

Big Science with a SmallSat

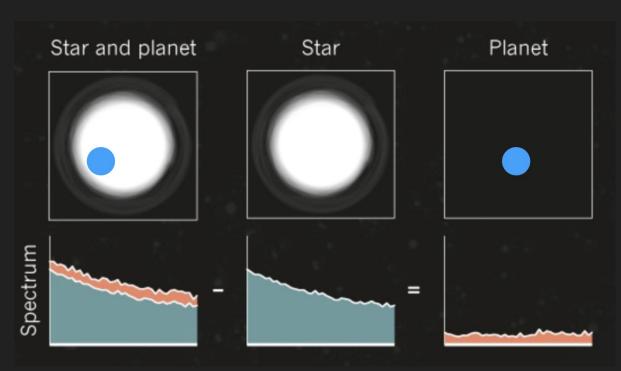
Rae Holcomb ExSoCal 2023



Transmission Spectroscopy

A differential measurement of the planet's atmospheric spectrum by comparing the spectrum in and out of transit.

→ Detect H2O, CO2, and other essential ingredients for life?

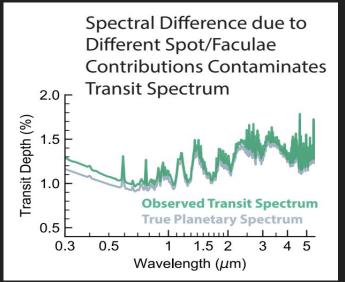


Transit Light Source Effect

We often assume that the light source is homogeneous → not true!

- Dark/cool spots
- Bright/hot faculae
- ...and they evolve in time!

Stellar heterogeneity needs to be well characterized to avoid false positives, particularly for late type stars.



Rackham et al. (2022)

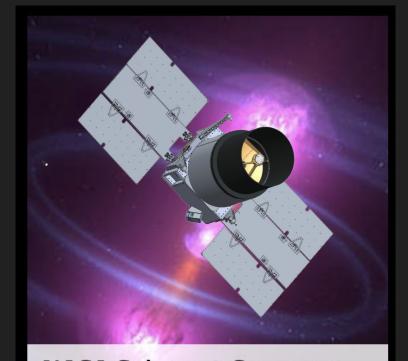
What is Pandora?

Pandora is a SmallSat in the NASA Pioneers Program

 Atmospheric transmission spectroscopy for transiting exoplanets

Simultaneous NIR and visible monitoring

Launching 2025



NASA Selects 4 Concepts for Small Missions to Study Universe's Secrets

Mission Goal

Objective I:

Determine the spot and faculae covering fractions of low-mass exoplanet host stars and their impact on exoplanetary transmission spectra.

Objective II:

Identify exoplanets with hydrogen- or water-dominated atmospheres, and determine which planets are covered by clouds and hazes.

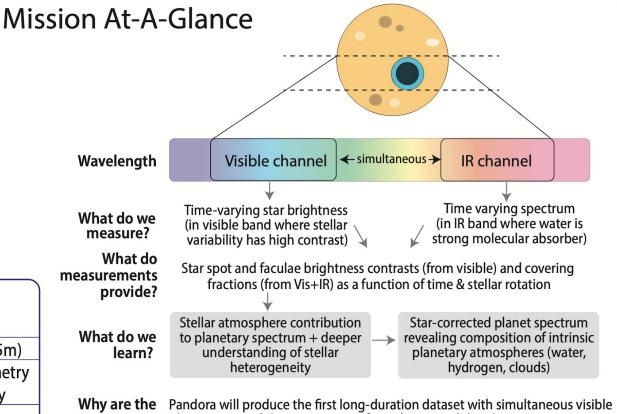




Pandora provides unique, continuous dual-band data to determine stellar photosphere properties and disentangle star and planetary signals in transmission spectroscopy.

Mission Overview

Launch Date	Mid-2020s	
Payload	Telescope (0.45m)	
Channels	Visible photometry	
	IR spectroscopy	
Orbit	Sun-sync LEO	
Science Operations	1+ years	



Why are the data unique?

Why Now?

photometry and IR spectroscopy of exoplanets and their host stars.

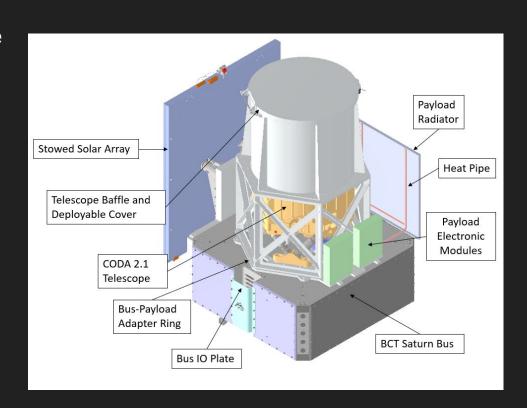
Pandora will inform JWST exoplanet transmission spectroscopy analyses, and operate concurrently with JWST.

The Spacecraft

Technical development led by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL).

CODA telescope

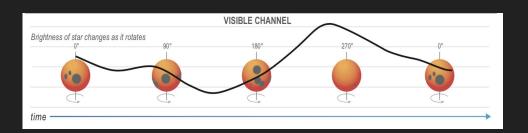
- 45-cm-aperture Cassegrain telescope
- Design for versatile design easy instrument integration
- Enables low mission cost and fast timeline – and still do cutting-edge science!



The Instrument

<u>Visible</u> <u>photometry</u>

Region with high spot contrast.



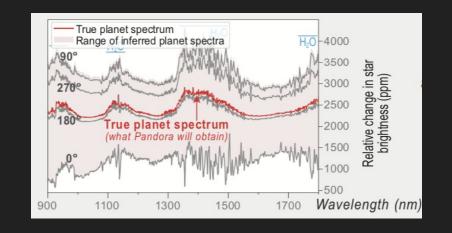
Visible channel

Bandpass: 420-650 nm

Simultaneous IR spectroscopy

Captures variations in spectra over time

- Sensitive to H2O
- Comparable to HST WFC3



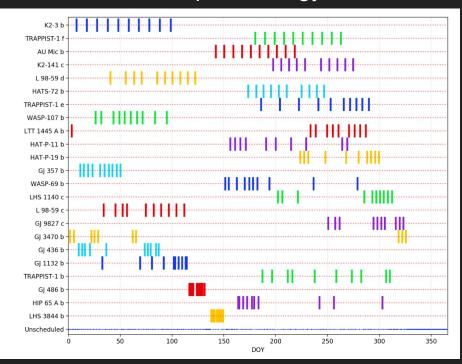
NIR channel

Bandpass: 800–1720 nm

Spectral resolution: $R \ge 62$

Target List + Observing Strategy

Example Strategy



Target List

- 20 exoplanet host stars
- Includes planets from Earth-to-Jupiter-size, and K and M dwarfs
- Overlap with JWST GTO and GO lists
- Flexible list to allow for new discoveries

Observing Strategy

- 1 year prime mission
- ~10 transits for each planet
- ~ 24 hour observation for each transit

Mission Scope

Key Dates:

Commissioning: mid 2024

• Launch: 2025

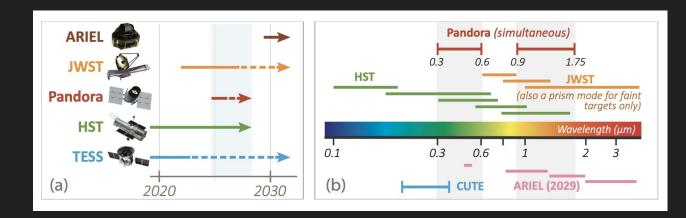
Prime mission: 2025-2026



A Companion to JWST

Many JWST targets are around smaller, cooler stars

...where disentangling stellar signals is key!

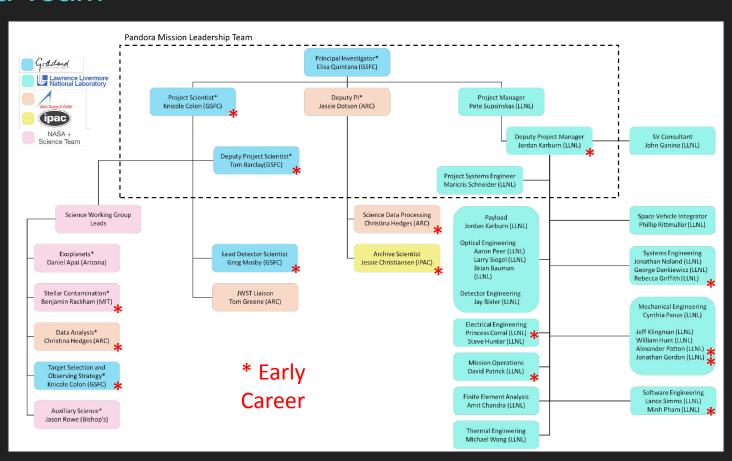


	Long Time Baseline	IR Observations	Visible Observations	Simultaneous IR/Vis	Available in mid-2020s
TESS	✓	X	✓	X	?
HST	X	✓	✓	X	?
JWST	X	✓	X	X	✓
ARIEL	×	✓	✓	✓	X
Ground	X	~	✓	~	✓
Pandora	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

The Pandora Team

The Pandora team is diverse and prioritizes opportunities and mentorship for Early Career Researchers (ECRs)

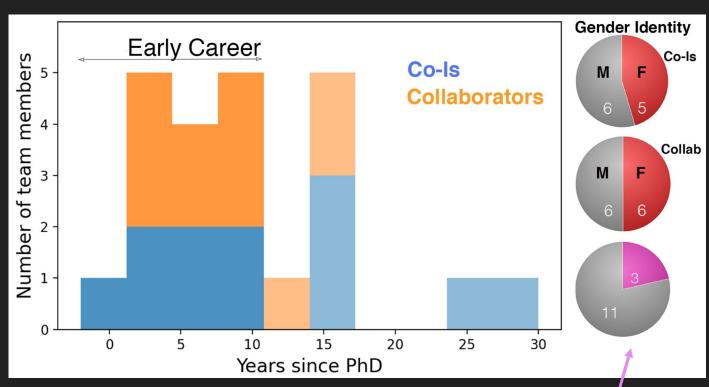
(this is a little out of date!)



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underrepresented minorities in **/** leadership positions (PI, PS, Lead Detector Scientist)

Thank you!

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MISSION OVERVIEW		
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Mission Overview

Mission At-A-Glance Visible channel ← simultaneous → Wavelength IR channel Time varying spectrum Time-varying star brightness What do we (in IR band where water is (in visible band where stellar measure? strong molecular absorber) variability has high contrast) What do Star spot and faculae brightness contrasts (from visible) and covering measurements fractions (from Vis+IR) as a function of time & stellar rotation provide? Stellar atmosphere contribution Star-corrected planet spectrum What do we to planetary spectrum + deeper revealing composition of intrinsic learn? understanding of stellar planetary atmospheres (water,

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photometry and IR spectroscopy of exoplanets and their host stars.

Pandora will inform JWST exoplanet transmission spectroscopy

heterogeneity

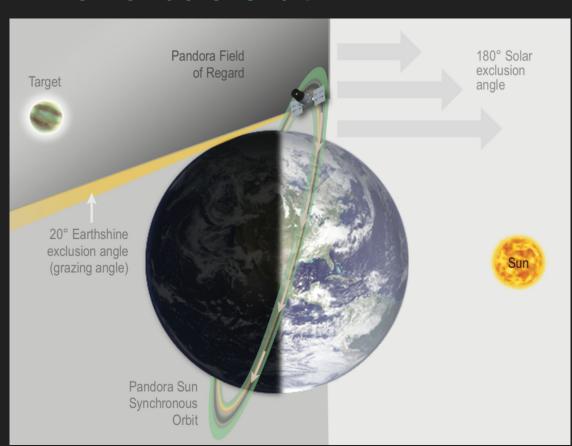
analyses, and operate concurrently with JWST.

hydrogen, clouds)



Backup Slides

The Pandora Orbit

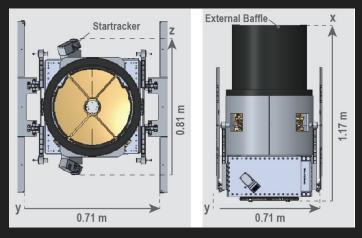


Orbit: 450-600km Dusk-Dawn orbit Bus: BCT Saturn ESPA Grande Payload: 45cm CODA 2.1 Design

Ground Stations: KSAT Lite

Constraints: Boresight 90deg from

Sun & 20deg from Earth limb



ESPA-grande payload

Astrophysics Mission Classes



