

The BISOU optical concept design

Morgane LOQUET LE GALL - Institut d'Astrophysique Spatiale

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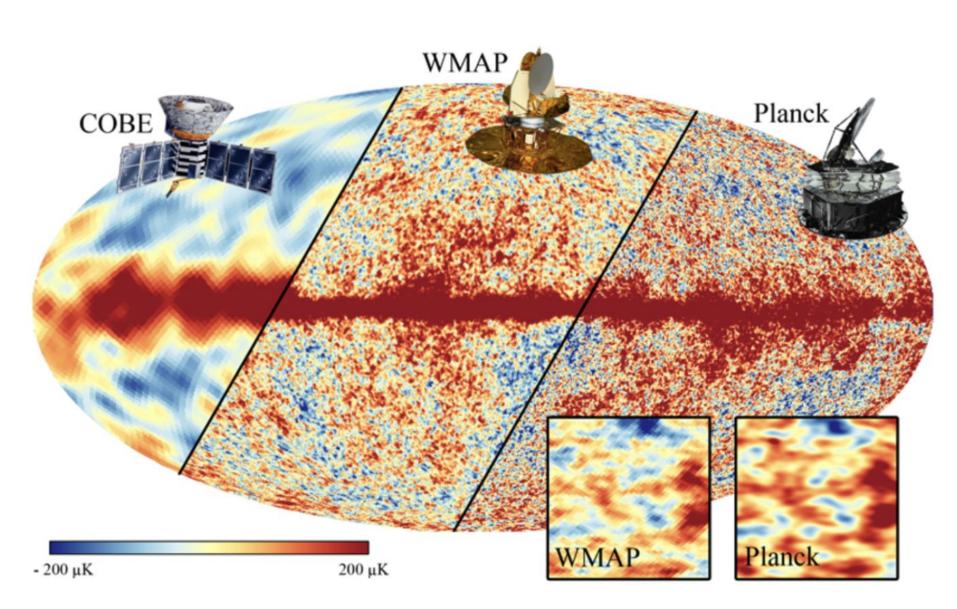
CMB France#7

14th October 2025

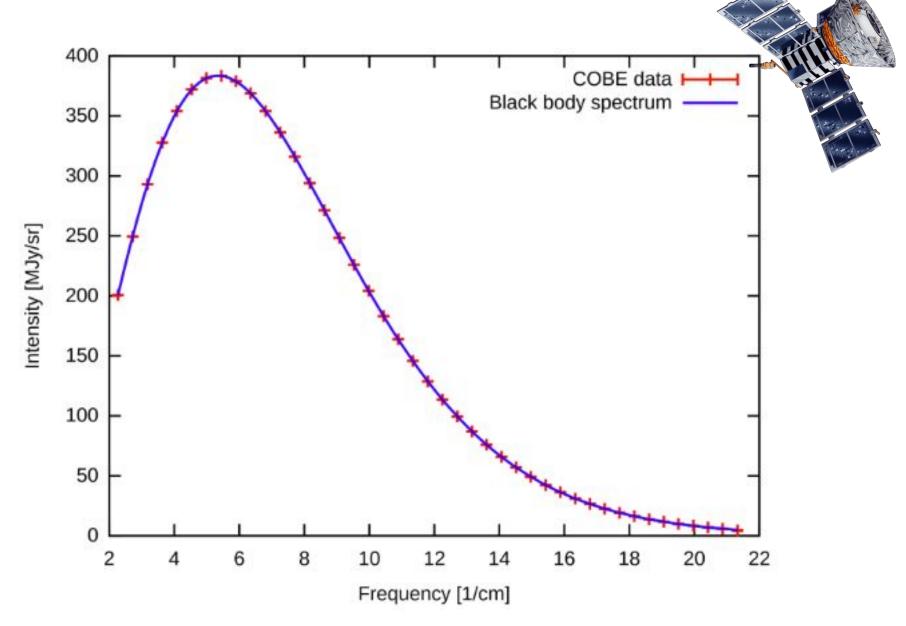




Cosmic Microwave Background



Comparative CMB maps from COBE, WMAP, and Planck missions



Cosmic Microwave Background Blackbody spectrum by FIRAS (COBE), 1991

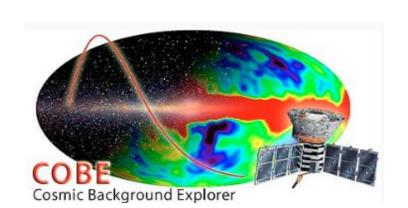
Imaging missions:







Spectrometric missions:





?

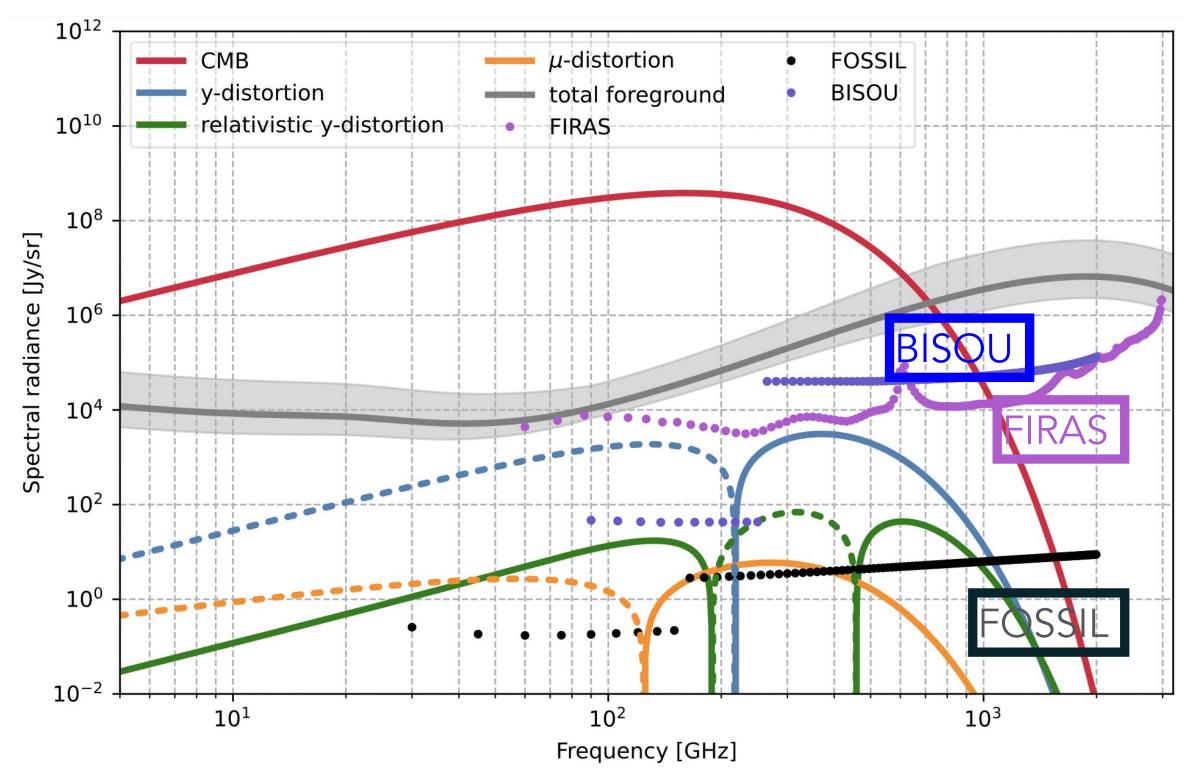
Proposed missions:

- PIXIE
- PRISTINE
- FOSSIL (M7)
- not selected, due to limited technology readiness.

BISOU: Preparing the future

Balloon Interferometer for Spectral Observations of the primordial Universe

- > Frequency range: 90 GHz 1.5 THz
- > Foregrounds substaction



Sensitivity to CMB spectral distortions for different projects (X.Coulon)



BISOU:

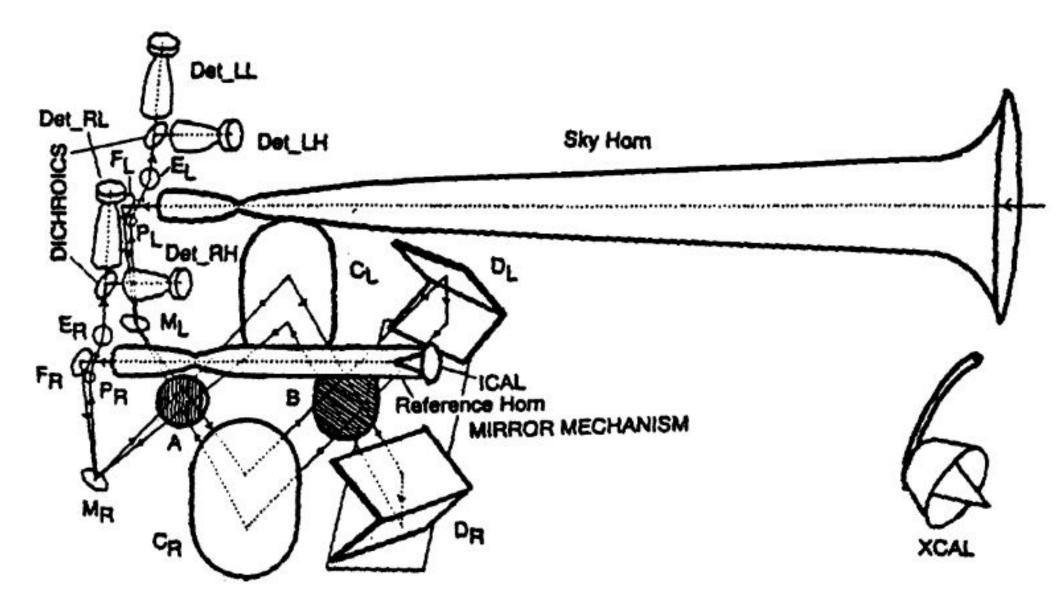
- Pathfinder
- Balloon mission
- To prepare a future space mission
- Systematics effect studies
- First y distorsion measurement



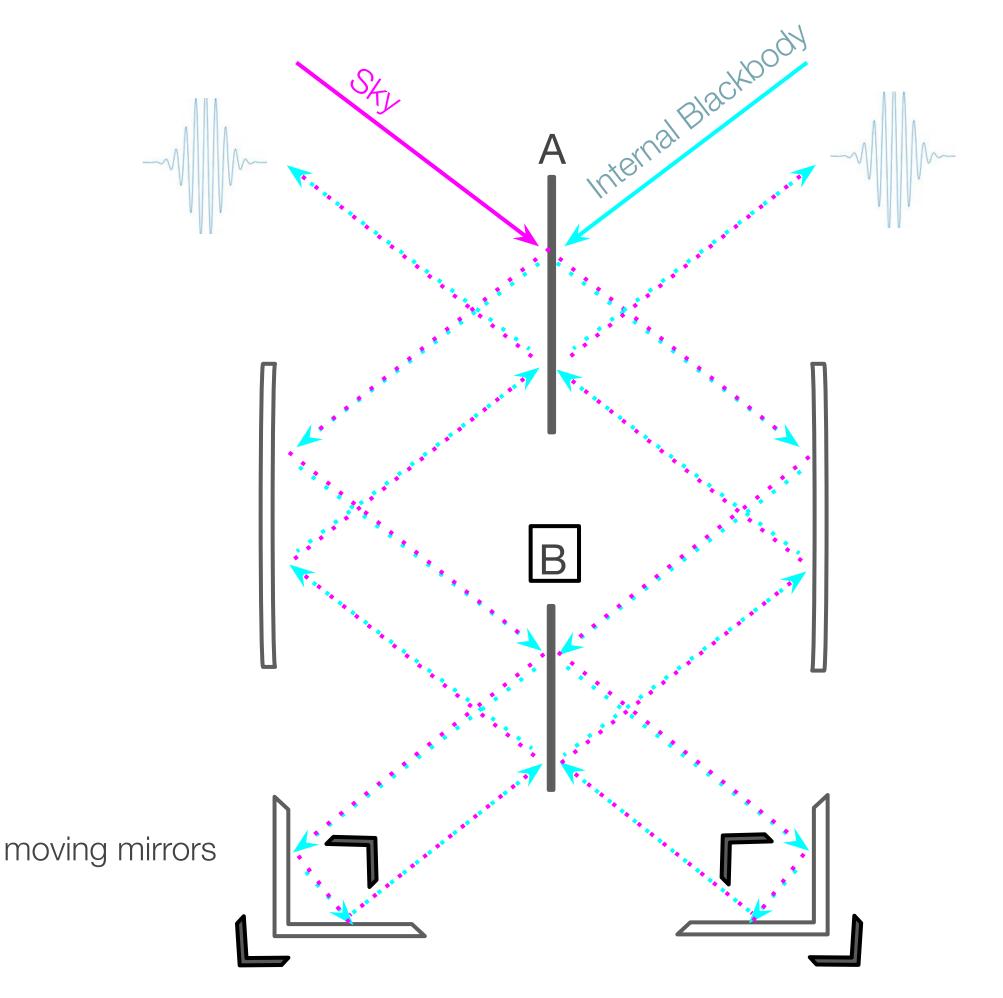
Measurement over a broad frequency range: 30 GHz - 3 THz

COBE Far Infrared Absolute Spectrophotometer FIRAS (J. C. Mather et al. 1993)

- Two-beam interferometer: sky signal + internal T°CMB reference
- ➤ Path difference introduced with moving mirrors → interferogram
- Beam splitter: mixes the incoming beams.
- Spectrum retrieval via inverse Fourier transform



Optical diagram of the FIRAS instrument



Simplified optical concept of the FIRAS instrument

Instrument Design

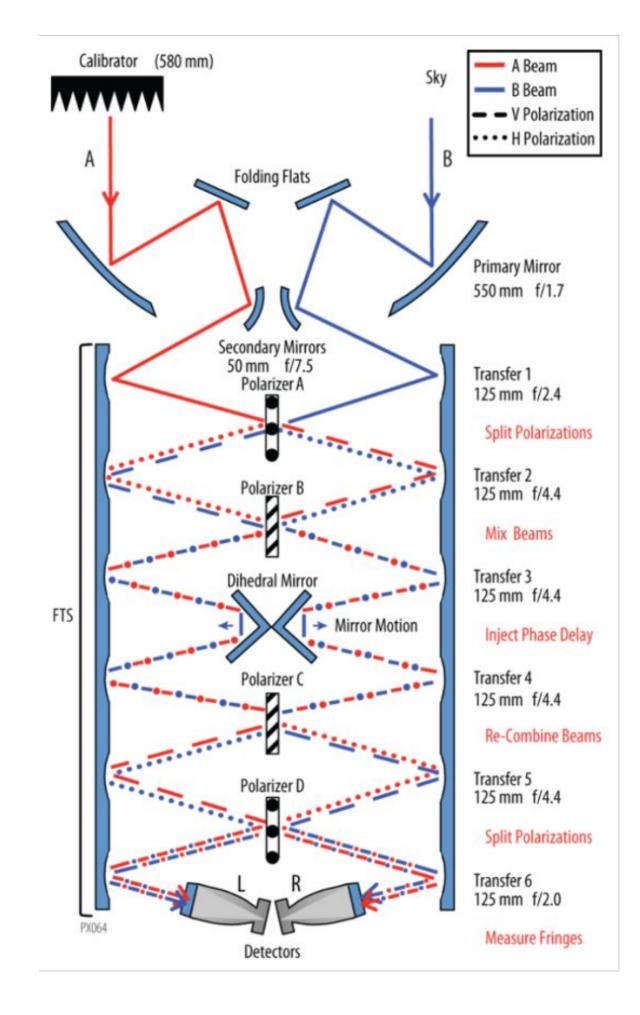
Measurement over a broad frequency range : 30 GHz - 6 THz

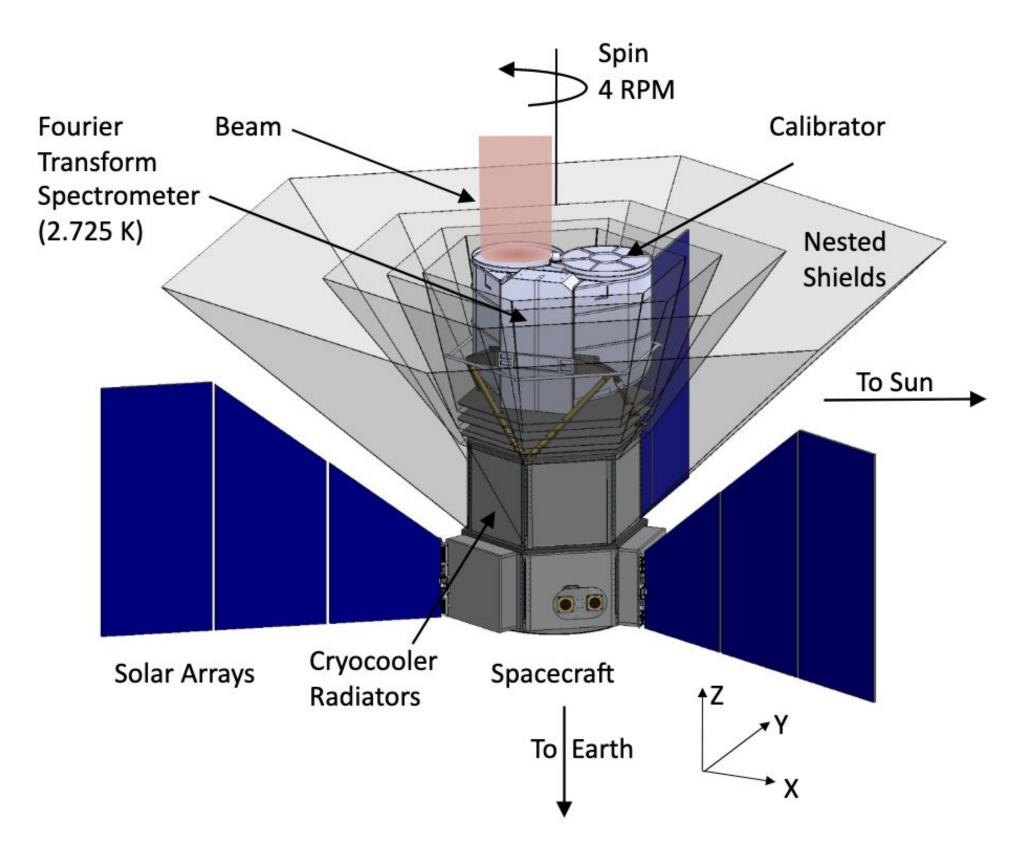
PIXIE original concept (A. Kogut et al. 2011)

Calibrator / Internal reference at Tcmb

OPD (optical path difference) introduced by scanning mirrors

Multi-moded optics





PIXIE observatory and mission concept

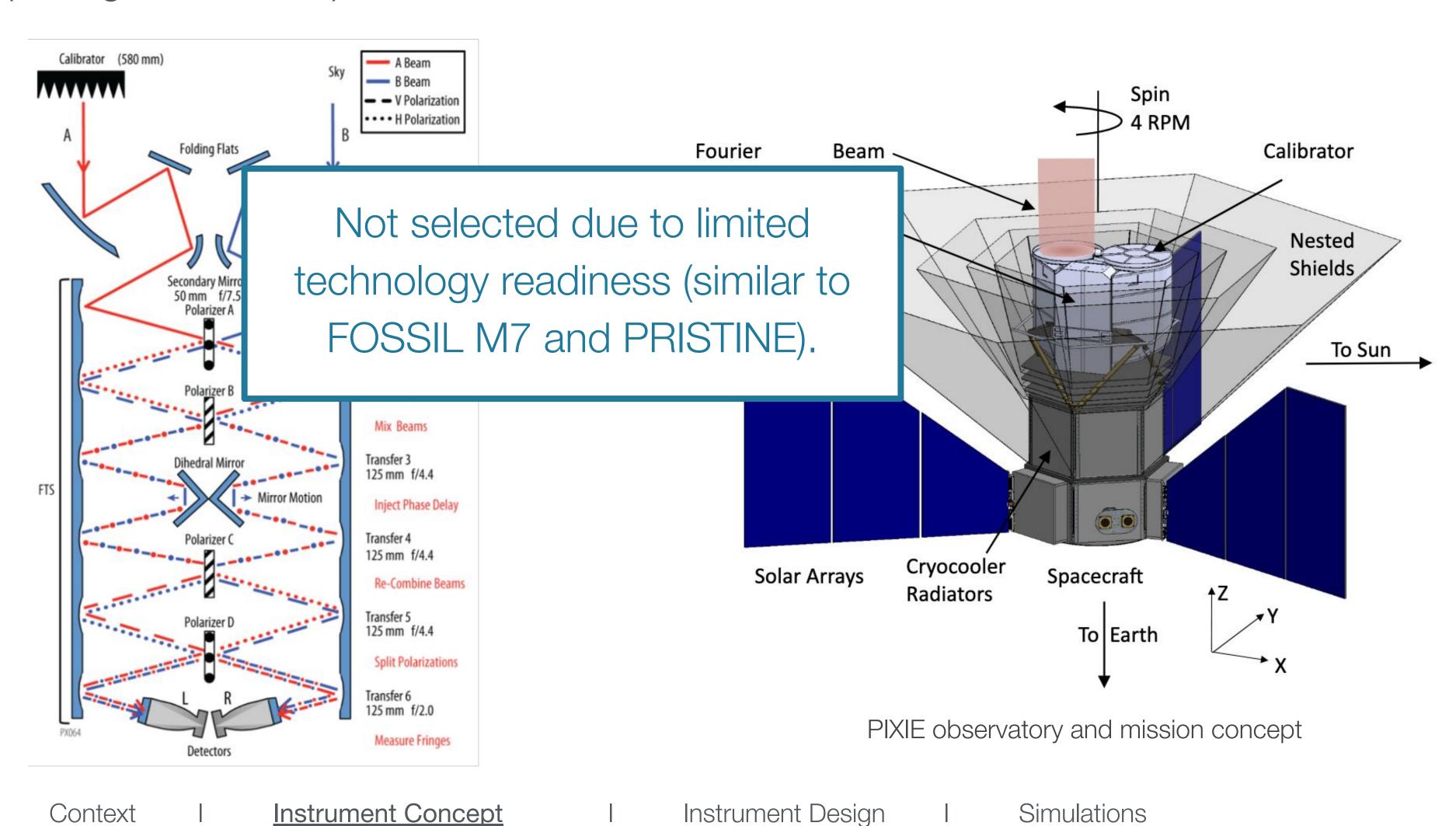
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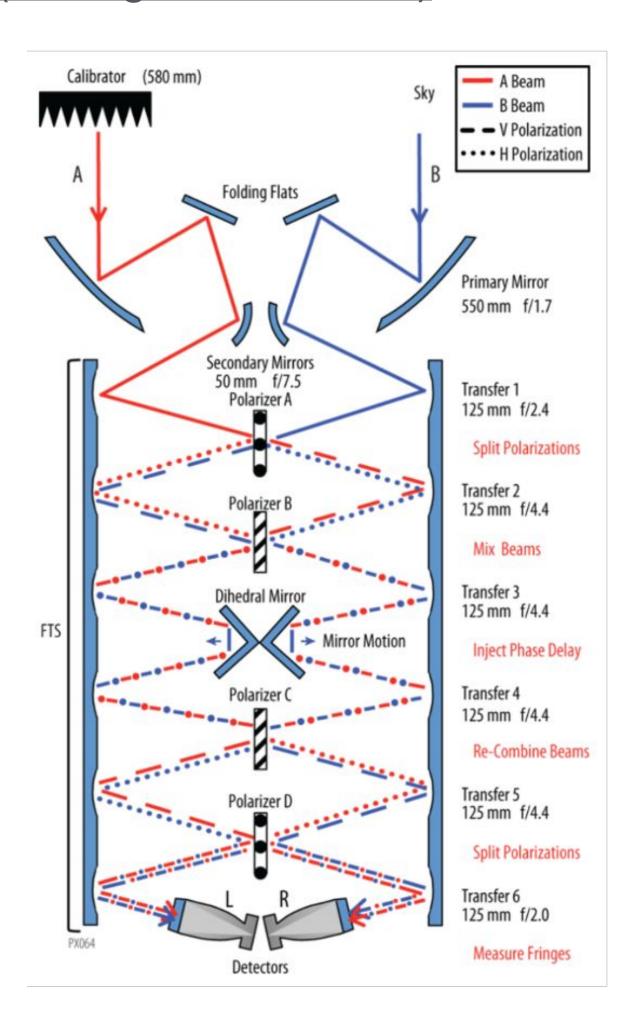


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BISOU concept

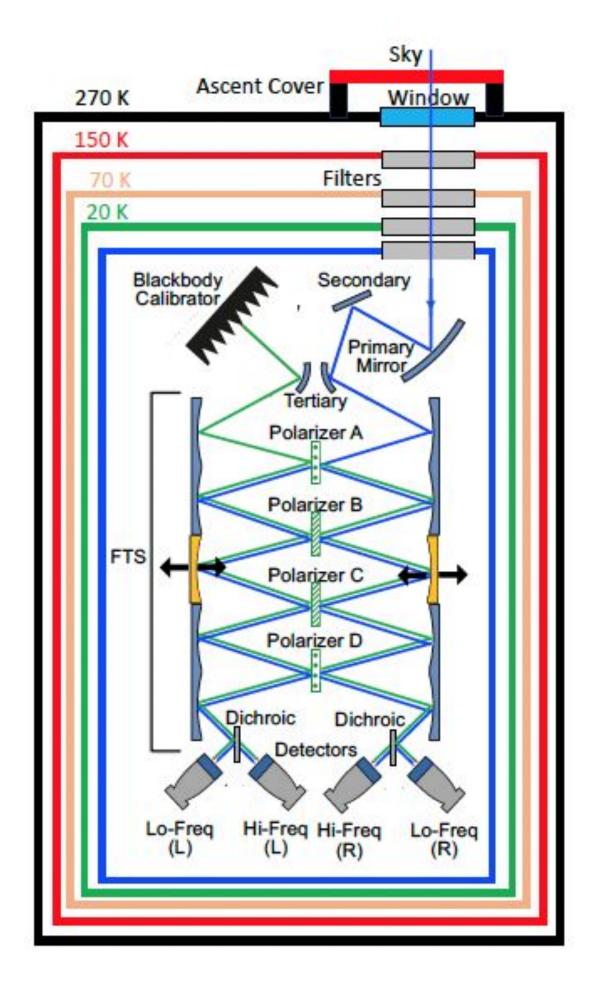
Warmer components

Single telescope (asymmetry)

5 Mirrors in the FTS

2 Sub-bands with Dichroics

 Systematics effects studies





BISOU concept

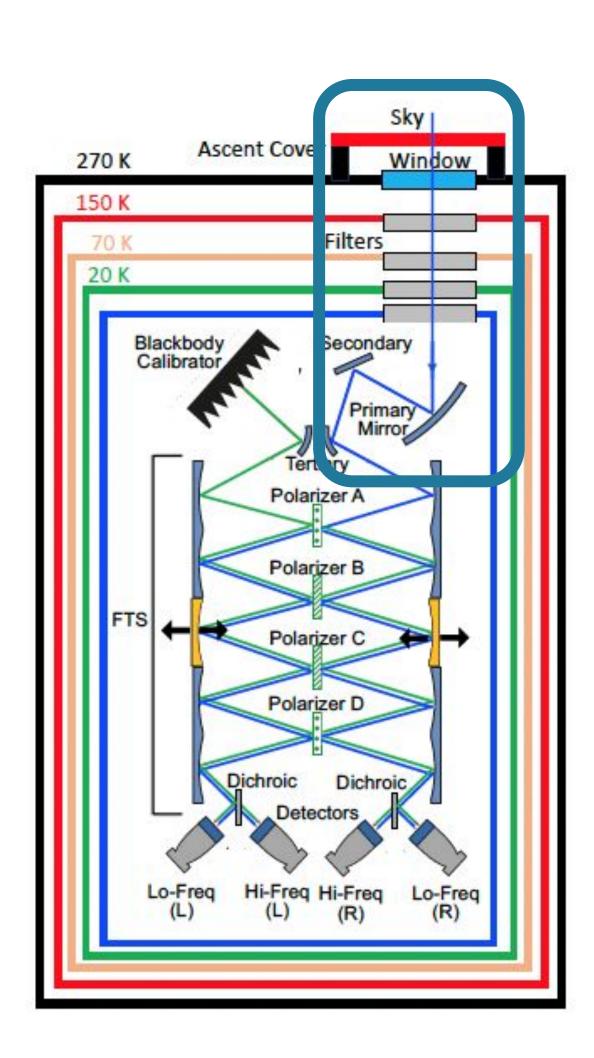
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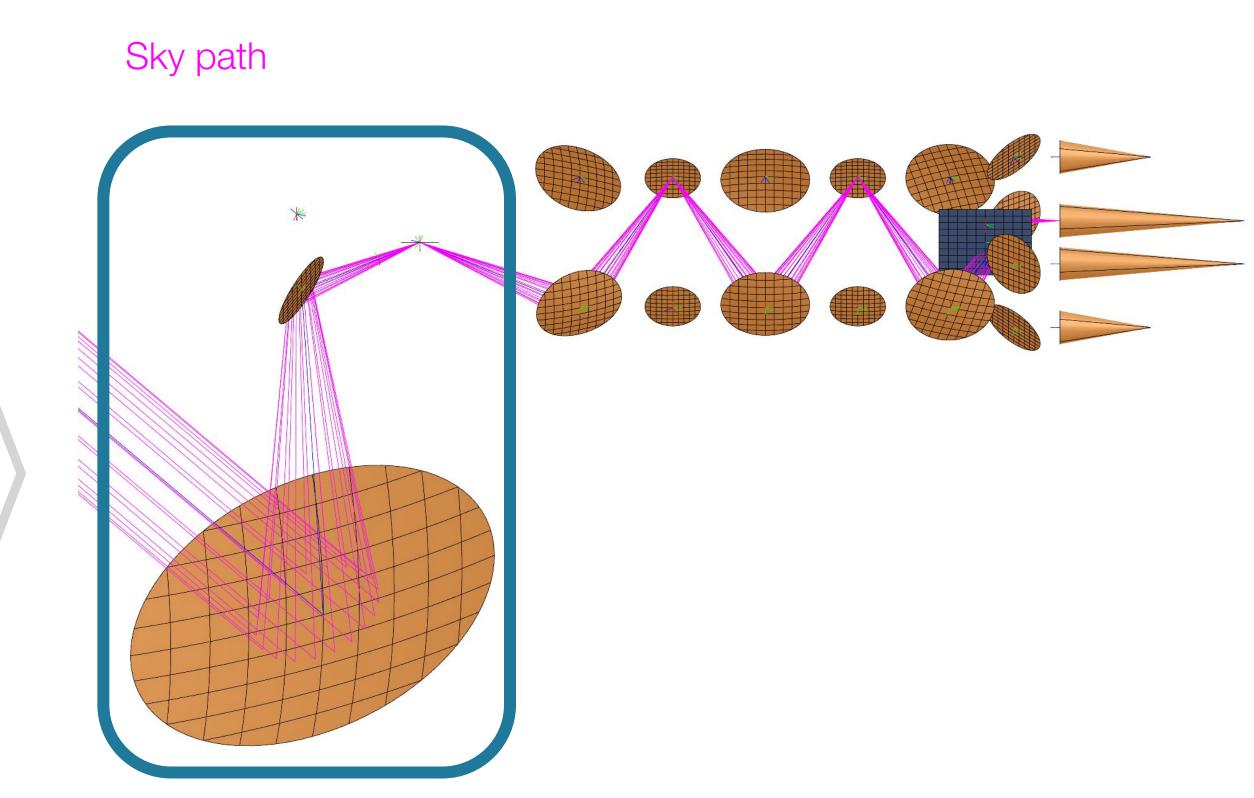
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3D view of the BISOU instrument (Ticra GRASP Software)



BISOU concept

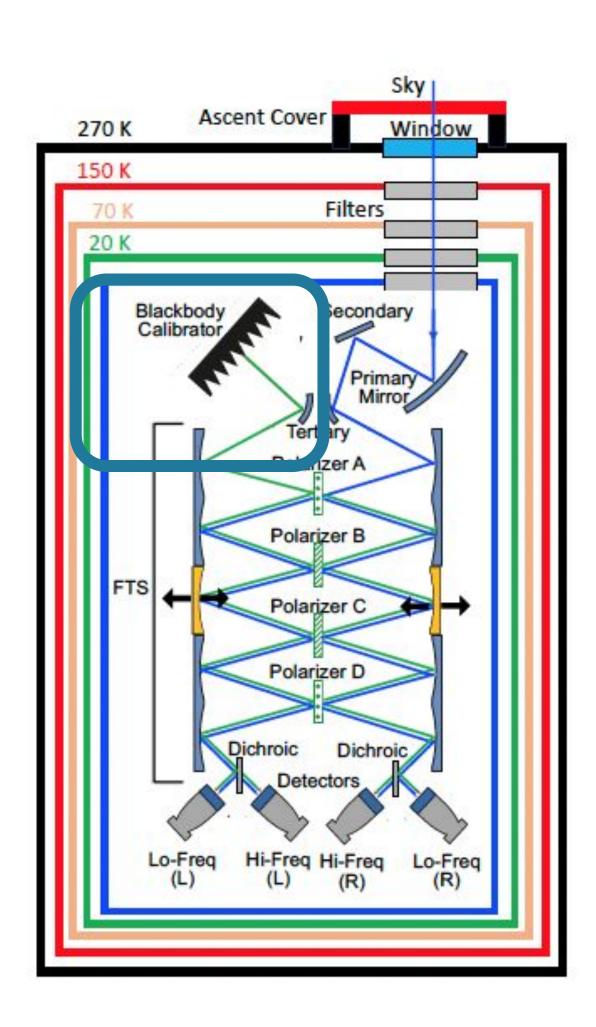
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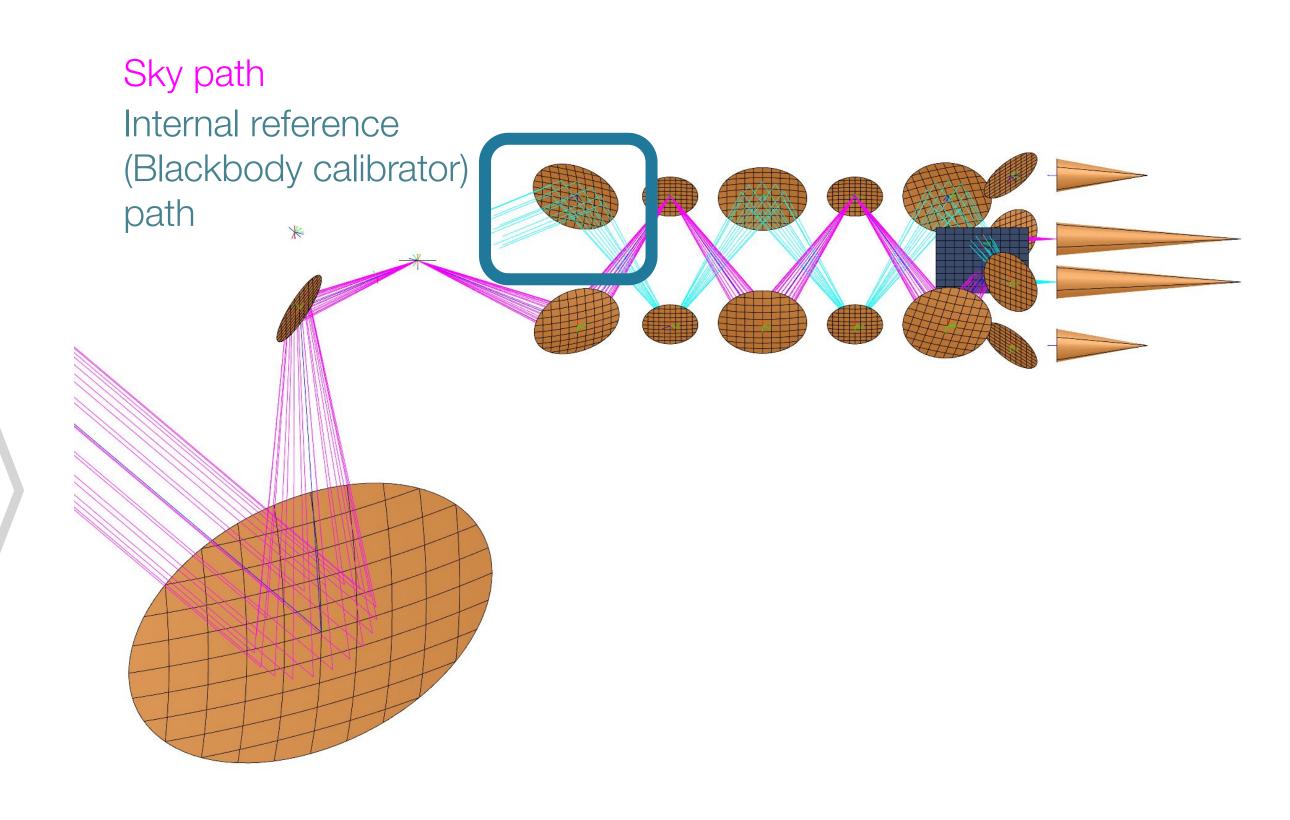
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3D view of the BISOU instrument (Ticra GRASP Software)



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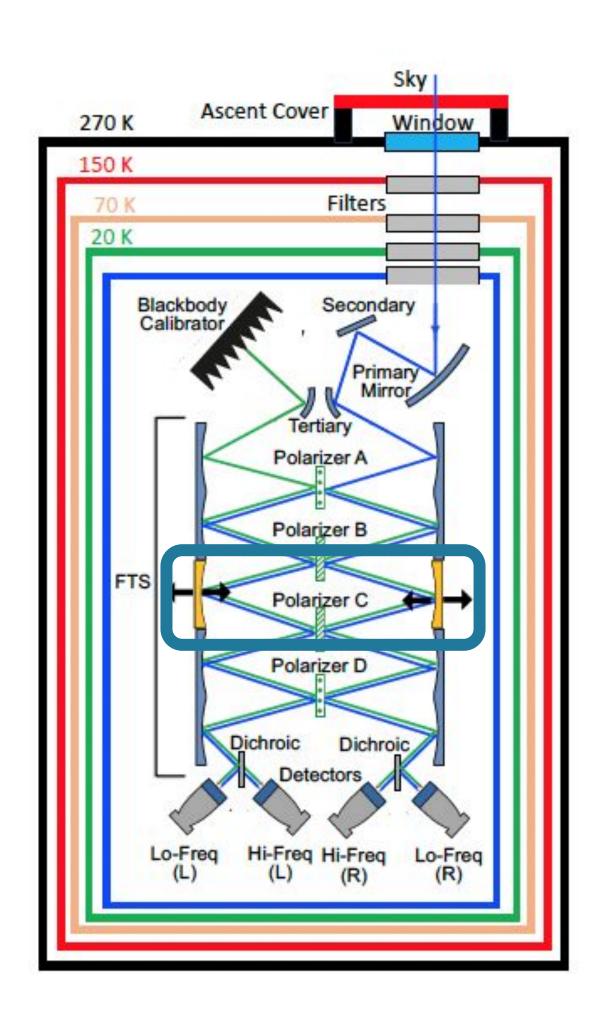
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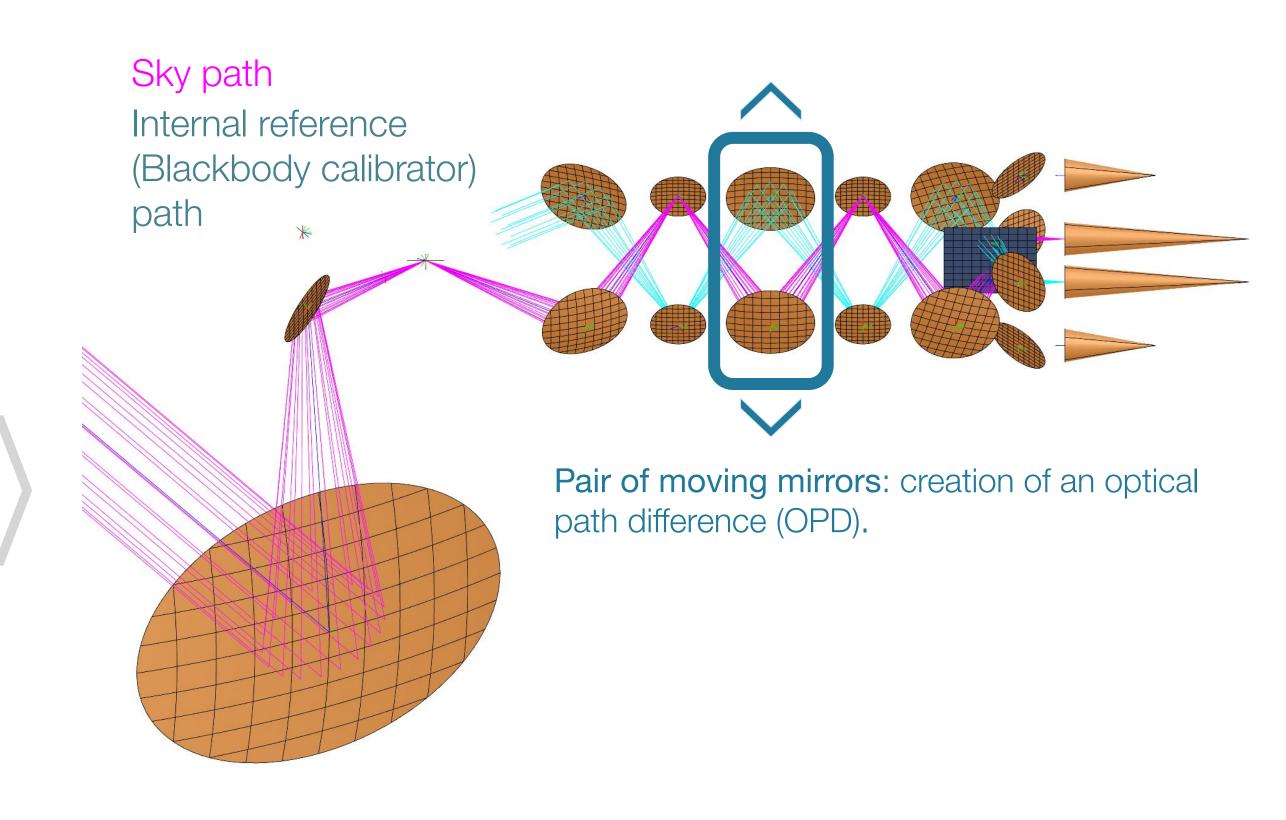
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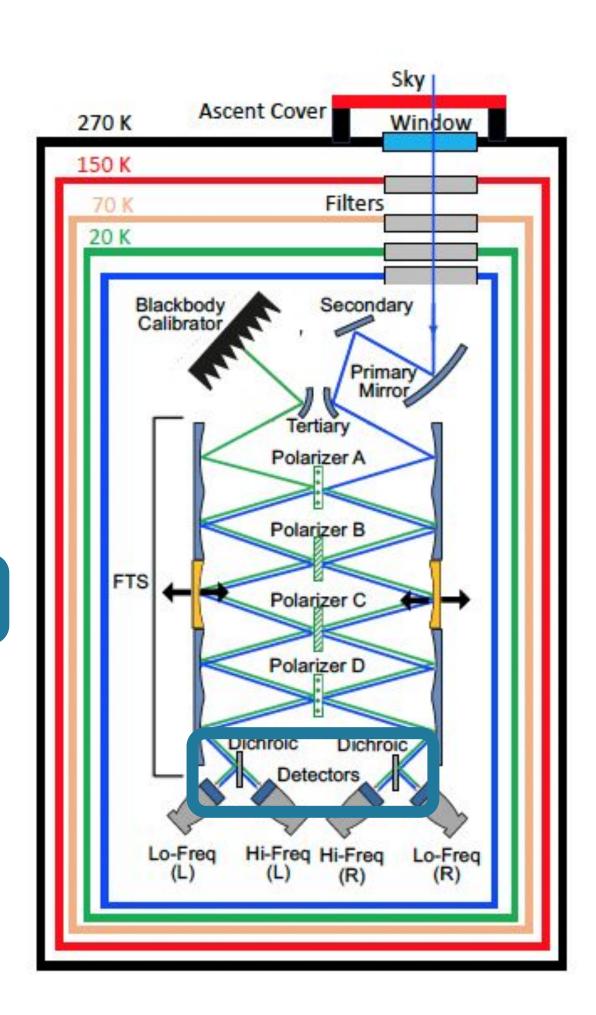
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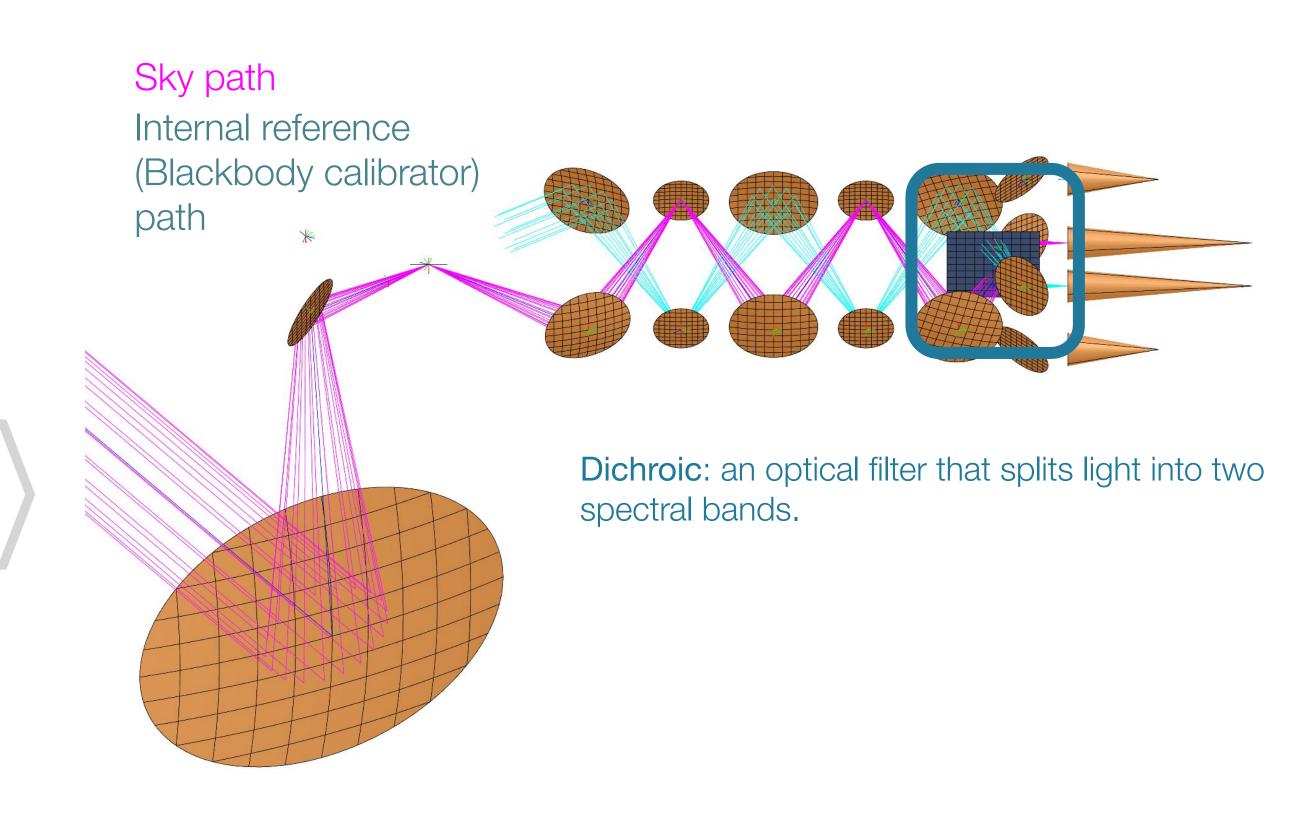
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BISOU concept

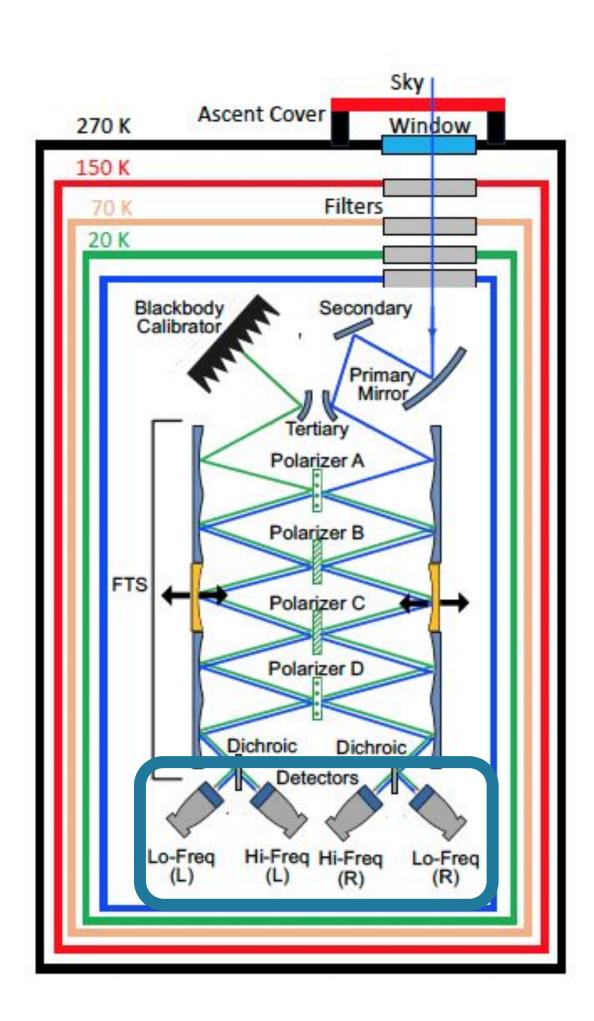
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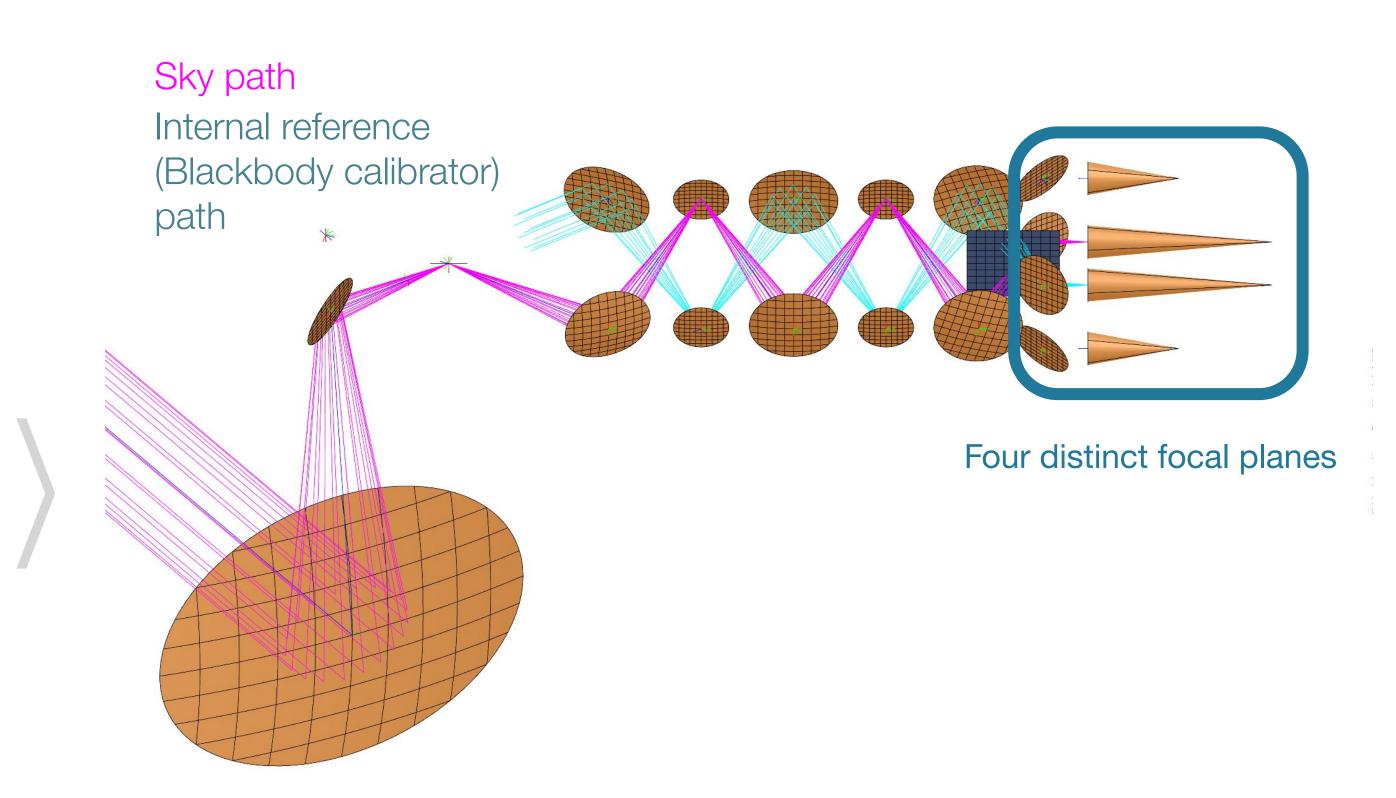
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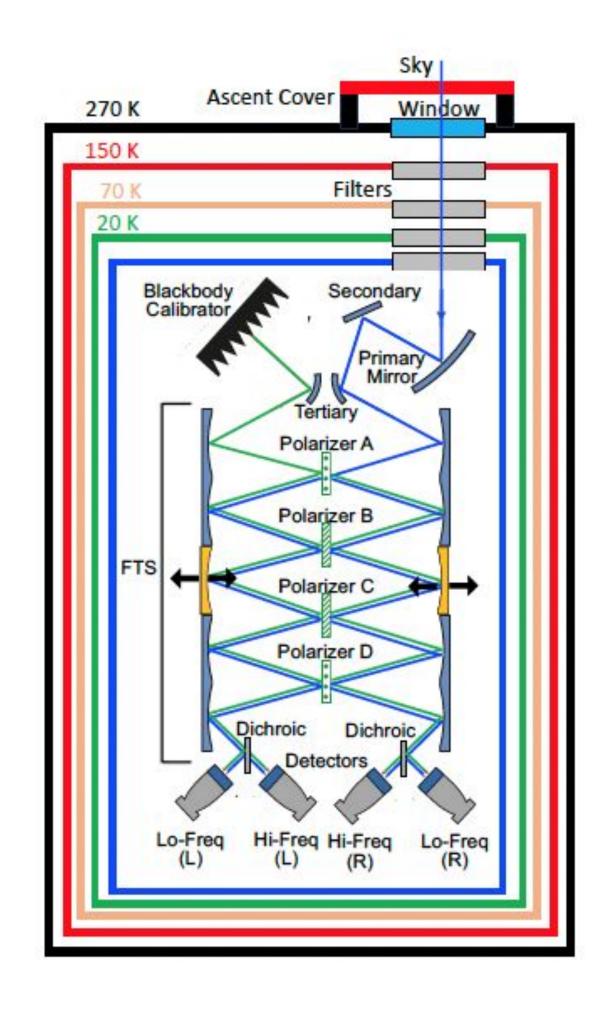


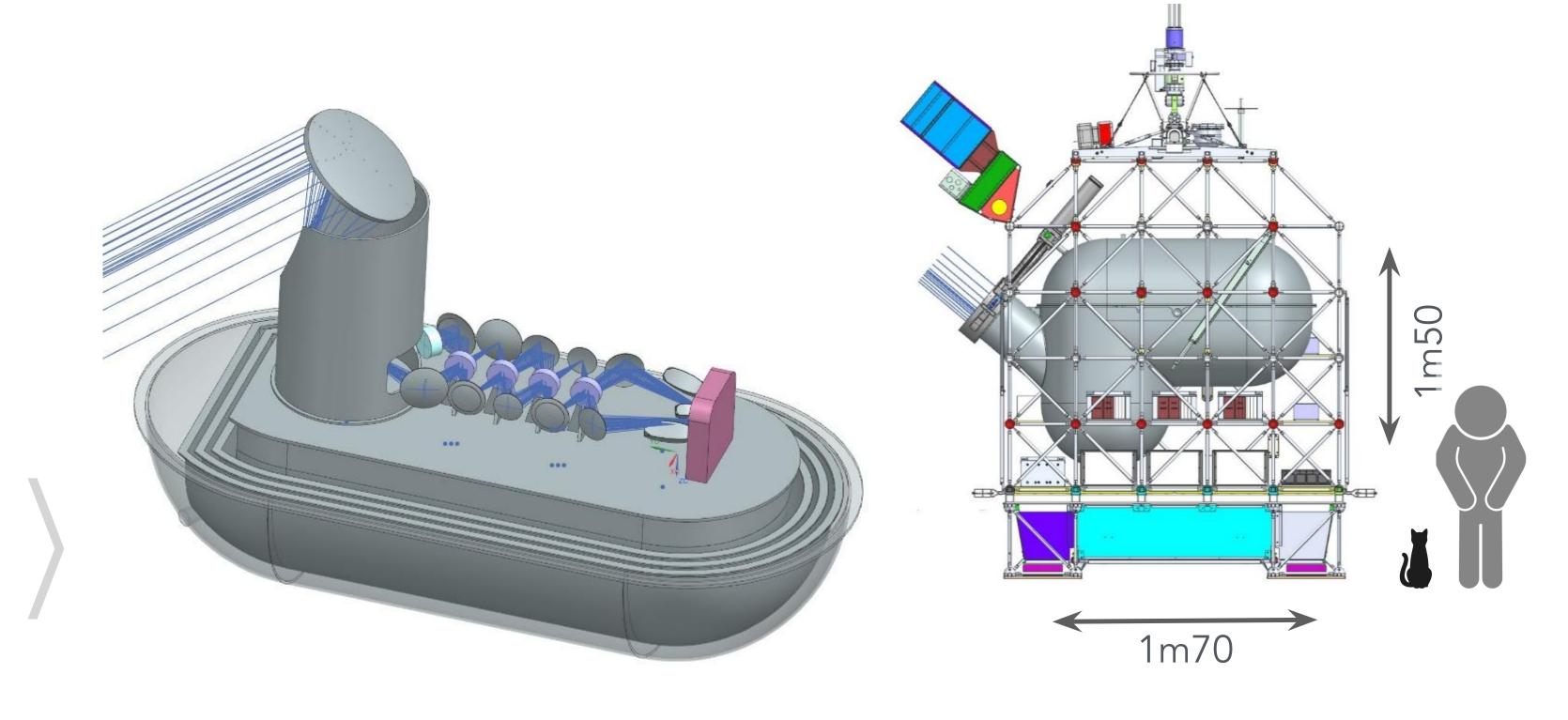


3D view of the BISOU instrument (Ticra GRASP Software)



BISOU concept





CAD of BISOU in the CNES gondola

Mission constraints / requirements:

- Mass and volume constraints
- Instrument cooled to ~ 2 K (pumped liquid helium)
- > Focal plane cooled to 100 mK / 300 mK

Strong thermo-mechanical constraints

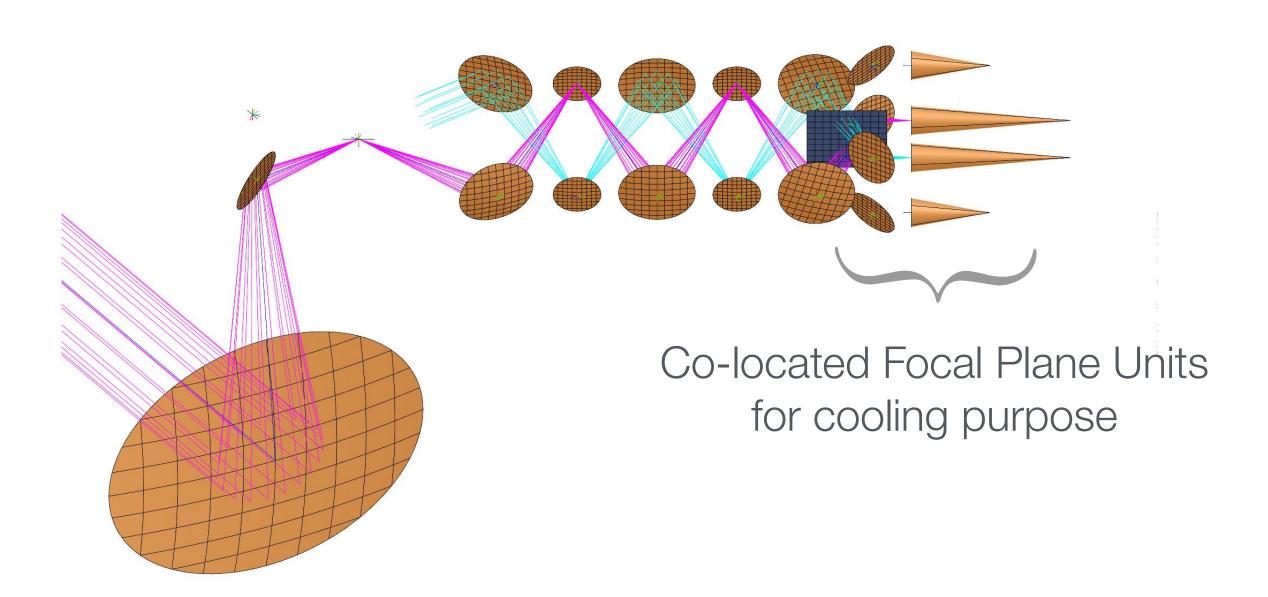
Instrument Design



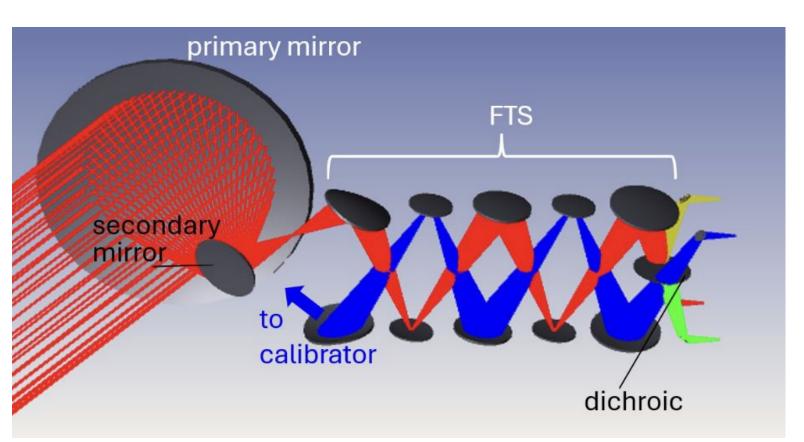
Fulfilling Mission Requirements Under Thermo-Mechanical Constraints

Geometrical optics approach:

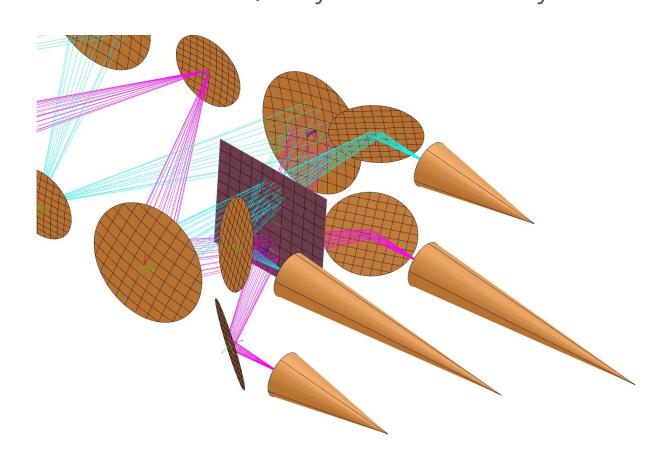
- Light propagation in terms of rays, ignoring wave effects
- Select and place optical components to meet constraints







Ray-tracing simulation of BISOU optics (Zemax software)
C. O'Sullivan, Maynooth University



Two Stage focal plane

Instrument Design



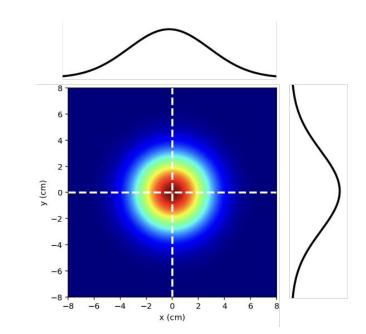
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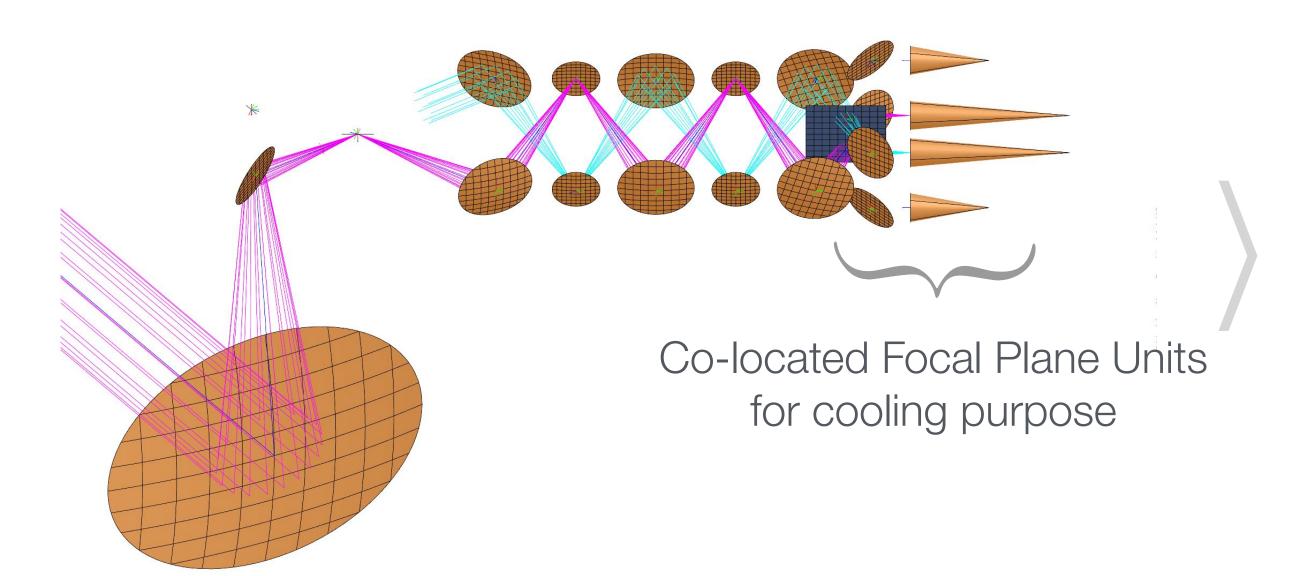
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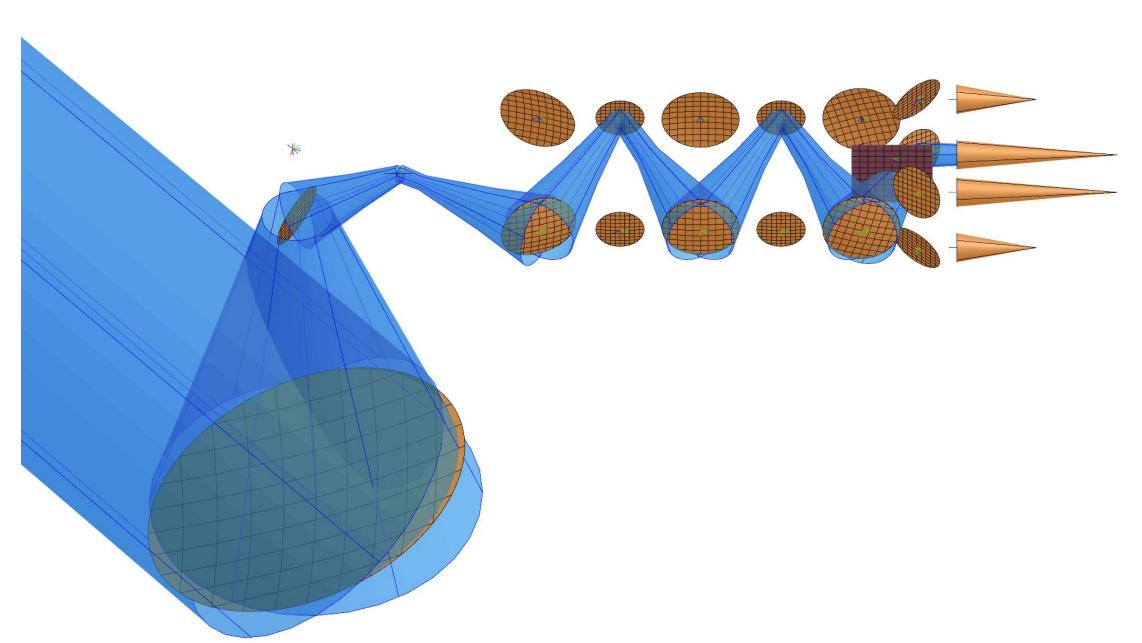
Gaussian optics approach:

- > Propagation of a Gaussian beam
- > Frequency dependent
- Accounts for diffraction effects









Gaussian beam simulation of BISOU optics (Ticra GRASP software)

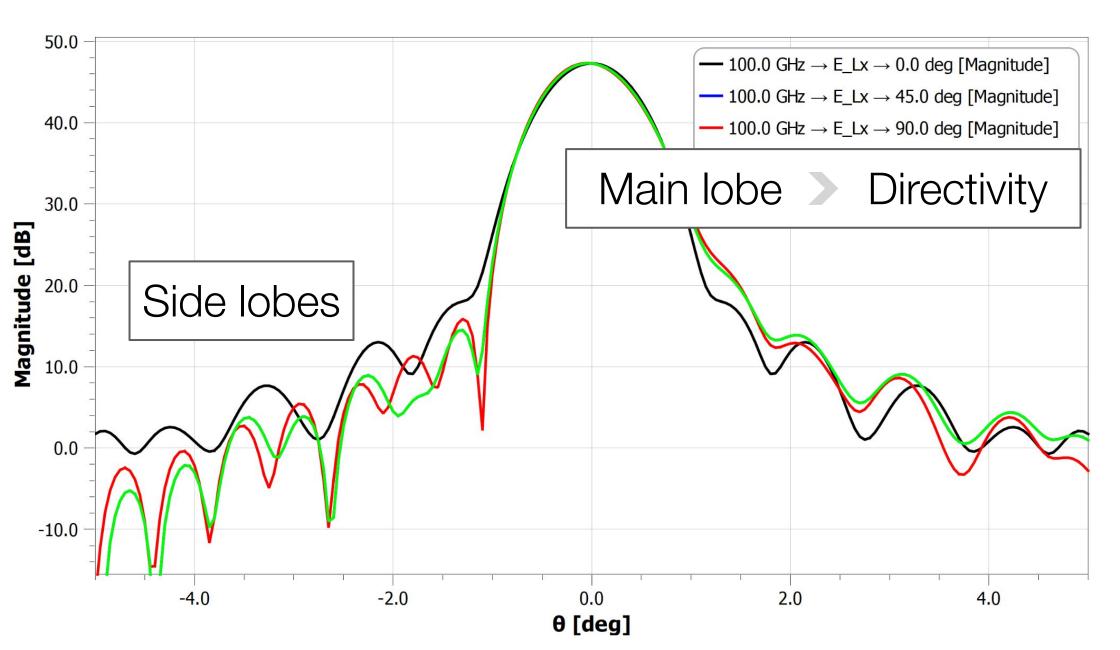
Simulations



- Once a design appears satisfactory, we proceed to model its performance
 - antenna diagram
 - > spillover (power lost on the path from the horn to the sky & signal contamination from surroundings)

Antenna diagram:

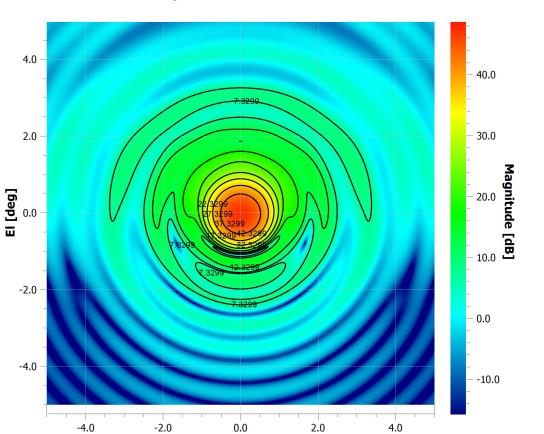
Substitution of an antenna radiation pattern, showing how it emits or receives energy in different directions.



Spherical <u>cut</u> antenna diagram example (Ticra GRASP software)

Single-mode simulation

- Preliminary design with a single-mode feedhorn
- Multi-mode computation requires significantly higher computational time.



➤ Multimode beam ~5°, same size at each frequency

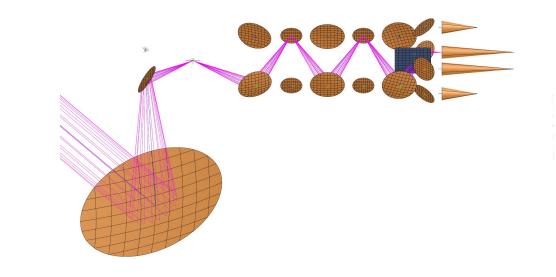
Spherical grid antenna diagram example (Ticra GRASP software)

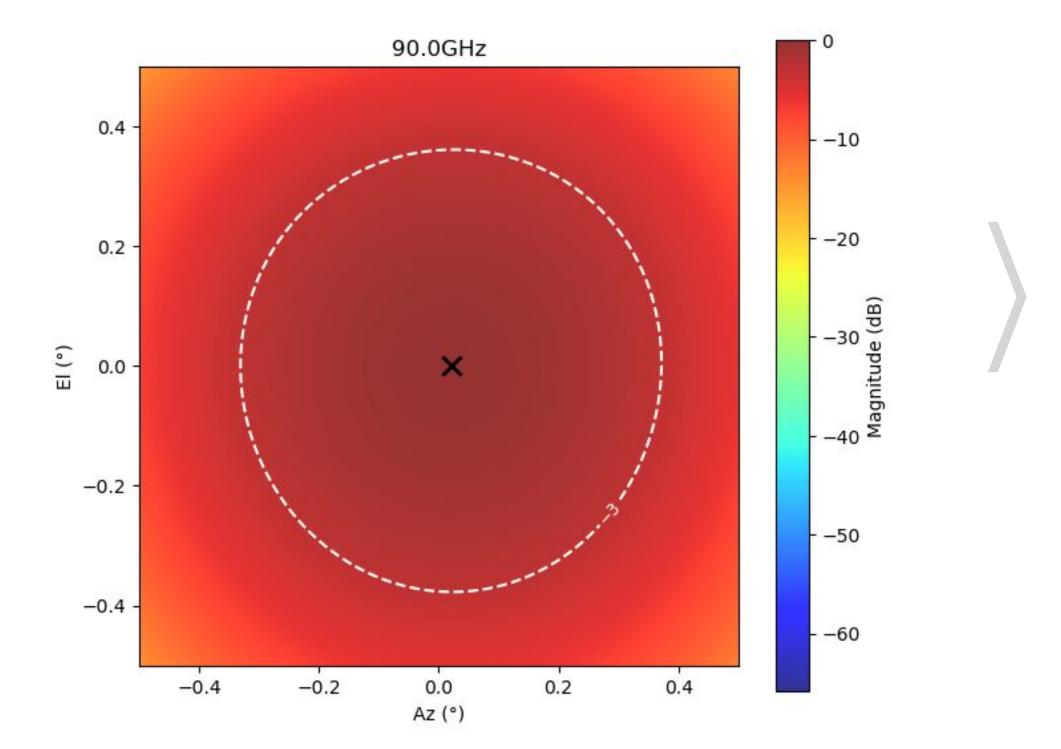
Az [deg]

Single mode gaussian beam modeling from horn to sky for preliminary results

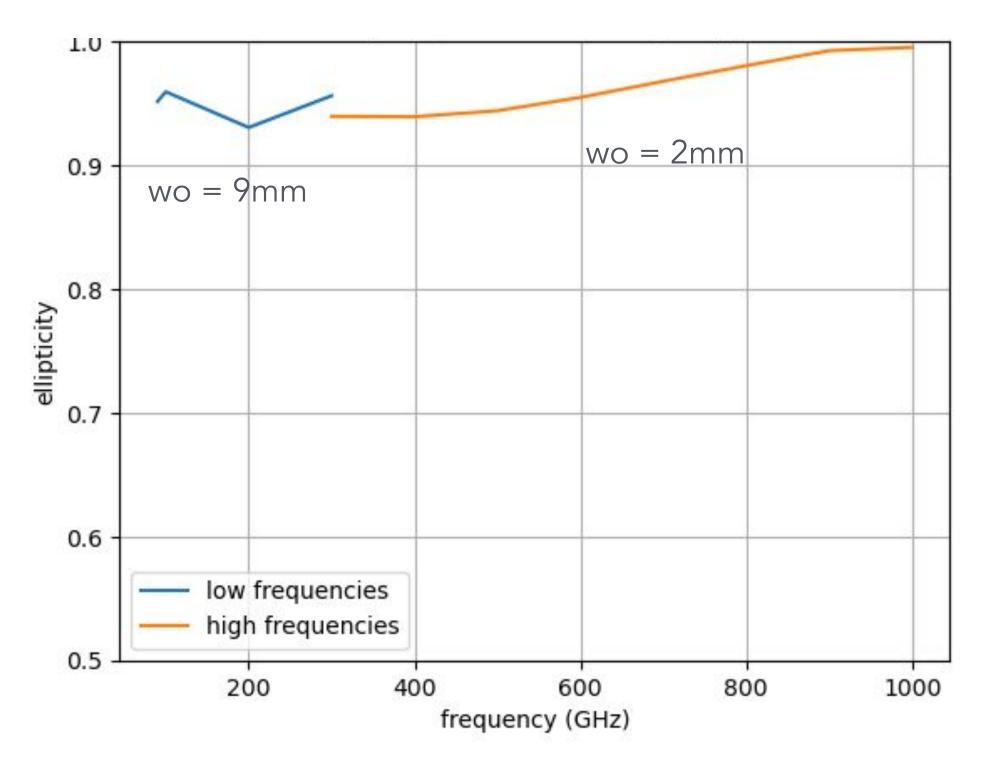
Ellipticity of the beam

- > Evaluates how much the beam is deformed by the optics
- > Used to optimize the optical system (e.g., matching the phase center with the telescope focus)





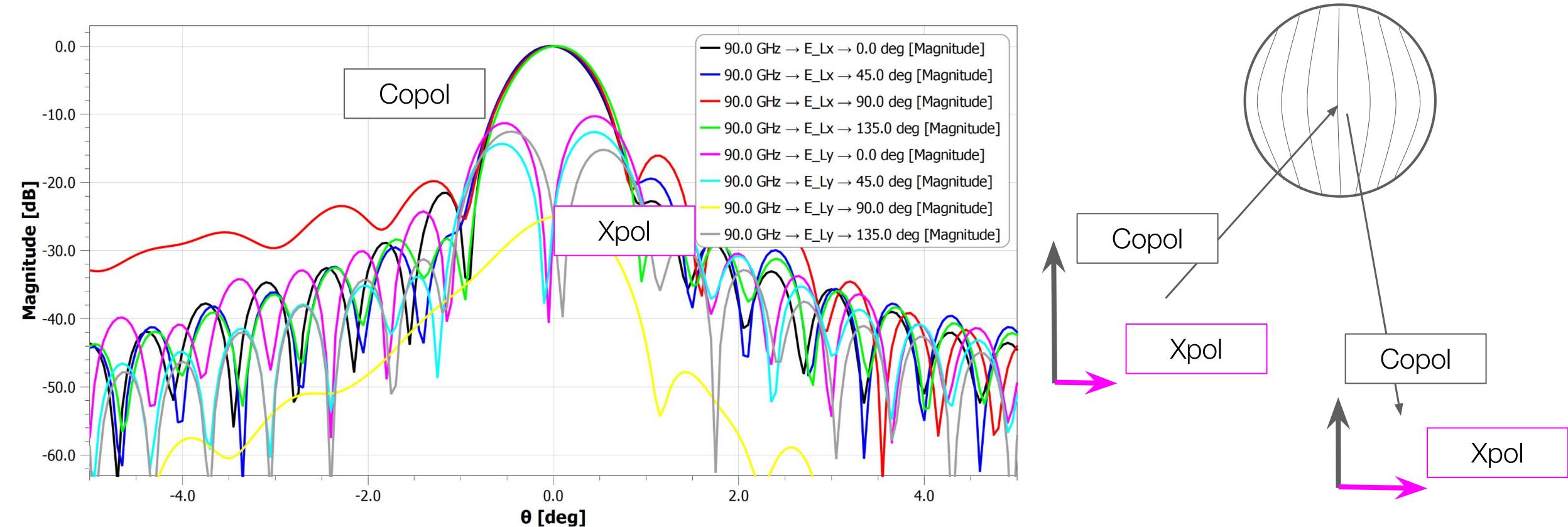




Beam ellipticity of BISOU from 90 GHz to 1 THz

Cross-polarization (Xpol): unwanted polarization component orthogonal to the desired one

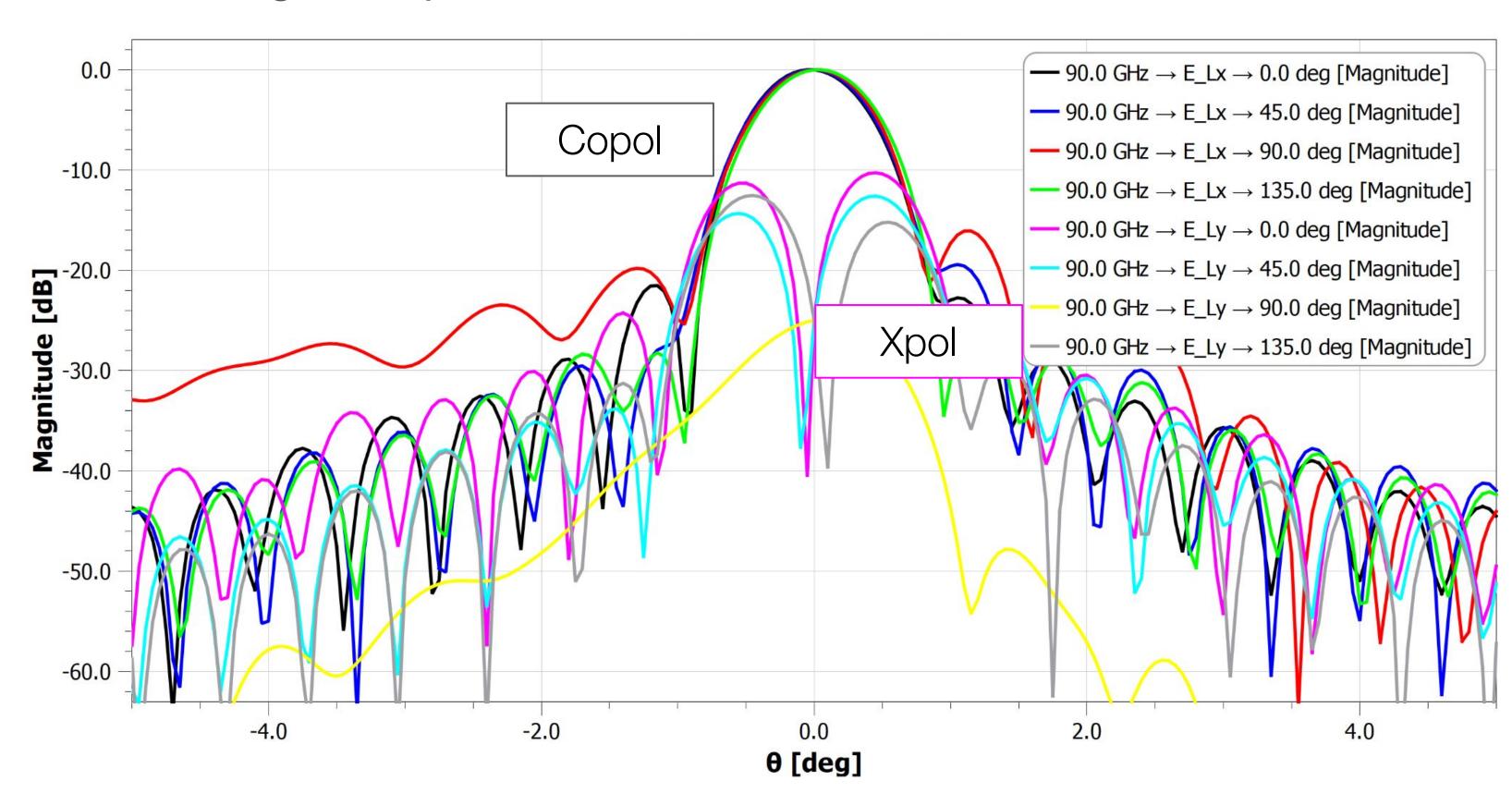
Antenna diagram representation:



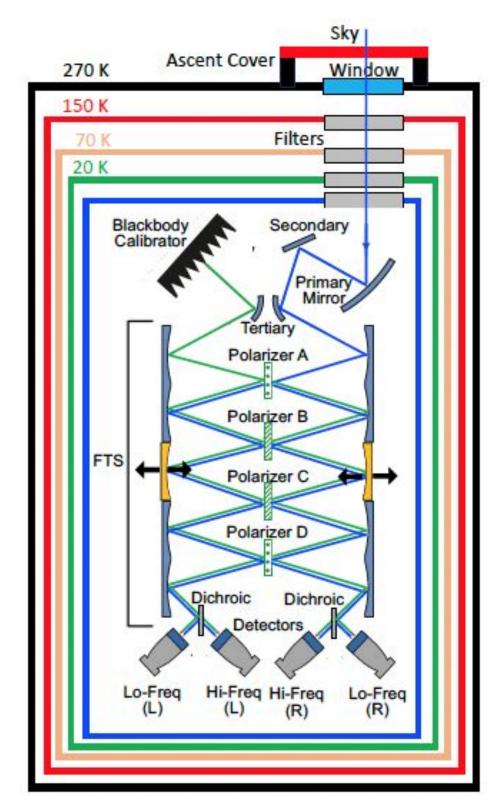
Spherical cut antenna pattern: comparison of Co-polarization and Cross-polarization (TICRA GRASP software) of the BISOU instrument (instrument ver 1)

Cross-polarization (Xpol): unwanted polarization component orthogonal to the desired one

Antenna diagram representation:



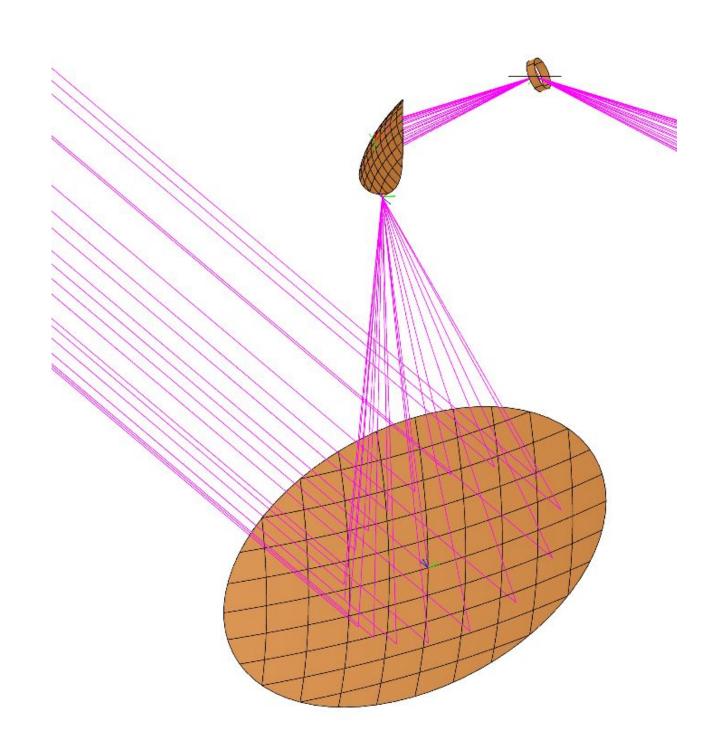
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BISOU instrument concept

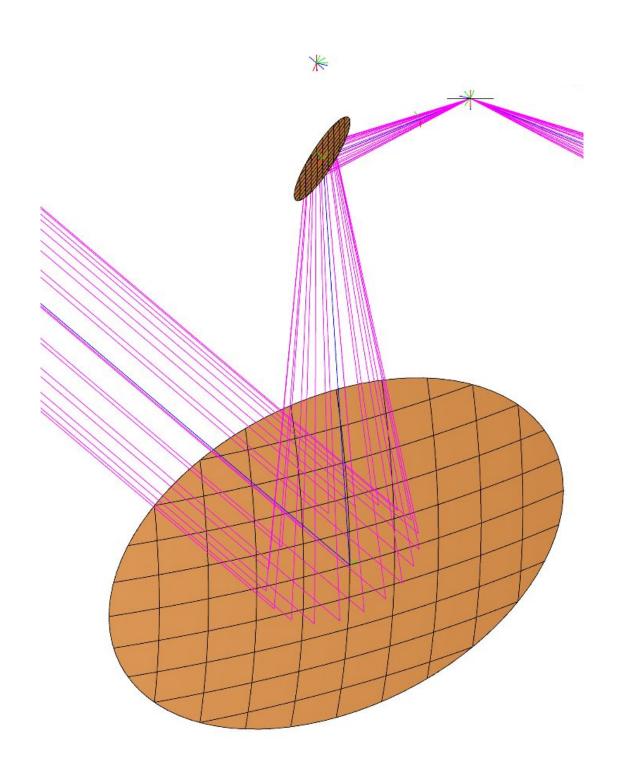
Cross-polarization (Xpol): unwanted polarization component orthogonal to the desired one

Previous telescope design



Off axis telescope with an <u>ellipsoid</u> secondary reflector

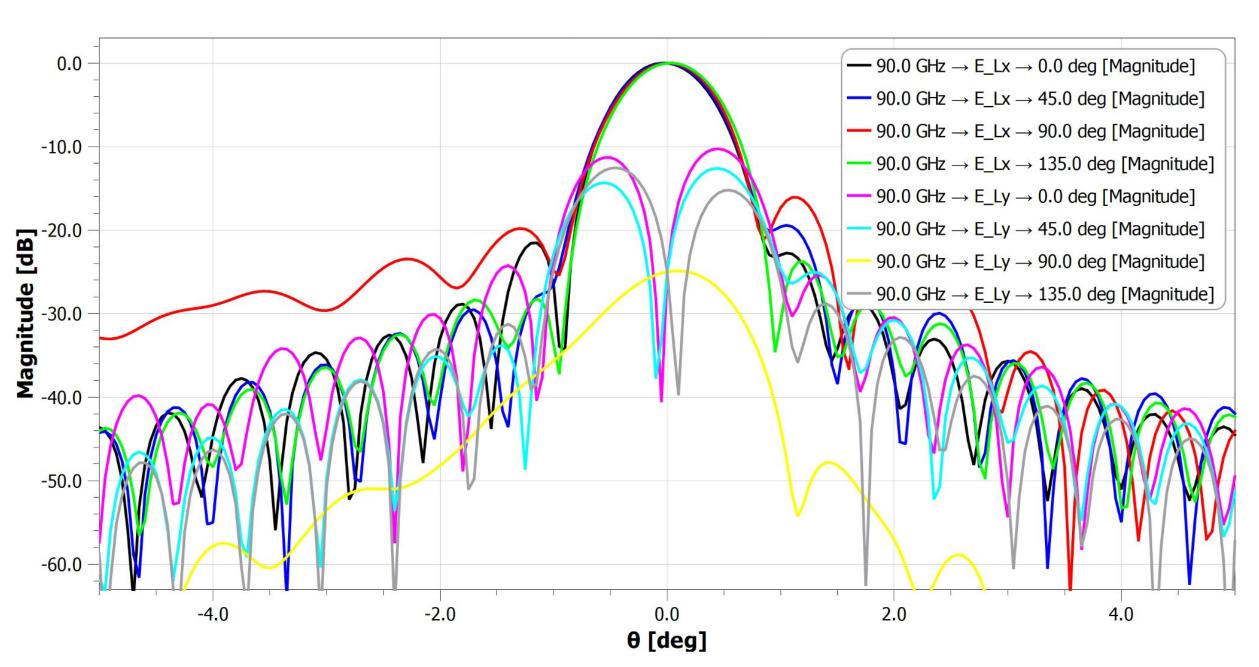
Latest telescope design > Mizuguchi-Dragone condition



Off axis telescope with an <u>hyperboloid</u> secondary reflector

Cross-polarization (Xpol): unwanted polarization component orthogonal to the desired one

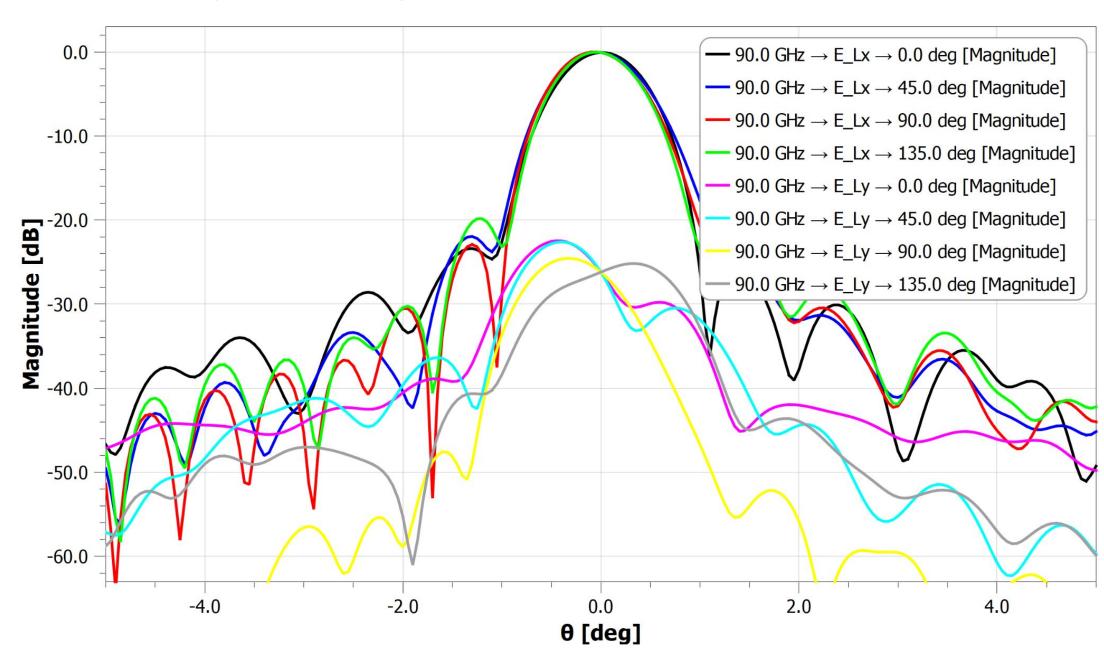
Instrument with Previous telescope design



Antenna diagram of the instrument with an <u>ellipsoid</u> secondary reflector (90 GHz)

Instrument with Latest telescope design

Mizuguchi-Dragone condition



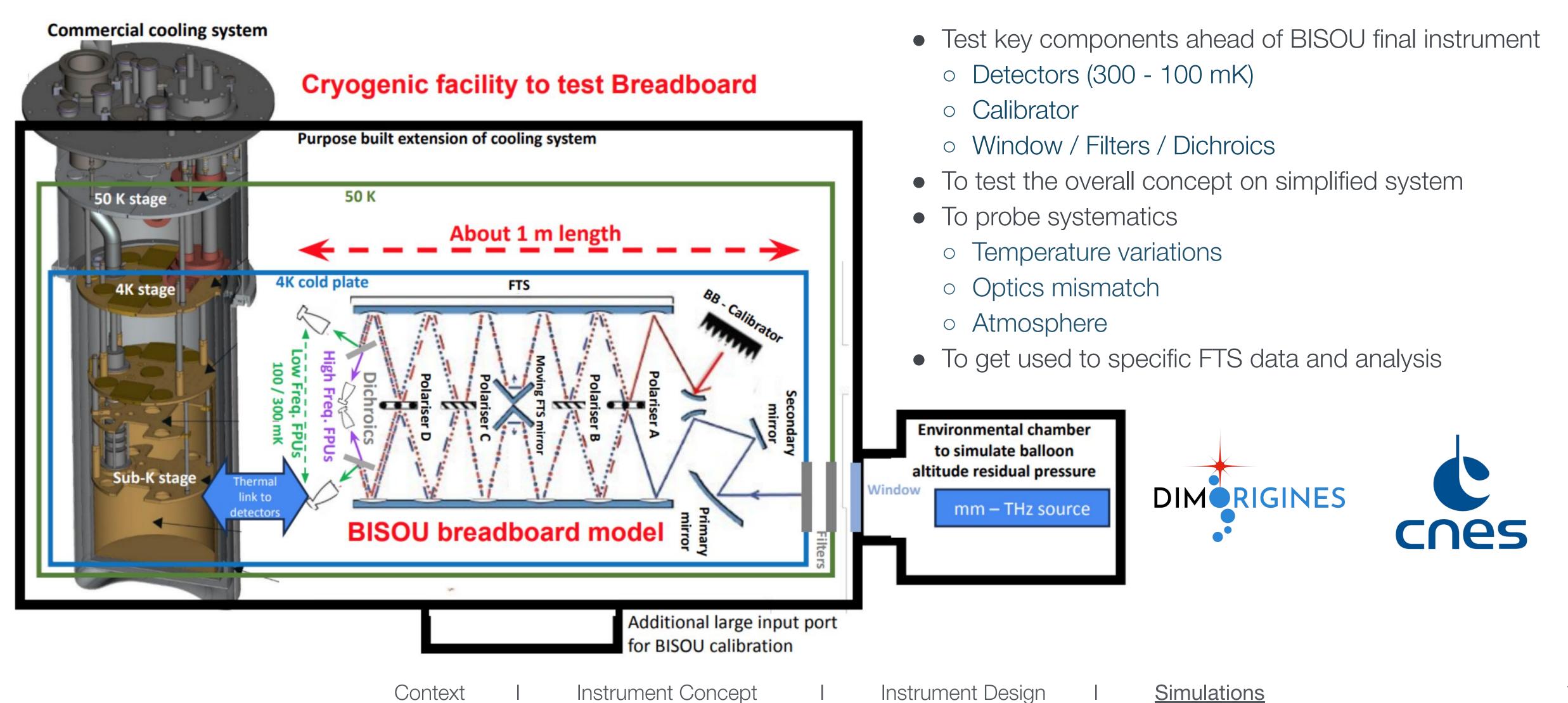
Antenna diagram of the instrument with an <u>hyperboloid</u> secondary reflector (90 GHz)

Simulations

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Breadboard

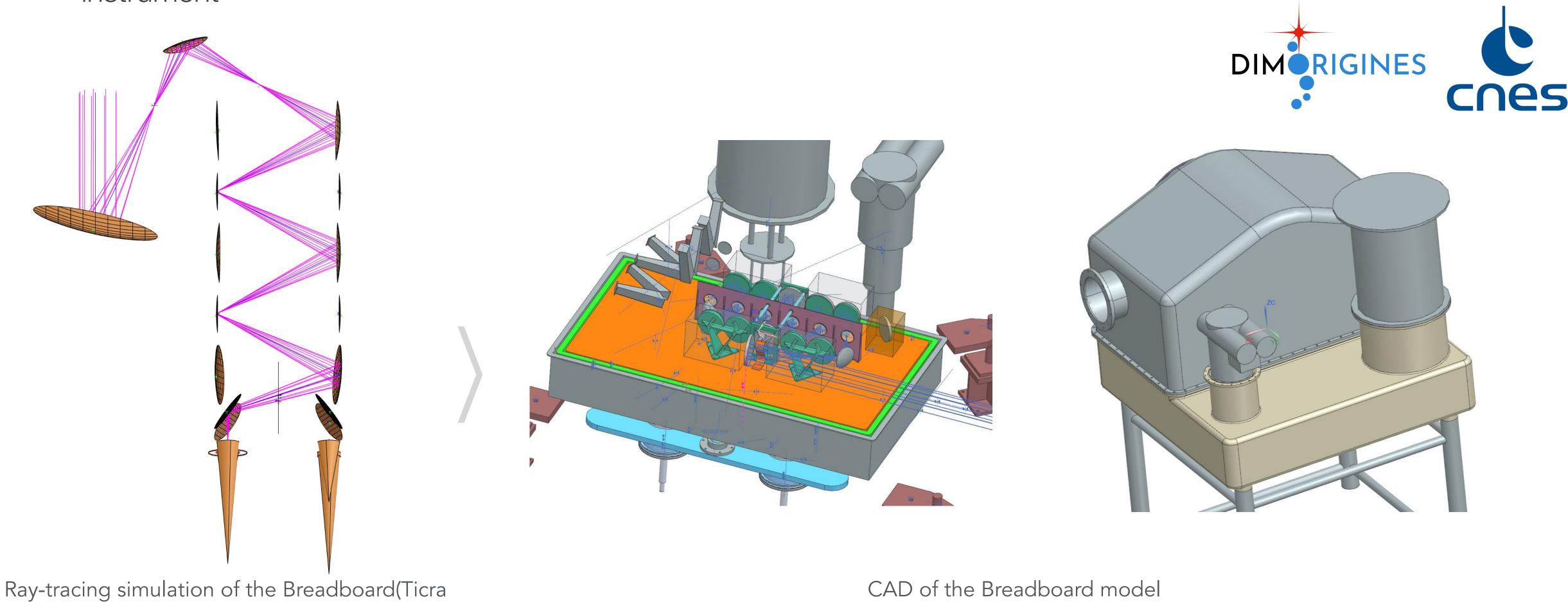
Laboratory prototype developed to consolidate the concept and study the systematics ahead of the real BISOU instrument



Breadboard

GRASP software)

Laboratory prototype developed to consolidate the concept and study the systematics ahead of the real BISOU instrument

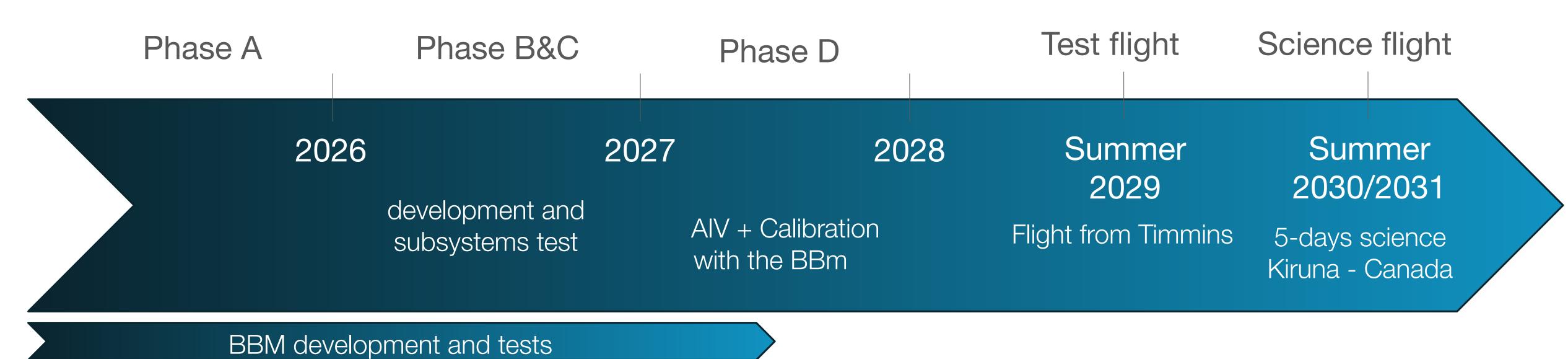


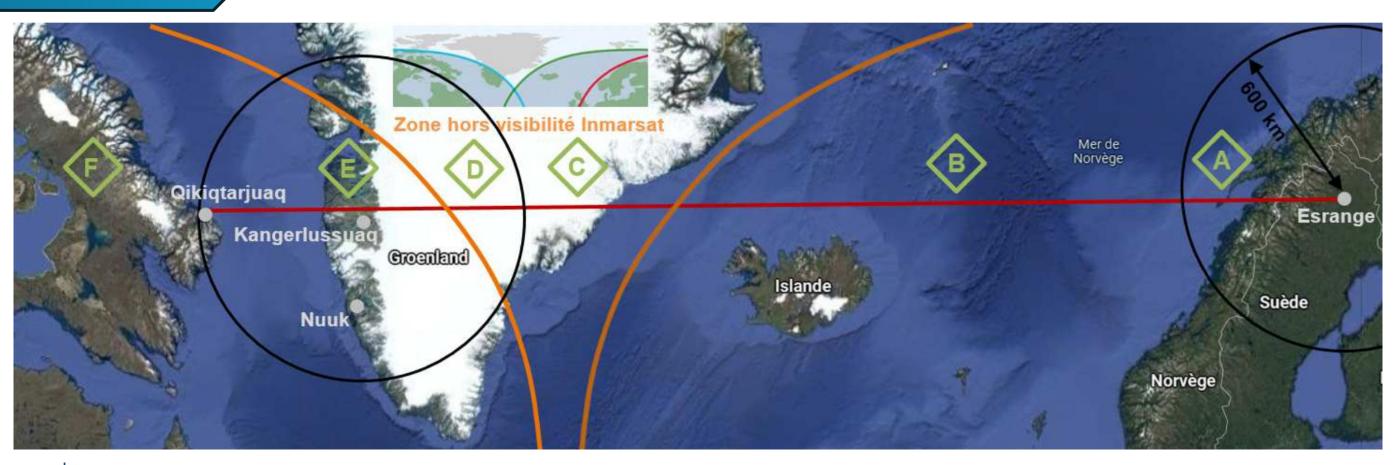
CAD of the Breadboard model

Instrument Concept **Simulations** Instrument Design Context

Time scale

BISOU:





First CNES transatlantic demonstration flight in June 2024

Conclusions

- The development of BISOU is essential for preparing future space missions dedicated to spectral distortion measurements, such as FOSSIL.
- > Phase A is ongoing, with the instrument design becoming more refined.
- > Future simulations will include the multimode nature of the optical system.



References:

J. C. Mather, D. J. Fixsen, R. A. Shafer, C. Mosier and D. T. Wilkinson, "Calibrator Design for the COBE Far-Infrared Absolute Spectrophotometer (FIRAS)," ApJ, vol. 512, 1999.

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