

Exoplanet Surveys at Five Microns with Direct and APP Imaging at the MMT Observatory



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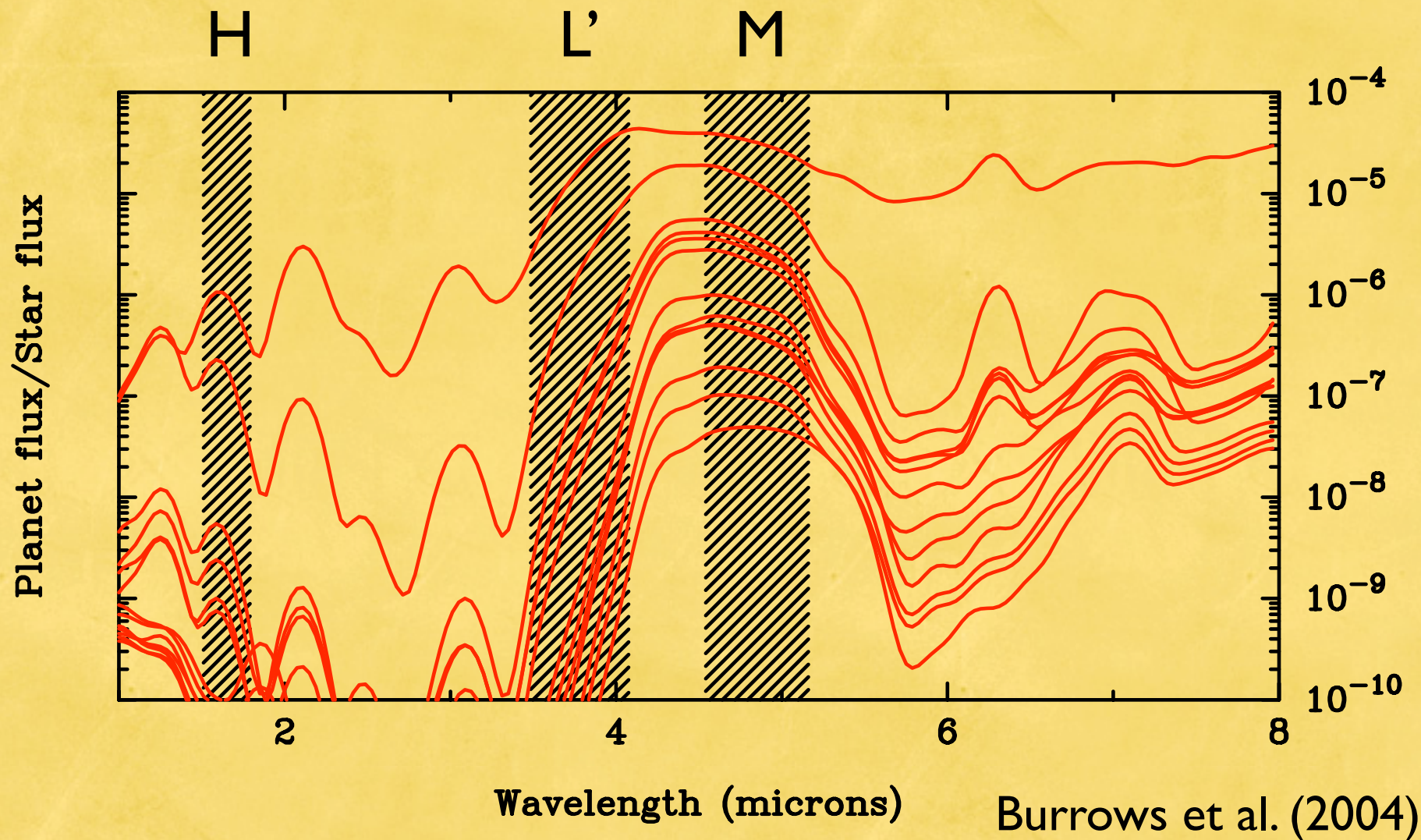
Steward Observatory, University of Arizona

The Spirit of Lyot, UC Berkeley, June 2007

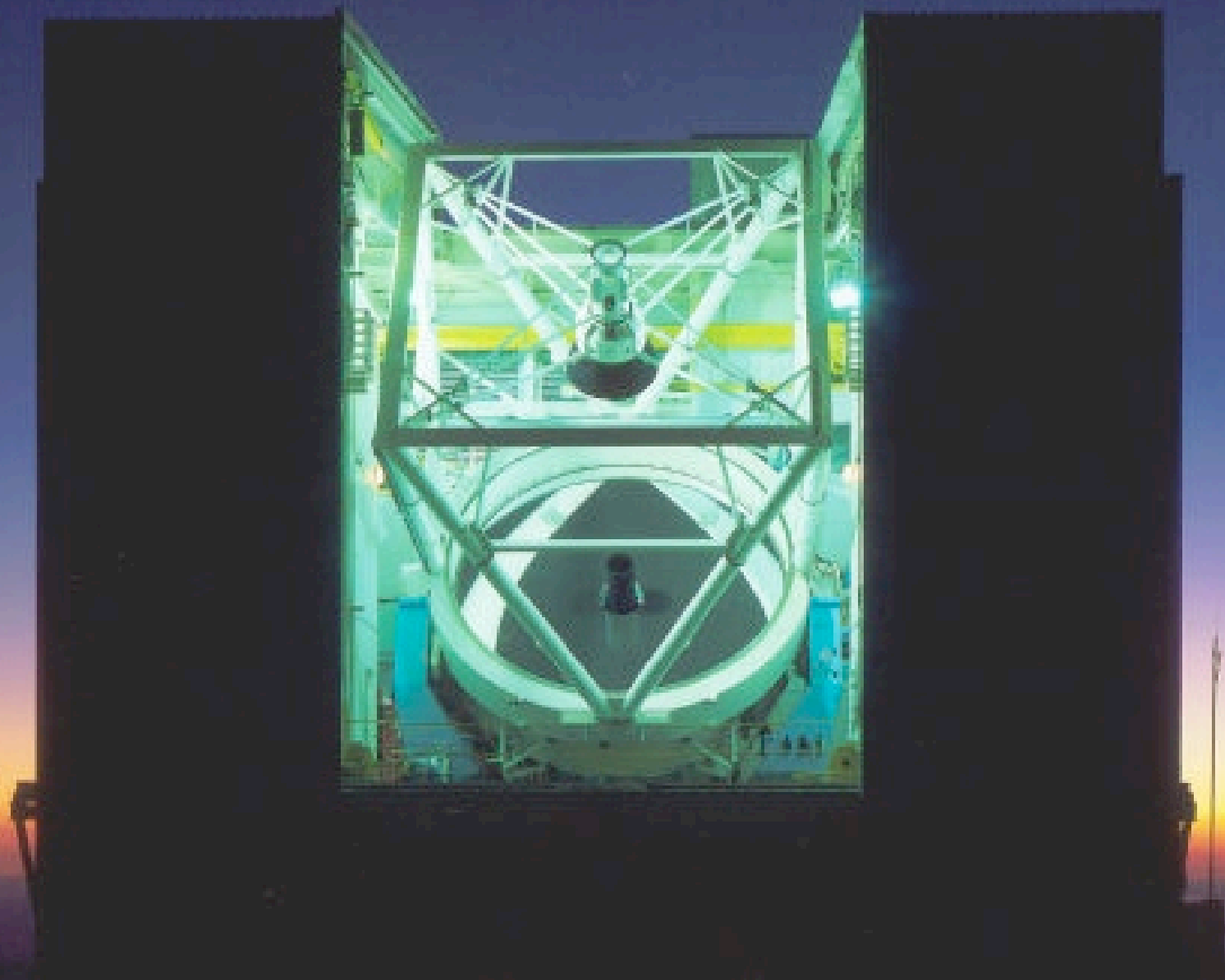
Overview

- Why look for hot Jupiters at 5 microns?
- Why use the MMT AO?
- Status of the Direct Imaging Surveys
- Looking closer with an Apodizing Phase Plate

Where Planets Glow



MMTO 6.5m Telescope



Deformable Secondary Mirror



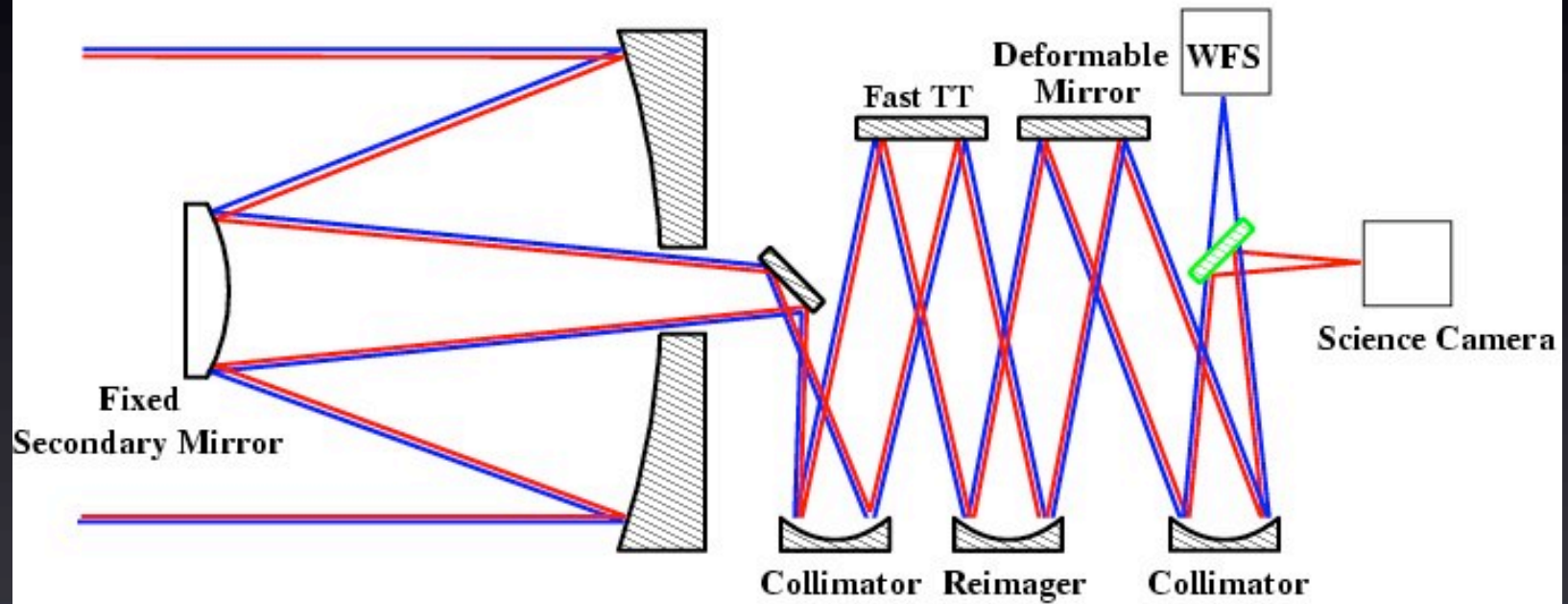
Thermal infrared optimized

2mm thick by 640 mm diameter

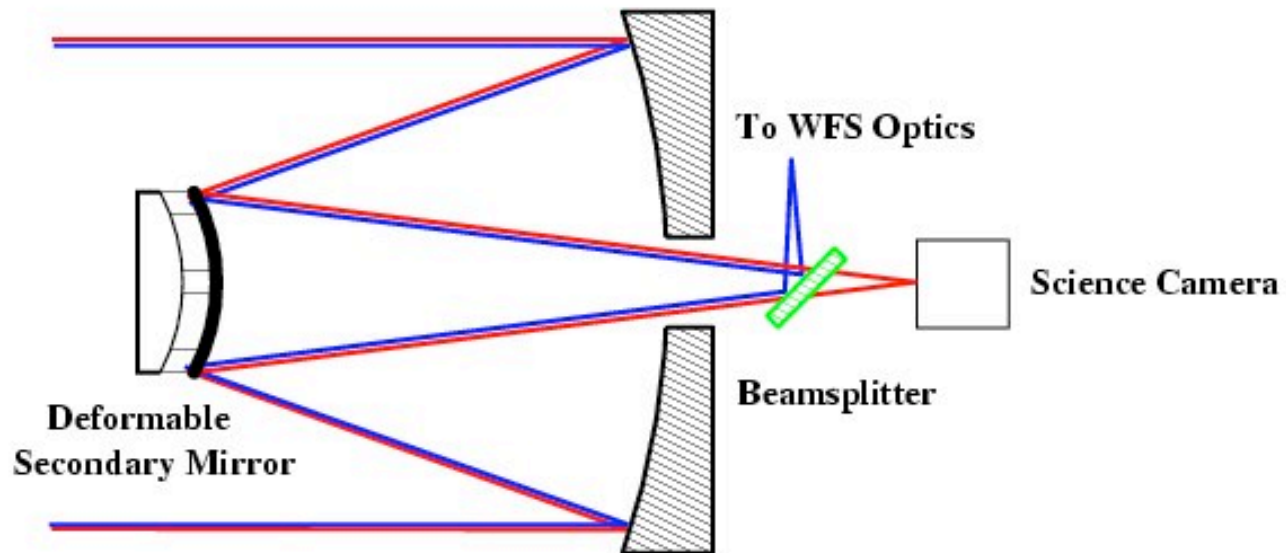
336 voice coil actuators

Undersized pupil
for IR observations
(effective $D=6.35\text{m}$)

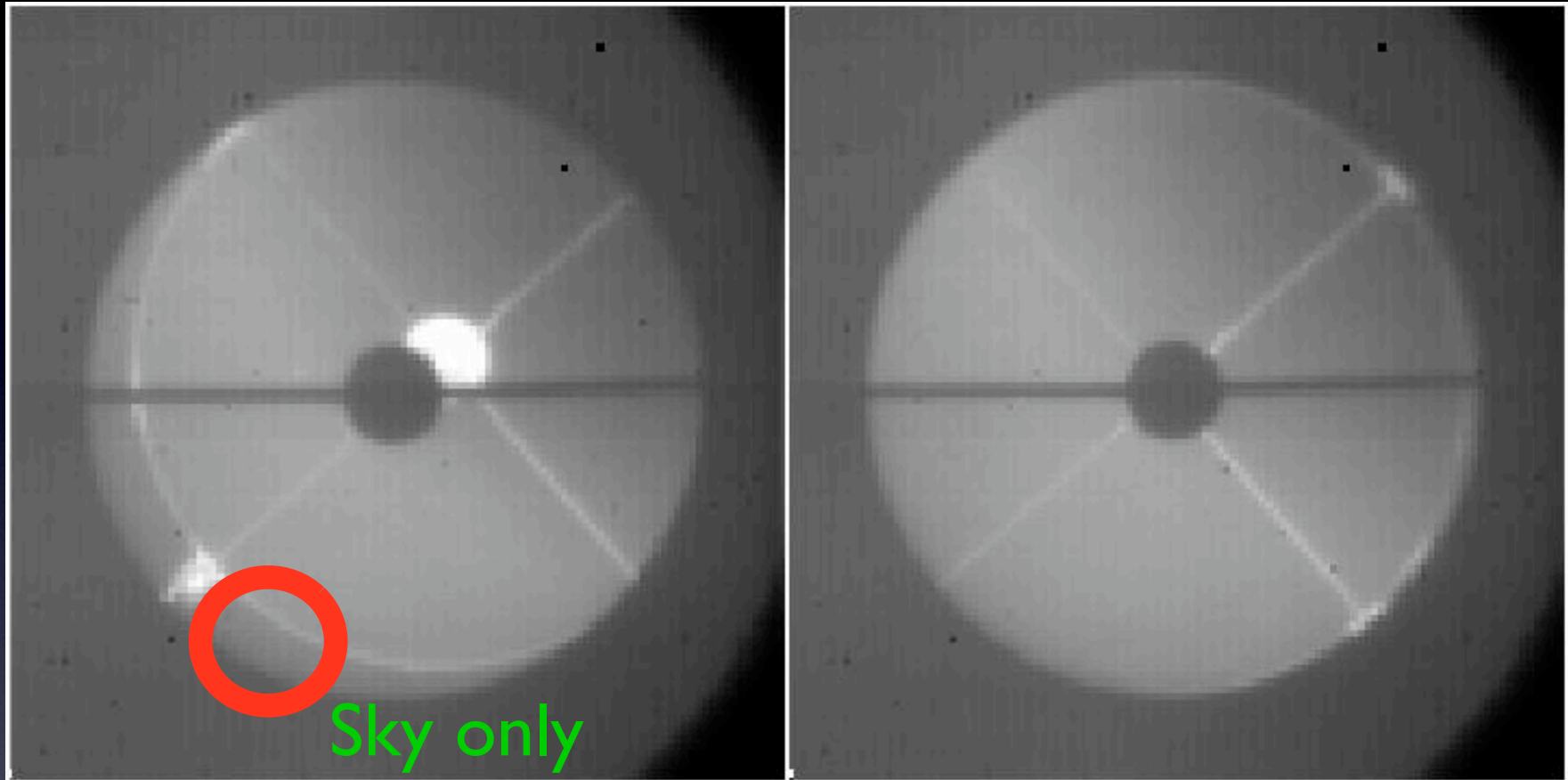
Typical AO System



Deformable Secondary AO System



Sky imaged with
Primary and secondary



Sky only

7% emissivity

Thermal Imaging with Clio

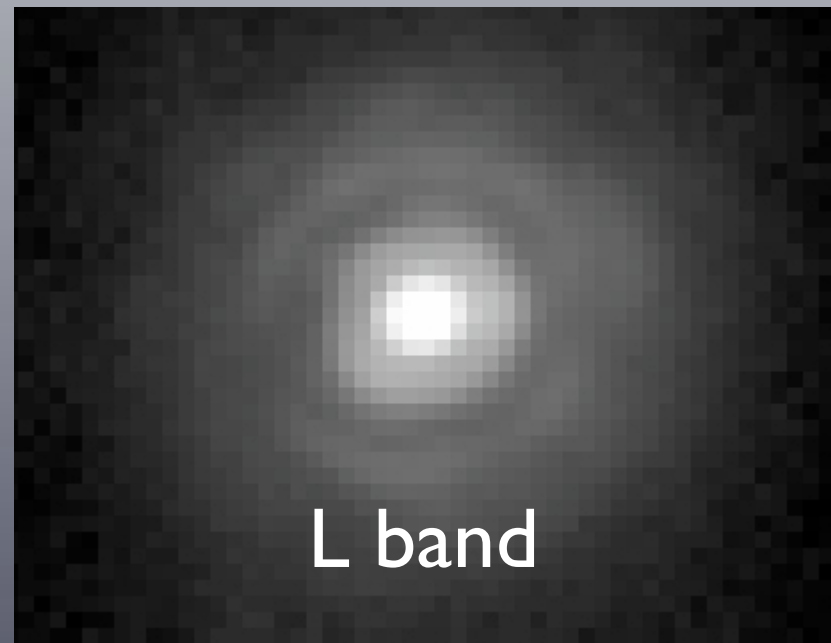
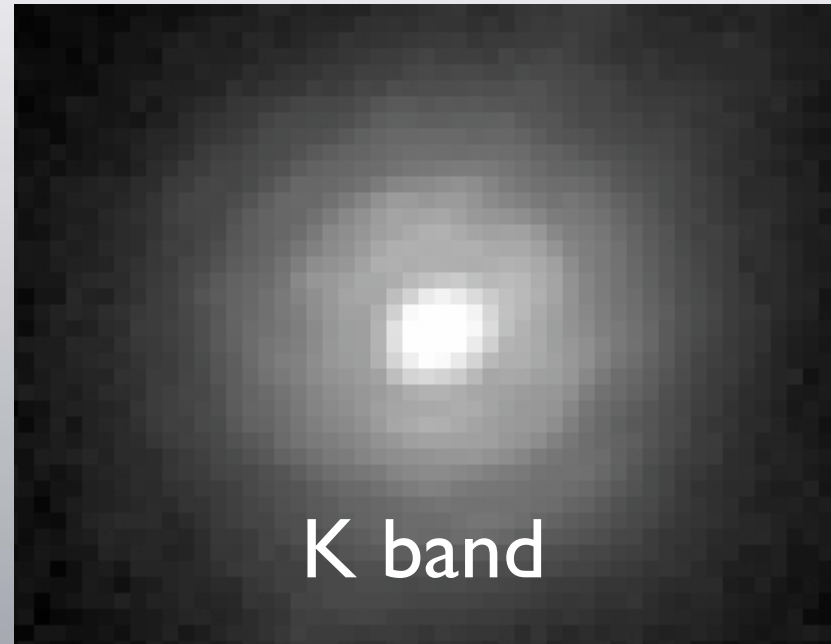
PI: Phil Hinz

- 3 to 5 micron imaging camera/coronagraph
- 12 by 15 arcsec FOV



Longer Wavelength Imaging

Band	Wavelength	Strehl
H	1.65	30%
K	2.00	40%
L'	3.8	70%
M	4.8	90%

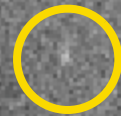


Young Suns - Heinze

- 50 stars in 43 systems surveyed
- 7 to 10 below $5M_{\text{jup}}$ (10 sigma limits)
- Many below $7M_{\text{jup}}$
- A few below $3M_{\text{jup}}$
- No planet candidates found

We can see down to $M=13-14$
 $L'=16$ in one hour

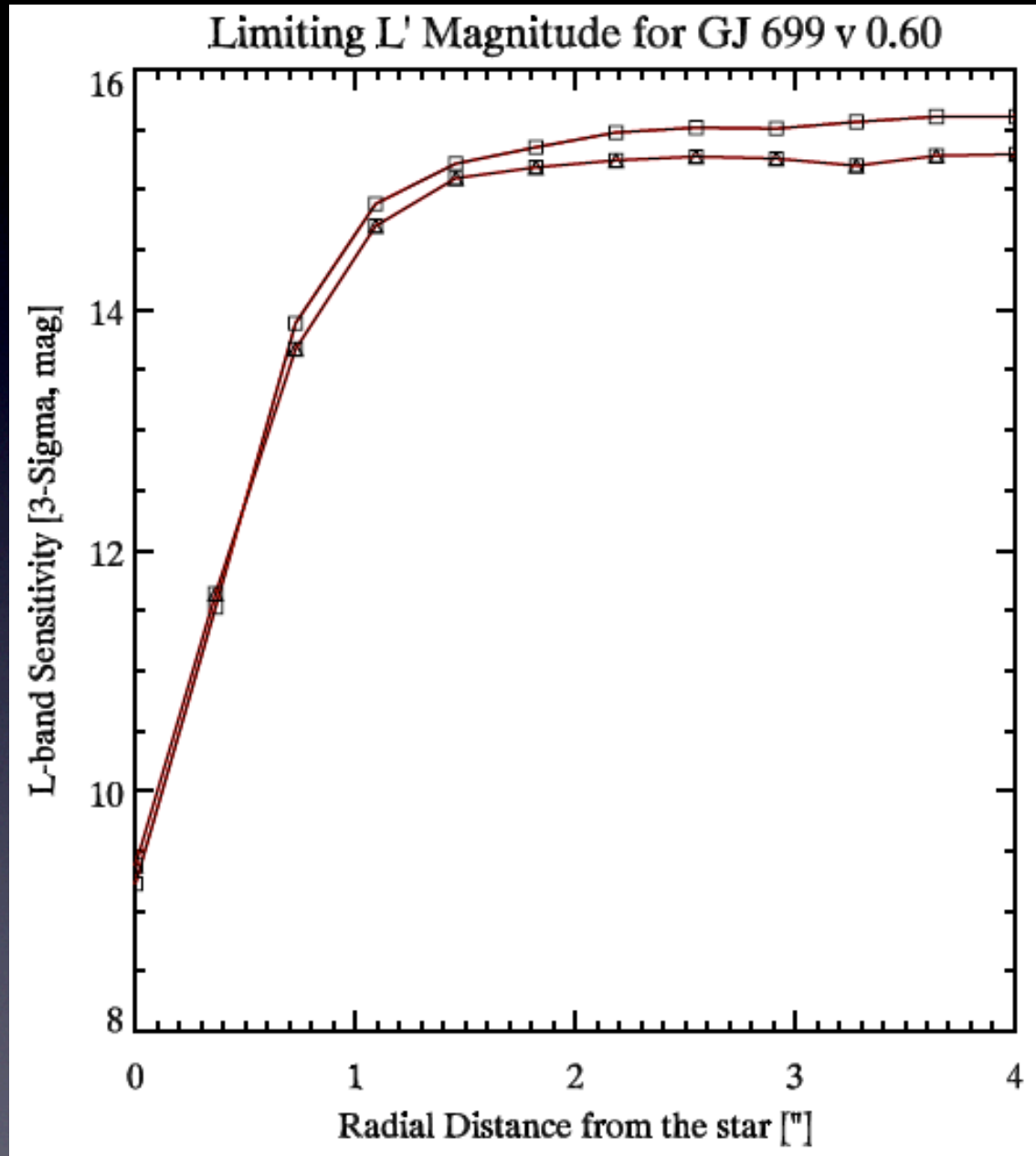
Background star equivalent in
brightness to a planet of $5M_{\text{jupiter}}$.



M dwarfs - Apai

- 6 pc survey
- 20 out of 36 systems observed
- L' band limit is 15.3 to 15.8 sky background
- Typically < 5 AU distances

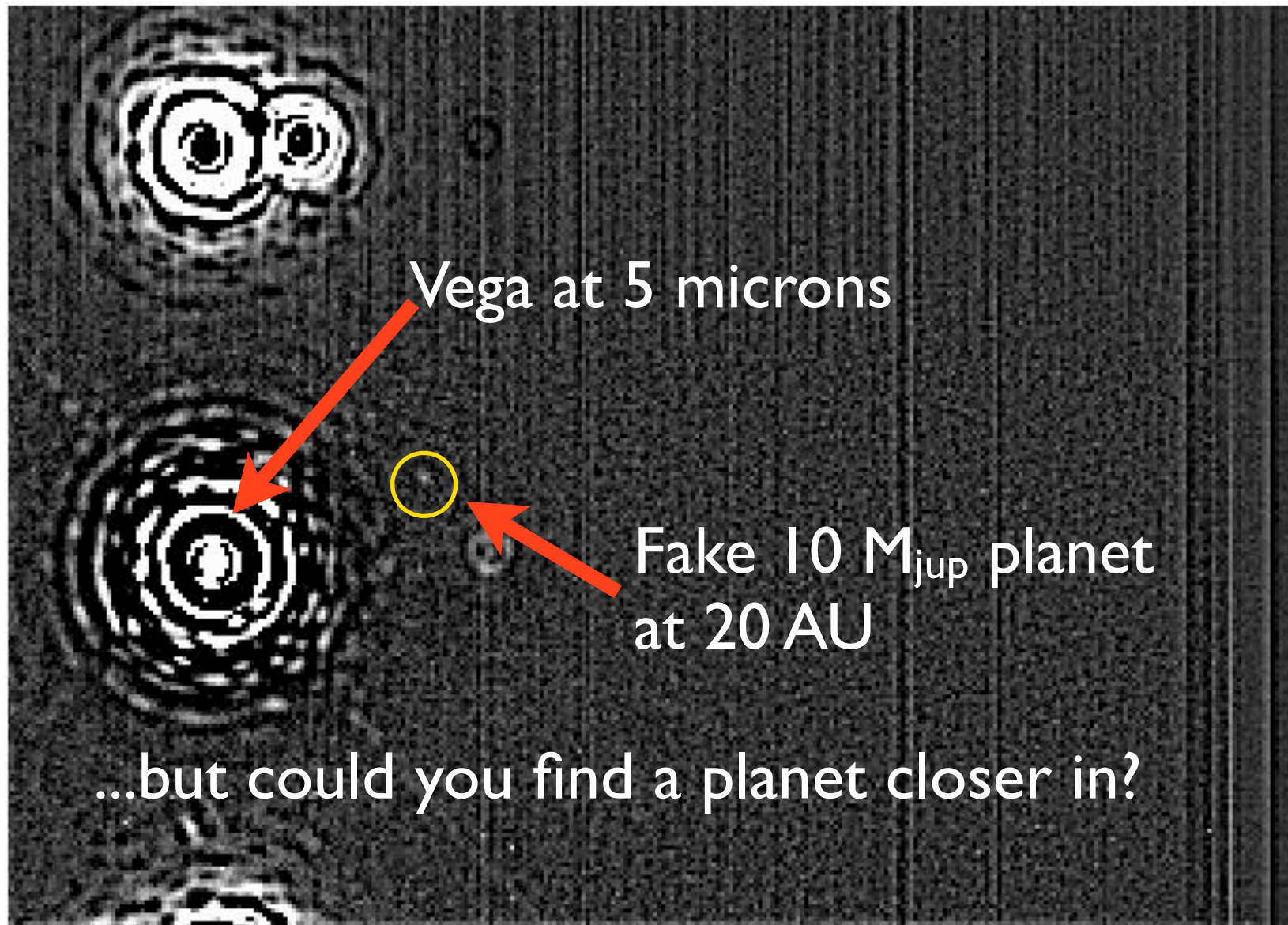
M dwarfs - Apai



A stars - Mamajek

- A stars out to 25pc
- 15 out of 25 stars observed
- $12M_{\text{jup}}$ typical ($2M_{\text{jup}}$ for Sirius...)
- $25M_{\text{jup}}$ for Ursa Major group at $\sim 25\text{pc}$

Diffraction Effects

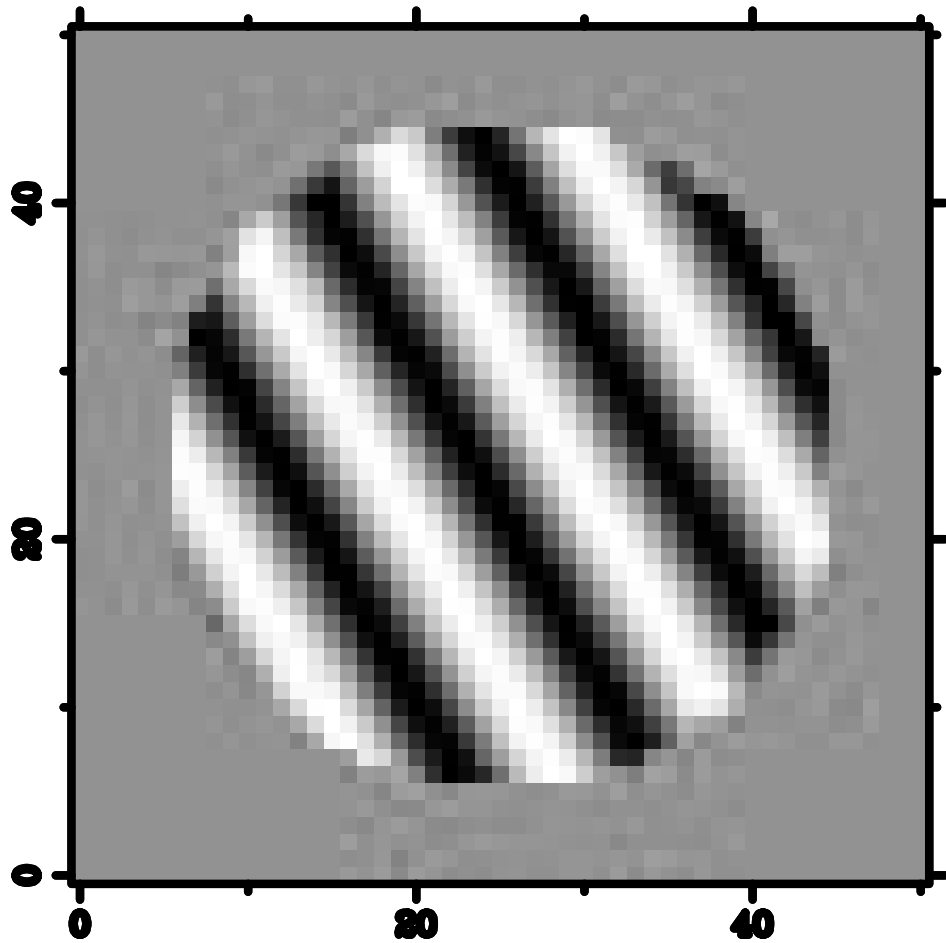


Why does Image Subtraction not work?

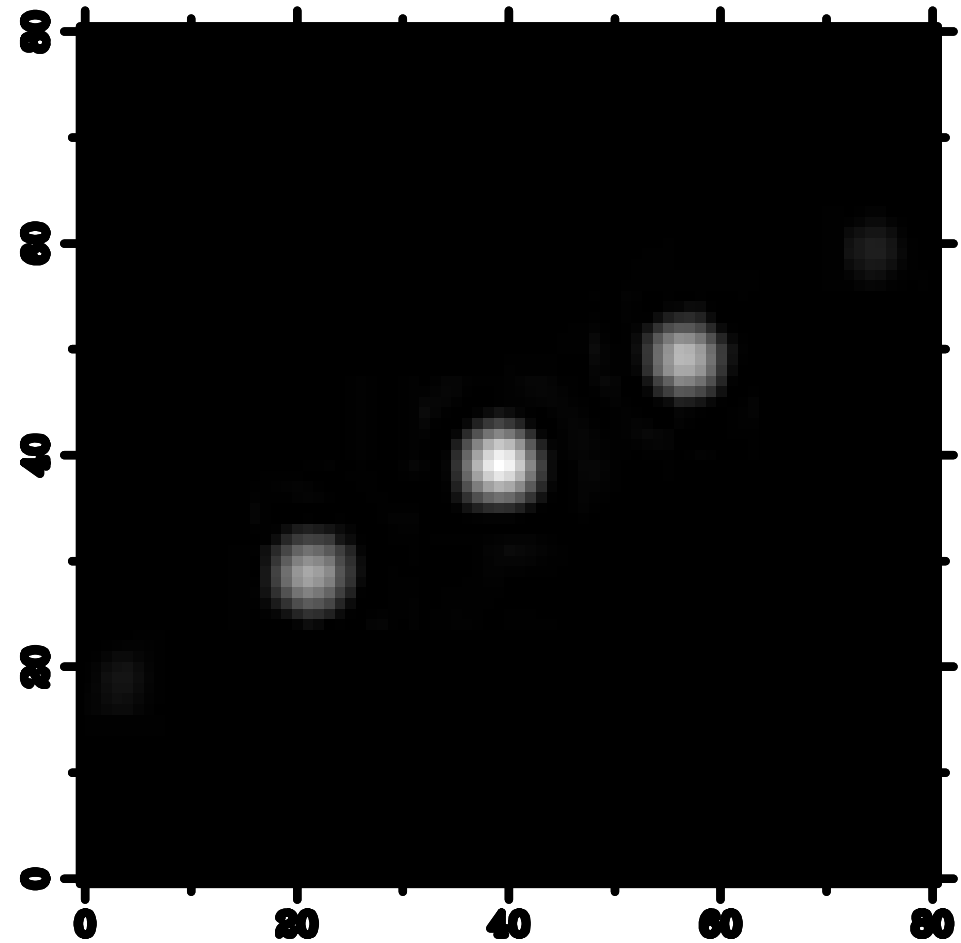
- Two images taken about 20 minutes apart are not identical
- Quasi-static 'speckles' are present in all images
- Small differences amplified by diffraction rings
- Squash the diffraction down with a coronagraph

Apodizing 101

Phase ripple at Pupil Plane...

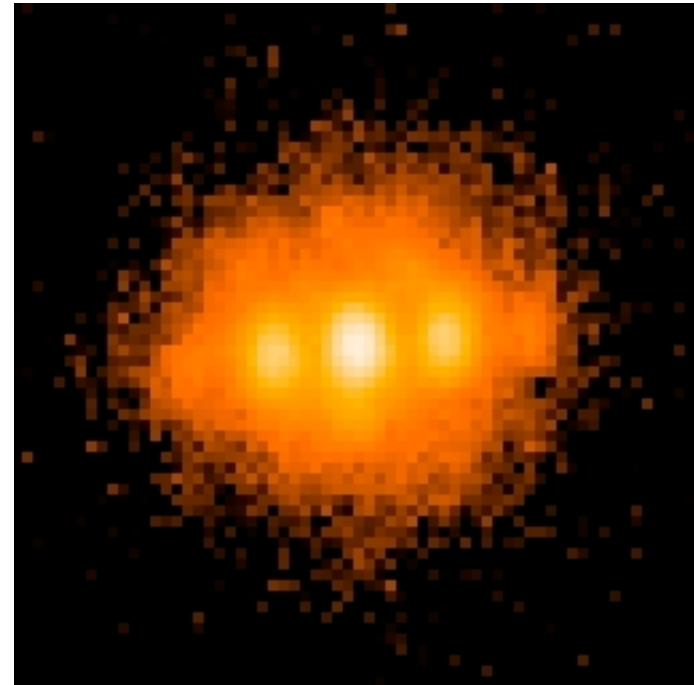
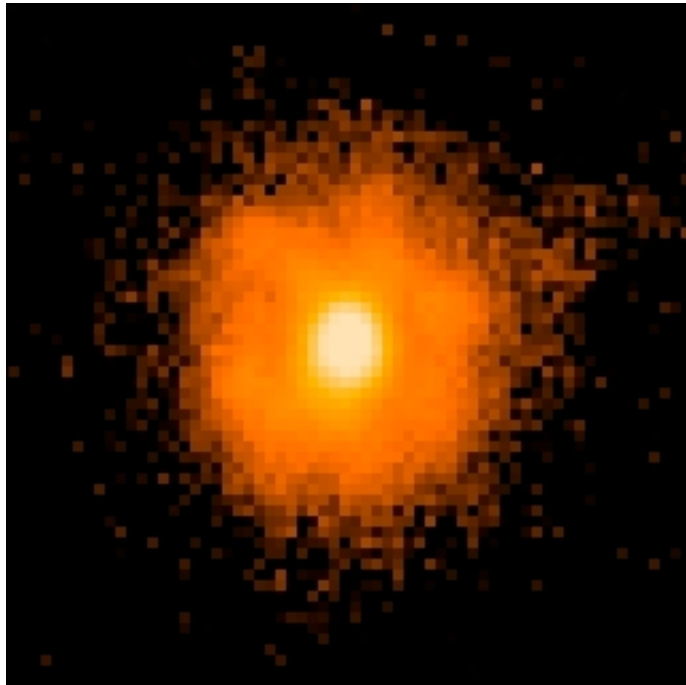


...this is the result



Apodizing in Closed Loop

Tried it using the Deformable Mirror at MMT



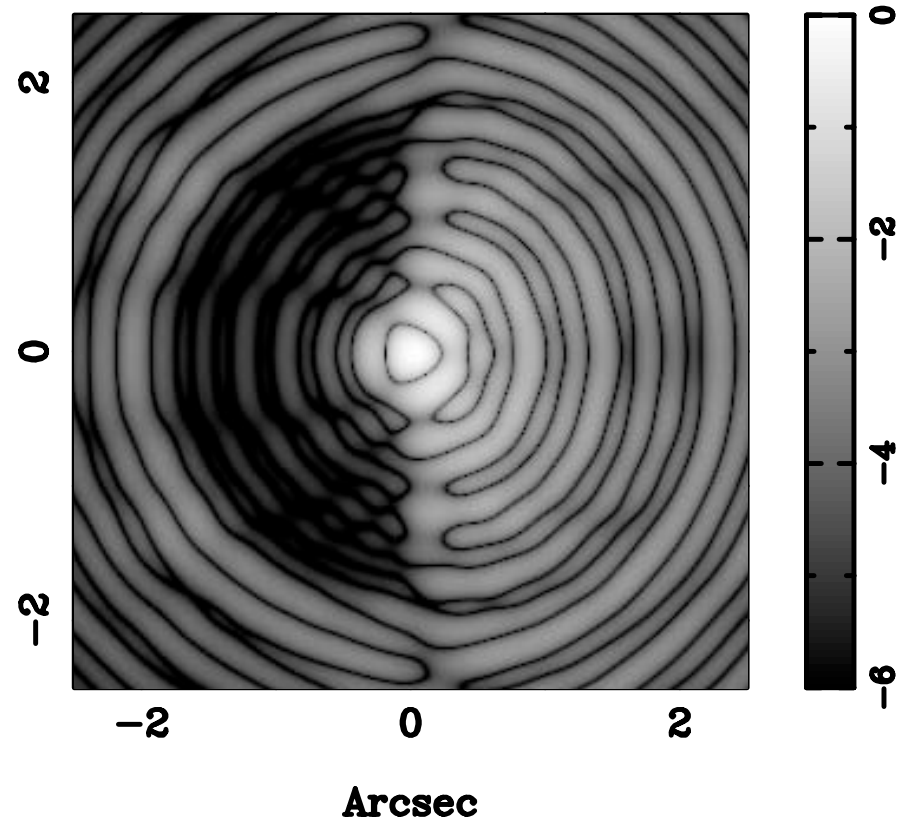
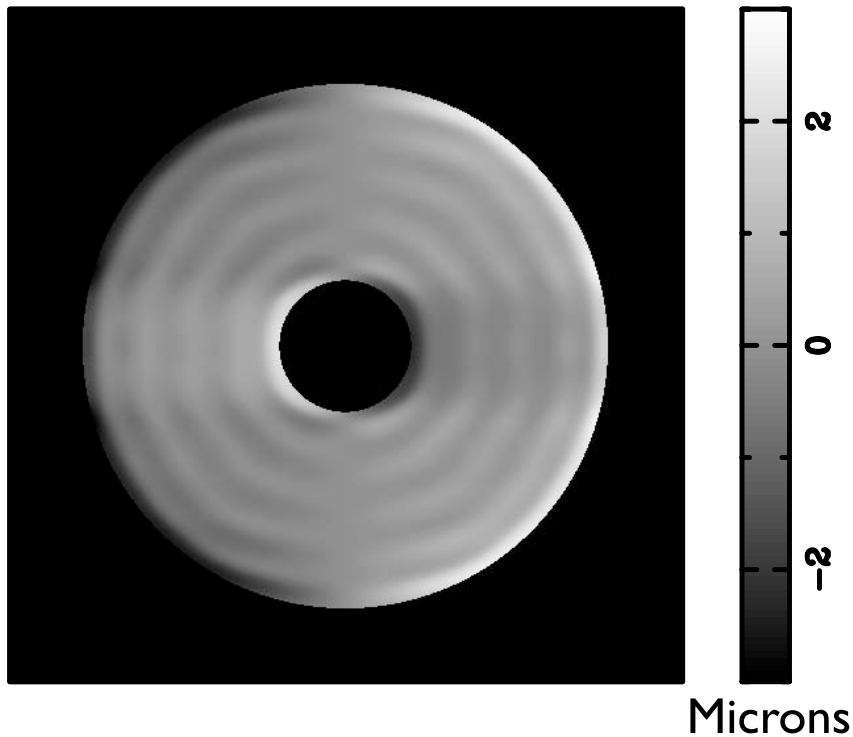
ARIES at H Band - May 2005

(Kenworthy et al. 2006, SPIE 6272)

Apodizing over half the FOV

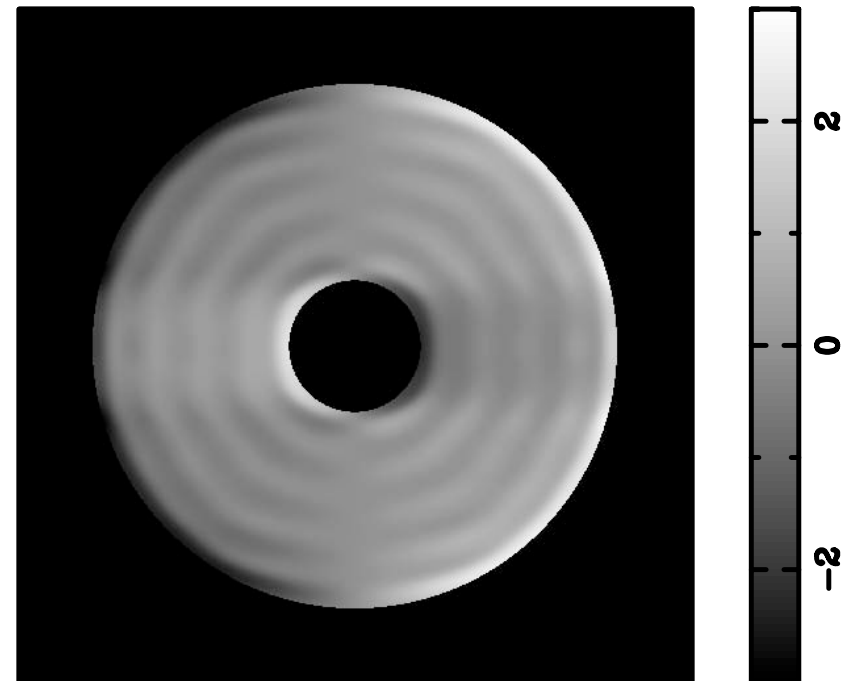
Apodizing Phase Plate

PSF (log scale)

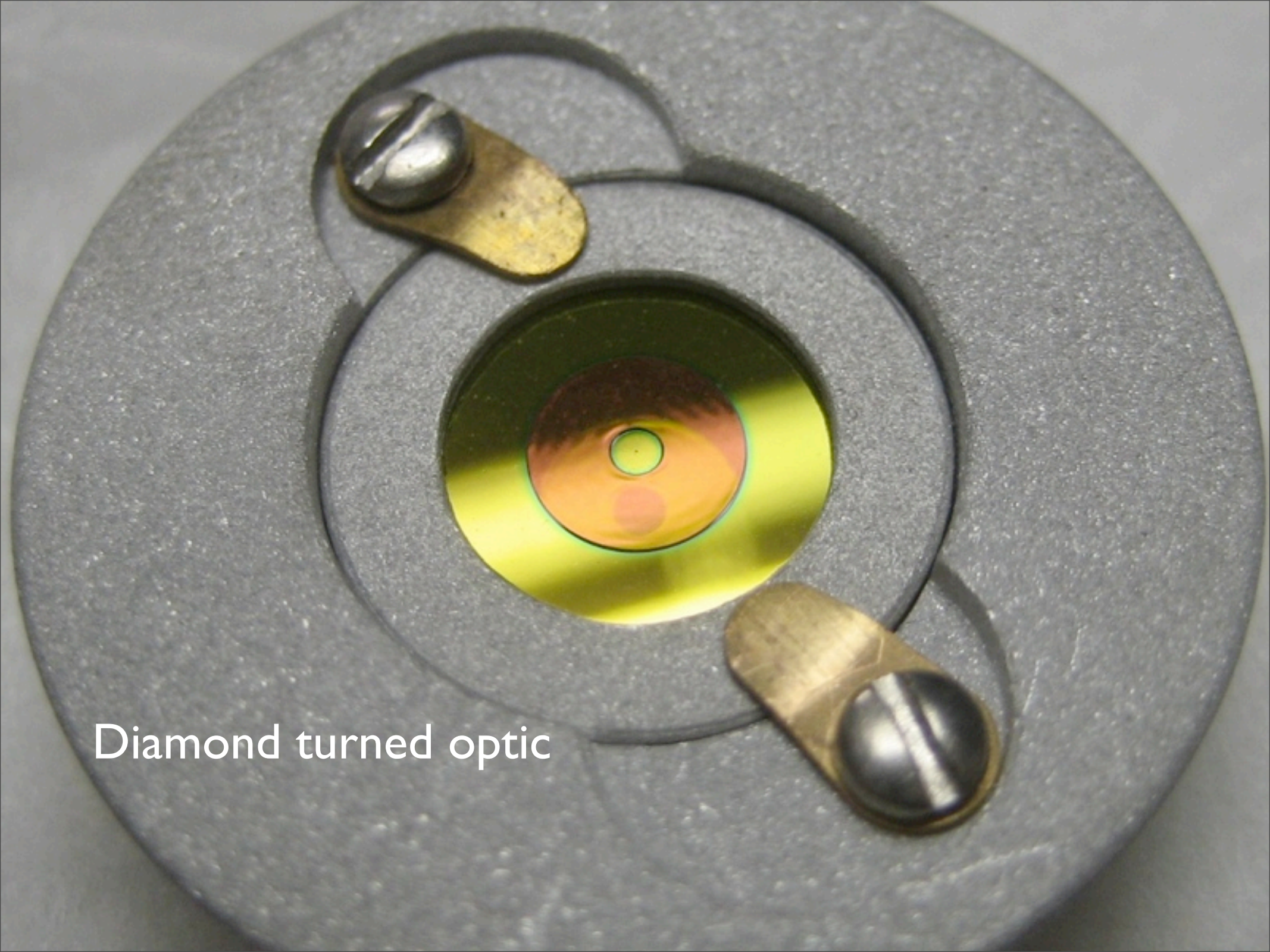


Codona algorithm - see John's talk later today

- >99% transmission
- NO focal plane mask
- 69% Strehl
- Increase in FWHM <5%
- IWA = 2.2 I/D
- OWA = 9 I/D

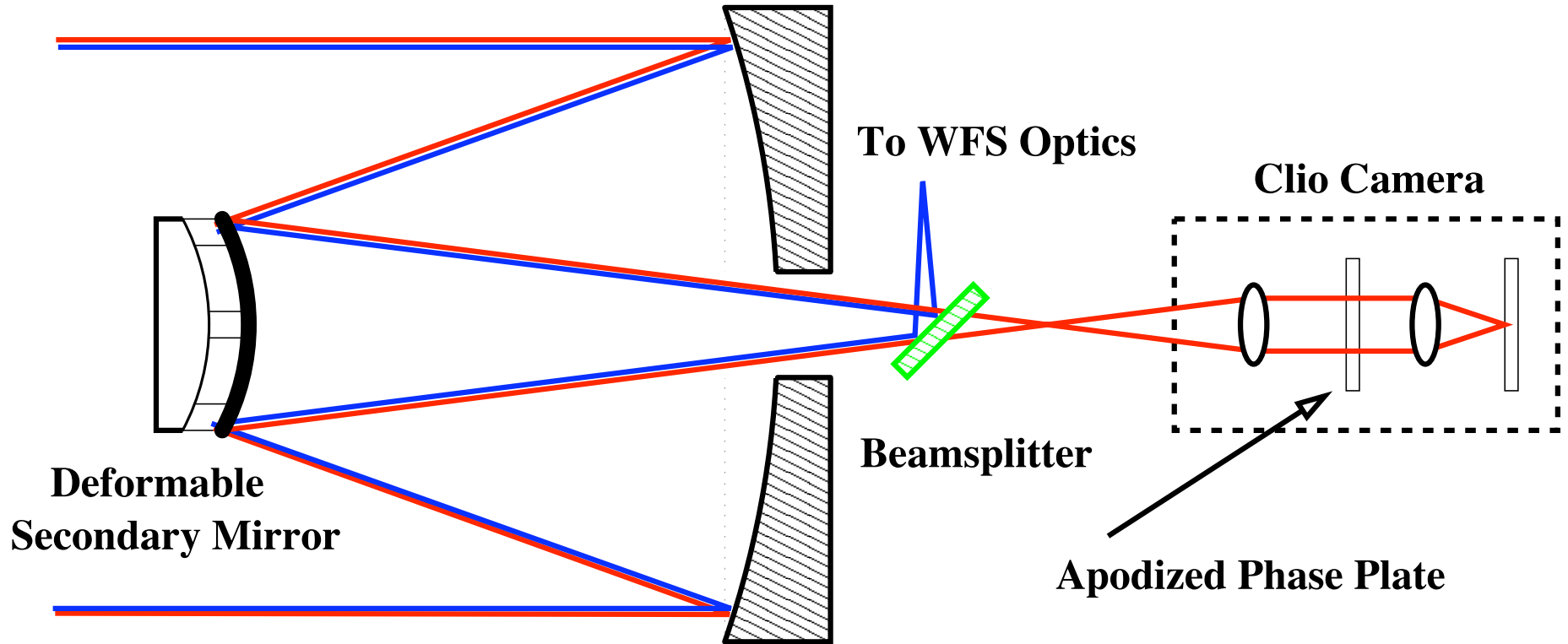


Codona algorithm - see John's talk later today



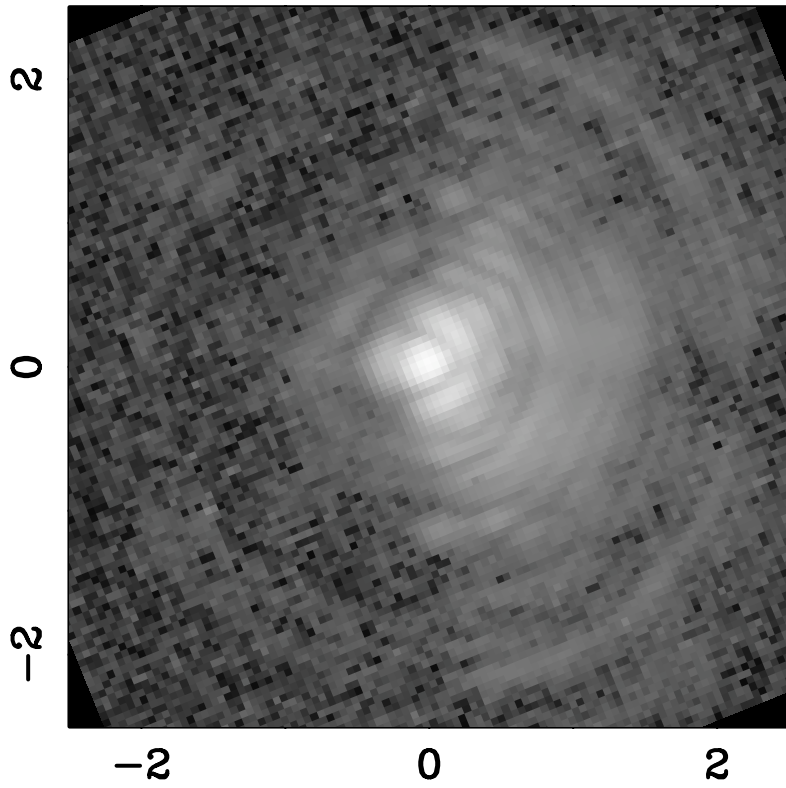
Diamond turned optic

MMTAO + Clio



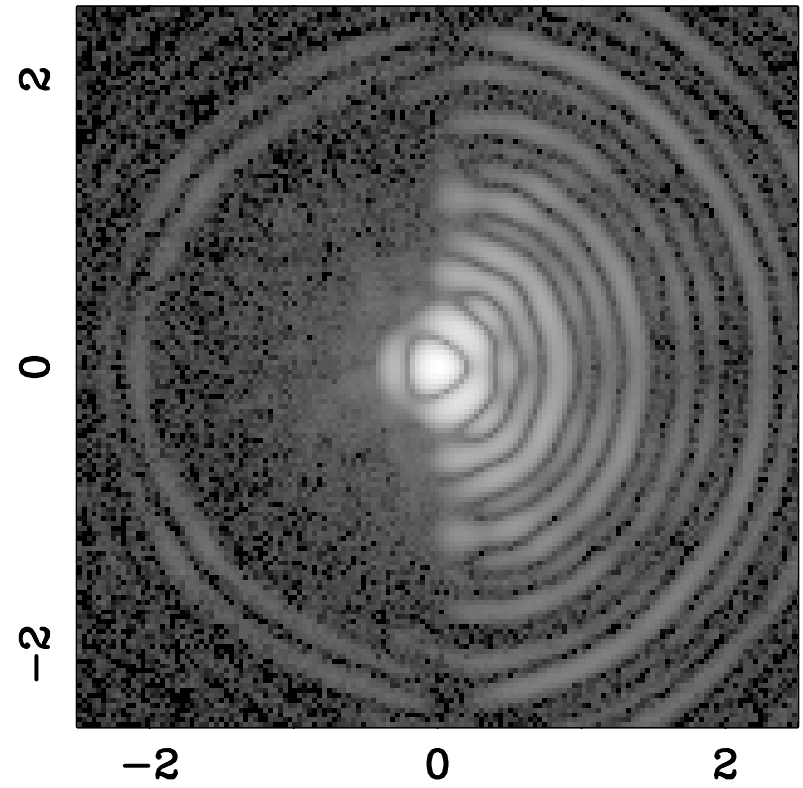
It works!

Real Image with Phase Plate



Arcsec

Modeled Image



Arcsec

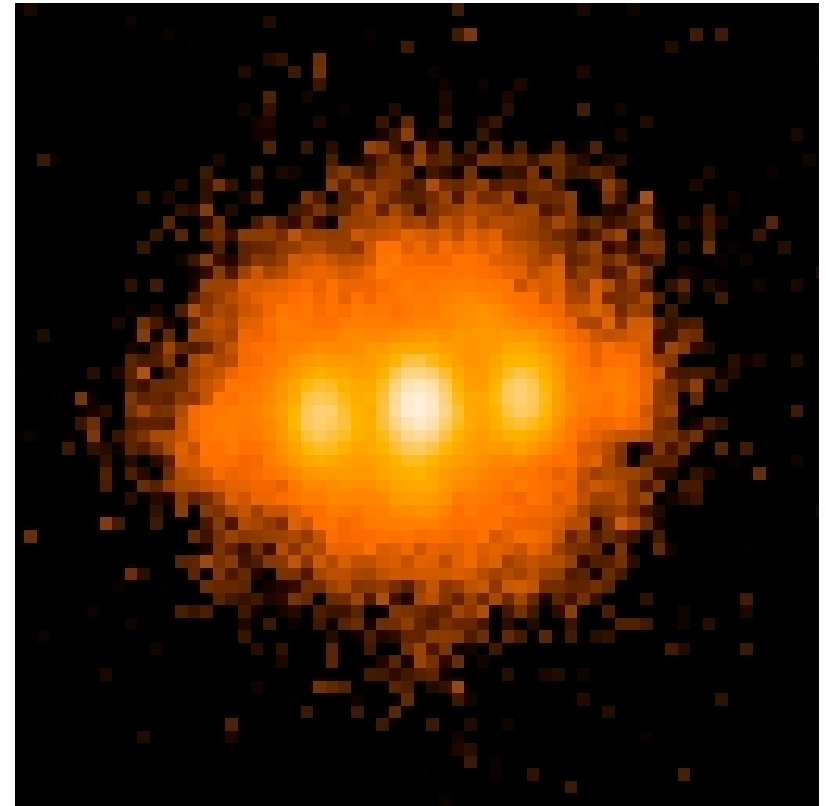
April/May 2006

Testing for Incoherence

Suppress diffraction...

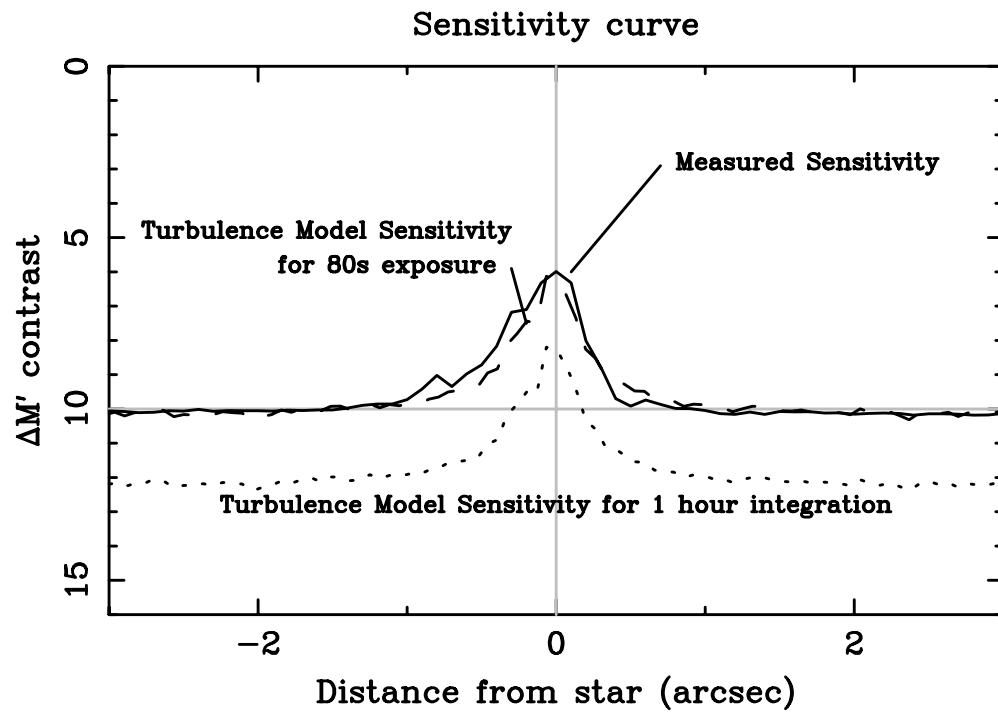
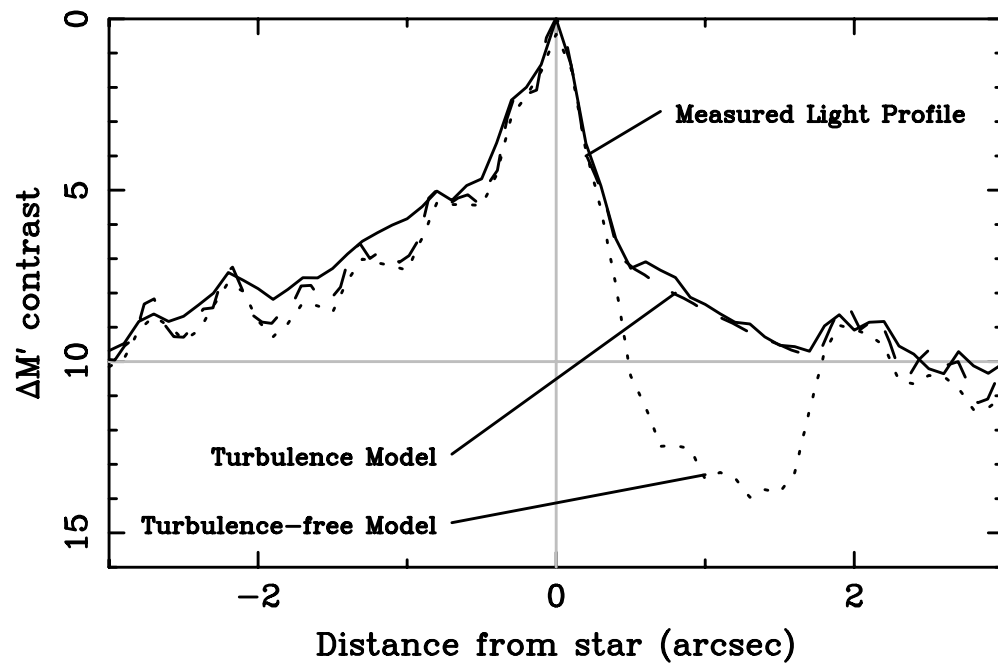


+

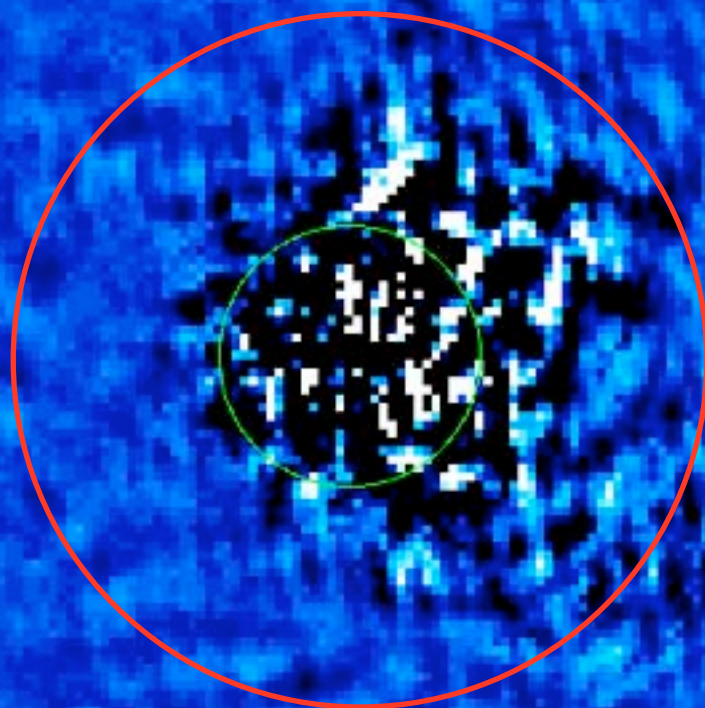


...use DM to clear residuals

Companions can't be nulled out with DM



dM=11mag
2.46 arcsec
0.6 hours



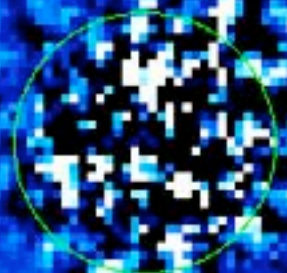
Procyon B

Initial data from Jan 2007

dM=11mag

2.46 arcsec

1.5 hours

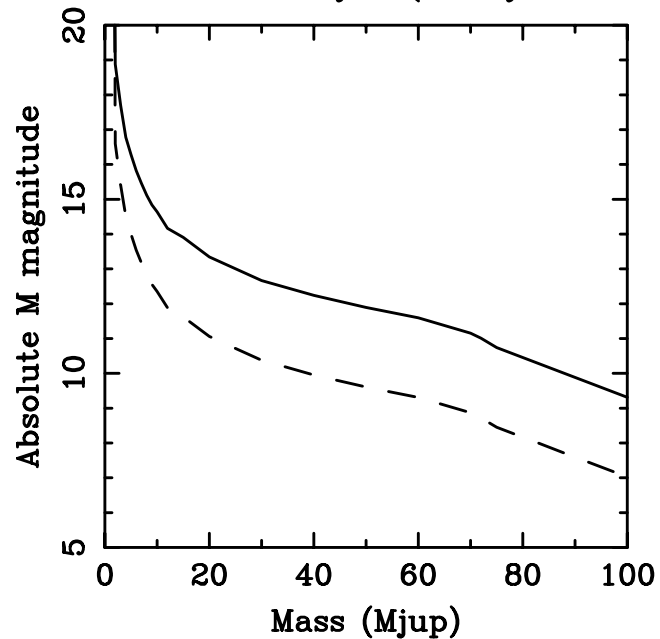


Procyon B

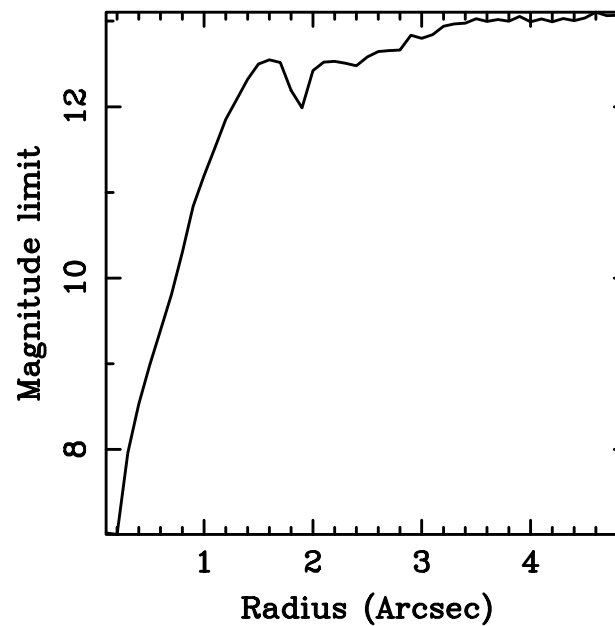


20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200

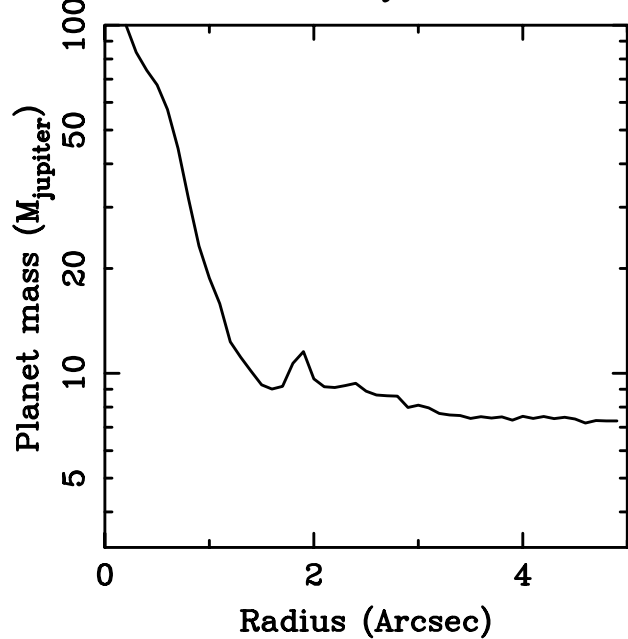
Planets around Procyon (1.7 Gyr at 3.49 pc)



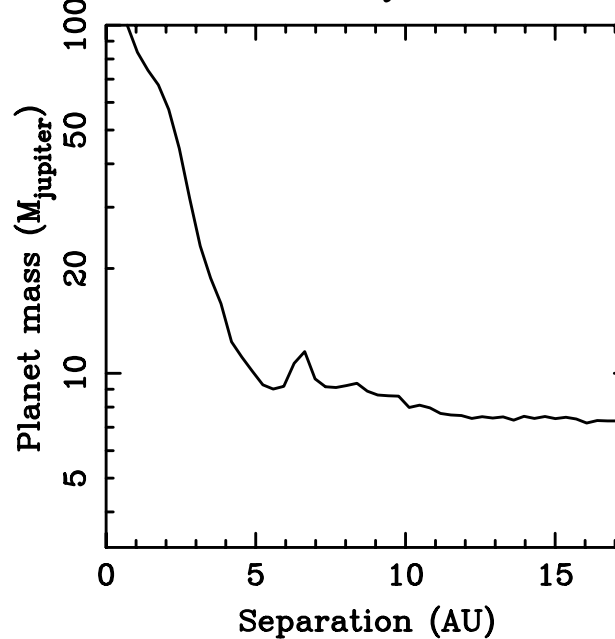
APP Sensitivity Curve



10σ Detection sensitivity for APP on Procyon



10σ Detection sensitivity for APP on Procyon

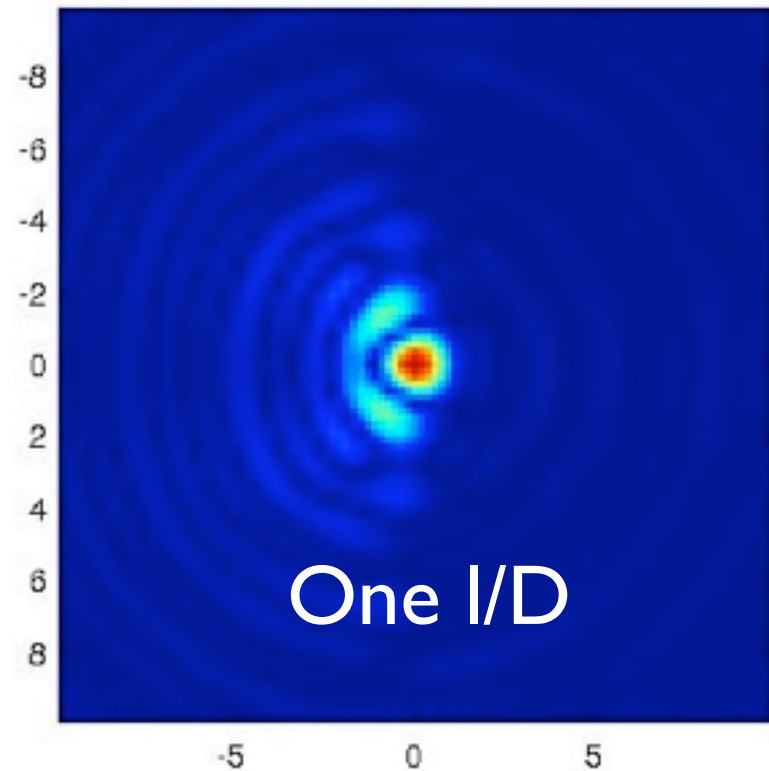
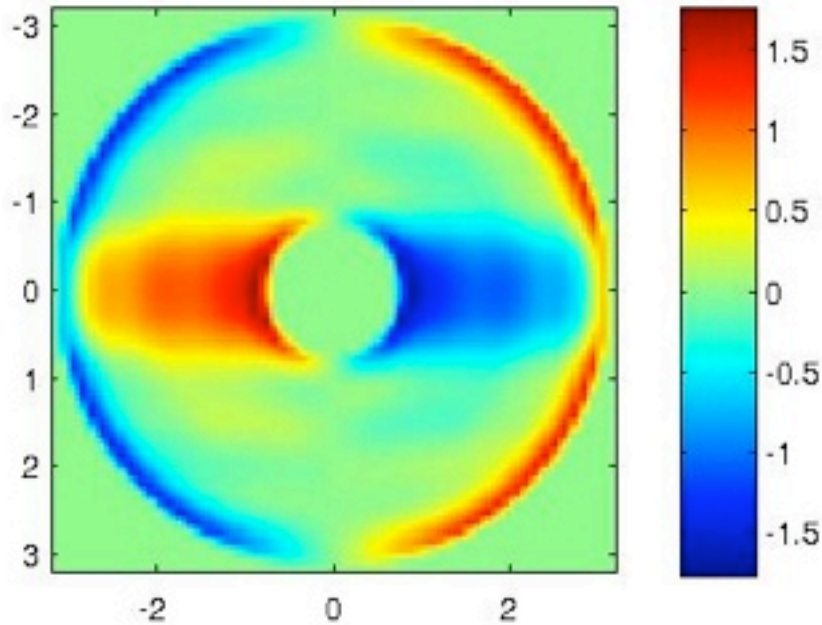


Conclusions

- Thermal imaging is sensitive enough
- No planets so far...but watch for the A star survey
- APP can be generalised for **ANY** pupil, e.g. JWST and GMT

(one more slide before lunch...)

New APP Algorithm



- >50% Strehl
- <5% increase in FWHM
- See John Codona talk later today

Spare Slides

dM=11mag

2.46 arcsec

0.6 hours

Initial data from Jan 2007

Procyon B

