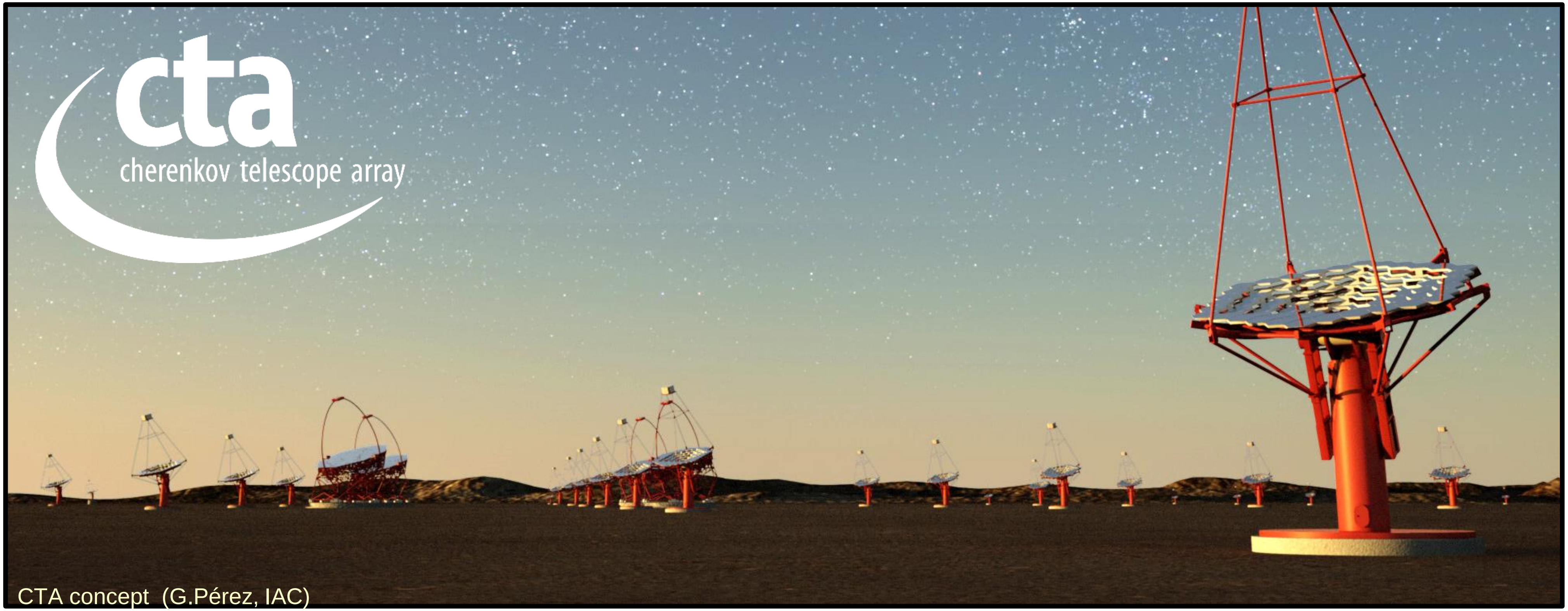


CTA concept (G.Pérez, IAC)

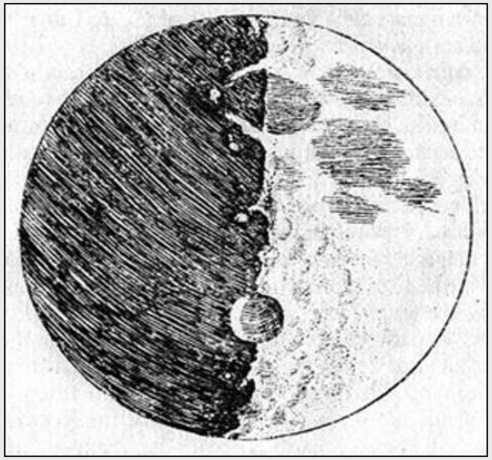
INTENSITY INTERFEROMETRY

FROM ASTRONOMY TO PARTICLE PHYSICS, AND BACK

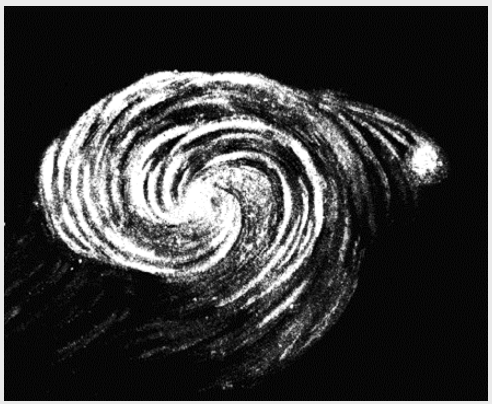
Dainis Dravins — Lund Observatory

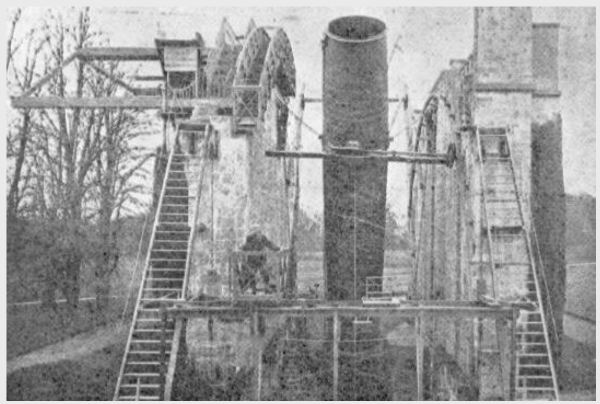
www.astro.lu.se/~dainis

Quest for highest-resolution imaging in astronomy



Galileo Galilei (1609)

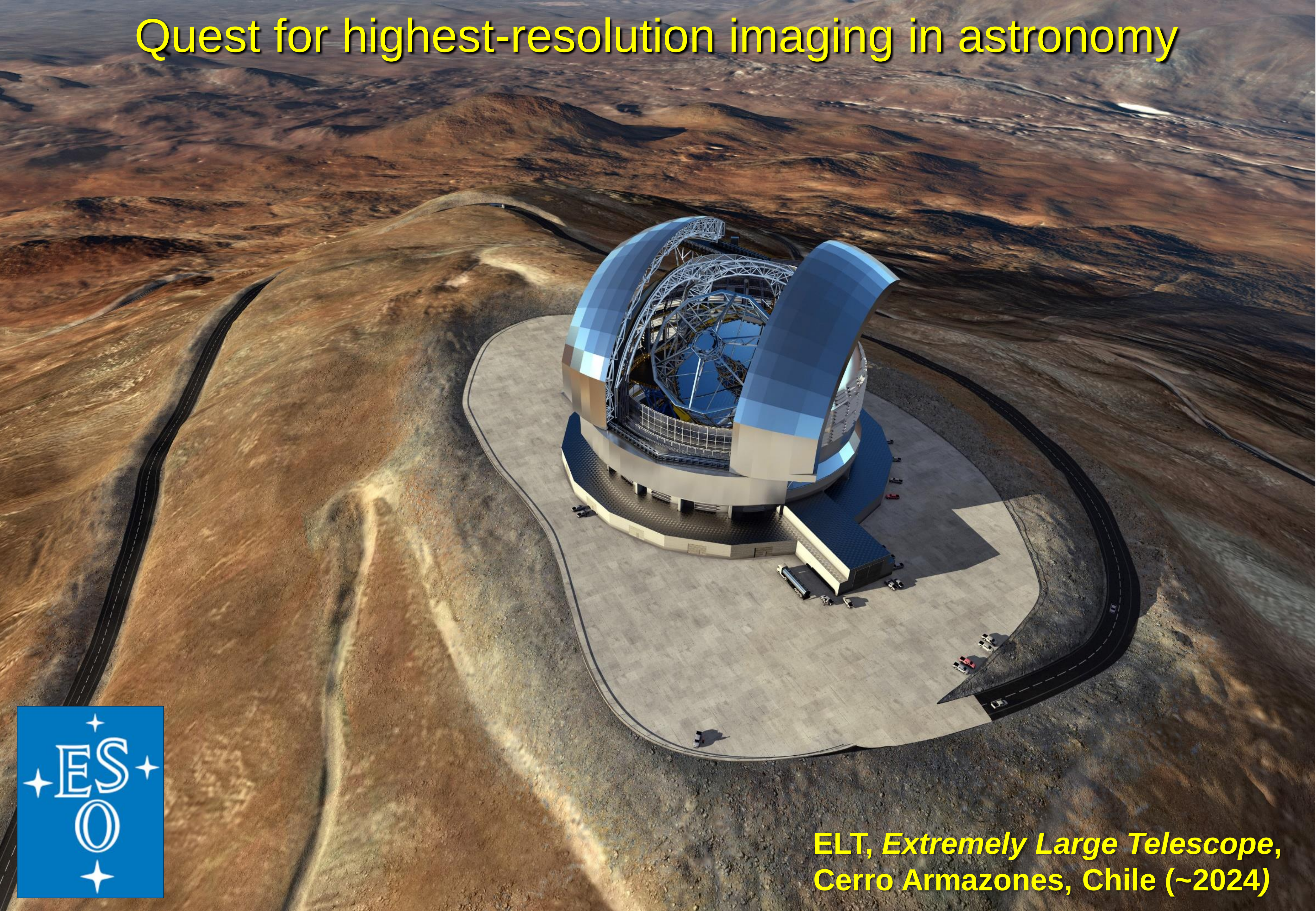




Lord Rosse (1845)

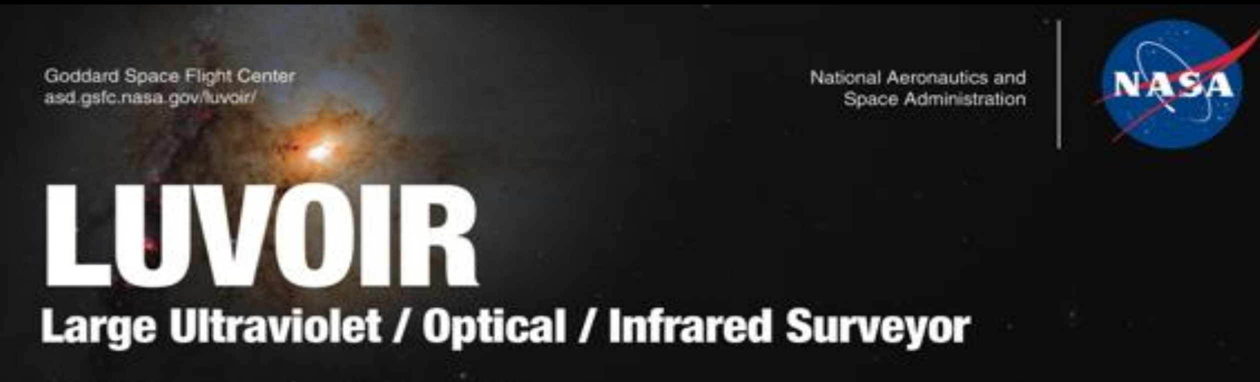
Hubble Space Telescope (1990)

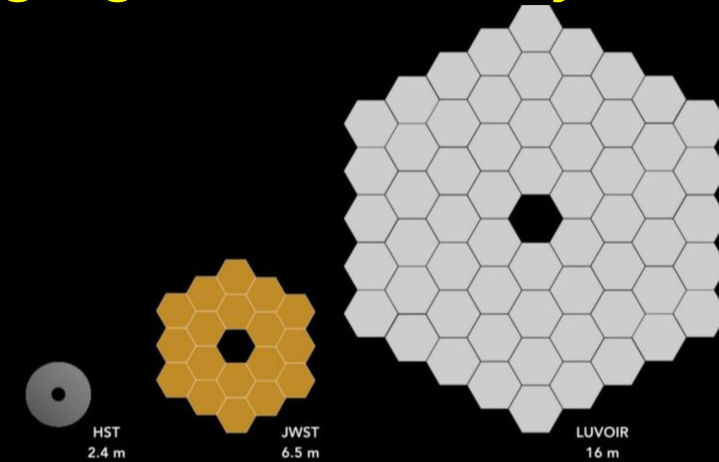
Quest for highest-resolution imaging in astronomy

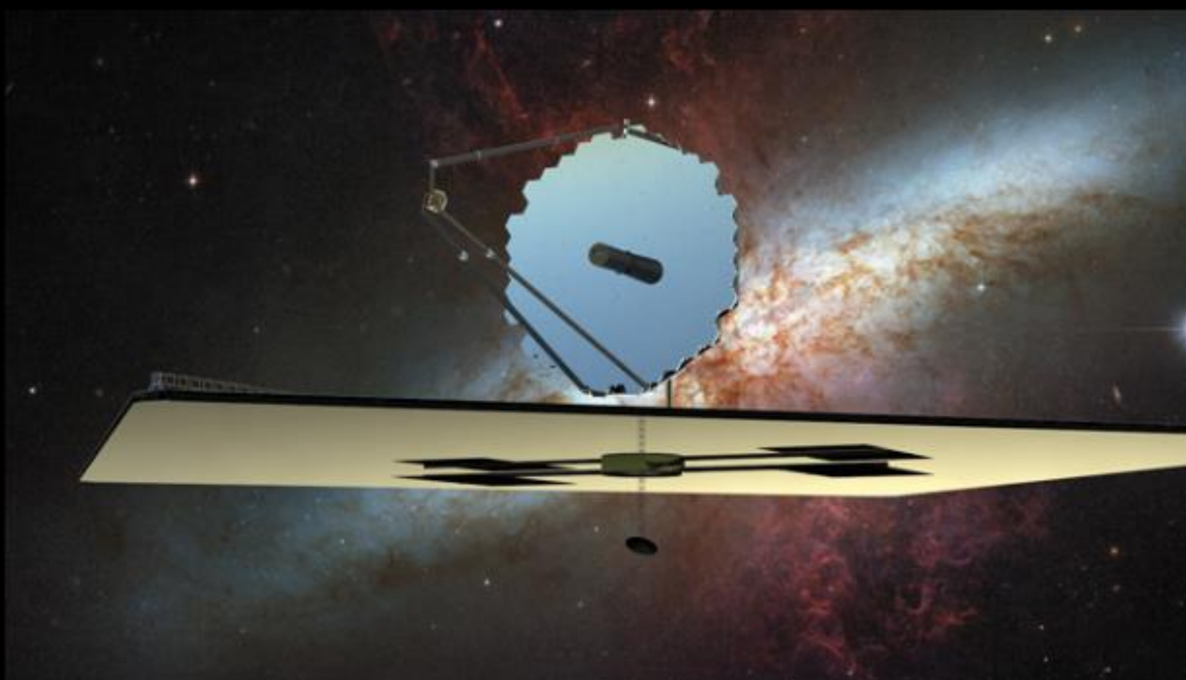


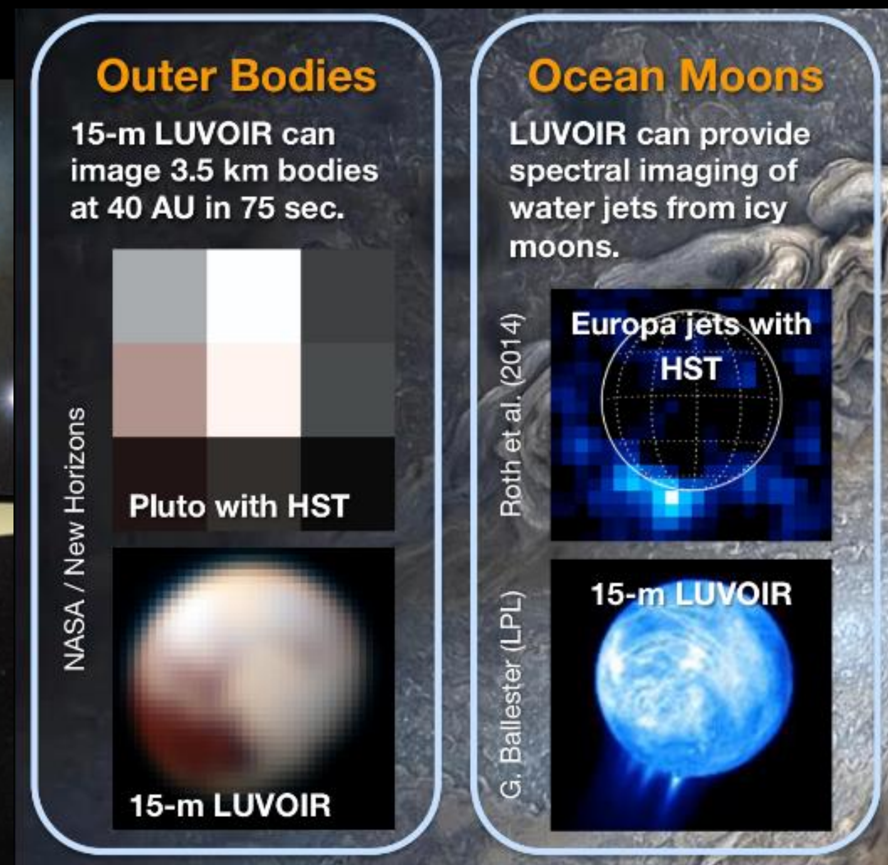
ELT, *Extremely Large Telescope*, Cerro Armazones, Chile (~2024)

Quest for highest-resolution imaging in astronomy



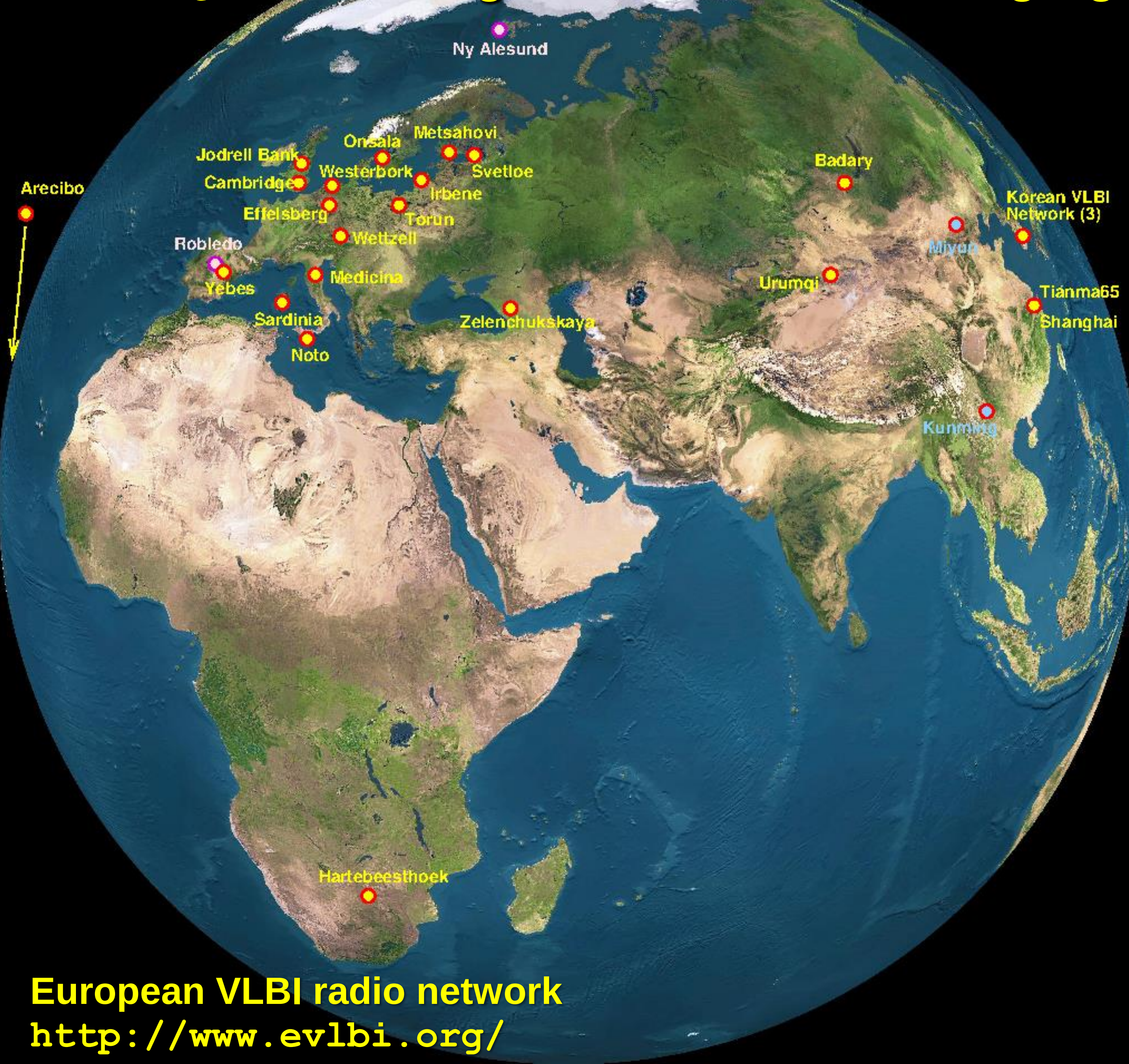


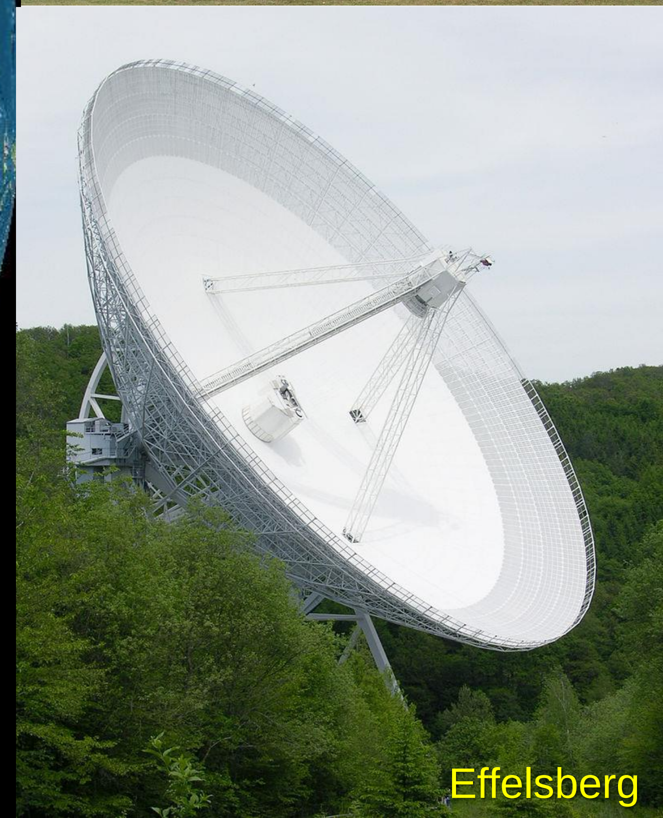




To be evaluated in the U.S. 2020-2030 Astronomy and Astrophysics Decadal Survey

Quest for highest-resolution imaging in astronomy





European VLBI radio network

`http://www.evlbi.org/`

Highest-resolution imaging in astronomy

THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL, 817:96 (14pp), 2016 February 1 doi:10.3847/0004-637X/817/2/96

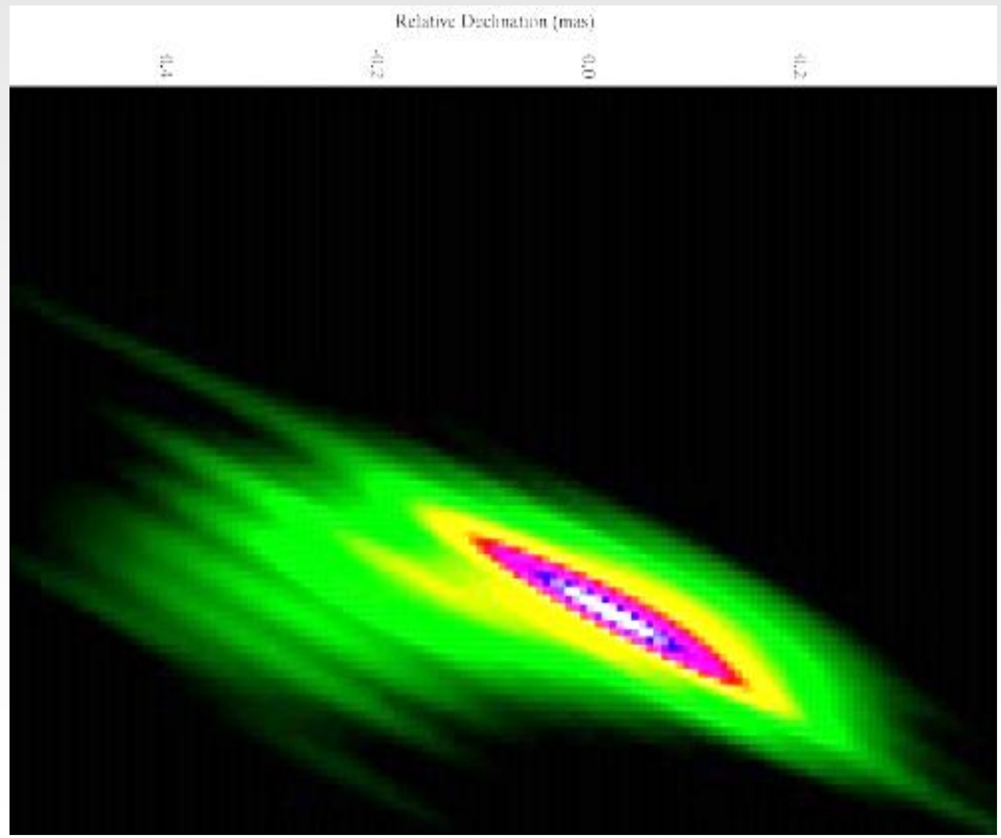
CrossMark

PROBING THE INNERMOST REGIONS OF AGN JETS AND THEIR MAGNETIC FIELDS WITH *RADIOASTRON*. I. IMAGING BL LACERTAE AT 21 μas RESOLUTION

José L. Gómez[1], Andrei P. Lobanov[2,3], Gabriele Bruni[2], Yuri Y. Kovalev[2,4], Alan P. Marscher[5], Svetlana G. Jorstad[5,6], Yosuke Mizuno[7], Uwe Bach[2], Kirill V. Sokolovsky[4,8,9], James M. Anderson[2,10], Pablo Galindo[1], Nikolay S. Kardashev[4], and Mikhail M. Lisakov[4]

RadioAstron polarimetric space VLBI images of BL Lac at 22 GHz (λ 13.6 mm)

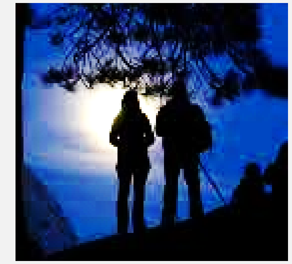
Space–ground fringe detections were obtained up to a projected baseline length of 7.9 Earth diameters.



Highest-resolution imaging in the optical?

ANGULAR SCALES IN ASTRONOMY


Sun, Moon ~30 arcmin






Planets ~30 arcsec



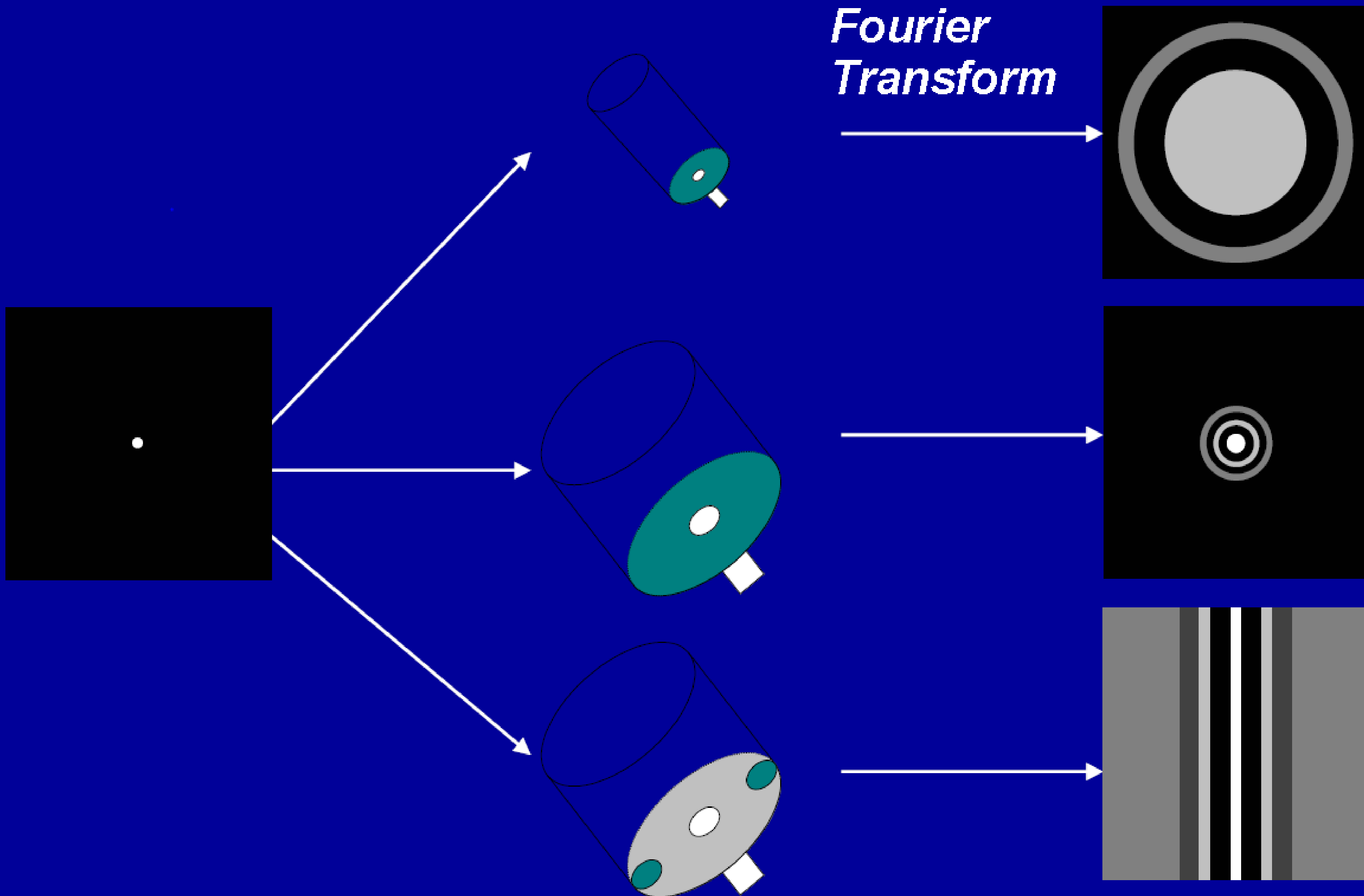
Largest stars ~30 mas

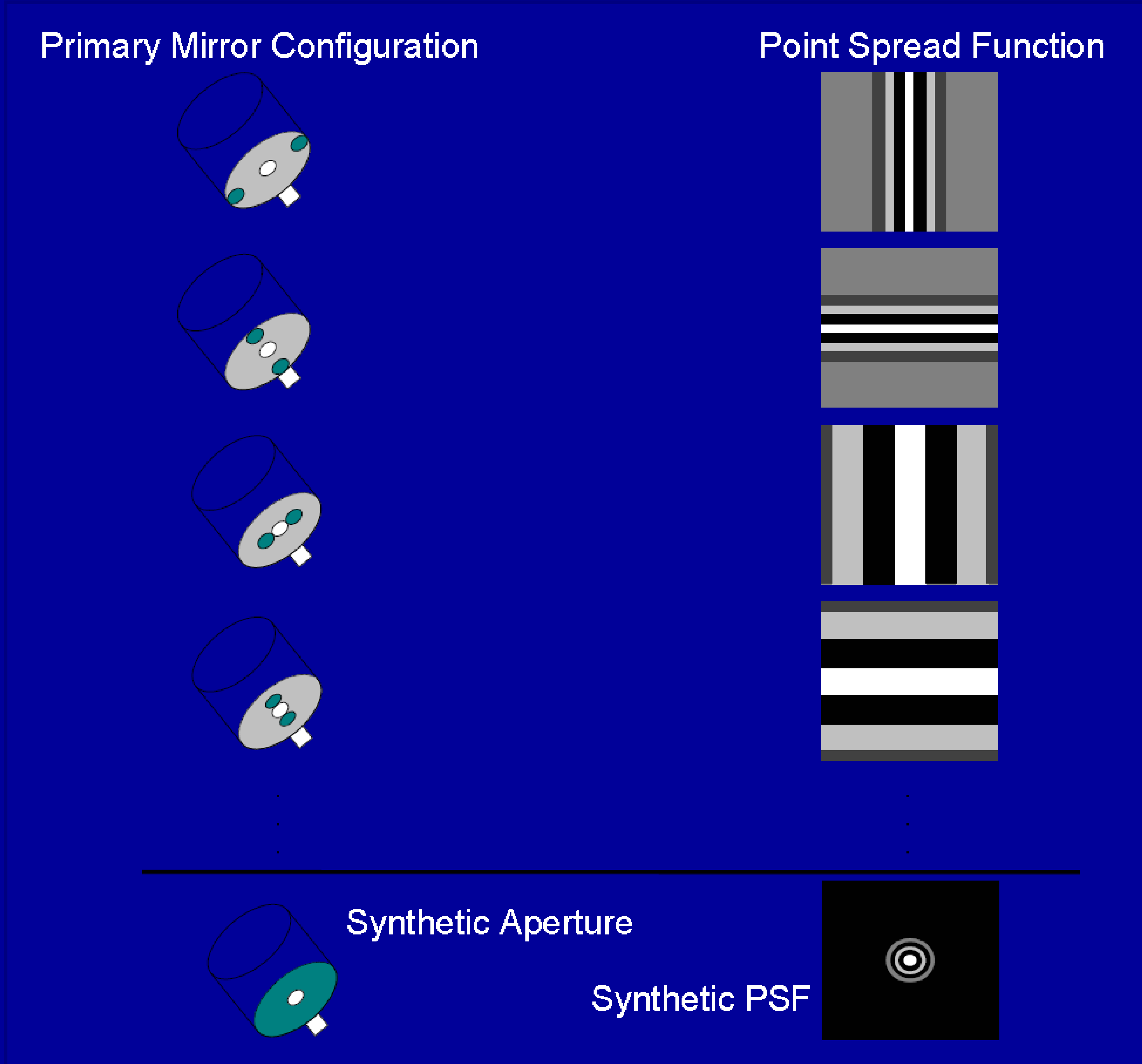
Typical bright stars ~1 mas

Principles of interferometry

Interference of light

Point Spread Function of Telescopes / Interferometers



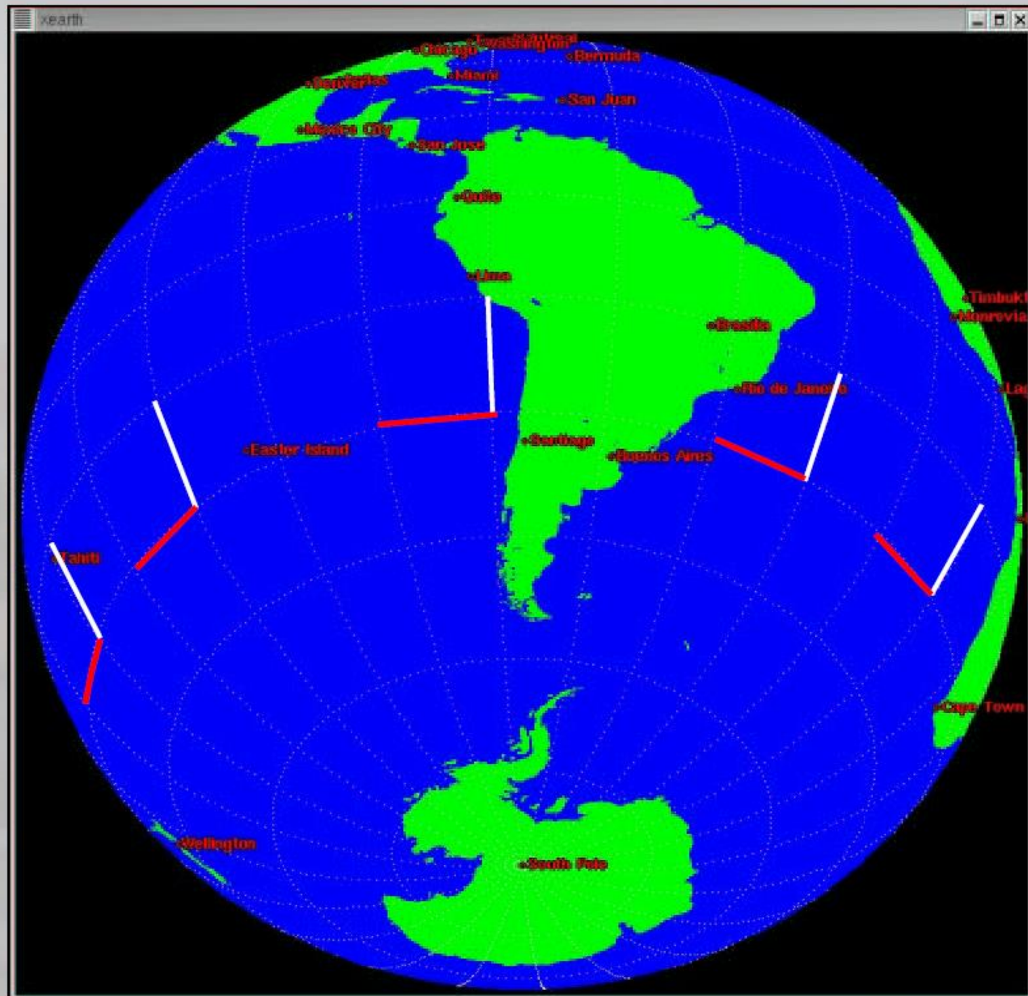


Synthetic Aperture Imaging with an Interferometer

A.Quirrenbach: *Introduction to Interferometry; ESO Santiago*

***VLA**: The Karl G. Jansky Very Large Array*, a radio interferometer located on the Plains of San Agustin, west of Socorro, New Mexico, `http://www.vla.nrao.edu/`

UV plane sampling using the earth rotation



North-South & East-West baseline as seen from a star at δ=-42deg.

Slide from D. Ségransan (Genève):
EuroWinter school "*Observing with the VLT Interferometer*", *Les Houches*

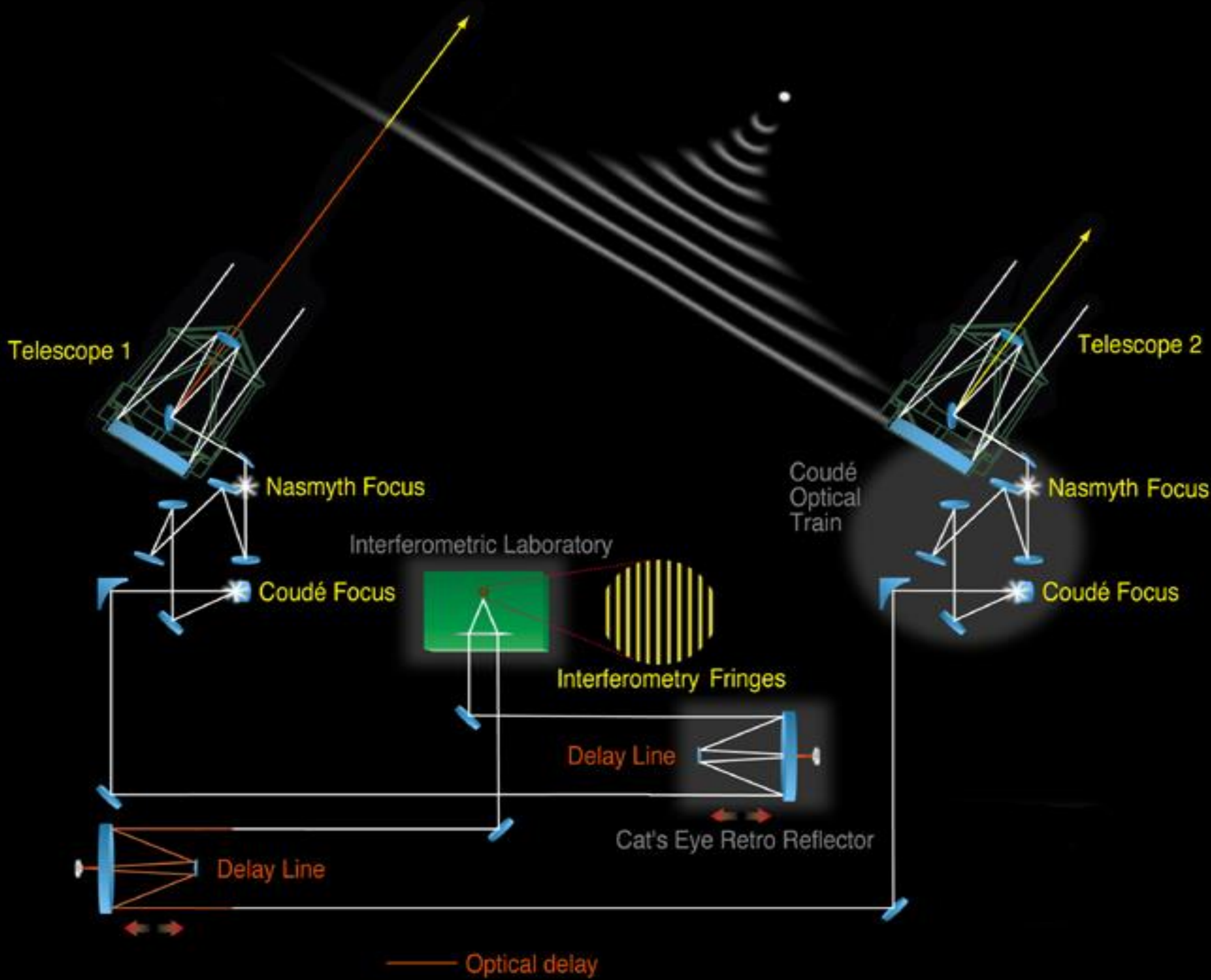
ESO VLTI

Very Large Telescope Interferometer

ESO, Cerro Paranal, Chile

VLTI, Very Large Telescope Interferometer

ESO Very Large Telescope Interferometer



VLTI delay-line tunnel

Interferometric science

Actual image of the Mira-type variable T Leporis from VLTI

Image obtained by combining hundreds of interferometric measurements

Central disc shows stellar surface, surrounded by a spherical shell of expelled molecular material

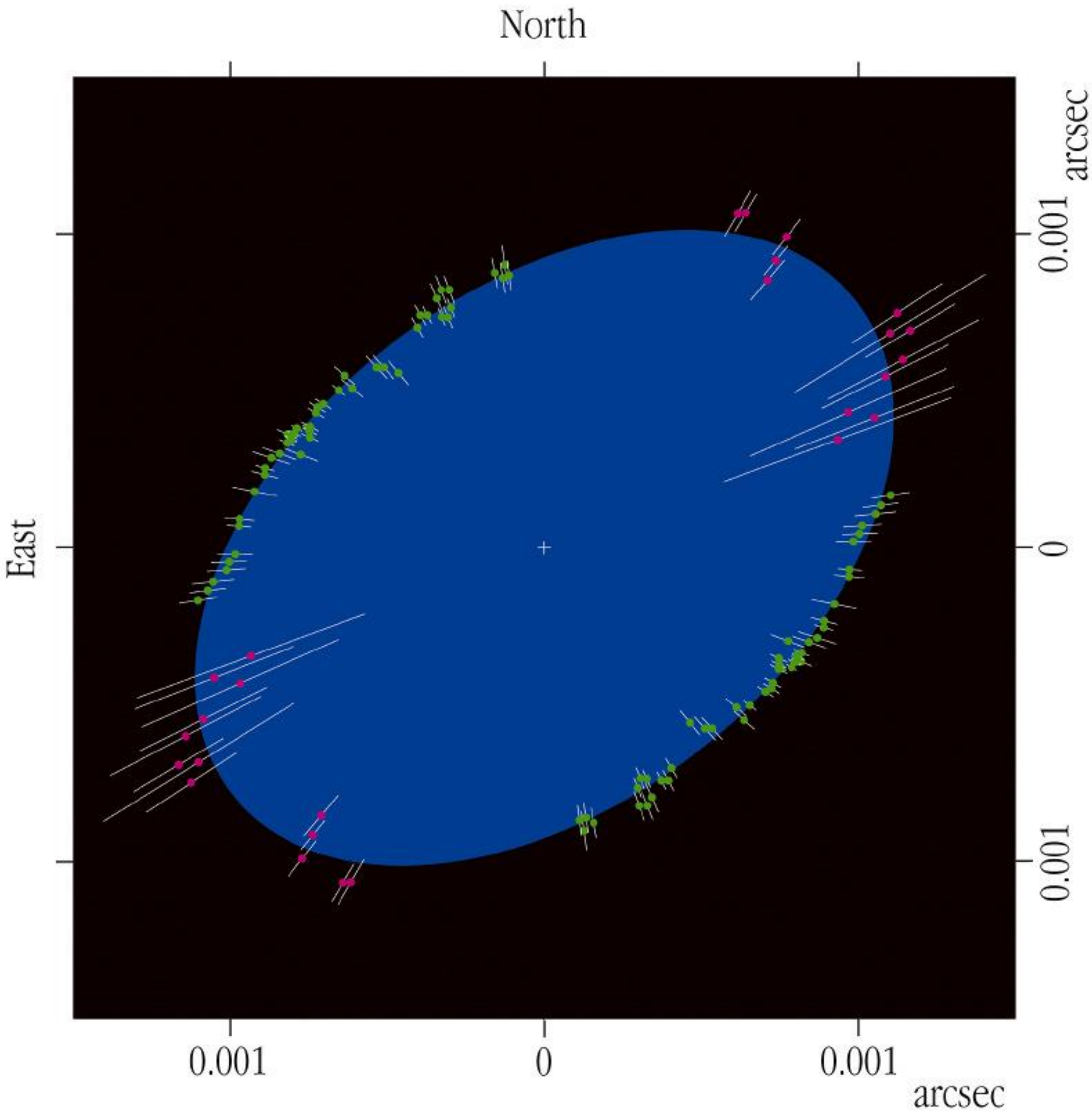
Infrared wavelengths color-coded:
Blue = 1.4 – 1.6 μm
Green = 1.6 – 1.75 μm
Red = 1.75 – 1.9 μm

In the green channel, the molecular envelope is thinner

The size of Earth's orbit is marked.

Resolution = 4 milli-arcseconds

(ESO press release 0906, Feb. 2009)



SHAPE OF ACHERNAR

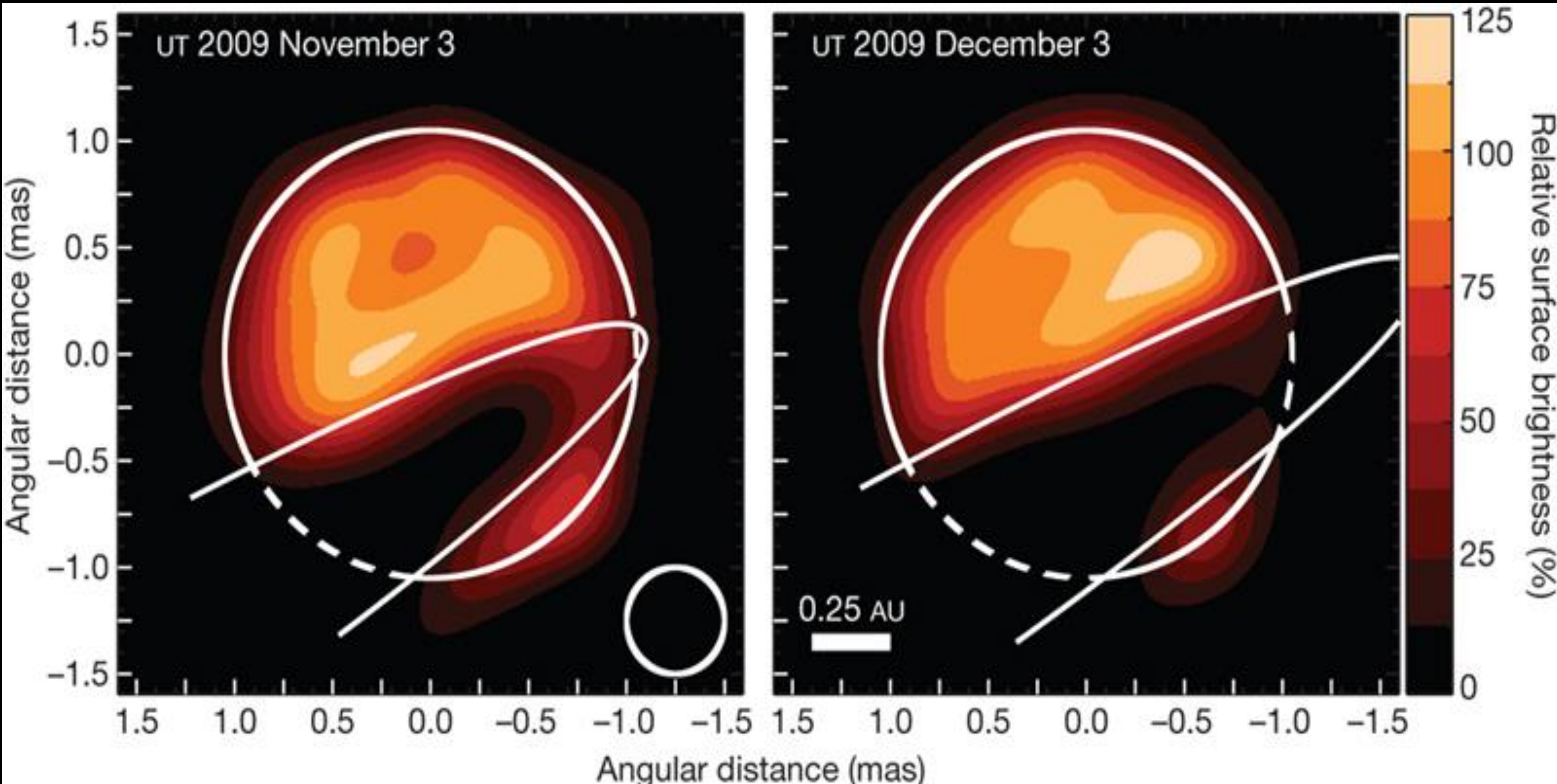
Image of the rapidly rotating (Vsin i ≈ 250 km/s) star *Achernar* (α Eri, B3 Vpe), from VLTI VINCI observations.

Axis ratio = 1.56, the most flattened star seen until then.

Because of the projection effect this ratio is a minimal value; the star could be even flatter.

Individual diameter measurements are shown by points with error bars.

A.Domiciano de Souza, P.Kervella, S.Jankov, L.Abe, F.Vakili, E.di Folco, F.Paresce: Astron.Astrophys. **407**, L47



Interferometric images of the F-type giant ε Aurigae during its month-long eclipse by an opaque disk, occurring every 27 years

B.Kloppenborg; R.Stencel; J.D.Monnier; G.Schaefer; M.Zhao; F.Baron; H.McAlister; T. ten Brummelaar; X.Che; et al.: *Infrared images of the transiting disk in the ϵ Aurigae system,* Nature **464**, 870 (2010)

NPOI

Navy Precision Optical Interferometer
Flagstaff, Arizona

NPOI, Navy Precision Optical Interferometer, Arizona

Photo: Dainis Dravins

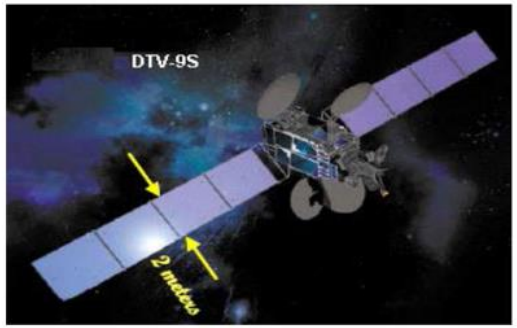
NPOI, Navy Precision Optical Interferometer, Arizona

Photo: Dainis Dravins

GEOsat Imaging

- 2009: 1st Interferometric detection of GEOsat during "glint"

Hindsley et al. 2011, Applied Optics, 50, 2692



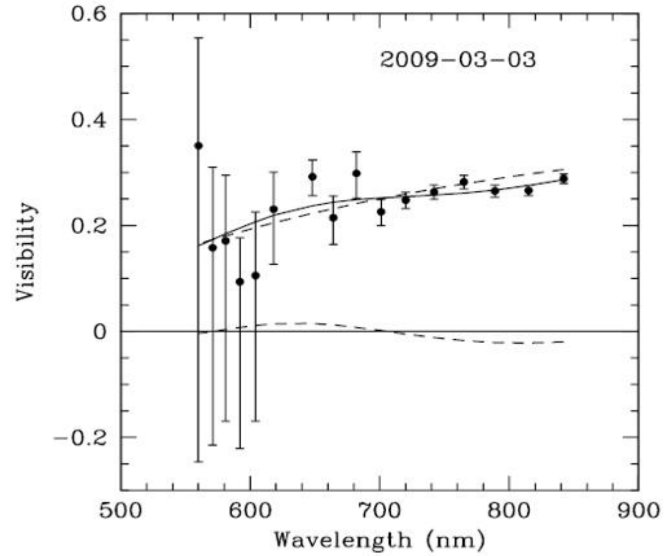


Fig. 5. Calibrated visibilities as a function of wavelength from 3 March 2009 data and from a two-component model fit to the data. The solid curve shows the flux-weighted sum of the two components from the first of the 3 March models shown in Table 1. This model consists of a smaller circular component of size 1.1 m (6.2 mas at geostationary distance) with 46% of the flux (upper dashed curve) and a larger component of 7 m (40 mas) with 54% of the flux (lower dashed curve). This larger, resolved component has a visibility amplitude of almost zero.

IMAGING GEOSTATIONARY SATELLITES?

Many stars become resolved surface objects for baselines 100-1000 m

Kilometer-scale interferometry!?

Concordia Base @ Dome C (3233 m)

http://www.esa.int/Our_Activities/Human_Spaceflight/Concordia
http://blogs.esa.int/concordia/

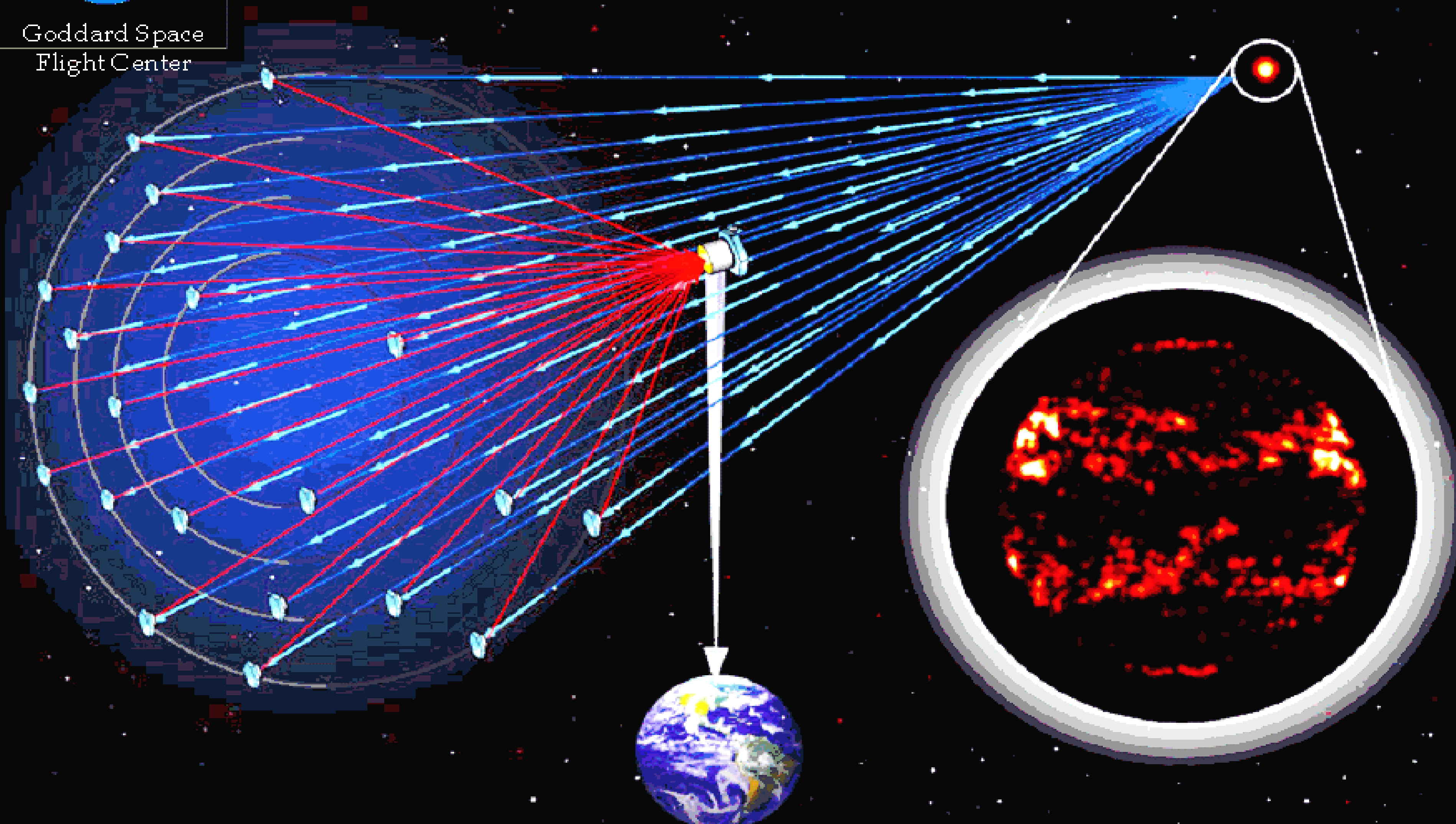
KEOPS: Kiloparsec Explorer for Optical Planet Search

Imaging synthesis optical array proposed at Concordia Base on Dome C in Antarctica.
KEOPS individual telescopes are grouped around the optical recombiner.
Concordia station is visible in the distance.

F.Vakili; E.Aristidi; F.X.Schmider; S.Jankov; E.Fossat; L.Abe; A.Domiciano; A.Belu; A.Agabi; J.-B.Daban; et al.:
KEOPS: Towards Exo-Earths from Dome C of Antarctica, EAS Publ. Ser. **14**, 211 (2005)

Goddard Space Flight Center

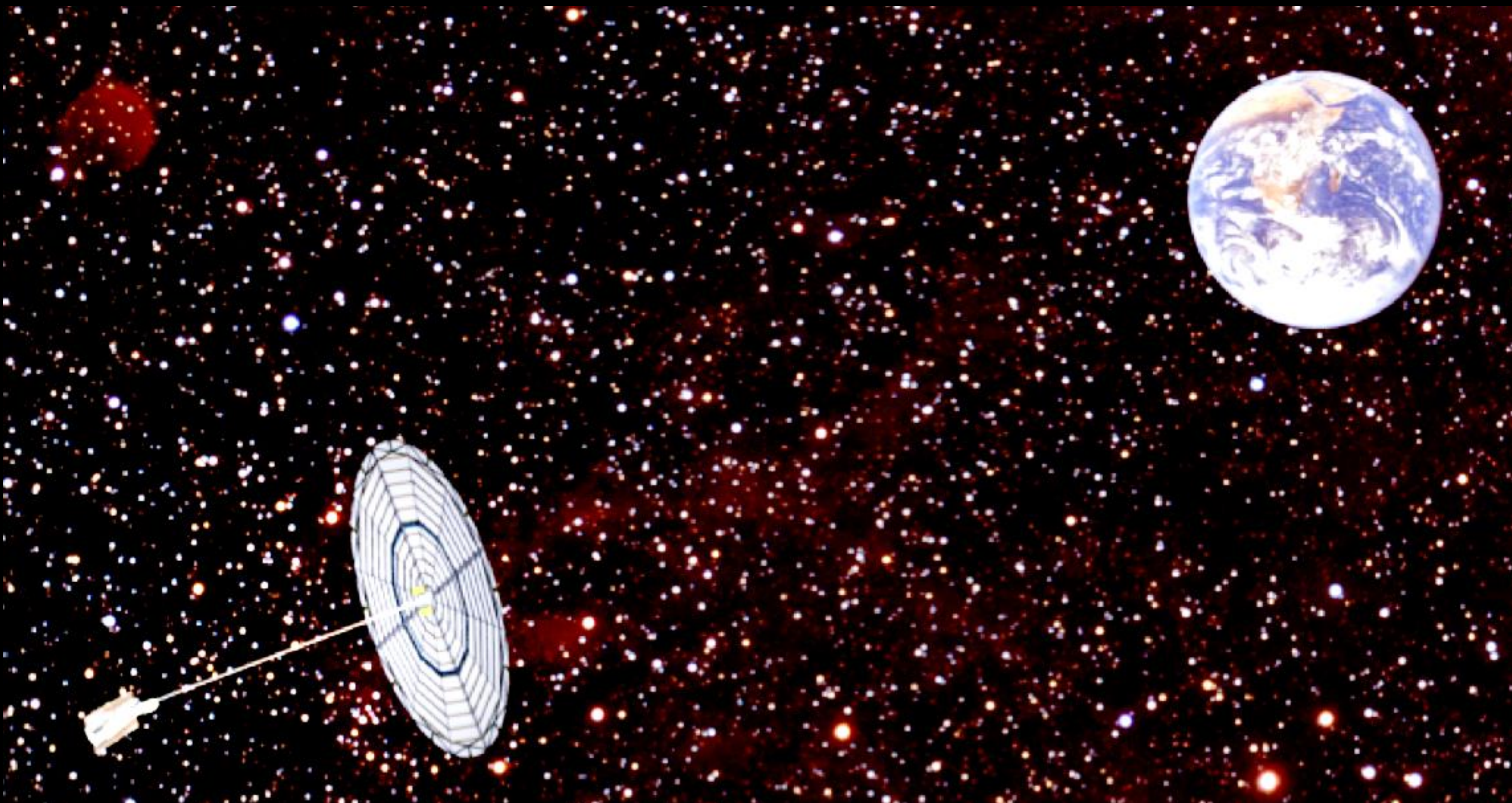
Stellar Imager (SI)



K.G.Carpenter, C.J.Schrijver, M.Karovska & SI Mission Concept Development Team;
http://hires.gsfc.nasa.gov/si/

ARAGOSCOPE

Webster Cash, University of Colorado
NASA Innovative Advanced Concept (NIAC) study (2015)



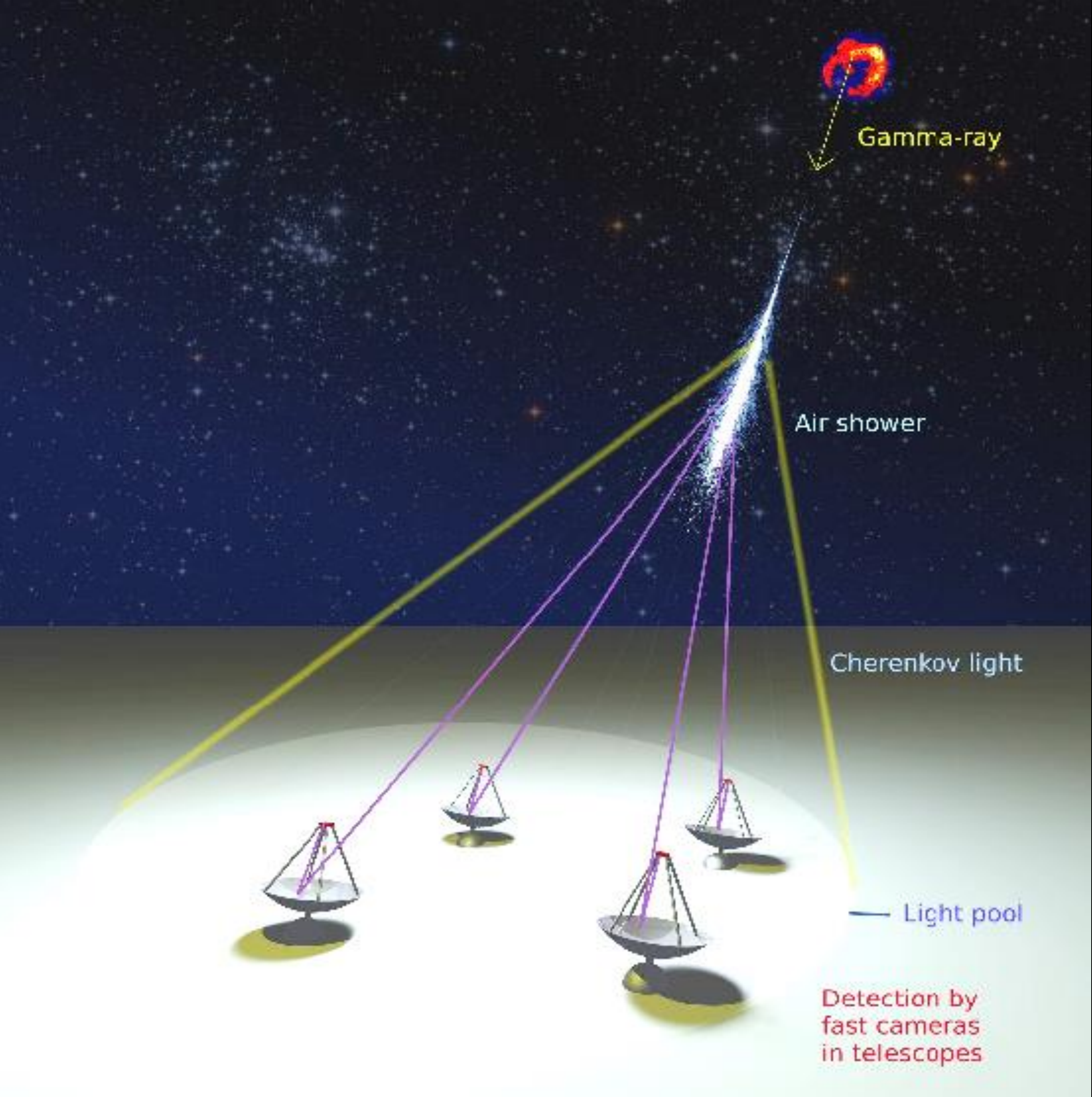
*Luciola** Hypertelescope

** genus of fireflies*

The *Luciola* flotilla of many small collector mirrors operates like one giant diluted mirror.
Focal beam-combiners independently exploit the sky image formed at the focal surface.

A.Labeyrie, H.Le Coroller, J.Dejonghe, O.Lardière, C.Aime, K.Dohlen, D.Mourard. R.Lyon, K.G.Carpenter, *Luciola hypertelescope space observatory*, Exp.Astron. **23**, 463 (2009)

Isn’t there some easier way??



Air Cherenkov Telescopes

https://inspirehep.net/

AIR CHERENKOV TELESCOPES

Artist's vision of CTA-North on La Palma

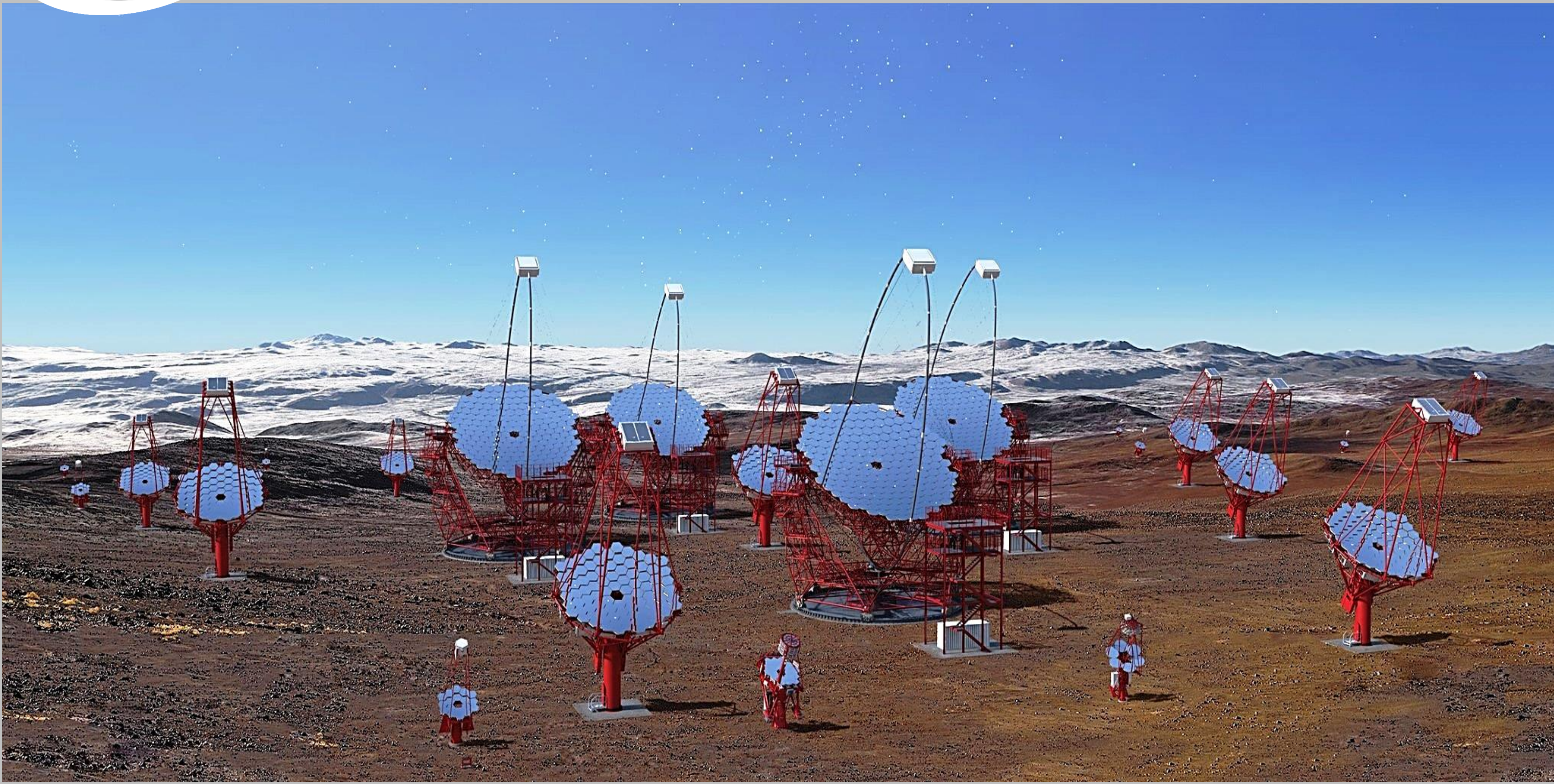
Four 23-m and fifteen 12-m telescopes will supplement two existing MAGIC 17-m dishes

Image: G.Pérez, IAC; `www.cta-observatory.org`

Webcam from LST-1 construction site:
http://www.lst1.iac.es/webcams/current1/1000.jpg


Vulcano Llullaillaco
6739 m, 190 km east
Cerro Armazones
ELT
Proposed Site for the
Cherenkov Telescope Array
Cerro Paranal
Very Large Telescope
© Marc-André Besel

Artist's vision of CTA-South in Chile



Artist's vision of CTA-South, with different small-, medium-, and large-size telescopes

Image: G.Pérez, IAC; `www.cta-observatory.org`

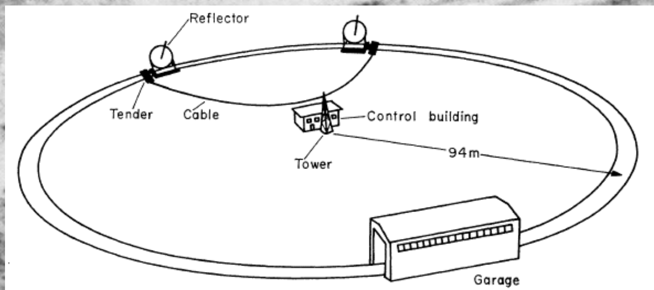
Intensity interferometry

Intensity interferometry … the early days

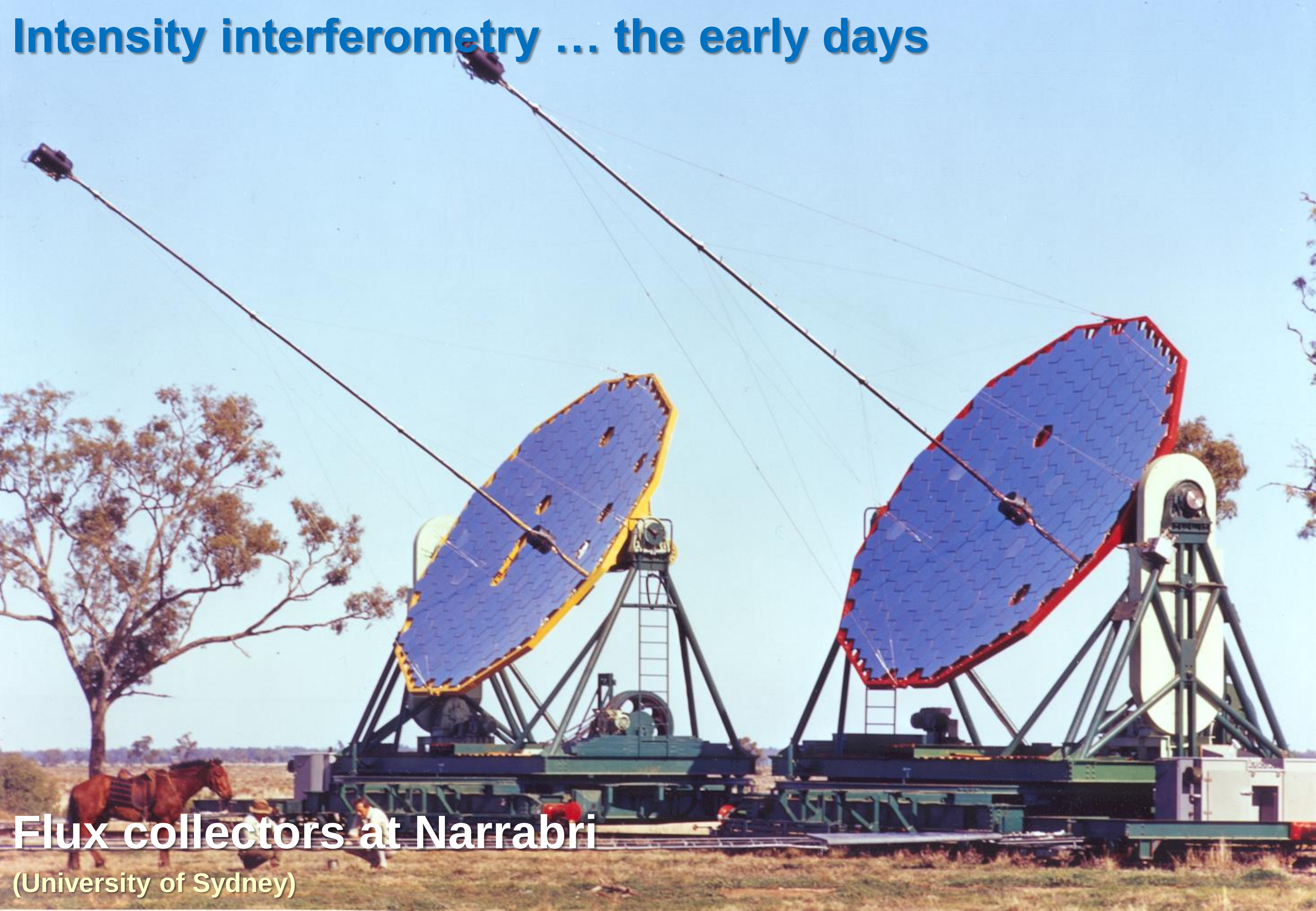
Narrabri observatory

with its circular railway track

R.Hanbury Brown: *BOFFIN. A Personal Story of the Early Days of Radar, Radio Astronomy and Quantum Optics* (1991)



Intensity interferometry … the early days



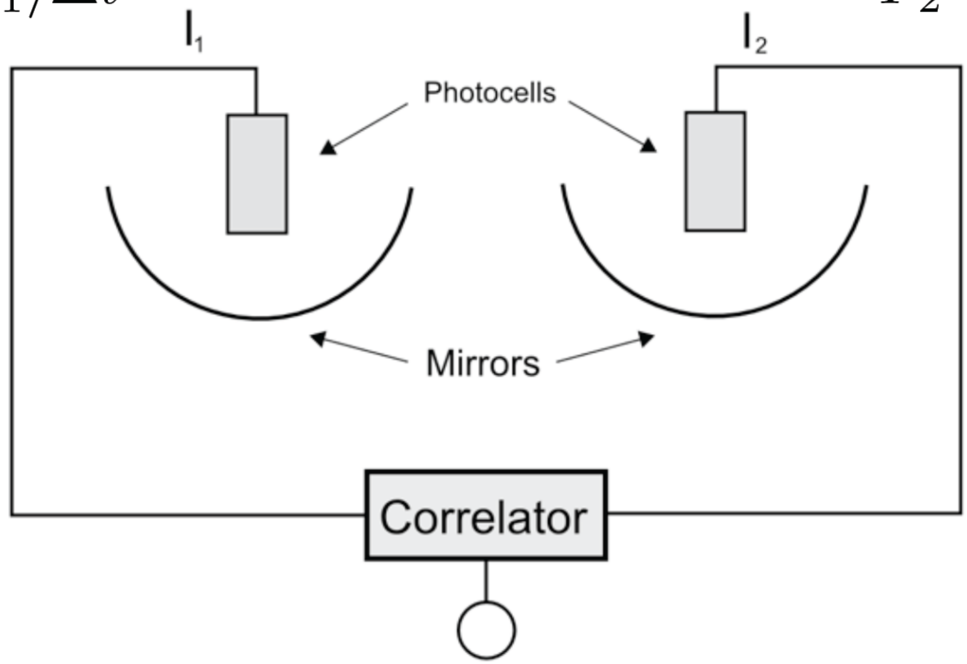
Flux collectors at Narrabri

(University of Sydney)

INTENSITY INTERFEROMETRY

$$P_1 = \alpha_1 \langle I_1 \rangle \Delta t$$

$$P_2 = \alpha_2 \langle I_2 \rangle \Delta t$$



$$P_{12} = \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \langle I_1 \rangle \langle I_2 \rangle (1 + |\gamma_{12}|^2) \Delta t^2$$

↑ Photon clumping

D.Dravins, S.LeBohec, H.Jensen, P.D.Nuñez:
Stellar Intensity Interferometry: Prospects for sub-milliarcsecond optical imaging, New Astron. Rev. **56**, 143 (2012)

PHOTON CORRELATIONS*

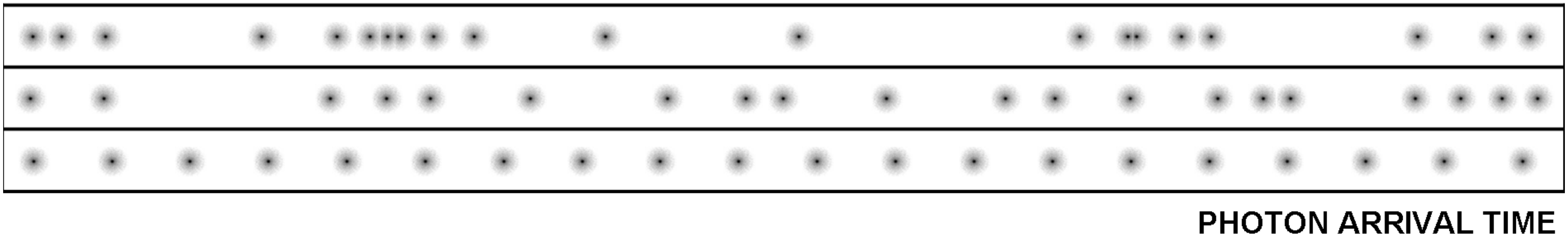
Roy J. Glauber
Lyman Laboratory, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
(Received 27 December 1962)

In 1956 Hanbury Brown and Twiss[1] reported that the photons of a light beam of narrow spectral width have a tendency to arrive in correlated pairs. We have developed general quantum mechanical methods for the investigation of such correlation effects and shall present here results for the distribution of the number of photons counted in an incoherent beam. The fact that photon correlations are enhanced by narrowing the spectral bandwidth has led to a prediction[2] of large-scale correlations to be observed in the beam of an optical maser. We shall indicate that this prediction is misleading and follows from an inappropriate model of the maser beam. In considering these problems we shall outline a method of describing the photon field which appears particularly well suited to the discussion of experiments performed with light beams, whether coherent or incoherent.

The correlations observed in the photoionization processes induced by a light beam were given a simple semiclassical explanation by Purcell,[3] who made use of the methods of microwave noise theory. More recently, a number of papers have been written examining the correlations in considerably greater detail. These papers[2,4-6] retain the assumption that the electric field in a light beam can be described as a classical Gaussian stochastic process. In actuality, the behavior of the photon field is considerably more

Pioneering paper by Roy Glauber explaining the functioning of the intensity interferometer

PHOTON STATISTICS



Top: Bunched photons (Bose-Einstein; ‘quantum-random’)

Center: Antibunched photons (like fermions)

Bottom: Coherent and uniformly spaced (like ideal laser)

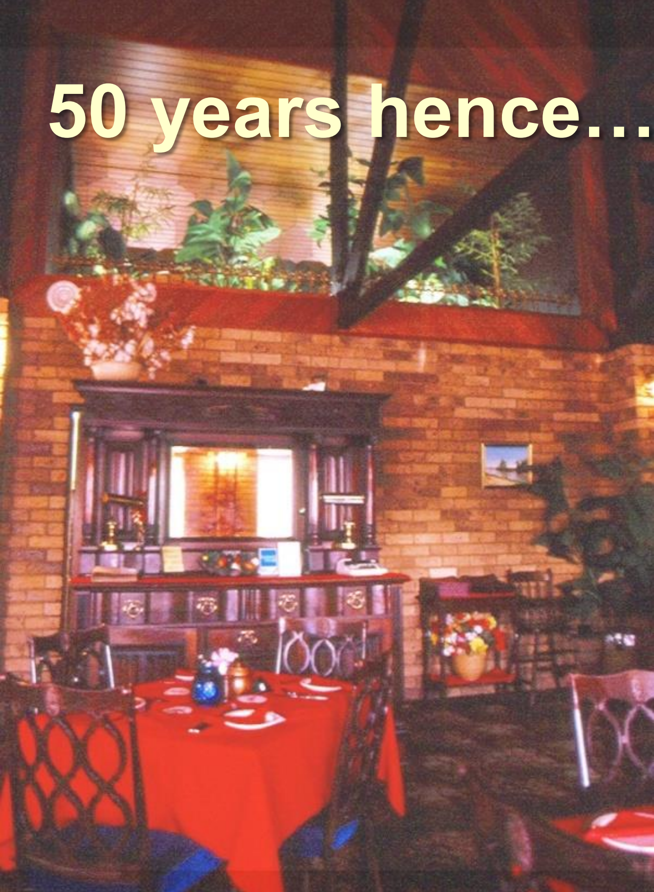
After R. Loudon: *The Quantum Theory of Light* (2000)

Roy Glauber

Nobel prize in physics

Stockholm, December 2005

“For his contribution to the quantum theory of optical coherence"



Sic transit gloria mundi…

Motel restaurant and bar in Narrabri, its wall covered with mirrors from the former observatory.

Photos: Dainis Dravins

Astronomy out …
particle physics in

PARTICLE PHYSICS

PHYSICAL REVIEW VOLUME 120, NUMBER 1 OCTOBER 1, 1960

Influence of Bose-Einstein Statistics on the Antiproton-Proton Annihilation Process*

GERSON GOLDHABER, SULAMITH GOLDHABER, WONYONG LEE, AND ABRAHAM PAIS†
Lawrence Radiation Laboratory and Department of Physics, University of California, Berkeley, California
(Received May 16. 1960)

Recent observations of angular distributions of π mesons in $\bar{p}$-p annihilation indicate a deviation from the predictions of the usual Fermi statistical model. In order to shed light on these phenomena, a modification of the statistical model is studied. We retain the assumption that the transition rate into a given final state is proportional to the probability of finding N free π mesons in the reaction volume, but express this probability in terms of wave functions symmetrized with respect to particles of like charge. The justification of this assumption is discussed. The model reproduces the experimental results qualitatively, provided the radius of the interaction volume is between one-half and three-fourths of the pion Compton wavelength; the dependence of angular correlation effects on the value of the radius is rather sensitive. Quantitatively, there seems to remain some discrepancy, but we cannot say whether this is due to experimental uncertainties or to some other dynamic effects. In the absence of information on π-π interactions and of a fully satisfactory explanation of the mean pion multiplicity for annihilation, we wish to emphasize the preliminary nature of our results. We consider them, however, as an indication that the symmetrization effects discussed here may well play a major role in the analysis of angular distributions. It is pointed out that in this respect the energy dependence of the angular correlations may provide valuable clues for the validity of our model.

Brazilian Journal of Physics, vol. 35, no. 1, March, 2005

PARTICLE PHYSICS

HBT Interferometry: Historical Perspective

Sandra S. Padula
Instituto de Física Teórica - UNESP, Rua Pamplona 145, 01405-900 São Paulo, Brazil

Received on 15 December, 2004

I review the history of HBT interferometry, since its discovery in the mid 1950's, up to the recent developments and results from BNL/RHIC experiments. I focus the discussion on the contributions to the subject given by members of our Brazilian group.

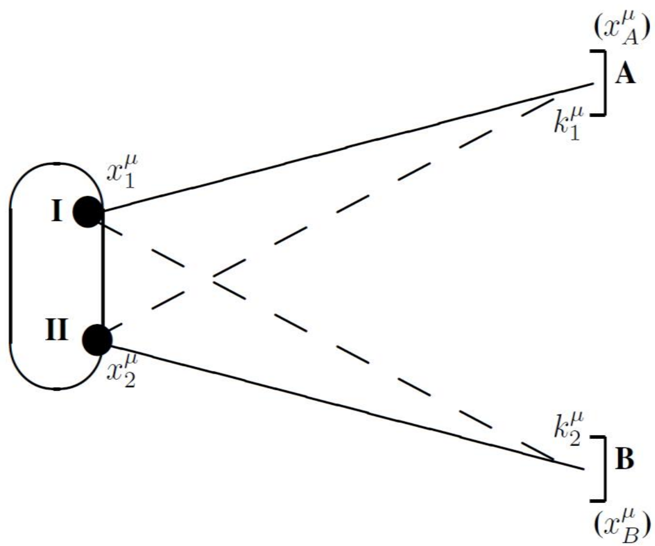


Figure 3. Simplified picture: two point sources, I and II, emit quanta considered as plane waves, which are observed in detectors A and B, respectively, with momenta k_1^μ and k_2^μ. Since the quanta are indistinguishable, there are two possible combinations for this observation, illustrated by the two continuous and the two dashed lines.

1.2 GGLP

In 1959, Goldhaber, Goldhaber, Lee and Pais performed an experiment at the Bevalac/LBL, in Berkeley, CA, USA, aiming at the discovery of the ρ^0 resonance[4]. In the experiment, they considered $\bar{p}p$ collisions, at 1.05 GeV/c. They were searching for the resonance by means of the decay $\rho^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$, by measuring the unlike pair, $\pi^+\pi^-$, mass-distribution and comparing it with the ones for like pairs, $\pi^\pm\pi^\pm$. Afterwards, they concluded that there was not enough statistics for establishing the existence of ρ^0. Nevertheless, they observed an unexpected angular correlation among identical pions! Later, in 1960, they successfully reproduced the empirical angular distribution by a detailed multi-π phase-space calculation using symmetrized wave functions for LIKE particles. Being so, they concluded the effect was a consequence of the Bose-Einstein nature of $\pi^+\pi^+$ and $\pi^-\pi^-$. They were not aware of the experiment Hanbury-Brown and Twiss had performed previously. Thus, they had discovered, by chance, the counterpart of the HBT effect in high energy collisions.

PARTICLE PHYSICS

Brazilian Journal of Physics, vol. 35, no. 1, March, 2005

HBT Interferometry: Historical Perspective

Sandra S. Padula
Instituto de Física Teórica - UNESP, Rua Pamplona 145, 01405-900 São Paulo, Brazil

Received on 15 December, 2004

I review the history of HBT interferometry, since its discovery in the mid 1950's, up to the recent developments and results from BNL/RHIC experiments. I focus the
members of our Brazilian group.

Review of HBT or Bose-Einstein correlations in high energy heavy ion collisions

T. Csörgő
MTA KFKI RMKI, H - 1525 Budapest 114, P.O.Box 49, Hungary

Abstract. A brief review is given on the discovery and the first five decades of the Hanbury Brown - Twiss effect and its generalized applications in high energy nuclear and particle physics, that includes a meta-review. Interesting and inspiring new directions are also highlighted, including for example source imaging, lepton and photon interferometry, non-Gaussian shape analysis as well as many other new directions. Existing models are compared to two-particle correlation measurements and the so-called RHIC HBT puzzle is resolved. Evidence for a (directional) Hubble flow is presented and the conclusion is confirmed by a successful description of the pseudorapidity dependence of the elliptic flow as measured in Au+Au collisions by the PHOBOS Collaboration.

Annu. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 1999. 49:529–79

TWO-PARTICLE CORRELATIONS IN RELATIVISTIC HEAVY-ION COLLISIONS

Ulrich Heinz
Theory Division, CERN, CH-1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland; e-mail: ulrich.heinz@cern.ch, and Institut für Theoretische Physik, Universität Regensburg, D-93040 Regensburg, Germany

Barbara V. Jacak
Department of Physics, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, New York 11794; e-mail: jacak@skipper.physics.sunysb.edu

Key Words Hanbury Brown–Twiss interferometry, Bose-Einstein correlations, collective expansion, source size/lifetimes

■ **Abstract** Two-particle momentum correlations between pairs of identical particles produced in re
of th
ased
lision
for t

Annu. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 1992. 42:77–100

HADRONIC INTERFEROMETRY IN HEAVY-ION COLLISIONS

Wolfgang Bauer and Claus-Konrad Gelbke

National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory and Department o
and Astronomy, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michiga
1321

Scott Pratt

Department of Physics, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wiscon

KEY WORDS: intensity interferometry, Hanbury Brown and Twiss effect, two-particle correlation functions, transport theory

THE PHYSICS OF HANBURY BROWN–TWISS INTENSITY INTERFEROMETRY: FROM STARS TO NUCLEAR COLLISIONS *

GORDON BAYM

Department of Physics, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
1110 W. Green St., Urbana, IL 61801, USA

(Received April 14, 1998)

In the 1950's Hanbury Brown and Twiss showed that one could measure the angular sizes of astronomical radio sources and stars from correla-
tions of s
Their su
ing of ph
quantum
has beco
providing
effect is
depends
the basi
in high e
matter a

Annu. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 2005. 55:357–402
doi: 10.1146/annurev.nucl.55.090704.151533

FEMTOSCOPY IN RELATIVISTIC HEAVY ION COLLISIONS: Two Decades of Progress

Michael Annan Lisa
Department of Physics, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210; email: lisa@mps.ohio-state.edu

Scott Pratt
Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824; email: pratts@pa.msu.edu

Ron Soltz
N-Division, Livermore National Laboratory, 7000 East Avenue, Livermore, California 94550; email: soltz1@llnl.gov

Urs Wiedemann
Theory Division, CERN, Geneva, Switzerland; email: urs.wiedemann@cern.ch

Key Words HBT, intensity interferometry, heavy ion collisions, femtoscopy

■ **Abstract** Analyses of two-particle correlations have provided the chief means for determining spatio-temporal characteristics of relativistic heavy ion collisions. We discuss the theoretical formalism behind these studies and the experimental methods used in carrying them out. Recent results from RHIC are put into context in a systematic review of correlation measurements performed over the past two decades. The current understanding of these results is discussed in terms of model comparisons and overall trends.

NH
ELSEVIER

25 May 1995

PHYSICS LETTERS B

Physics Letters B 351 (1995) 293–301

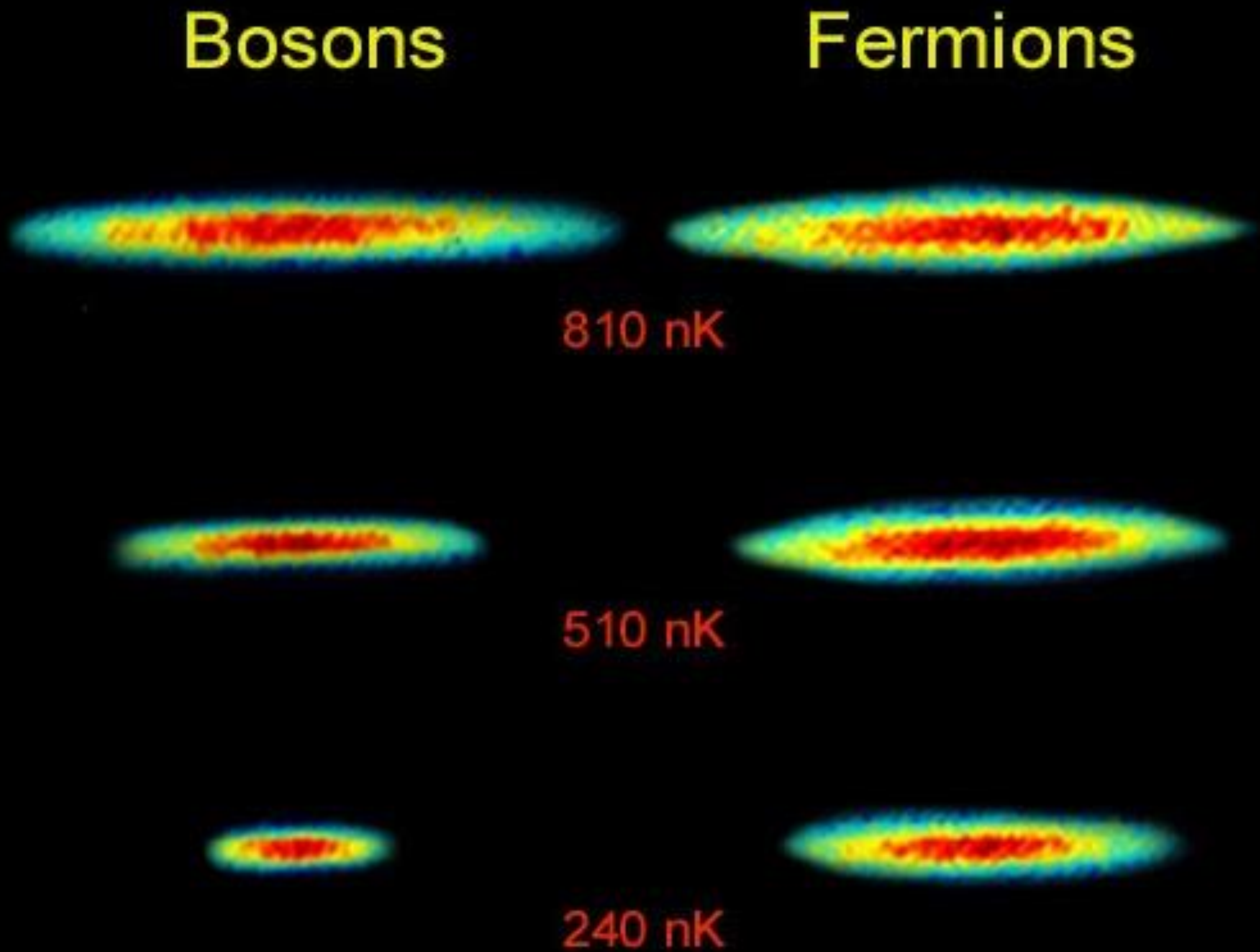
Bose–Einstein effects and W mass determinations

Leif Lönnblad, Torbjörn Sjöstrand [1]
Theory Division, CERN, CH-1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland

Received 30 January 1995
Editor: R. Gatto

Abstract

In $e^+e^- \to W^+W^- \to q_1\bar{q}_2\, q_3\bar{q}_4$ events at LEP 2, the two W decay vertices are much closer to each other than typical hadronization distances. Therefore the Bose–Einstein effects, associated with the production of identical bosons (mainly pions), may provide a 'cross-talk' between the W^+ and the W^- decay products. If so, the observable W masses are likely to be affected. We develop algorithms for the inclusion of Bose–Einstein effects in multi-hadronic events. In this way we can study potential uncertainties in the W mass determination. In some scenarios the effects are significant, so that this source of uncertainty cannot be neglected.



BOSONS BUNCH TOGETHER, FERMIONS DON'T

Pauli exclusion principle: Fermions cannot share the same quantum state

(but bosons can! ☺)

Bose-Einstein condensates of lithium isotopes;

Left: ^{7}Li bosons (integer spin)

Right: ^{6}Li fermions

As temperature drops, bosons bunch together, while fermions keep their distance

Truscott & Hulet (Rice Univ.)

Back to astronomy …

Intensity interferometry

Pro: Time resolution of 10 ns, say, implies 3 m light travel time; no need for more accurate optics nor atmosphere.

Permitted error budget is ~meter, not ~wavelength of light!

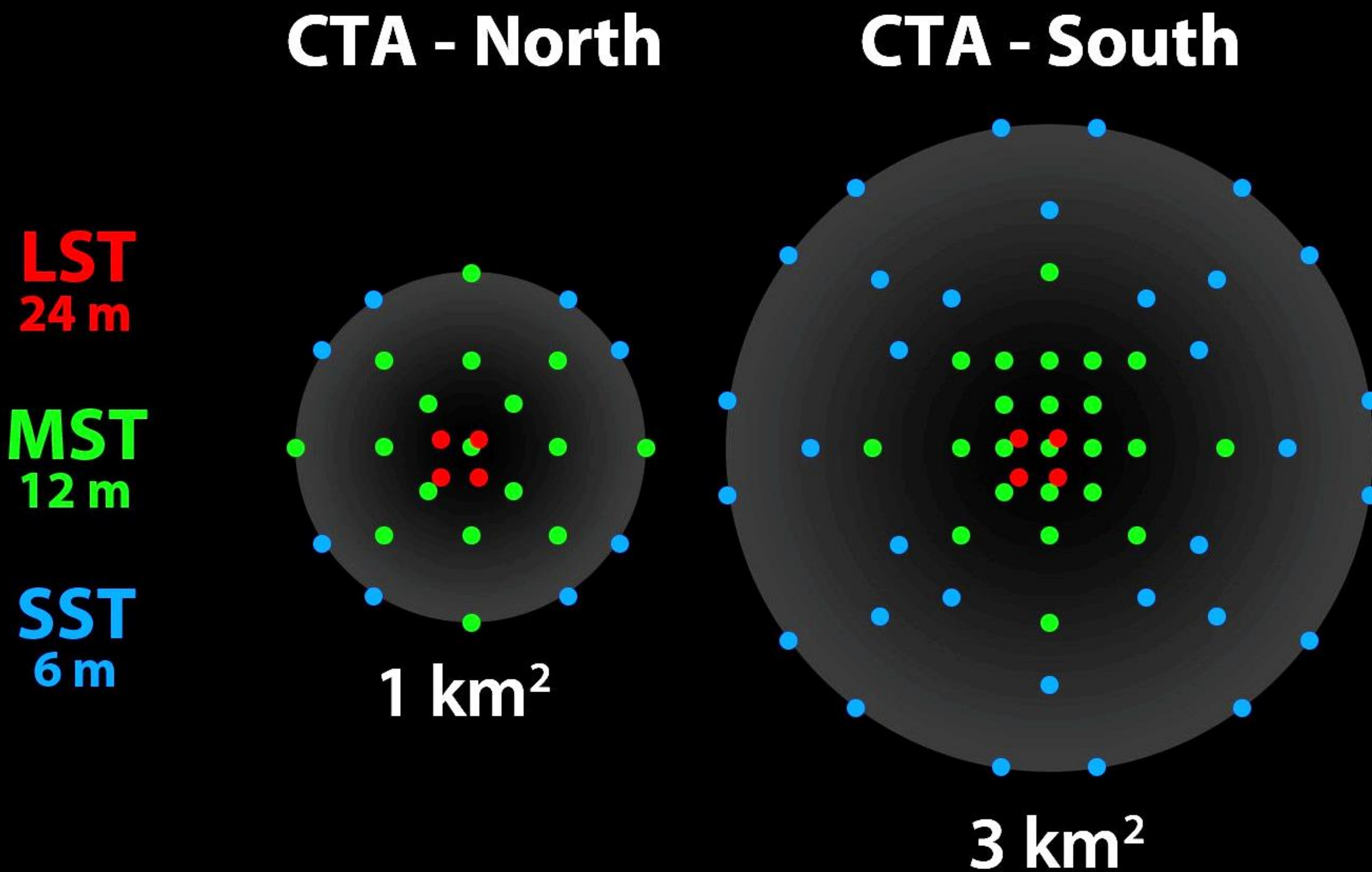
Virtually immune to atmospheric turbulence!!

Con: Require high photometric precision, large flux collectors.

Method not pursued in astronomy since numerous large and widely spread telescopes have not been available.

Proposed configurations of the Cherenkov Telescope Array

Image: G.Pérez, IAC



Software telescopes in radio and the optical

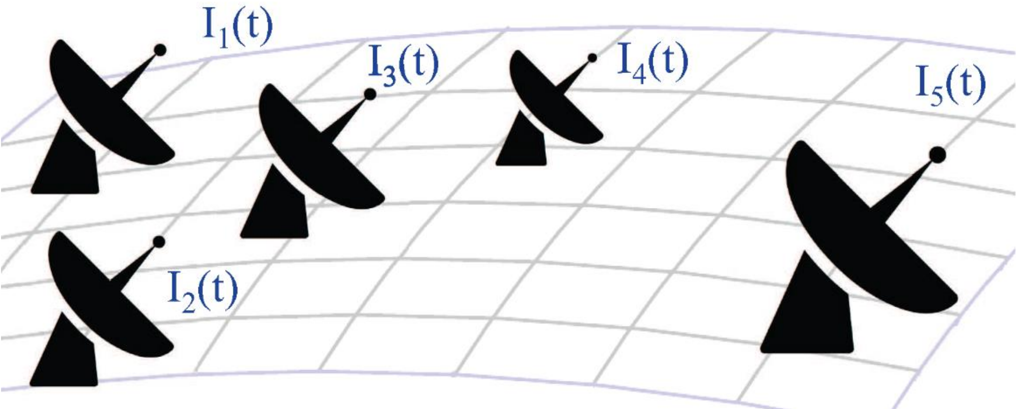
LOFAR

LOFAR low-band antennas at Onsala Space Observatory

Low-frequency radio waves, ~100 MHz

Many antennas, huge data flows.
Radio-wave amplitude sampled 12 bits deep.
Spectral resolution ~1 kHz, bandwidth 32 MHz.
Measures first-order coherence.
Large, central on-line data processing facility.

Optical Intensity Interferometer



Low-frequency optical fluctuations, ~100 MHz

Many telescopes, moderate data flows.
Photon counts recorded (1 bit).
Spectral resolution by optical filters.
Measures second-order coherence.
On-line or off-line data processing.

Laboratory & field experiments

Verify operation of an intensity interferometer; understand detector properties, issues in data handling

VERITAS telescopes at Basecamp, Arizona

Site of first full-scale tests of digital intensity interferometry

** Digitally correlated pairs of 12-m telescopes*
** Photon rates >30 MHz per telescope*
** Real-time cross correlation, $\Delta t = 1.6$ ns*

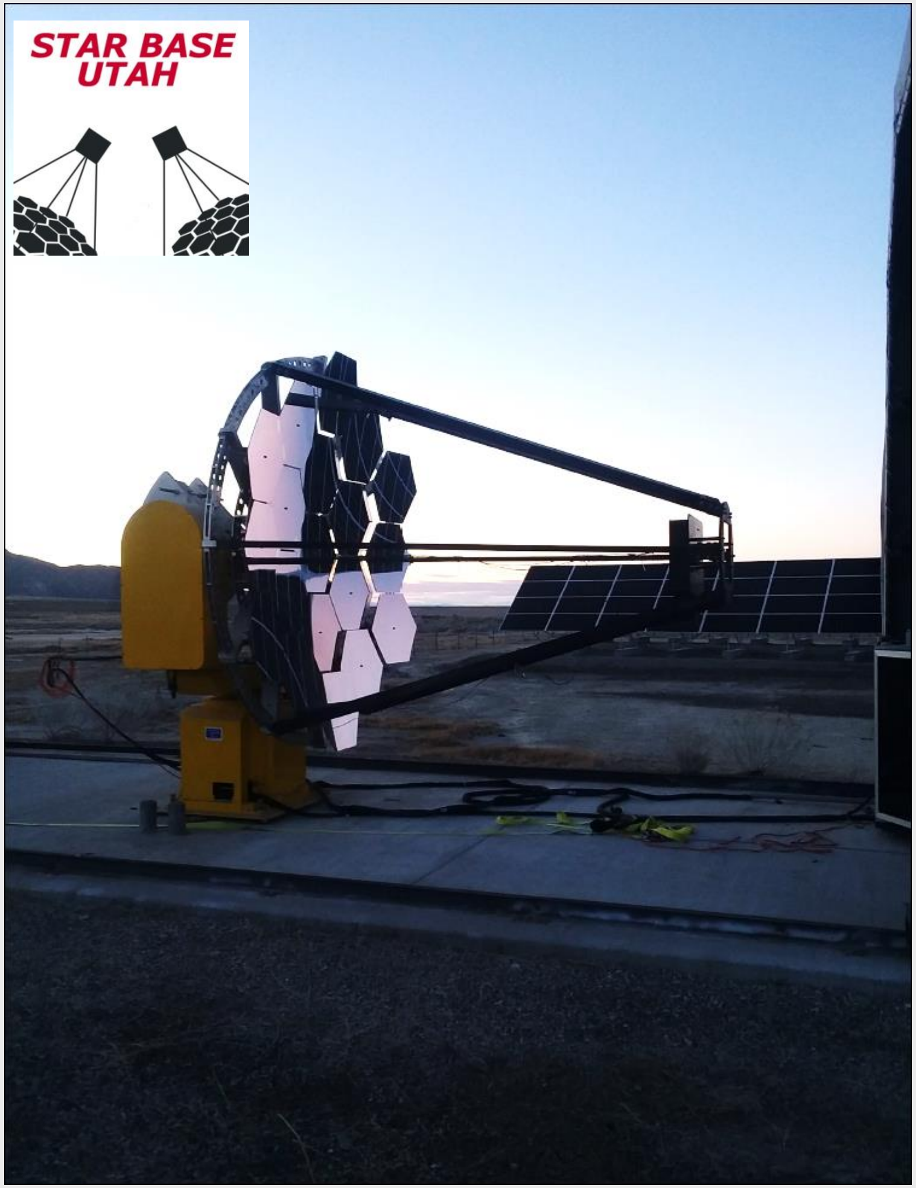
(D.Dravins & S.LeBohec, Proc. SPIE **6986**)

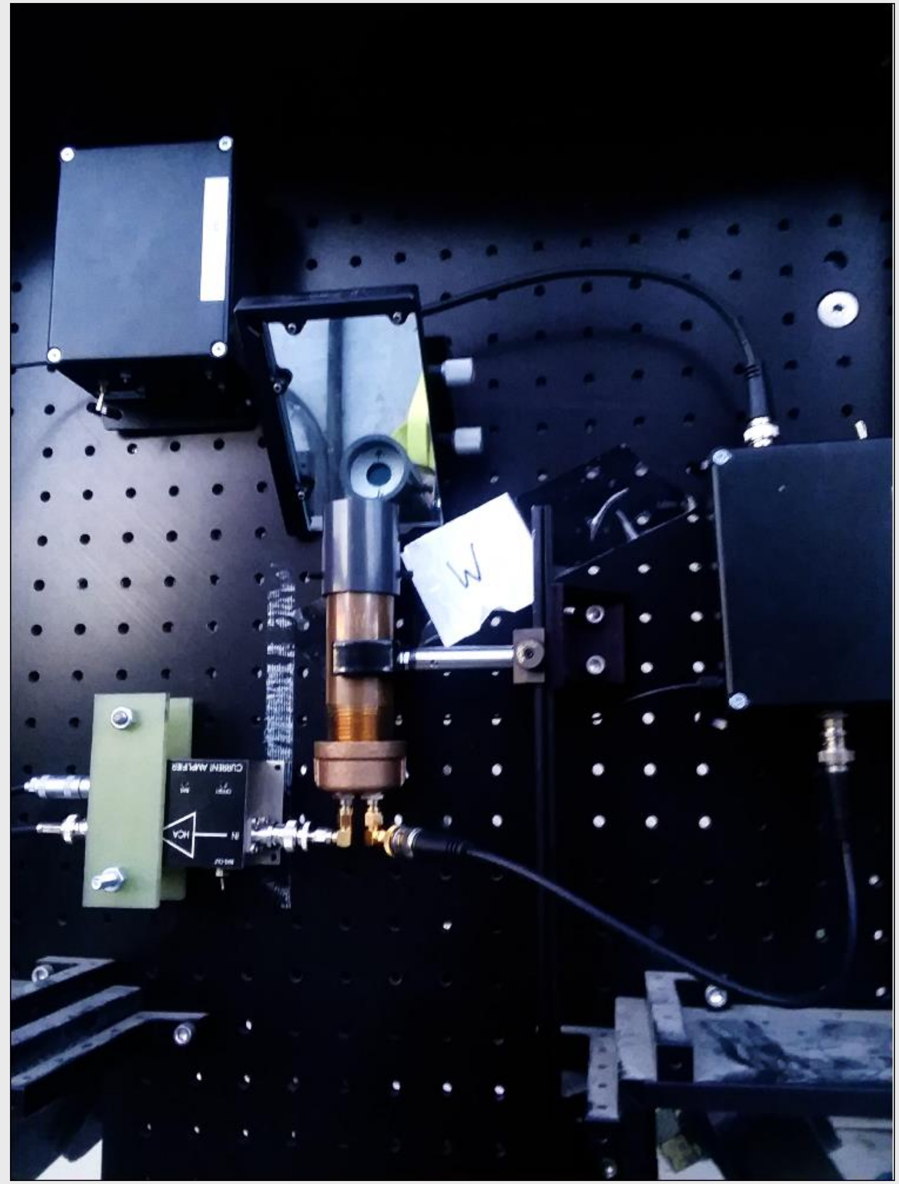
STAR BASE UTAH (near Salt Lake City)

Testbed for intensity interferometry & Cherenkov telescope instrumentation

The StarBase 3 m Cherenkov telescopes are protected by buildings which can be rolled open for observation. The control room is located between the two telescopes.

D.Dravins, S.LeBohec, H.Jensen, P.D.Nuñez:
Stellar Intensity Interferometry: Prospects for sub-milliarcsecond optical imaging, New Astron. Rev. **56**, 143 (2012)

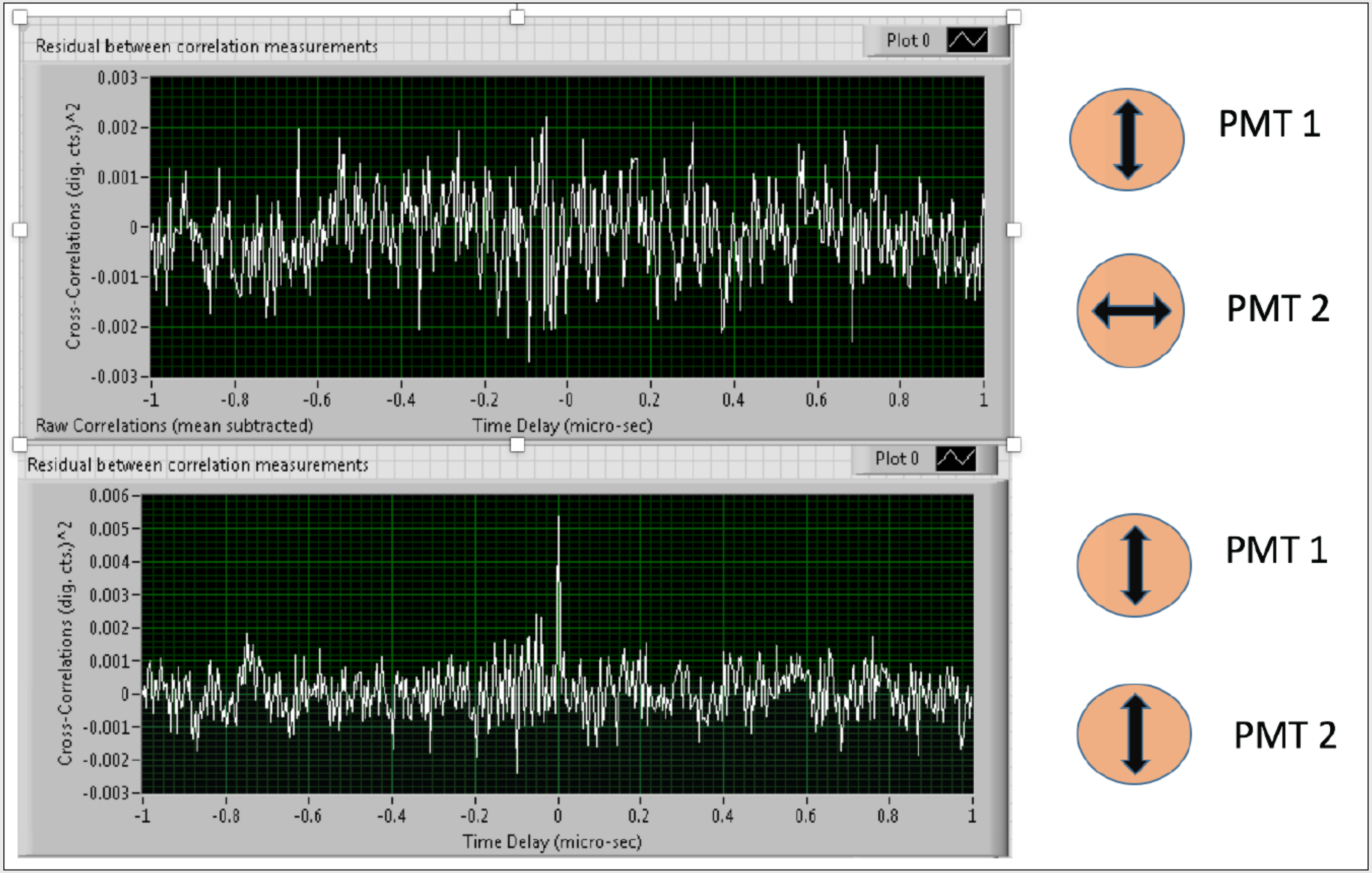




Left: One of the StarBase telescopes, having 19 hexagonal mirror facets with total diameter of 3 m.
Right: Light is detected by the intensity interferometry camera consisting of a single PMT ‘pixel’

N.Matthews, O.Clarke, S.Snow, S.LeBohec, D.Kieda
Implementation of an intensity interferometry system on the StarBase observatory
SPIE Proc. **10701**, 107010W (2018)

Intensity fluctuations in polarized light



Temporal coherence from a Hg arc lamp in the laboratory at the University of Utah. Upper plot: Non-correlation with perpendicular polarizations. Lower: Observed 2-photon correlation with parallel polarizer configuration.

D.Kieda, N.Matthews
Stellar intensity interferometric capabilities of IACT arrays
Proc.Science, arXiv:1709.03956 (2017)

VERITAS Cherenkov telescope on Mt.Hopkins, Arizona

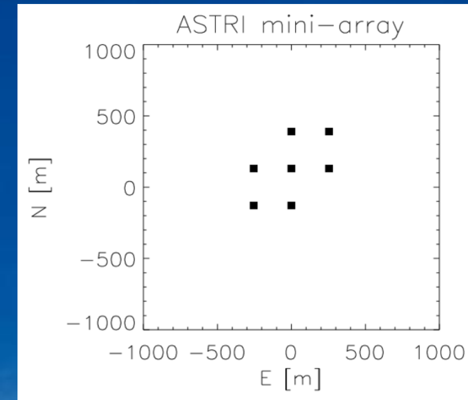
Camera baseplate for interferometry
(David Kieda, Univ. of Utah, Sept. 2018)

Photo by Dainis Dravins

ASTRI* small-size telescope array

To be set up the CTA Southern site

Telescope spacing ~250 m (drawing here not to scale),
well suitable for intensity interferometry



*Astrofisica con Specchi a Tecnologia Replicante Italiana

Luca Zampieri, Gabriele Rodeghiero, Giampiero Naletto, for the ASTRI collaboration

Plateau de Calern, Observatoire de la Côte d’Azur

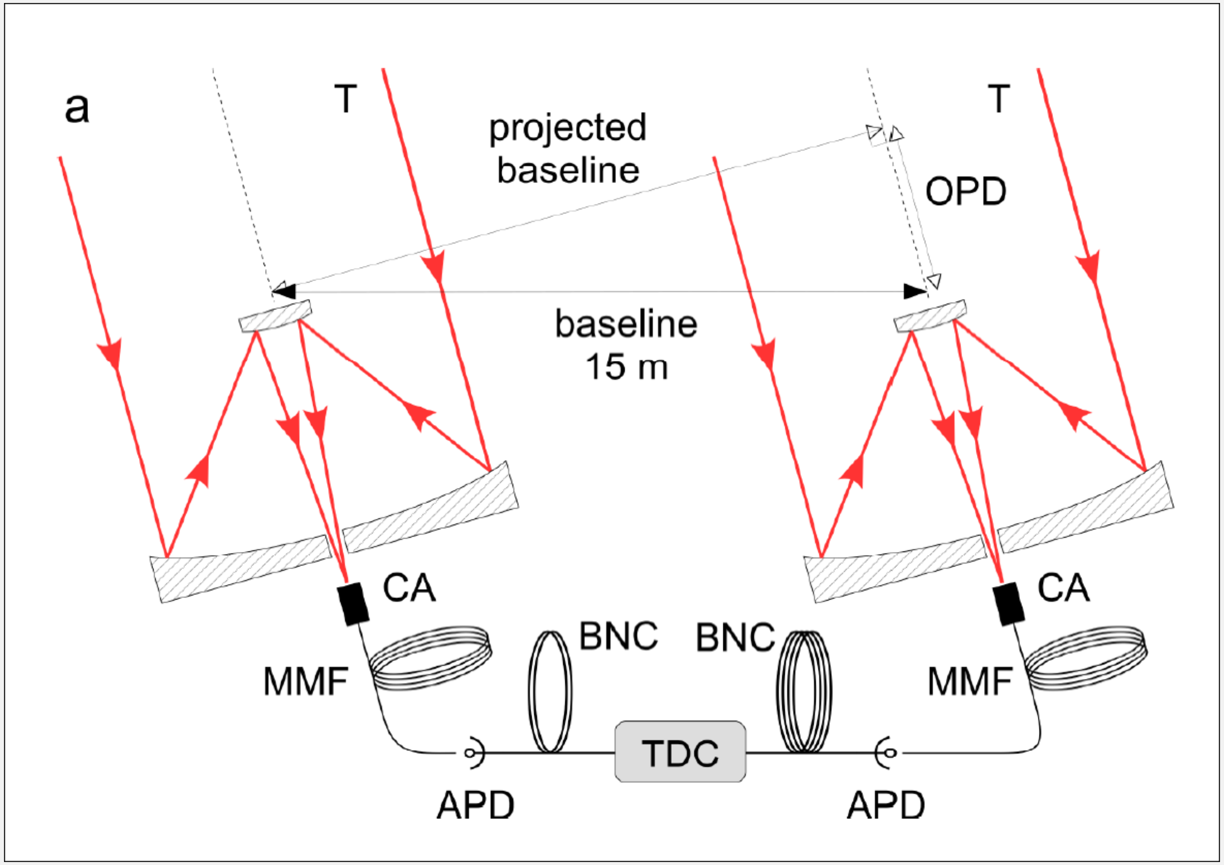
Twin 1-m telescopes – *Omicron* & *Epsilon*,

Plateau de Calern, Observatoire de la Côte d'Azur

CENTRE PEDAGOGIQUE PLANETE ET UNIVERS
C2PU

Photos: Serge Brunier (top), Hervé de Brus (right)

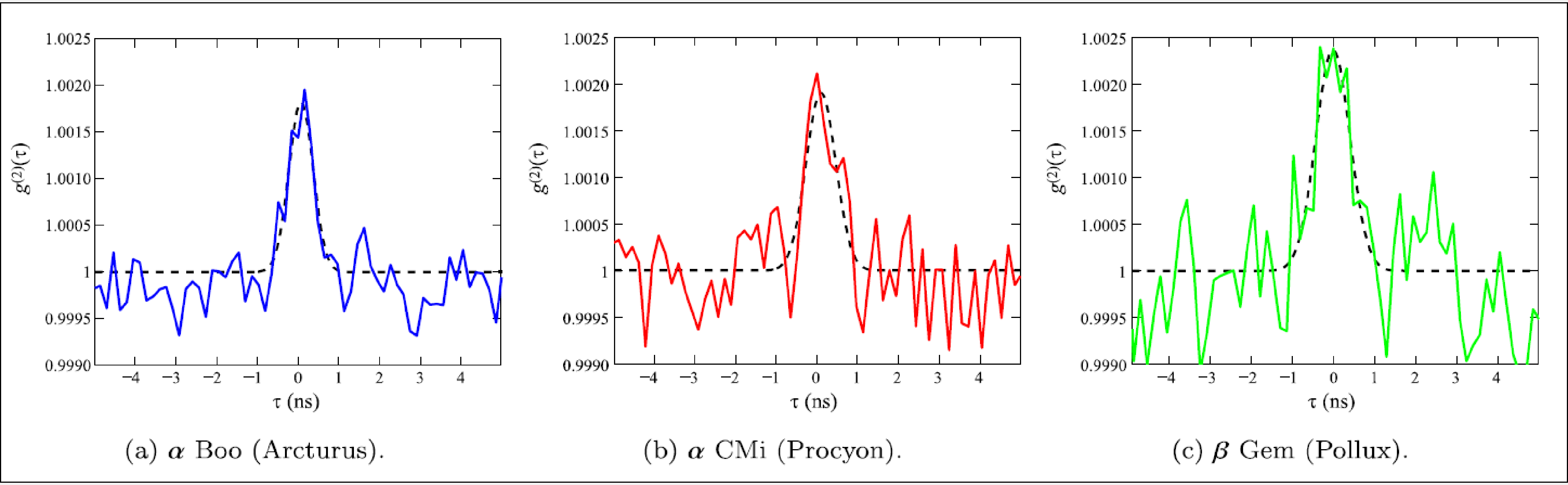
Measuring stellar intensity correlations between 1-m telescopes on Plateau de Calern



Starlight is collected by two 1-m telescopes and fed into multimode optical fibers (MMF) to an avalanche photodiode (APD), followed by a time-to-digital converter (TDC).

W.Guerin, J.-P.Rivet, M.Fouché, G.Labeyrie, D.Vernet, F.Vakili, R.Kaiser
Spatial intensity interferometry on three bright stars
Mon.Not.Roy.Astron.Soc. **480**, 245 (2018)

Photon bunching (intensity correlations) measured on one 1-m telescope



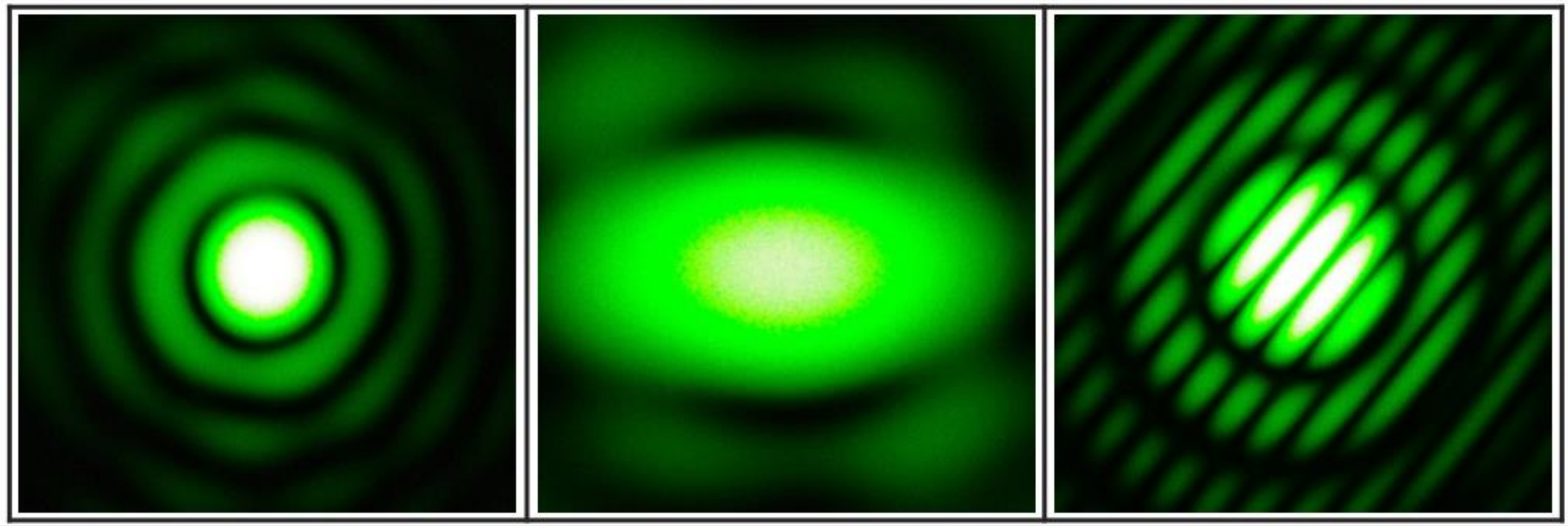
Temporal intensity correlation measured for three different stars. Gaussian fits are dashed.

W.Guerin, A.Dussaux, M.Fouché, G.Labeyrie, J.-P.Rivet, D.Vernet, F.Vakili, R.Kaiser
Temporal intensity interferometry: photon bunching in three bright stars
Mon.Not.Roy.Astron.Soc. **472**, 4126 (2017)

Laboratory simulations

End-to-end operation of intensity interferometry in the laboratory: artificial stars; telescope array; photon-counting detectors; reconstructed images.

Artificial stars in laboratory intensity interferometer



Diffraction patterns with laser light show the [squared] Fourier transforms of some artificial 'stars'. Circular single star; elliptic small single star; binary with equal components. Image widths correspond to ~70 cm in the telescope plane and such baselines are required to retrieve these patterns.

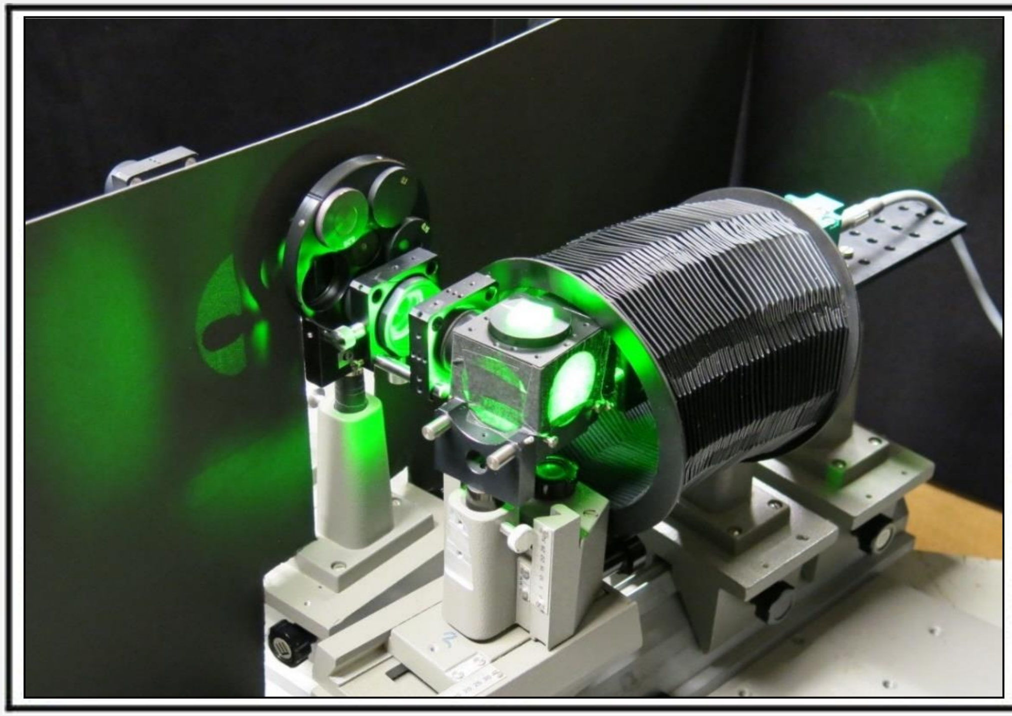
(D.Dravins, T.Lagadec, P.Nuñez, Astron.Astrophys. **580**, A99, 2015)

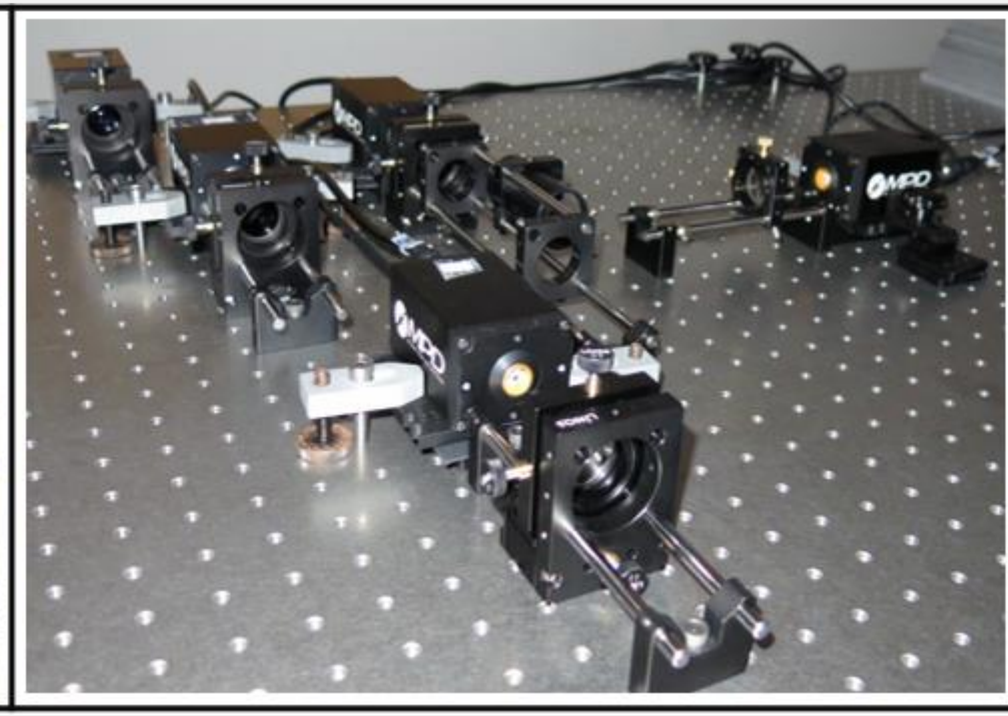
How to make an artificial star ?

S/N in intensity interferometry depends not only on instrumentation but also on the source brightness temperature

Laboratory Intensity Interferometer

(Lund Observatory)

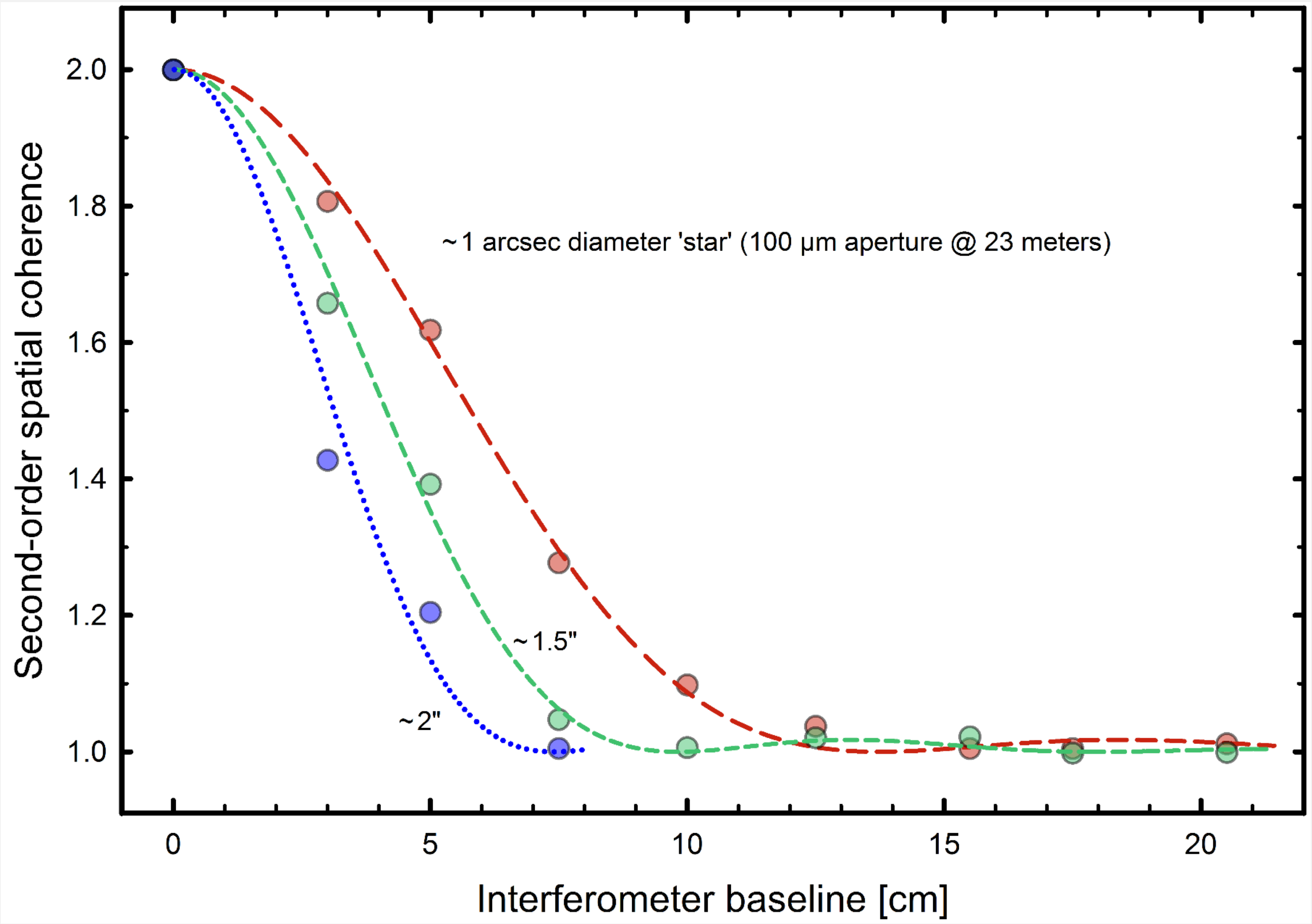




Left: Light from a 300 mW λ 532 nm laser is randomized through scattering against microscopic particles in a square-top cuvette and focused by a condenser onto artificial 'stars', being apertures in a rotatable holder. **Right:** The 'stars' are observed by an array of small telescopes, each with a photon-counting SPAD detector. 2-D coverage is achieved by rotating the asymmetric source relative to the plane of the telescopes.

(D.Dravins, T.Lagadec, P.Nuñez, Astron.Astrophys. **580**, A99, 2015)

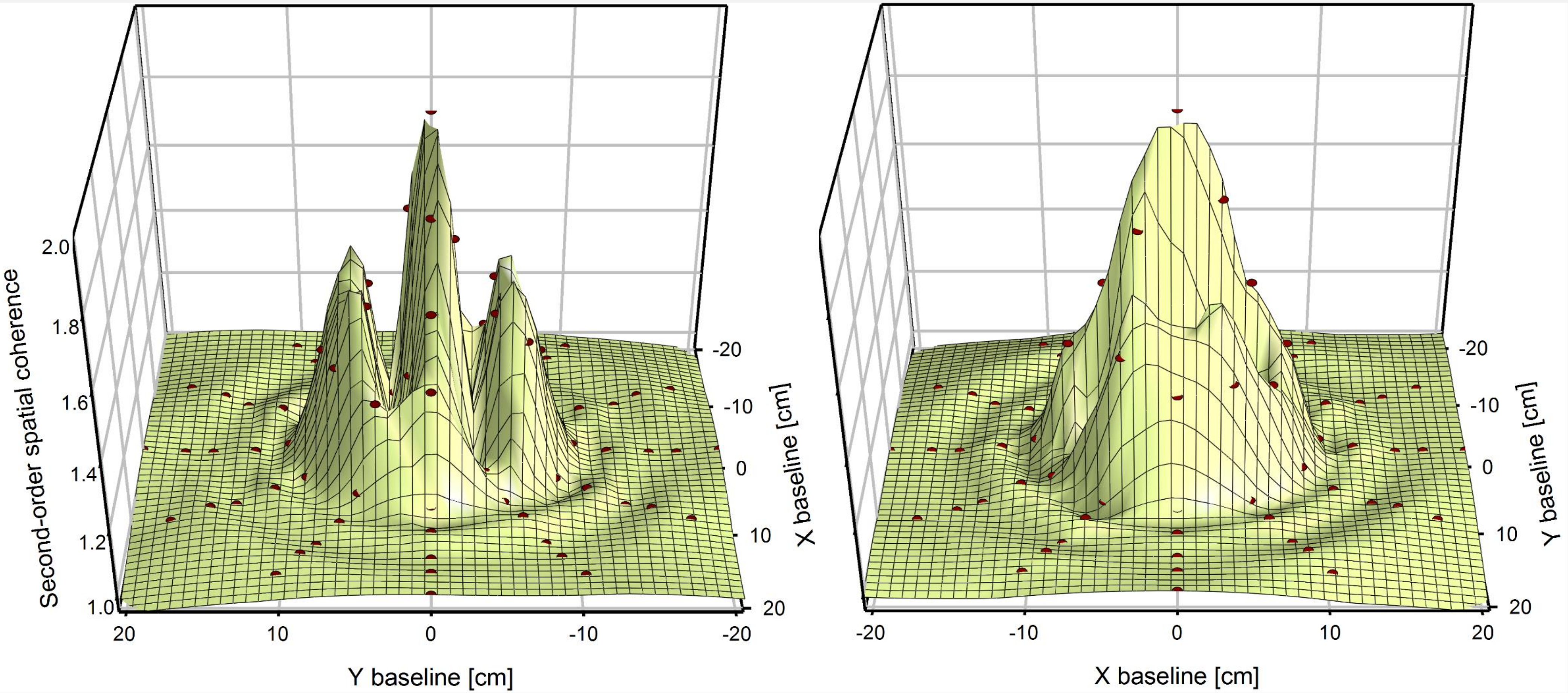
Laboratory intensity interferometry with few baselines



Second-order coherence g(2) measured for artificial single stars of different angular sizes.
Superposed are Airy functions for circular apertures (squared moduli of the Fourier transforms).

(D.Dravins, T.Lagadec, P.Nuñez, Astron.Astrophys. **580**, A99, 2015)

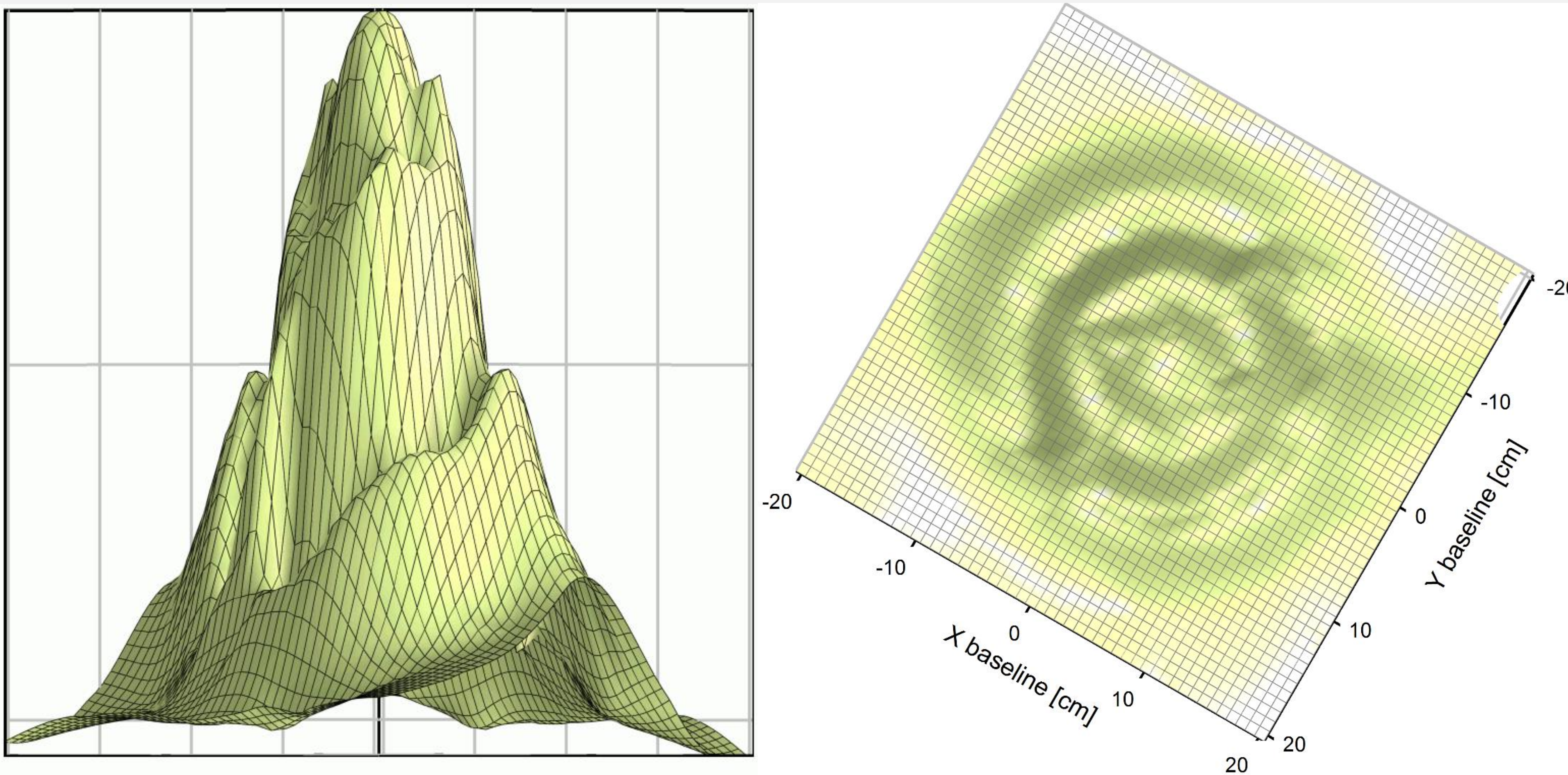
Laboratory intensity interferometry with many baselines



Second-order coherence g(2) for an artificial binary star with each component of diameter ~ 1 arcsec.
This coherence surface was produced from intensity correlations measured across 60 different non-redundant baselines, illustrating how a telescope array fills in the interferometric plane. The central maxima (left) indicate the binary separation while the symmetric rings reveal the size of individual stars.

(D.Dravins, T.Lagadec, P.Nuñez, Astron.Astrophys. **580**, A99, 2015)

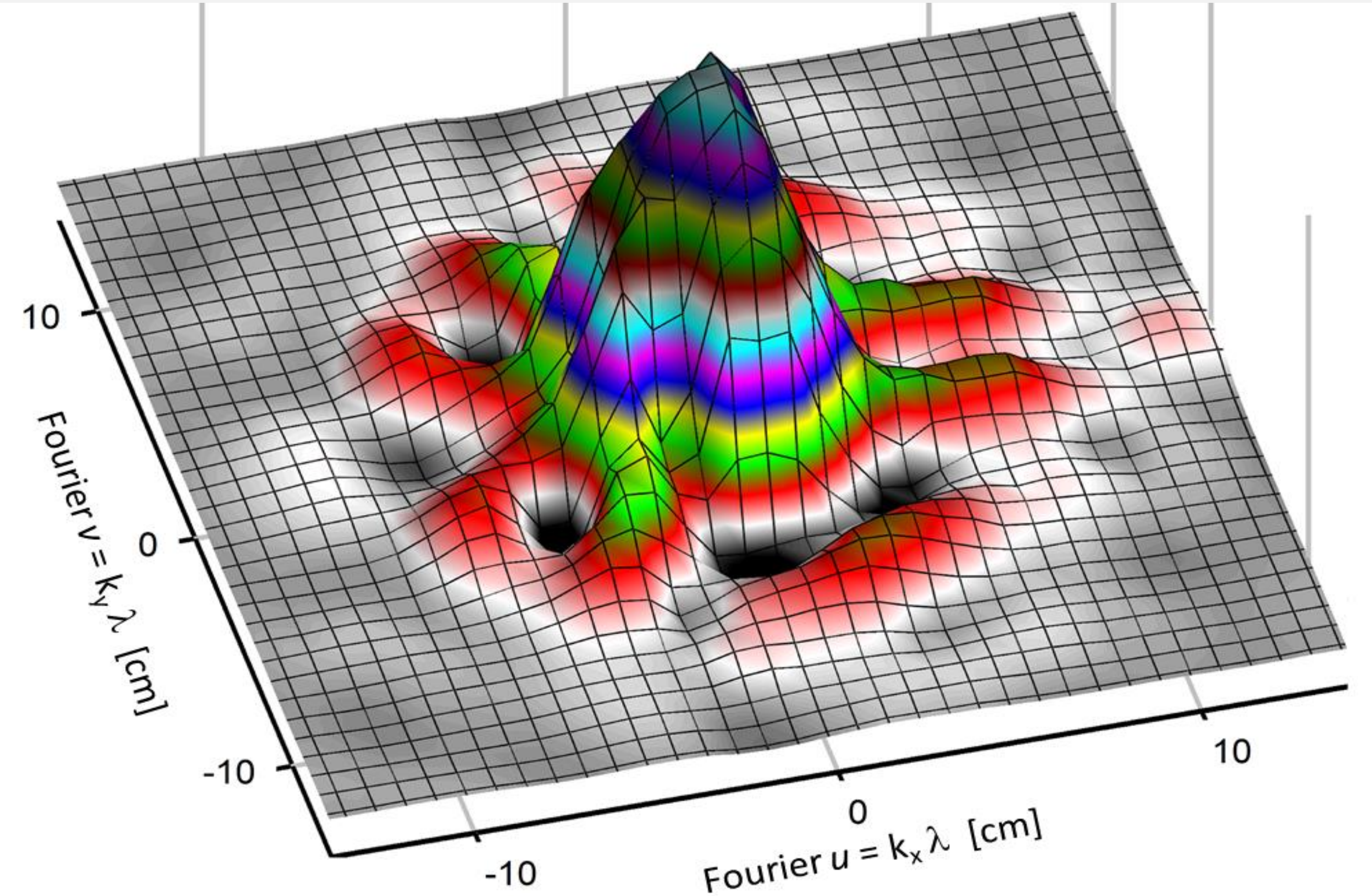
Laboratory intensity interferometry with 100 baselines

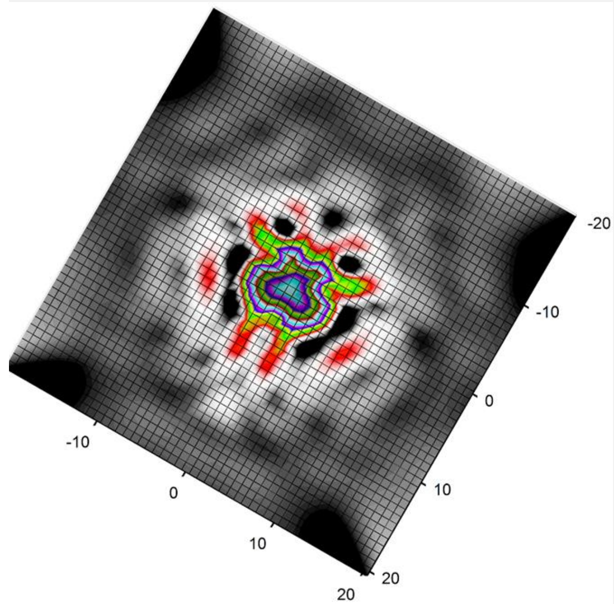


Intensity interferometry measurements with 100 different telescopic baselines. The data largely fill the interferometric (u,v)-plane of the second-order coherence g(2) for an artificial star, somewhat irregular and elliptic, with angular extent just below 1 arcsecond. At right, the projection of the 3-D mesh is oriented straight down, showing [the modulus of] the source's Fourier transform ('diffraction pattern').

(D.Dravins & T.Lagadec, Proc. SPIE **9146**, 2014)

Laboratory intensity interferometry with 180 baselines





Measured second-order spatial coherence $g^{(2)}$ from intensity interferometry over 180 telescopic baselines. The source is an artificial binary star with differently large components. The structure corresponds to the pattern that would be produced by coherent light undergoing diffraction in a corresponding aperture.

(D.Dravins, T.Lagadec, P.Nuñez, Astron.Astrophys. **580**, A99, 2015)

Image reconstruction

Second-order coherence $g^{(2)}$

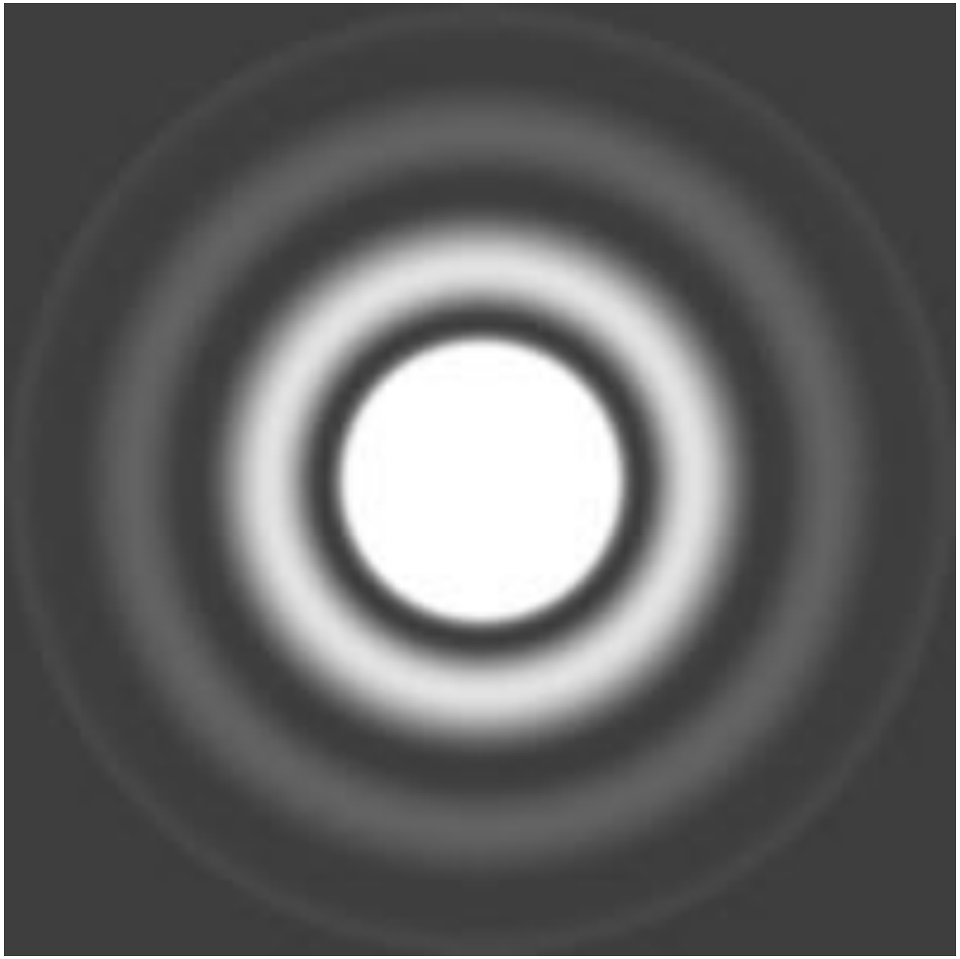
$$g^{(2)}(\tau) = 1 + |g^{(1)}(\tau)|^2$$

Does not retain phase information,
direct image reconstruction not possible.

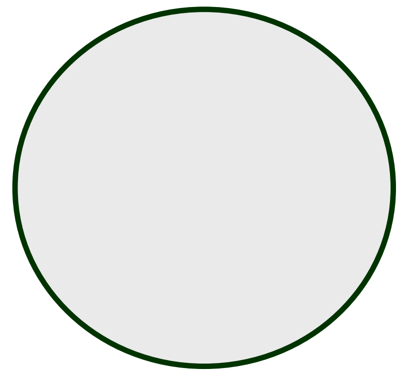
Imaging requires retrieval of
Fourier phases from amplitudes.

Feasible if dense coverage of (u,v)-plane

Image reconstruction from intensity interferometry

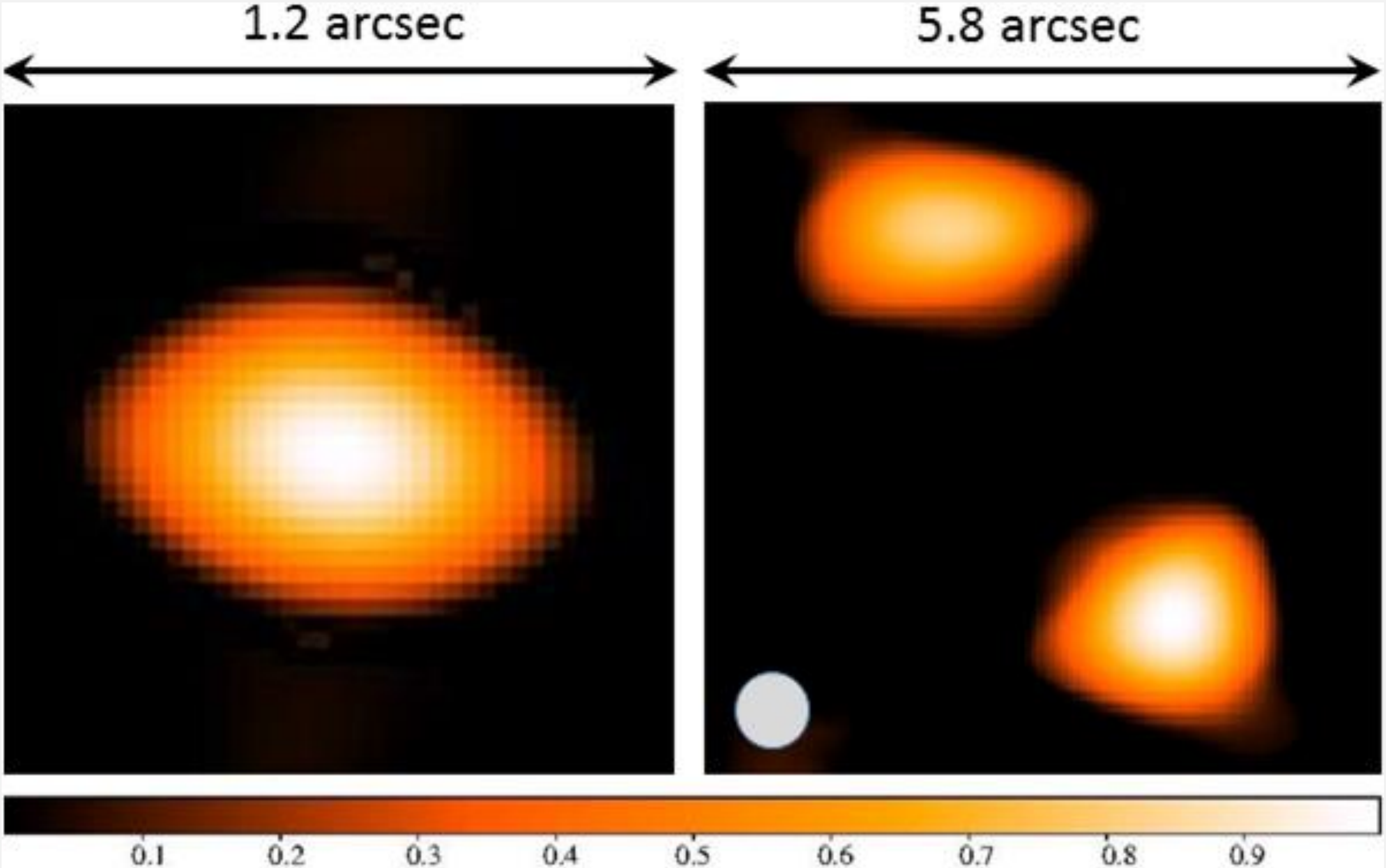


This Airy-disk diffraction pattern is immediately recognized as originating in a circular aperture, although only intensities are recorded.

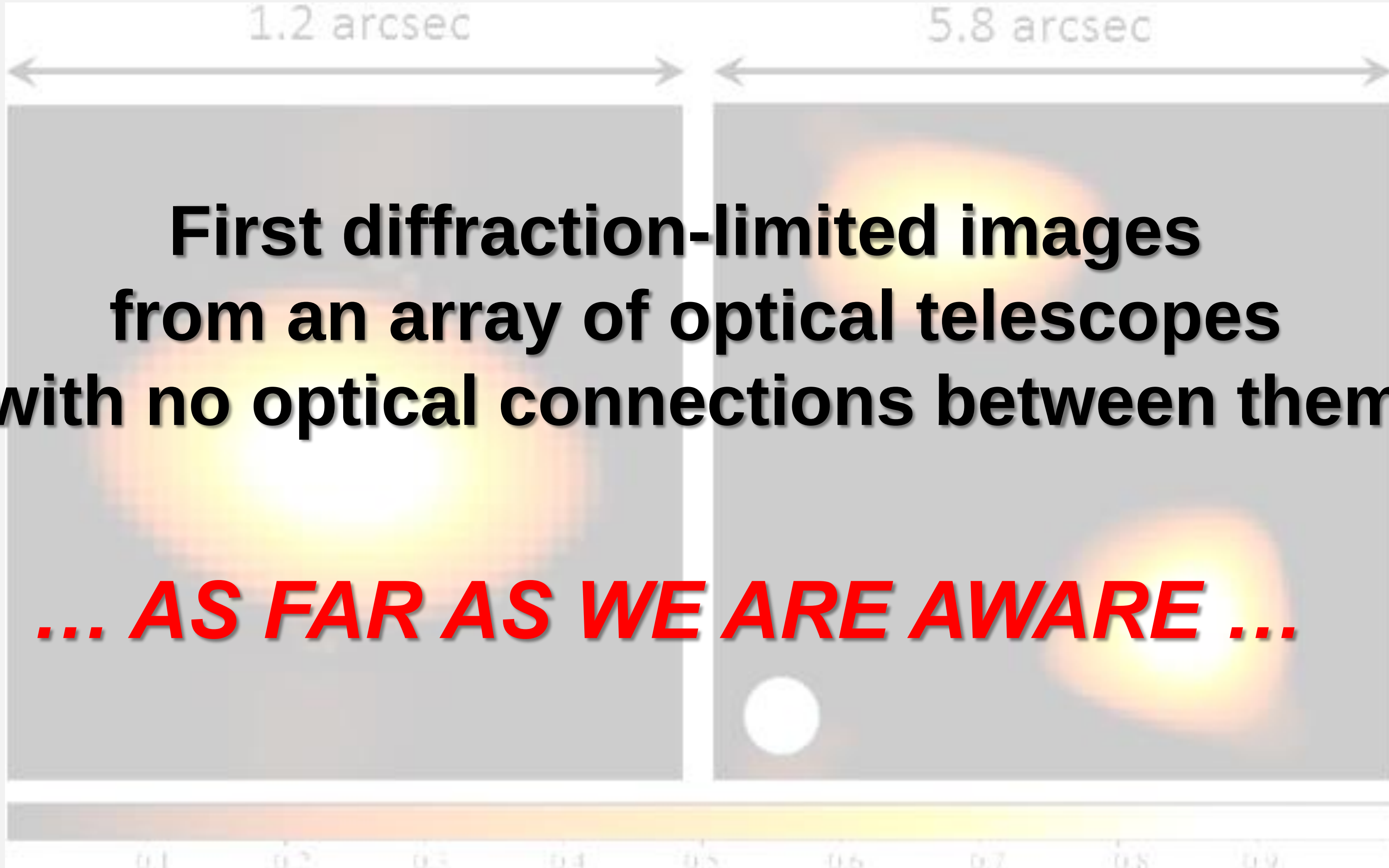


Two-dimensional images can be reconstructed without phase information, provided two-dimensional coverage of the (u,v)-plane is available

Image reconstructions from intensity interferometry



Optical images reconstructed from intensity interferometry.
Measurements with 100 and 180 baselines, of an elliptical 'star', and a binary with brightness ratio 1:4.
(D.Dravins, T.Lagadec, P.D.Nuñez, *Nature Commun.* **6**, 6852, 2015)

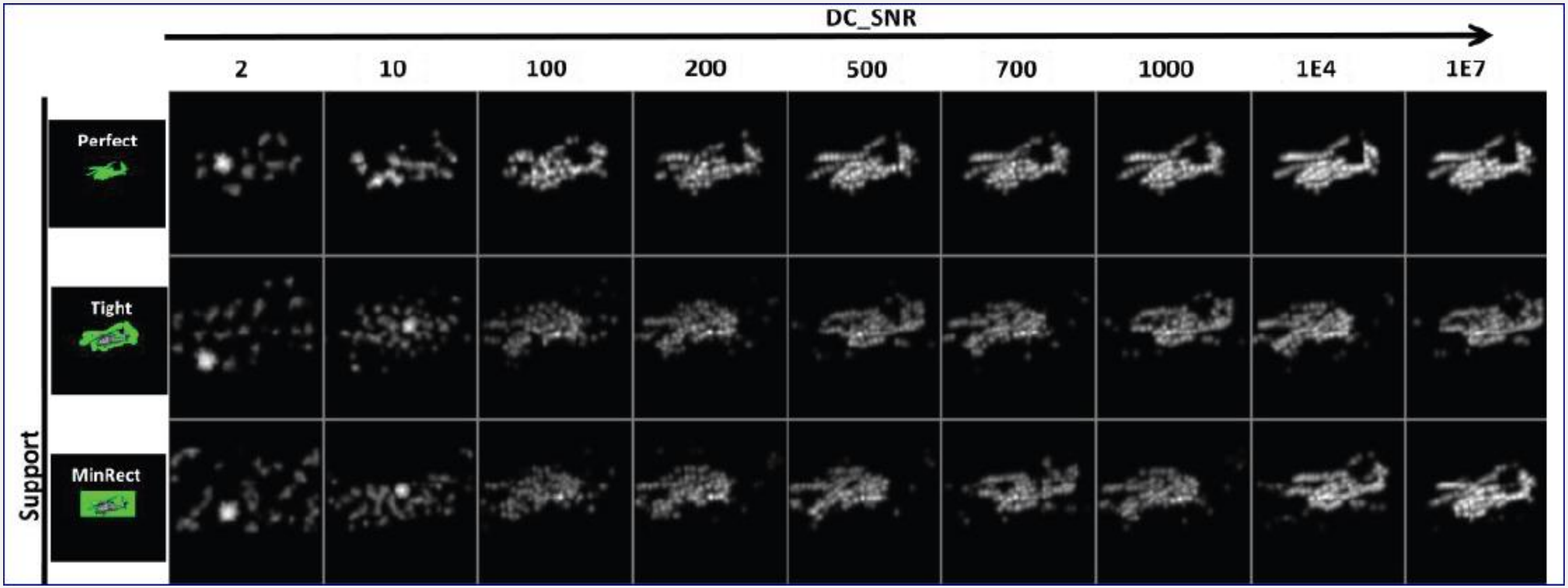


First diffraction-limited images from an array of optical telescopes with no optical connections between them

… AS FAR AS WE ARE AWARE …

Cramér-Rao lower bound and object reconstruction performance evaluation for intensity interferometry

Jean J. Dolne[a], David R. Gerwe[b], and Peter N. Crabtree[c]
[a]Boeing Phantom Works, 5301 Bolsa Ave. H017-D728, Huntington Beach, CA 92647
(jean.j.dolne@boeing.com)
[b]Boeing Phantom Works, 700 N. Sepulveda Blvd. S38-H320, El Segundo, CA 90245
(david.r.gerwe@boeing.com)
[c]U.S. Air Force Research Laboratory, Space Vehicles Directorate,
3550 Aberdeen Ave. SE, Kirtland AFB, NM 87117



J.K.Rajagopal et al., eds., *Optical and Infrared Interferometry IV*, Proc. SPIE **9146**, 914636, 2014

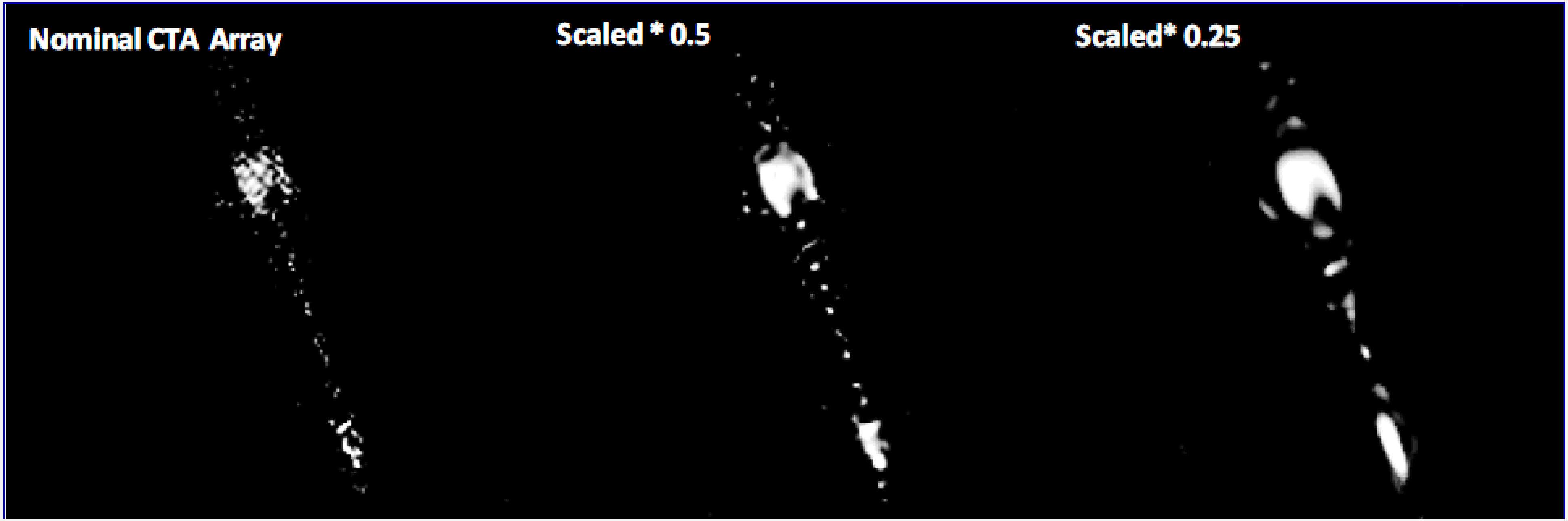


Image reconstruction of a geostationary satellite using a nominal CTA layout, and scaled versions

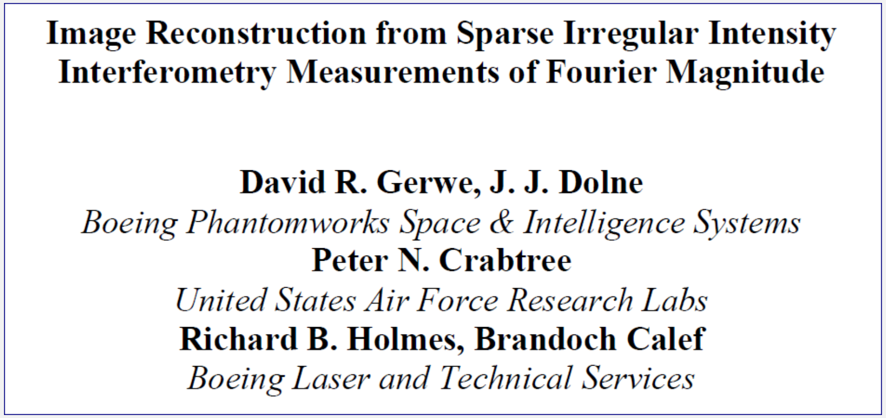


Image Reconstruction from Sparse Irregular Intensity Interferometry Measurements of Fourier Magnitude

David R. Gerwe, J. J. Dolne
Boeing Phantomworks Space & Intelligence Systems
Peter N. Crabtree
United States Air Force Research Labs
Richard B. Holmes, Brandoch Calef
Boeing Laser and Technical Services

S/N in intensity interferometry

PROPORTIONAL TO:

★ Telescope areas (geometric mean)

★ Detector quantum efficiency

★ Square root of integration time

★ Square root of electronic bandwidth

★ Photon flux per optical frequency bandwidth

INDEPENDENT OF:

★ Width of optical passband

DARK OBJECTS ON BRIGHT BACKGROUND

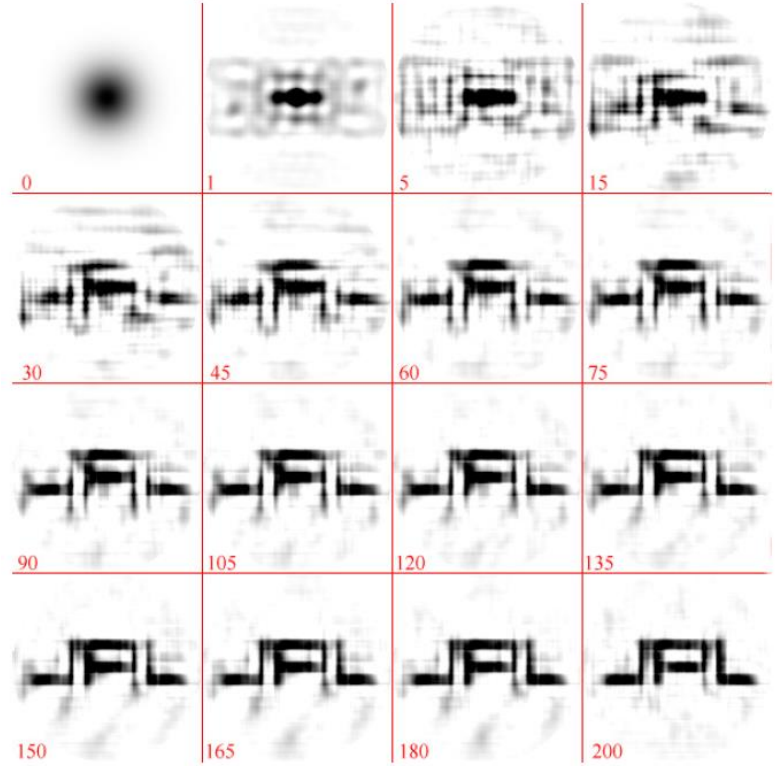
Imaging dark objects with intensity interferometry

Dmitry V. Strekalov,* Igor Kulikov, and Nan Yu

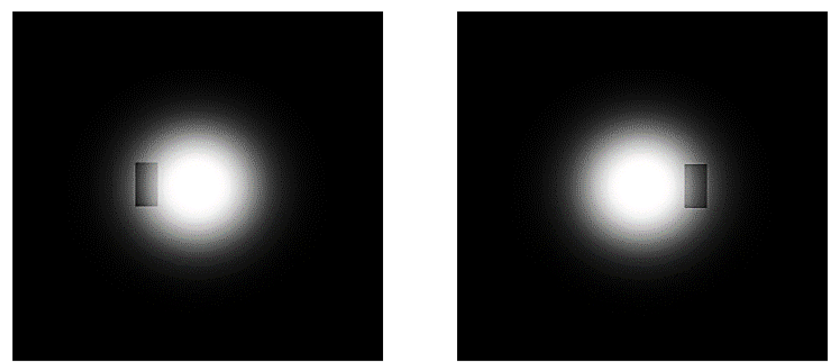
Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, 4800 Oak Grove Drive, Pasadena, California 91109-8099, USA

**Dmitry.V.Strekalov@jpl.nasa.gov*

Abstract: We have developed a technique for imaging dark, i.e. non-radiating, objects by intensity interferometry measurements using a thermal light source in the background. This technique is based on encoding the dark object's profile into the spatial coherence of such light. We demonstrate the image recovery using an adaptive error-minimizing Gerchberg-Saxton algorithm in case of a completely opaque object, and outline the steps for imaging purely refractive objects.



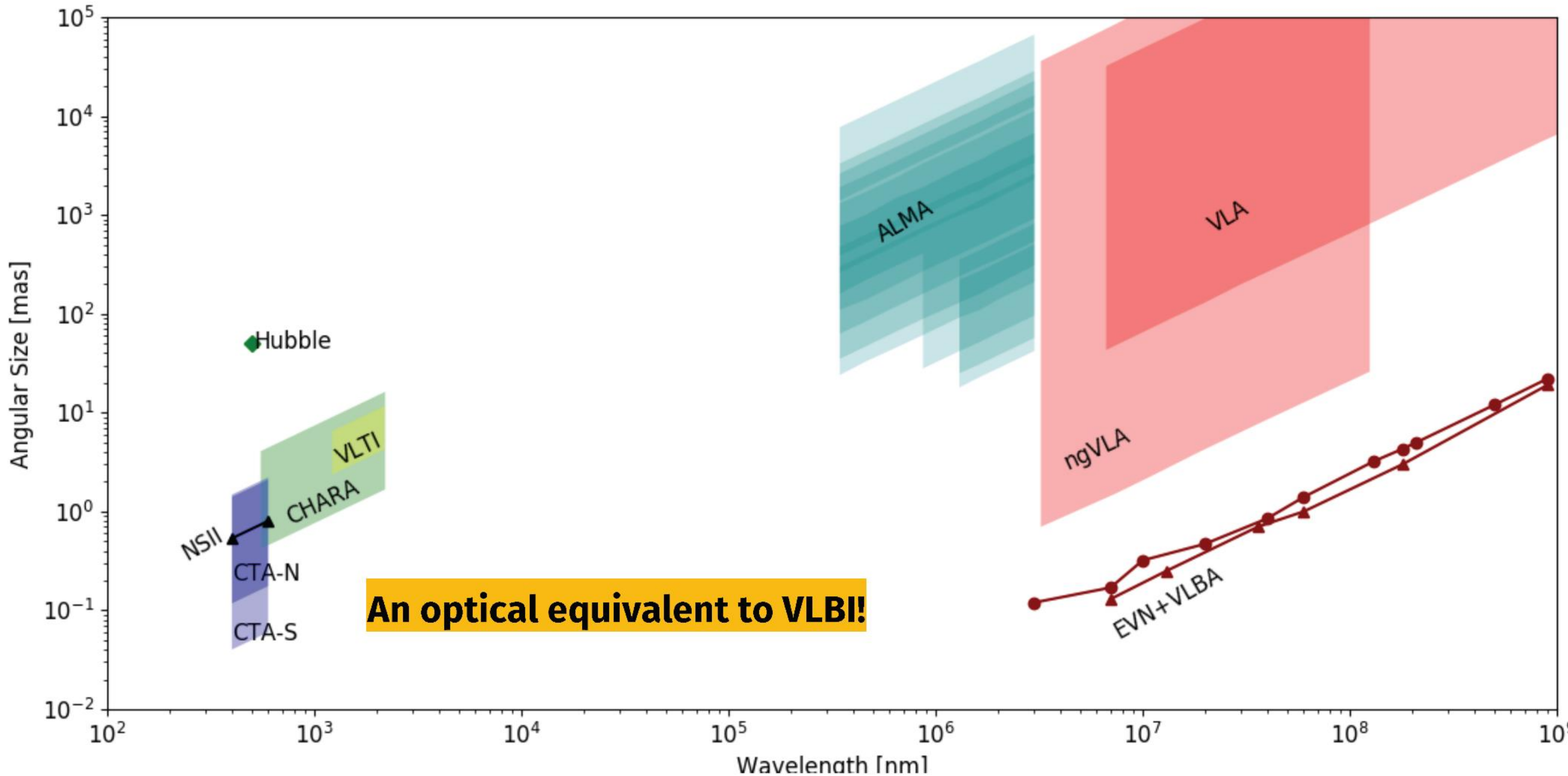
Results of simple image recovery algorithm



Optics Express **22**, 12339 (2014)

Gaussian source with rectangle, reconstructed by Gerchberg-Saxton algorithm

CTA Potential

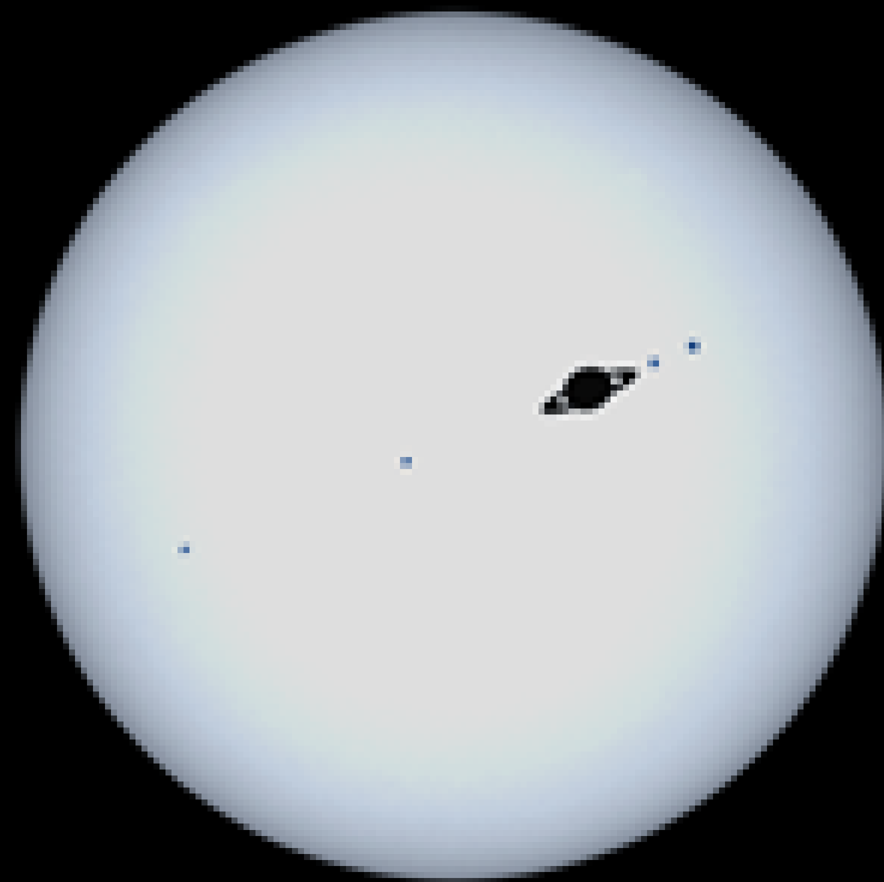


(Michael Daniel, *CfA Center for Astrophysics & VERITAS, Fred Lawrence Whipple Observatory*)

***Cherenkov Telescope Array* as an Intensity Interferometer**

Expected resolution for assumed exoplanet transit across the disk of Sirius

cta
cherenkov telescope array



Stellar diameter = 1.7 solar
Distance = 2.6 pc
Angular diameter = 6 mas

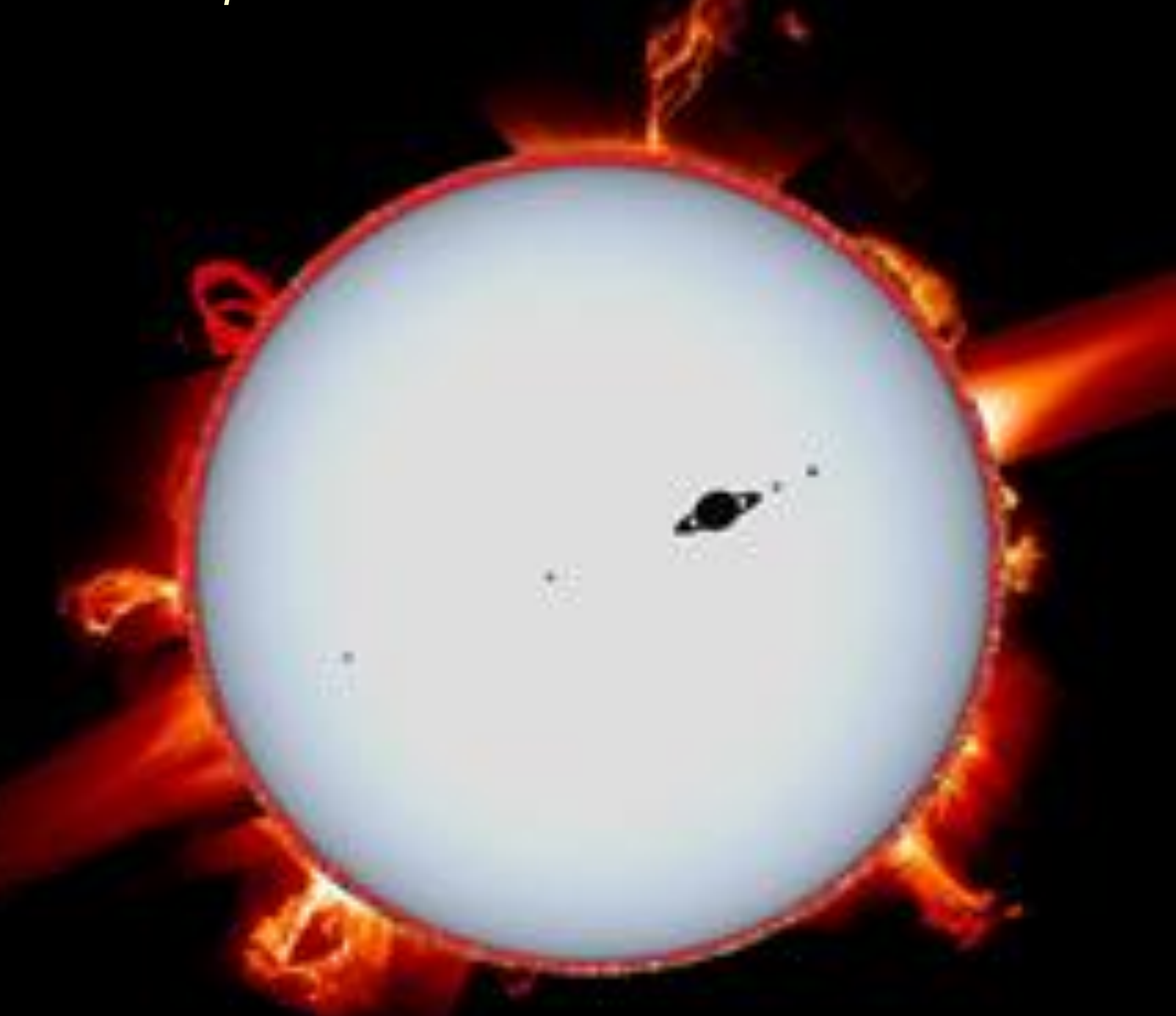
Assumed Jupiter-size planet with rings;
four Earth-size moons;
equatorial diameter = 350 µas.

CTA array spanning 2 km;
Resolution 50 µas at λ 400 nm provides more than 100 pixels across the stellar diameter

(D.Dravins, T.Lagadec, P.D.Nuñez, *Astron.Astrophys.* **580**, A99, 2015)

Cherenkov Telescope Array as an Intensity Interferometer

Expected resolution for assumed exoplanet transit across the disk of Sirius



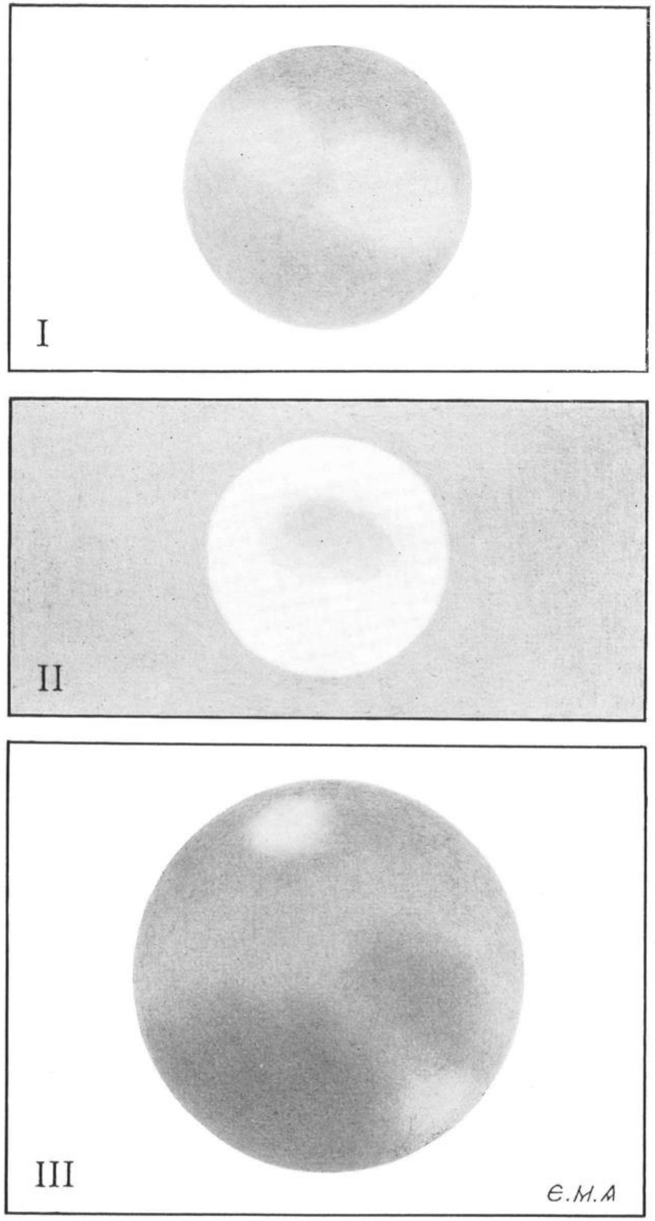
Stellar diameter = 1.7 solar
Distance = 2.6 pc
Angular diameter = 6 mas

Assumed Jupiter-size planet with rings;
four Earth-size moons;
equatorial diameter = 350 µas.

CTA array spanning 2 km;
Resolution 50 µas at λ 400 nm provides more than 100 pixels across the stellar diameter

(D.Dravins, T.Lagadec, P.D.Nuñez, *Astron.Astrophys.* **580**, A99, 2015)

JUPITER'S MOONS



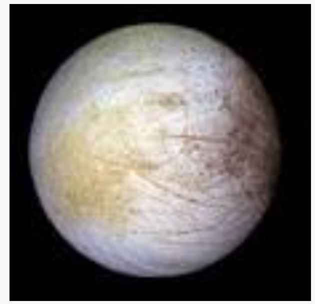
THE FIRST THREE LARGE SATELLITES OF JUPITER IN TRANSIT

Upper—Satellite I, Antoniadi's observations, completed by details discovered by Barnard.

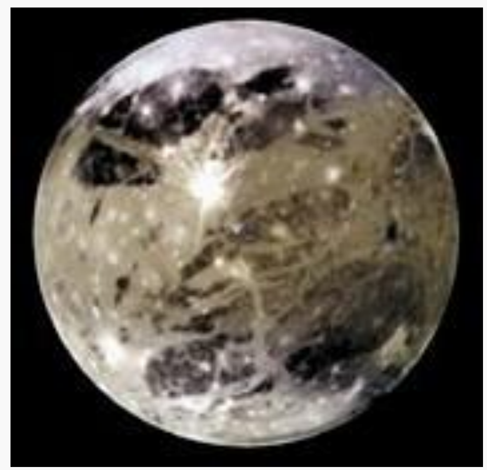
Middle—Satellite II, as seen by Antoniadi Sept. 28, 1927.

Lower—Satellite III, as seen by Antoniadi, with whitish southern spot seen by Barnard.

Io



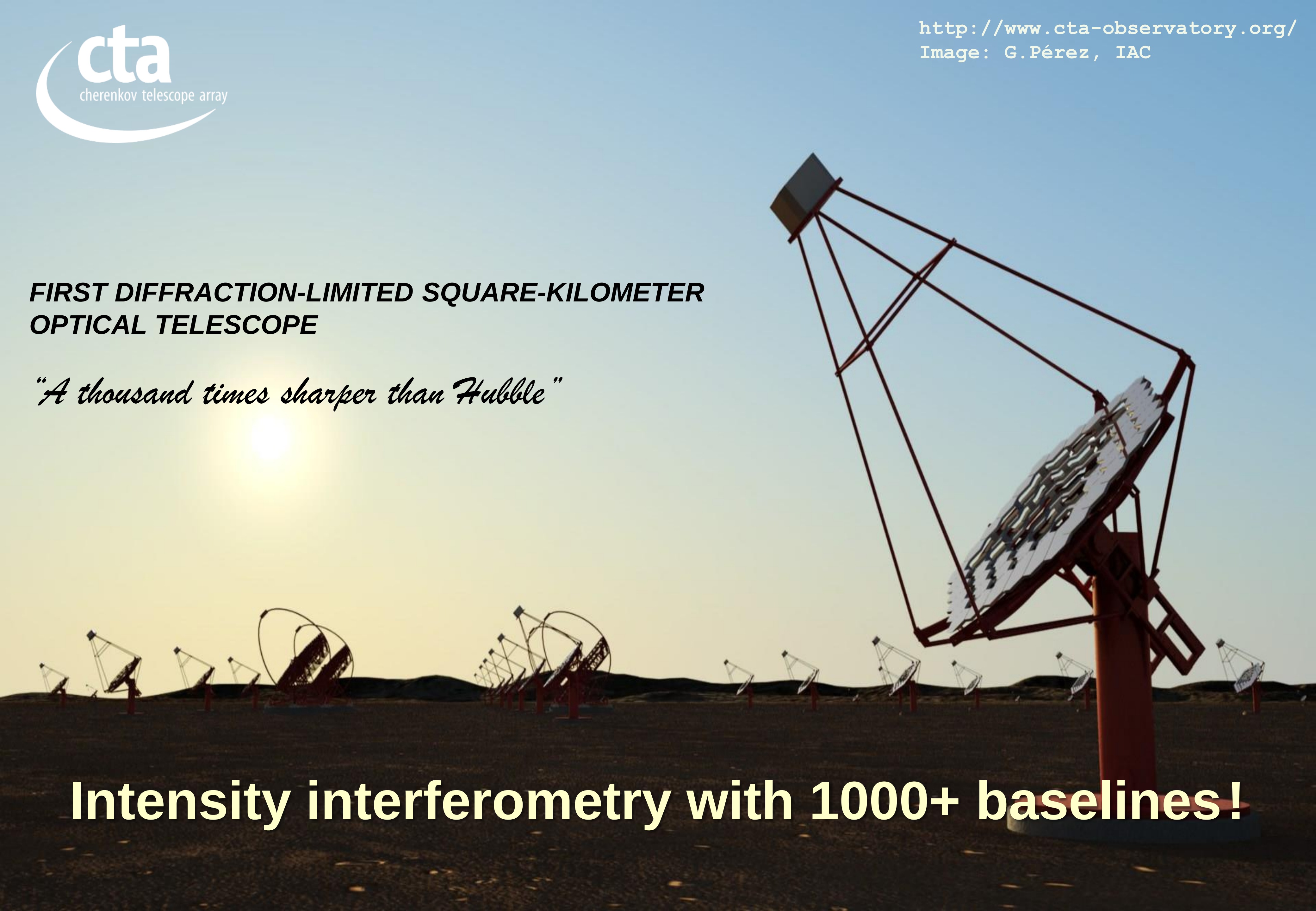
Europa



Ganymede

(E.-M. Antoniadi: "*On the markings of the satellites of Jupiter in Transit*", J.Roy.Astron.Soc. Canada **33**, 273: 1939)

(NASA/JPL/Galileo)


cta
cherenkov telescope array
http://www.cta-observatory.org/
Image: G.Pérez, IAC
FIRST DIFFRACTION-LIMITED SQUARE-KILOMETER OPTICAL TELESCOPE
"A thousand times sharper than Hubble"
Intensity interferometry with 1000+ baselines!

THE

END