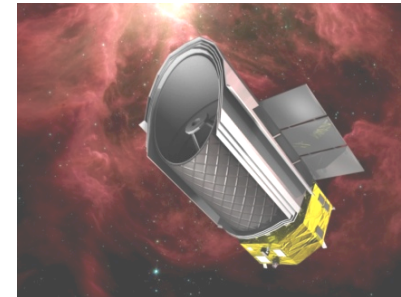
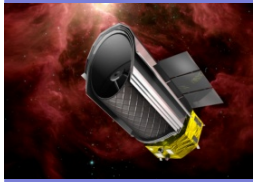


Overview of SPiCA Coronagraph Instrument (SCI)

7th Feb., 2012

Prepared by Keigo Enya, &
SCI team + H. Matsuhara

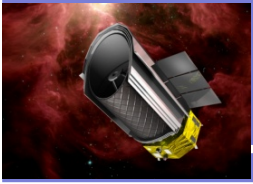




Our Science Cases with SCl: Summary

	Science case	λ (μm)	Obs. mode	Category
(1)	Planet formation process revealed by thermal history	4 – 12	Spectroscopy	Exoplanet
(2)	Atmospheric structure of Jovian exoplanets	4 – 20	Spectroscopy	Exoplanet
(3)	Constraining heavy element abundance of Jovian exoplanets	4 – 20	Spectroscopy	Exoplanet
(4)	Solid matter in planet-forming systems	6 – 28	Spectroscopy	ISM
(5)	Formation and supply of solid matter from old stars to the ISM	6 – 28	Spectroscopy, Imaging	ISM
(6)	Fueling nearby AGN through dusty torus	6 – 28	Spectroscopy	AGN
(7)	Interaction between relativistic jets and dust	6 – 28	Spectroscopy	AGN
(8)	H ₂ and He in the atmosphere of Jovian exoplanets	10 – 28	Spectroscopy	Exoplanet
(9)	Direct detection and characterization of icy giant exoplanets	10 – 28	Imaging	Exoplanet
(10)	Co-evolution of AGNs and host galaxies	12 – 28	Spectroscopy	AGN

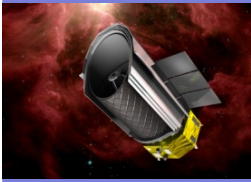
This presentation features exoplanets science cases, (1) (8) and (9).



Planet Formation History revealed by thermal history (2/2)

- Science Requirement

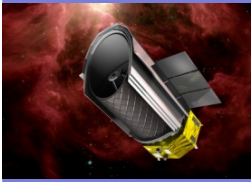
- Wavelength range: 4 – 12 μm
to cover CO (4.7 μm), CH₄ (6.5 μm , 7.7 μm), NH₃ (6.1 μm , 10.5 μm), H₂O 6.2 μm
- Spectral Resolving Power: R=200
 - to characterize the temperature of Jovian exoplanets' atmosphere
- Sensitivity:
 - $< 3 \times 10^{-5}$ Jy @ $\lambda = 4 \mu\text{m}$, $< 5 \times 10^{-5}$ Jy @ $\lambda = 12 \mu\text{m}$ to detect $\sim < 1$ Gyr old 1 – 10 M_J Jovian exoplanets
- Coronagraphic requirement:
 - IWA $< 3 \lambda/D$, OWA $> 20 \lambda/D$
 - * IWA: 7.5 AU @ d=10 pc, $\lambda = 4 \mu\text{m}$, 22.5 AU @ d=10pc, $\lambda = 12 \mu\text{m}$
 - * OWA: 50 AU @ d=10pc, $\lambda = 4 \mu\text{m}$, 150 AU @ d=10pc, $\lambda = 12 \mu\text{m}$
 - Contrast : $< 10^{-5}$ @ 4 μm . $< 10^{-4}$ @ 12 μm after PSF subtraction



H₂ and He in the atmosphere of Jovian exoplanets (2/2)

● Science Requirement

- Wavelength range: 10 – 28 μm
to cover broad CIA features of H₂ - H₂ and H₂ - He
- Spectral Resolving Power: R=20 – 50
to characterize broad CIA features of H₂ - H₂ and H₂ - He
- Sensitivity:
 $< 5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Jy @ } \lambda = 10 \mu\text{m}, < 1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ Jy @ } \lambda = 28 \mu\text{m}$
 for 1Myr – Gyr old, 1 – 10 M_J Jovian exoplanets
- Coronagraphic requirement:
 IWA < 3 λ/D , OWA > 20 λ/D
 Contrast : < 2×10^{-5} @ 10 μm . < 5×10^{-4} @ 12 μm after PSF subtraction



Direct detection and characterization of icy giant exoplanets (2/2)

- **Science Requirement**

- Wavelength range: 10 – 28 μm

to cover cover thermal IR emission from cool exoplanets

- Spectral Resolving Power: $R=2 - 5$

to detect by the imaging mode.

- Sensitivity:

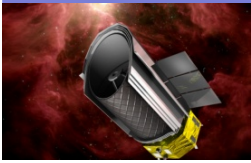
$< 5 \times 10^{-6}$ Jy @ $\lambda = 10 \mu\text{m}$, $< 1 \times 10^{-5}$ Jy @ $\lambda = 28 \mu\text{m}$

for 1Myr – Gyr old, 1 – 10 M_J Jovian exoplanets

- Coronagraphic requirement:

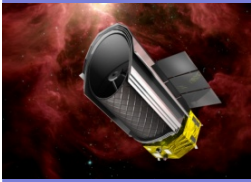
IWA $< 3 \lambda/D$, OWA $> 20 \lambda/D$

Contrast : $< 10^{-4}$ @ 10 μm . $< 10^{-4}$ @ 28 μm after PSF subtraction

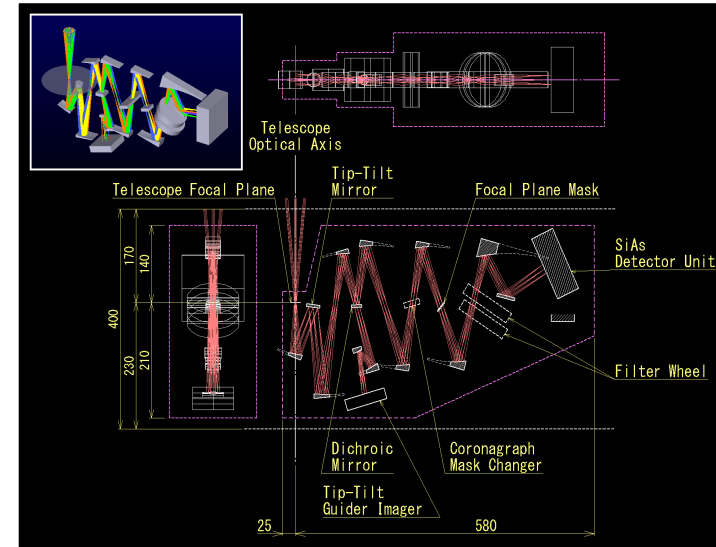
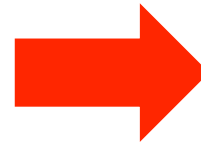
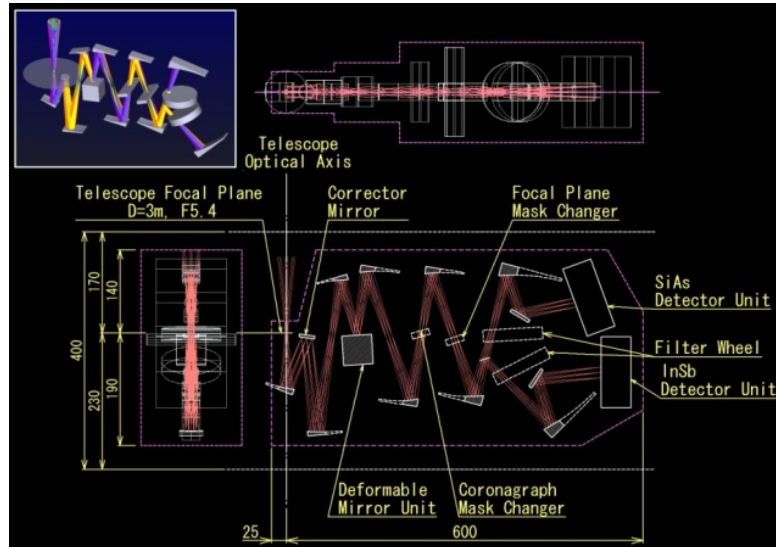


Instrument Capabilities

Observation mode	Coronagraphic spectroscopy Coronagraphic imaging								
Wavelength coverage	4 – 28 μm								
Coronagraph method	Binary pupil mask								
Inner Working Angle Outer Working Angle	<table style="display: inline-table; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>Mask-A</u> 3.3 λ/D</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>Mask-B</u> 1.7 λ/D</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>Mask-C</u> 4.4 λ/D</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">12 λ/D</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6.5 λ/D</td> <td style="text-align: center;">32 λ/D</td> </tr> </table>	<u>Mask-A</u> 3.3 λ/D	<u>Mask-B</u> 1.7 λ/D	<u>Mask-C</u> 4.4 λ/D	12 λ/D	6.5 λ/D	32 λ/D		
<u>Mask-A</u> 3.3 λ/D	<u>Mask-B</u> 1.7 λ/D	<u>Mask-C</u> 4.4 λ/D							
12 λ/D	6.5 λ/D	32 λ/D							
Spectral Resolution	200 (spectroscopy mode)								
Filters and Grisms	Installed in the tandem-series wheels Wheel 1: Band-pass filters or ND or Blank Wheel 2: Grism or ND or Blank								
Field of View (FoV)	1' \times 1' at the center of the FoV of the telescope								
Detector	1k \times 1k Si:As array (Raytheon)								
Sensitivity	Example: 5 σ , 1h integration, w/o speckle noise, low zodi. case. <table style="display: inline-table; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>Case of R = 5: (mJy)</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>Case of R = 200: (mJy)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">5×10^{-4} ($\lambda = 5 \mu\text{m}$)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2×10^{-2} ($\lambda = 5 \mu\text{m}$)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2×10^{-3} ($\lambda = 10 \mu\text{m}$)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3×10^{-2} ($\lambda = 10 \mu\text{m}$)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">5×10^{-3} ($\lambda = 20 \mu\text{m}$)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4×10^{-2} ($\lambda = 20 \mu\text{m}$)</td> </tr> </table>	<u>Case of R = 5: (mJy)</u>	<u>Case of R = 200: (mJy)</u>	5×10^{-4} ($\lambda = 5 \mu\text{m}$)	2×10^{-2} ($\lambda = 5 \mu\text{m}$)	2×10^{-3} ($\lambda = 10 \mu\text{m}$)	3×10^{-2} ($\lambda = 10 \mu\text{m}$)	5×10^{-3} ($\lambda = 20 \mu\text{m}$)	4×10^{-2} ($\lambda = 20 \mu\text{m}$)
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2×10^{-3} ($\lambda = 10 \mu\text{m}$)	3×10^{-2} ($\lambda = 10 \mu\text{m}$)								
5×10^{-3} ($\lambda = 20 \mu\text{m}$)	4×10^{-2} ($\lambda = 20 \mu\text{m}$)								
Contrast	Example: 5 σ , 1h integration, K5V primary star, 3.3 - 12 λ/D average. <table style="display: inline-table; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>Limit with PSF subtraction</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>Raw contrast limit</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1.4×10^{-6} ($\lambda = 5 \mu\text{m}$)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.6×10^{-4} ($\lambda = 5 \mu\text{m}$)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2.8×10^{-6} ($\lambda = 10 \mu\text{m}$)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.6×10^{-4} ($\lambda = 10 \mu\text{m}$)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3.2×10^{-5} ($\lambda = 20 \mu\text{m}$)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.6×10^{-4} ($\lambda = 20 \mu\text{m}$)</td> </tr> </table>	<u>Limit with PSF subtraction</u>	<u>Raw contrast limit</u>	1.4×10^{-6} ($\lambda = 5 \mu\text{m}$)	3.6×10^{-4} ($\lambda = 5 \mu\text{m}$)	2.8×10^{-6} ($\lambda = 10 \mu\text{m}$)	1.6×10^{-4} ($\lambda = 10 \mu\text{m}$)	3.2×10^{-5} ($\lambda = 20 \mu\text{m}$)	1.6×10^{-4} ($\lambda = 20 \mu\text{m}$)
<u>Limit with PSF subtraction</u>	<u>Raw contrast limit</u>								
1.4×10^{-6} ($\lambda = 5 \mu\text{m}$)	3.6×10^{-4} ($\lambda = 5 \mu\text{m}$)								
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3.2×10^{-5} ($\lambda = 20 \mu\text{m}$)	1.6×10^{-4} ($\lambda = 20 \mu\text{m}$)								



SCI Hardware Design



- Optical configuration optimized
 - Mask design has been studied extensively
 - **Simplifications!**
 - No short channel
 - No deformable mirror (thanks to study of wavefront error, telescope design, and scientific requirement: contrast: $10^{-6} \rightarrow 10^{-4}$)
- ➔ Technical feasibility much improved