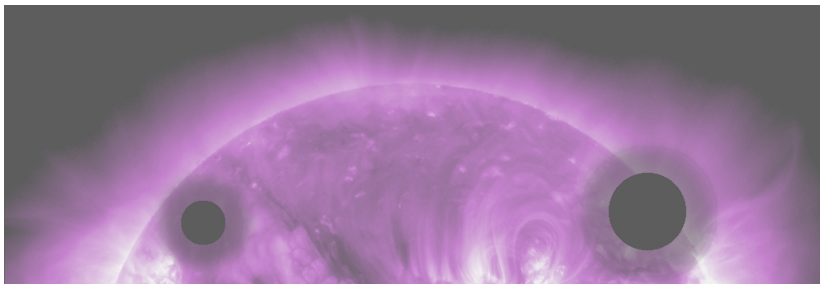


Probing the physics of exoplanet systems with X-ray observations

Dr. Katja Poppenhaeger

Sagan Fellow CfA → Queen's University Belfast



Exoplanets

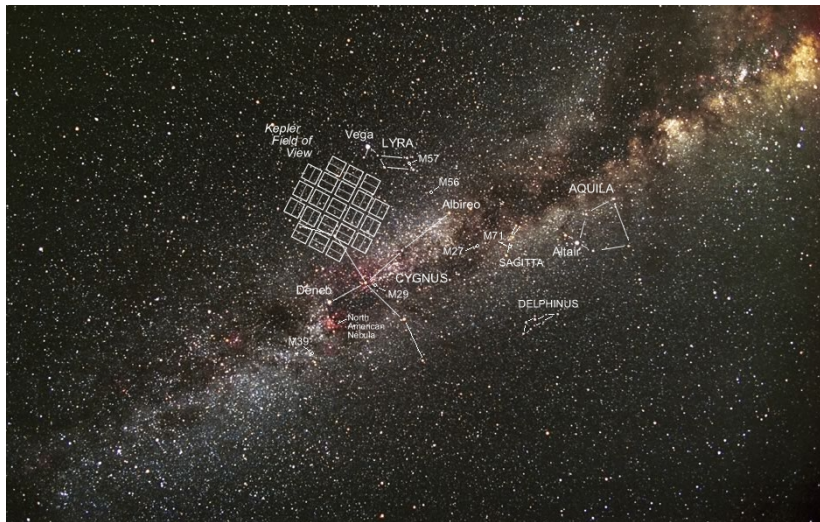


image credit: NASA/Kepler Team

Exoplanets

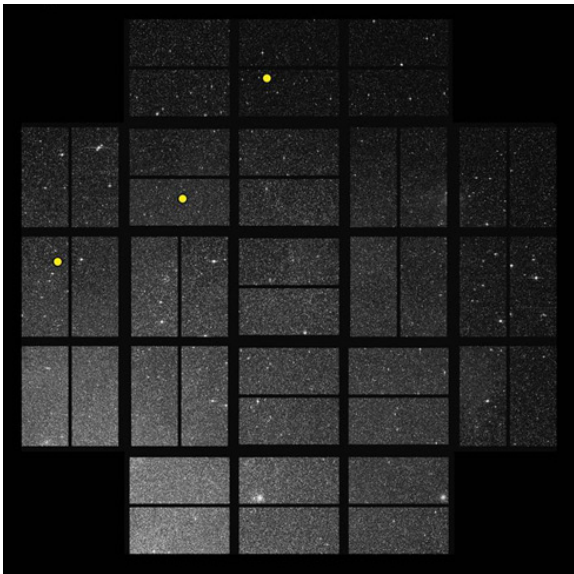


image credit: NASA/Kepler Team

Exoplanets

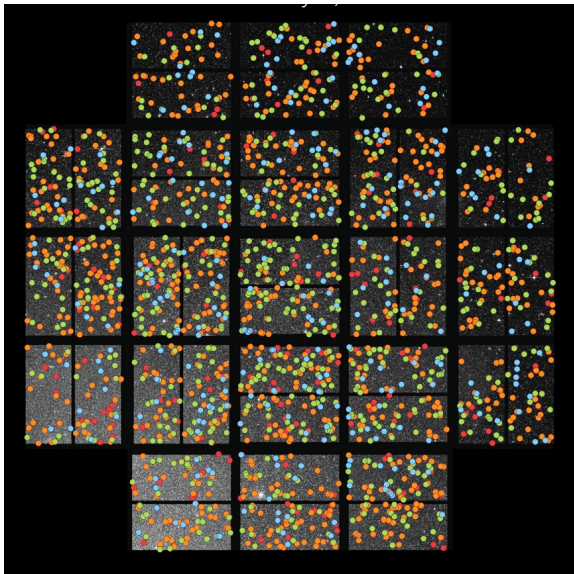
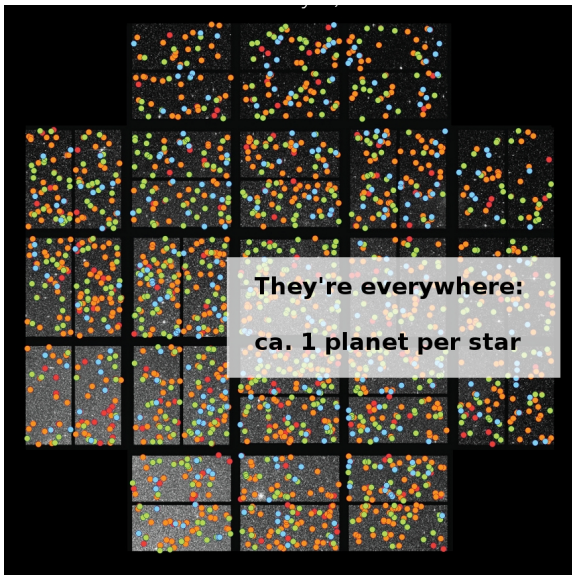


image credit: NASA/Kepler Team

Exoplanets



Dressing et al. (2013), Batalha(2014), Burke et al. (2015)

System architectures

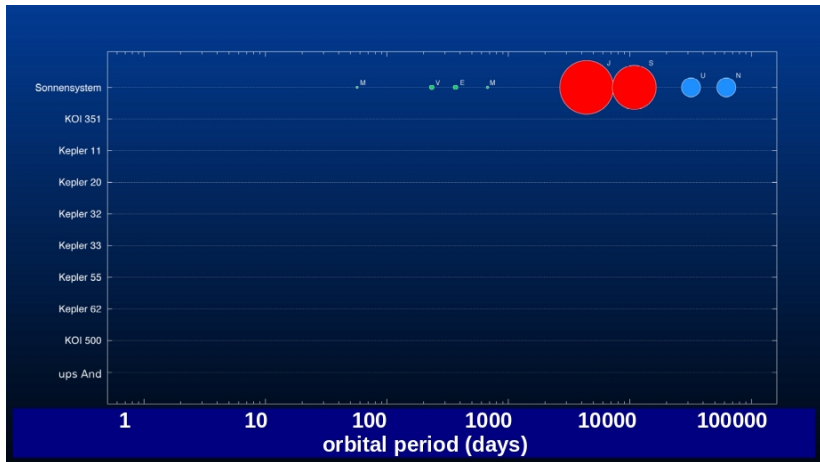


image credit: German Air & Space Center (DLR)

System architectures

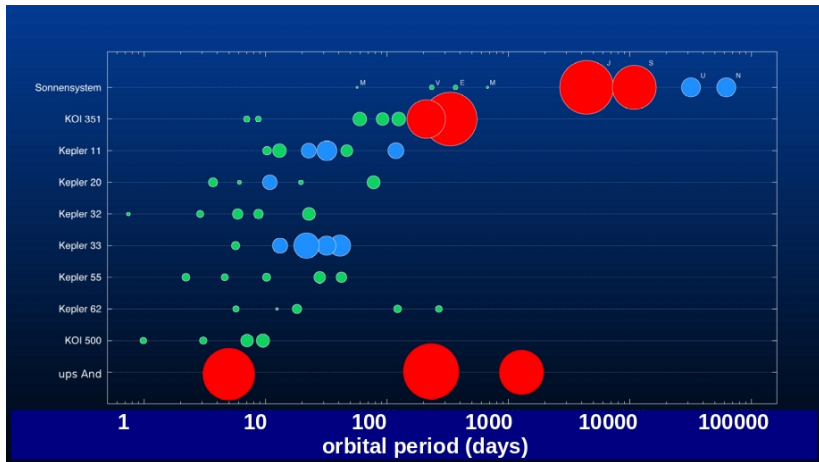


image credit: German Air & Space Center (DLR)

Habitable zones

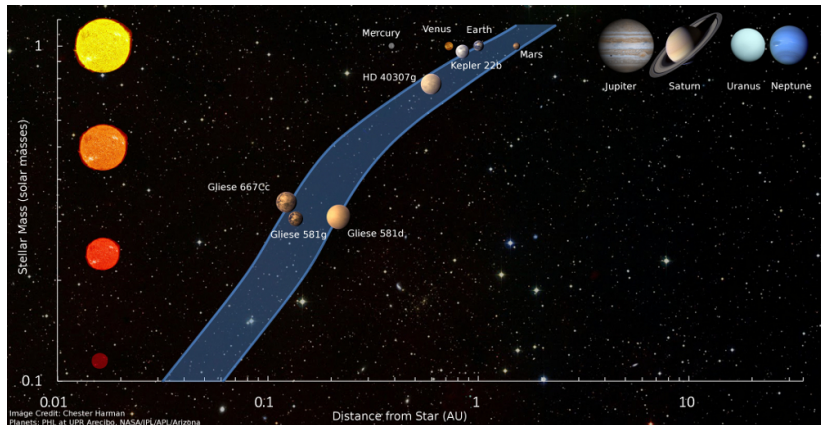
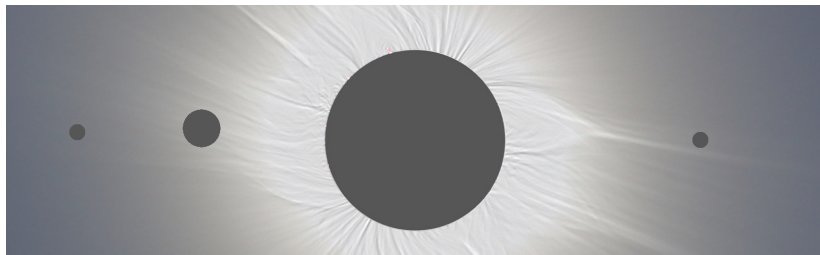


image credit: C. Harman

Big questions

- ▶ How diverse are exoplanet atmospheres?
- ▶ Which exoplanets have the potential to host life?

... Which (exo)planets do host life?



Upcoming exoplanet observatories

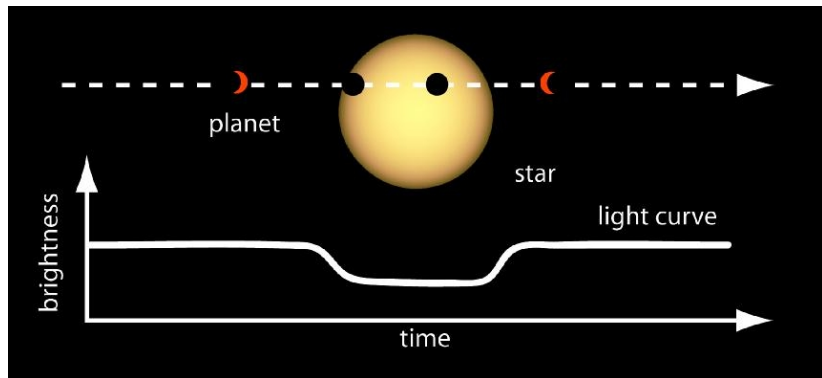


TESS, Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite
All-Sky search for transiting exoplanets
image credit: MIT



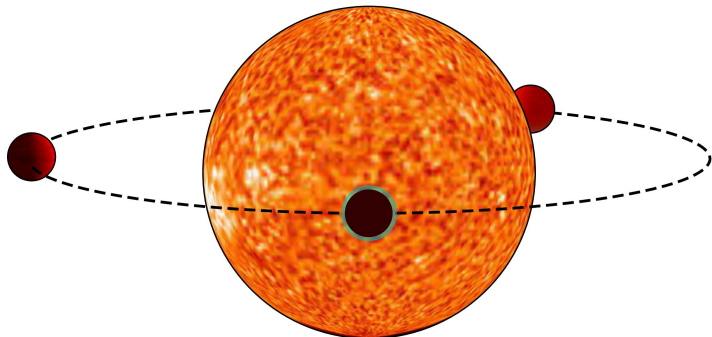
JWST, James Webb Space Telescope
infrared spectroscopy of exoplanet atmospheres
image credit: NASA

Exoplanets: transits



picture credit: NASA

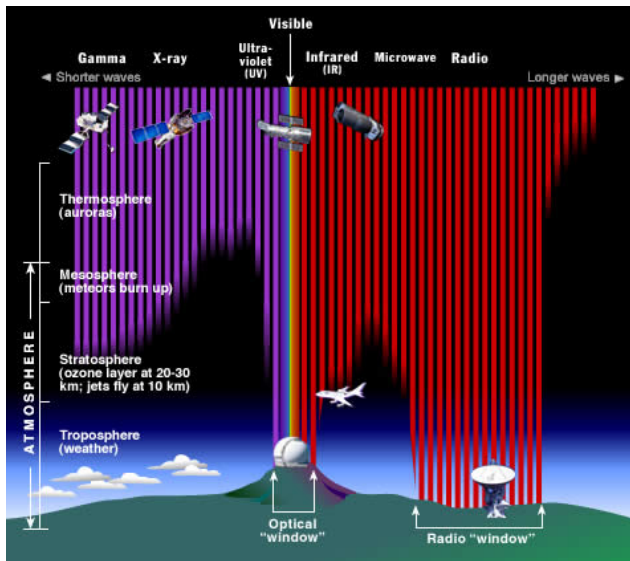
Exoplanet atmospheres: transmission spectroscopy



K. B. Stevenson

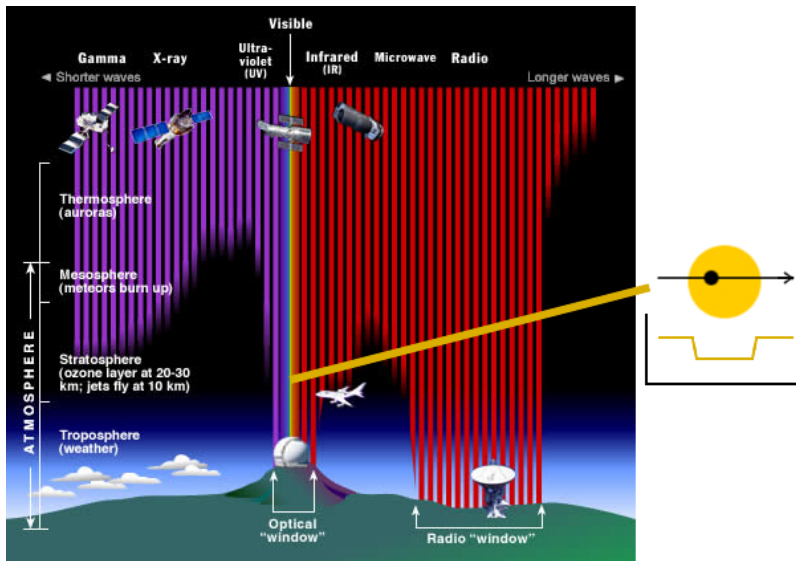
Charbonneau et al. (2002), Sing et al. (2011), Pont et al. (2013), Deming et al. (2013), Kreidberg et al. Nature (2014)

Exoplanet atmospheres: transmission spectroscopy



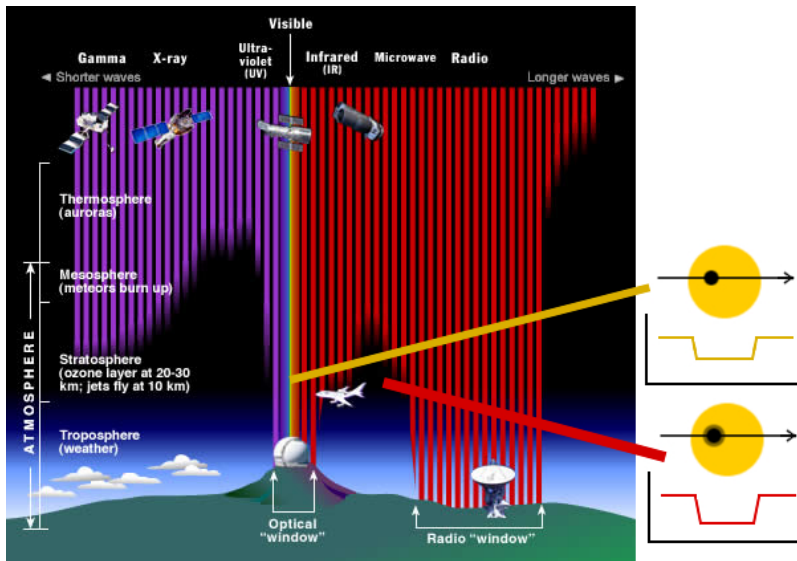
picture credit: NASA, modified by K.P.

Exoplanet atmospheres: transmission spectroscopy



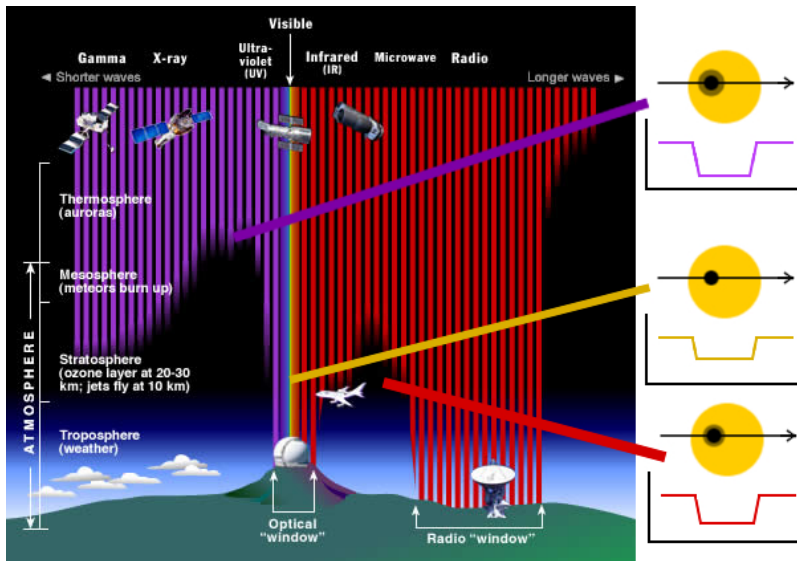
picture credit: NASA, modified by K.P.

Exoplanet atmospheres: transmission spectroscopy



picture credit: NASA, modified by K.P.

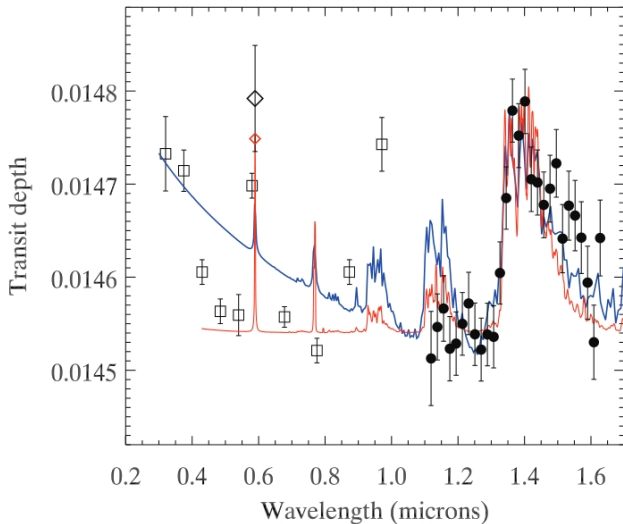
Exoplanet atmospheres: transmission spectroscopy



picture credit: NASA, modified by K.P.

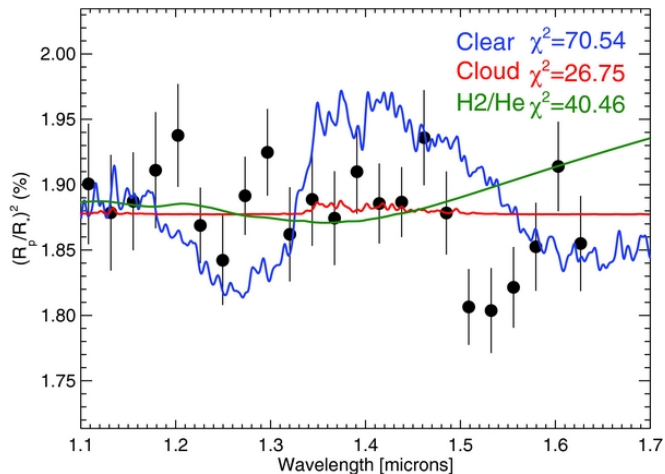
Exoplanet atmospheres: transmission spectroscopy

HD 209458b (hot Jupiter)



Exoplanet atmospheres: cloud layers

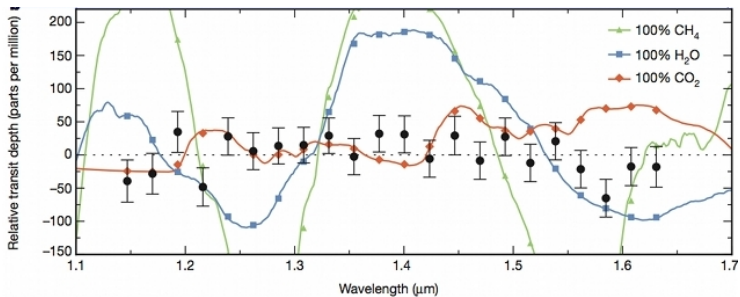
HAT-P-12b (warm Saturn)



Line et al. 2013

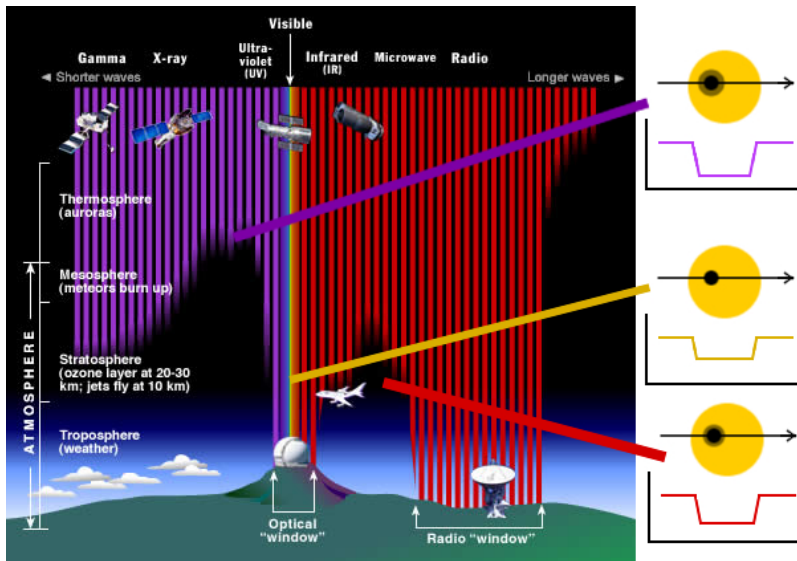
Exoplanet atmospheres: cloud layers

GJ 1214b (super-earth)



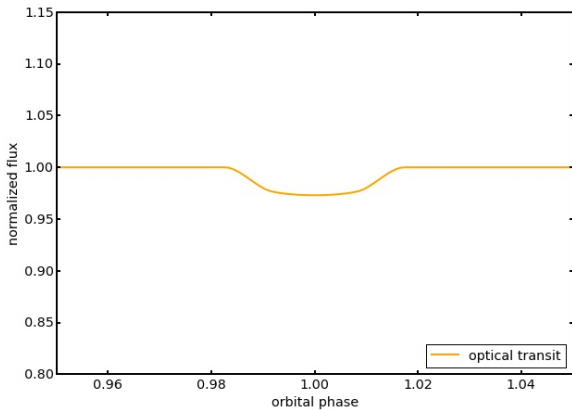
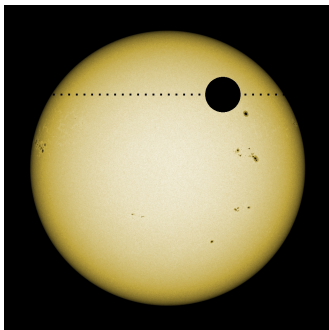
Kreidberg et al. Nature 2014

Exoplanet atmospheres: transmission spectroscopy

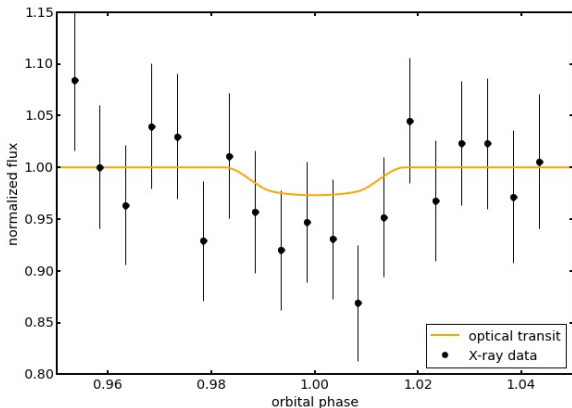
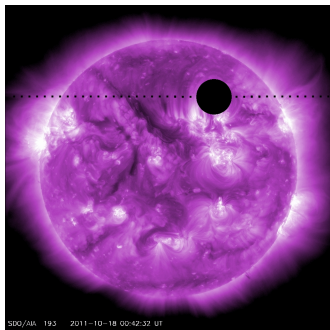


picture credit: NASA, modified by K.P.

X-ray transits (hot Jupiter HD 189733b)

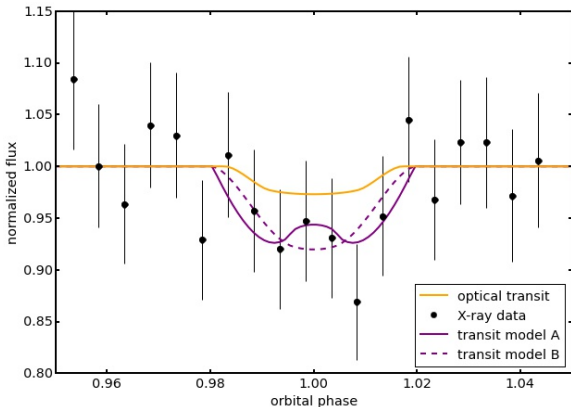
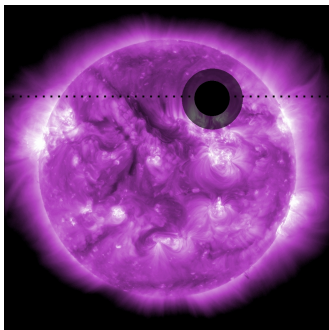


X-ray transits (hot Jupiter HD 189733b)



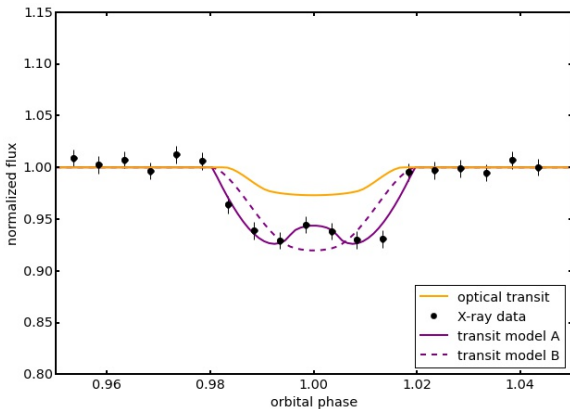
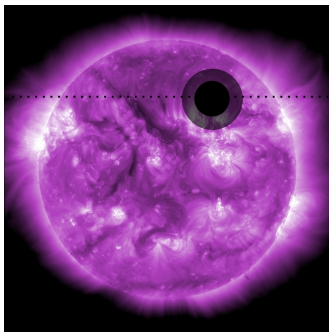
5 Chandra observations co-added,
20 ks each, 0.2-2 keV
Poppenhaeger et al., ApJ 2013

X-ray transits (hot Jupiter HD 189733b)



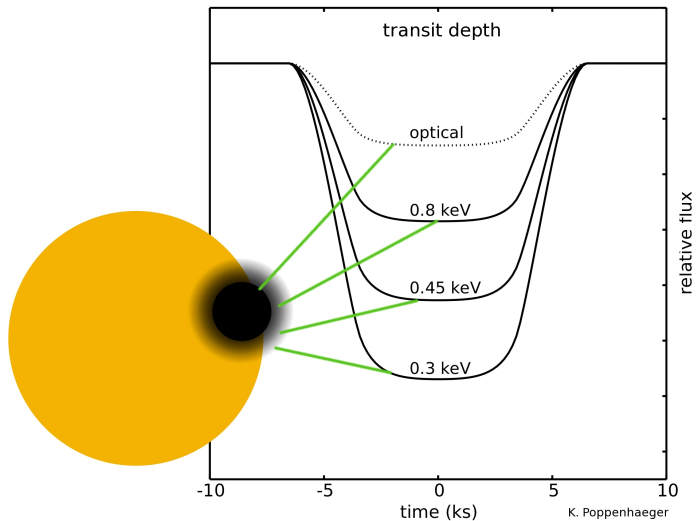
5 Chandra observations co-added,
20 ks each, 0.2-2 keV
Poppenhaeger et al., ApJ 2013

X-ray transits - X-ray Surveyor

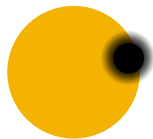


5 observations with X-ray Surveyor,
co-added

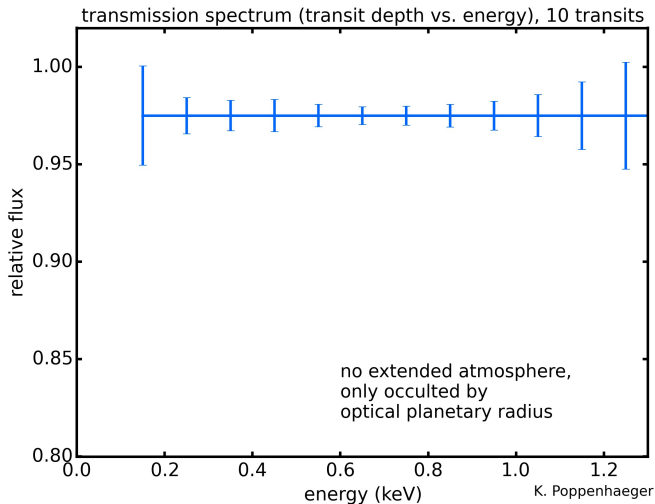
Different altitudes probed with X-rays



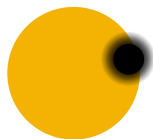
X-ray transmission spectrum of exoplanet atmosphere



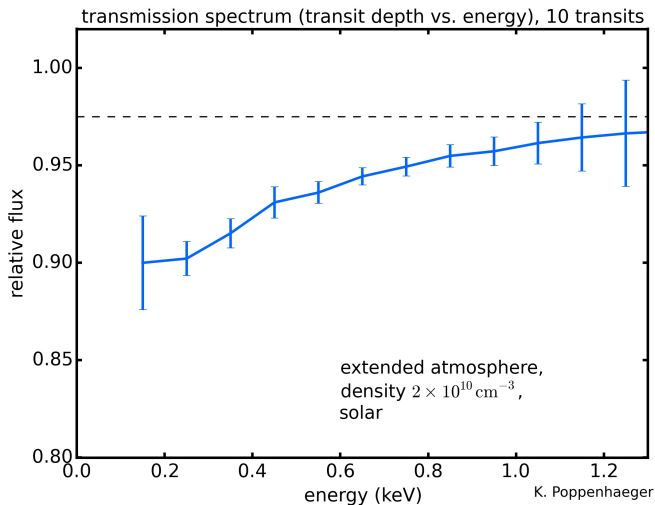
Hot Jupiter,
 10×30 ks



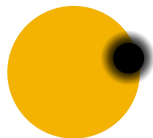
X-ray transmission spectrum of exoplanet atmosphere



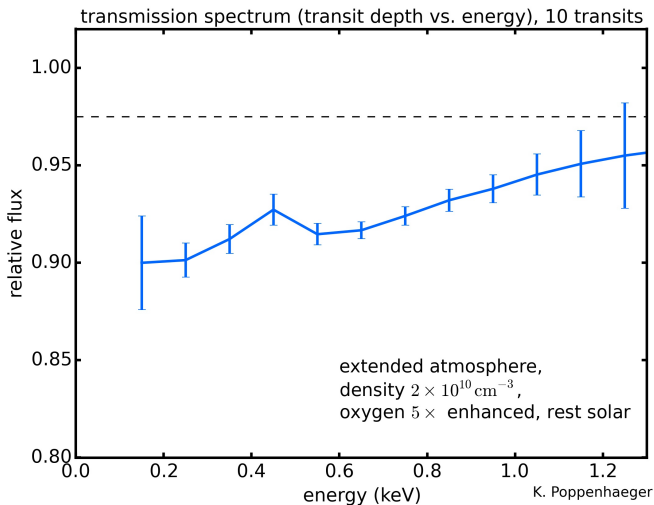
Hot Jupiter,
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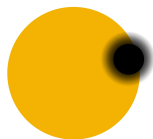
X-ray transmission spectrum of exoplanet atmosphere



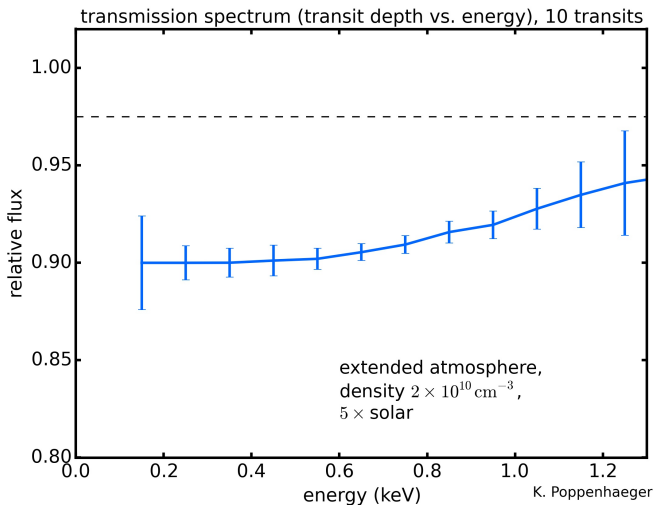
Hot Jupiter,
 10×30 ks



X-ray transmission spectrum of exoplanet atmosphere



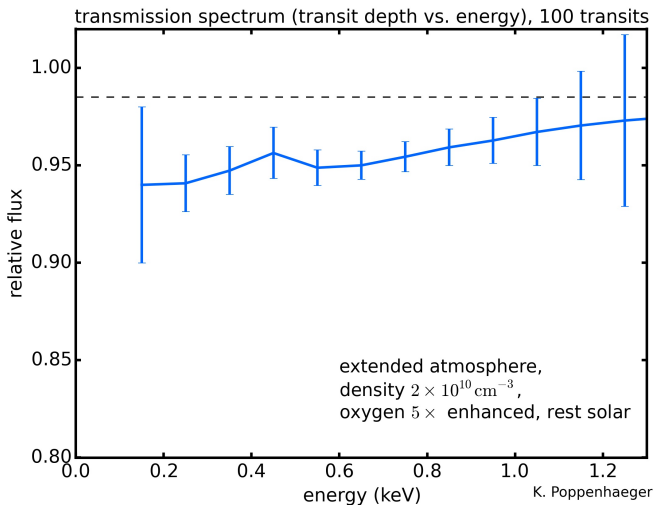
Hot Jupiter,
 10×30 ks



X-ray transmission spectrum of exoplanet atmosphere



Superearth
around M
dwarf,
 100×20 ks



Exoplanets in habitable zones around M dwarfs

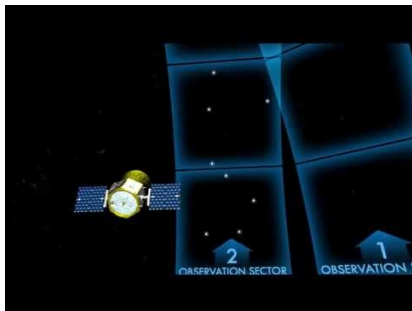


image credit: MIT

TESS all-sky exoplanet search:
ca. **60** detections of **Earth-sized planets in habitable zones**
expected, mostly around M dwarfs.

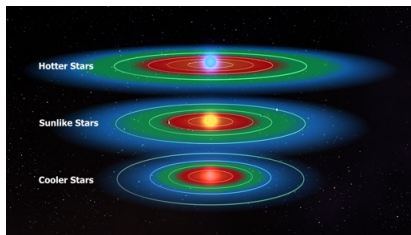
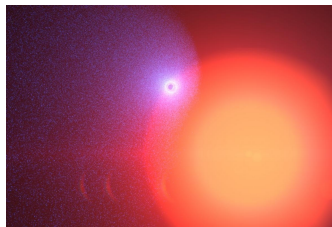


image credit: Kepler Team

Habitable zones close to host star for M dwarfs; low bolometric luminosity, but fairly high X-ray luminosity!

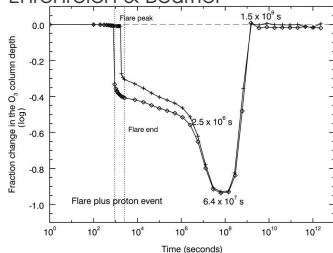
Stellar X-rays & flares: damage to exoplanet atmospheres

- ▶ High X-ray/UV irradiation: evaporation of atmosphere



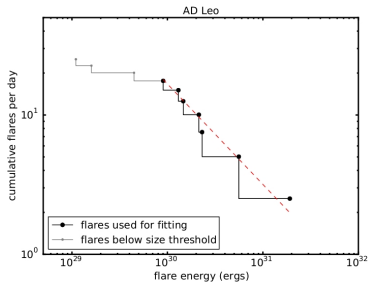
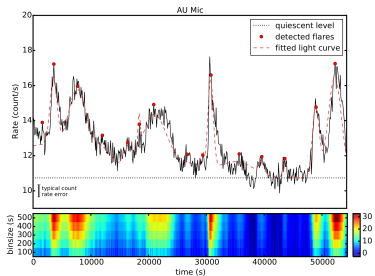
Kulow et al. (2014); illustration:
Ehrenreich & Bourrier

- ▶ Large flares: 90% ozone depletion for several years



Segura et al. (2010)

Big X-ray flares: common among low-mass stars



flares big enough to cause
ozone depletion for ~ 5 years in
habitable zone

every ~ 100 days!



Exoplanets in habitable zones around M dwarfs

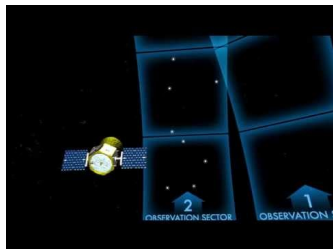


image credit: MIT

TESS all-sky exoplanet search: ca. 60 detections of Earth-sized planets in habitable zones expected, mostly around M dwarfs.

typical distance: $\lesssim 80$ pc

baseline luminosity: $L_X \gtrsim 3 \times 10^{26}$ erg/s

ca. 30% of host stars have stellar companions \rightarrow spatial resolution

Chandra: ca. 200 ks per target, 12 Msec for all

Exoplanets in habitable zones around M dwarfs

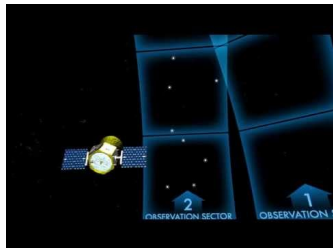


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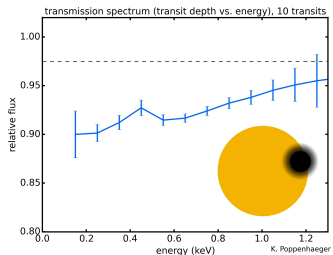
Chandra: ca. 200 ks per target, 12 Msec for all

Detectable in 2 ks with X-ray Surveyor

X-ray detect host star of every Earth-like habitable zone planet in ~ 120 ks!

Big questions - X-ray Surveyor

- ▶ How diverse are exoplanet atmospheres?



- ▶ Which exoplanets have the potential to host life?

... Which (exo)planets do host life?

