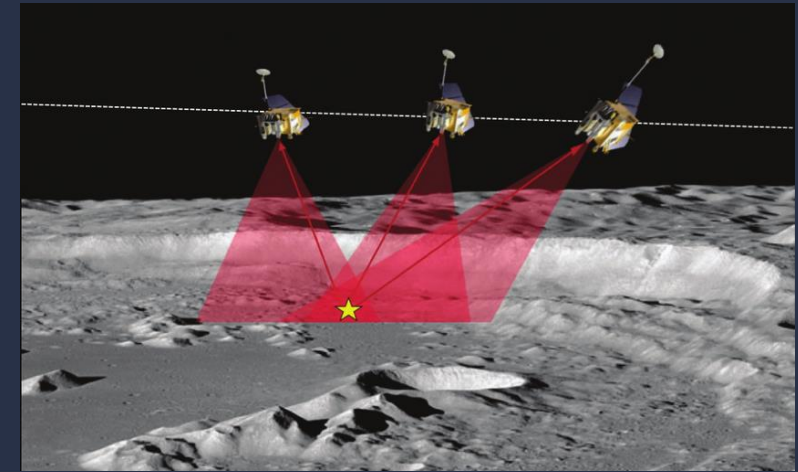
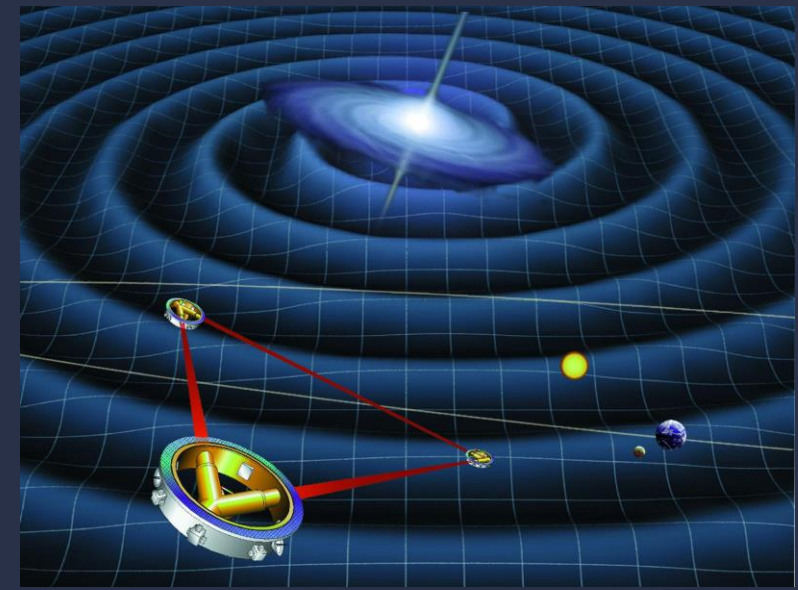


Space Metrology: Laser Stability for the LISA Mission and 3D imaging LiDAR

*EPIC Meeting on Photonics for Space: Opening
New Horizons at Exail*

Christophe Pache, Group Leader, CSEM
christophe.pache@csem.ch



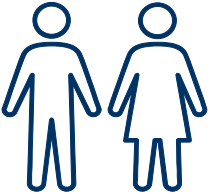
CSEM AT A GLANCE

We are a public-private,
non-profit, Swiss
technology innovation center.

We enable competitiveness
through innovation by
developing and transferring
world-class technologies to
industry.



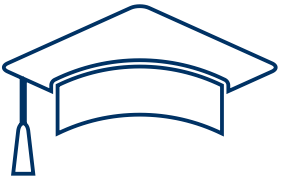
COMBINING EXPERTISE, PASSION, AND DIVERSITY FOR SUCCESS



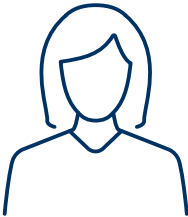
566
EMPLOYEES



46
NATIONALITIES

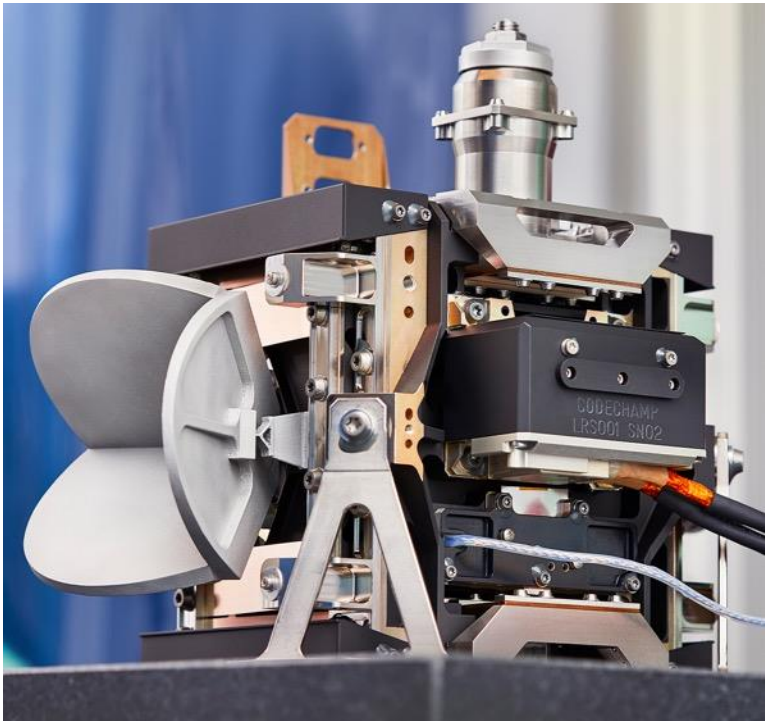
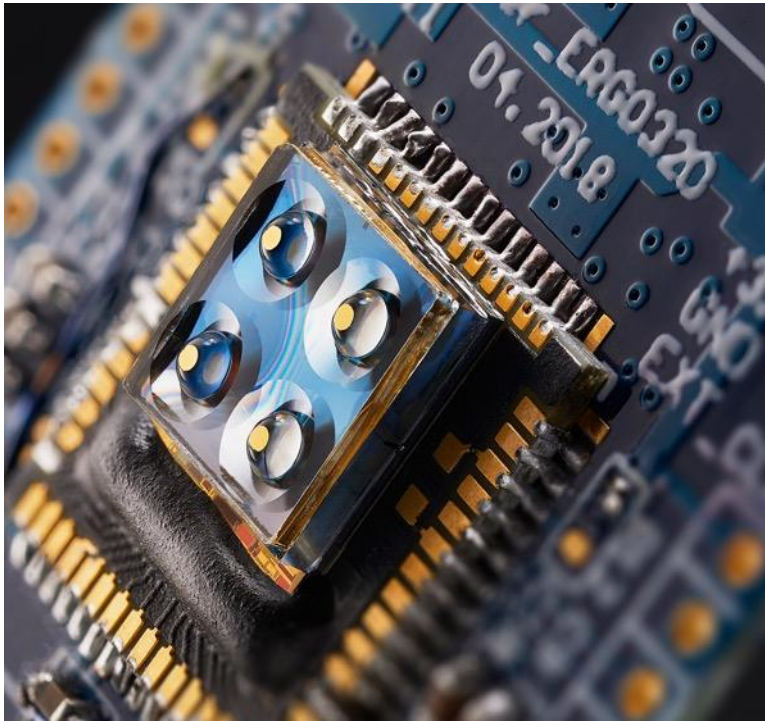


35%
PHD



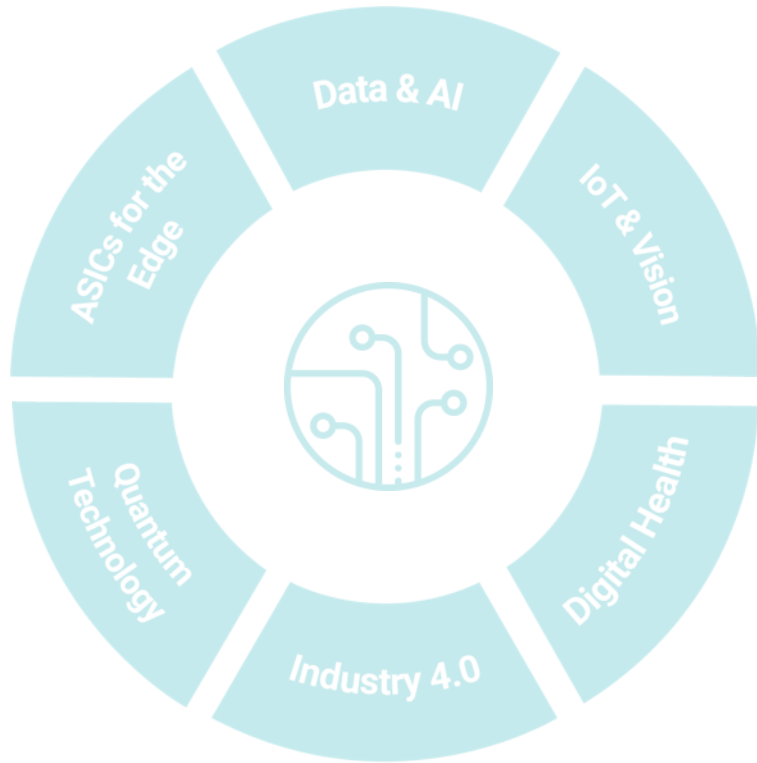
28%
WOMEN

WE SERVE INDUSTRY NEEDS WITH A FOCUS ON DEEP TECH

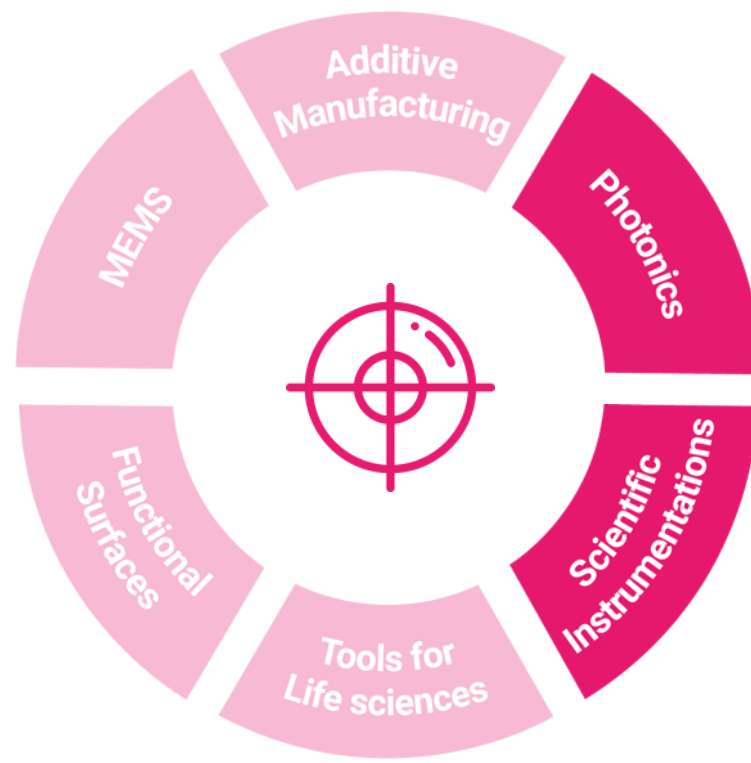


WE FOCUS ON THREE RESEARCH PRIORITIES

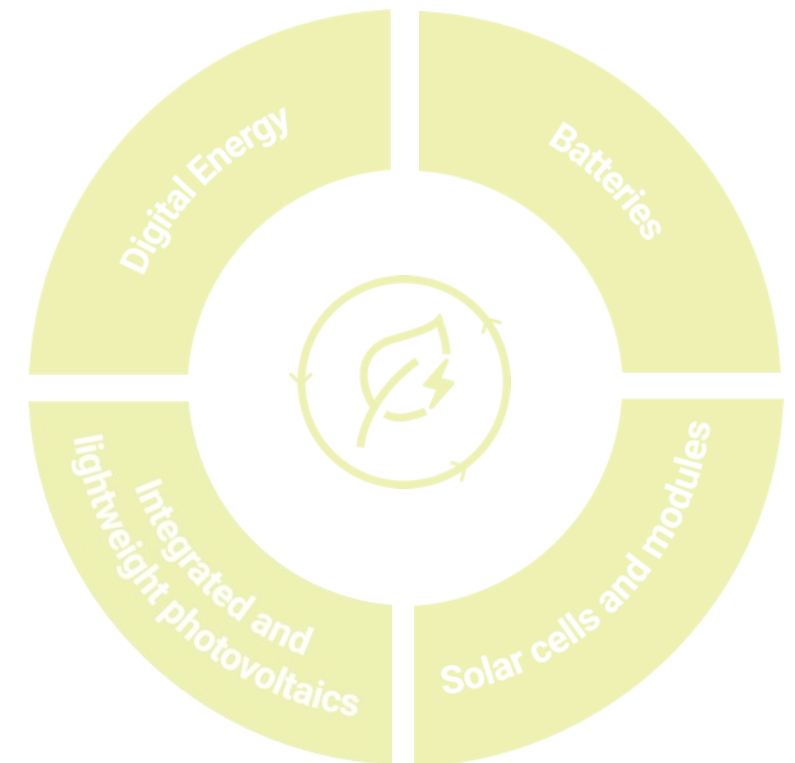
Digital Technologies



Precision Manufacturing



Sustainable Energy



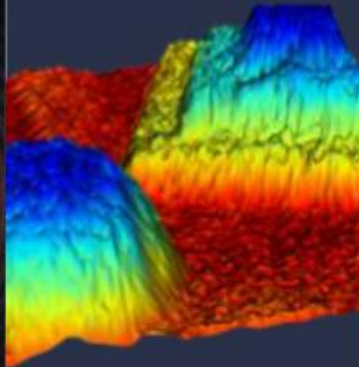
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTATION

LASERS



Astrocombs
Laser metrology
Environmental testing

LIDARS



Navigation

QUANTUM
SENSORS



SPACE
MECHANISMS



Micro-vibration

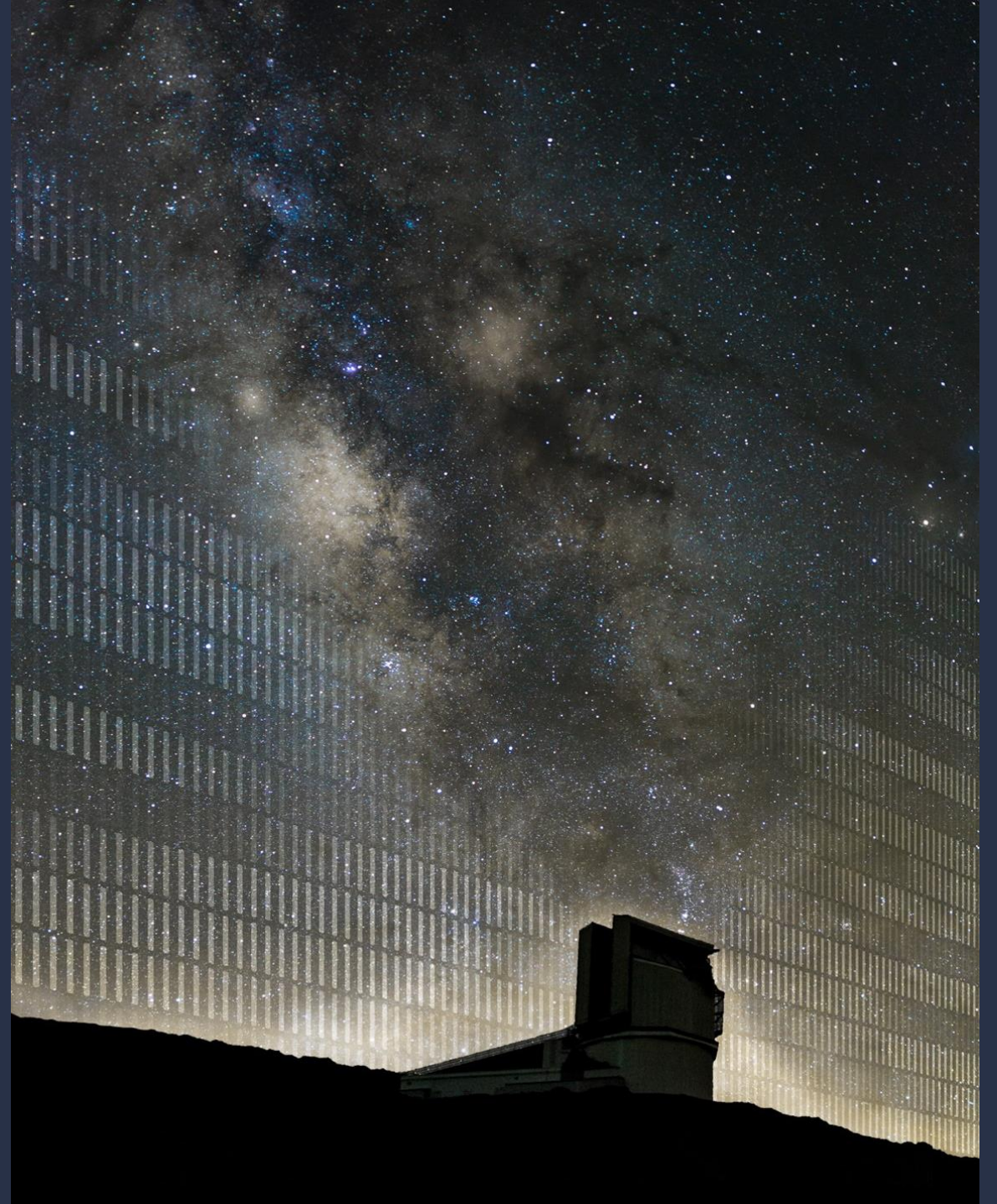
ADDITIVE
MANUF



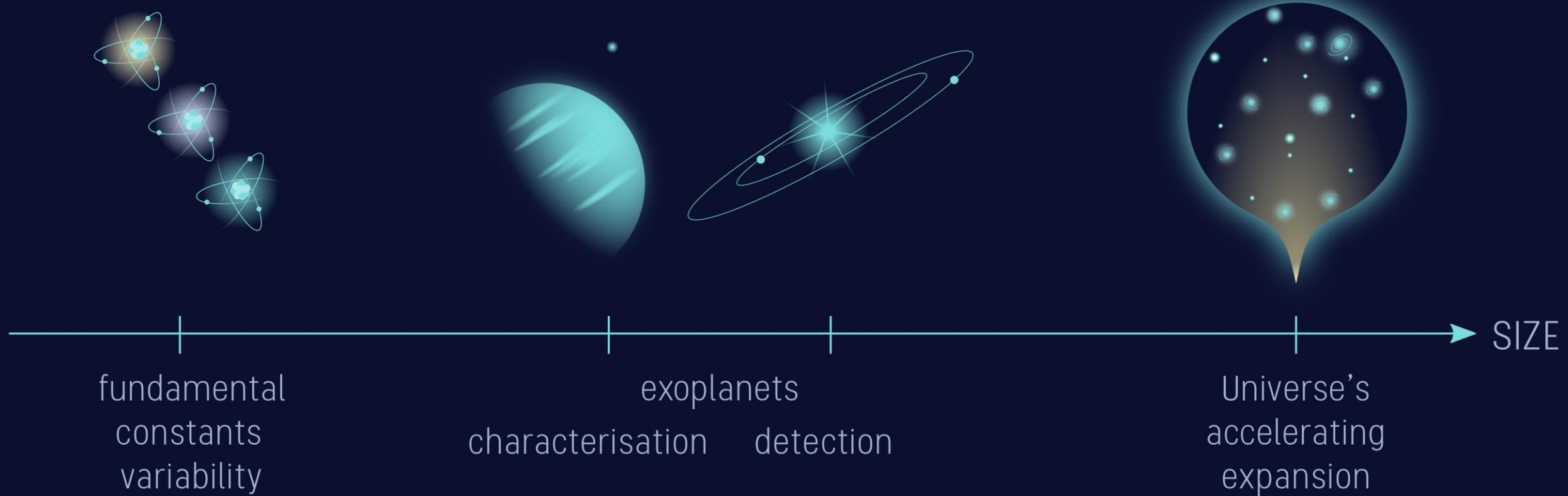
WATCH
MECHANISMS



Astrocombs



(extreme precision) ASTRONOMICAL SPECTROSCOPY



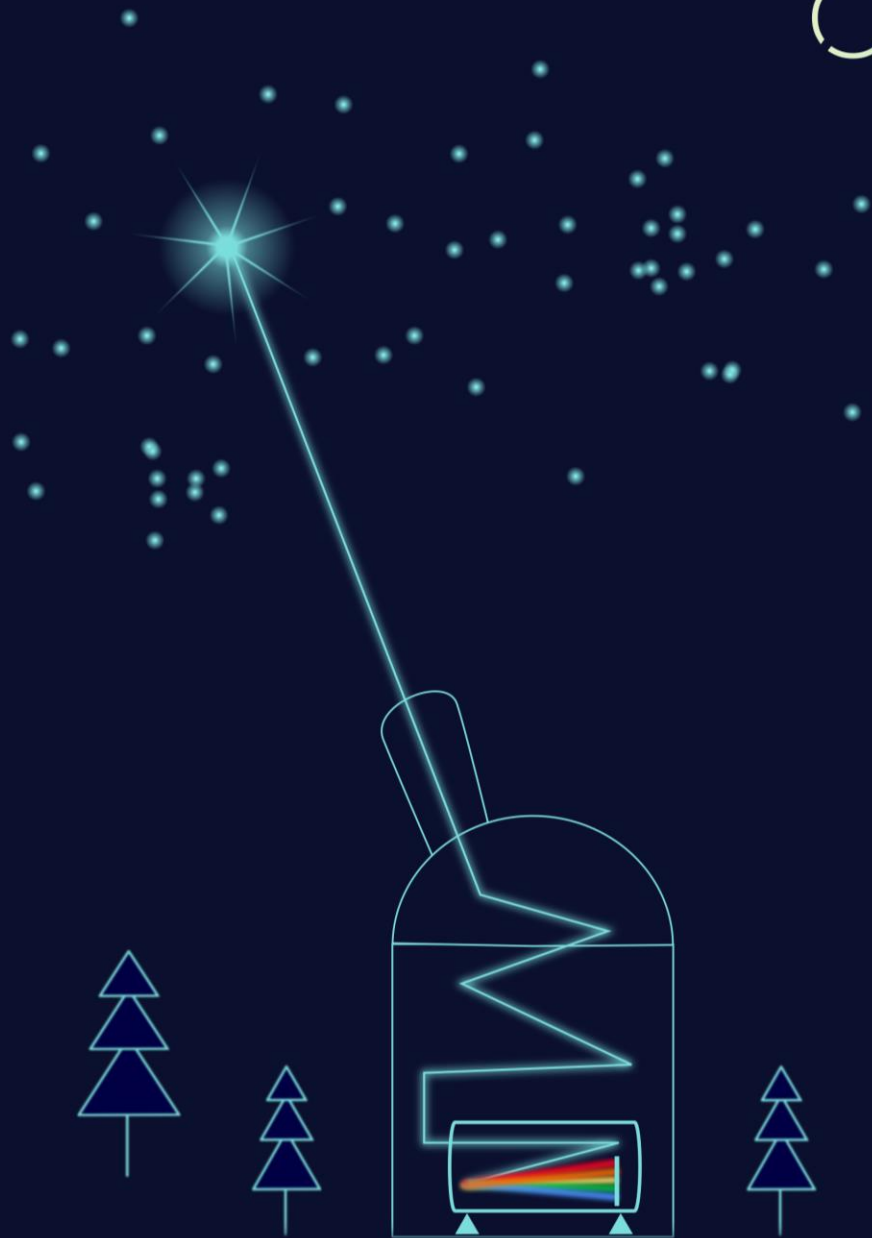
sample questions of a concerned astronomer:

is this constant TRULY constant ?

is there a planet ?
how massive it is ?
is it in the habitable zone ?
Earth 2.0 ???

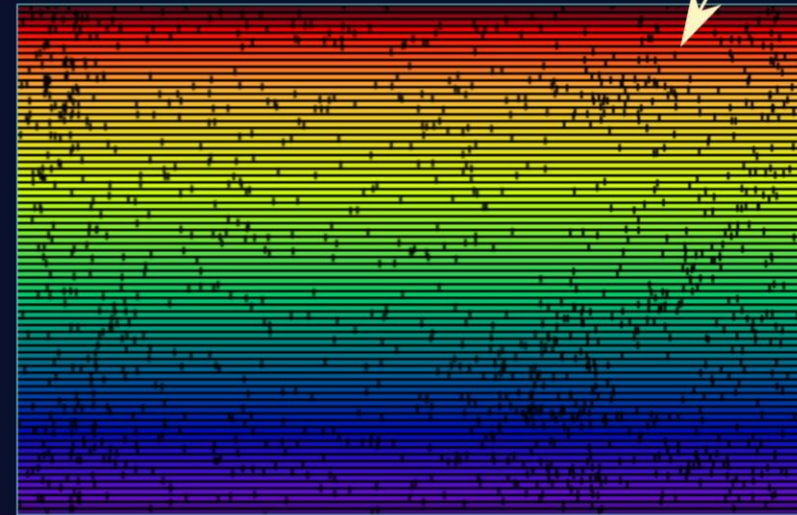
what is going on with the Universe ?
what is this dark stuff ?

OBSERVATIONS



what is the wavelength of this feature ???

unknown spectrum

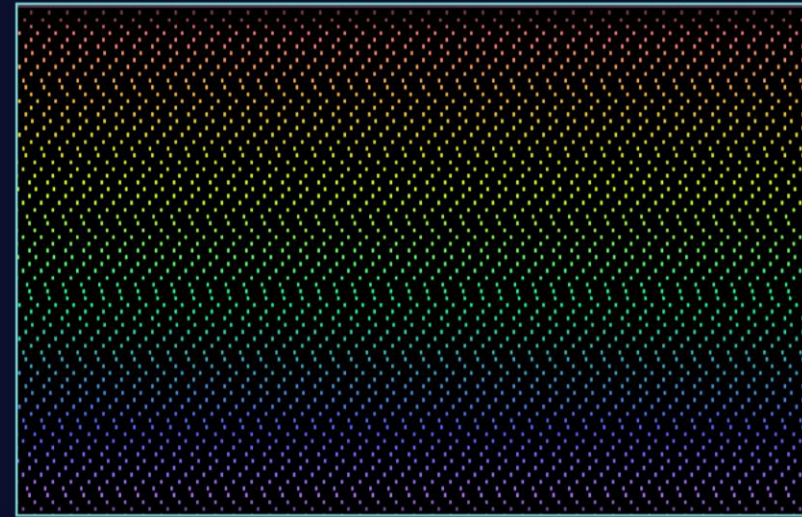


2 axes: echelle grating & cross-disperser (prisms)

WAVELENGTH CALIBRATION



known spectrum

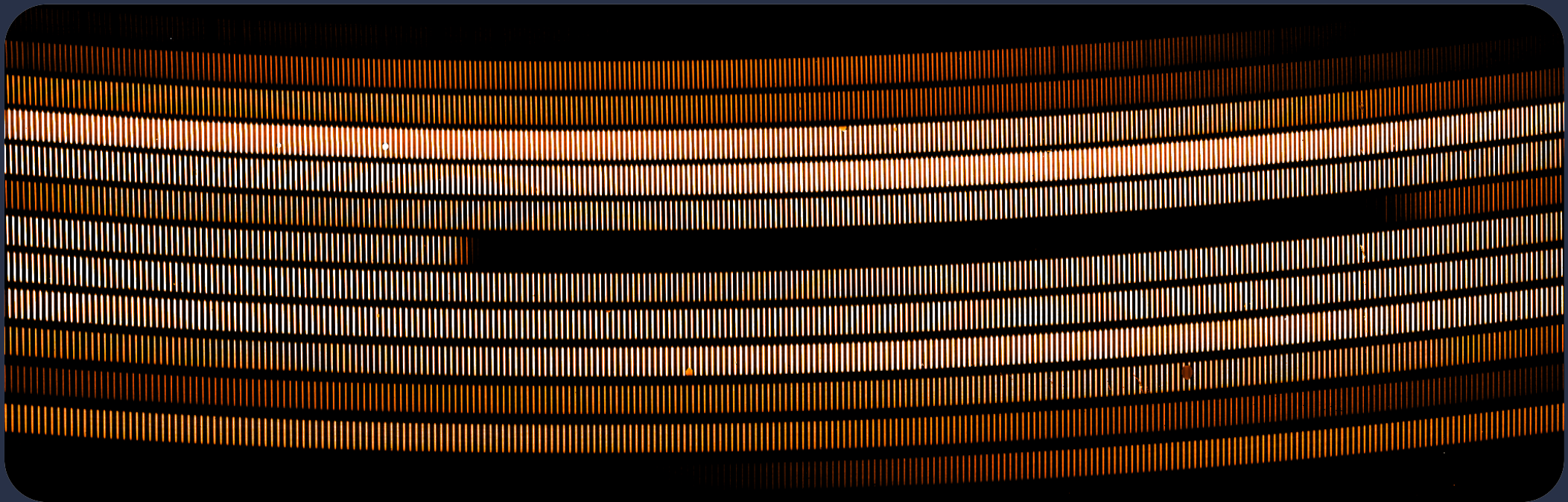


wavelength (pixel)

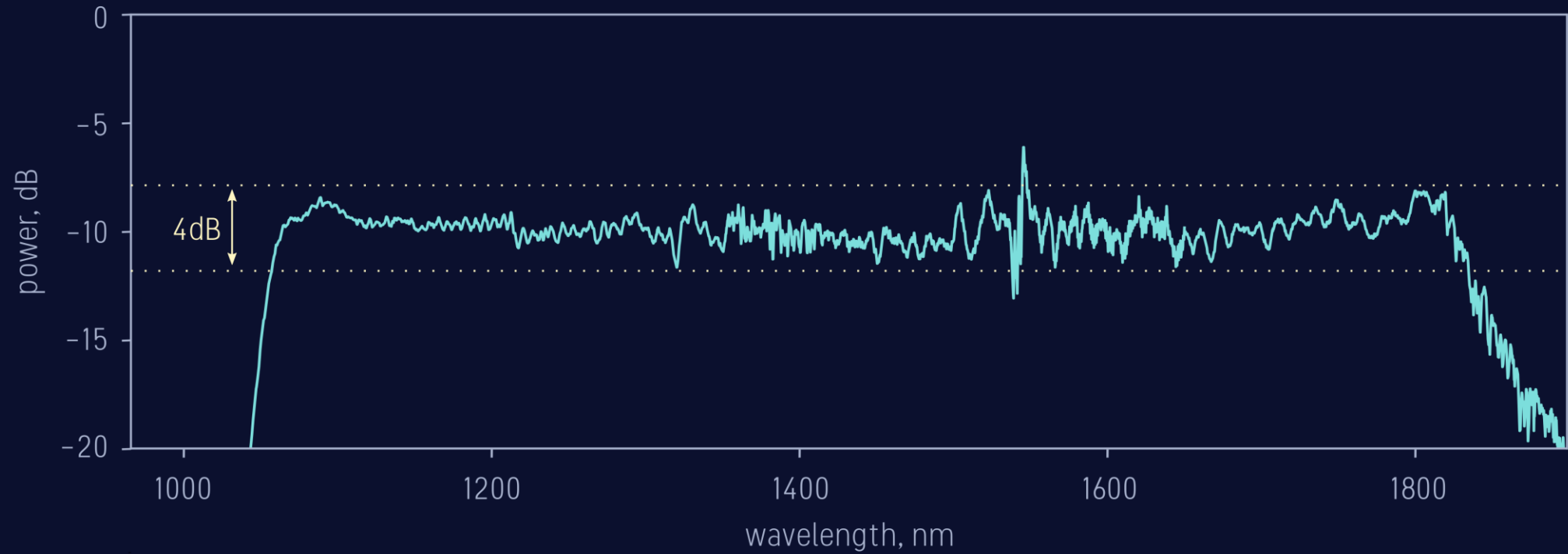


Astrocomb on GIANO-B spectrograph

Prototype demonstration at La Palma (previous project)



ASTROCOMB FOR NIRPS



ASTROCOMB FOR NIRPS

- | accuracy: 10^{-12}
- || 24h spectral stability: $\pm 8\%$
- ||| ~7000 calibration lines

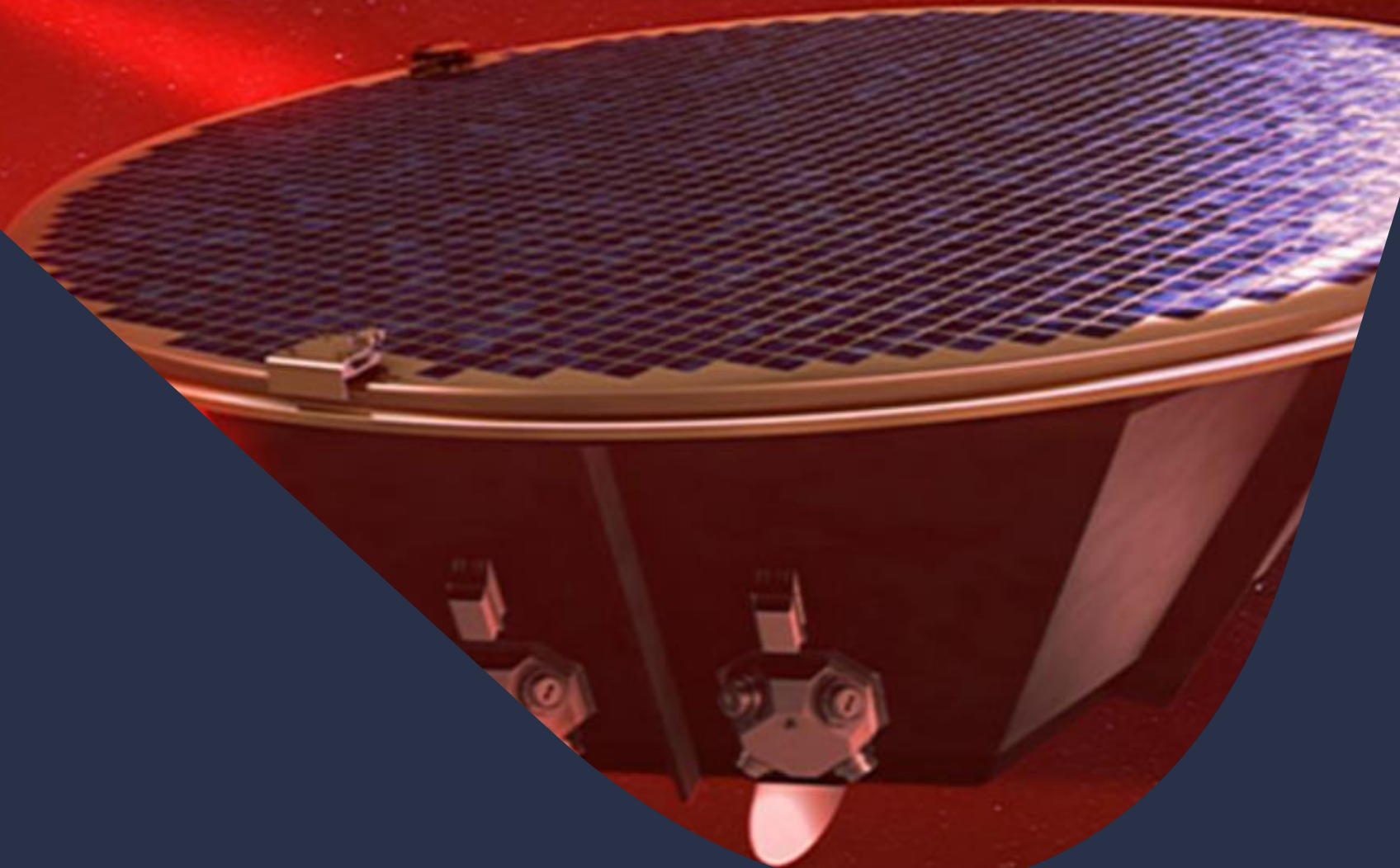


ASTROCOMB FOR NIRPS aka Astrobox

- | electro-optic modulation LFC
- || 15 GHz line spacing
- ||| 17 GHz tunability
- |||| min. spectral coverage 1150 – 1850nm



Ultra stable laser and
their metrology :
LISA mission



LISA mission: Laser Interferometer Space Antenna

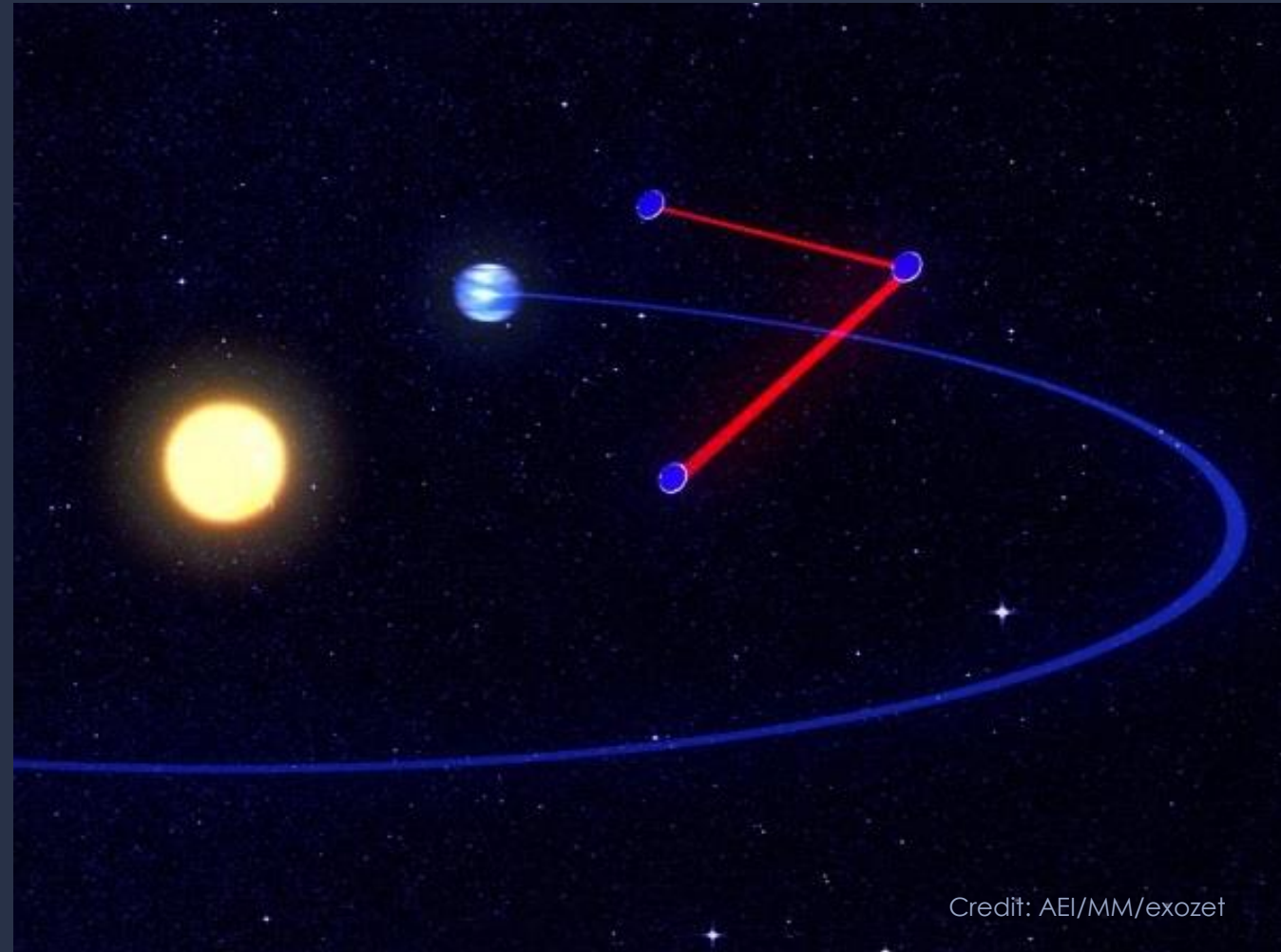
Gravitational waves detected in space

Ground-based detection : LIGO

- First detection (Sep.14 2015)
- Detection band [10 Hz; 10kHz]

Space-based detection : LISA mission

- Detection band [0.1 mHz; 1Hz]
- Launch, planned in 2034
- **Space compatible laser system**
- **High performance requirement of laser**
 - 2W at 1064nm
 - Ultra-low Amplitude noise
 - Ultra-low frequency noise
 - Ultra-low sideband phase noise

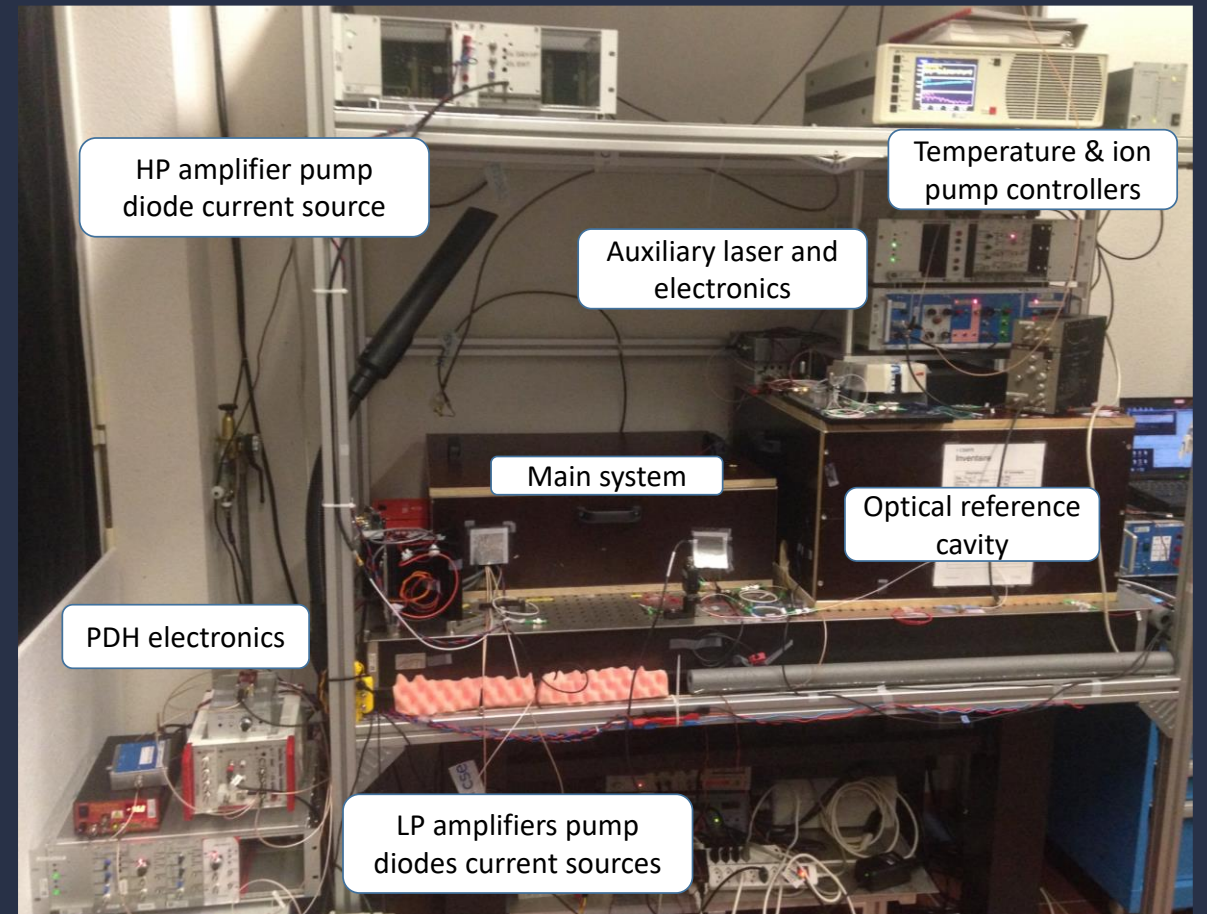
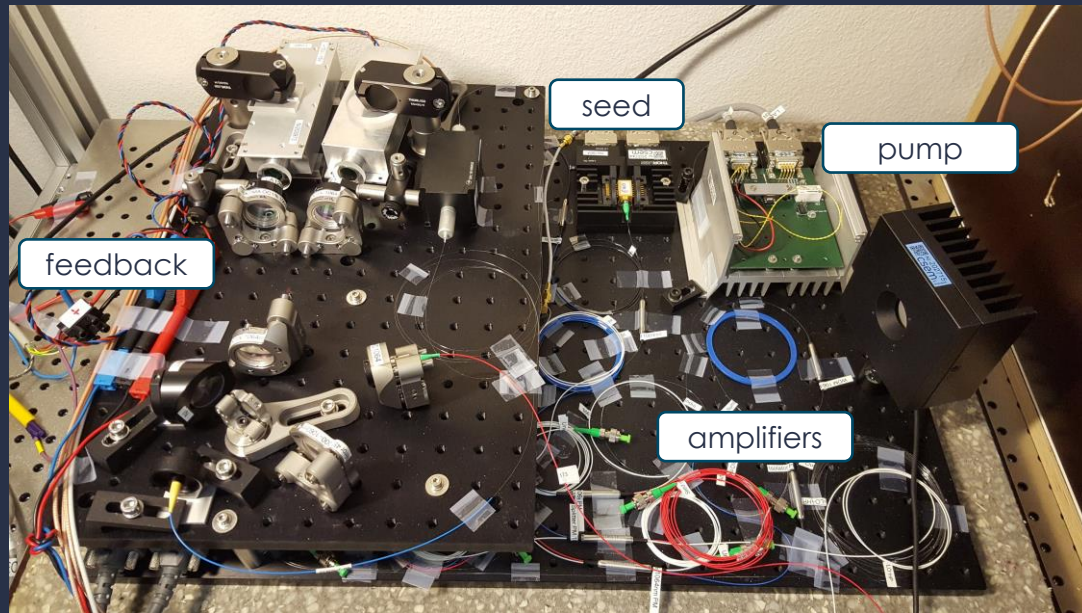


Credit: AEI/MM/exozet

Ultra stable laser and their metrology

Full laser system (space compatible development)

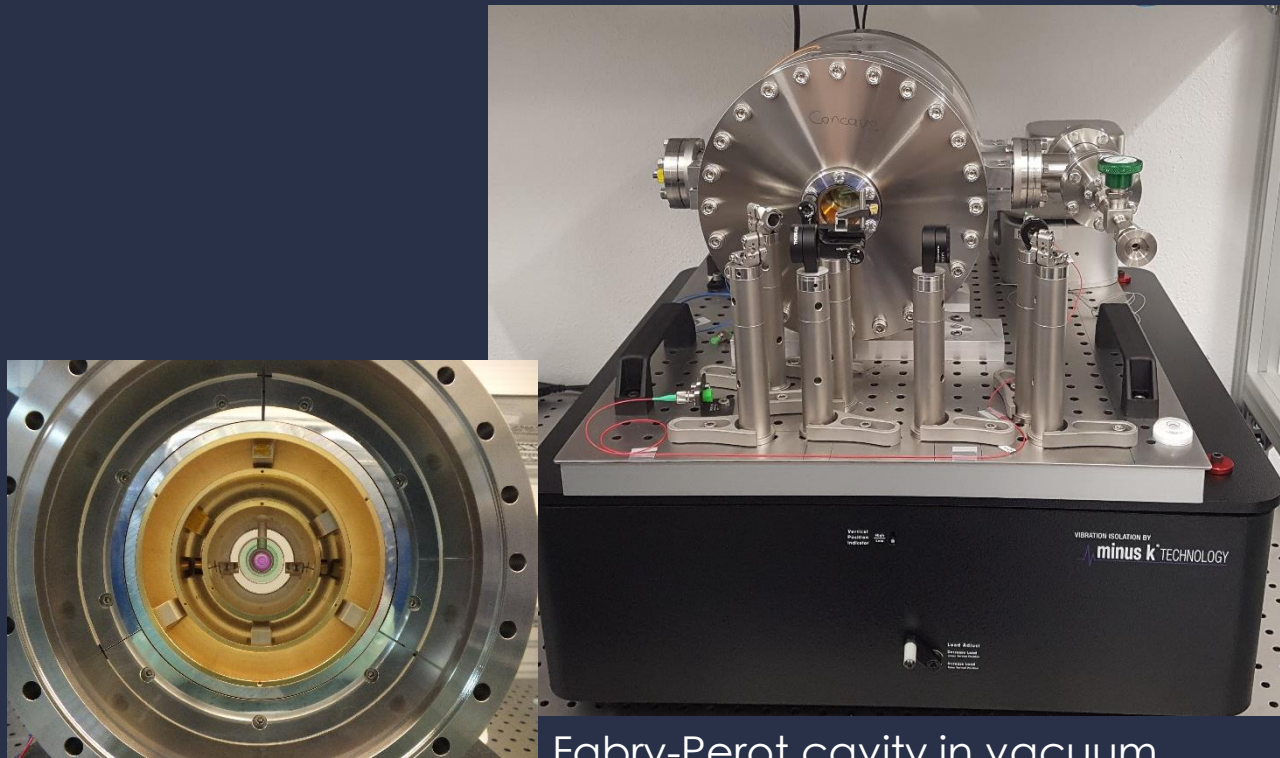
- BB development (2017-2018)
- MOPA architecture
- Ultra low-frequency noise laser stabilized on cavity



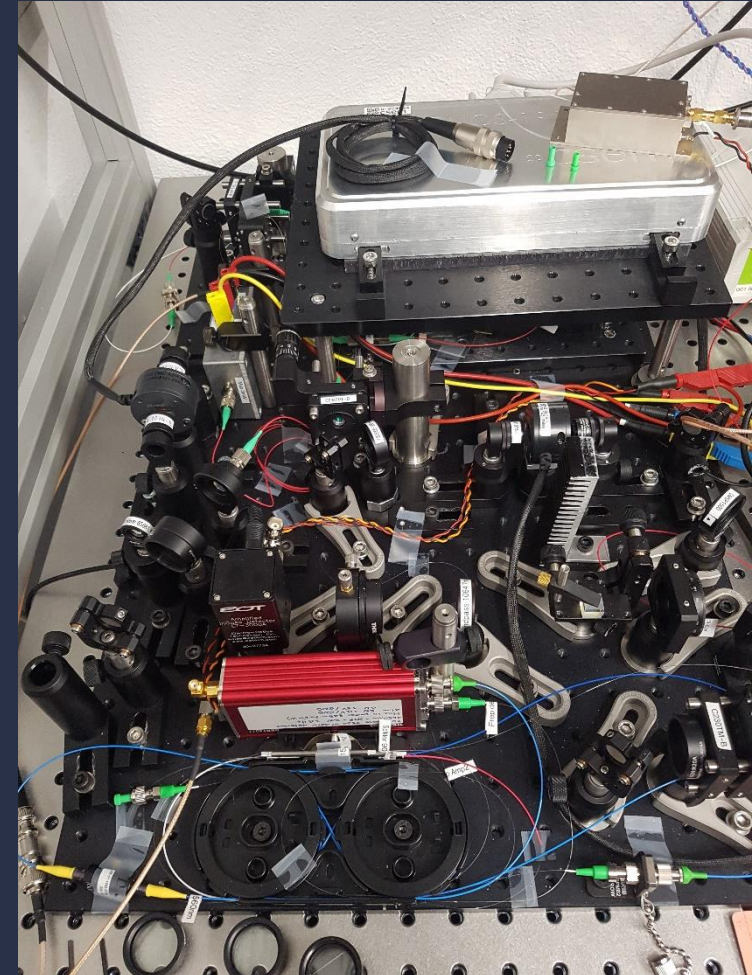
Ultra stable laser and their metrology

Laser system metrology development

- Dedicated laboratory with high stability (mechanic + thermic)
- Frequency noise measurement from 20 μHz to 10Mhz

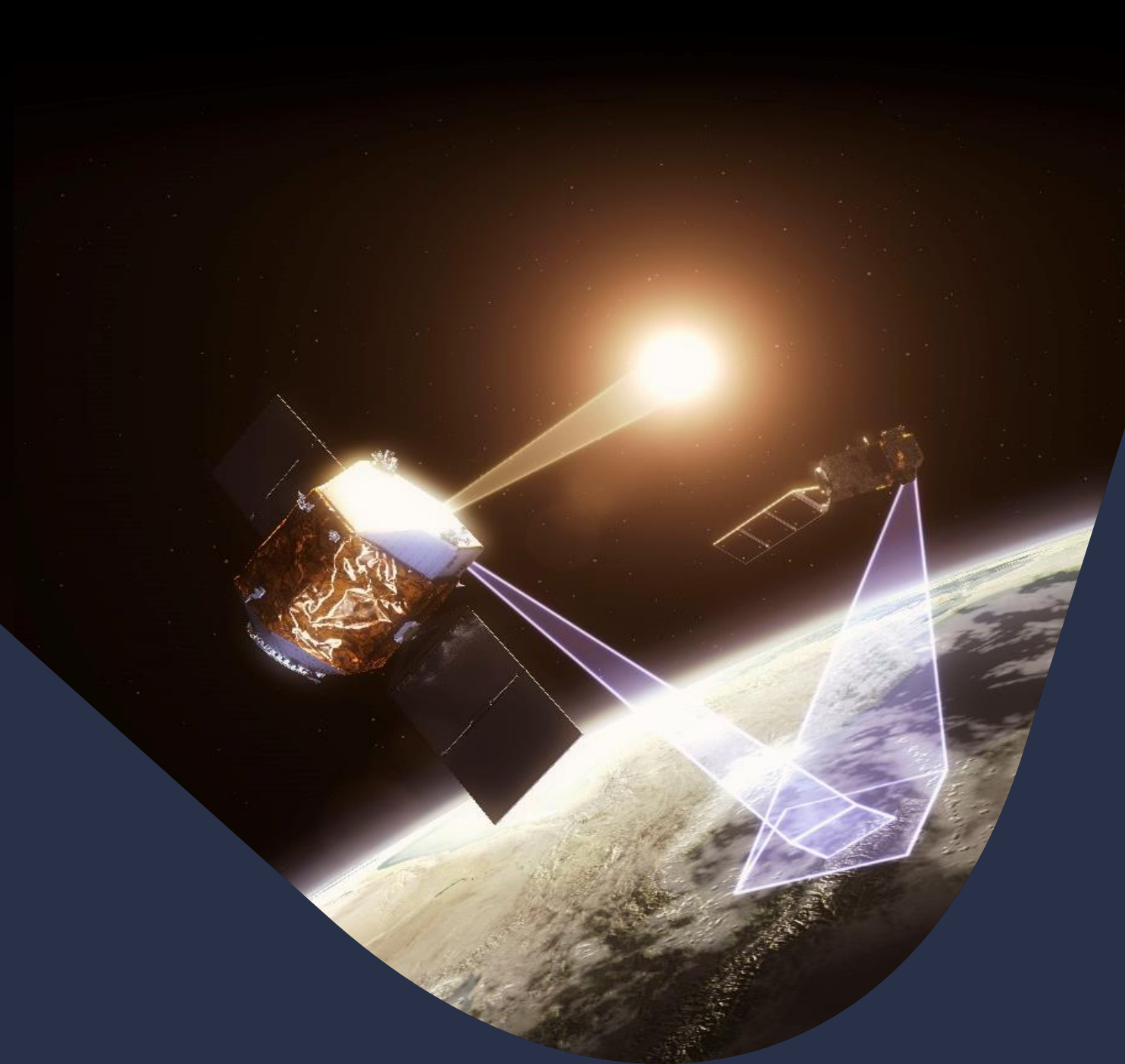


Fabry-Perot cavity in vacuum



Frequency comb & ref. maser

Photodiode metrology:
TRUTHS mission



TRUTHS mission

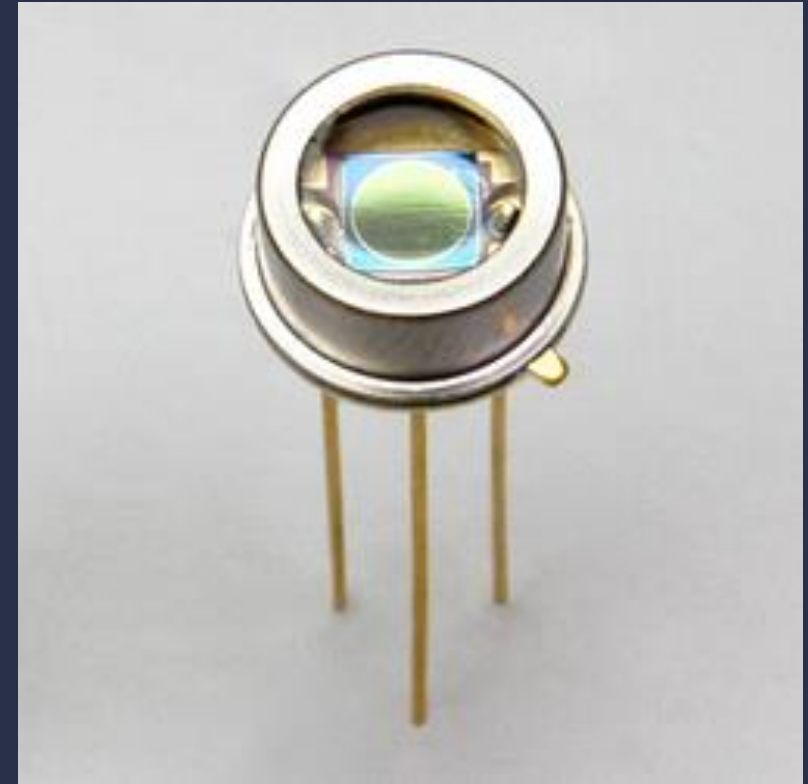
Photodiode metrology

Truths mission :

- Absolute radiometer
- Hyperspectral imaging spectrometer
- On-board calibration system

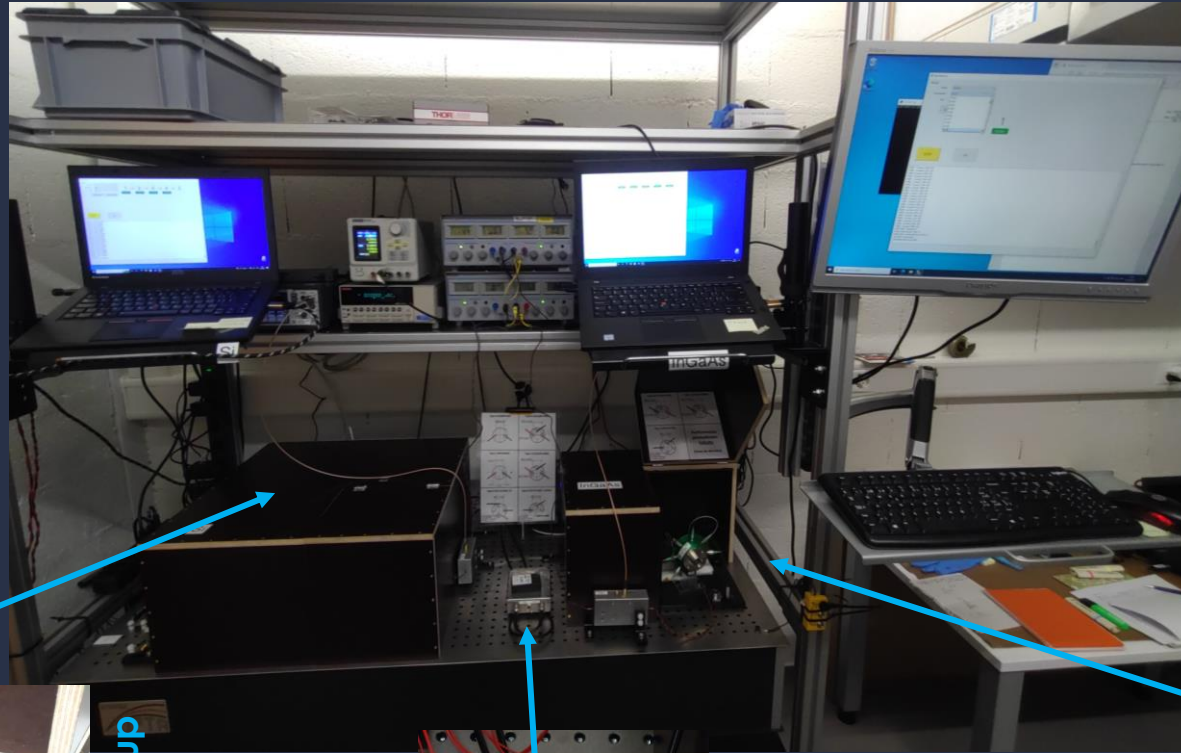
CSEM contribution

- Performance measurement of photodiode (for calibration system)
- Environmental test of the photodiode
- More than 100 PD testes before and after environmental test

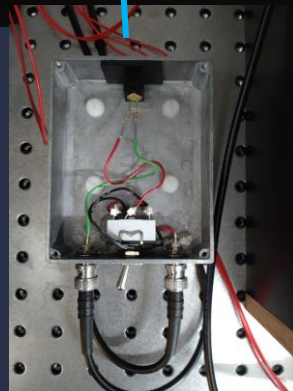


TRUTHS mission Photodiode metrology

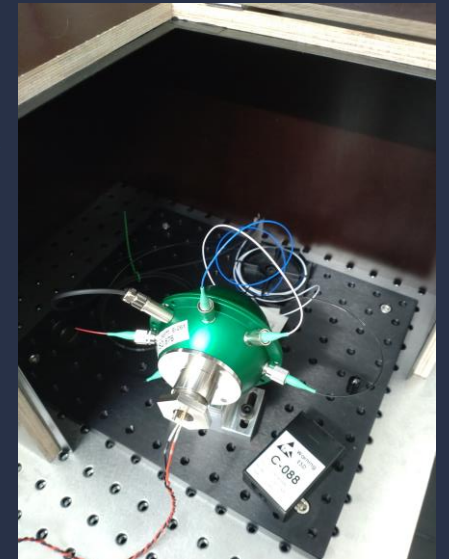
Development and automatization
of two test benches



Si performance setup



Dark current setup

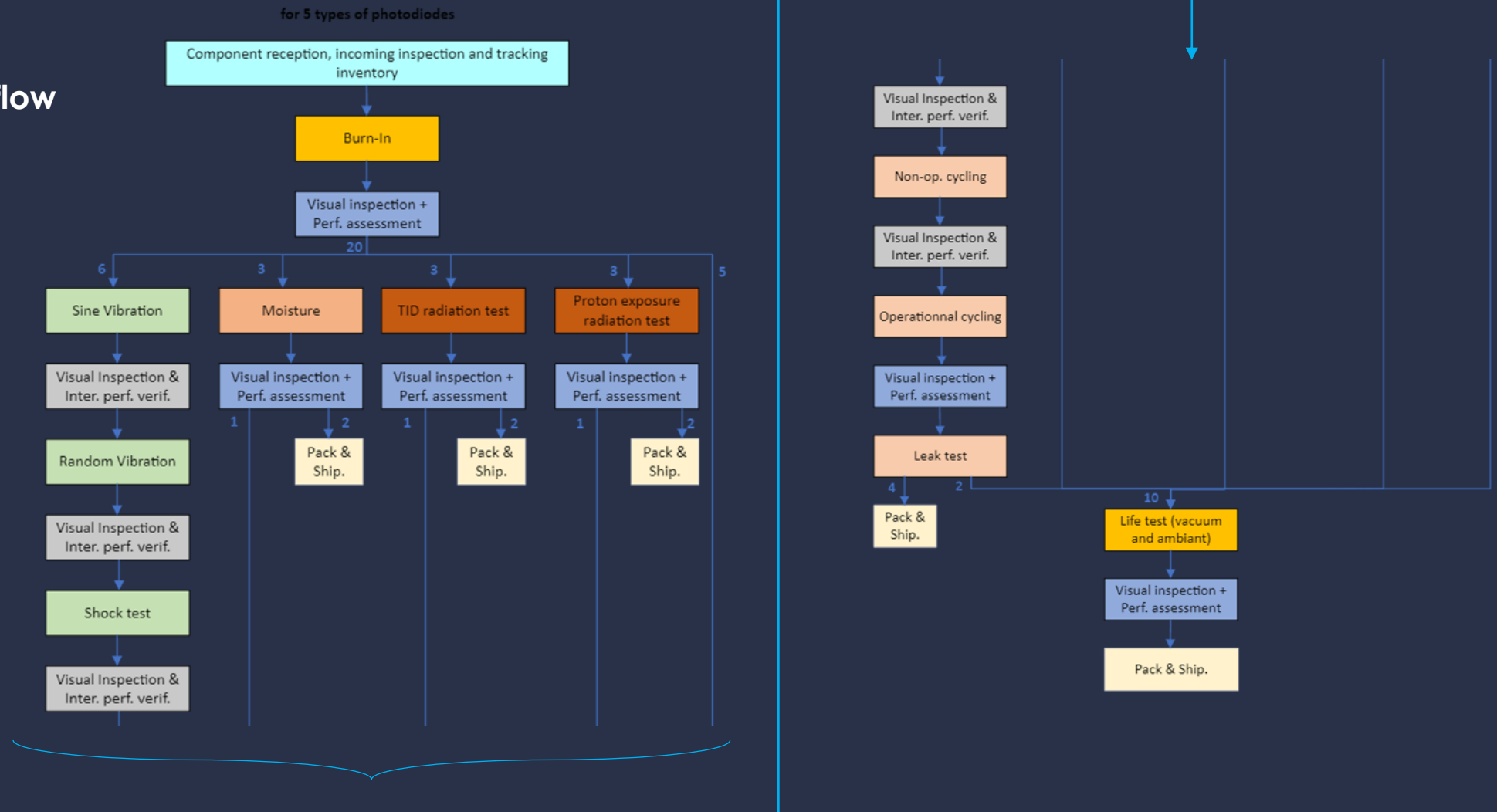


InGaAs
performance setup

TRUTHS mission

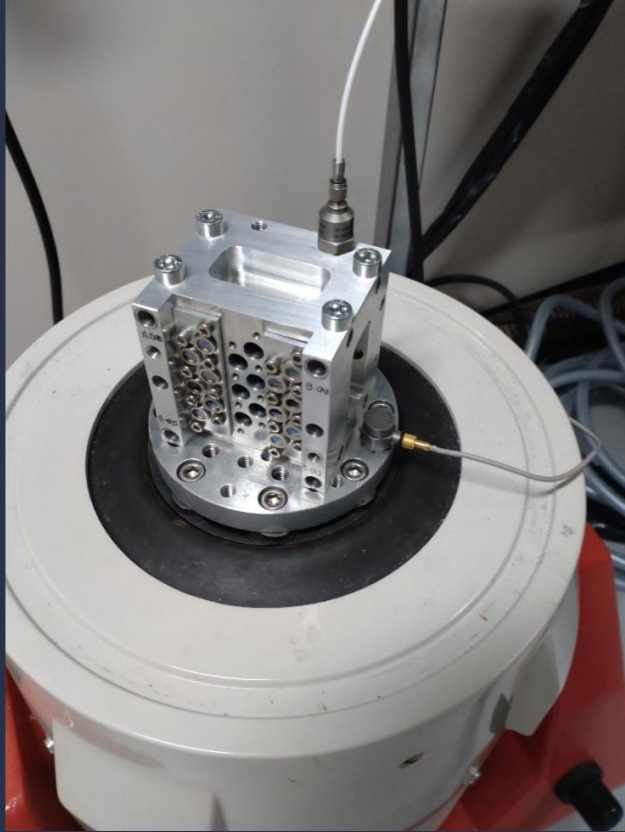
Photodiode metrology

Environmental test flow

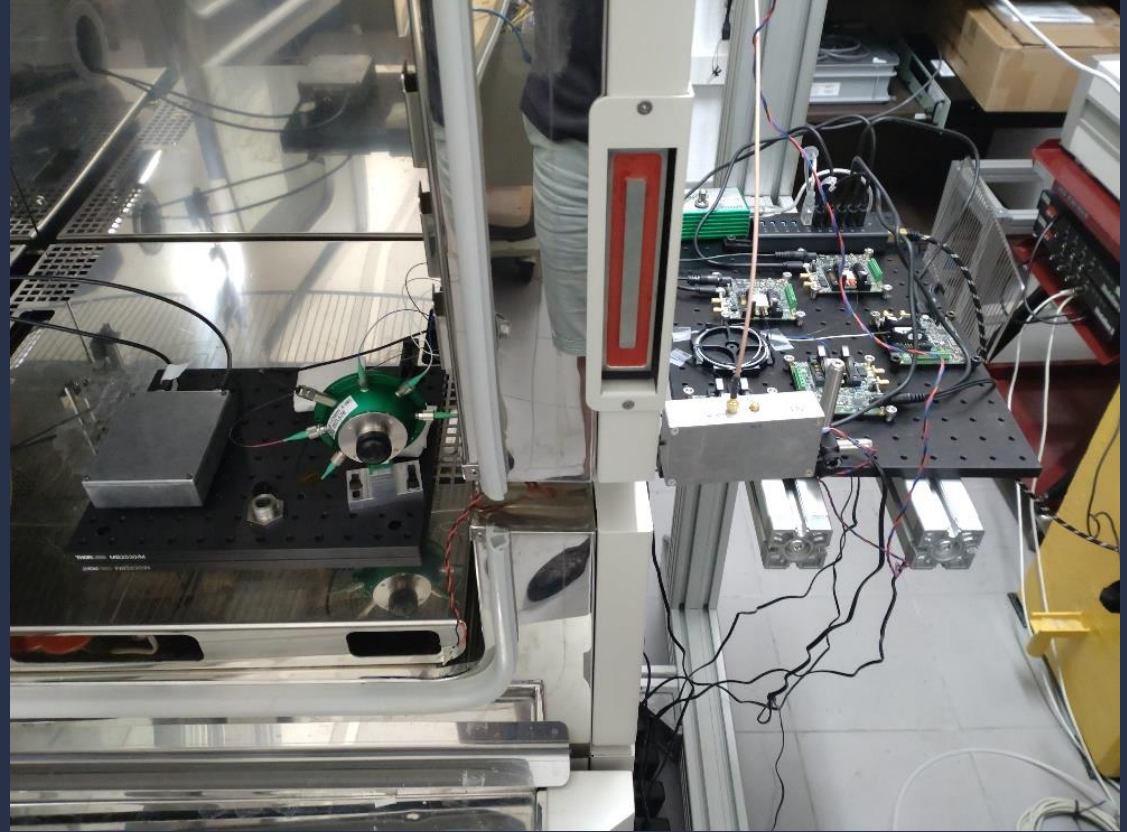


TRUTHS mission

Photodiode metrology

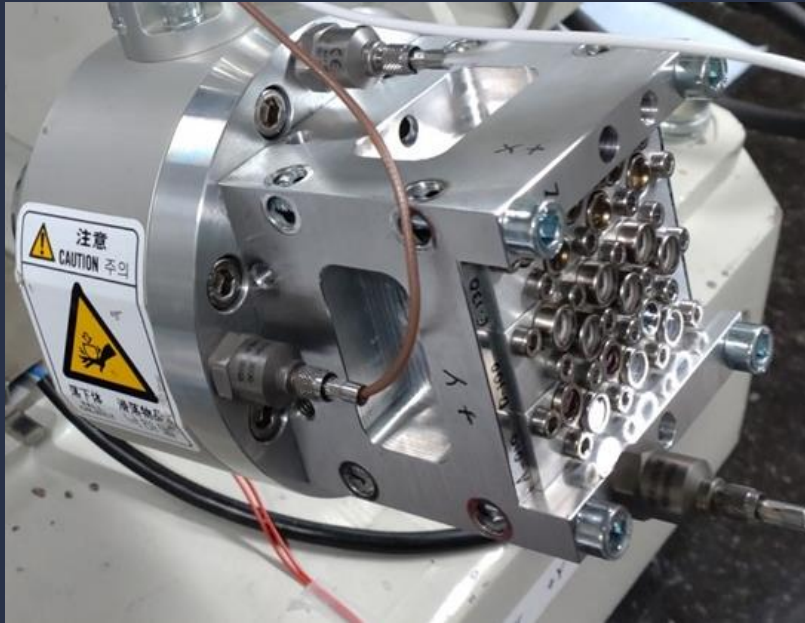


Vibration test (inhouse)

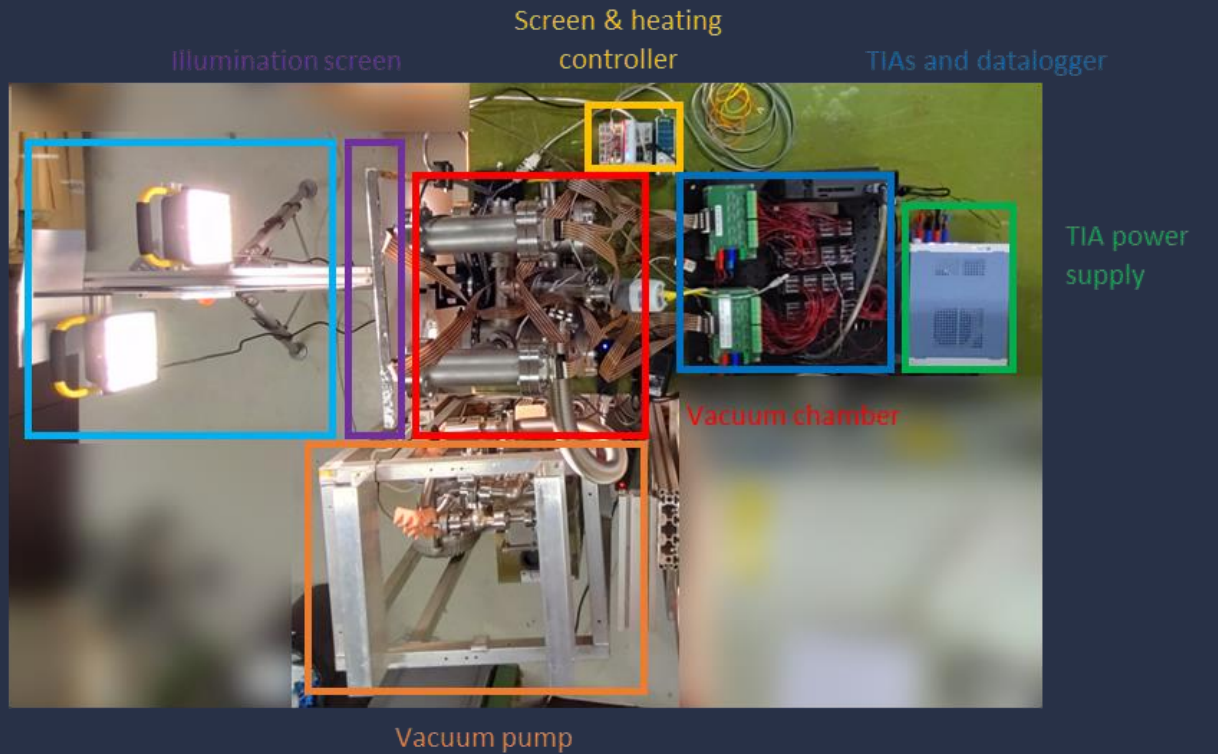


Thermal test and thermal cycling (inhouse)

TRUTHS mission Photodiode metrology



Shock test (inhouse)



Lifetime test under vacuum (inhouse)

A close-up photograph of a precision-machined metal component, likely a part of a machine tool or industrial equipment. The component is made of a light-colored metal, possibly aluminum or stainless steel, and features several circular holes and a central circular feature with four smaller holes. A green fiber optic cable is connected to the component, with its connector labeled 'KSTLER'. The background is a dark, textured surface with several circular holes, suggesting a mounting plate or a similar component. The overall scene is well-lit, highlighting the metallic textures and the precision of the manufacturing process.

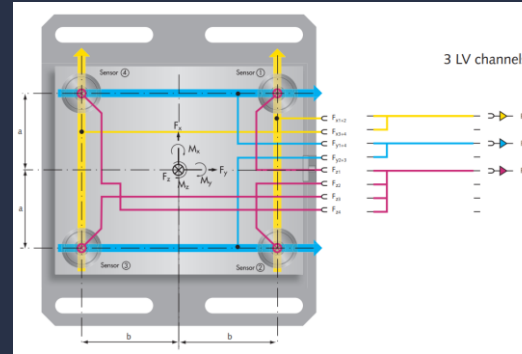
System's modelling & identification

from mechanics to control

In-house μ -Vibration characterisation facility

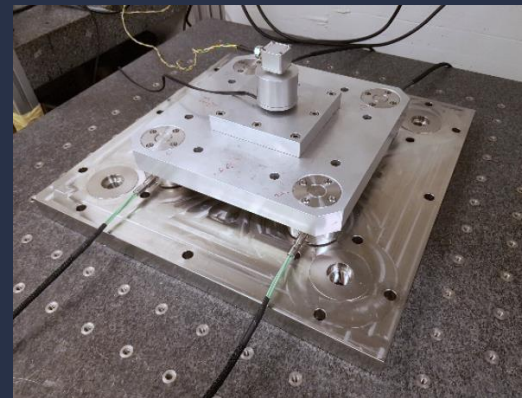
Features

- Multicomponent dynamometer (6DoF).
- mN resolution, 1st eigenmode > 2kHz.
- Frequency range: 5 - 1000 Hz.
- Decoupled from environment.



Applications

- μ -vib characterization for active components.
- Spectral analysis of exported forces.
- Sensor characterization with injected vibrations.



430mm x 430mm x 81mm



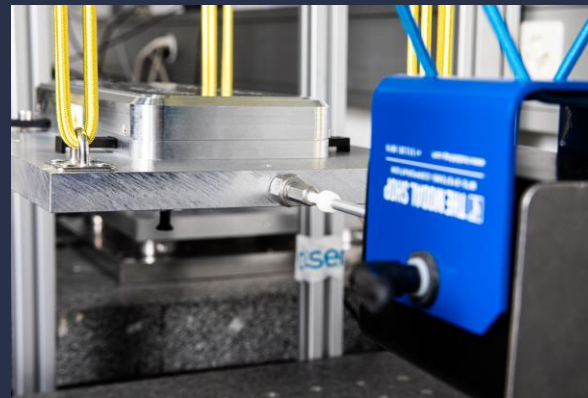
In-house μ -Vibration characterisation facility

Features

- Miniature modal shaker as excitation.
- Wide range of accelerometers: from μg resolution to 5 g amplitude.
- Frequency range: 0.1 - 2000 Hz.
- Decoupled from environment.

Applications

- Performance assessment of sensitive equipment under μ -vibration.
- Phase noise or frequency stability analysis under μ -vibration.



Flash lidar

CSEM's developments
& positioning



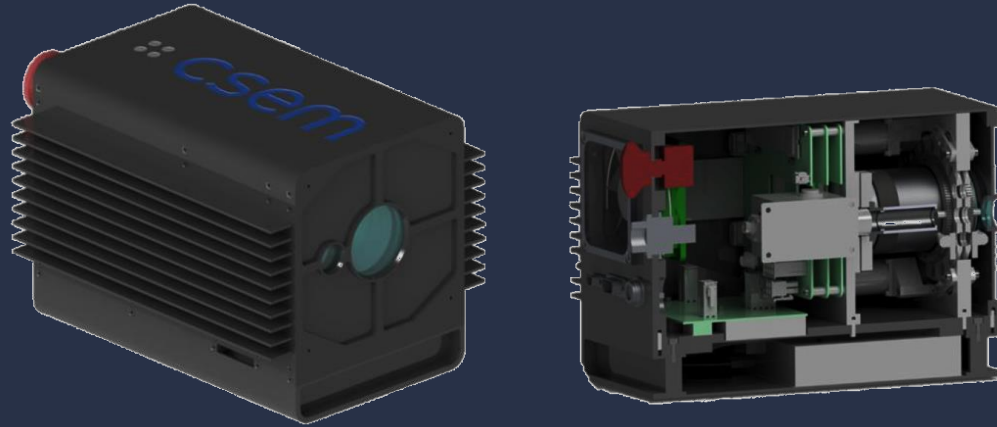
Flash lidar

CSEM's developments
& positioning

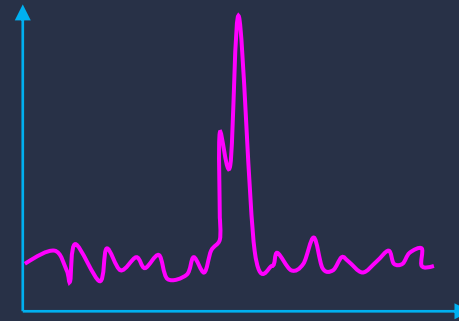


Flash lidar

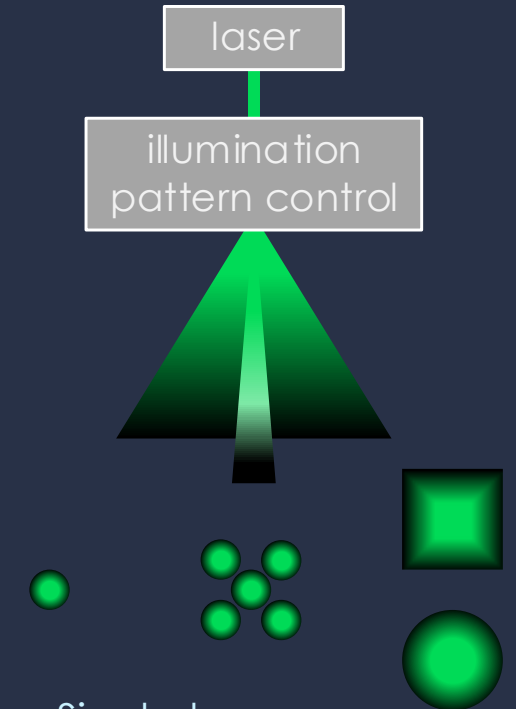
System design



Time-gating & multiple echoes



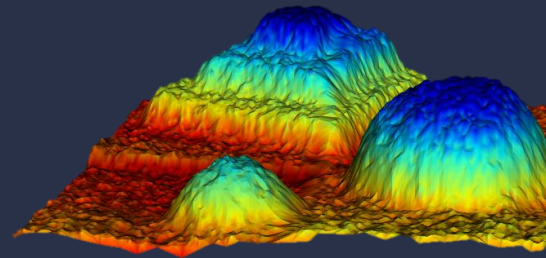
Illumination pattern control



Focal plane: time-of-flight detectors



Processing



- Single beam
- Multiple beams
- Large field-of-view

Current specifications

Specifications	AIRSWIM	RemoveDebris
Application	Bathymetry	Space (rendezvous)
Architecture	d-TOF	i-TOF
Laser	Pulsed, Class 4, $\lambda = 532 \text{ nm}$	Laser diode, Class 4, $\lambda = 808 \text{ nm}$, cw mod.
Sensor resolution	128 x 128 <u>2023</u> : 256 x 256 or 512 x 512	120 x 160
Precision	< 5 cm at 100 m in air	< 10 cm at 60 m
FOV [°]	5 - 20	20
Size [cm ³]	20 x 17 x 19	10 x 10 x 15
Weight [kg]	6.5	< 2
Power consumption [W]	< 55	15
Frame rate [Hz]	> 4 (target: 10)	20



AIRSWIM

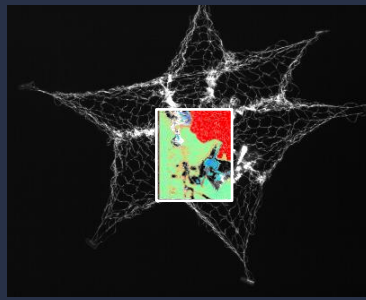


Remove Debris



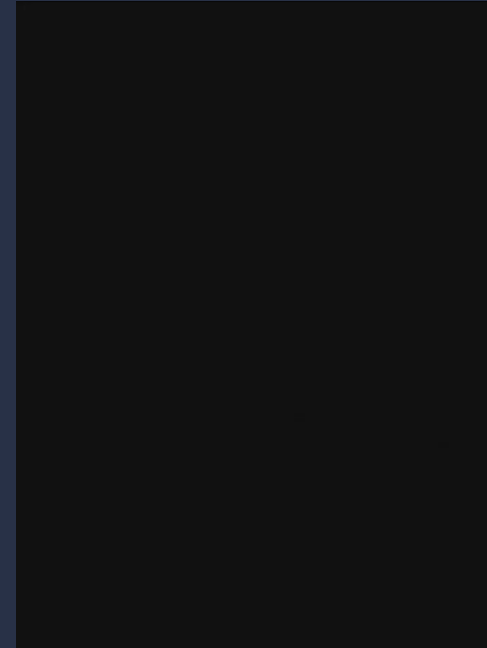
Space Applications

Debris removal missions – New Space



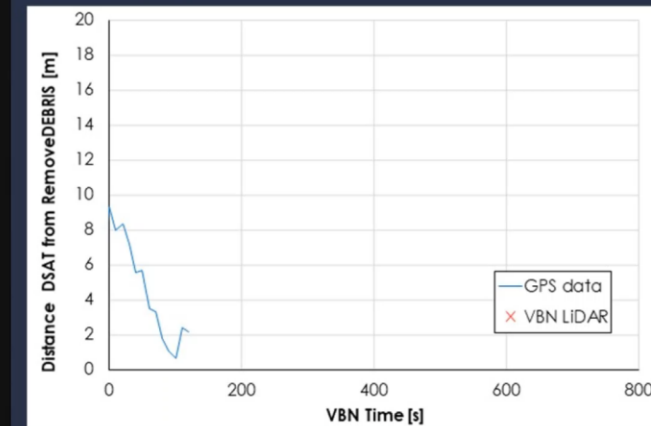
• RemoveDEBRIS

- Launch with SpaceX in April 2018
- NET and VBN in-orbit experiments
- Mission end April 2019



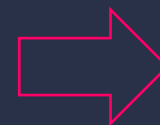
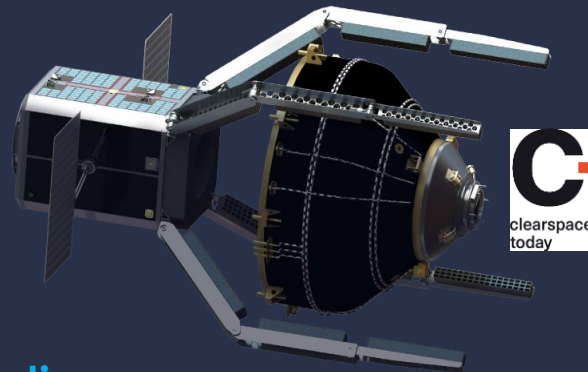
VBN experiment data

» Sampling time: 128 s



• ADRIOS

- Launch: 2026
- Further miniaturisation
- Embedded processing, i.e. system-on-chip

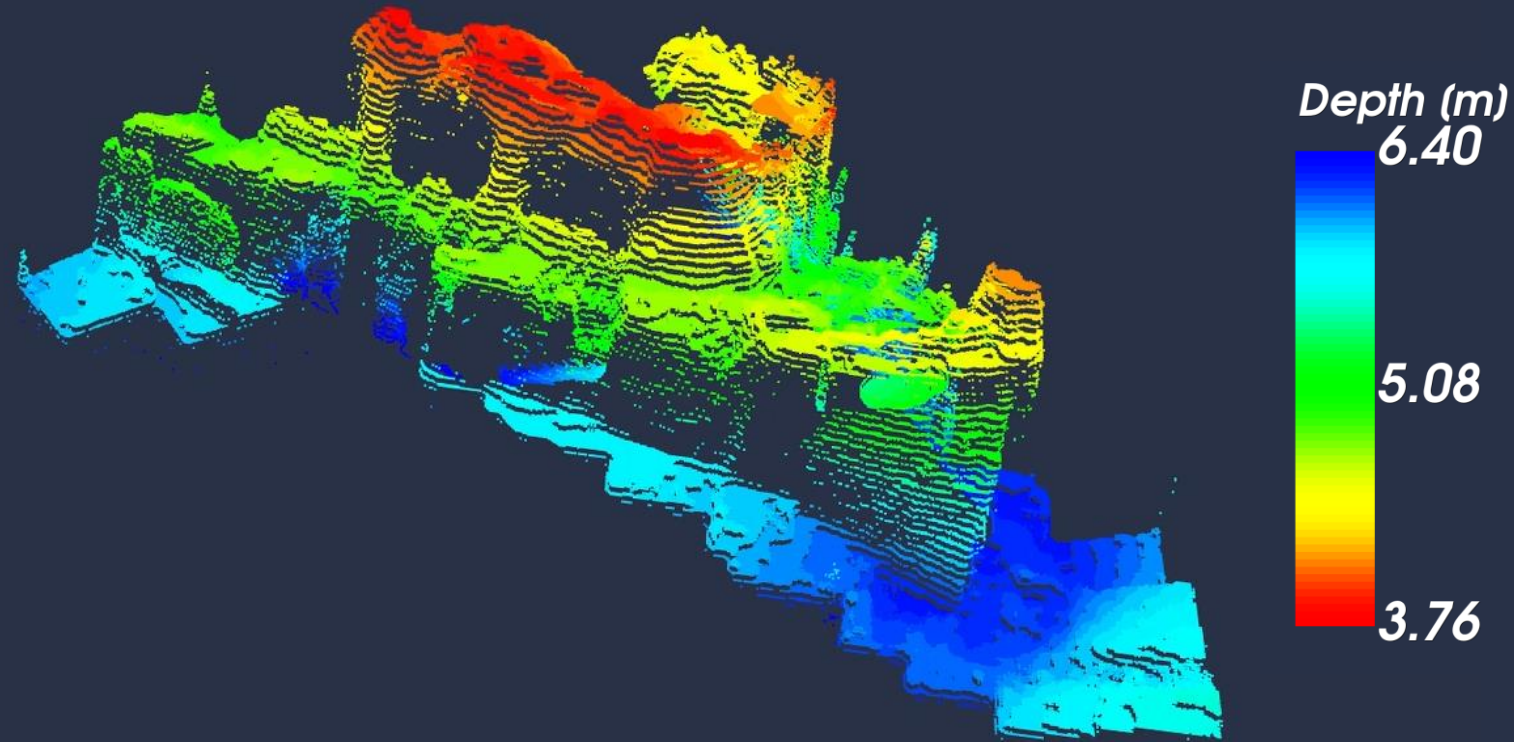
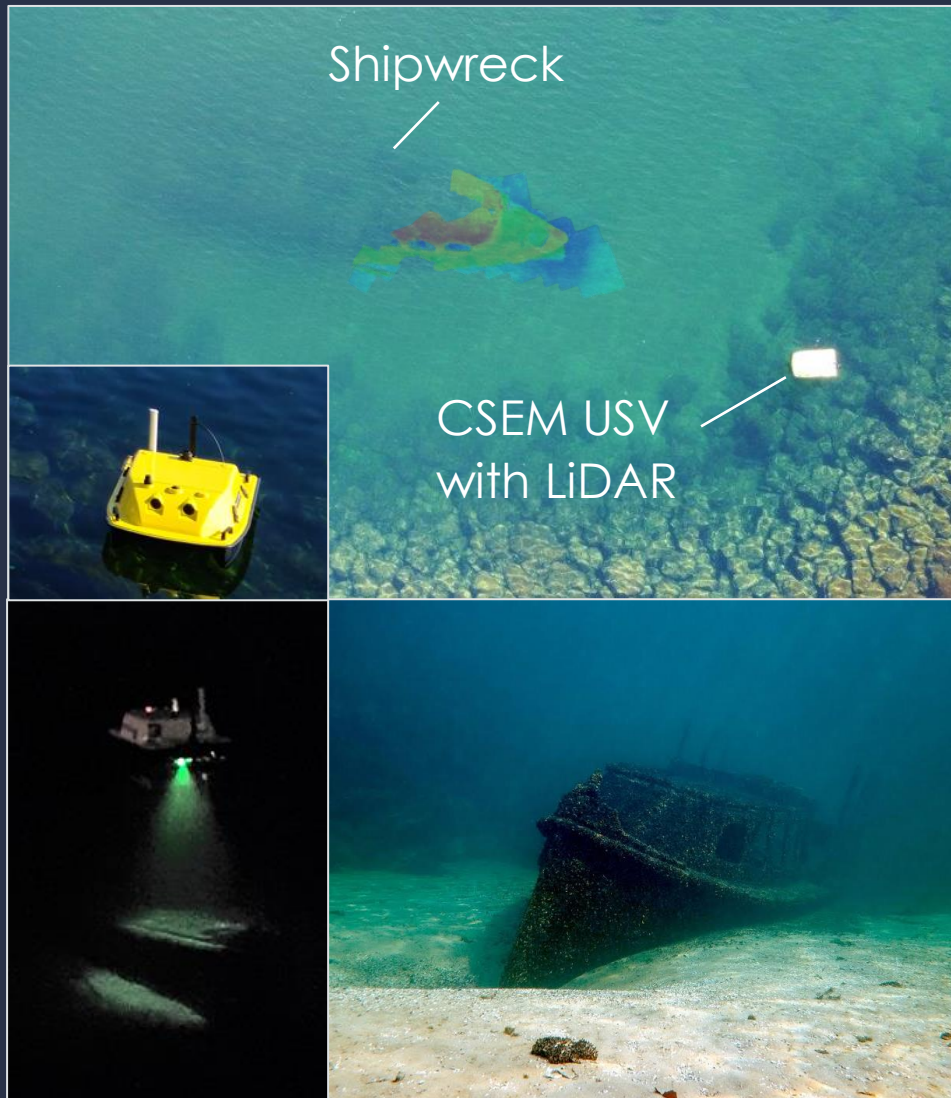


Confirmed potential for **future commercialisation** (in-orbit maneuvers)

Bathymetric Applications



Demonstration from unmanned surface vehicle (USV)



Conclusions and outlook

- **Metrology** for laser sources & optical systems
- System-level testing: **space environment** & micro-vibrations
- Flash **lidar**

➤ *Push the performances to new paradigms*

Thank you for your attention!

Christophe Pache

Group Leader, Sensing & Control

christophe.pache@csem.ch

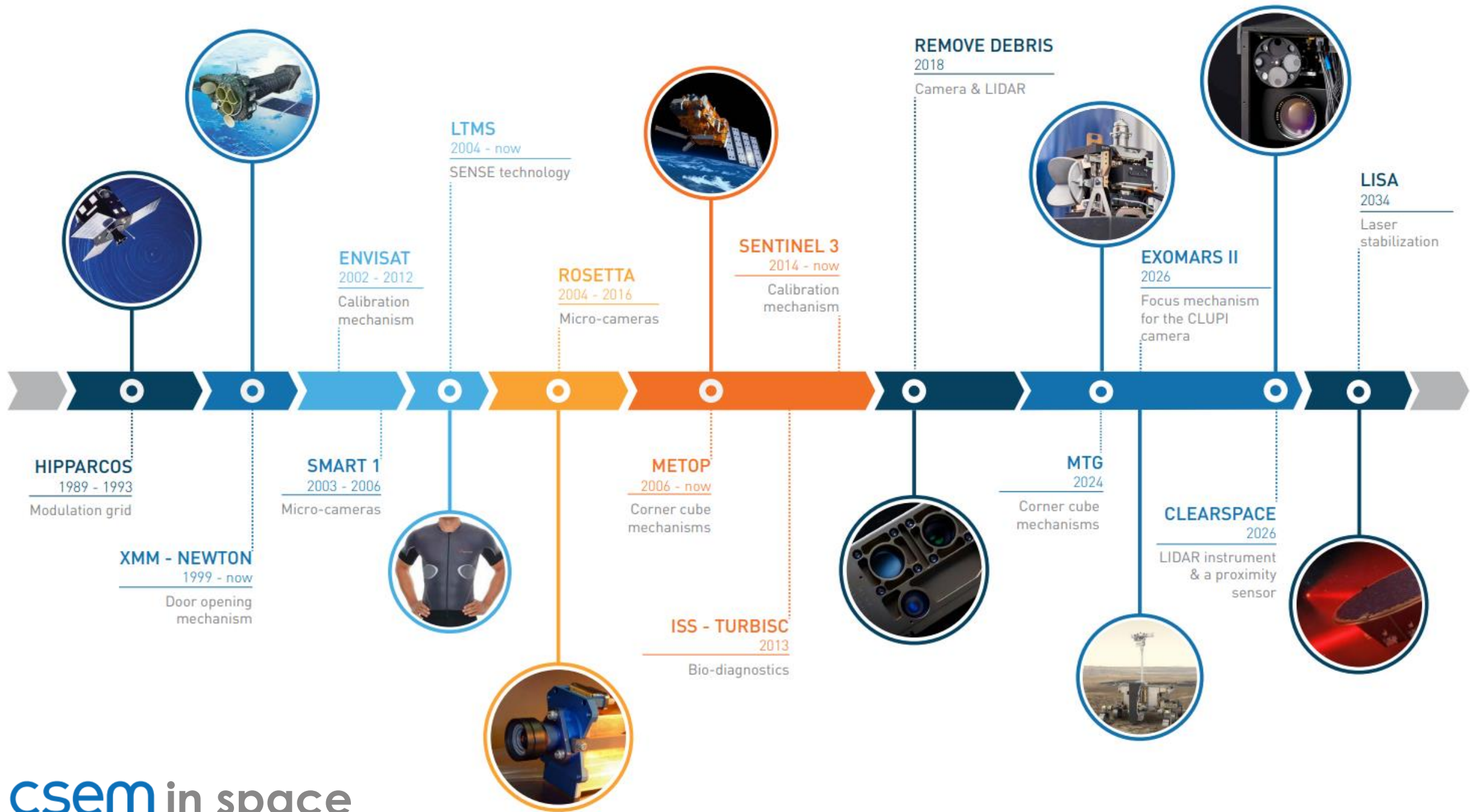
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M +41 79 794 29 16

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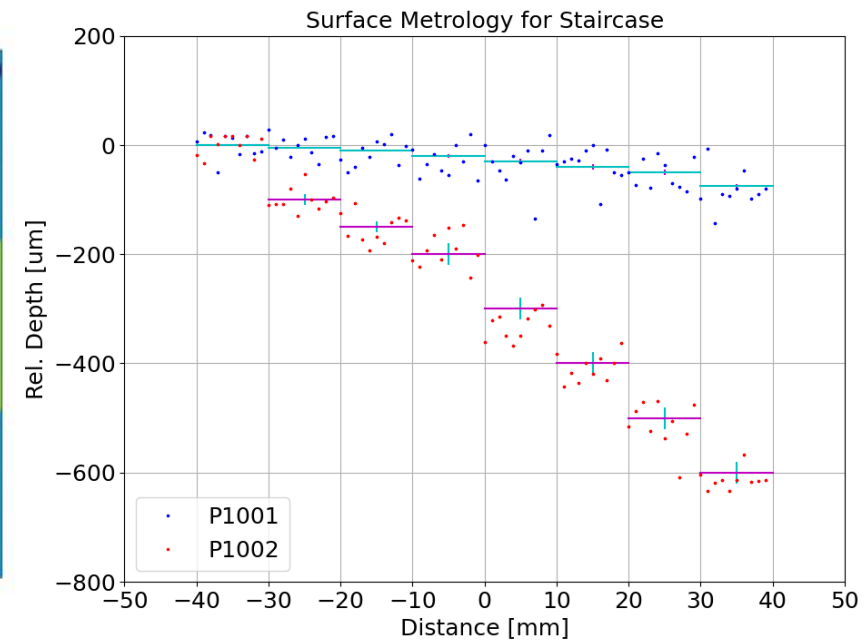
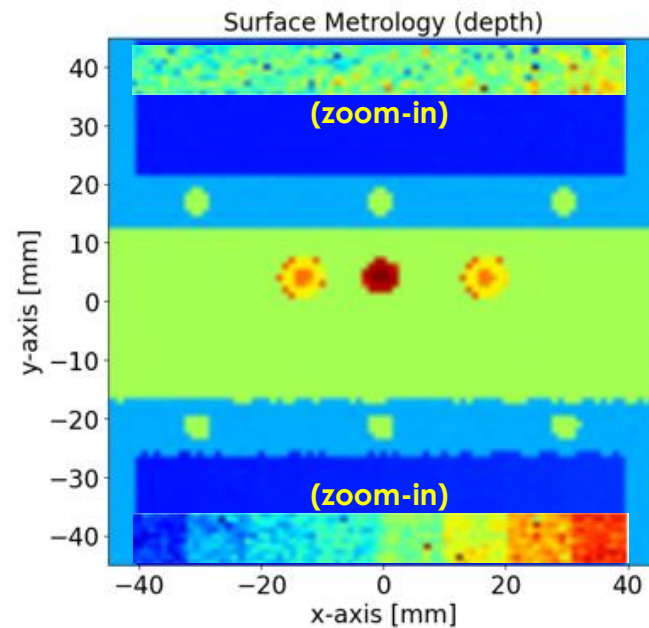
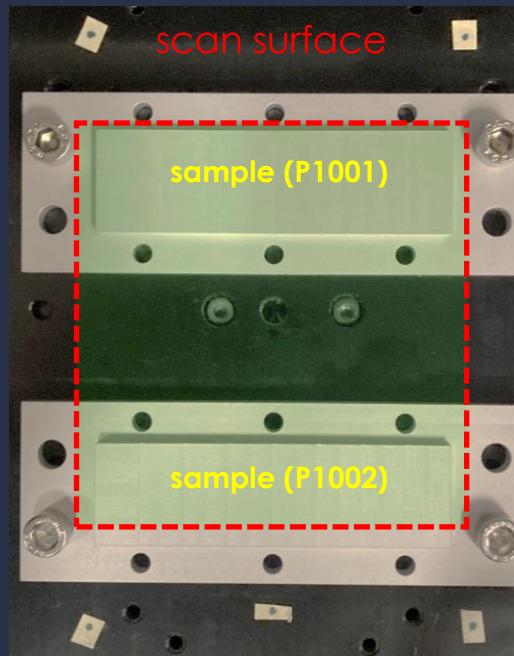
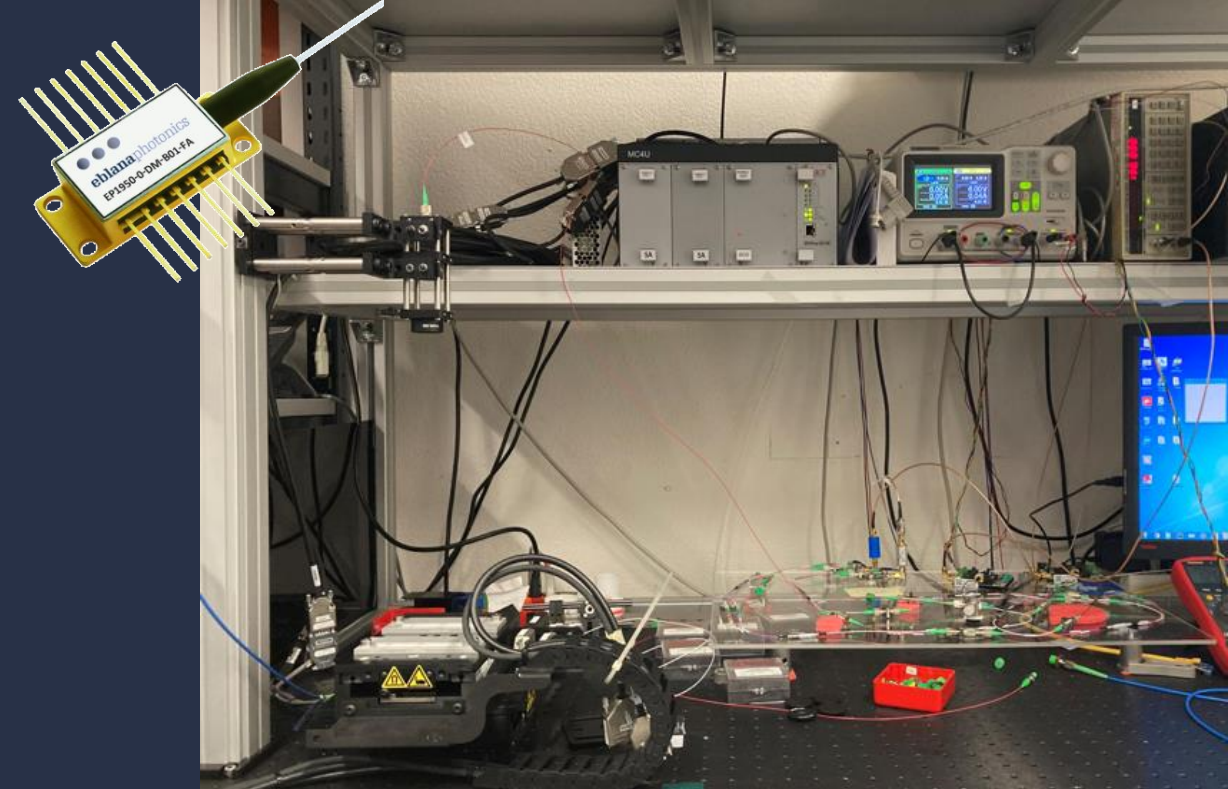


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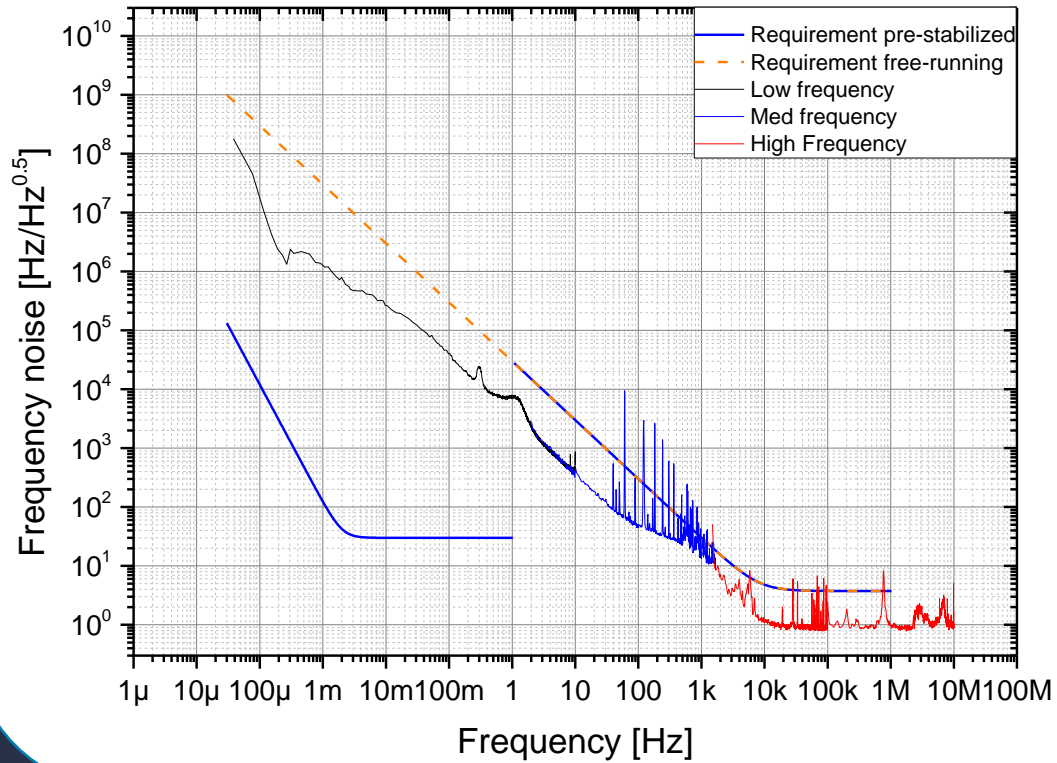
Outlook: FMCW LiDAR

- Point-wise acquisition: 10 - 30 μm beam dia.
- Measuring rate in the kHz range
- Axial precision: $< 50 \mu\text{m}$

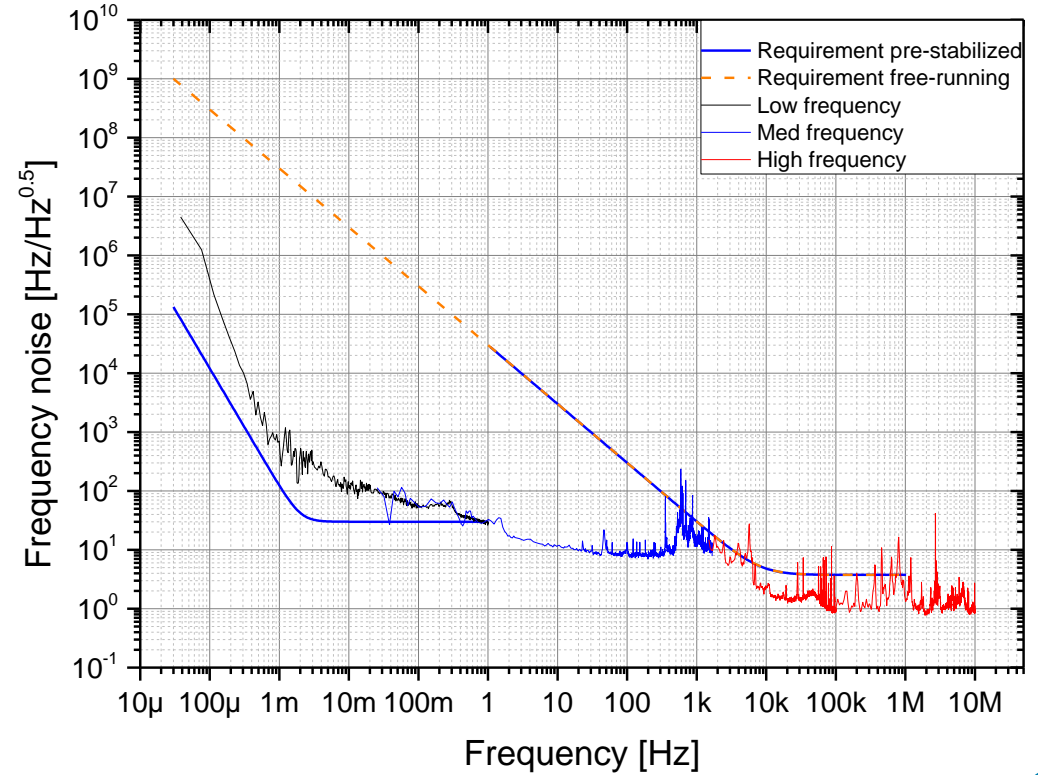


Frequency noise

NASA LH - Frequency Noise - PZT GND



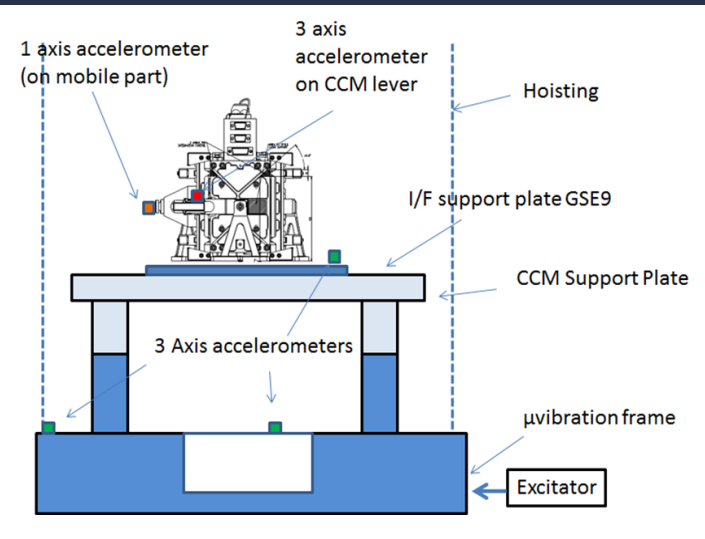
NASA LH - Frequency Noise - Stabilized



Measurement not limited by the reference setup

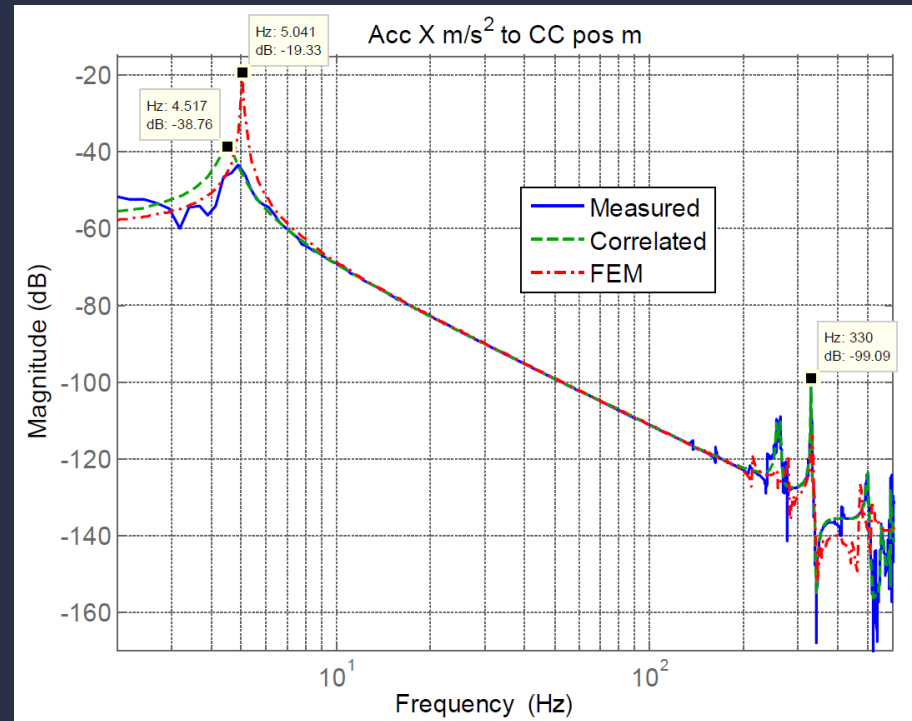
System modelling, identification and verification

1 - Characterisation

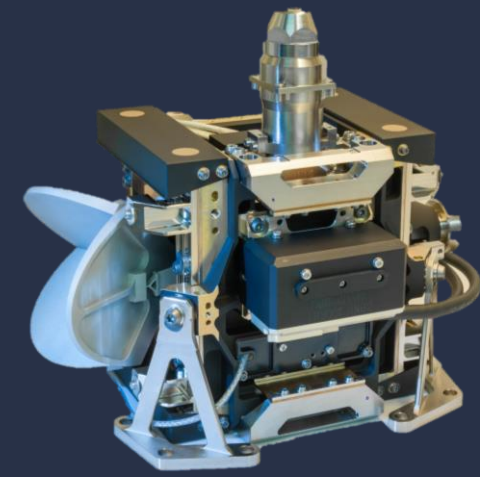


- Disturbances injection and measurements
- Definition of optimal sensors locations

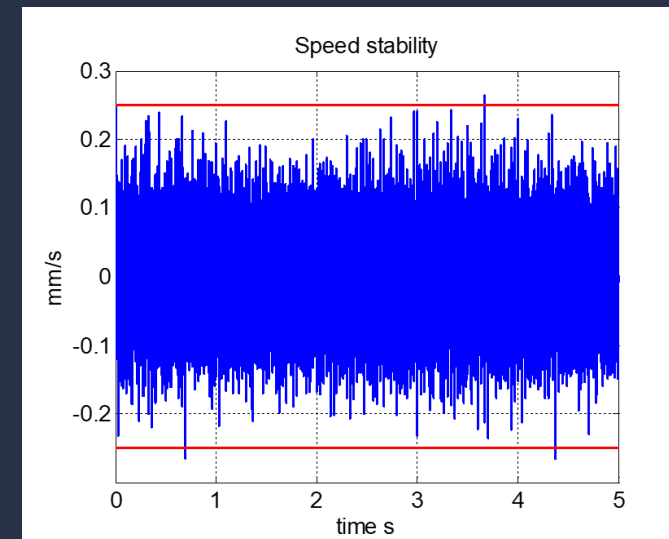
2 - Analysis and correlation



- Measurements vs Finite Element Model
- Model adaptation & correlation



3 - Verification



- Performances assessment
- Performances improvement (control-loop re-tuning)