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Preparing a JWST coronagraph proposal.

Laurent Pueyo (STScI)
for the JWST Coronagraphs Working Group



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Overview of a JWST coronagraph program



- Science Use Cases.
- Exposure Time Calculator.
- Target Visibility.
- Standard Coronagraph Sequence.
- Astronomer Proposal Tool.
- After your observations have been taken.



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List of Science Use cases and SODRM.



1. Characterization of a known planet.

This use-case corresponds to proposals to observe a previously discovered planet to characterize its atmosphere. Such observations will likely desire multiple filters and potentially both NIRCcam and MIRI. Observations may also desire a full-frame imaging capability with the intent to perform astrometry on the planet.

TR JWST-STScI-004140 described two possible configurations of coronagraph sequences for these observations: one with interleaved filters and one in which the target and reference are observed sequentially for each filter.

target_1, MIRI, 4QPM, F1065, -5deg
target_1, MIRI, 4QPM, F1140, -5deg
target_1, MIRI, 4QPM, F1550, -5deg
target_1, MIRI, 4QPM, F1065, 5deg
target_1, MIRI, 4QPM, F1140, 5deg
target_1, MIRI, 4QPM, F1550, 5deg
PSF1, MIRI, 4QPM, F1065
PSF1, MIRI, 4QPM, F1140
PSF1, MIRI, 4QPM, F1550

**These programs have been
implemented in APT.**

2. Characterization of a known disk.

This use-case corresponds to proposals to characterize known circumstellar disks. Observing programs for this use case may require multiple filters and instruments. Additionally, if observing with the NIRCcam bar masks or MIRI 4QPMs, users may want to make a second set of observations at a large relative roll angle ($\sim 30^\circ$ or more) to move the mask axes and recover the full astronomical scene. Given JWST's pointing constraints, obtaining relative roll angles $\geq 10^\circ$ requires observing on multiple dates. TR JWST-STScI-004140 gives the following example coronagraphic sequence for MIRI:

target_1, MIRI, 4QPM, F1065, -5deg
target_1, MIRI, 4QPM, F1550, -5deg
target_1, MIRI, 4QPM, F1550, +5deg
target_1, MIRI, 4QPM, F1065, +5deg
PSF1, MIRI, 4QPM, F1065
PSF1, MIRI, 4QPM, F1550
--
target_1, MIRI, 4QPM, F1065, 40deg
target_1, MIRI, 4QPM, F1550, 40deg
target_1, MIRI, 4QPM, F1065, 50deg
target_1, MIRI, 4QPM, F1550, 50deg
PSF1, MIRI, 4QPM, F1065
PSF1, MIRI, 4QPM, F1550

Where each 6-observation coronagraphic sequence is non-interruptible, includes a roll dither, and observations at two filters.

List of Science Use cases and SODRM.



I. Characterization of a known planet.

This use-case corresponds to proposals to observe a previously discovered planet to characterize its atmosphere. Such observations will likely desire multiple filters and potentially both NIRCam and MIRI. Observations may also desire a full-frame imaging capability with the intent to perform astrometry on the planet.

TR JWST-STScI-004140 described two possible configurations of coronagraph sequences for these observations: one with interleaved filters and one in which the target and reference are observed sequentially for each filter.

Target	Reference
HR 8799	28-PEG
Fomalhaut	V-V-PSA
Beta Pic	DEL-DOR
GQ Lup	IRAS-15443-3521
2MASSWJ1207334-393254	2MASS-J12505265-2121136
1RXS J160929.1-210524	2MASS-J16014743-2049457
UScoCTIO108	2MASS-J16084744-2235477
CT Cha	V-VW-CHA

These programs have been implemented in APT.

2. Characterization of a known disk.

This use-case corresponds to proposals to characterize known circumstellar disks. Observing programs for this use case may require multiple filters and instruments. Additionally, if observing with the NIRCam bar masks or MIRI 4QPMs, users may want to make a second set of observations at a large relative roll angle (~30° or more) to move the mask axes and recover the full astronomical scene. Given JWST’s pointing constraints, obtaining relative roll angles $\geq 10^\circ$ requires observing on multiple dates. TR JWST-STScI-004140 gives the following example coronagraphic sequence for MIRI:

target 1, MIRI, 4QPM, F1065, -5deg

Target	Reference
HD 141569	49 Cet
HR 4796A	U Cen
HR 32297	HD 33403
Fomalhaut	Alf Lyr
Beta Pic	Alf Pic
HD 15745	HD 20499
HD 15115	HR 783
HD 181327	HR 7297
HD 139664	HD 99353
HD 10647	Alf Boo
HD 107146	HD 120066
HD 61005	HD 65161
HD 92945	HD 89585
Alf Mir	HD 101840



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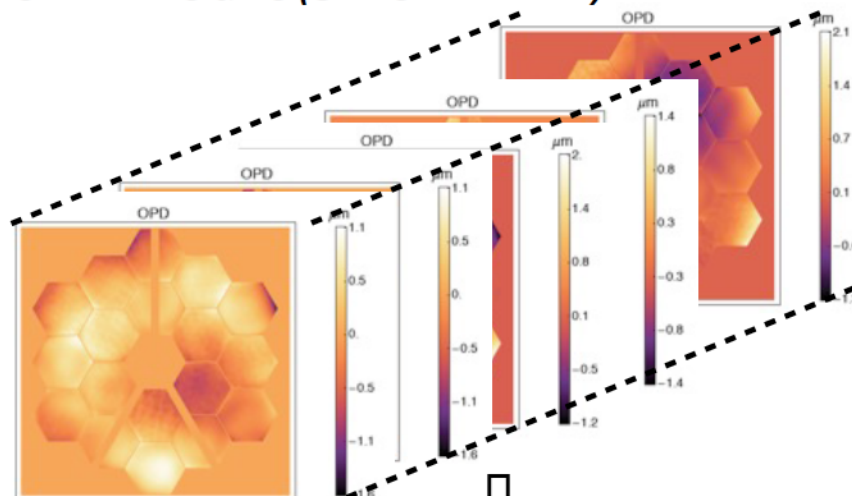
ETC Engine for coronagraphy



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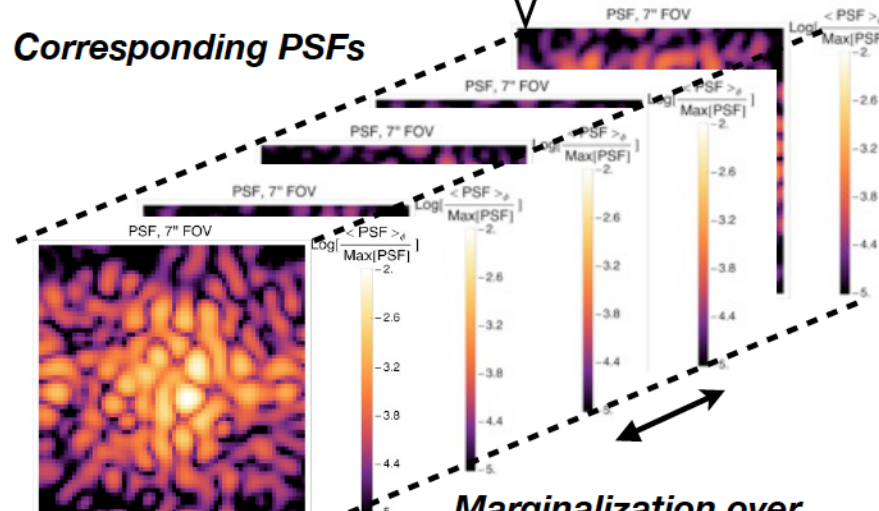
Calculation based on multiple realizations of the noise to assemble covariance matrices.

Random draw in the range of relevant telescope/
instrument states (OTE shown here)



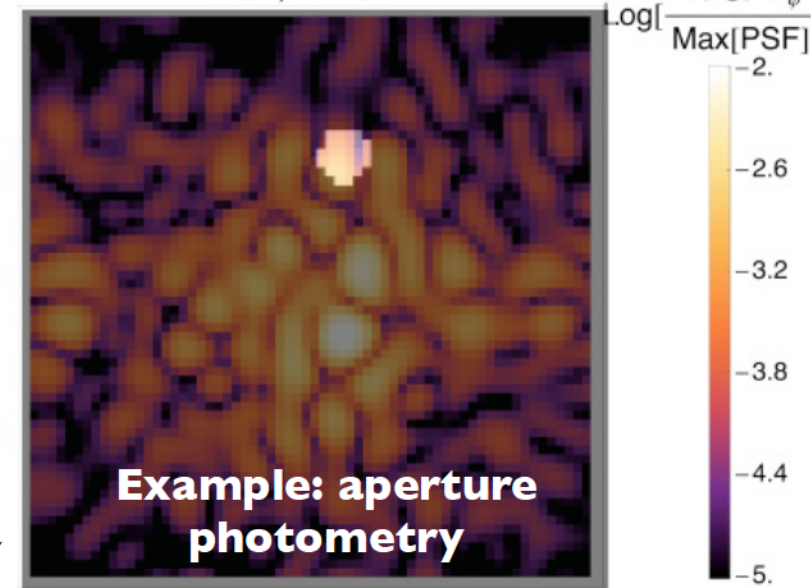
Webb PSF

Corresponding PSFs



Marginalization over
telescope state

PSF, 7" FOV



Correlation
Matrix C

SNR
Calculation

Signal: $a_i = 0$ or 1

$$F_{tot} = \sum_i a_i F_i$$

Noise:

$$\sigma^2(F_{tot}) = \bar{a} \bar{C} \bar{a}^T$$



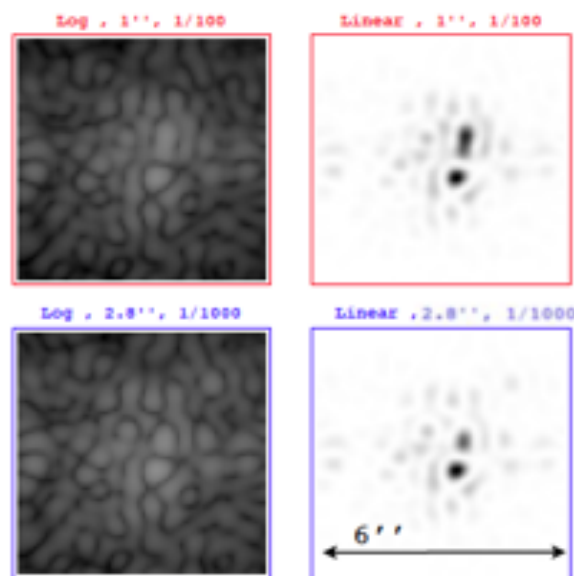
ETC Engine for coronagraphy



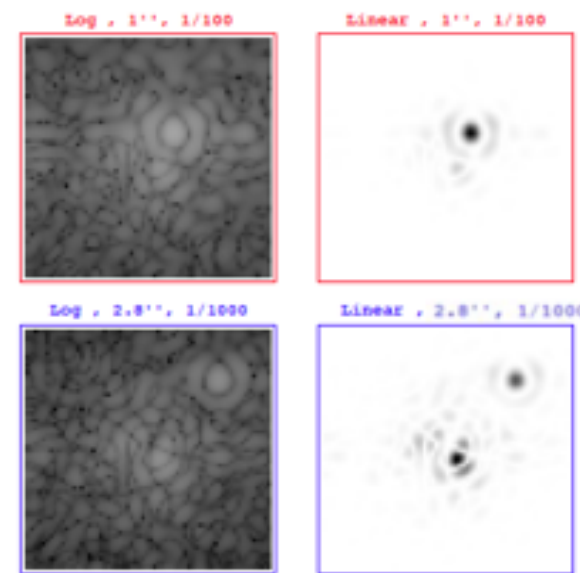
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ETC will calculate three levels of contrast for a given observation.

Raw contrast



After reference subtraction



Photon noise

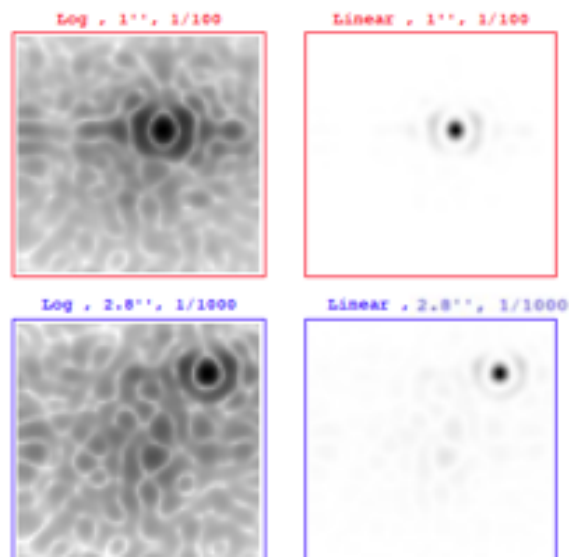
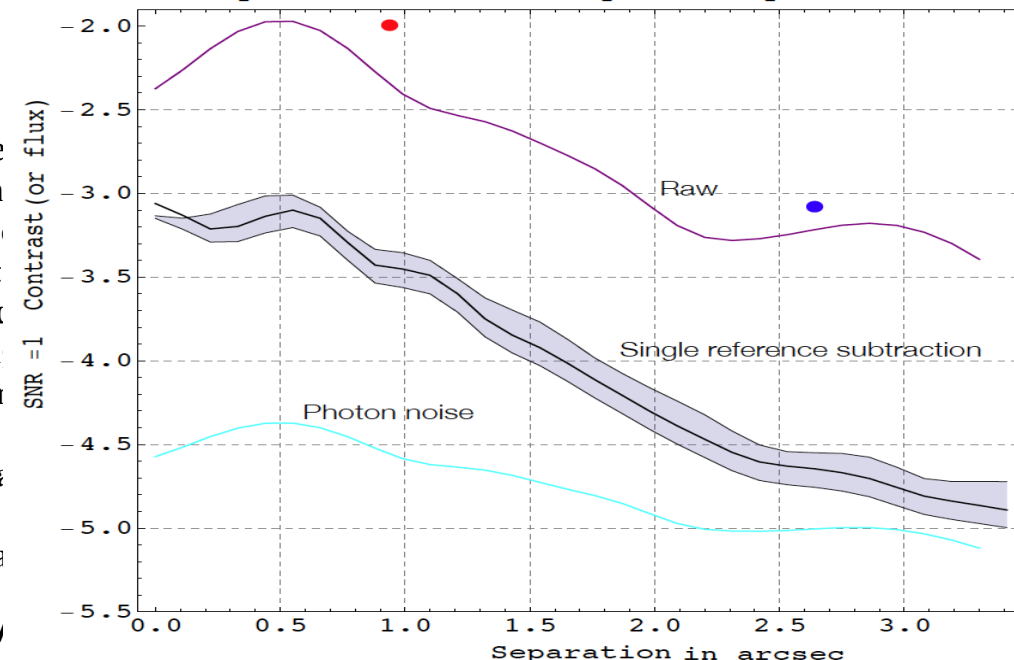


Figure
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of JW

Example of the 1D ETC report on speckle noise





ETC demo



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Foreword:

- This is a semi-stable development version of ETC.
- Only “optimal” PSF subtraction is operational so far, however all the machinery is in place for the two other configurations.
- Quantitative verification of ETC for coronagraphy has not occurred yet.

Sample Coronagraphy Calculations

MIRI and NIRCam coronagraphy calculations using three faint sources, one central star, and one reference source

Select a Scene

ID ▾	Name -	Sources	# Calcs ▾
1	Coronagraphy scene	1,2,3,4,5	4

New

Add Source

Remove Source

Select a Source

ID ▾	Plo	Name -	Scenes -	# Calcs
1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Central Star	1	4
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faint Source A	1	4
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faint Source B	1	4
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faint Source C	1	4
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reference Star	1	4

New

Delete

Source Editor

IDContinuumRenormLinesShapeOffset

Spectral energy distribution

☐ Uploaded File

☒ Select

Phoenix Stellar Models

A5V 8250 4.0

☐ No Continuum

Renormalization & lines applied after redshift

Redshift

0

Extinction

Law

Milky Way R_V=3.1

Bandpass

J

Magnitude

0

Source selected: 1

Reset

Save

Sample Coronagraphy Calculations

MIRI and NIRCam coronagraphy calculations using three faint sources, one central star, and one reference source

Scenes and Sources

Calculations

Upload Spectra

Caveats and Limitations

Select a Scene

ID ▾	Name -	Sources	# Calcs ▾
1	Coronagraphy scene	1,2,3,4,5	4

New

Add Source

Remove Source

Select a Source

ID ▾	Plo	Name -	Scenes -	# Calcs
1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Central Star	1	4
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faint Source A	1	4
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faint Source B	1	4
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faint Source C	1	4
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reference Star	1	4

New

Delete

Source Editor

ID

Continuum

Renorm

Lines

Shape

Offset

Normalize Source Flux Density

Renormalization applied after redshift

☐ Normalize at wavelength

0.1

flam

λ

lambda

2.0

μm

☒ Normalize in bandpass

5.2

abmag

at

☐ JWST

MIRI/IMAGING

F560W

☐ HST

WFC3/IR

F098M

Source selected: 1

Reset

Save

Sample Coronagraphy Calcula x

Laurent

← → ↻ 🏠

https://3.etc.stsci.edu:4990/workbook.html?wb_id=1300#

★ 🖨 📄 📶 ⋮

Apps

www.mywedding.c... onlinelibrary.wiley.c... ALICE_Brendan - D... SVO Filter Profile S... # GPIES-slack UltiPro JWST_ETC_Corono

Exposure Time Calculator

Edit ▾ Expand ▾ Developer ▾

Laurent Pueyo ▾ Help ▾

New Add Source Remove Source

New Delete

Source selected: 1 Reset Save

Scene Sketch

Scene Name

1.0

0.0

-1.0

arcsec

arcsec

-1.0

0.0

1.0

☒ Show source outlines

Source Spectrum Plots

Source Spectrum

100000

80000

60000

40000

20000

0

mJy

0

5

10

15

20

25

30

microns

Spectra Plot

Bounds/Scale:

X: min max Linear ▾ Clear

Y: min max Linear ▾ Clear

Used in Calculations

ID ▾	Name -	Scene -
2	miri_coronagraphy	1
5	nircam_coronagraph	1
6	miri_coronagraphy	1
7	nircam_coronagraph	1

Sample Coronagraphy Calculations

MIRI and NIRCcam coronagraphy calculations using three faint sources, one central star, and one reference source

Select a Scene

ID ▾	Name -	Sources	# Calcs ▾
1	Coronagraphy scene	1,2,3,4,5	4

New

Add Source

Remove Source

Select a Source

ID ▾	Plot	Name -	Scenes ▾	# Calcs
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Central Star	1	4
2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Faint Source A	1	4
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faint Source B	1	4
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faint Source C	1	4
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reference Star	1	4

New

Delete

Source Editor

IDContinuumRenormLinesShapeOffset

Normalize Source Flux Density

Renormalization applied after redshift

☐ Normalize at wavelength

0.1

flam

λ

2.0

μm

☒ Normalize in bandpass

15.2

abmag

at

☐ JWST

MIRI/IMAGING

F560W

☐ HST

WFC3/IR









F098M

Source selected: 2

Reset

Save

Scenes and Sources Calculations Upload Spectra Caveats and Limitations

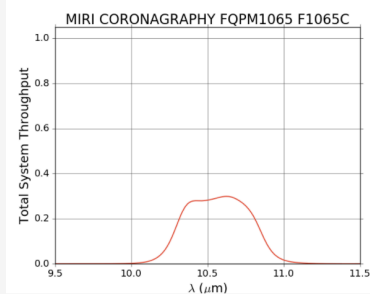
MIRI ▾		NIRCam ▾		NIRISS ▾		NIRSpec ▾	
ID ▴	Plot	Mode -	Scene -	(s) -	SNR -	⚠	
7		nircam coronagraphy	1	12.00	14.03		
6		miri coronagraphy	1	4.56	161.18		
5		nircam coronagraphy	1	32.40	270.25		
2		miri coronagraphy	1	22.78	732.12		
-	-	---	-	--,-	--,-	-	

Scene ★ Backgrounds Instrument Setup Detector Setup Strategy

MIRI Coronagraphy

Coronagraph

FQPM F1065C



Calculation selected: 2, Mode: miri coronagraphy

Reset Calculate

Images

Plots

Reports

Sample Coronagraphy Calculations

MIRI and NIRCcam coronagraphy calculations using three faint sources, one central star, and one reference source

MIRI ▾ NIRCcam ▾ NIRISS ▾ NIRSpec ▾

ID ▴	Plot	Mode -	Scene -	(s) -	SNR -	⚠
7		nircam coronagraphy 1		12.00	14.03	✓
6		miri coronagraphy 1		4.56	161.18	✓
5		nircam coronagraphy 1		32.40	270.25	!
2		miri coronagraphy 1		22.78	732.12	✓
-	-	---	-	--,-	--,-	-

Scene ★ Backgrounds Instrument Setup Detector Setup Strategy

Readout patterns

FAST

Groups

Integrations

Exposures

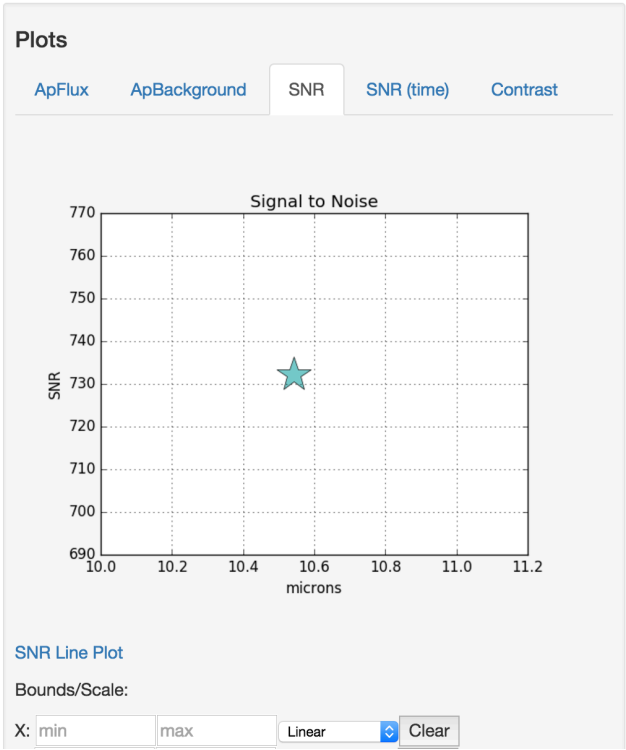
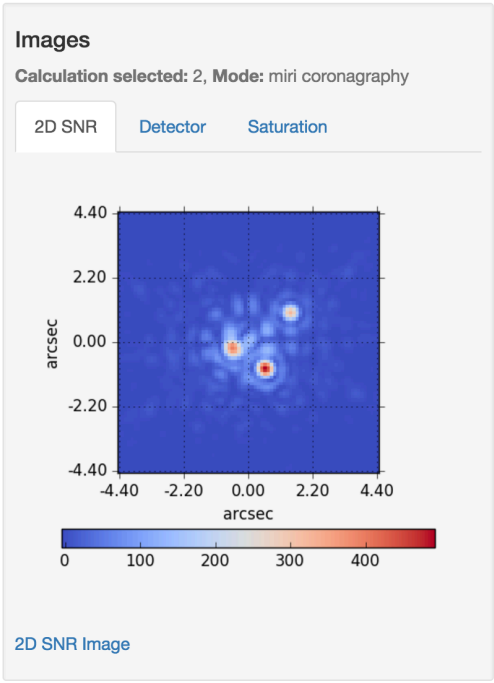
10

10

1

Calculation selected: 2, Mode: miri coronagraphy

Reset Calculate



Reports

Calculation selected: 2, Mode: miri coronagraphy

Report

Warnings

Errors

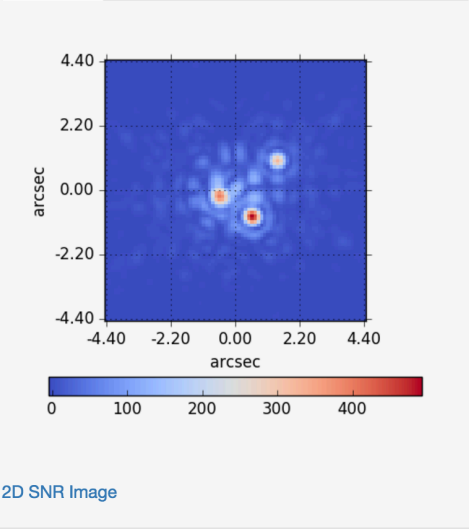
Downloads

Instrument Filter/Disperser:	f1065c/null
Extraction Aperture Position (arcsec):	[1.30, 1.09]
Wavelength of Interest used to Calculate Scalar Values (microns):	10.54
Size of Extraction Aperture (arcsec):	0.3
Total Time Required for Observation (seconds):	68.34
Total On-Source Time (seconds):	22.78
Extracted Flux (e-/sec):	64718.51
Variance in Extracted Flux (e-/sec):	88.40
Extracted Signal-to-Noise	732.12

Images

Calculation selected: 2, Mode: miri coronagraphy

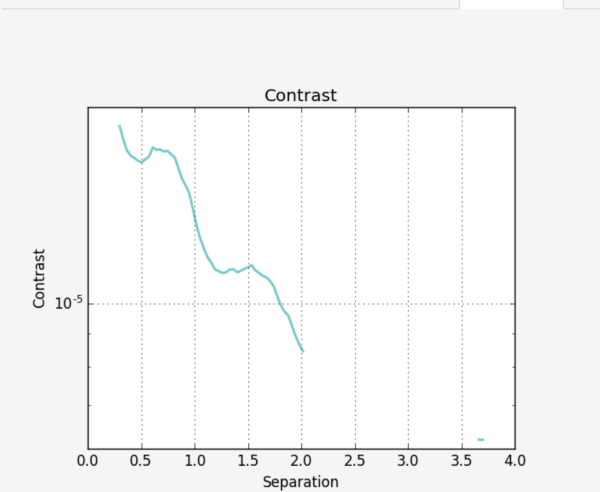
- 2D SNR
- Detector
- Saturation



2D SNR Image

Plots

- ApFlux
- ApBackground
- SNR
- SNR (time)
- Contrast



Contrast

Bounds/Scale:

X: minmax

Linear

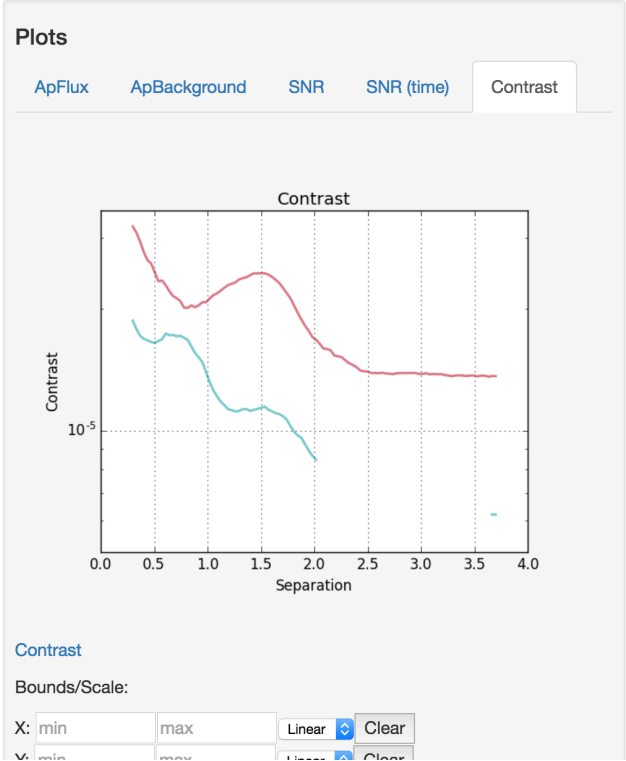
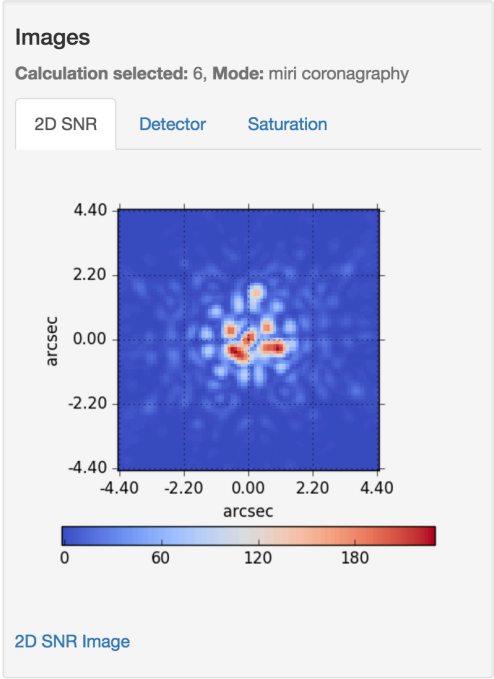
Clear

Reports

Calculation selected: 2, Mode: miri coronagraphy

- Report
- Warnings
- Errors
- Downloads

Instrument Filter/Disperser:	f1065c/null
Extraction Aperture Position (arcsec):	[1.30, 1.09]
Wavelength of Interest used to Calculate Scalar Values (microns):	10.54
Size of Extraction Aperture (arcsec):	0.3
Total Time Required for Observation (seconds):	68.34
Total On-Source Time (seconds):	22.78
Extracted Flux (e-/sec):	64718.51
Variance in Extracted Flux (e-/sec):	88.40
Extracted Signal-to-Noise	732.12



Reports

Calculation selected: 6, Mode: miri coronagraphy

Report

Warnings

Errors

Downloads

Instrument Filter/Disperser:	f1065c/null
Extraction Aperture Position (arcsec):	[0.00, 0.00]
Wavelength of Interest used to Calculate Scalar Values (microns):	10.54
Size of Extraction Aperture (arcsec):	0.3
Total Time Required for Observation (seconds):	13.67
Total On-Source Time (seconds):	4.56
Extracted Flux (e-/sec):	48496.46
Variance in Extracted Flux (e-/sec):	300.89
Extracted Signal-to-Noise ratio:	161.18

Sample Coronagraphy Calculations

MIRI and NIRCam coronagraphy calculations using three faint sources, one central star, and one reference source





Scenes and Sources

Calculations

Upload Spectra

Caveats and Limitations

MIRI ▾ NIRCam ▾ NIRISS ▾ NIRSpec ▾

ID ▴	Plot	Mode -	Scene -	(s) -	SNR -	⚠
7		nircam coronagraphy 1		12.00	14.03	✓
6		miri coronagraphy 1		4.56	161.18	✓
5		nircam coronagraphy 1		32.40	270.25	!
2		miri coronagraphy 1		22.78	732.12	✓
-	-	---	-	--.-	--.-	-

Scene ★

Backgrounds

Instrument Setup

Detector Setup

Strategy

Readout patterns

FAST

Groups

10

Integrations

2

Exposures

1

Calculation selected: 6, Mode: miri coronagraphy

Reset

Calculate

Calculation selected: 5, Mode: nircam coronagraphy

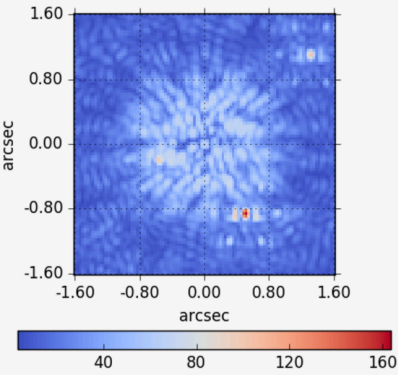
Reset

Calculate

Images

Calculation selected: 5, Mode: nircam coronagraphy

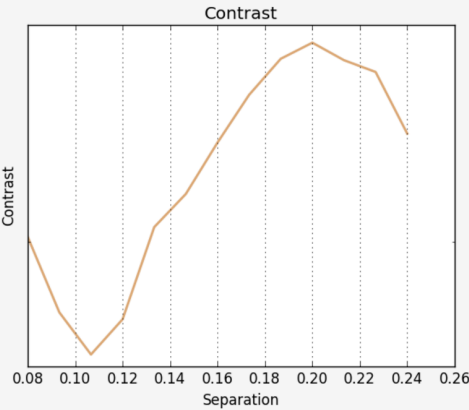
2D SNR Detector Saturation



2D SNR Image

Plots

ApFlux ApBackground SNR SNR (time) Contrast



Contrast

Reports

Calculation selected: 5, Mode: nircam coronagraphy

Report Warnings Errors

Downloads

Instrument Filter/Disperser:	f210m/null
Extraction Aperture Position (arcsec):	[0.50, -0.87]
Wavelength of Interest used to Calculate Scalar Values (microns):	2.08
Size of Extraction Aperture (arcsec):	0.08
Total Time Required for Observation (seconds):	97.20
Total On-Source Time (seconds):	32.40
Extracted Flux (e-/sec):	7444.00
Variance in Extracted Flux	27.54

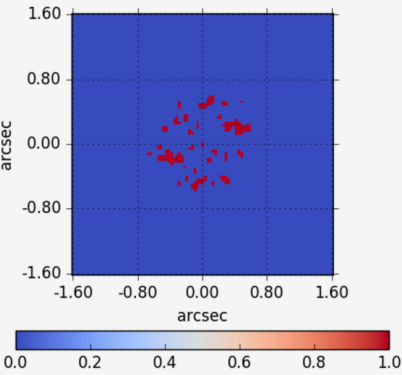
Calculation selected: 5, Mode: nircam coronagraphy

Reset Calculate

Images

Calculation selected: 5, Mode: nircam coronagraphy

2D SNR Detector Saturation

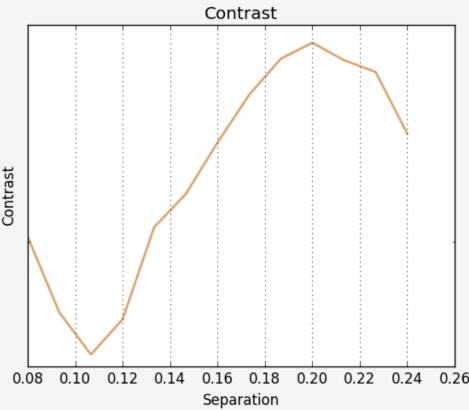


Saturation Image

https://3.etc.stsci.edu:4990/workbook.html?wb_id=1300#saturation

Plots

ApFlux ApBackground SNR SNR (time) Contrast



Contrast

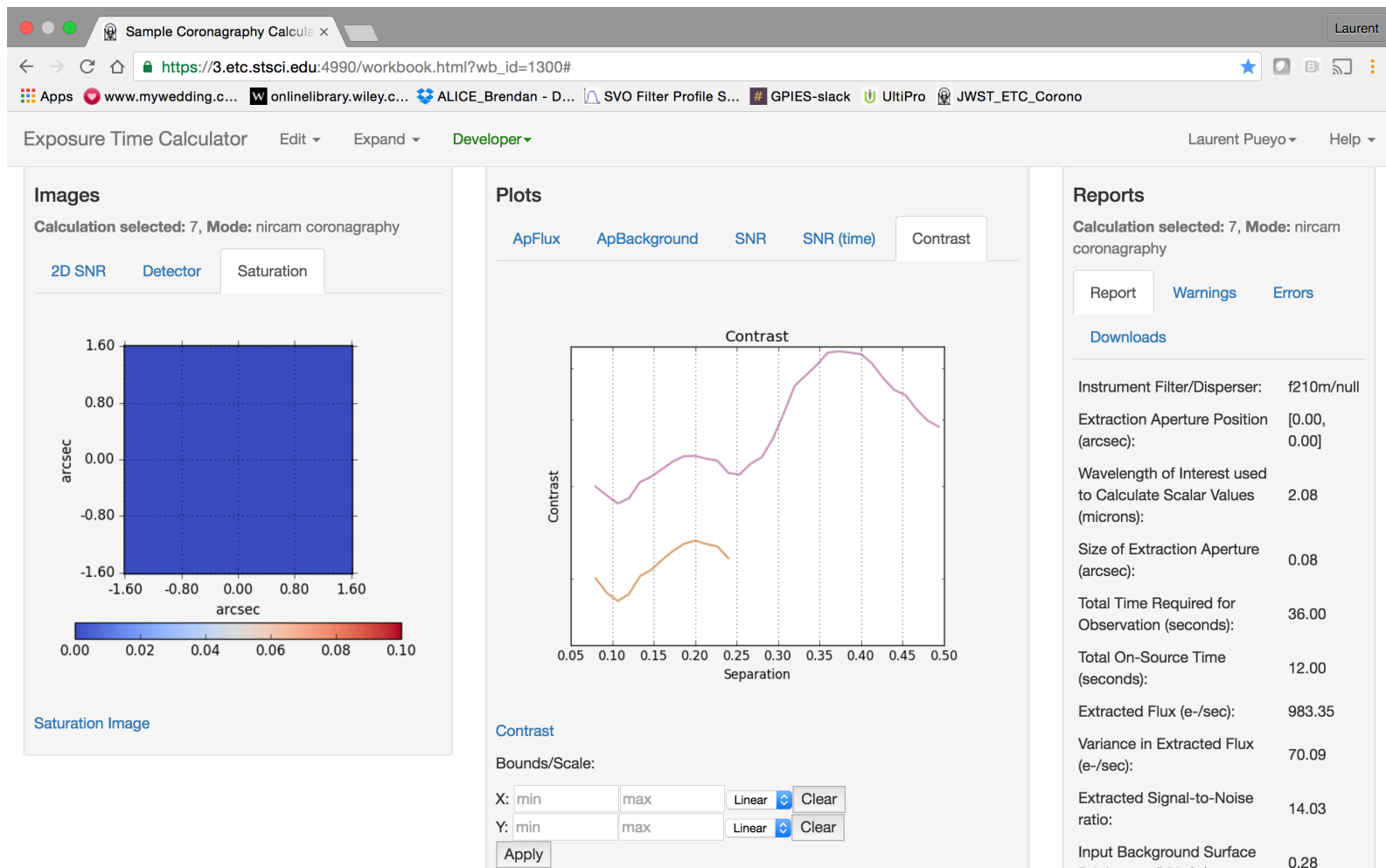
Reports

Calculation selected: 5, Mode: nircam coronagraphy

Report Warnings Errors

Downloads

Instrument Filter/Disperser:	f210m/null
Extraction Aperture Position (arcsec):	[0.50, -0.87]
Wavelength of Interest used to Calculate Scalar Values (microns):	2.08
Size of Extraction Aperture (arcsec):	0.08
Total Time Required for Observation (seconds):	97.20
Total On-Source Time (seconds):	32.40
Extracted Flux (e-/sec):	7444.00
Variance in Extracted Flux	27.54





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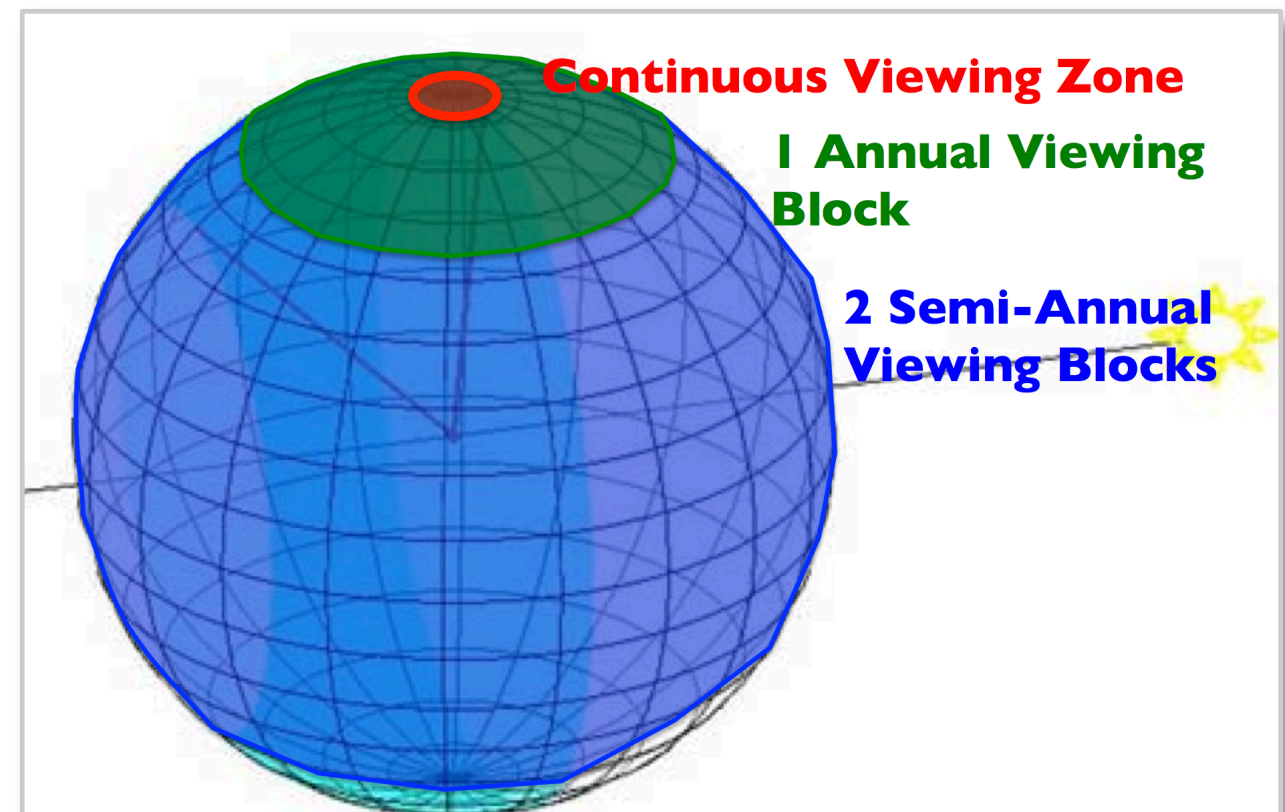
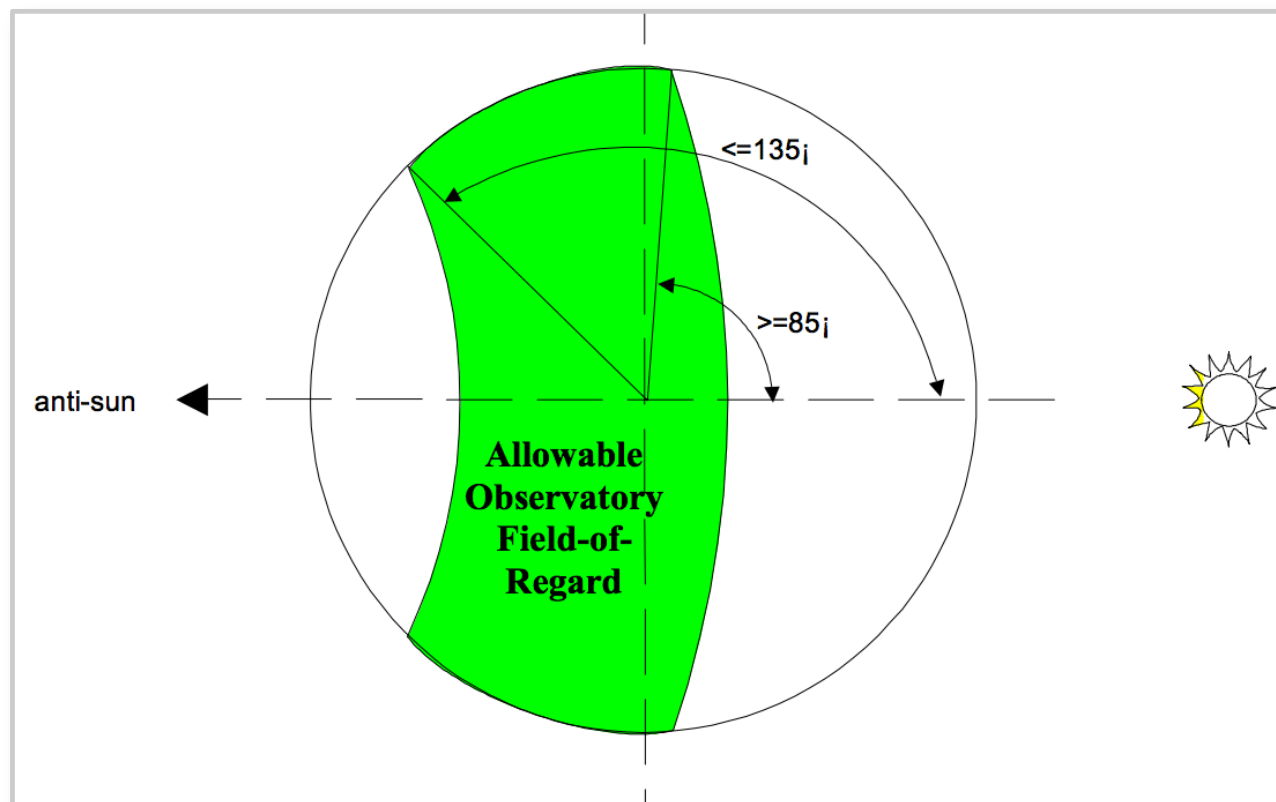


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Target visibility

Not all sources can be view at any time at any orientation. Main driver is the sun exclusion angle.





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Target visibility demo





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Standard Coronagraph Sequence.



- Roll 1 - Roll 2 - Reference.
- Exceptions will be possible for relevant use cases.
- Reference exposures will be public.
- Overheads will be charged to user. If the science can be done without the two rolls and/or reference then justification is needed.



Small Grid Dithers



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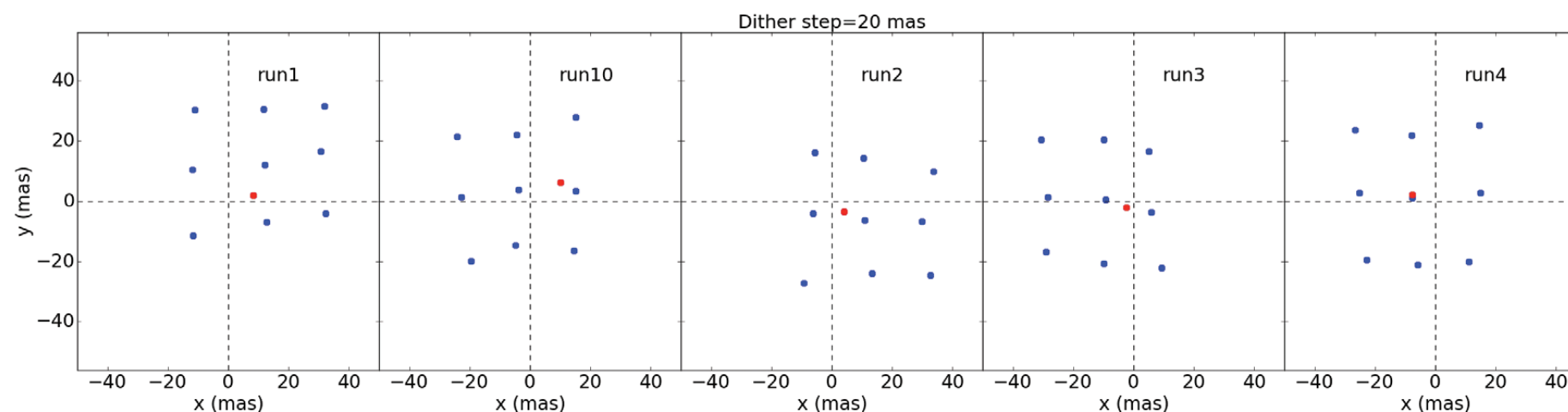
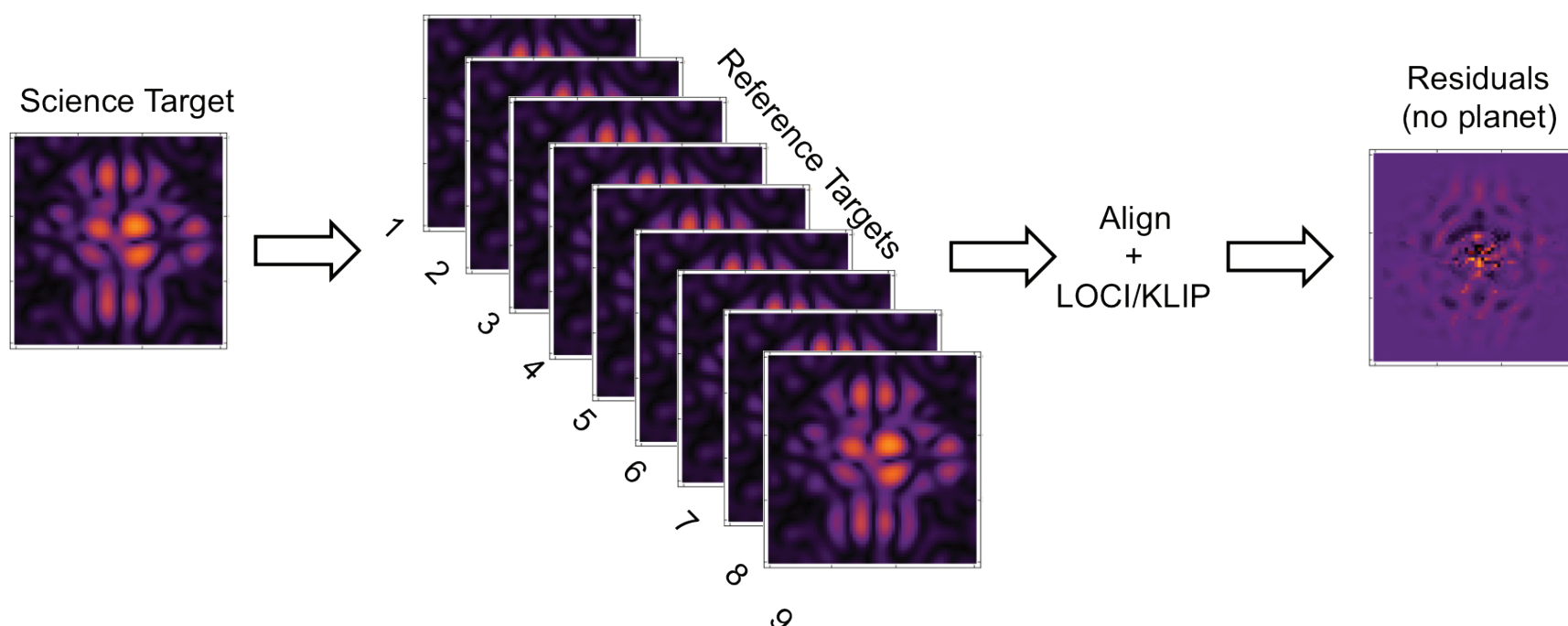


Figure 1

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Figure 2: Cartoon illustrating the Small-Grid Dither technique. A science target image is first acquired, followed by a square grid of reference images. Post-processing then aligns the reference PSFs to the target PSF and performs a local optimization to build an improved synthetic PSF, which is used for the final PSF subtraction (e.g., Locally Optimized Combination of Images [LOCI] algorithm or KL Image Projection [KLIP] algorithm; see Lafrenière et al. 2007 and Soummer et al. 2012 respectively).



Small Grid Dithers



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NIRCam

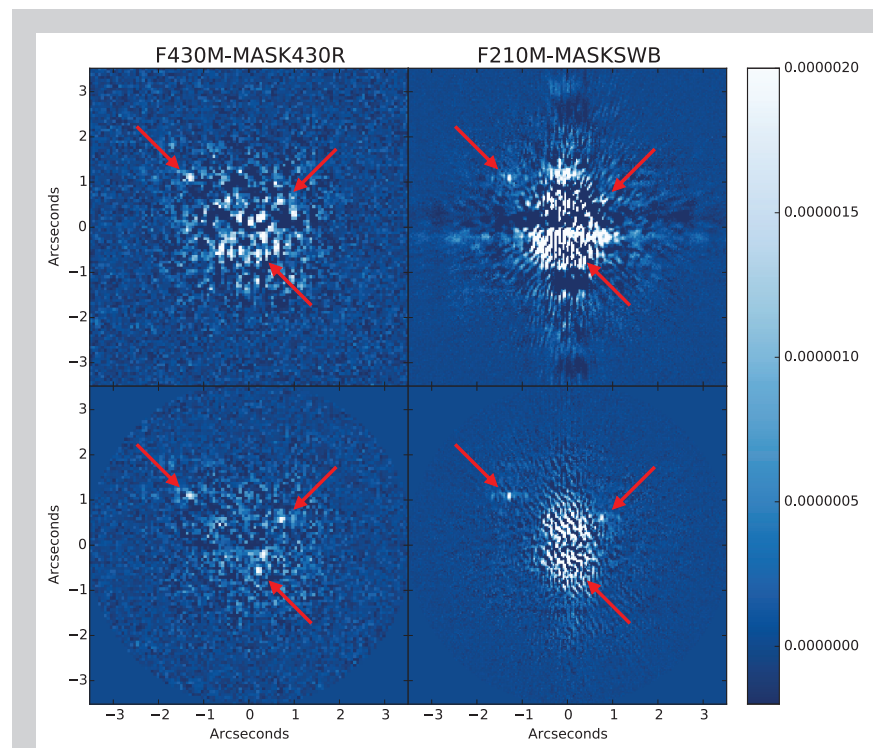


Figure 4: A simulated case showing the relative performance of Classical subtraction (*top row*) and Small-Grid Dithers (*bottom row*) for the NIRCam F430M+MASK430R (*left*) and F210M+MASKSWB (*right*) coronagraphs using fake planets with a large difference in magnitude of 14.

MIRI

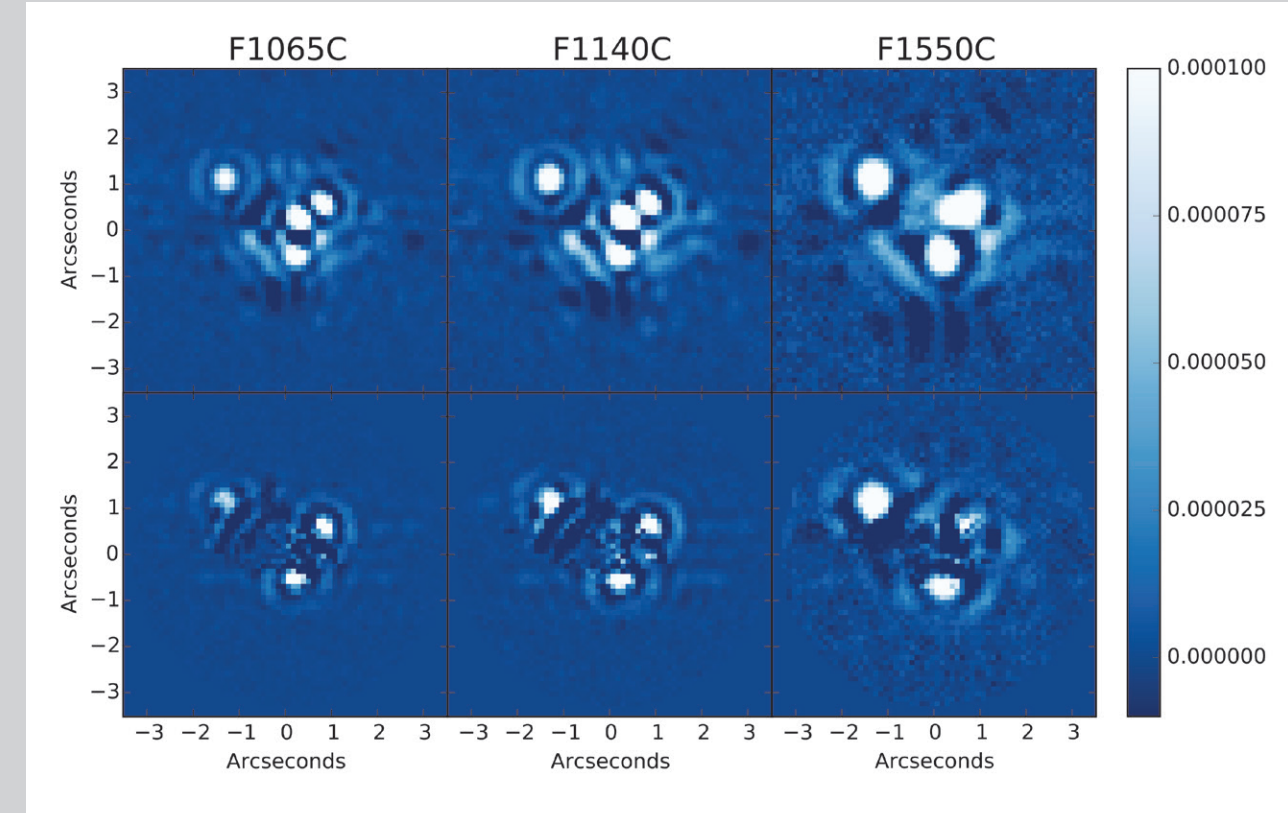


Figure 5: A simulated case showing the relative performance of Classical subtraction (*top row*) and Small-Grid Dithers (*bottom row*) for all three of MIRI's Four-Quadrant Phase Masks using fake planets with differences in magnitude of ~ 10 (see Boccaletti et al. 2015).

See:

<https://blogs.stsci.edu/newsletter/files/2016/01/Lajoie.pdf>

<http://spie.org/Publications/Proceedings/Paper/10.1117/12.2057190>

Mastering the Science Instruments and the observing modes of JWST. Sept 26 th- 28 th 2016



Standard Coronagraph Sequence: overheads

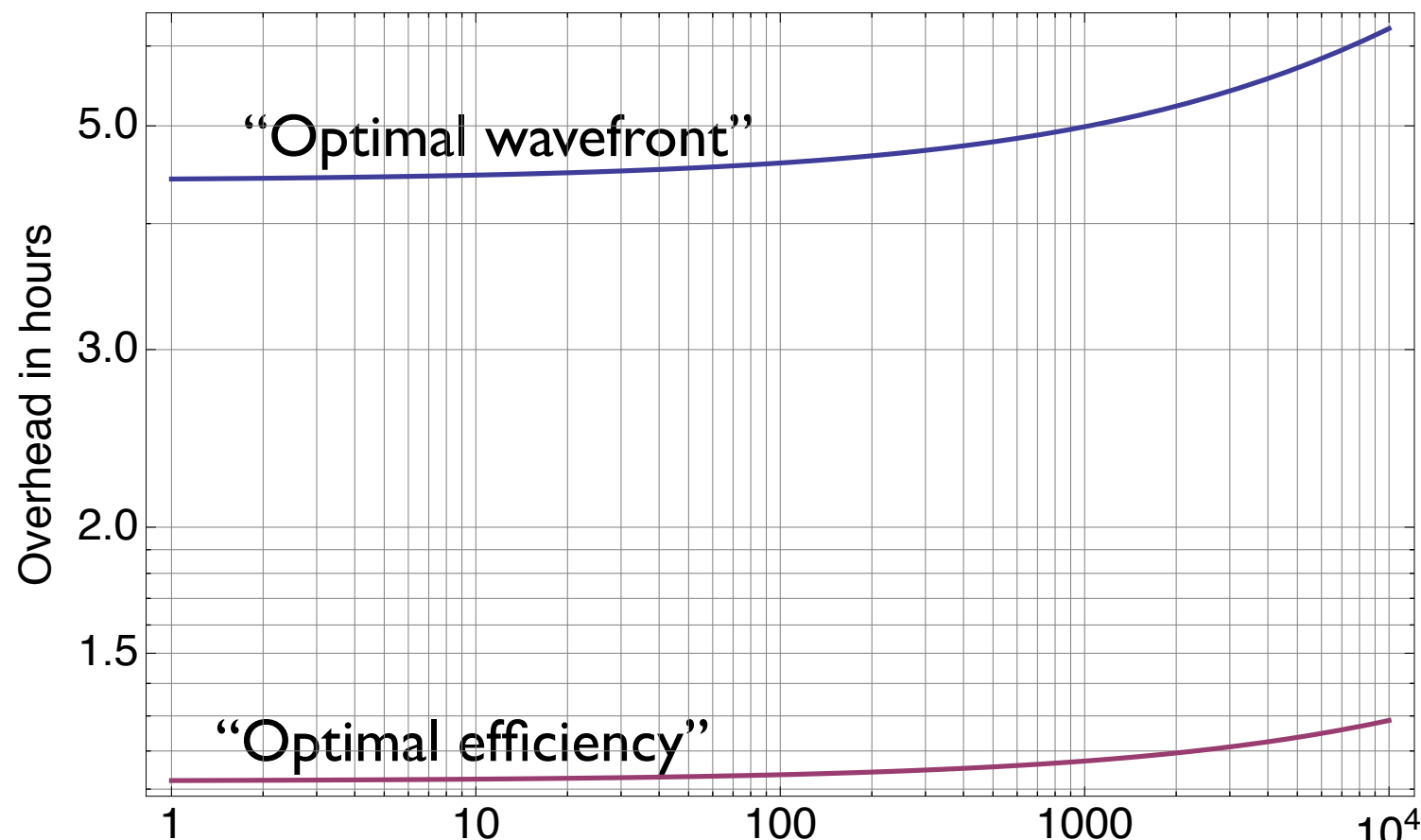


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When using multiple filters, two options for coronagraph sequence:

- An “optimal wavefront stability” strategy for which the observations are consecutive in each filter to minimize the chance of any wavefront changes. This strategy increases the number of slews and rolls for the telescope.
- An “optimal efficiency” strategy for which observations for a given target are organized in each filter and coronagraphs to minimize the number of rolls and slews. This strategy increases the time between an observation of a target in a given filter and the corresponding reference PSF star observation in the same filter, which *may* allow increased variations in PSF properties, but which will *not necessarily* do so.

NIRCam characterization: 3 coronagraphs, 6 filters total





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Overview of a JWST coronagraph program



- Science Use Cases.
- Exposure Time Calculator.
- Target Visibility.
- Standard Coronagraph Sequence.
- **Astronomer Proposal Tool.**
- After your observations have been taken.



APT demo

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Tuesday, September 27, 16



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After your observations have been taken.



- Specific exposures dedicated to astrometric and photometric calibration.
- The possibility to use a PSF library will be enabled.
- Coronagraph pipeline will include optimal image combination algorithms (KLIP/LOCI).
- Automated pipeline will run “conservative” data analyses.
- Python code will be available for custom analysis of the data.



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Thank you.