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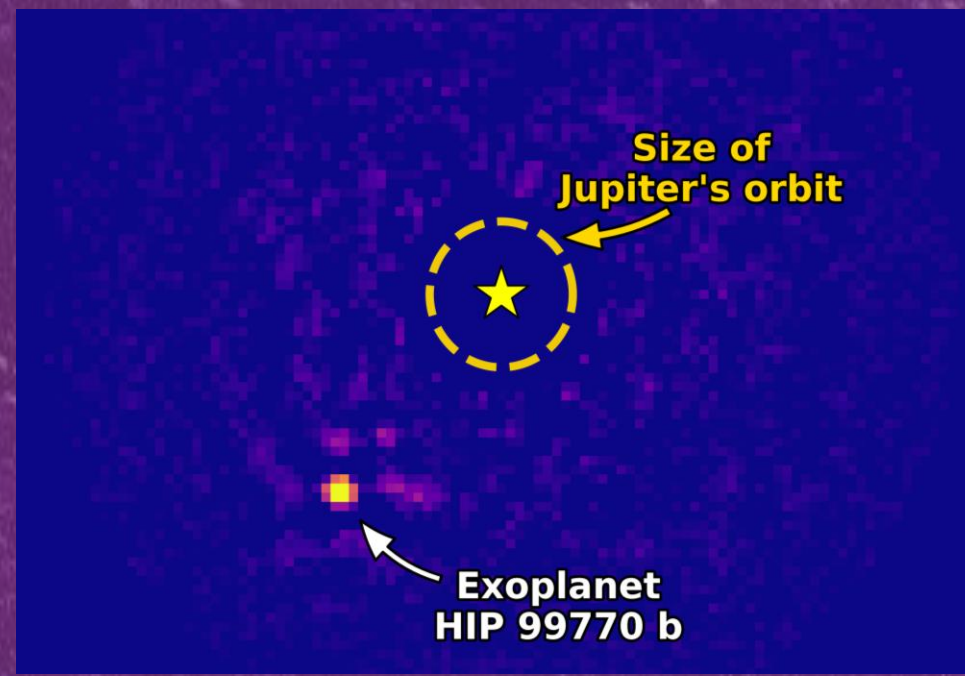
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Background

While over 5,000 exoplanets have been discovered, only about 20 of these have been directly imaged. Large, "blind" ground-based surveys like GPIES and SPHERE find a low frequency of imageable planets. Direct imaging data provide excellent constraints on planet atmospheres but cannot provide a direct mass measurement and usually sample only a tiny fraction of a planet's orbit.

Instead of conducting a blind survey, using precision astrometry from the Gaia and Hipparcos satellites can identify stars showing dynamical evidence for a substellar companion that may be imageable. This joint direct imaging + astrometry survey approach is now proven successful, with the discoveries of the HIP 99770 b planet [1].



Survey Overview



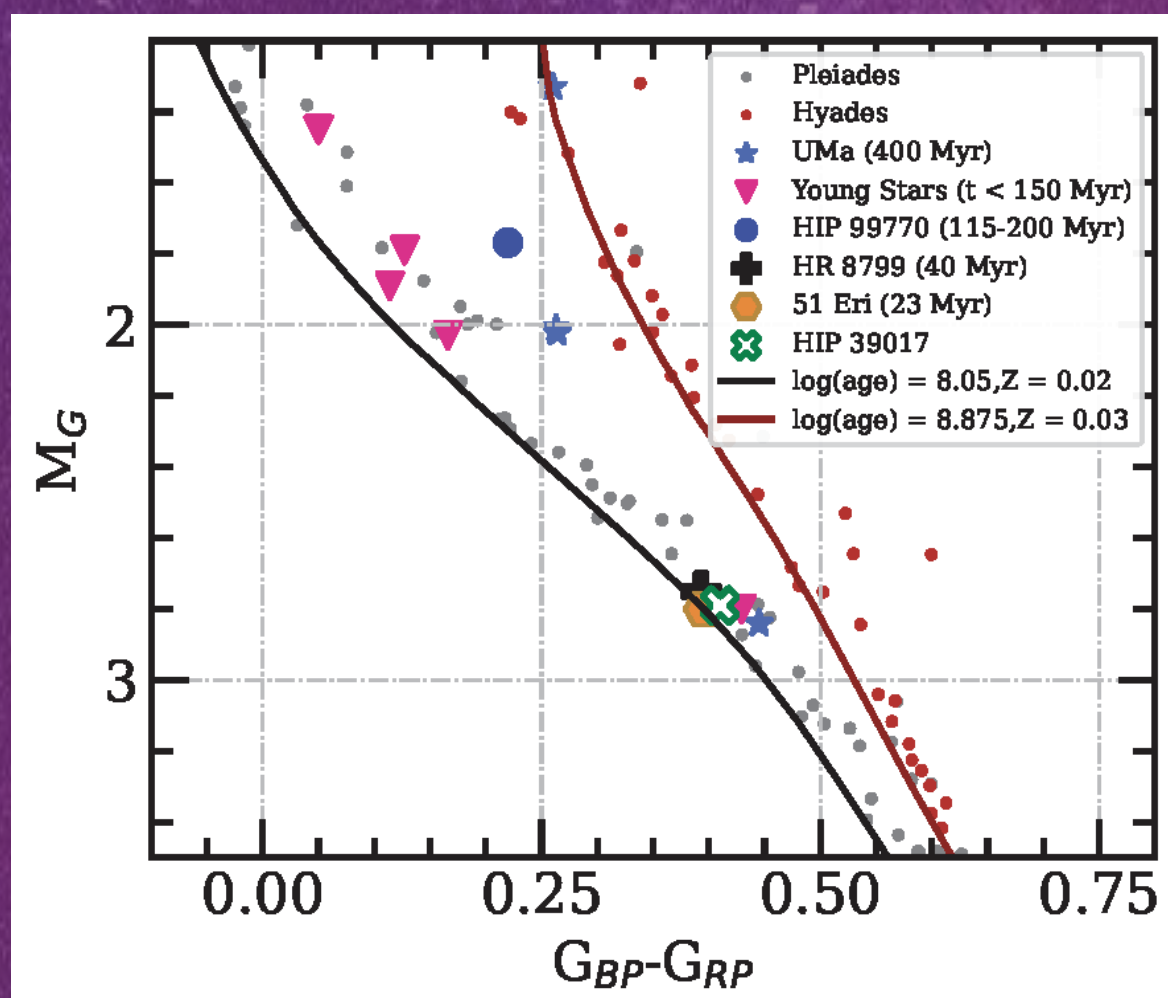
The Observing Accelerator with SCExAO Imaging Survey (OASIS) [2] targets nearby young accelerating stars, primarily using the Subaru Coronagraphic Extreme Adaptive Optics project (SCExAO) coupled with the CHARIS integral field spectrograph (1.1–2.4 microns) with Keck/NIRC2 for follow-up in the thermal infrared (3.8 microns):

- 42 nights from S2024A to S2026A: Subaru/SCExAO+CHARIS (34 nights) and Keck/NIRC2 at Lp (8 nights)
- Observe around 125 stars: Magnitude: $V = 3-7.2$ Distance: 20-100 pc Age: ~10-800 Myr

The program's goals are to:

- Discover, weigh, and constrain the atmospheres and orbits of dozens of exoplanets and brown dwarfs
- Constrain the atmospheric evolution of substellar objects vs mass vs time
- Provide targets for Roman CGI Technology Demonstration

Target Selection

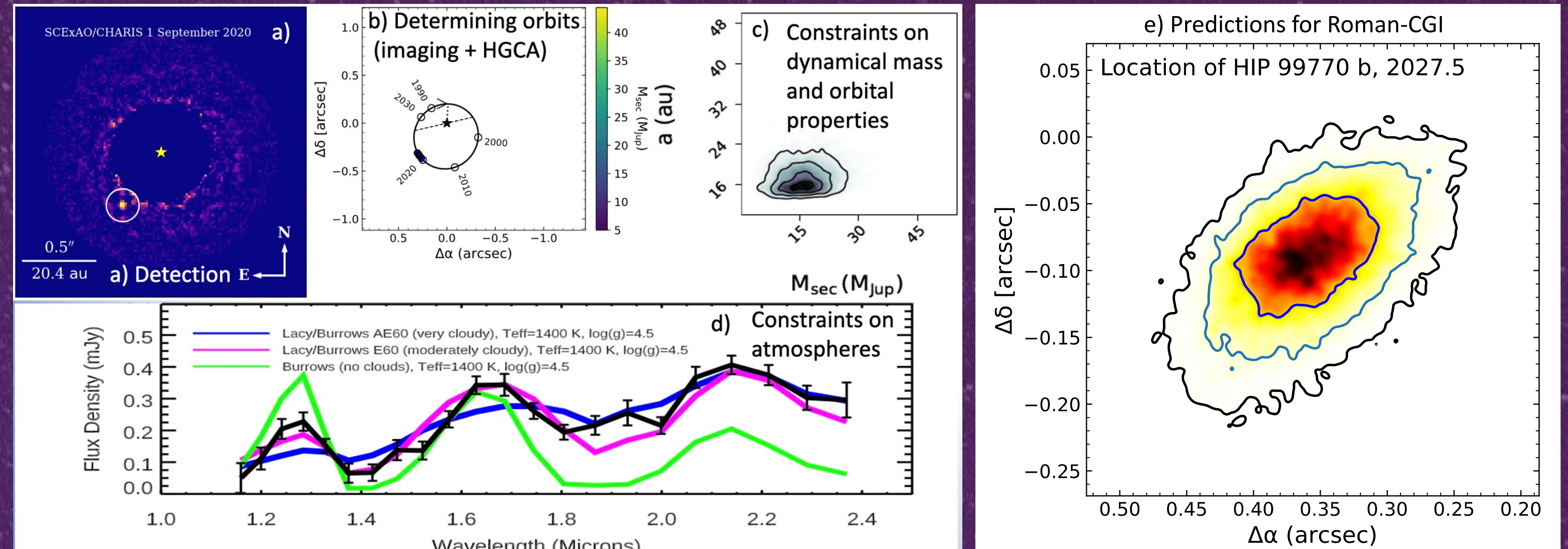


Color-magnitude diagram using Gaia DR3 photometry and displaying PARSEC isochrones for the Pleiades (~115 Myr; dark gray line) and Hyades (~750 Myr; red line) Credit: Tobin+2014

We select young stars showing evidence for an astrometric acceleration. Here, "accelerating" means the star has an astrometric acceleration potentially caused by a companion, a massive planet, or a low-mass brown dwarf:

- Astrometric data from the Hipparcos-Gaia Catalogue of Accelerations (HGCA) identifies stars that are accelerating. We choose a cutoff of ~2.2 sigma, similar to the astrometric acceleration of HIP 99770 b.
- We use a range of different sources – HR diagram measurements, moving group memberships, etc. to then identify the subset of accelerating stars that are sufficiently young such that their companions may be imageable.
- We are left with a parent sample of ~175 stars. We will observe 125 of these stars for our survey, the exact list depending on telescope schedules, etc. Many of our targets have never been observed with an extreme AO system before.

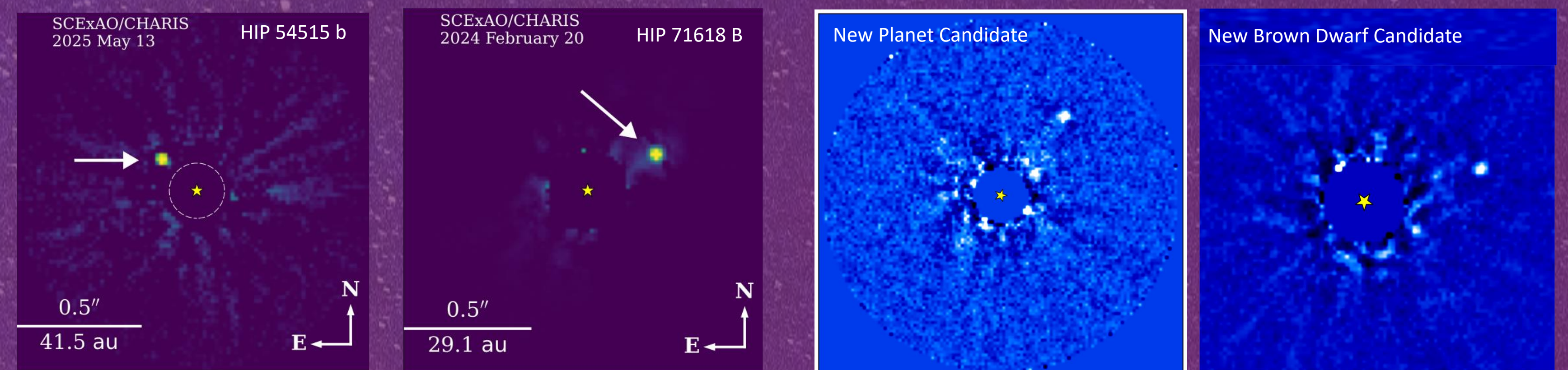
Analysis Methods (Example: HIP 99770 b)



We will obtain deep sequences of target stars ($t_{\text{int}} \sim 2-3$ hours per target) with the now upgraded SCExAO/CHARIS. After the upgrade of Subaru's facility AO system feeding SCExAO (AO3K), we eventually expect contrasts of $1e-5$, $3e-6$, and $5e-7$ at $0.13''$, $0.25''$, and $0.5-1''$, sufficient to detect planets just slightly more massive than Jupiter at 10-30 au around most of our sample. The brightest-contrast companions will be reimaged with Keck/NIRC2 at Lp. Combining relative astrometry of the planet from SCExAO/CHARIS and Keck/NIRC2 with absolute astrometry of the star from HGCA allows us to constrain the orbit and dynamical mass of the planet. CHARIS spectra and NIRC2 photometry will be compared to a suite of different atmospheric model grids to constrain temperatures, gravities, clouds, and chemistry. Astrometric and atmospheric modeling can then be used to predict the location and contrast of companions with Roman-CGI.

First Results

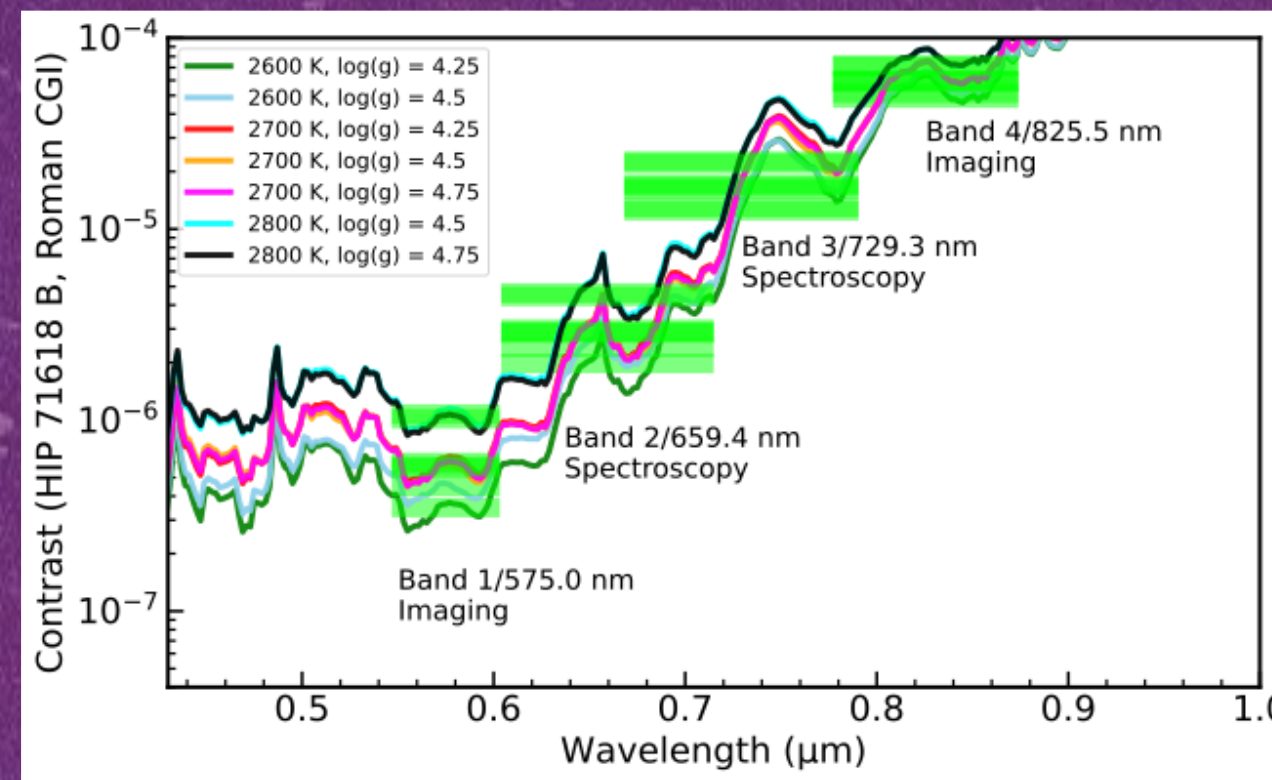
Our survey started in February 2024. Already it has yielded one new published exoplanet discovery – HIP 54515 b [3] – and one likely new exoplanet discovery (OASIS team, in progress). Additionally, we have discovered multiple brown dwarf companions, including HIP 71618 B [4], HIP xxxx B (Tobin et al. under revision for resubmission), etc.



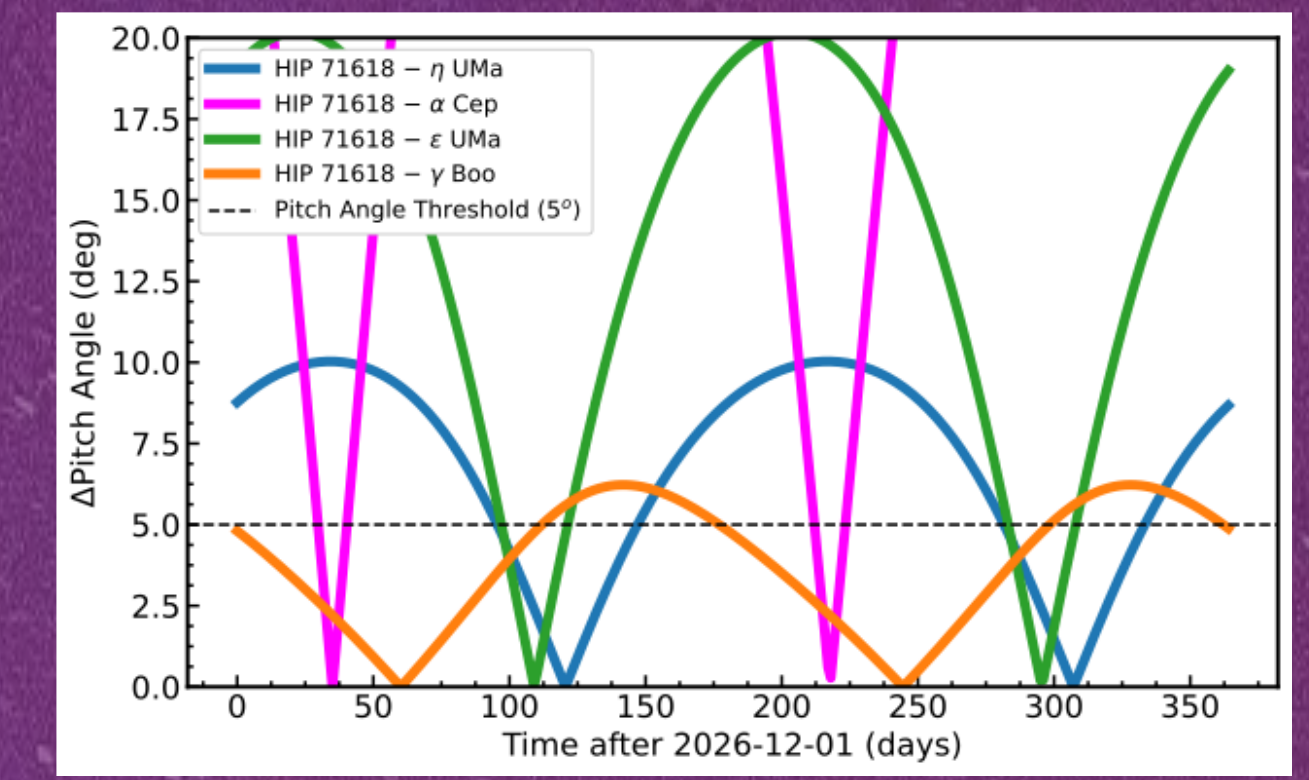
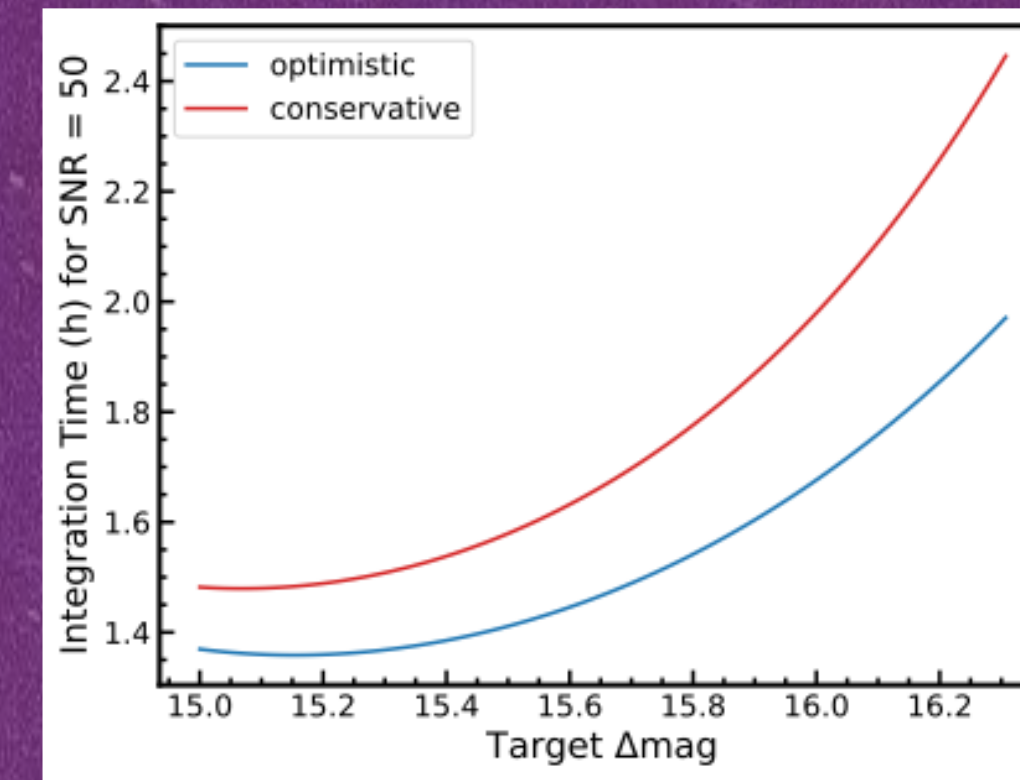
Based on results of our pilot study and preliminary Intensive Survey results, we predict that we will discover, weigh, and constrain the orbit of up to 5 planets and 12 brown dwarfs. Our discovery yield will likely be 5 times higher than that of larger, unbiased surveys like GPIES.

Targets for the Roman Coronagraph Technology Demonstration

OASIS has provided two of the core targets for the Roman Coronagraph Technology Demonstration [5]. TTR5 - HLC/575nm observations of HIP 71618 are planned and will plausibly be the first to demonstrate the instrument's core TTR5 requirement. Spectroscopy at 730 nm – Spectroscopic mode observations for HIP 71618 and HIP 54515*** are planned, fulfilling key Coronagraph Objectives beyond TTR5.



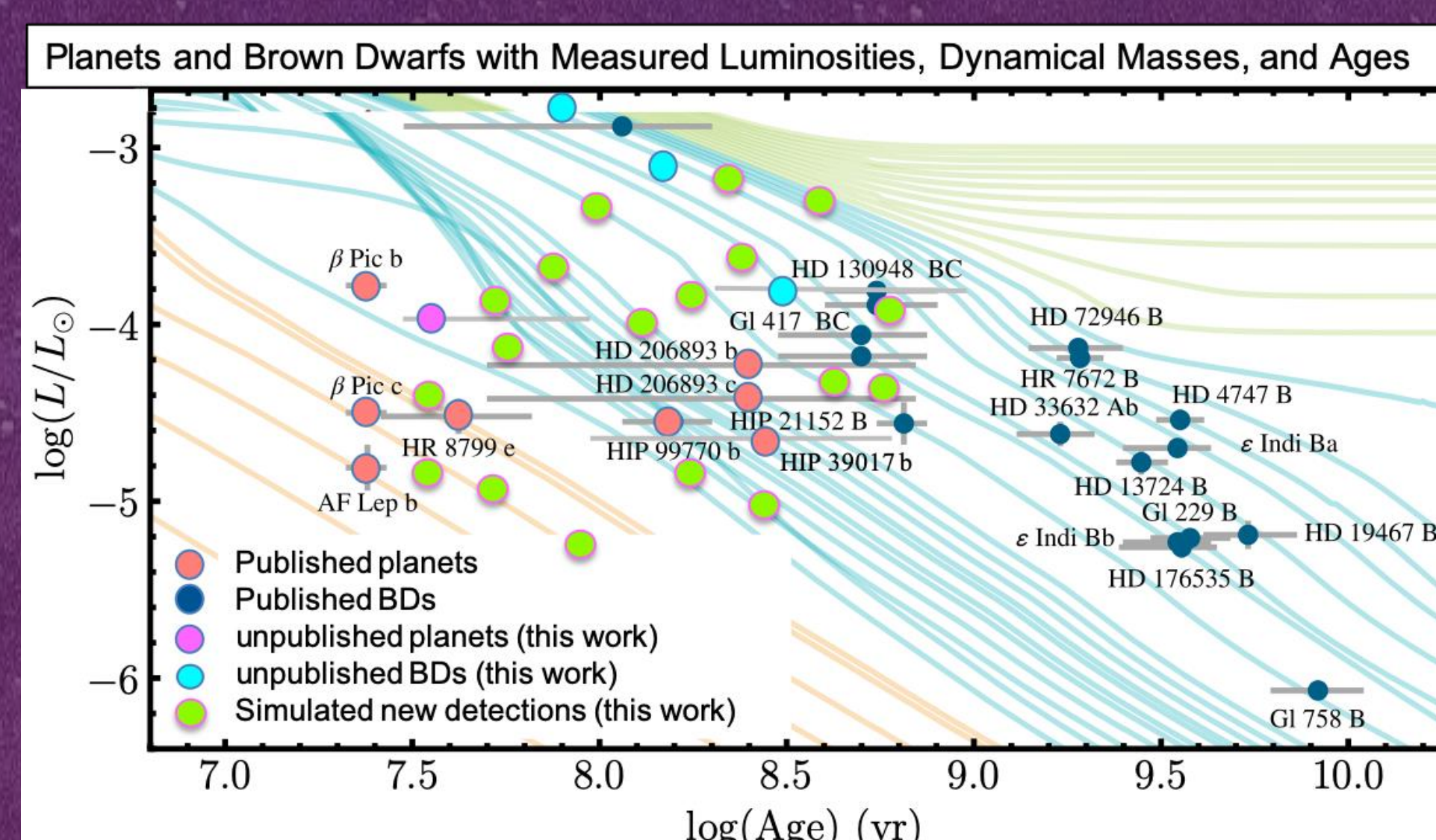
Example analysis on the observability of HIP 71618 B with Roman [6, 7].



*** Note: the CPP team presentation contains a small error: the literature current finds that HIP 54515 b is a planet, not a brown dwarf.

Broader Significance for Planet Evolution

- Our Survey will provide a better understanding of how the atmospheres of Jovian exoplanets and low-mass brown dwarfs evolve over time and their relationship with dynamical mass as simulated below.



Acknowledgements

The development of SCExAO is supported by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (Grant-in-Aid for Research #23340051, #26220704, #23103002, #19H00703, #19H00695 and #21H04998), the Subaru Telescope, the National Astronomical Observatory of Japan, the Astrobiology Center of the National Institutes of Natural Sciences, Japan, the Mt Cuba Foundation and the Heising-Simons Foundation. The authors wish to recognize and acknowledge the very significant cultural role and reverence that the summit of Maunakea has always had within the indigenous Hawaiian community, and are most fortunate to have the opportunity to conduct observations from this mountain.

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