

Exoplanets and host stars



J. Schmitt

Hamburger Sternwarte

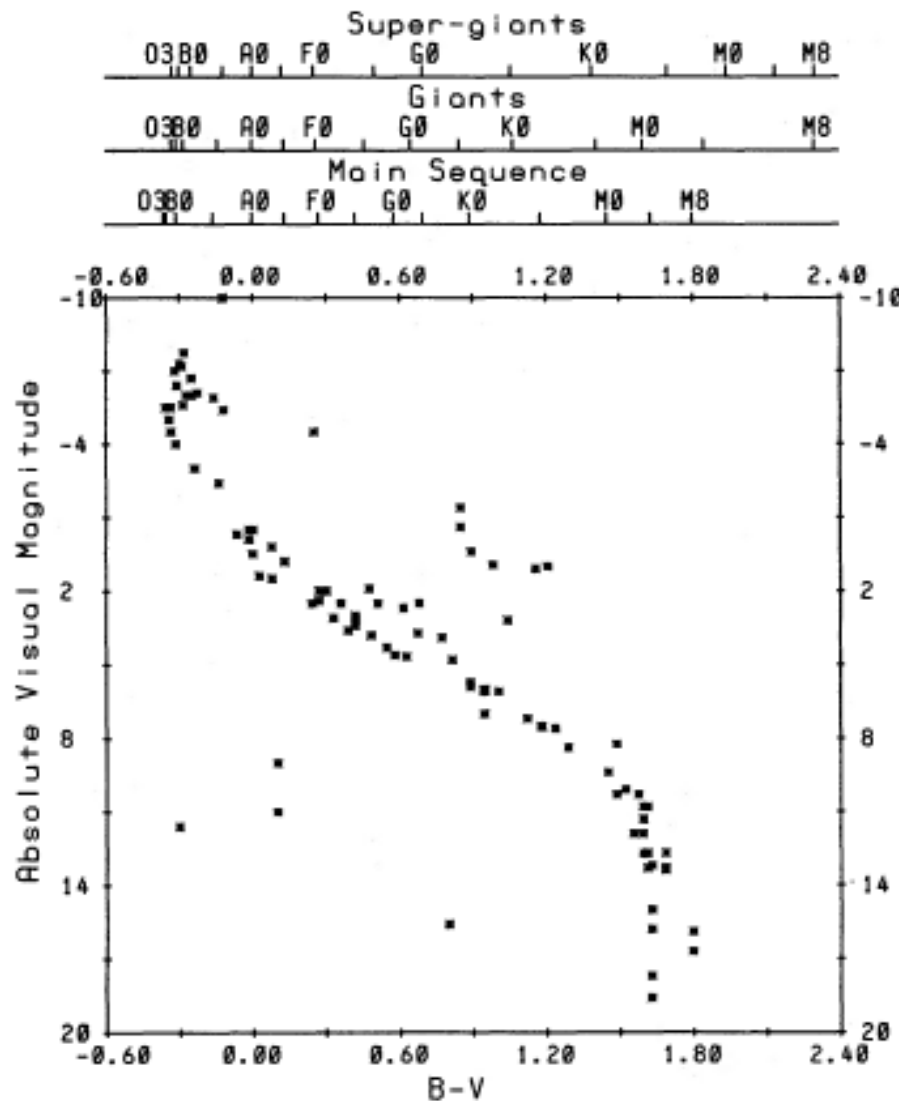
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RESULTS FROM AN EXTENSIVE *EINSTEIN* STELLAR SURVEY

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F. R. HARNDEN, JR., H. M. JOHNSON,^{4,6} J. L. LINSKY,^{3,4,5} C. W. MAXSON, R. MEWE,^{4,7} R. ROSNER,
F. SEWARD, K. TOPKA, AND C. ZWAAN^{4,7}

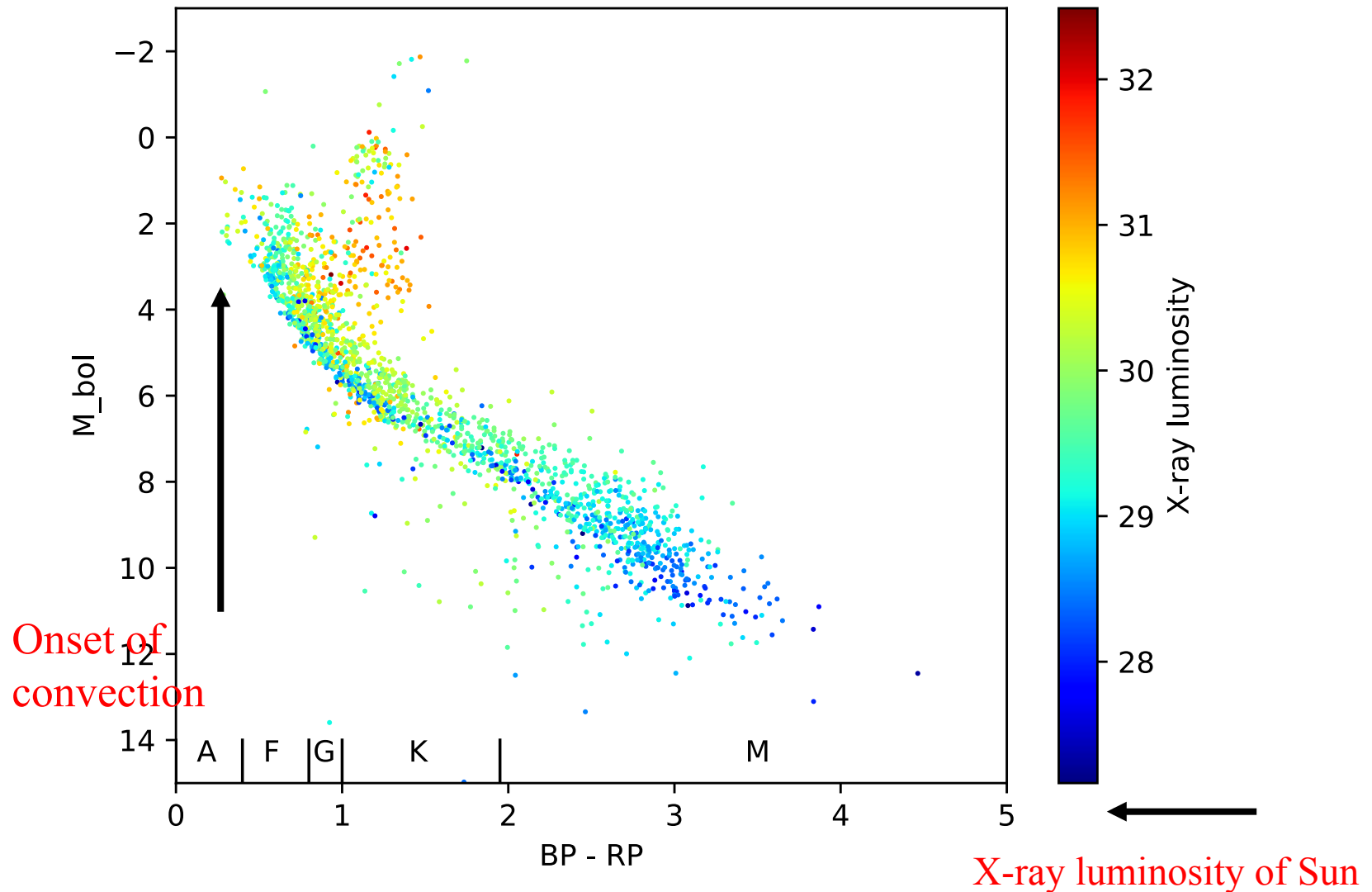
Ap.J, 244, 1981



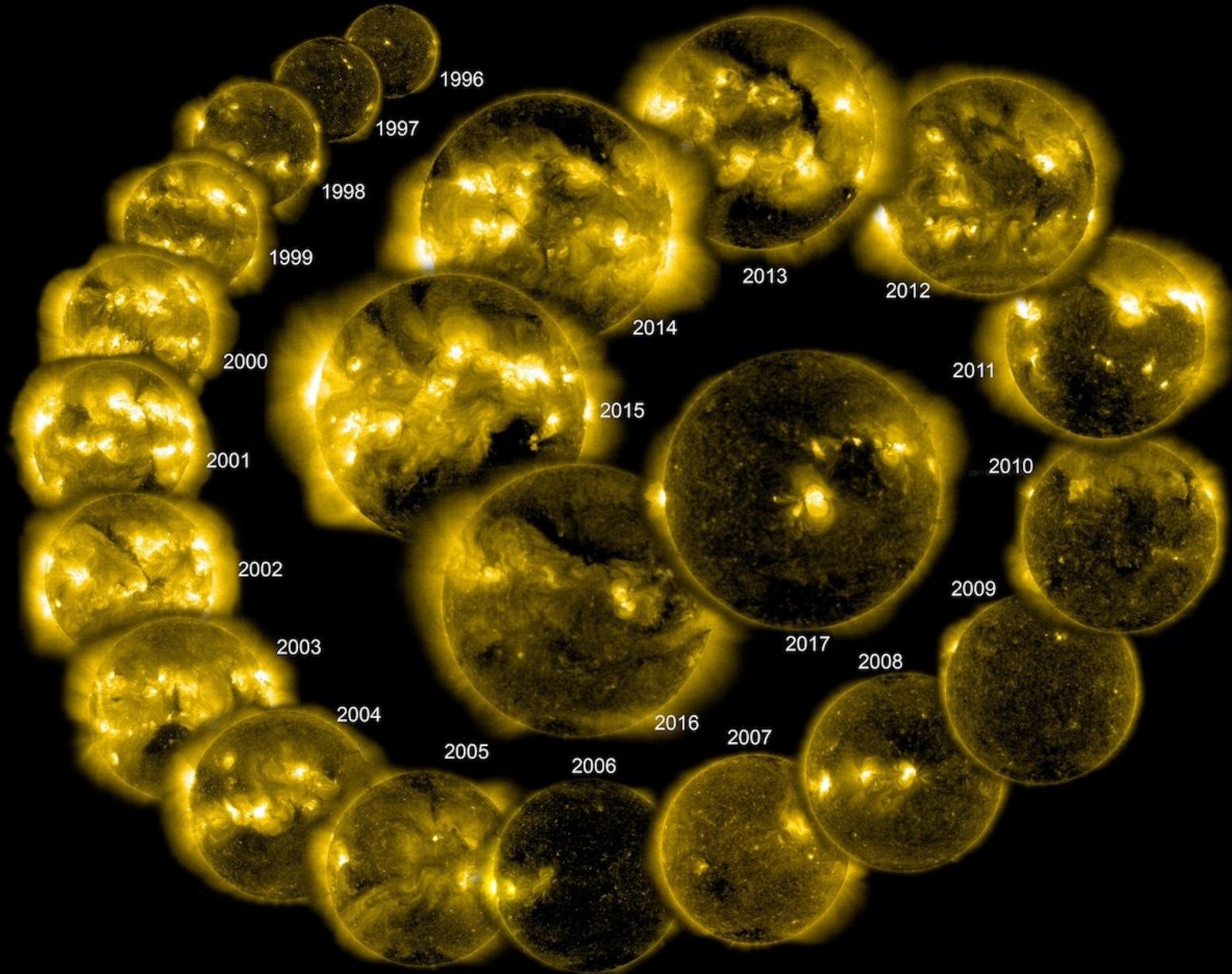
First Hertzsprung-Russell
of X-ray detected stars !

38 years later

The first (preliminary) HR-diagram with eROSITA detected stars (from 0.4% of the sky):



The Sun seen by SOHO




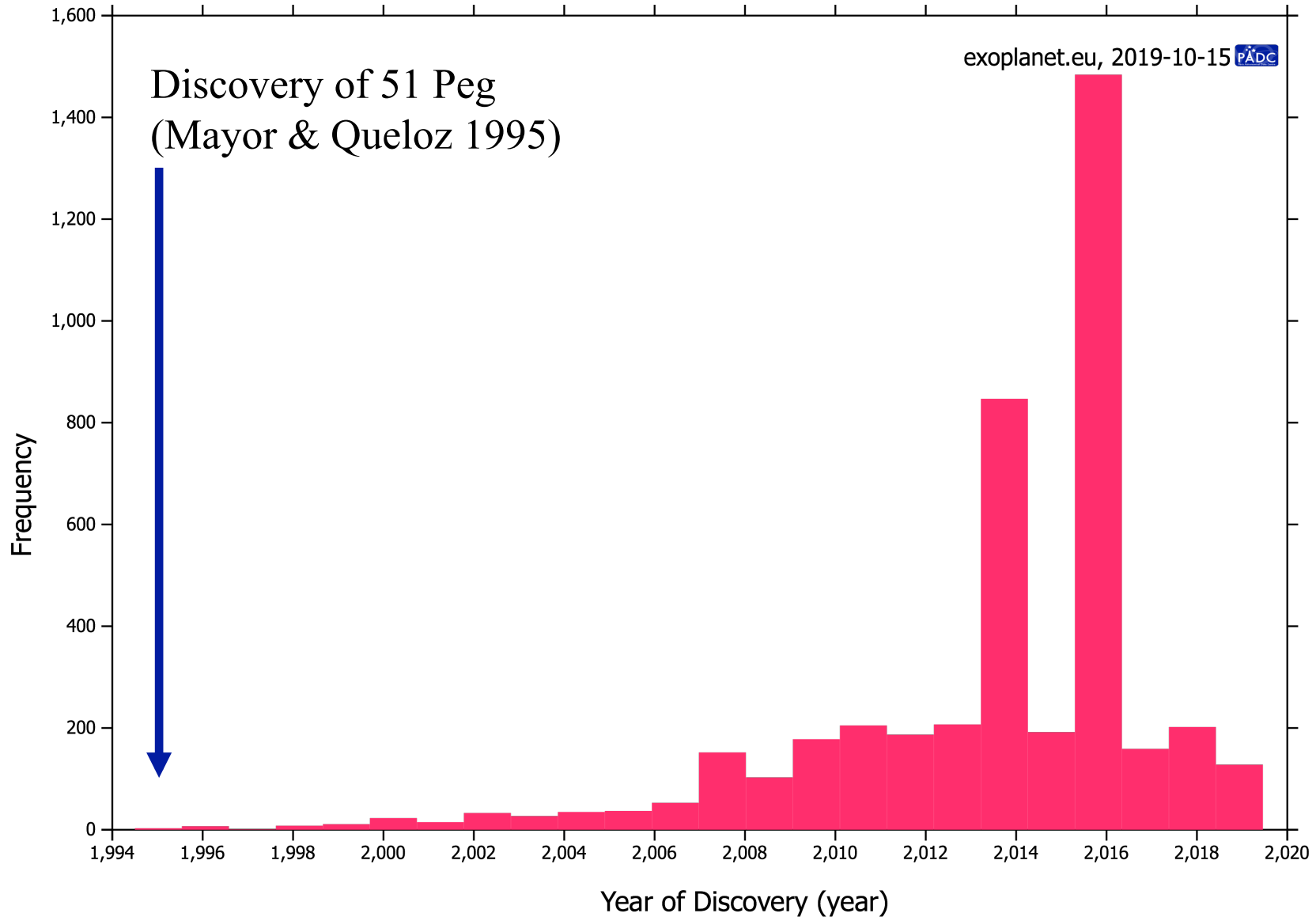
Fundamental insight:

The active Sun is NOT typical for
the X-ray detected stars !

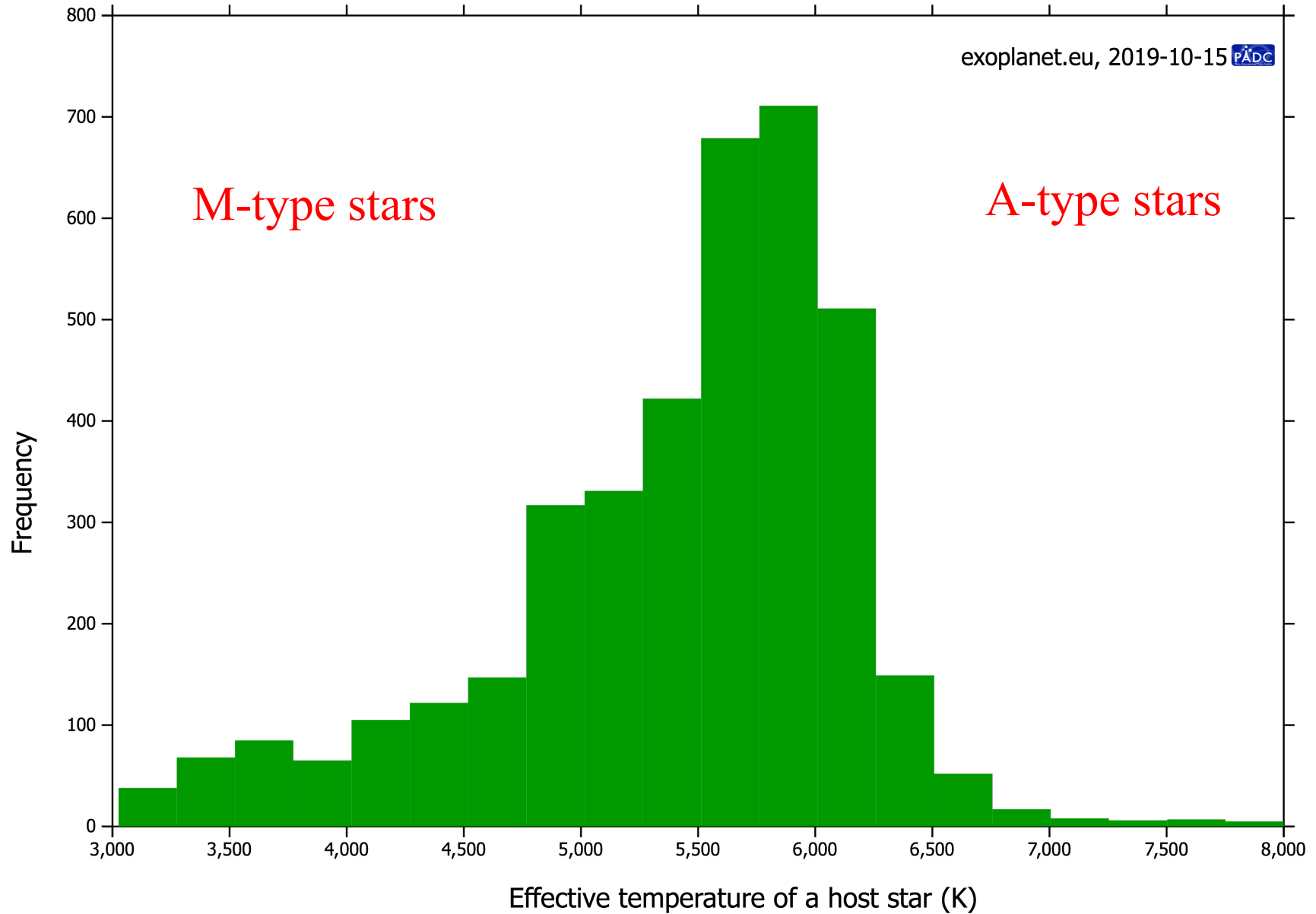
Detected number of extrasolar planets:

Discovery of 51 Peg
(Mayor & Queloz 1995)

exoplanet.eu, 2019-10-15 



Spectral type distribution of host stars :



Fundamental insight:

Planet host stars are cool stars!



**To understand extrasolar planets
need to understand cool stars !**

Nice planet you've got there.

*Would be a shame if
something happened to it...*

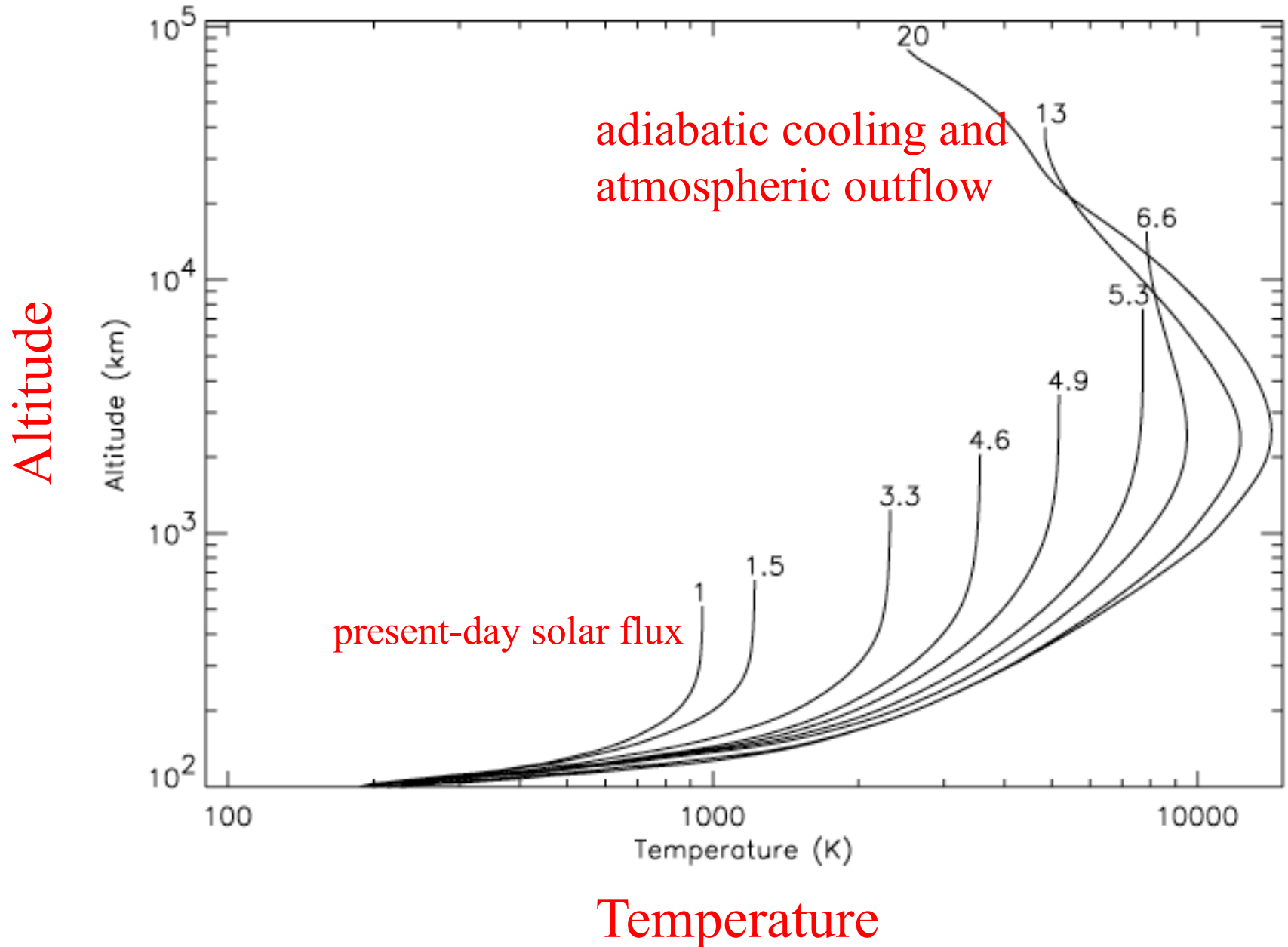


The Godfather; ©Paramount Pictures

The host star is responsible for

- Planetary environment (radiation and particles)
- Planetary evaporation
- Planetary formation

Tian et al. (2008): Response of Earth's thermosphere to solar flux



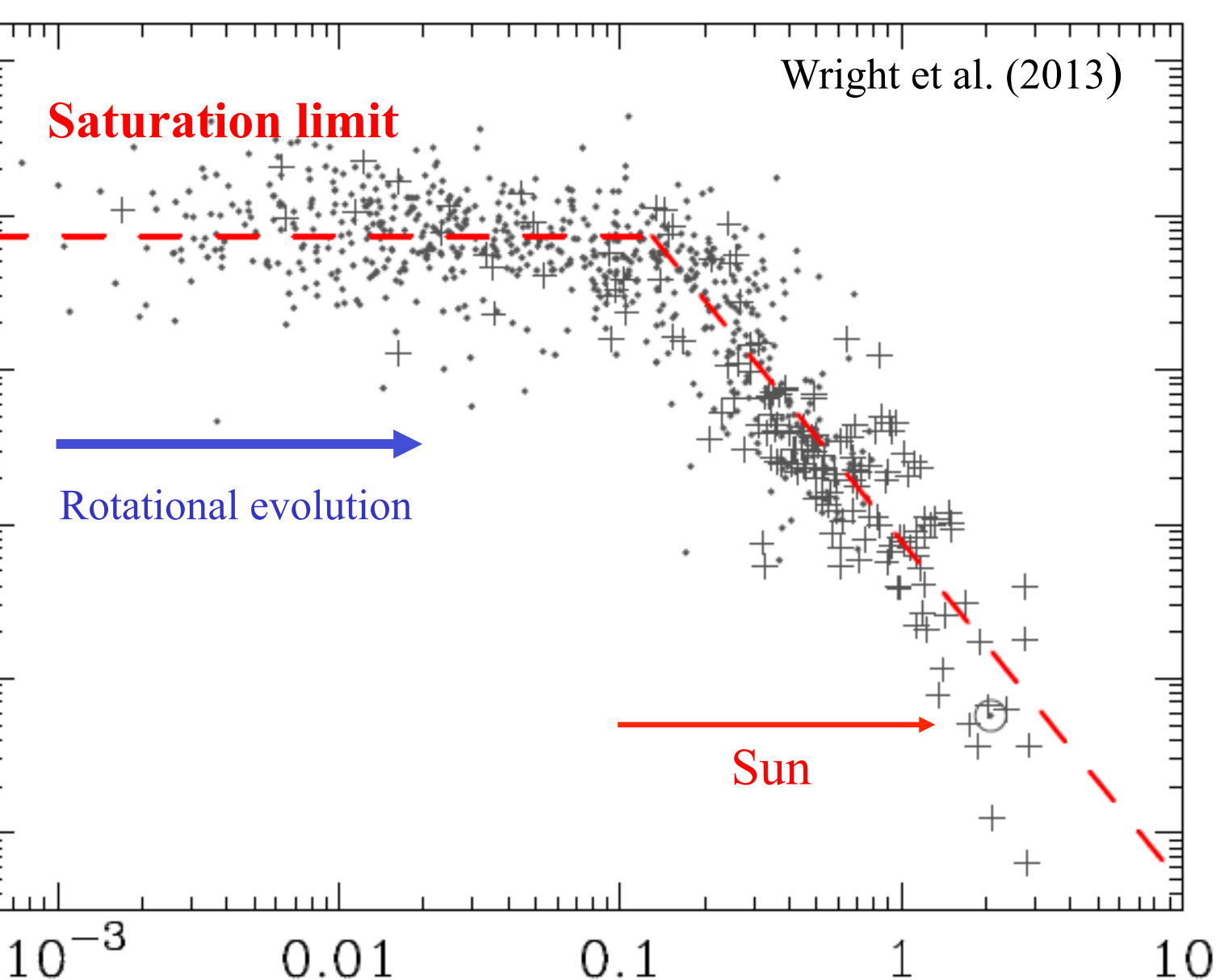
Fractional X-ray luminosity

R_X

10^{-7} 10^{-6} 10^{-5} 10^{-4} 10^{-3} 0.01

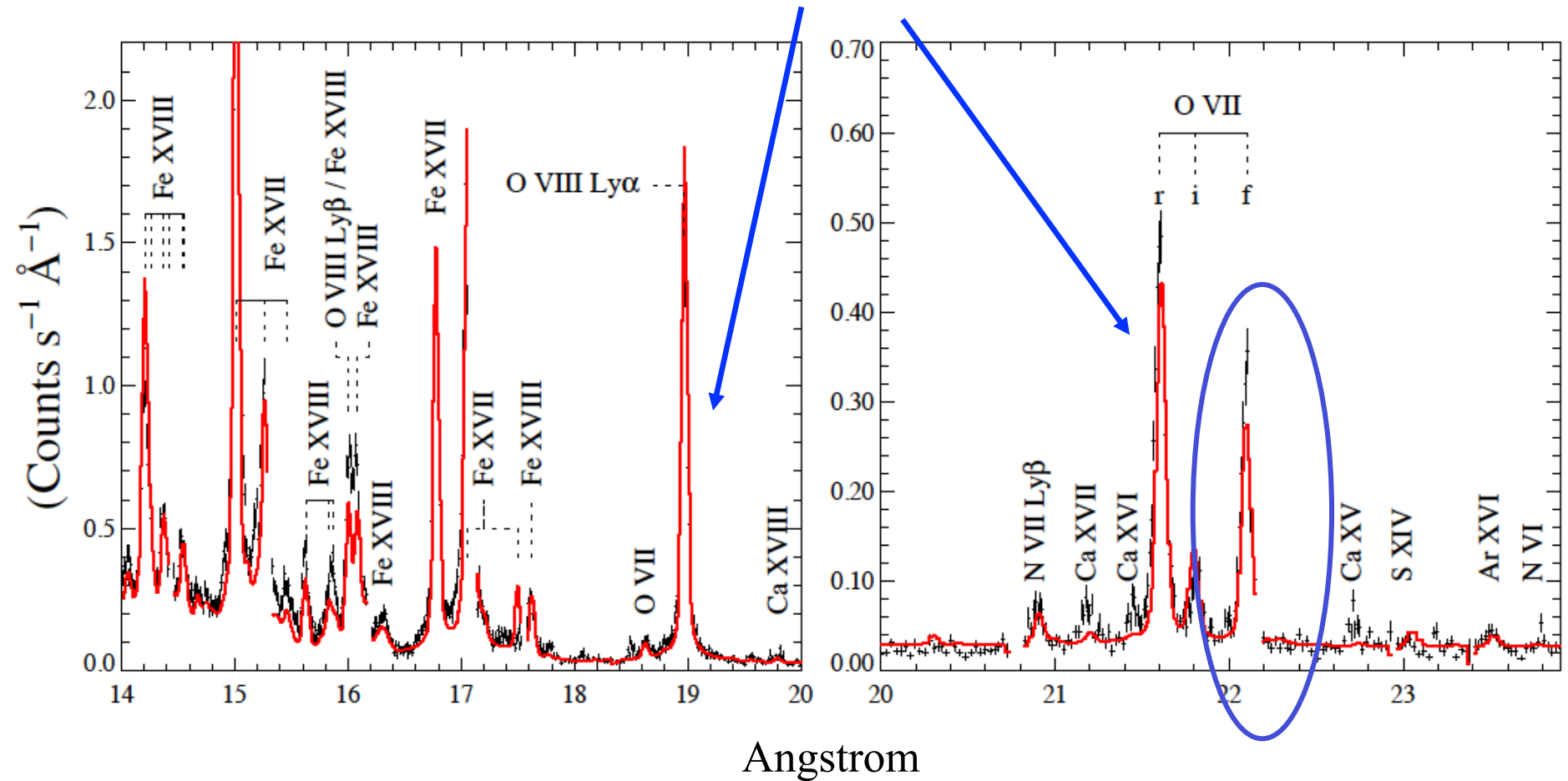
Normalized rotation
period

R_o



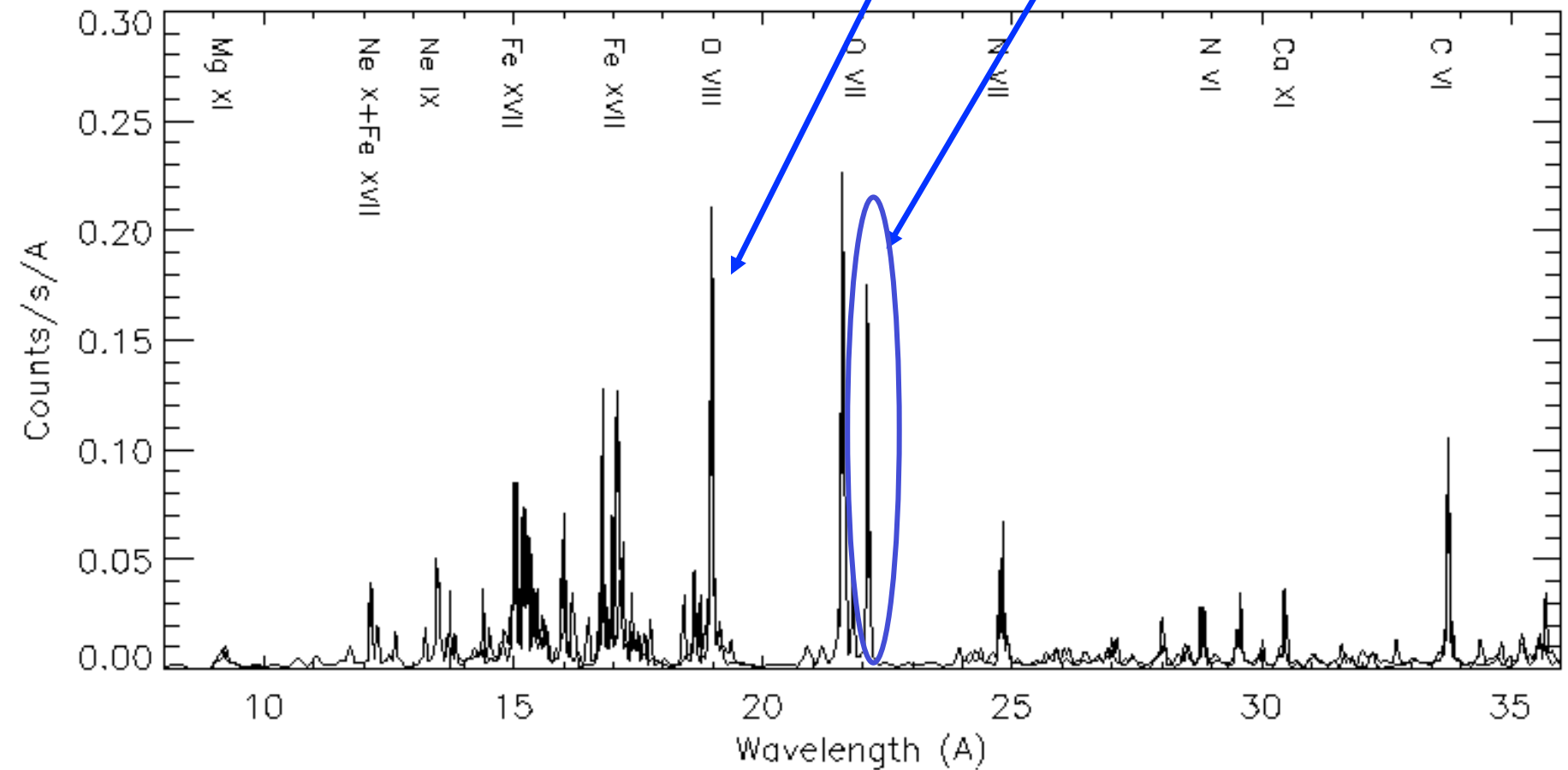
Oxygen VII + VIII

Audard et al. (2001)



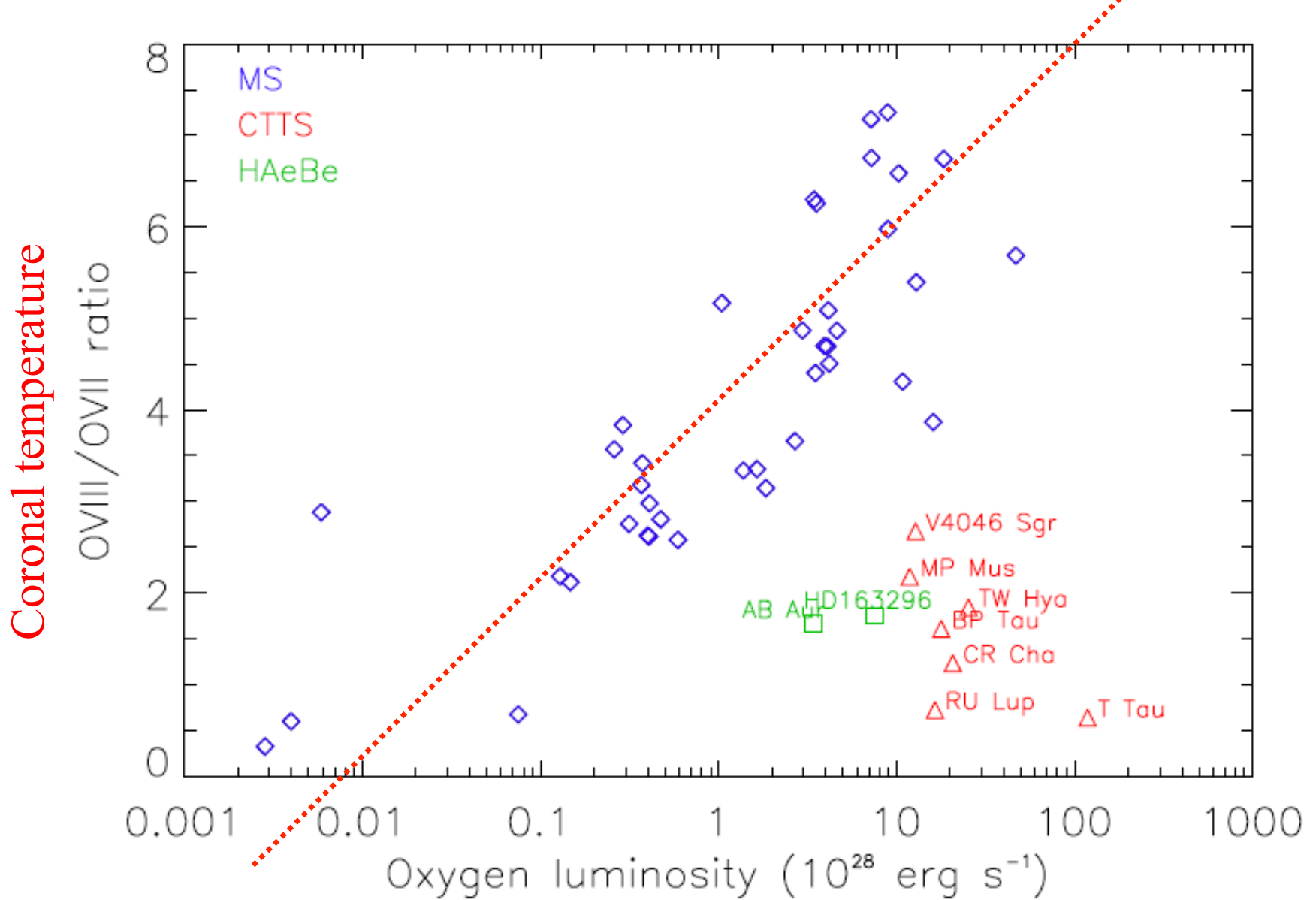
XMM-Newton spectroscopy of the RS CVn Capella

Oxygen VII + VIII



XMM-Newton RGS: α Centauri A+B (inactive star)

(Liefke & Schmitt 2006)



Courtesy: J. Robrade

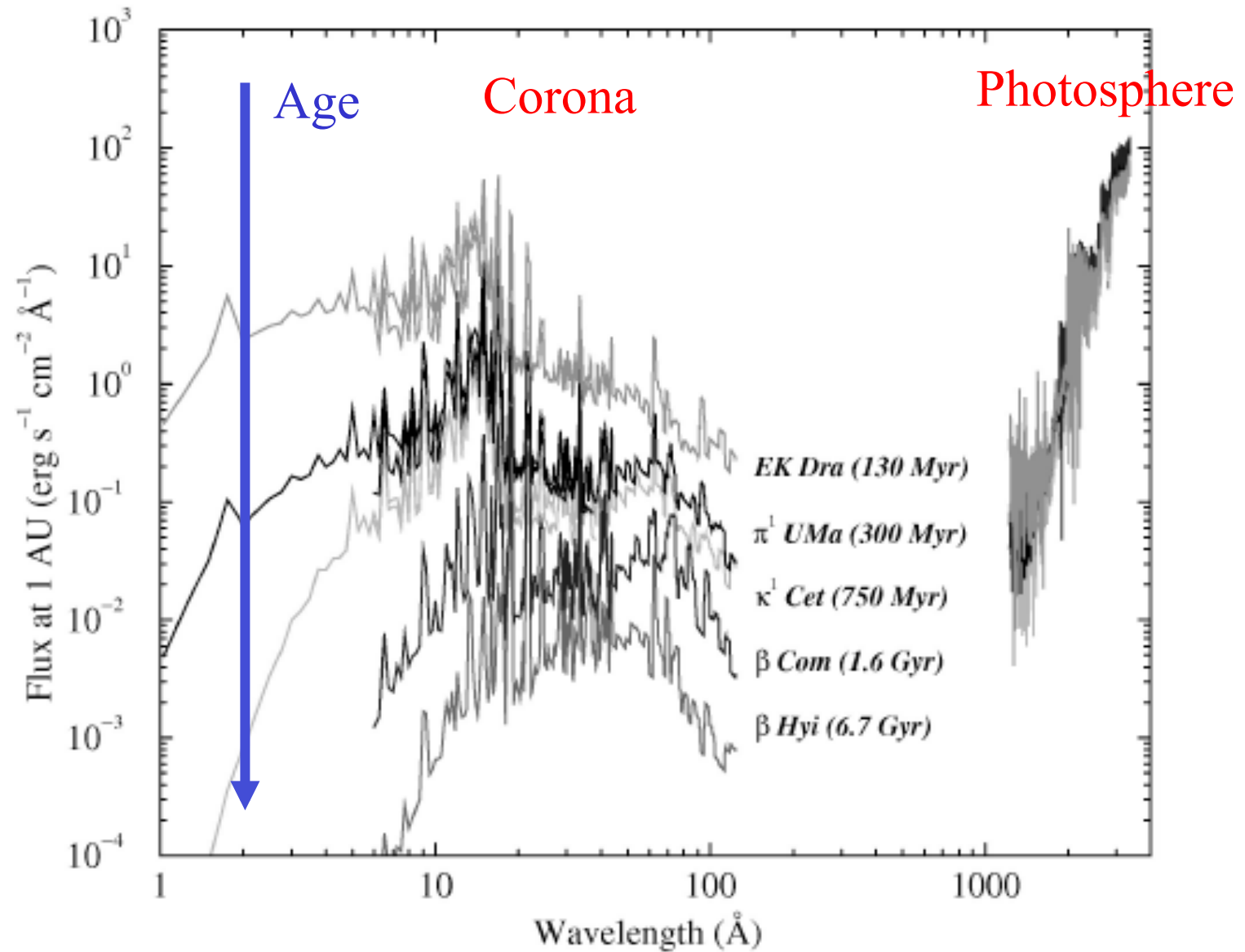
Ness et al. (2004)

Robrade & Schmitt (2007)

Fundamental insight:

The X-ray luminosities and X-ray spectra of stars change dramatically with time !

Güdel & Kasting (2009): The Sun in time



Also:

(Some) stars like to flare

Proxima Centauri: (Anglada-Escude et al. 2016)

Earth-like planet around Sun's neighbour

An Earth-mass planet has been discovered in orbit around Proxima Centauri, the closest star to our Sun. The planet orbits at a distance from the star such that liquid water and potentially life could exist on its surface. [SEE LETTER P.437](#)

Mass: $1.3 M_{\text{Earth}}$

Period: 11.2 days

Distance: 0.05 au



Ribas et al. (2016):

The habitability of Proxima Centauri b

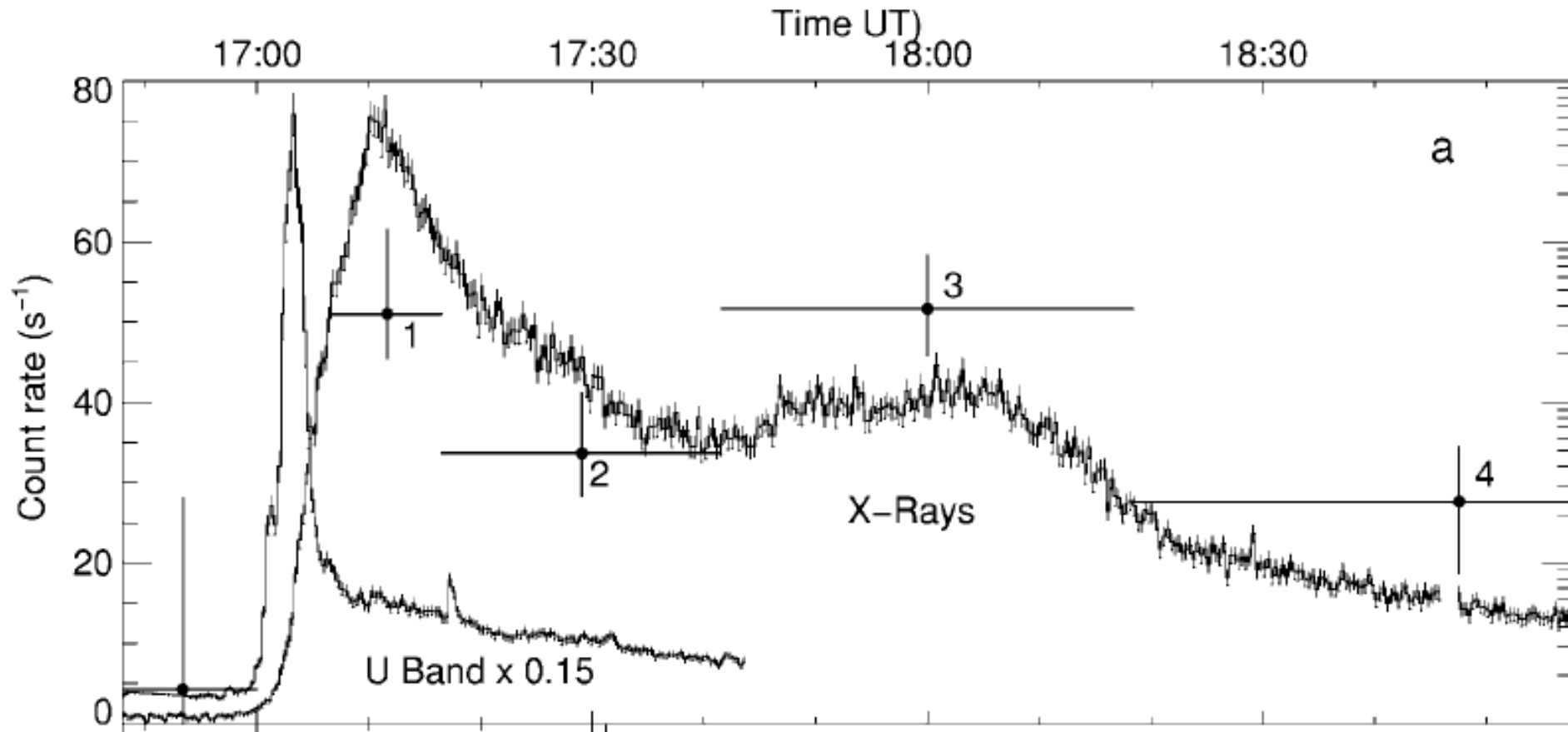
I. Irradiation, rotation and volatile inventory from formation to the present

Turbet et al. (2016):

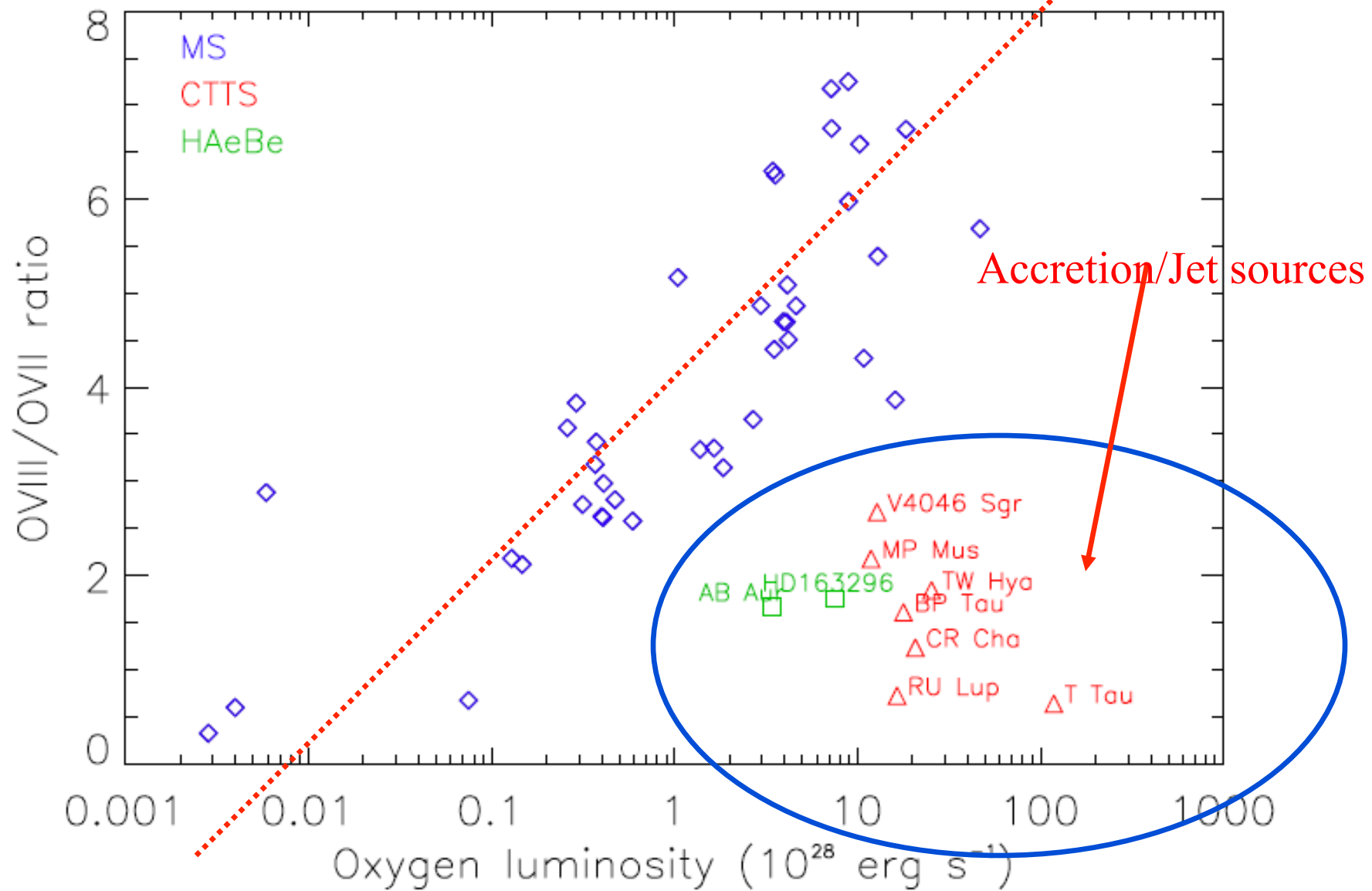
The habitability of Proxima Centauri b

II. Possible climates and observability

XMM-Newton: Flare on Proxima Centauri: Güdel et al. (2001)



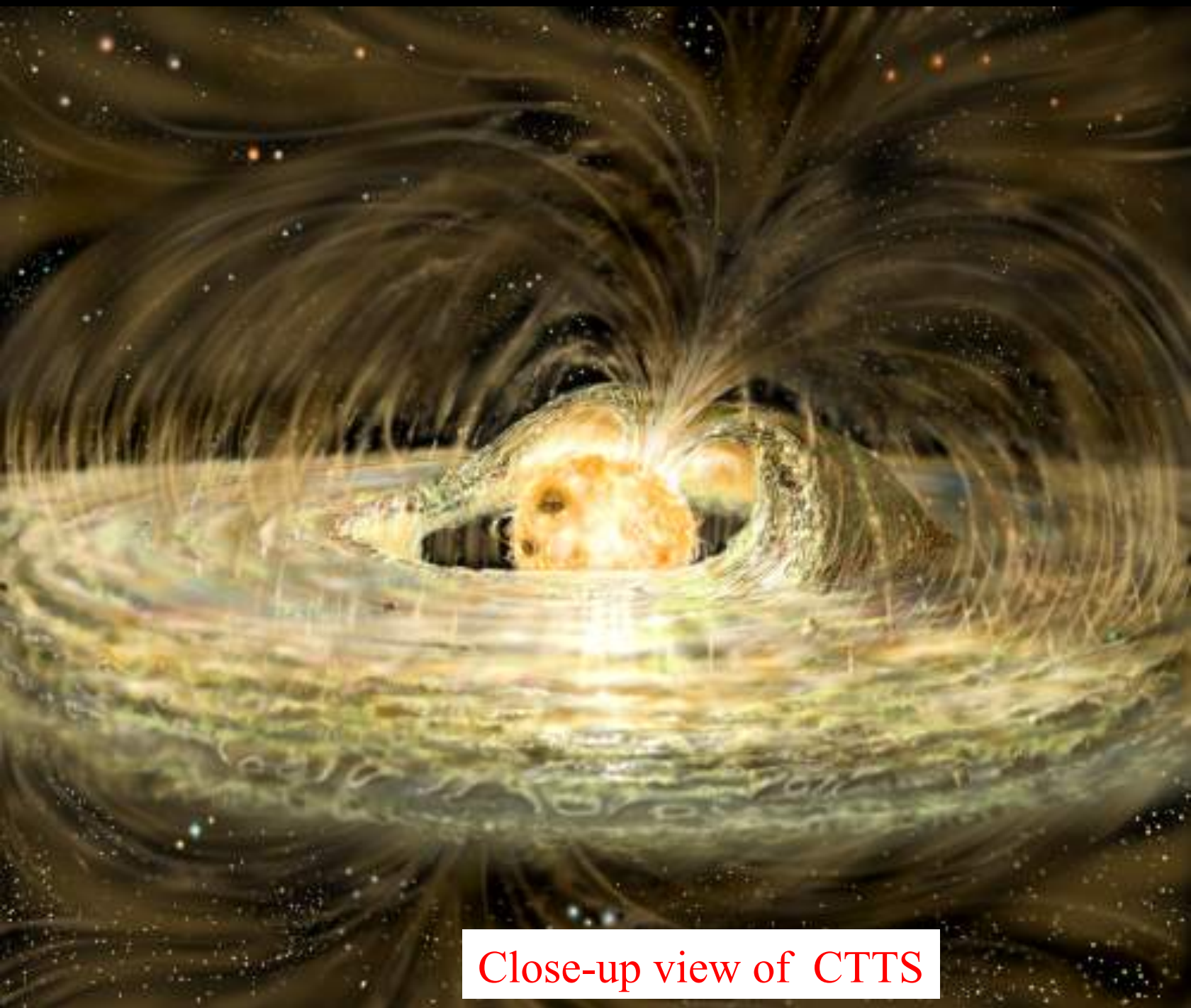
Incident X-ray flux > 10000 times
larger than solar X-ray at Earth !



Courtesy: J. Robrade

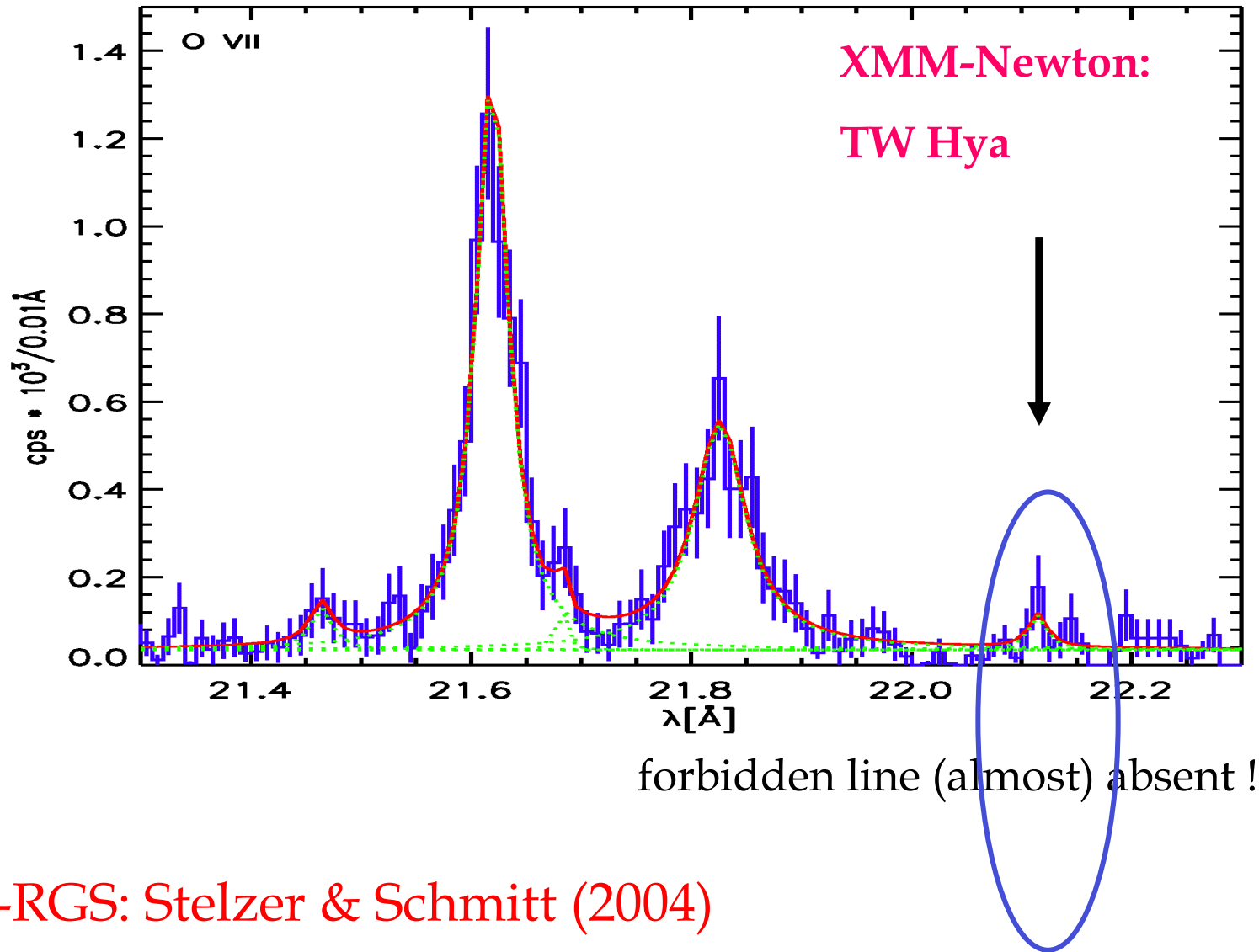
Ness et al. (2004)

Robrade & Schmitt (2007)



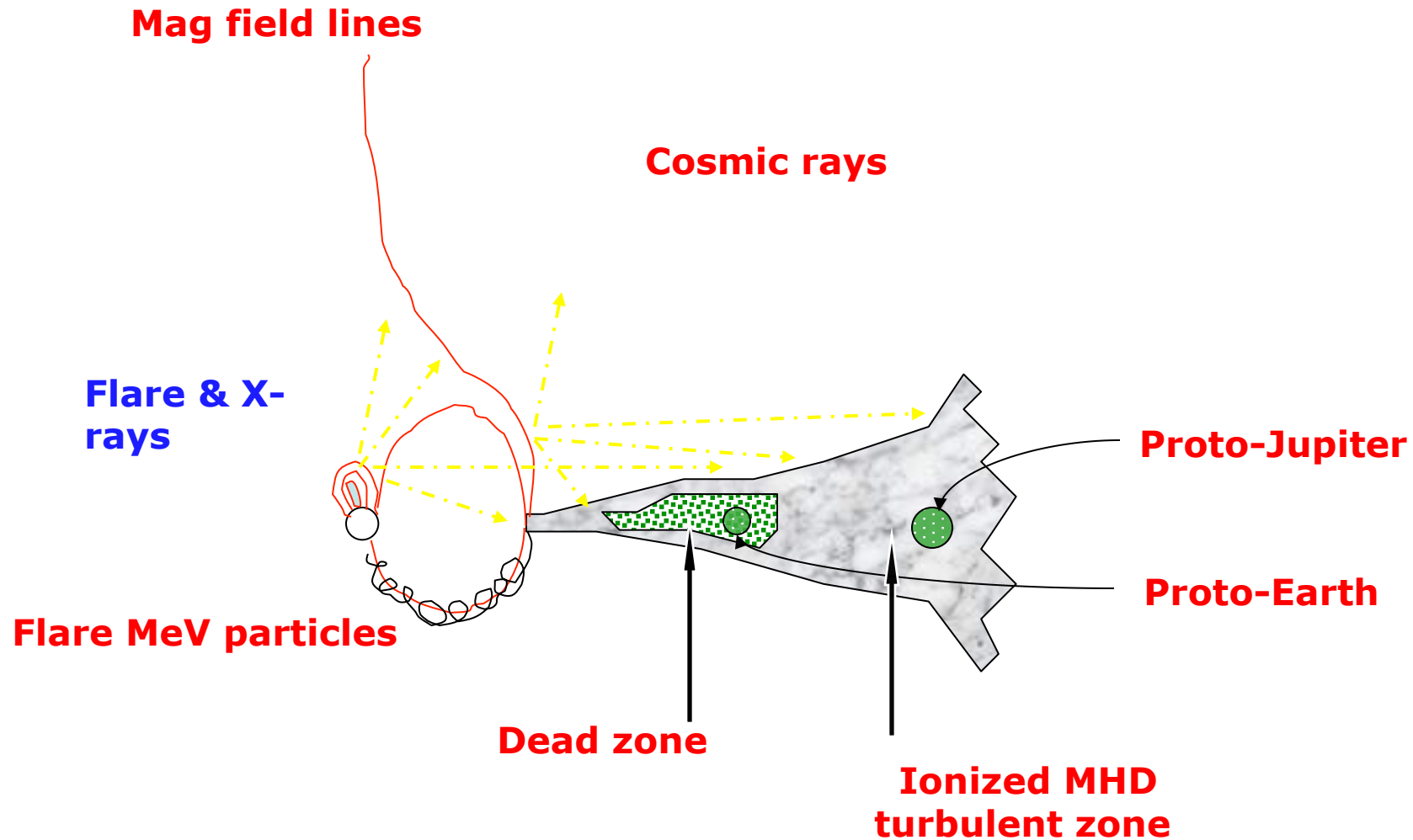
Close-up view of CTTS

X-ray spectrum of TW Hya (CTTS): **OVII triplet**



XMM-RGS: Stelzer & Schmitt (2004)

X-ray influence on planet formation



See Feigelson (2003, 2005, 2010)

Conclusions:

- ❖ (Almost) all extrasolar host stars are X-ray sources
- ❖ Need to understand the activity properties of the host stars in all respects
- ❖ Expect ionospheres and hydrodynamic blowoff for the close-in extrasolar planets
- ❖ XMM-Newton can make (still) valuable contributions to the field !!

The End !