

# Coronagraphy with JWST

## Some use cases and results



Isabel Rebollido

Bangalore, October 24<sup>th</sup> 2025

# What is *coronagraphy*?

- Invented by Bernard Lyot to observe the Sun's corona without the need for an eclipse
- Extremely challenging from the ground due to the brightness of the sky (Rayleigh diffraction)
- Currently different types, but same principle: eliminate the light from the star

↗ Share



Sun's corona from Pic du Midi  
Bernard Lyot, 1930s

## Use cases in astronomy: The Sun

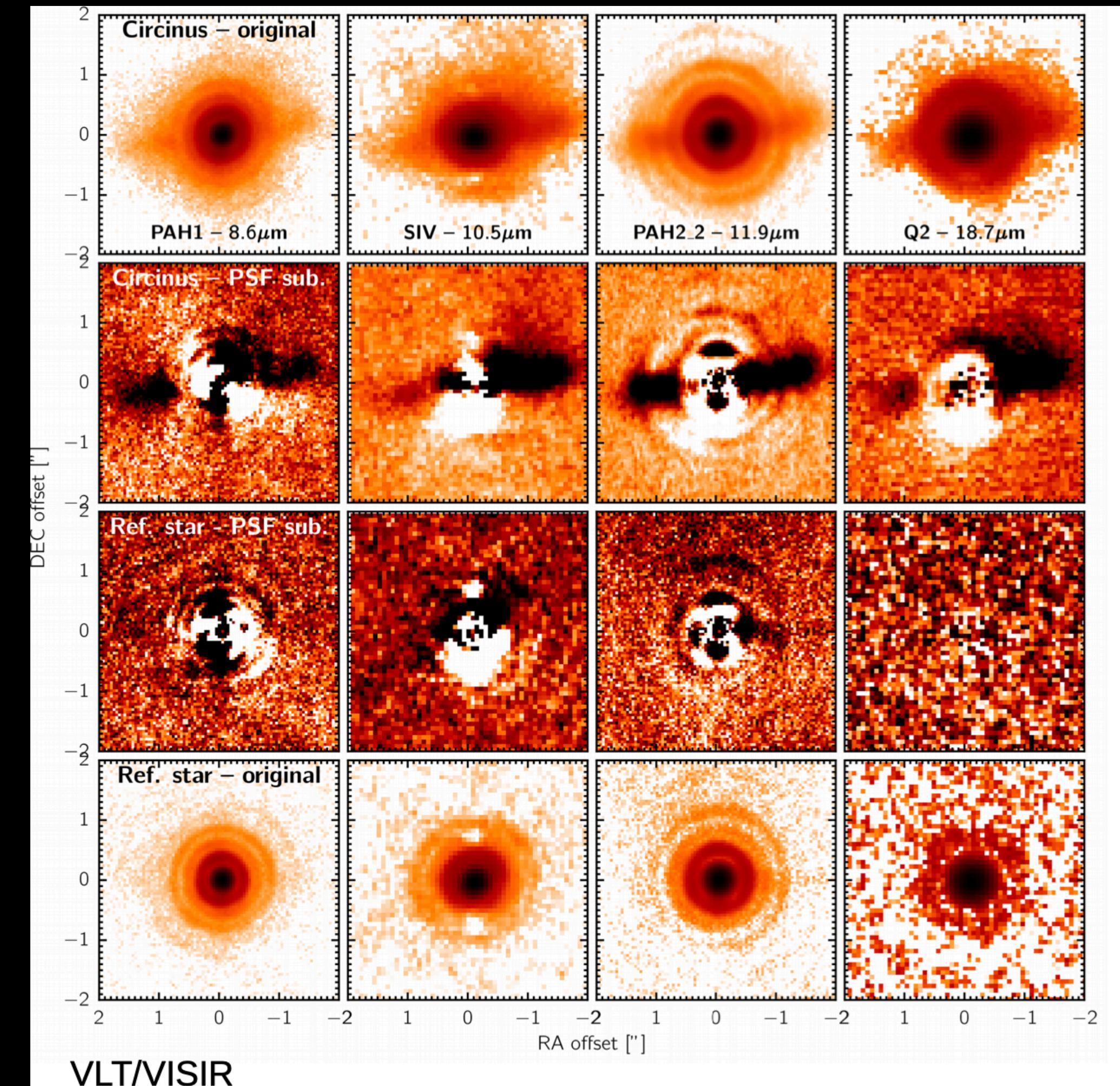
---

- “Natural” coronagraphy -> discovery of the solar corona
- Flames/ejections
- Solar weather (impact to Earth)



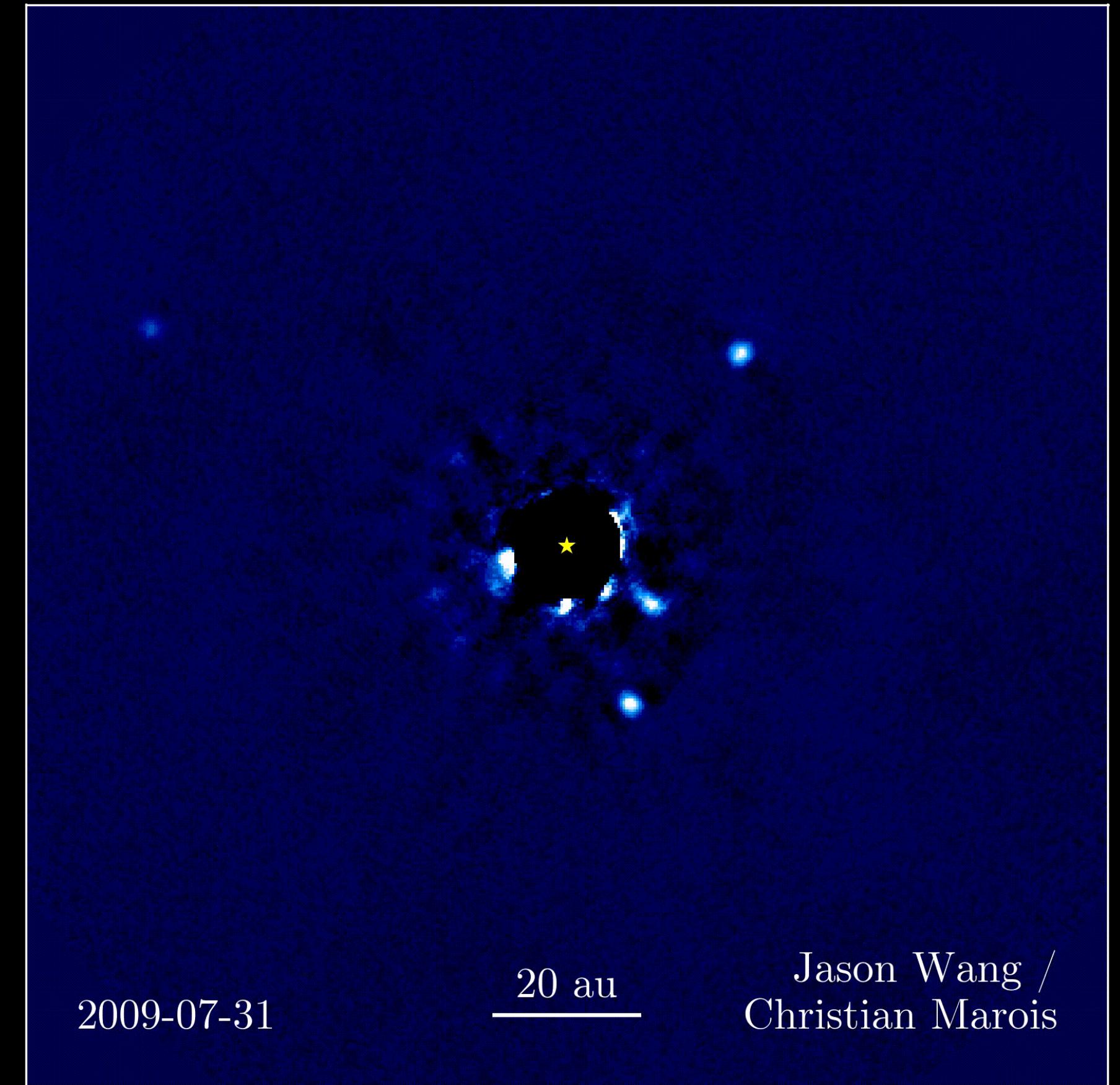
# Use cases in astronomy: AGN and quasars

- Bright or active galactic nucleus
- Environments: dust, gas, morphology...



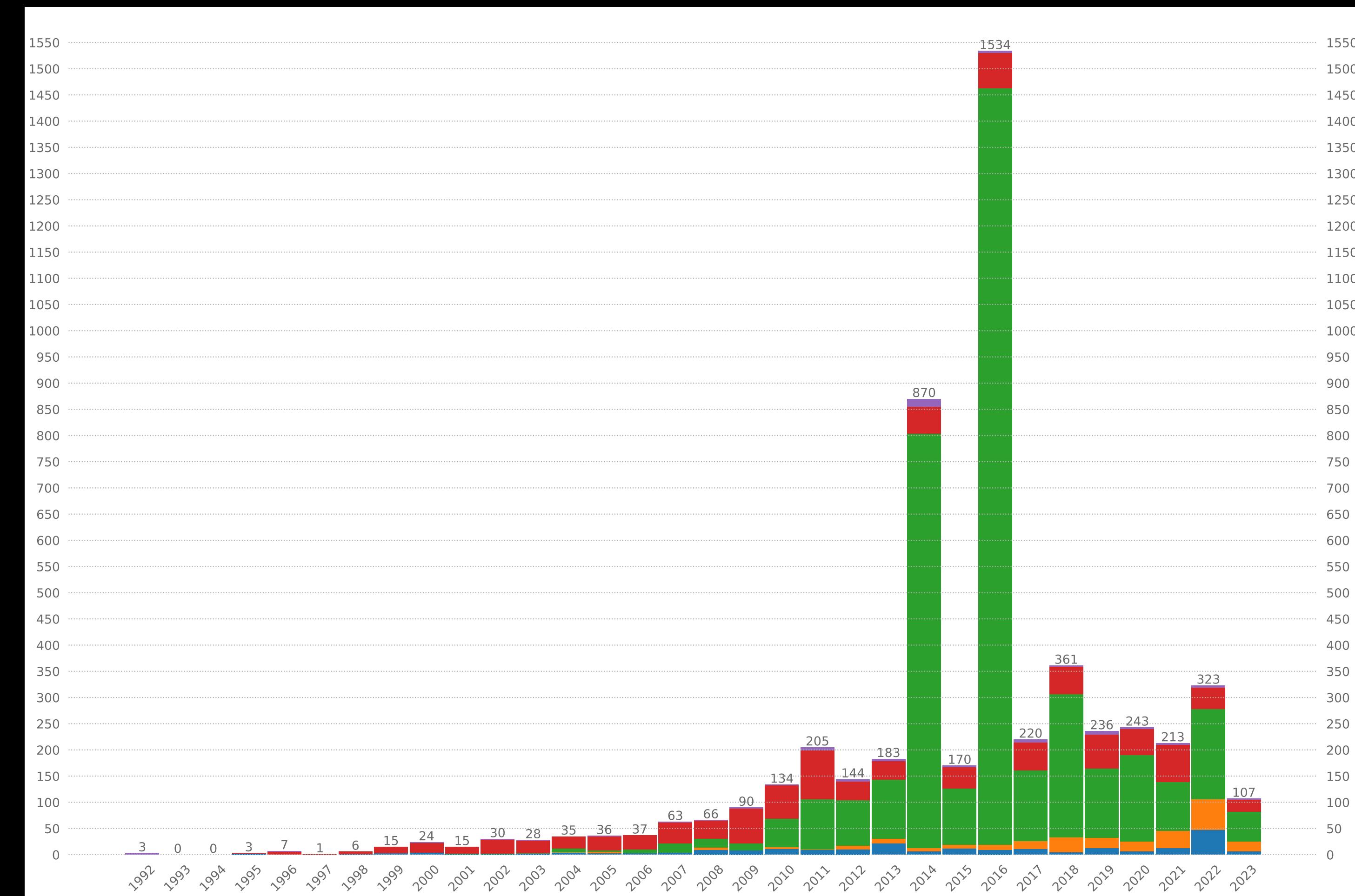
# Use cases in astronomy: Exoplanets

- Detection
- Direct observation of their properties
- Orbit characterization



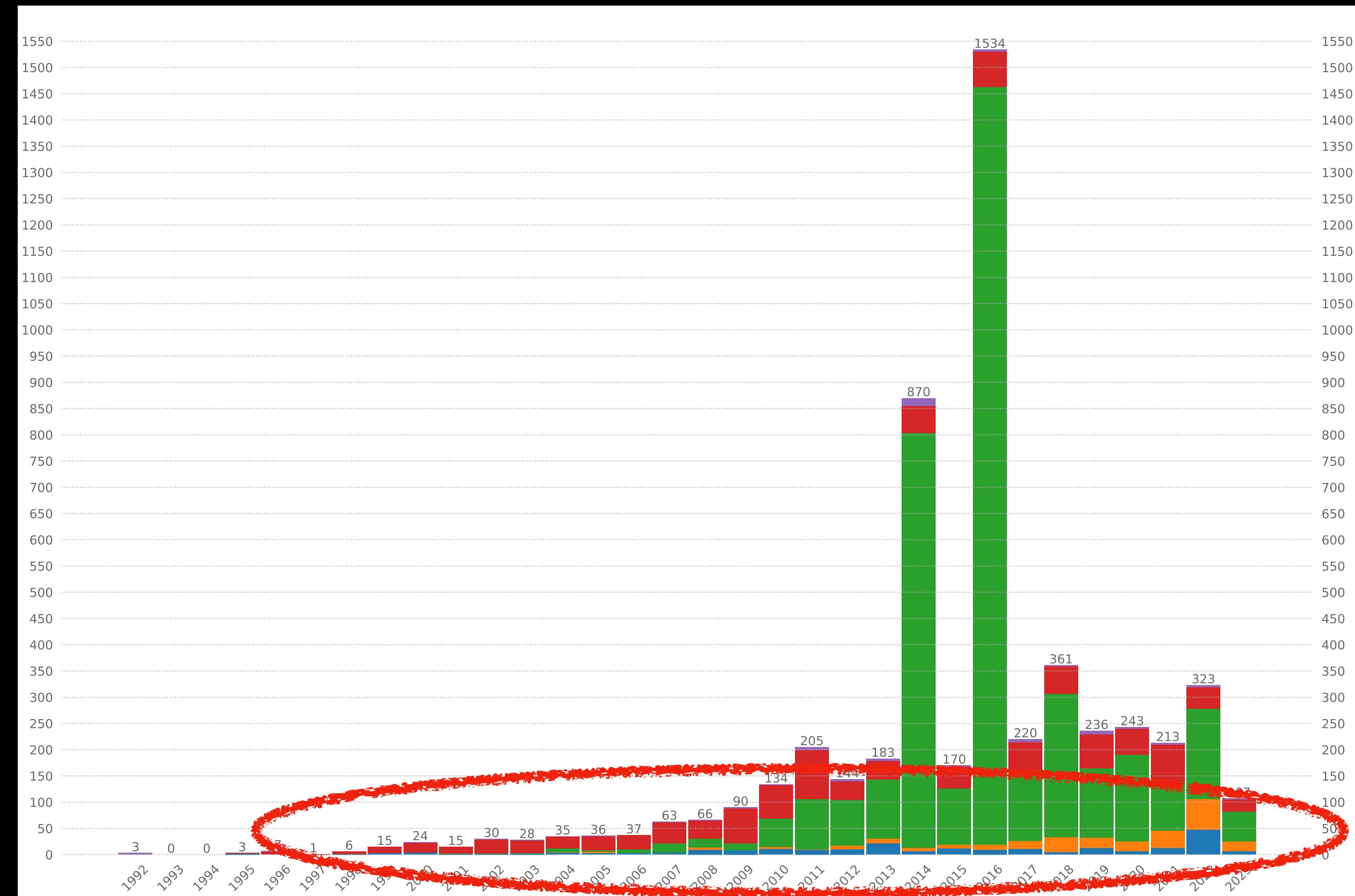
# Use cases in astronomy: Exoplanets

- Detection
- Direct observation of their properties
- Orbit characterization



# Use cases in astronomy: Exoplanets

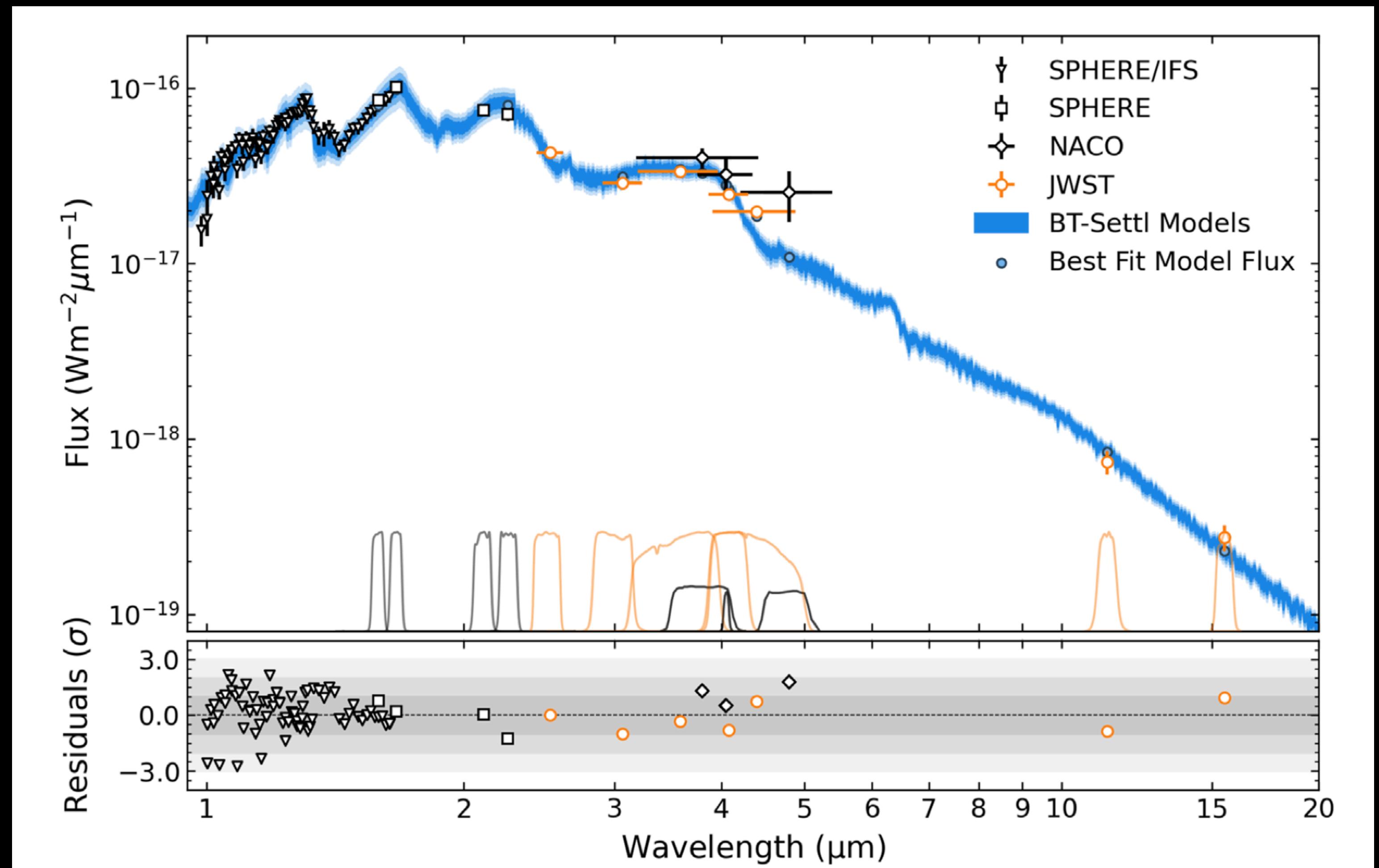
- Detection
- Direct observation of their properties
- Orbit characterization



Very  
expensive  
technique!

# Use cases in astronomy: Exoplanets

- Detection
- Direct observation of their properties
- Orbit characterization



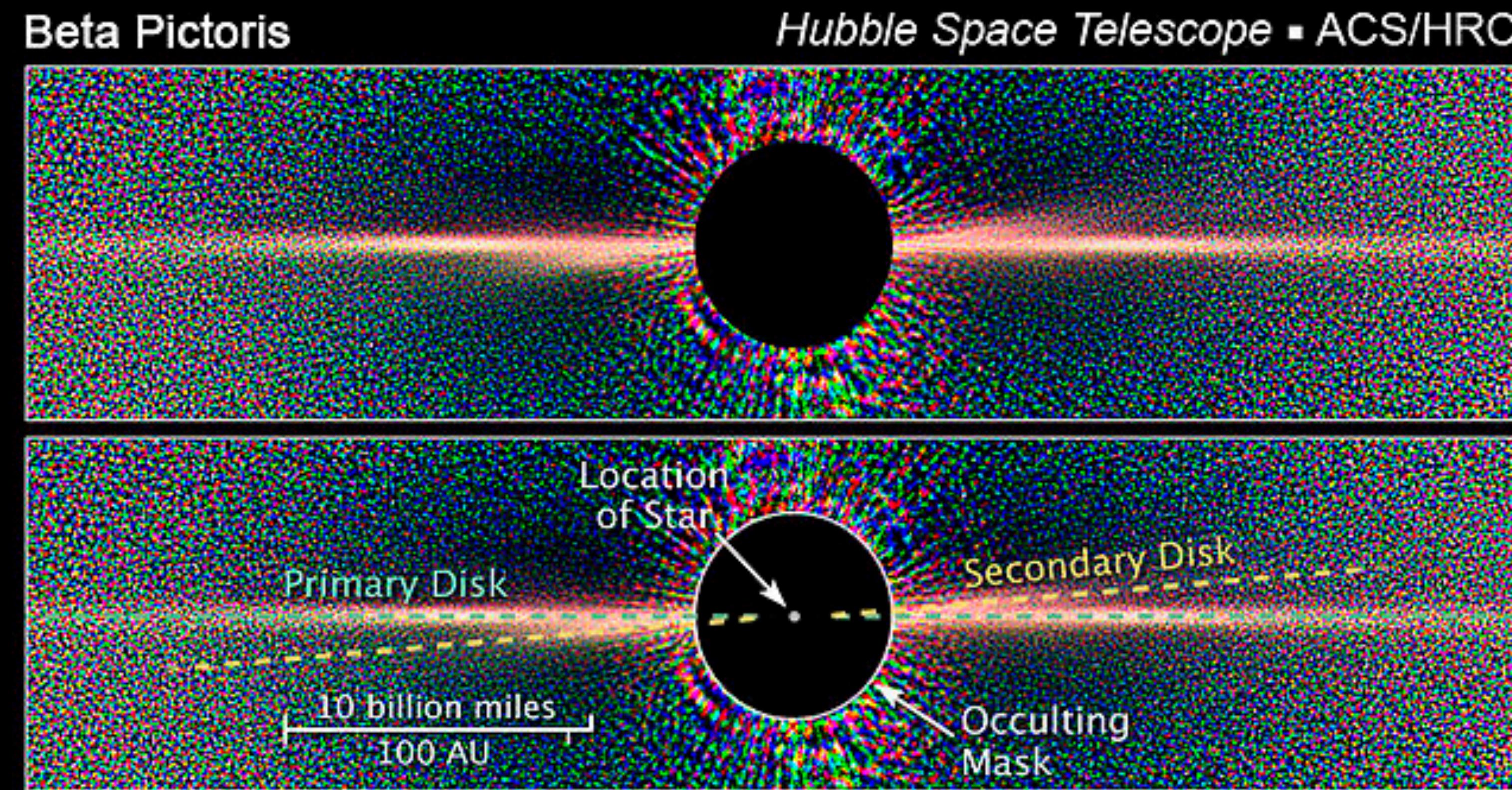
Very  
expensive  
technique!

But very  
rewarding!

Carter+23

## Use cases in astronomy: disks

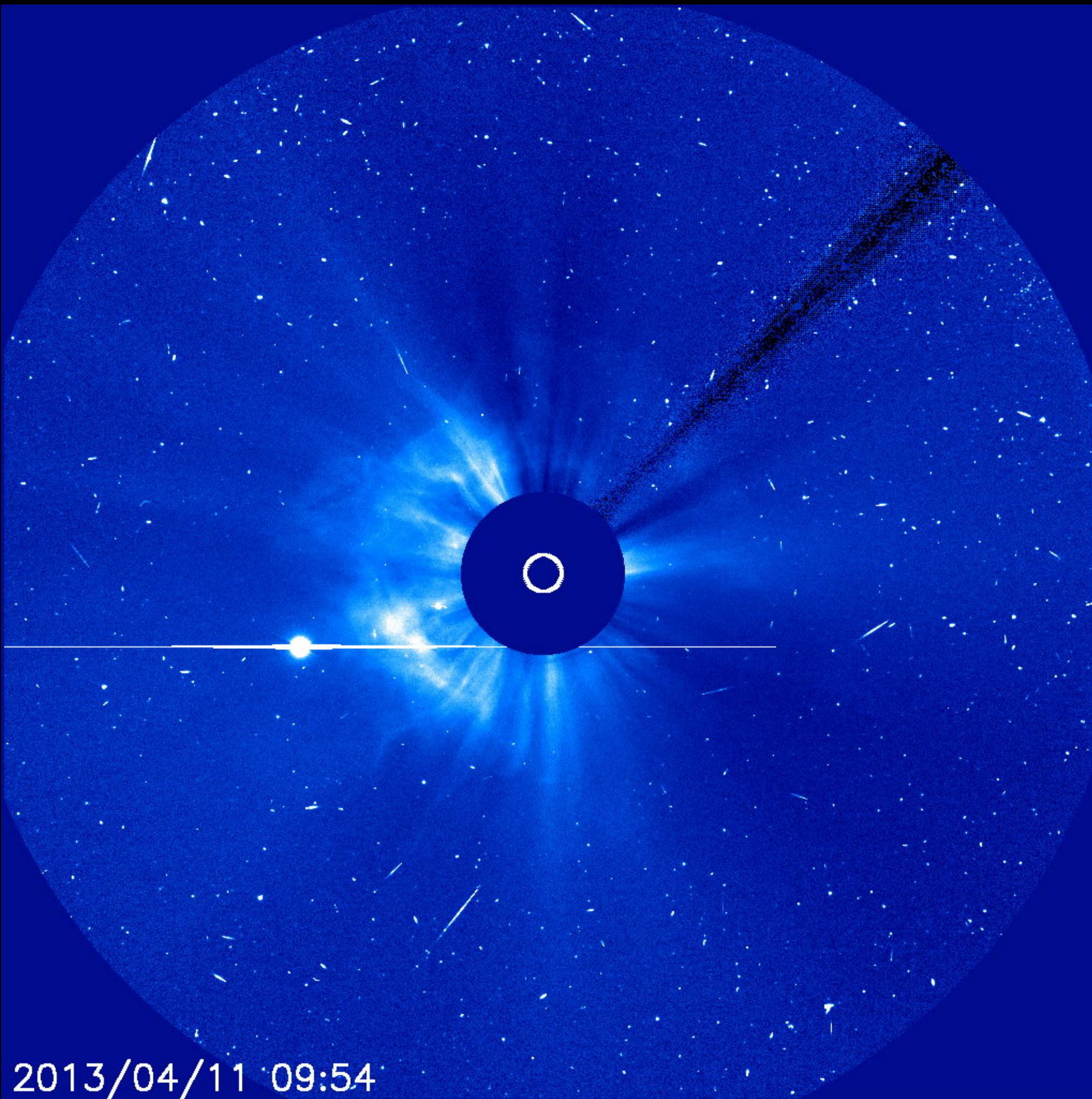
- Detection
- Direct observation of their properties: dust distribution, composition, etc.



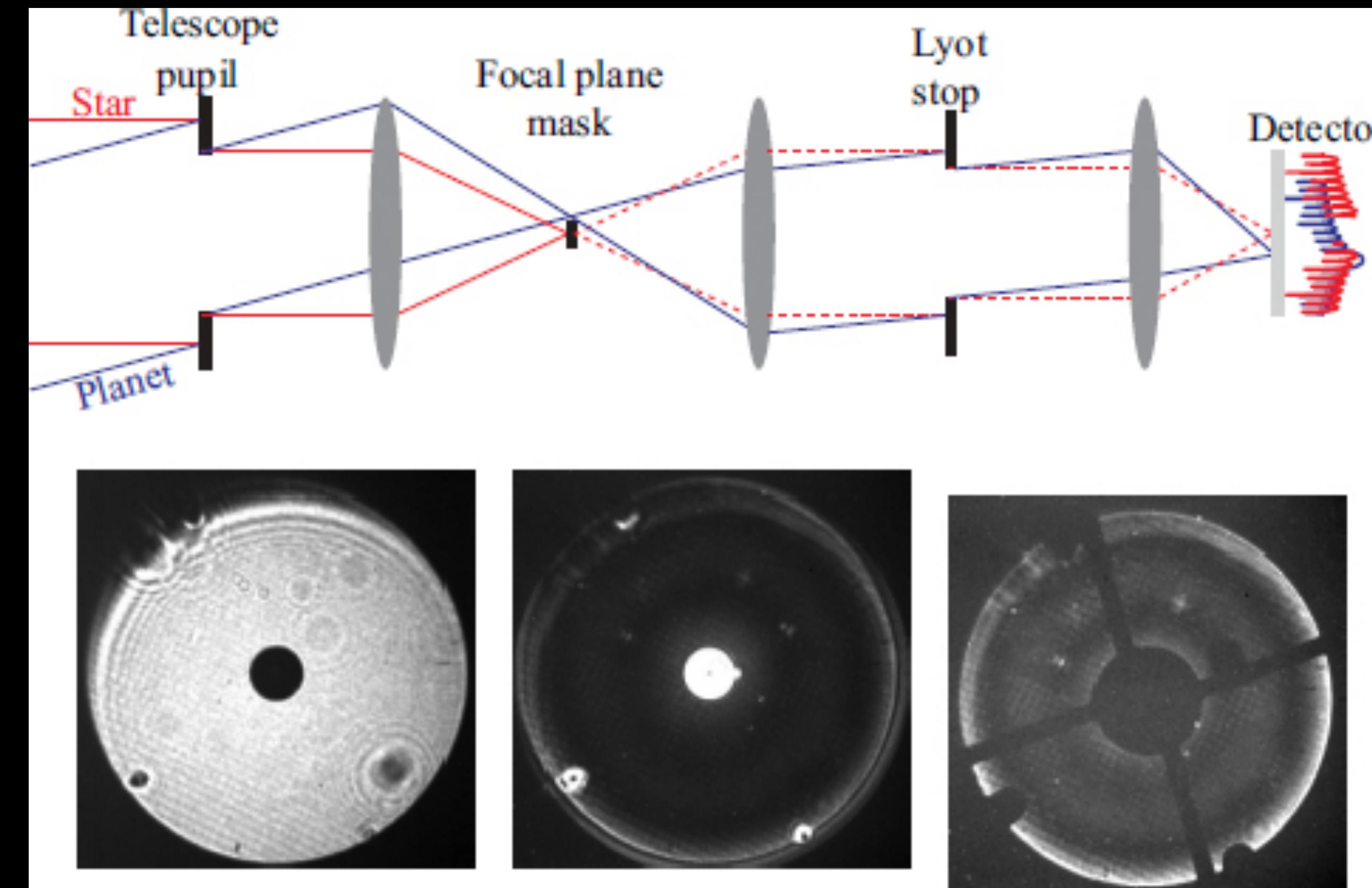
NASA, ESA, and D. Golimowski (Johns Hopkins University)

STScI-PRC06-25

# How does a coronagraph work?



# How does a coronagraph work?



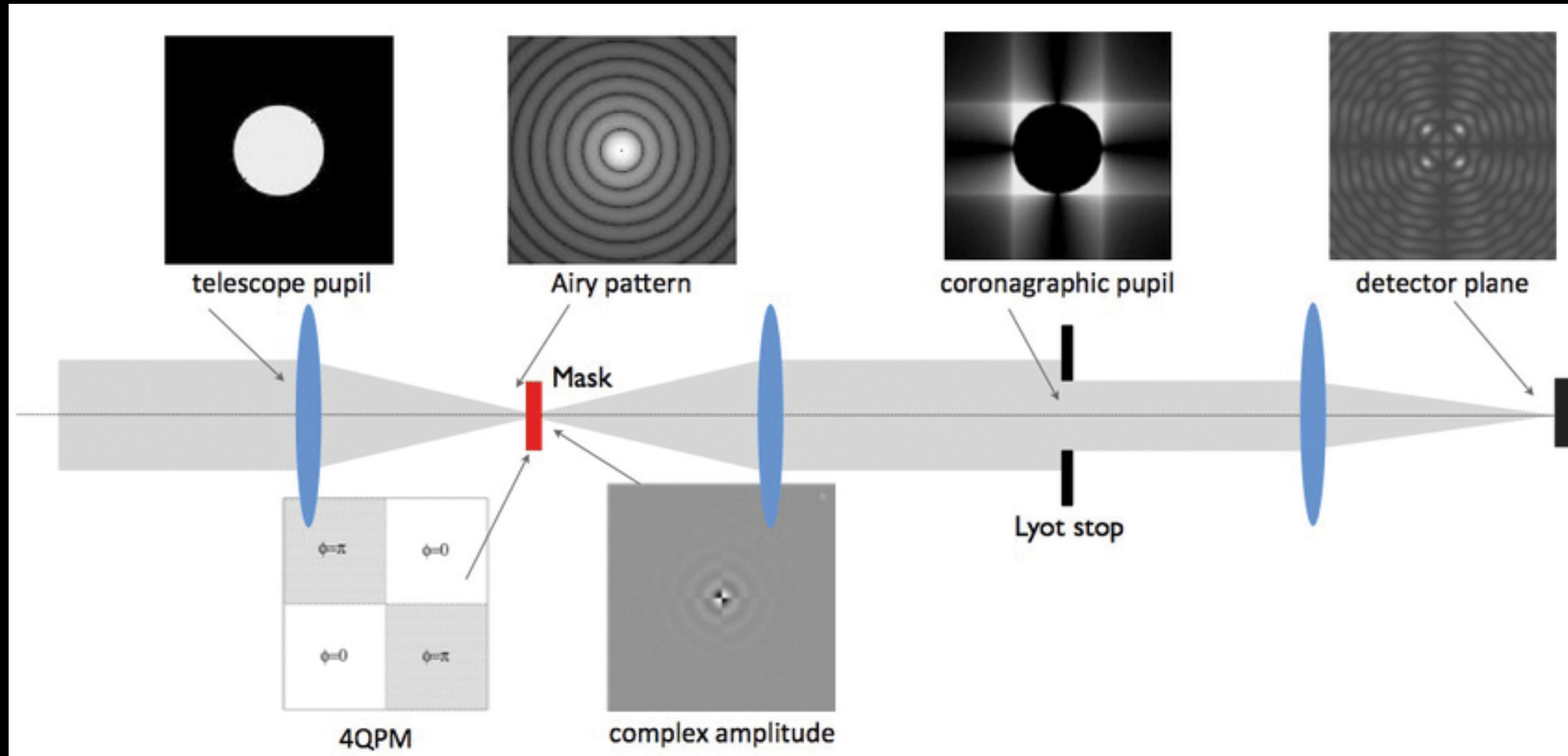
Full intensity distribution

After coronagraph

After Lyot stop

Lyot Coronagraph

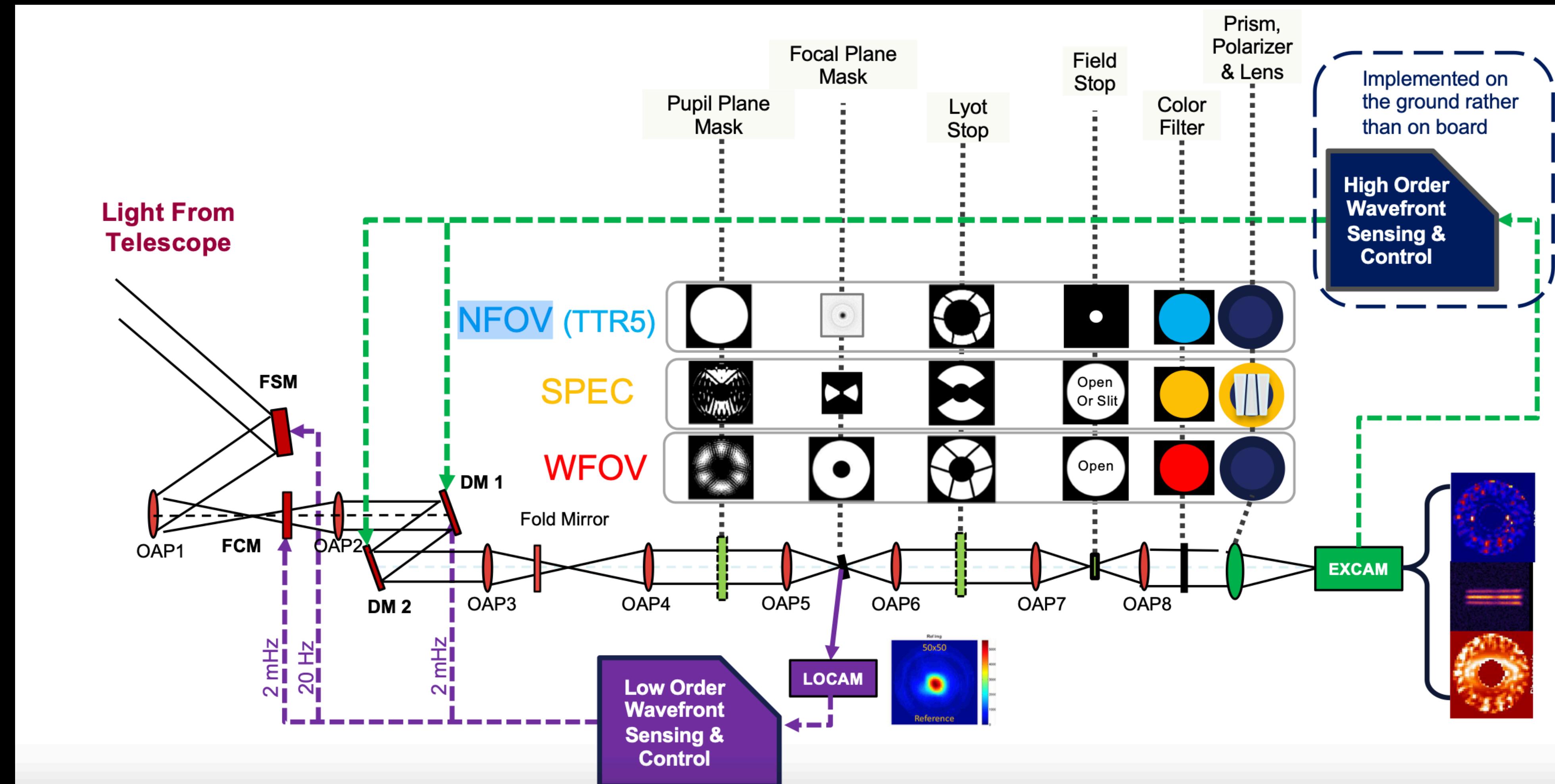
# How does a coronagraph work?



Boccaletti+2015

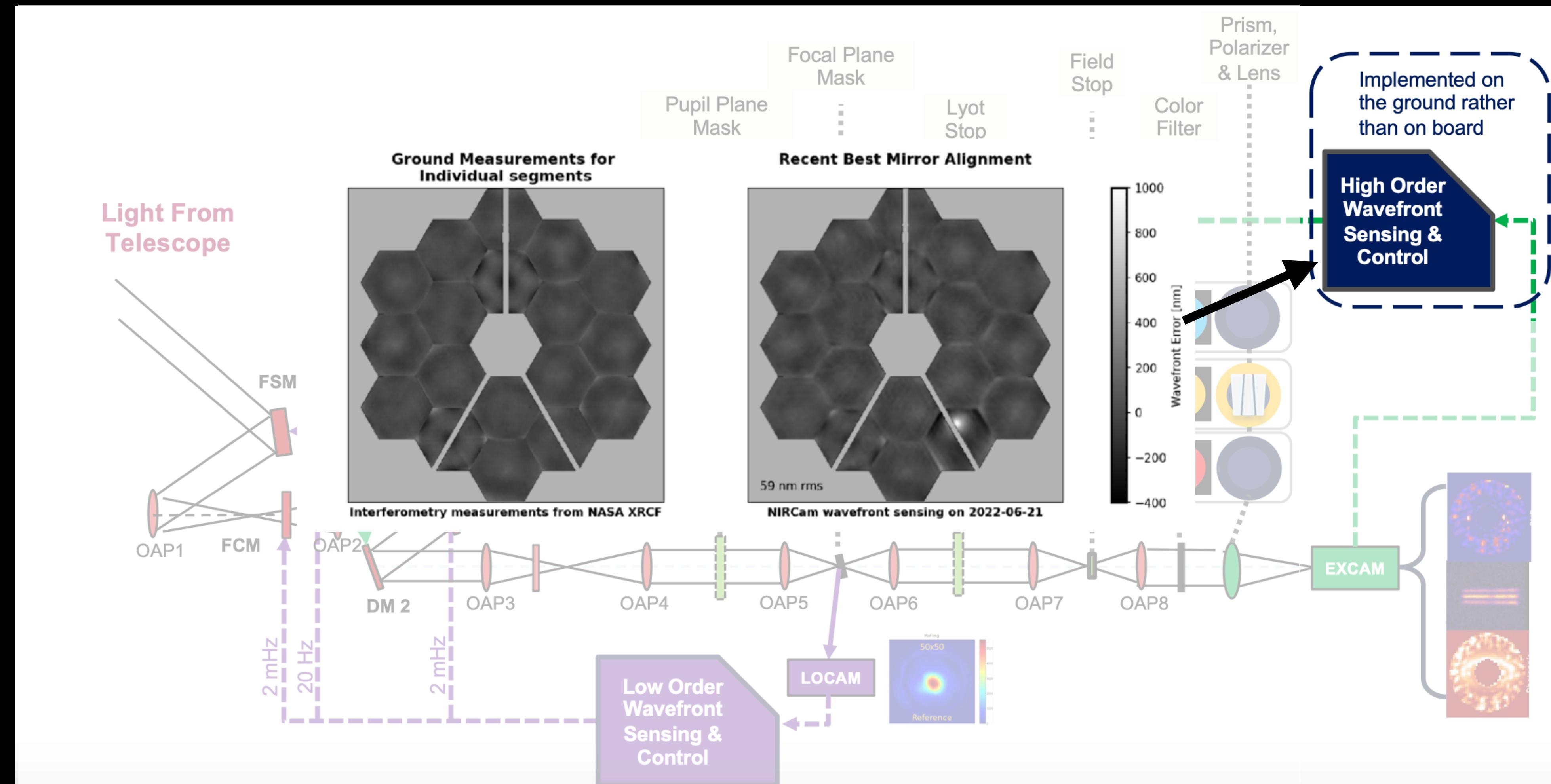
Phase Mask Coronagraph

# How does a coronagraph work?



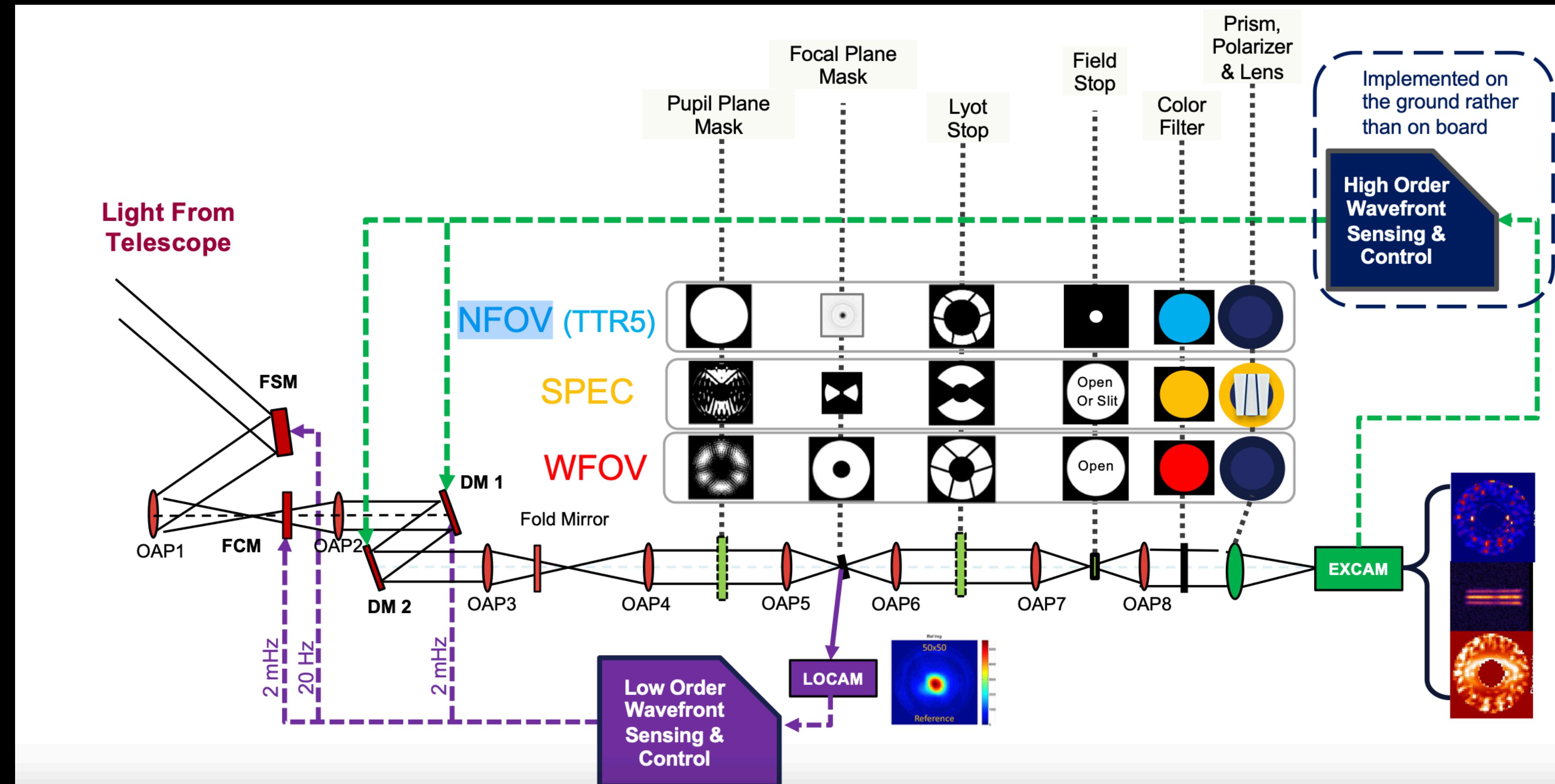
Roman Space Telescope coronagraph

# How does a coronagraph work?



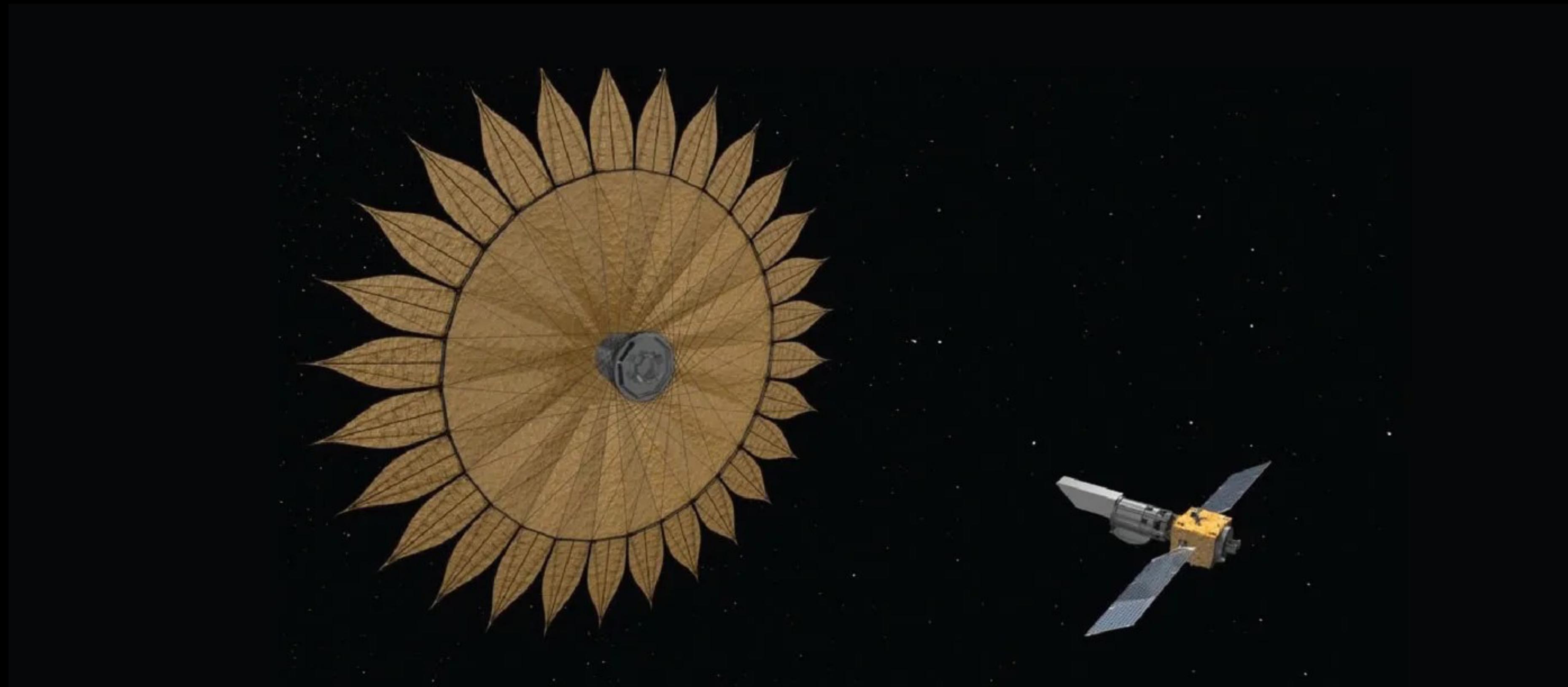
Roman Space Telescope coronagraph

# How does a coronagraph work?



Roman Space Telescope coronagraph

# How does a coronagraph work?



Starshade concept

# How does a coronagraph work?



# How does a coronagraph work?

---



Proba-3

# The coronagraphs in JWST

# Cycle 2

Instrument	Mode	Prime %	Coordinated Parallel %	Total (Prime + Coordinated parallels)	Instrument Prime Usage (all modes)	Instrument Prime + Coordinated Parallel Usage (all modes)	Pure Parallels
MIRI	MIRI Coronography	0.9%	2%	0.8%	33.1%	29.6%	
	MIRI Imaging	8.6%		7.8%			
	MIRI LRS	6.1%		5.4%			
	MIRI MRS	17.6%		15.6%			
NIRCam	NIRCam Coronography	2.1%	24.2%	1.8%	16.9%	19.9%	49.4%
	NIRCam GrismTimeSeries	0%		0%			
	NIRCam Imaging	11.5%		12.9%			
	NIRCAM TimeSeries	0%		0%			
	NIRCam WFSS	3.4%		5.2%			
NIRISS	NIRISS Imaging	0%	9.6%	0%	3.4%	4.1%	50.6%
	NIRISS AMI	0%		0%			
	NIRISS SOSS	2.1%		1.9%			
	NIRISS WFSS	1.3%		2.2%			
NIRSpec	NIRSpec BrightObjectTimeSeries	17%	44.6%	15.1%	46.6%	46.4%	
	NIRSpec FixedSlitSpectroscopy	4.2%		3.7%			
	NIRSpec IFUSpectroscopy	17.6%		15.6%			
	NIRSpec MOS	7.9%		12%			

# The coronagraphs in JWST

## Cycle 2

Instrument	Mode	Prime %	Coordinated Parallel %	Total (Prime + Coordinated parallels)	Instrument Prime Usage (all modes)	Instrument Prime + Coordinated Parallel Usage (all modes)	Pure Parallels
MIRI	MIRI Coronography	0.9%	2%	0.8%	33.1%	29.6%	
	MIRI Imaging	8.6%		7.8%			
	MIRI LRS	6.1%		5.4%			
	MIRI MRS	17.6%		15.6%			
NIRCam	NIRCam Coronography	2.1%	24.2%	1.8%	16.9%	19.9%	49.4%
	NIRCam GrismTimeSeries	0%		0%			
	NIRCam Imaging	11.5%		12.9%			
	NIRCAM TimeSeries	0%		0%			
	NIRCam WFSS	3.4%		5.2%			
NIRISS	NIRISS Imaging	0%	9.6%	0%	3.4%	4.1%	50.6%
	NIRISS AMI	0%		0%			
	NIRISS SOSS	2.1%		1.9%			
	NIRISS WFSS	1.3%		2.2%			
NIRSpec	NIRSpec BrightObjectTimeSeries	17%	44.6%	15.1%	46.6%	46.4%	
	NIRSpec FixedSlitSpectroscopy	4.2%		3.7%			
	NIRSpec IFUSpectroscopy	17.6%		15.6%			
	NIRSpec MOS	7.9%		12%			

Imaging 23.4% vs 76.6% Spectroscopy

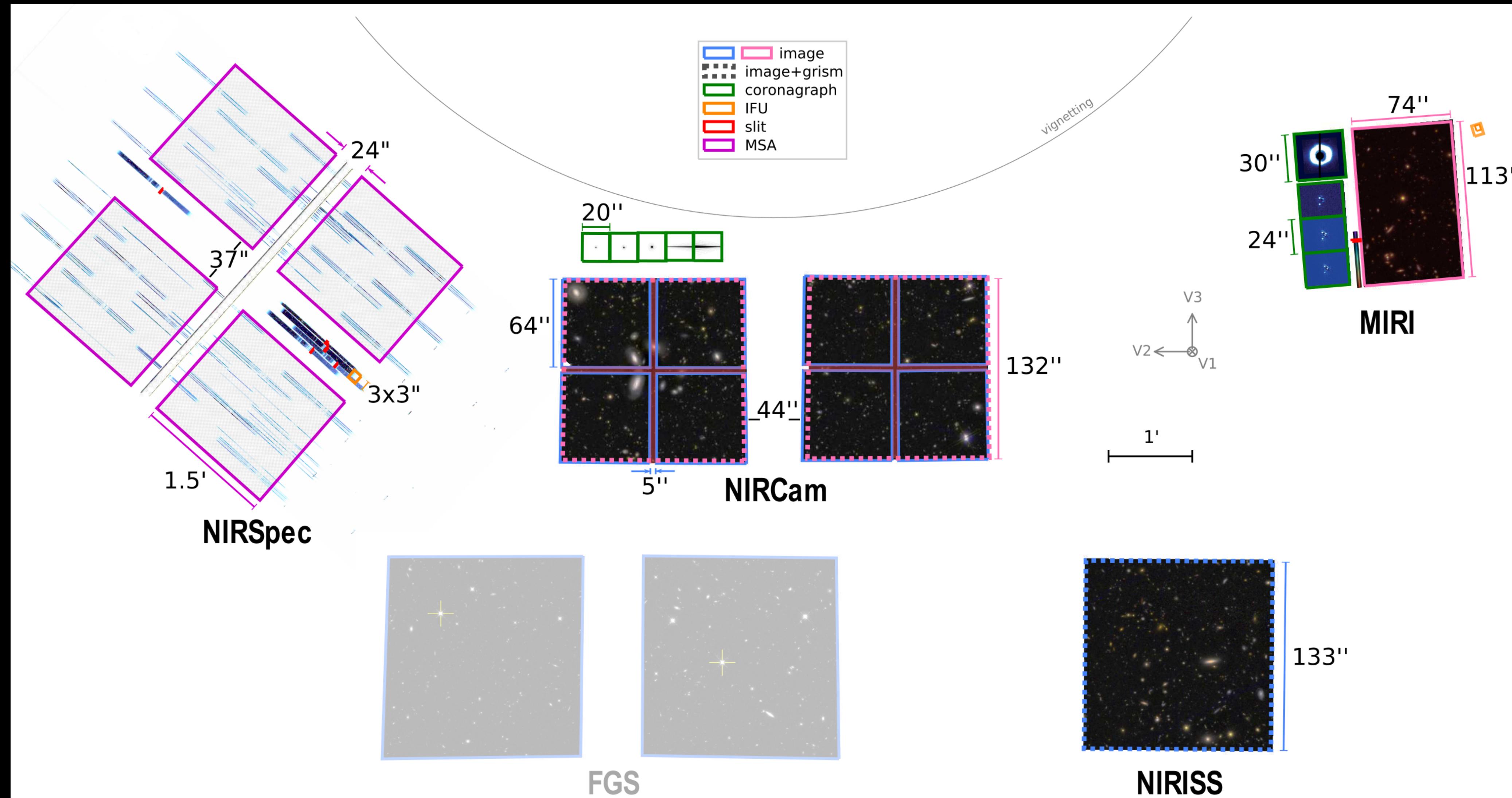
# The coronagraphs in JWST

## Cycle 2

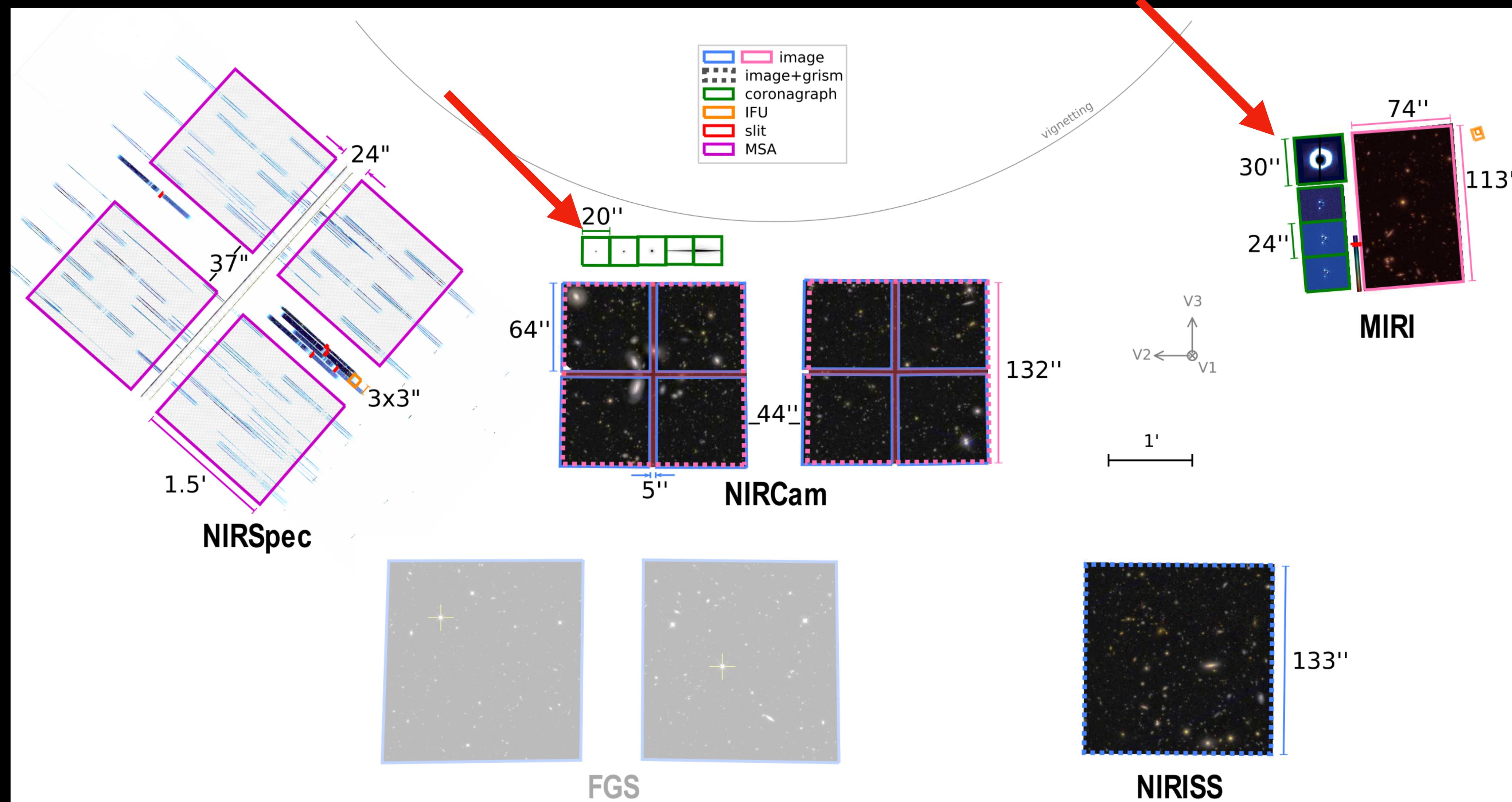
Instrument	Mode	Prime %	Coordinated Parallel %	Total (Prime + Coordinated parallels)	Instrument Prime Usage (all modes)	Instrument Prime + Coordinated Parallel Usage (all modes)	Pure Parallels
MIRI	MIRI Coronography	0.9%	2%	0.8%	33.1%	29.6%	
	MIRI Imaging	8.6%		7.8%			
	MIRI LRS	6.1%		5.4%			
	MIRI MRS	17.6%		15.6%			
NIRCam	NIRCam Coronography	2.1%	24.2%	1.8%	16.9%	19.9%	49.4%
	NIRCam GrismTimeSeries	0%		0%			
	NIRCam Imaging	11.5%		12.9%			
	NIRCAM TimeSeries	0%		0%			
	NIRCam WFSS	3.4%		5.2%			
NIRISS	NIRISS Imaging	0%	9.6%	0%	3.4%	4.1%	50.6%
	NIRISS AMI	0%		0%			
	NIRISS SOSS	2.1%		1.9%			
	NIRISS WFSS	1.3%		2.2%			
NIRSpec	NIRSpec BrightObjectTimeSeries	17%	44.6%	15.1%	46.6%	46.4%	
	NIRSpec FixedSlitSpectroscopy	4.2%		3.7%			
	NIRSpec IFUSpectroscopy	17.6%		15.6%			
	NIRSpec MOS	7.9%		12%			

Imaging 23.4% vs 76.6% Spectroscopy

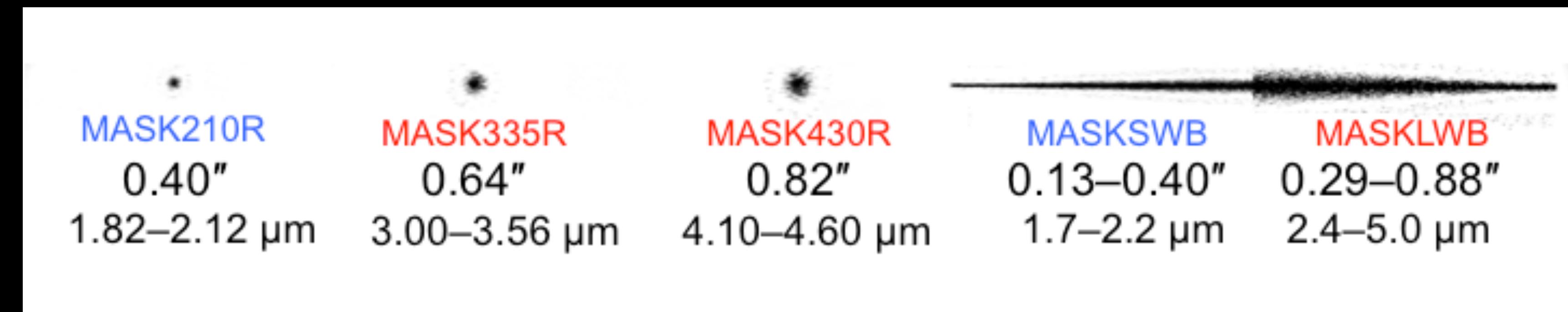
# The coronagraphs in JWST



# The coronagraphs in JWST



# The coronagraphs in JWST

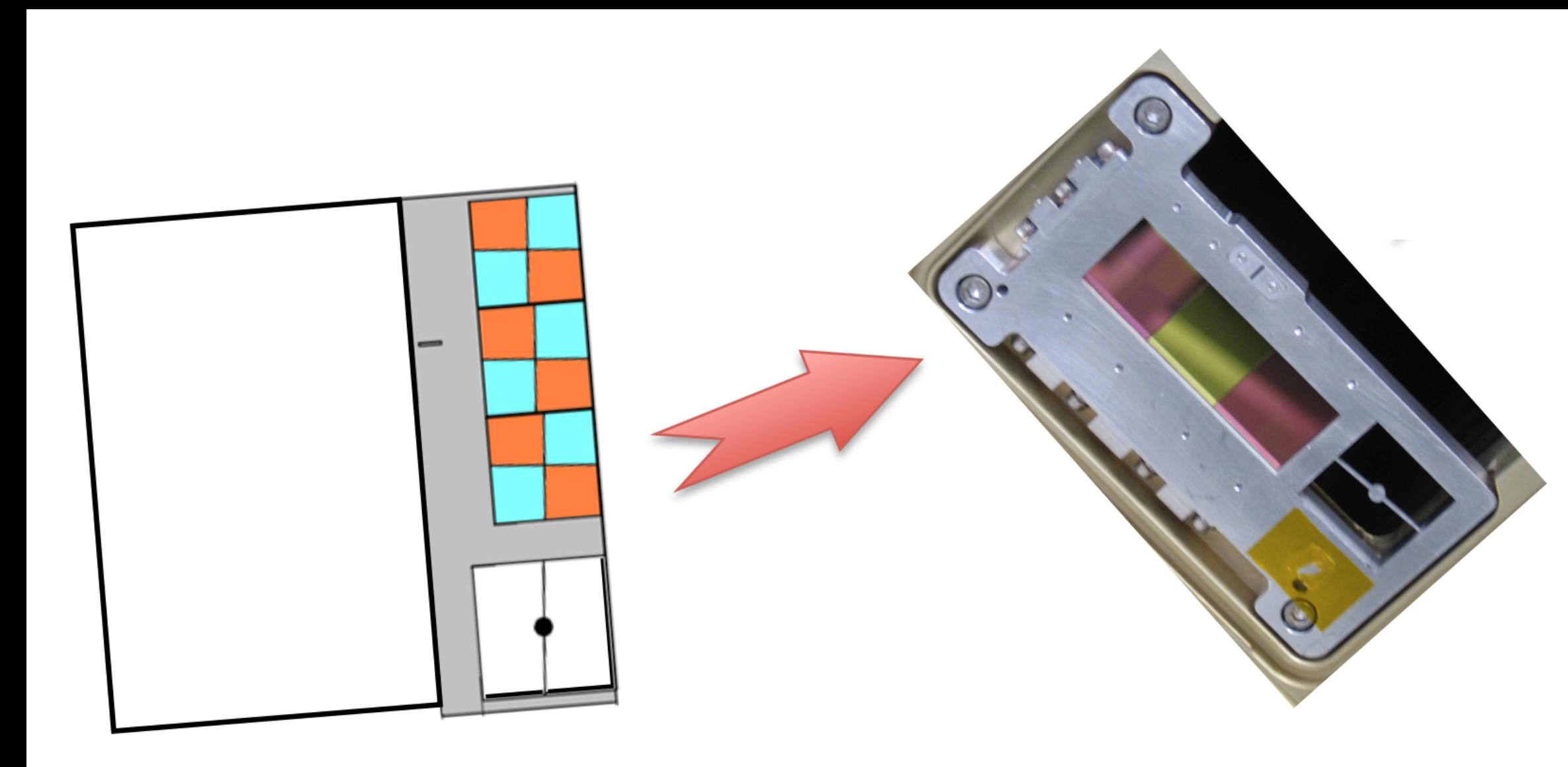


NIRCam coronagraphs

# The coronagraphs in JWST

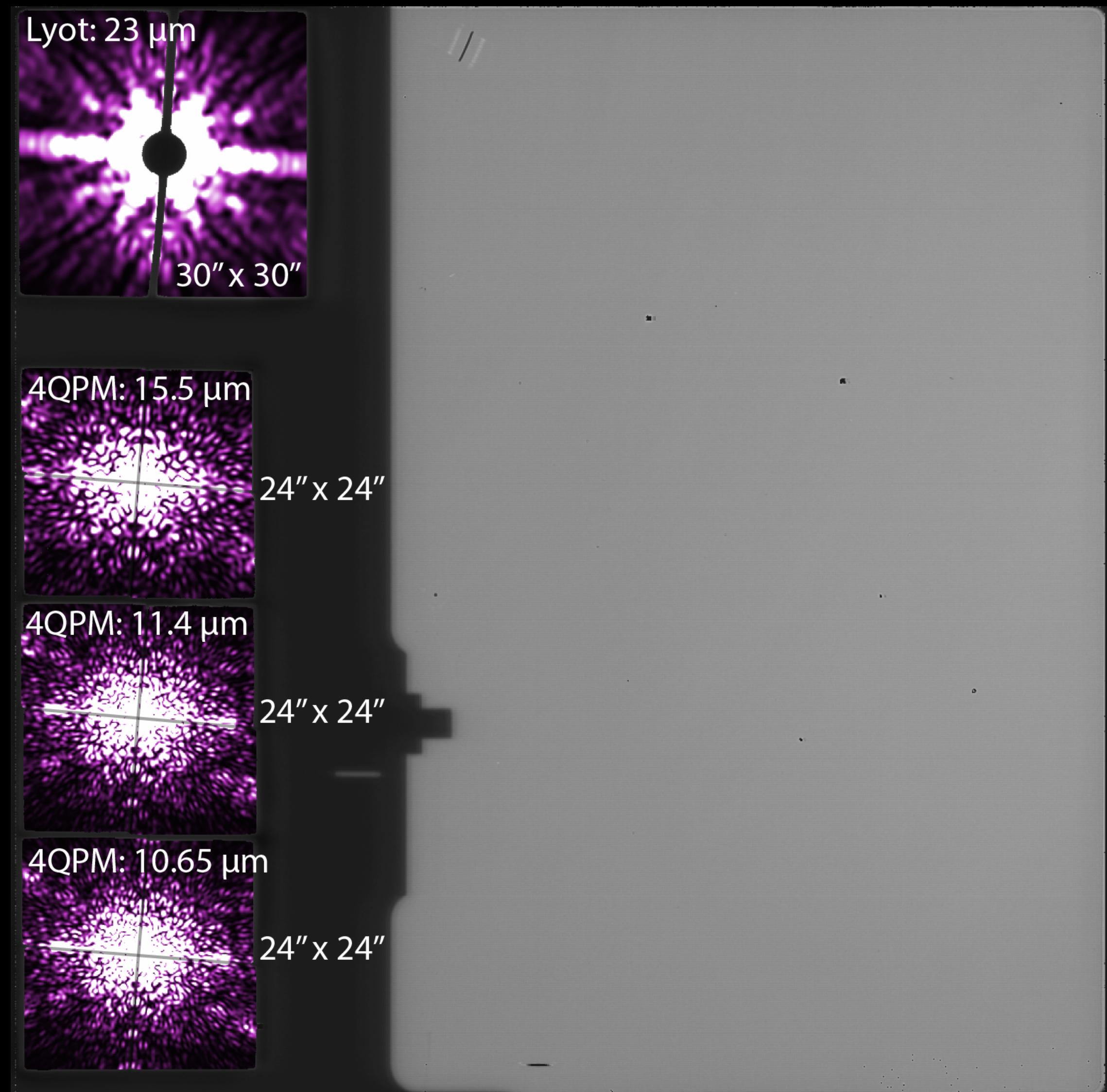
MASK210R	MASK335R	MASK430R	MASKSWB	MASKLWB
0.40" 1.82–2.12 μm	0.64" 3.00–3.56 μm	0.82" 4.10–4.60 μm	0.13–0.40" 1.7–2.2 μm	0.29–0.88" 2.4–5.0 μm

NIRCam coronagraphs

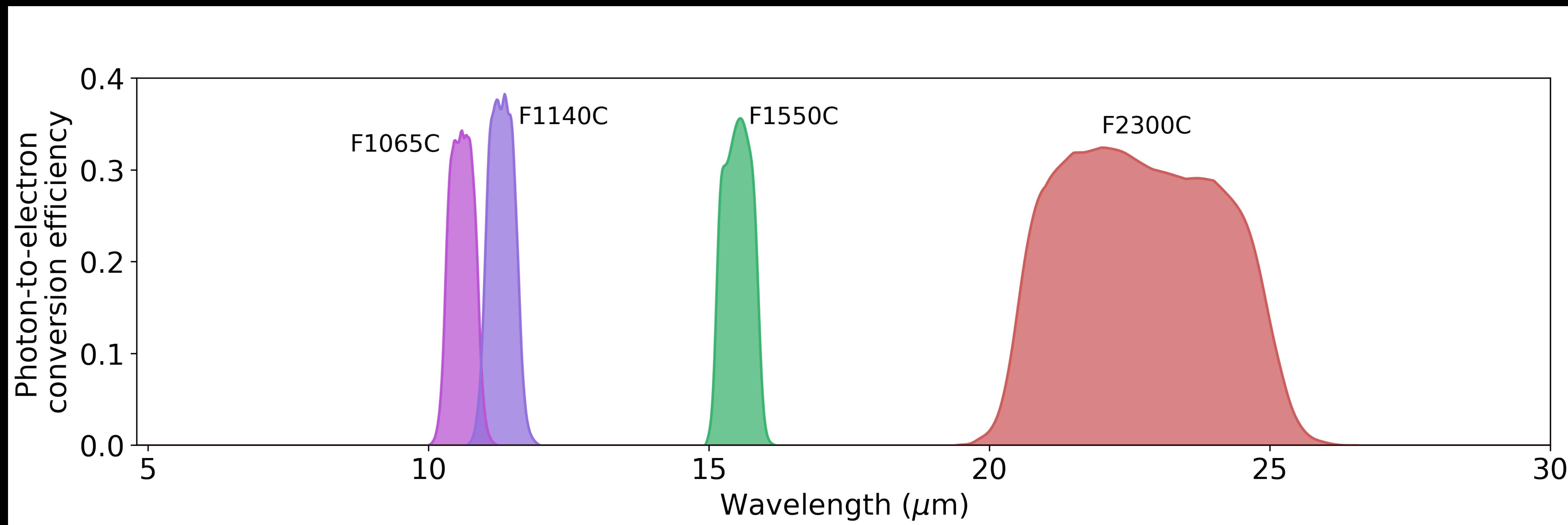


MIRI coronagraphs

# The coronagraphs in JWST: MIRI

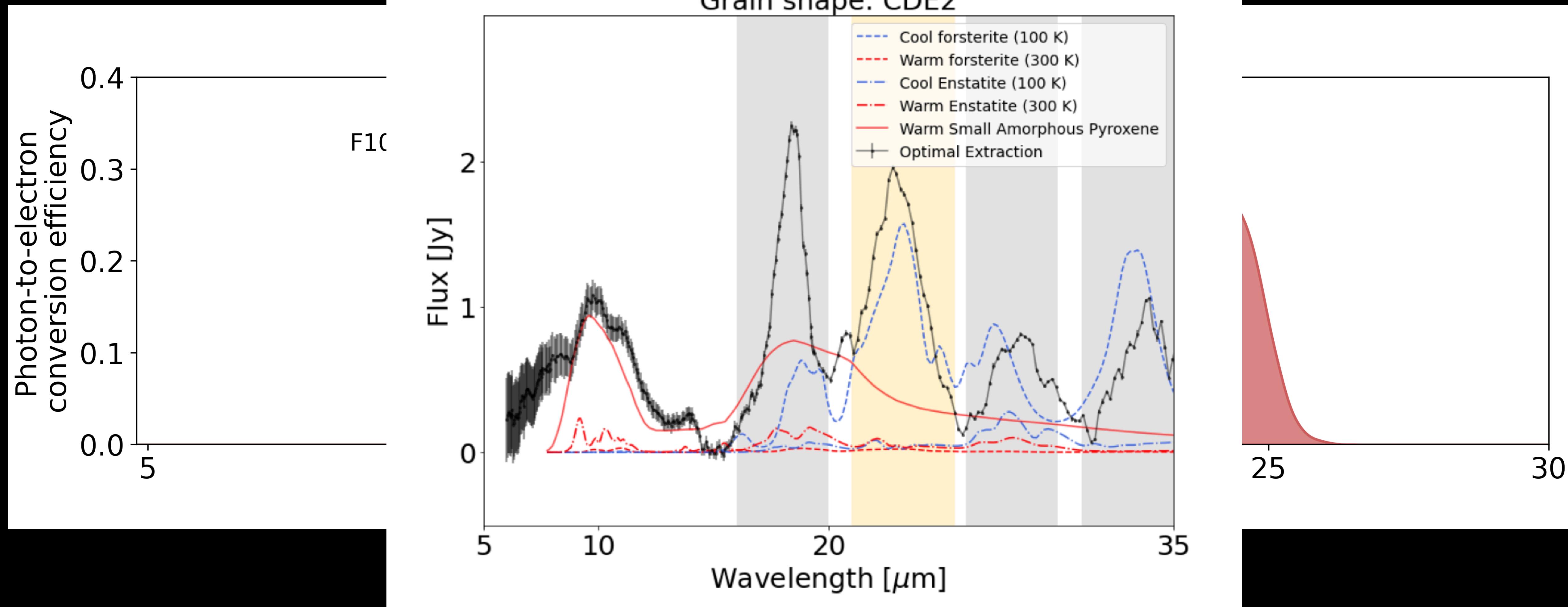


# The coronagraphs in JWST: MIRI



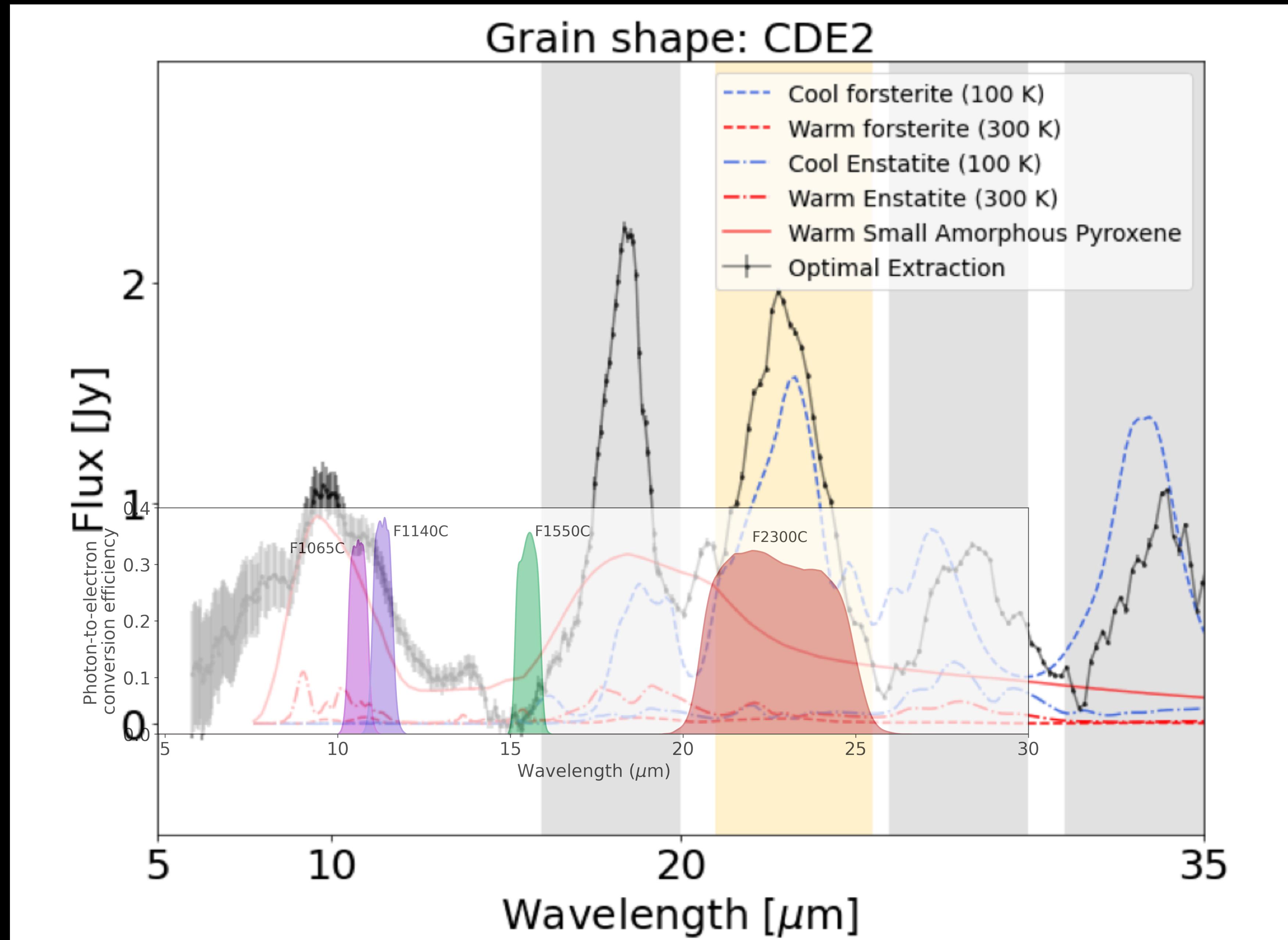
# The coronagraphs in JWST: MIRI

Grain shape: CDE2

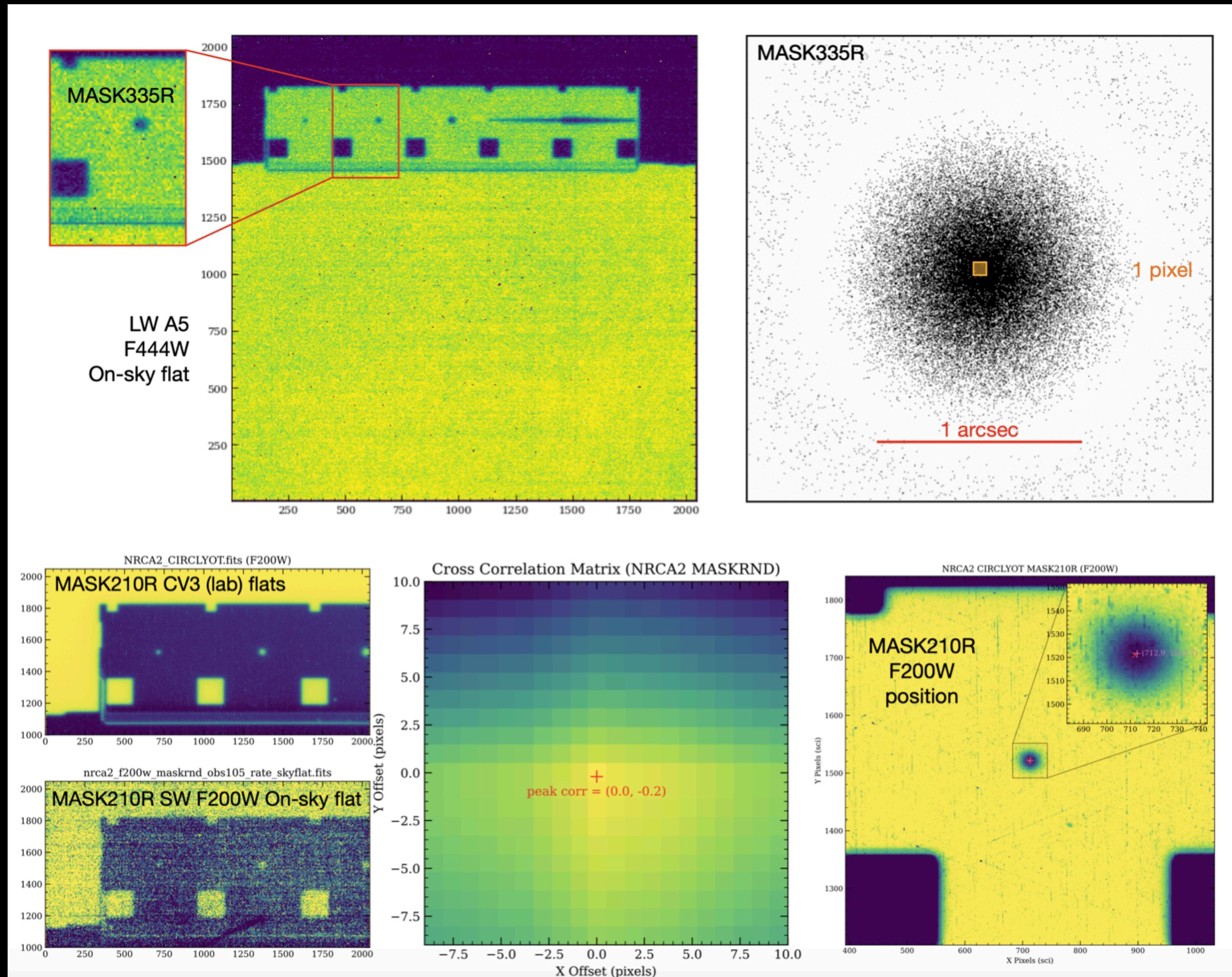


C. Lu+22

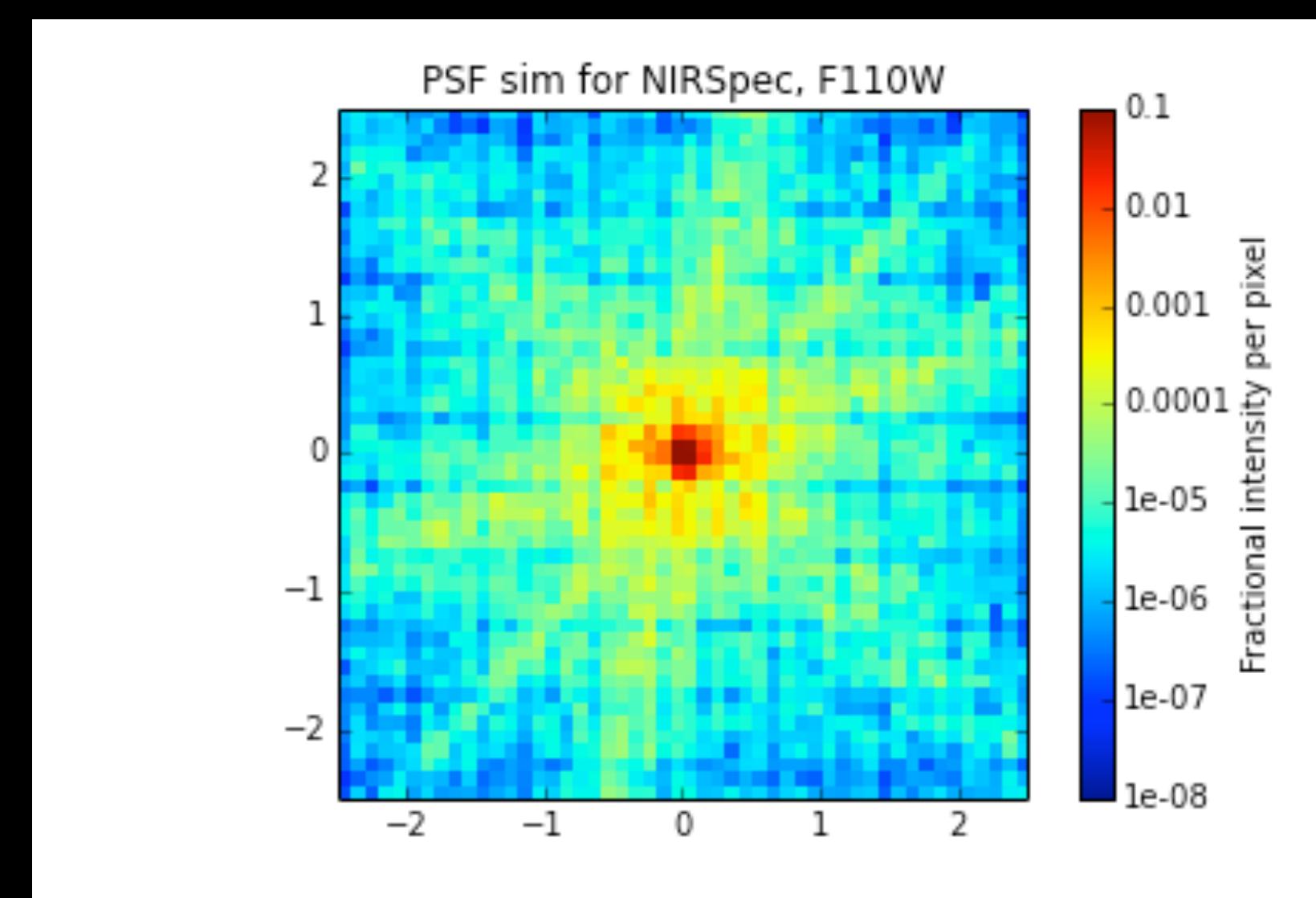
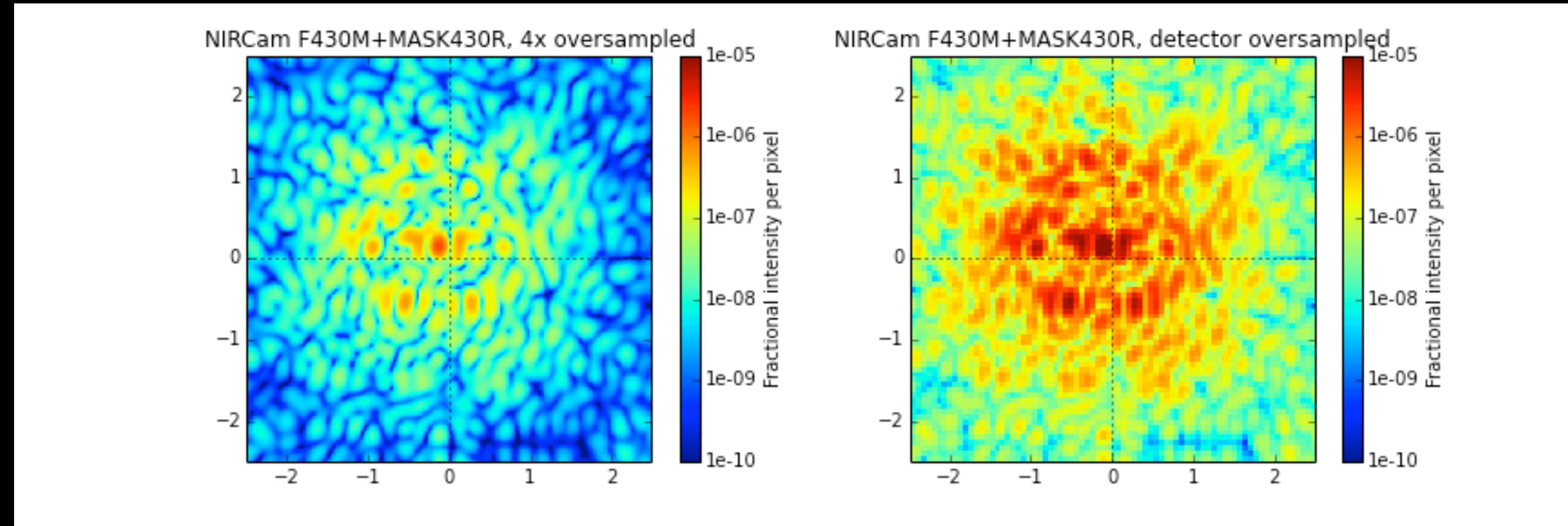
# The coronagraphs in JWST: MIRI



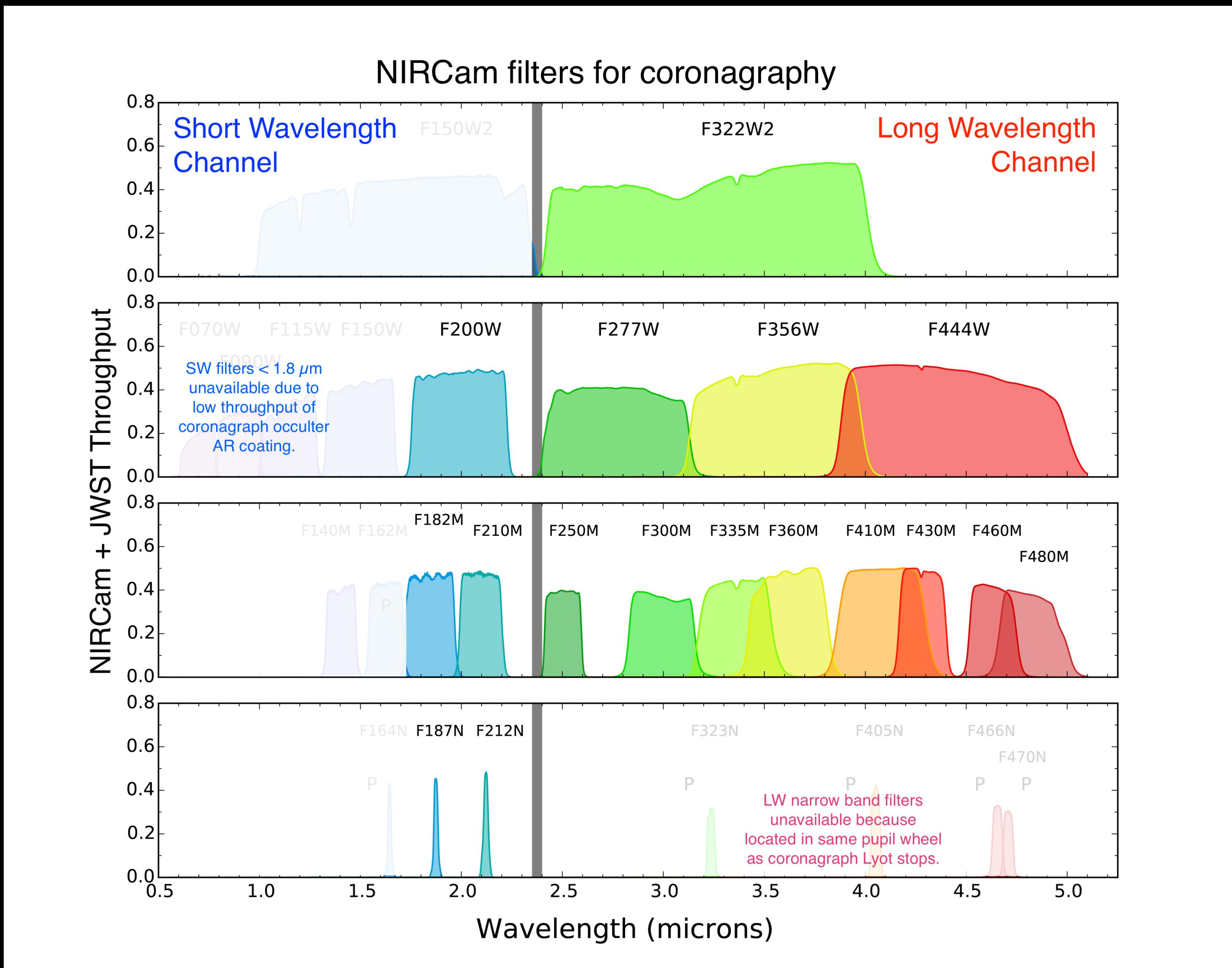
# The coronagraphs in JWST: NIRCam



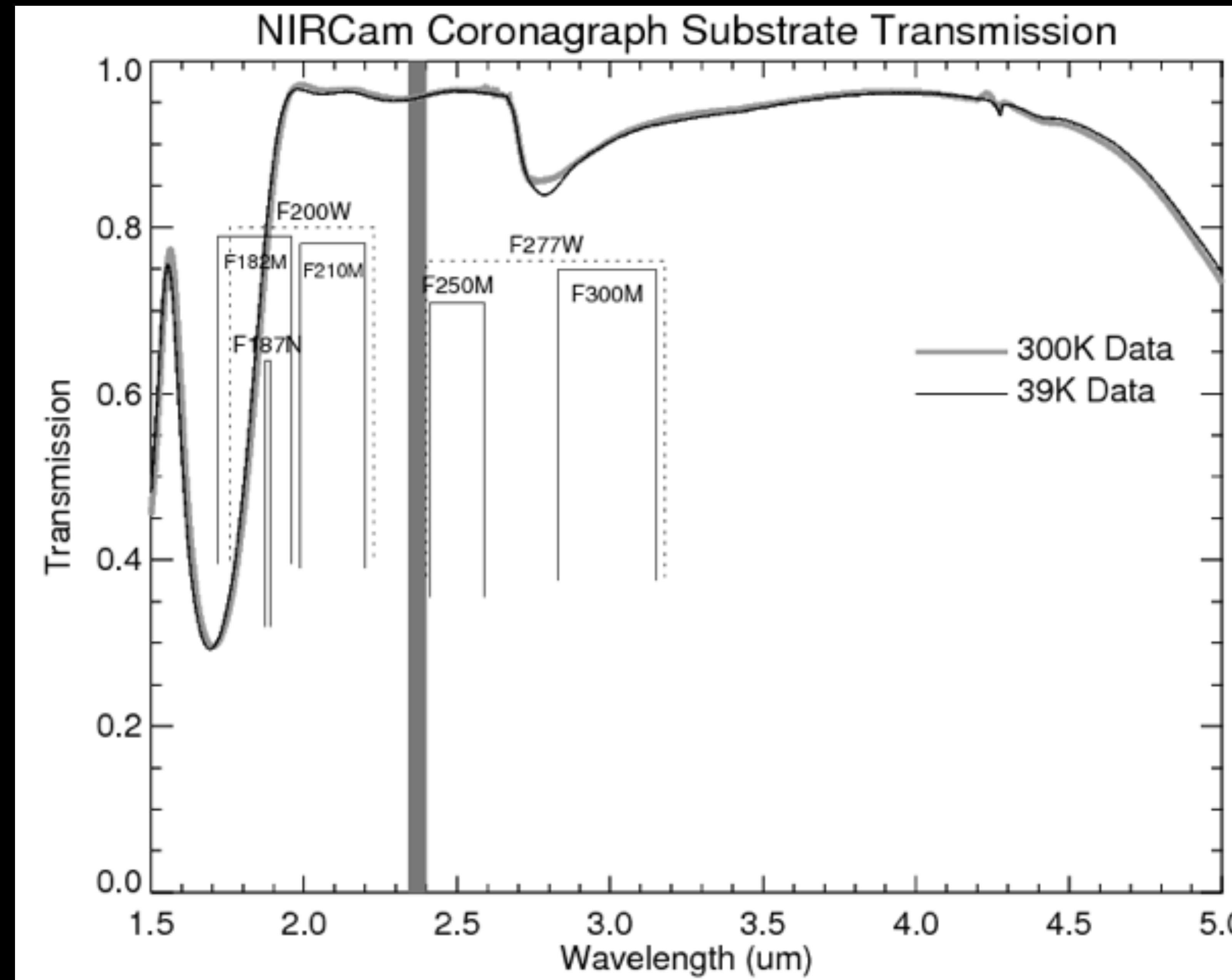
# The coronagraphs in JWST: NIRCam



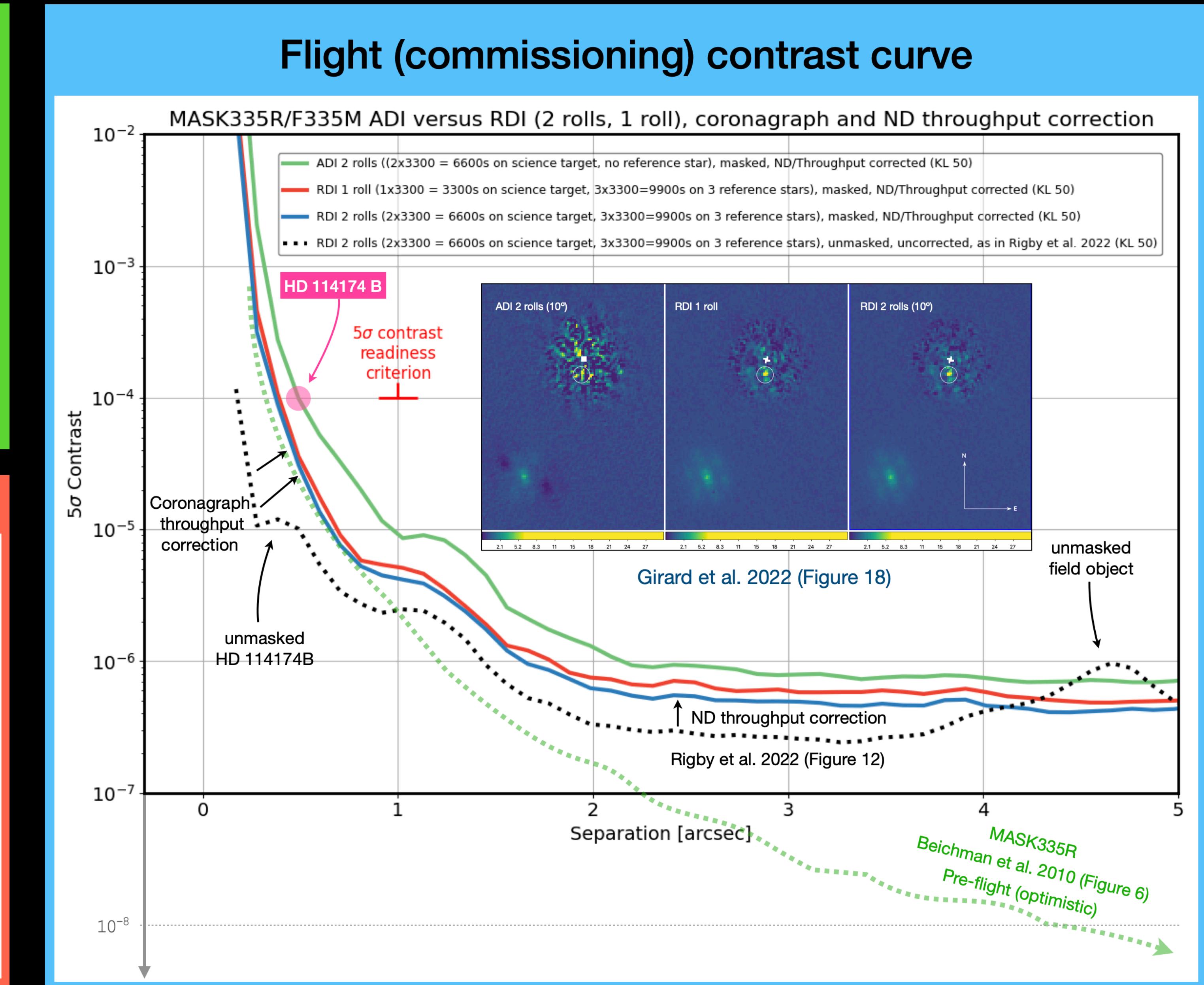
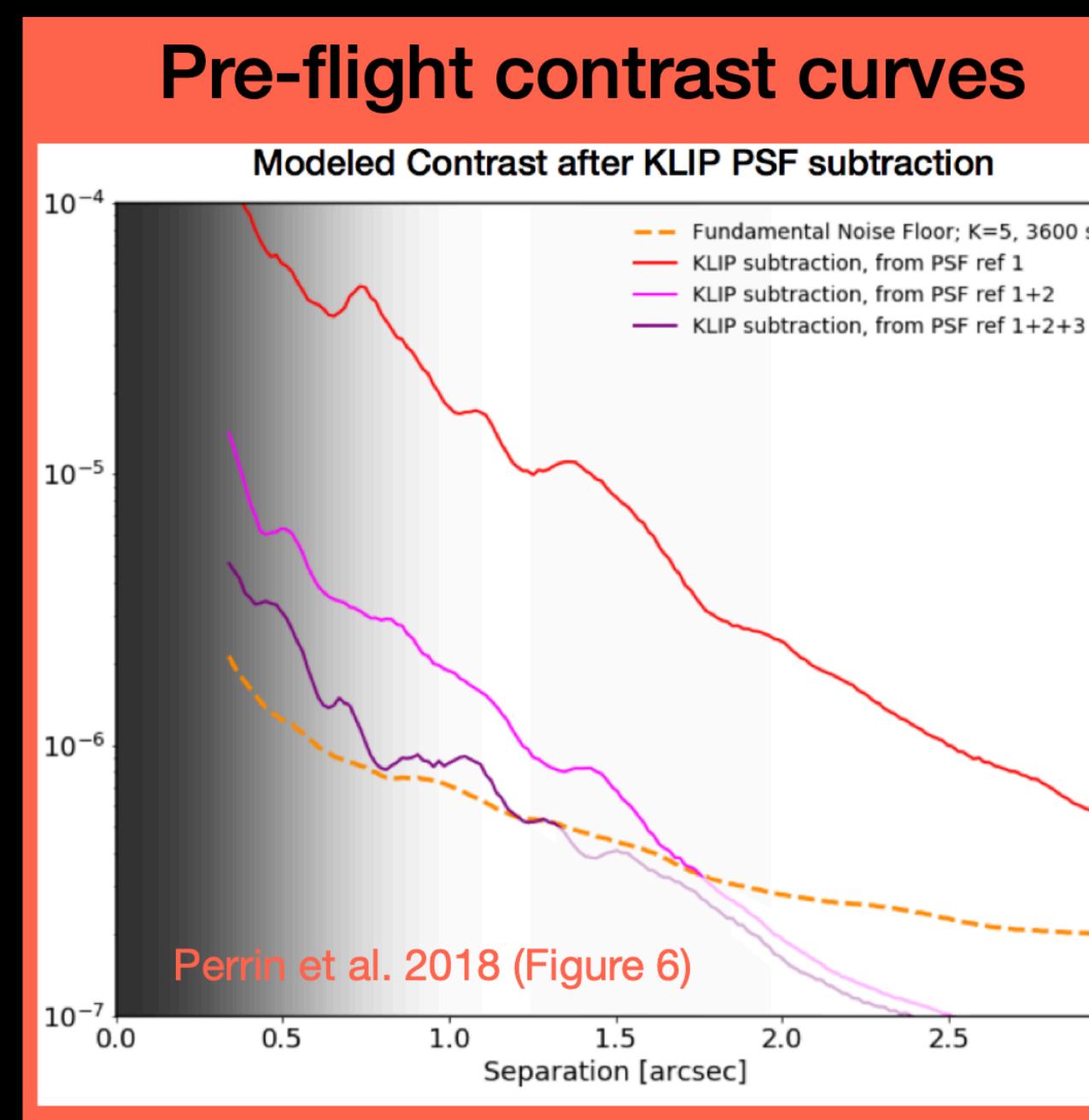
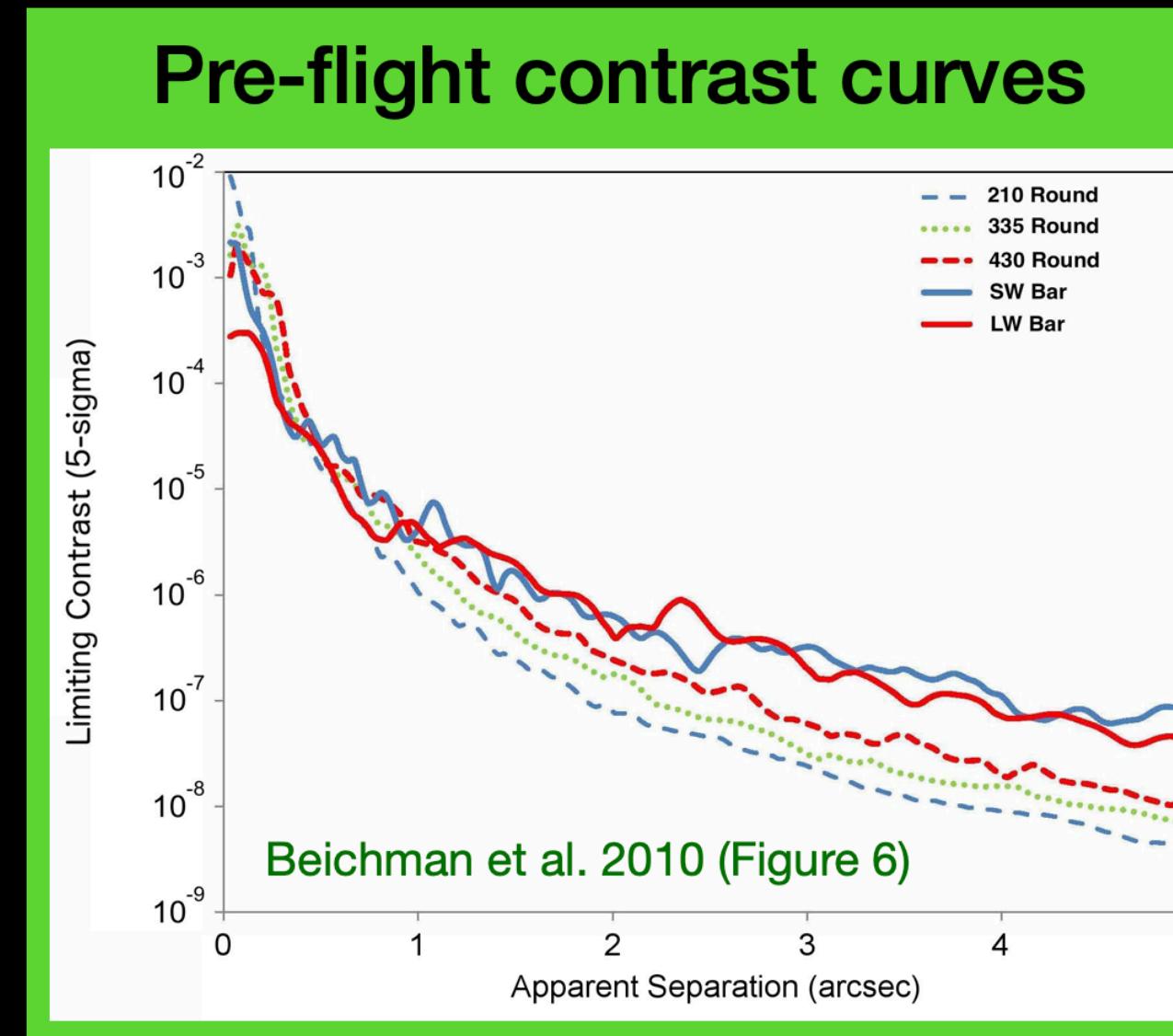
# The coronagraphs in JWST: NIRCam



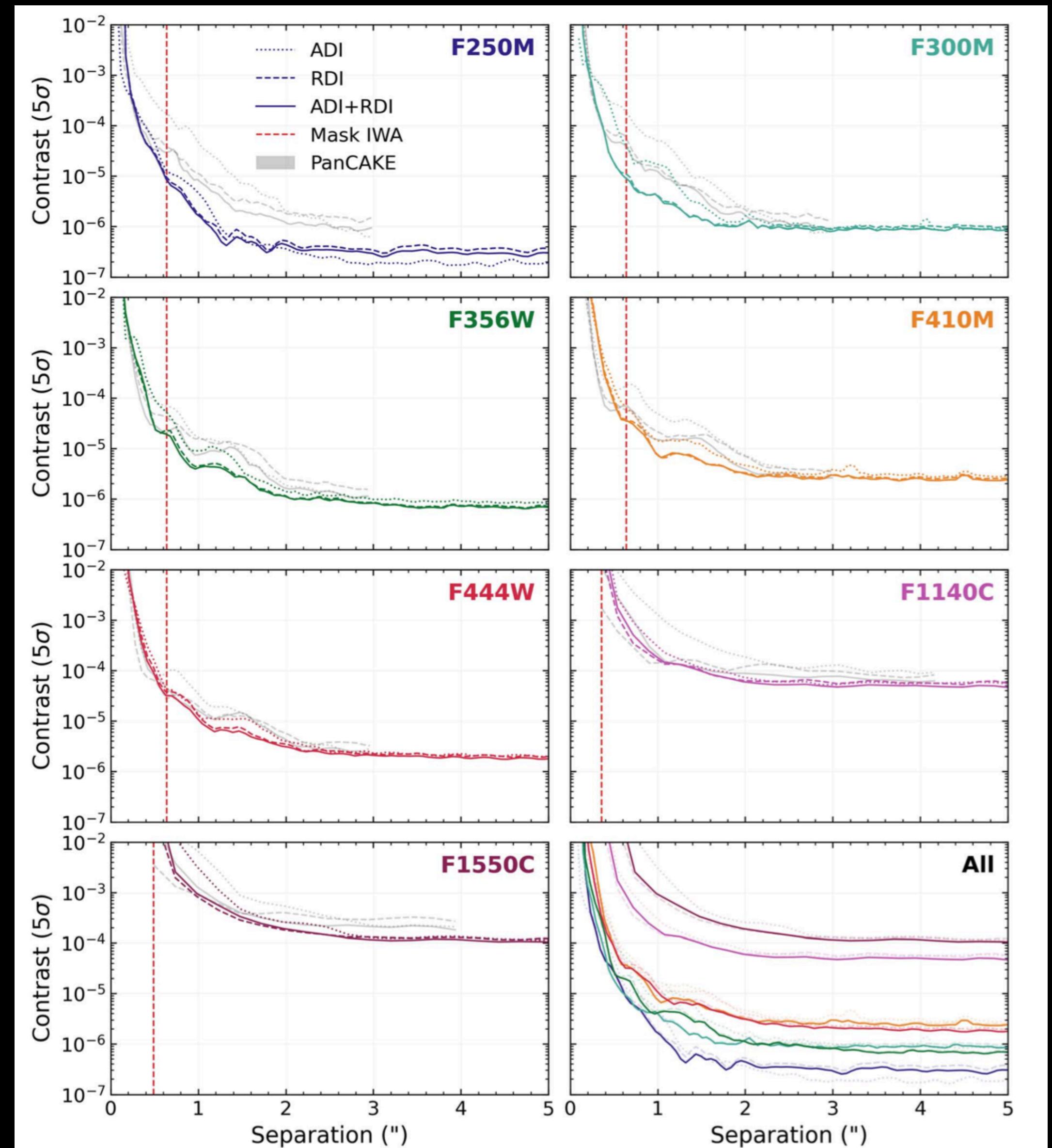
# The coronagraphs in JWST: NIRCam



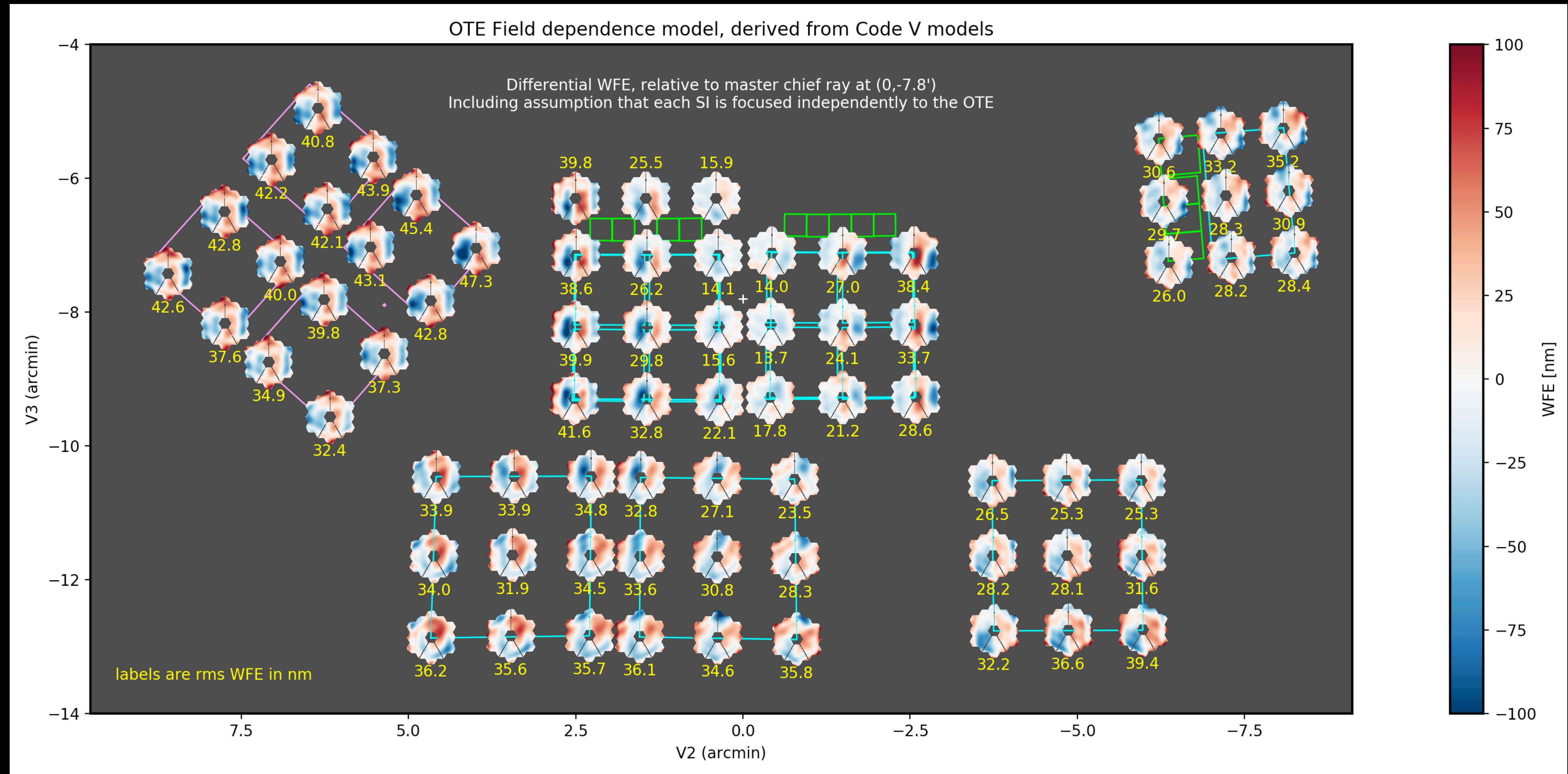
# The coronagraphs in JWST: NIRCam



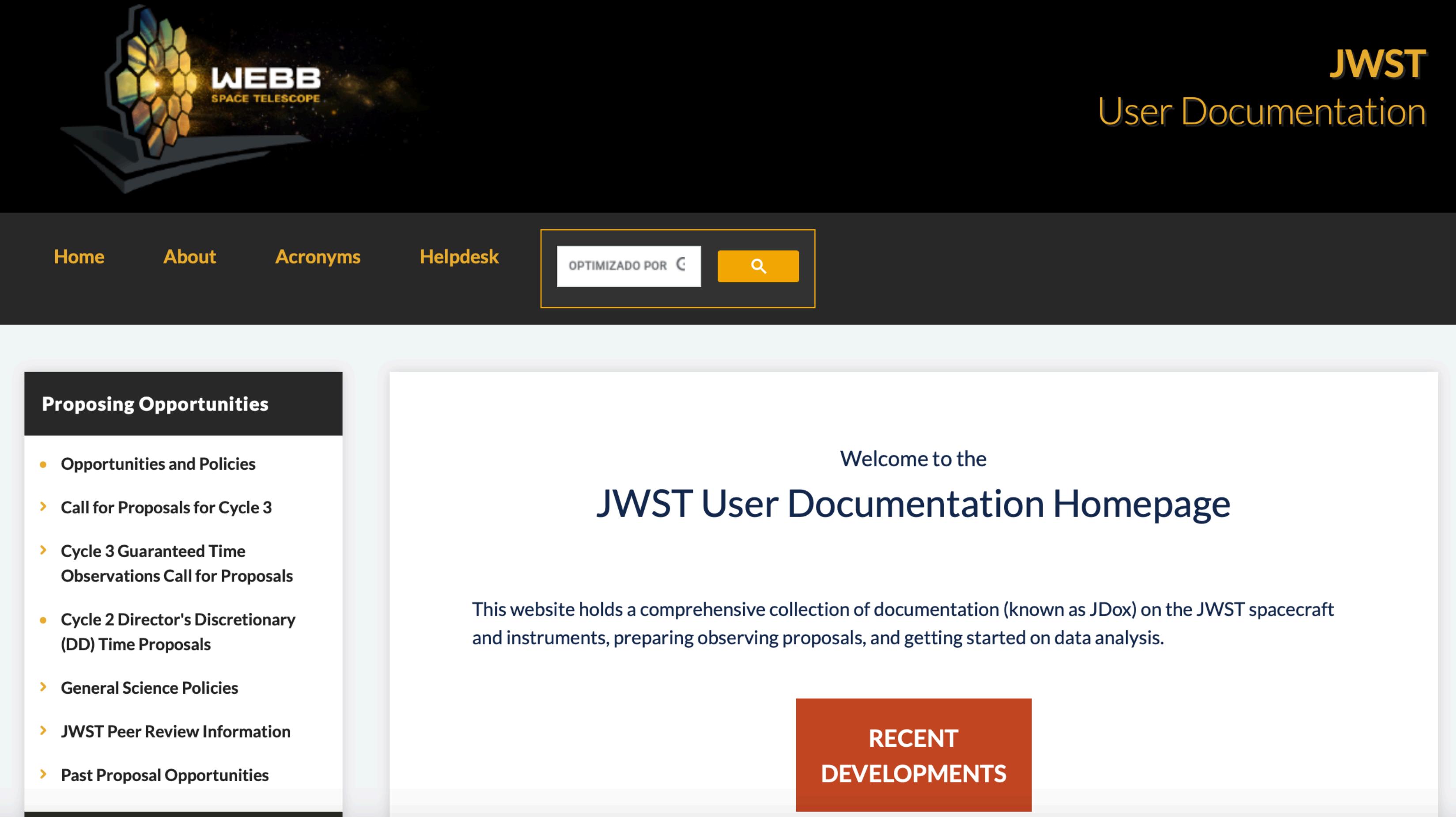
# The coronagraphs in JWST: NIRCam



# The coronagraphs in JWST: Wavefront control



# How the data reduction works



The screenshot shows the JWST User Documentation homepage. At the top left is the Webb Space Telescope logo. To its right, the text "JWST" is in bold yellow, and "User Documentation" is in a smaller yellow font. Below the header is a dark navigation bar with links for "Home", "About", "Acronyms", "Helpdesk", and a search bar containing "OPTIMIZADO POR G" and a magnifying glass icon. The main content area has a white background. On the left, a sidebar titled "Proposing Opportunities" lists several items: "Opportunities and Policies", "Call for Proposals for Cycle 3", "Cycle 3 Guaranteed Time Observations Call for Proposals", "Cycle 2 Director's Discretionary (DD) Time Proposals", "General Science Policies", "JWST Peer Review Information", and "Past Proposal Opportunities". The main content area features a large heading "Welcome to the JWST User Documentation Homepage" and a descriptive paragraph about the website's purpose. A red button at the bottom right says "RECENT DEVELOPMENTS".

**JWST**  
User Documentation

Home    About    Acronyms    Helpdesk

OPTIMIZADO POR G

Proposing Opportunities

- Opportunities and Policies
- Call for Proposals for Cycle 3
- Cycle 3 Guaranteed Time Observations Call for Proposals
- Cycle 2 Director's Discretionary (DD) Time Proposals
- General Science Policies
- JWST Peer Review Information
- Past Proposal Opportunities

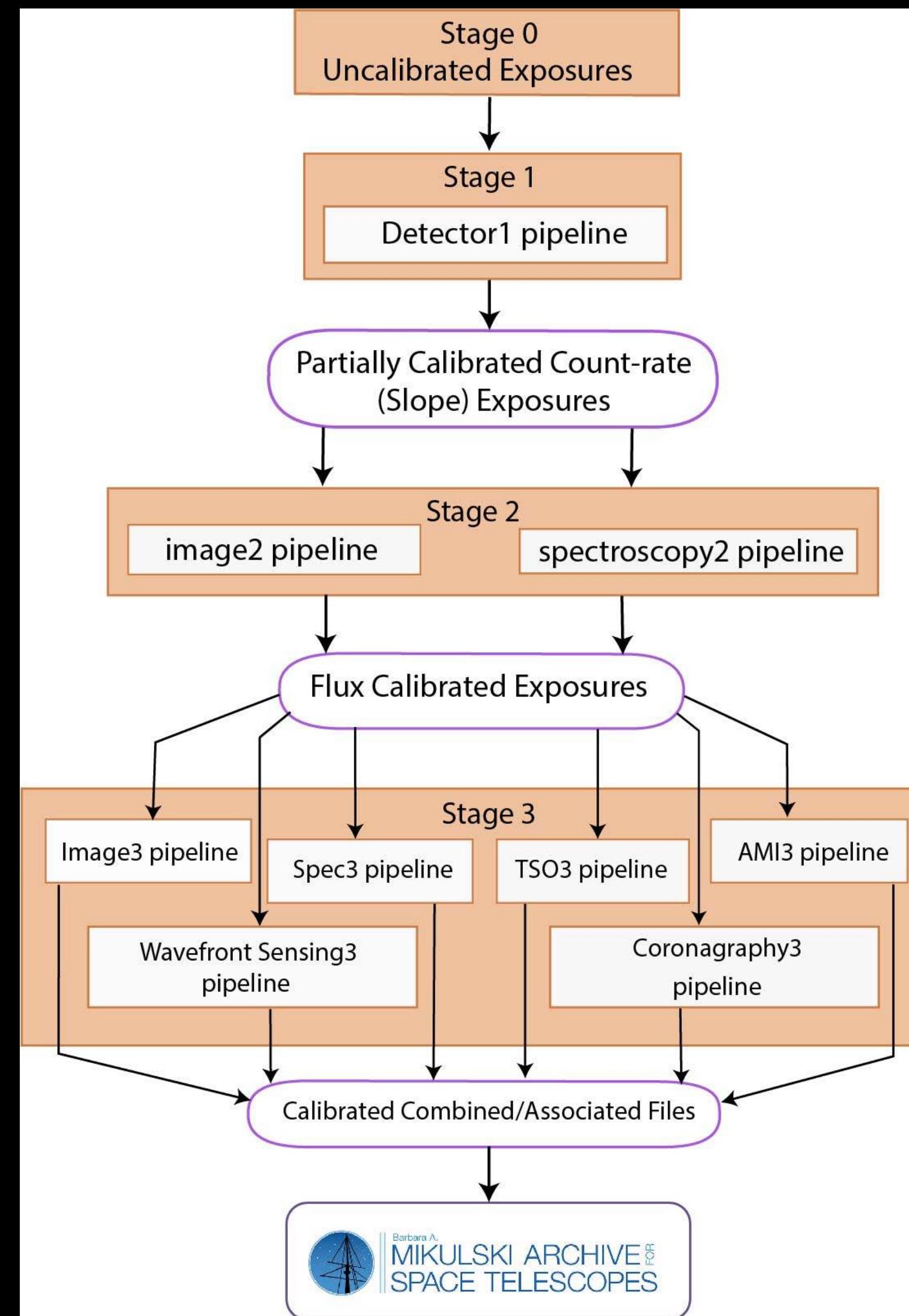
Welcome to the  
**JWST User Documentation Homepage**

This website holds a comprehensive collection of documentation (known as JDox) on the JWST spacecraft and instruments, preparing observing proposals, and getting started on data analysis.

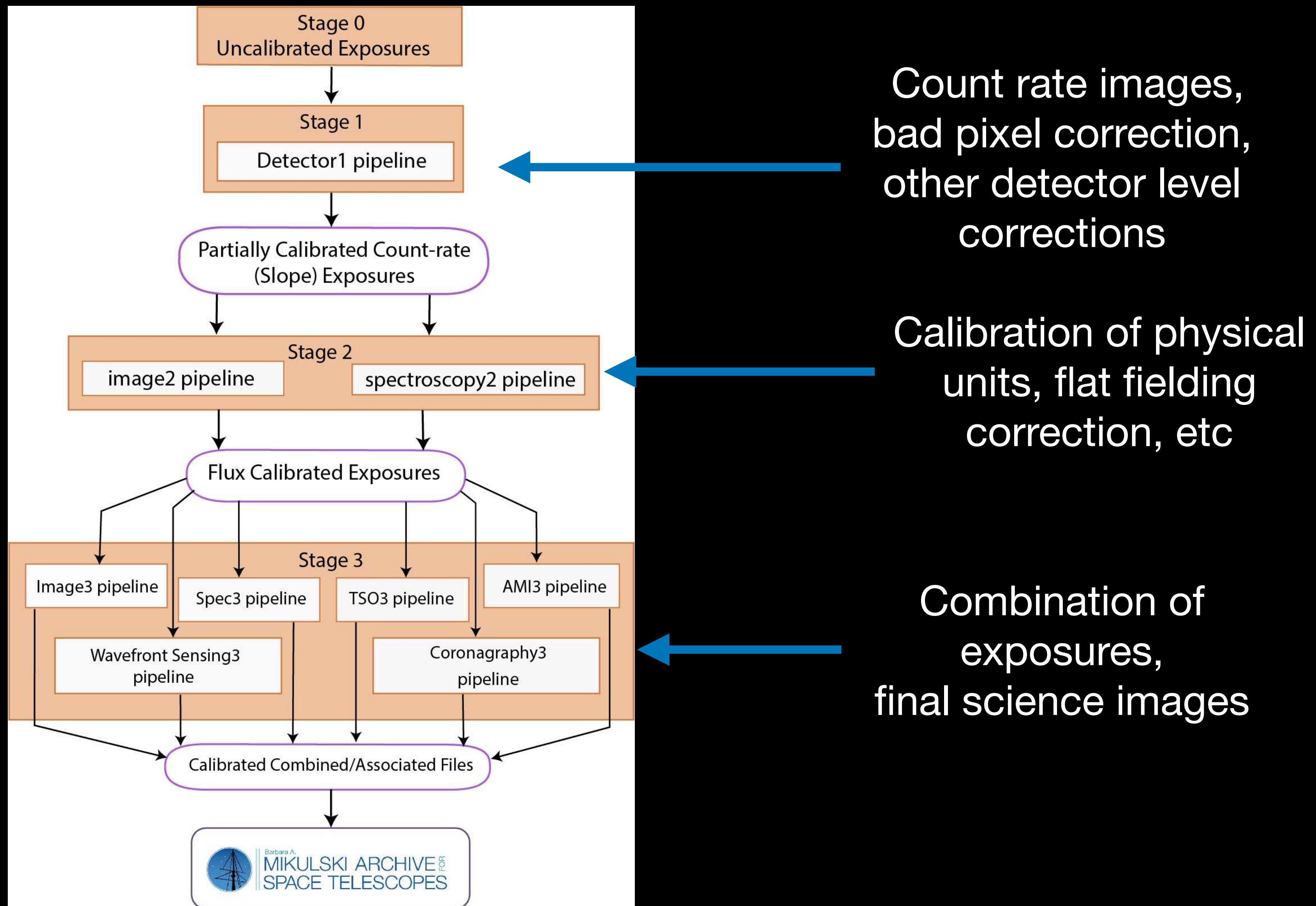
RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

<https://jwst-docs.stsci.edu/>

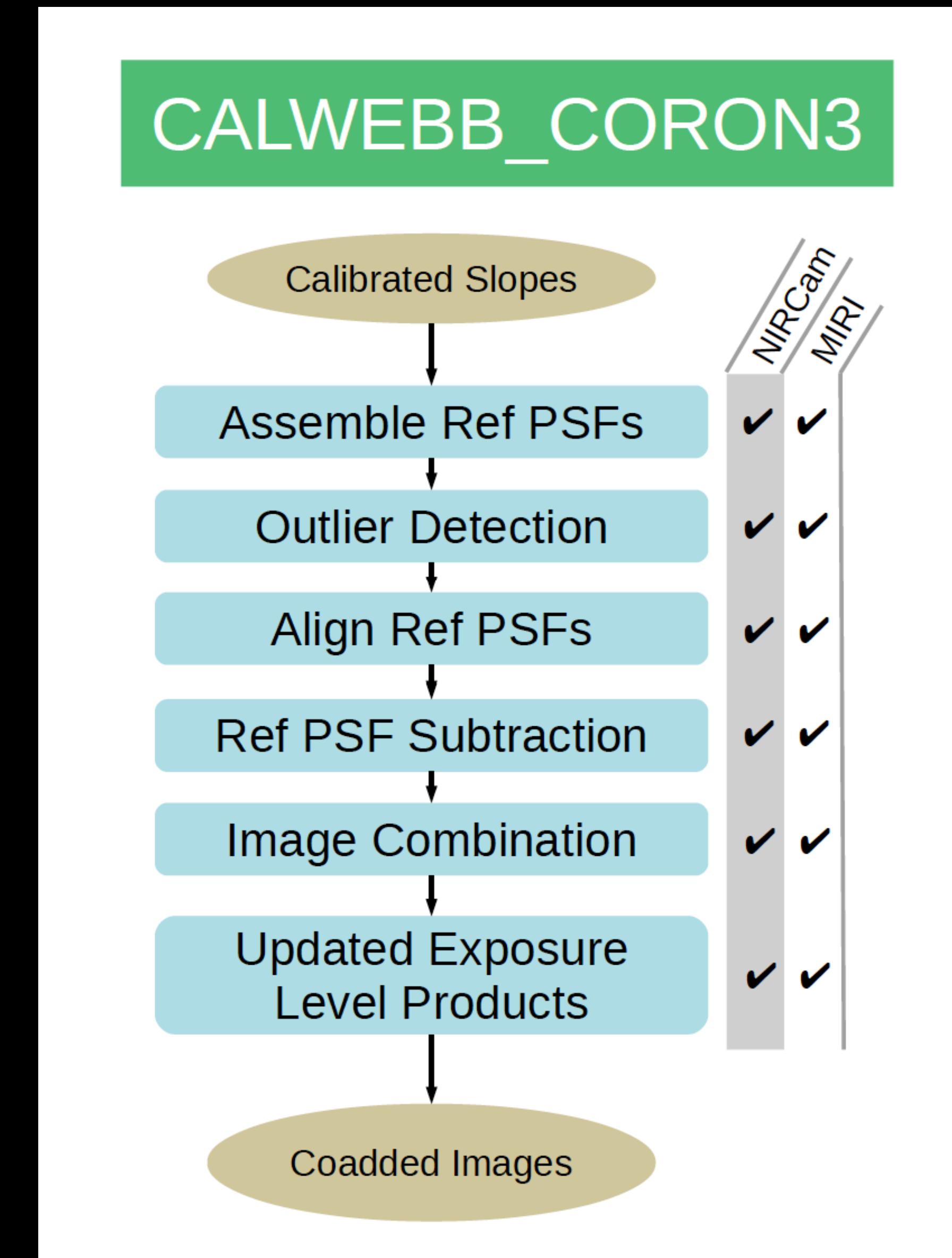
# How the data reduction works



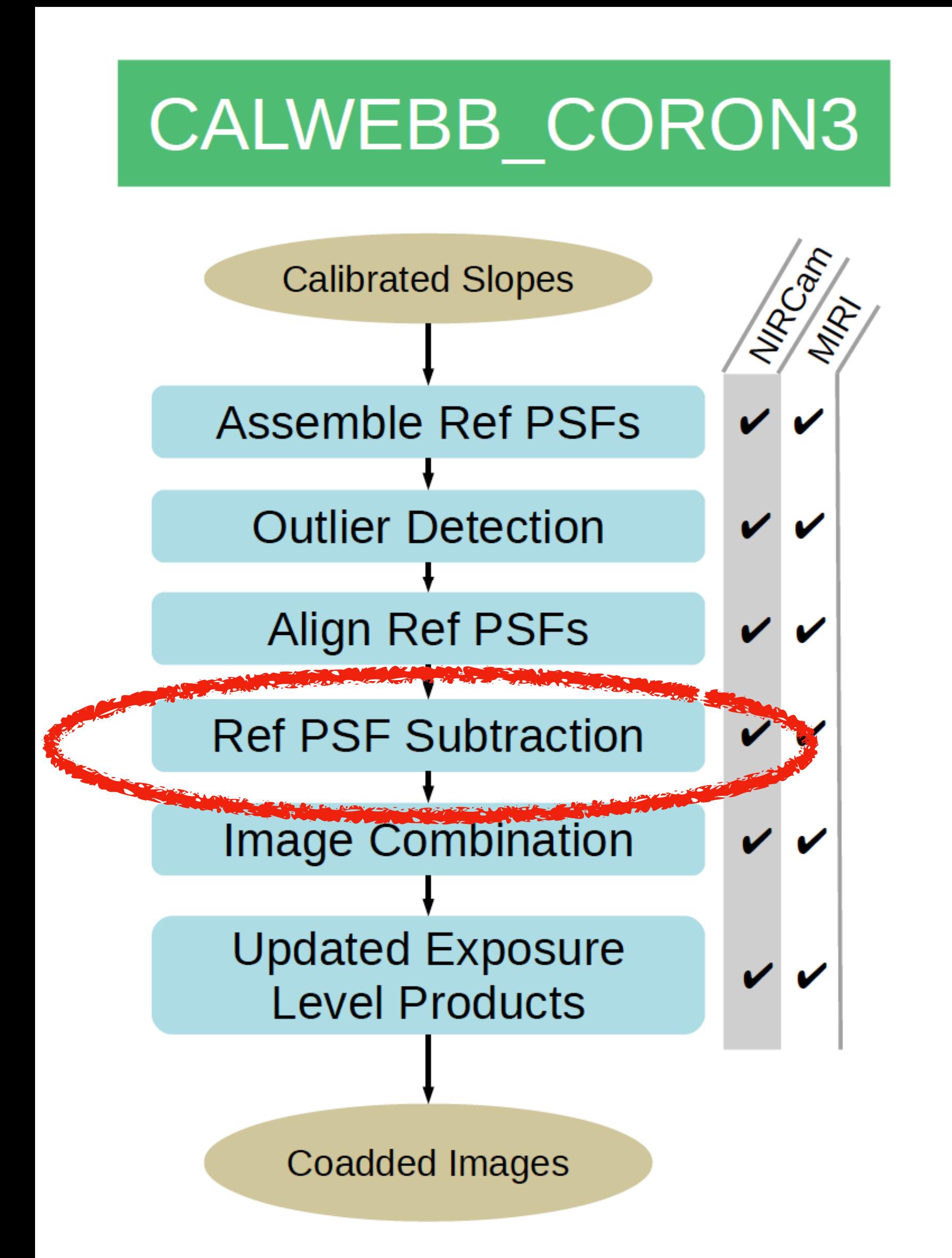
# How the data reduction works



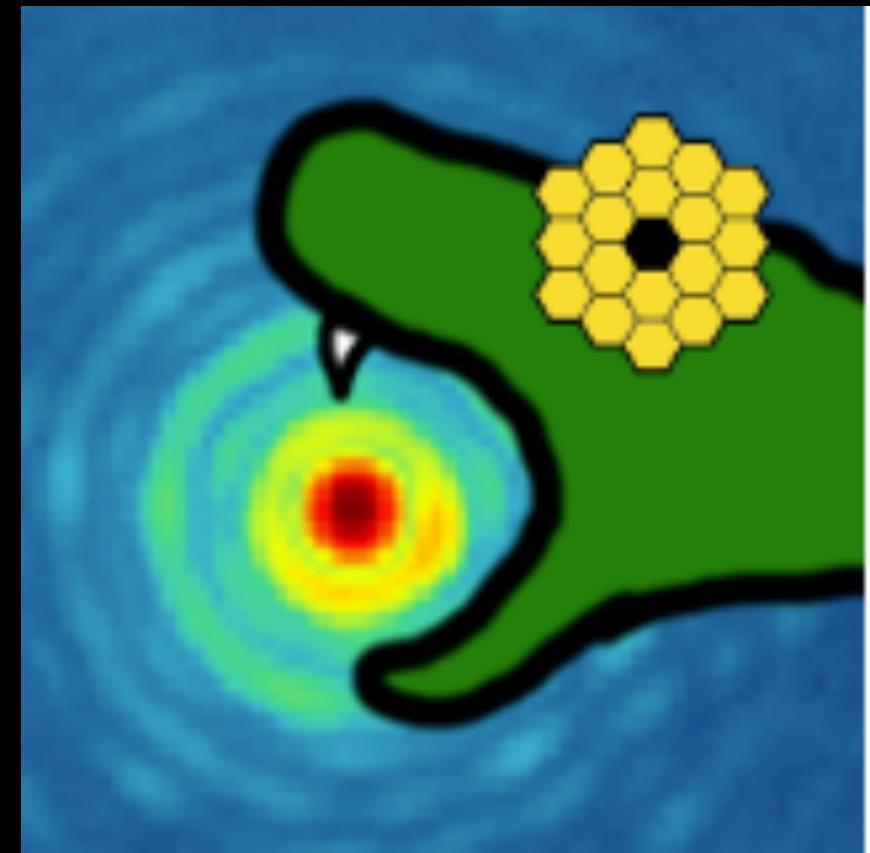
# How the data reduction works



# How the data reduction works



# spaceKLIP



SpaceKLIP is a data reduction pipeline for JWST high-contrast imaging.

<https://github.com/kammerje/spaceKLIP>



Marshall Perrin



Jens Kammerer  
ESO



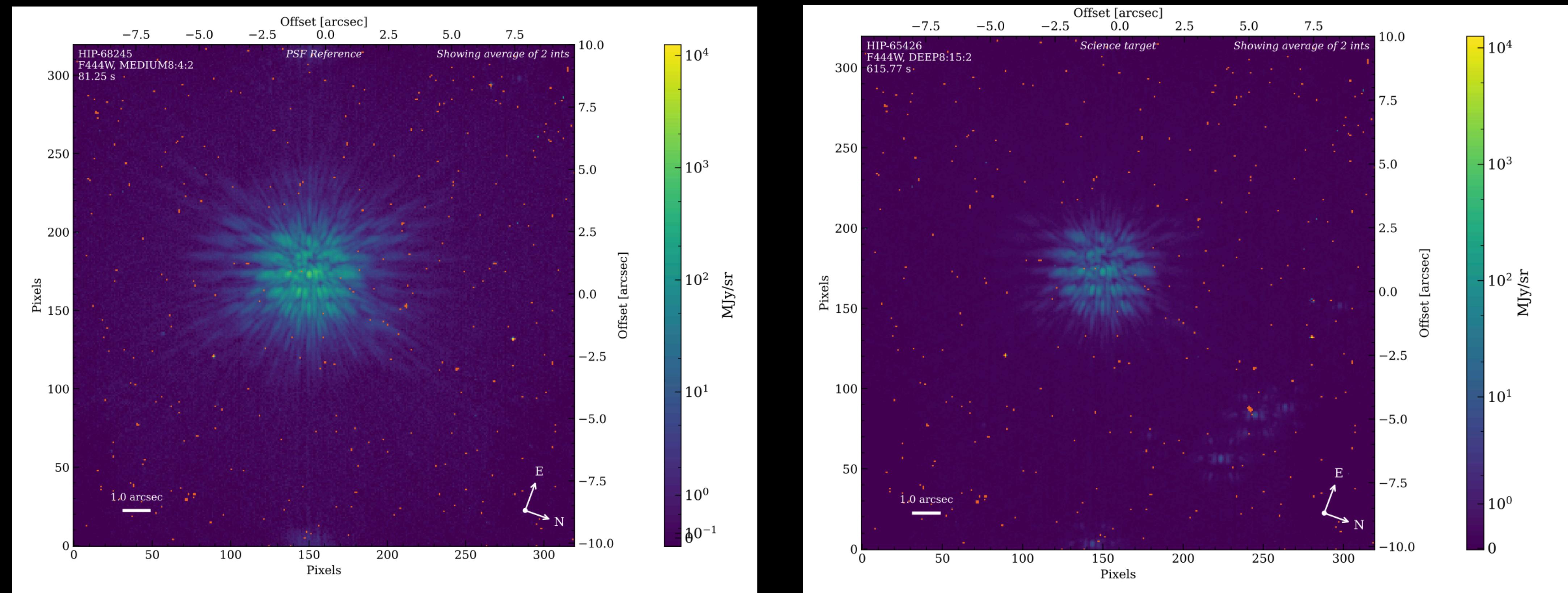
Aarynn Carter  
STScI



Jarron Leisenring  
+ many more!

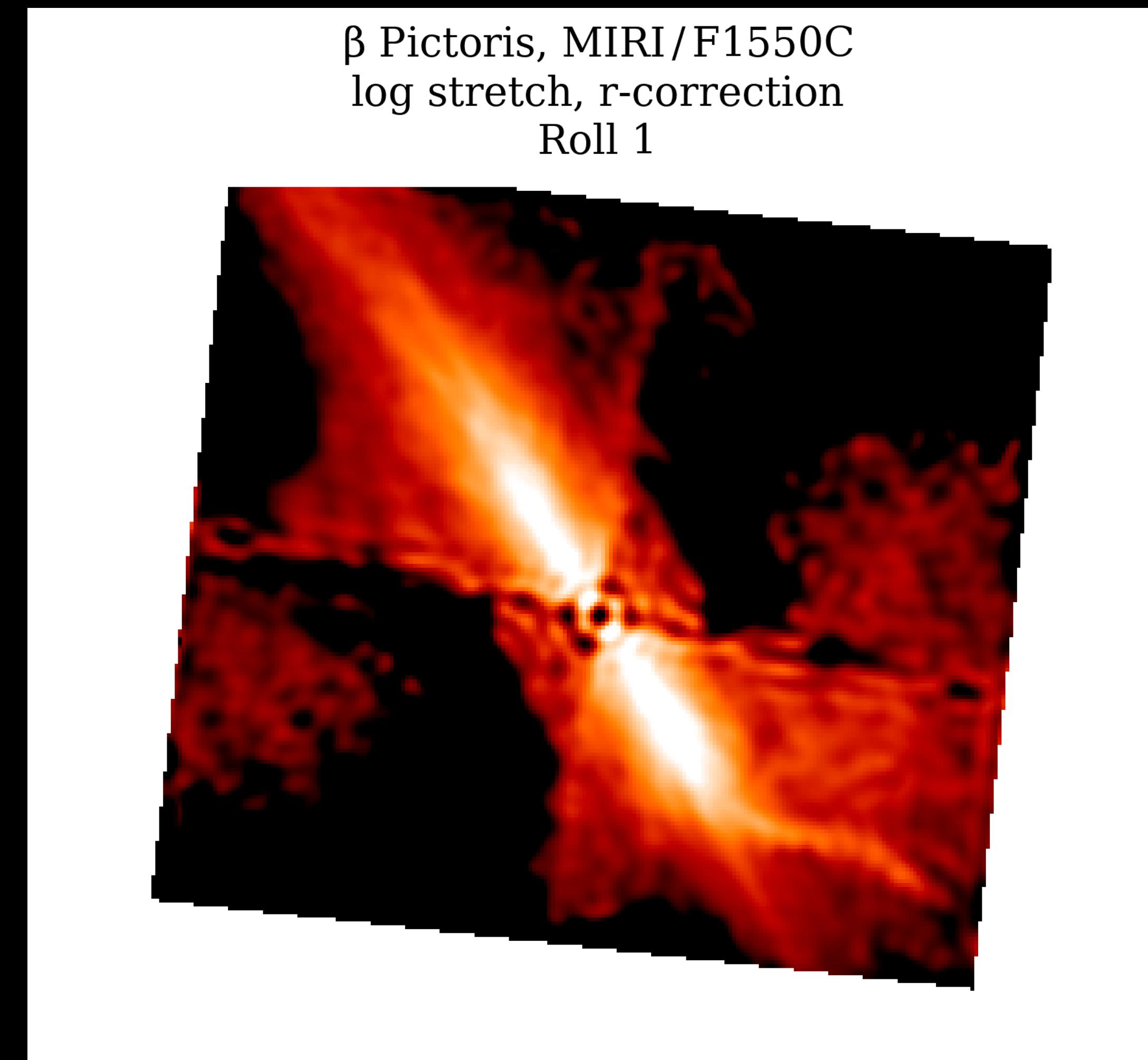
# How the data reduction works

## RDI: Reference differential imaging



# How the data reduction works

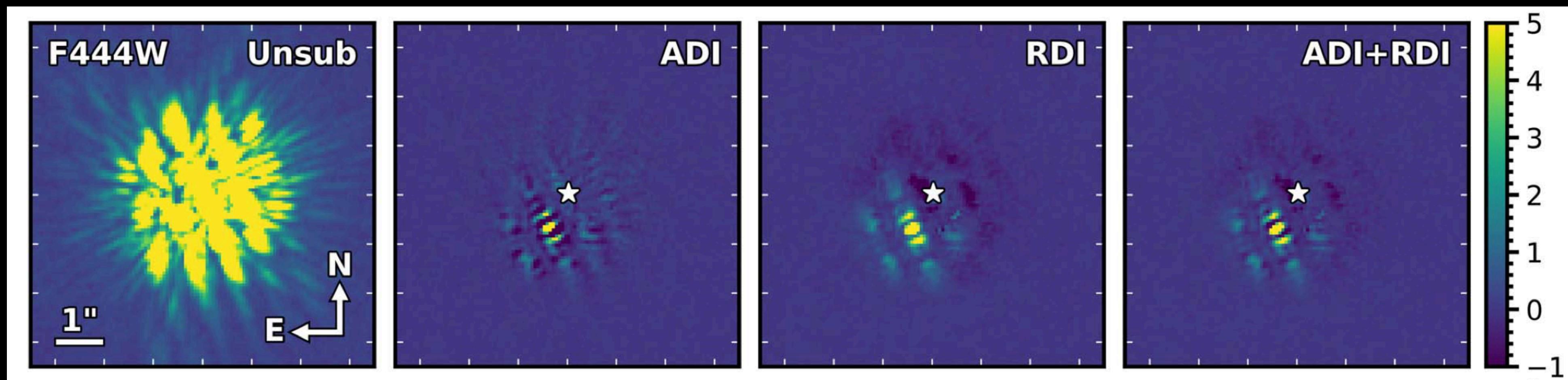
ADI: Angular differential imaging



# How the data reduction works

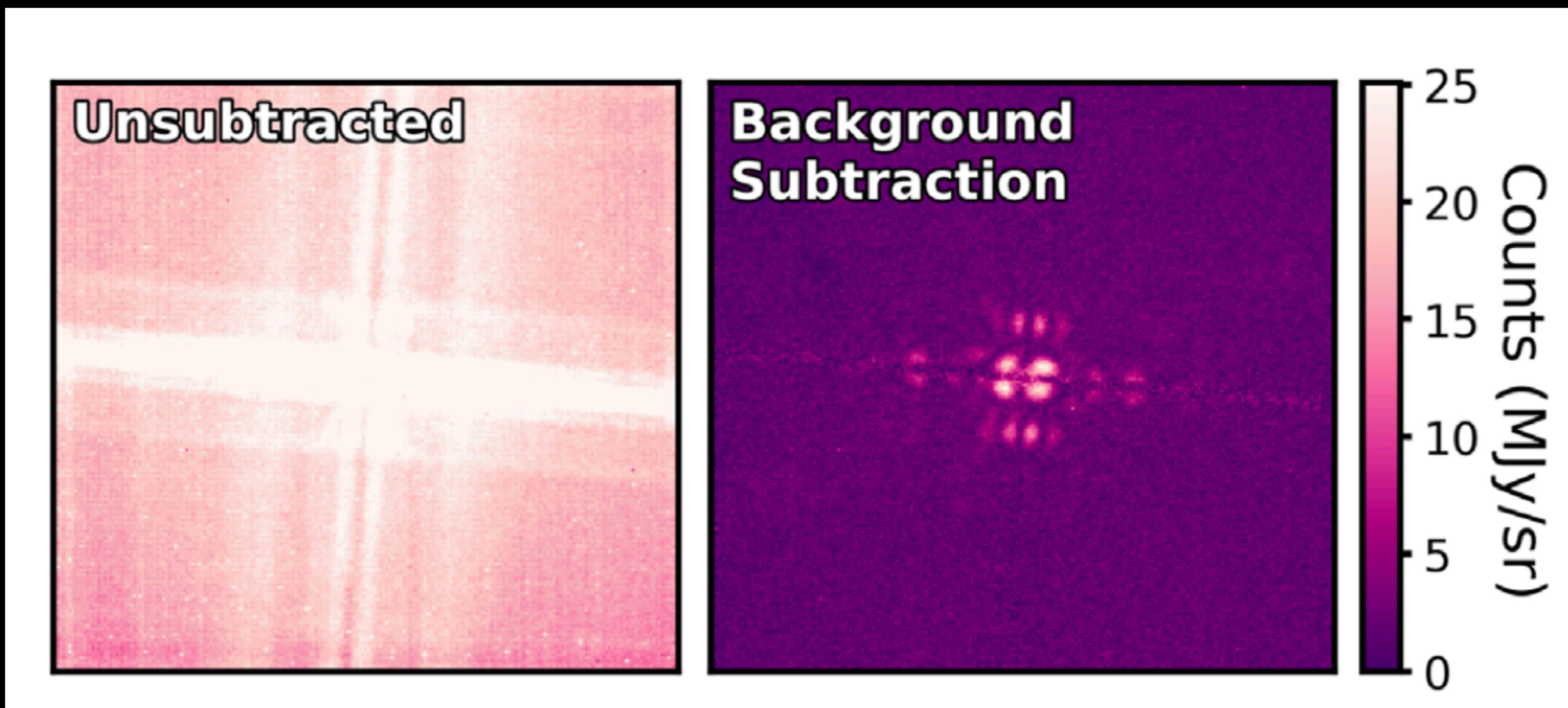
RDI: Reference differential imaging

ADI: Angular differential imaging



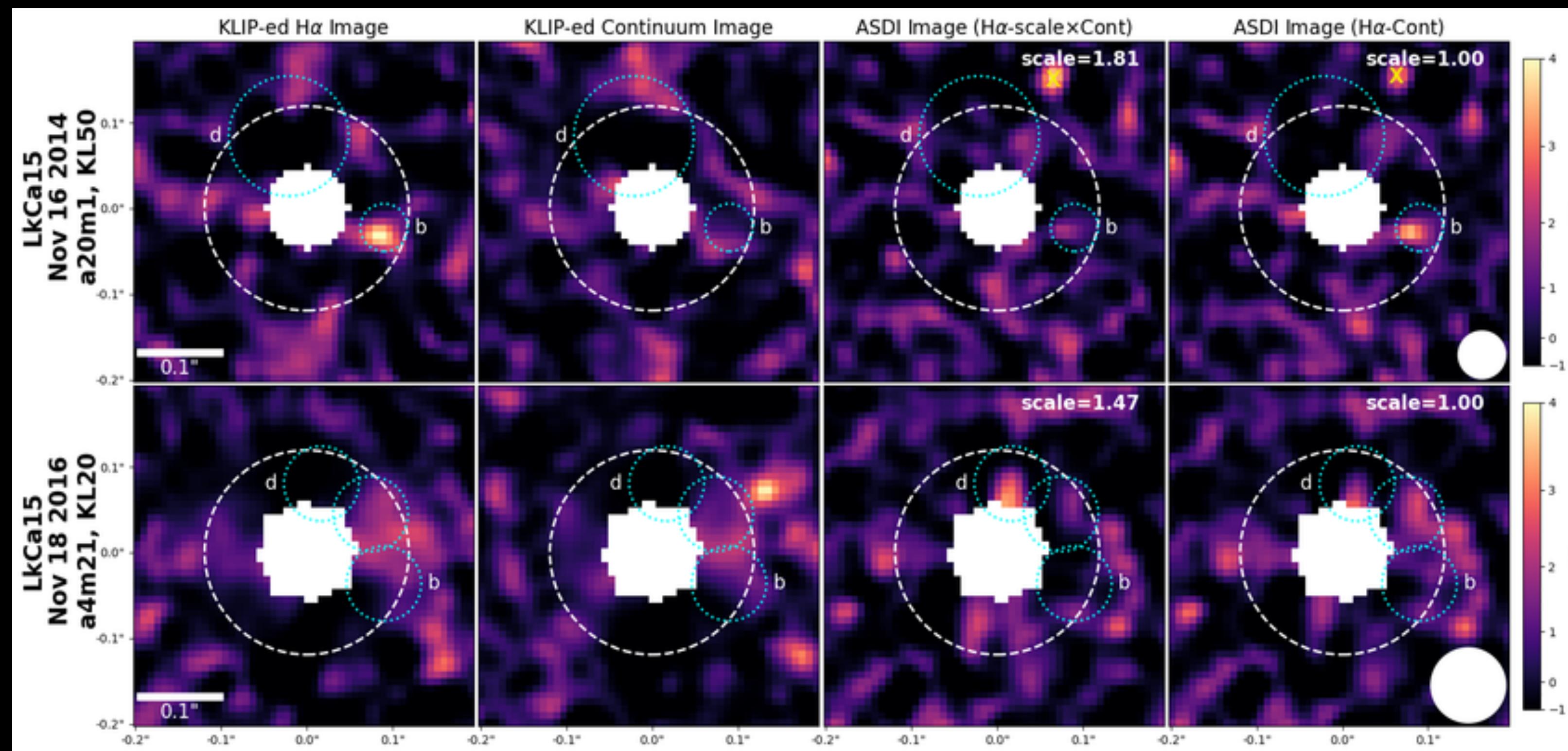
# How the data reduction works

Background subtraction for MIRI



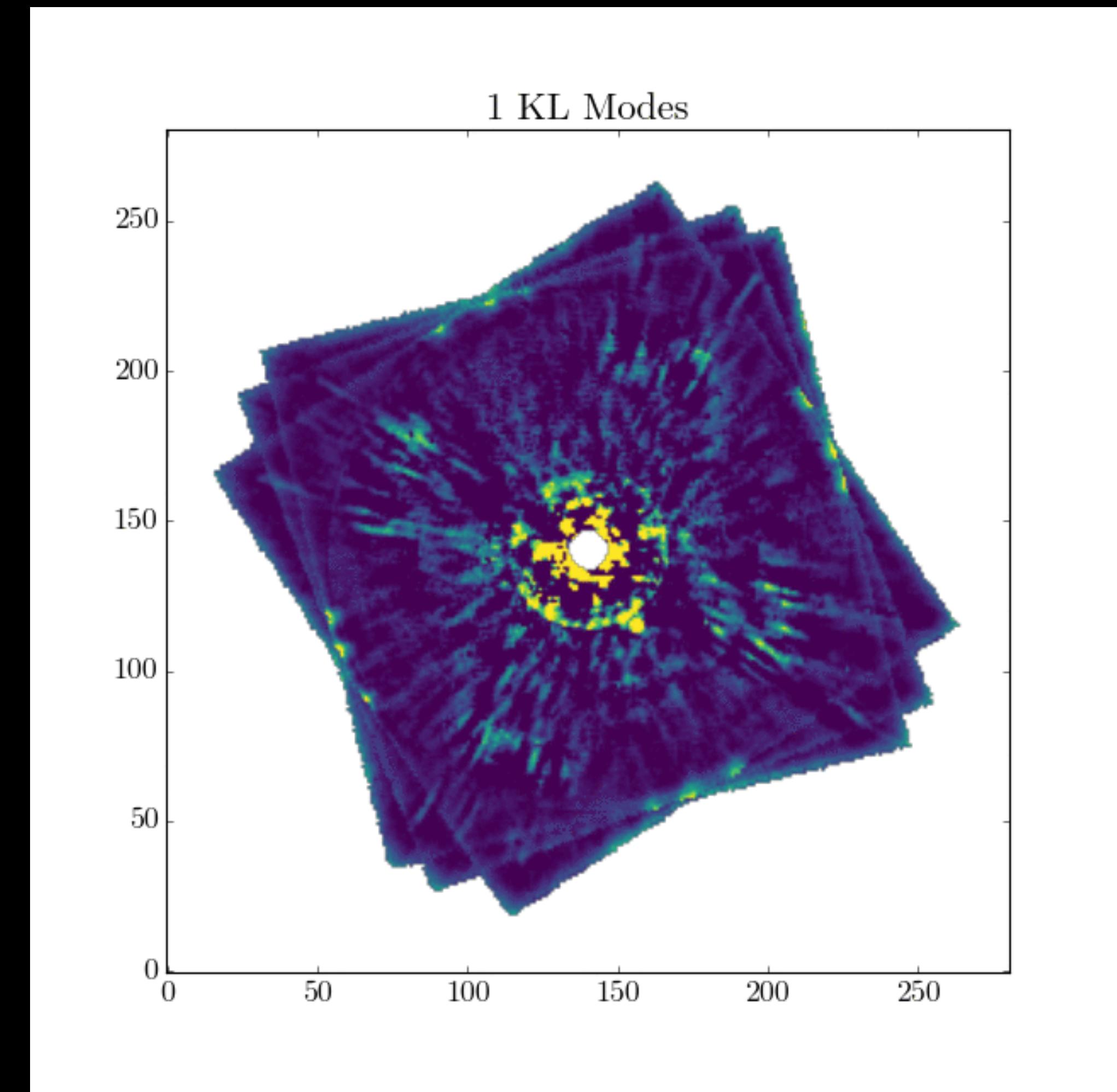
# How the data reduction works

KLIP modes: how to improve the PSF characterization



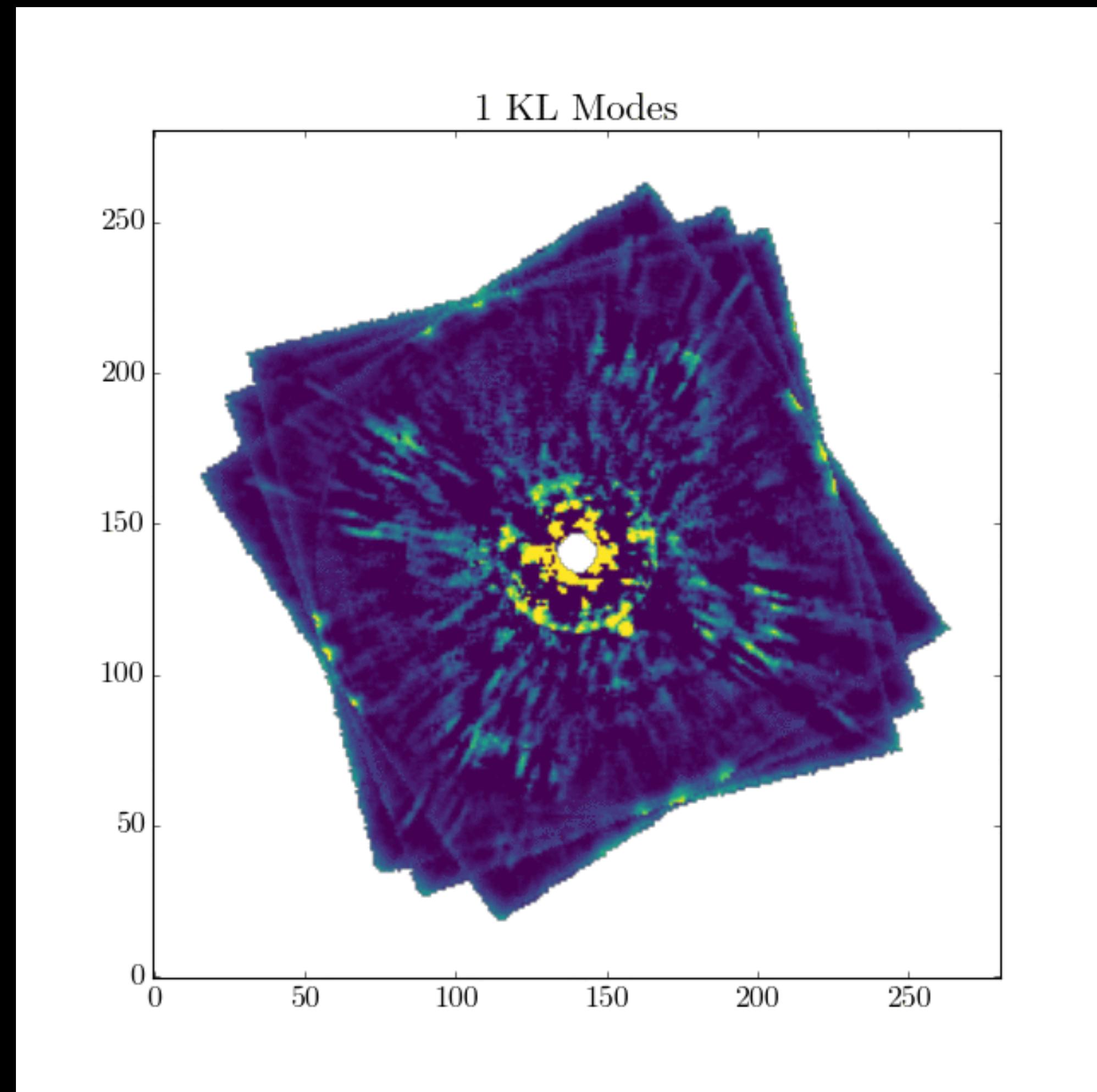
# How the data reduction works

KLIP modes: how to improve the PSF characterization



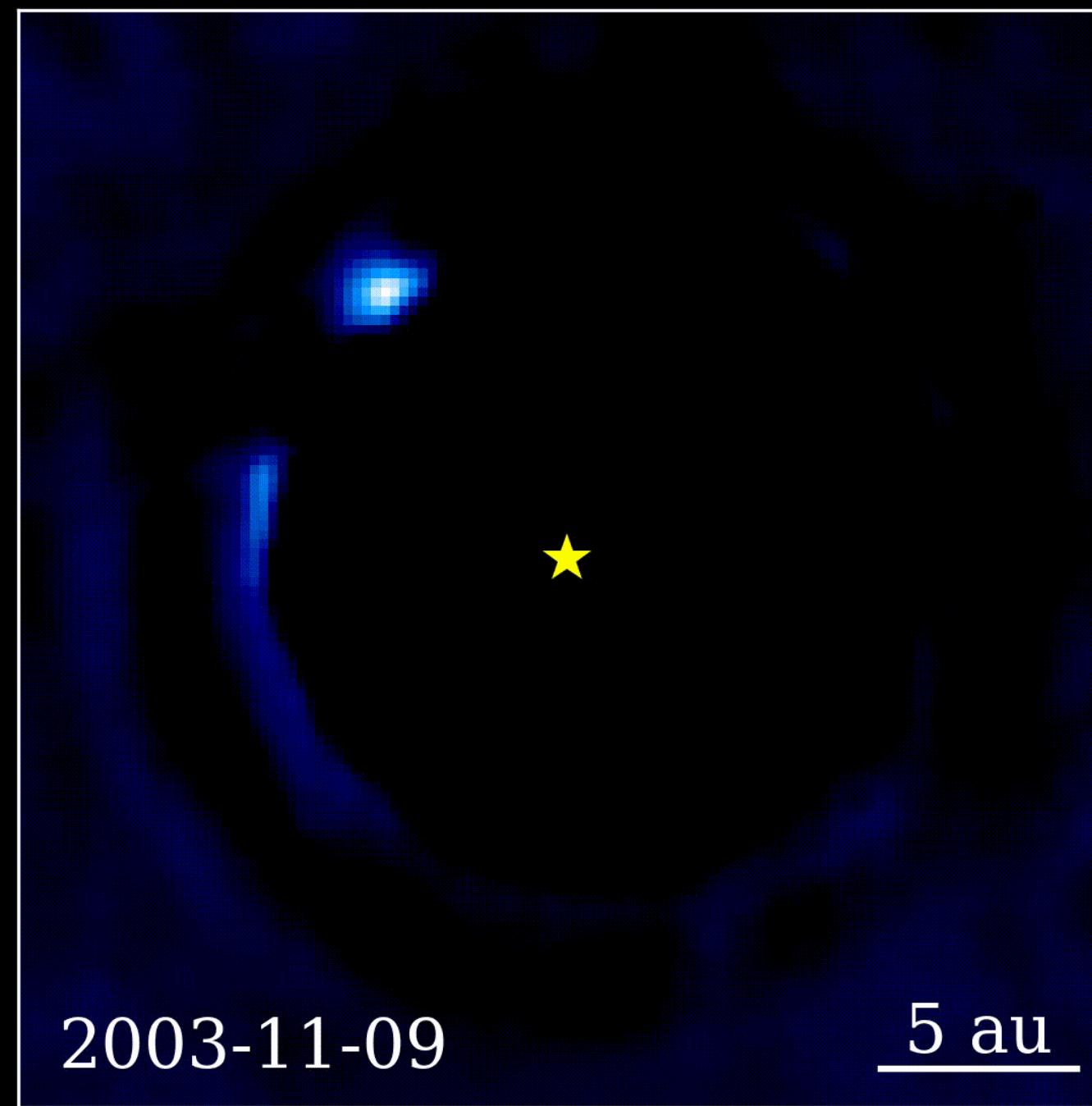
# How the data reduction works

KLIP modes: how to improve the PSF characterization



We want to optimize the  
number of clip modes  
(computation vs results)

# Some results from JWST

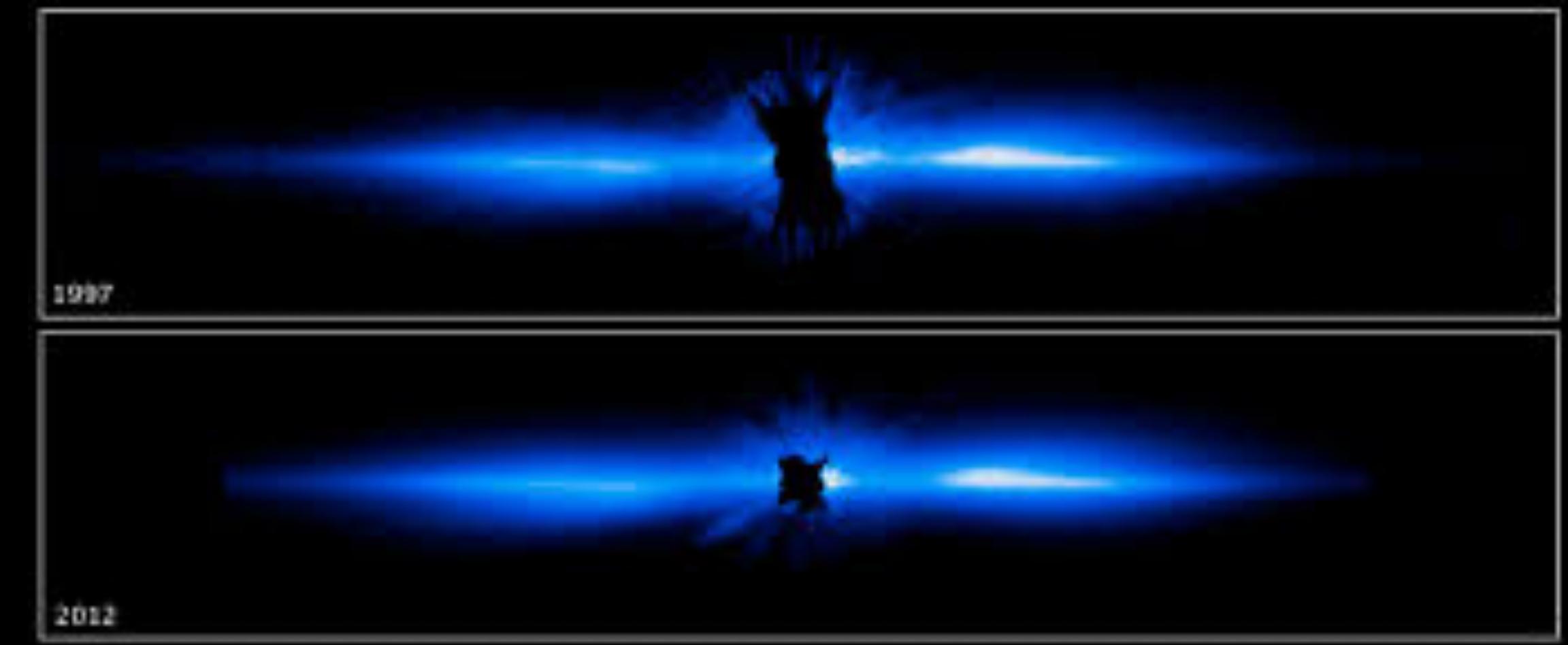


Jason Wang

## The Beta Pic system

- Young (~20 Myr)
- Close (~19 pc)
- 2 planets
- Bright disk
- Exocomets

Beta Pic seen with HST



Beta Pic b

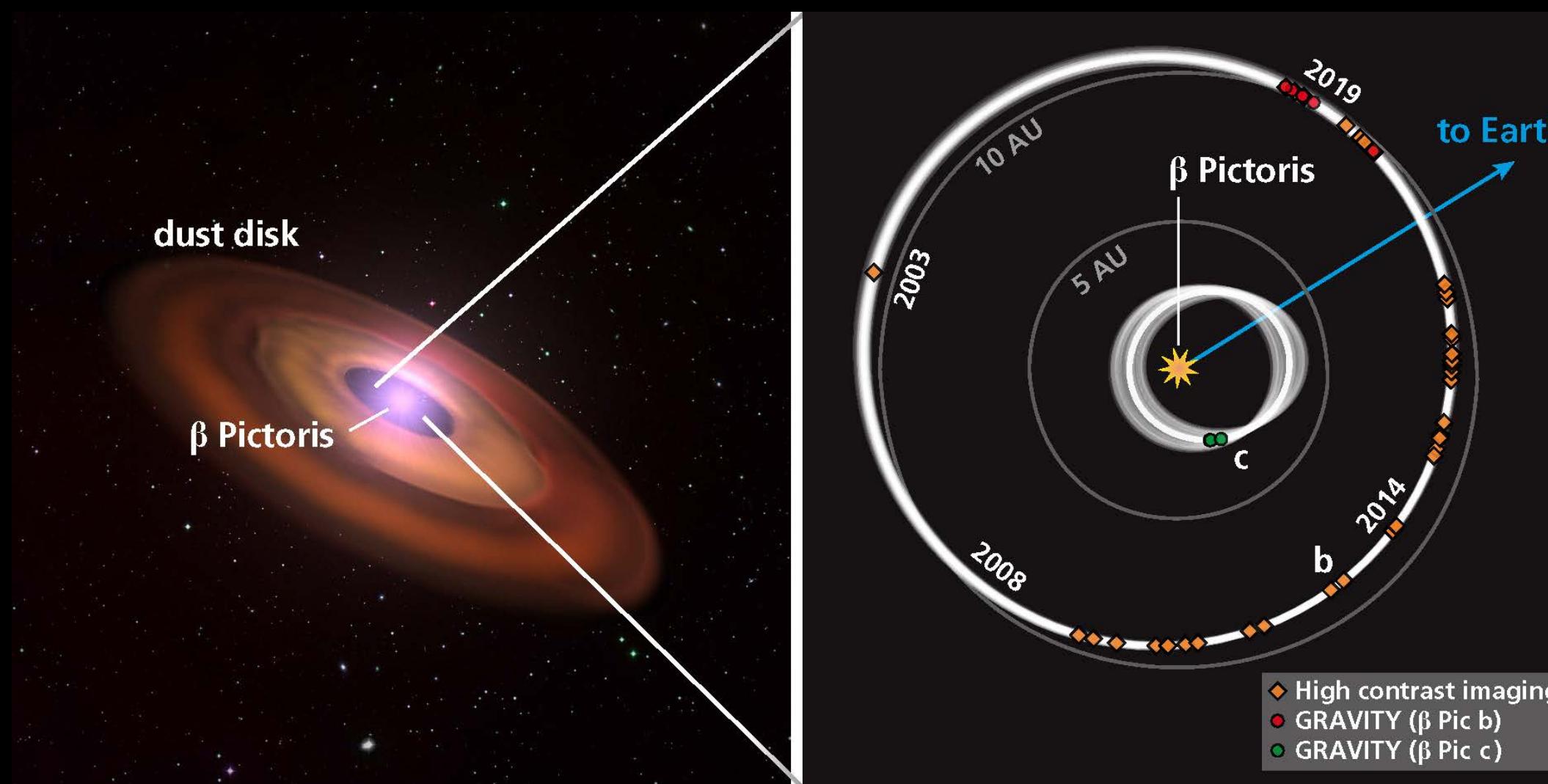
Apai+15

# Some results from JWST

## The Beta Pic system

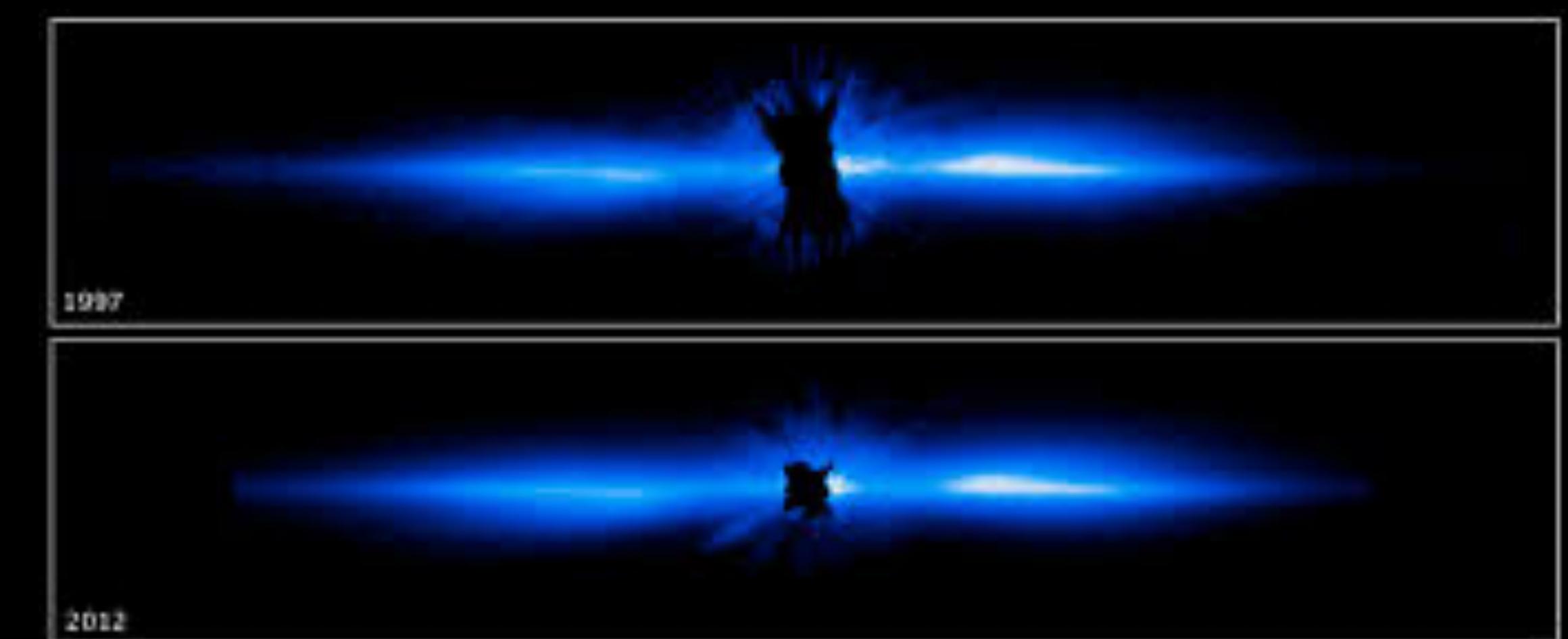
- Young (~20 Myr)
- Close (~19 pc)
- 2 planets
- Bright disk
- Exocomets

Planet orbits



Gravity collaboration

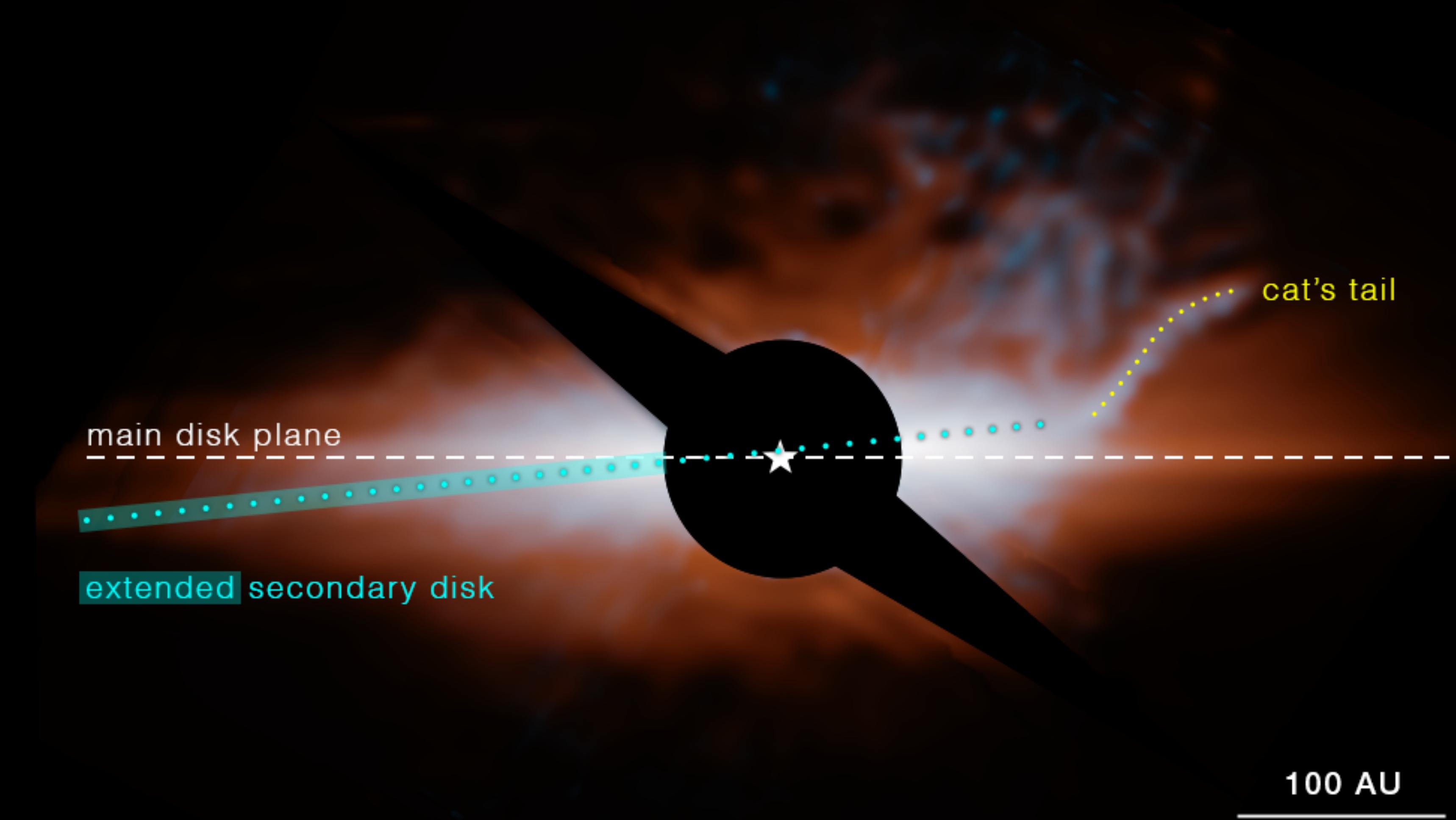
Beta Pic seen with HST



Apai+15

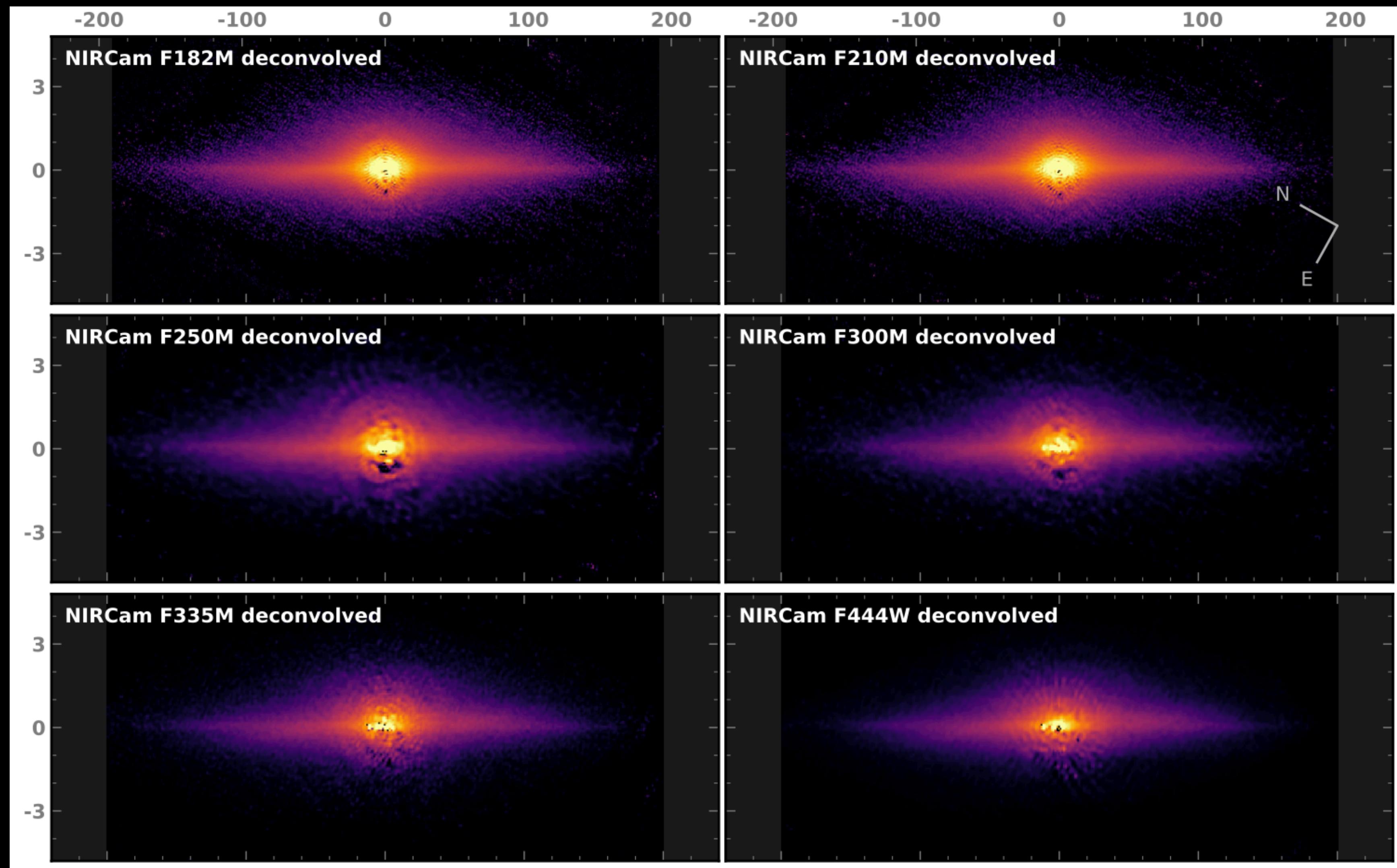
# Some results from JWST

## The Beta Pic system



# Some results from JWST

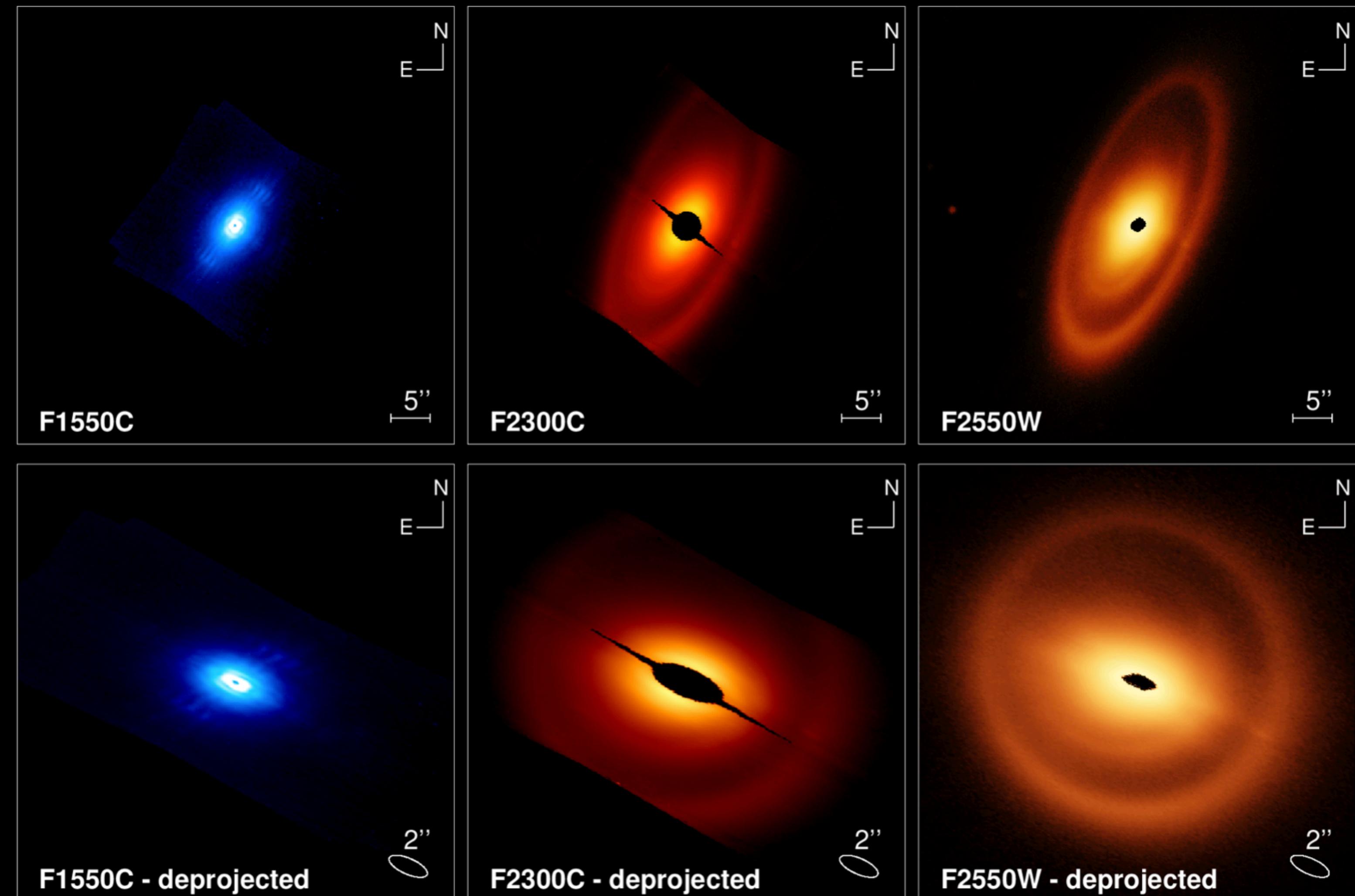
The Beta Pic system



Kammerer+24  
Rebollido+24

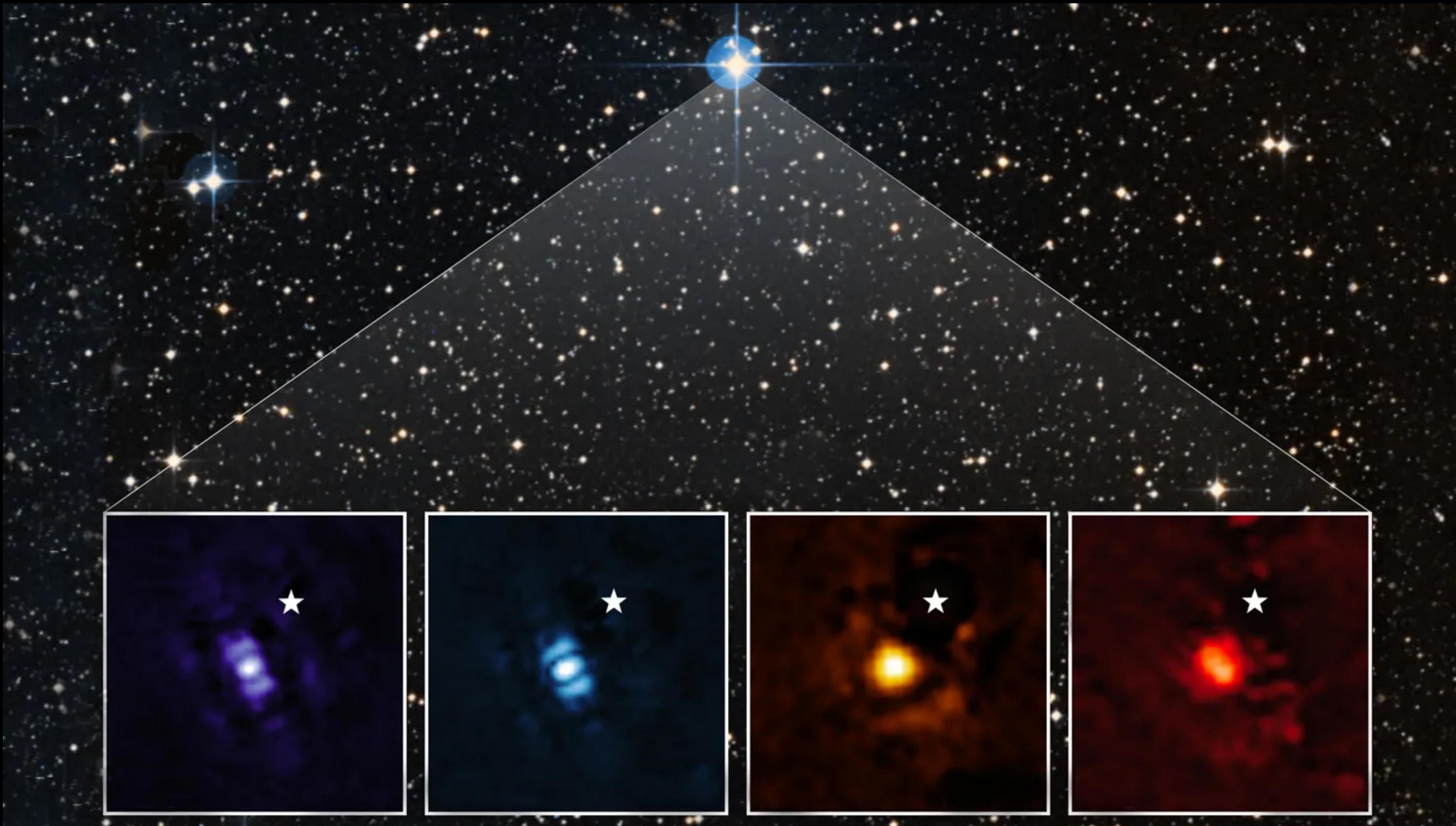
# Some results from JWST

## The Fomalhaut system



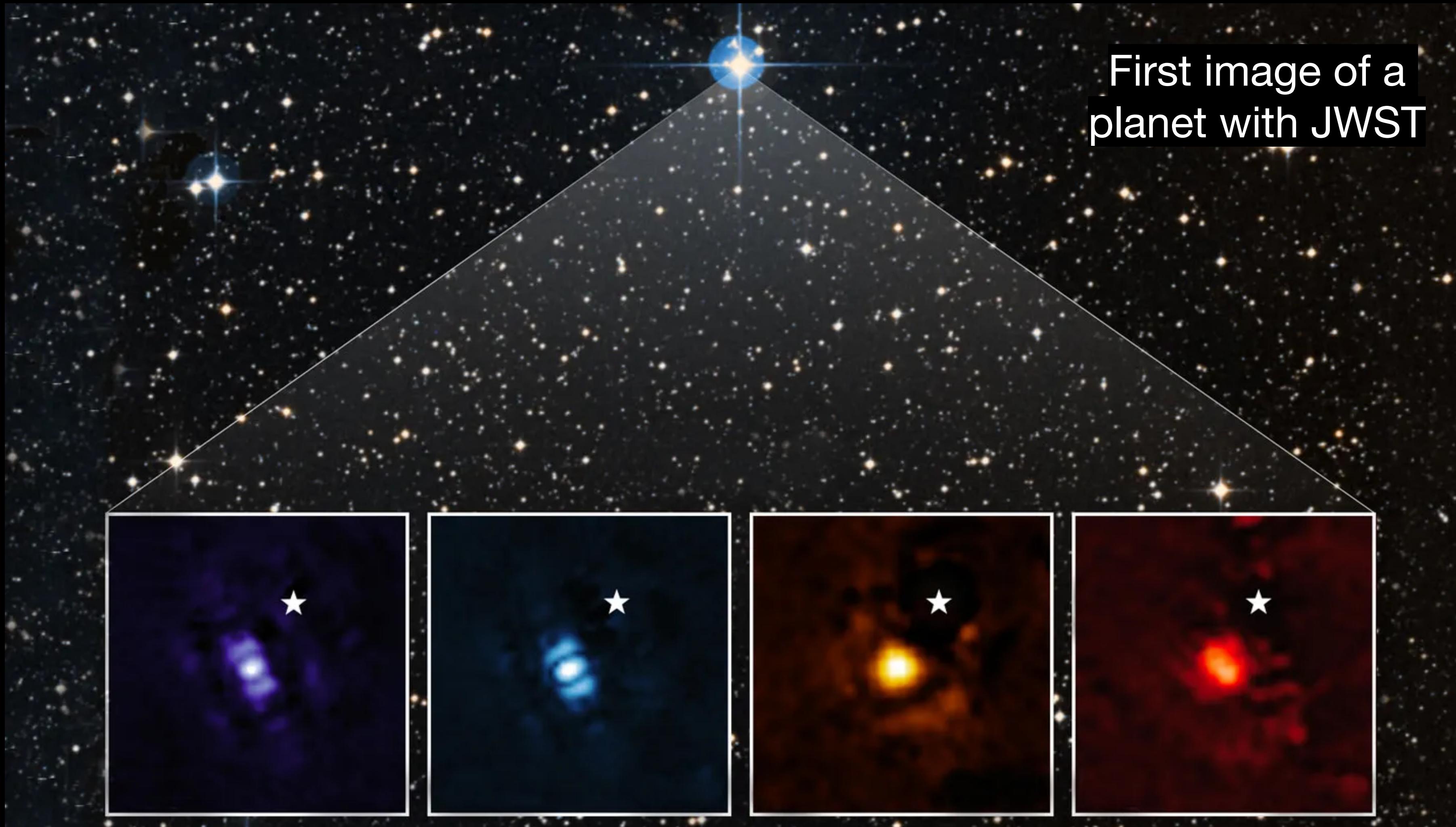
# Some results from JWST

HIP 65426 b



# Some results from JWST

HIP 65426 b

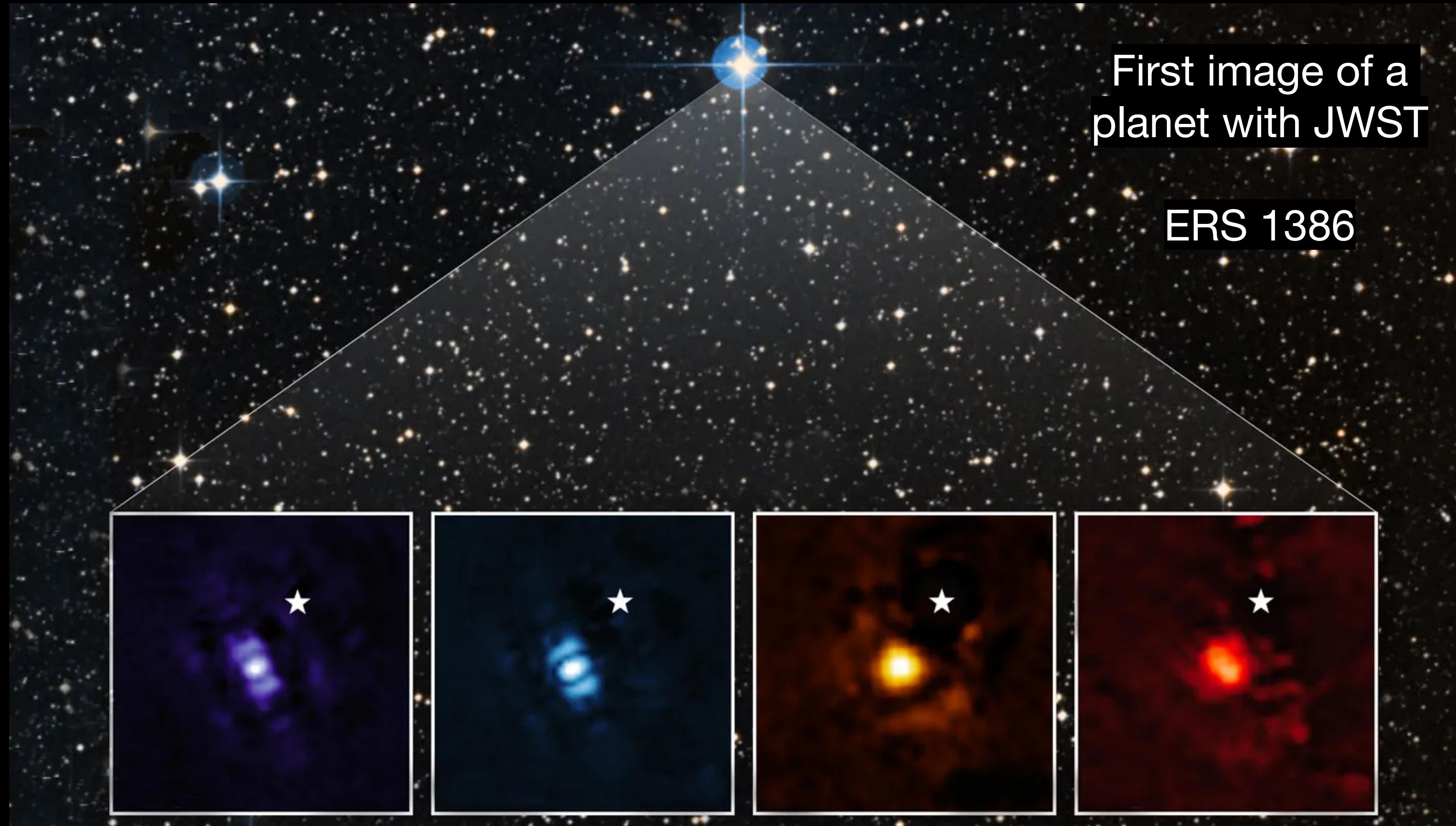


# Some results from JWST

HIP 65426 b

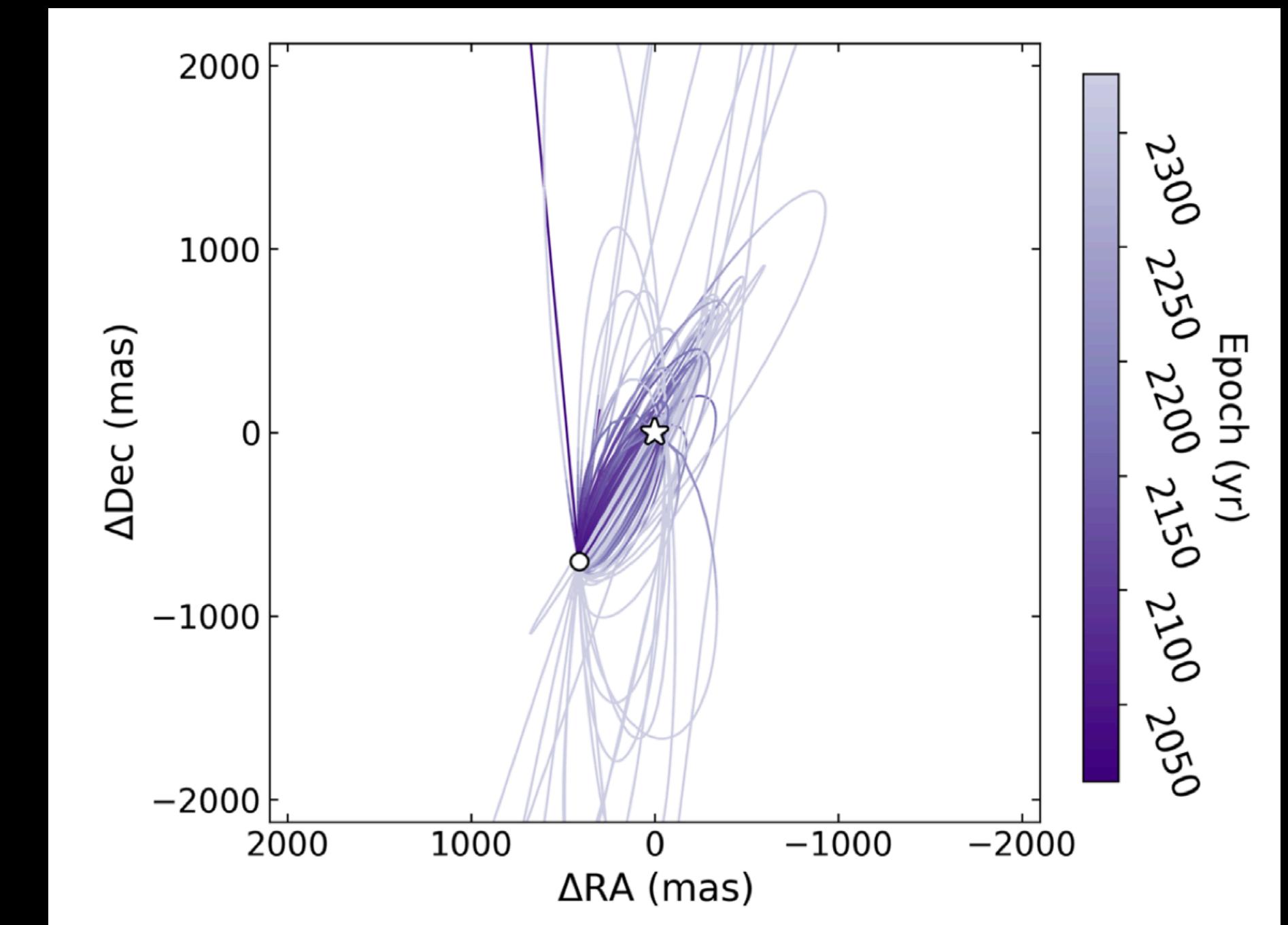
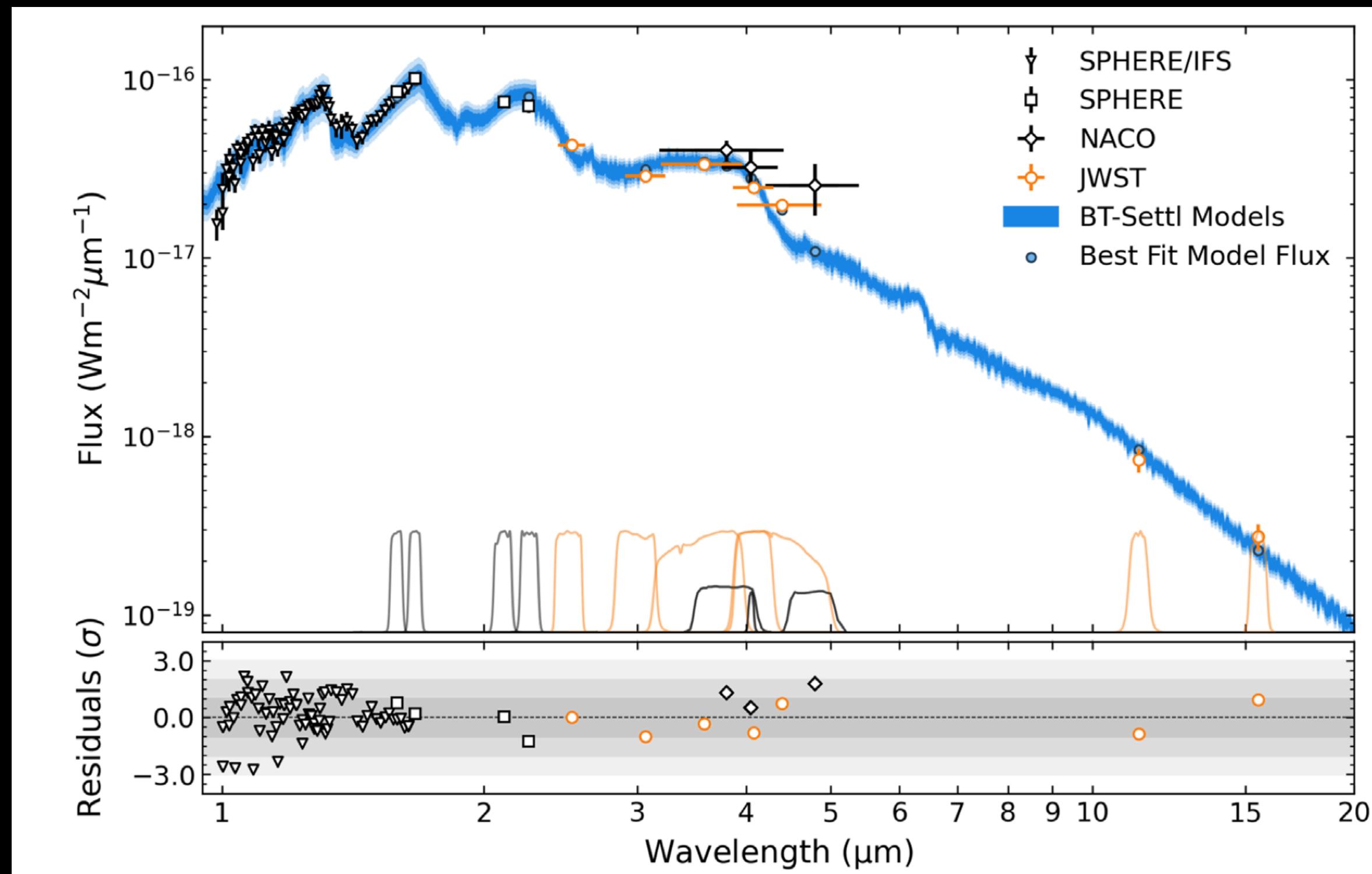
First image of a  
planet with JWST

ERS 1386



# Some results from JWST

HIP 65426 b



# Some results from JWST

HIP 65426 b

