

LABORATORIO
NAZIONALE
ADONI
OTTICA
ADATTIVA



SHARK-VIS

the new high-contrast optical imager for the LBT

Simone Antoniucci (INAF-OAR)

on behalf of the SHARK-VIS Team

F. Pedichini, G. Li Causi, M. Mattioli, R. Piazzesi, M. Stangalini, A. Terreri, V. Testa



SHARK(s) @LBT



System for coronagraphy with High order Adaptive optics from R to K band

Pair of synergetic high-contrast instruments (VIS+NIR) to use AO system of LBT (SOUL)

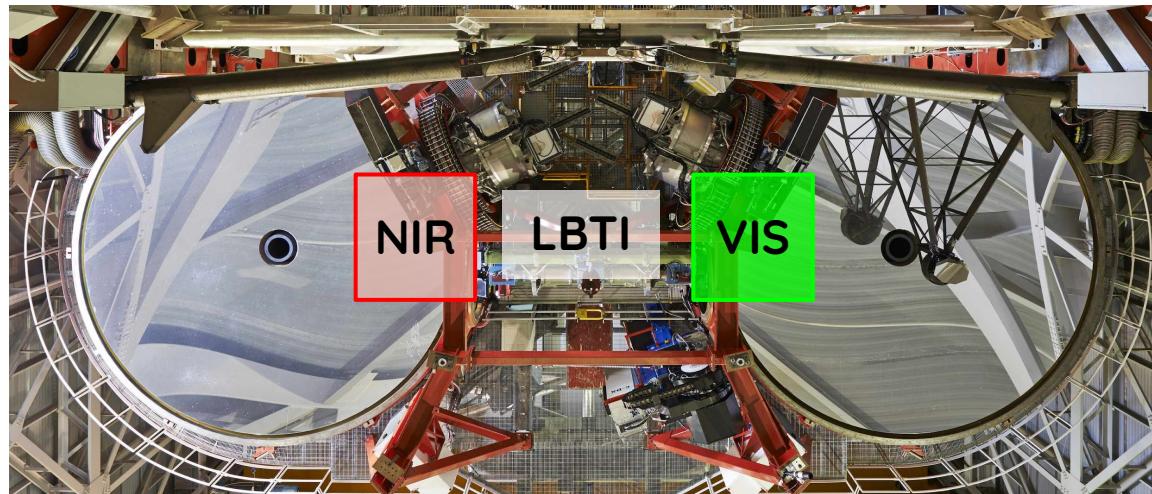
OAPd

NIR



shark-nir

1.0-1.8 um
coronagraphic
imager
spectrograph
(LS, R~700)



VIS

OAR



shark-vis

0.4-0.9 um
coronagraphic
(fast) imager

VIS+NIR(+LBTI) → **binocular (trinocular) mode**
simultaneous observation window: 0.4-1.8 um (0.4-5.0 um)



SHARK-VIS: why, who, where, when

Mission

fast-track P.I. instrument to open LBT to AO science in the visible

AO in the visible

AO correction much more difficult than in the IR, but some advantages:

- low background
- fast, cheap, low-noise detectors
- **higher resolution: $\lambda/D = 15\text{mas}$ on a 8m telescope** (same as ELT in the K band)
- bright line tracers (e.g. H α)

Core Team

Project, design, construction: **AO group of INAF-OAR**

F. Pedichini (PI), S. Antoniucci (instrument scientist), **M. Mattioli** (project manager, system engineer), **G. Li Causi** (data reduction), **R. Piazzesi** (lab tests, software), **A. Terreri** (simulations, NCPA mitigation), **V. Testa** (data management, science), **M. Stangalini** (ASI) (simulations, post-processing)

Science

Science Team: 70+ people from 15 institutes; main science topics: **accreting exoplanets and brown dwarfs, YSO jets and disks, Solar System minor bodies, evolved stars, AGNs**

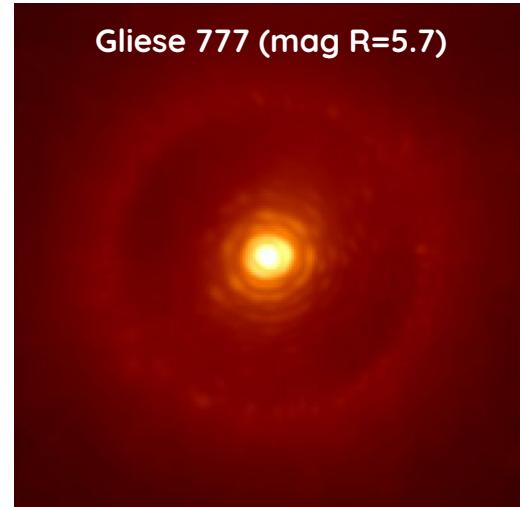
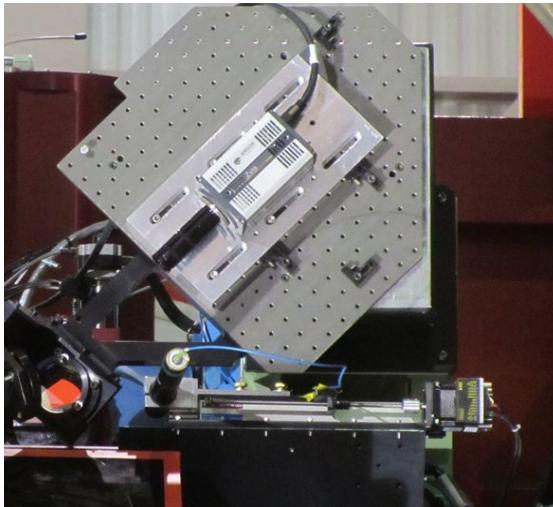
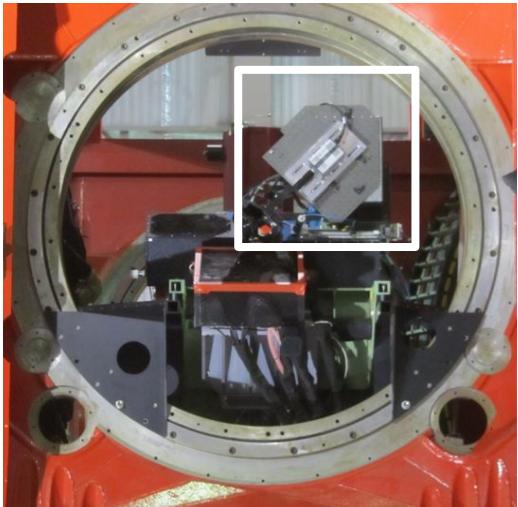
Operations

Shipped to LBT by Summer 2020; **First Light by end of 2020**

SHARK-VIS precursor: the ForeRunner



ultra-simplified version of SHARK-VIS: basic optics + **fast low-noise camera**



ANDOR sCMOS imager, 200x200 pix, 3.73mas/pix, 1.5e⁻ RON
1kHz frame rate (1ms DIT)

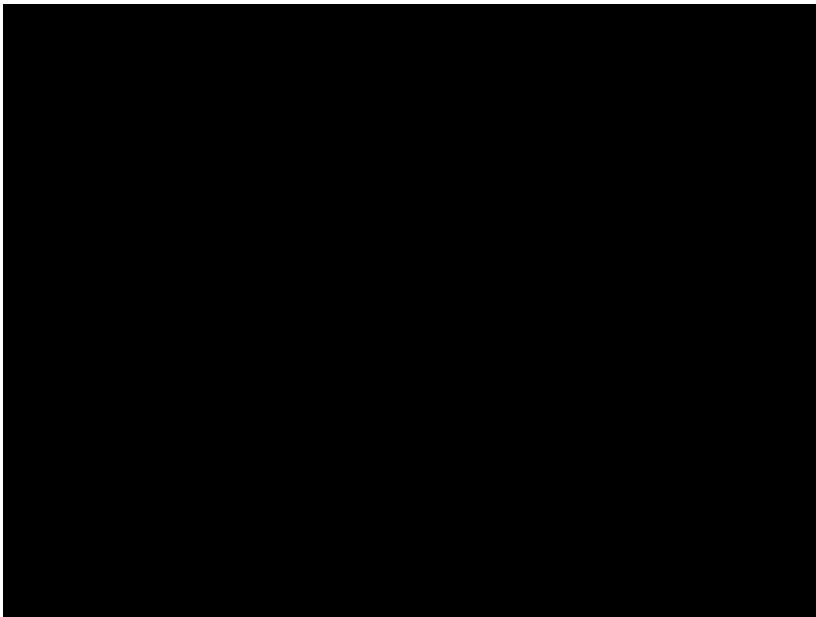
Diffraction-limited PSF at 630nm: 18 mas FWHM



Fast-imaging data

1000 raw frames: 1ms DIT

Re-centered frames



Sum of not recentered frames
(as in a long exposure)

Sum of re-centered frames

target: Gliese 777 (mag R=5.7)
frames: 1 ms DIT (1kHz rate)
filter: $\lambda_c = 630$ nm, $\Delta\lambda = 40$ nm
obs: 20 minutes of data

seeing=0".8-1".2, strong wind
LBTI-AO: 550 modes corrected, 990 Hz

residual aberrations and jitter
speckles mean life is few ms
speckles are frozen in single frames

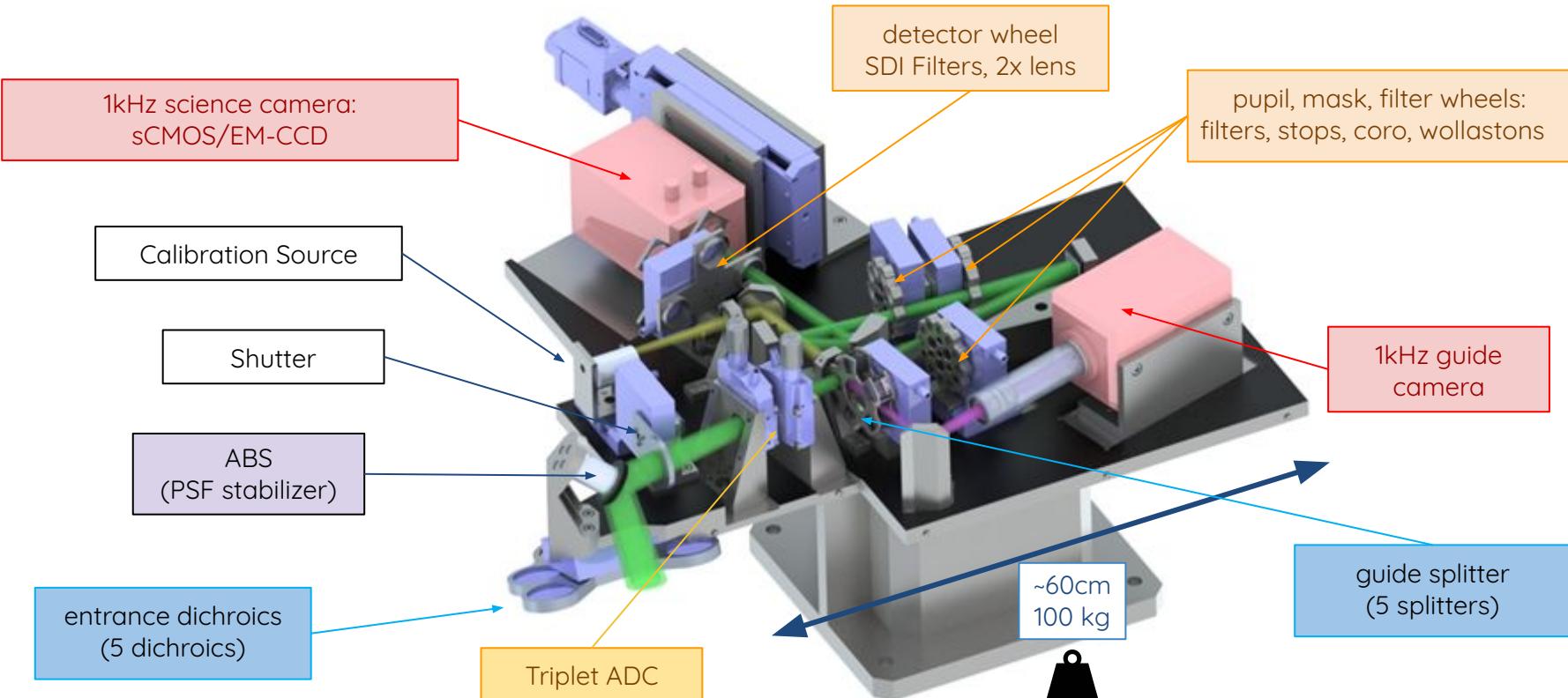
**use innovative ad-hoc post-processing
techniques**

- final (re-centered) image: 18mas FWHM core
- achieved contrast: 2×10^{-5}



talk by G. Li Causi

SHARK-VIS: the instrument





SHARK-VIS in a nutshell

spectral range	400-900 nm	
angular resolution	15 mas in V band	50 km @5au, 2au @150 pc
pixel scale	6.5 mas/pixel	4 mas/pixel in 2x mode
max frame rate	1 kHz	
field of view	10" × 10" (1".3 × 1".3 at 1 kHz)	no derotator (pupil-stabilized)
coronagraphs	Lyot and Gaussian (50, 100, 200 mas IWA)	
xAO system	SOUL (SCAO)	Strehl R ~10% at mag R~12-13
observing modes	(coro) classical imaging & dual-band imaging	
filters - BB	B, V, R, V*, I, z	
filters - NB	H α , [OIII] λ 5007, ...	free slots still available
filters - dual-band (NB)	Hα+Cnt, [OI]λ6300+Cnt, ...	SDI technique
performance goal	contrasts < 10⁻⁴ at 100 mas and below	
future upgrades	IFU module (R~5000-10000)	ELVIS project
extras	PSF stabilization, multiple dichroics, fast-imaging → innovative post-processing techniques, northern hemisphere	



High-contrast techniques

Observe faint objects really close to bright source (contrasts $\ll 10^{-3}$)

need to remove starlight → subtract star (continuum) PSF

technique	info	SHARK
coronagraphy	physically block out light from central star	✓
SDI - spectral differential imaging	subtract image at different lambda (e.g. line & continuum filters)	✓
ADI - angular differential imaging	subtract median PSF constructed from non de-rotated frames	✓
RDI - reference differential imaging	subtract a reference (re-scaled) PSF	✓
PDI - polarimetric diff. imaging	subtract orthogonal polarizations (enhance polarized light)	✗
PCA	principal component analysis	✓
Deconvolution	e.g. multi-frame blind deconvolution	✓
SFADI, SFI, RQA, ...	techniques for fast-imaging	✓



High-contrast techniques

Observe faint objects really close to bright source (contrasts $\ll 10^{-3}$)

need to remove starlight → subtract star (continuum) PSF

technique	info	SHARK
coronagraphy	physically block out light from central star	✓
SDI - spectral differential imaging	subtract image at different lambda (e.g. line & continuum filters)	✓
ADI - angular differential imaging	subtract median PSF constructed from non de-rotated frames	✓
RDI - reference differential imaging	subtract a reference (re-scaled) PSF	✓
PDI - polarimetric diff. imaging	subtract orthogonal polarizations (enhance polarized light)	✗
PCA	principal component analysis	✓
Deconvolution	e.g. multi-frame blind deconvolution	
SFADI, SFI, RQA, ...	techniques for fast-imaging	



talk by G. Li Causi

SHARK-VIS: ForeRunner images

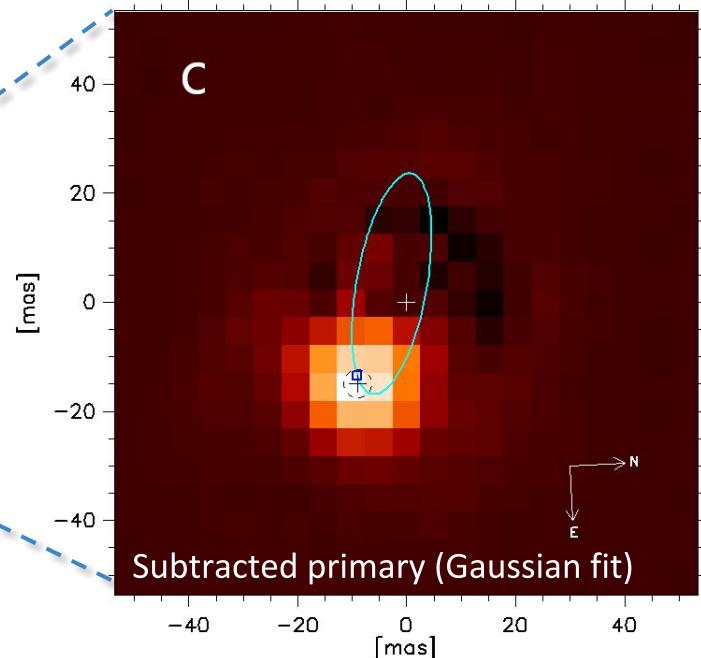
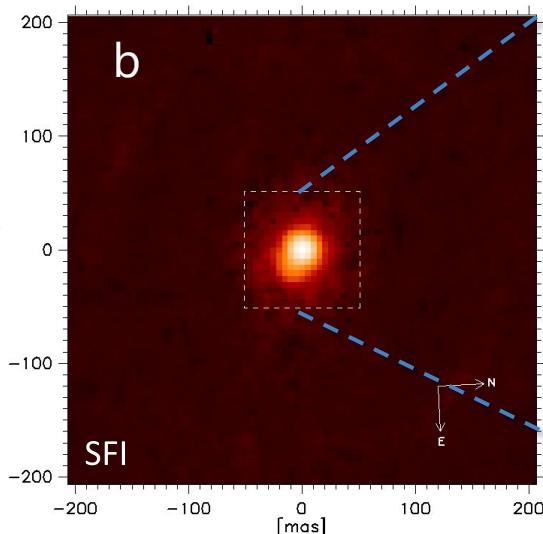
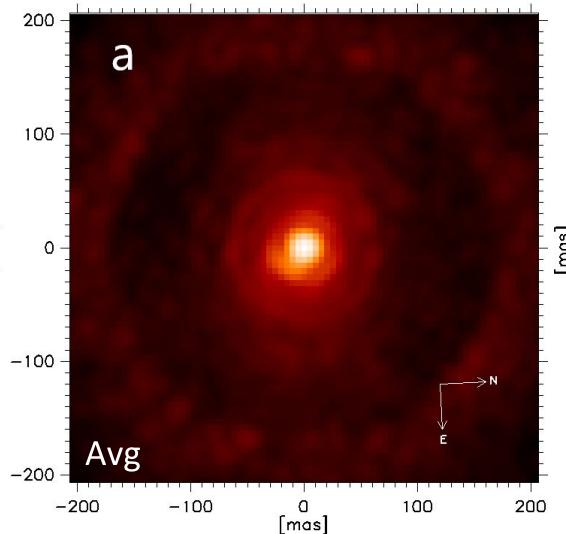


Resolved (spectroscopic) binary **α And**

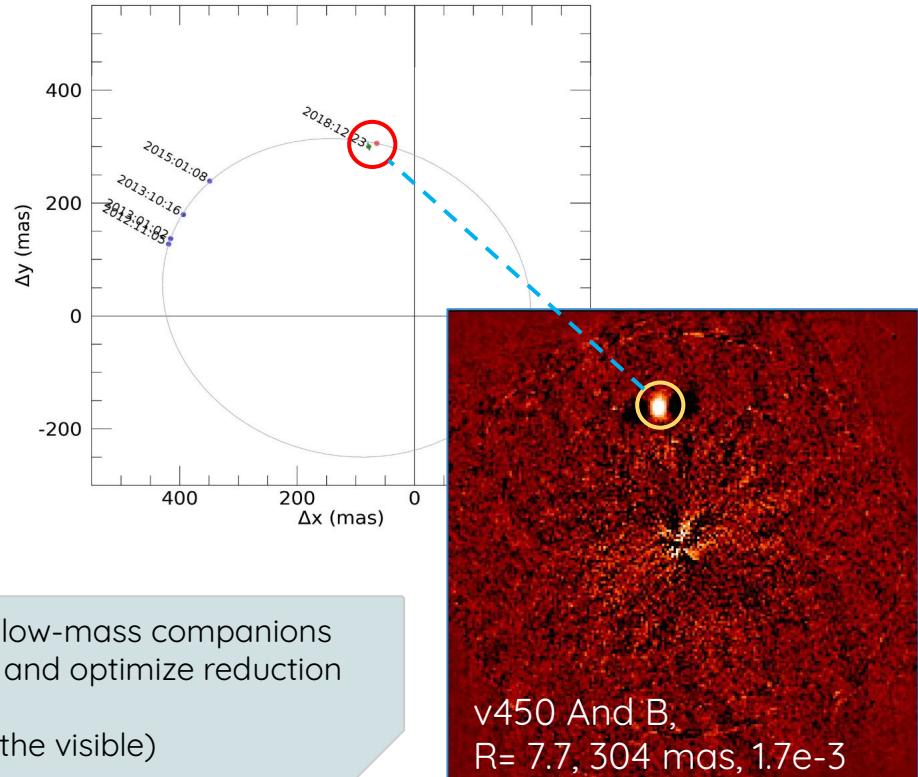
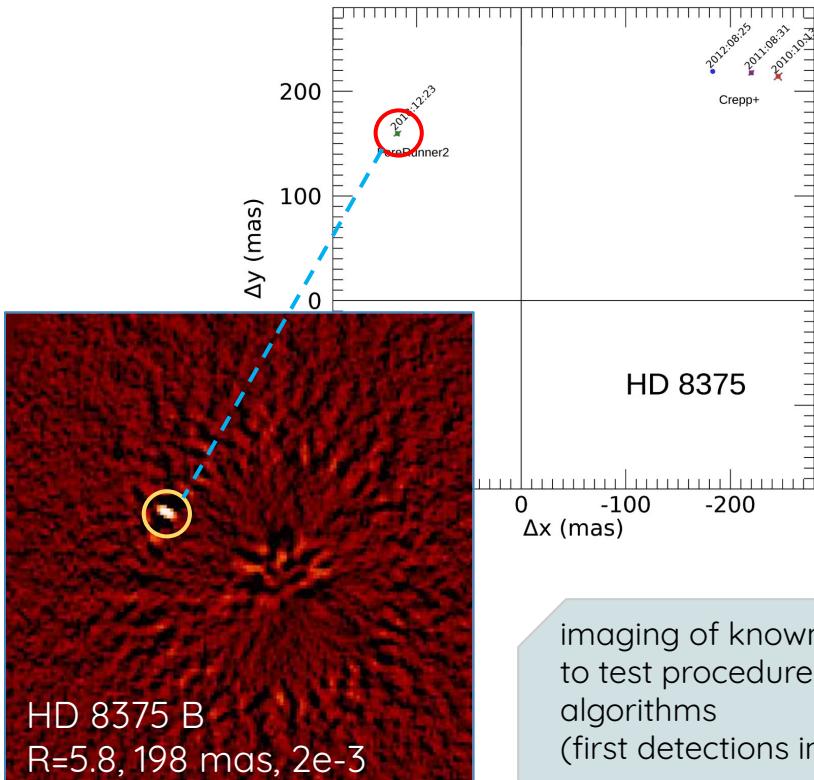
16 mas separation (0.5 au @30 pc)

one of the highest-angular resolution direct images ever taken

Mattioli+ 2019



SHARK-VIS: ForeRunner images



imaging of known low-mass companions
to test procedures and optimize reduction
algorithms
(first detections in the visible)



SHARK-VIS papers

THE ASTRONOMICAL JOURNAL, 154:74 (5pp), 2017 August
© 2017. The American Astronomical Society. All rights reserved.

<https://doi.org/10.3847/1538-3881/aa7f13>



High Contrast Imaging in the Visible: First Experimental Results at the Large Binocular Telescope

F. Pedichini^{1,2}, M. Stangalini^{1,2}, F. Ambrosino¹, A. Puglisi^{2,3}, E. Pinna^{2,3}, V. Bailey⁴, L. Carbonaro³, M. Centrone¹, J. Christou⁵, S. Esposito^{3,4}, J. Farimato^{2,6}, F. Fiore^{1,2}, E. Giallongo^{1,2}, J. M. Hill⁵, P. M. Hinz⁷, and L. Sabatini¹

THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL, 868:6 (11pp), 2018 November 20
© 2018. The American Astronomical Society. All rights reserved.

<https://doi.org/10.3847/1538-4357/aae58c>



Recurrence Quantification Analysis as a Post-processing Technique in Adaptive Optics High-contrast Imaging

M. Stangalini^{1,2} , G. Li Causi^{1,3}, F. Pedichini^{1,2} , S. Antoniucci^{1,2} , M. Mattioli^{1,2}, J. Christou⁴, G. Consolini³ , D. Hope⁵, S. M. Jefferies^{6,7}, R. Piazzesi^{1,2}, and V. Testa^{1,2}

THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL, 849:85 (8pp), 2017 November 10
© 2017. The American Astronomical Society. All rights reserved.

<https://doi.org/10.3847/1538-4357/aa8e98>



SFADI: The Speckle-free Angular Differential Imaging Method

Gianluca Li Causi^{1,2,3} , Marco Stangalini^{1,2} , Simone Antoniucci^{1,2} , Fernando Pedichini^{1,2,3} , Massimiliano Mattioli^{1,2}, and Vincenzo Testa^{2,3}

Journal of Astronomical Telescopes, Instruments, and Systems 3(2), 025001 (Apr–Jun 2017)

Speckle statistics in adaptive optics images at visible wavelengths

Marco Stangalini,^{a,b,*} Fernando Pedichini,^{a,b} Enrico Pinna,^{b,c} Julian Christou,^d John Hill,^d Alfonso Puglisi,^{b,c} Vanessa Bailey,^a Mauro Centrone,^a Dario Del Moro,^f Simone Esposito,^{b,c} Fabrizio Fiore,^{a,b} Emanuele Giallongo,^{a,b} Phil Hinz,^g and Amali Vaz^g

RNAAS RESEARCH NOTES OF THE AAS

First Direct Imaging Detection of the Secondary Component of α Andromedae with the LBT/SHARK-VIS Pathfinder Experiment

M. Mattioli^{1,2} , F. Pedichini^{1,2} , S. Antoniucci^{1,2} , G. Li Causi^{1,2,3} , R. Piazzesi^{1,2}, M. Stangalini^{1,2} , V. Testa^{1,2} , A. Vaz⁴, E. Pinna^{2,5}, A. Puglisi^{2,5} + Show full author list

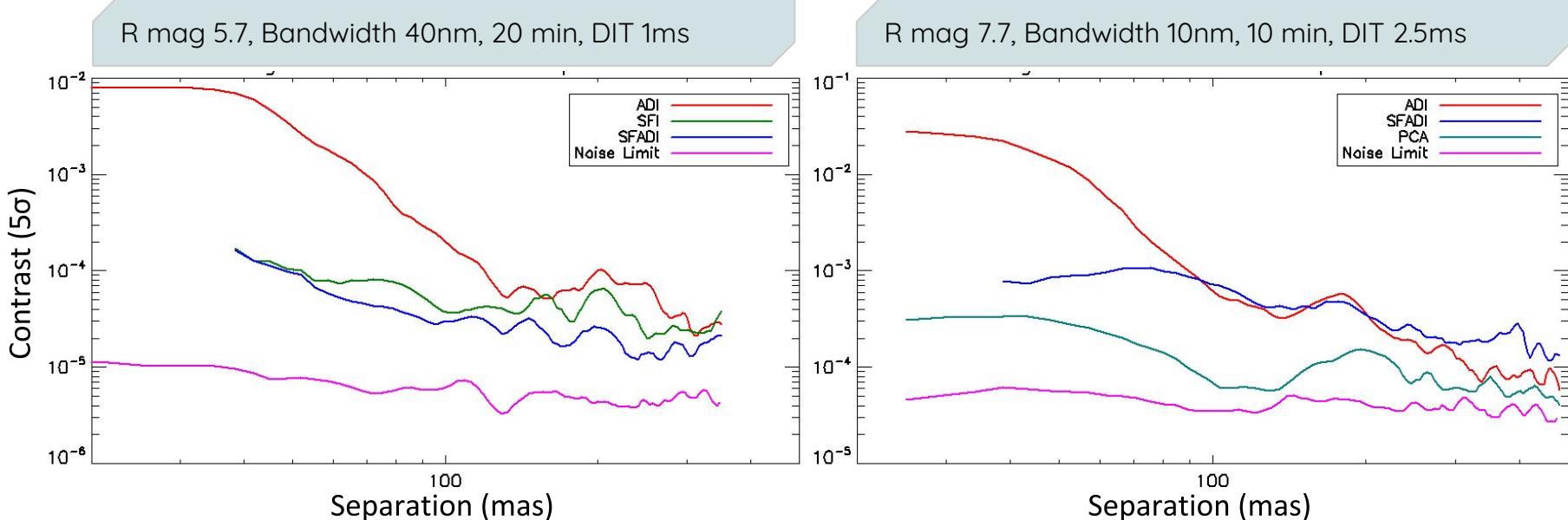
SHARK-VIS has already produced papers mostly based on 20 min ForeRunner data

- 4 refereed papers + 1 in preparation
- 1 research note
- 15+ technical papers and proceedings

Performance



Contrast curves (5σ) of ForeRunner test observations (seeing $1''.0$ - $1''.2$)
→ final contrast depends on reduction technique
→ indicated noise limit assumes perfect star PSF subtraction



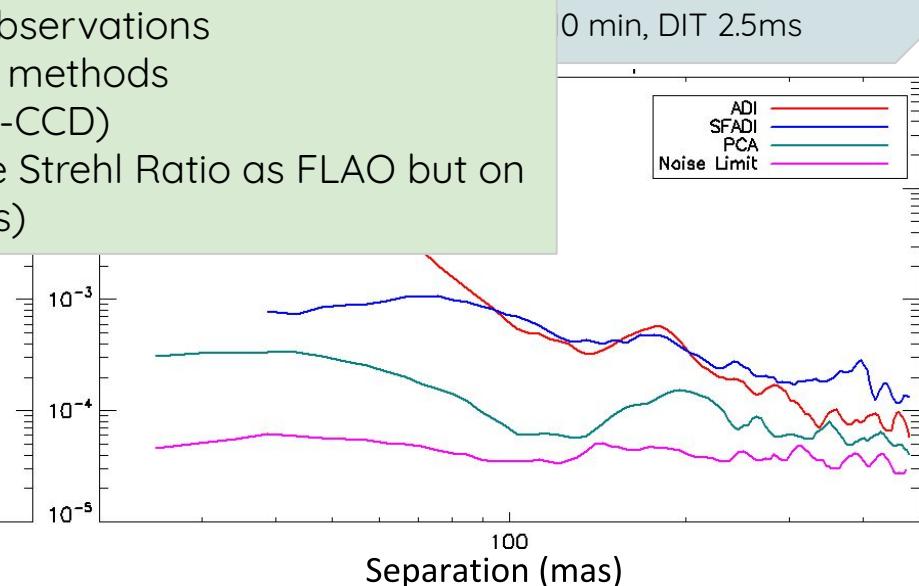
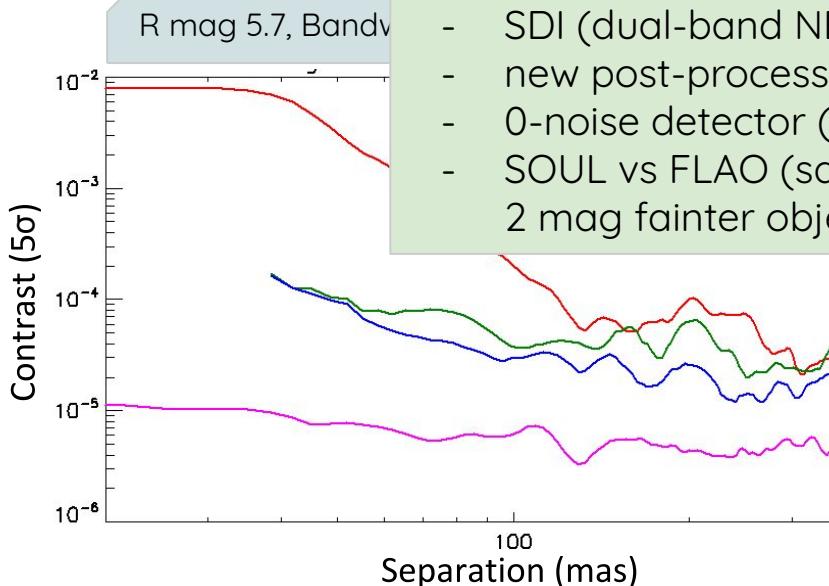
Performance



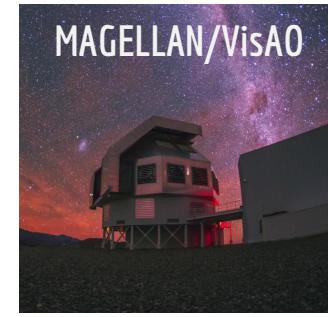
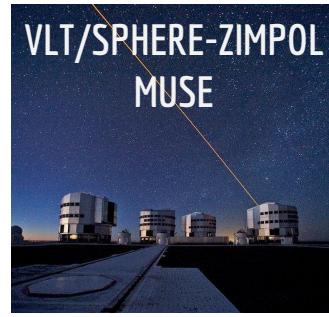
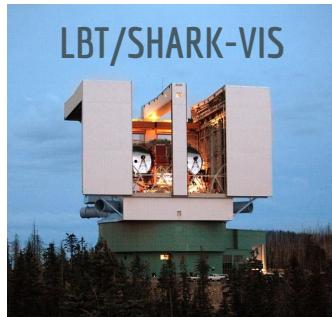
Contrast curves (5σ) of ForeRunner test observations (seeing 1'' 0-1'' 2)

SHARK-VIS vs ForeRunner

- x4 bandwidth with ADC (BB observations)
- coro
- SDI (dual-band NB observations)
- new post-processing methods
- 0-noise detector (EM-CCD)
- SOUL vs FLAO (same Strehl Ratio as FLAO but on 2 mag fainter objects)

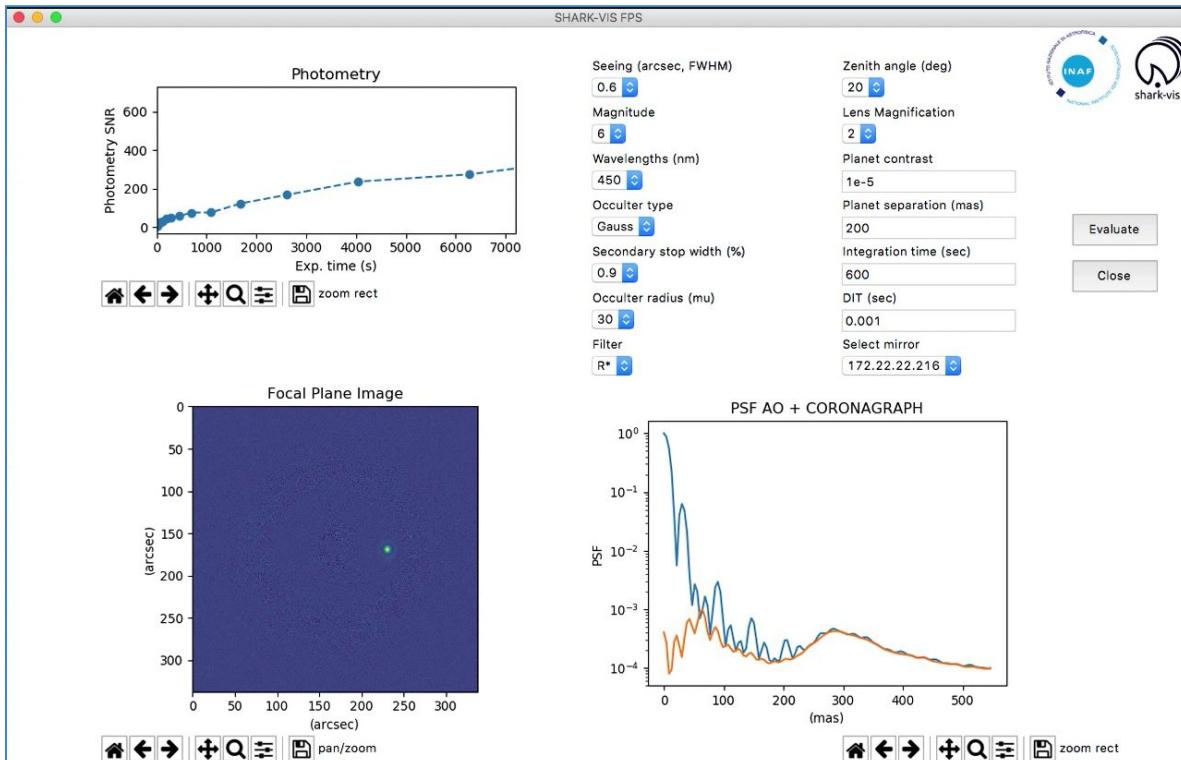


xAO high-resolution in the visible



telescope	instrument	AO	status	λ range (nm)	obs. modes	extra	hem
VLT	SPHERE/ZIMPOL	SCAO	active	500-900	img/pol/DBI	SPHERE+ upgrade?	S
Magellan	MagAO/VisAO	SCAO	active	500-900	img/DBI		S
VLT	MUSE	LTAO	active	480-930	ifs (R~2500)	narrow-field mode	S
Subaru	SCexAO	SCAO	experim.	< 950	img		N
LBT	SHARK-VIS	SCAO	2020	400-900	img/DBI	fast cadence	N
VLT	MAVIS	MCAO	2026	450-950	img/spec	FoV 30" \times 30"	S

Observing with SHARK-VIS: FPS



OB preset

OB manual config

Title: Observation name

Description:

Filter: H Alpha Red Green Blue

Obs. Mode: ABS ON ABS OFF

DIT (ms): 10

Exp. (ms): 10

Cadence (ms): 10

Save

XML information saved
Local time: Mon Jan 27 17:00:26 2020

SHARK-VIS
Focal Plane Simulator
web interface

- ETC
- SV observation simulator
- returns expected PSF profile
- returns theoretical noise limit (ideal star subtraction)
- returns estimate of final contrast limit
- generates OBs

SHARK-VIS science cases



	sep./resolution	contrast
Primary cases		
Accreting planets and BDs	down to 50 mas	$\leq 10^{-3}$
Jets from young stellar objects	<70 mas	$\leq 10^{-3}$
Minor bodies and moons of the Solar System	~15 mas	$> 10^{-2}$
Other cases		
Disks around YSOs and debris disks	<1000 mas	$\leq 10^{-4}$
Substellar companions	down to 50 mas	$\leq 10^{-3}$
AGN morphology (BH feeding & feedback)	<300 mas	$\leq 10^{-3}$
Envelopes of evolved stars (AGBs, post-AGBs)	<1000 mas	$\leq 10^{-3}$
Close binaries	down to 15 mas	$> 10^{-2}$
Microlensing events	~15 mas	$> 10^{-2}$
Pathfinder		
Reflected-light planets	down to 50 mas	$\leq 10^{-6}$



next talks

Accreting planets and BDs: H α imaging



SHARKs: direct imaging of wide orbit ($> 5\text{au}$) young giant planets → clues on planet formation

SHARK key project: survey of Taurus-Auriga ($d=150\text{ pc}$, $5\text{-}10\text{ au} \Leftrightarrow 35\text{-}70\text{ mas}$)

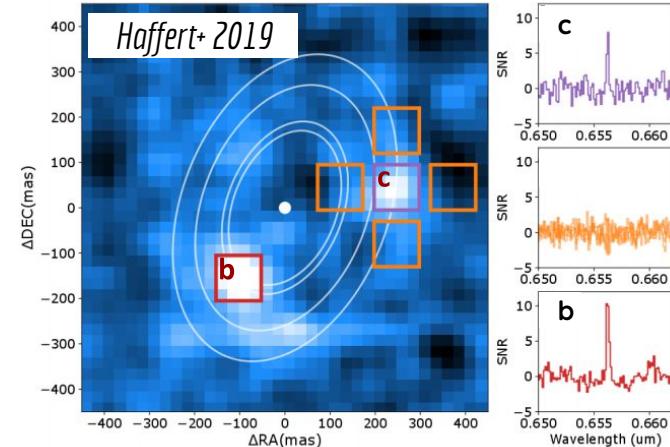
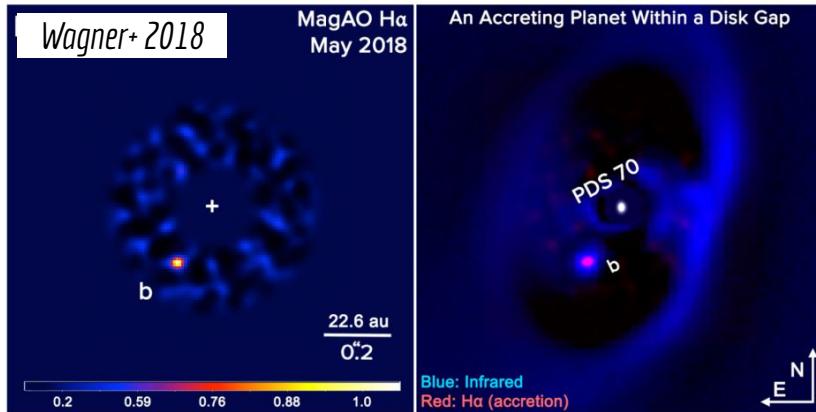
bulk of giant planets should form at separations $5\text{-}10\text{ au}$ (core-accretion)

accretion can be revealed in H α



SHARK-VIS!

first accreting planets PDS70 b,c observed in H α with Magellan/VisAO (b) and VLT/MUSE (b,c)



Accreting planets and BDs: H α imaging



SHARKs: direct imaging of wide orbit ($> 5\text{au}$) young giant planets → clues on planet formation

SHARK key project: survey of Taurus-Auriga (d=150 pc, 5-10 au \Leftrightarrow 35-70 mas)

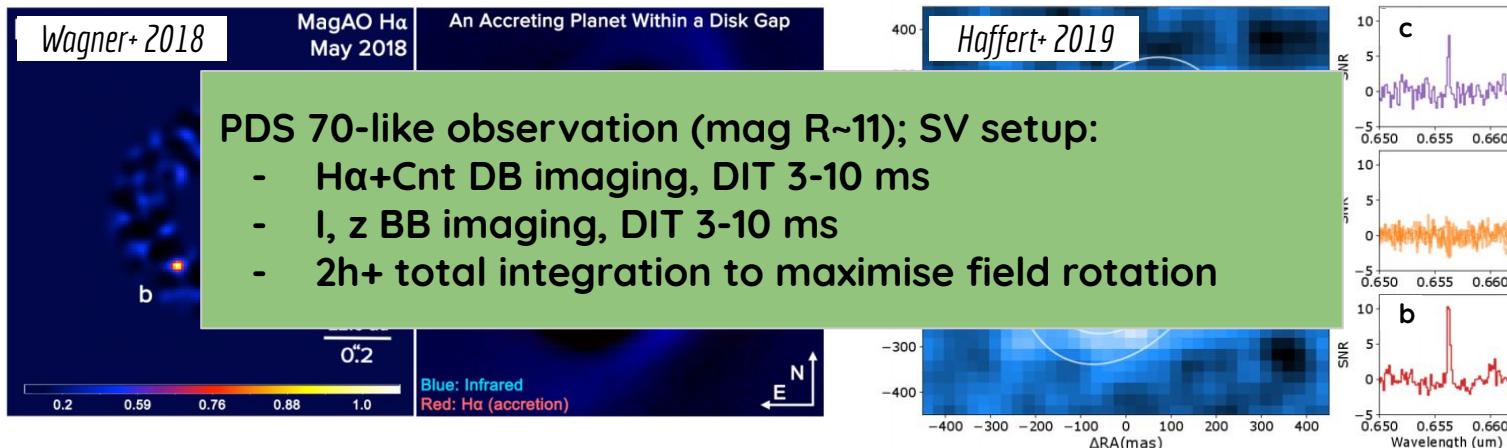
bulk of giant planets should form at separations 5-10 au (core-accretion)

accretion can be revealed in H α

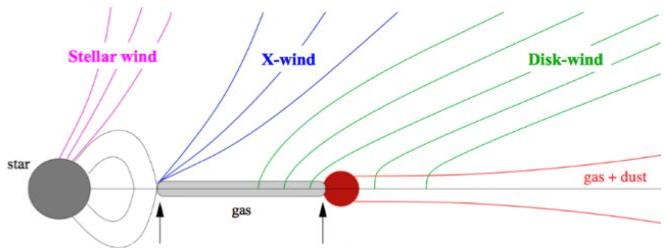


SHARK-VIS!

first accreting planets PDS70 b,c observed in H α with Magellan/VisAO (b) and VLT/MUSE (b,c)

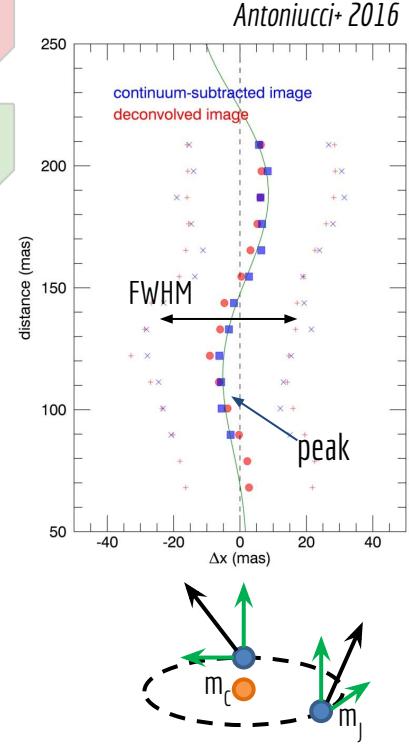
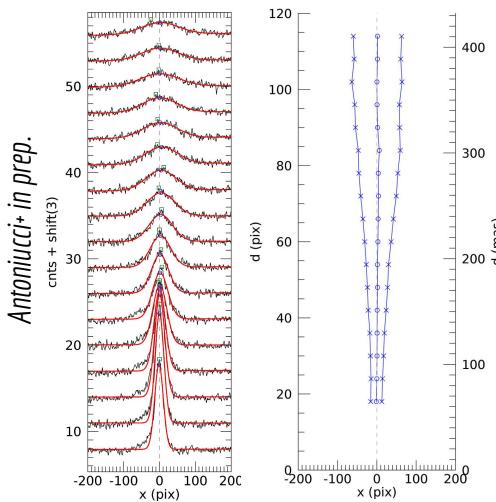
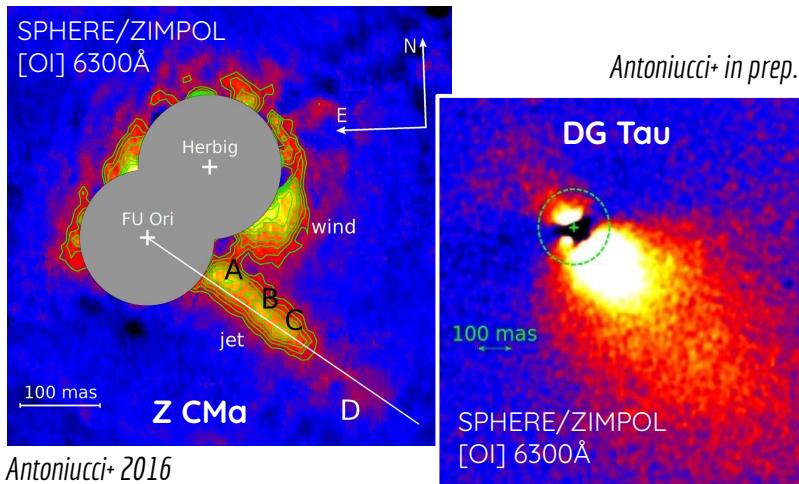


Jets from YSOs

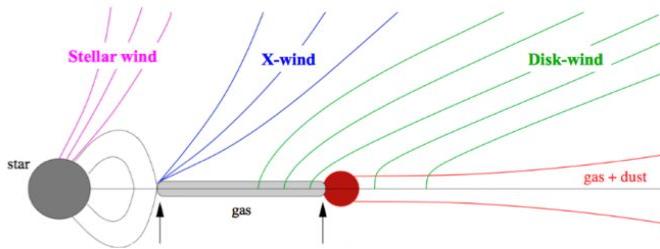


formation+collimation of YSO jets
feedback on disk
angular momentum removal

probe jet base ($<10\text{au} \Leftrightarrow <70\text{mas}@150\text{pc}$)
imaging in H α and [OI]

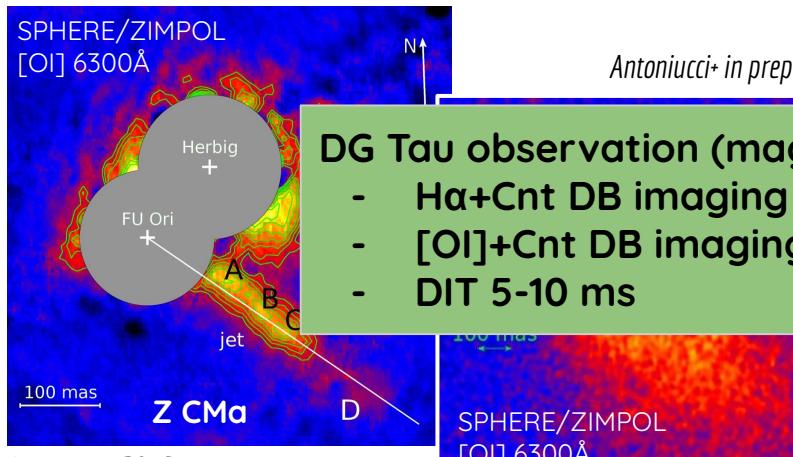


Jets from YSOs

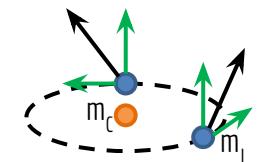
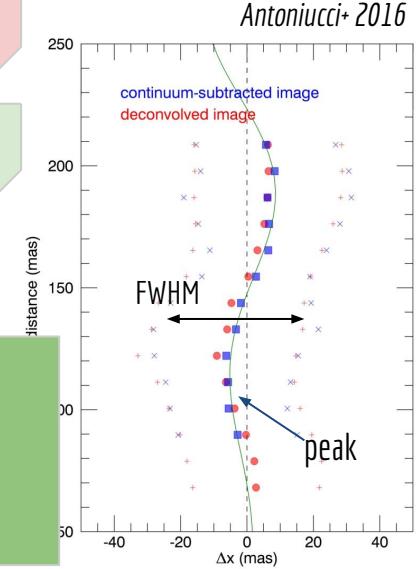
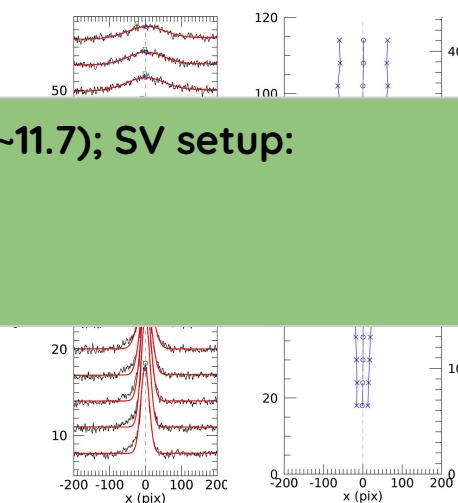


formation+collimation of YSO jets
feedback on disk
angular momentum removal

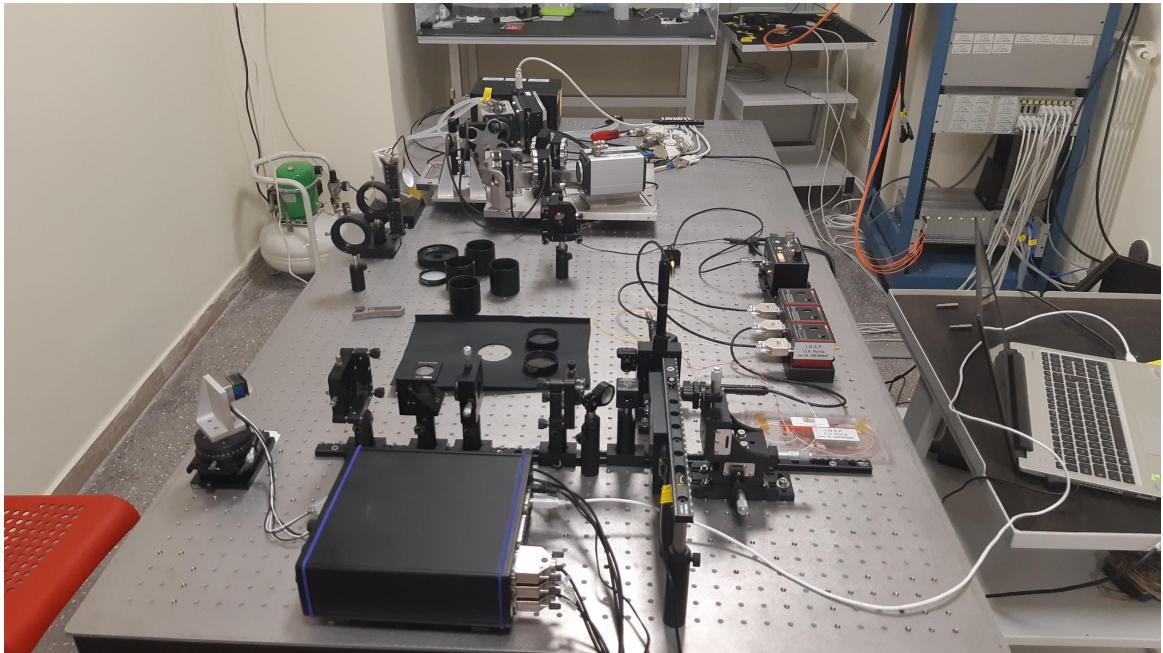
probe jet base ($<10\text{au} \Leftrightarrow <70\text{mas}@150\text{pc}$)
imaging in H α and [OI]



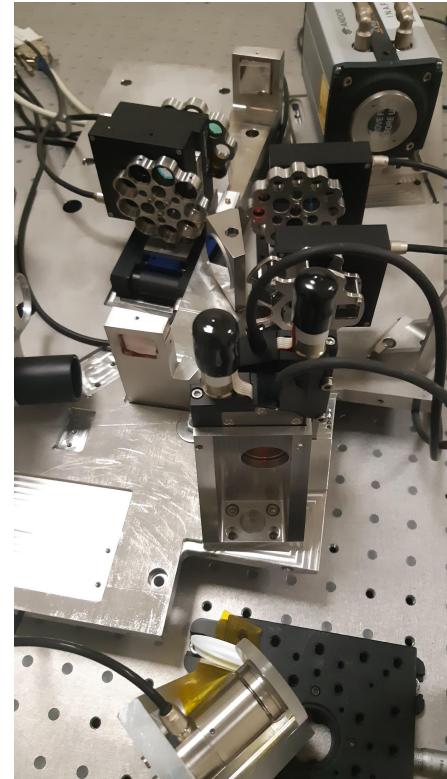
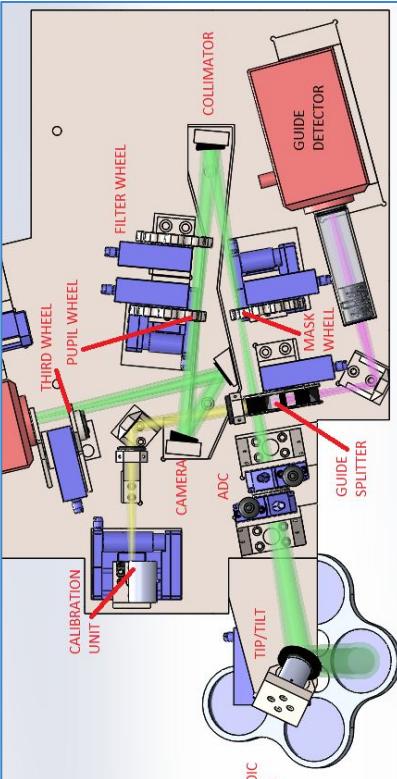
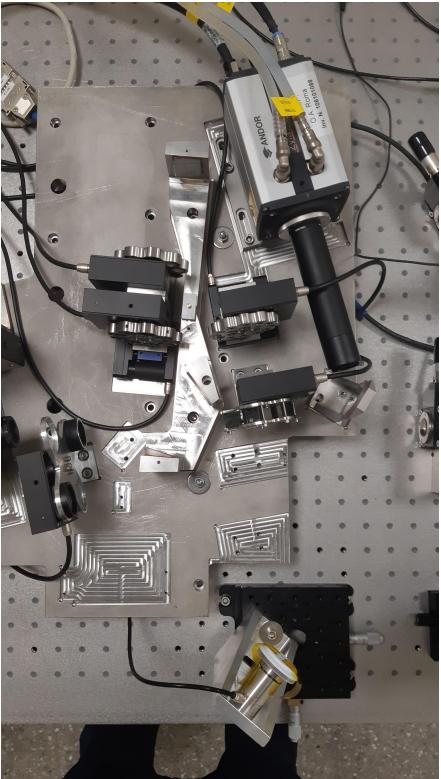
Antoniucci+ in prep.



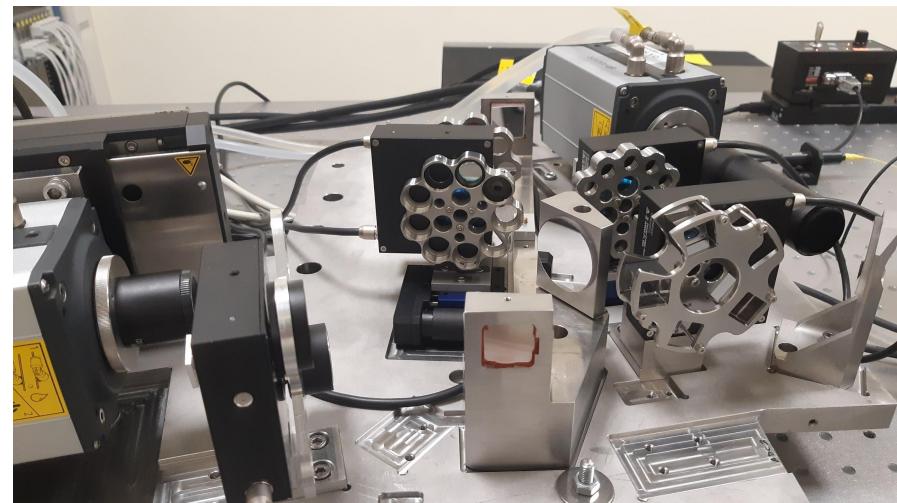
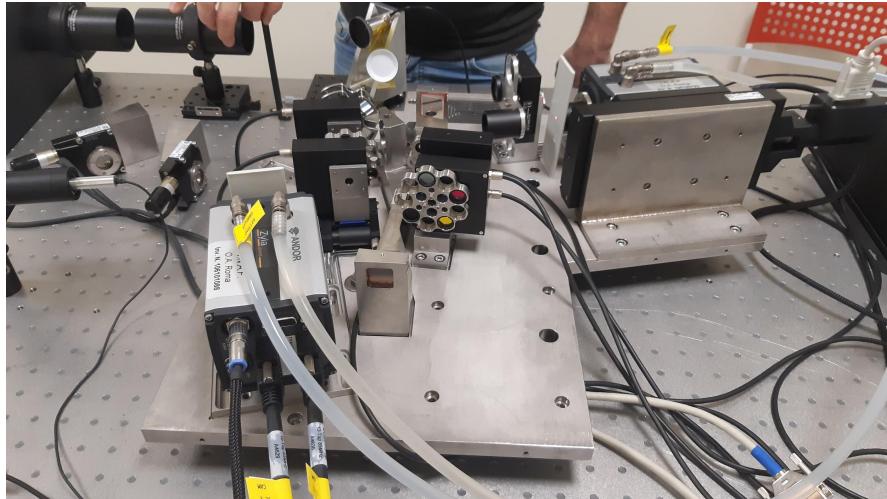
SV Lab: a short tour



SHARK-VIS in the lab



SHARK-VIS in the lab



SV Lab: on-sky target simulator



SV Lab: AO target simulator

- star+planet injector
- tunable separation and contrast
- phase screen to reproduce residual aberrations after AO correction (encoded from ForeRunner real on-sky data)



Take-home messages

- **SHARK-VIS** is the new xAO **visible high-contrast imager** for the LBT (**400-900 nm**)
 - **angular resolutions down to 15mas**
 - **fast-cadence approach** → additional innovative post-processing algorithms
 - shipped before summer, **first light in 2020**
-
- unique potential for breakthrough science (**accreting exoplanets, YSO jets and disks, minor bodies of Solar System, AGNs, evolved stars, ...**)
 - synergy with SHARK-NIR and LMIRCAM → **bi- and tri-nocular mode**
-
- SHARK-VIS is a **precursor for AO-science in the visible** and a technological platform (**procedures, techniques and algorithms**)

SHARK Science Meeting



6-8 April 2020

INAF Headquarters, Monte Mario, Rome

Europe/Rome timezone

Open to community interested in AO observations with SHARK

Discussion and organization of key science programs, presentation of new science cases

Website: <https://indico.ict.inaf.it/e/shark-science-meeting>

Contact: V. D’Orazi (OAPd) and S. Antoniucci (OAR)

