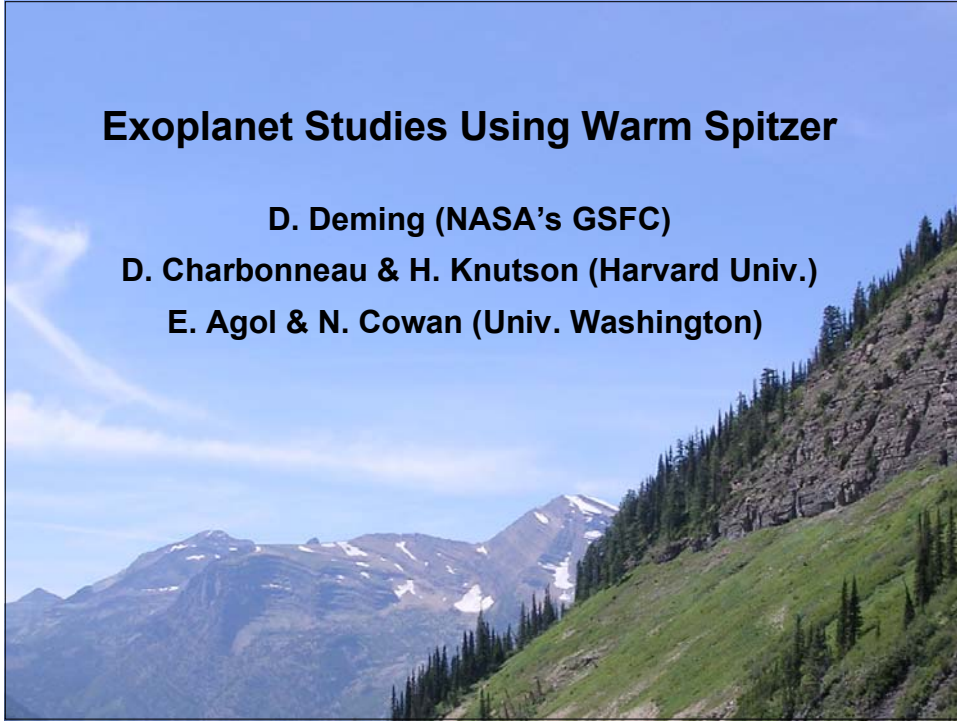


## Exoplanet Studies Using Warm Spitzer

D. Deming (NASA's GSFC)

D. Charbonneau & H. Knutson (Harvard Univ.)

E. Agol & N. Cowan (Univ. Washington)



### Summary of exoplanet science from Cyrogenic Spitzer

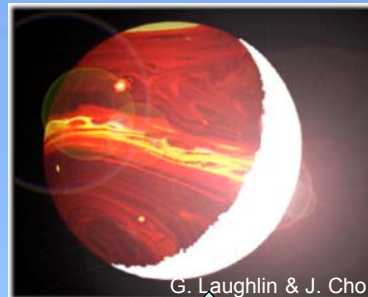
#### What Warm Spitzer can do (mostly transiting systems):

thermal emission and  
composition (water, CO)

precise radii from transits  
improved radii for giant planets  
radii for close-in super-Earths

direct transit searches for "hot Earths"  
transit timing to detect low mass non-transiting planets

significant complement to Kepler

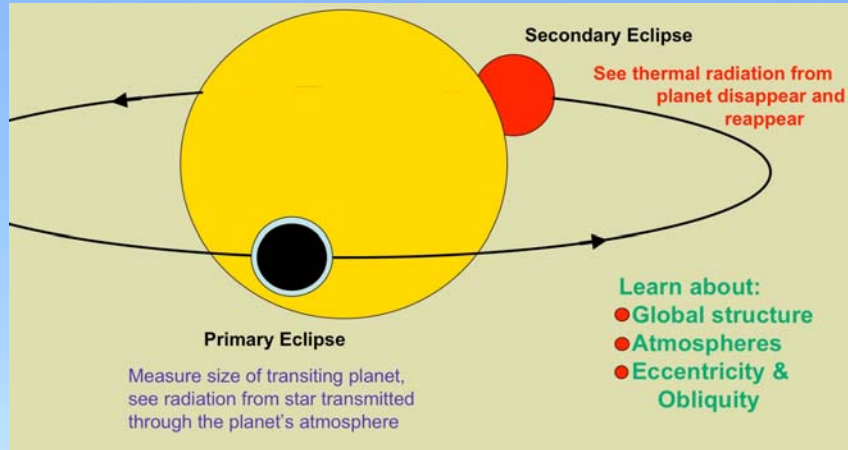


G. Laughlin & J. Cho

**stable,  
precise  
photometry**

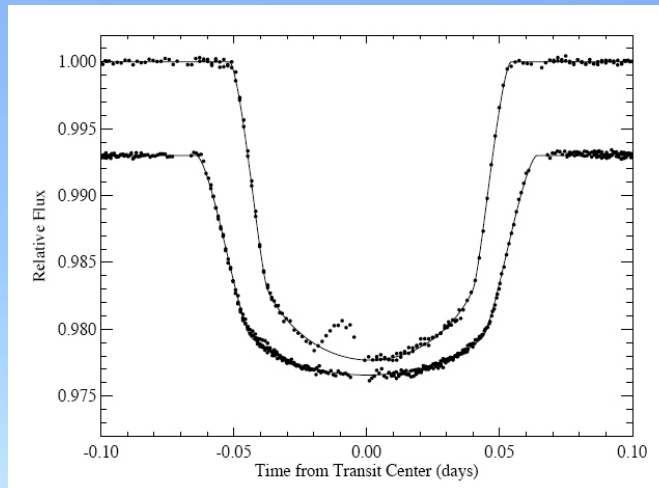
## Why study transits?

- bulk and atmospheric composition
- clues to formation of solar systems



Courtesy Lori Allen

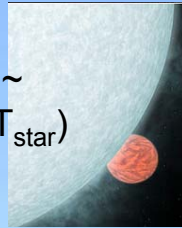
## Examples of giant planet transits in the visible (HST)



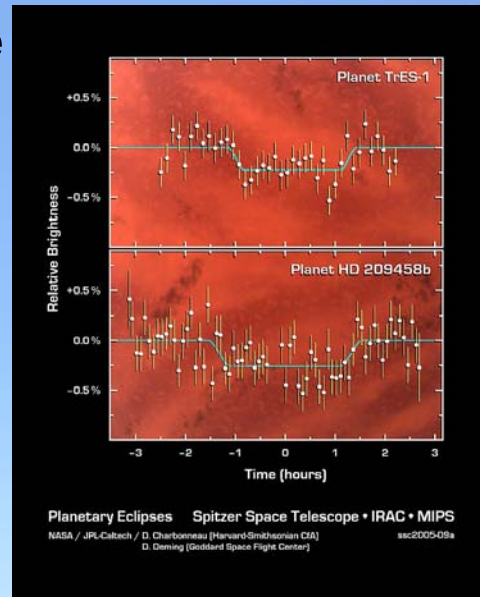
## Secondary Eclipse Thermal Emission

Spitzer enables direct detection of IR light from the planets

$$\text{eclipse depth} \sim (R_p/R_{\text{star}})^2 (T_p/T_{\text{star}})$$



yields  $T \sim 1100\text{K}$



$$\text{eclipse depth} \sim (R_p/R_{\text{star}})^2 (T_p/T_{\text{star}})$$

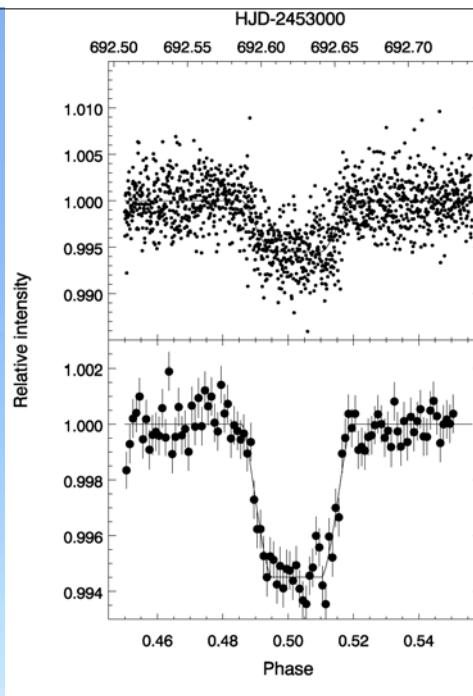
Dominant term

$$T_p \sim T_{\text{star}} \Delta^{0.5}$$

*lower main-sequence stars give higher S/N planet detection*

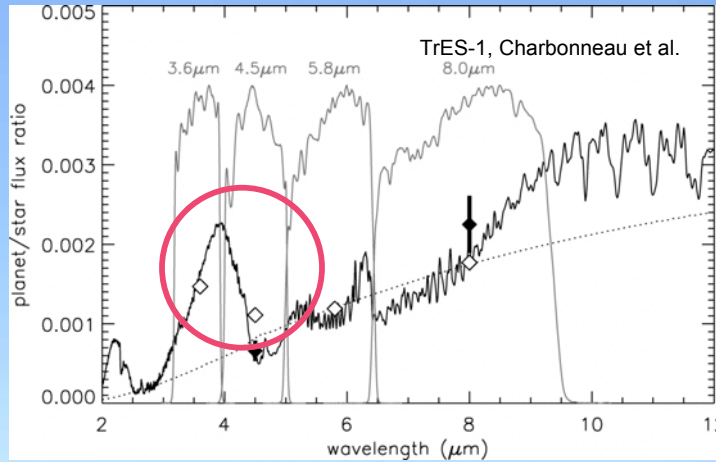
**HD 189733b (K3V)**

**32 $\sigma$  detection at 16  $\mu\text{m}$**   
Deming et al. 2006 ApJ 644, 560



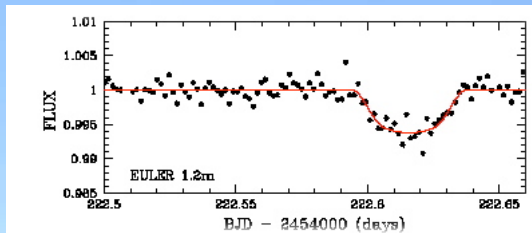


**3.6 & 4.5  $\mu\text{m}$  secondary eclipses using Warm Spitzer**  
**Can in principle measure water & CO absorption,**  
**if ground observers can measure thermal continuum**



**How many transiting systems by 2009?**

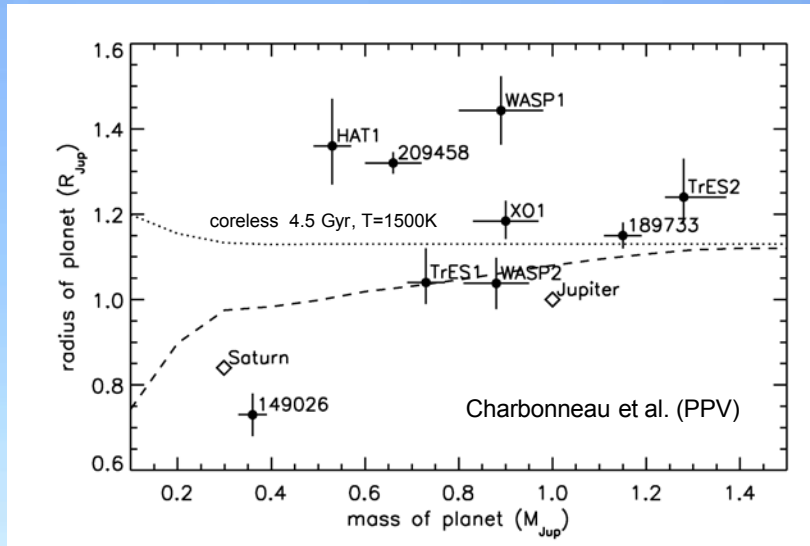
- Currently there are 13 with  $V < 13$
- Expect ~ 20 by early 2008
- A transiting “hot Neptune” recently announced
- Discovery rate is accelerating



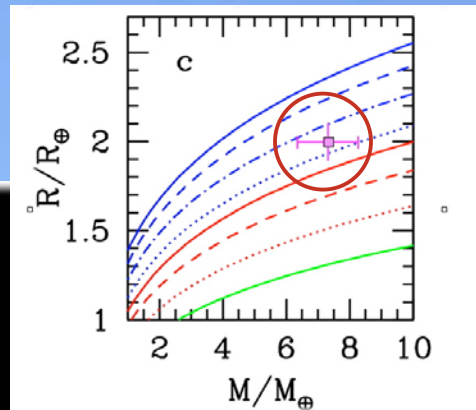
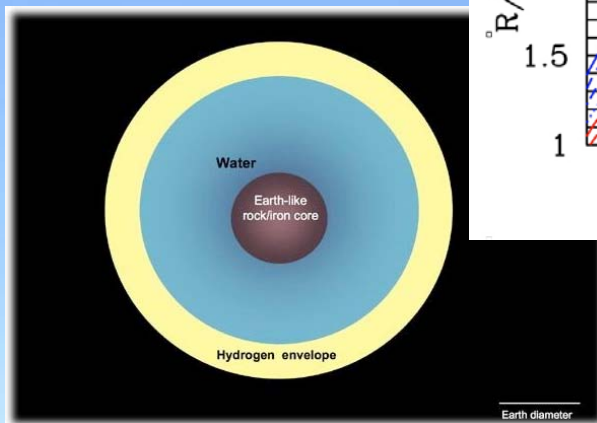
transit of GJ 436b  
 Gillon et al.

- Arguably by 2009:**
- 100 transiting hot Jupiters
  - 10 hot Neptunes

**Transit radius precision depends on precise photometry  
 - Spitzer provides both precise photometry, and  
 absence of stellar limb darkening**

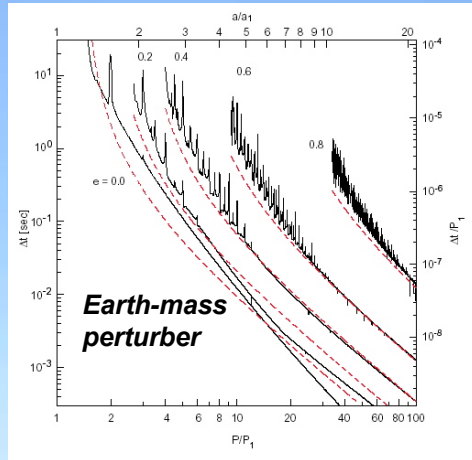


**Warm Spitzer can measure  
 radii of super-Earths,  
 e.g., “Ocean Planets”**



**Warm Spitzer will be sensitive to close-in super-Earths in systems already known to contain a hot Jupiter:**

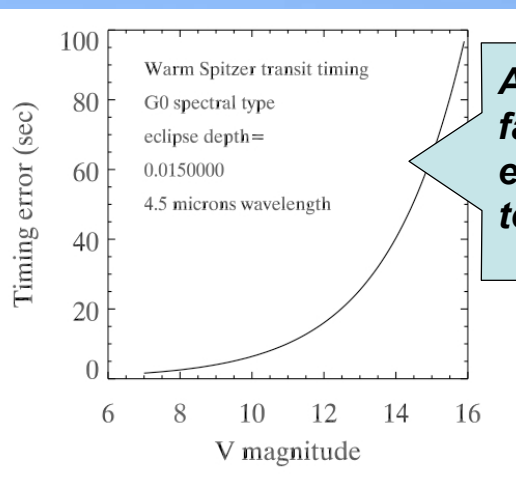
- via direct transit searches
- via transit timing perturbations



**both techniques benefit from resonances**

Holman & Murray 2005  
Science 307, 1288

**Warm Spitzer complements Kepler - transit timing**



**Also, false-positive elimination for terrestrial transits**



## **Conclusions**

***Warm Spitzer will still be at the cutting edge of  
exoplanet science***

***Details of the observing programs will depend on  
the 2009 state of this rapidly advancing field  
- should be competitively selected just prior***

