High Contrast Imaging and Adaptive Optics for Nearby Stars and Planetary Systems

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## For direct imaging, two criteria are currently important for successful targets – nearby AND young



### Using early generation AO systems and cameras, discoveries were exciting but surveys hinted that wide Jovians were rare.

HR 8799bcde



Marois et al. 2008,2010



Beta Pic b



Lagrange et al. 2009

GJ 504b



18 pc 44 AU <1.5 Gyr 3-35 M<sub>Jup</sub>

**19 pc** 

**12 AU** 

~25 Myr

13 M<sub>Jup</sub>

Kuzuhara et al. 2013





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Rameau et al. 2013



Surveys have also revealed a number of brown dwarf companions, highlighting the challenge of distinguishing substellar companion type in direct imaging.



The newest generation of high contrast imagers are optimized to look for fainter and/or closer companions.







Subaru Coronagraphic Extreme Adaptive Optics







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These new instruments have only revealed a few more planets than were detected with previous generation instruments.

GPI/H-band	IFS-YJ (Feb 7th, 2017)	
+ 	<u>0.2"</u>	20 AU
51 Eri b, Macintosh et al. 2015 (GPI) 30 pc 13 AU ~25 Myr 2-10 M <sub>Jup</sub>	HIP 65426b, Chauvin et al. 2017 (SPHERE) 110 pc 92 AU ~17 Myr 6-12 M <sub>Jup</sub>	PDS 70b, Keppler et al. 2018, Müller et al. 2018 (SPHERE) 113 pc 22 AU ~5 Myr 5-14 M <sub>Jup</sub>

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#### New brown dwarfs have been detected, several in an interesting class of sources that orbit interior to debris disks.



The spectral libraries are yielding powerful insights into atmospheric properties, highlighting the advantages of direct imaging.





# The march to higher spectral resolution observations continues, with new success.



#### Overall planetary mass yields are low compared to early predictions based on extrapolation from RV samples.



McBride et al. 2011 predictions for GPIES





### With first 300 stars observed with GPI survey, we are beginning to see important trends.



- Gas giant planets between 3-100 AU are much more likely around stars with >1.5 M<sub>☉</sub>
- Occurrence rate of gas giants between 5-13 M<sub>jup</sub> between 10-100 AU around stars >1.5 M <sub>•</sub> is 9<sup>+5</sup>-4<sup>%</sup>
- Occurrence rate of brown dwarfs 13-80 M<sub>Jup</sub> is 0.8<sup>+0.8</sup><sub>-0.5</sub>% (similar to previous estimates)



## We have tentative evidence for different populations of objects (planets vs. brown dwarfs)



- Rising number of planets
  with decreasing semimajor axis could suggest
  a peak between 3-10
  AU
- Such a peak is consistent with notional core accretion models of planet formation
- Brown dwarf distribution does the opposite, suggesting distinct populations
- Number of giant planets per star overall <0.25



### Confirming this with current systems will require studies of closer stars.

- Closer stars are generally not part of moving groups – need additional age identifications
- Improving contrast for these sources is essential for detections







#### **Summary and Shameless Plugs**

- Low yield of current direct imaging surveys has revealed possible fundamentally important information about exoplanetary system architectures
  - Next generation of instruments and surveys can probe these relationships
- Sessions and talks to advertise!
  - The Future of Ground Based High-Contrast Imaging, Wednesday, 10-11:30 am, Room 304
    - <u>www.highcontrastimaging.rocks</u>
  - US ELTP Session, Monday, 9:30 11:30 am, Room 4C-4
  - Gemini Open House, Tuesday, 5:30 6:30, Room 305
  - GPI-related talks and posters: 140.38 (Mullen et al.); 104.01 (Macintosh et al.); 163.04 (Shirman et al.); 163.14 (Wolff et al.); 259.14 (Ward-Duong et al.); 340.05 (Esposito et al.); 163.13 (Zhang et al.); 140.34 (Meiji et al.); 226.01 (Wang et al.)



