Figure: Emil Ivanov, Steme und Weltraum,

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# The EXOZODI Project

#### A statistical survey for exozodiacal dust with near-infrared interferometry –

### Steve Ertel - IPAG UJF Grenoble

#### ON BEHALF OF:

Jean-Charls Augereau Philippe Thebault Olivier Absil Jean-Baptiste Le Bouquin Denis Defrère and the EXOZODI team



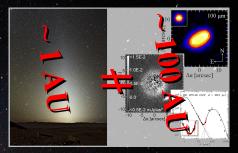
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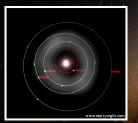
## Prolog

#### What is exozodiacal dust?

- Dust around main sequence stars (~ 1 AU)
- **NOT** a typical debris disk (maybe related)
- Similar to our zodiacal disk



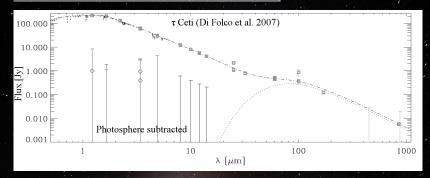
#### Why do we care?



- Dust in the habitable zone
- Structures might point towards planets
  - BUT: Obstacle for imaging of earthlike planets

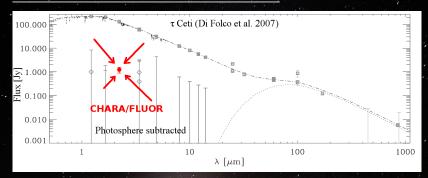
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How to detect exozodiacal dust?



- Our zodiacal dust would be too faint to be detected, e.g., by Spitzer (more than 100 times)
- Actually, the photometric calibration uncertainty is the problem (few percent of the total flux of the system)

### How to detect exozodiacal dust?

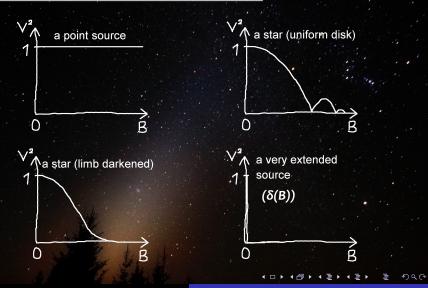


→ Dust emission alone would be detectable (10 mJy to 1 Jy)
⇒ disentangle stellar emission and dust emission

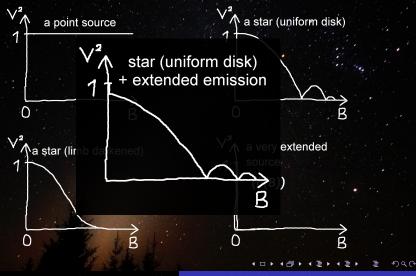
Solution: infrared interferometry

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#### Solution: infrared interferometry!

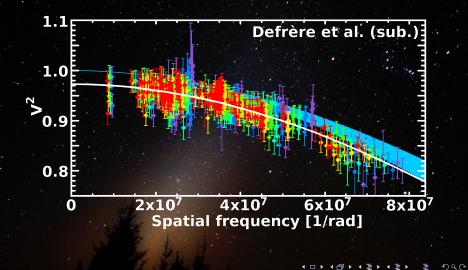


#### Solution: infrared interferometry!



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#### Solution: Interferometry!



Several possible origins of exozodiacal dust, but all have problems (details: see talk by A. Bonsor):

- Local collisions of large bodies
  - + High amount vs. short lifetime of the dust
  - ⇒ 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 (LHB?)
  - ⇒ Statistics of correlation between exozodis and exo-Kuiper belts

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### The project:

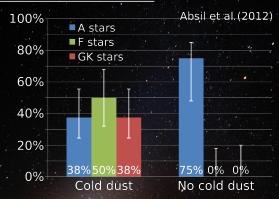
- First statistical survey for exozodiacal dust
- Northern (CHARA/FLUOR) and southern hemisphere (VLTI/PIONIER)
- ~ 100 stars (K < 5) with debris disks, same number of stars without (known) cold dust, unbiased sample
  - Observation, statistics + detailed modeling & theoretical investigation (see talk by A. Bonsor)
  - Development of next-generation debris disk modeling tools (see poster by Q. Kral (26))
  - Direct contribution to instrument development (e.g., PIONIER: First 4-telescope beam combiner on the VLTI)

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### **First results**

### Statistics (CHARA/FLUOR):



- $\sim$  So far 12 detections out of 41 stars (29<sup>+8</sup><sub>-6</sub>%)
- Cold & hot dust correlated for late type stars, for early type stars not
- Note low statistical significance so far!

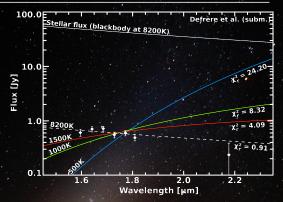
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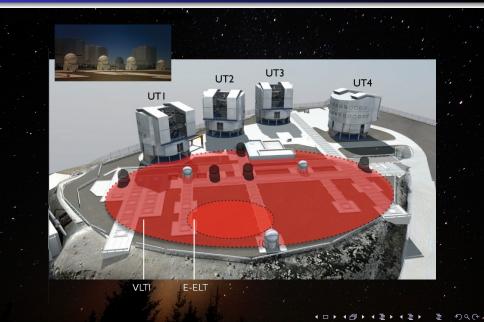
### **First results**

#### A detailed study on $\beta$ Pic (VLTI/PIONIER):



- Clear detection (~8.5 $\sigma$ , 4 independent epochs)
- Companion ruled out to be responsible (closure phases)
- Emission very hot (sublimation relevant Lebreton et al., in prep.) or dominated by scattering of stellar light

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### **VLTI/PIONIER**

Instrument Avai	lable # Tel.	$\lambda$ range	V <sup>2</sup> accuracy
MIDI 20	03 2	N	5%
AMBER 20	06 3	Н, К	20%
PIONIER 20	10 4	Н, К	1%
MATISSE 20	14? 4	L, M, N	(?)
GRAVITY 20	14? 4	K	(1% ?)

- Have a 4 telescope beam combiner available in short time (2 years!!!)
- Low budget: 200,000 Euro + man power + used detector
- Trade-offs for quick availability, low price
- Experience with integrated optics beam combiner

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### Summary

- Understanding origin of exozodis is crucial for understanding evolution of planetary systems
- Knowing frequency, abundance is crucial for future direct imaging of earthlike planets
- We carry out the first statistical, interferometric survey
- First statistics: Exozodis present around many main sequence stars, maybe related to debris disks (around solar-type stars)
- Not every detection of hot excess necessarily an exozodi, scattering can result in false detections in systems with edge-on seen debris disks

### Thank you very much\*!

\* Must-see: Talk by A. Bonsor, posters by Q. Kral (26), V. Faramaz (14)

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