

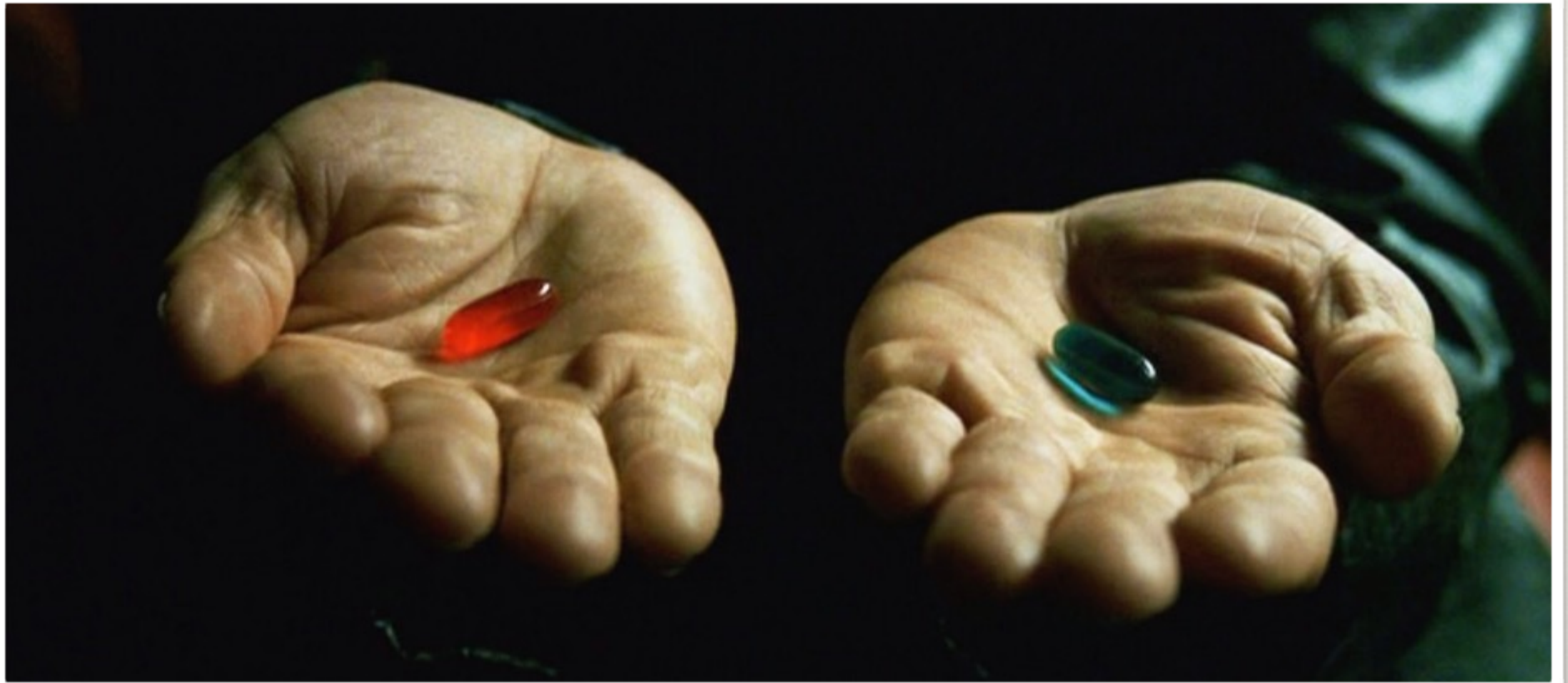
MAD workshop - November 4th, 2014

The synergy between optical interferometry and imaging

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Outline

- ❖ Imaging vs. interferometry
 - ❖ Similarities, differences
- ❖ Synergy: illustrations
 - ❖ Protoplanetary disks
 - ❖ Debris disks
 - ❖ Extrasolar planets



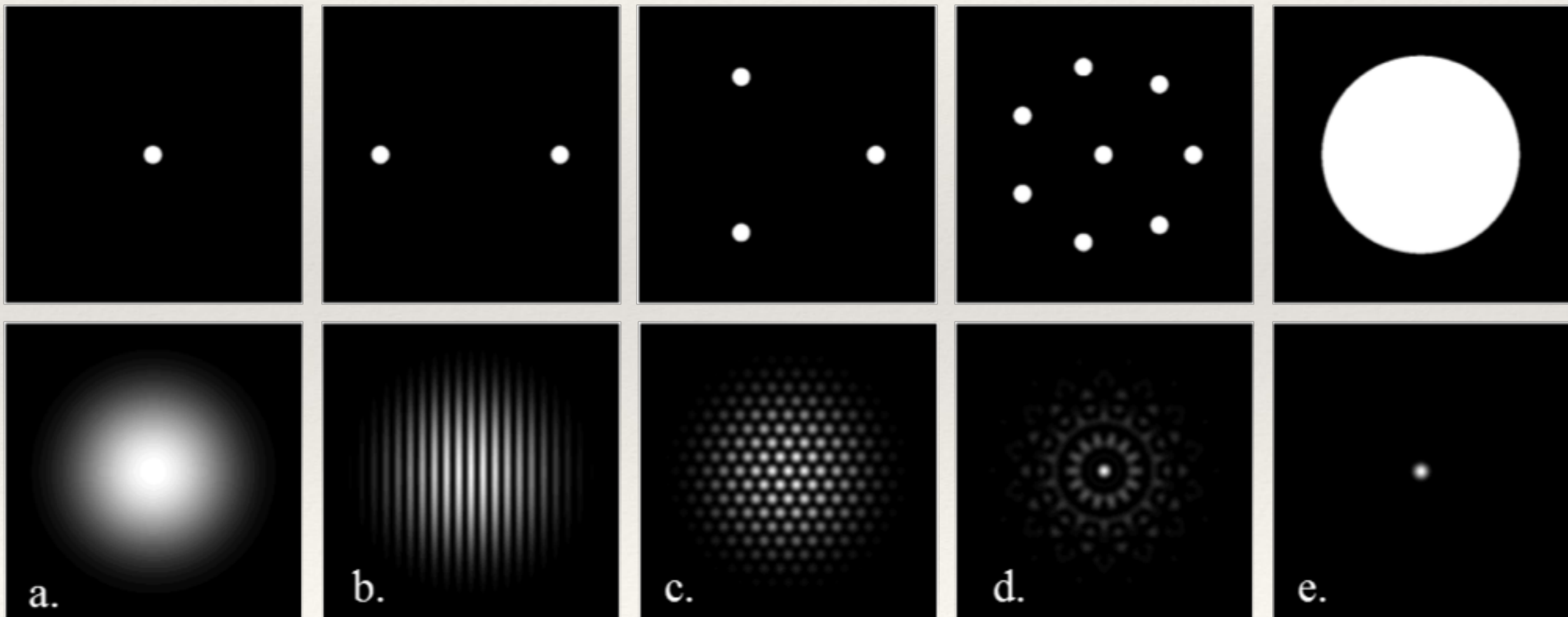
Wachowski & Wachowski 1999

Imaging vs. interferometry

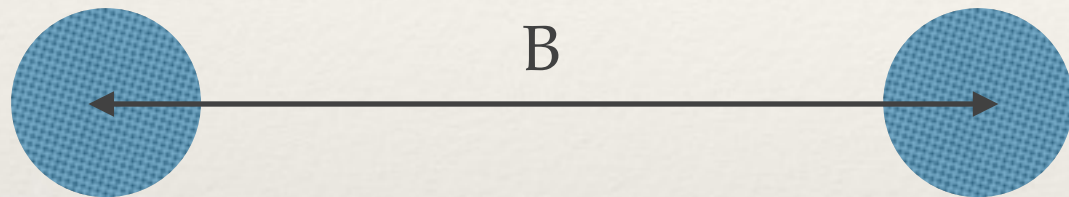
One challenge, two cures

Two names for one phenomenon

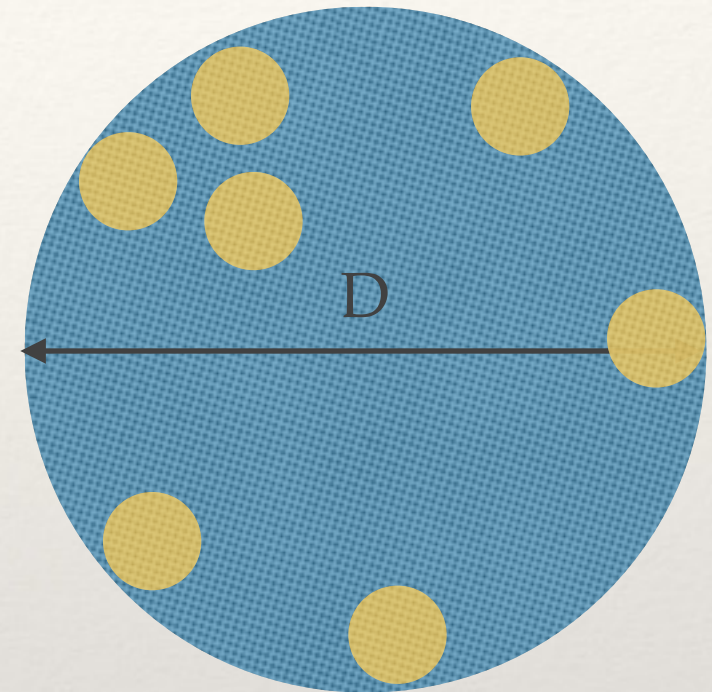
- ❖ Diffraction+interference at the root of image formation



The borders of their realms



- ❖ Angular resolution: $\lambda / 2B$
- ❖ Field-of-view limited by bandwidth smearing and / or use of fibers



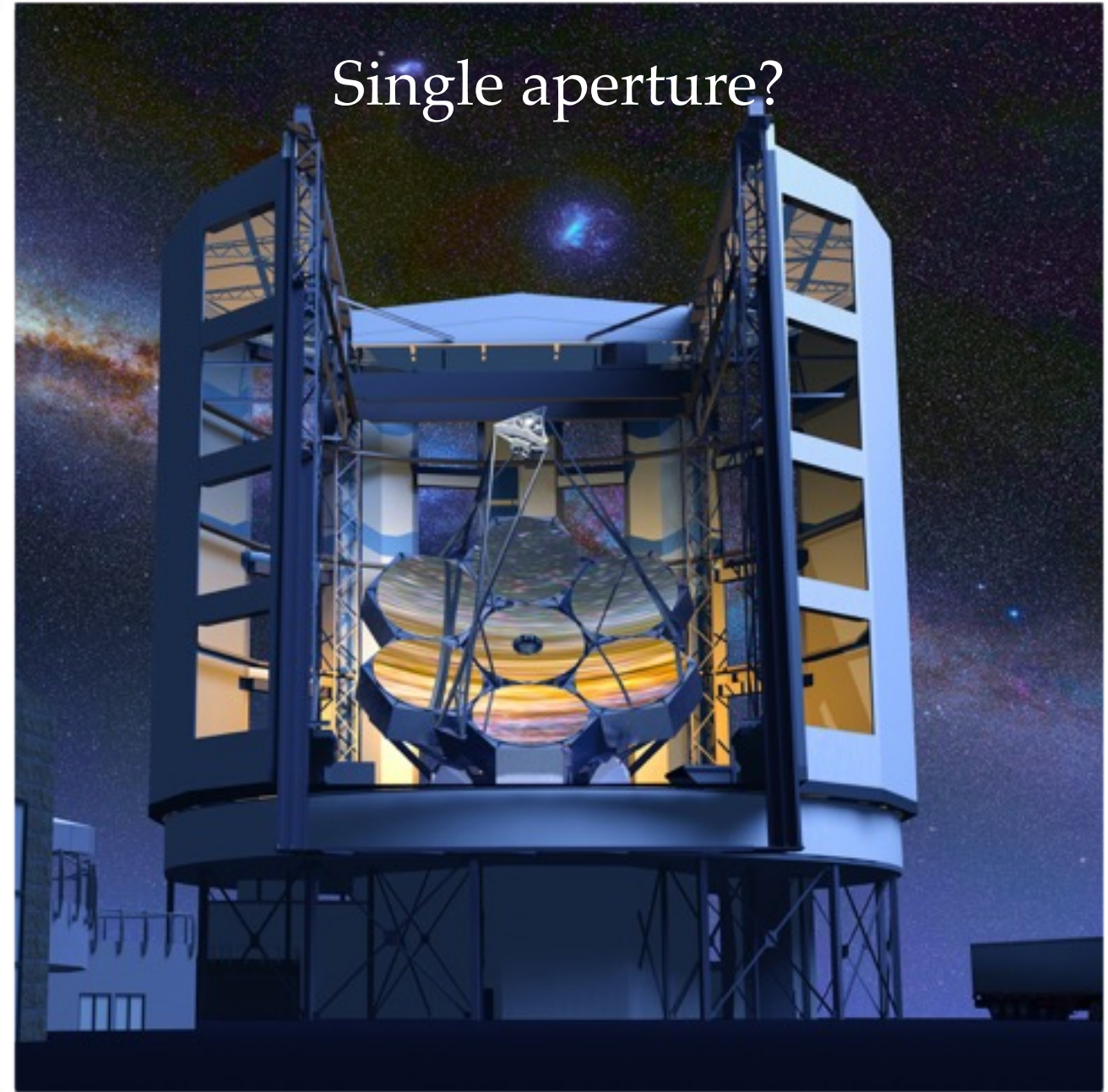
- ❖ Angular resolution: $1.22 \lambda / D$

Where's the limit?

Interferometer?



Single aperture?



A continuum of angular resolution

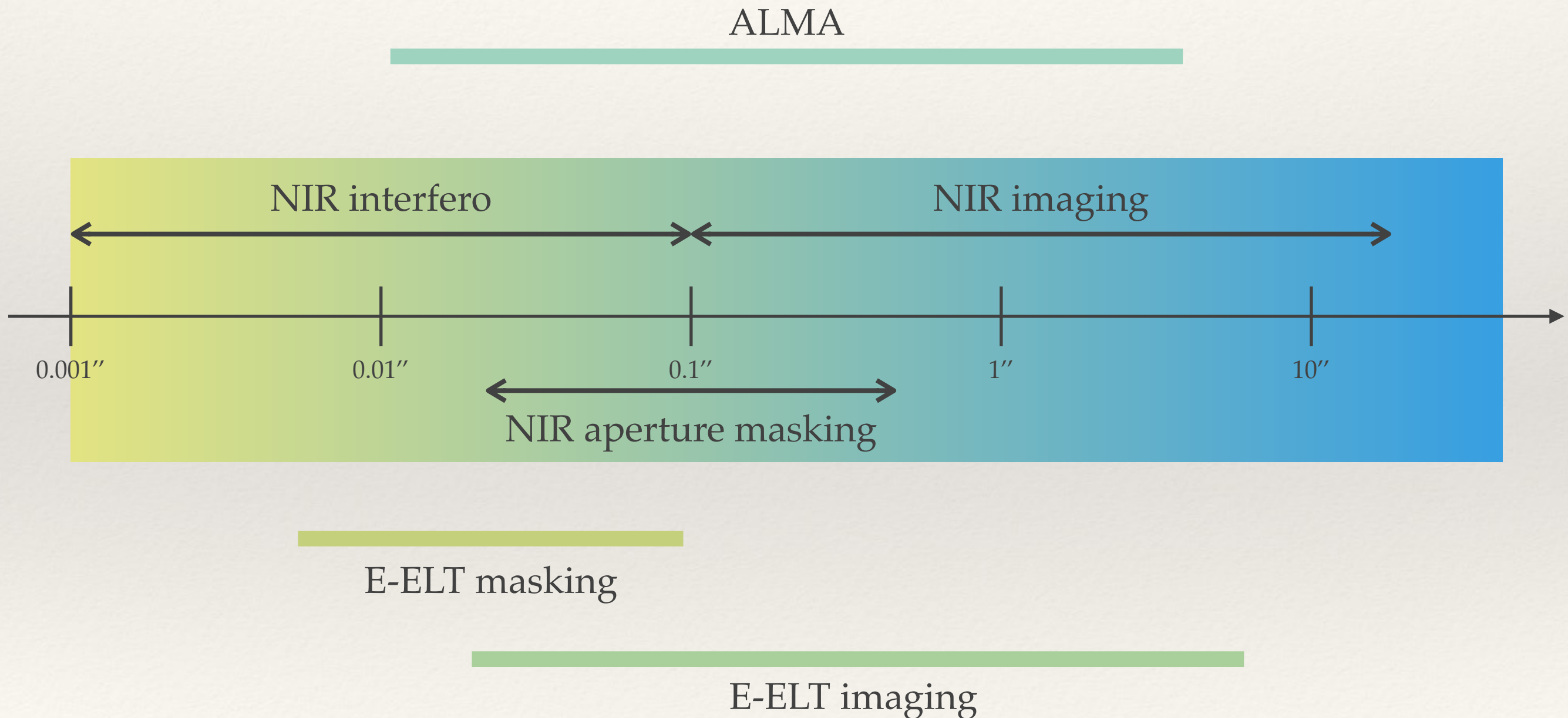
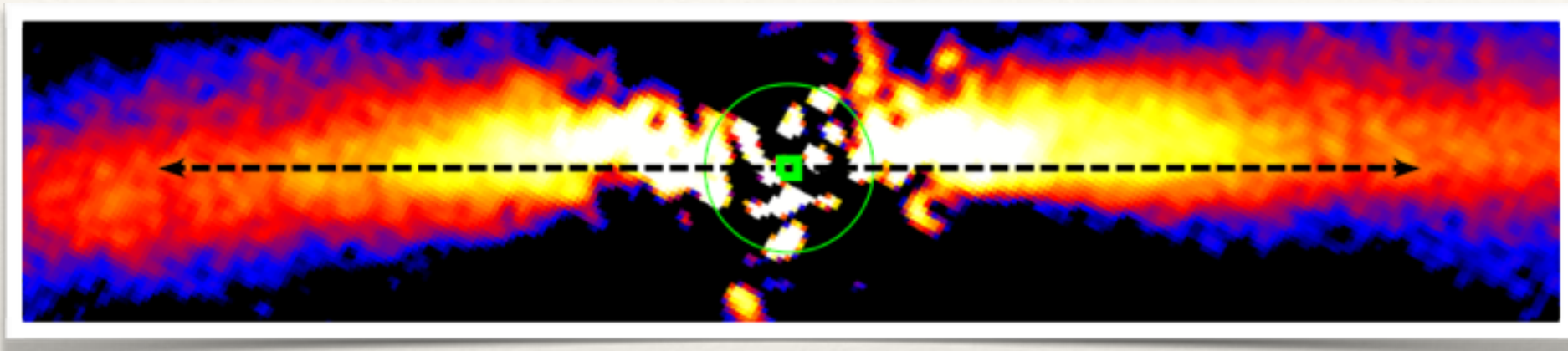
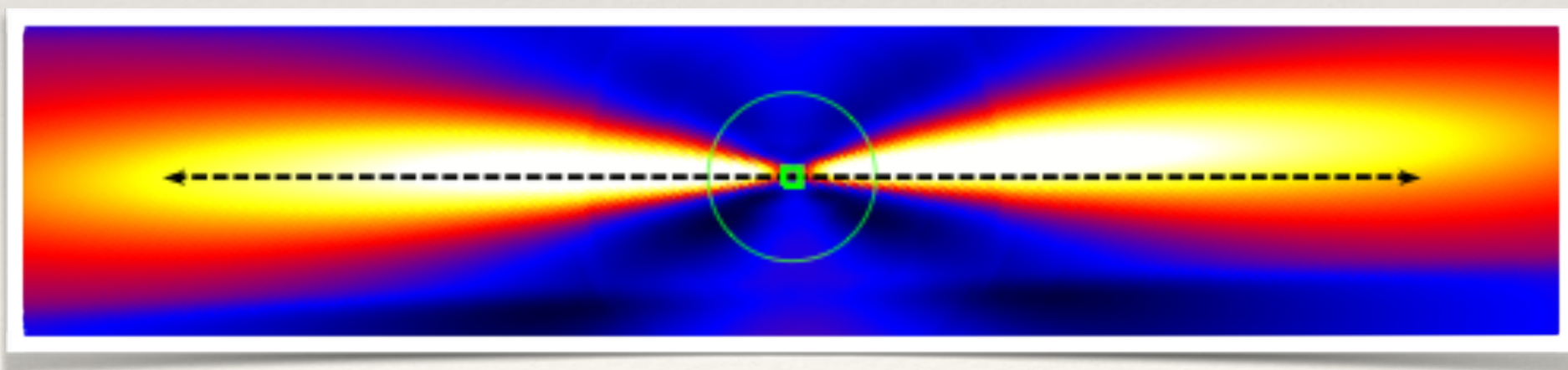


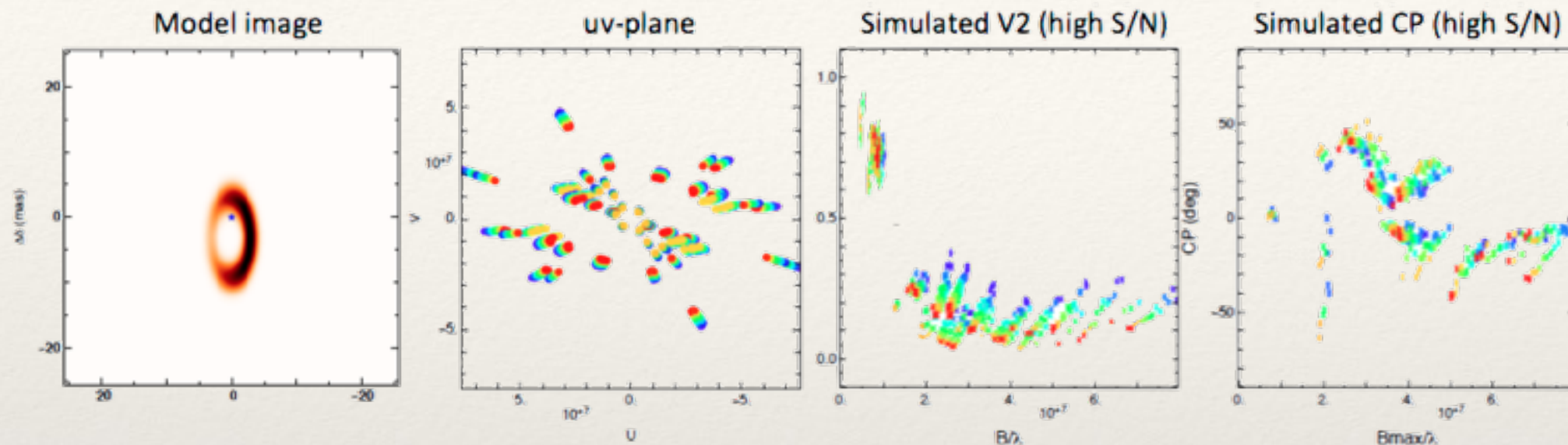
Image or model?



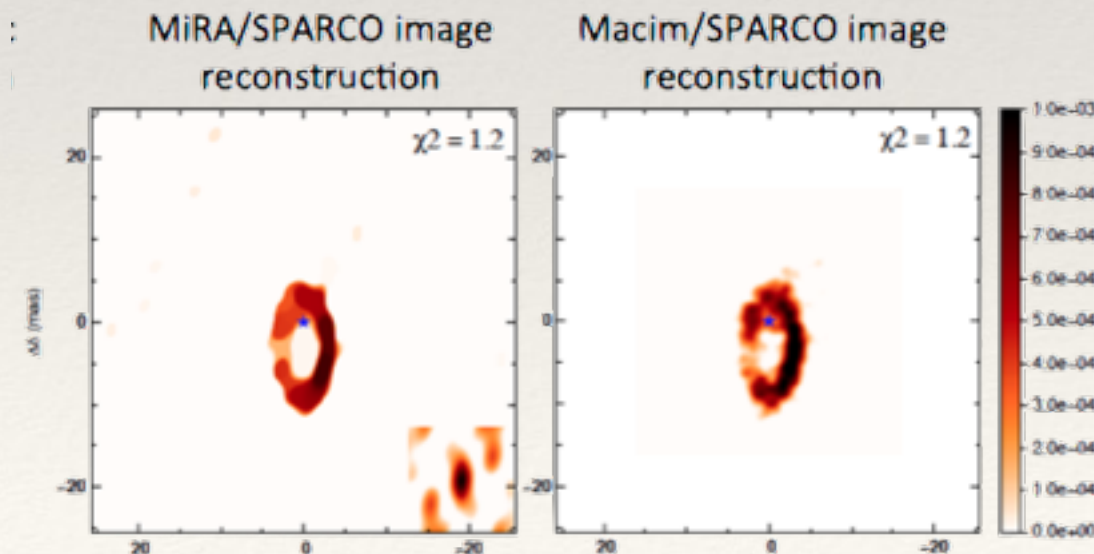
- ❖ Image: constrains the surface brightness
- ❖ Forward modelling: constrains model parameters

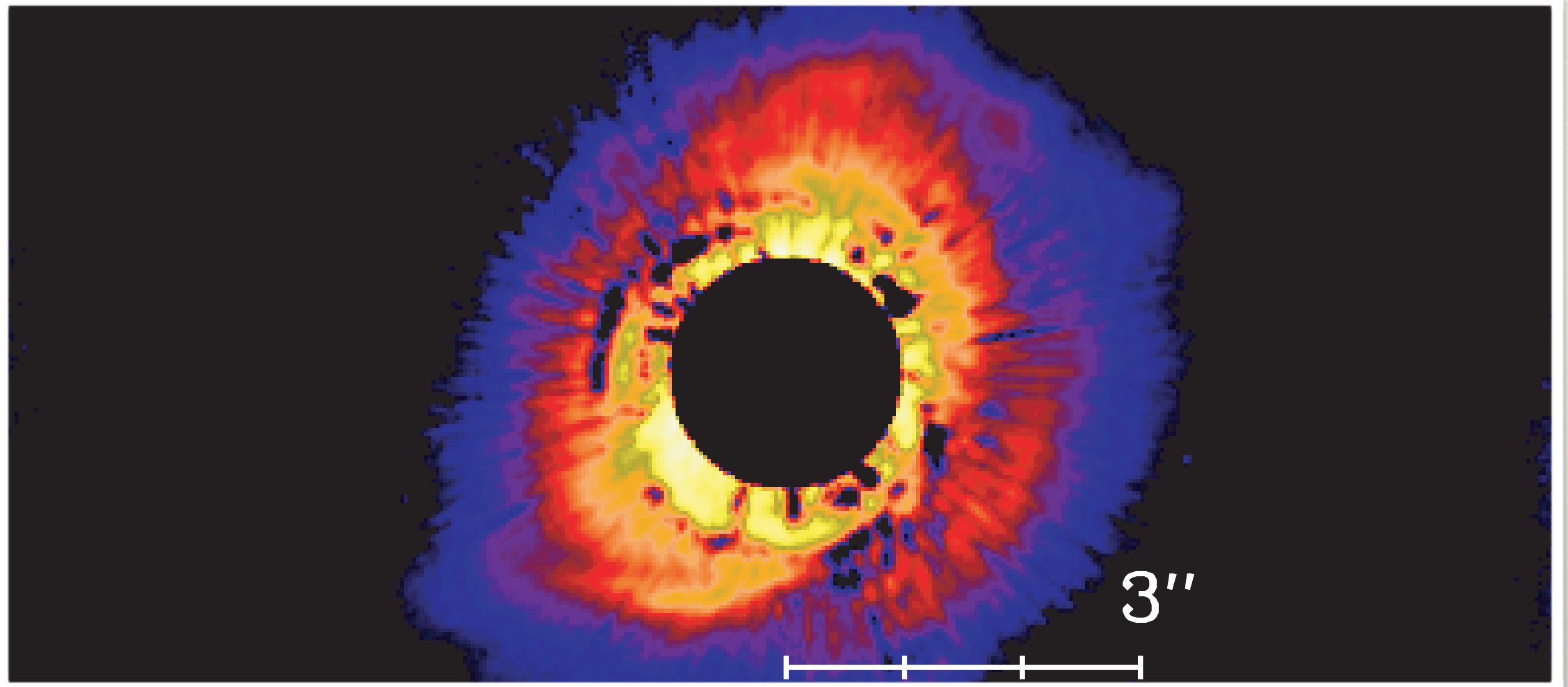


Model or image?



- ❖ Model-fitting interferometric observables (V2, CP)
- ❖ Image reconstruction: surf. bright. / forward modeling



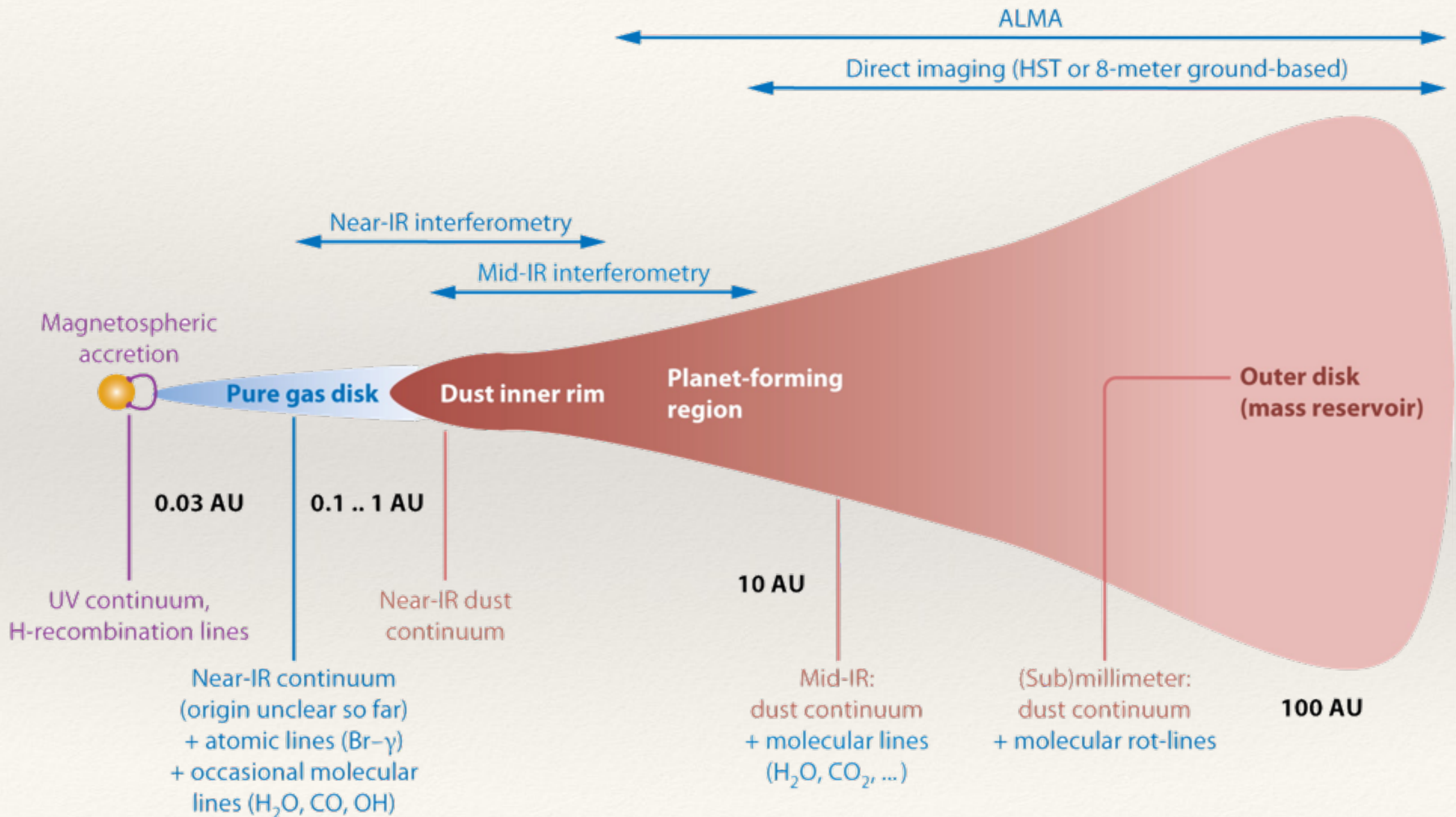


HD100546 — Ardila et al. 2007

Protoplanetary disks

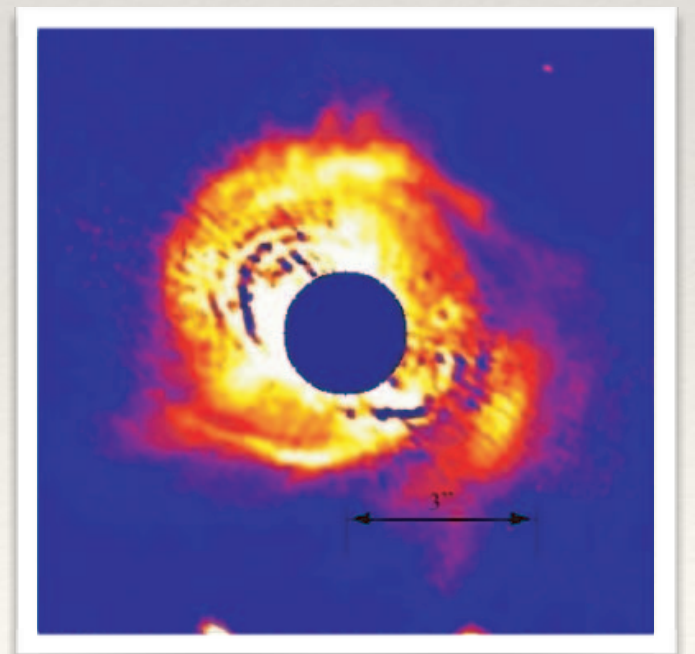
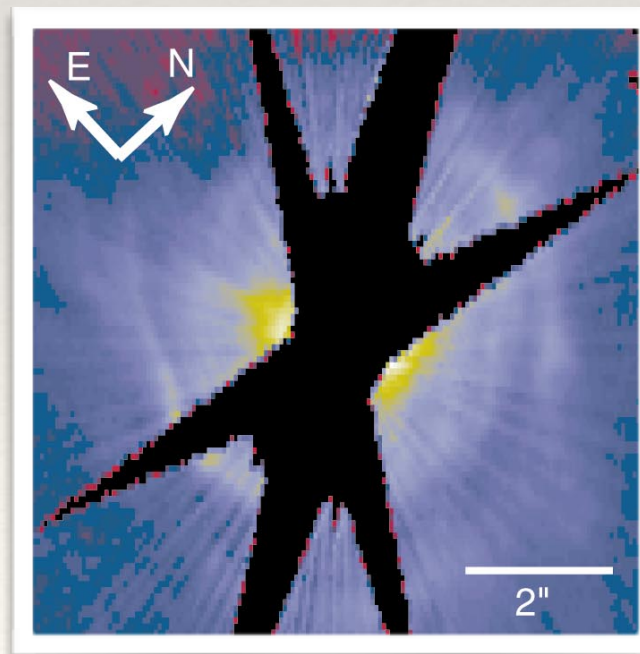
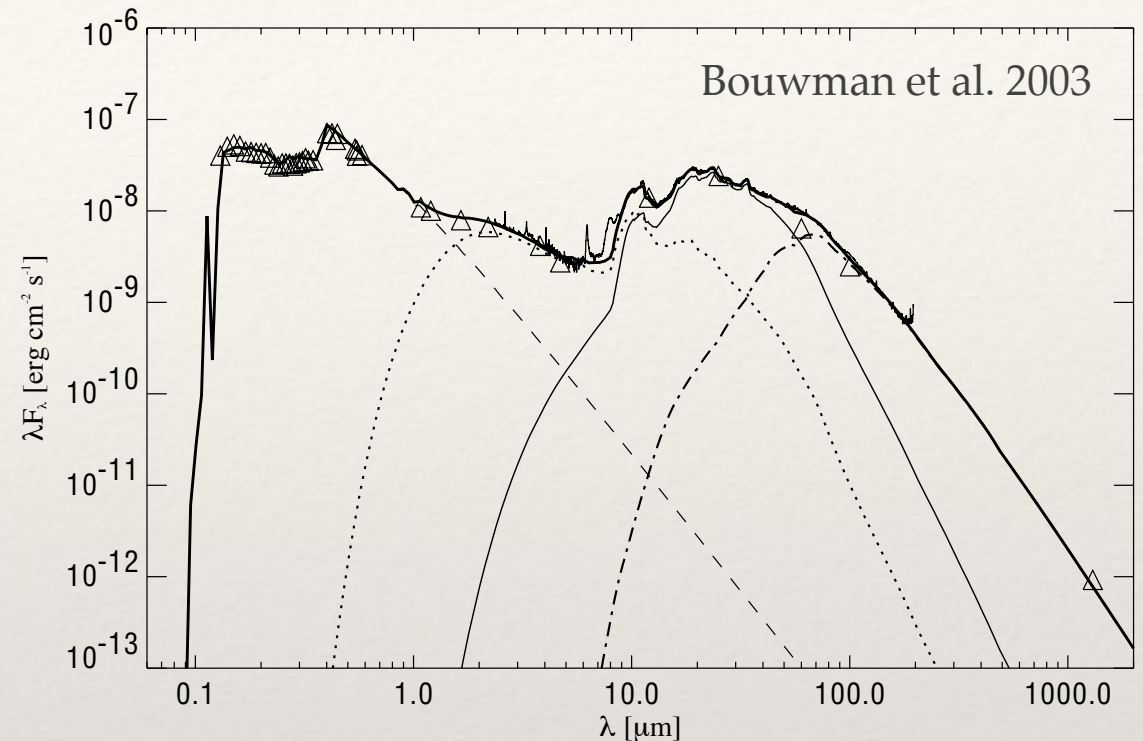
Planetary formation at all
scales

Synergy in a nutshell



The case of HD 100546

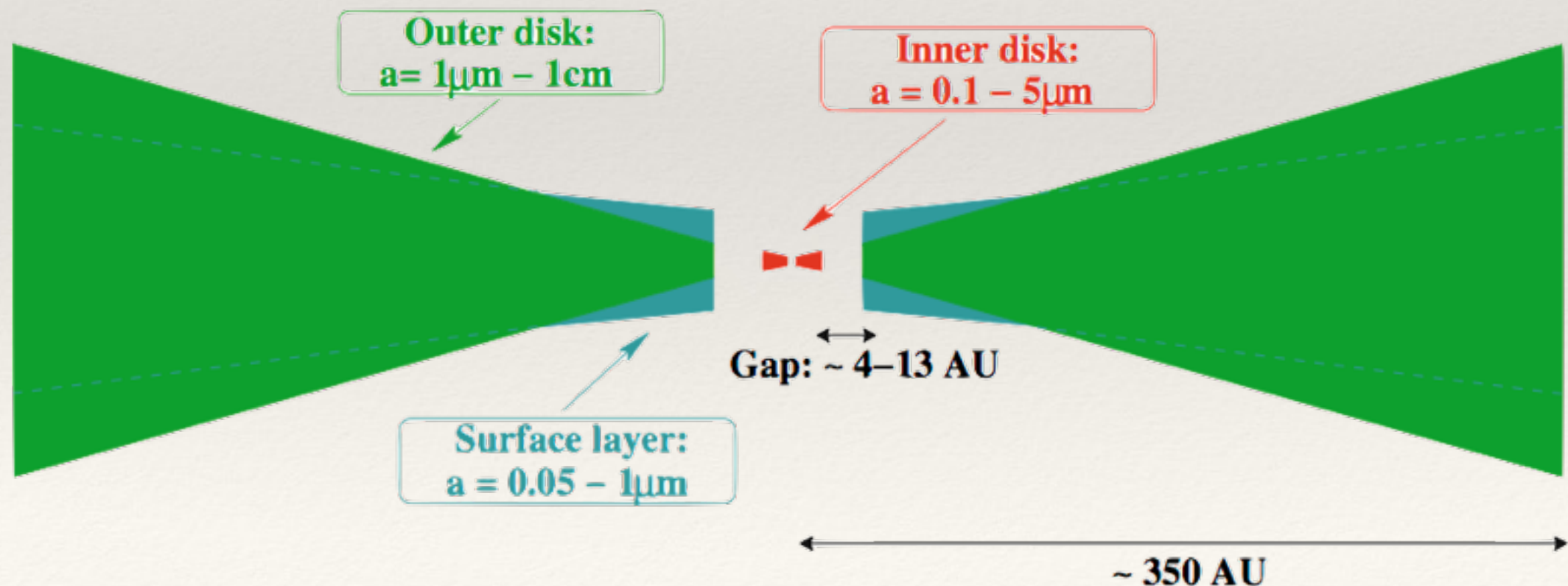
- ❖ Herbig Be star at 97pc
- ❖ One of the first « transition » disks
 - ❖ Gap suspected (1-10 AU)
- ❖ Spiral arms detected in visible and near-IR images of the outer disk



Grady et al. 2001, Ardila et al. 2004 (deprojected)

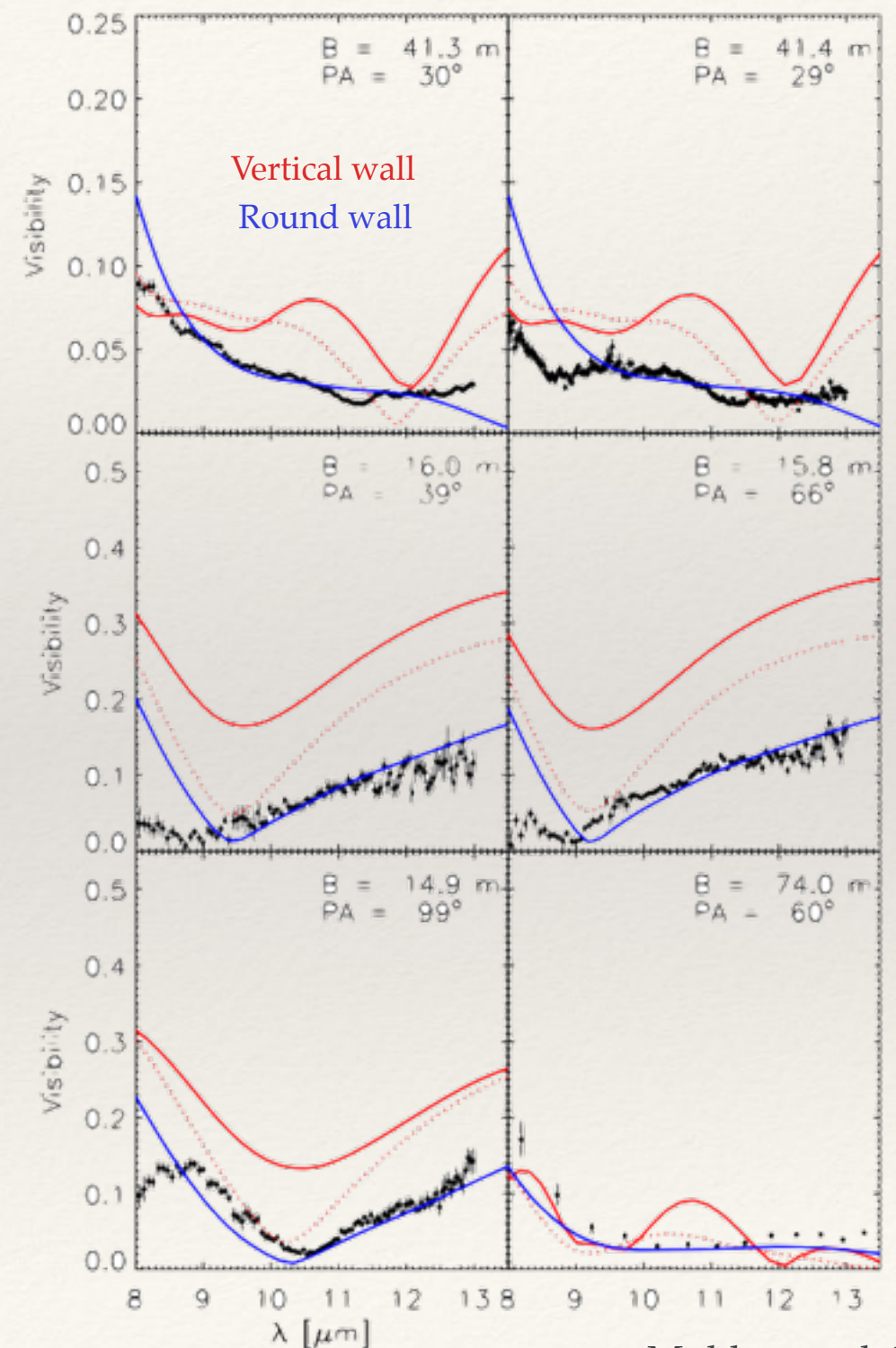
NIR interferometry

- ❖ Tenuous inner disk of small grains, peaking at 0.25 AU, coplanar with outer disk
- ❖ Gap confirmed up to 13 AU, possibly opened by planet
- ❖ Inner disk rim probably not puffed up



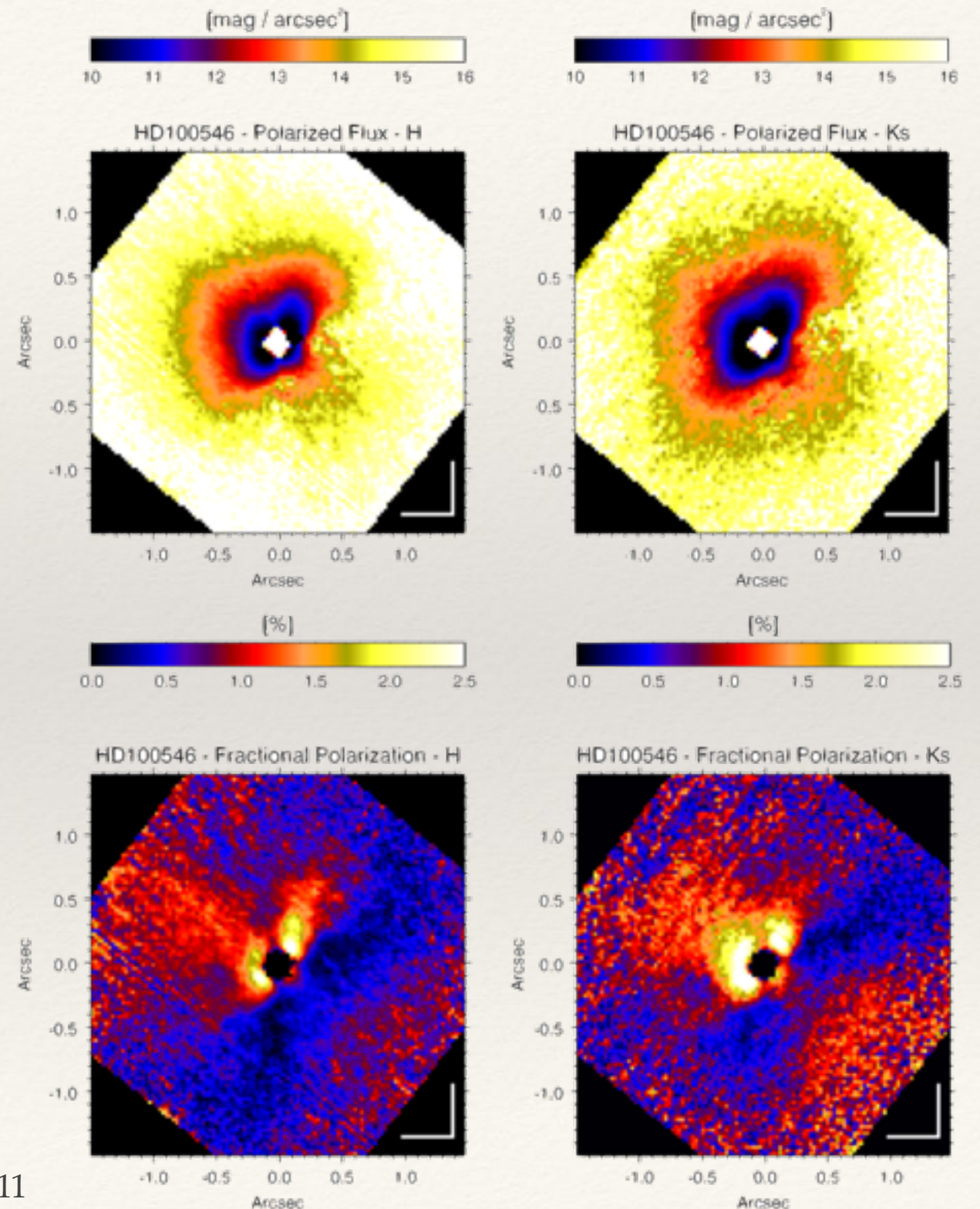
MIR interferometry

- ❖ Sensitive to warm dust, including inner rim of outer disk
- ❖ Inner rim = (asymmetric) bright ring at 11 ± 1 AU
- ❖ Curvature of inner wall constrained
 - ❖ Hydro simulations suggest massive gap-clearing BD
- ❖ Upper limit of 0.7 AU for innermost disk



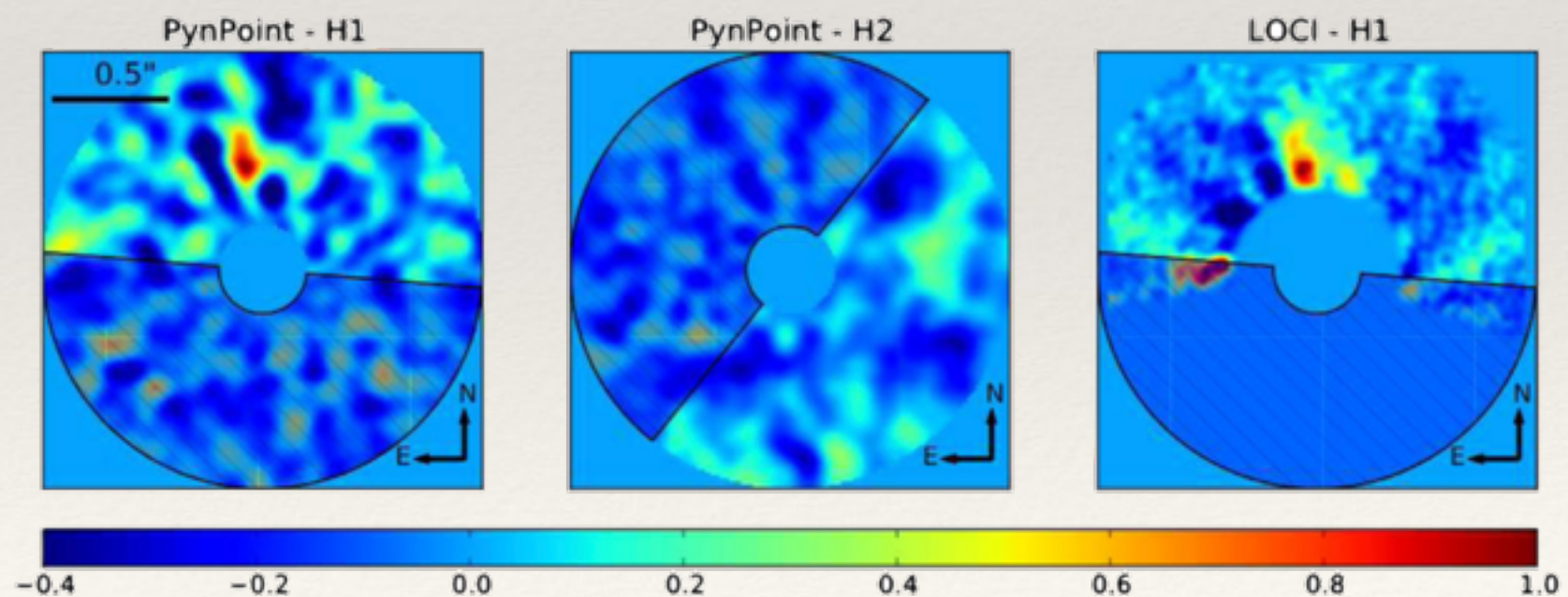
Polarimetric differential imaging

- ❖ Disk resolved down to $0.1''$ (10AU) with NACO
- ❖ Outer radius of inner gap constrained to 14 ± 2 AU
- ❖ Asymmetric brightness profile along minor axis (preferential backward scattering)
- ❖ Polarization degree suggests grains larger than ISM grains
- ❖ Possible hole



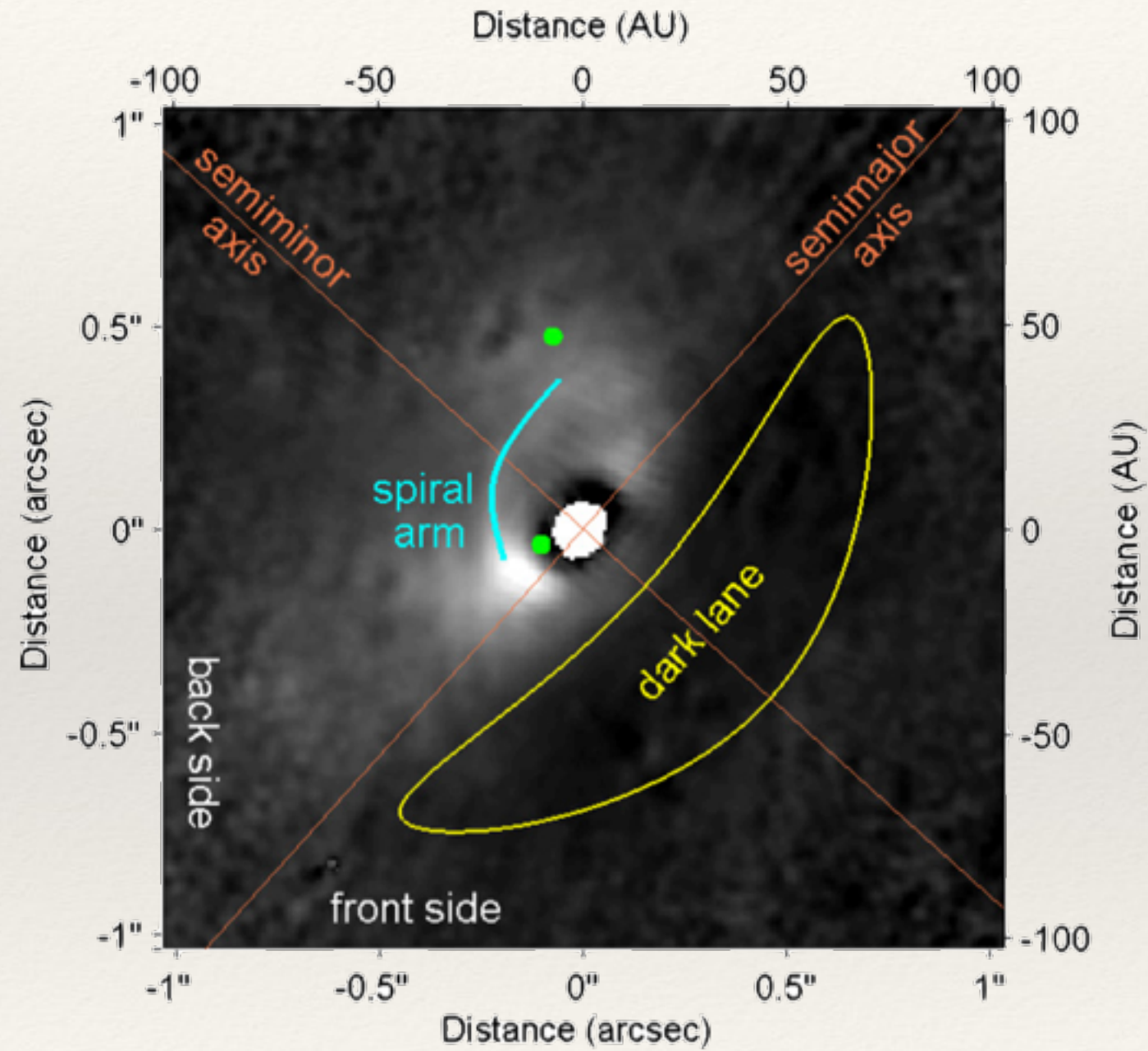
High contrast imaging

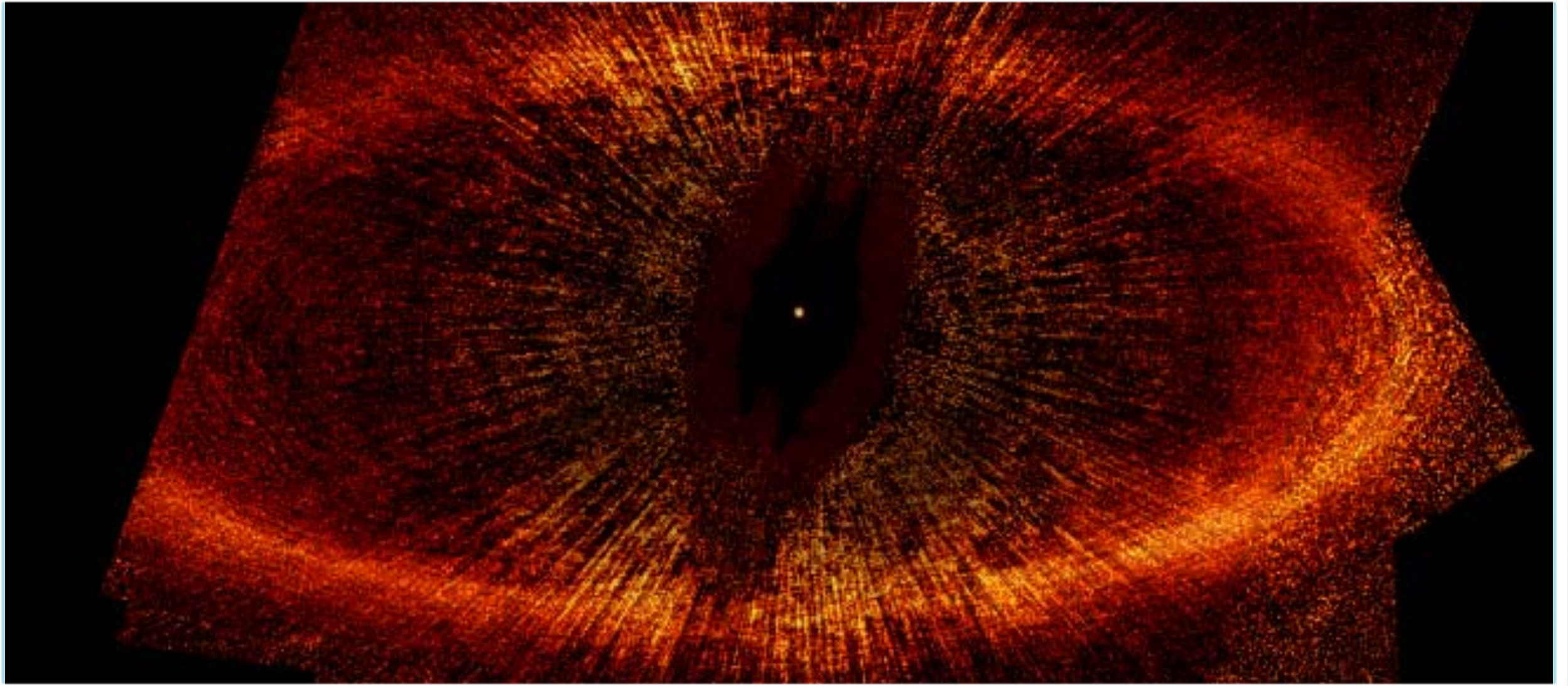
- ❖ L-band coronagraphy reveals compact emission at $0.48''$
 - ❖ Deprojected separation ~ 68 AU
 - ❖ Position corresponds to polarimetric hole
 - ❖ Contrast ~ 9 mag
 - ❖ Slightly extended
- ❖ Possible forming planet?



Big picture

Avenhaus et al. 2014



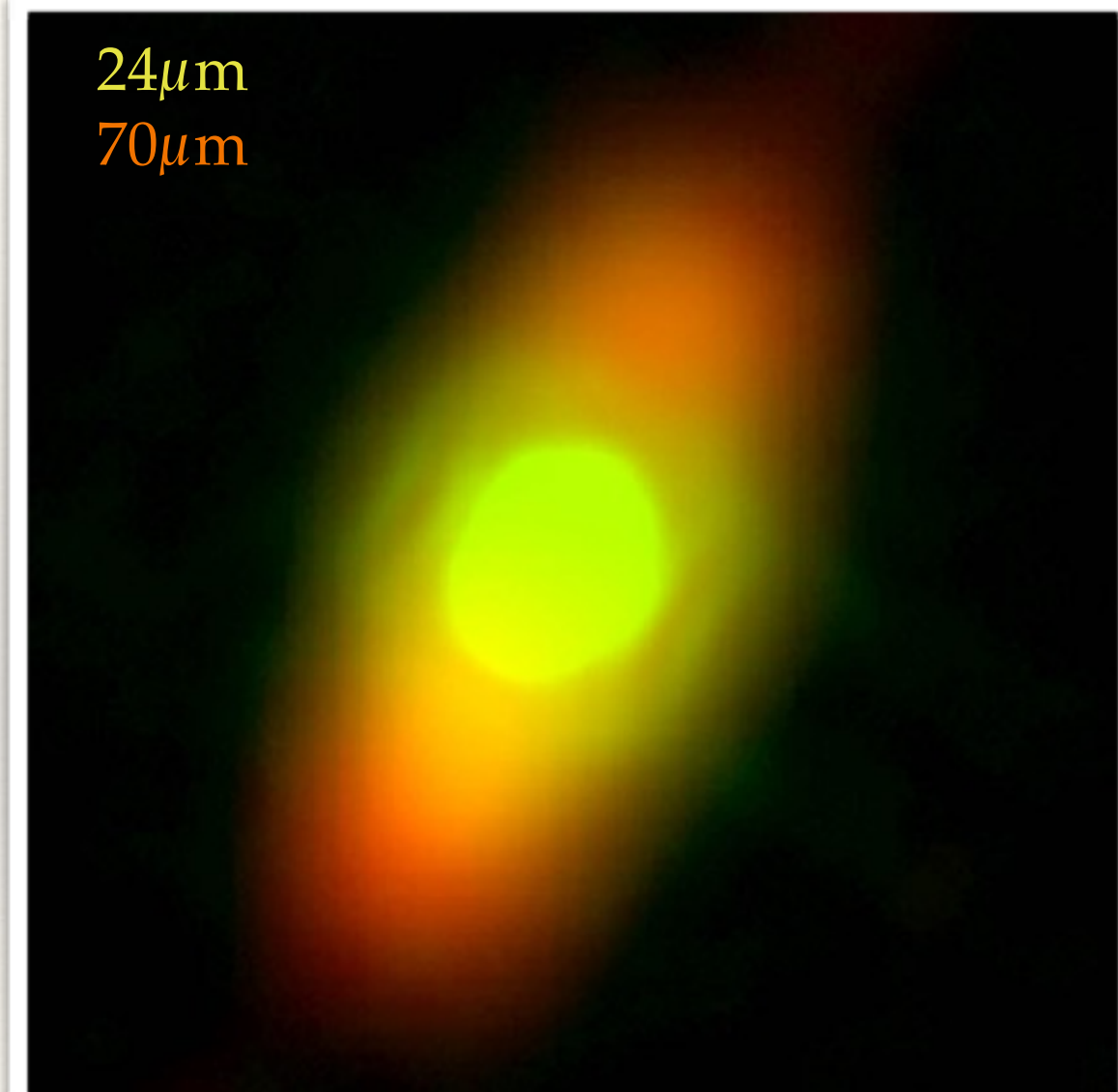
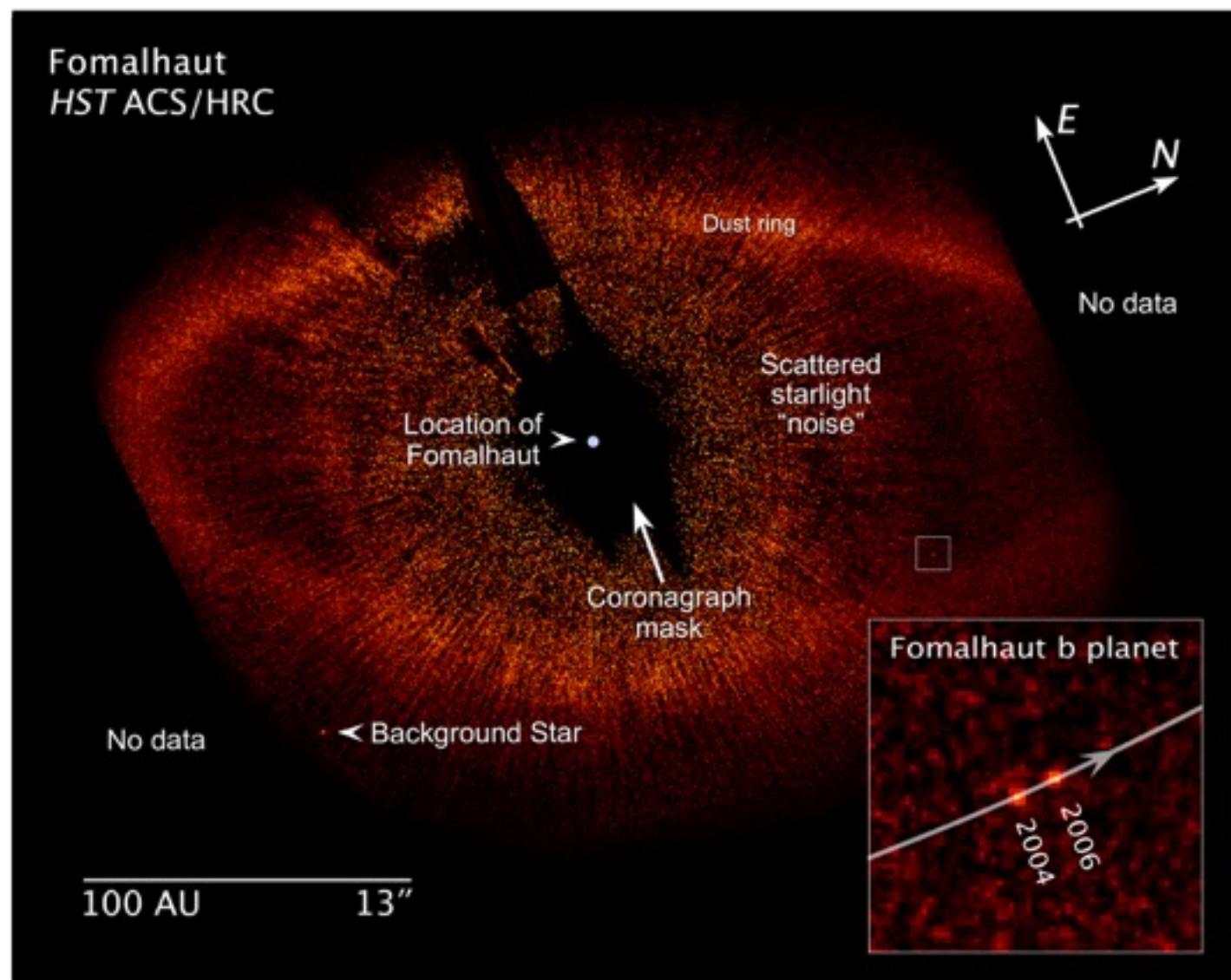


Fomalhaut — Kalas et al. 2005

Debris disks

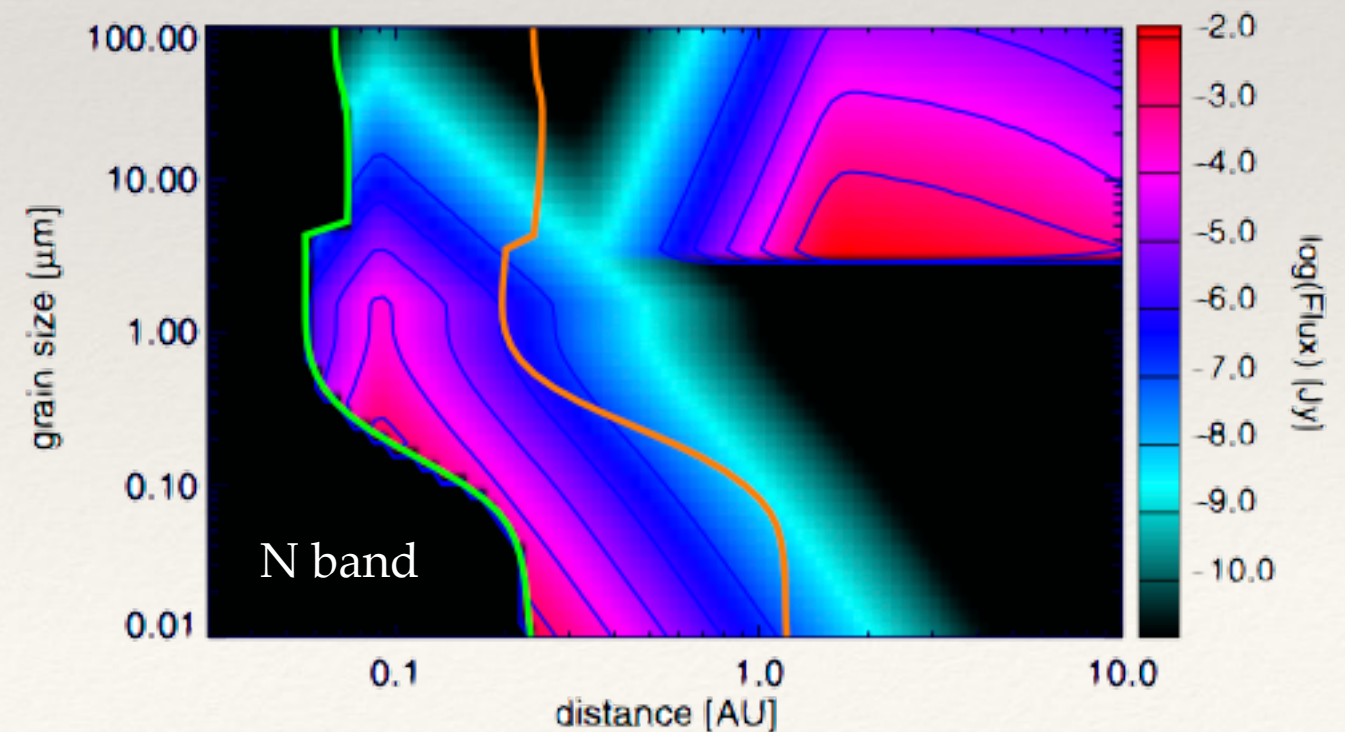
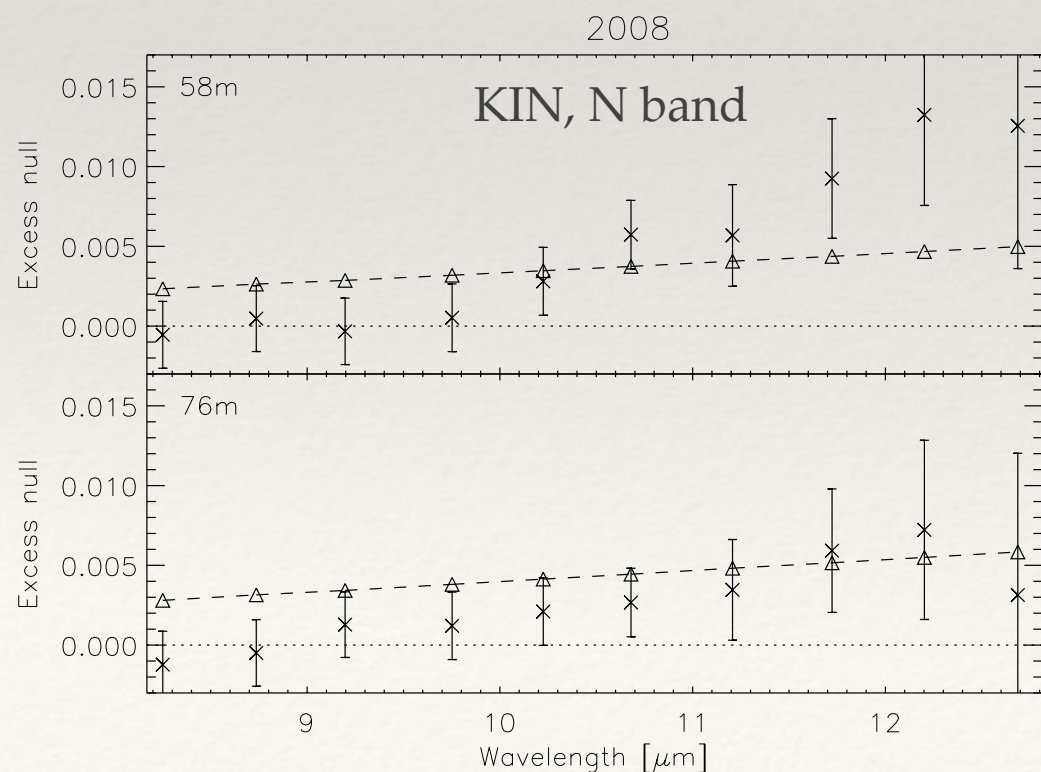
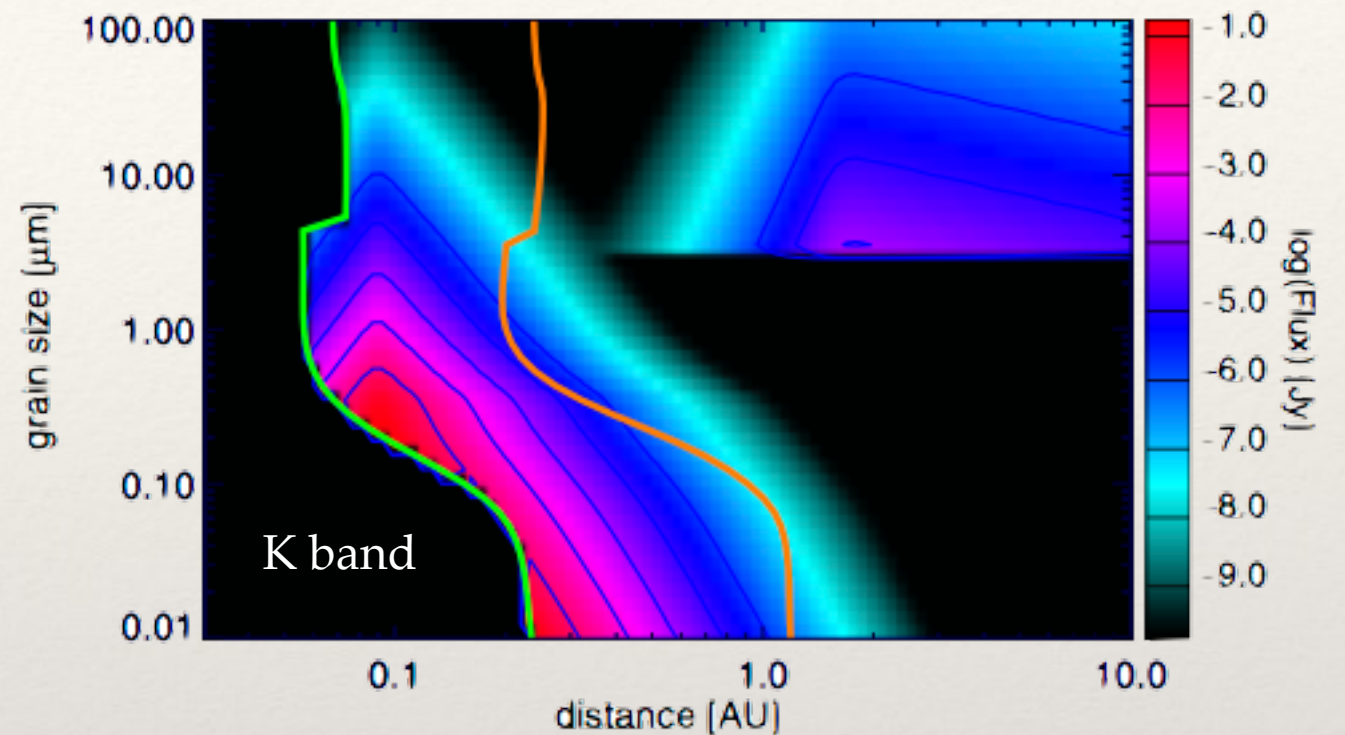
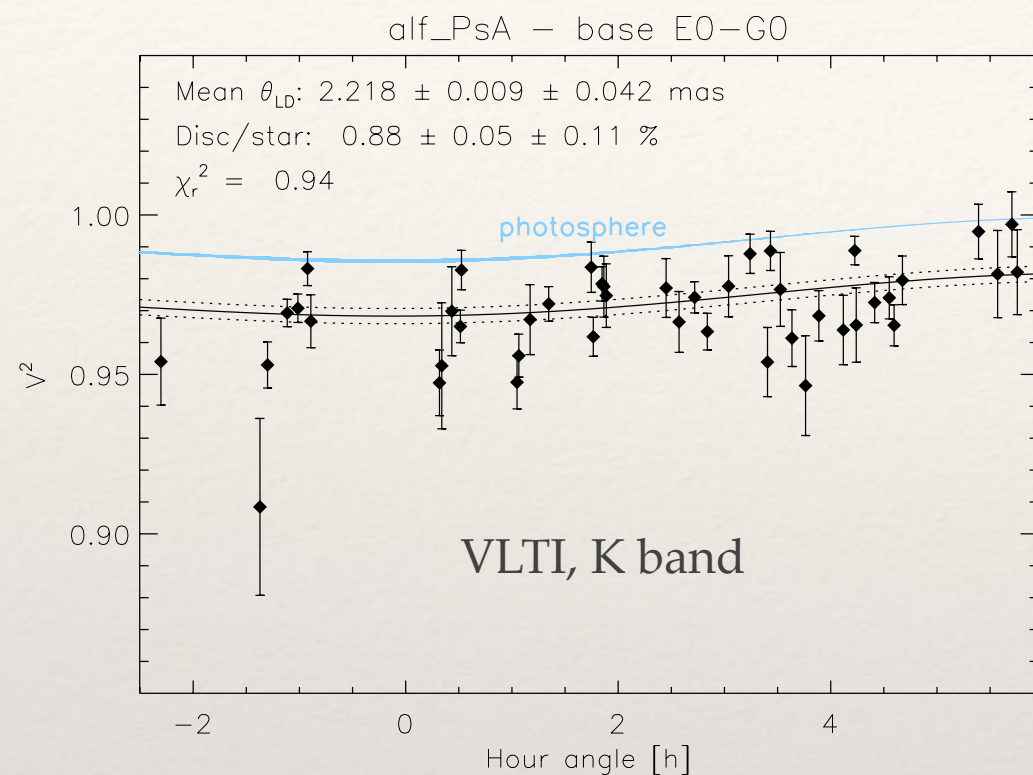
Faint disks around bright stars

Outer disk



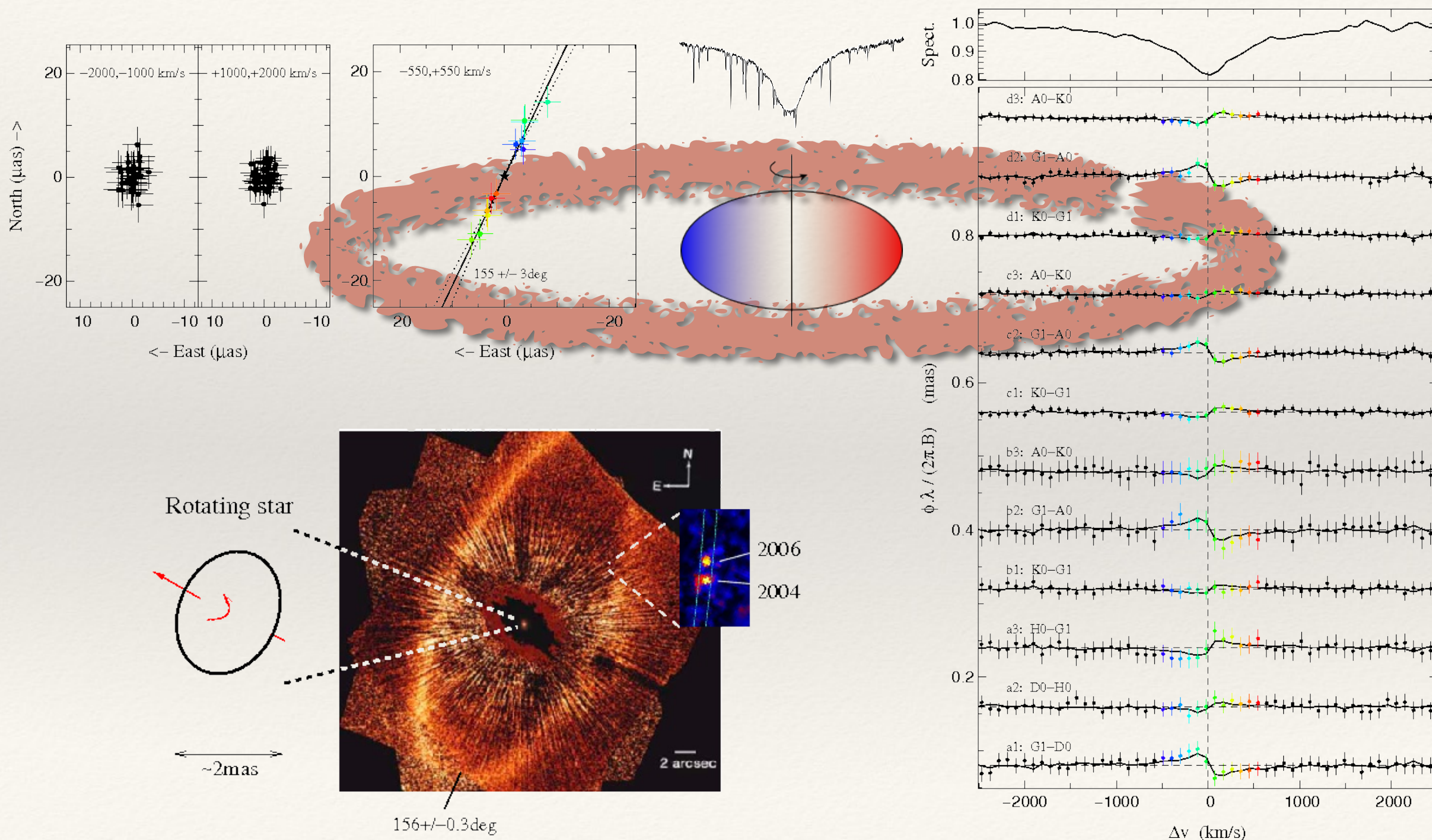
A double inner disk

Absil et al. 2009
Mennesson et al. 2013
Lebreton et al. 2013

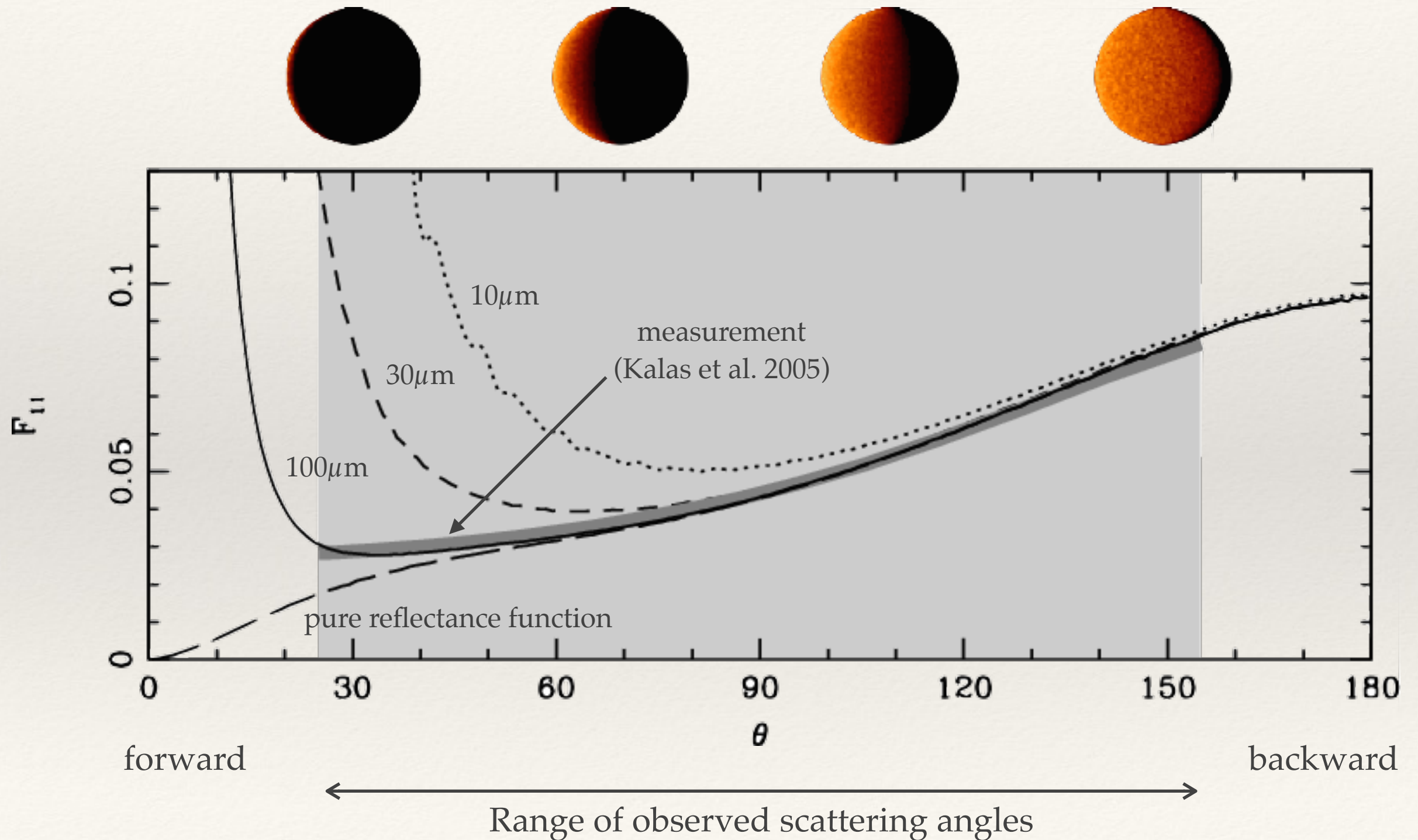


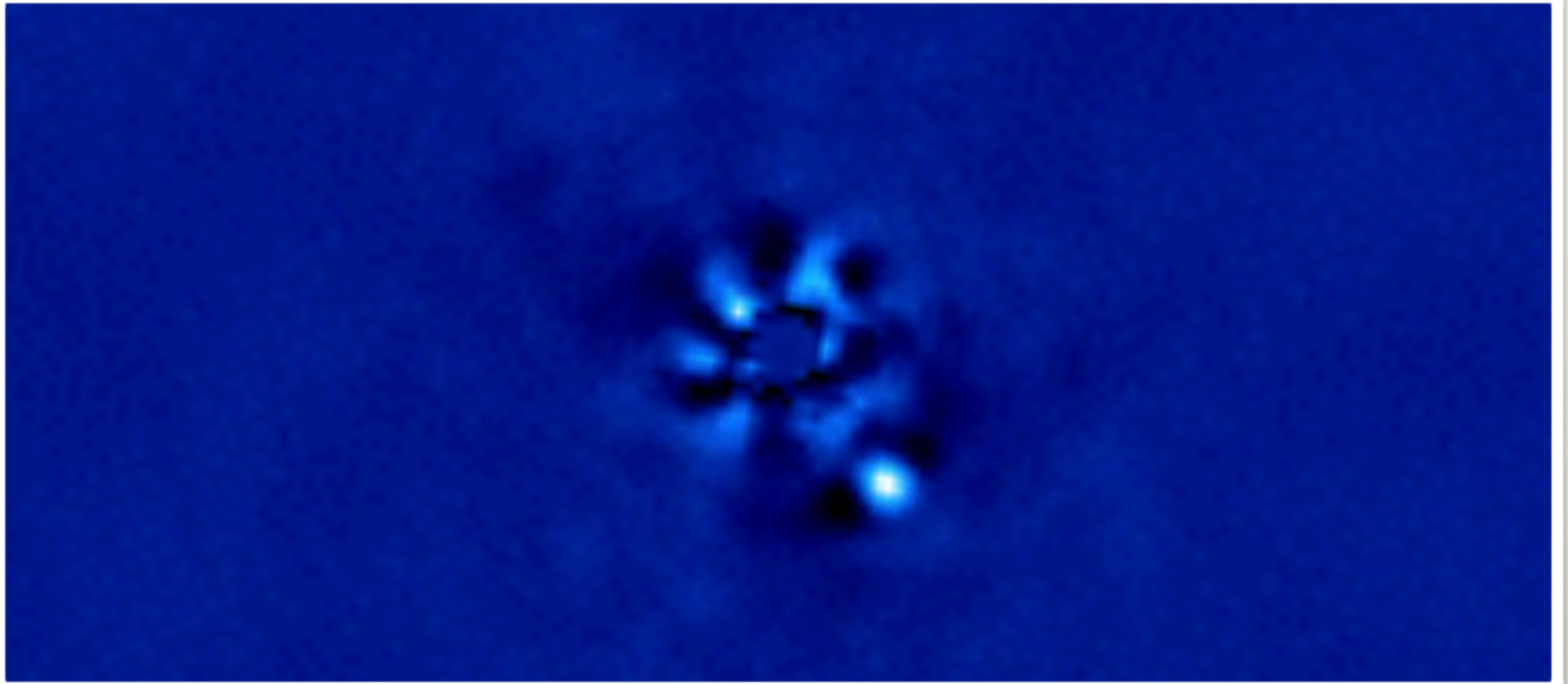
Spin-orbit alignment

Le Bouquin et al. 2009



Consequence on the grains





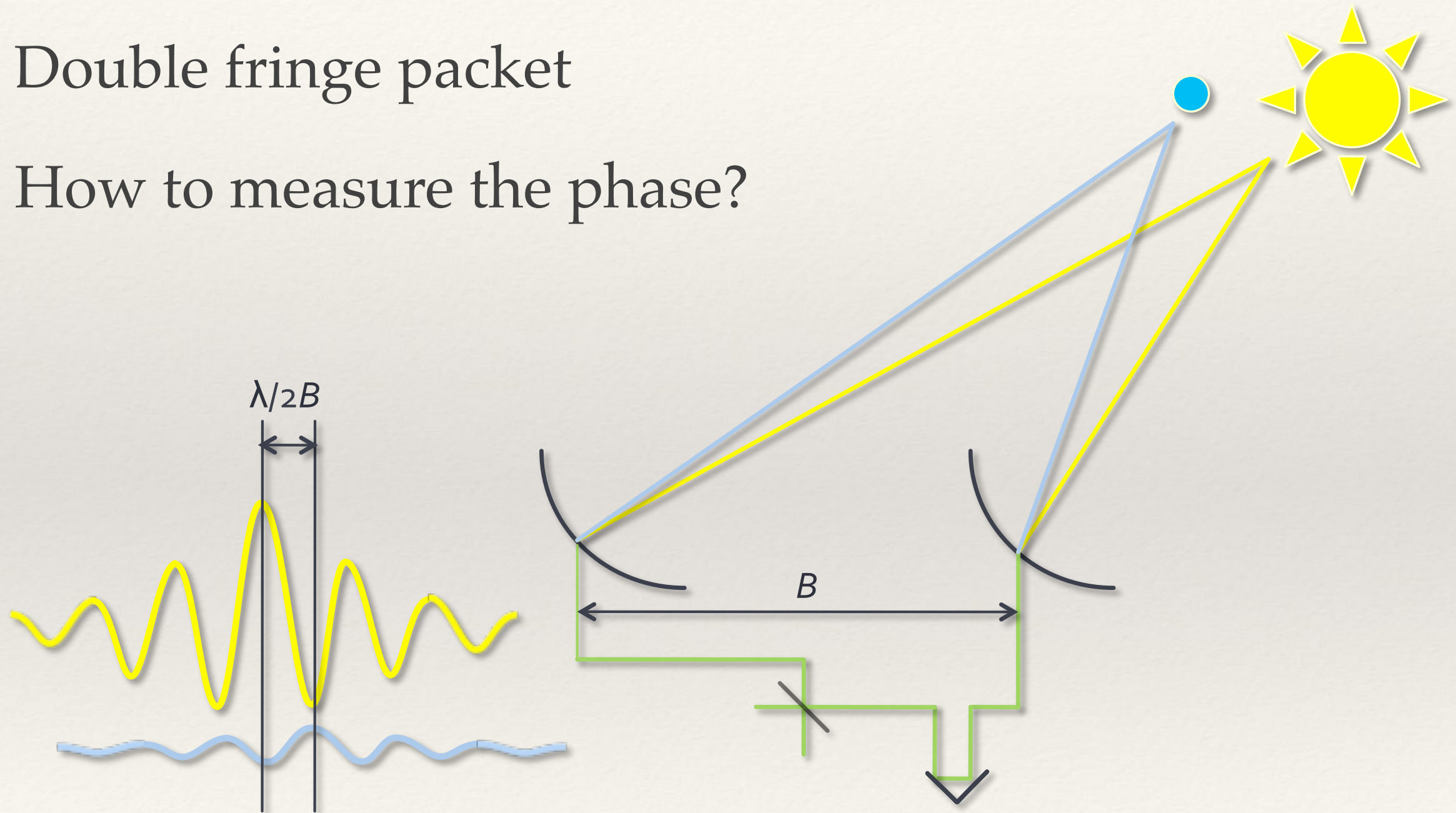
beta Pic — Absil et al. 2013

Substellar / planetary companions

Reaching the highest contrasts

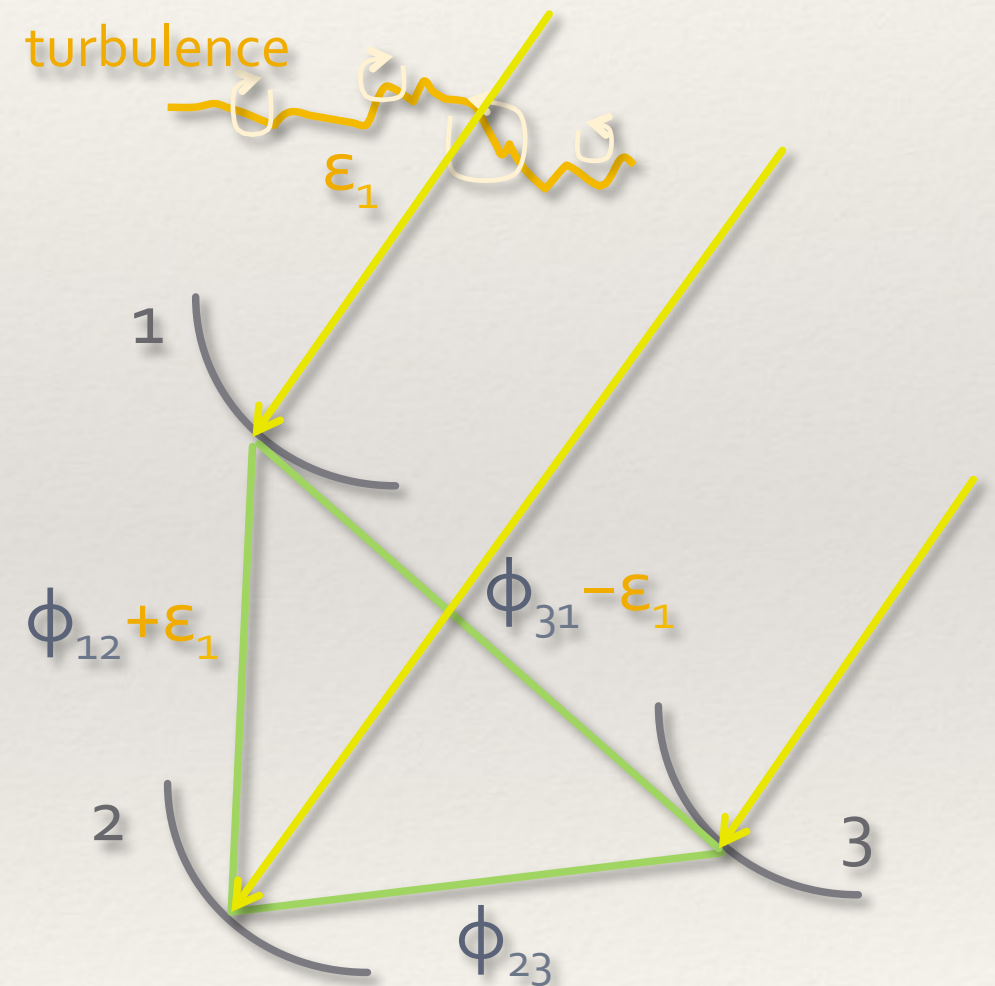
The interferometric view

- ❖ Double fringe packet
- ❖ How to measure the phase?

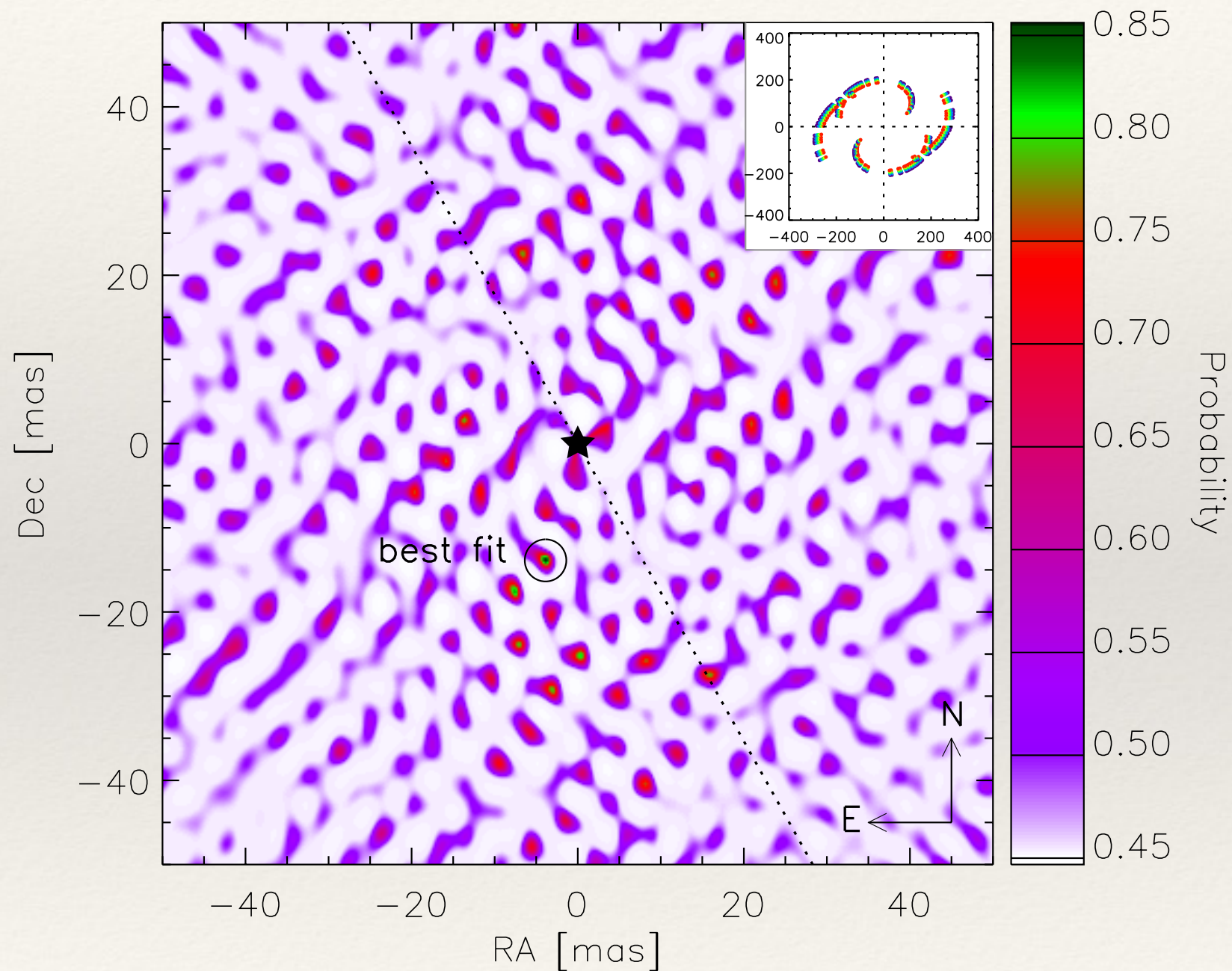


The closure phase

- ❖ Closure phase not affected by telescope-specific errors
 - ❖ $\psi_{123} = \phi_{12} + \epsilon_1 + \phi_{23} + \phi_{31} - \epsilon_1$
 - ❖ Not biased by turbulence
- ❖ Asymmetric objects: $\psi_{123} \neq 0$
 - ❖ Sensitive to companions
 - ❖ $\psi_{123} = \varrho (\sin \alpha_{12} + \sin \alpha_{23} + \sin \alpha_{31})$
 - ❖ proportional to flux ratio
 - ❖ $\varrho = 1\% \rightarrow \psi_{123} \sim 1^\circ$

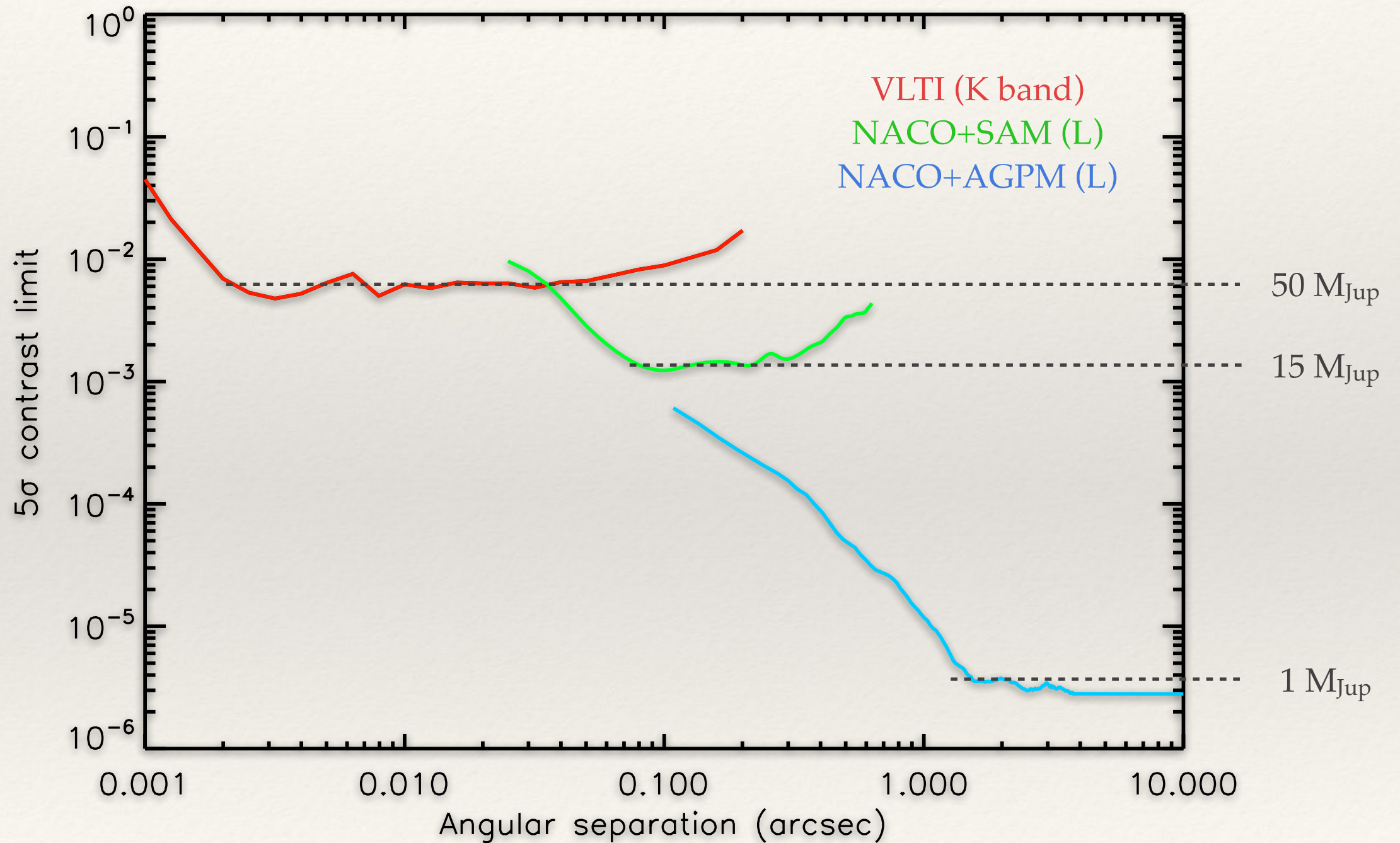


Result: χ^2 map



Best fit: $1.8 \times 10^{-3} \pm 1.1 \times 10^{-3}$ at 14 mas

Detection limits



Conclusion: I'll have both!

