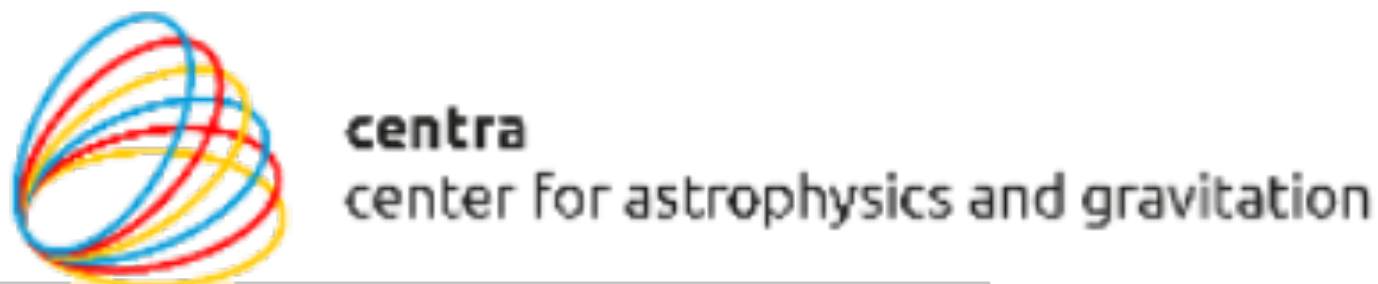




METIS high-contrast: expected performance and scientific potential

Olivier Absil
University of Liège

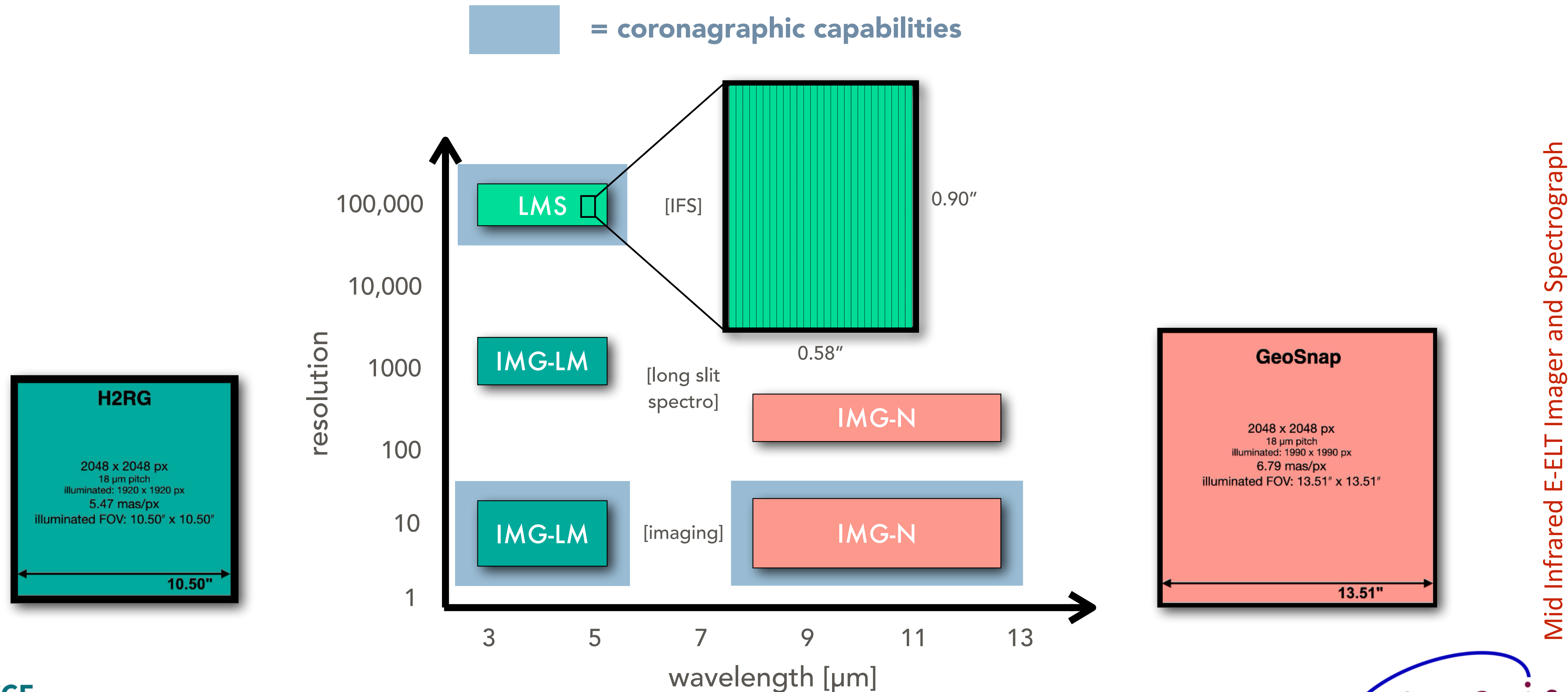


UK Astronomy
Technology Centre



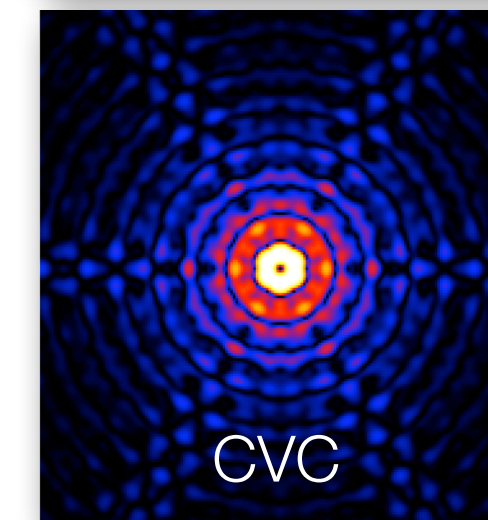
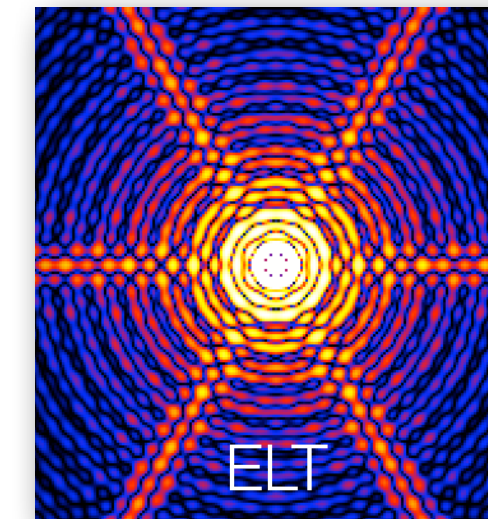
ETH zürich

The METIS context

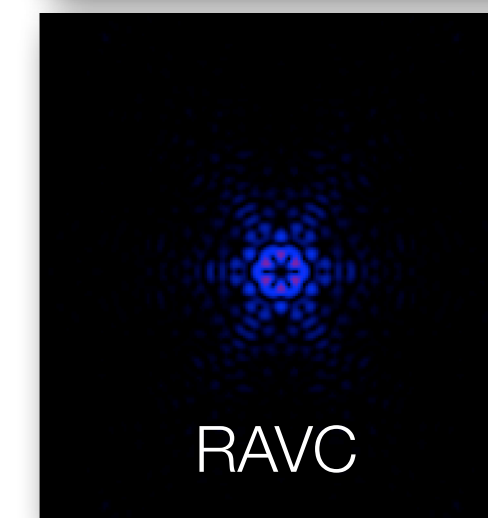


Baseline coronagraphic modes

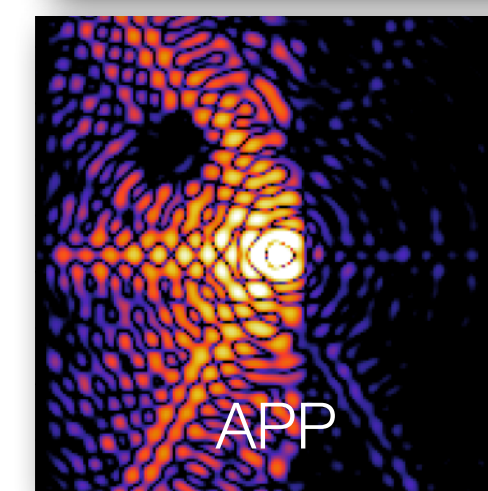
- Rationale
 - small IWA to compensate for longer wavelengths
 - high throughput to compensate for high thermal background
 - robust performance to cope with ELT uncertainties
 - high TRL in the thermal infrared
- Two main coronagraphic modes
 - (ring-apodized) charge-2 **vector vortex** for smallest IWA and highest throughput (LMN bands)
 - **grating-vector APP** for small IWA and robustness (LM bands)
- Choice also driven by consortium expertise



~% leakage

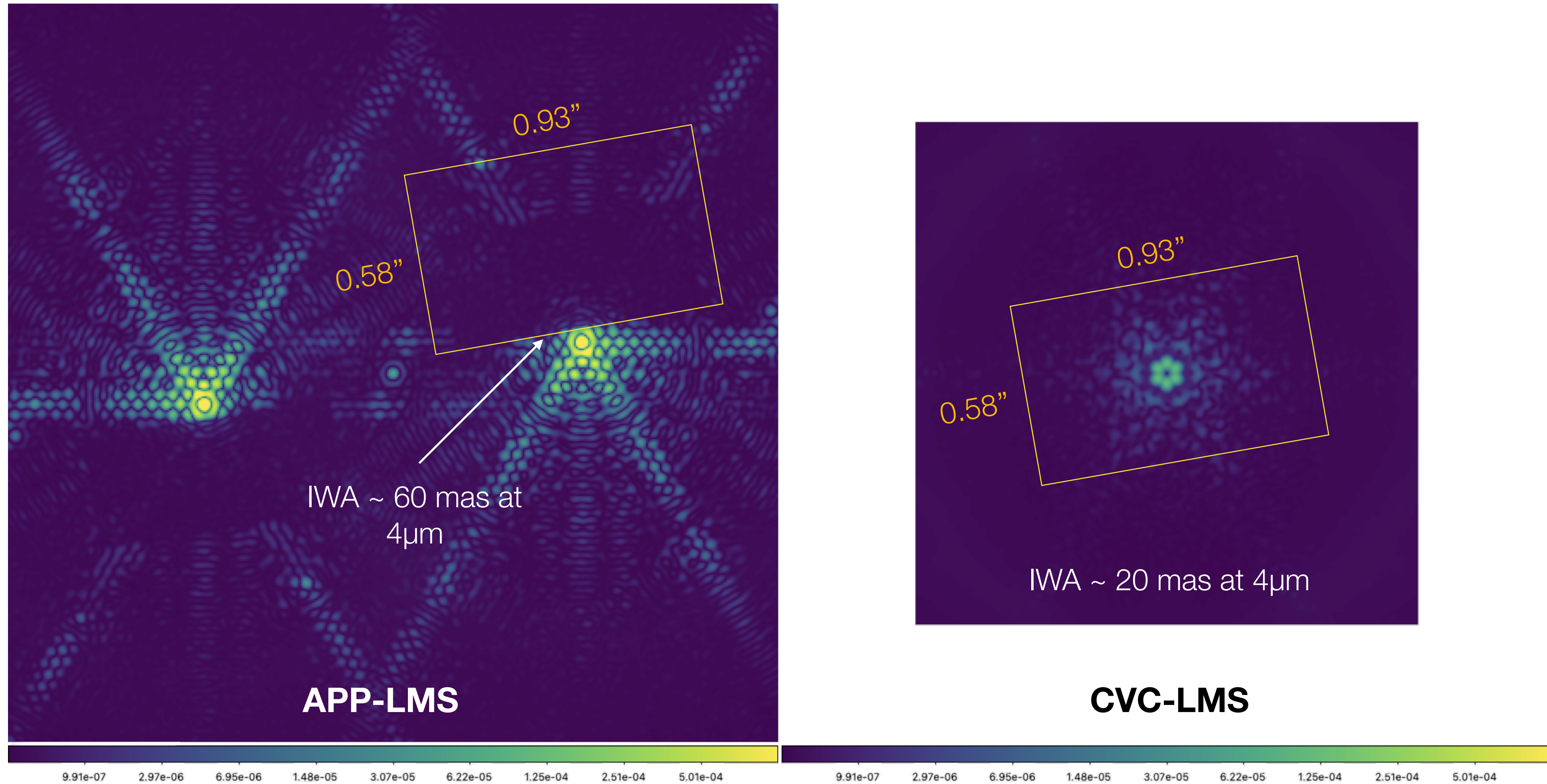


~‰ leakage



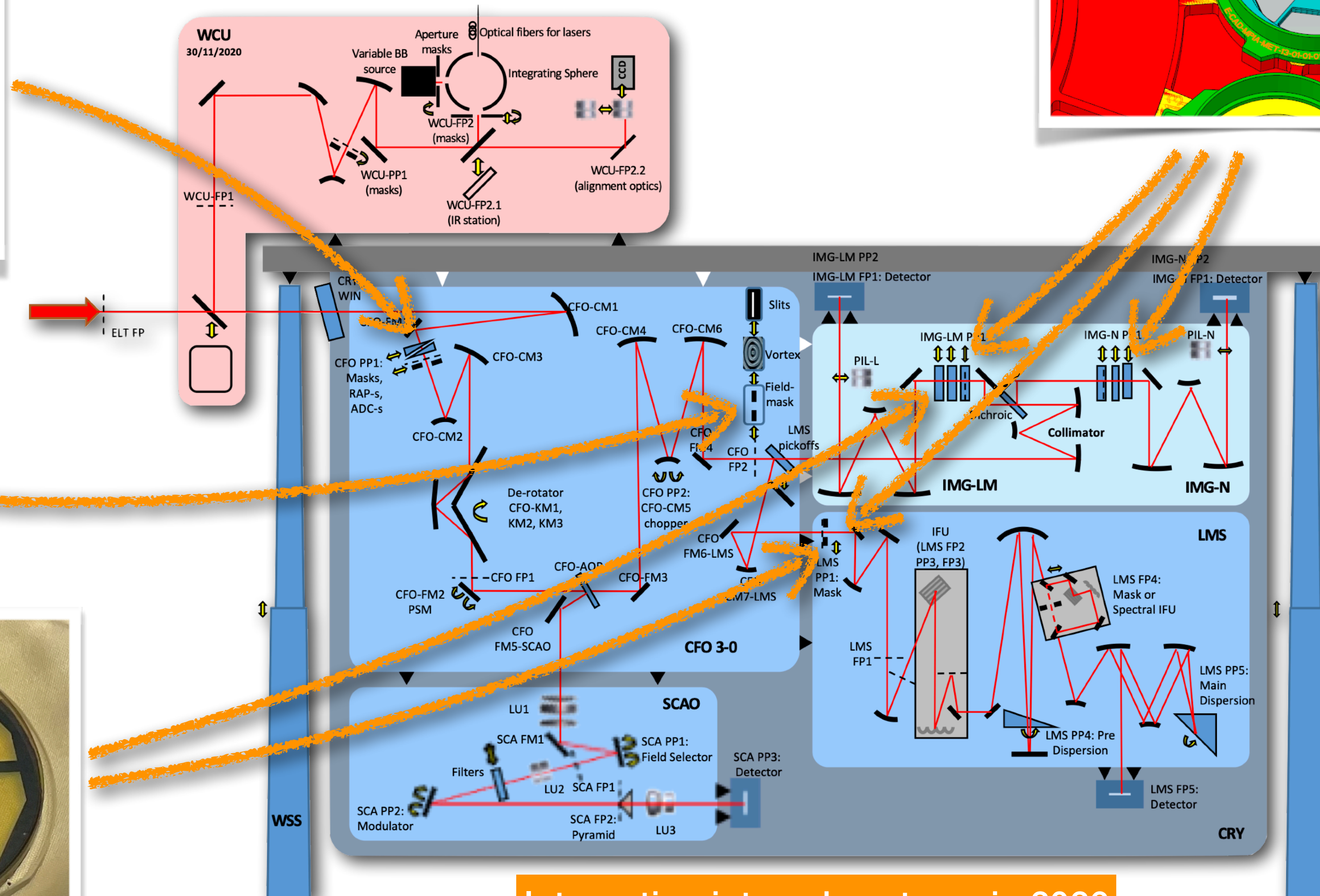
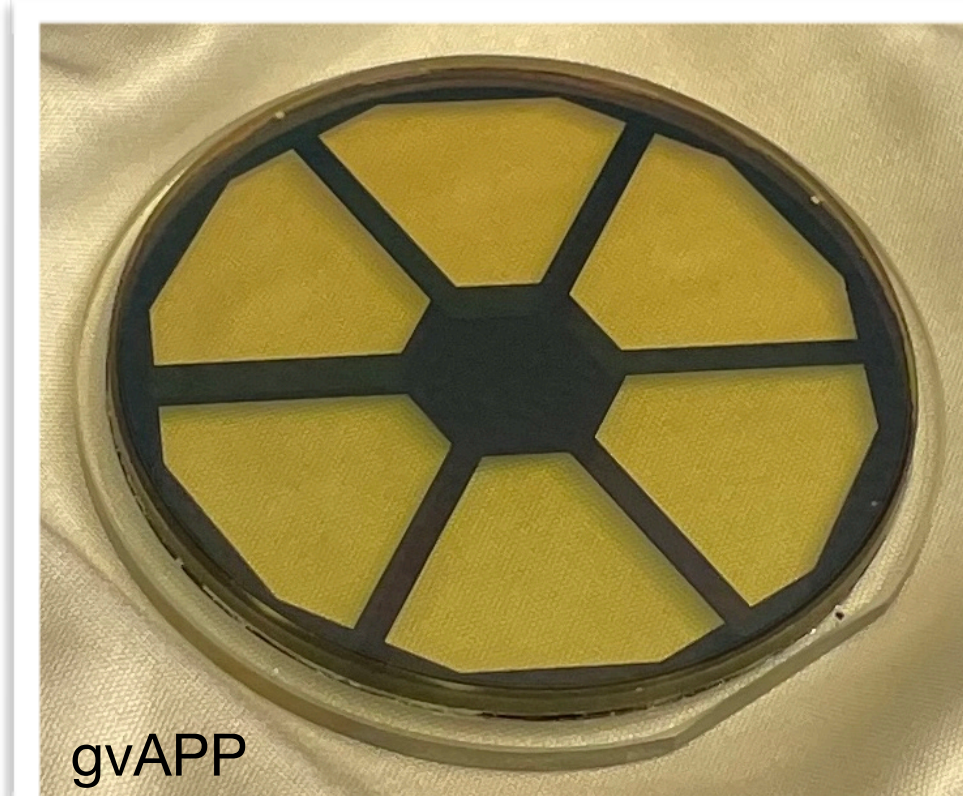
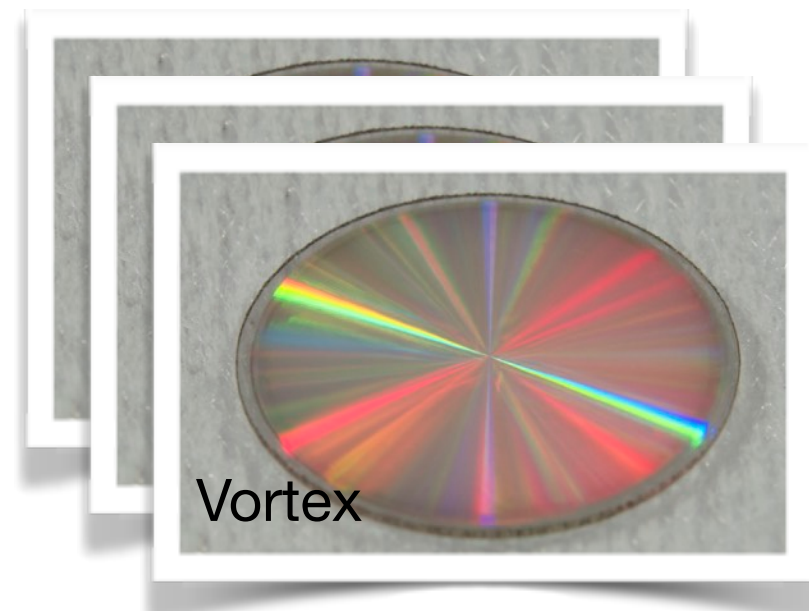
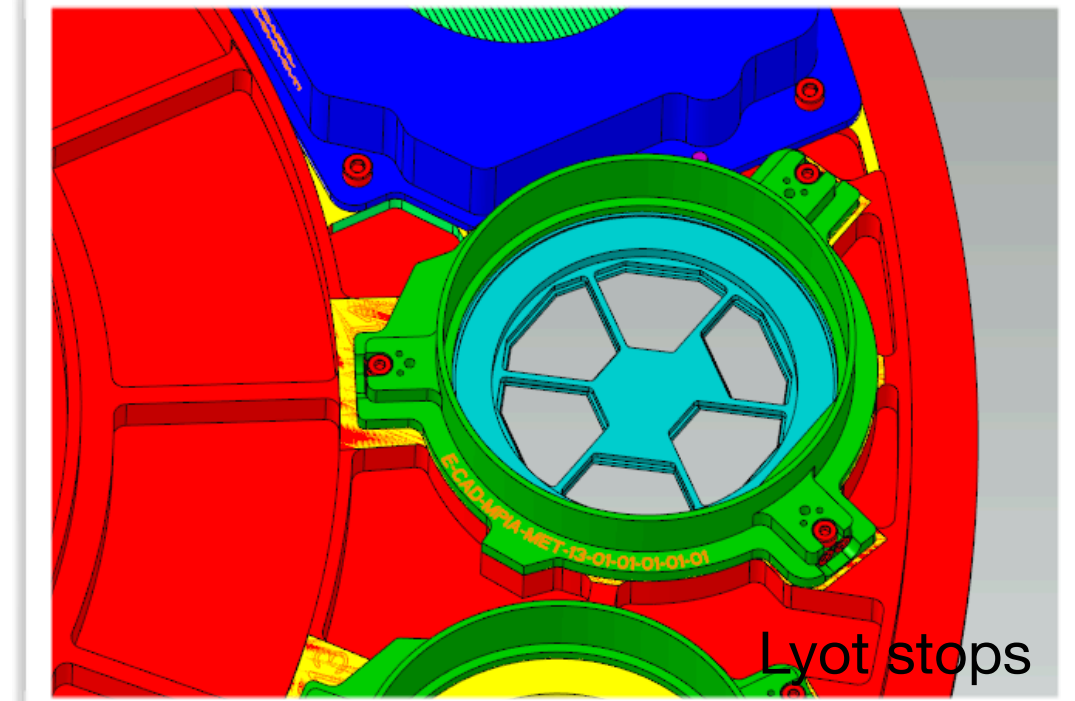
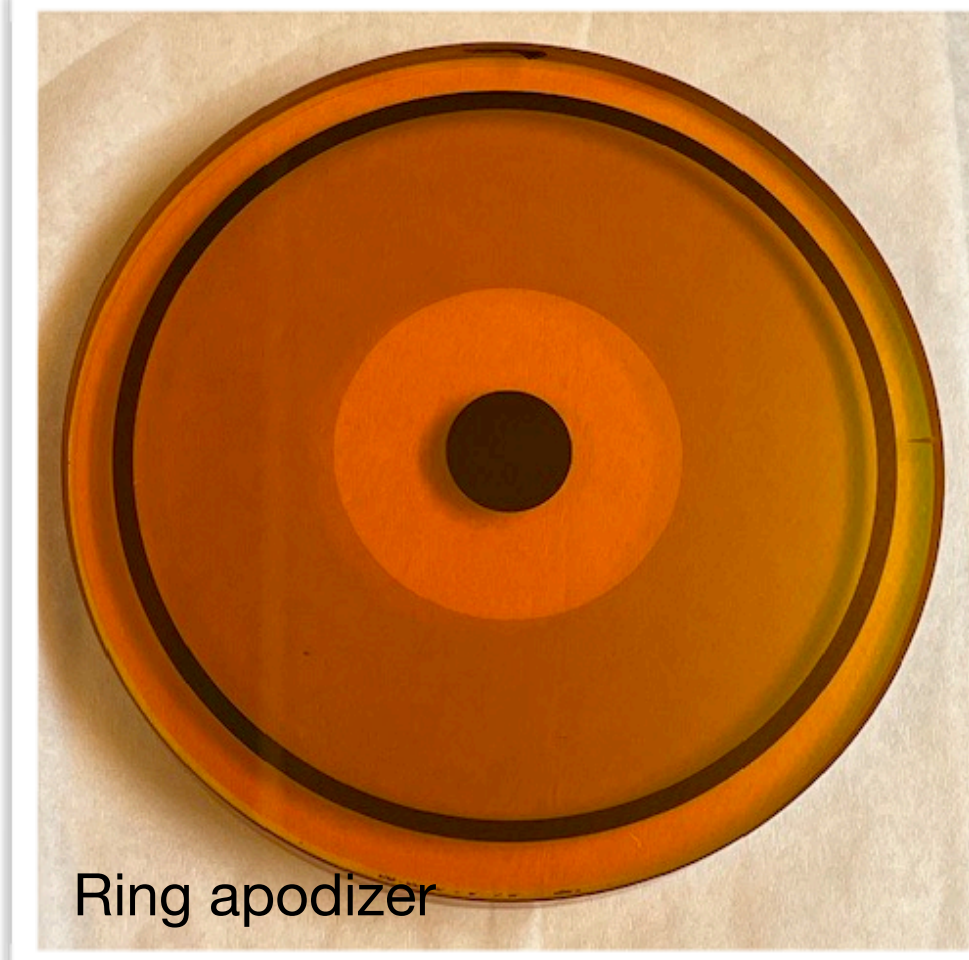
Mid Infrared E-ELT Imager and Spectrograph

HCI + IFS modes



Expected raw contrast typically ranging from 10^{-3} to 10^{-5} inside the image slicer

MAIT status

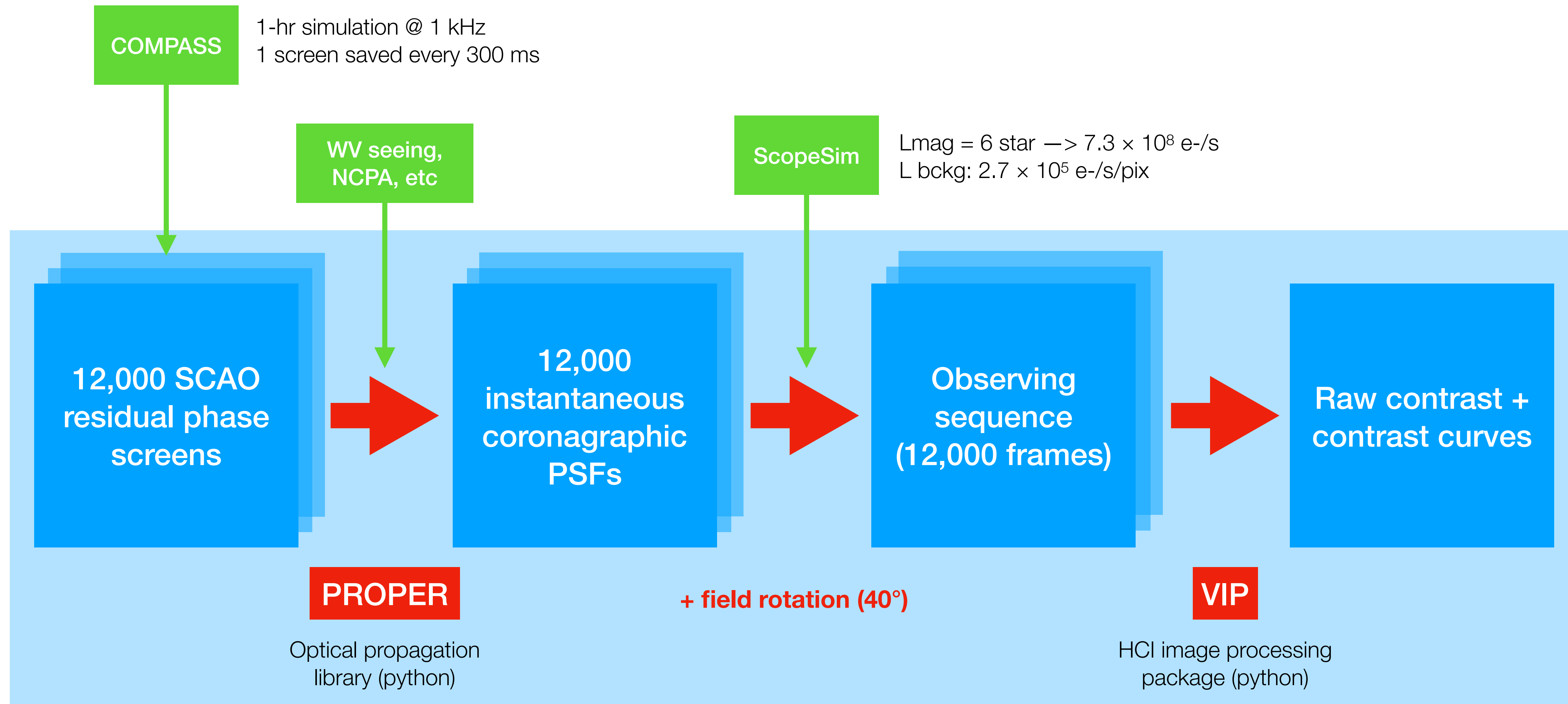


Integration into subsystems in 2026

HCI system-level tests in 2028

Mid Infrared E-ELT Imager and Spectrograph

End-to-end simulations

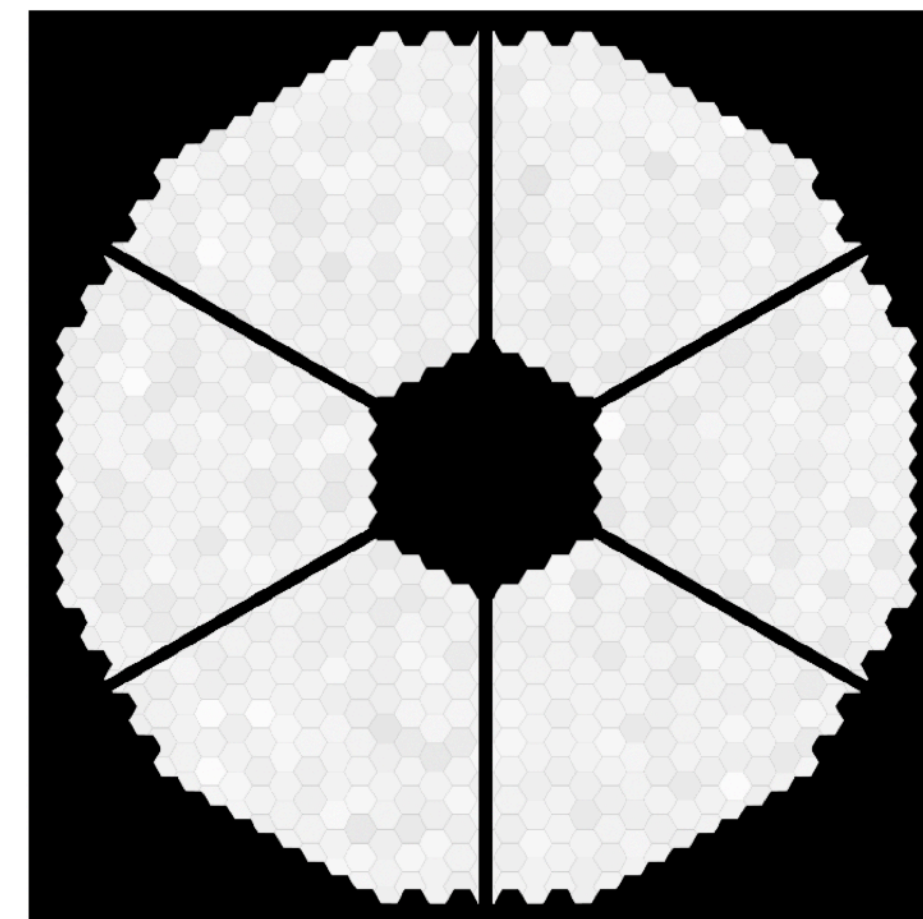
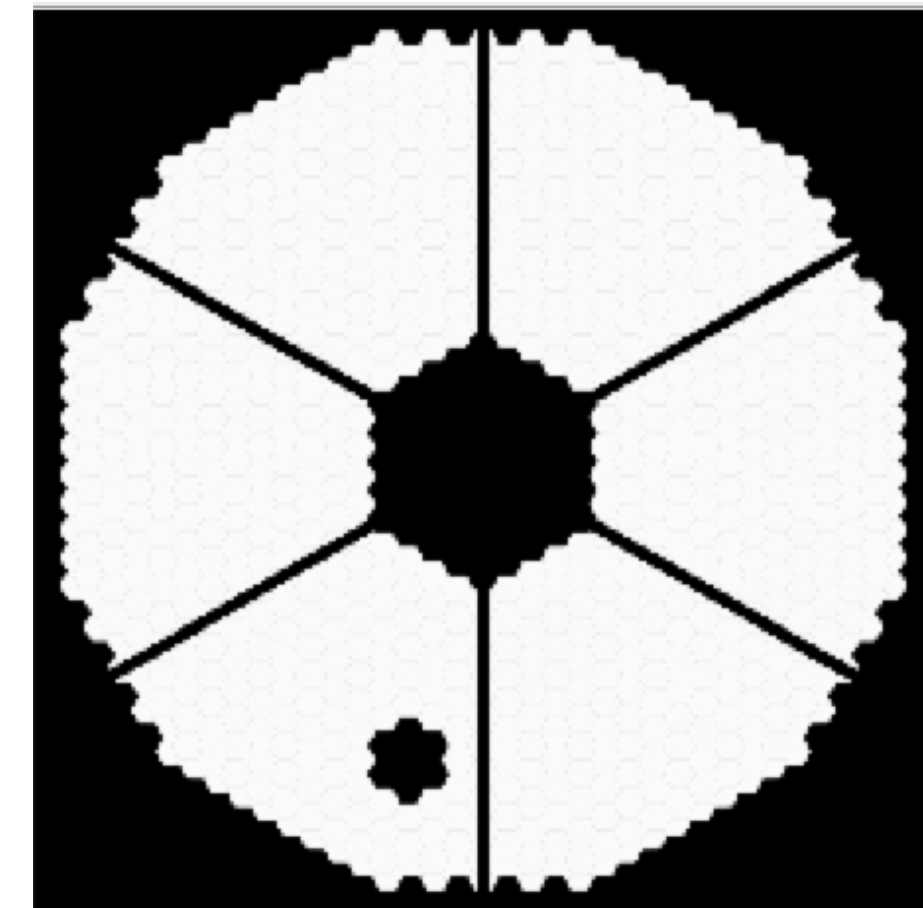


HEEPS

(<https://github.com/vortex-exoplanet/HEEPS>)

Main simulated effects

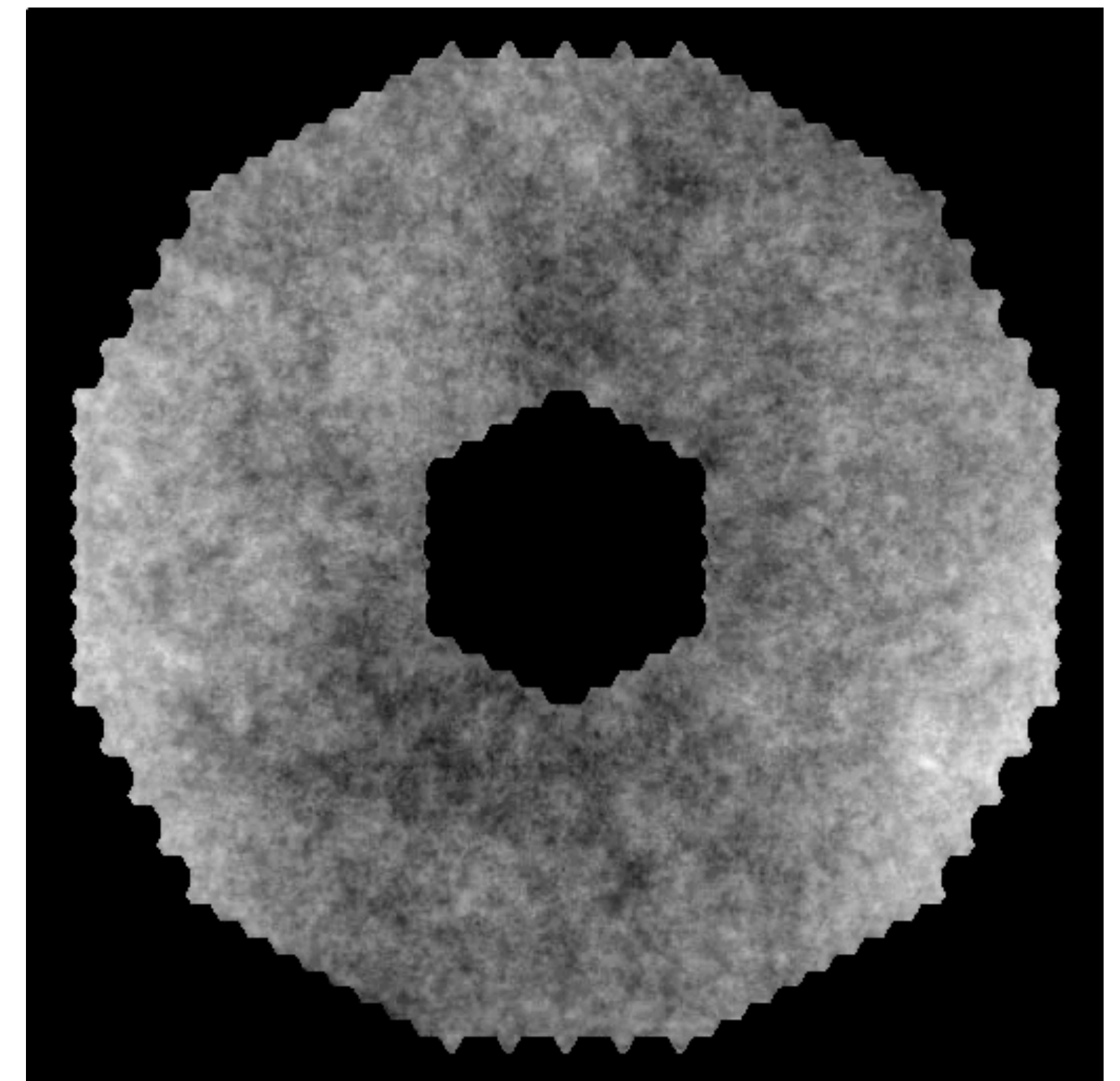
- SCAO residuals
 - based on COMPASS METIS package
 - includes residual pointing jitter from wind load, residual petal piston, etc
- Other atmospheric effects
 - atmospheric dispersion: only turned on to design our two fixed ADCs
 - chromatic wavefront effects dominated by water vapour (see next slide)
- Pupil-related effects
 - ELT exit pupil stability
 - non-uniform ELT-M1 segment reflectivity & misaligned segments
- Miscellaneous
 - coronagraph imperfections, vortex center glow, finite stellar size, ...



Non-common path aberrations

- Combination of static, quasi-static, and dynamic effects
- Phase aberrations
 - main dynamic source: water vapour seeing
 - main quasi-static source: chromatic beam wander
- Amplitude aberrations
 - quasi-static aberrations due to Talbot effect from chromatic beam wander (not controlled)

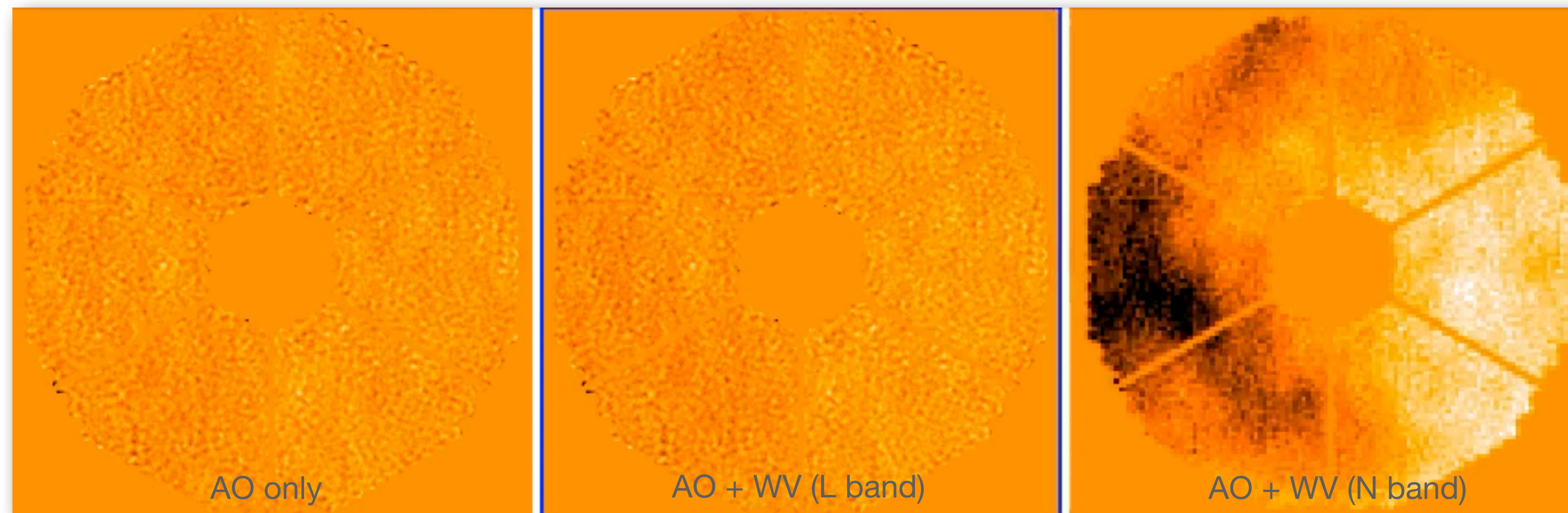
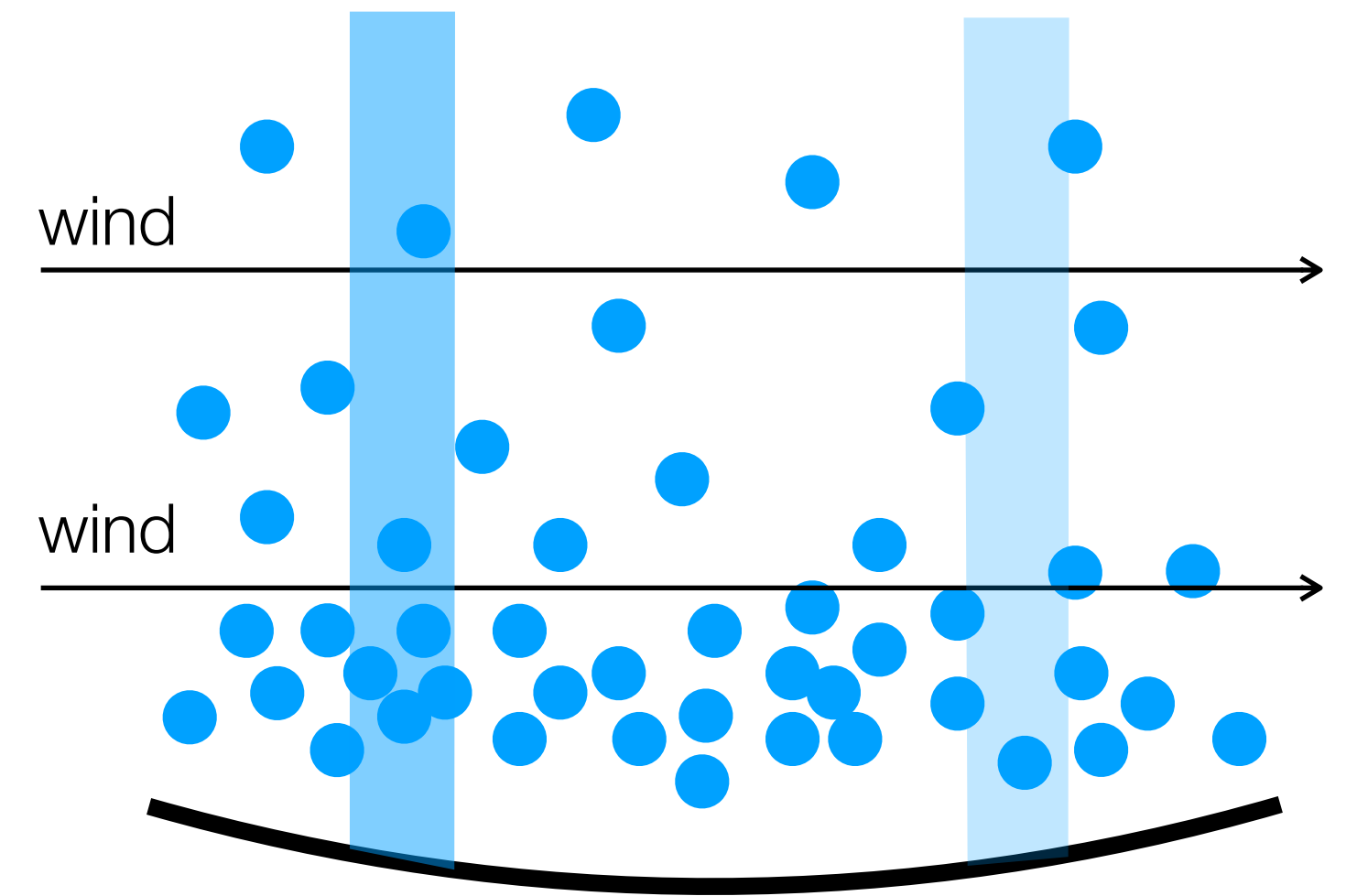
1h observing sequence around meridian



Median NCPA level ~ 100 nm
with ~ 30 nm variation due to CBW

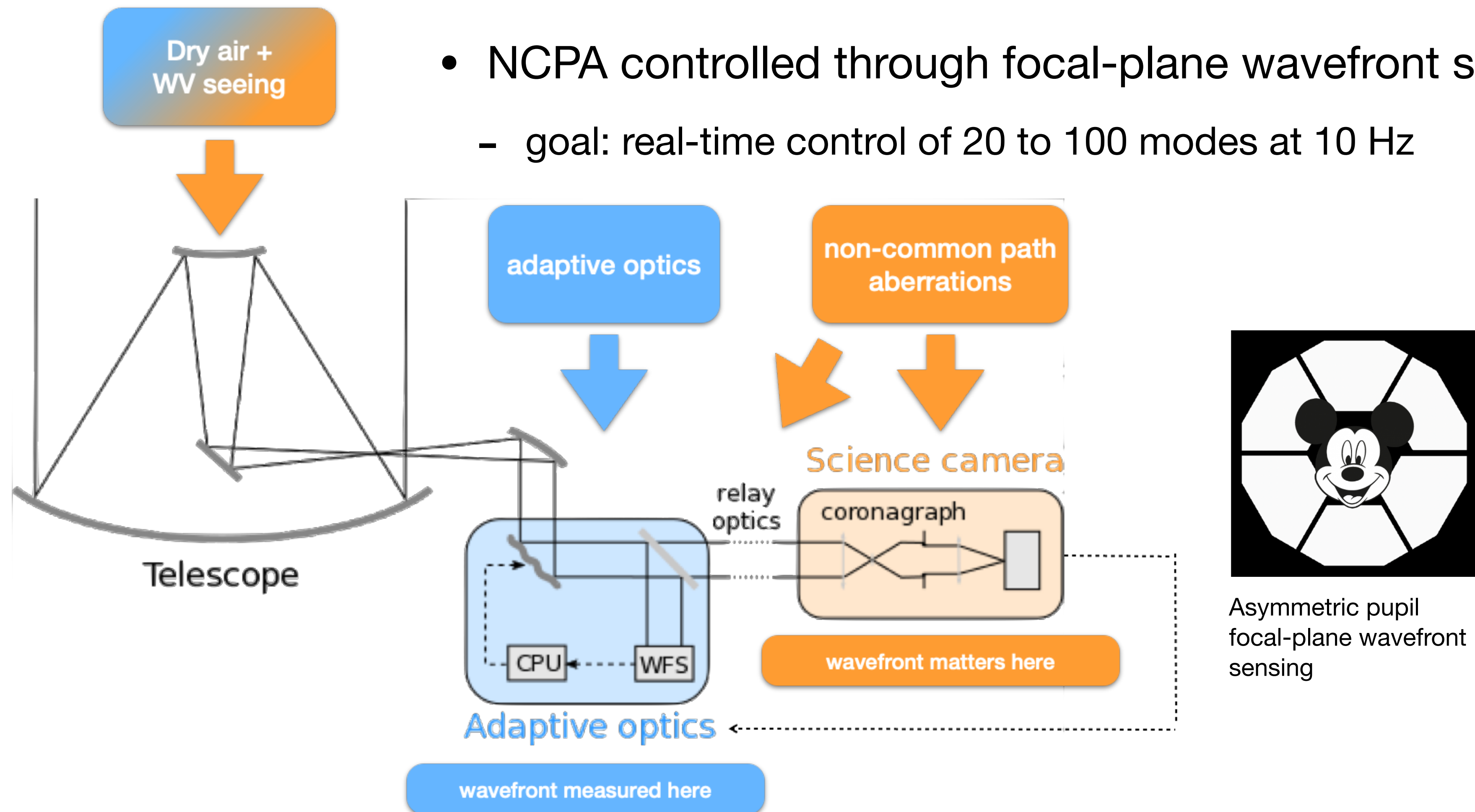
Water vapour seeing

- Variable column density of water vapour above telescope
 - blown by wind \rightarrow WV seeing
- Highly chromatic in mid-IR
 - K-band SCAO correction not fully applicable to LMN bands
 - up to 300nm rms additional WFE at N



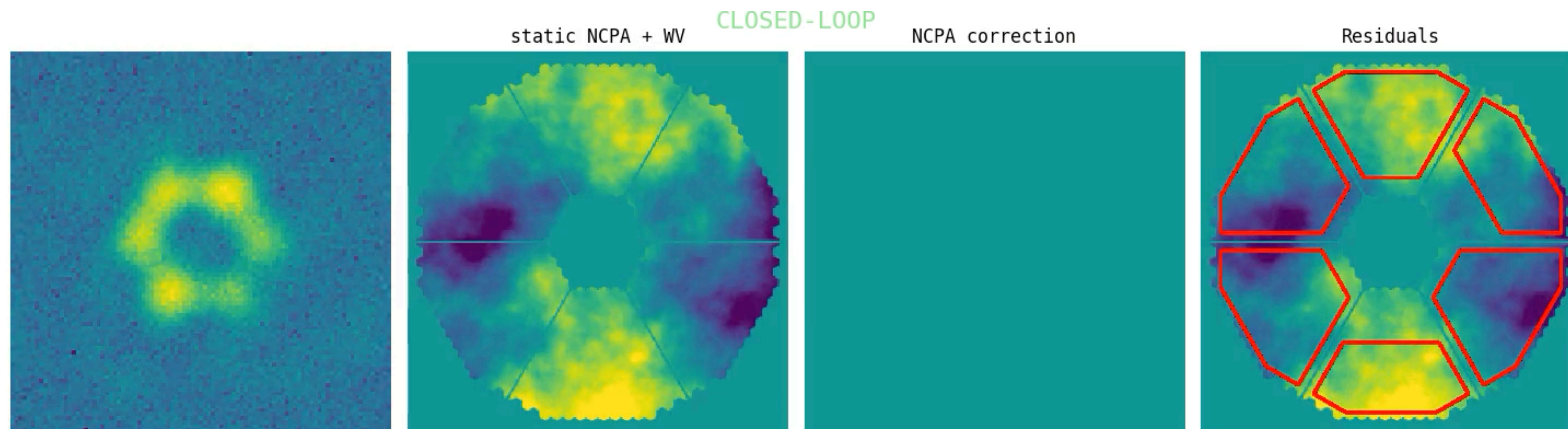
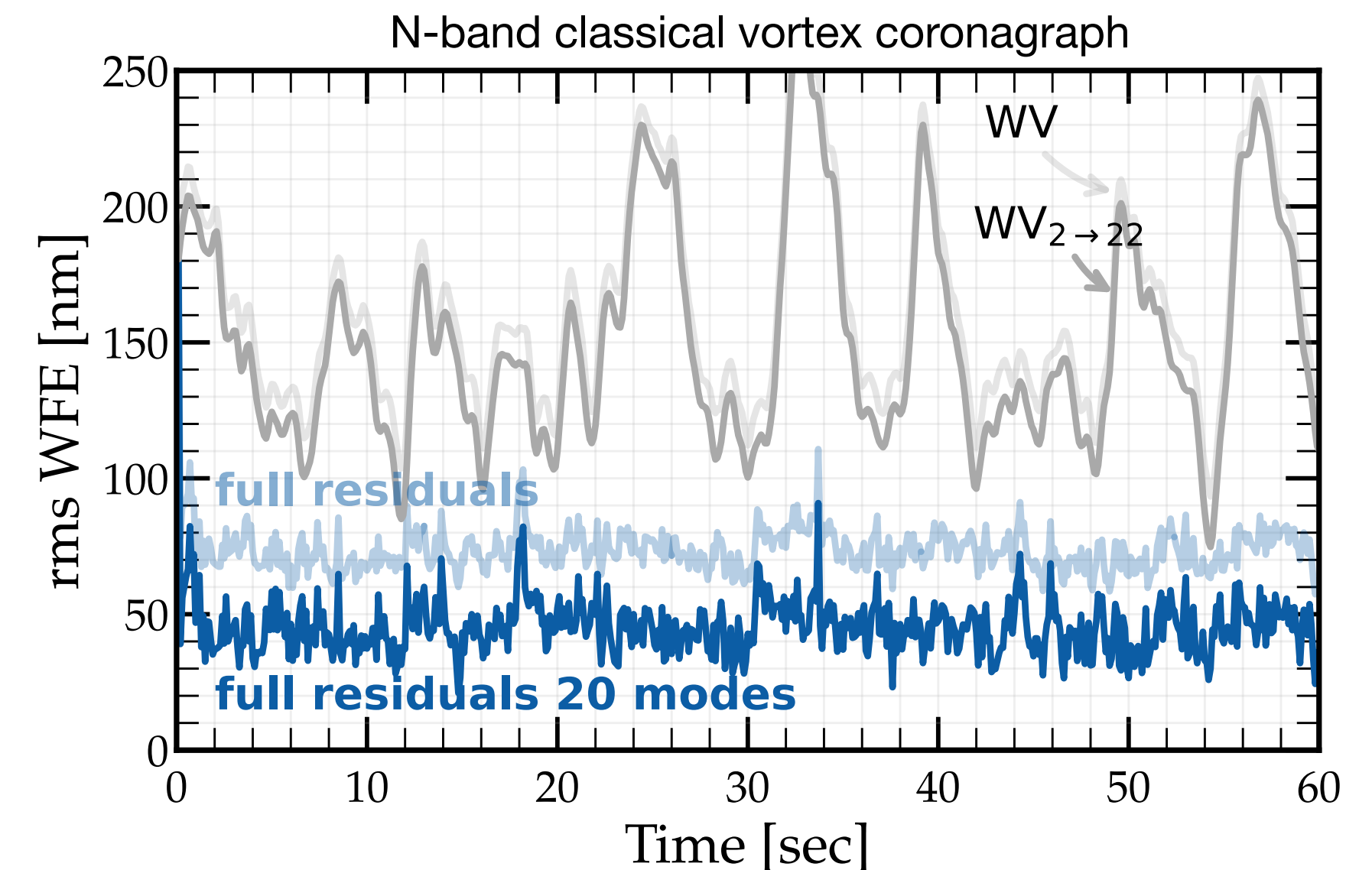
Wavefront control strategy

- SCAO (IR PyWFS+M4) provides $> 90\%$ Strehl (LMN bands)
- NCPA controlled through focal-plane wavefront sensing
 - goal: real-time control of 20 to 100 modes at 10 Hz



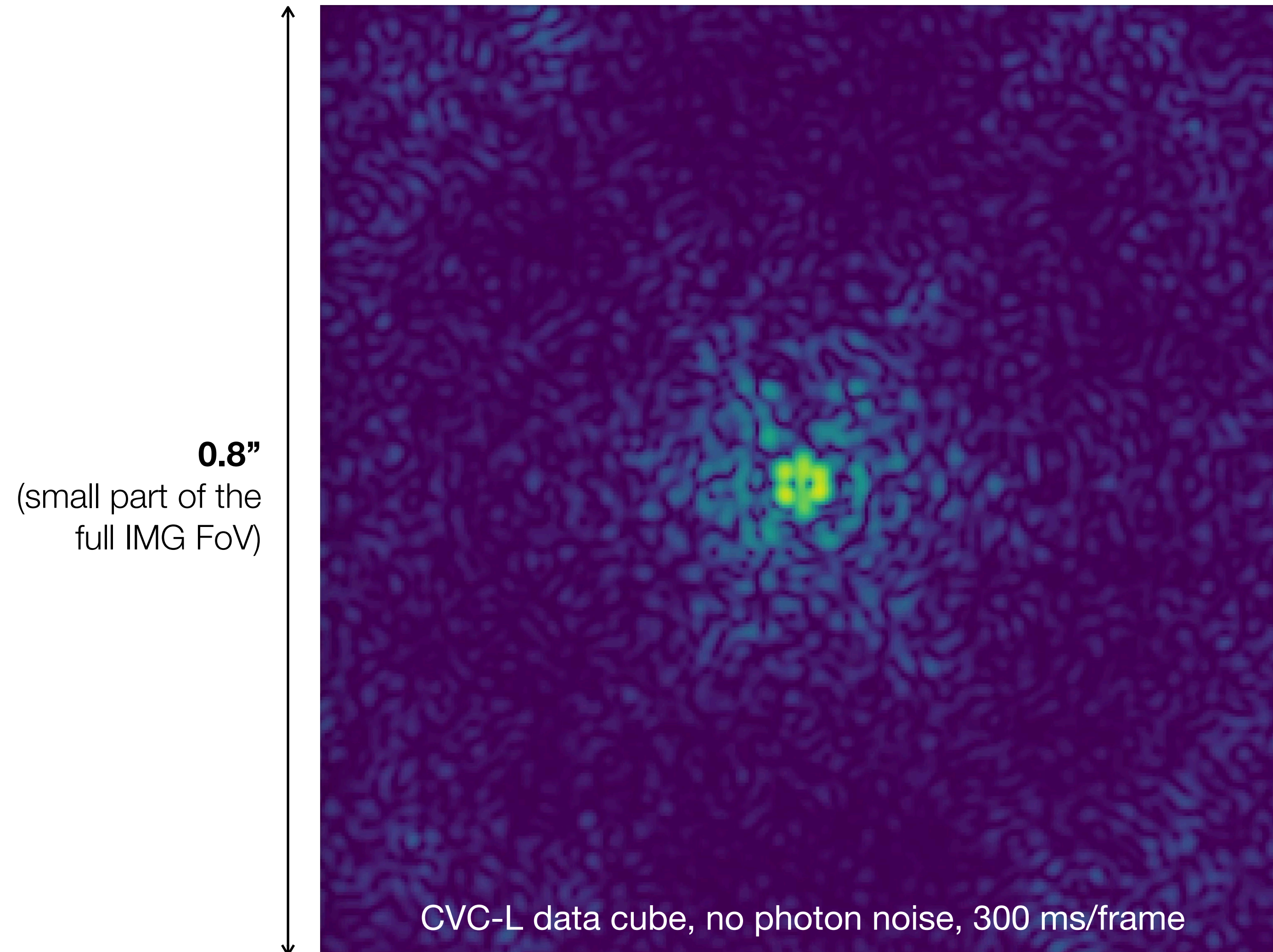
Asymmetric pupil WF sensing & control

- Three flavours of asymmetric pupil sensing
 - standard imaging: linear reconstruction (Martinache 2013)
 - APP: non-linear algorithm (Bos+2019)
 - vortex with asymmetric Lyot stop: nonlinear reconstruction with deep neural network (Orban de Xivry+2024)
- Control with simple integrator as baseline, but also exploring reinforcement learning



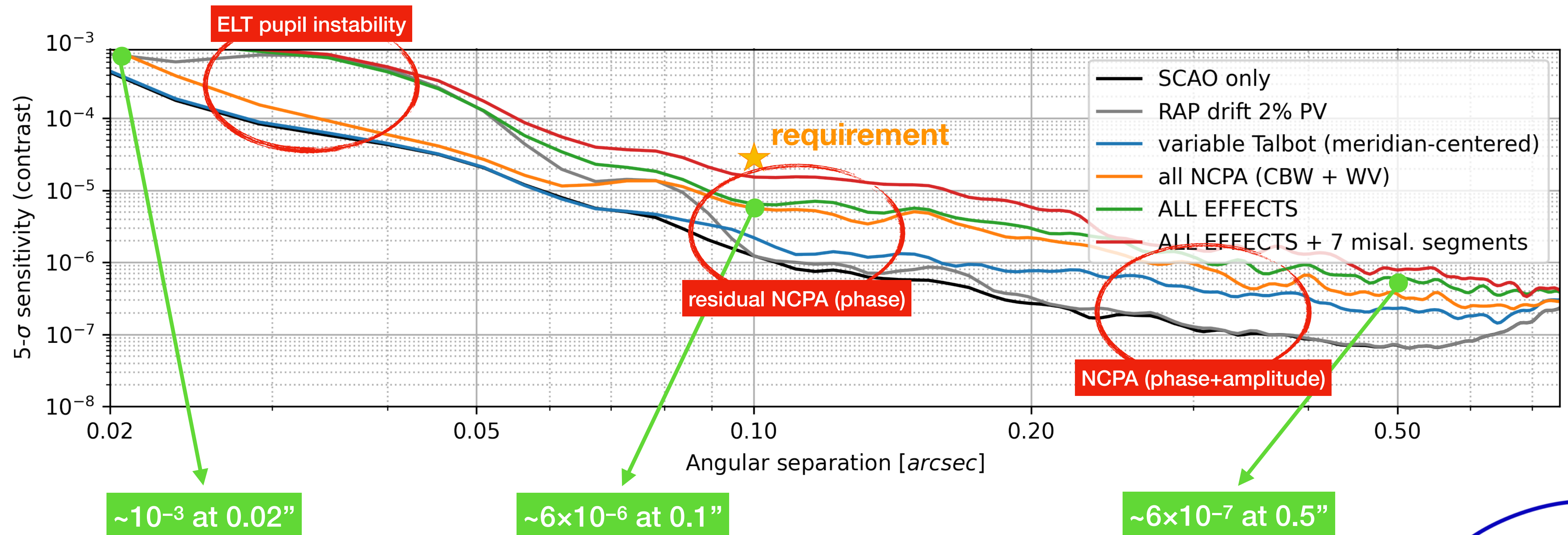
(Nmag = 0, 10 Hz closed-loop, 20 modes)

Mock data cubes

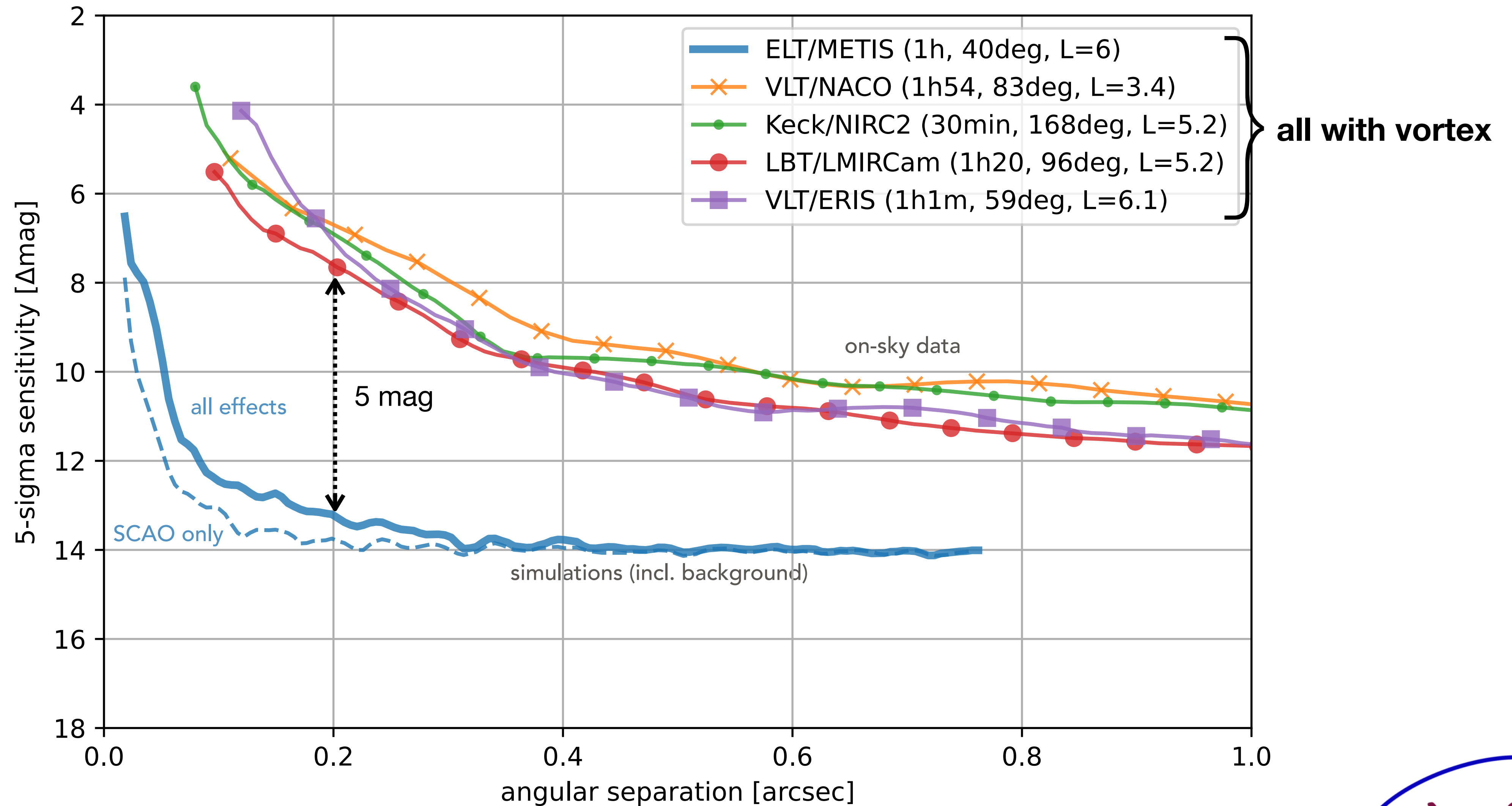


Final output: contrast curves

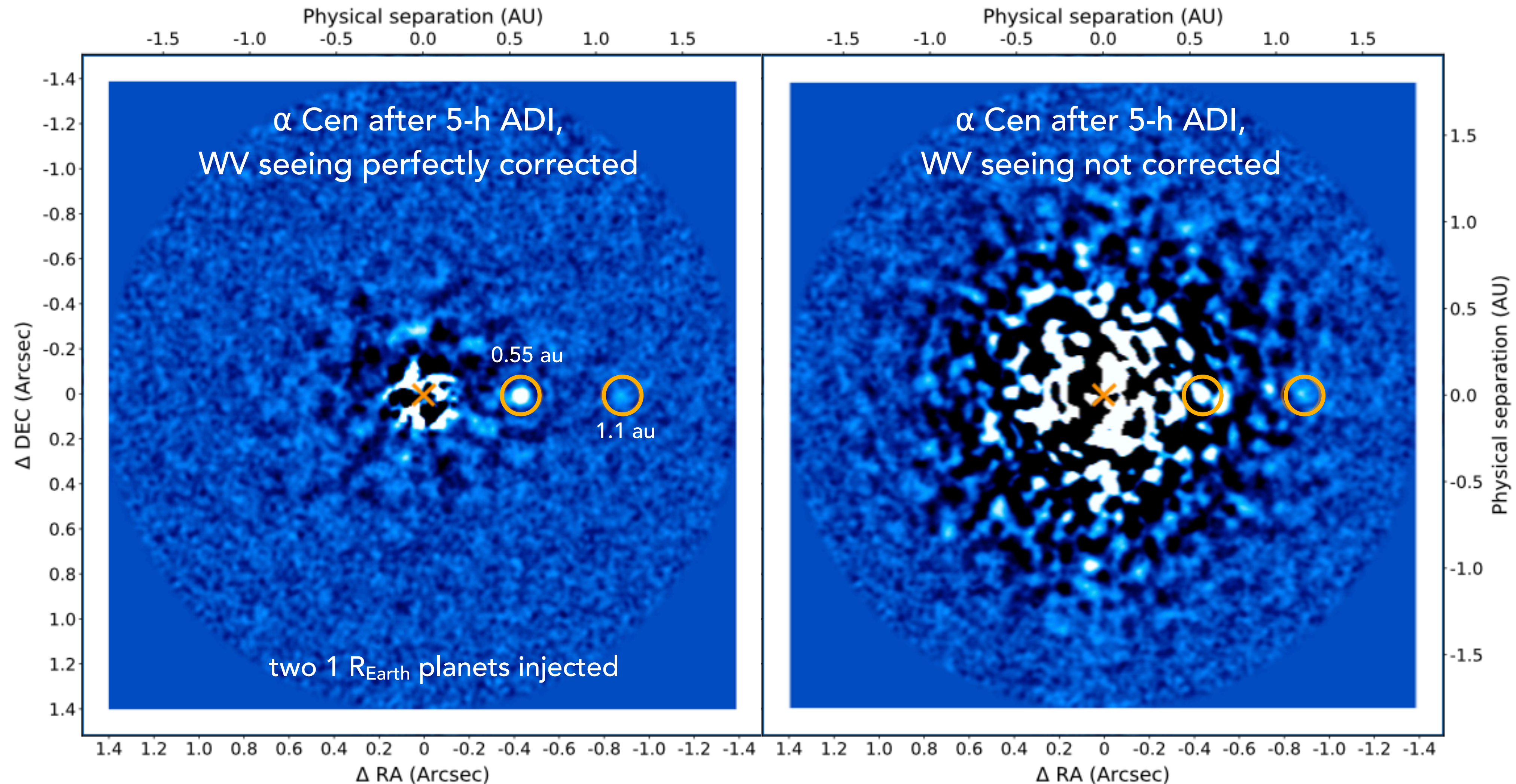
- Conservatively using median subtraction (classical ADI)
- Here: **L-band RAVC** for bright star / long integration time (no bckg noise)



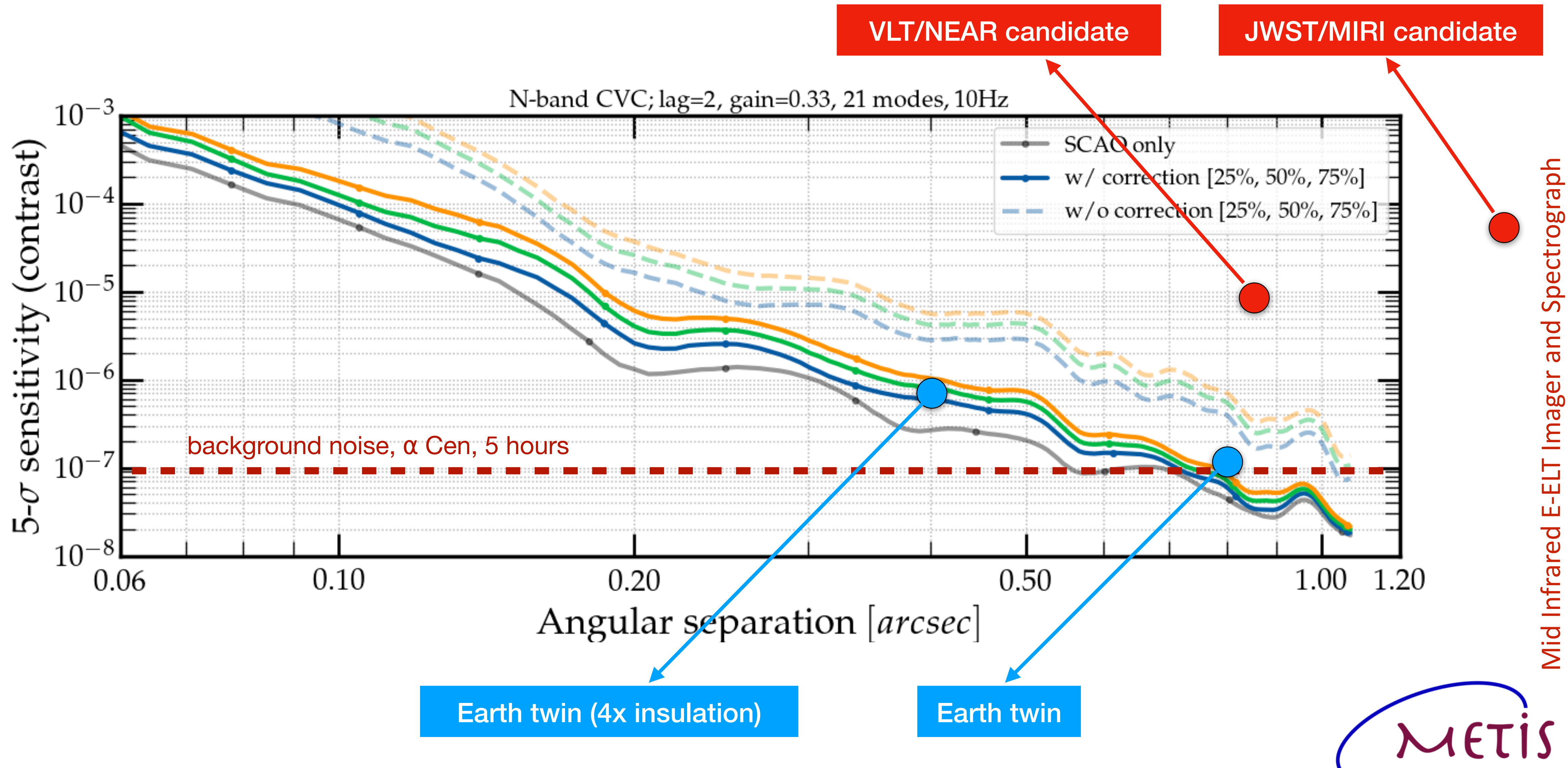
Comparing with 10m-class telescopes



Application: α Cen at N band



α Cen at N band: detection limits



Only 4 years to go...



Mid Infrared E-ELT Imager and Spectrograph

