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| Institution: | IAS |
| Title: | Implications of the value of $\eta$ _earth for the choice of a spectroscopic mission - visible or thermal |
| Type: | IR? - |
| Session: | Poster |
| Abstract: | Future Exoplanet Telescopes and Instrumentation |
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The present Holy Grail of exoplanetary science is the search for biosignatures on habitable planets. At least two approaches are possible for that, the spectroscopic search for O 2 and H 2 O with a monolithic telescope and a coronograph in the visible, and the search for $\mathrm{O} 3, \mathrm{CO} 2$, and $(\mathrm{H} 2 \mathrm{O})$ with a multi-mirror interferometer in the thermal IR.
We have built a simple model to estimate the number of planets that can be studied by each type of instrument for different values of their characteristic parameters as: diameter of the mirror(s), Inner Working Angle for coronograph, relevant spectral resolution, and $\eta \_$earth, the mean number of terrestrial planets ( 1.0 to 2.0 R_earth) in the Habitable Zone of the host star. As a matter of fact, the determination of the latter is the major goal of Kepler .
We find that the two techniques are not on equal terms to face a possible low value of $\eta \_$earth. More exhaustively, we provide the planet number for each instrument for sizes that seems affordable in the mid- future, as a function of $\eta_{-}$earth.

