Anybody out there ?

Imaging exoplanets

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Planets identified – we are now starting to identify Earth-size planets



Habitable zone of a star



~10% of stars have potentially habitable planet First potentially habitable planets now identified





Directly imaging planet is necessary to find life

We need to take spectra of habitable planets

Spectra of Earth (taken by looking at Earthshine) shows evidence for life and plants





Beta Pictoris

8 Jupiter mass planet

Orbits young massive star in ~20yr



NASA, ESA, and D. Golimowski (Johns Hopkins University)

STScI-PRC06-25

HR8799

Four planets, orbital periods on the order of 100yr Each planet 5 to 7 Jupiter Mass



Keck telescope image (Marois et. al)



Spitzer Space Telescope • MIPS

Debris Disk around Star HR 8799

NASA / JPL-Caltech / K. Su (Univ. of Arizona)

sig09-008

Taking images of exoplanets: Why is it hard ?







Coronagraphy Using optics tricks to remove starlight (without removing planet light)



← Olivier's thumb... the easiest coronagraph Doesn't work well enough to see planets around other stars

We need a better coronagraph... and a larger eye (telescope)

What is light: particle or wave ?



1807: Thomas Young publishes his double-slit experiment result ... cannot be explained by Newton's corpuscular theory of light

1818: French academy of science committee launches a competition to explain nature of light



Augustin-Jean Fresnel submits wave theory of light

Simeon-Denis Poisson finds a flaw in Fresnel's theory: According to Fresnel's equations, a bright spot should appear in the shadow of a circular obstacle \rightarrow this absurd result disproves Fresnel's theory

Dominique-Francois-Jean Arago, head of the committee, performs the experiment He finds the predicted spot \rightarrow Fresnel wins the competition

Water waves diffract around obstacles, edges, and so does light



Waves diffracted by coastline and islands



Ideal image of a distant star by a telescope Diffraction rings around the image core

We use strangely shaped optics to reshape light









The Subaru Coronagraphic Extreme Adaptive Optics (SCExAO) system



Exciting future opportunities

Next generation of large telescopes on the ground will be able to image habitable planets around nearby low mass red stars *3 projects, ~30m diameter*

Space telescopes with coronagraphs will be able to image and study Earth-like planets around sun-like stars

