



From Kepler to CHEOPS

Benefits for atmosphere characterisation

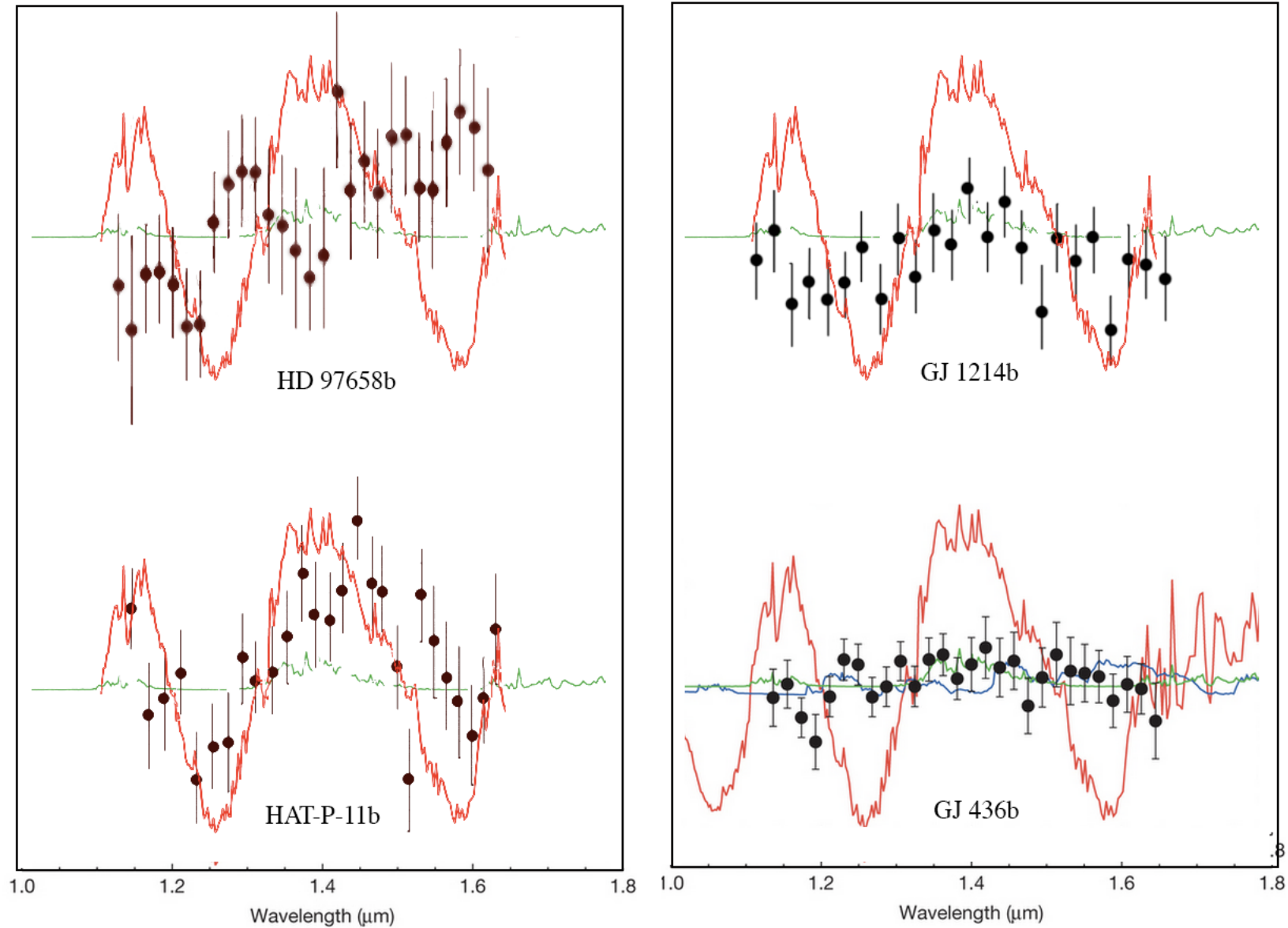
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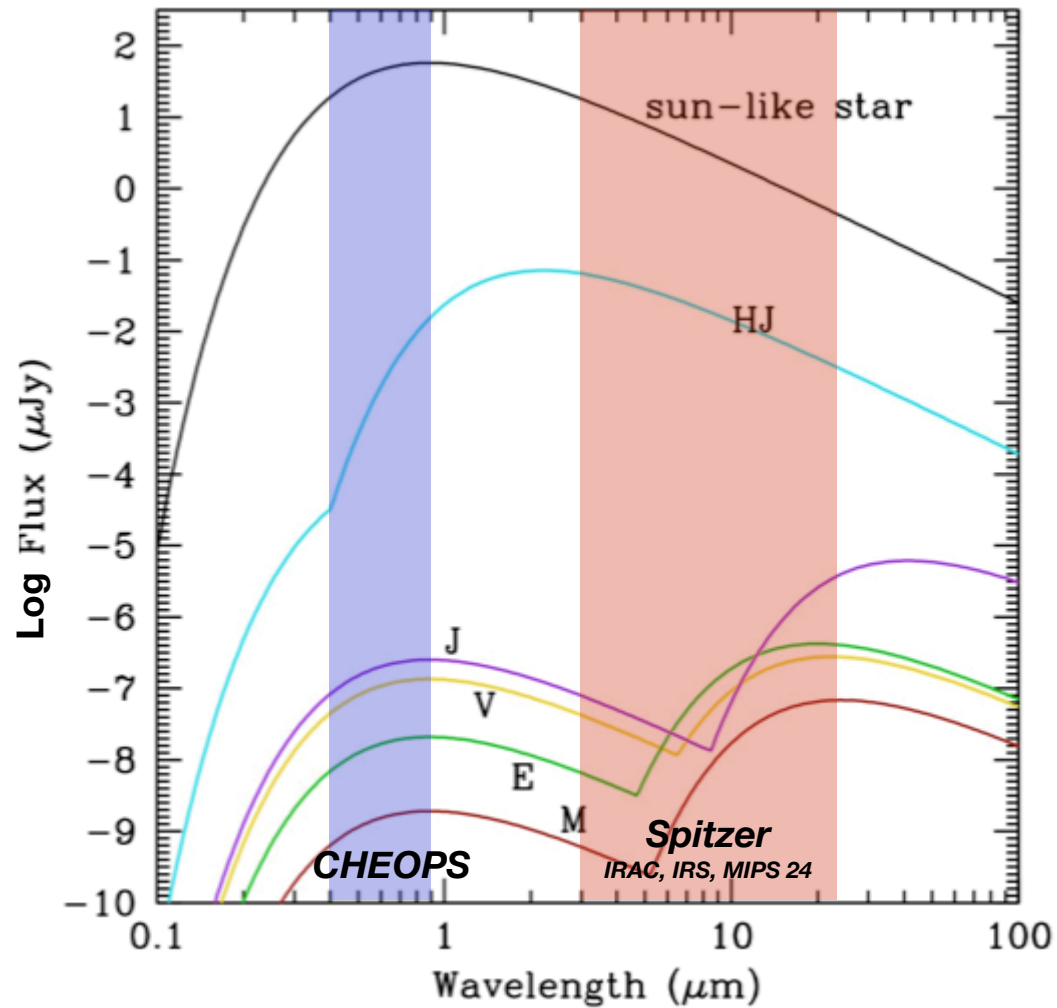
Main collaborators for this work

Estelle Meurgues (ISAE), Didier Queloz (Cambridge), Kevin Heng (Bern), Julien de Wit (MIT), Tiffany Kataria (Exeter), András Zsom (MIT), Vlada Stamenkovic (MIT), Michael Gillon (Liege), Nikole Lewis (MIT), Jonathan Fortney (UCSC), Nikkū Madhusudhan (Cambridge).

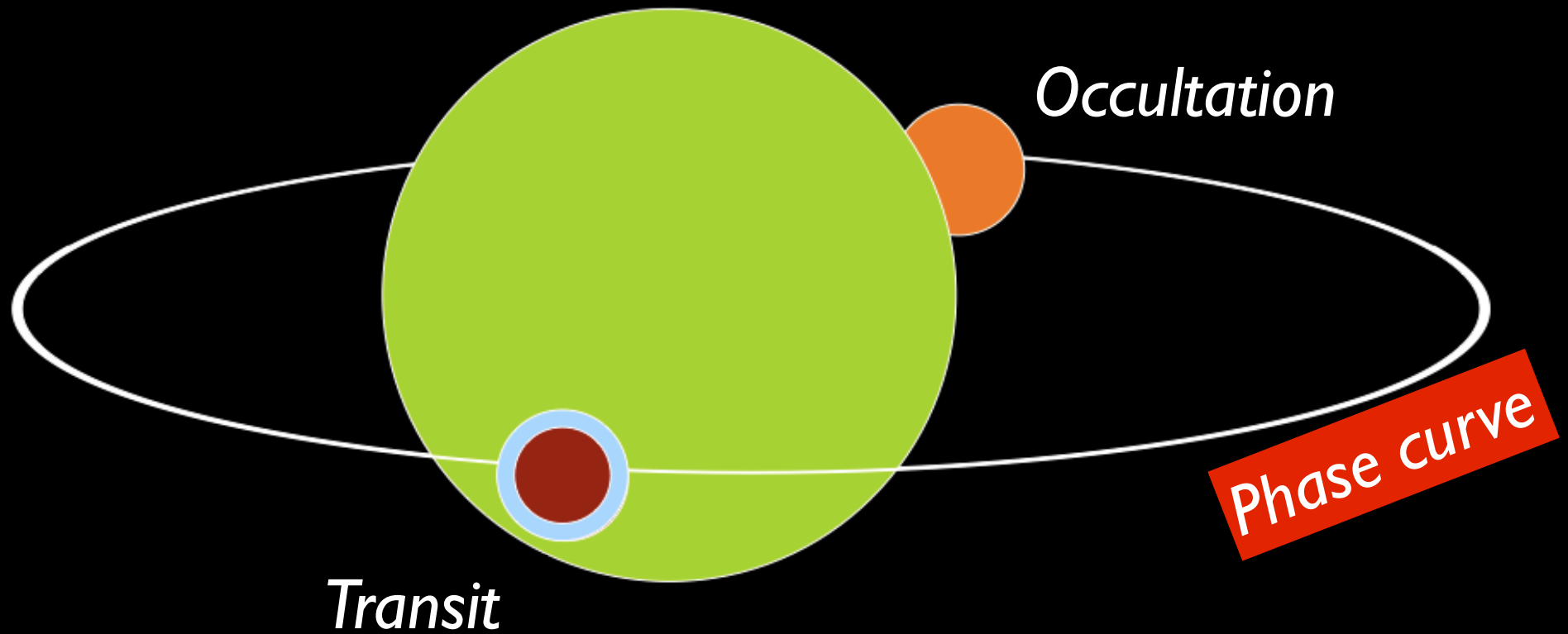
Clouds are limiting our knowledge of exoplanets



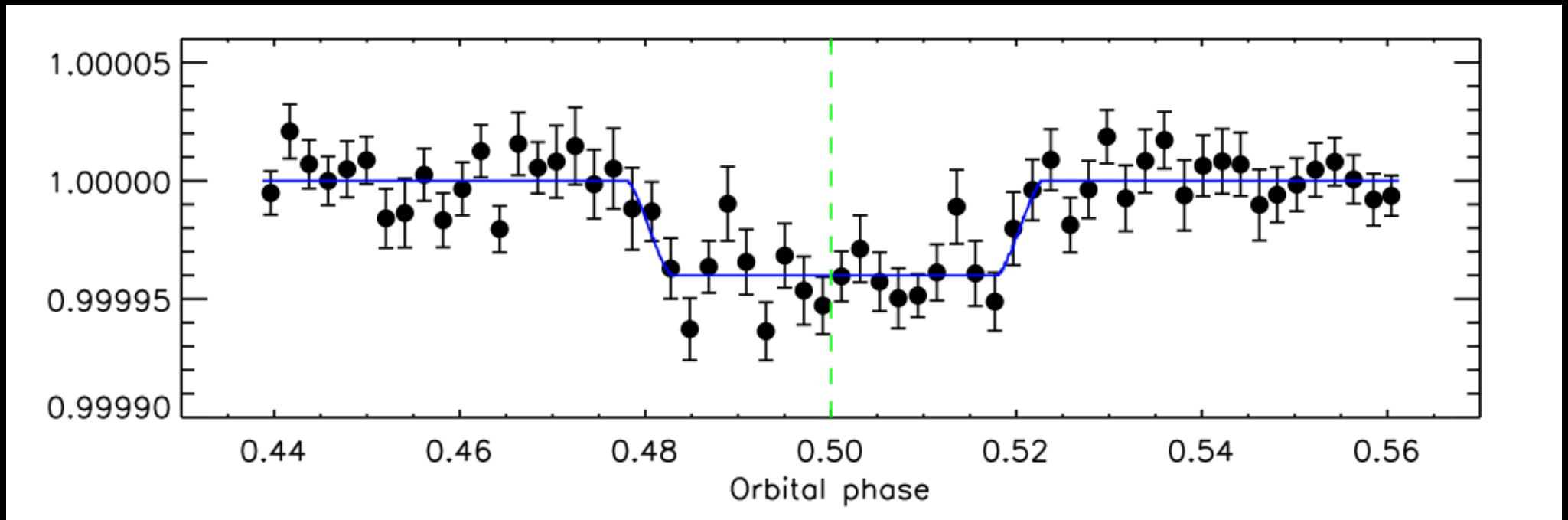
Coupling Visible and IR observations is crucial



Transiting Exoplanets



Planetary light of Kepler-7b



Kepler-7b

5-day period

1.5x Jupiter's size

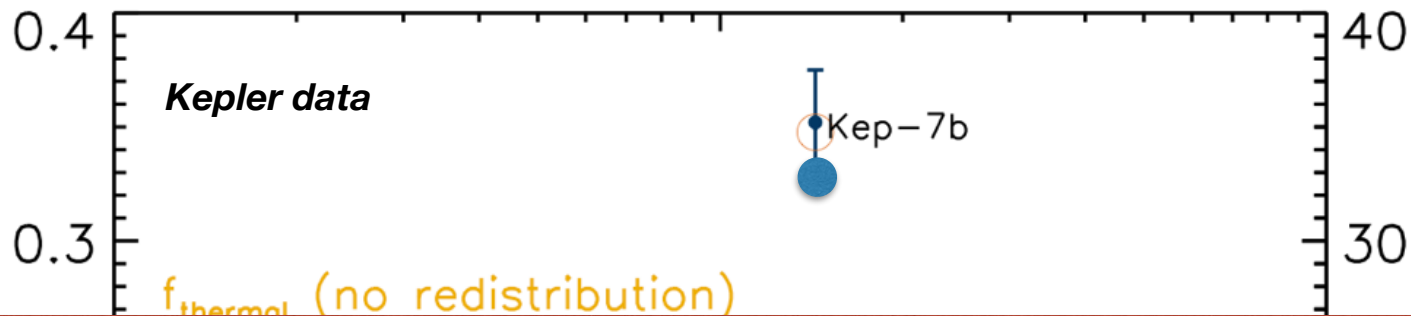
0.5x Jupiter's mass

15% Jupiter's dens.

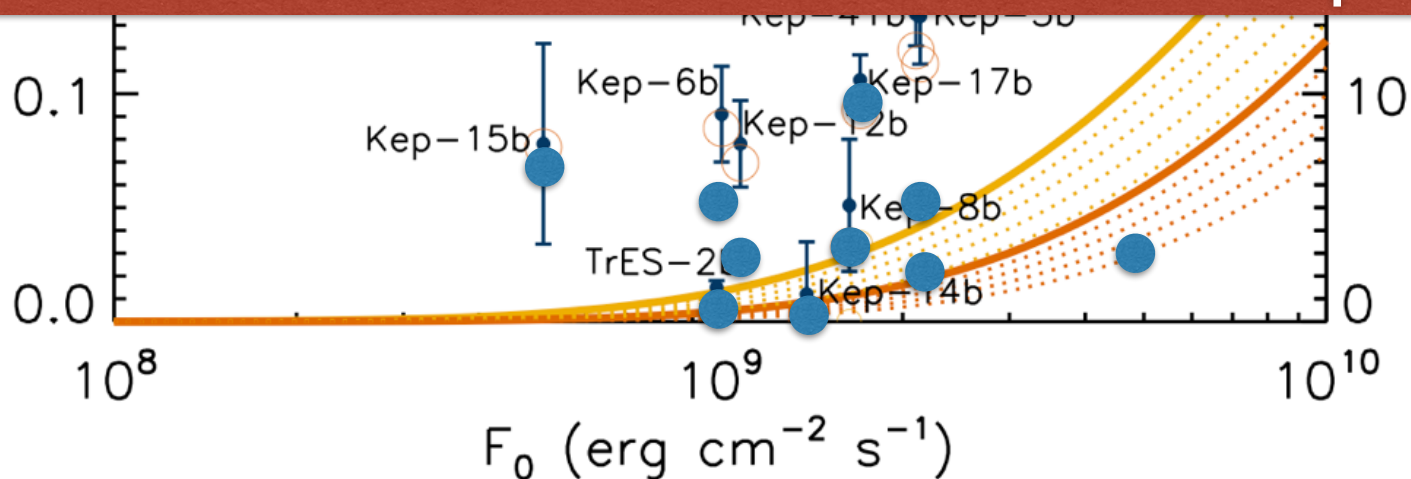
Occultation in the *visible*
(*Q0-Q4 Kepler data*)

Demory et al., 2011

The surprisingly large albedo of Kepler-7b



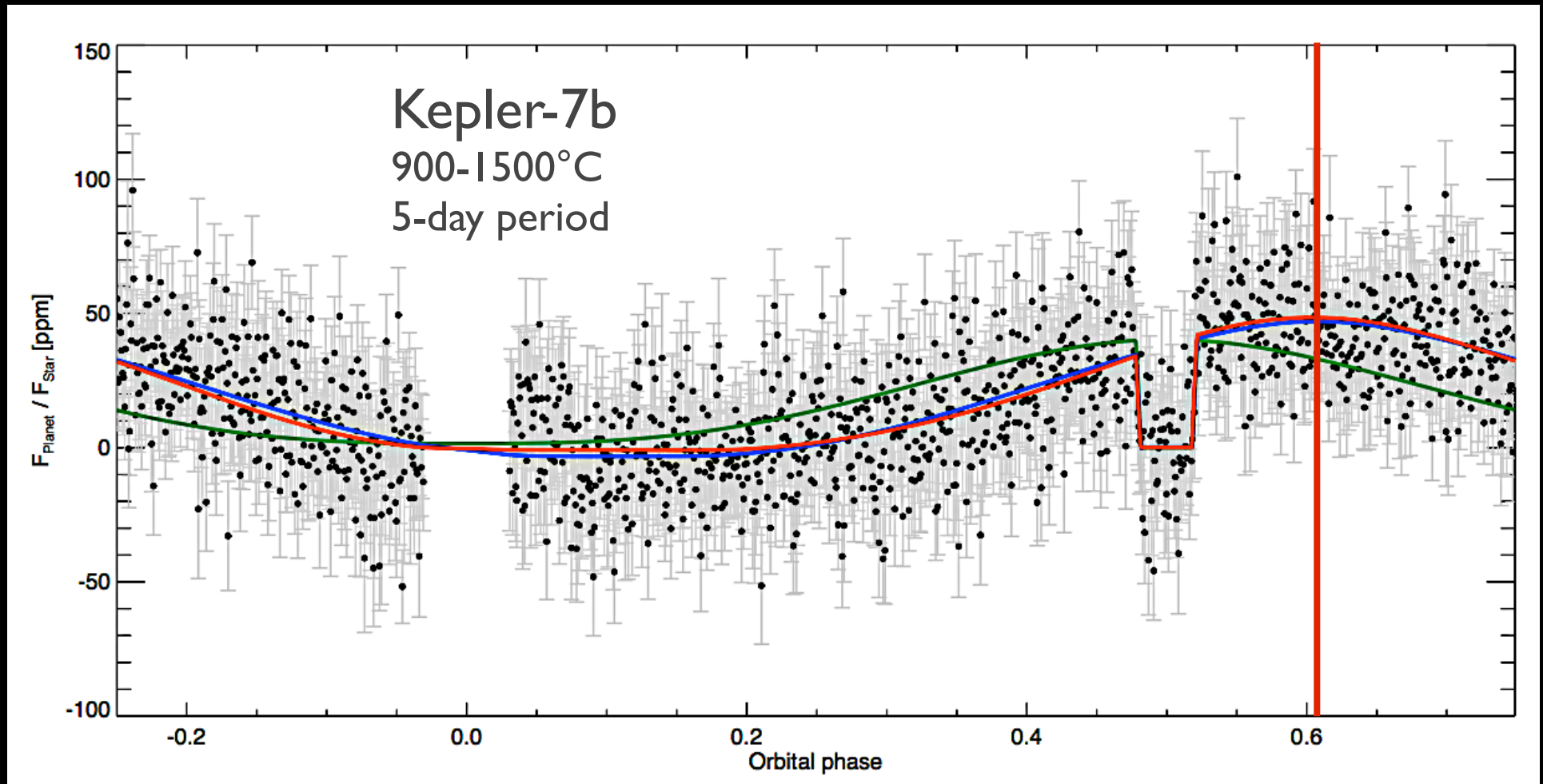
What is the A_g of planets with flat spectra?
How to correlate A_g with the presence of clouds?
How clouds affect transmission/emission spectra?



Kepler A_g (hot Jupiters) : 0.06 - 0.11

Heng & Demory 2013

VIS Phase-curve of Kepler-7b

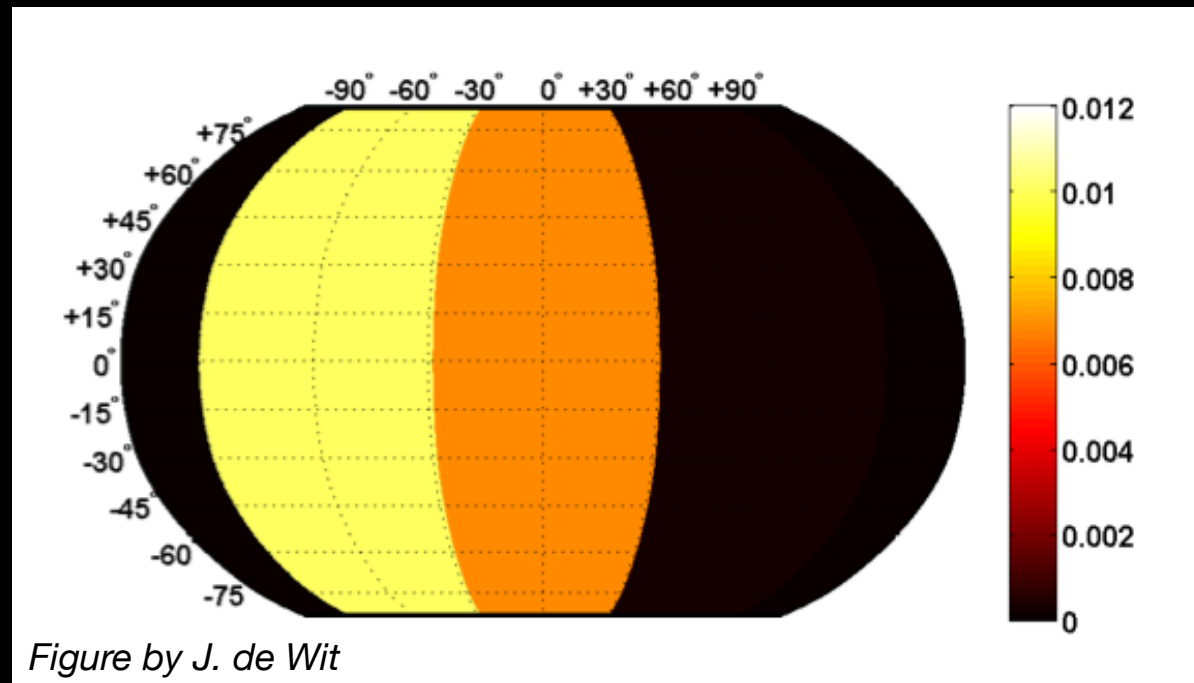


Phase curve in the *visible*

Demory et al., 2013

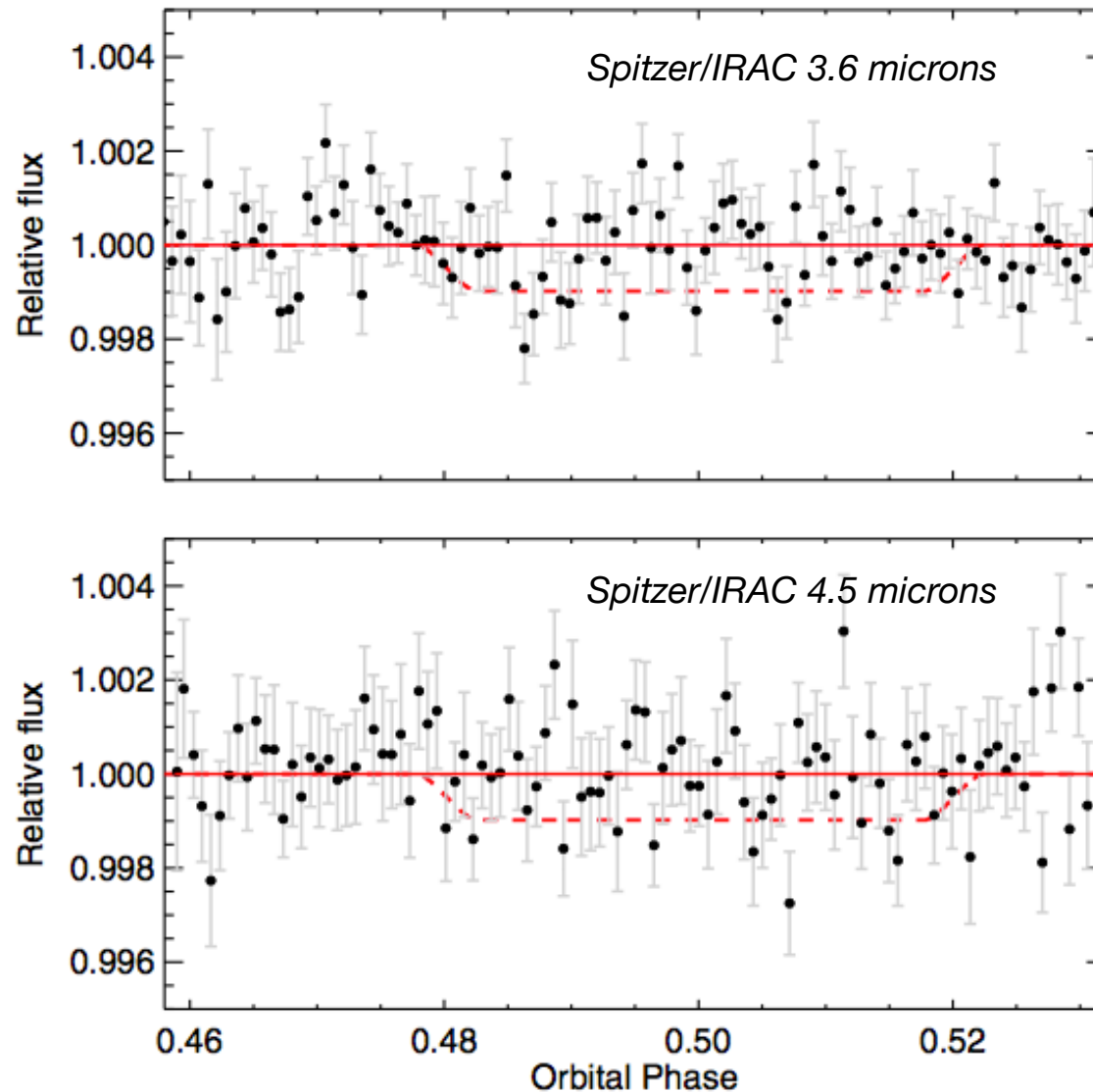
See also Esteves+ 2014

First map of clouds of an exoplanet



Demory et al., 2013

Reflected light as the dominant source of A_g

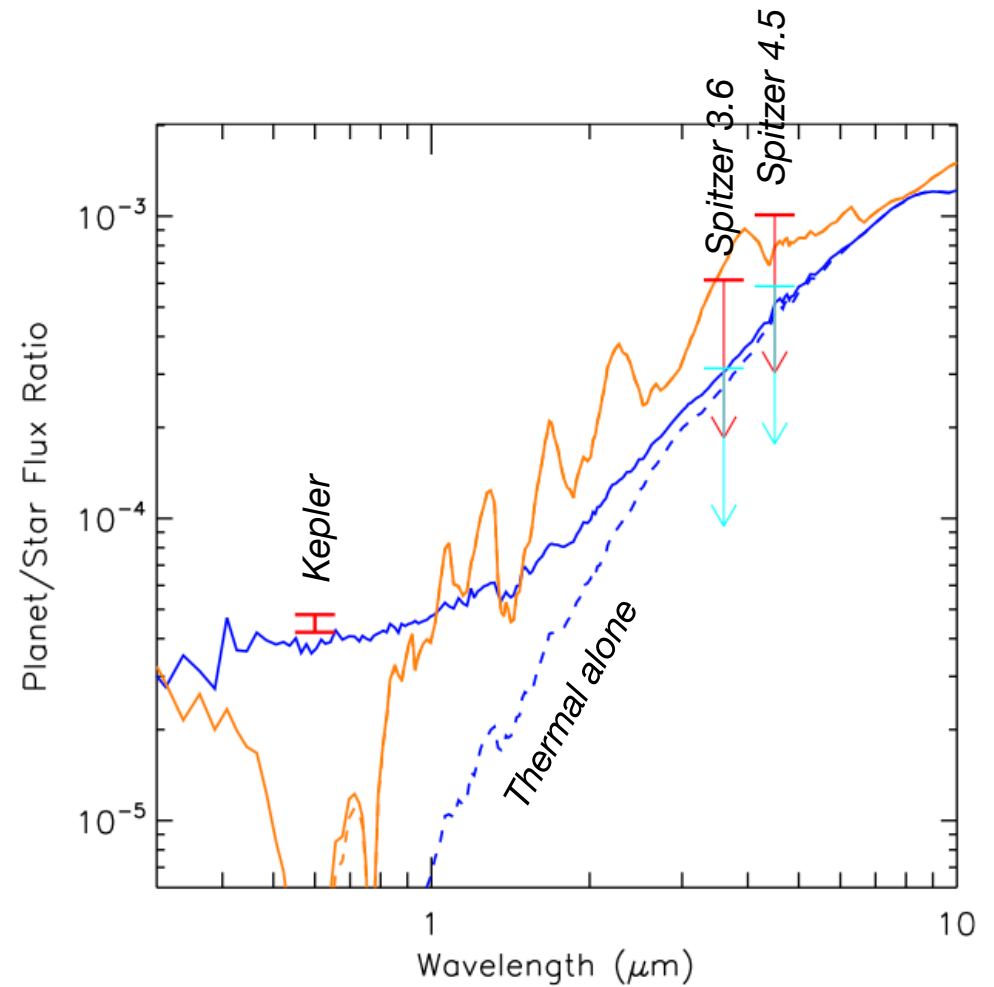
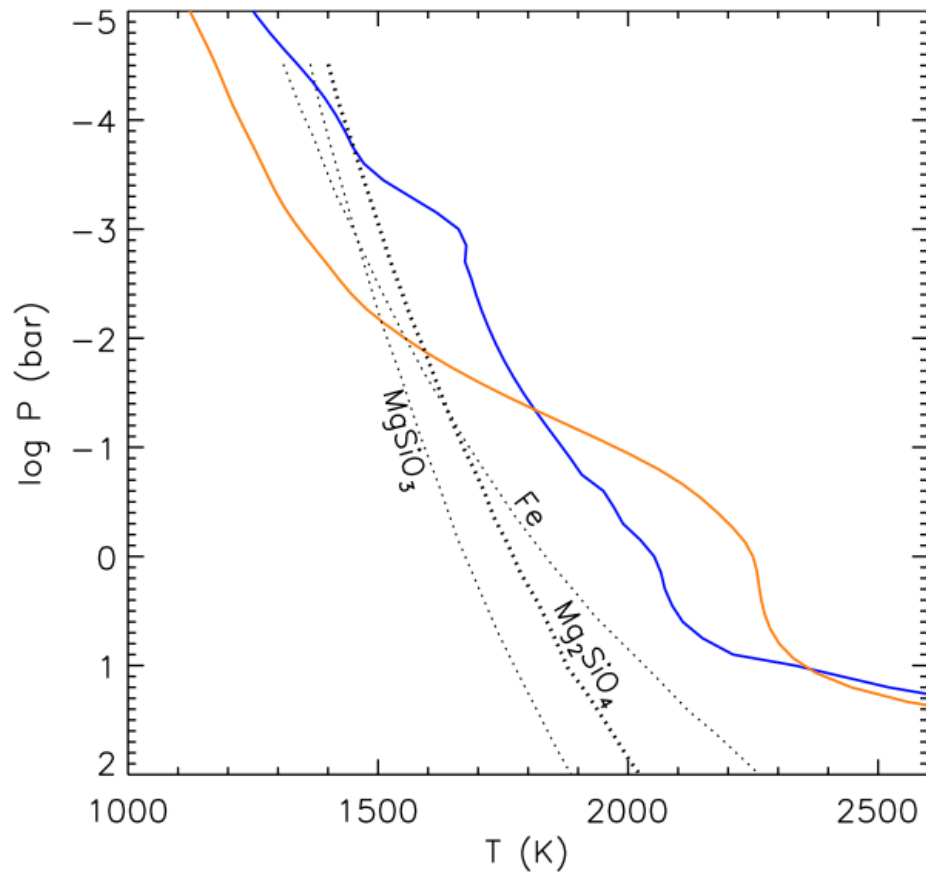


Kepler-7b

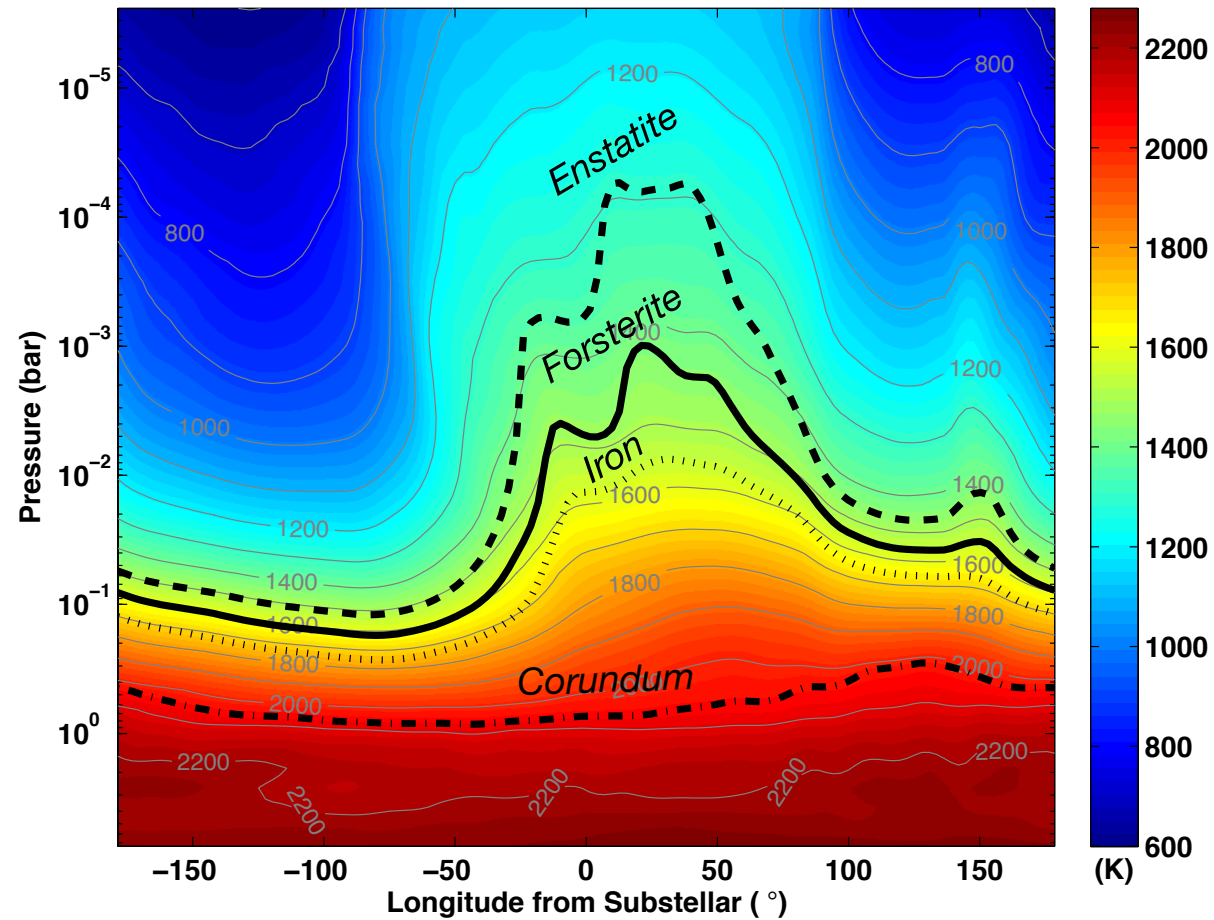
IR occultations with depths ~ 2 mmag were expected.

Therefore the origin of planetary light seen in the visible is not primarily of thermal origin.

Occultations: 1D nature of clouds



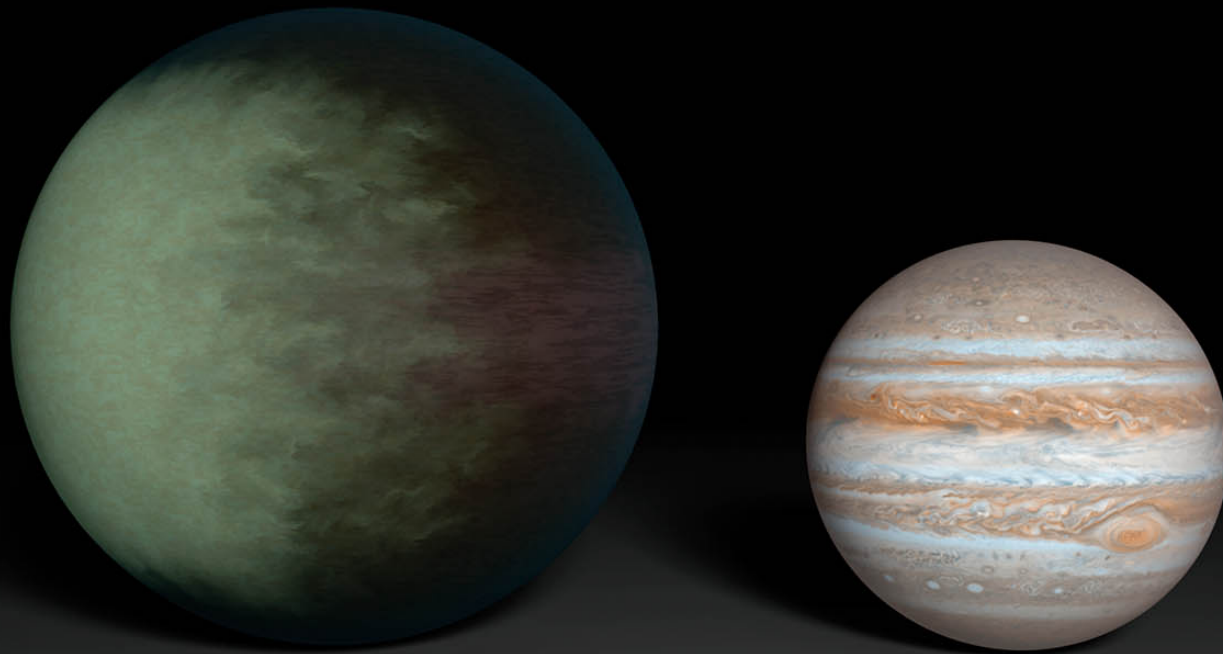
GCMs: toward the 3D nature of clouds



More about cloud properties: see talk from Antonio Garcia Munoz

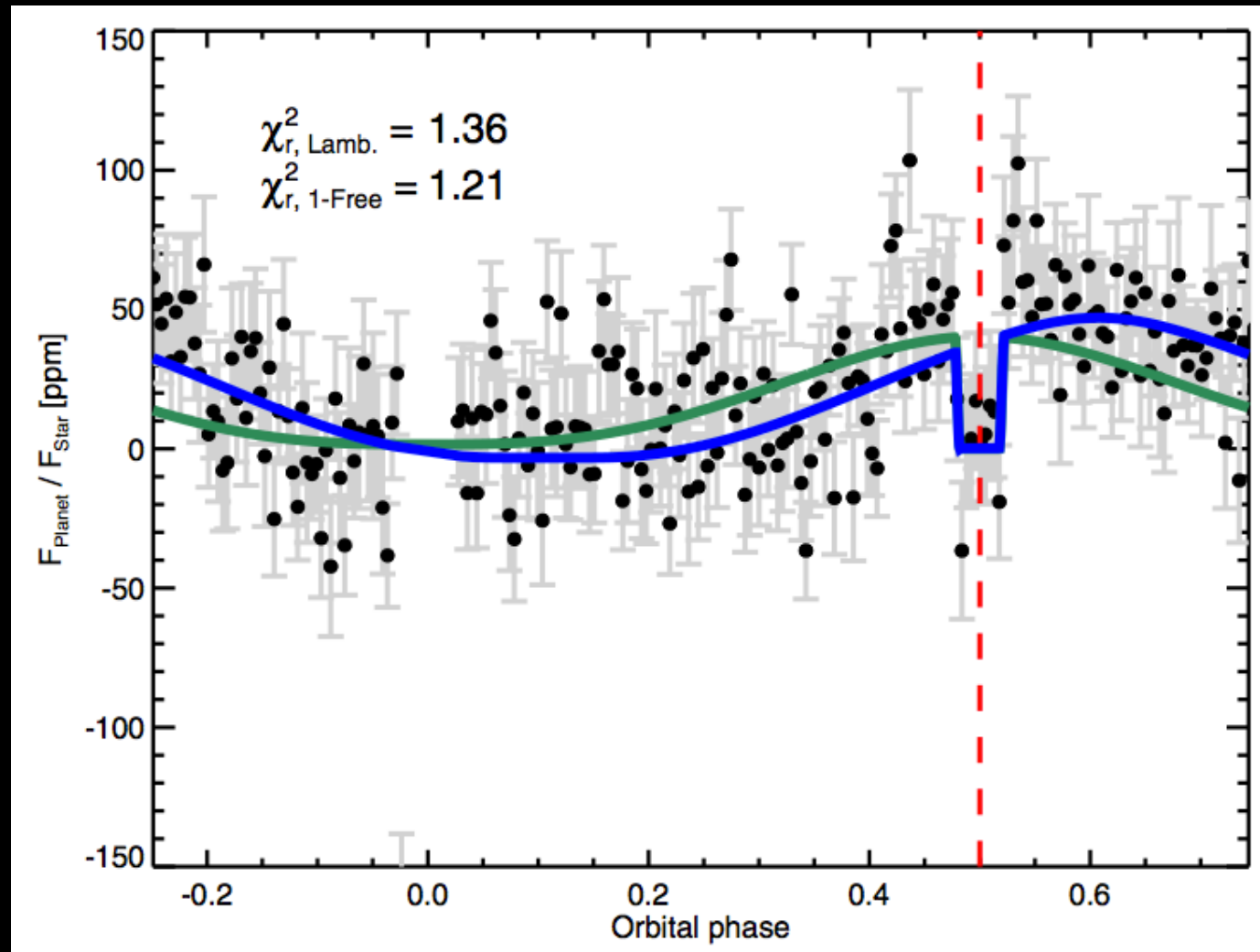
Lewis+ in prep.

Kepler-7b



NASA/JPL press release

Phase-curve studies similar to K7b are feasible with CHEOPS



CHEOPS potential for exoplanet phase-curves

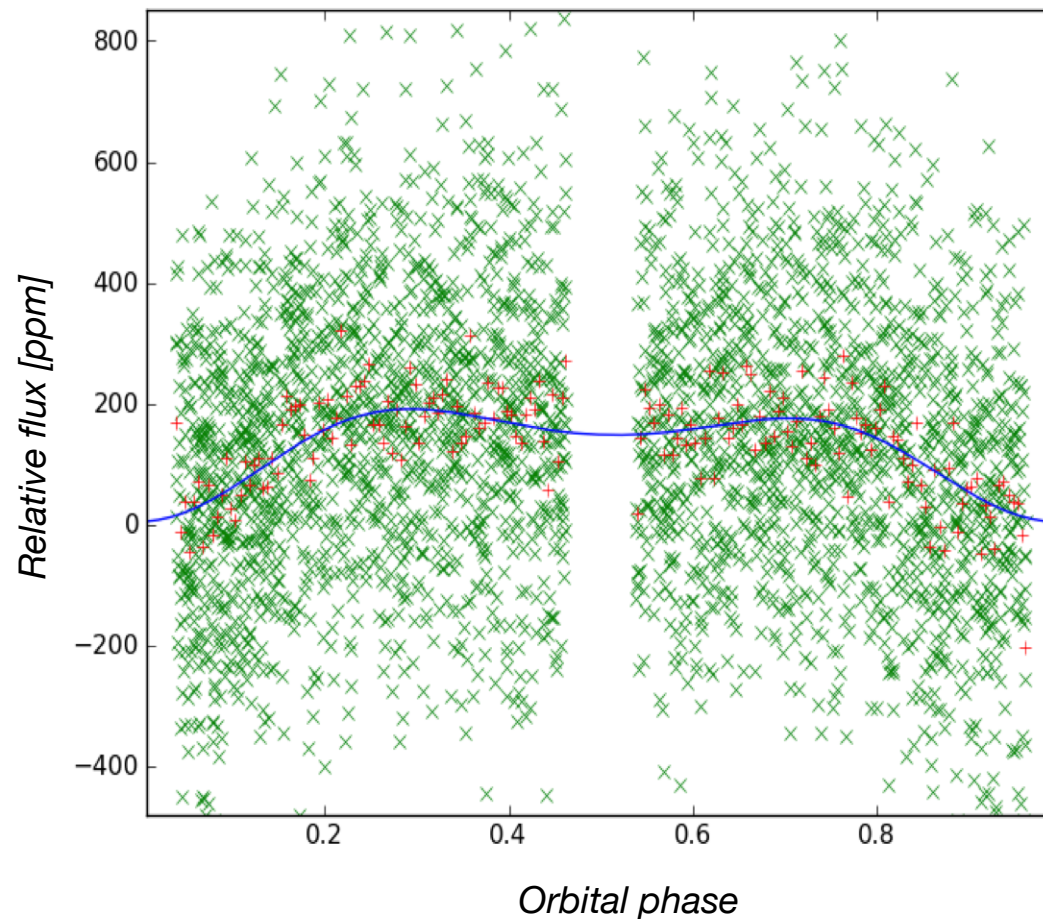
Assumptions

- White noise: 150 ppm/minute for a Vmag=9 star in the V-band (*)
- Red noise: 20 ppm for a Vmag=9 star in the V-band (*)
- Orbit-to-orbit systematics (temperature) similar to HST.

(*) source: CHEOPS Definition Study Report, ESA, November 2013

CHEOPS potential for exoplanet phase-curves

Test case: KOI-13A (Vmag = 12) - 50 days of observations



Includes:

- reflective, Doppler, ellipsoidal components.
- CHEOPS simple noise model

CHEOPS potential for exoplanet phase-curves

Results

- 15 orbits
- Low (0.1) and high (0.3) albedos
- Small (10 deg) and large (40 deg) phase offsets

Name	Mag.	Duration of observation (in days)	Ratio signal to noise S/N for the bootstrap values							
			High albedo and high offset		High albedo and low offset		low albedo and high offset		low albedo and low offset	
			offset	Ap	offset	Ap	offset	Ap	offset	Ap
HD 209458 b	7,65	53,6	16,727	29,120	3,866	33,258	3,716	10,200		
HD 189733 b	7,67	34,0	23,986	47,201	5,560	42,742	5,588	11,929		
HD 149026 b	8,16	43,8	3,553	7,566						
WASP-33 b	8,30	19,00	30,416	50,887	6,251	55,551	7,876	15,134		
KELT-2 A b	8,71	62,41	6,171	13,085						
HAT-P-2 b	8,71	85,20	4,794	8,130						
WASP-18 b	9,39	14,82	14,218	37,274	5,342	29,453	4,533	10,745		

⋮

CHEOPS potential for exoplanet phase curves

PLANET	TEQ [K]	REQ. TIME [d]	<i>HST</i> obs	<i>Spitzer</i> obs
HD 189733 b	1185	34	x	x
WASP-7 b	1377	75	x	x
HD 209458 b	1428	54	x	x
WASP-77Ab	1688	21	x	
HAT-P-8 b	1749	47	x	x
HAT-P-23 b	2024	19	x	x
WASP-19 b	2039	12	x	x
WASP-18 b	2367	15	x	x
WASP-12 b	2551	17	x	x
WASP-94Ab	1604	59		

129 days (4 months)

Summary

- **Clouds** are becoming a limiting factor in exoplanet characterisation
- **CHEOPS** can **constrain** cloud properties (distribution, **climate patterns**) that would lead to a better handling of the **impact on exoplanet spectra**
- Large time commitment (**3-4 months**) necessary for a meaningful sample but **no scheduling constraints**.