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#### Vatsal Panwar University of Amsterdam

ESO Atmo 2021





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Probing Transiting Exoplanet Atmospheres
from ground, in low-resolution
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#### Probing Transiting Exoplanet Atmospheres from ground, in low-resolution

























Strategy of Normalising Target by Comparison star is problematic:



![](_page_10_Figure_3.jpeg)

Strategy of Normalising Target by Comparison star is problematic:

1. Comparison stars could be variable

![](_page_11_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Figure_4.jpeg)

Strategy of Normalising Target by Comparison star is problematic:

- 1. Comparison stars could be variable
- 2. The operation of normalising can add systematics!

![](_page_12_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Figure_5.jpeg)

Strategy of Normalising Target by Comparison star is problematic:

- 1. Comparison stars could be variable
- 2. The operation of normalising can add systematics!
- 3. Difficult to follow-up bright targets with no nearby suitable comparison stars

![](_page_13_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_13_Figure_6.jpeg)

Strategy of Normalising Target by Comparison star is problematic:

- 1. Comparison stars could be variable
- 2. The operation of normalising can add systematics!
- 3. Difficult to follow-up bright targets with no nearby suitable comparison stars

#### Need for a new method!

![](_page_14_Figure_6.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Figure_7.jpeg)

# New method to correct for systematics in ground based light curves

![](_page_15_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Picture_2.jpeg)

# New method to correct for systematics in ground based light curves

![](_page_16_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Picture_2.jpeg)

Also see Gibson et al. 2011

![](_page_16_Picture_4.jpeg)

# New method to correct for systematics in ground based light curves

![](_page_17_Figure_1.jpeg)

Also see Gibson et al. 2011

![](_page_17_Picture_3.jpeg)

## New method improves accuracy and precision of transit parameters

![](_page_18_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Figure_2.jpeg)

#### **New method: Target LC**

#### **Conventional method : Target/Comparison LC**

![](_page_18_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Picture_3.jpeg)

## Gemini/GMOS view of the warm Neptune HAT-P-26b

![](_page_22_Figure_1.jpeg)

## Gemini/GMOS view of the warm Neptune HAT-P-26b

![](_page_23_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_23_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_23_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Figure_1.jpeg)

Target LC

Panwar et al. (in review)

![](_page_24_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_25_Figure_1.jpeg)

Panwar et al. (in review)

![](_page_25_Figure_3.jpeg)

Target LC

![](_page_26_Figure_2.jpeg)

#### Target/Comparison LC

![](_page_27_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Figure_2.jpeg)

Residuals

#### Target/Comparison LC

![](_page_28_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_28_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_28_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_29_Figure_1.jpeg)

Propagating uncertainties from common mode correction within Bayesian framework of GPs

![](_page_29_Figure_3.jpeg)

Panwar et al. (in review)

![](_page_29_Figure_6.jpeg)

![](_page_29_Picture_7.jpeg)

#### Gemini/GMOS transmission spectrum of the warm Neptune HAT-P-26b

![](_page_30_Figure_1.jpeg)

#### Gemini/GMOS transmission spectrum of the warm Neptune HAT-P-26b

![](_page_31_Figure_1.jpeg)

#### Gemini/GMOS transmission spectrum of the warm Neptune HAT-P-26b

![](_page_32_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Picture_3.jpeg)

#### Gemini/GMOS transmission spectrum of the warm Neptune HAT-P-26b **Constraining the cloud deck pressure level**

![](_page_33_Figure_1.jpeg)

Wavelength[µm]

# Measuring Accurate transit depth necessary for active host stars

#### **WASP-19b** observed by TESS

![](_page_34_Figure_2.jpeg)

Time - 2458500 [BJD TDB]

![](_page_34_Picture_5.jpeg)

# Measuring Accurate transit depth necessary for active host stars

#### WASP-19b observed by TESS

![](_page_35_Figure_2.jpeg)

How does this change planet's spectrum?

Time - 2458500 [BJD TDB]

![](_page_35_Picture_6.jpeg)

### Contamination of transmission spectrum due to stellar spots/faculae

![](_page_36_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_36_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_36_Picture_3.jpeg)

#### WASP-19b observed by Gemini/GMOS over multiple epochs 24000 WASP-19b T<sub>eq</sub> ~ 2200 K 23000 **TiO ? (Sedaghati et al. 2017,2020;** Espinoza et al. 2019) [mdd] 22000 Depth | HST/WFC3 21000 Huitson et al. 2013 Transit 20000 19000

18000

0.500

0.550 0.575

0.525

Wavelength [µm]

![](_page_37_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_37_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_37_Figure_4.jpeg)

## WASP-19b observed by Gemini/GMOS over multiple epochs

![](_page_38_Figure_1.jpeg)

## WASP-19b observed by Gemini/GMOS over multiple epochs

![](_page_39_Figure_1.jpeg)

## WASP-19b observed by Gemini/GMOS over multiple epochs

![](_page_40_Figure_1.jpeg)

Wavelength [µm]

Panwar et al. in prep

## Stellar variability: an obstacle to combining multi-epoch spectra

![](_page_41_Figure_1.jpeg)

1	

## Stellar variability: an obstacle to combining multi-epoch spectra

![](_page_42_Figure_1.jpeg)

1	

### Stellar variability: an obstacle to combining multi-epoch spectra

![](_page_43_Figure_1.jpeg)

1	
	1

## **Summary and Conclusions**

spectra that does not rely on comparison stars.

- bright targets with no suitable comparison stars nearby.
- Contamination due to stellar variability raises concerns on reliably combining transmission spectra over multiple epochs.

• We develop a new method to extract ground-based transmission

 The new method is more accurate and more precise; it allows to derive wavelength dependent absolute transit depths.

The new method enables ground-based atmospheric follow-up of