



WFIRST Coronagraph Flight Performance Modeling

John Krist, Robert Effinger, Brian Kern, Milan Mandic,
James McGuire, Dwight Moody, Patrick Morrissey,
Ilya Poberezhskiy, A.J. Riggs, Navtej Saini, Erkin Sidick,
Hong Tang, John Trauger

© 2018 California Institute of Technology, Government sponsorship acknowledged

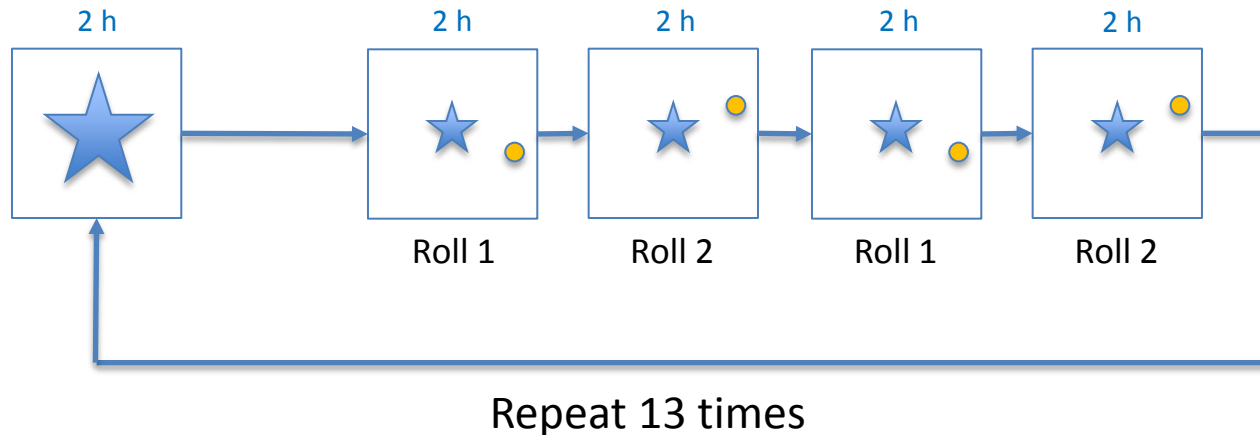
- Goal: Simulate a realistic WFIRST coronagraph (CGI) observing sequence
 - STOP modeling provides thermally-induced wavefront changes
 - Dynamic modeling provides pointing and wavefront jitter due to reaction wheel vibrations (provided by Goddard)
 - Optical modeling propagates wavefront through complete representation of realistically aberrated system to produce time series of speckle fields
 - IFS model (provided by Goddard)
 - Detector noise model

- 24 hours on 61 UMa to settle thermal model
- 8 hours on η UMa (B3V, $V=1.86$) for EFC
 - speckle time series will start in last 2 hours of this span due to timing of jitter model
- Observation sequence (repeating)
 - 8 hours on science target, 47 UMa (G1V, $V=5.04$)
 - 2 hours each at rolls of -13° , $+13^\circ$, -13° , $+13^\circ$
 - 2 hours on reference star, η UMa
- 10 minute slews/rolls

Observing Scenario 6

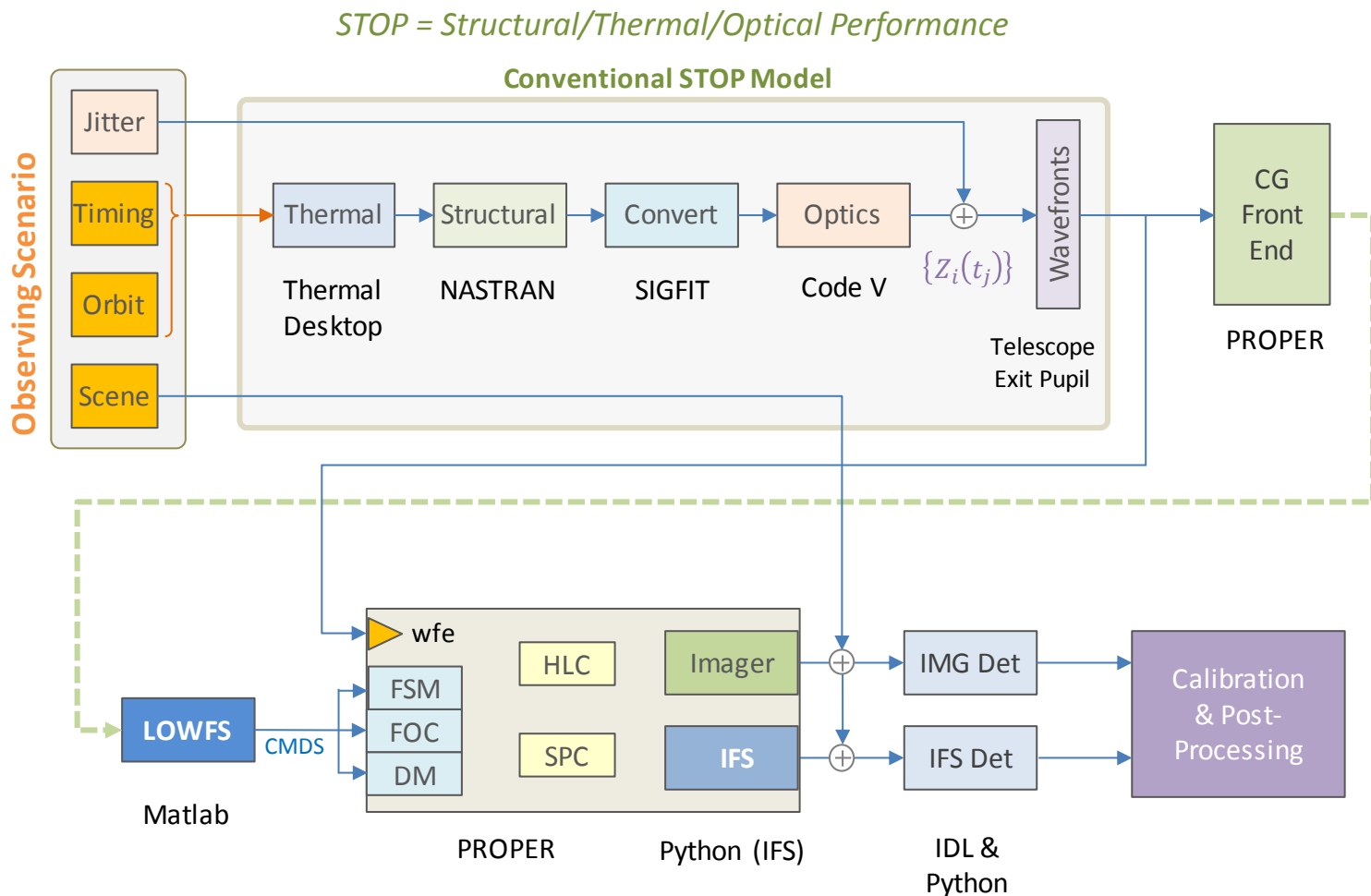
Reference Star
(η UMa: B3V, V=1.9)

Target Star
(47 UMa: G1V, V=5.0)



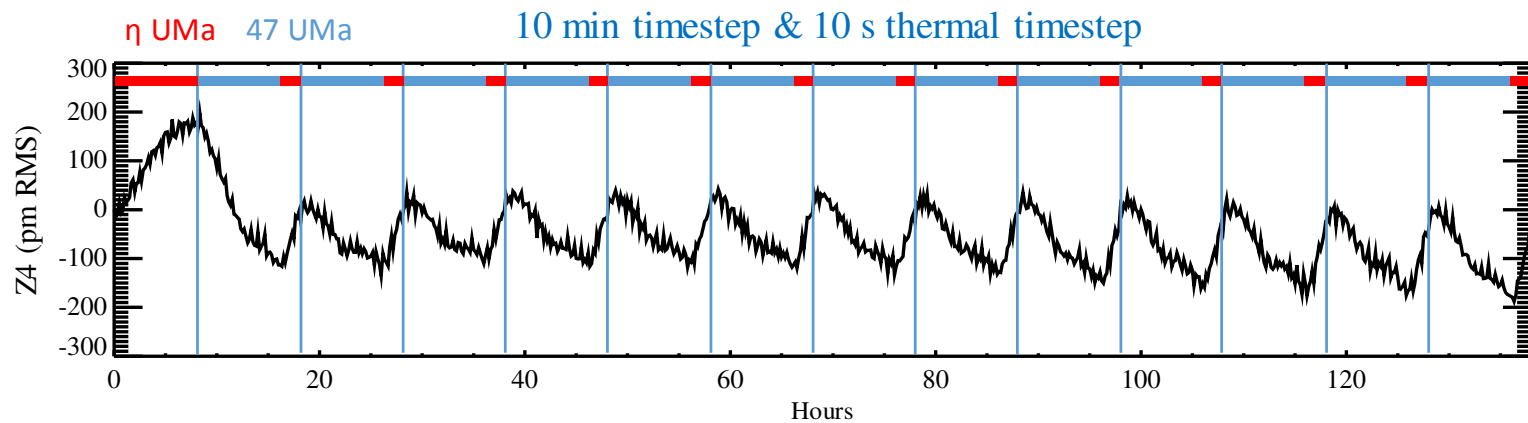
OS6 intended for integral field spectrograph observations. Direct imaging observations would take only 2 – 3 iterations instead of 13.

CGI Image Generation

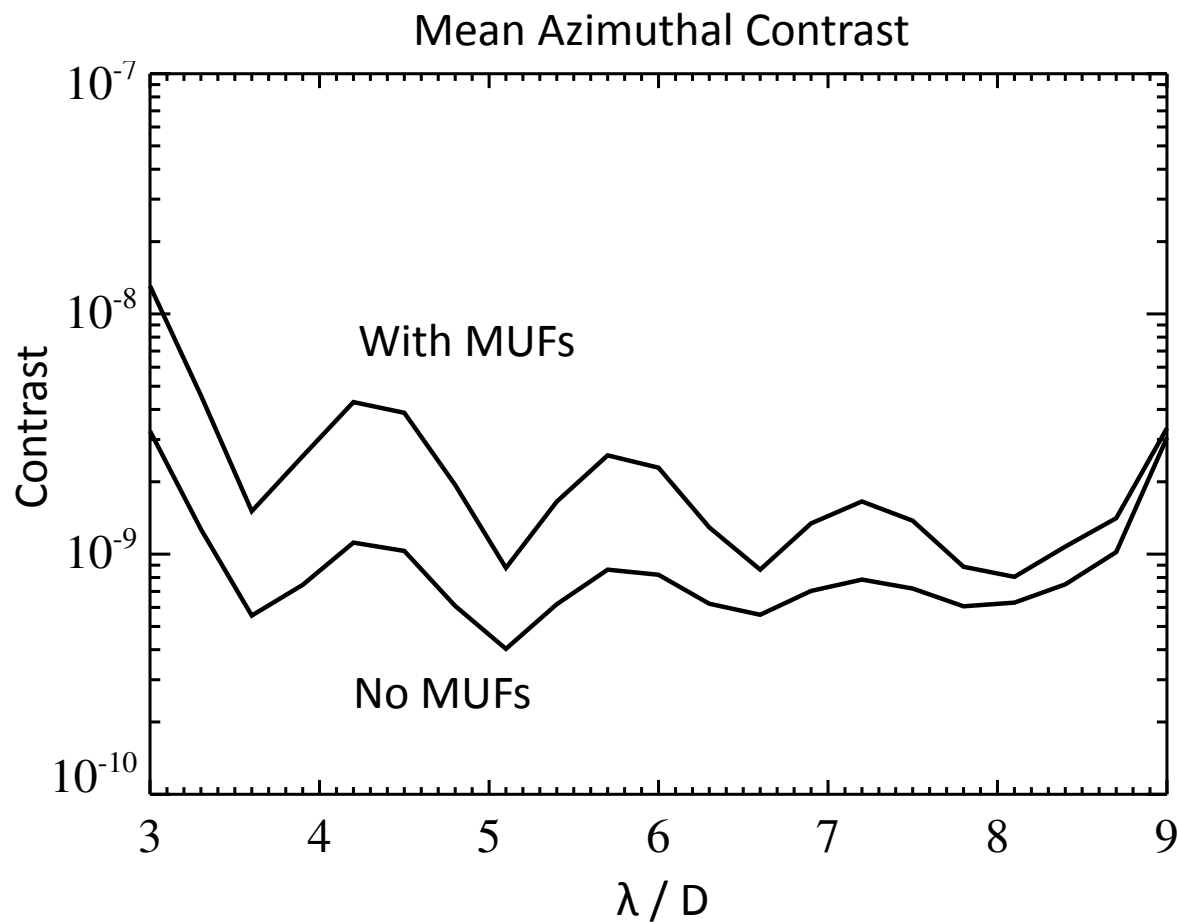
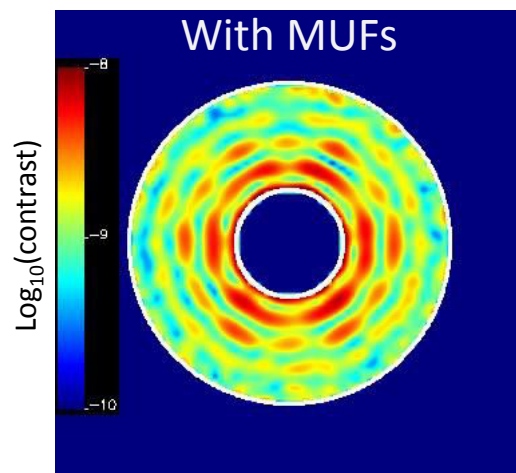
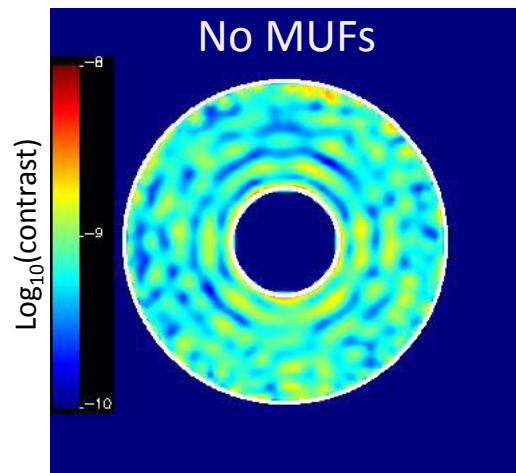


- Static optical aberrations & polarization
- Thermally-induced wavefront variations & LOWFS/C corrections
- Thermally-induced pupil shear and DM variations
- Variations in pointing & wavefront jitter due to changes in reaction wheel speeds over time
- Application of optical Model Uncertainty Factors (MUFs)
- Detector modeling (for HLC image stacks)

STOP Results: Focus vs Time Observing Scenario 6



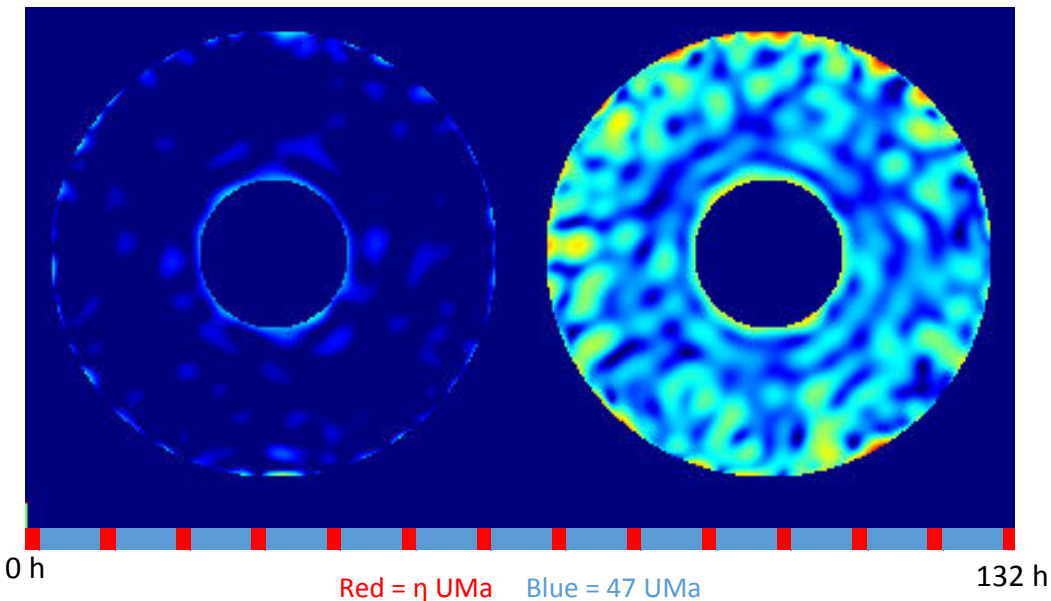
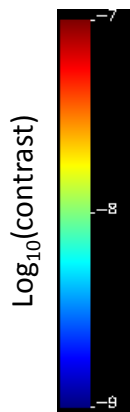
STOP model time to compute = 1 week



**Movie: View in
 slideshow mode**

No Optical MUFs

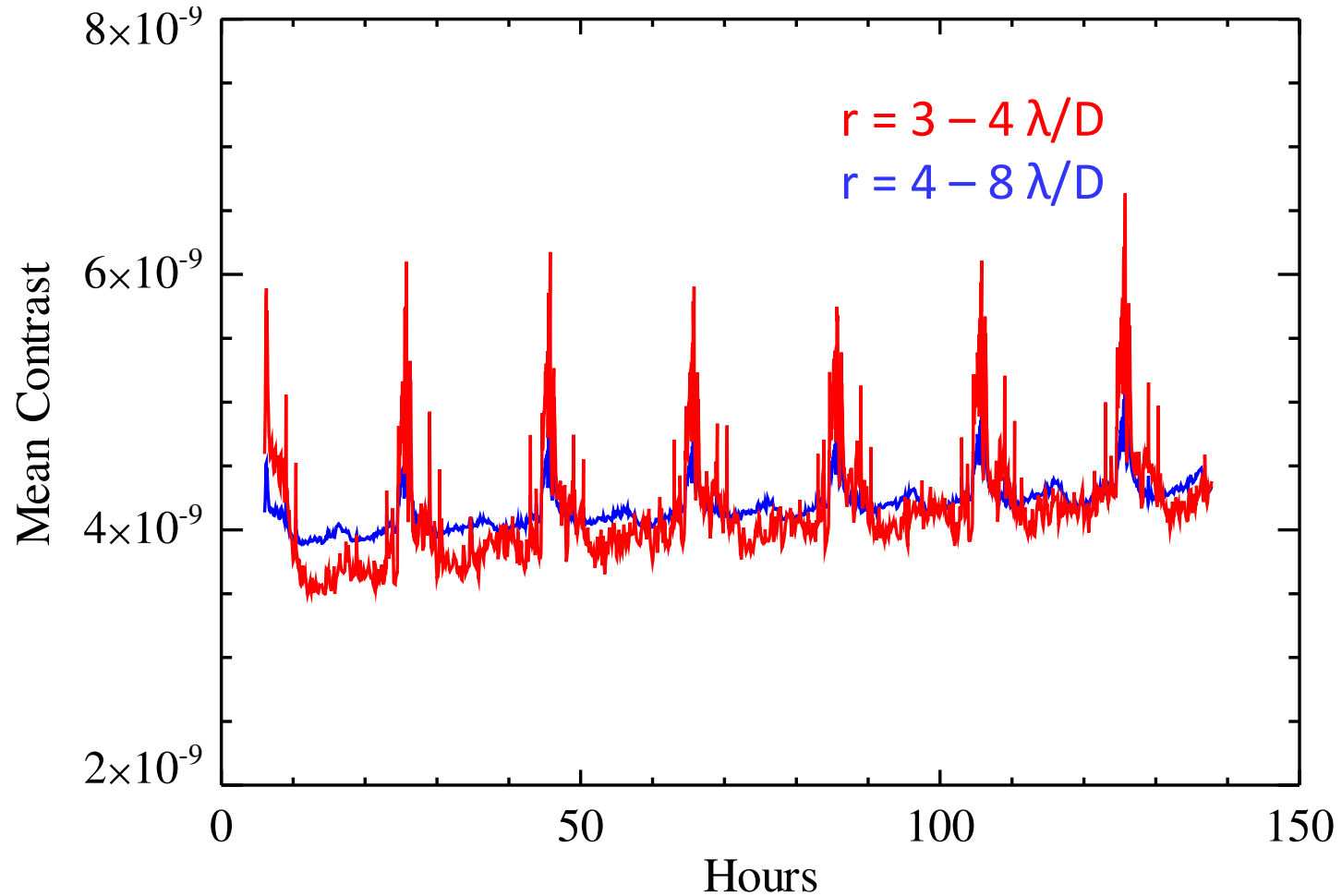
With Optical MUFs



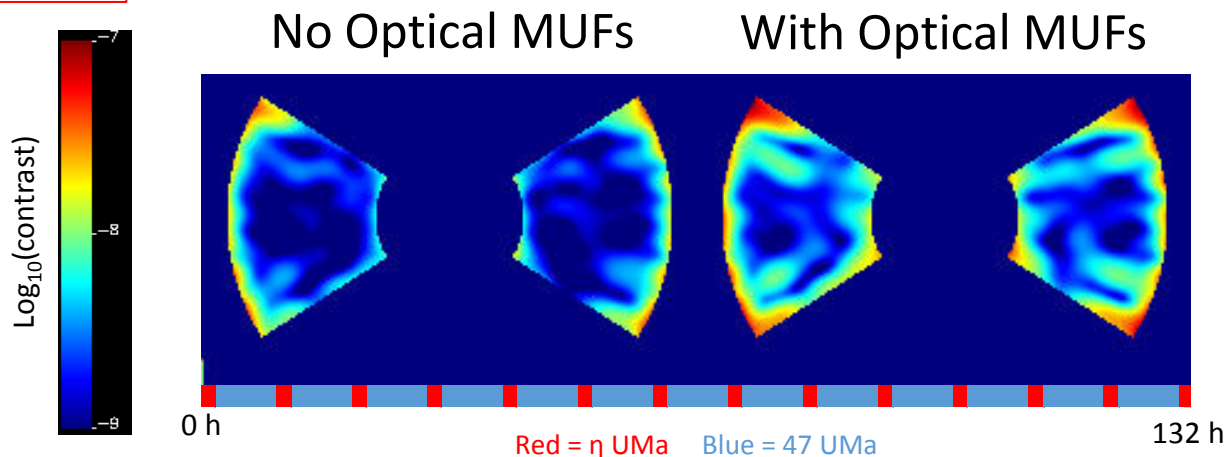
10% bandpass
 $\lambda_c = 575 \text{ nm}$

Includes: static aberrations (surface errors & polarization), high and low order wavefront control, thermally-induced wavefront aberration & pupil position changes, deformable mirror thermal drift, pointing & wavefront jitter, stellar diameters & colors

Field incident on detector shown. Detector effects not included



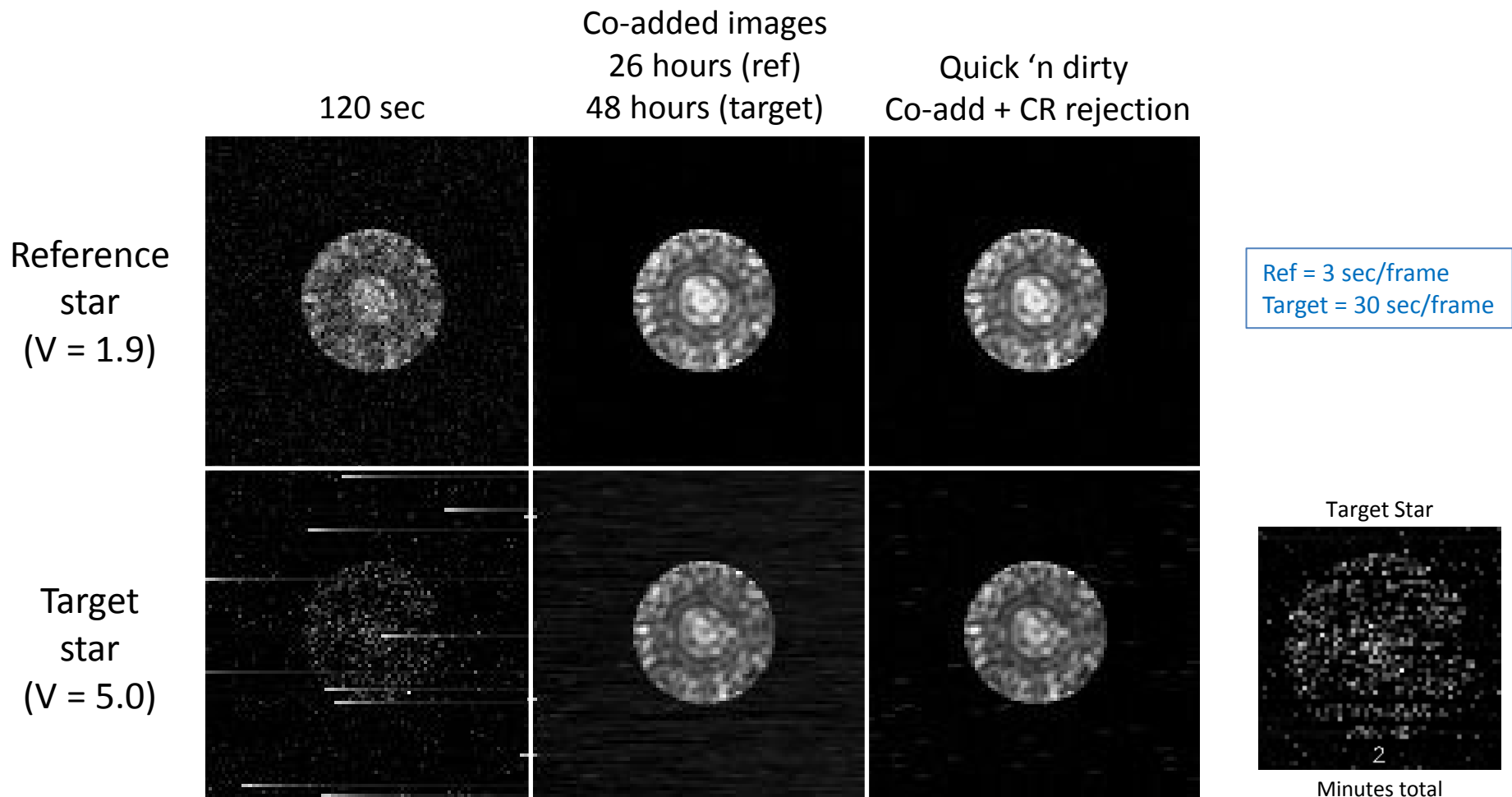
**Movie: View in
 slideshow mode**



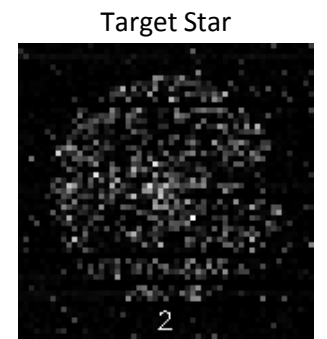
18% bandpass
 $\lambda_c = 760 \text{ nm}$

*This and HLC OS6 simulated time series data available at
wfirst.ipac.caltech.edu*

Field incident on detector shown. Detector effects not included



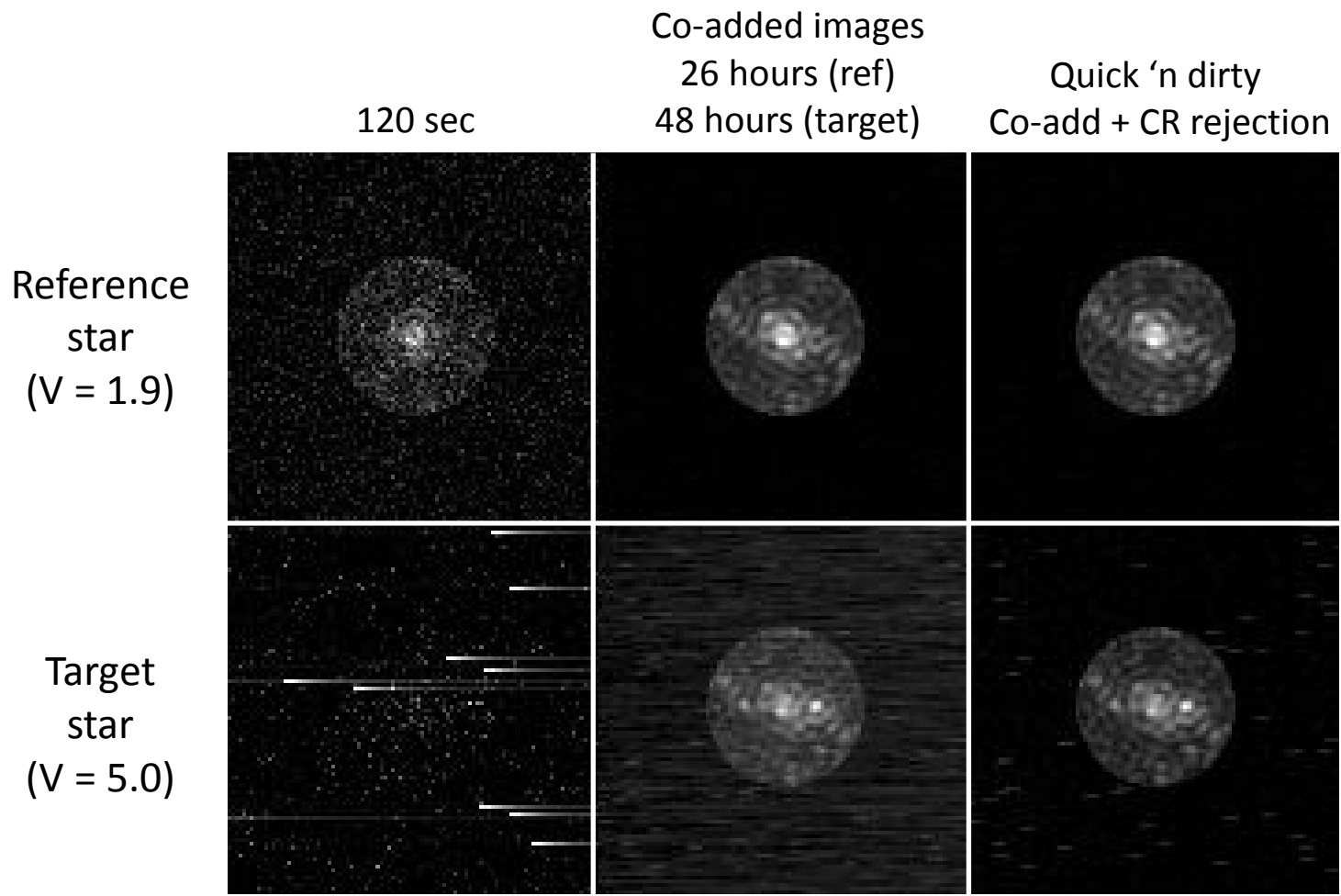
Ref = 3 sec/frame
Target = 30 sec/frame



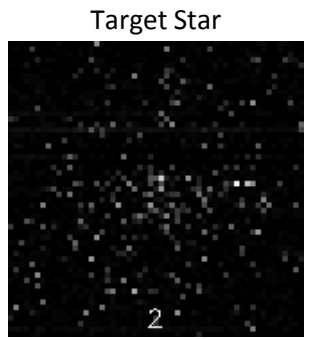
Minutes total exposure time (1st 2 hours)

Note: Detector modeling software does not currently handle cosmic rays in short (3 sec) exposures properly

Movie: View in slideshow mode



Ref = 3 sec/frame
Target = 30 sec/frame



Minutes total exposure time
(1st 3 hours)

Note: Detector modeling software does not currently handle cosmic rays in short (3 sec) exposures properly

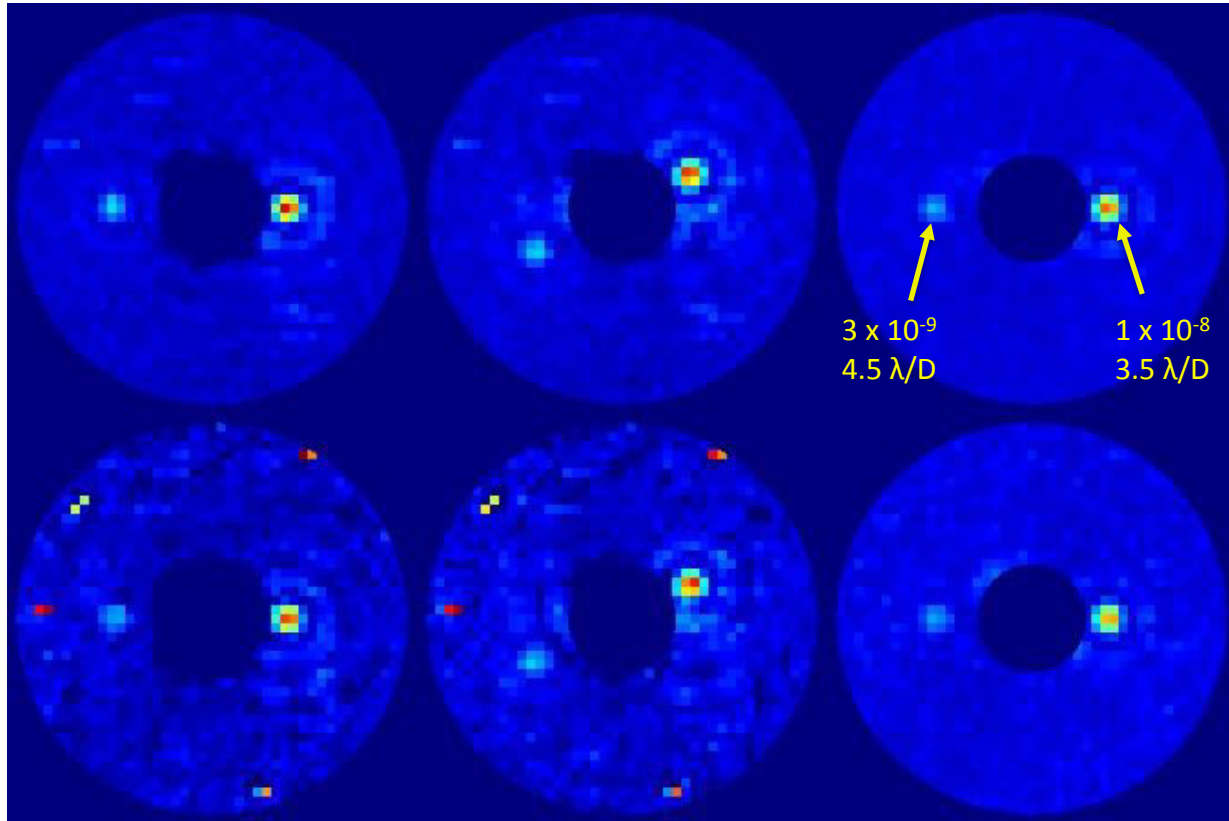
**Movie: View in
slideshow mode**

Target Star Roll 1
- Reference Star

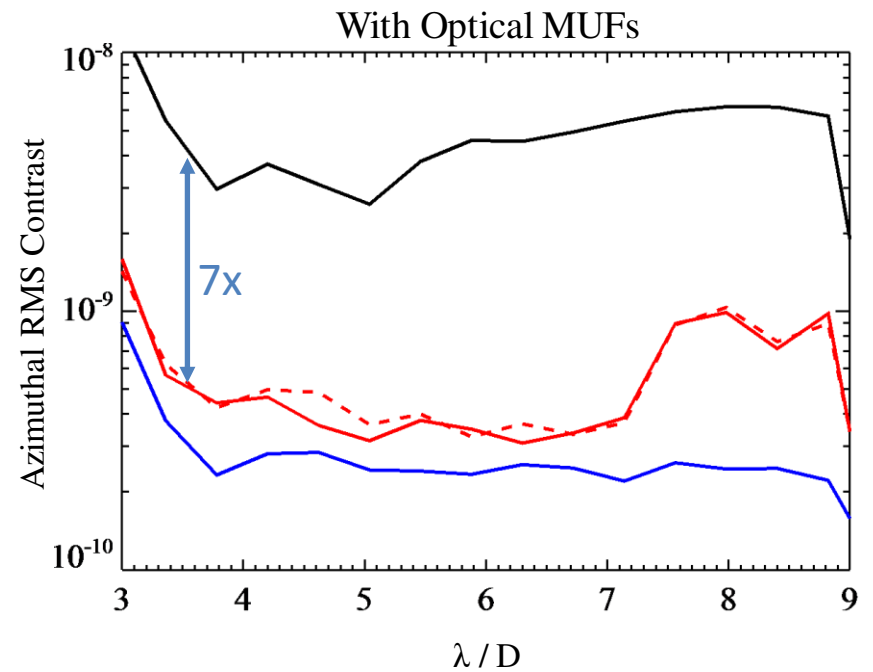
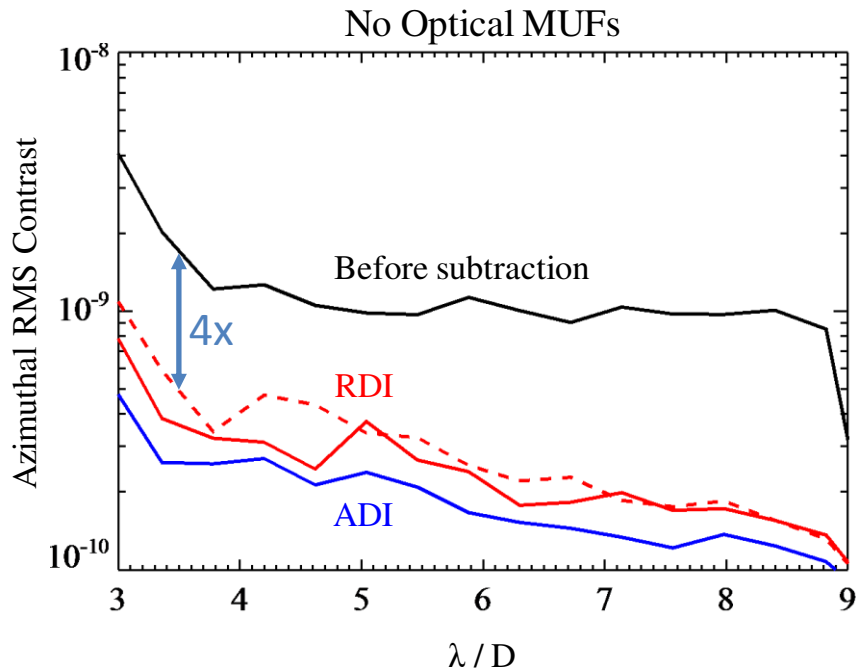
Target Star Roll 2
- Reference Star

Angular Differential
Image (Target only)

No optical
MUFs



With optical
MUFs



- Implement Phase B thermal/structural model, including detailed CGI model
 - Apply new MUFs that may be imposed
- Incorporate new knowledge of DM behavior
- Run more observing scenarios, including investigating the effects of internal CGI heat sources (electronics) and DM response to thermal changes
- OS6 simulations available from wfirst.ipac.caltech.edu