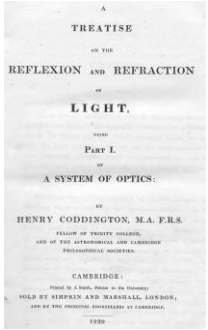
Misalignment-Induced Aberrations of JWST:

Isolating Low Order Primary Mirror Figure Residuals from Misalignment


A
TREATISE
ON THE
REFLEXION AND REFRACTION
OF
LIGHT,
BEING
PART I.
OF
A SYSTEM OF OPTICS:
BY
HENRY CODDINGTON, M.A. F.R.S.
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AND OF THE ASTRONOMICAL AND CAMBRIDGE
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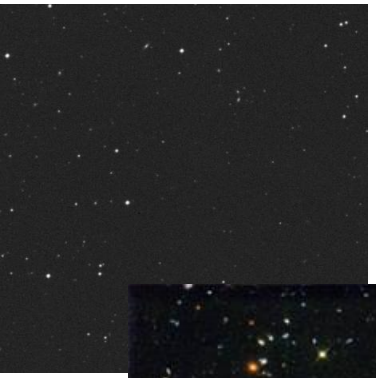
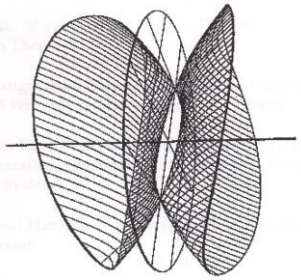




NASA Mirror Tech.
Boulder, CO
June 7-9, 2010

New Results in Nodal Aberration Theory Applied to JWST

- **Recent work by the authors to apply nodal aberration theory to characterize the misalignment-induced aberration fields in astronomical telescopes has led to some important new results including**
  - **A new misalignment-induced field dependence Field-Centered, Field-Asymmetric, Field-Linear Astigmatism**
  - **A methodology has been found to integrate as-measured mirror figure error characterized by a Zernike polynomial interferogram fit with nodal aberration theory (NAT)**
- **The second result allows isolating figure error from misalignment, allowing dynamic range for correction to be conserved**

Fundamentals of Misalignment Induced Aberration Fields

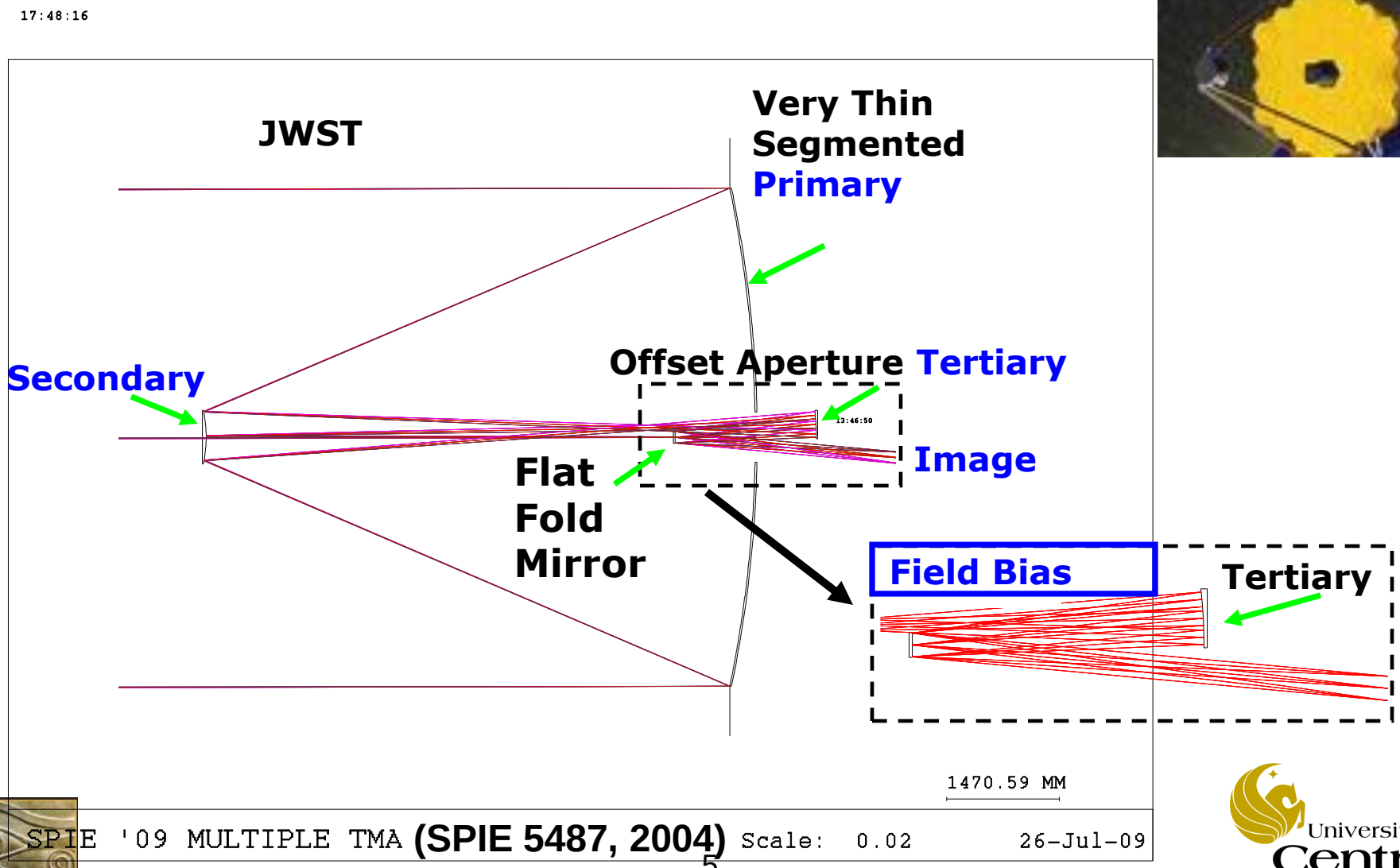
- A misaligned telescope (including TMA) has **no new aberration types**
- The existing aberration types often **develop new field dependencies** for the magnitude and orientation within the field of view
- The new field dependencies are best characterized by **characteristic, intrinsic nodal geometries** (aberration zero points) that are reported in K.P. Thompson, JOSA A, 2005 (3rd) and JOSA A, 2009, 2010 (5th)
- In general, once misalignment coma is removed, the remaining misalignment astigmatism is zero on-axis, but it is **NOT** field quadratic

K. P. Thompson, "Description of the third-order optical aberrations of near-circular pupil optical systems without symmetry," J. Opt. Soc. Am. A 22, 1389-1401 (2005).

Overview
The JWST
Three Mirror Anastigmat (TMA)

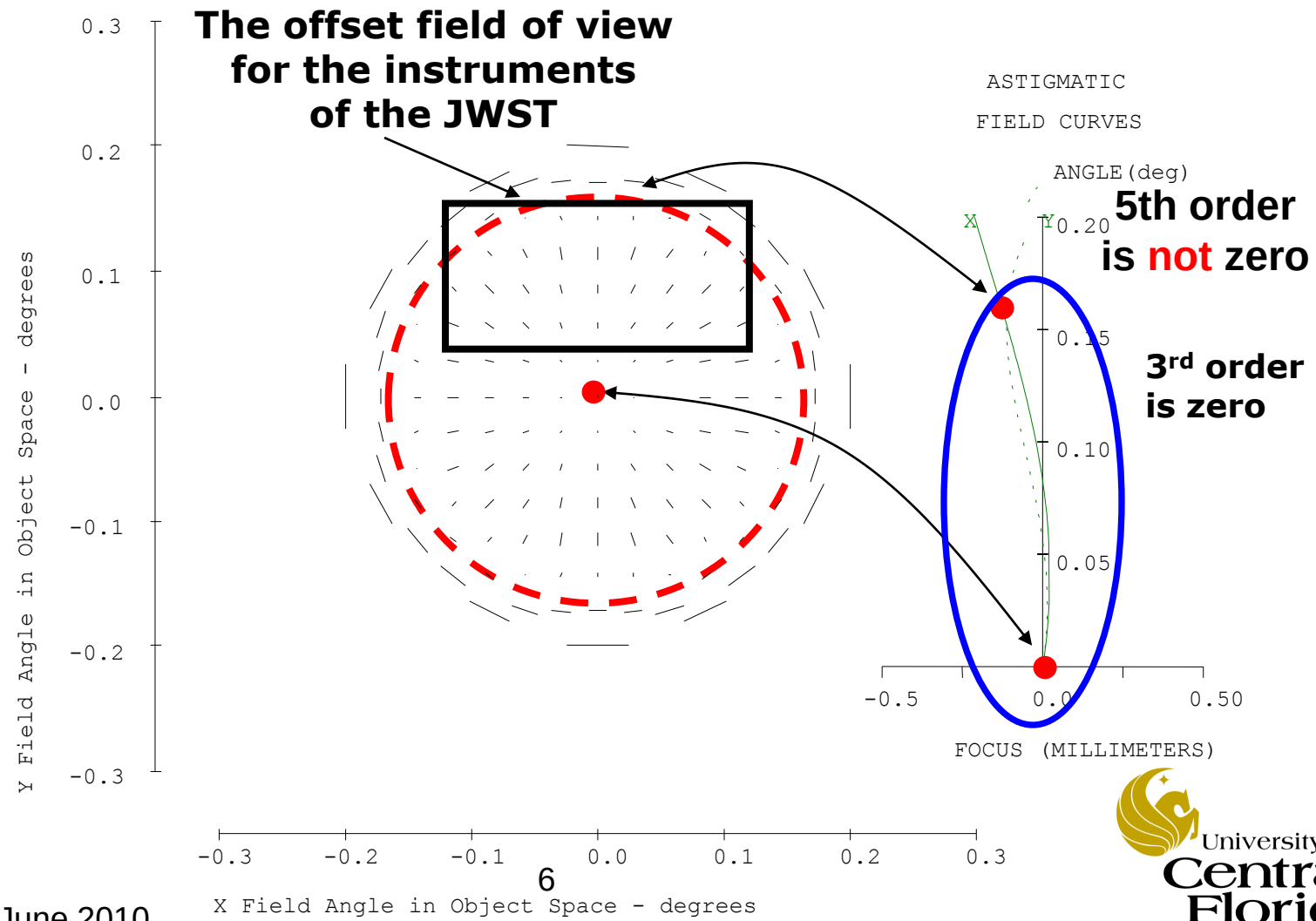
- **The JWST is an obscured aperture, field-biased three-mirror telescope corrected for all third order aberrations, if aligned perfectly**
- **It has a 6.6M (segmented) aperture and a 0.33 degree Full FOV**
- **Like the Hubble Space Telescope, most of the instruments use portions of the field at the periphery of the field, making the overall system significantly more alignment sensitive**

JWST
A Field Bias, Obscured TMA



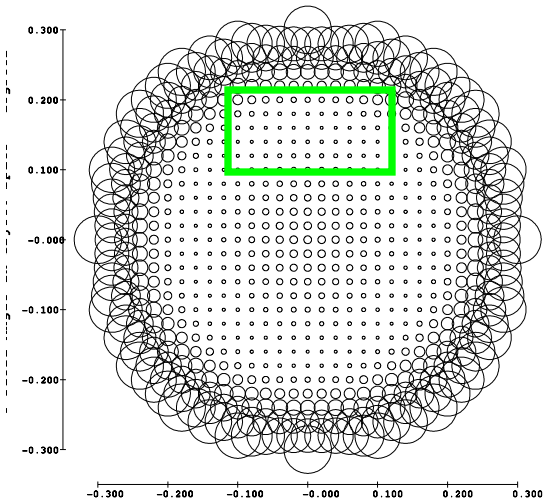
(SPIE 5487, 2004)

The JWST Telescope Field of View Limit 5th order Astigmatism

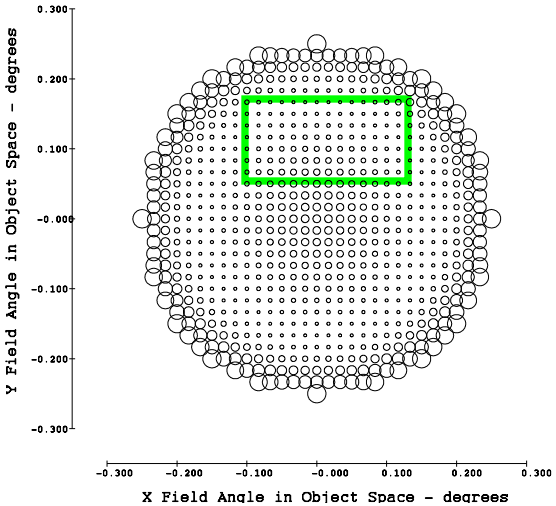


The High Order "Boundary"

Aligned
RMS Wavefront Error

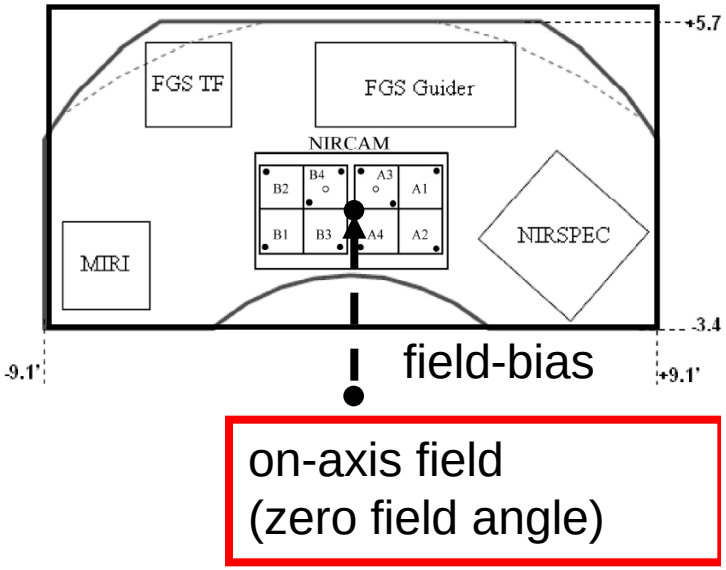


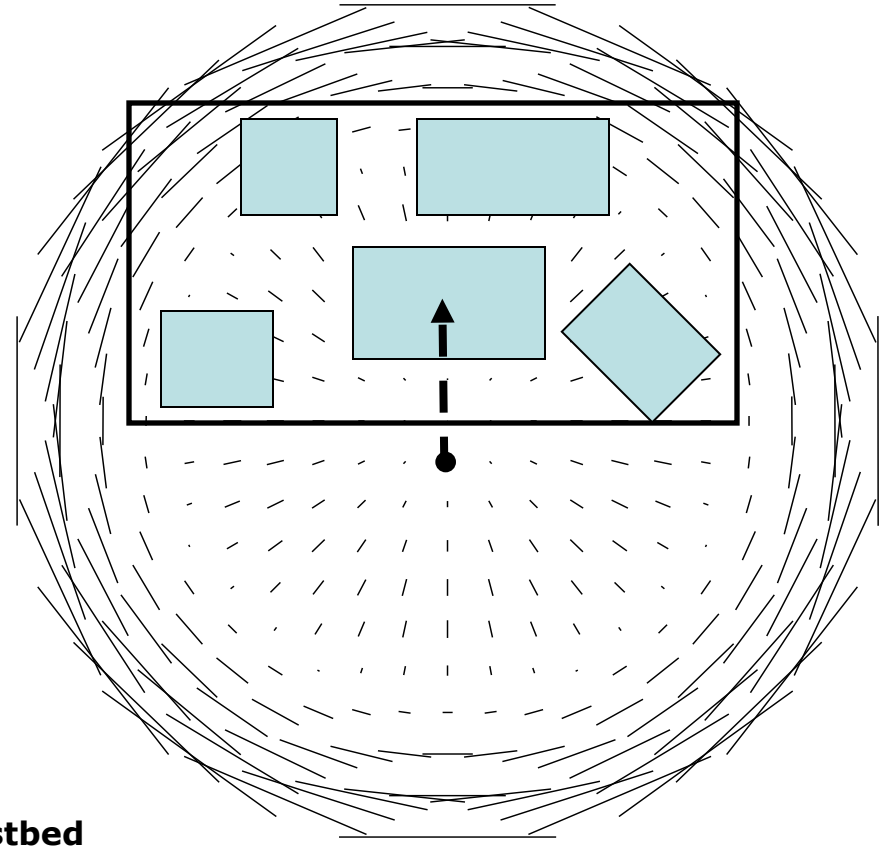
Aligned
RMS Wavefront Error



20% oversize to demonstrate
The "strength" of the
High order boundary

JWST Instruments ~0.33 Degree Full FOV

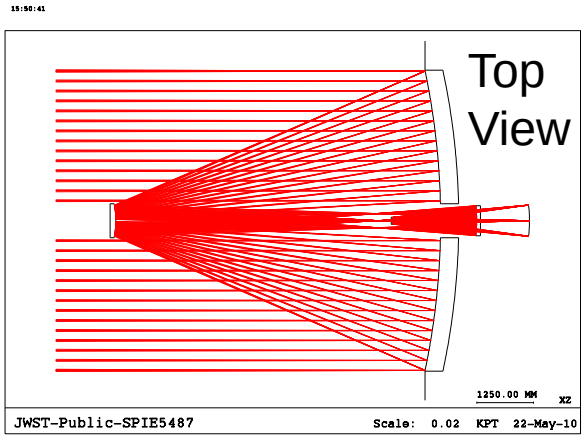


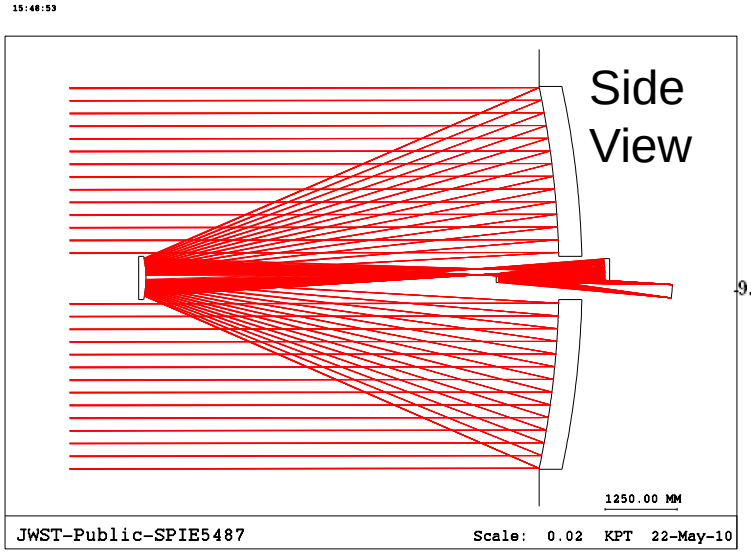


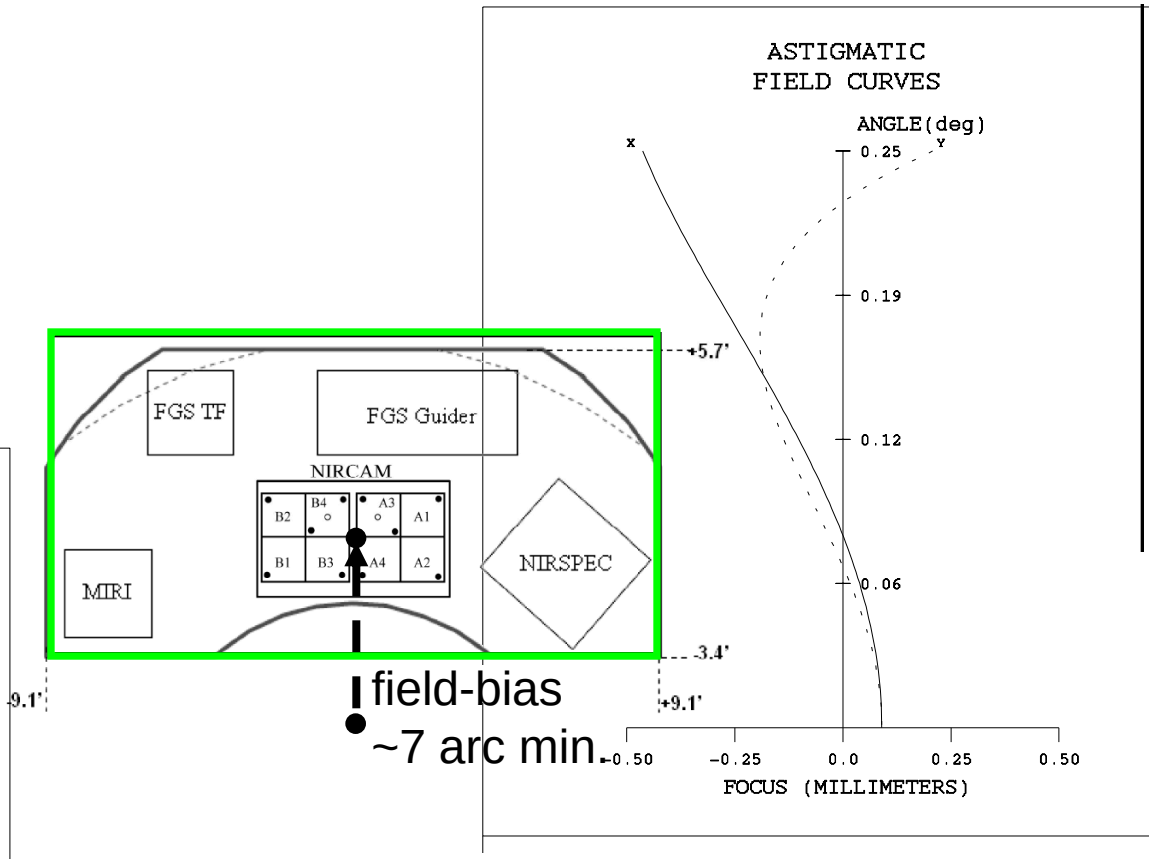
Erin Sabatke, "Using Multifield measurements to eliminate alignment degeneracies in the JWST Testbed Telescope," Ball Aerospace, Proc. of SPIE Vol. 6687 668707-1, 2007

Some instruments are themselves a series of TMAs, SPIE OPTIFAB 2009

Overview of JWST FOV

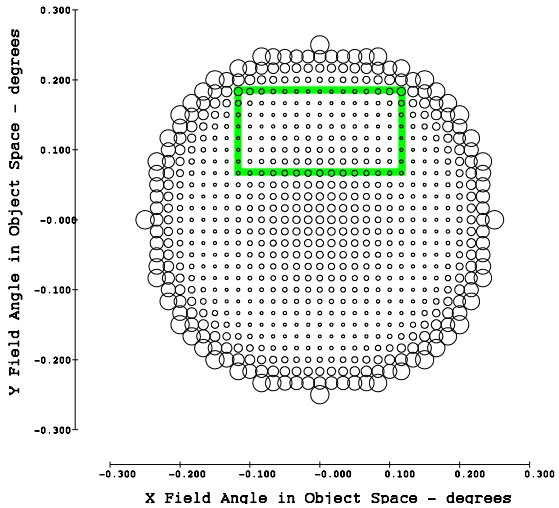


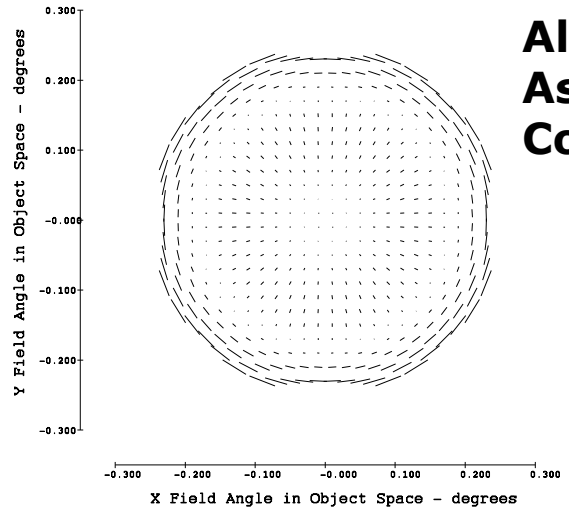




Real-Ray Zernike Based FFD Analysis Aligned JWST

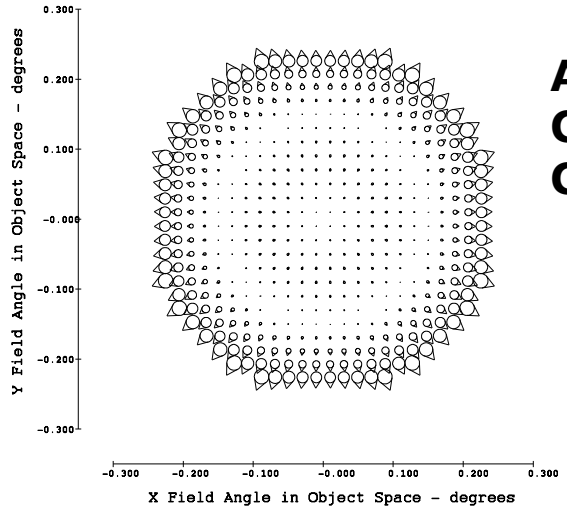
Aligned RMS Wavefront Error





All Orders Astigmatic Component

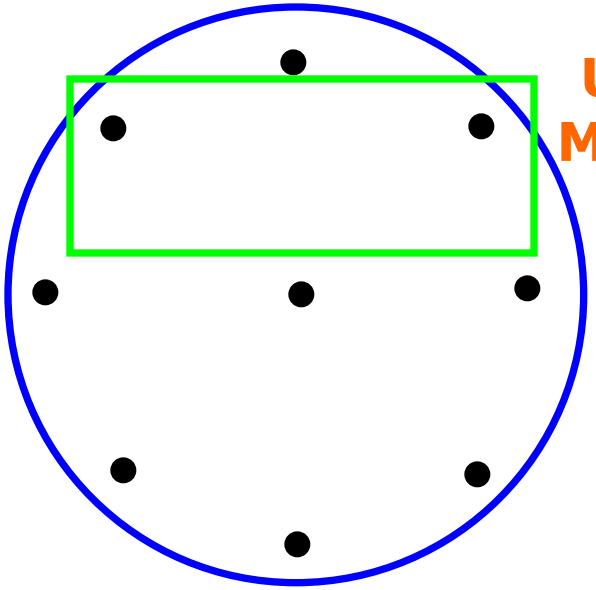
No other Zernike Terms Are Significant



All Orders Comatic Component

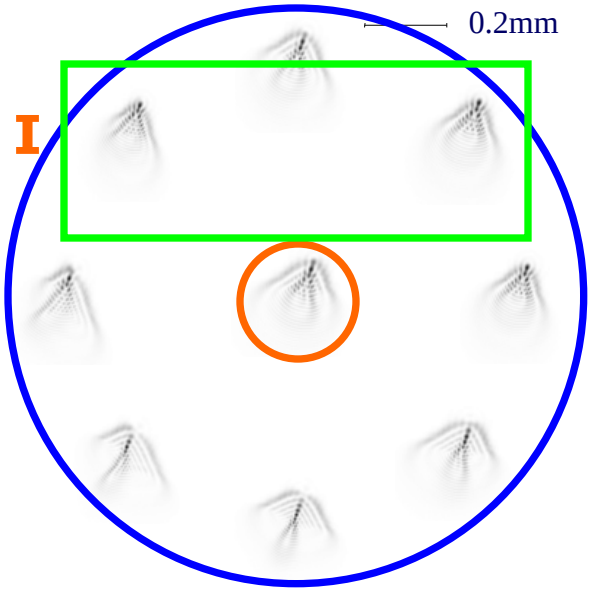
Misalignment-Induced JWST Aberrations 3rd Order Coma

TMA



Uncontrolled Misalignment I

TMA



Ideally Corrected

$$W = 0$$

Field-Constant 3rd Order Coma

$$W = (\boldsymbol{A}_{131} \cdot \rho)(\rho \cdot \rho)$$

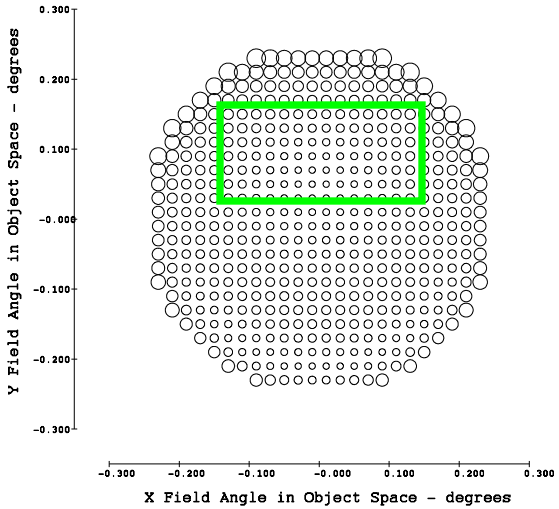
$$\sum_j W_{131_j} \boldsymbol{H} = W_{131} \boldsymbol{H} = 0$$

$$\boldsymbol{A}_{131} \equiv \sum_j W_{131_j} \boldsymbol{\sigma}_j$$

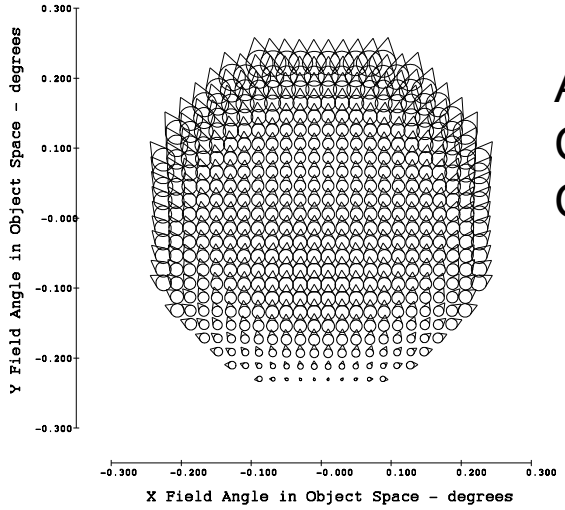
K. P. Thompson, T. Schmid, O. Cakmakci, and J.P. Rolland, "A real ray-based method for locating individual surface aberration field centers in imaging optical systems without symmetry," JOSA A 26, pp 1503-1517 (2009).

FFD Analysis
Misalignment Coma

Decentered Component
RMS Wavefront Error



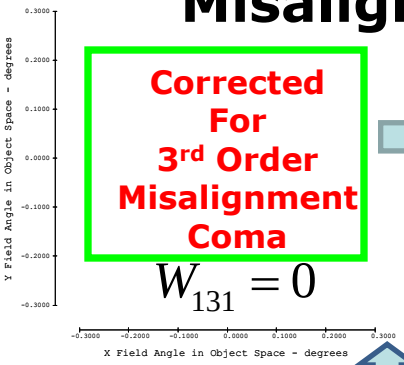
Change Dominated
by 3rd Order Field
Constant Coma



All Orders
Comatic
Component

Misalignment-Induced JWST Aberrations II
3rd Order Astigmatism

Misalign II

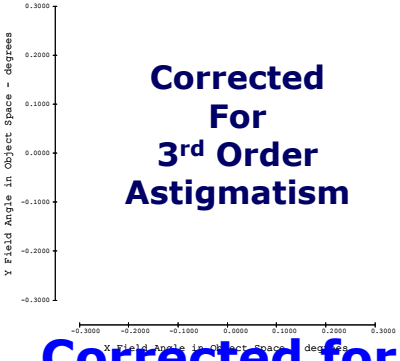


Corrected For 3rd Order Misalignment Coma

$$W_{131} = 0$$

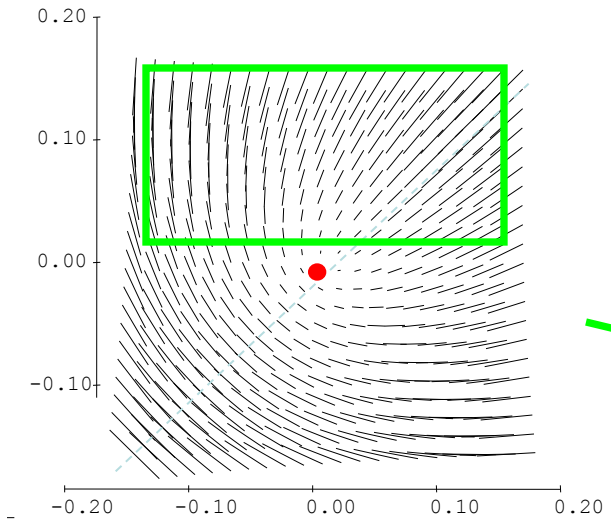
Misalign I

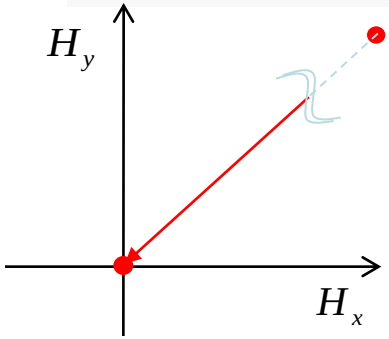
anastigmatic

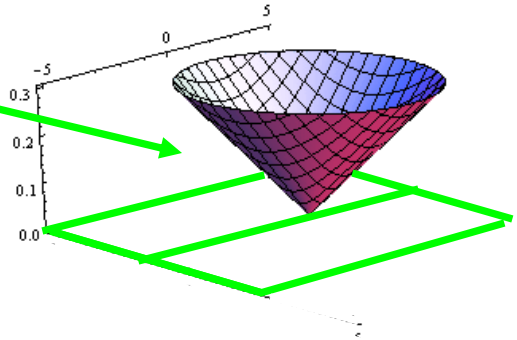


Corrected For 3rd Order Astigmatism

Corrected for 3rd order astig.







$$W = \frac{1}{2}[W_{222}\boldsymbol{H}^2 - 2\boldsymbol{A}_{222}\boldsymbol{H} + \boldsymbol{B}_{222}^2]\cdot\rho^2$$

$$W_{222} \to 0 \quad \boldsymbol{B}_{222}^2 \to 0 \; misalignments \; small$$

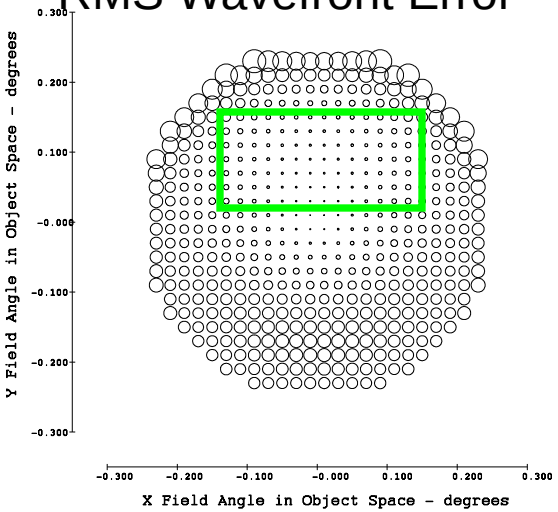
$$\boxed{W = -(\boldsymbol{A}_{222}\boldsymbol{H})\cdot\rho^2}$$

3rd order field-linear, field asymmetric astigmatism

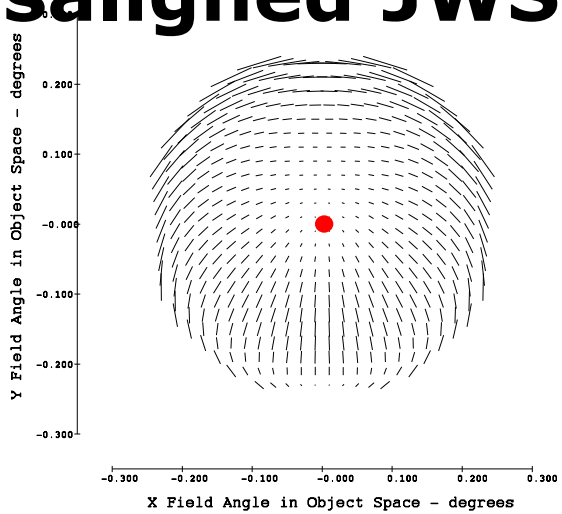
K. P. Thompson, T. Schmid, and J.P. Rolland, "The Misalignment induced aberrations of TMA telescopes," Optics Exp. 16 (25), pp 20345-20353 (2008).

FFD Analysis Coma-Free Pivot Misaligned JWST

No Figure Error
Misaligned Component
Coma-Free Pivot
RMS Wavefront Error

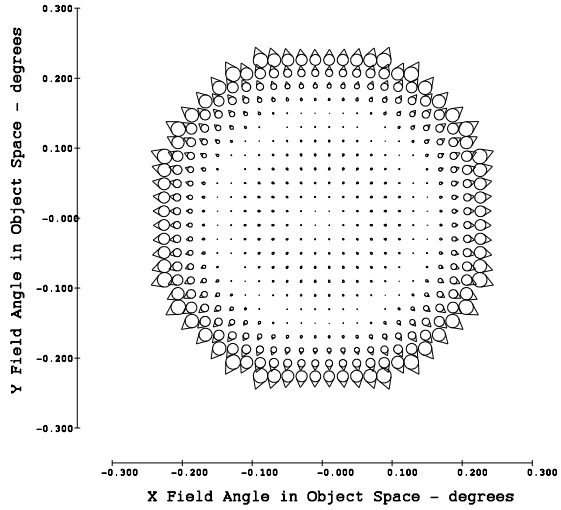


No Figure Error



Astigmatic Component Misalignment Only

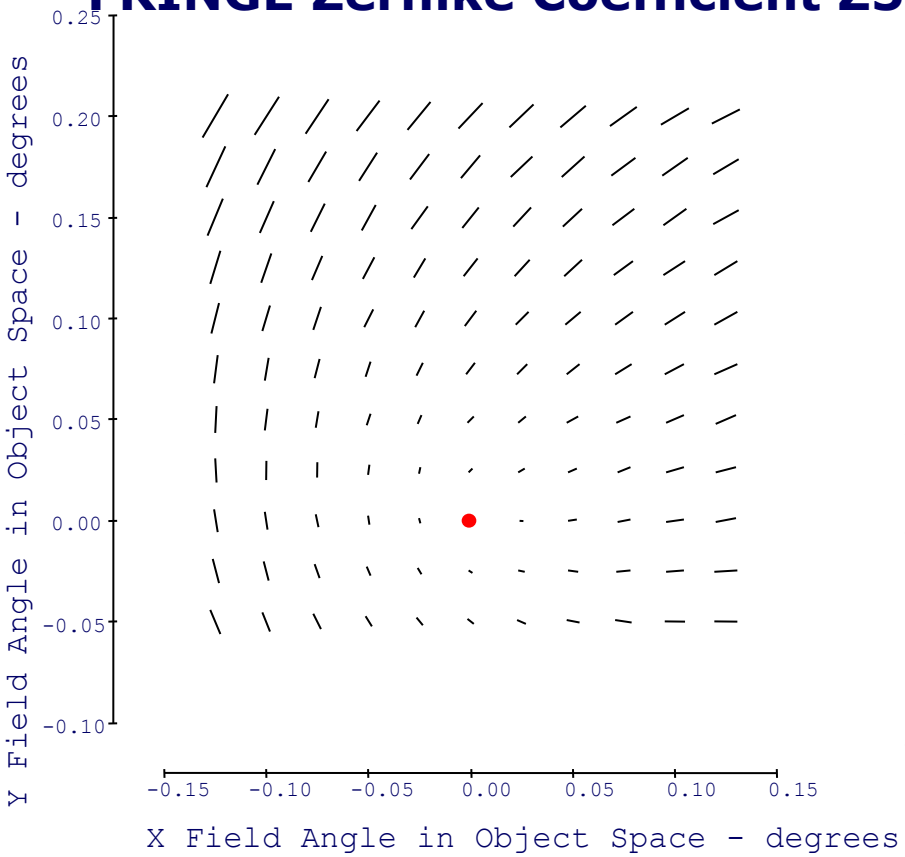
Change Dominated by 3rd Order Field-Linear, Field-Asymmetric Astig.



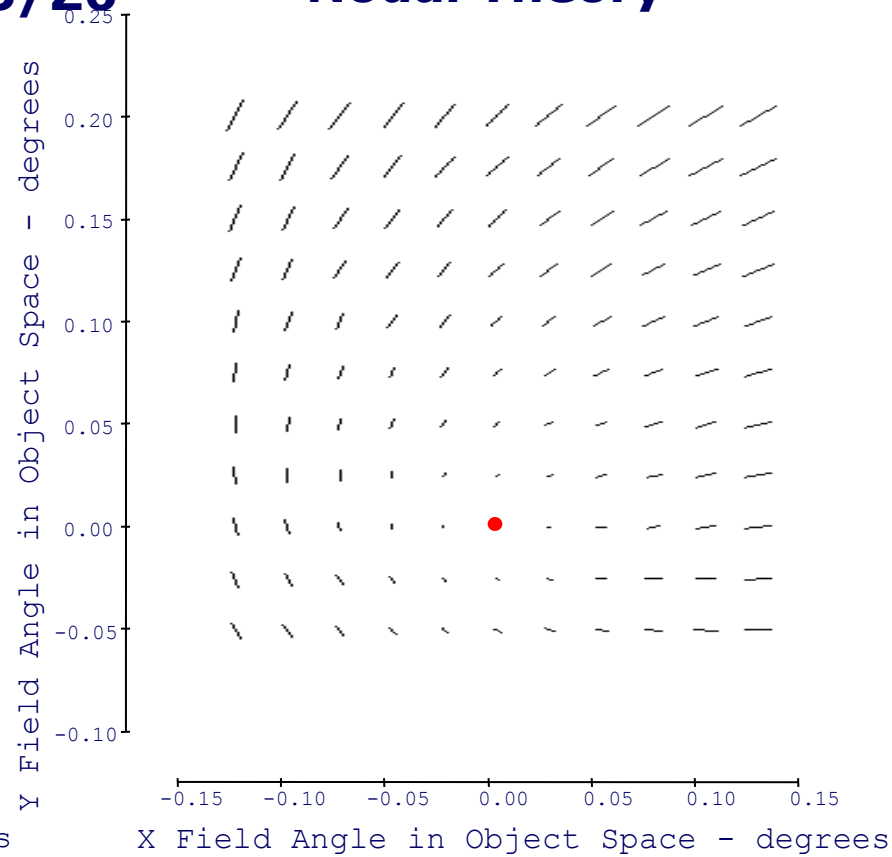
Comatic Component Coma-Free Pivot

Real Ray vs. Theory
Field-Linear, Field Asymmetric
3rd Order Astigmatism

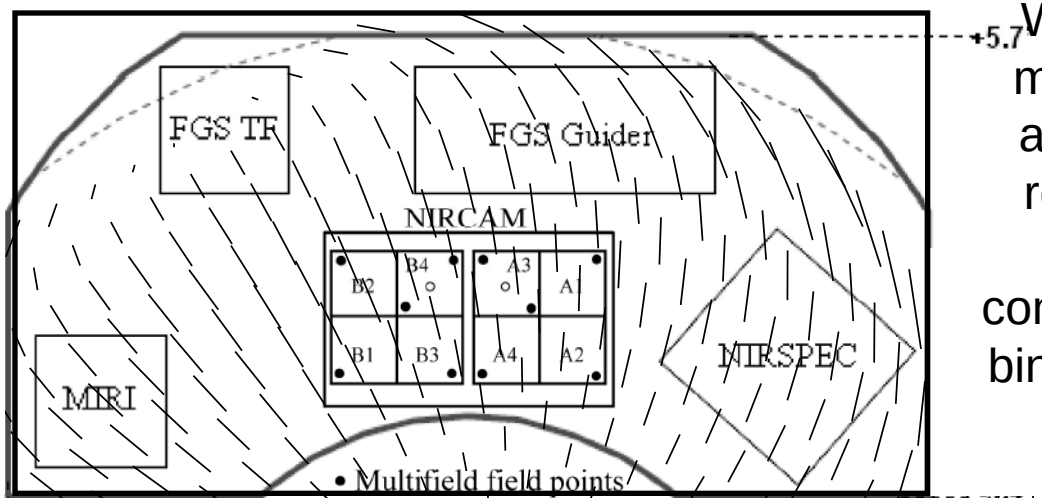
Real Ray Based
FRINGE Zernike Coefficient Z5/Z6



Predicted from
Nodal Theory



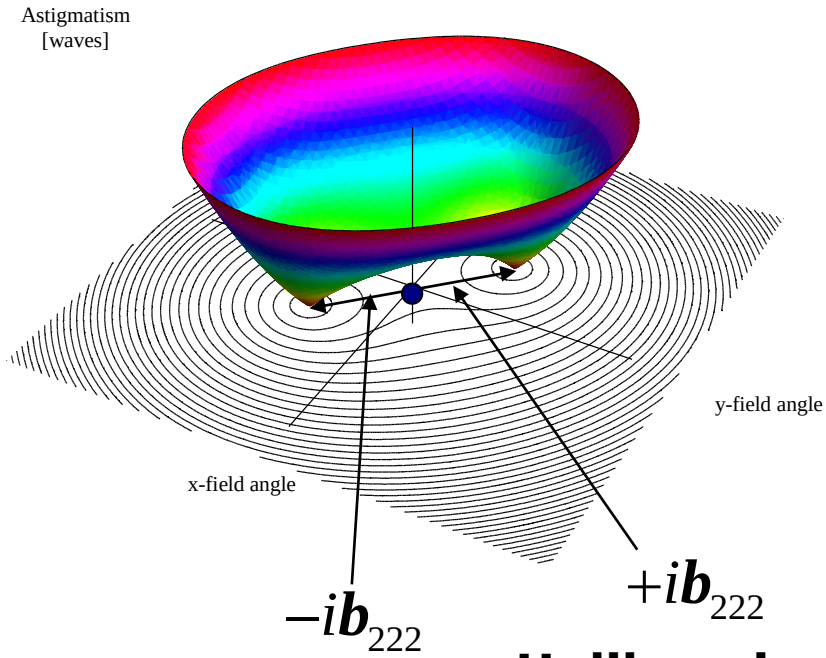
If There Were No Primary Mirror Figure Error



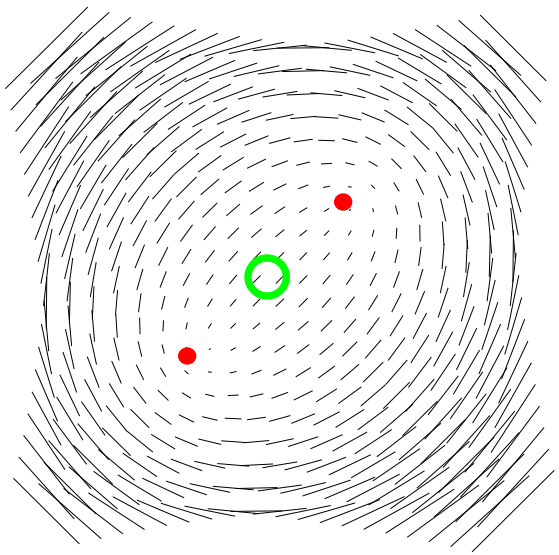
Without the insight of misalignment induced aberration theory, the rotation of astigmatic images can appear complex, they are simply binodal fields interacting with a boundary

Because the Phase Diversity measurements are made at the backend of instruments that are themselves complex, some with multiple TMAs, understanding the nodal signatures of the instruments, before their data is used to predict the state of the telescope would be leveraged as a basis to create a highly accurate analytic model for support during alignment

The Astigmatic Field with Primary Mirror "Figure Error"

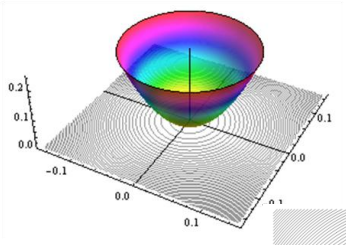


(a)

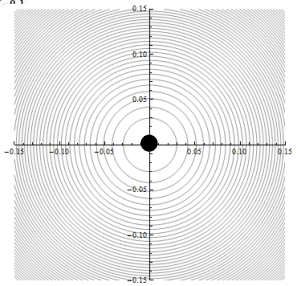


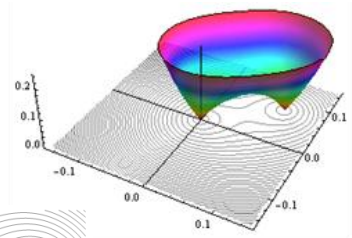
Unlike misalignment which create field-centered, field-linear, field-asymmetric astigmatism, primary mirror figure error creates field-centered, field-binodal, field-plane-symmetric astigmatism

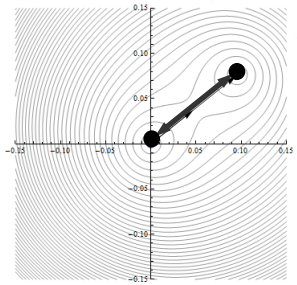
Astigmatic Nodal States of Coma-Aligned JWST Including Figure Error



Aligned And No Figure Error

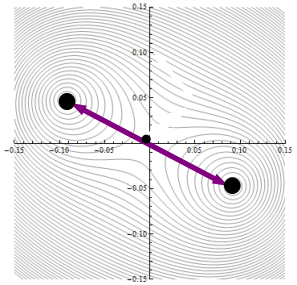


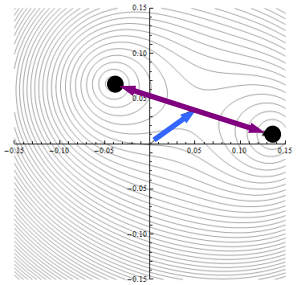




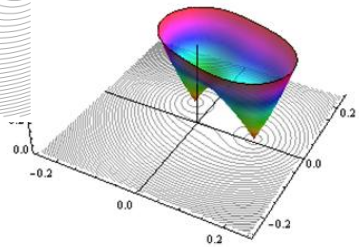
Misalignment But No Figure Error

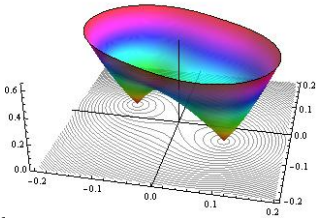
Aligned But With Figure Error





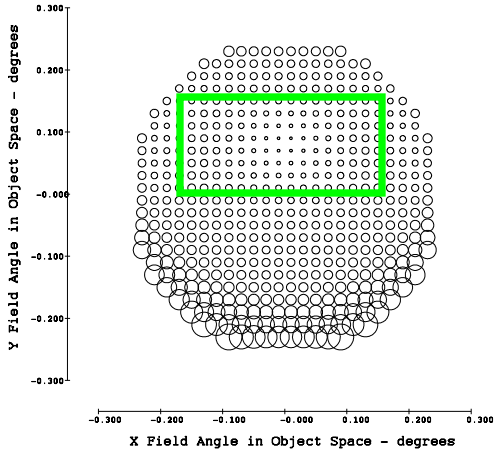
Misalignment And Figure Error

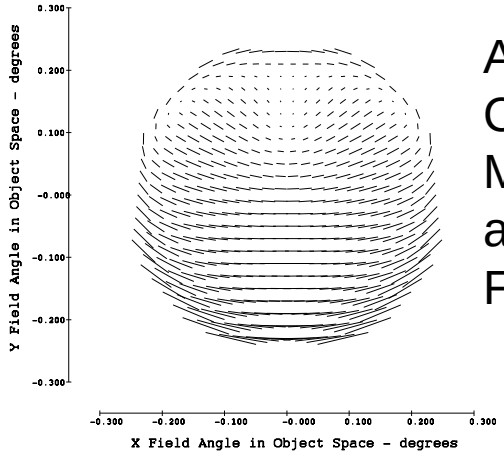




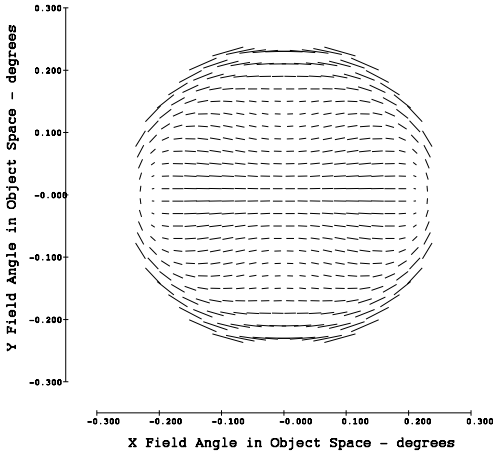
FFD Analysis Coma Corrected Misaligned JWST With Figure Error

With Figure Error
Misaligned Component
Coma-Free Pivot
RMS Wavefront Error

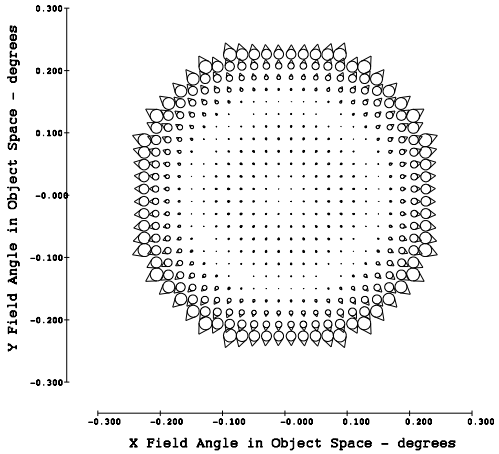




Astigmatic Component Misalignment and Figure Error



Astigmatic Component Figure Error Only, Dominantly 3rd Order Field-Binodal Astig.



Comatic Component

Conclusions
JWST Performance Limiting Misalignment Aberrations

- **It is considered important, and readily accomplished, to report the 3rd order misalignment aberration fields of the instruments to be used in collecting Phase Diversity data**

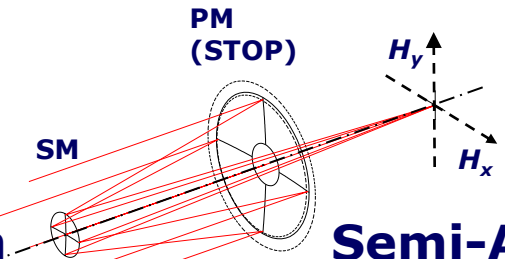
- **The aberrations to concentrate on at final alignment are**
  - **field-constant 3rd order coma**
  - **field-centered, field-linear, field-asymmetric 3rd order astigmatism**
  - **field-centered, field-binodal 3rd order astigmatism**

- **Separating the misalignment and figure error components makes best use of compensating dynamic range - Phase Diversity measurements from at least two and preferably three instruments allow distinguishing these two components**

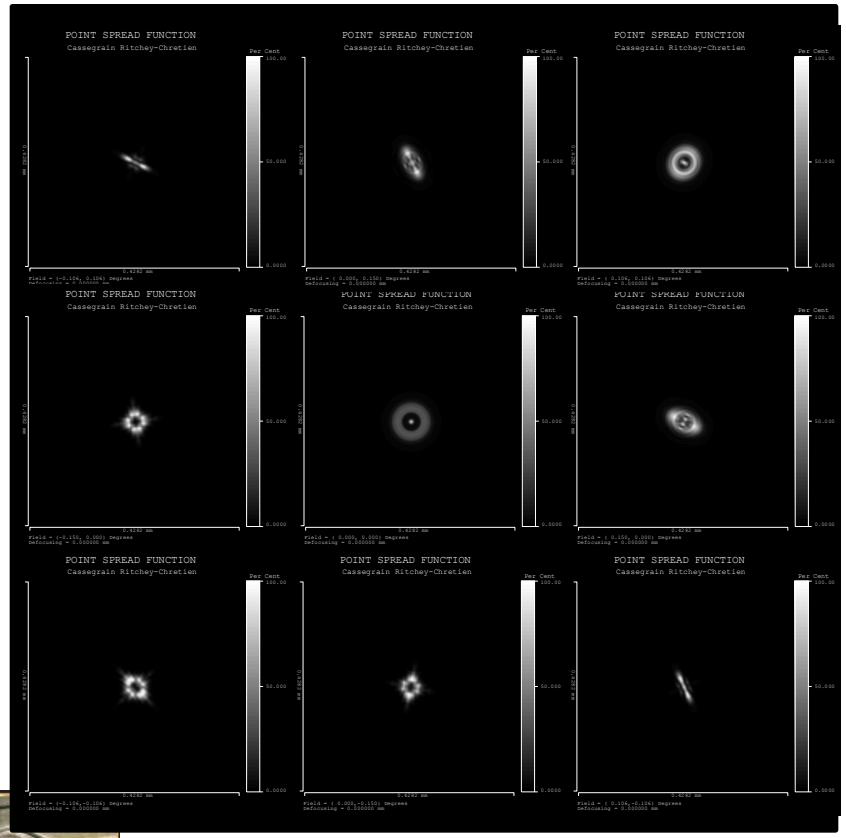
Acknowledgements

- **This work was and is supported by,**
  - **the Florida I-4 Corridor program,**
  - **the University of Rochester,**
  - **Optical Research Associates**

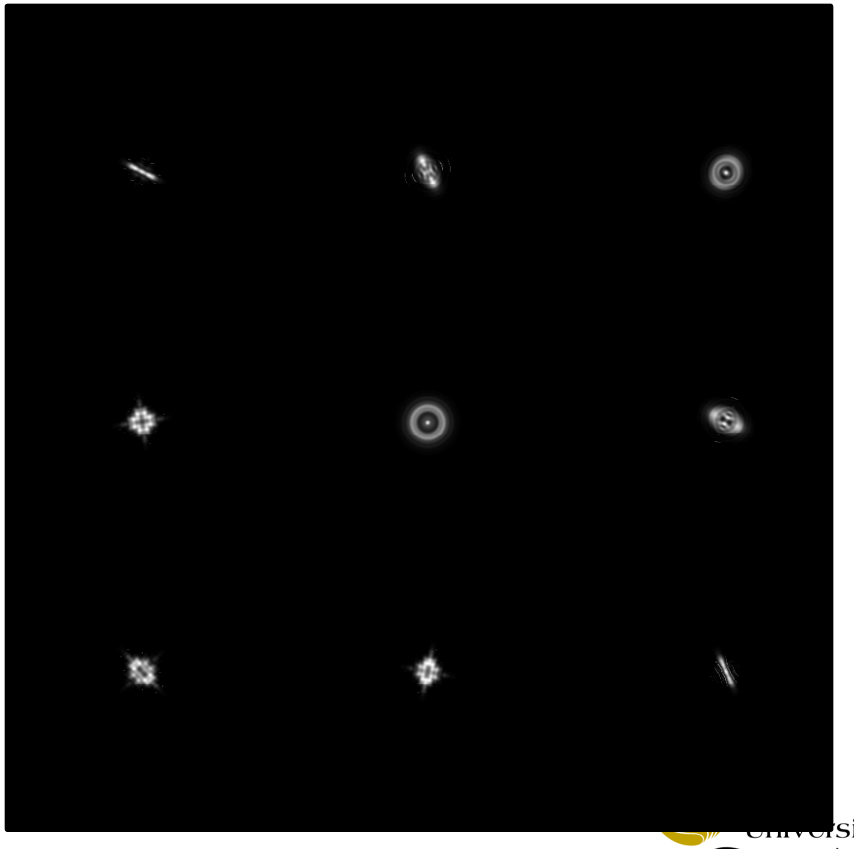
Recent Advances in Simulation



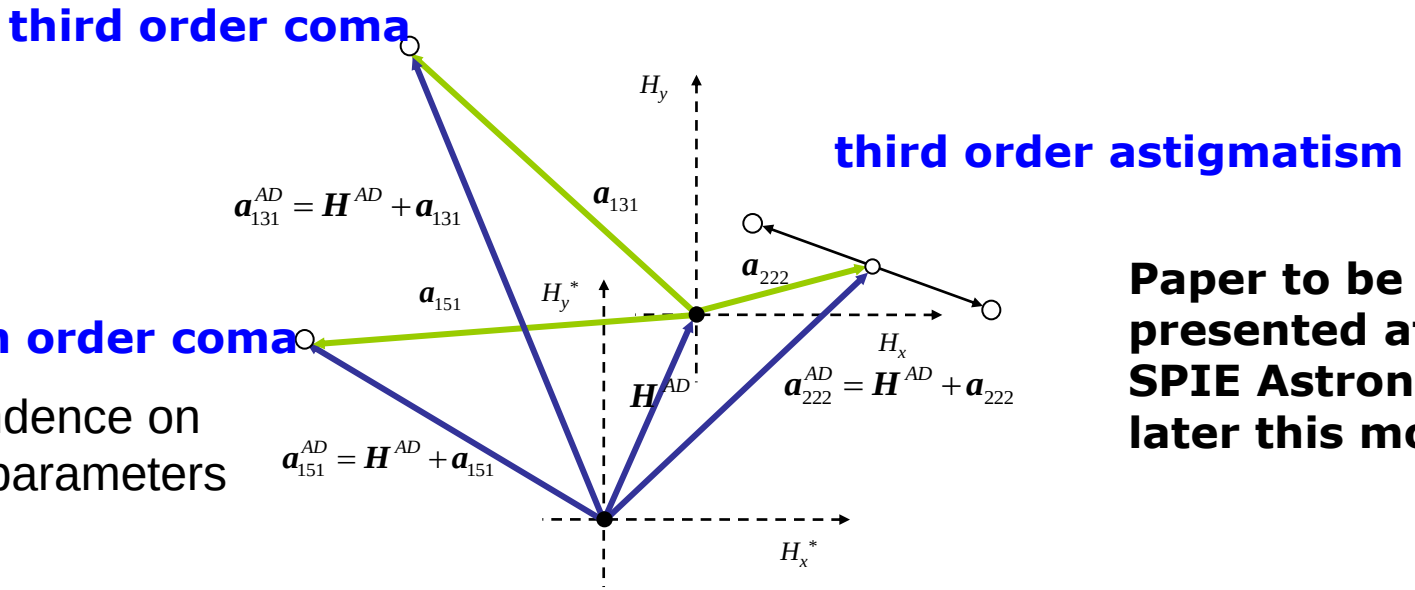
PSF computed with Raytracing Software



Semi-Analytical PSF utilizing Nodal Aberration Theory



Application to the LSST is more complex Alignment Strategy based on Z5/6, Z7/8, and Z14/15



Paper to be presented at SPIE Astronomy later this month

express dependence on misalignment parameters

$$\boldsymbol{a}_{131}^{AD} = \boldsymbol{a}_{131} + \boldsymbol{H}^{AD}$$

$$\boldsymbol{a}_{151}^{AD} = \boldsymbol{a}_{151} + \boldsymbol{H}^{AD}$$

$$\boldsymbol{a}_{222}^{AD} = \boldsymbol{a}_{222} + \boldsymbol{H}^{AD}$$

=0

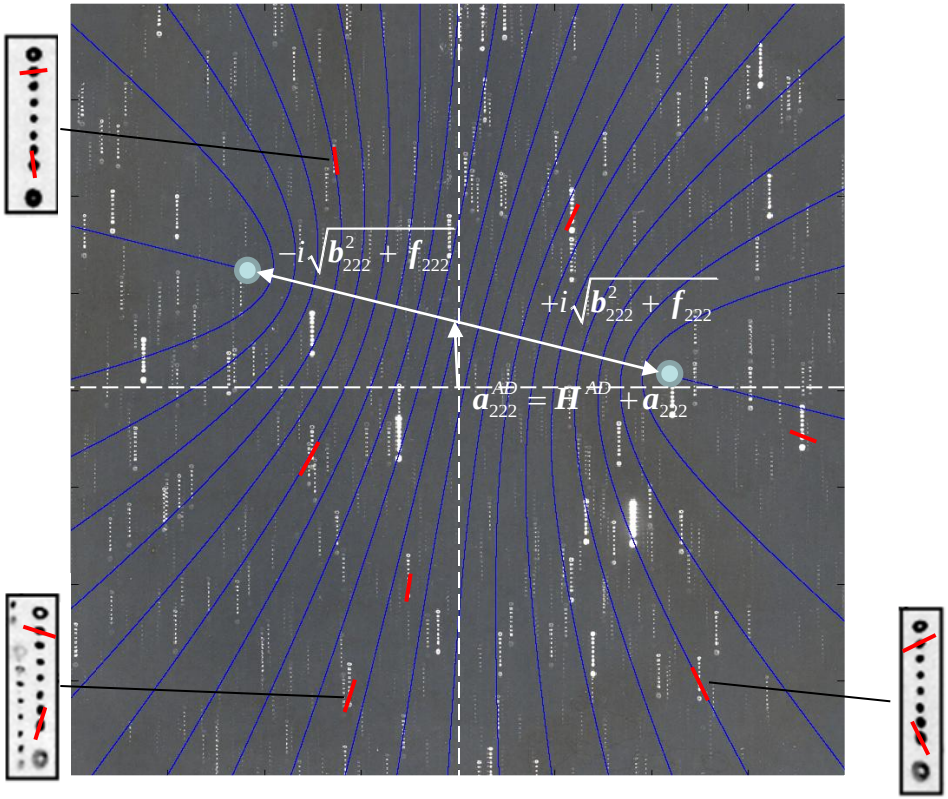
$$\boldsymbol{a}_{222} = \frac{1}{W_{222}}\left(W_{222,PM}^{(sph)}\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{PM}^{(sph)} + W_{222,PM}^{(asph)}\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{PM}^{(asph)} + W_{222,SM}^{(sph)}\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{SM}^{(sph)} + W_{222,SM}^{(asph)}\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{SM}^{(asph)} + W_{222,TM}^{(sph)}\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{TM}^{(sph)} + W_{222,TM}^{(asph)}\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{TM}^{(asph)}\right)$$

$$\boldsymbol{a}_{131} = \frac{1}{W_{131}}\left(W_{131,PM}^{(sph)}\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{PM}^{(sph)} + W_{131,PM}^{(asph)}\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{PM}^{(asph)} + W_{131,SM}^{(sph)}\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{SM}^{(sph)} + W_{131,SM}^{(asph)}\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{SM}^{(asph)} + W_{131,SM}^{(sph)}\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{SM}^{(sph)} + W_{131,SM}^{(asph)}\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{SM}^{(asph)}\right)$$

$$\boldsymbol{a}_{151} = \frac{1}{W_{151}}\left(W_{151,PM}^{(sph)}\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{PM}^{(sph)} + W_{151,PM}^{(asph)}\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{PM}^{(asph)} + W_{151,SM}^{(sph)}\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{SM}^{(sph)} + W_{151,SM}^{(asph)}\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{SM}^{(asph)} + W_{151,TM}^{(sph)}\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{TM}^{(sph)} + W_{151,TM}^{(asph)}\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{TM}^{(asph)}\right)$$

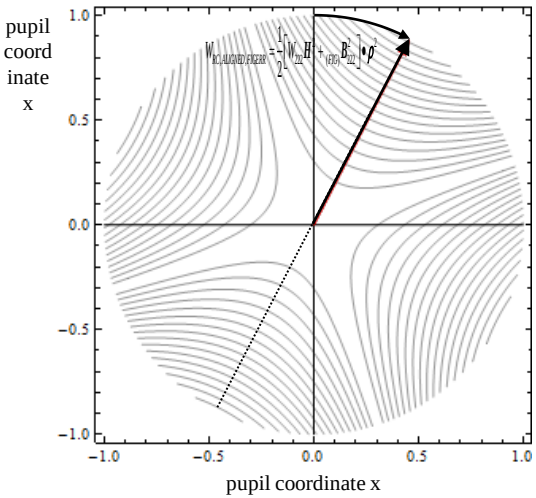
The First Evidence of MultiNodal Aberrations Through Focus Star Plates '77

- **Astigmatic Nodes**



Through focus photographic plate taken with the 90" telescope of the Steward observatory, located on Kitt Peak. This plate was taken in the 70's before the theoretical developments that led to nodal aberration theory and provided the first physical confirmation of the validity of this theory

Characterizing Figure Error as a Zernike Coefficient Interferogram



Primary Mirror Figure Error Characterized as C5/C6 Zernike Fit

$$W_{RC,ALIGNED,FIGERR} = \frac{1}{2}\left[W_{222}H^2 + {}_{(FIG)}B^2_{222}\right]\bullet\rho^2$$

$${}_{(FIGERR)}B^2_{222} \equiv 2\left({}_{(FIGERR)}C_{5,6}\right)\exp\left[j2\left({}_{(FIGERR)}\xi_{5,6}\right)\right]$$

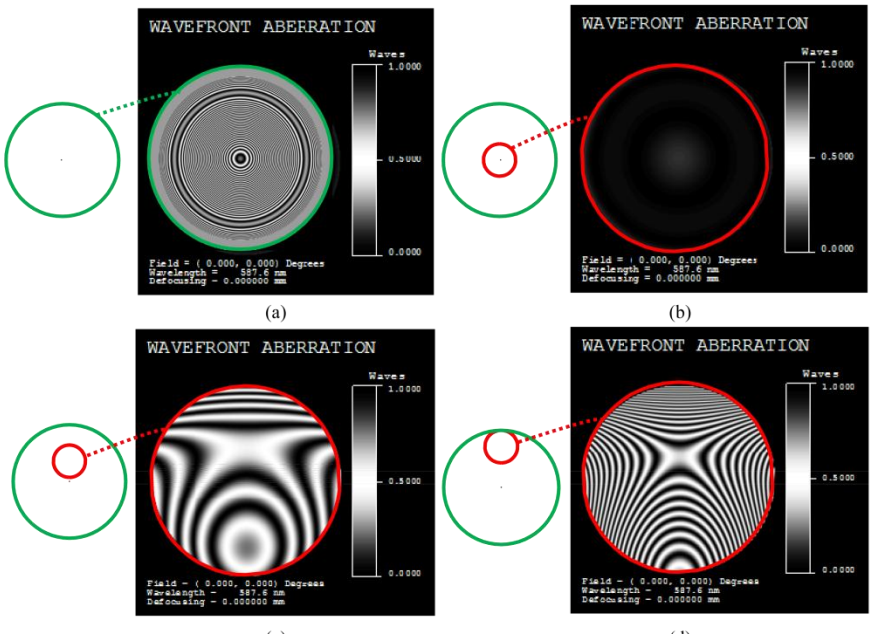
$${}_{(FIGERR)}C_{5,6} = \sqrt{\left({}_{(FIGERR)}C_5\right)^2 + \left({}_{(FIGERR)}C_6\right)^2}$$

$${}_{(FIGERR)}\xi_{5,6} = \frac{1}{2}ArcTan\left(\frac{-\left({}_{(FIGERR)}C_6\right)}{\left({}_{(FIGERR)}C_5\right)}\right)$$

T. Schmid, K.P. Thompson, and J.P. Rolland, "Separation of the effects of astigmatic figure error from misalignments using Nodal Aberration Theory (NAT)," submitted to Optics Express (May 2010)

The "portal" for combining Zernike coefficient interferograms with nodal aberration theory

Full Aperture Aspheric Mirror Spherical



Centered Subaperture Nearly Null

Mild Offset Subaperture Coma

Strong Offset Subaperture Astigmatism And some coma

Offset aperture aspheres were included in the original nodal work in the 70s – this path can be exploited as a path to introduce mirror figure error, for mirrors at the aperture stop/pupils