

LIRA



Observatoire
de Paris

PSL



Conférence

ELBERETH

des doctorants en astronomie et
astrophysique en Île de France



The Roman Coronagraph Instrument (CGI)

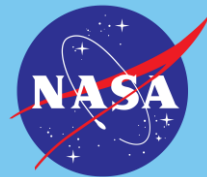
Lukas Delaye | First year PhD Student (LIRA)

Supervised by Johan Mazoyer and Axel Potier.

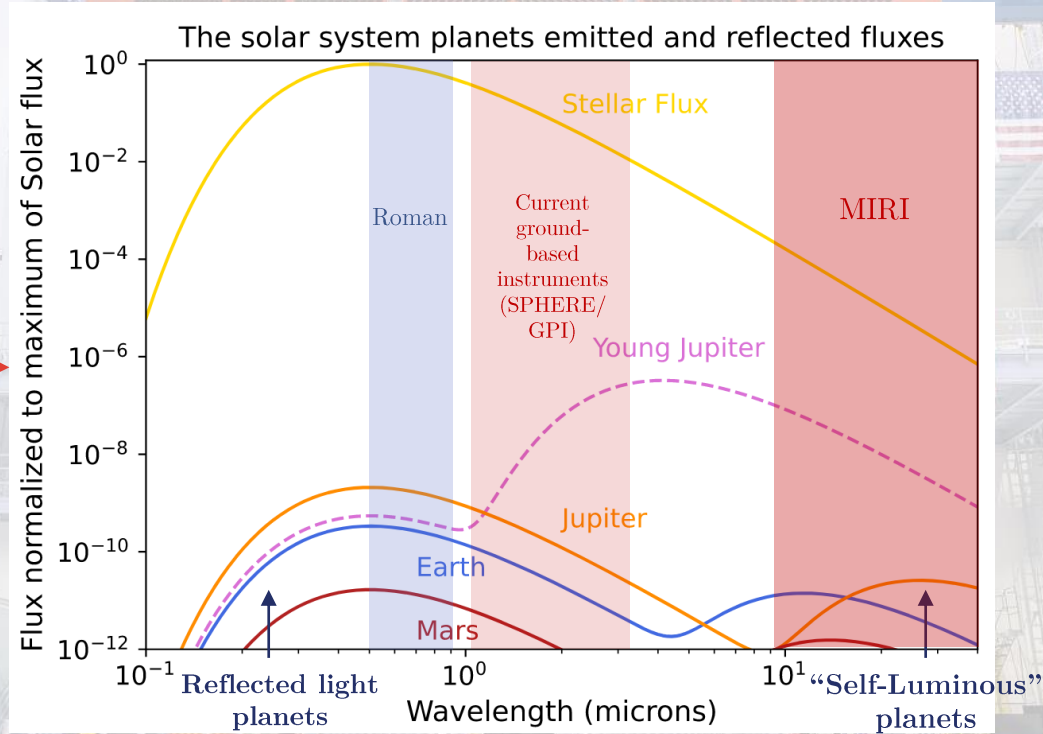
10/04/2026



Académie Spatiale
d'Île-de-France

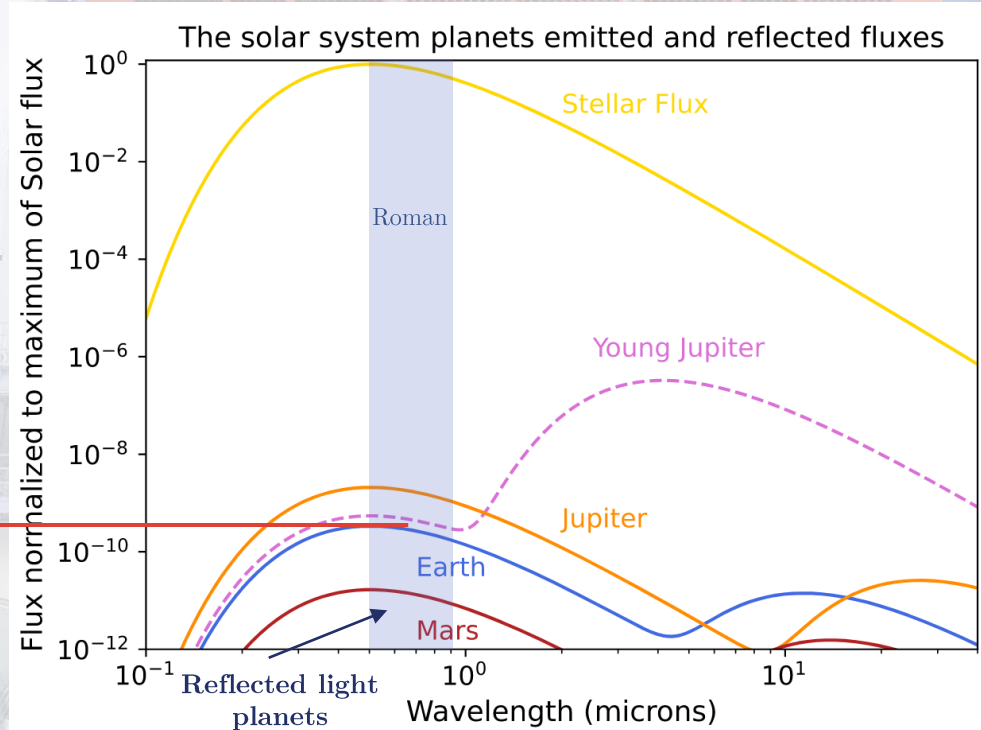


Scientific context



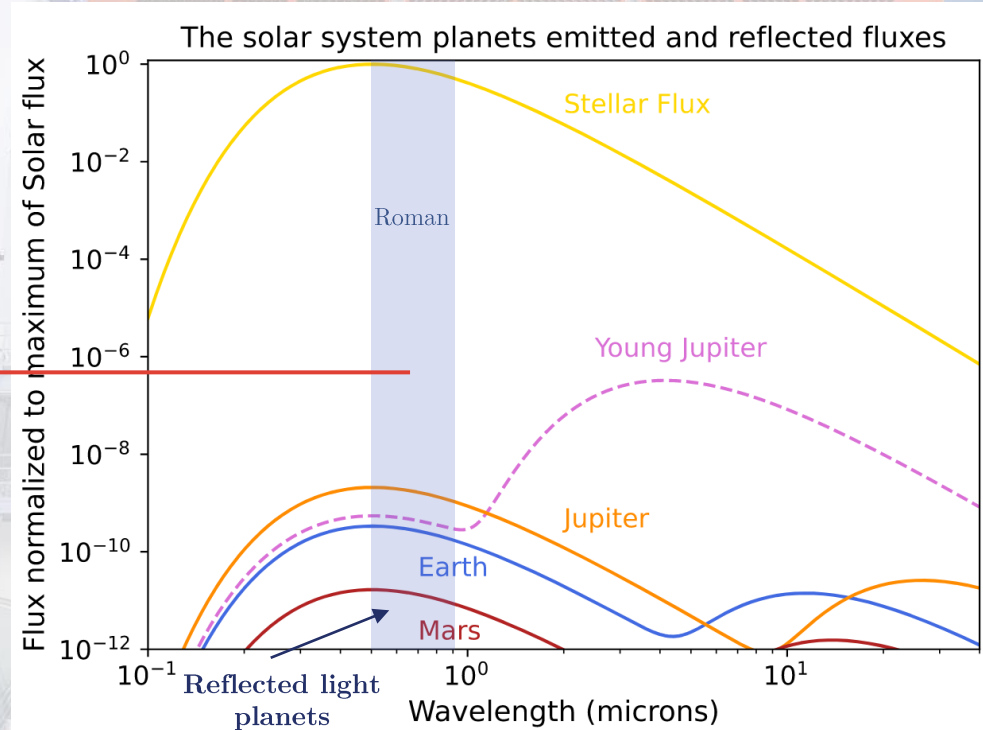
Adapted from Galicher & Mazoyer, 2023

Direct imaging: the challenge of contrast



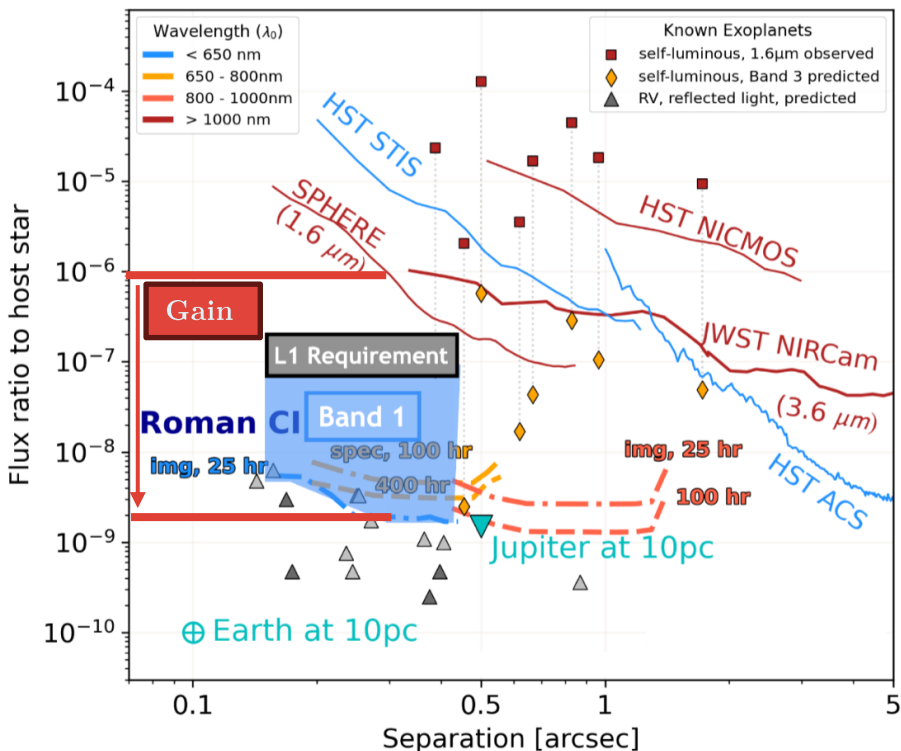
Adapted from Galicher & Mazoyer, 2023

Direct imaging: the challenge of contrast



Adapted from Galicher & Mazoyer, 2023

Scientific objective:



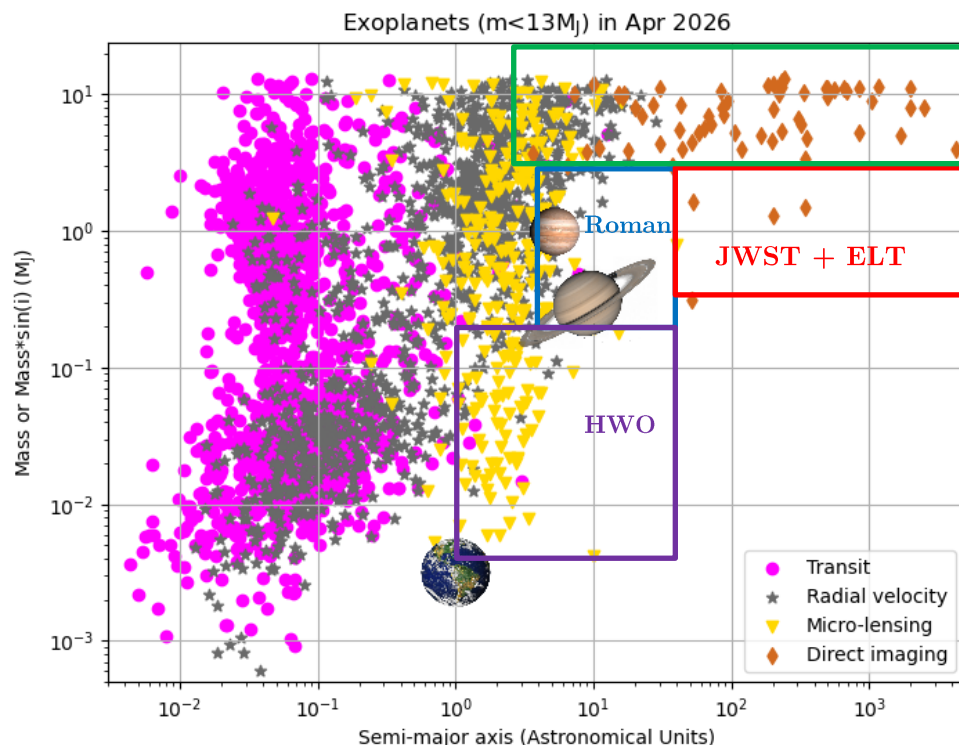
- Roman = Flagship missions

- For $V \sim 5$ stars:

- Level 1 requirement (visible light):

$$SNR \geq 5, \frac{\lambda}{D} \in (6, 9), C = 10^{-7}$$

Scientific objective:



VLT,
Gemini,
Subaru, ...

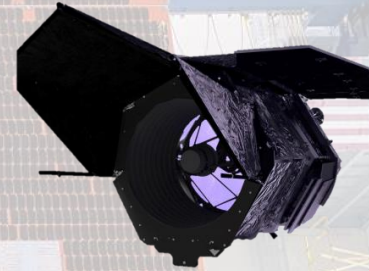
- Method: **direct imaging**
- Detect: **solar system** analogs:
 - Young, gaseous and giant planets (Jupiter analogs, ...)
 - Debris disk
- Validate the first **active optical loop** between space and Earth:
 - Technology validation for **HWO**



General schedule:



LAUNCH!



Observatory testing, planning,
pipeline and development...

Commissioning

Observations on-sky phase

Today

September

Launch + 3 mo.

Launch + 21 mo.

Direct imaging: the challenge of contrast



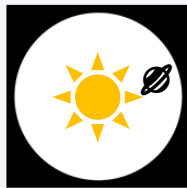
How Roman works



What's the problem? In space



Telescope pupil



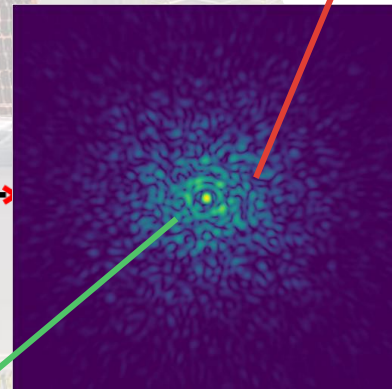
Non-common path aberrations > created by the instrument.
There are quasi static/static over time.

Wavefront

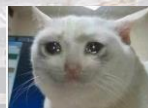
Deformable mirror(s)

Coronagraph

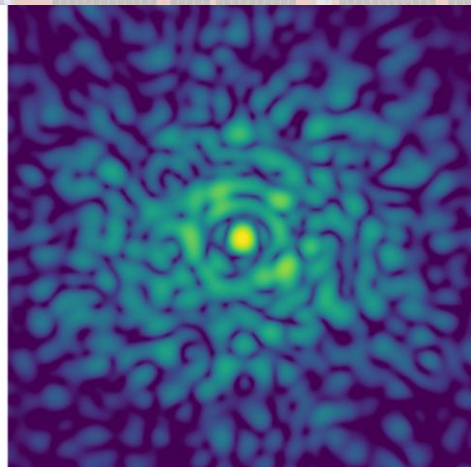
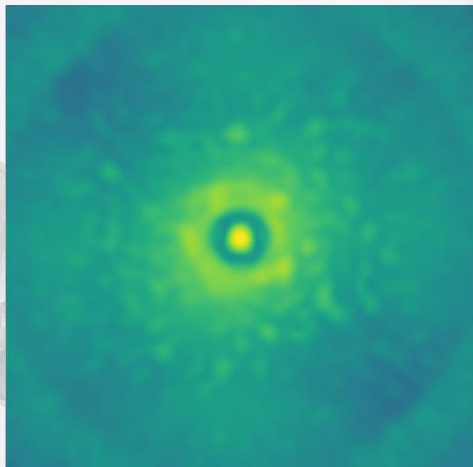
Planet?



Speckles



Why yet another telescope???



SPHERE focal plane simulations: **Left (Ground like)**: Residual AO halo and speckles). **Right (space like)**: quasi-static/static speckles only (*Galicher & Mazoyer, 2023*).

To achieve even **lower contrast**, you need:

- to distinguish a planet from stellar speckles...
- ... and thus estimate stellar speckles
- And then **take them out! How???**



How can we estimate speckles?

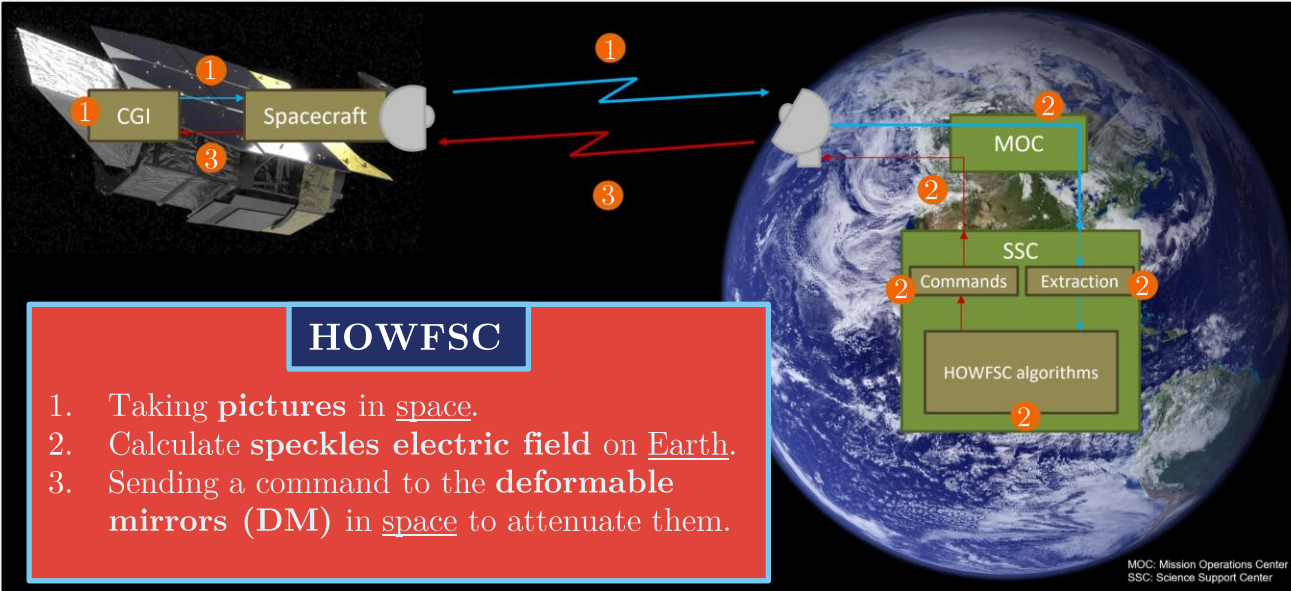


Estimate = determine their **phase**

Possible indirectly using the detector by **modulating** the speckles and do some **maths!** 😊

Pair-wise-probing (High-order wavefront sensing)

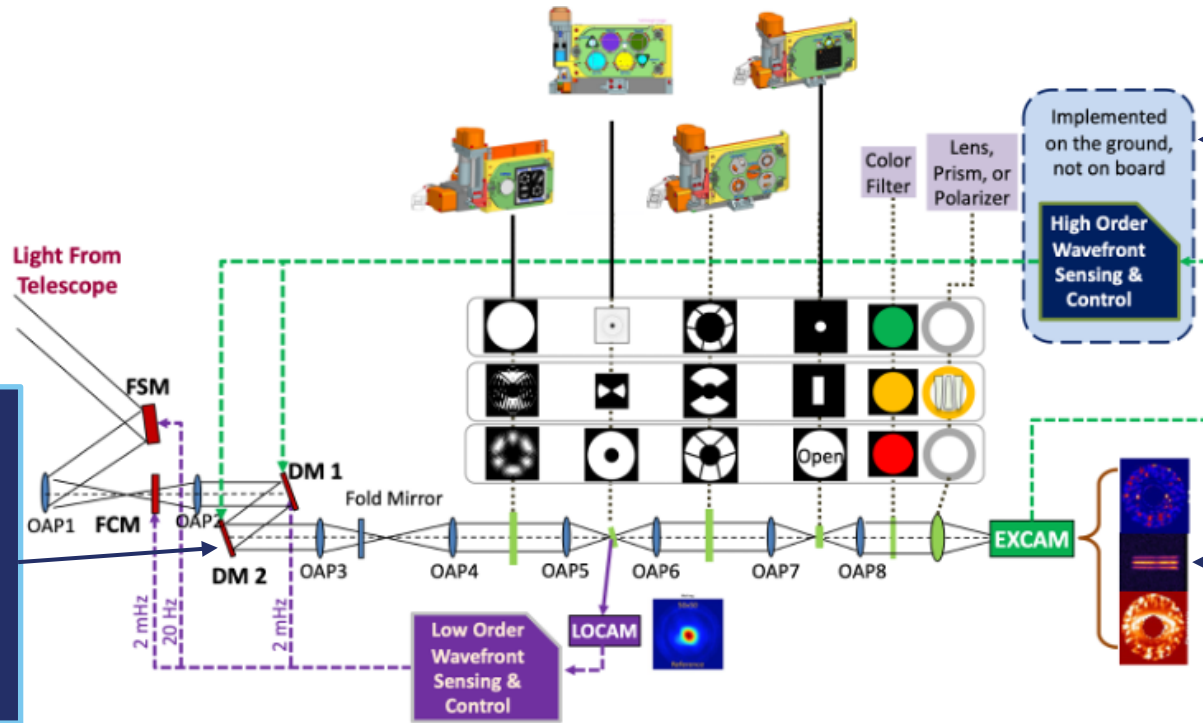
With that: High-order wavefront sensing and control



- We deliberately **modulate** the **images** in focal plane.
- We use these to **estimate** the phase of the speckle.
- We **attenuate them** using the DMs of Roman (creation of the **opposite electric field**).



The optical bench of Roman CGI

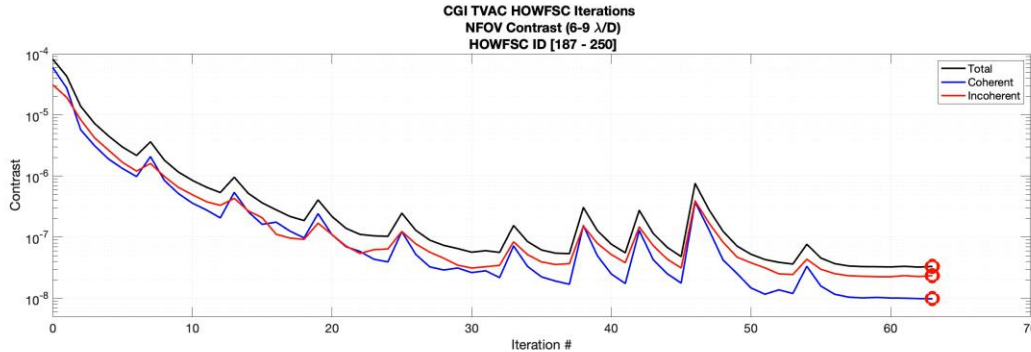


3 - We attenuate them using the DMs of Roman (creation of the opposite electric field).

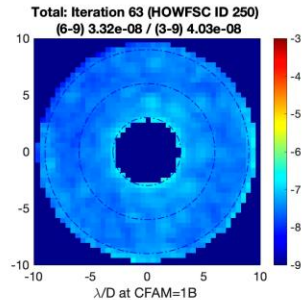
2 - We use these to estimate the phase of the speckle.

1 - We deliberately modulate the images in focal plane.

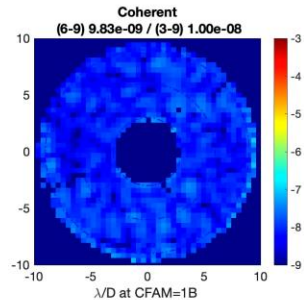
Technological demo



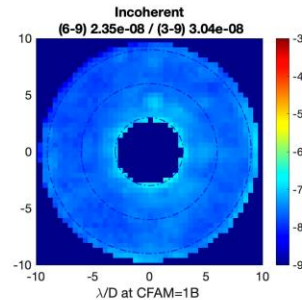
- The **contrast decreases** at each iterations!
- The **speckles** being corrected are **static/quasi-static**.



Scientific camera



Speckles estimations



Residuals



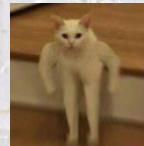
The expected contrast is:
 $< 10^{-7}$ (L1 requirement)
 $\sim 10^{-8} - 10^{-9}$ (predicted/goal)

To conclude...



- Roman CGI aims to image **Jupiter-like planets and debris disk**.
- It's a **technology demonstrator** for HWO which will attempt to image the **first Earth-like exoplanet** in the future.
- **Stay tuned: launching in early September!!!**

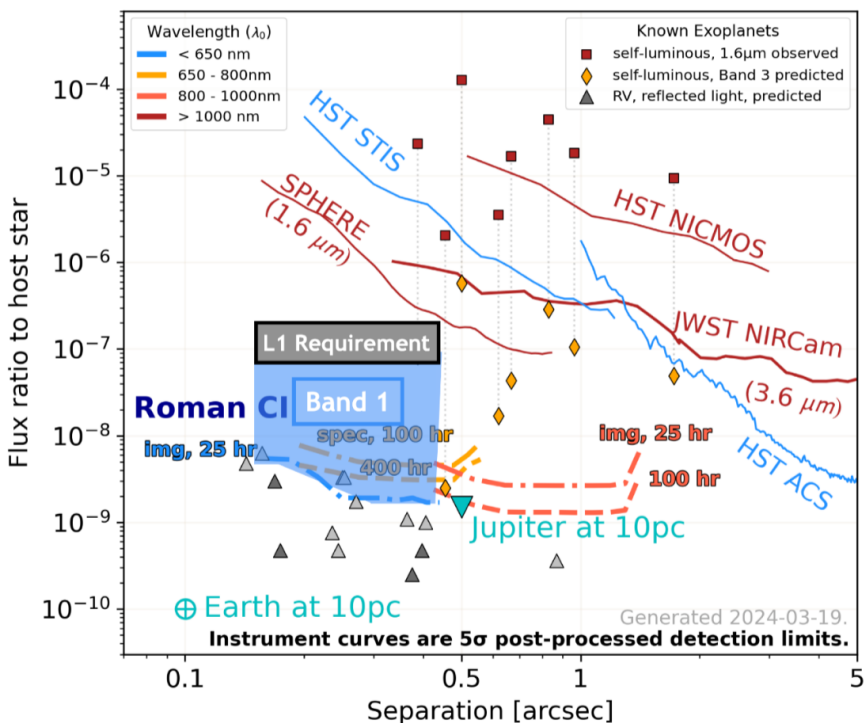
Questions???





Backup slides

Scientific objective:



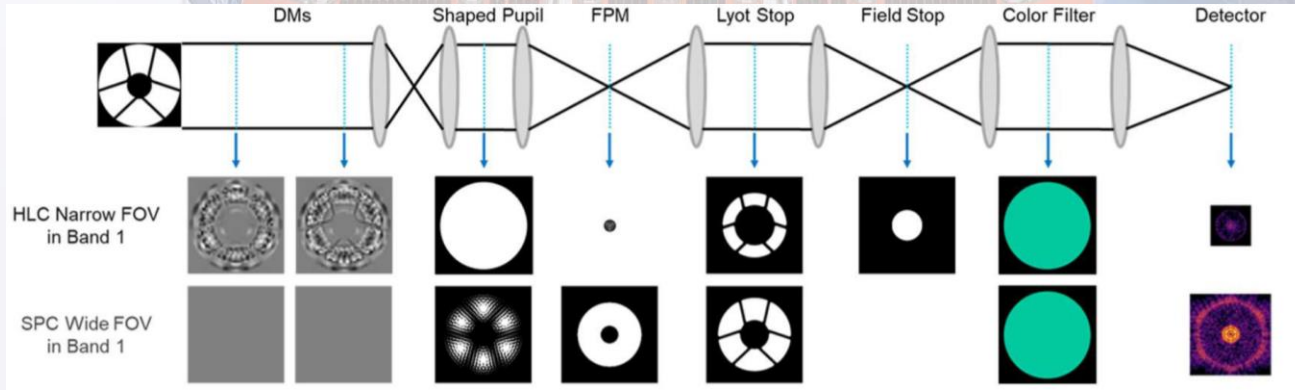
For V~5 stars:

Level 1 requirement (band 1):

$$SNR \geq 5, \frac{\lambda}{D} \in (6, 9), C = 10^{-7}$$

Band	Mode	λ (nm)	BW	Corona.	λ/D
1	NFOV	575	10%	HLC	3-9 (360°)
2	Spectro	660	15%	SPC	3-9 (2x65°)
3	Spectro	730	15%	SPC	3-9 (2x65°)
4	WFOV	825	10%	SPC	3-9 (360°)

Scientific objective:

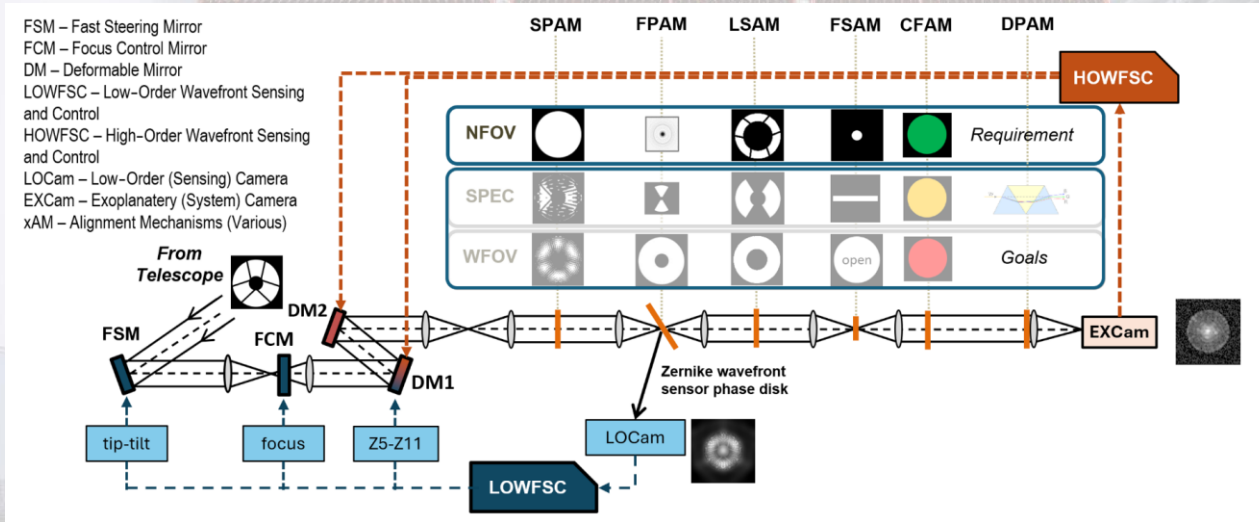


Band	Mode	λ (nm)	BW	Corona.	λ/D
1	NFOV	575	10%	HLC	3-9 (360°)
2	Spectro	660	15%	SPC	3-9 (2x65°)
3	Spectro	730	15%	SPC	3-9 (2x65°)
4	WFOV	825	10%	SPC	3-9 (360°)

Technological demo



- **HOWFSC** is part of a complex coronagraph instrument with a lot of sub-systems:
 - **Coronagraphs**, 2 **DMs**, **LOWFSC** (internal loop) and **HOWFSC** (Earth-instrument loop), **EMCCDs** for ultra-low noise photon detections, ...





Technological demo: simplified problem

- How can we estimate speckles intensity on earth? $|E_s|^2$
 - We make temporal modulations on the DM (Pair-Wise-Probing).
= Apply pairs of known phase probes $\pm\psi_m$
 - Linearize the intensity measurement for +/- probes

$$\Delta I_m = I^+ - I^-$$

- Then, solve inverse problem:

$$\underbrace{\Delta I_m}_{\text{Measurement}} = \underbrace{\mathcal{M}_{\text{model}}}_{\text{Modulation}} \cdot \underbrace{E_s}_{\text{Speckles}}$$



Technological demo: simplified problem

- How can we kill the speckles in space?

- Linearize the problem around a DM position $\vec{a}$:

$$E_s(S, \vec{a}) \approx E_s(S, \vec{a}_0) + \frac{\partial E_s(S, \vec{a})}{\partial \vec{a}} \Big|_{\vec{a}=\vec{a}_0} (\vec{a} - \vec{a}_0)$$

- Solve:

$$\min_{\Delta \vec{a}} \left(\|\vec{E}_s + J \Delta \vec{a}\|^2 \right)$$

- Solution = apply on the DM:

$$\Delta \vec{a} = -(J^T J)^{-1} J^T \vec{E}_s$$

- *(After: regularization, ...)*

Alternates probes



A&A, 698, A130 (2025)
<https://doi.org/10.1051/0004-6361/202553797>
© The Authors 2025

**Astronomy
&
Astrophysics**

Extended linearity in the high-order wavefront sensor for the Roman Coronagraph

Iva Laginja^{1,2,*}, Pierre Baudoz², Johan Mazoyer², Axel Potier², Raphaël Galicher², and Faouzi Boussaha³

¹ NOVA/Leiden University, Einsteinweg 55, 2333 CC Leiden, The Netherlands

² LIRA, Observatoire de Paris, Université PSL, Sorbonne Université, Université Paris Cité, CY Cergy Paris Université, 92190 Meudon, France

³ LUX, Observatoire de Paris, Université PSL, Sorbonne Université, CNRS, 61 avenue de l'Observatoire, 75014 Paris, France

• Alternate modulations:

- Can extend **linearity** of the algorithm.
- Can achieve better **contrast**.
- **Enhance** HOWFSC strategies.