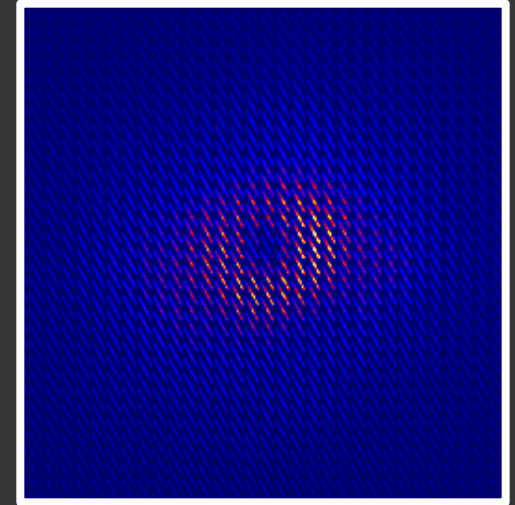
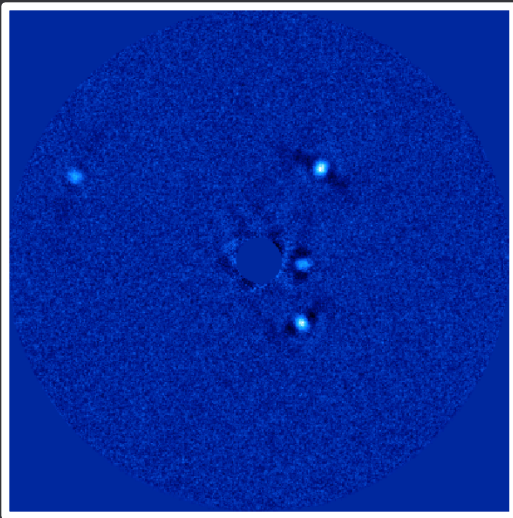


LBTI: latest results and prospects

D. Defrère
University of Liège





The Large Binocular Telescope



Mt Graham, Arizona (10400 feet -- 3170 meters)

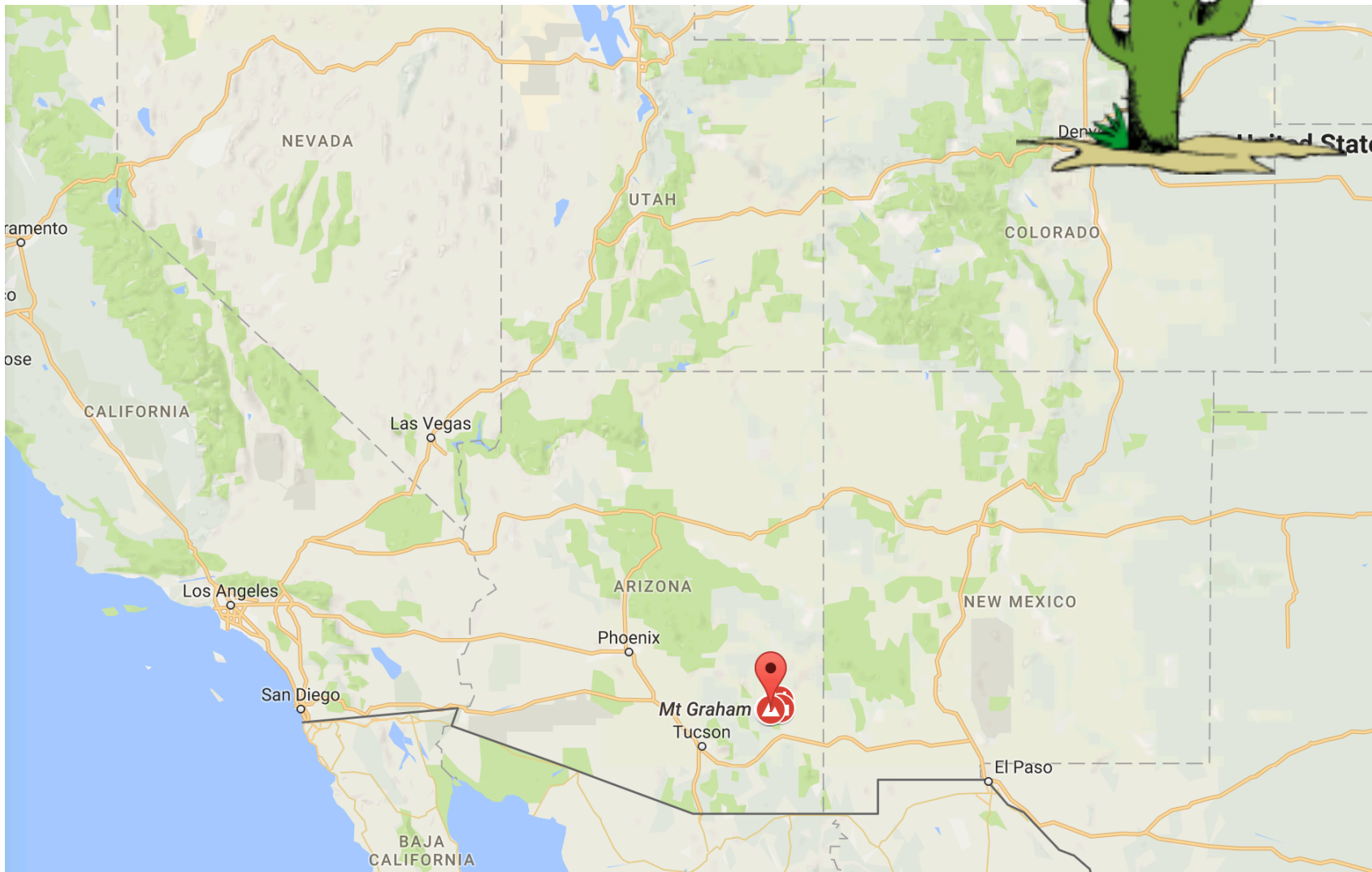




The Large Binocular Telescope



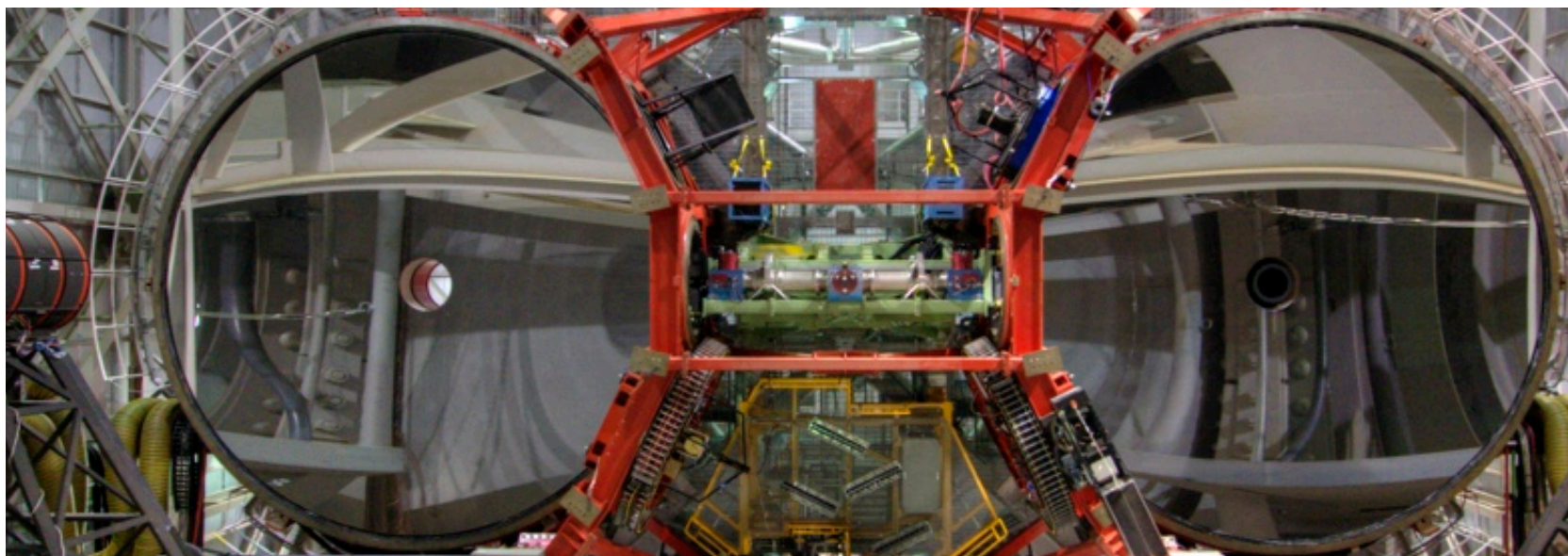
Mt Graham, Arizona (10400 feet -- 3170 meters)



VORTEX



The Large Binocular Telescope



Resolution

Beam combination provides the equivalent resolution of a 22.7-m telescope.

High Contrast

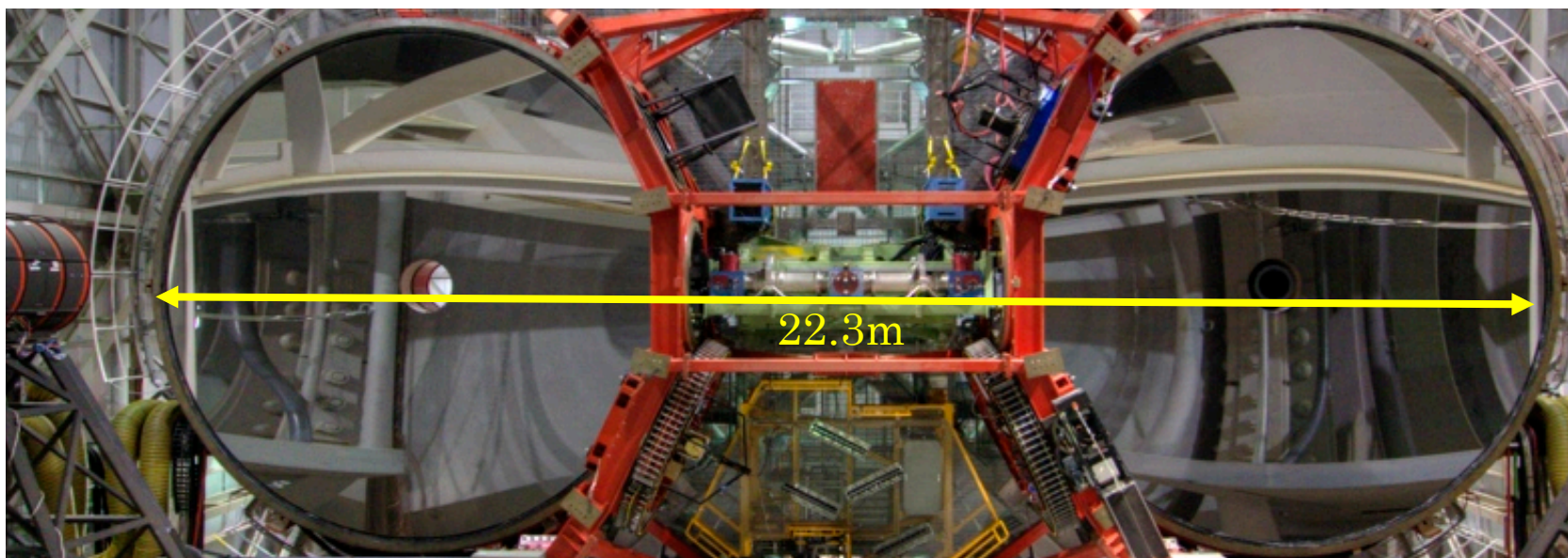
The AO system creates an image with a Strehl of $>90\%$ at $3.8 \mu\text{m}$.

Sensitivity

LBT has two 8.4-m mirrors mounted on a single structure (collecting area of a single 11.8-m aperture)



The Large Binocular Telescope



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Beam combination provides the equivalent resolution of a 22.7-m telescope.

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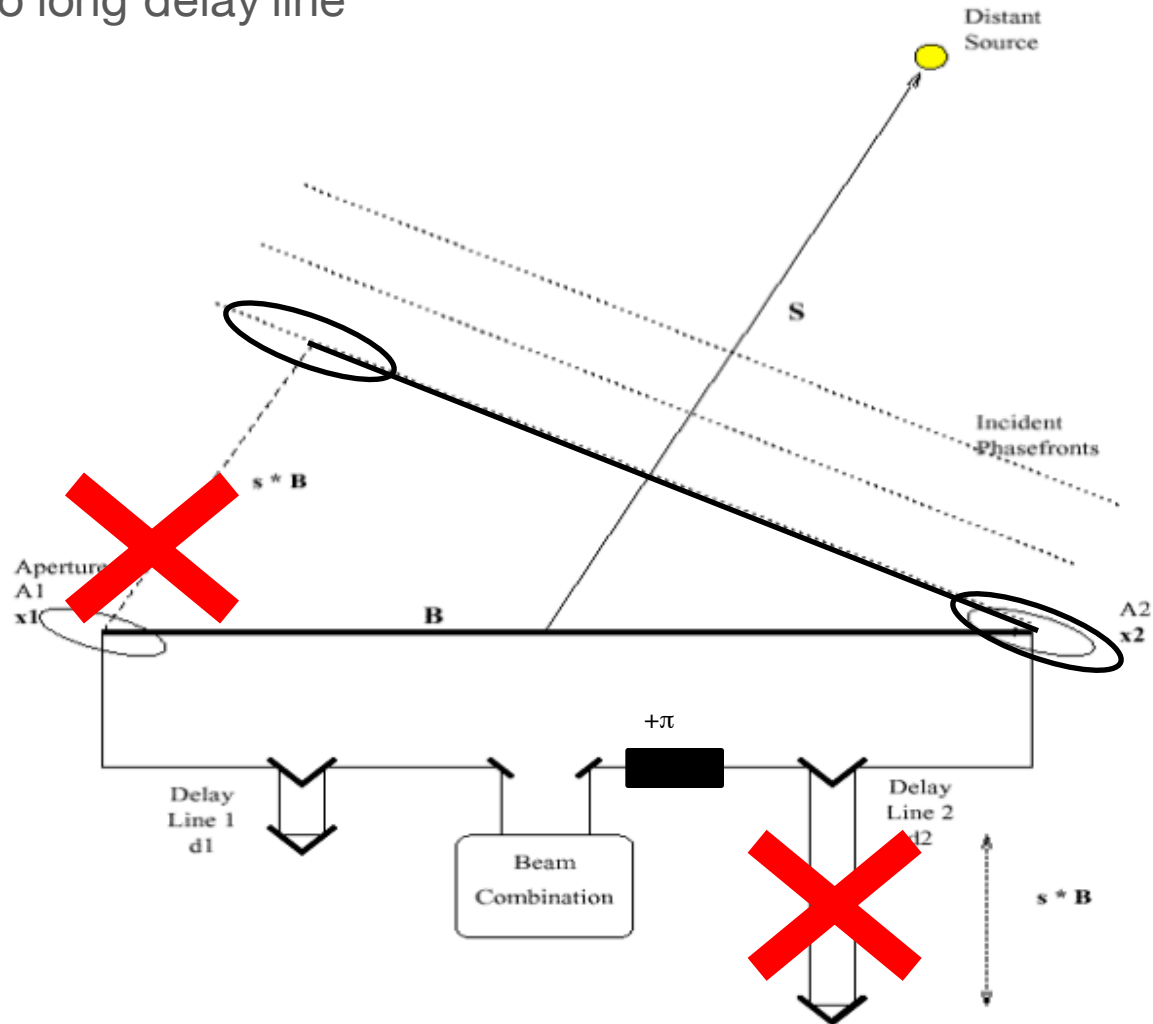
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Key specificities



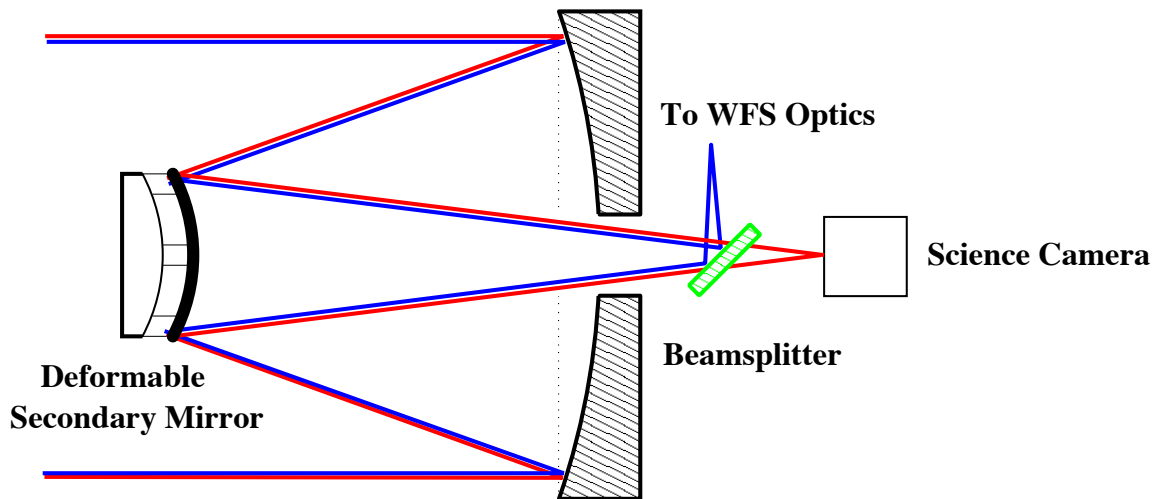
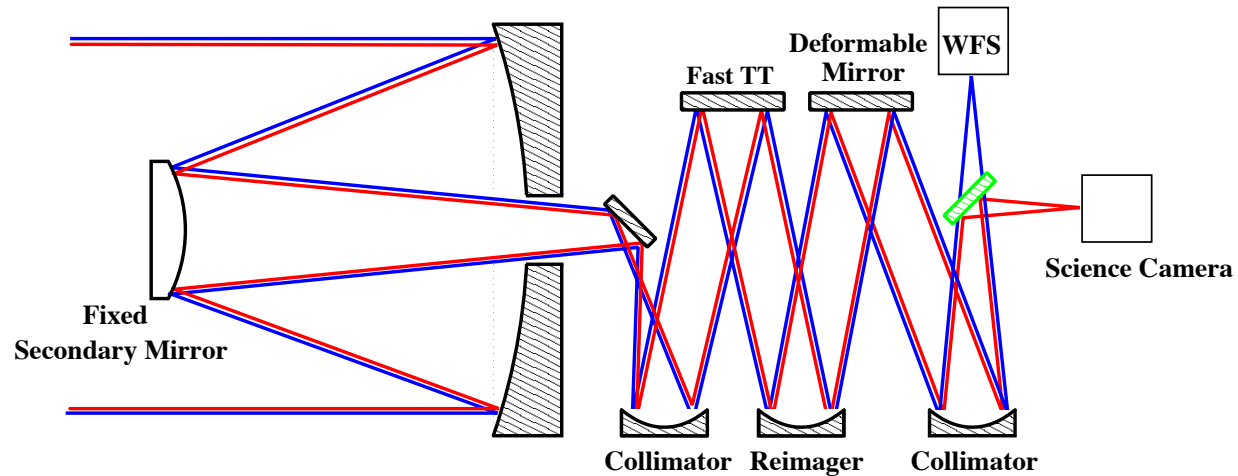
1. Common mount interferometer
 - ⇒ No geometric delay
 - ⇒ No long delay line



Key specificities

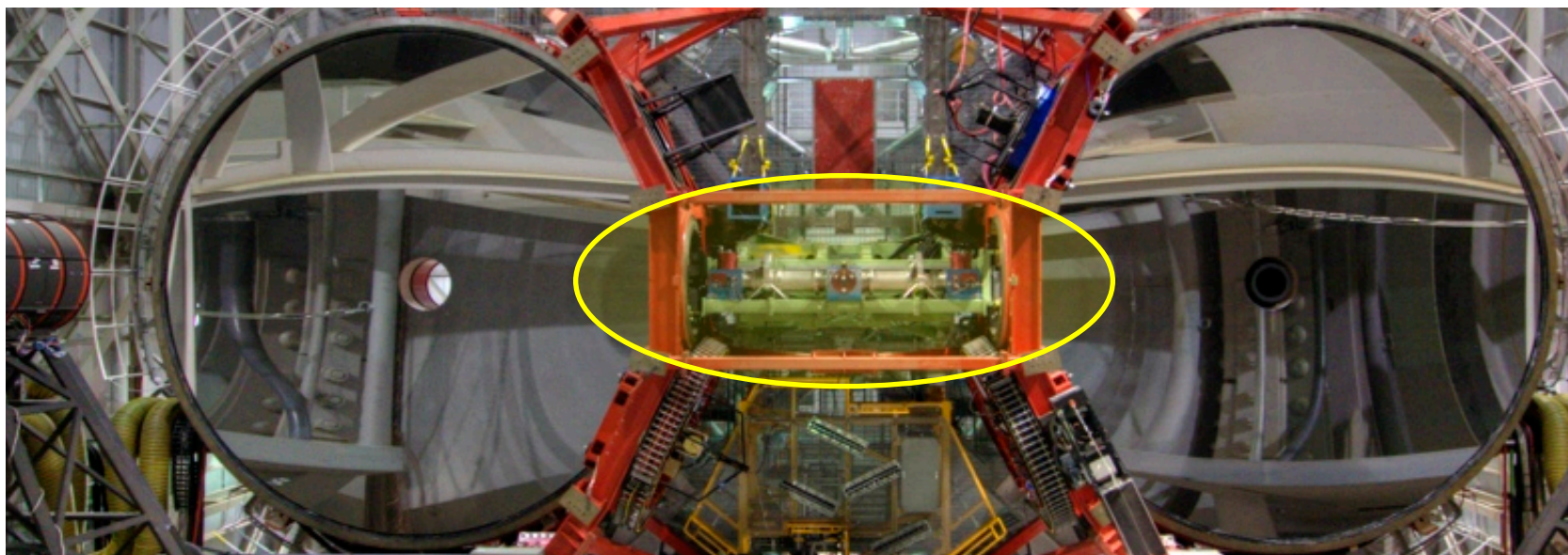
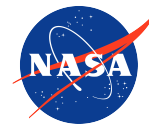


- 2. Deformable secondary mirrors
=> Low thermal background





The LBT interferometer (LBTI)



Resolution

Beam combination provides the equivalent resolution of a 22.7-m telescope.

High Contrast

The AO system creates an image with a Strehl of $>90\%$ at $3.8 \mu\text{m}$.

Sensitivity

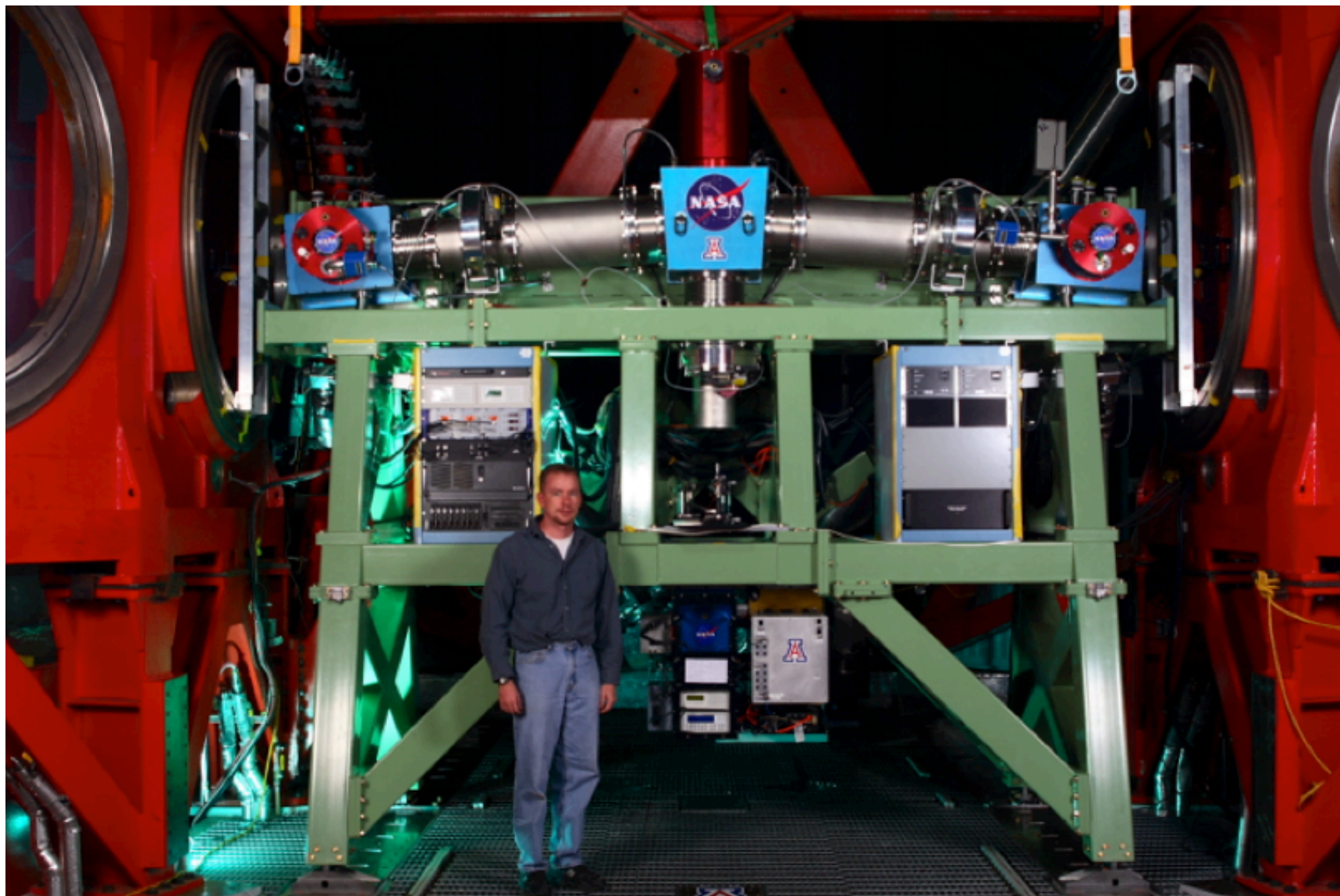
LBT has two 8.4-m mirrors mounted on a single structure (collecting area of a single 11.8-m aperture)



The LBT interferometer (LBTI)



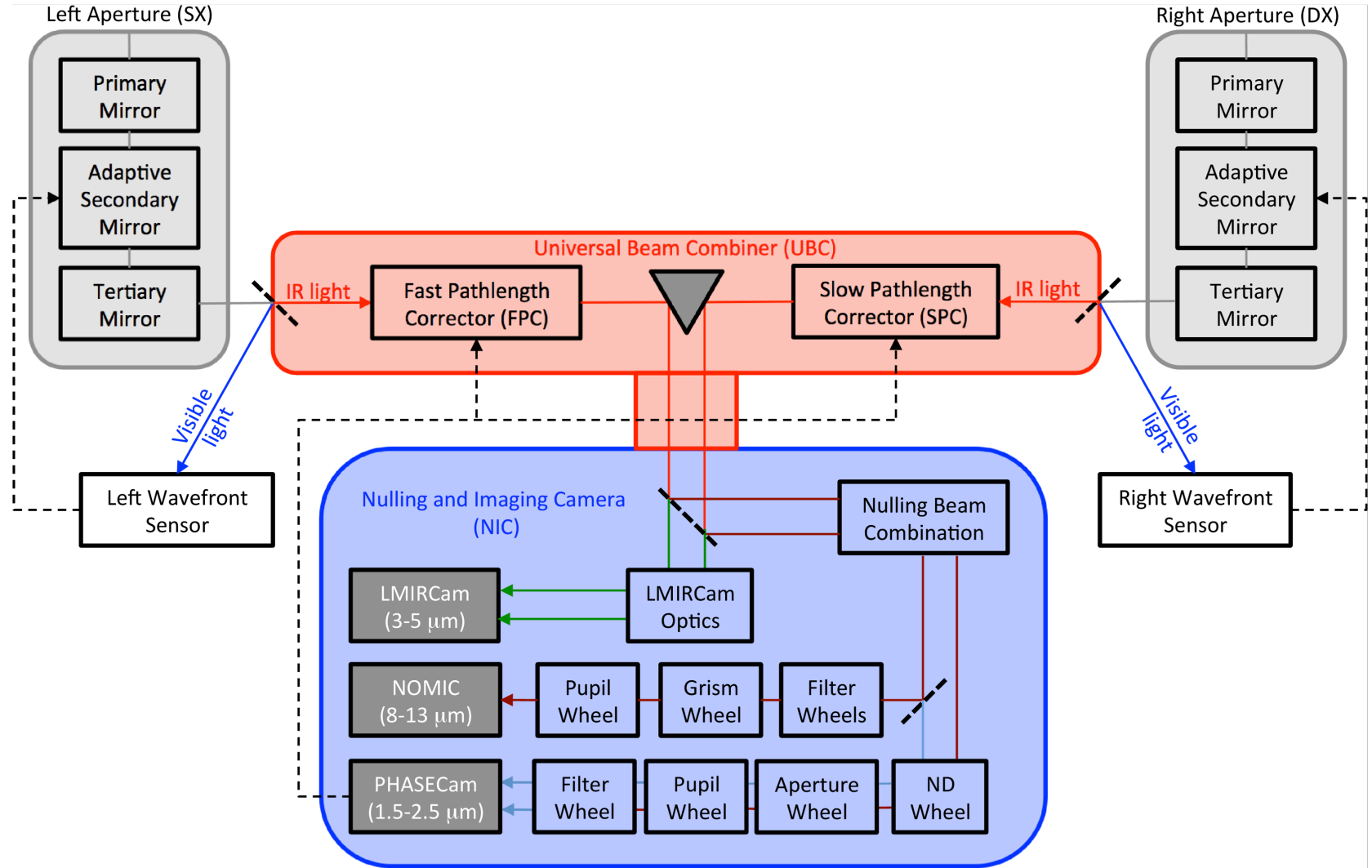
VORTEX



The LBT interferometer (LBTI)



VORTEX



Versatile instrument

High-contrast AO imaging

IFU imaging

1.5 to 13 μm

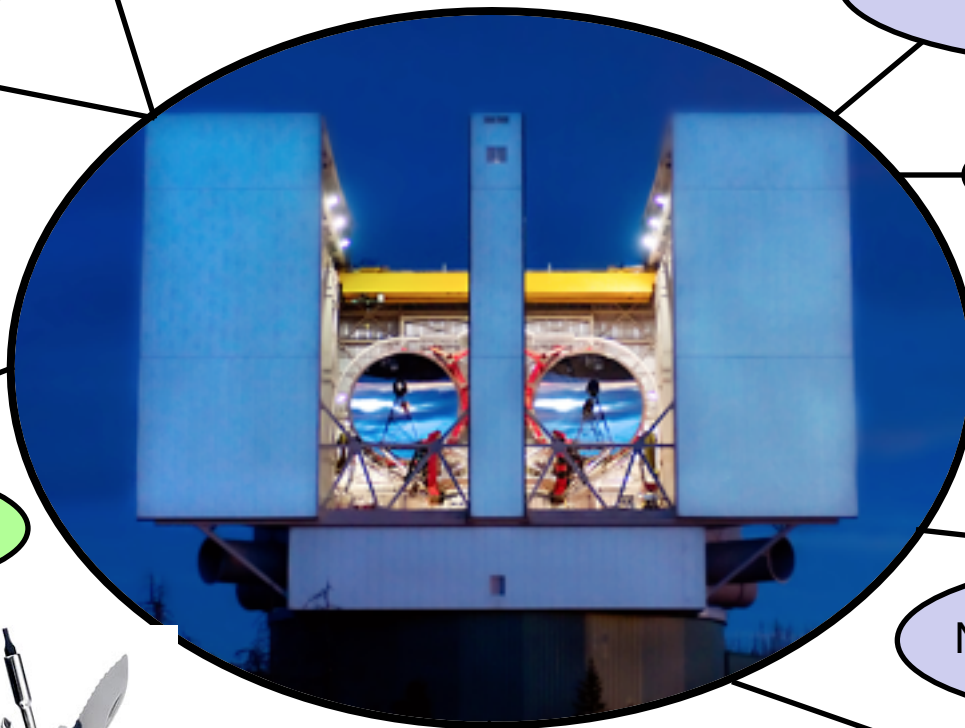
Dispersed interferometry

Coronagraphy

Nulling interferometry

NRM imaging

Fizeau interferometry



VORTEX



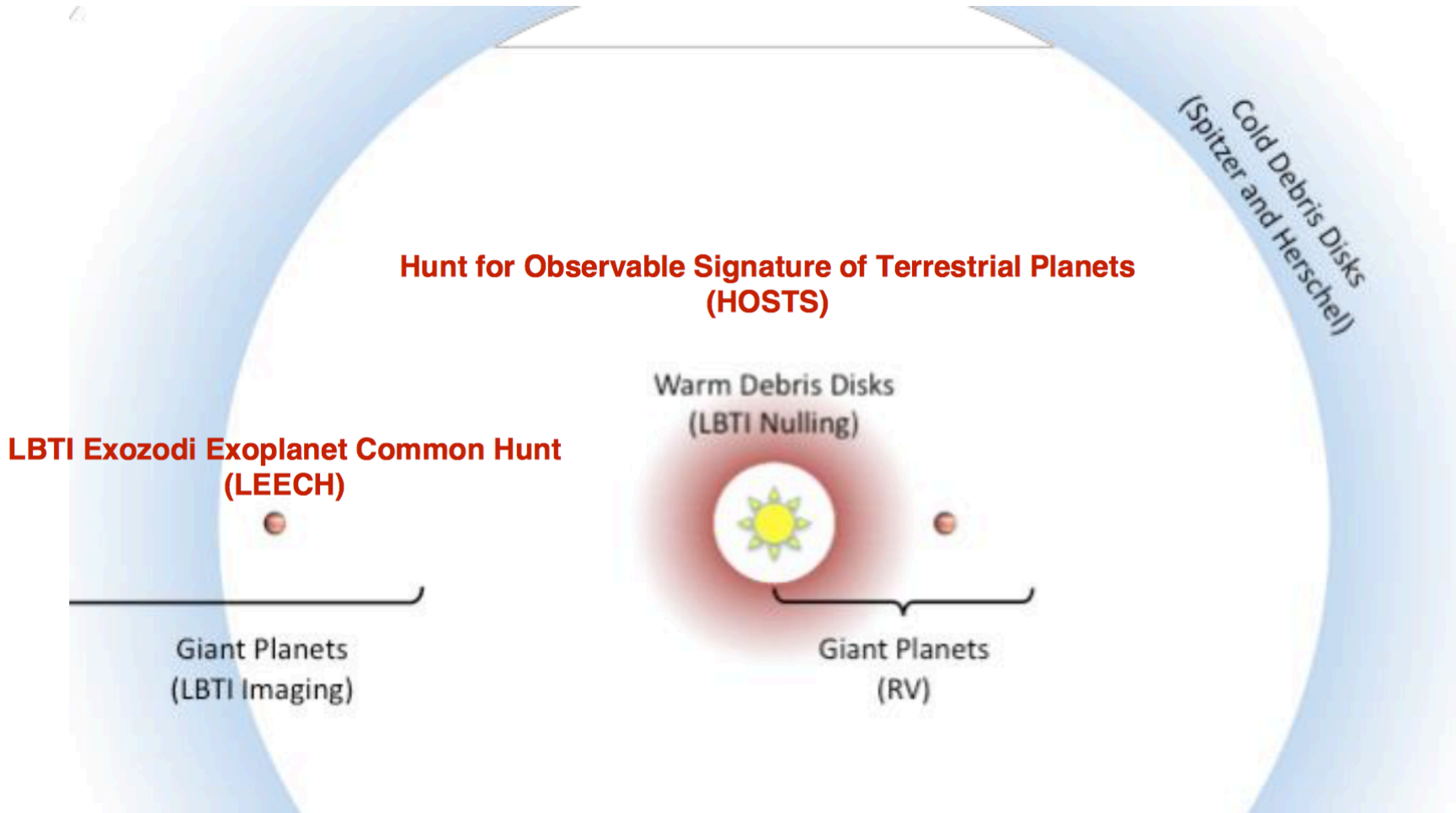


VORTEX

LBTI science

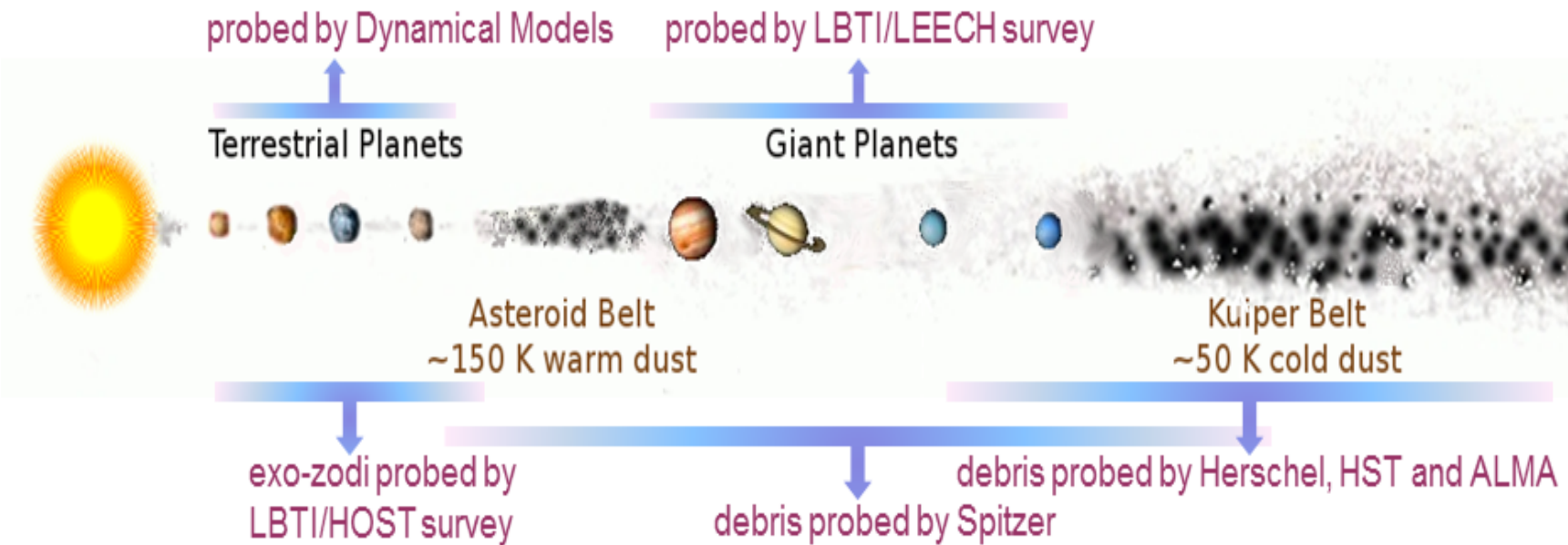
LBTI surveys

- LEECH (planet survey): Stone et al. (submitted)
- HOSTS (exozodi survey): Ertel et al. 2018



HOSTS survey

- NASA-funded exozodi survey at $10\ \mu\text{m}$
- Main design driver for the Binocular nature of the LBT
- What is an exozodi?





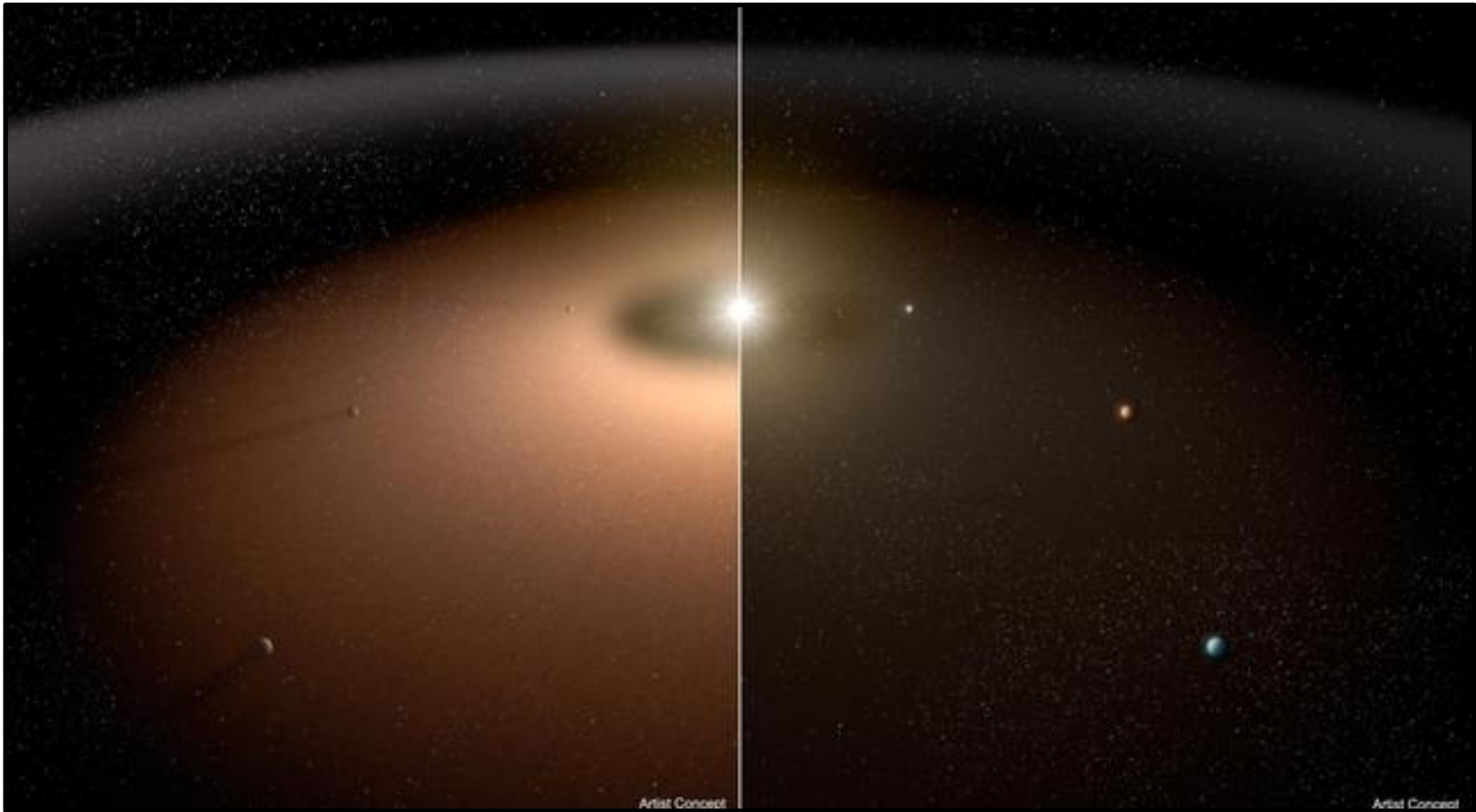
HOSTS survey

- NASA-funded exozodi survey at 10 μm
- Main design driver for the Binocular nature of the LBT
- What is an exozodi?



Why an exozodi survey?

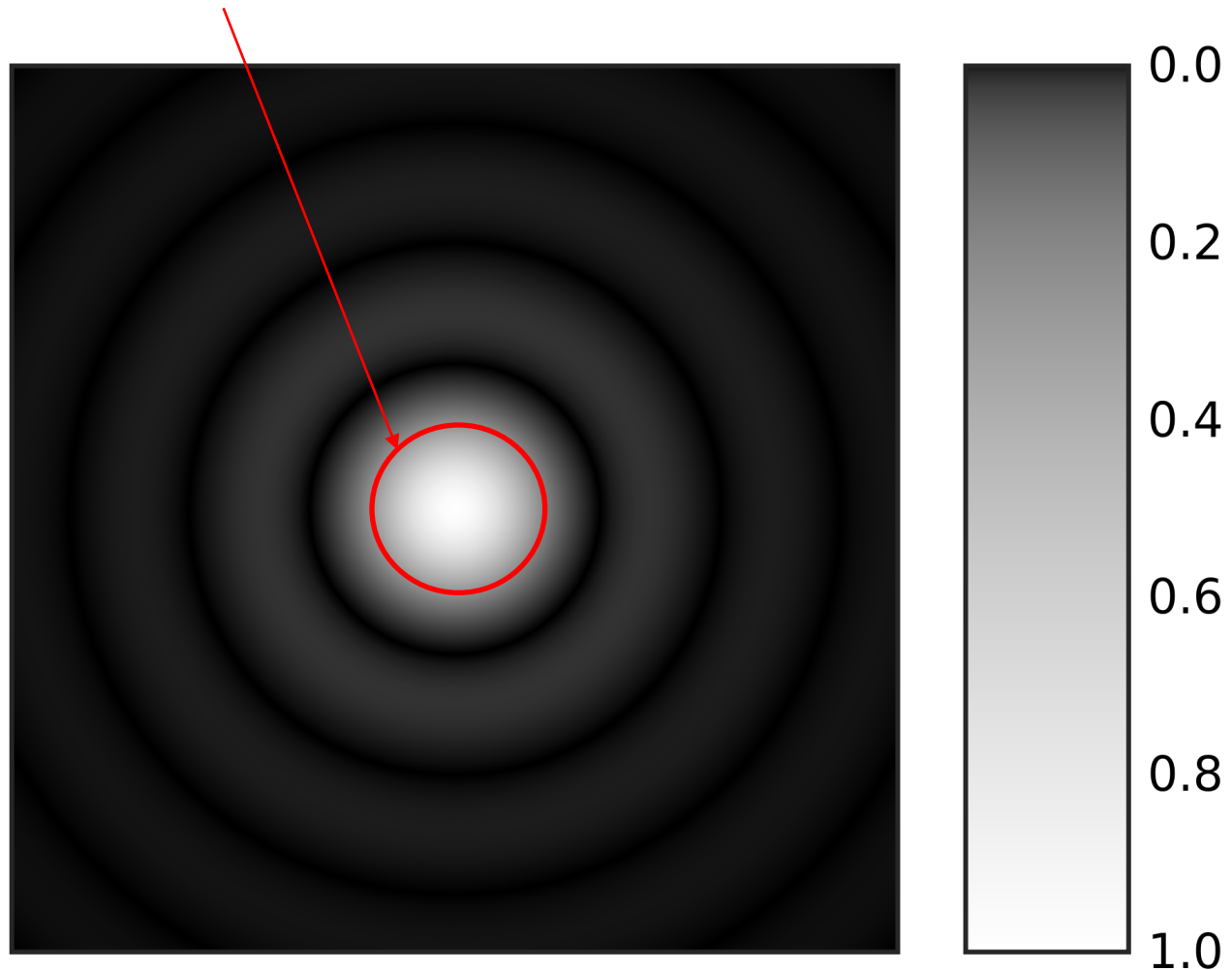
- Source of noise and confusion for future direct imaging missions





HOSTS: observing challenge

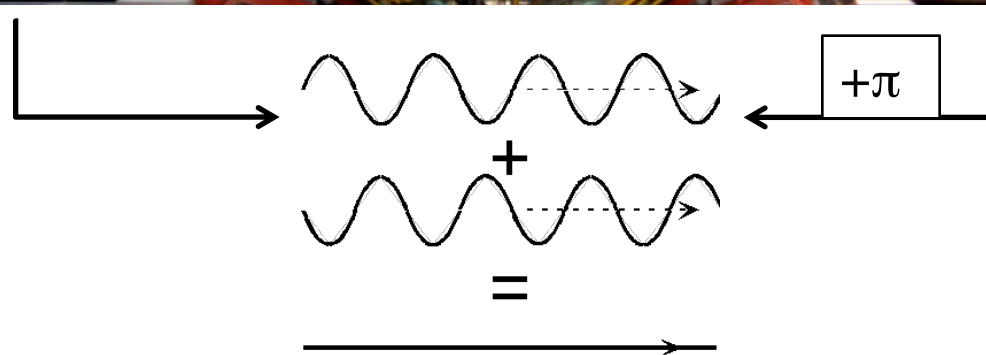
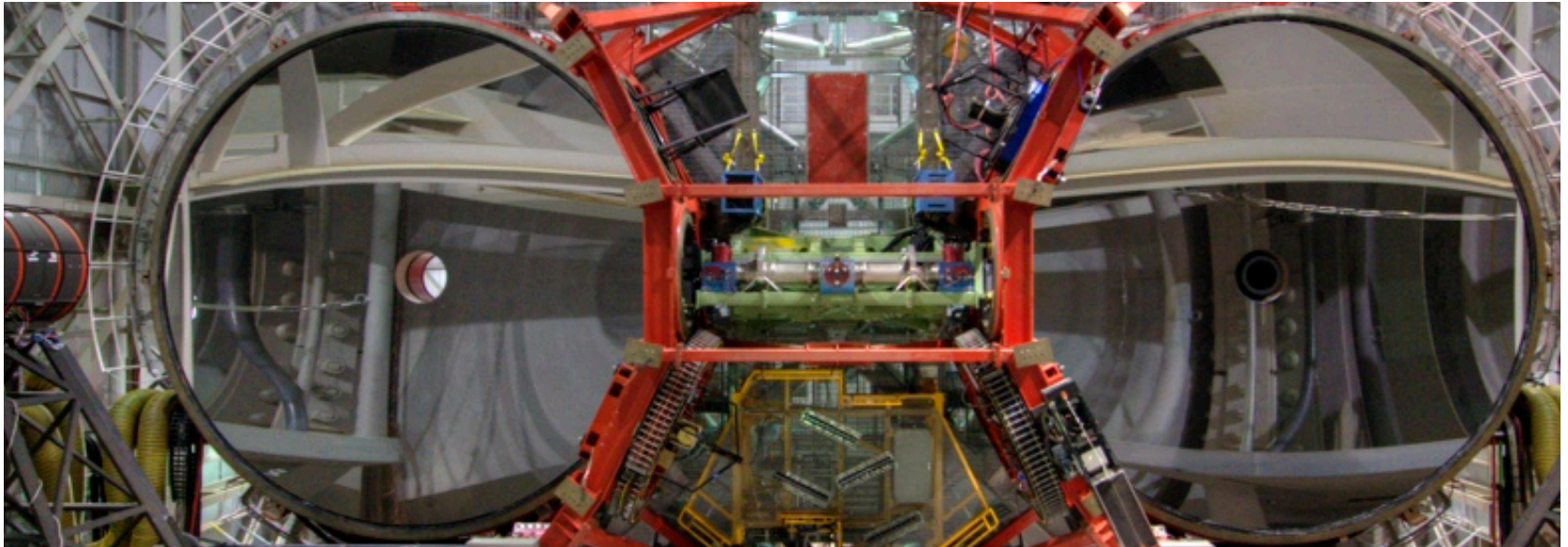
- 1 zodi around a 2-Jy star is **~1 million times** dimmer than the background and **~20000 times dimmer** than the star
- Signal mixed with the stellar PSF!



The Large Binocular Telescope



- Employing nulling interferometry
- 36 nearby main-sequence stars observed

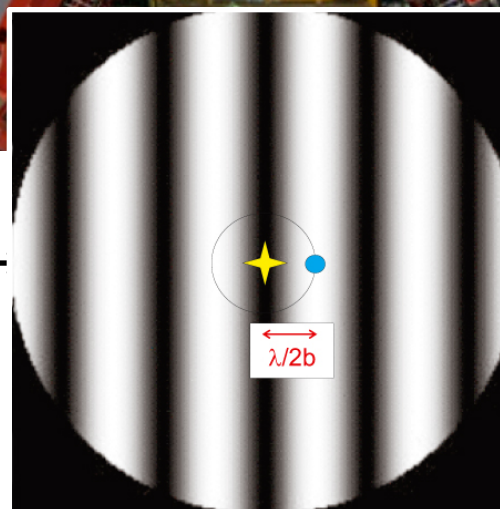
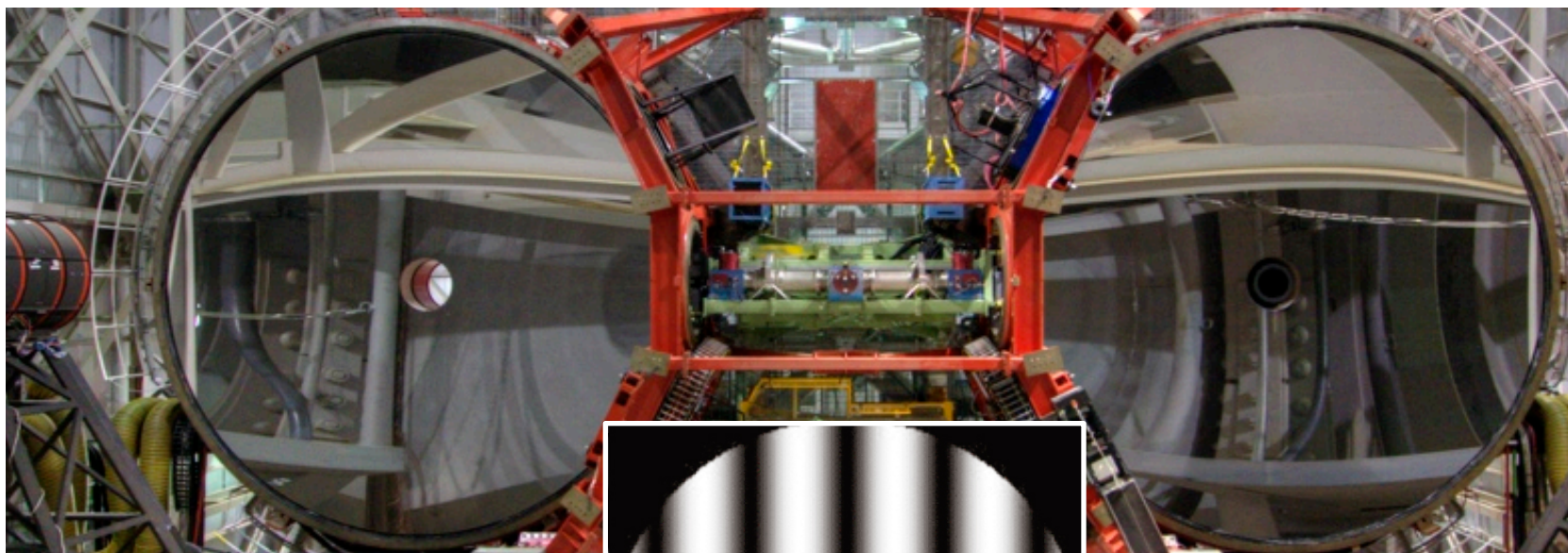




The Large Binocular Telescope



- Employing nulling interferometry
- 36 nearby main-sequence stars observed



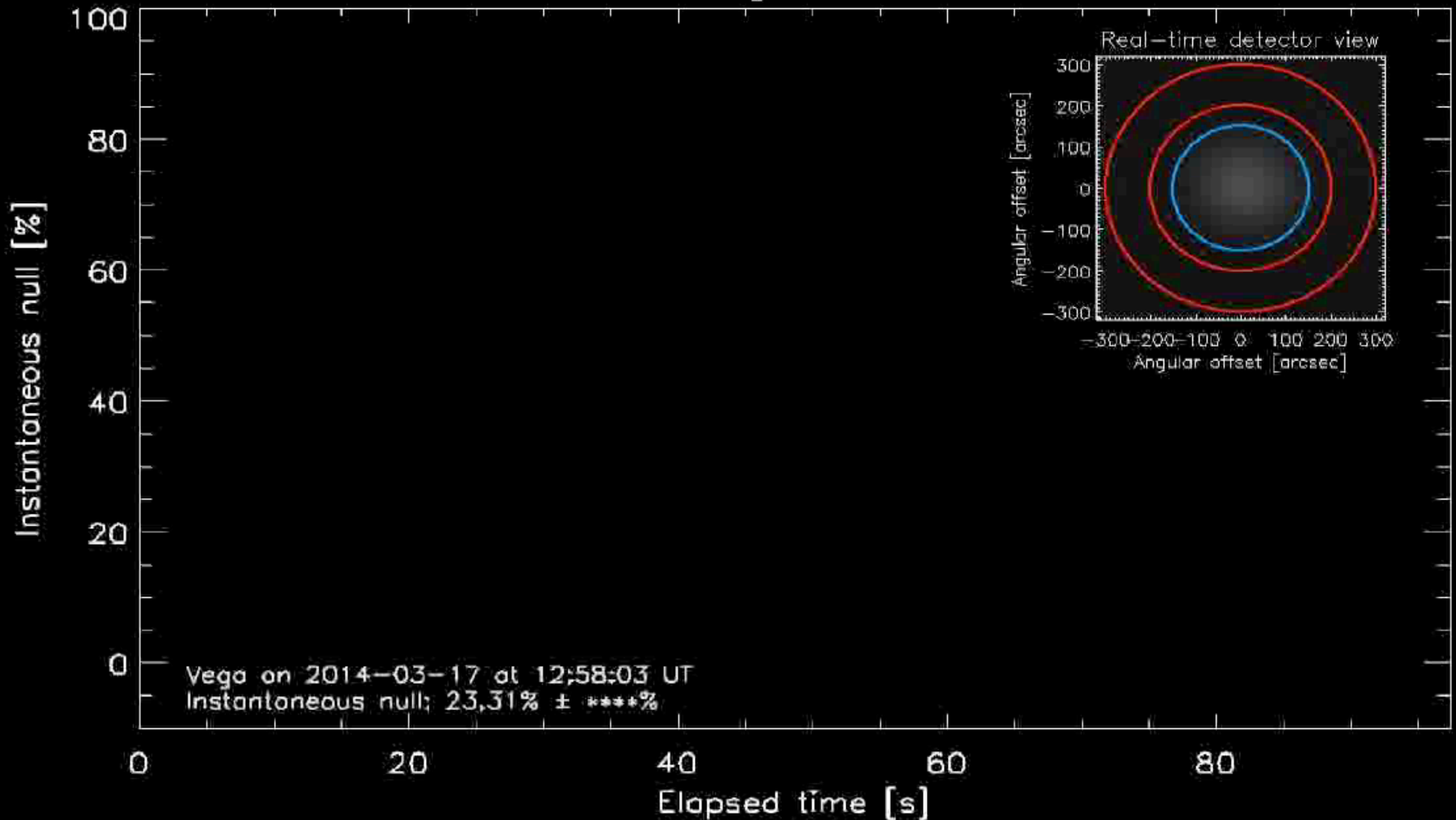
$+\pi$



The Large Binocular Telescope



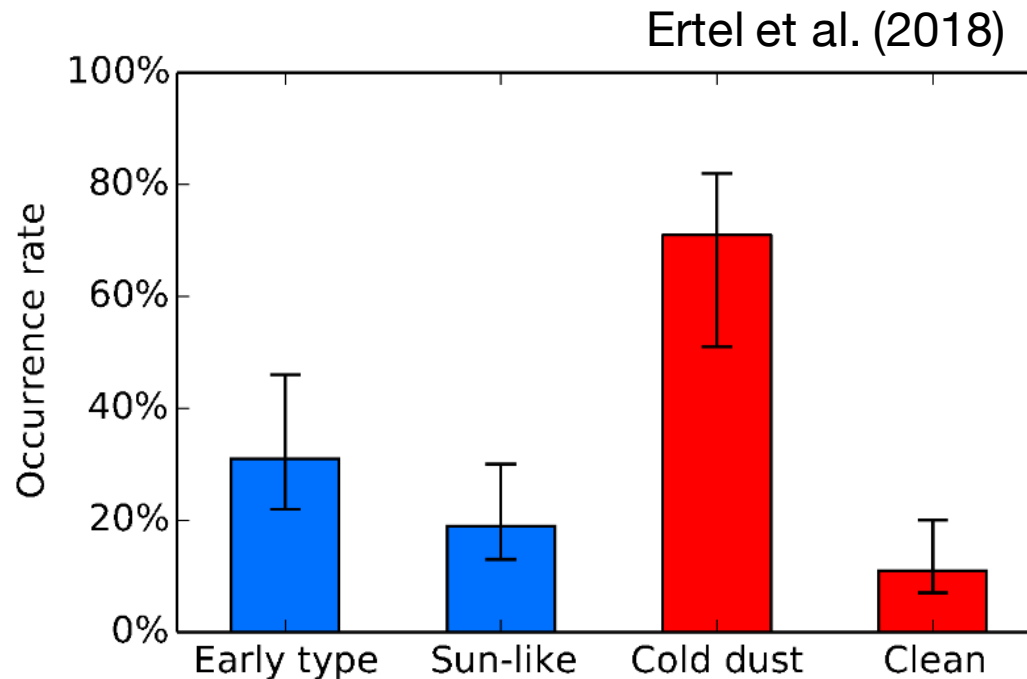
N-band nulling with LBTI-NOMIC





HOSTS: results

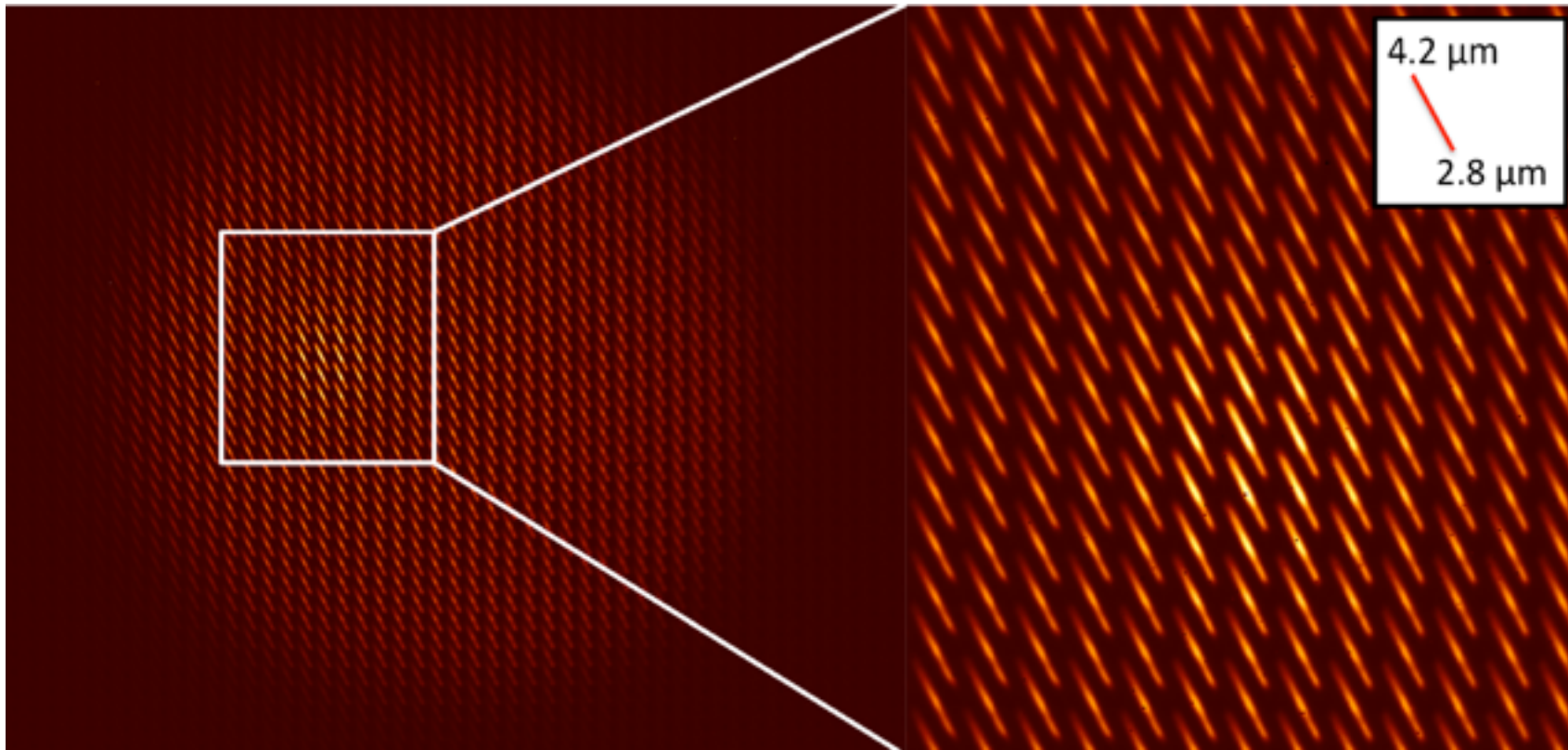
- 36 nearby main-sequence stars observed
- Deepest N-band interferometric survey to date
- Exozodi more frequently found around stars with cold dust
- Good news for future imaging missions! Median exozodi density around “clean” stars < 16 zodis





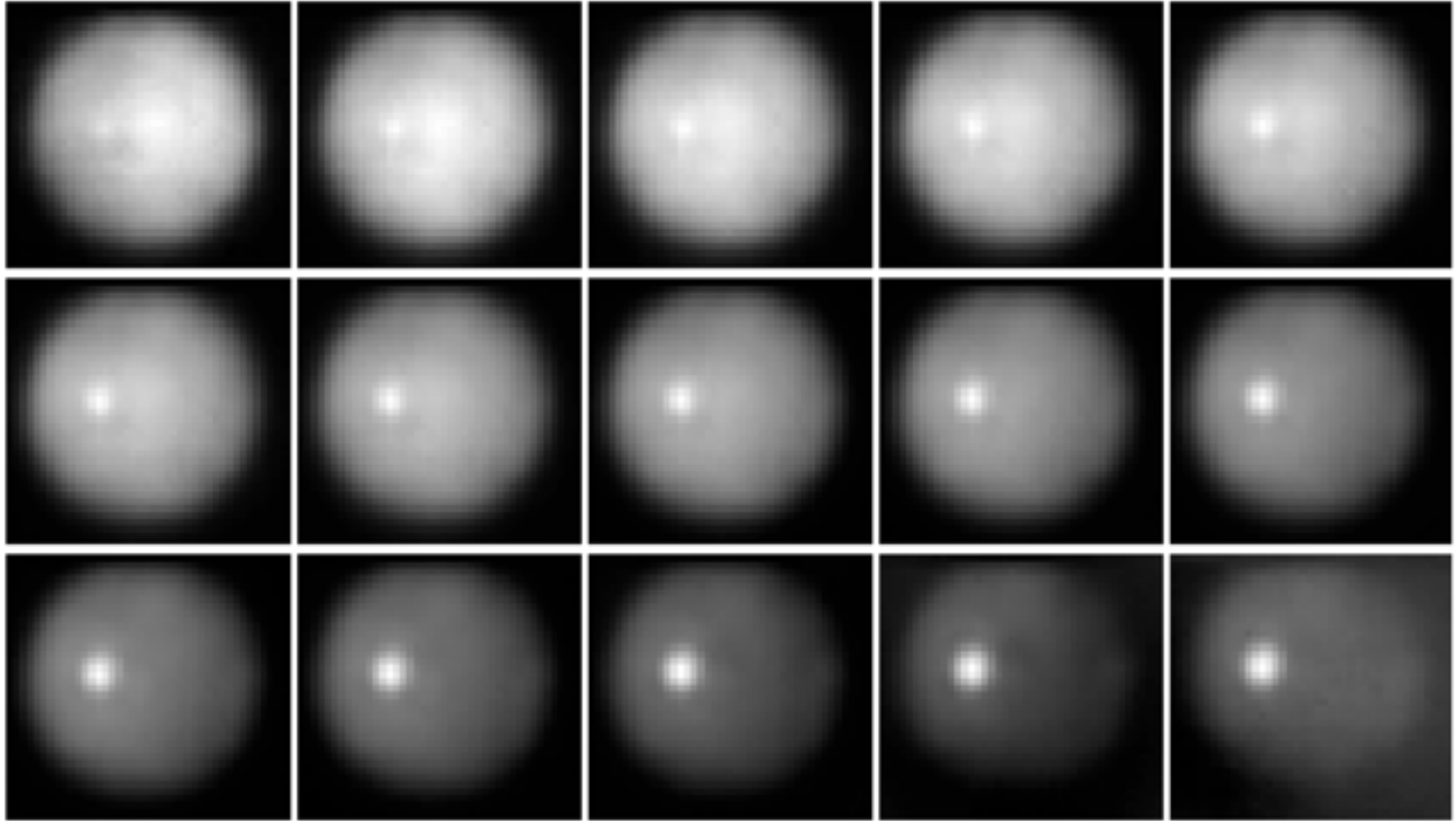
ALES (Arizona Lenslet for Exoplanet Survey)

- First tests of system carried out on June 1-3 (2015).
 - spaxels are 25 mas.
 - FOV is 2.6"





ALES (Arizona Lenslet for Exoplanet Survey)

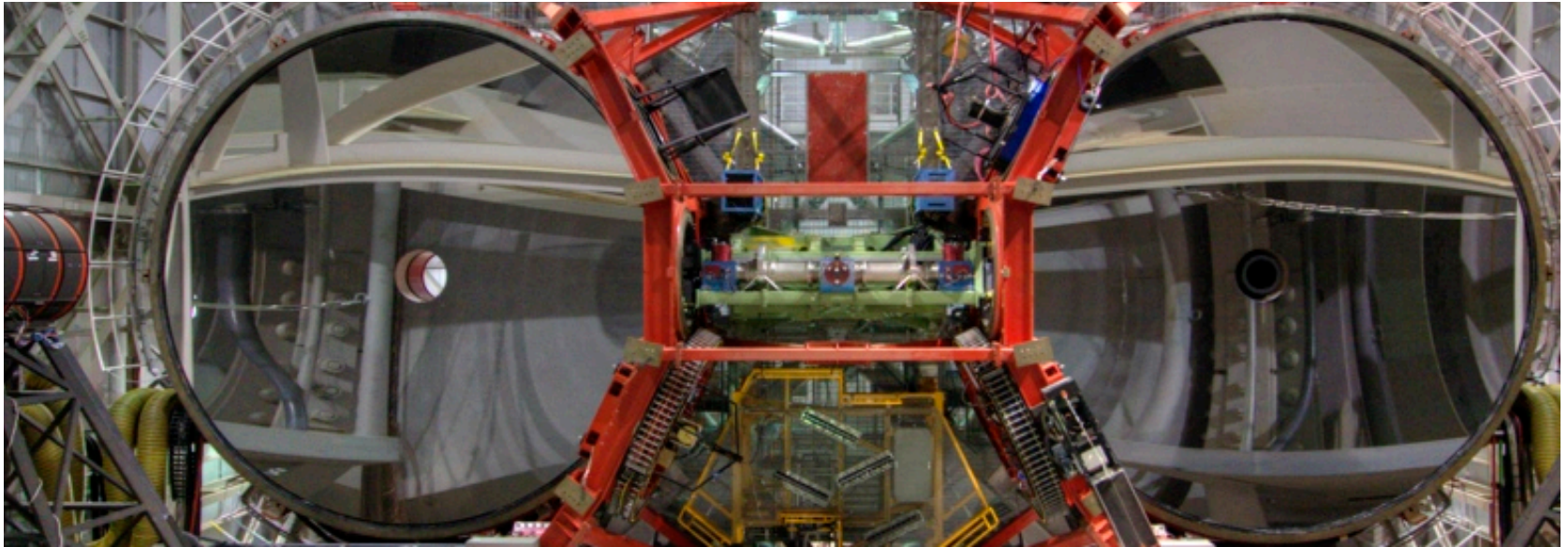
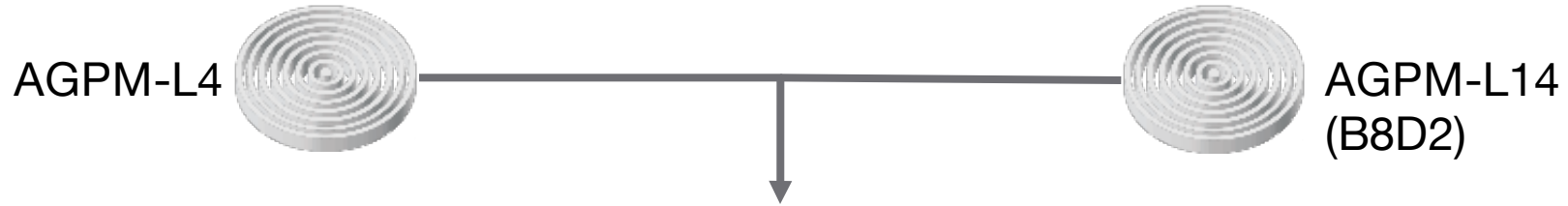




VORTEX

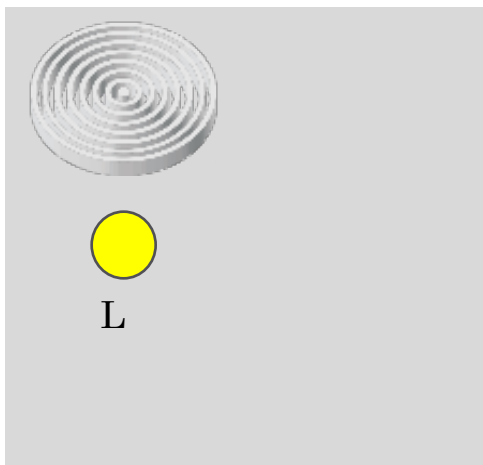
The Vortex modes

The Large Binocular Telescope

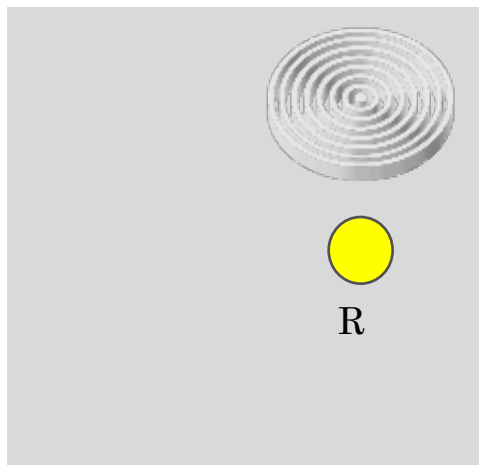


Several possibilities

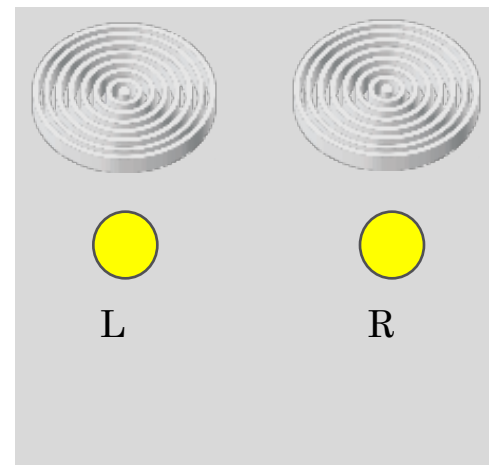
Single AO+AGPM
imaging



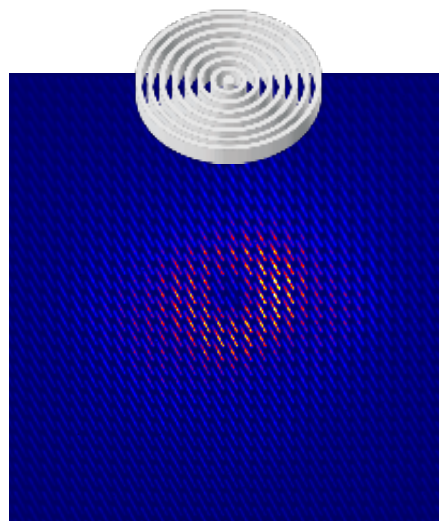
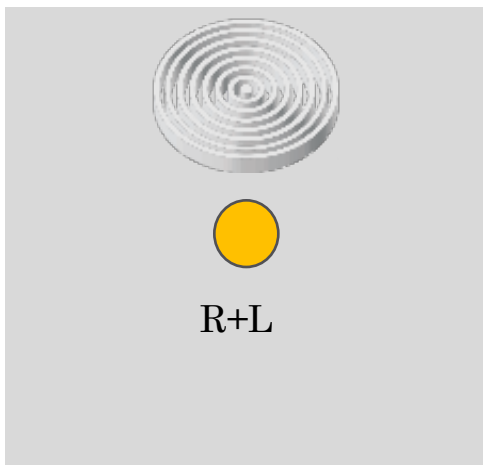
Single AO+AGPM
imaging



Binocular AO+AGPM
imaging



Binocular AO+AGPM
imaging

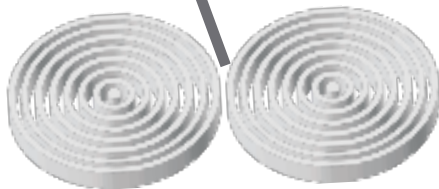
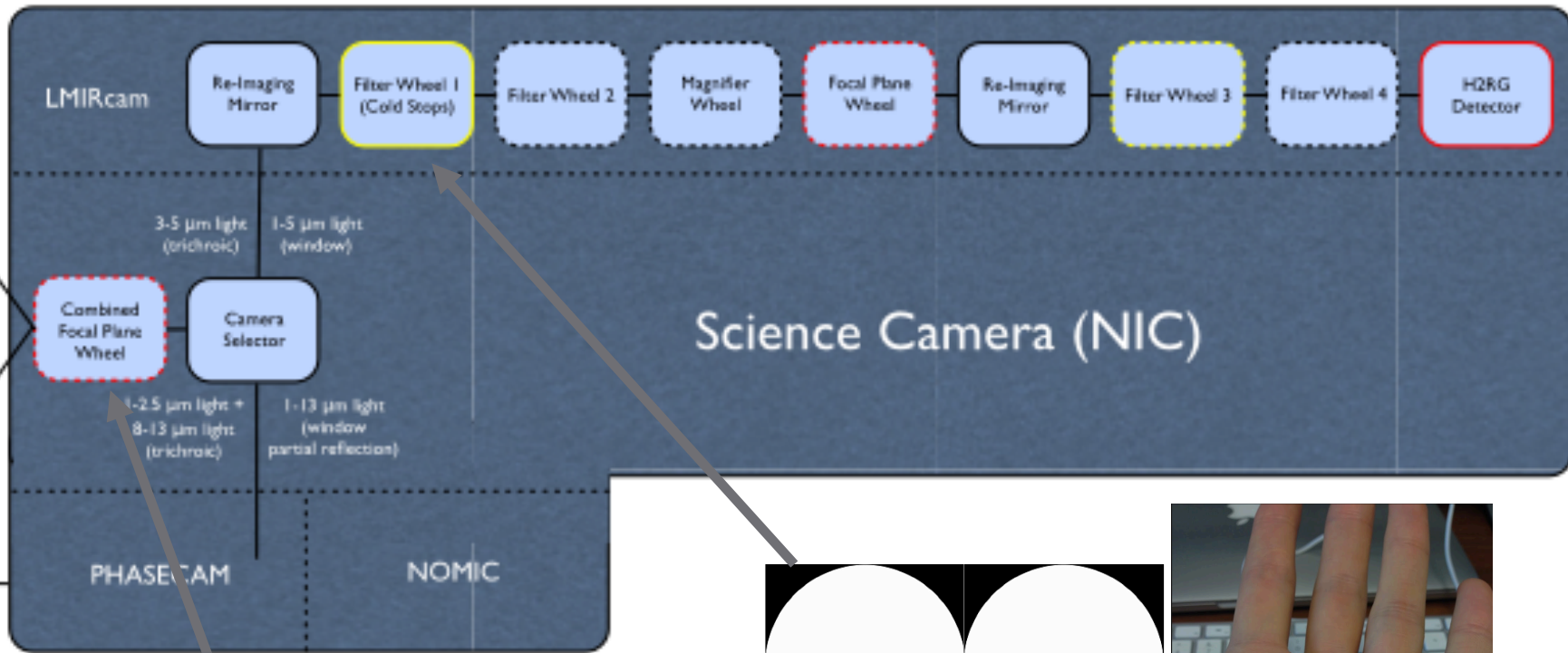


New mode

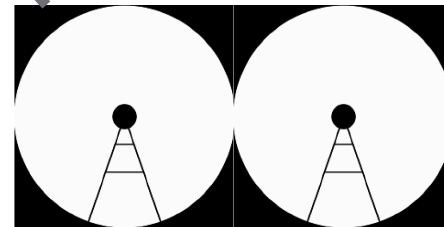
Single
IFU+AO+AGPM
imaging



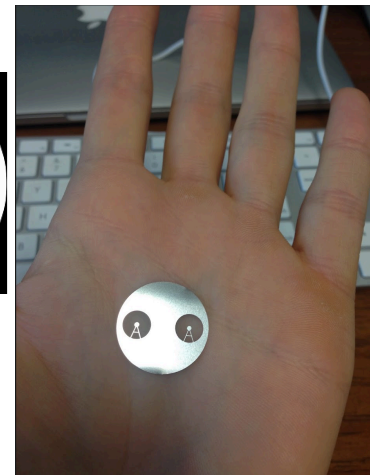
Optical setup



2015 (AGPM-L4&L14)

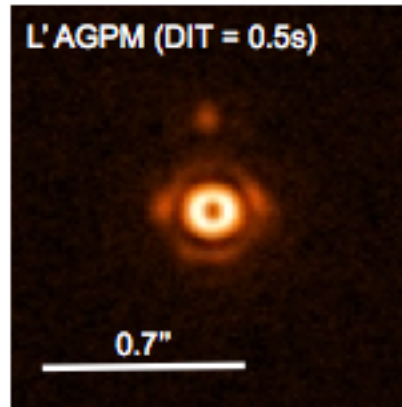
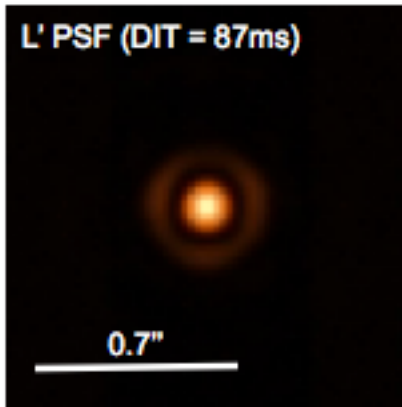


Lyot stop

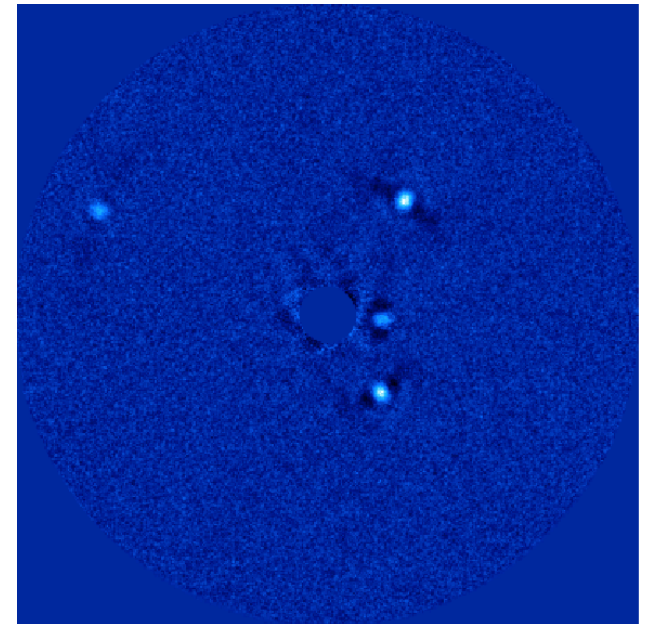


Nov. 2013: first-light observations

- First-light observations on October 17, 2013 (AGPM-L4, **1 telescope**)
- Only one side and with un-optimized Lyot stop



Peak rejection $\sim 35:1$
(far from optimal)

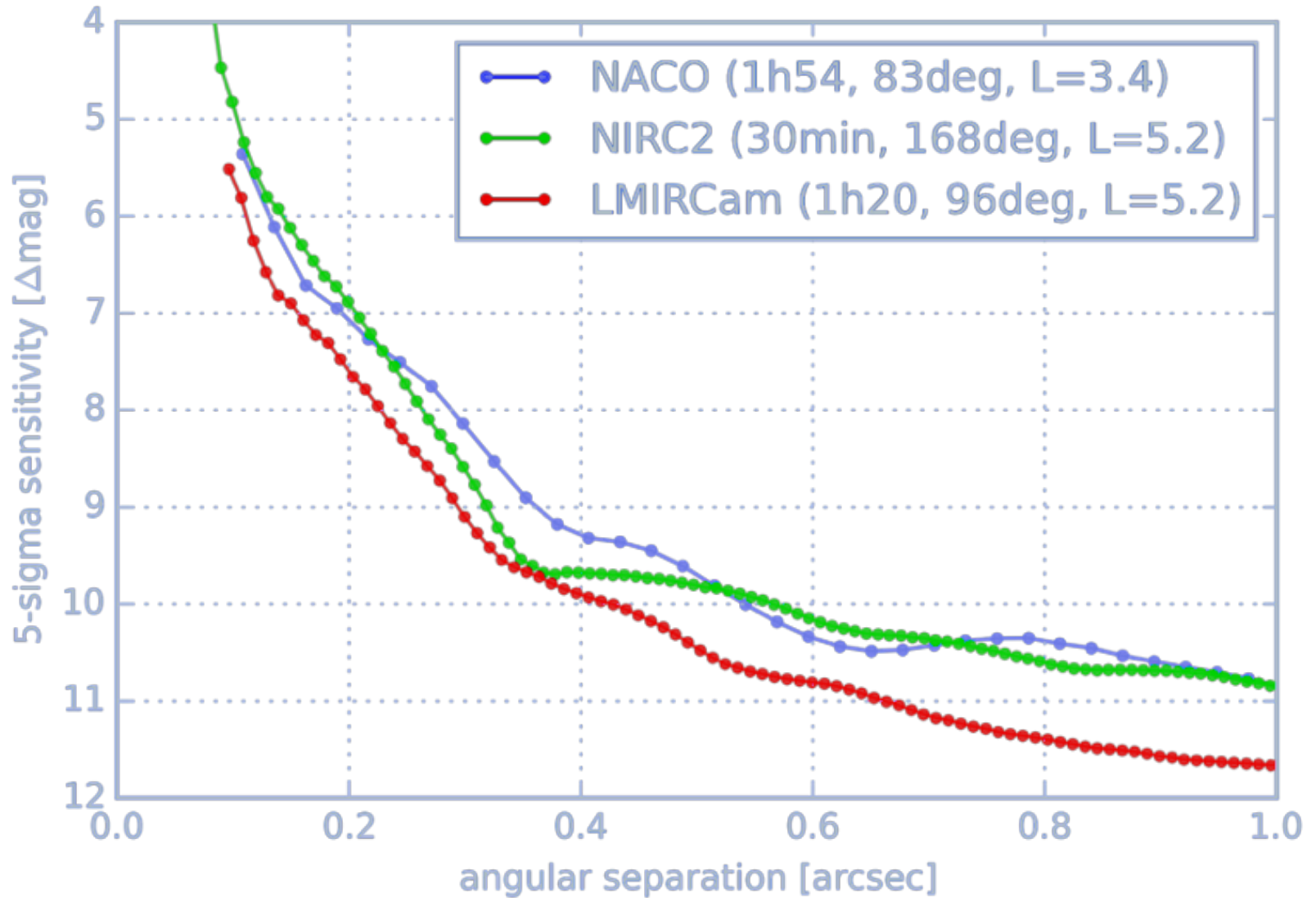


Gomez et al. 2017





Comparison with other instruments

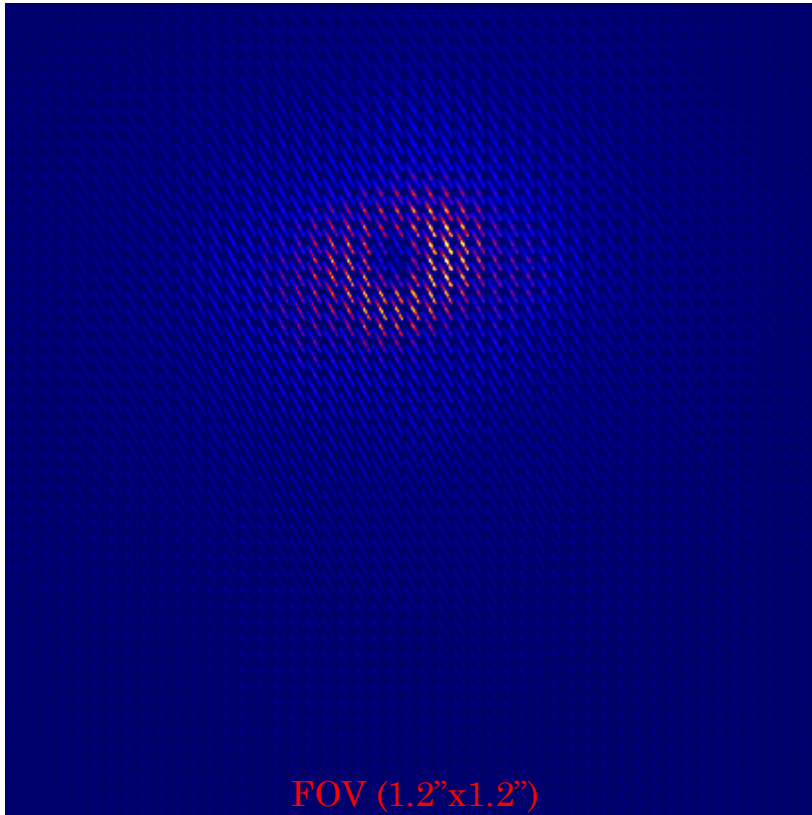




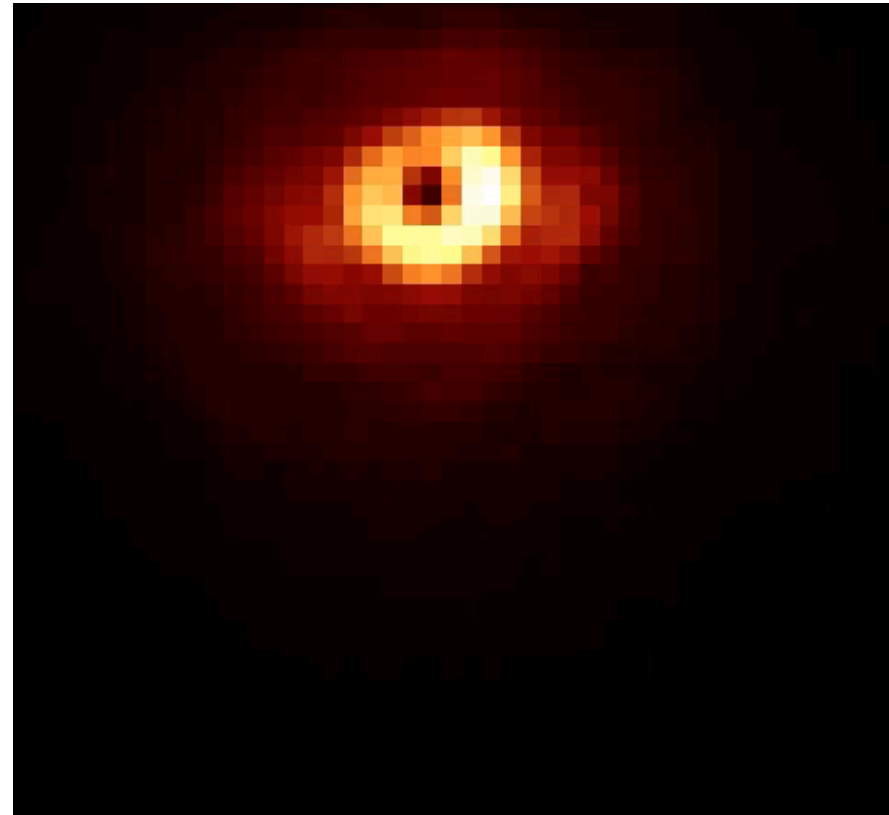
ALES+AGPM observations

- Can be used with ALES (now field-of-view of $\sim 3''$)
- Re-aligned this summer

First AGPM+IFU image (beta Aur)



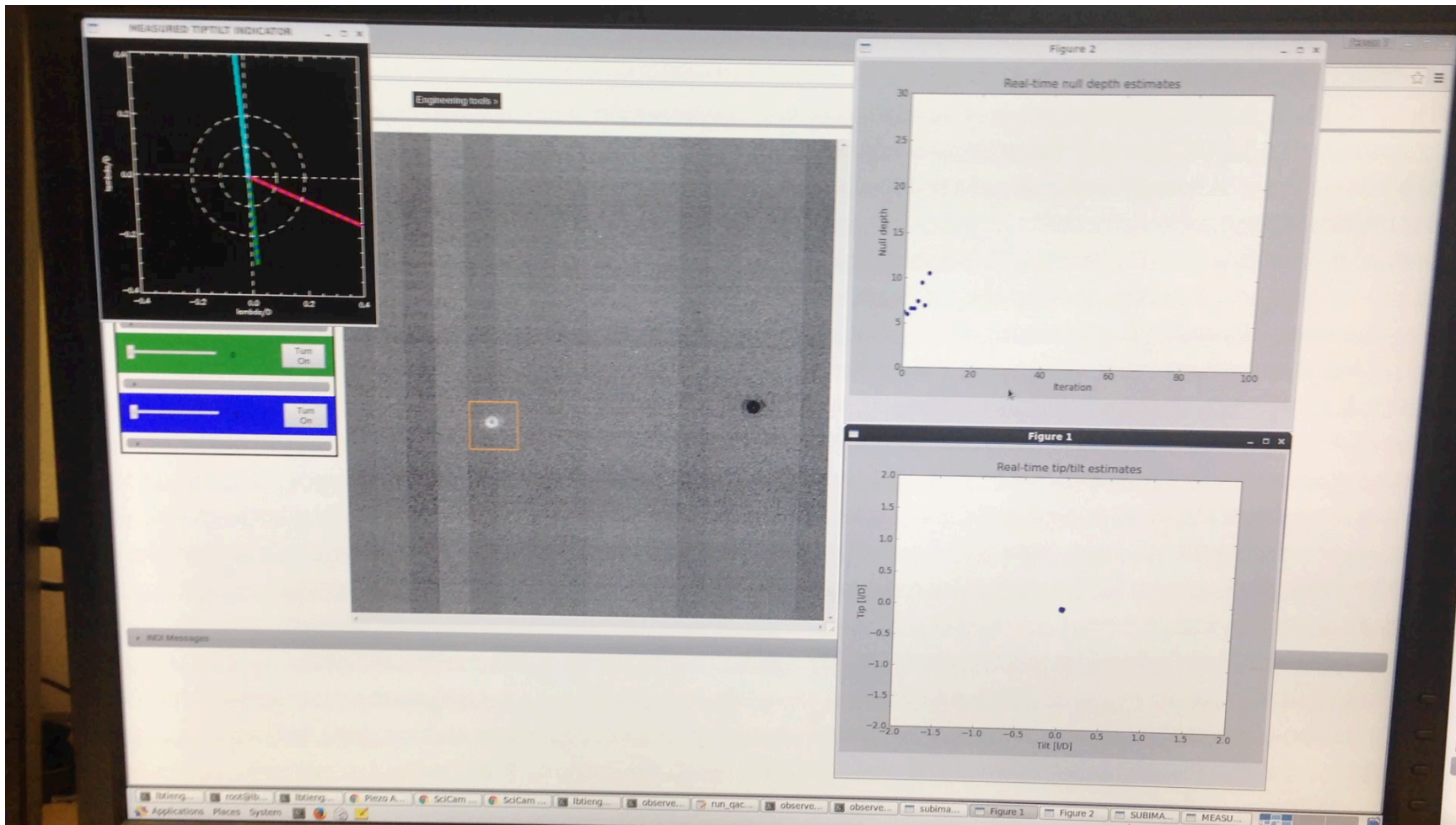
Spectral image cube (2.8 – 4.2 microns, R \sim 20)



Data processing by Jordan Stone (UoA)

QACITS commissioning

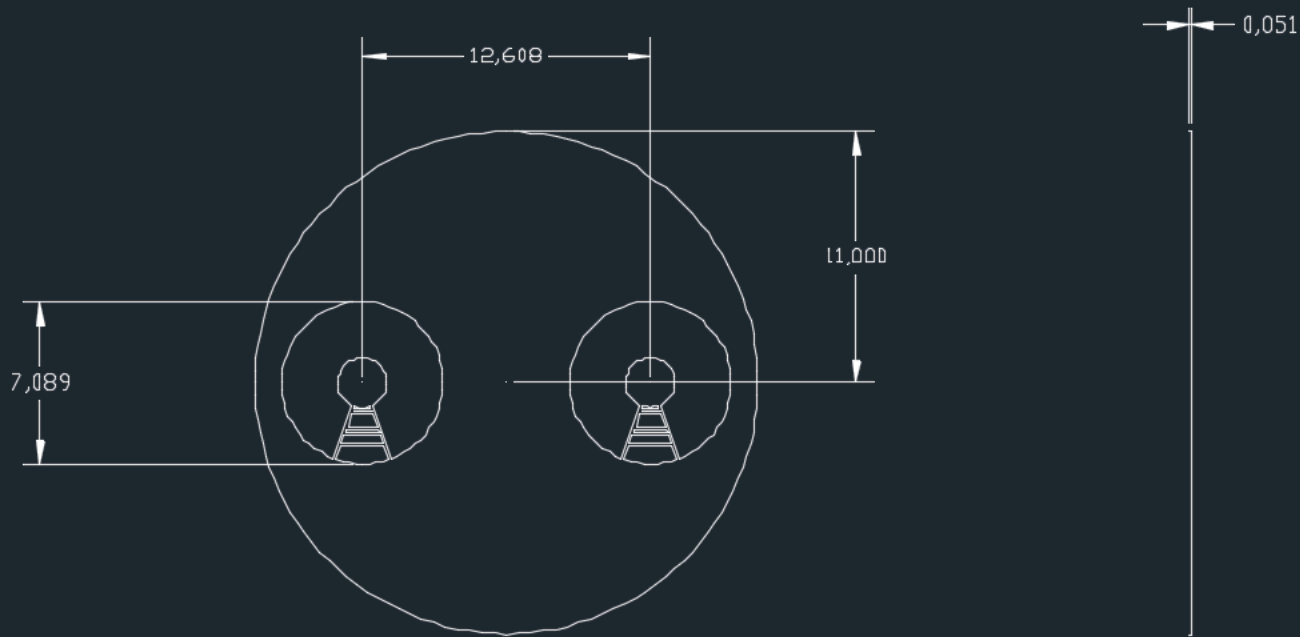
- Implemented a IDL-Python wrapper to call QACITS
- Commissioned 1T QACITS





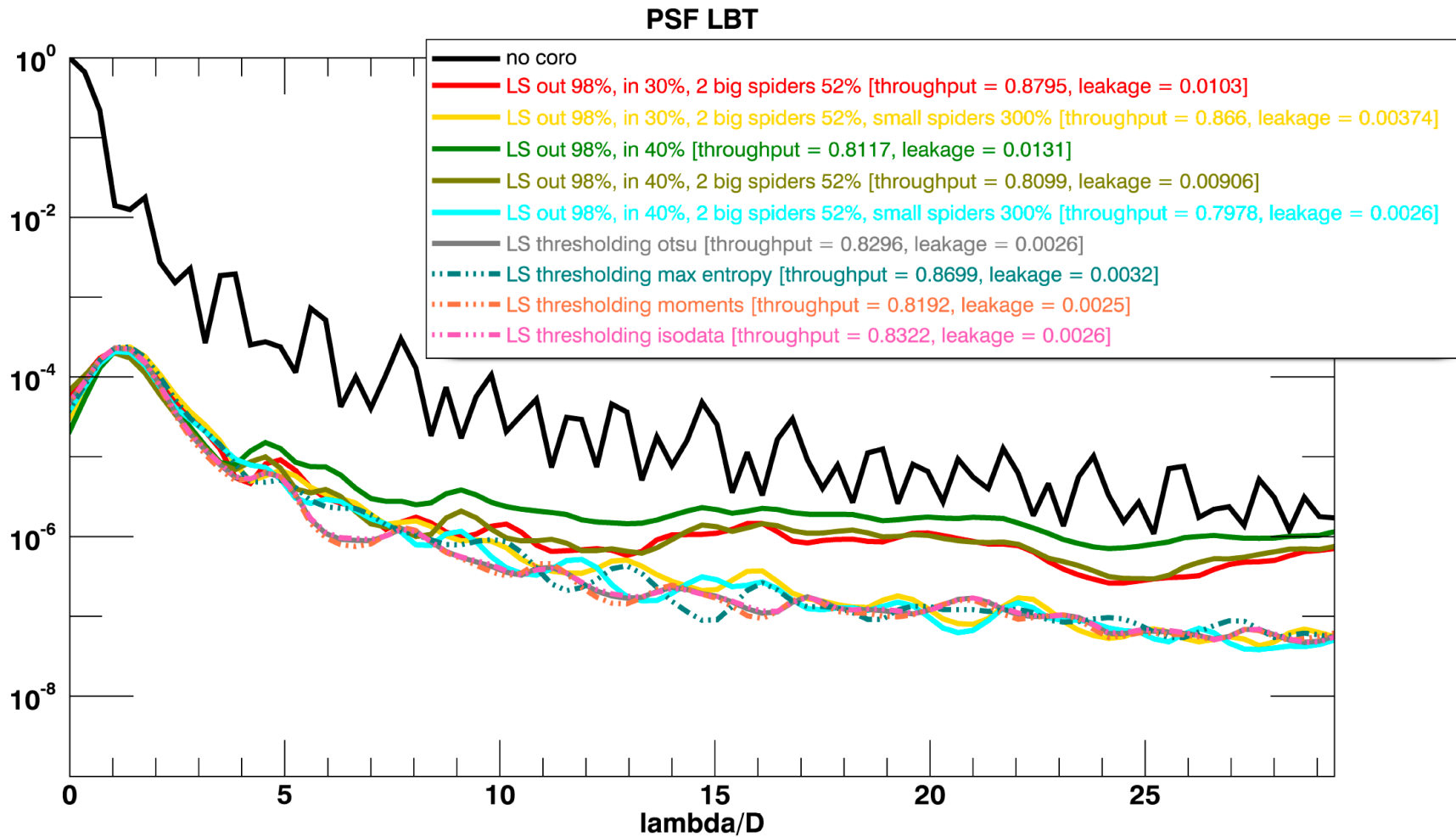
New optimized Lyot stops

- Ordered on Tuesday



Simulations done by B. Carlomagno

New optimized Lyot stops





Status

- Only ~1 night on sky since 2013 (out of 3.5 allocated nights):
 - * 0.5 night for HR8799 images
 - * 2 hours for commissioning QACITS and testing new ALES+AGPM mode
 - * 2.5 hours on HD179128
- Need observing time!
 - * Losing expertise at LBT



Summary and future observations

- LBTI + AGPM is the most sensitive L-band imager
- IFU + AGPM mode (R=40) available
- Need observing time! No observing time since 2016B...
- Proposal for 2019A due by the end of September