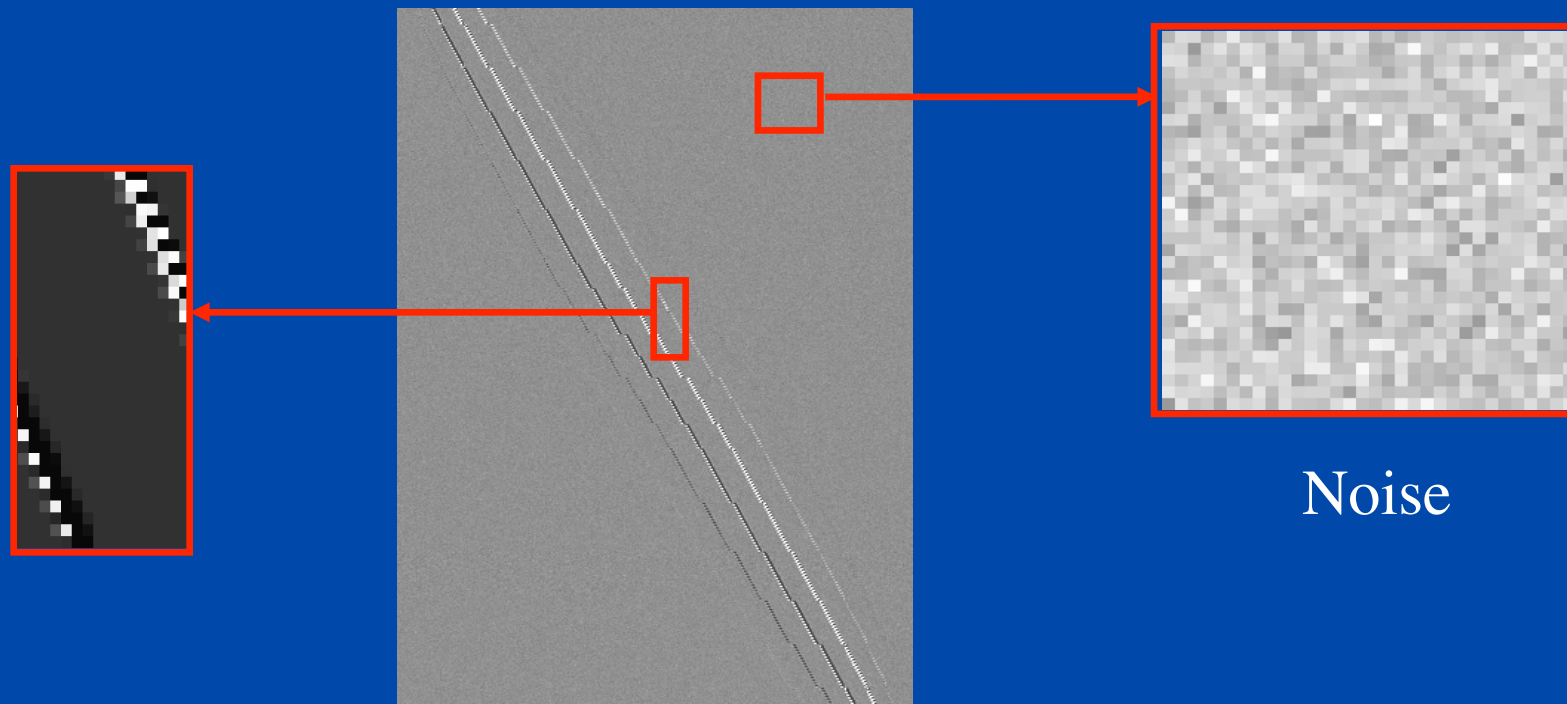


- Can be calculated theoretically or, preferably, measured experimentally

Experimental system matrix

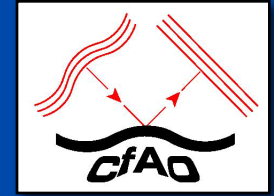


- Poke one actuator at a time in the positive and negative directions and record the WFS centroids
- Set WFS centroid values from subapertures far away from the actuators to 0



System matrix

Inverting the system matrix



- We have the system matrix $s = Ha$
- We need a reconstructor matrix to convert from centroids to actuator voltages $a = Rs$

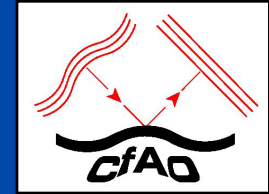
$$Ha = s$$

$$H^T Ha = H^T s$$

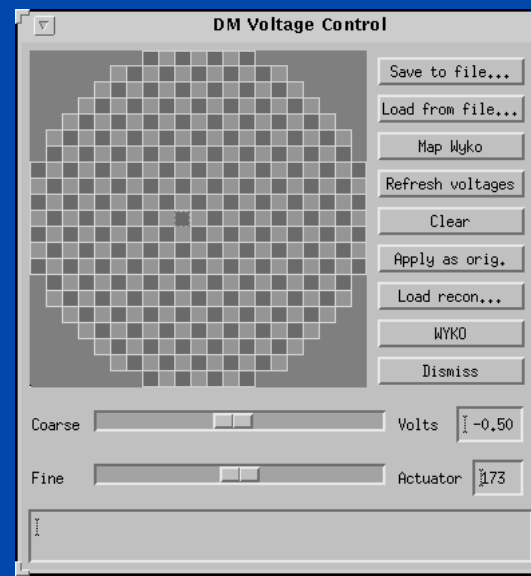
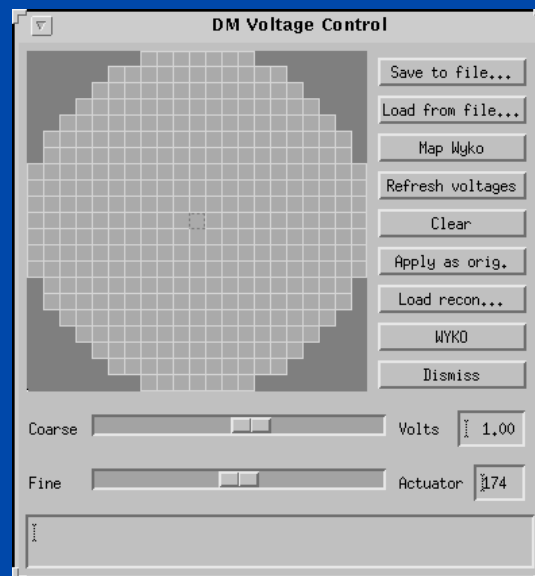
$$a = \underbrace{(H^T H)^{-1} H^T}_{R} s$$

Least-squares reconstructor R

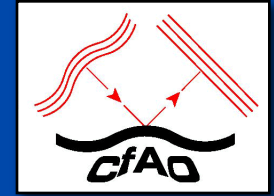
Least-squares reconstructor



- Least squares reconstructor is $(H^T H)^{-1} H^T$
- Minimizes $(s - Ha)^2$
- But $H^T H$ is not invertible because some modes are invisible!
- Two invisible modes are piston and waffle



Singular value decomposition (SVD)

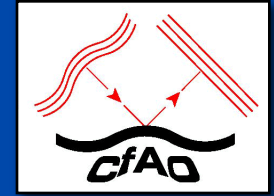


- The SVD reconstructor is found by rejecting small singular values of H .
- Write $H = U\Lambda V^T$

$$\Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \lambda_3 & \\ & & & \ddots \end{bmatrix} \quad \lambda_i \text{ are the eigenvalues of } H^T H$$

- The pseudo inverse is $H^+ = V\Lambda^{-1}U^T$

Singular value decomposition

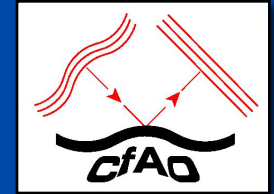


- The pseudo inverse is $H^+ = V\Lambda^{-1}U^T$

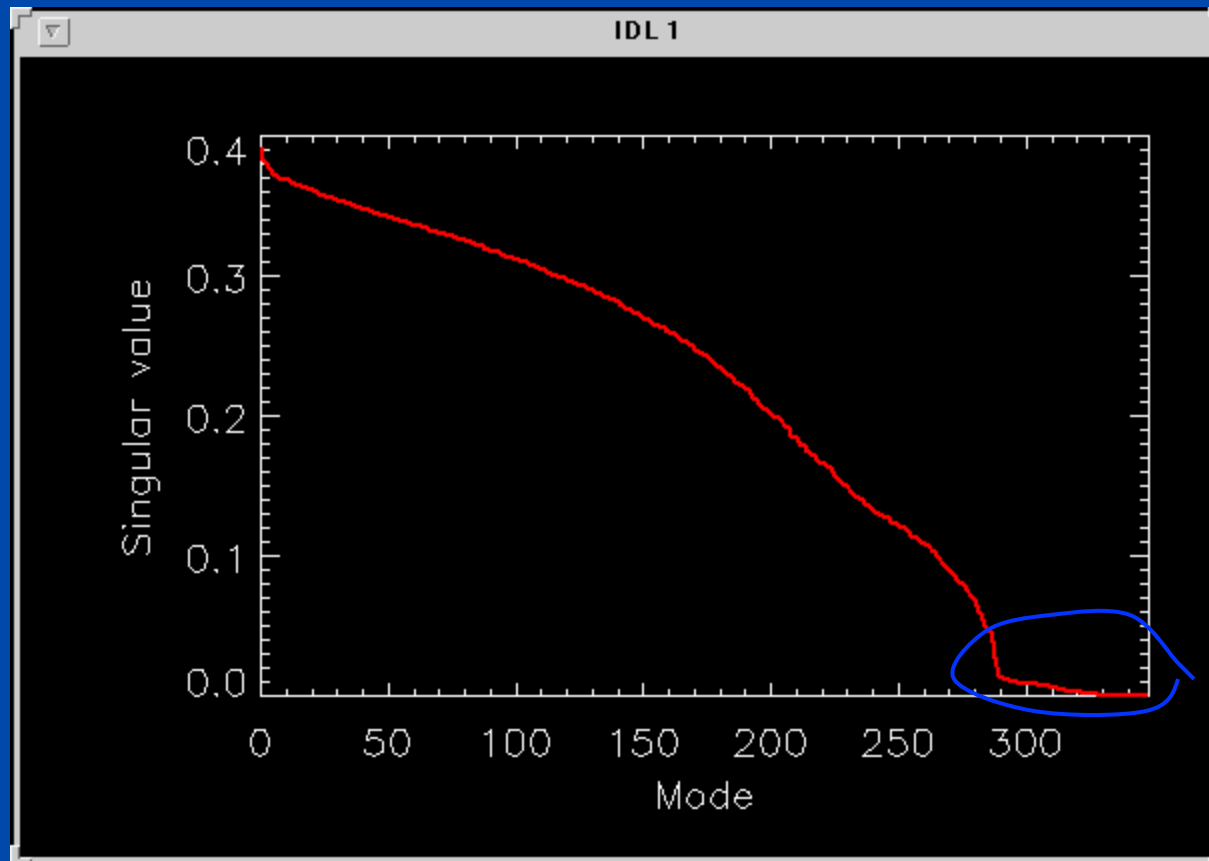
$$\Lambda^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1^{-1} & & & \\ & \lambda_2^{-1} & & \\ & & \lambda_3^{-1} & \\ & & & \ddots \end{bmatrix}$$

- Replace all the λ_i^{-1} with 0 for small values of λ_i

Singular value decomposition

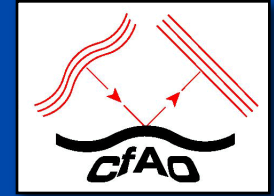


- Example: Keck Observatory



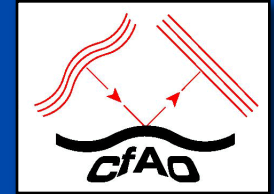
← Set to zero

Noise propagation



- Suppose we only have centroid noise in the system with variance σ^2
- Variance of actuator commands is:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Var}(a) &= \text{Var}(Rs) \\ &= E[(Rs)^2] - \underbrace{(E[(Rs)])^2}_0 \\ &= E[(Rs)^2] \\ &= |R|^2 E[s^2] \\ &= |R|^2 \sigma^2\end{aligned}$$



Least-squares reconstructor

- For well-conditioned H matrices, we can penalize piston, p , and waffle, w :

$$p = [1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, \dots]^T$$

Invertible

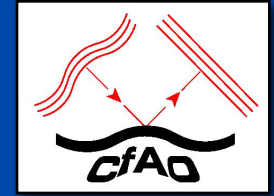
$$w = [1, -1, 1, -1, 1, \dots]^T$$



$$R = (H^T H + pp^T + ww^T)^{-1} H^T$$

- Minimizes $(s - Ha)^2 + (p^T a)^2 + (w^T a)^2$

Choose the actuator voltages that best cancel the measured centroids



Least-squares reconstructor

- For well-conditioned H matrices, we can penalize piston, p , and waffle, w :

$$p = [1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, \dots]^T$$

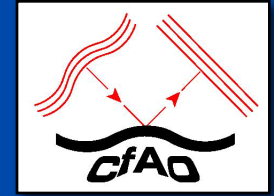
$$w = [1, -1, 1, -1, 1, \dots]^T$$

$$R = (H^T H + pp^T + ww^T)^{-1} H^T$$

- **Minimizes** $(s - Ha)^2 + \underbrace{(p^T a)^2 + (w^T a)^2}$

Choose the actuator voltages such that there is no piston

Least-squares reconstructor



- For well-conditioned H matrices, we can penalize piston, p , and waffle, w :

$$p = [1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, \dots]^T$$

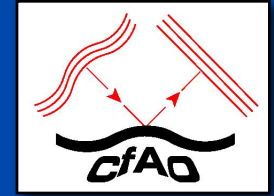
$$w = [1, -1, 1, -1, 1, \dots]^T$$

$$R = (H^T H + pp^T + ww^T)^{-1} H^T$$

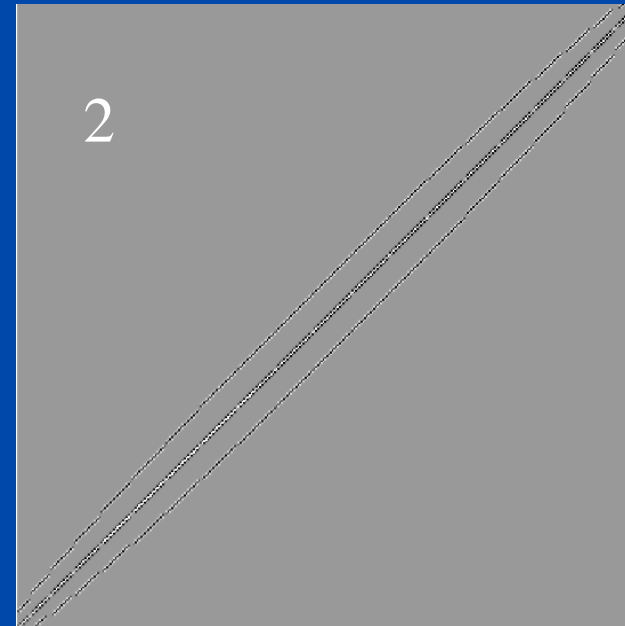
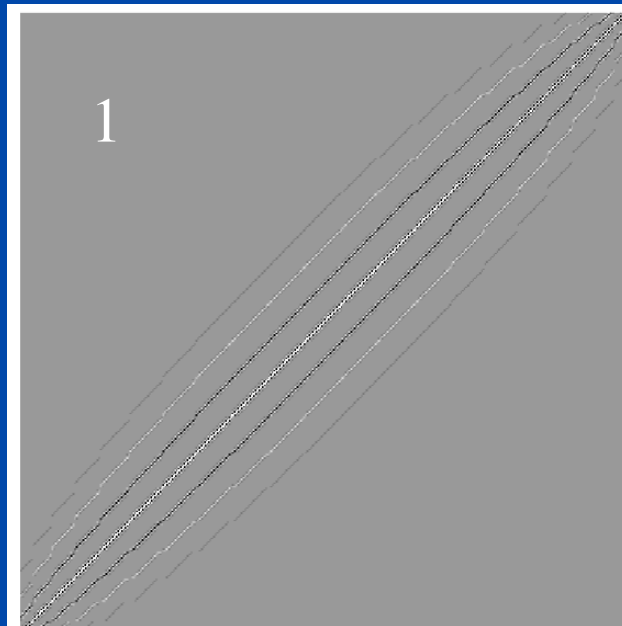
- **Minimizes** $(s - Ha)^2 + (p^T a)^2 + \underbrace{(w^T a)^2}$

Choose the actuator voltages such that there is no waffle

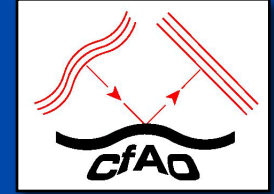
Least-squares reconstructor



- Penalize waffle in the inversion:
 1. Inverse covariance matrix of Kolmogorov turbulence or
 2. Waffle penalization matrix

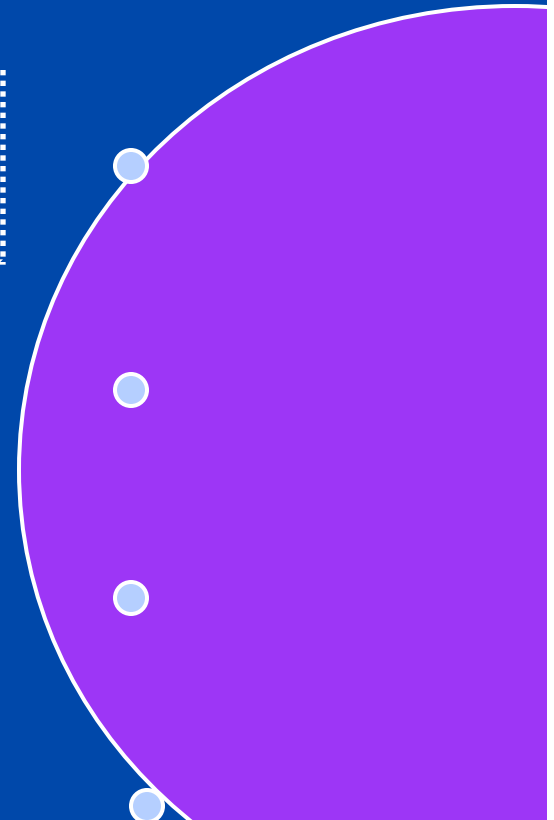
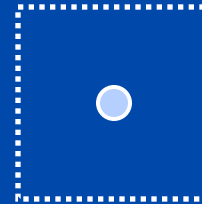


Slaved actuators

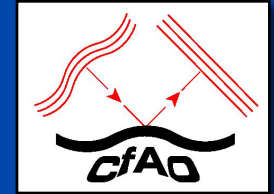


- Some actuators are located outside the pupil and do not directly affect the wavefront
- They are often “slaved” to the average value of its neighbors

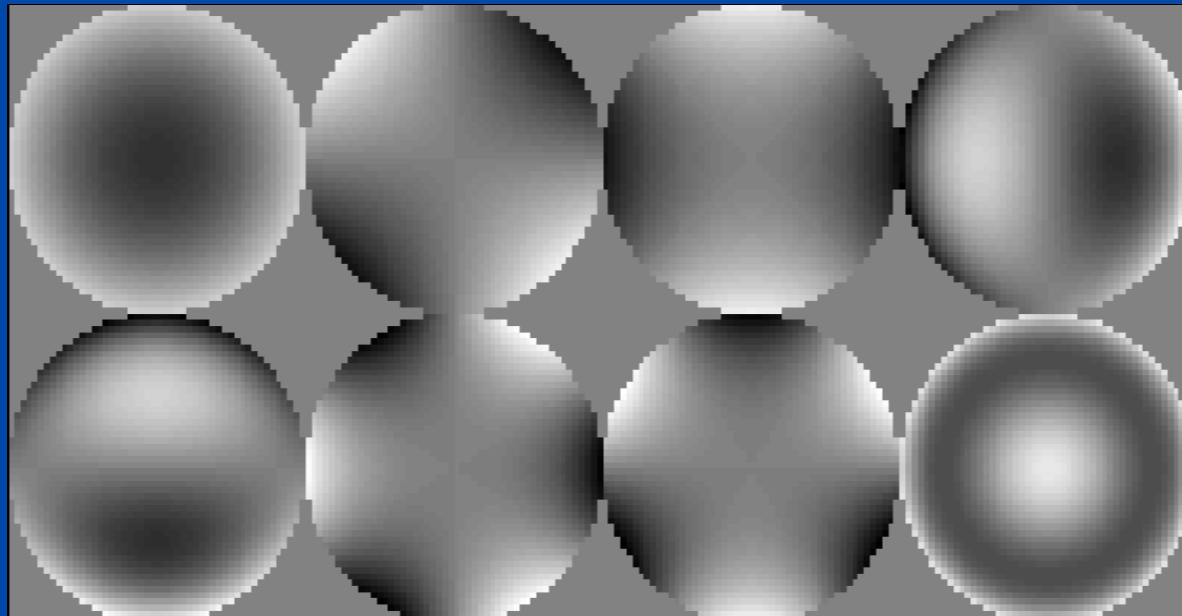
Slaved to average value of its neighbors



Modal reconstructors

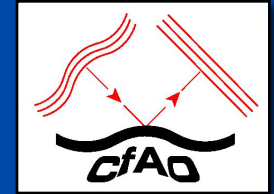


- Can choose to only reconstruct certain modes
- Avoids reconstructing unwanted modes (e.g., waffle)



Zernike modes

Modal reconstructors

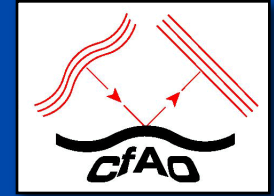


$Z = [z_1, z_2, z_3, \dots]$ Zernike modes

HZ Centroids measured by applying Zernike modes to the DM

$R = Z[(HZ)^T (HZ)]^{-1} (HZ)^T$ Zernike reconstructor

Hardware approaches



- Systems until recently could use fast CPUs
- For advanced AO systems, need to use more processors and be able to split the problem into parallel blocks
- GPU - Graphics Processing Unit
- DSP - Digital Signal Processor
- FPGA - Field Programmable Gate Array (lots and lots of logic gates)

