

Large Interferometer For Exoplanets (*LIFE*)

Characterizing the climates of terrestrial
exoplanets in the wake of PLATO

Tim Lichtenberg, Lena Noack,
Daniel Angerhausen, Caroline Dorn,
Sascha Quanz & **the LIFE initiative**
LIFE-space-mission.com



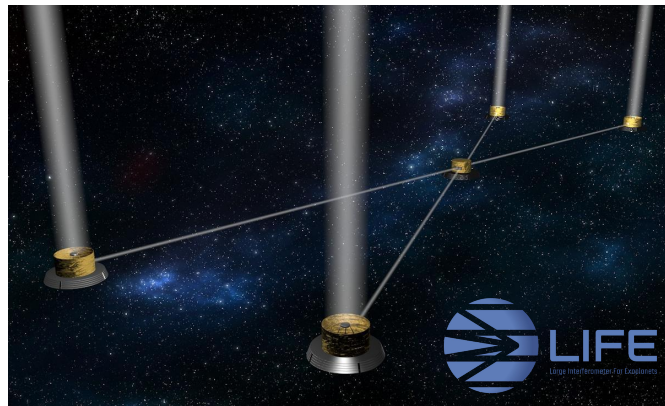
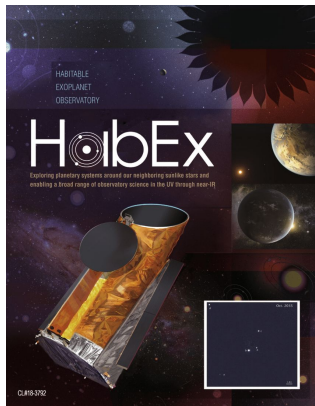
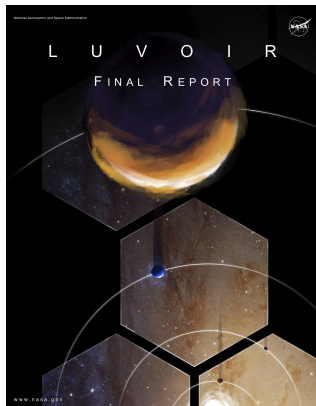
Direct detection: the day after tomorrow



Reflected light
UV & NIR



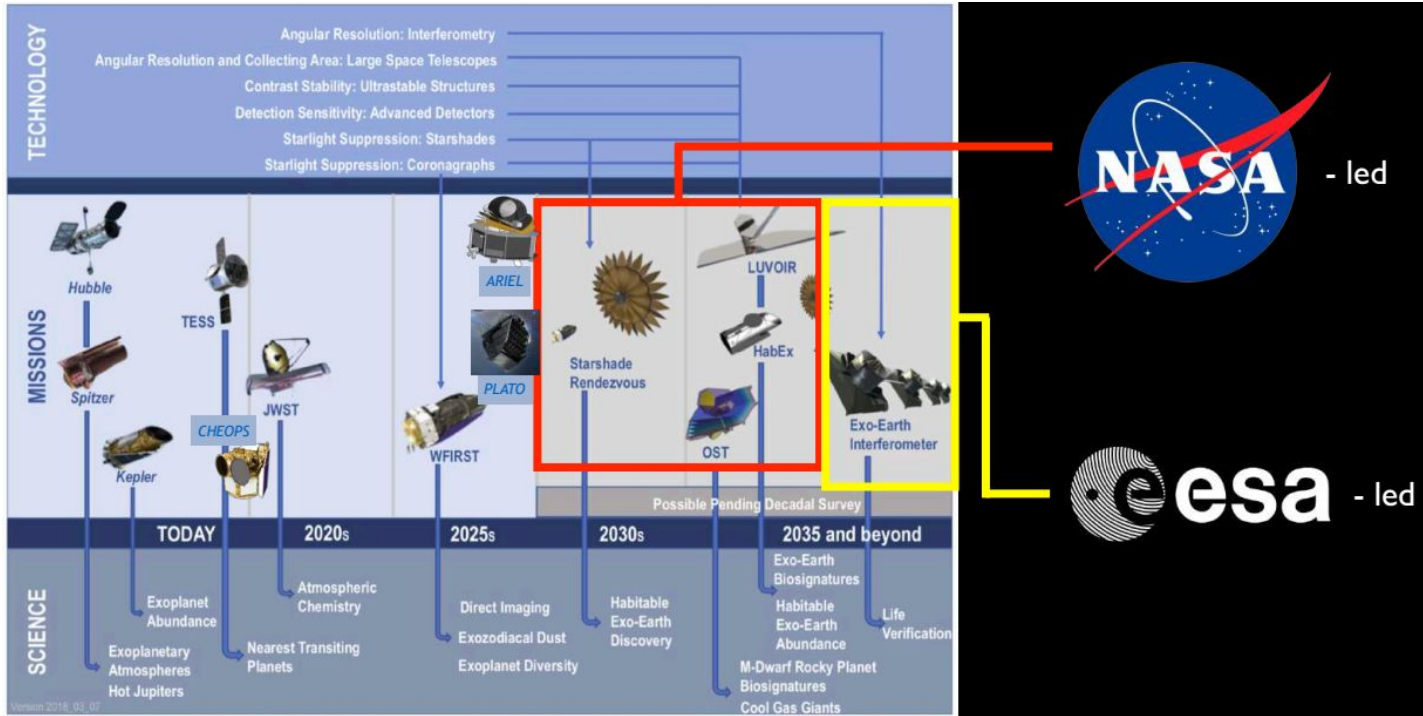
Thermal Emission
MIR



Countdown to the NASA Decadal Survey 2021 report



International roadmap



Adapted from NASA/JPL/Caltech; <https://exoplanets.nasa.gov/exep/technology/technology-overview/> (July 4, 2019)

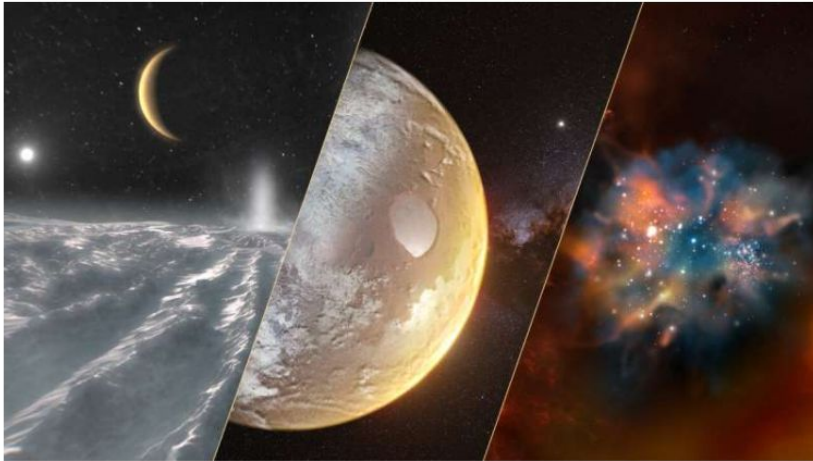


ESA roadmap

🕒 JUNE 11, 2021

Voyage 2050 sets sail: ESA chooses future science mission themes

by European Space Agency

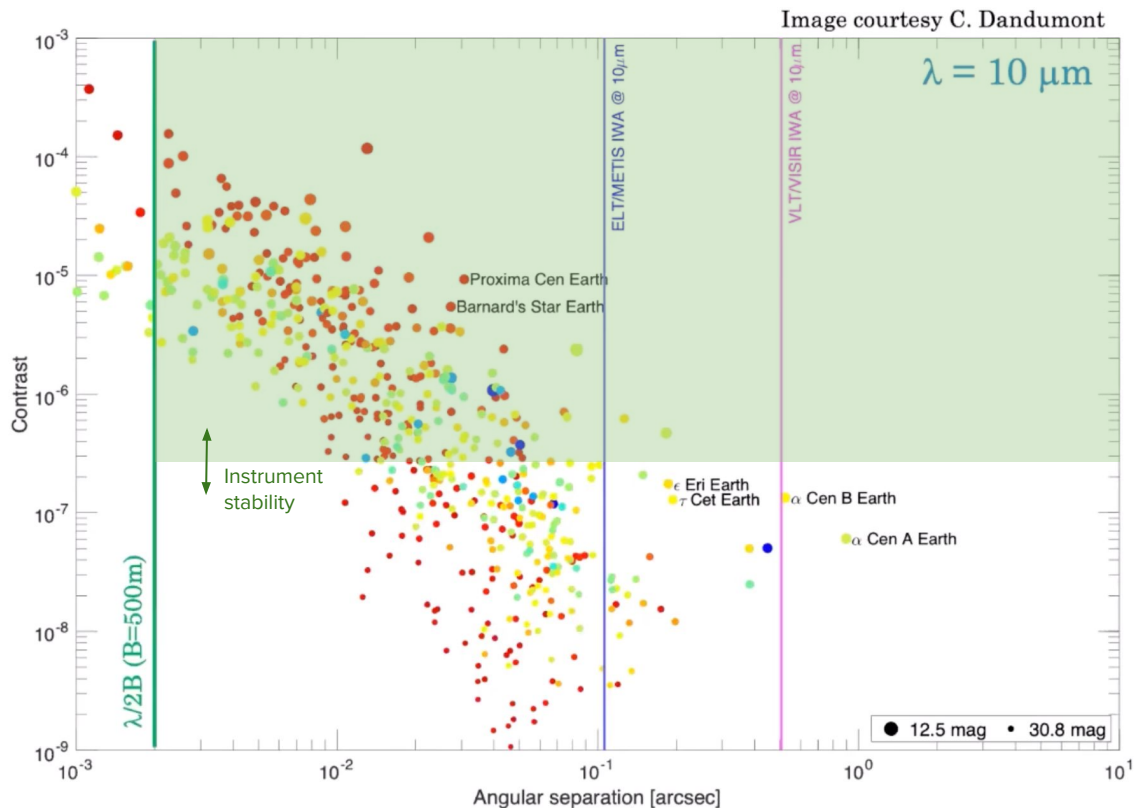
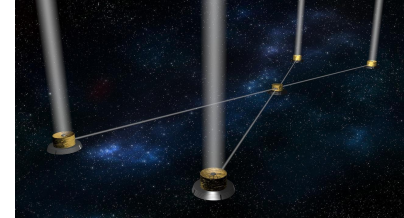


ESA announcement regarding Voyage 2050

“A large mission enabling the characterisation of the atmosphere of temperate exoplanets in the mid-infrared [...]”

“should be a top priority for ESA within the Voyage 2050 timeframe.”

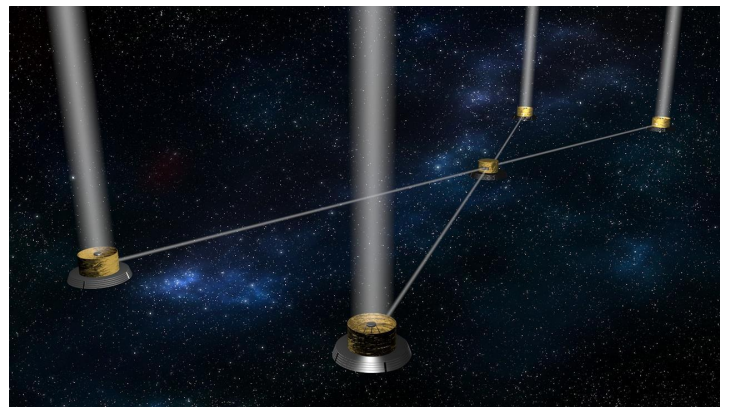
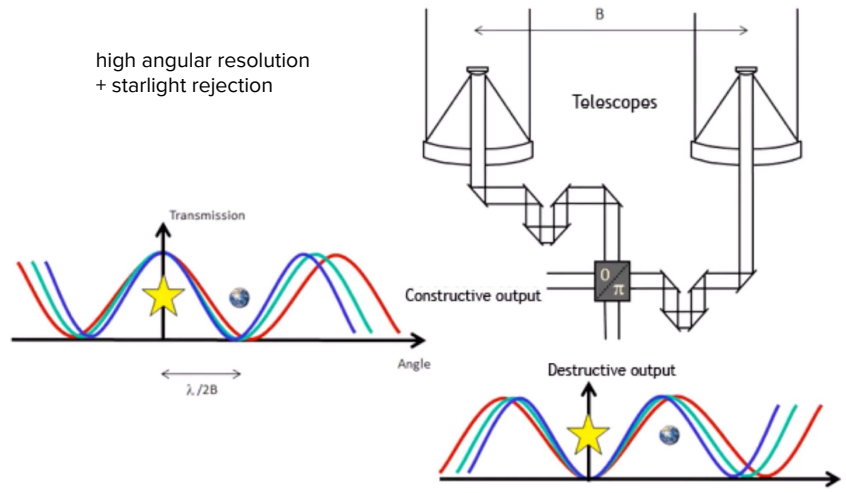
Exoplanet population outlook



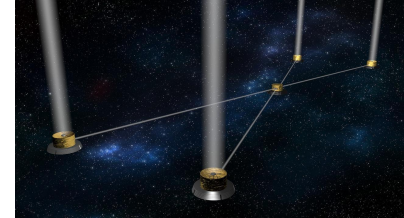
Angular resolution
Contrast
Sensitivity

Synthetic exoplanet population based on Kepler statistics (Kammerer & Quanz 2018)

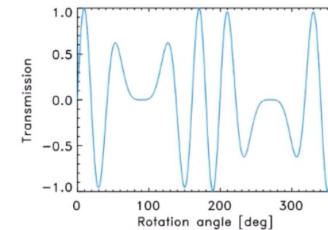
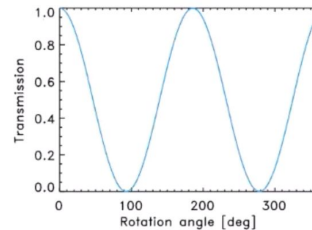
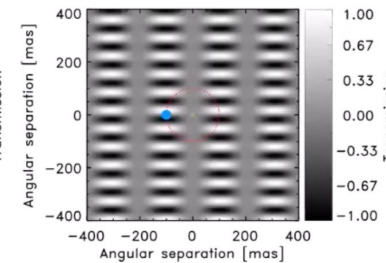
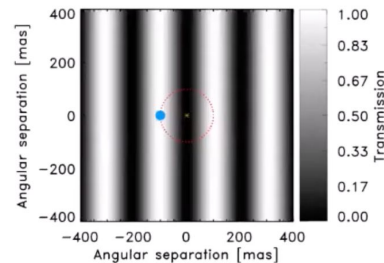
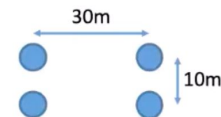
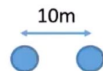
LIFE measurement principle: nulling interferometry



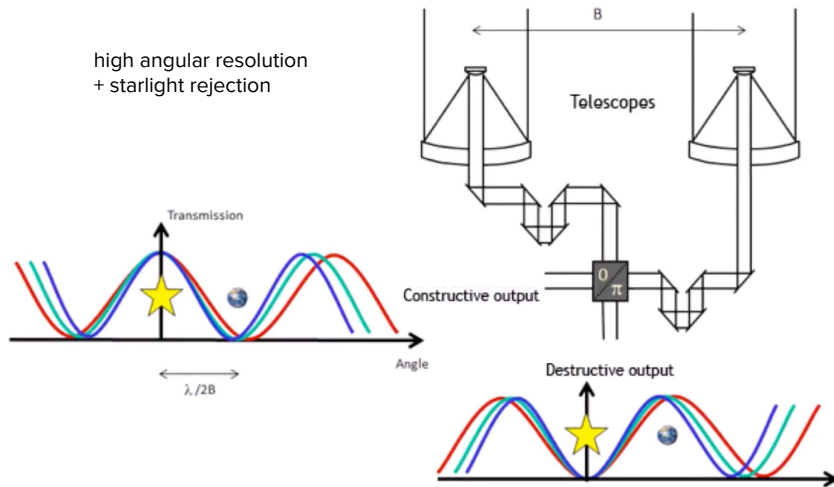
LIFE measurement principle: nulling interferometry



Transmission maps for 2 and 4 telescopes



high angular resolution
+ starlight rejection

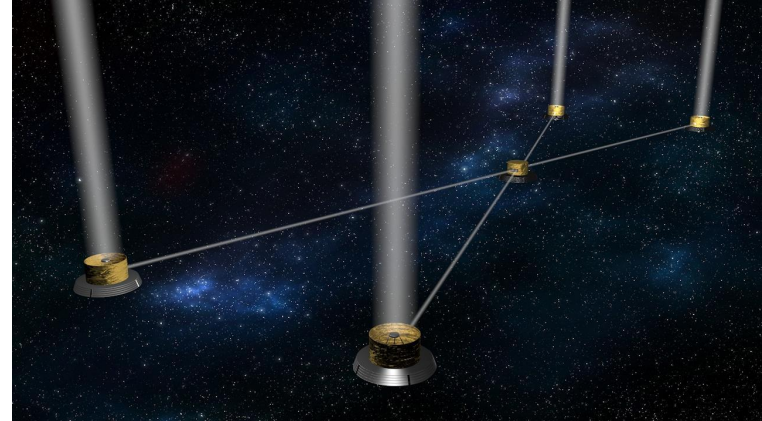


Earth-Sun system @ 10 pc + 10 μm



LIFE objectives

Obtain **thermal emission spectra** with sufficient spectral resolution, wavelength coverage and sensitivity to investigate **at least 30 (requirement) / 50 (goal) extrasolar planets** *with radii between 0.5 and 1.5 Earth radii and receiving between 0.35 and 1.7 times the insolation of the Earth* in order to **assess their diversity, habitability and search for biomarkers**. The sample shall be roughly equally split between late K to early M-type stars and late F to early K-type stars.



Nominal mission parameters

Number of collector spacecraft	4
Mirror diameter	2 m
Baseline length	10 – 600 m
Wavelength coverage	4 – 18.5 μm
Mission duration	2.5 yrs (search phase) 2.5 yrs (char. phase)



Sascha Quanz



Sarah Rugheimer



Daniel Angerhausen

Project Office Team
(led by PO Co-leads)

Science Team
(led by Science Co-leads)



Daniel Angerhausen



Lena Noack

Instrument Science Team
(led by Instrument Science co-leads)



Jens Kemmerer



Adrian Glauser

Technology Team
(led by Technology co-leads)



Hendrik Linz



Denis Defrere

LIFE initiative

+ many more

WG 2.1: Exoplanet science



Caro Dorn



Tim Lichtenberg



Ravit Helled



Hannu Parviainen

WG 3.1: Mission requirements



Adrian Glauser

WG 3.2: LIFEsim



Felix Dannert

WG 2.2: Target database



Franziska Menti



Antonio Garcia Muñoz



Mark Wyatt

WG 3.3: Signal processing



Romain Laugier

WG 2.3: Other science



Floris van der Tak



Mihkel Kama



Stefan Kraus

WG 3.4: Mission evaluation



Jens Kammerer

Advisory Board



Natalie Batalha



Willy Benz



Charles Cockell



Ewine Van Dishoeck



Michael Meyer



Heike Rauer



Ignasi Ribas



Dimitar Sasselov



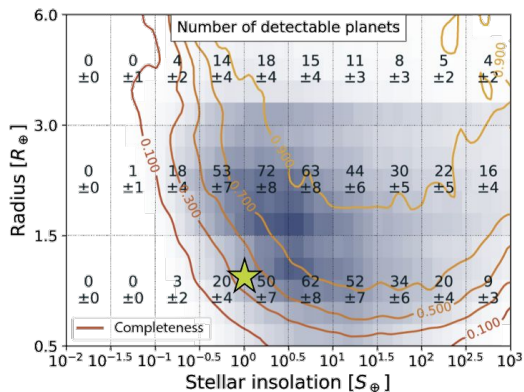
Sarah Walker

Join us:
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Exoplanet Yield Predictions

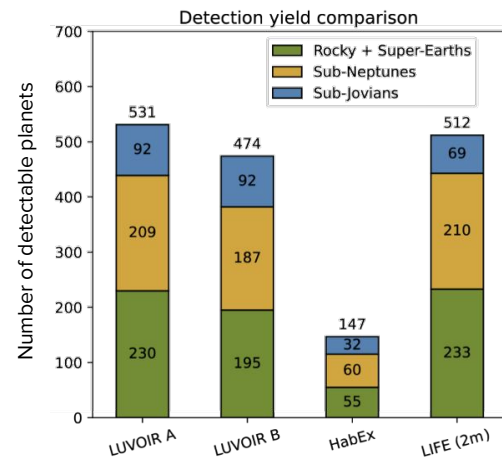


Instrument performance

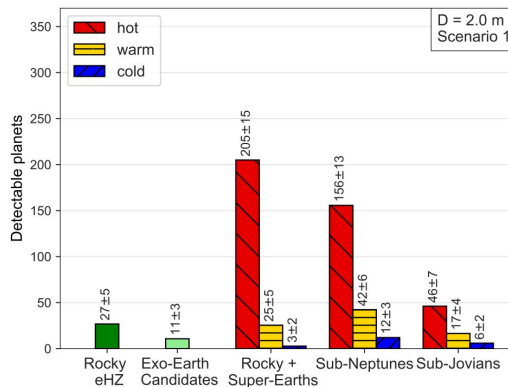


Felix Dannert, M.Sc. thesis

Comparison



Exoplanet populations

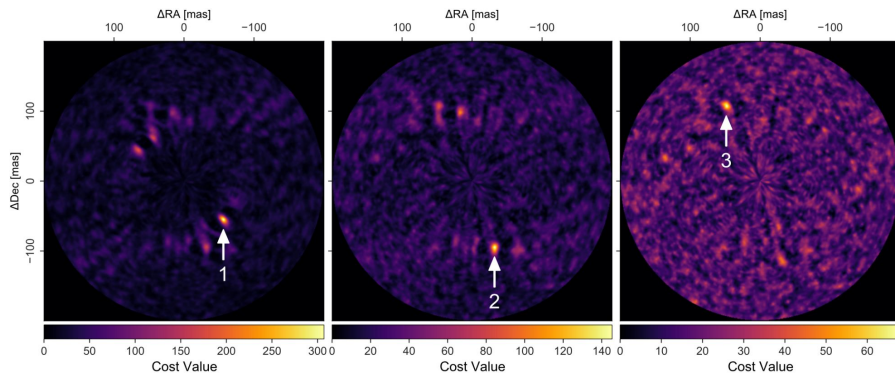
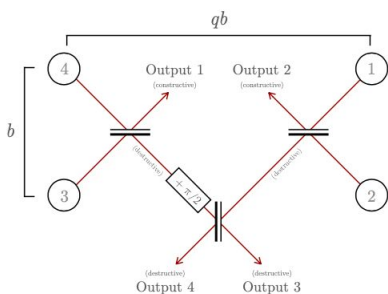
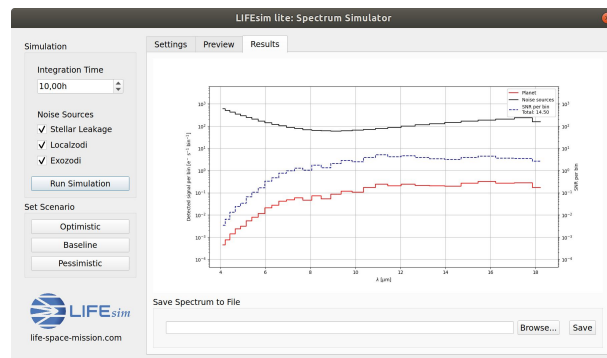


Simulator: *LIFESim*

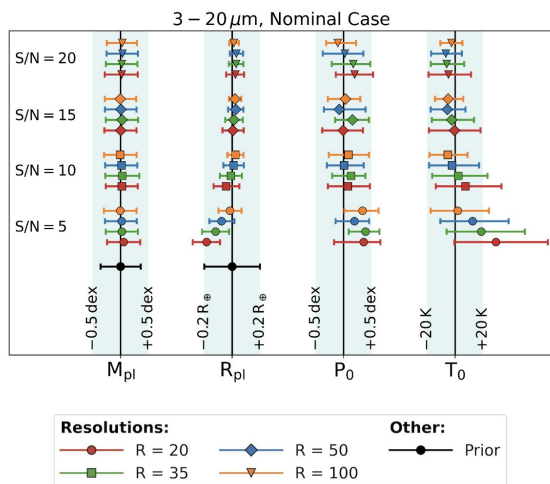
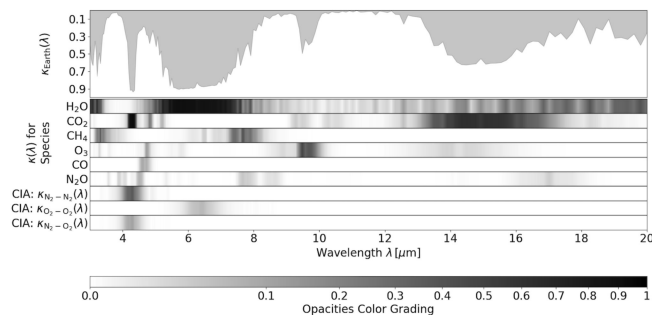
build to predict the mission yield and assign noise to spectra based on photon noise of relevant astrophysical noise sources

Pipeline:

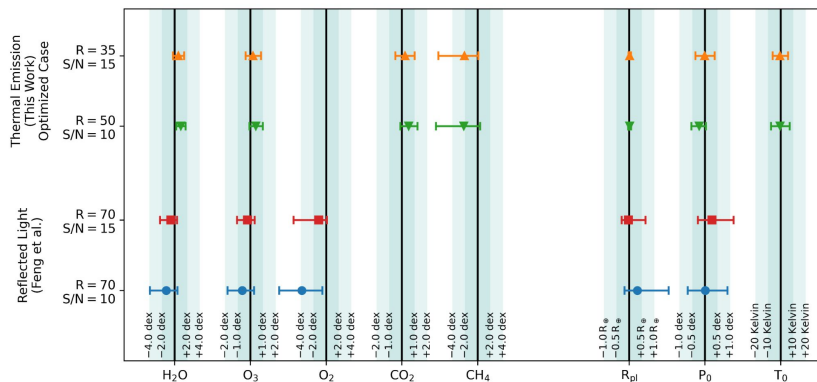
- Generation of a synthetic planet population
- Astrophysical noise sources:
 - stellar leakage, exozodi, shot noise
- Planet detection
- Allocation of observing time



Earth-twin retrieval



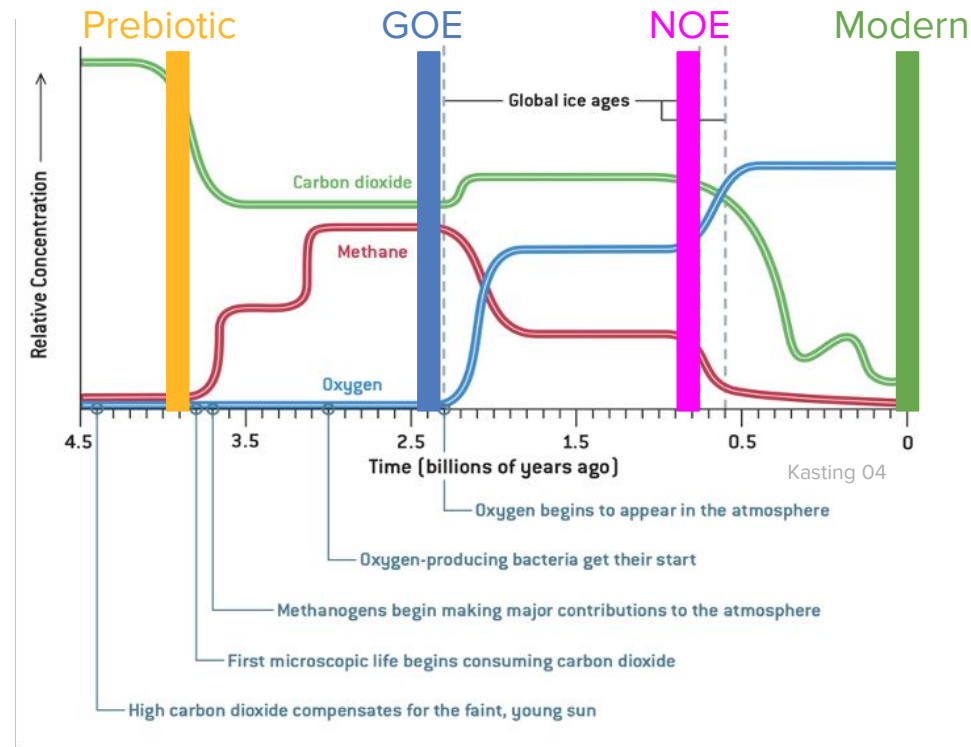
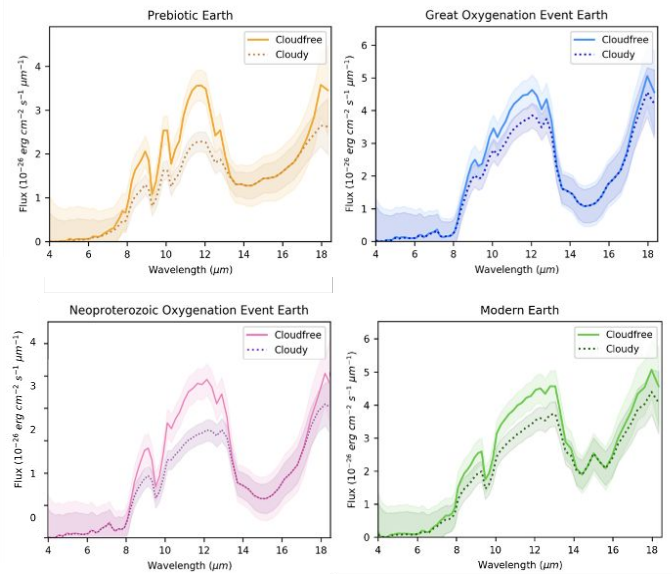
- H_2O , CO_2 , O_3 detectable for $\text{S/N} \geq 10$
- CO , N_2 , O_2 unconstrained
- CH_4 case-dependent
- $R_{\text{pl}} \pm 10\%$, $T_{\text{surf}} \pm 20 \text{ K}$, $P_{\text{surf}} \pm 0.5 \text{ dex}$
- Min. requirements:
 - Wavelength coverage: 4–18.5 μm
 - Spectral resolution $R = 50$
 - $\text{S/N} > 10$
- For several exo-Earths at $D = 10 \text{ pc}$:
 - Apertures $\geq 2 \text{ meters}$





“Earth in Time”

Could LIFE distinguish between different eons of Earth?



Species	Prebiotic	GOE	NOE	Modern
O ₃	~ 10 ⁻¹¹ ☹️	~ 10 ⁻⁸ ☹️	~ 10 ⁻⁷ ✅	~ 10 ⁻⁷ ✅
CH ₄	~ 10 ⁻⁶ ☹️	~ 10 ⁻³ ✅	~ 10 ⁻⁴ ✅	~ 10 ⁻⁶ ☹️
H ₂ O	~ 10 ⁻³ ✅	~ 10 ⁻³ ☹️	~ 10 ⁻³ ☹️	~ 10 ⁻³ ✅

LIFE wants you!

Webpage: www.LIFE-space-mission.com

Newsletter signup: LIFE@phys.ethz.ch



What you can do for us:

- Refer to LIFE as future platform in your papers
- Model future science cases:
 - Talk to us to simulate observations with LIFE
- **Become part of the LIFE team**

LIFE Annual Meeting 2021
8-10th November, fully virtual

Large Interferometer For Exoplanets

Quanz et al. 2019 (ESA WP)

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1908.01316>

Quanz et al. 2018 (SPIE)

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1807.06088>

Defrere et al. 2018 (ExAst)

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1801.04150>

Monnier et al. 2019 (Decadal WP)

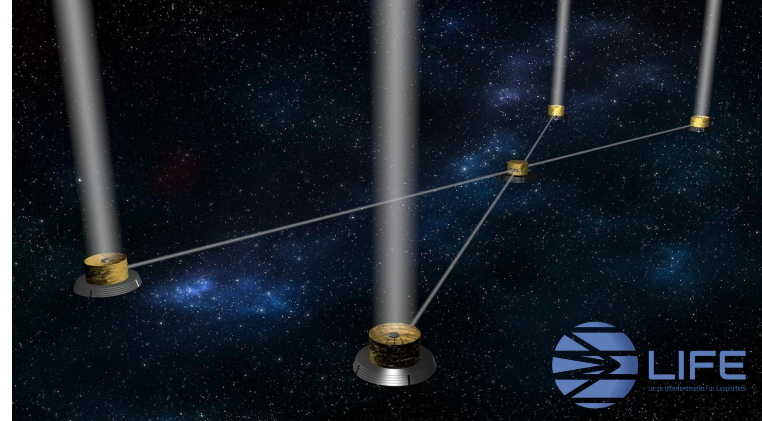
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.10663>

Line et al. 2019 (Decadal WP)

<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2019BAAS...51c.271L/abstract>

Quanz et al. 2021 (*LIFE I*)

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2101.07500>



In press/submission/preparation:

LIFE II: Ottiger et al. (LIFEsim)

LIFE III: Konrad et al. (exo-Earth)

LIFE IV: Alei et al. (Earth in time)

LIFE V: Angerhausen et al. (PH₃)

LIFE VI: Konrad et al. (exo-Venus)

LIFE VII+: Your paper?