

The power of high-resolution spectroscopy: from self-luminous gas giants to ExoEarths and biosignatures

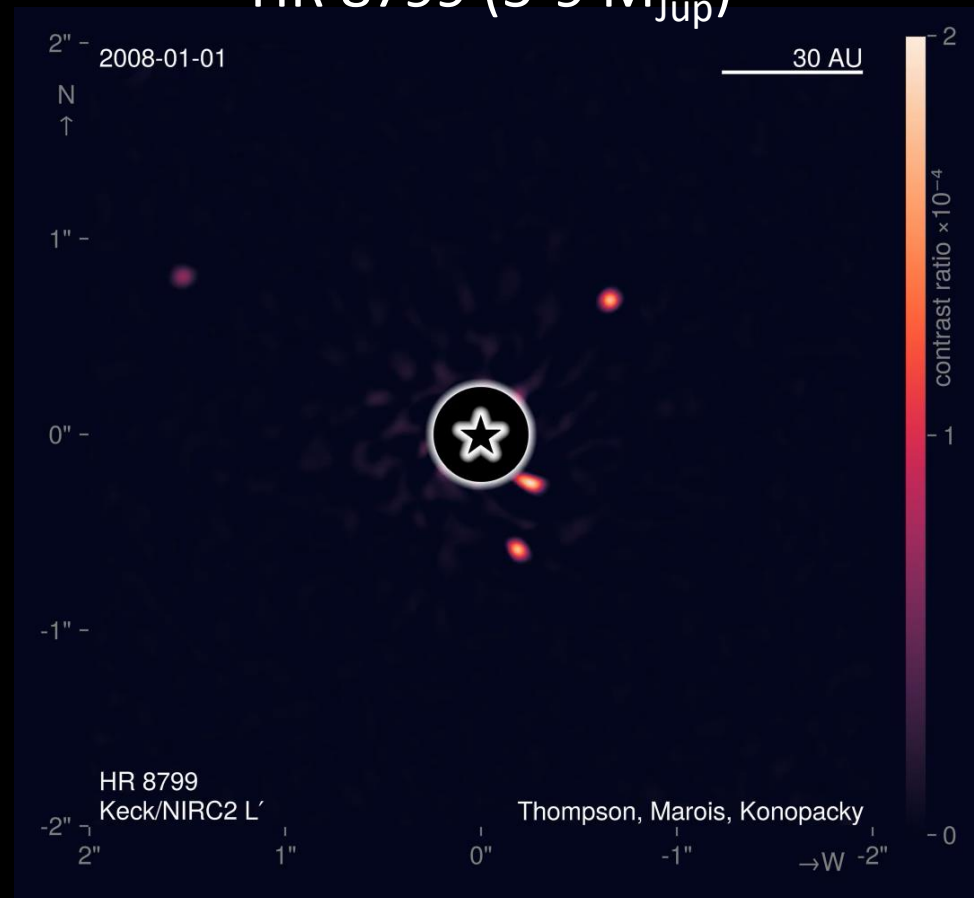
Jean-Baptiste Ruffio (<https://www.jbruffio.com>)
jruffio@ucsd.edu (UC San Diego), December 29, 2025

HWO simulations: Sarah Steiger, Corey Spohn, Bruce Macintosh, Dimitri Mawet, Laurent Pueyo, Bertrand Mennesson, Beck Dacus, Nicole Wolff, Renyu Hu, Kielan Hoch, Quinn M. Konopacky, Marshall D. Perrin, Dmitry Savransky, Michael W. McElwain, Shelley A. Wright, Ji Wang (王吉), Pin Chen, Tyler D. Robinson
& Spectral processing focus group (within COPP)

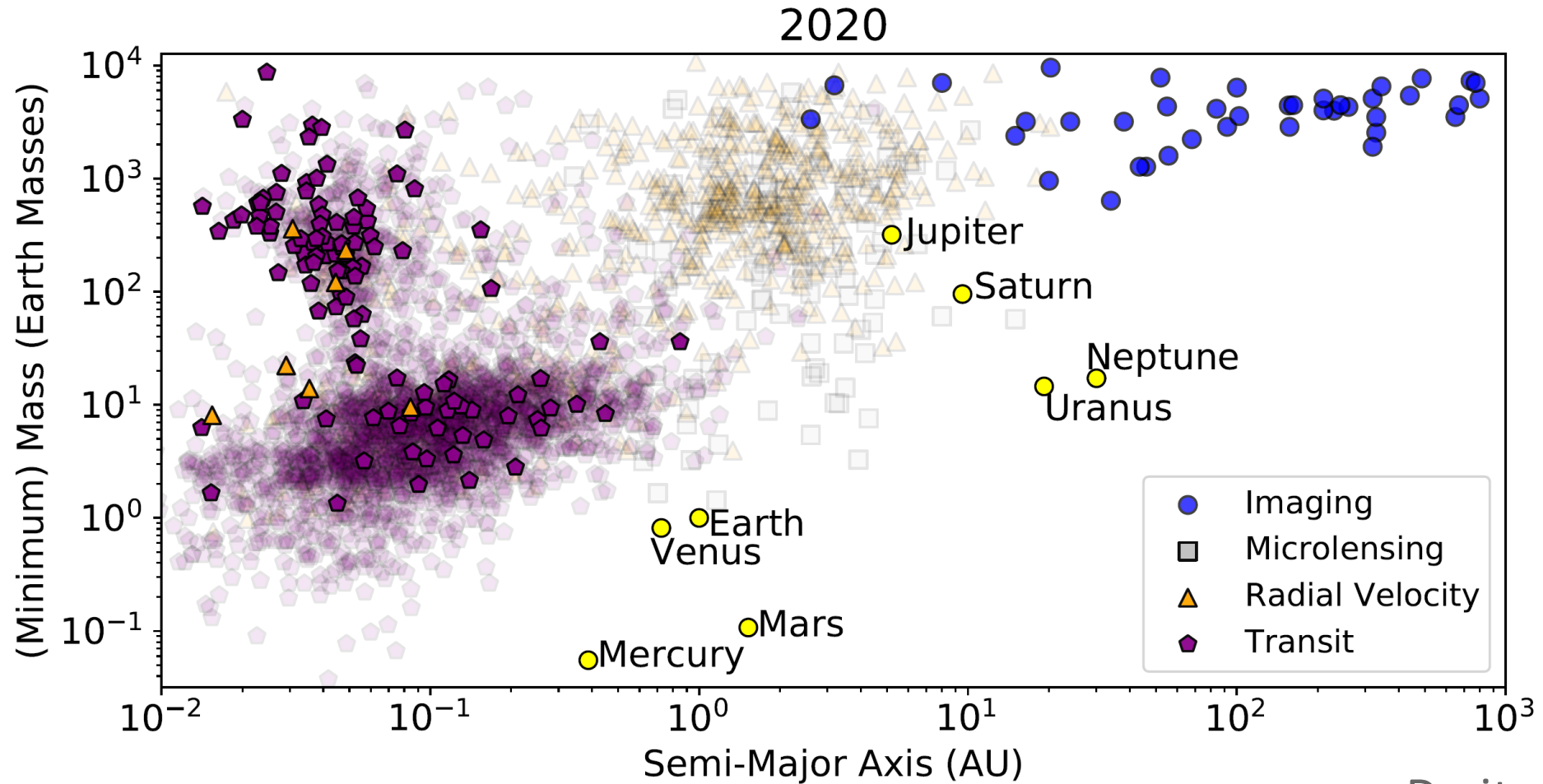
JWST/NIRSpec HR8799: Jerry W. Xuan, Yayaati Chachan, Aurora Kesseli, Eve J. Lee, Charles Beichman, Klaus Hodapp, William O. Balmer, Quinn Konopacky, Marshall D. Perrin, Dimitri Mawet, Heather A. Knutson, Geoffrey Bryden, Thomas P. Greene, Doug Johnstone, Jarron Leisenring, Michael Meyer, Marie Ygouf

Direct imaging (2008-...

HR 8799 (5-9 M_{Jup})

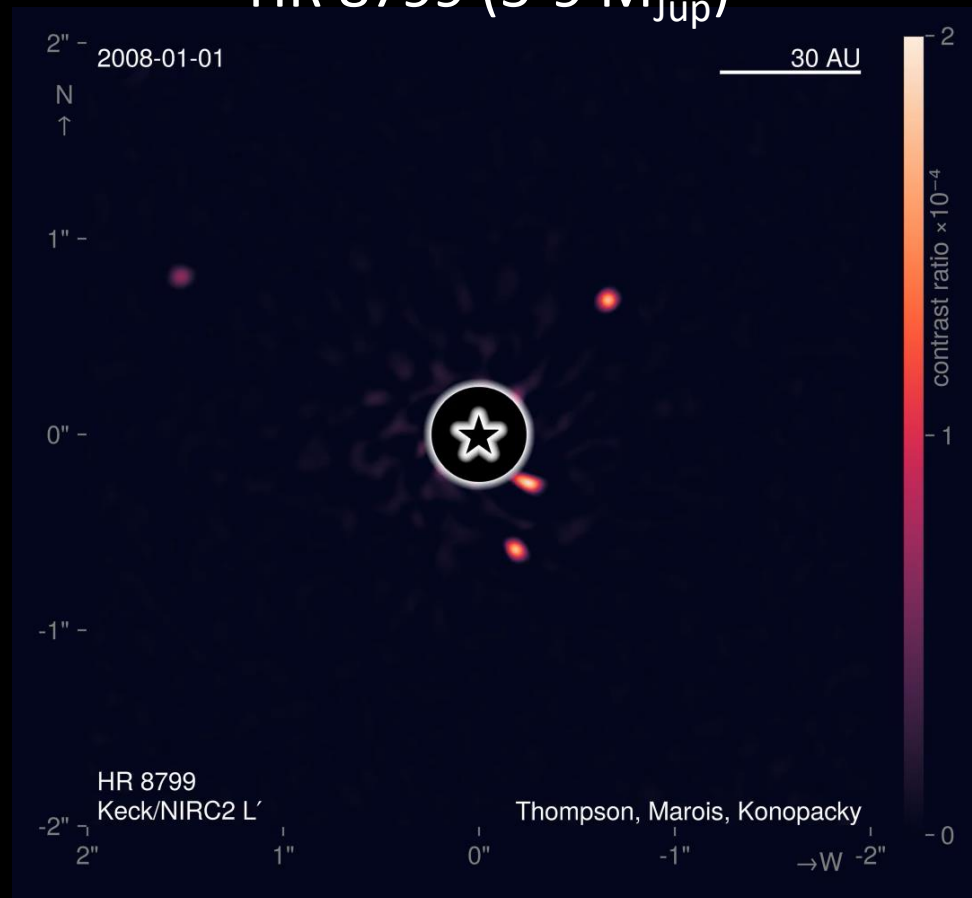


Direct-imaging enables detailed characterization of exoplanet atmospheres

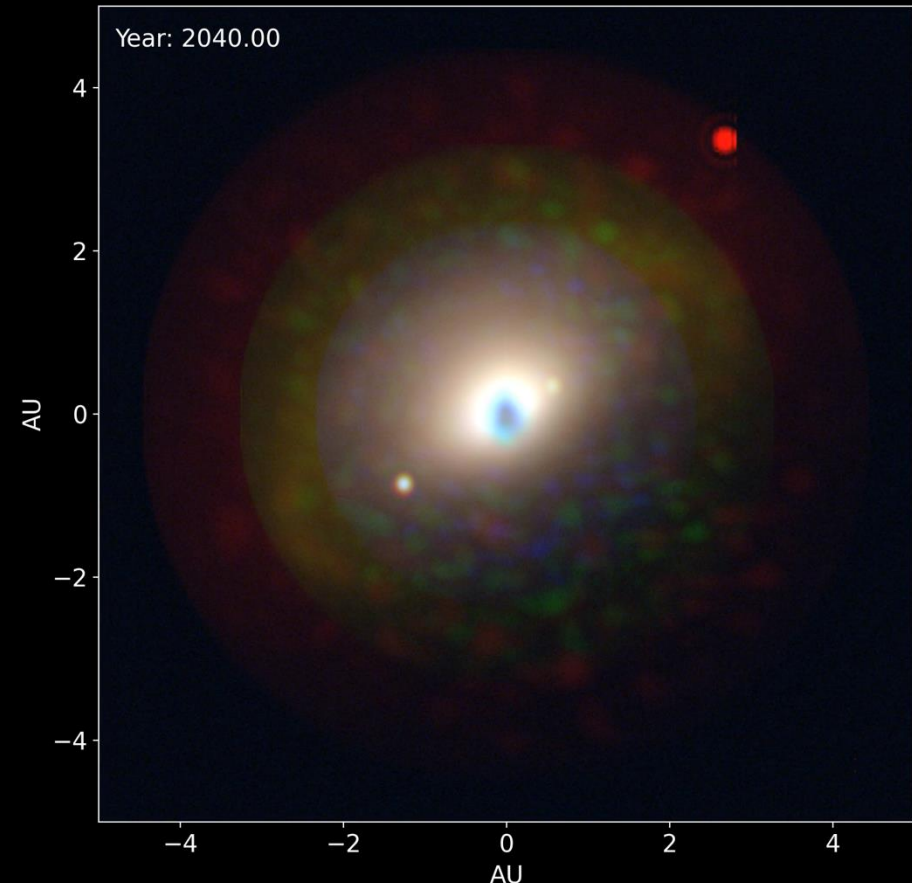


Direct imaging (2008-2040?)

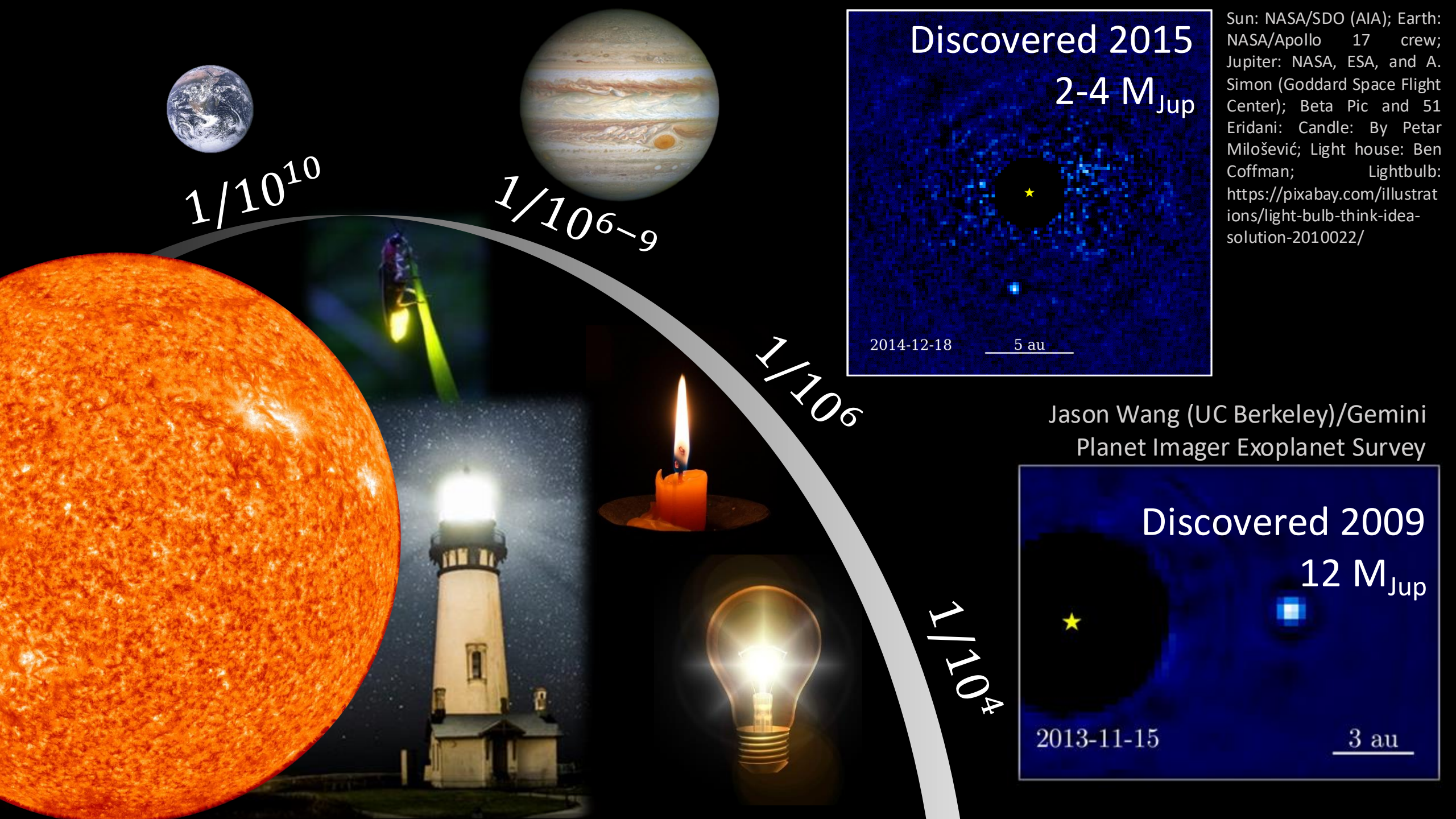
HR 8799 (5-9 M_{Jup})



Exo-Earths and biosignatures

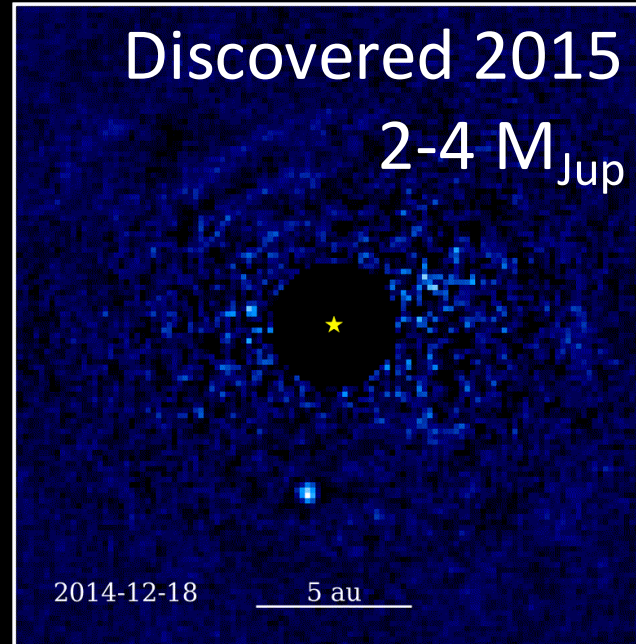


Corey Spohn (NASA Goddard)
Realistic astrophysical fluxes from ExoVista
Coronagraph PSFs from EAC1's AAVC; CDS pipeline



Discovered 2015

2-4 M_{Jup}



Sun: NASA/SDO (AIA); Earth: NASA/Apollo 17 crew; Jupiter: NASA, ESA, and A. Simon (Goddard Space Flight Center); Beta Pic and 51 Eridani: Candle: By Petar Milošević; Light house: Ben Coffman; Lightbulb: <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/light-bulb-think-idea-solution-2010022/>

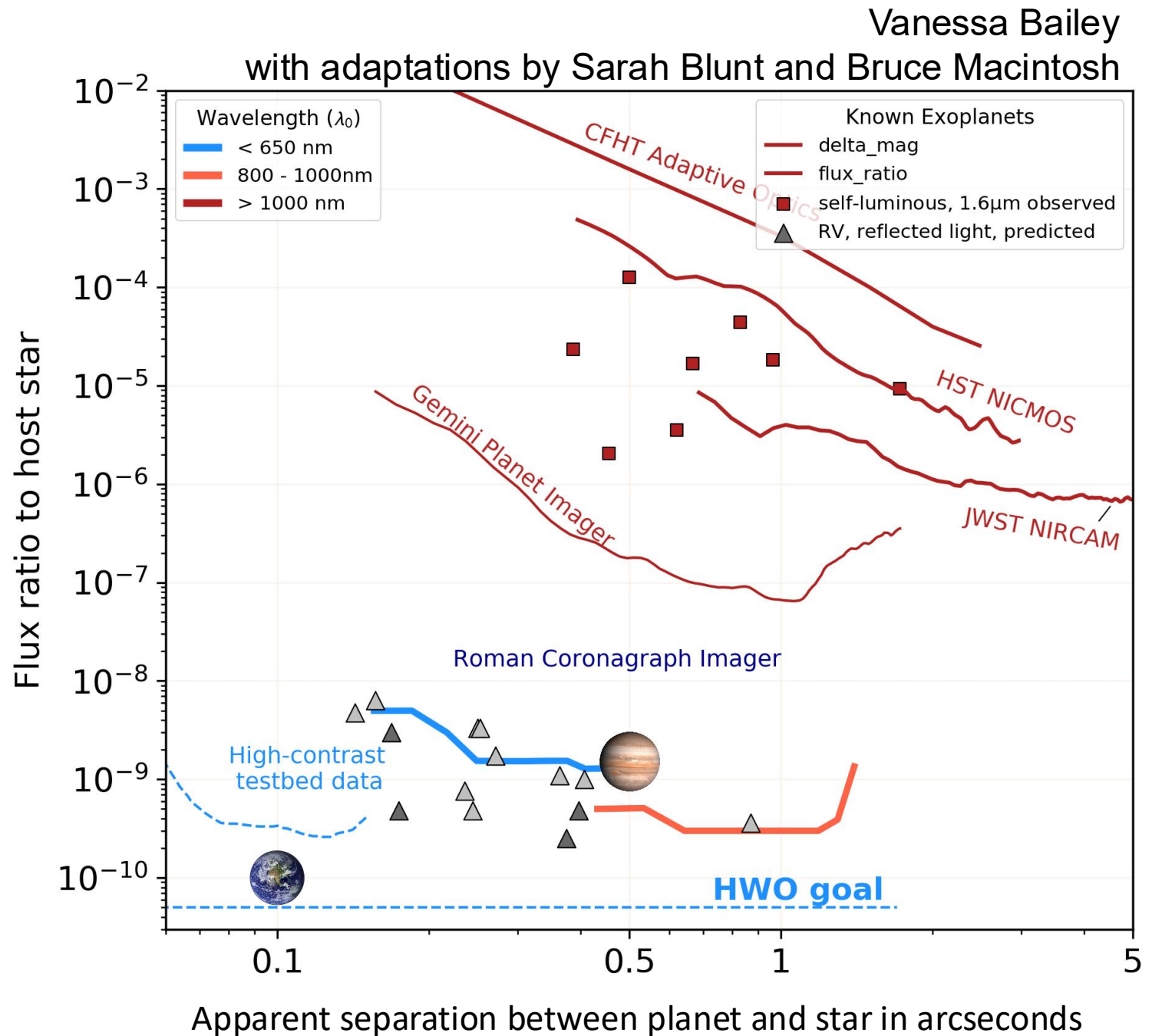
Jason Wang (UC Berkeley)/Gemini Planet Imager Exoplanet Survey

Discovered 2009

12 M_{Jup}

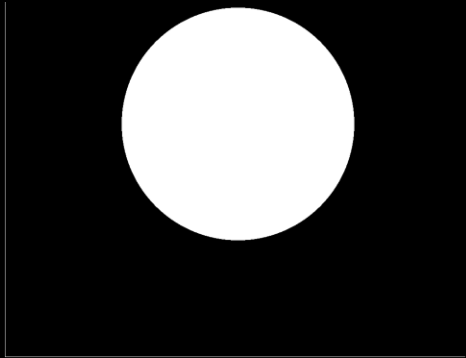


From massive self-luminous planets to reflected light solar system analogs.

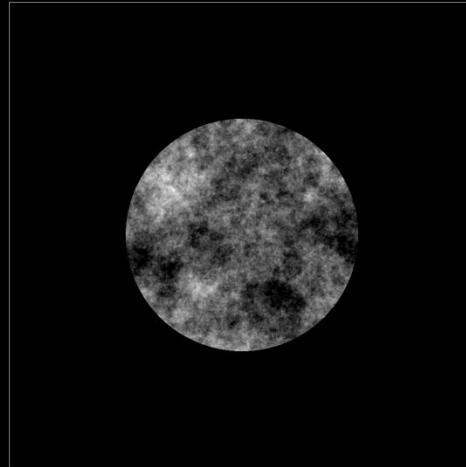


Optical distortions create speckle noise

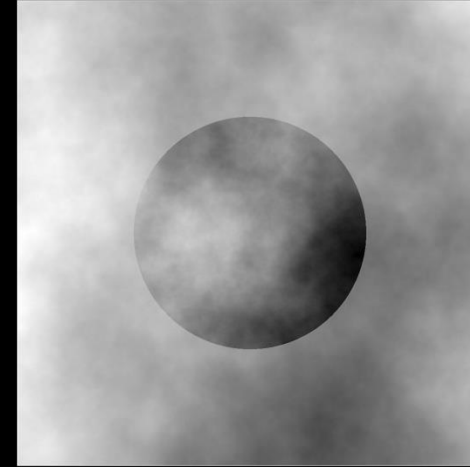
Phase of the light wave
(wavefront)



Perfect Telescope

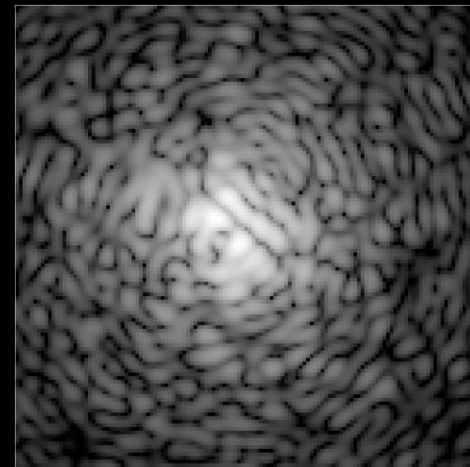
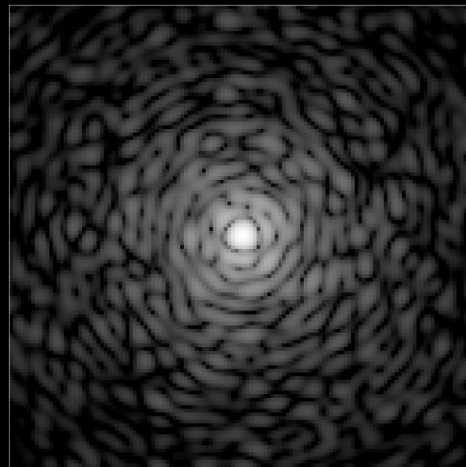
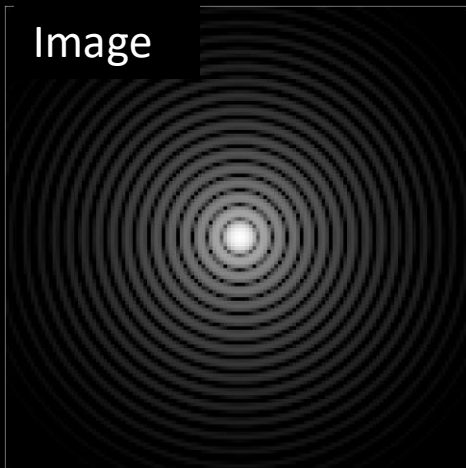


Polishing errors



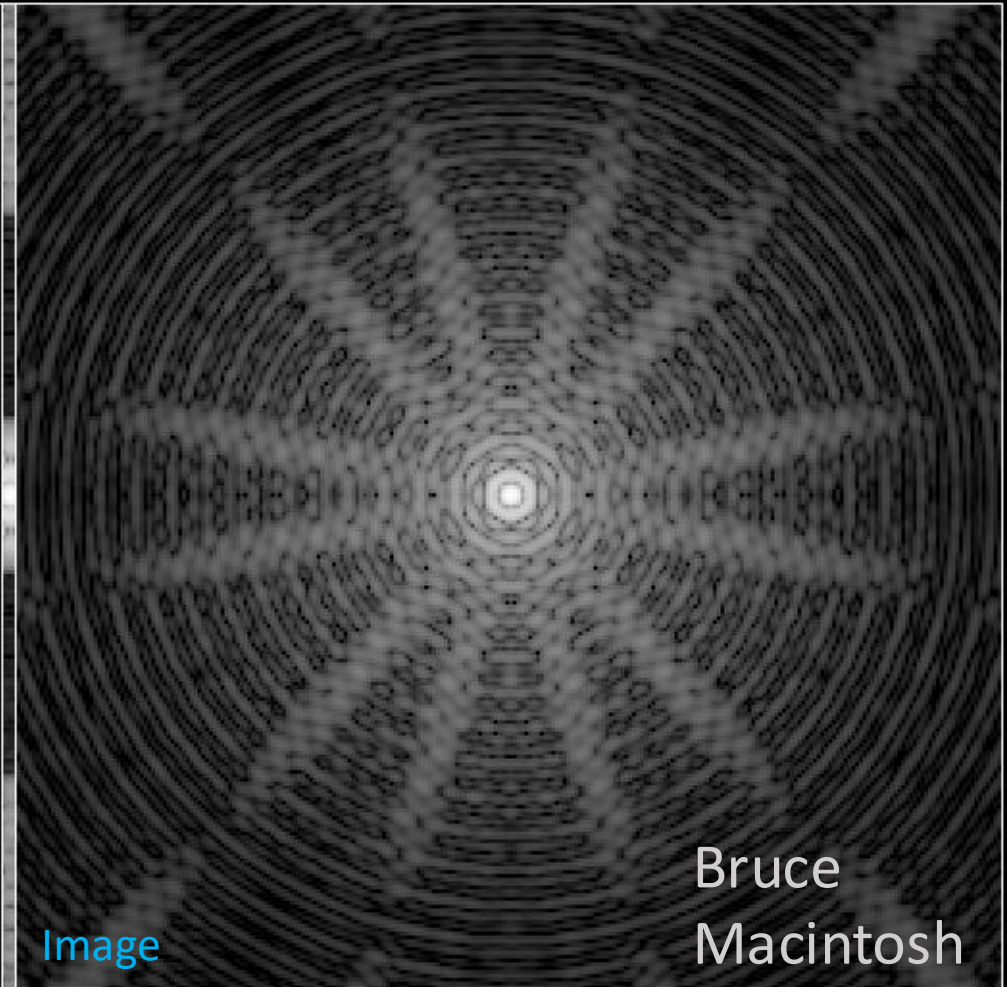
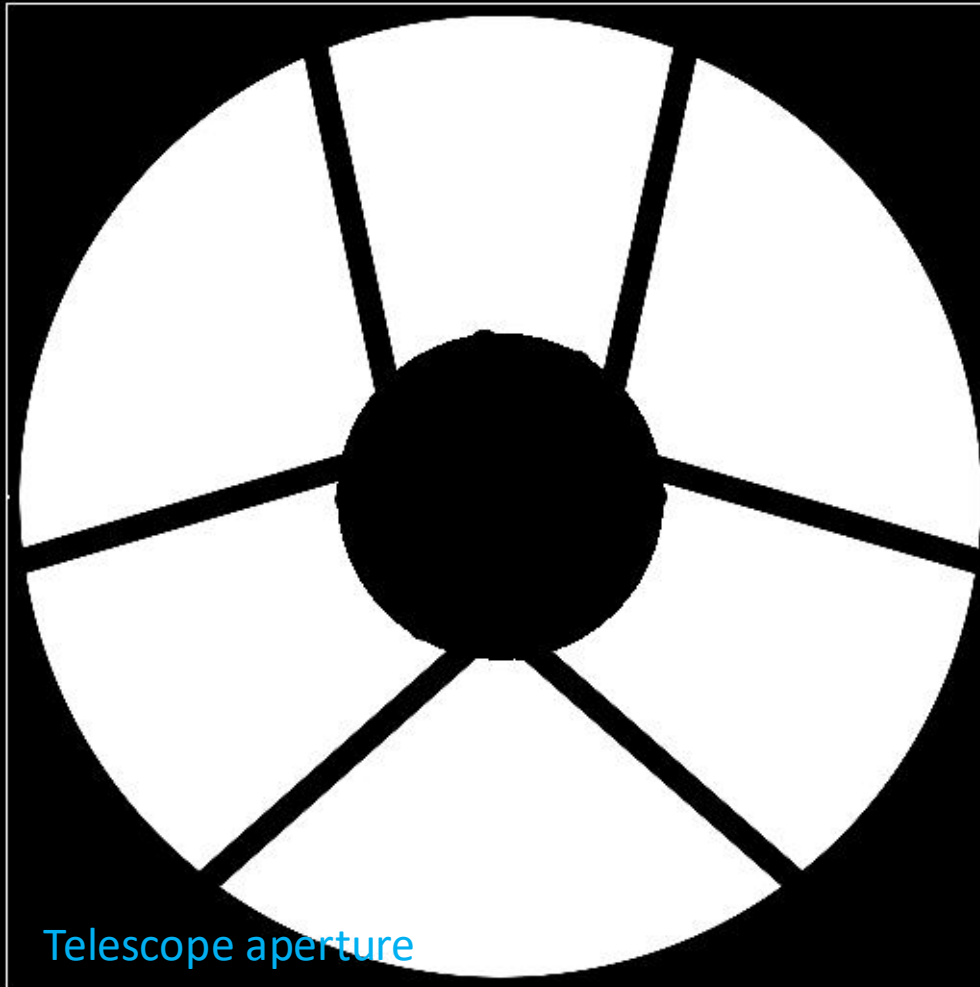
Atmospheric turbulence

Image

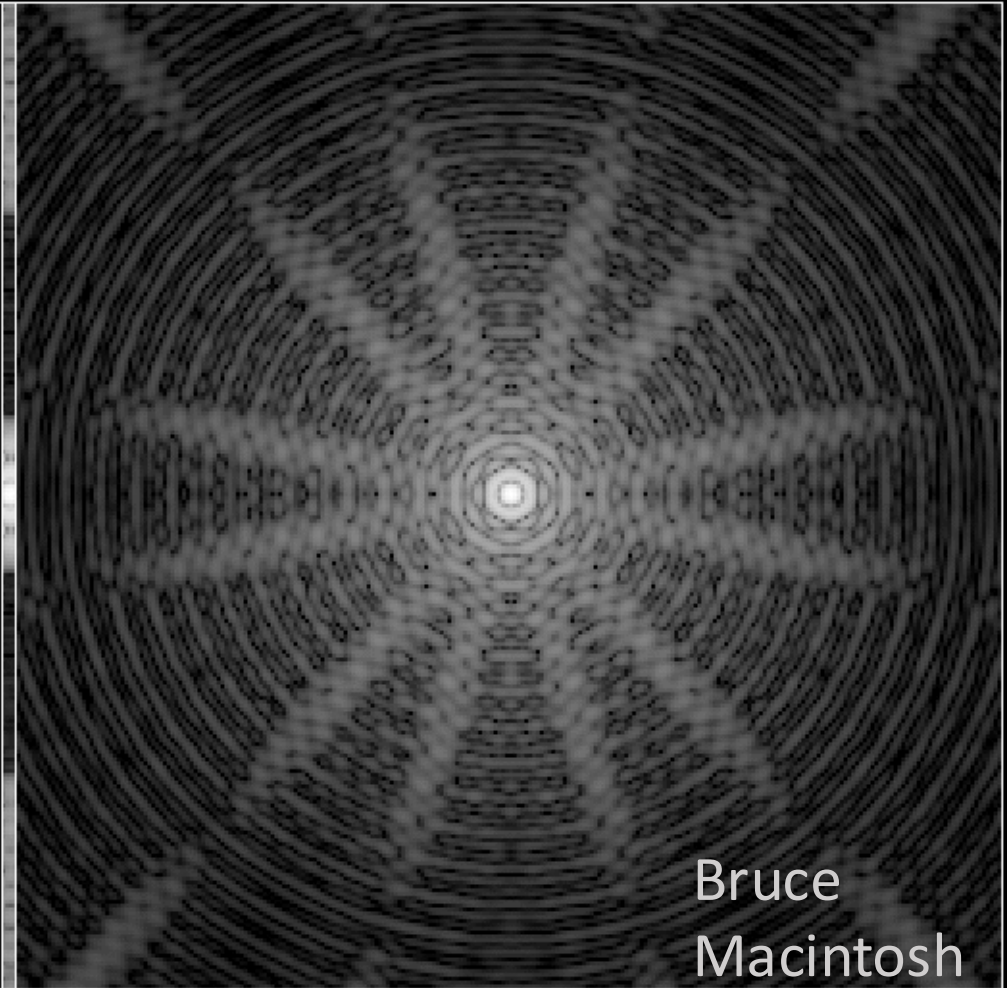
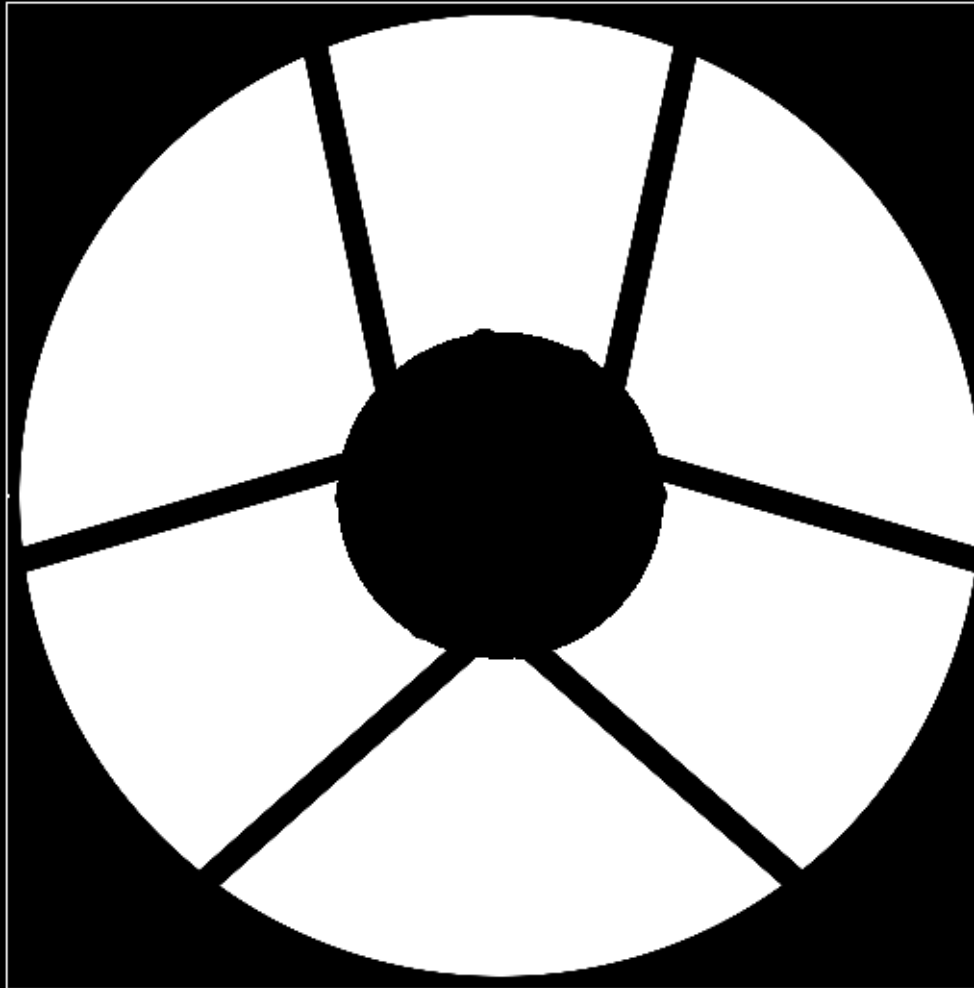


Bruce
Macintosh

The diffracted starlight overwhelms the planet signal: e.g. Roman telescope aperture

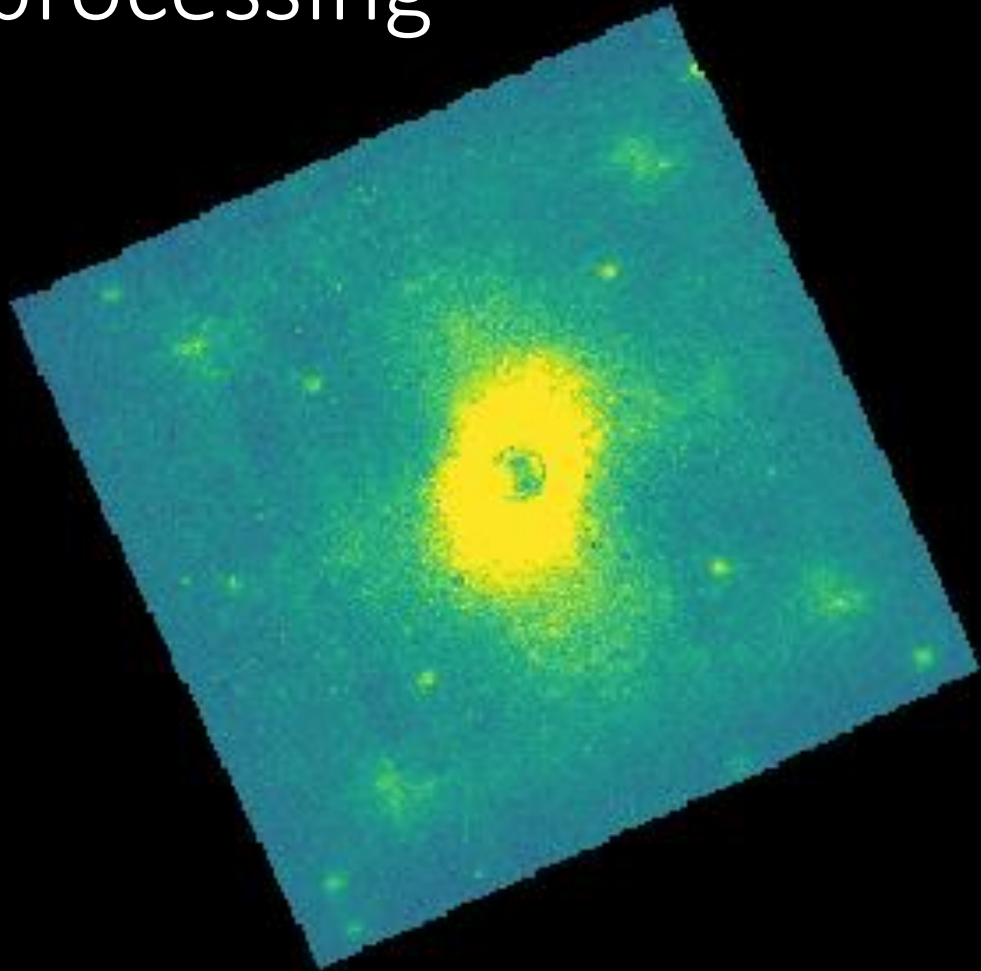


A coronagraph reshapes the image of the star
to create a “dark hole”



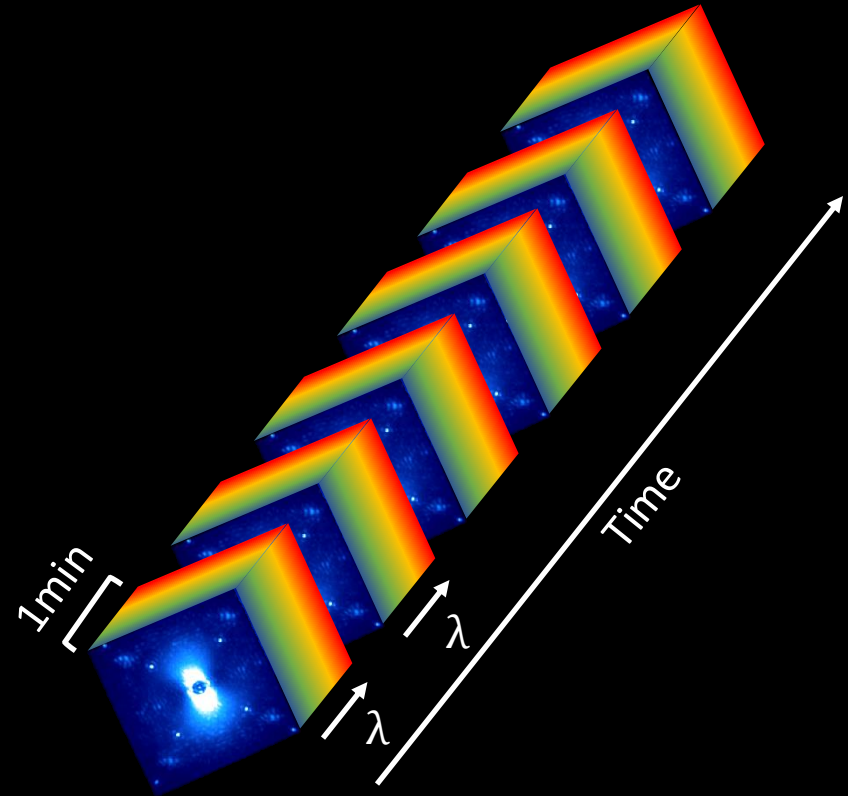
Bruce
Macintosh

Residual speckles are then subtracted in post-processing

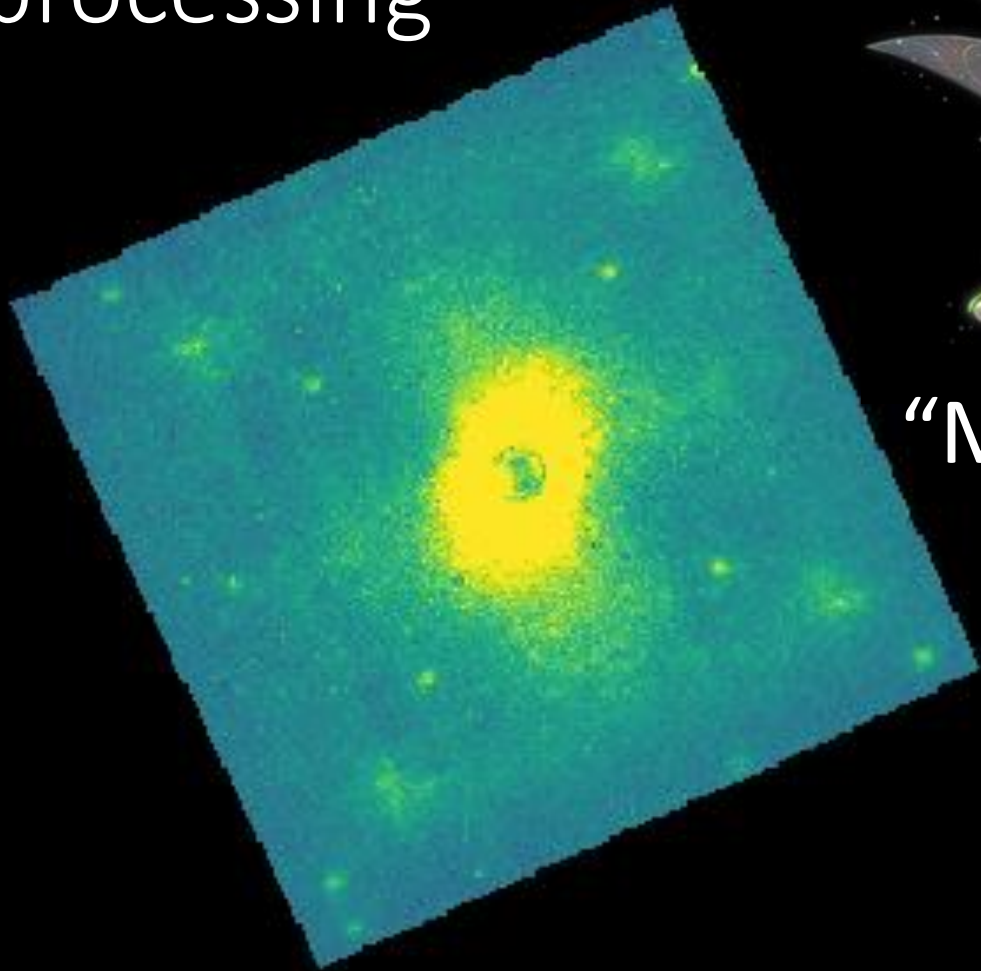


$\theta = -49.7^\circ$ $\lambda = 1.507 \mu\text{m}$

J.-B. Ruffio & C. Vides



Residual speckles are then subtracted in post-processing

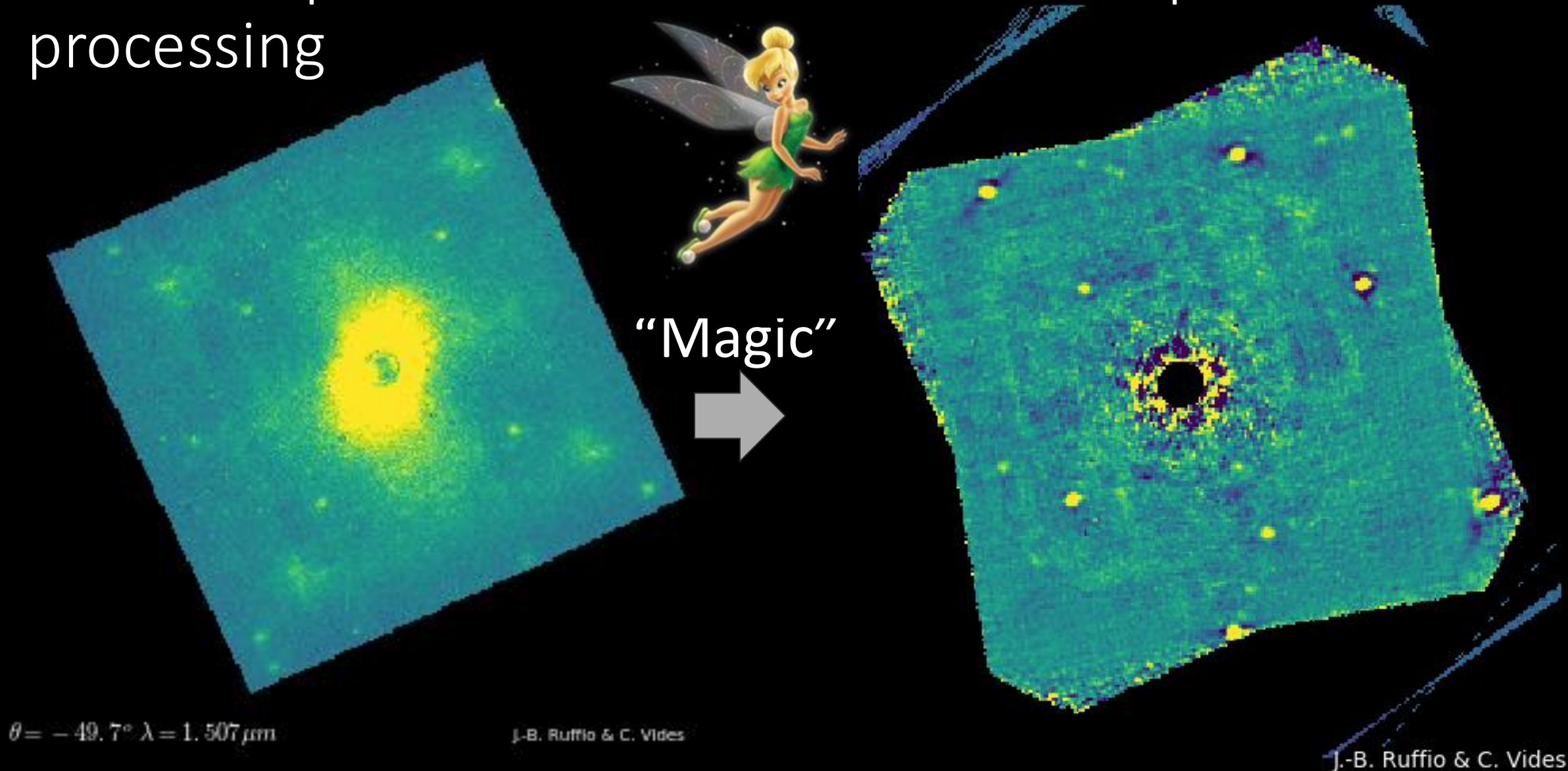


“Magic”

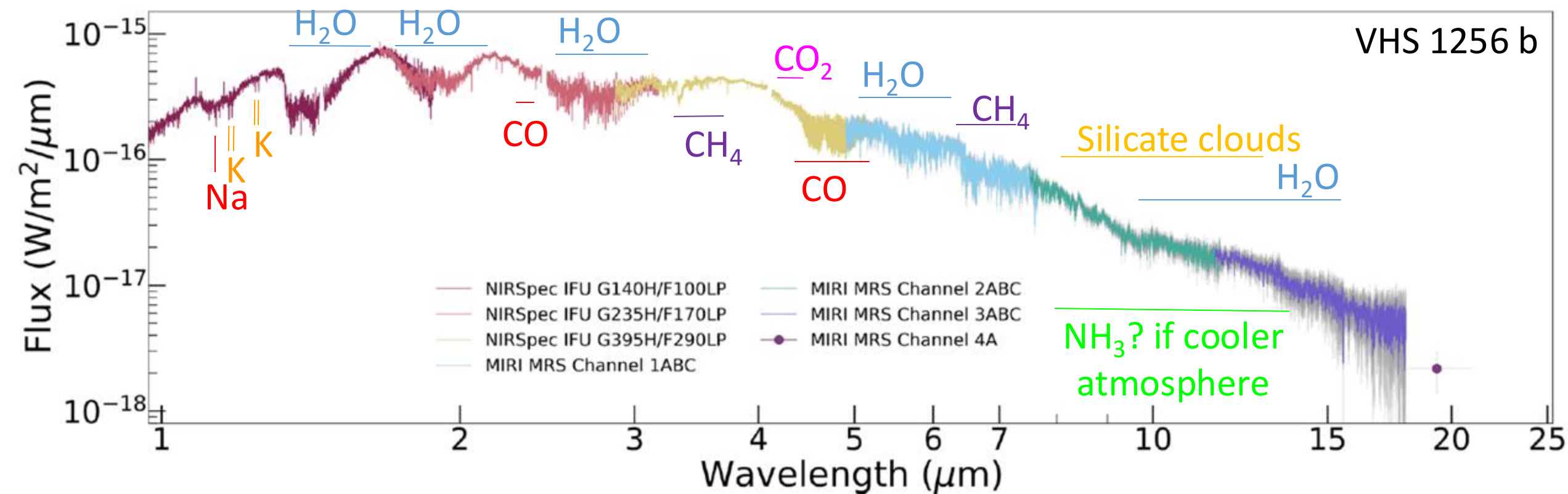
$\theta = -49.7^\circ$ $\lambda = 1.507 \mu\text{m}$

J.-B. Ruffio & C. Vides

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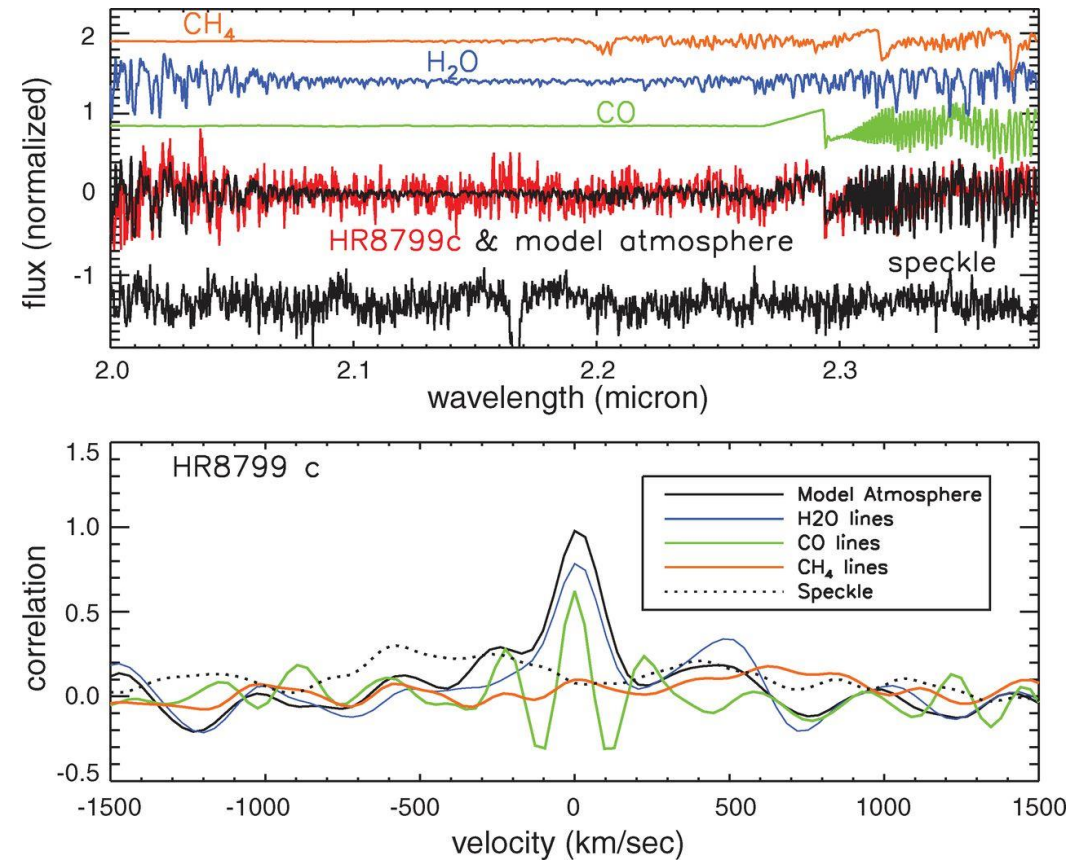
The molecular features themselves can also be used to disentangle the planet from the starlight



This does not look like a star!

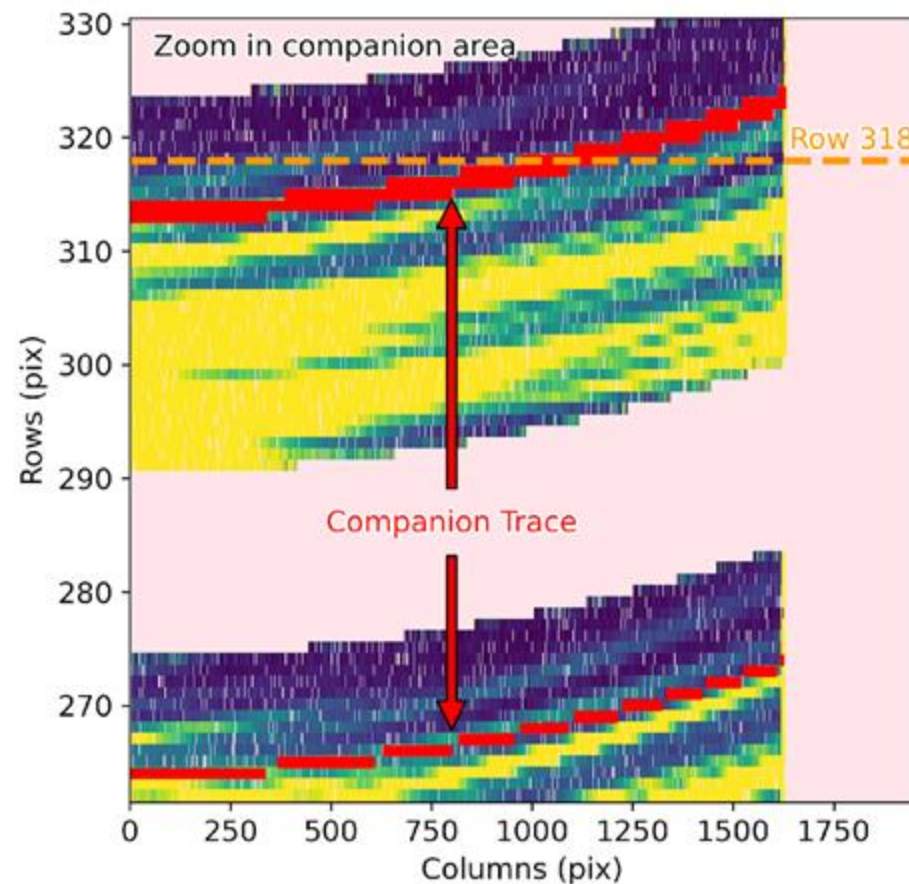
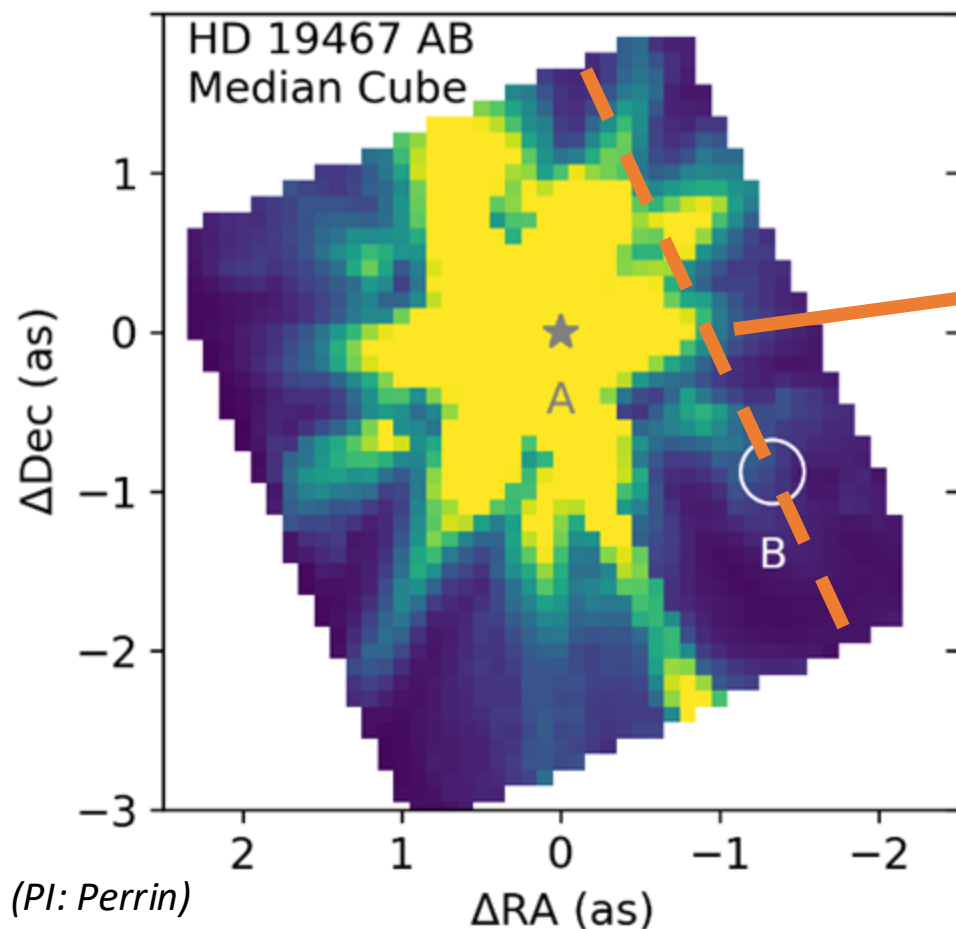
Miles+2023
ERS 1386 (PI: Hinkley)

Molecules can be detected from cross correlation techniques at high spectral resolution ($R > 1,000$)

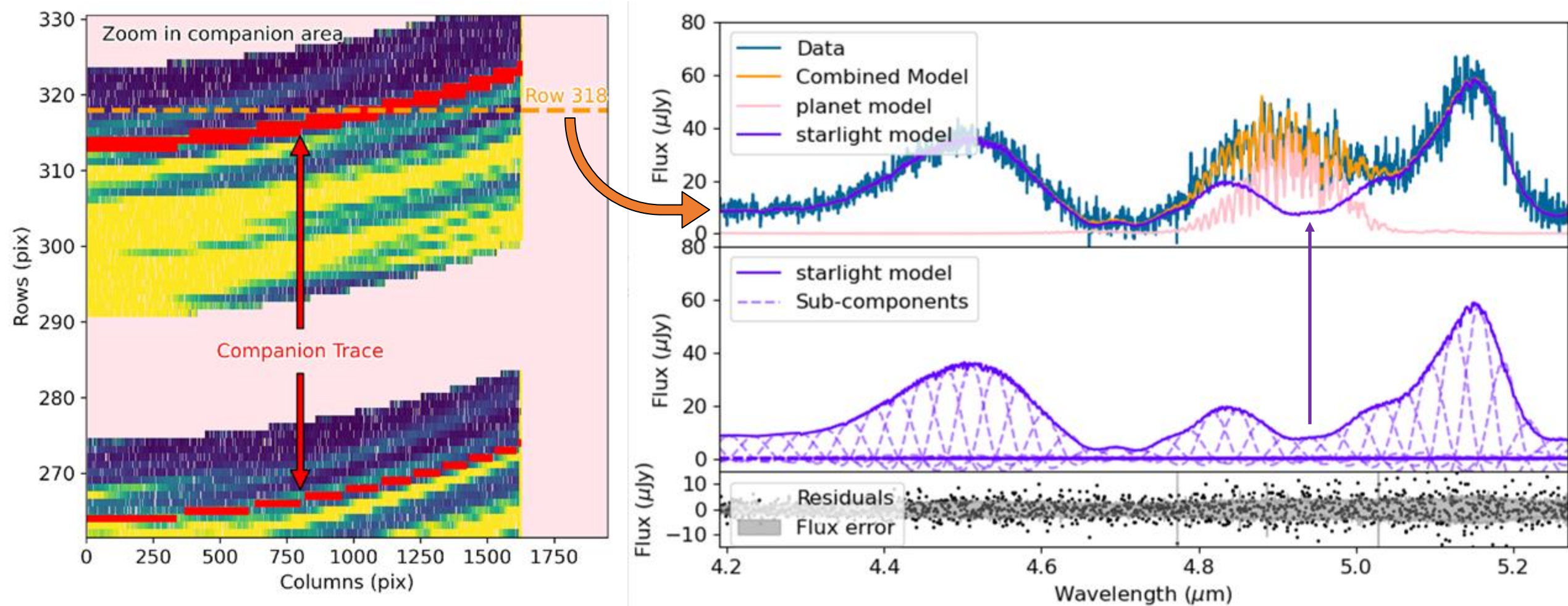


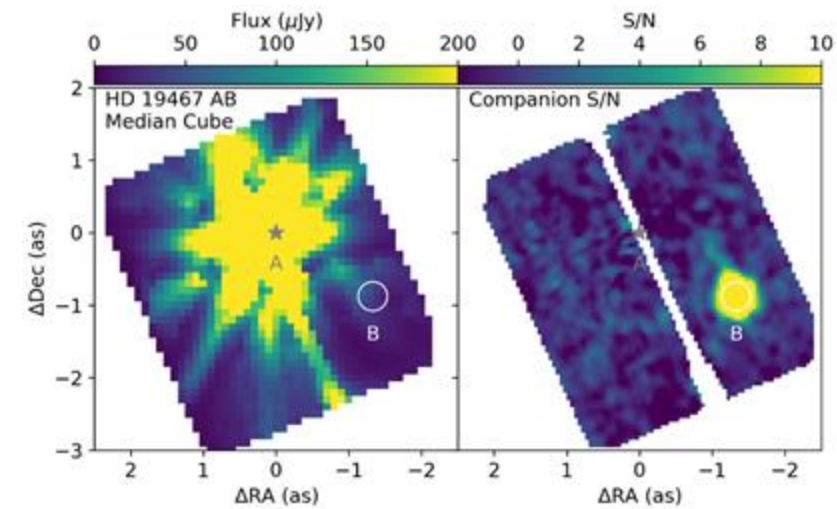
Konopacky et al. (2013)

We have applied these techniques to JWST
NIRSpec (R~2,700)



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NIRSpec (R~2,700)

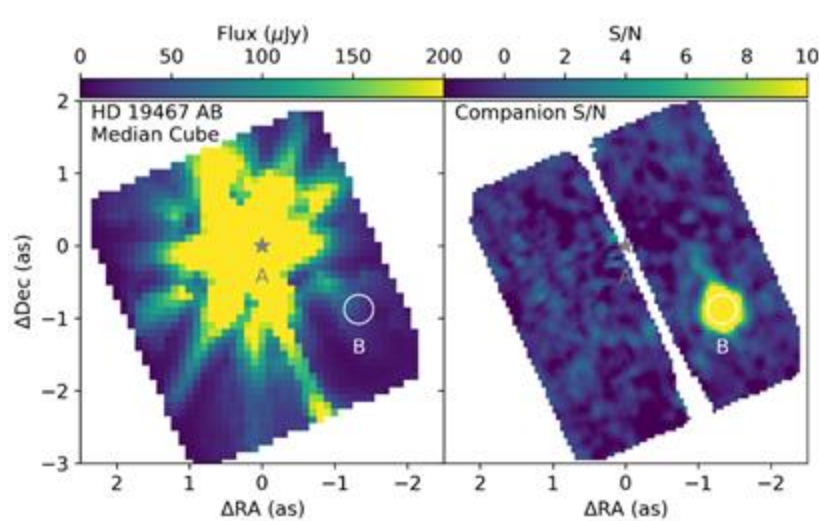




HD 19467 B GTO #1414 (PI: Perrin)

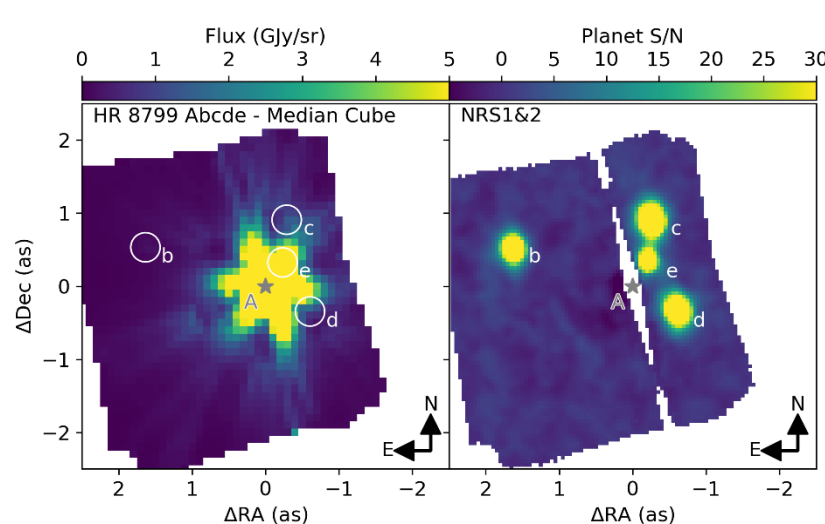
- Ruffio+2024
- Hoch+2024

....As of ExSoCal December 2023



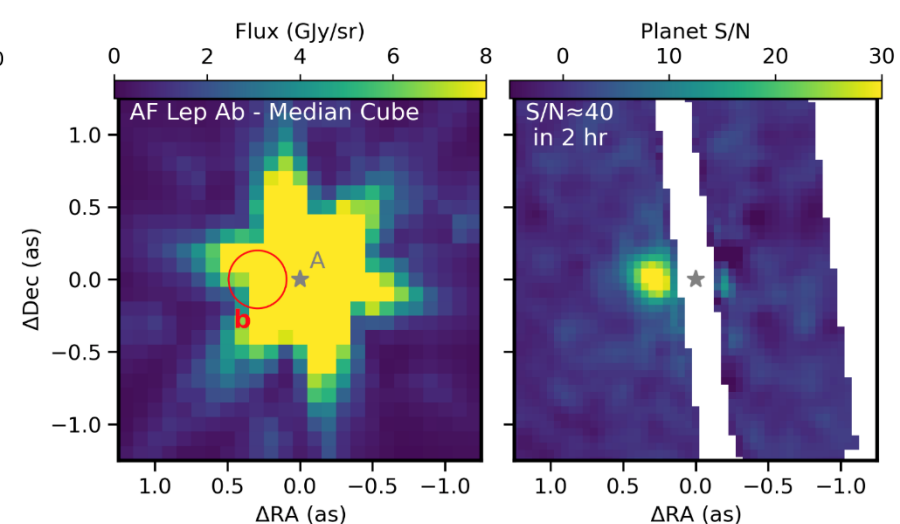
HD 19467 B GTO #1414 (PI: Perrin)

- Ruffio+2024
- Hoch+2024



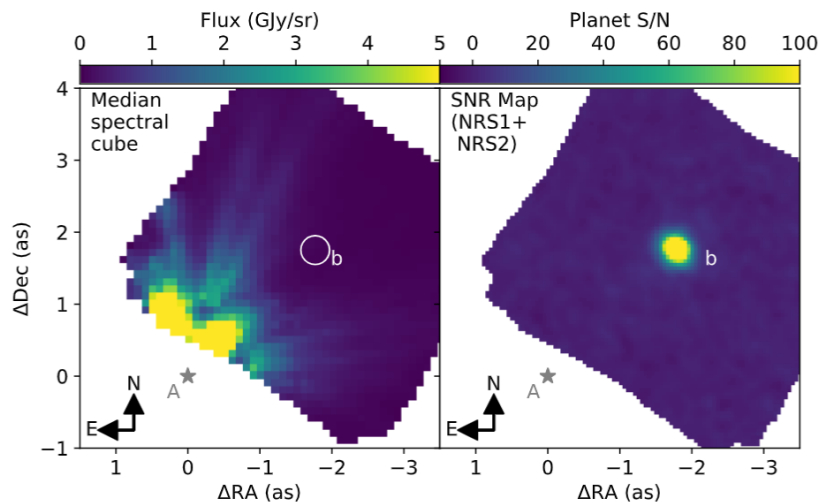
HR 8799 bcde GTO #1188 (PI: Hodapp)

- Ruffio & Xuan+ (Nature Ast.; Accepted in principle)
- Xuan & Ruffio+ (Submitted)



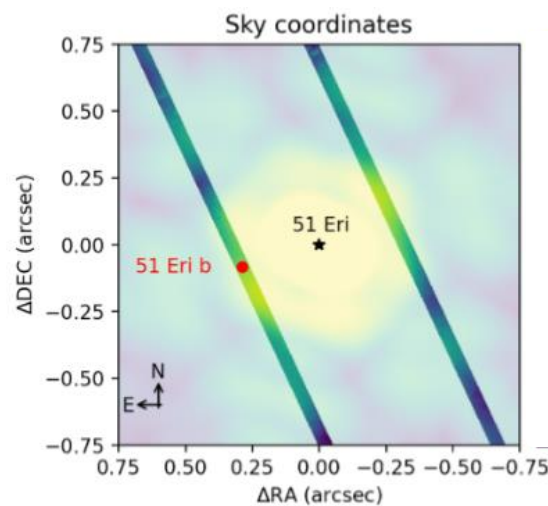
AF Lep b GO #5342 (PI: Xuan)

- Xuan+ (in prep.)



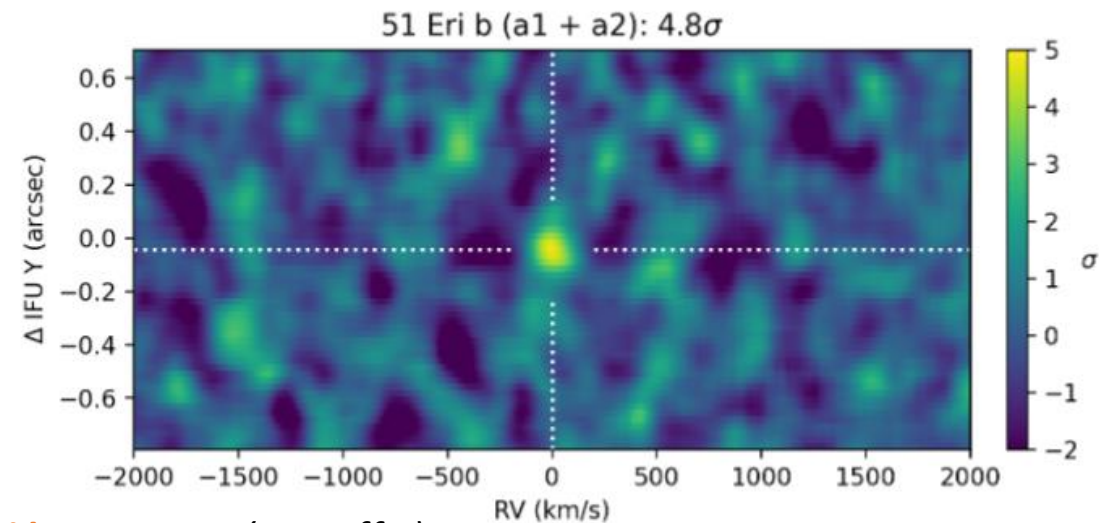
GJ 504 b GTO #2778 (PI: Perrin)

- Baburaj+ (in prep.)

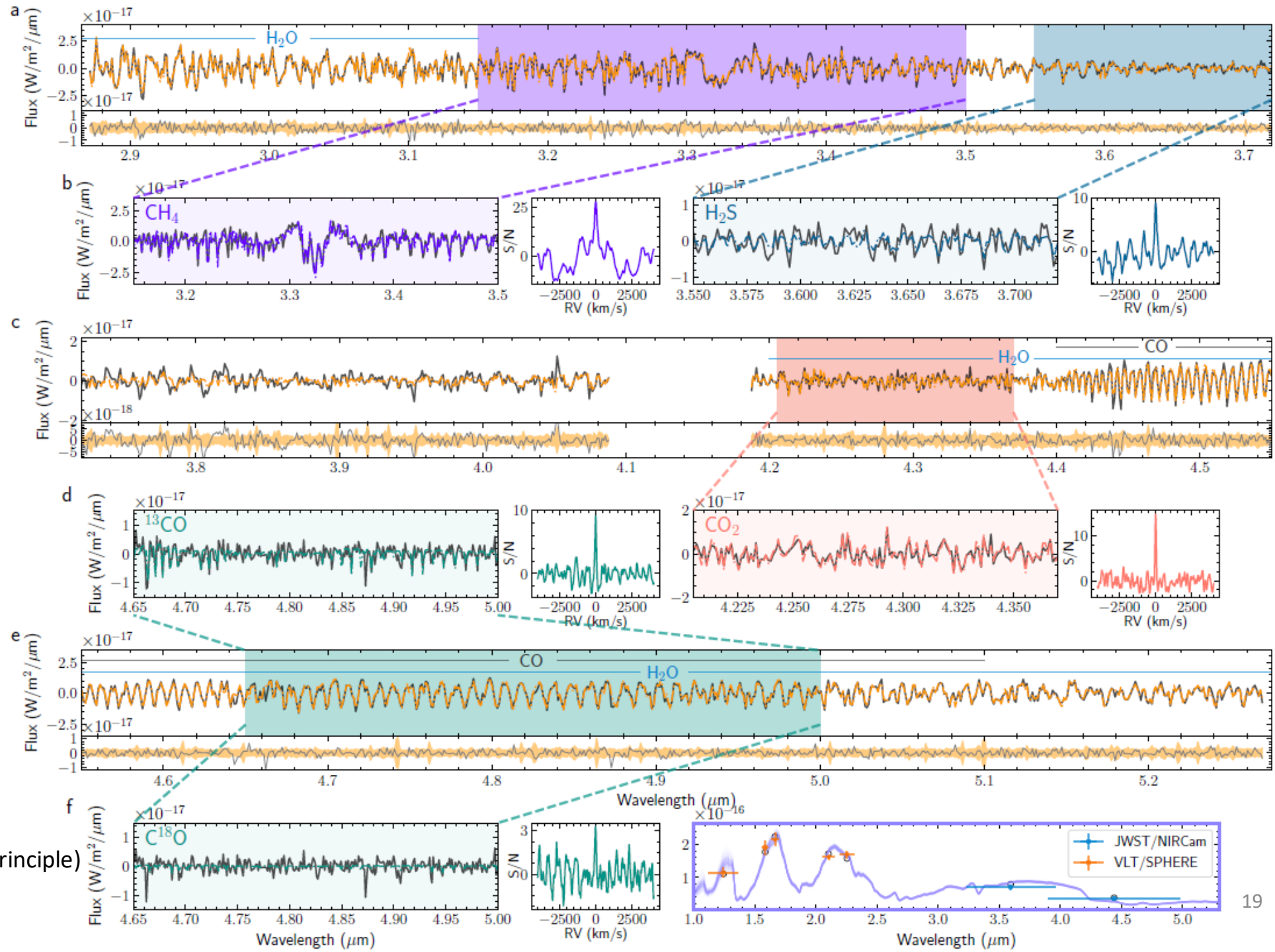


51 Eri b GO #5342 (PI: Ruffio)

- Madurowicz+2025



HR 8799 c



Ruffio&Xuan+ (Nat. Ast.; Accepted in principle)

Xuan&Ruffio+ (Submitted)

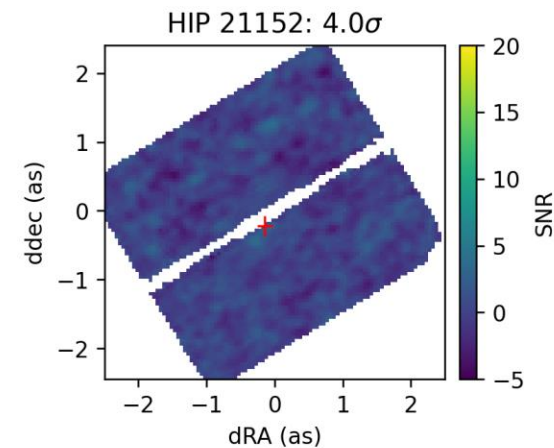
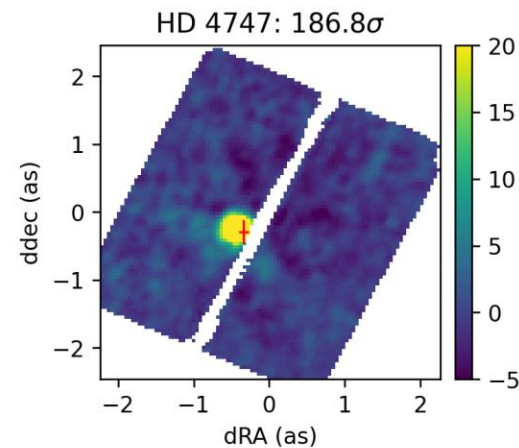
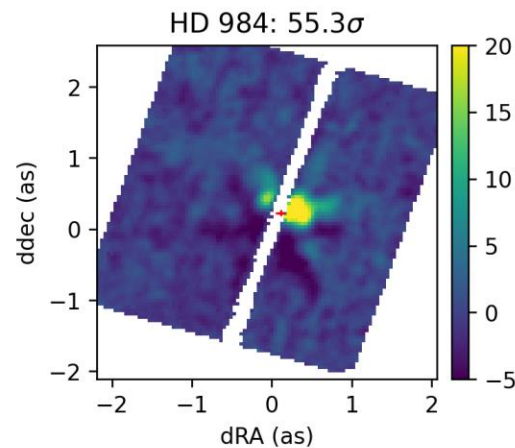
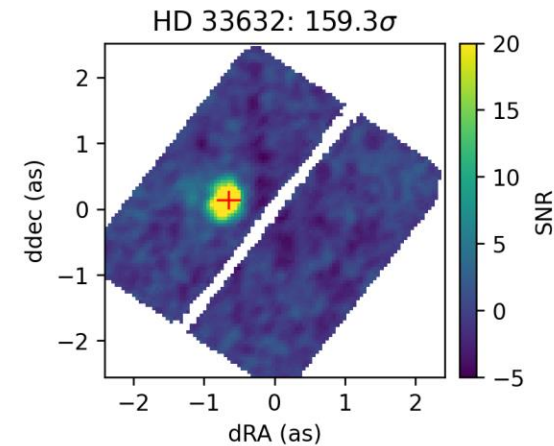
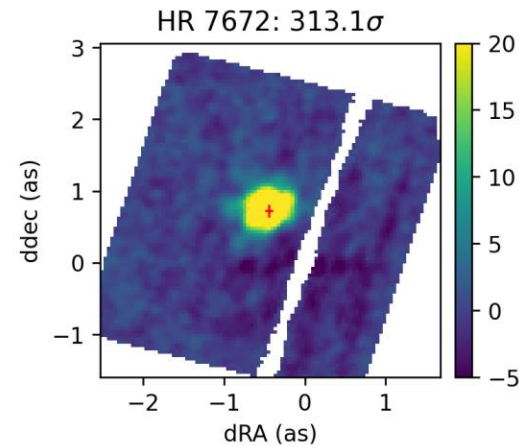
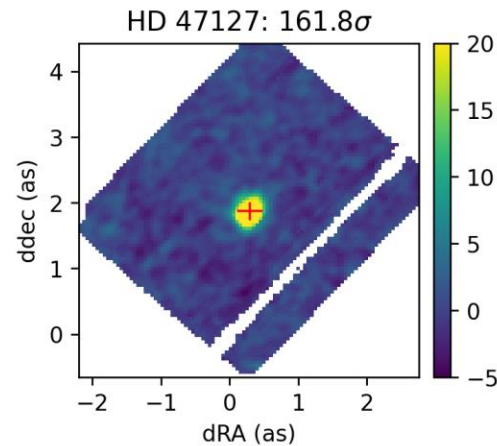
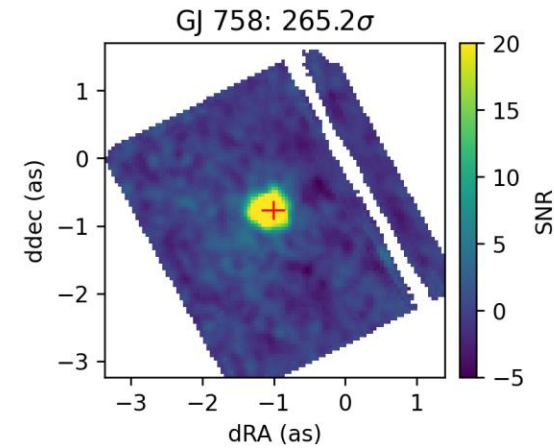
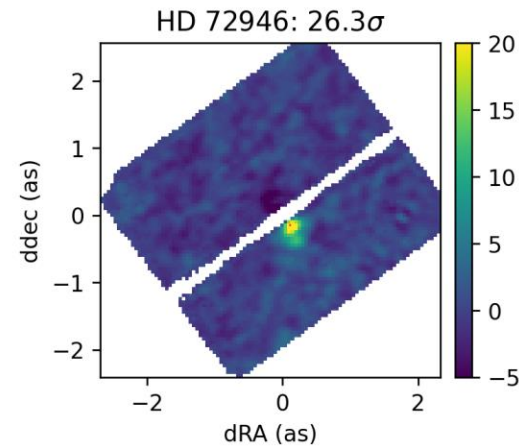
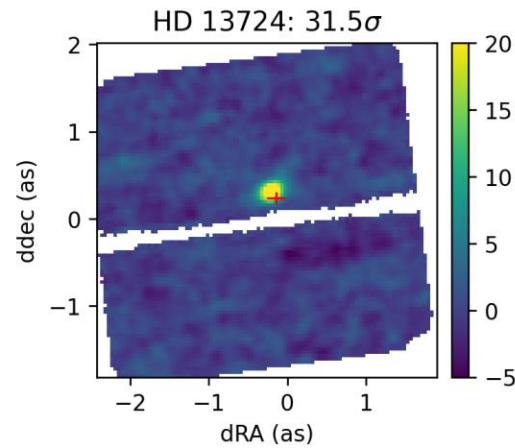
GTO #1188 (PI: Hodapp)

NIRSpec High-contrast spectroscopy is now “routine”

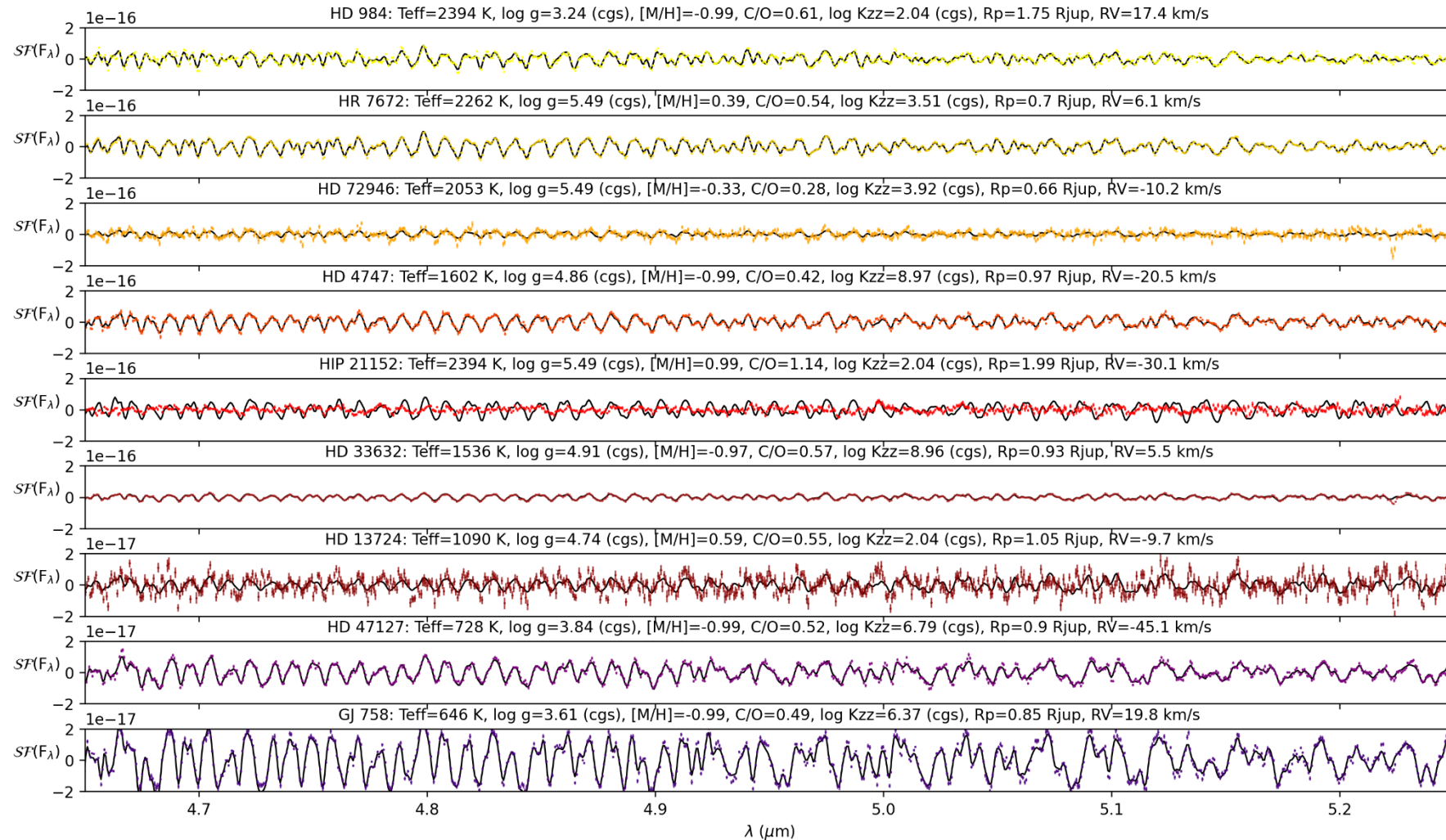
GO #6362 (PI: Rickman)

9x brown dwarfs with dynamical masses

Alex Madurowicz (STScI)

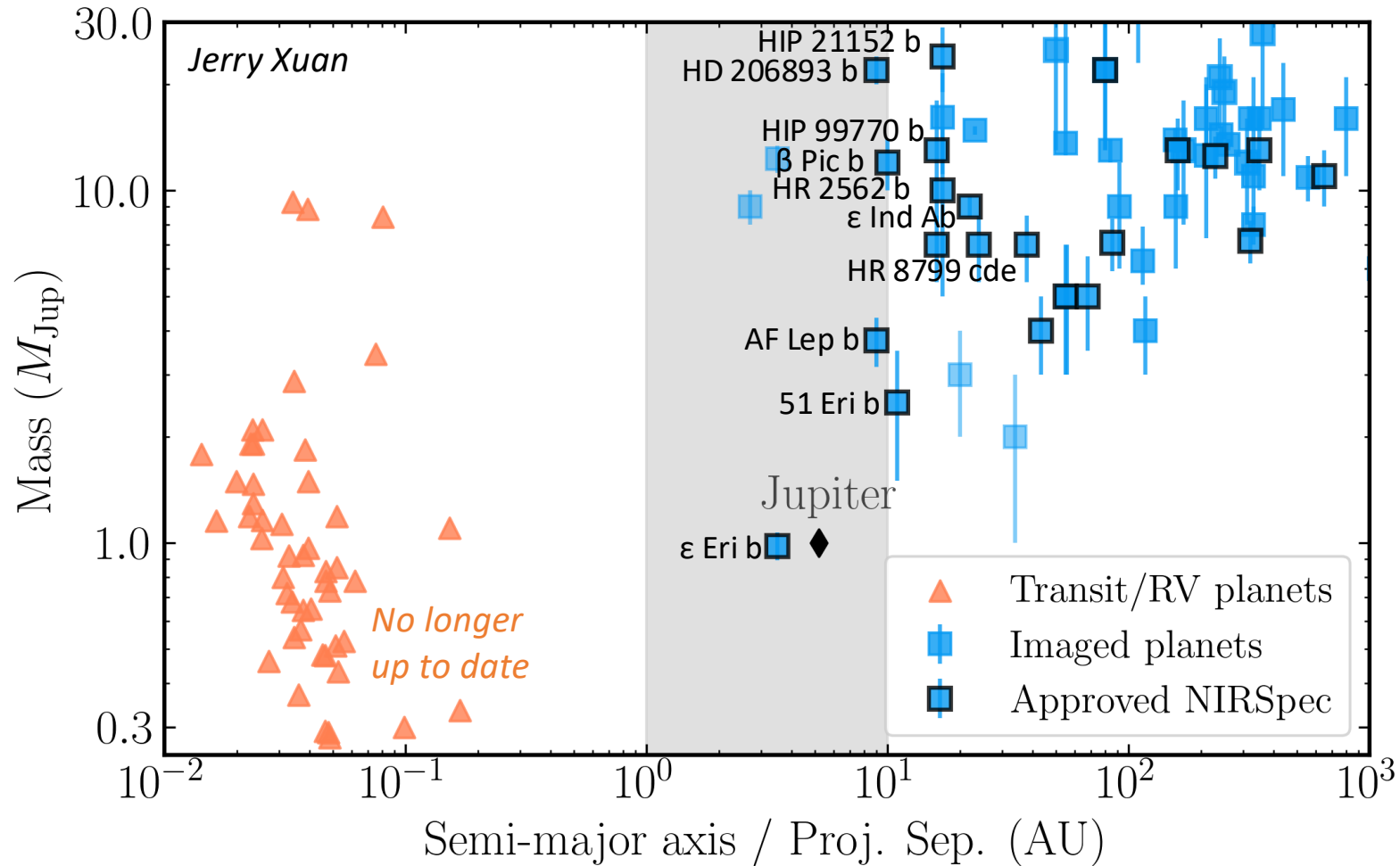


A JWST/NIRSpec library of 9 brown-dwarf spectra with dynamical masses



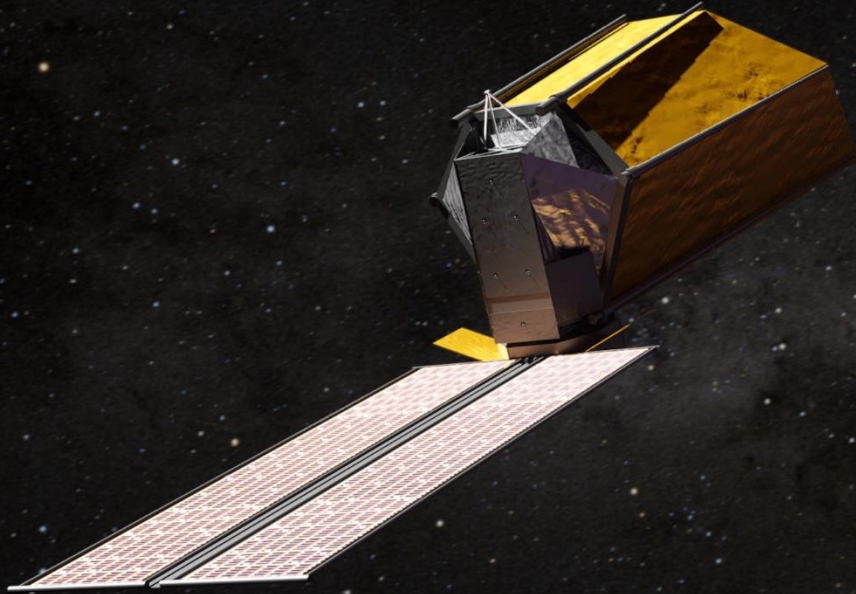
Alex Madurowicz (STScI)
GO #6362 (PI: Rickman)

JWST is disentangling planet from brown-dwarf formation. I.e., How big can a planet be?



What is the optimal spectral resolution to detect biosignature in Earth analogs?

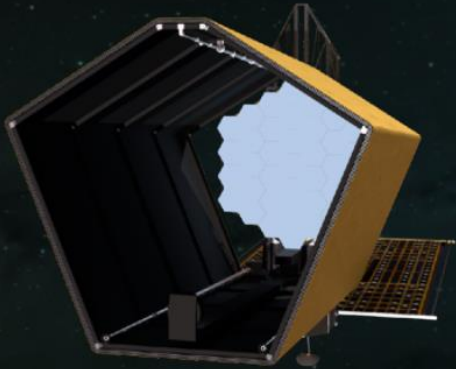
Model from Renyu Hu



Telescope and Instruments

Telescope

Diameter	~6.0 m (inner)
Bandpass	~100–2500 nm



Fourth Instrument
To be defined

Coronagraph

High-contrast imaging and imaging spectroscopy	
Bandpass	~200–1800 nm
Contrast	~1e-10
	Vis: ~140 NIR: ~70, 200



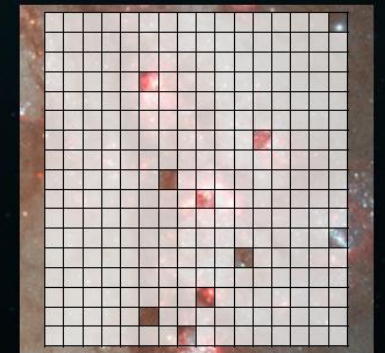
High-Resolution Imager

UV/Vis and NIR imaging	
Bandpass	~200–2500 nm
Field-of-View	3x2 arcmin
~67 science filters + grism	
High-precision astrometry?	



UV Multi-Object Spectrograph

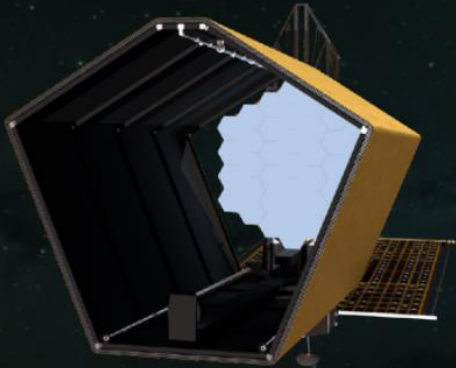
UV/Vis multi-object spectroscopy and FUV imaging	
Bandpass	~100–1000 nm
Field-of-View	2x2 arcmin
Apertures	0.2 x 0.1 sec
Resolution	500–50,000



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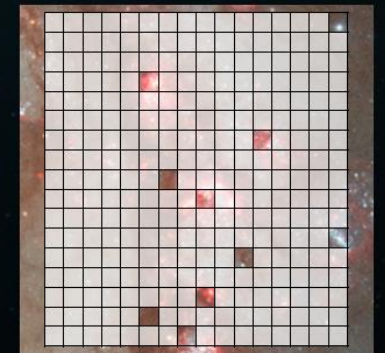
UV Multi-Object Spectrograph

UV/Vis multi-object spectroscopy
and FUV imaging

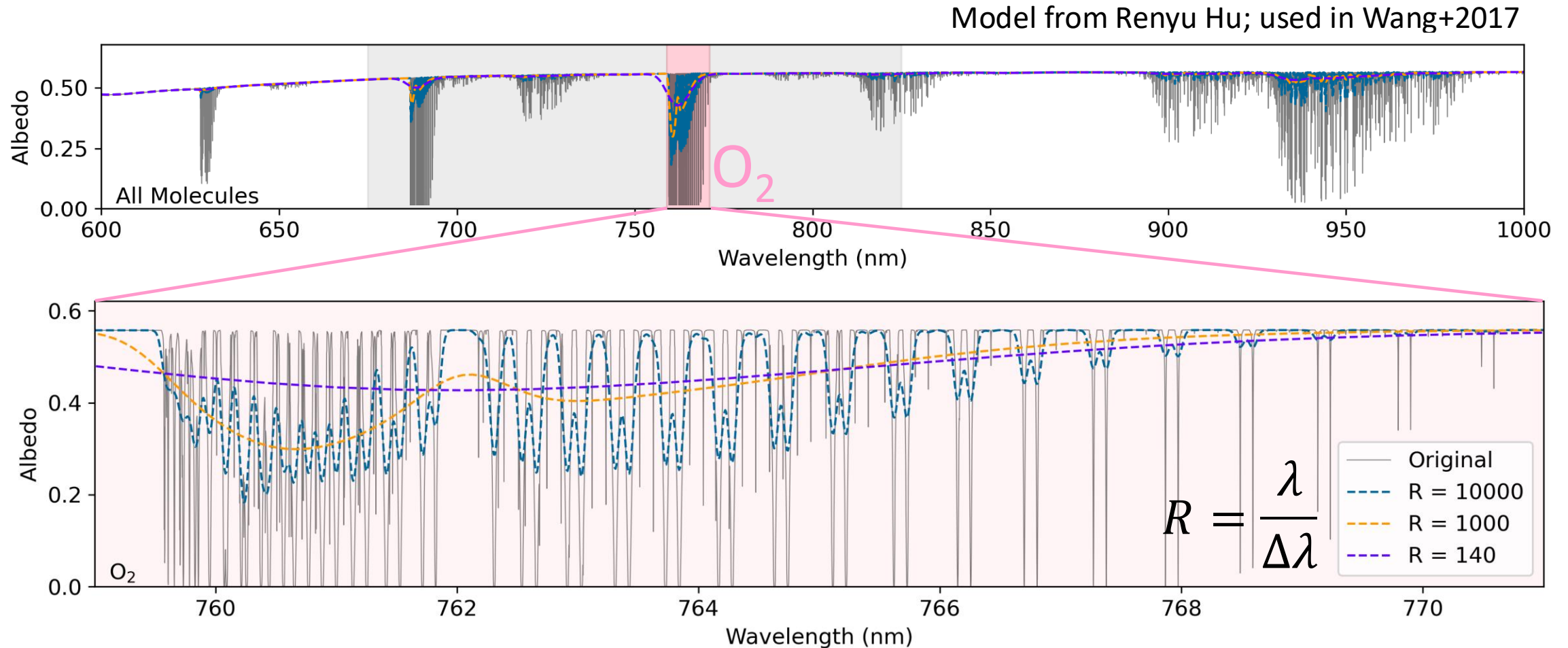
Bandpass	~100-1000 nm
Field-of-View	2x2 arcmin

Apertures 0.2 x 0.1 sec

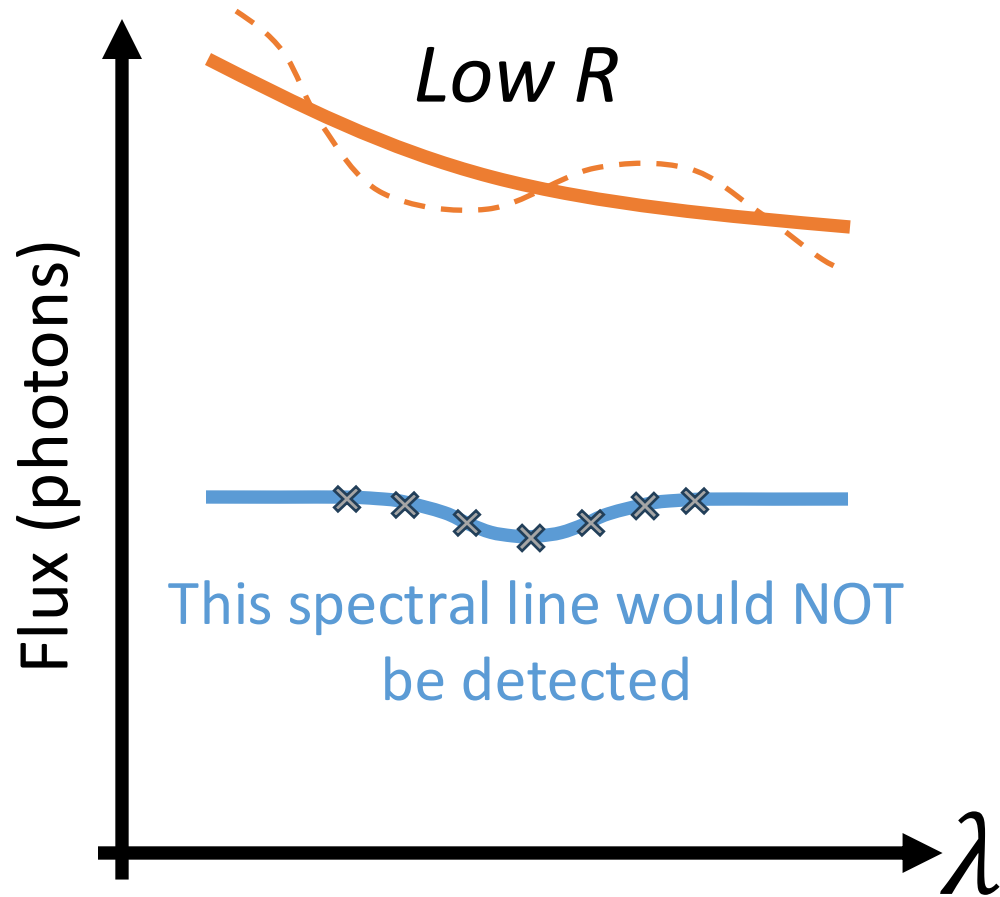
Resolution 500-50,000



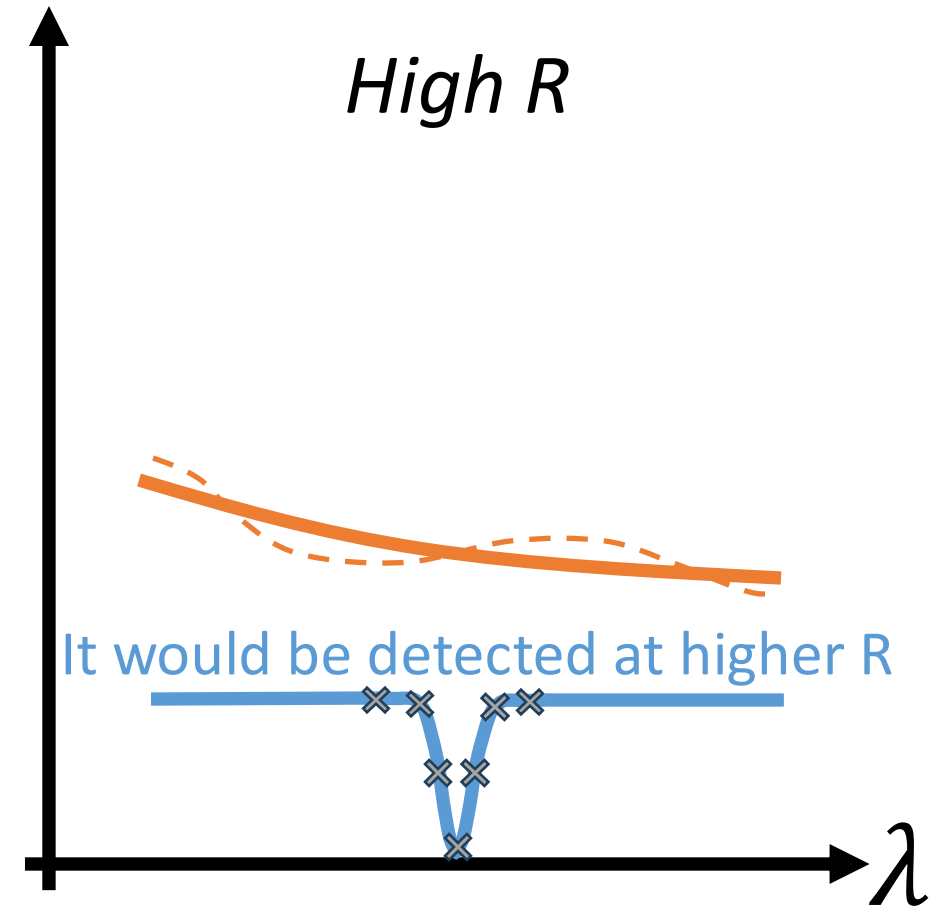
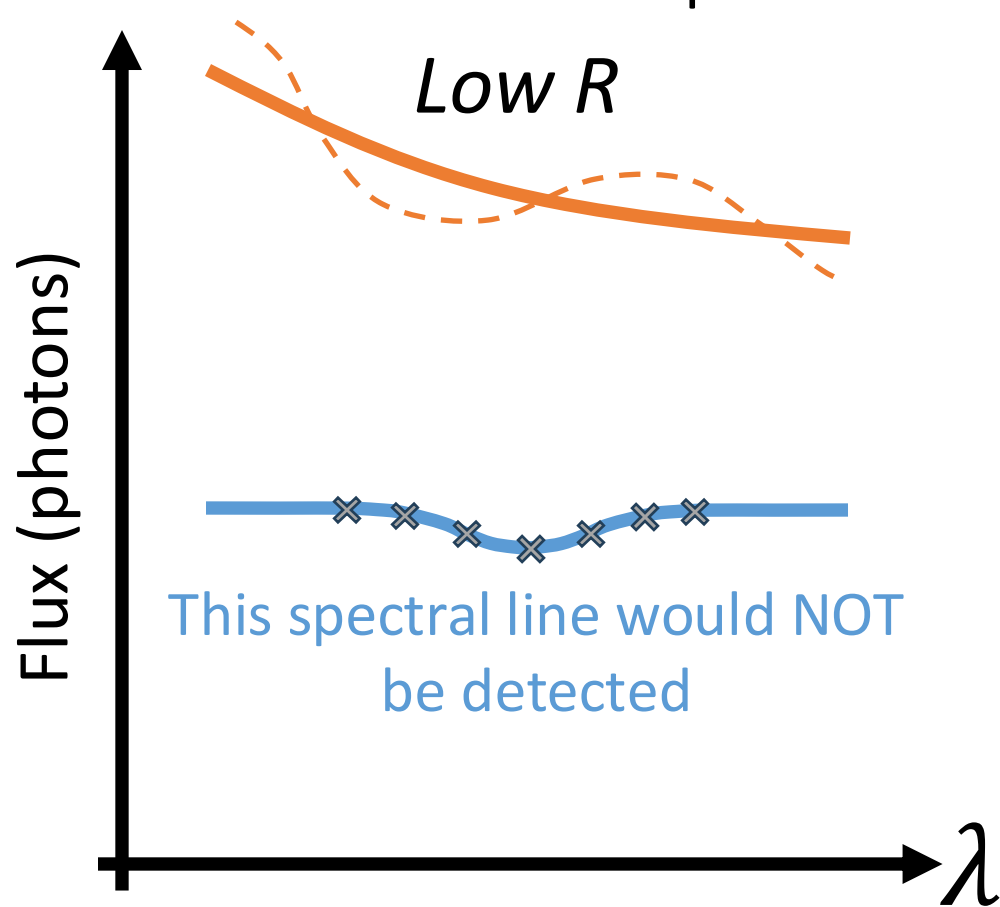
Moderate to high resolution spectroscopy can resolve Oxygen-specific spectral features



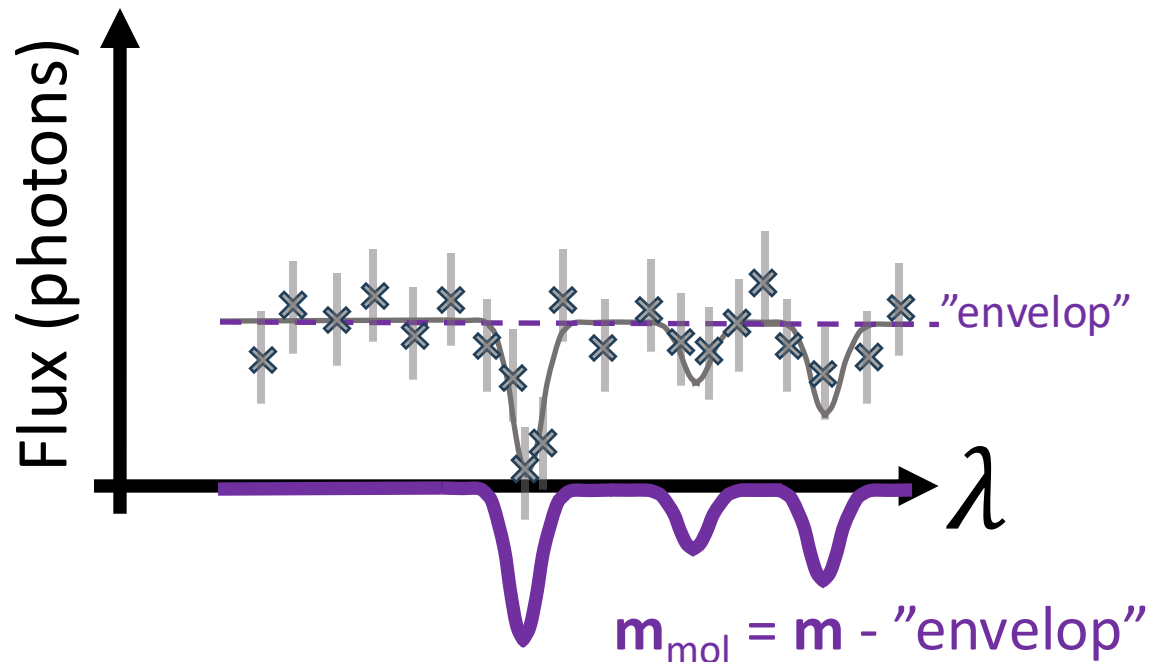
Correlated noise can prevent the detection of molecular features at low spectral resolutions



Correlated noise can prevent the detection of molecular features at low spectral resolutions



Defining a molecular detection S/N from template matching



Measuring deviation from a flat line:

$$\Rightarrow S/N_{\text{mol}} = \sqrt{\mathbf{m}_{\text{mol}}^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \mathbf{m}_{\text{mol}}}$$

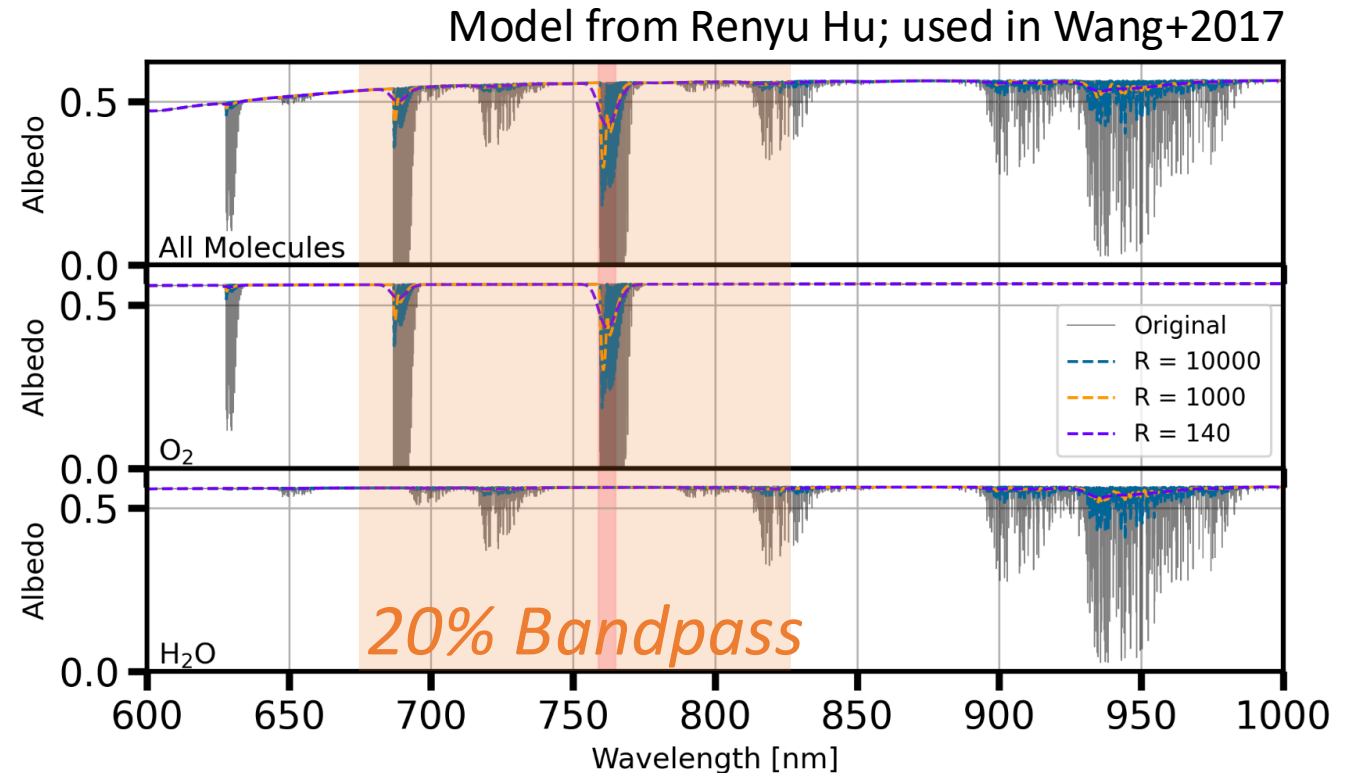
This definition:

- *is valid for any R*
- *includes noise covariance*
- *includes the “shape” of the spectral signature*

Simulating exo-Earth observations around 164 nearby stars with EXOSIMS

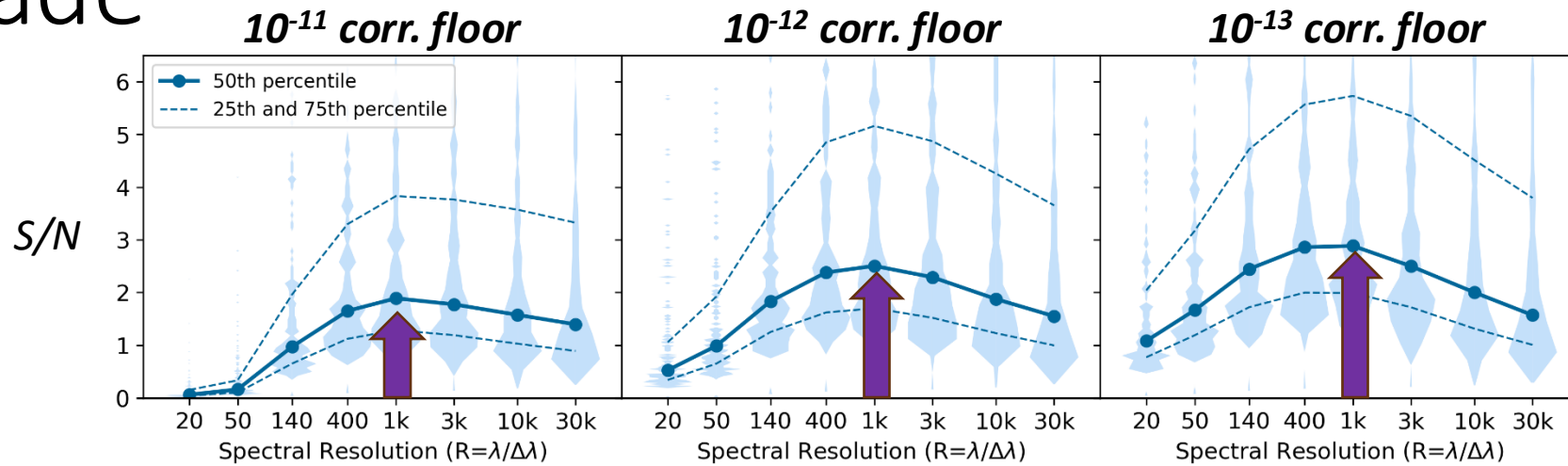
Updated EXOSIMS to compute template matching S/N

- ExEP HWO star List 2023
 - **164 stars**
 - **1 planet per star** (at 1 Earth equivalent distance)
 - Exozodi: 3x solar system value
- Observing strategy
 - Exposure time: **400 h/star**
 - **ADI**: x2 all noise sources (but planet)
- Observatory/instrument
 - **Pupil diameter 7.87 m** (~0.5 transmission)
 - λ : 750 nm & Bandpass: 20%
 - **Correlation length scale: 10 nm**
 - “Roman analog” noise:
 - Dark current: 3×10^{-5} phot/s
 - Read noise: 1.7×10^{-6} phot/ T_{exp}
 - CIC: 2.1×10^{-3} phot/ T_{exp}
 - Individual T_{exp} : 300 sec
 - QE=0.675



A preliminary trade study: O₂ S/N

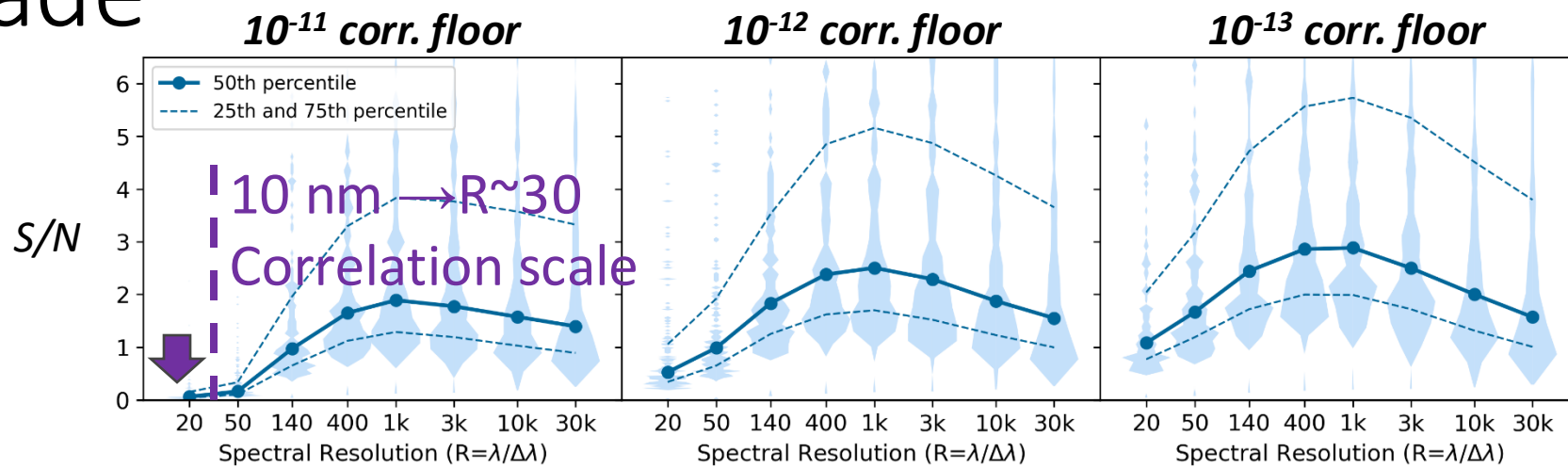
*EMCCD detector
& Nyquist sampled spectra*



Less correlated noise → better the S/N

A preliminary trade study: O₂ S/N

*EMCCD detector
& Nyquist sampled spectra*

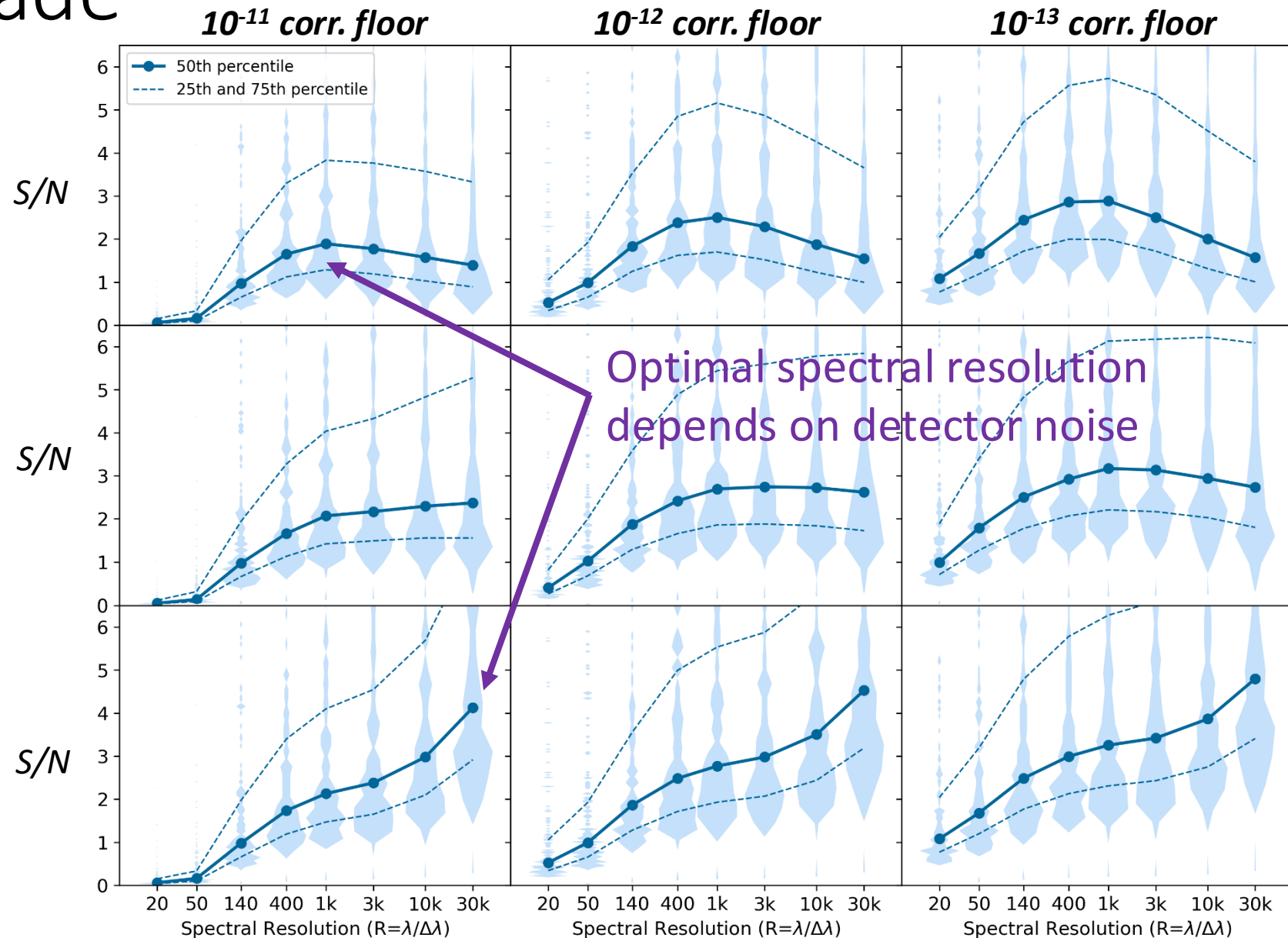


A preliminary trade study: O₂ S/N

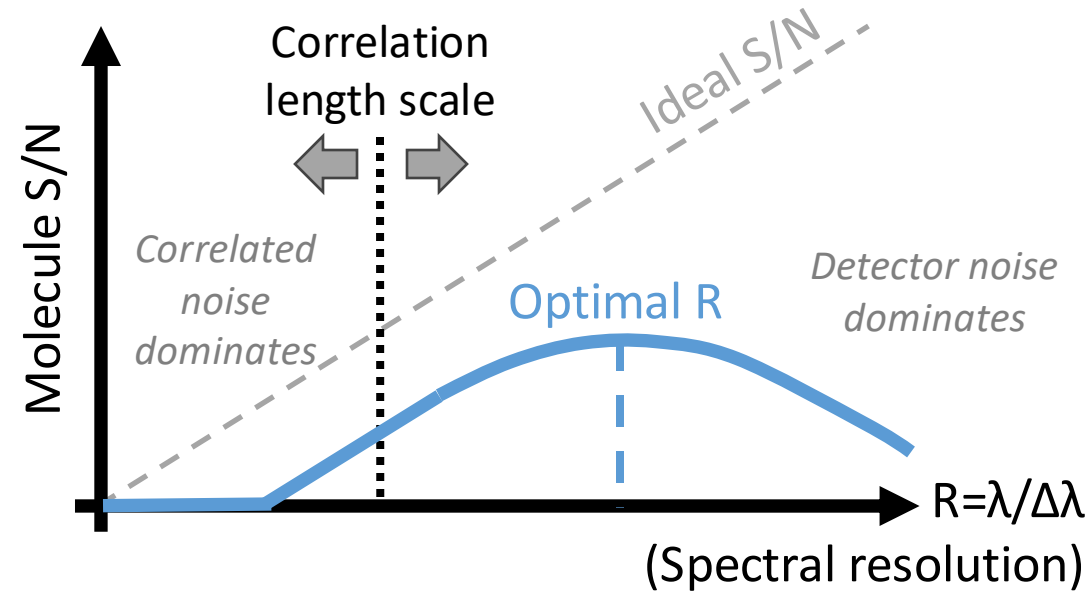
EMCCD detector
& Nyquist sampled spectra

EMCCD detector
& *undersampled* spectra

No detector noise

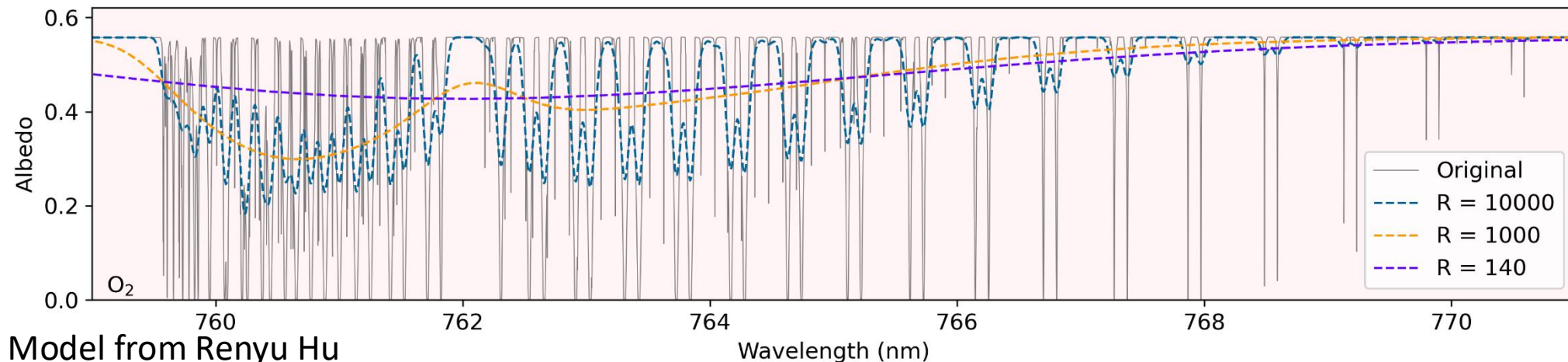


Main trade-offs for the spectral resolution



Take aways...

- **$R > 1,000$ “might” be necessary to detect biosignatures**
 - Accounting for **the correlated speckle noise is essential**
- **More science opportunities at $R > 1,000$ than $R \sim 140$**
 - Potential to reduce false positives for planet detection and biosignatures
 - See **poster from Beck Dacus on exoJupiters and exomoons.**
- **$R \sim 2,700$ is proving transformative for direct imaging with JWST**



Jean-Baptiste Ruffio (<https://www.jbruffio.com>), jbruffio@ucsd.edu