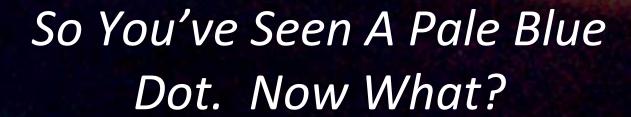
Direct Imaging of Exoplanets:



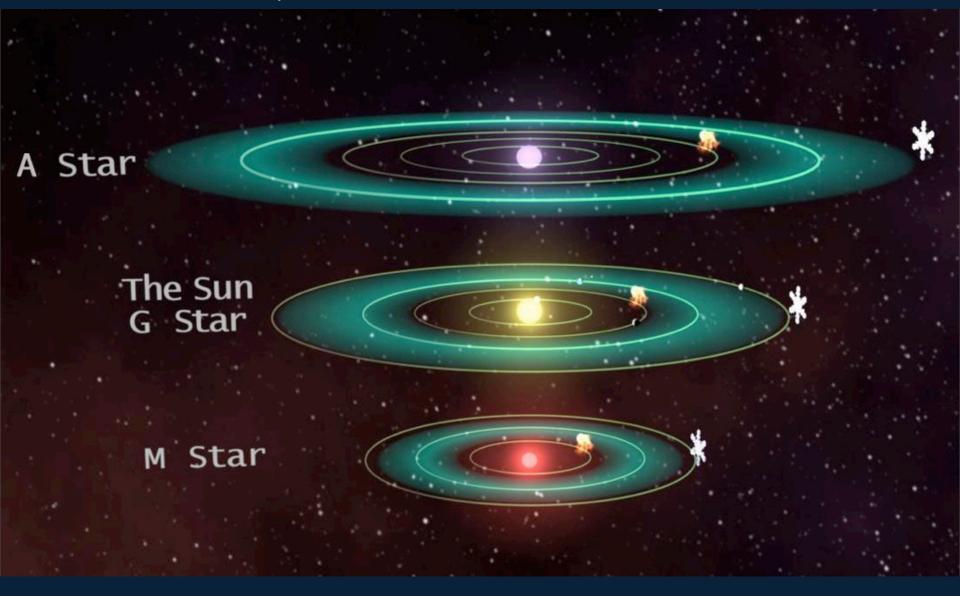
Dr. Margaret C Turnbull - Global Science Institute Madison, WI



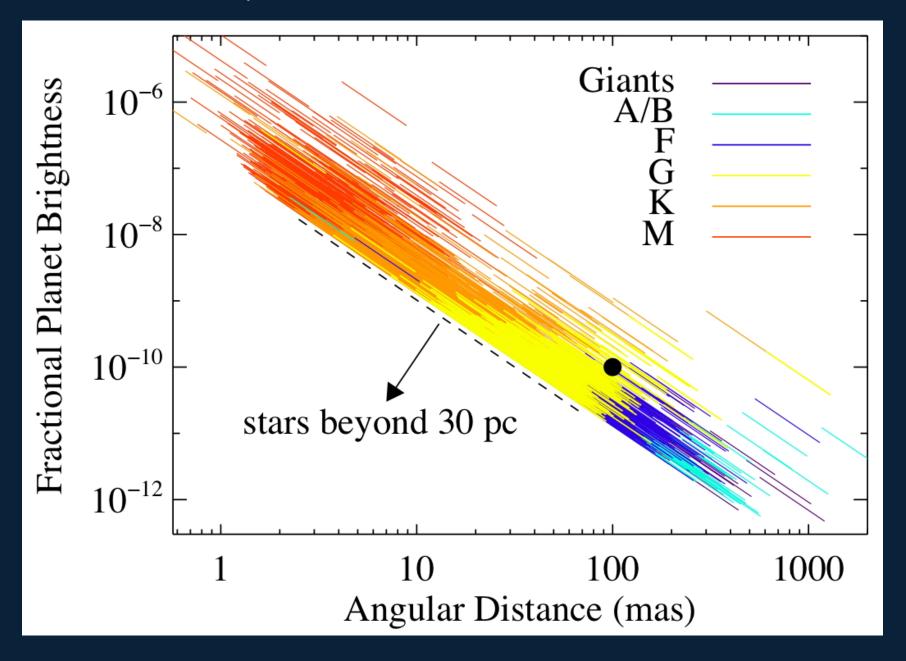
→ To detect small planets around sunlike stars, including in the habitable zone.

- Not affected by stellar variability, jitter.
- Can quickly access longer period planets.

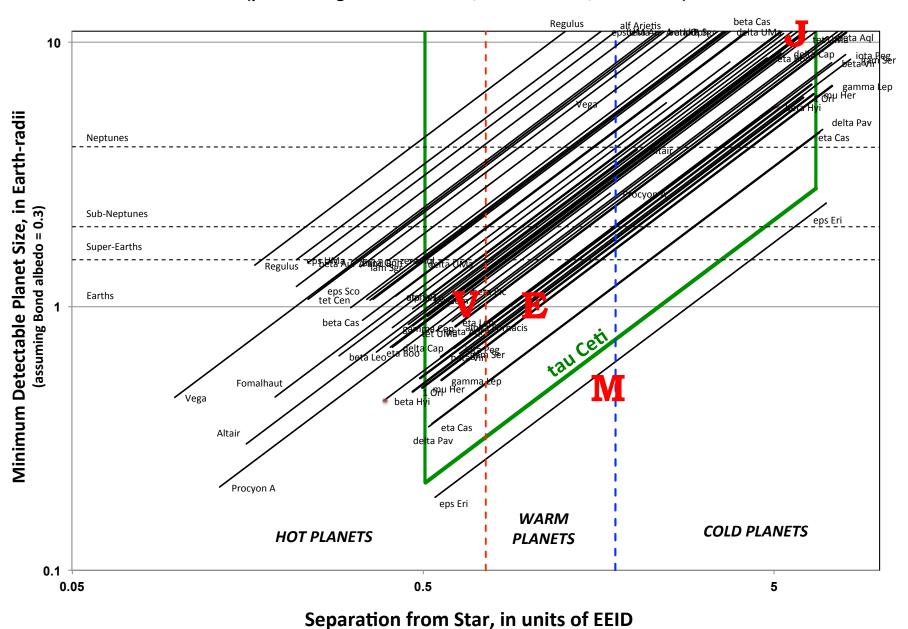
A/F stars: hot planets, FGK stars: hab zones, M stars: screwed.



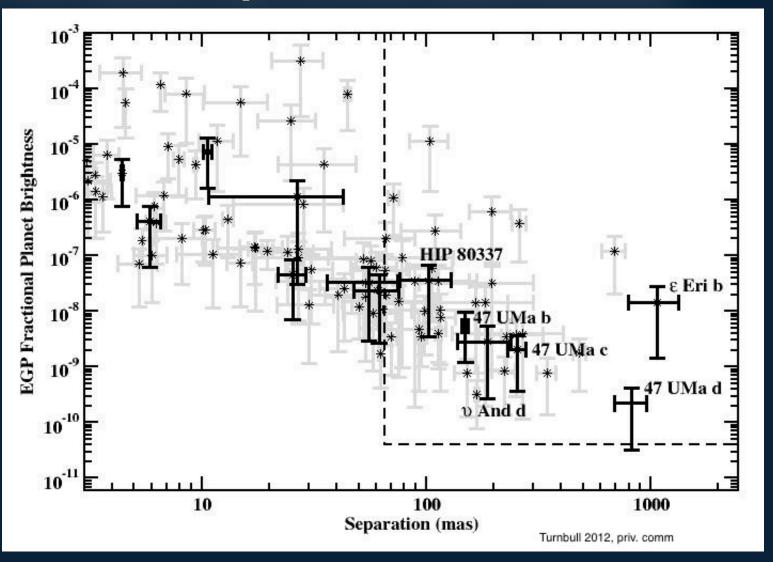
A/F stars: hot planets, FGK stars: hab zones, M stars: screwed.



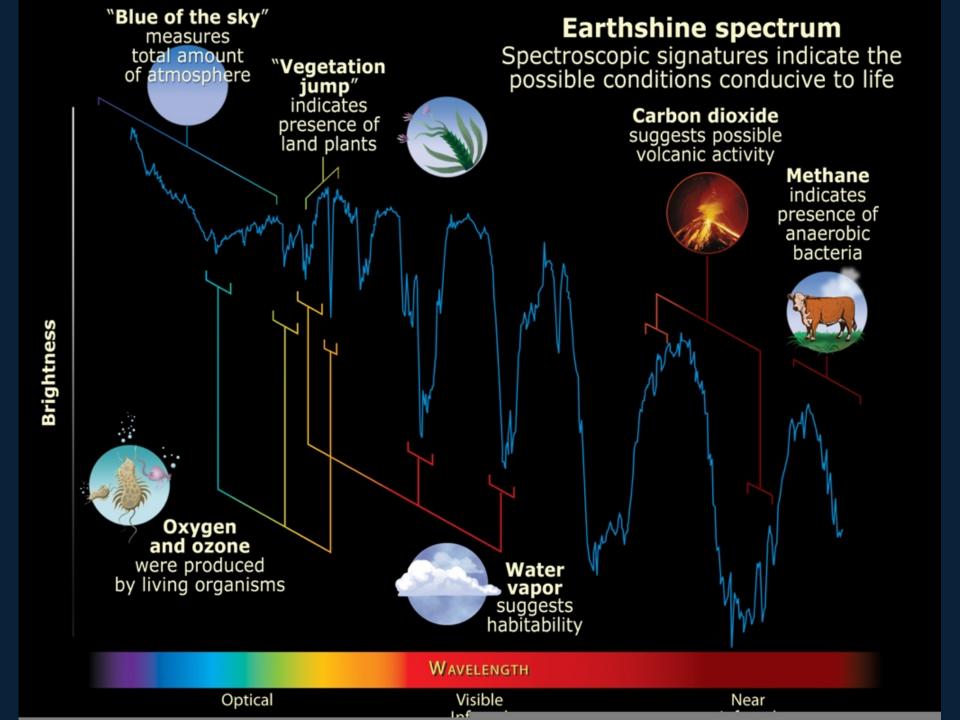
Exo-S: Smallest Detectable Planet Size, In and Around the HZ (planets brighter than V = 30; IWA=100mas, FPB>4e-11)



→ To follow up on RV discoveries.



→ To study exoplanet atmospheres, including biogenic and greenhouse gases relevant to climate modeling.

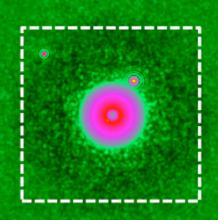


- → To study surface signatures, including vegetation and glint from oceans.
- → To explore variability caused by continents, weather, and seasons.



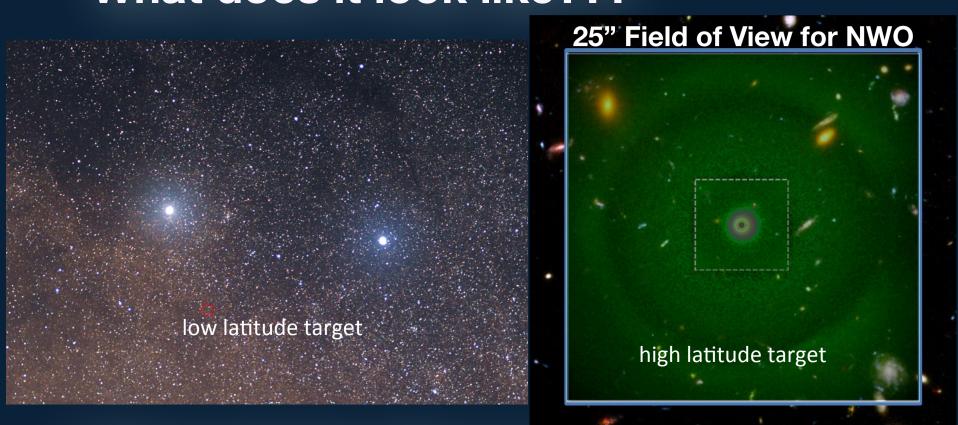
Astrophysical Threats and Prep Science

Exozodiacal dust may bury planet signals – or give them away



Must know this in advance for high priority targets.

Astrophysical Threats and Prep Science → Background down to V=30. What does it look like???



Characterize this in advance for high proper motion systems

