

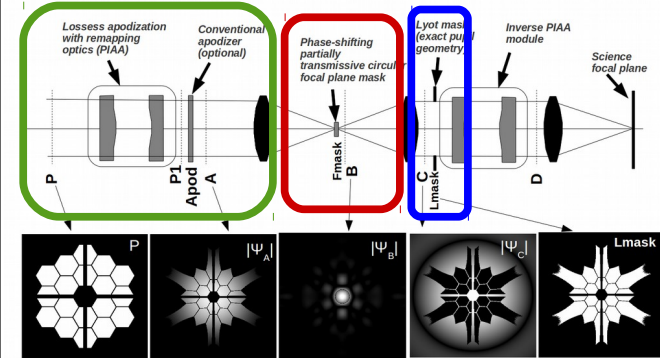
High Performance PIAACMC-type Coronagraph designs for centrally obscured and segmented Apertures

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How does PIAACMC work ?

Phase Induced Amplitude Apodized Complex Mask Coronagraph (PIAACMC)

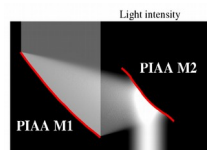


Achieves starlight suppression by combining:

Lossless apodization with aspheric optics (lenses or mirrors)
Creates PSF with weak Airy rings

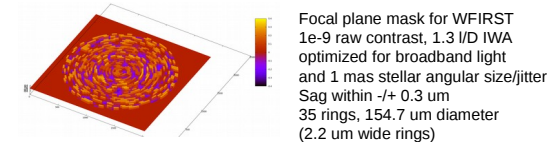
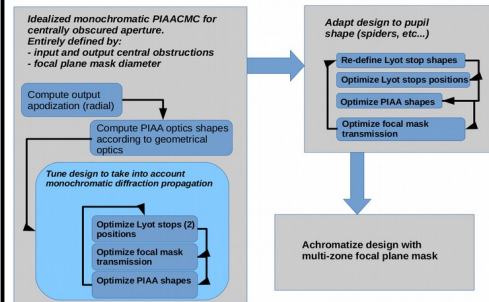
Focal plane mask
complex amplitude $-1 < t < 0$
Induces destructive interference inside downstream pupil

Lyot Stop
Blocks starlight

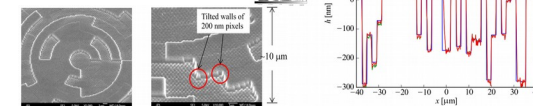


Multi-zone focal plane mask designed to simultaneously optimize broadband contrast and sensitivity to stellar angular size

PIAACMC design process

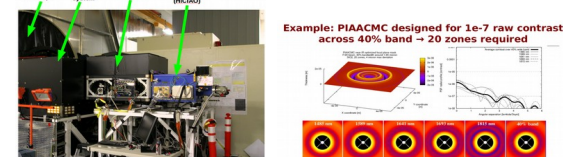


Focal plane mask manufactured at JPL's MDL. Meets performance requirements (WFIRST PIAACMC Milestone report)



Subaru Telescope

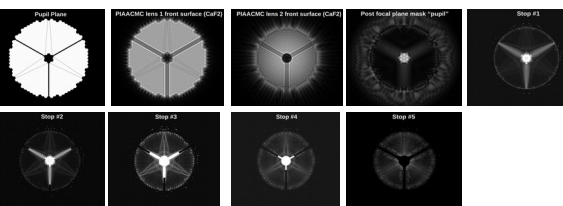
PIAACMC's small IWA enables direct imaging of giant planets around nearby stars in reflected light



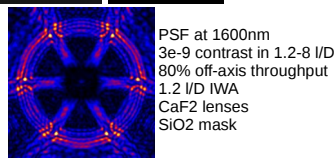
The Subaru Coronagraphic Extreme AO (SCEAO) instrument includes a PIAACMC with a 1 I/D IWA. Aspheric optics are CaF2 lenses

Thirty Meter Telescope

PIAACMC's small IWA enables direct imaging of rocky planets in the habitable zones of nearby M-type stars



The SCEAO instrument will be made compatible with TMT as a visitor instrument. The TMT-pupil optimized PIAA optics will replace the current optics.

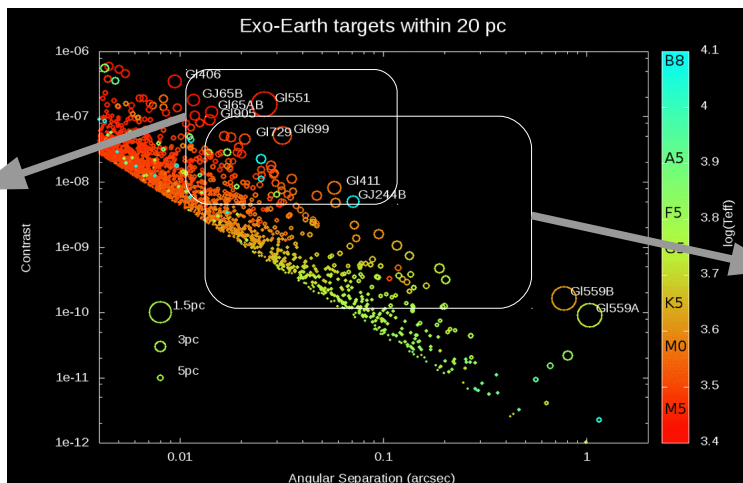


Scientific merit for exoplanet imaging

PIAACMC is fully compatible with segmented and centrally obscured apertures: its performance is unaffected by pupil shape

PIAACMC simultaneously offers:

- high throughput (>50%)
- small IWA (1 to 2 I/D, depending on stellar angular size)
- high contrast (theoretically ~1e-10, limited by wavefront aberrations, stellar angular size and chromaticity)



Contrast and Separation of hypothetical Earth-like planets for each star within 20pc. Size of circle indicate distance to Earth (large = nearby star), while color encodes star spectral type.

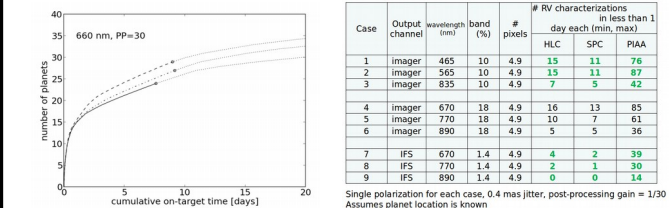
This work is supported by NASA (TDEM program, Early Stage Innovation grant, WFIRST mission) and the Japanese Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS)

WFIRST

PIAACMC's high efficiency and small IWA enables direct imaging of known giant planets with significantly greater sensitivity than WFIRST's baseline OMC coronagraph.

Small IWA greatly enhances WFIRST coronagraph science:

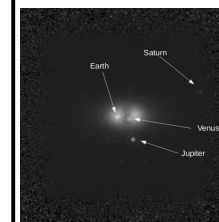
- spectroscopy at longer wavelength
- access to lower mass planets, including rocky planets in hab zones
- higher efficiency -> better data quality, more targets



PIAACMC is the backup architecture for WFIRST's coronagraph. Testbed development and laboratory validation of the PIAACMC design for WFIRST is ongoing.

12m segmented High Definition Space Telescope

PIAACMC's high efficiency and small IWA enables high SNR spectroscopy of habitable planets from visible to near-IR



12m aperture
1.63 um central lambda, 20% wide band
50% throughput from coatings + detector QE
70% throughput in coronagraph (Lyot stops)
2 day exposure

In "simple" model (monochromatic, no manufacturing error, point source, Fourier transforms), PIAACMC yields better than 1e-10 raw contrast.

Stellar angular size is taken into account.(this is the limiting contrast contribution)