

Intensity Interferometry with Fresnel lens telescopes

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Future Prospects of Intensity Interferometry,
30 October 2024

Design and construction of MI²SO

Arcturus measurements – Performance and complications

Why Fresnel lens telescopes? Comparison with large mirror dish telescope arrays

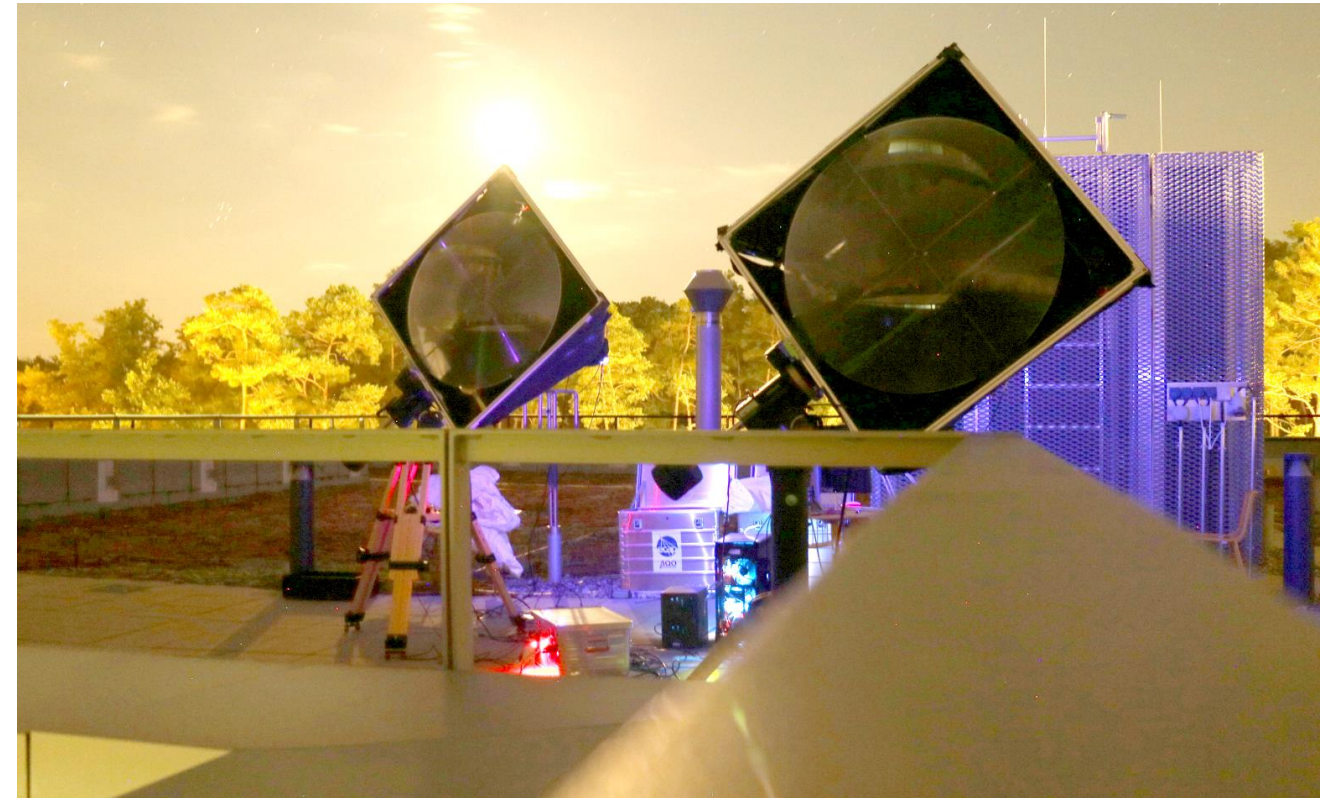
Combined future

Design and construction of MI²SO



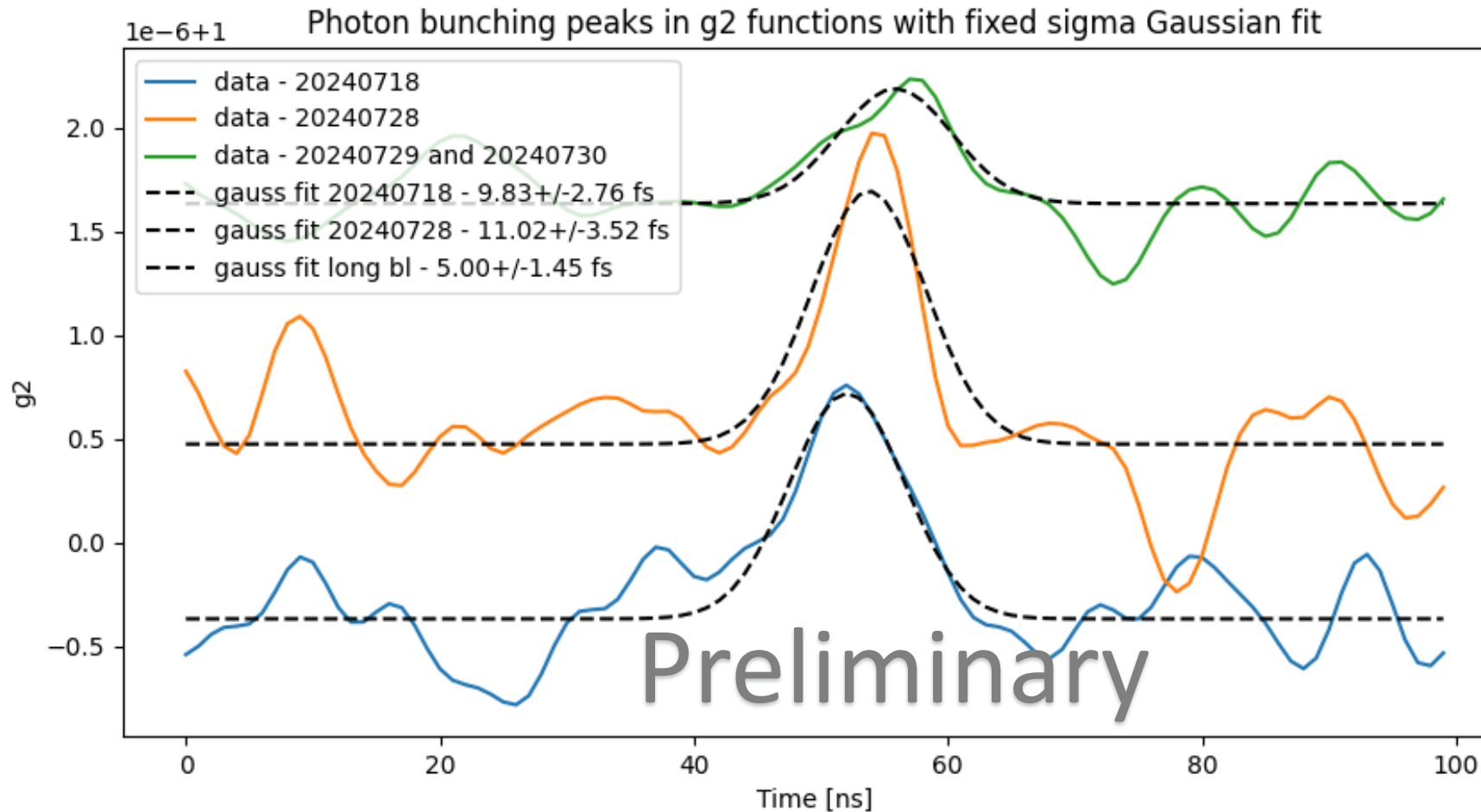
Mobile Intensity Interferometer for Stellar Observations

- 2x1m diameter Fresnel lenses
- Aluminium frame with 3D-printed lens holders
- Carbon fiber stabilizing frame
- 3D-printed PMT housing with adjustable focus position
- Darkroom cloth curtain “tube”
- Heating cables and air circulation fans



Intensity Interferometry with Fresnel lens telescopes

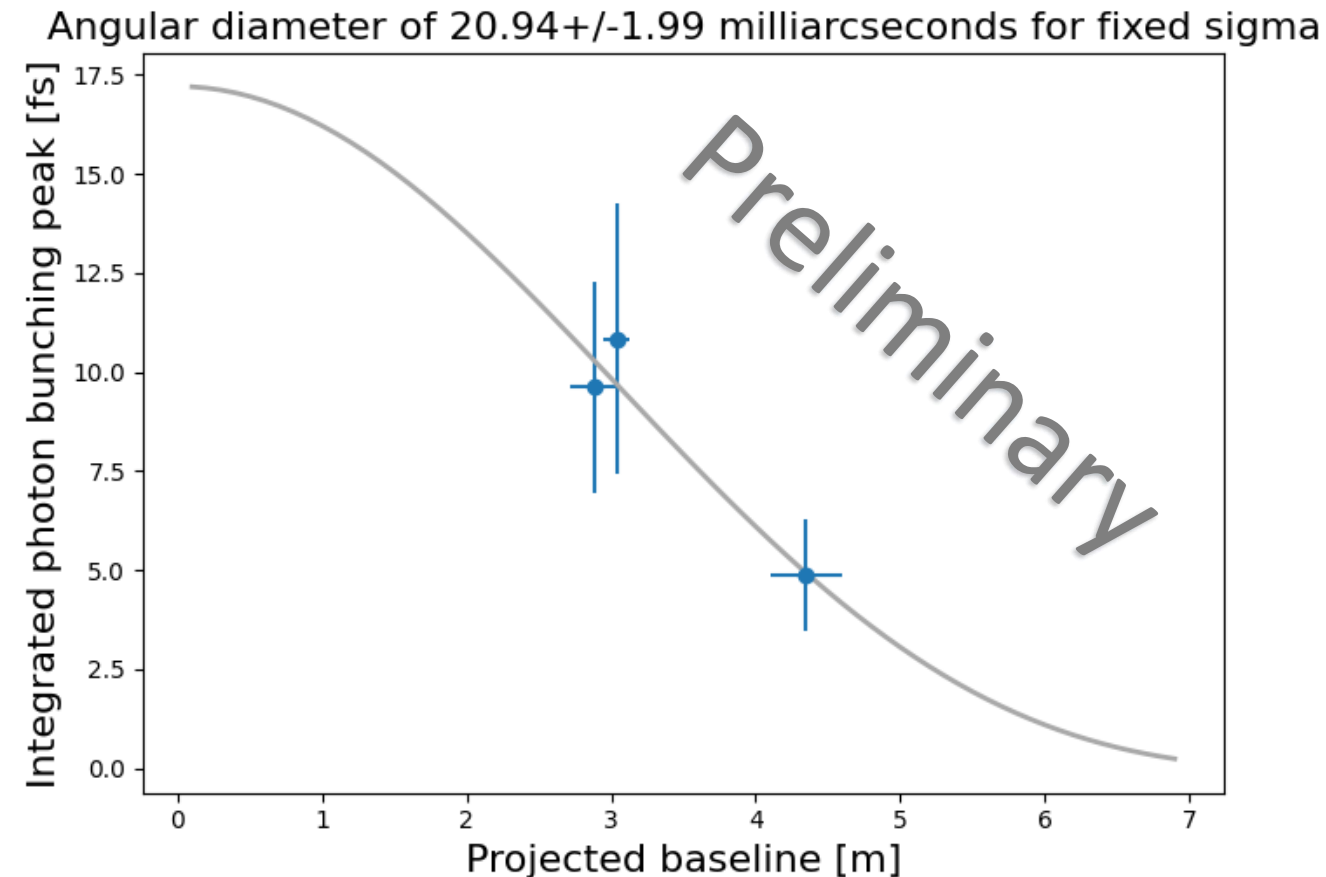
Arcturus measurements - Performance and complications



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Arcturus measurements – Performance and complications

- 8h 40min of data (duty cycle and weather problems)
- 70-80% of predicted rate using datasheet transmission and detection efficiency
- Literature value 21.0 mas
- Magnitude 0 star
- Significant radio frequency noise (179 MHz and 181 MHz had to be filtered out, as well as 200 MHz lowpass)



Intensity Interferometry with Fresnel lens telescopes

Why Fresnel lens telescopes? Comparison with large mirror dish telescopes

Low cost → easy scaling in quantity - every extra telescope adds $n-1$ new telescope combinations

Low weight → mobility of telescopes, can adjust Fresnel lens telescope array on short timescales to allow new baselines and orientations

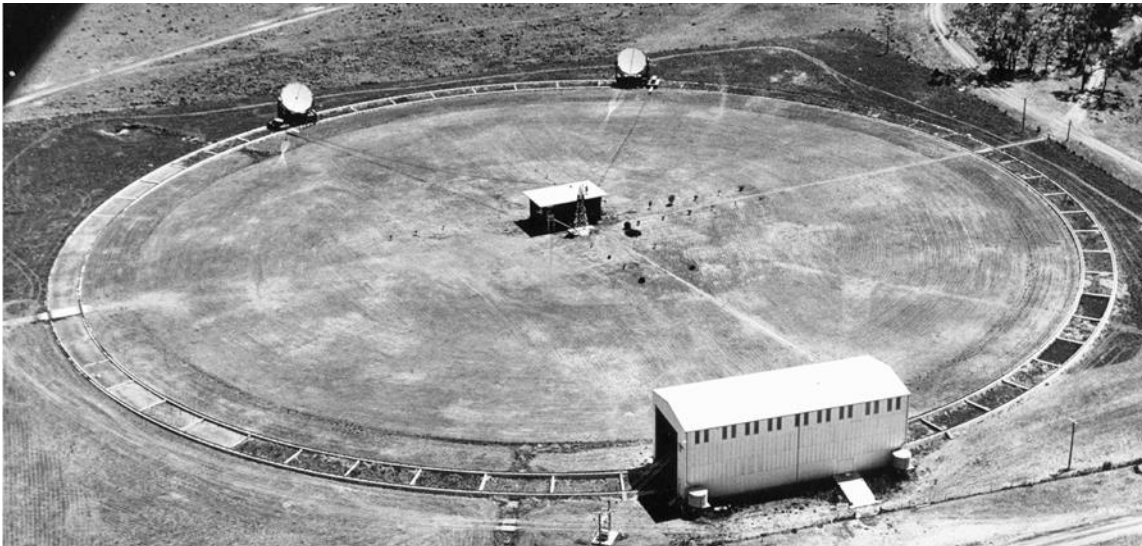


Image Credit: Barnaby Norris, University of Sidney

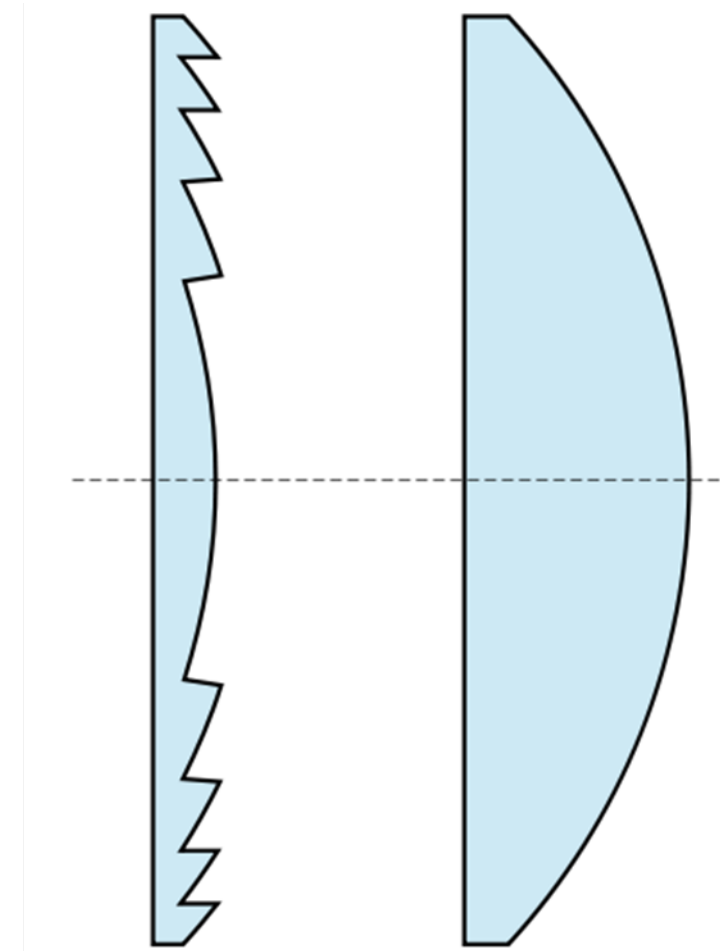
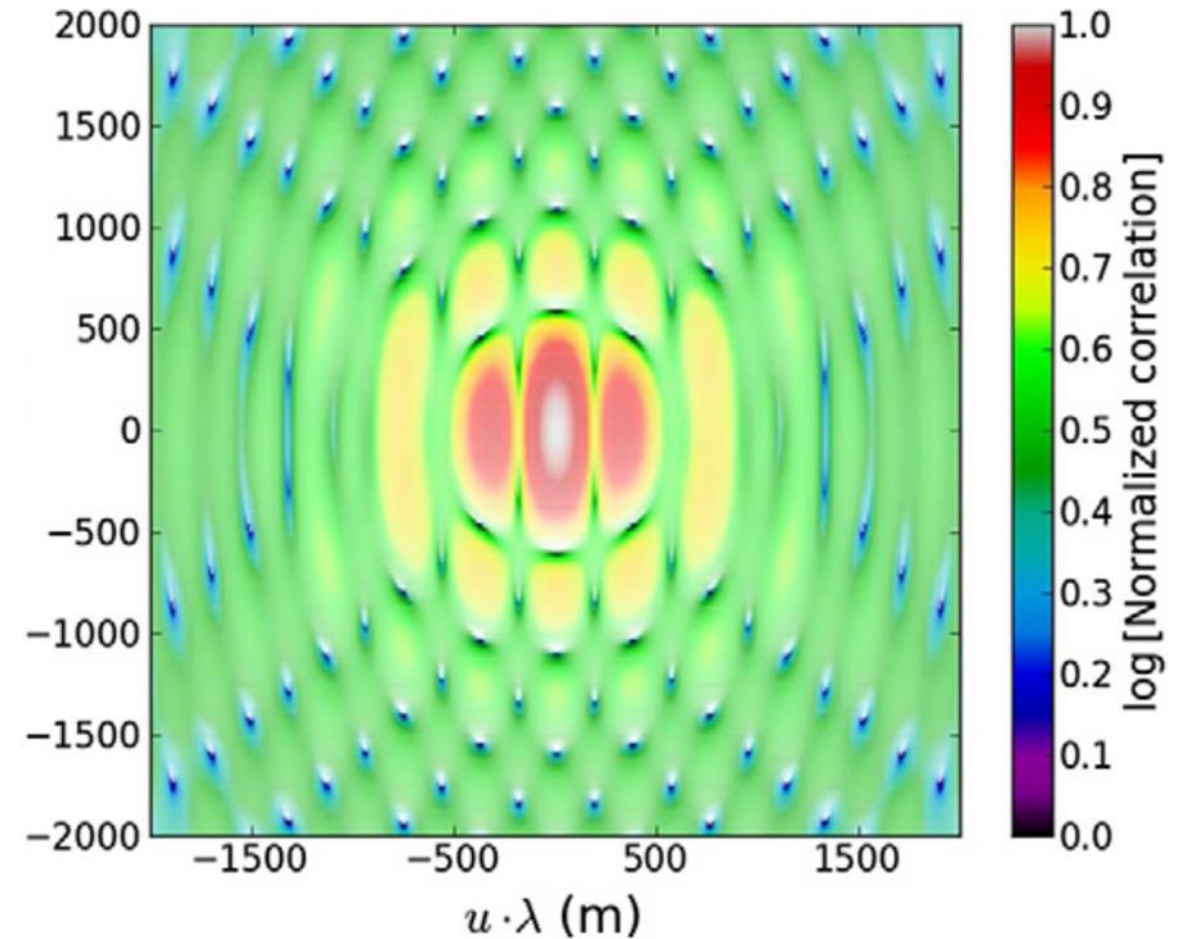


Image credit: Pko, Wikipedia

Intensity Interferometry with Fresnel lens telescopes

Why Fresnel lens telescopes? Comparison with large mirror dish telescopes

Binary system spatial coherence not a trivial
Bessel function



Graph from: D.Dravins et al. Optical intensity interferometry with the Cherenkov Telescope Array. AP Phys 43, 331-347 (2012).
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.astropartphys.2012.04.017>.

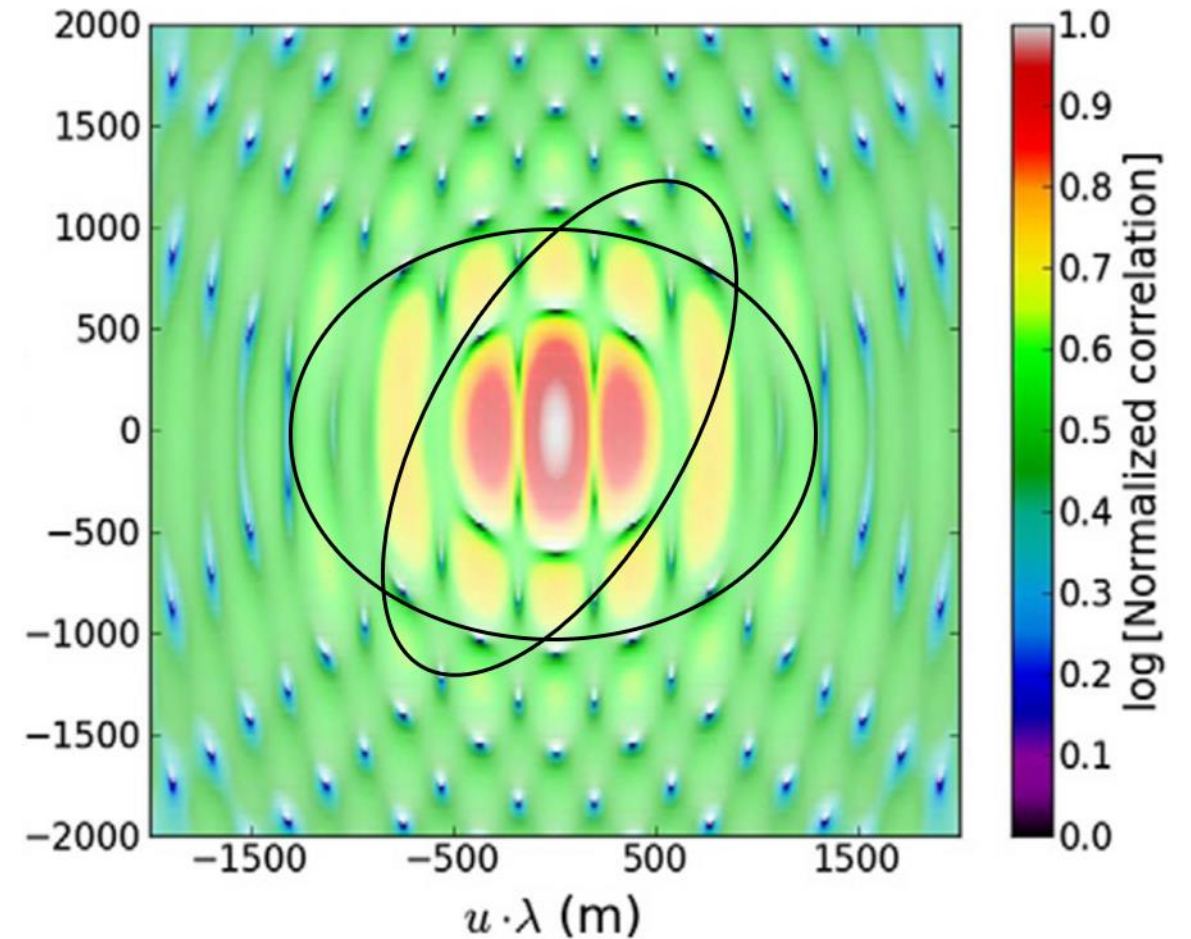
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Combination of 2 telescopes produces elliptical
path of datapoints in u - v plane



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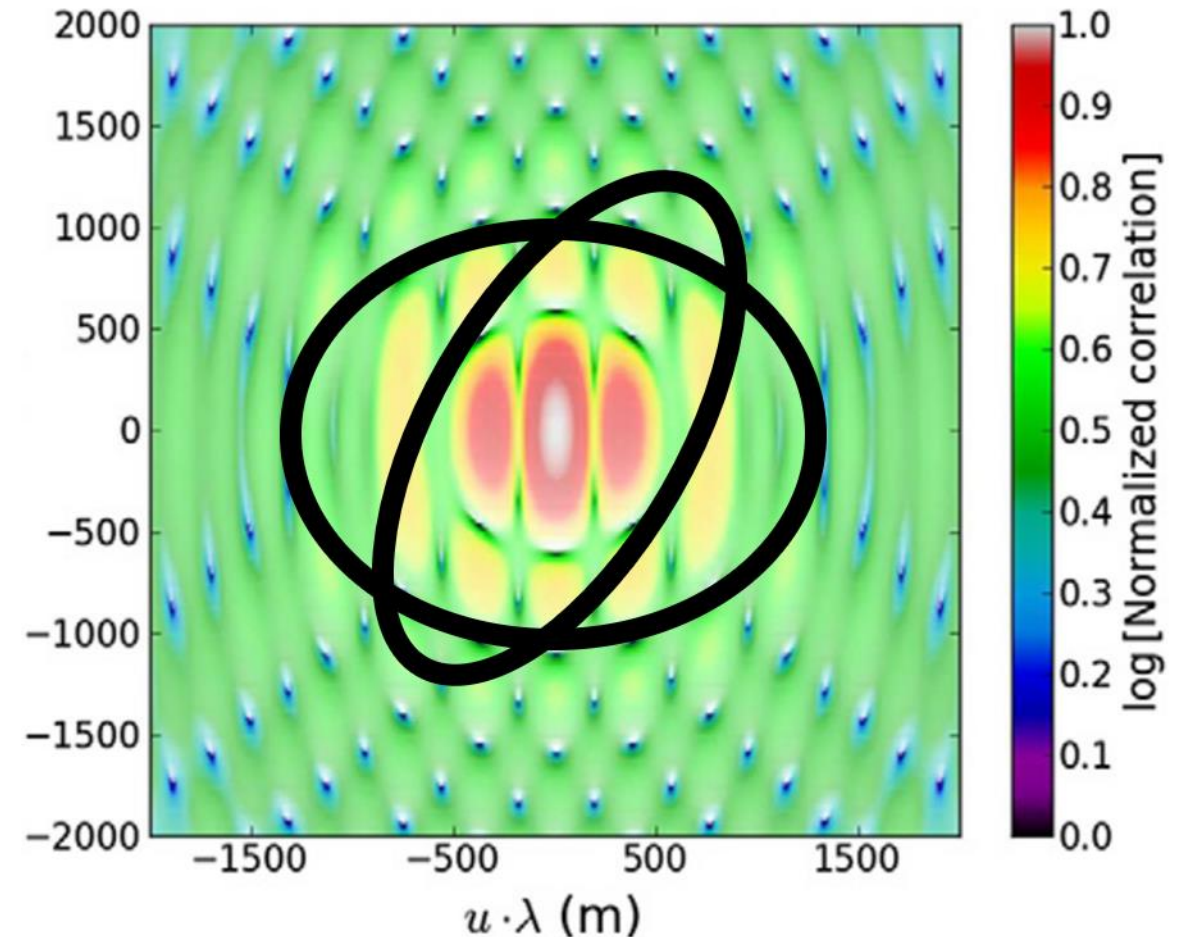
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Small baseline difference spatial coherence
variations

Combination of 2 telescopes produces elliptical
path of datapoints in u-v plane

Size of telescope “smears” datapoints

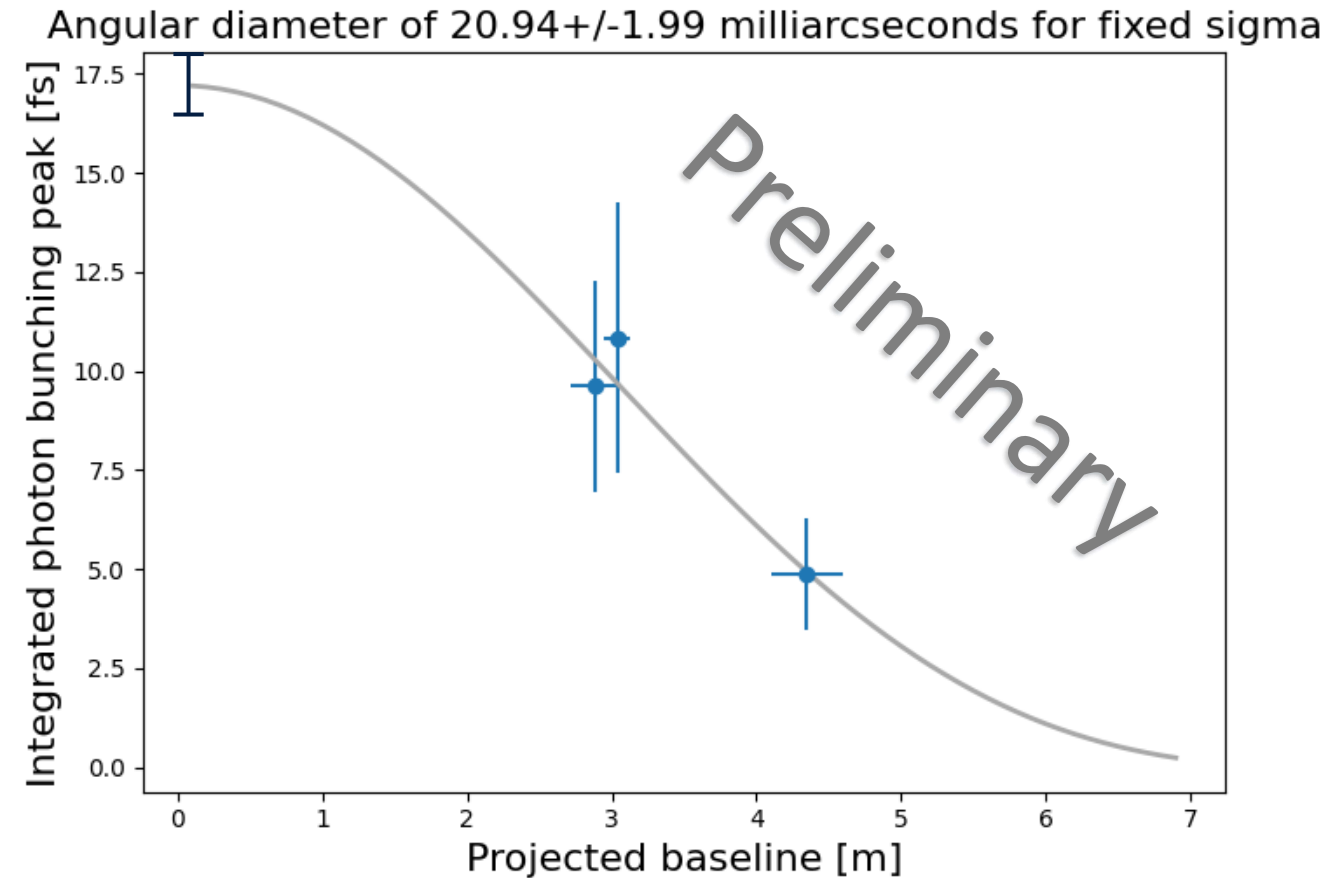


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Zero baseline not star-specific

Use large collection area telescopes to determine zero baseline and/or “envelope” spatial coherence function of target system

Use small collection area telescopes (for example Fresnel lenses) to probe binary characteristics



Thank you for your attention!

Mock plot of 8m diameter telescope data for unknown singular/binary

