
SatMeet6 - Prevalence of exozodiacal dust

Defrère Denis*^{†1}, Steve Ertel², Olivier Absil³, William Danchi⁴, Carlos Eiroa⁵, Jane Greaves⁶, Phil Hinz¹, Grant Kennedy⁷, Alain Léger⁸, Aki Roberge⁴, Karl Stapelfeldt⁴, and Sebastian Wolf⁹

¹University of Arizona – University of Arizona Tucson AZ 85721 USA, United States

²European Southern Observatory (ESO) – Karl-Schwarzschild Str. 2 D-85748 Garching bei Munchen, Germany

³University of Liege – Belgium

⁴NASA Goddard Space Flight Center (NASA Goddard Space Flight Center) – United States

⁵Autonomous University of Madrid – Spain

⁶School of Physics and Astronomy, University of St Andrews – University of St Andrews, North Haugh, St Andrews, Fife, KY16 9SS, UK, United Kingdom

⁷University of Cambridge – United Kingdom

⁸Université Paris-Sud - Paris 11 – Université Paris XI - Paris Sud – Université de Paris-Sud Bât. 425 91405 Orsay cedex, France

⁹University of Kiel – Germany

Abstract

When observing an extrasolar planetary system, the most luminous component after the star itself is generally the light scattered and/or thermally emitted by a population of micron-sized dust grains. These grains are expected to be continuously replenished by the collisions and evaporation of larger bodies just as in our solar zodiacal cloud. Exozodiacal clouds ("exozodis") must therefore be seriously taken into account when attempting to directly image exoEarths. With this satellite meeting, we propose to discuss the progress made in the field since Pathways I (2009) and review the pathways to improve our knowledge on exozodis in regard of new observational results (completed near- and mid-infrared interferometric surveys, WISE, and Herschel) and new analyses on the impact of exozodis on the direct detection of exoEarths.

*Speaker

[†]Corresponding author: ddefrere@email.arizona.edu