

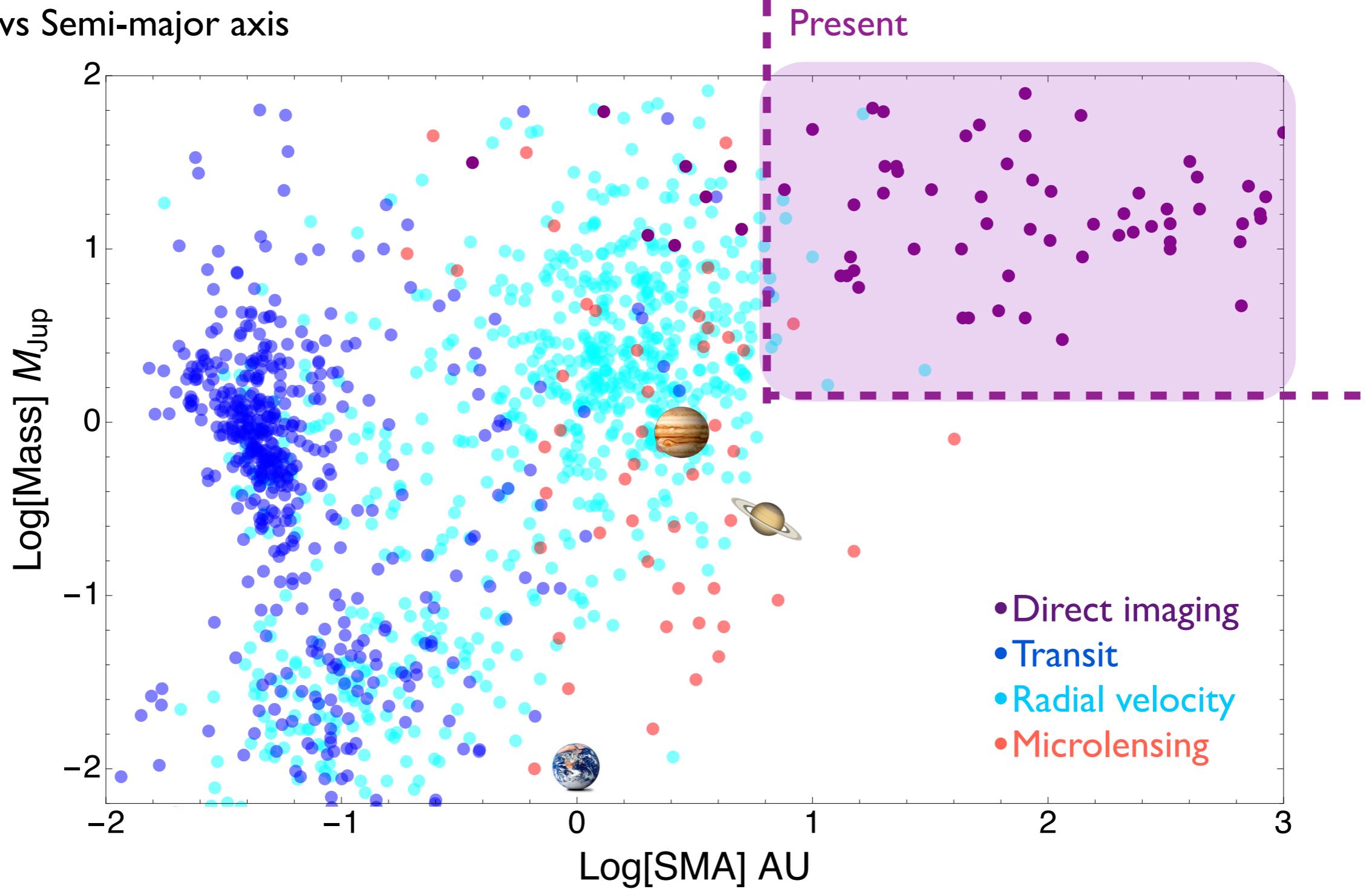
Characterizing imaged exoplanets with high-dispersion spectroscopy

Mamadou N'Diaye (OCA/Lagrange)

Lagrange seminar - Nov 27, 2018

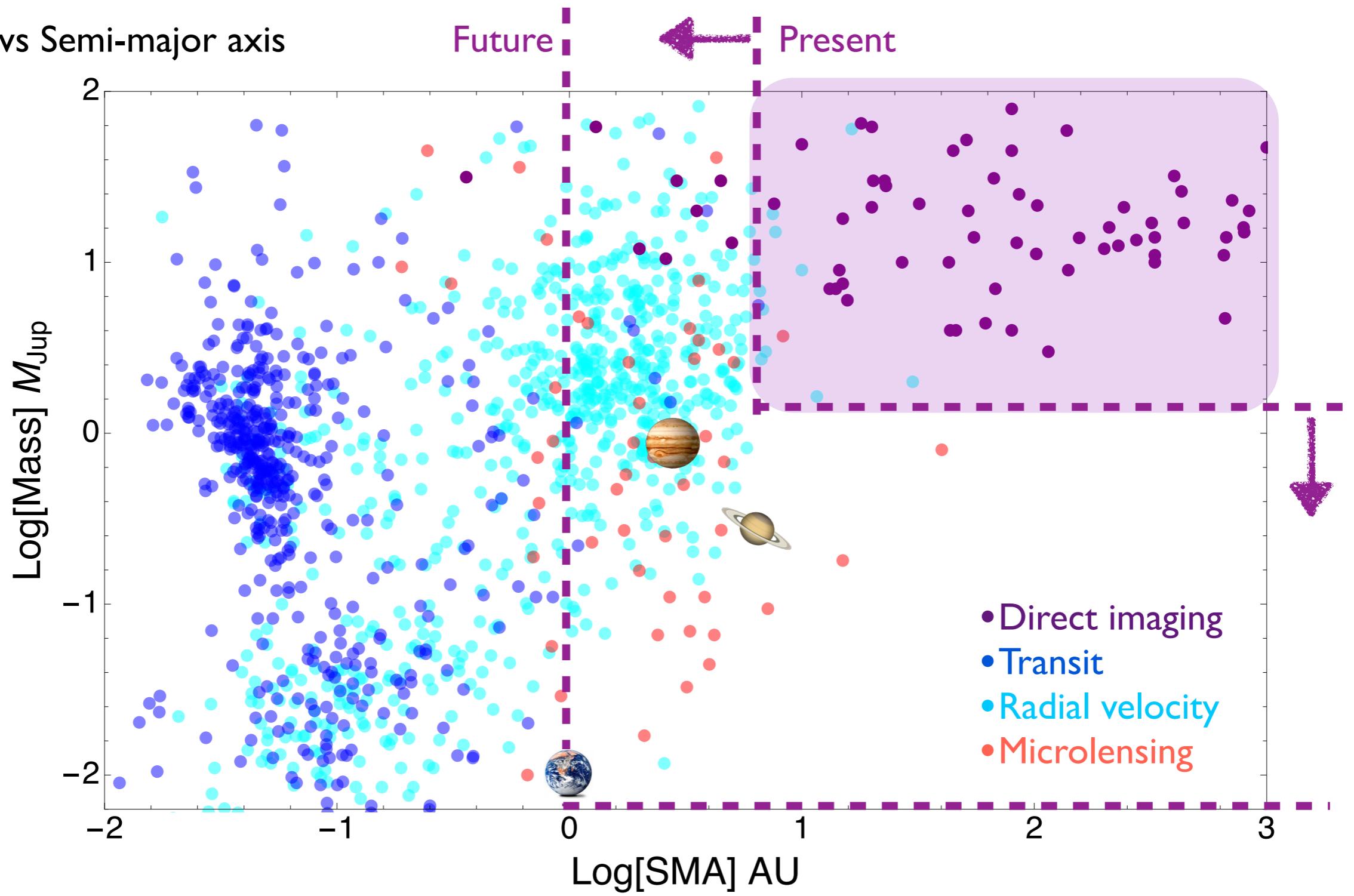
Detection of extrasolar planets

Mass vs Semi-major axis

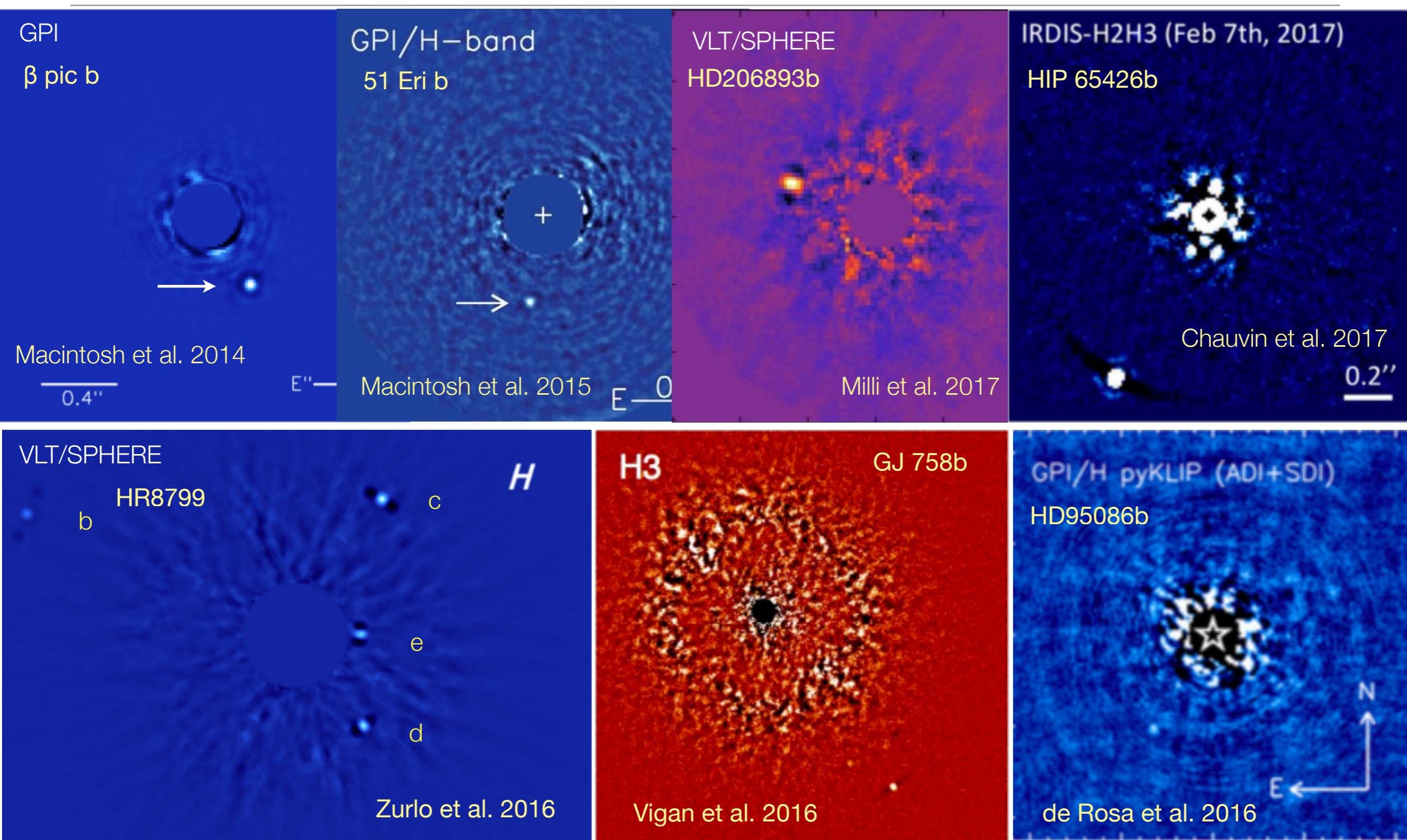


Detection of extrasolar planets

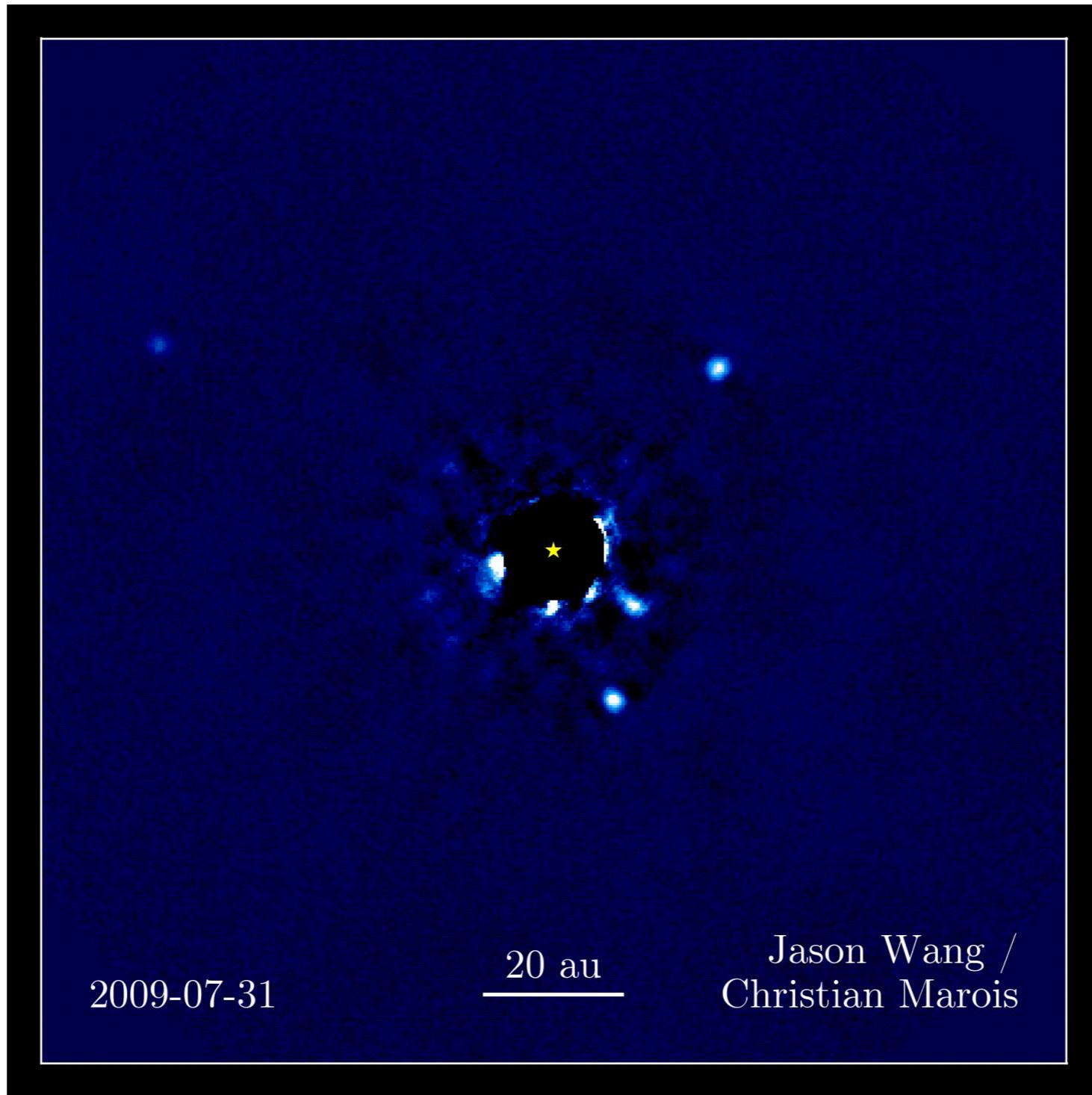
Mass vs Semi-major axis



Imaging exoplanets in thermal emission



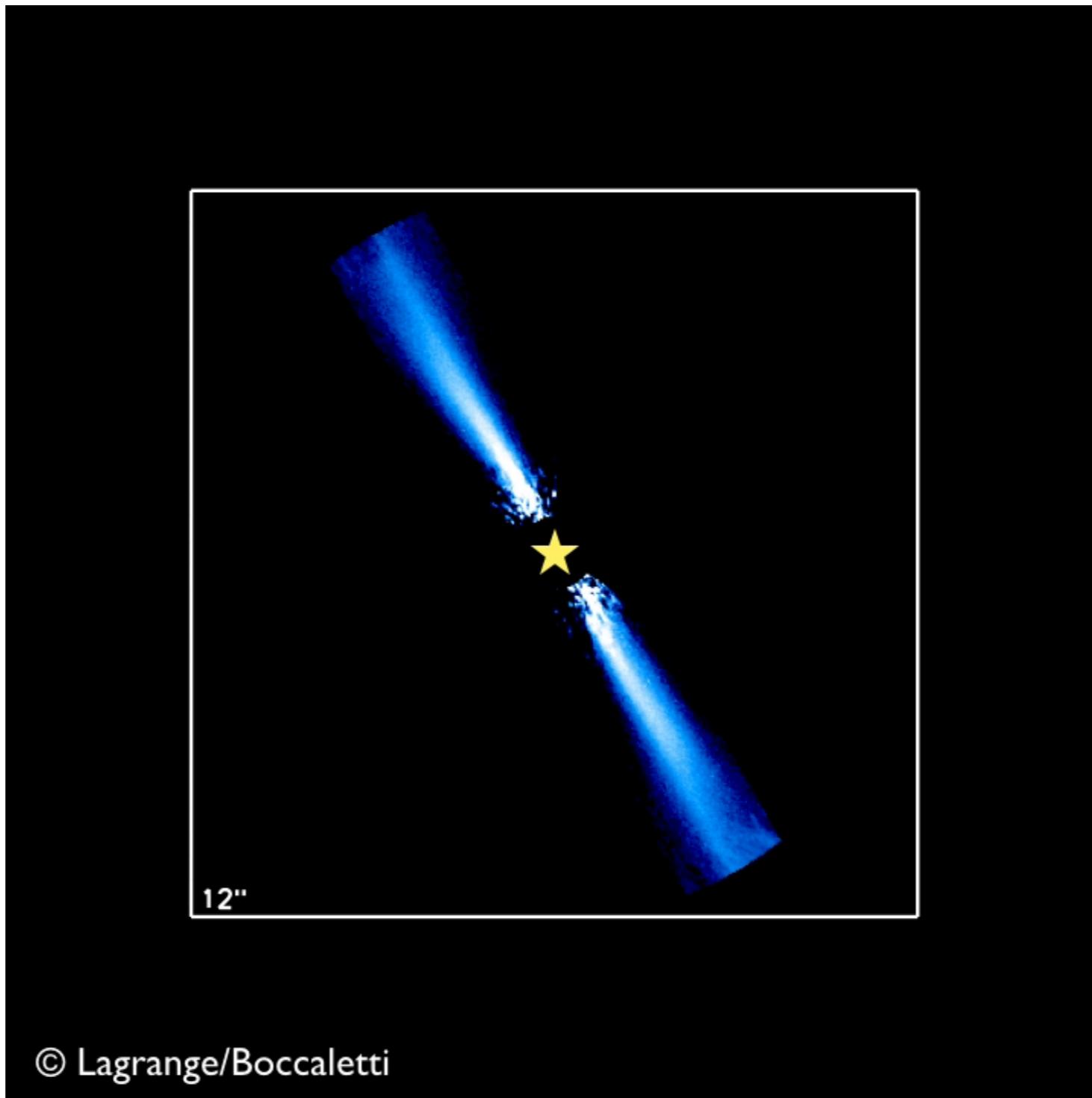
HR8799



Jason Wang/Christian Marois

20AU
~2x Saturne-Sun
distance

Beta pictoris b



© Lagrange/Boccaletti

Exoplanet imagers for warm or massive gaseous planets

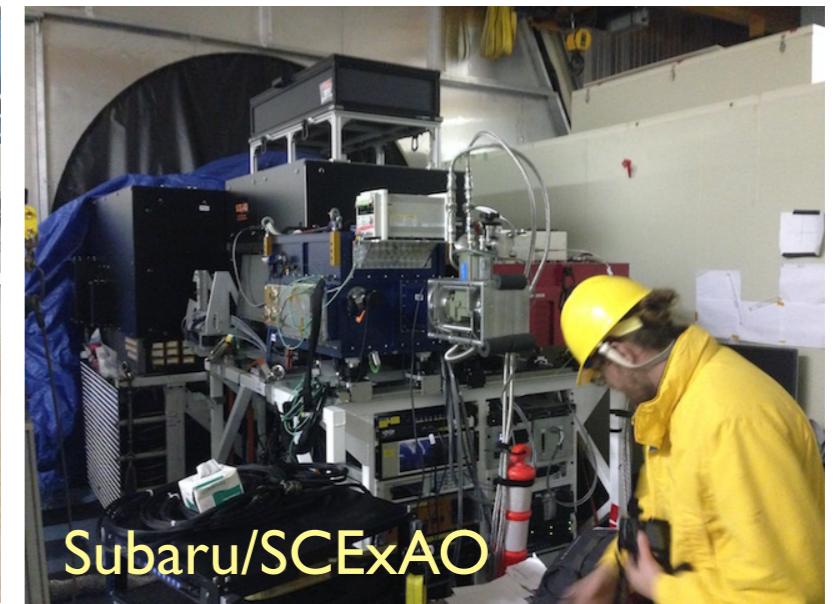
- Extreme adaptive optics
- Coronagraphy
- Image post-processing
 - ▶ $10^6\text{-}10^7$ raw contrast at 0.2" in H-band



Gemini/GPI



VLT/SPHERE

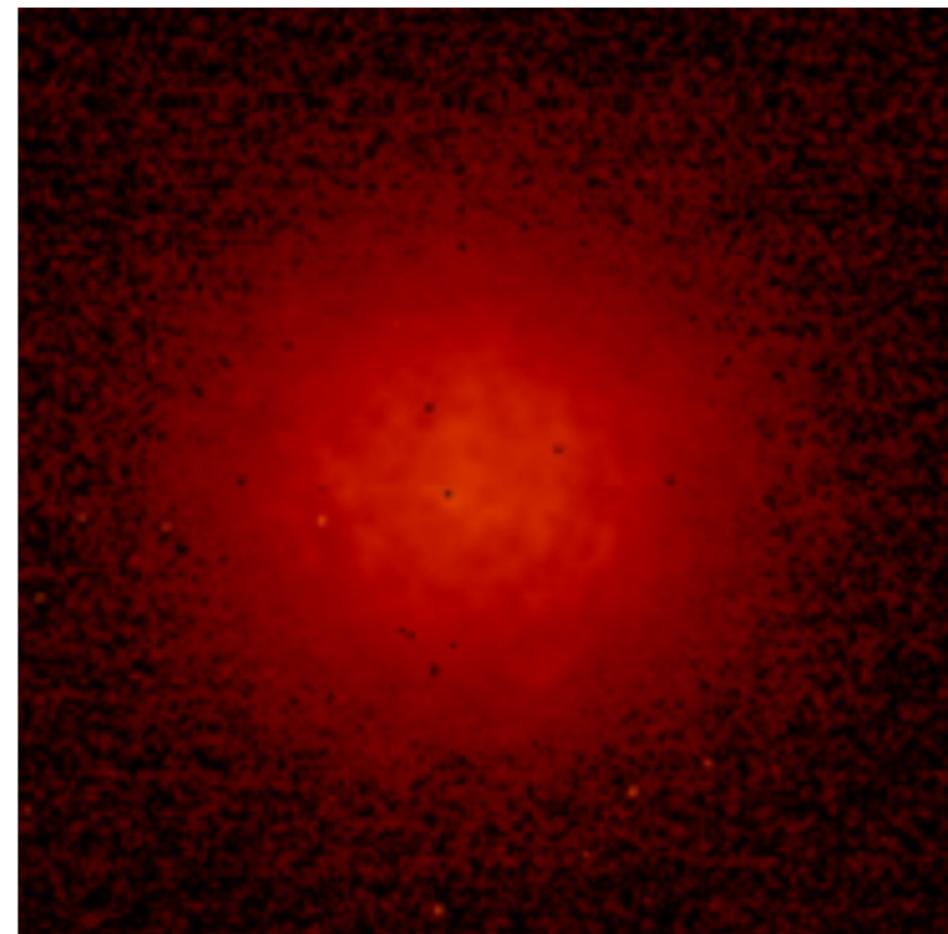


Subaru/SCEXAO

Current performance: $10^5\text{-}10^6$ contrast

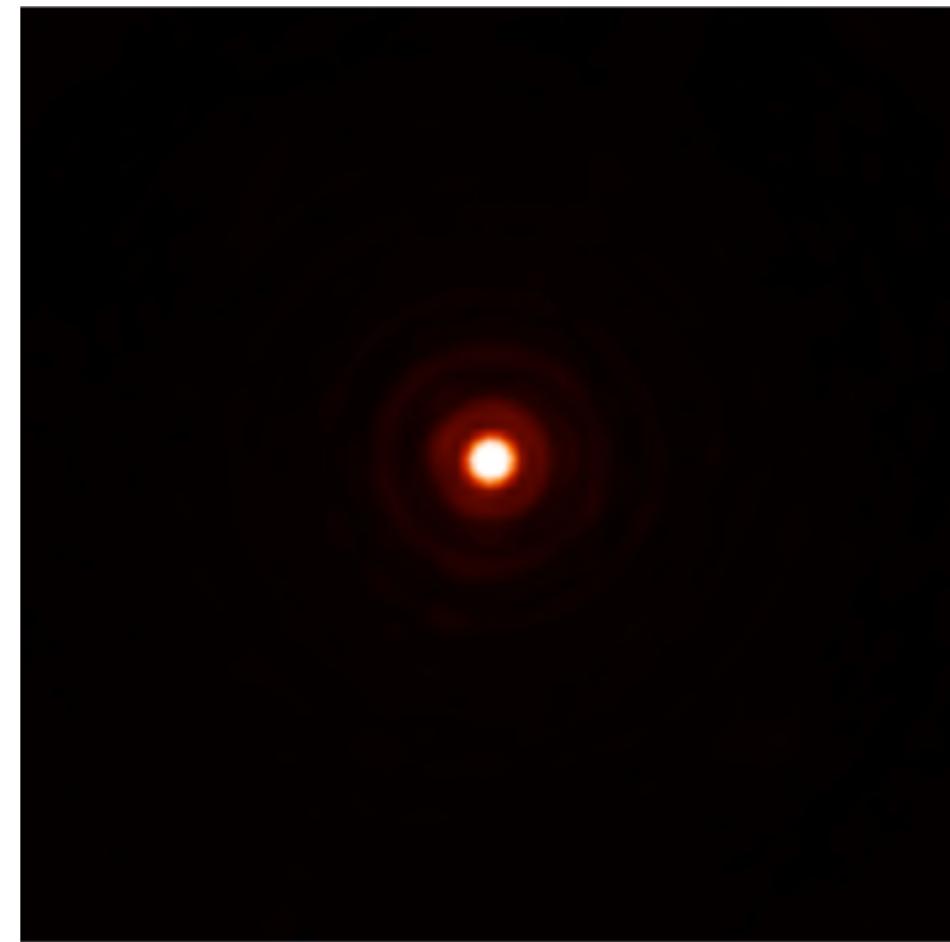
High-contrast imaging recipe

Star image



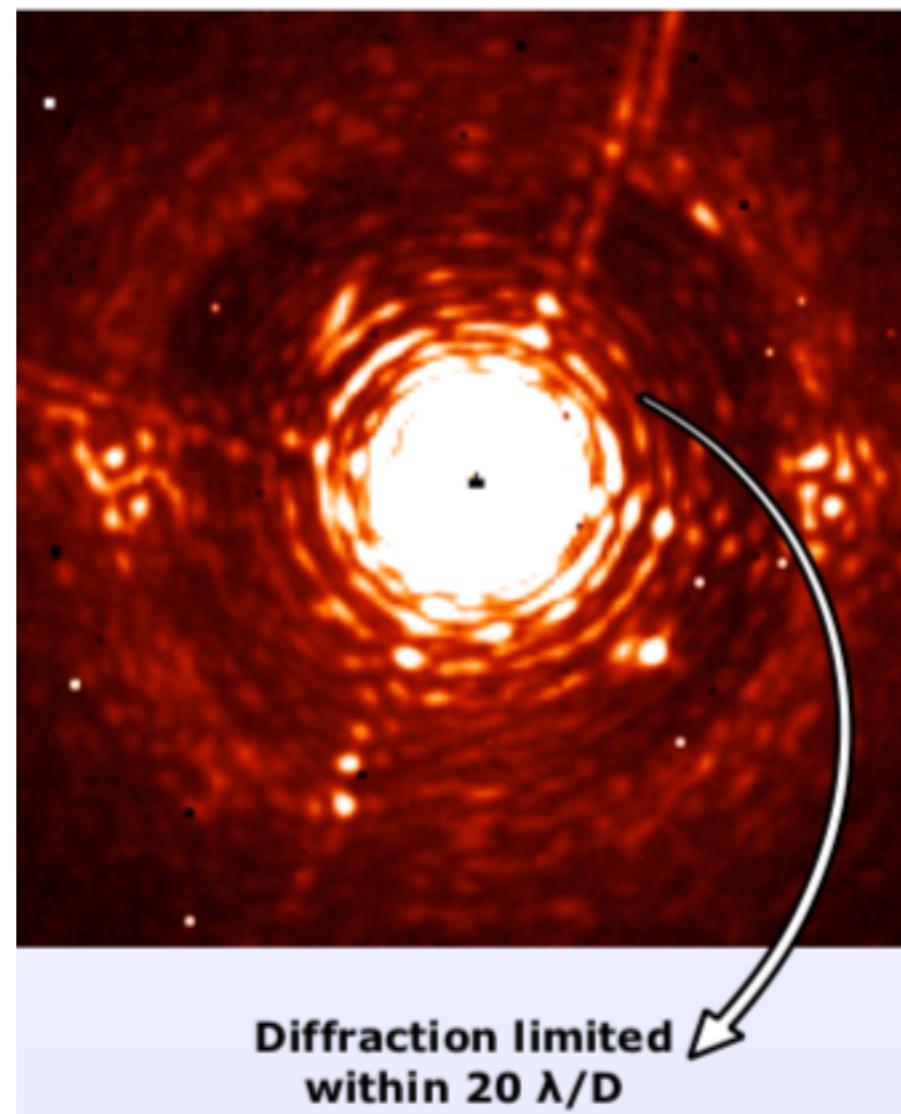
High-contrast imaging recipe

Star image after extreme adaptive optics



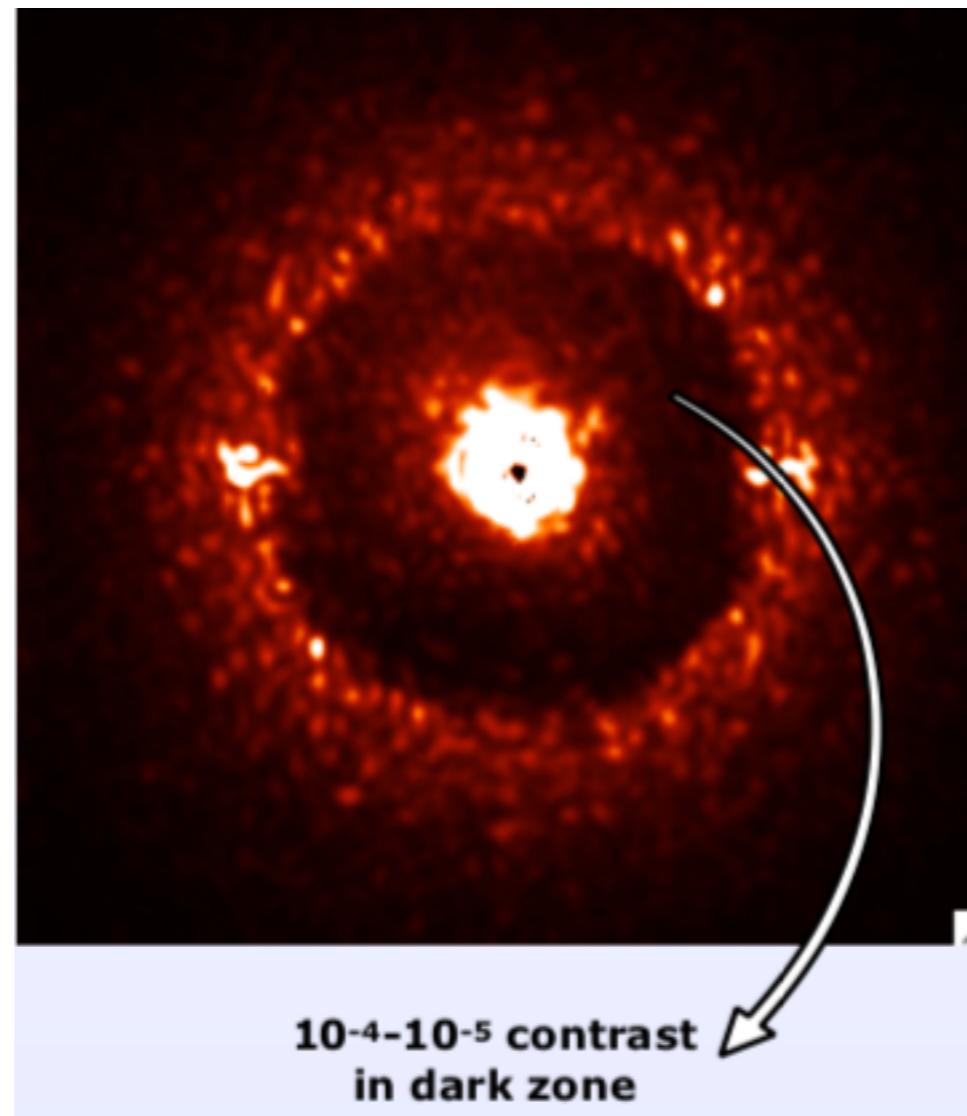
High-contrast imaging recipe

Star image after saturation



High-contrast imaging recipe

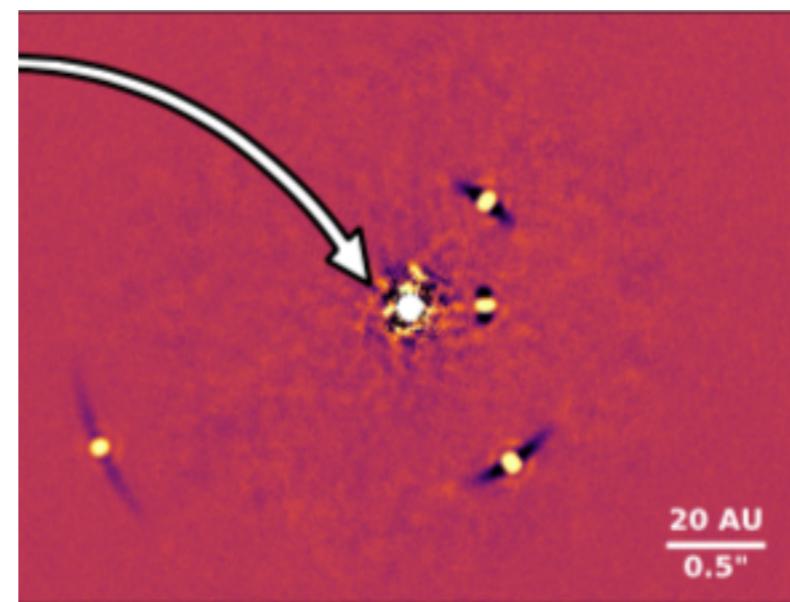
Star image after coronagraphy



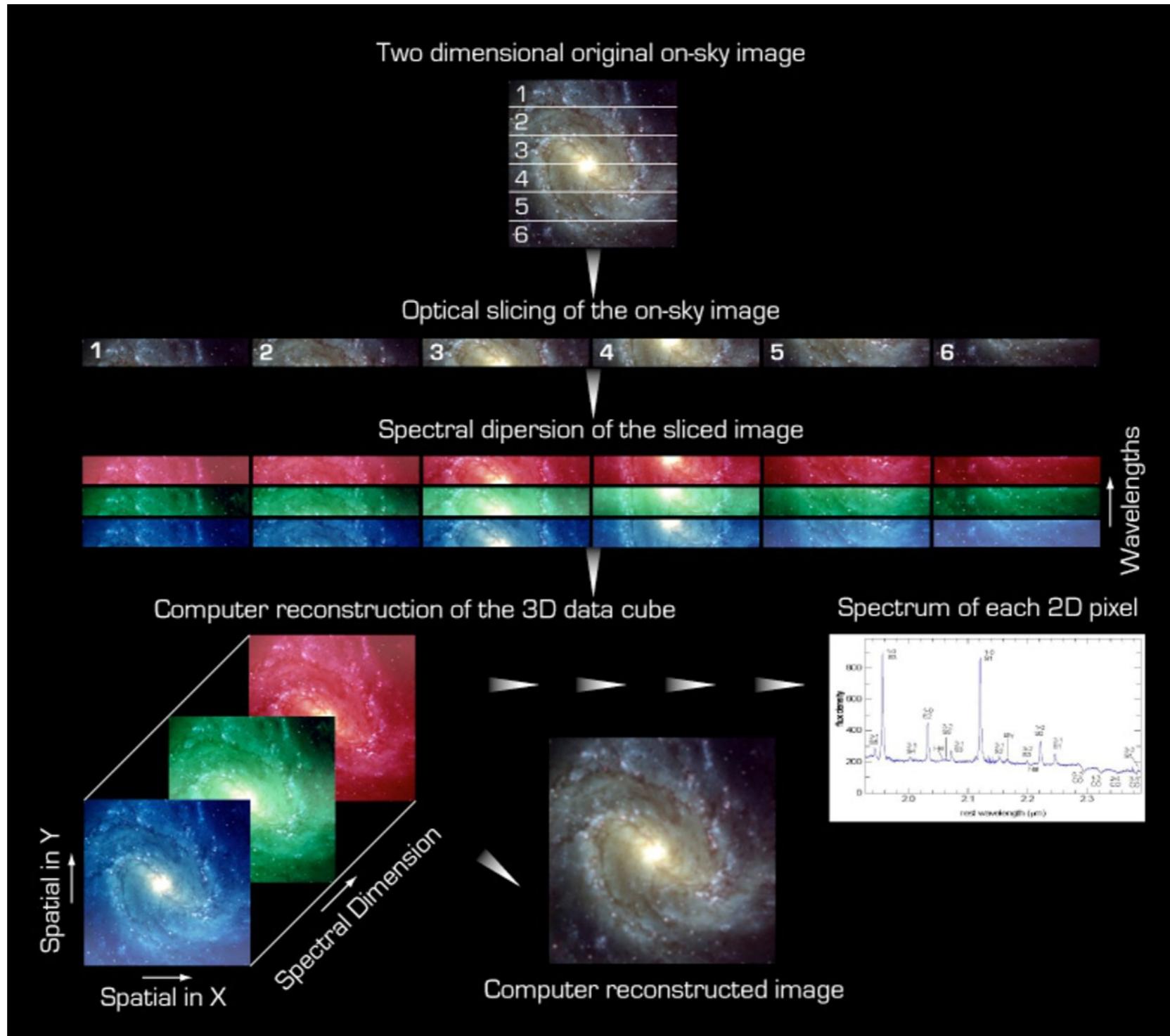
High-contrast imaging recipe

Star image after post processing

10^{-5} - 10^{-6} contrast
down to 0.2"

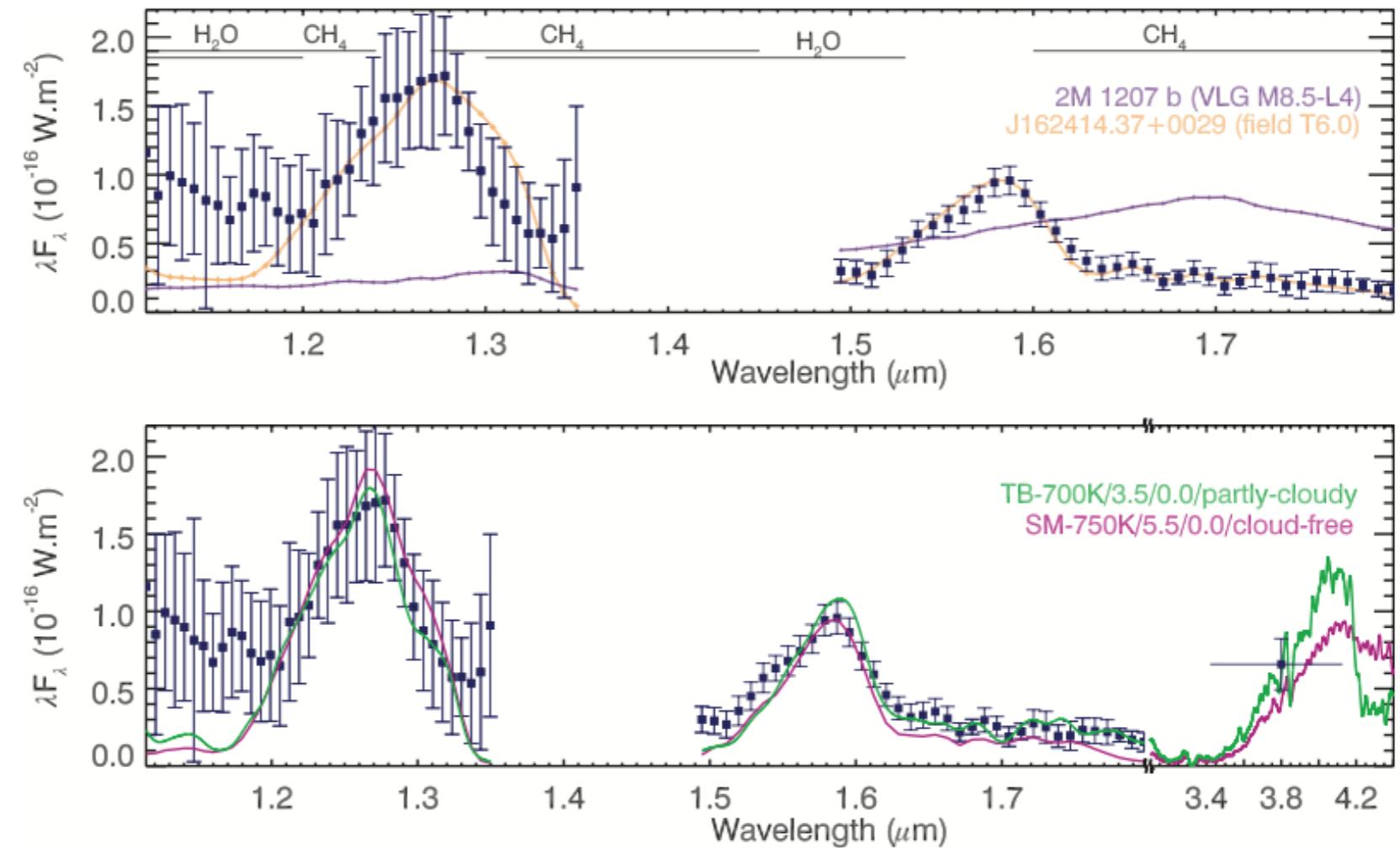
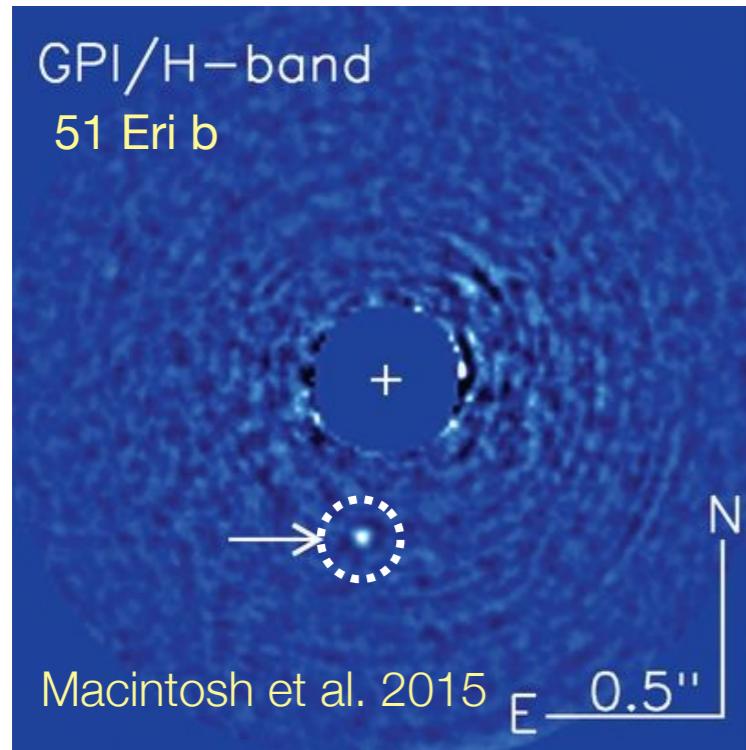


Integral field spectrograph (IFS)



Low-resolution spectroscopy on imaged exoplanets

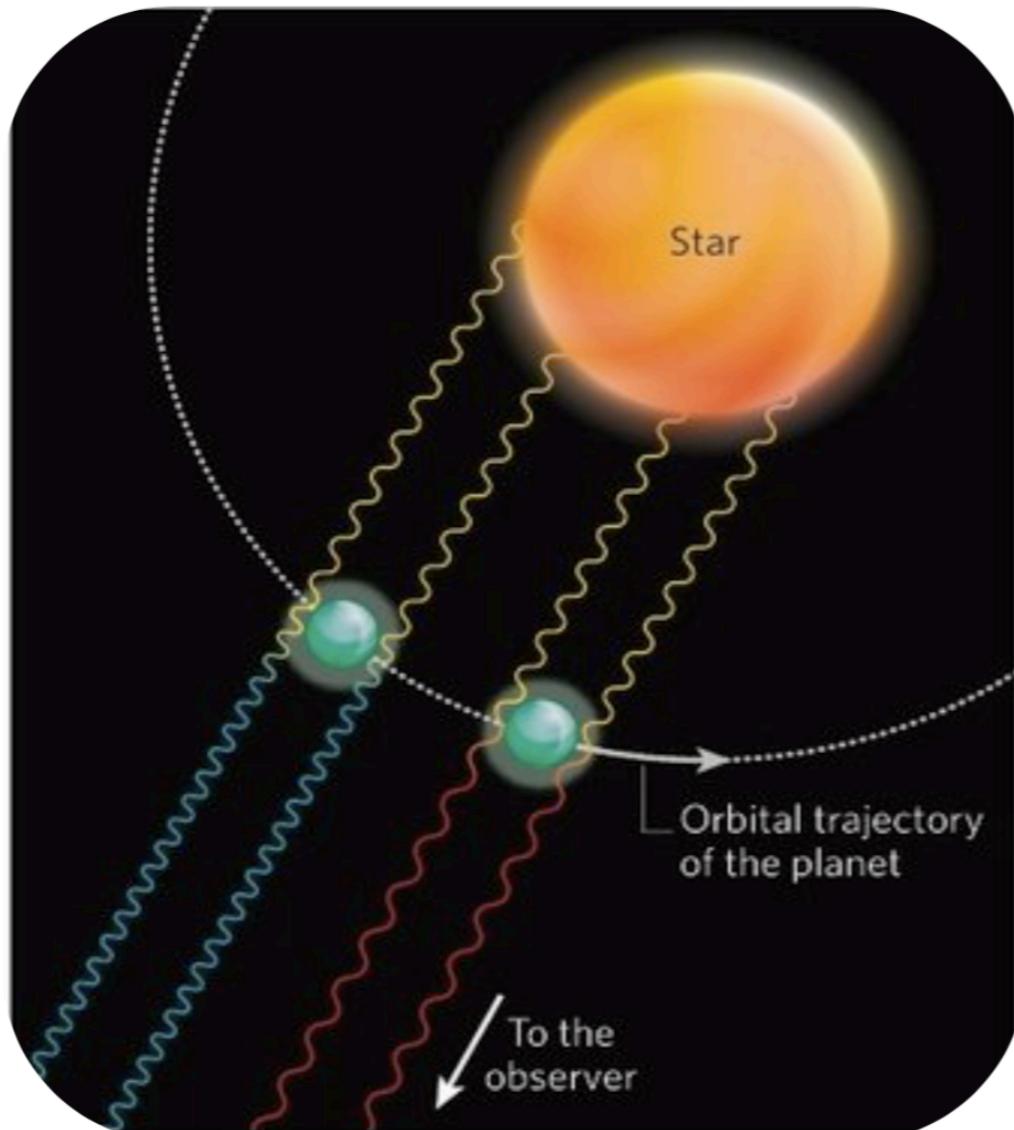
Spectrum for 51 Eri b



Limited resolution R=50-400 on current exoplanet imagers

Spectroscopic observations of exoplanets

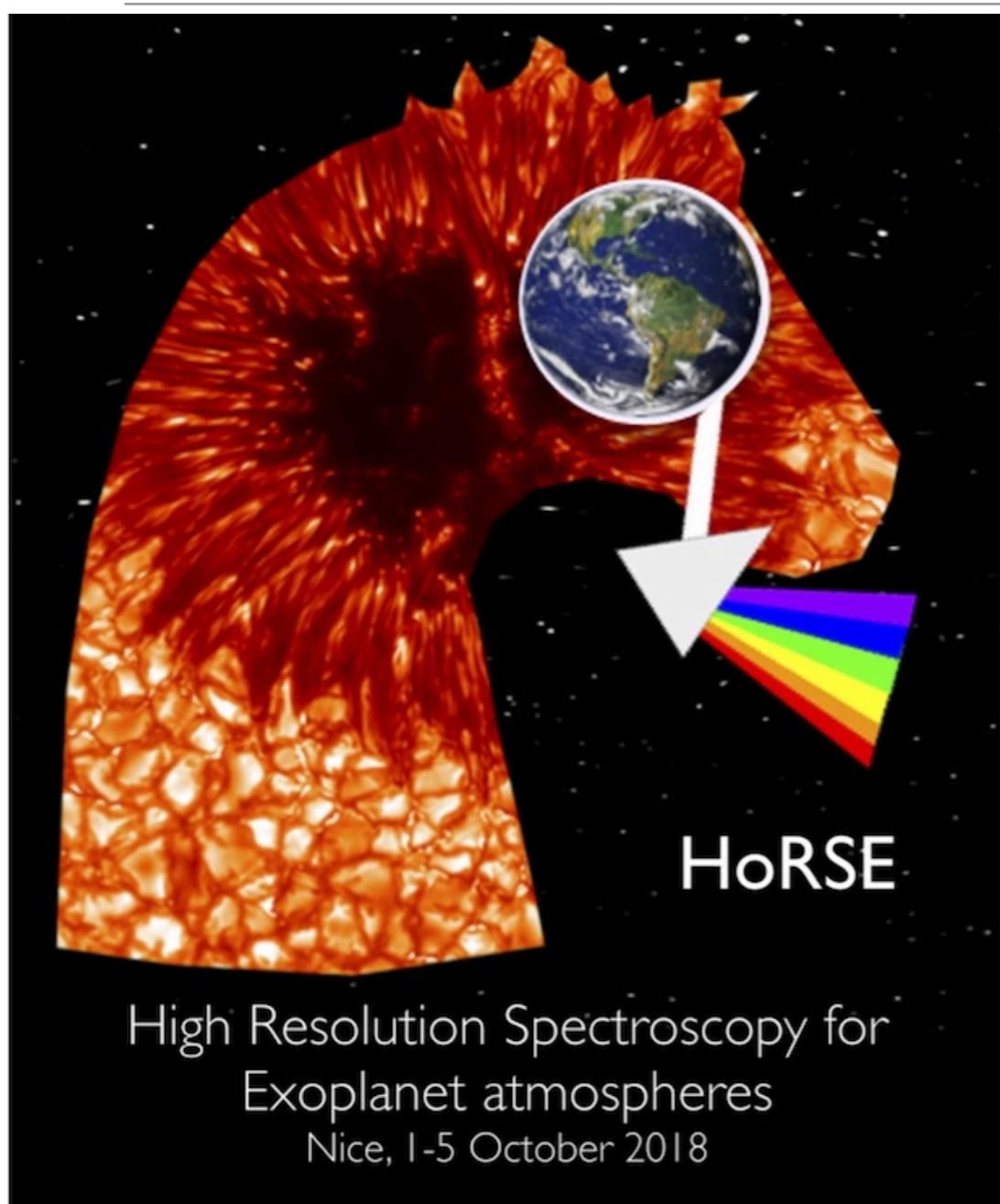
Resolution from 4k to 100k and more



- Width of the spectral line
 - Spin of the planet
- Shift of the spectral lines
 - Orbital motion of the planet
- High resolution spectrum
 - Chemical composition of the planet atmosphere
(CO, H₂O, CH₄, NH₃, O₃, etc)

Handful information on the planet nature

High dispersion spectroscopy of exoplanets



Resolution from 4k to 100k and more

What could be probe?

- Molecular & atomic abundances
- Atmospheric temperature structure
- Winds, circulation & rotation
- Exospheres
- Surface sputtering and disintegrating planets
- Clouds, hazes and scattering processes
- Isotopes and isotopologues

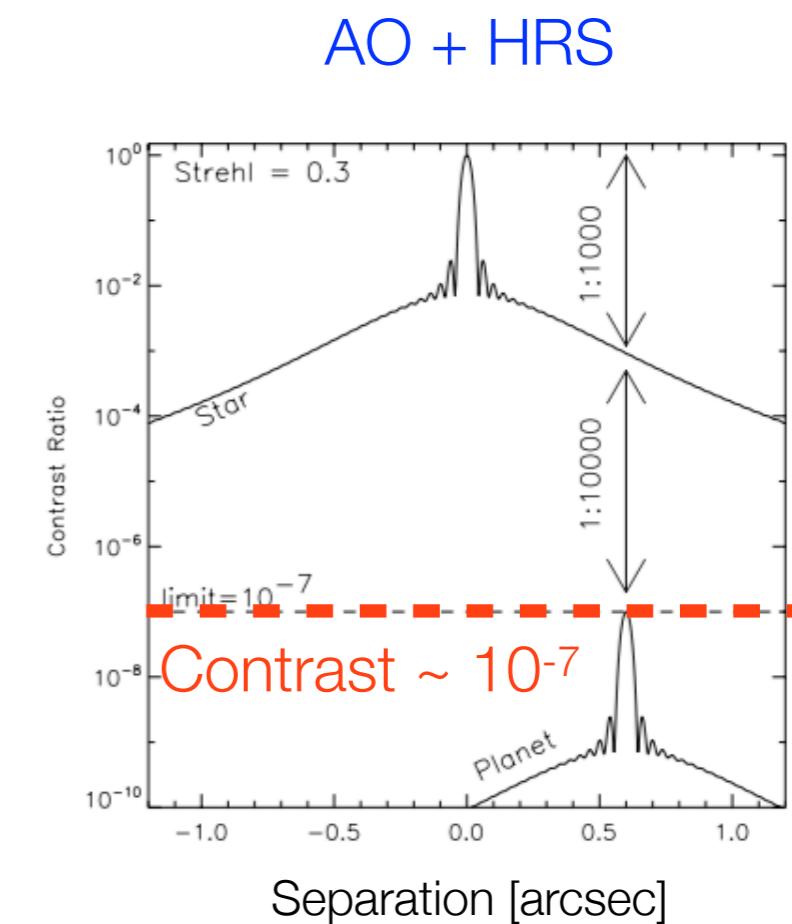
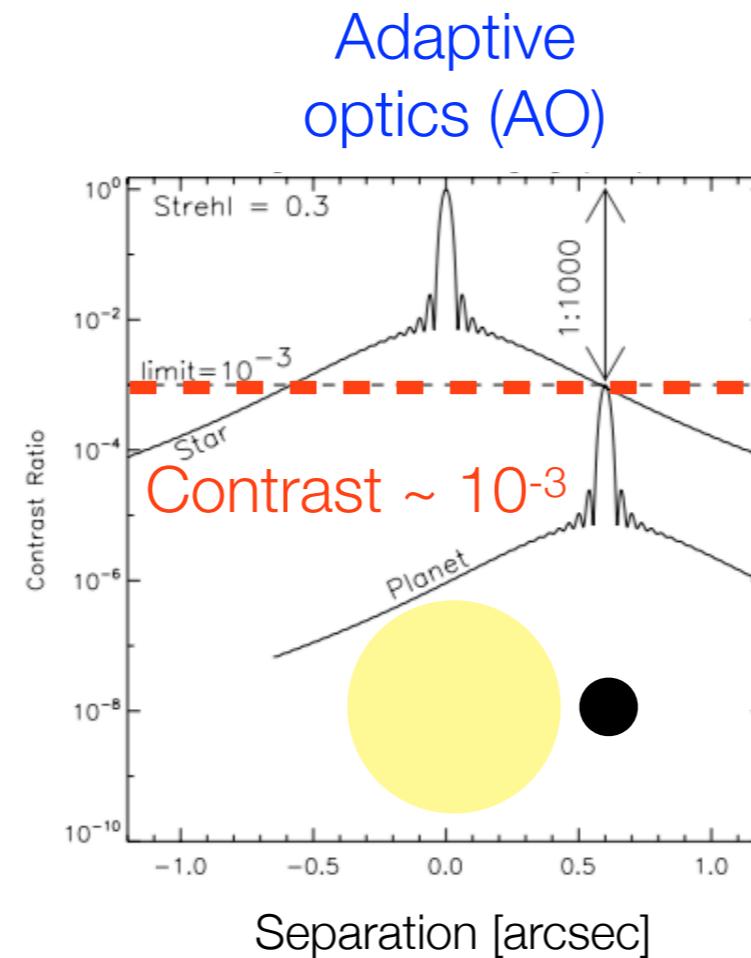
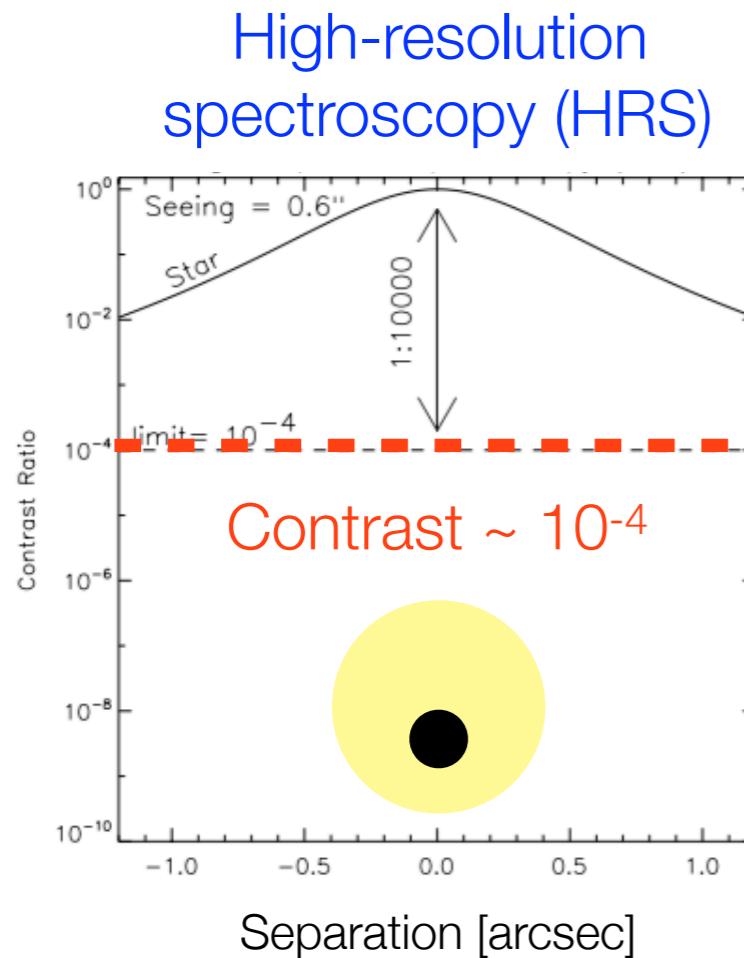


Chairs A. Chiavassa, M. Brogi

High dispersion spectroscopy for warm or massive gaseous planets?

- Issue: low res spectrograph (**R=50-400**)
on current exoplanet imagers
 - ▶ limited information on planet atmospheric composition
- Solution: high res spectrograph (**R=4k-100k**)
in combination with
 - ▶ adaptive optics
(classical or extreme)
 - ▶ post processing methods
 - ▶ possibly coronagraphy

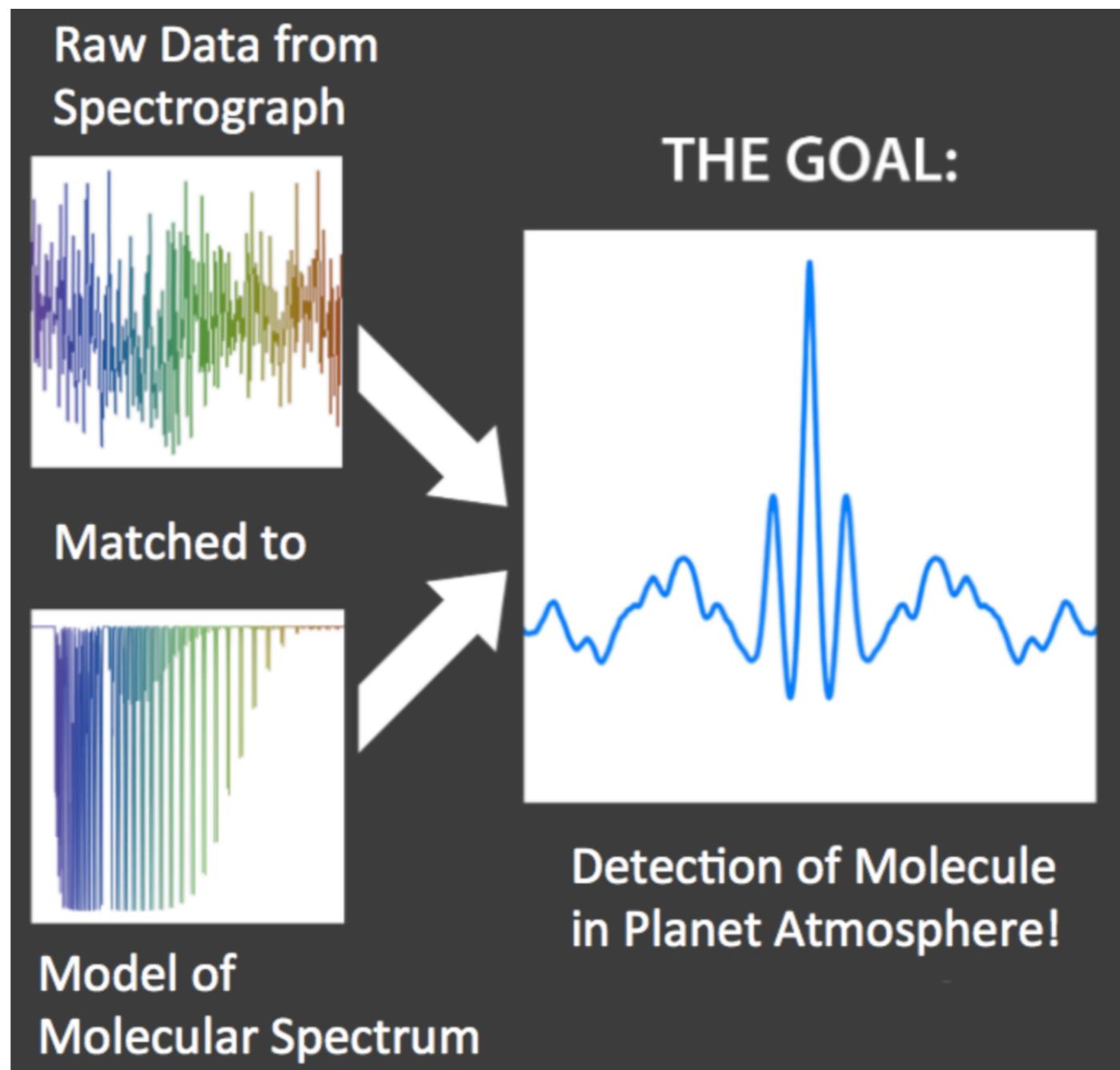
Adaptive optics (AO) + High resolution spectroscopy (HRS)



$$S/N = \frac{S_{\text{planet}}}{\sqrt{S_{\text{star}}/K + \sigma_{\text{bg}}^2 + \sigma_{\text{RN}}^2 + \sigma_{\text{Dark}}^2}} \sqrt{N_{\text{lines}}}$$

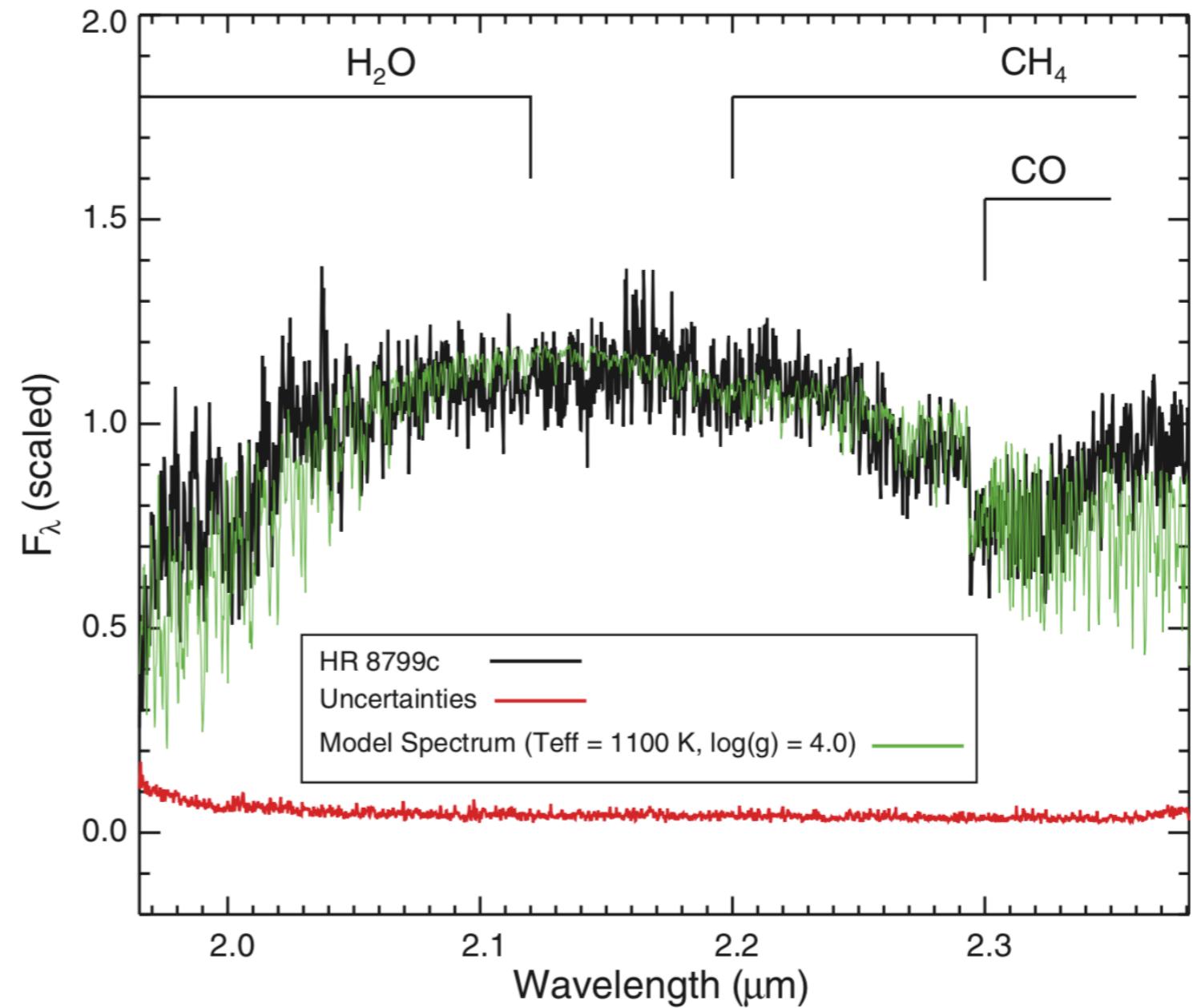
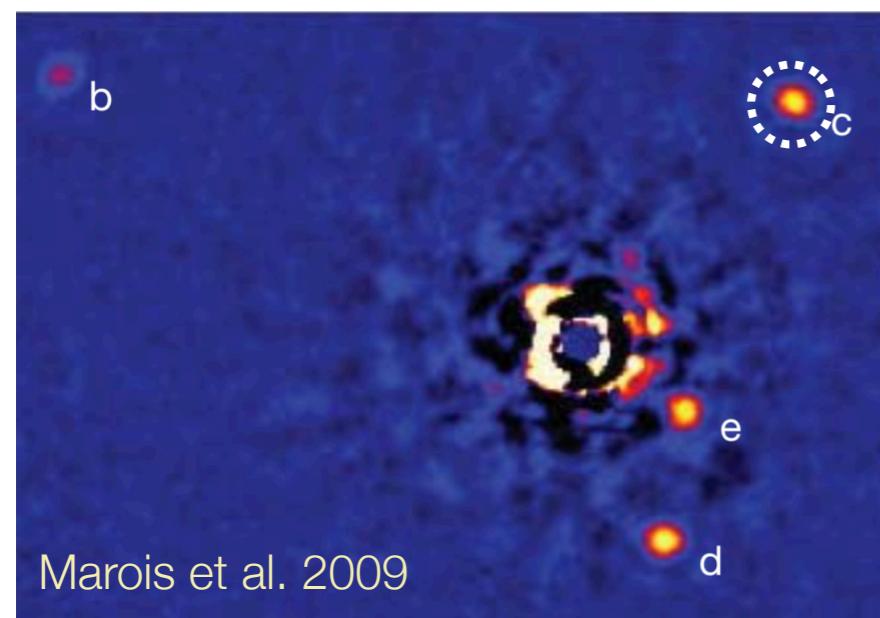
K ~ Contrast

Cross-correlation technique



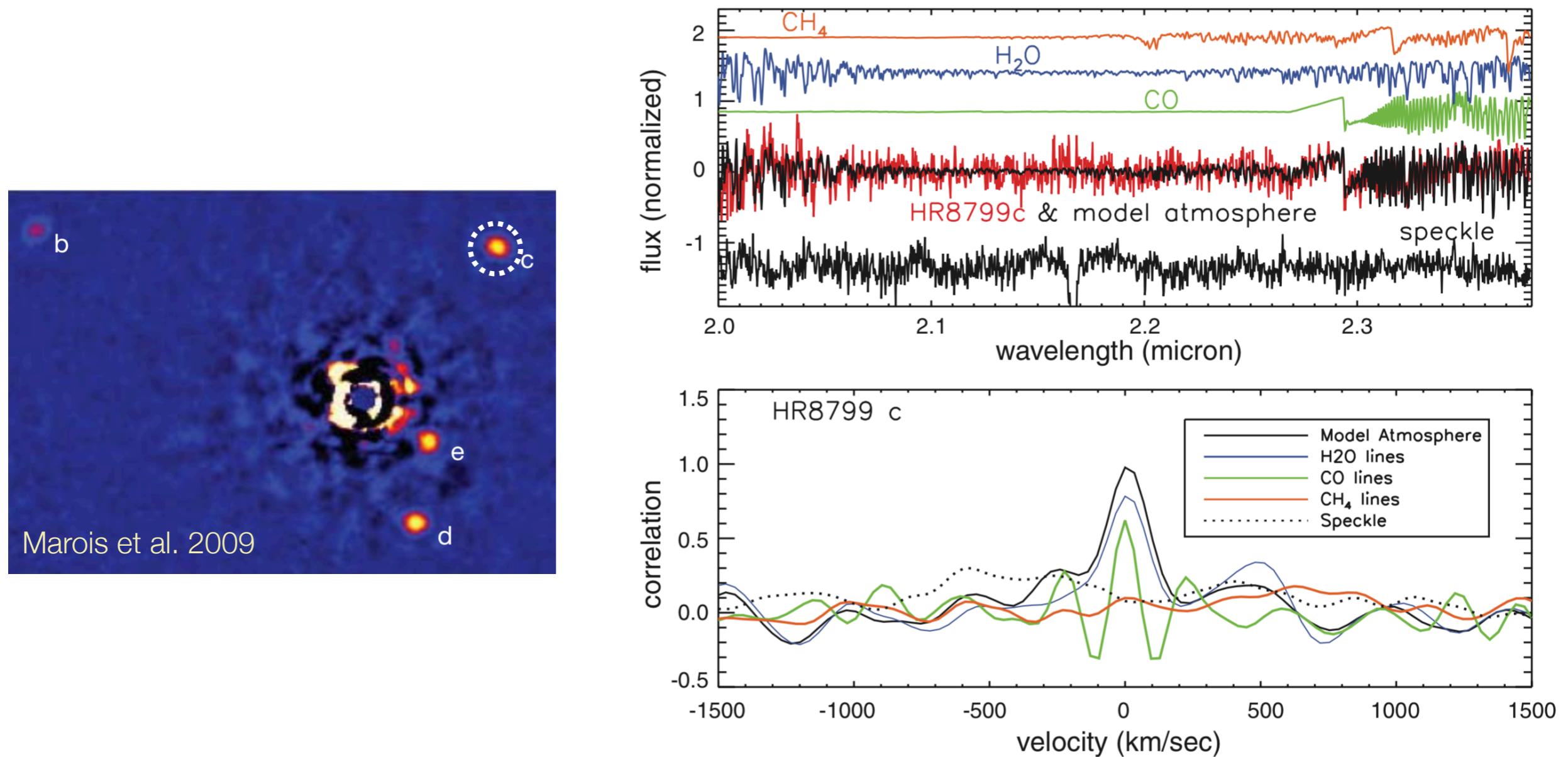
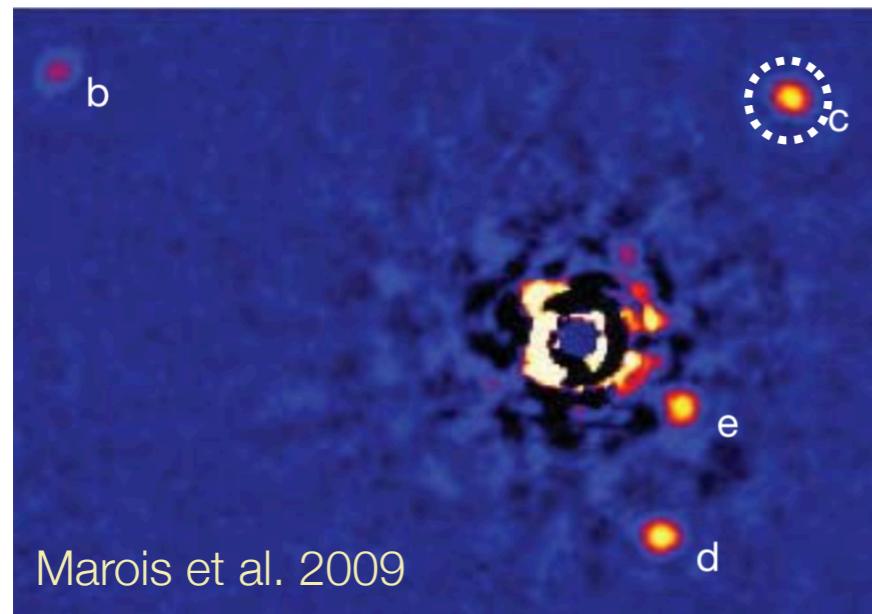
Spectral analysis on HR8799c

KECK/OSIRIS, R~4000, K-band



Spectral analysis on HR8799c

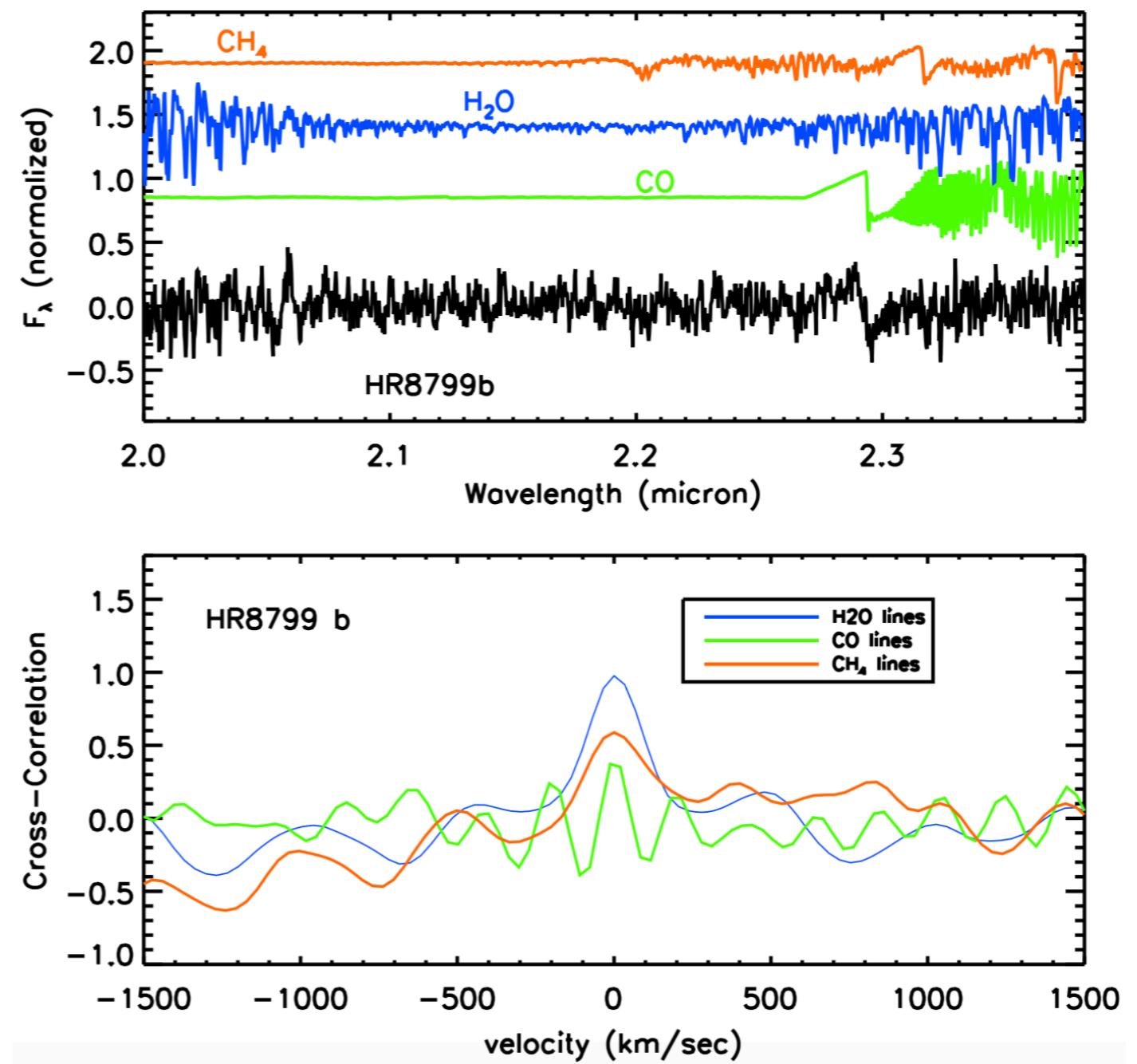
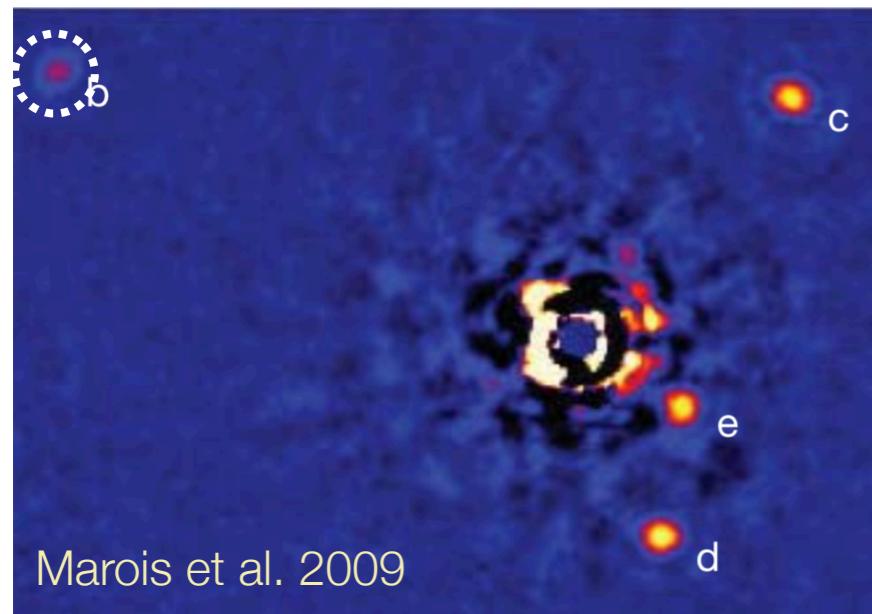
Cross-correlation analysis



Detection of CO and H₂O

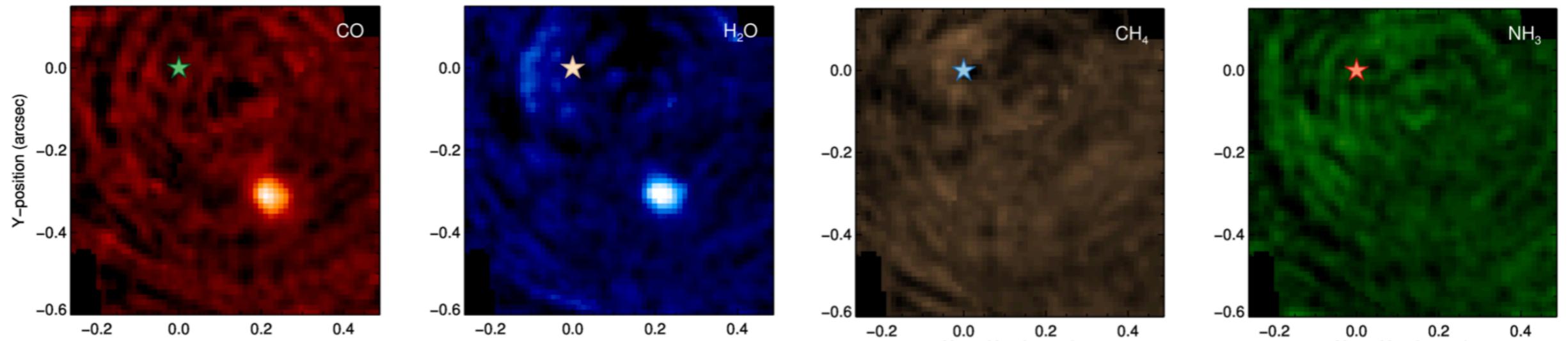
Spectral analysis on HR8799b

Cross-correlation analysis

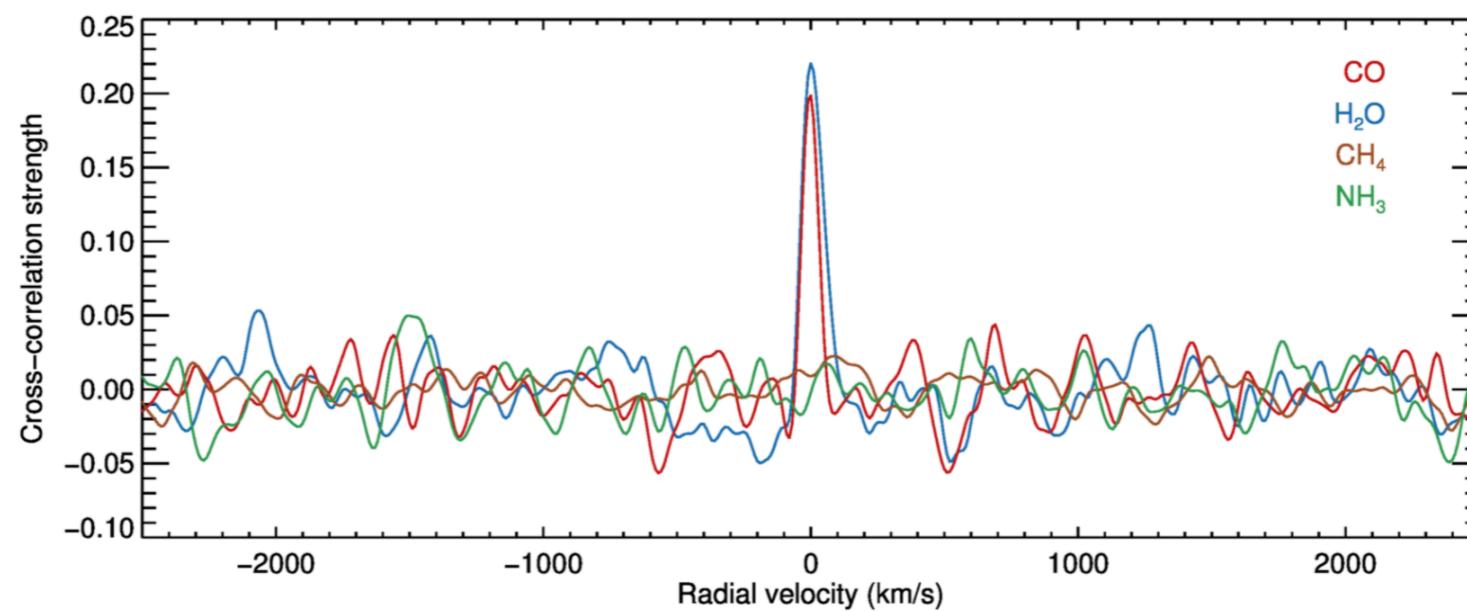


Spectral analysis on beta pic b

VLT/SINFONI, R~5000, K-band, Strehl ~19-27%



1D cross-correlation function



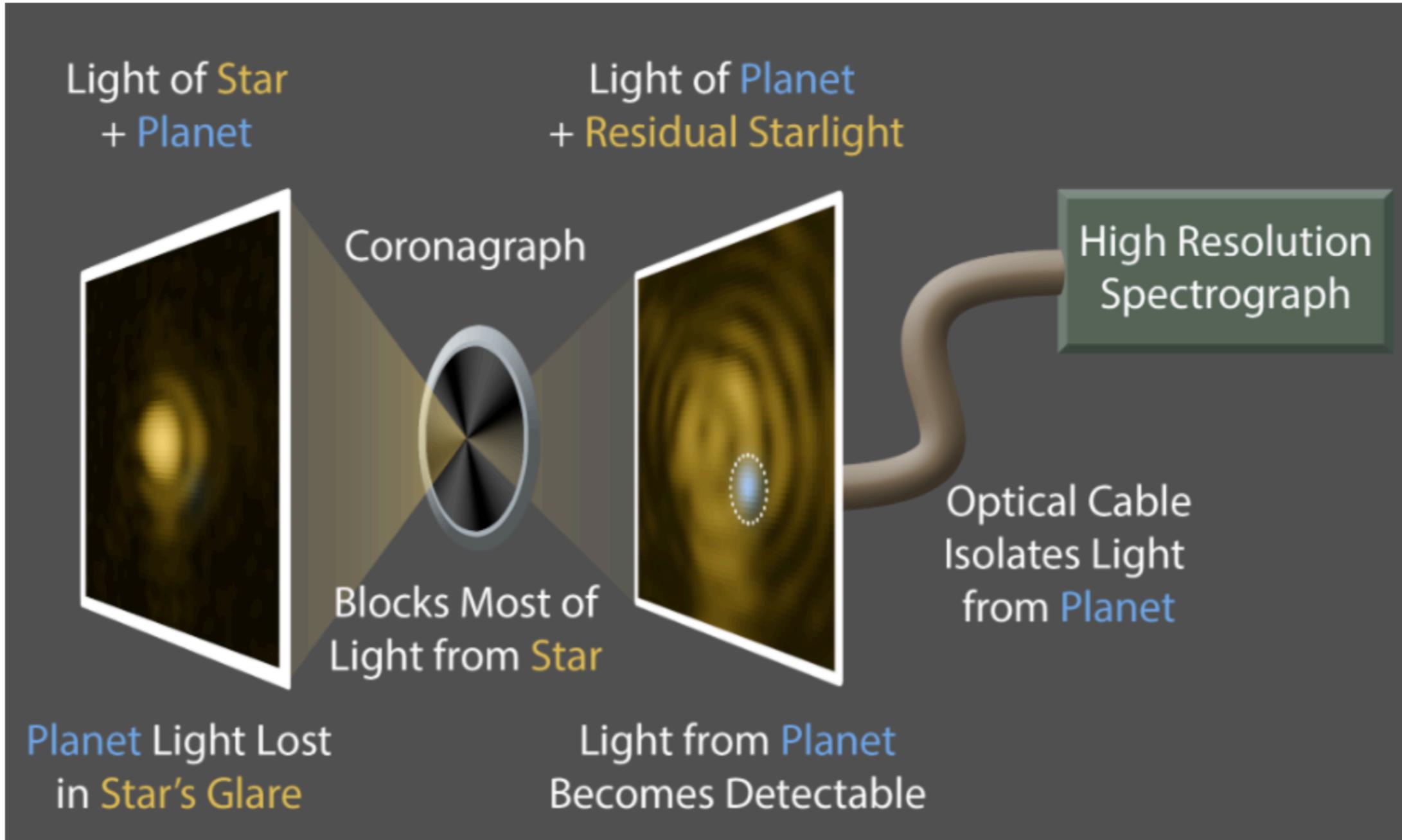
S/N
CO ~14.5
H₂O ~17.0

High dispersion coronagraphy for imaged exoplanets

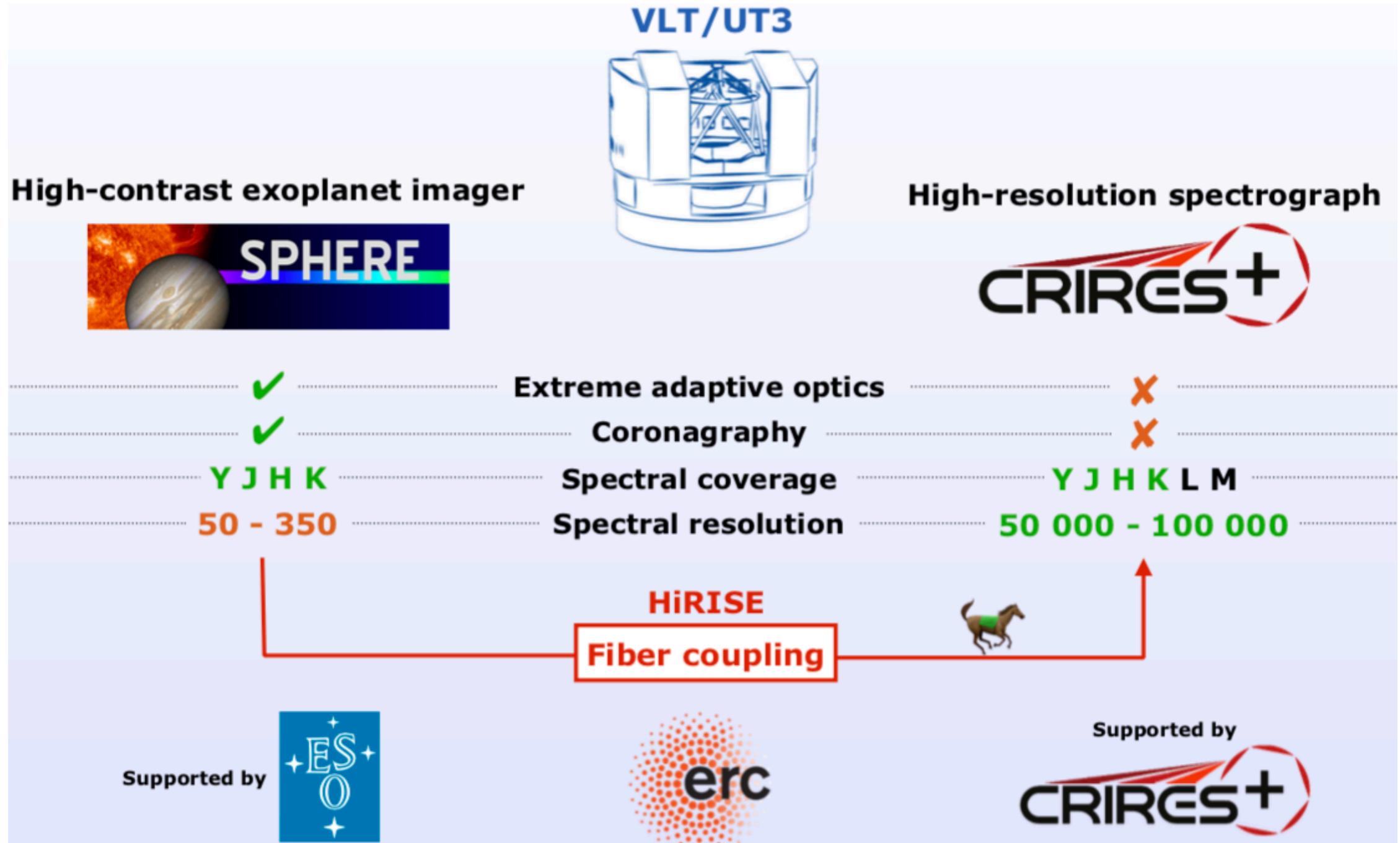
$$S/N = \frac{S_{\text{planet}}}{\sqrt{S_{\text{star}}/K + \sigma_{\text{bg}}^2 + \sigma_{\text{RN}}^2 + \sigma_{\text{Dark}}^2}} \sqrt{N_{\text{lines}}}$$



K ~Contrast

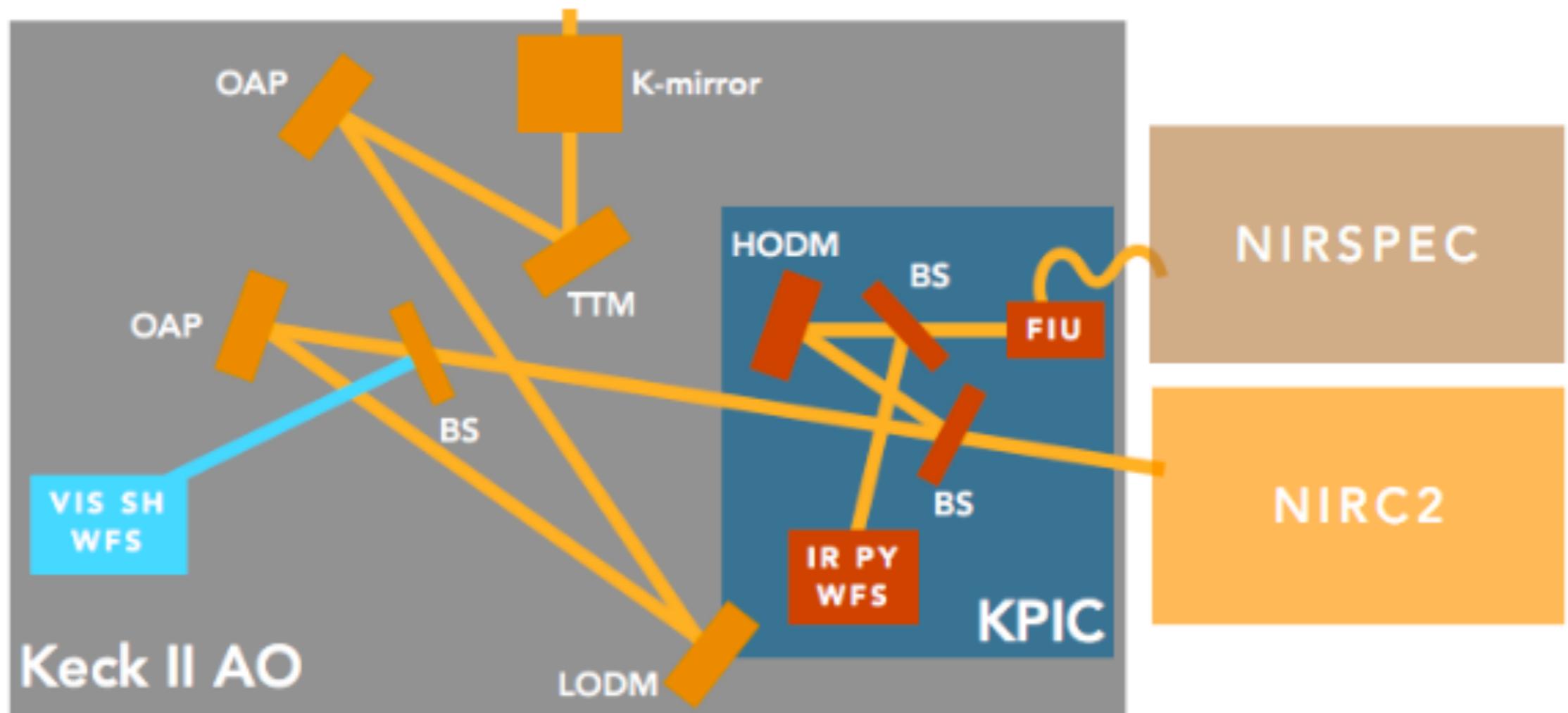


Future prospects VLT/SPHERE & CRIRES+



Future prospects

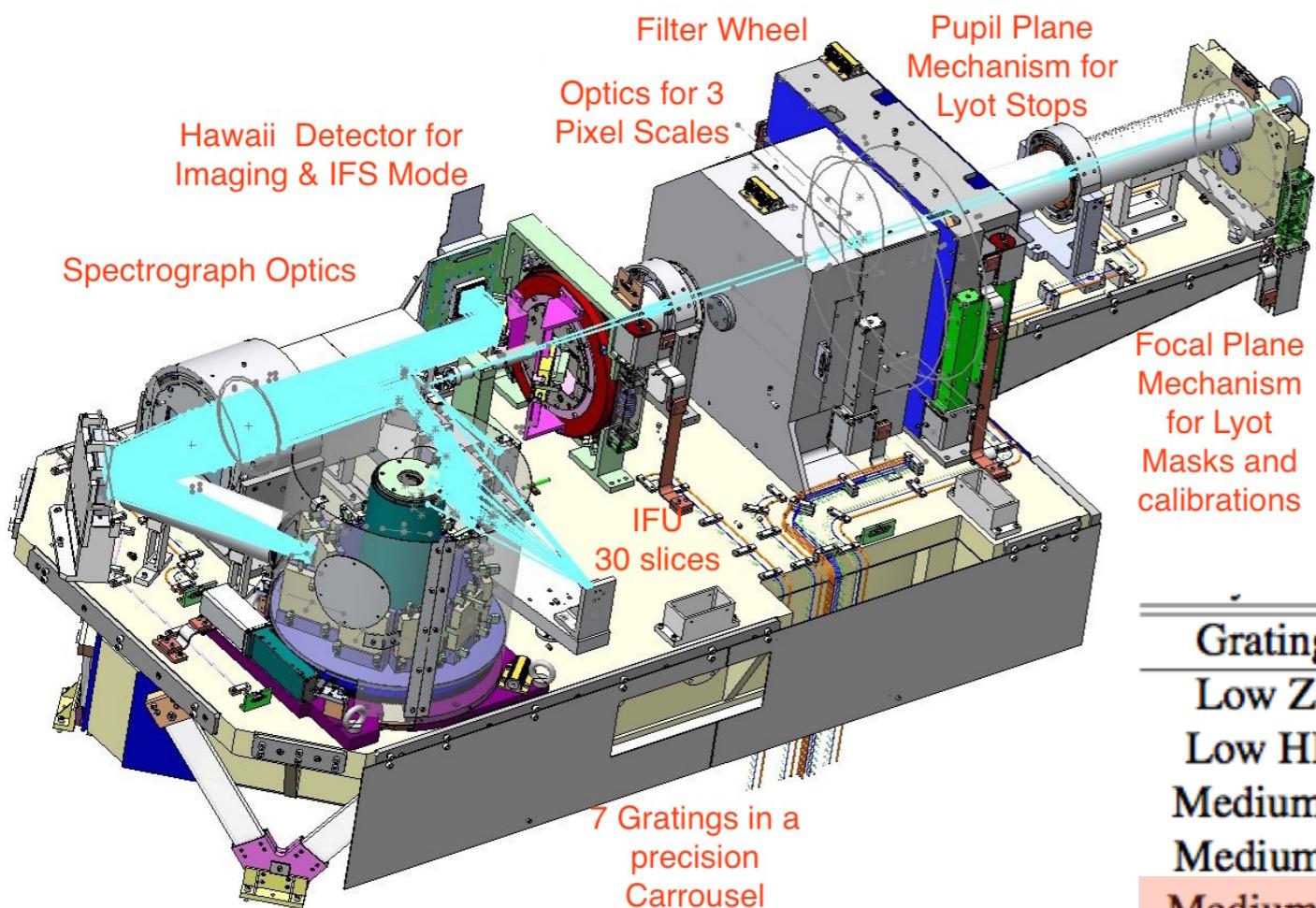
Keck Planet Imager and Characterizer



Future prospects

FRIDA on Gran Telescopio Canarias

Near infrared imager and integral field spectrograph



- ~11m aperture diameter
- GTCAO, SR~60% in K-band
- Coronagraph masks

Grating	λ/mm	order	Range (μm)	Resolution Power R
Low ZJ	30	2nd	0.9-1.35	1371
Low HK	30	1st	1.45-2.5	1032
Medium z	1st	200	0.9-1.15	3597
Medium J	1st	300	1.16-1.34	6701
Medium H	1st	150	1.45-1.82	4326
Medium K	1st	100	1.95-2.5	3916
High H	1st	720	1.617-1.653	26546
High K	1st	600	2.110-2.175	32172

Conclusion

- High dispersion spectroscopy for imaged exoplanets
 - ▶ promising for **both detection & characterization**
 - ▶ viable to study rocky planets with ground-based instruments
- More to come with forthcoming instruments
 - ▶ on the current 8-10m class telescopes
(VLT, KECK, Subaru, Magellan, GTC)
 - ▶ on the ELTs
(ELT/HARMONI, TMT/IRIS)

Extra slides
