



Mariam Sabalbal

Mariam Sabalbal¹, Olivier Abtel¹, Carl-Henrik Dahlqvist¹, Philippe Delorme²

¹ STAR Institute, Université de Liège, Allée du Six Août 19C, 4000 Liège, Belgium

² IPAG, Univ. Grenoble Alpes, CNRS, Grenoble, France

✉ mariam.sabalbal@uliege.be

Motivation

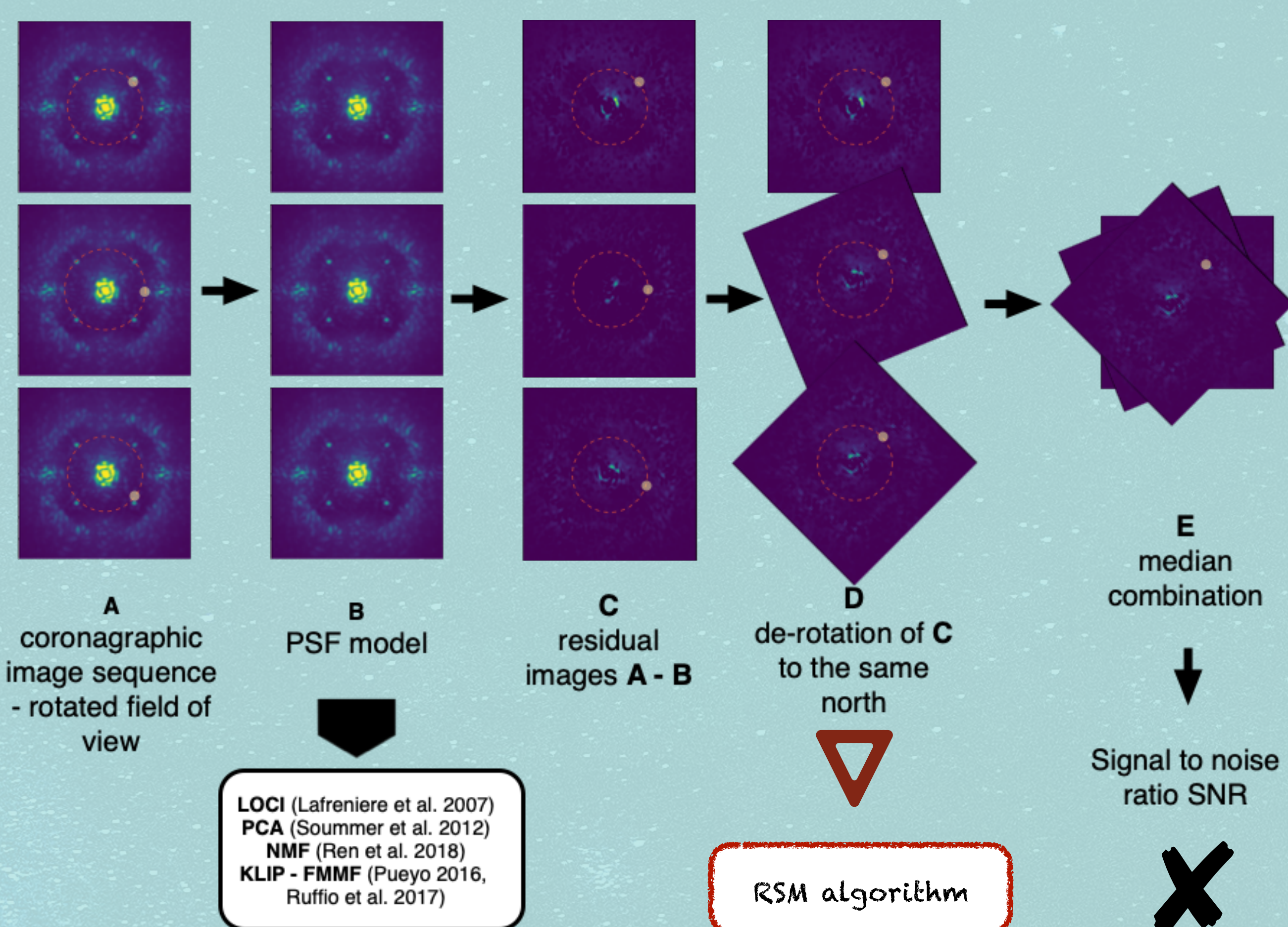
In High Contrast Imaging field, we aim to image young giant planets at separations >10 au from their star in thermal emission. With 10-m class telescopes, dedicated adaptive optics, coronagraphs and observing strategies, we reach flux planet-star ratio limit (contrast) of $\sim 10^{-5}$ at 0.2 arcsec. The goal is to push the detection limits at close separations from the star using advanced post-processing algorithms that better differentiate between planetary signal and aberrations caused by imperfections in adaptive optics.

Survey & observing strategies

SpHere INfrared Survey for Exoplanets (SHINE, Desidera et al., 2021)

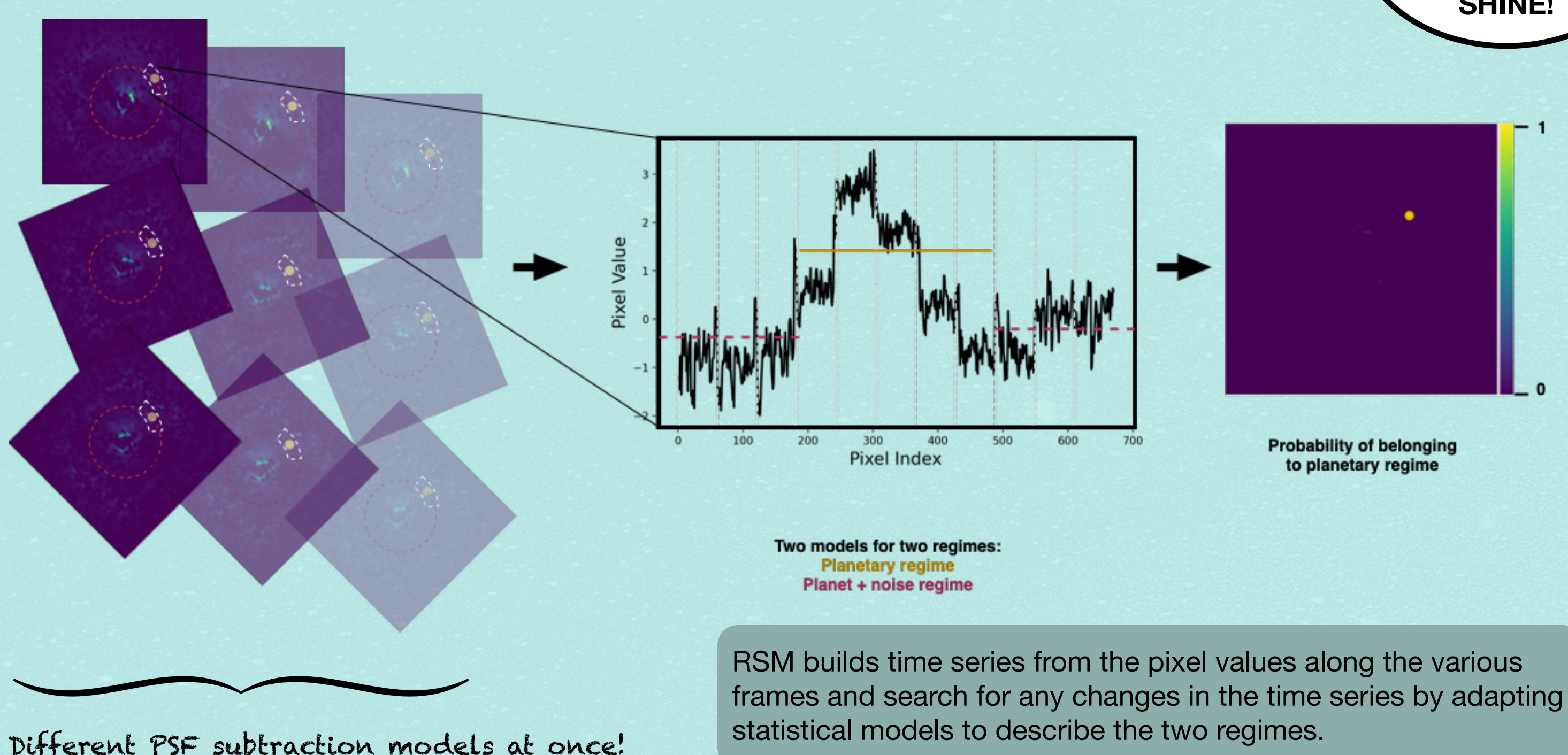
- SPHERE instrument at VLT, using SAXO extreme AO & Lyot Coronagraph
- February 2015 to 2021
- F150 sample: 53 BA stars, 77 FGK, 20 M stars
- IRDIS narrowband filters: H2-H3, with 9" diameter field of view
Science observations: ADI image sequence
- Confirmed exoplanet using ADI-PCA: HIP 65426 b

Angular Differential Imaging (ADI)

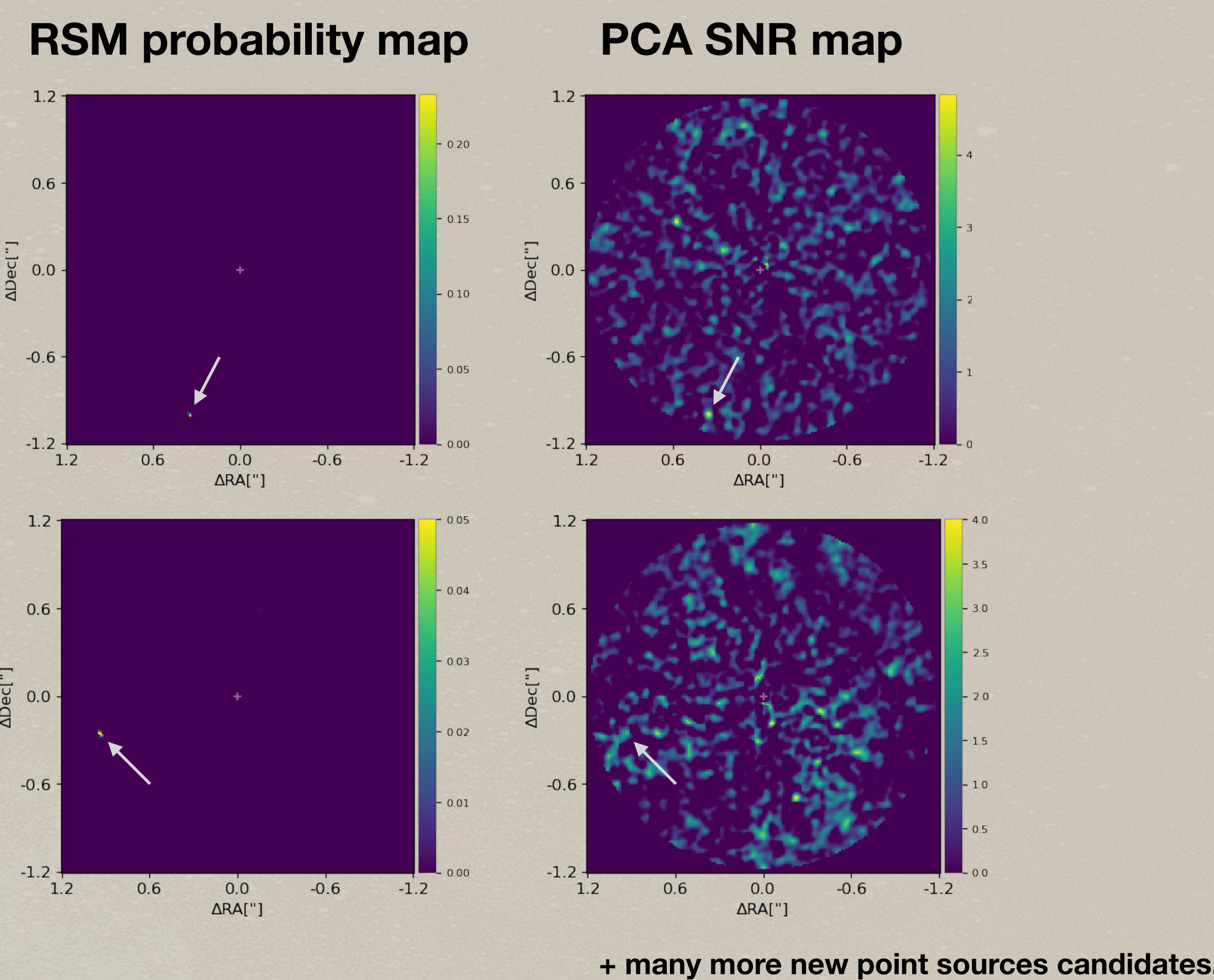


Advanced post-processing algorithm !

Regime Switching Model (RSM) algorithm
Dahlqvist et al. 2021

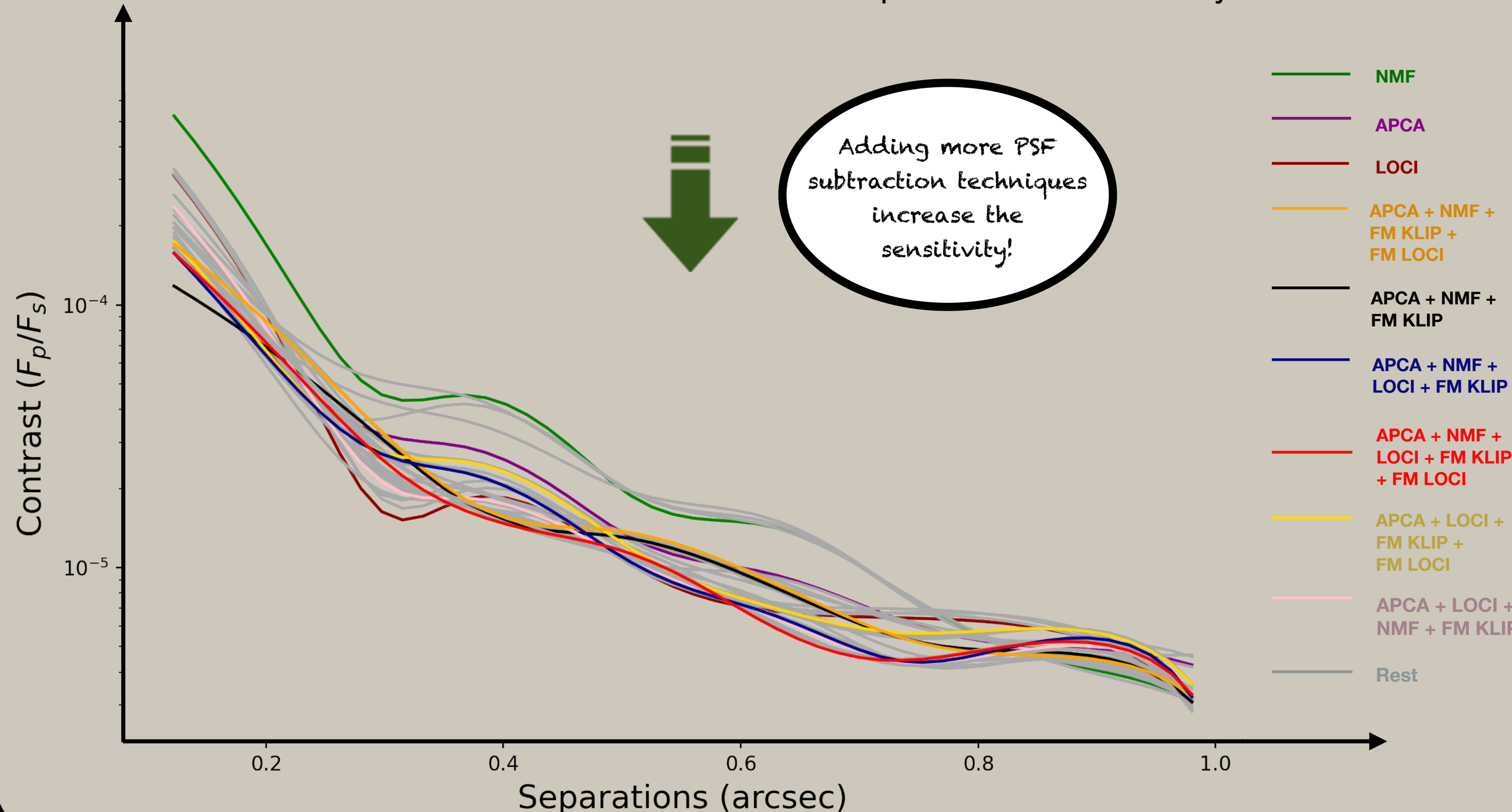


New point sources in SHINE survey!



Detection limits using different PSF subtraction methods

Contrast curves based on 50 % completeness obtained by RSM



New detection limits in SHINE !

Median contrast computed for 20 datasets using the best combinations in RSM in each separation

