

LUVOIR Solar System Science

Synergy with Exoplanets and Cosmic Origins

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Solar System Targets for Exoplanet and Cosmic Origins Synergy

1. Giant and Ice Giant Planets

- These span a range of exoplanet size ranges
- In the solar system, we can ground-truth what's happening in other systems,
- ***There is not enough of this happening, let's talk!!***

2. Moons around the Giants

- Examples of “exotic” configurations
- These are *PLANET SIZED*
- Early atmospheres, active processes, ***habitable worlds***

3. Asteroid and Kuiper Belt Objects

- Dynamic field, actively changing right now
- Directly relevant to system dynamics and debris/protoplanetary disks
- Synergy with planet formation/cosmic origins

Solar System Target Requirements

1. Moving Target Tracking Capabilities

→ HST/JWST can do $>30\text{mas/sec}$, which is good

→ WFIRST's moving target tracking capability is TBD

→ It would be silly not to have tracking on LUVOIR

2. Bright objects

→ Avoid being inflexible for SS targets

3. Imaging near Bright Objects

→ If not planned in advance, no moon/ring science, Giants are too bright

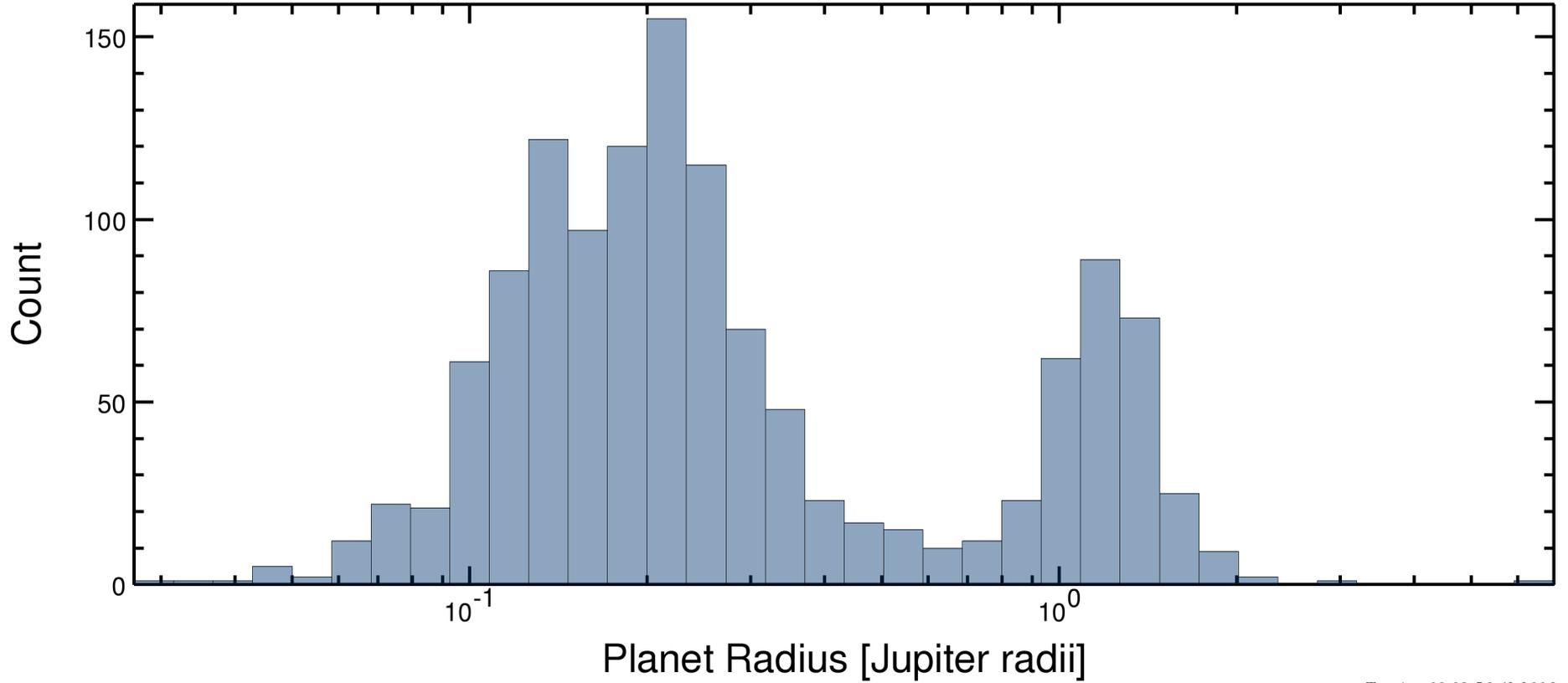
4. Diffraction limited Imaging & Integral Field Capability

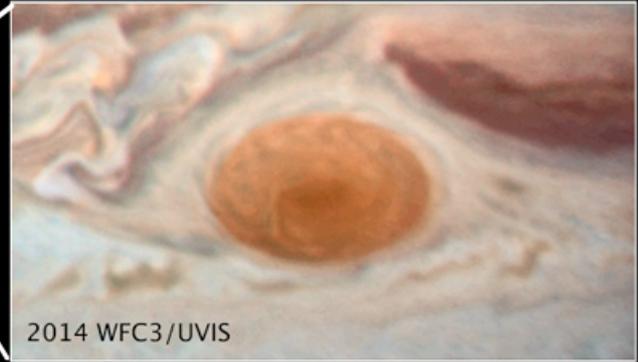
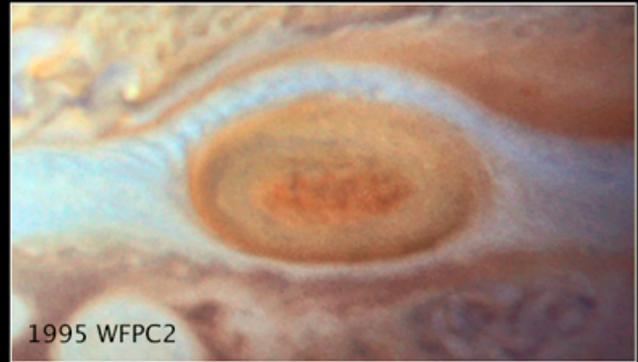
→ “Resolved” science

→ Fly-by mission capability in single visit; mission caliber science in a few sets of orbits

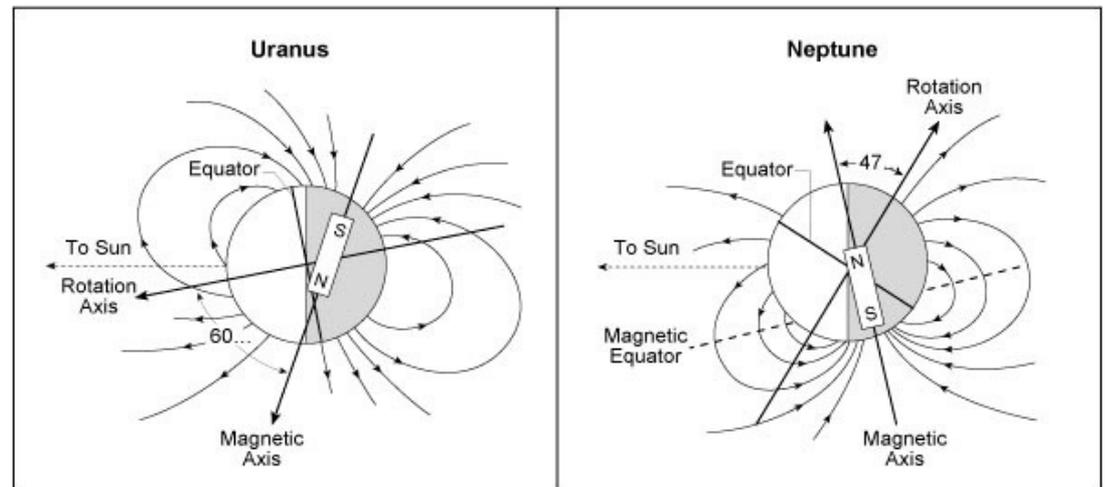
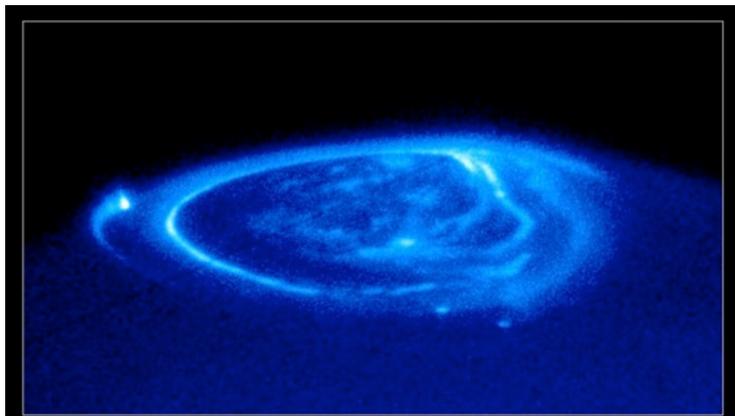
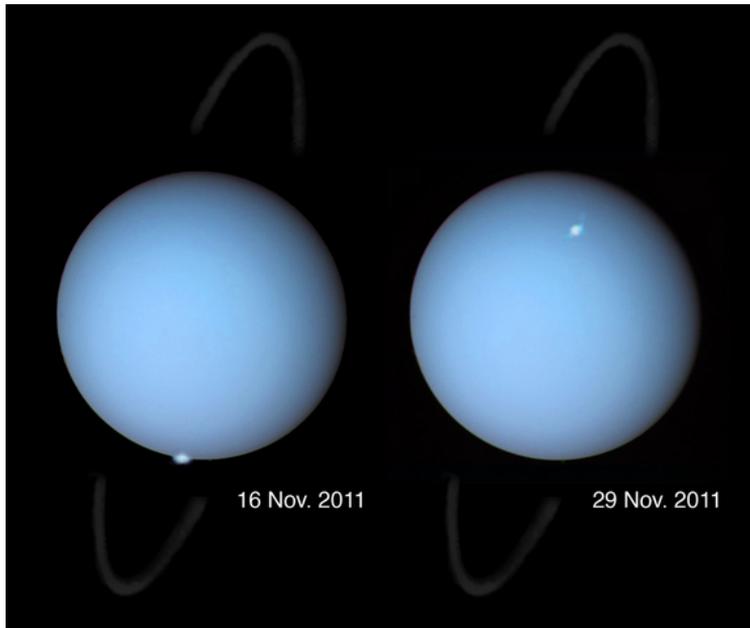
Giant and Ice Giant Planets—
Resolving Dynamics and Establishing
Exoplanet Baselines

Confirmed Planets

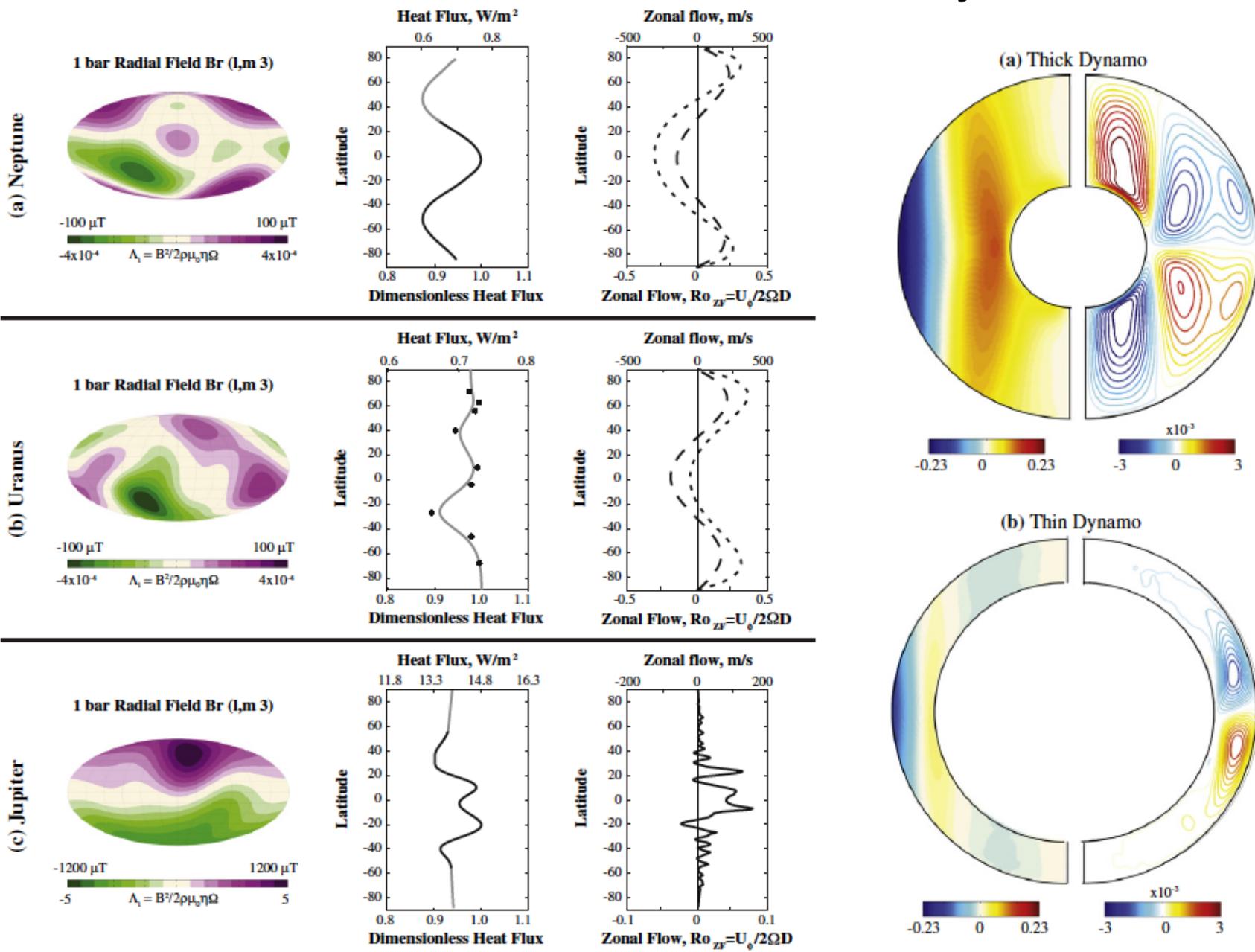




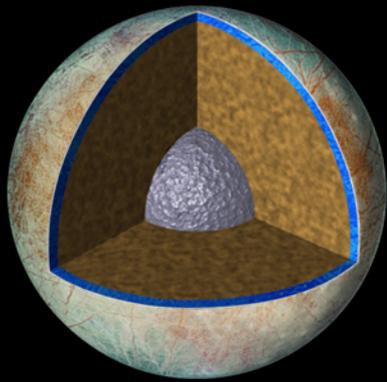
UV Aurora & Rings—Dynamics



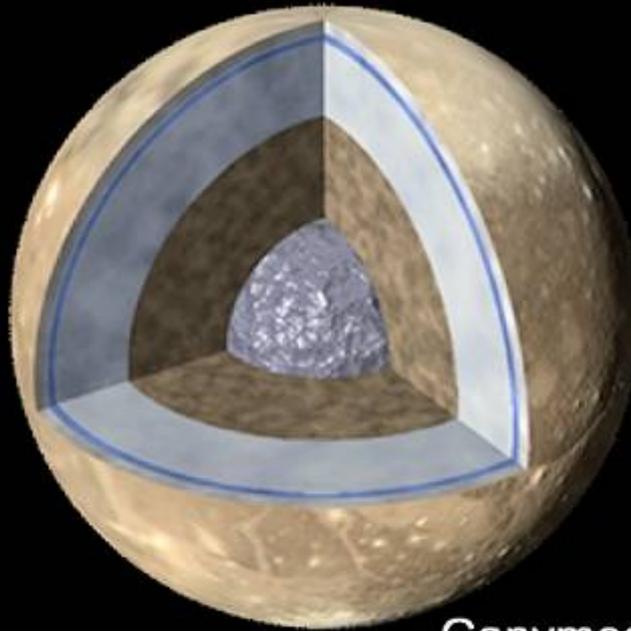
Internal Structure and Dynamics



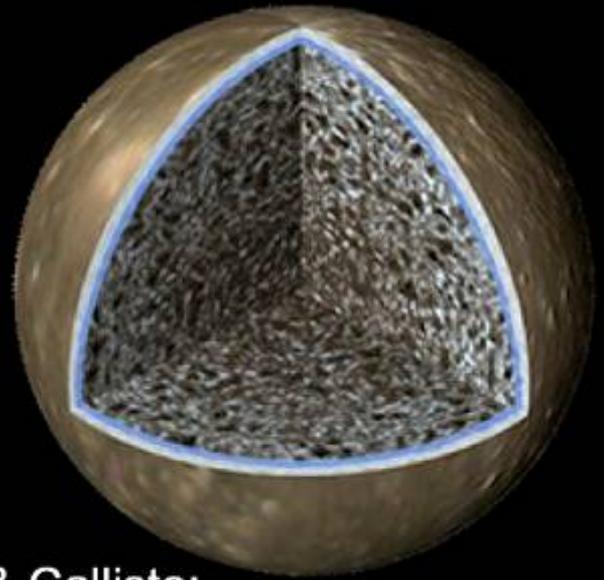
Icy Moons— Exotic Habitable Worlds



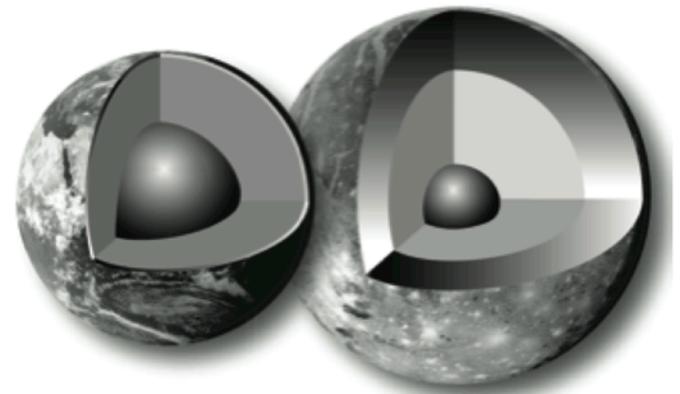
Europa:
*warm salty H_2O , mantle
contact, high energy*



Ganymede & Callisto:
perched salty $H_2O(-NH_3?)$



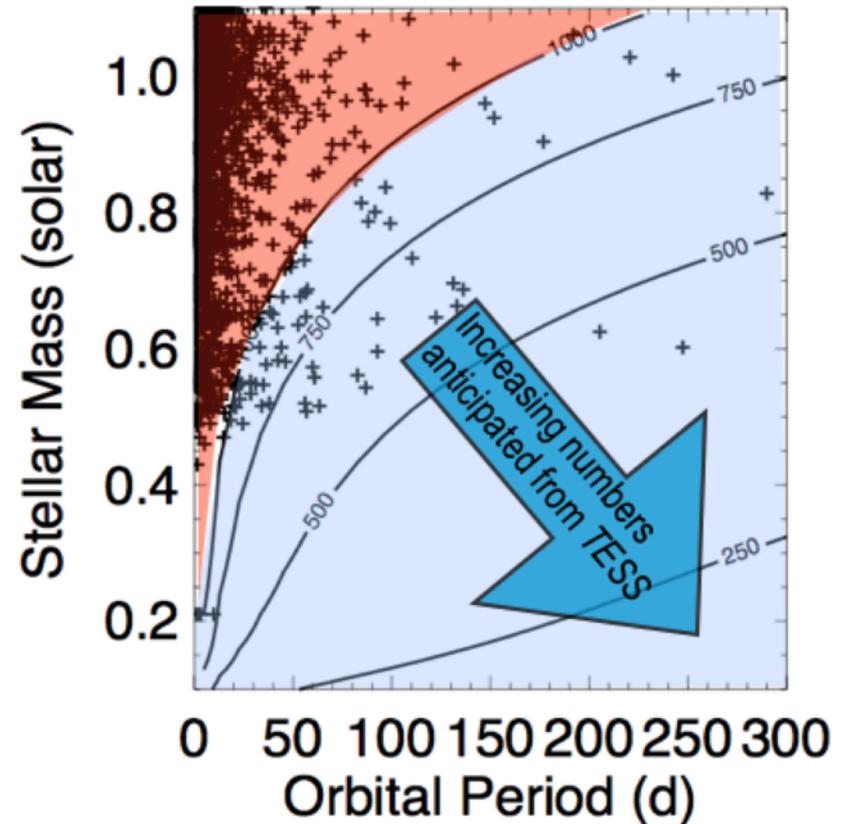
Super-Ganymedes Super-Earths Super-Europas?



■ Metallic core
■ Silicate mantle
■ Water ices and liquids

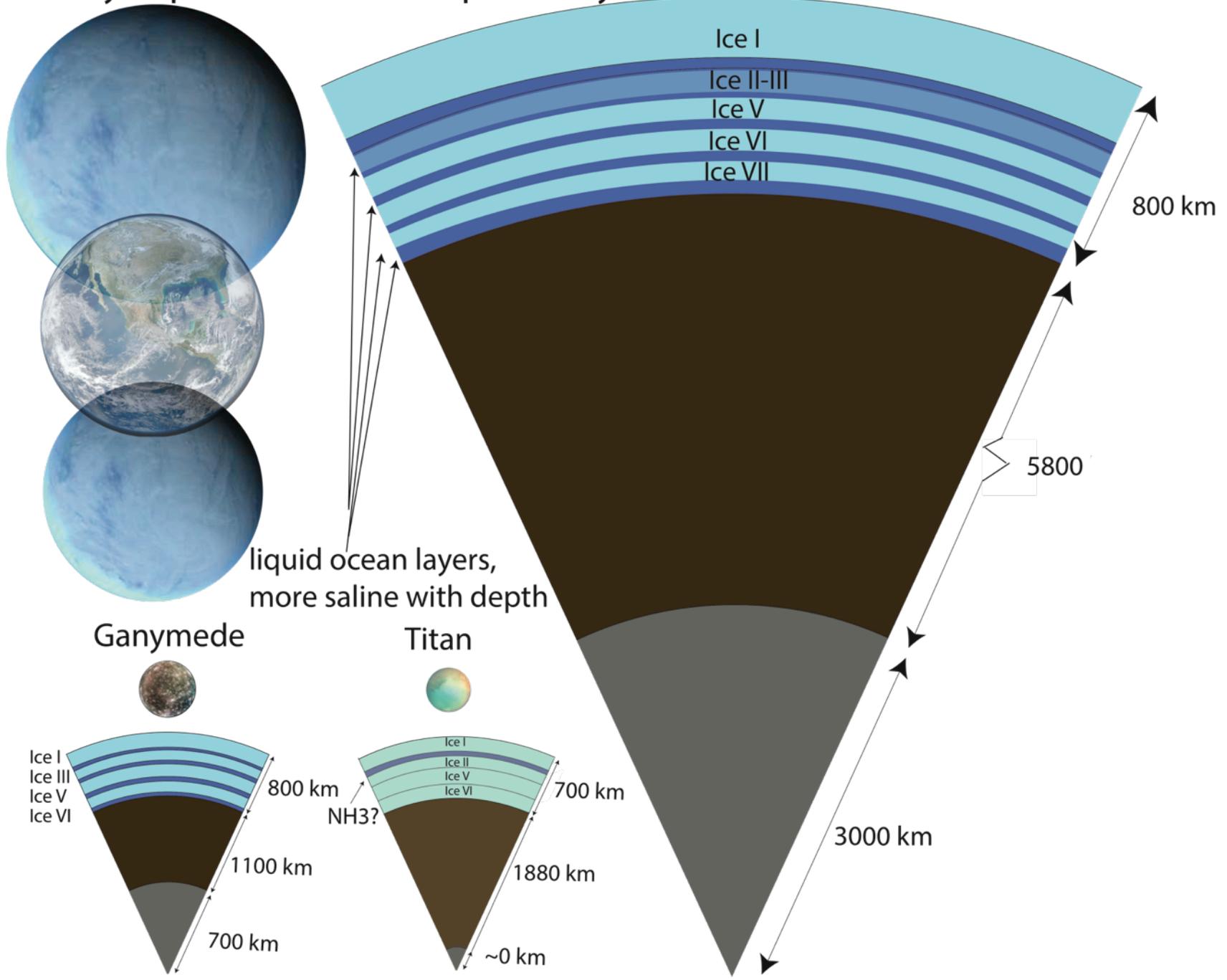
(Grasset+ 2009)

Kepler planets $R < 2.5R_{Earth}$
contours: $T_{surface}$ (K)

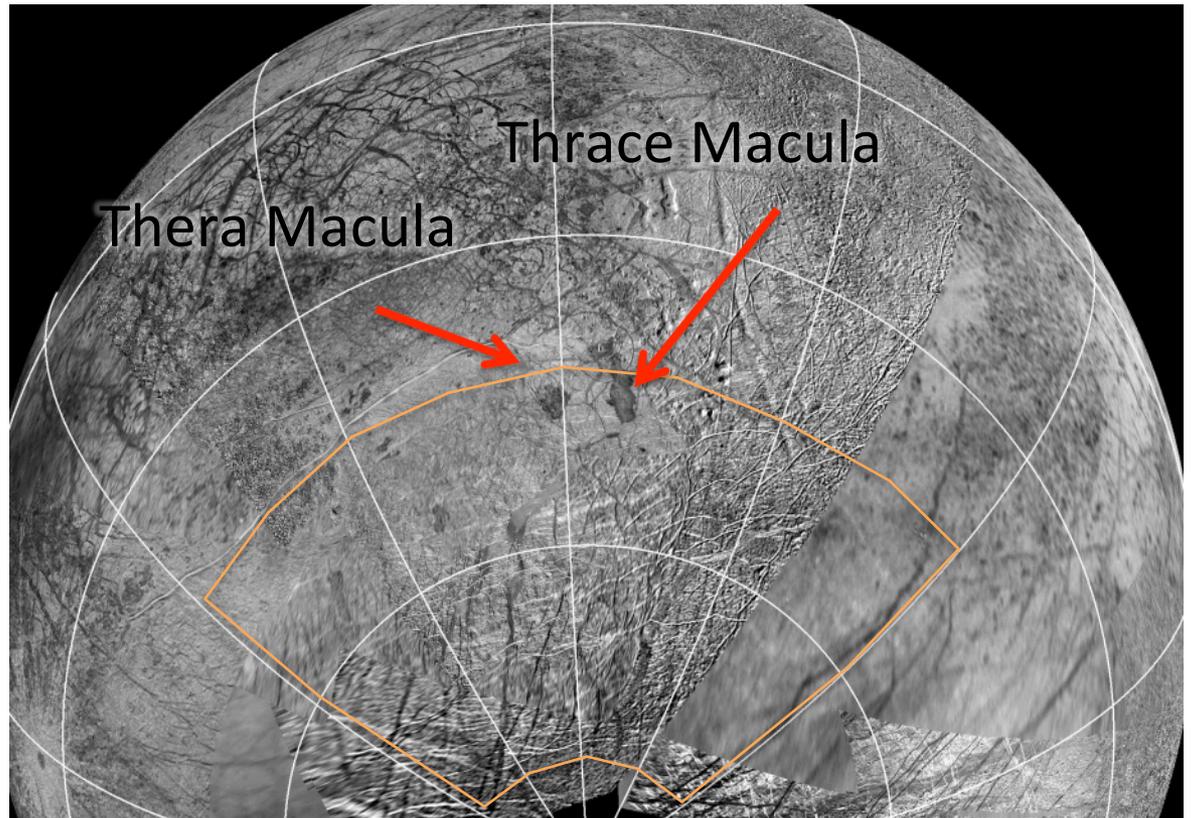
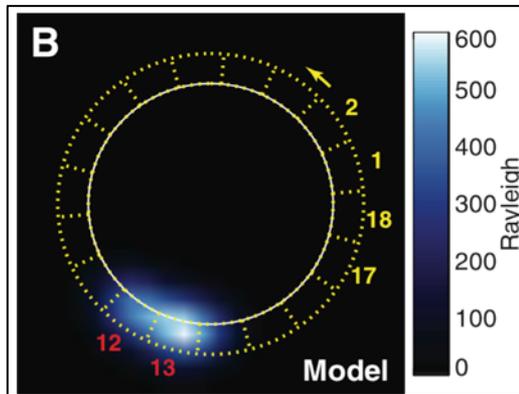
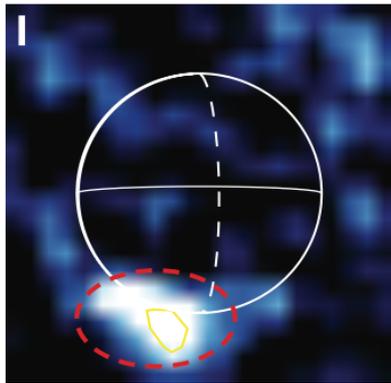


TESS: Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite
(Ricker+2014)

watery super-Earths and super-Ganymedes



Europa Plume Location & Variability

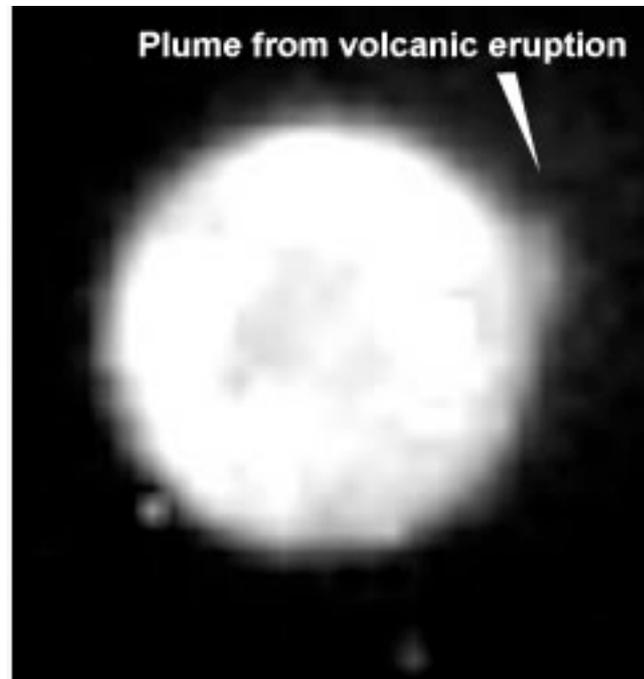


Roth et al 2014, *Science*,
Schmidt et al in prep.

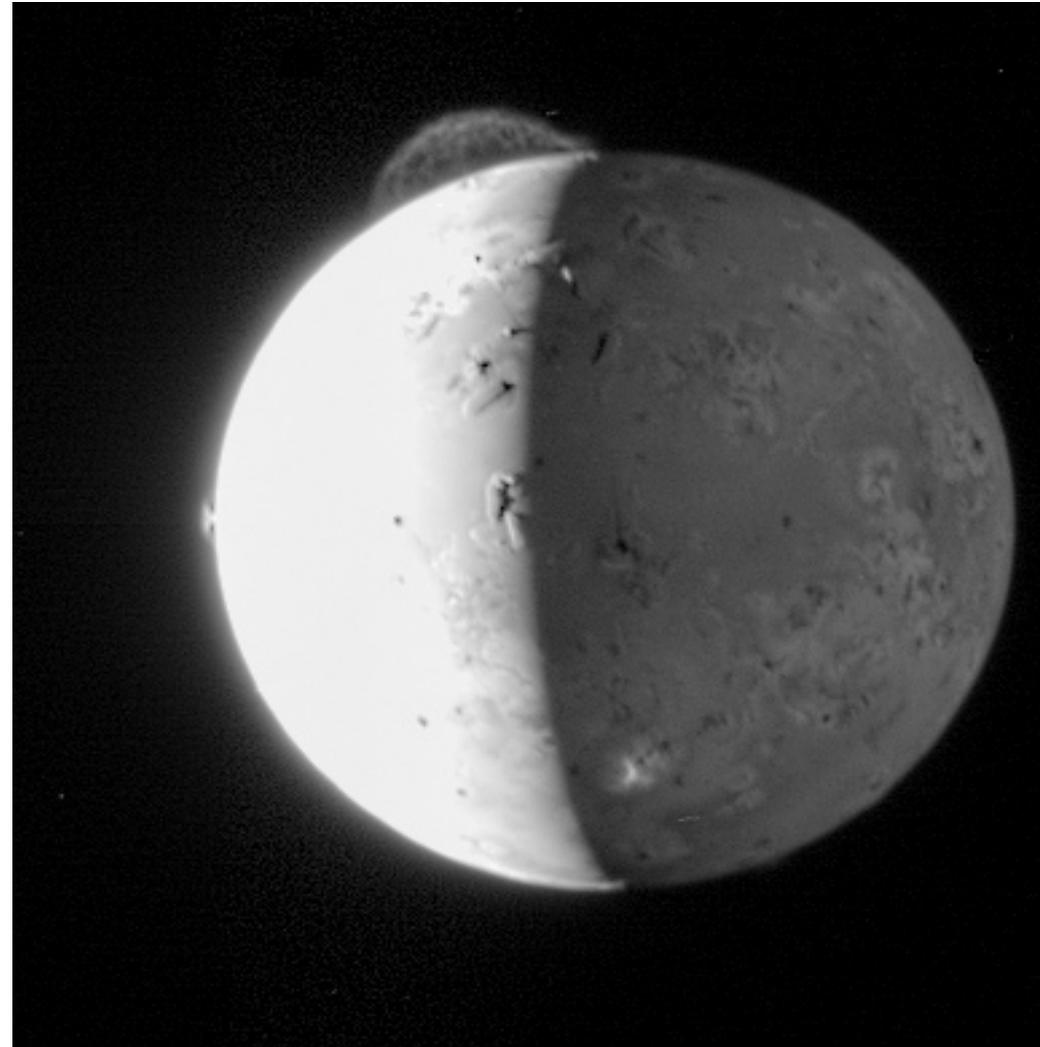
Surface of Io



Plume from volcanic eruption

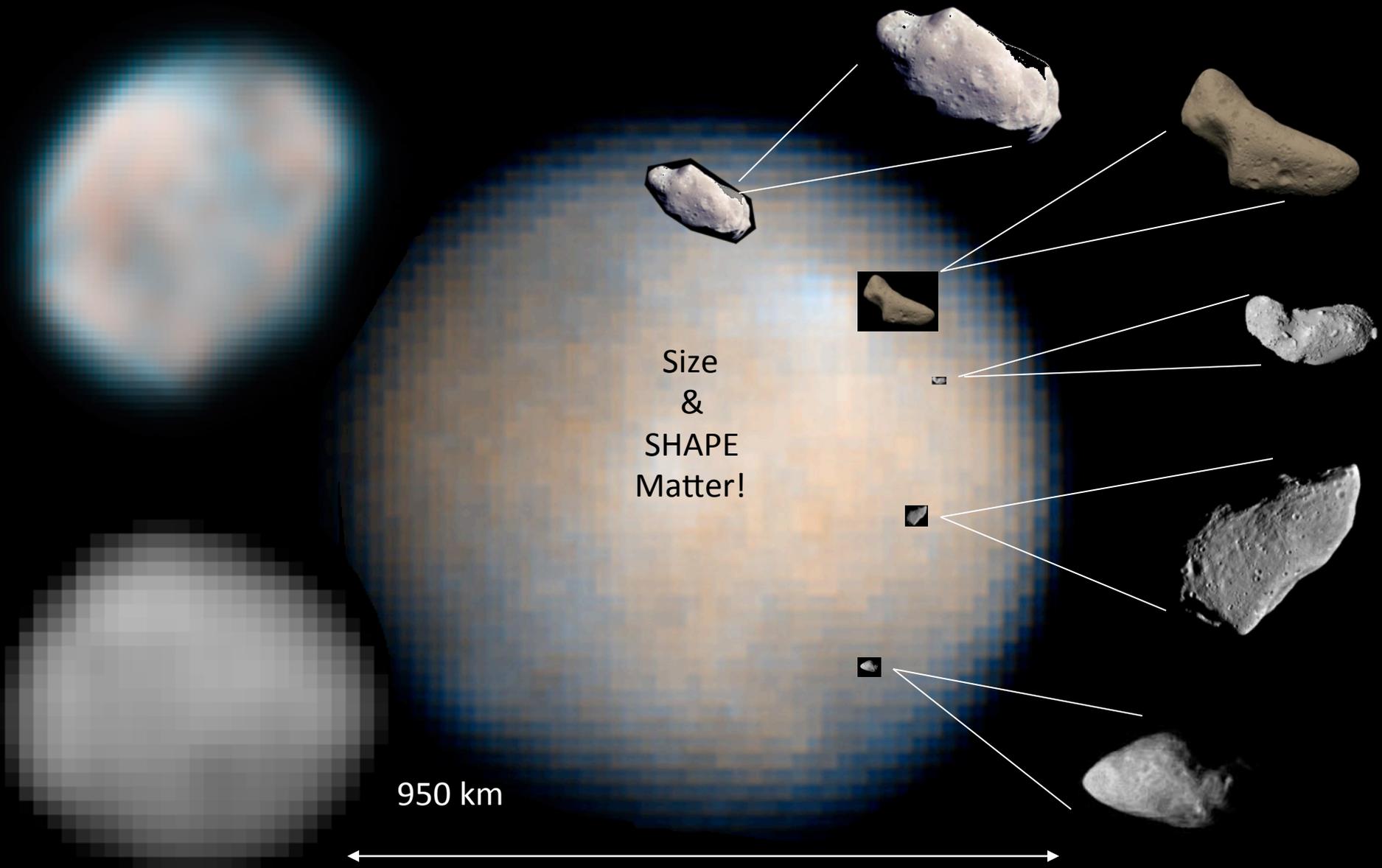


Io Volcano Monitoring- Exotic Heat Transfer



Kuiper and Asteroid Belts—
Seeing Planets
& Informing Disk Processes

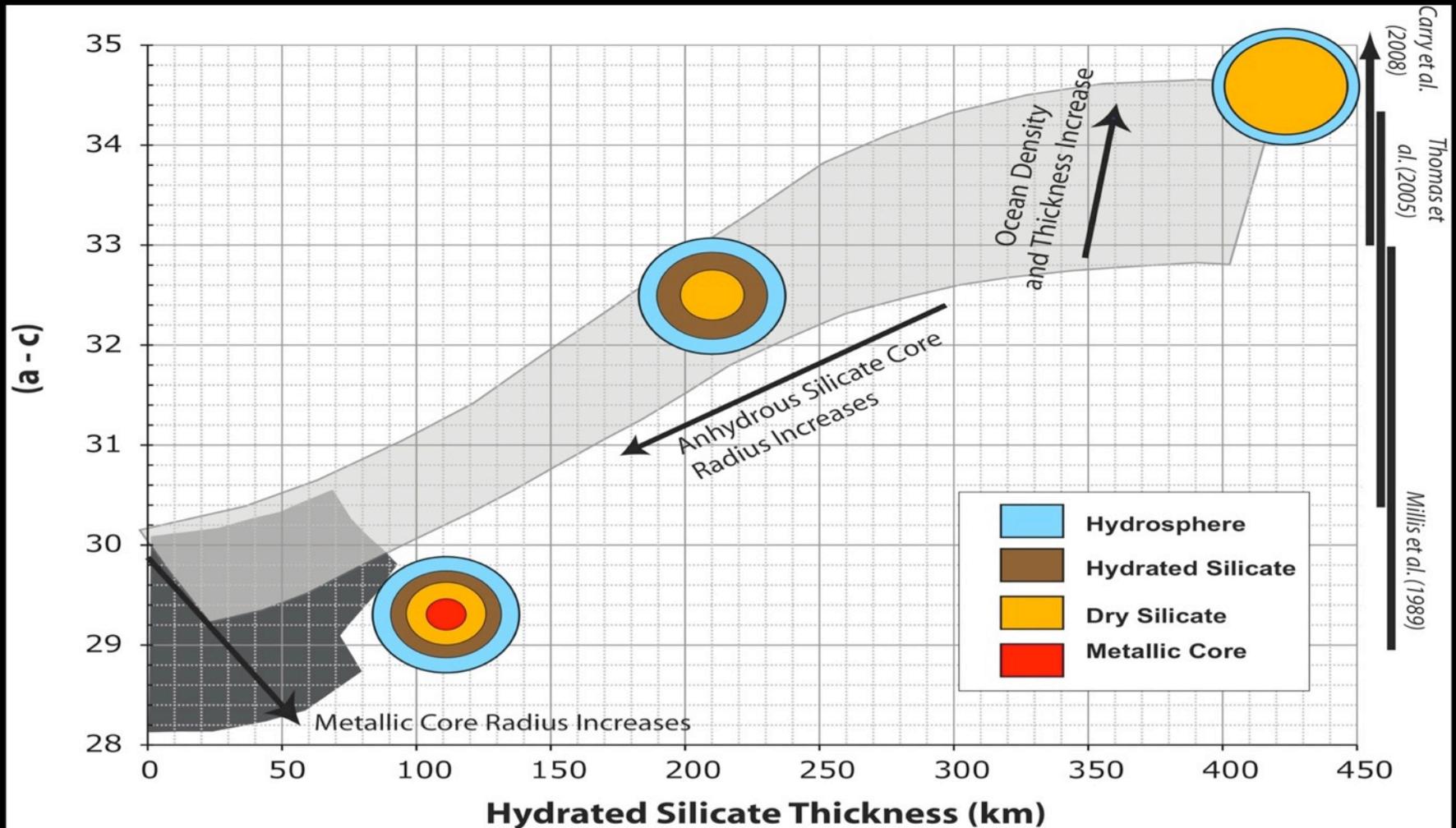
Hubble in the Main Belt



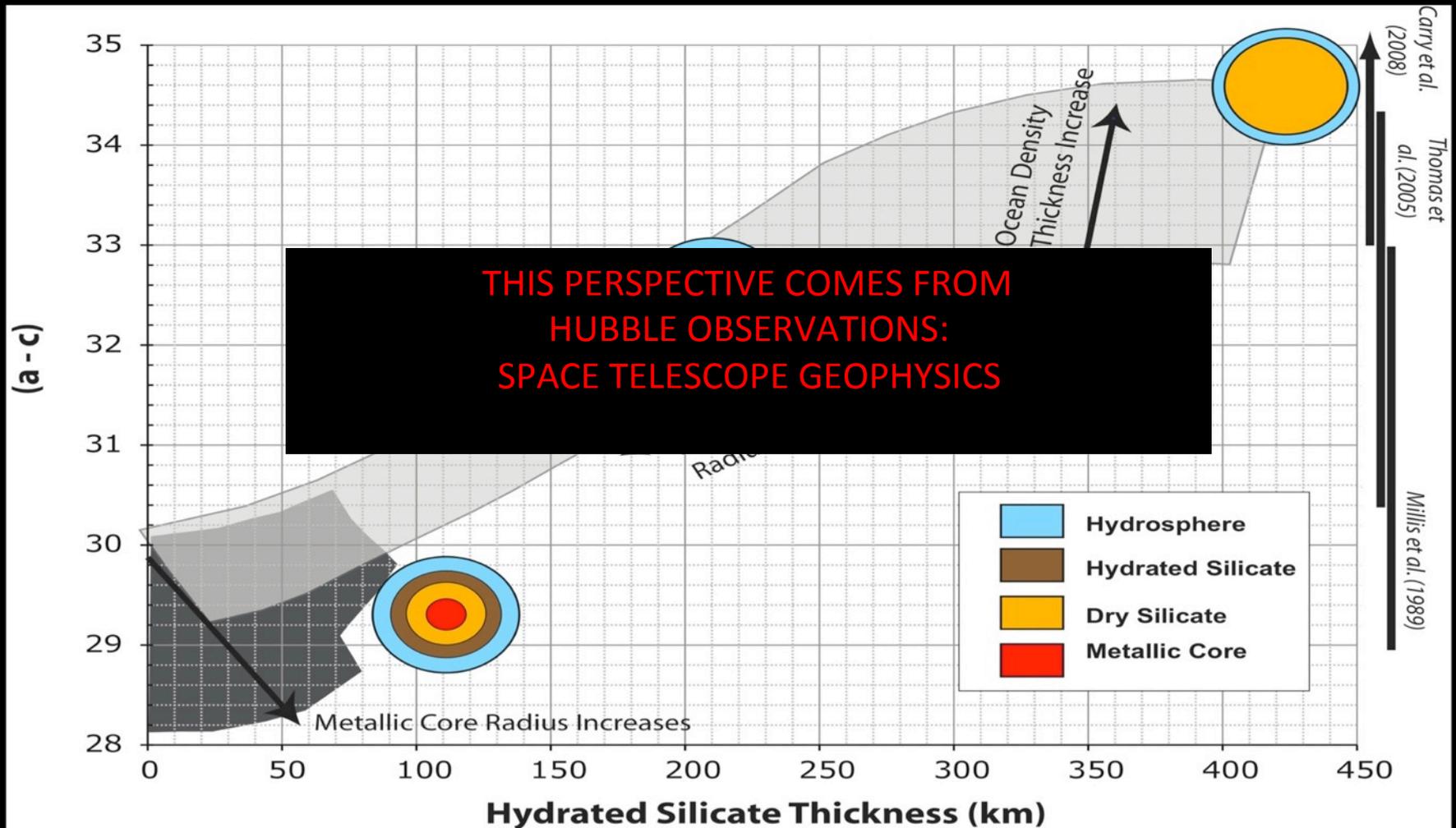
Size
&
SHAPE
Matter!

950 km

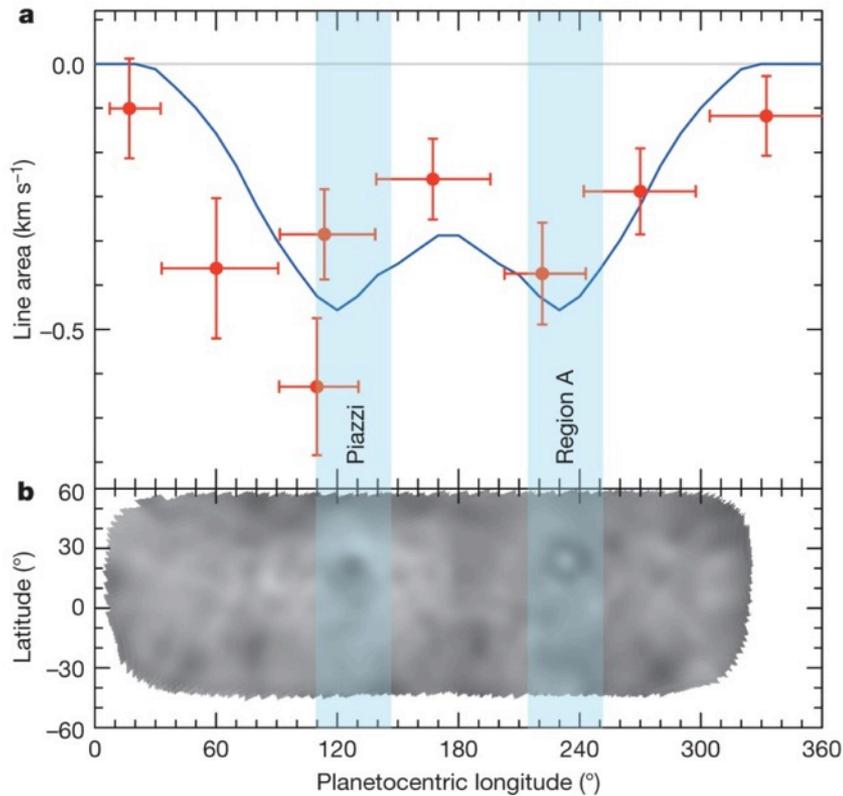
Interior from Shape and Density Observations



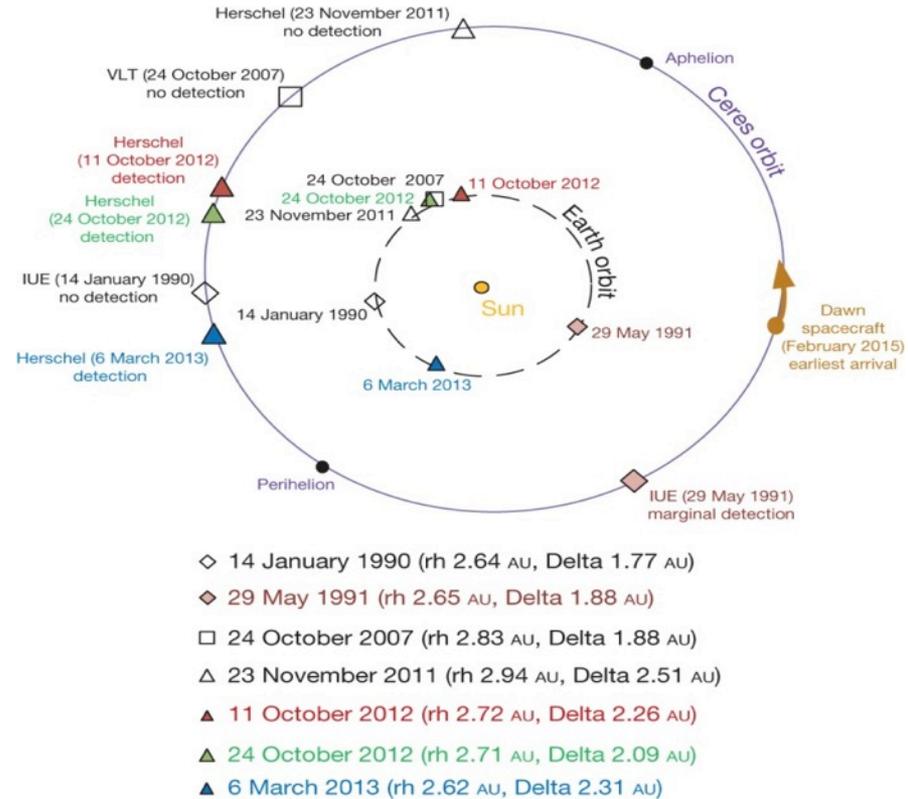
Interior from Shape and Density Observations



Water Vapor at Ceres

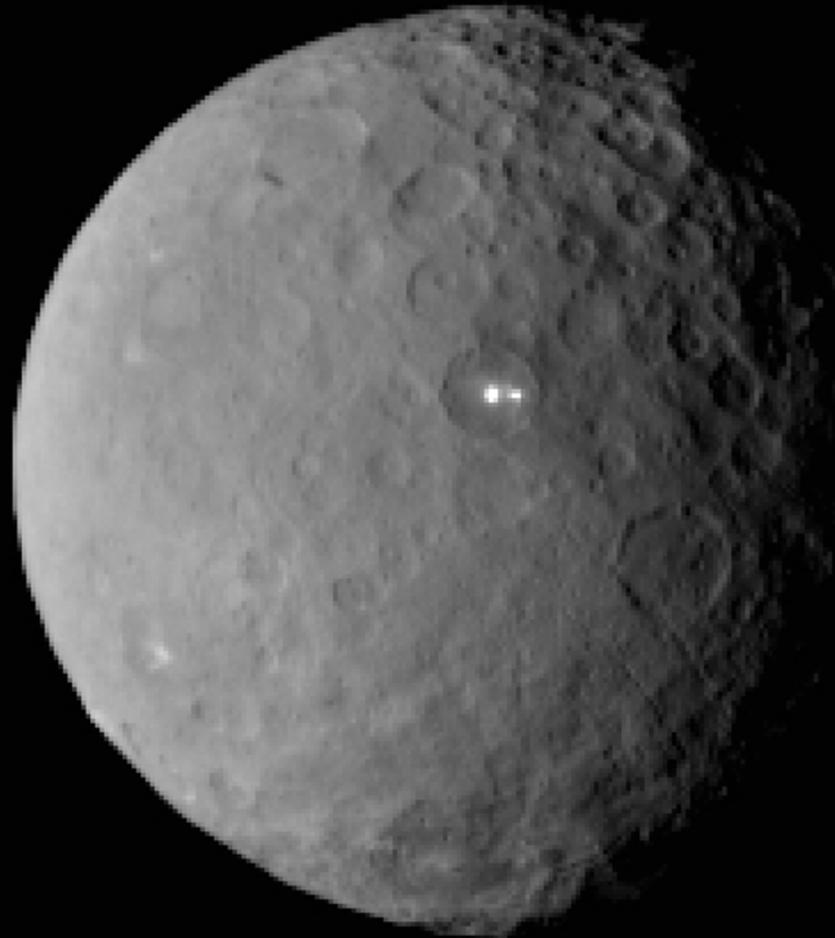


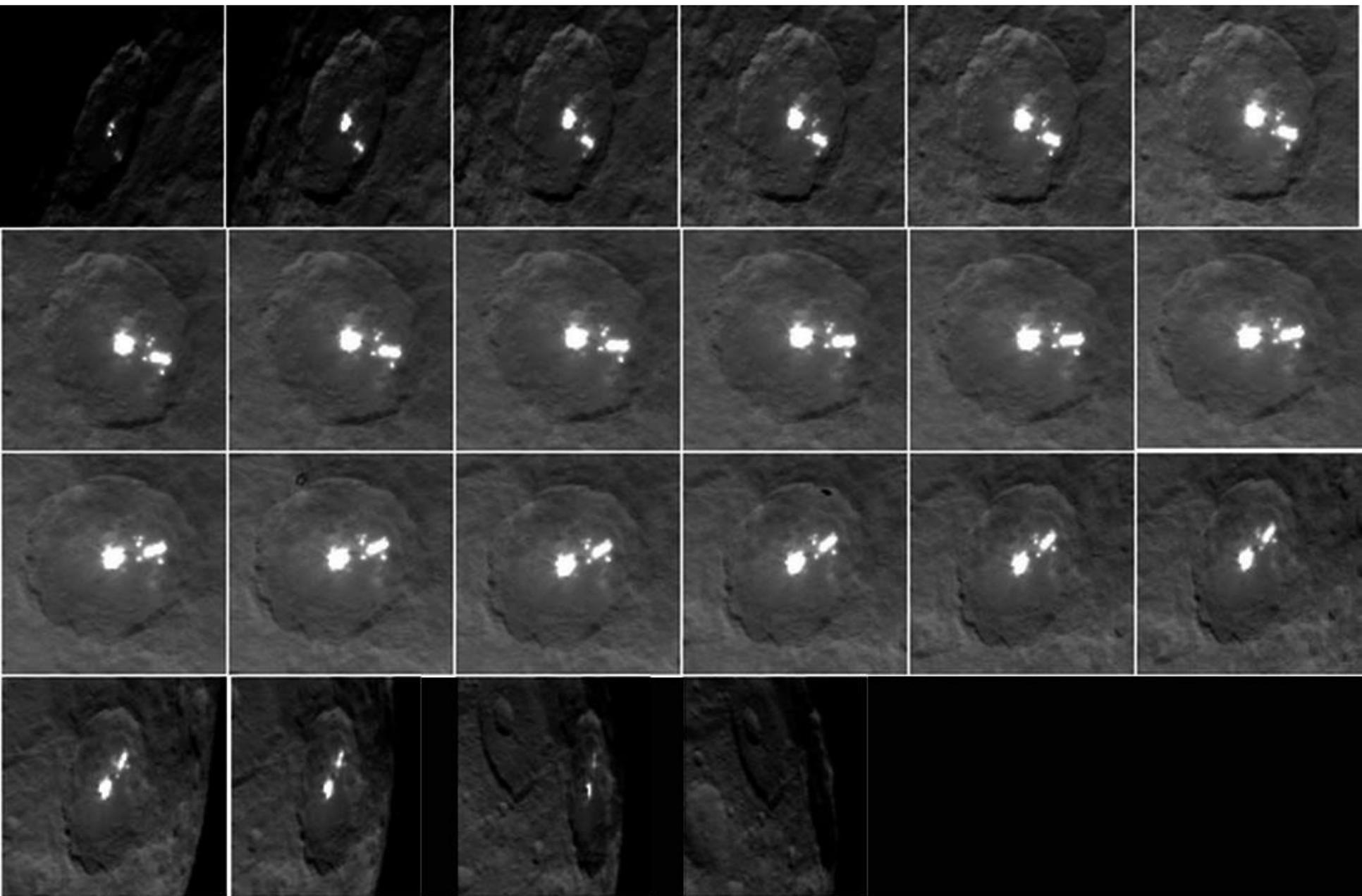
Variability of water absorption on 6 March 2013.



Variability of water along Ceres' Orbit

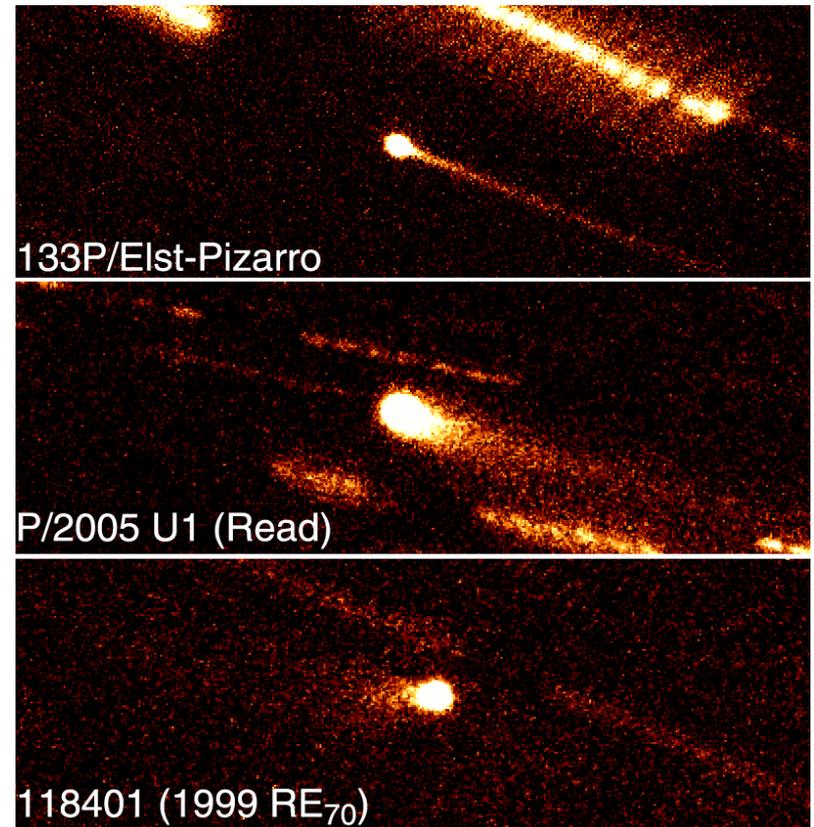
Water Vapor at Ceres



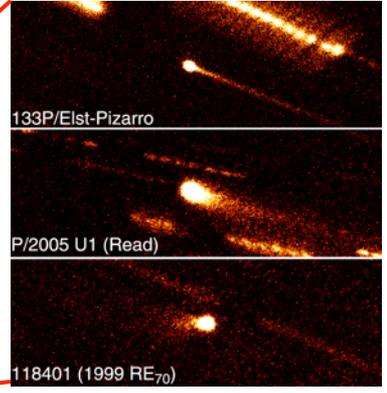


Whole New Worlds: Icy Bodies in the Main Belt

- Twenty C-type asteroids larger than 100 km
 - Densities between 2000 and 2800 kg/m³
 - Understanding the Ice Line
 - Surface Compositions:
 - Hydrated silicates, organics, carbonates, clays
 - Resolved mapping and spectroscopy are key achievable for LUVUOIR
- Main belt comets: B-types, part of Themis family
 - Activity and Dynamics



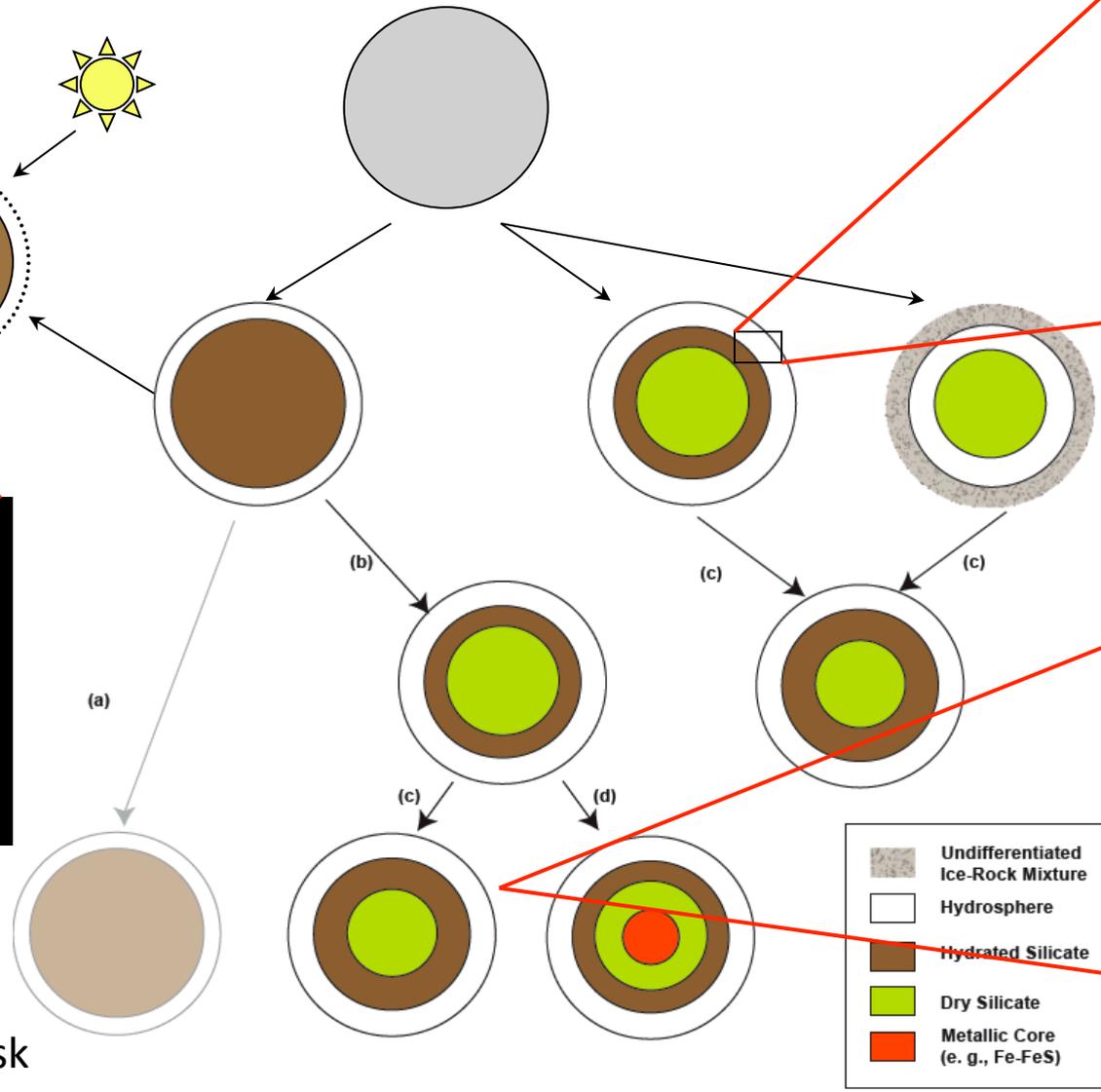
Implications for Ice & the C-class Asteroids



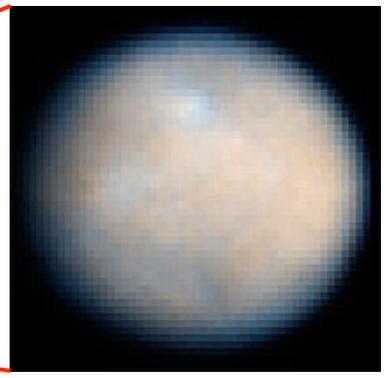
24 Themis,
65 Cybele



Pallas

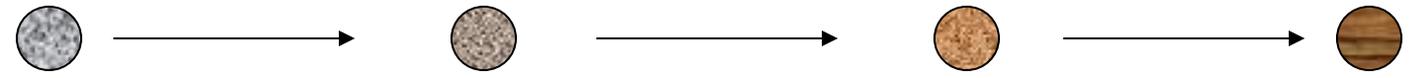


	Undifferentiated Ice-Rock Mixture
	Hydrosphere
	Hydrated Silicate
	Dry Silicate
	Metallic Core (e. g., Fe-FeS)

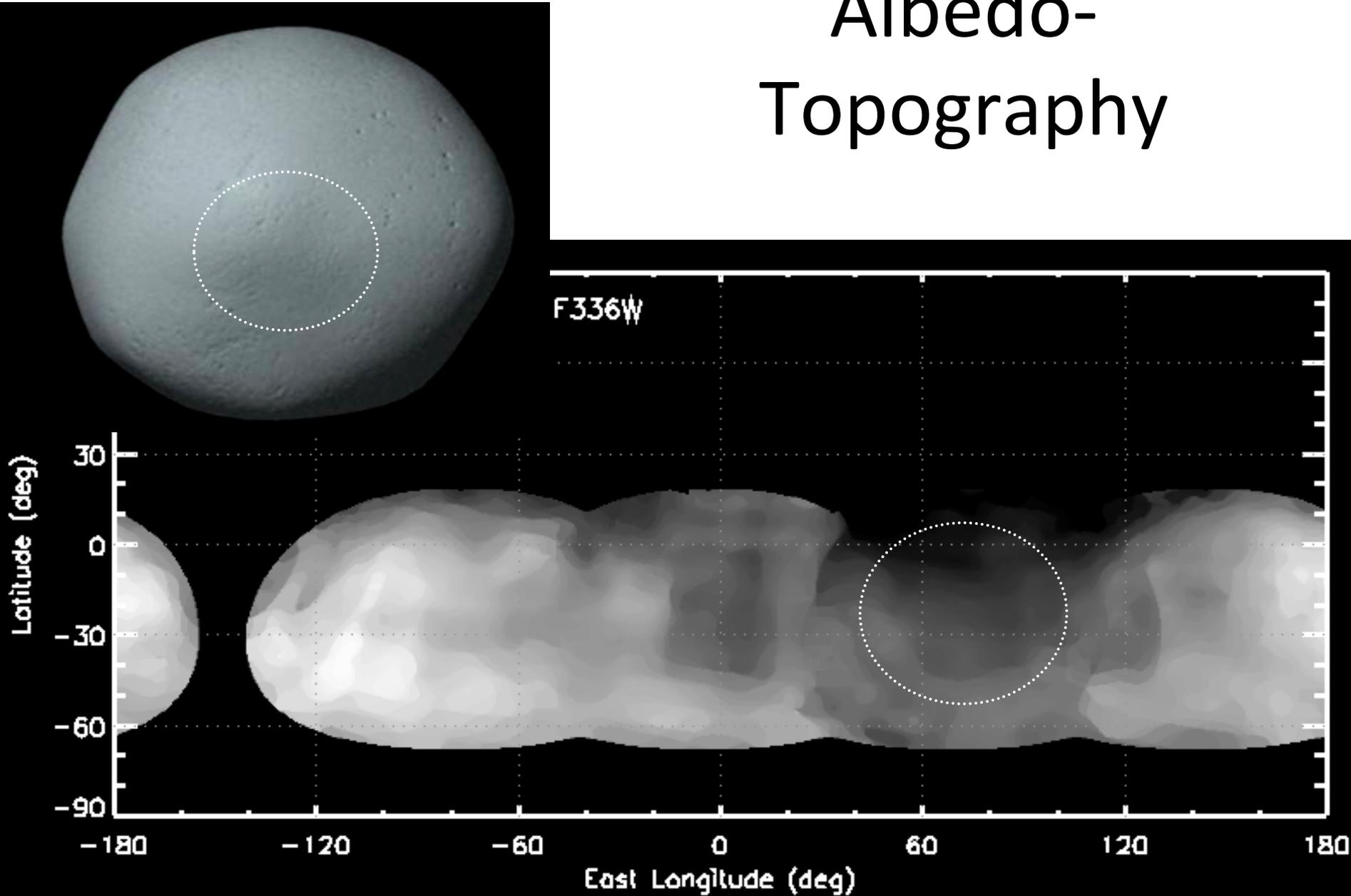


Ceres

Meteorite & Disk Implications

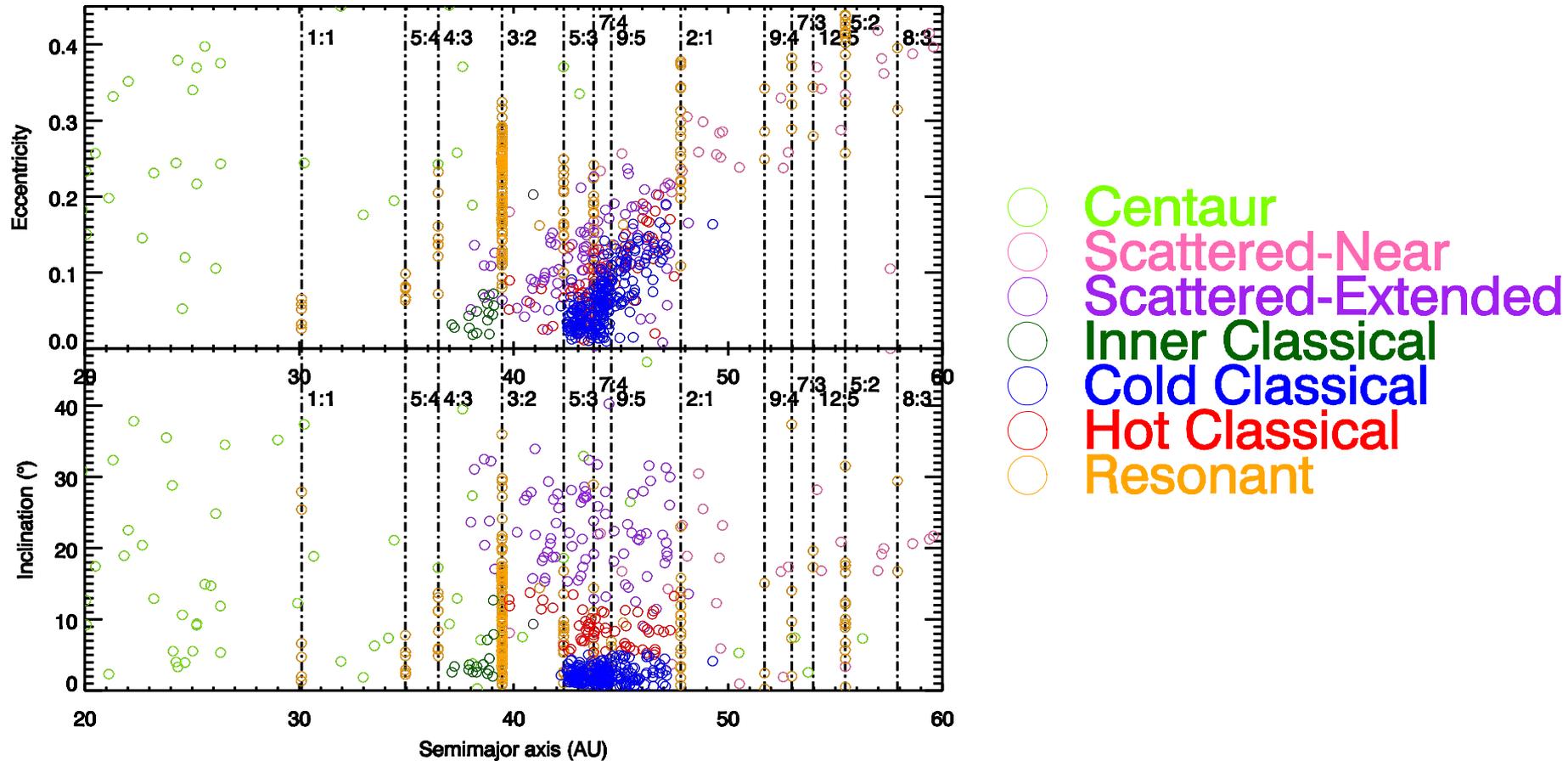


Albedo- Topography



Kuiper Belt—Seeing Planets & Informing Disk Processes

Classification of KBOs to 1km



Largest known trans-Neptunian objects (TNOs)



Eris



Pluto



Makemake



Haumea



Sedna



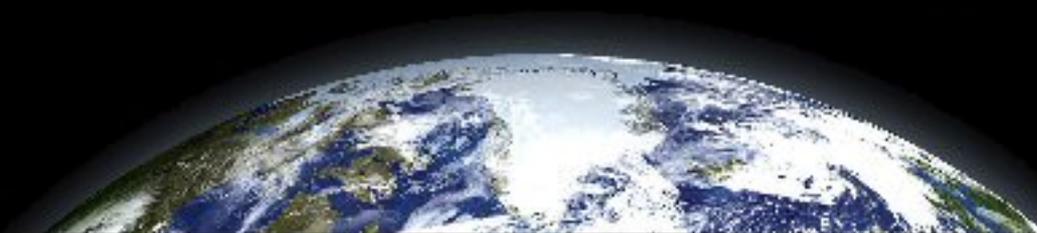
Orcus



2007 OR₁₀

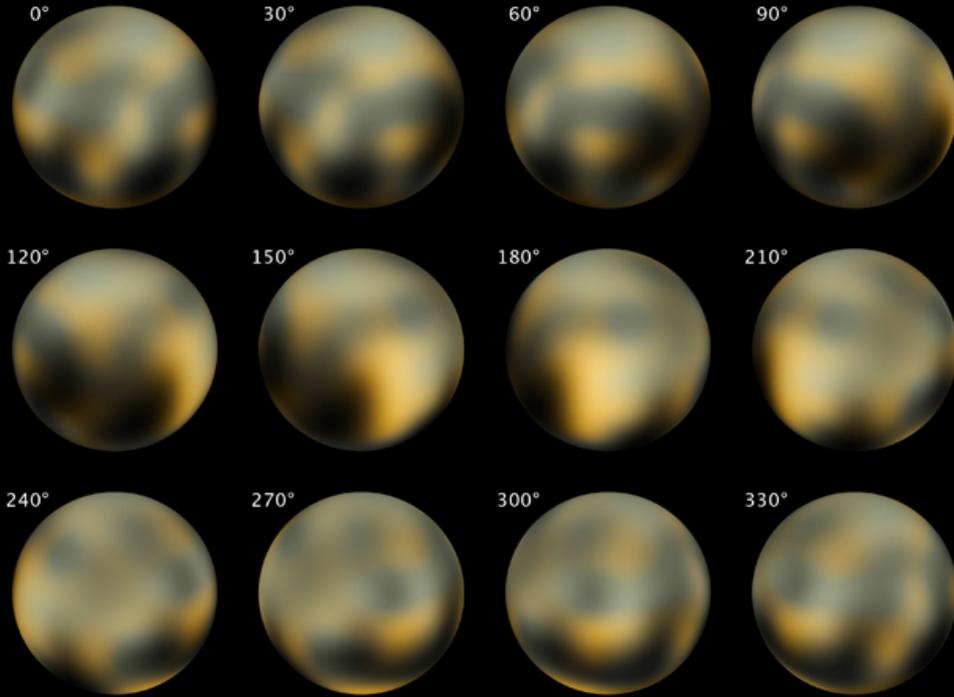


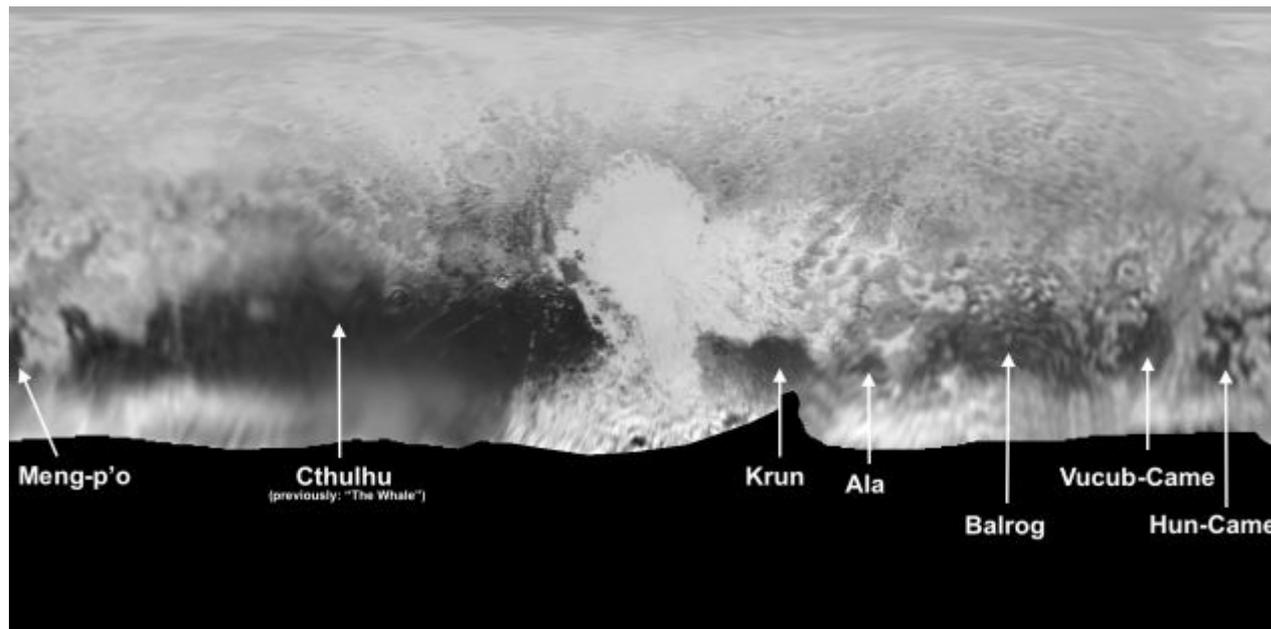
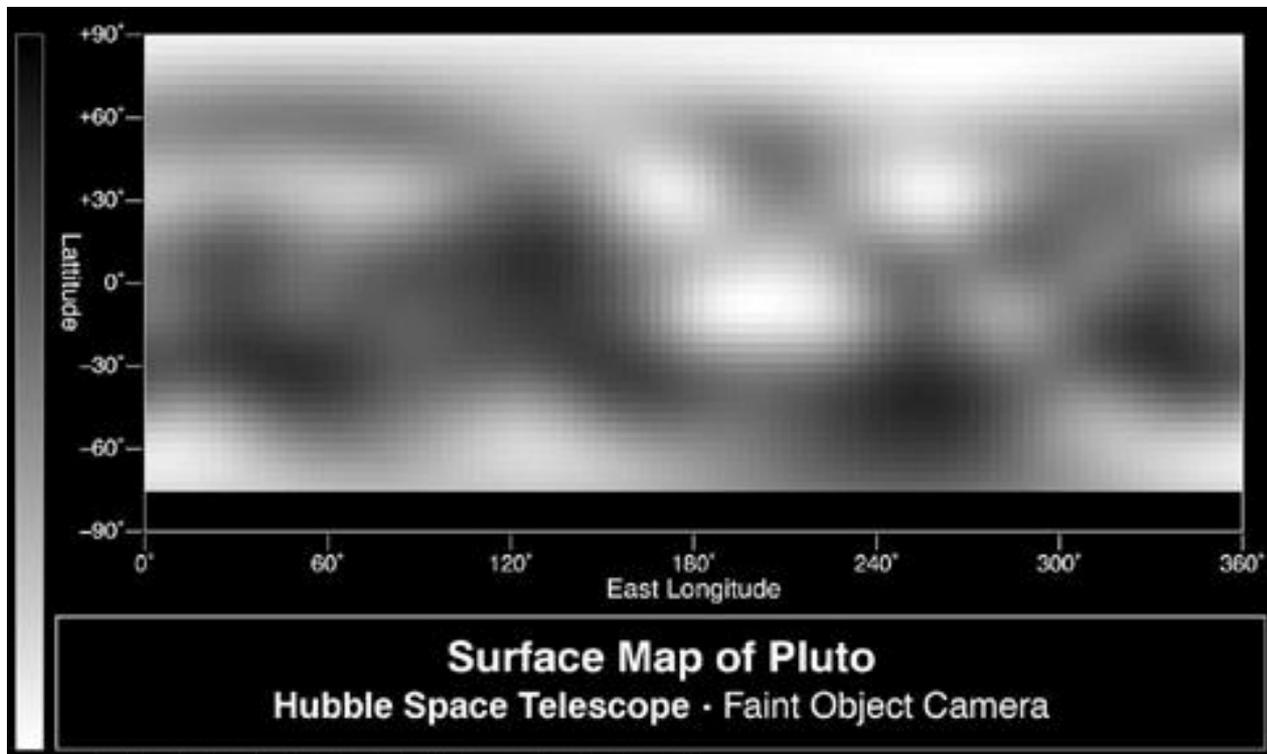
Quaoar



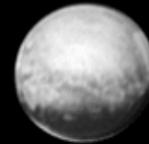
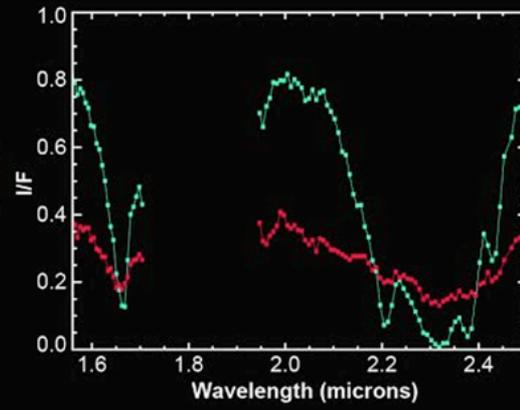
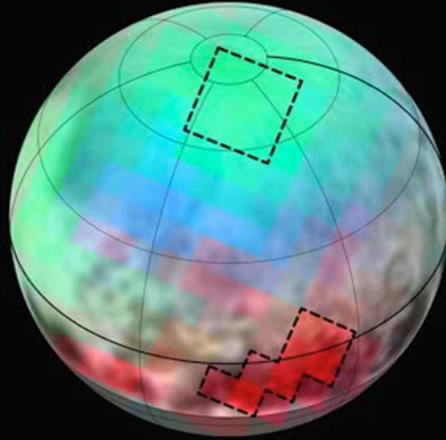
Pluto

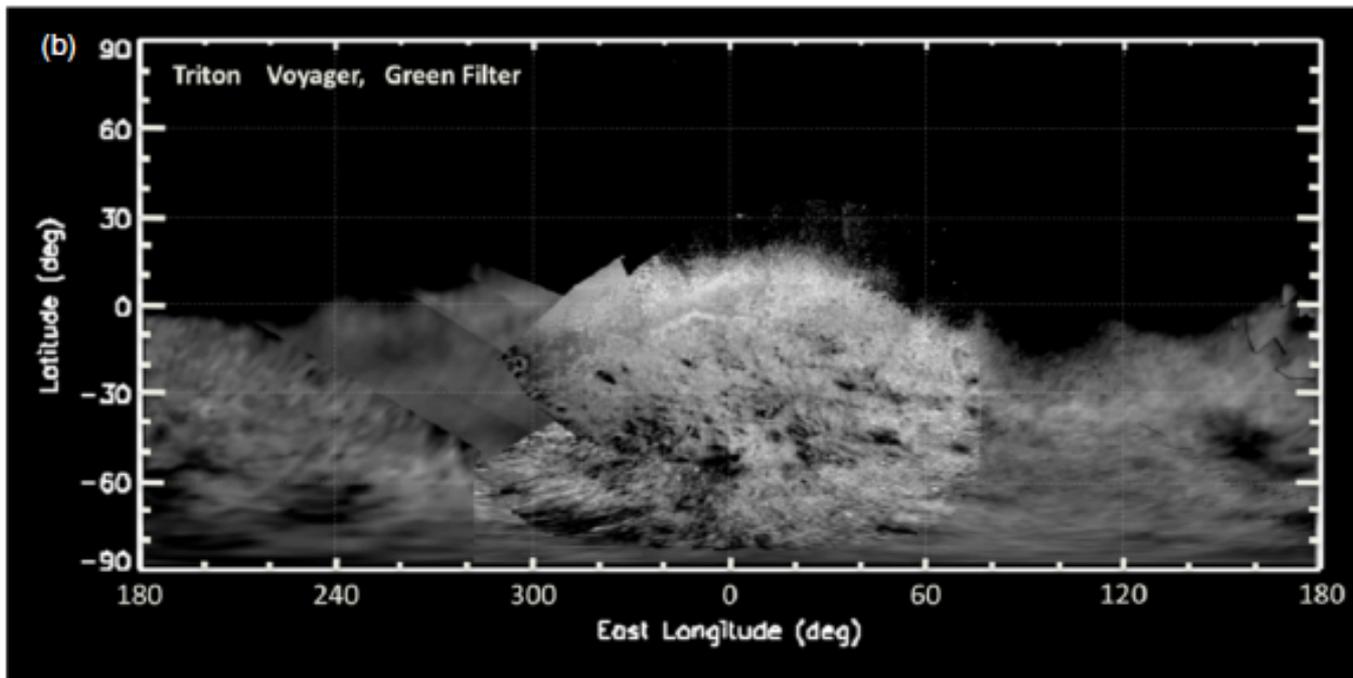
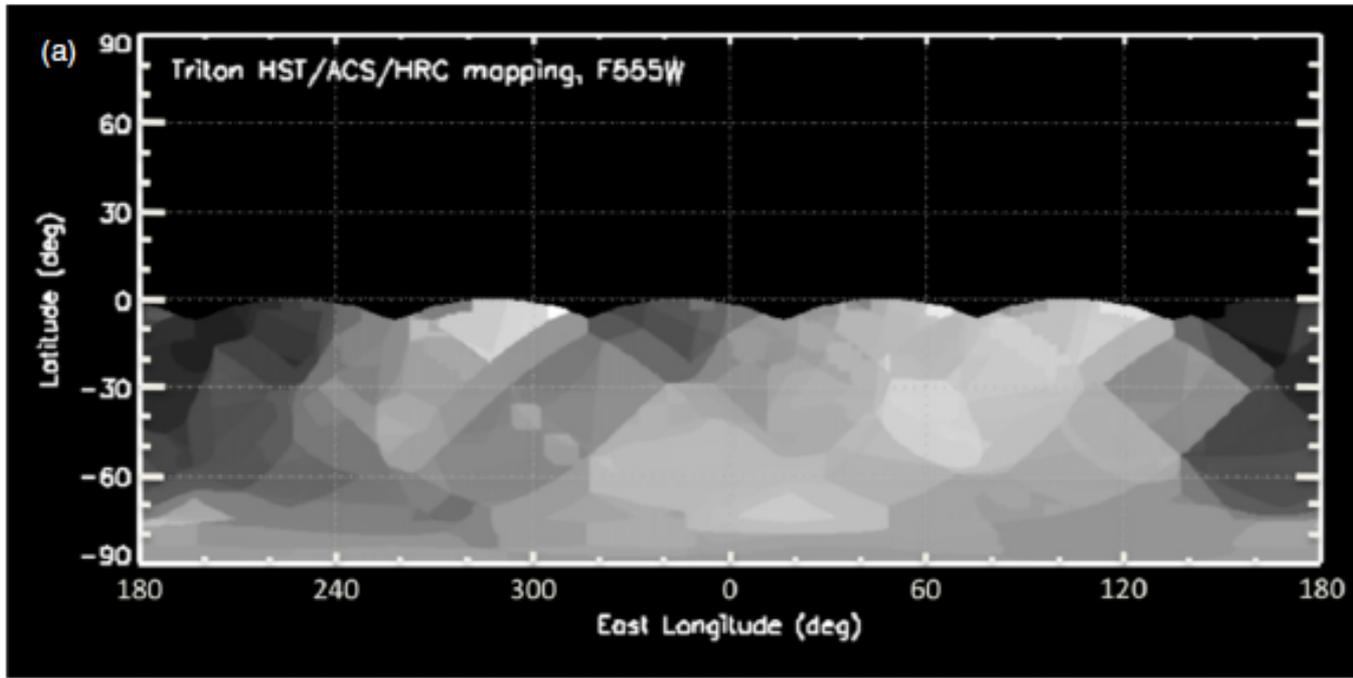
Pluto • Hubble Space Telescope ACS/HRC



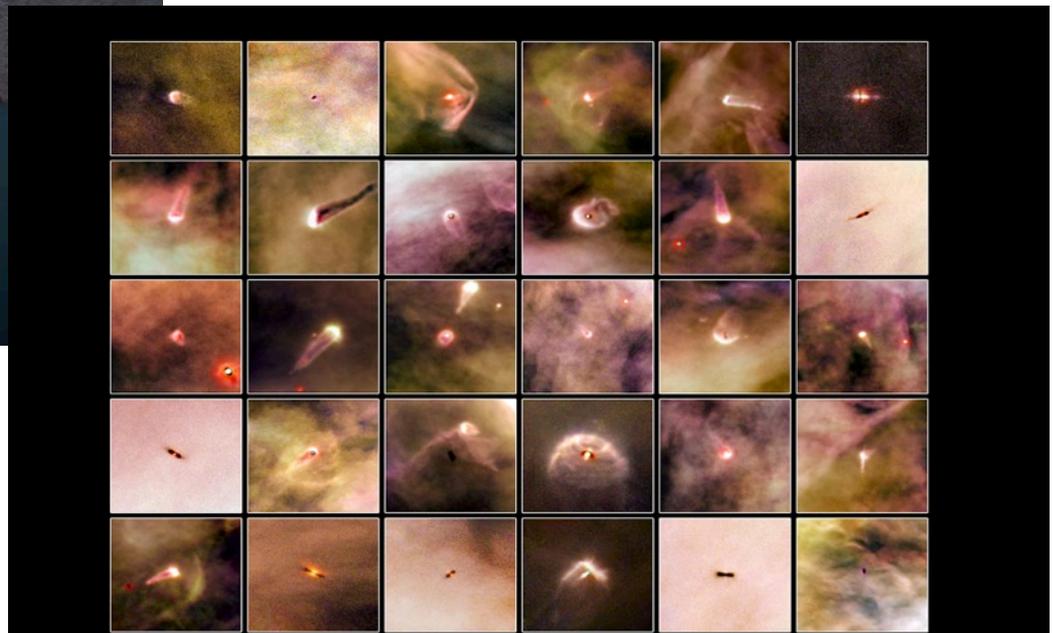
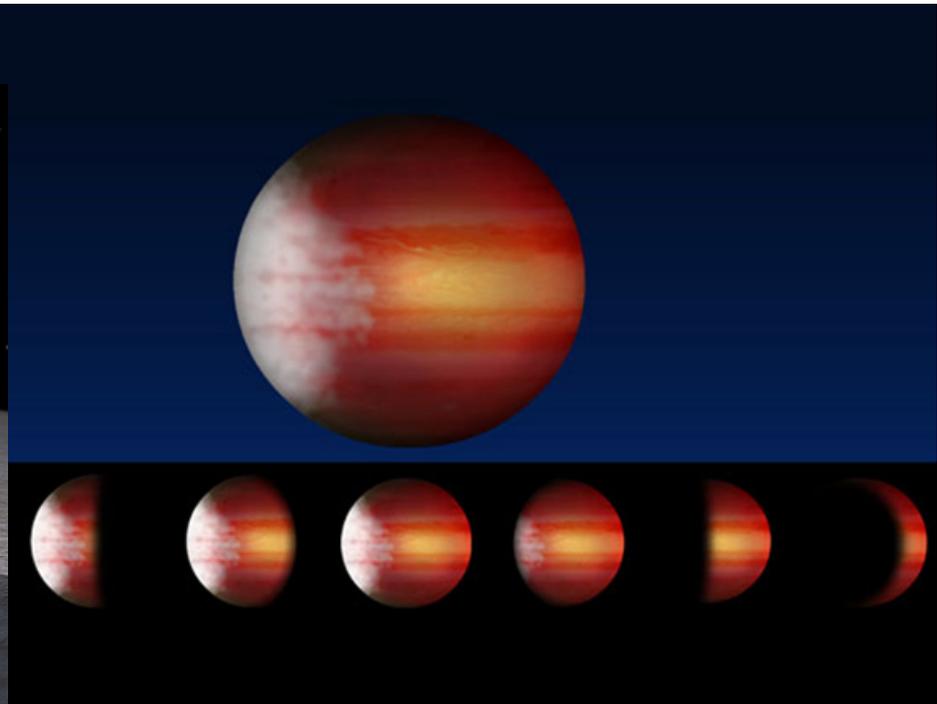


Methane on Pluto

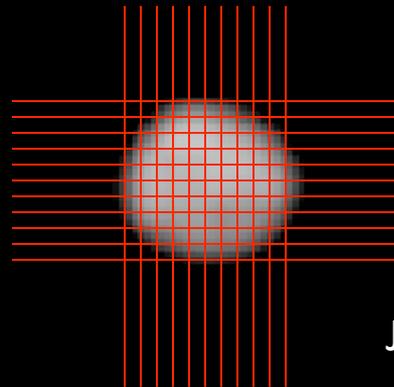
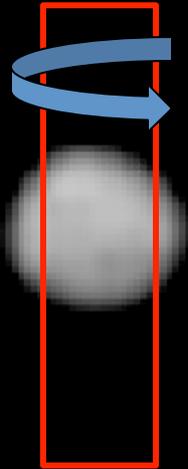




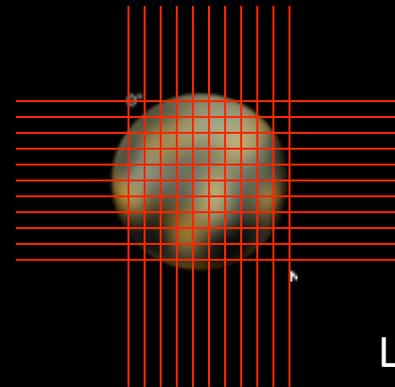
Synergy & Moving Forward



Some Potential JWST vs 8m-class Observations

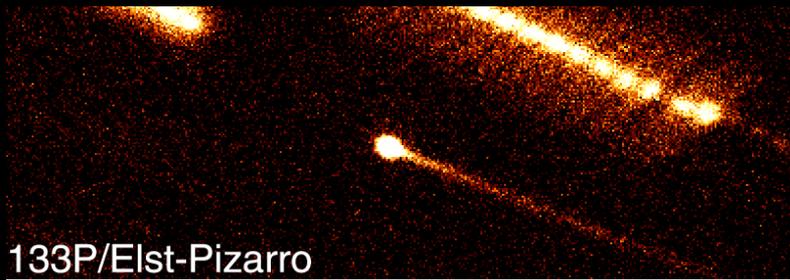


JWST

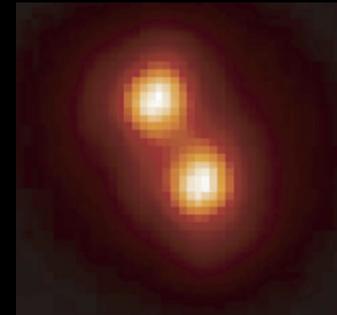


LUVUOIR

Pluto, Ceres, Haumea, Themis family & smaller/more distant targets



133P/Elst-Pizarro

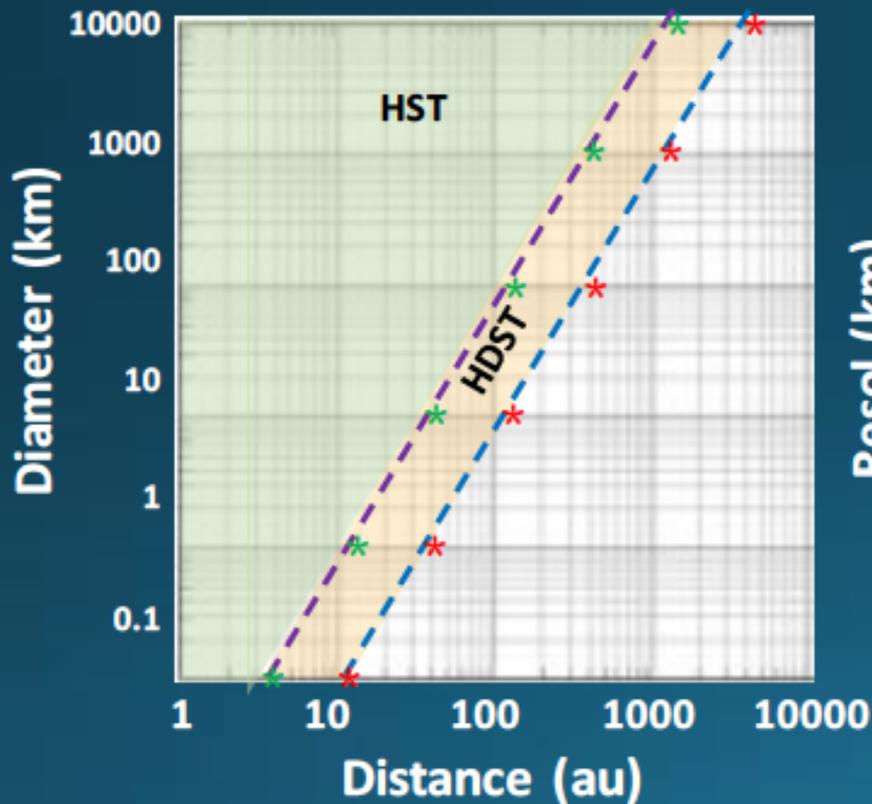


LUVUOIR

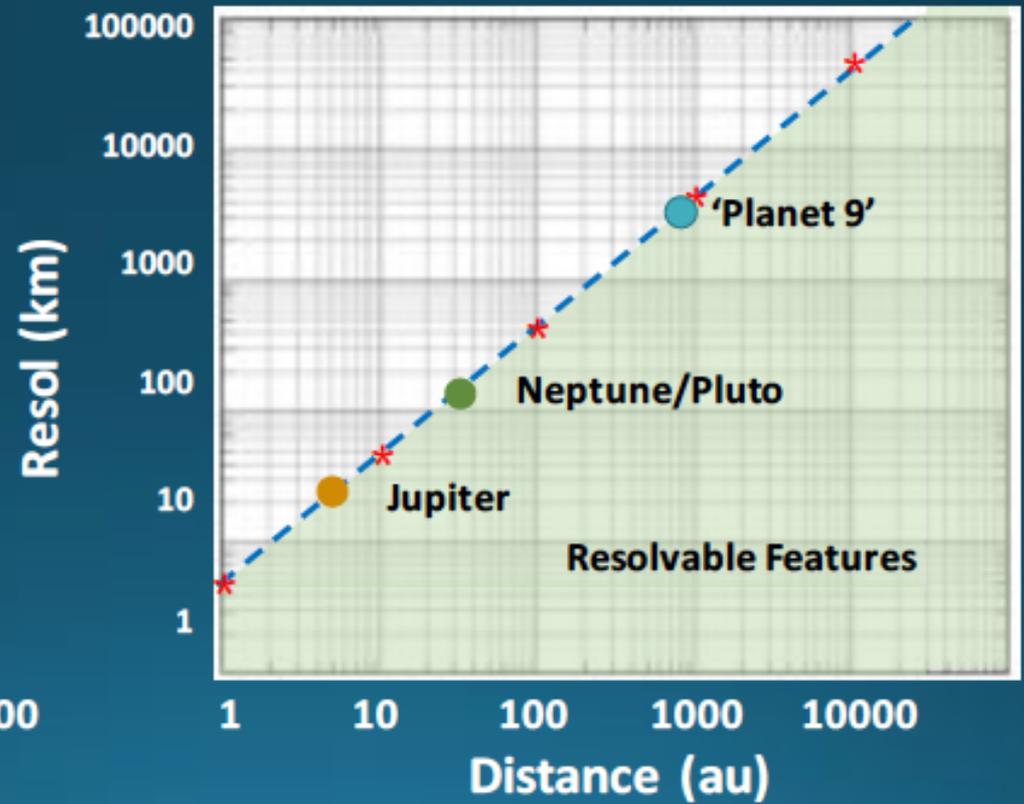
Colors → (Resolved) Spectra → Resolved Imaging → water, CHANGE!

The HDST diffraction limit would exceed HST by a factor of up to 5 into the NUV. The combination of aperture and technology improvement targets will increase the sensitivity limit of HDST by a factor of 50-100 times over HST.

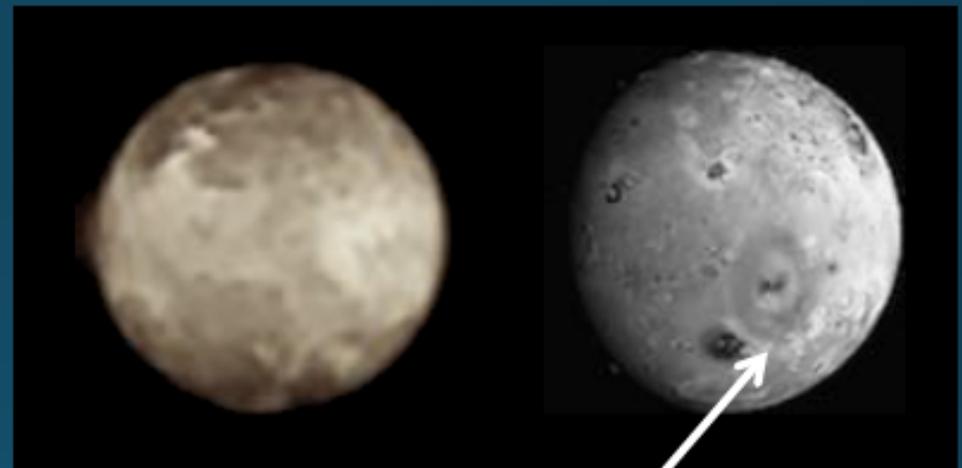
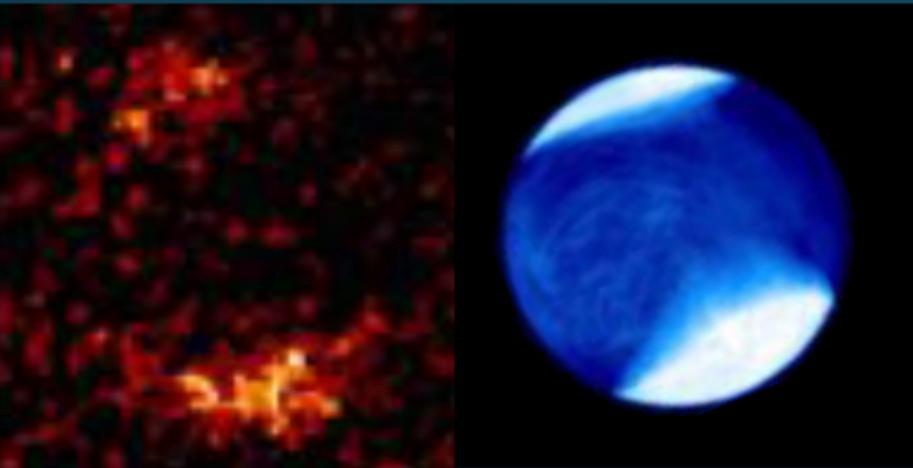
Detection Threshold



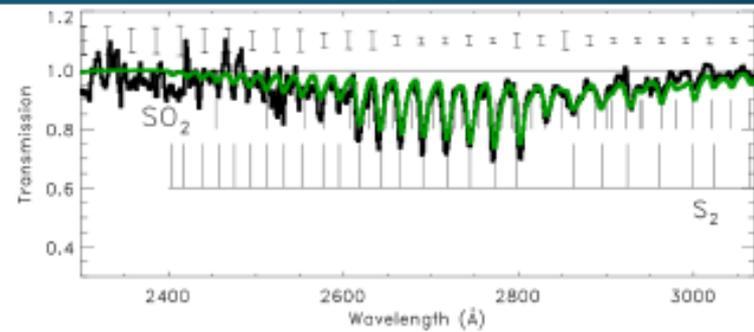
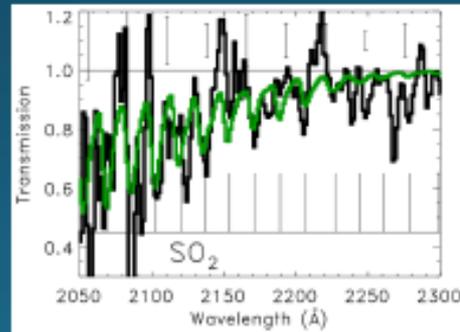
NUV Diffraction Limit



At Jupiter the visible resolution of HDST would enable monitoring of surface features on the Galilean satellites at a spatial resolution comparable to *Voyager*. In the UV, the increased sensitivity and spatial resolution would permit characterization of auroral features.



Small scale features can be resolved spectrally with integral field capability.



8-m Class Observatory

Game-Changers

- Pluto: 0.1" 14 mag—resolved imaging, change detection, atmospheric science, imaging Charon and its dynamics
- Neptune: 2.3" 7.8-8 mag, imaging moons, rings, aurora→magnetospheres, interior
- Uranus: ~3" 8-9th mag, imaging moons, rings, aurora→magnetospheres, interior
- Haumea: 17th mag, first resolved images/spectra? Size measurement, colors, changes? Moons—1 now confirmed
- Makemake: 16-17th mag first resolved images/spectra? Size measurement, colors, changes? Moons?
- Pallas: .2-.3" 8-10th mag, High spatial resolution, resolved spectra, UV of C-class asteroids, centaurs
- Europa: .7-1" 5.5-6 mag, spatial resolution, UV activity monitoring
- Main belt comets— sub .1", 21-24 mag, first spectroscopy, any resolved science?

Solar System Science
Provides the Foundation!