

This project has received funding European Union's from the Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Sklodowska-Curie grant agreement no. 860470.



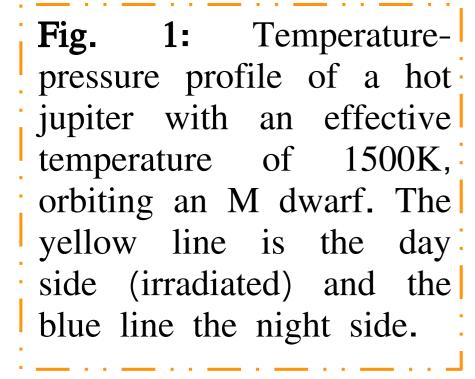


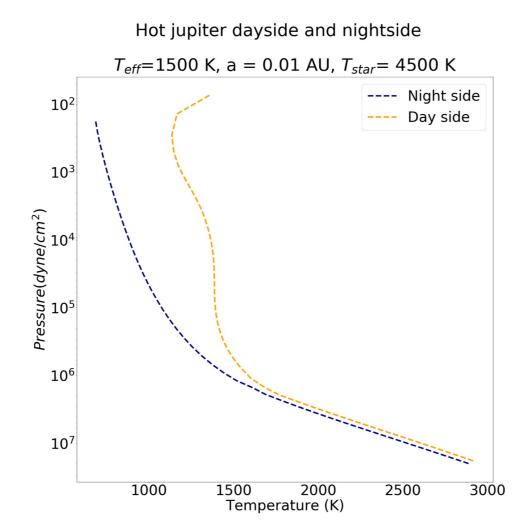
Transmission Spectra of Exoplanets

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Exoplanetary atmospheres' physical and chemical structure are influenced by the irradiation from the host star. The physical and chemical properties can be determined through the transmission spectrum, i.e. the spectrum observed during the transit of the planet in front of its host star. This project aims at modelling the transmission spectrum starting from a physical and chemical model. We start from 1D atmosphere models of an irradiated atmosphere (day side and night side) and combine them to obtain a 2D atmosphere model. Then we propagate the light of the host star in the atmosphere in order to calculate the spectrum. The complete model will be able to compute transmission spectra of different types of exoplanets.





The models

The atmospheric 1D models are computed with the following programs:

- → MARCS code (Gustaffson et al, 2008), a fast, self-consistent 1D radiative transfer code
- → GGchem (Woitke et al, 2017), a fast thermo-chemical equilibrium code

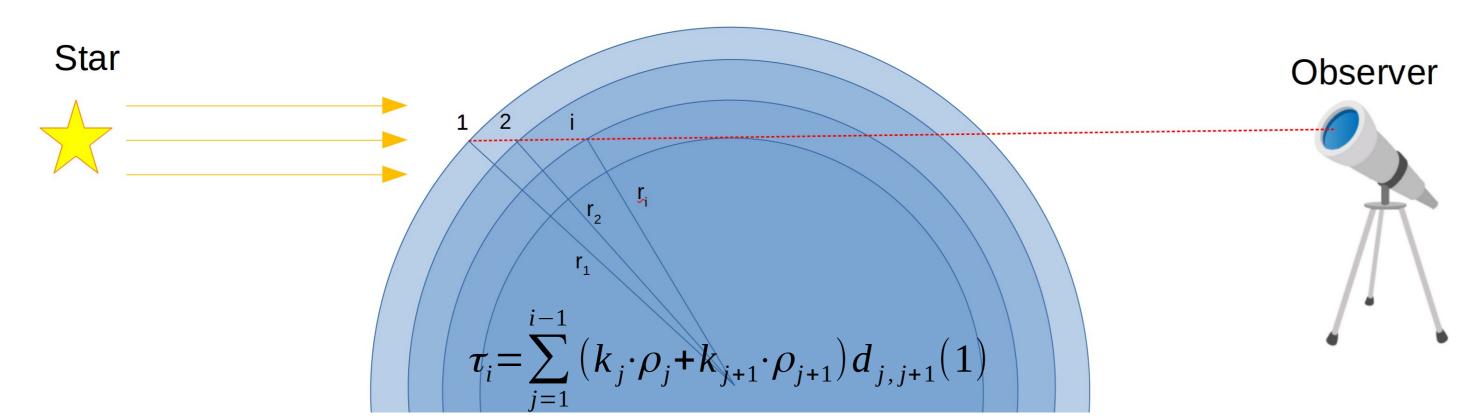
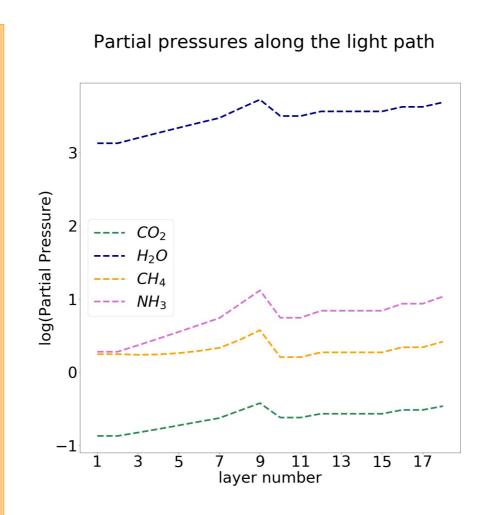


Fig. 2: Visual description of: the transmission geometry. The optical depth along the : red line is computed using eq. 1, where k is the absorption coefficient, p the mass density and d the distance between two grid points along the line

2D grid

combination of N The models gives a 2D grid through which we solve the radiative transfer equation and get the spectrum as seen by the observer – see fig. 2.



Future work

Fig. 3 Preliminary results. Partial pressures

profiles of some selected molecules along

the path of the transmitted light (red dotted

is still a work in This progress.

→ Finish debugging

line in fig.2.)

- → Study different distribution of the irradiated energy on the day side
- → Study the effect of winds on the energy distribution

References:

B. Gustaffson et al (2008), 'A grid of MARCS model atmospheres for late-type stars', A&A, vol 486, 3, 951-970

P. Woitke et al (2018), 'Equilibrium chemistry down to 100 K Impact of silicates and phyllosilicates on carbon/oxygen ratio', A&A, vol 614