Exoplanet detection with high contrast imaging First results on a small survey

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"This project has received funding from the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme (COBREX; grant agreement n° 885593)"



Introduction

THESIS : Exoplanet detection with high contrast imaging

- Reprocess the entire SPHERE archive (young stars)
- Use of a new algorithm : PACO
- Test bed on a small sample of close and young solar-type stars





The PACO algorithm

Algorithm developed to process HCI observation (PAtch COvariance, Flasseur et al. 2018)

- Statistical data-driven modelling of noise at local scale
- Provide statistically-based SNR maps following N(0,1)
- No PSF subtraction step

We used robust PACO ASDI (Flasseur et al. 2020ab)

Robustness to bad frames

2FX

 ASDI allow better noise estimation and optimal spectral combination following a prior





Priors creation for PACO ASDI

Priors are used to optimally combine multi wavelength data following weights → spectral priors, maximize snr of sources We choose to build our spectral priors based on Exo-Rem model (~10 000 spectra at R=500, Charnay et al. 2019)







IRDIS spectral priors



Exploring the spectral diversity

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Study the sensibility of PACO to various number of priors with fake injected planet of various spectral types







IRDIS spectral priors

Impact on false positive rate of adding prior







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IFS spectral priors

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Spectral prior

20



Mini-survey : sample definition

All (23) young (< 150 Myr), close (<60 pc) solar type stars observed during the SPHERE/SHINE F150 (part of the SPHERE GTO survey, Desidera et al. 2021) survey with H23/JY filters

Designed as a test bed for the future massive reduction (all targets).



Results : detection classification ~

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Results : IRDIS contrast comparison with SHINE F150





Improving astrometric and photometric error budget

- Updated astrometric error budget thanks to :
 - Lessons learn from 7 years of service of SPHERE (following Maire+2021)
 - Improved pré-reduction pipeline and centering (thanks to Jule's work)
- Improved photometric error budget
 - Using SPARTA data
 - Using the DTTS of SPHERE





- Gaia allow us to have direct hints of the presence of a companion
 - Gaia alone cannot probe for long period companion (limited by the data duration)
 - \rightarrow Use Gaia-Hipparcos PMa

But using PMa to probe for HCI detectable companions is **not enough** \rightarrow we need to account for the excess noise



HD 104125 (100.4 pc, A2V) $\sigma_{PMa} = 8.8$ $\sigma_{\text{EN}} = 31$



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HD 135778 (123 pc, F3V) $\sigma_{PMa} = 4.5 \quad \sigma_{EN} = 0.3$



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P111 proposal focusing on unobserved (or bad observed) young stars with high σ_{PMa} and little to none σ_{EN}

+ paper ?

Warning : Gaia can be sensitive to the a close massive companion, but a faint distant signal can be hidden in it

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Forthcoming work

3 upcoming milestones :

- Re-analysis of the F150 (IRDIS : ~ 280 PACO reductions ready)
- Analysis of the F250 : IRDIS ready to be launch
- The Sco-Cen sample (SPHERE x GPI) : IRDIS ready to be launch

IFS pipeline is (nearly) ready





Results : detection limits using MESS2

HIP13402, 2016-10-14, H23 band, DI+RV combination



Grandjean et al, 2020

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Results : detection limits using MESS2

HIP 1481, 2015-10-26, H23 band, DI only

HIP 1481, 2015-10-26 + 2016-09-18, H23 band, DI only



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BACKUP SLIDE : contrast







BACKUP SLIDE : contrast





BACKUP SLIDE : contrast





SNR of false positive





Contrast : All priors





