



# Les liens optiques sol-espace de la station laser de l'Observatoire de Calern.

AG First TF- 6 Novembre 2020



**CNRS - GéoAzur - OCA – UNS**

**Julien Chabé, Clément Courde, Jean-Marie Torre, Mourad Aïmar,,  
Bertrand Chauvineau, Hervé Mariey, Grégoire Martinot-Lagarde,  
Nicolas Maurice, Duy-Hà Phung, Etienne Samain, Hervé Viot,  
Julien Scariot**



# OBSERVATOIRE DE LA COTE D'AZUR CALERN SITE

- Site inaugurated in 1974
- Calcerous plate of 20 km<sup>2</sup> in the Grasse hinterland
  - Altitude : 1270m. longitude 6,9230°E ; latitude 43,750° N
  - Good compromise between accessibility (20 km of Grasse) and astronomical quality





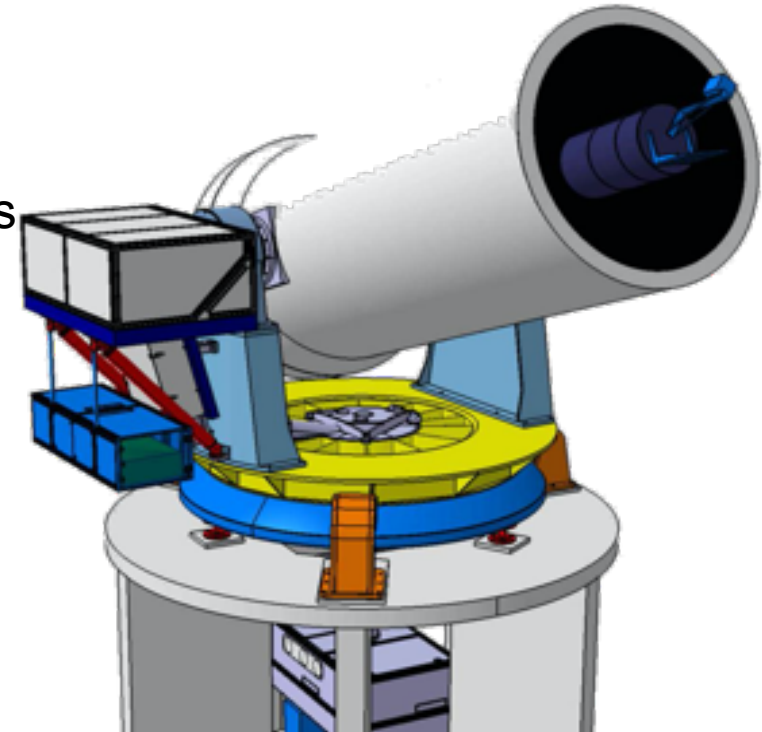
# Activités

- Service d'observation: Lune et Satellites
- R&D Métrologie Laser:
  - Télémétrie Haute cadence
  - Mesure de distance par liens télécoms en espace libre
  - R&D automatisé
- Collaborations extérieures:
  - Ecole polytechnique de Milan
  - ANR I2C (W. Guerin Laboratoire Inphini ) :  
Interférométrie d'intensité stellaire
  - ONERA Com. Optique et Observation satellite avec OA
  - Optique atmosphérique - Laboratoire Lagrange
  - SigmaWorks (Etienne Samain)



# MeO (Métrologie Optique)

- Ritchey Chretien optical configuration
  - Primary Mirror: Parabolic 1540 mm
  - Nasmyth table (fold mirror)
- Encoders
  - Linearity: 1 arcsec
  - Repeatability error < 0.1 arcsec rms
  - Absolute accuracy < 2 arcsec rms
- Motorization
  - Direct drive Etel motors
  - Torque: 10000 Nm
  - Speed: 5°/s
  - Time constant: 0.1s





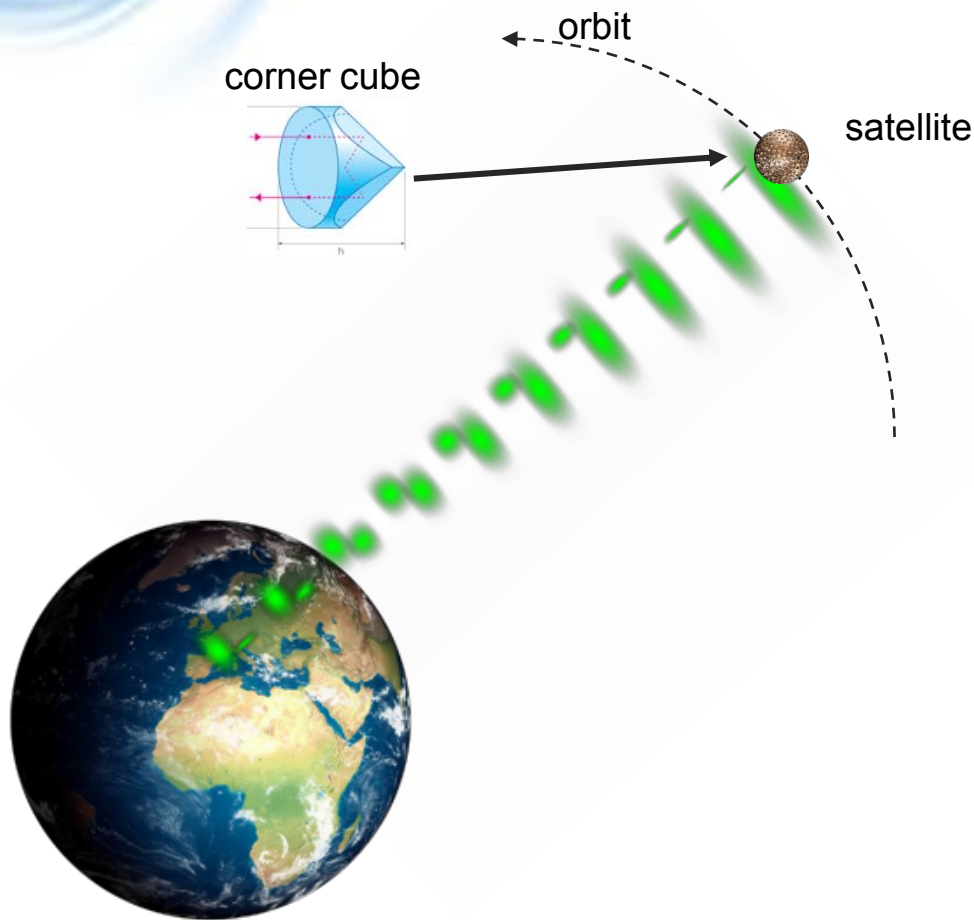
## Time & Frequency lab (SNO « Horloges »)

- Active H-Maser (T4 science) (contribute to TAF)
- TWTFT system
- 3 GPS
- T-F Electronics ( $\mu$ phase stepper, 10MHz and PPS distrib,...)
- Event Timers
- ~~Caesium clocks~~ Passive H-Maser (T4 science)





# Satellite Laser Ranging principle



- Measurement of the **time of flight** of laser pulses:

$$D = \frac{c \cdot (t_{arrival} - t_{departure})}{2}$$

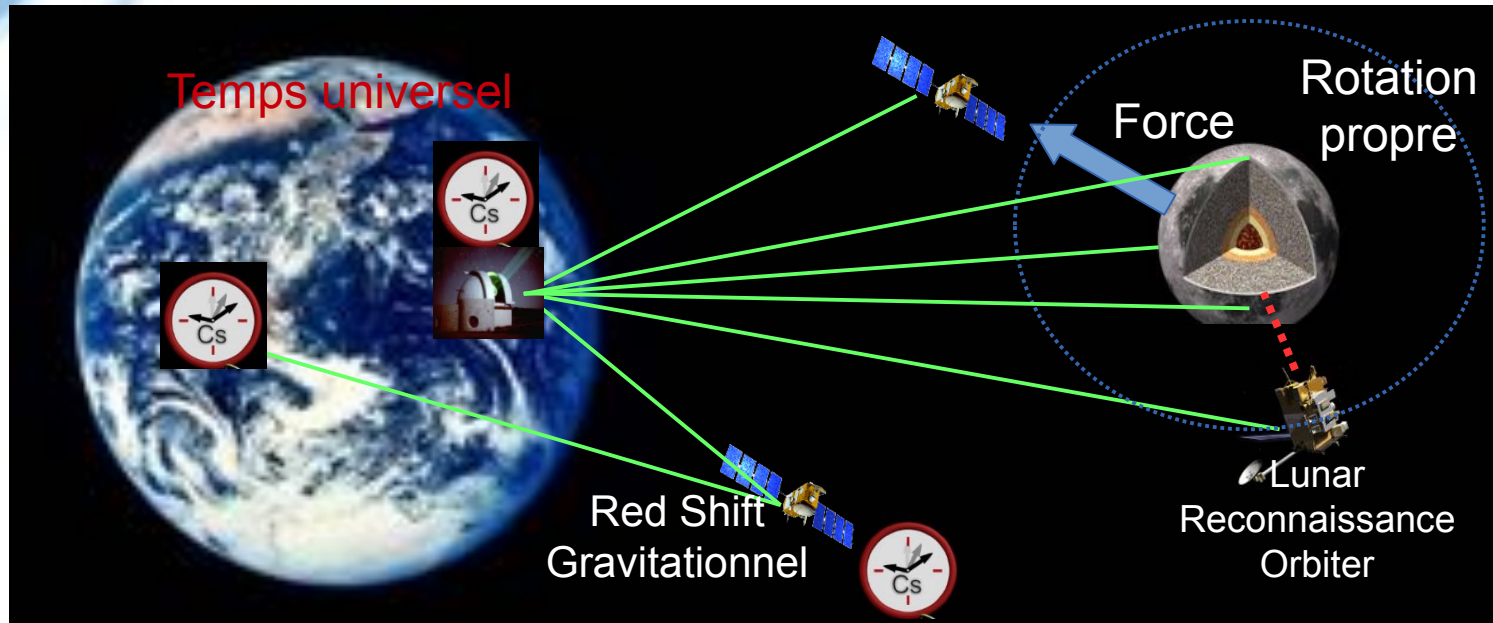
- The observable **is time**.
- D is a pseudorange
- Reference points:
  - Ground : the cross of the telescope axes
  - Space : the center of mass of the satellite

Measured distance: [300km – 420 000 km]

Accuracy ~10 mm

Precision ~ 10 mm

# Laser link to probe the close universe



## Liens métrologiques précis :

- Confronter les modèles relativistes d'éphémérides aux observations
  - Information sur les forces internes et externes des corps
- Références absolues de temps, d'espace, d'orientation
  - Tâche traditionnelle de l'astronomie (EOP-ITRF)
- Tests de la physique fondamentale
  - Red shift gravitationnel, Lense-Thirring, Isotropie de la vitesse de la lumière...



# A MULTI-TECHNIC OBSERVATORY

CATS  
Calern Atmospheric  
Turbulence Station

MéO Station  
SLR / LLR

INSAR CCR

DORIS 4G

Concrete  
geodetic pillar

Time & Frequency Lab :  
*Two way satellite time*  
and frequency *transfer*  
H-Maser clocks

Permanent  
GNSS  
receivers





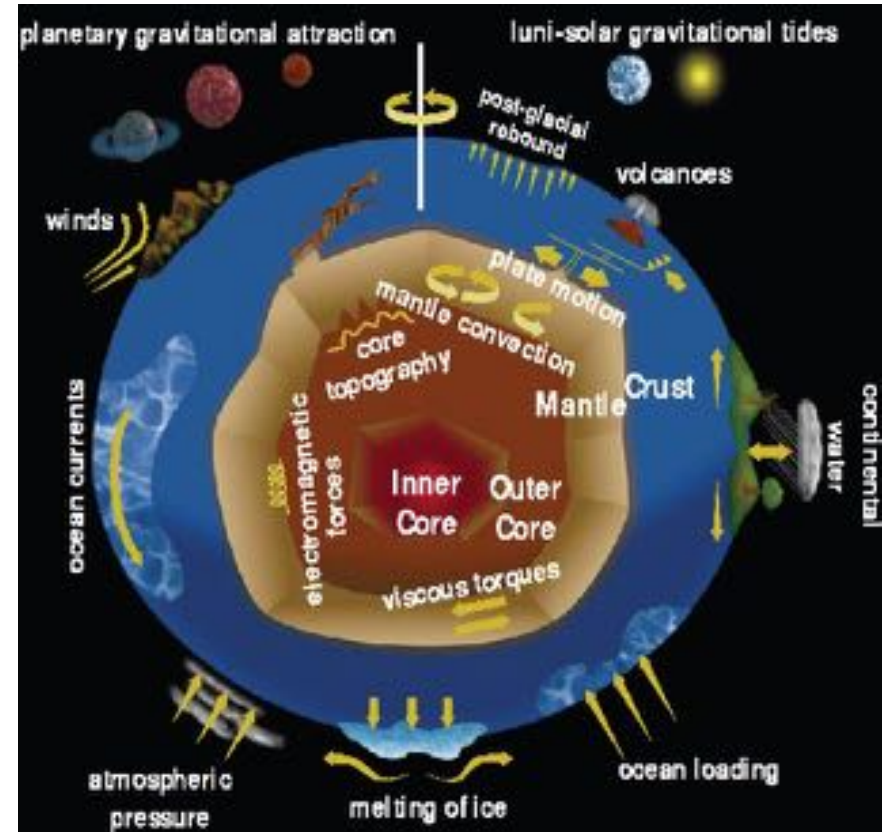
# Technics for geodetic observatory

	Product	VLBI	SLR	GNSS	DORIS
Earth rotation	length of day	XXX	X	XXX	
	movement of pole	XXX	XX	XXX	X
	nutation	XXX		X	
	UT1	XXX			
Terrestrial frame	coverage homogeneity	X	X	XX	XXX
	center of mass		XXX	X	X
	center of figure	XX			
	tectonic movements	XXX	XX	XXX	XXX
	densification		X	XXX	XX
Celestial frame		XXX			
Gravity field	high wavelengths (statistical)		XXX	XX	X
	short wavelengths (statistical)		XX	XXX	XX
	temporal variations		XX	X	



# Scientific challenges in spatial geodesy

- Held by the International Association of Geodesy (IAG)
  - Development of few multi-technic Observatories **GGOS** (Global Geodetic Observing System) with homogeneous network on Earth
  - Coordinate and link data from different instruments (ITRF)
  - **Millimetric accuracy and precision**
- What should be improved ?
  - **Improvement of the metrological performances of SLR station**
  - Automatic operation
  - New station in the South hemisphere





# Service National d'Observation

- 11 observateurs
- 1 observateur de jour /  
2 observateurs de nuit
- 5 jours / 7 avec des  
exceptions pour les  
campagnes
- 2019 :
  - 2858 passages satellite
  - 1246 Npts sur la Lune



Responsable SNO / Pôle R&D: Julien Chabé  
Responsable Pôle Observatoire MÉO: Clément Courde





# International Laser Ranging Service



- 40 SLR stations



# Lunar Laser Ranging

- Only few stations perform lunar laser ranging at cm level.

The target is at  $\sim 380\,000\text{km}$

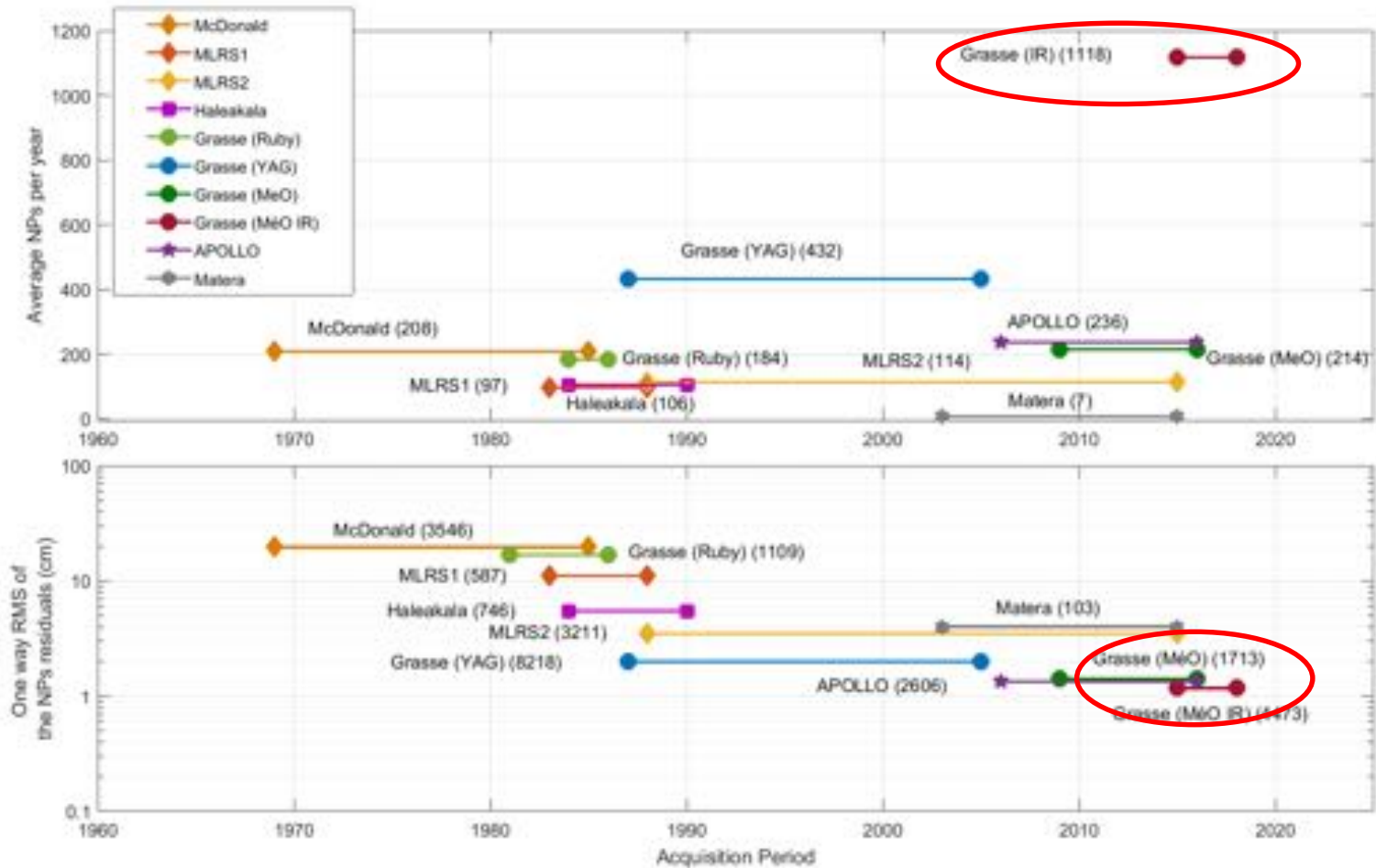
Specs :

- 100ps laser pulse width, 250mJ (green) & 300mJ (IR) laser pulse @ 10Hz
- Hydrogen maser clock for timing





# Lunar Laser Ranging performances



- Grasse LLR leading for data quantity and « Normal Point RMS » relative to ELPN01 lunar ephemeris.



# Scientific outcomes from LLR data

- **Selenophysics**

- **Moon core radius**

- Viswanathan, V., Rambaux, N., Fienga, A., Laskar, J., & Gastineau, M. (2019). Observational constraint on the radius and oblateness of the lunar core-mantle boundary. *Geophysical Research Letters*, 46, 7295–7303. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2019GL082677>

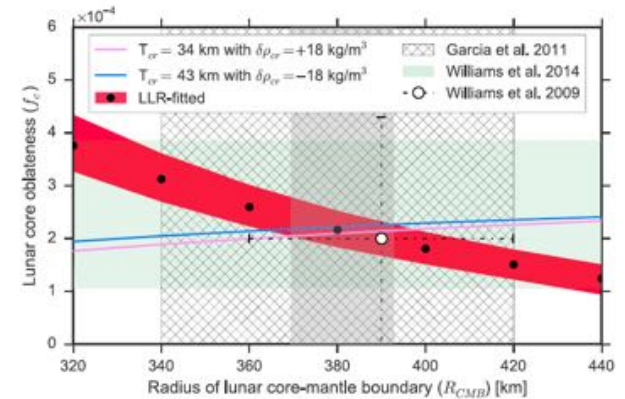
- **Fundamental Physics**

- **Lorentz Symmetry Violations from Matter-Gravity Couplings with Lunar Laser Ranging**

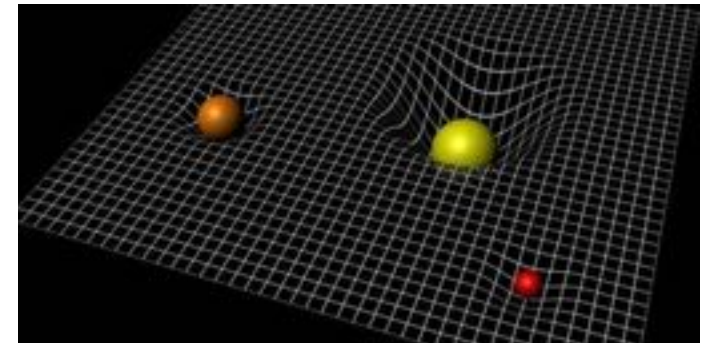
- A. Bourgoïn, A. Hees, S. Bouquillon, C. Le Poncin-Lafitte, G. Francou, and M. C. Angonin, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 117, 241301 (2016).
    - A. Bourgoïn, C. Le Poncin-Lafitte, A. Hees, S. Bouquillon, G. Francou, and M.-C. Angonin, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 119, 201102 (2017).

- **Ephemeris:**

- Pavlov, D. Role of lunar laser ranging in realization of terrestrial, lunar, and ephemeris reference frames. *J Geod* 94, 5 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00190-019-01333-y>
    - *The new lunar ephemeris INPOP17a and its application to fundamental physics* V Viswanathan, A Fienga, O Minazzoli, et al. *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society* 476 (2) 1877 (2018)



**Figure 1.** The lunar laser ranging (LLR)-fitted value of the lunar core oblateness  $f_c$  (in black dots with region of uncertainty in red) intersects the theoretical hydrostatic values of  $f_c$  (solid lines in violet and blue corresponding to models with two different lunar crustal thicknesses (34 and 43 km) with  $\pm 18 \text{ kg/m}^3$  crustal density variations, respectively) at a



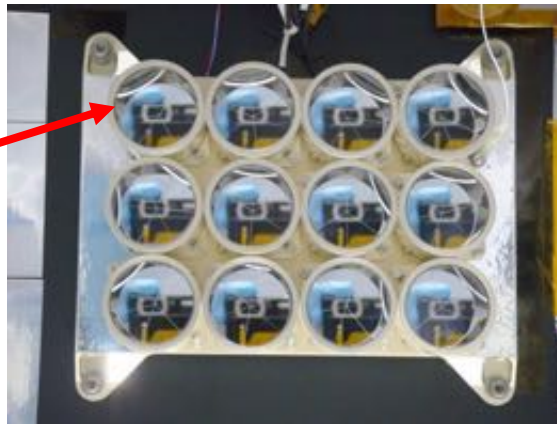
# Lunar Laser Ranging performances : LRO

- Lunar reconnaissance Orbiter **entered lunar orbit on June 23, 2009**
- Any laser ranging facility has never been able to range it (even Apollo Observatory and its 3.5 meter telescope)

12 solid corner cubes, 31.7mm diameter

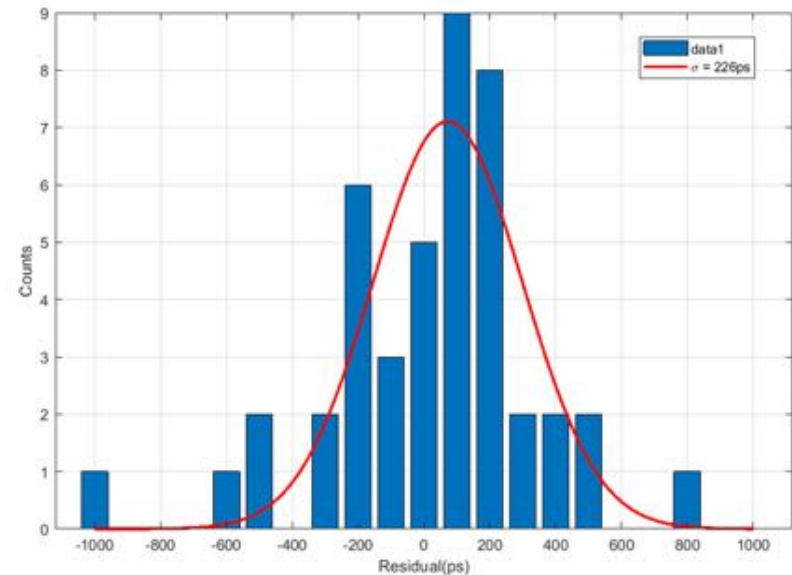
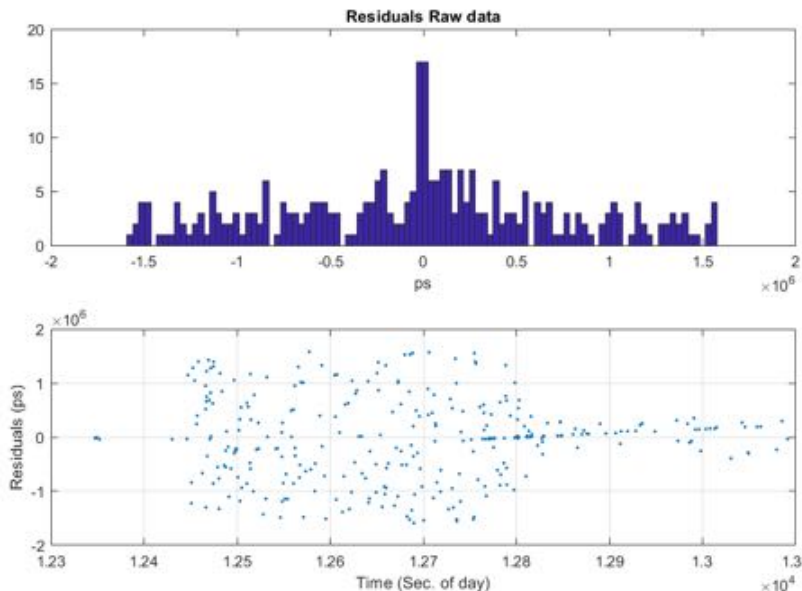
- Materials Suprasil cubes, Al frame
- Mass 650.25g
- Volume: 15 x 18 x 5 cm<sup>3</sup>
- Operating temperature range : -150 to +30°C  
Thermally isolated from spacecraft
- Tested for 14-g vibration
- Optical characteristics:
  - 90° dihedral angle (unspoiled)
  - Total internal reflection (bk uncoated)
  - AR coating on top surface

Same as Apollo XI and XIV



# Lunar Laser Ranging performances : LRO

- First results on Sept. 4th 2018 from MéO LLR (2 successful passes)
- Two others success on Aug. 23rd and 24th 2019
- Example of data:



- Not enough passes to conclude on the reflectors performances as many parameters can affect the return rate (Sun illumination, laser incident angle)
- **Mazarico, E., Sun, X., Torre, J. *et al.* First two-way laser ranging to a lunar orbiter: infrared observations from the Grasse station to LRO's retro-reflector array. *Earth Planets Space* 72, 113 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40623-020-01243-w>**

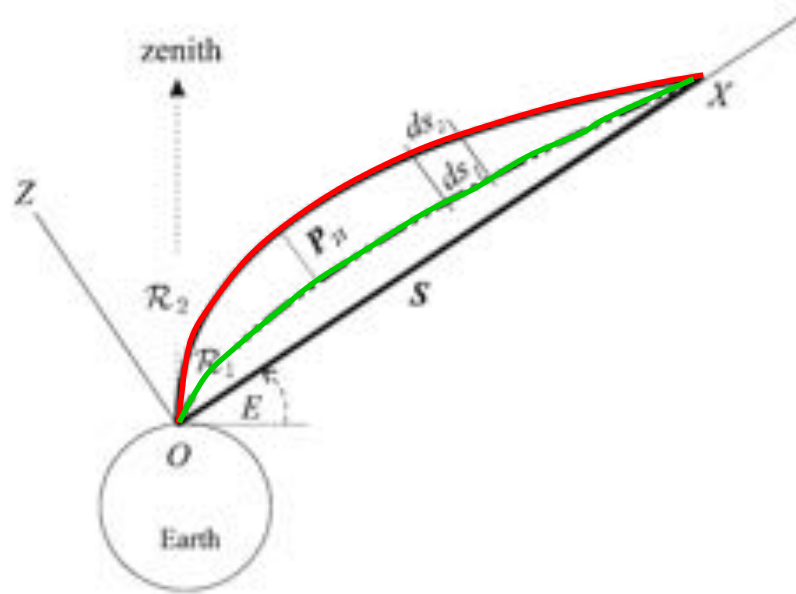


# R&D activities





# R&D : Improve accuracy in SLR

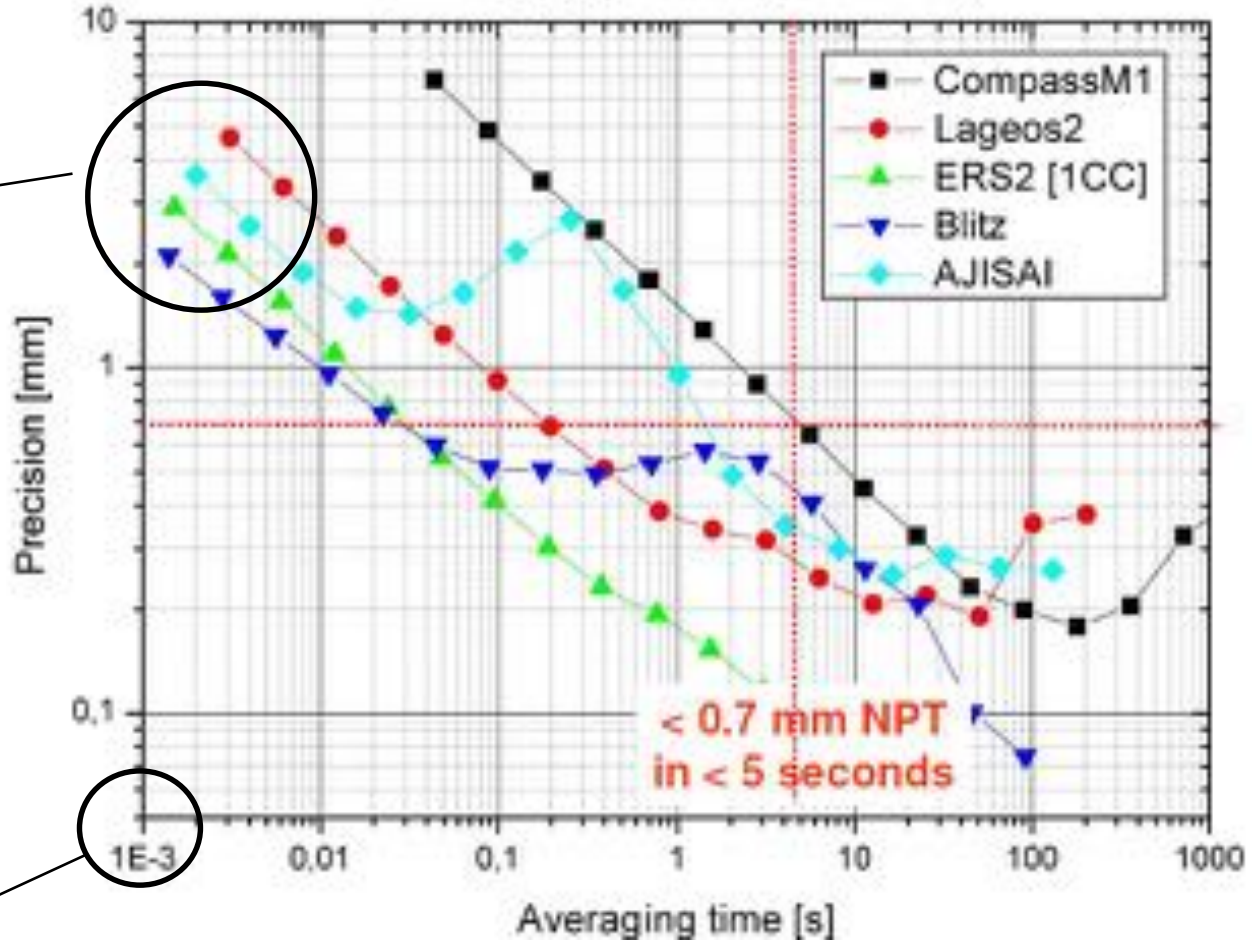


- A simultaneous 2 color ranging measurement can eliminate uncertainty on the refraction index
- But you need to perform sub-millimetric ranging at both wavelength !
- High rate laser ranging



# R&D : 2 colors / High Rate

SLR ranging precision (Graz 2011)



Limitations :

- Timing jitter des SPAD
- Dispersion atmosphérique
- Cibles multi coin de cubes

Limitations :

- Énergie par impulsion des laser
- Rétrodiffusion de l'atmosphère



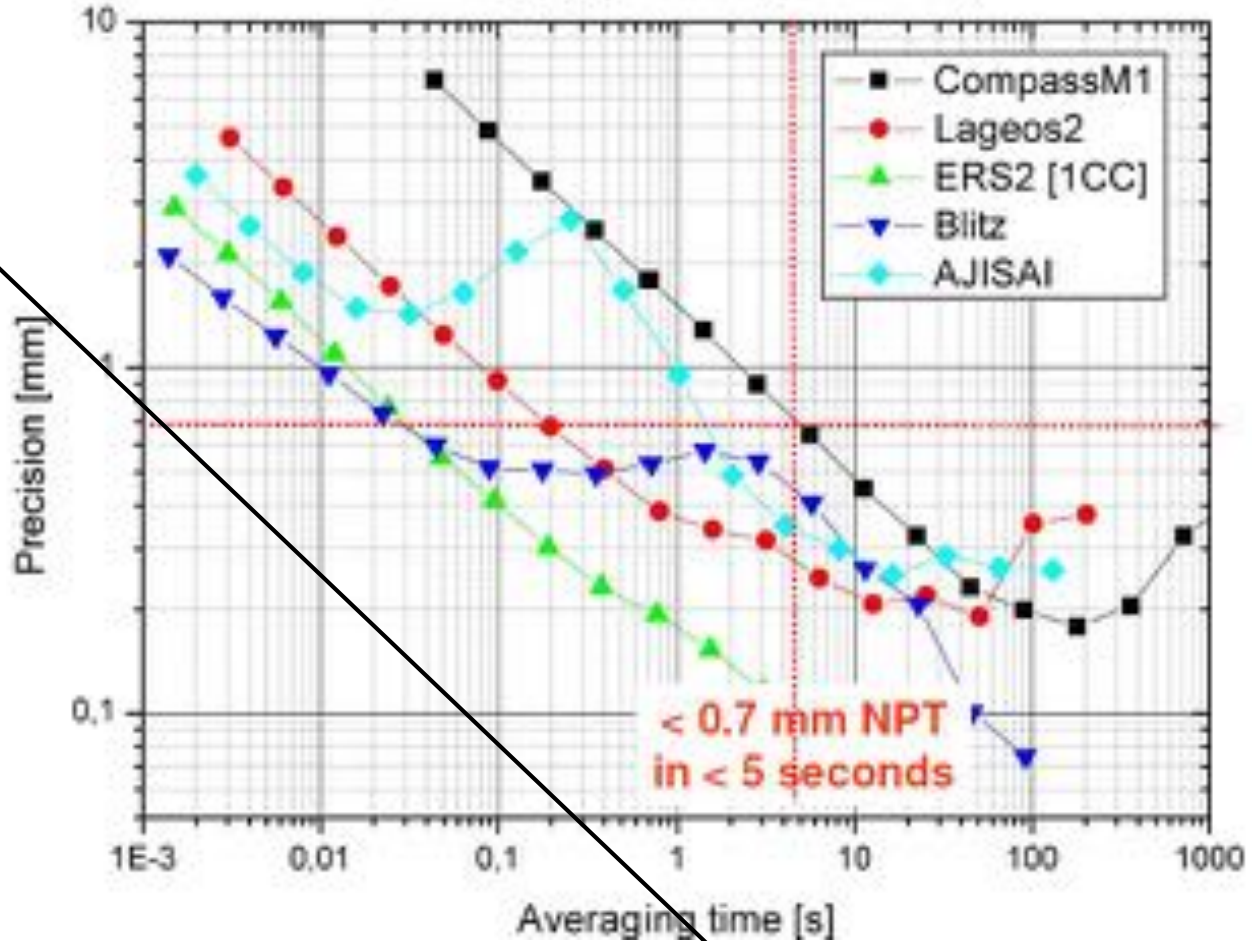
# Metrological performances in SLR

Objectif visé  
en télémétrie  
haute  
cadence

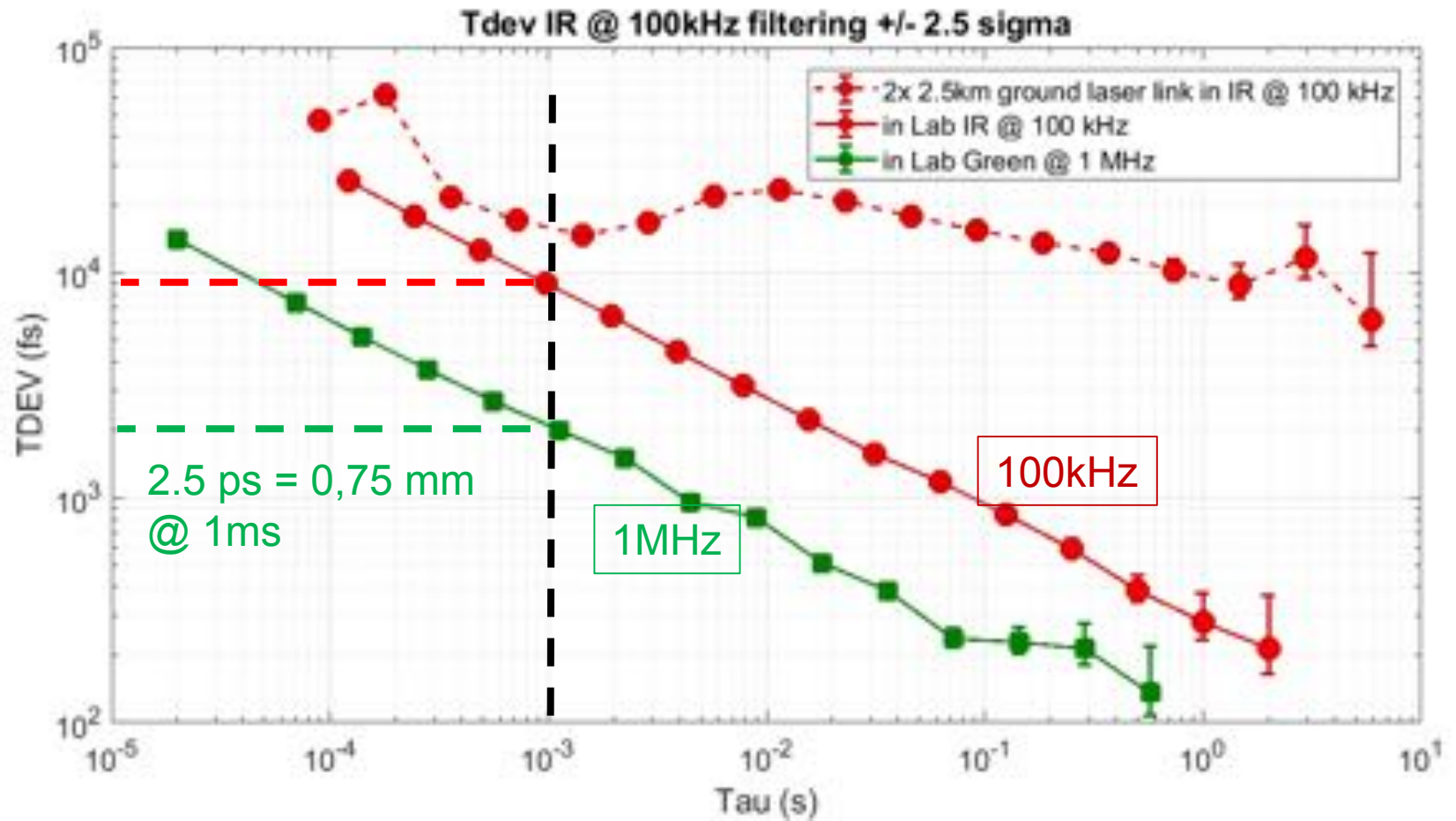
Développement de  
deux détecteurs  
simple-photon en  
collaboration avec  
l'école Polytechnique  
de Milan :

Taux de mesure  
simple-photon =  
1 MHz @532 nm et  
100 kHz @ 1064 nm

SLR ranging precision (Graz 2011)



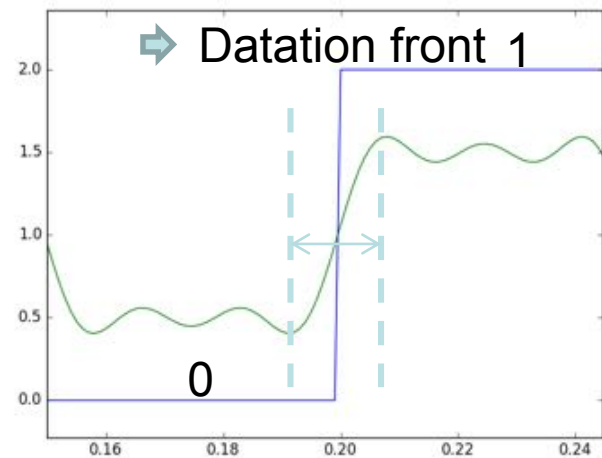
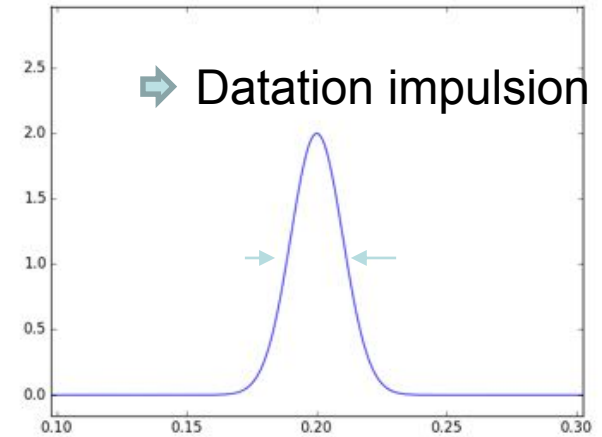
# First results TVDEV SPAD (green) @ 1MHz





# R&D : Laser Com for Ranging ?

- Classical laser ranging
  - Laser pulse ~10 à 100 ps width
  - Single photon detection (SPAD)
  - Rate 10Hz à 2kHz
  - Precision : 10 ps (intégration de ~ 100 mesures)
- Laser ranging by Optical com @ 1 to 10 Gbit
  - Continuous laser Amplitude Modulation (Bits)
  - Rate ~ telecom rate
  - Multiphoton detection
  - Precision ~ ps Thousand to millions of measurement !

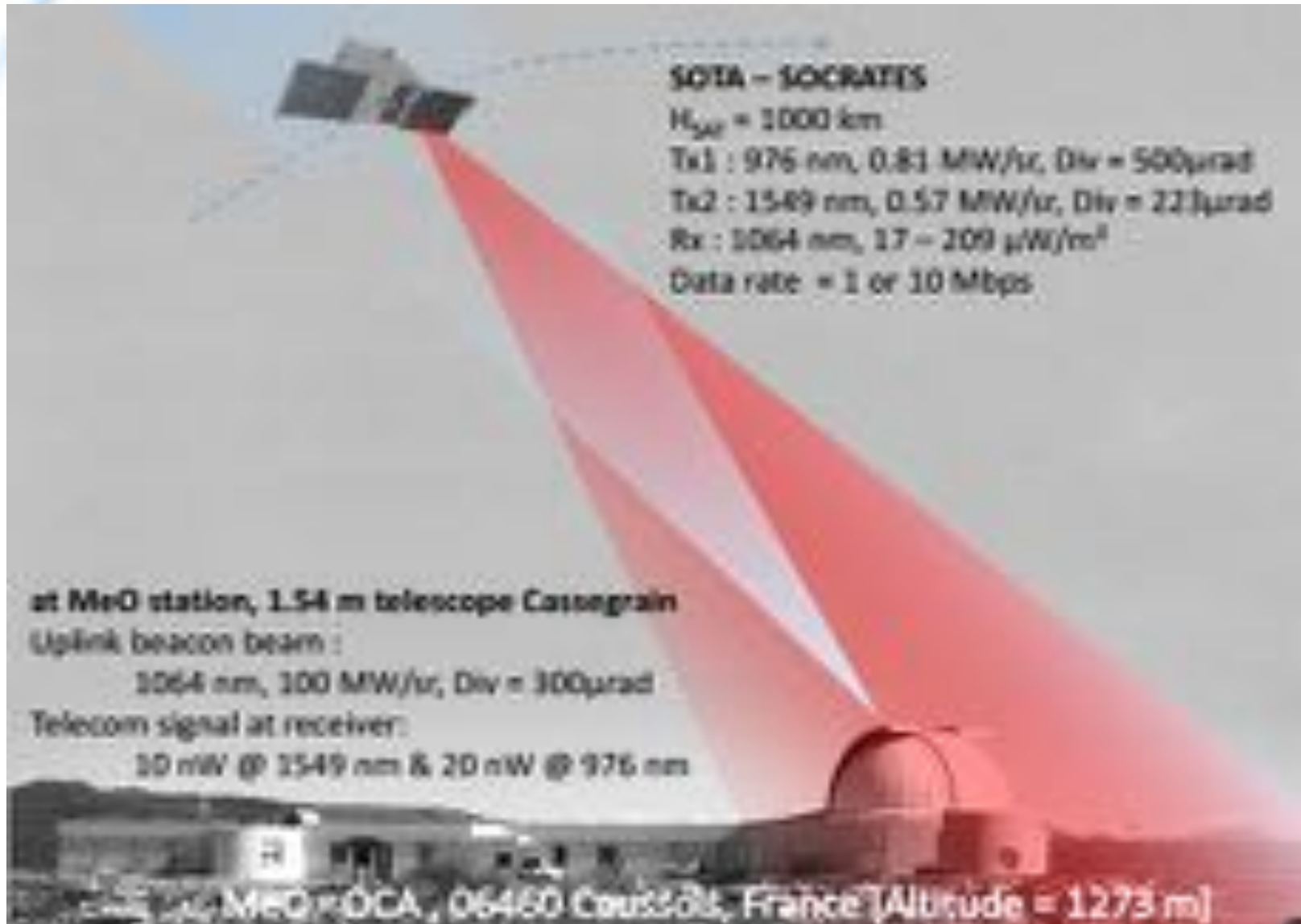




# DOMINO – SOTA Experiment

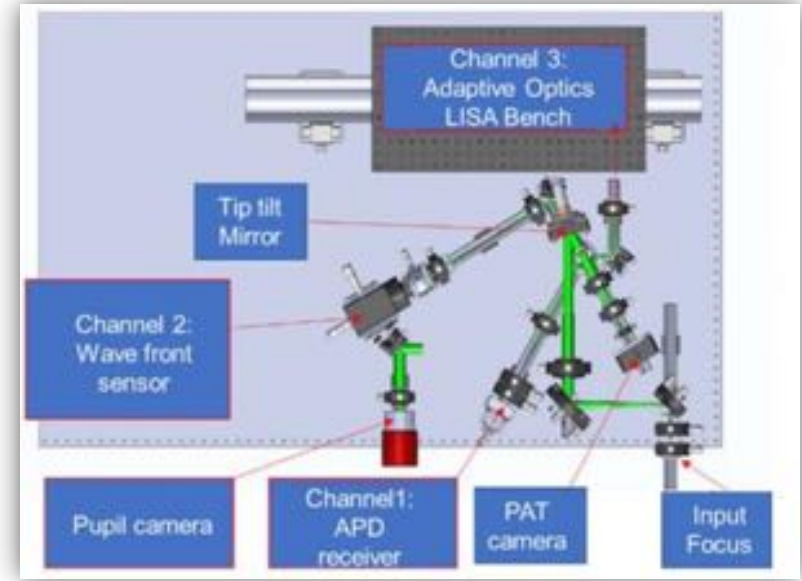
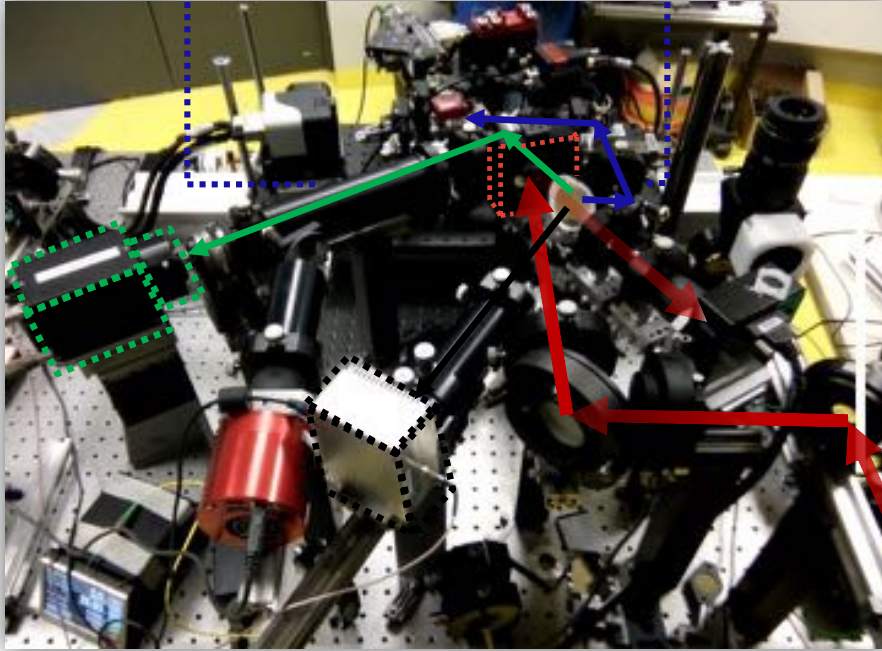


National Institute of  
Information and Communications Technology





# Laser Com Downlink Analysis Bench

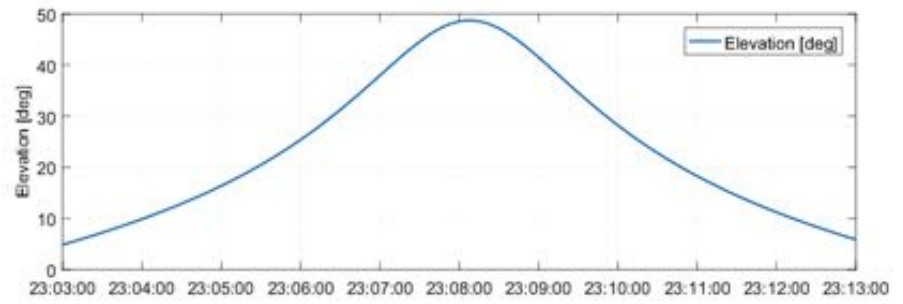
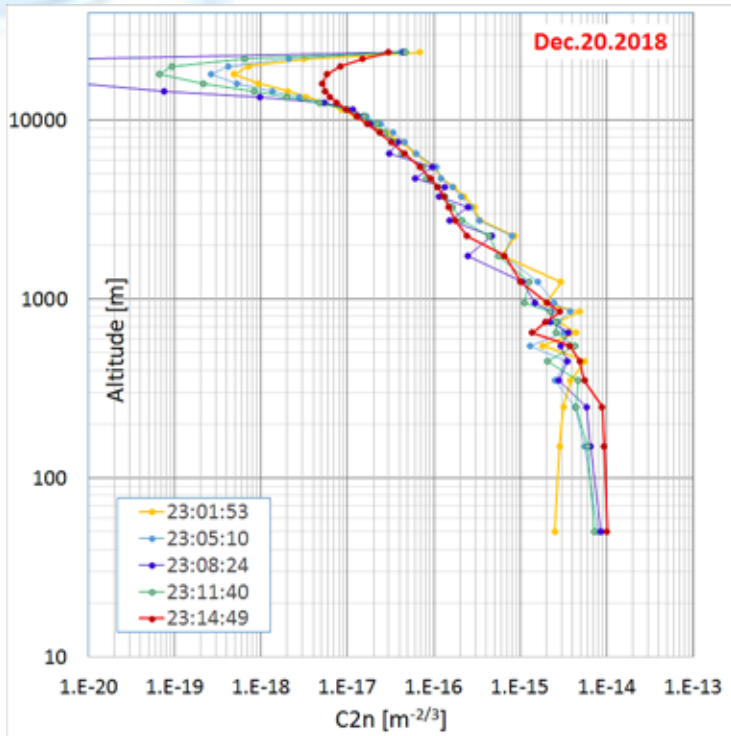


- 90% Triangle Beam splitter → 3 sub-aperture channels (40cm)
  - 1. Telecom APD detector
  - 2. WaveFront sensor (high speed IR camera)
  - 3. LISA ONERA (Adaptive Optic → fiber coupling)
- 10% Fine tracking by TipTilt mirror + camera → Pupil stabilization

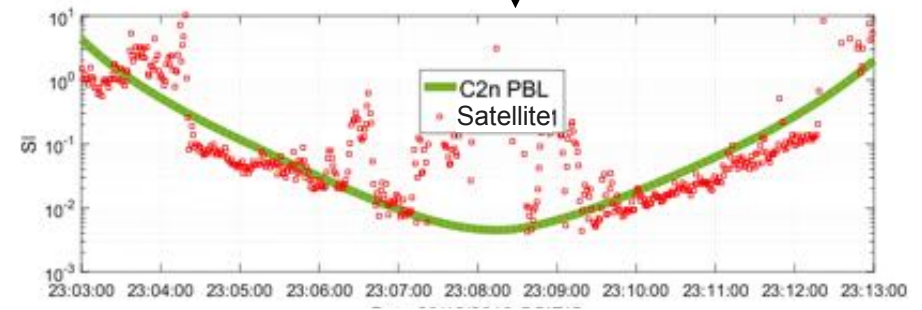


# Characterization of the transmission channel

PBL : Profil altimétrique de la turbulence : Modélisation de la scintillation



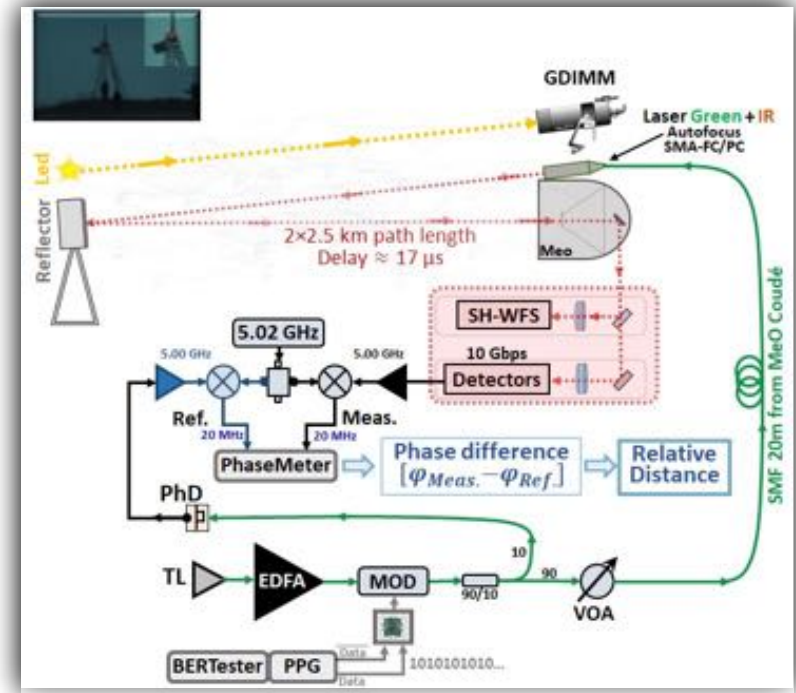
$$\sigma_I^2 = 17D^{-7/3}(\cos\xi)^{-3} \int_0^H h^2 C_n^2(h) dh$$



Station CATS

# Ground to ground experiment @ 10 Gbit

➤ Telecom detection → Time Transfer / Ranging by LaserComm link

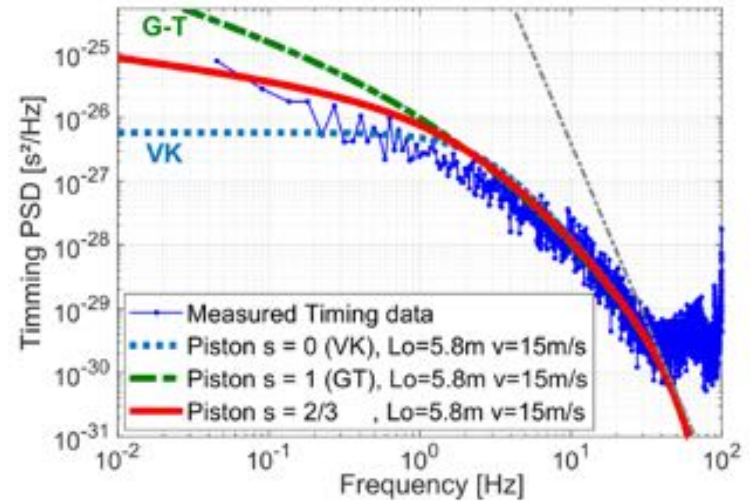
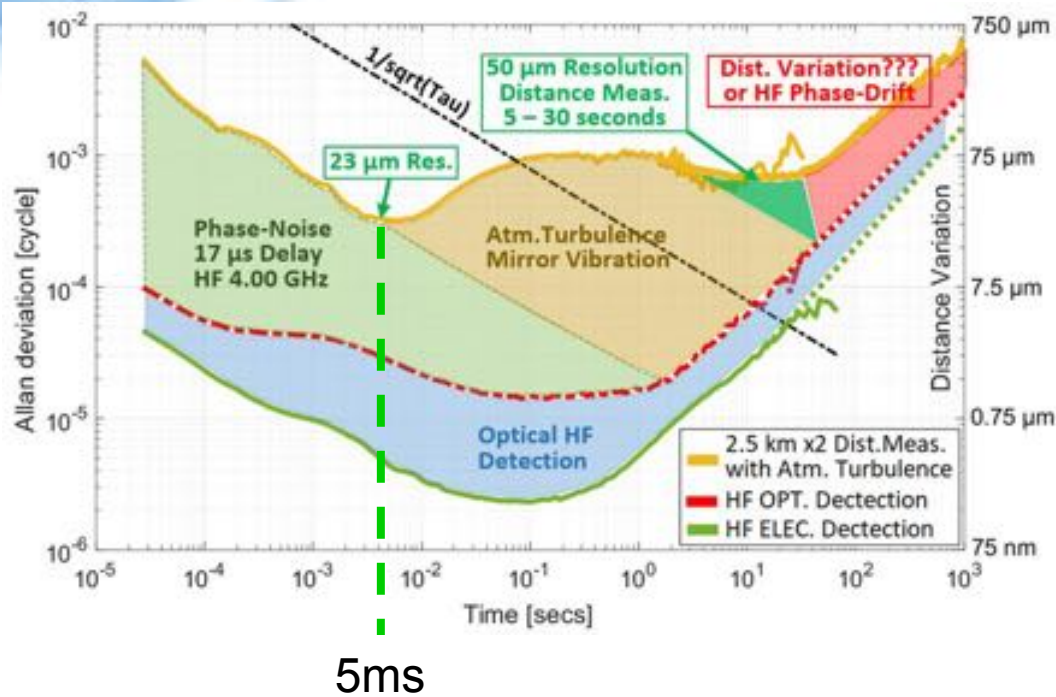


- ❑ Atmospheric turbulence effect:
  - + High speed Telecom detection,
    - SNR, BER measurement
  - + Laser Ranging Measurement - Phase High Speed > 10 kSps
- ❑ Understanding SHWFS data
  - model for Deformable Mirror





# Ranging results @ 10 Gbps



- **23  $\mu\text{m}$  (at 5 ms)** means a measurement sensitivity of  $< 100$  fs on timing jitter measurement over free space laser link
- Similar timing jitter measurement by the DIMM instrument
- Model for timing jitter power spectral density





## Conclusion

- MéO Laser Ranging facility is very active (SNO):
  - Best station for Lunar Laser Ranging
- Active R&D to improve laser ranging:
  - Use telecoms systems as new ranging / time transfert systems
  - High Rate SLR to meet **GGOS** (Global Geodetic Observing System): **Millimetric accuracy and precision**



# Maintenance 2019: primary mirror recoating



# Actions de diffusion des connaissances



Nuit « Coupoles ouvertes » 2019...



Anniversaire des 50 ans d'Apollo 11



Tirs sur comète...



**Merci de votre attention**

