

Coronagraph Instrument Overview



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AAS Roman Town Hall
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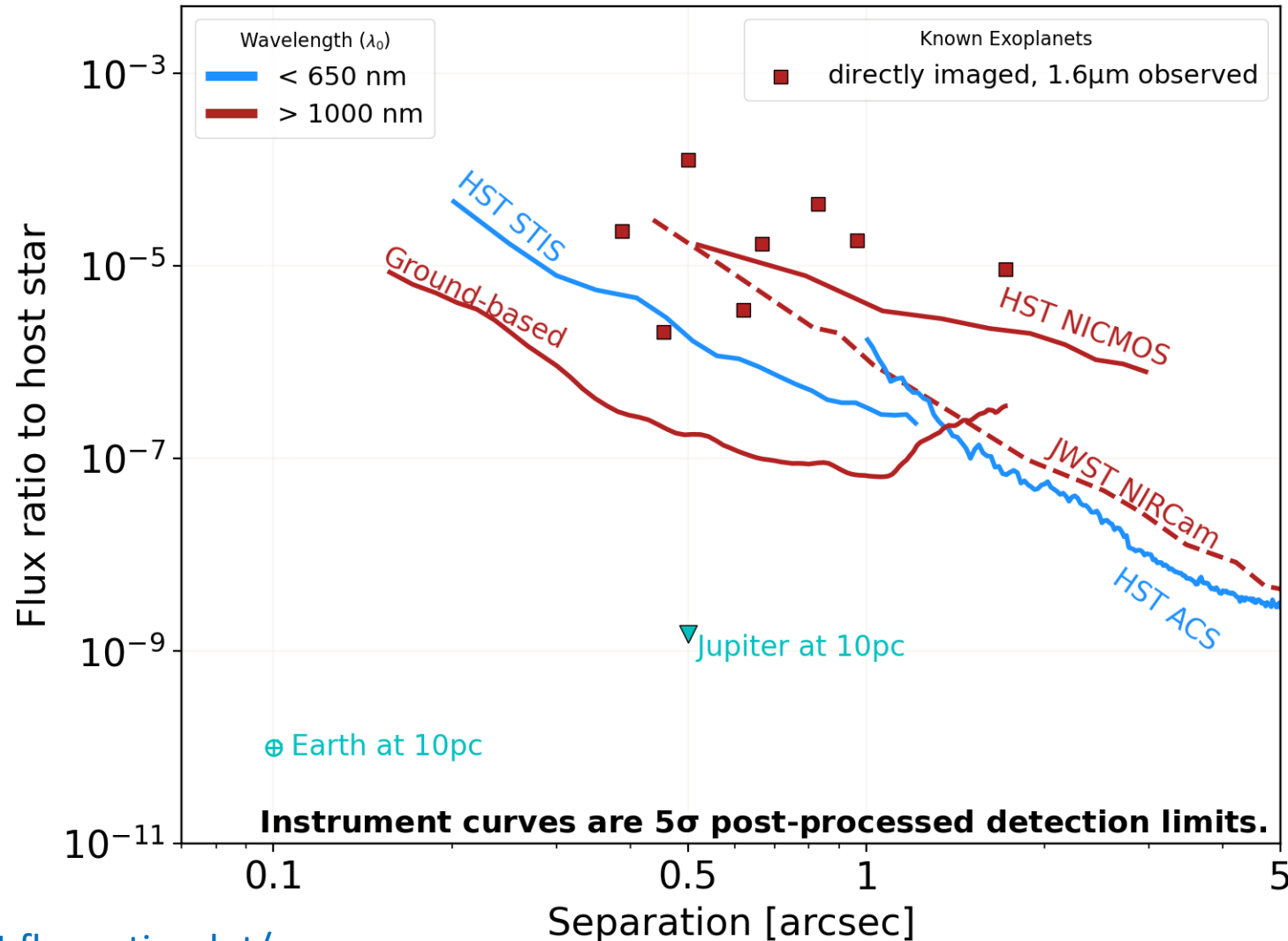
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What will we need to characterize a Solar System twin?

planetary system architecture like our own, around a Sun-like star

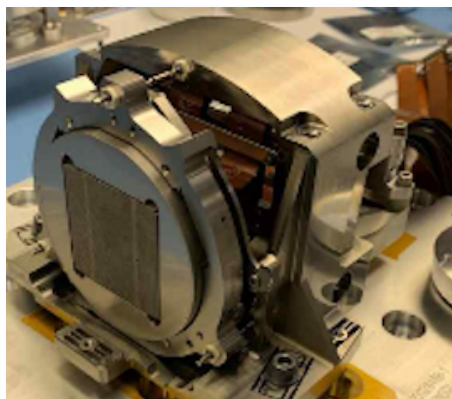
Goal: bridge gap between massive self-luminous planets (IR) and reflected light exo-Earths (visible)



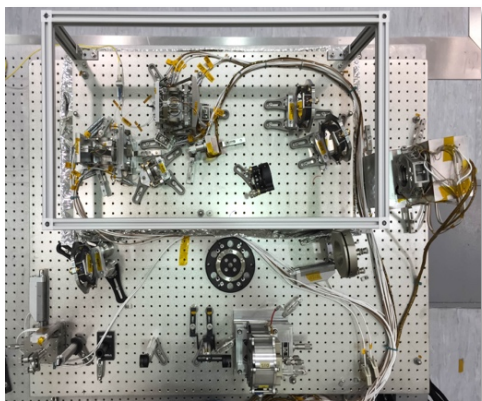
CGI will demonstrate key technologies for future missions

Proc. SPIE volume 11443

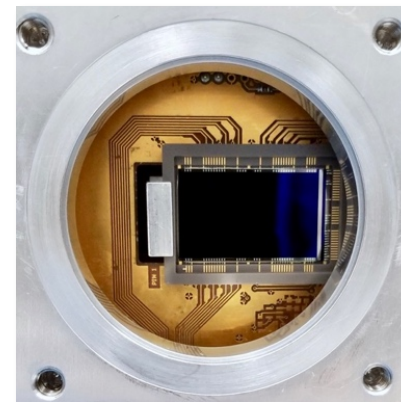
Large-format Deformable Mirrors



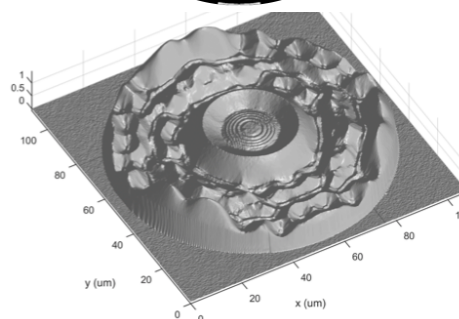
Ultra-Precise Wavefront Sensing & Control (now Ground-In-The-Loop)



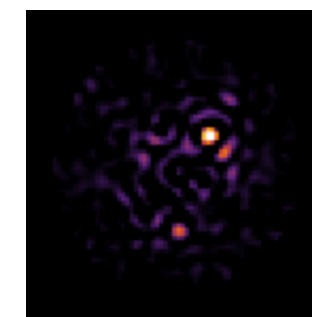
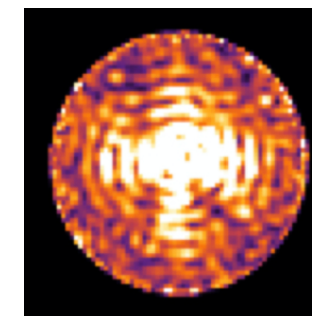
Ultra-low-noise Photon-counting EMCCDs



High-contrast Coronagraph Masks

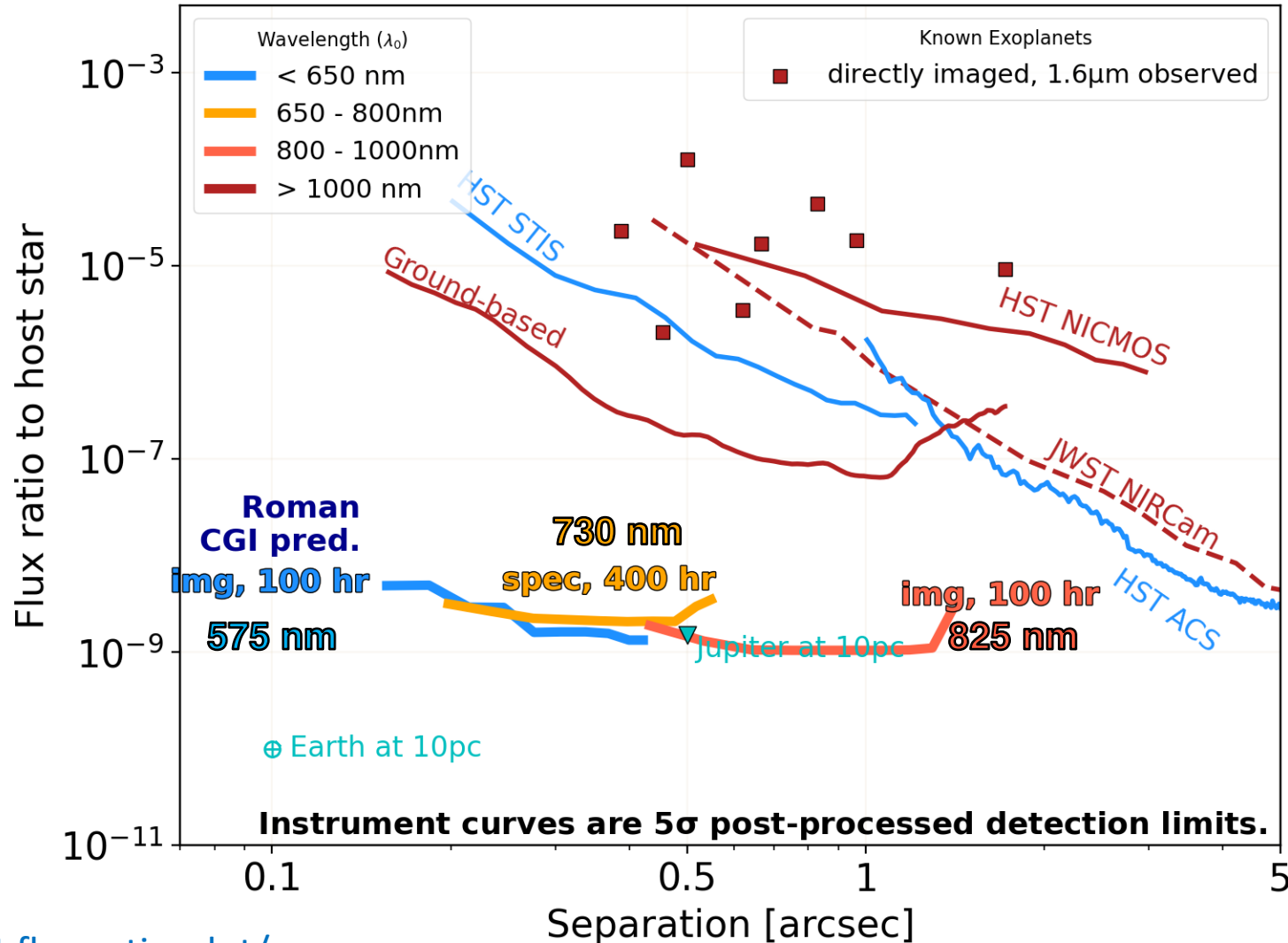


Data Post-Processing



All hardware now at TRL ≥ 6

CGI's predicted detection limit is 100-1000x better than State-of-the-Art

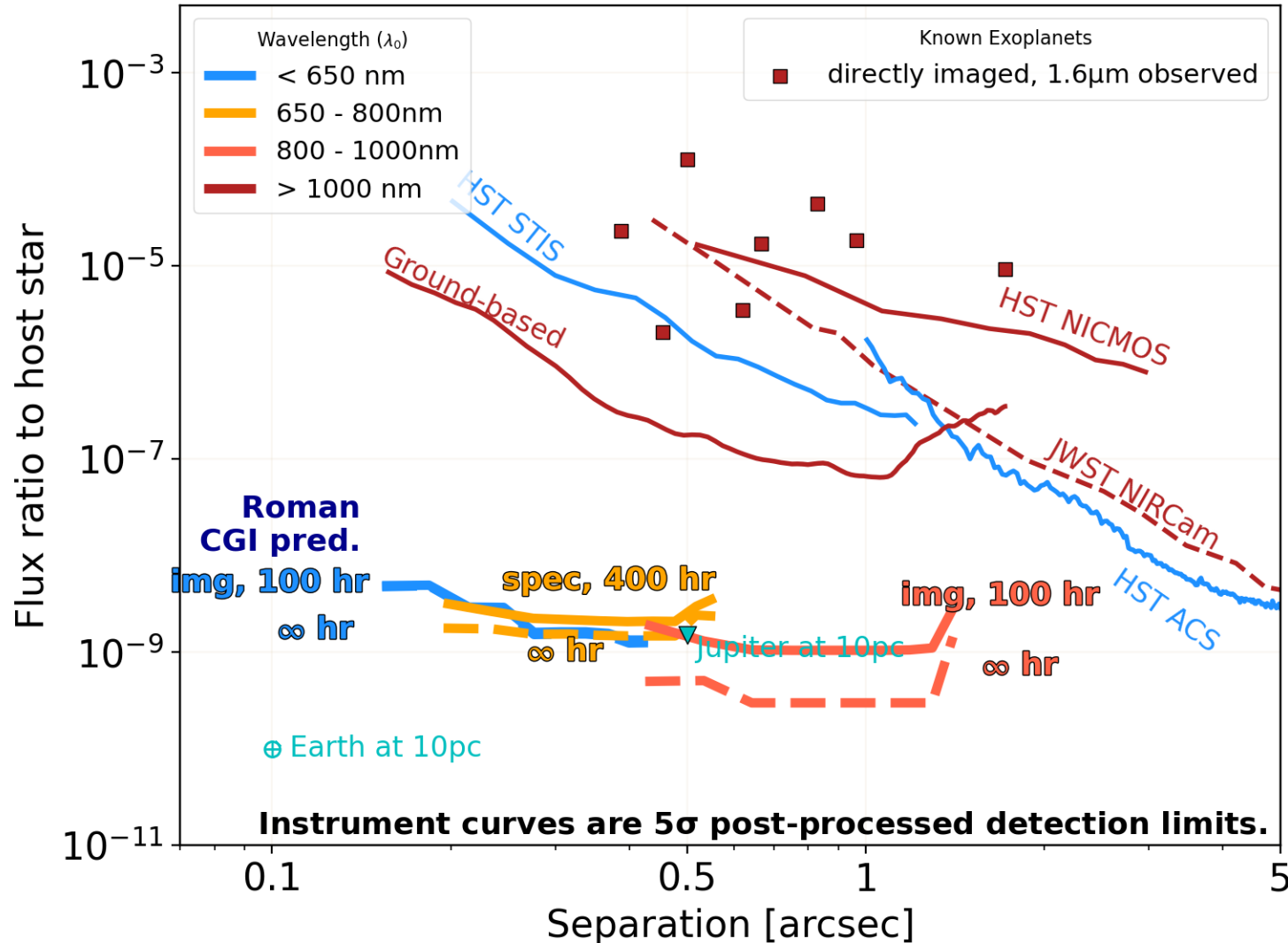


Based on lab demonstrations as inputs to high-fidelity, end-to-end thermal, mechanical, optical models.

NASA terminology:
MUF=1 predictions

Brian Kern (JPL)
John Krist (JPL)
Bijan Nemati (UA Huntsville)
A.J. Riggs (JPL)
Hanying Zhou (JPL)

CGI's predicted performance is 100-1000x better than State-of-the-Art

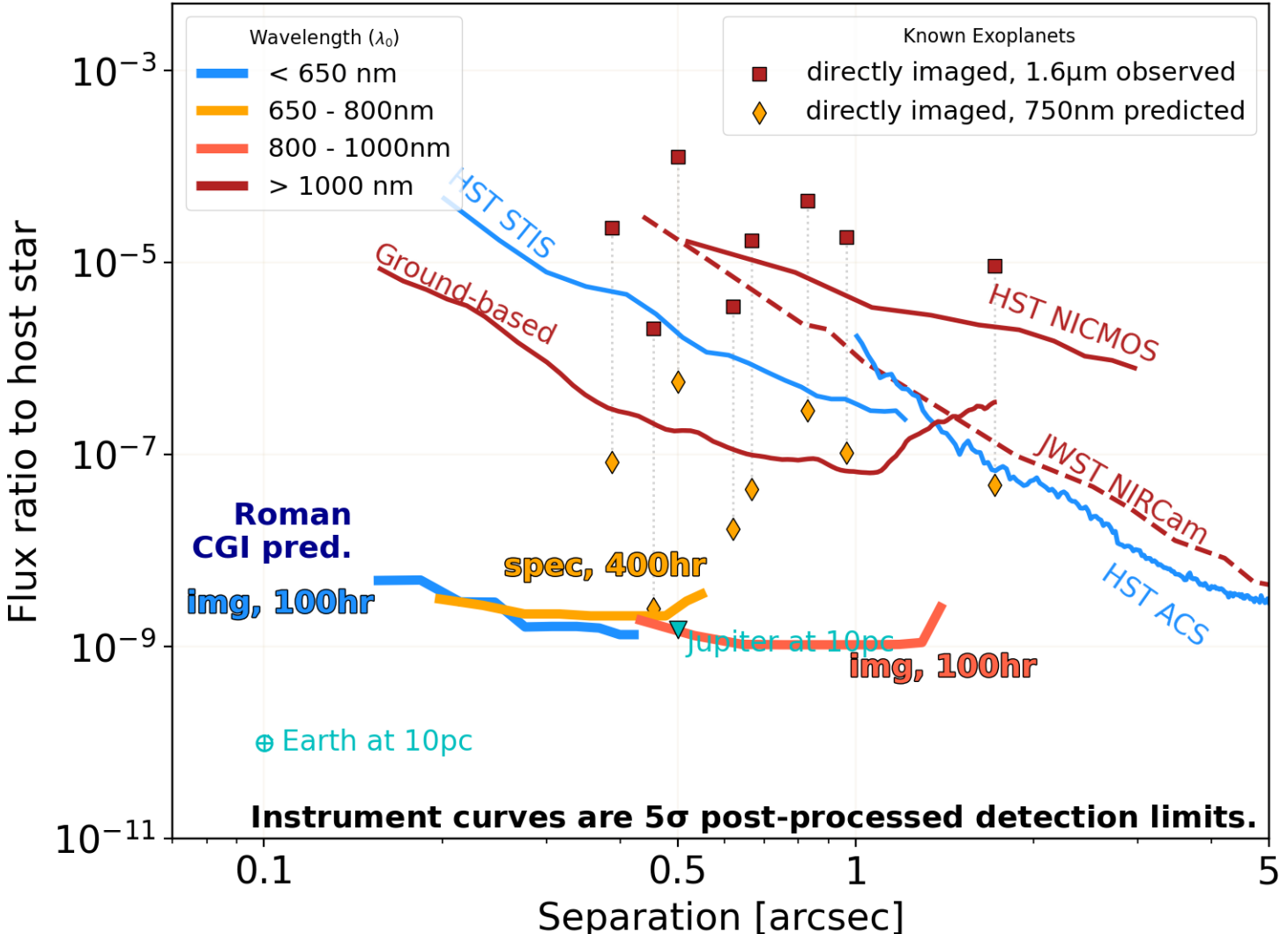


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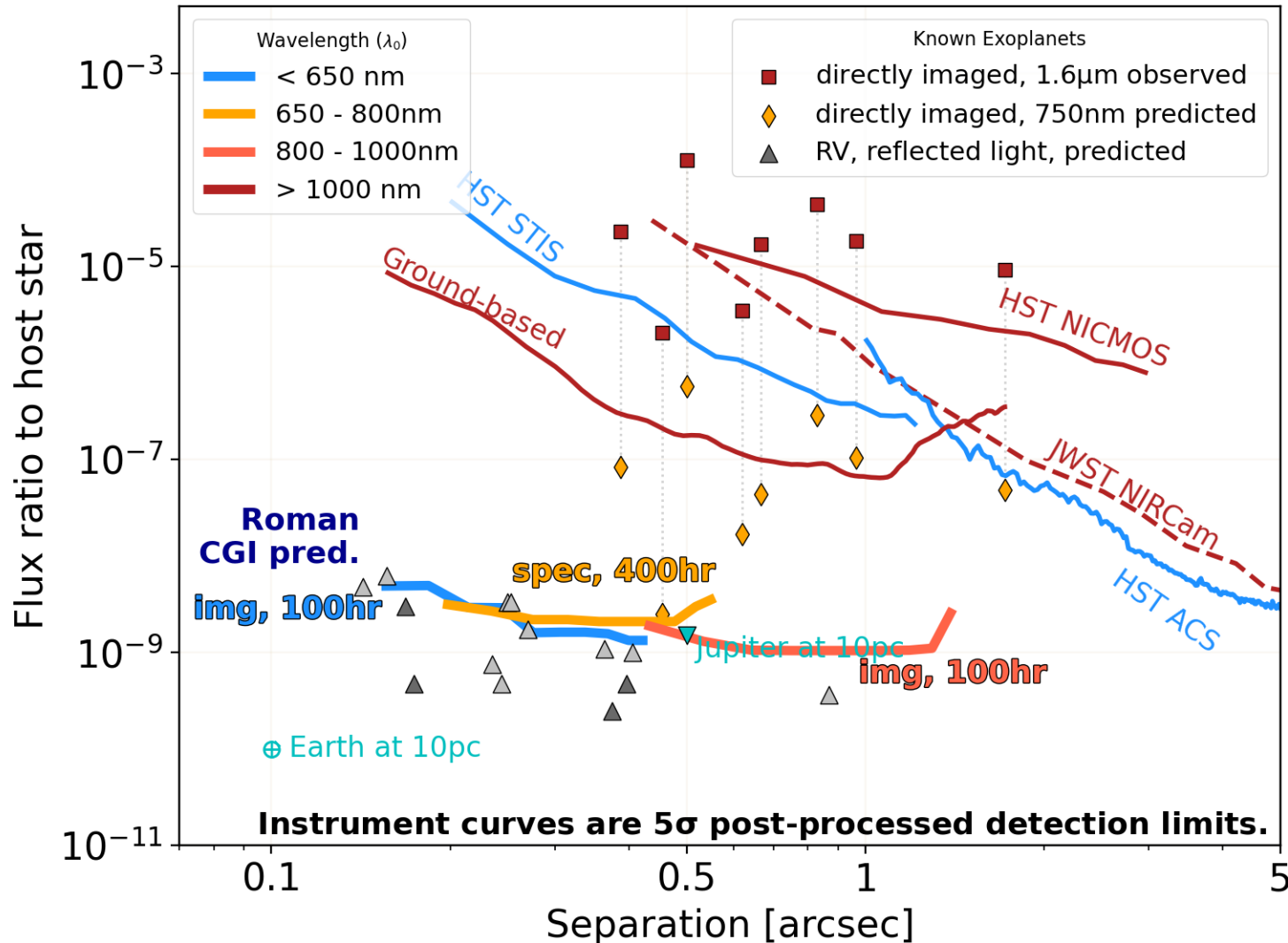
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CGI can study young, self-luminous planets at new wavelengths



Brianna Lacy (Princeton)
Lacy & Burrows 2020

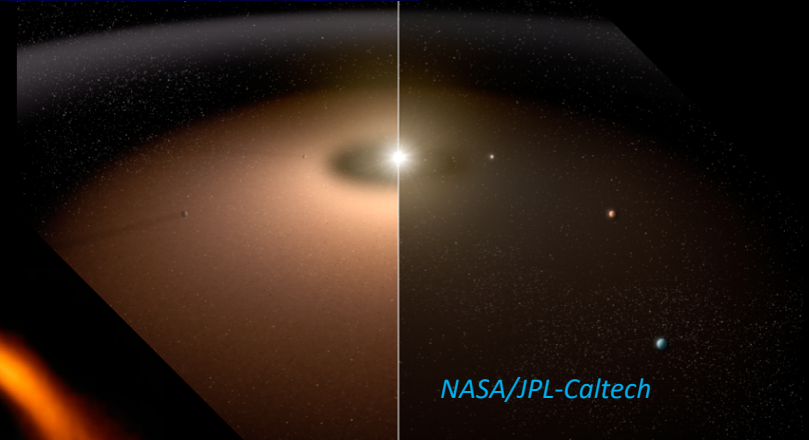
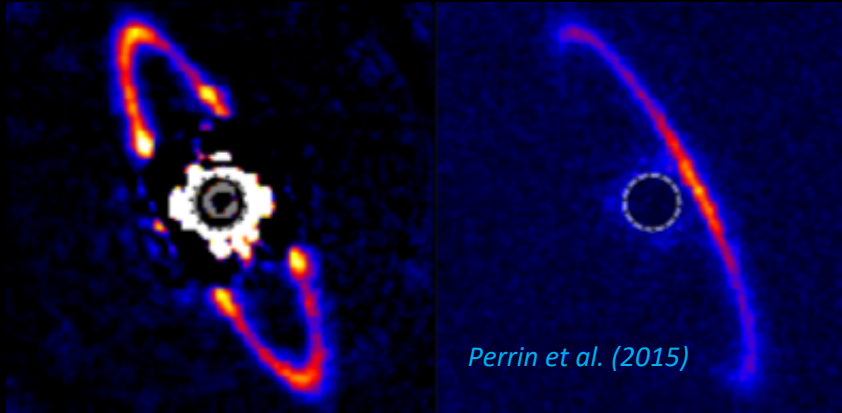
CGI can take the first reflected light images & spectra of true Jupiter analogs



Natasha Batalha (Ames)
Nikole Lewis (Cornell)
Roxana Lupu (Ames)
Mark Marley (Ames)
Dmitry Savransky (Cornell)

CGI can study the inner regions of disks

- Debris disks
 - RMSE~3% on polarized fraction
- Exozodi disks
- PP & Transition disks
 - Planets vs. disk clumps (H α & RDI)
 - Caveat: $V > 5$ host stars



Summary



- **CGI paves the technological path toward exo-Earth missions**
 - Wavefront sensing and control, starlight suppression, photon-counting EMCCDs
- **CGI will be capable of interesting science**
 - Imaging & spectroscopy of young planets
 - First reflected light imaging and spectroscopy of mature Jupiter analogs
 - Imaging and polarimetry of circumstellar disks, including exozodiacal dust
- **Get involved**
 - CGI data challenges exoplanetdatachallenge.com
 - Instrument parameters and image simulations roman.ipac.caltech.edu
 - RV planet simulated photometry & observability plandb.sioslab.com
 - Performance predictions github.com/nasavbailey/DI-flux-ratio-plot/
 - **Community Participation Program** call via ROSES later this year

Backup

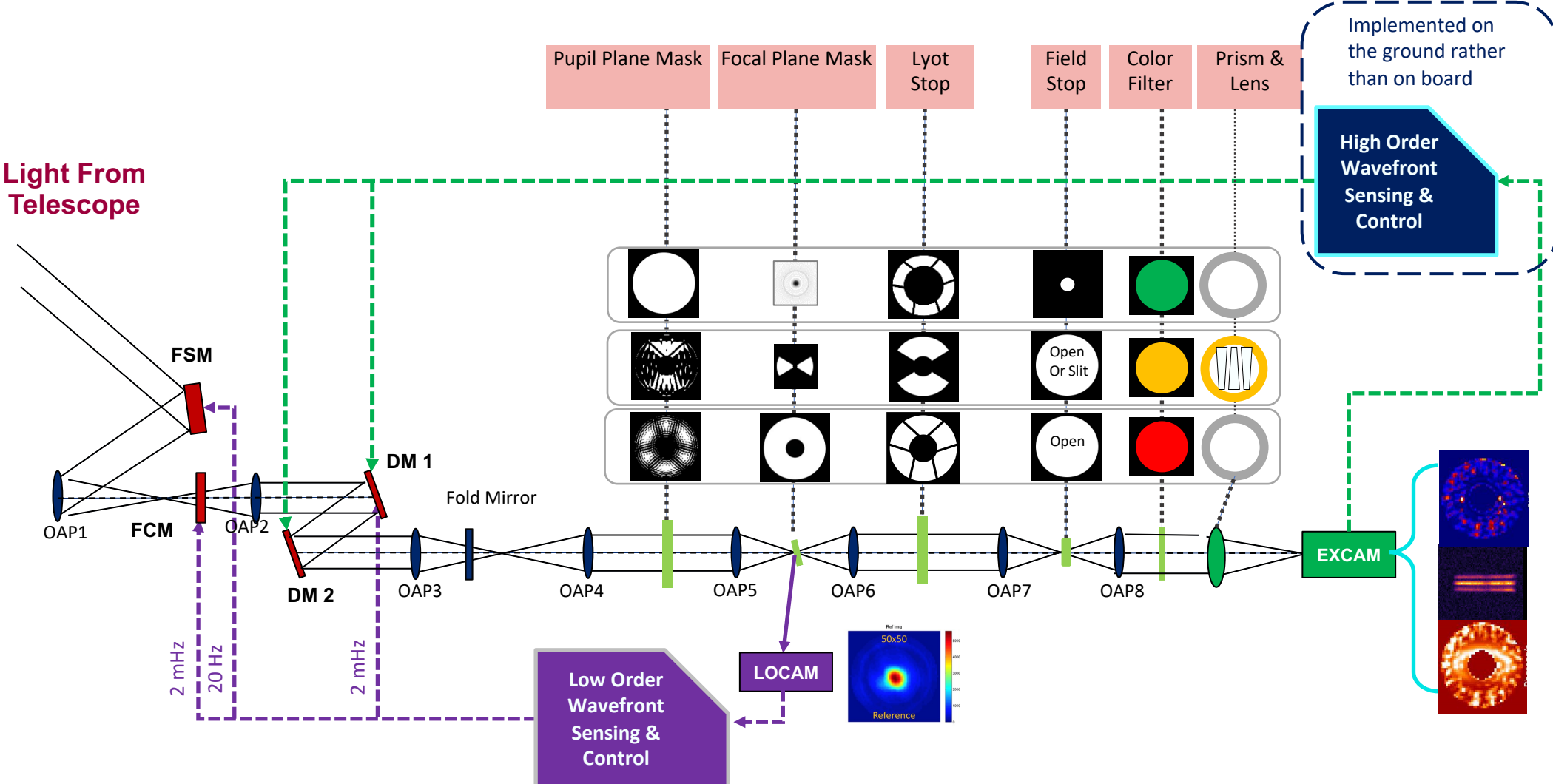
Primary Observing Modes

Exercised during the “technology demonstration phase” (~2200hr spread over 1st 21mo)

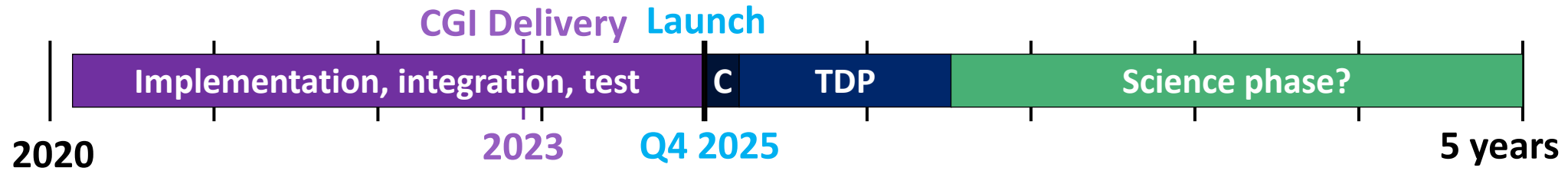
λ_{center}	BW	Mode	FOV radius	FOV Coverage	Polarimetry	Coronagraph Mask Type
575 nm	10%	Narrow FOV Imaging	0.14” – 0.45”	360°	Y	Hybrid Lyot
730 nm	15%	Slit + R~50 Prism Spectroscopy	0.18” – 0.55”	2 x 65°	-	Shaped Pupil
825 nm	10%	“Wide” FOV Imaging	0.45” – 1.4”	360°	Y	Shaped Pupil

Other filters and masks will be installed but will not be ground-tested and will not be guaranteed (including H α filter, 660nm spectroscopy, and other combinations of filters and FOVs).

Key technologies work together as a system to deliver high performance



OAP = Off-Axis Parabolic [Mirror]



- Feb 2020: Entered implementation phase (Phase C)
- Q3 2023: Instrument delivery to payload integration & test
- Q4 2025: Launch
- **Commissioning Phase**
 - 450 hr in first 90 days after launch
- **Technology Demonstration Phase (TDP)**
 - ~2200 hr (3 months) baselined in next 1.5 years of mission
- **If TDP successful, potential science phase**
 - 10-25% of remainder of 5 year mission
 - Commission unofficial observing modes (add'l mask+filter combo's)
 - Support community engagement
 - **Not guaranteed: would require additional resources**
 - Starshade rendezvous, if selected