

# SPORK That Spectrum: Increasing Detection Significances from High-Resolution Exoplanet Spectroscopy with Novel Smoothing Algorithms

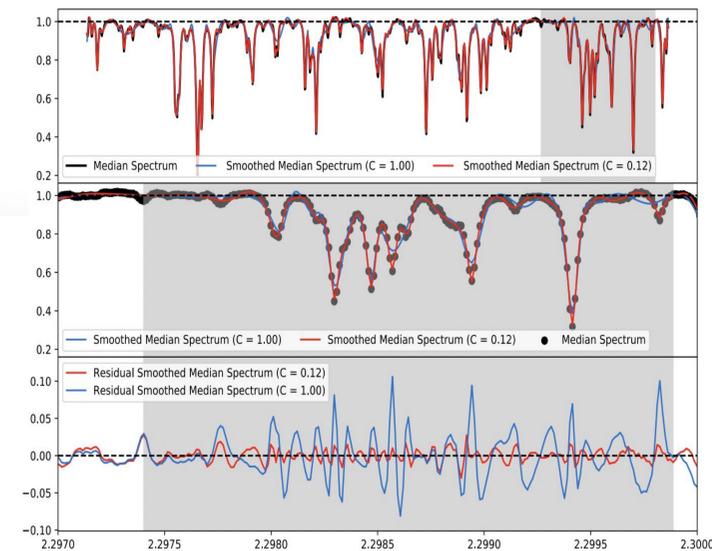
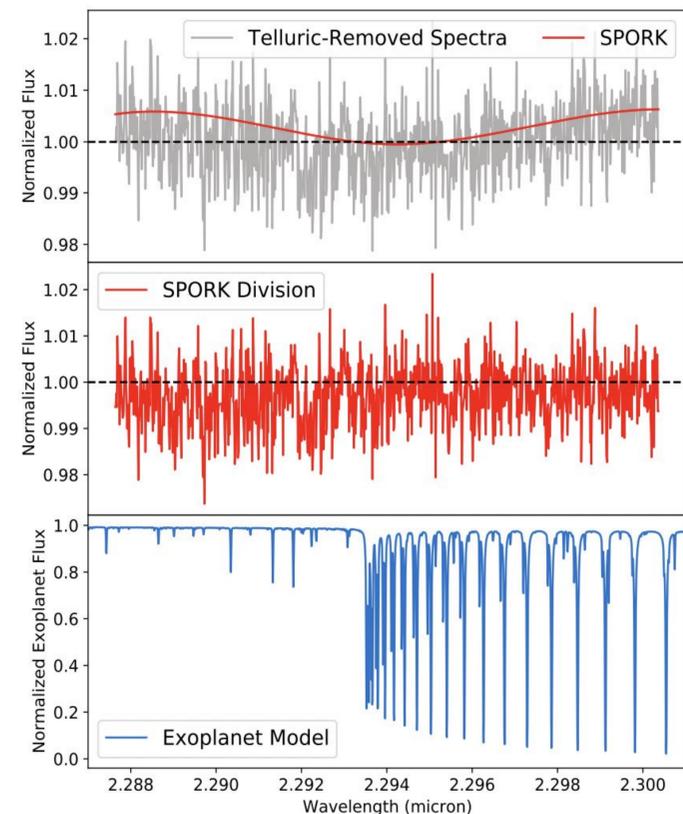
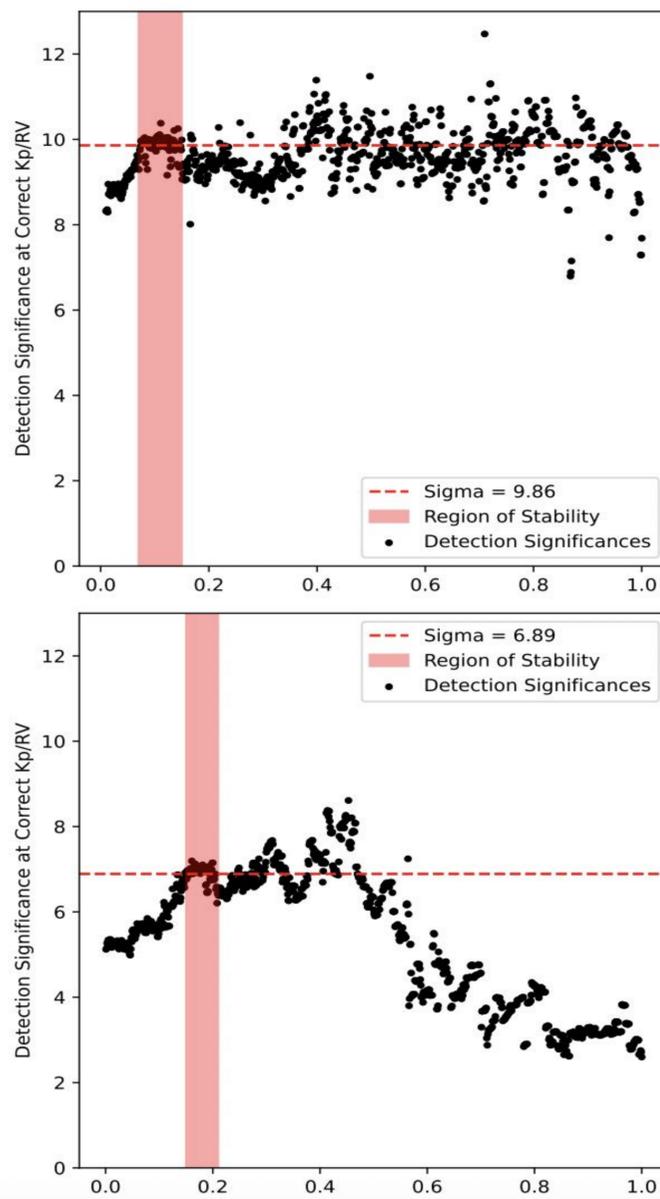
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## PURPOSE

- When studying planets outside of the solar system, some of the most crucial information are found through spectroscopy.
- Extracting the planet's signal becomes difficult due to noisy signals.
- Emission spectra from CRILES where we introduce an algorithm called SPORK (Spectral cOntinuum Refinement for telluriKs).
- We primarily focus on two hot Jupiter exoplanets: **HD 209458 b**, and **HD 179949 b**.

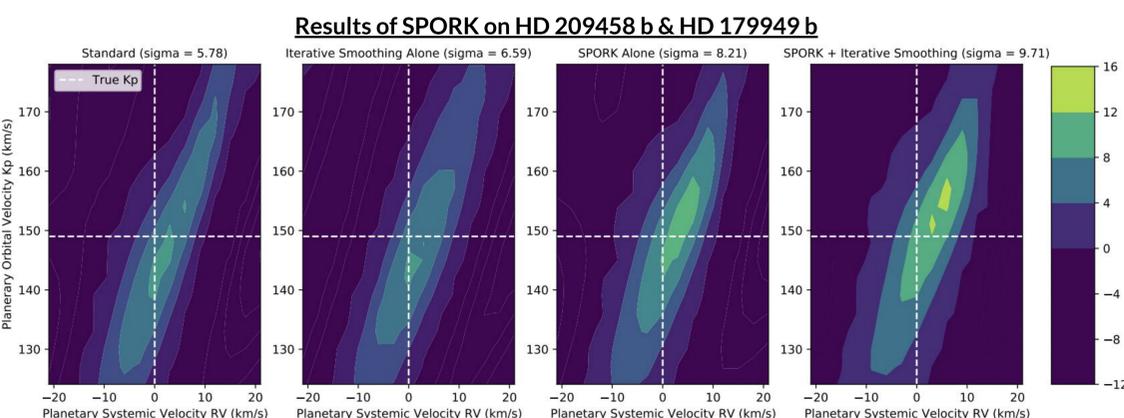
## SPORK

- Cross correlation is used to maximize the information from a set of spectral lines.
- We locate the host star's continuum and clip off outliers iteratively, and apply it before using a telluric removal method.
- Air mass detrending method to remove tellurics.
- SPORK itself also takes in a smoothing factor between **0** and **1** as an input.
- Apply the smoothing to the median spectrum.
- Cross correlate to extract the planet's signal.

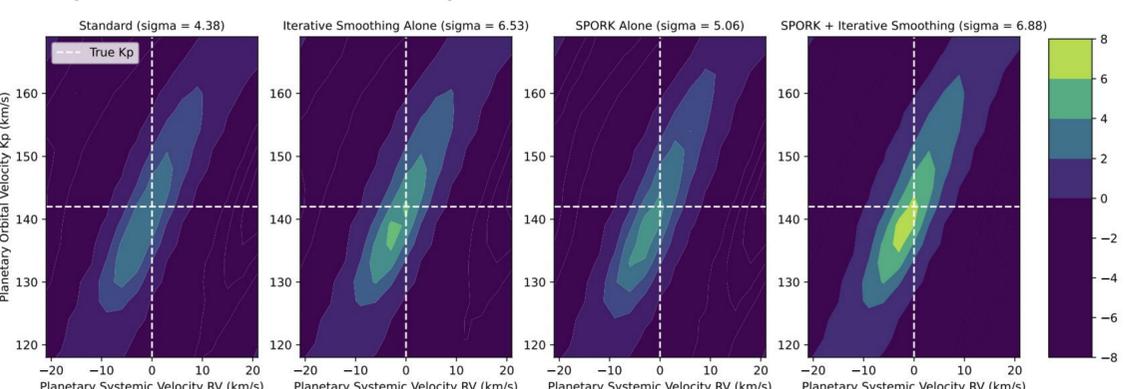


## APPLICATIONS & USAGE

- Test SPORK before, after, and both, with telluric removal.
- Terrestrial-sized exoplanet observations can be optimal.
- It is a highly accessible technique.
- Helping to find life outside our solar system?



**4** Exoplanet HD 209458 b, where the detection significance increases from a standard use at **5.78** sigma to **9.71** sigma with SPORK and iterative smoothing.



**5** Exoplanet HD 179949 b. The use of SPORK and iterative smoothing increases the detection significance from **4.38** sigma to **6.88** sigma.