

ExSoCal 2018  
Sept 17, 2018

# HIGH-CONTRAST IMAGING OF A NEW CIRCUMBINARY DISK AROUND A YOUNG SPECTROSCOPIC BINARY



**Marie Ygouf**  
Caltech/IPAC

**Collaborators:**

Chas Beichman, Tiffany Meshkat, Rachel Akeson, Rahul Patel (IPAC)

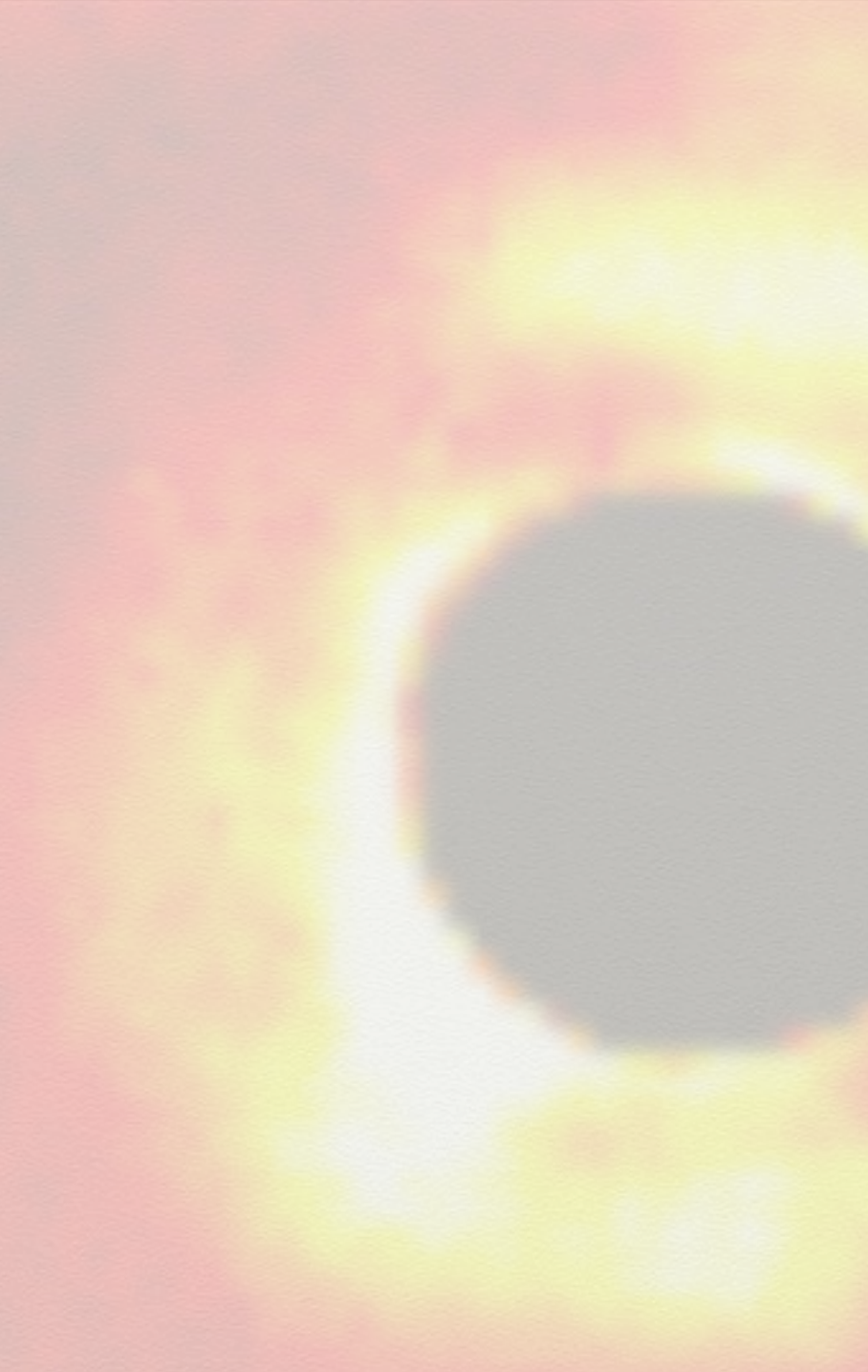
Elodie Choquet, Dimitri Mawet (Caltech)

John Debes, Laurent Pueyo, Marshall Perrin, Stephen Lubow, Julien Girard, Johannes Sahlmann, Bin Ren (STScI)

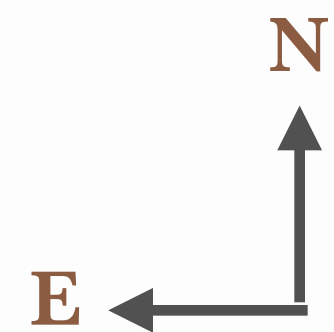
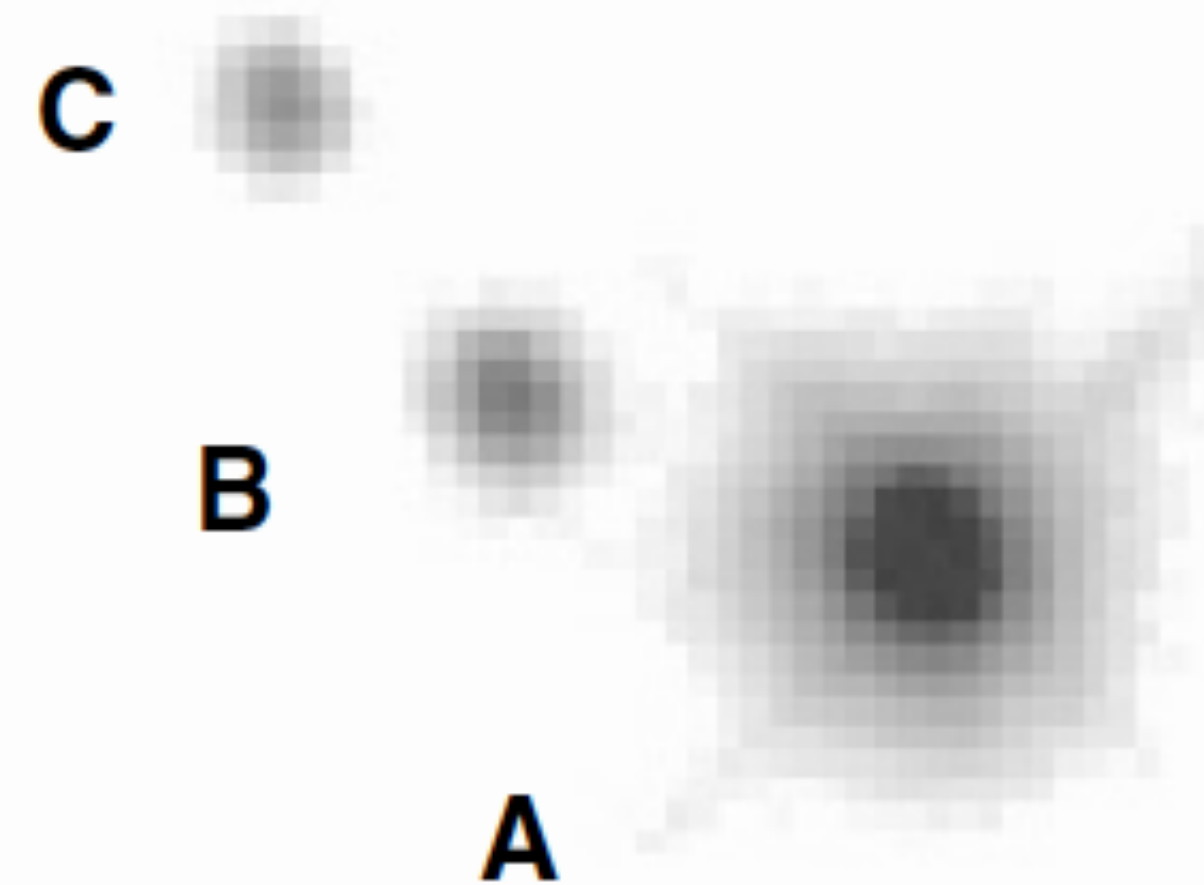
Alycia Weinberger (Carnegie), Gaspard Duchêne (UC Berkeley), Ruobing Dong (UofA), Jozua de Boer (Leiden)

# Your typical high-contrast imaging target

- Quadruple star system



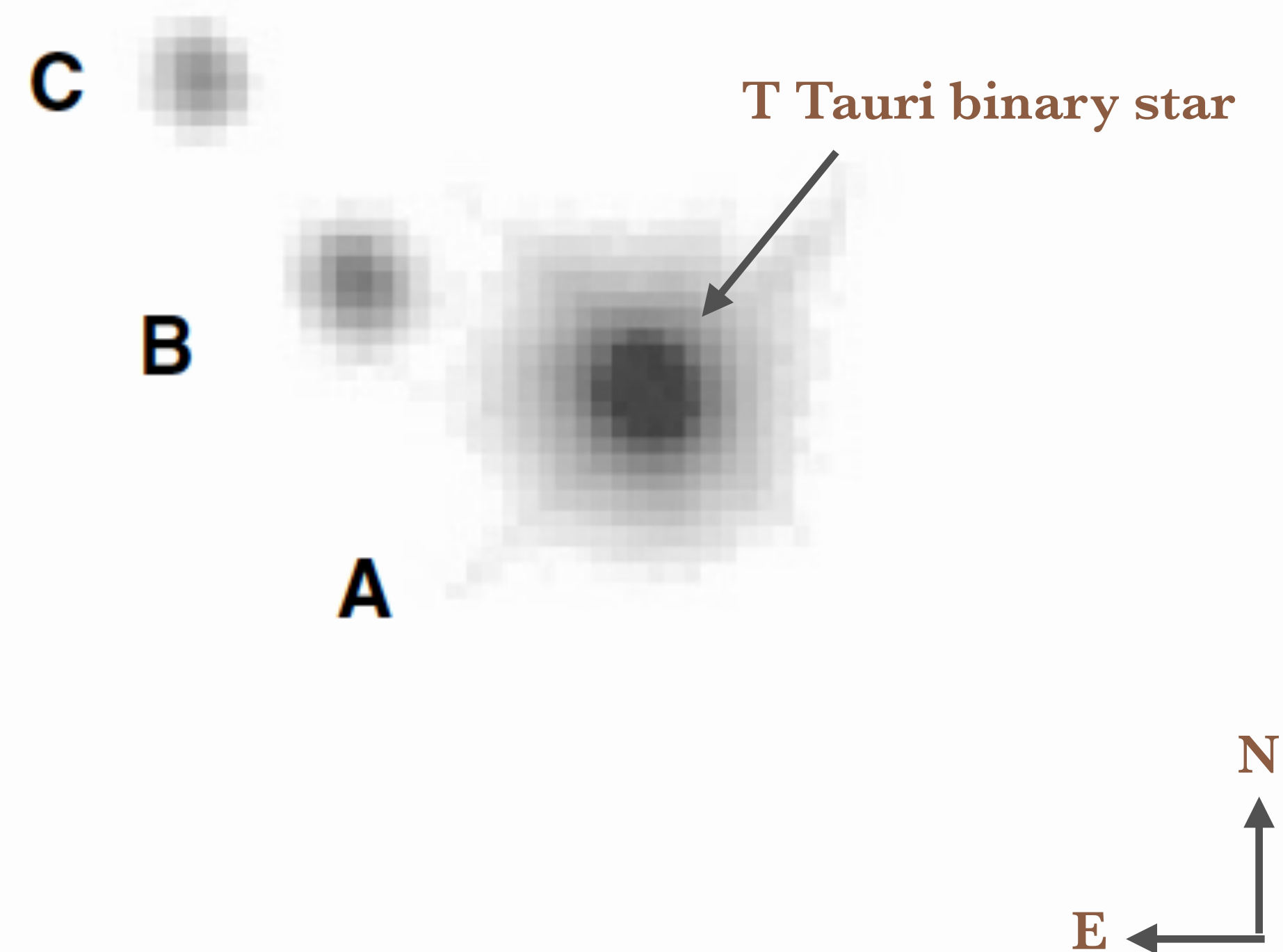
ISPI/CTIO 4 m-Blanco telescope - K-band - 2004



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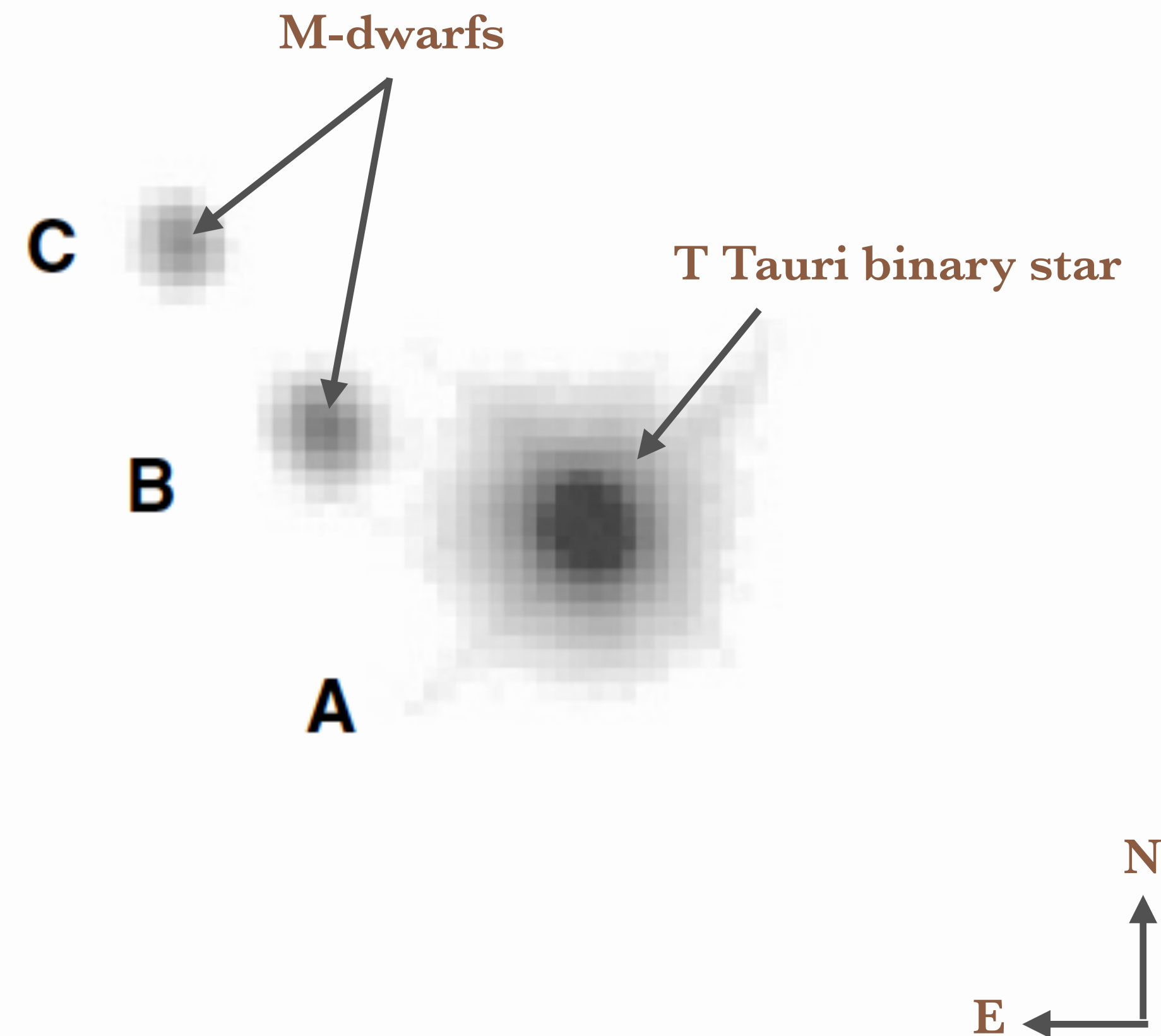
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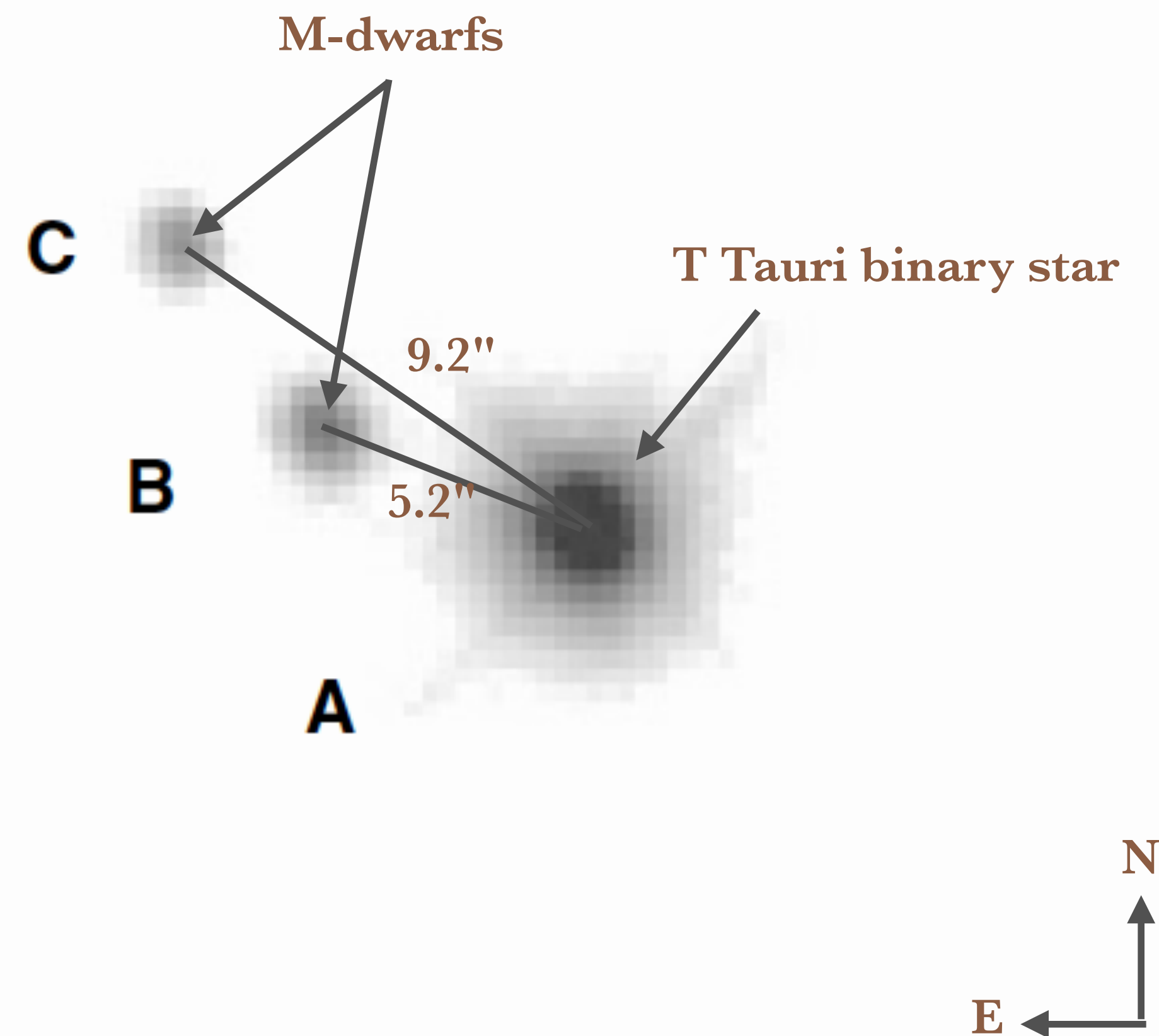
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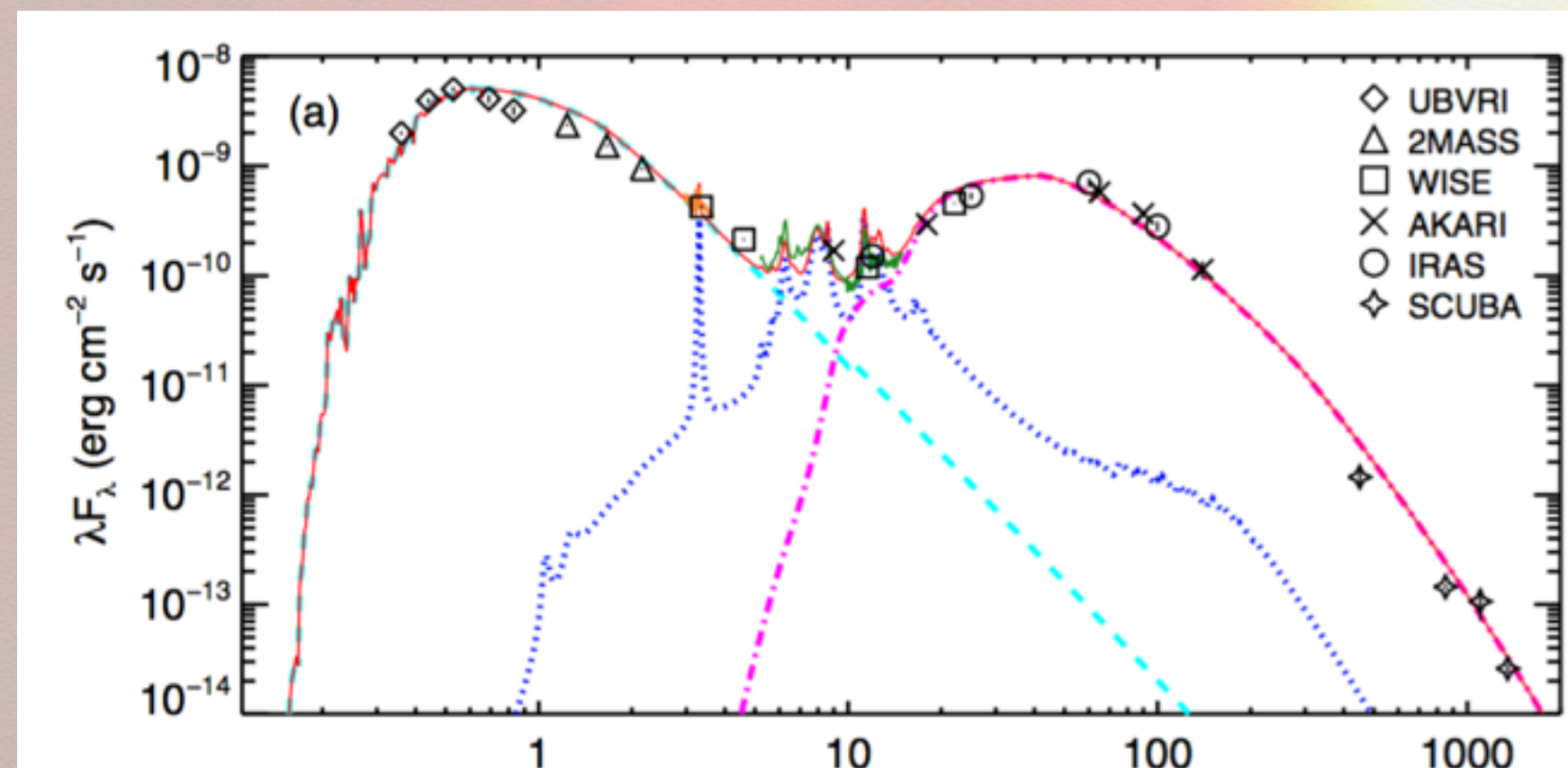
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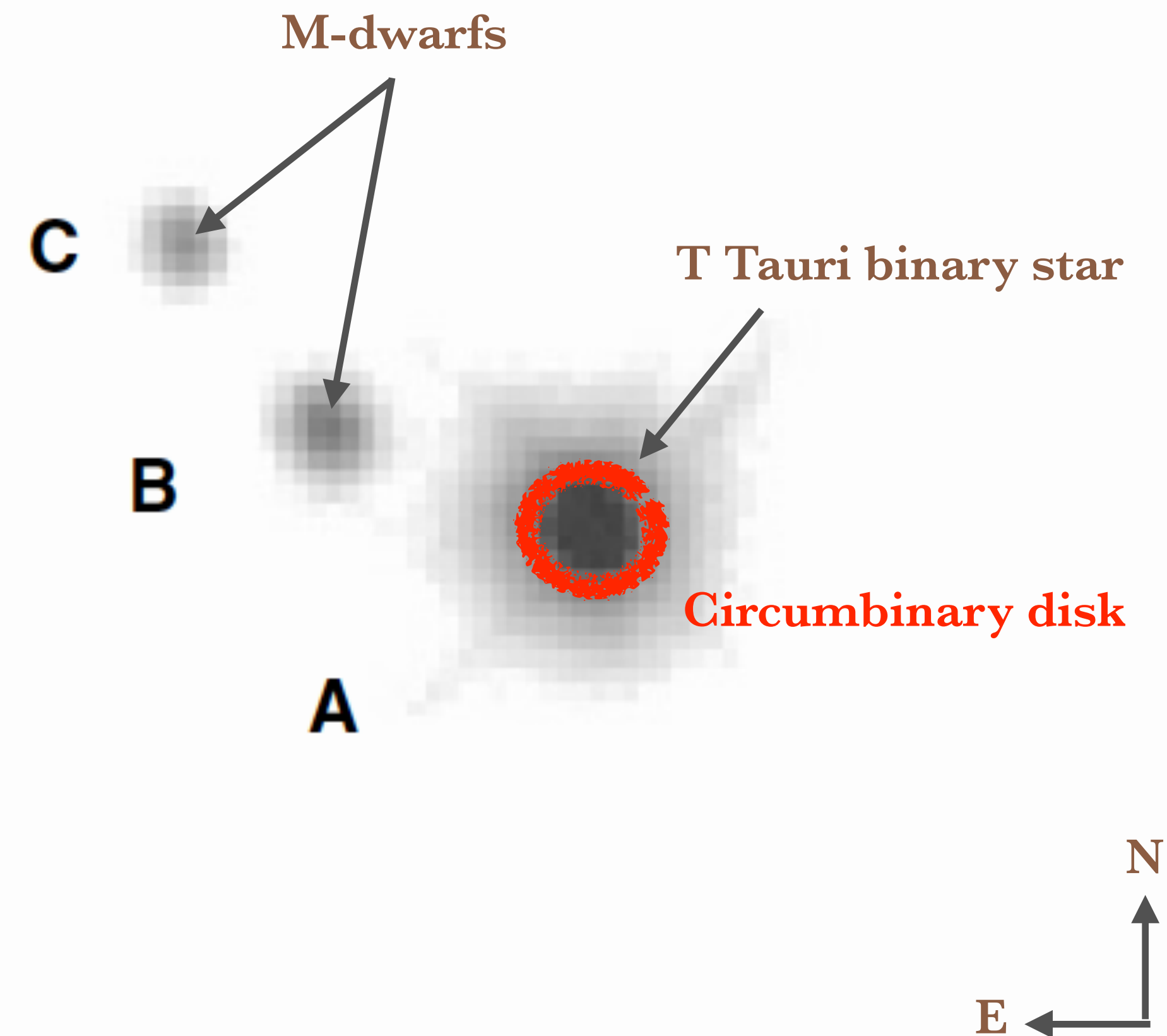


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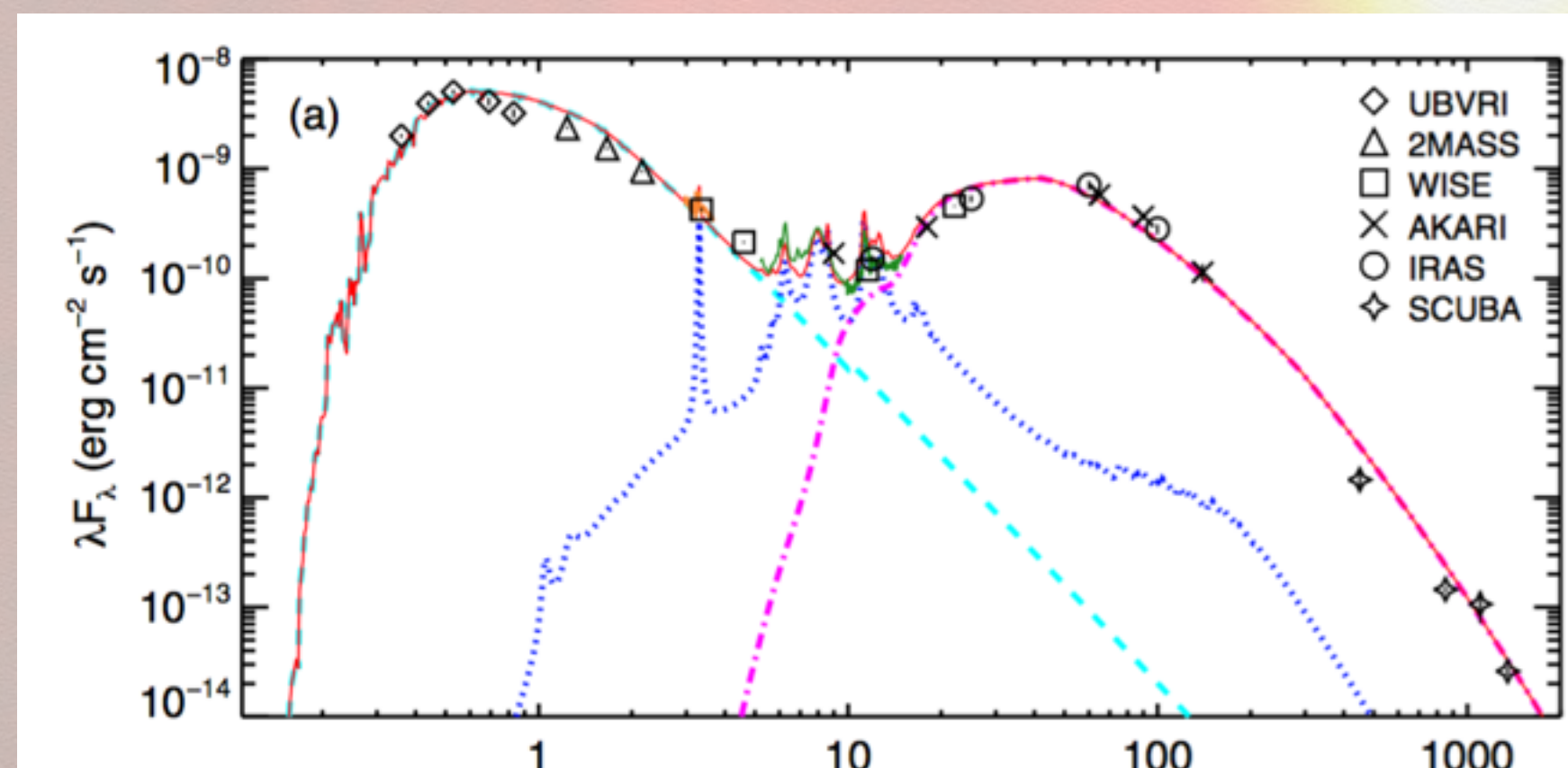


ISPI/CTIO 4 m-Blanco telescope - K-band - 2004

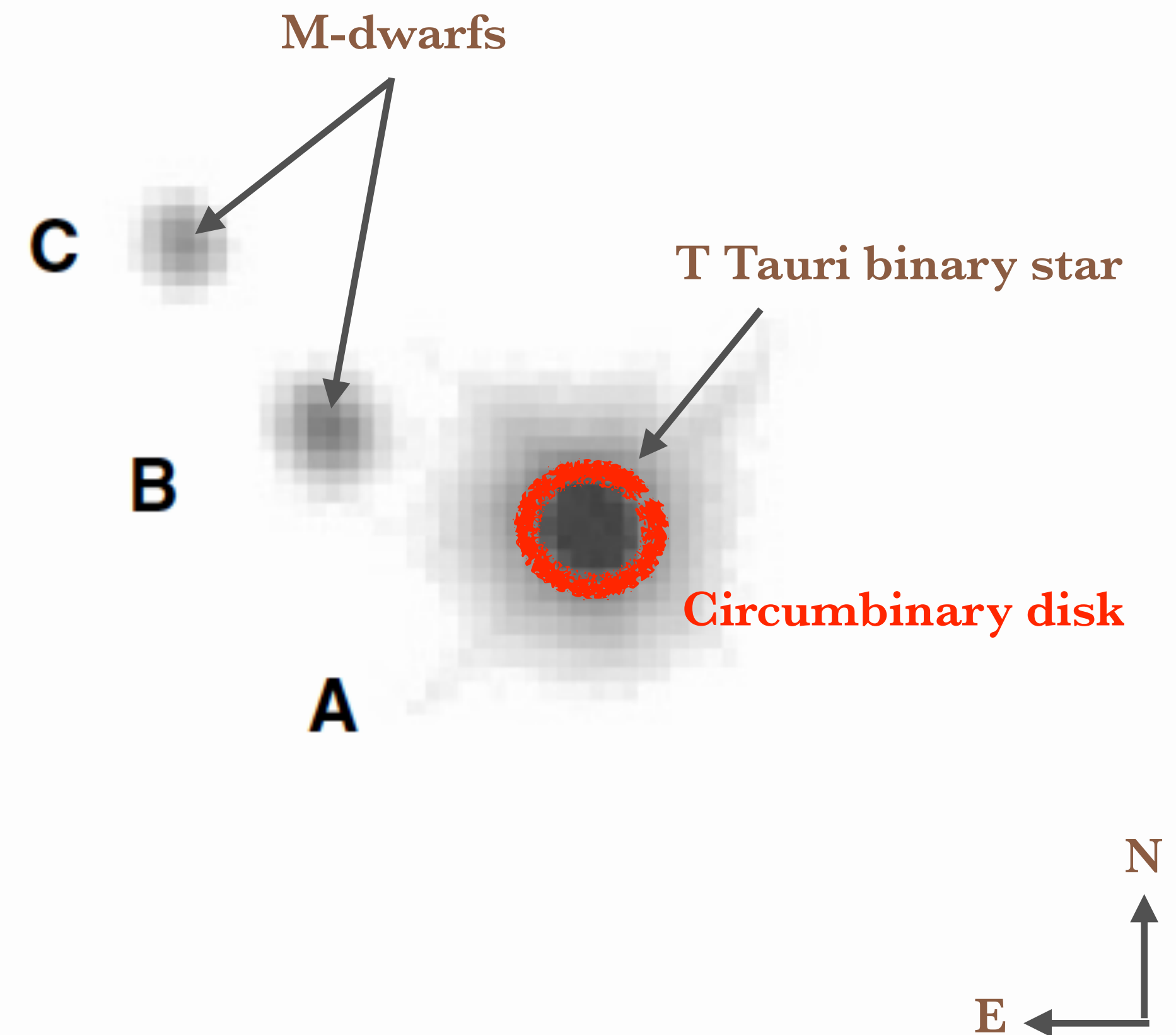


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Credit: Lucas Film



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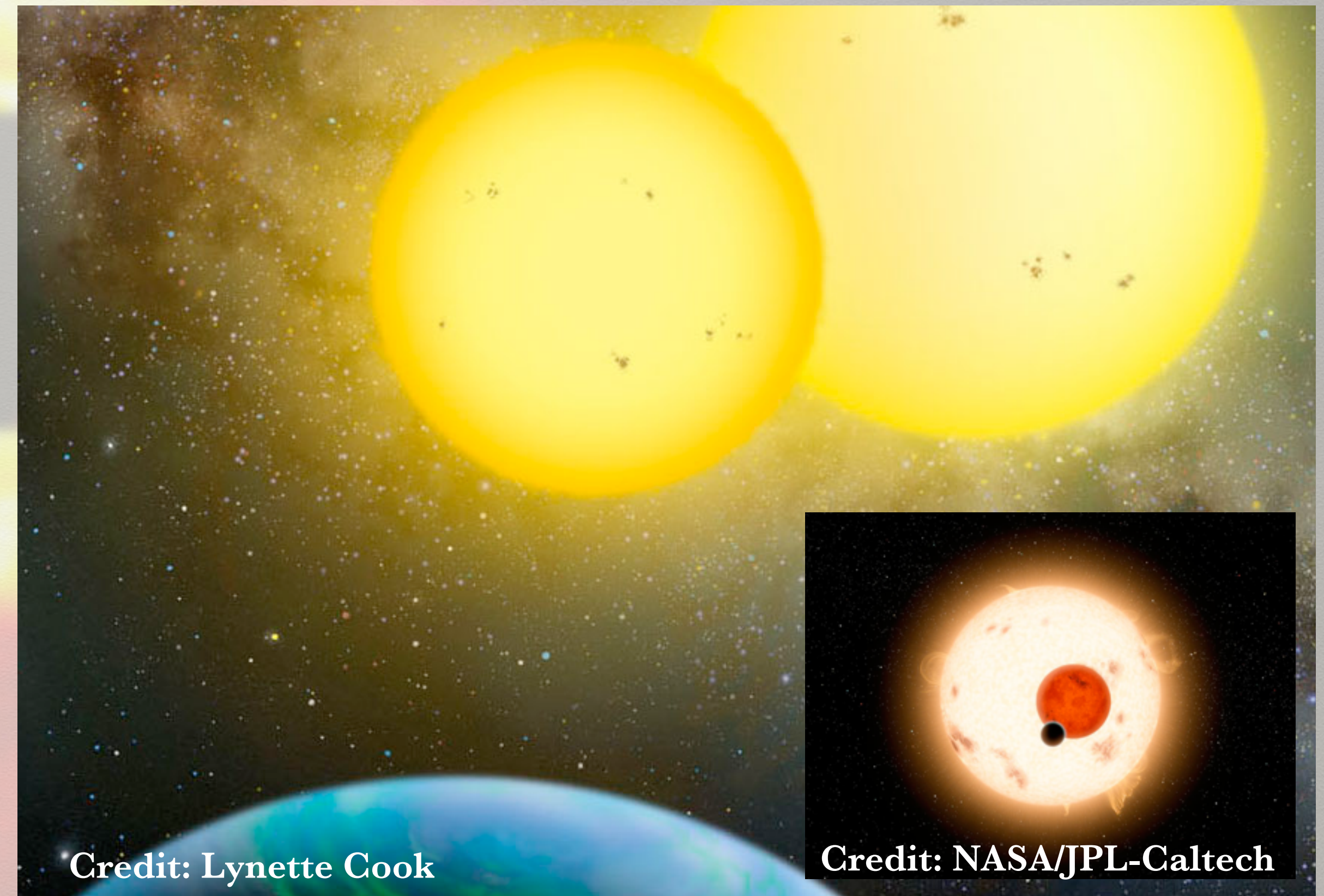
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Credit: Lucas Film

## Kepler circumbinary planet systems

(examples: Kepler 16-b [Doyle et al. 2011], Kepler-35b [Welsh et al. 2012])



Credit: Lynette Cook

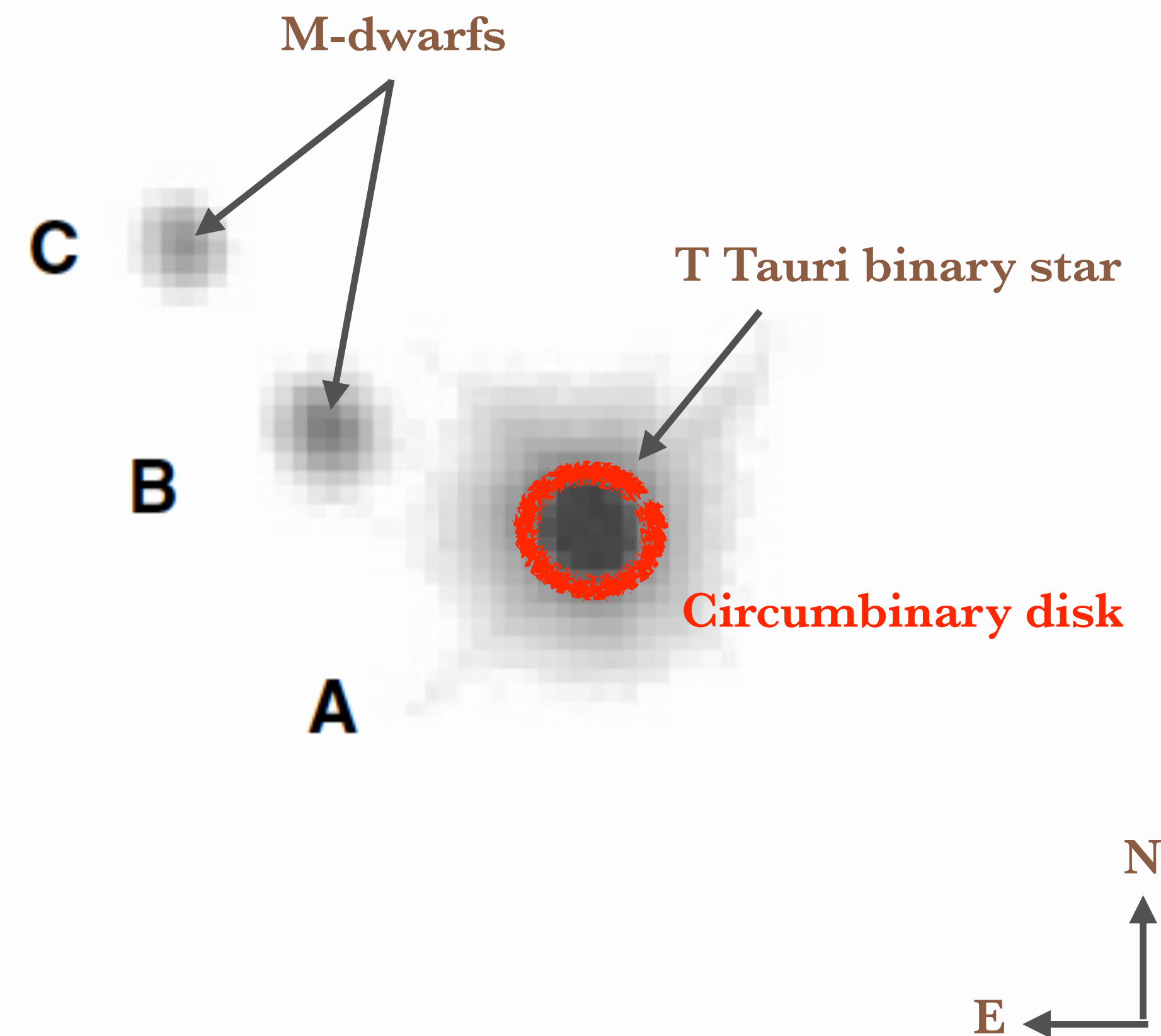
Credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech

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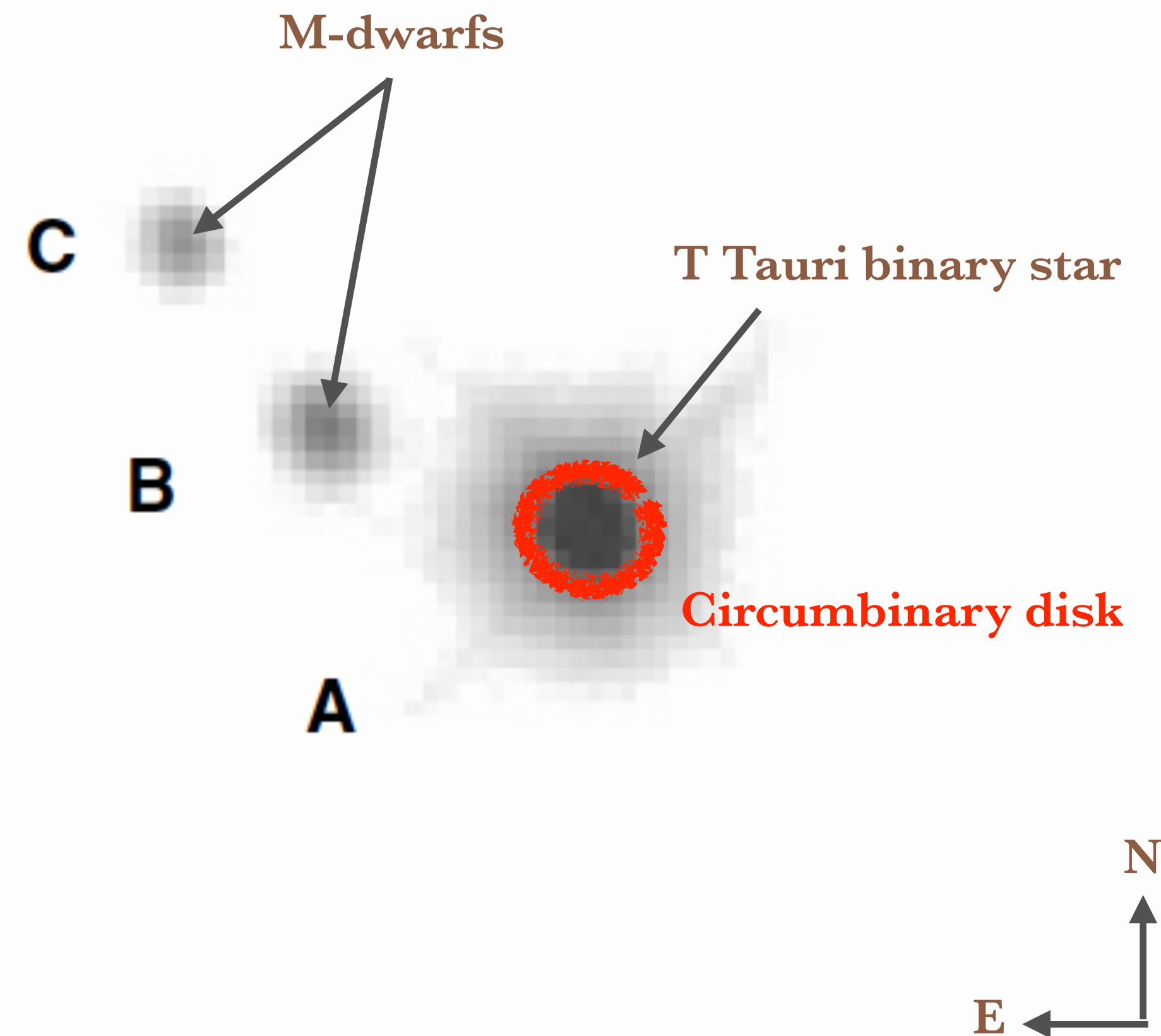
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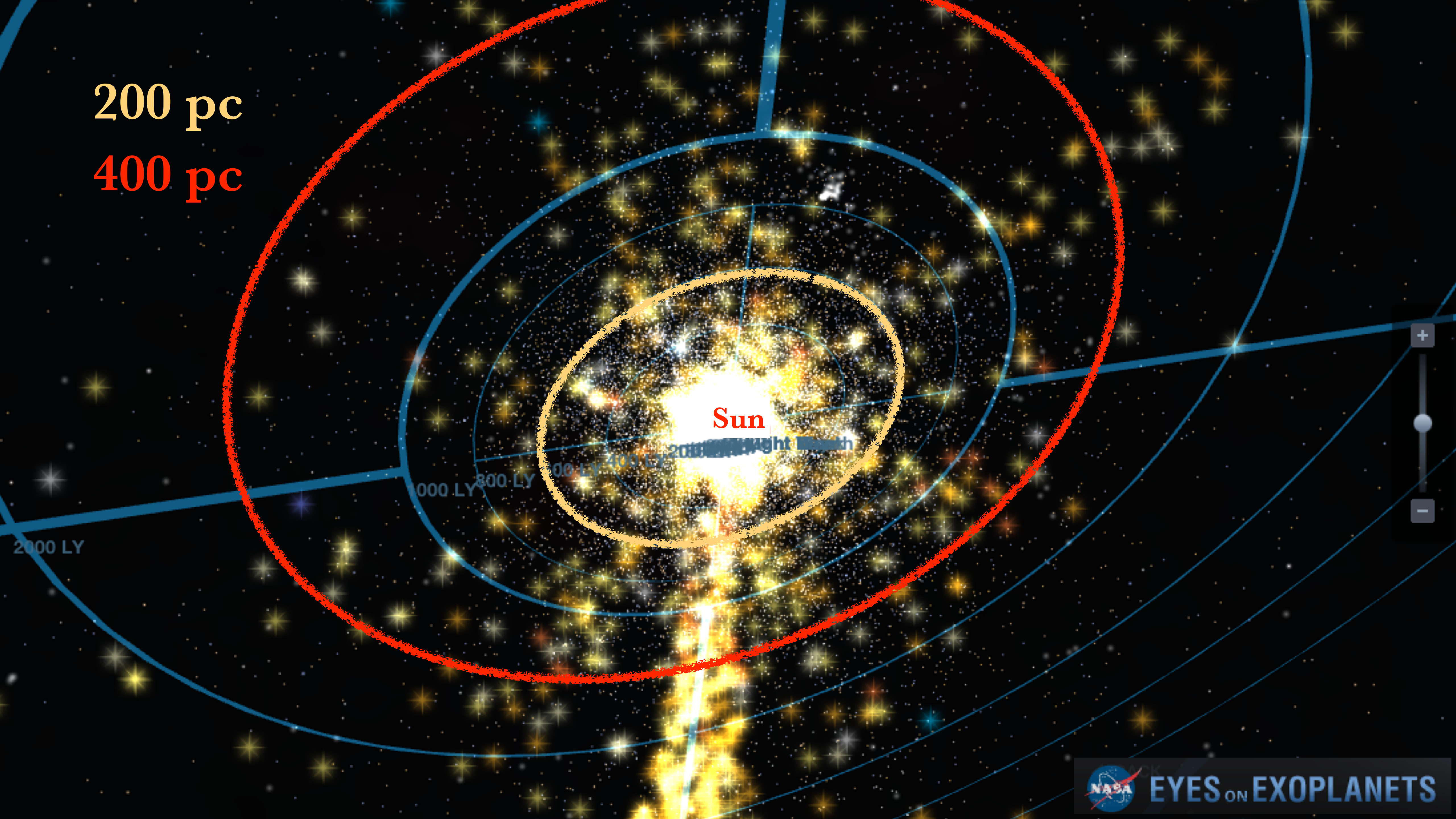
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- **Pretty far system** (between 200 and 400 pc: distance was not well constrained until very recently)

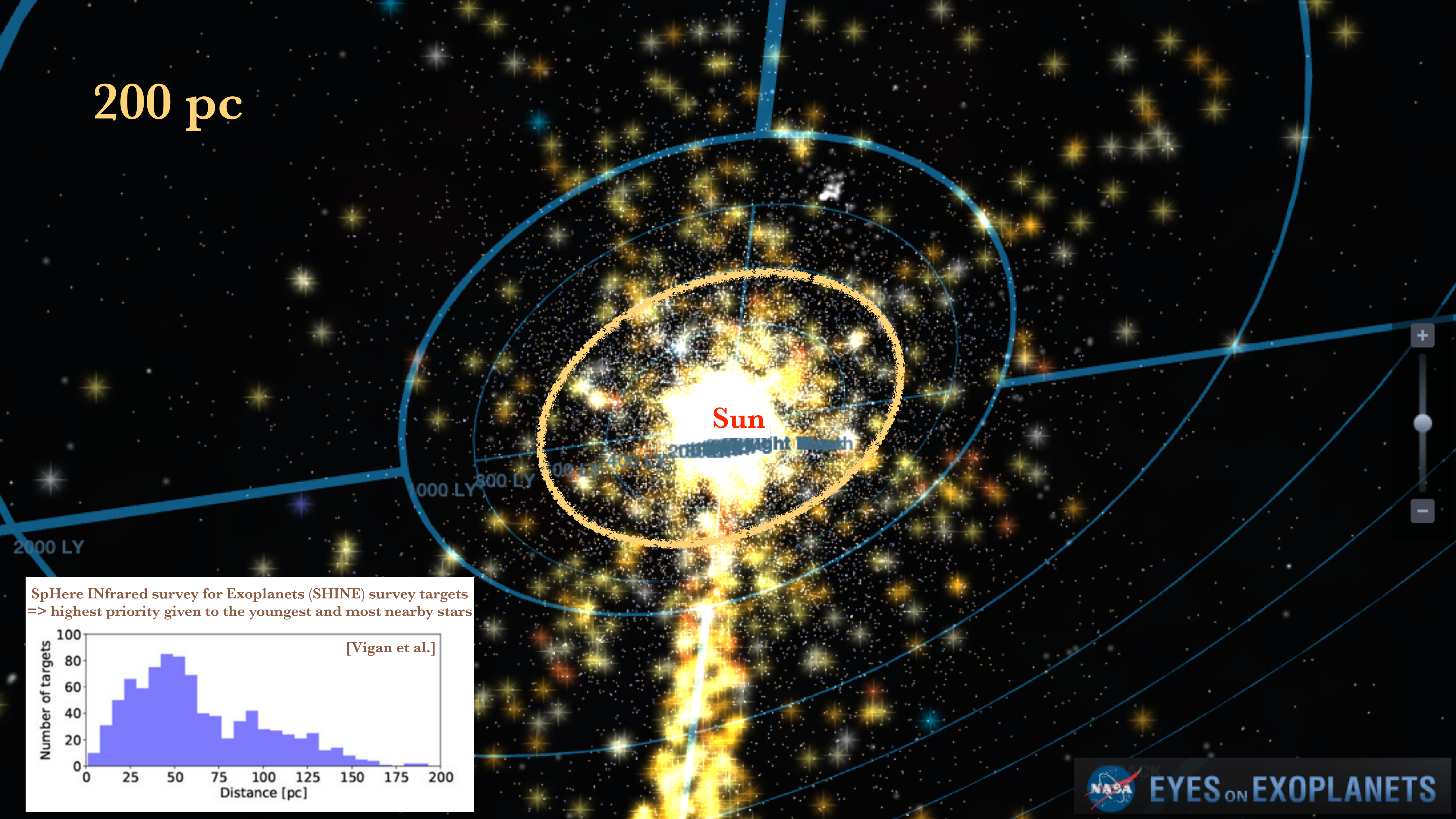
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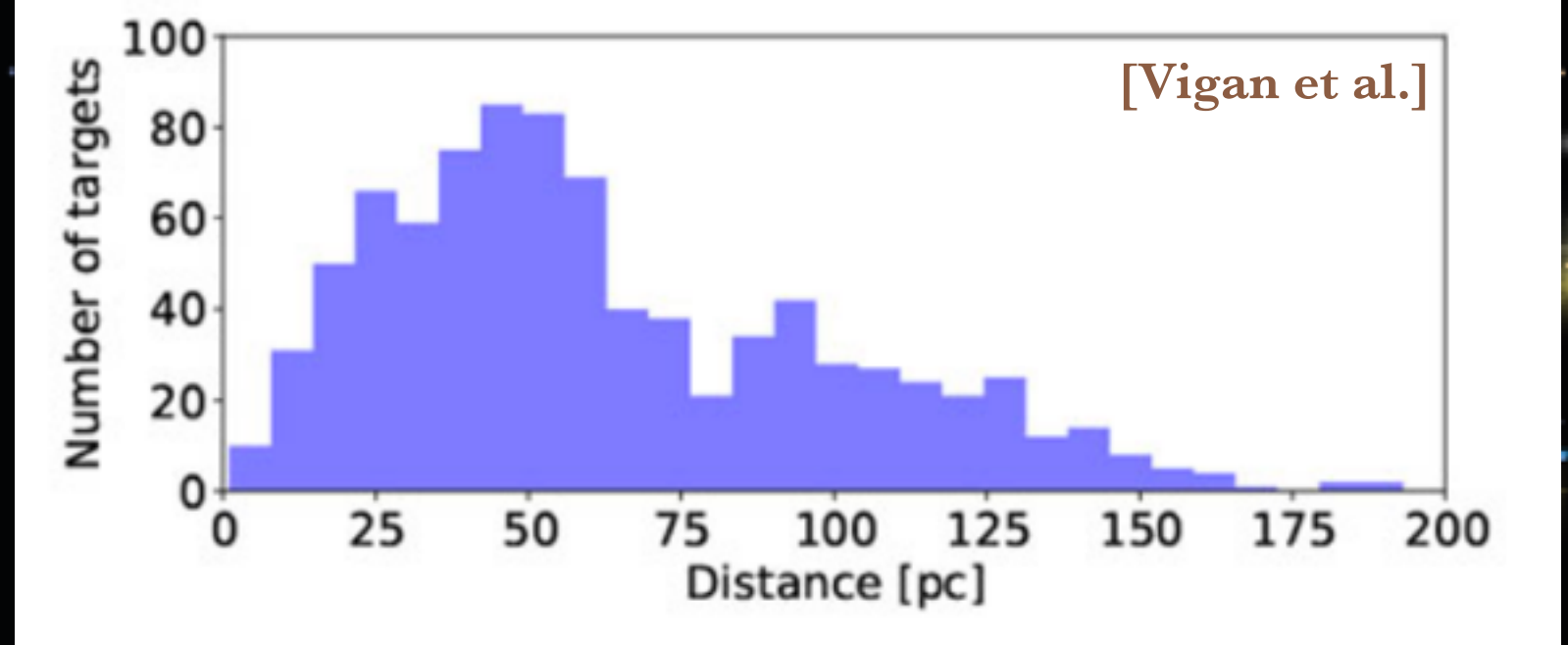
200 pc  
400 pc



200 pc



SpHere INfrared survey for Exoplanets (SHINE) survey targets  
=> highest priority given to the youngest and most nearby stars

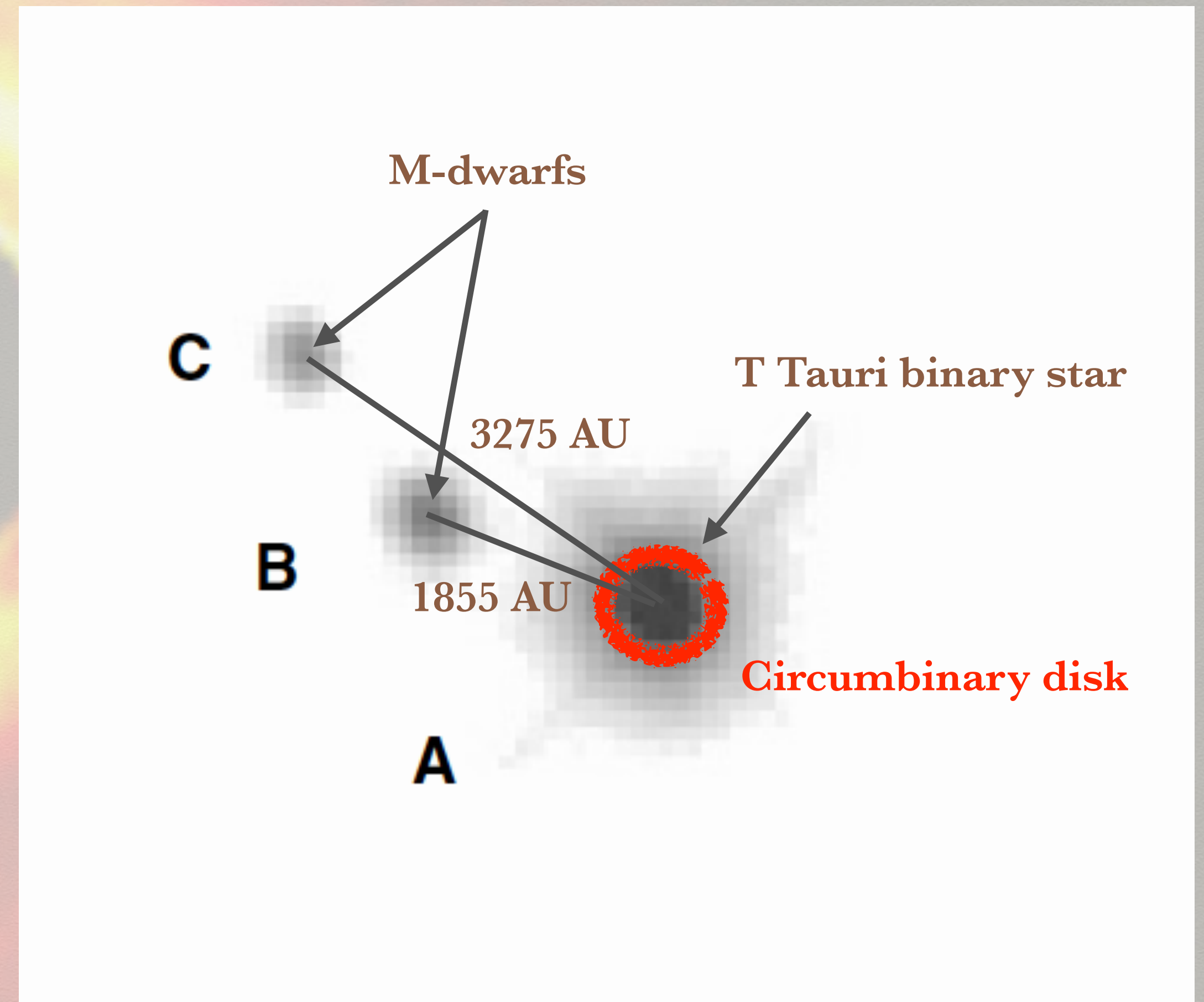


EYES ON EXOPLANETS

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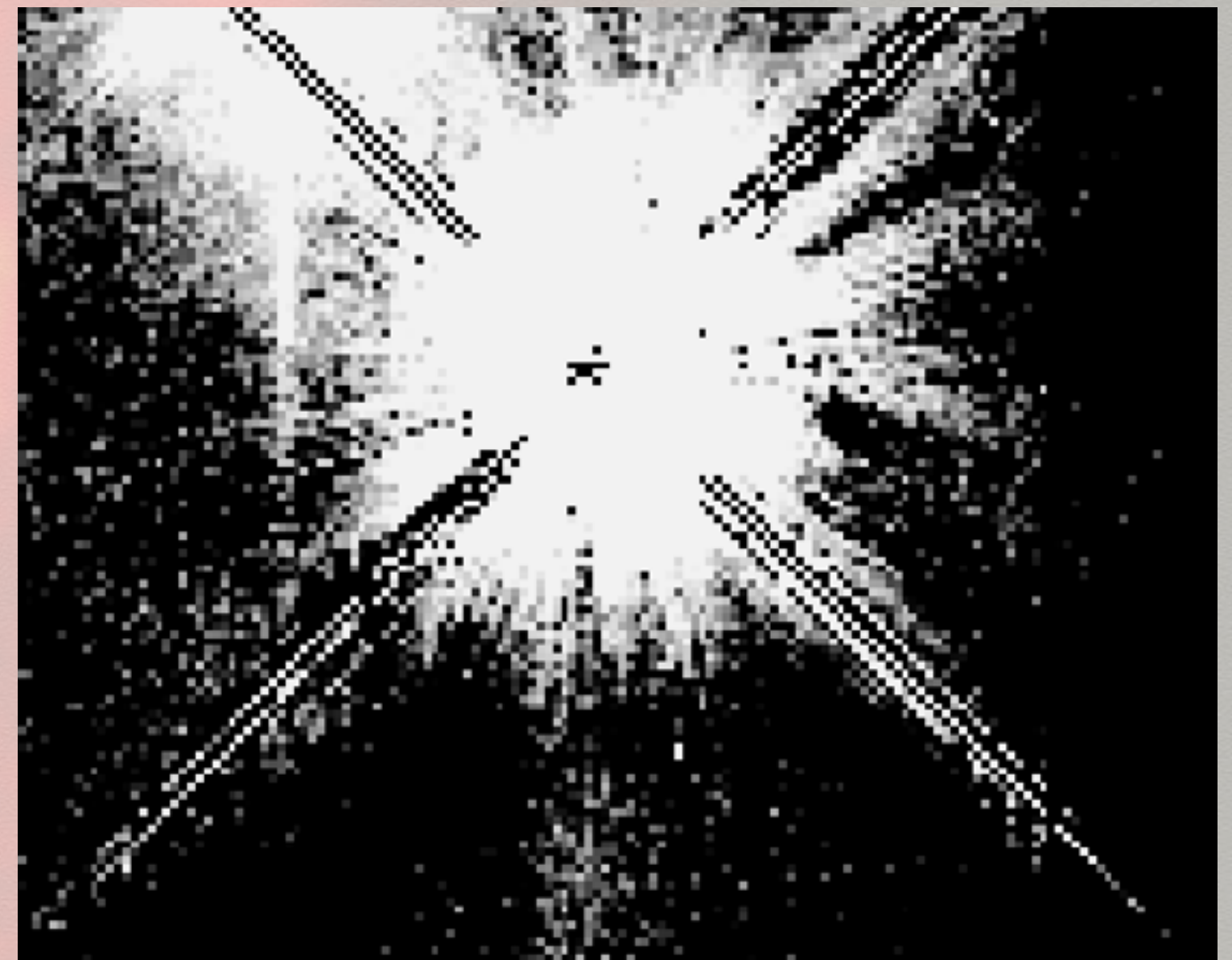
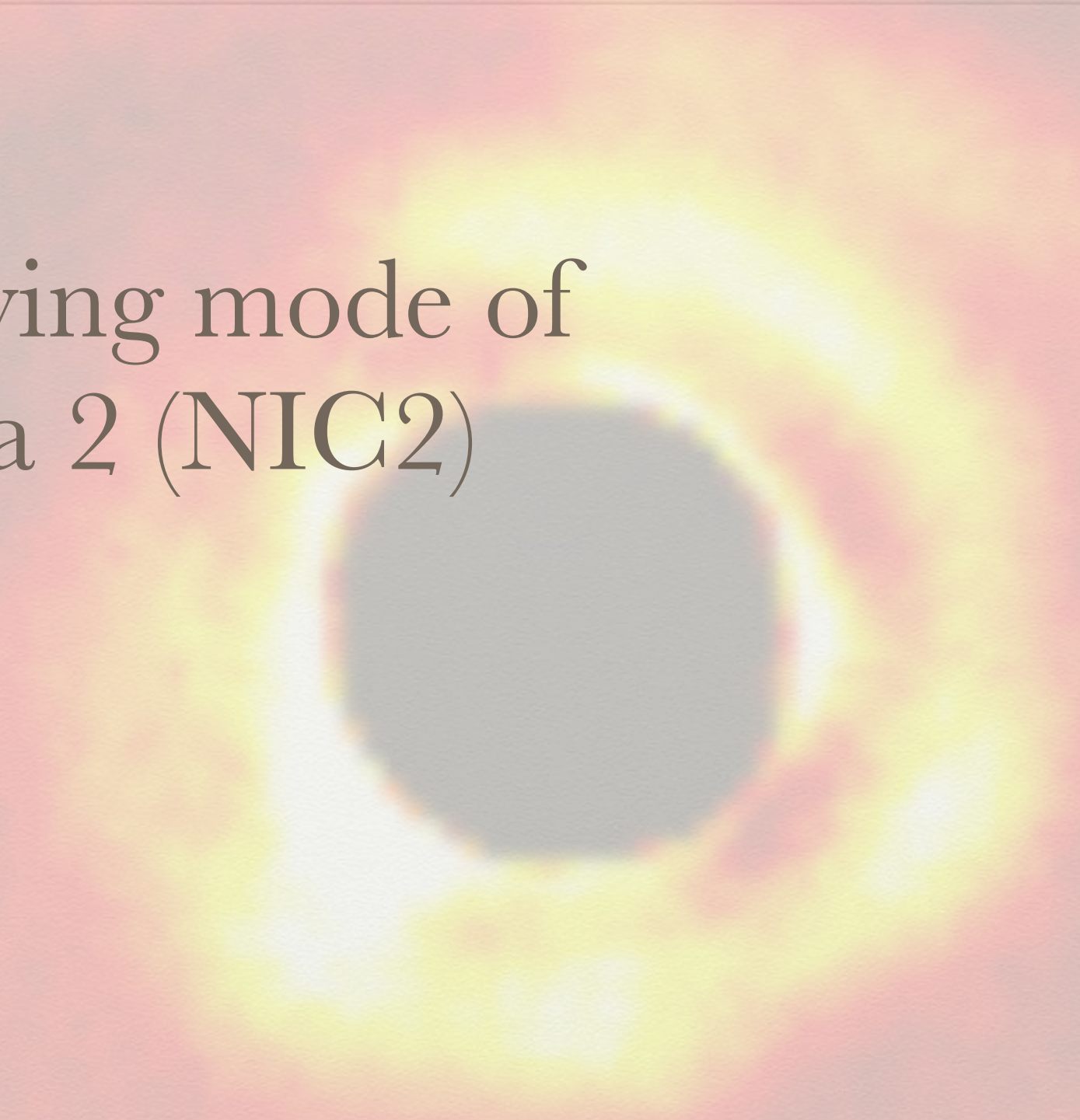
GAIA parallax  
356 pc +/- 6pc



# First high-contrast images with HST-NICMOS

Observations from 1998!

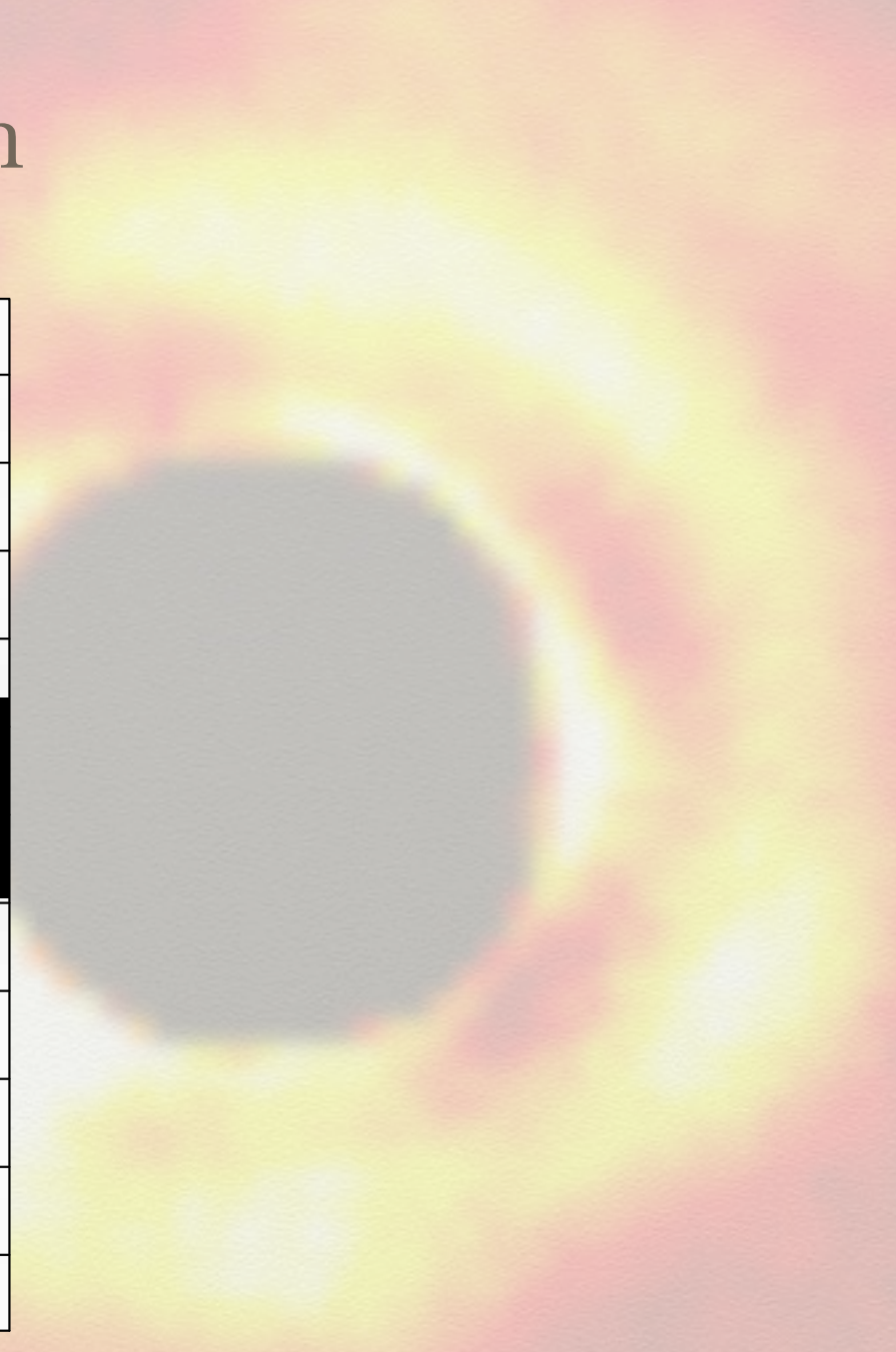
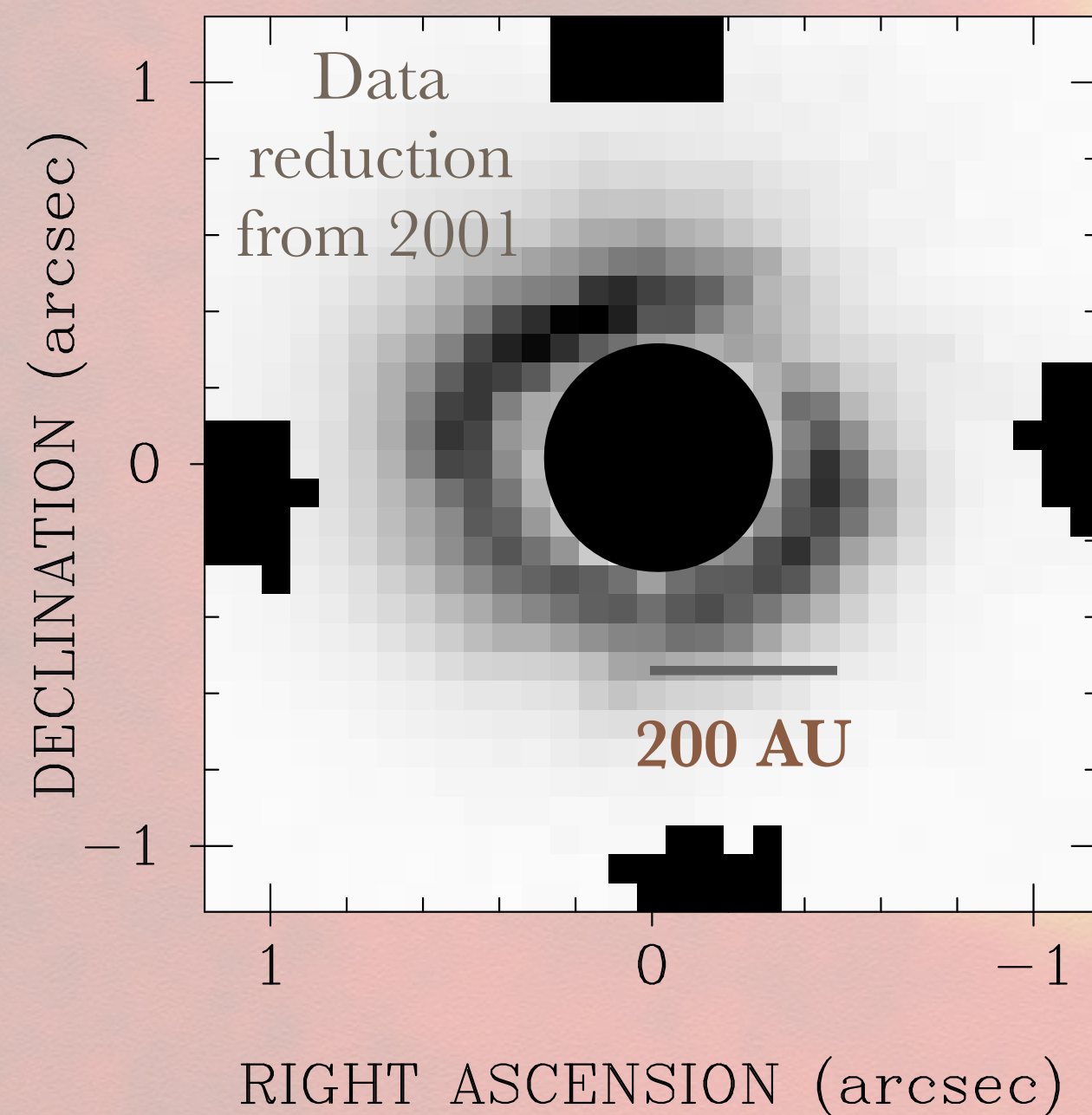
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Classical PSF subtraction

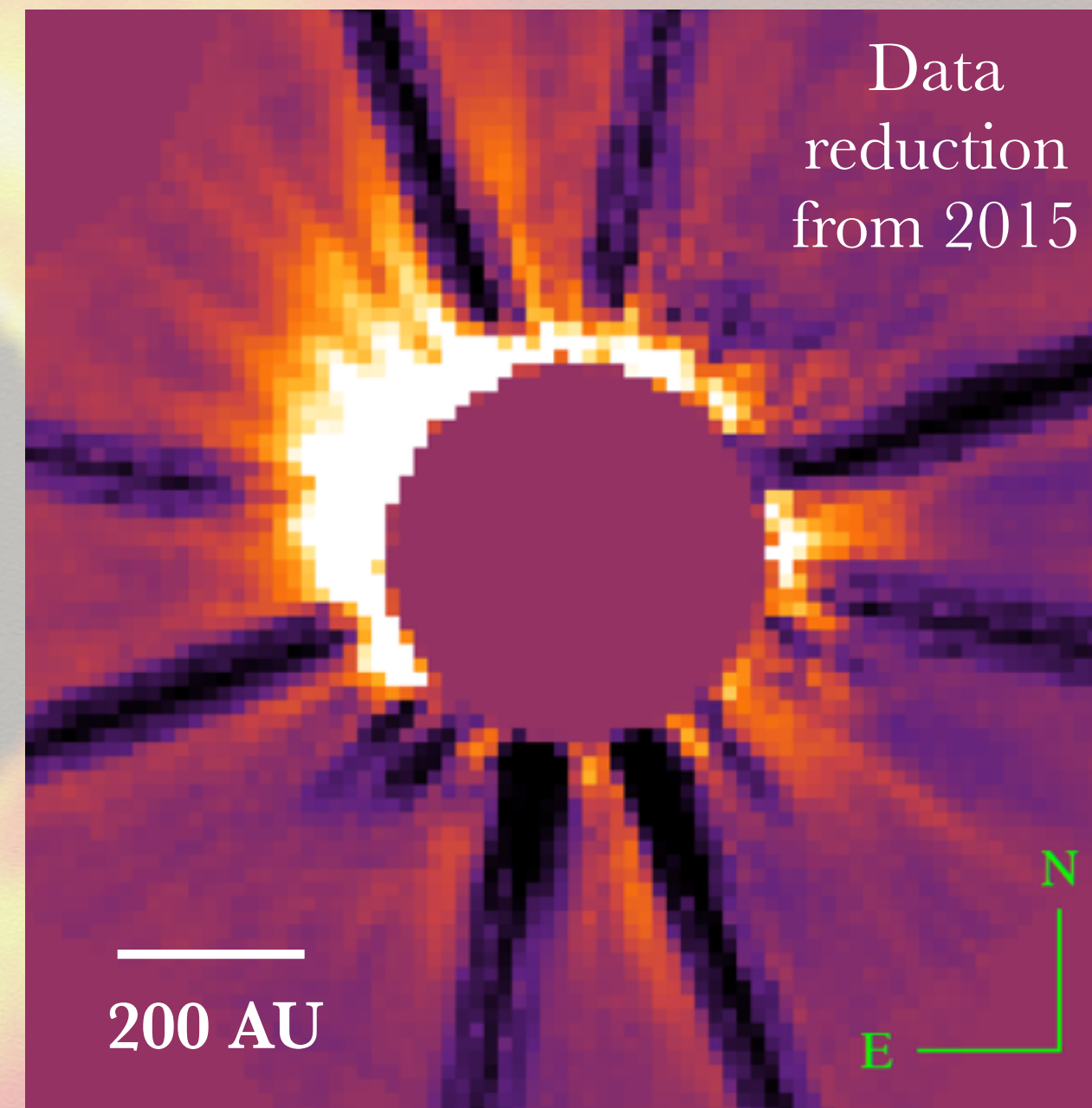
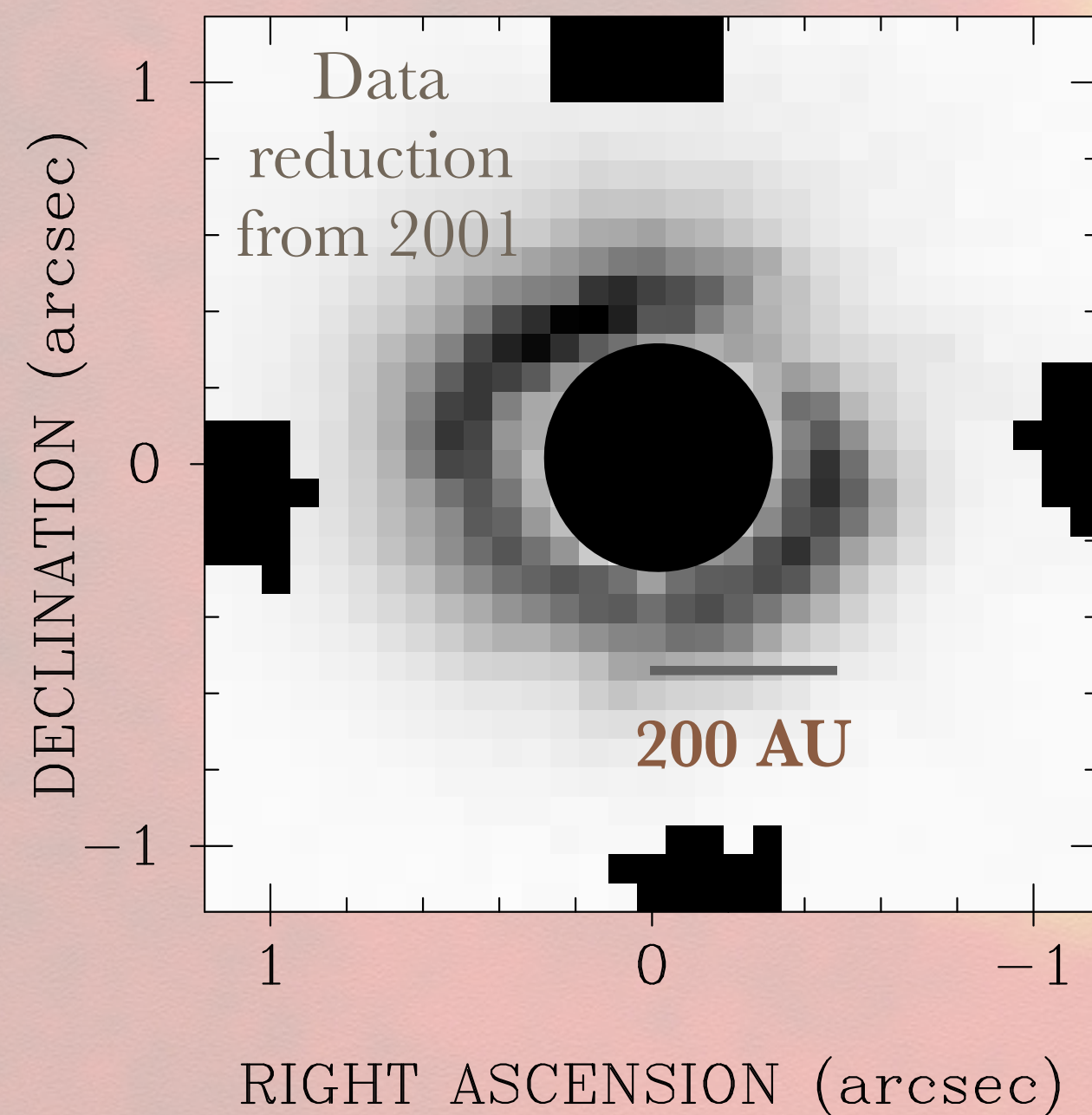




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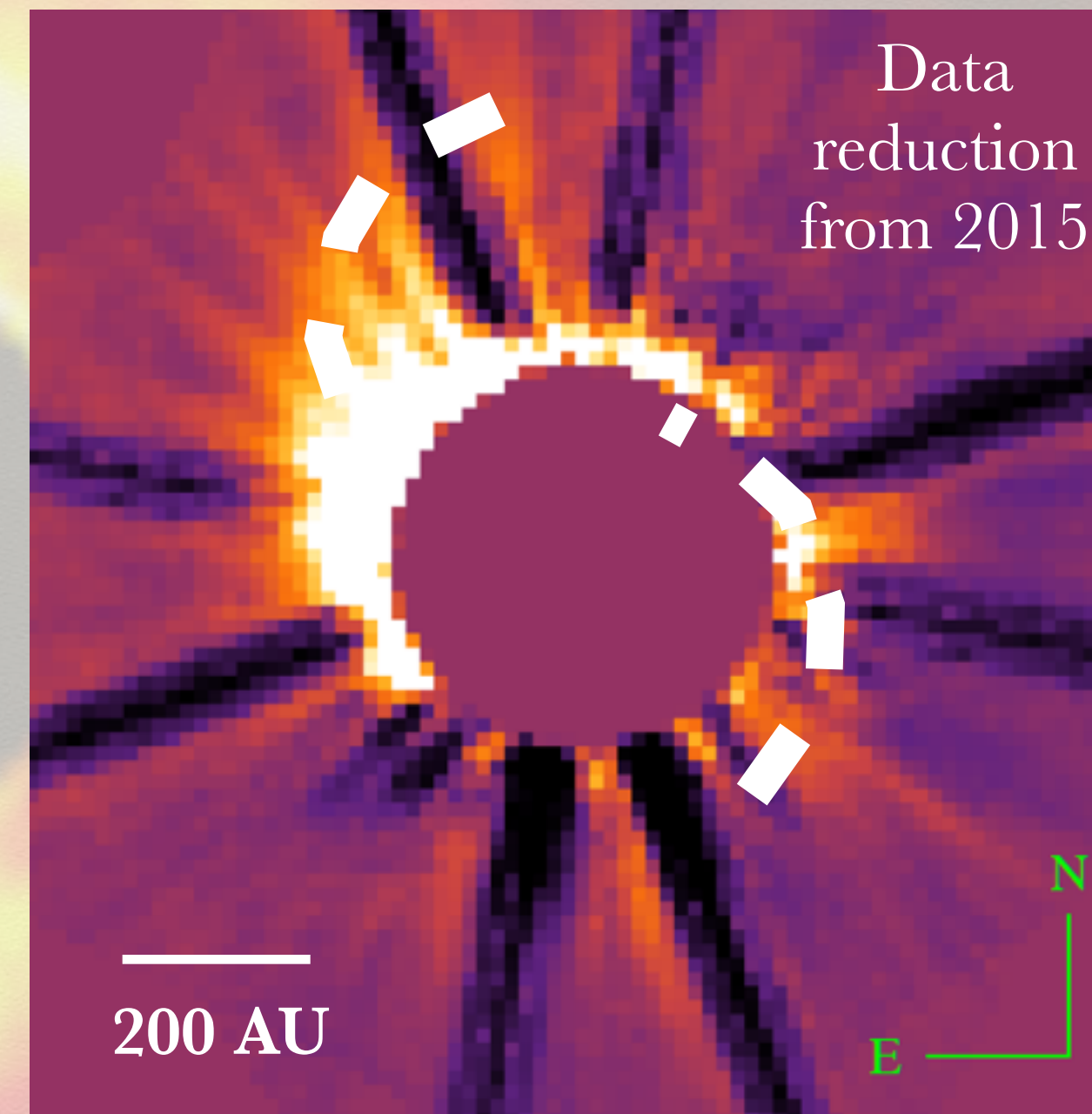
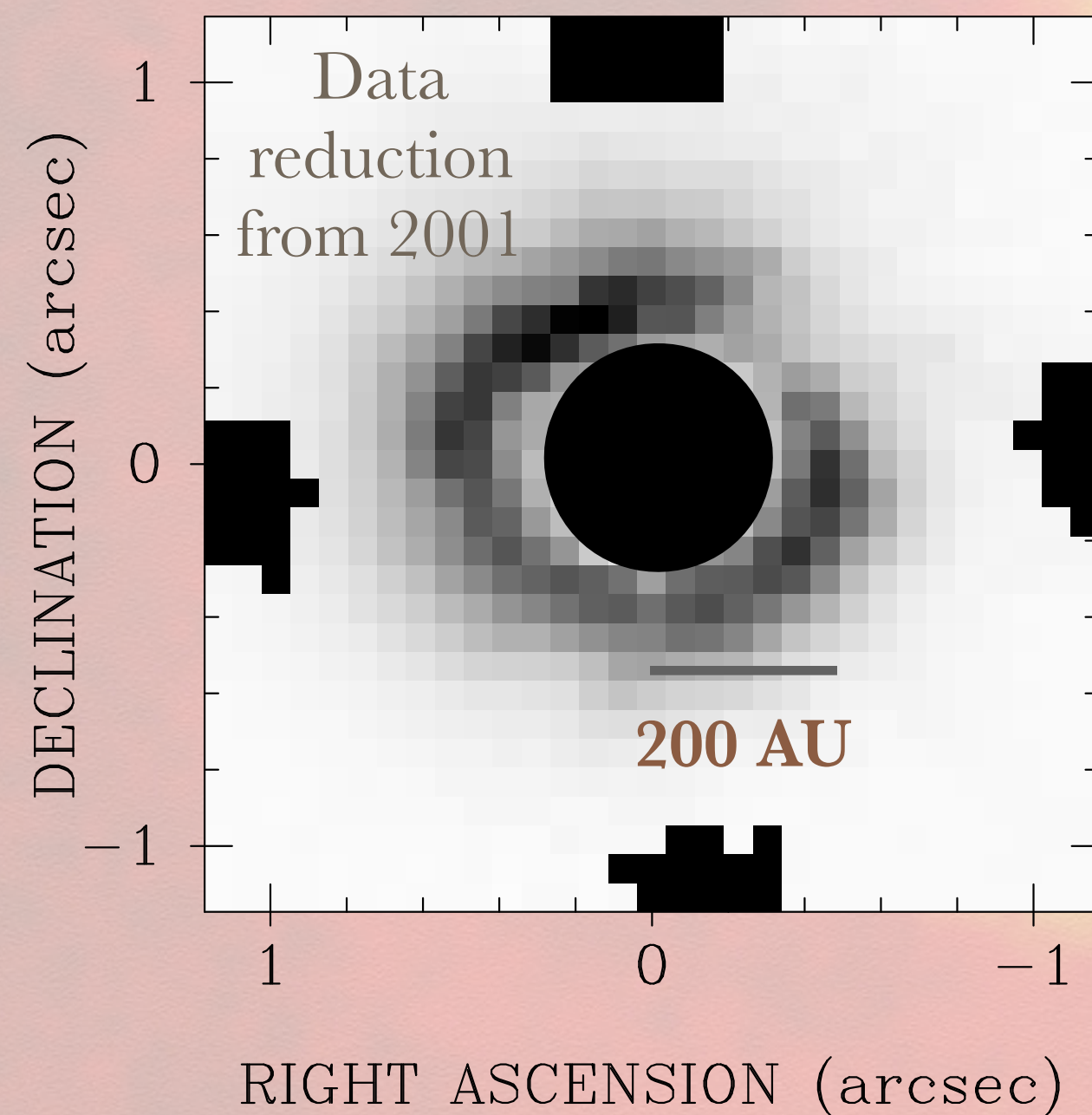


Reduction with KLIP (Soummer et al. 2012) as part of the ALICE project (Choquet et al.)

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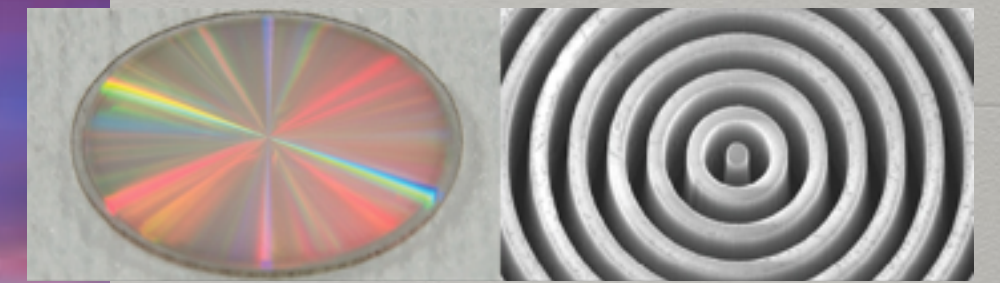
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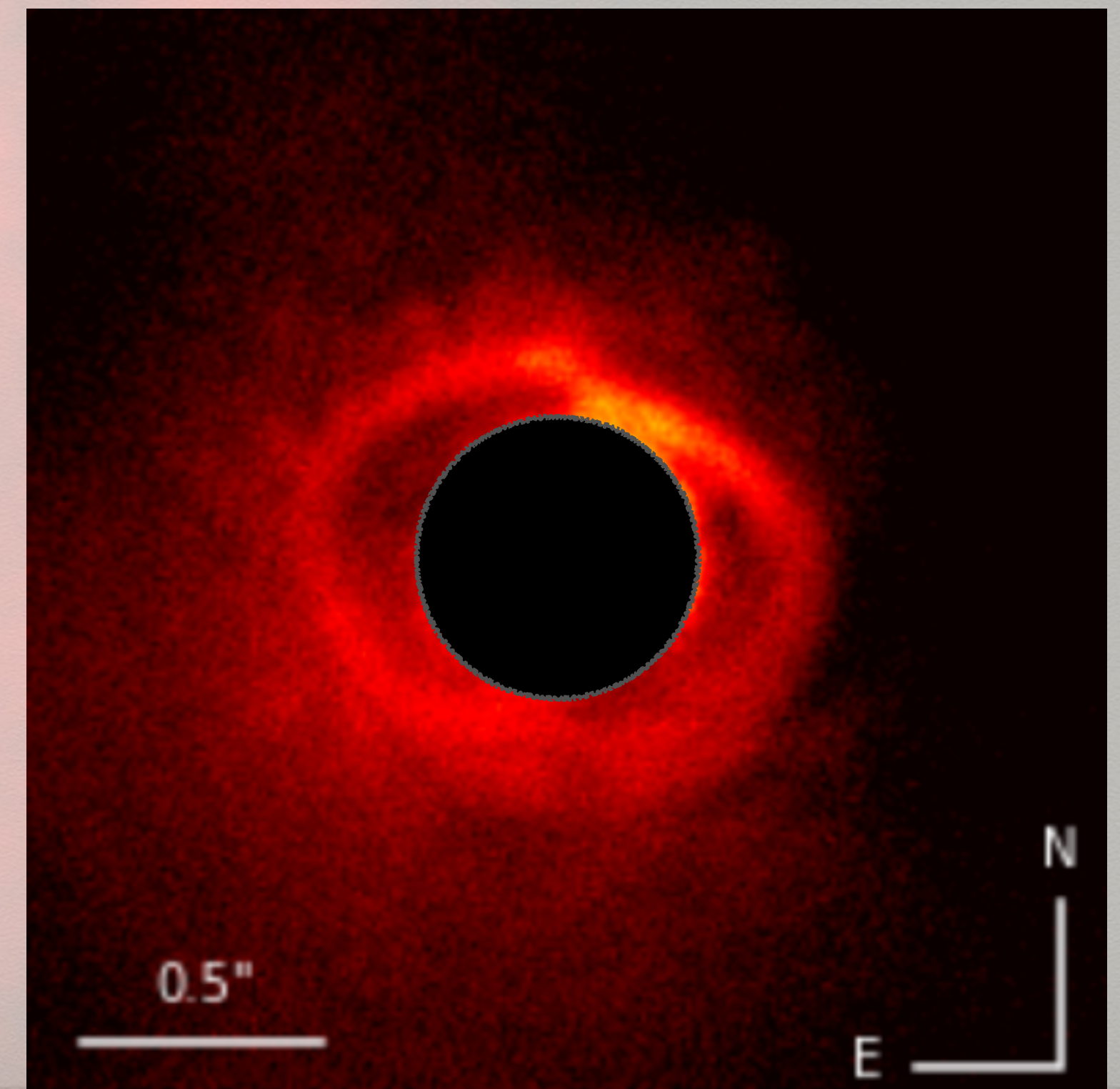
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# Keck Observations

- L'-band observations with Vortex with Keck-NIRC2
- Clear evidence for cavity clearing and ring-like disk
- Spirals: Non-detection

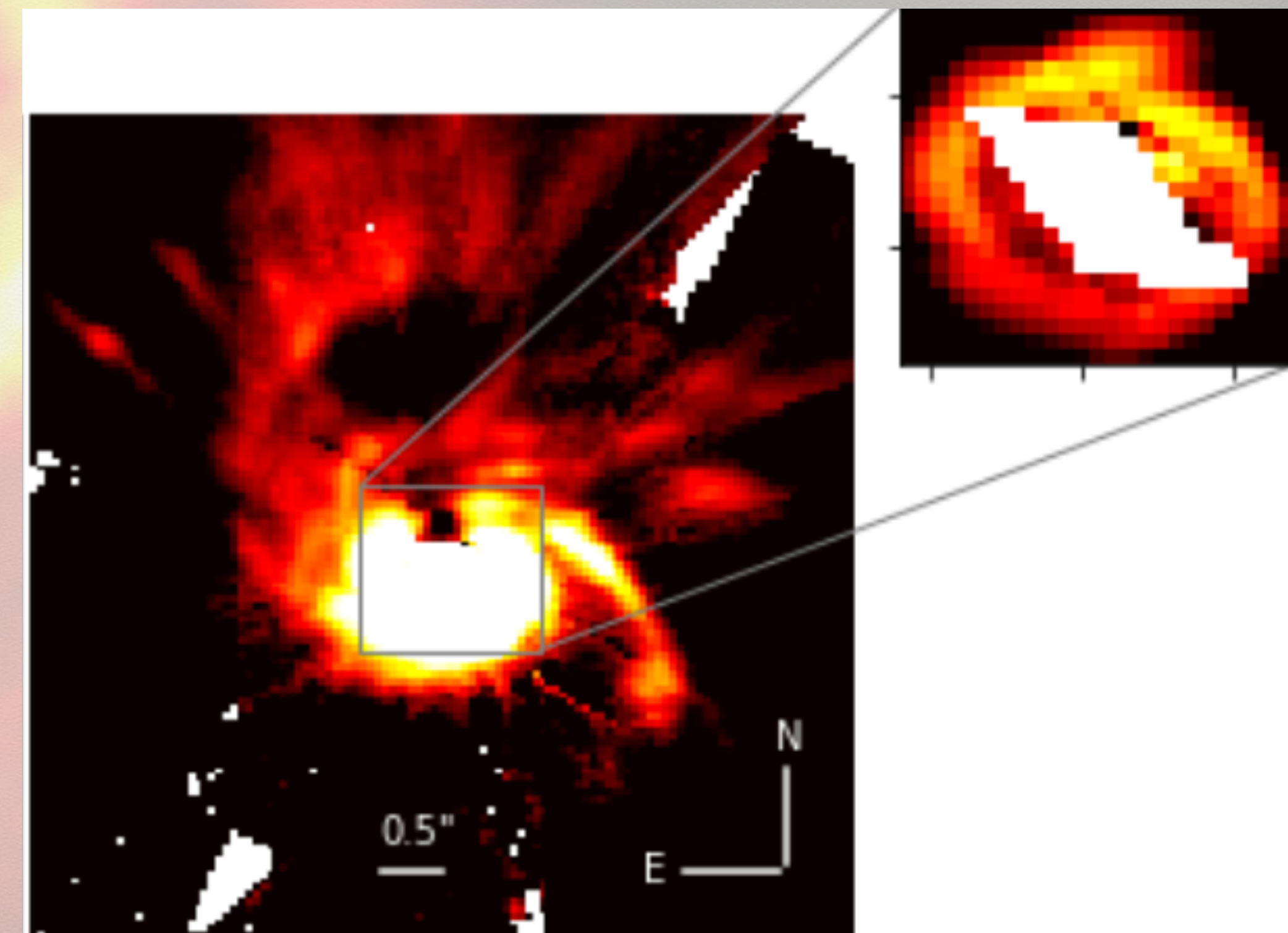
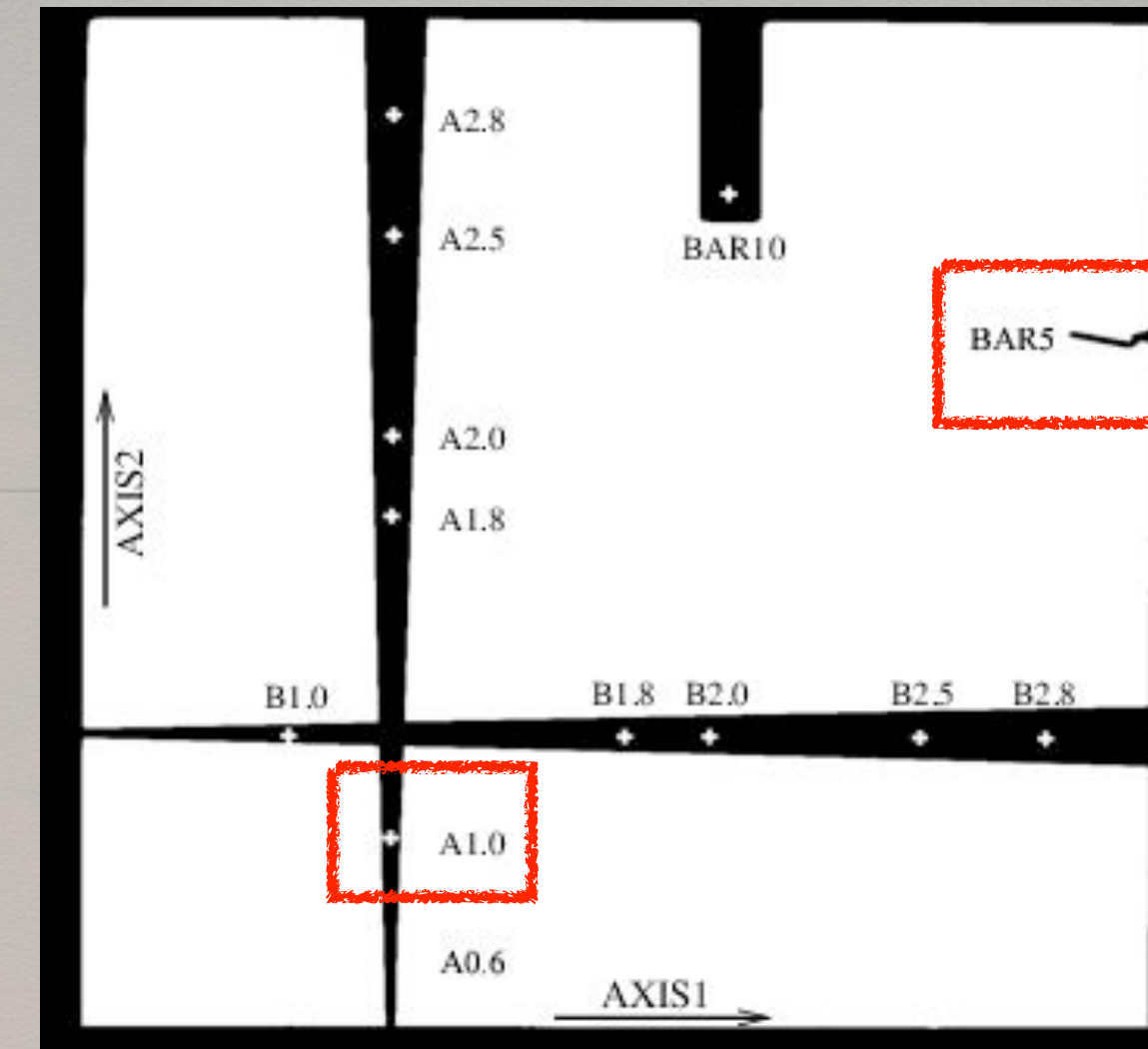


Mawet et al.



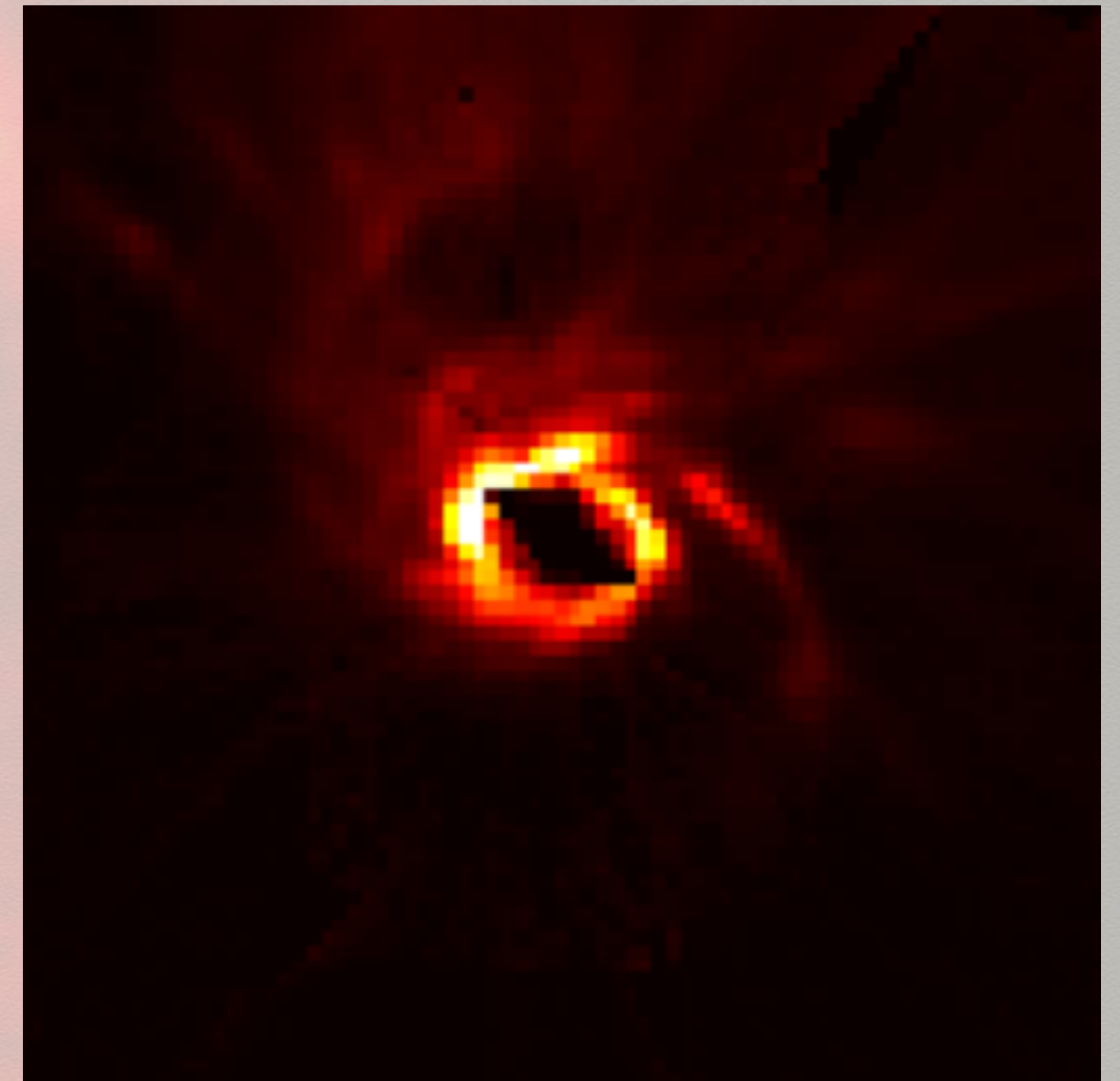
# Observations with HST-STIS

- Observation in the visible with 50CORON BAR5 and Wedge1.0 on HST-STIS 5850 (Å)  
Central wavelength- 4410 (Å) FWHM
- Clear evidence for at least two spirals, hints for at least one more
- Consistent with ring-like structure
- Hint for structures in the ring
- Hint for dust material inside the cavity



# New Questions

- Detection of low SNR additional spiral: is it real?
- What are the physical processes responsible for the spirals?
- What are the physical processes responsible for clearing the cavity?



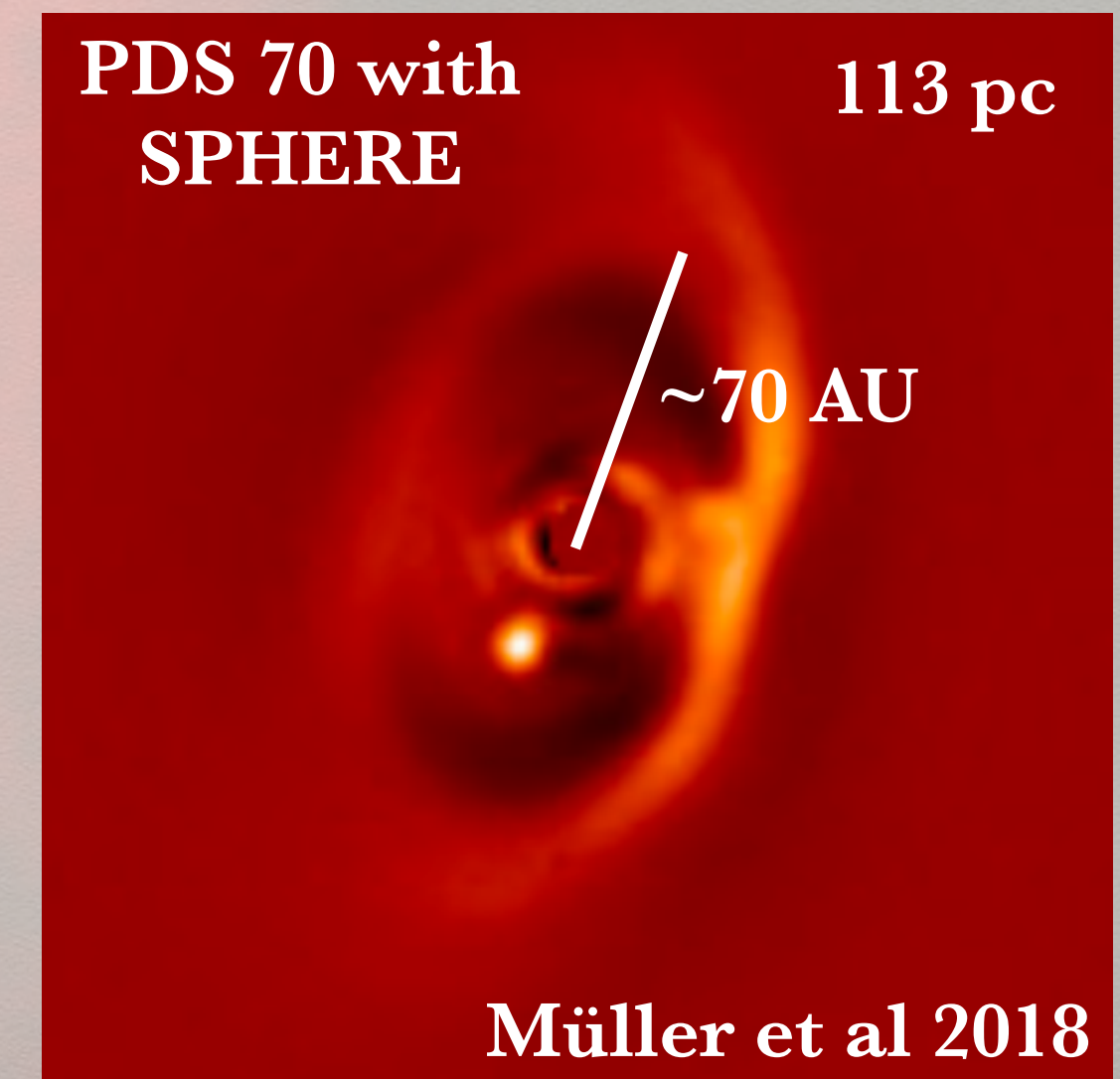
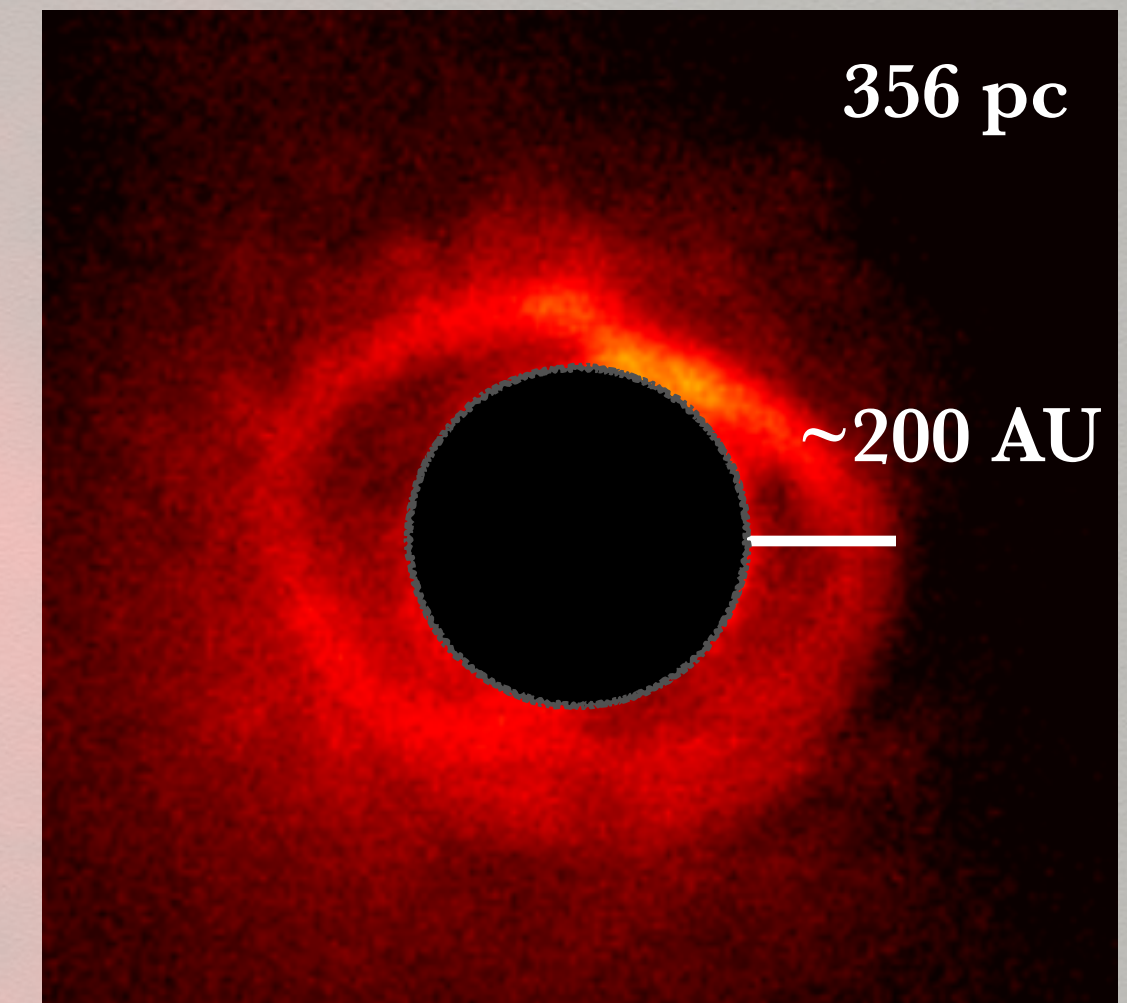
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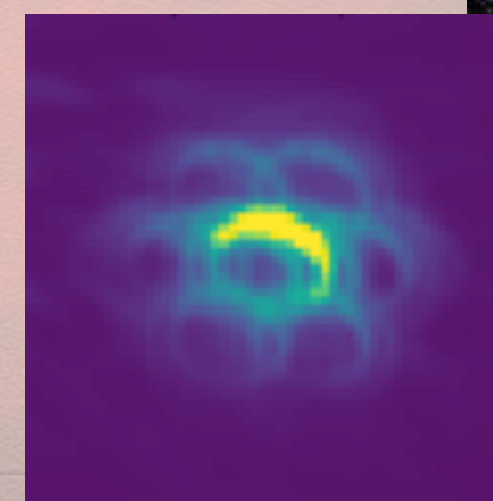
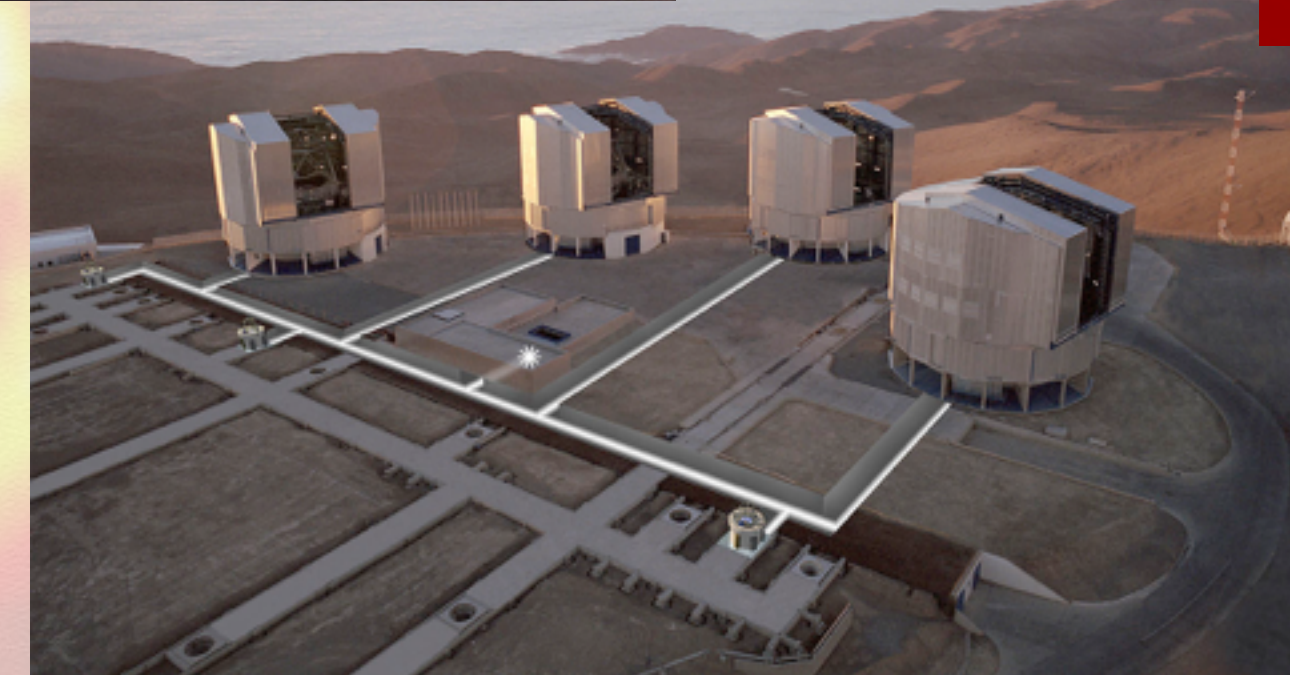
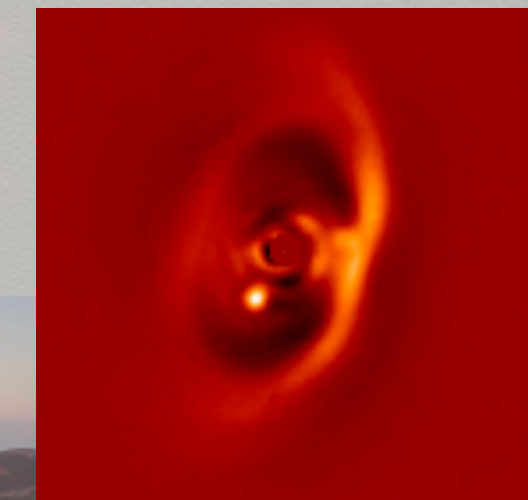
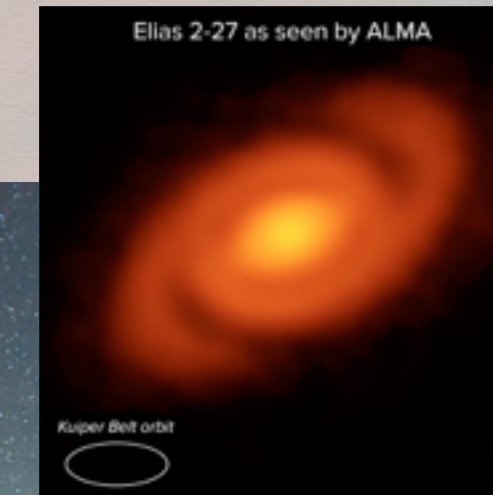
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# Next Steps

- Observations of the disk with complementary facilities including ALMA, SPHERE and JWST
- Dynamical and composition studies



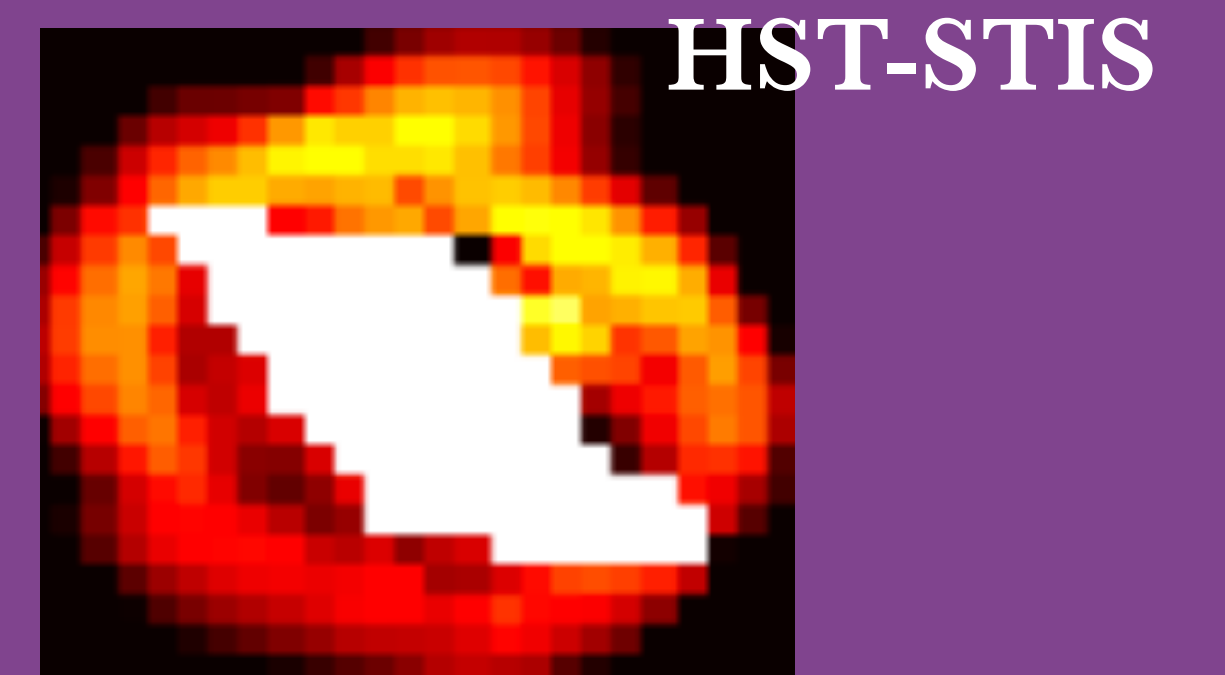
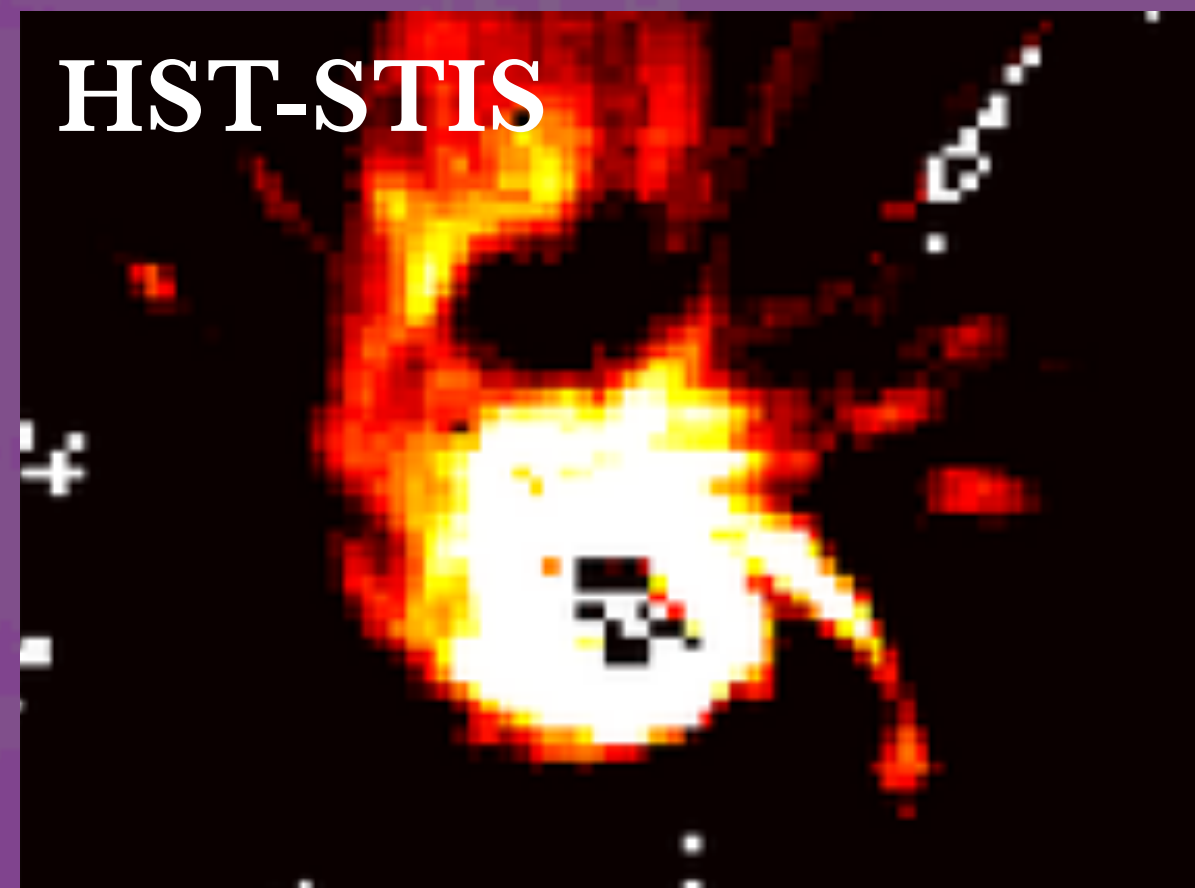
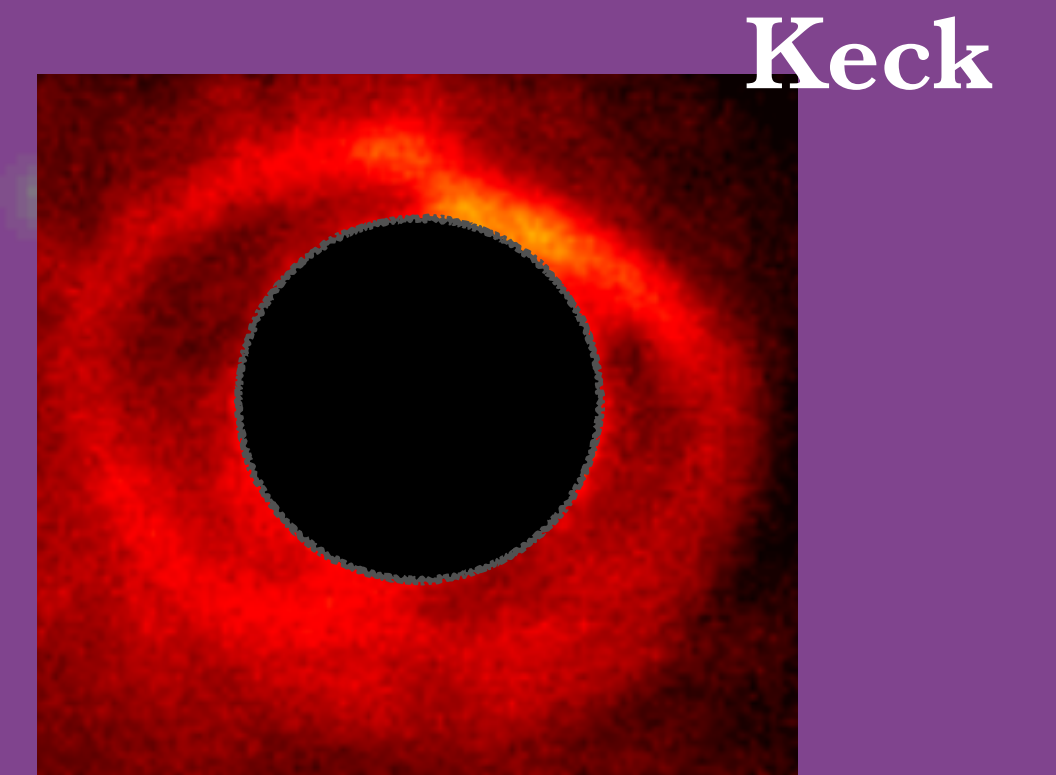
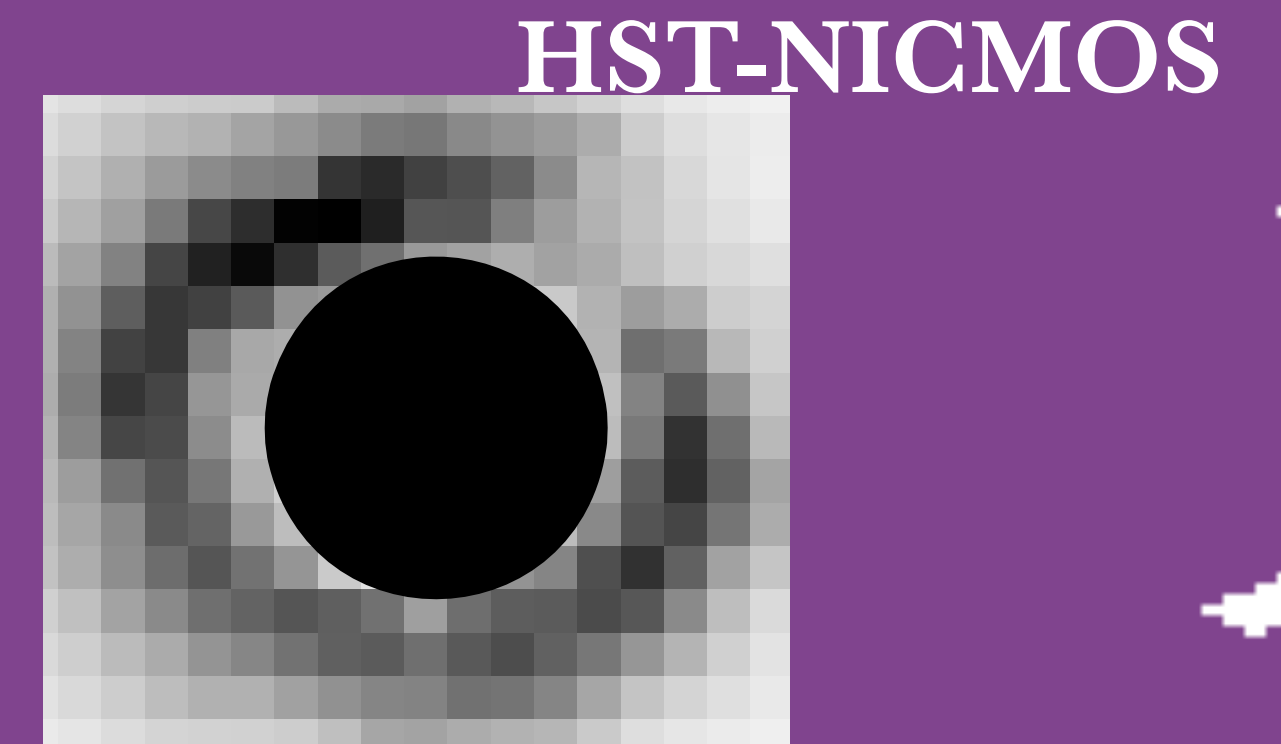


# Summary

- ✓ Cavity clearing
- ✓ Spirals

1855 AU

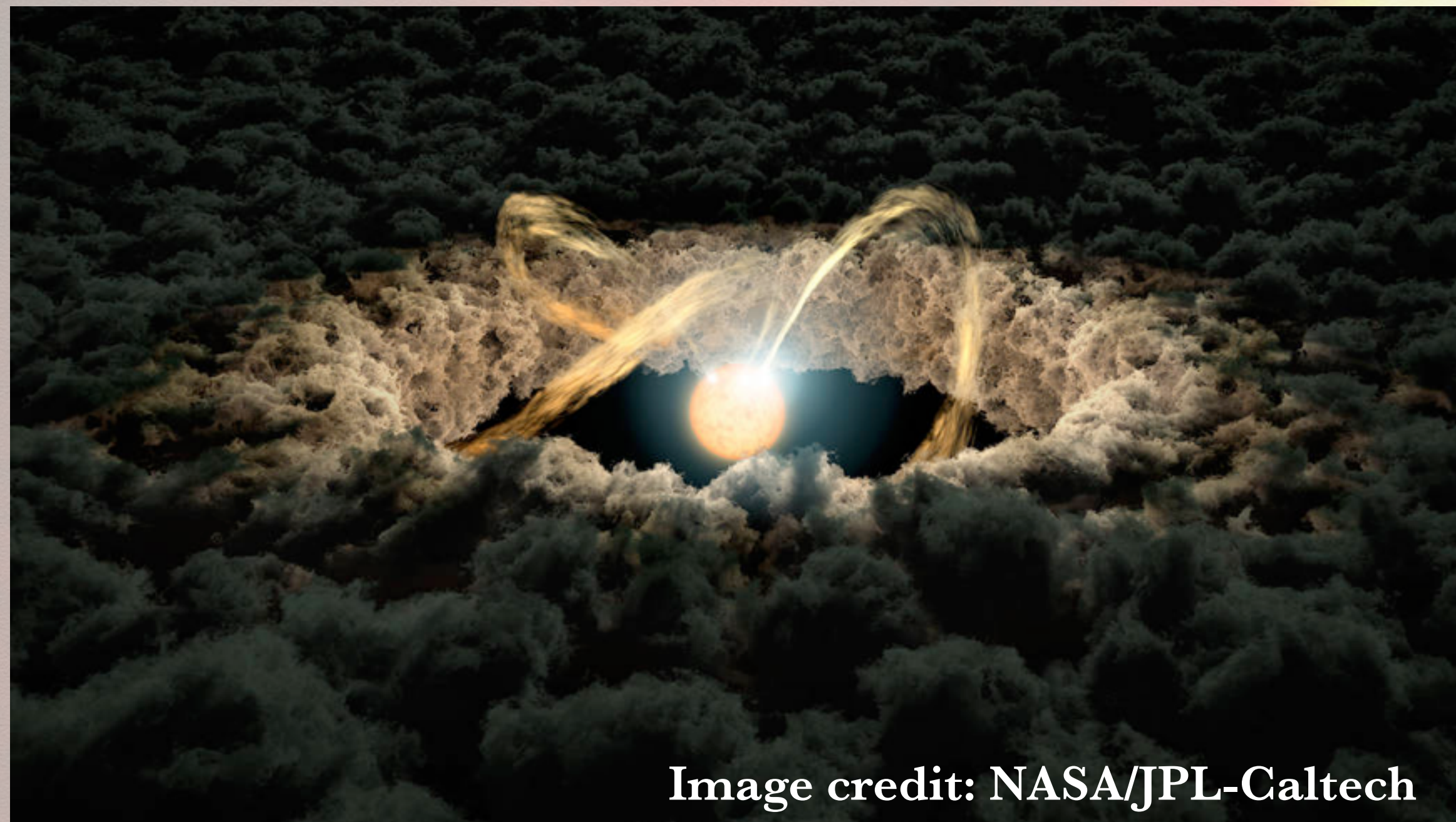
Ygouf et al., in prep



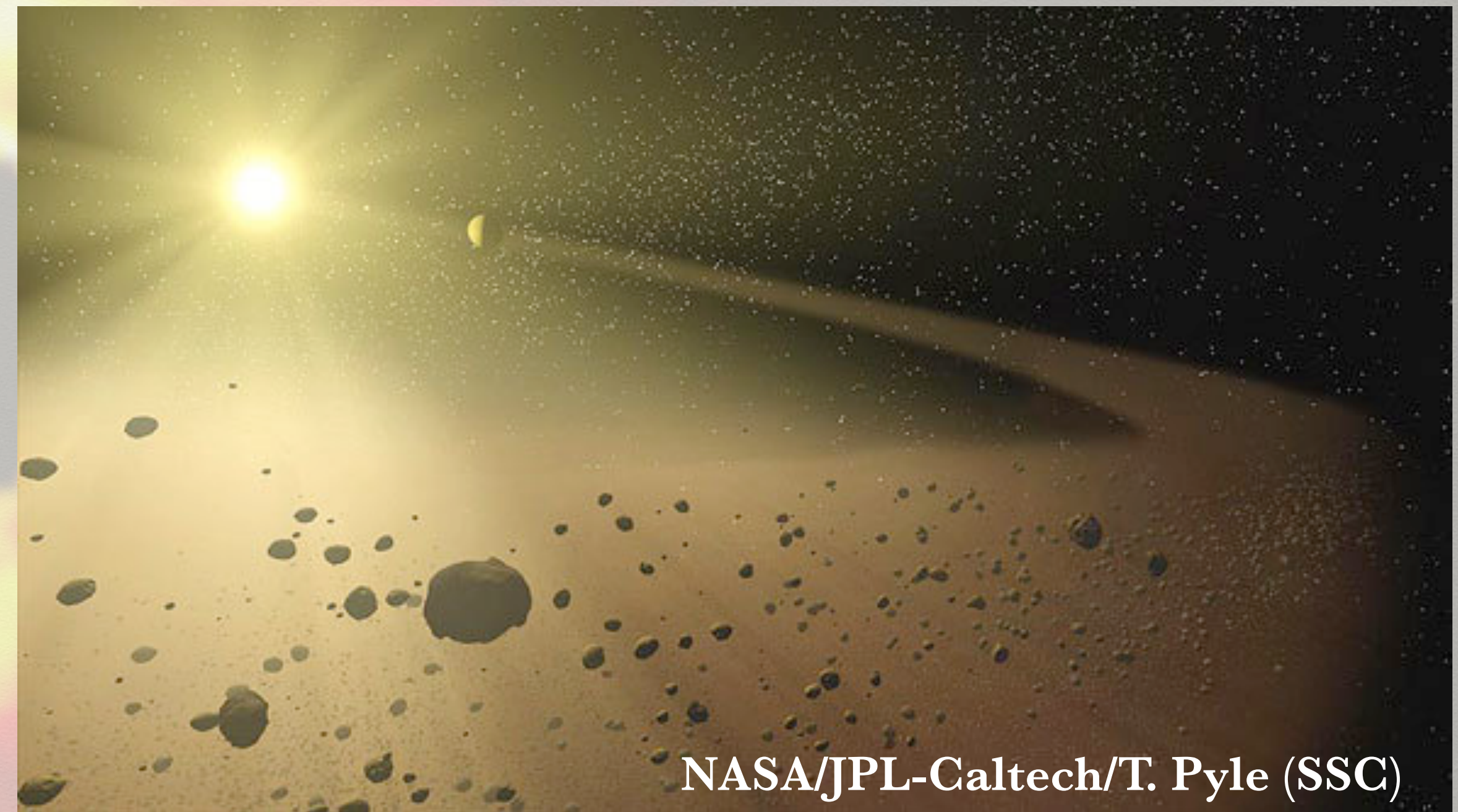


# A controversial disk

Protoplanetary disk?



Debris disk?

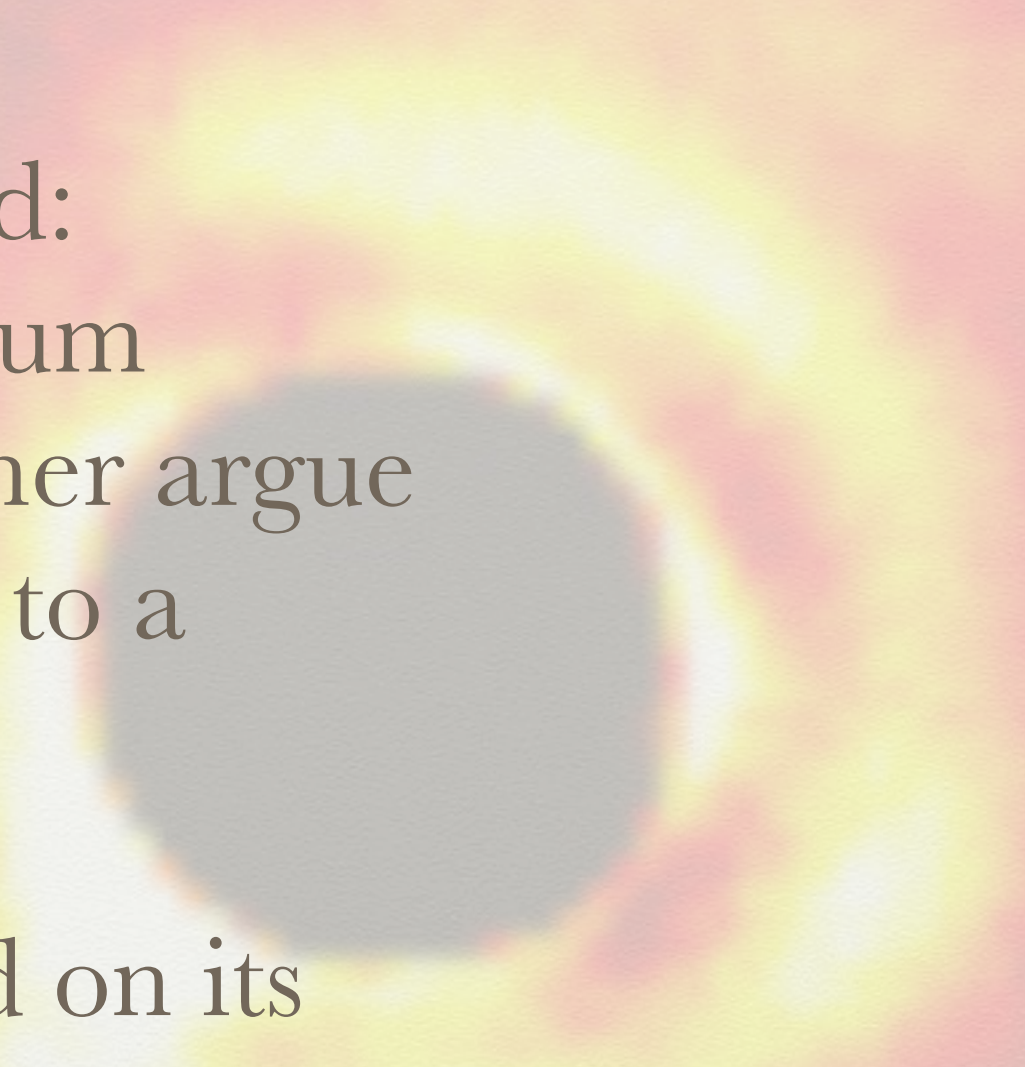


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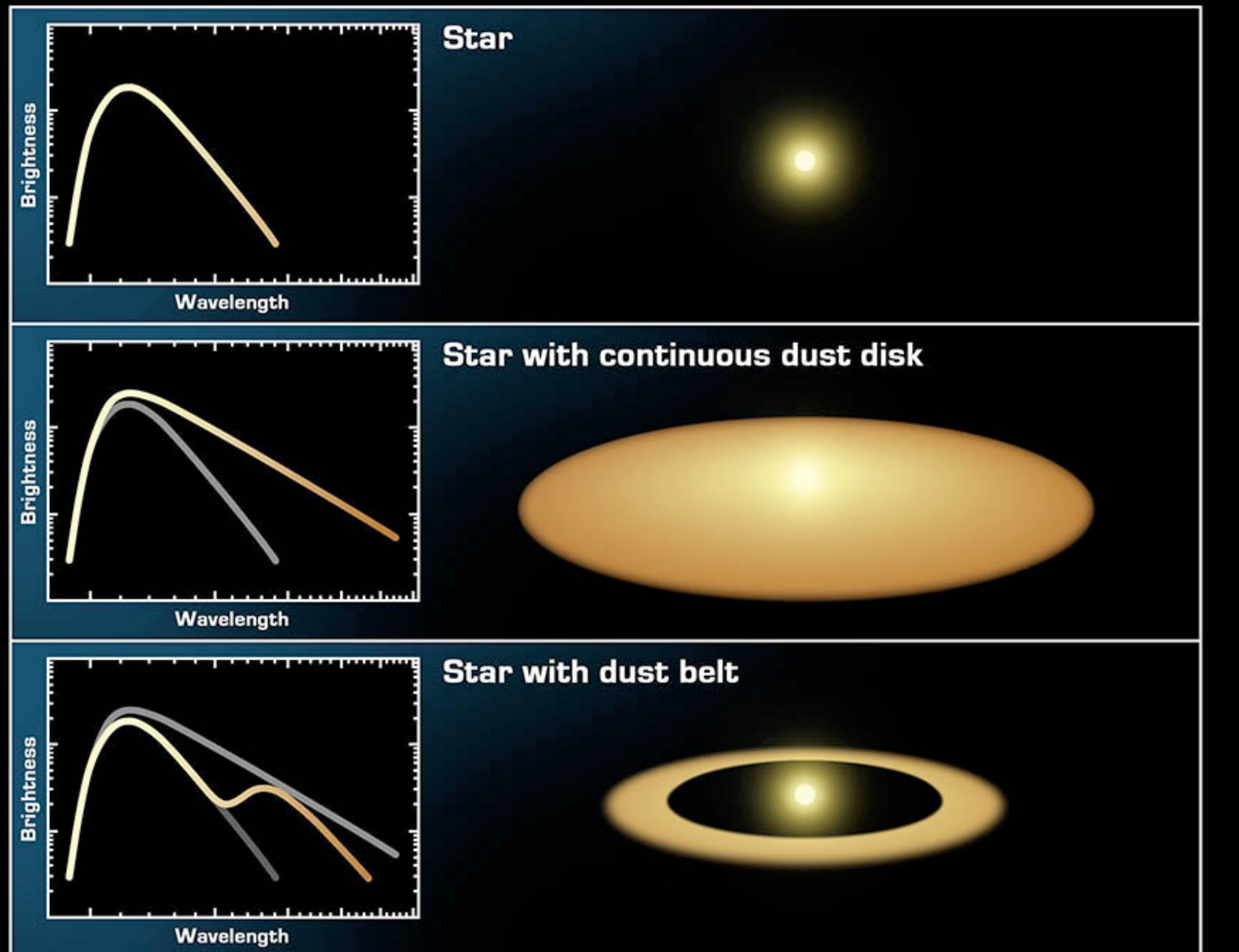
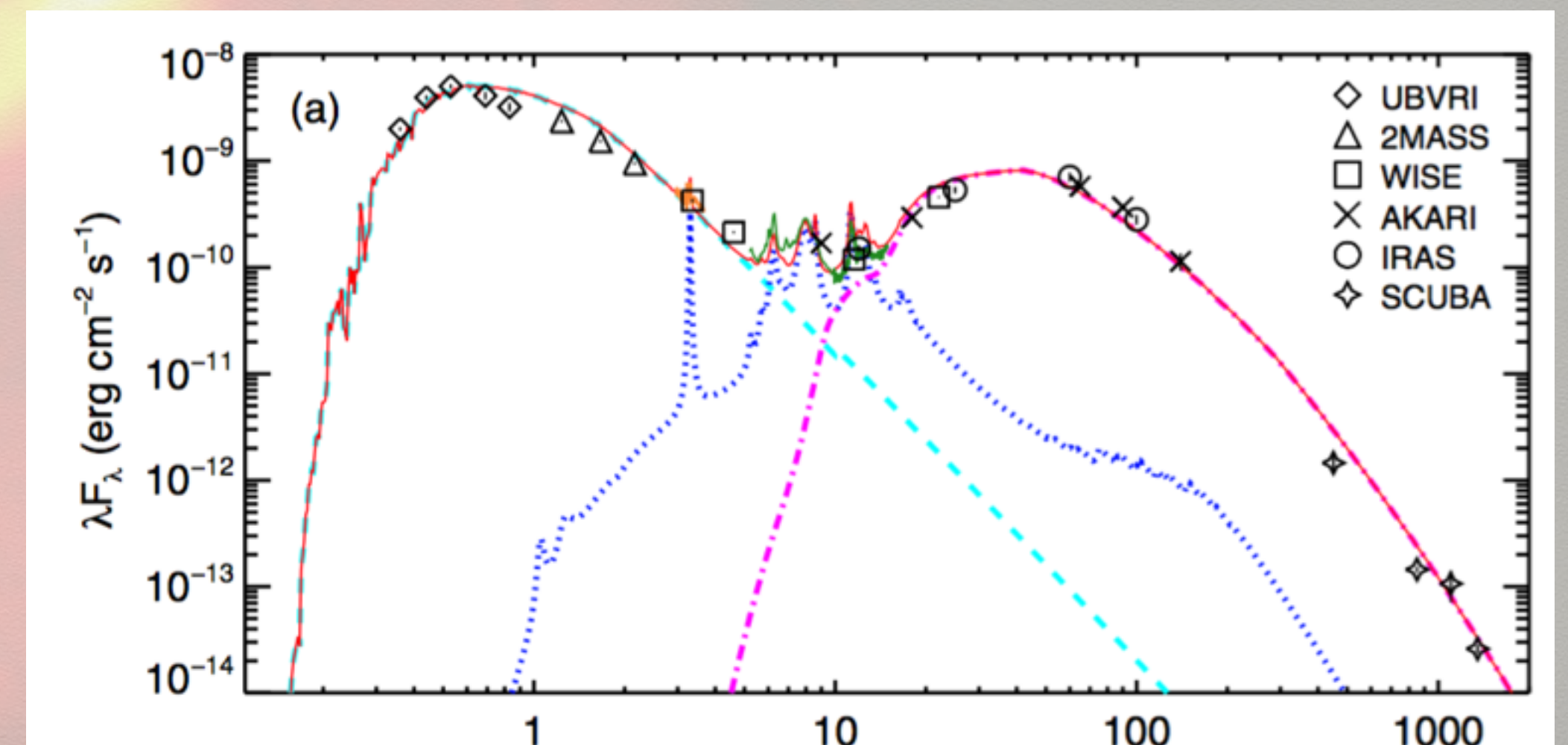
- Binary does not appear to be evolved: Measurements of H $\alpha$  emission, lithium abundance and X-ray activity together argue for accretion still on-going, pointing to a young system
- Another indication of youth is based on its disk mass of  $1.4 \times 10^{-2} M_{\odot}$ , which has been measured using CO detections from SCUBA



# A controversial disk

## Debris disk?

- Both the H $\alpha$  emission and the Li  $\lambda$ 6798 absorption are relatively weak, indicating that the disk age cannot be a few mega-years but a few tens of mega-years.
- SED indicates the presence of a dust belt

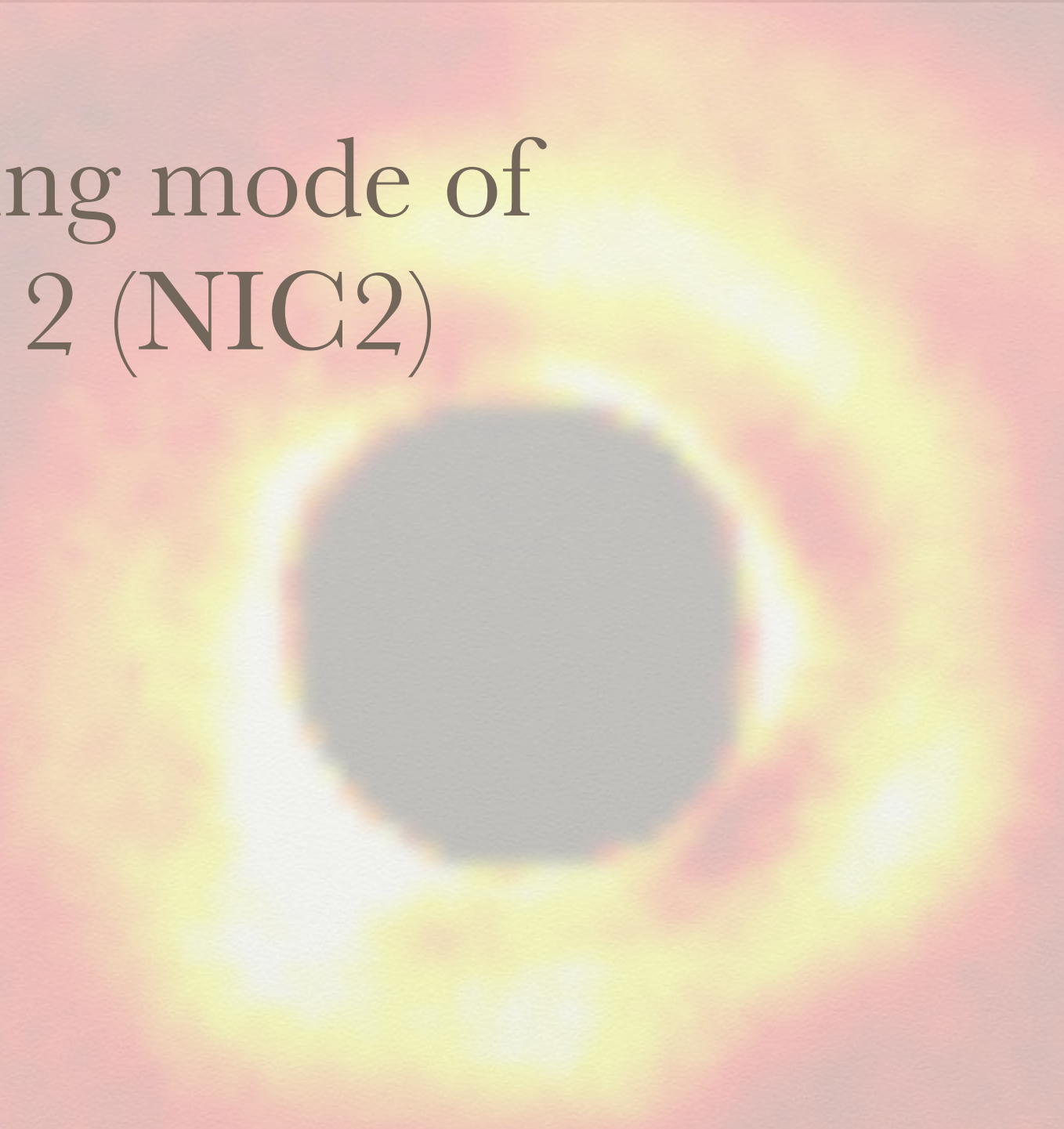


NASA/JPL-Caltech/T. Pyle (SSC)

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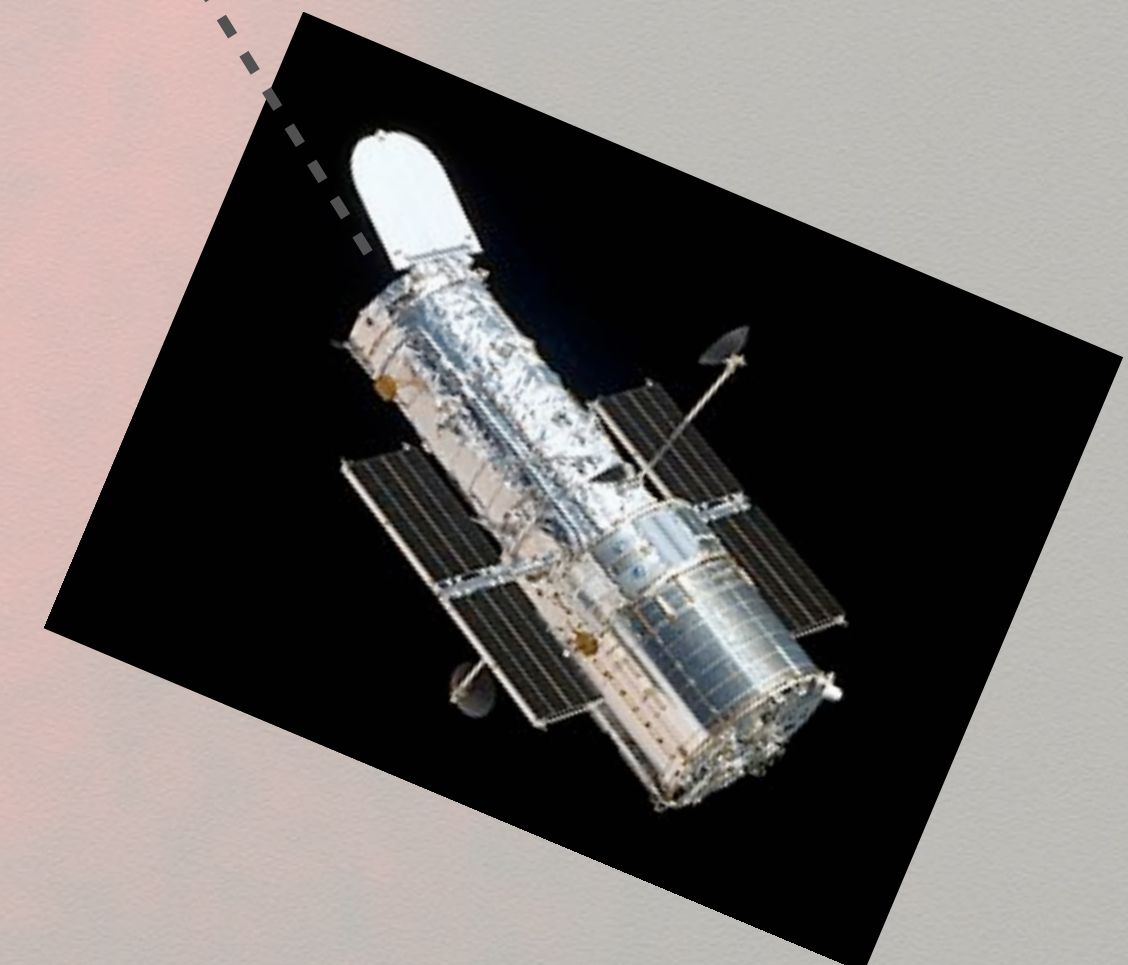
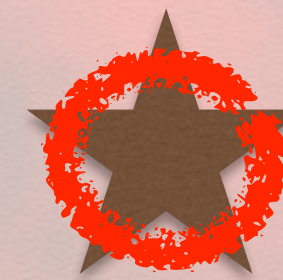
- Coronagraphic observing mode of the NICMOS Camera 2 (NIC2)
- J-band (F110W)
- ~1280 sec on target
- RDI strategy



**RDI strategy**

Target

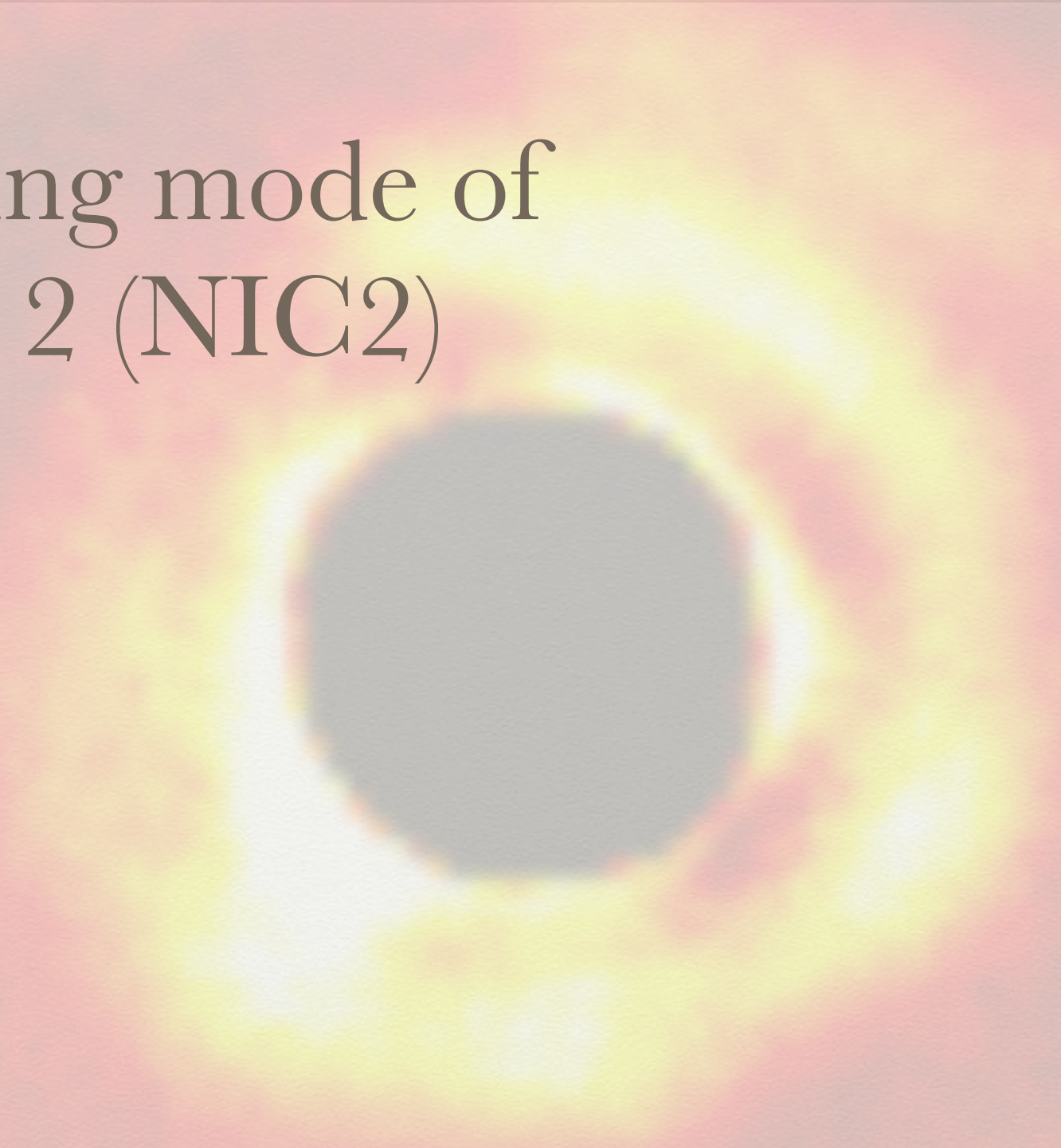
Reference star



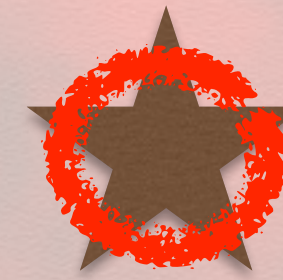
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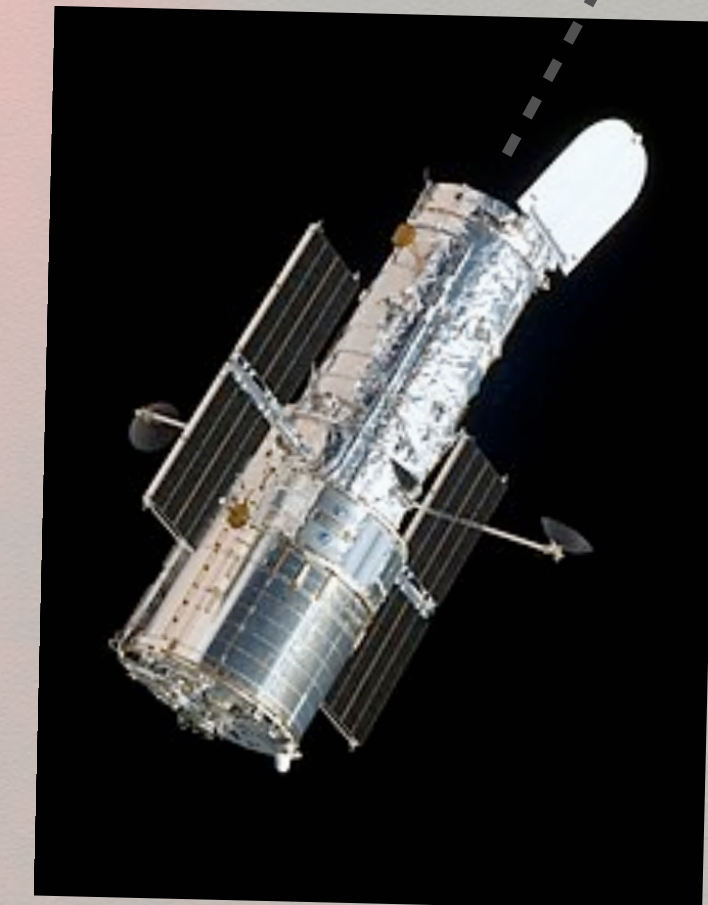


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RDI strategy

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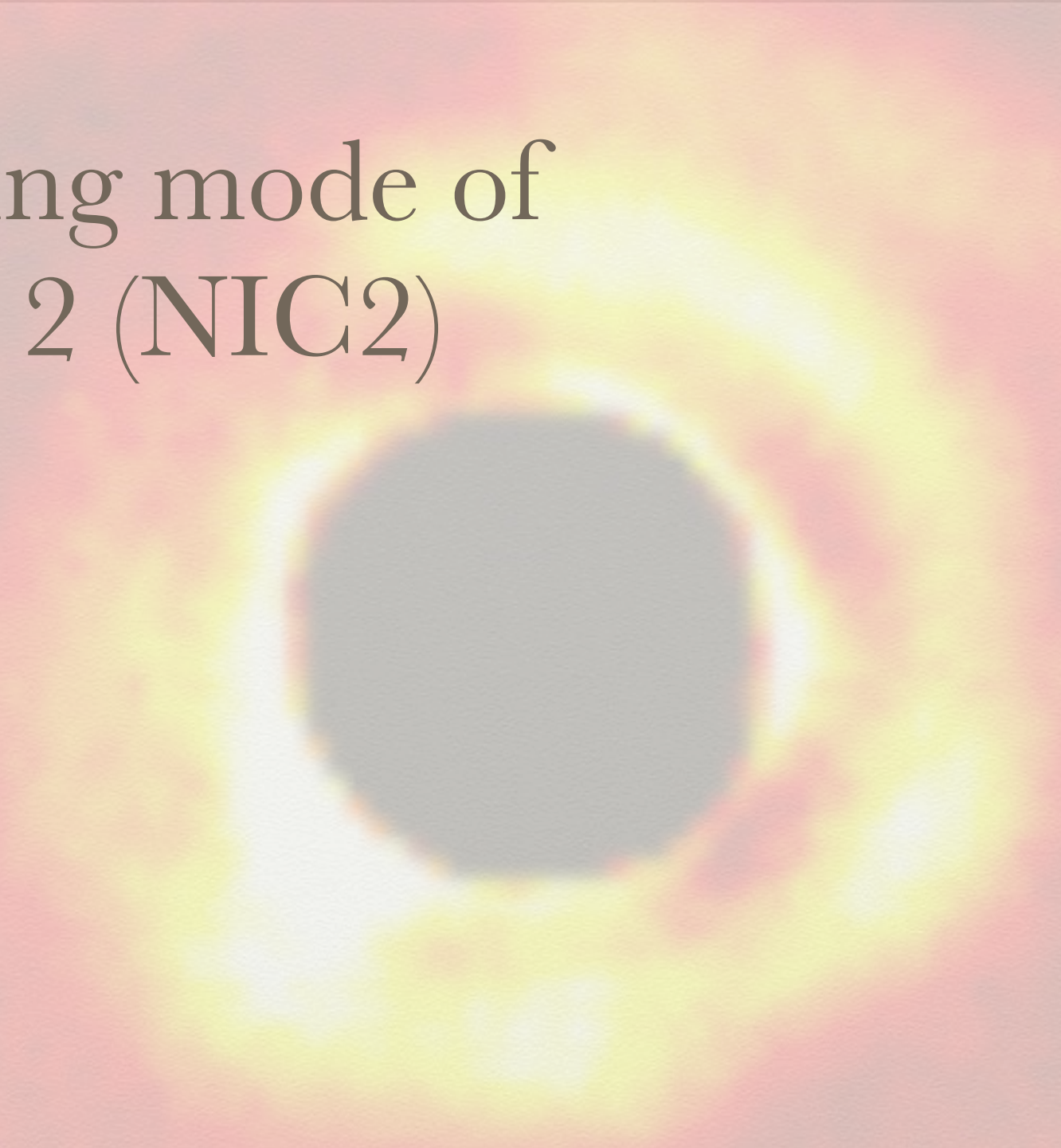


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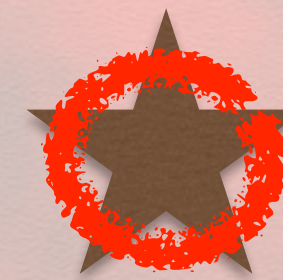
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+ 2 different telescope orientations or rolls (ADI strategy)

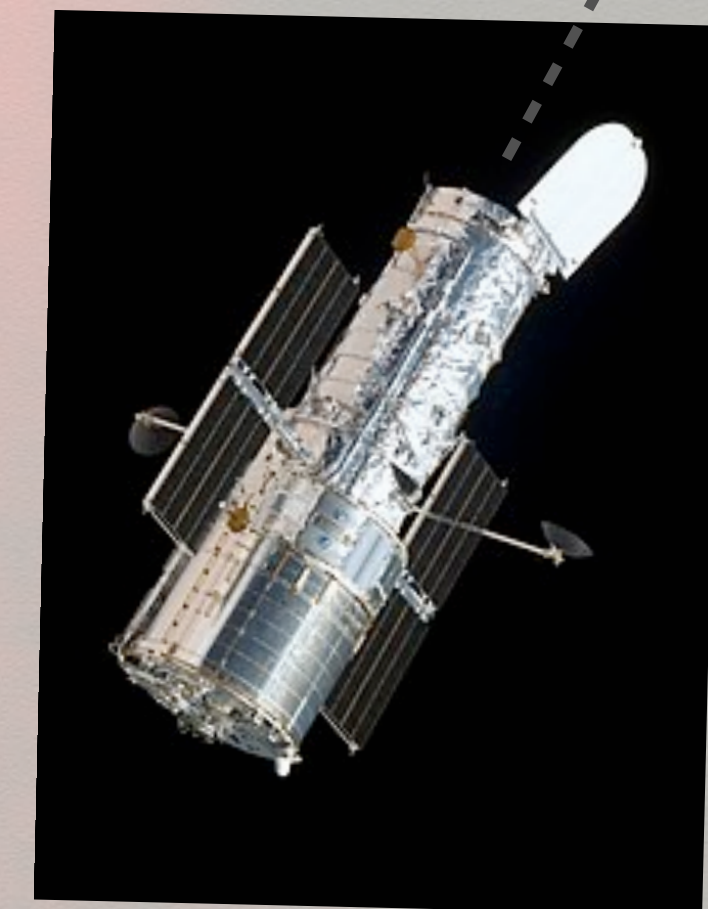


Target



RDI strategy

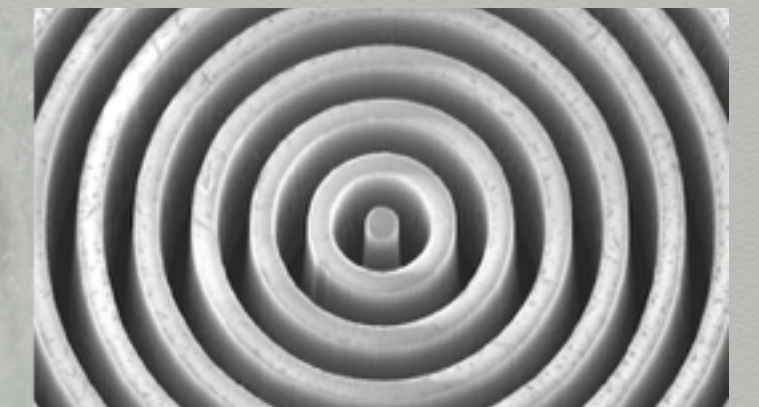
Reference star





# Keck Observations

- Observation with Vortex with Keck-NIRC2
- L'-band
- ~1 hour clock-time observation on target
- RDI and ADI strategies

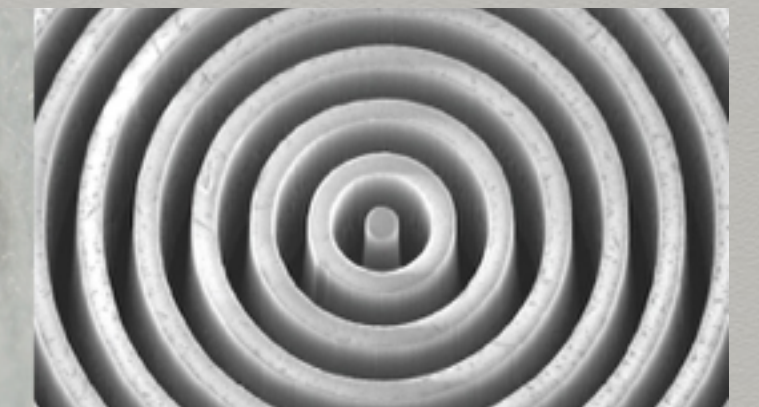


ADI strategy



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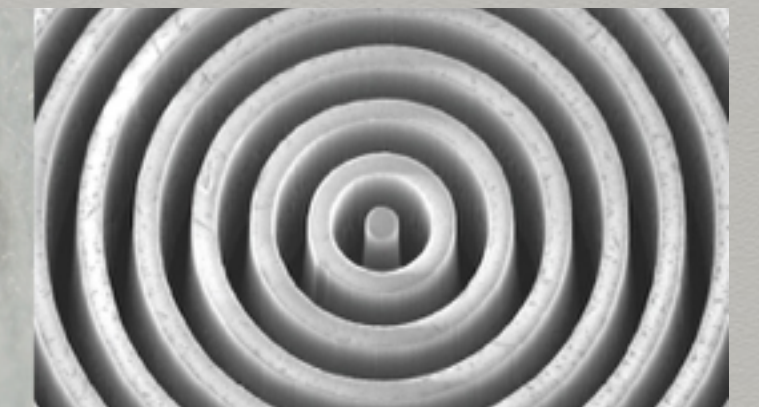


ADI strategy



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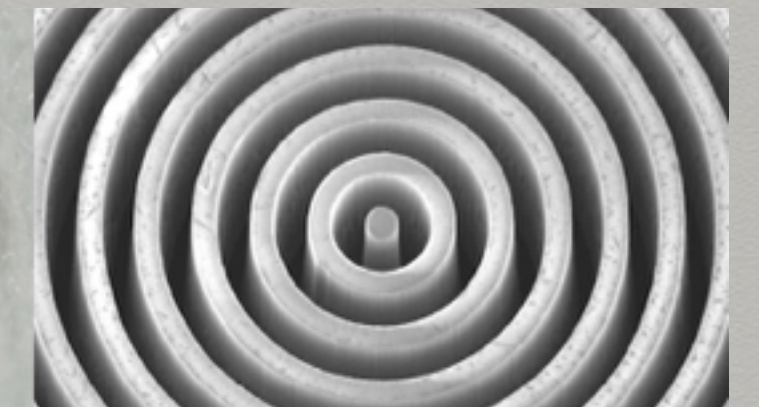


ADI strategy



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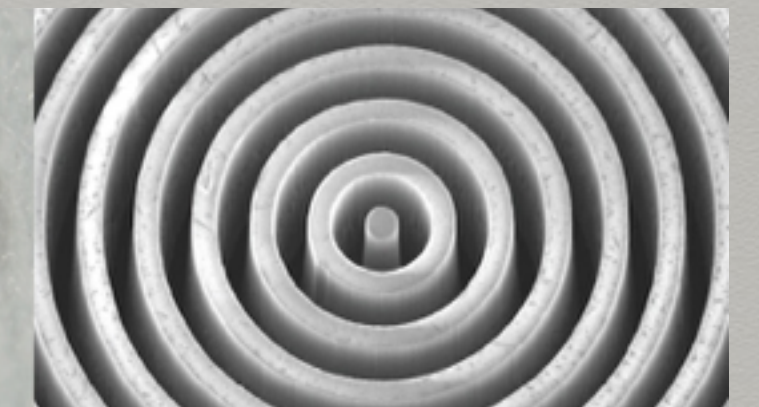


ADI strategy



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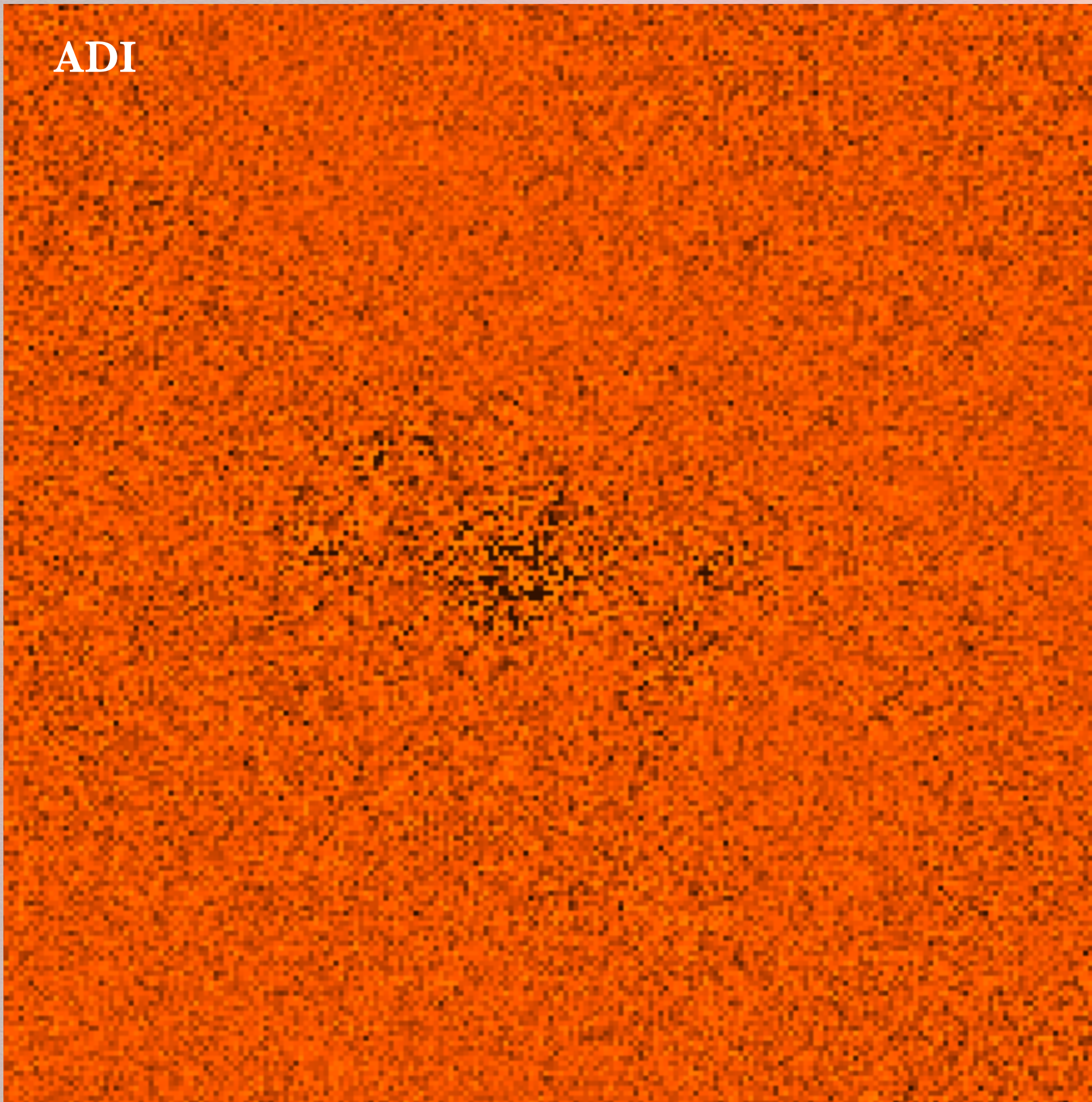
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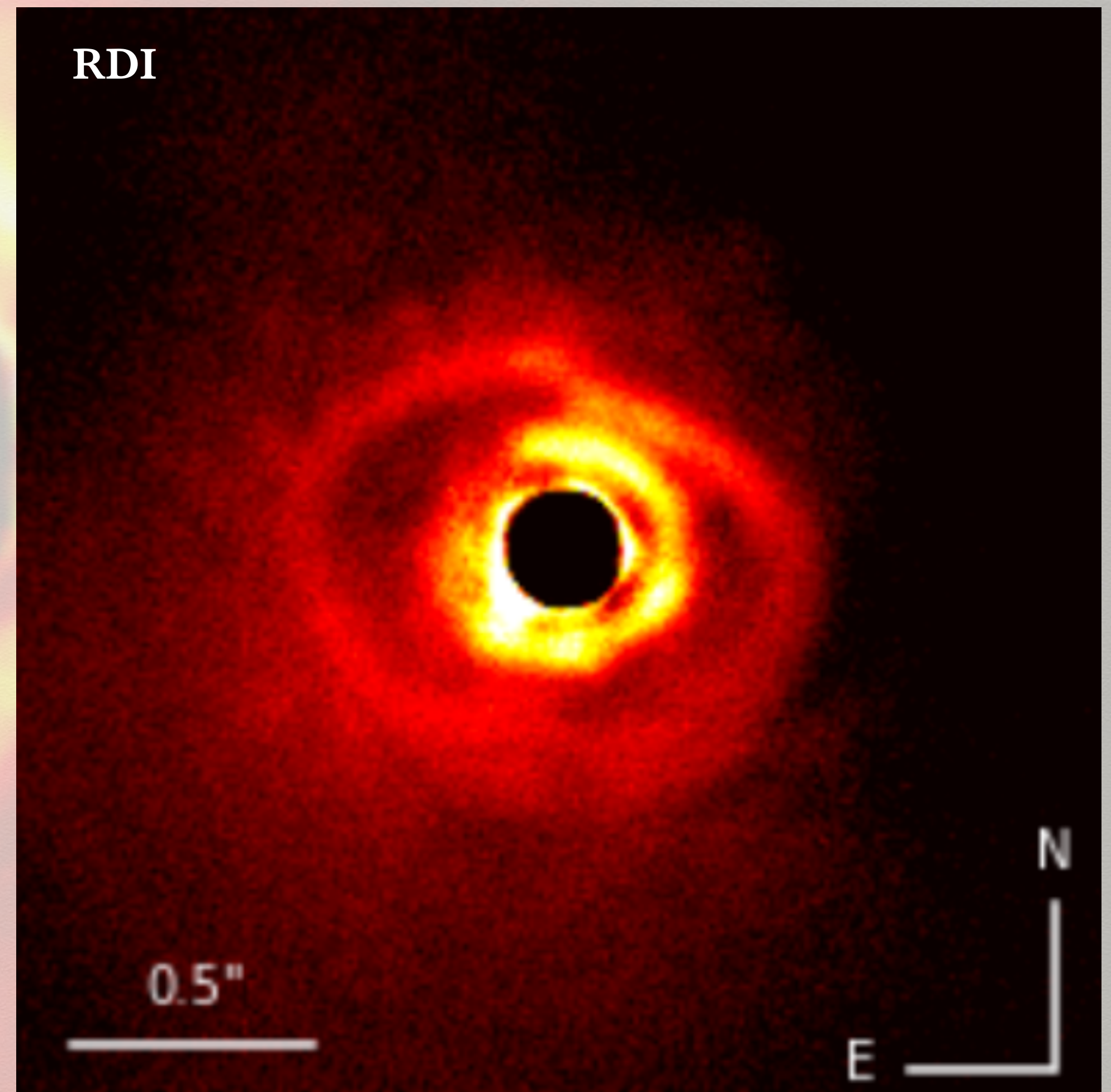
# Keck Observations



- ADI strategy from the ground
- Very efficient as subtracting residual starlight
- Suffer from self-subtraction  
=> no ideal for face-on disks

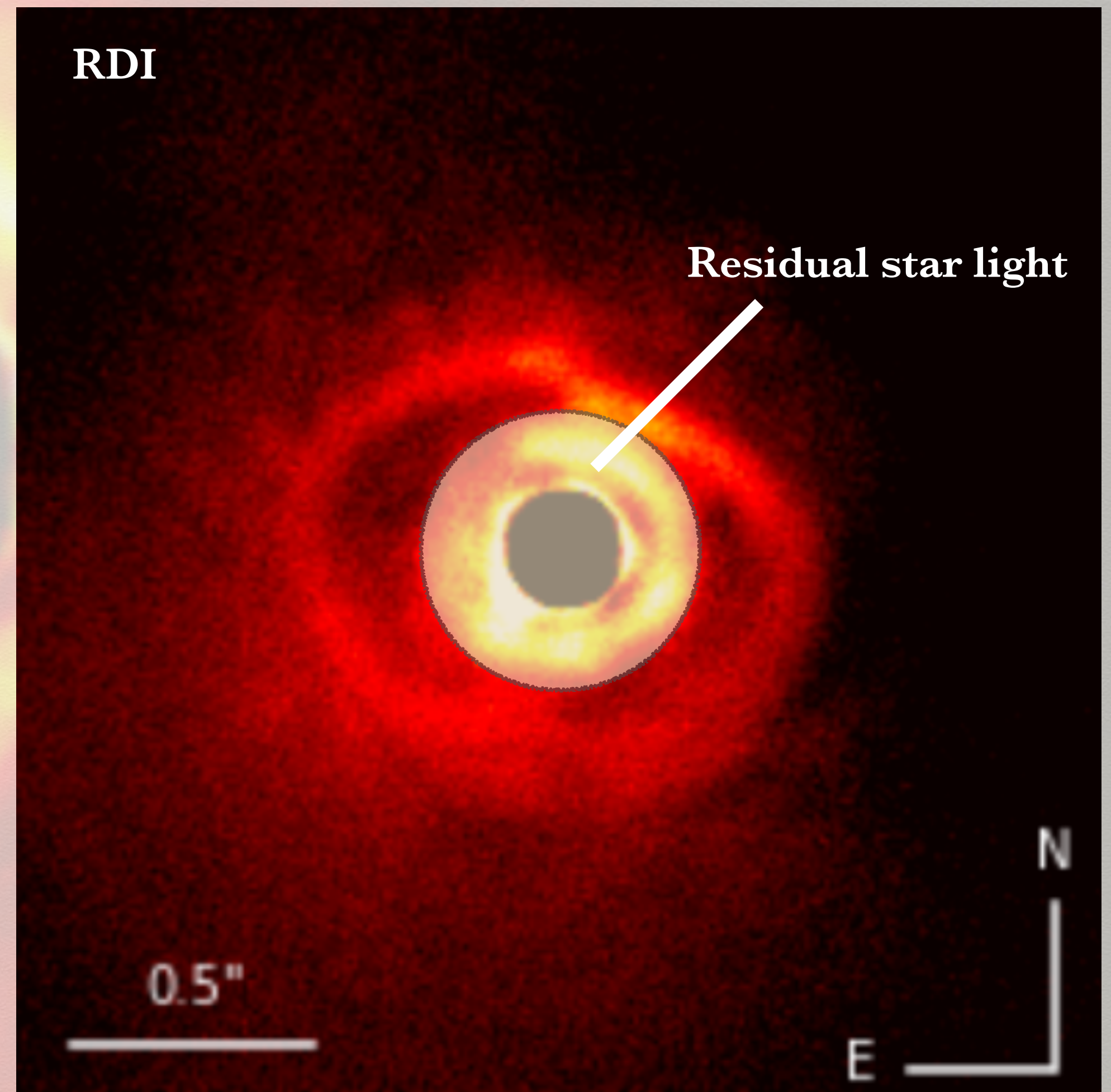
# Keck Observations

- RDI strategy from the ground
  - Less efficient as subtracting residual starlight
  - No self-subtraction
  - Needs iterations between target and reference star observations to better compensate for quasi-static aberrations evolution



# Keck Observations

- Clear evidence for cavity clearing and ring-like disk
- Spirals: Non-detection





# Hints for temporal variations (19 years timescale)

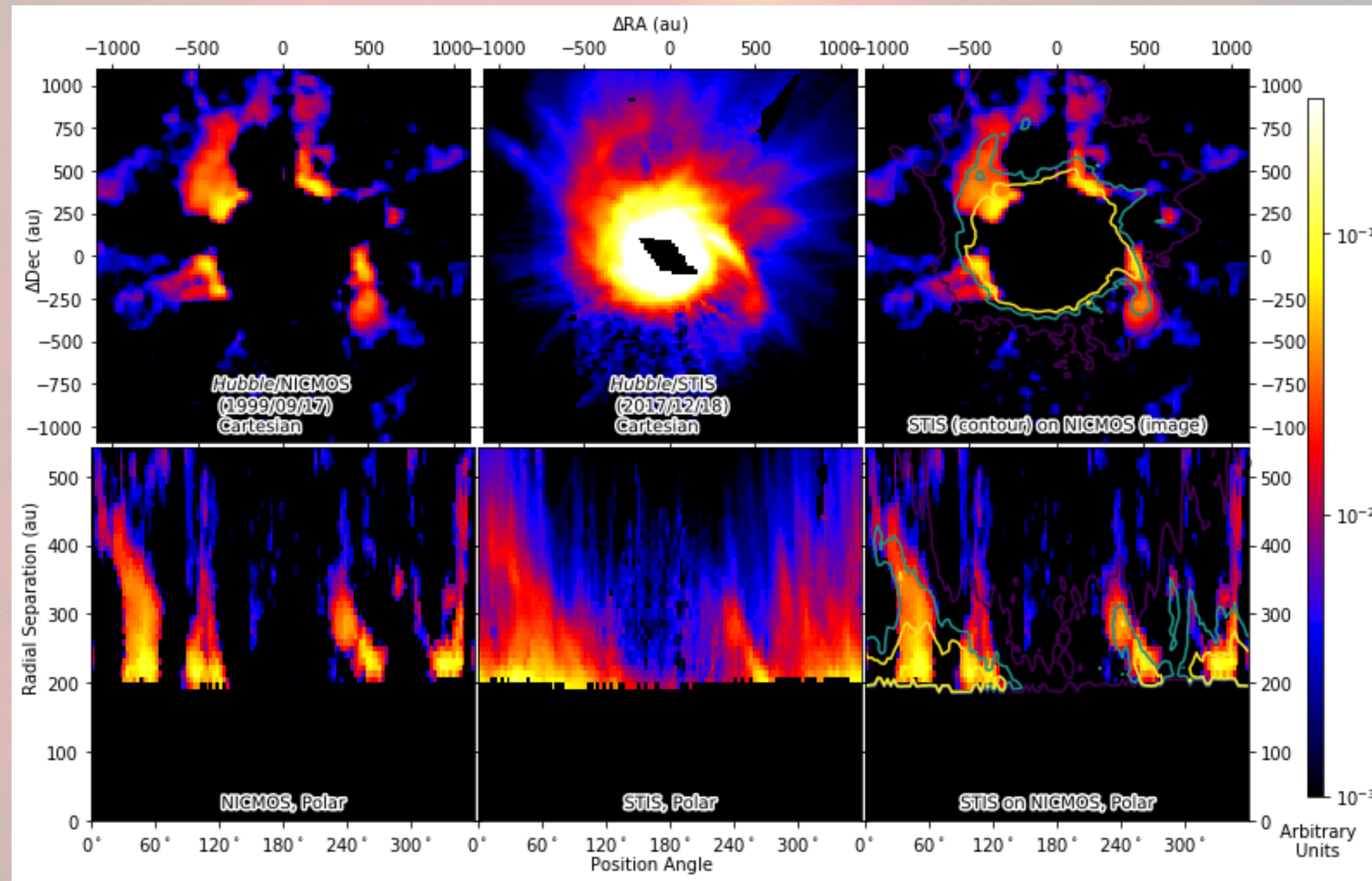


Figure by Bin Ren

# Updated fits for B and C companion stars

