



---

# Transit Spectroscopy of Exoplanets

Uwe Wolter  
Hamburger Sternwarte

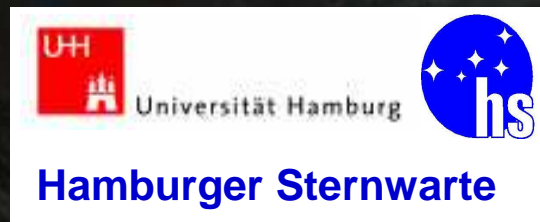
ESO Santiago  
16 August 2011

# Transit Spectroscopy of Exoplanets

M. Ammler v. Eiff (Göttingen)  
Stefan Czesla (HS)  
Carolina v. Essen (HS)  
Moritz Günther (CfA)  
Jürgen Schmitt (HS)  
Sebastian Schröter (HS)

Uwe Wolter

ESO Santiago 16 August 2011



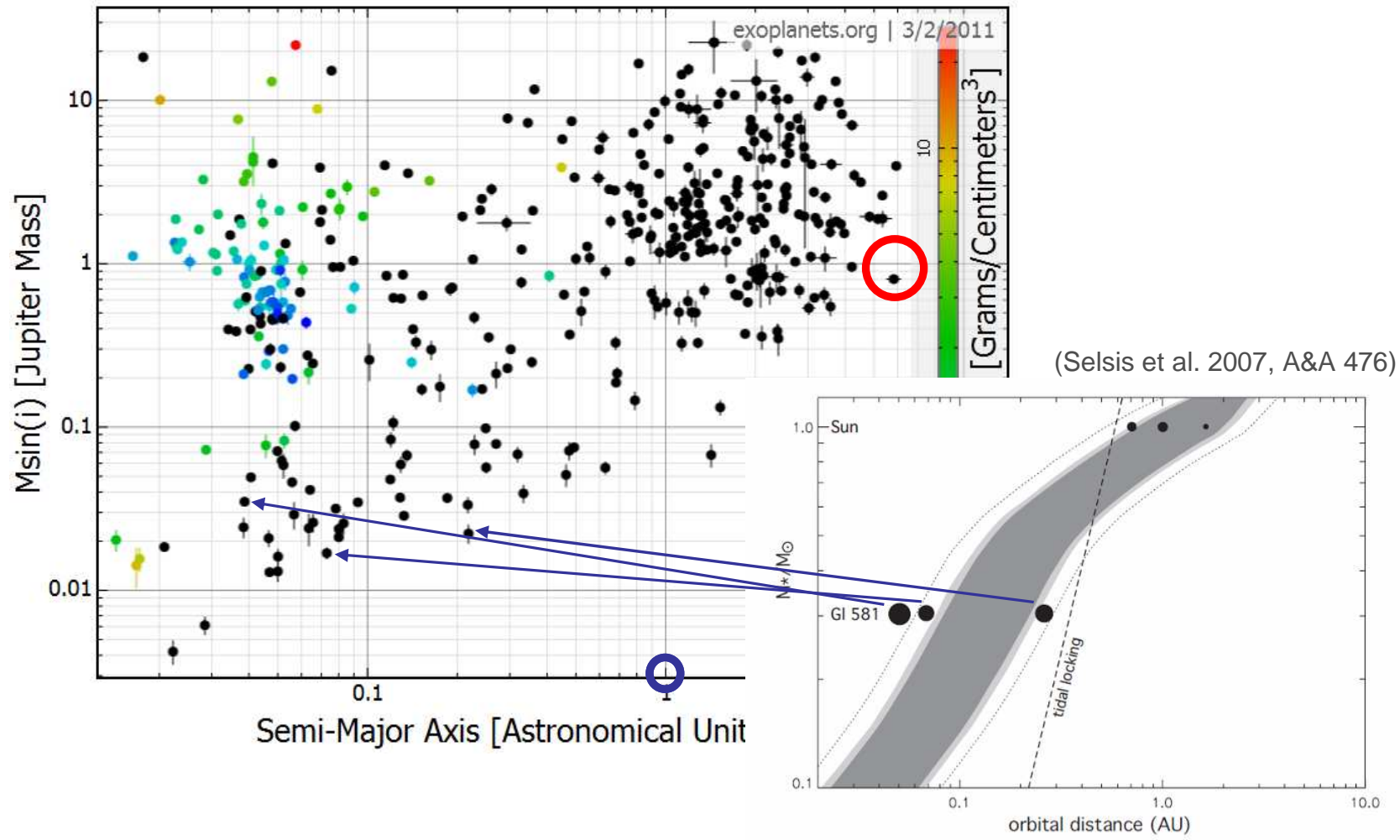
Hamburger Sternwarte



## Outline

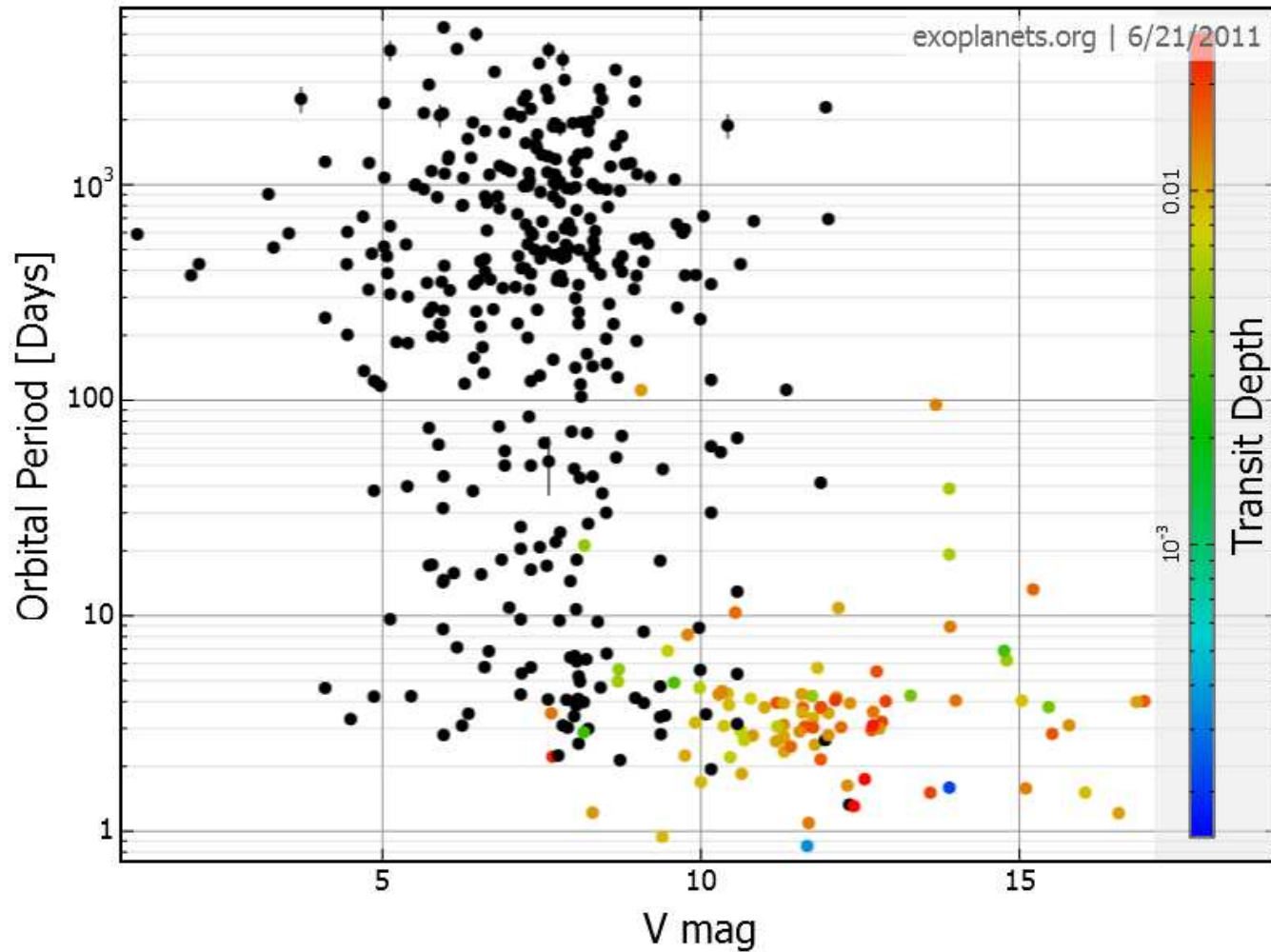
---

- Transiting Exoplanets
- Transit spectroscopy
- CoRoT-2 An extremely active planet host star (*UVES*)
  
- MN Lup and other matters





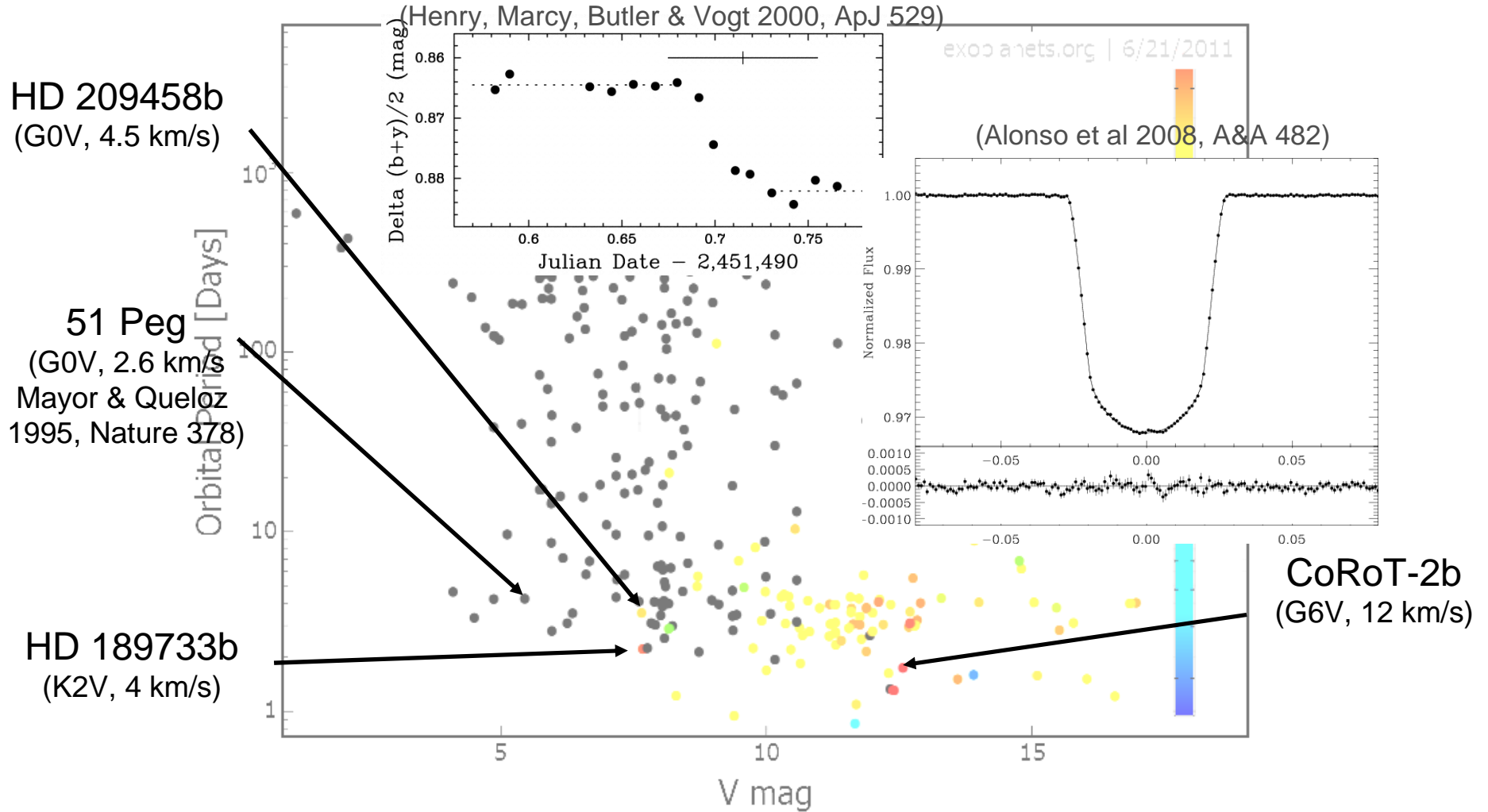
# Transiting Exoplanets



≈ 550 Exoplanets known, ≈ 25 % transiting (exoplanet.eu, June 2011)



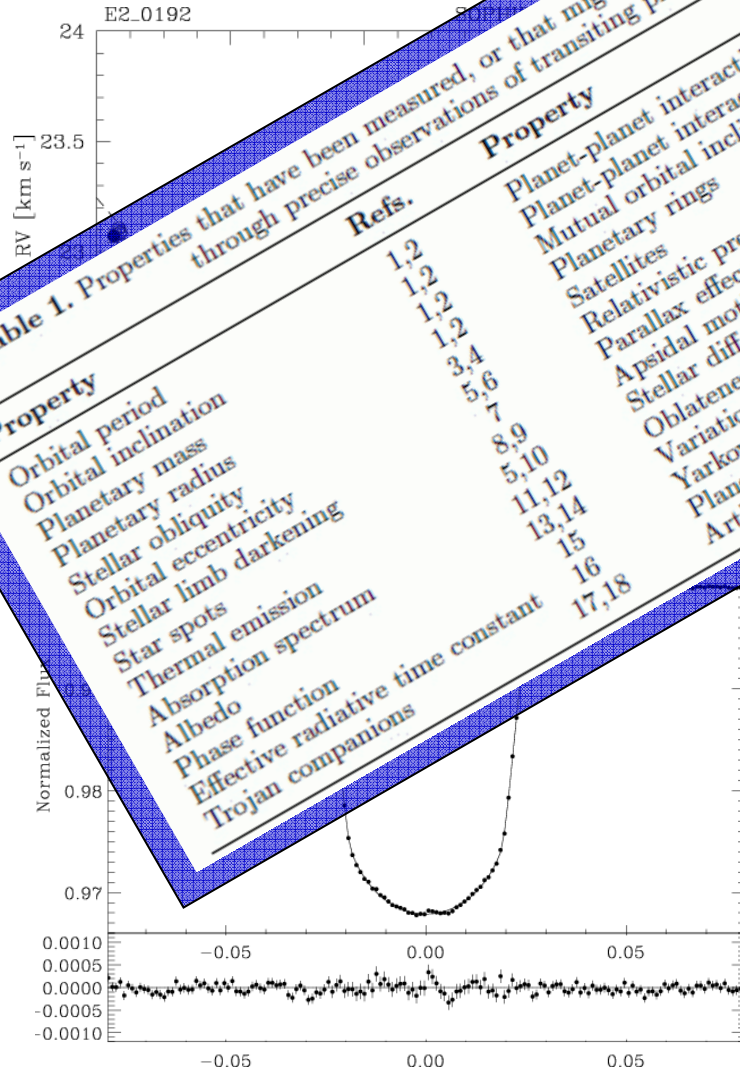
# Hot Jupiters







# Exoplanets



**Table 1. Properties that have been measured, or that might be measured in the future, through precise observations of transiting planets.**

Property	Refs.	Property	Refs.
Orbital period	1,2	Planet-planet interactions (short-term)	19,20
Orbital inclination	1,2,2	Planet-planet interactions (long-term)	21,22
Planetary mass	1,2,2	Mutual orbital inclinations	20,23
Planetary radius	1,3,4	Planetary rings	24,25
Stellar obliquity	5,6,7	Satellites	9,24
Orbital eccentricity	8,9	Relativistic precession	26,27
Stellar limb darkening	5,10	Parallax effects	28, 29
Star spots	11,12	Apsidal motion constant	30
Thermal emission	13,14	Stellar differential rotation	31
Absorption spectrum	15	Oblateness in stellar radius	32,33
Albedo	16	Variations in stellar radius	34
Phase function	17,18	Yarkovsky effect	35
Effective radiative time constant		Planetary wind speed	36
Trojan companions		Artificial planet-sized objects	37

(Winn 2009, IAUS 253)

Radial Velocity ( $v_r$ )  
 $v_r = v_p \sin i$  [M\*]  
 $v_p = \sqrt{GM_*/a}$   
 $e \cos \omega$  (and  $\sin \omega$ )

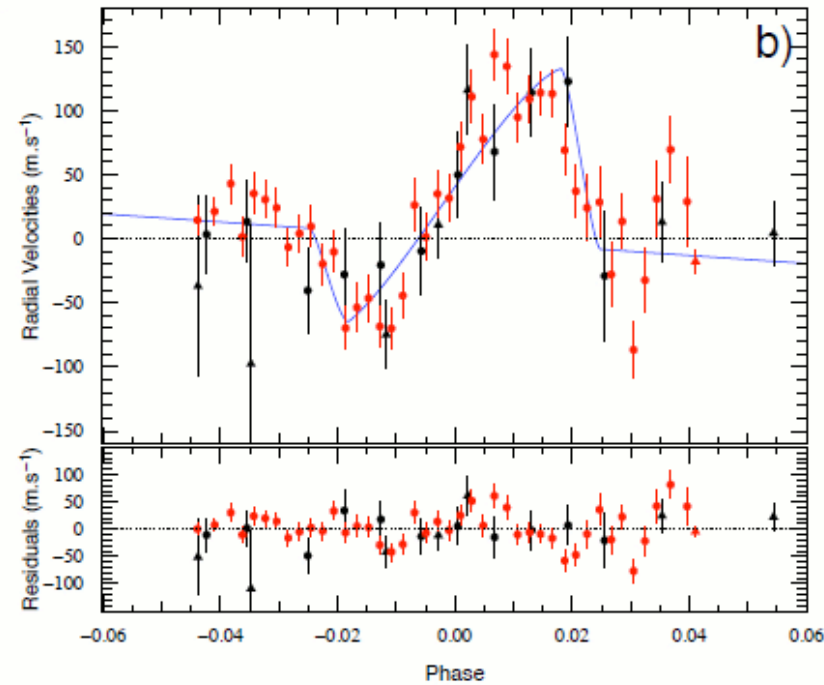
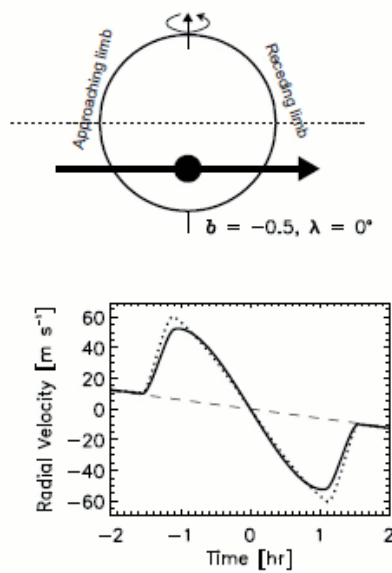
## Transit lightcurve

- $R_p / R_*$
- $a / R_*$
- $i$  [ $R_*$ ]
- $(u+ u-)$

(Alonso et al. 2008, A&A TBD, Bouchy et al. 2008, A&A TBD)

## Rossiter – Mc Laughlin Effect

(Schlesinger 1910, Rossiter 1924, Mc Laughlin 1924)



### Transit RV curve

- $\lambda$
- $i [R_*]$
- $(u+ u-)$

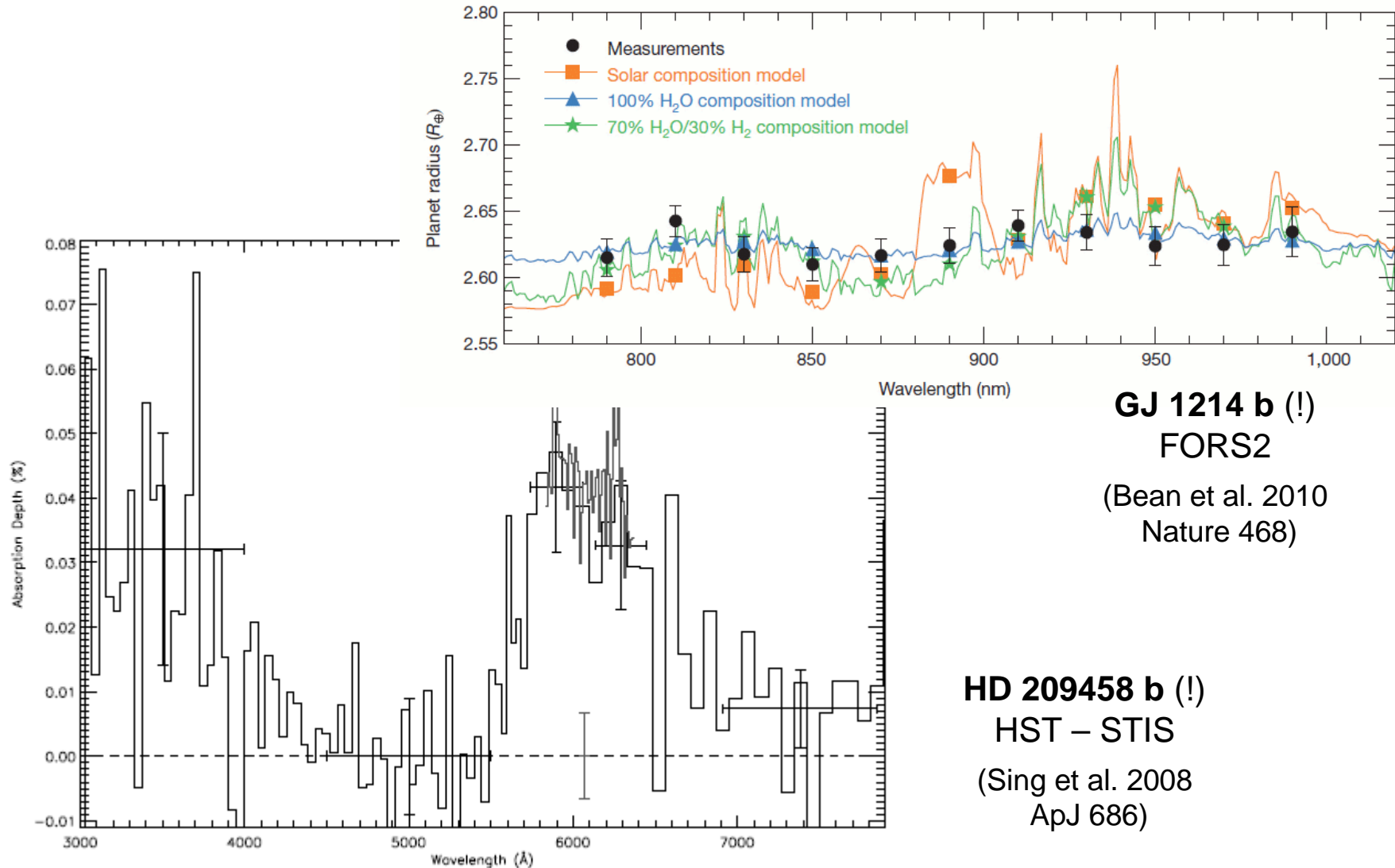
### Retrograde planetary orbits !

(WASP-17b, Triaud et al. 2010, A&A 524)



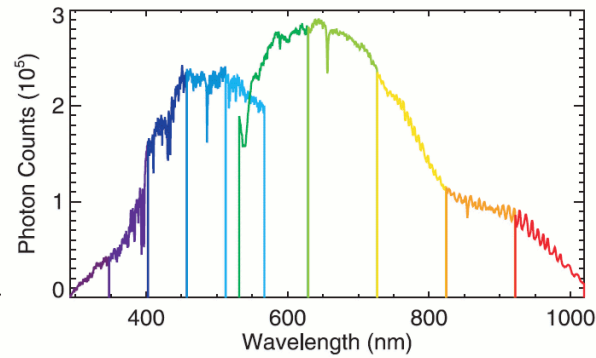
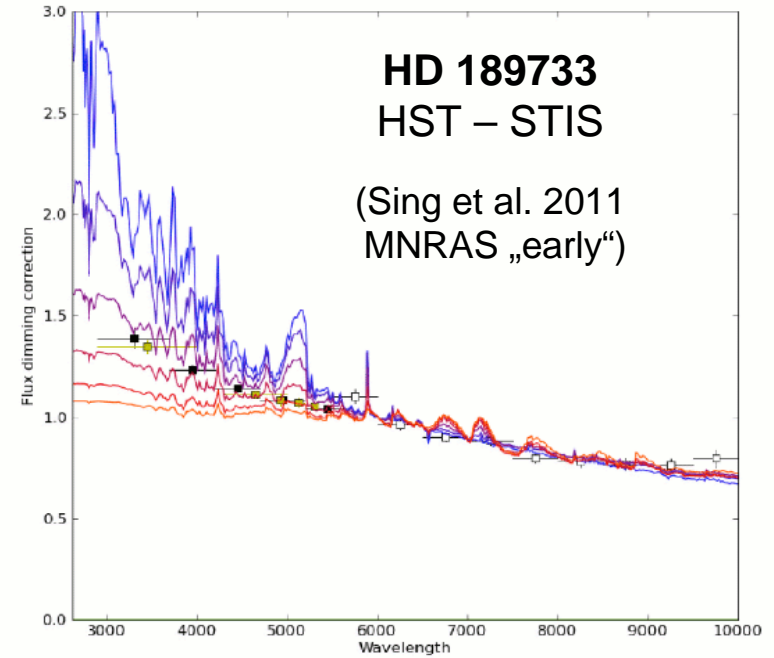
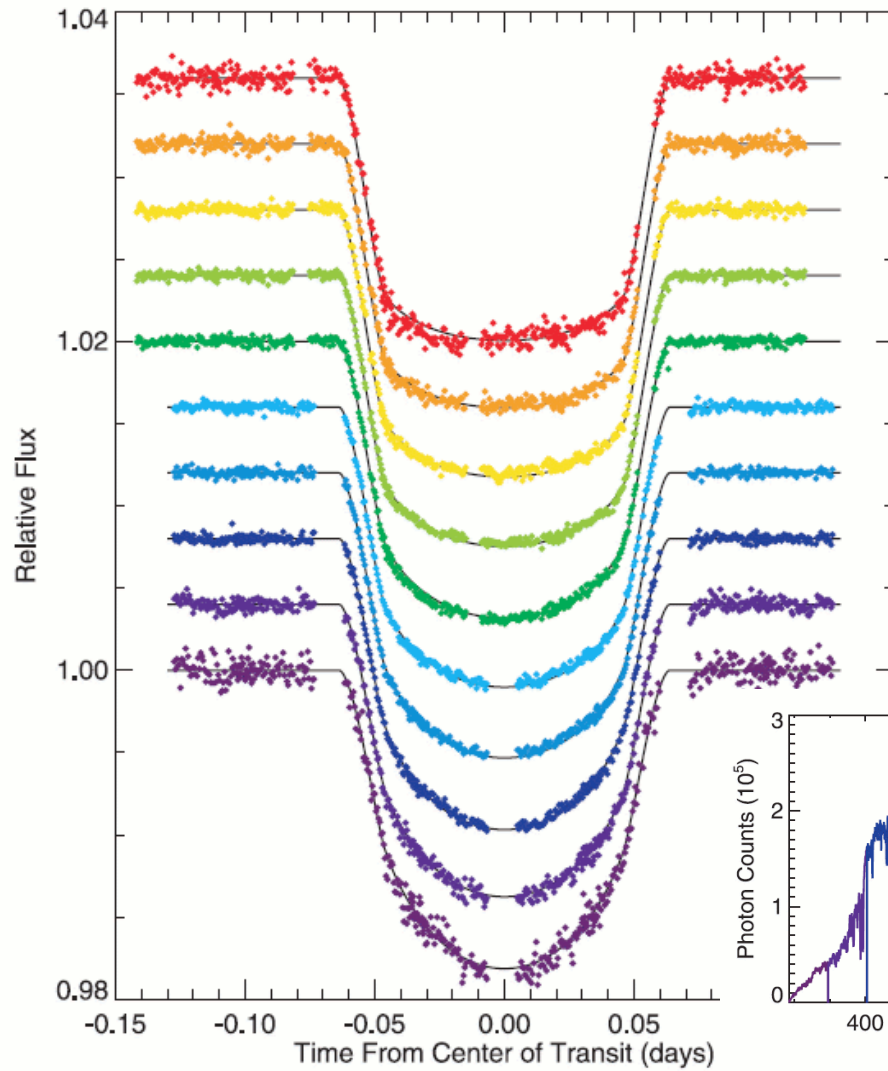


# Transit spectroscopy II - Planetary atmospheres





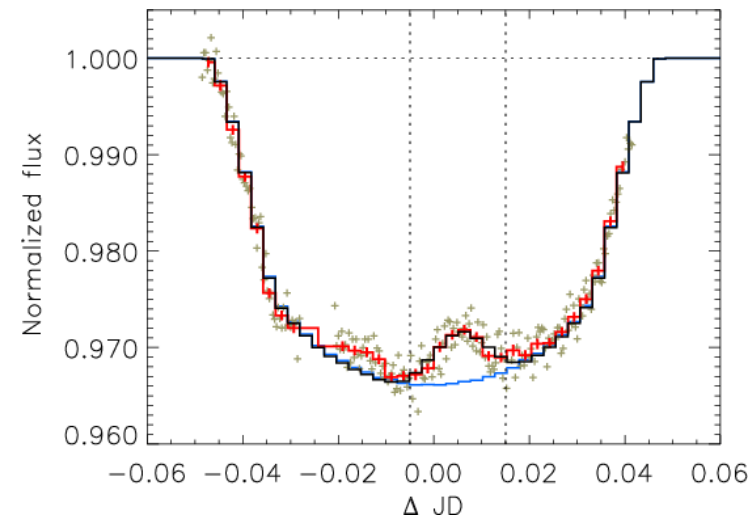
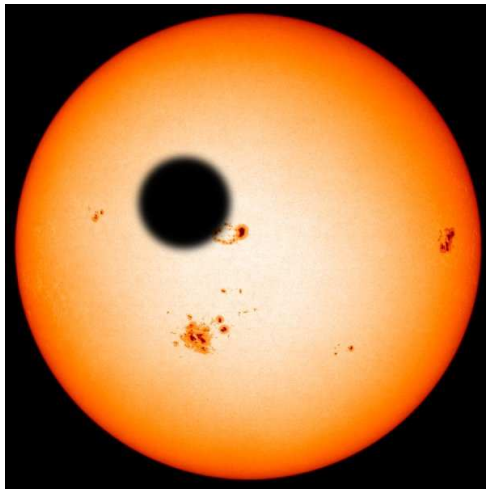
# Transit spectroscopy III - Host star atmospheres



**HD 209458**  
HST – STIS

(Knutson et al. 2007  
ApJ 655)

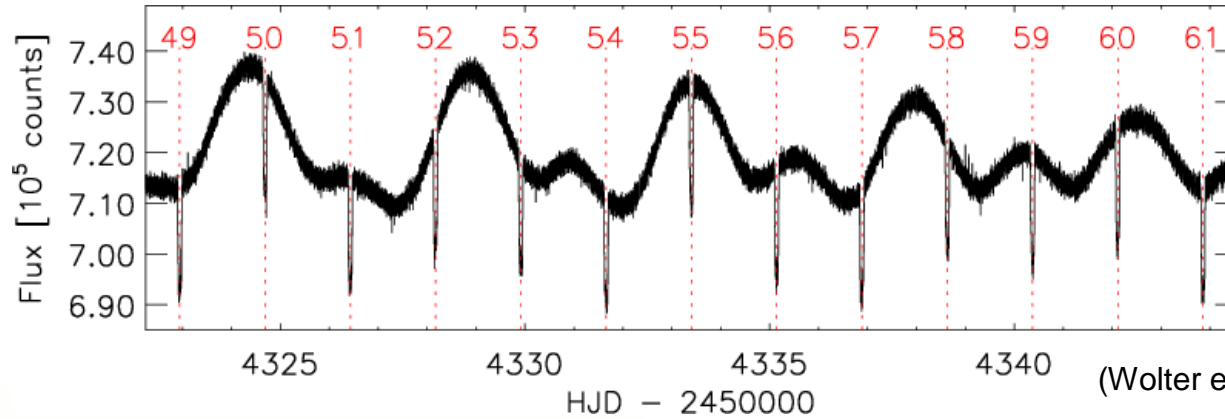
## CoRoT-2A, 2b and 2B



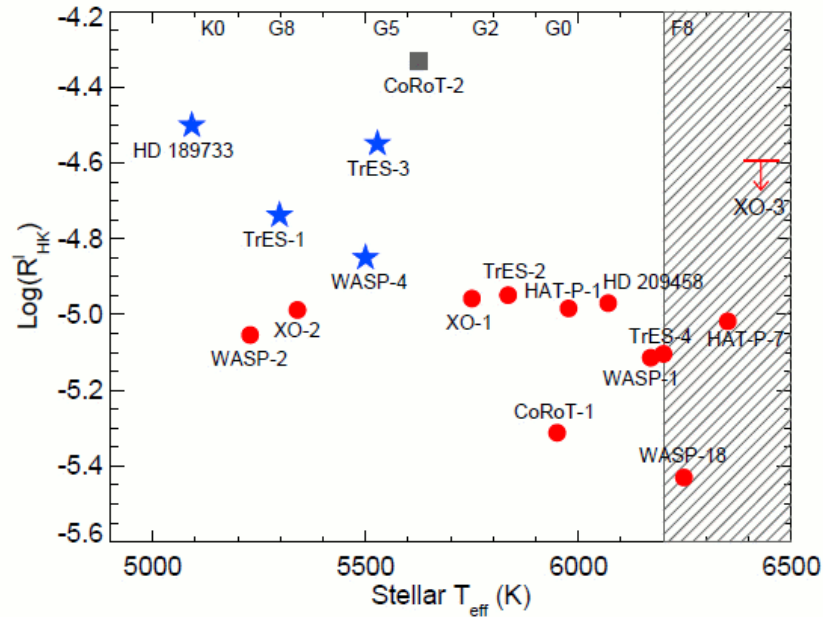
(Wolter et al. 2009, A&A 504)



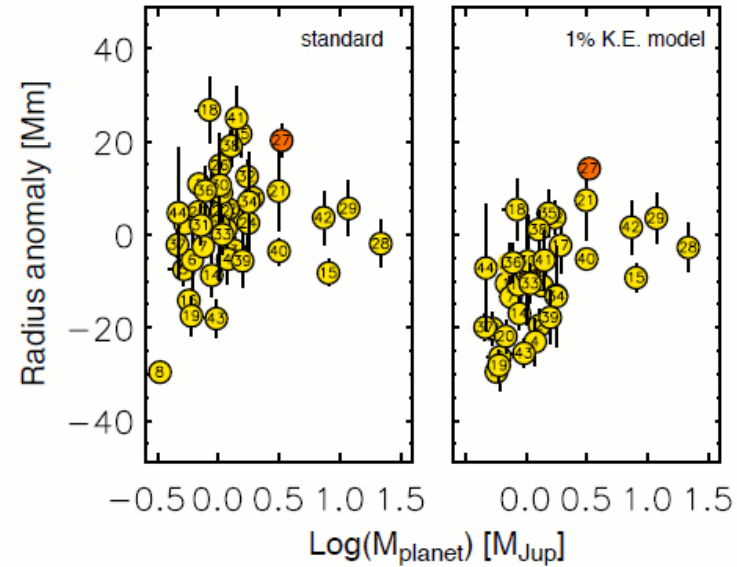
# CoRoT-2 -- What's special ?



(Wolter et al. 2009, A&A 504)



(Knutson et al. 2010, ApJ 720)

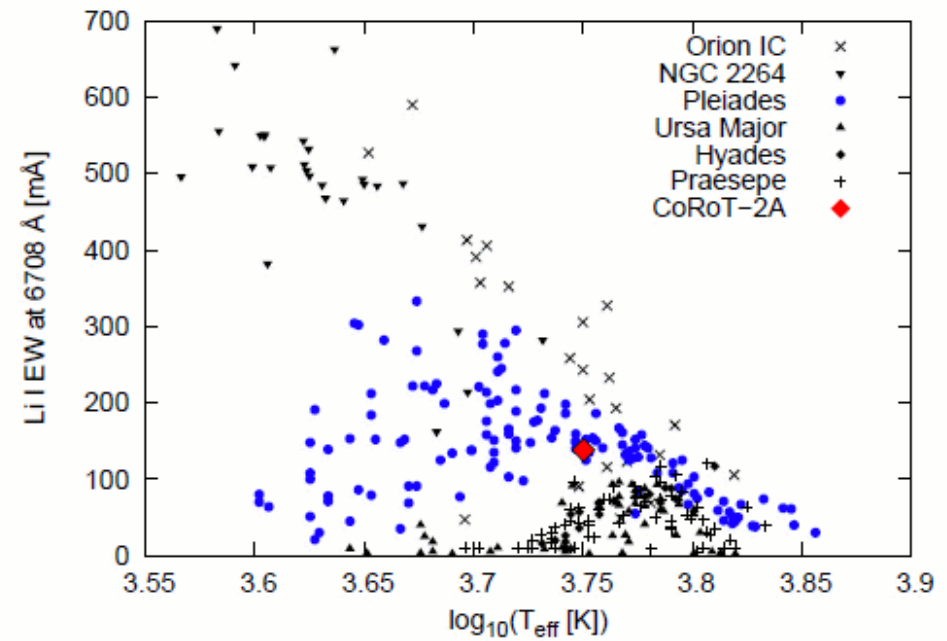
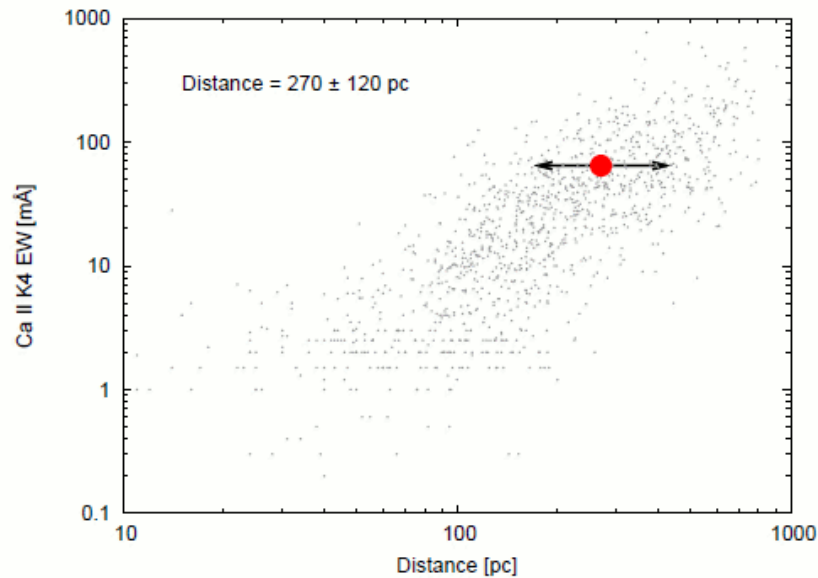
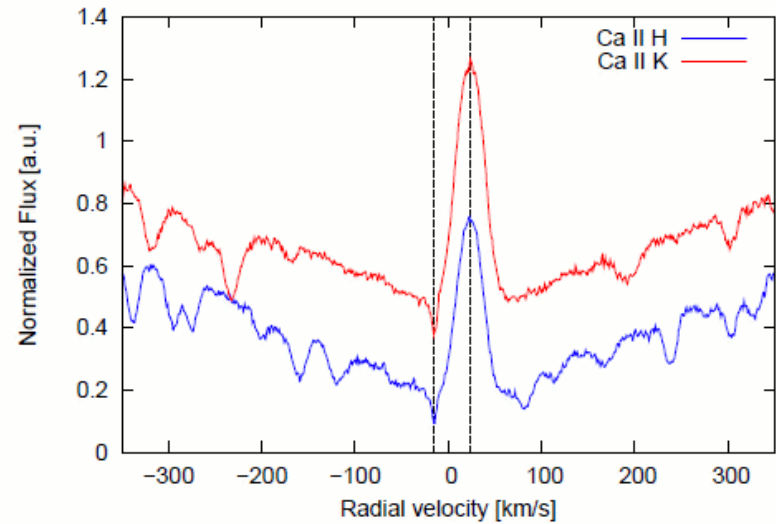


(Guillot & Havel 2011, A&A 527)



# Understanding the host: CoRoT-2A

UVES spectroscopy 2010



Schröter, Czesla, Wolter et al. 2011  
A&A 532

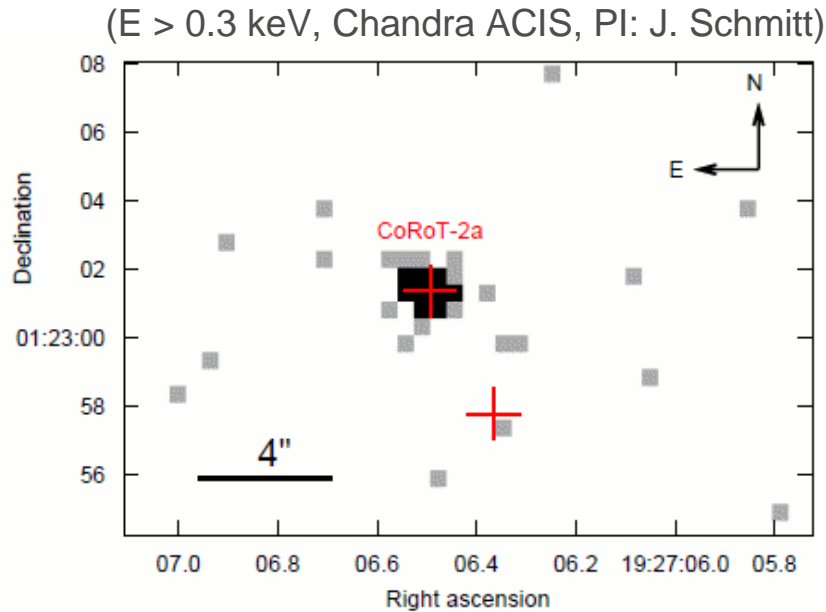
## Corona and companion of CoRoT-2A

Insights from X-rays and optical spectroscopy



# A likely stellar companion: CoRoT-2B

## Serendipitous UVES spectroscopy II



### CoRoT-2A

$L_X \approx (1.9 \pm 1.2) \cdot 10^{29}$  erg/s (at 270 pc)  
( $\approx 100$  solar  $L_X$ ,  $\approx 100000$  Earth' s  $f_X$  for CoRoT-2b)

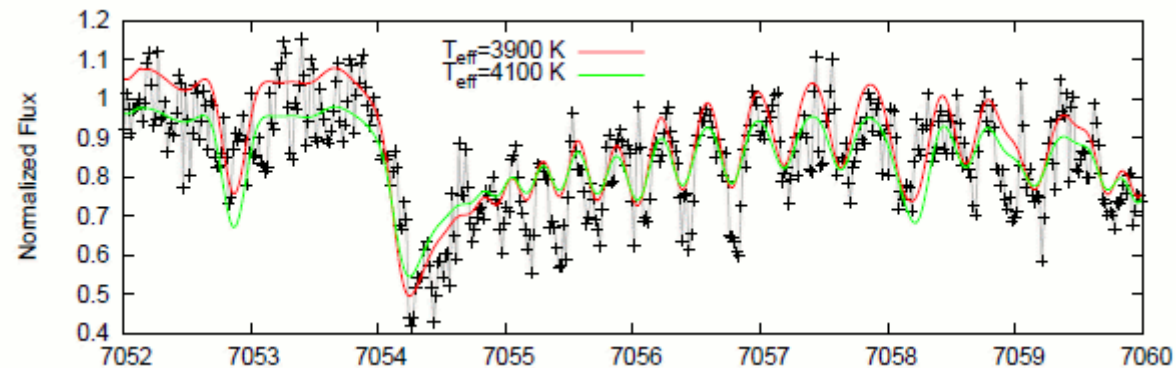
### CoRoT-2B

$L_X < 10^{27}$  erg/s

$23.9 \pm 0.4$  km/s  
(compared to  $23.25 \pm 0.01$  km/s)

$T_{\text{eff}} = 4000 \pm 100$  K  $\log g \approx 4.7$   
(i.e. spectral type  $\approx$  K9 V)

Schröter et al. 2011  
A&A 532

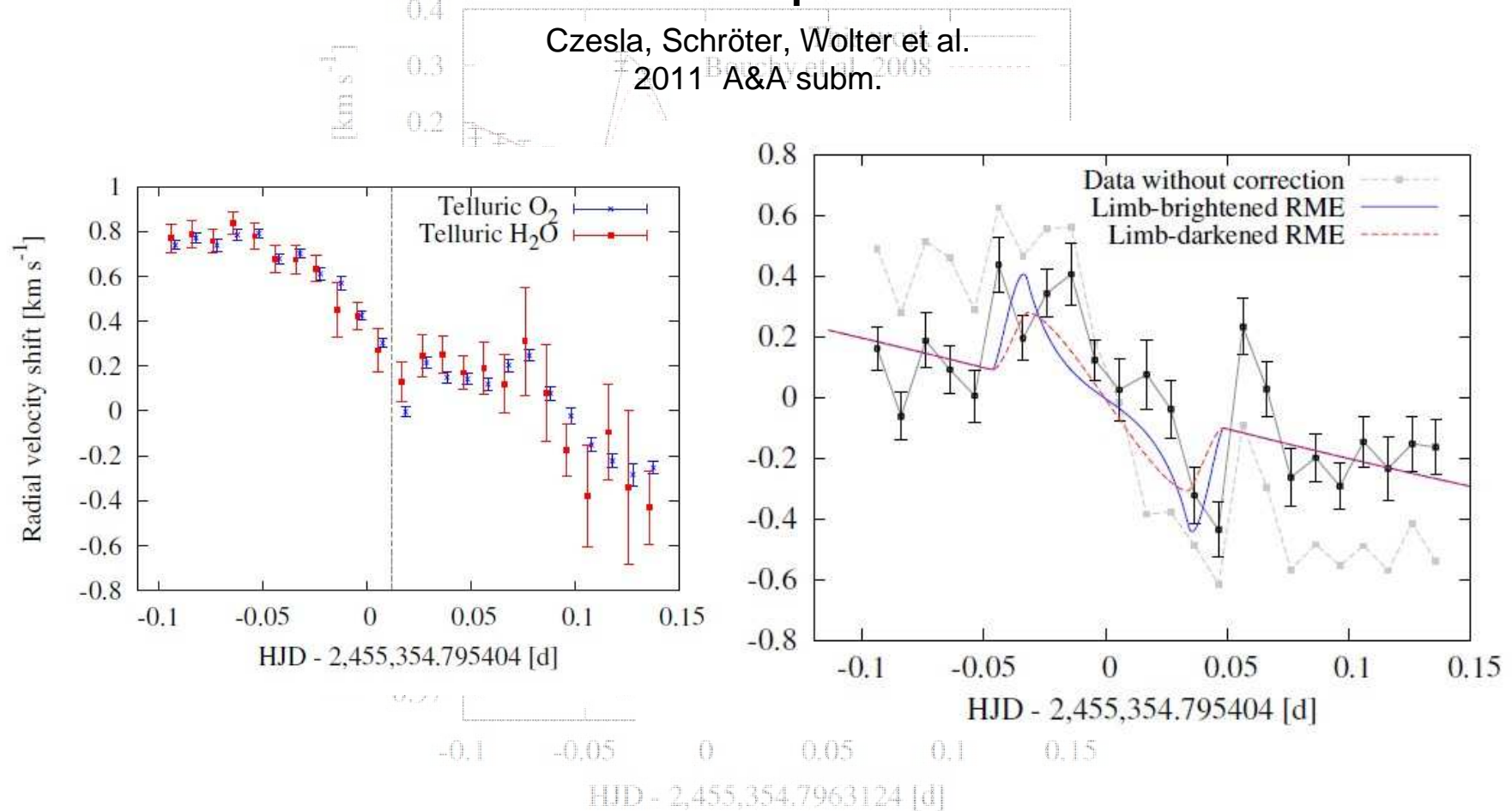




# Scanning the host star CoRoT-2A

## UVES spectroscopy of the planetary transit

### First detection of the chromospheric Rossiter McLaughlin effect







## Summary

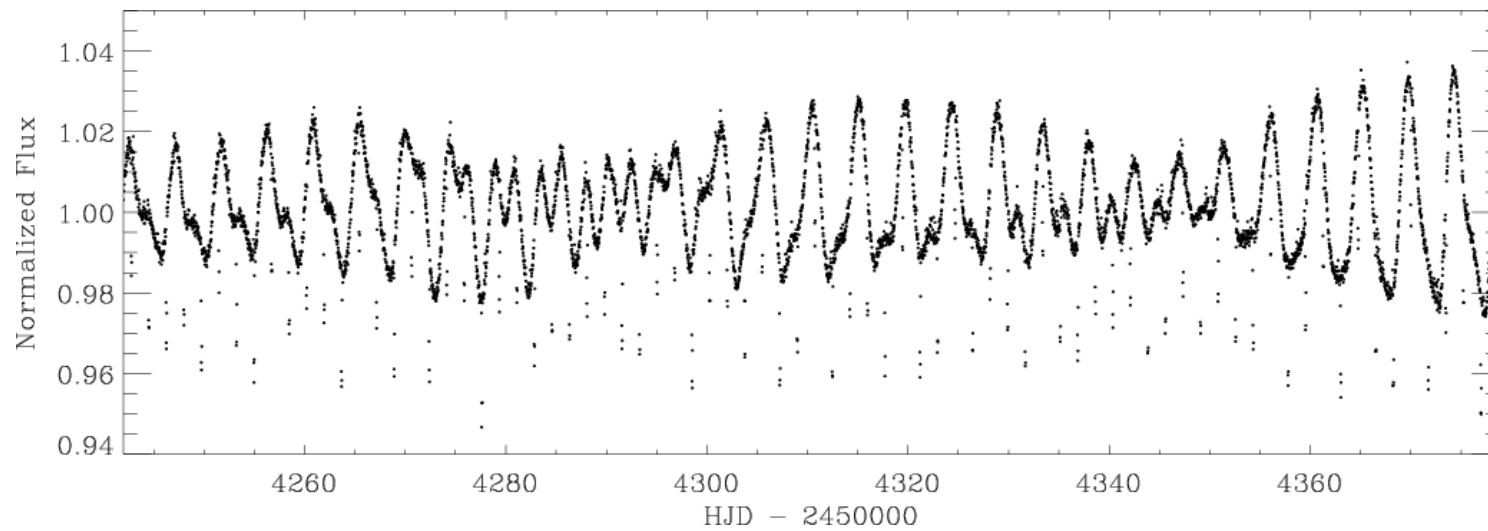
---

- (Transiting) Exoplanets
- Transit spectroscopy
- CoRoT-2 An remarkable & active planet host star
  
- HD 189733 (HST-STIS, Christian Schneider)
- WASP-33 (HET, Carolina v. Essen)
- MN Lup (UVES + XMM, Moritz Günter)



Empty

## TBD Corot-2 PMAS



(Alonso et al. 2008, A&A TBD)