

**ASTR 1020: Stars & Galaxies**  
 April 30, 2008

- **Next class: Review for Final & Wrap-up.**
- **Final Exam: May 5, 4:30 – 7:00 pm; Chapters: 1.1-1.2, 4.1-4.4, 5, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.**

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**The New Worlds Observer:**

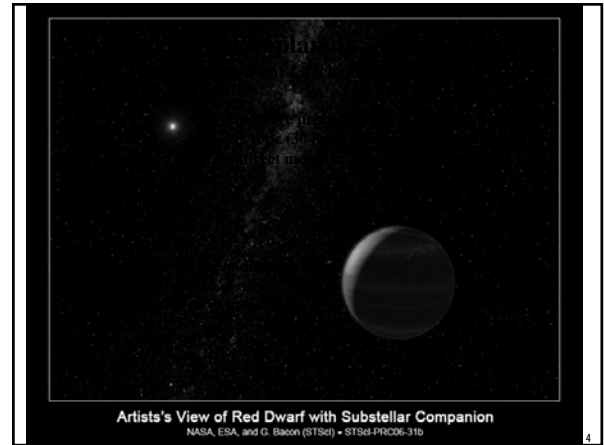
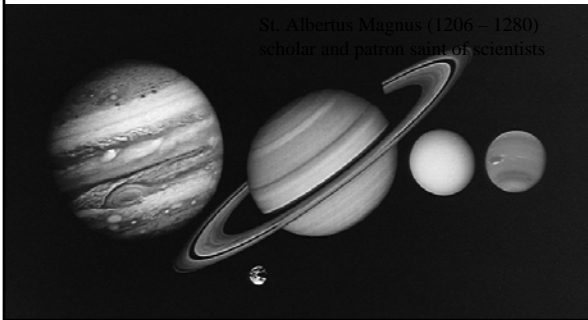
**Looking for the Next Earth  
 Using External Occulters**

Phil Oakley  
 University of Colorado  
 April 30th, 2008

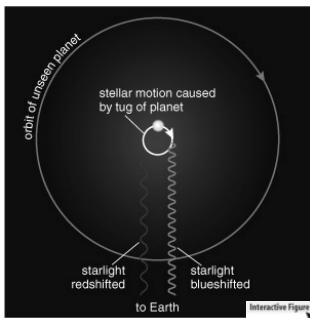
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*Do there exist many worlds, or is there but a single world? This is one of the most noble and exalted questions in the study of Nature.*

St. Albertus Magnus (1206 – 1280)  
 scholar and patron saint of scientists



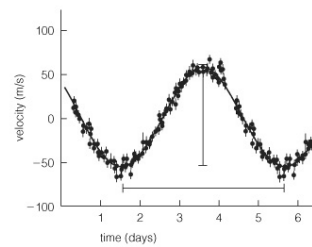
**Detecting ExoPlanets:  
 Doppler Technique**



- ◊ Measuring a star's Doppler shift can tell us its motion toward and away from us.
- ◊ Current techniques can measure motions as small as 1 m/s (walking speed!).
- ◊ Newton's version of Kepler's 3<sup>rd</sup> Law allows us to estimate mass.

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**First Extrasolar Planet**



- ◊ Doppler shifts of star 51 Pegasi indirectly reveal a planet with 4-day orbital period
- ◊ Short period means small orbital distance
- ◊ First extrasolar planet discovered orbiting a "regular" star (1995)

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### Clicker Question

Suppose you found a star with the same mass as the Sun moving back and forth with a period of 16 months—what could you conclude?

- A. It has a planet orbiting at less than 1 AU.
- B. It has a planet orbiting at greater than 1 AU.
- C. It has a planet orbiting at exactly 1 AU.
- D. It has a planet, but we do not have enough information to know its orbital distance.

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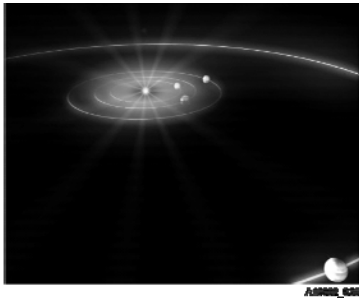
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### Direct Imaging is What We Want



Can We Ever Map Extra-Solar Systems In This Manner?

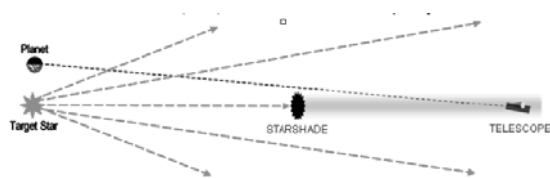
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### Why Hasn't This Been Done?

- ☞ An Earth-like planet is 10 billion (10,000,000,000) times fainter than its host star.
- ☞ The planet is only 0.1 arcsecond (0.000027 degrees) away from the host star.
- ☞ Must be done above the Earth's atmosphere
- ☞ Mirror's must be smooth to perfection

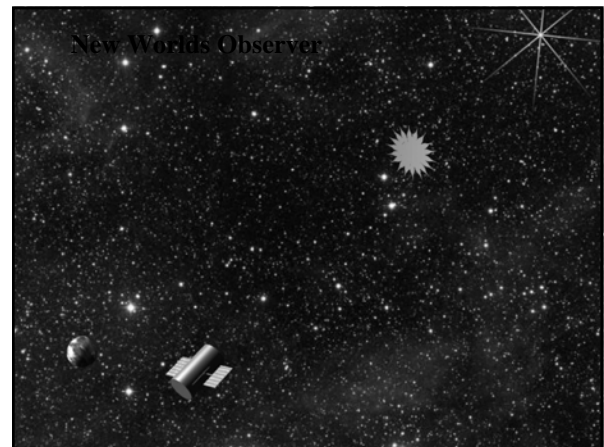
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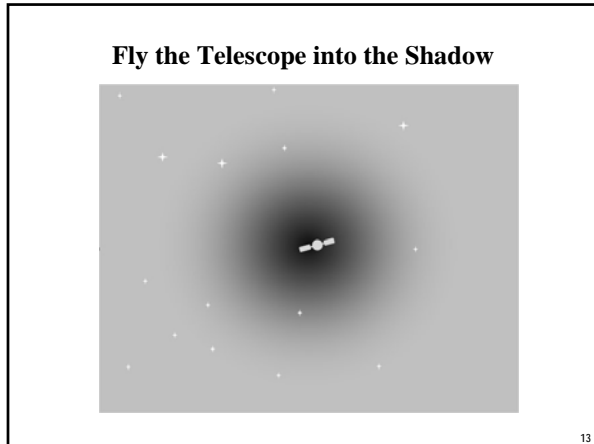
### New Worlds Observer Diagram



- ☞ Telescope big enough to collect enough light from planet  
– 4 meter diameter mirror
- ☞ Occulter big enough to block star  
– 50 meter diameter starshade
- ☞ Telescope far enough back to still see the Earth-like planet  
– 50,000 kilometers

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## The Obstacle

### DIFFRACTION

Despite What They Tell You in Sixth Grade  
Light Does Not Move In Straight Lines

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### Occulters

- ☞ Several previous programs have looked at occulters
- ☞ Used simple geometric shapes
  - Achieved only a factor of 100 suppression (need 10 billion)

<http://umbras.org/>

BOSS

Starkman (TRW ca 2000)

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### Extinguishing Poisson's Spot

- ☞ Occulters can actually concentrate light!

- ☞ Need an occulter shape that casts a near perfect shadow for the telescope

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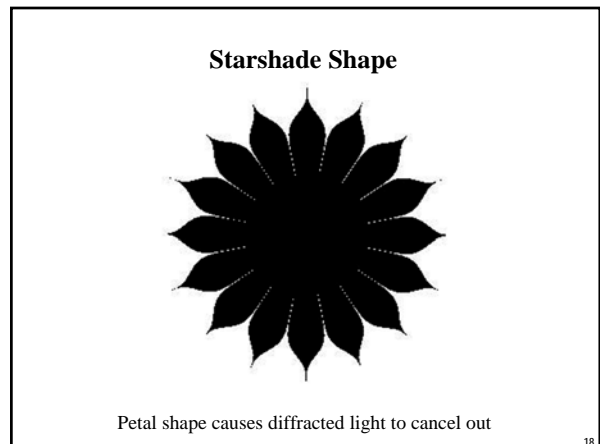
### Fresnel Approximation

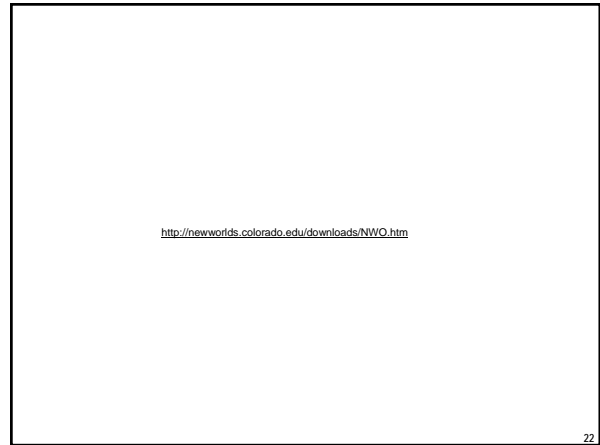
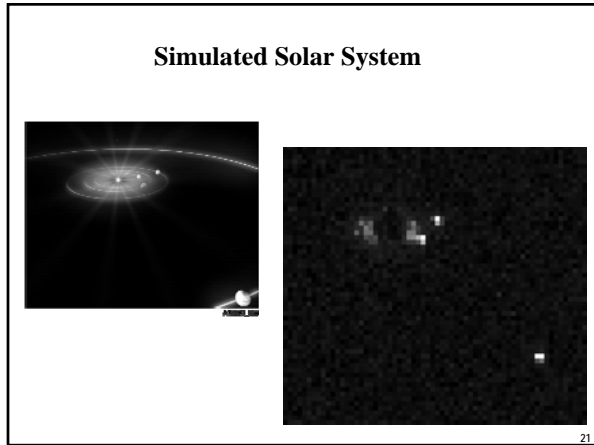
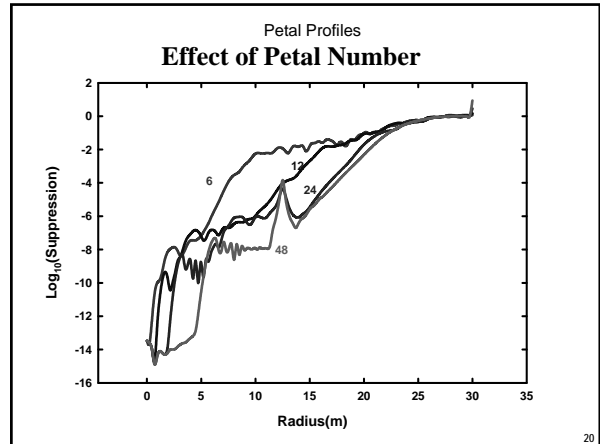
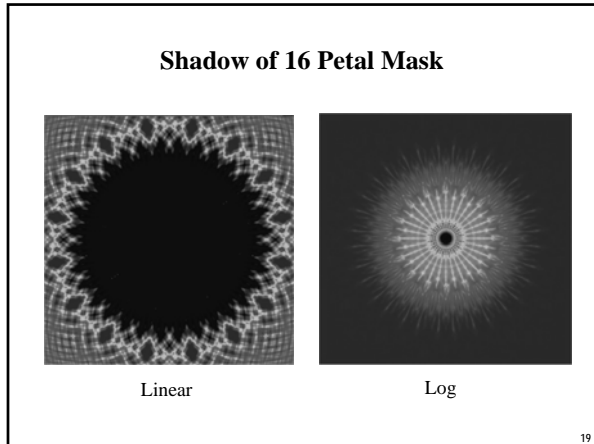
$$E = \frac{E_0 e^{ikF}}{i\lambda F} \int_0^\infty e^{\frac{iks^2}{2F}} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{\frac{ik\rho^2}{2F}} \rho \int_0^{2\pi} A(\theta, \rho) e^{\frac{ik\rho s \cos\theta}{F}} d\theta d\rho$$

Then, if circularly symmetric:

$$E = \frac{E_0 k e^{ikF}}{iF} \int_0^\infty e^{\frac{iks^2}{2F}} \int_0^\infty A(\rho) J_0\left(\frac{k\rho s}{F}\right) \rho d\rho$$

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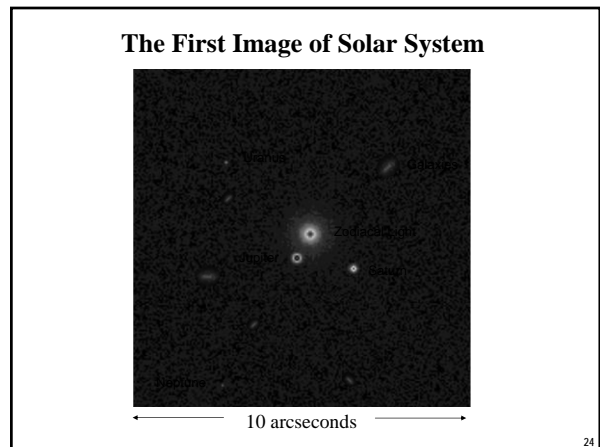




### New World Observer Architecture

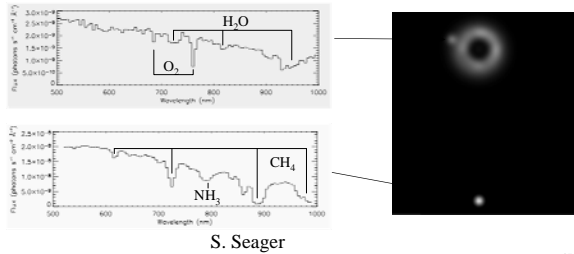
- ☞ 4m Telescope Diameter Breakpoint
- ☞ Two Starshades – one small and fast
- ☞ Very Powerful Scientifically
- ☞ Cost comparable to other missions

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## Spectroscopy

☞ Spectroscopy will distinguish terrestrial atmospheres from Jovian with modeling



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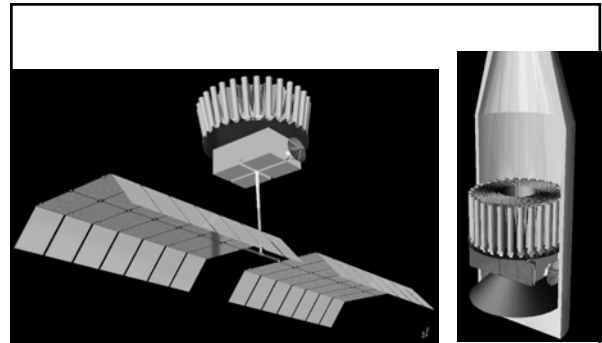
**It should be possible to detect oceans and continents!**

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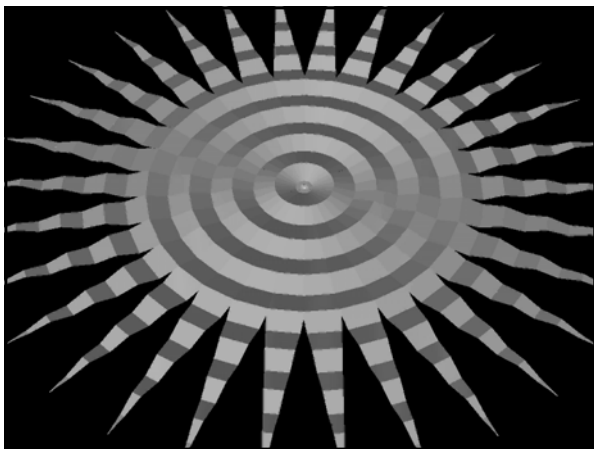
## Challenges for New Worlds Observer

- ☞ Deployment of 50m shade to an accuracy of millimeters
- ☞ Flying the starshade and telescope in formation
- ☞ Fuel usage, retargetting time
- ☞ Stray Light - particularly from our Sun

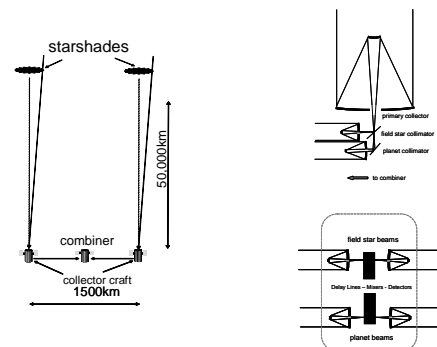
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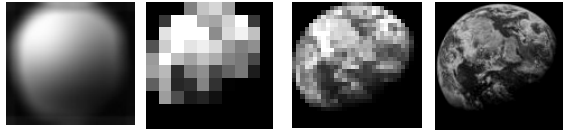


## NWI Concept



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### TRUE PLANET IMAGING



3000 km

1000 km

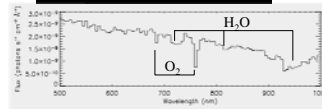
300 km

100 km

**Earth Viewed at Improving Resolution**

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### Conclusion



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