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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.



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 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 (~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_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.



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I. Characterization of a known planet.

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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 NIRCcam 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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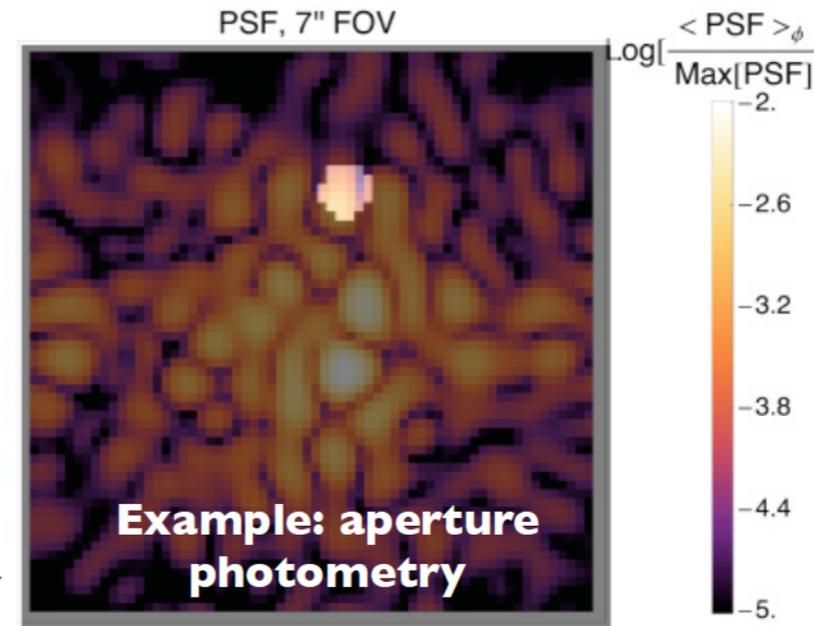
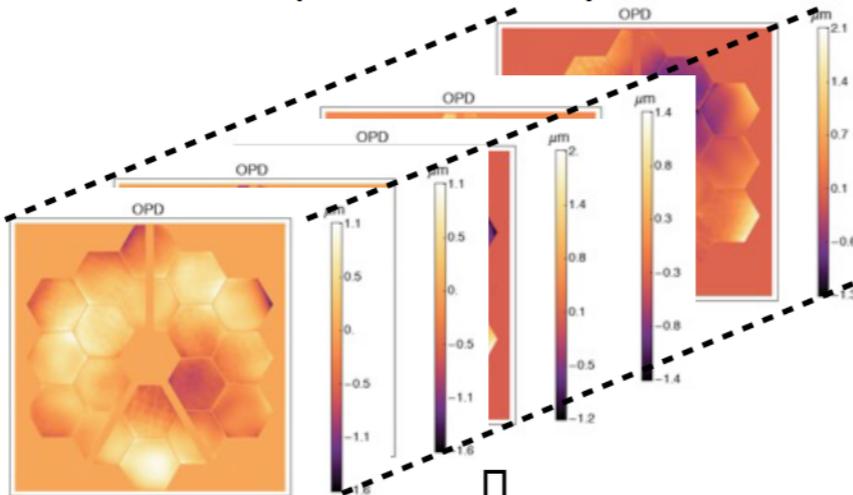
ETC Engine for coronagraphy



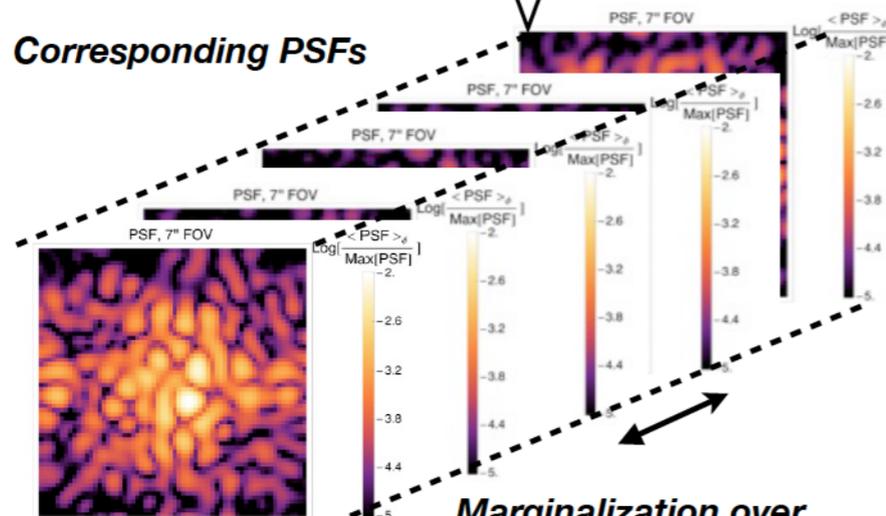
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Calculation based on multiple realizations of the noise to assemble covariance matrices.

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



Corresponding PSFs



Webb PSF

Correlation
Matrix C

SNR
Calculation

Signal: $a_i = 0$ or 1

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

Noise:

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



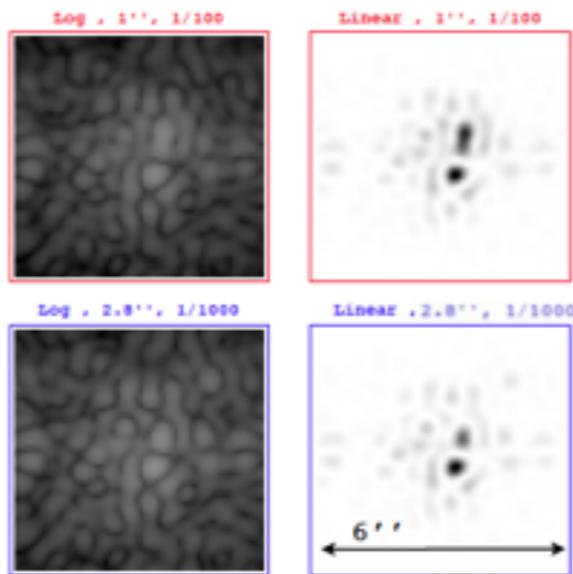
ETC Engine for coronagraphy



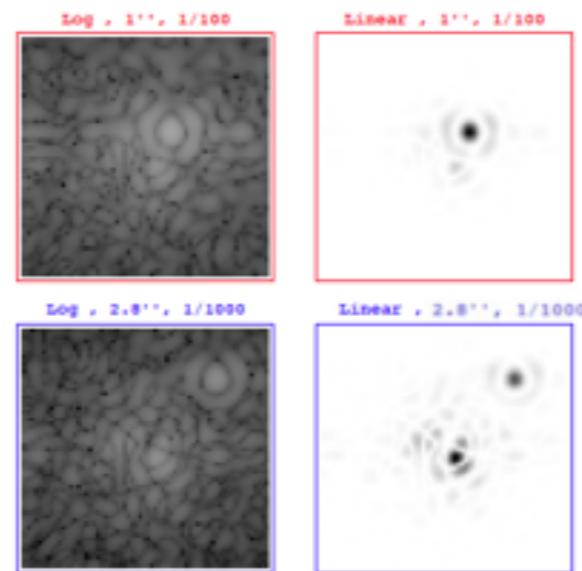
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ETC will calculate three levels of contrast for a given observation.

Raw contrast



After reference subtraction



Photon noise

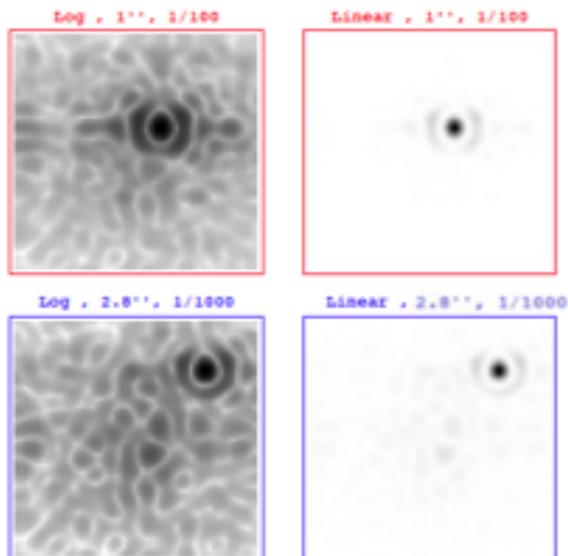
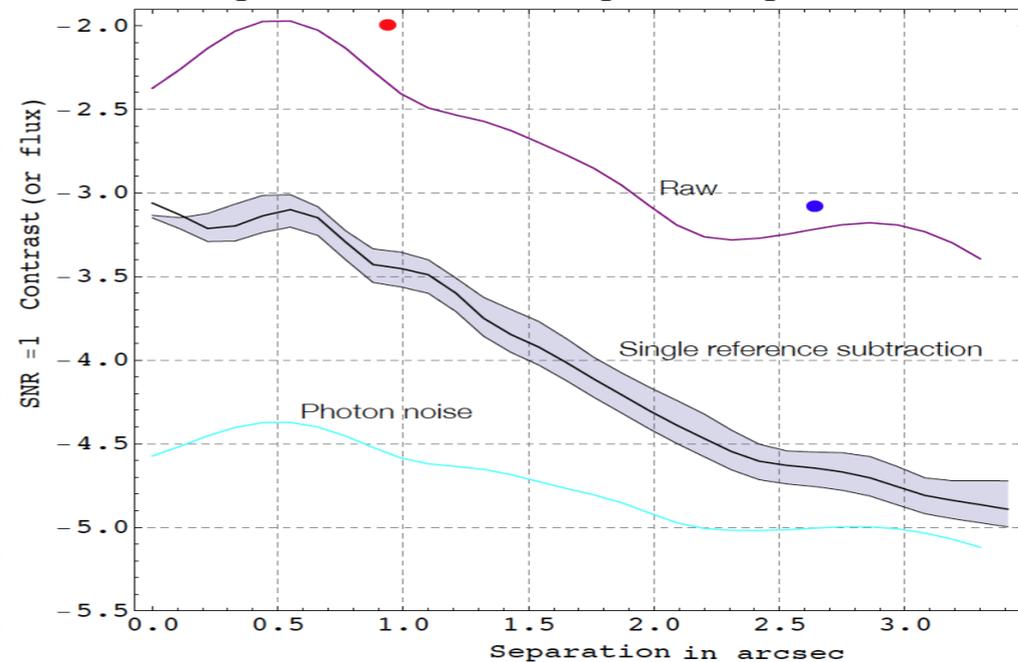


Figure
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of JW

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 NIRCcam 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 scen	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

Spectral energy distribution Renormalization & lines applied after redshift

Uploaded File Redshift

Select Extinction Law

Bandpass

Magnitude

No Continuum

Source selected: 1

Scene Sketch

Source Spectrum Plots

Used in Calculations

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 scen	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

lambda 2.0 μm

Normalize in bandpass

5.2 abmag at

JWST MIRI/IMAGING F560W

HST WFC3/IR F098M

Source selected: 1

Reset Save

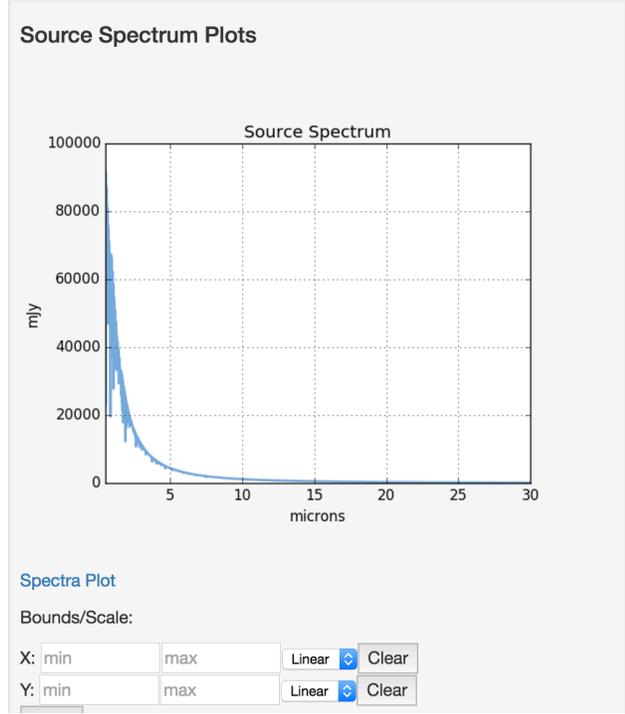
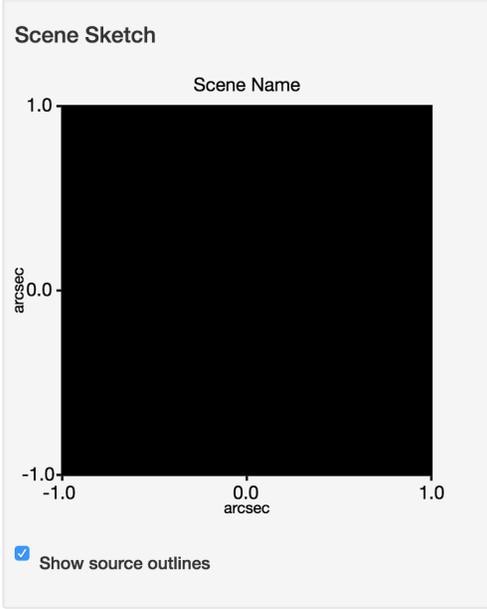
Sample Coronagraphy Calcula x Laurent

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

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



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

Scenes and Sources Calculations Upload Spectra Caveats and Limitations

Select a Scene

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

New
Add Source
Remove Source

Select a Source

ID ▾	Plo	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

ID Continuum Renorm Lines Shape Offset

Normalize Source Flux Density

Renormalization applied after redshift

Normalize at wavelength

0.1 flam

lambda 2.0 μm

Normalize in bandpass

15.2 abmag at

JWST MIRI/IMAGING F560W

HST WFC3/IR F098M

Source selected: 2
Reset
Save

Scene Sketch

Source Spectrum Plots

Used in Calculations

Scenes and Sources Calculations Upload Spectra Caveats and Limitations

MIRI NIRCam NIRISS NIRSpec

ID	Plot	Mode	Scene	(s)	SNR	
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	nircam coronagraphy 1	12.00	14.03	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	miri coronagraphy 1	4.56	161.18	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	nircam coronagraphy 1	32.40	270.25	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	miri coronagraphy 1	22.78	732.12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
-	-	---	-	--	-	

Scene Backgrounds Instrument Setup Detector Setup Strategy

MIRI Coronagraphy

Coronagraph

FQPM F1065C

Calculation selected: 2, Mode: miri coronagraphy

Reset Calculate

Sample Coronagraphy Calculations

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

Scenes and Sources Calculations Upload Spectra Caveats and Limitations

MIRI NIRCcam NIRISS NIRSpec

ID	Plot	Mode	Scene	(s)	SNR	
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	nircam coronagraphy 1	12.00	14.03	✓	
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	miri coronagraphy 1	4.56	161.18	✓	
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	nircam coronagraphy 1	32.40	270.25	!	
2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	miri coronagraphy 1	22.78	732.12	✓	
-	-	---	-	---	-	

Scene Backgrounds Instrument Setup Detector Setup Strategy

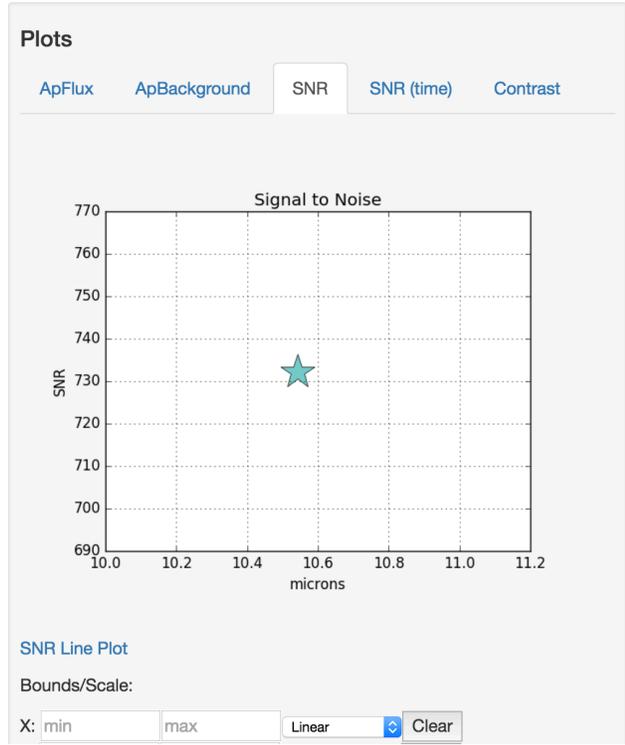
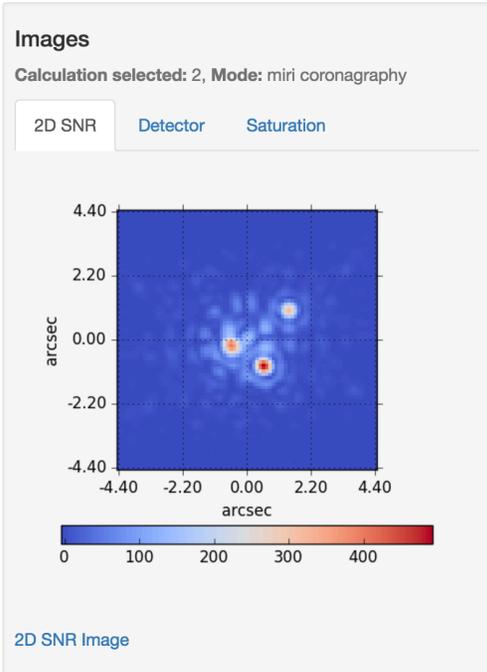
Readout patterns
FAST

Groups Integrations Exposures

10 10 1

Calculation selected: 2, Mode: miri coronagraphy

Reset Calculate



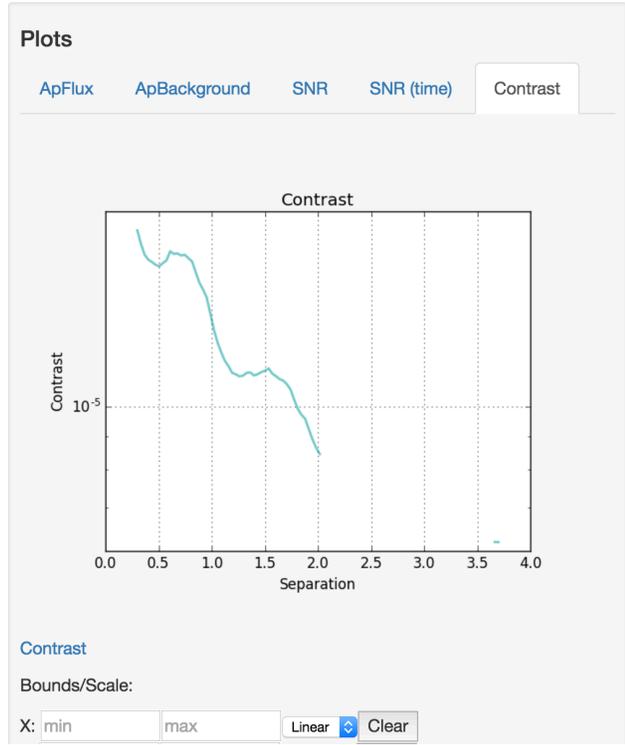
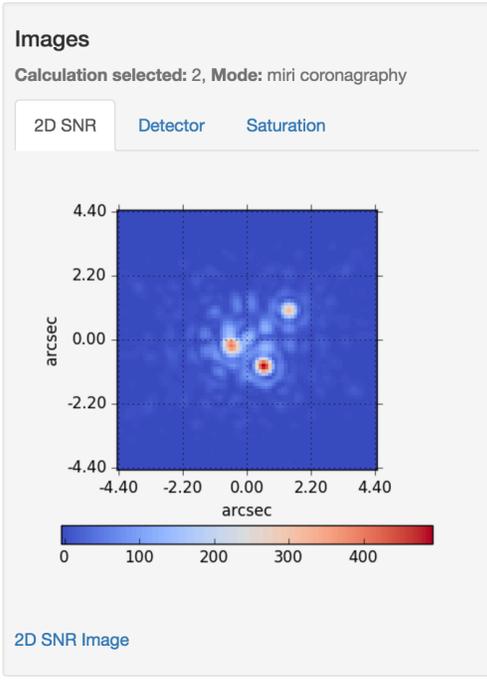
Reports

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



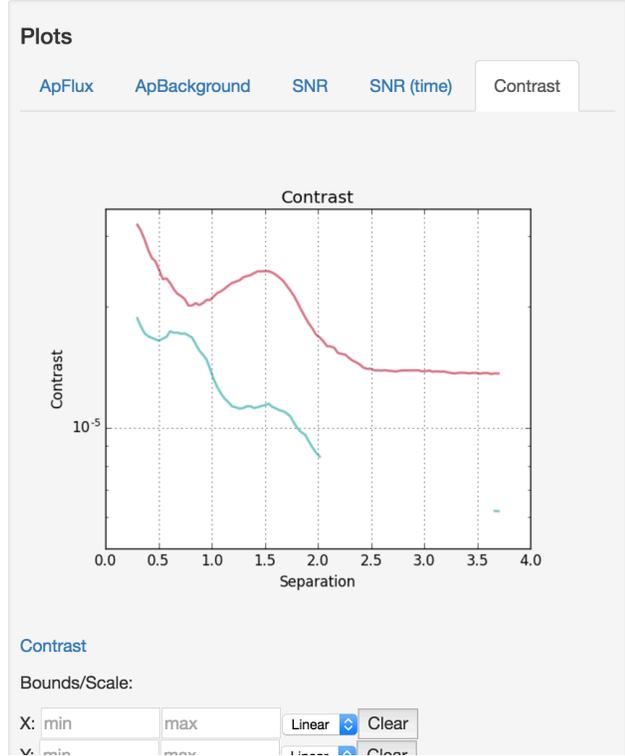
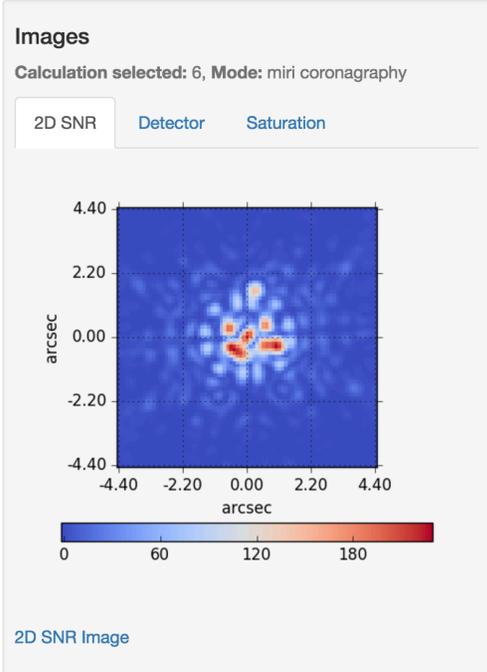
Reports

Calculation selected: 2, Mode: miri coronagraphy

Report Warnings Errors

[Downloads](#)

Instrument Filter/Disperser:	f1065c/null
Extraction Aperture Position (arcsec):	[1.30, 1.09]
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Total On-Source Time (seconds):	22.78
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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/Dispenser:	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 NIRCcam coronagraphy calculations using three faint sources, one central star, and one reference source

Scenes and Sources Calculations Upload Spectra Caveats and Limitations

MIRI NIRCcam NIRISS NIRSpec

ID	Plot	Mode	Scene	(s)	SNR	
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	nircam coronagraphy	1	12.00	14.03	✓
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	miri coronagraphy	1	4.56	161.18	✓
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	nircam coronagraphy	1	32.40	270.25	!
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	miri coronagraphy	1	22.78	732.12	✓
-	-	---	-	---	---	-

Scene Backgrounds Instrument Setup Detector Setup Strategy

Readout patterns
FAST

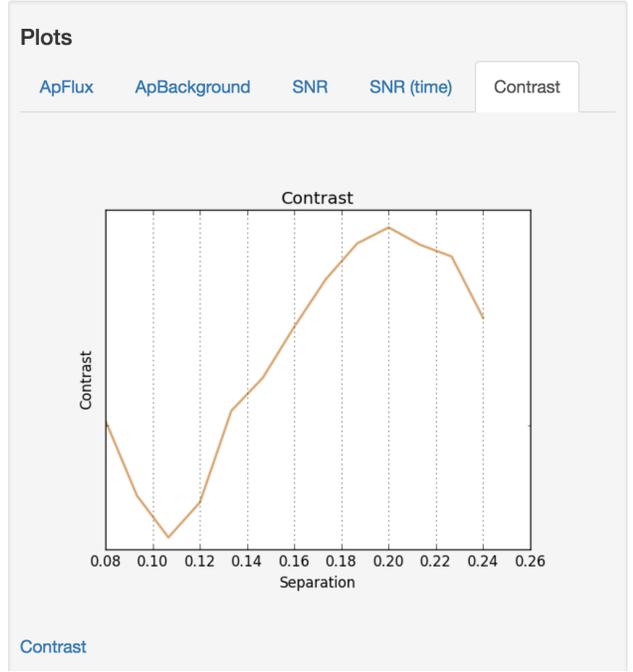
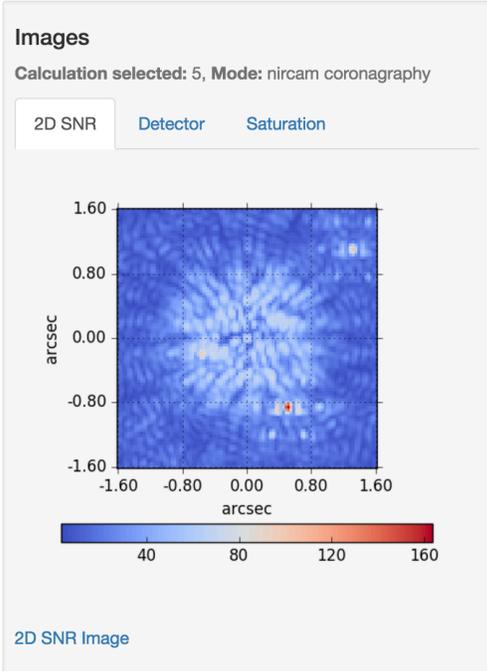
Groups Integrations Exposures

10 2 1

Calculation selected: 6, Mode: miri coronagraphy

Reset Calculate

Calculation selected: 5, Mode: nircam coronagraphy Reset Calculate



Reports

Calculation selected: 5, Mode: nircam coronagraphy

Report Warnings Errors

Downloads

Instrument Filter/Dispenser:	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

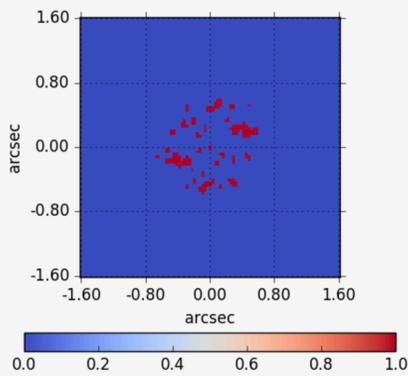
Calculation selected: 5, Mode: nircam coronagraphy

Reset Calculate

Images

Calculation selected: 5, Mode: nircam coronagraphy

2D SNR Detector Saturation

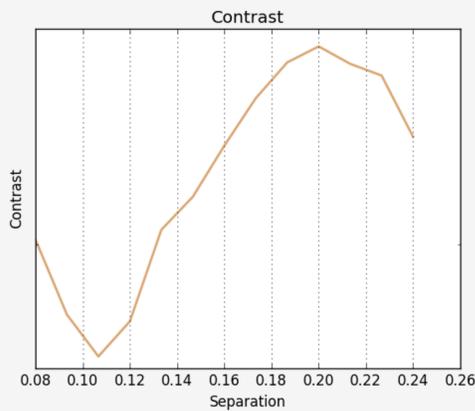


Saturation Image

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

Plots

ApFlux ApBackground SNR SNR (time) Contrast



Contrast

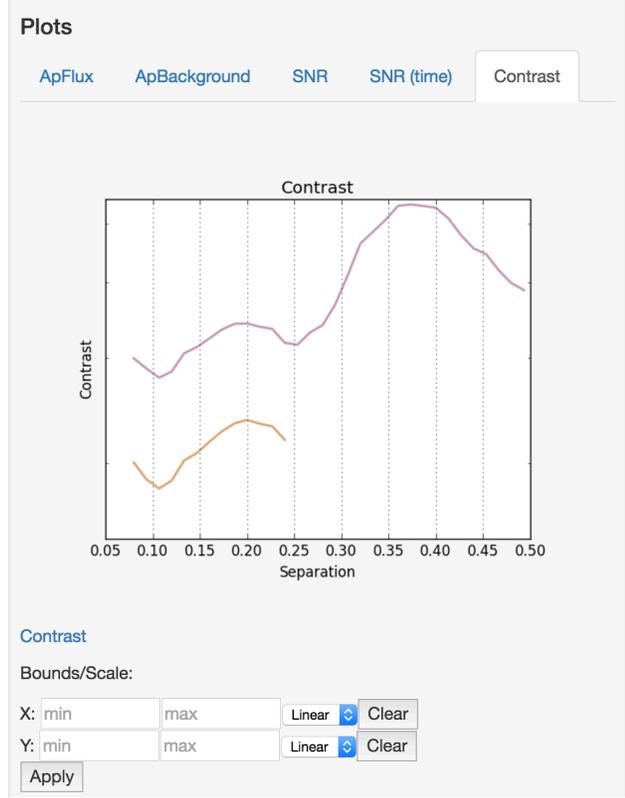
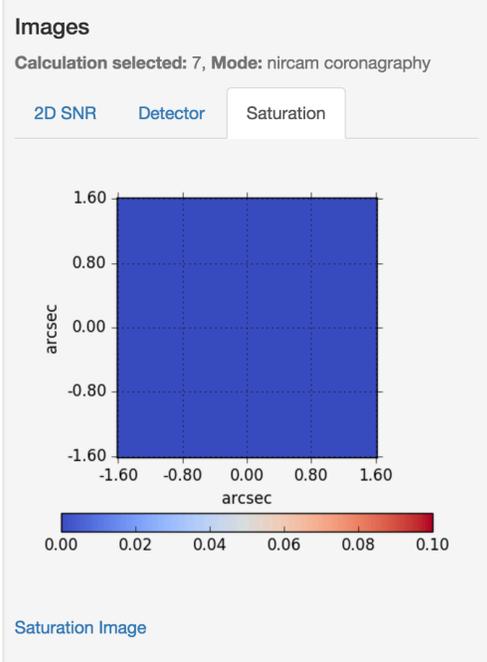
Reports

Calculation selected: 5, Mode: nircam coronagraphy

Report Warnings Errors

Downloads

Instrument Filter/Dispenser:	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	0.74



Reports

Calculation selected: 7, Mode: nircam coronagraphy

Report Warnings Errors

Downloads

Instrument Filter/Disperser:	f210m/null
Extraction Aperture Position (arcsec):	[0.00, 0.00]
Wavelength of Interest used to Calculate Scalar Values (microns):	2.08
Size of Extraction Aperture (arcsec):	0.08
Total Time Required for Observation (seconds):	36.00
Total On-Source Time (seconds):	12.00
Extracted Flux (e-/sec):	983.35
Variance in Extracted Flux (e-/sec):	70.09
Extracted Signal-to-Noise ratio:	14.03
Input Background Surface Brightness (M _l /s):	0.28



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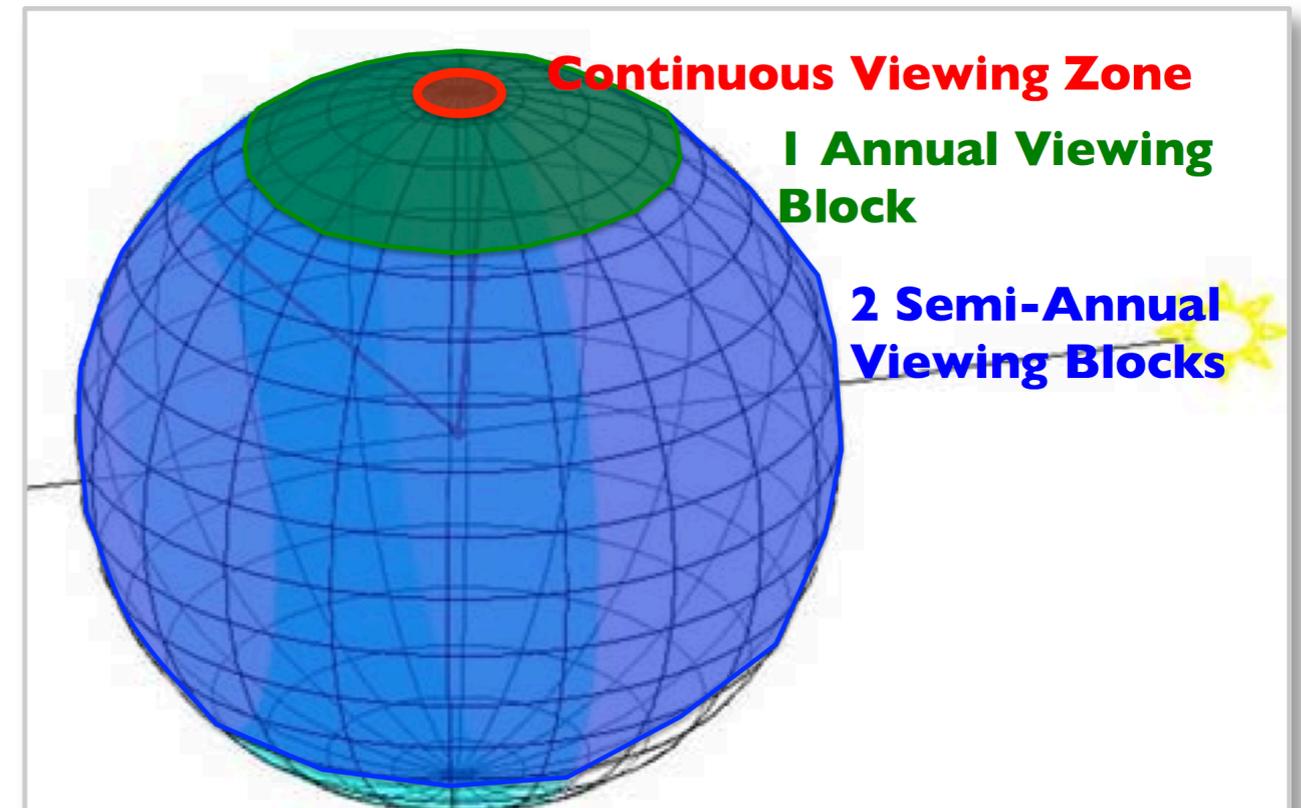
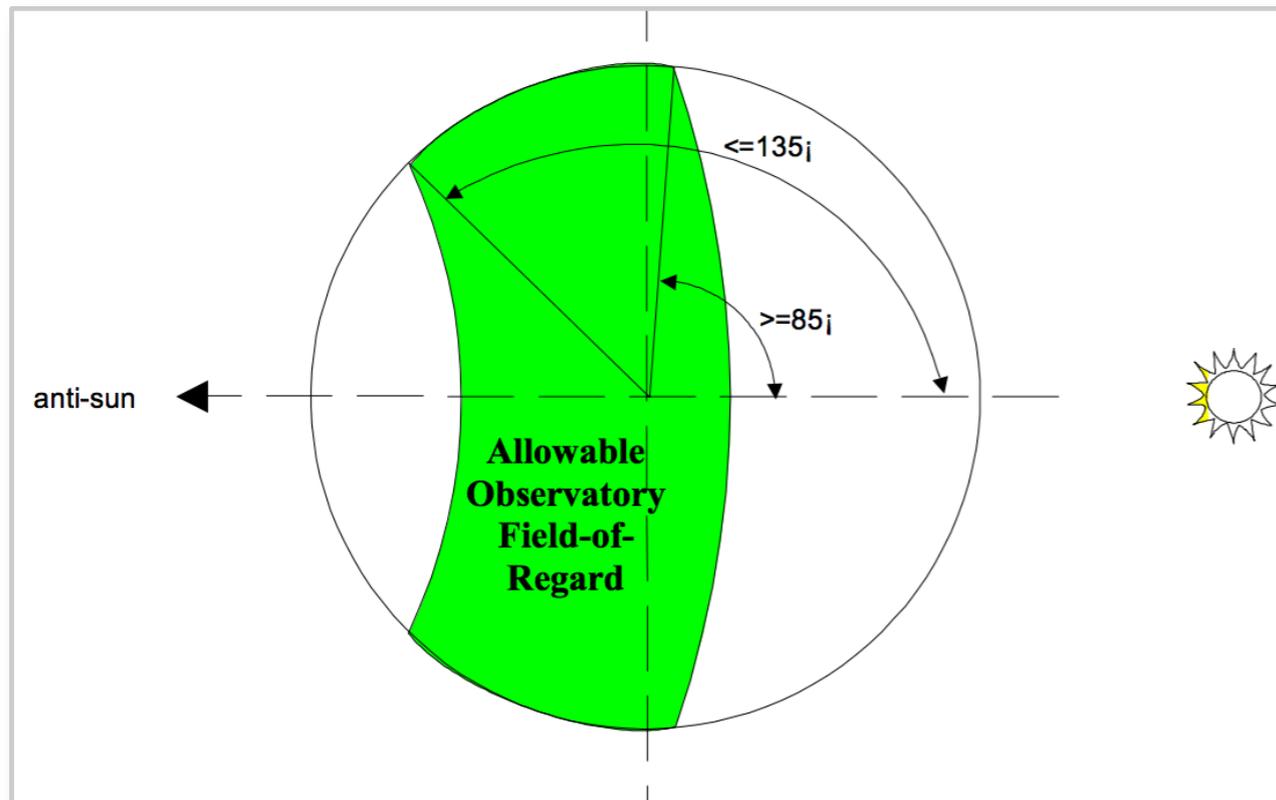


Target visibility



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





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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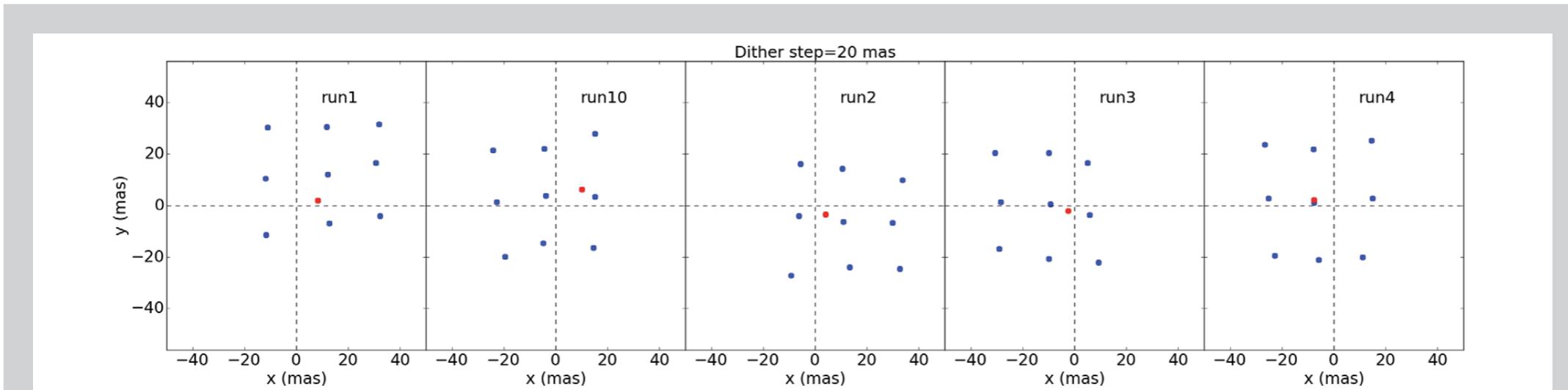


Figure 1
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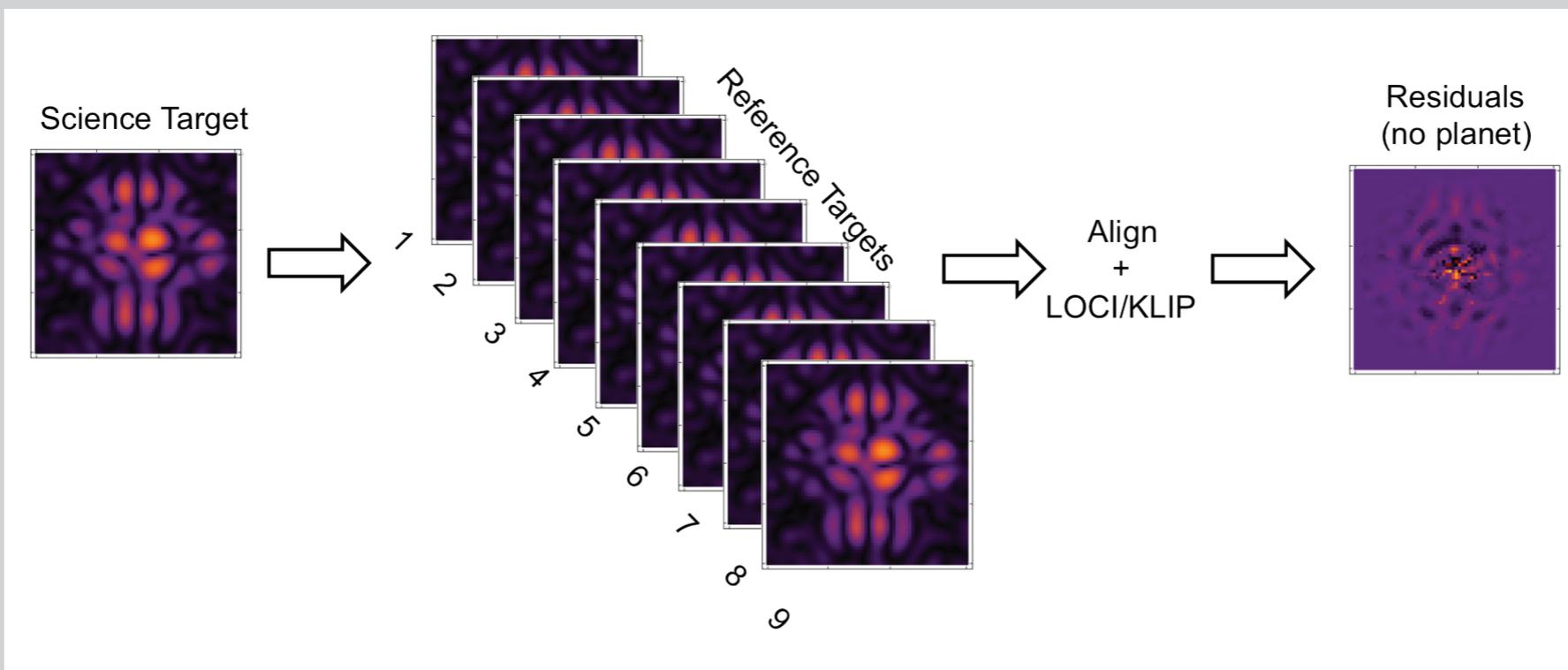


Figure 2: Cartoon illustrating the Small-Grid Dither technique. A science target image is first acquired, followed by a square grid of reference images. Post-processing then aligns the reference PSFs to the target PSF and performs a local optimization to build an improved synthetic PSF, which is used 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

MIRI

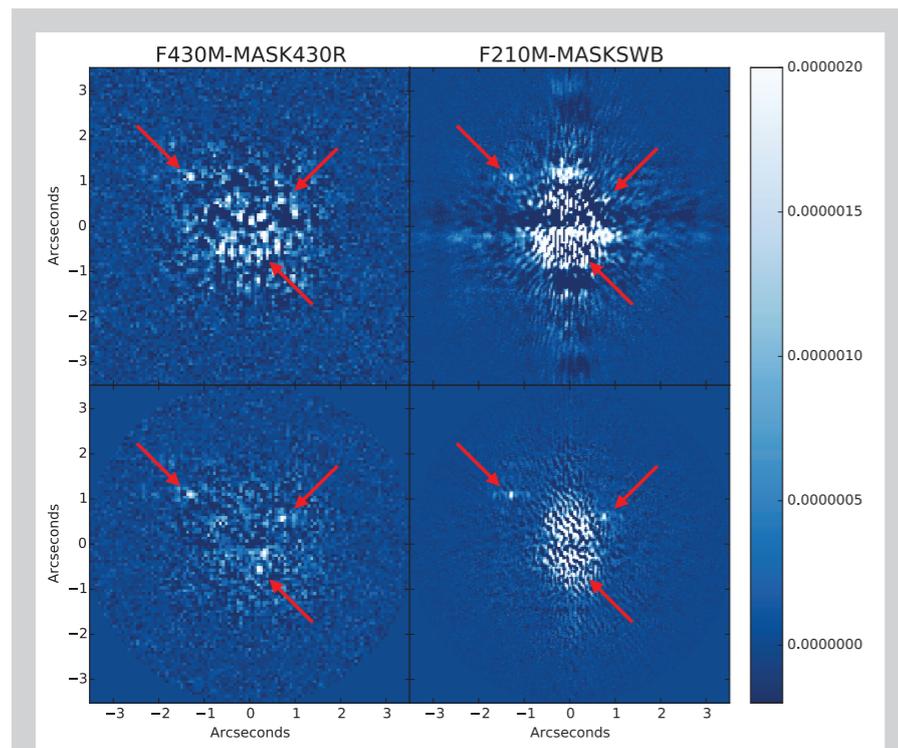


Figure 4: A simulated case showing the relative performance of Classical subtraction (*top row*) and Small-Grid Dithers (*bottom row*) for the NIRCam F430M+MASK430R (*left*) and F210M+MASKSWB (*right*) coronagraphs using fake planets with a large difference in magnitude of 14.

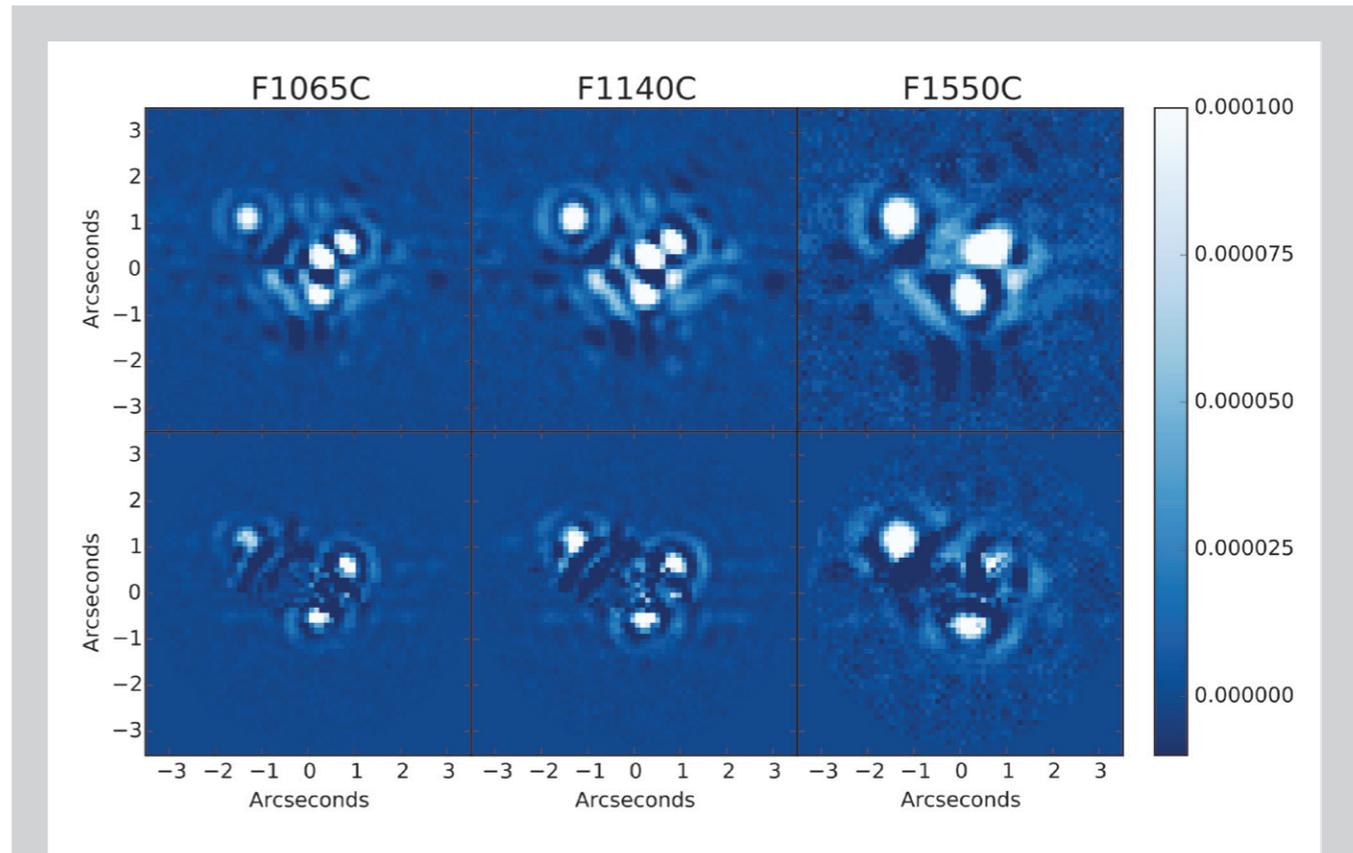


Figure 5: A simulated case showing the relative performance of Classical subtraction (*top row*) and Small-Grid Dithers (*bottom row*) for all three of MIRI's Four-Quadrant Phase Masks using fake planets with differences in magnitude of ~ 10 (see Boccaletti et al. 2015).

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

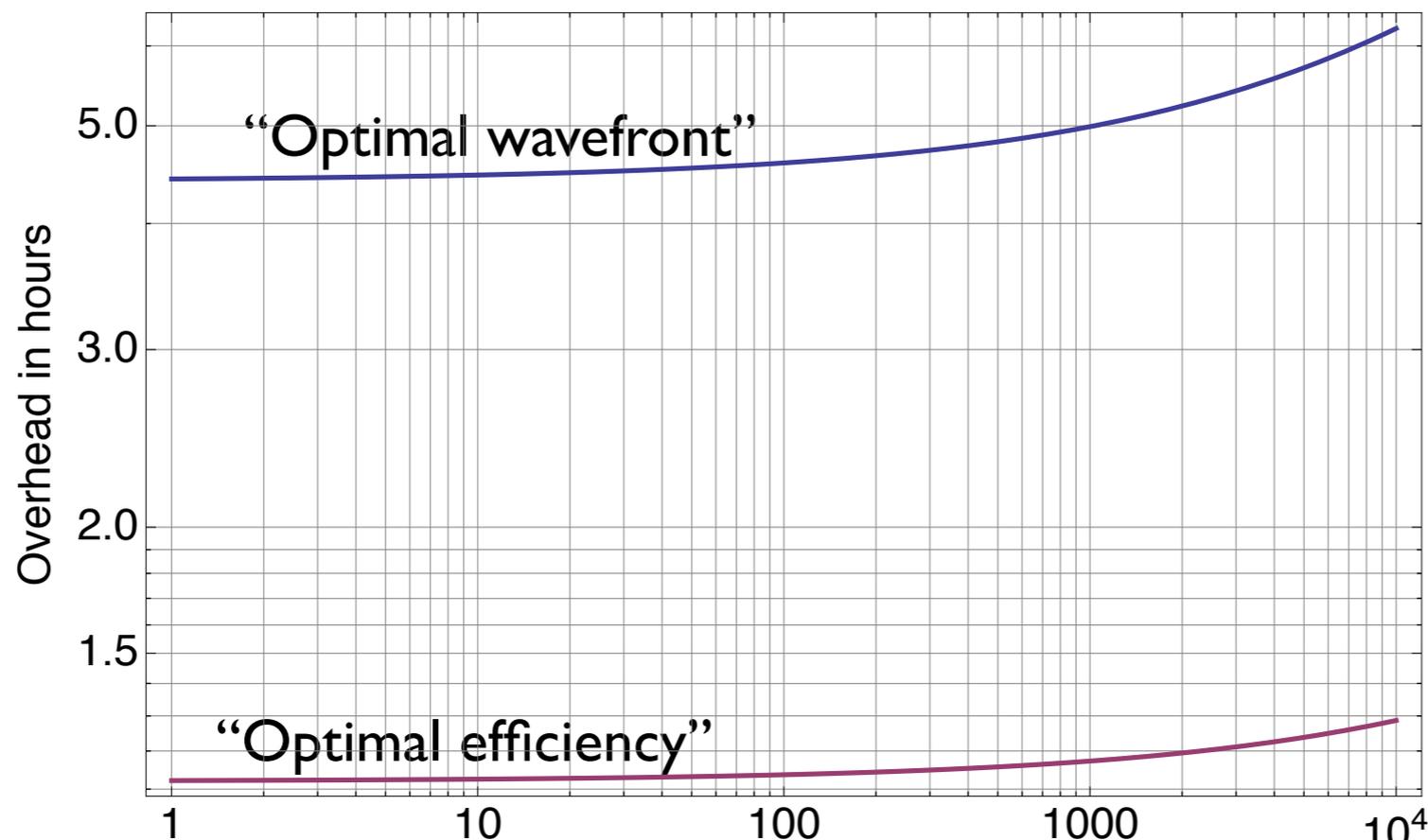


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When using multiple filters, two options for coronagraph sequence:

- 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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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.