



The **VORTEX** team



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OLIVIER ABSIL

SIX YEARS OF HARVEST WITH THE VORTEX CORONAGRAPH

OUTLINE

history and technology development

commissioning & on-sky performance

selected scientific results

image processing with machine learning

future projects

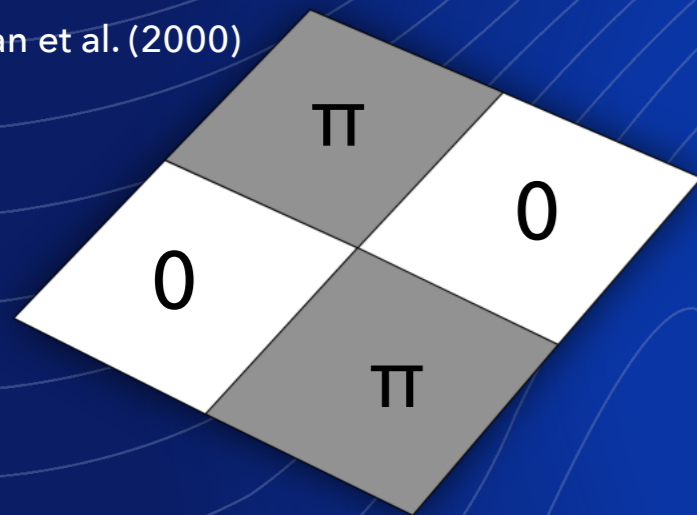


HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

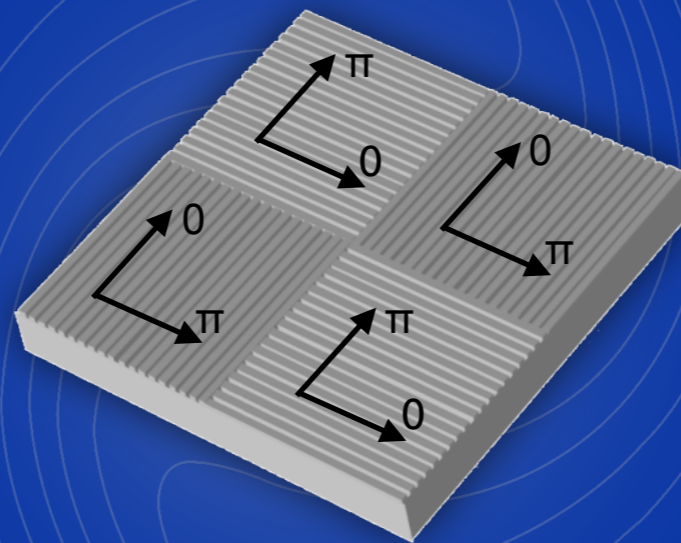
THE BIRTH OF A CONCEPT

► FQPM → sub-wavelength grating → annular groove phase mask

Rouan et al. (2000)



2003



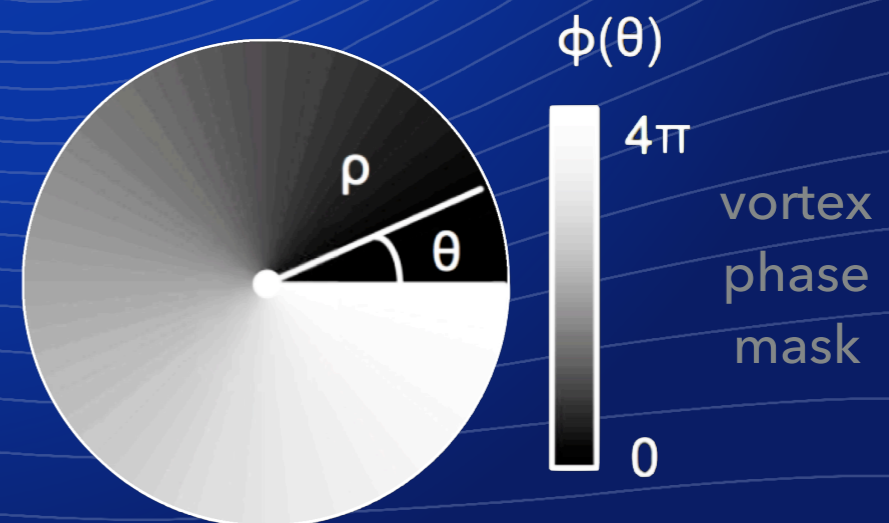
2005



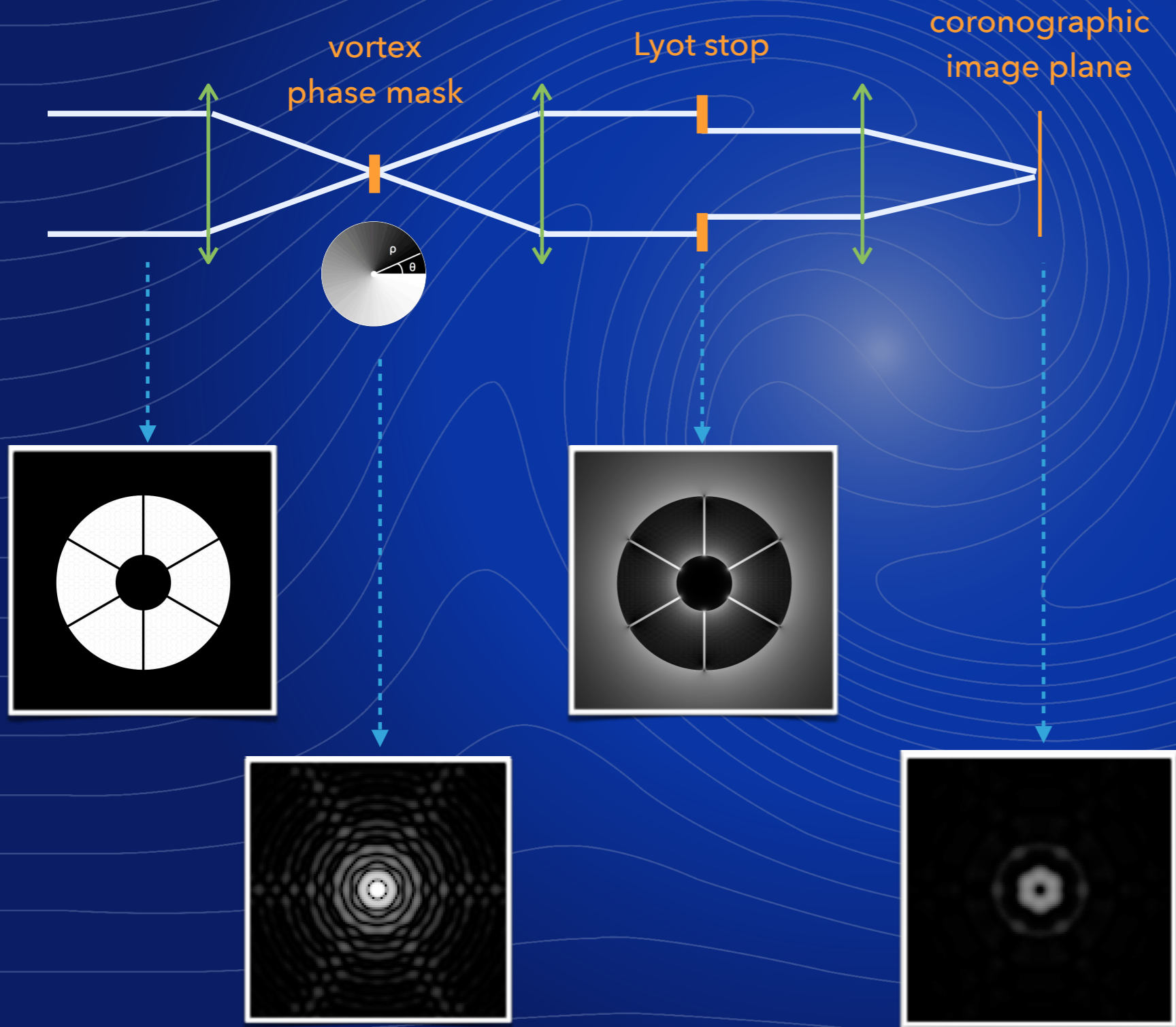
Mawet et al. (2005)

► advantages:

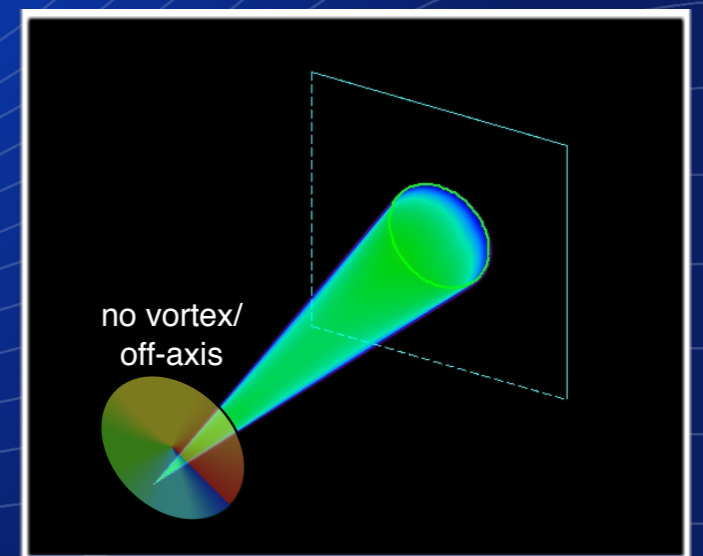
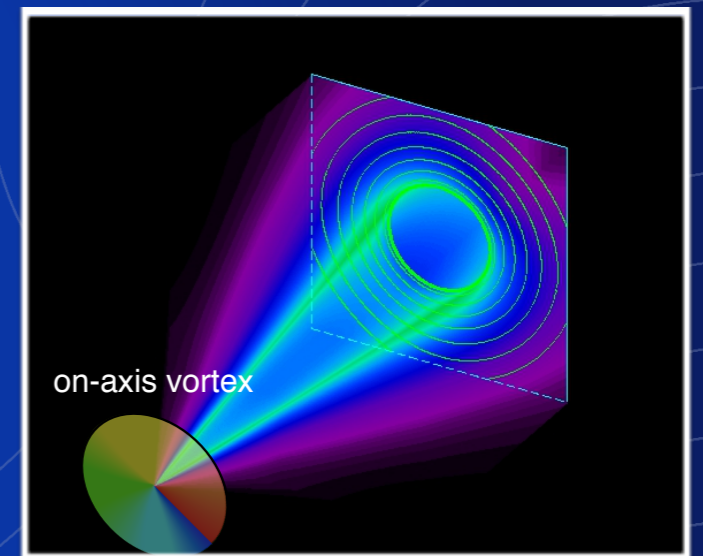
- * inner working angle
- * clear 360° discovery space
- * achromaticity



THE VORTEX CORONAGRAPH IN A NUTSHELL



perfect on-axis cancellation
for a circular aperture



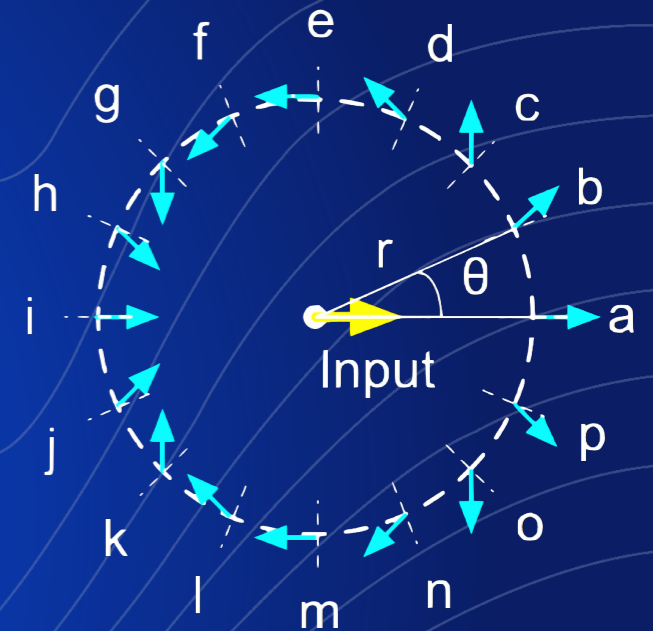
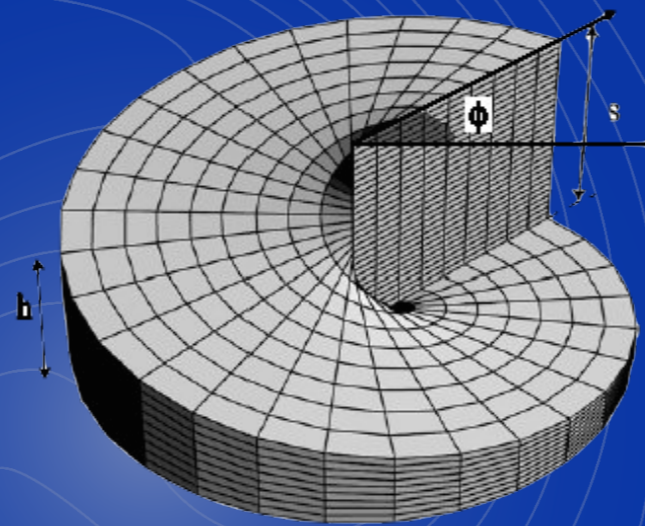
IMPLEMENTATIONS OF THE VORTEX PHASE MASK

▶ scalar vortex

- * helical piece of glass

▶ vector vortex

- * liquid crystal polymers
- * subwavelength gratings
- * photonic crystals

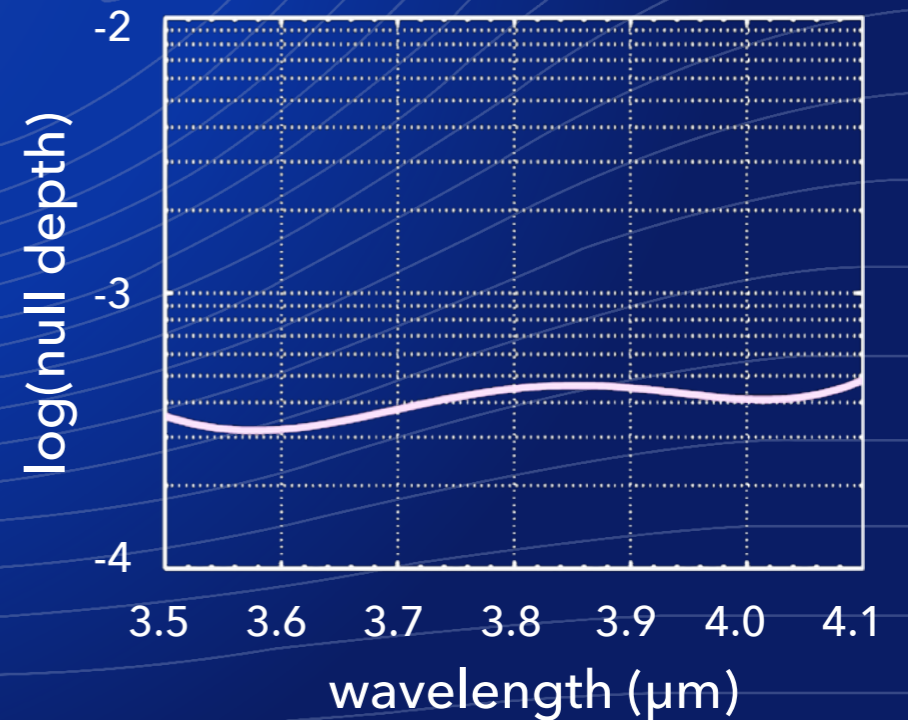
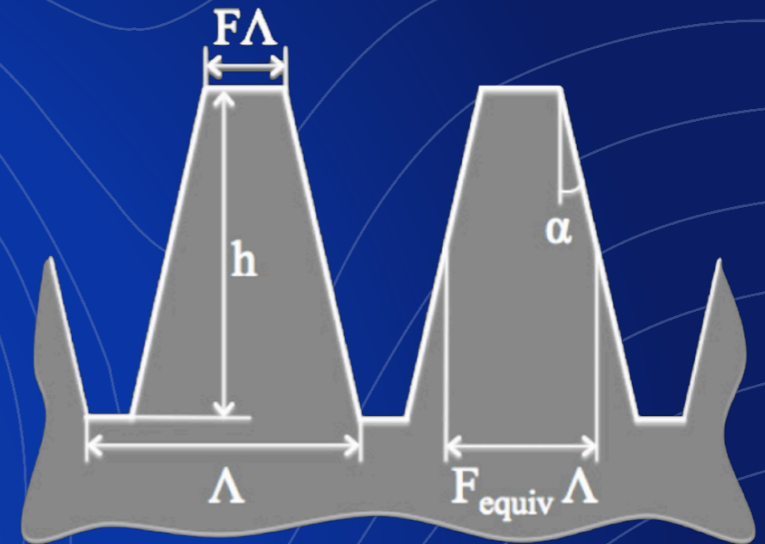
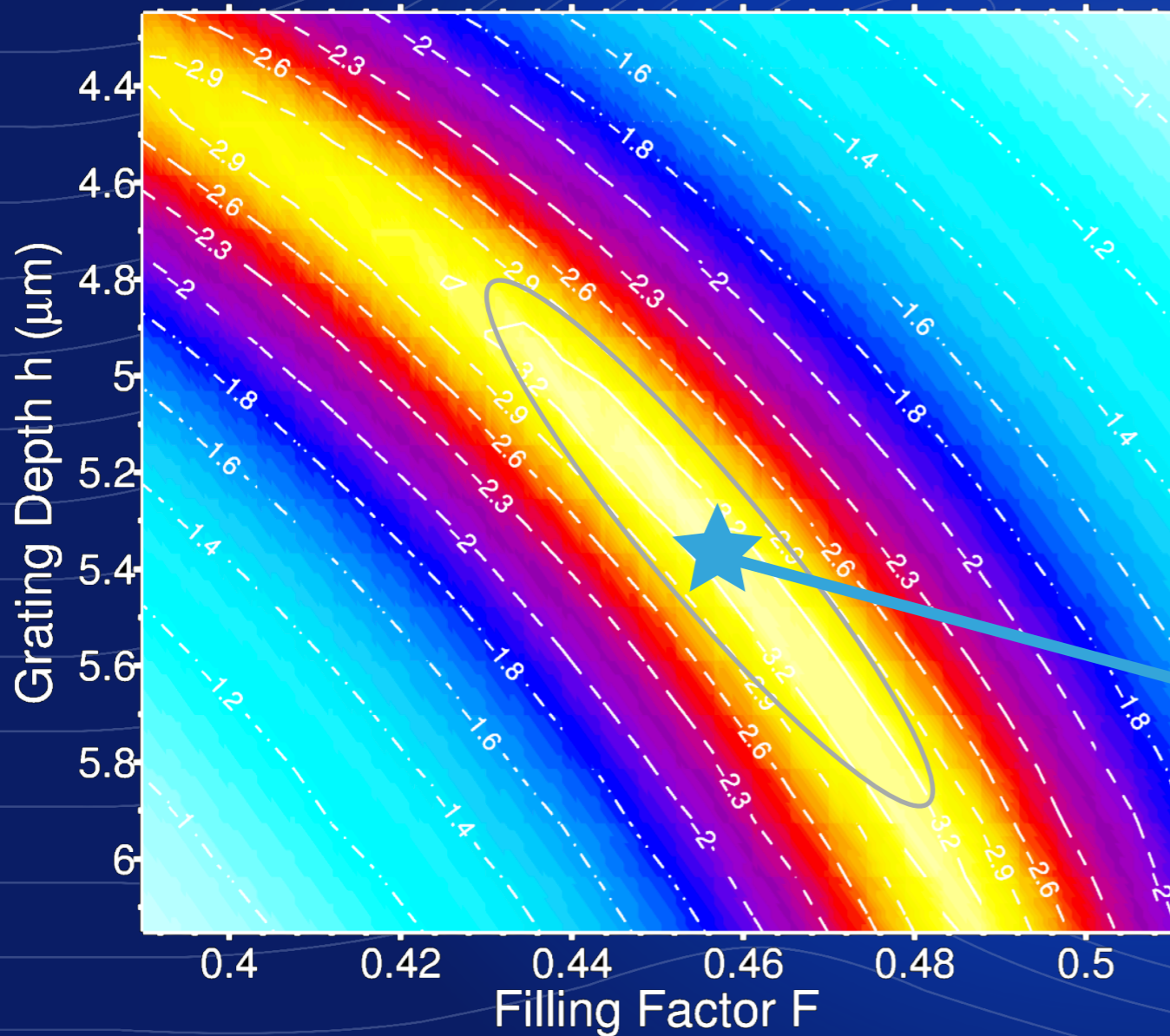


Annular Groove Phase Mask



OPTIMIZING THE GRATING DESIGN

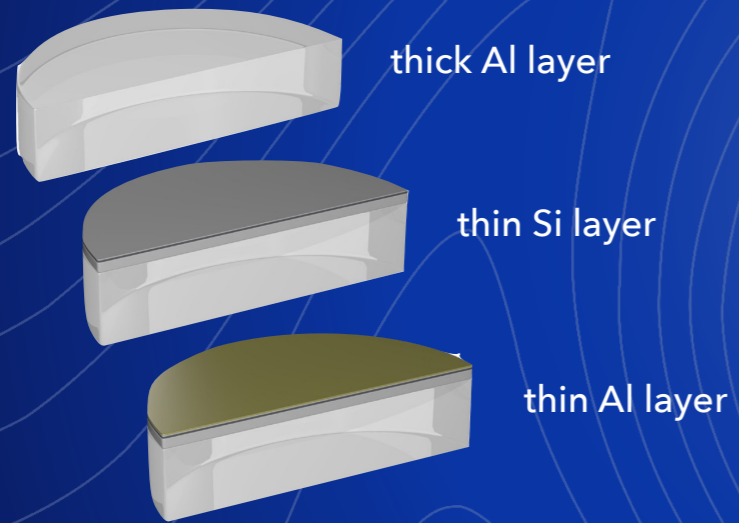
L band. Period = $1.42 \mu\text{m}$, angle = 3.00°



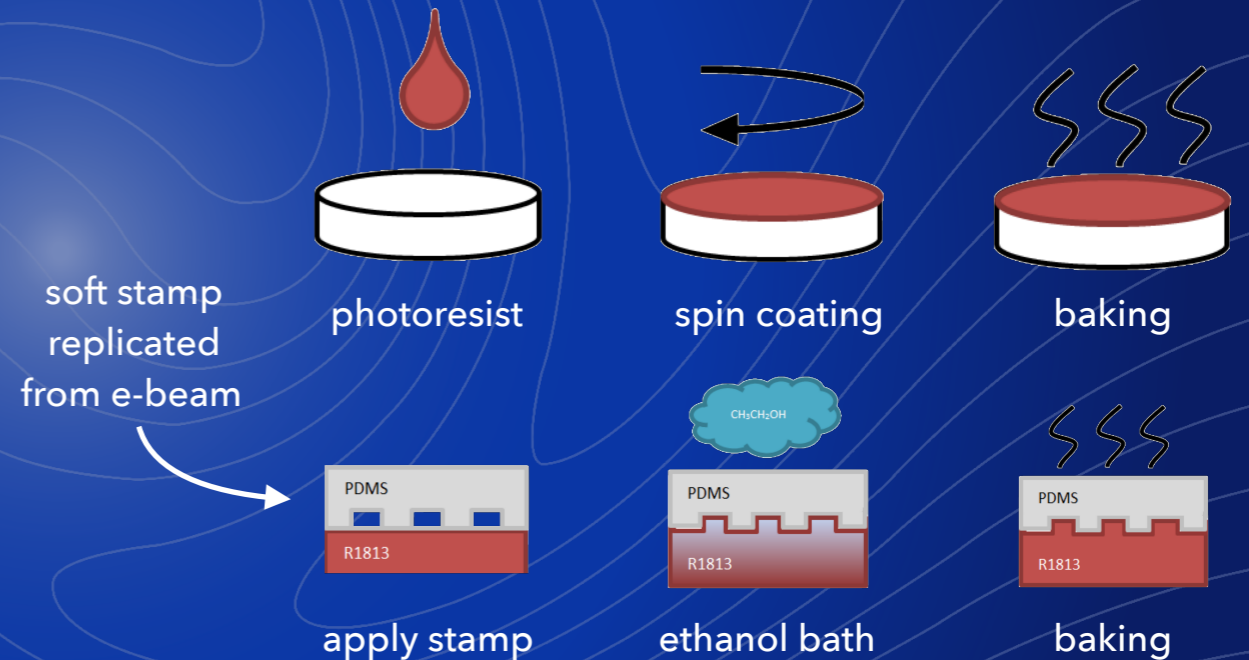
MANUFACTURING DIAMOND AGPM @ UPPSALA

Vargas Catalan et al. (2016)

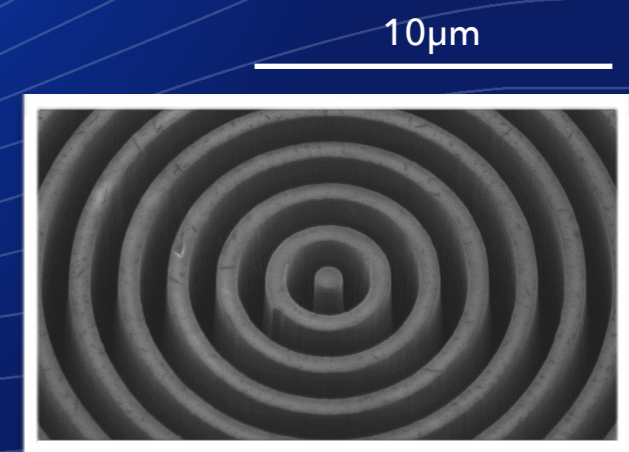
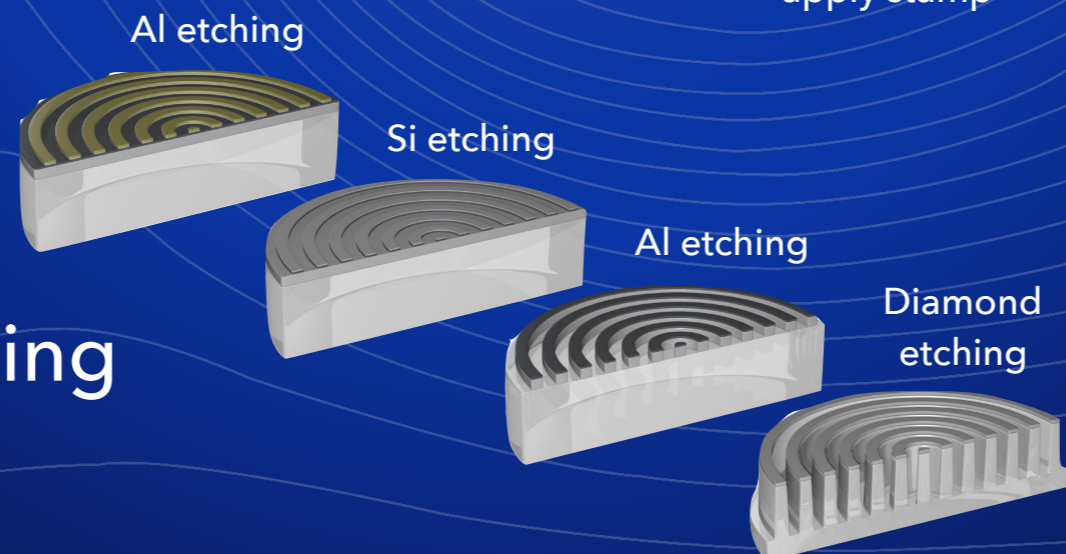
1. diamond coated with Al and Si layers (sputtering)



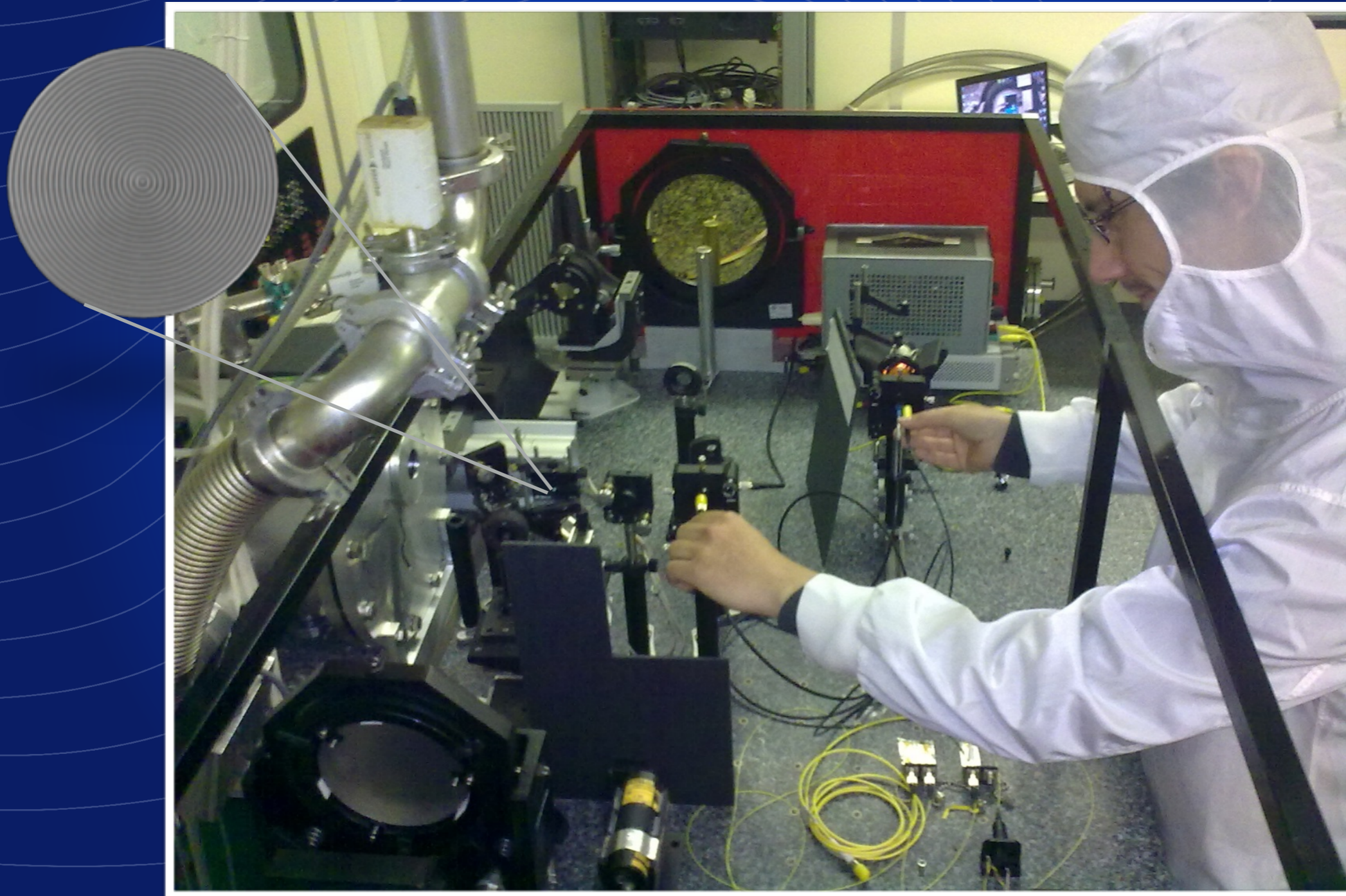
2. e-beam pattern transferred with solvent-assisted moulding



3. reactive ion etching



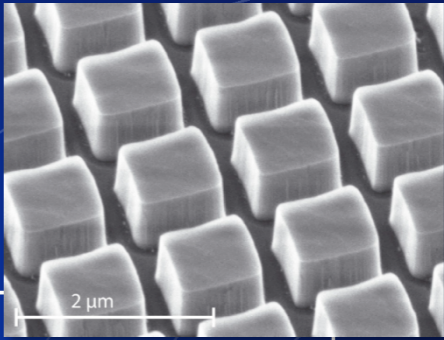
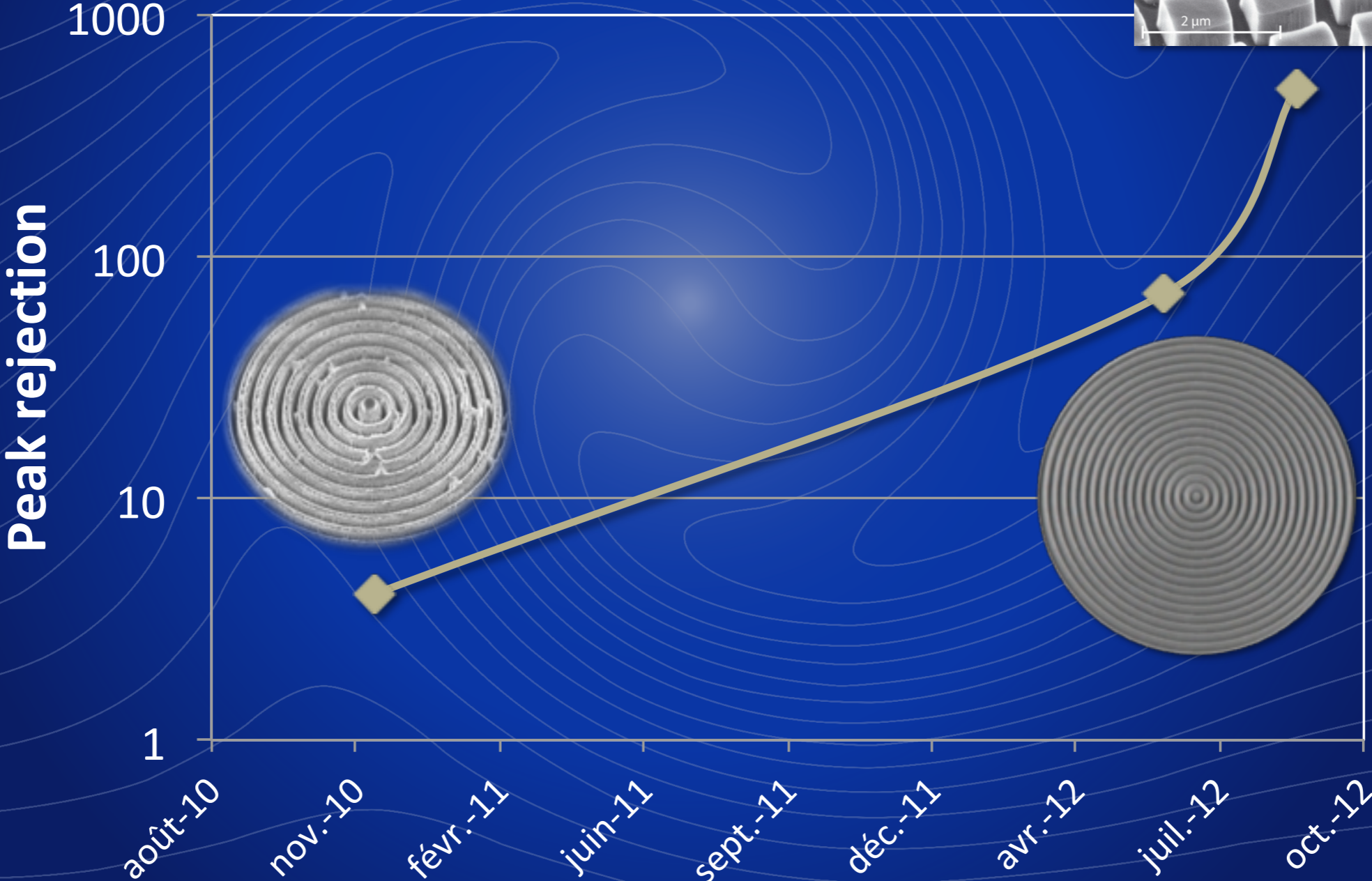
SETTING UP THE « YACADIRE » BENCH @ MEUDON



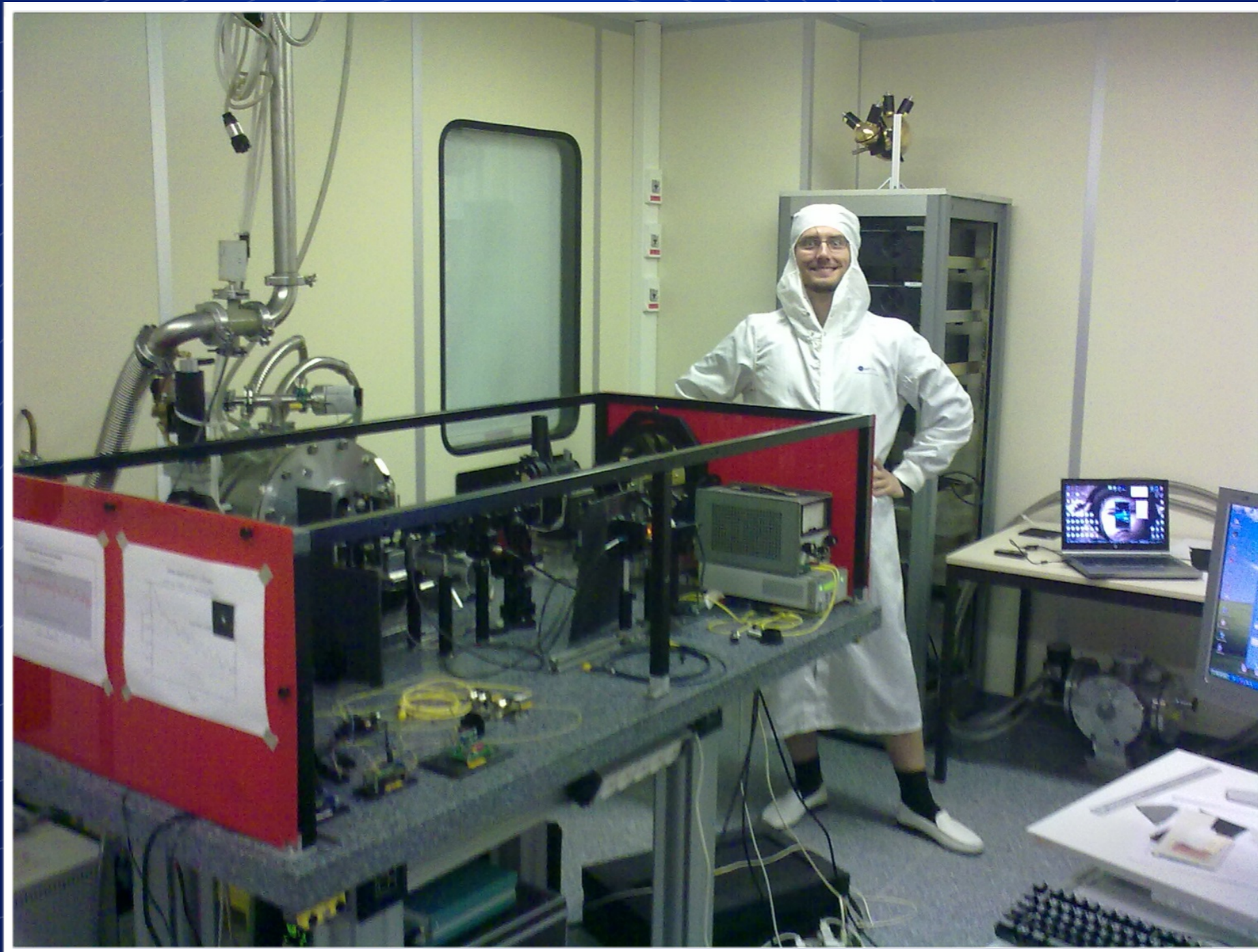
ANGUISH...



AFTER SOME TUNING...

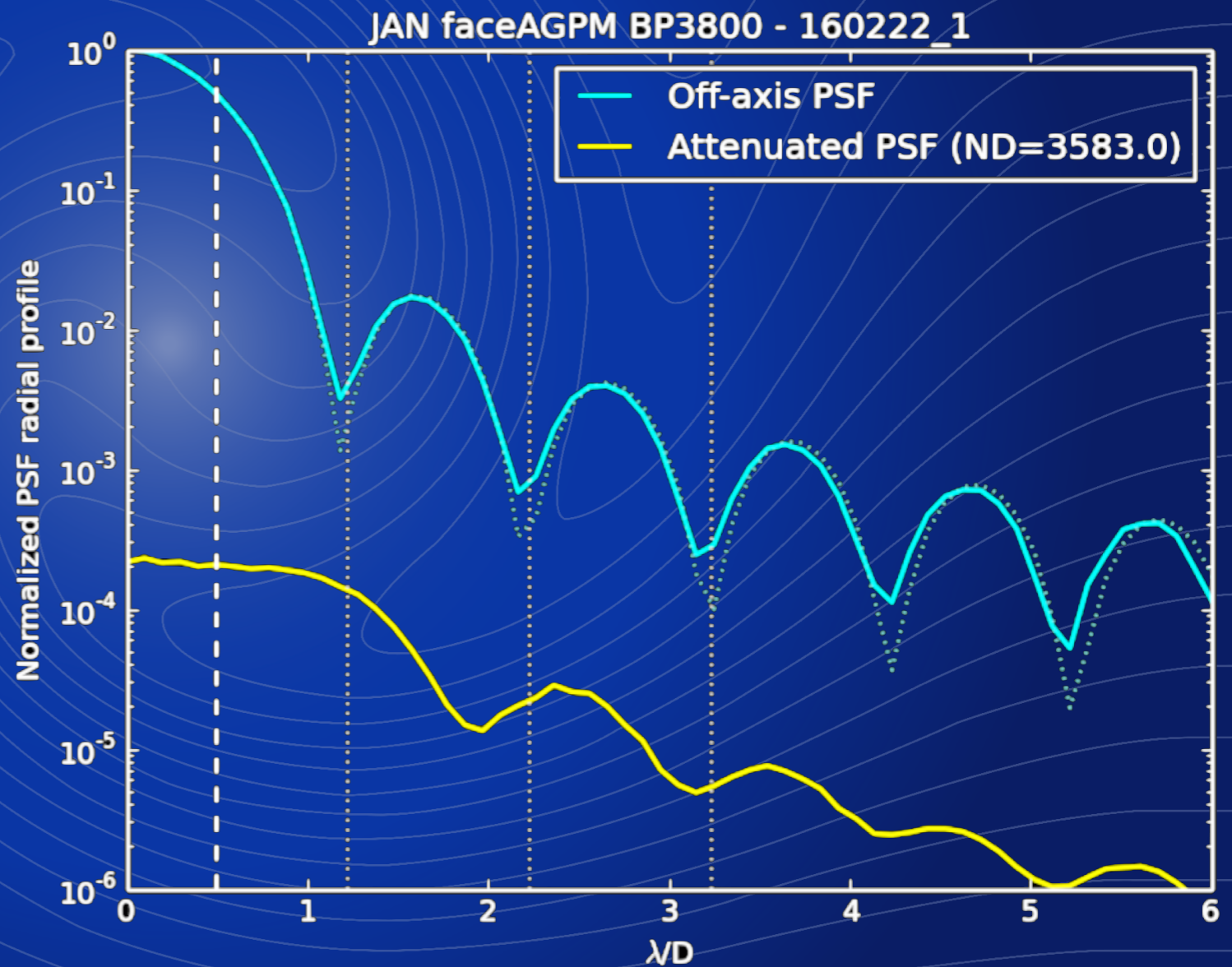


BLISS!



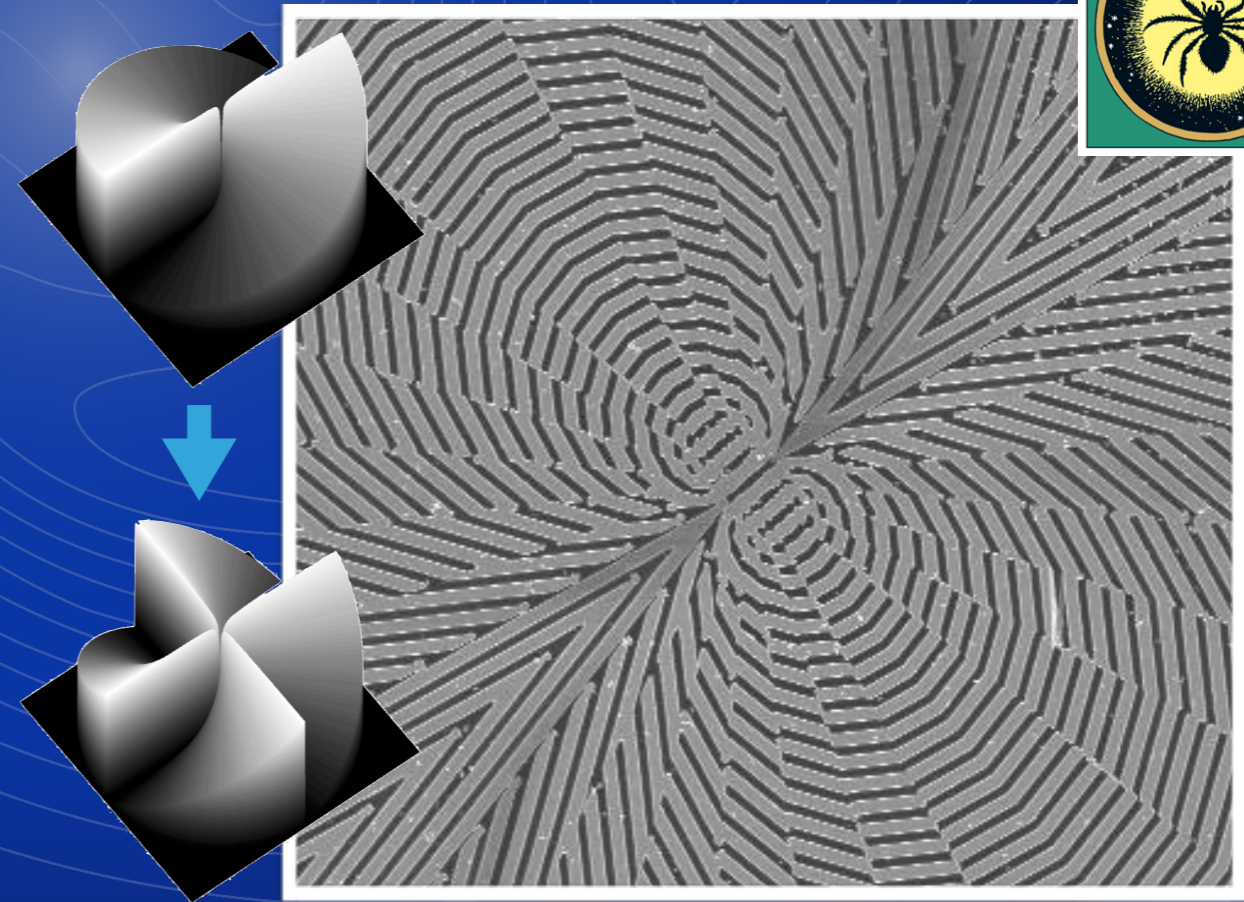
BEST PERFORMANCE IN THE LAB - 2018 UPDATE

- ▶ dedicated test bench (VODCA) now available at ULiège
- ▶ 10+ science-grade L-band AGPMs etched & tested
- ▶ broadband rejection up to 2500 : 1



EXTENDING THE CONCEPT

- ▶ AGPM first developed for thermal infrared (L, M, N bands)
 - * excellent performance on ~30% bandwidth
- ▶ manufacturing tests for H-K bands promising, but more work needed
- ▶ now exploring higher topological charges
 - * less sensitive to tip-tilt, at the expense of larger IWA



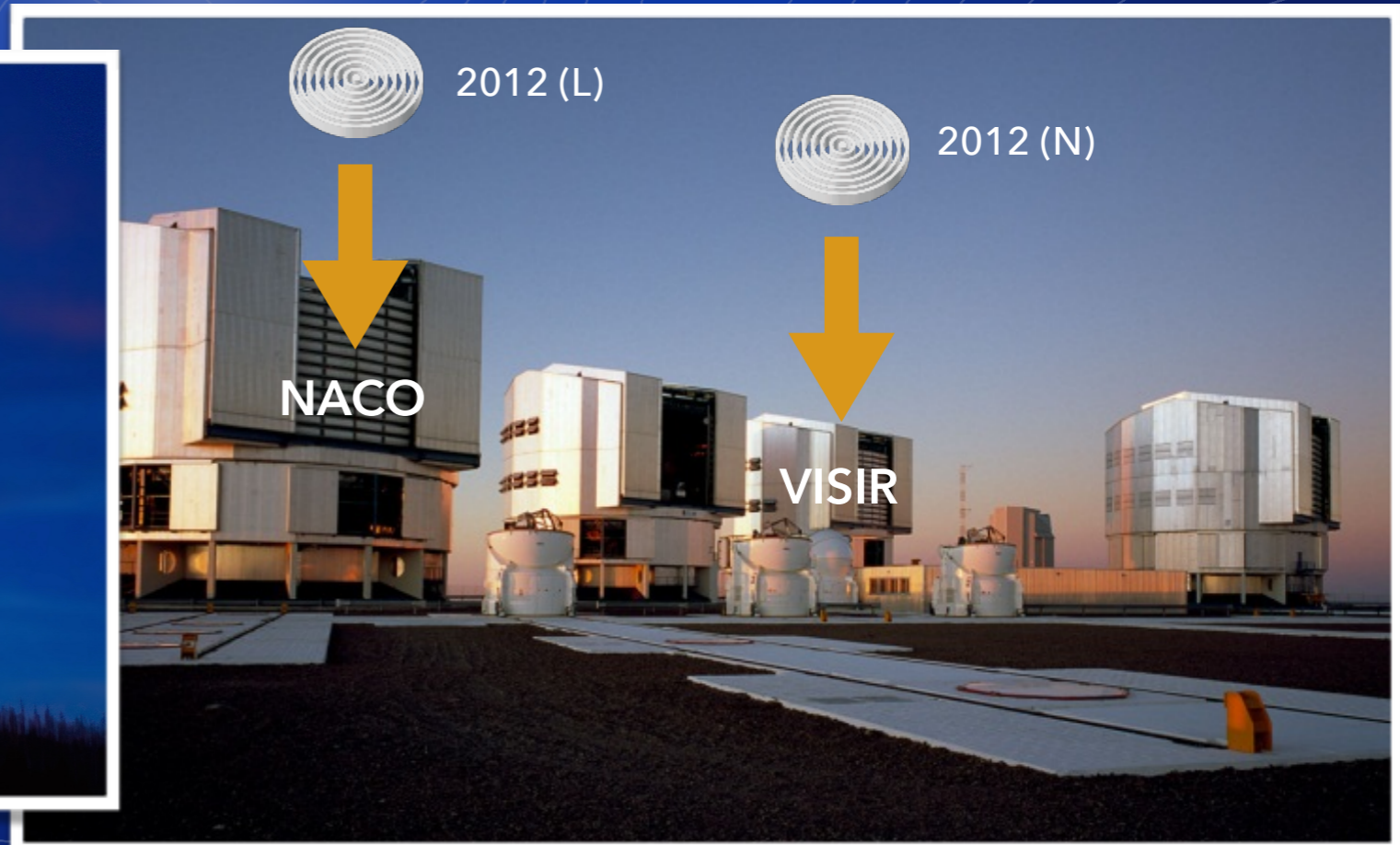
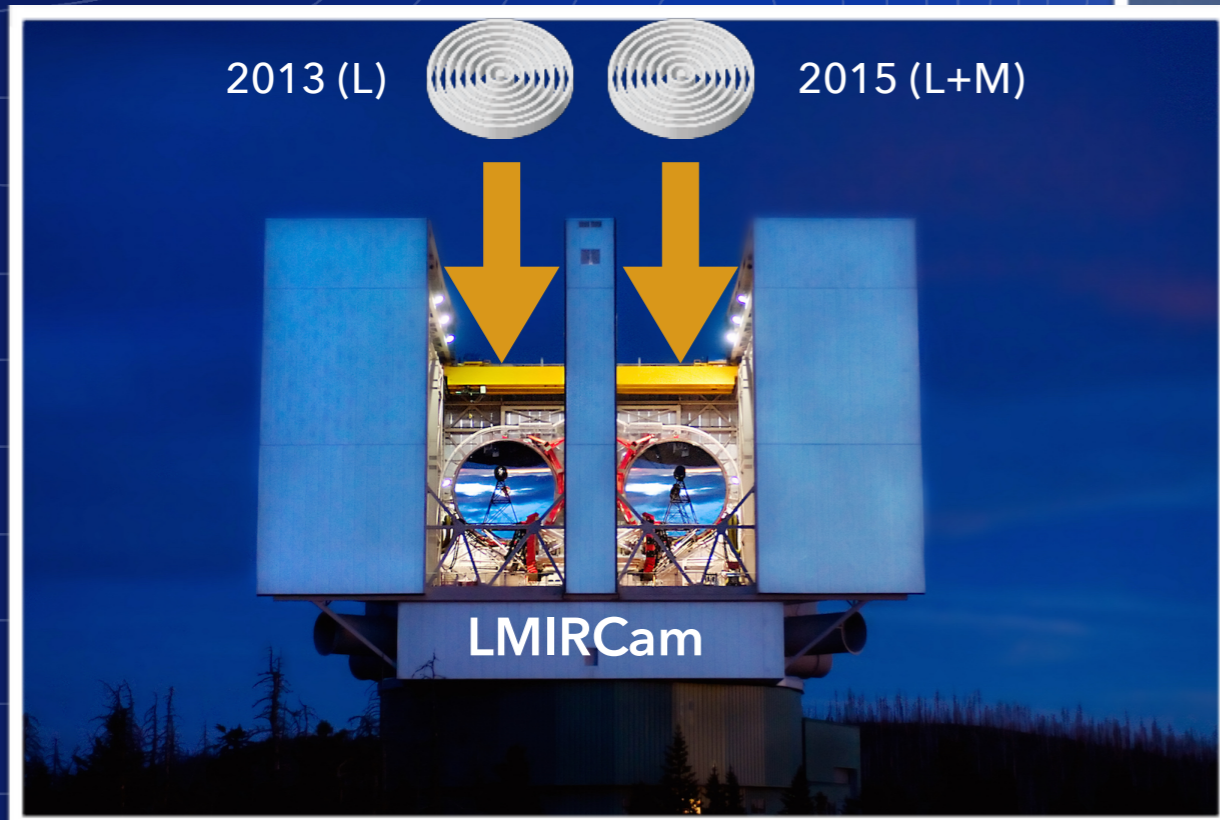
charge-4 vortex, work in progress



COMMISSIONING & ON-SKY PERFORMANCE

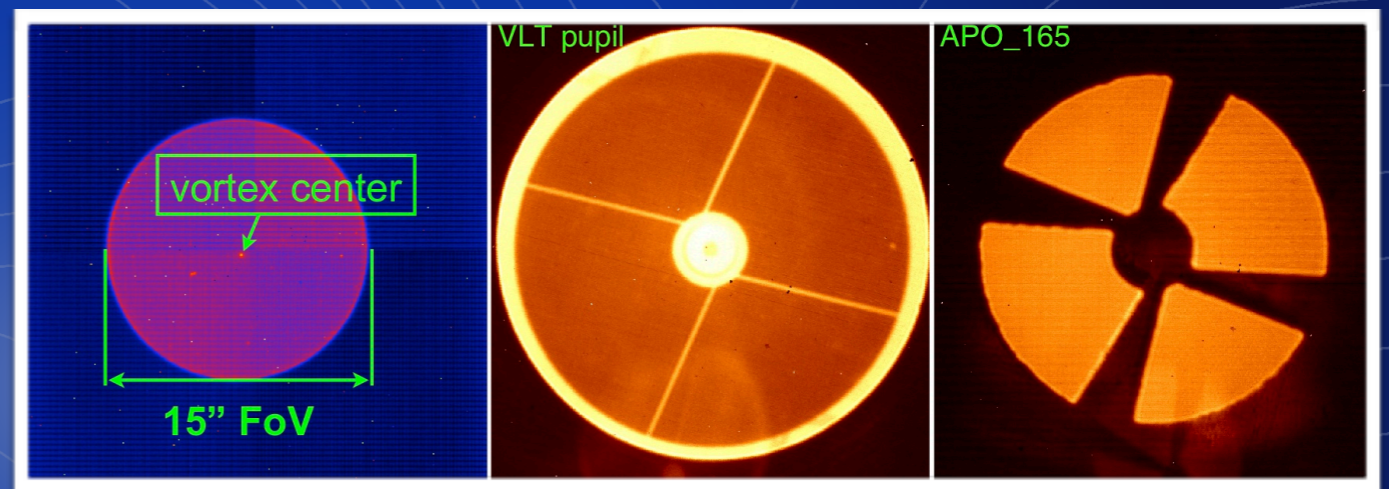
INSTALLATION AND COMMISSIONING

- ▶ piggyback on existing coronagraphic IR cameras
- ▶ very short commissioning phase (1-2 nights)

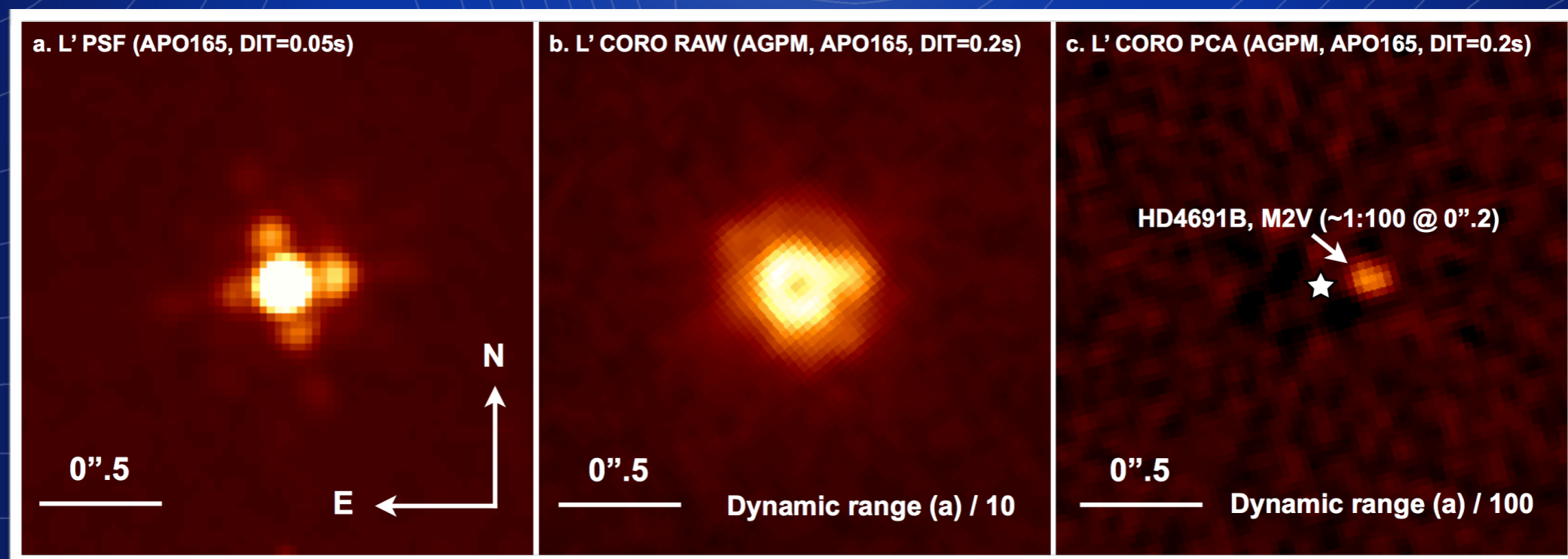


AGPM FIRST LIGHT @ NACO (DEC 2012)

- ▶ worked out of the box with available Lyot stops
- ▶ serendipitous discovery of M2V at $2\lambda/D$ from F0V

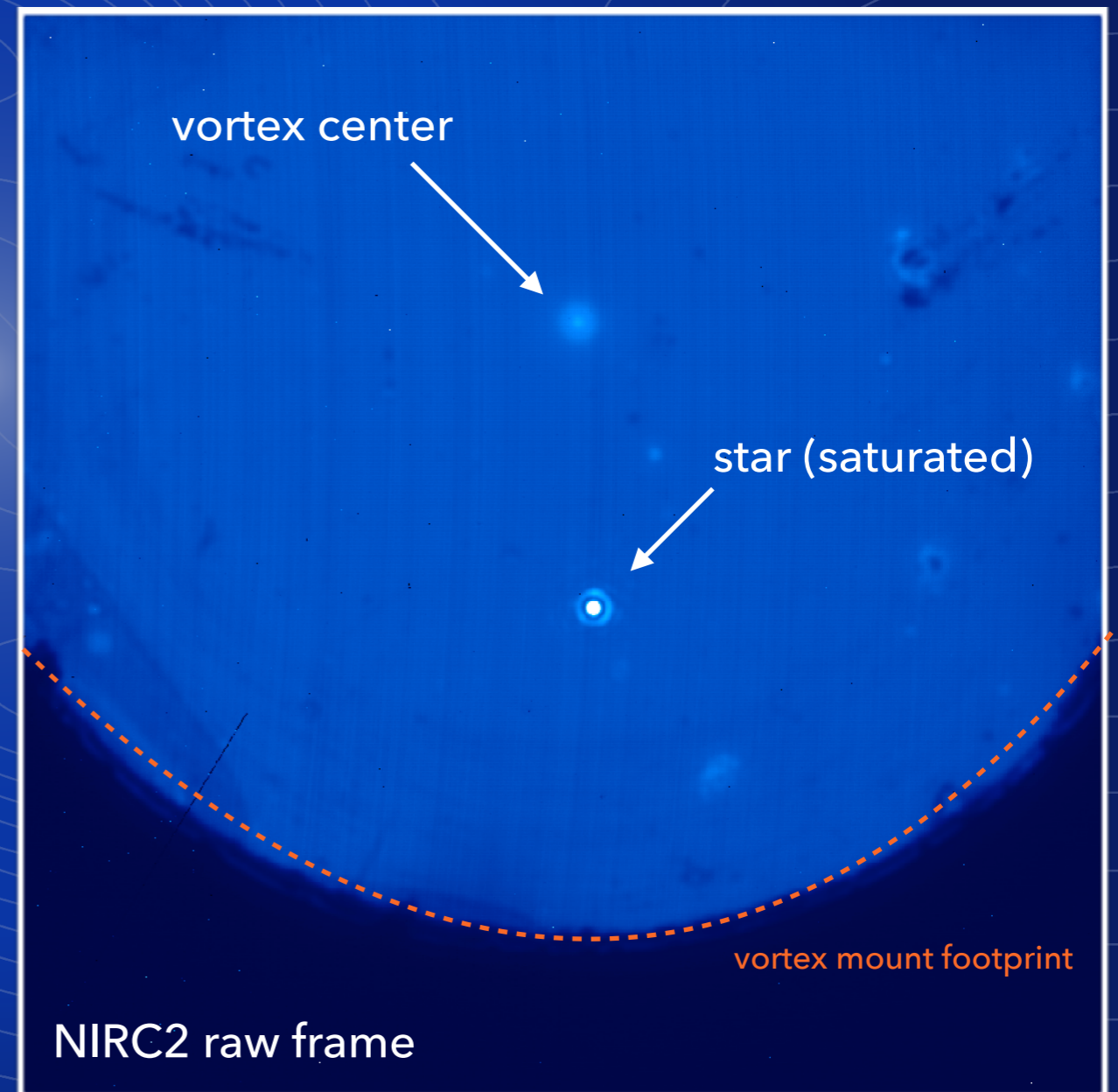


Mawet et al. (2013)



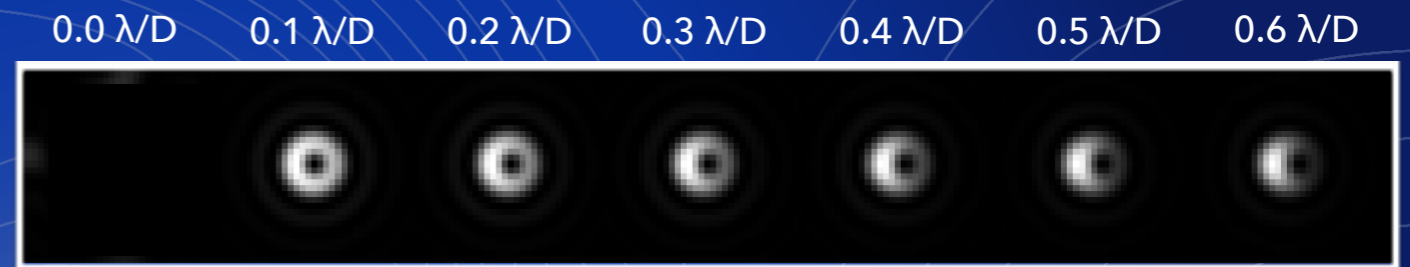
ON-SKY OPERATIONS: THE VORTEX GLOWS!

- ▶ thermal emission outside pupil partly diffracted inside pupil by vortex
- ▶ seen in all instruments (vortex upstream cold stop)
- ▶ removed by background subtraction
- ▶ useful for centering

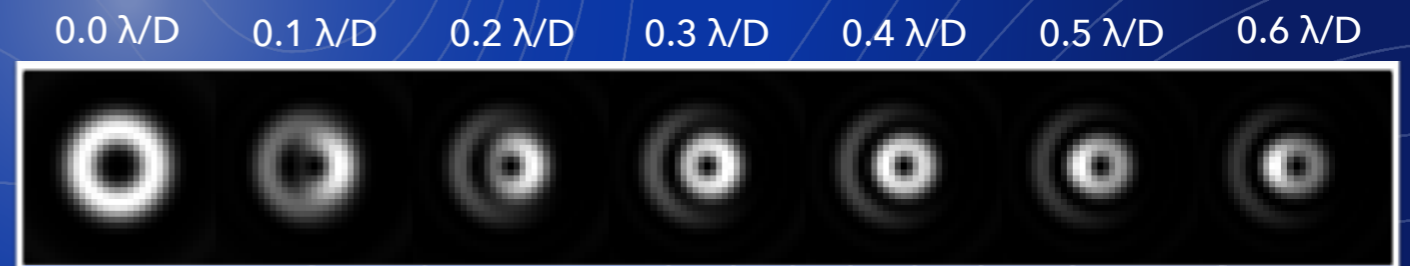


ON-SKY OPERATIONS: ACQUISITION & CENTERING

- ▶ pointing errors create asymmetric « donut »
- ▶ central obstruction changes the expected behavior of the donut
- ▶ need modeling to infer pointing error from image (QACITS algorithm)
- ▶ can be used to control pointing at low frequency



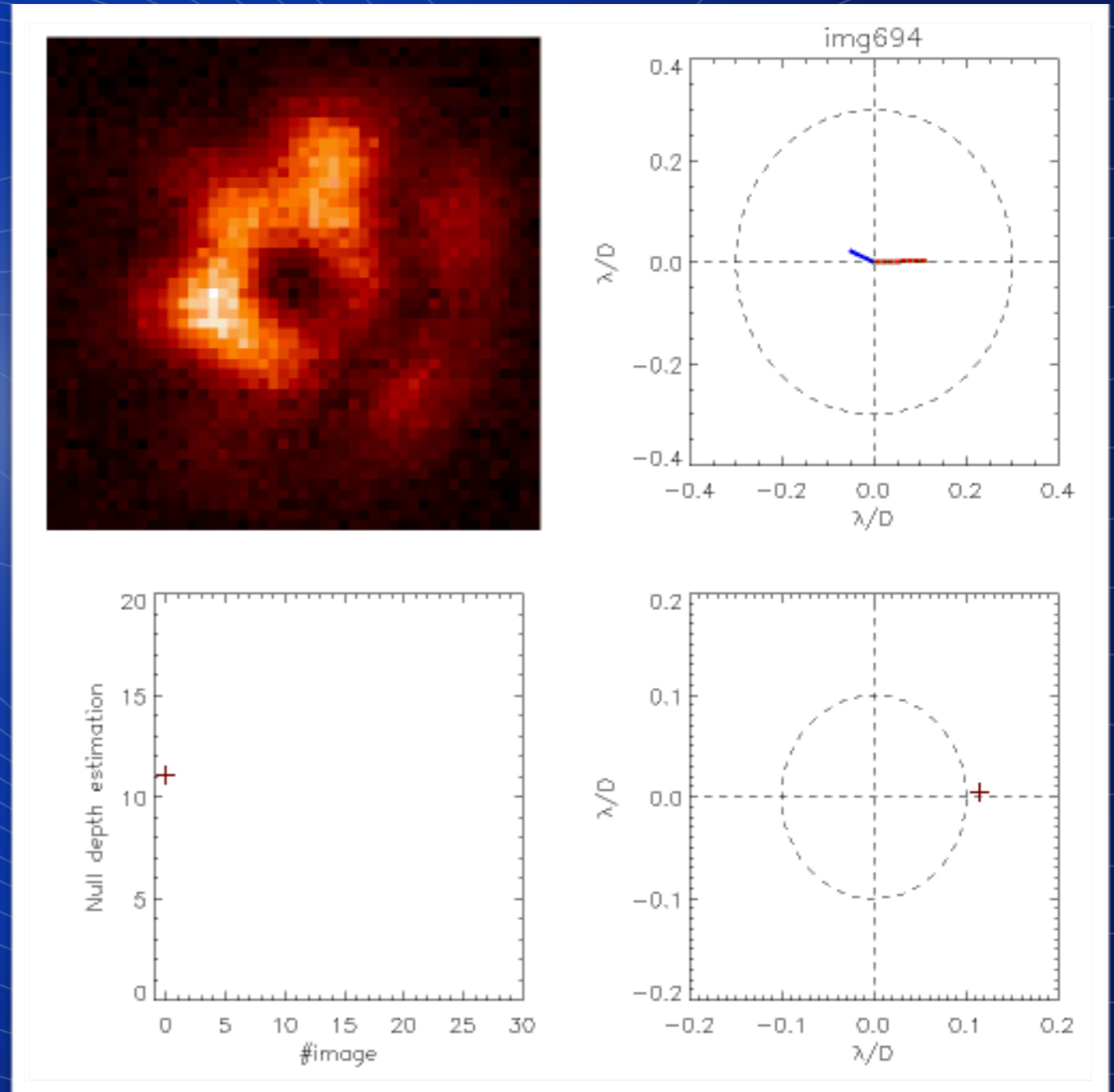
w/o central obstruction



w/ central obstruction

CLOSED-LOOP CENTERING CONTROL

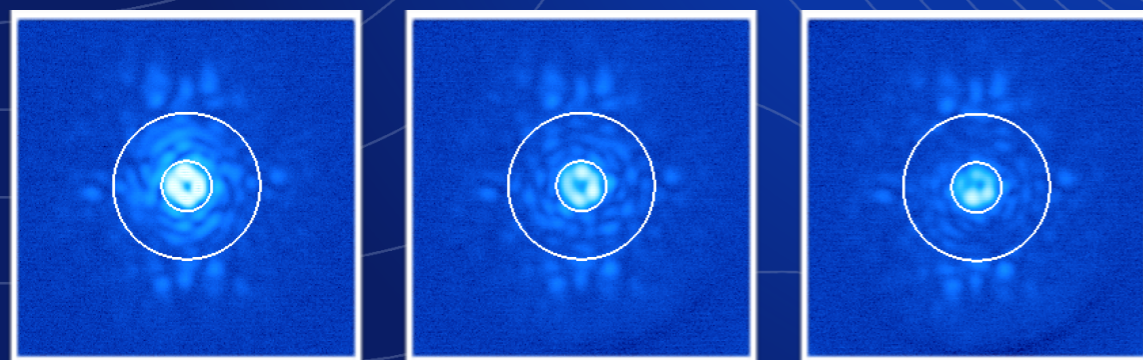
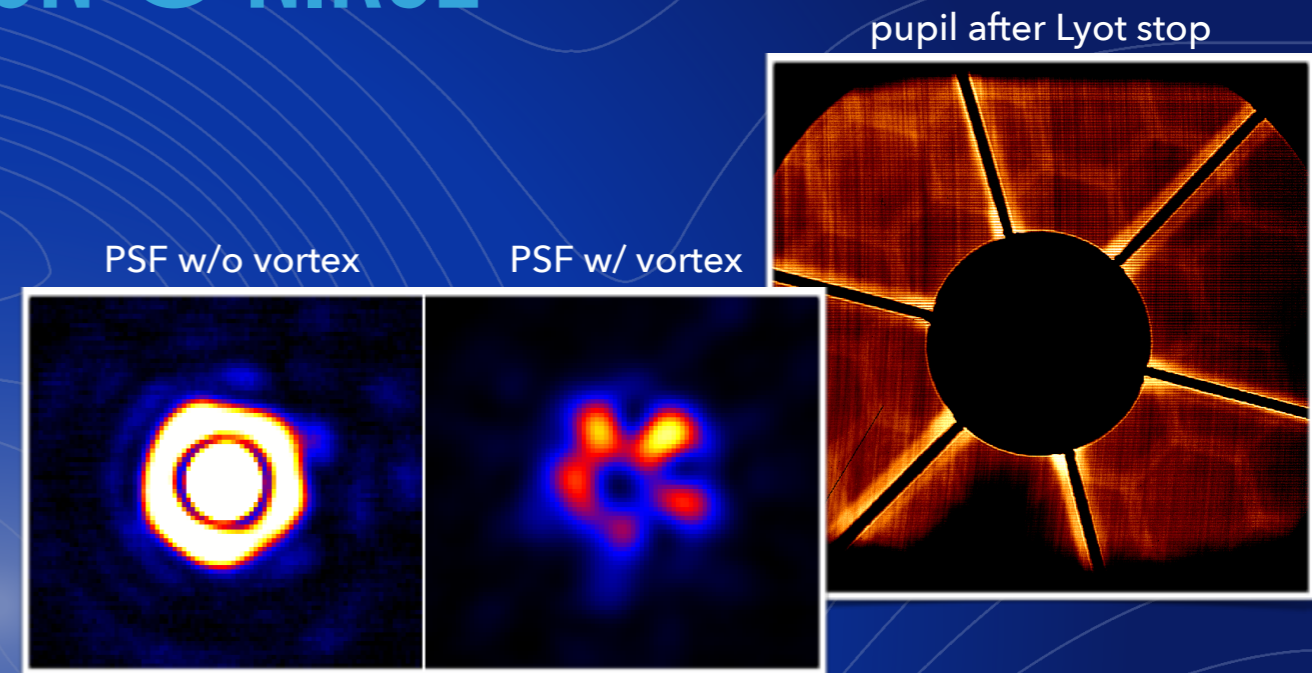
- ▶ fully automated vortex operations with QACITS validated on NIRC2
 - * includes acquisition & calibration
- ▶ ensures consistent centering and data quality
- ▶ rms jitter $\sim 0.02 \lambda/D$ (2 mas) @ 0.03 Hz



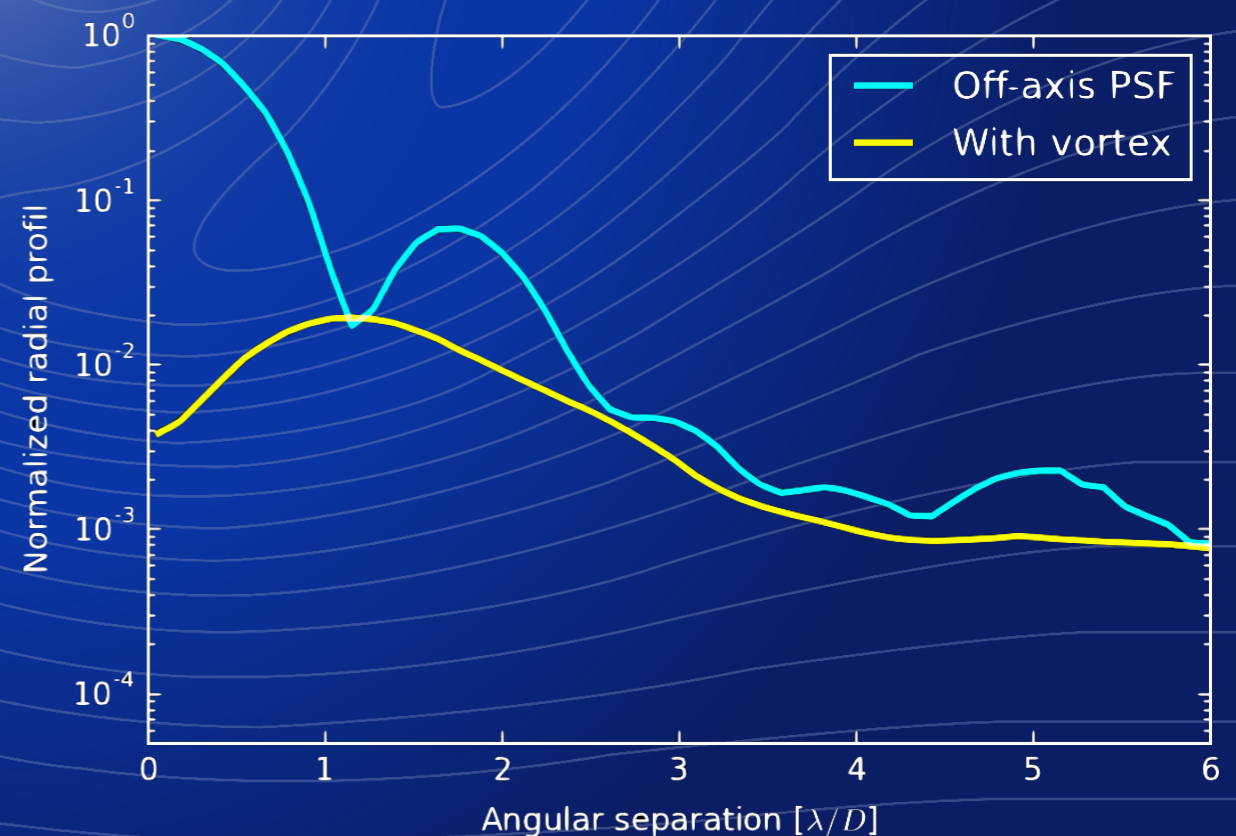
ON-SKY STARLIGHT CANCELLATION @ NIRC2

- ▶ on-sky extinction limited by
 - * pupil geometry / Lyot stop
 - * AO residuals
 - * non-common path aberrations

- ▶ daytime speckle nulling helps reduce NCPA ... but NIRC2 upgrade needed!

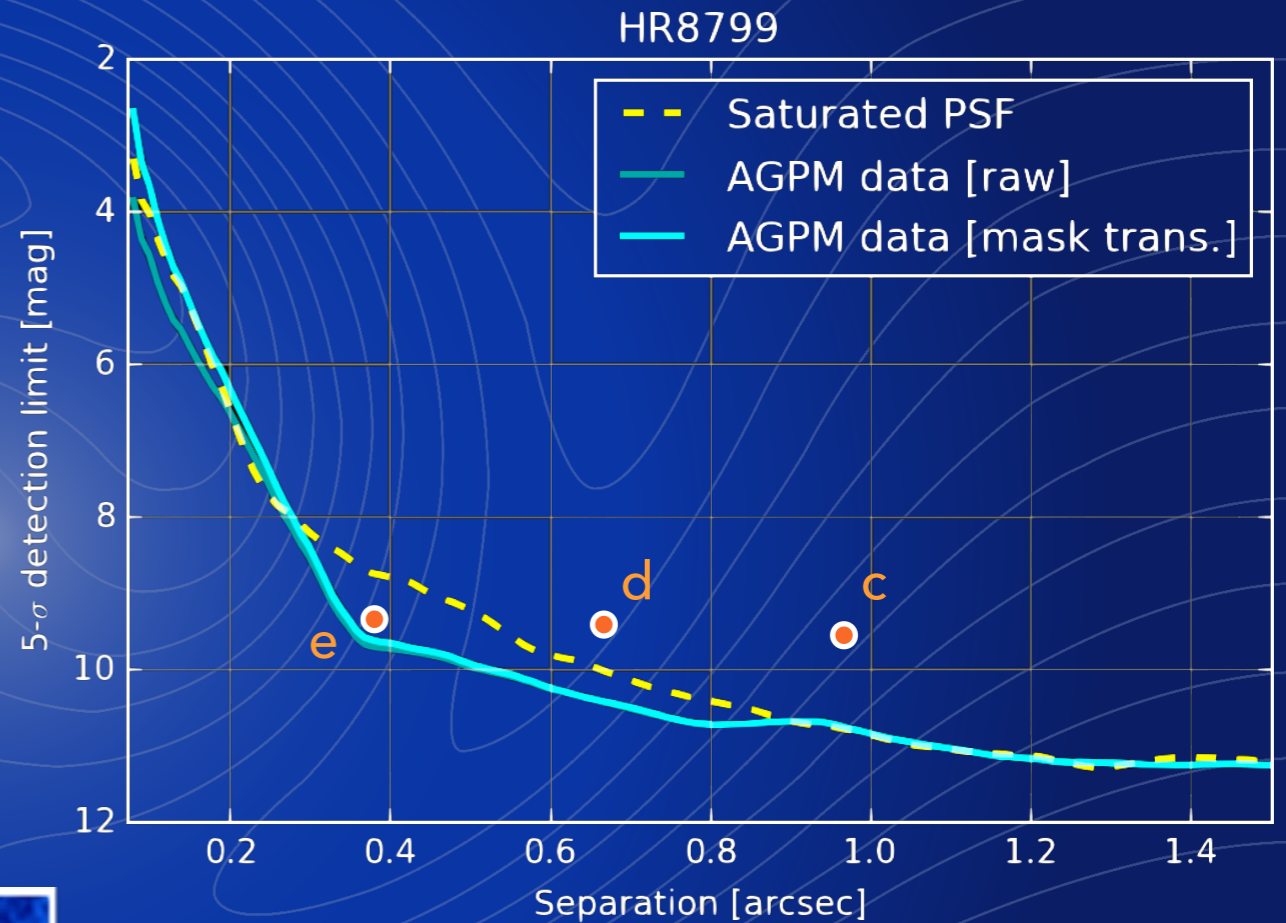


Bottom et al. 2016



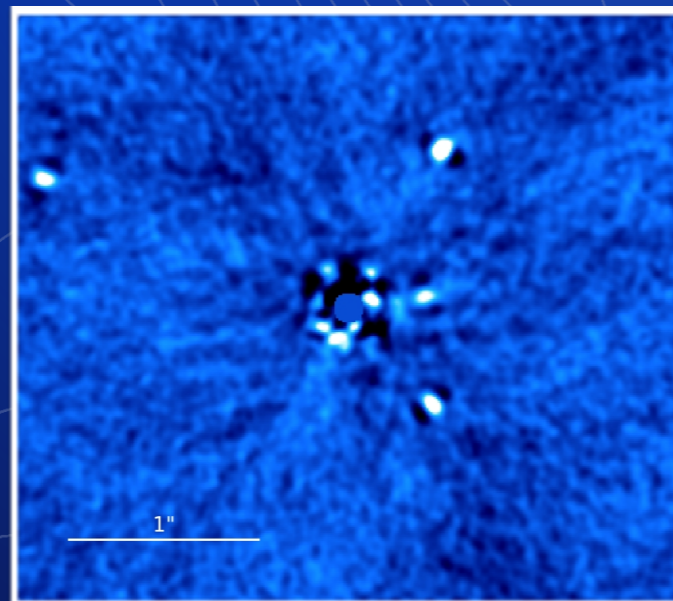
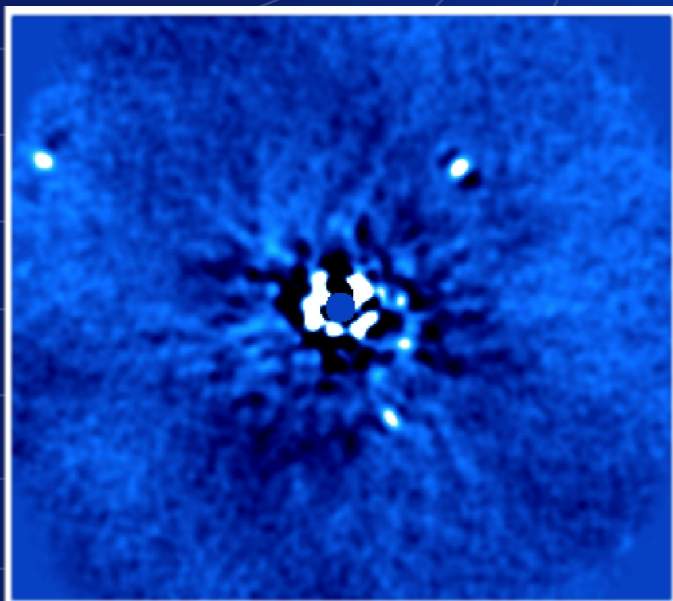
IMPROVEMENT IN DETECTION LIMITS @ NIRC2

- ▶ obvious gain in 3–10 λ/D region (0.25" – 0.8")
- ▶ vortex reduces throughput @ 1-2 λ/D



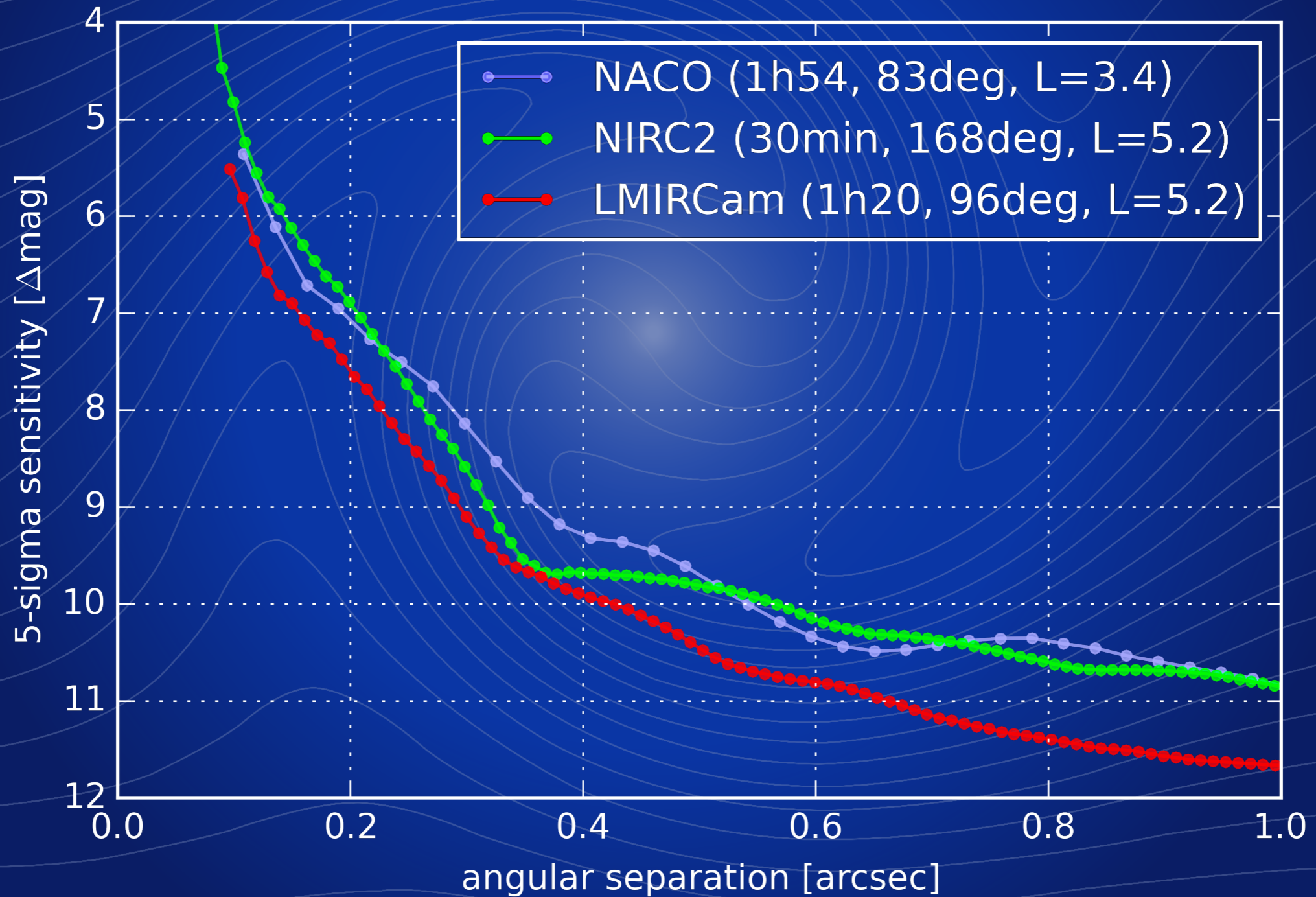
saturated imaging

vortex imaging



comparison based on two HR8799 data sets with similar integration time and parallactic angle rotation, processed using a standard PCA-ADI algorithm

VORTEX PERFORMANCE ON VARIOUS INSTRUMENTS





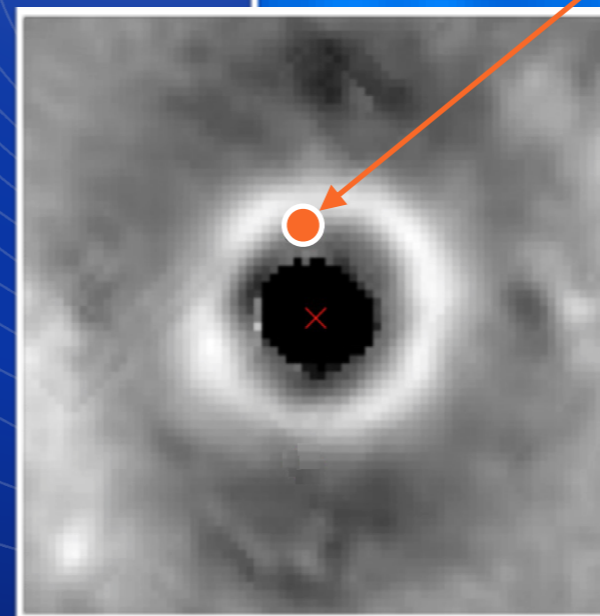
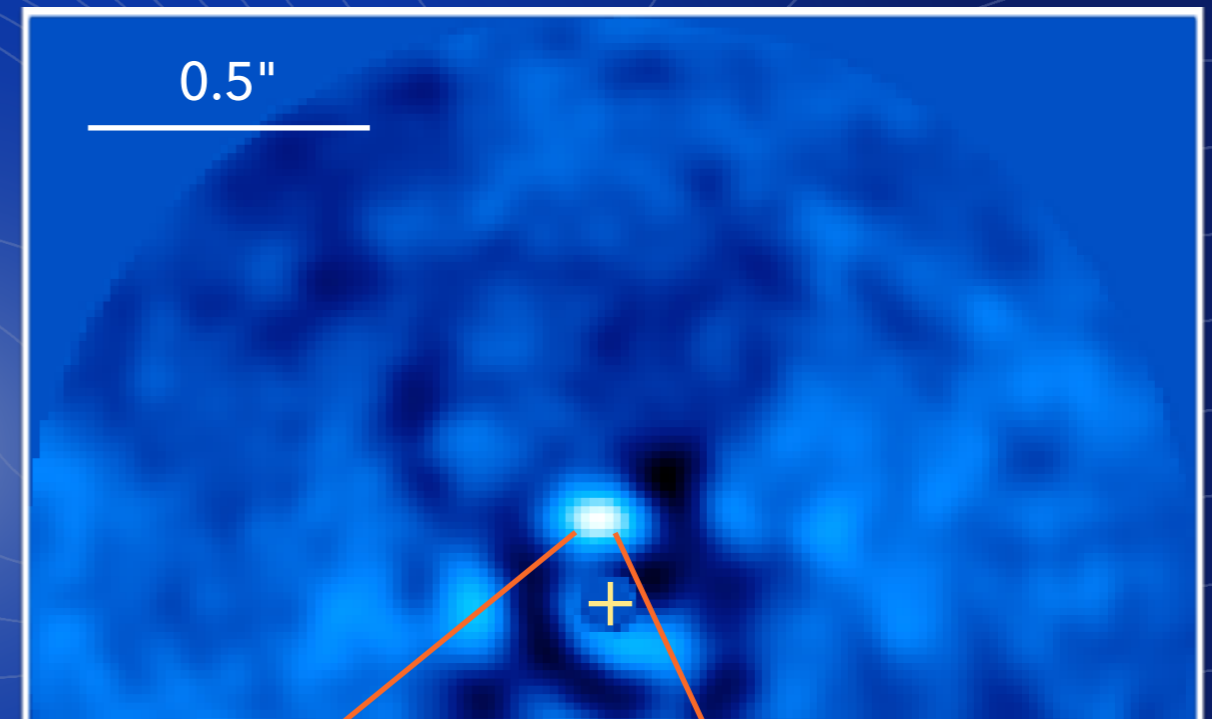
SELECTED

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS

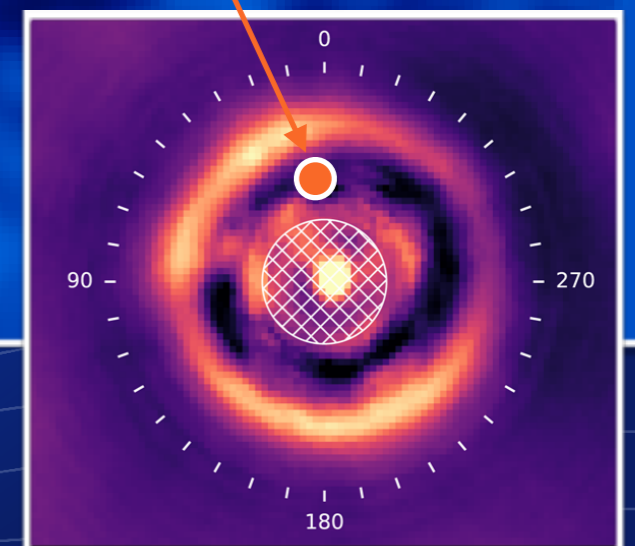
EARLY SCIENCE @ VLT/NACO: HD 169142

Biller et al. 2014, Reggiani et al. 2014

- ▶ point-like source at 0.15" from Herbig Ae star, inside H-band PDI inner cavity
- ▶ not detected at J band (GPI) nor H-K bands (MagAO)
- ▶ possible explanations
 - * accreting protoplanet?
 - * disk feature?



Quanz et al. 2013

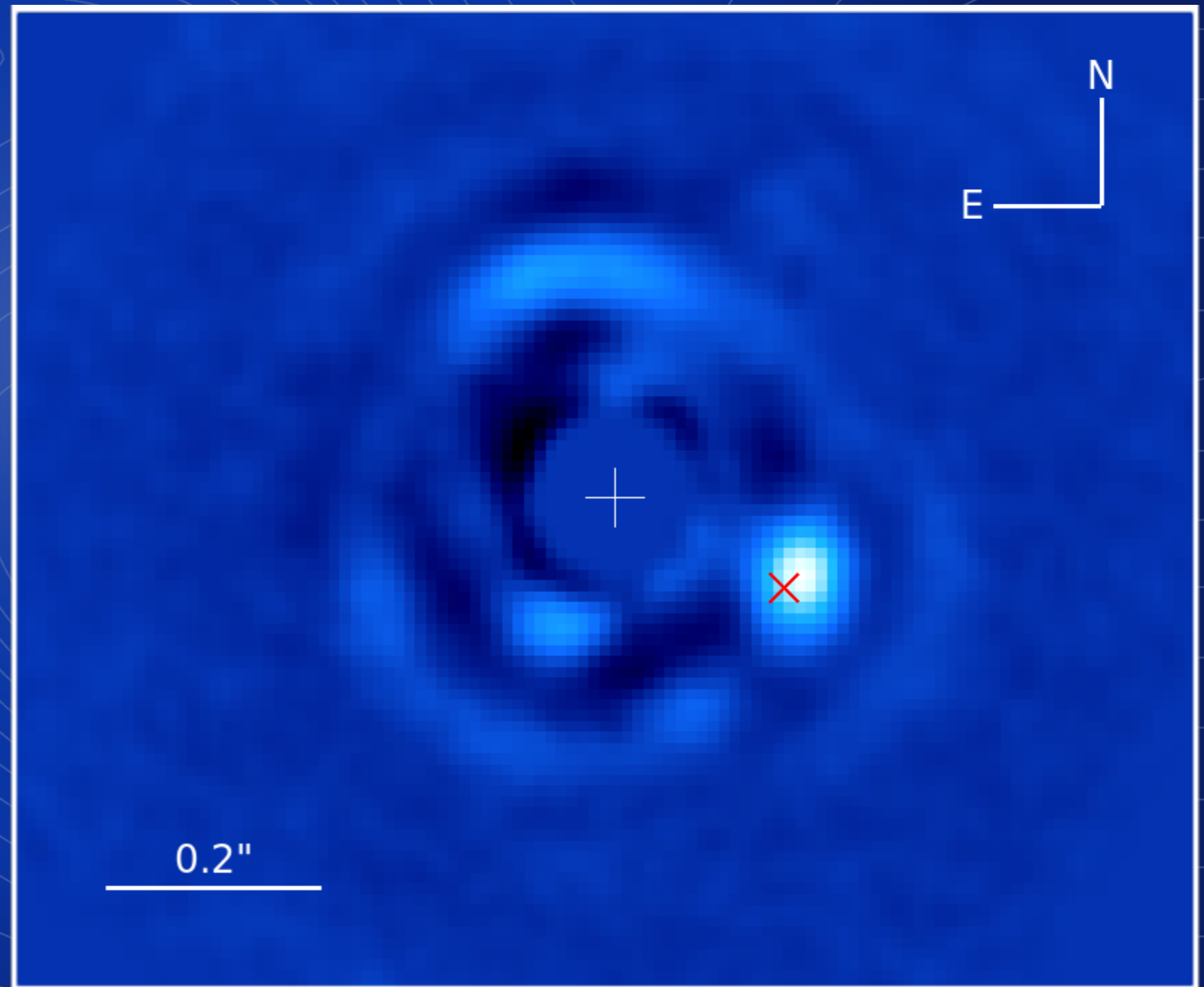


Ligi et al. 2018

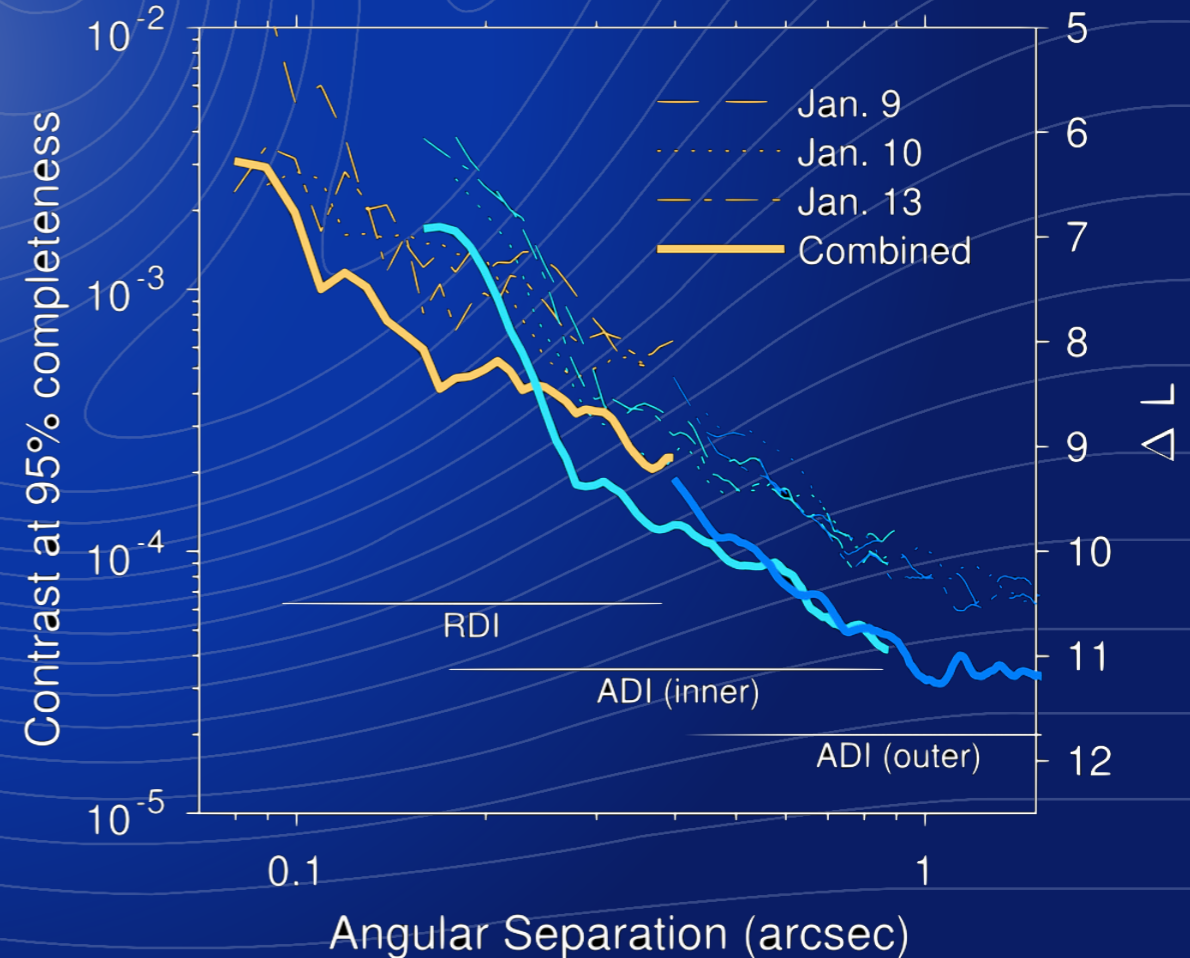
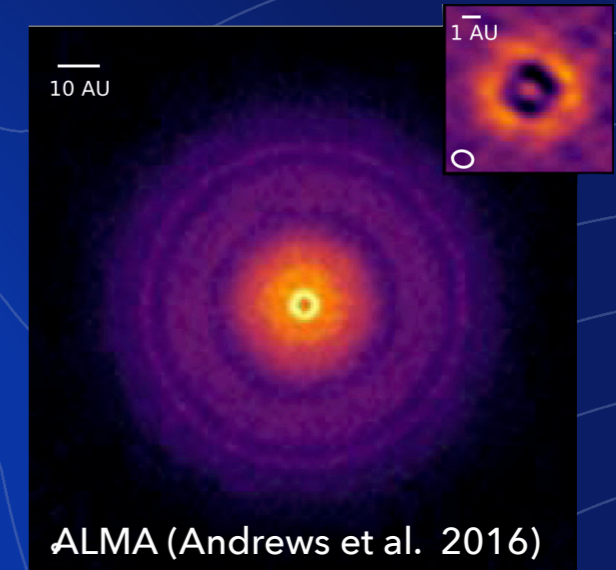
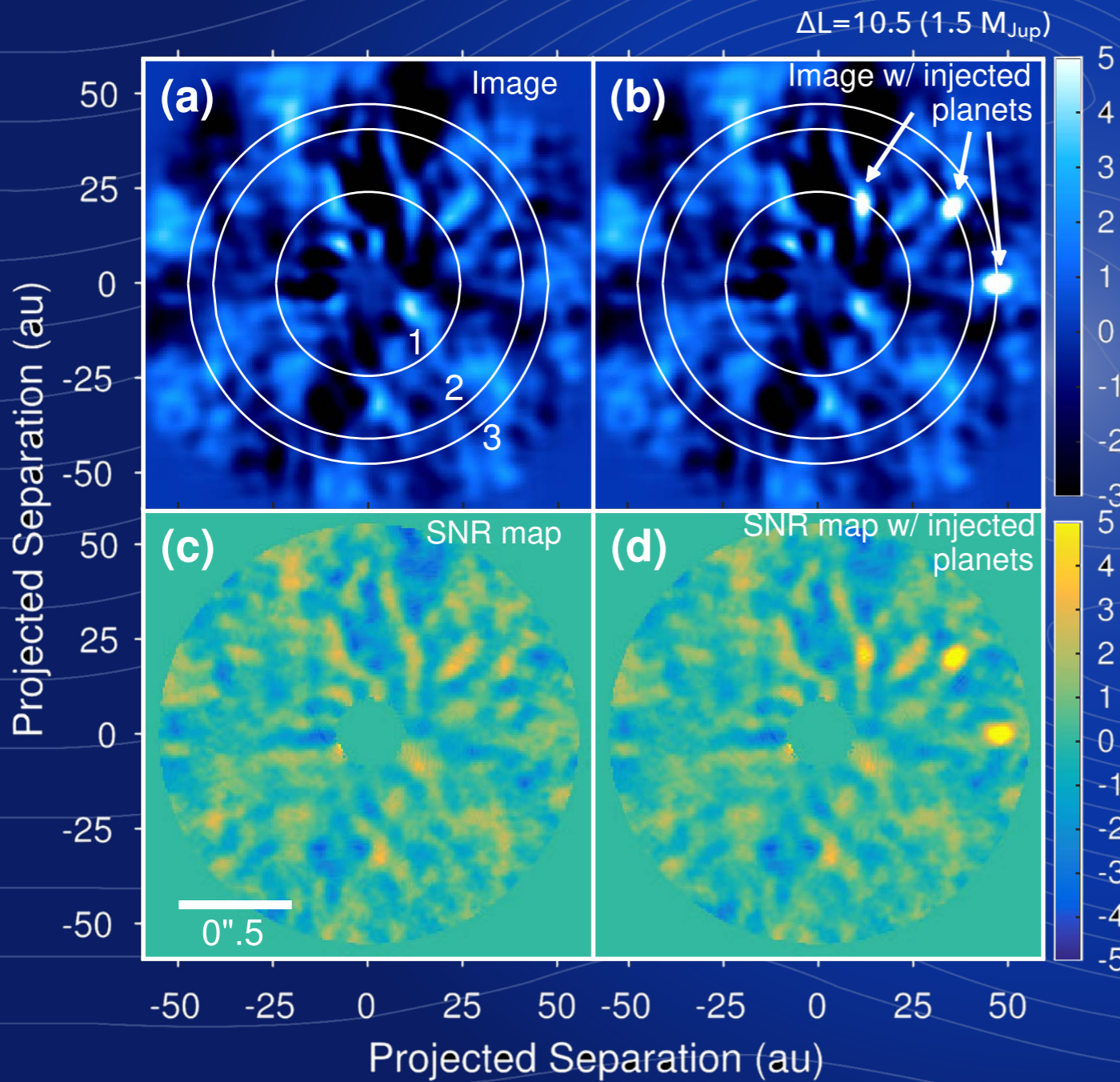
FIRST LIGHT @ KECK/NIRC2: HIP 79124

Serabyn et al. (2017)

- ▶ brown dwarf around Sco-Cen A0 star
- ▶ 177 mas, $\Delta L=4.3$
- ▶ only detected with aperture masking so far
- ▶ recovered with NIRC2+vortex during commissioning

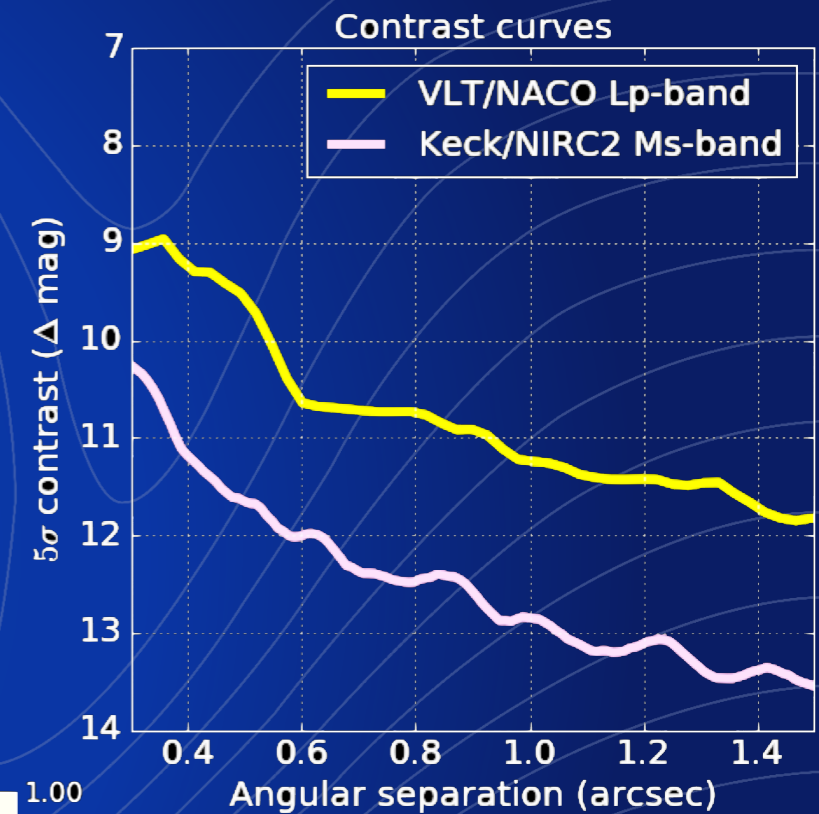
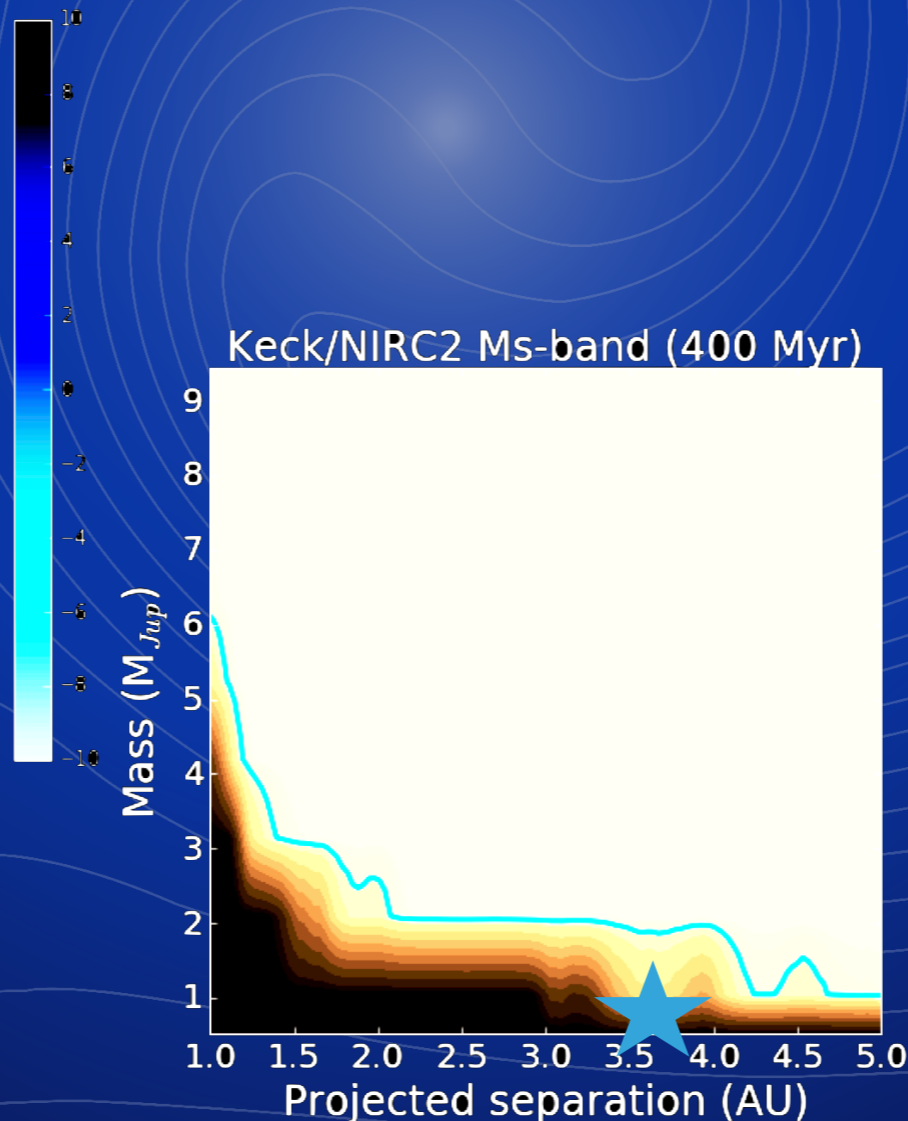
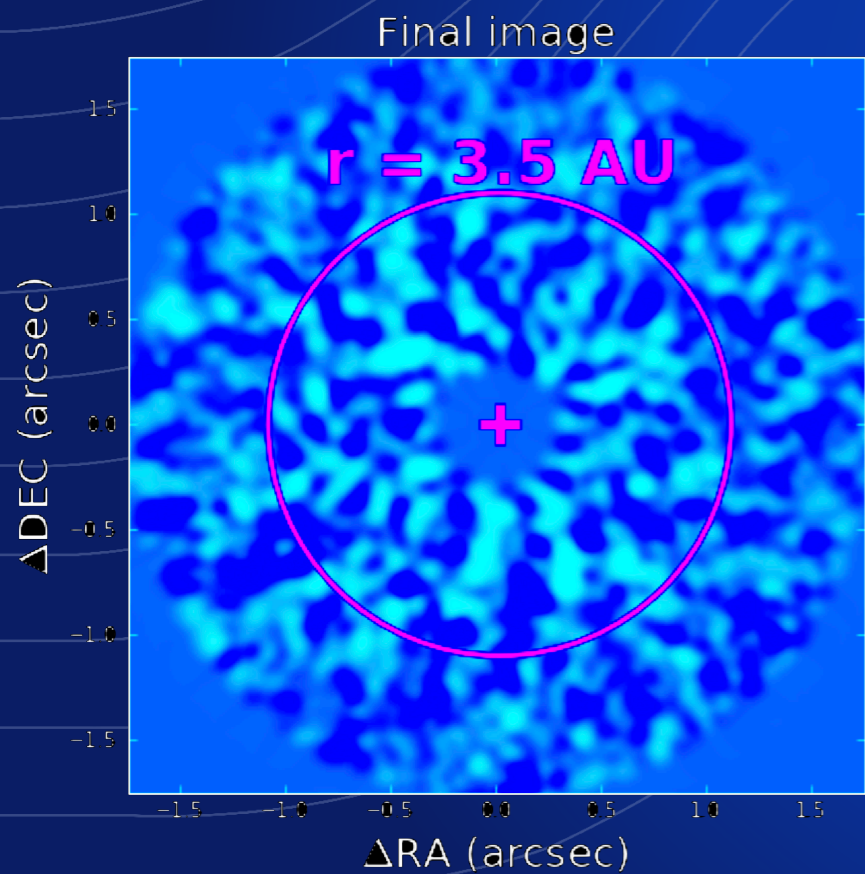


KECK CORONAGRAPHIC DEEP FIELD: TW HYA



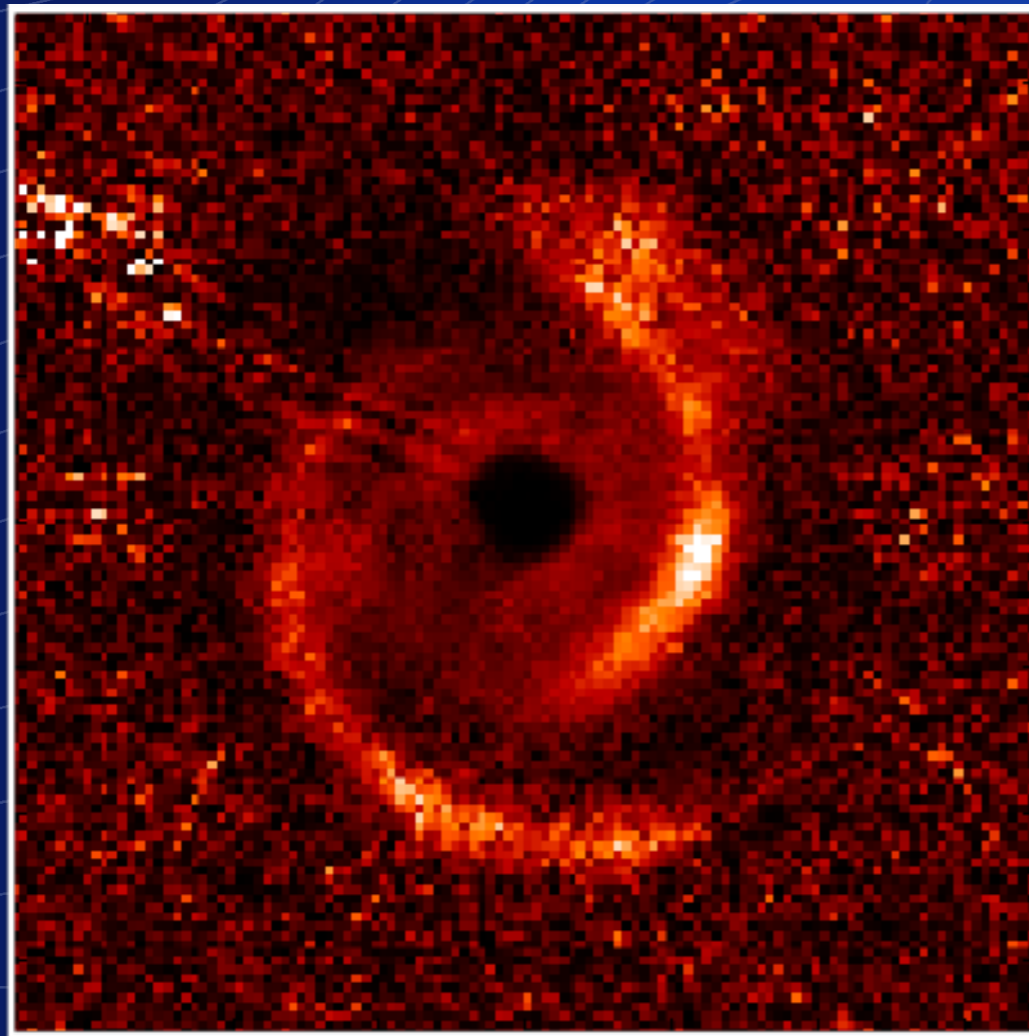
KECK CORONAGRAPHIC DEEP FIELD: EPS ERIDANI

- ▶ 0.8 MJup companion would have been detected if eps Eri was 200 Myr old

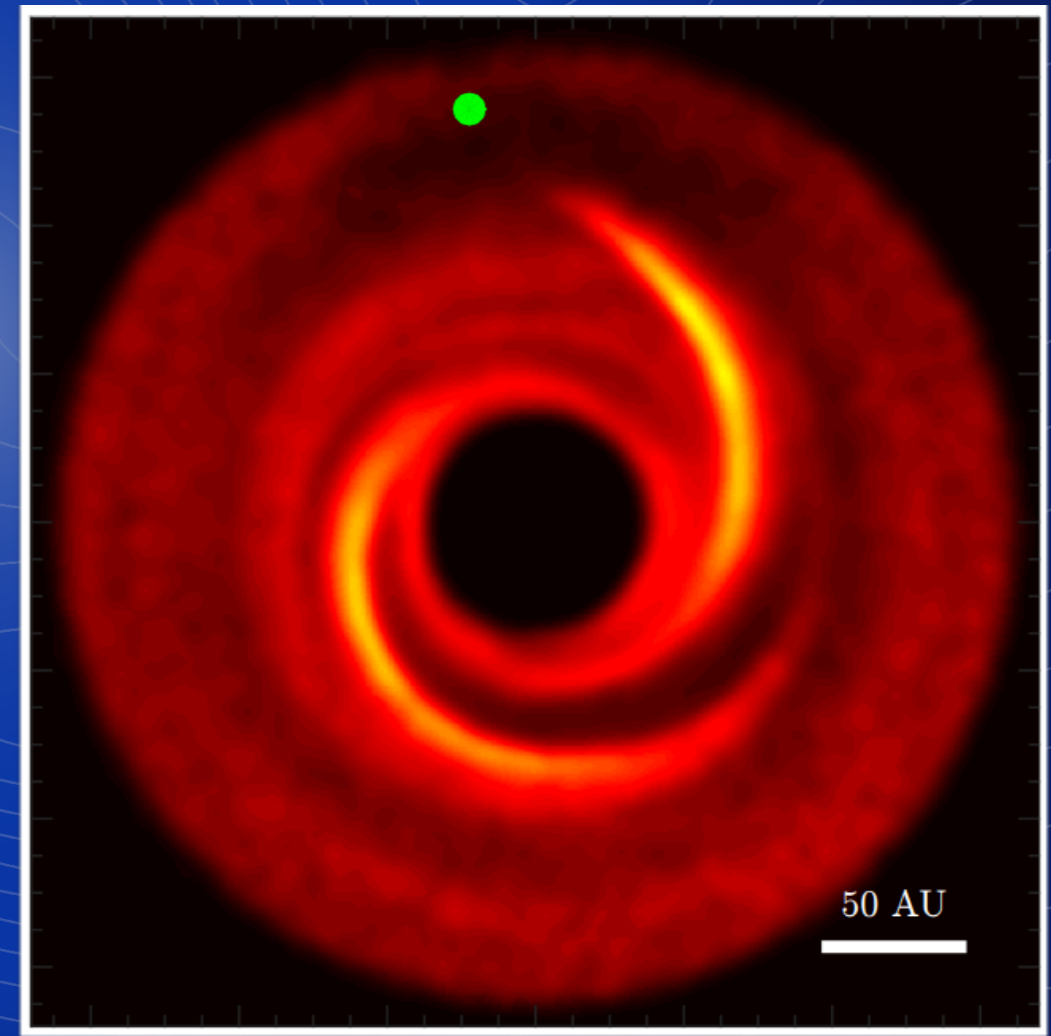


TRANSITION DISK SURVEY (NIRC2 & NACO)

SPHERE/IRDIS Y band polarimetry (Benisty et al. 2015)

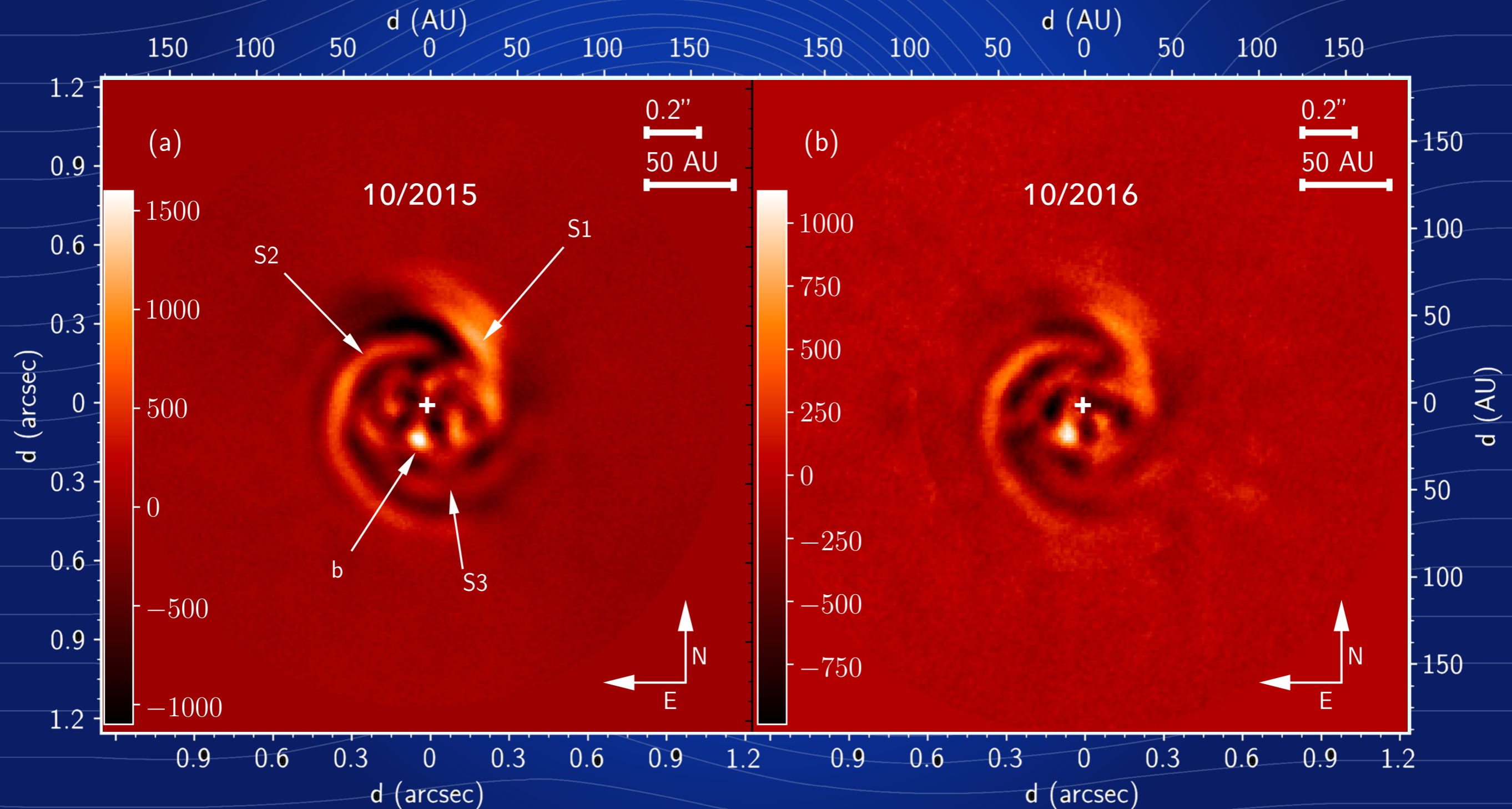


Protoplanet prediction (Dong et al. 2015)



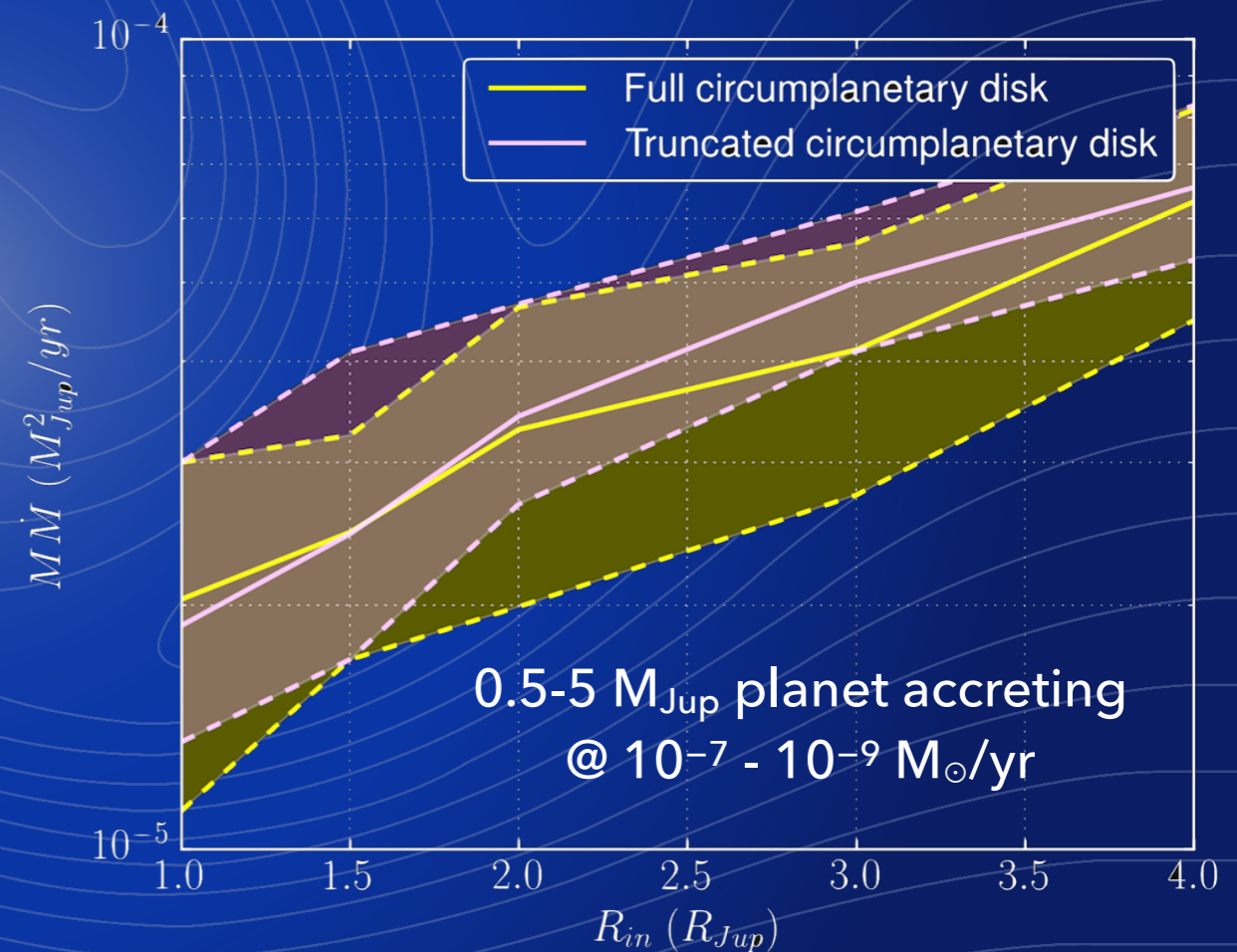
goal: search for protoplanets at the origin of disk structures

THE KECK/NIRC2 + VORTEX VIEW OF MWC758



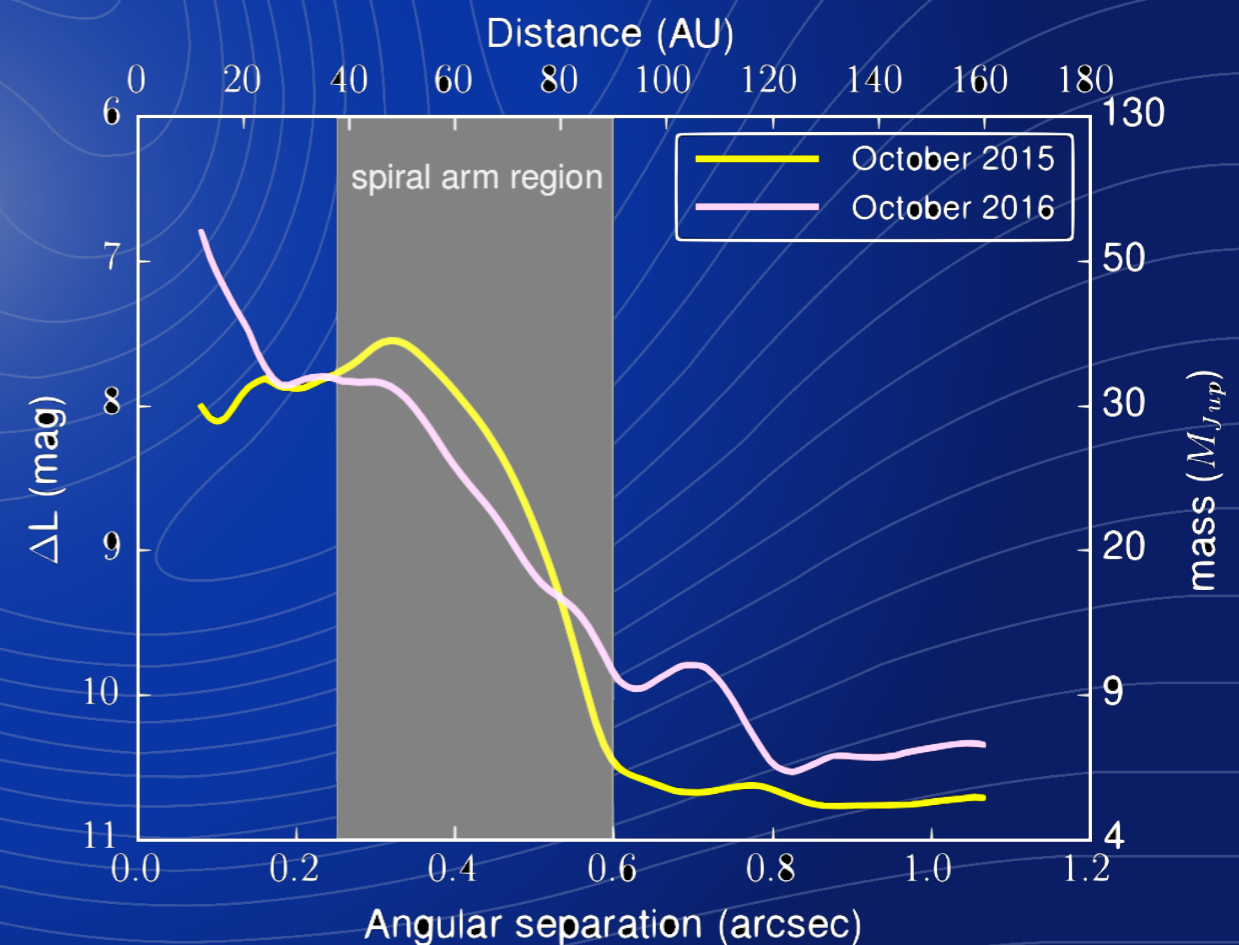
MWC758B: A DISK-SCUPLTING PROTOPLANET CANDIDATE?

- ▶ main properties
 - * 0.1'' separation (20 au), $\Delta L = 7$
 - * two epochs: PA difference consistent with Keplerian rotation in 1 yr
- ▶ low probability for bckg star
- ▶ companion? needs to be $< 6 M_{\text{Jup}}$
→ not purely photospheric emission
- ▶ conclusion: accreting protoplanet or disk feature?
 - * no polarized disk emission there!



MWC758B: ORIGIN OF THE SPIRALS?

- ▶ now three spiral arms to reproduce with models
- ▶ driven by protoplanet?
 - * outer planet? most likely explanation based on models, but strong constraints from observations ($< 6 M_{\text{Jup}}$)
 - * inner planet? might explain one spiral, but not all three



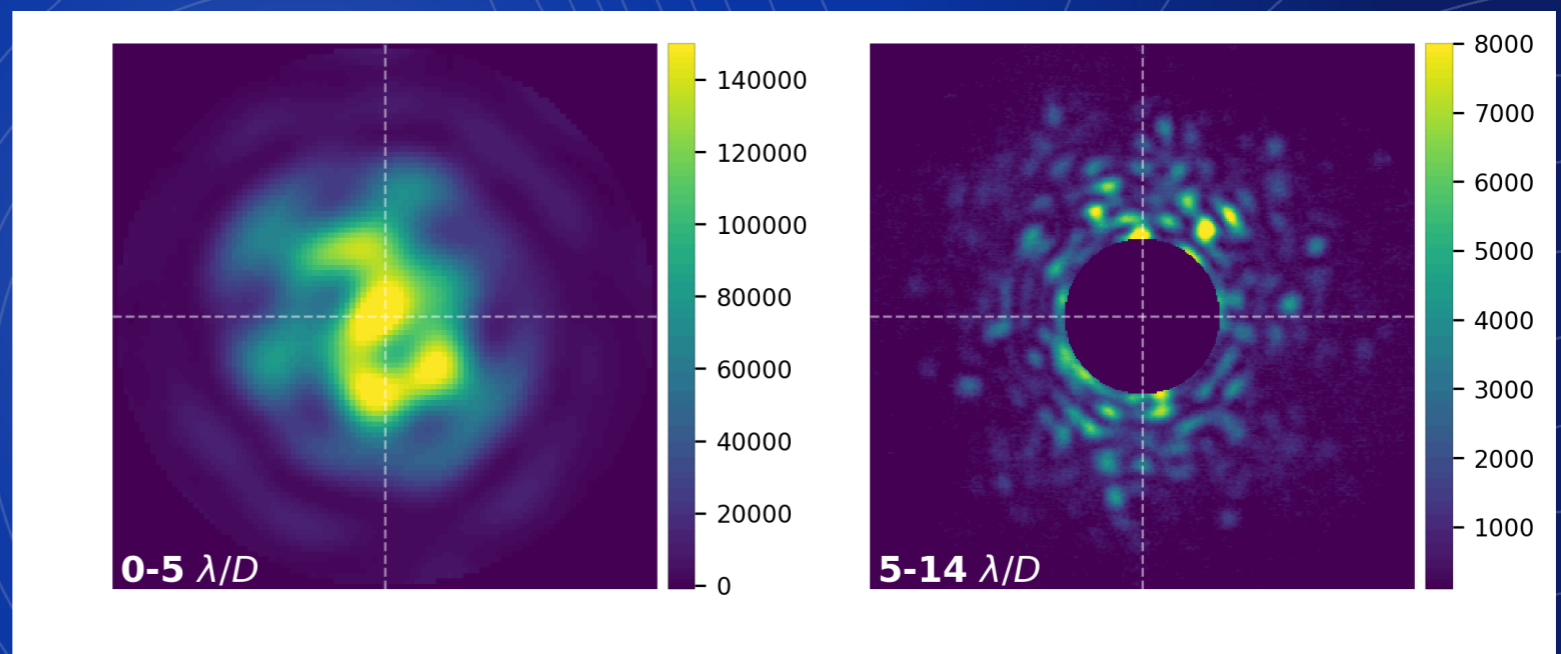
HOW TO BETTER EXPLOIT THE DATA?

▶ interesting science at 1-3 λ/D

- * strongly affected by residual speckles
- * non-Gaussian noise
→ more false positives
- * hard to validate candidates

- ▶ ADI-based techniques produce SNR maps, but do not inform on nature of the candidates
- ▶ machine learning can help

NIRC2+vortex image sequence



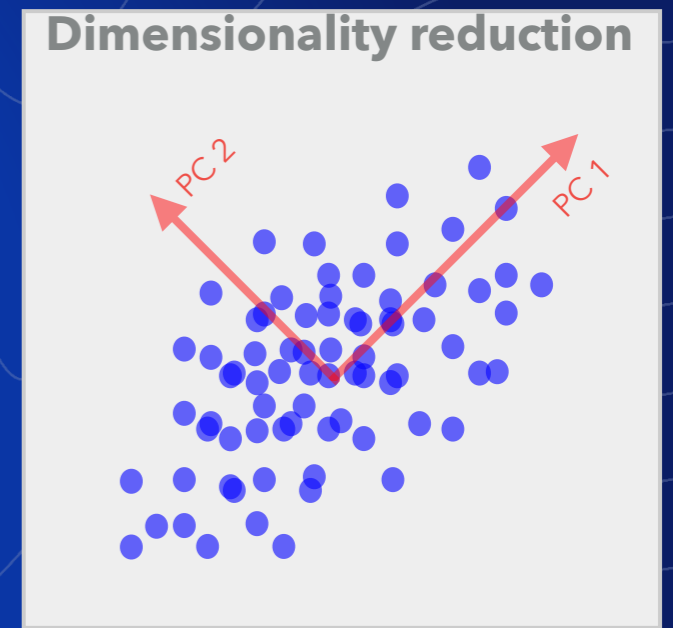
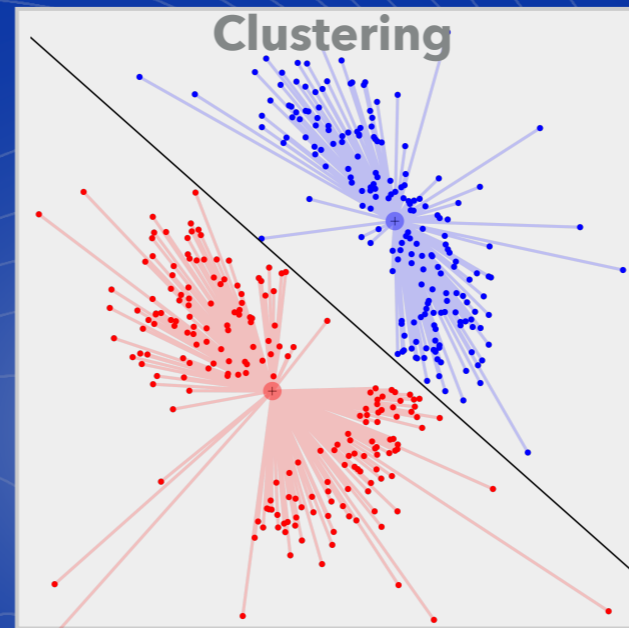


**IMAGE PROCESSING
WITH
MACHINE LEARNING**

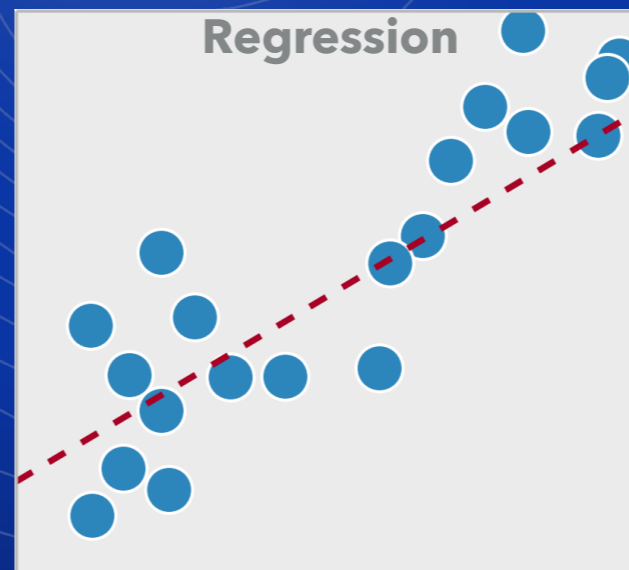
MACHINE LEARNING IN A NUTSHELL

- ▶ construction of algorithms that can learn from, and make predictions on data

Unsupervised



Supervised



SUPERVISED LEARNING

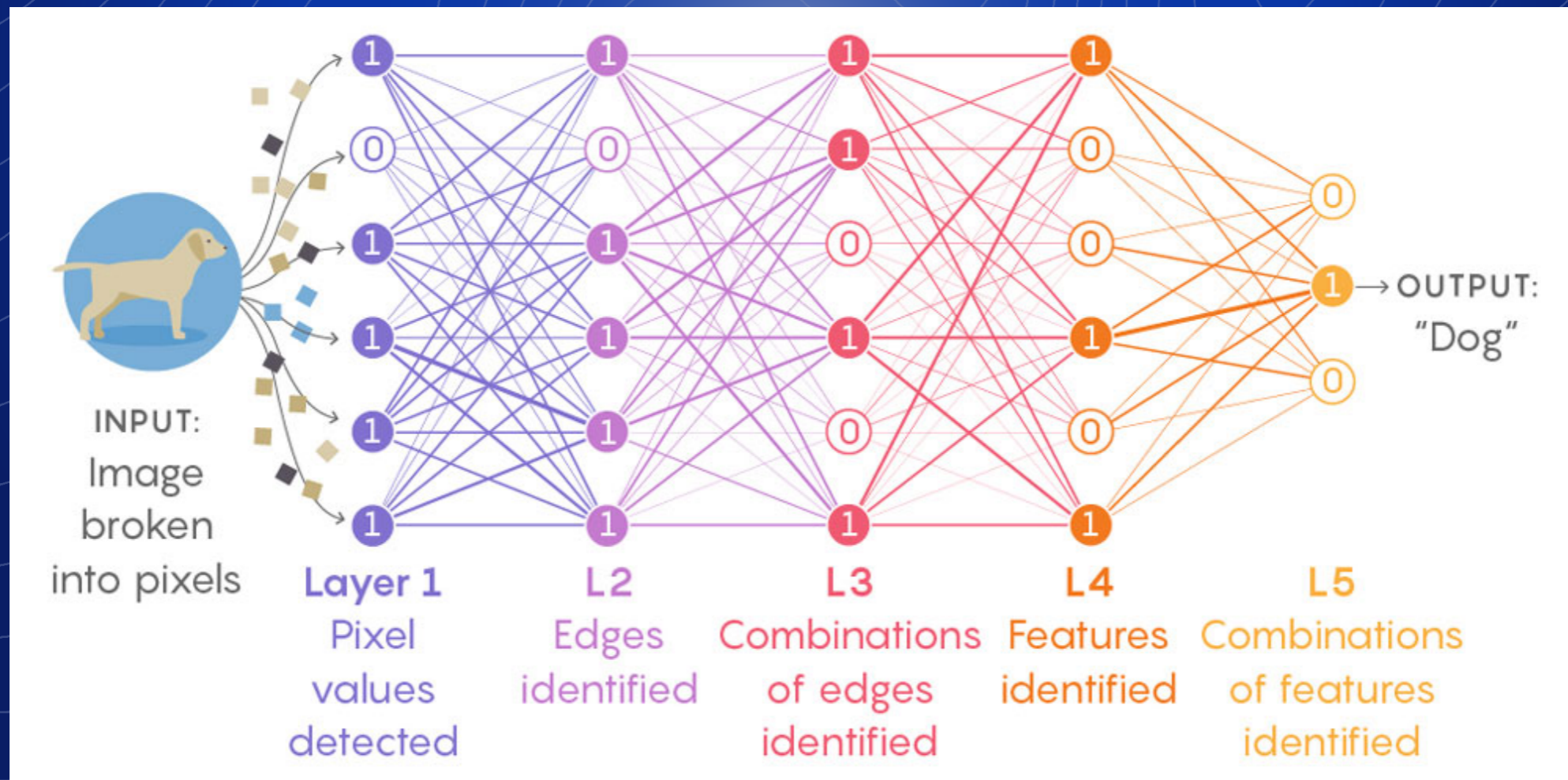
- ▶ goal: learn function f mapping input samples \mathcal{X} to labels \mathcal{Y} given a labeled dataset $(x_i, y_i)_{i=1, \dots, n}$:

$$\min_{f \in \mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathcal{L}(y_i, f(x_i)) + \lambda \Omega(f)$$

- ▶ mapping function f can be based on a (deep) neural network

DEEP NEURAL NETWORKS

- ▶ DNN can be trained with **labeled** data set
 - * main challenge in HCI is to build the labeled data set



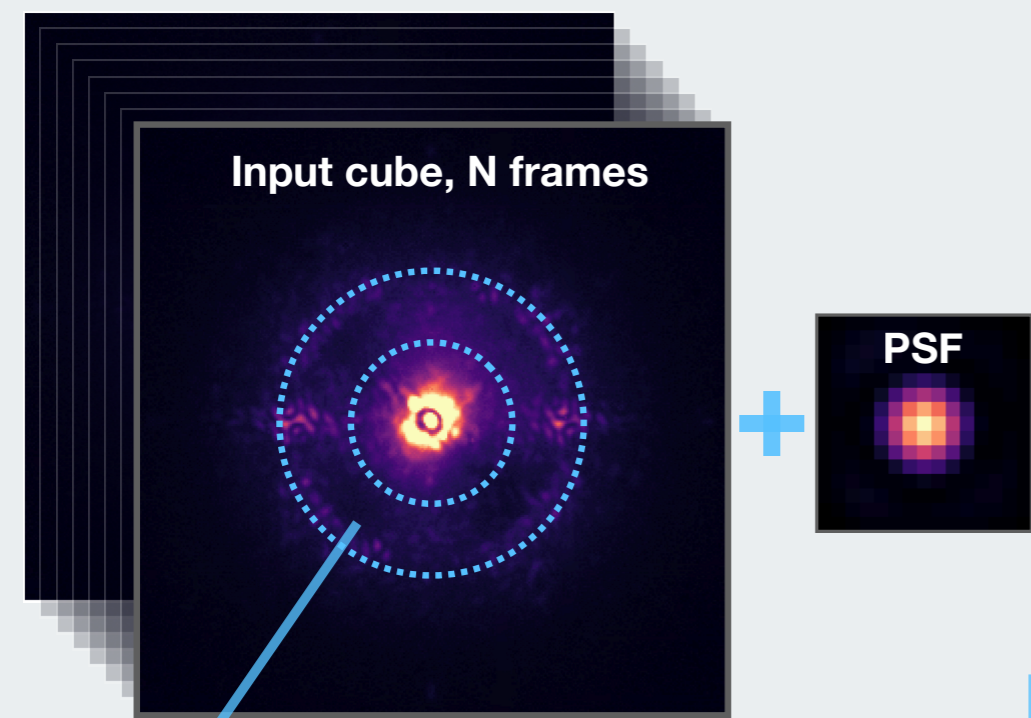
SUPERVISED DETECTION OF EXOPLANETS

Gomez Gonzalez et al. 2018

1. generation of labeled data

2. training the DNN

3. prediction



X and y to train/test/validation sets

Convolutional LSTM layer
kernel=(3x3), filters=40

3d Max pooling
size=(2x2x2)

Convolutional LSTM layer
kernel=(2x2), filters=80

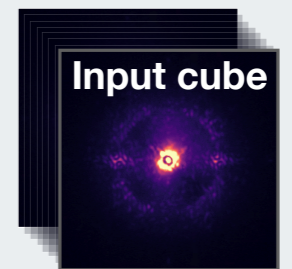
3d Max pooling
size=(2x2x2)

Dense layer
units=128

ReLU activation + dropout

Output dense layer
units=1

Sigmoid activation

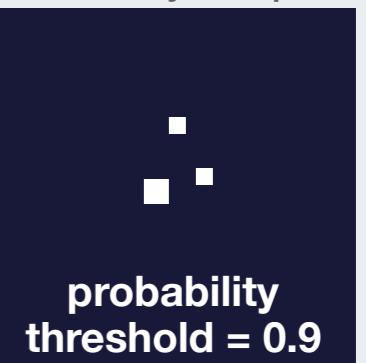


MLAR patches

Trained classifier

Probability of positive class

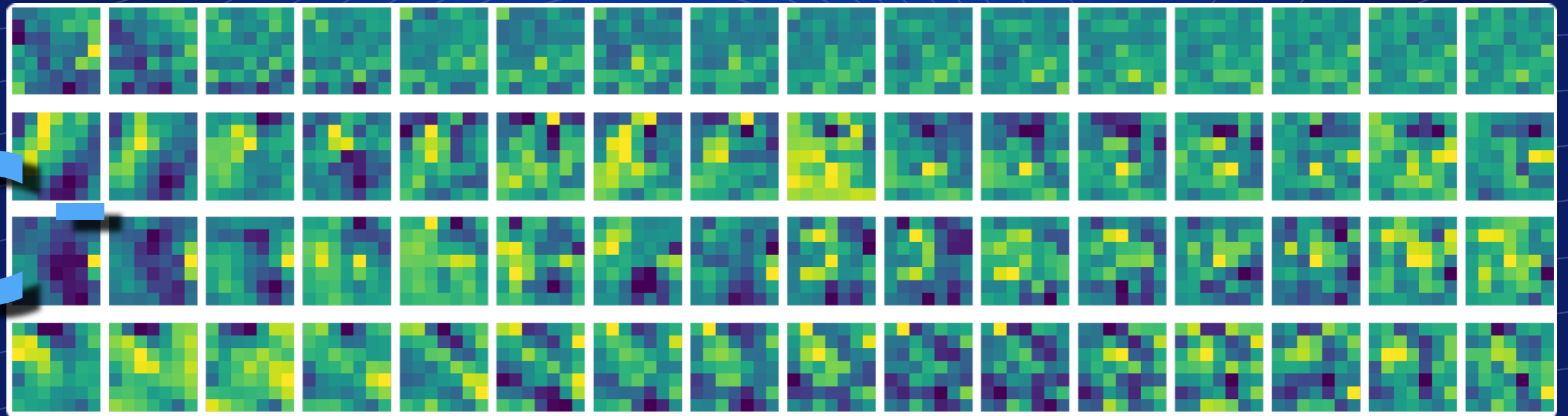
Binary map



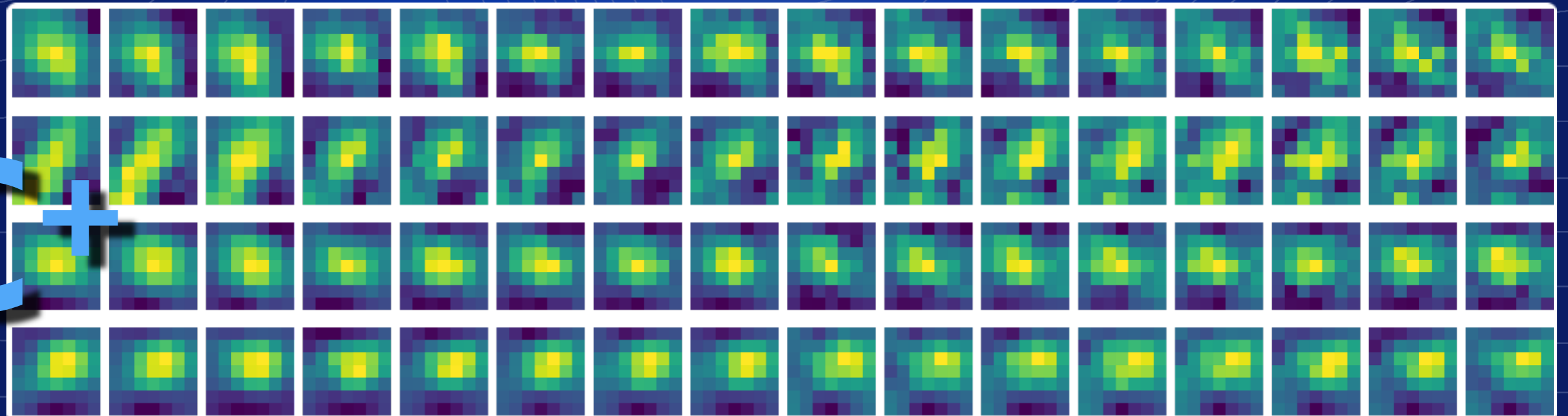
LABELED DATASET

Labels: $y \in \{c^-, c^+\}$

C⁻



C⁺



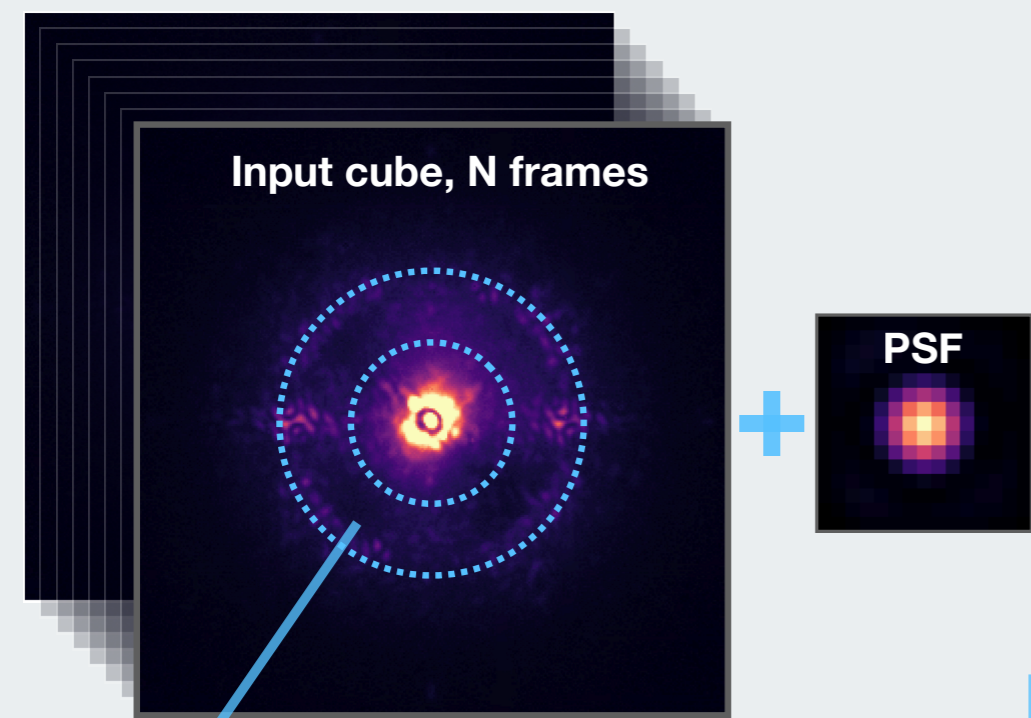
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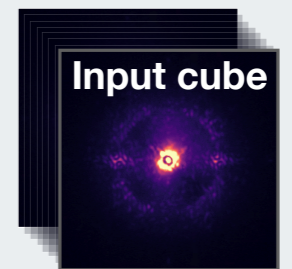
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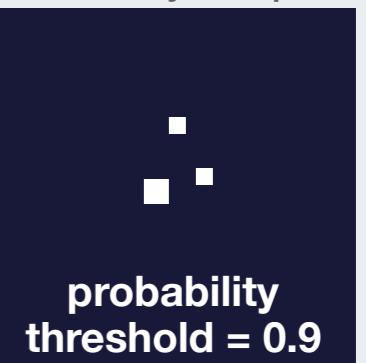


MLAR patches

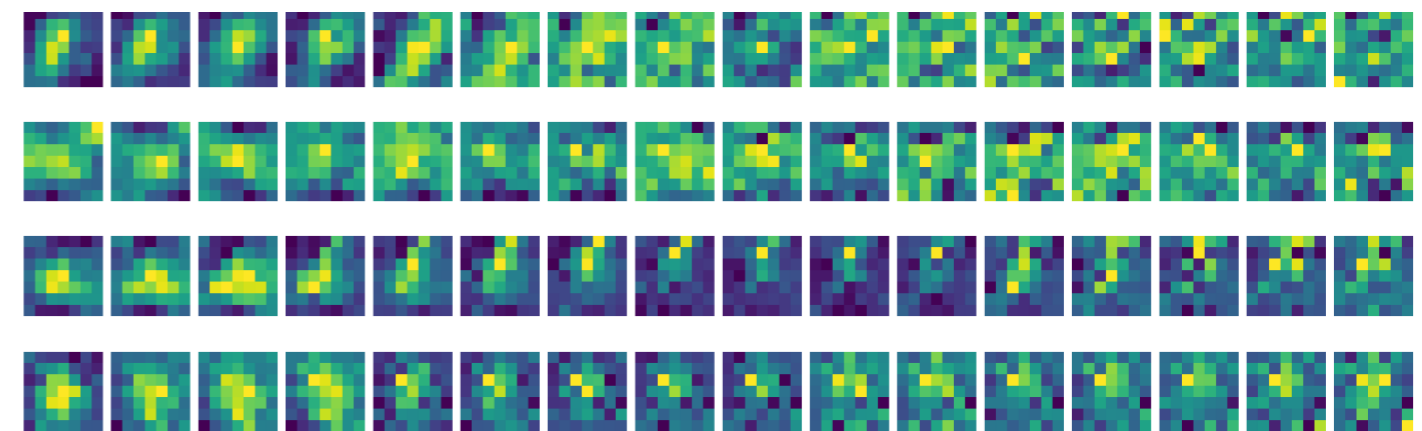
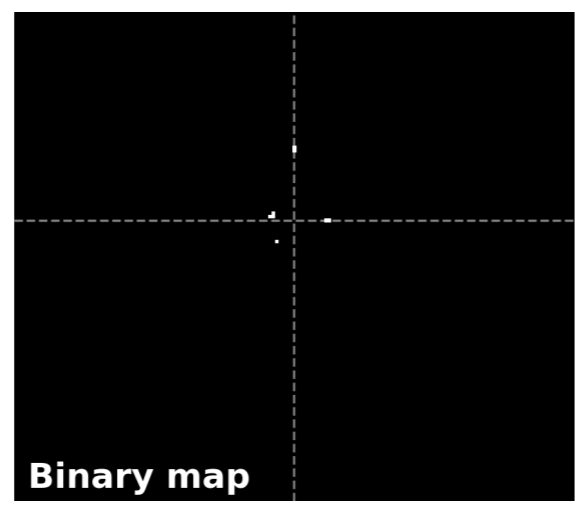
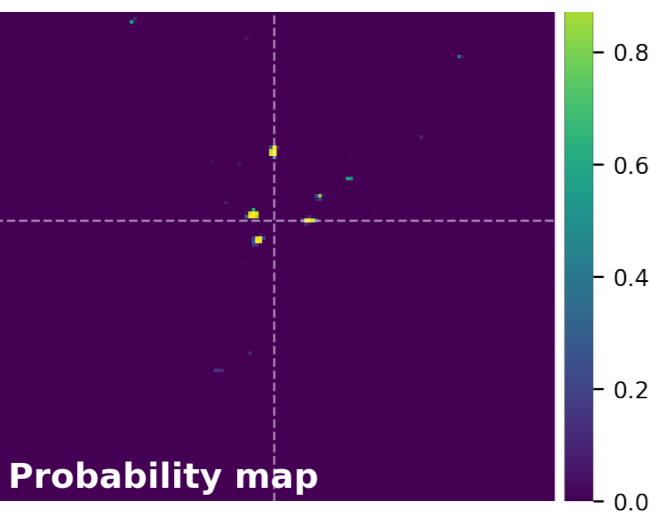
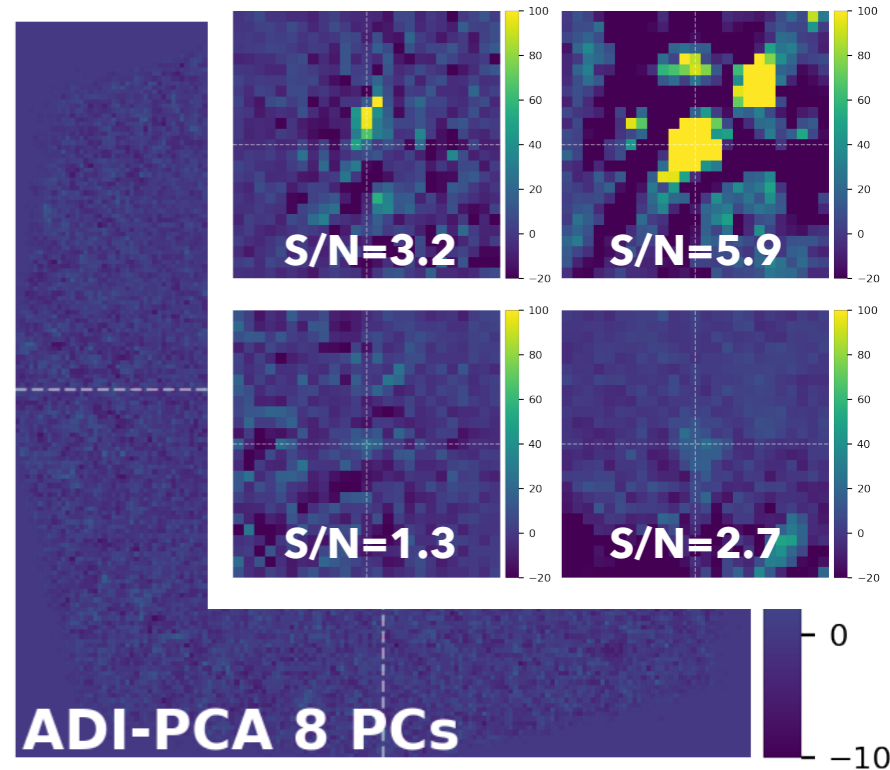
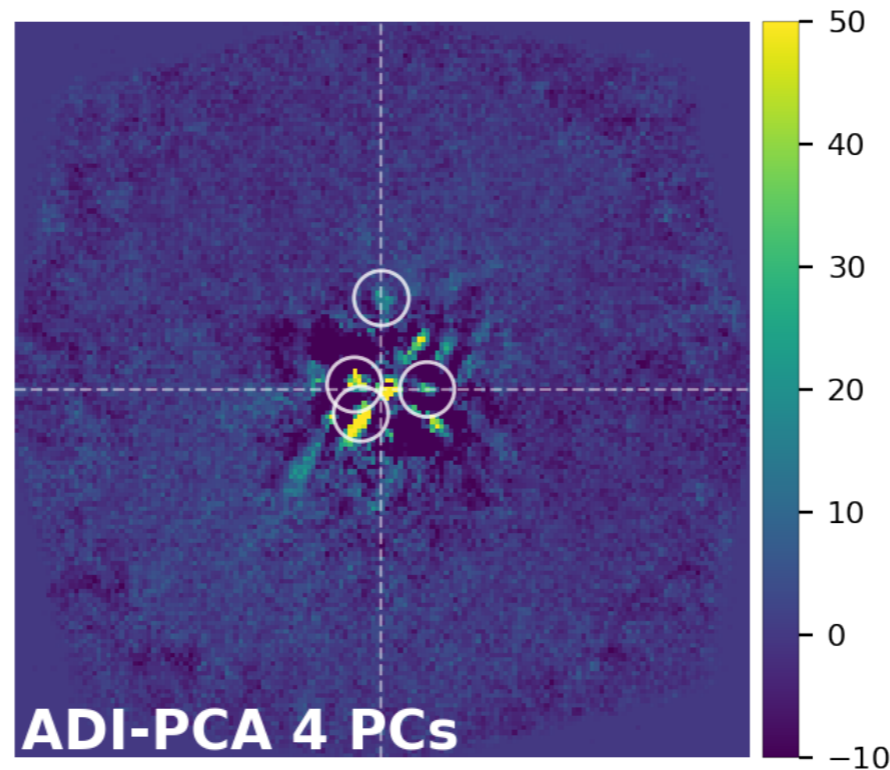
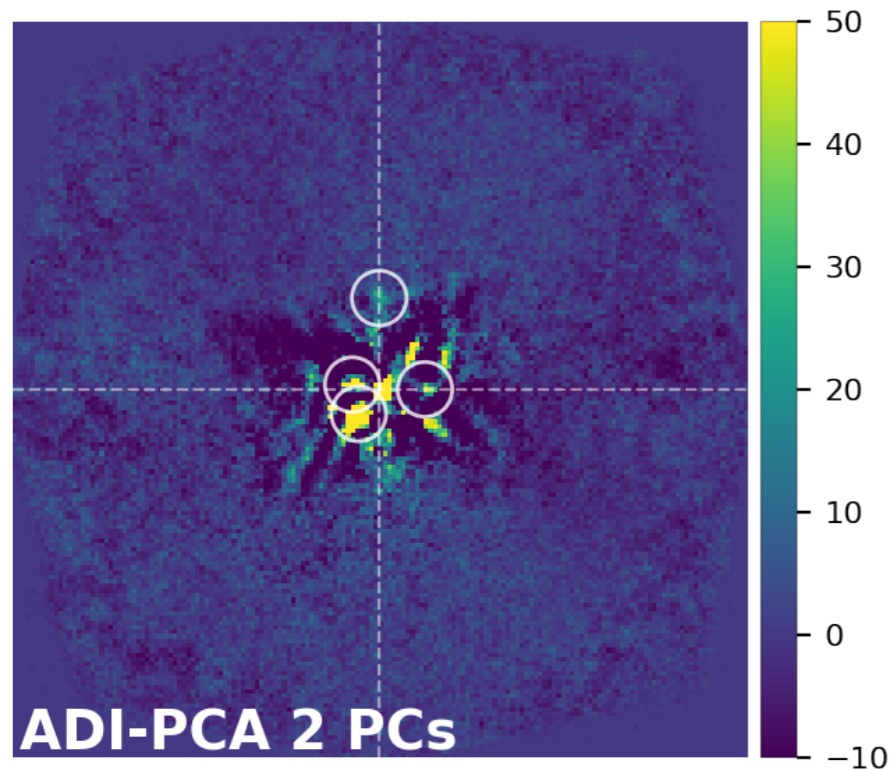
Trained classifier

Probability of positive class

Binary map



TEST WITH INJECTED COMPANIONS (SPHERE/IRDIS)



MLAR patches of 4 fake companions

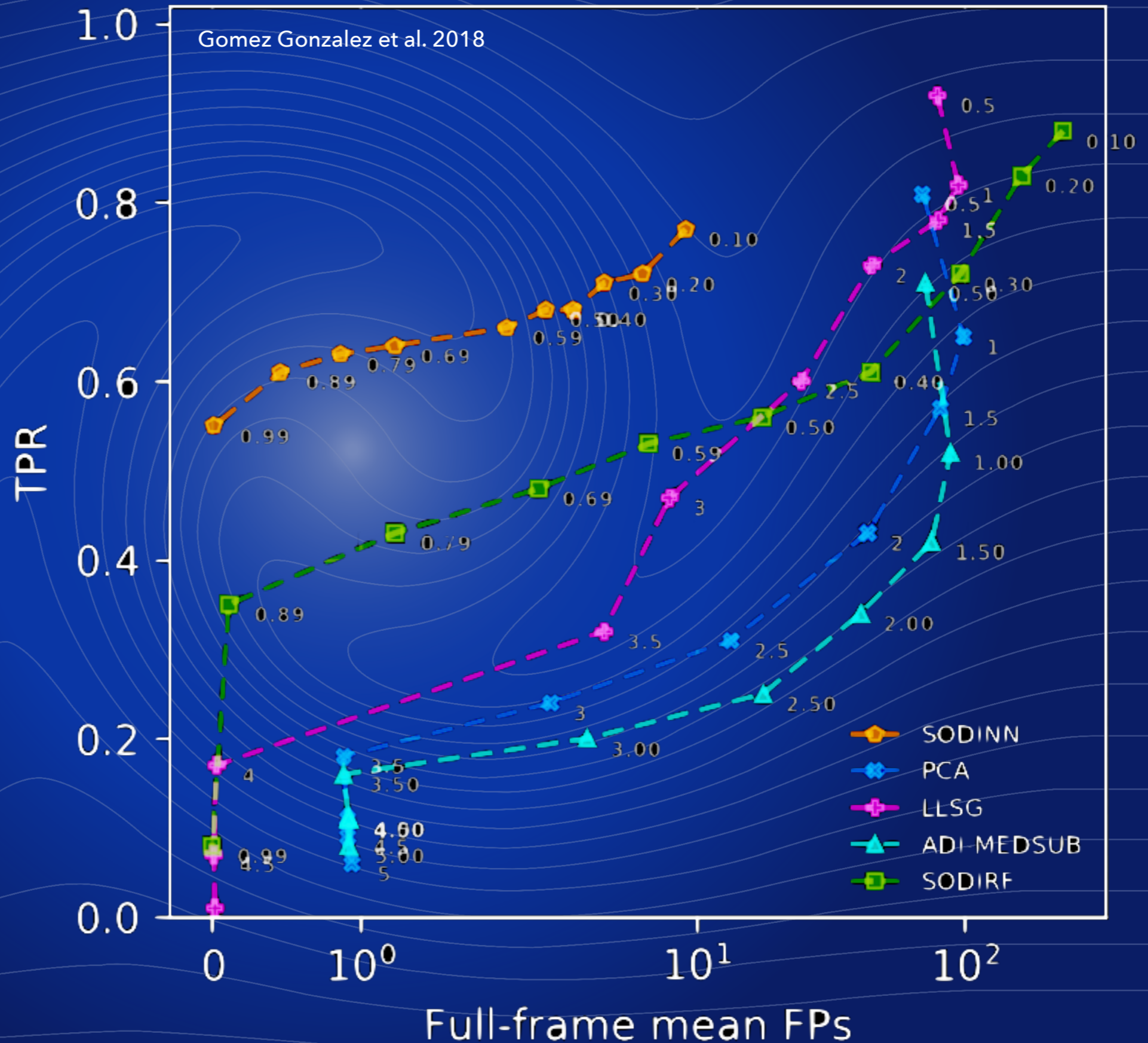
ROC CURVES

► Separation

* $2 - 3 \lambda/D$

► Contrasts

* 2.9×10^{-5}
to 1.4×10^{-4}





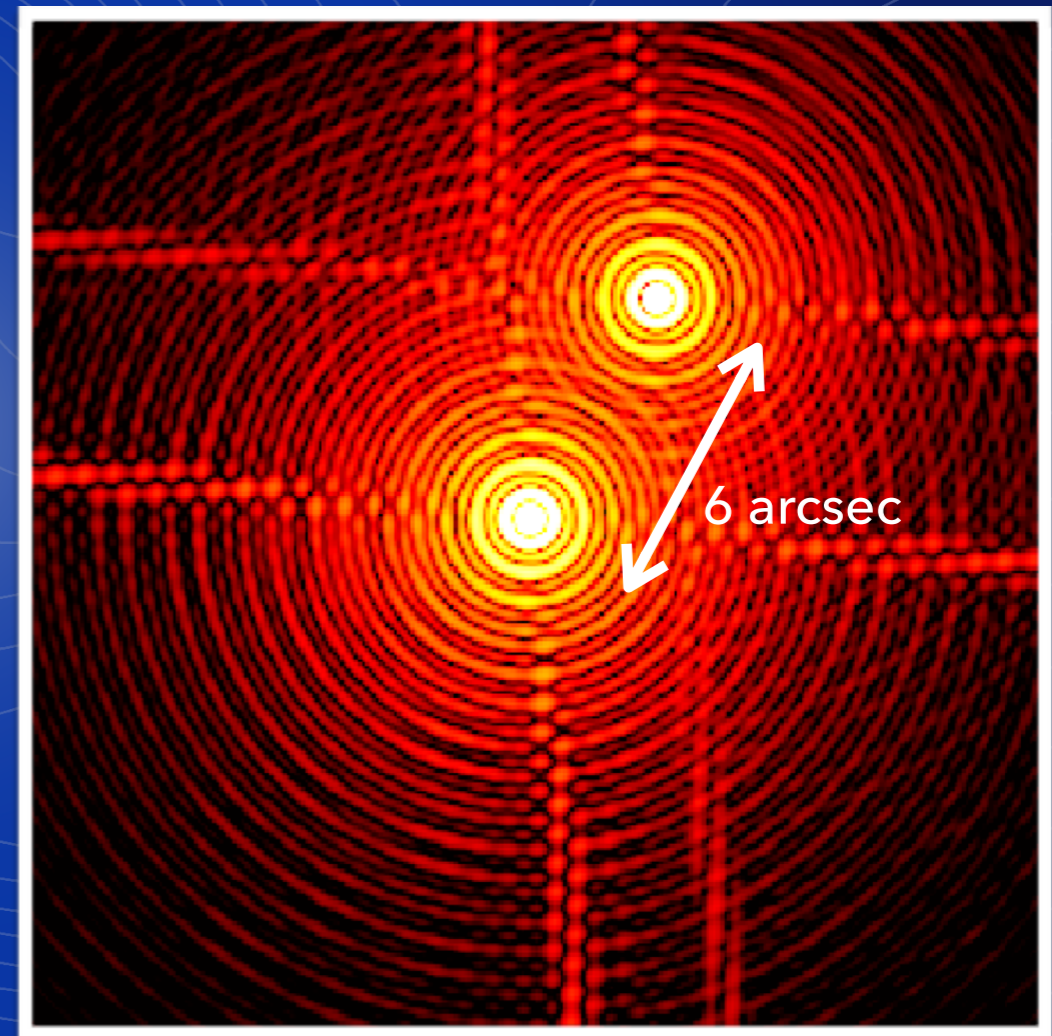
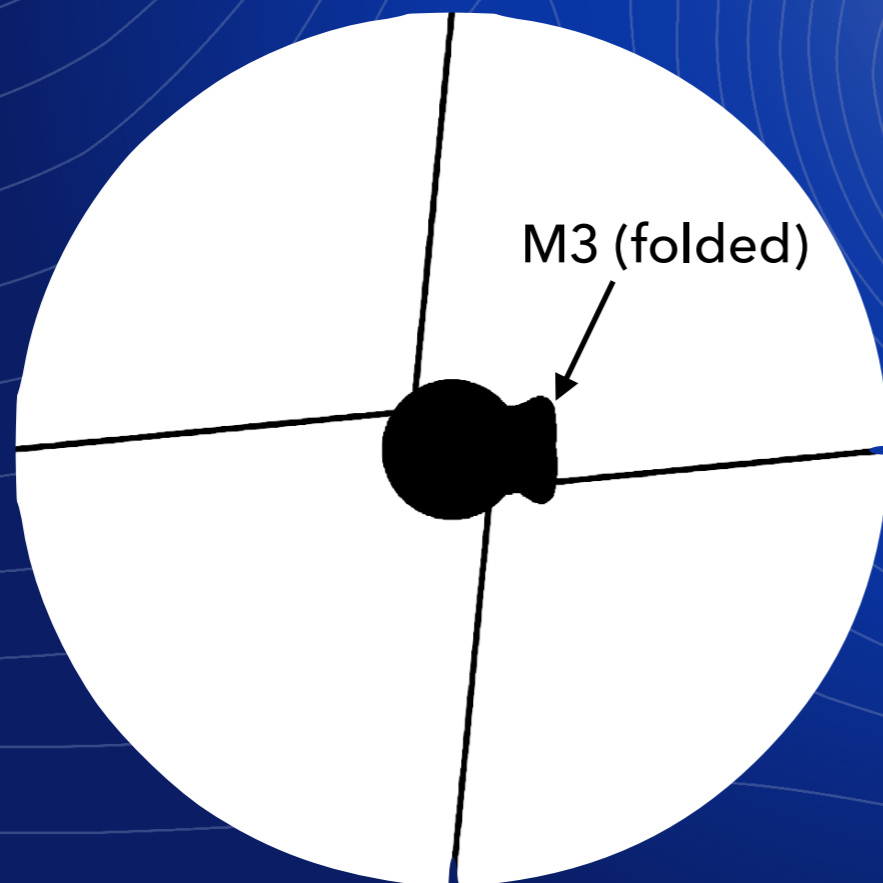
FUTURE PROJECTS

NEAR - NEW EARTH IN THE ALPHA CENTAURI REGION

- ▶ ESO project funded by Breakthrough Watch
 - * what? search for rocky planets around α Cen A&B
 - * how? refurbish VISIR and put it behind UT4+AOF
 - * when? 100h observing campaign in mid-2019
- ▶ vortex team contribution
 - * provide optimized AGPM for 10-12.5 μ m filter
 - * design optimized Lyot stop
 - * develop closed-loop pointing control with QACITS

NEAR LYOT STOP: TWO CHALLENGES

- ▶ binary target star
 - * need to dim secondary star
- ▶ complicated pupil



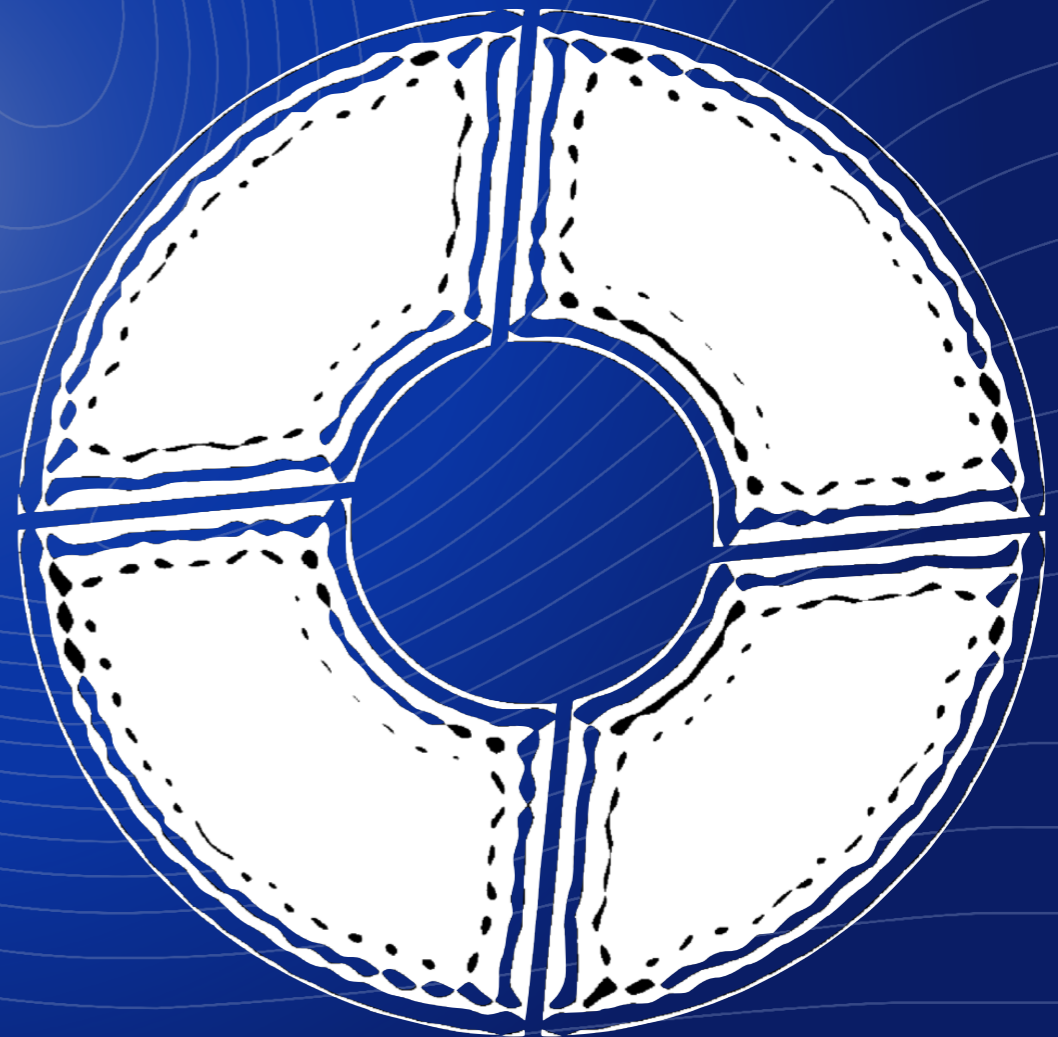
AN APODIZED LYOT STOP

- ▶ shaped-pupil: induce dark hole from 3" to 8" around B

Lyot stop

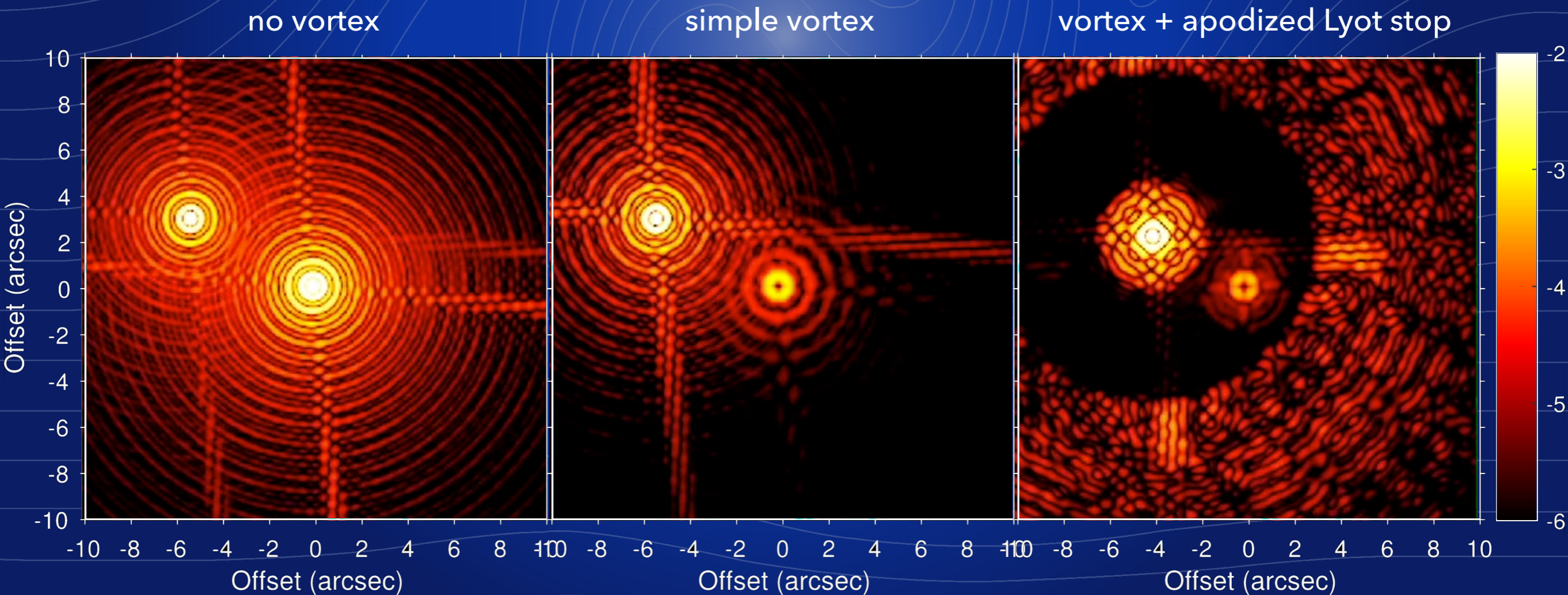


apodized Lyot stop



NOTIONAL IMAGES OF ALPHA CENTAURI SYSTEM

- ▶ habitable zone at $0.8'' - 1.1''$ (A) or $0.5'' - 0.65''$ (B)
- ▶ contrast around 10^{-6} for $2 R_{\oplus}$ planet



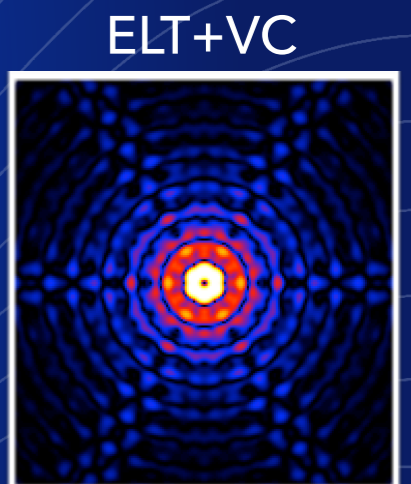
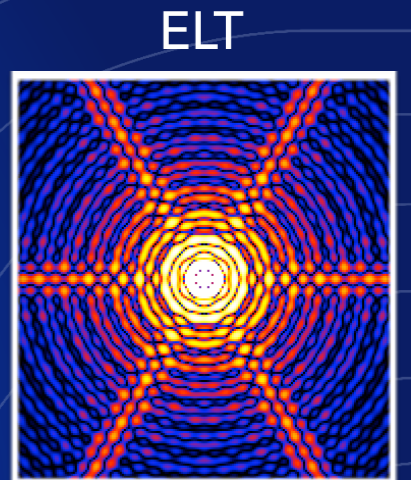
NEXT STEPS: VLT/ERIS AND ELT/METIS

▶ ERIS: L & M band AGPMs

- * standard vortex coronagraph with simple Lyot stop

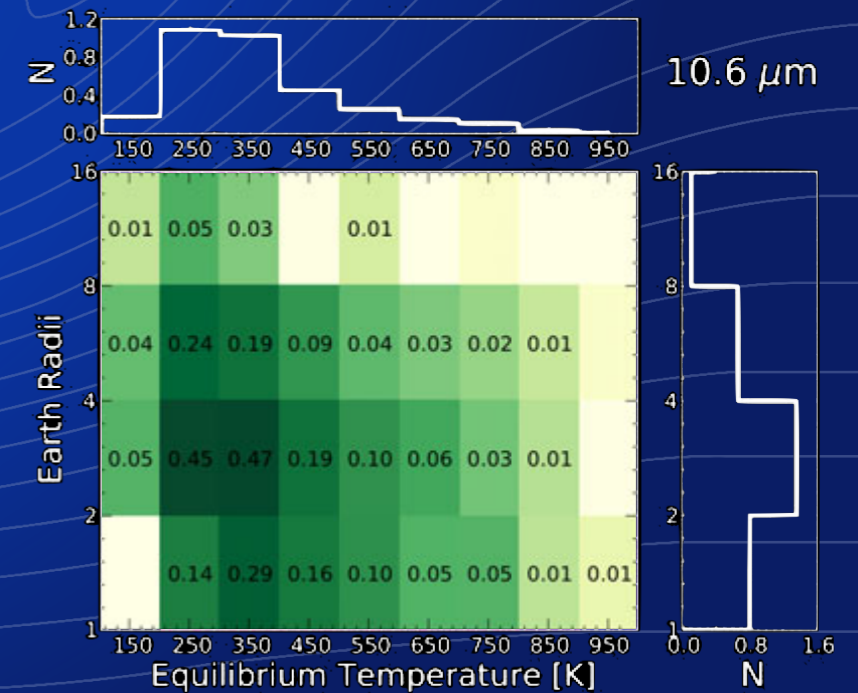
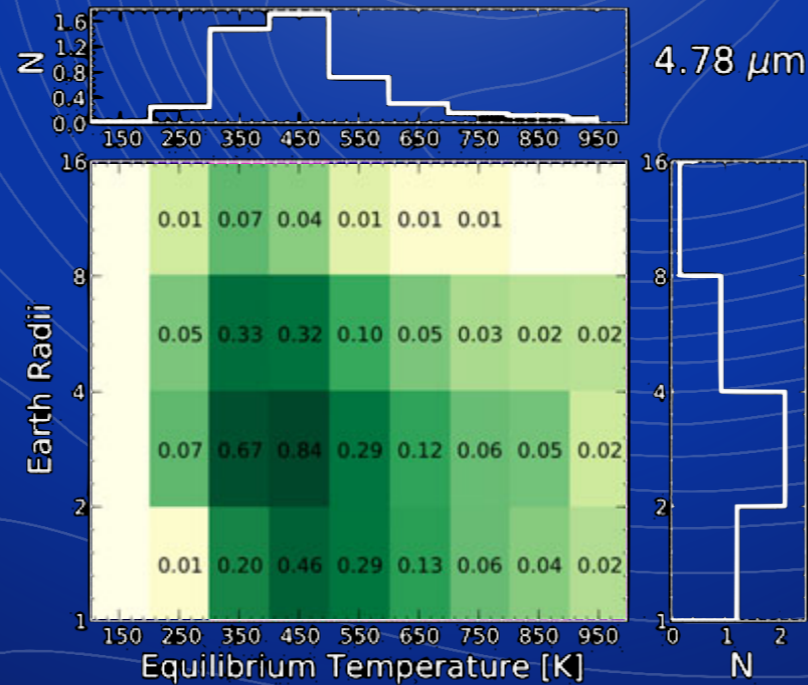
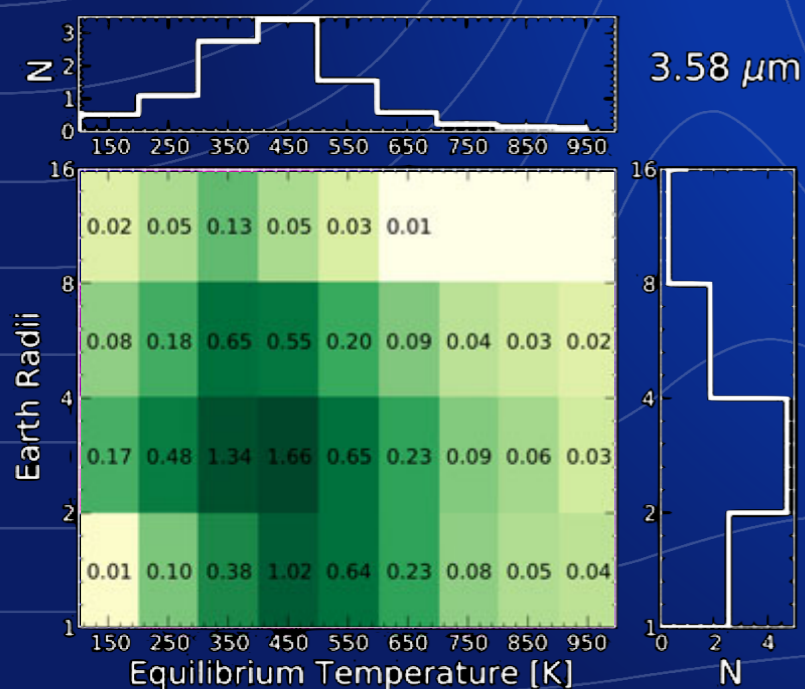
▶ METIS: L, M & N band AGPMs

- * ring-apodized vortex coronagraph: cancels diffraction from huge central obstruction

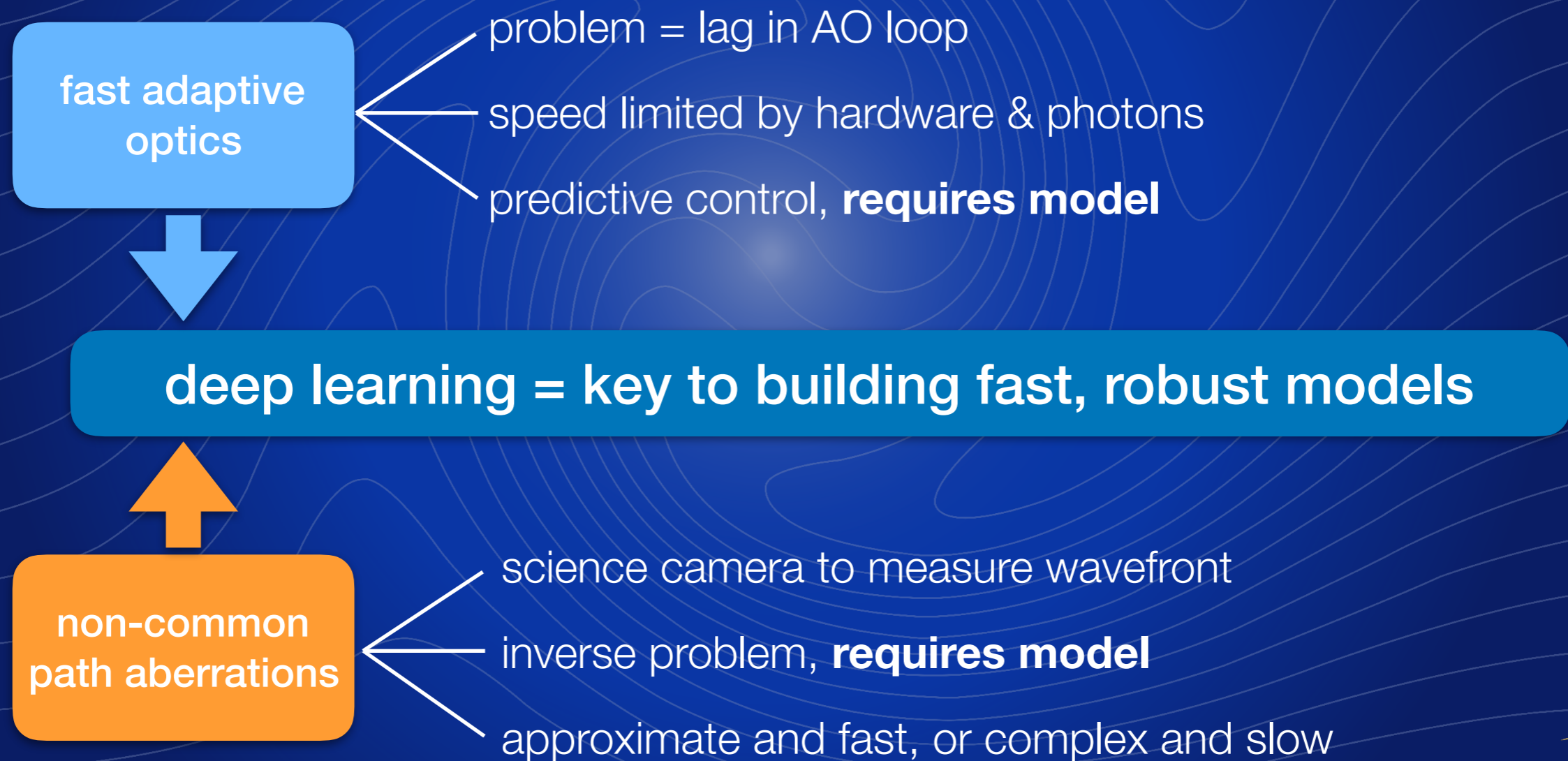


METIS SCIENCE HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ direct imaging of several RV planets
- ▶ potential to detect temperate rocky planets
- ▶ characterization with high-res LM-band IFS



CAN MACHINE LEARNING DO EVEN MORE FOR HCI?



VORTEX



KEEP LIGHT SPINNIN'