Shellspec – a tool for modeling the spectra, light curves, and images of interacting binaries and exoplanets

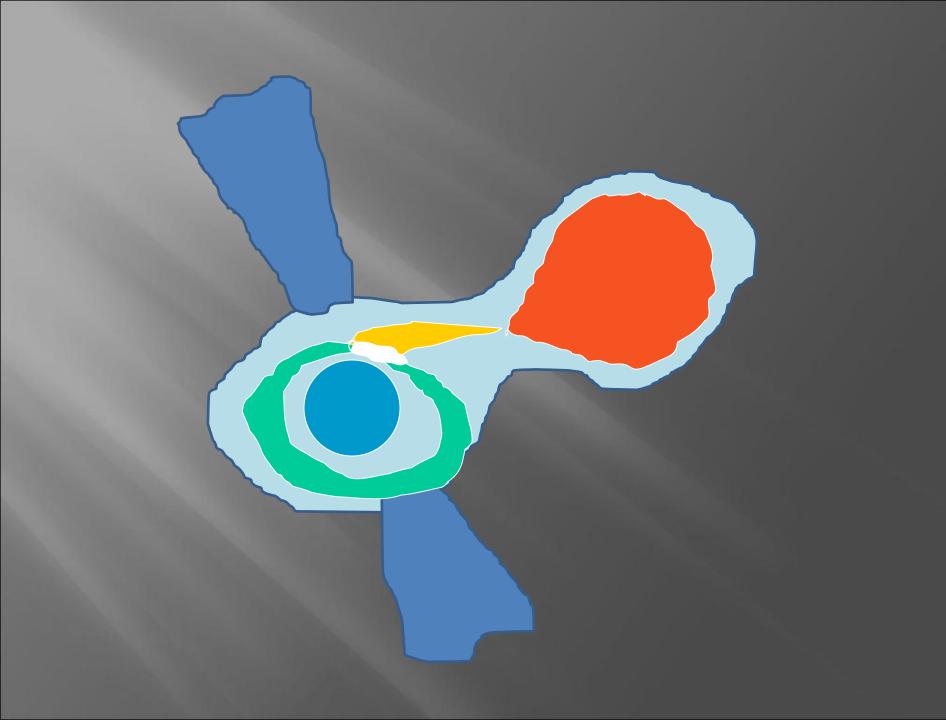
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What is SHELLSPEC?

A computer code in Fortran90

- Simple radiative transfer along the line of sight in 3D moving media Boundary condition: stars or planets with Roche geometry, limb and gravity darkening, reflection effect (default: output of Synspec, Tlusty by Ivan Hubeny)
- Stars are immersed in a moving circumstellar matter Assumes LTE
- Assumes optional but given state quantities and velocity field in 3D
- Scattered light from 1-2 objects is taken into account assuming that the medium is optically thin
 - Dust and non-isotropic Mie scattering included
 - Calculates composite synthetic spectra, light curves, 2D intensity maps

Input

- 3D Model
 - Compose your model from predefined (non)transparent objects:
 - Star, Companion, Envelope, Spot, Stream, Ring, Disc, Nebula, Flow, Jets, Ufo, Shell
 - Read from a file e.g. output of a 3D hydrodynamic simulation:
 - Gas temperature & density, Dust temperature & density
 - Electron number density (optional)
 - Velocity vector, Microturbulence, Shadows
- Abundances
- Atomic data for spectral lines (optional)
- Spectra of nontransparent objects (optional)
- Albedos of nontransparent objects (optional)
- Dust opacities and phase functions (optional)
- Molecular cross-sections (ExoMol,optional)
- Molecular populations (optional)

Output

Spectrum emerging from the model from different view points (trailing spectrogram) Light curve 2D projection images at some frequency at different phases More details on opacities, emissivities, optical depth,... along some rays

Adopted routines

Pfdwor (from UCLSYN, Smith & Dworetsky 1988)
Voigt0, state0, gaunt, gfree (from SYNSPEC, Hubeny et al.1994)

Apart from the above the code was written from the scratch and provides an independent tool to study a large variety of objects and effects.

Tables of phase functions, opacities, albedos, equilibrium temperatures, and radiative accelerations of dust grains in exoplanets

Budaj, Kocifaj, Salmeron, Hubeny (2015)

Assumptions:

complex refractive index n,k homogeneous spherical grains Deirmenjian particle size distribution Mie theory, BHMIE subroutine (Bohren & Huffman, 1983)

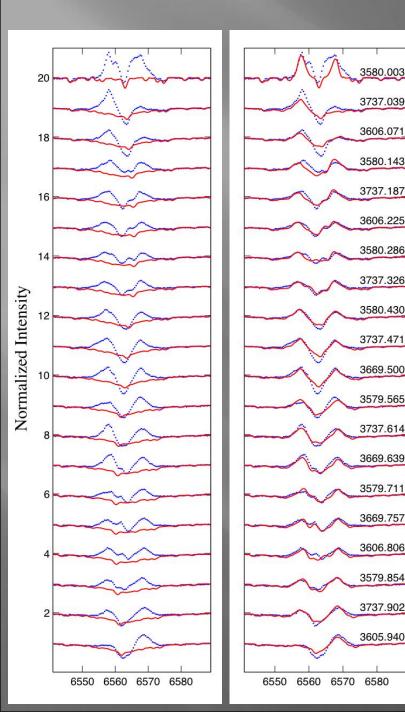
Species:

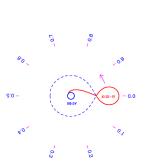
alumina/corundum, perovskite, olivines (0,50%Fe), pyroxenes (0,20,60%Fe), Carbon(400,1000C), water ice & liquid, ammonia modal particle size: 0.01-100micron

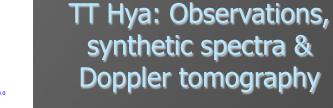
wavelength: 0.2-500micron

temperatures & accelerations: Irradiation by non-blackbody objects with T=700-7000K, solid angles: <1e-6,2pi>sr

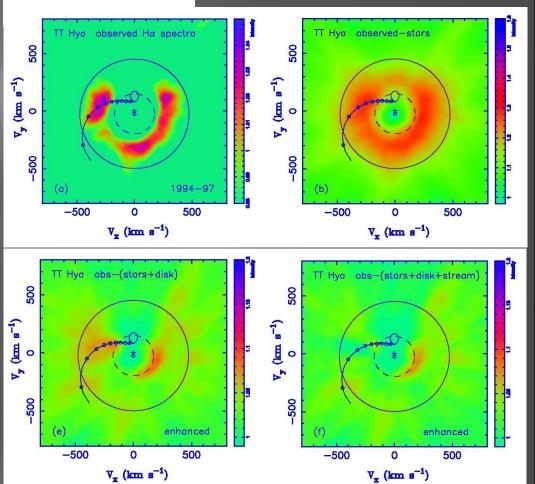
publicly available with references to n,k measurements adopted at: https://www.ta3.sk/~budaj/dust/





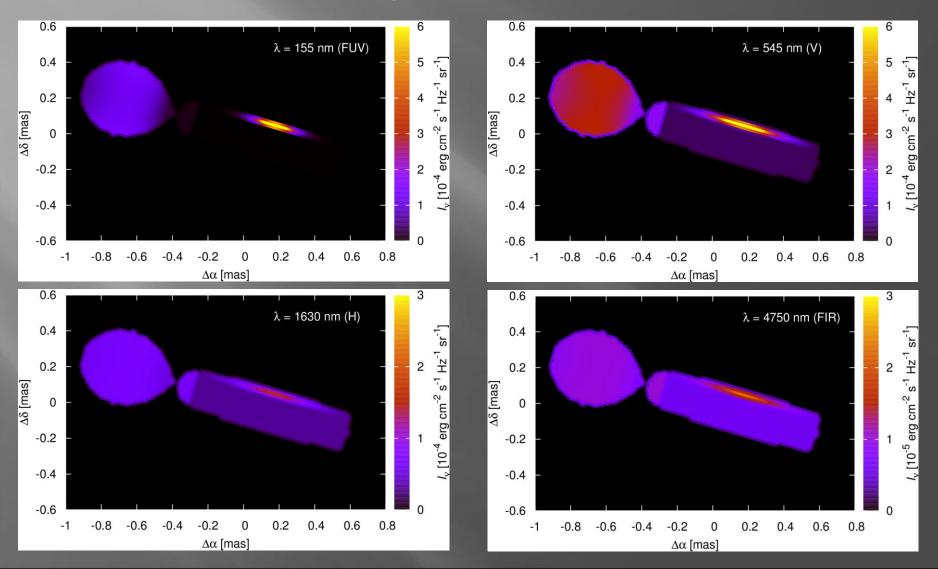


Budaj et al. 2005, Miller et al. 2007



Beta Lyr: photometry & interferometry

Broz & Nemravova: a package for interferometric observables & inverse problem solution Mourard et al. 2018: simultaneous fit: light curves, visibilities, closure phases & triple products

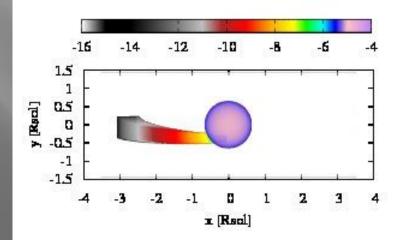


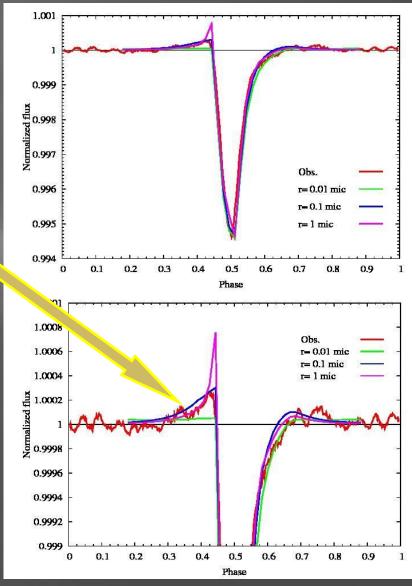
Extrasolar planet: KIC12557548b

Rappaport et al.2012 Kepler observations, K4V Transits: variable 0-1.2%, asymmetric, periodic, P=15.7h Mercury size planet, comet like dusty tail

Budaj 2013

Pre-transit brightening





Summary

Shellspec -a simple tool to study interacting binaries & some exoplanets

- Version39 is publicly available with documentation, examples, and manual at: http://www.ta3.sk/~budaj/shellspec.html
- Any comments, bug reports will be highly appreciated
- May also be used for teaching (some examples are ready):
 - spectral line formation: absorption vs. emission lines, rotation,
 P Cyg profiles, double peak profiles,...
 - transits, eclipses,...

Thank you for your attention!

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