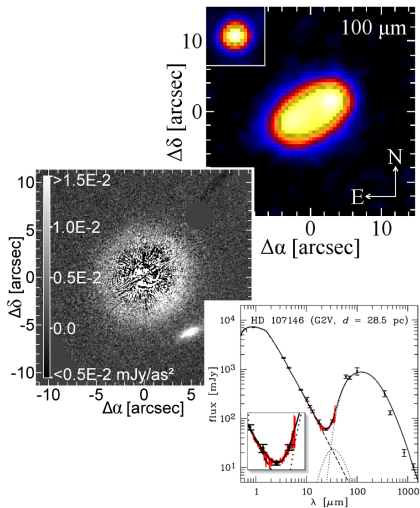


# Debris Disks with PIONIER

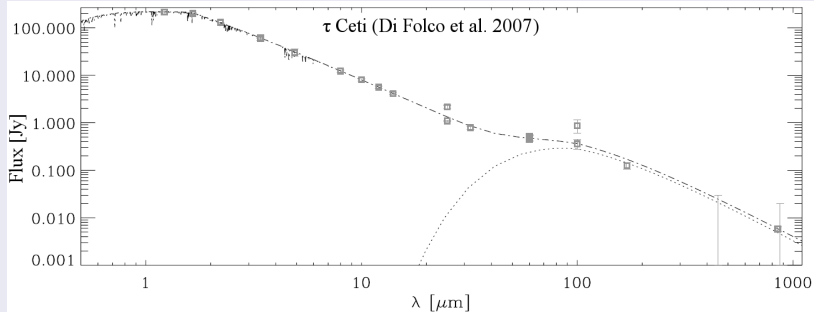
Steve Ertel

# ~~Debris Disks with PIONIER~~ Exozodis with PIONIER

Steve Ertel

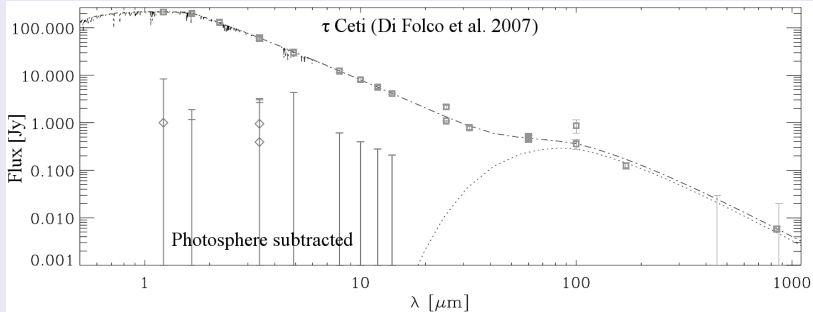


## How to detect exozodis?



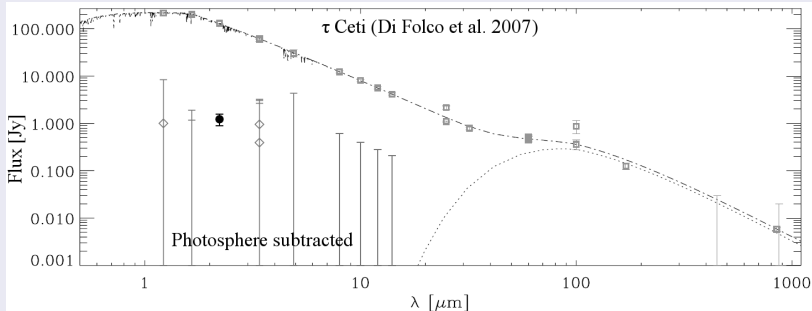
- A new unit: 1 zodi = fractional luminosity ( $L_{\text{dust}}/L_{\star}$ ) of our zodiacal dust
- Spitzer sensitivity ( $3\sigma$ ): 100 zodis ( $70 \mu\text{m}$ ), 1000 zodis ( $24 \mu\text{m}$ ), 1400 zodis ( $8 \mu\text{m}$ )

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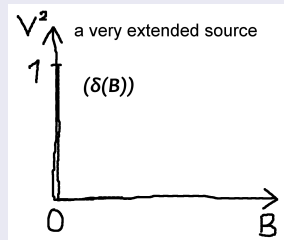
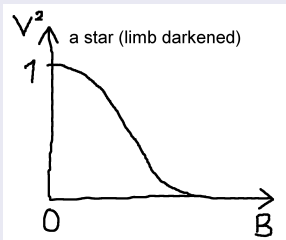
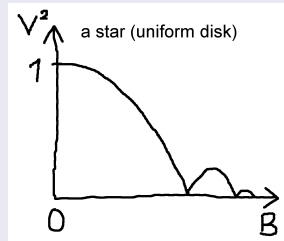
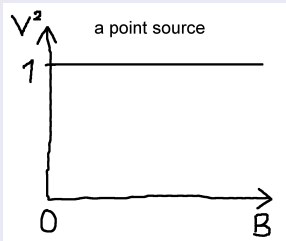
## How to detect exozodis?



- $F_{\text{disk}}$  in the order of 10 mJy to Jy in near-infrared, easily detectable if star was not there
- Disentangle disk & star, measure flux of disk alone with photometric uncertainty of few percent, **but how?**

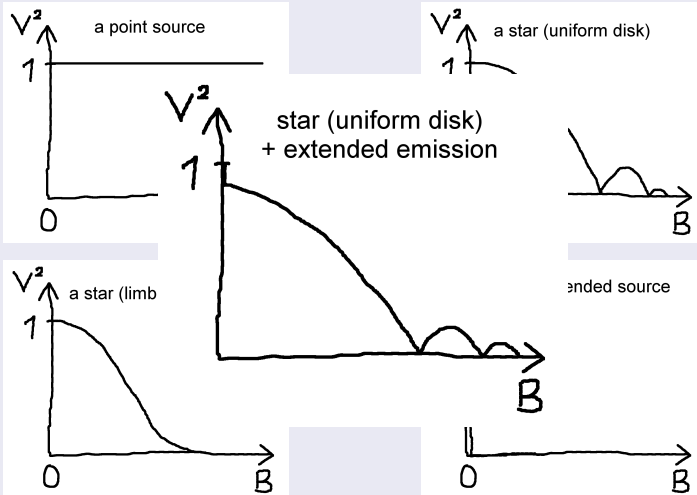
# Exozodiacal dust clouds

## Interferometric detection of extended circumstellar emission



# Exozodiacal dust clouds

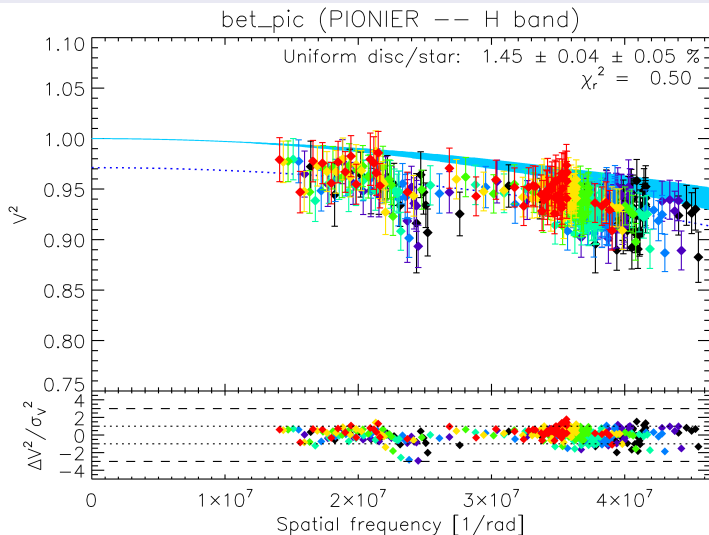
## Interferometric detection of extended circumstellar emission





# Exozodiacal dust clouds

## Examples



## Possible origins of the dust

### Several possible explanations, but all have problems

- Local collisions of large bodies
  - High amount of dust vs. short lifetime of dust and large age of systems
  - ⇒ Statistics of frequency/dust mass vs. age
- Recent planetary collision
  - Low probability vs. high detection rate?
  - ⇒ Statistics of frequency among stars in general
- Evaporation of comets from outer disk
  - Large number of comets required (Late Heavy Bombardment?)
  - ⇒ Statistics of correlation between exozodis and exo-Kuiper belts

⇒ **Statistics!!!**

## Overview

- First **statistical** survey for exozodis
- Northern (CHARA/FLUOR, K band) and southern (VLTI/PIONIER, H band) hemisphere
- $\sim 100$  stars ( $H, K < 5$ ) with debris disks and same number without (known) debris disks
- Northern sample basically observed (Absil et al., in prep.)
- Observations of southern sample just started (April 2012)
- Additional follow-up observations of detections (color, time variability) and some more detailed studies of single objects
- Interpretation of results through detailed analytical, dynamical and collisional modeling

## First results from the northern sample

- Similar detection rate for hot dust as for cold dust, decreasing towards later spectral types
- Cold dust not required for presence of hot dust
- **Strange:** For FGK stars the PRESENCE, for A stars the ABSENCE of cold dust seems to support the presence of hot dust.
- **Note:** Still preliminary results, small number statistics, some biases in northern sample.

## Observing strategy

- Use shortest baselines, stellar diameters from brightness relations (V to JHK)
- Star is then (mostly) unresolved, errors from brightness relations small
- Exozodi still resolved out (mostly larger than FOV)

⇒ Point source + fully extended source

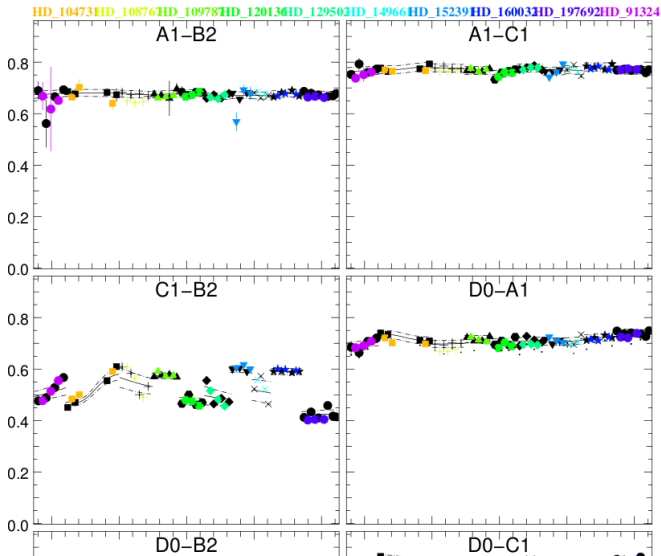
- Typically three shots with calibrators in between, 18 visibilities, cumulative  $3\sigma$  accuracy  $\sim 0.5\%$

## Status of observations

- Total of 12 nights necessary ( $\sim 100$  stars), 6 granted, 6 proposed for last OT call (decision pending)
- First two nights observed, third lost due to weather, 19 targets, results pending

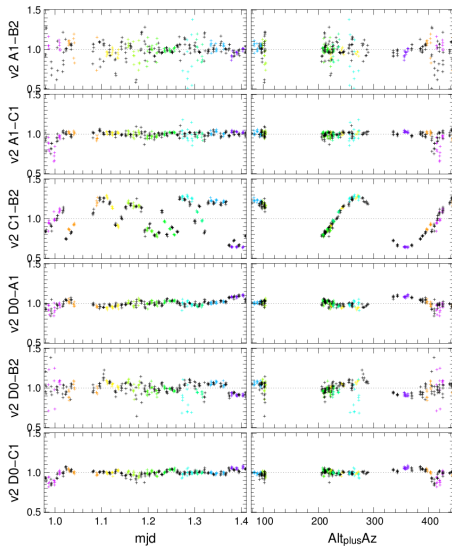
# A technical issue with PIONIER

Transfer-Function Vis2 (black) and Scientific Obs. (colors)  
averaged in the range  $=[1.641, 1.71233], [2.04, 2.06]]\mu\text{m}$



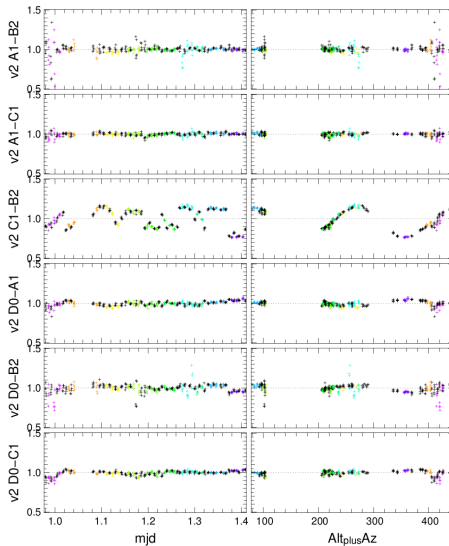
# A technical issue with PIONIER

2012-04-29 -- channel 1



# A technical issue with PIONIER

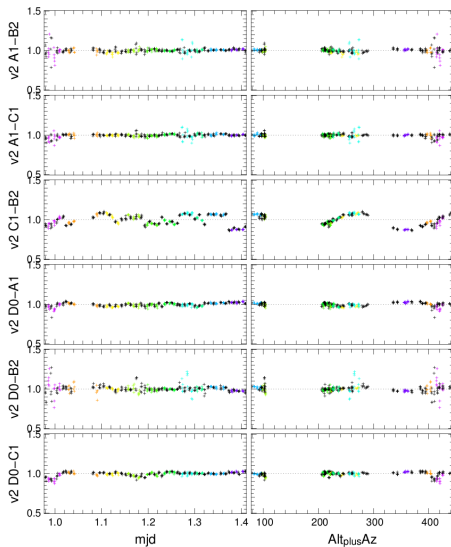
2012-04-29 -- channel 2





# A technical issue with PIONIER

2012-04-29 -- channel 3



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Thank you very much!

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## Sample

- Consider all main sequence stars observed by *Spitzer* at  $70\mu\text{m}$  and by *Herschel*
- Separate in debris disk and non-excess stars
- Skip all close binaries ( $< 5''$ )
- Estimate stellar diameter from brightness relations (V to JHK)
- Skip stars with large diameters (no MS stars?)
- Always observe a debris disk star followed by a most similar non-excess star (most comparable samples)