

HiRISE
**Coupling SPHERE and CRIRES+ to
characterise young giant exoplanets**

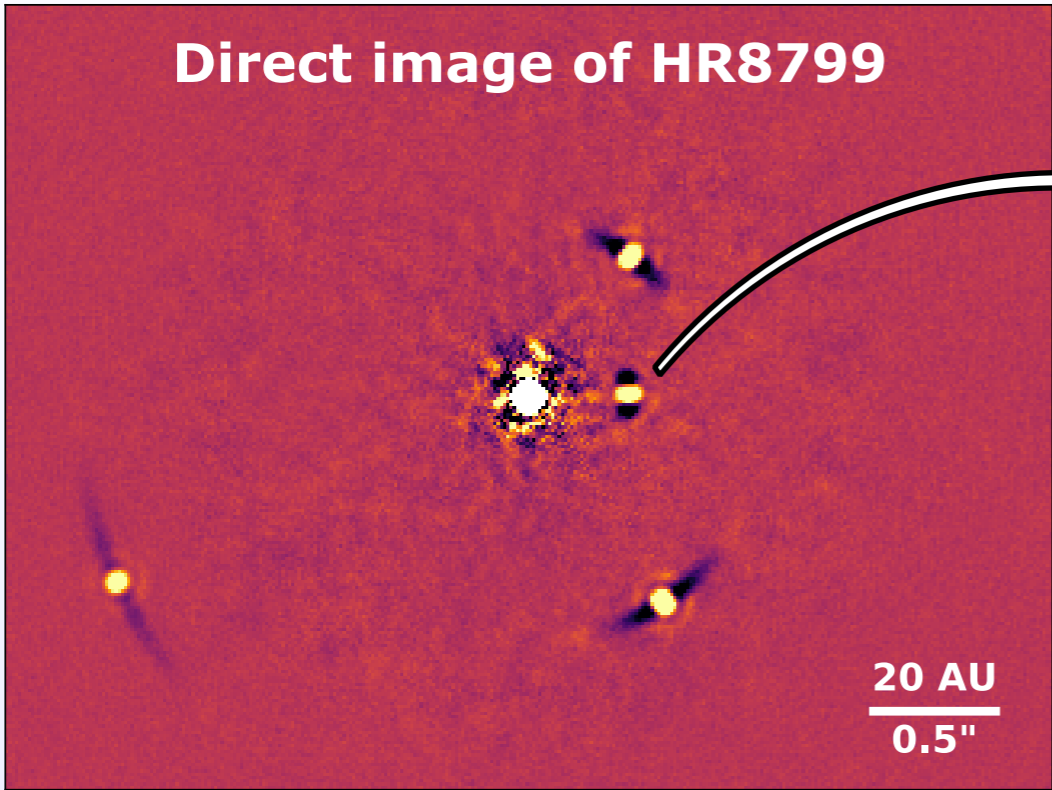
Arthur Vigan

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**Gilles Otten, Eduard Muslimov, Kjetil Dohlen, Mark Phillips, Ulf Seemann,
Jean-Luc Beuzit, Reinhold Dorn, Markus Kasper, David Mouillet,
Isabelle Baraffe, Ansgar Reiners**



Atmospheric composition of exoplanets



Direct image of HR8799

20 AU
0.5"

Zurlo, **Vigan** et al. (2016)

Giant exoplanets shape planetary systems

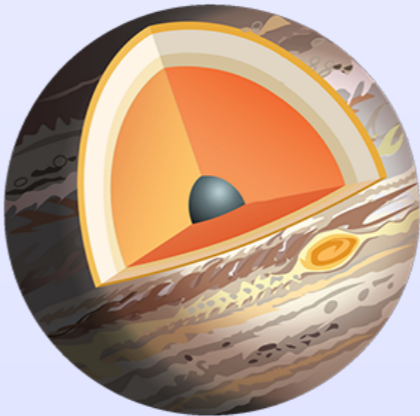
Giant: > 1 M_{Jup}
Distant: > 5 AU
Cold: < 1500K

Outstanding questions to be answered with direct imaging

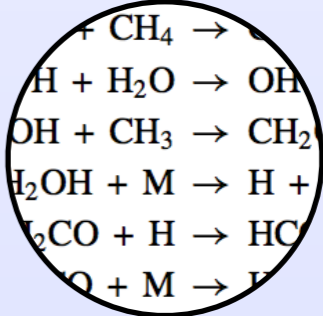
Formation & migration



Internal structure

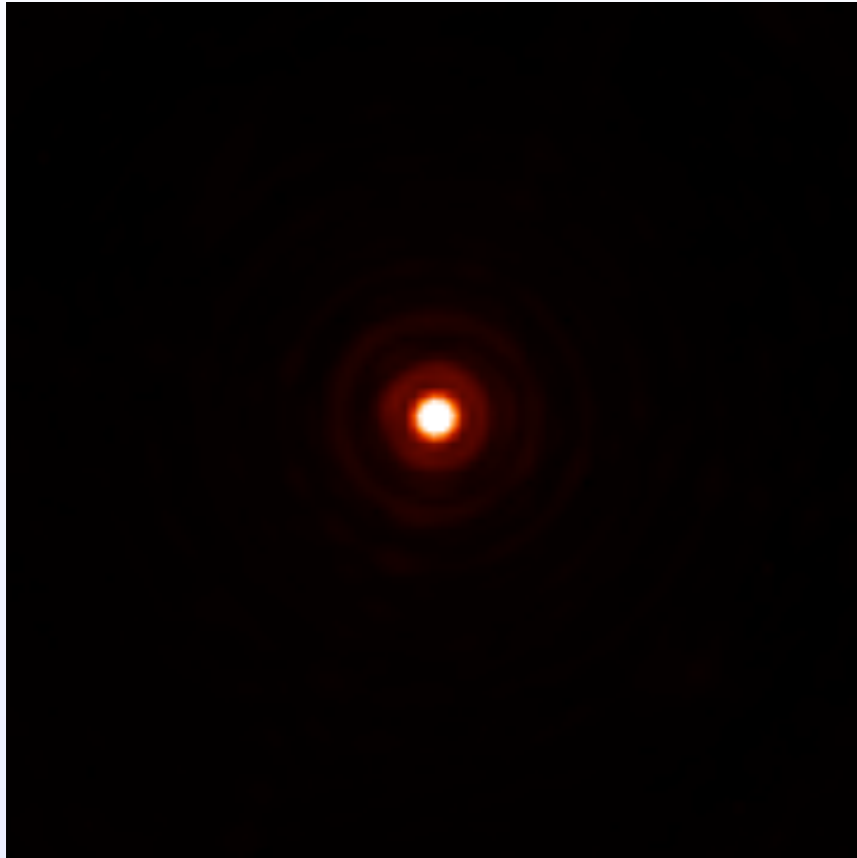


Atmosphere chemistry & dynamics

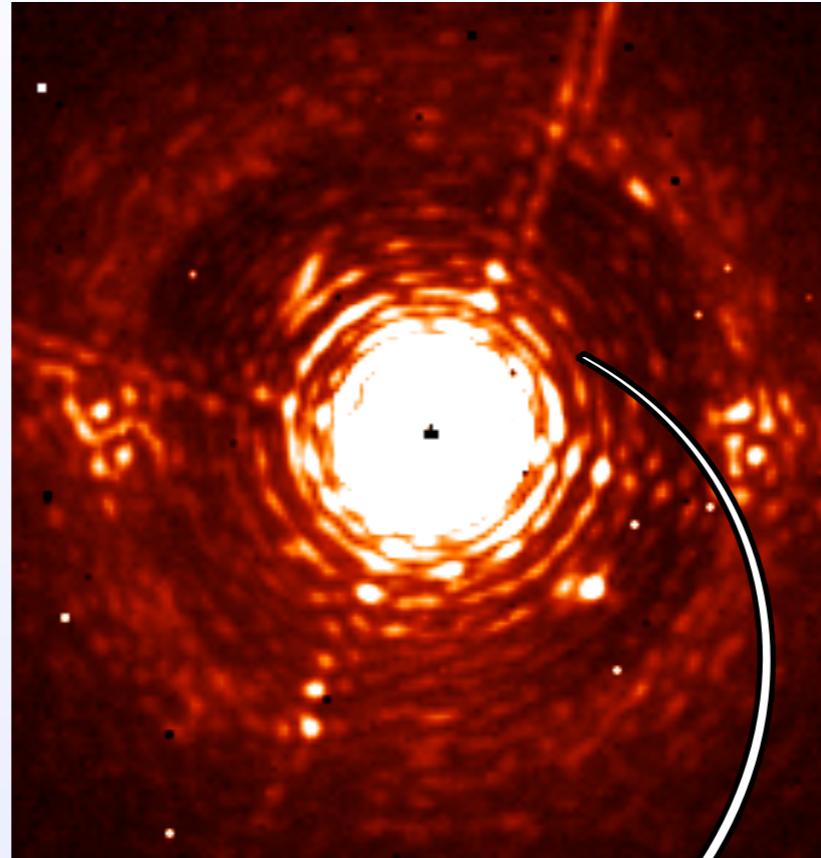


Extreme AO + coronagraphy in NIR

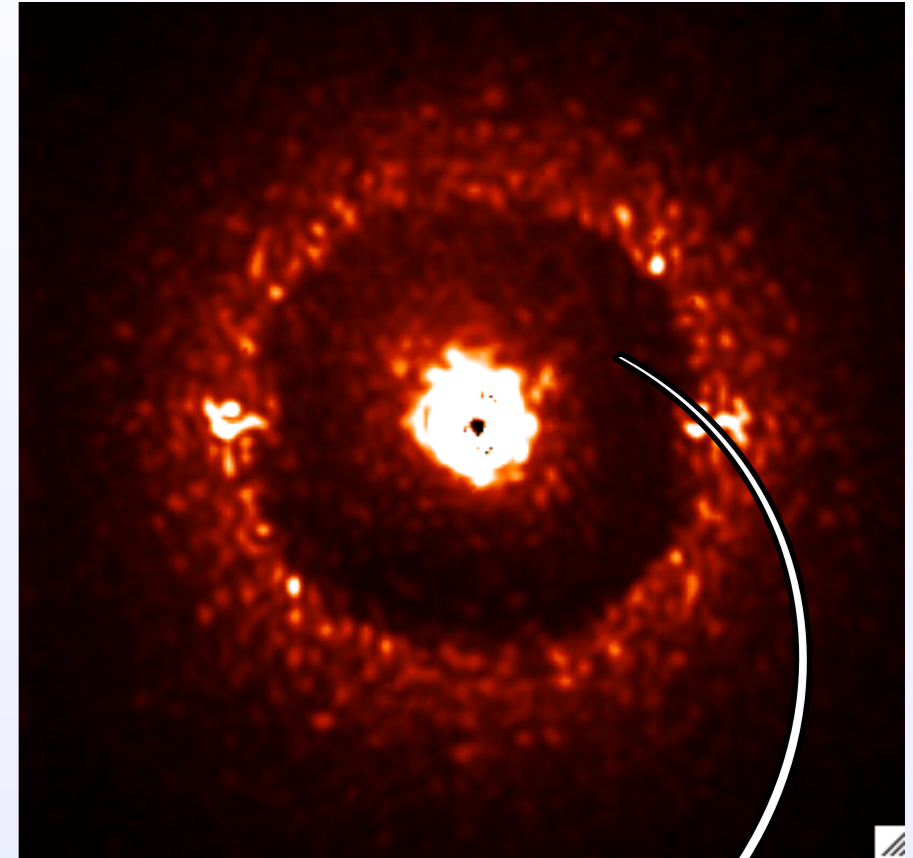
PSF



Saturated PSF



Coronagraphic image



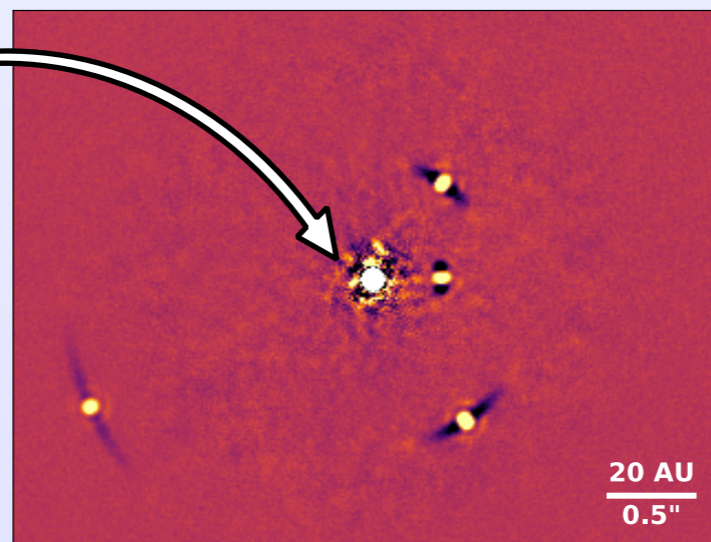
Diffraction limited
within $20 \lambda/D$

10^{-4} - 10^{-5} contrast
in dark zone

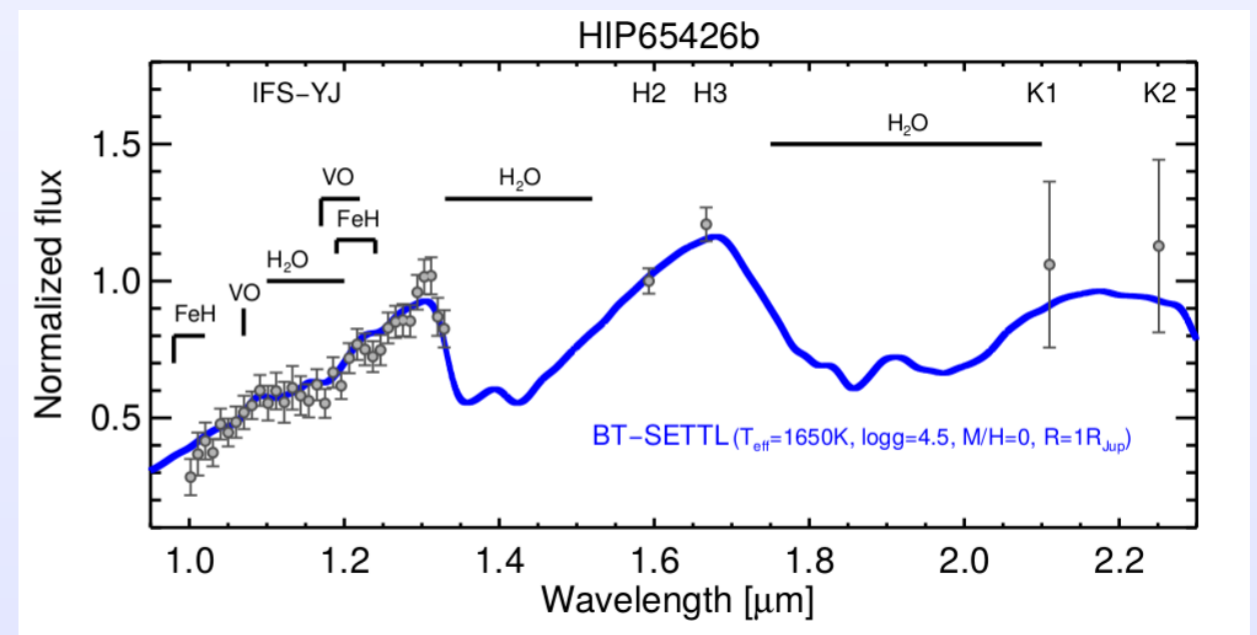
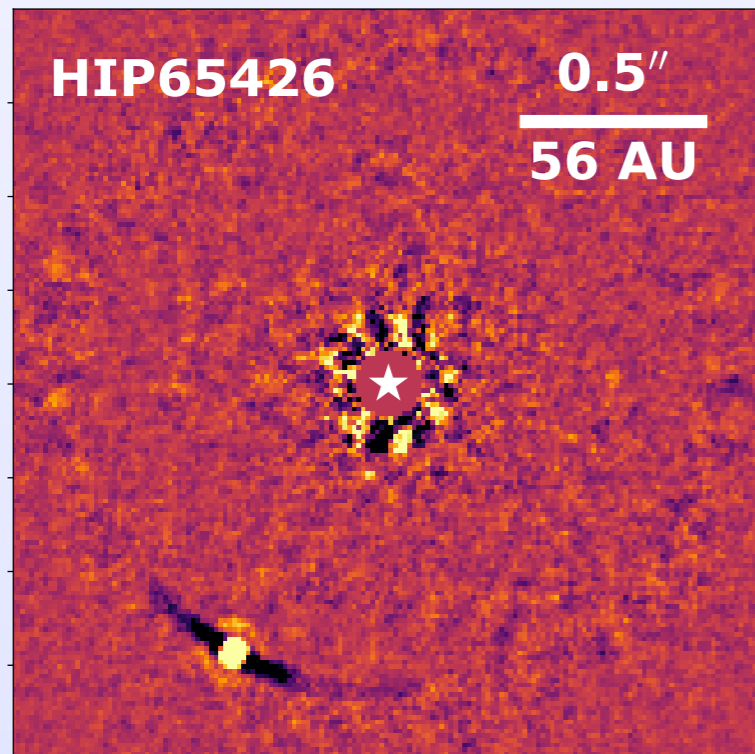
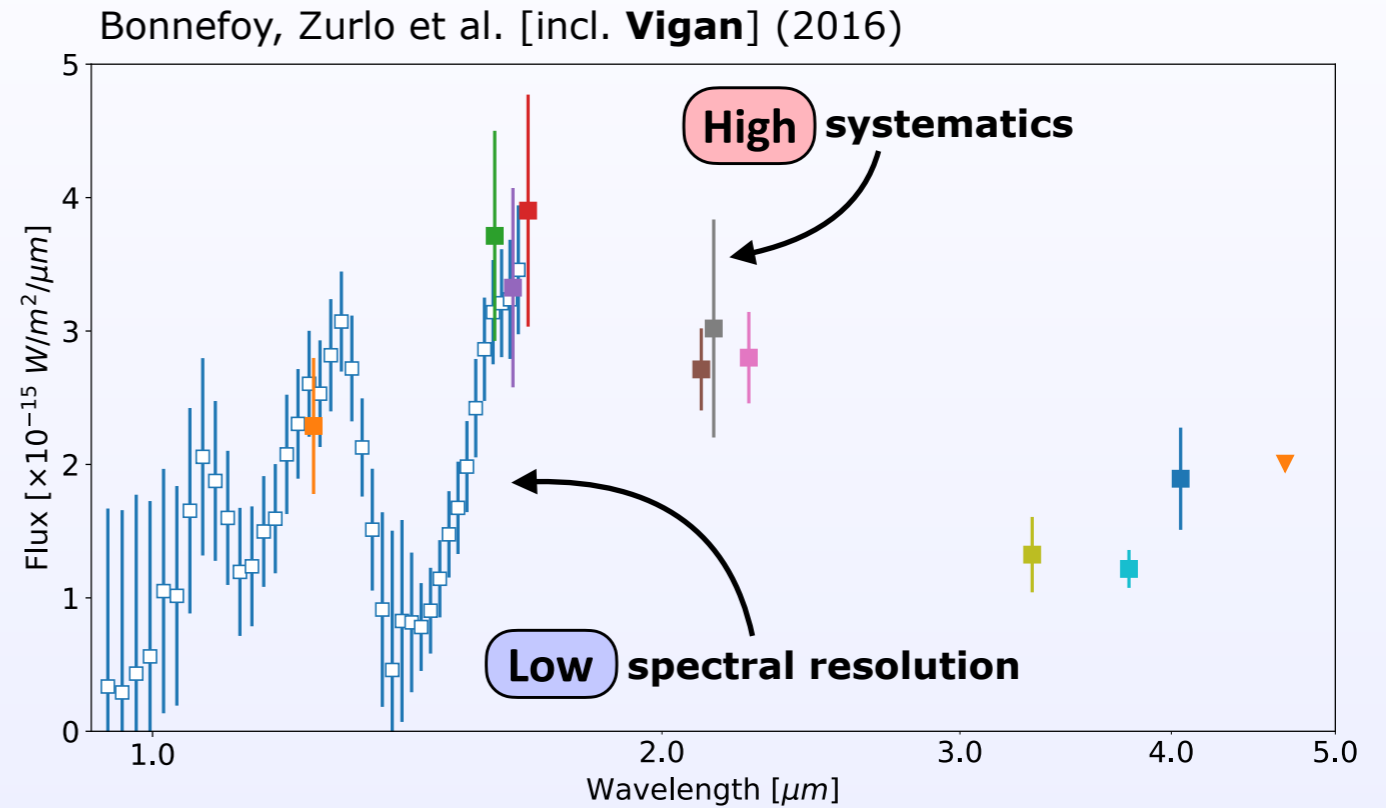
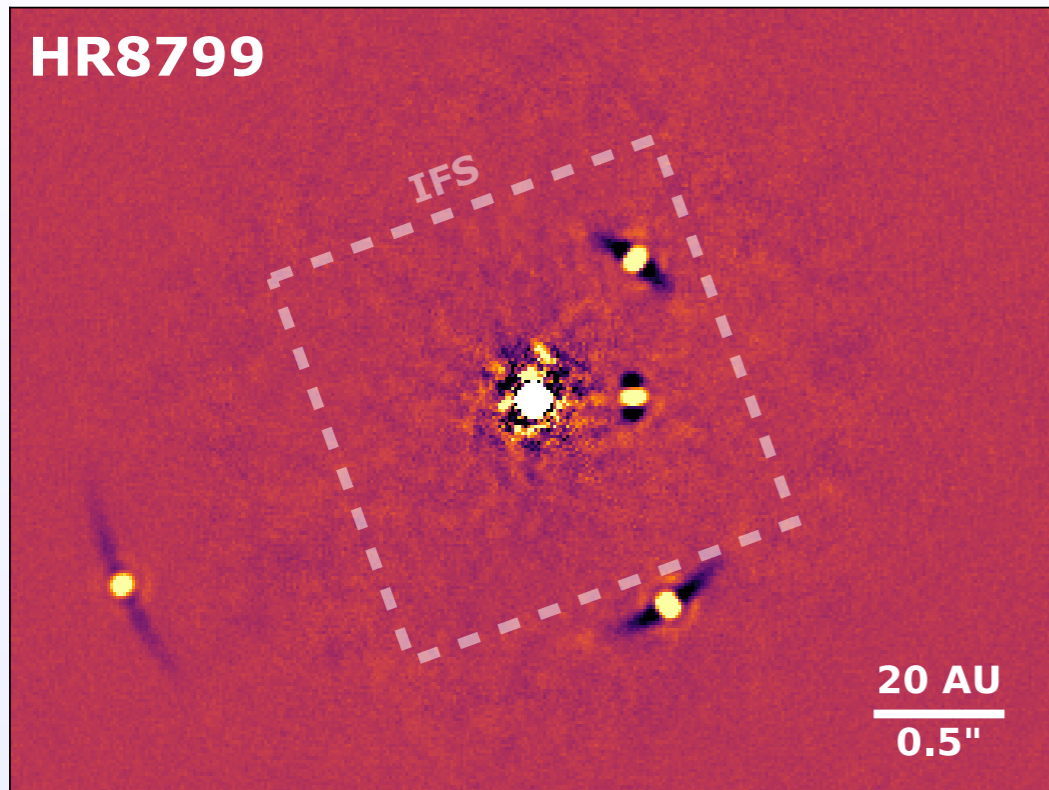
$\sim 10^{-5}$ - 10^{-6} contrast down to $0.2''$

Enough to detect young giant exoplanets
of a few Jupiter masses

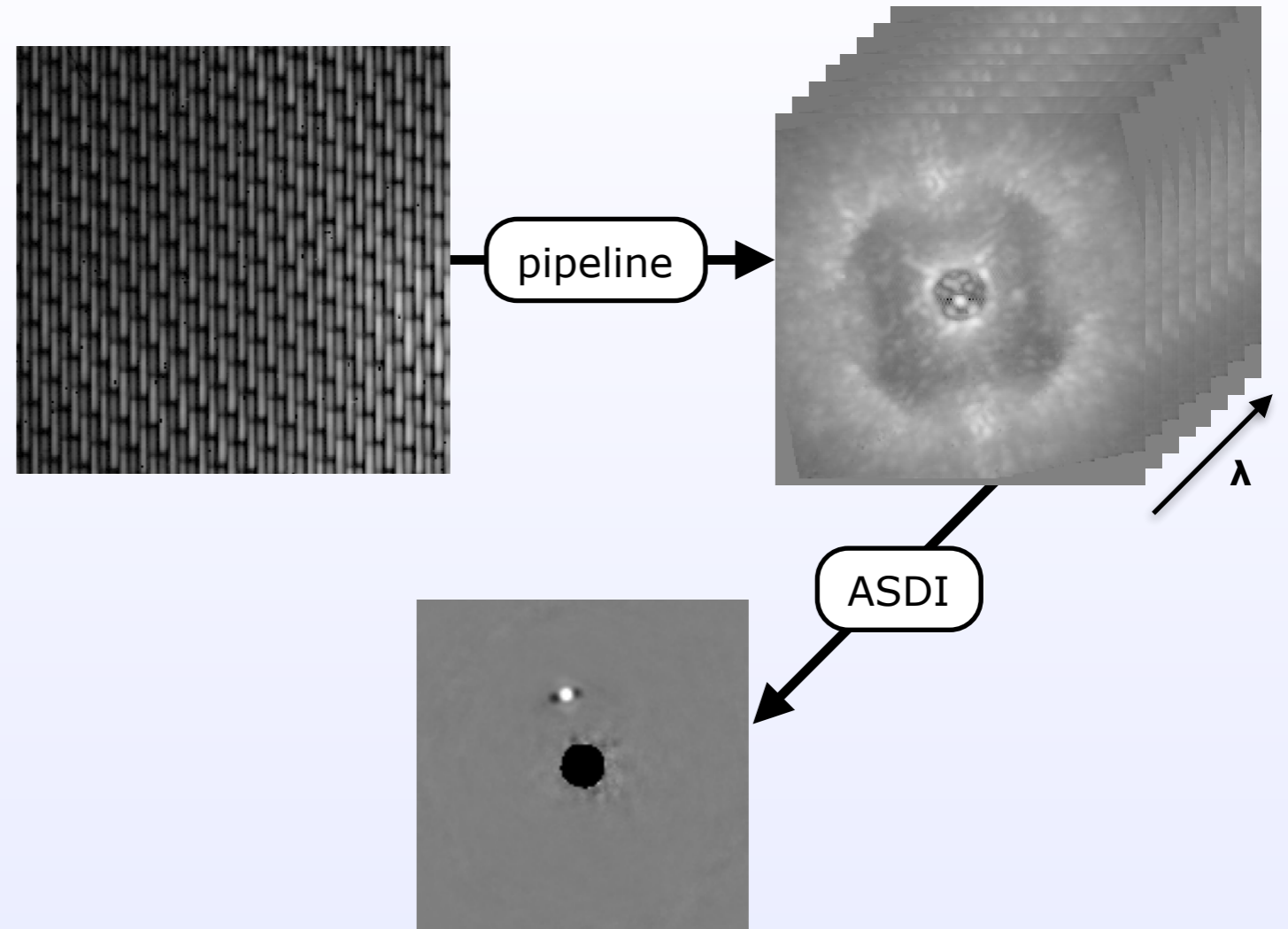
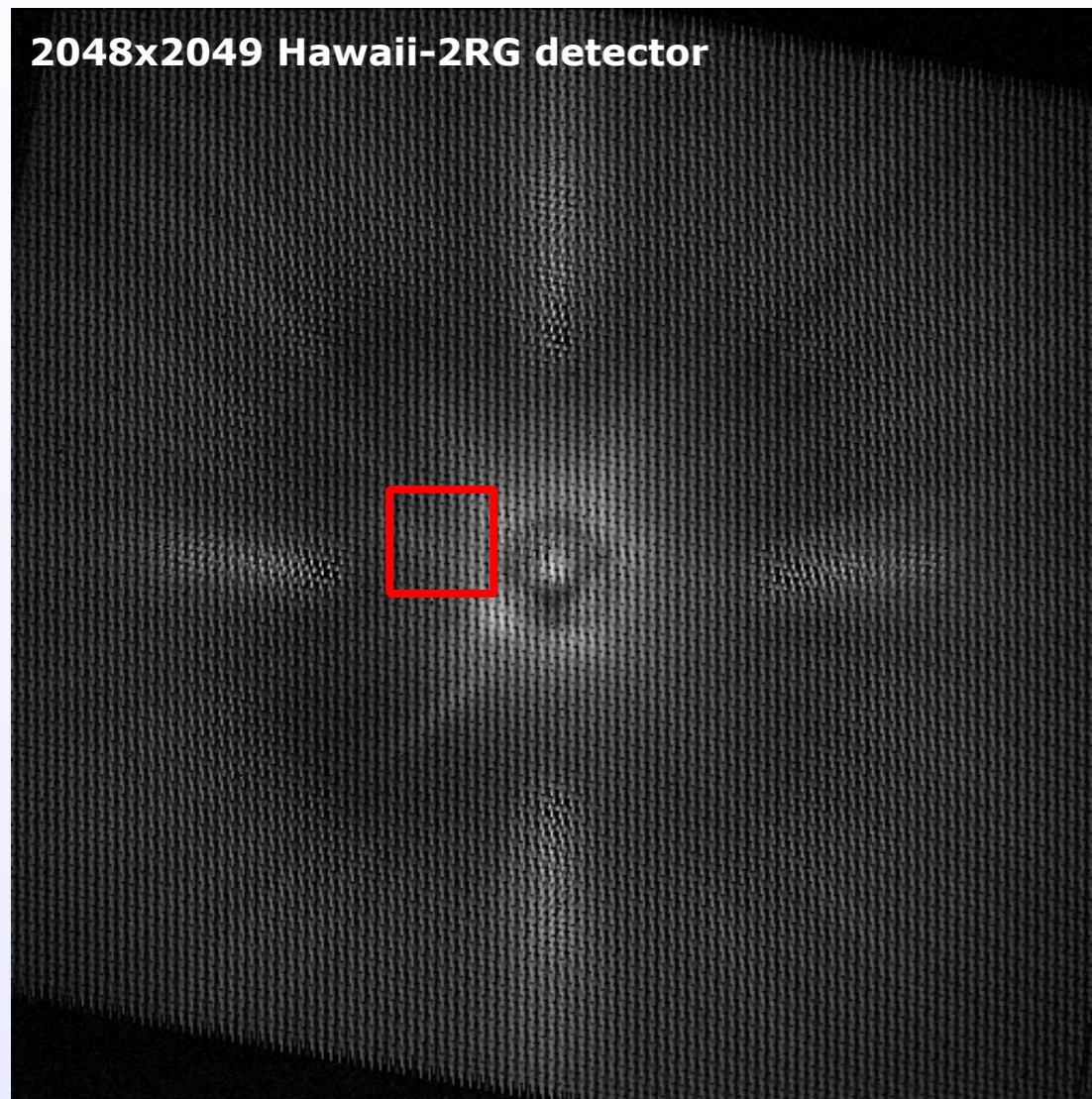
post-processing



Exoplanet characterisation with SPHERE



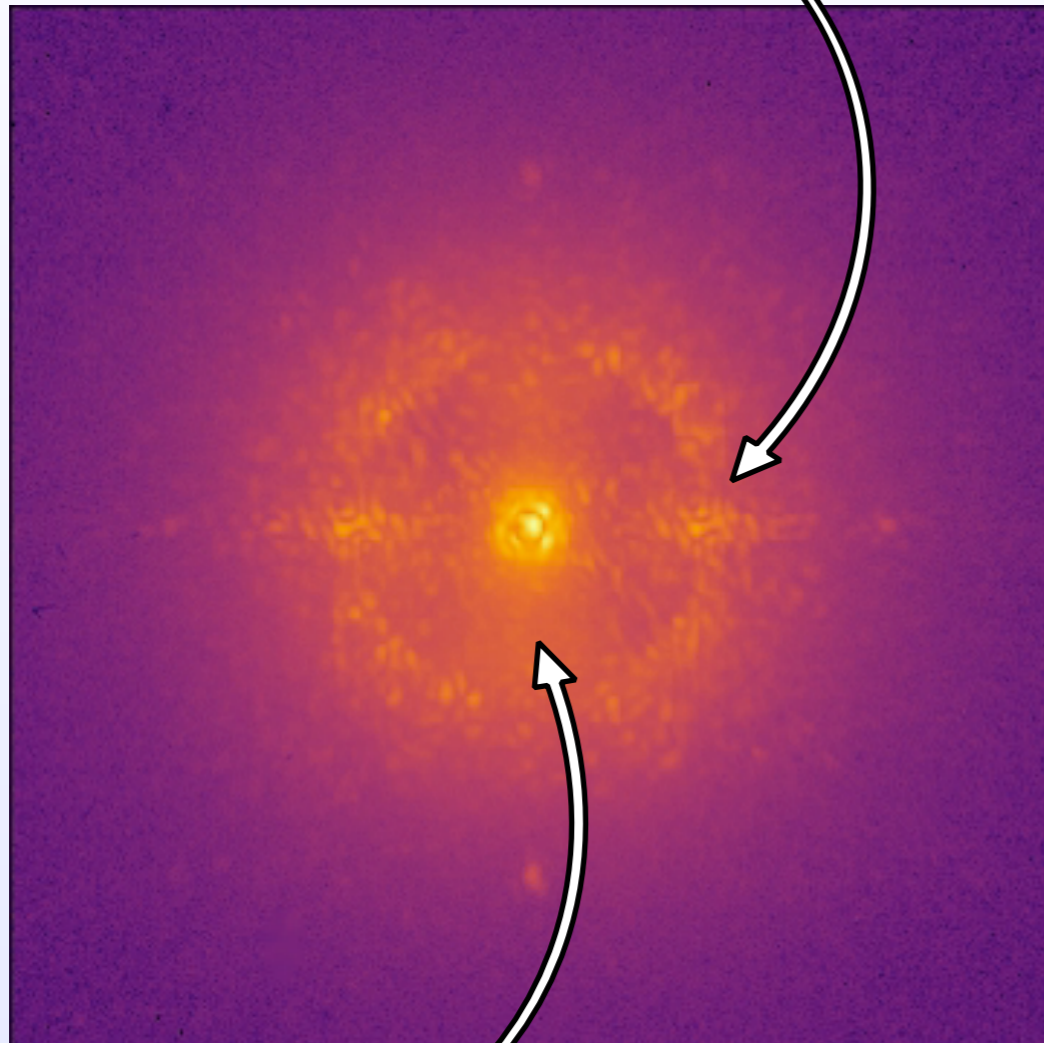
Low resolution by design



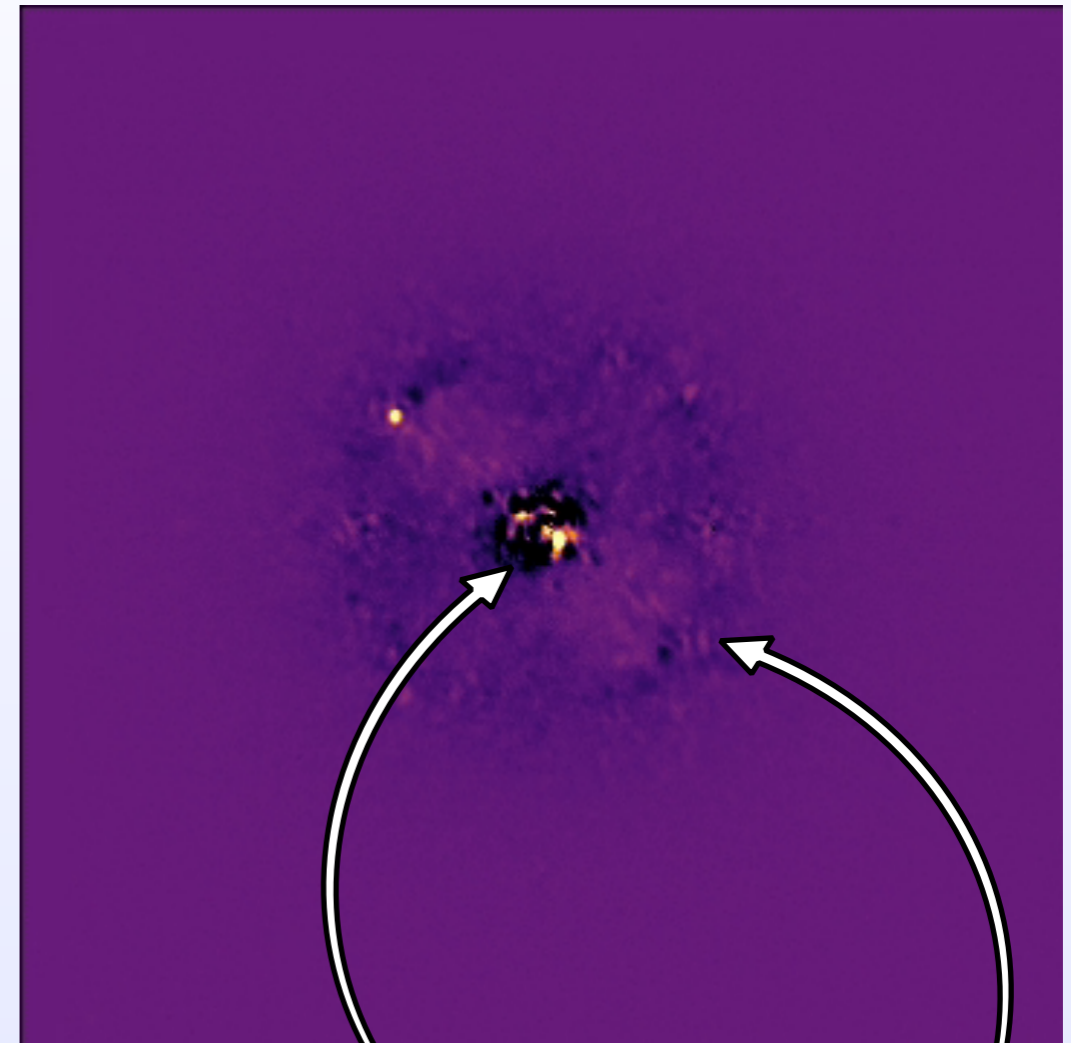
- IFS designed to **search for planets**: need for spatial & spectral information
 - Nyquist spatial sampling: 2 pixels/PSF at $0.95 \mu\text{m}$
 - Number of pixels limited on a $2\text{k} \times 2\text{k}$ IR detector
- **Consequence**: maximum spectral resolution ~ 50 for YJ coverage (~ 30 for YJH)

Speckle noise limitation

long-lived, quasi-static speckles
cause by instrumental aberrations



AO residuals



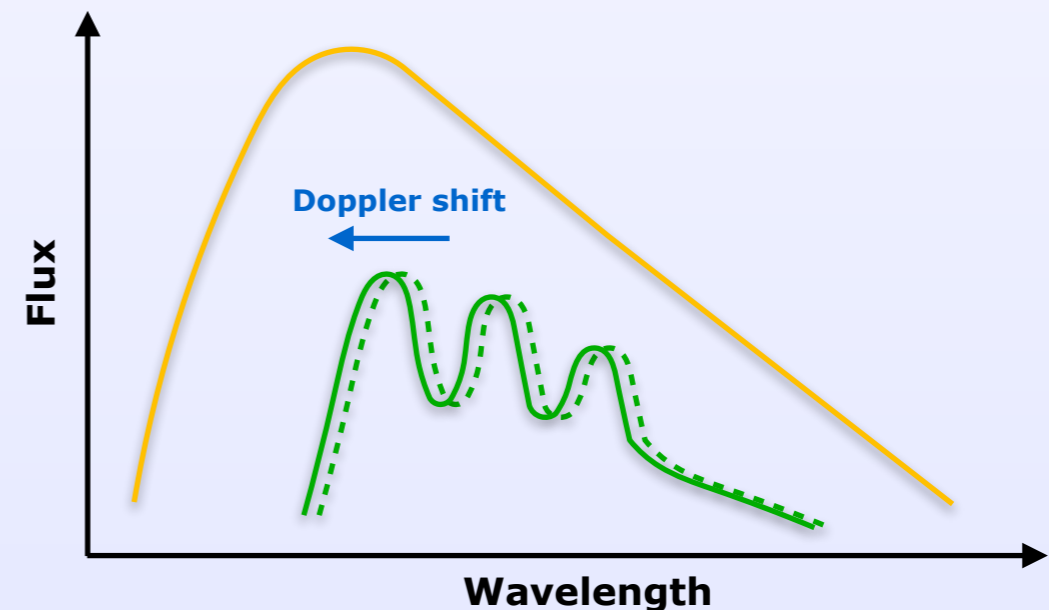
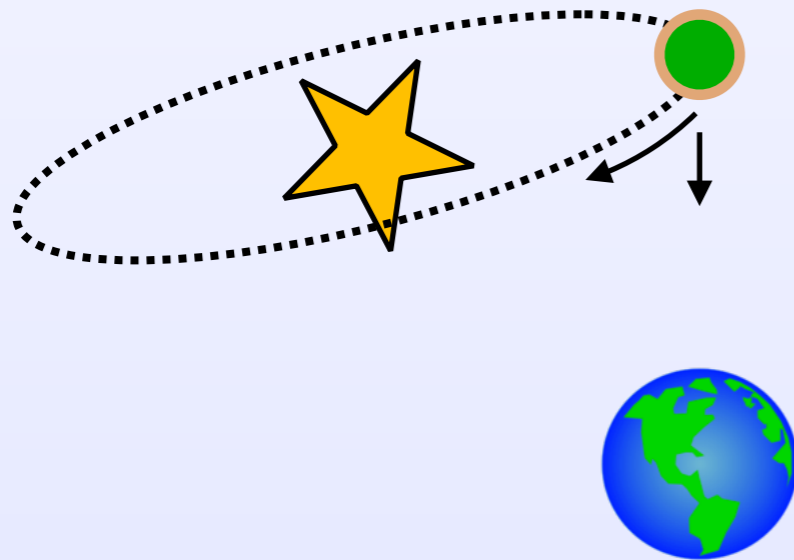
small variations because of
varying observing conditions,
thermal drift, etc

How to measure the signal of the planet lost in speckle noise?

Exoplanet direct detection techniques

Based on diversity intrinsic to or introduced in the data

- Angular diversity → angular differential imaging (ADI, cADI, LOCI, KLIP, ANDROMEDA, ...)
- Spectral diversity → spectral differential imaging (SDI, SD, SSDI)
- Polarimetric diversity → polarimetric differential imaging (PDI, DPI)
- Velocity diversity → high-resolution spectroscopy techniques

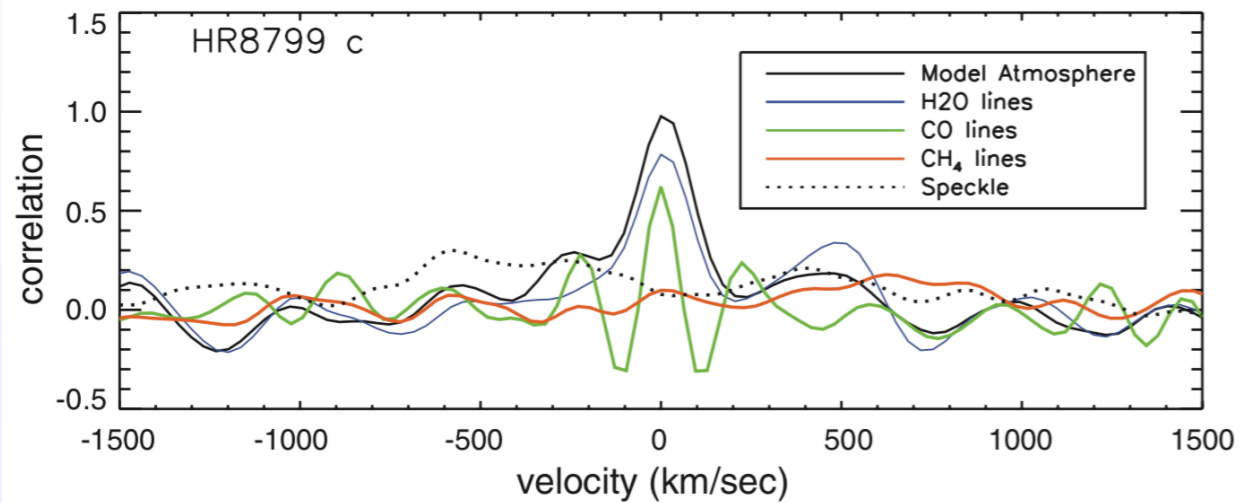


→ Resolution of at least a few 10^3 or 10^4 needed to resolve individual lines in the planet spectrum and detect its RV

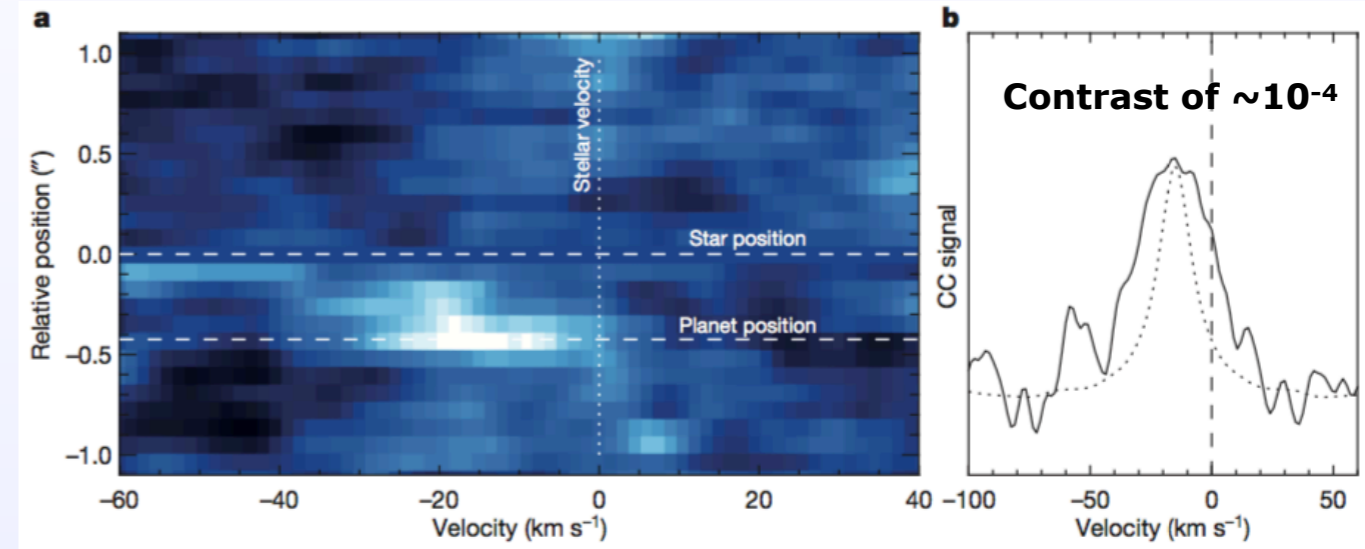
HCI and HRS for young exoplanets

- Nicely demonstrated on HR8799c and β Pic b:

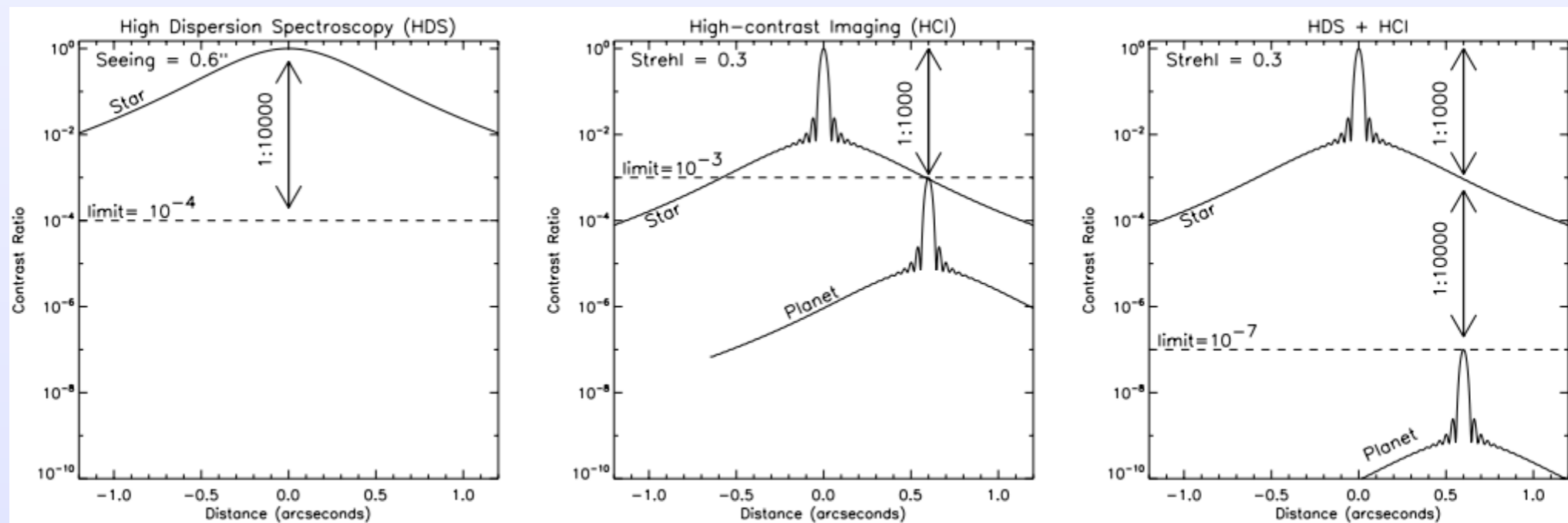
Konopacky et al. (2013)



Snellen et al. (2014)



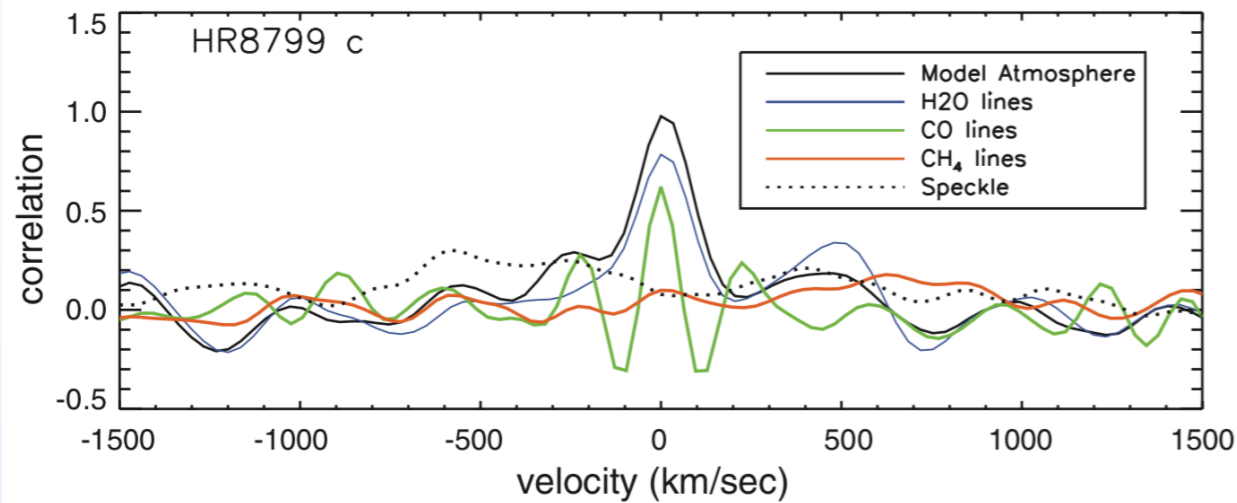
- HCI + HRS: ideal combination to reach contrasts better than 10^{-6}



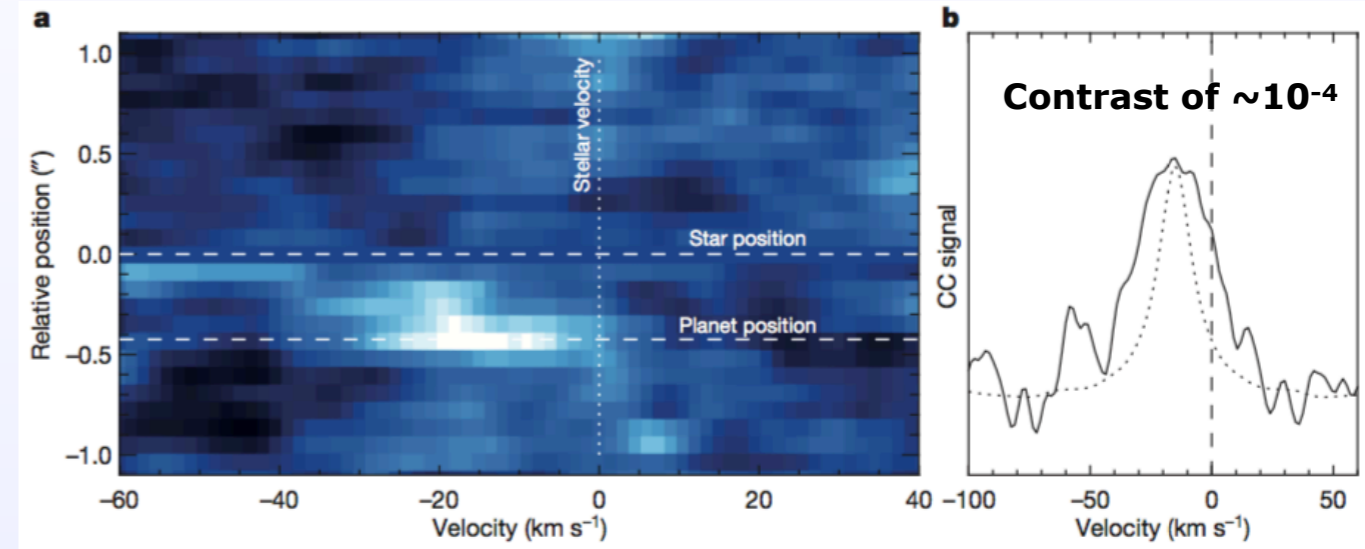
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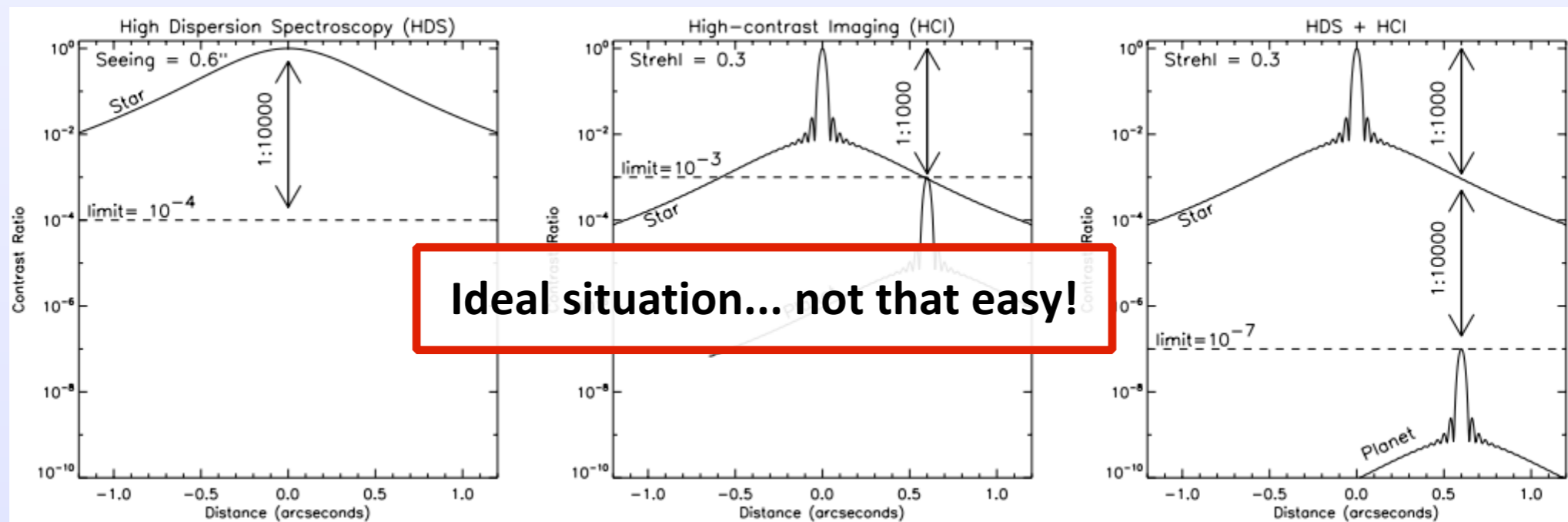
Konopacky et al. (2013)



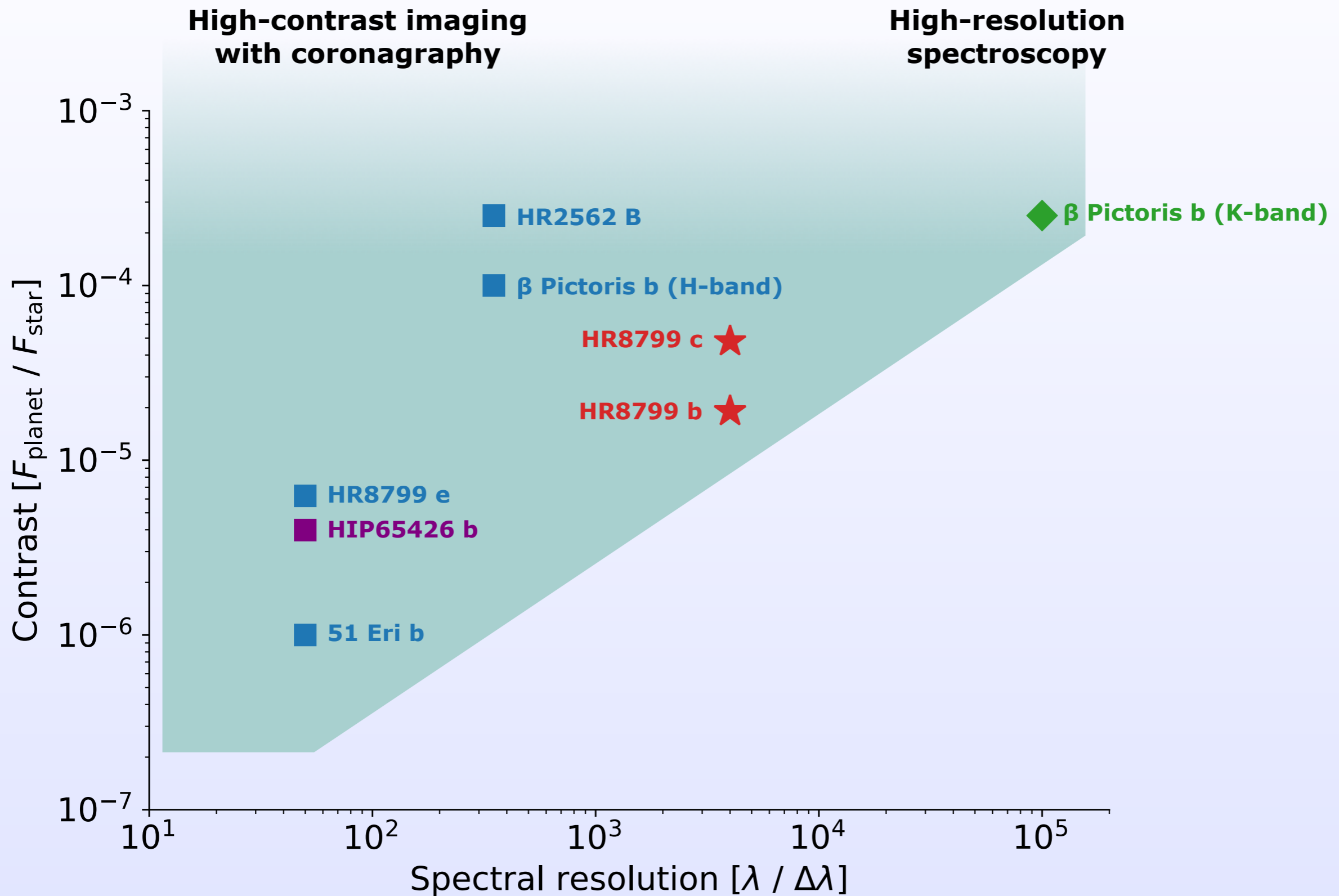
Snellen et al. (2014)



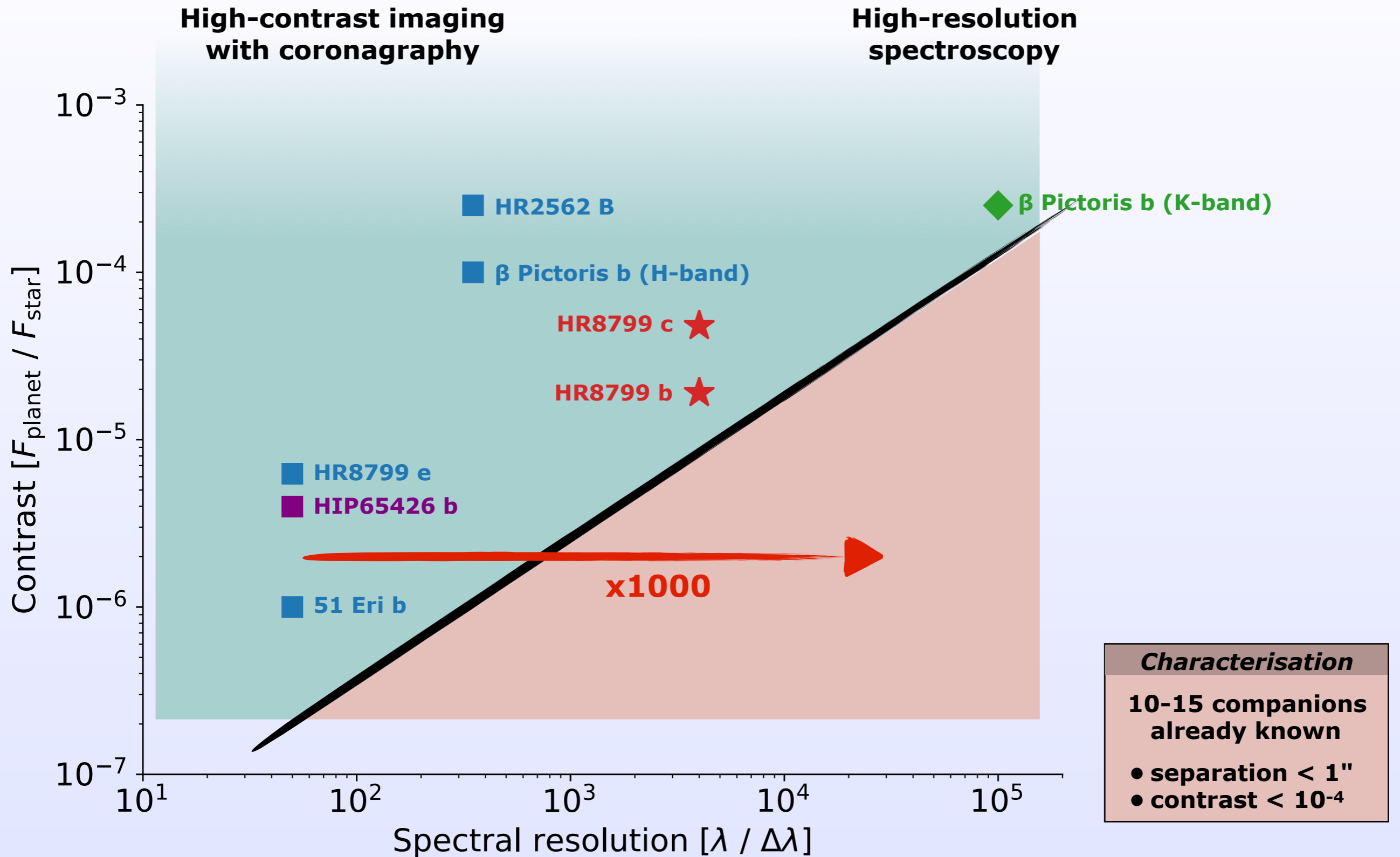
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Young exoplanets characterisation

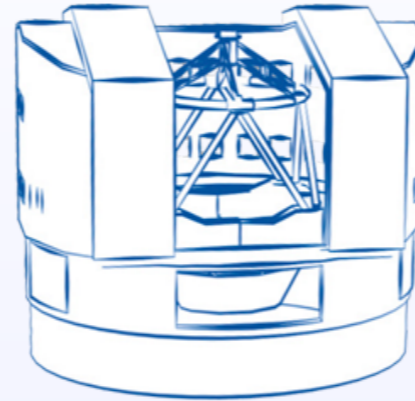


Young exoplanets characterisation



A unique window of opportunity

VLT/UT3



High-contrast exoplanet imager



High-resolution spectrograph



Y J H K

50 - 350

Extreme adaptive optics

Coronagraphy

Spectral coverage

Spectral resolution

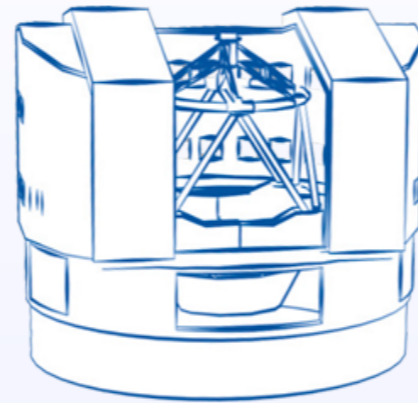


Y J H K L M

50 000 - 100 000

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HiRISE

Fiber coupling

Supported by

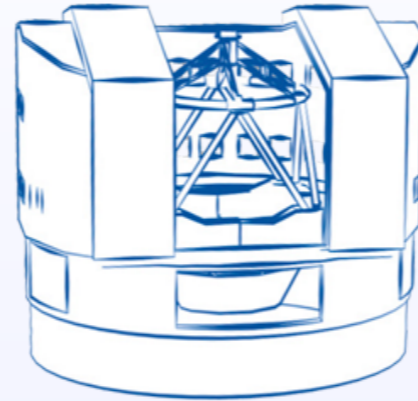


Supported by



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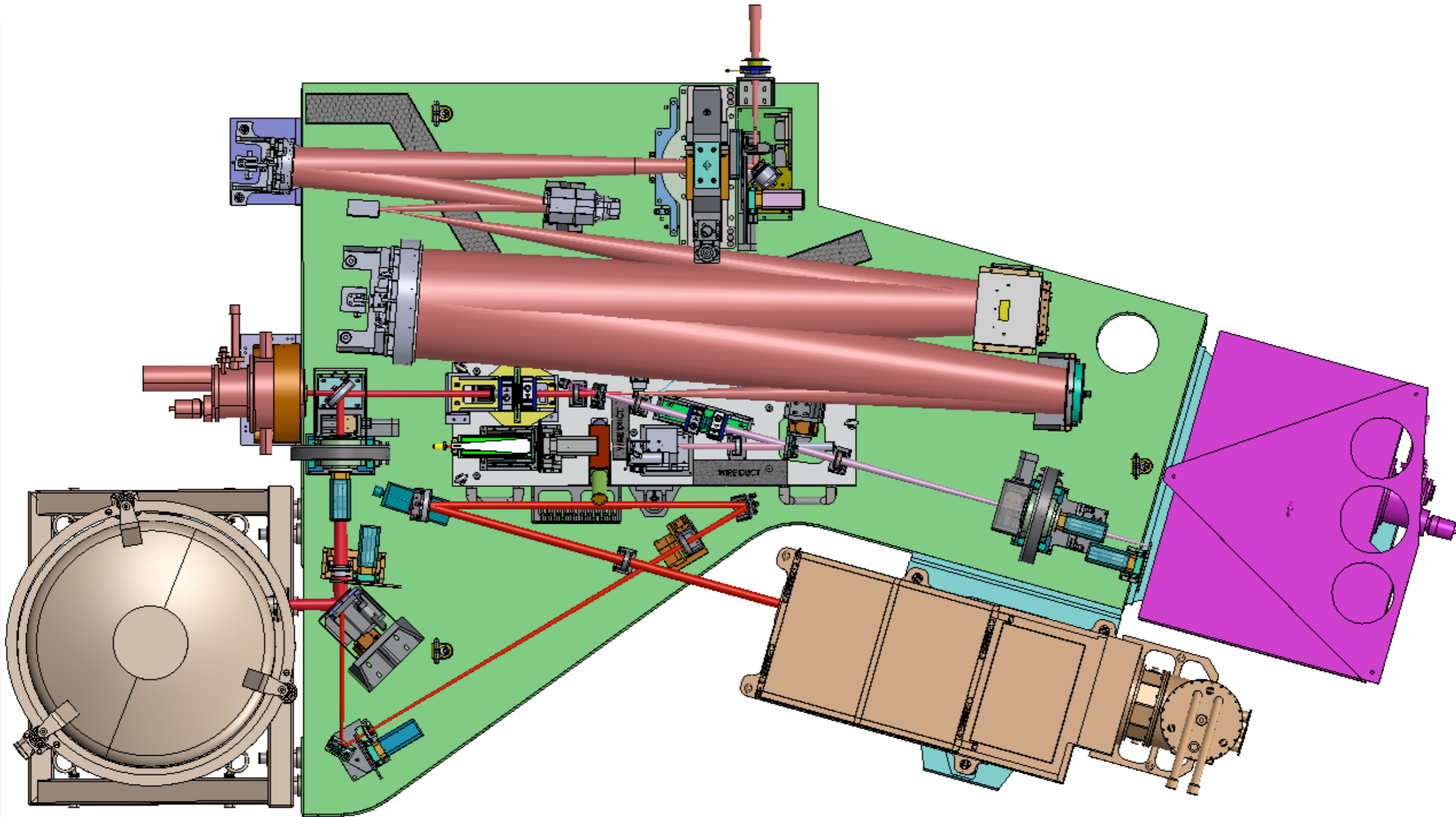
Supported by



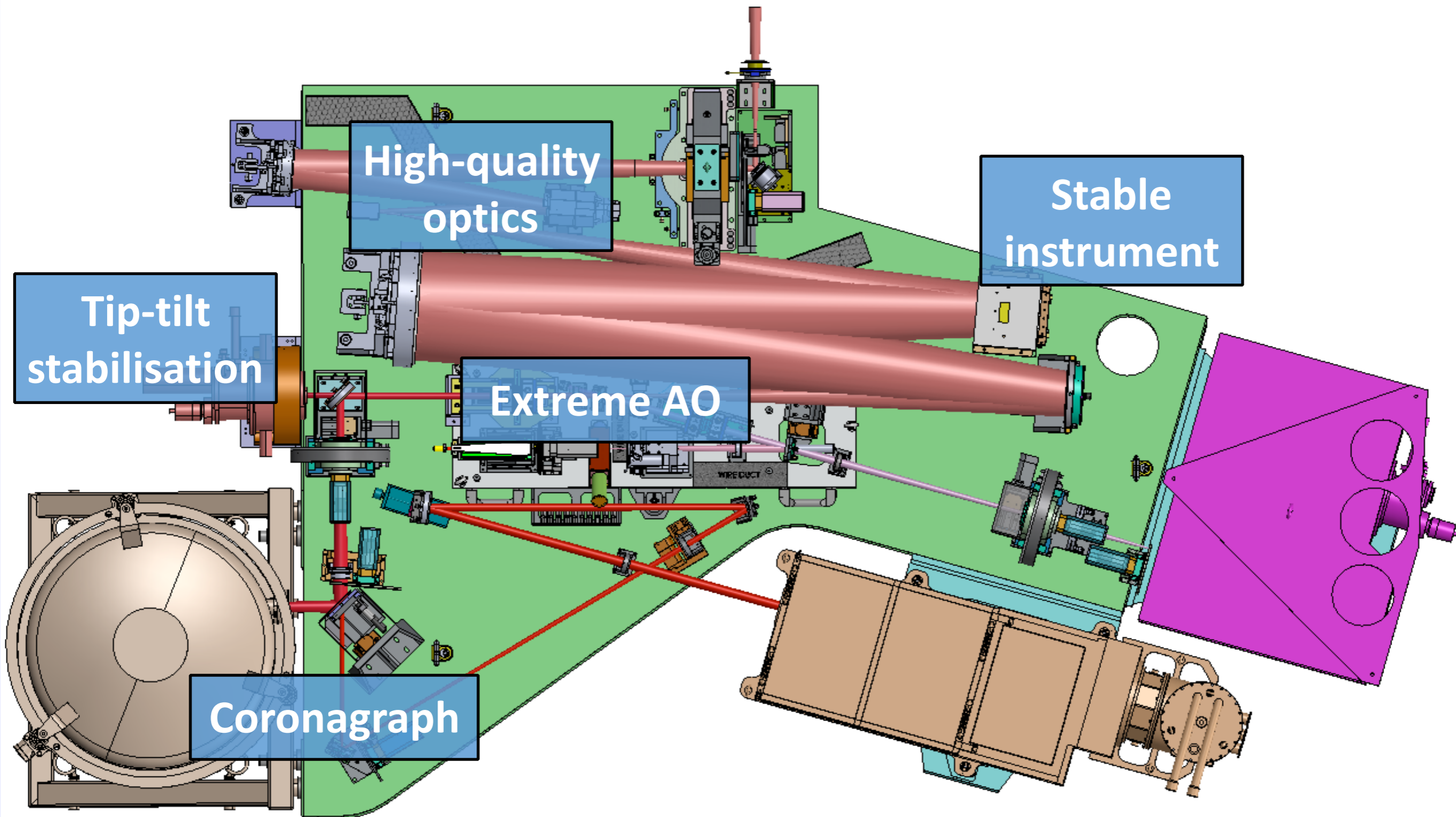
Supported by



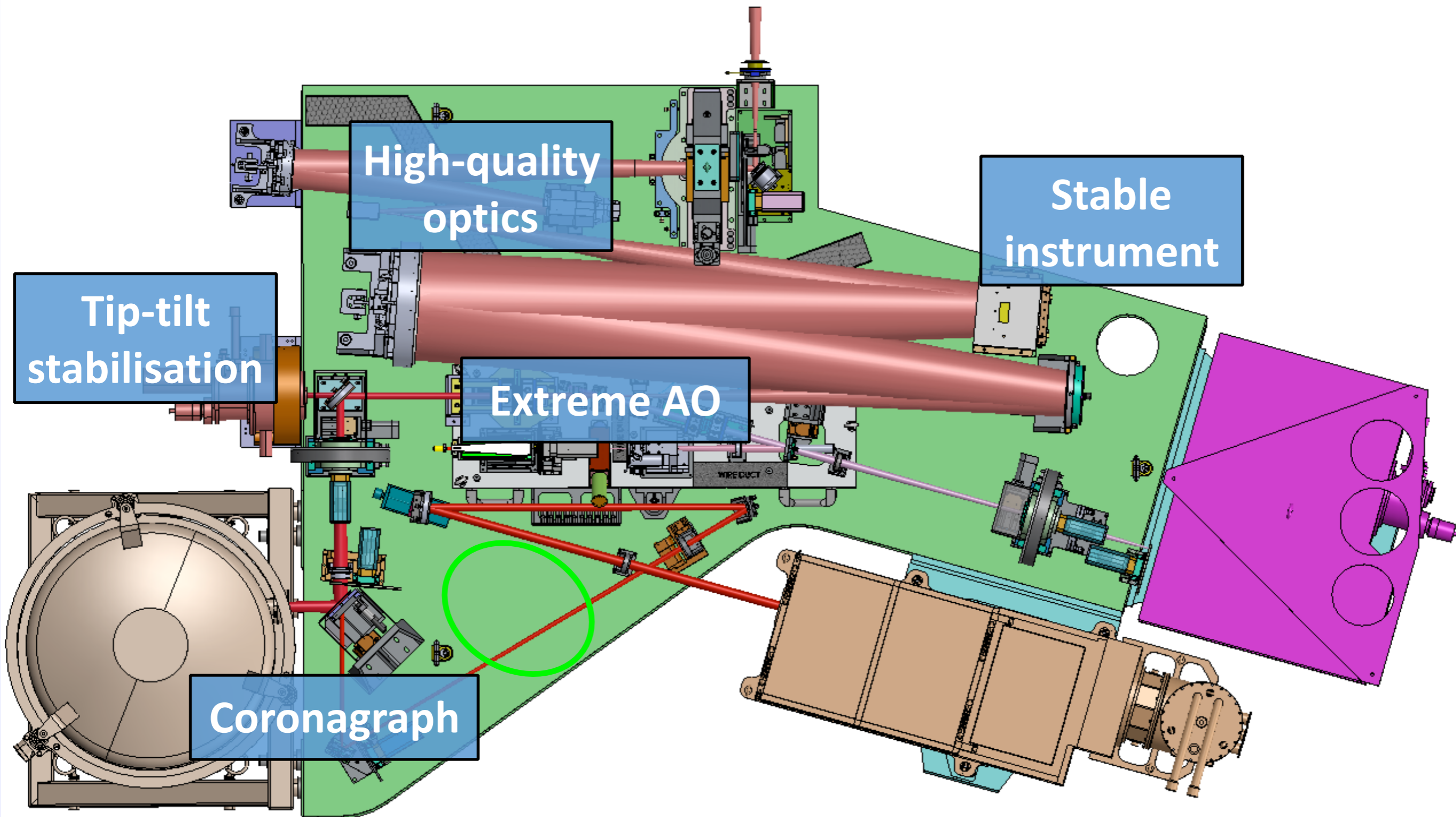
HiRISE fiber injection in SPHERE



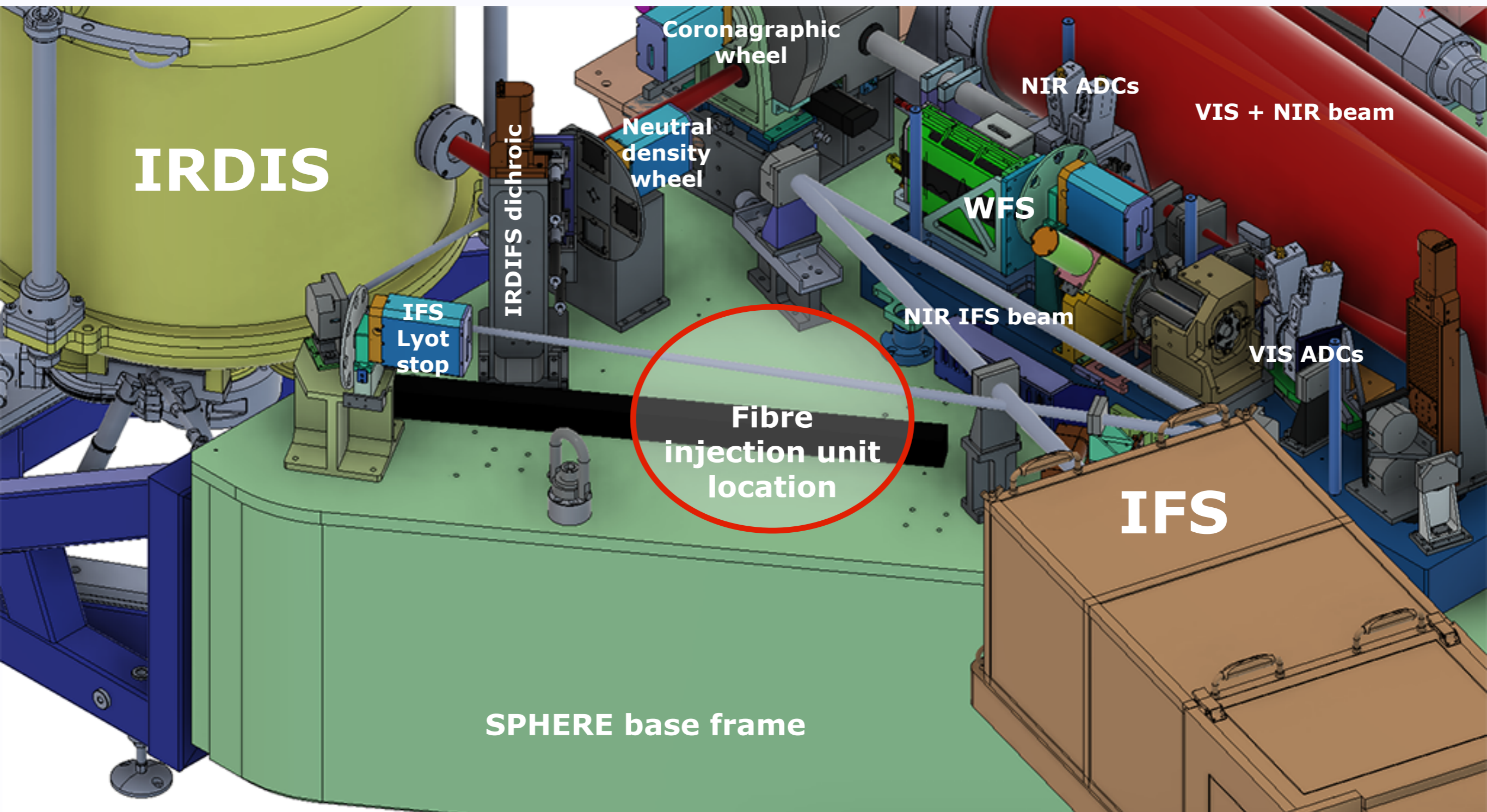
HiRISE fiber injection in SPHERE



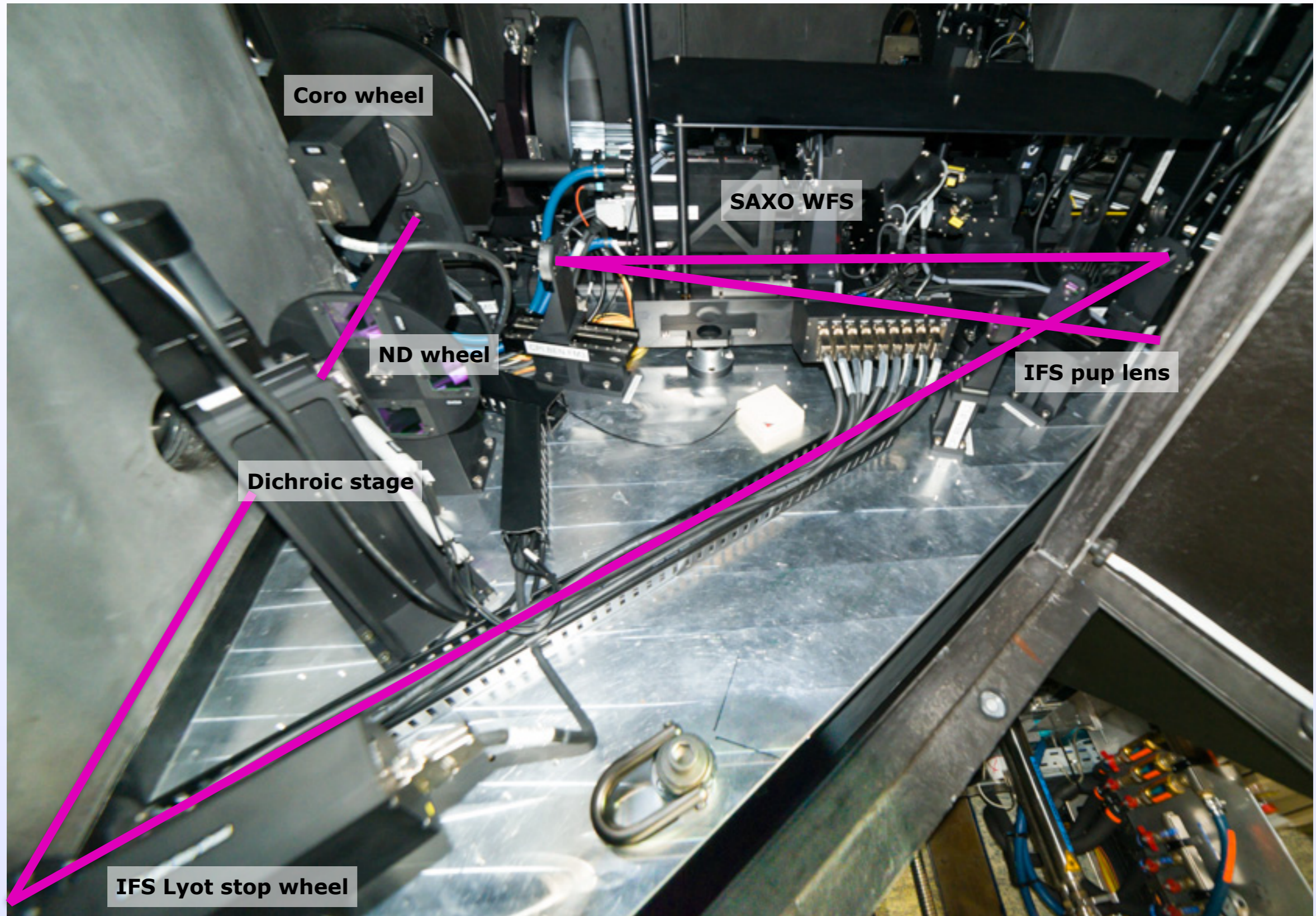
HiRISE fiber injection in SPHERE



Mechanical implementation in CPI

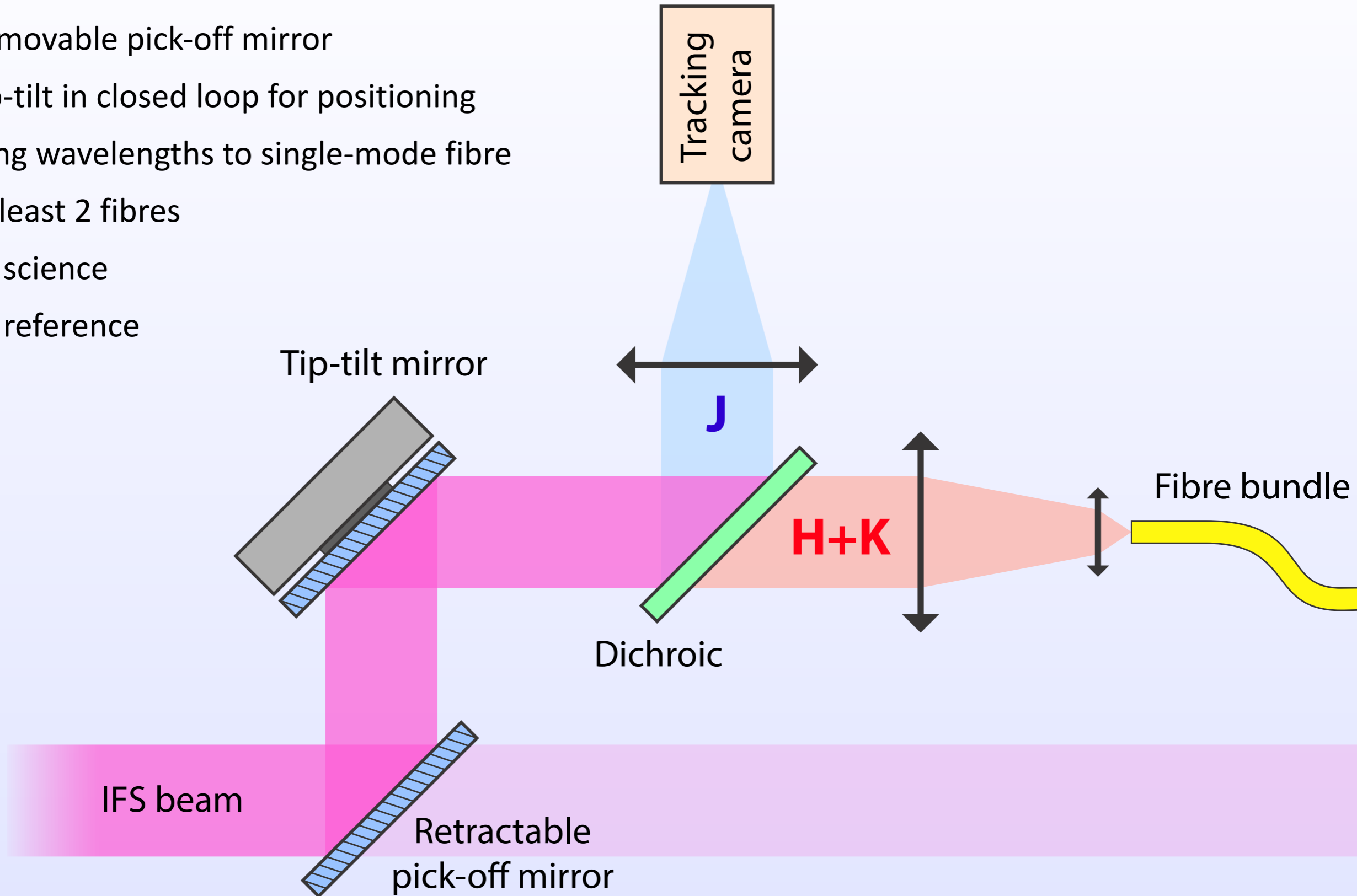


Mechanical implementation in CPI



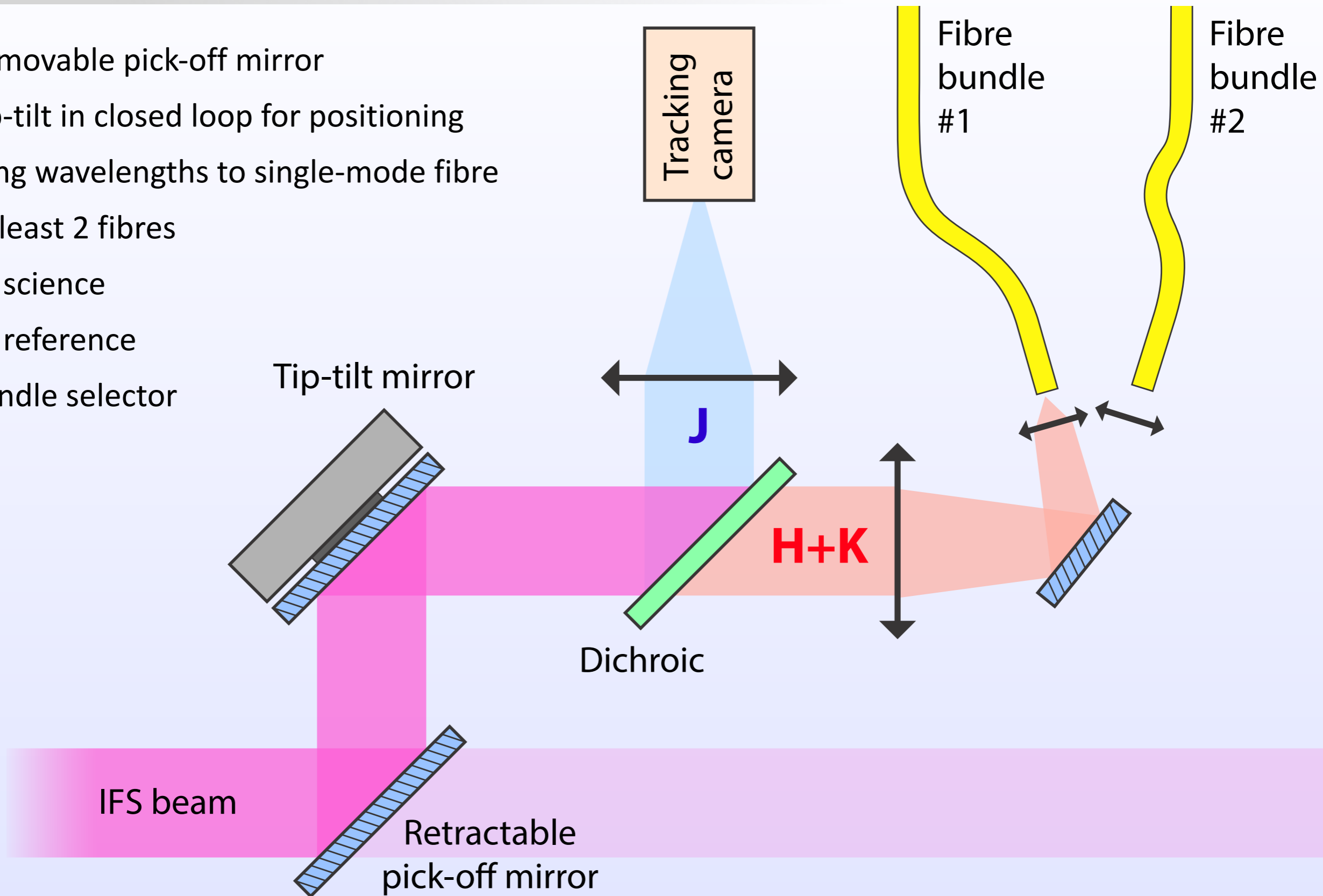
Concept

- Removable pick-off mirror
- Tip-tilt in closed loop for positioning
- Long wavelengths to single-mode fibre
- At least 2 fibres
 - science
 - reference

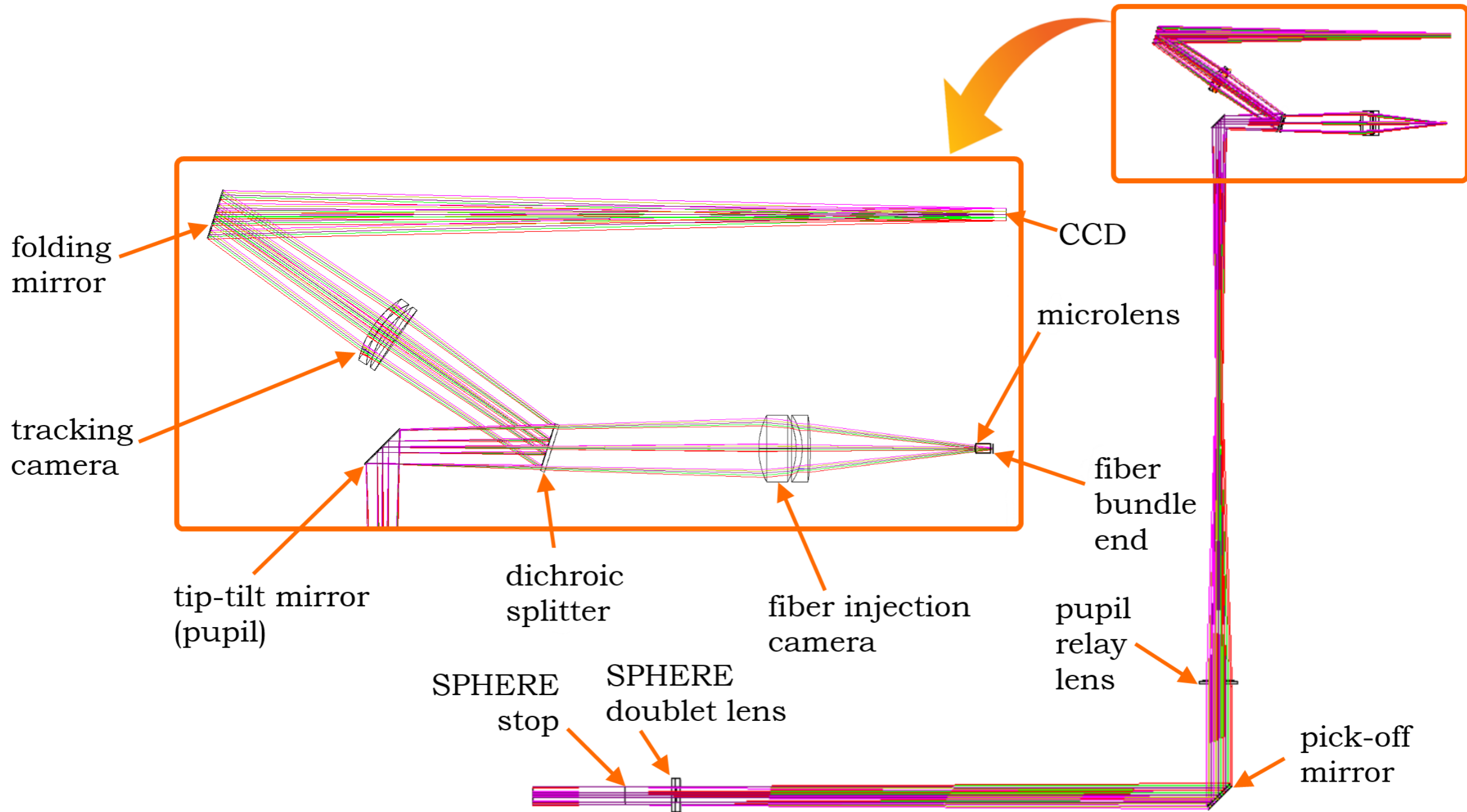


Alternative concept

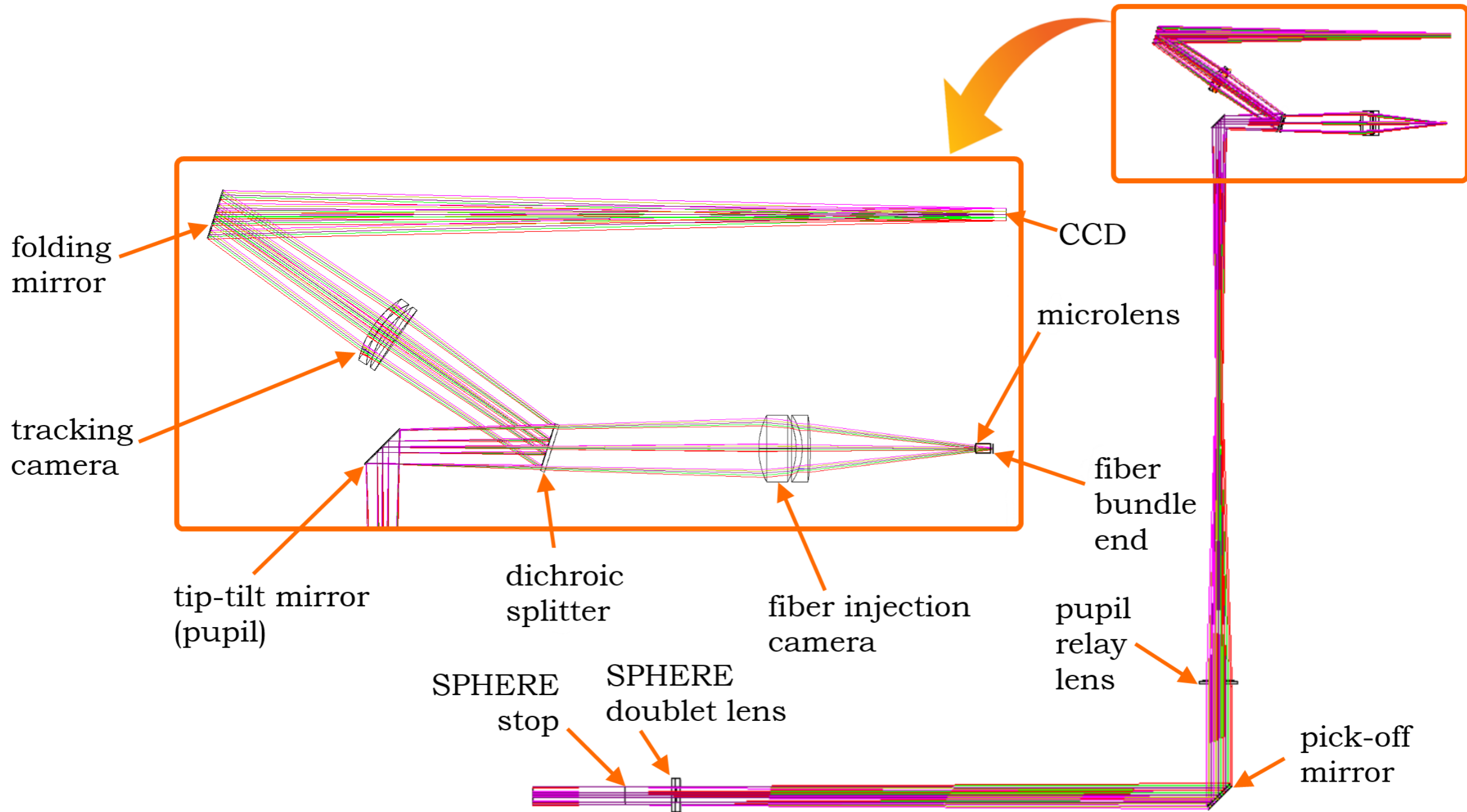
- Removable pick-off mirror
- Tip-tilt in closed loop for positioning
- Long wavelengths to single-mode fibre
- At least 2 fibres
 - science
 - reference
- Bundle selector



Optical design: tracking camera

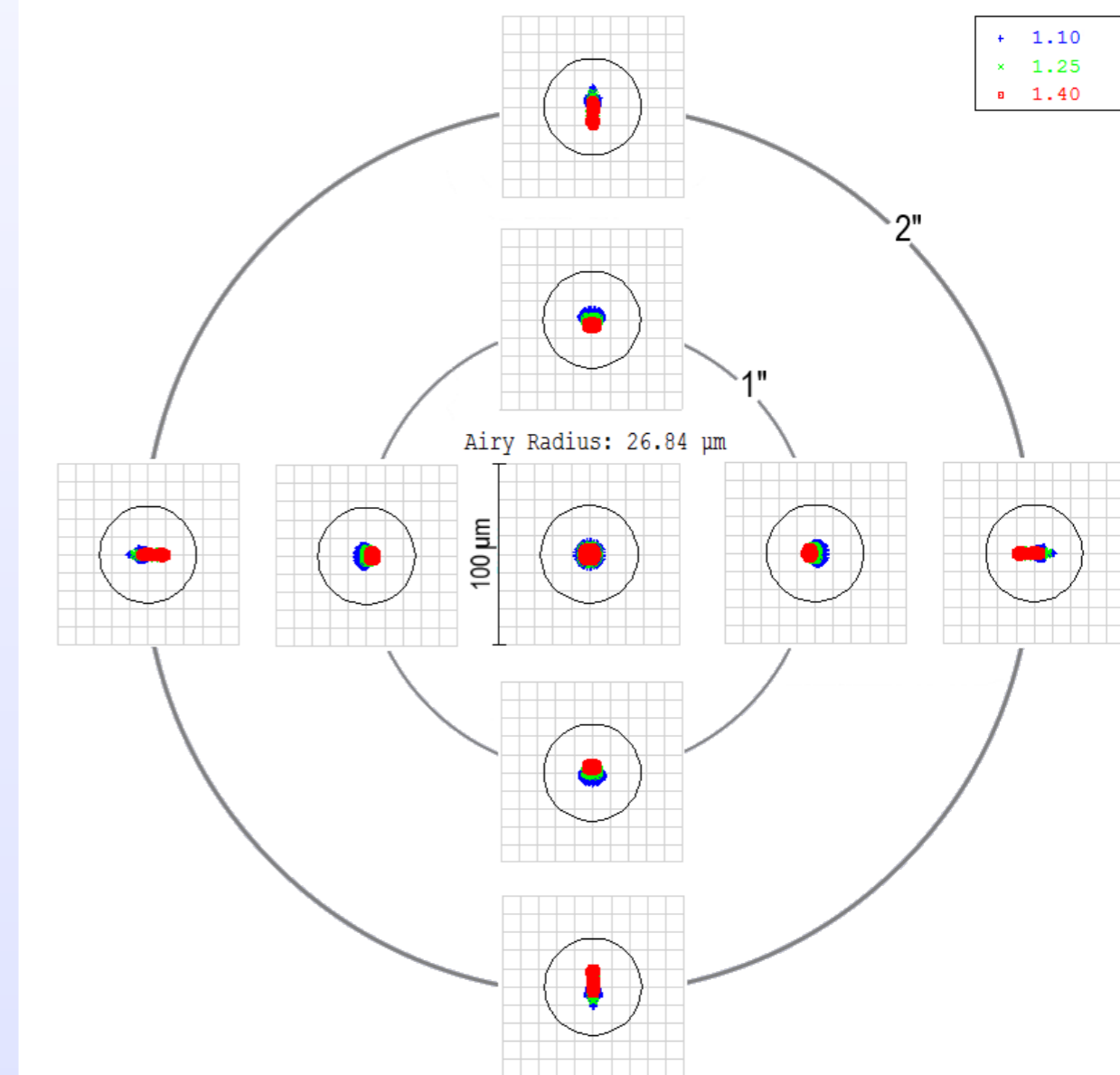
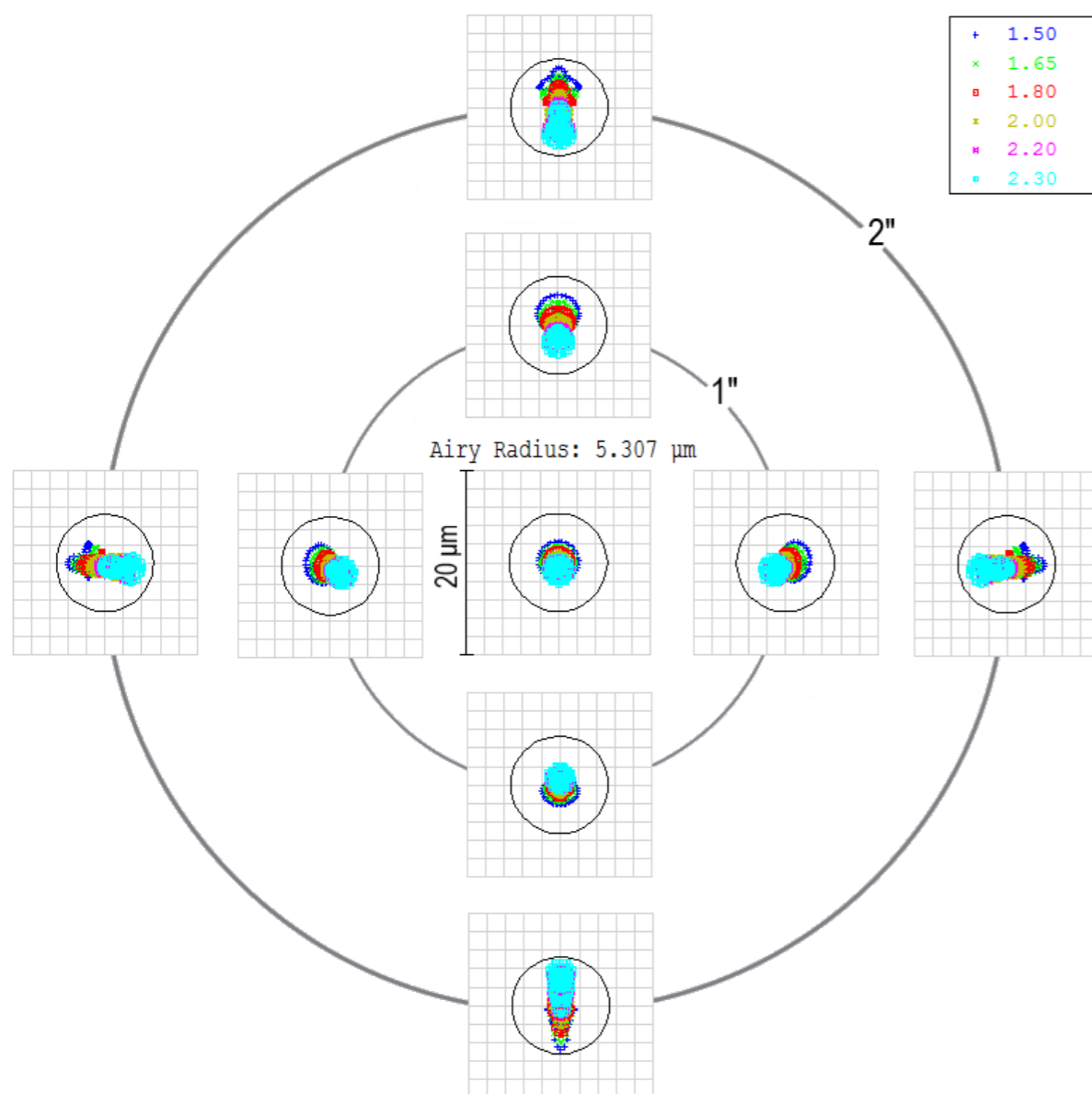


Optical design: tracking camera



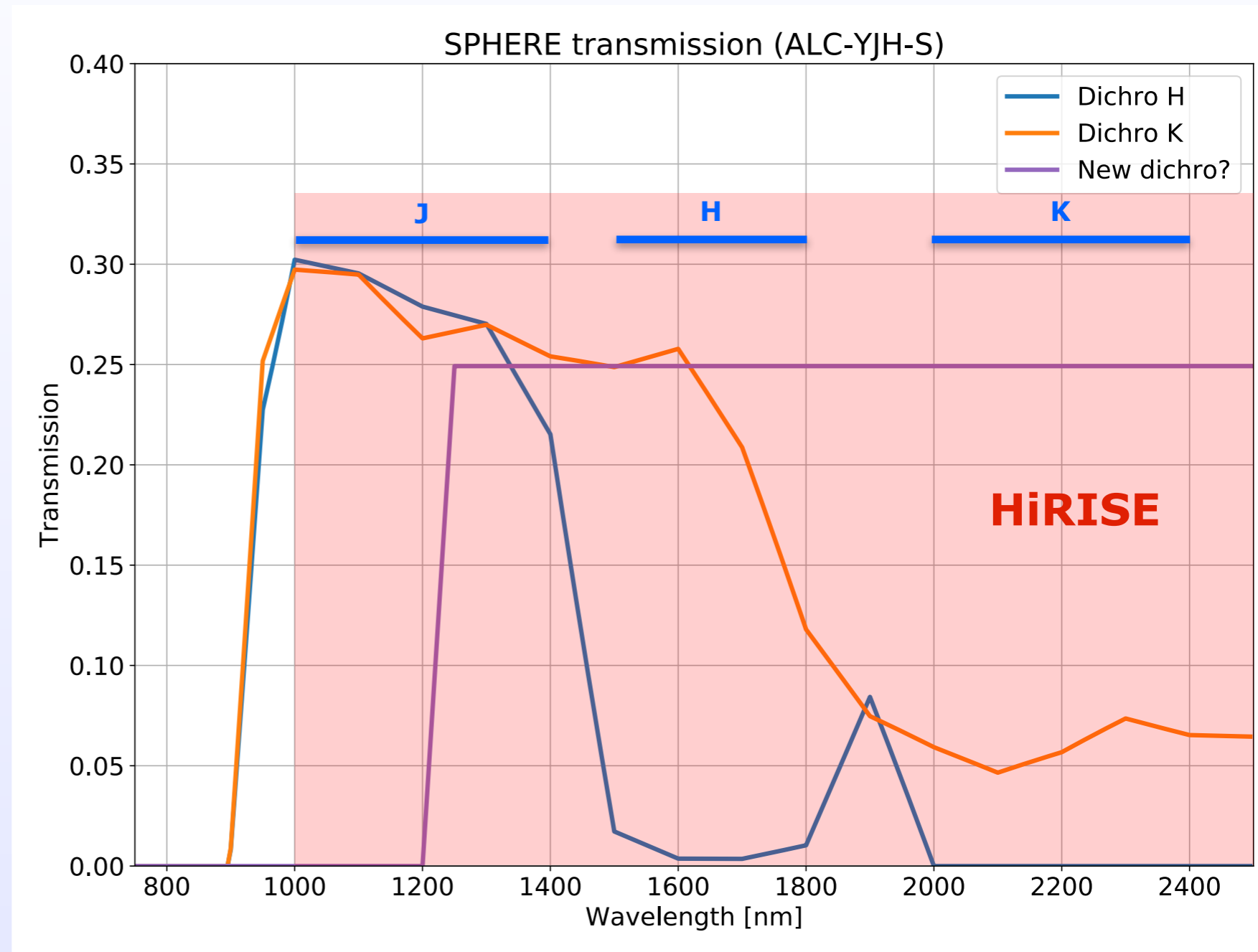
Optical design: fibre injection

	Fibre	Tracking
F/#	2.9	20
Linear FoV	± 1.58 mm	± 0.23 mm
Angular @ SPHERE stop	$\pm 0.45^\circ$	$\pm 0.45^\circ$
FoV @ sky	± 2 arcsec	± 2 arcsec
Focal length from pick-off	204.75 mm	29.44 mm
Spectral range	1.1-1.4 μm	1.5-2.3 μm



Photon share issues: NIR dichroic

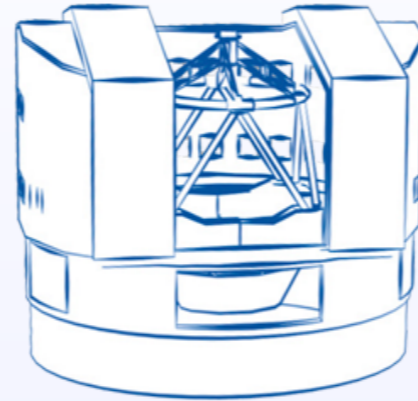
- implemented IFS modes:
 - IRDIFS: 0.96 - 1.34 μm
 - IRDIFS-EXT: 0.97 - 1.66 μm
- current dichroics not ideal
 - only 20% flux in K-band
 - new dichroic would be much better



Current dichroic not ideal... to be changed?

A unique window of opportunity

VLT/UT3



High-contrast exoplanet imager



High-resolution spectrograph



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Coronagraphy

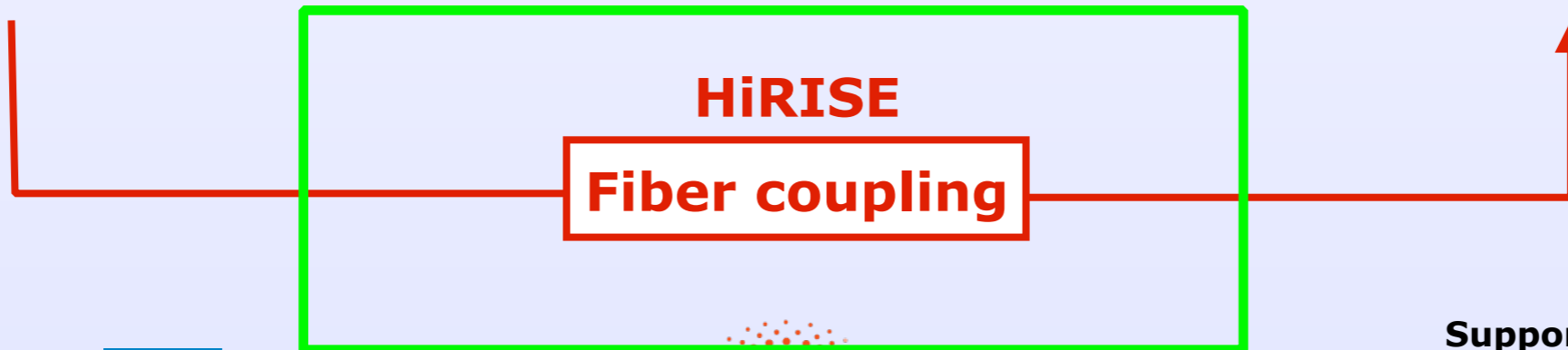
Spectral coverage

Spectral resolution

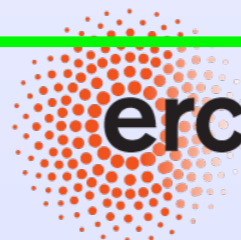


Y J H K L M

50 000 - 100 000



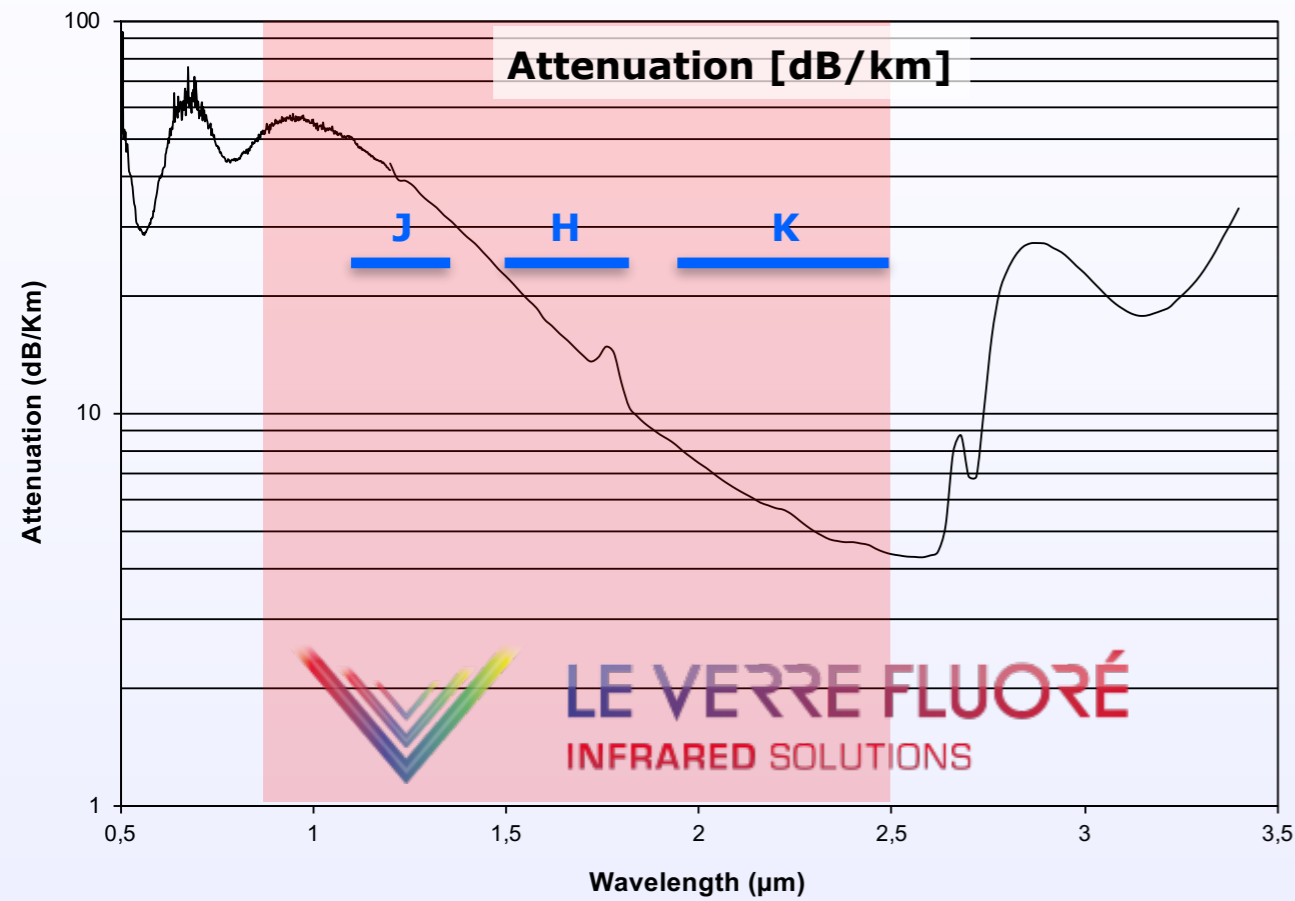
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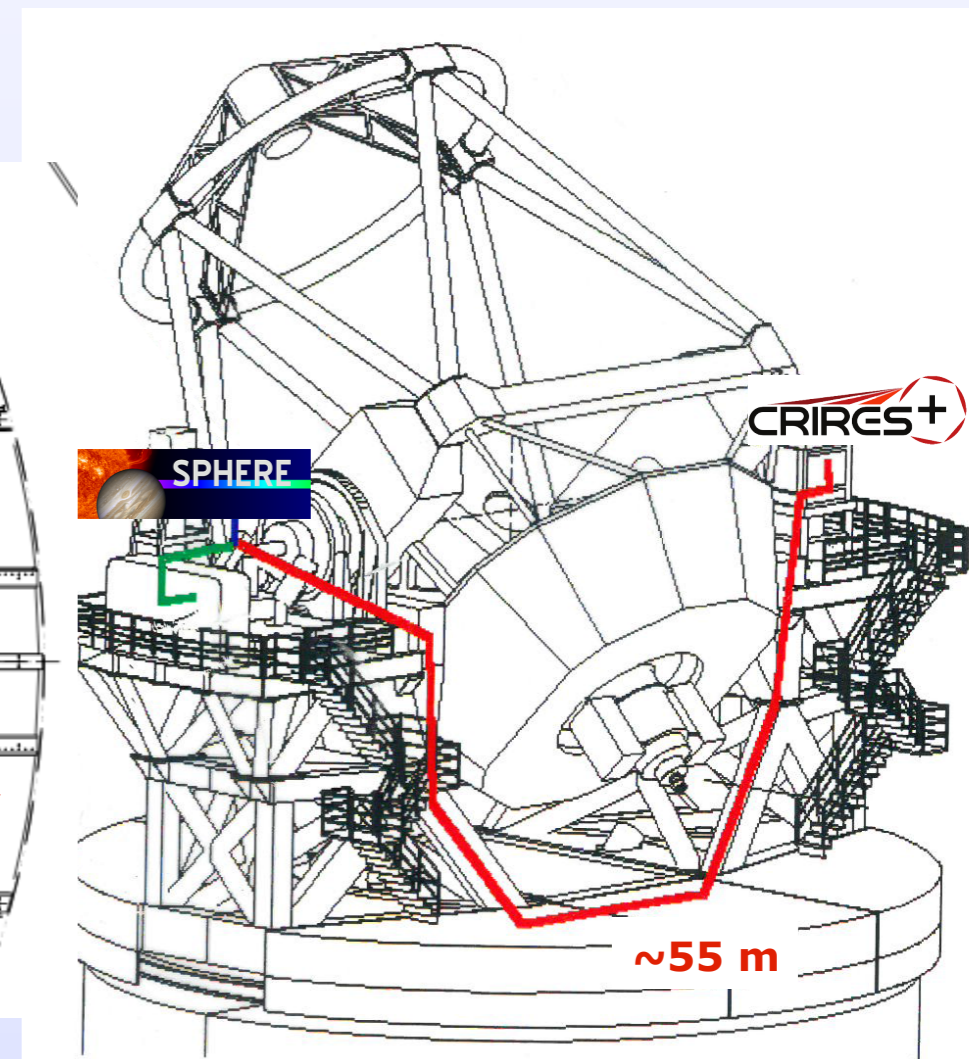
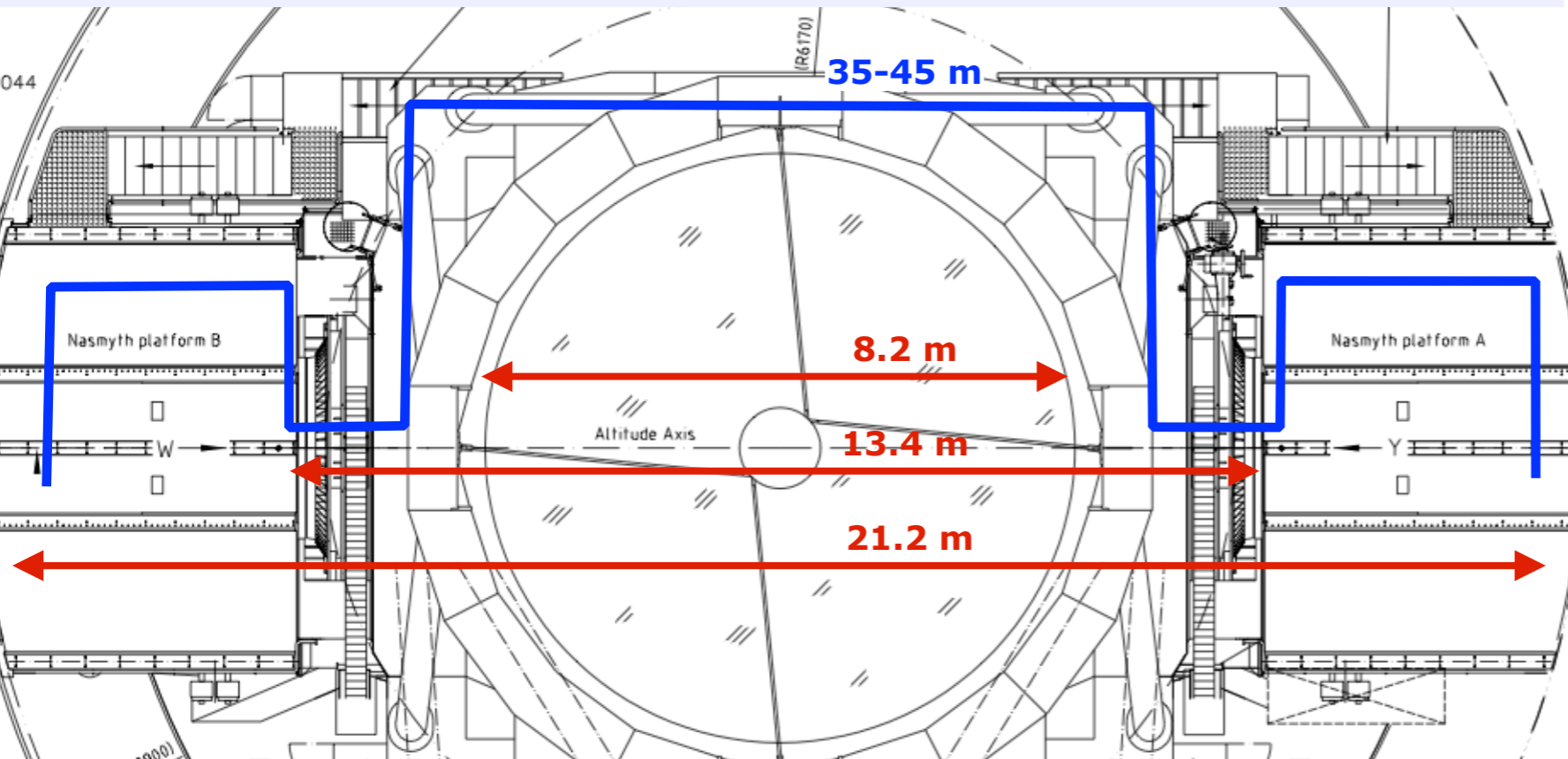
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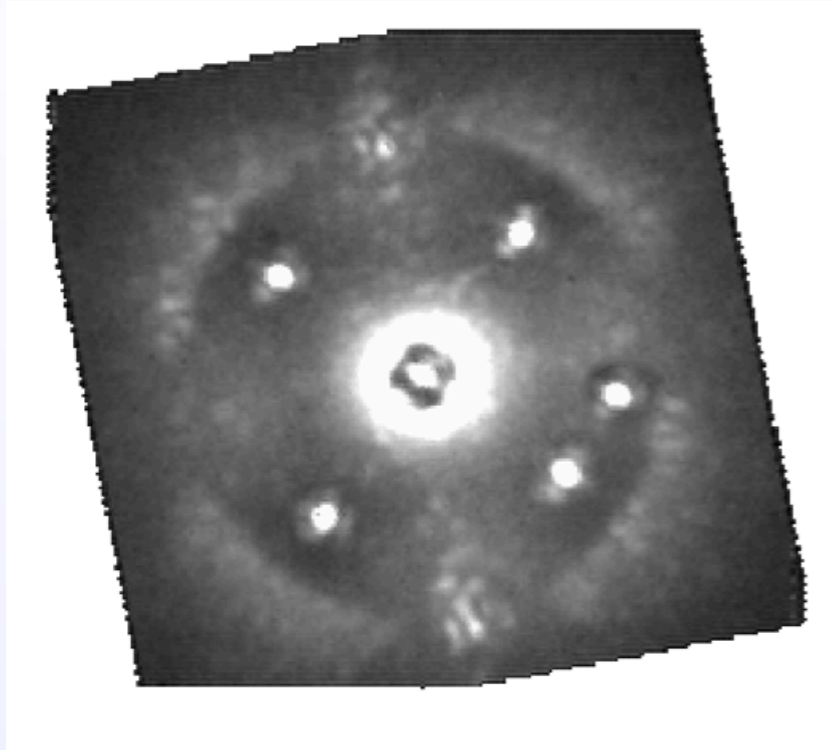
NIR fibres for coupling



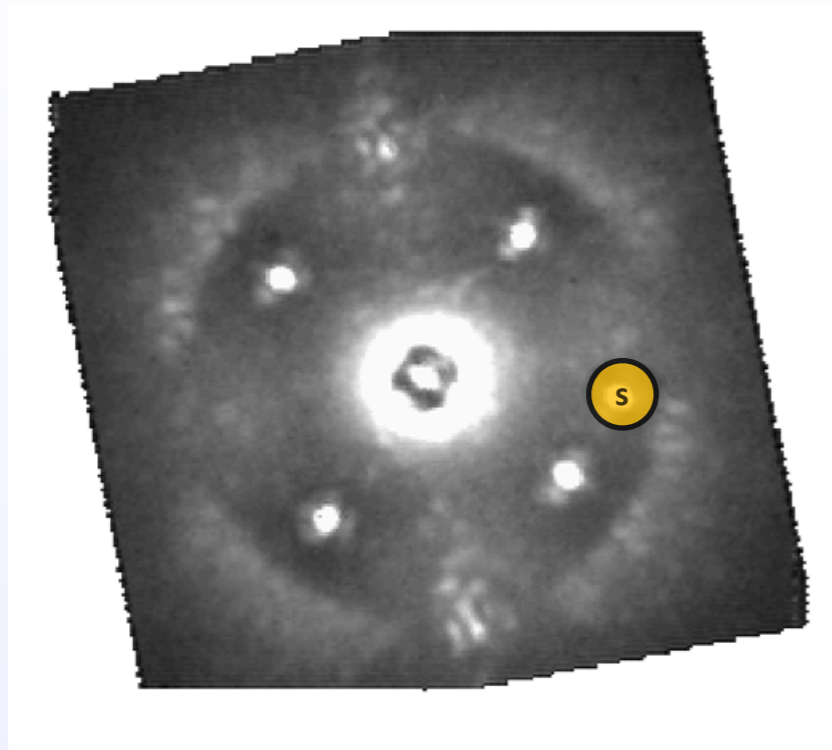
- ZBLAN fibers optimised for near-infrared
 - very high-transmission in H- and K-band
- Fibre bundle must go from Nasmyth A to Nasmyth B
- Similar setup already implemented for FLAMES
 - fibre length ~ 55 m



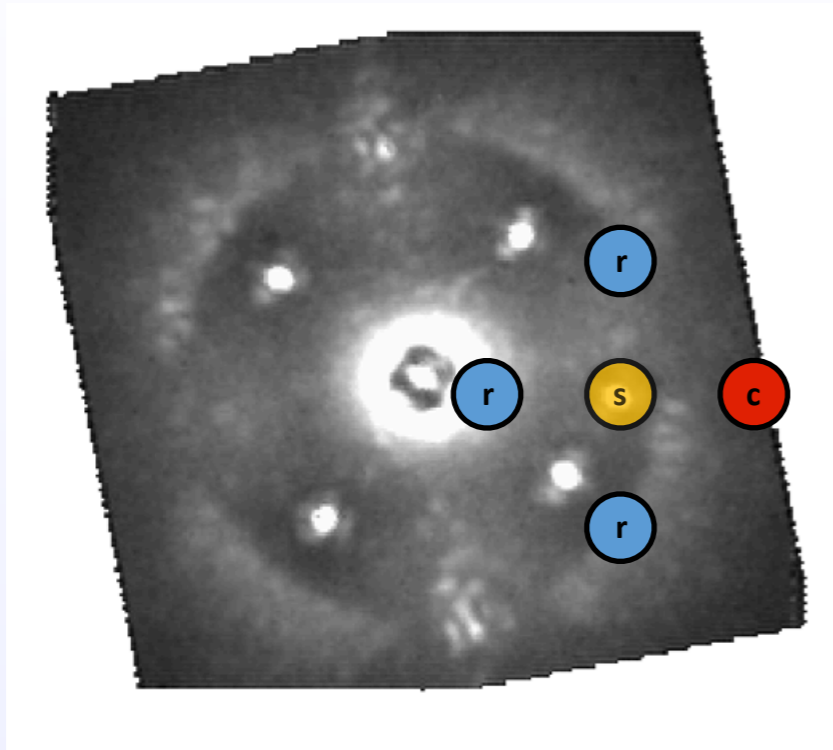
Number of fibres & geometry



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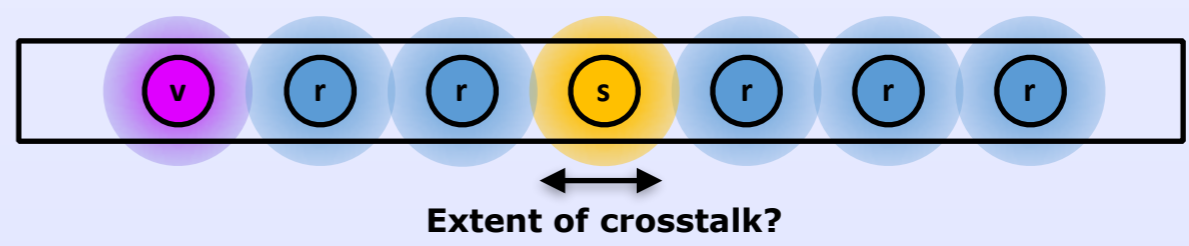
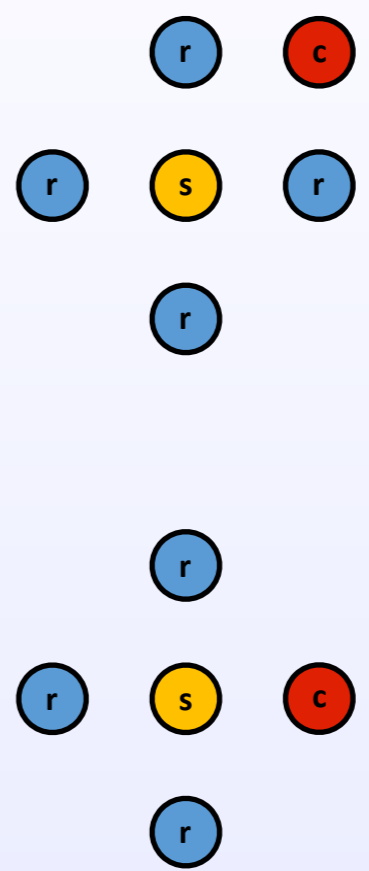


Number of fibres & geometry



- At least 2 fibres needed: planet (s) + star (r)
 - More → better sampling of the speckles
- Need for a centring (c) fibre
- (v) fibre to stabilise CRIRES+ tip-tilt!

Possible geometries

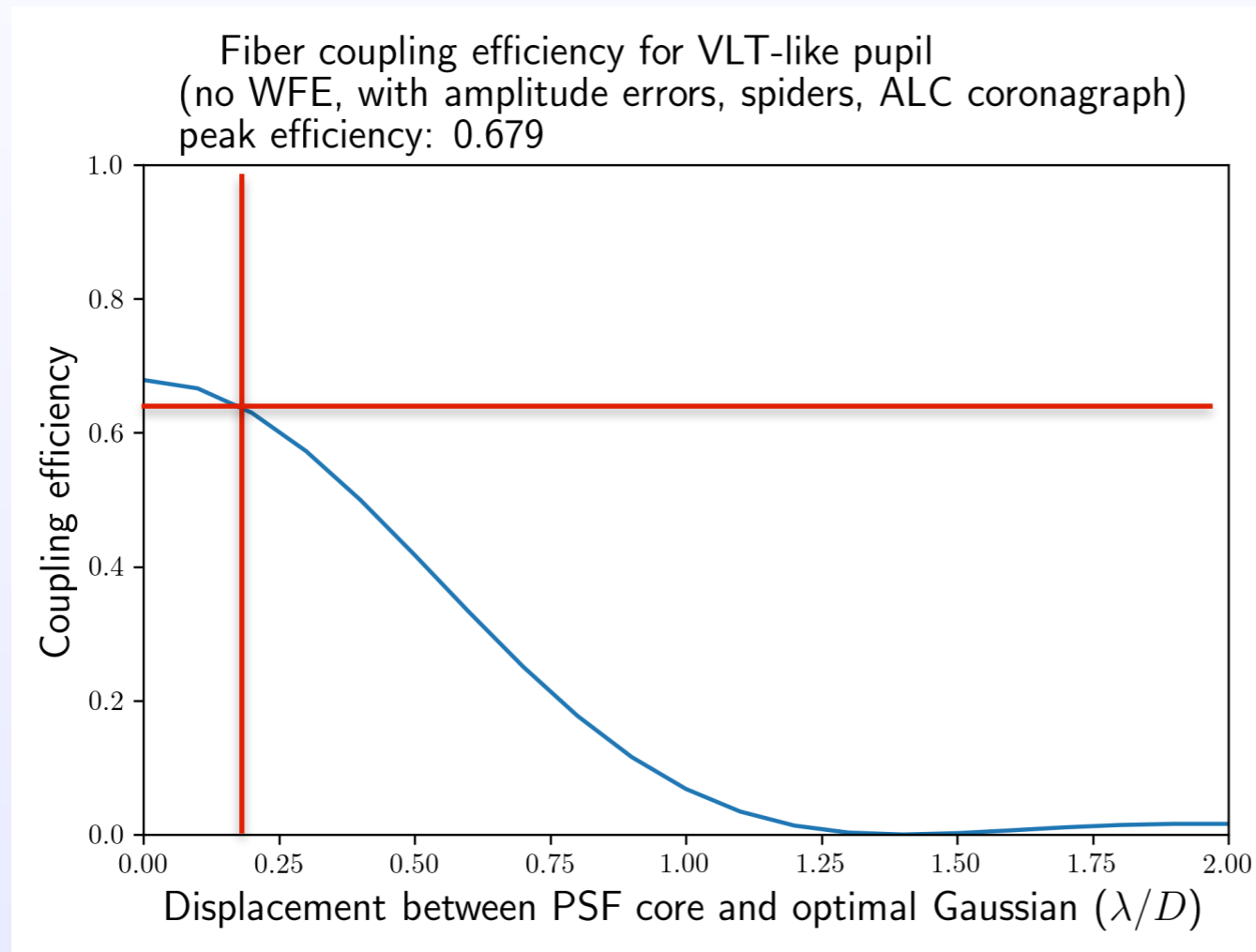


SPHERE

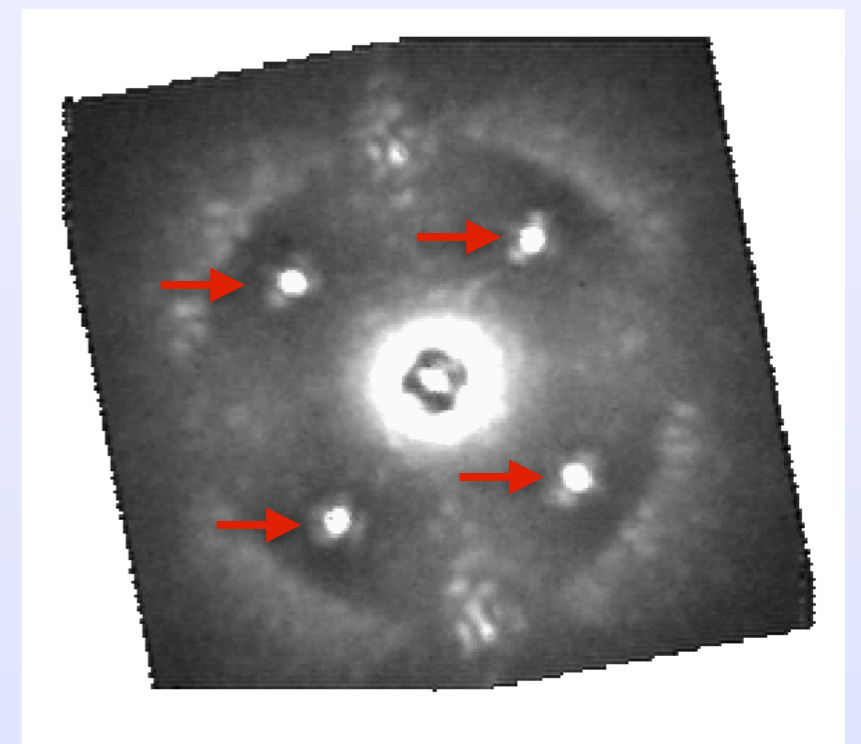
CRIRES+

Fibre positioning

- **Most difficult issue: make sure that the planet falls on the fibre**
- Required accuracy: probably better than $1/5^{\text{th}}$ of λ/D

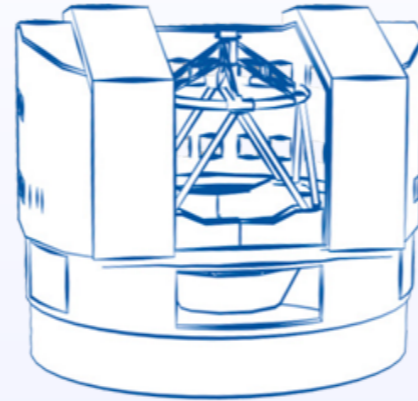


- Current approach: we move the **image** w.r.t. the **fibre**
- Calibration of the fibre/image motion:
 - using waffle spots in narrow band filter
 - internal or on-sky calibration? mix of both?



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High-resolution spectrograph



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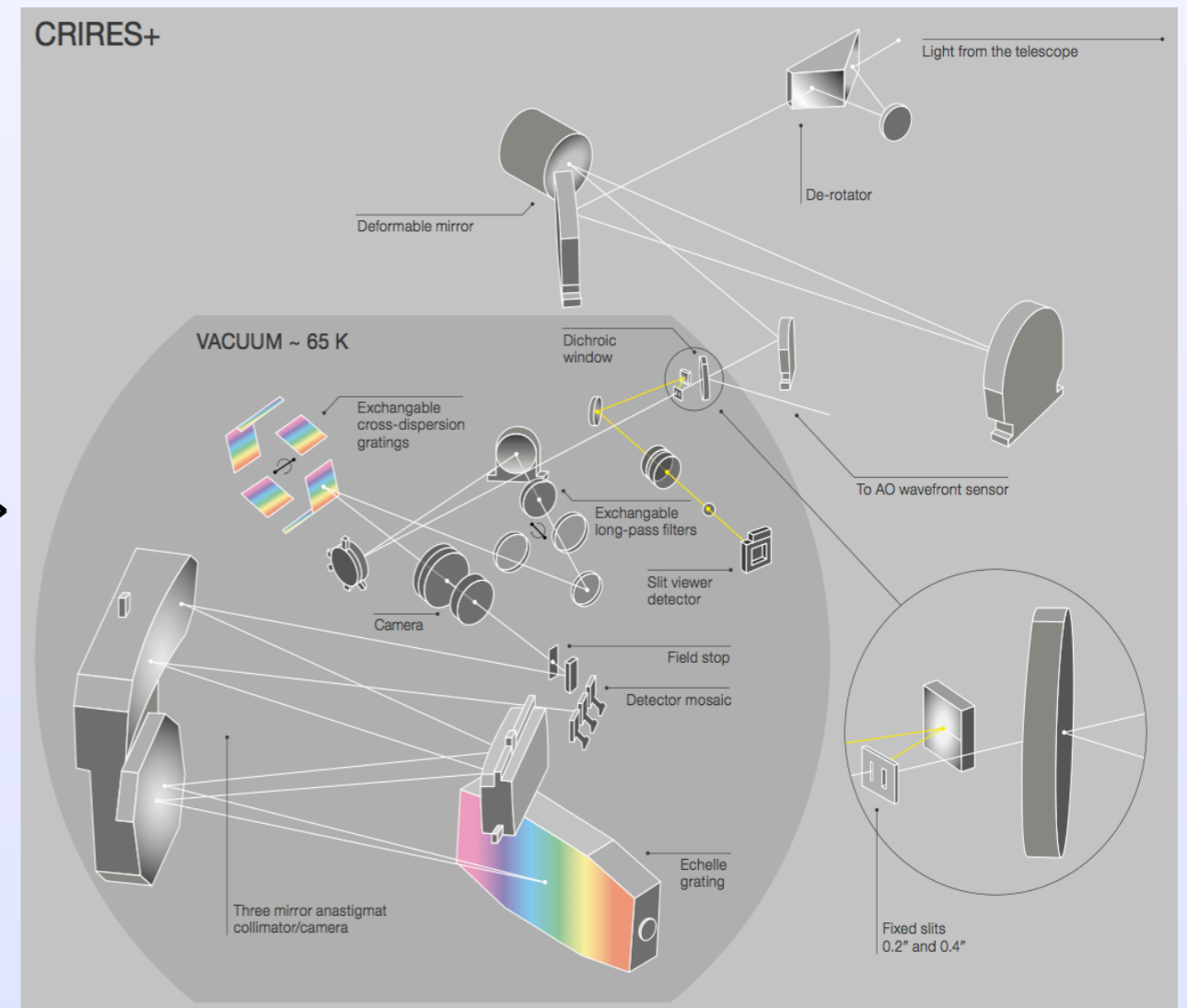
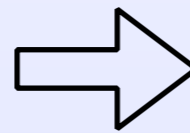
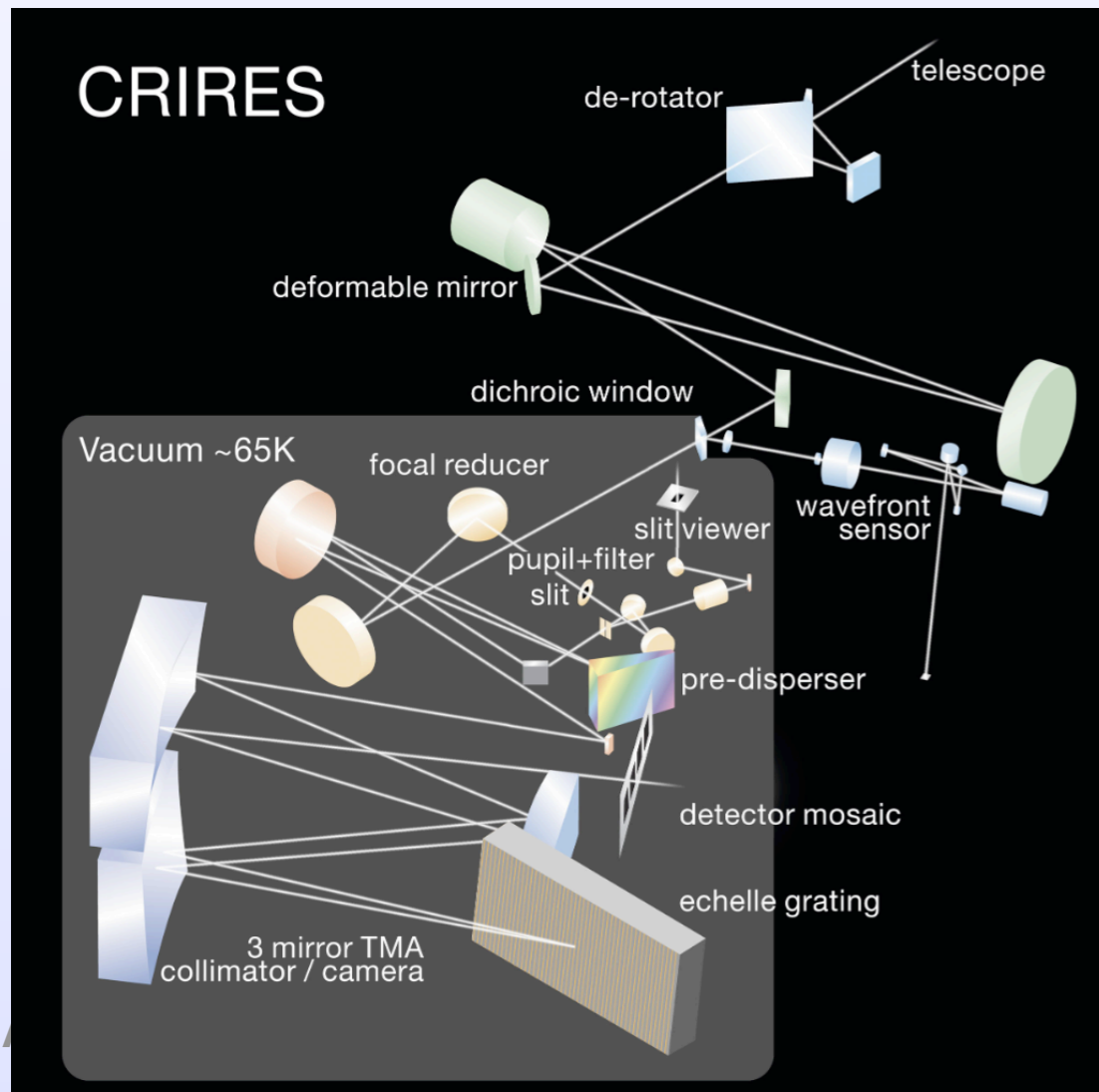
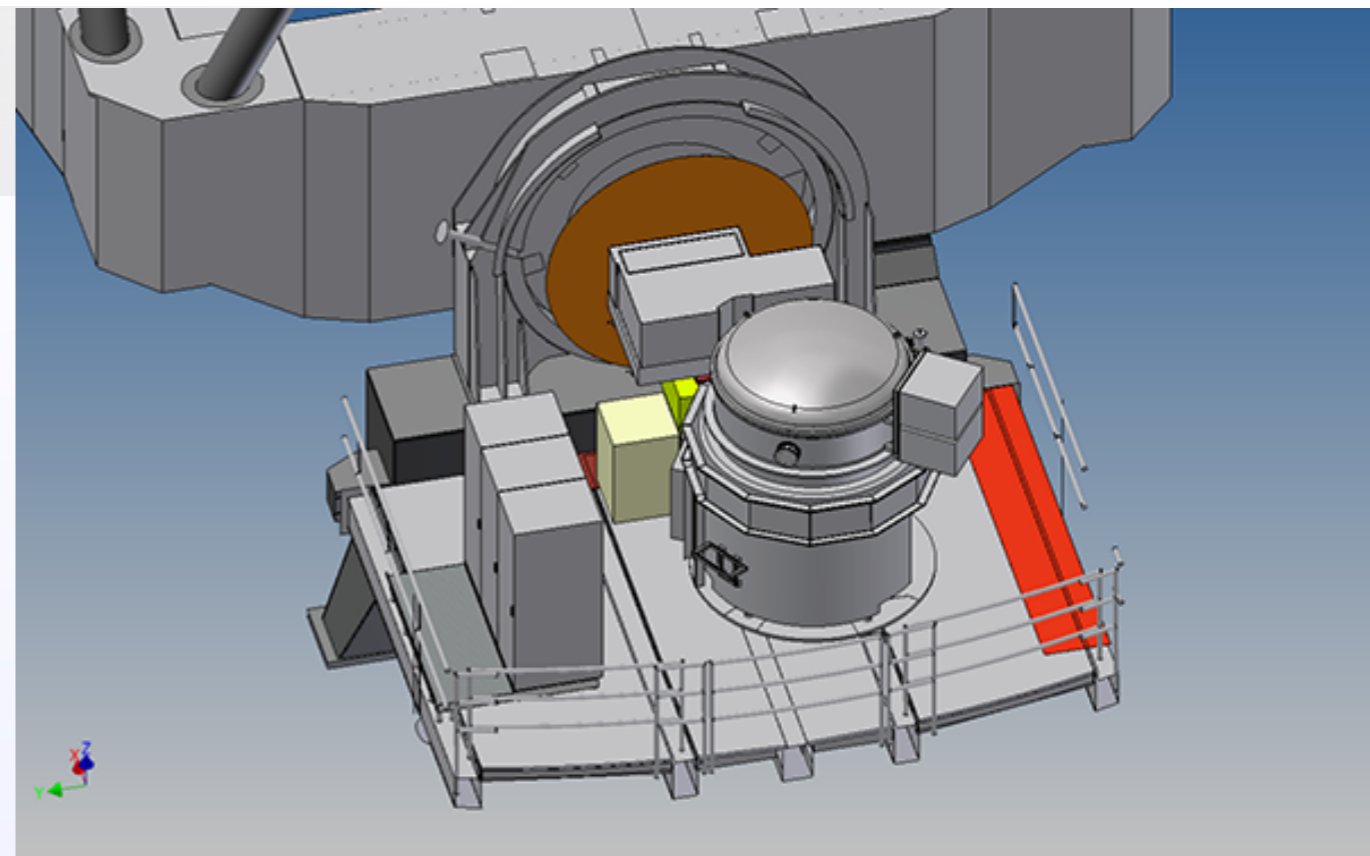


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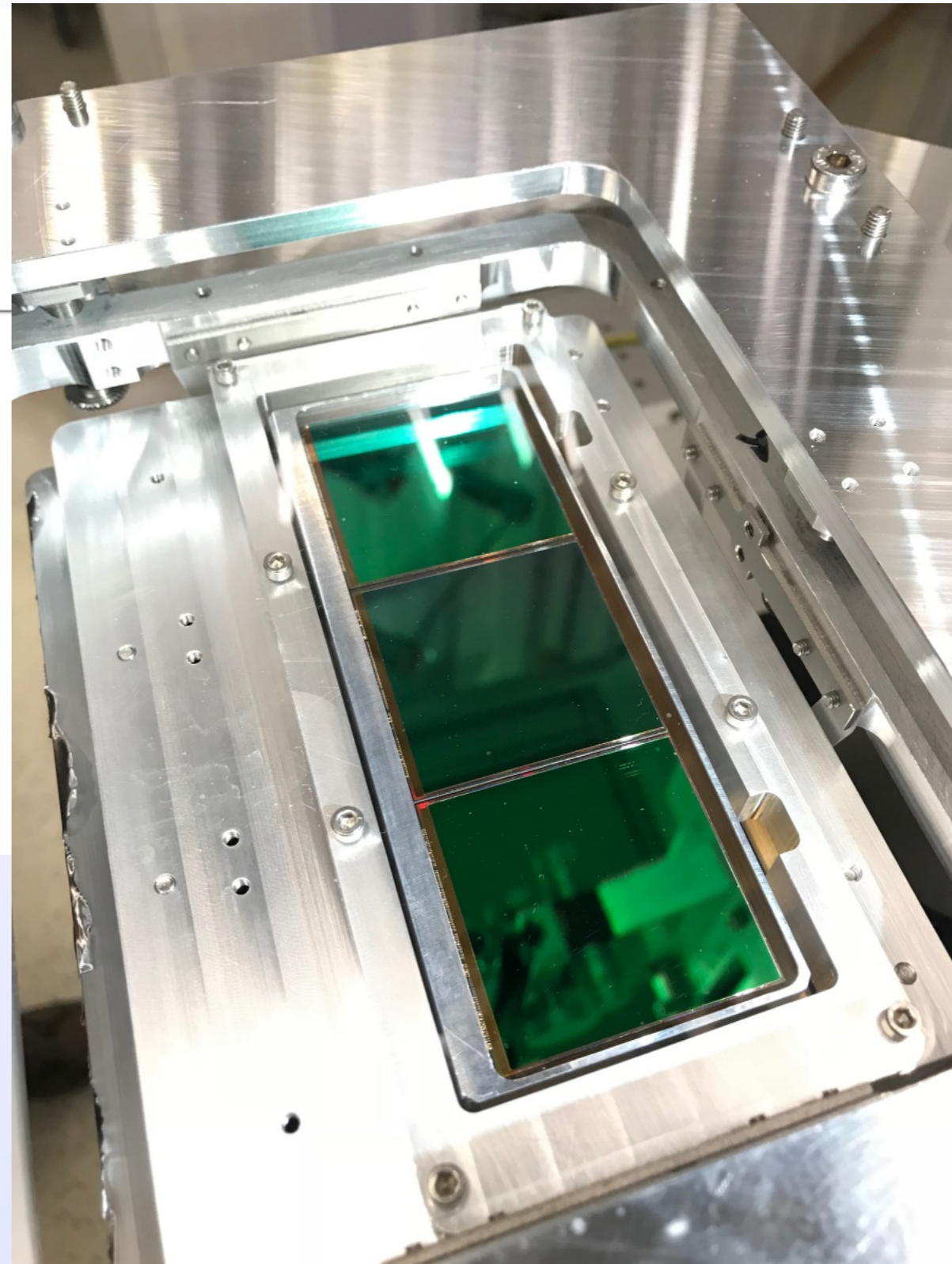


CRIRES+

- NIR infrared echelle spectrograph
- Being upgraded to a cross-dispersion spectr.
 - new cross-dispersion gratings stage
 - new detectors
 - slit reduced from 40" to 10"



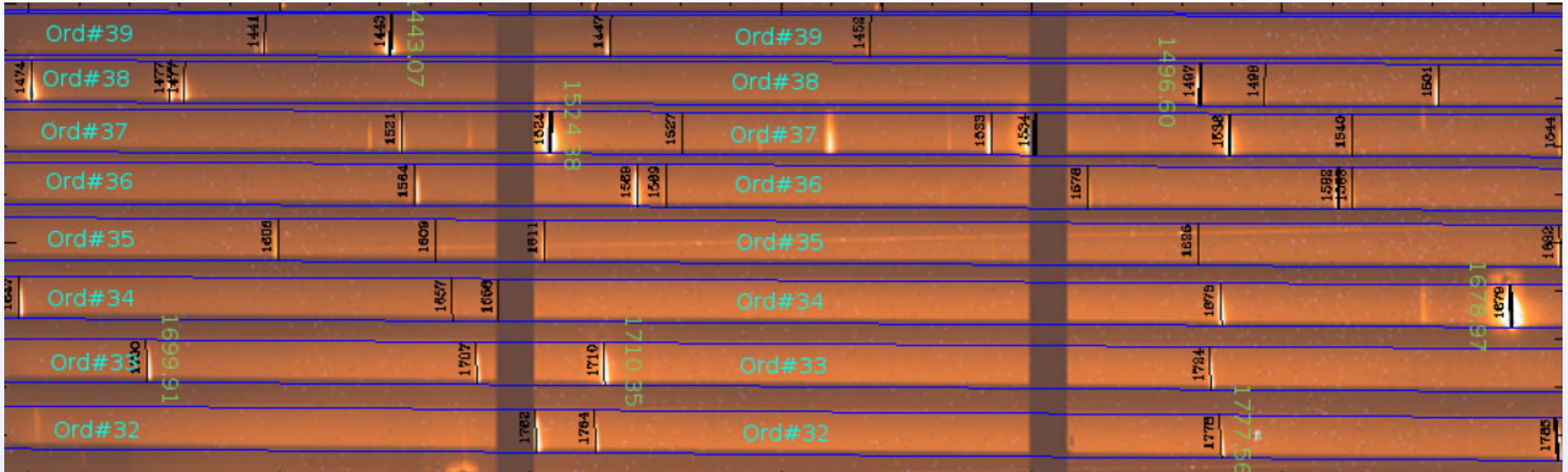
CRIRES+ detectors



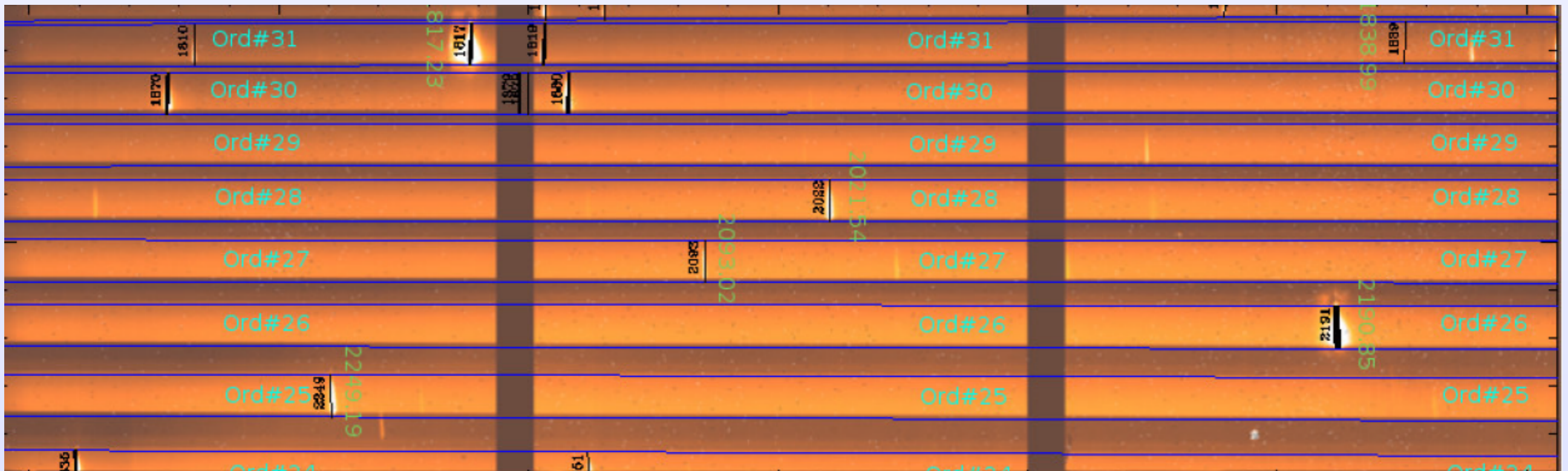
- 3 new Hawaii-2RG detectors
 - much better cosmetics
 - improved quantum efficiency
 - much more pixels!

CRIRES+ wavelength coverage

Almost a full band in a single observation!



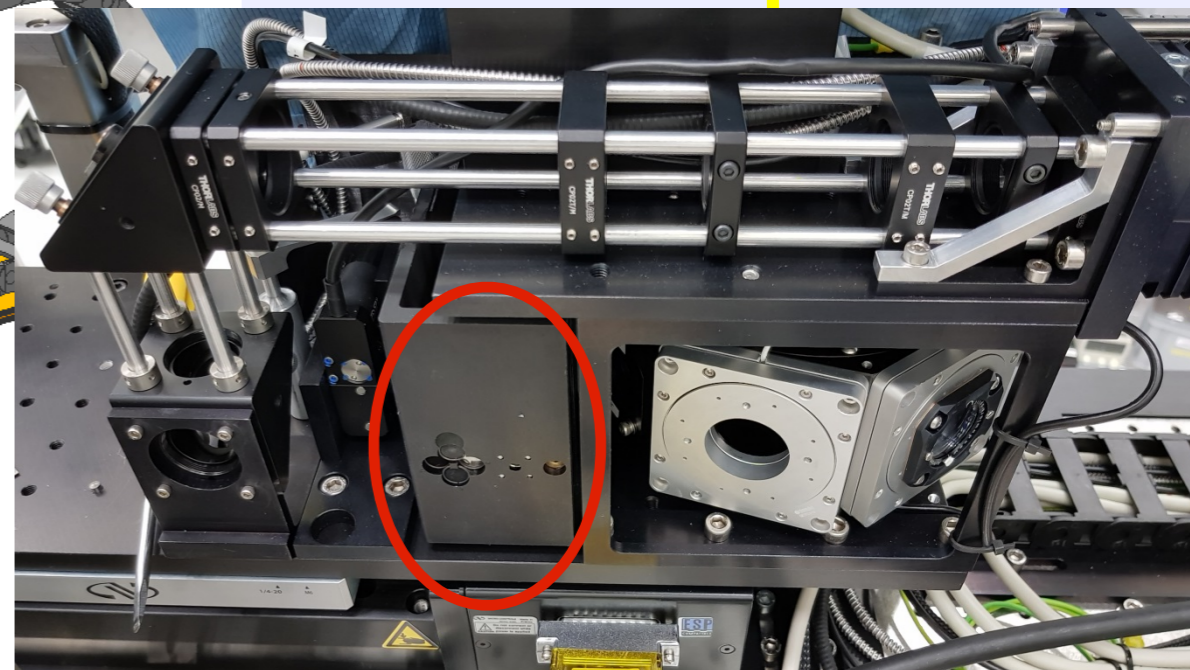
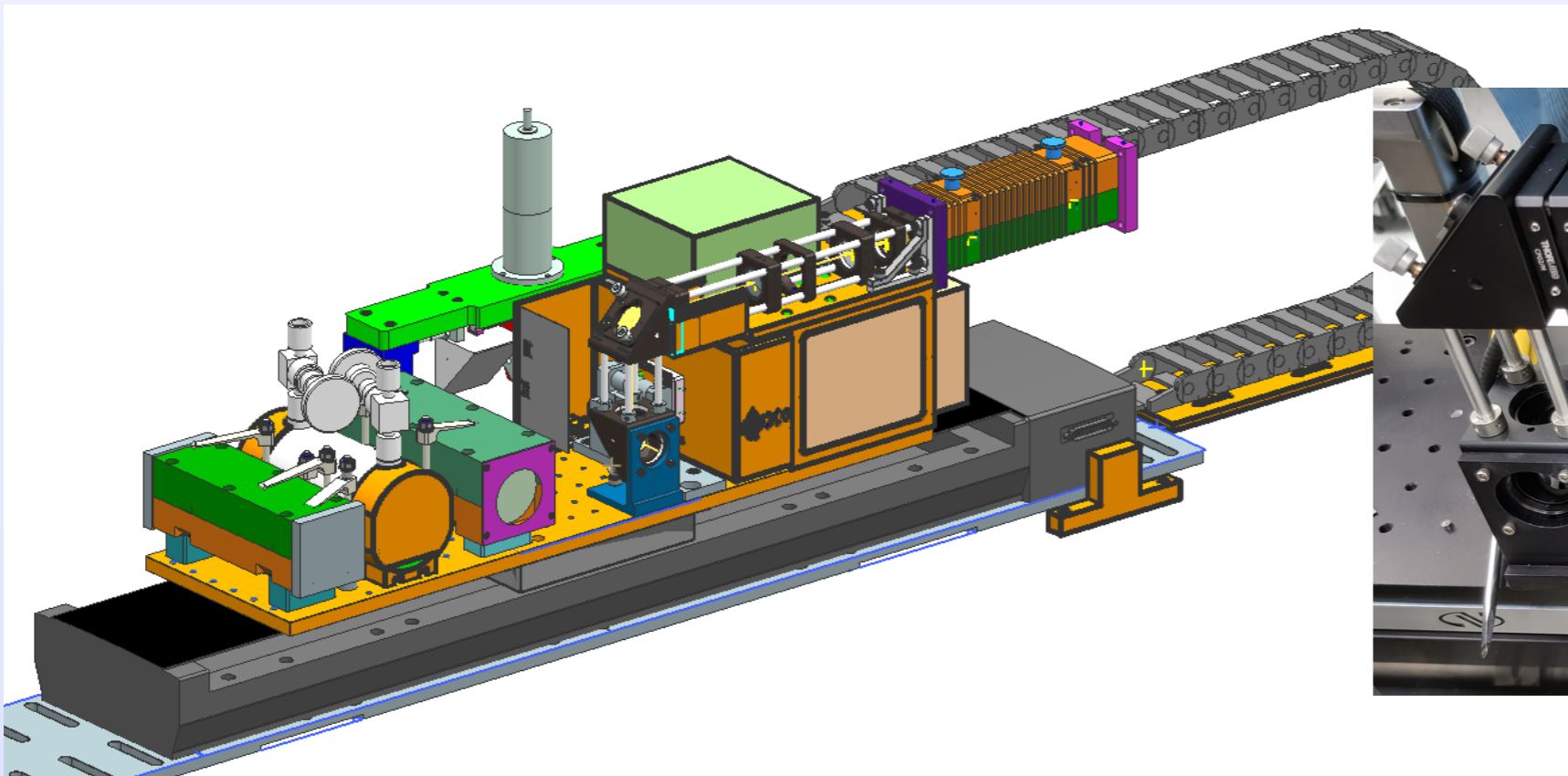
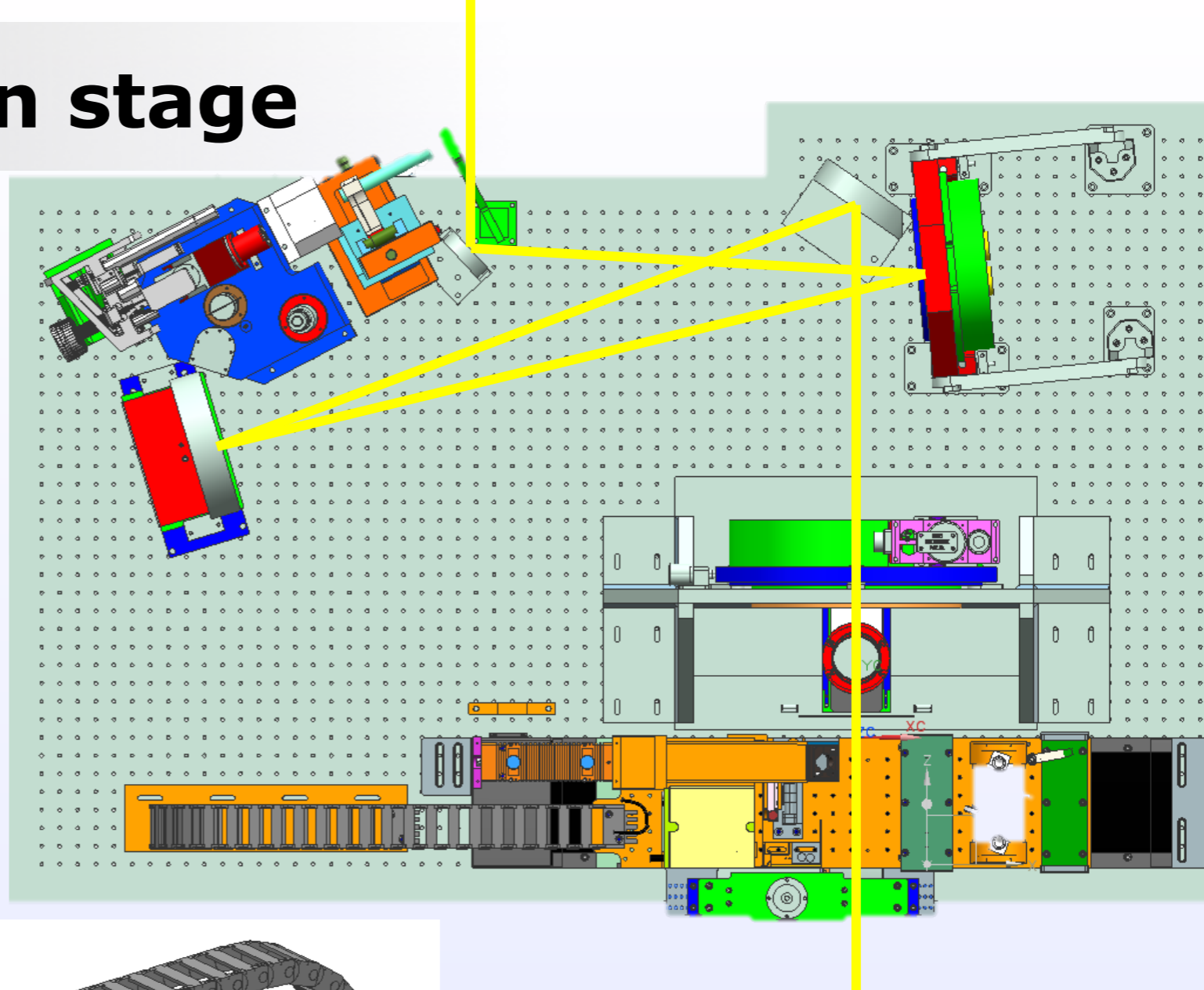
H



K

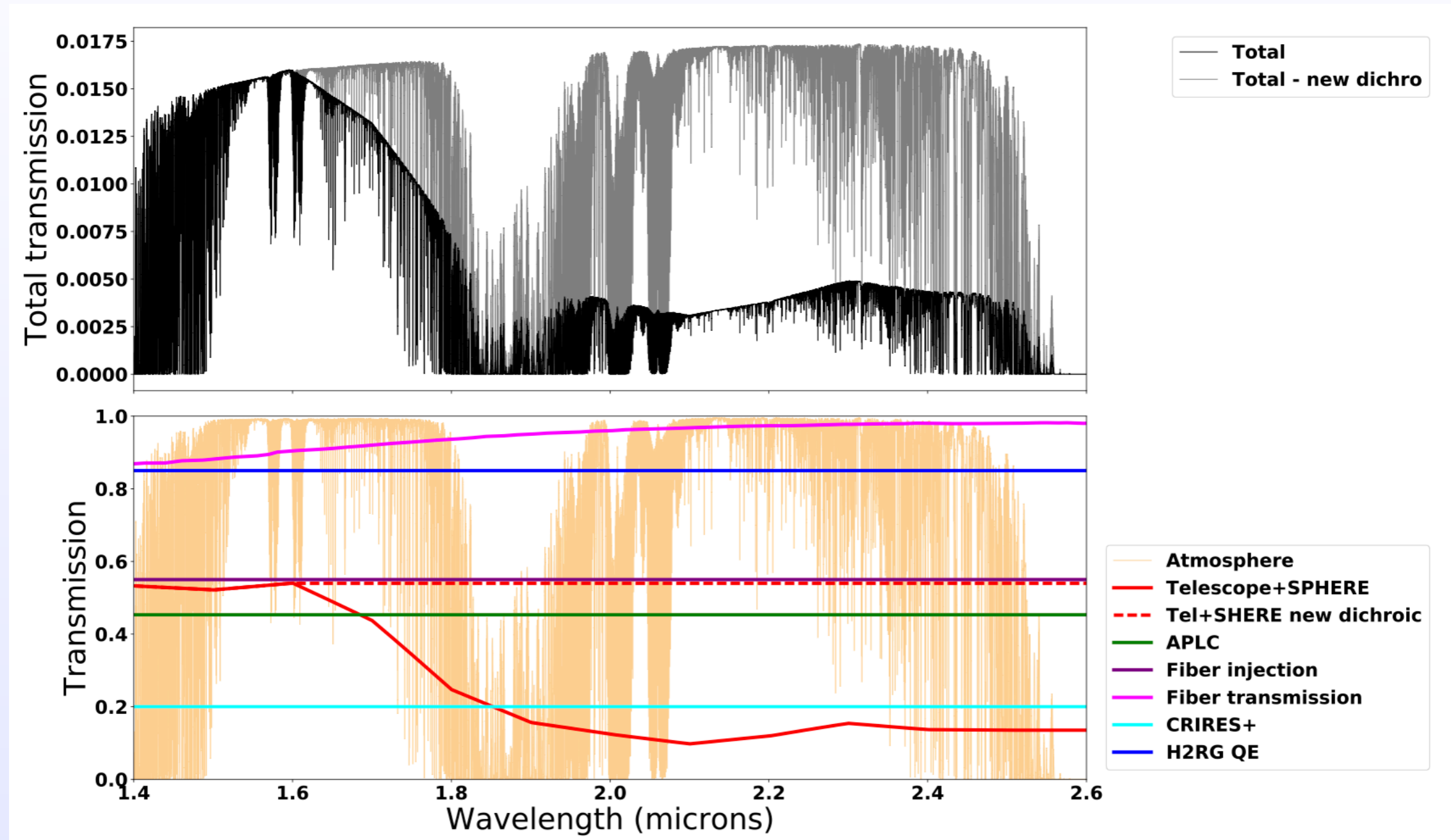
CRIRES+ calibration stage

- calibration stage in the warm part of the instrument
- AO system
- fibre output for calibration
 - could be used for SPHERE..
 - or new dedicated mount



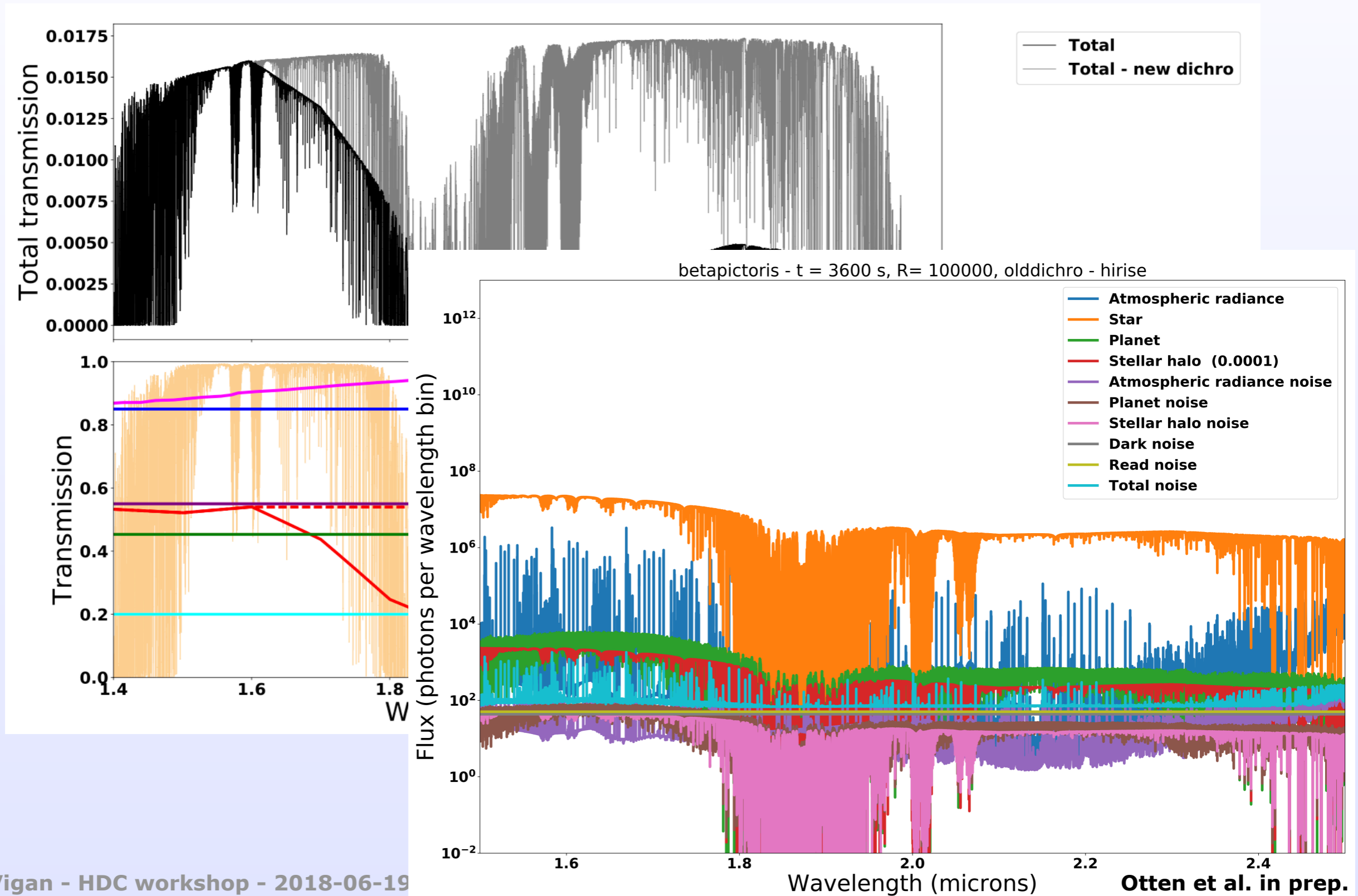
Performance simulations: transmission

- photometric end-to-end model built by Gilles Otten

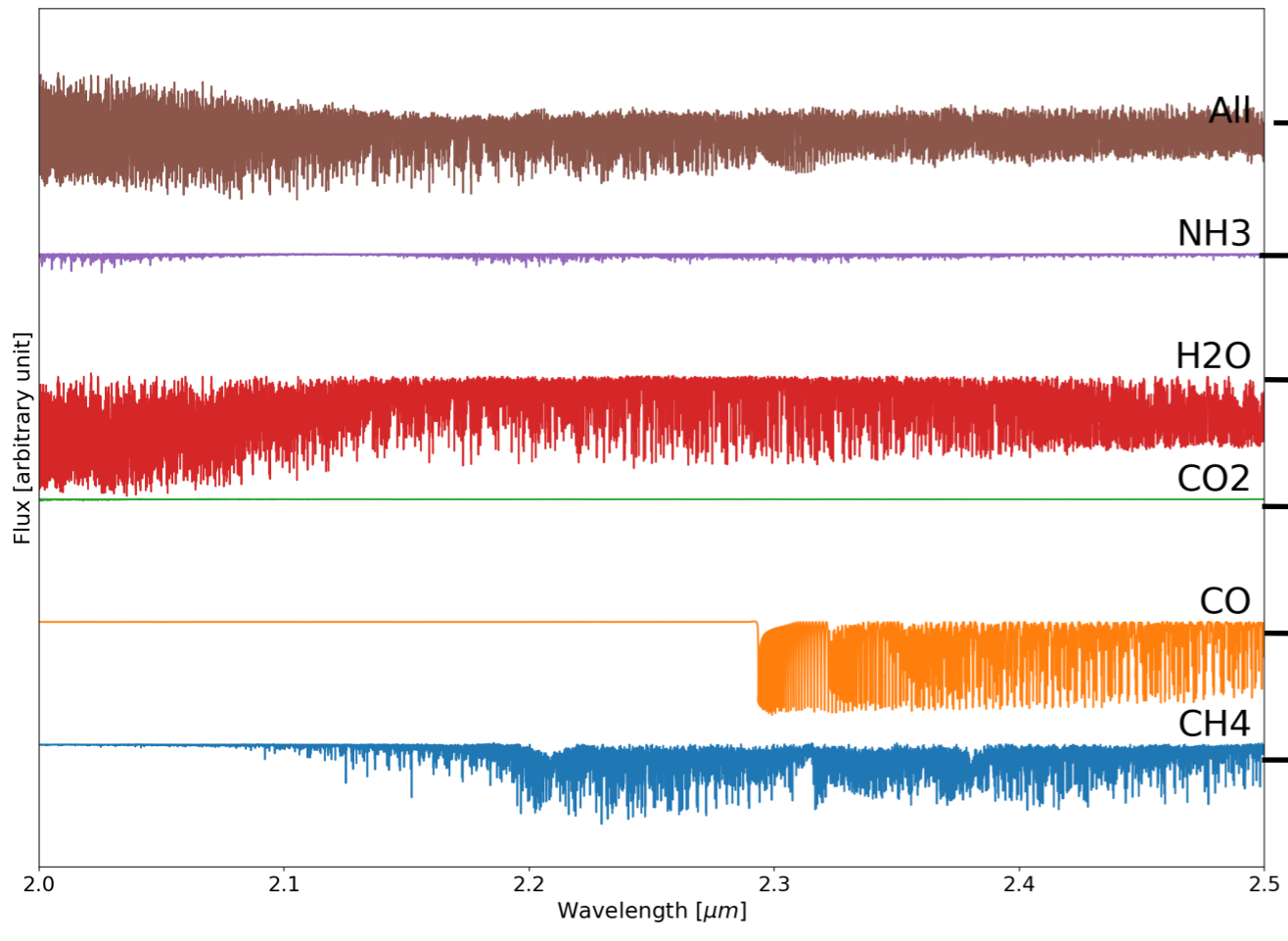


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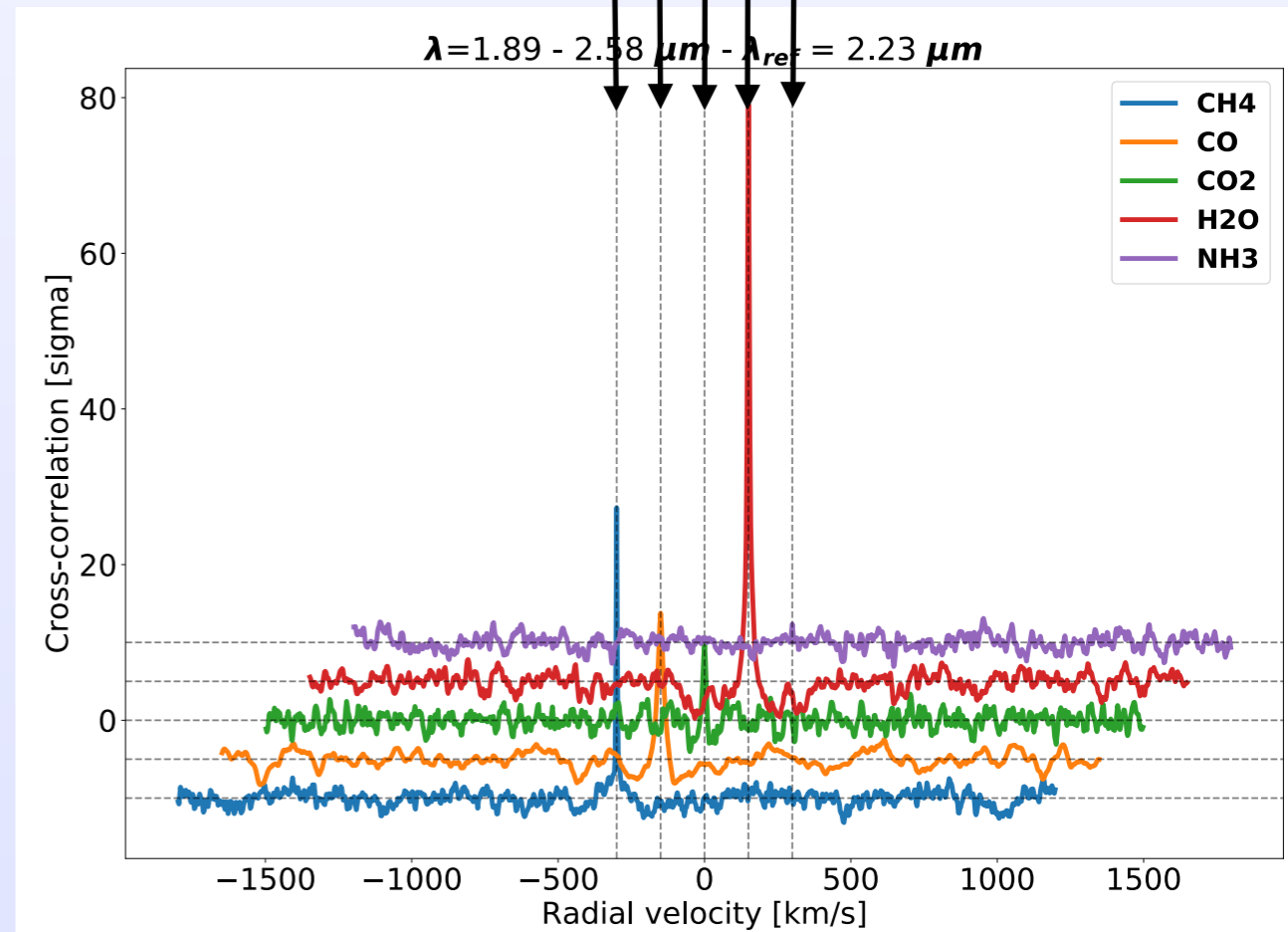
- photometric end-to-end model built by Gilles Otten



Performance simulations: data analysis

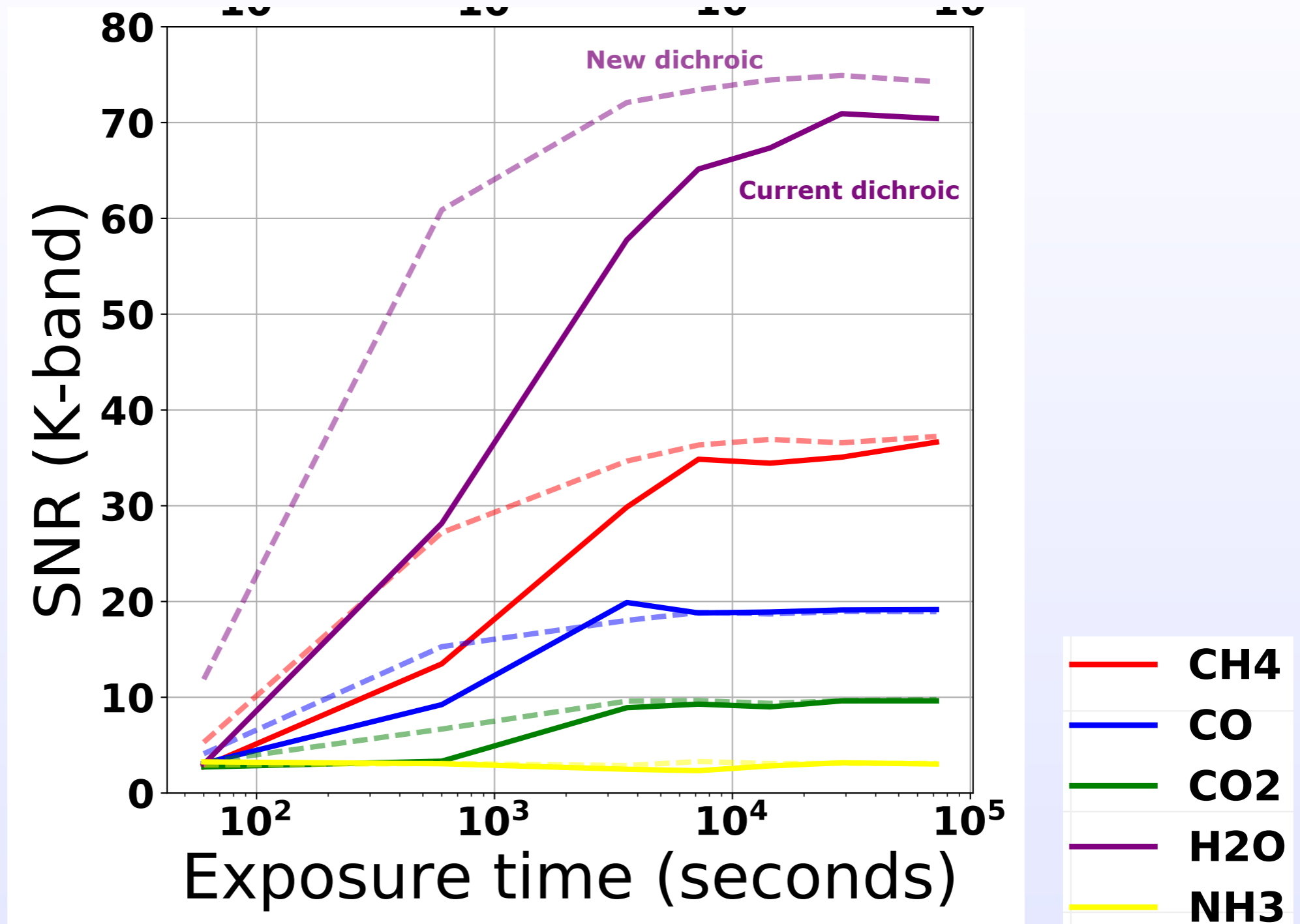


Standard CCF approach



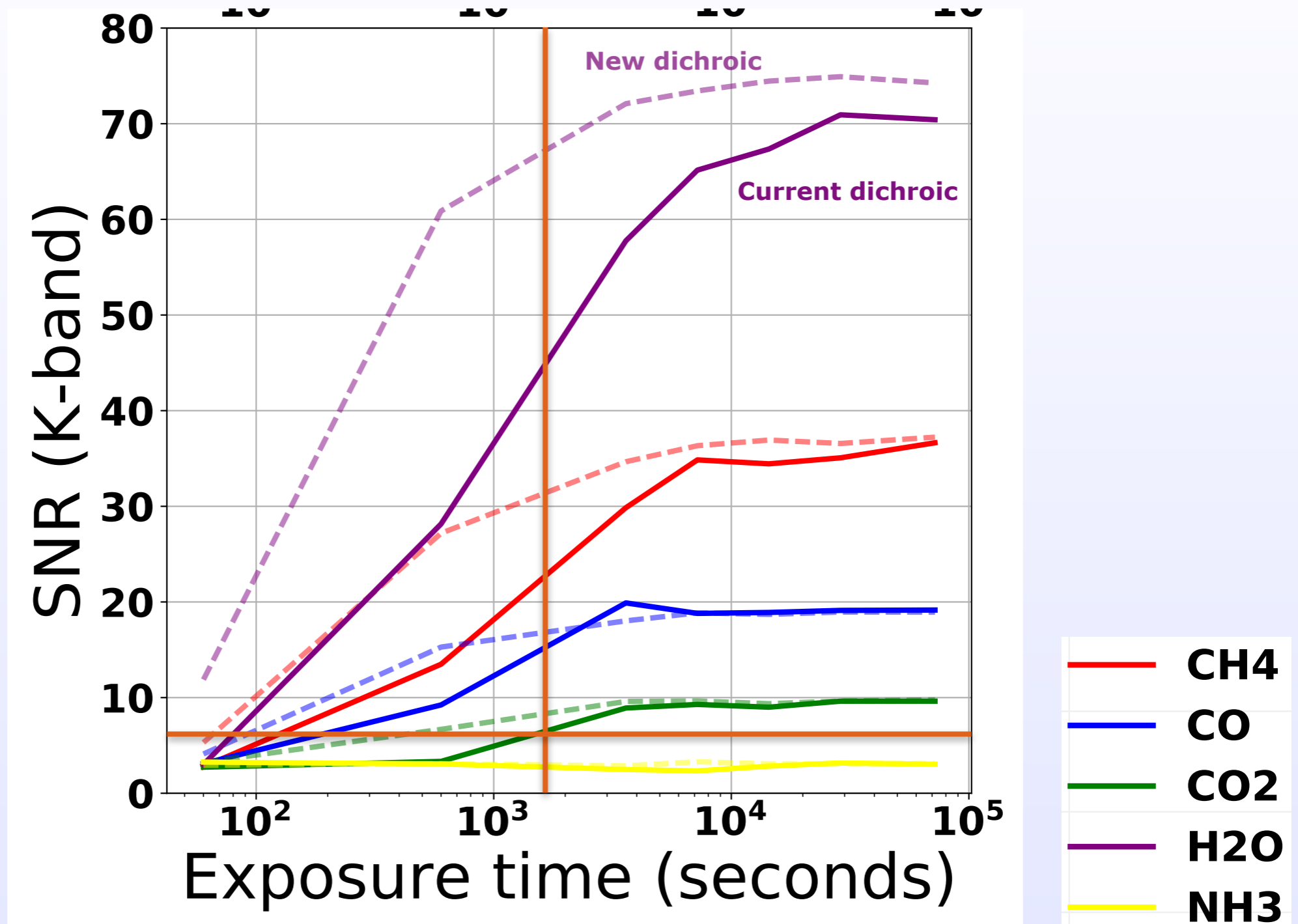
ATMO models
Tremblin et al. (2015)
Philipps et al. in prep.

Performance simulations: results



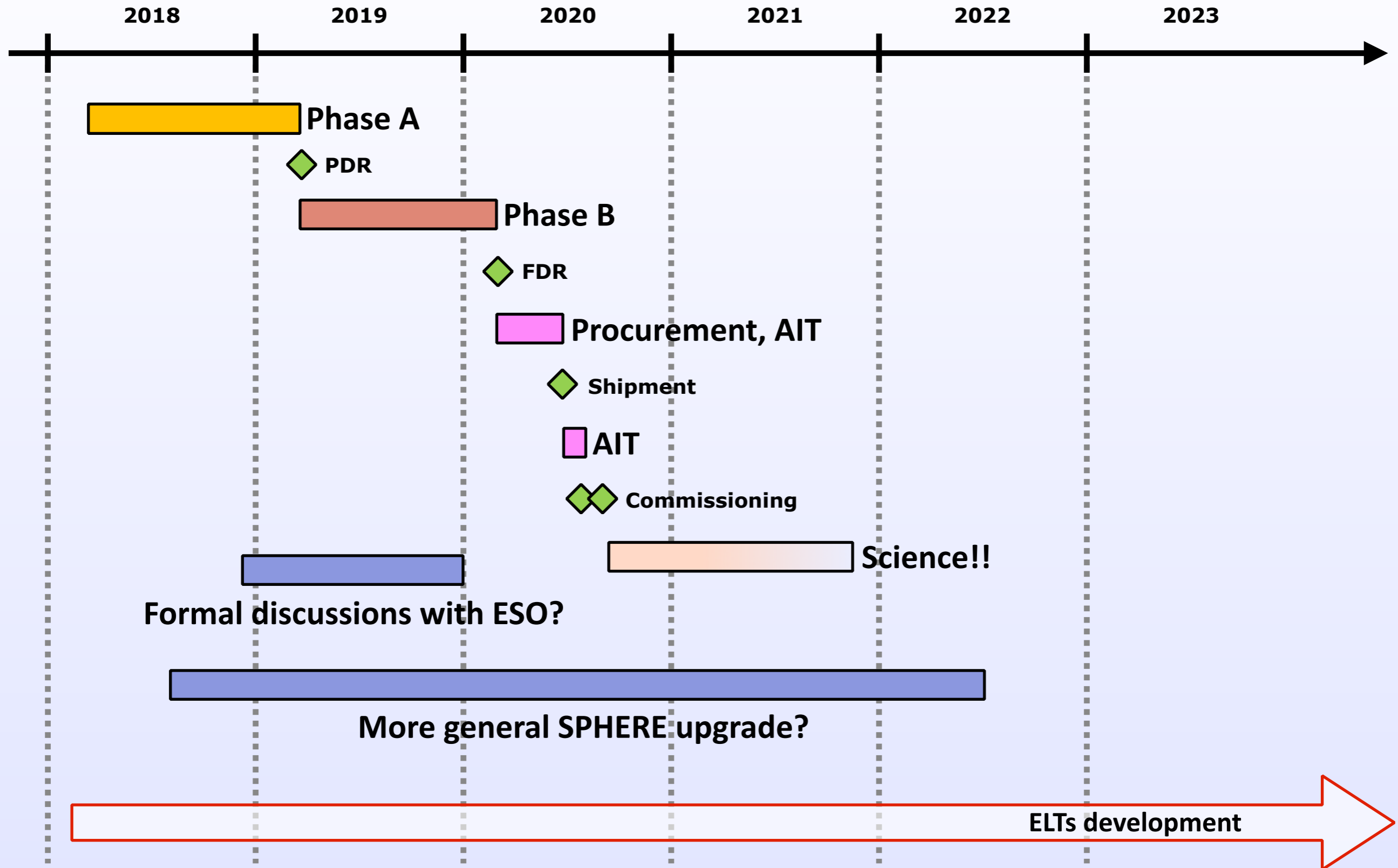
See more in Gilles' presentation!

Performance simulations: results



See more in Gilles' presentation!

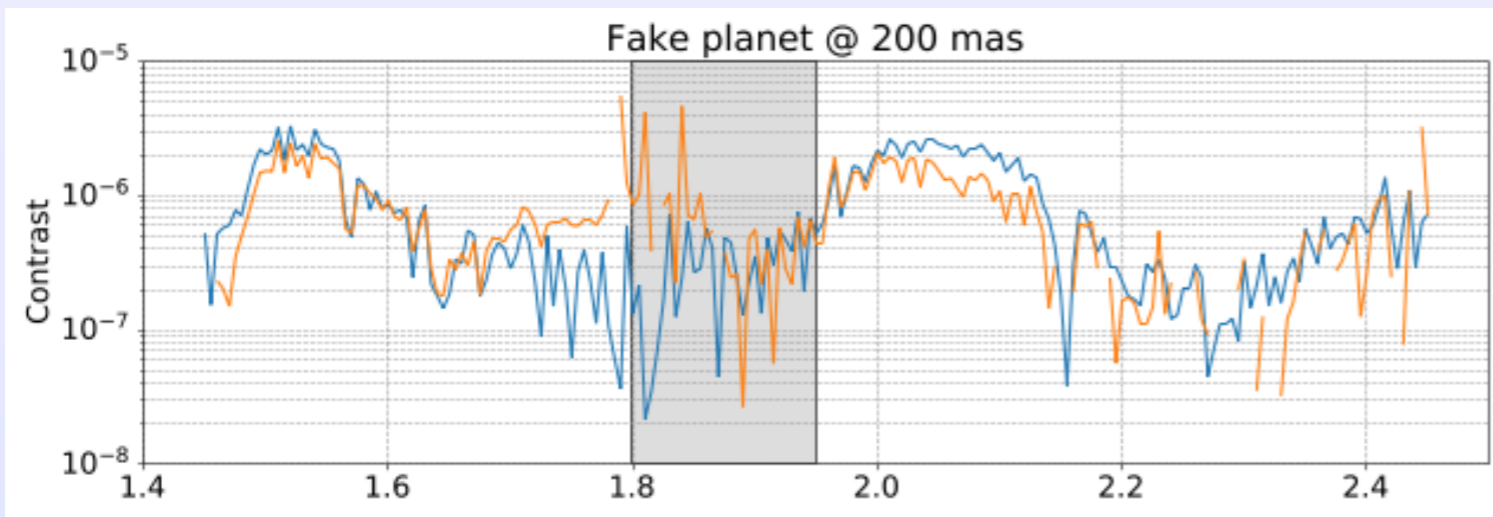
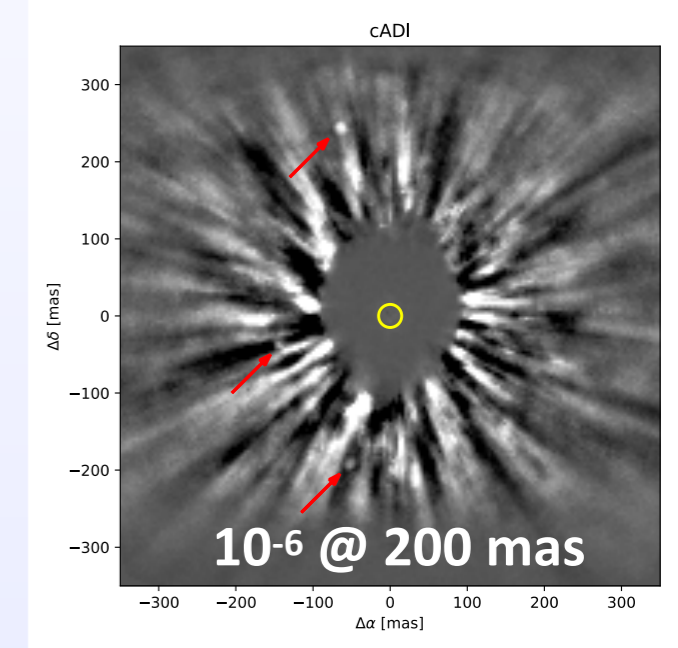
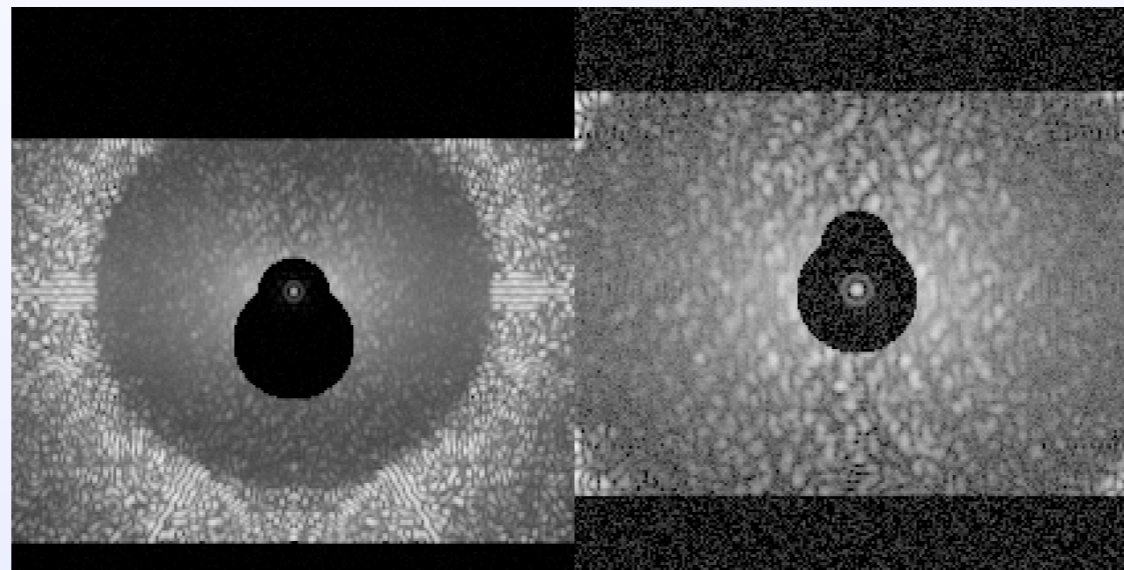
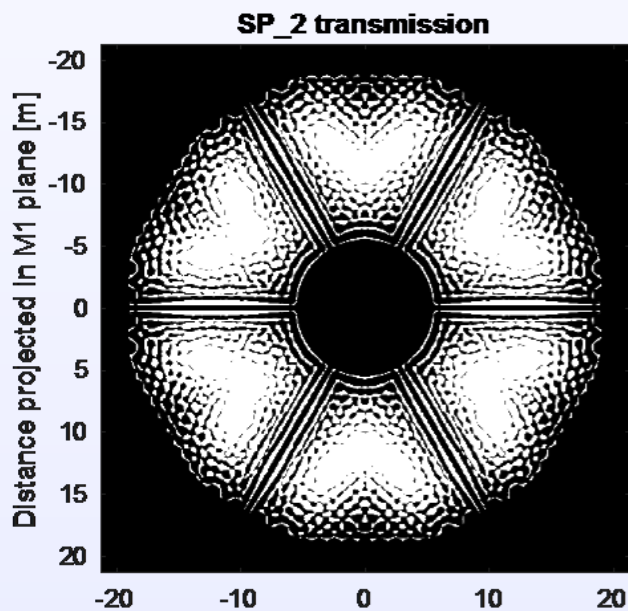
Possible timeline



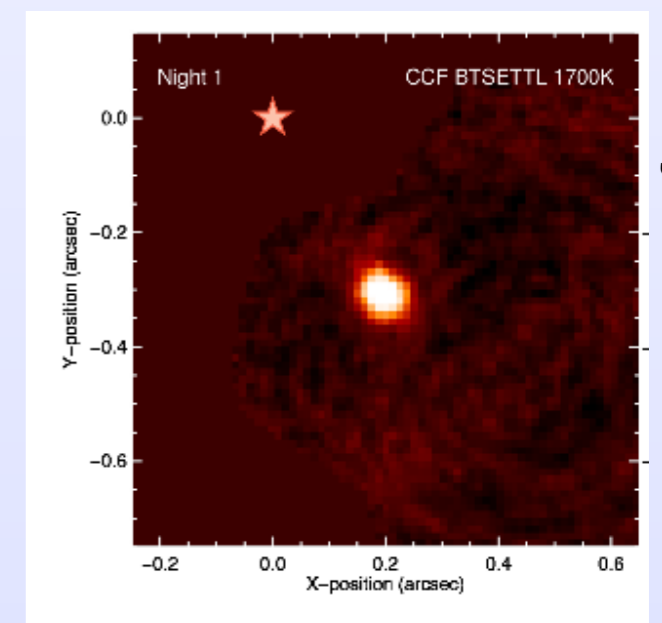
ELT/HARMONI

- first light ELT spectrograph
- SCAO
- high-contrast mode (shaped pupil)

Bands	Wavelengths [μm]	R
“V+R” or “I+z+J” or “H+K”	0.45-0.8, 0.8-1.35, 1.45-2.45	~3500
“I+z” or “J” or “H” or “K”	0.8-1.0, 1.1-1.35, 1.45-1.85, 1.95-2.45	~7000
“Z” or “J_high” or “H_high” or “K_high”	0.9, 1.2, 1.65, 2.2 (TBD)	~18000



ANDROMEDA ADI analysis

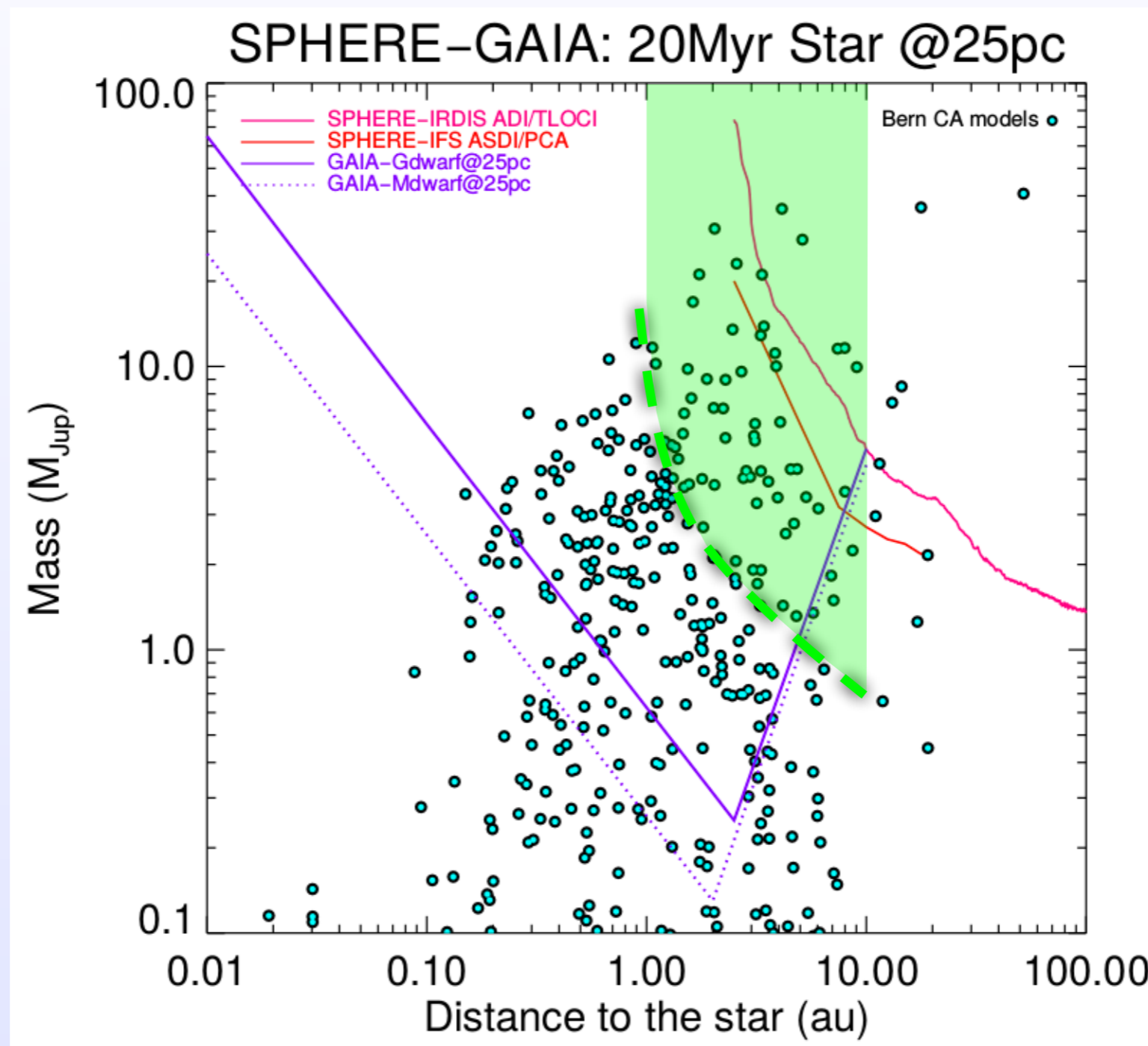


Hoelmakers et al. 2018

ELT/HARMONI

HARMONI - Gaia / HARMONI - RV synergies

Mass - luminosity relationships !



Conclusions

- SPHERE and CRIRES+ is an opportunity to try testing HDC
- SPHERE / CRIRES+ coupling on-going
 - optical design almost ready
 - mechanical design starting
- Retrofitting instruments is not easy...
 - designing a system that does not interfere with the instrument
 - available space in SPHERE
 - throughput issues
 - very long length of NIR fibre
 - operational model
- Project not formally accepted by ESO yet
 - discussions will start at the end of phase A

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