Exocomets and minor bodies Studies across the spectrum



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Introduction



Artist impression of planetary system

2

Debris disks



Debris disks



Configuration of planetary systems

Matthews+14



Emission CO lines Outskirts of the system ~10 K

Moor+17



Absorption CallK (3933.66 Å) Inner regions ~1000-2000 K



Montgomery&Welsh12



Kospal+13



Most of the gas is cleared after the protoplanetary phase



Kospal+13

Kral+17,19







Exocometary absorption in Call

Beust+98







Photometric model

Lecavelier+98



Light curve **TESS** data

Zieba+19







Rebollido+submitted





Rebollido+submitted

~30 stars are known to host exocomet-like features

Name

49 Cet (HD β Pic (HD HD 172555 KIC 35421

References. (1) Montgomery & Welsh (2012), (2) Ferlet et al. (1987), (3) Kiefer et al. (2014b), (4) Kiefer et al. (2014a), (5) (Rappaport et al. 2018). Spectral types were taken from the references.

Name

HD 256 (H HD 21620 HD 32297 HD 37306 HD 42111 HD 50241 HD 56537 HD 58647 HD 64145 HD 80007 HD 85905 HD 98058 HD 10876 HD 10957 HD 11041 HD 13862 HD 13220 HD 14596 HD 14828 HD 15662 HD 18291 HD 18332 HD 21778 HD 24966 HD 38056 HD 79469 HD 22520 KIC 11084 KIC 84628



Table 1 Stars with Observations Showing Spectral or Photometric Variability Conclusively Attributed to Exocomet Activity

	Sp. Type	References
9672)	A1V	(1)
39060)	A6V	(2), (3)
5	A7V	(4)
16 (Photometric detection)	F2V	(5)

Table 2 Stars Which Show Variability in One of the Ca II H or K Lines or Weak Photometric Signatures that are Suggestive of Exocomet Activity

	Sp. Type	Reference
HR 10) ^a	A2IV/V	(1), (12), (15), (20), (28)
)	A0V	(3)
7	A0V	(4)
6 (HR 1919)	A1V	(29)
l	A3V	(5), (12)
	A7IV	(5), (11)
λ (λ Gem)	A3V	(6)
1	B9IV	(6)
ϕ (ϕ Gem)	A3V	(6)
7 (HR 3685)	A2IV	(11), (15)
5	A2V	(7), (15)
$\beta (\phi \text{Leo})$	A5V	(30)
67 (δ Crv)	A0IV	(6)
73 (HR 4796)	A0V	(6), (16)
1 (ρ Vir)	A0V	(3)
29 (HR 5774)	A5V	(8)
$00 (\kappa \text{ Cen})$	B2IV	(19)
54	B9V	(3)
33 (HR 6123)	A5V	(5), (13)
23 (HIP 84881)	A0V	(19)
9 (5 Vul)	A0V	(2)
24 (c Aql)	A0IV	(10), (16)
32 (2 And)	A3V	(2), (5), (14)
5	A0V	(21)
Ď	B9.5V	(21)
θ (θ Hya)	B9.5V	(21)
00	A1V	(21)
4727 (Phot.)	F2V	(22)
852 (Phot.)	F3V	(23), (24), (25), (26), (27)

Strom+20, (Rebollido+20)

Hot and cold gas



Moor+19



Hot and cold gas

All the sources have cold gas detections

8/9 Edge-on show absorption 7/8 Face-on do not show absorption

<u><u></u> 0.2</u>

Relative

-100



βΡίς Fomalhaut

Hot and cold gas

All the sources have cold gas detections

8/9 Edge-on show absorption 7/8 Face-on do not show absorption

GEOMETRICAL EFFECT

Relative

-100



β Pic Fomalhaut

Hot and cold gas





HD 36546

	60 40 8 9 9 20 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	Continuum	1.0 0.8 0.6 0.4 0.2 0.0 -0.2
Flux*	a	Incl.	M
	(au)	(deg)	(M⊕)
±0.05 mJy	187.7 ± 6.2	79.0 ± 1.5	$(9.0\pm1.0)\cdot10^{-2}$
0.04 Jy km s ⁻¹	216 ± 4	78.3 ± 1.2	$(3.2\pm1.2)\cdot10^{-3}$

JWST Cycle 1

Search for NIR gas in debris disks. Is there a water delivery mechanism?

Show affiliations

Rebollido, Isabel in ; Chen, Christine in ; Debes, John Henry in ; Lu, Cicero ; Moro-Martin, Amaya ; Perrin, Marshall iD; Roberge, Aki iD

Publication:

Pub Date:

Bibcode:

JWST Proposal. Cycle 1, ID. #2053

March 2021

2021jwst.prop.2053R 🕜

NIRSpec (G395H/F290LP)



- 2.9 to 5.2 µm
- Fixed slit (1.6x1.6 arcsec)
 - Mid-resolution
 - ~6 hours

JWST Cycle 1

on

* Private communication; † Exocomet-like features

Star	Exposure Time	Expected SNR	Min. col. density
	(\mathbf{s})	(ETC calculation)	(cm^{-2})
HD 36546	97.78	565.97	$7.74 \cdot 10^{11}$
HD 110058	178.96	579.91	$1.16 \cdot 10^{12}$
HD 131488	211.44	577.34	$1.17 \cdot 10^{12}$
HD 131835	162.73	566.73	$1.20 \cdot 10^{12}$
HD 156623	114.02	571.74	$1.19 \cdot 10^{12}$

	-	

JWST Cycle 1

Star	SpT	Age	Dist.	L_{IR}/L_{*}	Disk incl.	Κ	CO	Optical gas
		(Myr)	(pc)	(10^{-3})	(deg)	mag	detection	detection
HD 36546	B8V	10	101.3	4.0		6.815	$(1)^*$	$(5)^{\dagger}$
HD 110058	A0V	15	129.9	1.4		7.583	(2)	(6)
HD 131488	A1V	16	154.6	5.5		7.803	(3)	(7)
HD 131835	A2IV	16	133.6	3.0		7.524	(4)	(7)
HD 156623	A0V	16	111.7	7.8		7.010	(2)	$(7)^{\dagger}$

* Private communication; † Exocomet-like features

Star	Exposure Time	Expected SNR	Min. col. density
	(s)	(ETC calculation)	(cm^{-2})
HD 36546	97.78	565.97	$7.74 \cdot 10^{11}$
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JWST Cycle 1

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Ongoing improvement of the data reduction as in-flight calibrations become accessible





Rebollido+in prep.

JWST Cycle 1

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Ongoing improvement of the data reduction as in-flight calibrations become accessible





Rebollido+in prep.

Summary

- \sim 30 stars with exocomets in spectroscopy and \sim 5 in photometry (Rebollido+20, Strøm+20)
- Cold and hot gas might be simultaneously present, but detection is dependent on the inclination of the disk. (Rebollido+18, Rebollido+21)
- JWST observations will allow the search for volatiles in the temperate zones of exocometary systems.
 - (JWST Cycle 1, PI. Rebollido, Search for NIR gas in debris disks. Is there a water delivery mechanism?)
 - First source already showed NIR excesses compatible with hot dust!!



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2023 Spring Symposium STScI Planetary Systems and the Origins of Life • in the Era of JWST 16–19, May, 2023

Description

Building on the foundational work enabled by HST and Spitzer, one of JWST's main scientific drivers is the study of the origins of life, from planetary formation and exoplanetary systems to investigations of our own solar system. The data to be collected through ERS, GTO, and Cycle 1 GO programs over the coming months will revolutionize our current understanding of chemical compositions within the atmospheres of exoplanets, brown dwarfs, and the planets, moons, and minor bodies of the solar system. Studies of protoplanetary and debris disks will establish fundamental initial conditions and endpoints for forming these planetary systems. The power of JWST will expand through development of multi-wavelength synergies with other missions, particularly HST, enabling astrobiologists to develop more accurate simulations of biosignatures on other worlds.

Speakers

Science Organizing Committee

Nicole Arulanantham, Chair (Space Telescope Science Institute) Leonardo Dos Santos, Chair (Space Telescope Science Institute) Isabel Rebollido, Chair (Space Telescope Science Institute) Christine Chen (Space Telescope Science Institute) John Debes (Space Telescope Science Institute) **Dean Hines** (Space Telescope Science Institute) **Bryan Holler** (Space Telescope Science Institute) Elena Manjavacas (Space Telescope Science Institute) Jamila Pegues (Space Telescope Science Institute) Amaya Moro-Martin (Space Telescope Science Institute)

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- Richard Cartwright (SETI)
- **Elodie Choquet** (Laboratoire d'Astrophysique de Marseille, Aix-Marseille University)
- Katherine de Kleer (Caltech)
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- Brittany Miles (University of Arizona)
- Karin Öberg (Harvard/CfA)
- Noemí Pinilla-Alonso (Florida Space Institute, University of Central Florida)
- Sukrit Ranjan (University of Arizona)
- Geronimo Villanueva (NASA Goddard Space Flight Center)
- Hannah Wakeford (University of Bristol)
- Nikolay Nikolov (Space Telescope Science Institute)
- Emily Rickman (ESA/Space Telescope Science Institute)
- Dana Anderson (Carnegie EPL)
- Kim Ward-Duong (Smith College)
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- Schuyler Wolff (Steward Observatory / U. Arizona)
- Naomi Rowe-Gurney (NASA Goddard Space Flight Center)
- Jocelyne DiRuggiero (Johns Hopkins University)
- Jacob Lustig-Yaeger (Johns Hopkins University)

~30 stars are known to host exocomet-like features







Rebollido+in prep.