



JUVENILE OF FLUOR (JOUFLU) AND EXOZODI DEBRIS DISKS

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Thanks to

- Hal McAlister
- Vincent Coudé du Foresto
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- Stephen Ridgway
- Olivier Absil
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- Benjamin Mollier



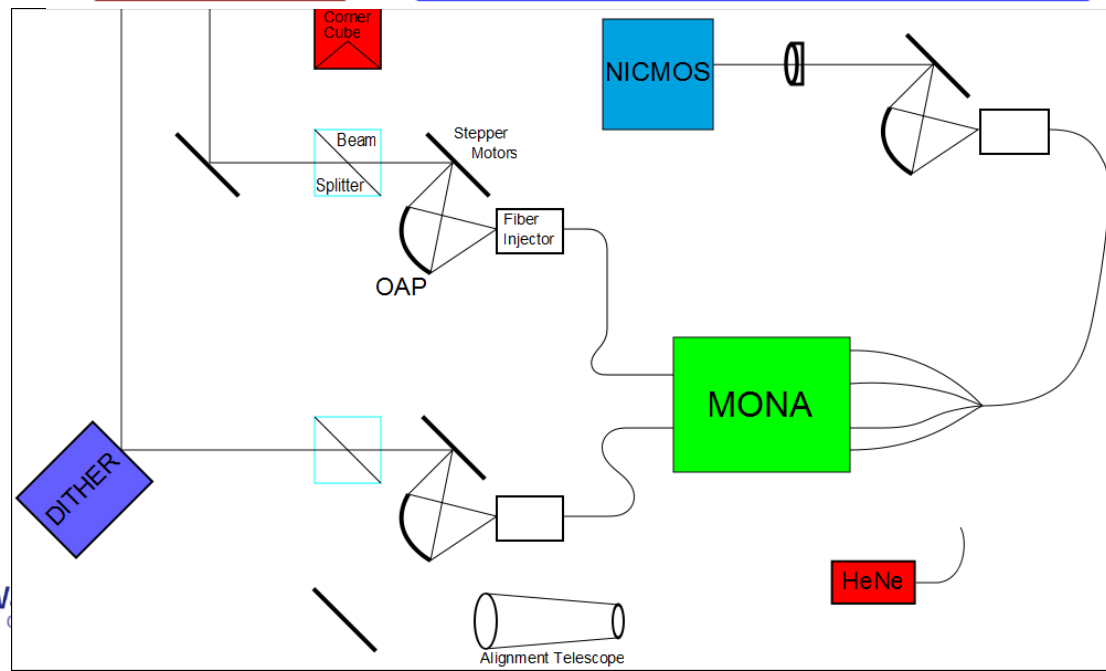
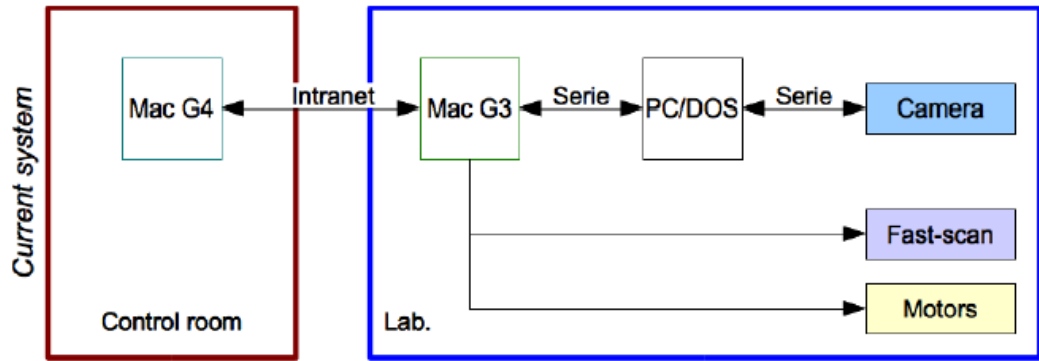
What's new

- FLUOR software upgrades – Summer 2011
- Remote ops setup – Fall 2011
- Remote ops observing run – Oct 2011
- FLUOR hardware upgrades – Feb 2012
 - JouFLU
- Software preparations – Feb 2012
- JouFLU install – Feb 2012
- Component qualification testing – Mar 2012




What ~~is~~ was FLUOR?

- Fiber Linked Unit for Optical Recombination
- Very Brief history of FLUOR
 - 1992 IOTA (5 to 30m baseline)
 - 2002 moved to CHARA
- 2-way beam fiber combiner
- K band, $\lambda = 2.0-2.4 \mu m$
- High precision visibilities
- K mag limit ~ 5
- Dynamic range ~ 300
- Limited by
 - Piston
 - chromatic bias
 - Number of scans





Spatial filtering with fibers

- Single mode fiber
- X coupler, 2 Y couplers
- 125  m square fiber bundle
- 2 photometric outputs
- 2 interferometric outputs
- Interferometric efficiency (fringe contrast) stable to $< 1\%$
- Visibility precision $\sim 0.3\%$
- Limited by Piston



Uses

- Debris disks and exozodiacal dust around stars
- Young star circumstellar environment, disks
- Cepheid variables, Baade-Wesselink Method
- Mira variables
- Faint companion binaries
- High precision measurement of extended sources
- High dynamic range sources (contrast ratios of 10^2 to 10^6)



JouFLU

- High speed, high sensitivity camera (CALI)
- Remote operations
- Spectral dispersion mode
- Pupil imaging
- Improved fiber injection
- Improved alignment procedure



Change to C

- Compatibility
- Maintenance
- Long term support
- Many layers of automation added for the user (stage selection & fiber alignment)



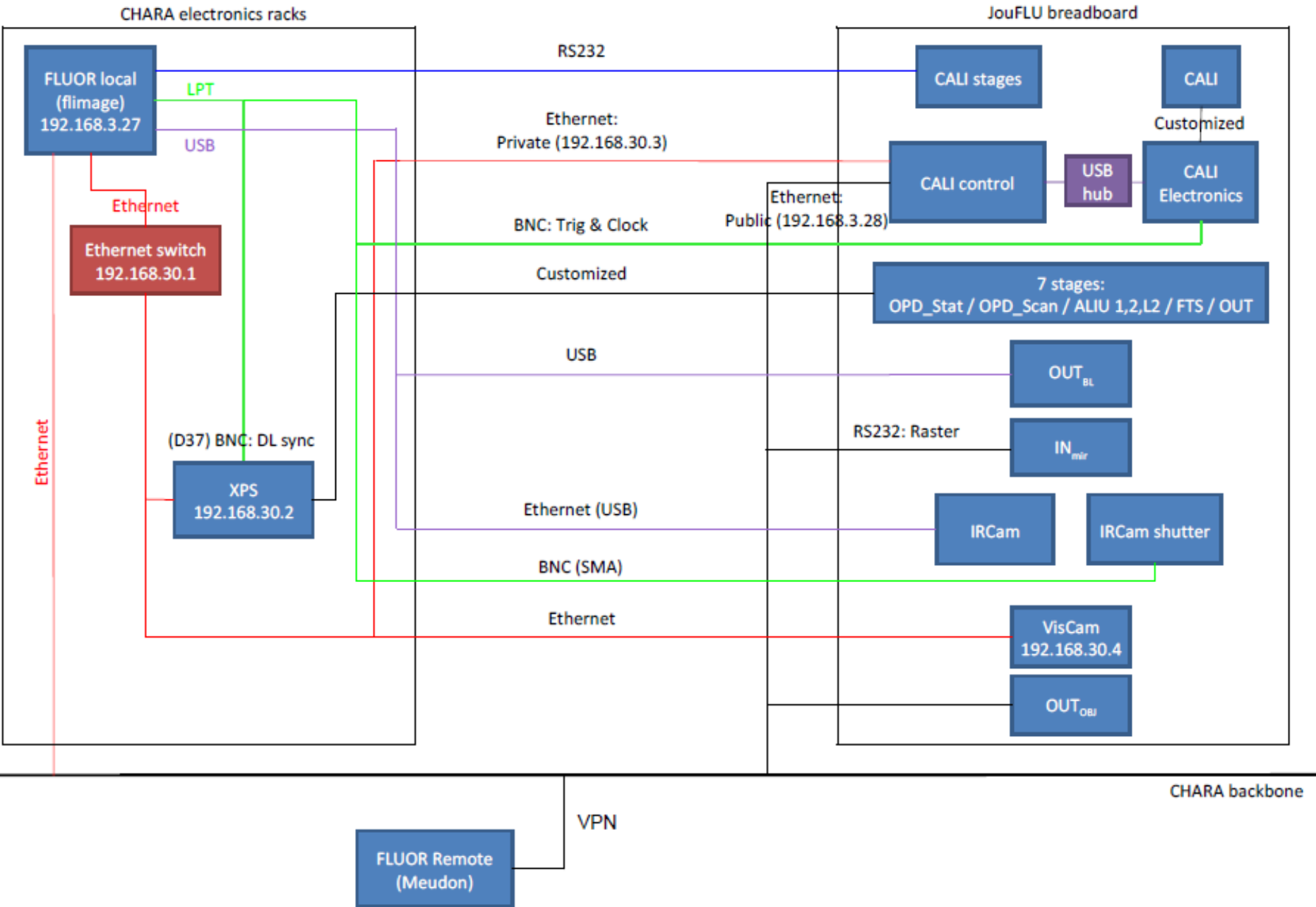
- Repurpose macs

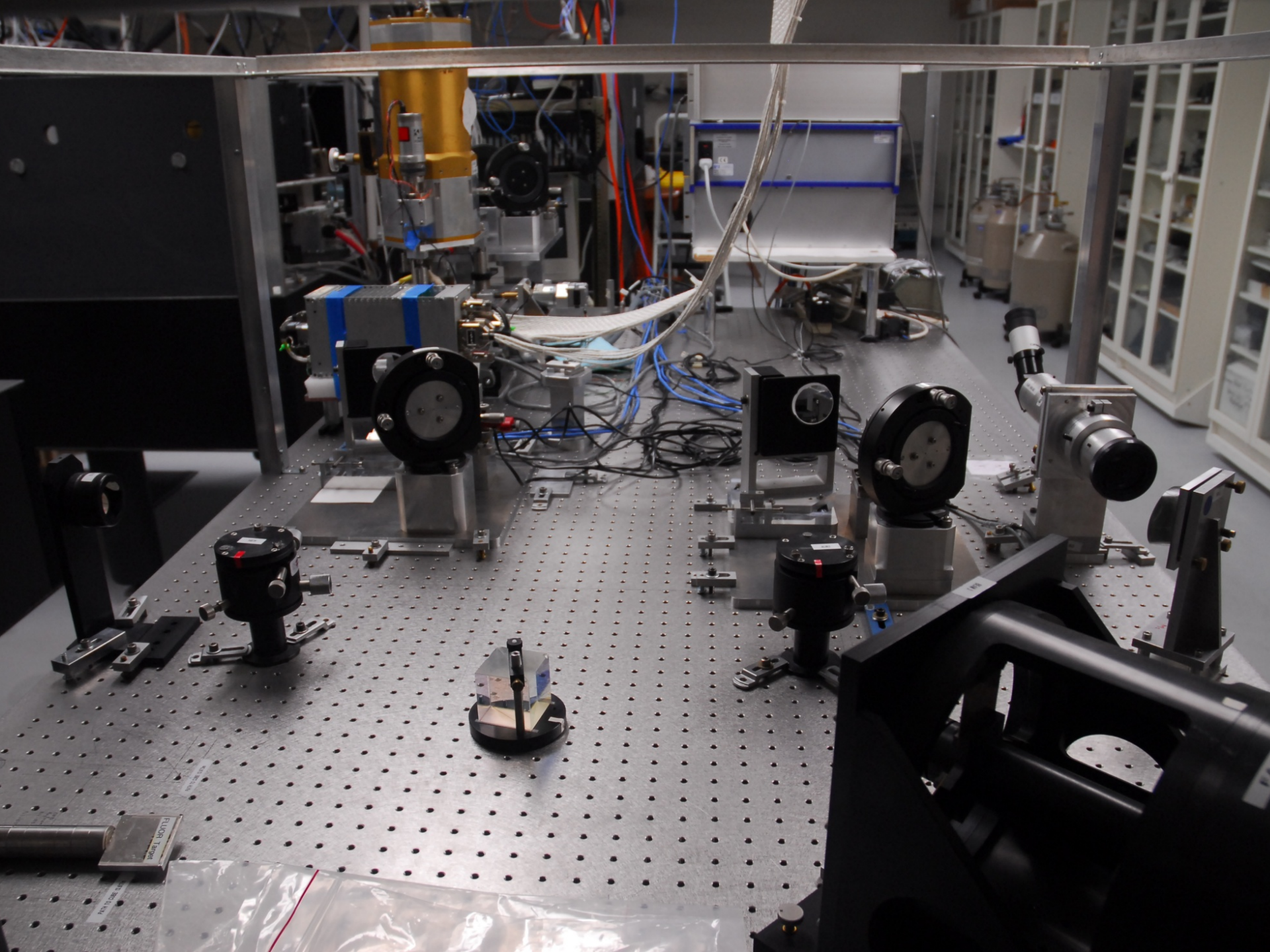


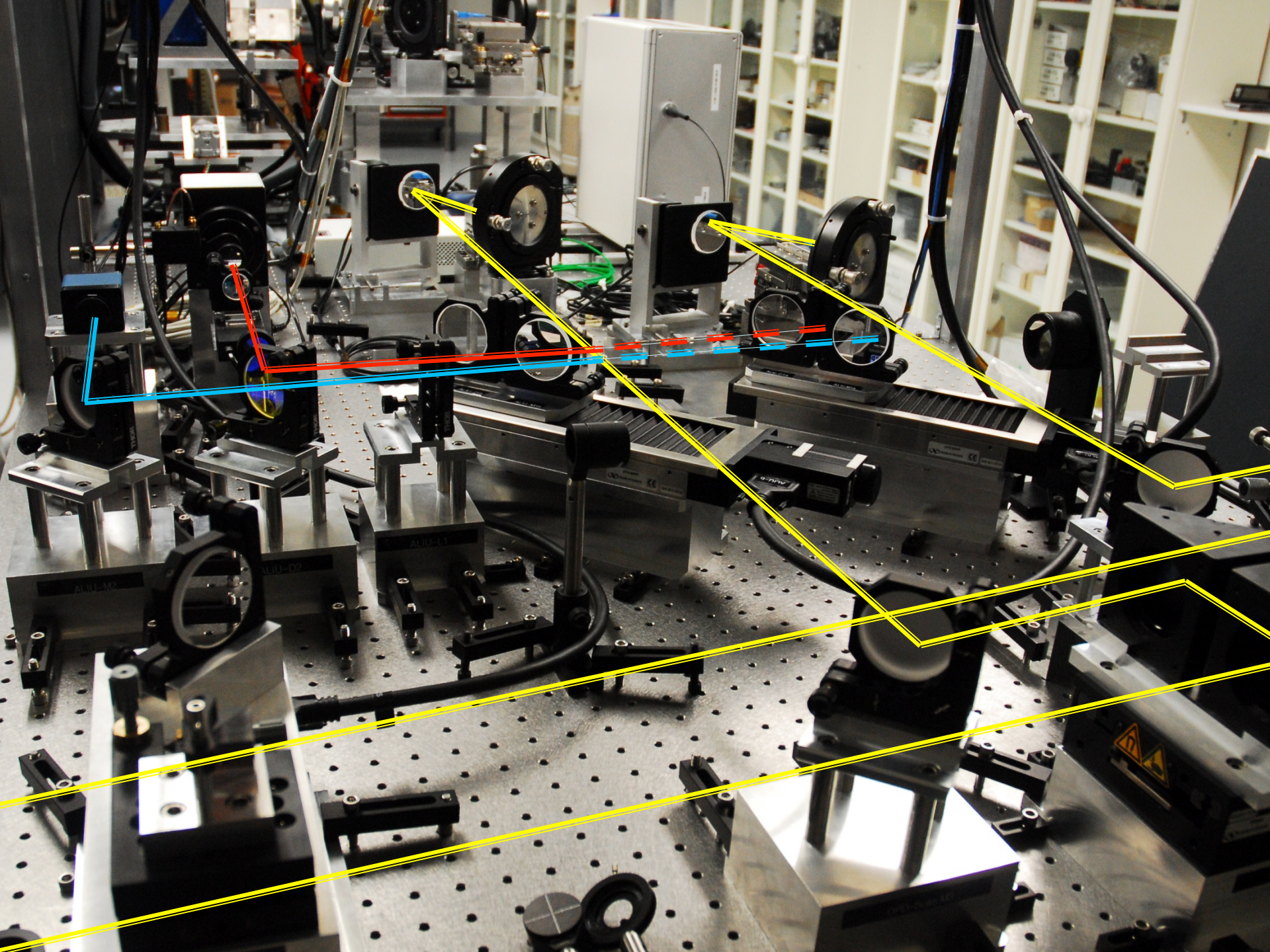
LESIA



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Current status report

- Remote ops tested and working
- All optical-mechanical components installed
- Rough alignment completed
 - Higher precision to be completed in March
- CALI data retrieved through CHARA
- IRcam tested and working with white light
- Most software functionality complete
- Expect first fringes in March

Remote operations

VPN

Meudon (PROC?)

Atlanta (AROC)

Sydney (ROCS)

Michigan (ROCMi)

Nice (GROC)



Image © 2012 TerraMetrics
Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
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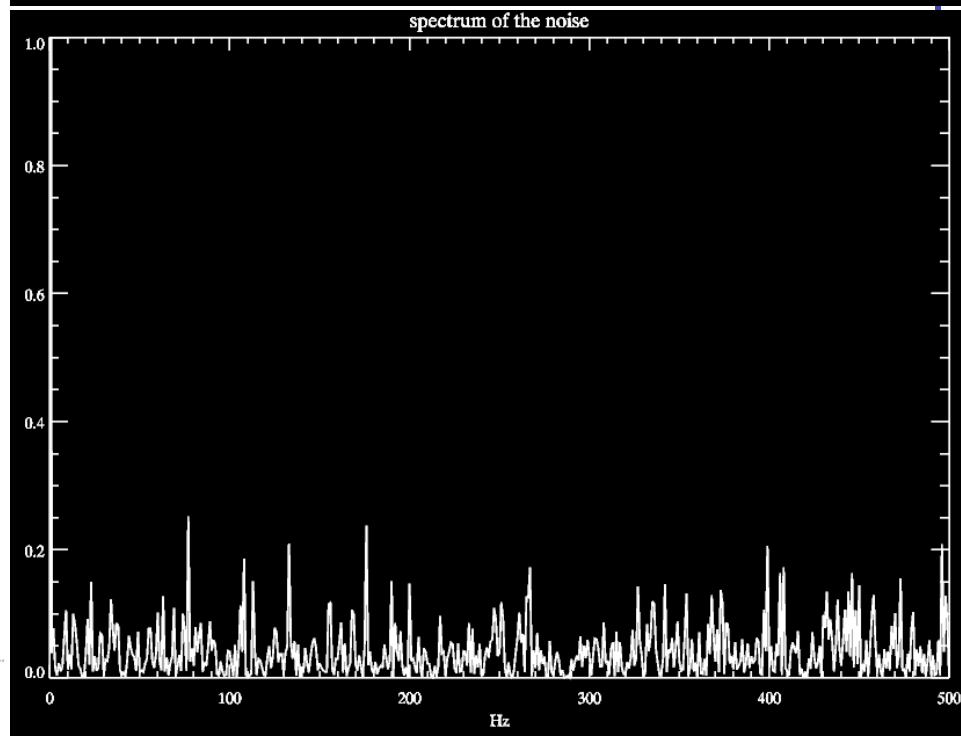
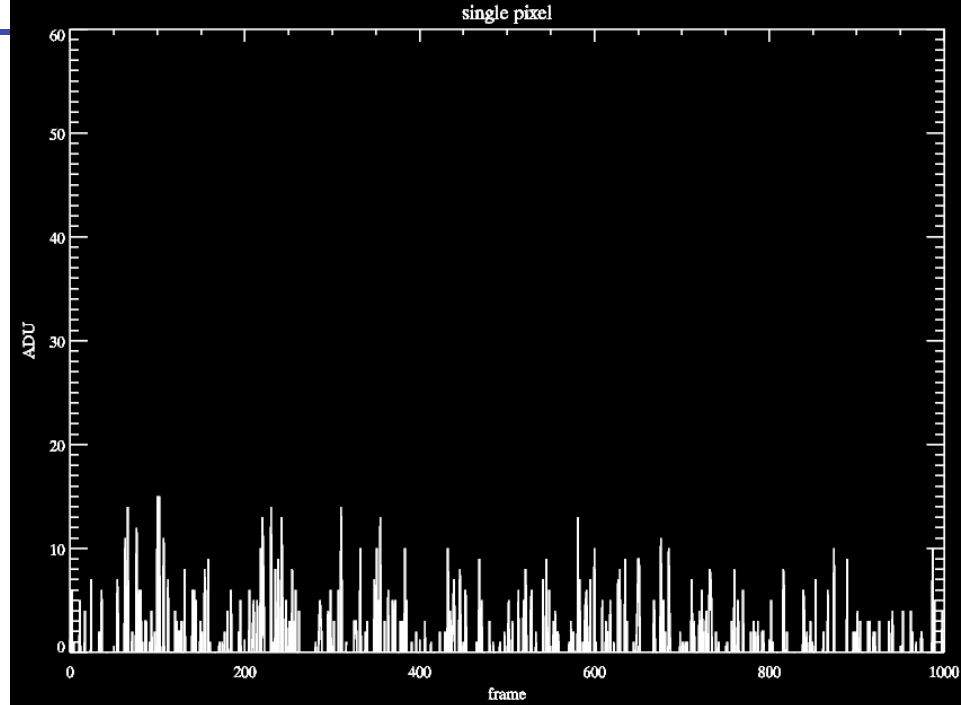
39°44'28.24" N 103°05'00.31" W elev 4555 ft

Eye alt 6155



CALI

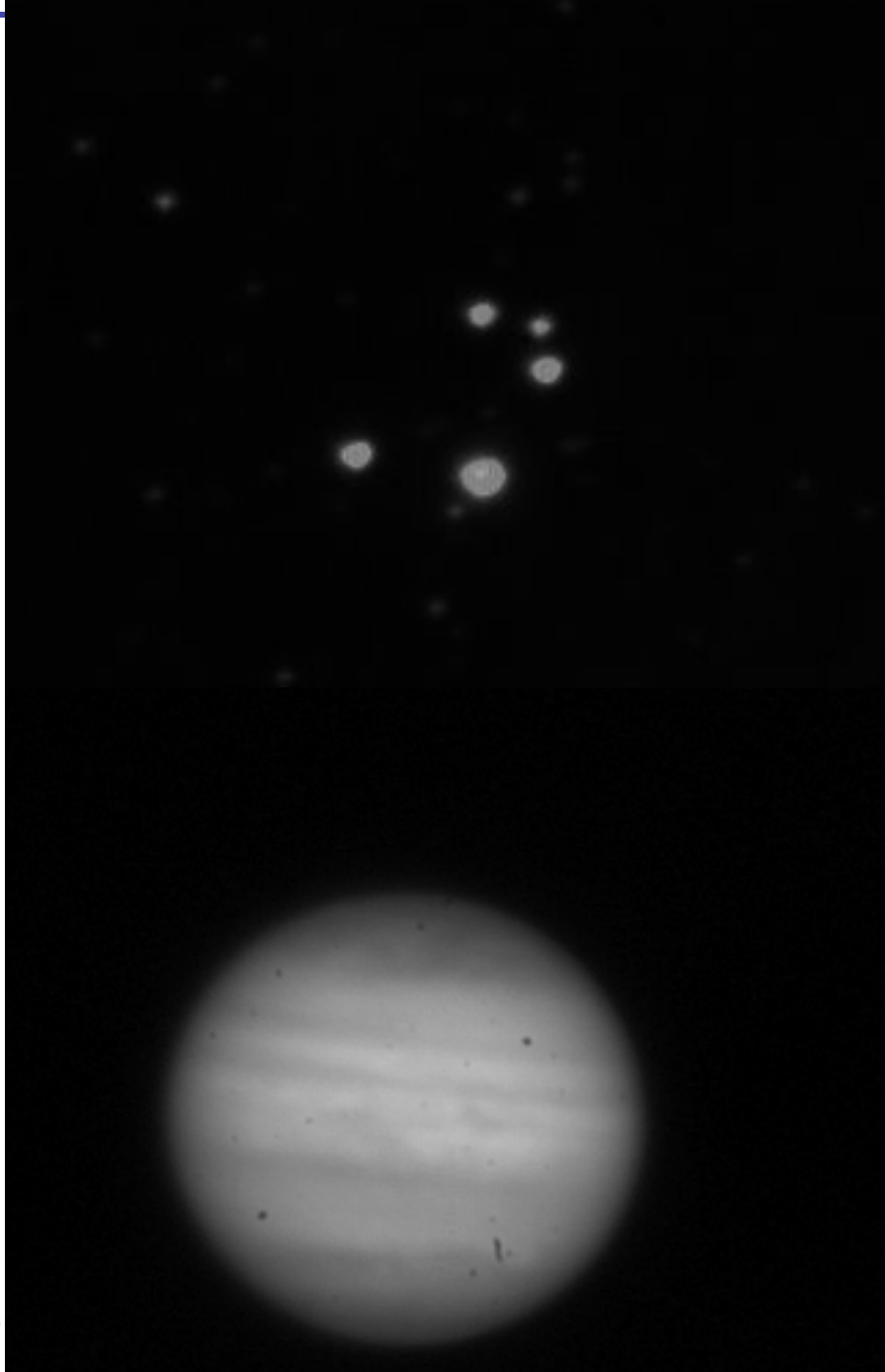
- PICNIC camera
- Mean rms @ 500Hz
6.5 ADU
Stand Dev $\sim 16 e^-$
non-destructive, inc nloops
best
- Sensitivity gain of $\sim 1 - 2$ magnitude
- Twofold gain of statistical precision
 - Increase data throughput
 - Serial  ethernet
 - 150 interferograms  600





Alignment imaging

- Viscam –image plane
- Ircam –pupil plane
 - 320 by 256 InGaAs
 - H Mag limit = 10 (in tests)
 - H Mag limit = 5 (expected at CHARA)

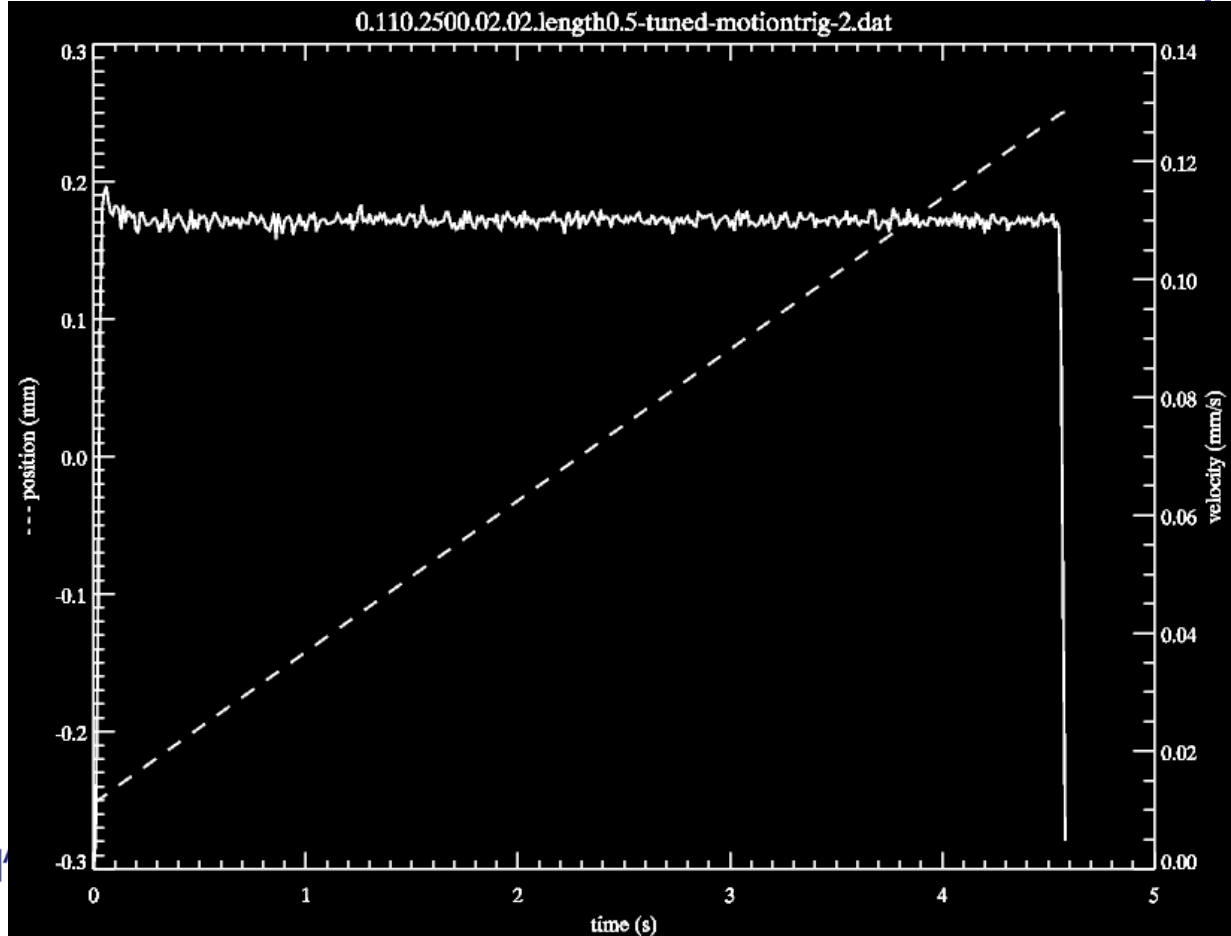




OPD Scan



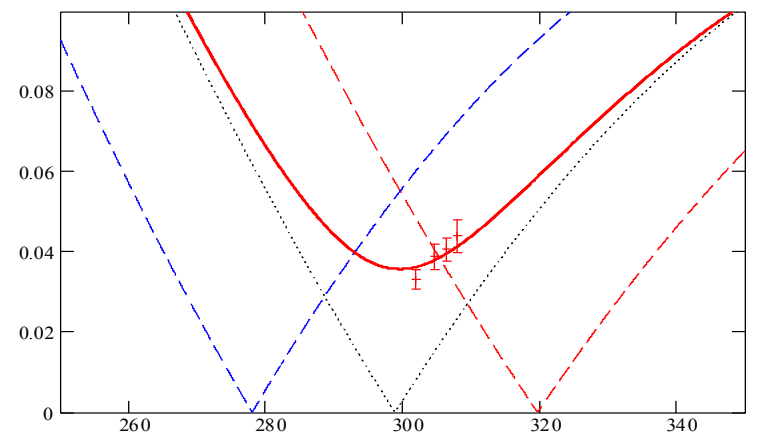
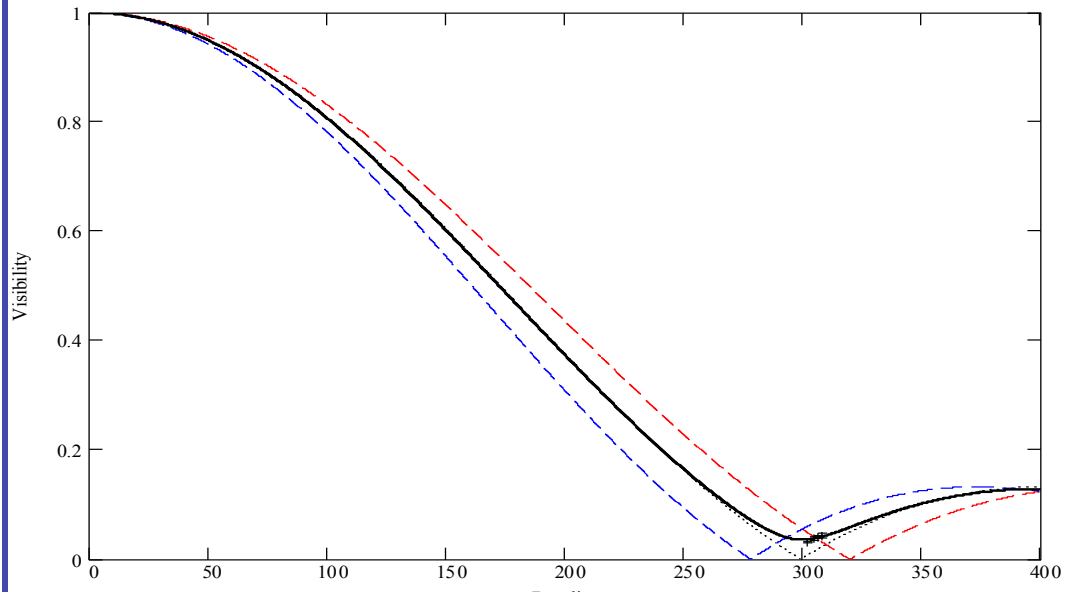
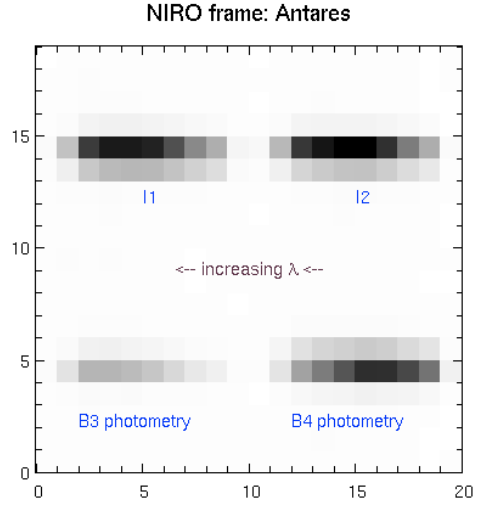
- Fringe scanning
- Velocity rms $\sim 1\%$ over full range
- XMS50
- $110 \text{ } \mu\text{m s}^{-1}$ velocity
- 100 Hz fringe scan
- 50 mm travel range
- Replaces piezo stack
- Linear DC motor



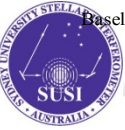


Spectral dispersion

- K band, R=50, 10 spectral channels, ZnSe prism
- Remove chromatic biases / bandwidth smearing



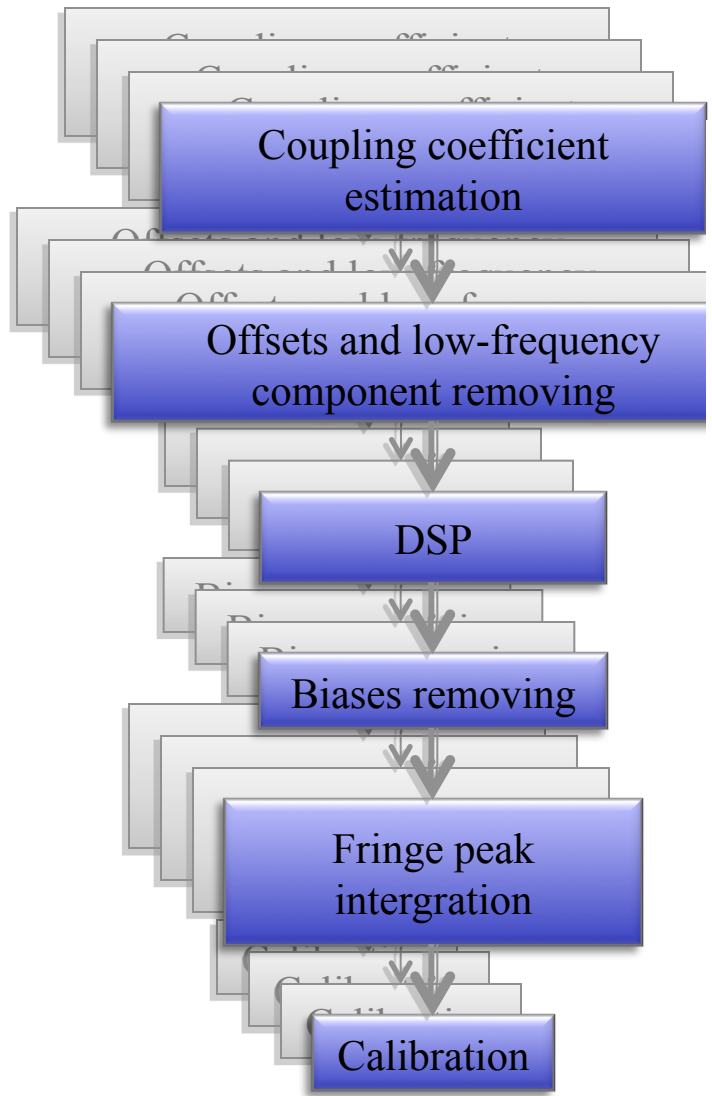
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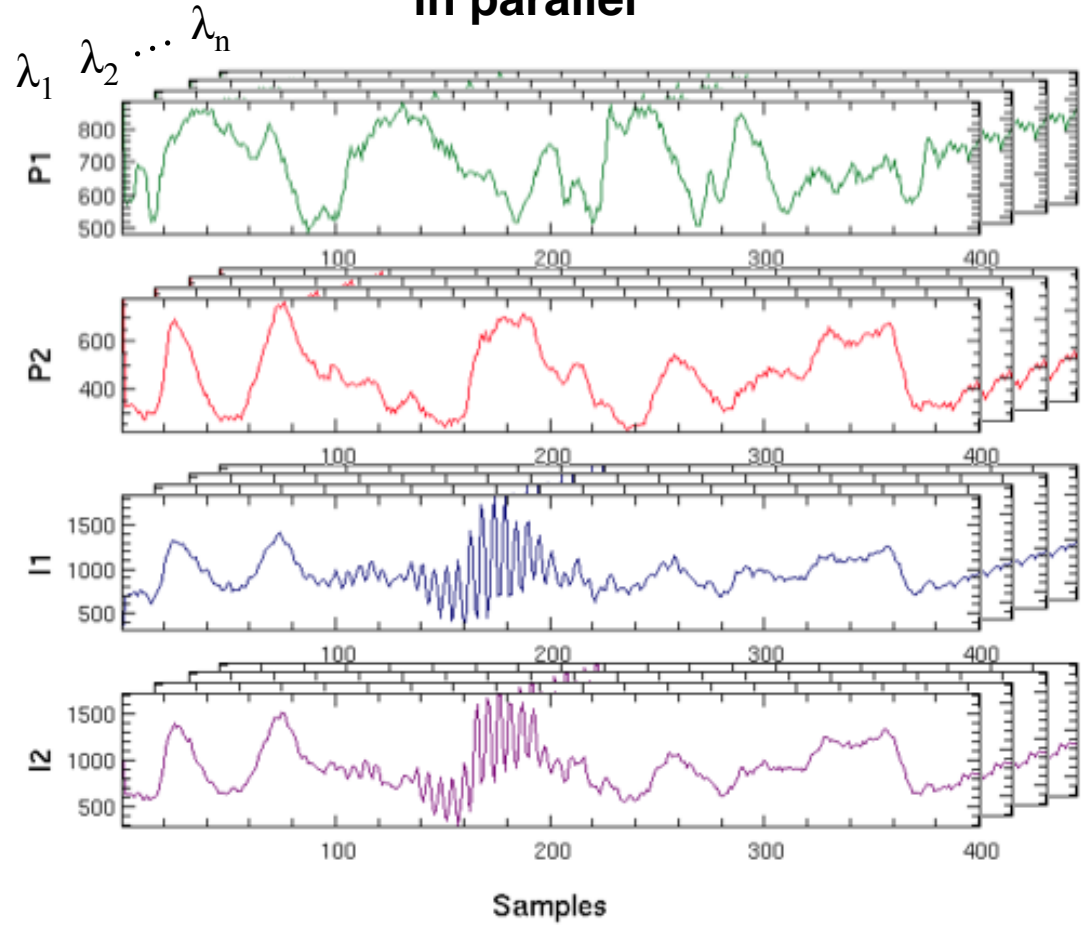
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Basic reduction in dispersive mode




First idea: Reduce each channel in parallel





Problem : if pixels are not correctly aligned

-  are not the same on I1 and I2.
- We cannot calculate I2 – I1 ...
... and eliminated correlated noise.
- But, we have 2 times more spectral channels !
- Idea : Can we use spectral resolution to estimate piston?
... and obtain information on differential phase.

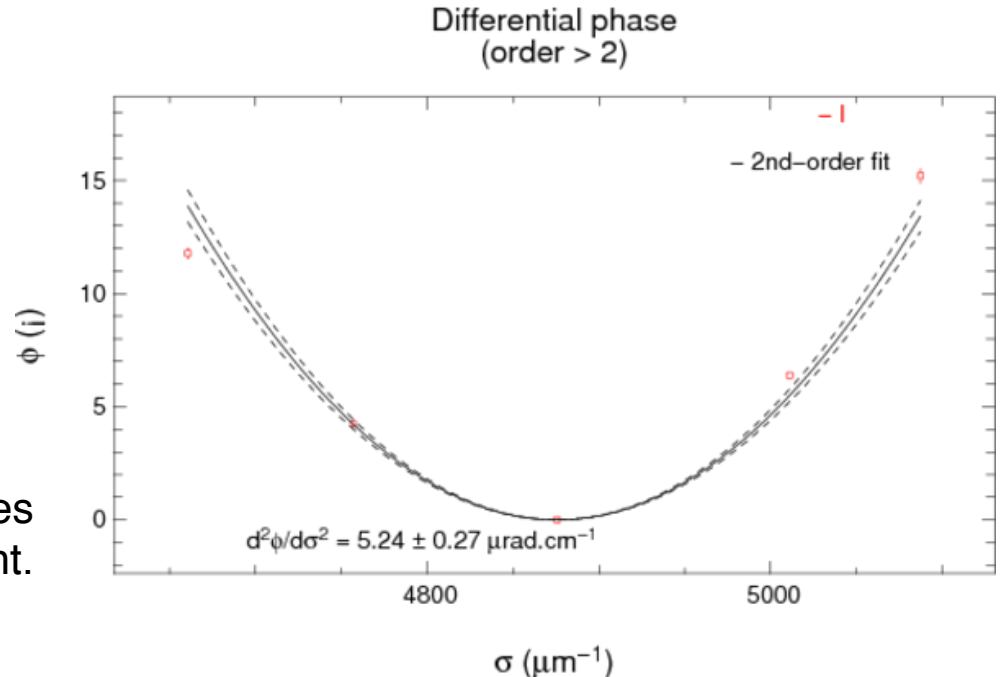


New : Differential phase

- 2-telescopes interferometry does not allow to measure information about phase of visibility.
- But if we have several spectral channel, we can estimate differential phase between 2 channels

$$\Delta\phi = \phi(\sigma) - \phi(\sigma_0)$$

Phase curvature of FLUOR. Measures obtained in May 2004 with white light.



DEBRIS DISKS

~100 AU

– left over from planetary formation, late heavy bombardment period?

20% of systems are thought to harbor DD

Space missions: IRAS, HST, ISO, Spitzer, Herschel

Far-IR excess

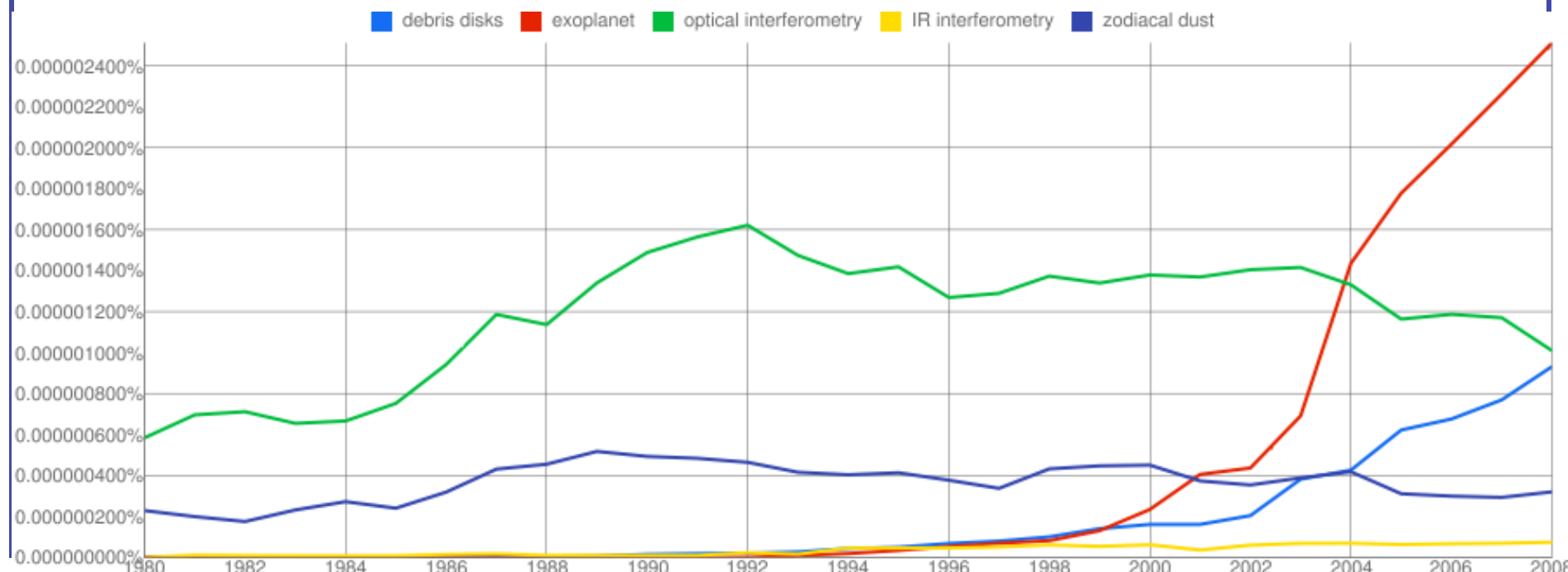
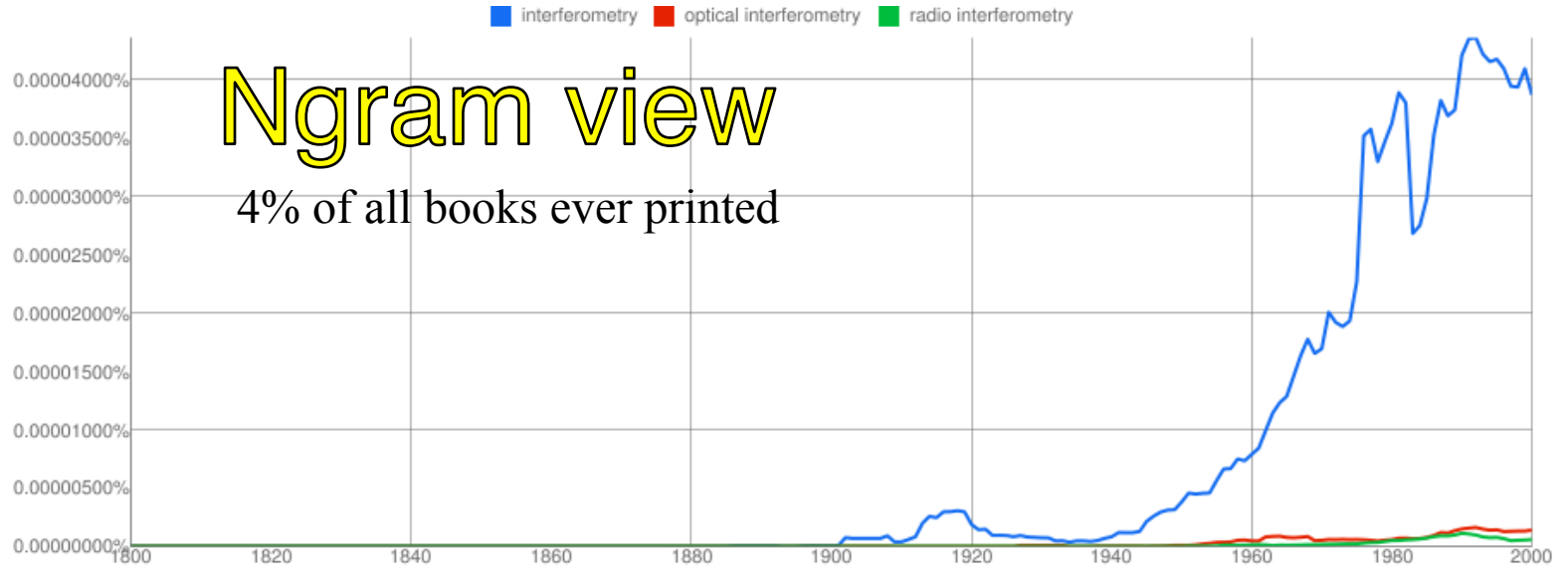
Sub-mm imaging

Visible imaging

Structure & asymmetry  exoplanets?



Ngram view
4% of all books ever printed



ZODIACAL LIGHT

Exozodiacal analogs

Circumstellar dust

< 1 AU

Warm (300K)

< 1-100  m dust in the inner SS

Debris from comets, asteroids,
collisions and outgassing

90% from comets (Nesvorný et al. 2010)


Not smooth, bands & clumps

300 times brighter than Earth at

10  m




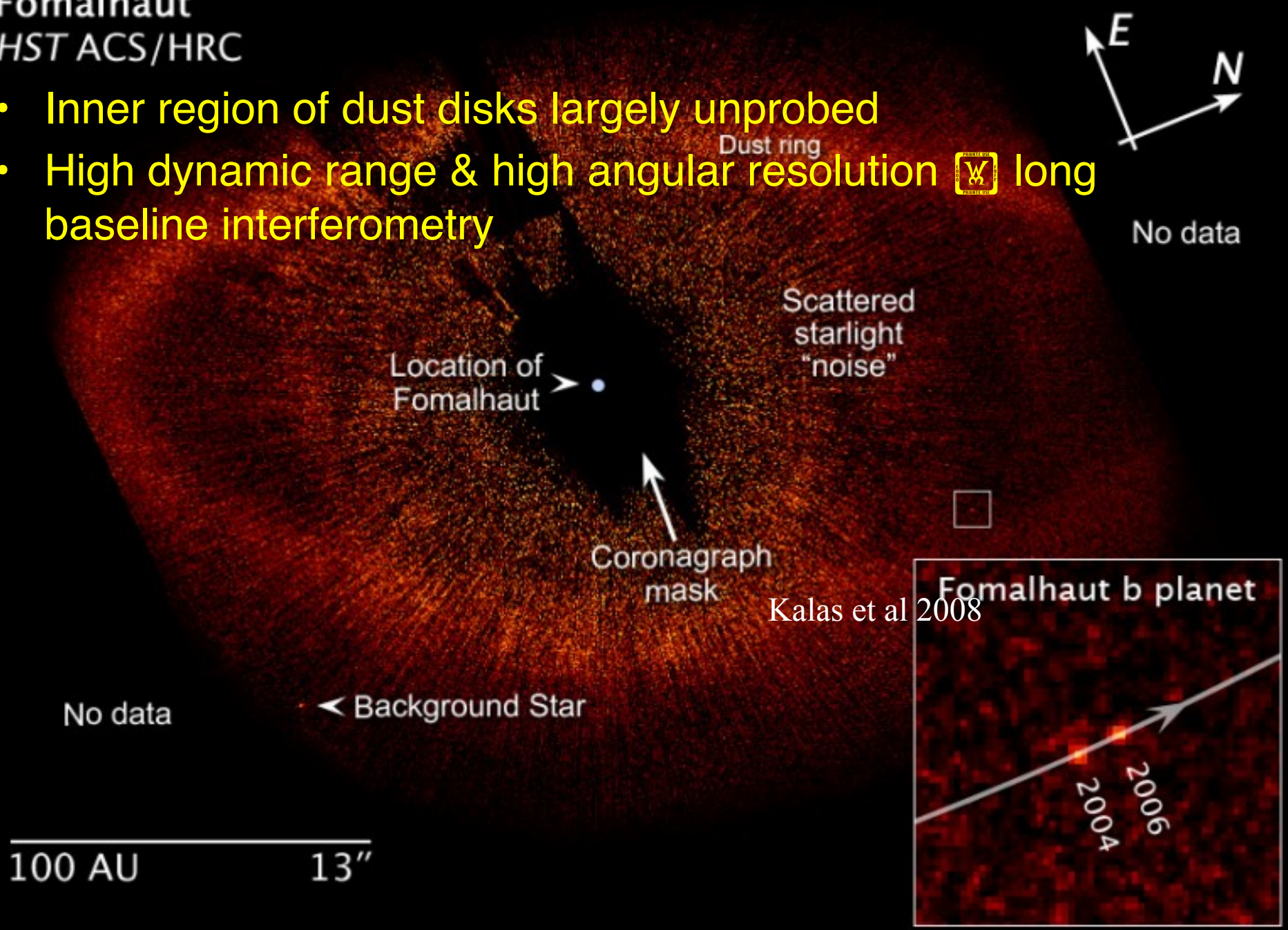
Zodiacal light

- Zodi & debris disks are tenuous but huge in surface area
- Exozodi dust emission w/i PSF of 4m telescope at $i=60^\circ$  is 2 magnitudes brighter than Earth at 10pc (Exoplanets, Sara Seager, 2011)
- Current detection limit is ~ 1000 zodis, want down to 100 or 10s

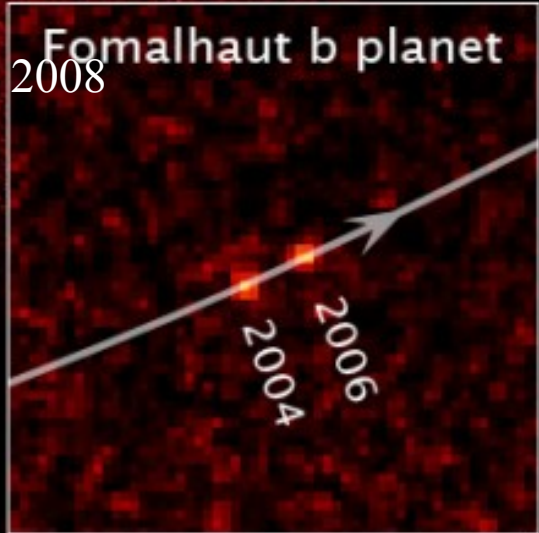
Fomalhaut

HST ACS/HRC

- Inner region of dust disks largely unprobed
- High dynamic range & high angular resolution  long baseline interferometry



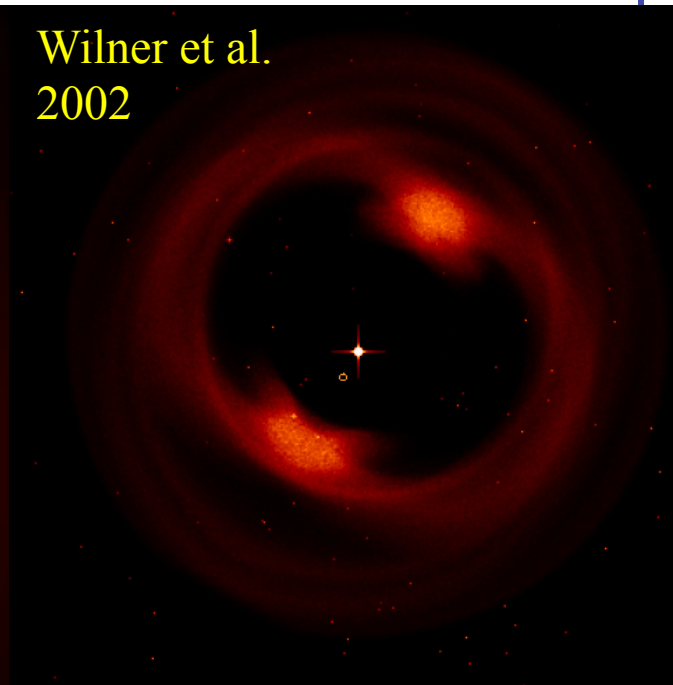
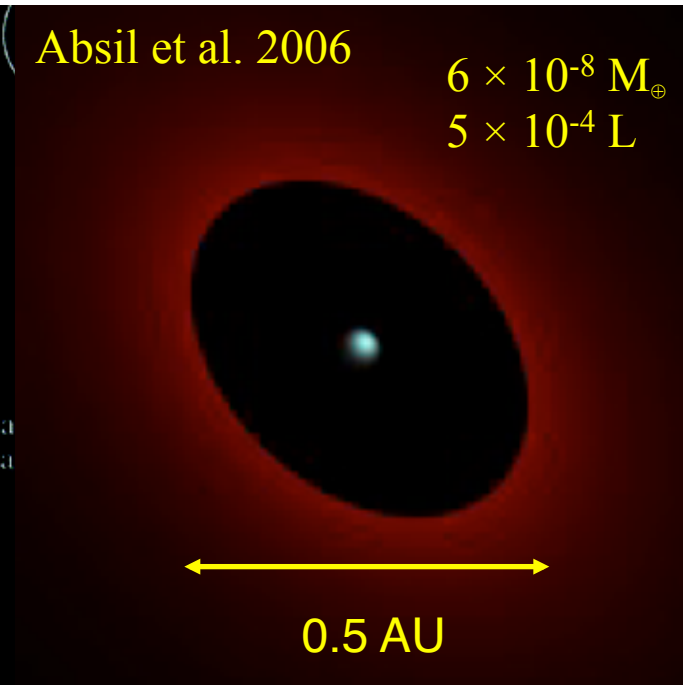
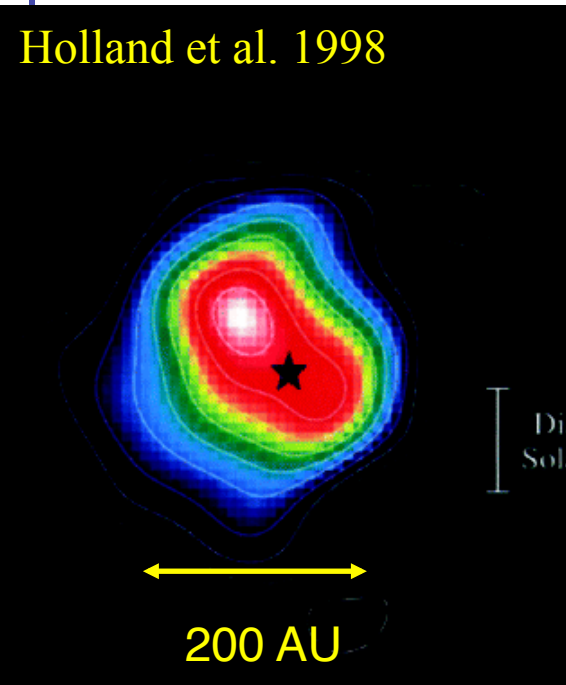
Kalas et al 2008





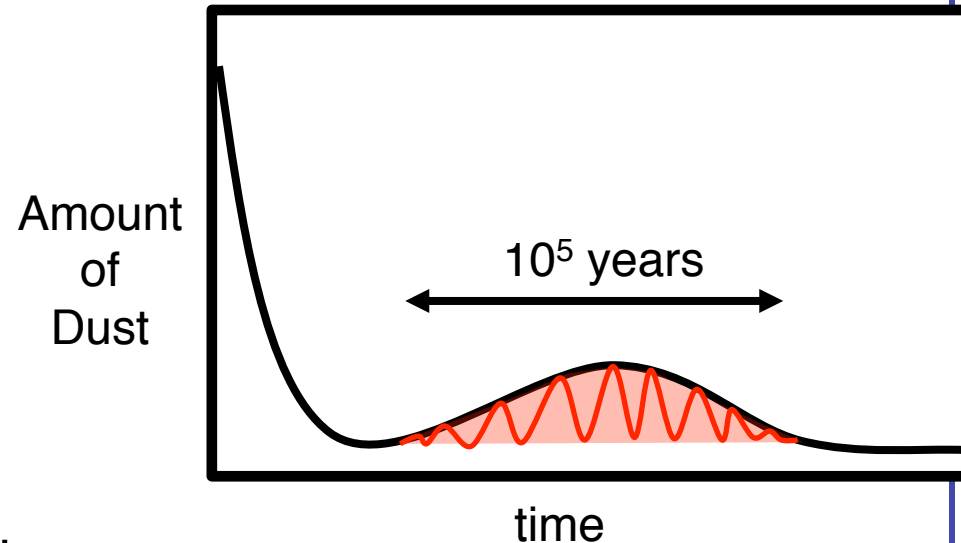
Vega inner disk

- First detected with NIR interferometry in 2006 (Absil et al.)
- LHB ~350 Myr age
- Sublimation radius ~ 0.1 AU
- Small grains <1 μ m 0.1 to 0.5 AU



Evolution / dynamics

- Dust production mechanism poorly understood
- Close-in dust extremely short lived
 - ~ 10 yr
 - ~ $10^{-8} M_{\oplus}/\text{yr}$ to replenish (10 Hale-Bopp's per day)
- Destruction factors:
 - Sublimation
 - Radiation Pressure
 - Poynting-Robertson (P-R) drag





Revisit Vega and others

• Vega	A0V 450 Myr	7.7 pc
• Eta Corvi	F2V 1.5 Gyr	18.2 pc
• Beta Leo	A3V 100 - 380 Myr	11.1 pc
• Altair	A7V < 1 Gyr	5.1 pc
• 70 Vir	G5V 8.2 Gyr	18.0 pc
• 61 Cygni A	K5V 4 Gyr	3.5 pc
– No clear excess observed		
• ksi Boo	G8V 200 Myr	6.7 pc
– No clear excess observed		
• Iota Vir	F7IV 4.5 Gyr	22.2 pc
– No clear excess observed		
• Lambda Serp	G0V 3.8 - 6.7 Gyr	11.8 pc
– Existing data poor quality		



JouFLU observations

- Proposal submitted for 2012 Summer Season
 - Will combine with existing debris disk data

Fringe locking/statistical distribution reductions

- SPIE with Charles Hanot
 - “self-calibrating”, uses statistical distributions of intensities to determine visibility , assumes no temporal correlation b/t beam intensities and Gaussian errors
 - Order of magnitude improvement over existing methods
 - Requires high number of fast scans

JouFLU & CHAMP

- Gives phase stability
- Reduce piston error
- Longer duration scans
- Improve statistics

Stabilizes OPD
Increased integration time
Increased sensitivity



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