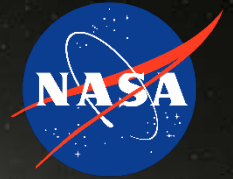




mDOT



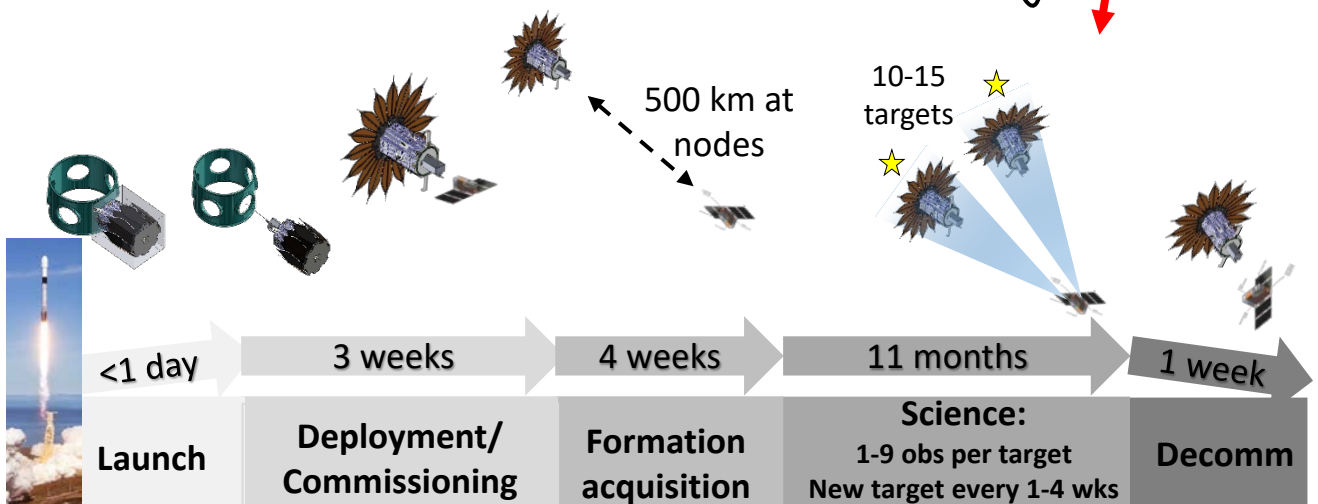
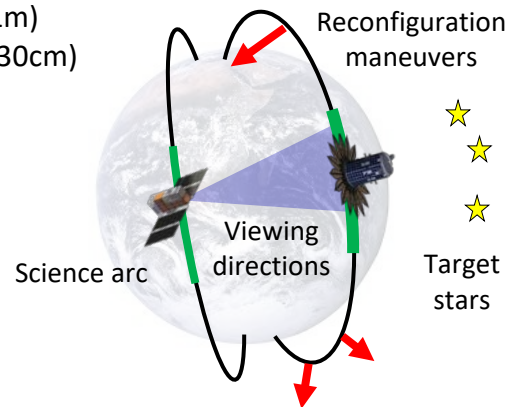
Miniaturized Distributed Occulter/Telescope for Direct Imaging of Extrasolar Dust Disks

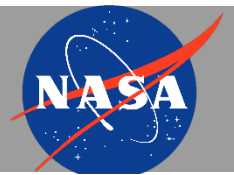
PI: Bruce Macintosh, Stanford University, bmacintosh@stanford.edu

mDOT will provide the very first direct precise measurements of brightness and spectra of extrasolar dust disks in the near ultraviolet spectrum with unprecedented sensitivity to bring together a description of star emission models and better understand the processes behind planet formation. mDOT uses novel orbit design and spacecraft controls techniques to enable a smallsat starshade formation-flying mission in low Earth orbit. Circumstellar dust disks trace the formation and evolution of planetary system, but could represent a potential obstacle to future exoplanet imaging missions.

Primary Objectives	Targets/Observations	Key Requirements
Constrain size and composition of dust particles near young stars	Measure short-wavelength brightness of known young-star outer (10-1000 AU) debris disks	Inner working angle 0.6 arcsec Wavelength 450 nm Resolution 1 arcsec
Determine ratio of scattered light to thermal emission for disks seen only in infrared	Measure scattered-light surface brightness of mature nearby stars with infrared excess	Stability 0.2 arcsec Brightness 18-23 mag/arcsec ² Contrast 10 ⁻⁷
Detect and measure dust around nearby stars	Measure scattered-light surface brightness of mature nearby stars at 1-5 AU scales	Signal-to-noise ratio >10
Secondary objective: technological pathfinder for starshades		

- ❖ SmallSat starshade (3m-starshade, 246kg, 177W, ~1x1x1m)
- ❖ CubeSat telescope (9cm-telescope, 12kg, 45W, ~10x20x30cm)
- ❖ CubeSat is hosted and ejected by SmallSat
- ❖ Orbit: Sun-synchronous (>500km, 98deg)
- ❖ 3-5 minute science observations during node crossings
- ❖ 1 to 9 repeat observation passes per target
- ❖ Orbit precesses in right ascension to successive targets
- ❖ 11x5N green propellant thrusters (81 kg fuel)
- ❖ High level of GNC autonomy





Starshade (Stanford, JPL, Tenedg)

Telescope (Stanford, Ames, Planet)

Diameter	3m (16 petals)
Suppression	10^{-7} (10 Fresnel)
Shape Tolerance	0.1 mm
Deployment	Single-stage motorized
Structure	Carbon-fiber with precision-etched amorphous metal foil

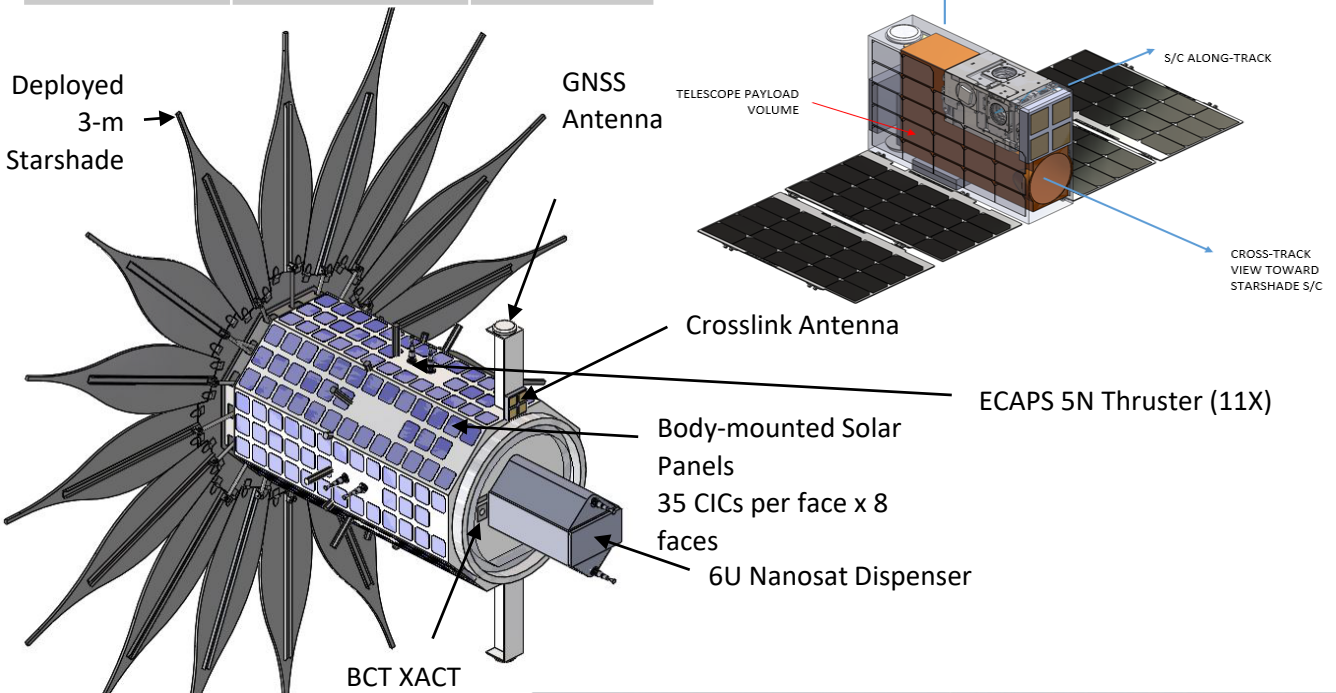
Aperture (f)	9.2cm (15.5)
Wavelength range	400-490 nm (B band)
Pixel Size (Nyquist)	$3.45\mu\text{m}$ (0.5 arcseconds)
Resolution (Stability)	1" (0.2")
Image stabilization	Mirror tip/tilt mirror
Detectors	2xIMPERX CMOS (1.2MP) (guiding and science)

SmallSat Starshade (Ames)

CubeSat Telescope (Blue Canyon Tech)

Rel nav	2 cm, 0.1 mm/s	DiGiTaL
Att know/ctrl	0.2 deg/1 deg	Bus/ADCS
S/C delta-v	940 m/s	Green Prop

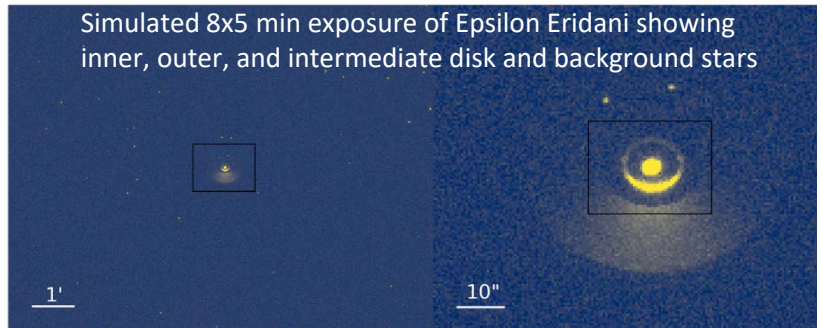
Rel nav	2 cm, 0.1 mm/s	DIGITAL
Att know/ctrl	0.1 deg/0.45 deg	Bus/ADCS



Science Targets for baseline DRM

Known young disks	3
Dusty nearby stars	1
Other nearby stars	3
Reference stars	6

Simulated 8x5 min exposure of Epsilon Eridani showing inner, outer, and intermediate disk and background stars



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Science Team: B. Macintosh, A. Madurowicz, R. de Rosa (Stanford), T. Greene (Ames), J. Debes (STScI), E. Douglas (Arizona), R. Jensen-Clem, G. Duchene, T. Esposito (Berkeley)