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Exoplanet Characterization: A Combined Light Mission Concept

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Combined light mission



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- What are the conditions, composition, and chemistry of exoplanet atmospheres?
- How do dynamics affect atmospheric composition and chemistry?
- Are biologically important molecules present in habitable-zone rocky or ocean worlds?



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- Low technical risk
- Observational method proven with Hubble and Spitzer
- Potential for simultaneous broad spectral coverage (X-Y microns "all at the same time")
- Long term stability (near photon noise calibrated stability over the mission life)
- Enables a large sample of exoplanets to be characterized
- Highly complimentary to other missions (Kepler, JWST, COROT)
- SNR ~ telescope diameter (not area)



Non-transiting planet emission

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- Enabled by long-term stability
- Demonstrated with Spitzer (Harrington et al. 2006, Cowan et al. 2007)





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Example – THESIS overview

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- 1.4 m telescope with passive cooling
- Falcon launch to L2 orbit (1250 kg injected mass)
- 3 year mission life
- Cryo-cooler for FPAs
- R~2000 continuous spectroscopy from visible to 14 microns
- No filter wheels or optics repositioning
- Calibration for long term stability
 - Periodic observations of a network of calibrator stars to tie-in data over mission life
 - Simultaneous visible observations to remove variations from star spots





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Mission definition questions



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- Key Science objectives
- Telescope size
- Orbit
- Mission length
- Wavelength coverage
- Spectral resolution
- Instrument features
- Cost category
- Connection to other missions/ activities
- Calibration strategy
- Data rate

