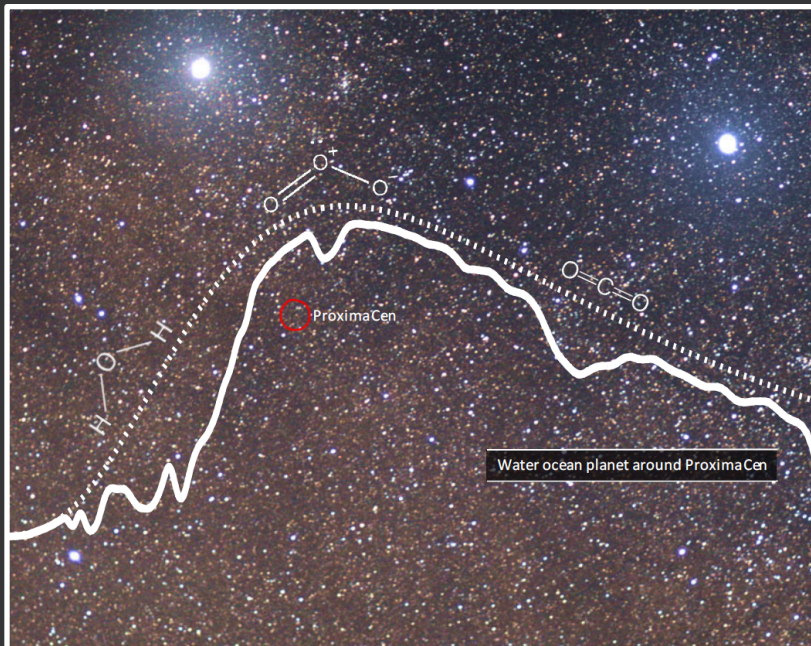


Proxima Cen b: theoretical spectral signatures for different atmospheric scenarios

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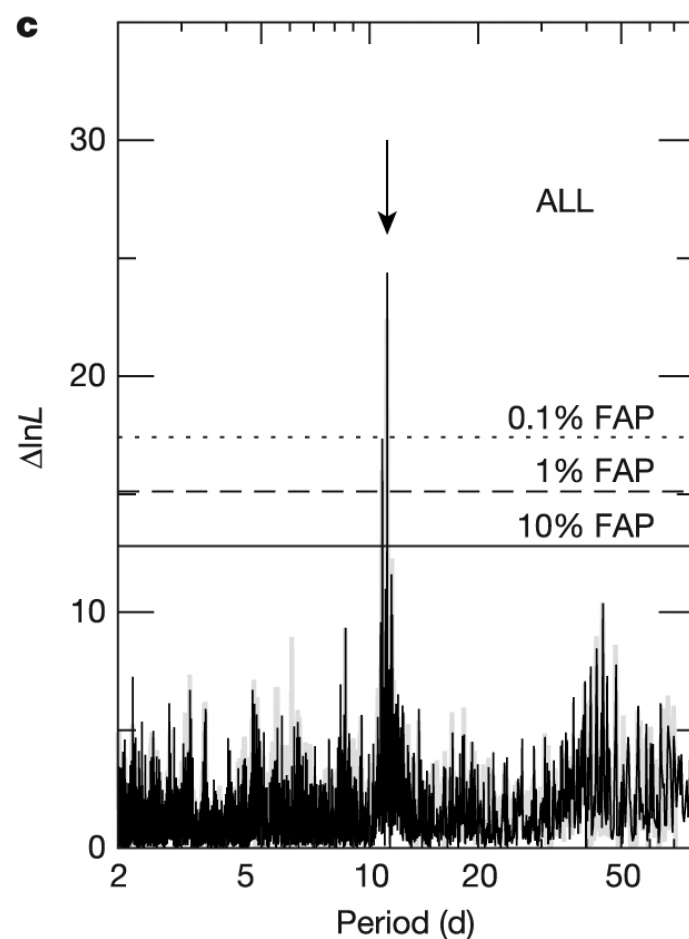
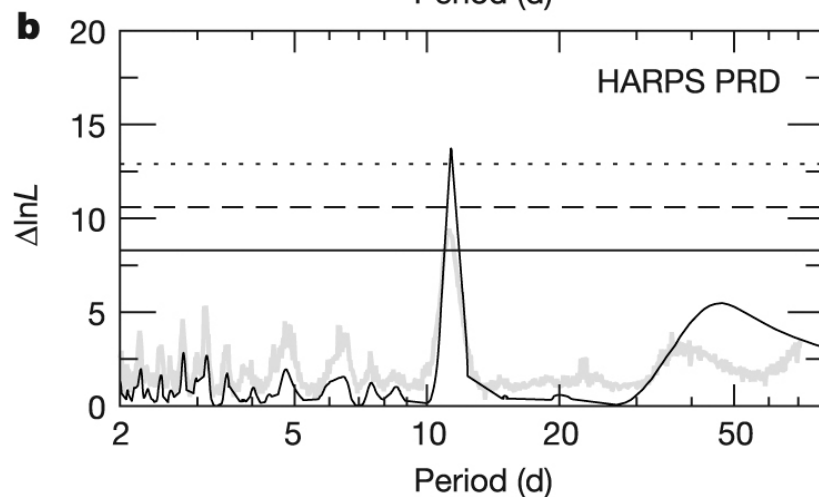
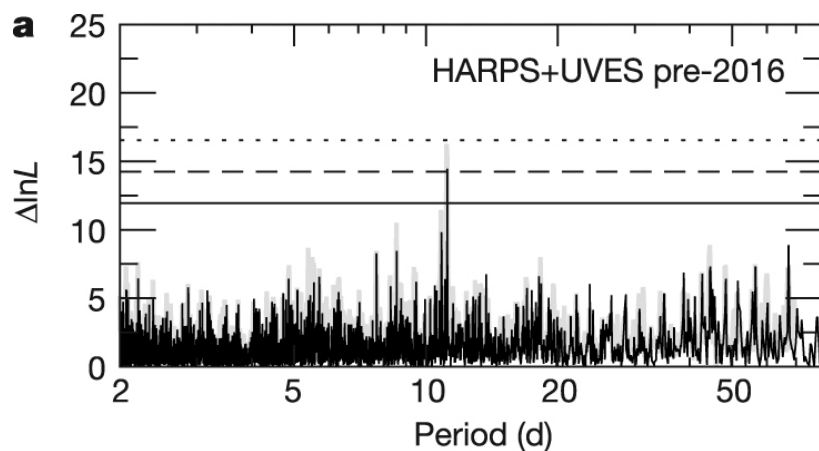


Overview

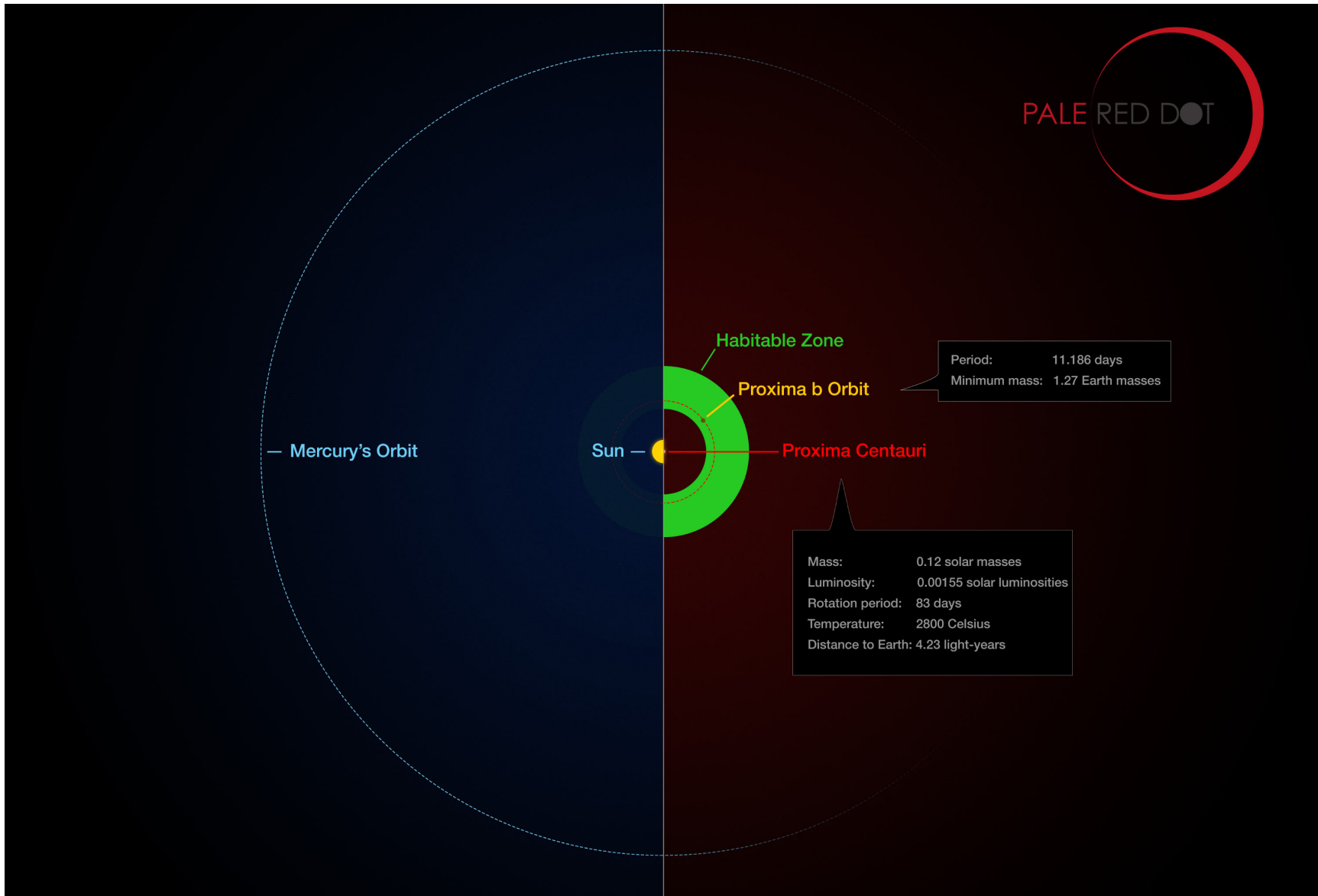
1. Proxima Cen b: status
2. Possible spectral signatures
3. Prospects for direct detection

Proxima Cen b: discovery (1/2)

- Proxima Cen: M6V, 1.3 pc (4.2 al)
- Detection of a Doppler signal at 11.2 days (Anglada-Escudé *et al.* *Nature* **536**, 437–440, 2016).



Proxima Cen b: discovery (2/2)





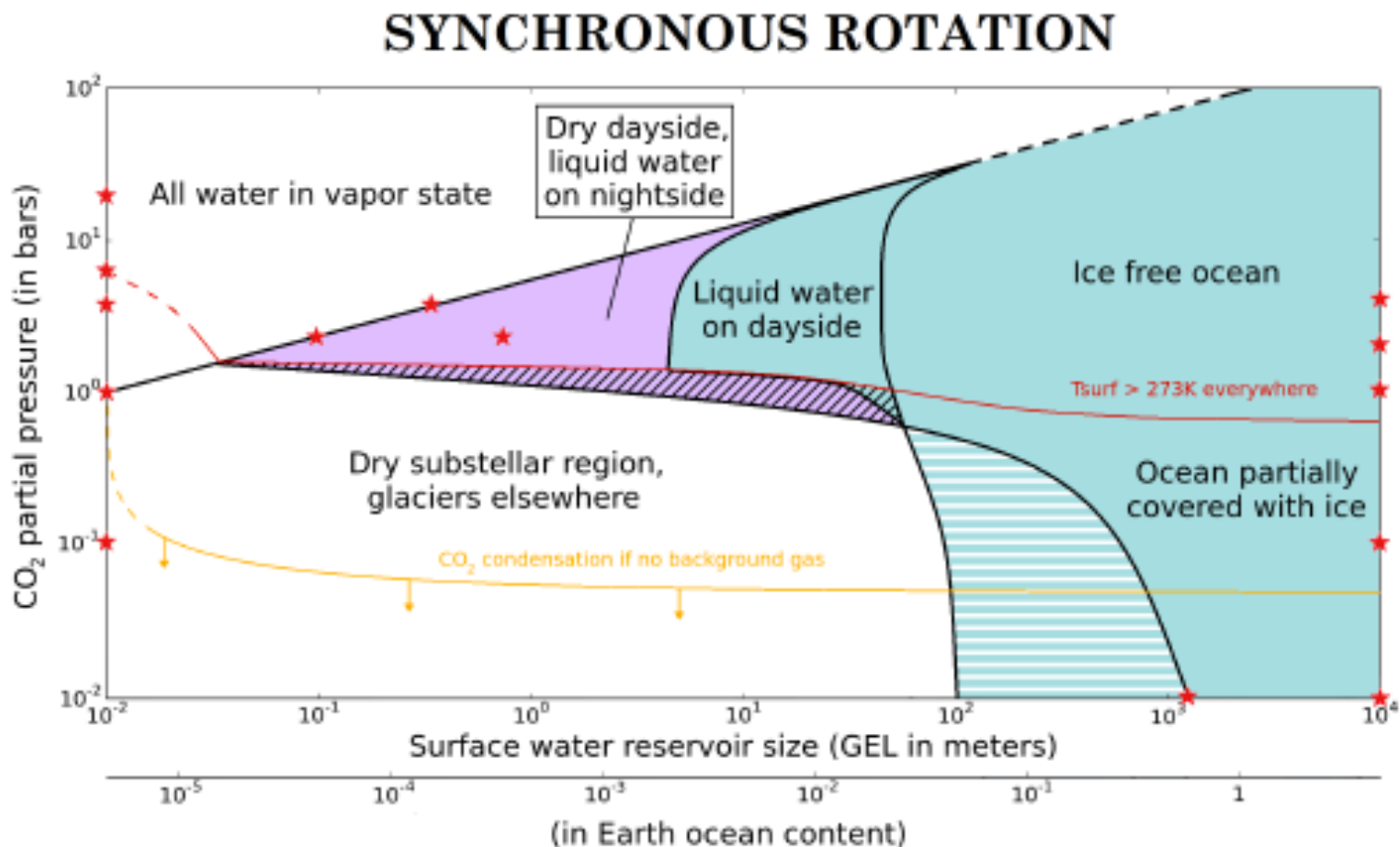
Proxima Cen b: habitability (1/2)

- Proxima Cen: 3050K \Rightarrow 0.65 to 0.7 S_{Earth} at 0.05 AU (HZ between 0.9 to 1.5 S_{Earth} and 0.2 S_{E} , Kopparapu et al. 2016)
- Receive 30 times more EUV and 250 more X-rays than Earth
- Viable habitable planet: likely lost less than Earth's ocean worth of hydrogen before reaching the HZ (100 to 200 Myr after formation, Ribas et al. 2016)



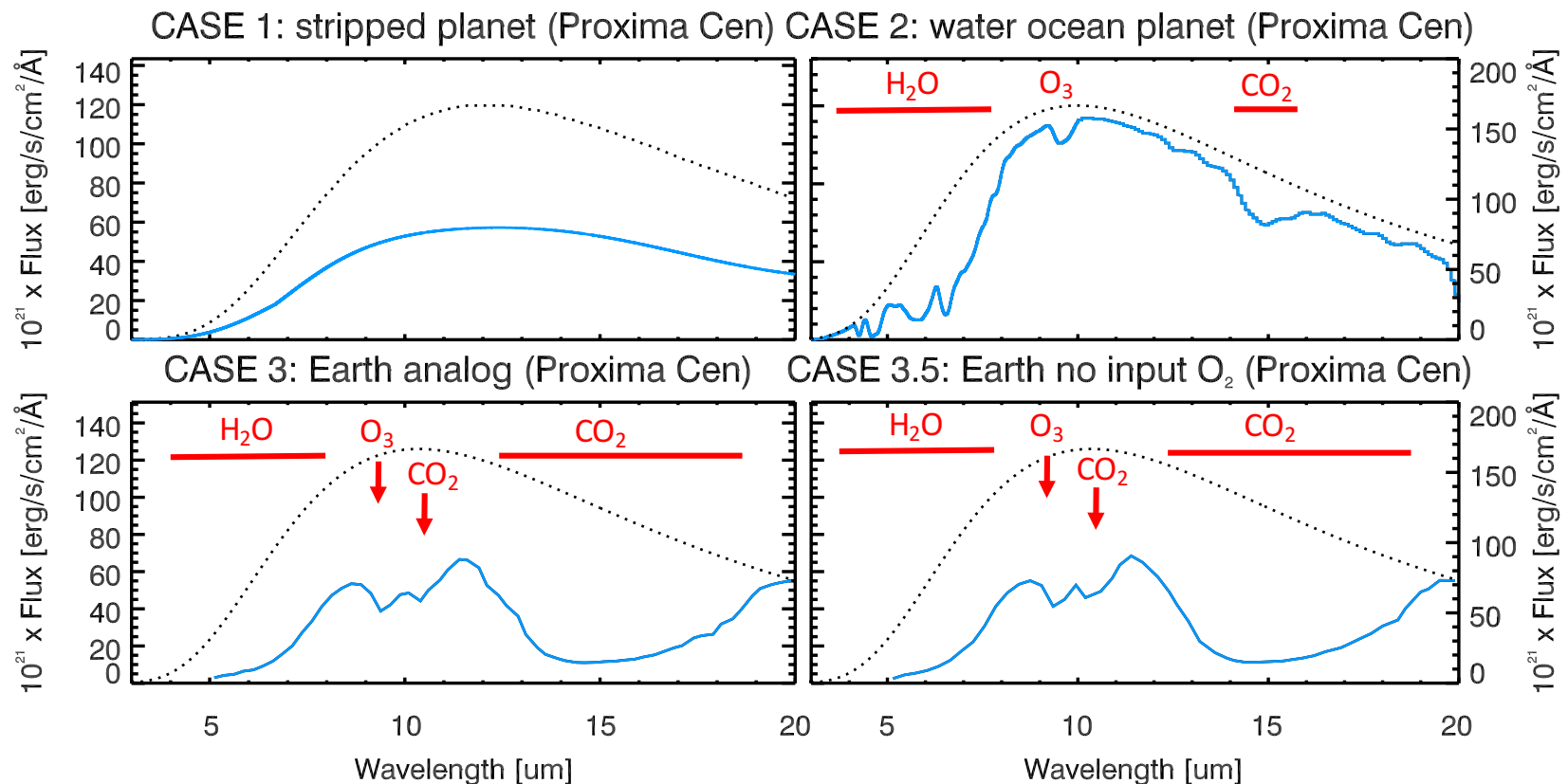
Proxima Cen b: habitability (2/2)

- Broad range of atmospheric pressures and compositions allows habitability (3D Global Climate Model, Turbet et al. 2016):



Possible spectral signatures (1/5)

- Simulated mid-infrared spectra of planets with various atmospheric properties computed by coupled climate chemistry models (Rauer et al. 2011; Tian et al. 2014):

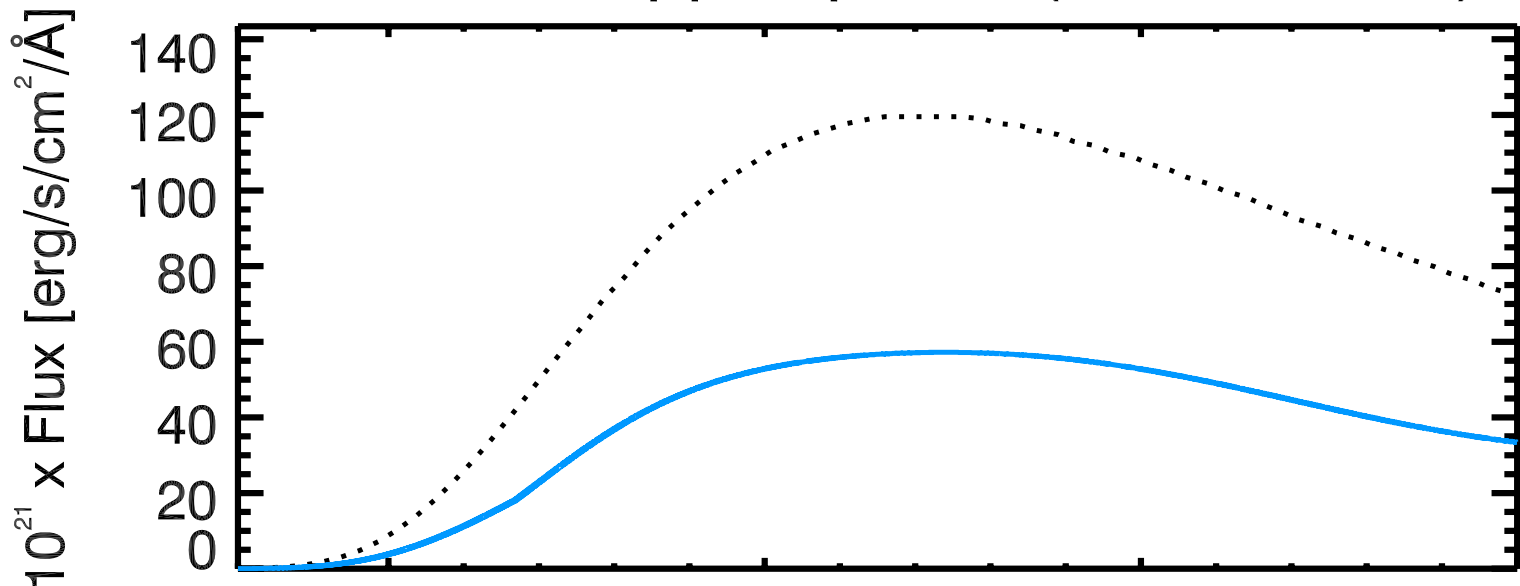




Possible spectral signatures (2/5)

Case 1: a rocky planet ($M=4.0M_E$, $R=1.5R_E$) in the HZ of Proxima Cen. The stellar insolation is 65% of that of Earth and $T_s=240$ K. No atmosphere (stripped planet), using Apollo Moon sample 15071 for IR emissivity.

CASE 1: stripped planet (Proxima Cen) C

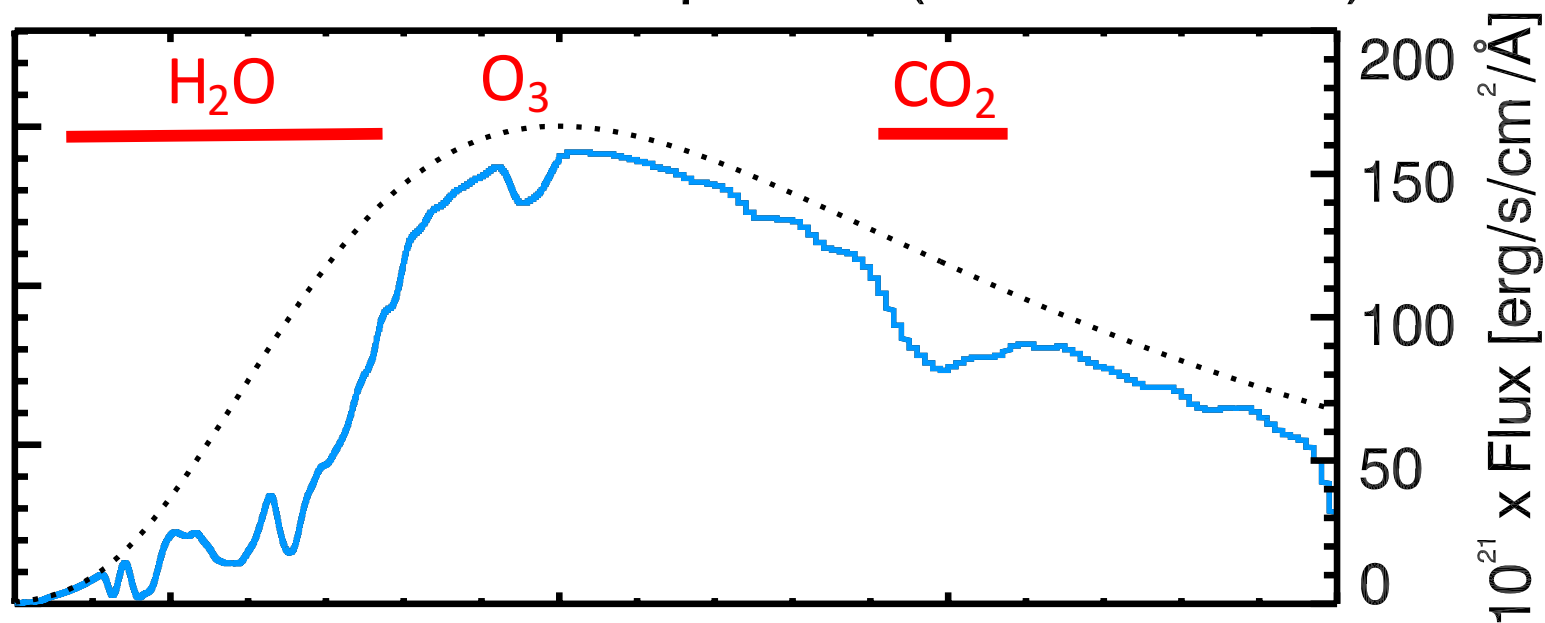




Possible spectral signatures (3/5)

Case 2: Water-ocean planet ($M=2.0M_E$, $R=1.5R_E$) in HZ of Proxima Cen ($S=1.05S_e$) with arbitrary O_2 input that could be due e.g. to strong H escape. Atmosphere: $P_{N_2}=1$ bar, $P_{O_2}=200$ mbar, 1 ppm P_{CO_2} , saturated H_2O vapour, $T_s=290$ K, calculated O_3 with coupled chemistry.

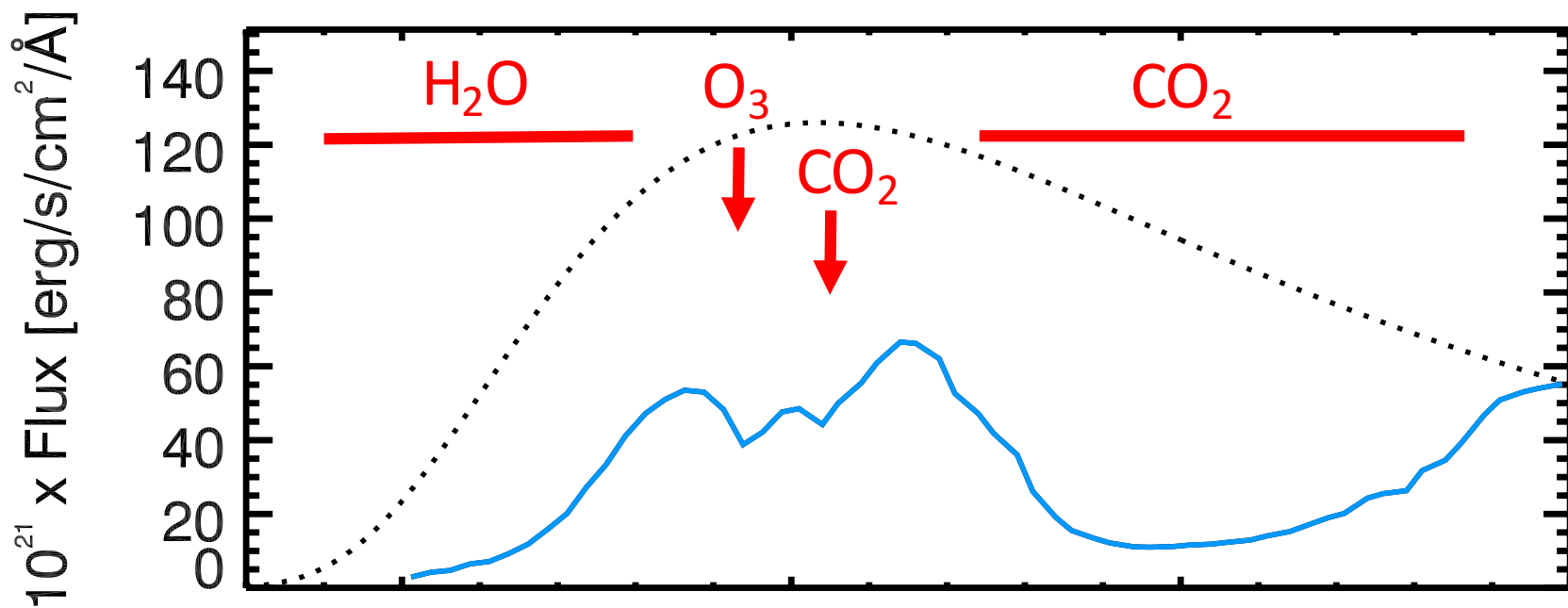
Case 2: water ocean planet (Proxima Cen)





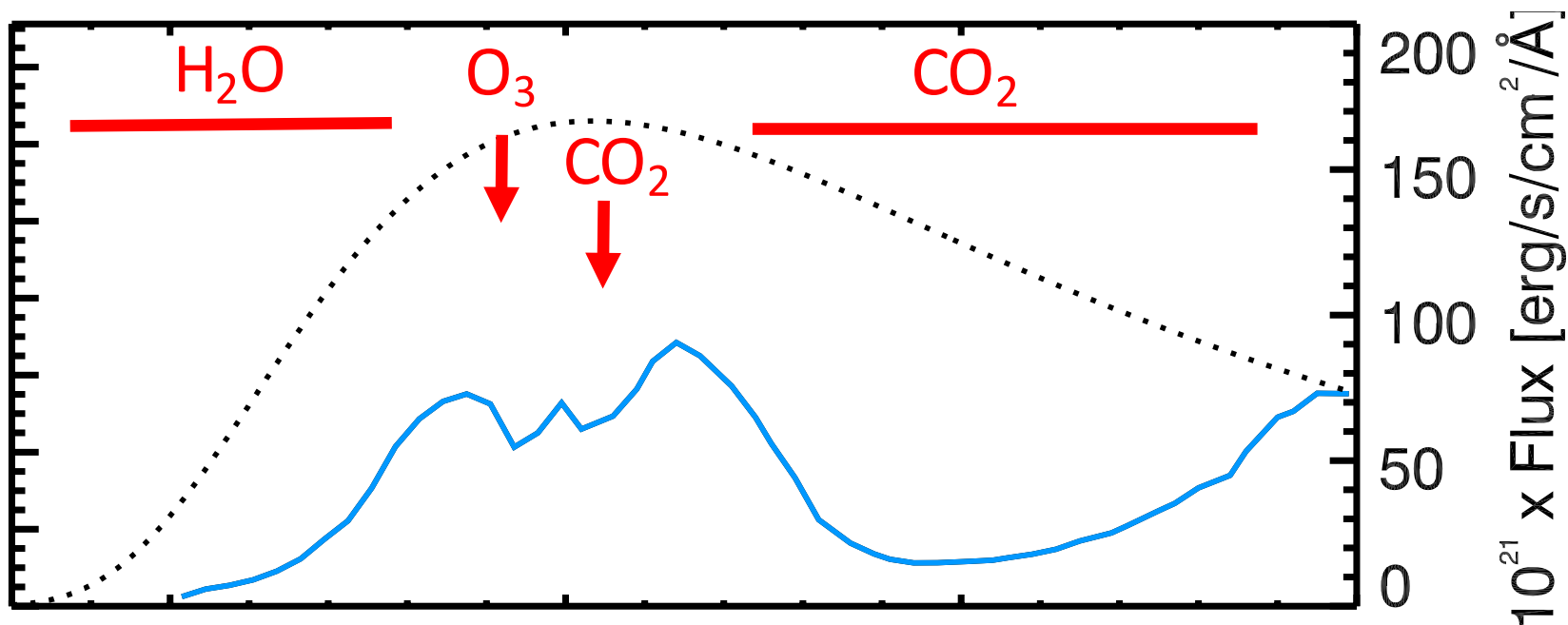
Possible spectral signatures (4/5)

Case 3: a large **Earth-analog** planet ($M=4.0M_E$, $R=1.5R_E$) in HZ of Proxima Cen ($S=0.65S_e$), but with a strong CO_2 Greenhouse effect bringing T_s to 280 K. Atmosphere: $P_{CO_2}=300\text{mbar}$, $P_{N_2}=500\text{mbar}$, $P_{O_2}=200\text{mbar}$ (possibly biotic), H_2O from vapor pressure, calculated O_3 with coupled chemistry.



Possible spectral signatures (5/5)

Case 3.5: a **rocky planet** in HZ of Proxima Cen ($S=0.65S_e$), with $P_{CO_2}=300\text{mbar}$ bringing T_s to 280 K, H_2O from vapour pressure, **no O_2 input**, calculated O_2 and O_3 from coupled chemistry induced by the UV of the M star.



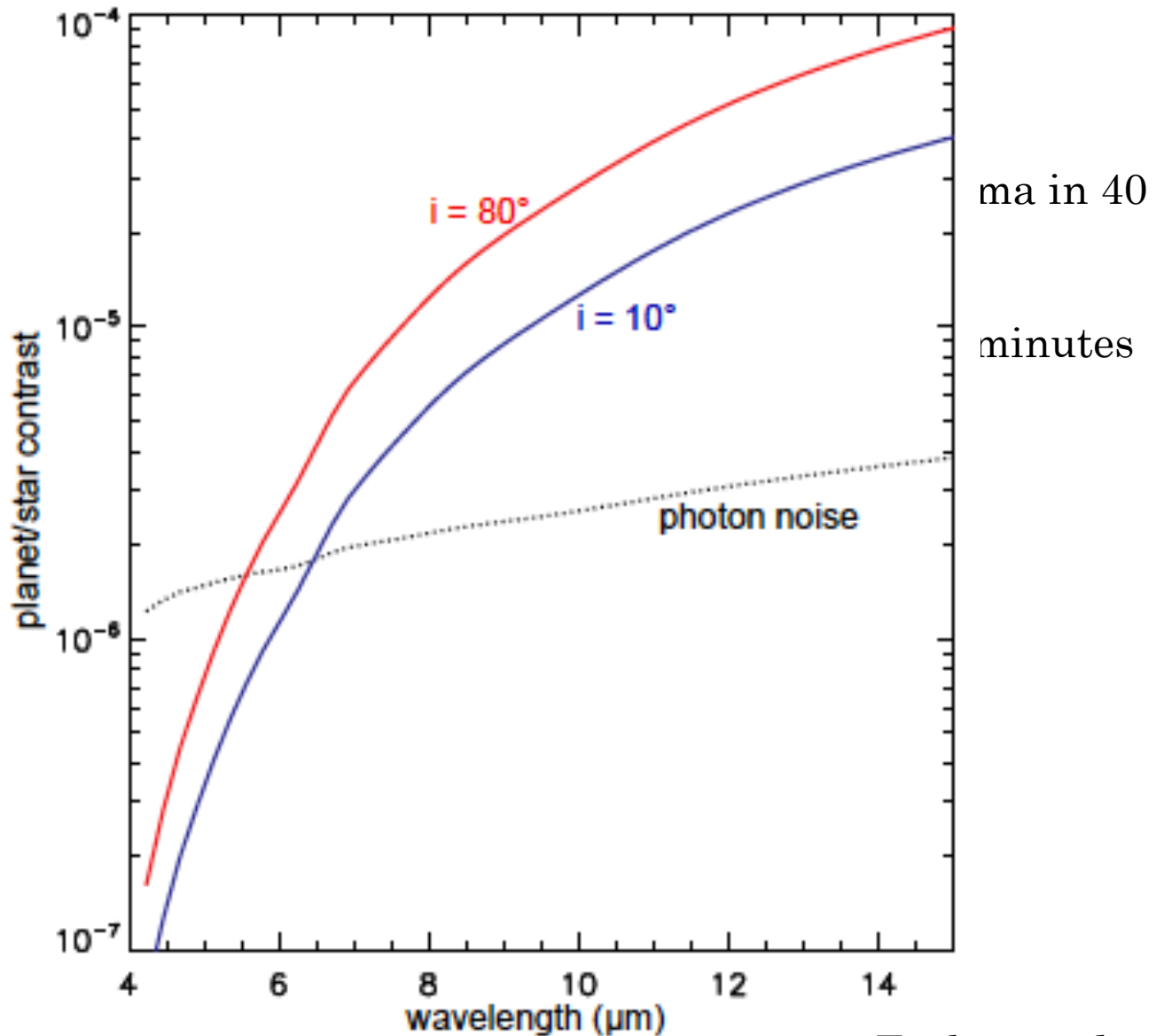


Prospects for direct detection

- Direct imaging (planet at maximum 38 mas or 0.05 AU):
 - Too close for 8-m class telescopes;
 - Opportunity by combining direct imaging and high-resolution spectroscopy (5 sigma in 40 nights, Lovis et al. 2016);
 - E-ELT would reach an SNR of 10 ($R=100$) in 5 to 30 minutes (0.76 to 1.6 microns, Turbet et al. 2016).
- Thermal phase curves with JWST
 - Can constrain the thickness of the atmosphere

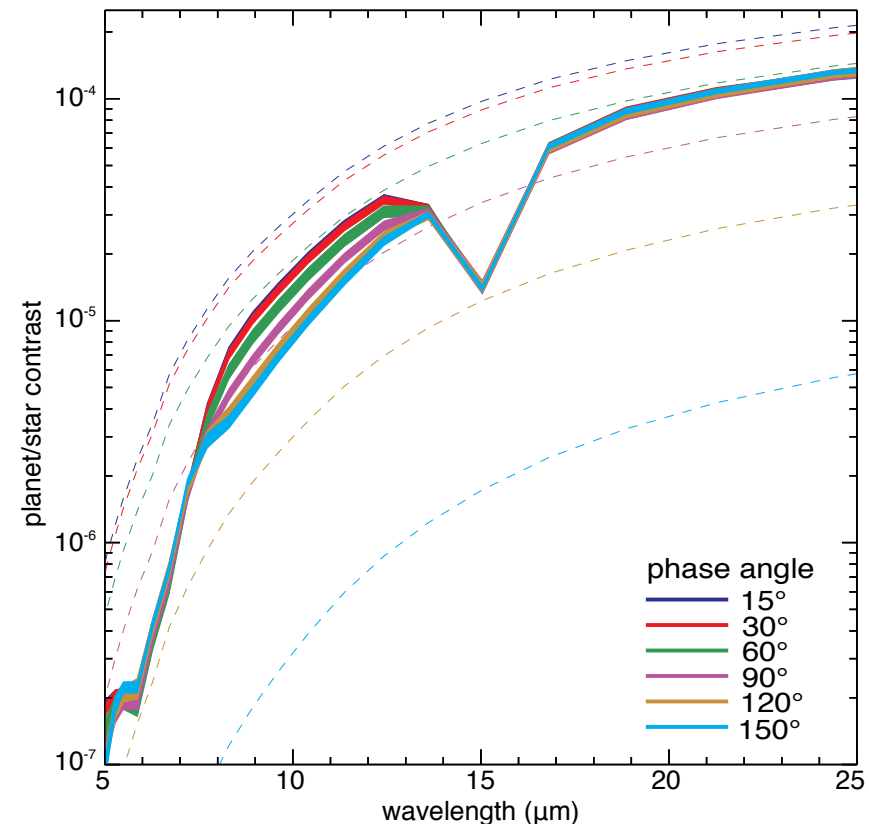
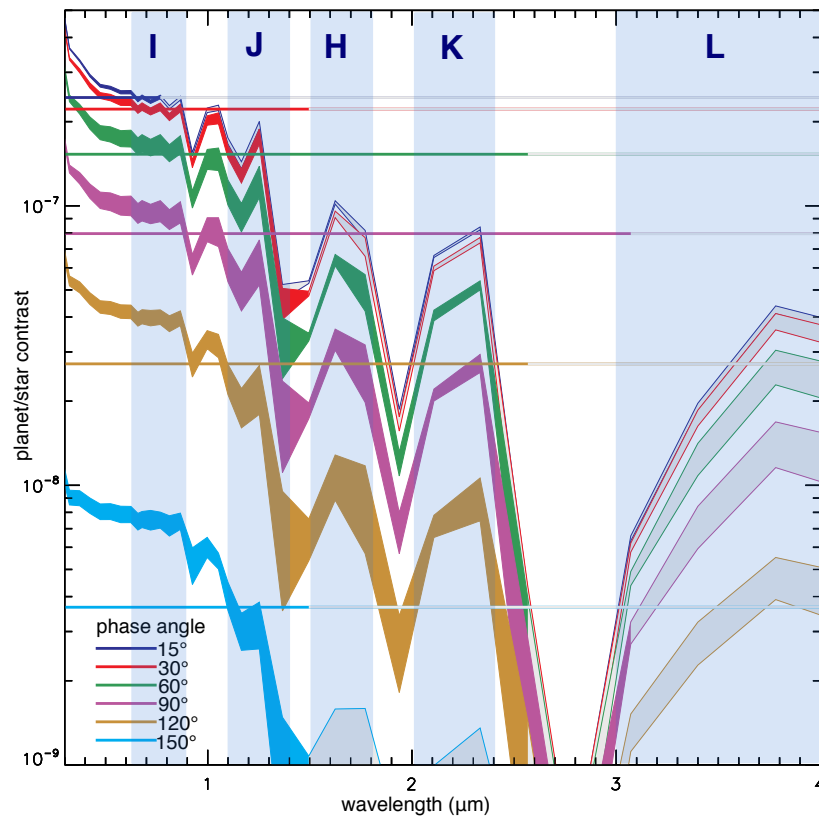
Prospects for direct detection

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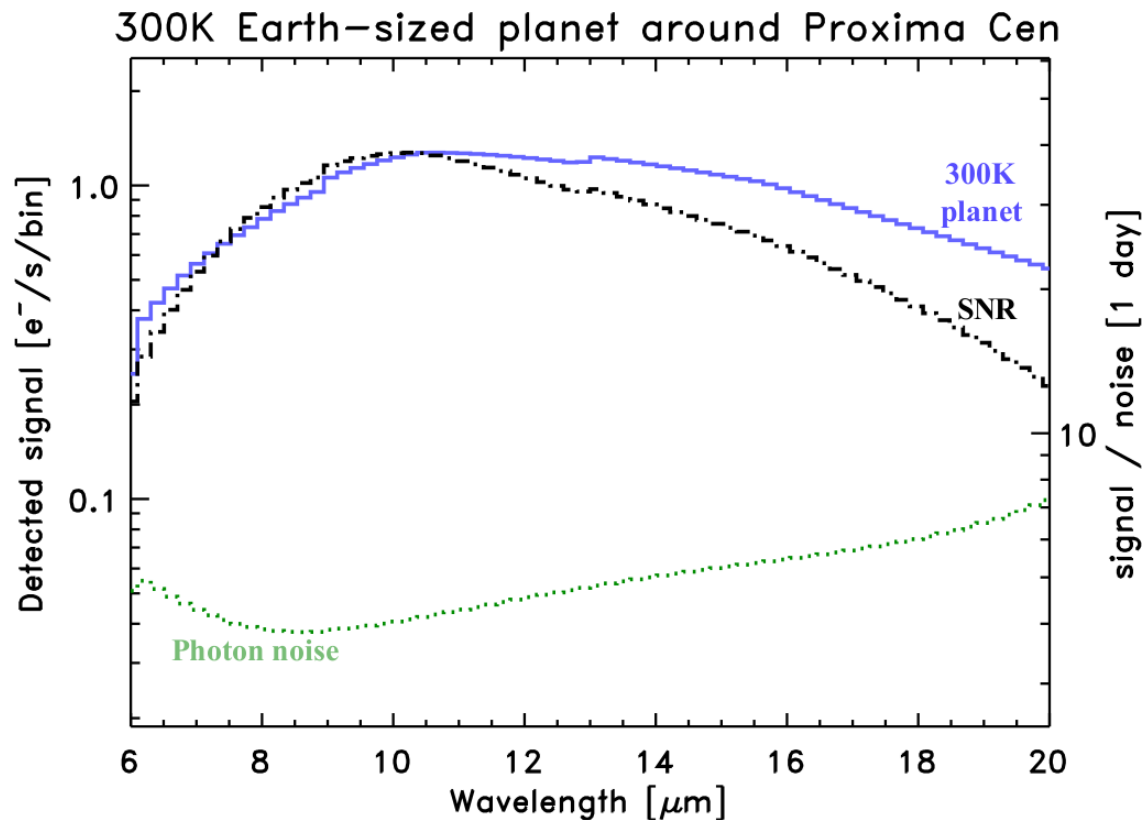
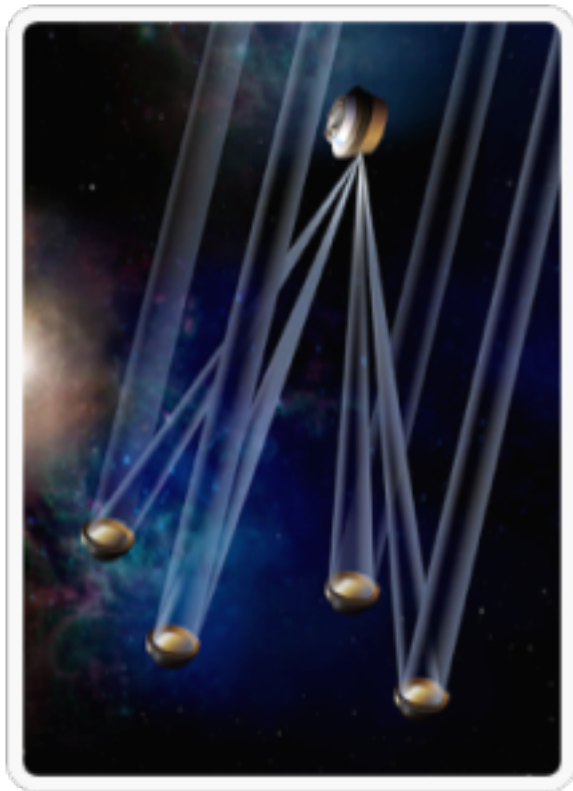
Prospects for direct detection

- Contrast favorable in the mid-infrared (only $\sim 10^{-5}$)
- Reflection and emission spectra for the synchronous case with an Earth-like planet atmosphere (from Turbet et al. 2016):



Direct detection: infrared interferometer

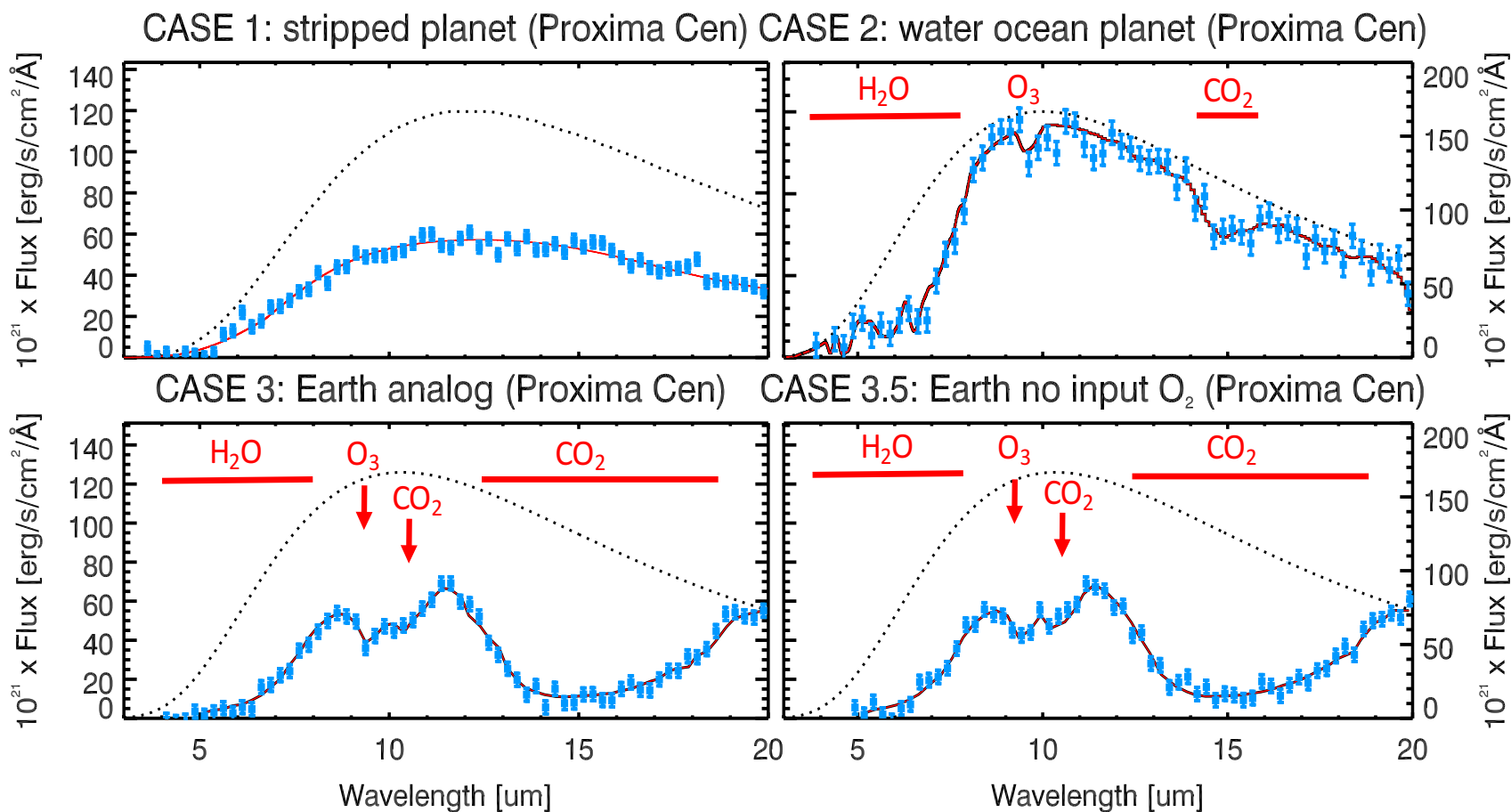
- Ideal target for mid-infrared interferometer.
- SNR in 1 day of integration with four 75-cm aperture and $R = 40$





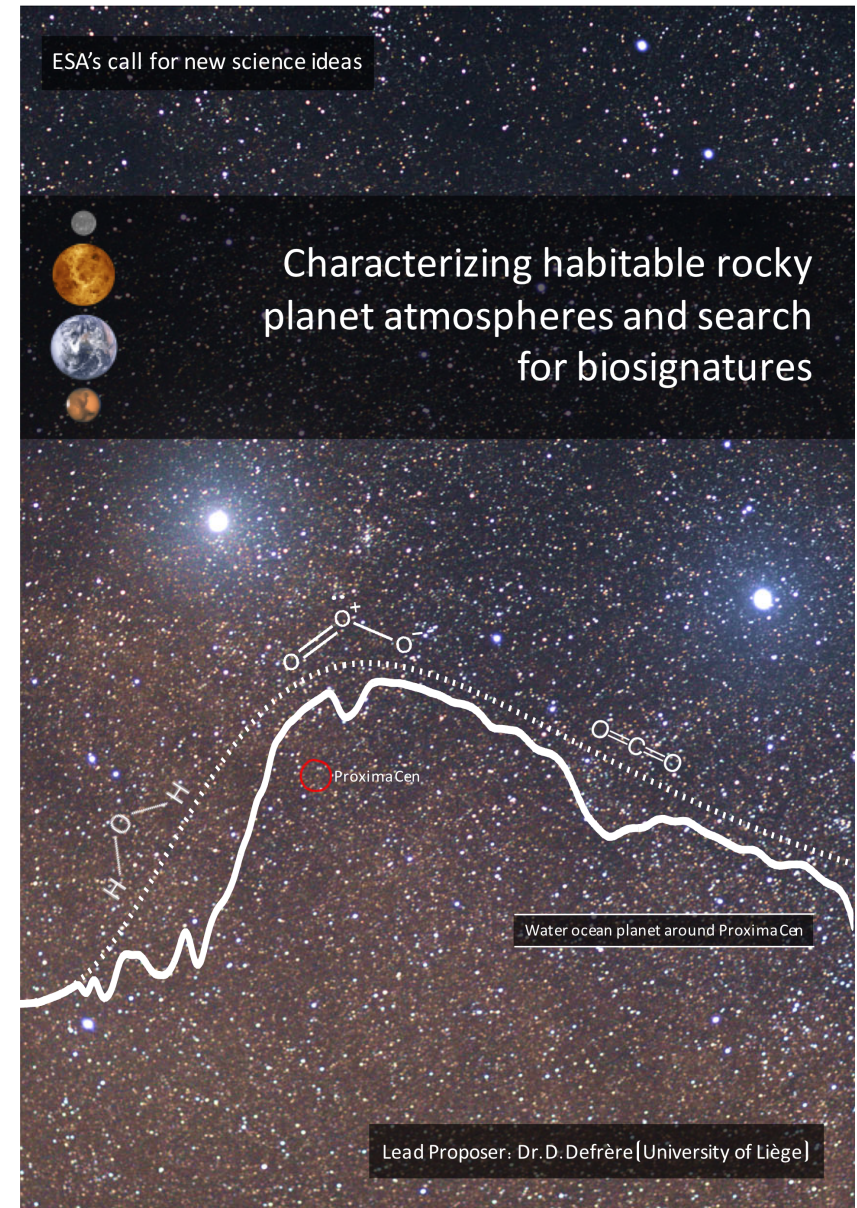
Direct detection: infrared interferometer

- Simulated observations ($R=40$, blue points) imposing a S/N of 20 on continuum detection at $10\ \mu\text{m}$.
- All spectral features detected in a single visit (besides O_3):



Direct detection: infrared interferometer

- Technology developments are required.
- Proposed to ESA in September in the context of the call for new science ideas .





Summary

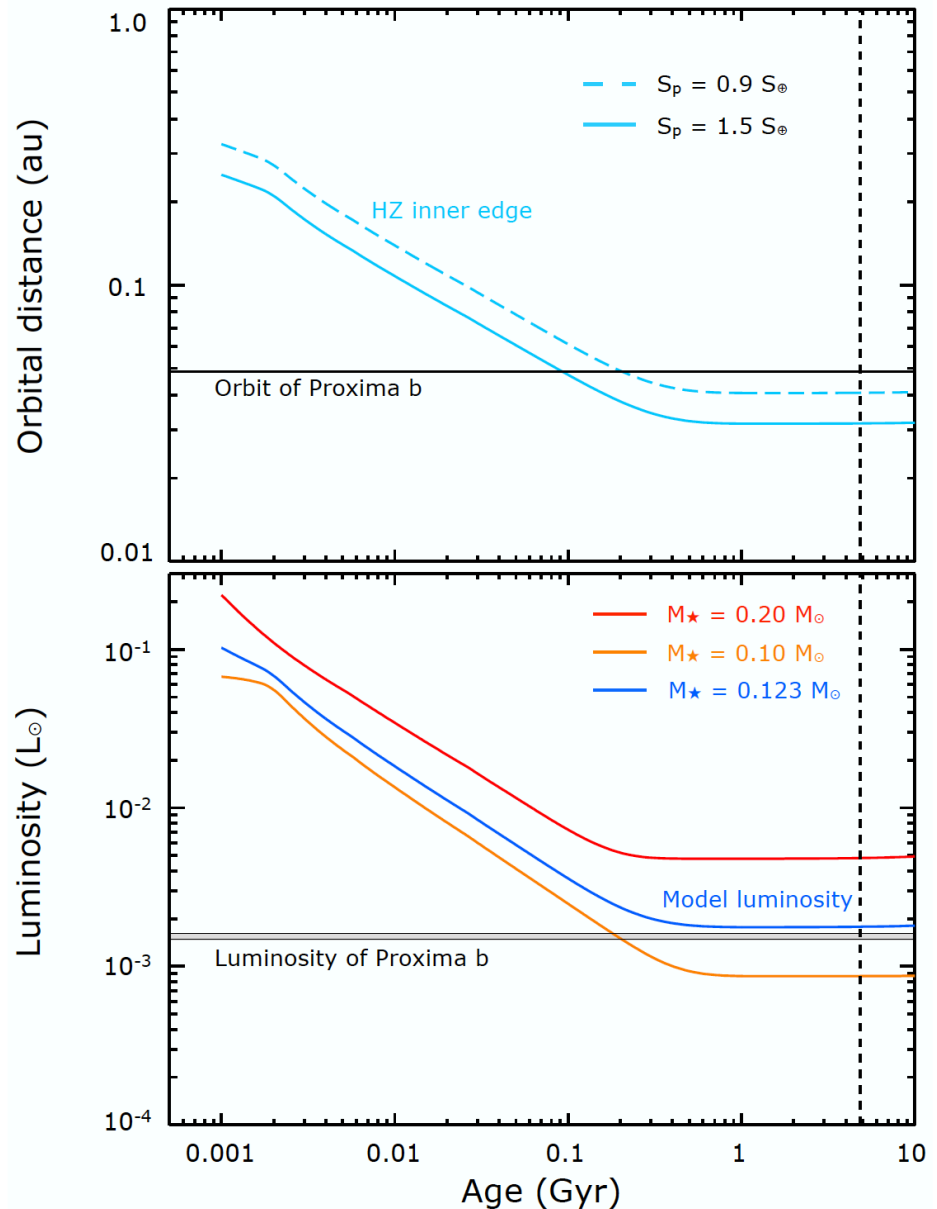
- Models show that Proxima Cen b can be habitable
- Atmospheric composition of Proxima Cen b can be probed remotely
- Small-scale infrared interferometers ($4 \times 0.75 \text{cm}$) could take a spectrum ($R \sim 40$, $S/N = 20$) in one day of integration.



Backups: HZ with time

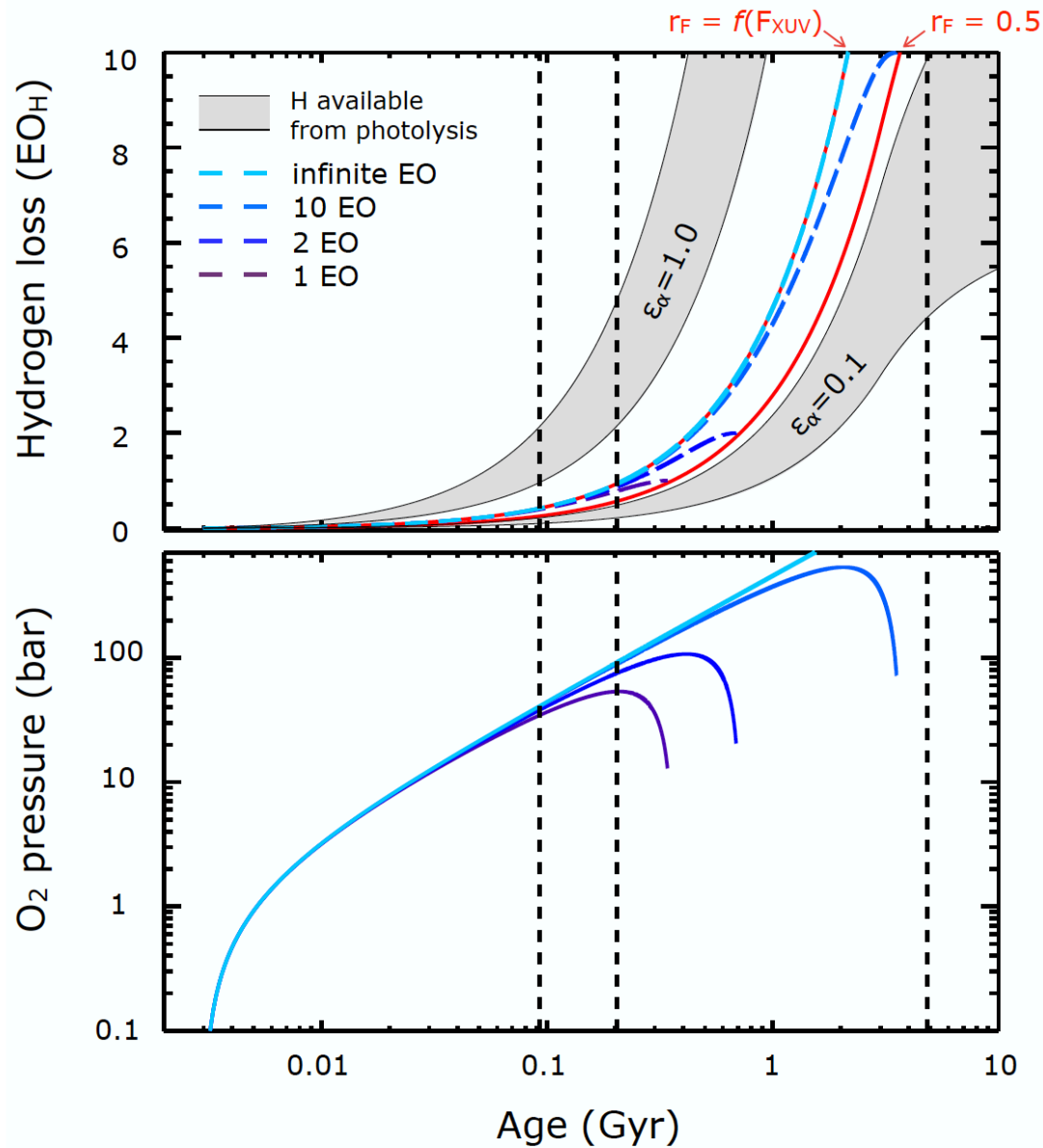
During the first few million years after the protoplanetary disk dispersion the planet is too hot for surface liquid water to exist; and (2) After the first few million years the planet enters the HZ. During these two phases Proxima b experiences atmospheric loss.

During the runaway phase the erosion of the water reservoir must have left large amounts of residual oxygen, possibly in the form of atmospheric O_2 , of up to 100 bar.



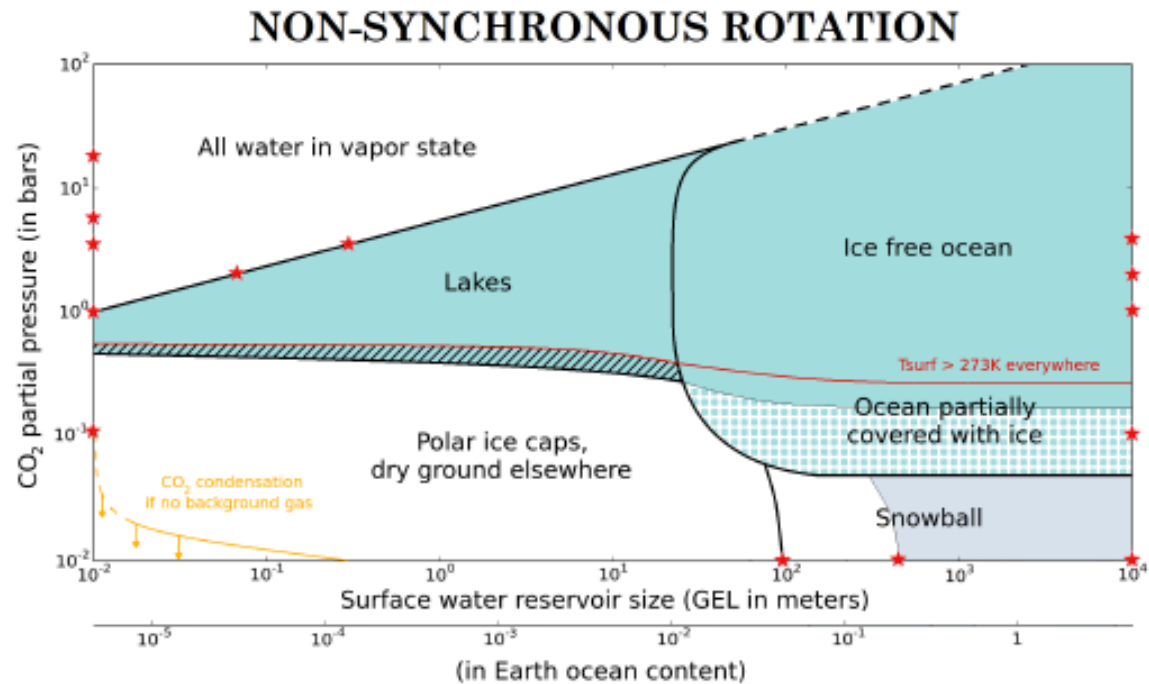








Backups: hydrogen loss





Backups: hydrogen loss



- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | Habitable regimes :
Liquid water stable on dayside |  | Bistability between
1) Snowball state
2) Ocean partially covered with ice |
|  | Liquid water stable only on nightside |  | Bistability between
1) Water ice glaciers
2) Ocean partially covered with ice |
|  | Glacier melt locally | | |
|  | Subsurface ocean | | |
| | | ★ | Global Climate Model experiments |