# The LEECH Survey to Directly Image Exoplanets with LBTI

Jordan Stone University of Arizona



### LBTI and LEECH



### Organization

1)What is Direct Imaging and Why do it?

2)Thermal-Infrared Direct Imaging with LBTI

3)Samples of Initial Results from LEECH

### Intro: What is Direct Imaging?

Spatially resolving light of self-luminous objects from their stars (In the future, reflected light)



Nakajima+1995

Macintosh+2015

## Intro: Why Direct Imaging?

Reggiani et al. 2016

RV surveys suggest  $dN/dln(a) ∝ a^β$  is *increasing* with a

Can this be extrapolated to larger semi-major axes?

Where is the peak of the semi-major axis distribution?

What do our constraints tell us about planet formation and orbital evolution?



### Intro: Why Direct Imaging?

Detailed characterization of discoveries:

Skemer et al. 2014

- luminosity
- clouds
- chemistry
- gravity



### 2) Thermal-Infrared Direct Imaging with LBTI

### LEECH: Benefits of L'



Low T<sub>eff</sub> means Low-Mass, Old, or Cold-start



Fortney et al. 2008

#### Dual Aperture Imaging Provides Immediate "Follow-Up"

Each side of the telescope has independent speckle pattern: *Higher Contrast!* 



### LEECH Survey



100 targets (varying data quality)

~15 binaries (emphasized during poor seeing)



LEECH: No new planets A few background objects... We also discovered some binaries





#### **LEECH: Mass Sensitivity**





### Stay Tuned for Full Survey Results!

# Conclusions 1

- Direct imaging surveys constrain planetary distribution functions to guide models of formation and evolution
- Directly imaged planets can be studied in detail to learn about the physical processes at work in their atmospheres

# Conclusions 2

- LEECH obtained high-contrast thermal infrared images using the LBT twin adaptive secondaries
- No new planets found
- 100 contrast curves being analyzed to constrain wide-orbit exoplanet population