

# Theoretical Investigations of Exomoons

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Konkoly Observatory

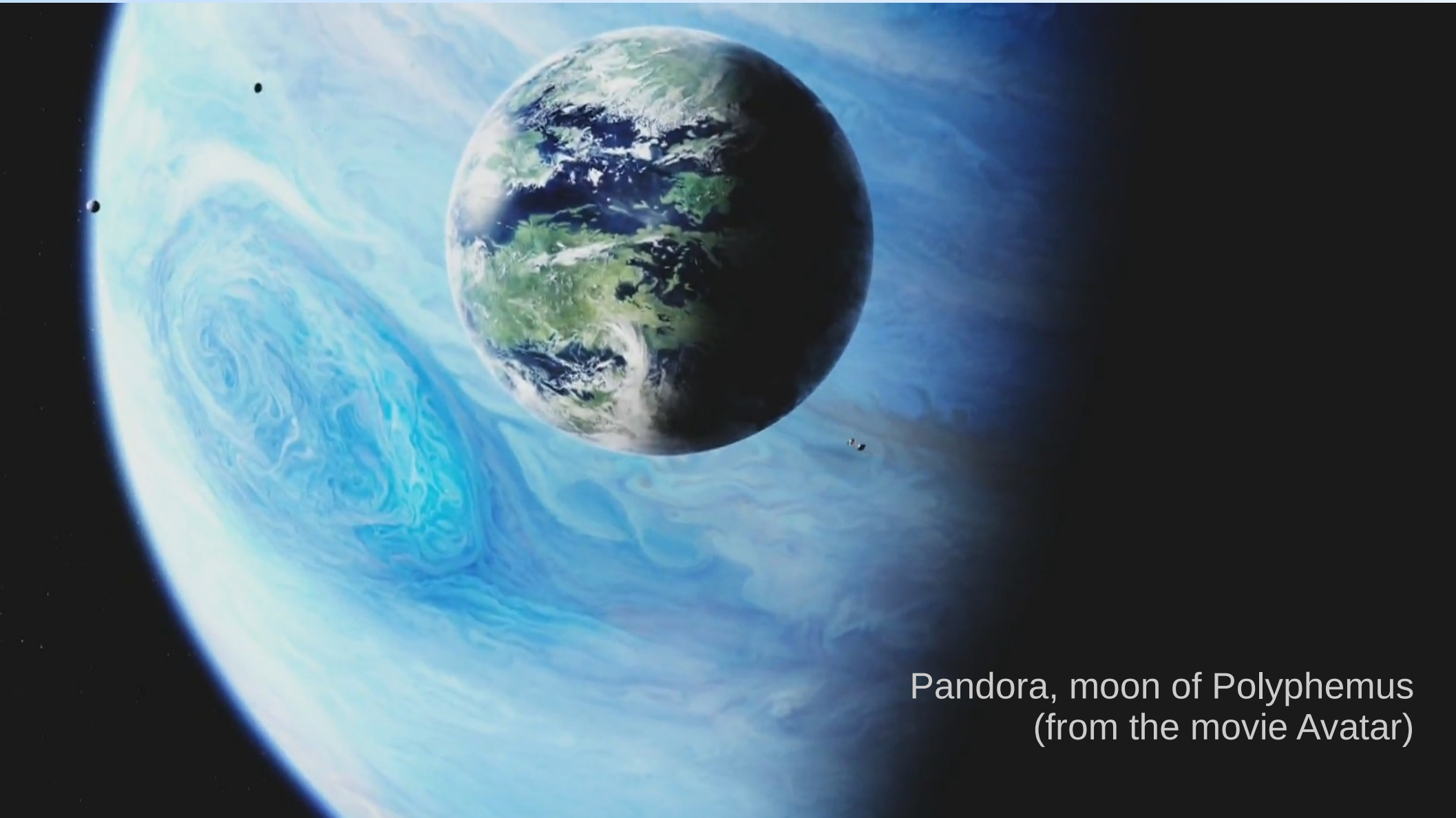
Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA CSFK)

Budapest, Hungary

*CHEOPS Science Workshop  
18 June 2015 Madrid, Spain*

# What makes Pandora habitable?

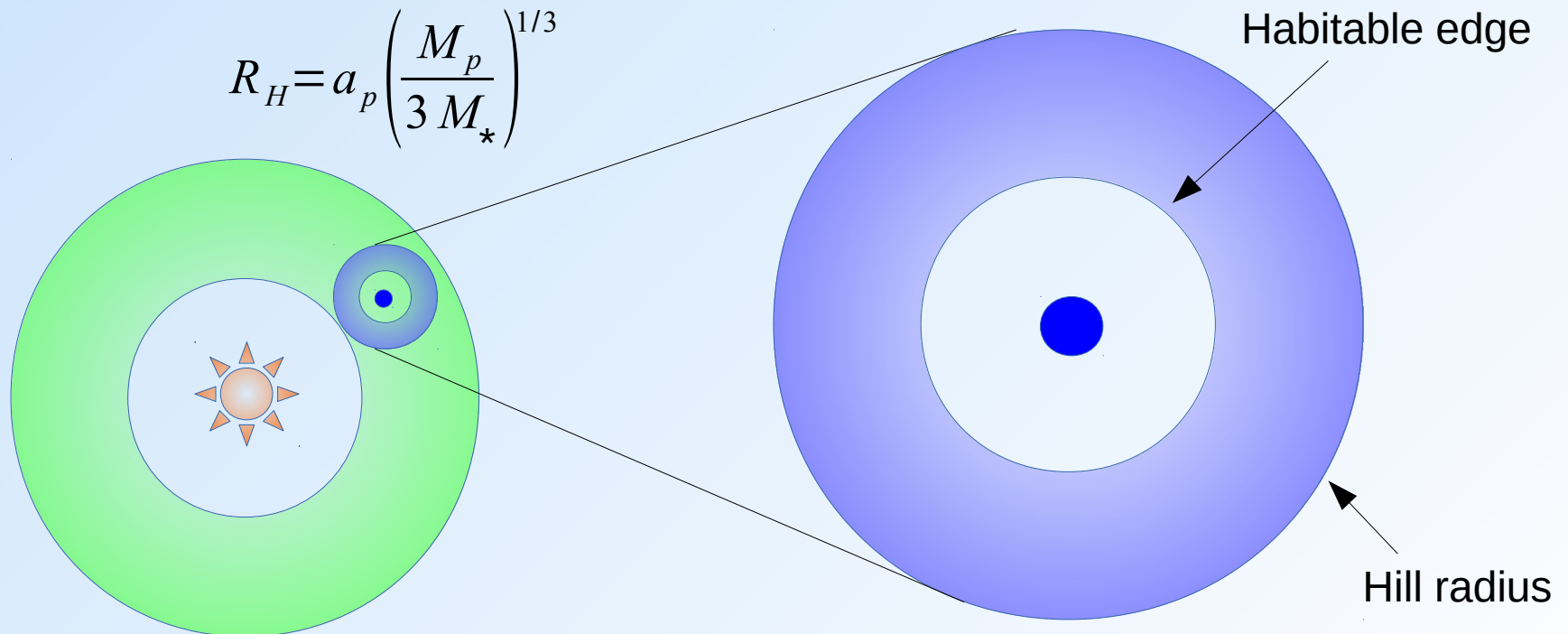
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Pandora, moon of Polyphemus  
(from the movie Avatar)

# Circumplanetary habitability

- Range of habitable orbits around a planet in the IHZ
  - Habitable edge: the innermost orbit defined by the runaway greenhouse limit
  - Hill radius: farthest possible orbit around the planet (gravitational dominance)



# Outer limit: snowball Pandora

1D Energy Balance

Climate Models:

Stellar flux  
+ planetary flux  
+ tidal heating

Eclipses

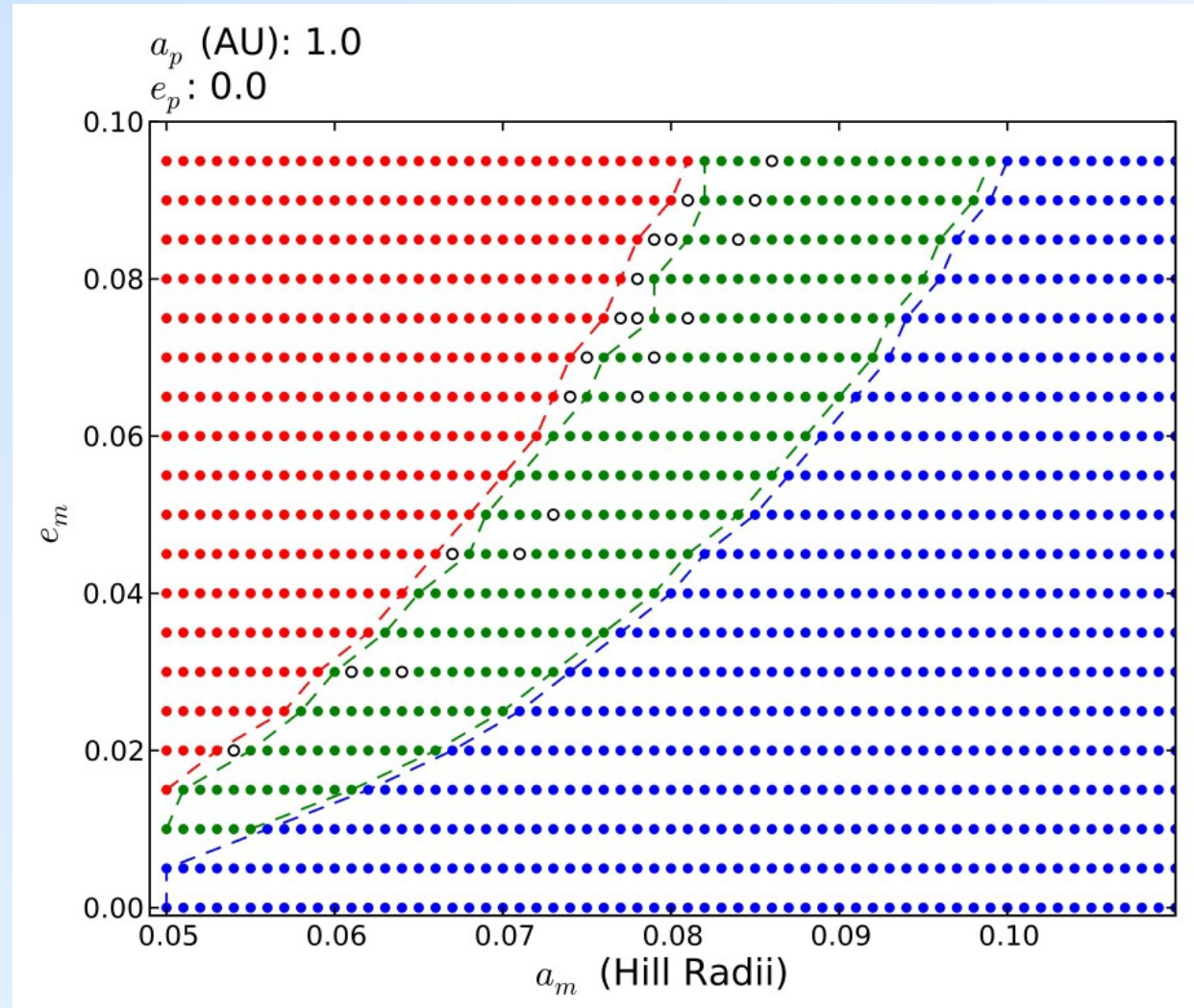
+

Ice-Albedo  
Feedback

=

2nd

Circumplanetary  
Edge!



Forgan & Yotov (2014) MNRAS 441, 3513

Runaway Greenhouse

Snowball Moon

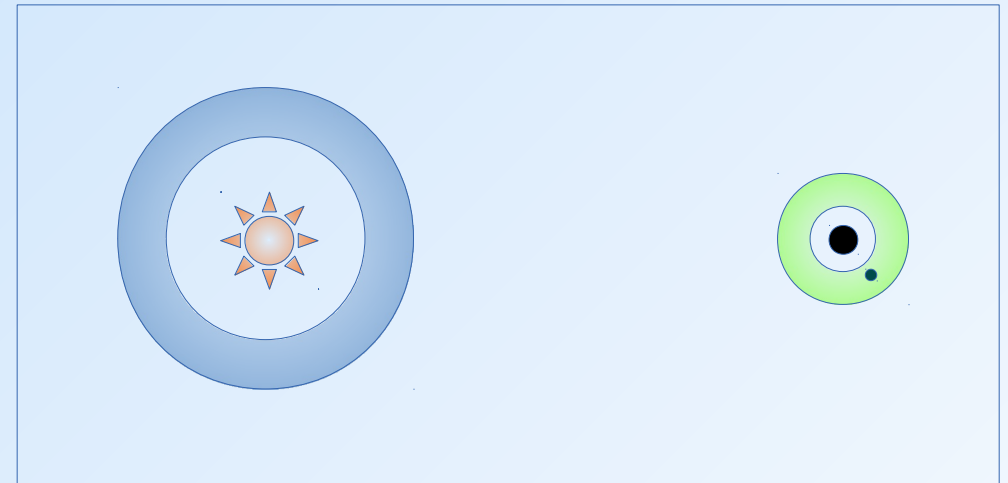
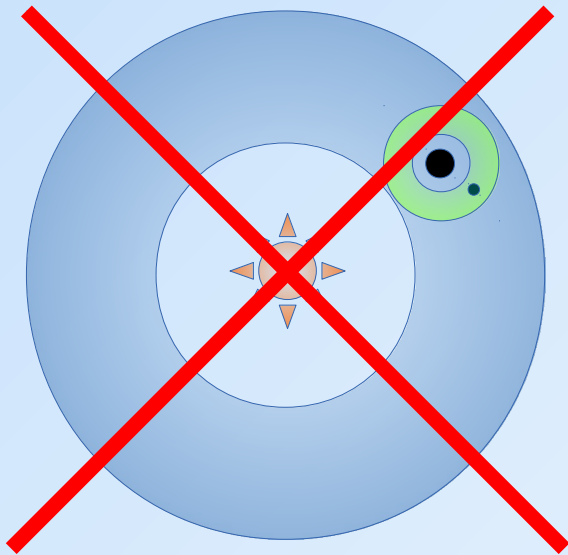
Habitable

Transiently Habitable

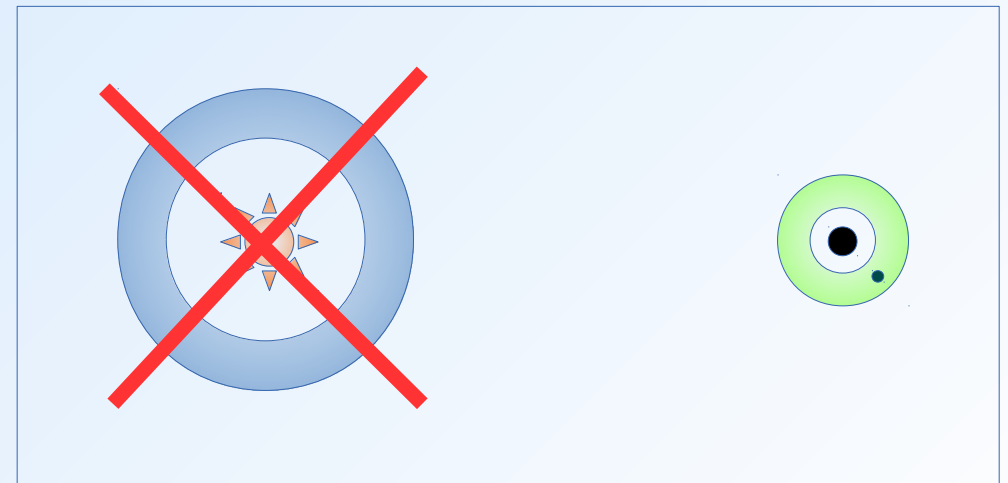
# Could Pandora be habitable...

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... outside the circumstellar habitable zone?

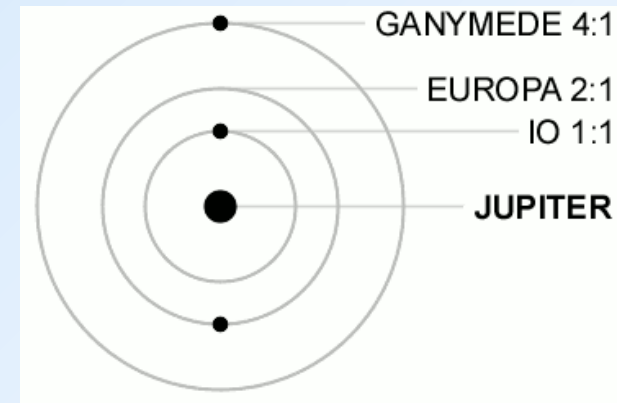


... or without a star?



# Tidal Heating

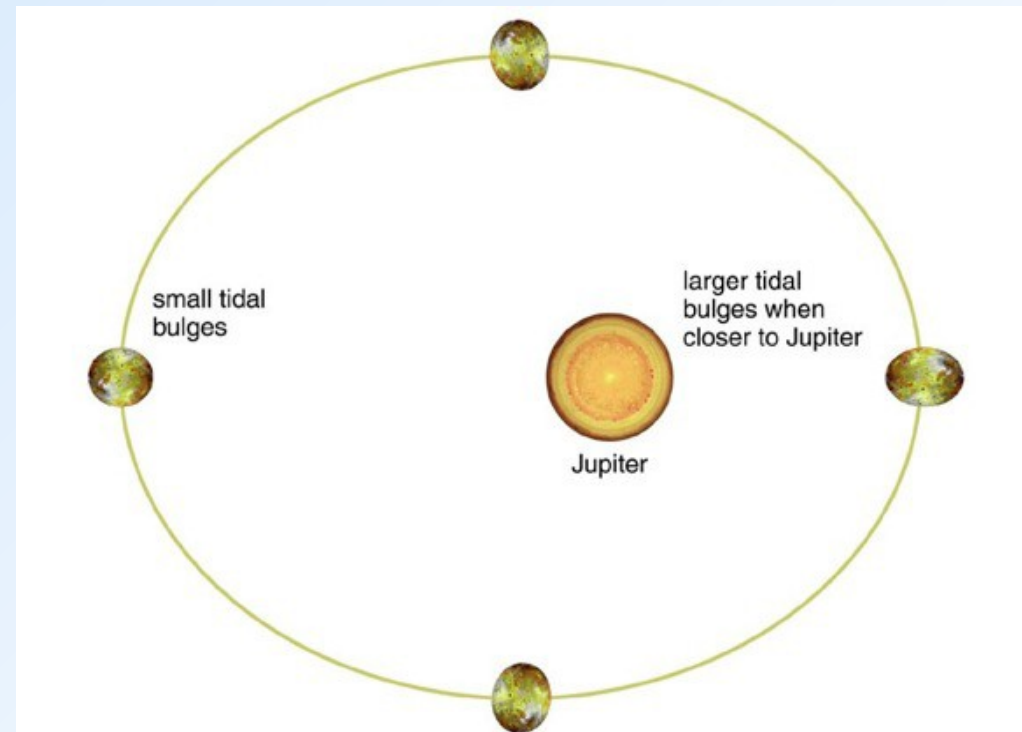
- Inner heat
  - Gravitational forces, deformation
  - Inner friction → heat dissipation
  - If perfectly elastic: immediate deformation
  - Else: Time lag
  - Dissipation depends on internal structure



- Eccentricity is needed!

$$\dot{E} = \frac{21}{2} \frac{R^5 n^5 e^2 k_2}{G Q}$$

- MMR maintain tidal forces
- Can maintain suitable temperature for liquid water for several Gyrs



# Models

- **Fixed  $Q$  models:** (e.g. Peters & Turner, 2013, ApJ 769, 98)

$$L_{\text{tidal}} = \frac{42 \pi G^{5/2} R^7 \rho^2 M_p^{5/2} e^2}{19 \mu Q a^{15/2}}$$

$\mu$ : rigidity

$Q$ : dissipation factor

Rocky planets, moons: 1 – 100

Giant planets:  $10^4 - 10^5$  order of magnitude

- **Viscoelastic models:**

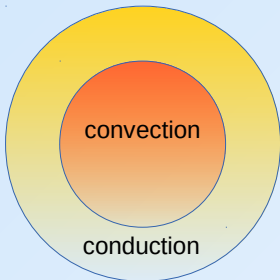
(Fischer & Spohn 1990, Moore 2003)

–  $\eta(T)$ ,  $M(T)$

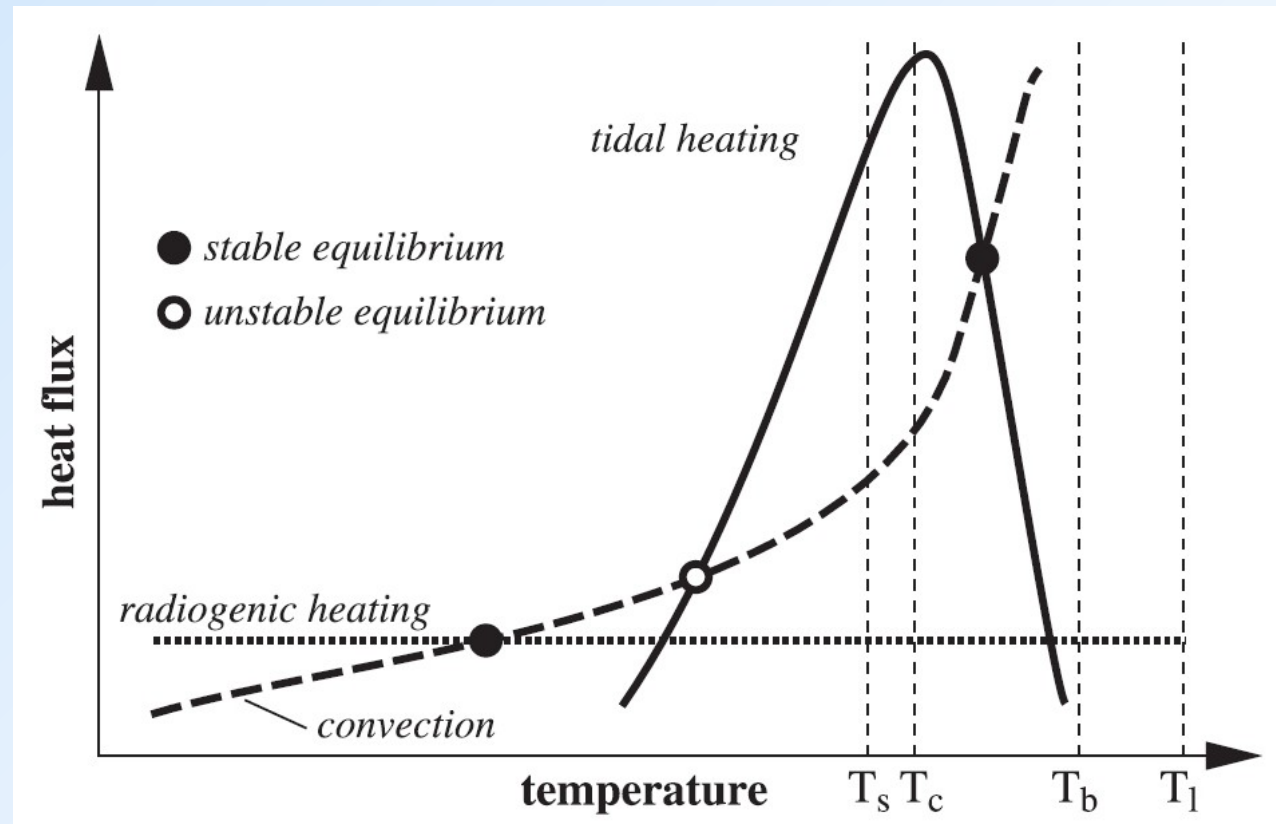
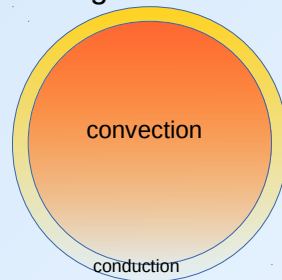
– Tidal heat rate:

$$\dot{E} = \frac{-21}{2} \frac{R^5 n^5 e^2}{G} \text{Im}(k_2)$$

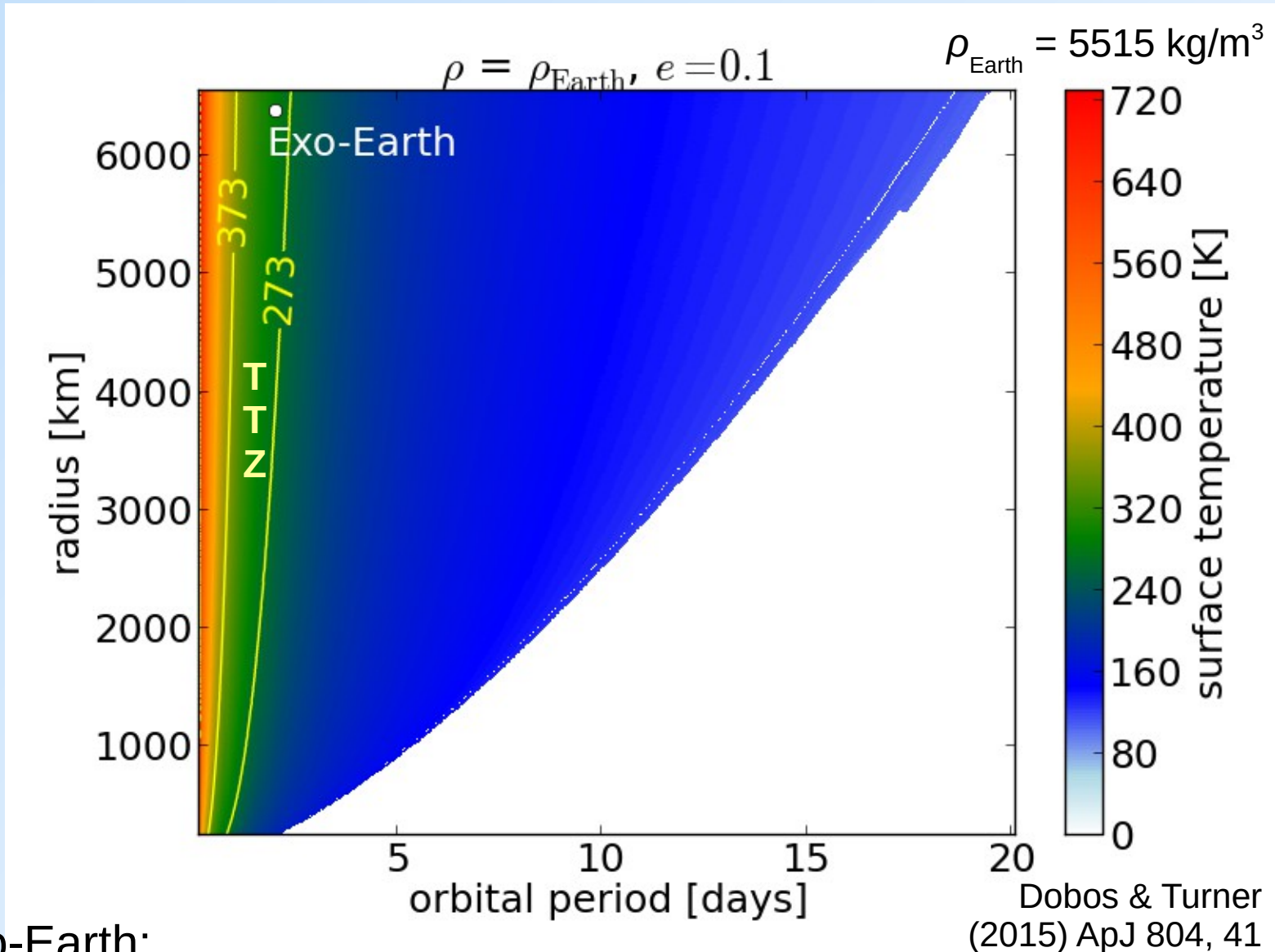
Weak tidal forces



Strong tidal forces



# Tidal Temperate Zone (TTZ)

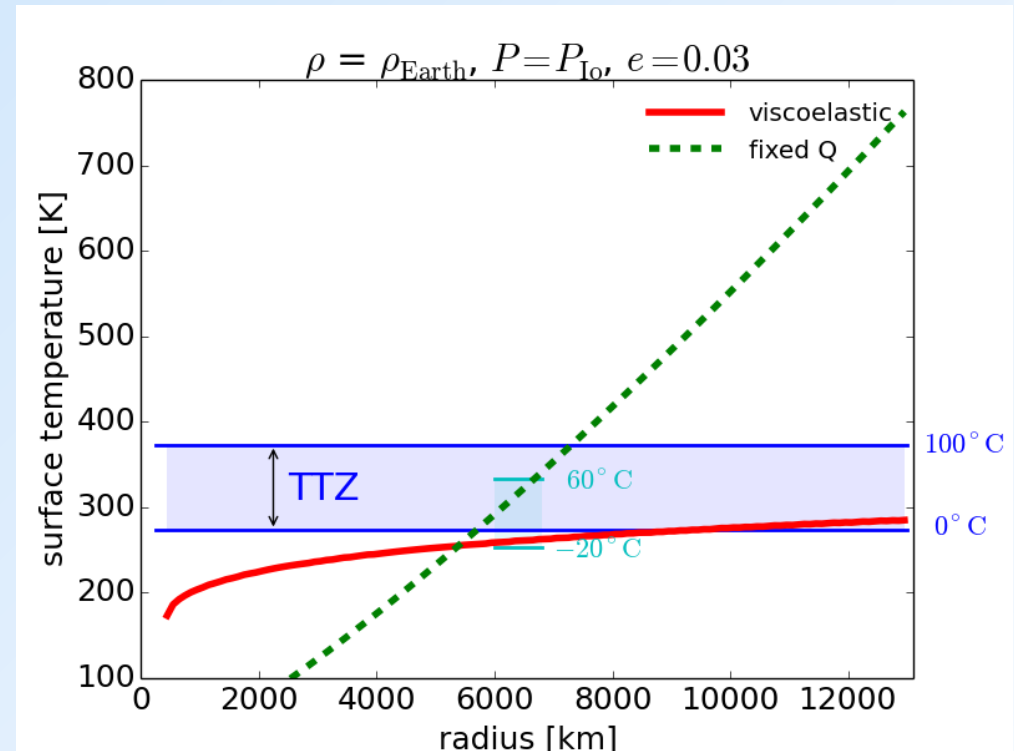
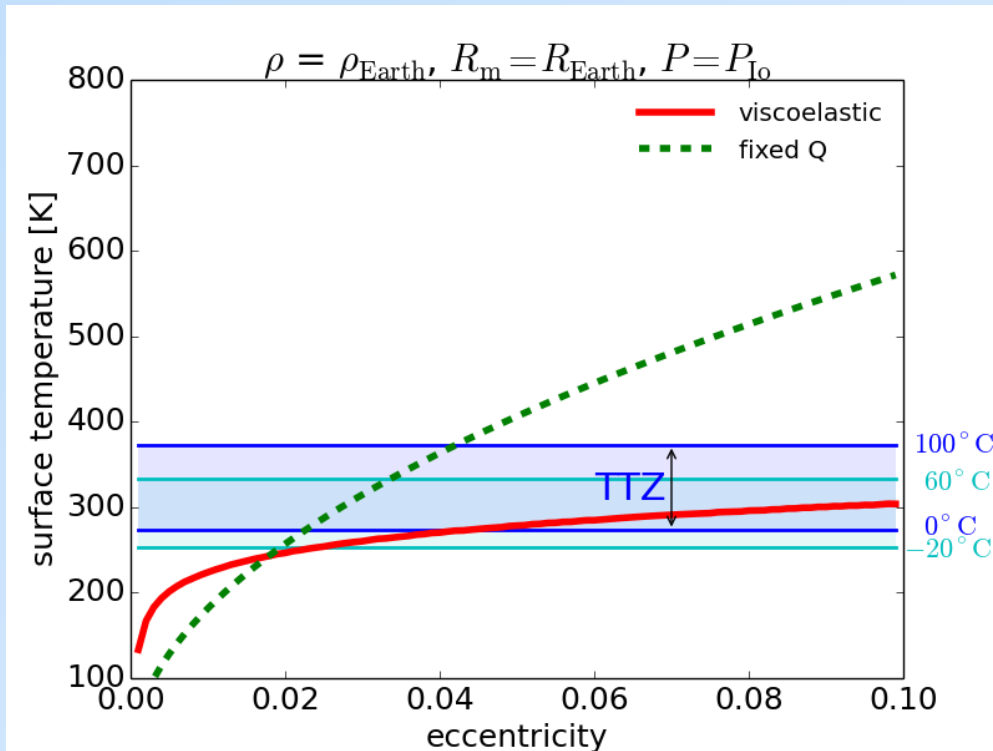


- Exo-Earth:

$R = R_{\text{Earth}}, T_s = 288\text{K}$   $\rightarrow$  then  $P = 2 \text{ days}$  ( $e = 0.1$  fixed)



# Comparison of models



Dobos & Turner  
(2015) ApJ 804, 41

-20°C: limit of  
microbial activity in  
salty solutions

60°C: eukaryotes,  
runaway  
greenhouse

Fixed Q: - for Earth  
 $Q = 280$   
 $\mu = 12 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ kg / (m s}^2 \text{)}$

(Peters & Turner, 2013, ApJ 769, 98)



Na'vi on Pandora  
(from the movie Avatar)



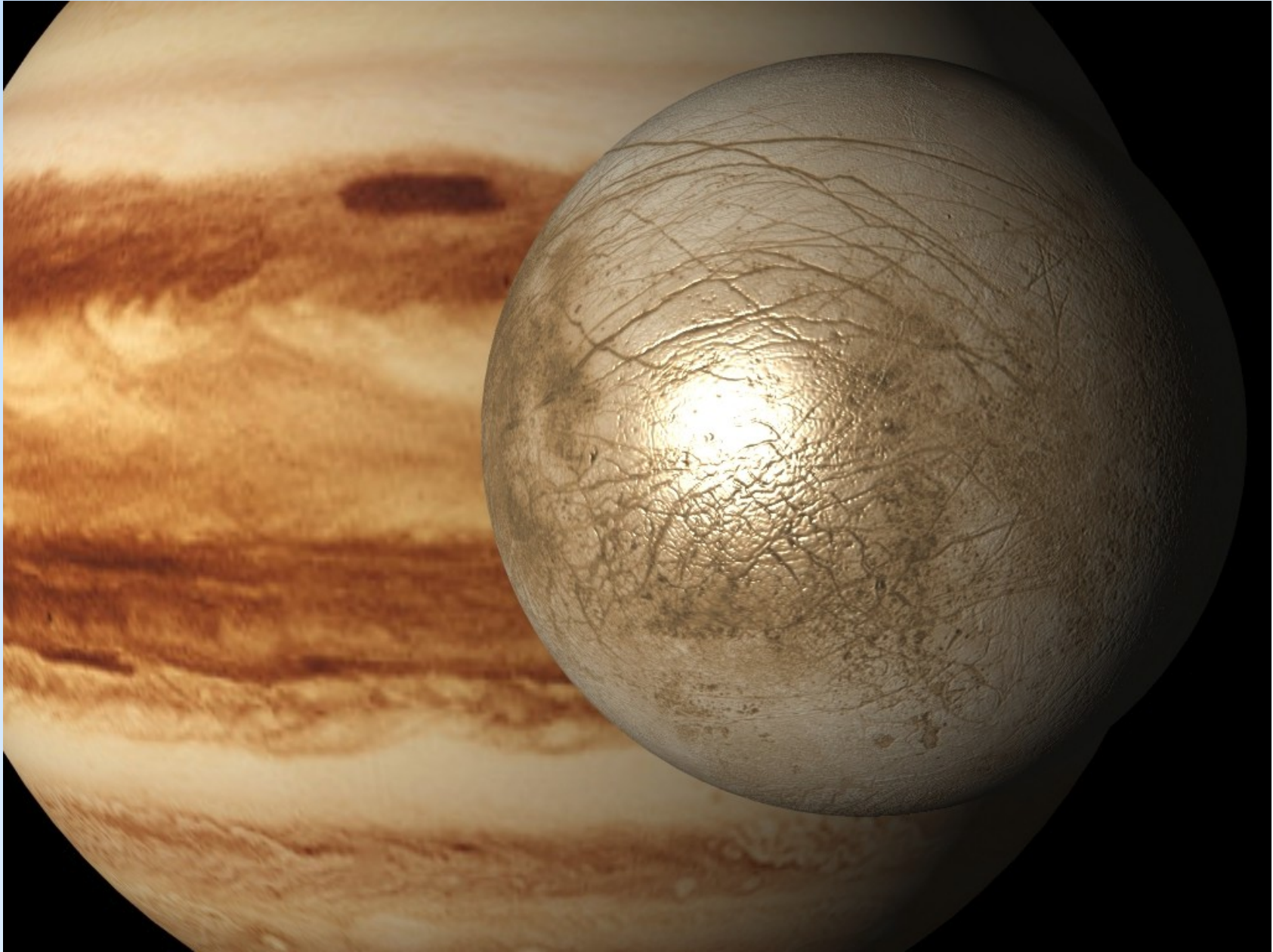
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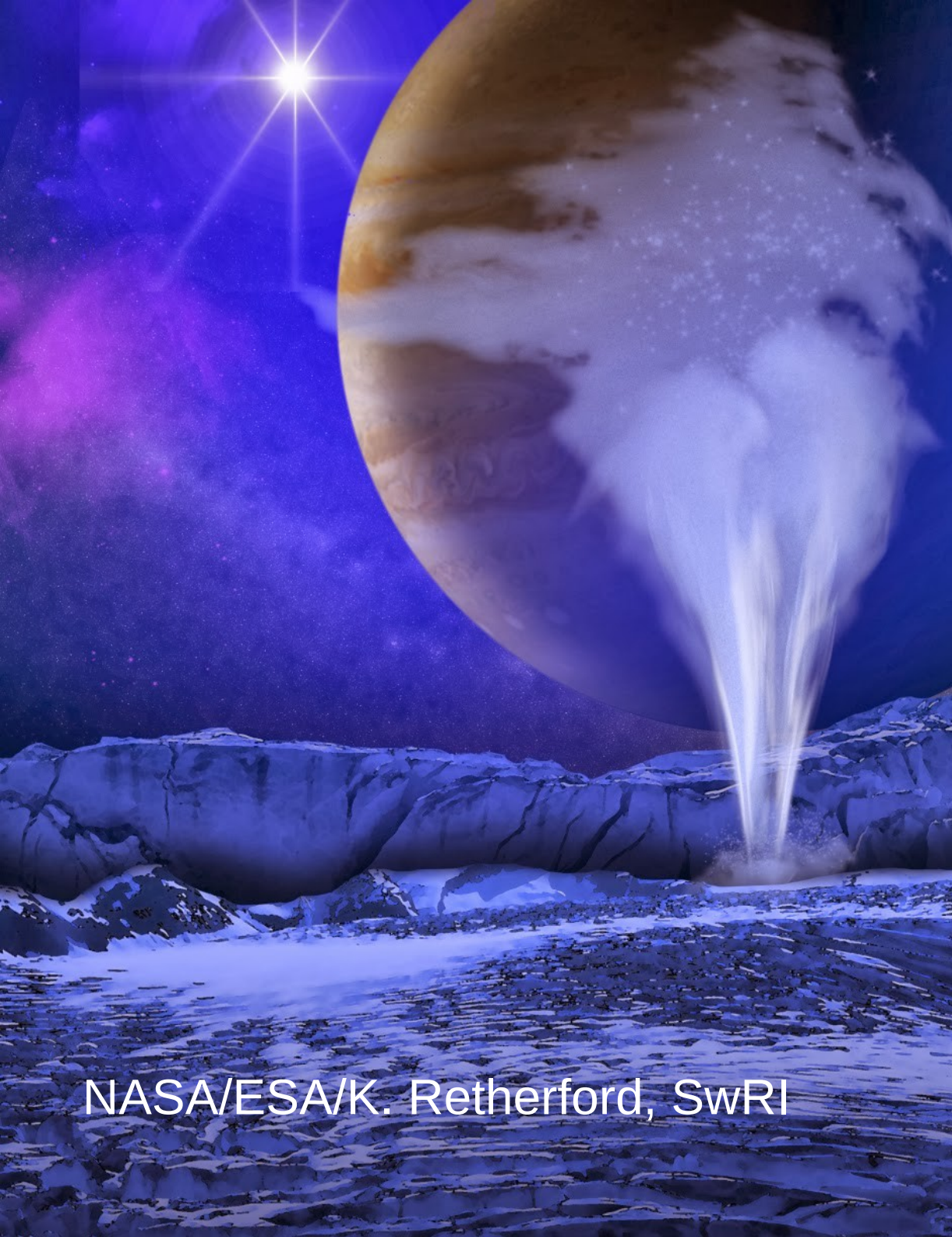
Octopus-like alien on Europa  
(from the movie Europa Report)



# What makes Europa habitable?

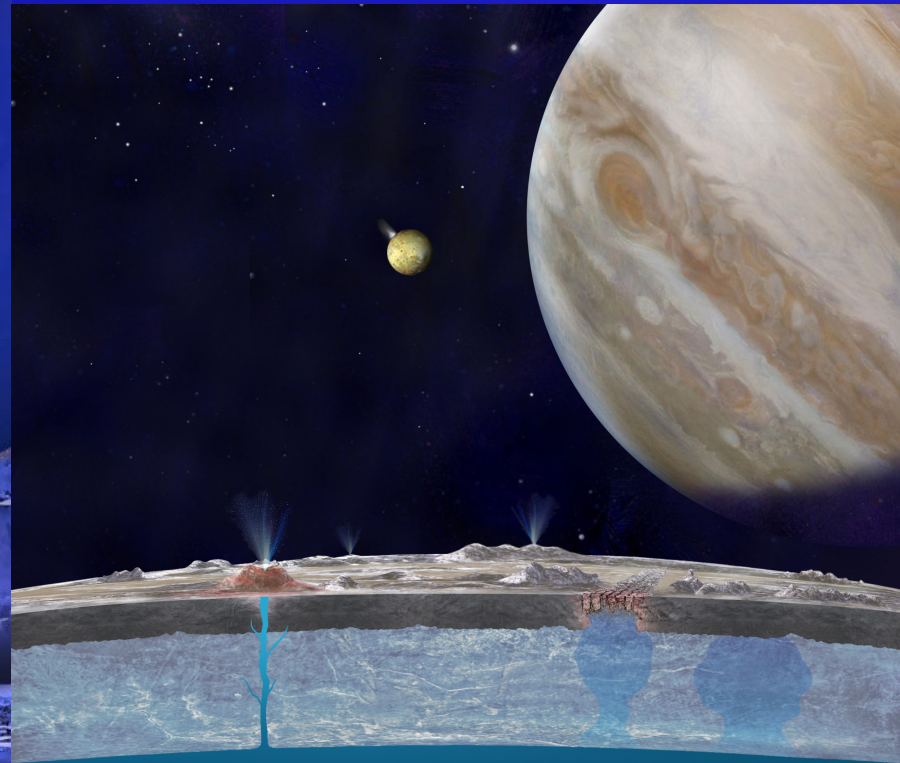
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NASA/ESA/K. Retherford, SwRI

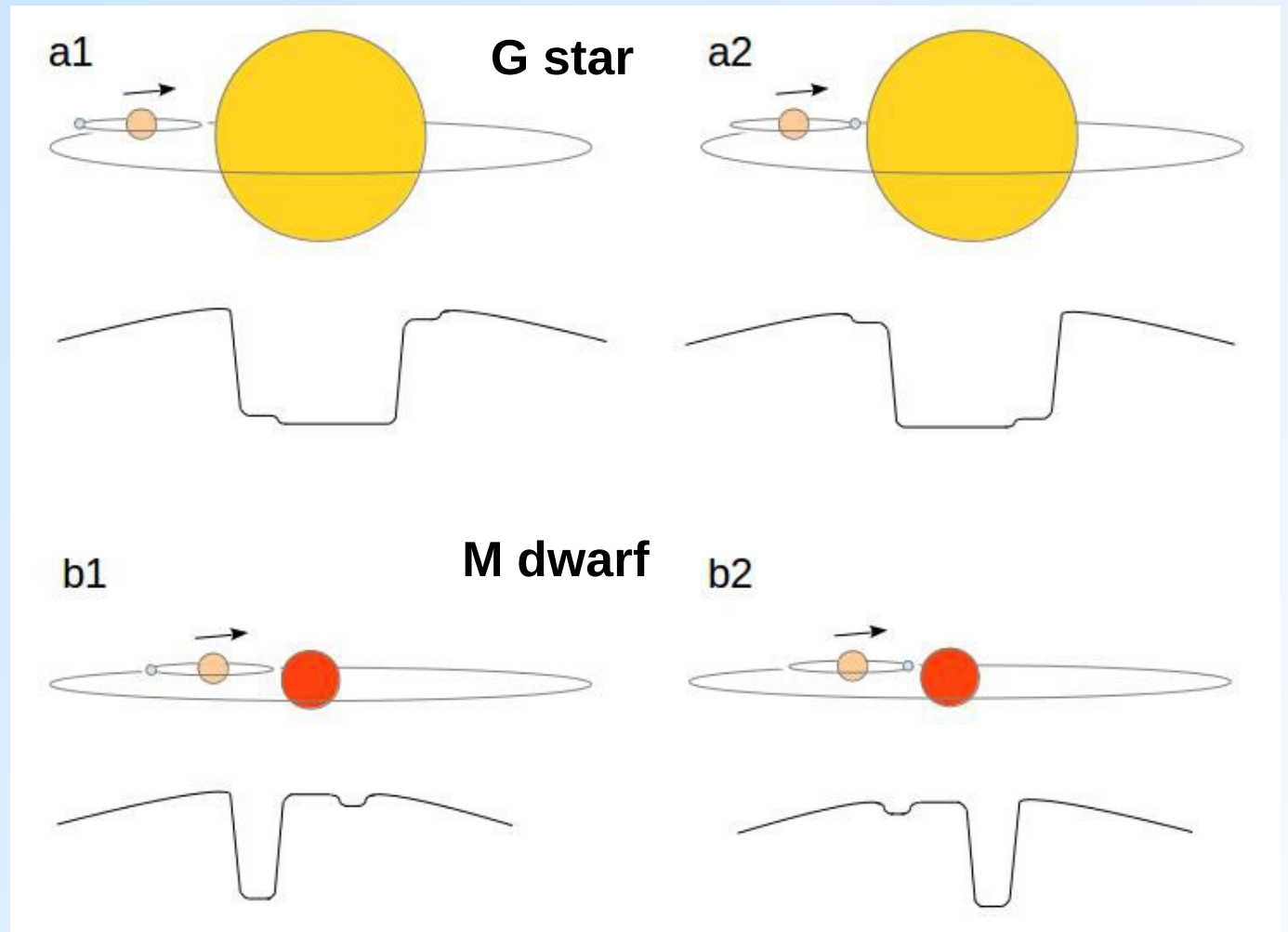
# Europa



NASA/Caltech

# Albedo estimation of icy moons

Occultation light curve  
(not transit!)

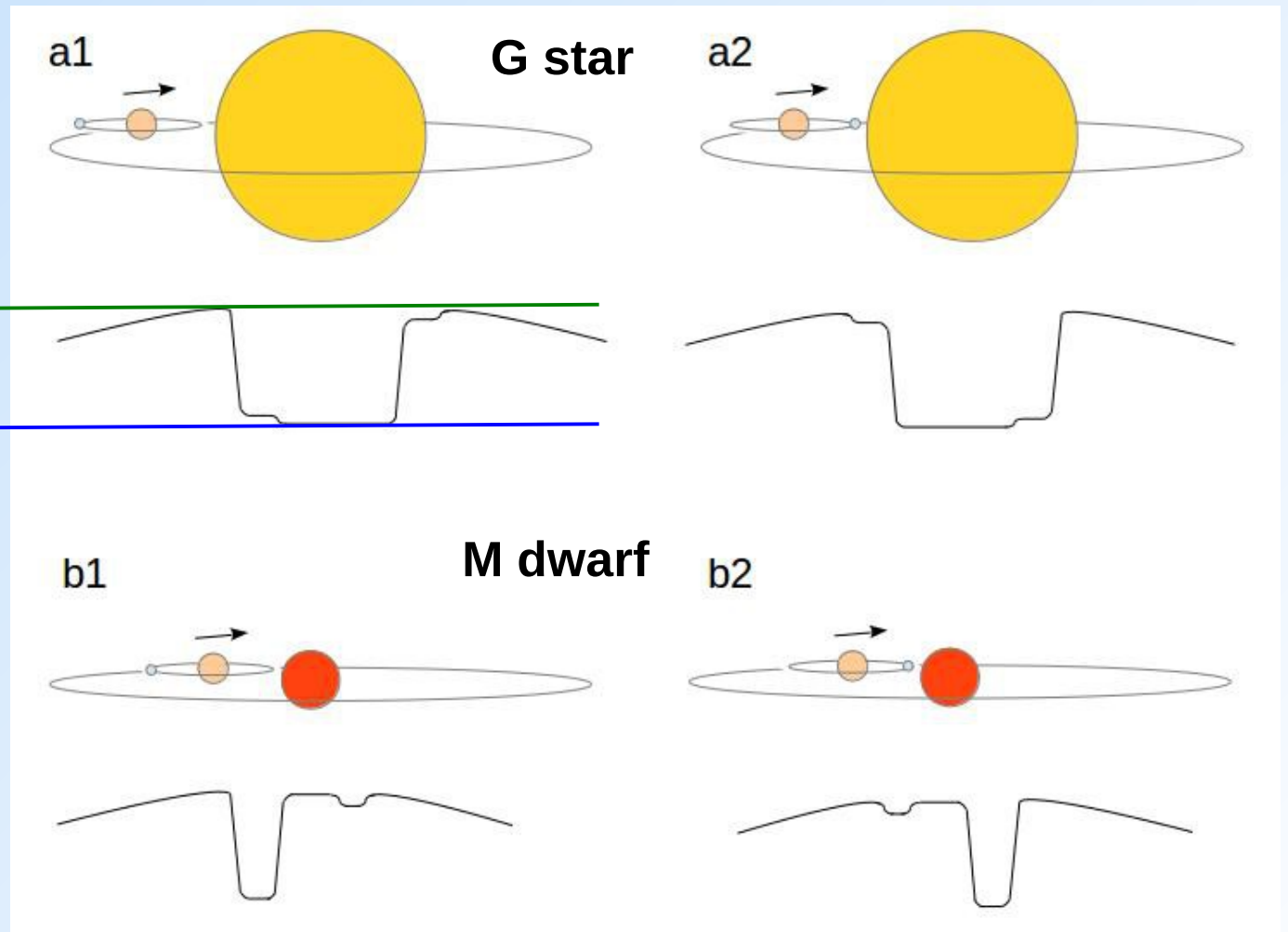


# Albedo estimation of icy moons

Occultation light curve

Stellar + planetary  
+ moon flux

Stellar flux



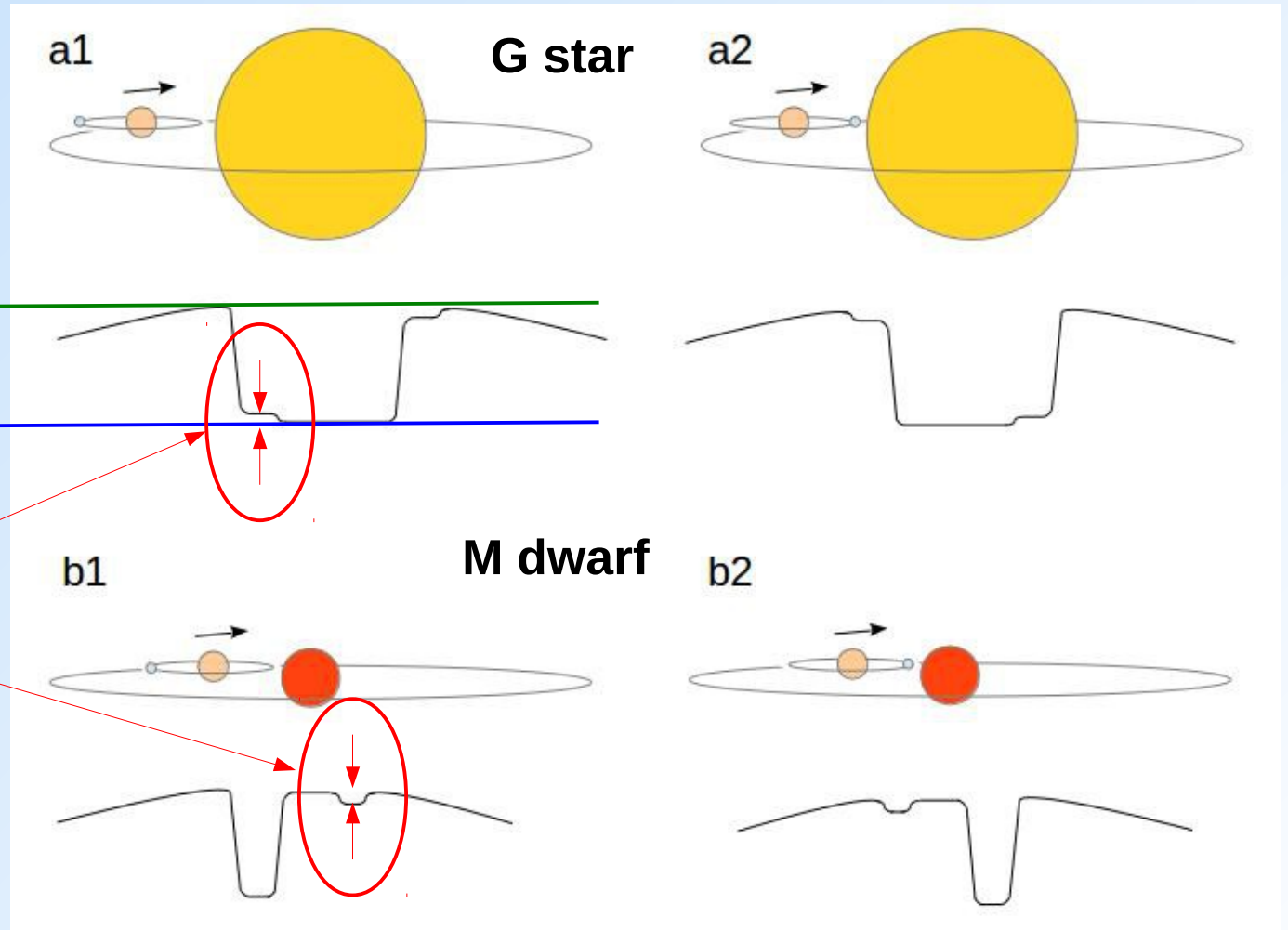
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Stellar flux

Moon's contribution  
to the flux  
(reflected light)





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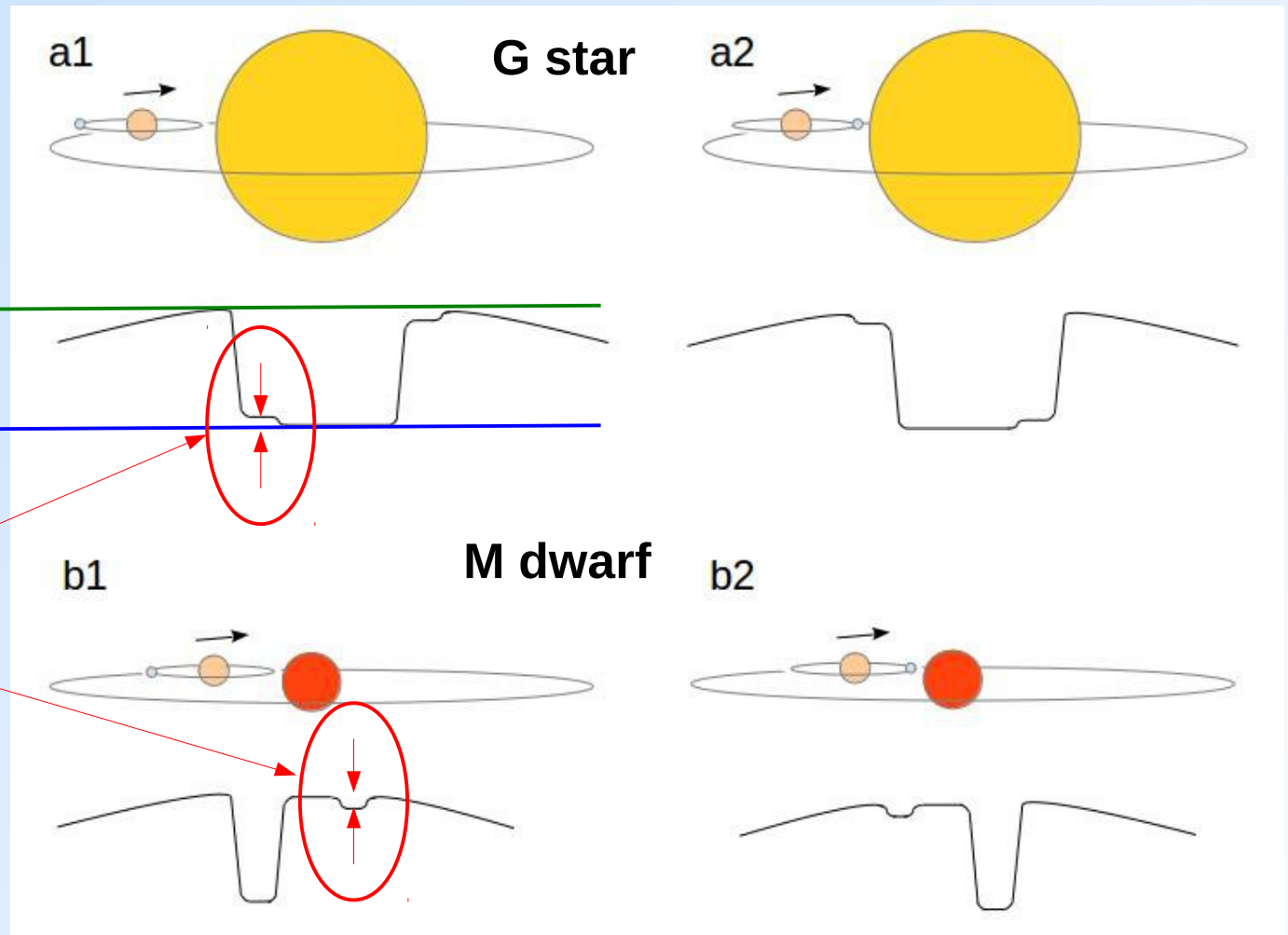
Stellar + planetary  
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Stellar flux

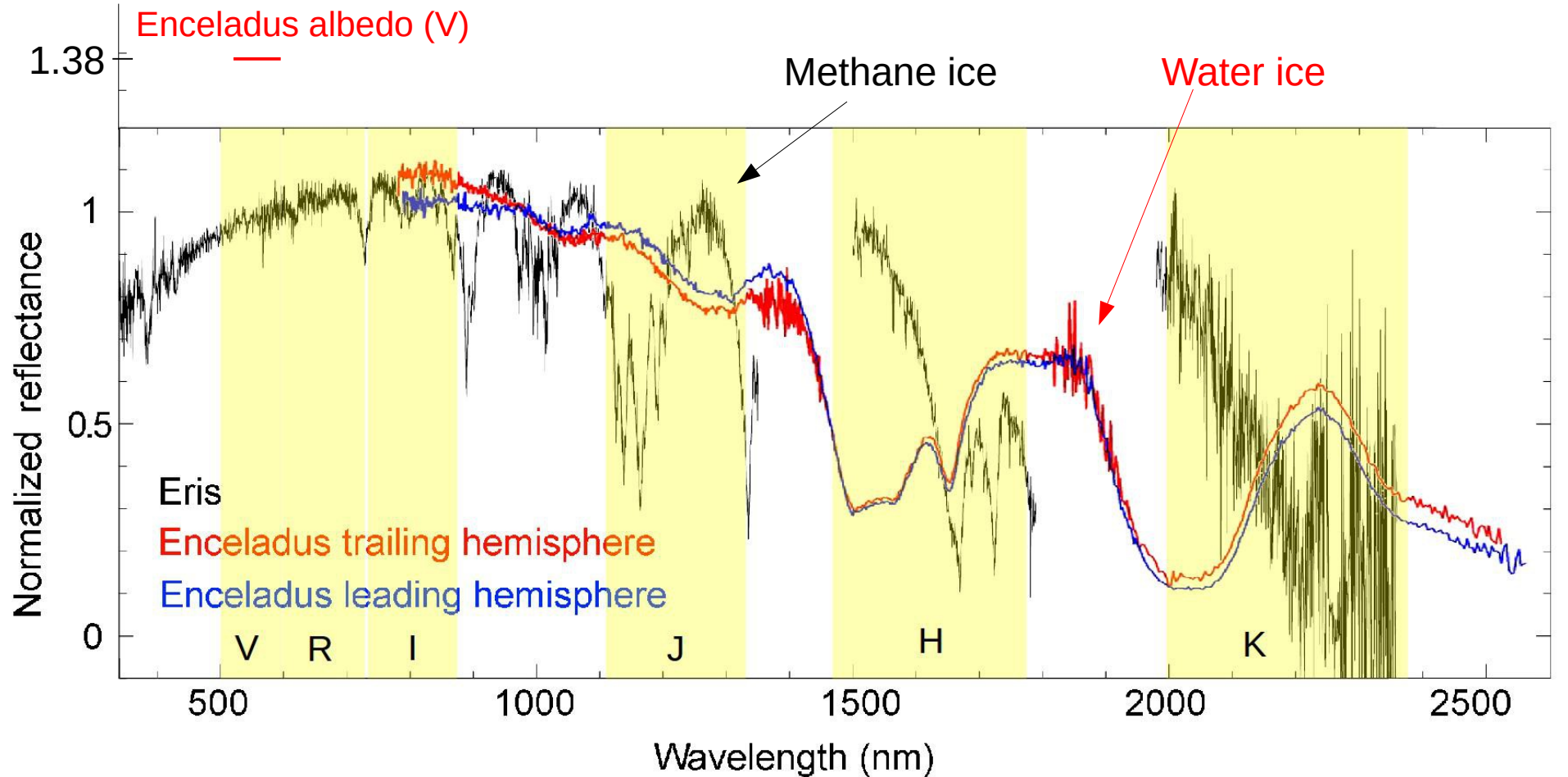
Moon's contribution  
to the flux  
(reflected light)

$$A_g = (y_2 - y_1) (d / R_m)^2$$

↑  
geometric albedo

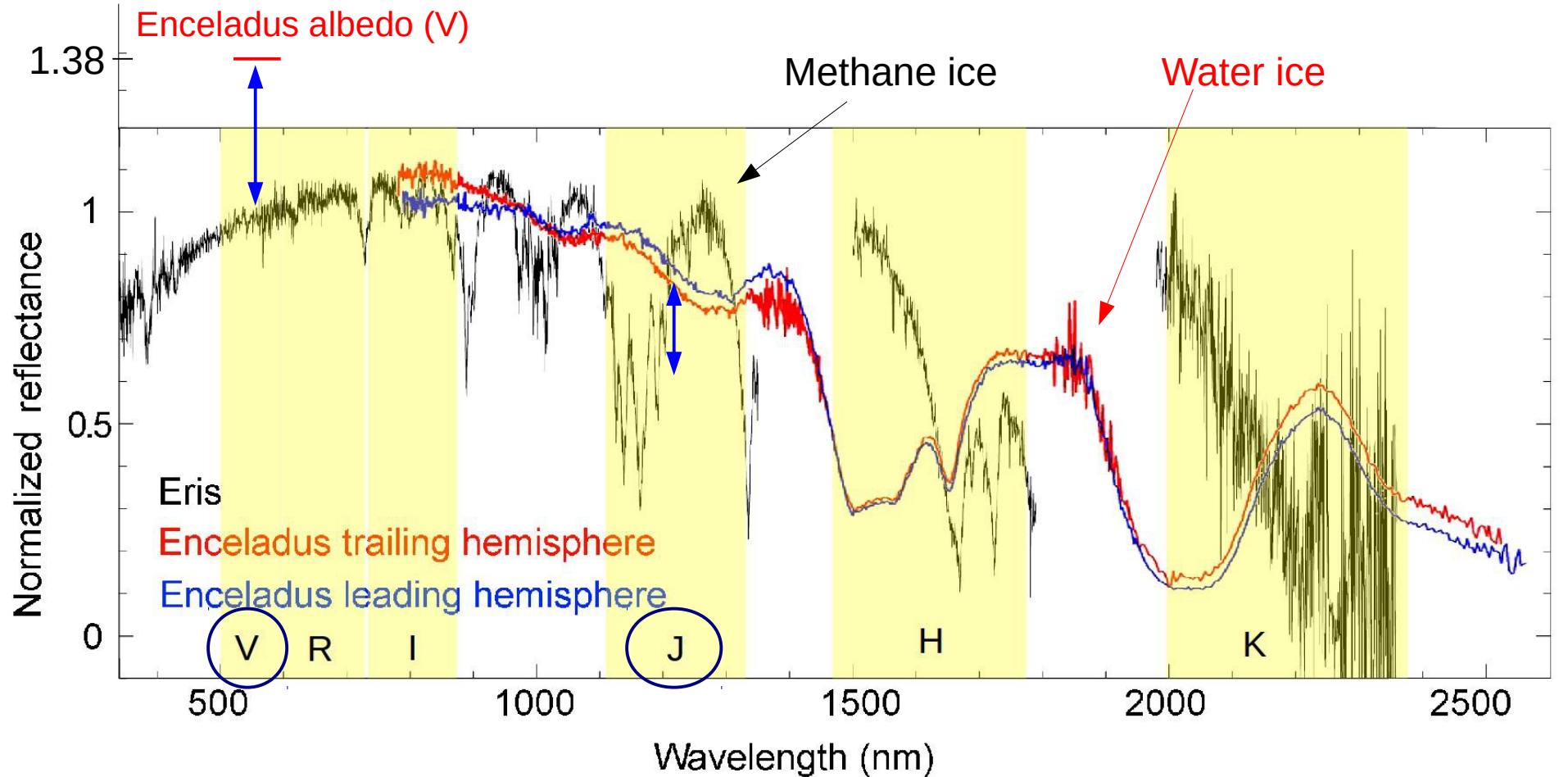


# Which photometric band?



Spectra from: Verbiscer et al. (2006) *Icarus* 182, 211  
and Alvarez-Candal (2011) *A&A* 532, A130

# Which photometric band?

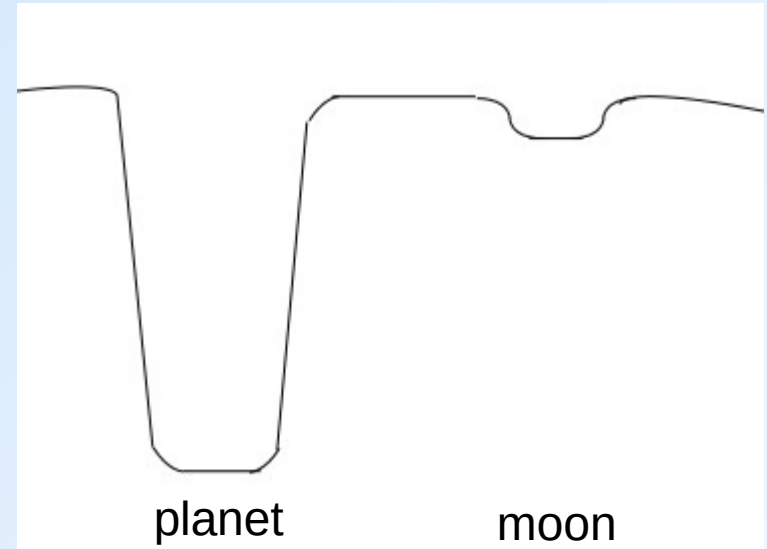


CHEOPS, PLATO 2.0: V, R  
JWST: I, J, H, K

Spectra from: Verbiscer et al. (2006) *Icarus* 182, 211  
and Alvarez-Candal (2011) *A&A* 532, A130

# Observability

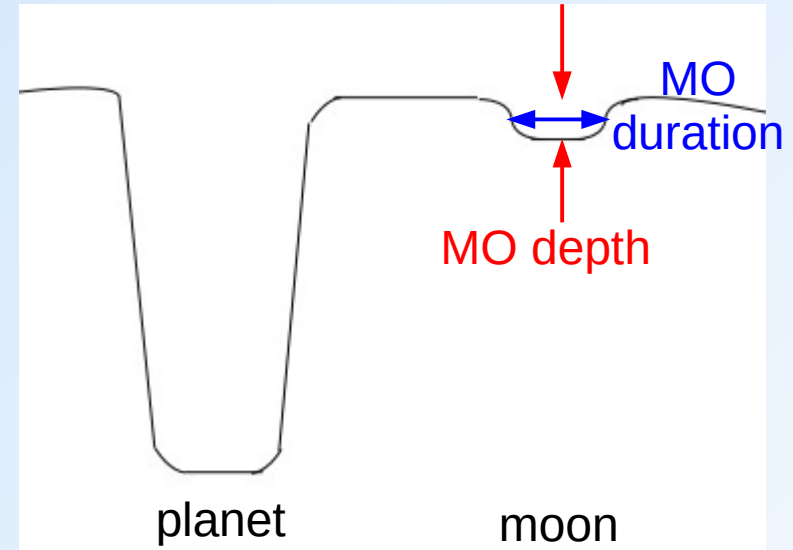
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# Observability

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MO: moon occultation



# Observability

Large icy moon:  $2.5 R_{\text{Earth}}$ , water ice ( $\sim 5 M_{\text{Earth}}$ )

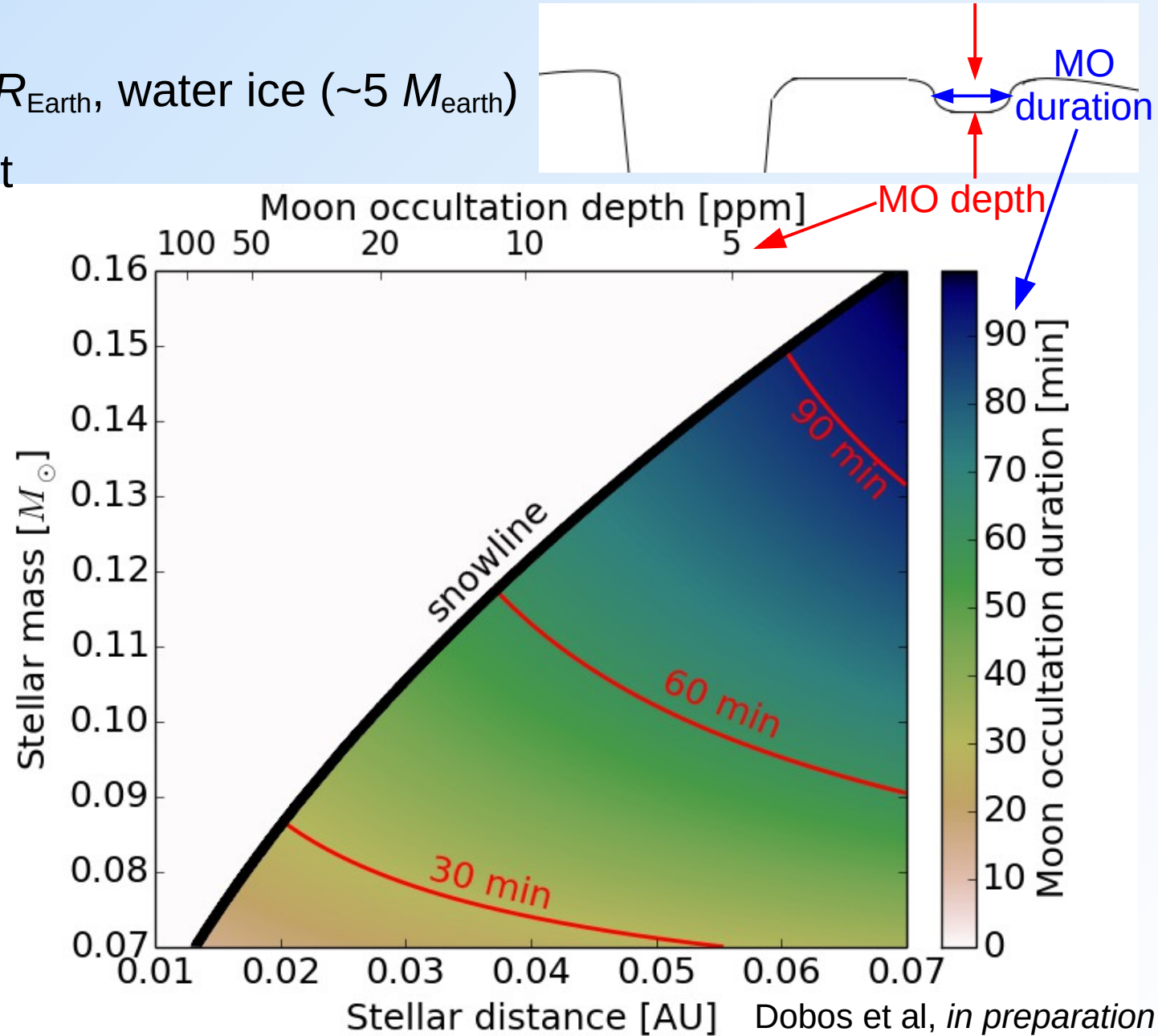
Neptune-mass planet

MO: moon occultation

Small stars:  
snowline closer

Longer MO duration:  
better photometric  
precision

Larger MO depth:  
easier detection



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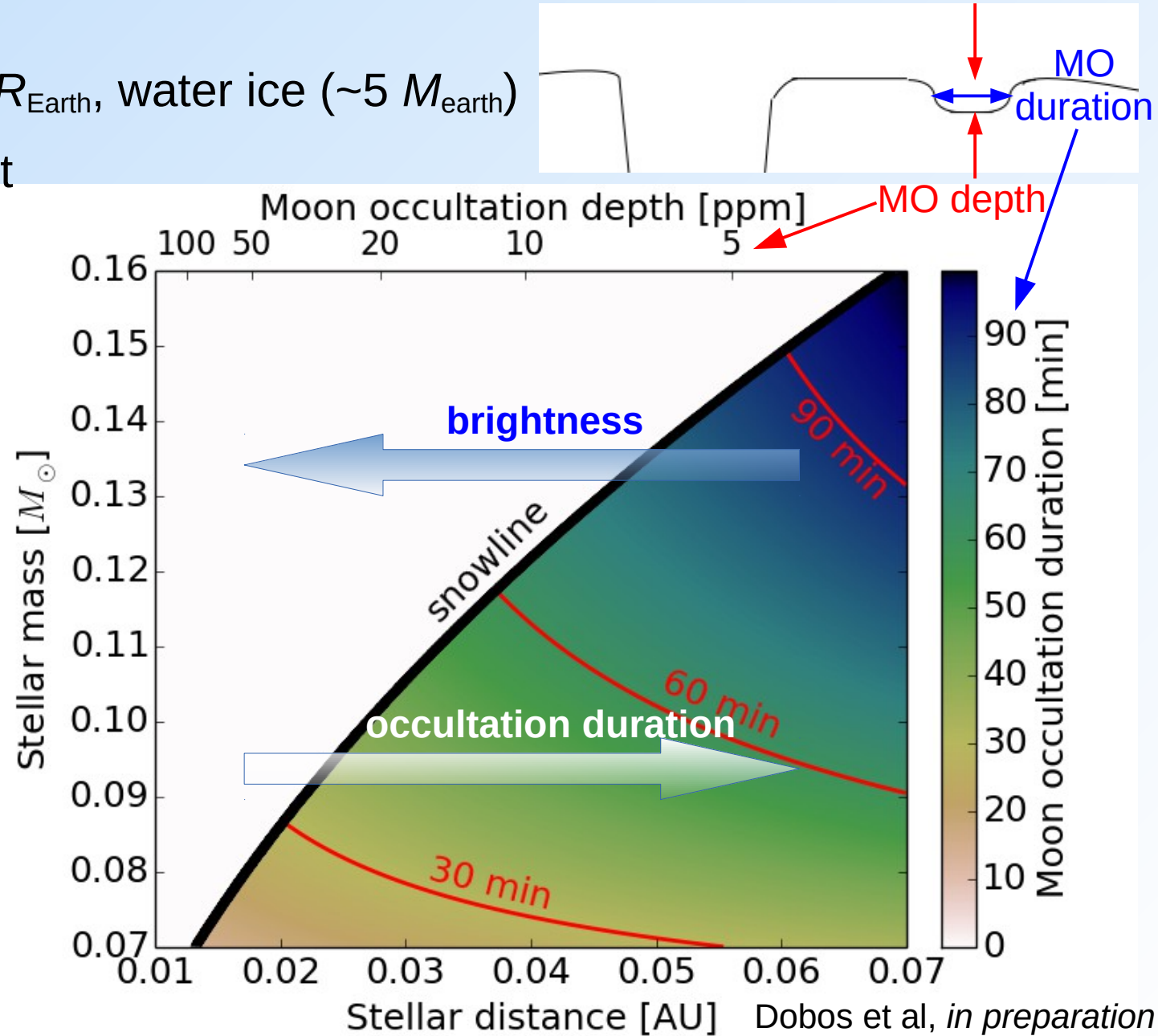
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# Observability

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MO: moon occultation

**Expected noise levels:**

JWST:

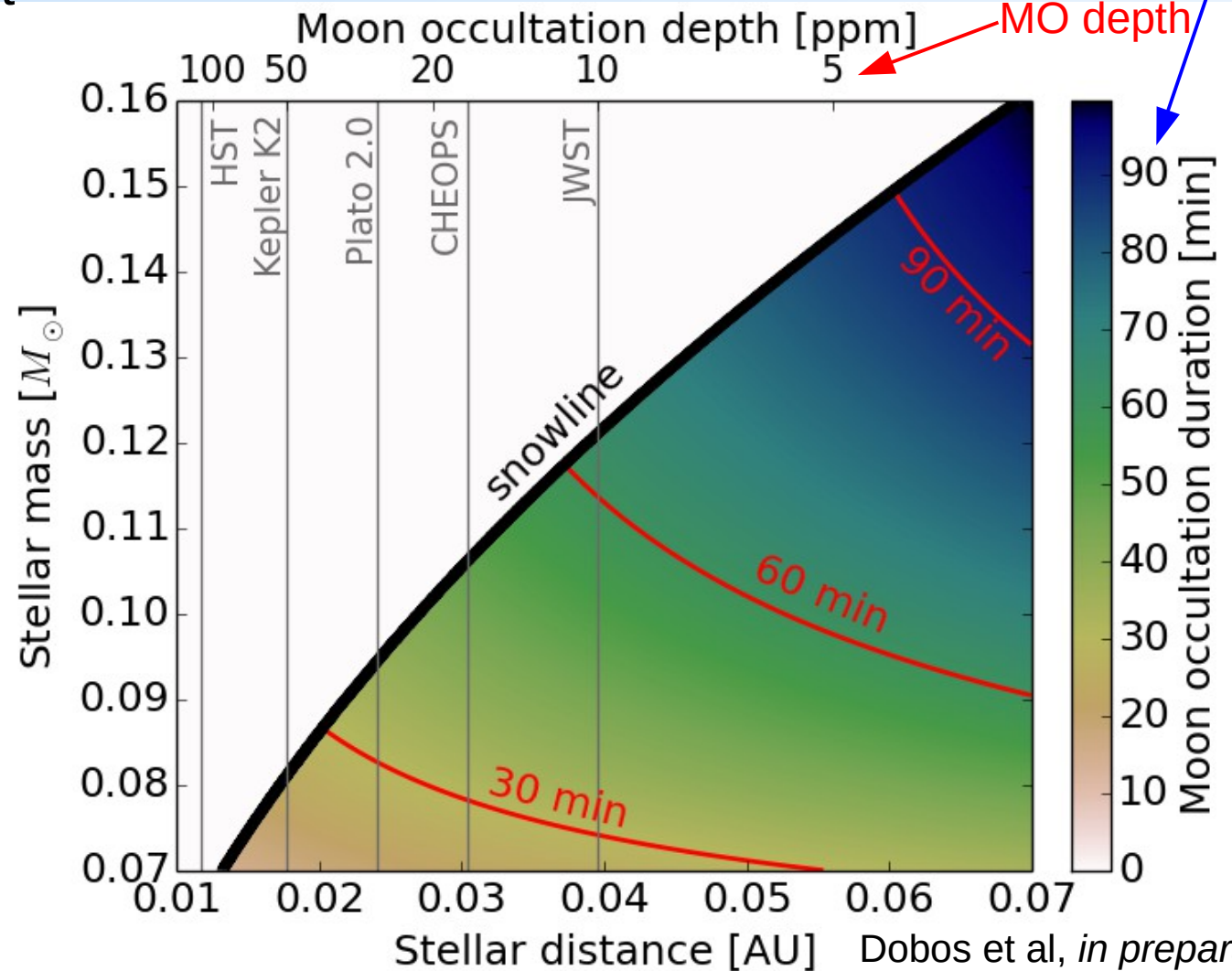
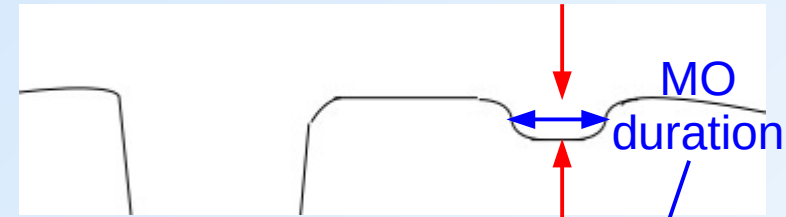
$\sim 10\text{--}20$  ppm / several hrs

CHEOPS:

$\sim 20$  ppm / several hrs

Plato 2.0:

$\sim 27$  ppm / 1 hr



Dobos et al, *in preparation*



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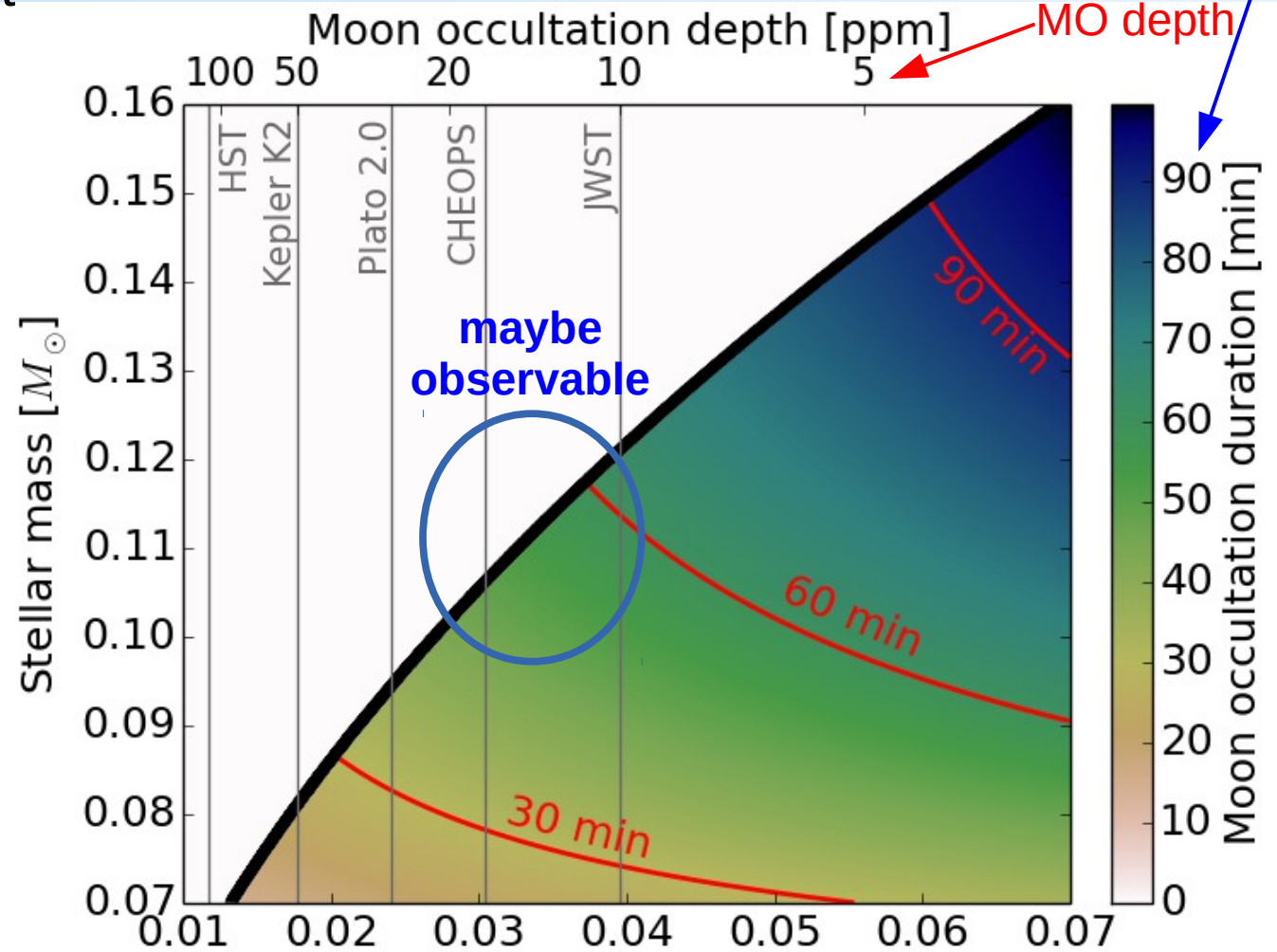
CHEOPS:

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**Repeated observations:**



**albedo estimation  
is possible**



Stellar distance [AU] Dobos et al, *in preparation*

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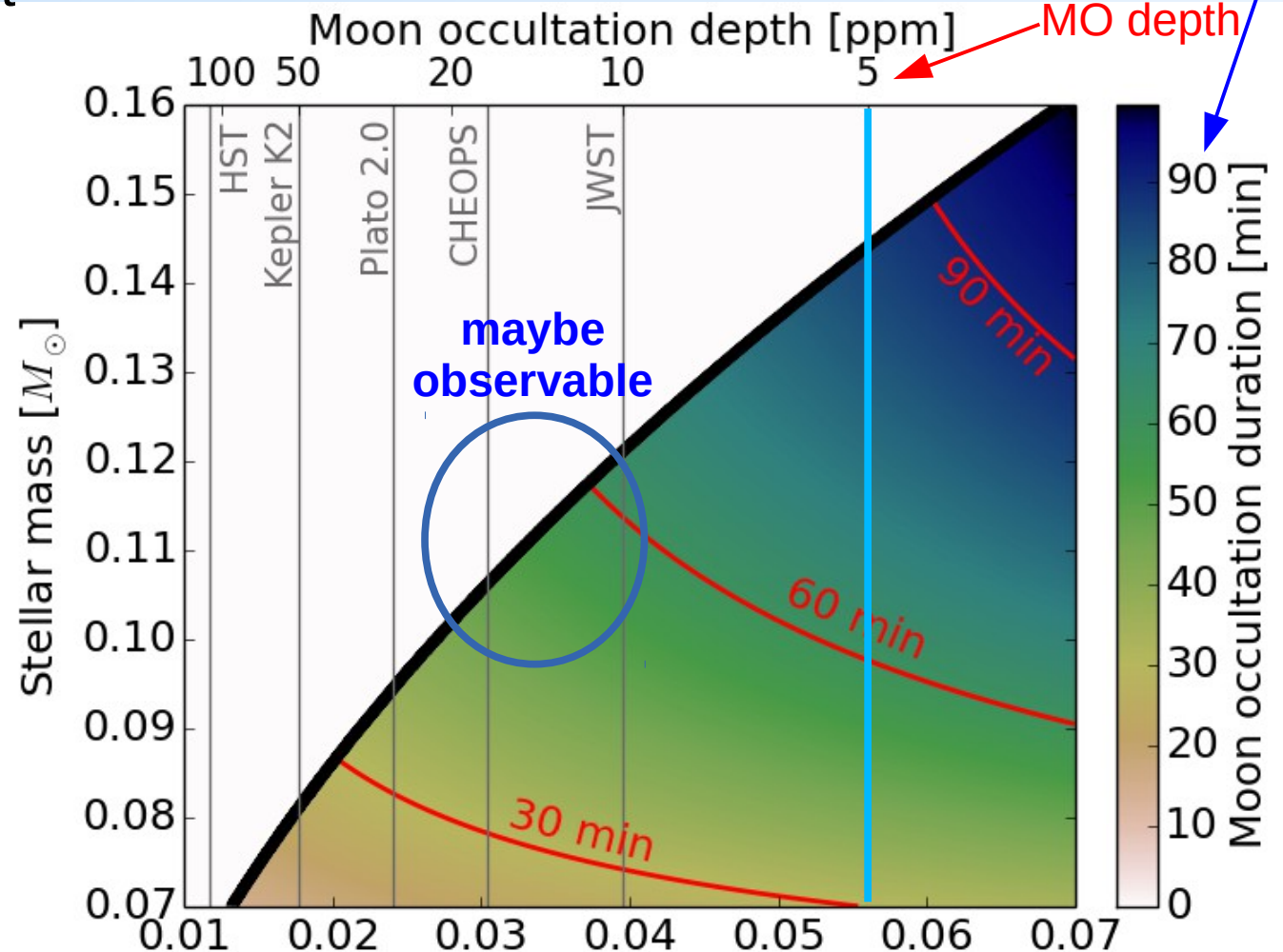
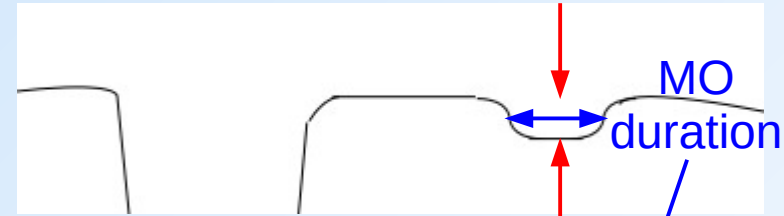
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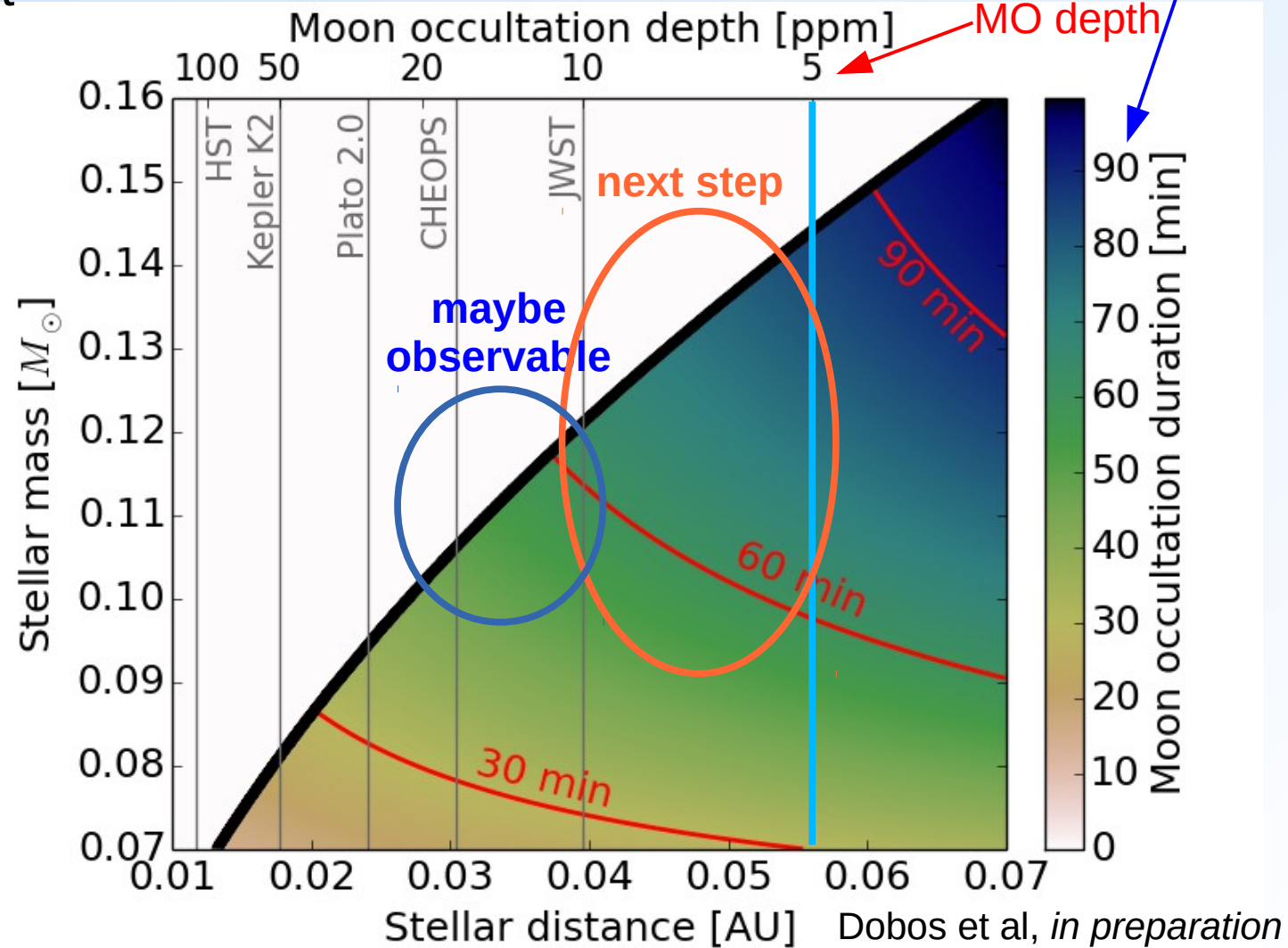
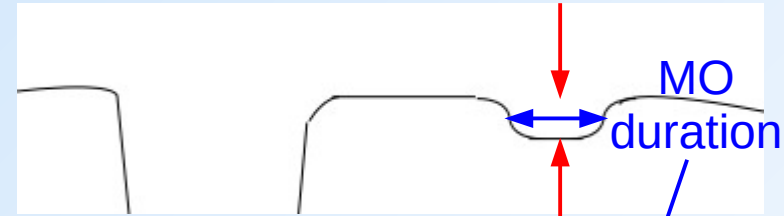
**5 ppm means:  
successful observation  
of...**

**...moons farther from  
the star**

**...moons around larger  
stars**

**...smaller moons**

**...less icy moons**



# Thank you

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