



Pupil Mapping (aka PIAA)

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What DO We Know Today

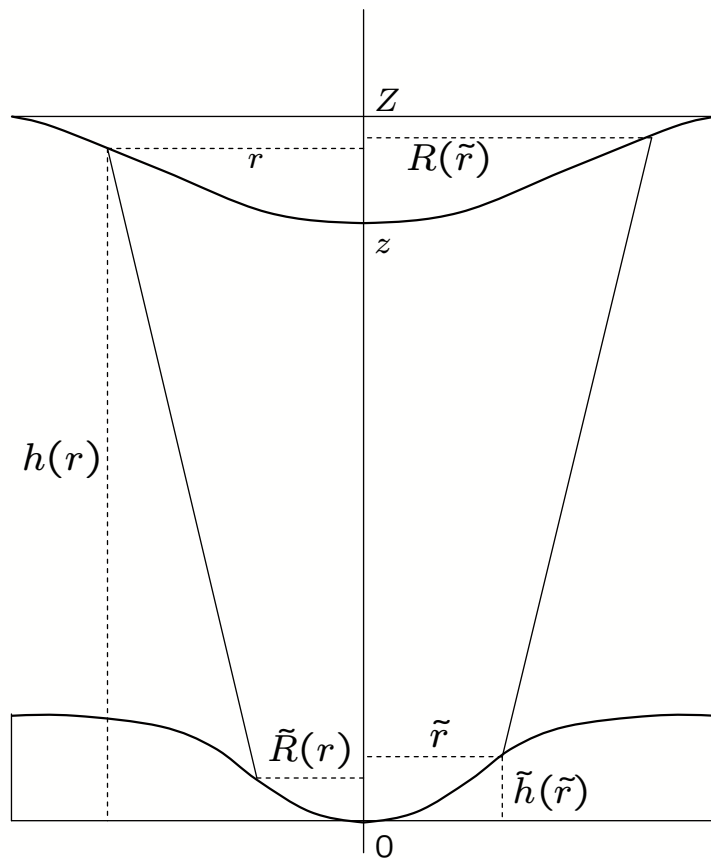
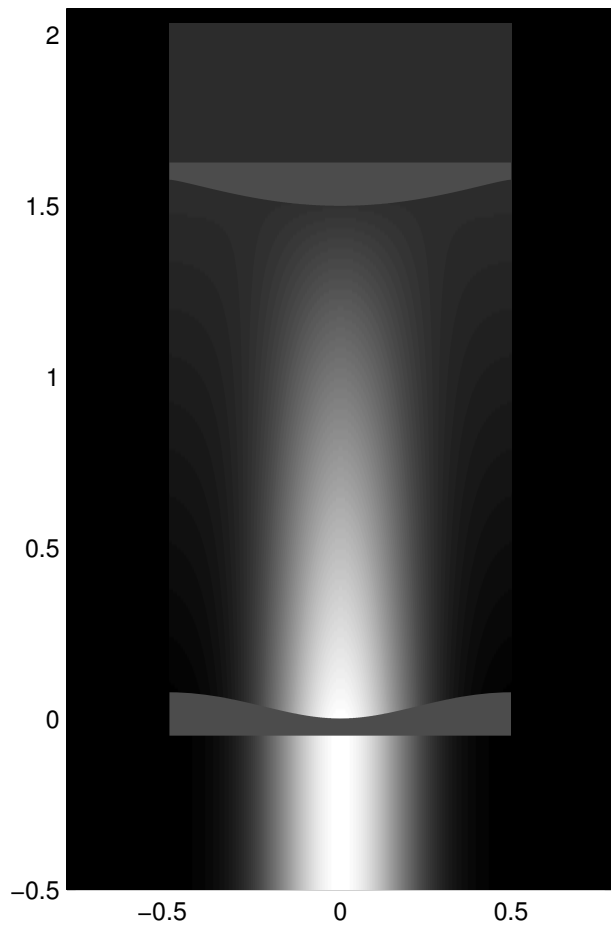
TPF-Lite Meeting
Princeton University

<http://www.princeton.edu/~rvdb>

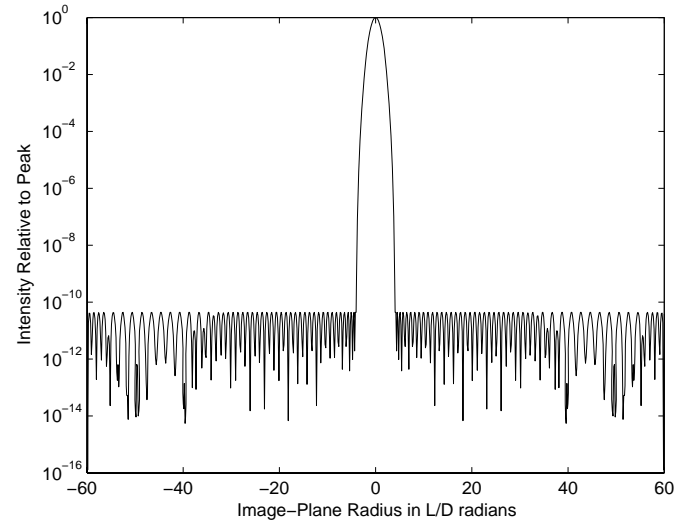
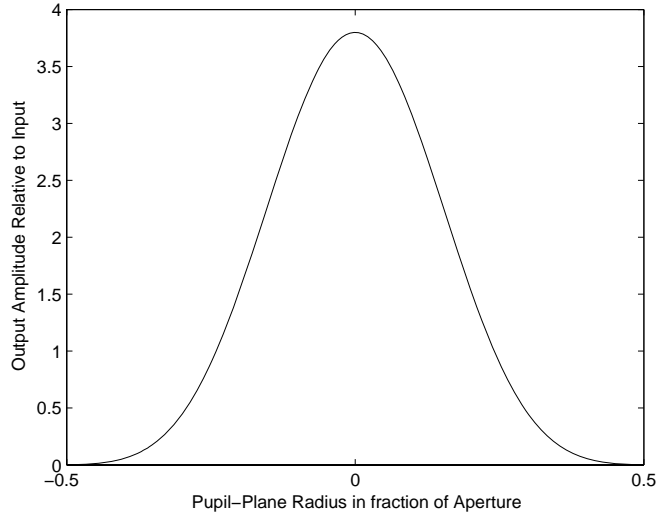
Pupil Mapping—Summary

- Create a nonuniform amplitude profile using a pair of mirrors
- Diffraction limits contrast to 10^{-5}
- Pre- and post-apodizers restore desired contrast at expense of throughput and achromaticity
- High throughput and small iwa
- Sensitive to low-order aberrations
- Difficult to manufacture

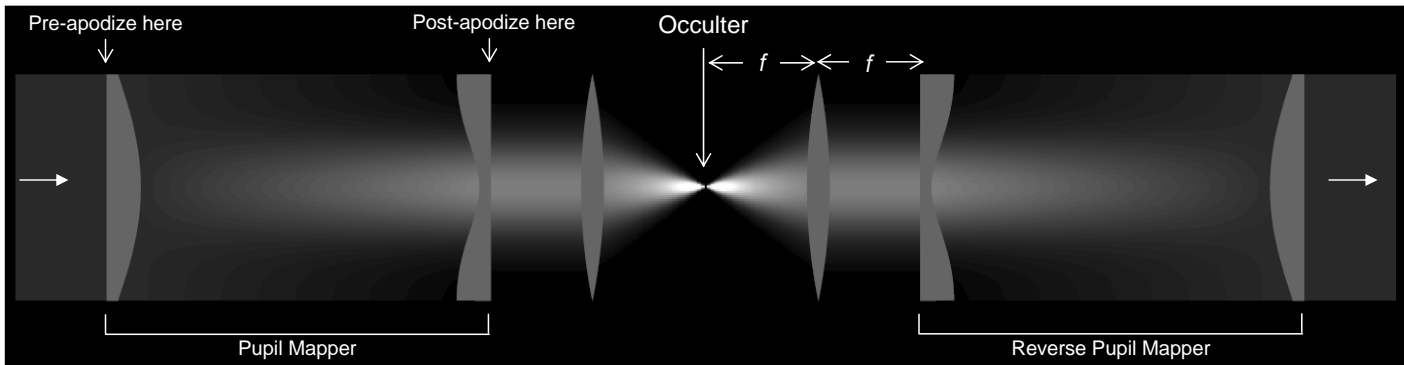
The Pupil-Mapping Concept



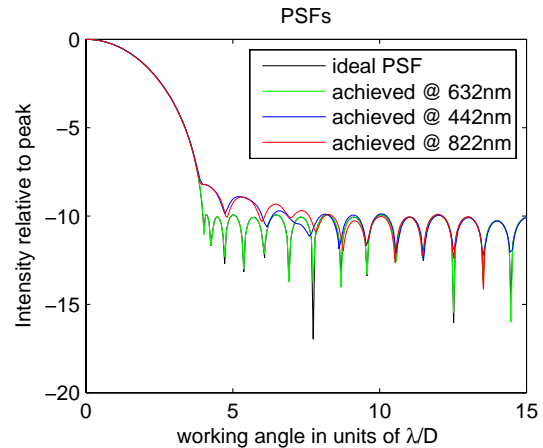
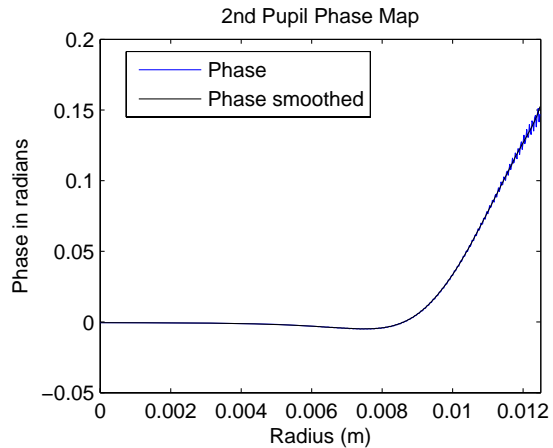
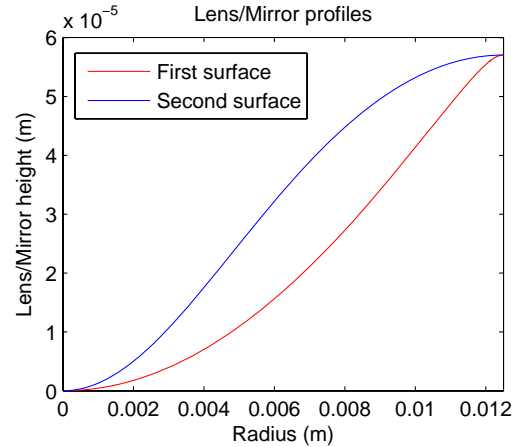
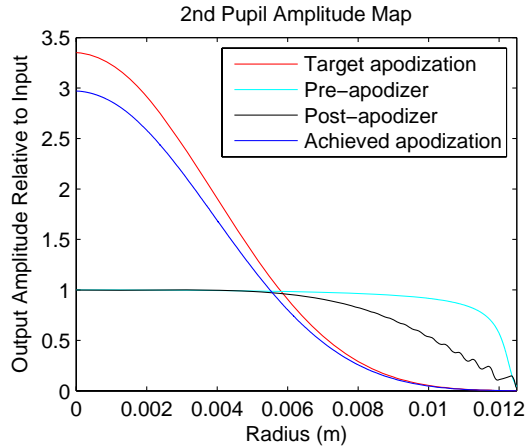
High-Contrast Amplitude Profile



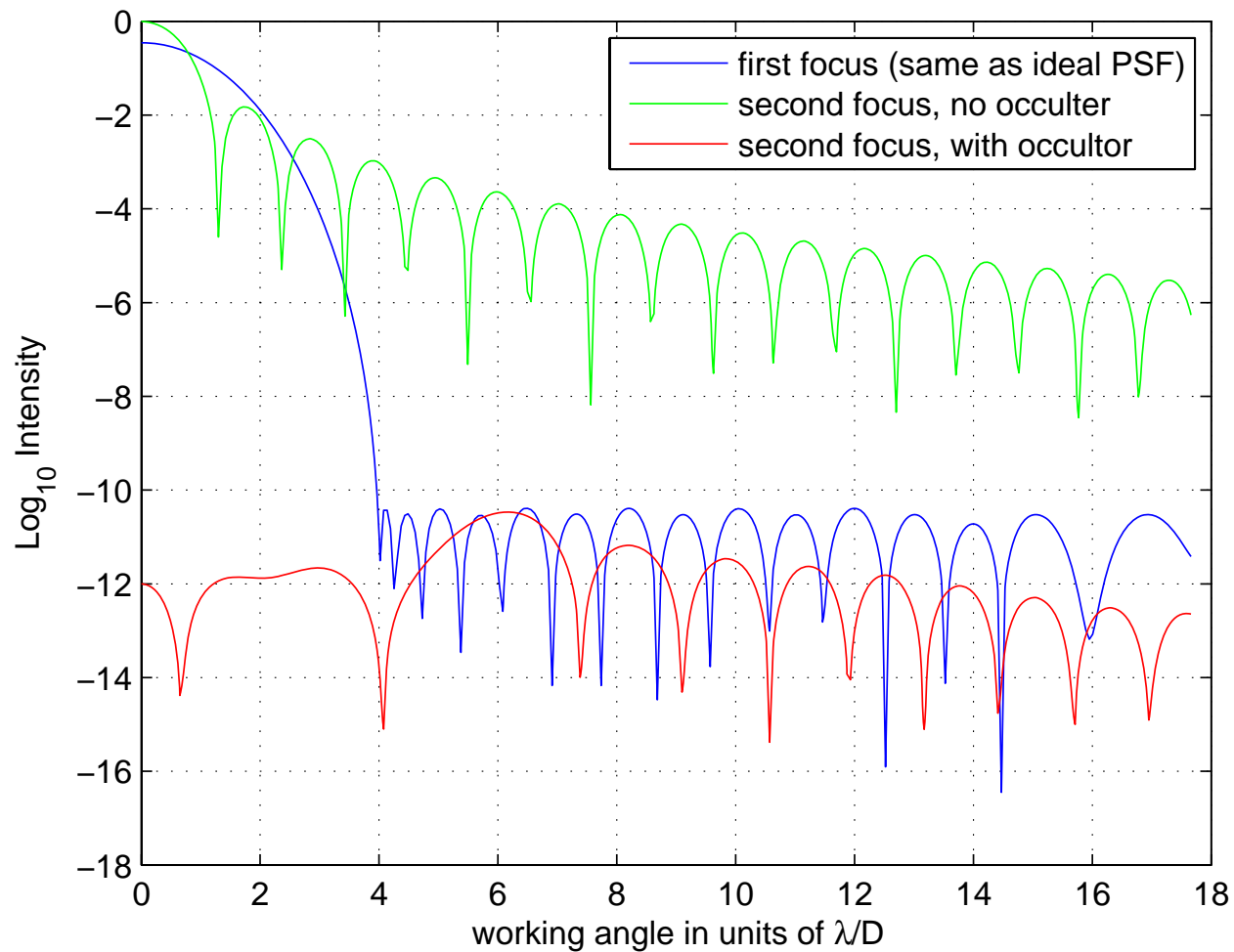
Full Pupil-Mapping System



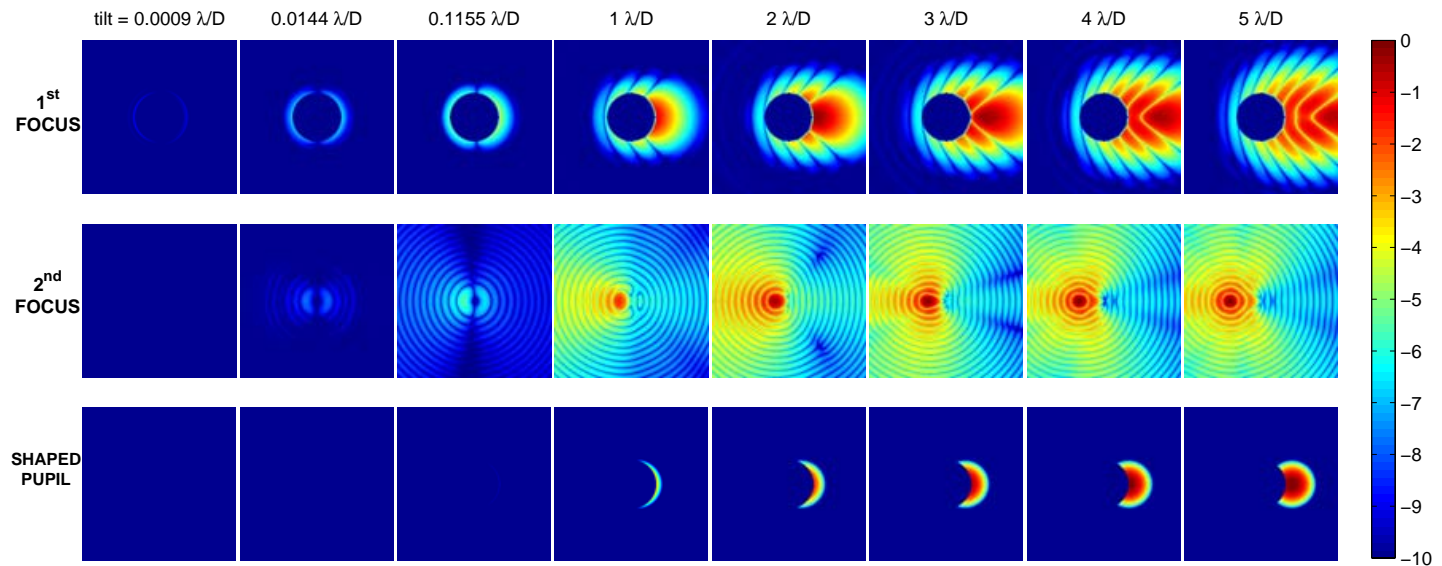
Diffraction Analysis of Apodized Pupil-Mapping



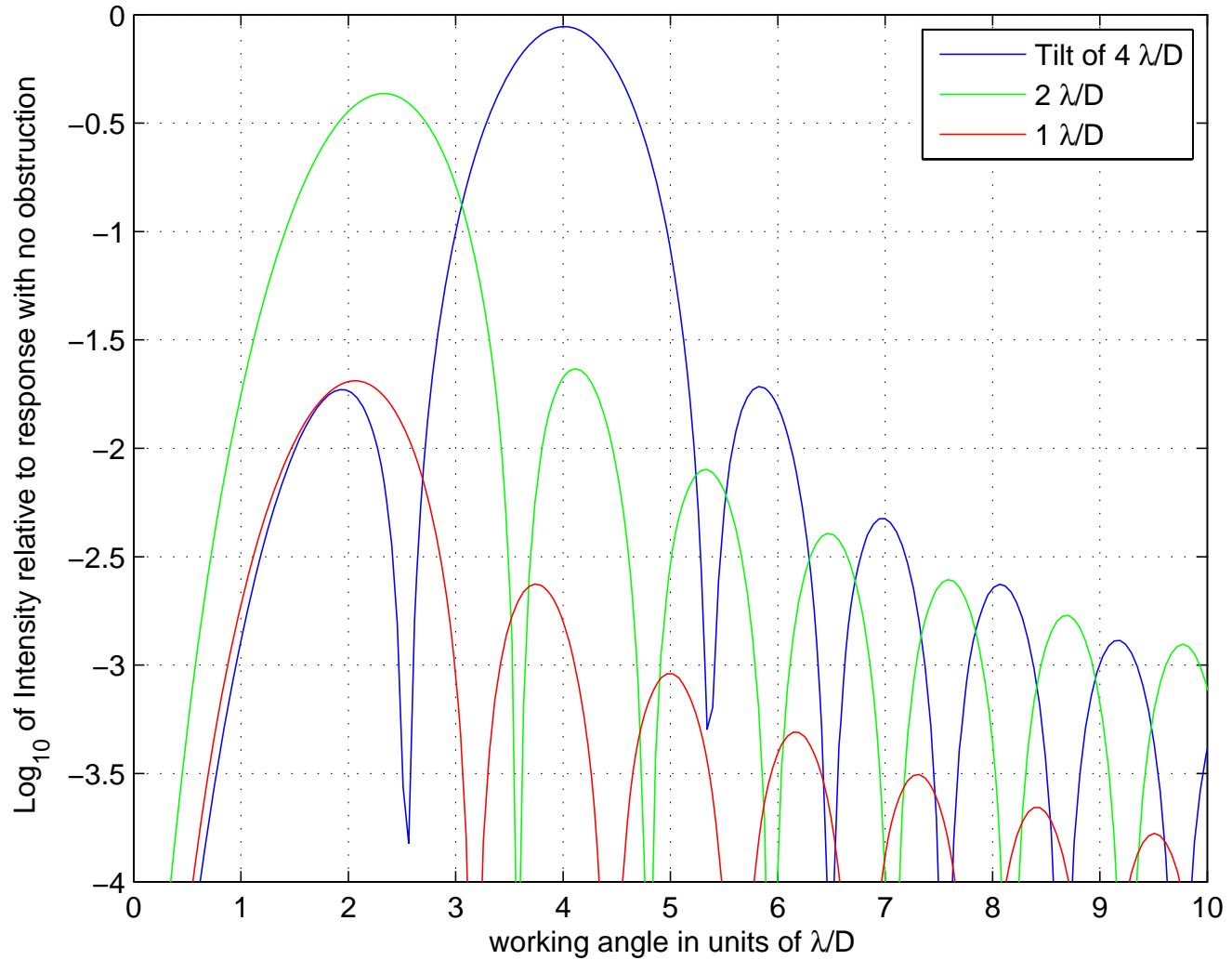
On-Axis PSF at 1st and 2nd Focus



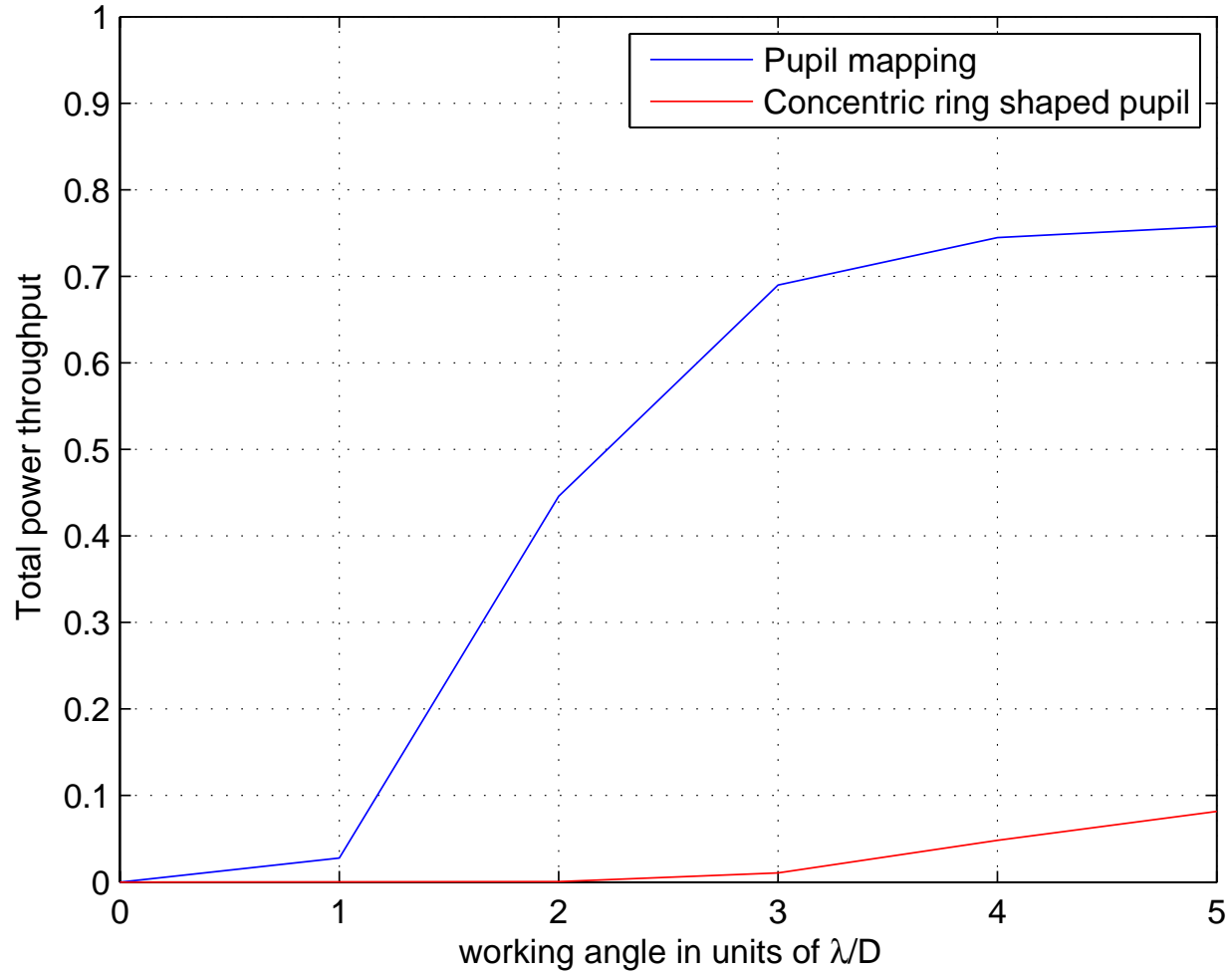
Off-Axis PSFs



Cross-Sectional Plot

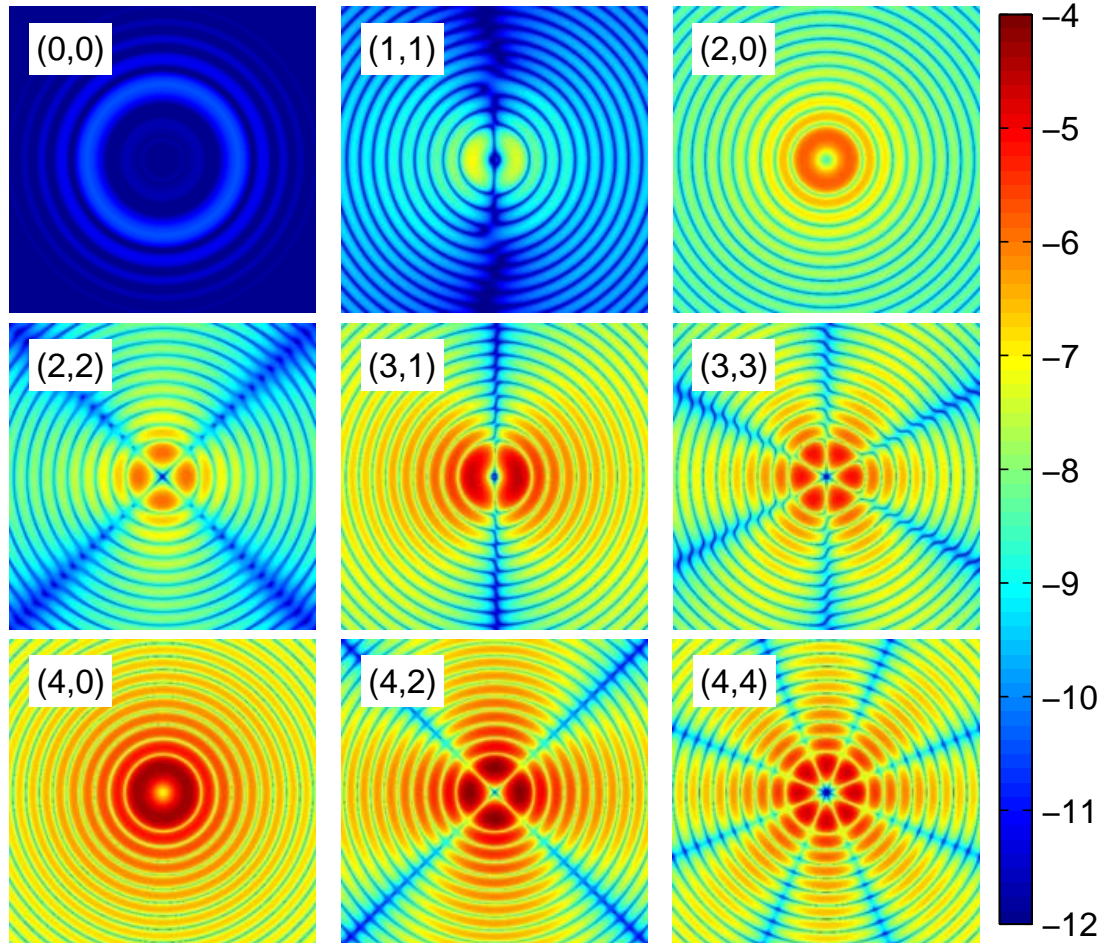


Throughput vs. Angle



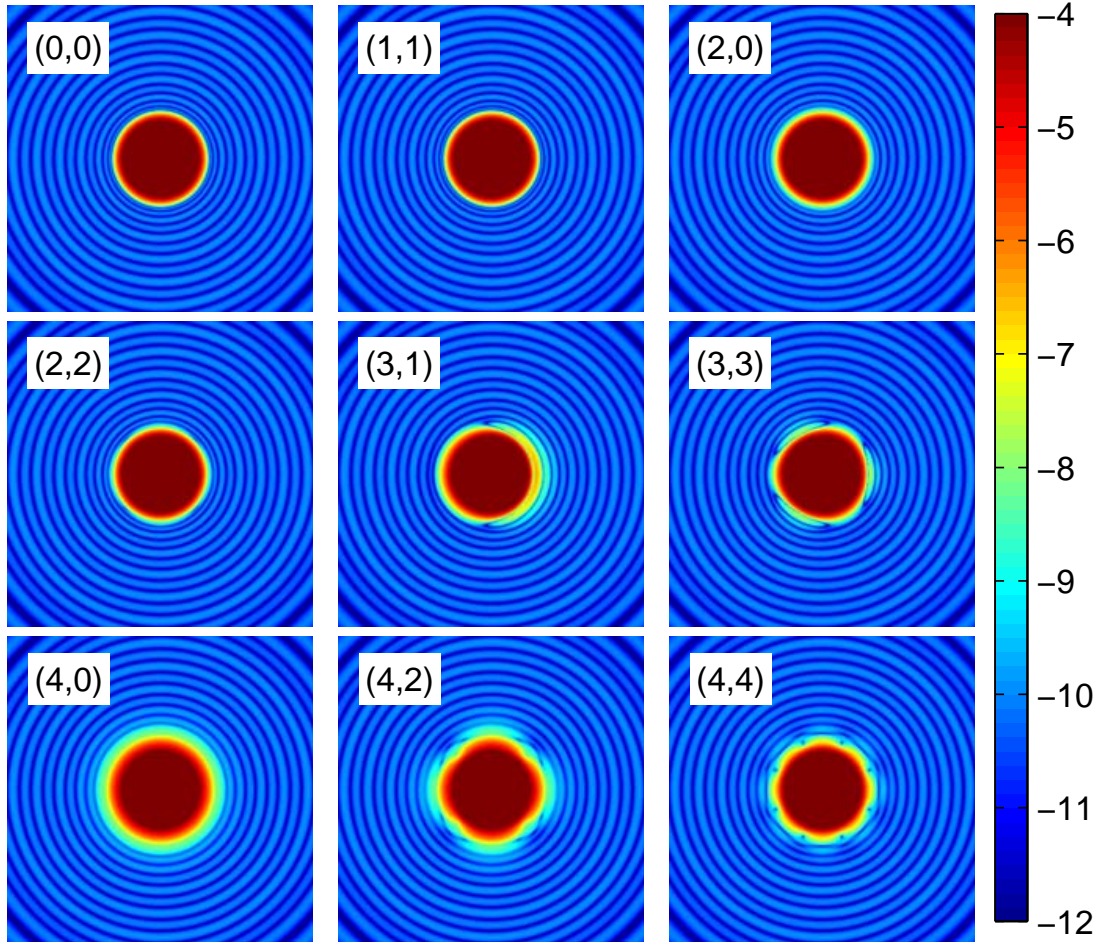
Sensitivity to Zernikes

Pupil Mapping



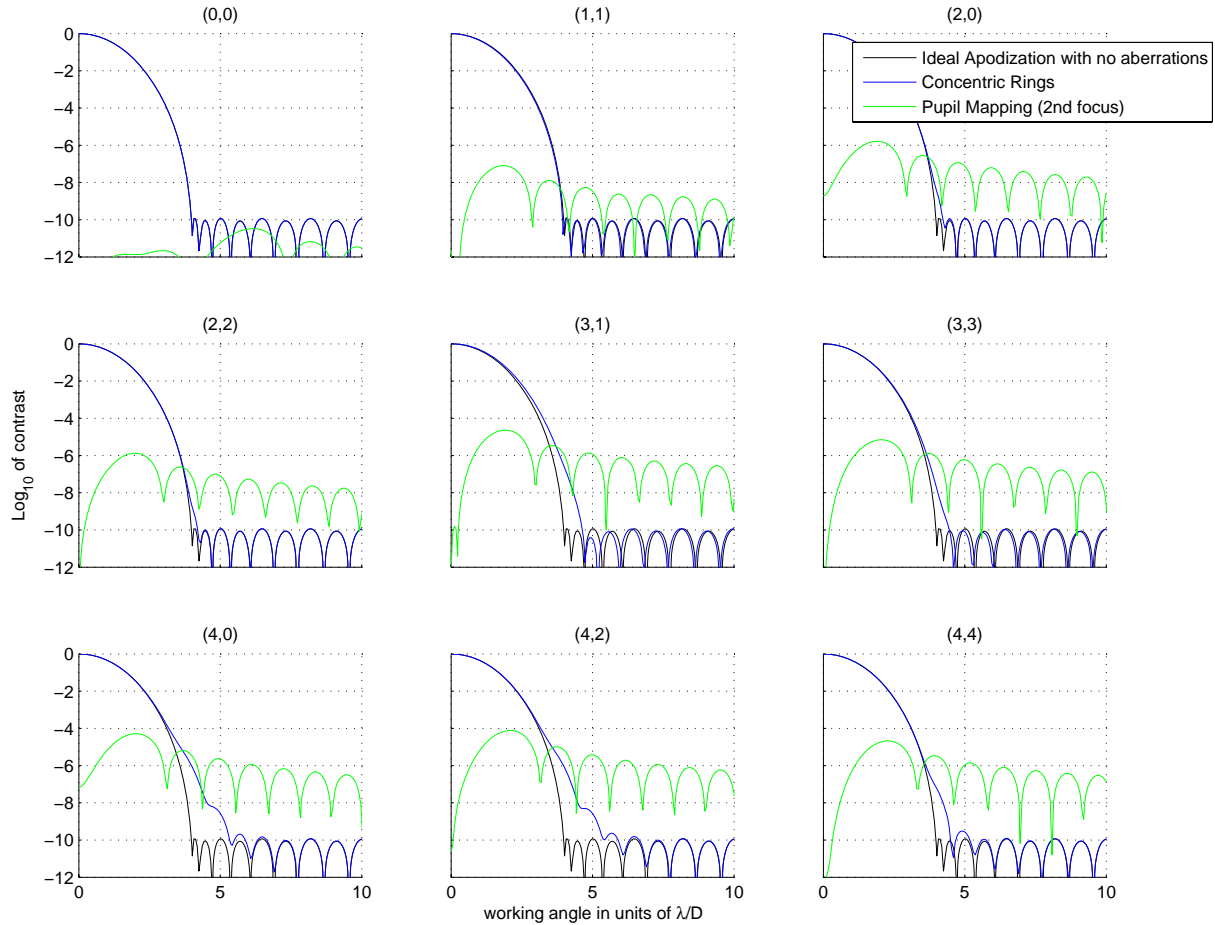
Sensitivity to Zernikes

Concentric Rings

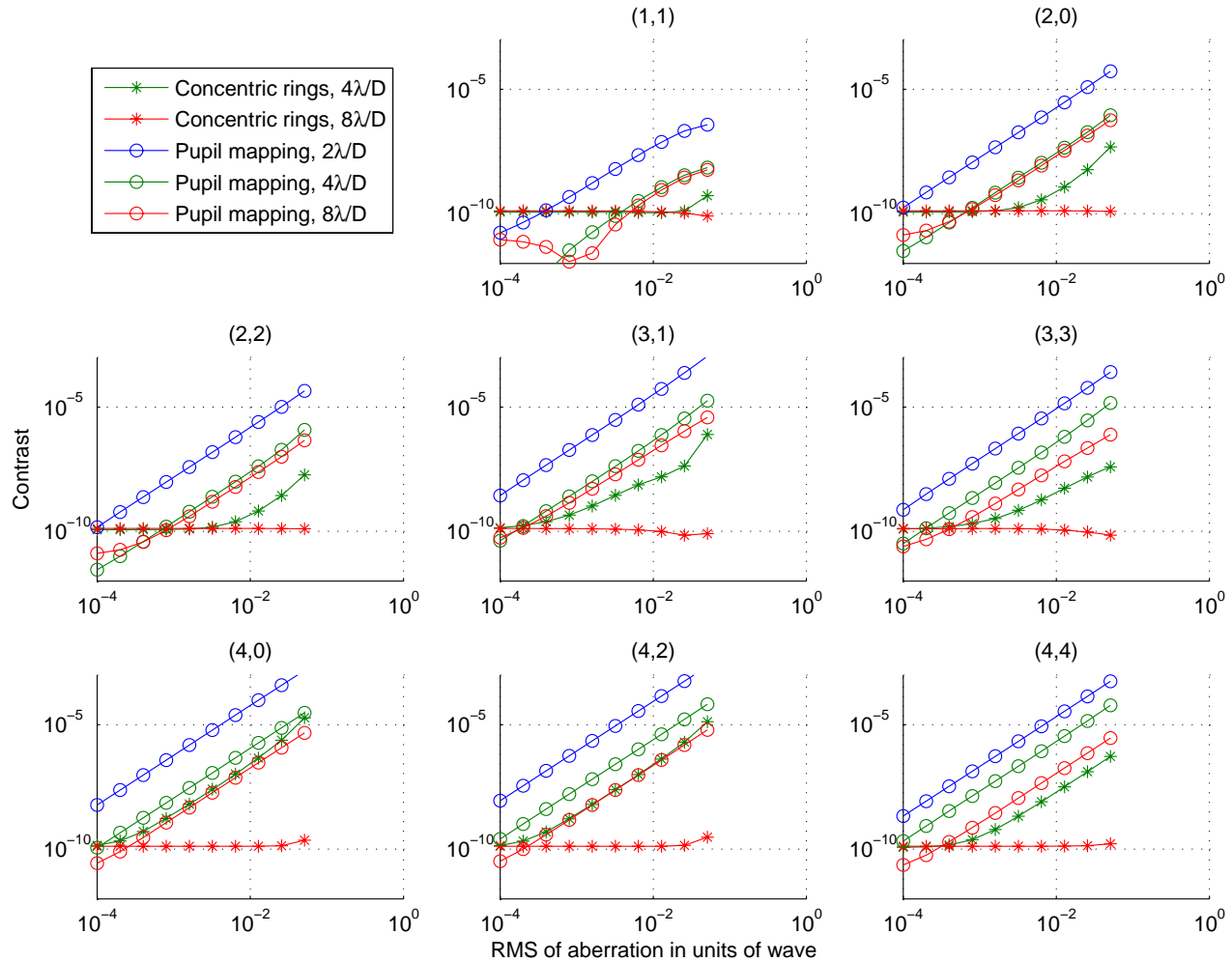


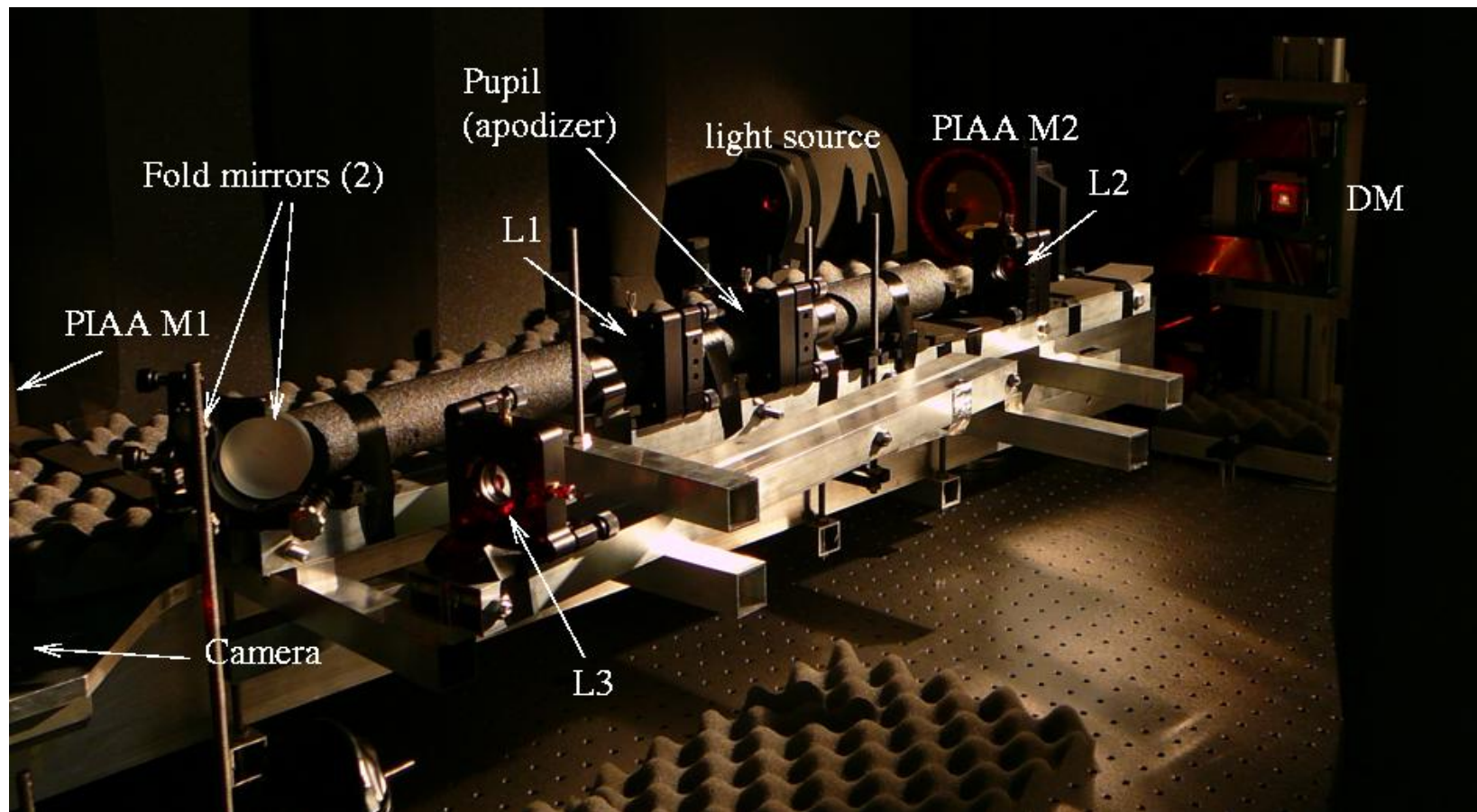
Sensitivity to Zernikes

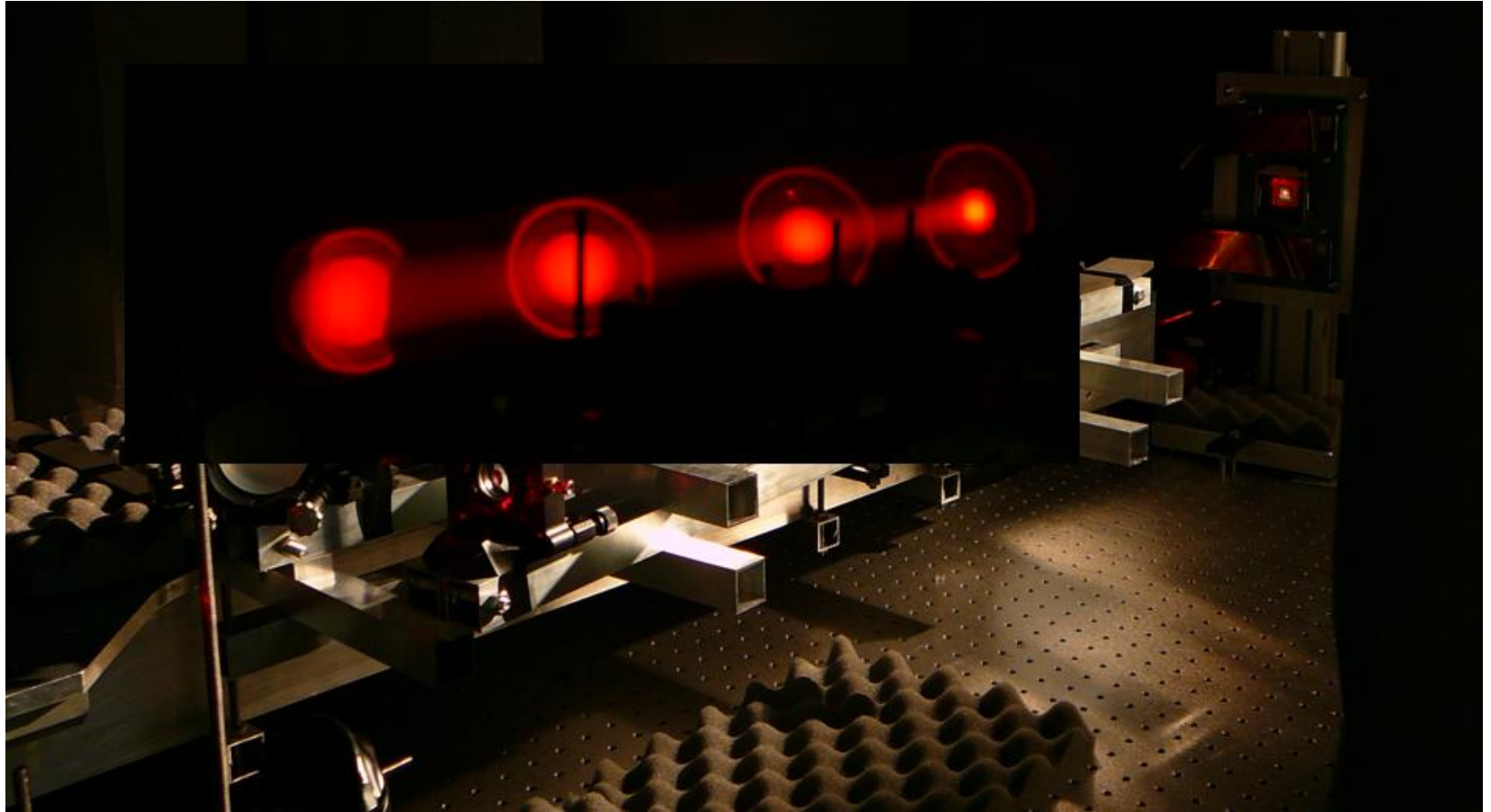
Radial Profiles

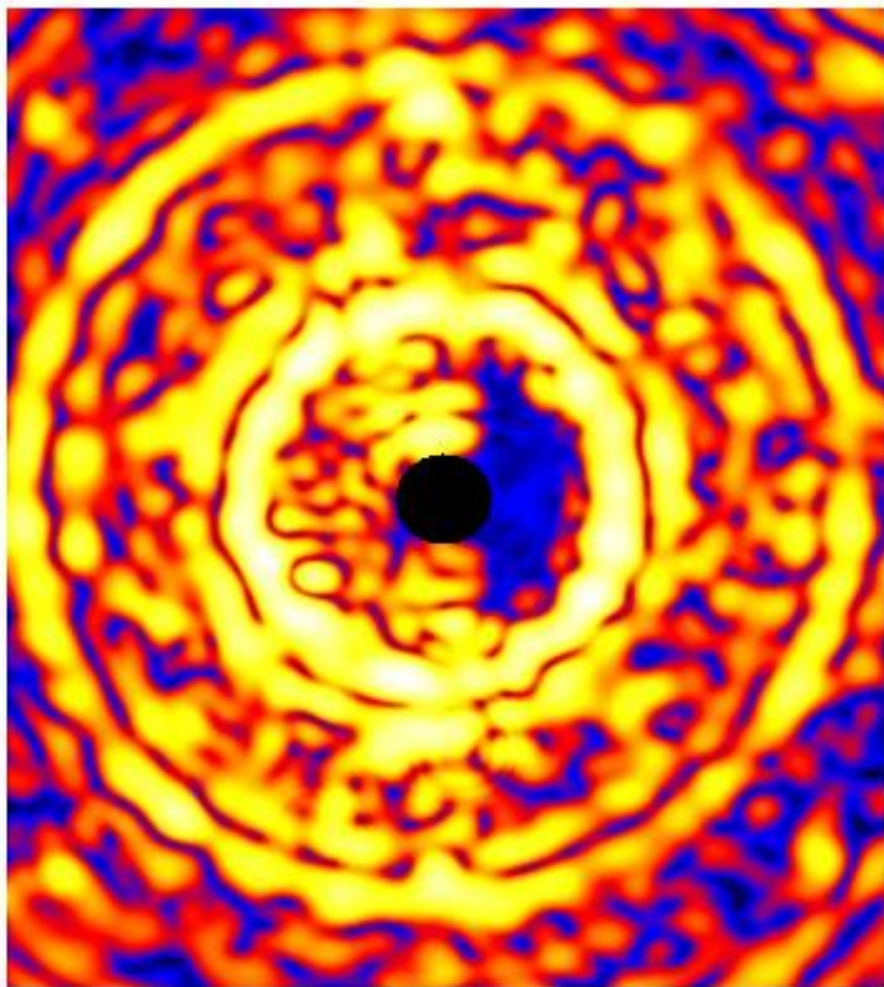


Shaklan Plots









Pupil Mapping Lab (*Subaru Telescope*)



Panels provide thermal, optical and acoustic isolation

M1

Flat mirror

M2

Light source: He-Ne laser + SM fiber

CCD

PIAA unit #1

Binary mask is here

PIAA unit #2

Lens

DM

Wavefront control and a classical apodizer (binary mask) have been included in the experiment..

Guyon's Lab Results

Contrast $\approx 6 \times 10^{-4}$

