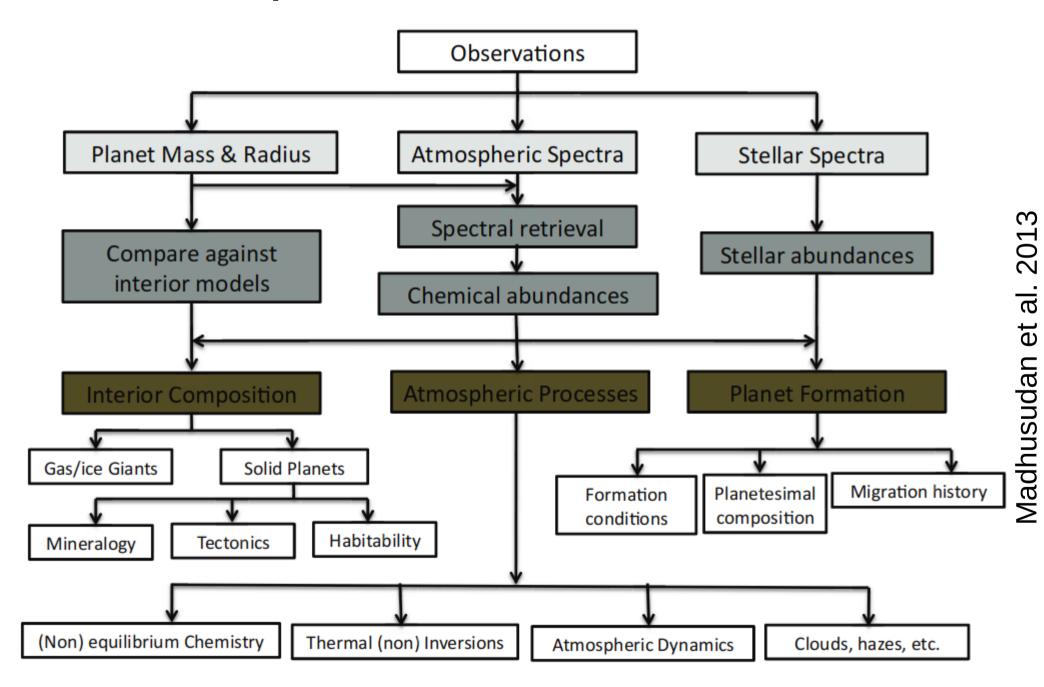
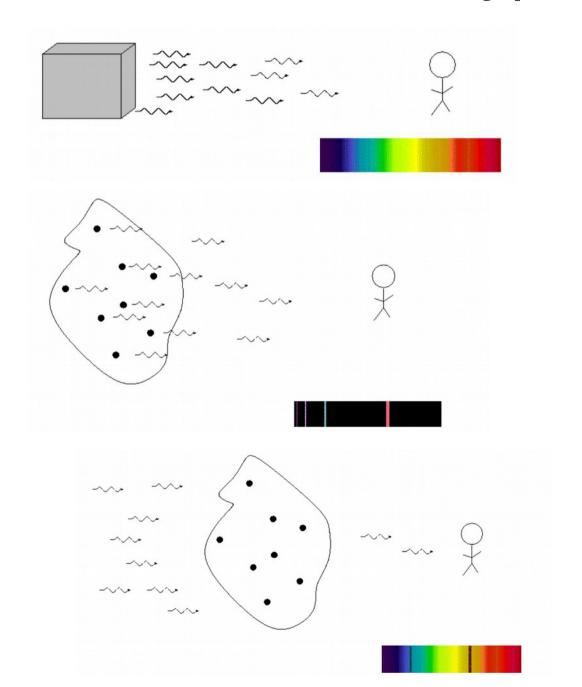
### Exoplanet characterization and evolution

#### Exoplanet characterization



#### Reminder: types of spectra



dense: blackbody

thin, warm/hot: emission lines

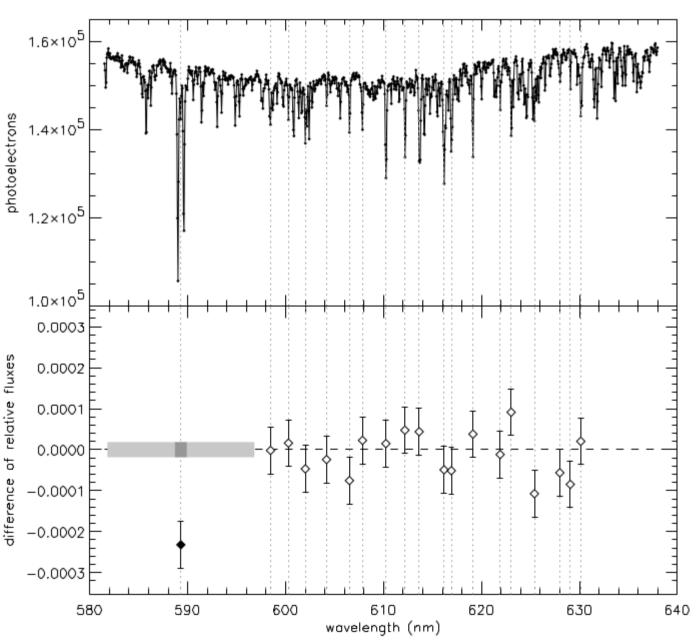
thin, in front of light source: absorption lines

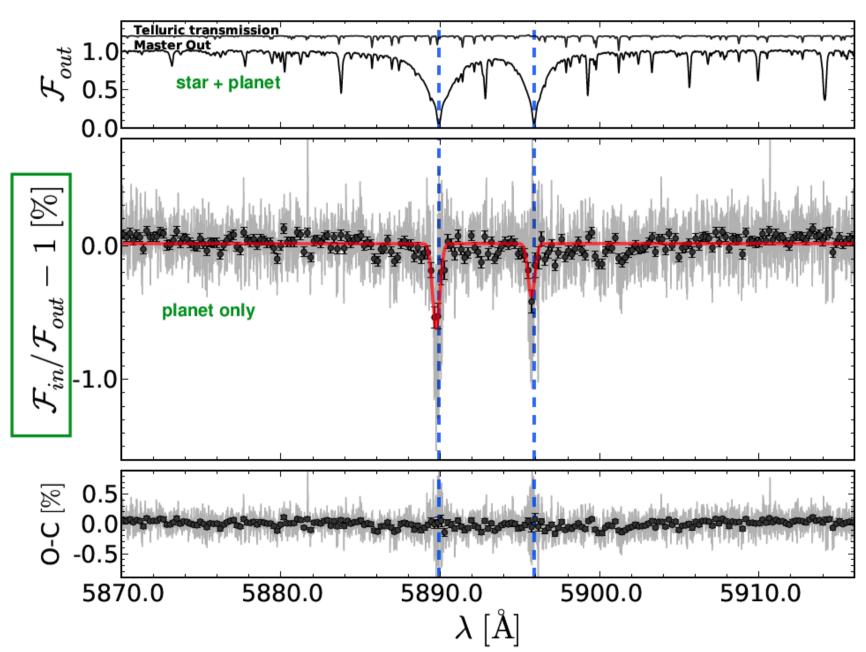
#### Observe:

Spectrum during transit, spectrum out of transit

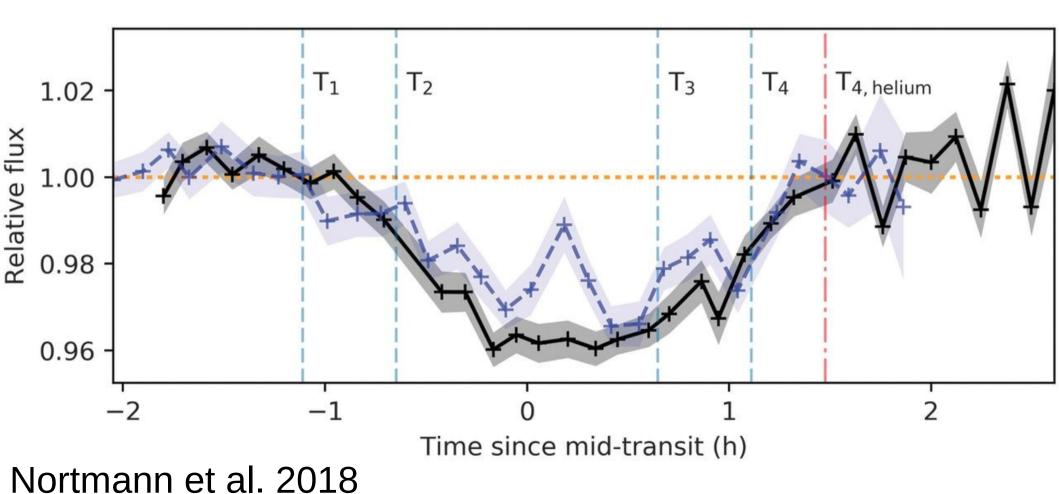
Subtract or divide spectra by each other.

Relative measurement, no absolute flux measurement. But spectral lines corresponding to absorbers in the planet's atmosphere will be deeper.



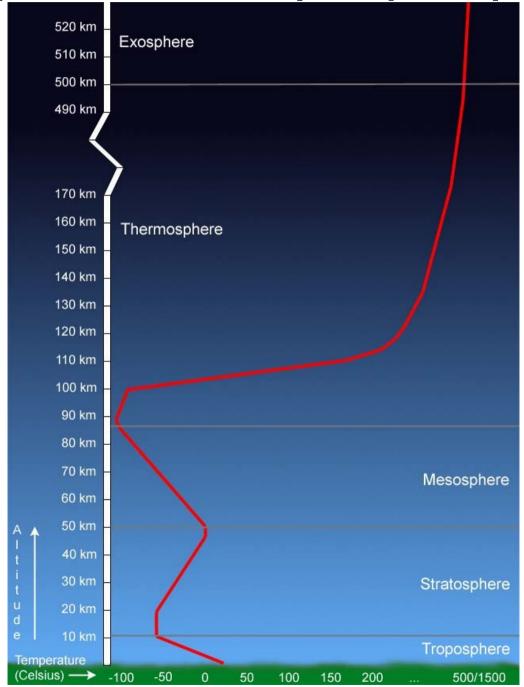


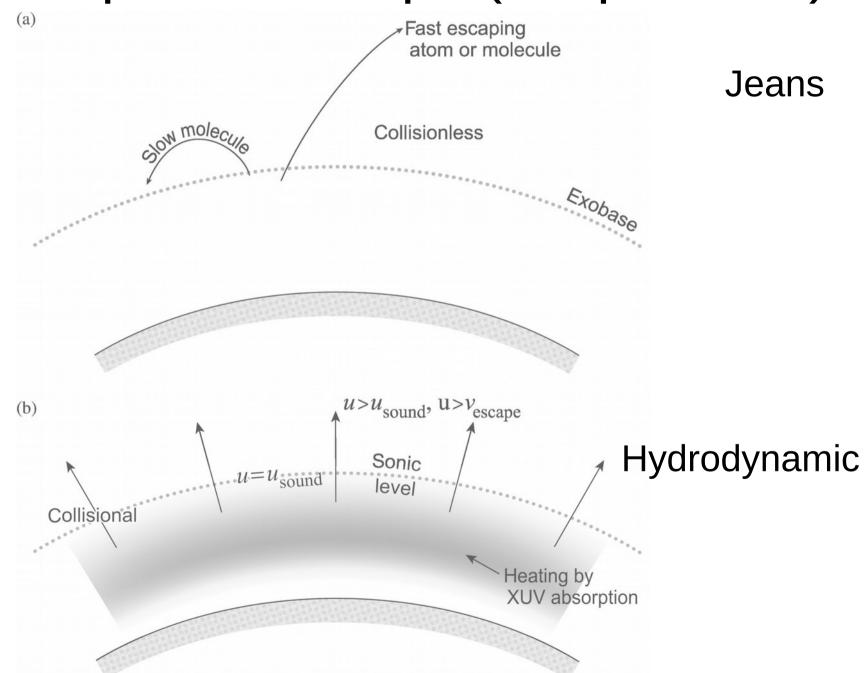
Measures **excess absorption** compared to a spectrally flat ("grey") transit that reduces the flux by the same fraction everywhere in the spectrum.

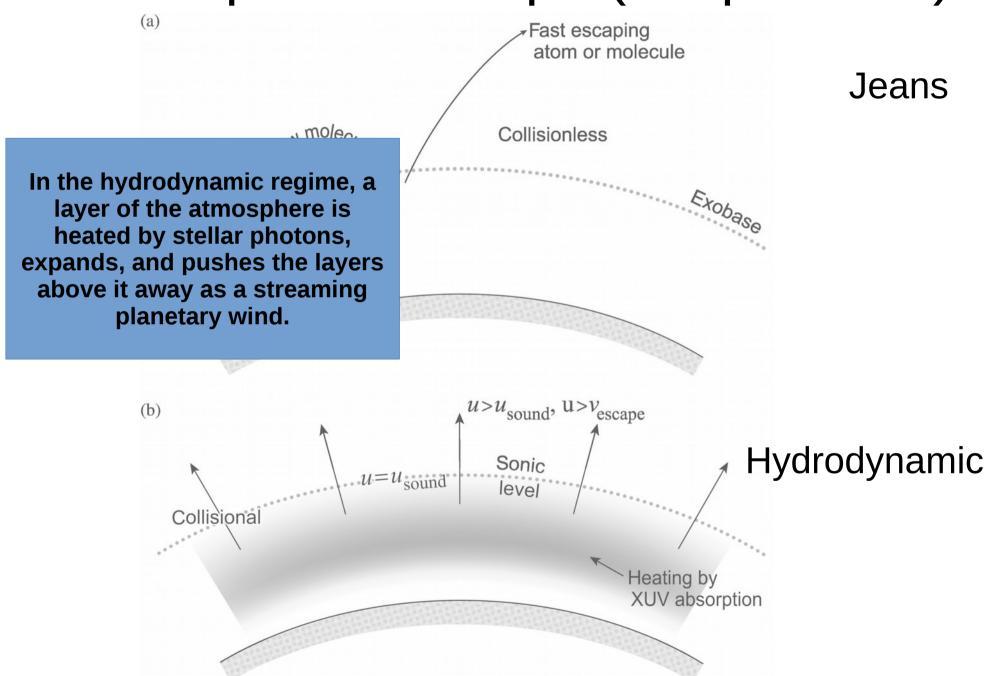


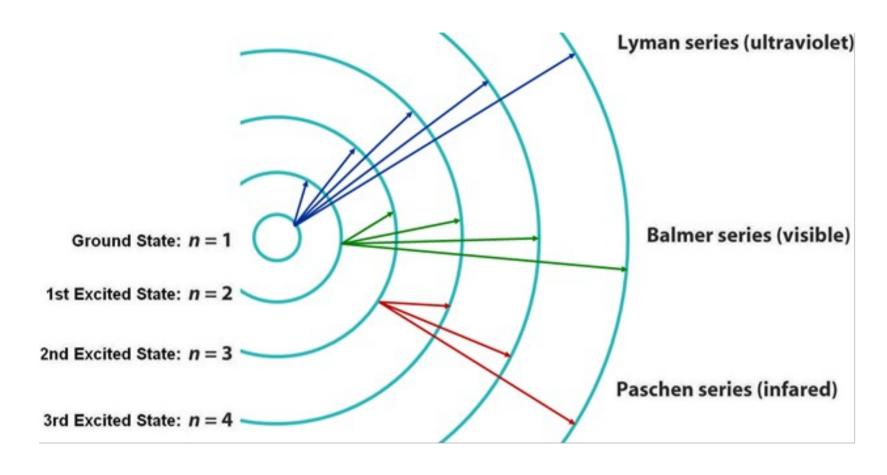
Hot planets with gaseous atmospheres: can they evaporate?

Calculation example: Jeans escape.

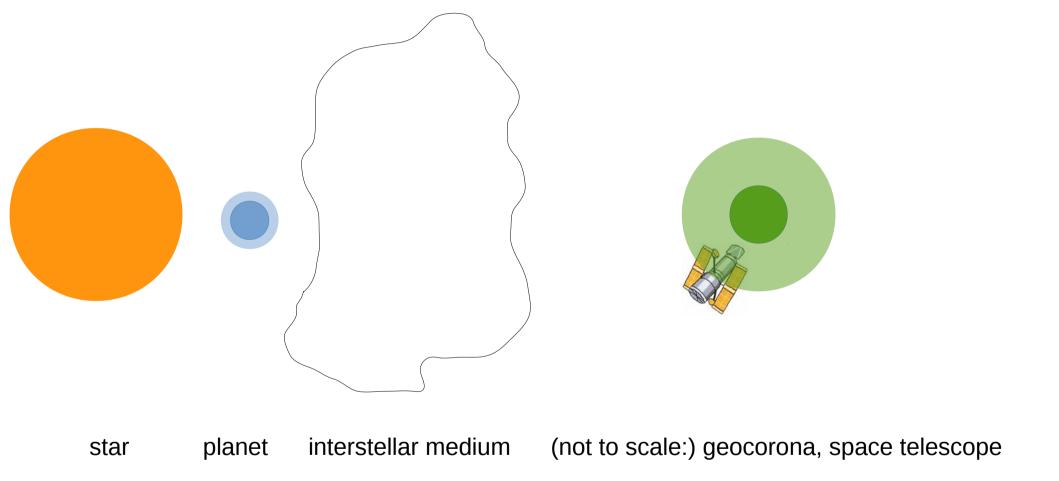


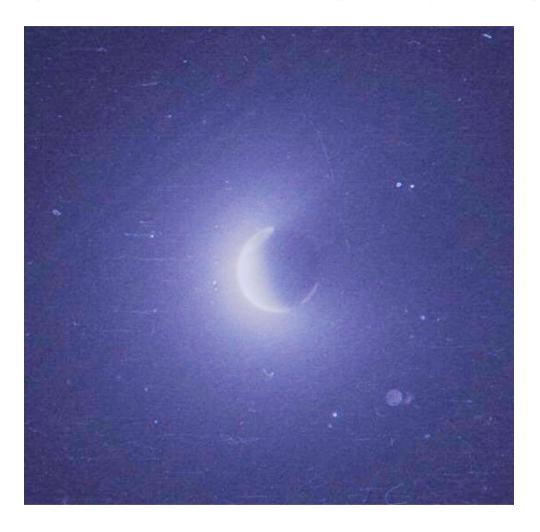






Hydrogen Lyman-alpha line: 1216 Angstrom (121.6 nm), UV





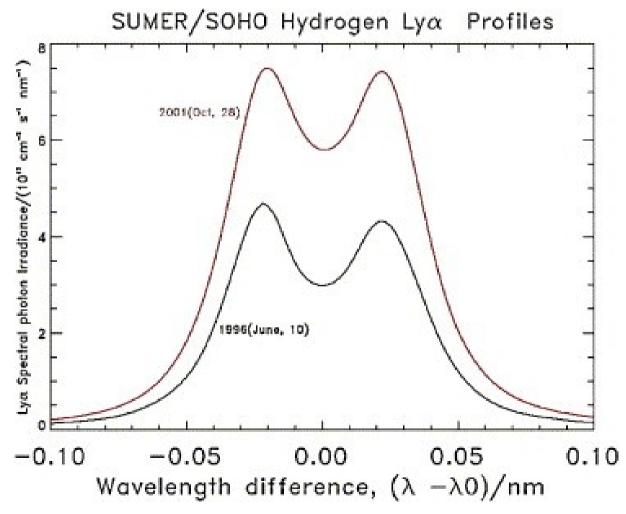
Apollo UV image of earth: geocorona Hubble orbit (height ca. 500 km) within geocorona

What should a hydrogen Ly-alpha transit of a planet look like?

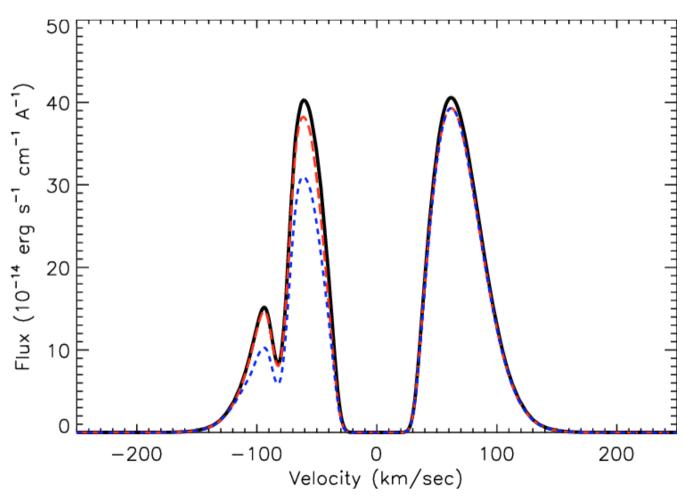
- stellar line profile
- absorption by planet
- absorption by ISM (hydrogen and deuterium)
- emission of geocorona
- instrumental profile of telescope

Stellar line (take Sun as

example):

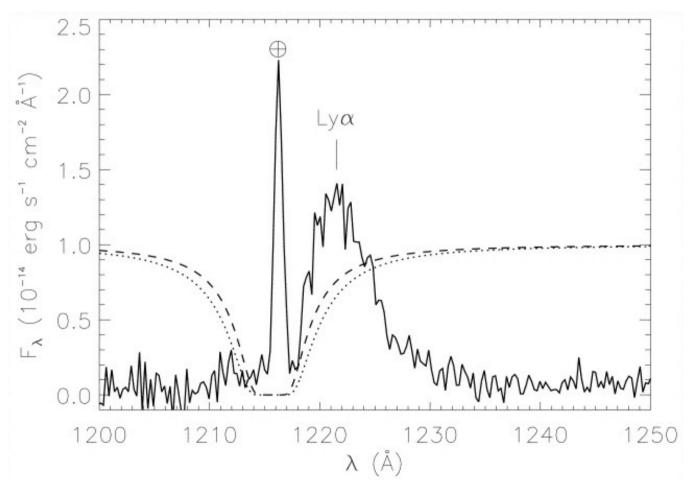


#### ISM absorption:

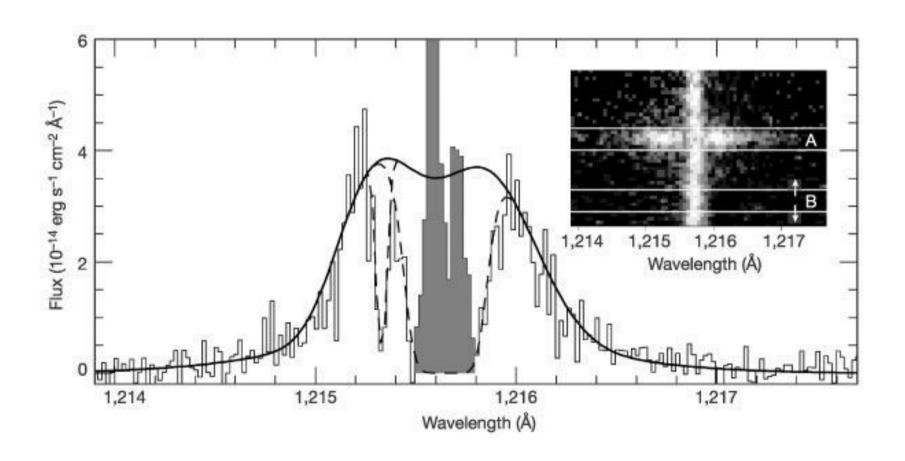


Lecavelier des Etangs et al. 2010

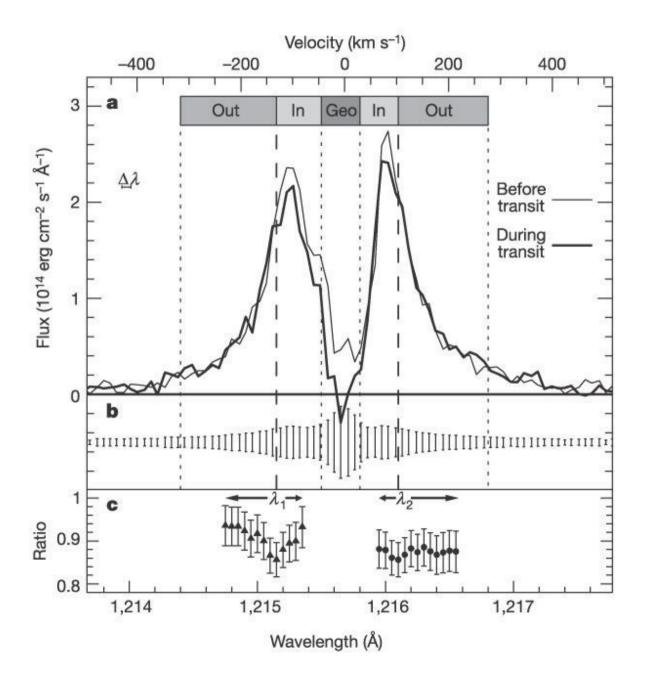
geocoronal Ly-alpha line (narrow):



Hydrogen Ly-alpha transit of Hot Jupiter HD 209458 (Vidal-Madjar et al. 2003):



Hydrogen Ly-alpha transit of Hot Jupiter HD 209458 (Vidal-Madjar et al. 2003):



Can also collect light curves only in relevant parts of line and plot that versus time:

Warm Neptune GJ 436 b, Kulow et al. 2014, Ehrenreich et al. 2015

