Towards the Nature and Origin of Super-Earths

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Small Exoplanets Are Common



How to probe vertical structure/interior of disks?

Measuring turbulence is hard

Uncertain chemical inventories

Measuring the dust mass is hard

Time evolution



Exoplanet Atmospheres: Transmission spectroscopy



Can constrain:

- scale height (how puffy the atmosphere is)
- atmospheric composition
- molecular abundances



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First Challenge: Small Exoplanet Atmospheres Are Often Cloudy...



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... But Not Always

HAT-P-11b



Do Clouds/Hazes Correlate With Planet Temperatures?



Other Challenges for Transmission Spectroscopy

Only probes day-night terminator



Degeneracy between molecular abundances and reference pressure

Heng & Kitzmann (2017)

Understanding Super-Earths

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Other Paths: Emission Spectroscopy



Can constrain:

- the temperature pressure profile, and thus the atmospheric structure
- heat redistribution efficiency
- atmospheric composition

The first emission spectrum of a super-Earth (55 Cnc e)



Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS)



Sullivan et al. (2015)

Launched April 18, 2018

Other Paths: Small Planet Mass-Radius Diagram



Takeaways

- Connecting super-Earth composition to their formation is a multi-nuanced challenge
- Transmission spectroscopy is prone to degeneracies
 - but for now it is the only way to probe the atmospheres of most (transiting) super-Earths
- Use complementary approaches to enhance the efficiency of super-Earth characterization

emission spectroscopy and bulk density statistics