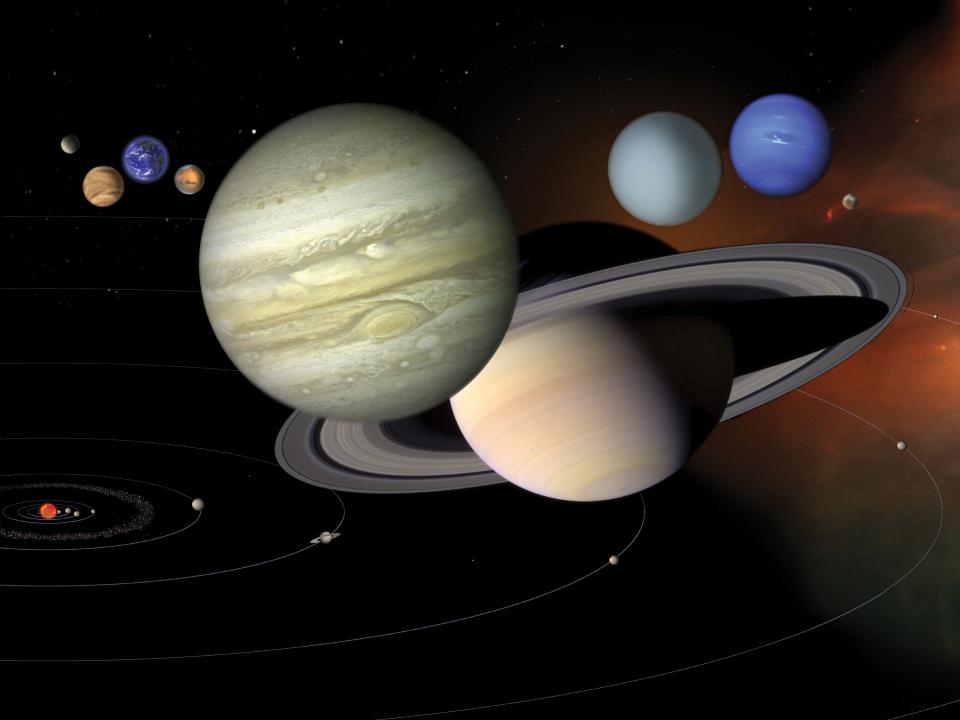


Cool Planets, New Science Exoplanet Science with Starshade

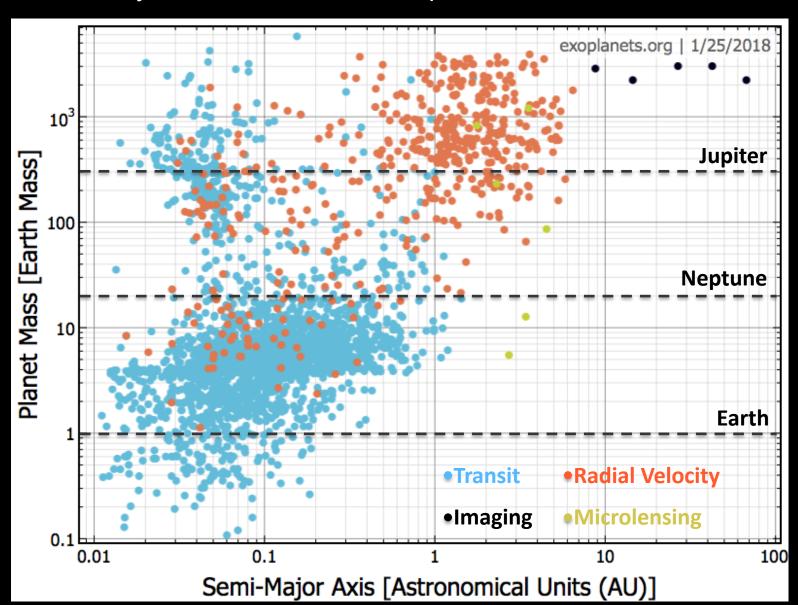
Renyu Hu, Ph.D.
Starshade Scientist, NASA Exoplanet Exploration Program
Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology

Starshade Forum #1
September 19, 2019
Pasadena CA



Exoplanet Demography

>25% nearby stars have Earth-sized planets in their habitable zone

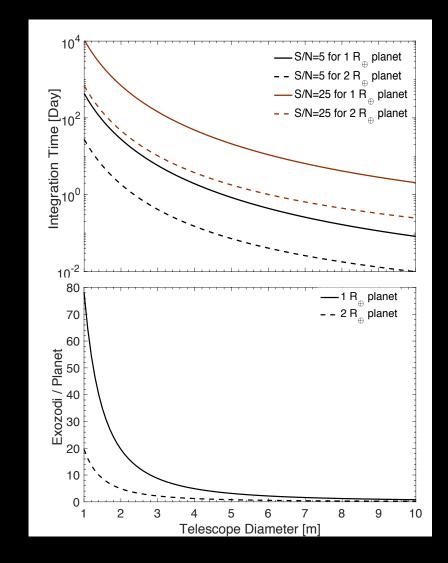


Exoplanet Detection with Starshade

From the instrument contrast to planetary S/N

$$S/N = \frac{N_P}{\sqrt{N_P + 2(N_SC + N_E + N_Z)}}$$

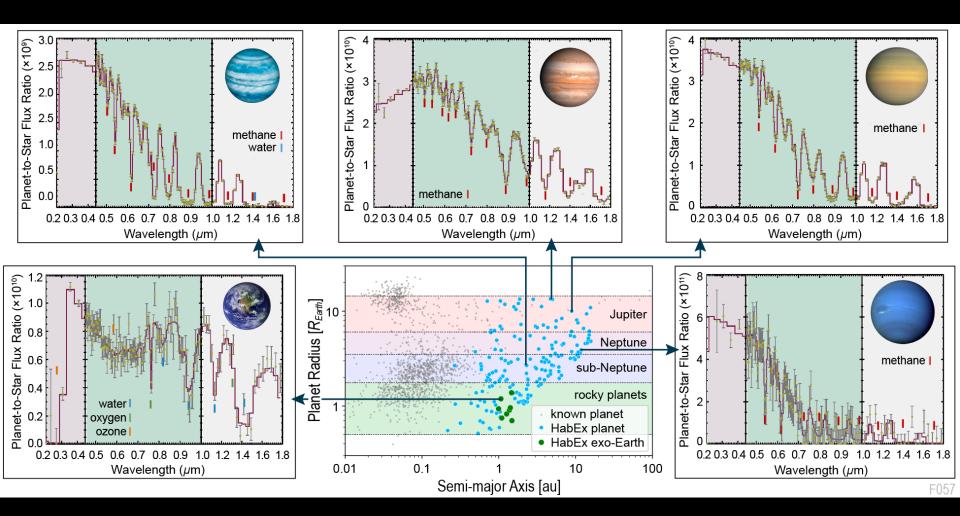
- "Speckles" from starshade << exozodiacal light for <4-m telescope
- To detect the spectral features, for a reasonable integration of ~20 days, a 1-R_⊕ planet requires a 5.2-m telescope, and a 2-R_⊕ planet only requires a 2.6-m telescope

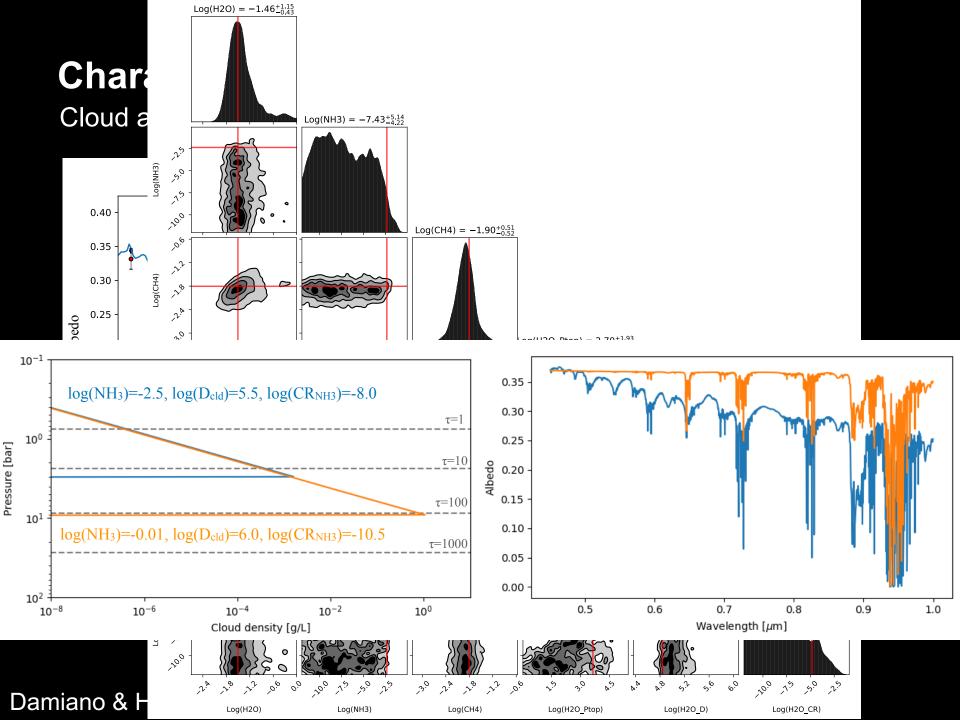


Hu et al. 2019, White Paper of the Astro2020 Decadal Survey

Family Portraits of Nearby Planetary Systems

Planetary characterization enabled by starshade spectroscopy





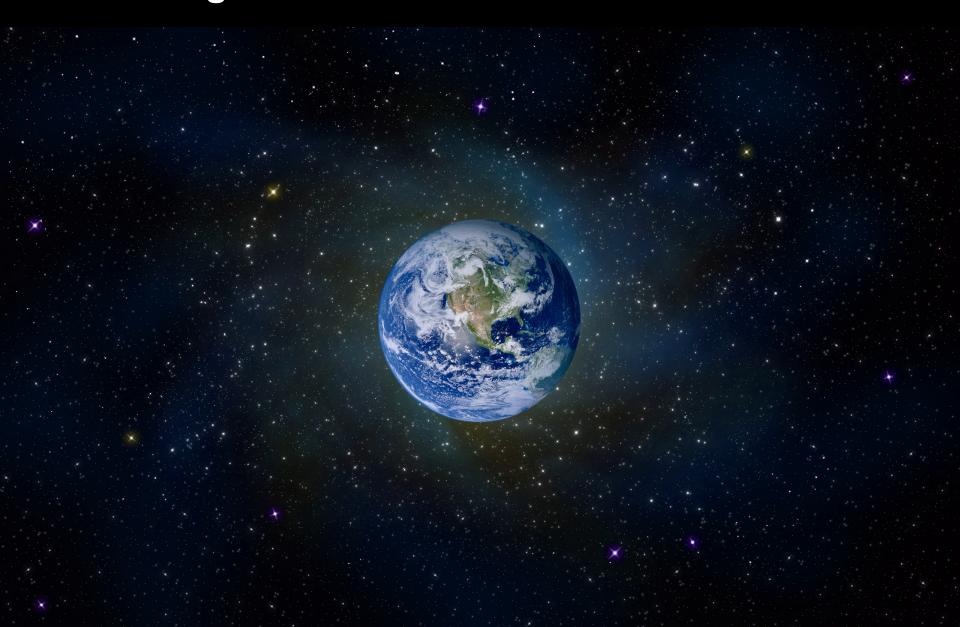
Characterizing Sub-Neptunes and Super Earths

- Is there a surface?
 - Cloud, liquid, or solid
- What is the composition of the atmosphere?
 - H₂-dominated or non-H₂-dominated
- What are the formation and evolution pathways?



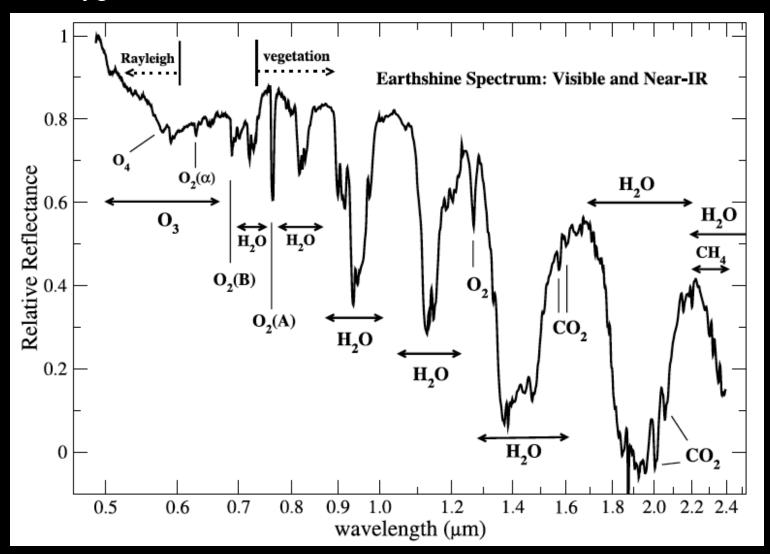
Seager et al. 2015

Detecting Earths



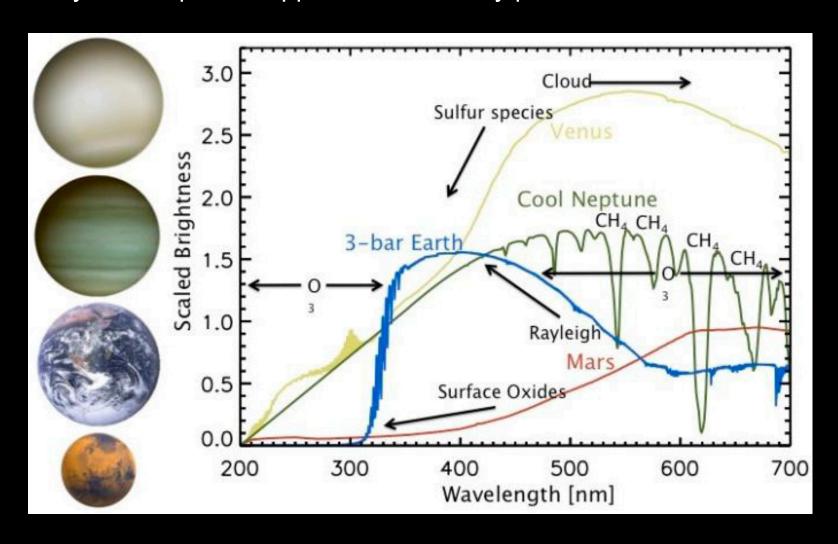
Detecting an Earth-like Atmosphere

Water, Oxygen, and Carbon Dioxide



From Earths to super-Earths

Diversity in the spectral appearance of rocky planets

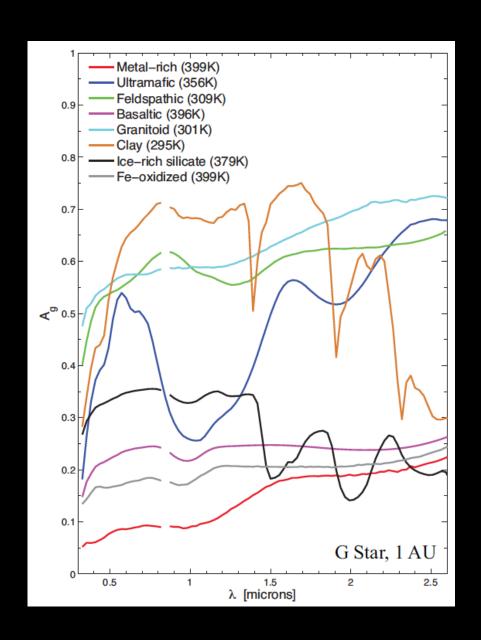


Detecting Earths

Bare-Rock Exoplanets

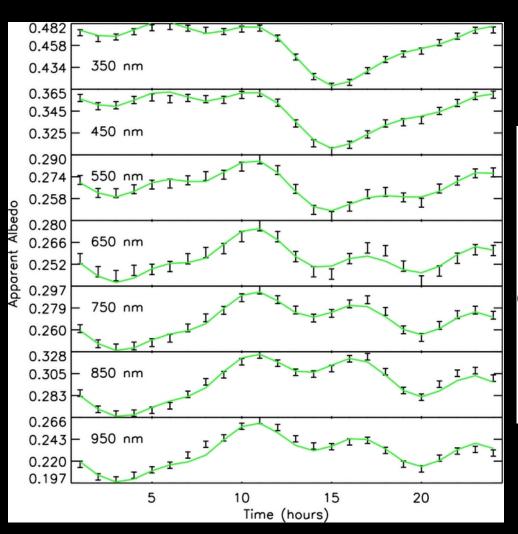
Rocky exoplanets
 without atmospheres
 have spectral features
 in reflection

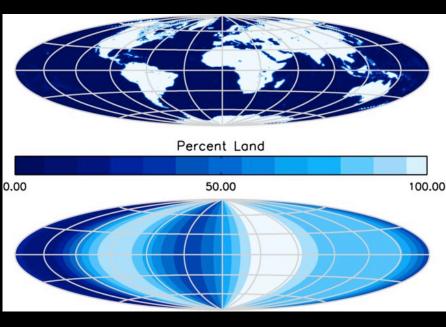
 Signature absorption features in 1-2 µm are characteristic of water ice and hydrated minerals



Detecting Earths

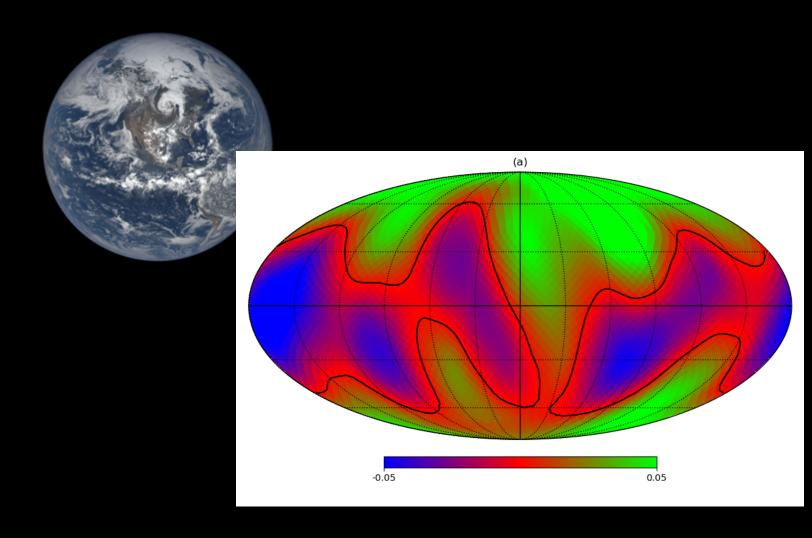
Land and Sea





Rotation Period and Hydrological Cycle

What we learned from DSCOVR observations of Earth









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