

Architectures for TPF-I/Darwin

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Single Bracewell configuration







- Symmetric response => poor separation of planet from EZ
- Vulnerable to drifts

Dual Bracewell configuration







• Asymmetric response; 'left' chop state

6

Dual Bracewell right chop state



• Switch every 1 - 10 secs

Chopped Dual Bracewell

0.40



 $\theta_x / \mu rad$







Purely anti-symmetric response => only sensitive to planet

Phase chop reduces drifts



High-order nulls reduce stellar leakage



High-order nulls with phase chopping



Robin Laurance family



Bow-Tie





Mission performance model





Minimizing # spacecraft

Dual Bracewell variants

Three Telescope Nuller







Right-angled Three Telescope Nuller rTTN



- Breaks symmetry of the equilateral triangle
- Simple one-hop beam relay
- More in Philippe Gondoin's talk



Imaging & the Point Spread Function

- Equivalent to synthesized beam of imaging interferometry
- Extra structure due to phased array





X-Array



- Independent control of stellar leak and imaging resolution
- Simple one-hop beam relay

....×

<u>×</u>....×..

25

0

 θ_{x}/mas

50

75

100

-25





Instability Noise

- Instrument instability (path lengths, pointing, etc.) modulates the null depth => time-variable stellar leakage
- Drives the instrument performance
- Distinctive spectral signature:



- By stretching the array we can effectively remove the instability noise
- Can relax null requirement from 10⁻⁶ to 10⁻⁵

Stretched X-Array



- Only X-Array can be stretched without introducing extra stellar leakage
- 6:1 aspect ratio
- Excellent imaging properties
- Current configuration for TPF-I



