Progress on the implementation of two-color high count rate laser ranging at Grasse

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Our motivation:

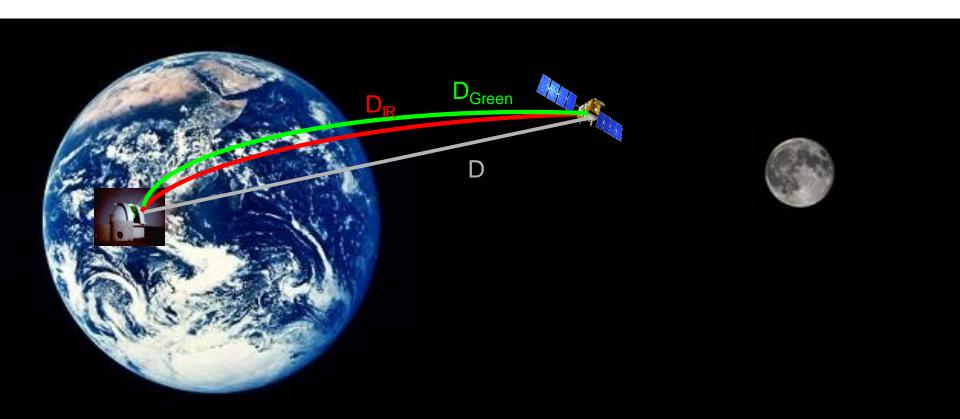
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2 colors measurement at the mm level

 $D = D_{Green} + A (D_{Green} - D_{IR})$

=>

Requires an high improvement of the time-of-flight measurement on the both wavelength.



What is it necessary to implemented ?

High repetition rate SPAD

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Collaboration in 2014 with And with the help of the





Development of two high repetition rate SPAD detections

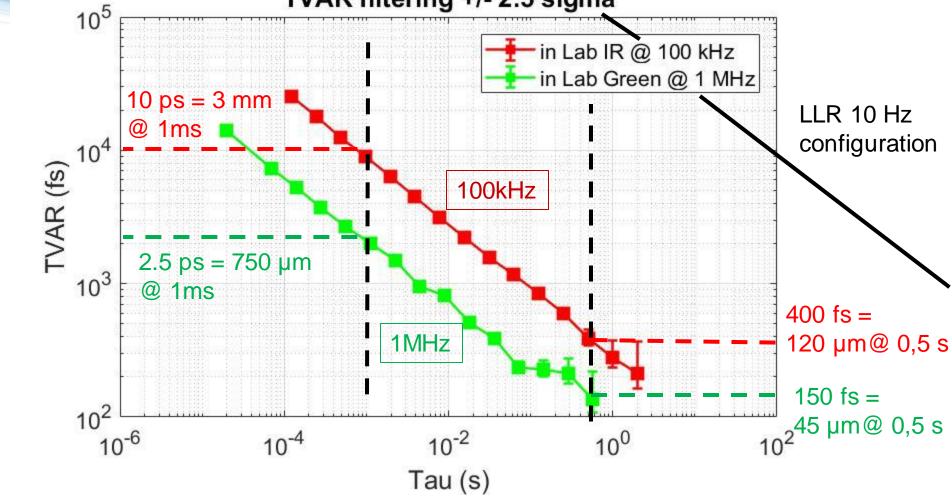
Si-SPAD		InGaAs-SPAD		
Active area diameter	100 µm	Active area diameter	50 µm	
Max repetition rate	1 MHz	Max repetition rate	100 kHz	
Timing jitter	33 ps FWHM	Timing jitter	76 ps FWHM	
DCR @ 7 V	74 Hz	DCR @ 7 V	200 kHz	
Quantum efficiency	53% @ 532 nm	Quantum efficiency	47% @ 1064 nm	

Characterization in Lab

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Calibration on corner cube

TVAR filtering +/- 2.5 sigma



Reception of a Coherent HyperRapid laser in 2020 + beam expander



With the support of





10 ps FWHM

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100 W @ 400 kHz

Adjustable pulse repetition rate between 100 Hz to 4 MHz

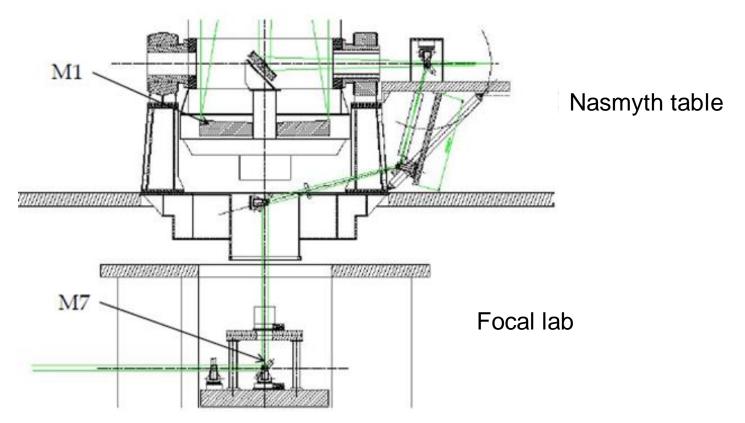
[Specification	Measurement
Beam Quality Parameter M ²	≤ 1.3	1.11
Beam divergence, full angle (mrad)	≤ 1	0.72
Beam diameter, 1 m in front of laser (mm)	N/A	2.4
Beam circularity, 1 m in front of laser (%)	≥ 85	97.9
Average power (W)	100W	101.0
Average power stability over 8 hours, within +/- 1°C, RMS 1σ (%)	≤1%	0.48
Pulse energy max (μJ)	250µJ	252
Pulse-to-pulse energy stability over 1000 pulses, RMS 1σ (%)	≤2%	0.90
Pulse length, IR (ps)	≤ 15	10.3
Central Wavelength @ 1064 nm [nm]	1064	1064.1
Spectral Emission bandwidth @ 1064 nm	N/A	205pm
Temperature max Power 1064nm	N/A	42.5

	Specification	Measurement
Beam Quality Parameter M ²	≤ 1.3	1.05
Beam divergence, full angle (mrad)	≤1	0.39
Beam diameter, 1 m in front of laser (mm)	N/A	1.9
Beam circularity, 1 m in front of laser (%)	≥85	99.5
Average power (W)	50W	68.5
Average power stability over 8 hours, within +/- 1°C, RMS 1σ (%)	≤1%	0.60
Pulse energy max (μ)	125µJ	171
Pulse-to-pulse energy stability over 1000 pulses, RMS 1σ (%)	≤2%	0.81
Central Wavelength @ 532 nm [nm]	532	532
Spectral Emission bandwidth @ 532 nm	N/A	72pm
Temperature max Power 532nm	N/A	59.8

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From rotating mirror @10 Hz to aperture sharing for 400 kHz

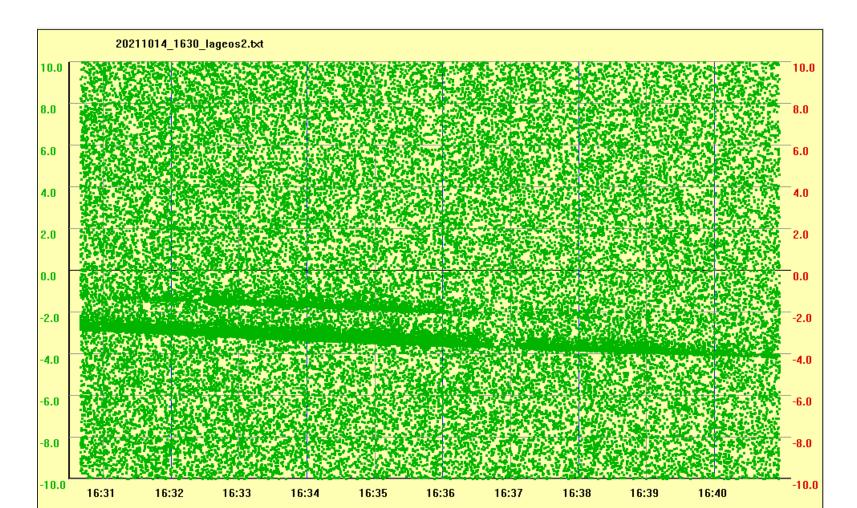
First implementation of the G & IR SPADs in the focal lab



September 2021: green SPAD implementation in the Nasmyth table

October 2021 :

First measurements on Ajisai, Lares, Lageos, Galileo during night/day light @ 4kHz in green

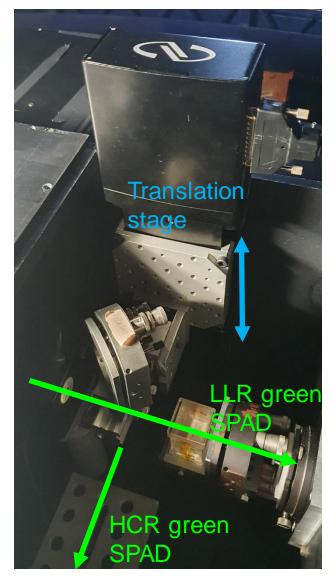


Measurement stopped => too strong backscattering Detection triggered without apply the voltage above the breakdown.

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We decided to implement burst mode operation like in Graz with the addition of a chopper wheel to physically block the backscattering during firing.

July-August 2022: implementation of the IR SPAD in the Nasmyth table + translation stages to switch quickly between « LLR setup » to « HCR SLR setup »



And in september 2022, we have our first campaign with this setup: => Metrological validation of the new instrumentation on ground

Objectives:

Compare the Arpent long range distance meter developed by LNE-CNAM (sub-mm accuracy) to the new two-color SLR setup at GRSM and to the tie done by IGN



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2587.402 meters

Close corner cube

Distant corner cube

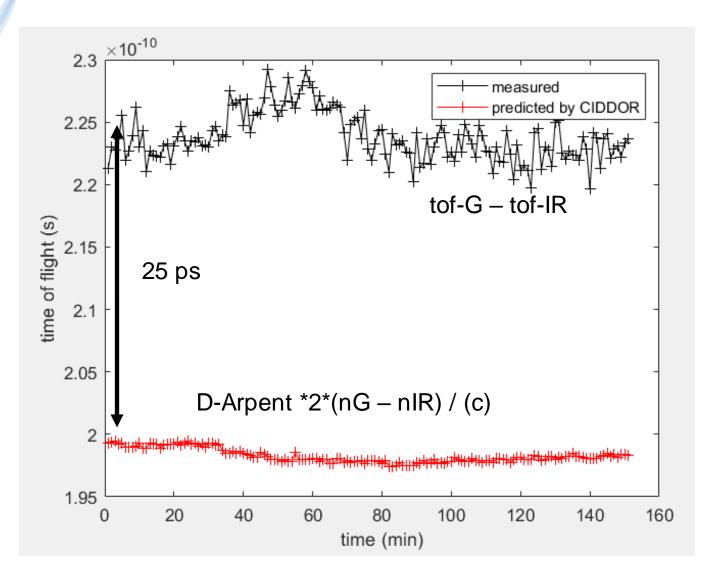
ARPENT laser telemeter in front of the GRSM telescope

2 experiments in september 2022:

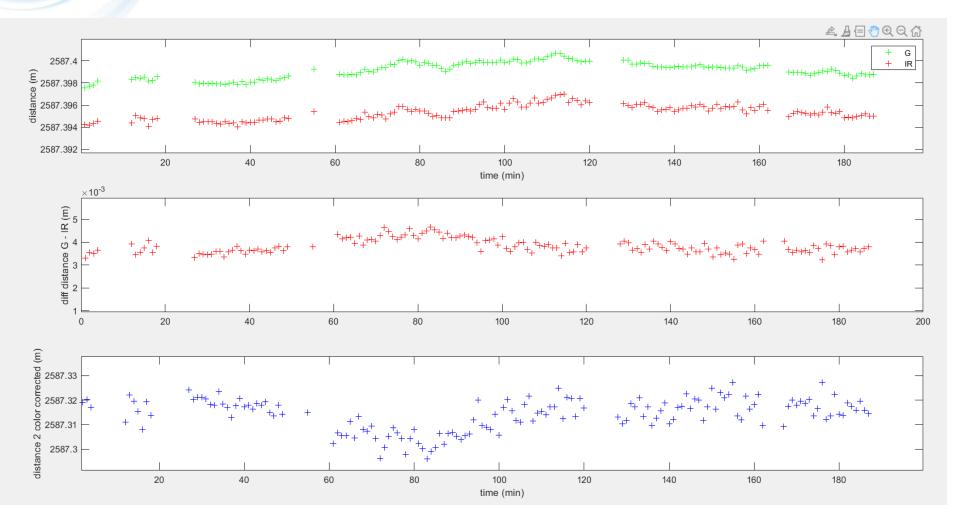
1) Relative distance measurement between two corner cubes with 2 different 2-color instruments

2) Displacement over 1 cm and back with mm steps





1st experiment @ 10 kHz Atmospheric model used : CIDDOR



Sampling (1 min)	A (Ciddor)	diff_Distance_ G	diff_Distance_ IR	D_2color			
Mean (m)	21.1845	2587.3992	2587.3954	2587.314			
Std (m)	15.294e-003	0.7E-3	0.7E-3	6.6E-3			
In G, concordance with CNAM&IGN @ 2 mm In IR, concordance with CNAM&IGN @ 5.5 mm 2color not good in absolute & the correction doesn't reach mm level.							

Under investigation

2nd experiment: Displacement over 1 cm and back with mm steps

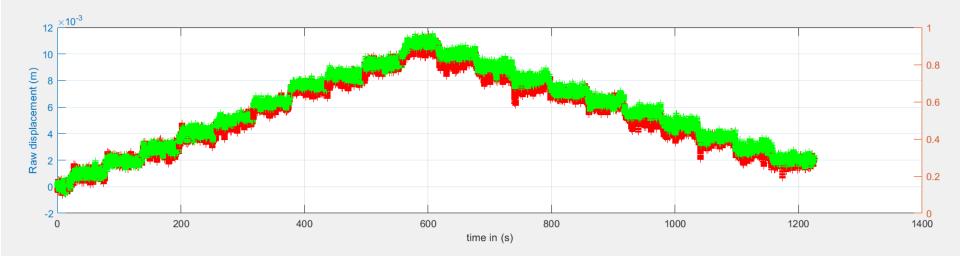


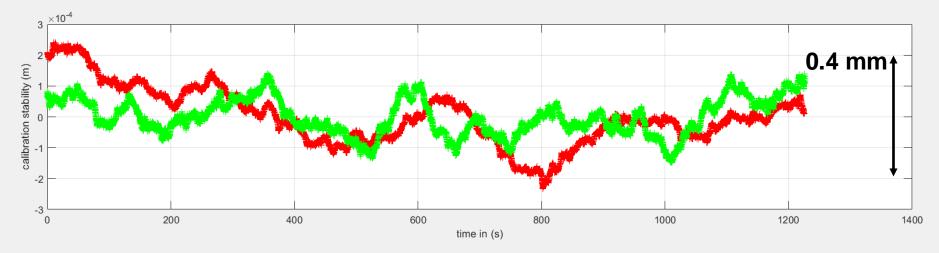


2nd experiment:

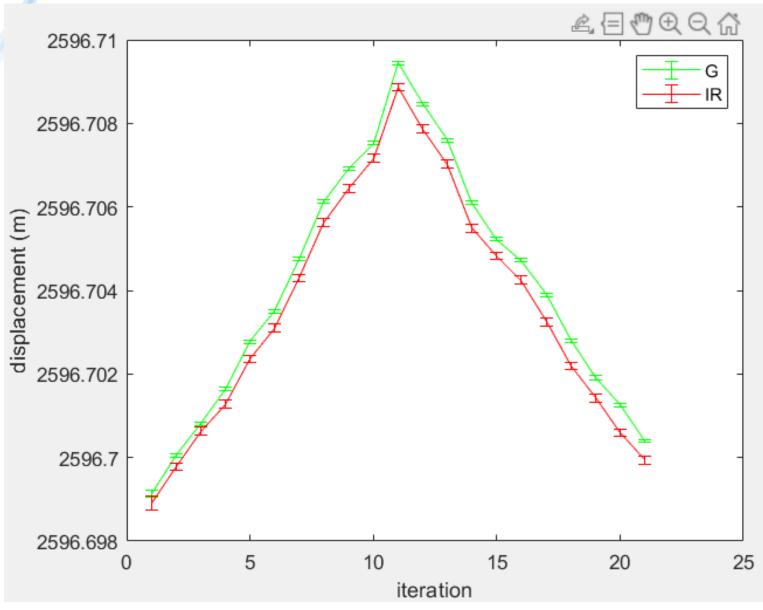
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Raw displacement + calibration, with integration time of 60s





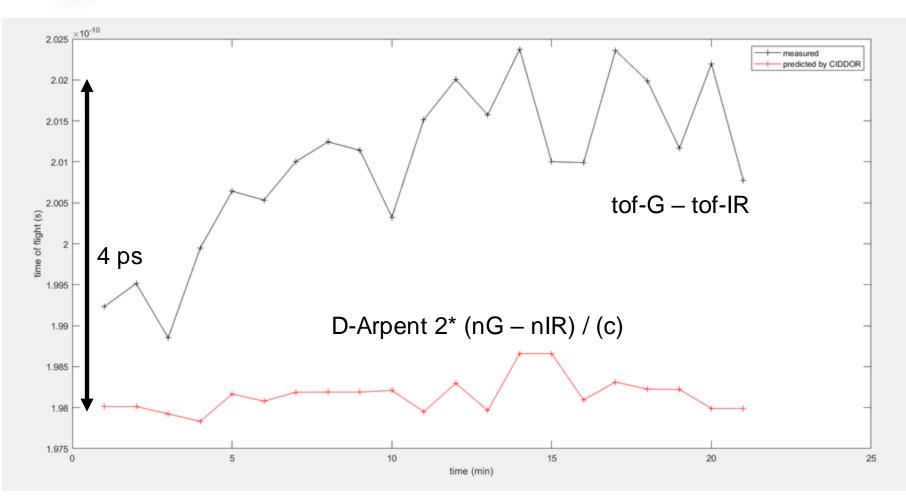
2nd experiment : with the substraction of the calibration



2nd experiment :

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comparison of the tof difference measured with the predicted tof from CIDDOR



Future works:

Implementation of the laser in a more secure zone.

We are waiting for an event timer who can measure up to 1 MHz in continuous mode (hopefully before the end of this year)

We have several designs for the calibration of this new system that need to be tested

Lot of work on the Geometre data analysis

And lot of work for the whole team on the data acquisition and treatment @ 400 kHz

Thanks for your attention

