

Collimated Beam Projector status

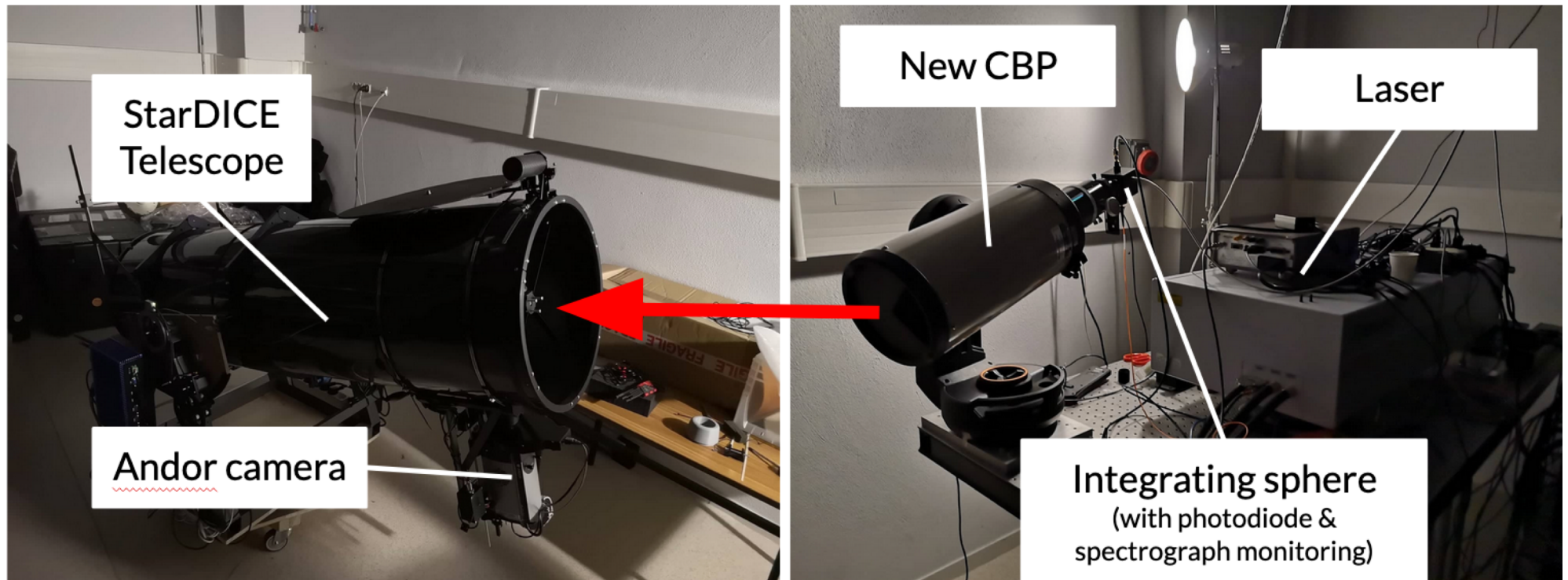
LPNHE team : Marc Betoule, Sébastien Bongard, Jérémy Neveu, Thierry Souverin
Harvard Team : Sasha Brownsberger , Christopher Stubbs, Elana Urbach

Why a CBP ? What is a CBP ? How ?

- Why ? To measure a telescope transmission at $<1\%$ across visible spectrum (StarDice, VRO, AuxTel, ZTF, etc.)
- What ? CBP, a Collimated Beam Projector, which is able to shoot a known quantity of photons at a known wavelength in a parallel beam (to mimic a monochromatic star of known flux)
- How ? Collaboration with Harvard (Christopher Stubbs and LPNHE)

How do you build a CBP ?

General recipe : put a powerful point source of known flux and wavelength at the focus of a telescope



CBP evolution : April 2021

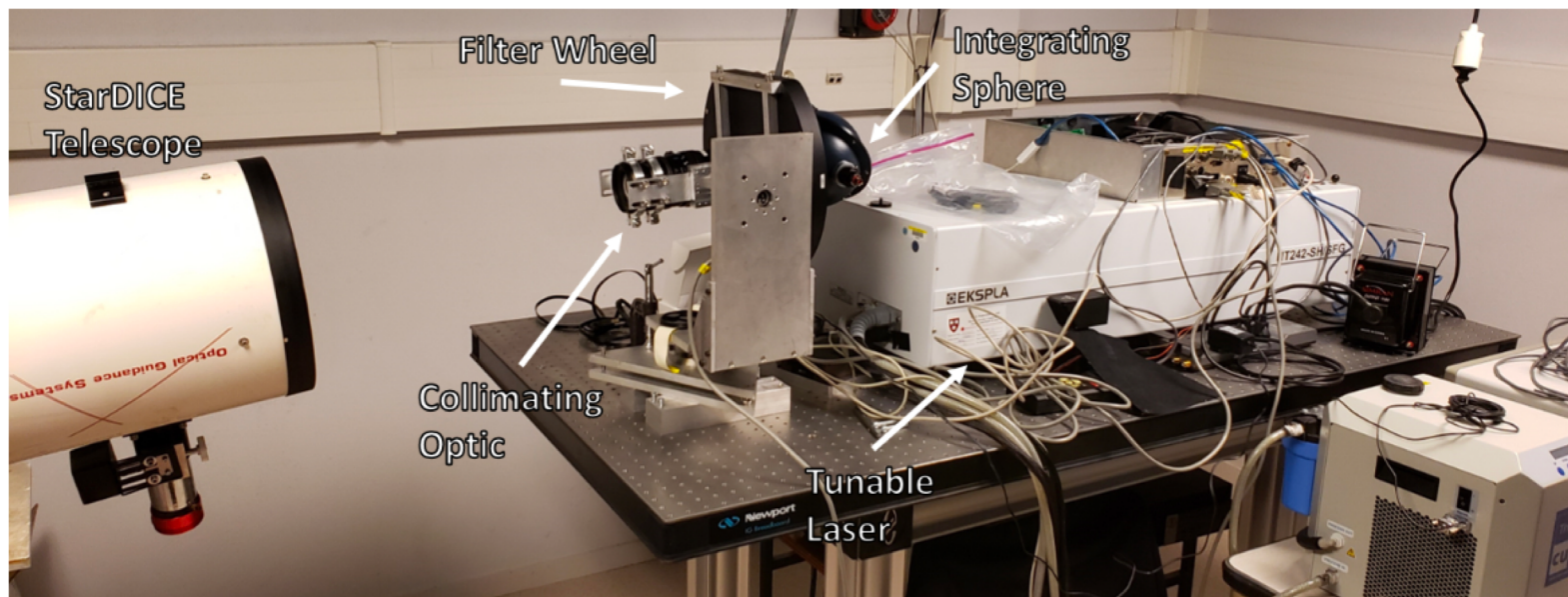
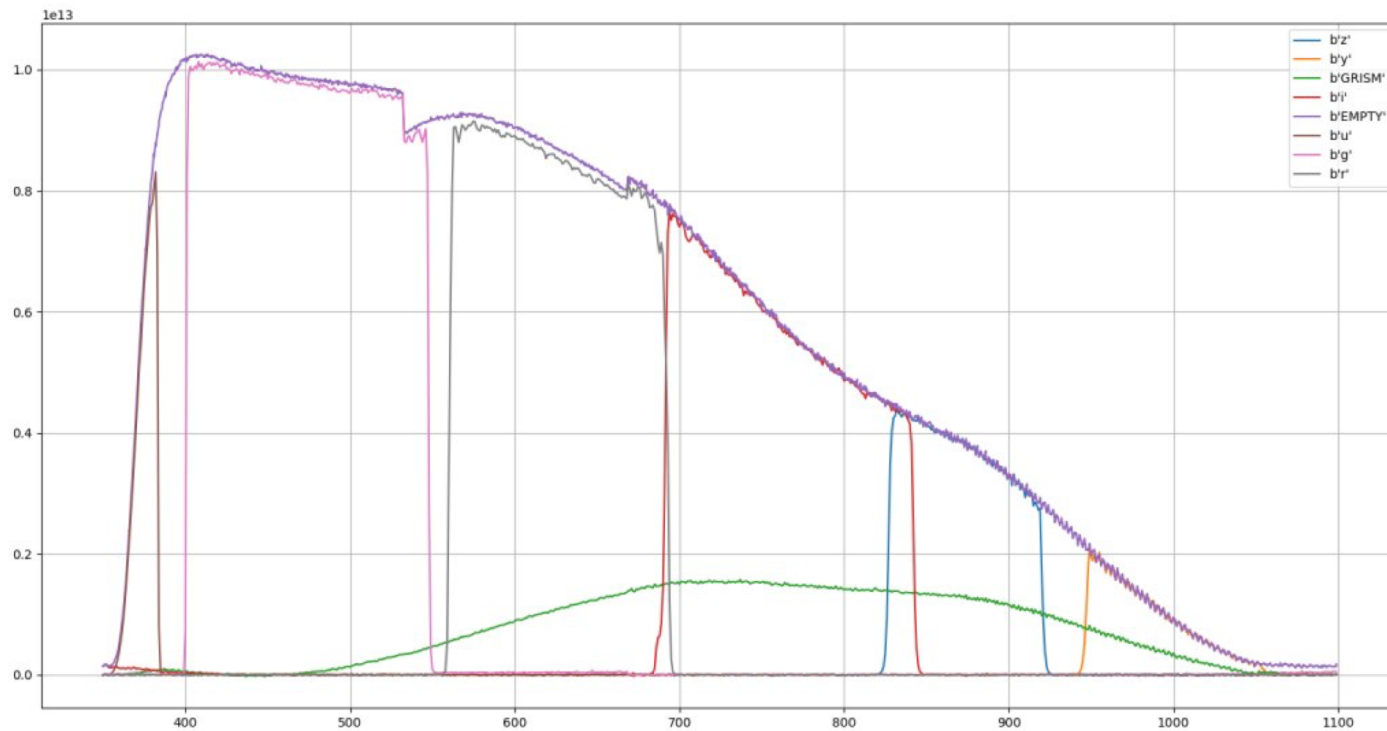


Fig 1 An image of the CBP installed in the StarDICE lab at LPNHE. The arrangement roughly mimics that expected during StarDICE operation at the Observatoire de Haute Provence.

First CBP/DESC paper in the publication process !

Preliminary CBP and StarDice transmissions

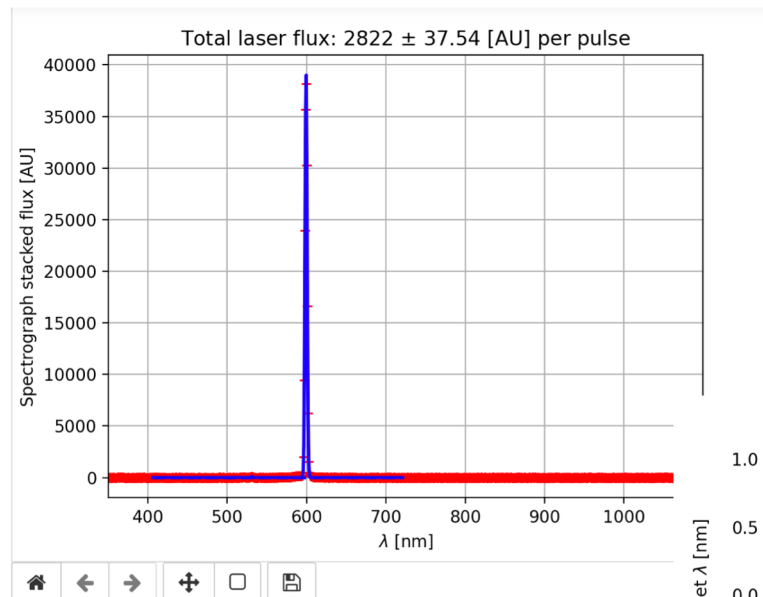


Caption : StarDice telescope transmission measured with the April 2021 version of the CBP.

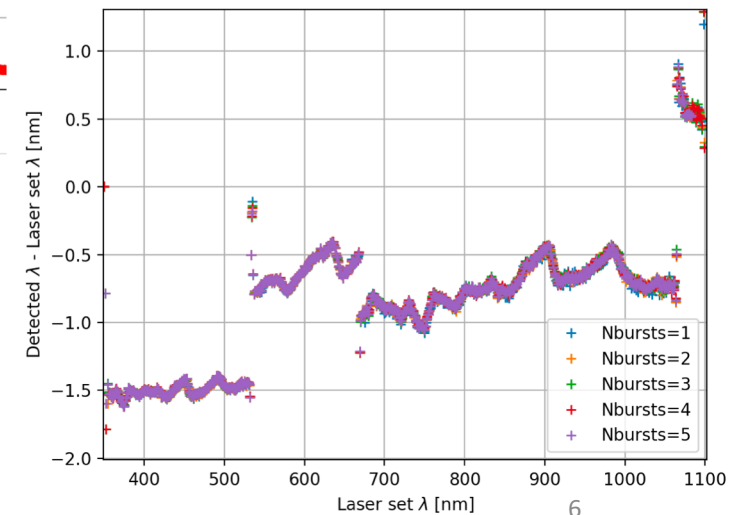
How do you monitor the photons ?

Wavelength : with a fiber collecting the light in the integrating sphere and shooting it into a calibrated spectrograph

=> recalibration of the laser wavelength <1nm



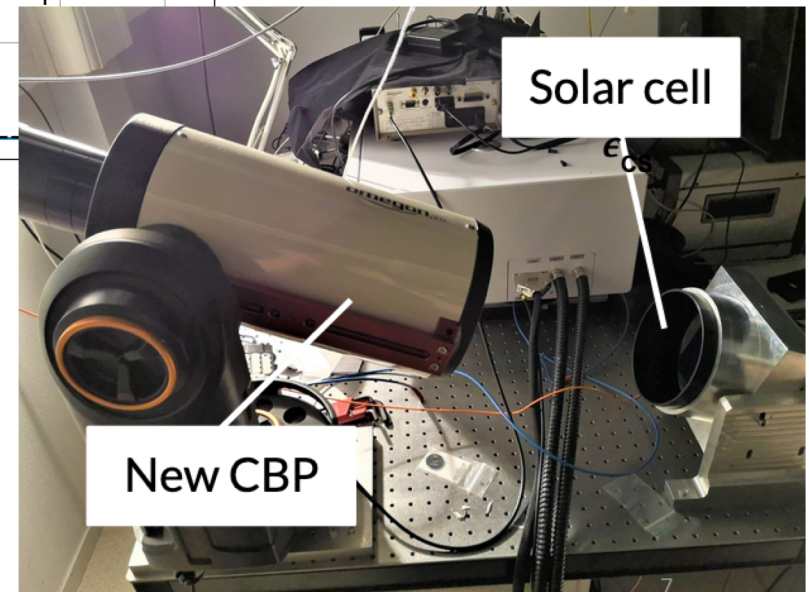
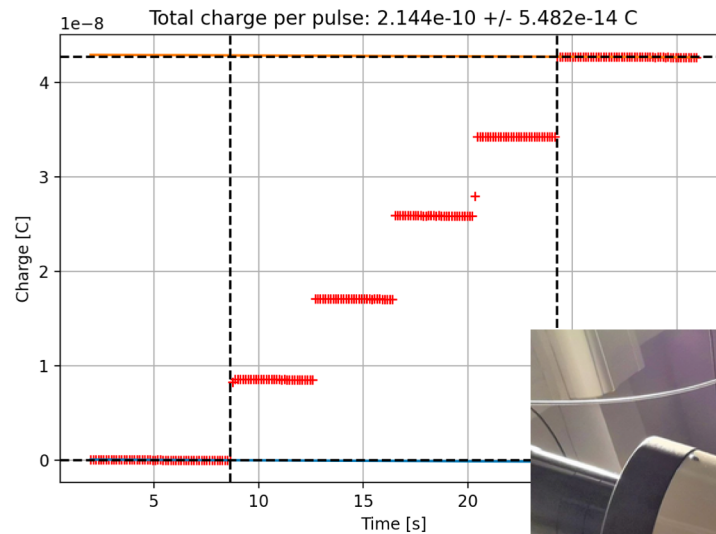
Line	Tabulated nm	Detected nm	Shift nm	FWHM nm	Amplitude
LL532	532.0	530.9835	-1.0164753	2.6846395	100.29906
L600	600.0	599.41156	-0.58844966	3.0481155	39382.18
L600^(2)	1200.0	1195.1426	-4.857392	1.8666929	6.098692



How do you monitor the photons ?

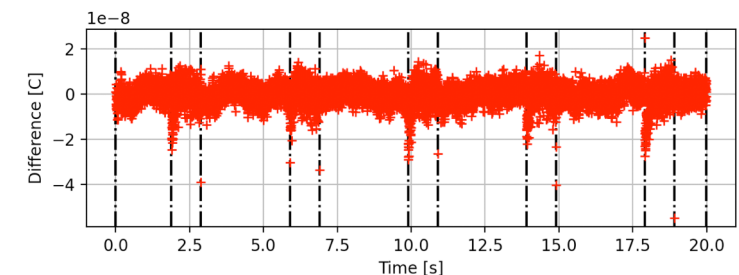
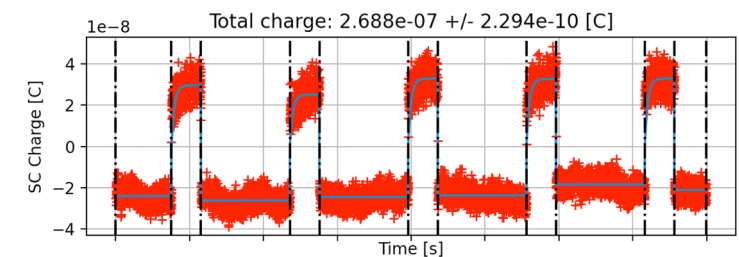
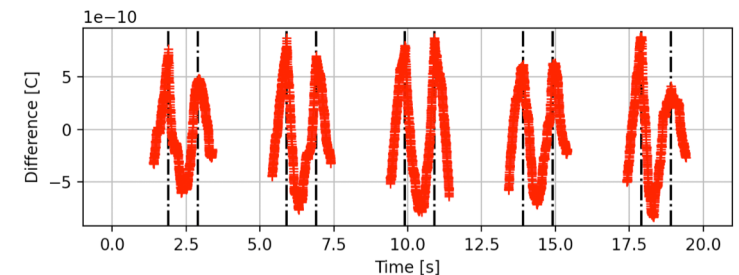
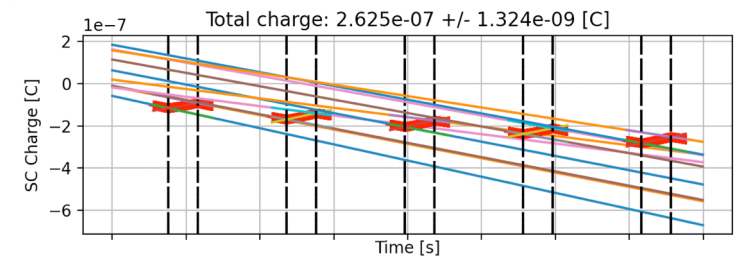
Flux :

- with a photodiode on the integrating sphere and plugged to a charge-meter (better than permil)
- **with a large NIST-calibrated solar cell to get optics transmission => our main tsk since July 2021 !**



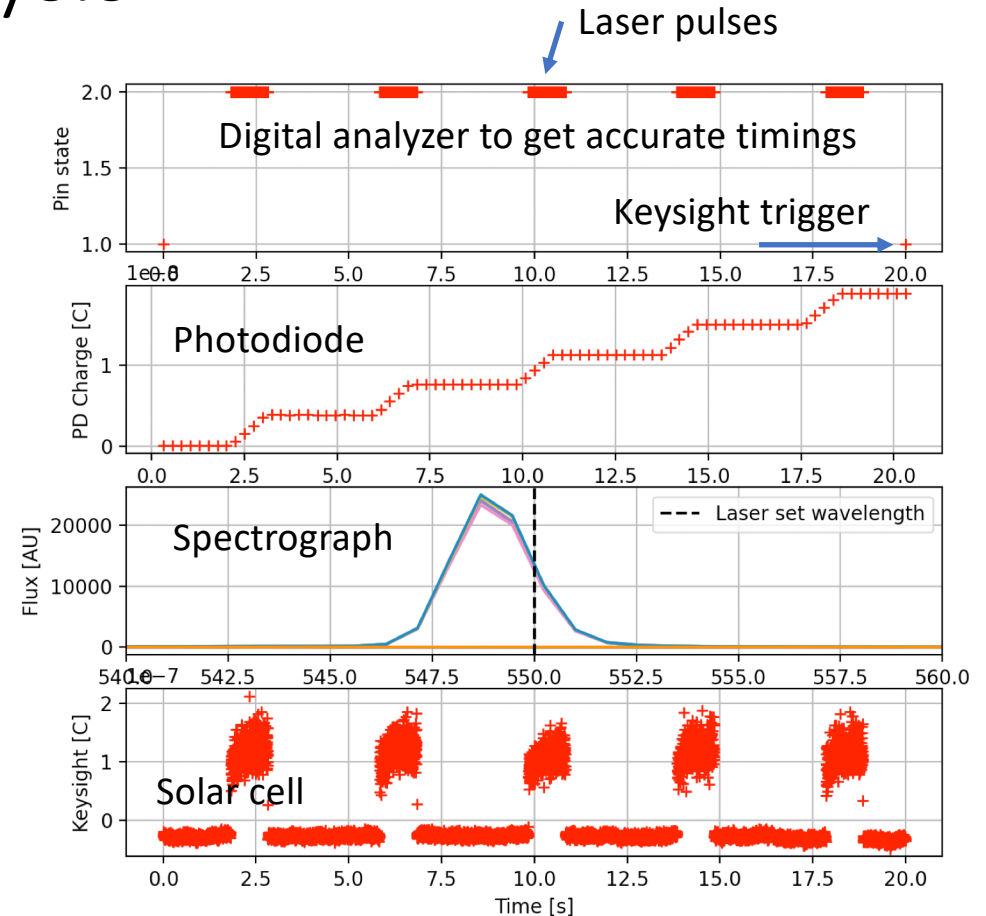
Status of the solar cell analysis

- Solar cell accumulated charges are read by a Keysight electrometer at 500Hz => fit a piecewise linear function per burst with known time breaks (since yesterday !)
- Two issues :
 - 1. waveform not understood
 - 2. dark current correlated fluctuations
- Use the Keysight in amperemeter
- Ongoing work : comparison of the two methods and estimate of systematics



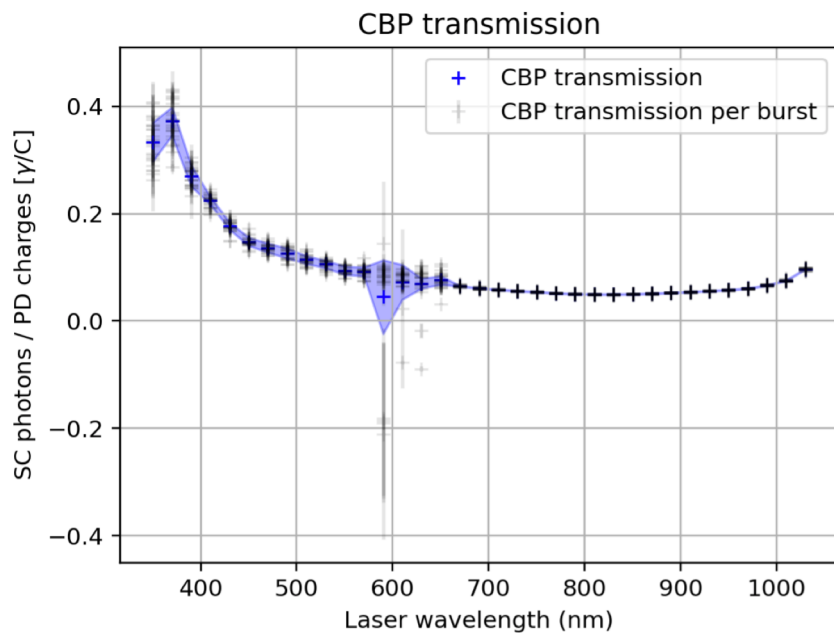
Status of the solar cell analysis

- Full acquisition system is ready
- Full analysis pipeline is ready
- Needs to check systematics :
 - Linearity of the instruments with power
 - Chromaticity effects due to pinhole diameters
 - Chromaticity effects with solar cell inclination
 - etc

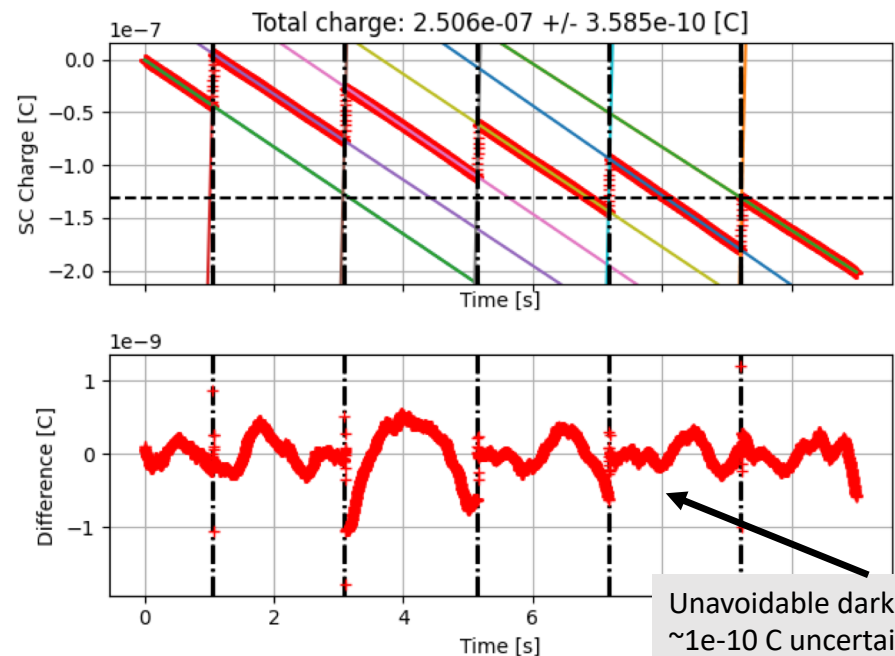


Status of the solar cell analysis

Switch to a « per burst » analysis having fine burst timings and finer algorithms



Model of the dark current with Gaussian Process (see [P-F. Léget DESC School tutorial](#))



Planning

- December 2021 :
 - **Redo and redo everything fighting the dark current !**
 - Evaluate the systematics (in particular for the solar cell calibration)
- January (February ?) 2022 :
 - Measure the StarDice telescope
 - Write a DESC paper !
- Spring 2022 :
 - Characterize a portable CBP, the CBP-Lite which is in development at Harvard (with a more practical light source and with Kélian !)
- Summer 2022 :
 - Remeasure the StarDice telescope to qualify the CBP-Lite
- Autumn 2022 :
 - Measure other telescopes : ZTF-II, AuxTel, etc.