



High-contrast imaging of circumstellar environments

A new discovery space with
VLT/SPHERE

J. Milli, SPHERE instrument fellow

Acknowledgments: D. Mawet, D. Mouillet, A-M. Lagrange, J-L. Beuzit

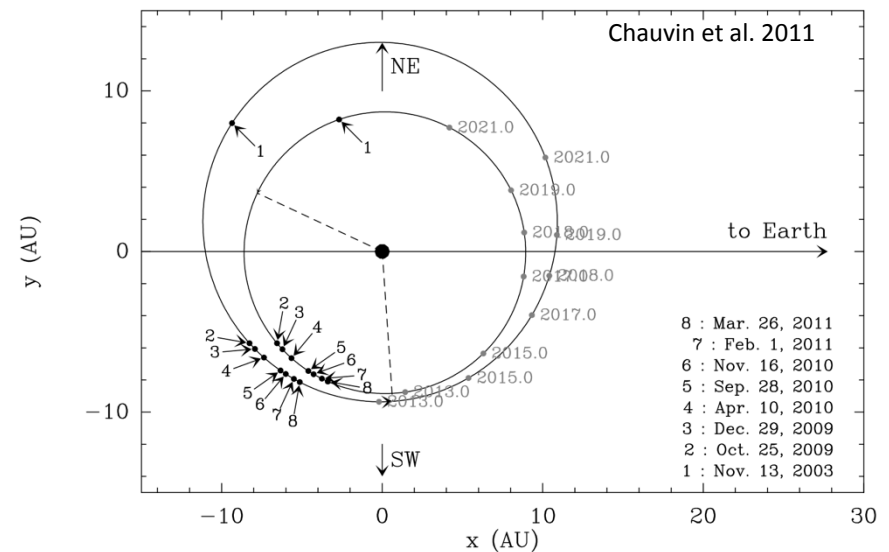
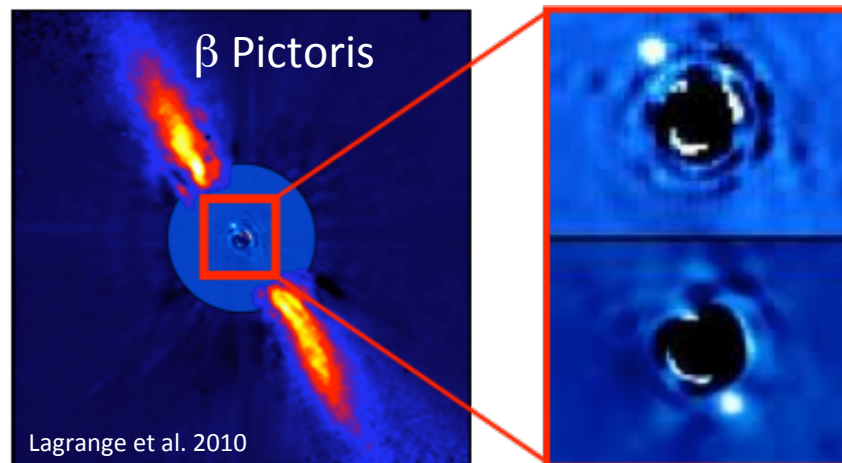
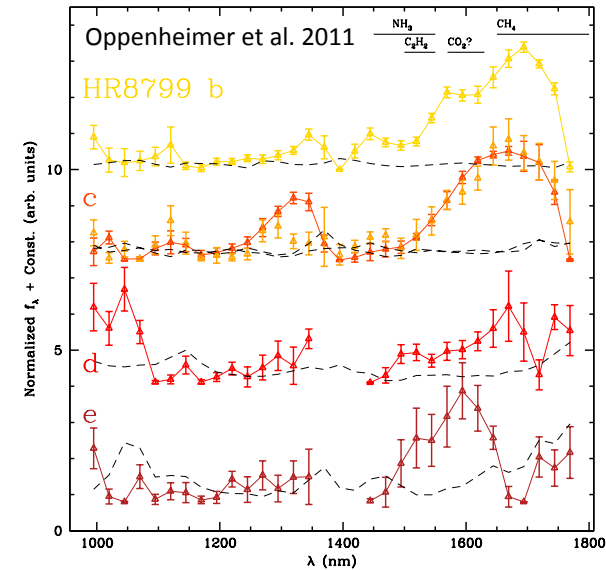
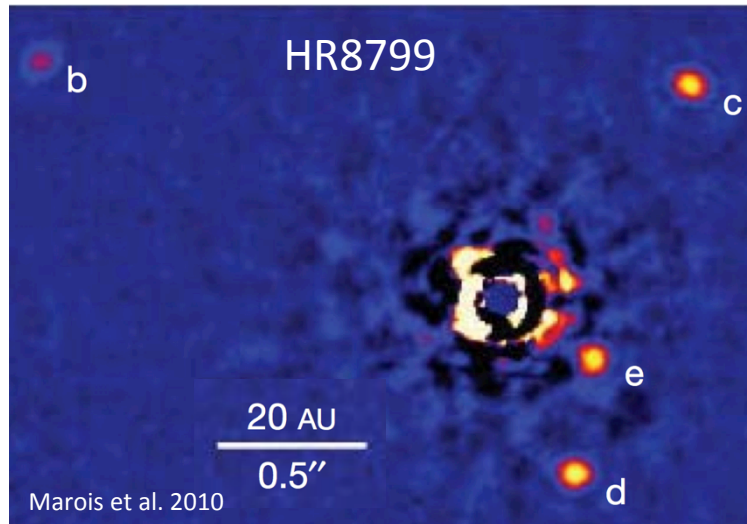
Content

Introduction : An exciting time for high-contrast imaging

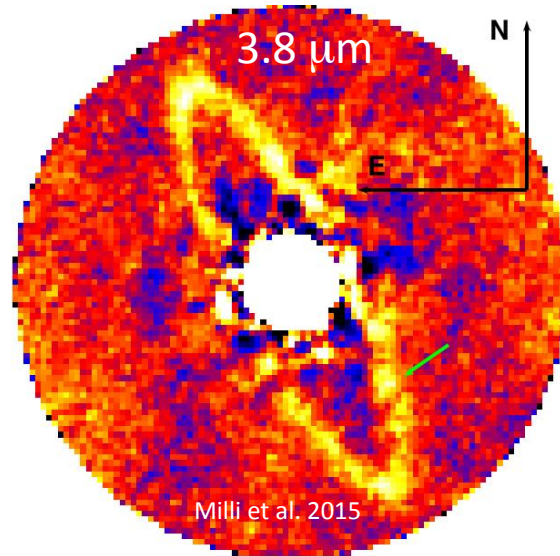
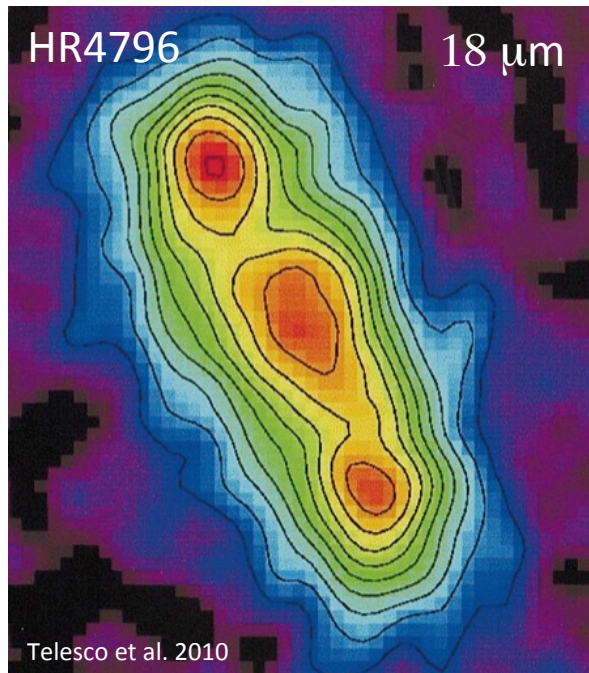
- I. The secrets of second-generation instruments: highlights on SPHERE
- II. Early science results for exoplanets
- III. Disks science results

Perspectives

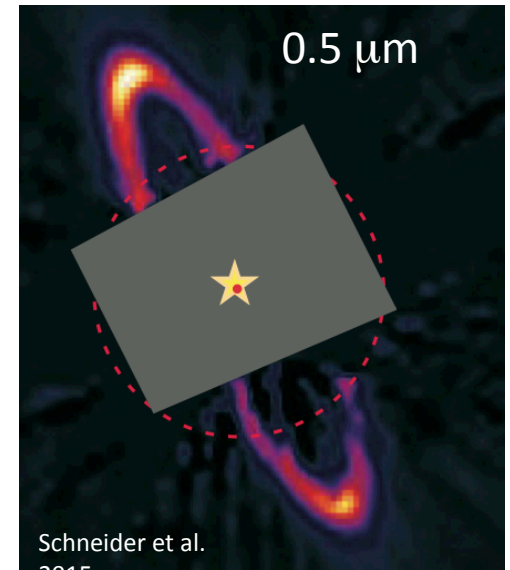
A very rich technique to study planets



... and their environments

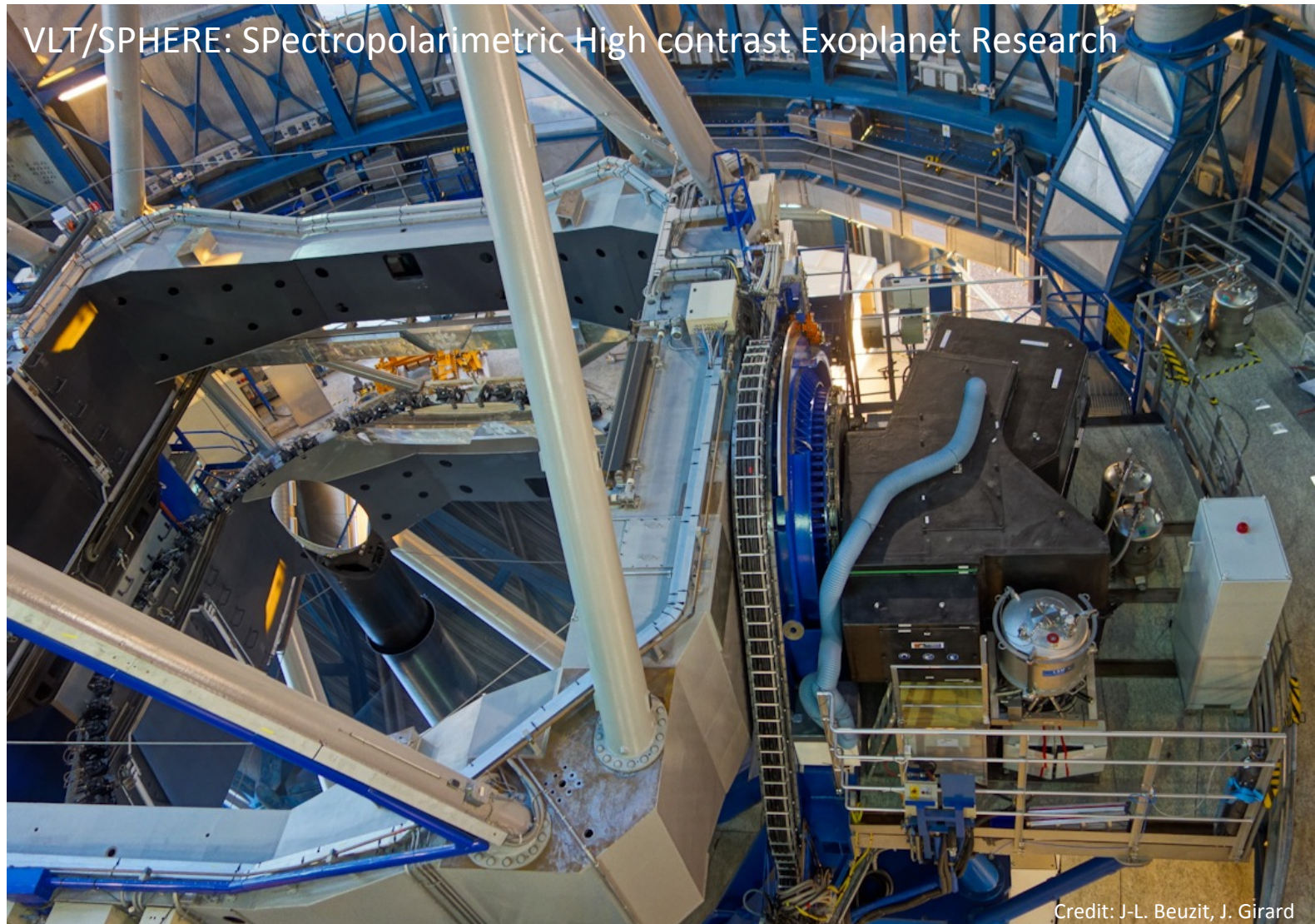


1 arcsec
73 AU

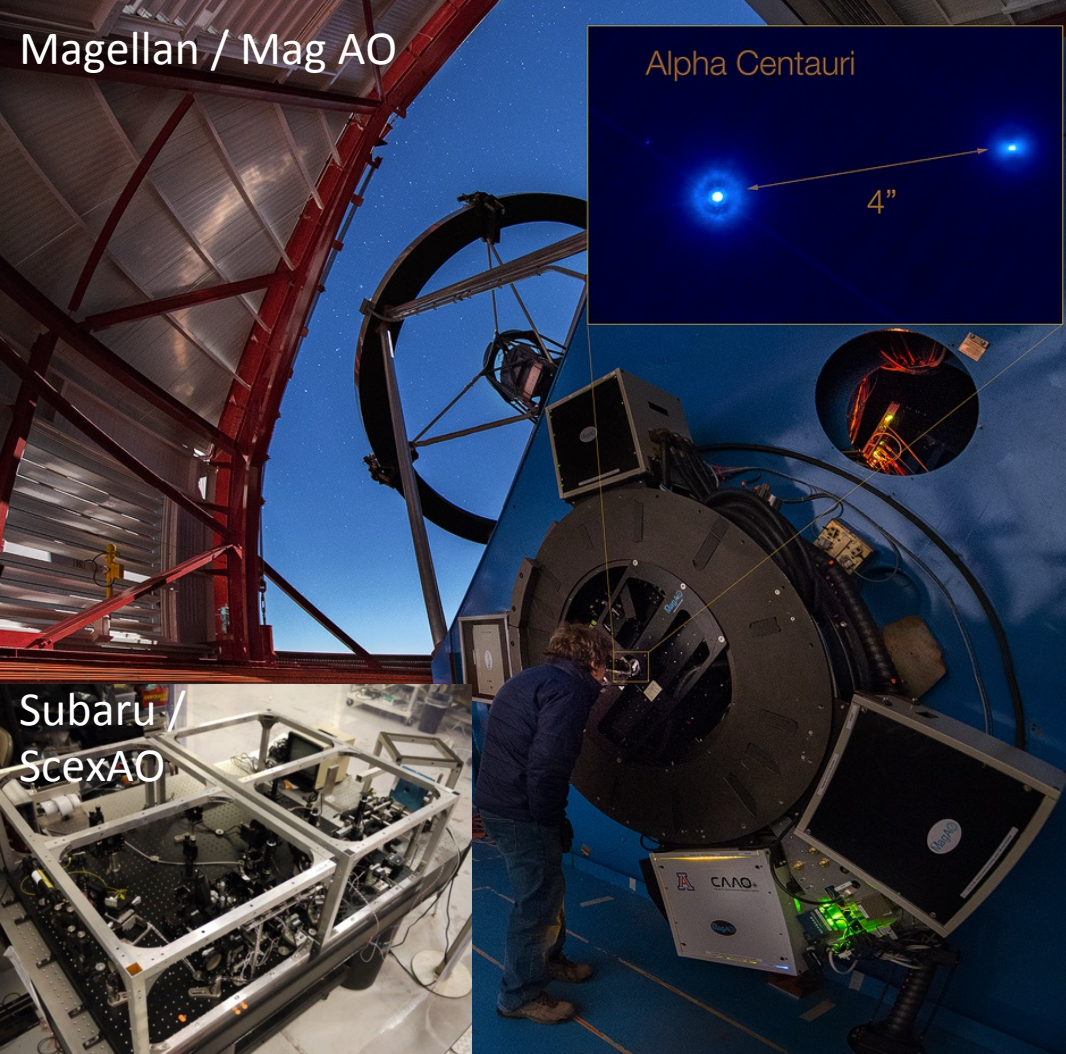


Angular resolution and high-contrast are critical for direct imaging.

Revolution in direct imaging: second-generation instruments



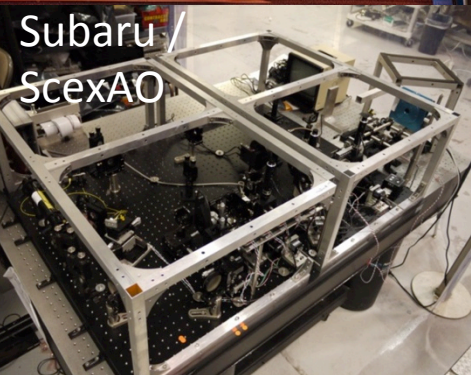
Magellan / Mag AO



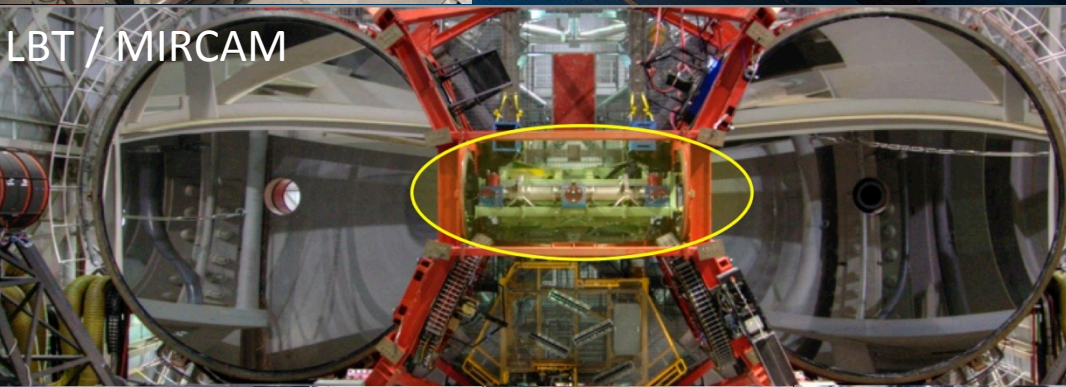
Gemini / GPI



Subaru / ScexAO



LBT / MIRCAM



What do they bring ?

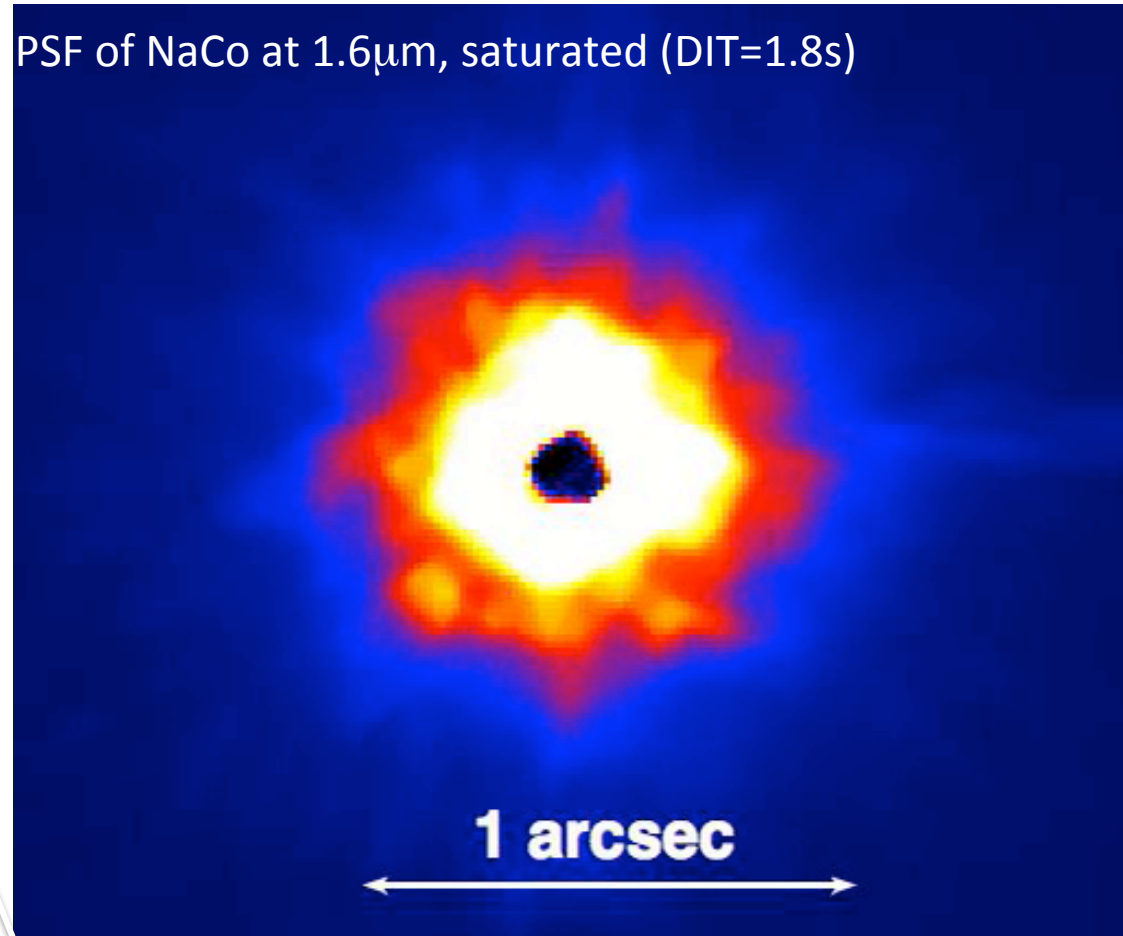
PSF of NaCo at 1.6 μm , non-saturated

1 arcsec

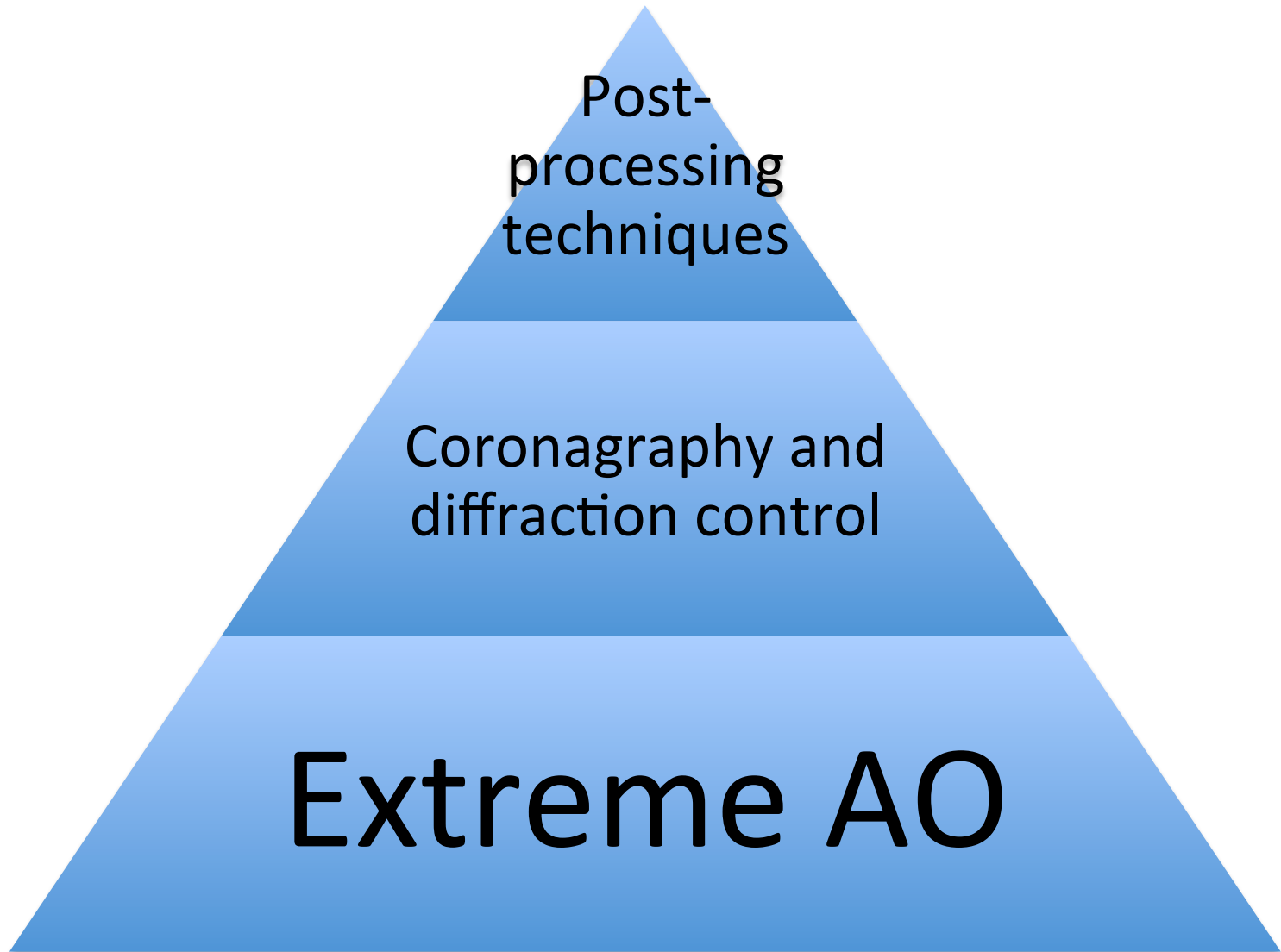


What do they bring ?

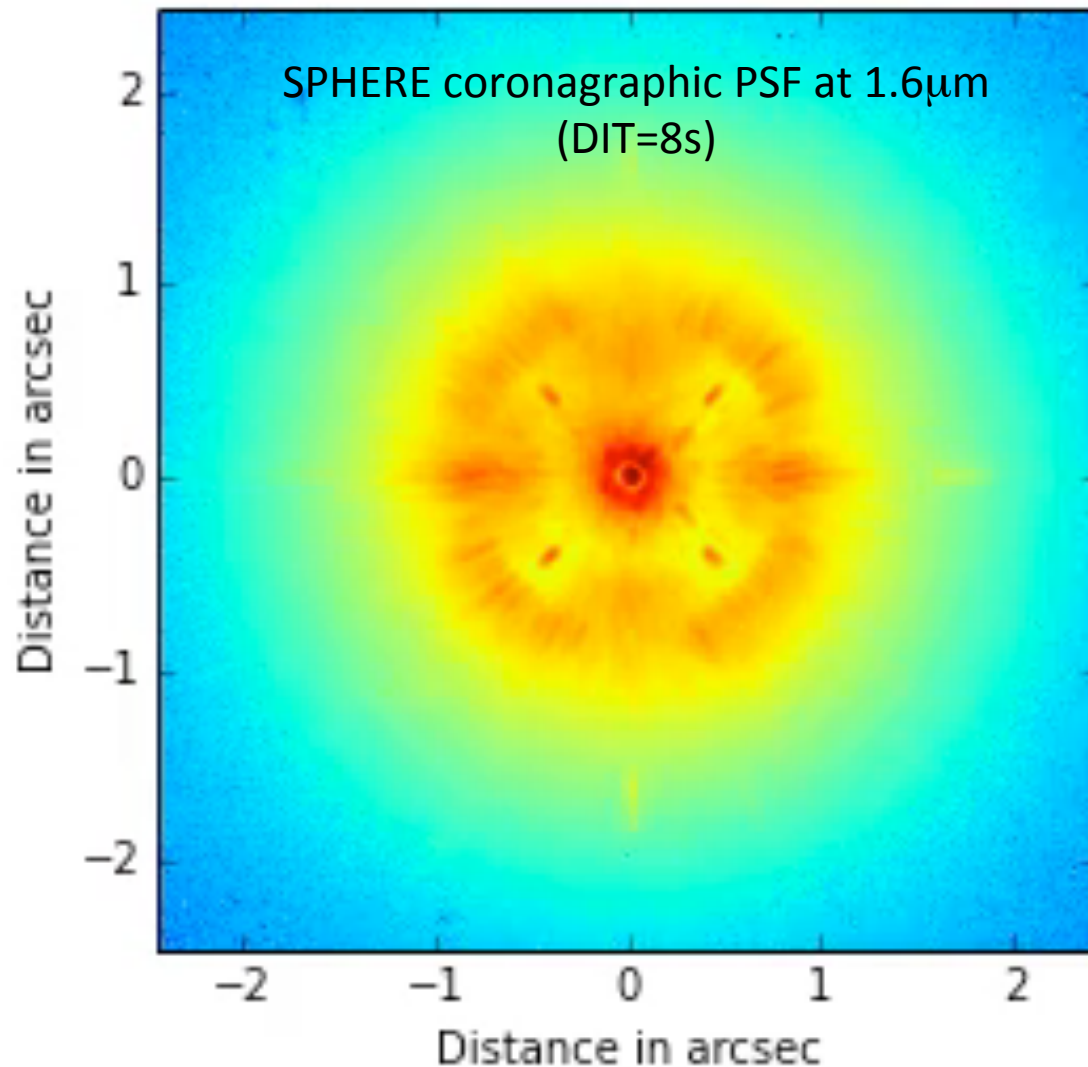
PSF of NaCo at $1.6\mu\text{m}$, saturated (DIT=1.8s)



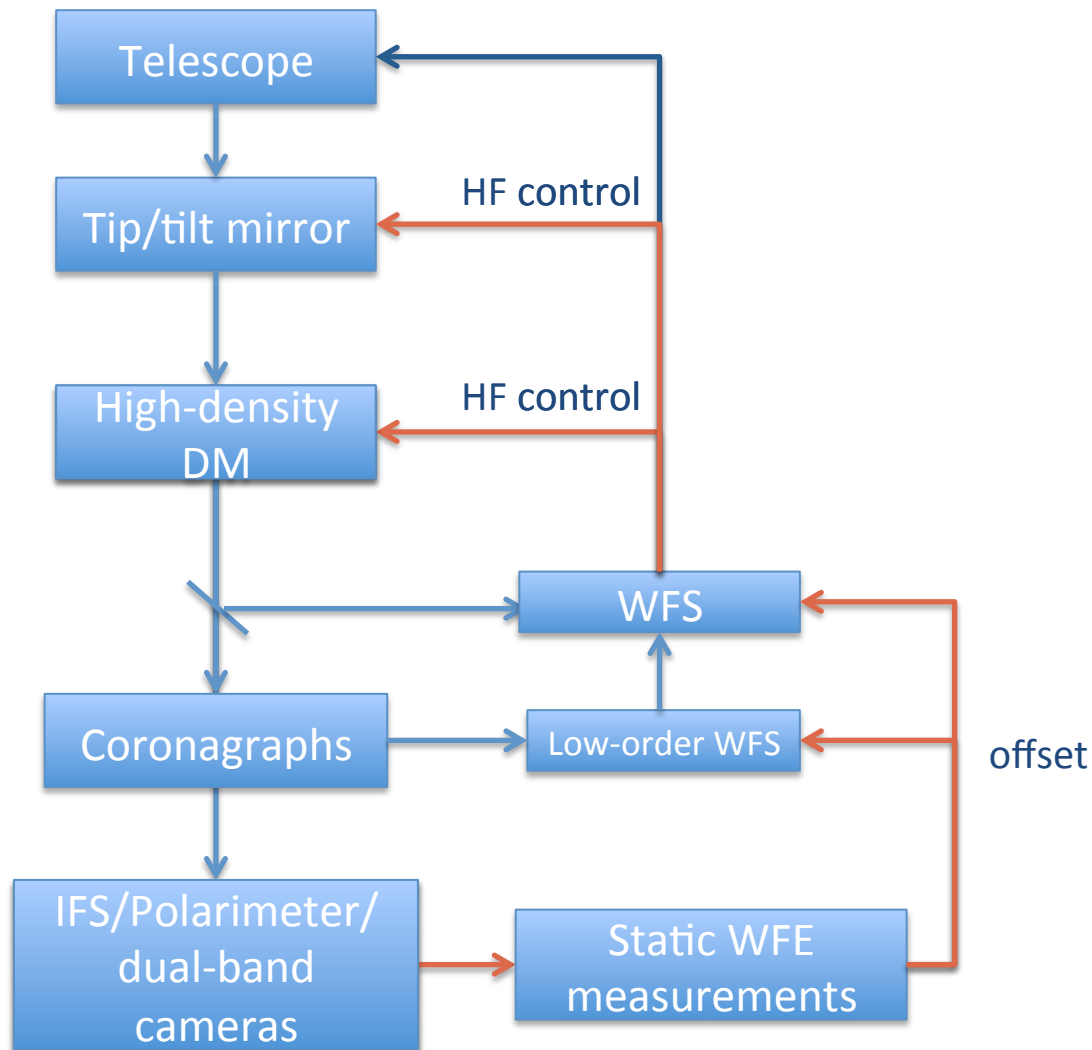
I. SPHERE secrets



I. SPHERE secrets: stability, high Strehl, and diffraction control

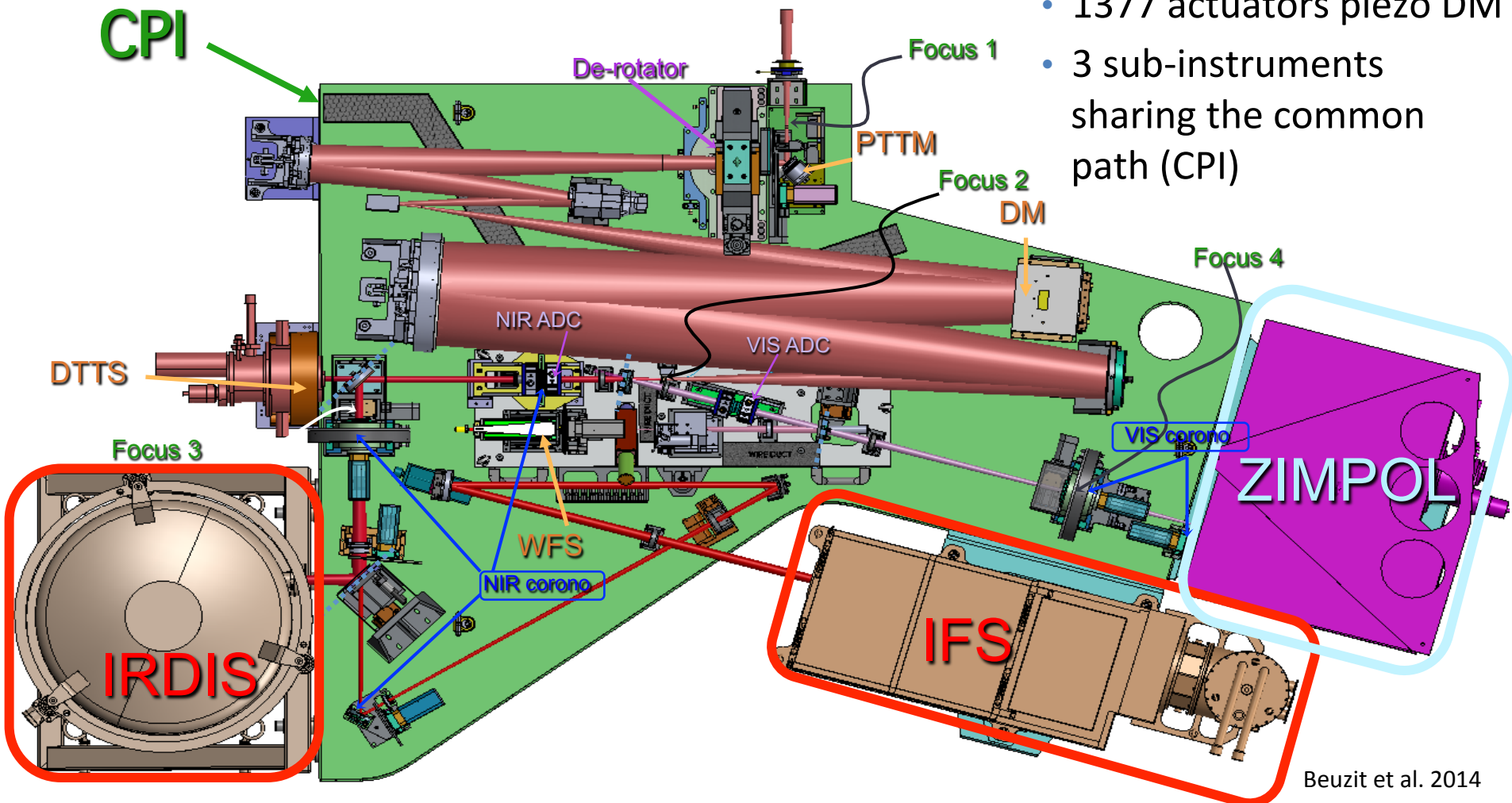


From 1st to 2nd generation: a few additional tricks



Final result: a heavy, stable instrument

- Nasmyth focus
- 1377 actuators piezo DM
- 3 sub-instruments sharing the common path (CPI)



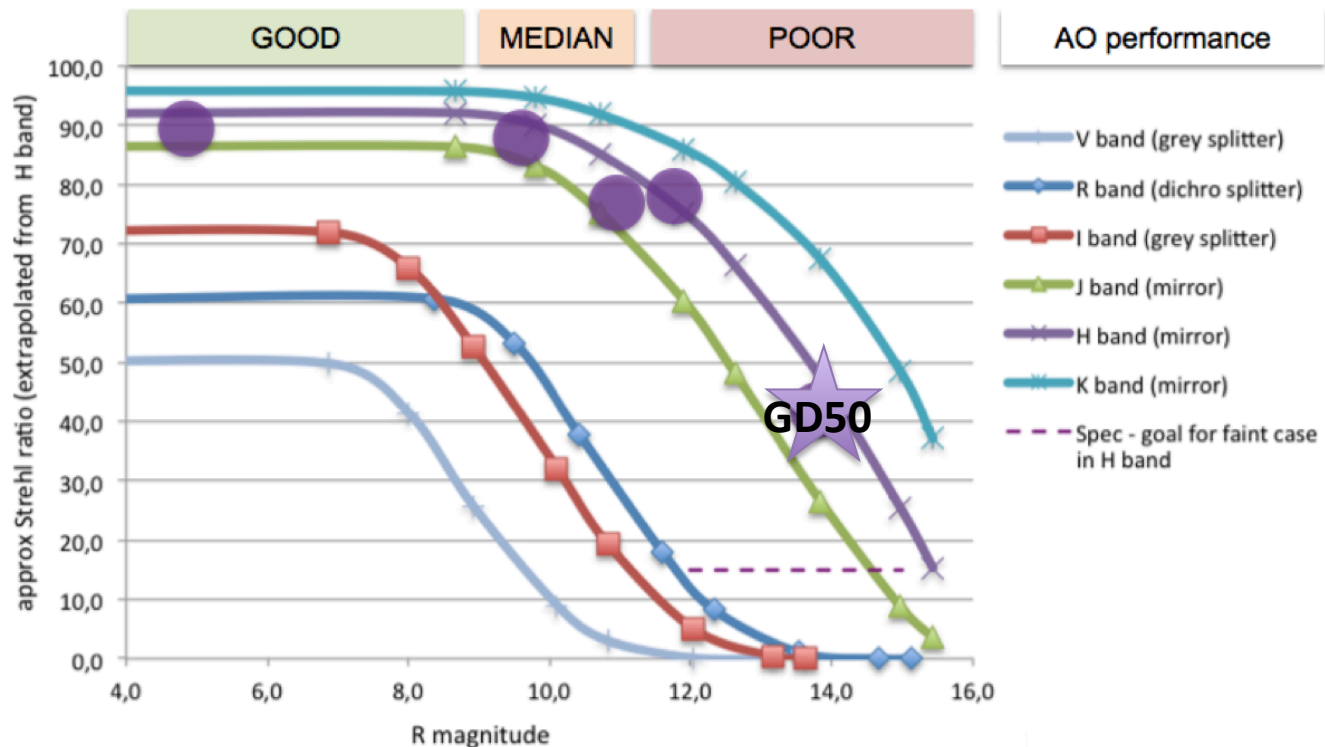
II. Early science results

Selected examples of new discovery spaces in exoplanetary science

A. Planet search around white dwarfs

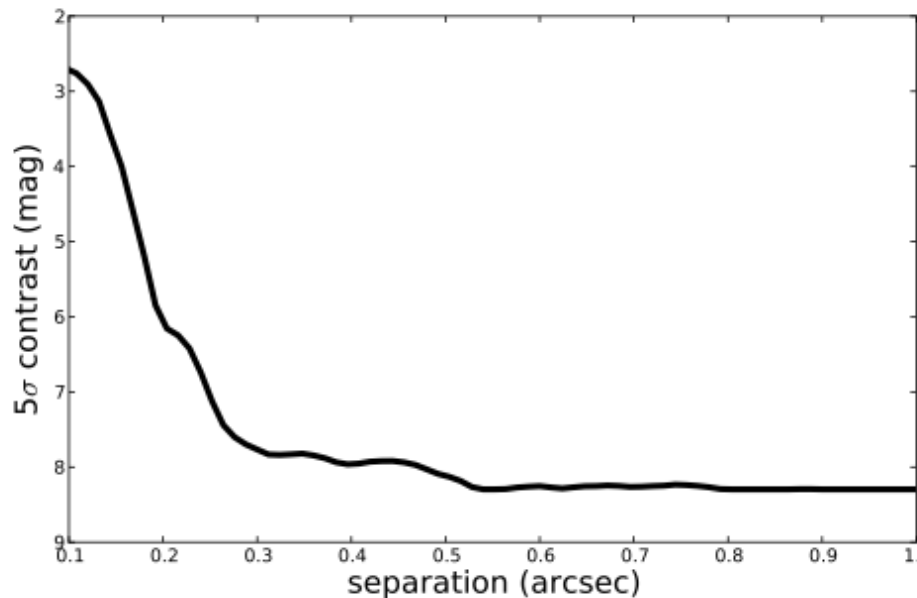
- Technical challenge: white dwarfs are very faint targets
- Example of the young (125Myr), nearby (31pc) white dwarf GD50: $R=14.2$ (Xu et al. submitted)

40% Strehl
reached at H

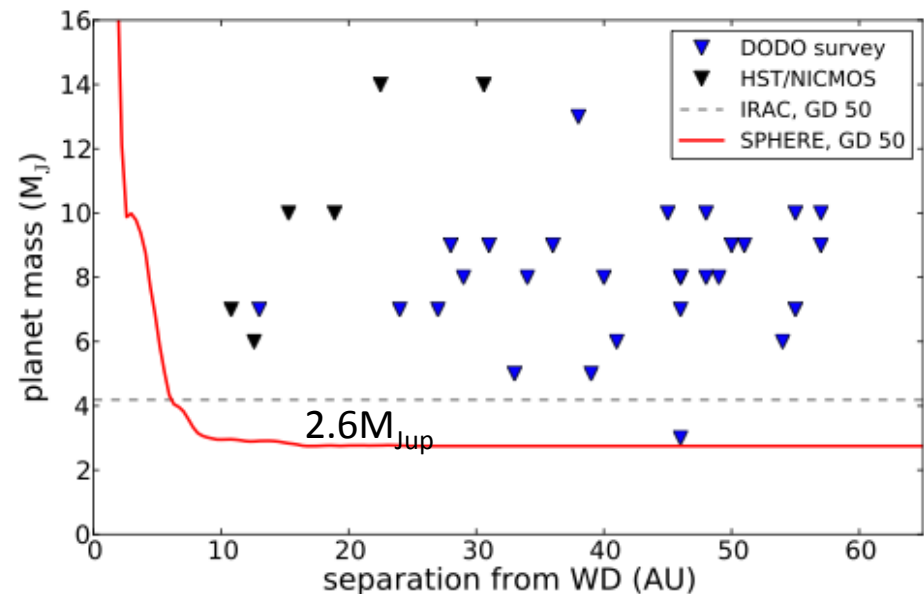


No detection but strong constraints on planets

Broad-band imaging in H band, ~ 1 hour observation



Xu et al. submitted to A&A

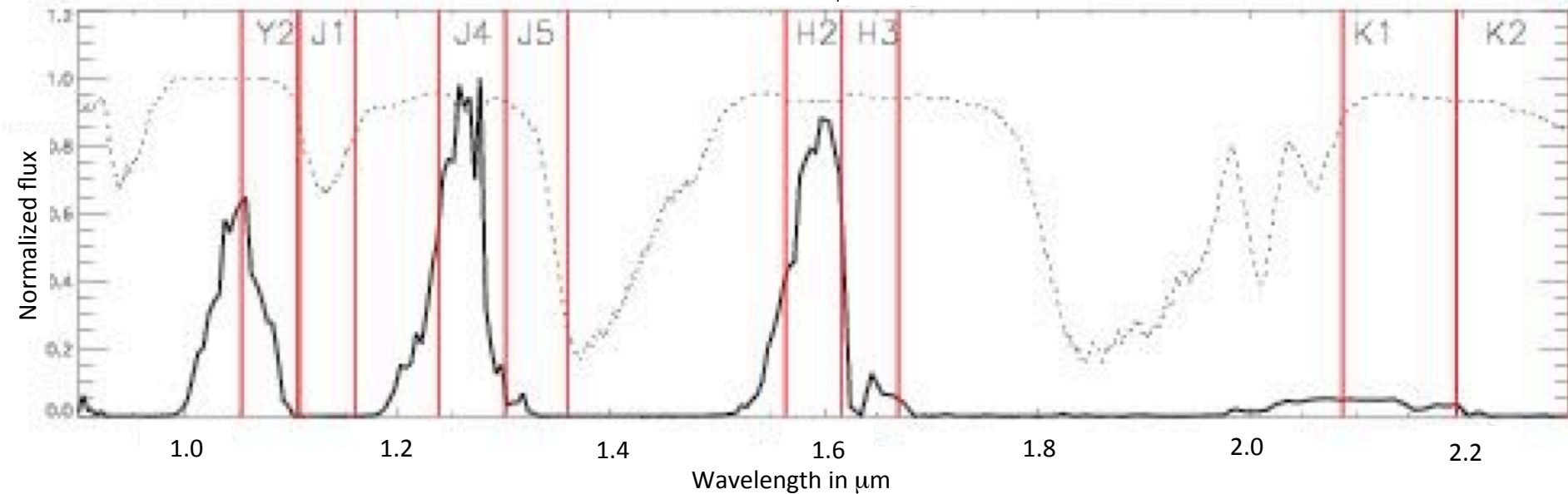


Expansion by a factor 5 expected during the AGB phase $\rightarrow$ Probe close-in planets

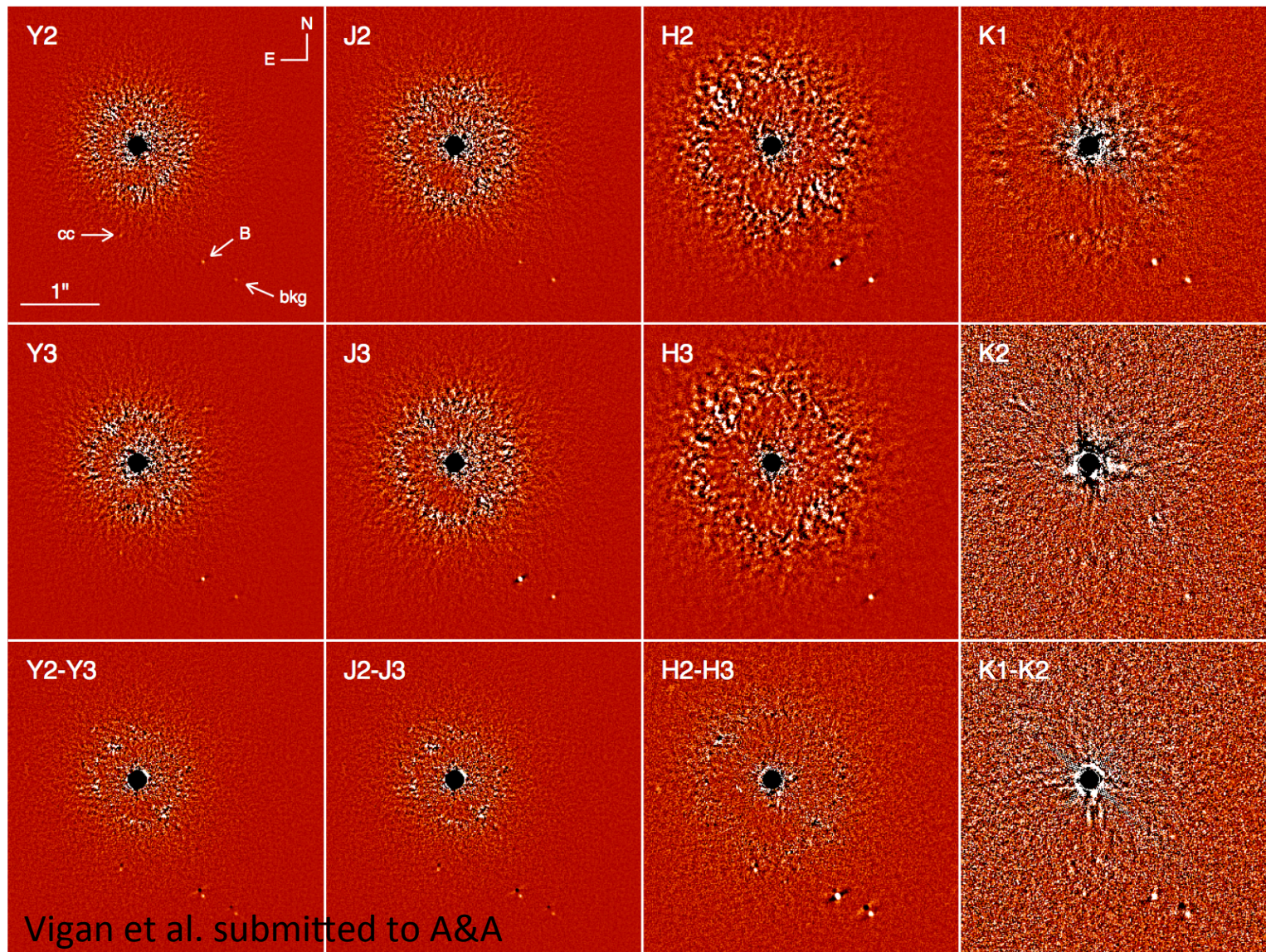
B. Planet searches in dual-band imaging with Irdis

Set of DB filters compared to a young massive giant planet

COND model $1M_{\text{Jup}}$ 10Myr

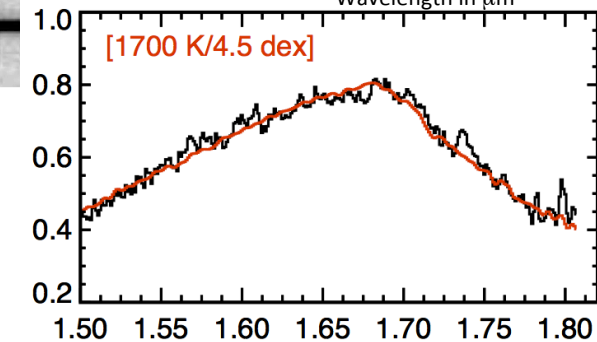
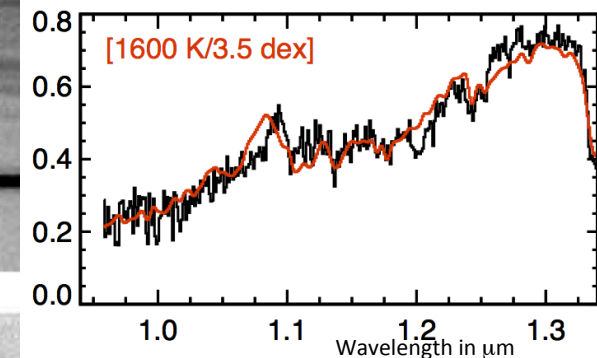
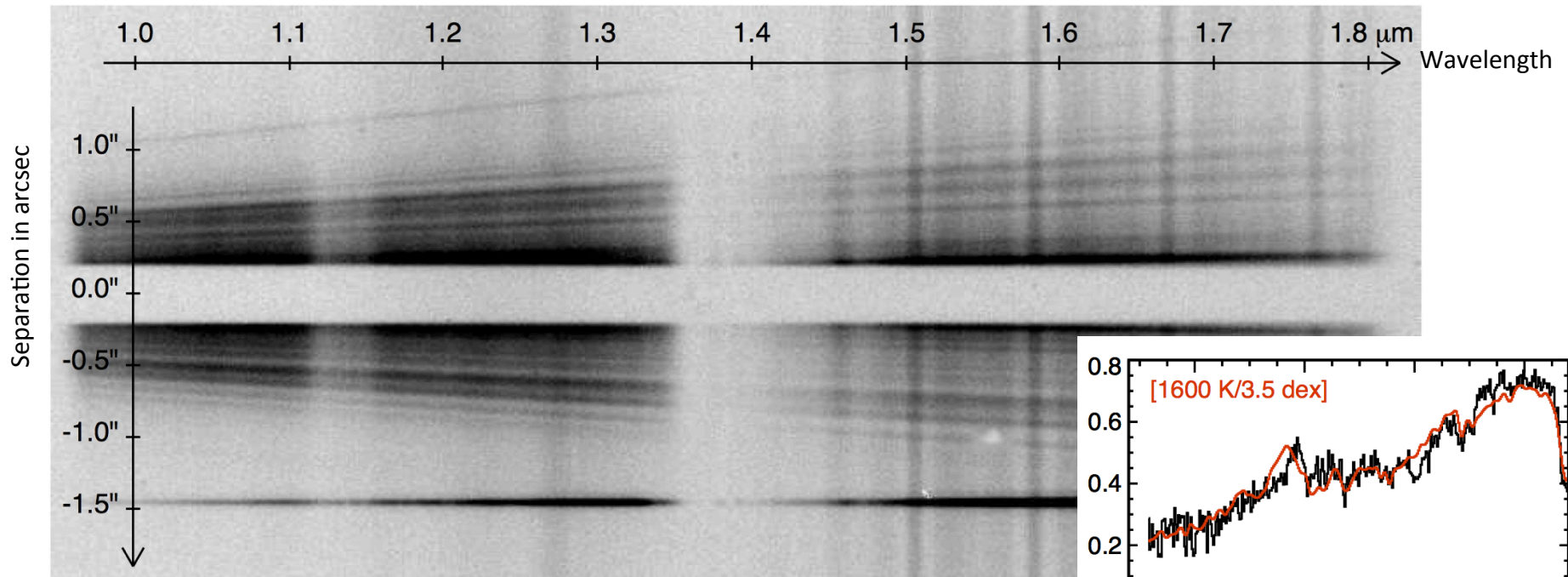


Application on GJ 758



G9V star
5-9Gyr
16pc

C. One step further: the spectrum of the young companion 2M0122–2439B

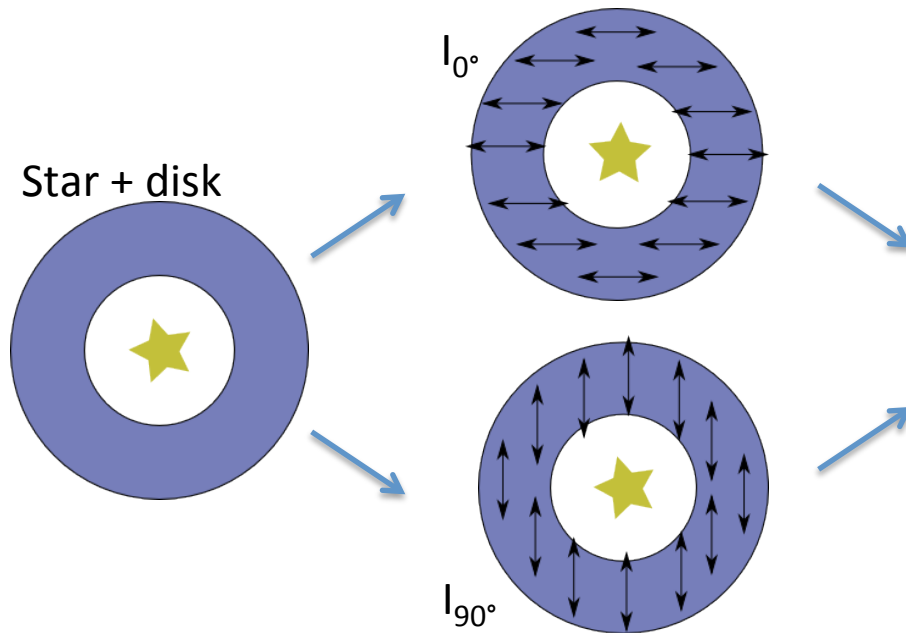


Hinkley et al. 2015

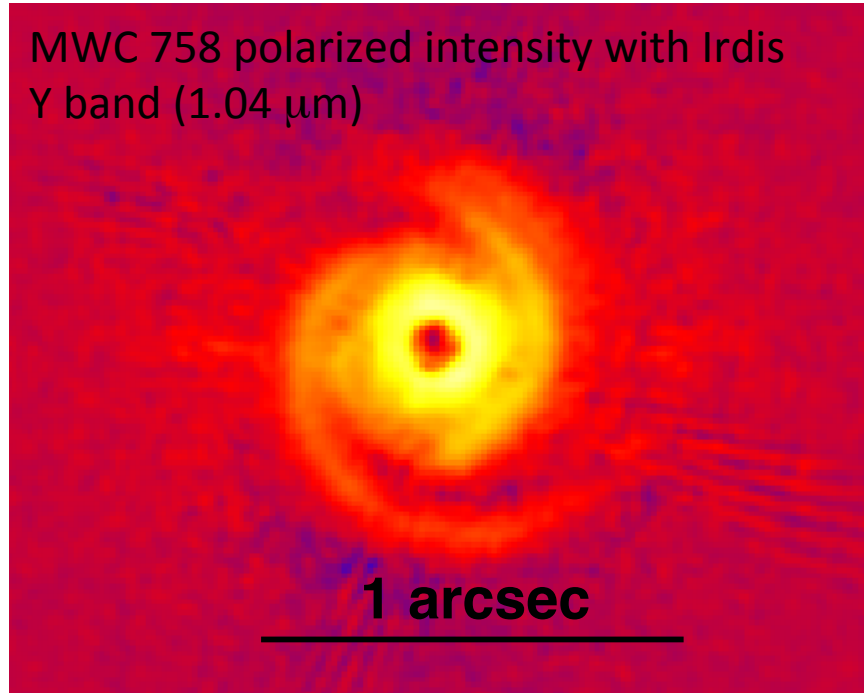
Long-slit spectroscopy (LSS) mode of IRDIS

III. Disk science

A. Polarization: a great tool to detect dust



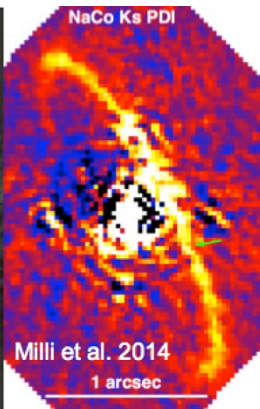
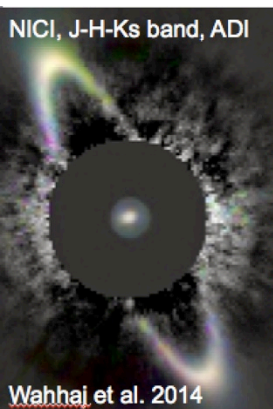
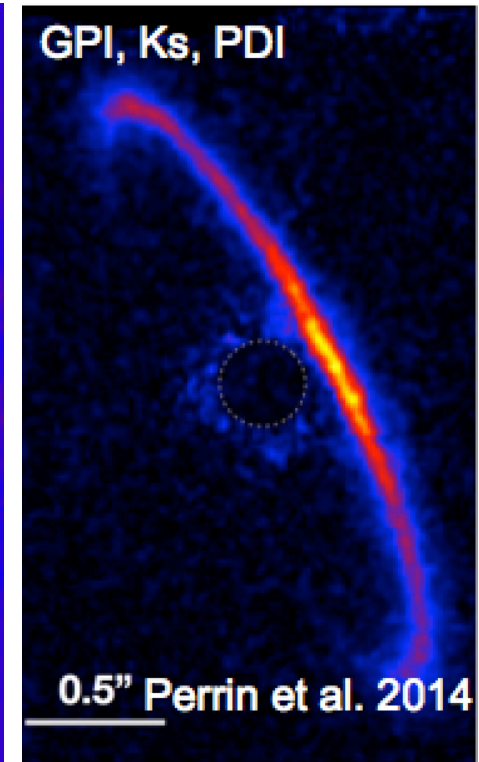
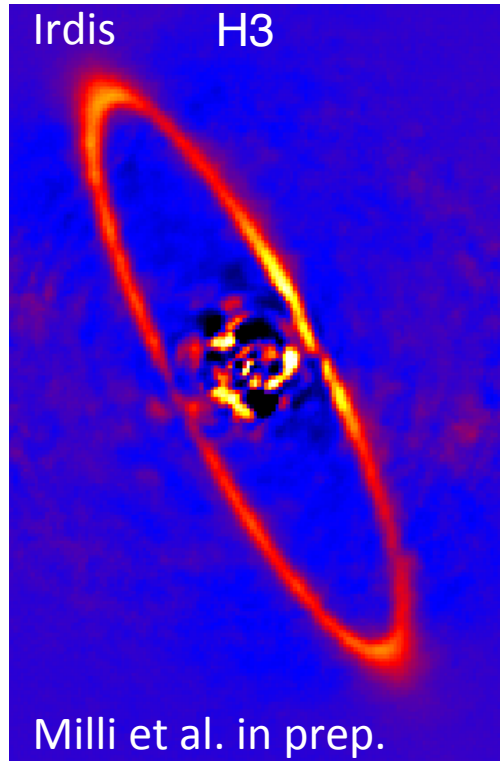
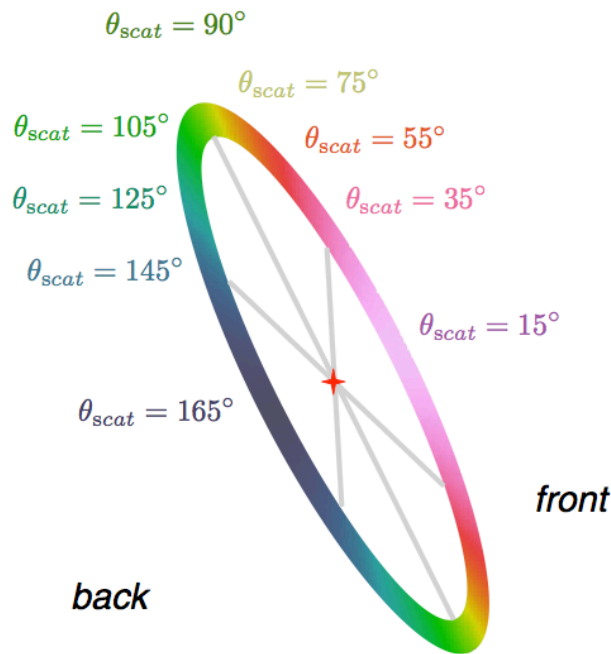
MWC 758 polarized intensity with Irdis
Y band ($1.04 \mu\text{m}$)



Benisty et al. 2015

Protoplanetary disk with spiral waves probably potentially launched by embedded planets.

B. Polarization to characterize dust around HR4796



Disk detected entirely, even along the semi-minor axis (0.3'')

C. Integral field spectroscopy to study dust properties

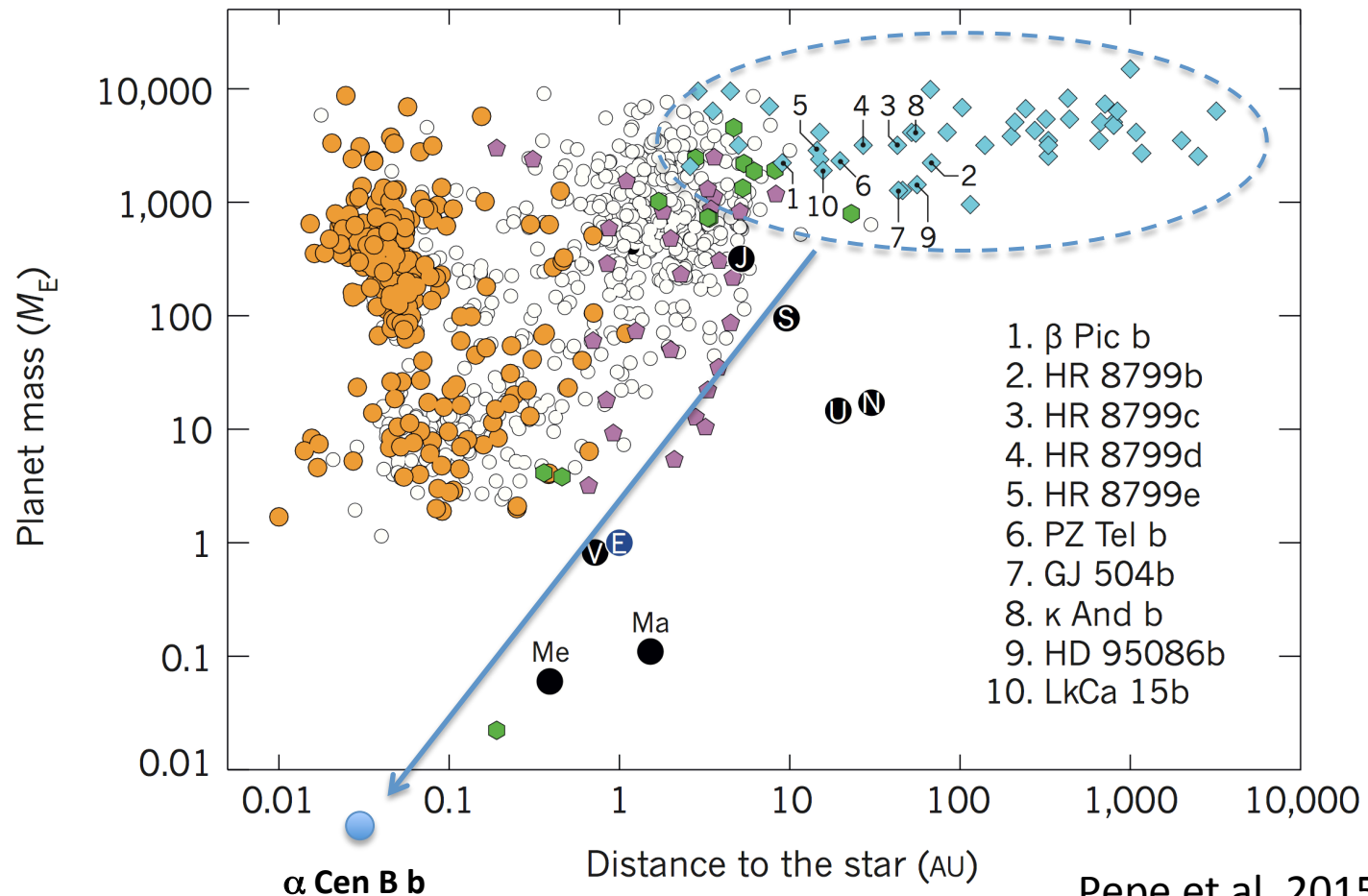
SPHERE / IFS from Y to J

EMBARGO

Milli et al. in prep.

Wavelength dependance of the albedo and phase function

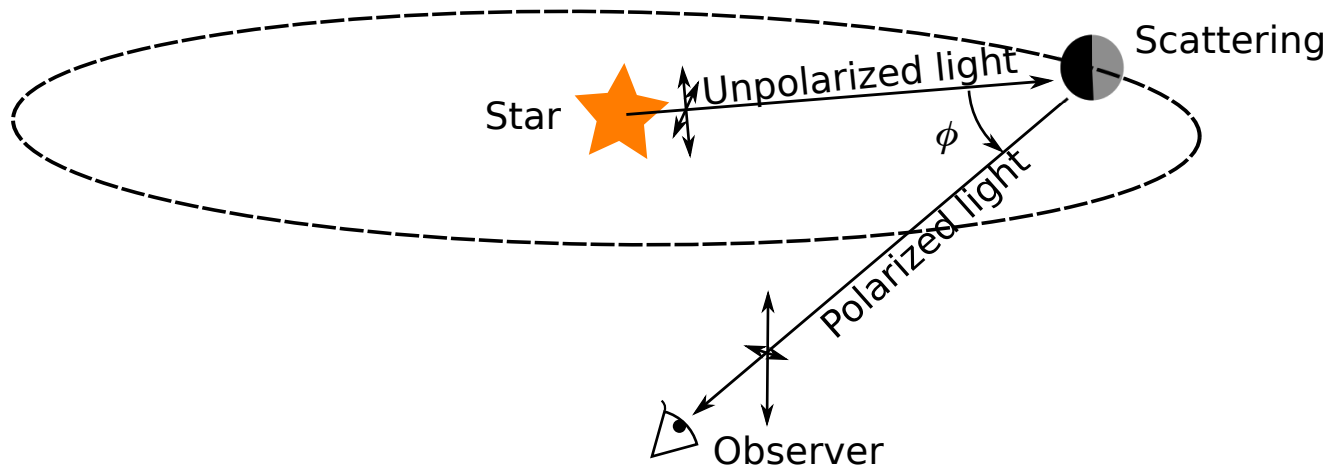
Conclusion: a challenging technique



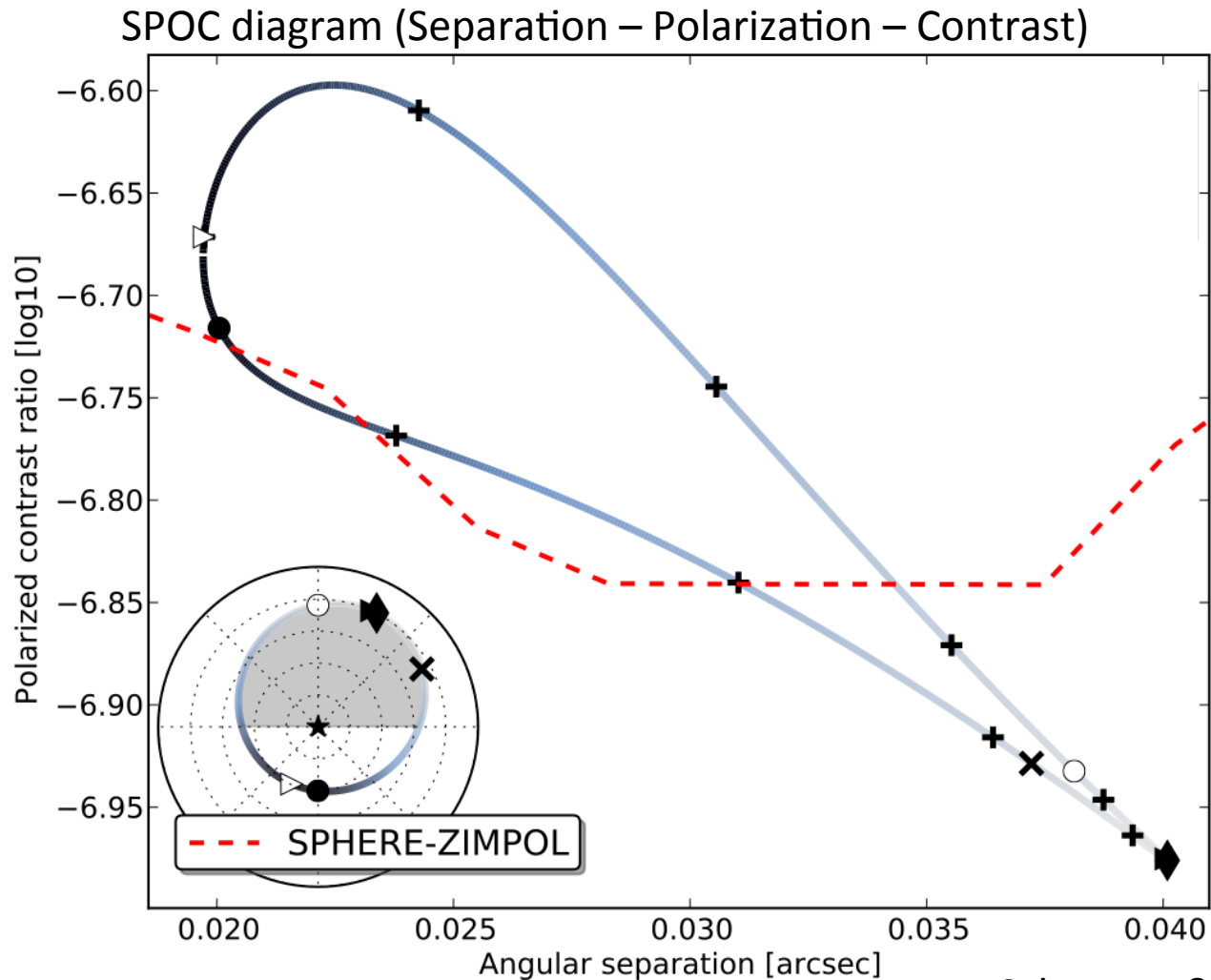
Exciting perspective: planets in reflected light in the optical

Wavelength	550nm	1.6 μ m
Angular resolution	14mas	42mas
Strehl (Extreme AO)	~40%	~90%

Exquisite angular resolution in the optical but still poor AO correction
→ additional trick to enhance contrast: polarization



The promising case of α Cen B b



Schworer & Tuthill 2015

Exciting discoveries to come !!

