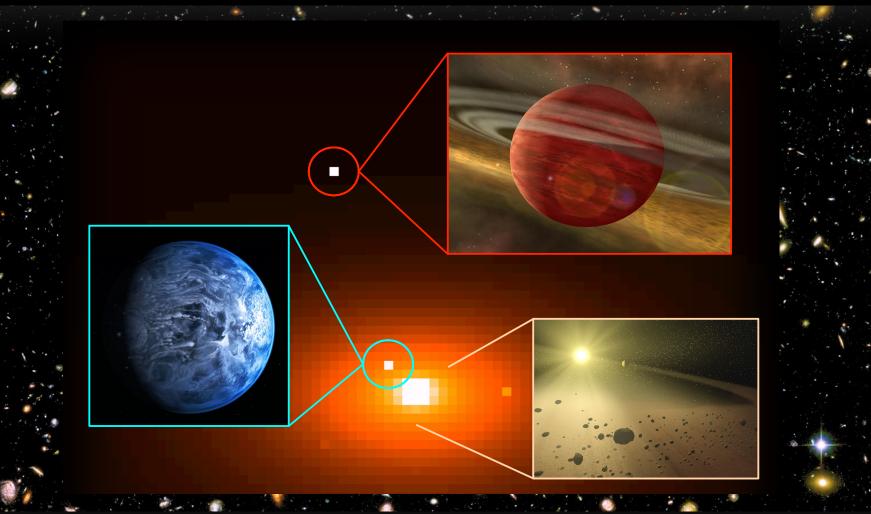
# WFIRST CGI SIT: Targets, Datacubes, and Data Challenges

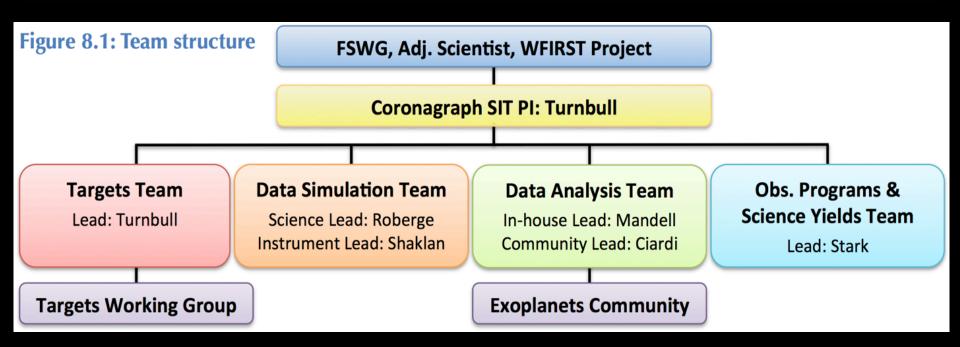


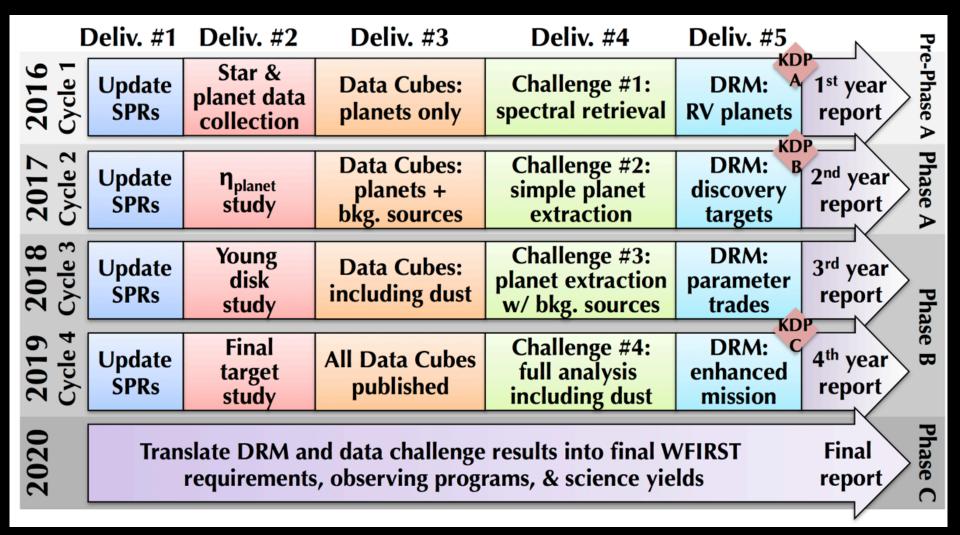
Dr. Margaret Turnbull, SETI Institute Carl Sagan Center for the Study of Life in the Universe

# WFIRST Coronagraph SIT Turnbull Team Members

- Dr. Margaret Turnbull (SETI Institute)
- David Ciardi (NExScl / Caltech)
- Hannah Jang-Condell (Wyoming)
- Stephen Kane (SFSU)
- Nikku Madhusudhan (Cambridge)
- Aki Roberge, Avi Mandell, Michael McElwain (NASA GSFC)
- Stuart Shaklan, Renyu Hu (JPL)
- Chris Stark, Laurent Pueyo, William Sparks (STScI)
- Philip Hinz (Arizona)

# WFIRST Coronagraph SIT Turnbull Team Members





Caption: Plan for success of the WFIRST CGI. One full SIT Cycle occurs in each of Years 1–4. Scientific performance requirements (SPRs) tasks are shown in blue boxes (Deliverable #1), target characterization in red (Deliverable #2), data simulation in orange (Deliverable #3), data analysis in green (Deliverable #4), and design reference mission (DRM) tasks in aqua.

# WFIRST Coronagraph SIT Turnbull Team Deliverables

### 1. The WFIRST Science Requirements Document.

The considerations above lead to the following set of scientific requirements:

**EDI 1:** Survey ~200 nearby stars, including both those with and without known planets, spanning a range of spectral types. [Is this the right number, given the available observing time? Move spec on search depth from EDI 17,18 to here?]

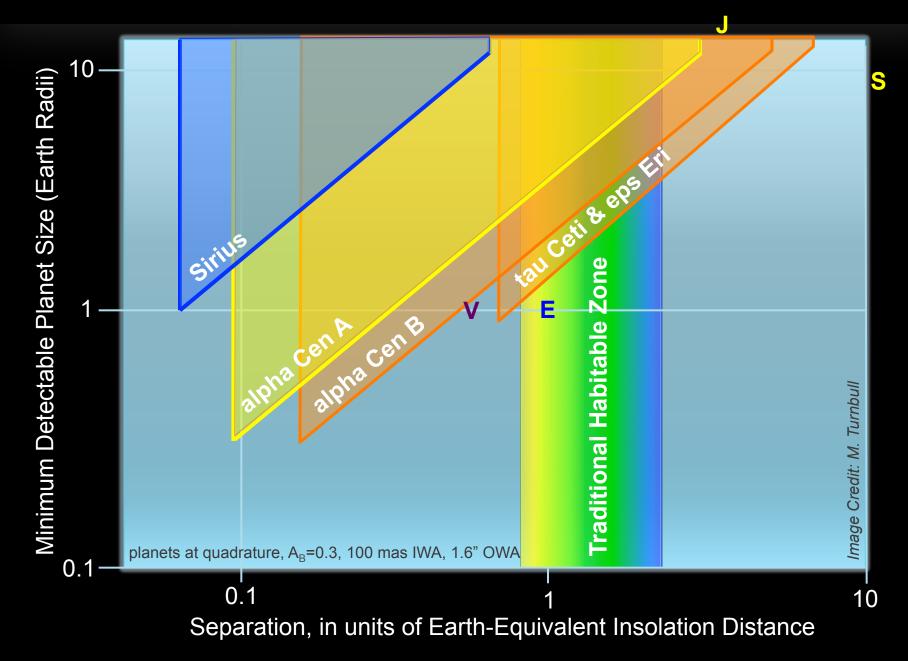
**EDI 2:** Characterize a significant sample (10-20) of >4R<sub>E</sub> planets in broadband reflectedlight photometry, measuring the ratio of flux in a given filter to the peak flux with an accuracy of 10%, spanning ~5 bands that are sensitive to Rayleigh scattering to methane absorption.

**EDI 3:** Spectroscopically characterize a subset (6-10) of giant planets spanning a range of irradiances and determine the depth of methane, water, and other features to within 15%. Ideally, the planets to be characterized should have known masses.

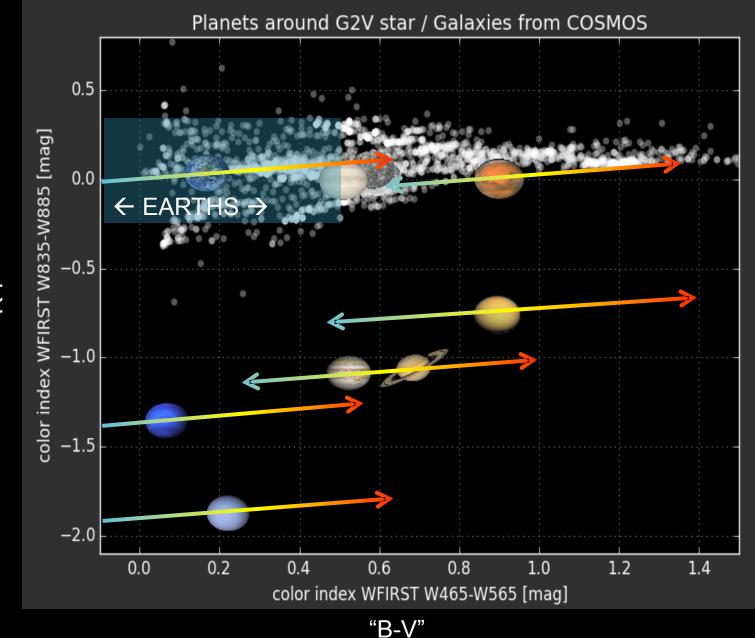
**EDI 4:** Detect a sample (~4) of planets of less than 4  $R_E$  in broadband photometry in at least three bands including Rayleigh and water features. It is a strong goal to characterize at least one planet below  $2R_E$ .

**EDI 5:** Characterize the orbital semi-major axis (within 20%) and eccentricity (within 0.2) of all imaged planets, in conjunction with Doppler or astrometric measurements.

- 2. <u>CGI Target Descriptions</u>: Known RV planets, Discovery target systems and Disk Systems.
  - stellar characteristics: multiplicity, activity, ages, abundances, astrophysical background
  - detectable planet size-age-temperature/separation phase space for each individual target



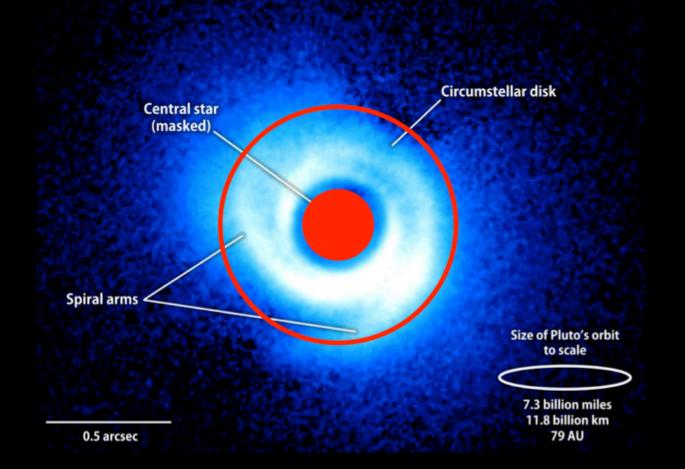
#### Planets in WFIRST Bands: What can we learn from color?



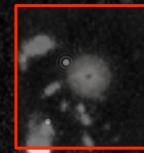
"R-I"

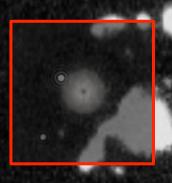
2. <u>CGI Target Descriptions</u>: Identify most interesting disk systems and evaluate detectability of planet formation signatures

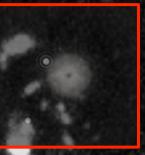
Spiral features revealed in SAO 206462's dust disk



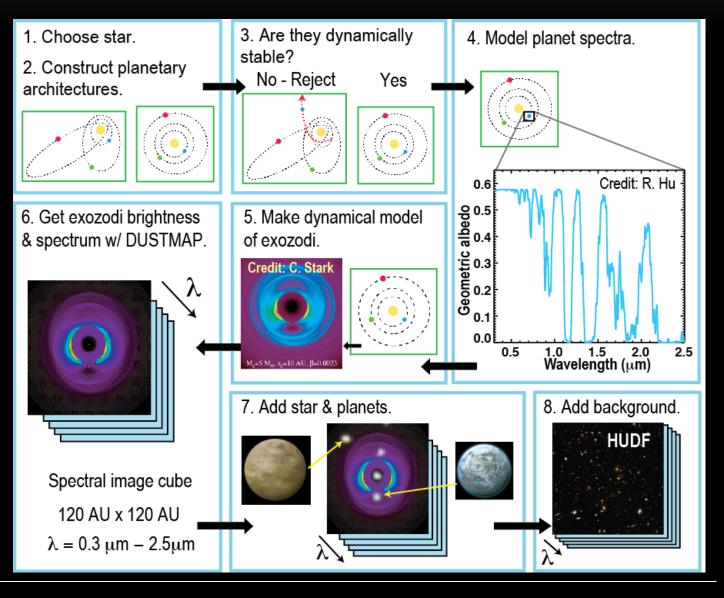
Potentially Serious Problem: At V ~ 27<sup>th</sup> magnitude, WFIRST will also detect the deep background.

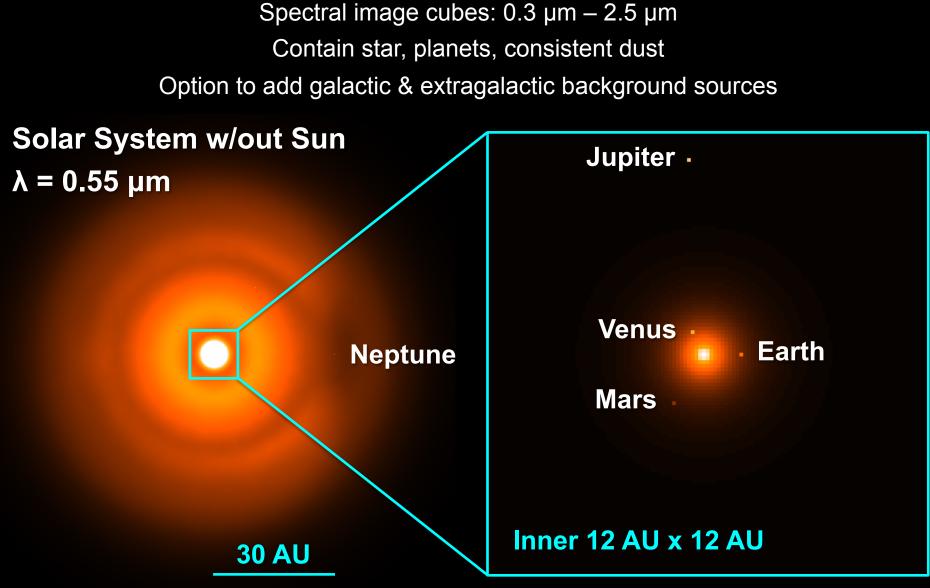




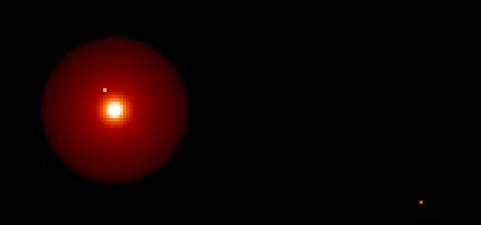


### 3. Spectral Data Cubes for input to Instrument Simulator(s).

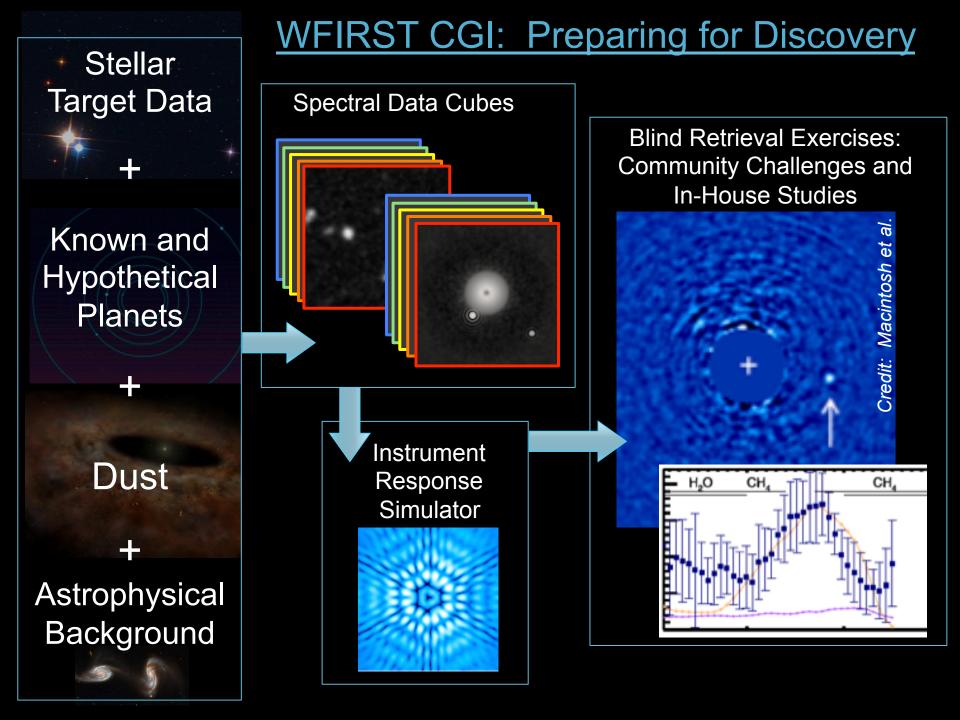




Credit: A. Roberge & the Haystacks team



 $\lambda=0.30~\mu m$ 



# WFIRST Coronagraph SIT Turnbull Team Deliverables

4. <u>Spectral Retrieval Studies</u>, including In-House and Community Data Challenges.

- use assembled spectra and cubes for "blind" studies
- test extraction algorithms to find everything
- test modelers' ability to retrieve own models
- test inter-team differences
- include placebos and non-planets
- map science yield vs spectral resolution and SNR
- start with noisey spectra and add complexity gradually
- FIRST DATA CHALLENGE: AUGUST 2016



#### Optimized observing programs and science yields. 5.

#### **Astrophysical Constraints**

- η<sub>planet</sub>
- **N**<sub>exozodi</sub>
- Planet sizes
- Albedos
- Phase functions

#### **Observational** Requirements

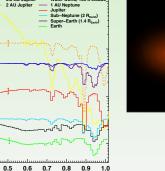
- **Central wavelength**
- Total bandpass
- **Spectral resolution**
- Signal-to-Noise
- **Observing strategy**

### 1 AU Neptu ĬĽ 10

Planet Flux / Star

10<sup>-1</sup>

0.4



Wavelength (um)

#### **Technical** Requirements

- **Telescope diameter**
- Contrast
- **Contrast floor**
- Inner working angle
- Outer working angle ۲
- **Total throughput**
- **Overheads**

# **Design reference mission (DRM)**

5. Optimized <u>observing programs</u> and <u>science yields</u> (DRM output).

- start with RV targets as "guaranteed science" including uncertainty in orbits

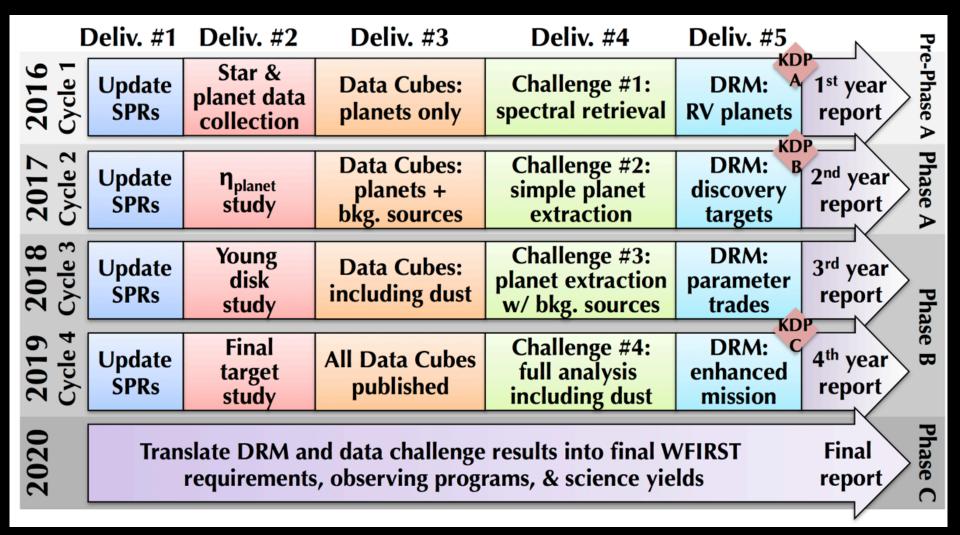
- add in discovery targets
- explore fast follow-up for confirmation of faintest

planets in broadband

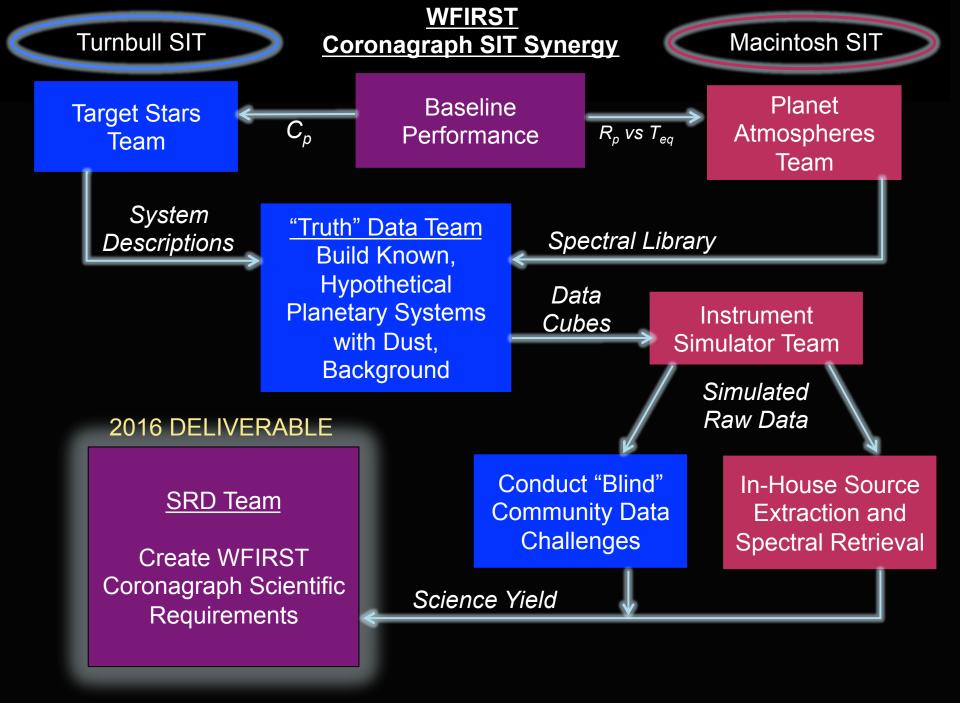
- explore optimal follow-up timing for orbit determination
- explore trades in dark hole size vs. depth

- explore trades in contrast vs. bandwidth (impacts postprocessing algorithms)

- explore optimal observing strategy for target star subtraction vs. limiting contrast



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# Six Month (and Beyond) Plan

- 1. Identify relevant detectable planet size-temperature phase space for RV targets.
- 2. Assemble spectral models with range of possible planet parameters (abundance ratios, clouds, etc)
- 3. Add in some trickery
- 4. Assemble appropriate stellar spectra for division
- 5. Add noise
- 6. Recruit retrieval teams
- Distribute to community retrieval teams via IPAC for Data Challenge #1: August 15 – November 15
- Interpret findings in terms of parameters relevant to the SRD
- 9. Wash, rinse, repeat.