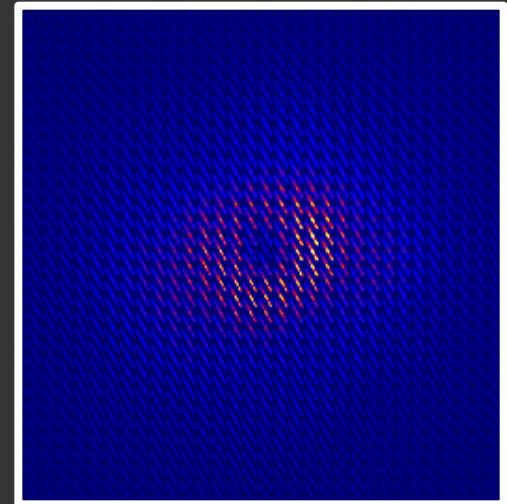
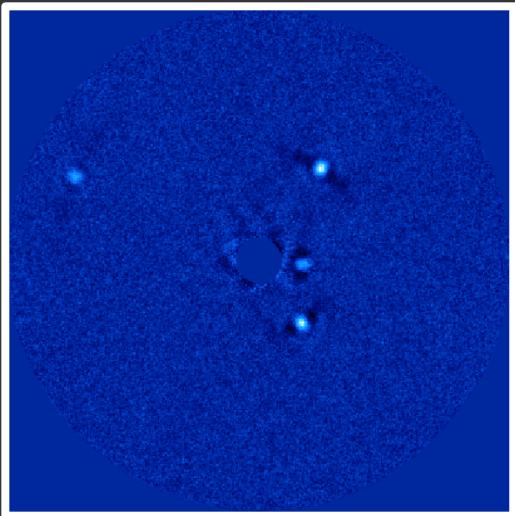


LBTI: latest results and prospects

D. Defrère
University of Liège





The Large Binocular Telescope

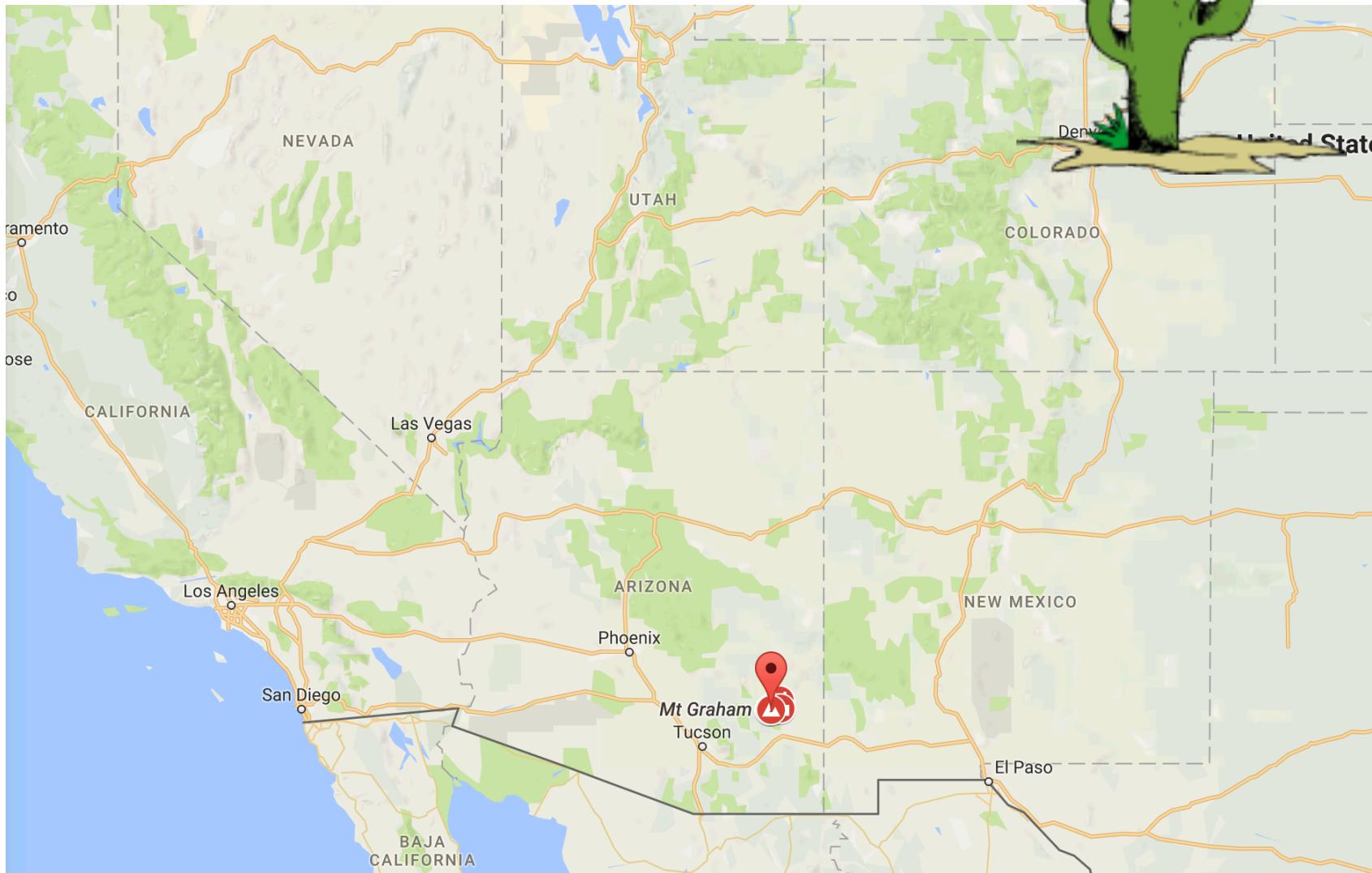
Mt Graham, Arizona (10400 feet -- 3170 meters)





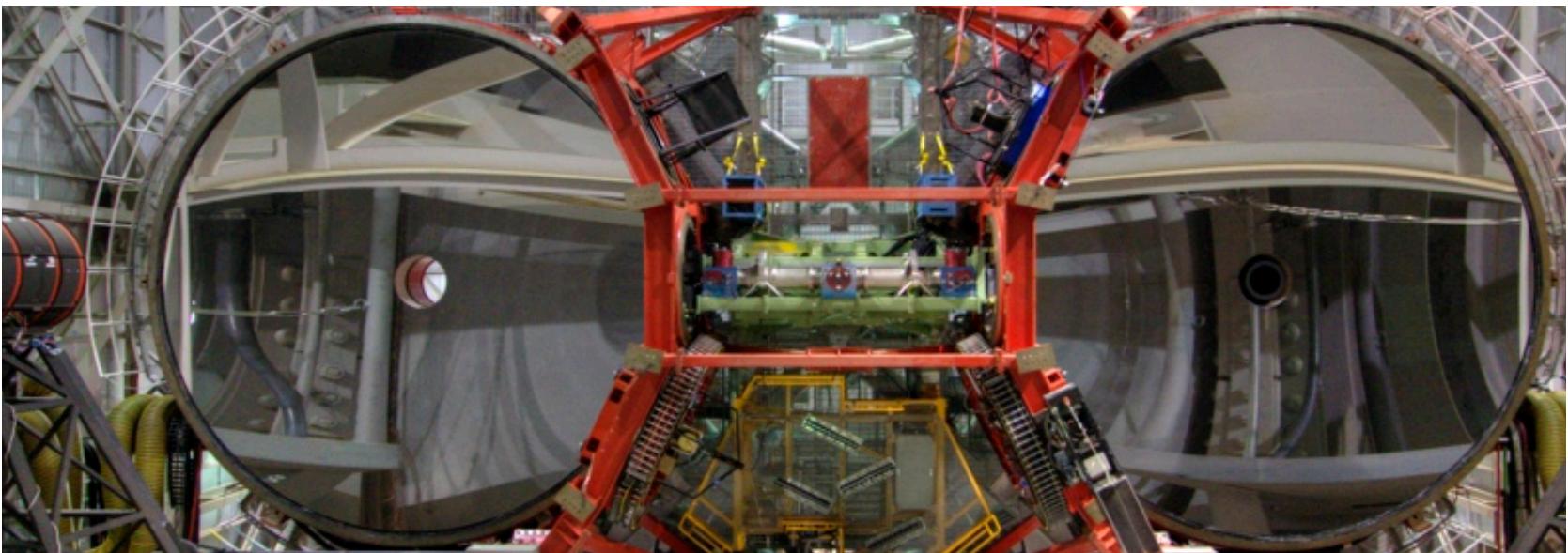
The Large Binocular Telescope

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





The Large Binocular Telescope



Resolution

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

High Contrast

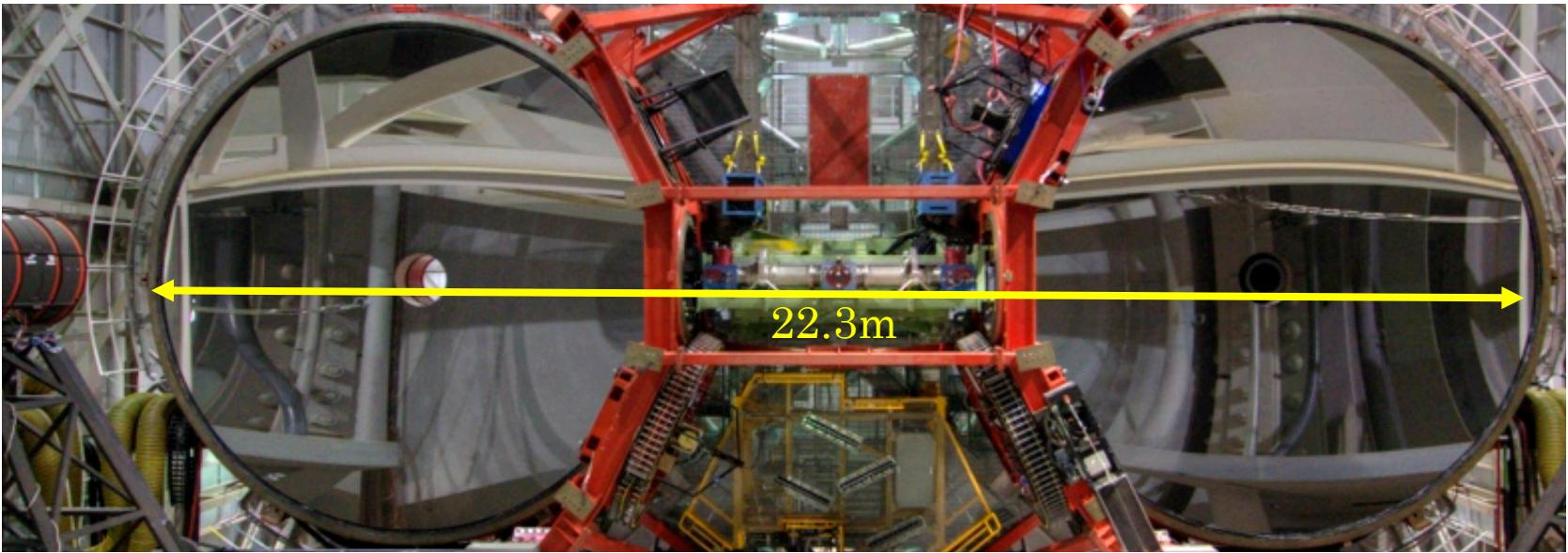
The AO system creates an image with a Strehl of >90% at 3.8 μ m.

Sensitivity

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



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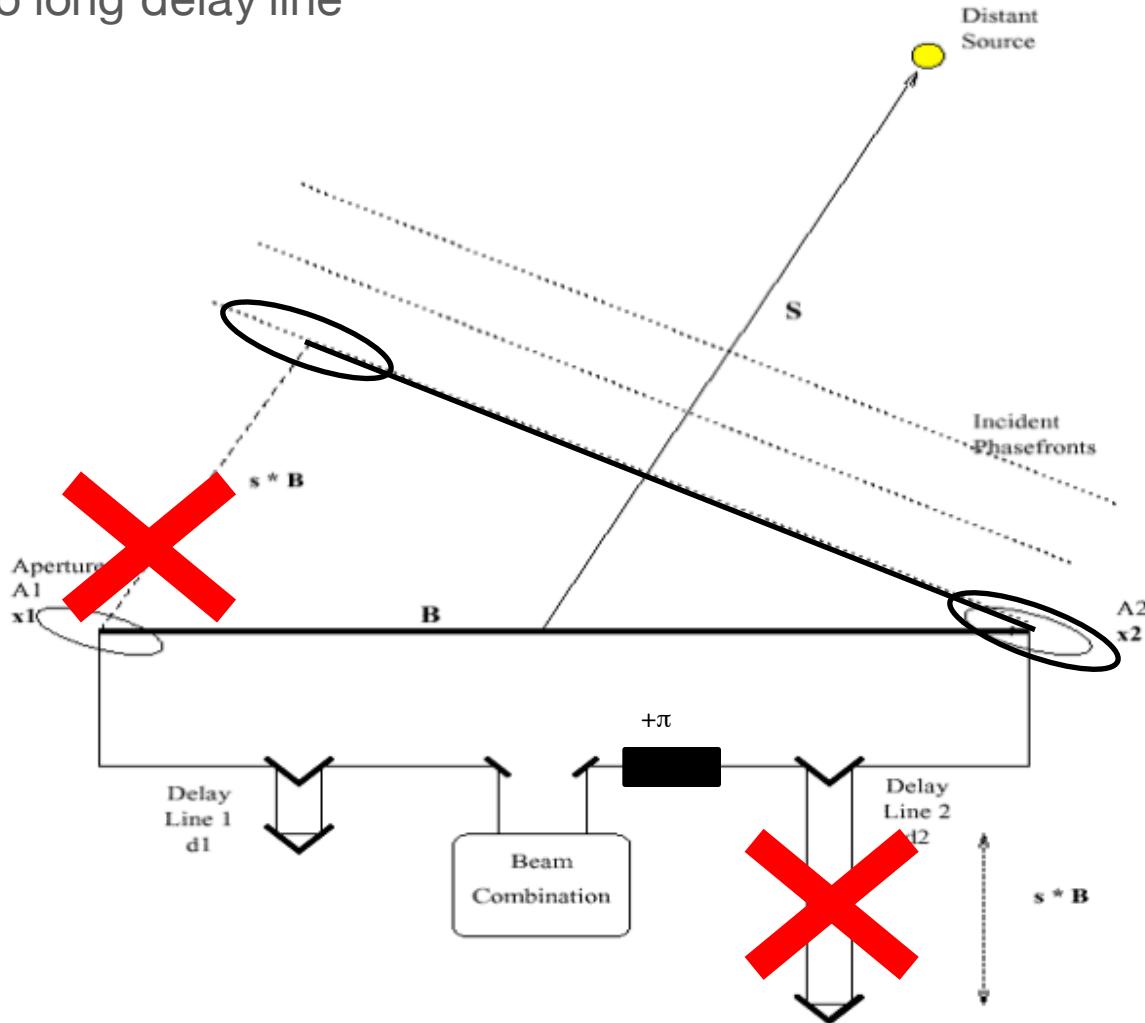




Key specificities

1. Common mount interferometer

- ⇒ No geometric delay
- ⇒ No long delay line

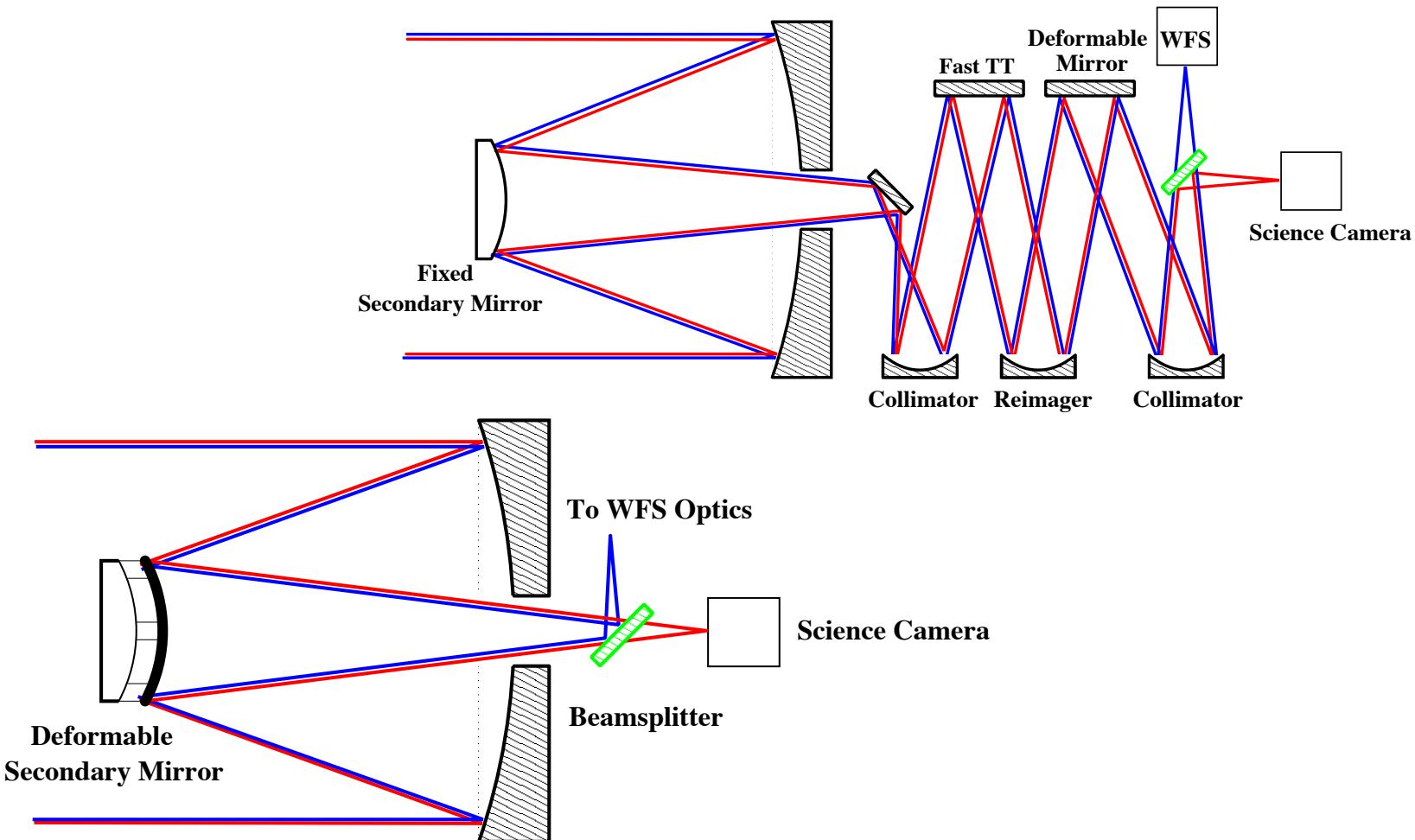




Key specificities

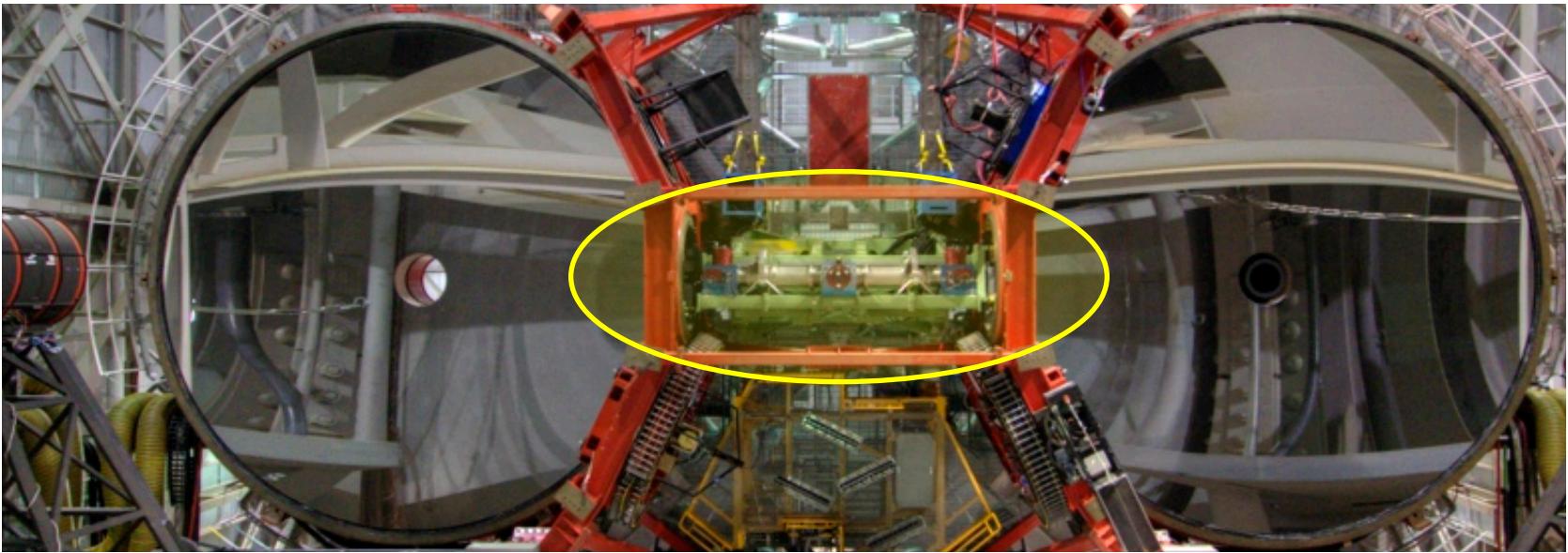


2. Deformable secondary mirrors => Low thermal background





The LBT interferometer (LBTI)



Resolution

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

High Contrast

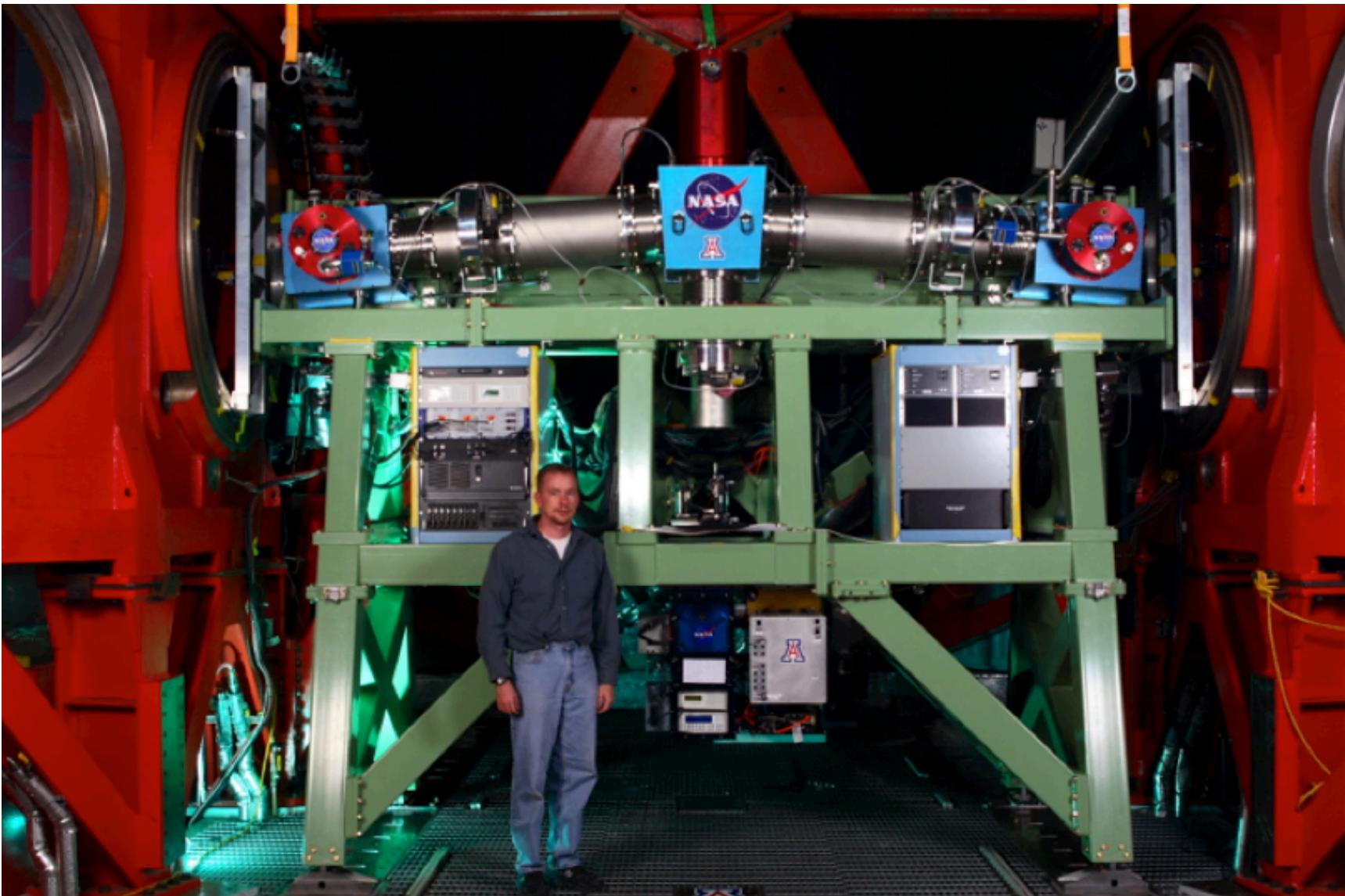
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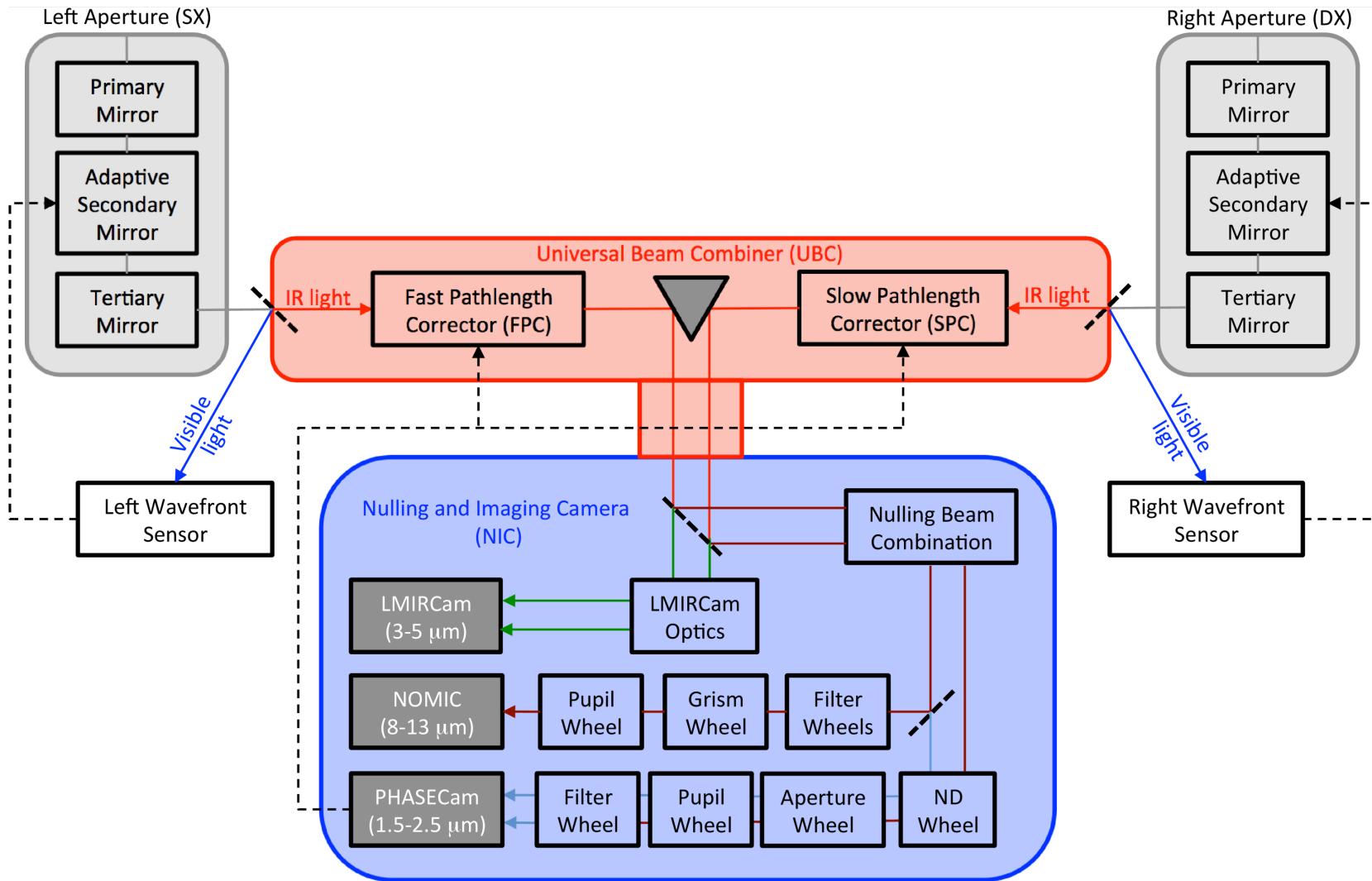


The LBT interferometer (LBTI)





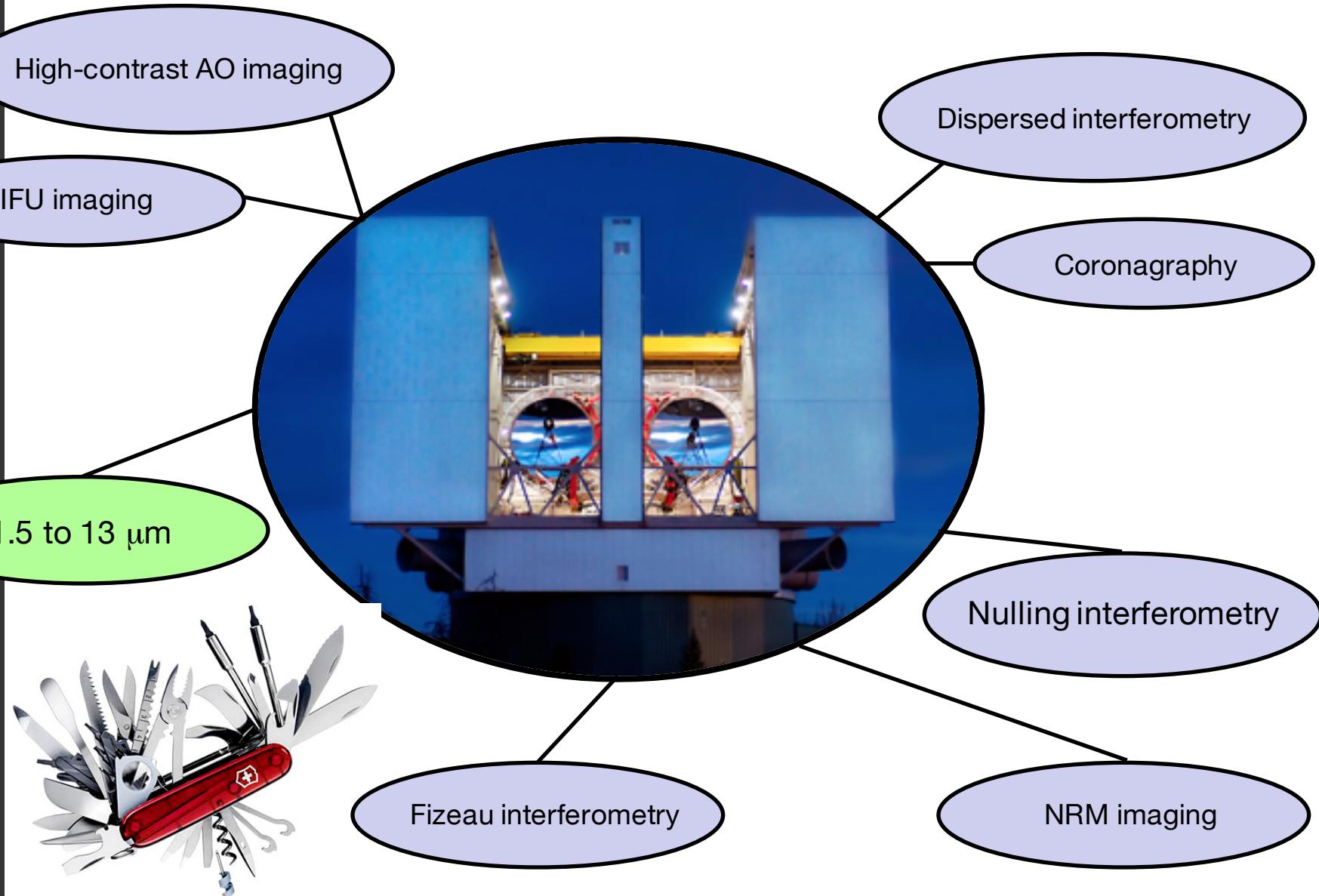
The LBT interferometer (LBTI)





Versatile instrument

VORTEX



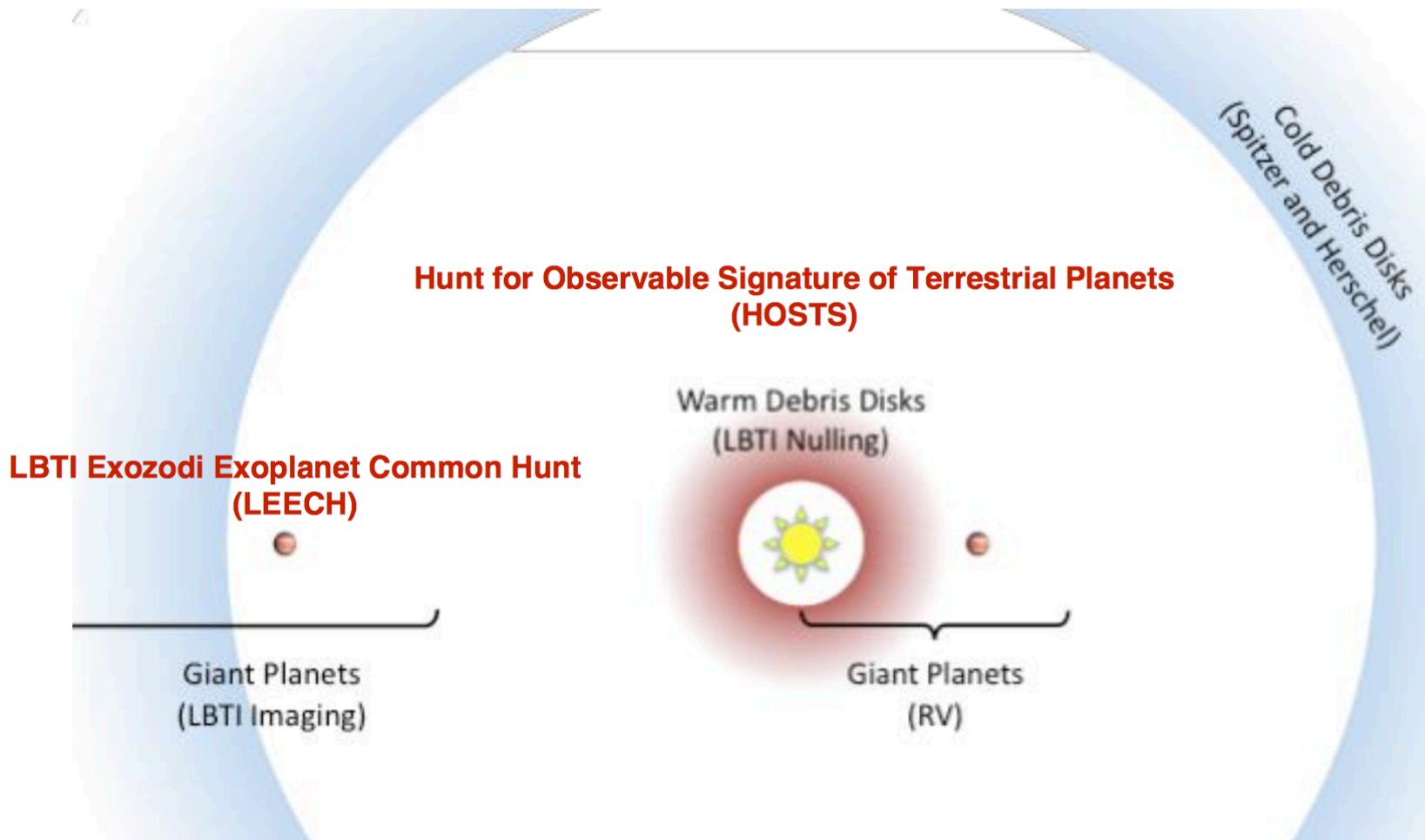


LBTI science



LBTI surveys

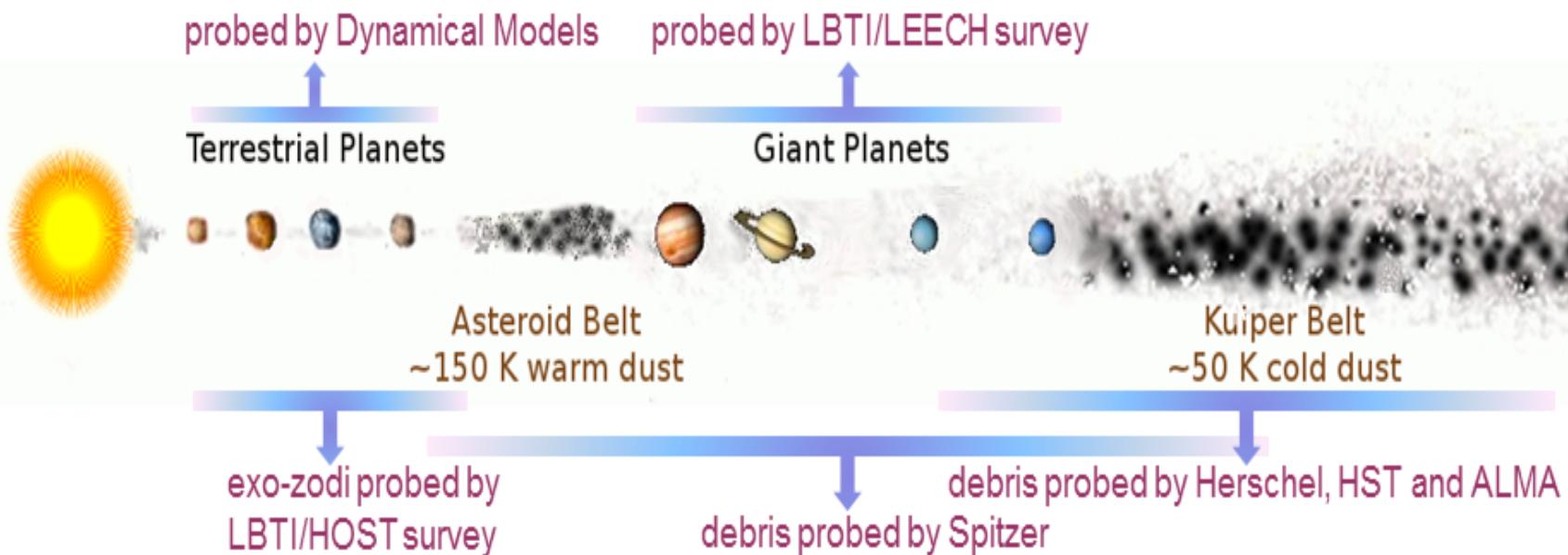
- LEECH (planet survey): Stone et al. (submitted)
- HOSTS (exozodi survey): Ertel et al. 2018





HOSTS survey

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





HOSTS survey

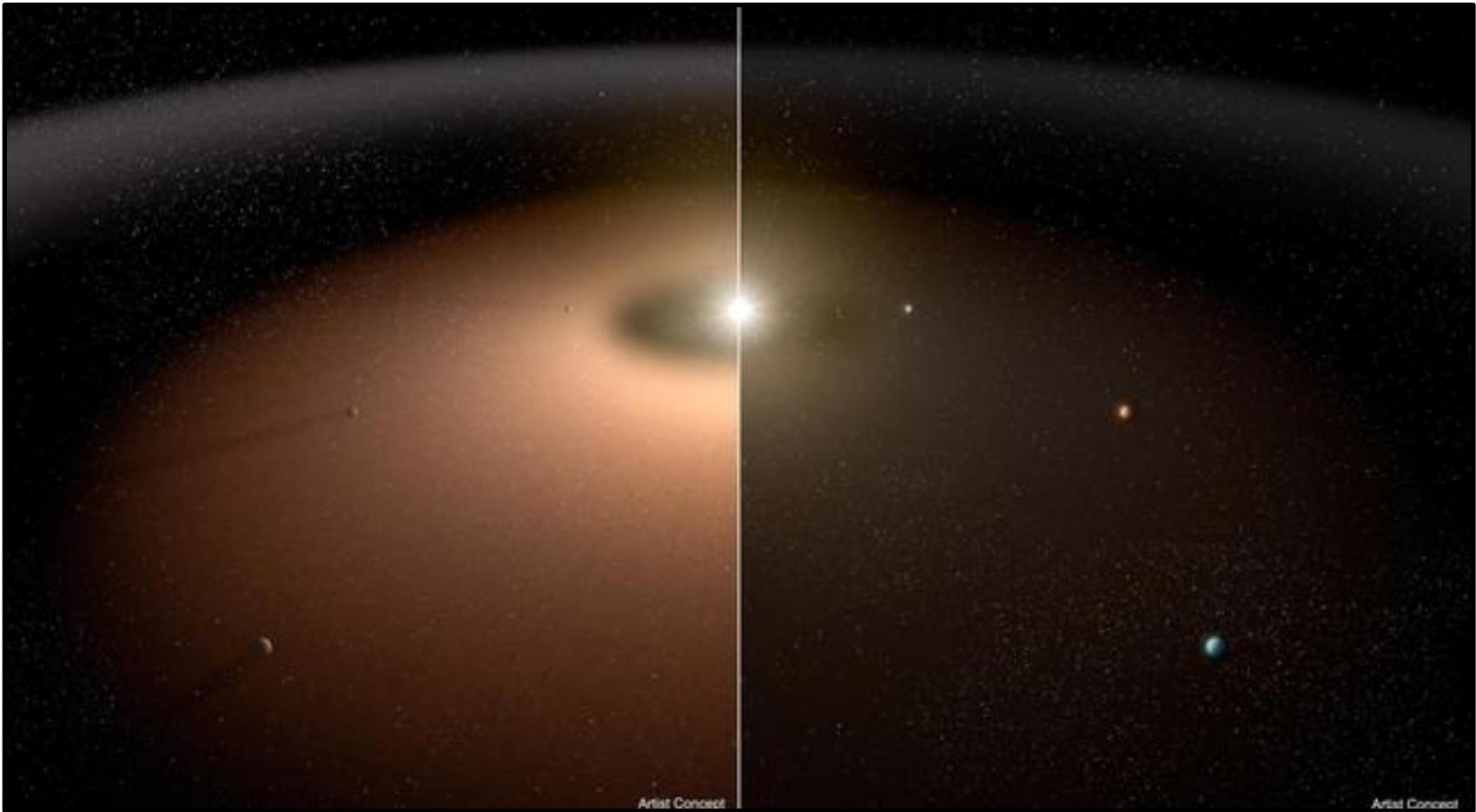
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- Main design driver for the Binocular nature of the LBT
- What is an exozodi?





Why an exozodi survey?

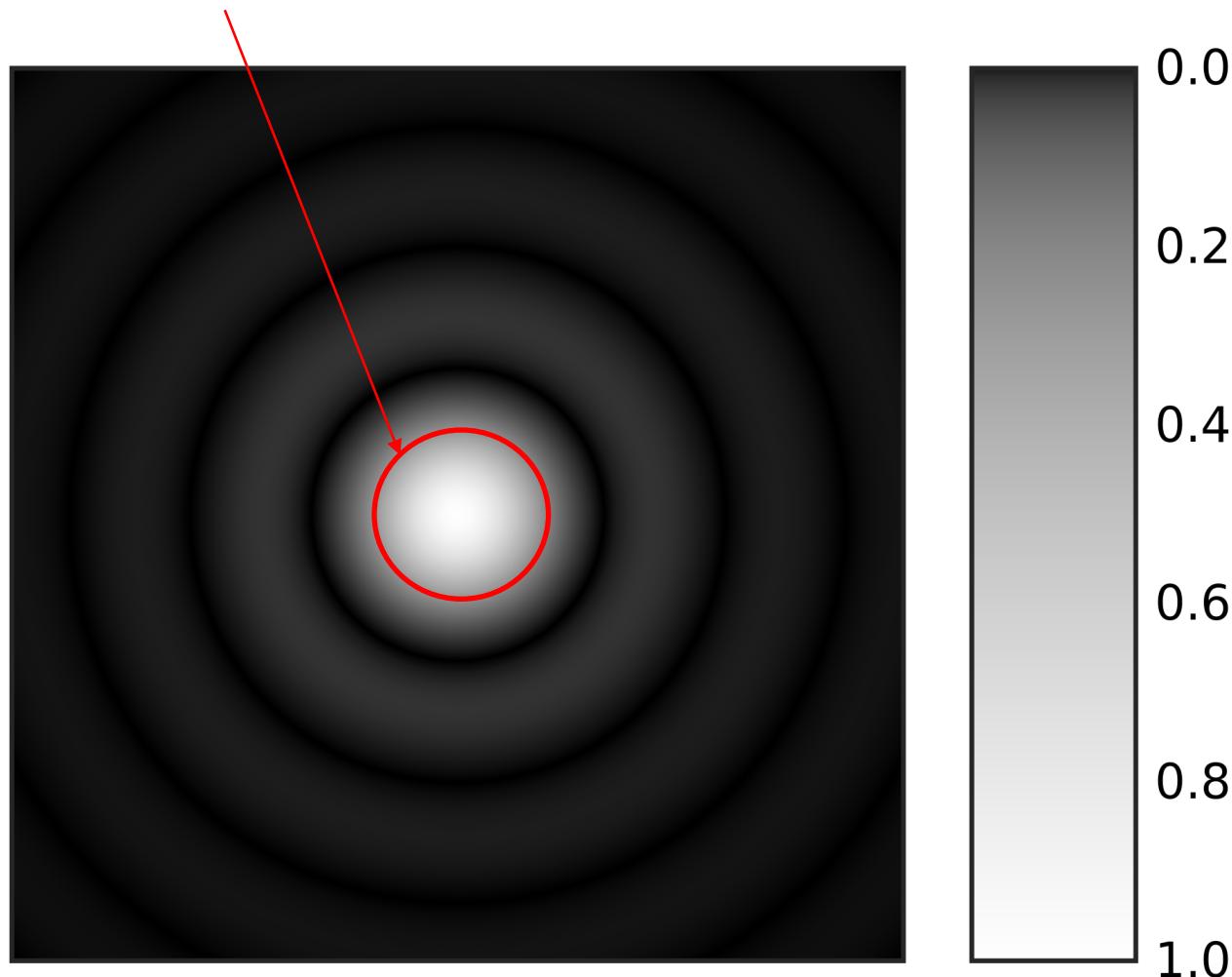
- Source of noise and confusion for future direct imaging missions





HOSTS: observing challenge

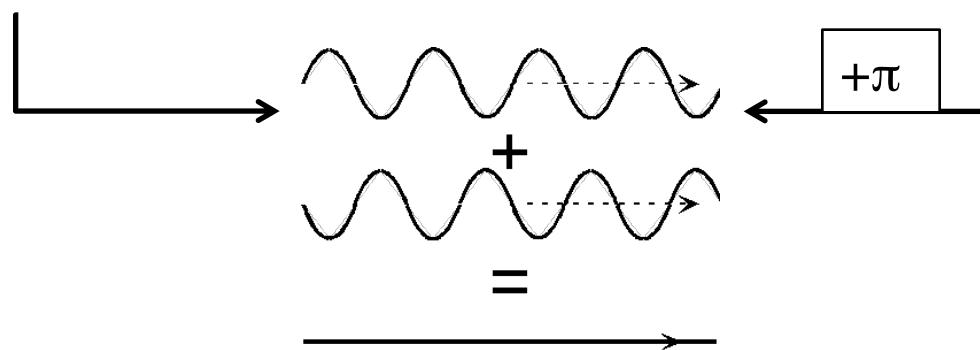
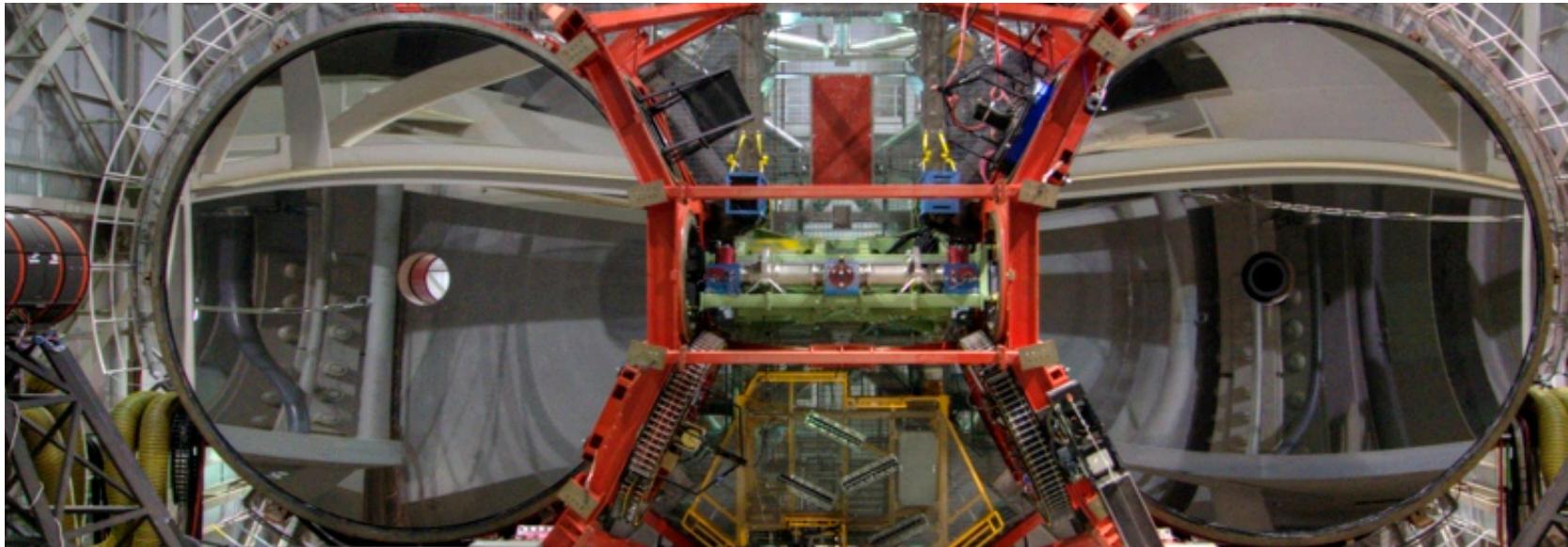
- 1 zodi around a 2-Jy star is **~1 million times** dimmer than the background and **~20000 times dimmer** than the star
- Signal mixed with the stellar PSF!





The Large Binocular Telescope

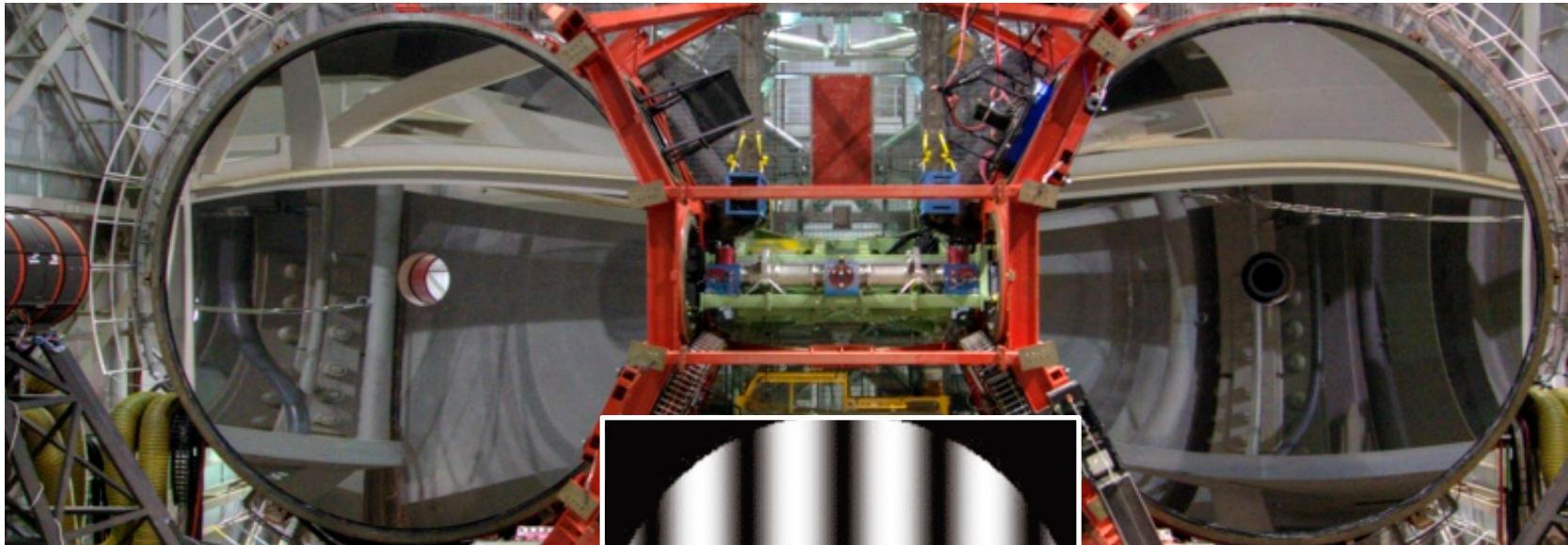
- Employing nulling interferometry
- 36 nearby main-sequence stars observed





The Large Binocular Telescope

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

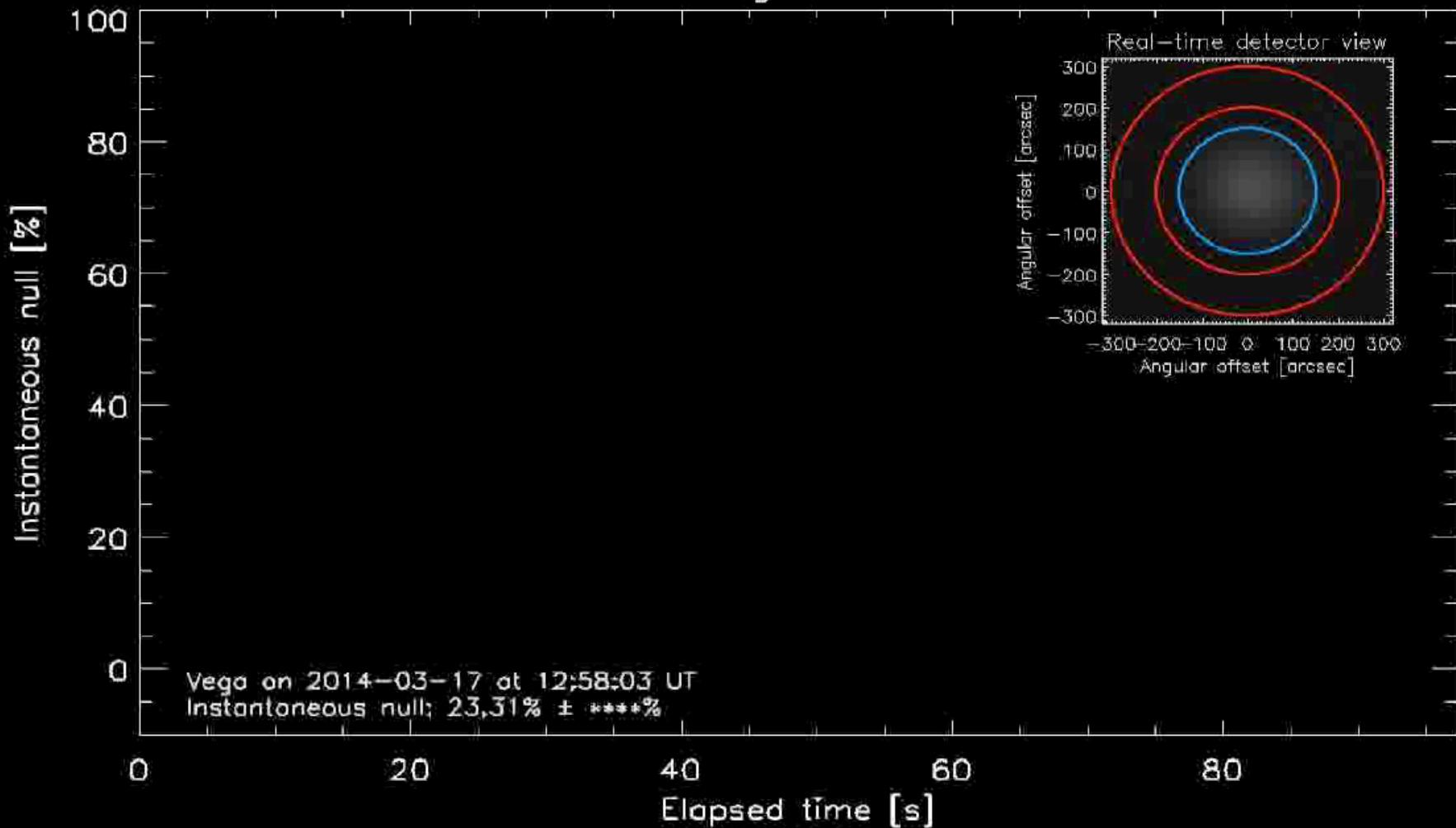




The Large Binocular Telescope



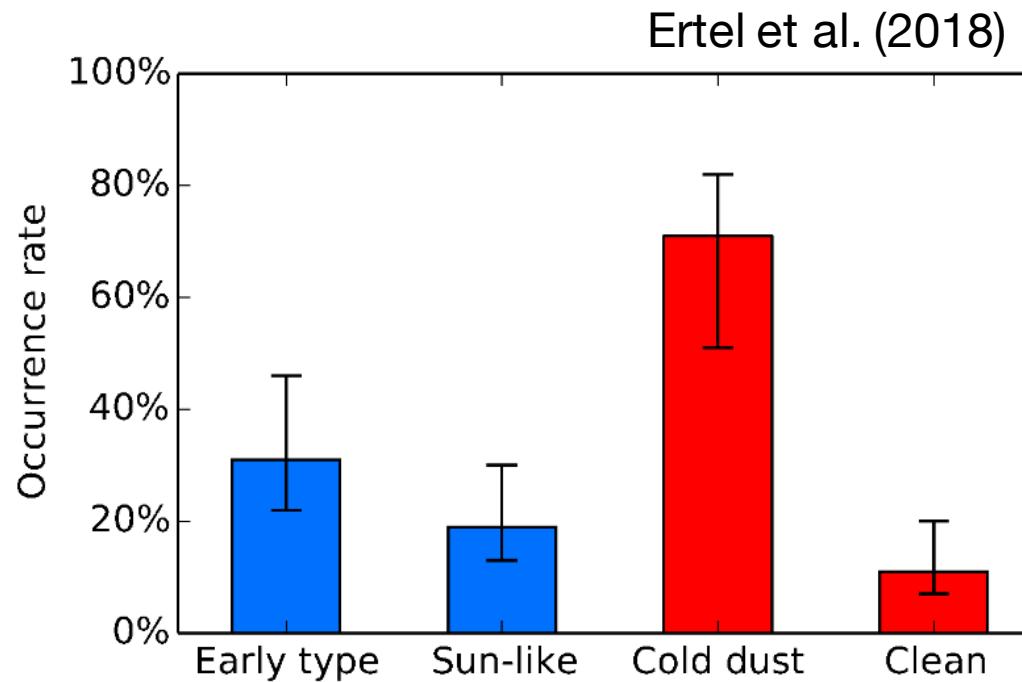
N-band nulling with LBTI-NOMIC





HOSTS: results

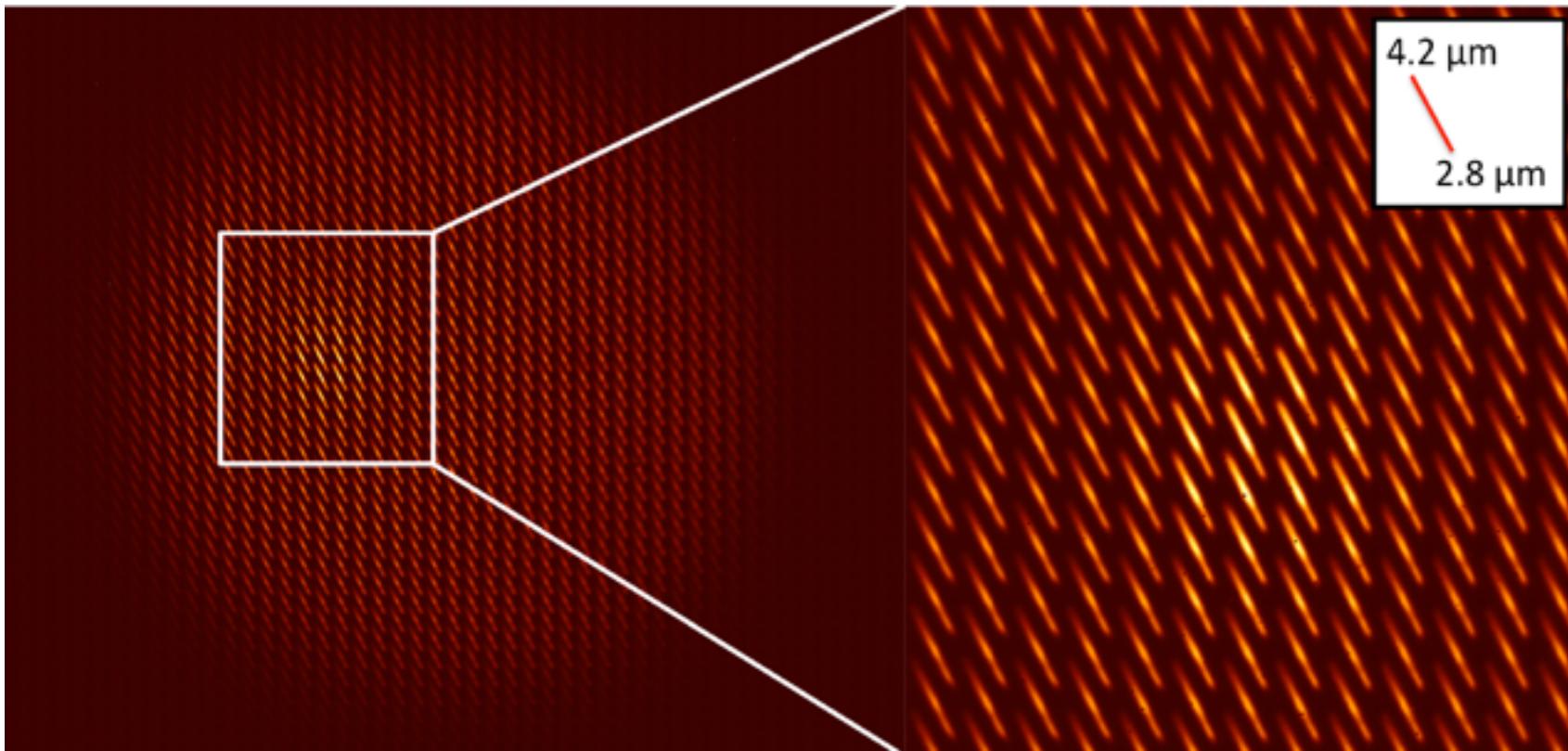
- 36 nearby main-sequence stars observed
- Deepest N-band interferometric survey to date
- Exozodi more frequently found around stars with cold dust
- Good news for future imaging missions! Median exozodi density around “clean” stars < 16 zodis





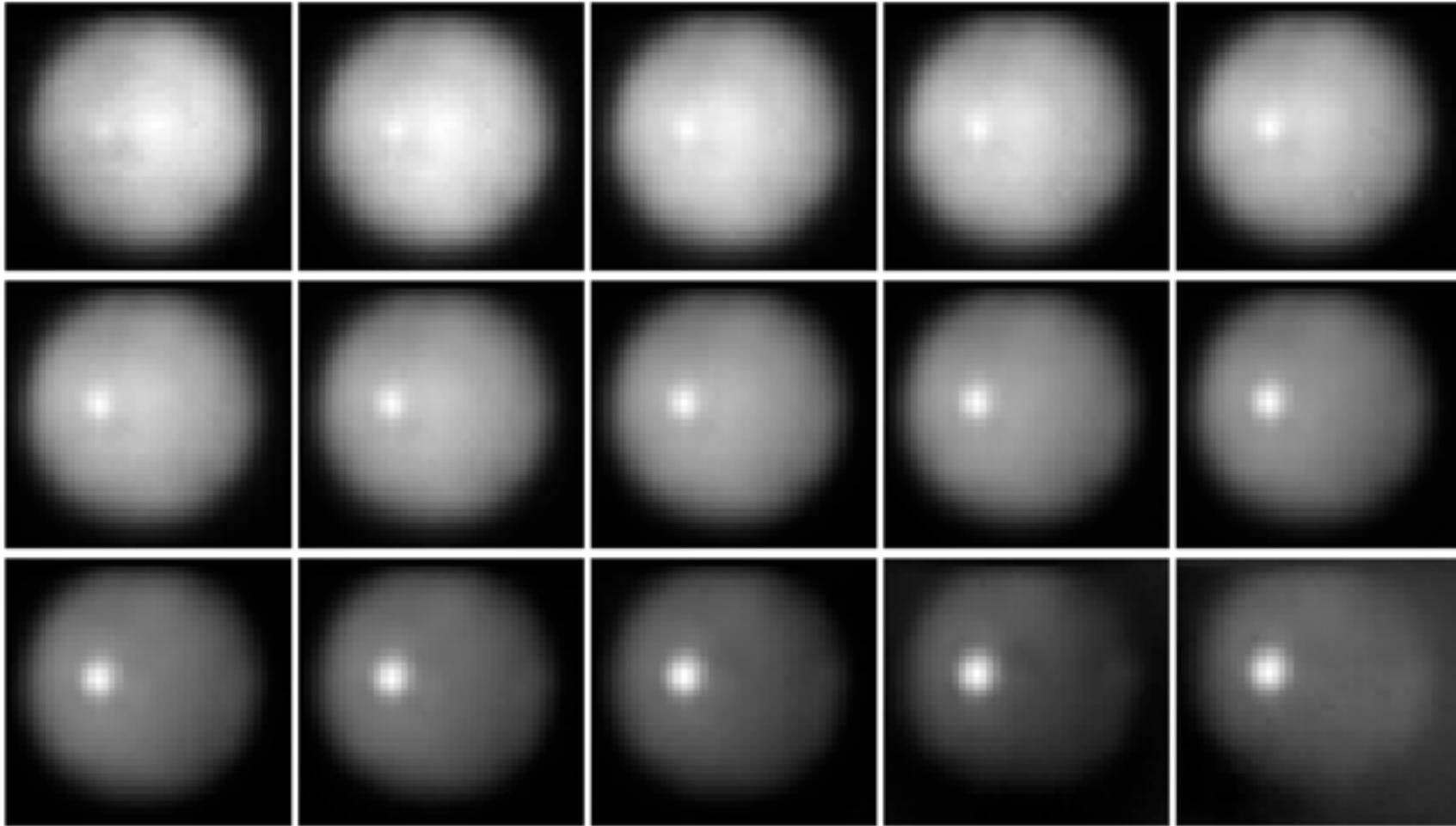
ALES (Arizona Lenslet for Exoplanet Survey)

- 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)

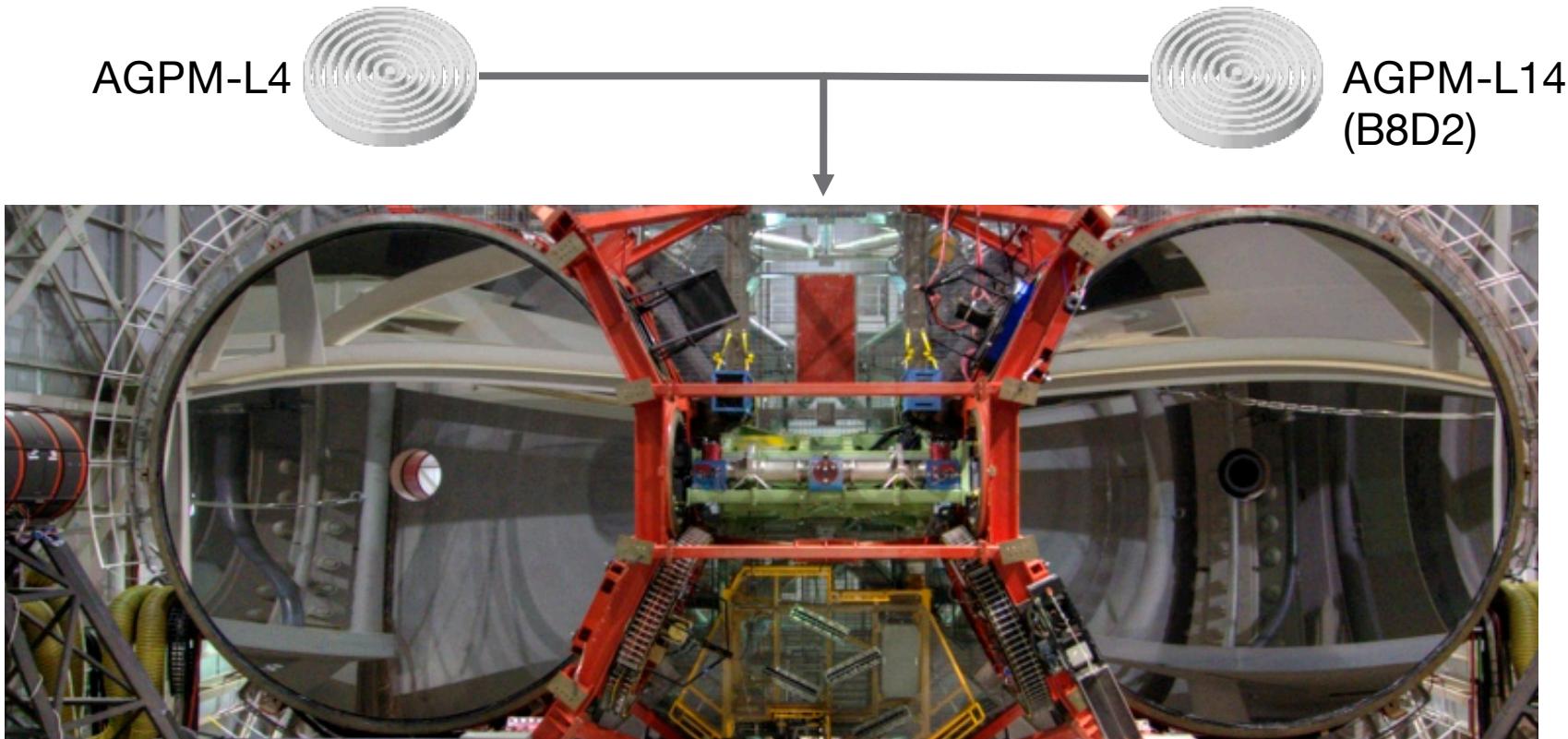




The Vortex modes



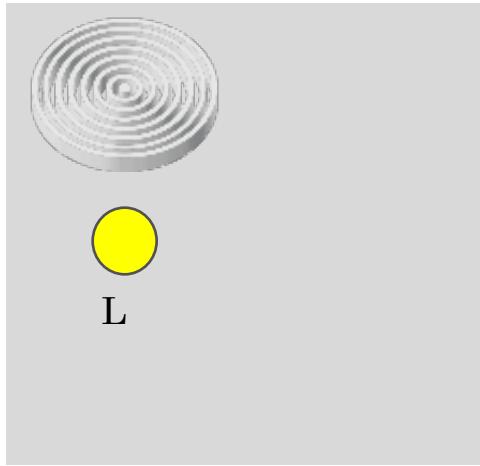
The Large Binocular Telescope



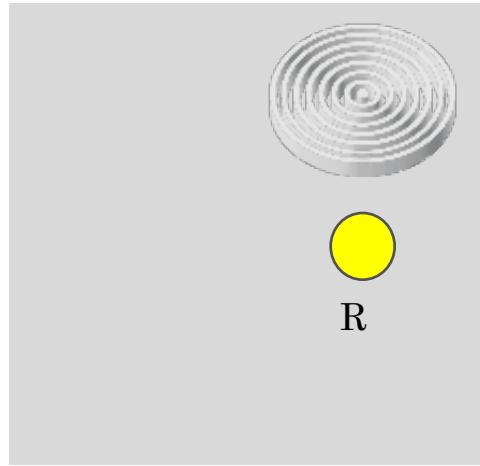


Several possibilities

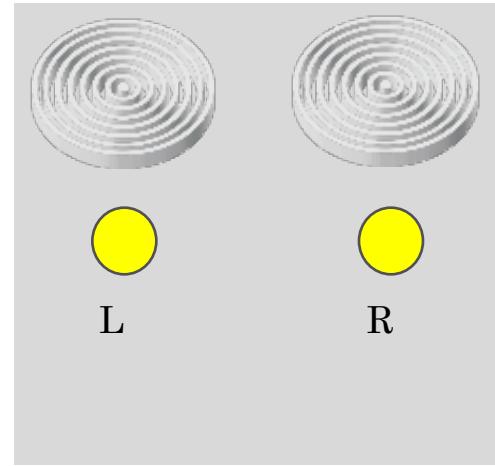
Single AO+AGPM
imaging



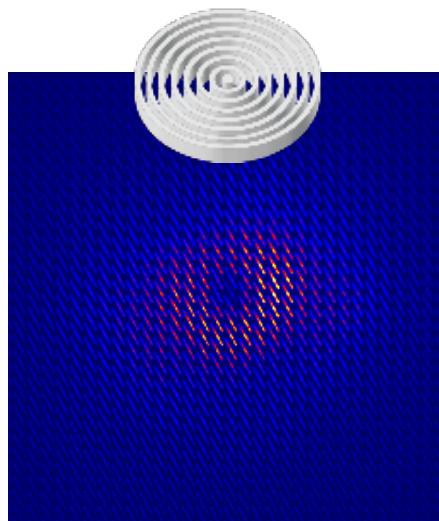
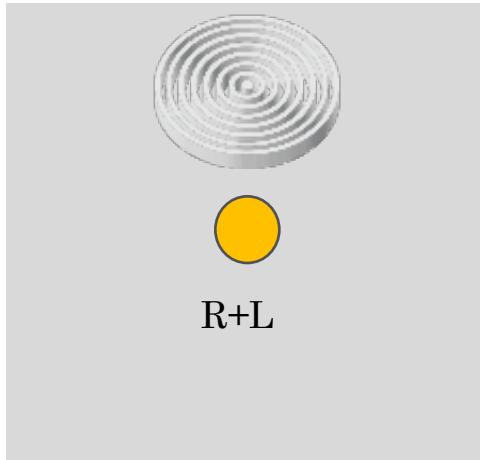
Single AO+AGPM
imaging



Binocular AO+AGPM
imaging



Binocular AO+AGPM
imaging

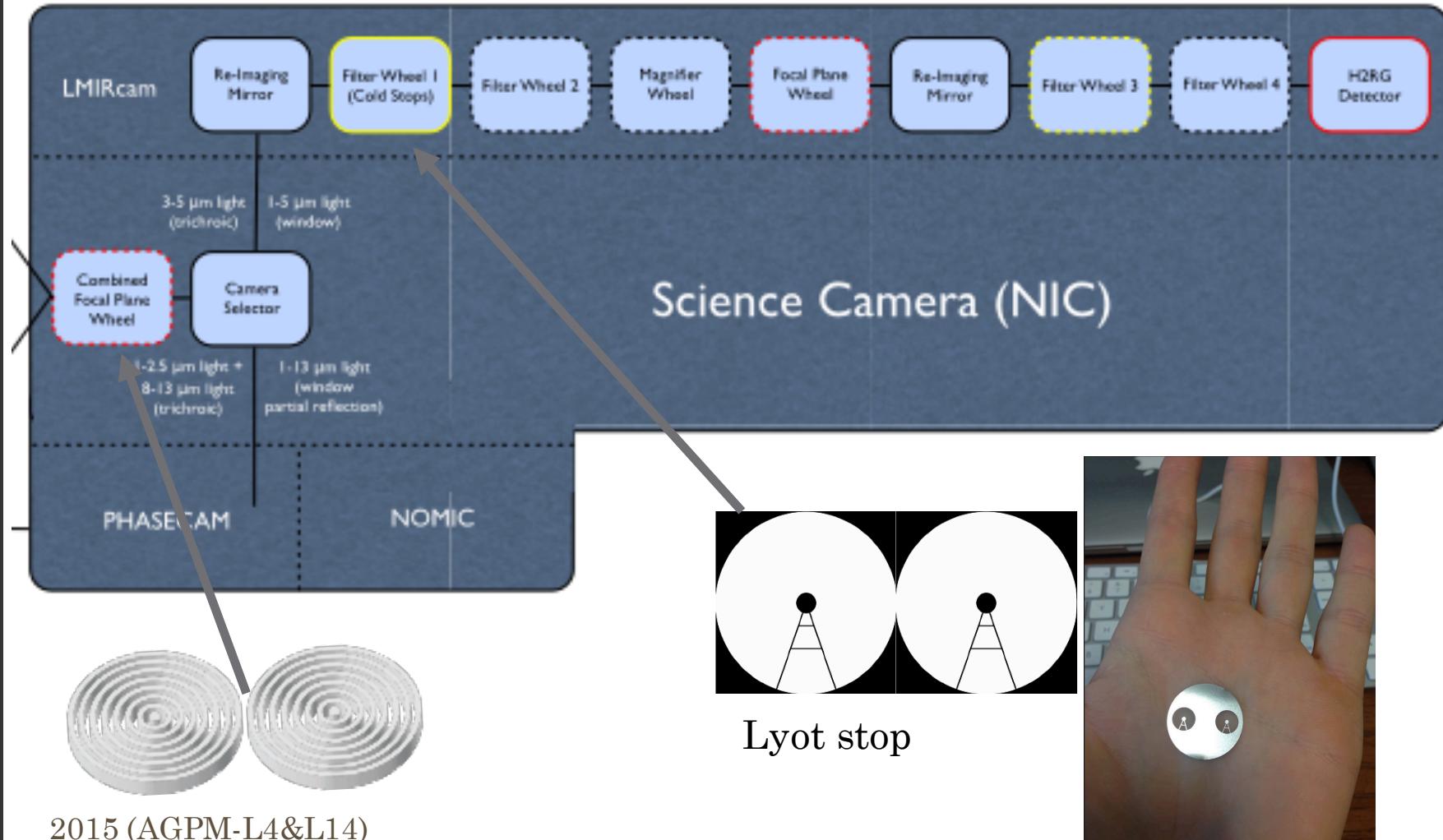


New mode

Single
IFU+AO+AGPM
imaging



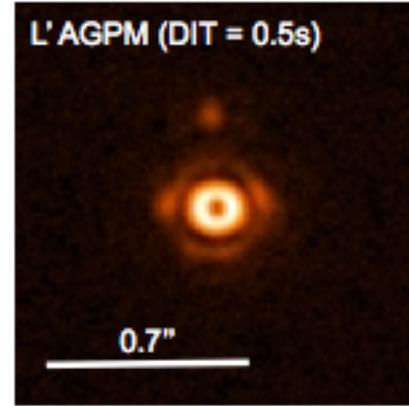
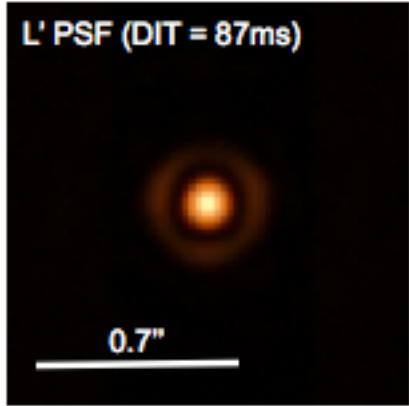
Optical setup



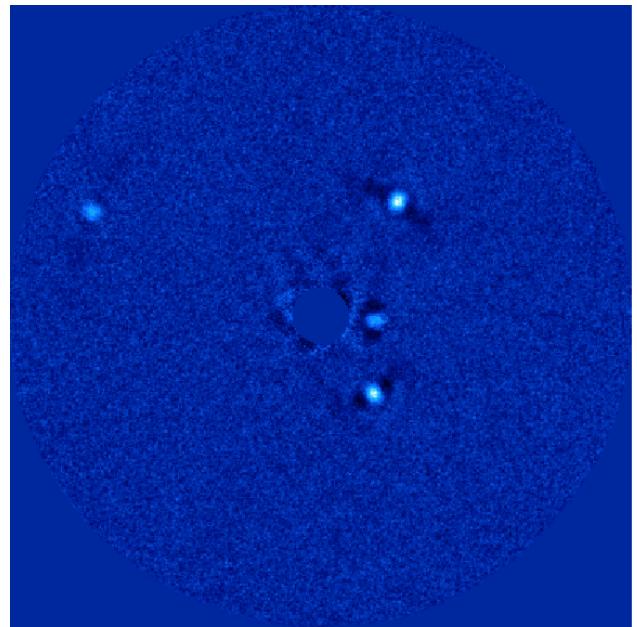


Nov. 2013: first-light observations

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

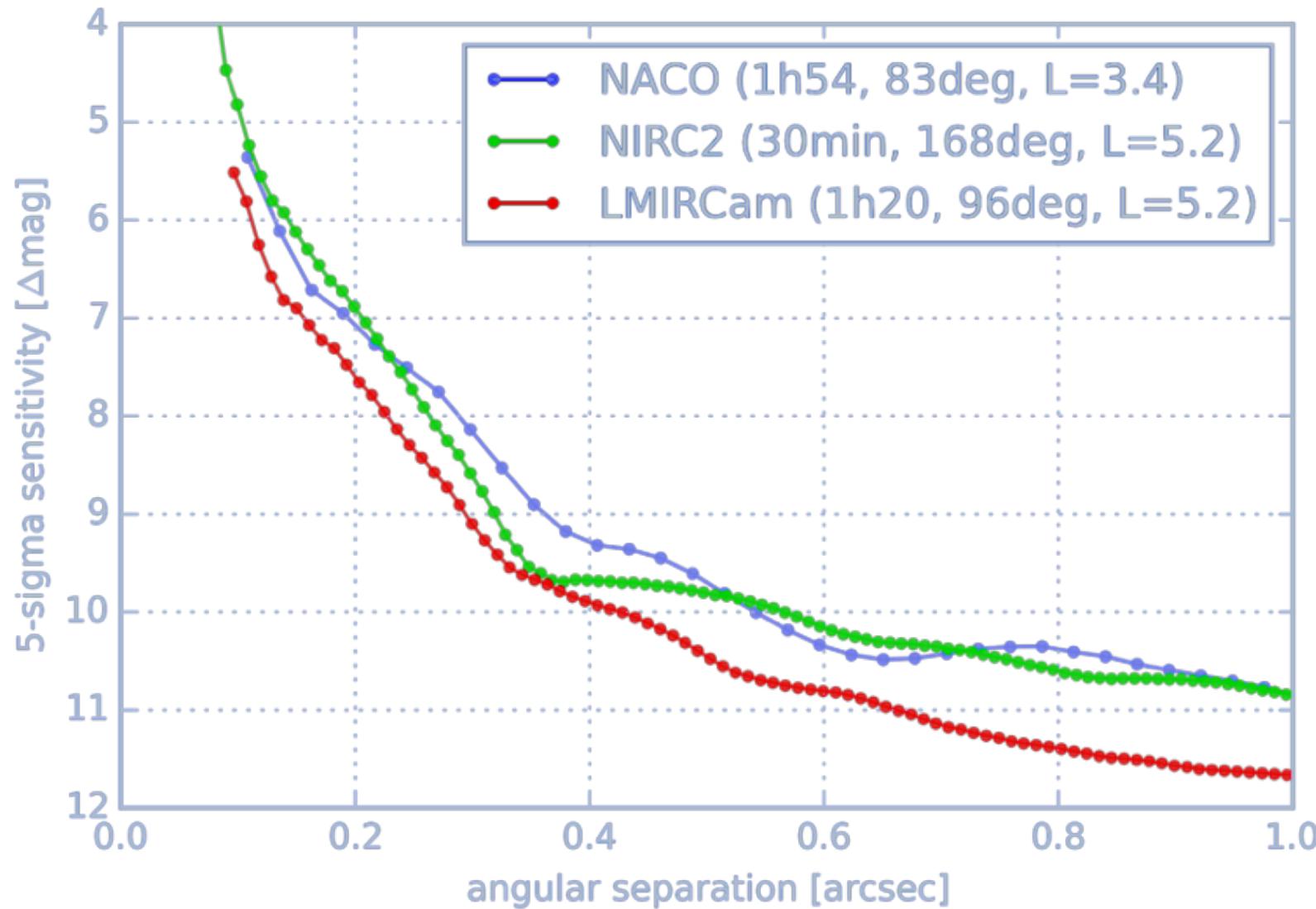


Peak rejection \sim 35:1
(far from optimal)





Comparison with other instruments

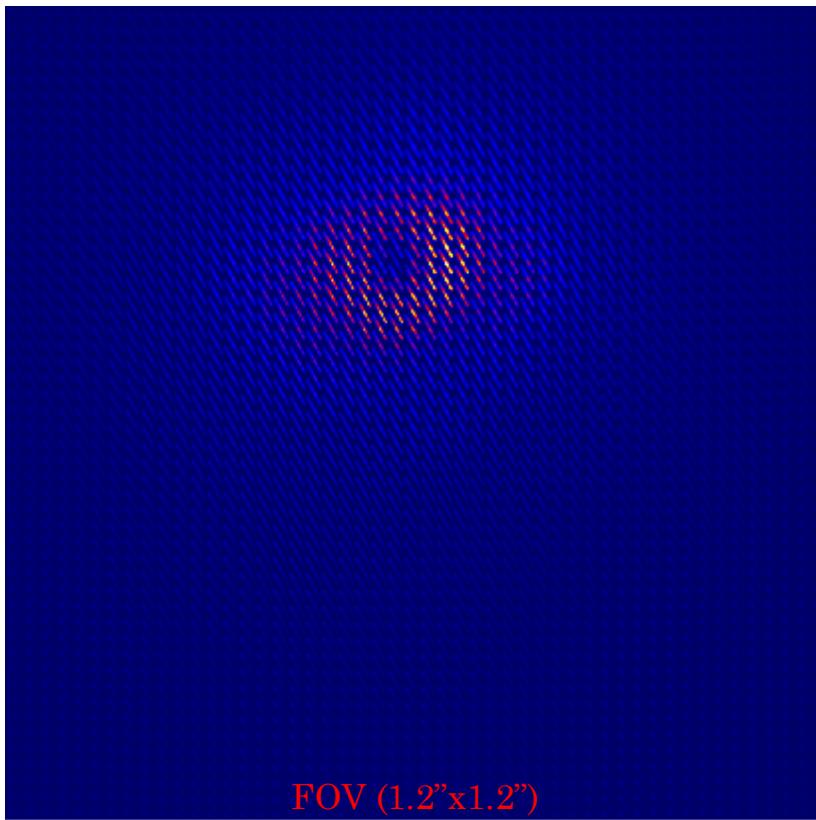




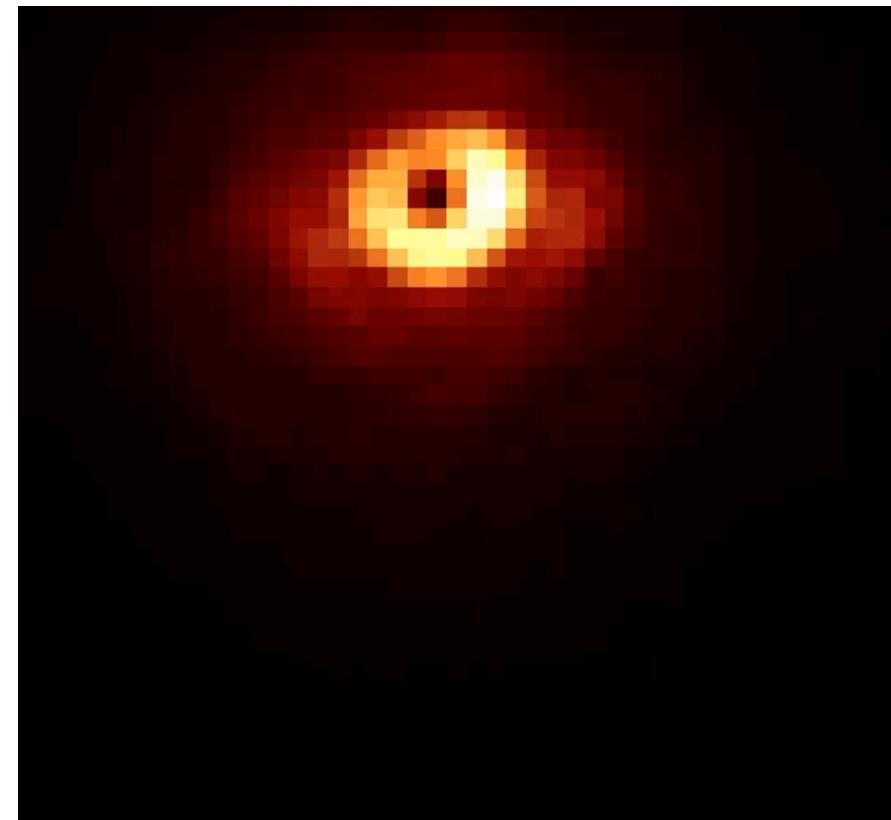
ALES+AGPM observations

- 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~20)

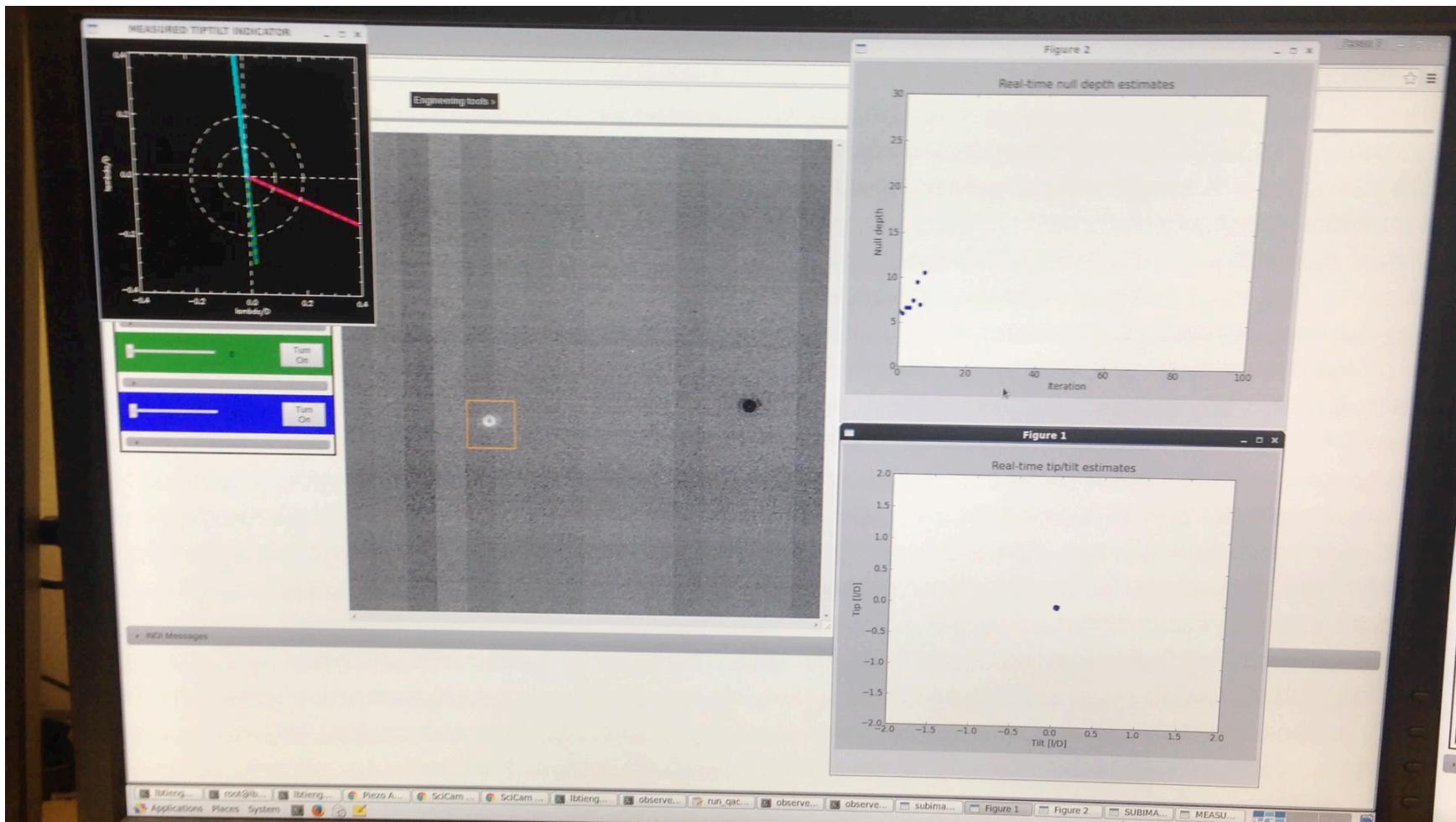


Data processing by Jordan Stone (UoA)



QACITS commissioning

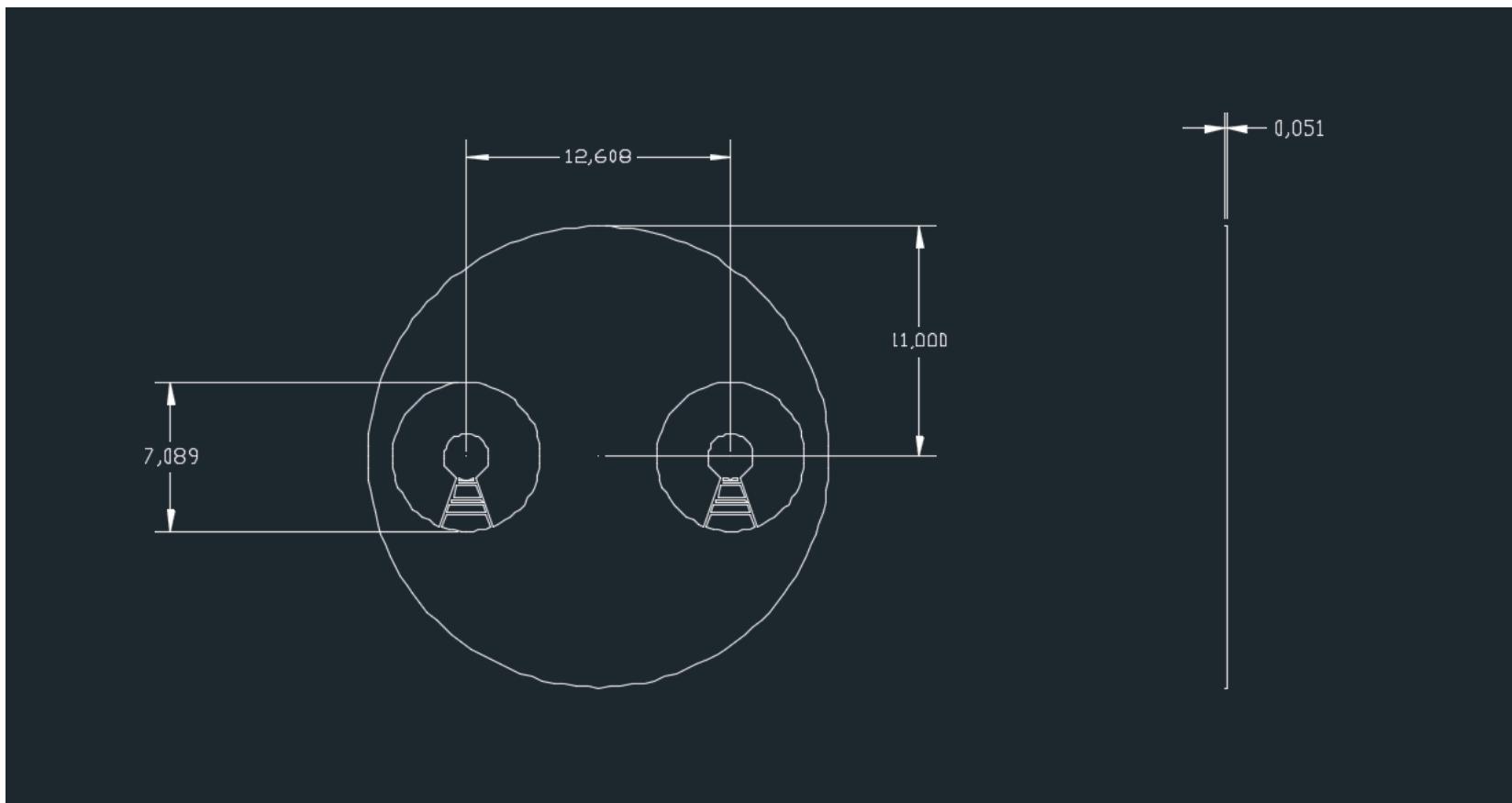
- Implemented a IDL-Python wrapper to call QACITS
- Commissioned 1T QACITS





New optimized Lyot stops

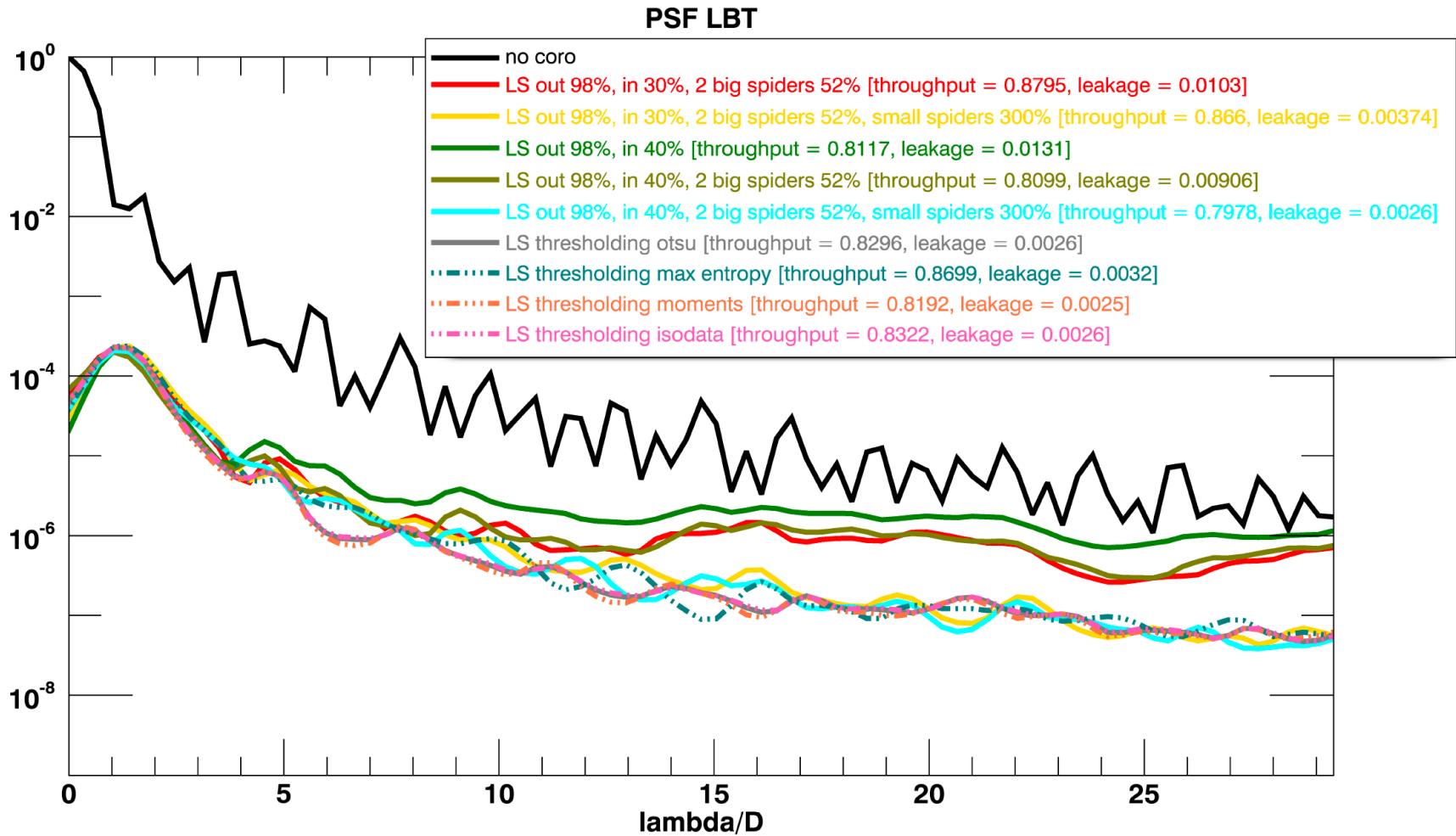
- Ordered on Tuesday



Simulations done by B. Carlomagno



New optimized Lyot stops



Simulations done by B. Carlomagno



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!
 - * Lossing 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

