

Near-IR Transmission Spectroscopy and Photometry of GJ1214b

Observing Planetary Systems II
Santiago de Chile, March 7, 2012

Our team

- ESO Chile
P. Kabath, V. Ivanov, J. Girard
- Universidad de Chile
P. Rojo, S. Hoyer
- Pontificia Universidad Catolica
C. Caceres

Outline

- Super-Earth GJ1214b
- Previous Work
- Our Observations and Analysis
- Summary

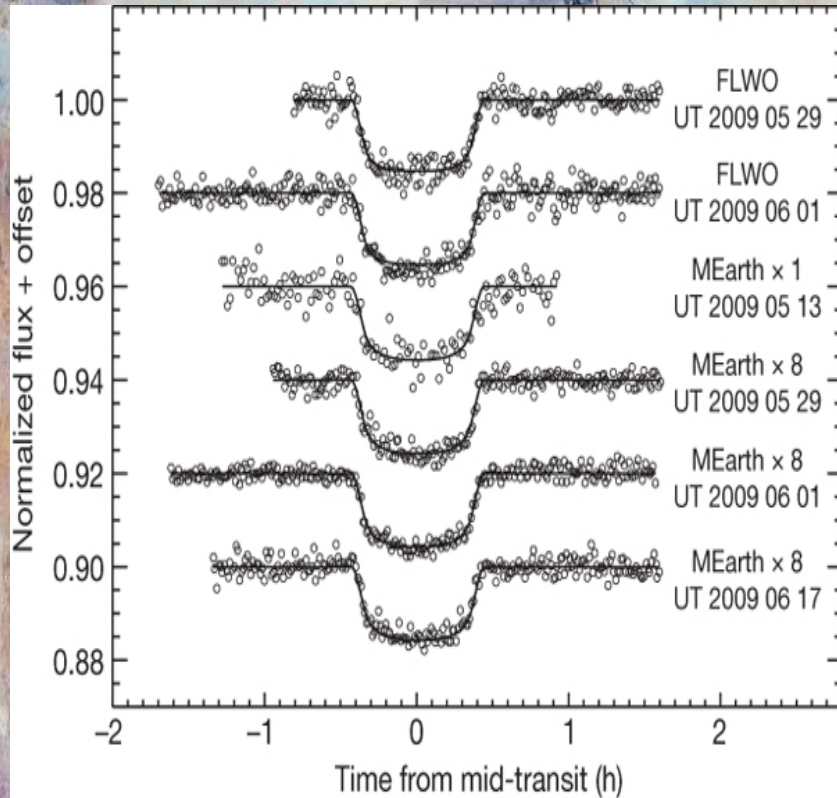
Discovery of the GJ1214b



MEarth
Project



Discovery of the GJ1214b



Host: M4.5V, $V=14.7$,

$K=8.8$, $D=13$ pc

$P = 1.58$ days

$M = 0.02 (\pm 0.0027) M_j$
 $= 6.55 M_e$

$R = 0.245 (\pm 0.0054) R_j$
 $= 2.7 R_e$

$T_{eq} = 555$ K

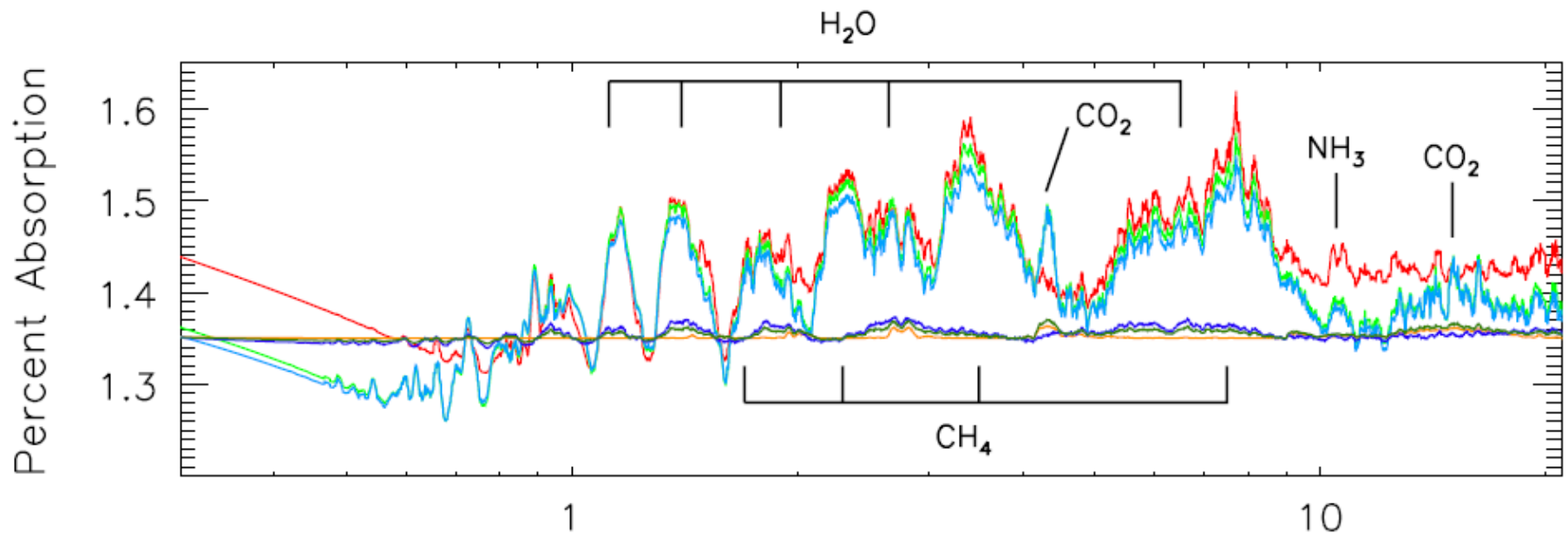
Mysterious atmosphere?

Atmosphere of GJ1214b

H/He atmosphere

H₂O

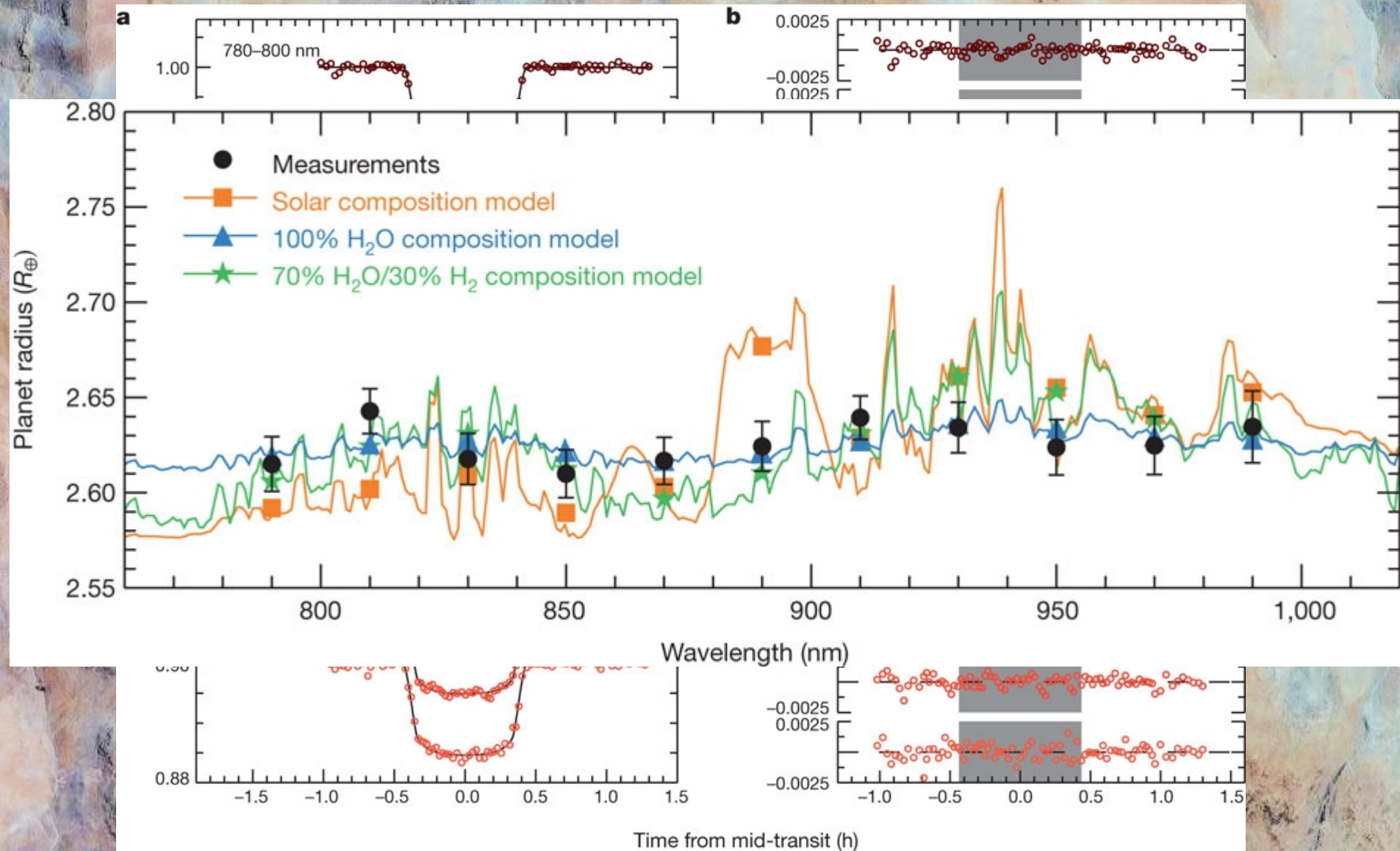
H/He/H₂O



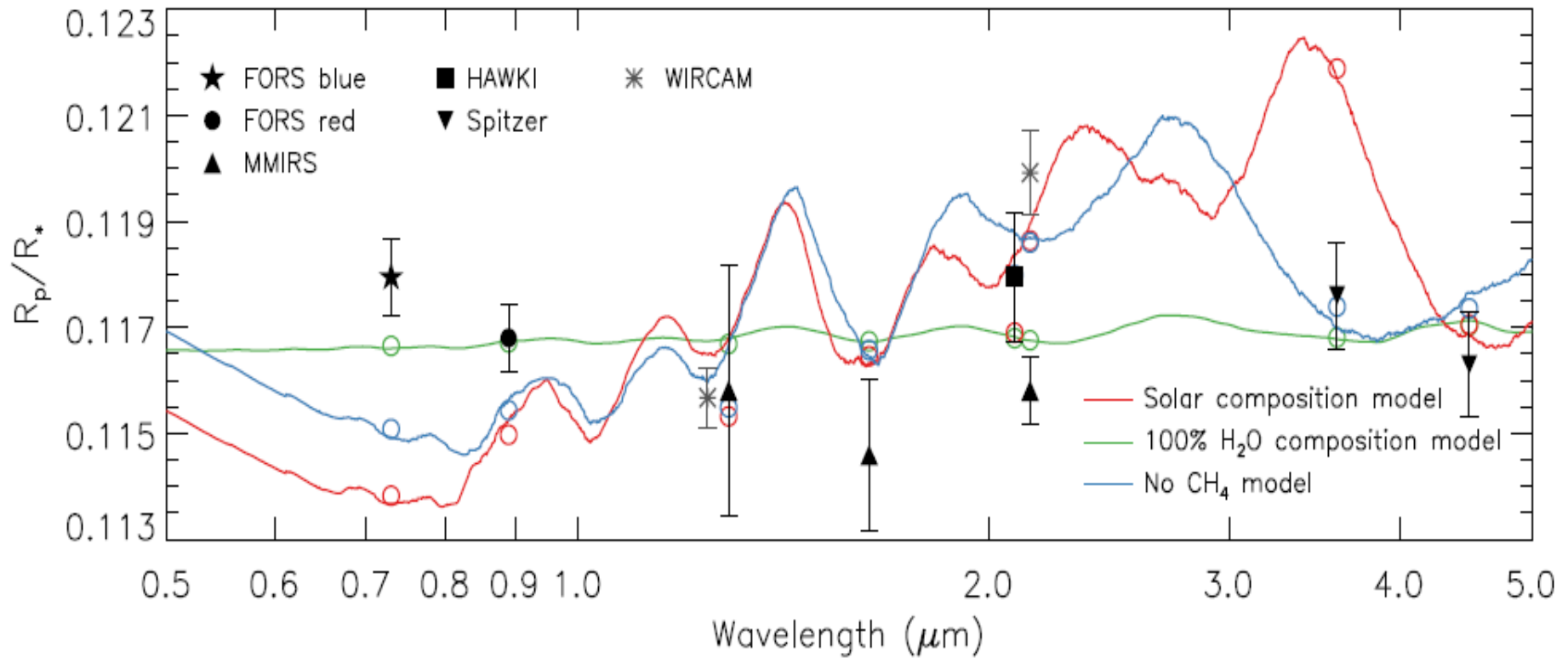
An aerial photograph of a rugged, mountainous landscape. The terrain is characterized by steep, rocky slopes in various shades of brown, tan, and grey. A winding road or path is visible, starting from the top left and curving through the middle of the image. A specific area in the lower right quadrant is outlined with a thin white line, possibly indicating a site of interest or a specific geological feature. The overall scene is one of a high-altitude, mountainous region.

Previous Work

Previous Work



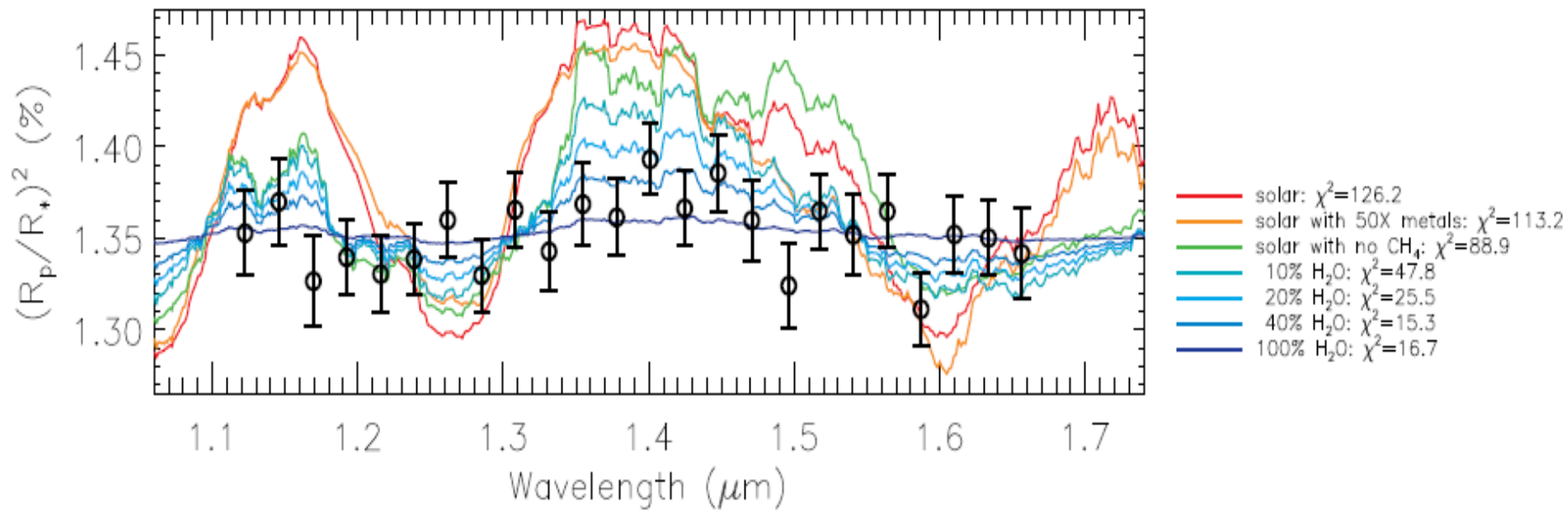
Previous Wrok



Bean, Desert, Kabath et al. 2011, ApJ

Previous Work

- Berta et al. 2012



An aerial photograph of a rugged, mountainous landscape. The terrain is characterized by steep, rocky slopes in various shades of brown, tan, and grey. A winding road or path is visible, starting from the top left and curving through the center towards the bottom right. A specific area in the lower right quadrant is outlined with a thin white line, possibly indicating a study site or a point of interest. The overall scene is one of a high-altitude, mountainous region.

Our Observations

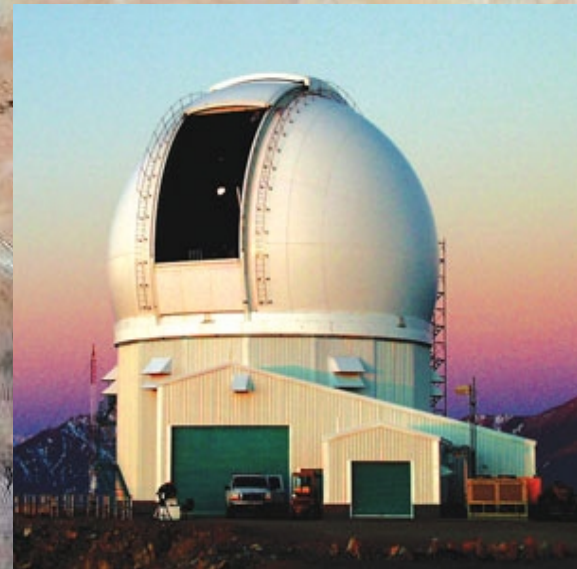
Our observations

- SOFI @ NTT on La Silla: 3n
 - OSIRIS+SOA @ SOAR on Cerro Pachon: 1+1n
- Both telescopes are 4-m class!!!

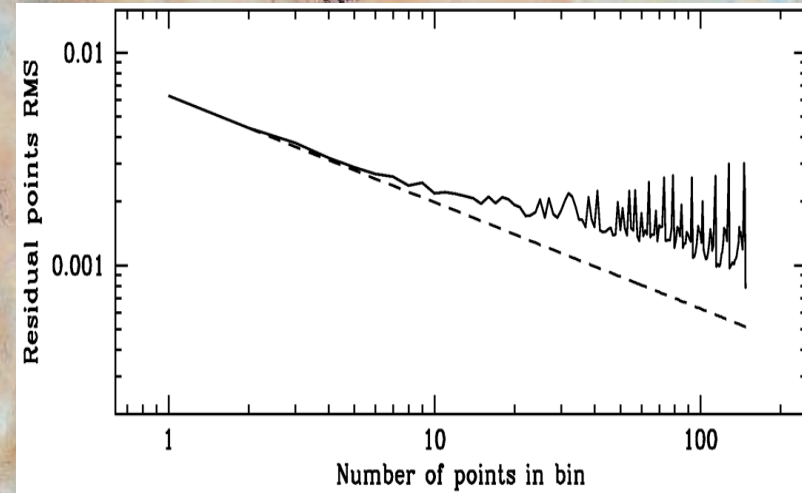
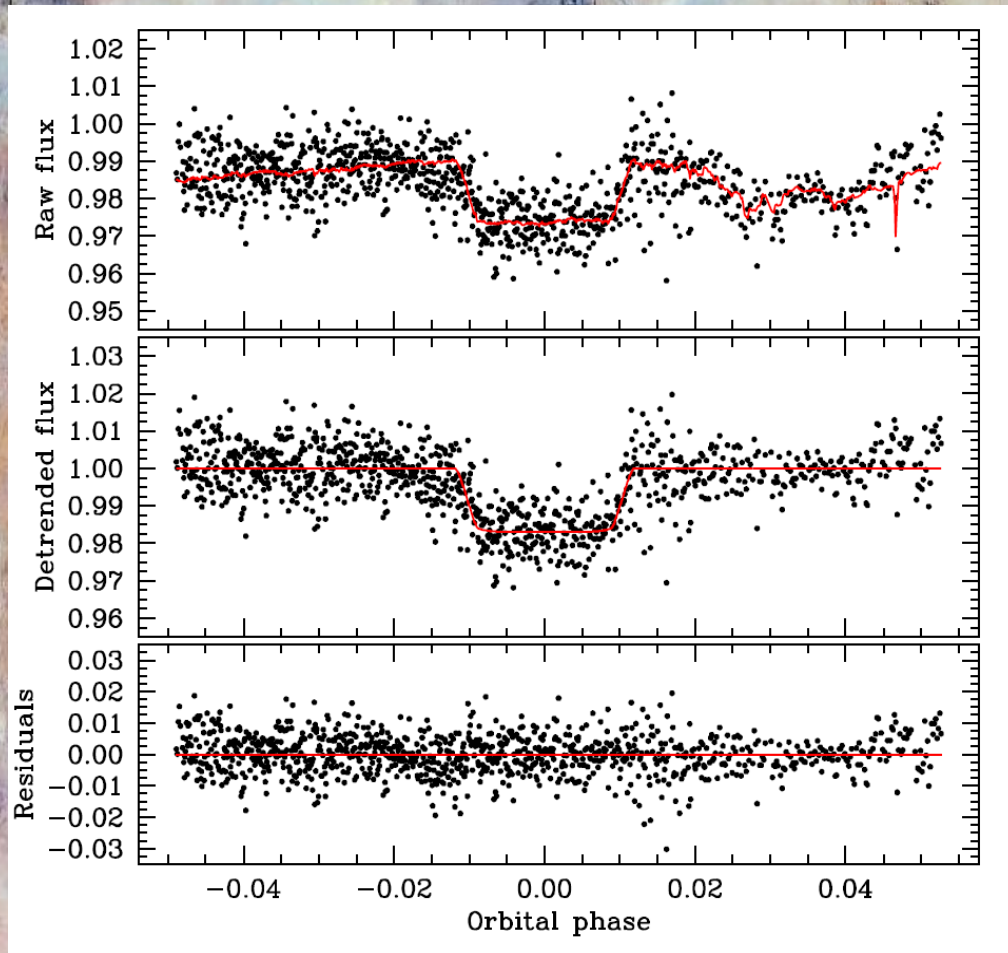
NTT



SOAR



Ks-band Near-IR Imaging

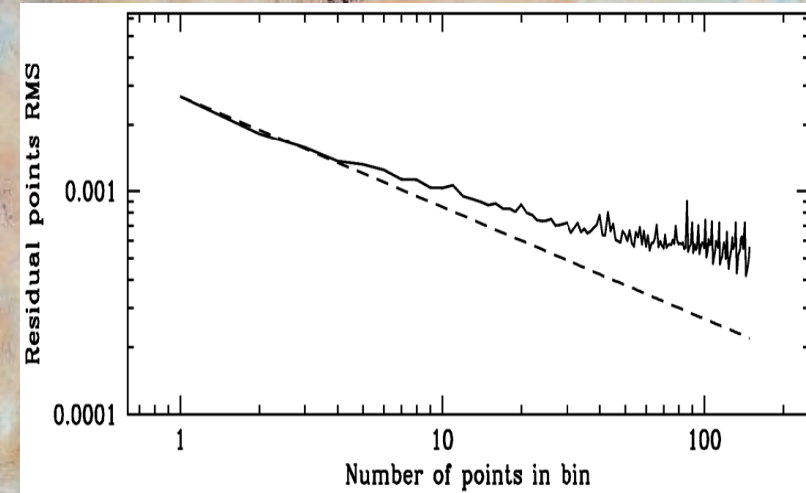
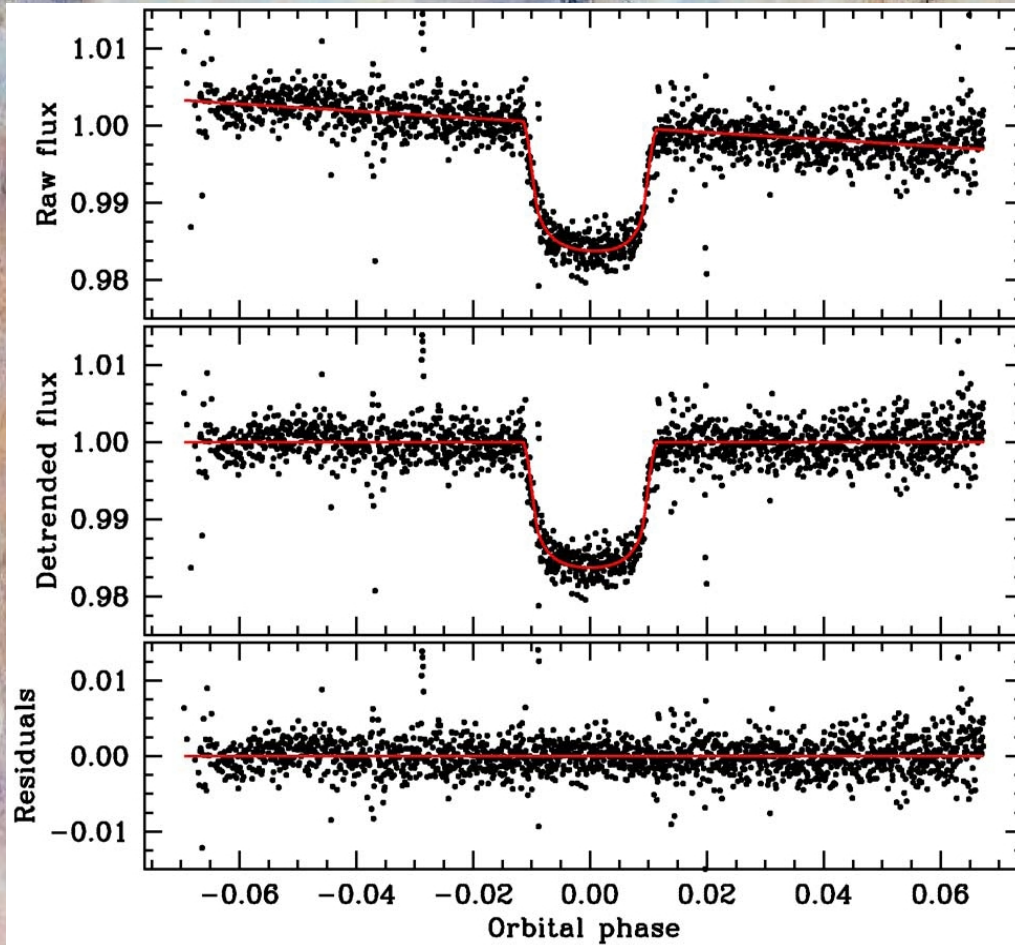


$$R_p/R_s = 0.118101$$
$$(+0.002562/-0.002766)$$

Caceres et al. 2012, in prep.

MCMC code by M. Gillon and C. Caceres
(e.g. Gillon et al. 2012; Caceres et al. 2011)

I_BESSEL Optical Imaging



$$R_p/R_s = 0.117151$$
$$(+0.001182/-0.001173)$$

NIR Transmission Spectroscopy

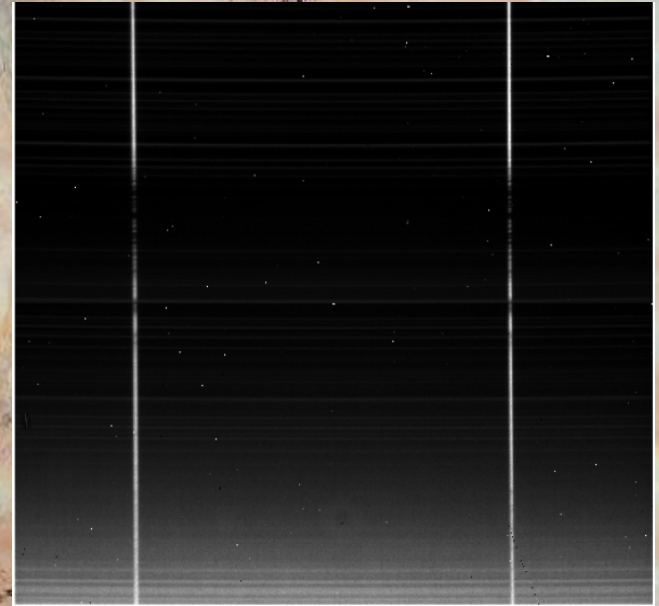
Instrument: Sofl@NTT:

- Coverage: 1.5 – 2.3 micron.
- Low-res red grism ($R \sim 900$).
- Slits: 0.6, 1.0, 2.0 arcsec.
- 3 transits: 17.05.2011,
13.06.2011, 9.08.2011

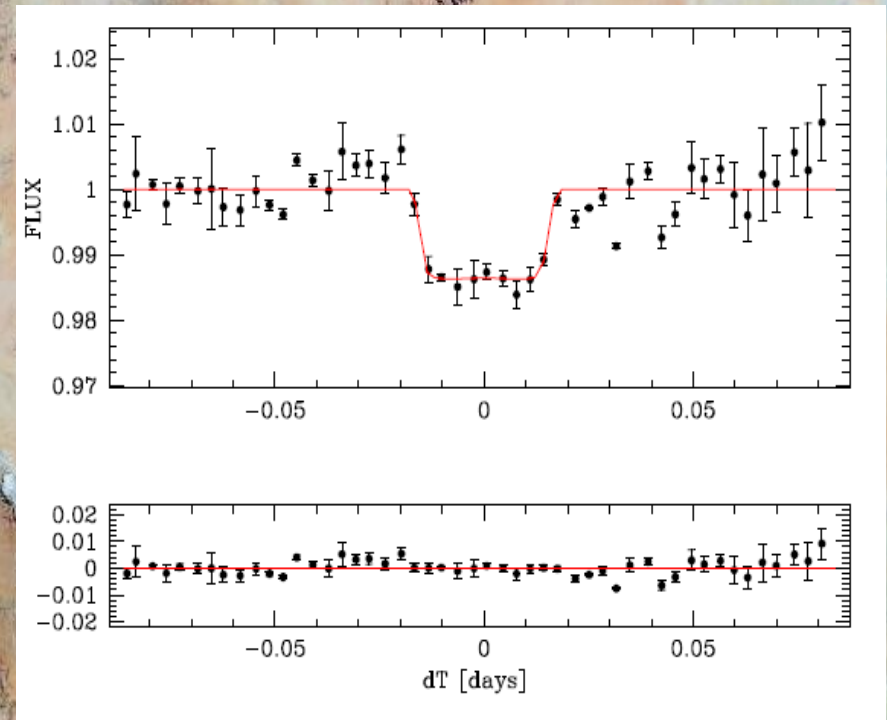
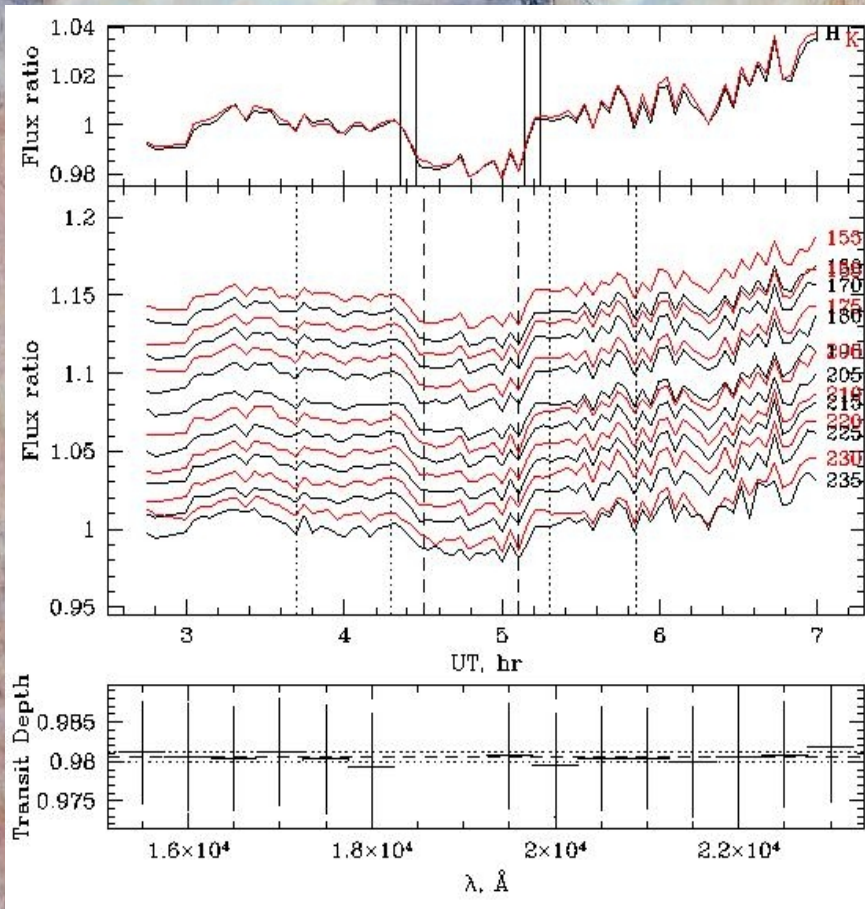
GJ1214: $J=9.75$, $H=9.09$,
 $K_s=8.78$.

Reference star: $J=9.71$, $H=8.98$,
 $K=8.83$.

Separation: 3.06 arcmin



NIR Transmission Spectroscopy



RMS = 0.008

NIR Transmission Spectroscopy

Some numbers from the LC fitting for the first two nights with better data:

- 1.7 micron (1000 Ang spectral bin):

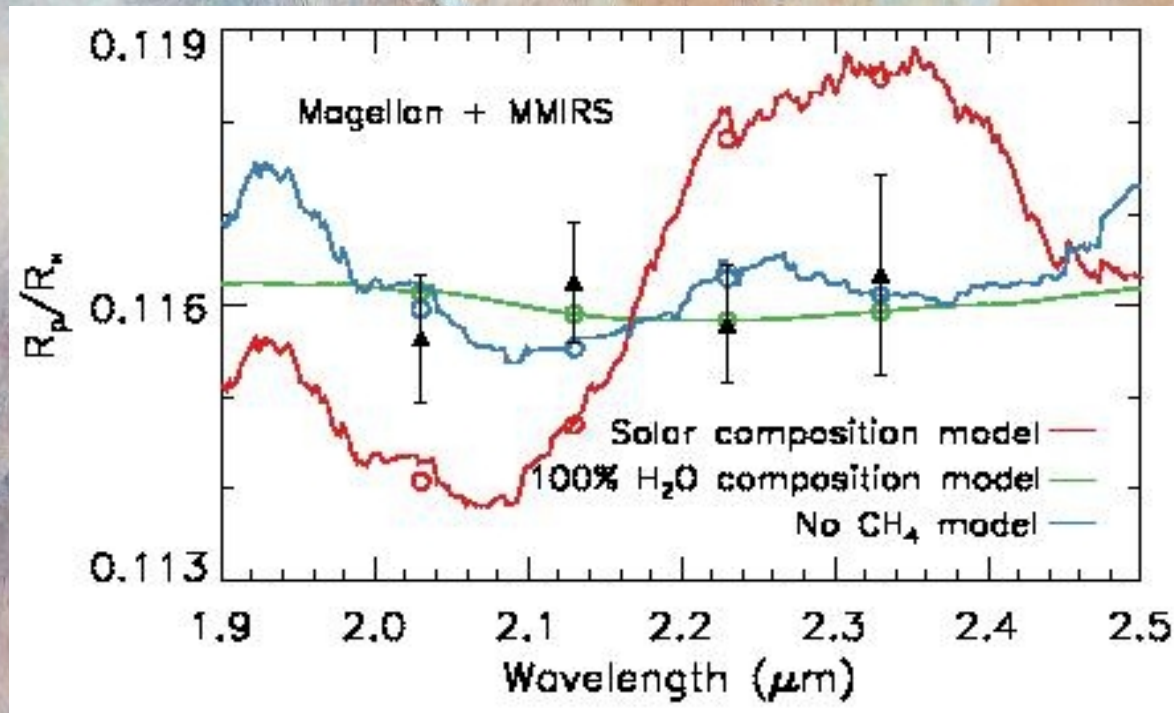
$$R_p/R_s = 0.1154885 (+0.0081278/-0.0094224)$$

- 1.6 micron (1000 Ang spectral bin):

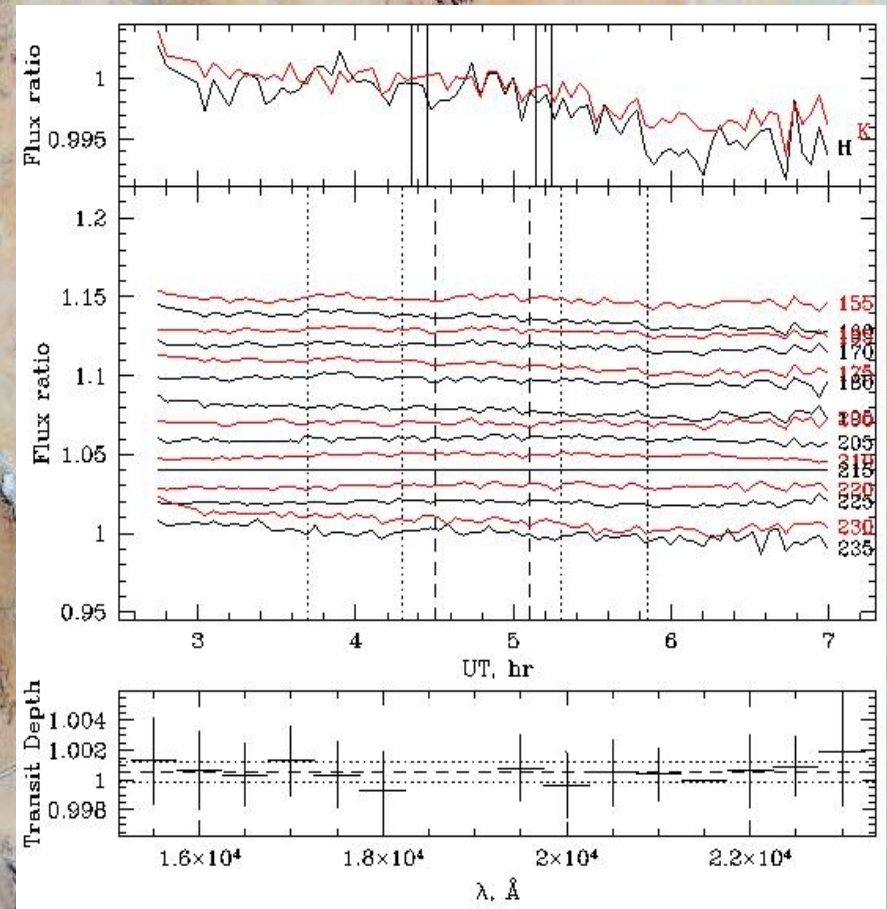
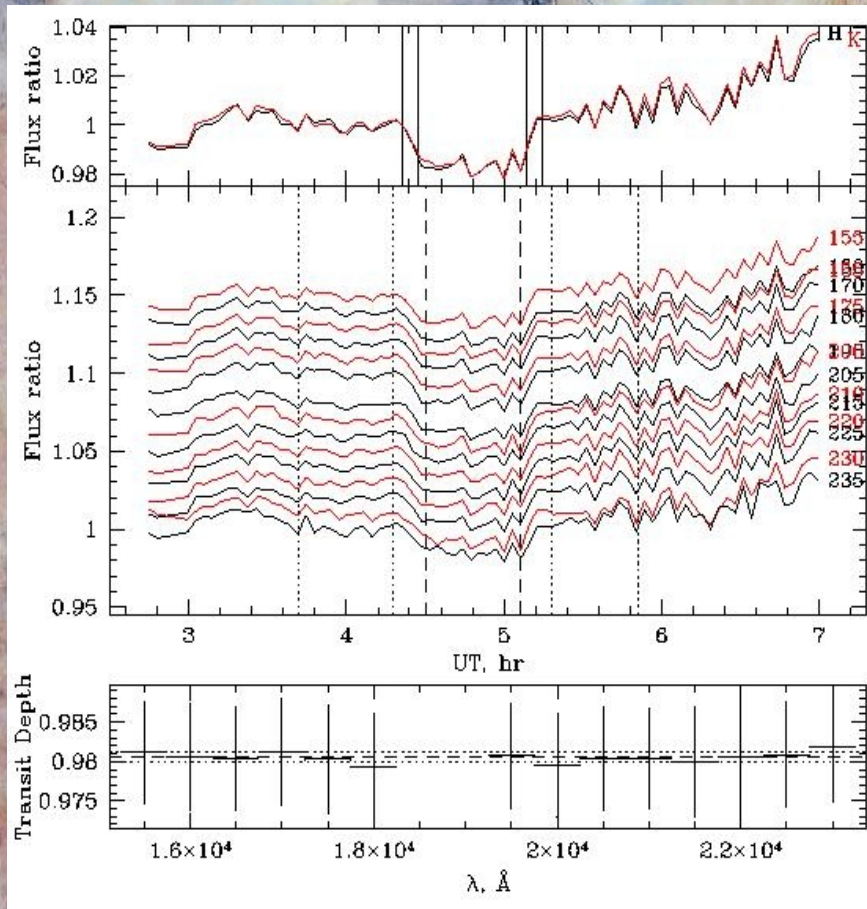
$$R_p/R_s = 0.1149844 (+0.0070462/-0.0098685)$$

NIR Transmission Spectroscopy

Can we improve?

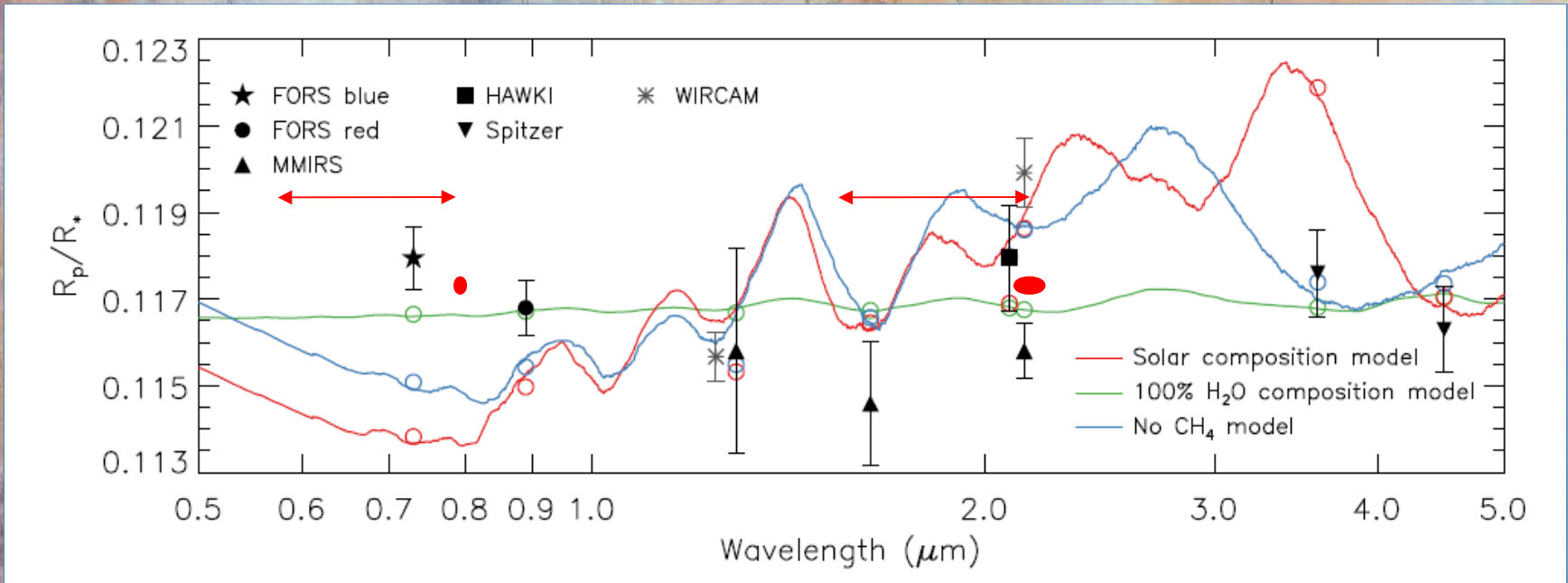


NIR Transmission Spectroscopy



RMS = 0.0037

Current status compared with available observations



Bean, Desert, Kabath et al. 2011, accepted to ApJ: FORS2 and MMIRS
 (black stars, black solid dots, black triangles)
 Hoyer et al. (2012), Caceres et al. (2012): SOI and OSIRIS
 (red solid dots)

Summary

- Our data favoring the flat spectrum, providing an independent confirmation of the work of Ben et al. and others
- Further observations are needed, i.e. KMOS
- We demonstrate potential utility of moderate (4m) class telescopes for these studies.