

Unveiling the Atmospheric Composition of Giant Exoplanets

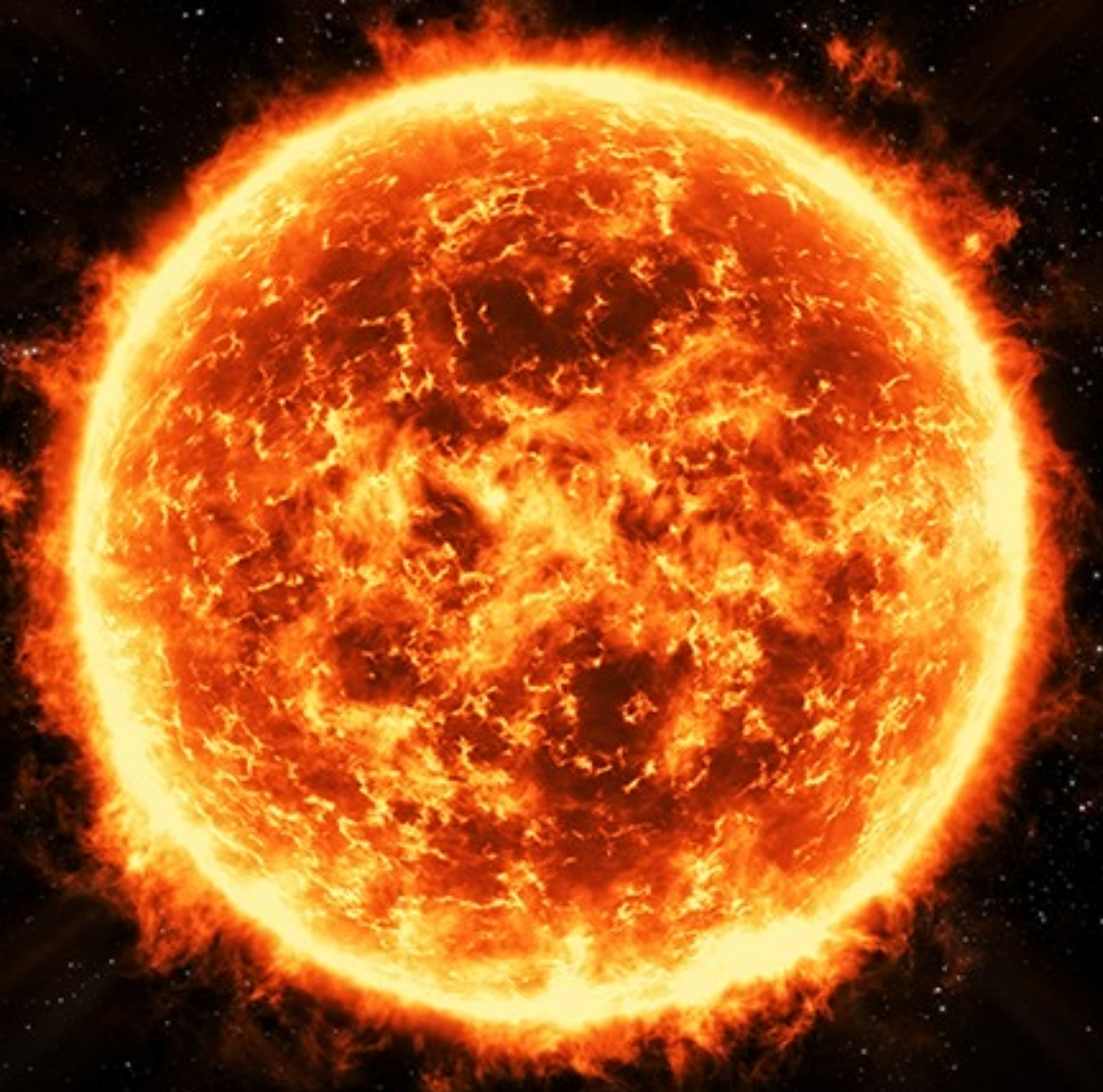
Stefan Pelletier

Observatoire de Genève

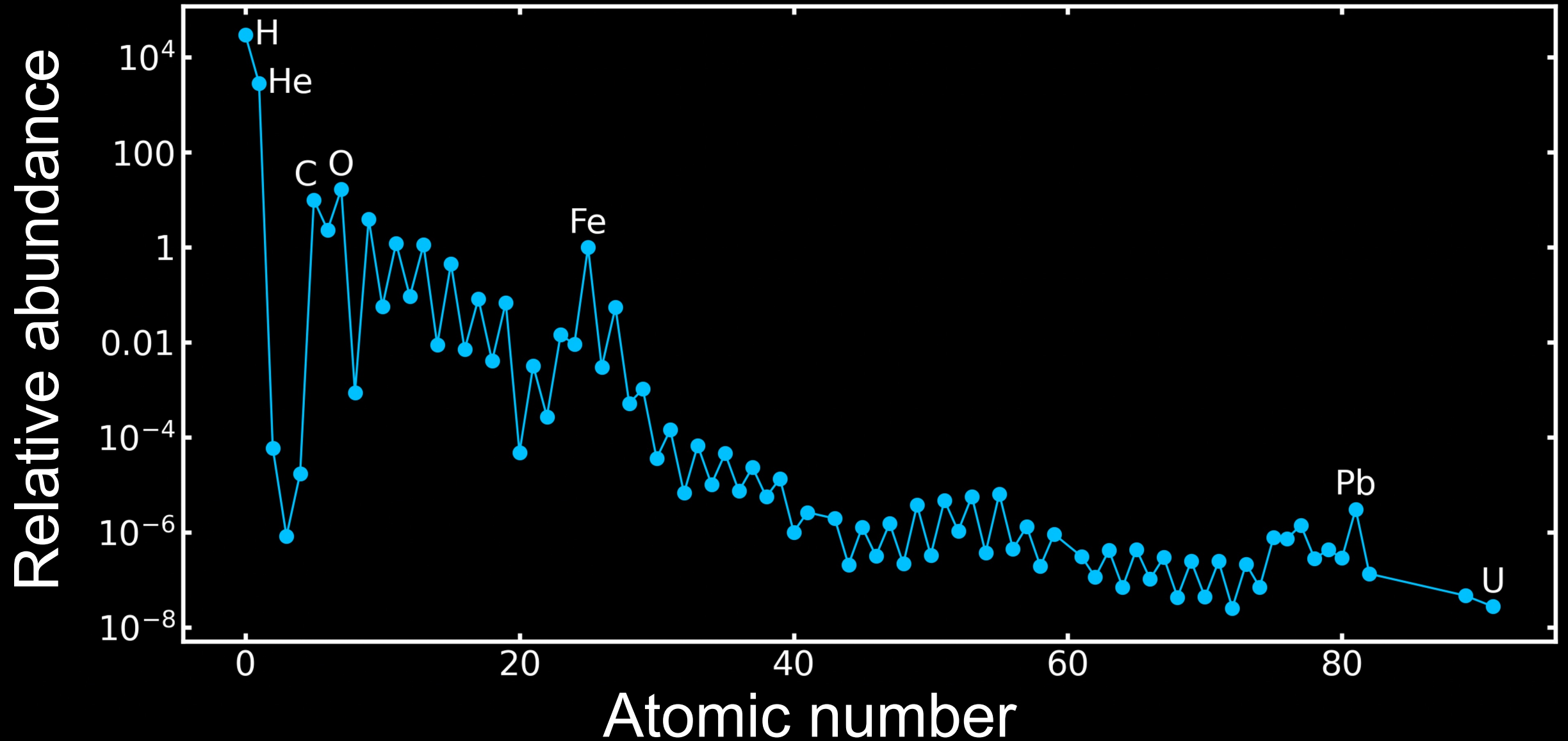
Collaborators: B. Benneke, Y. Chachan, M. Ali-Dib, L. Bazinet, B. Prinoth, R. Allart, D. Ehrenreich, H.J. Hoeijmakers, D. Kasper, A. Seifahrt, J. Bean, A. Lavail, J. Lothringer, L-P. Coulombe, V. Parmentier, A. Kesseli, N. Borsato, B. Thorsbro, O. Lim, A. Carmona, L. Pino, N. Casasayas-Barris, T. Hood, J. Stürmer & The NIRPS Consortium

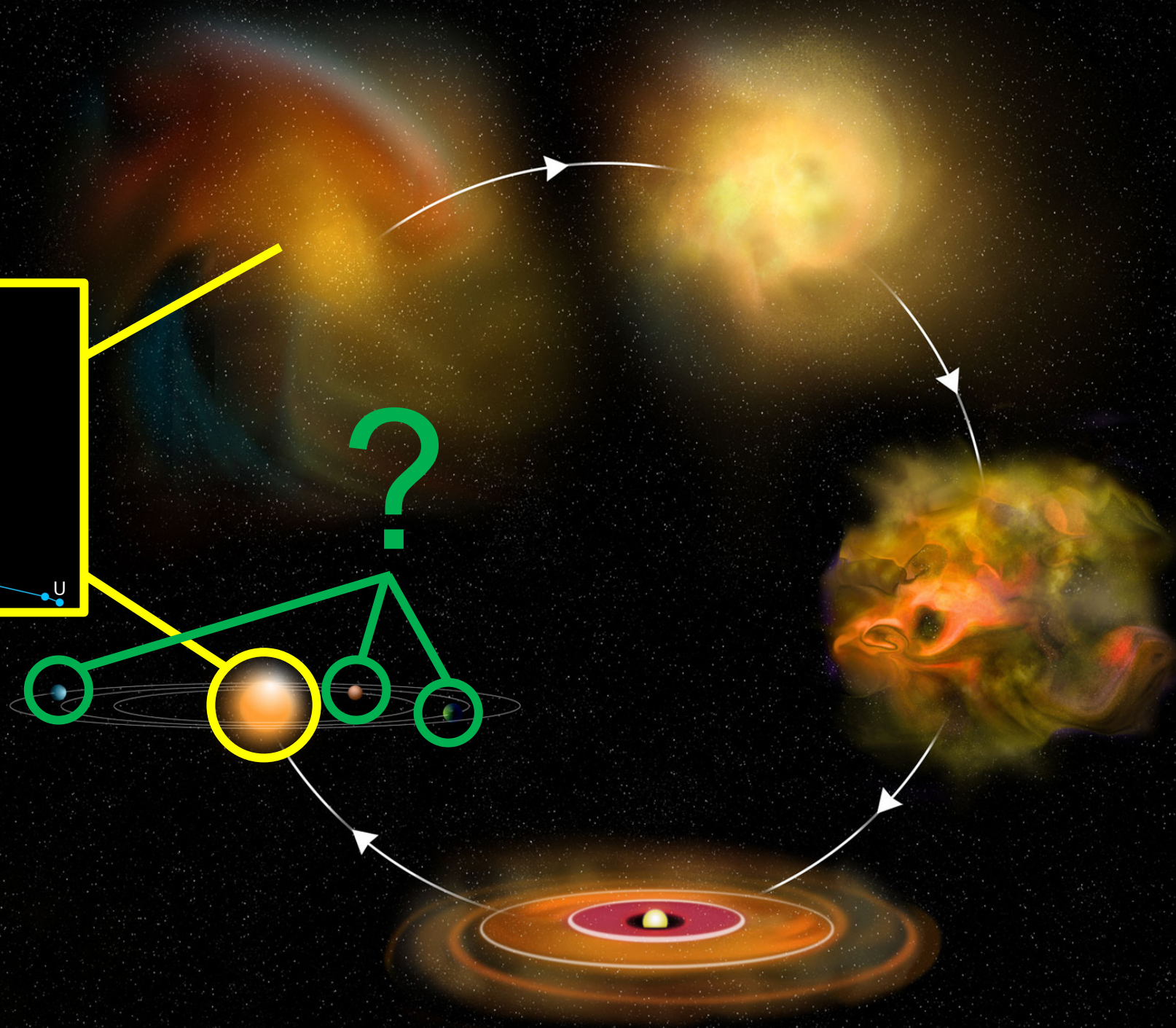
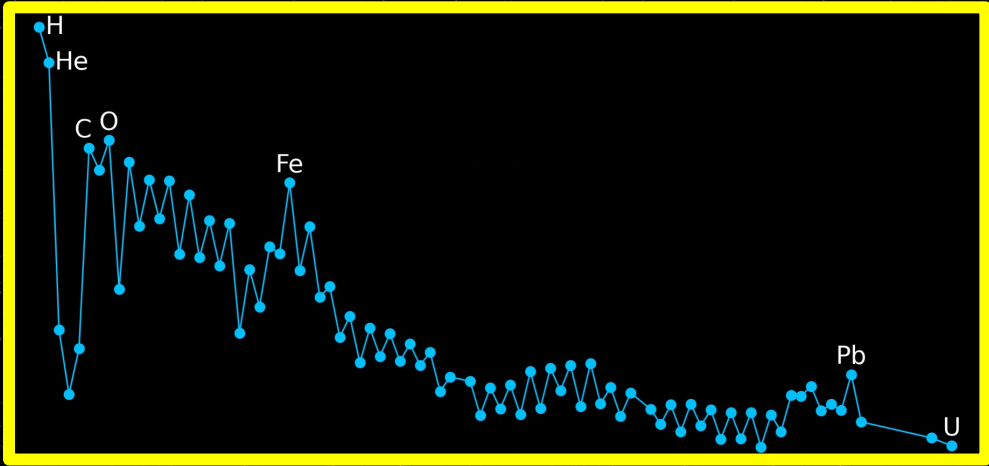
*“En ce qui touche les
étoiles, nous ne saurons
jamais étudier par aucun
moyen leur composition
chimique.”*

— Auguste Comte 1835

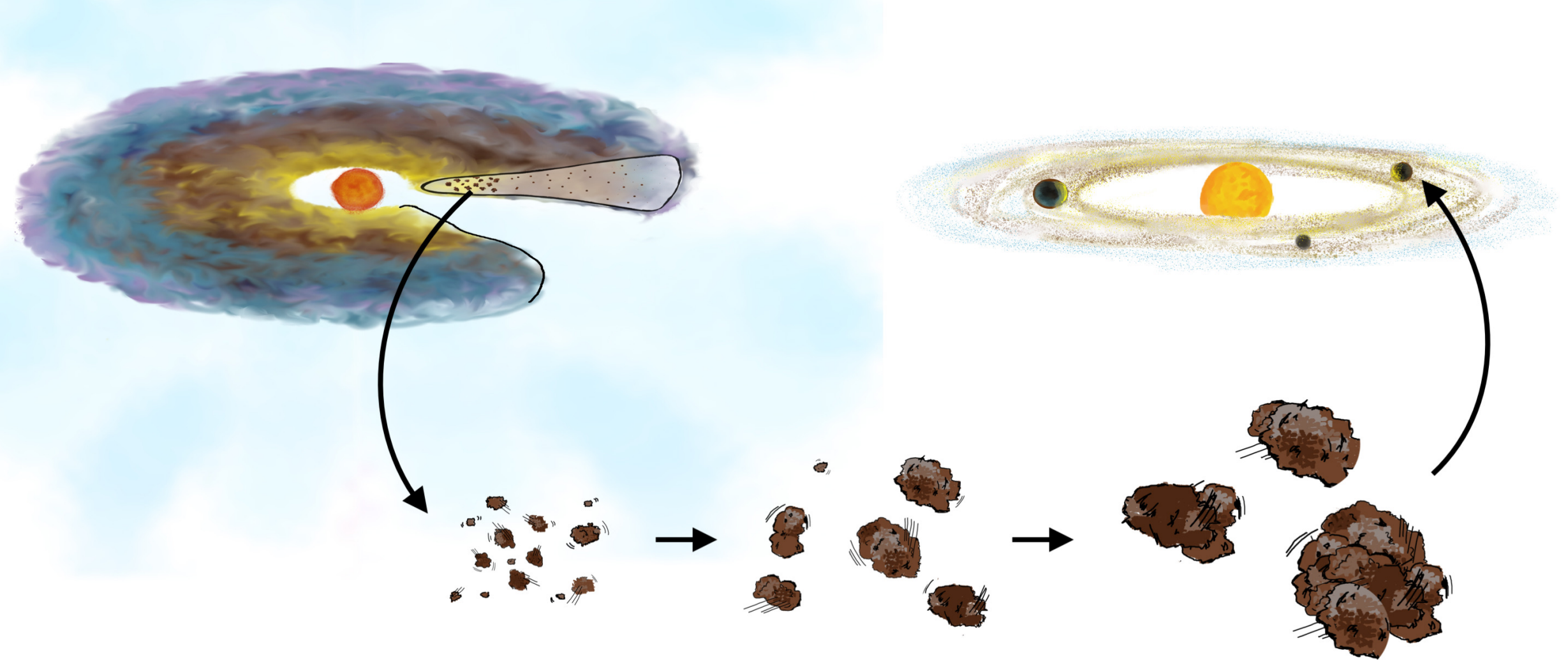


Abundance of elements in the Sun





Forming planets is a multi-step process



➤ End composition will depend on accretion history

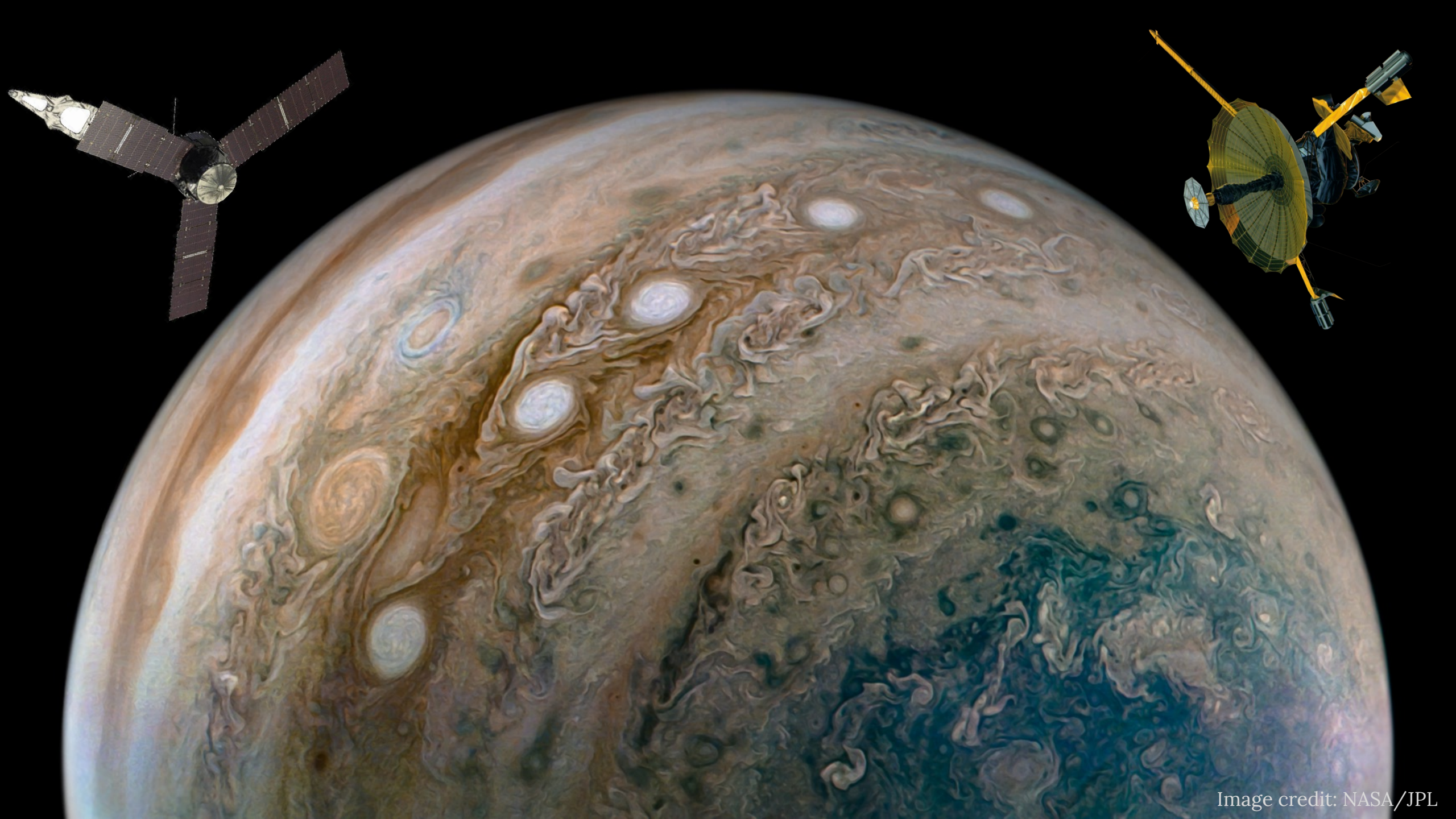
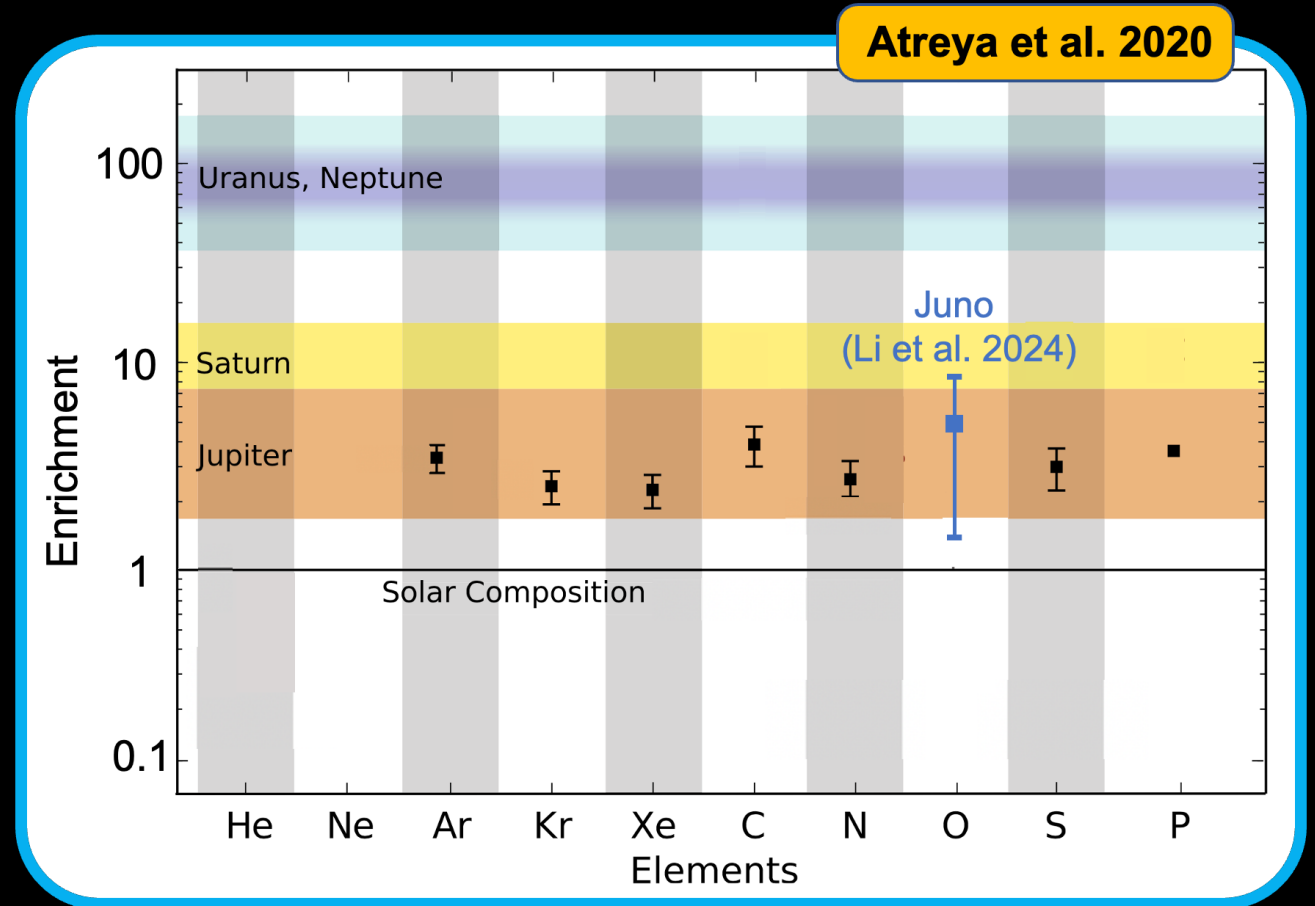
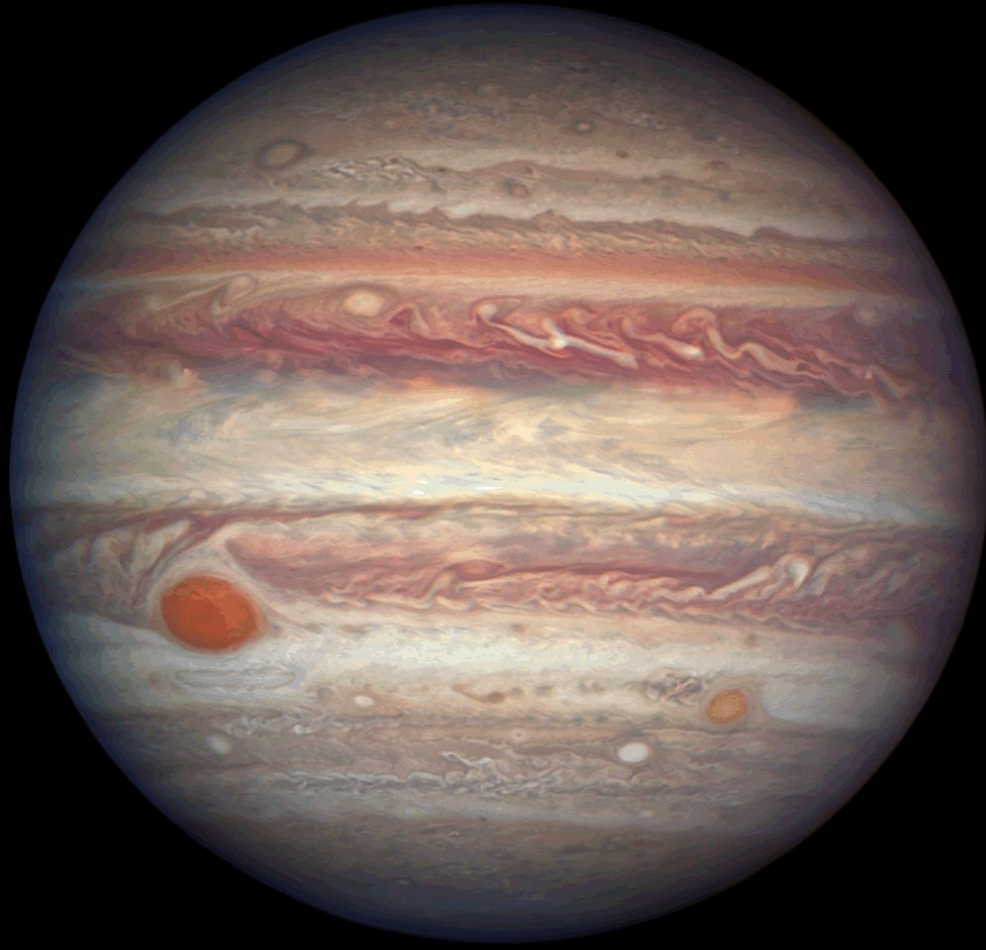


Image credit: NASA/JPL

Atmospheric composition of Jupiter



➤ Elements on Jupiter are $\sim 3\times$ enriched relative to solar

Elements measured on Jupiter

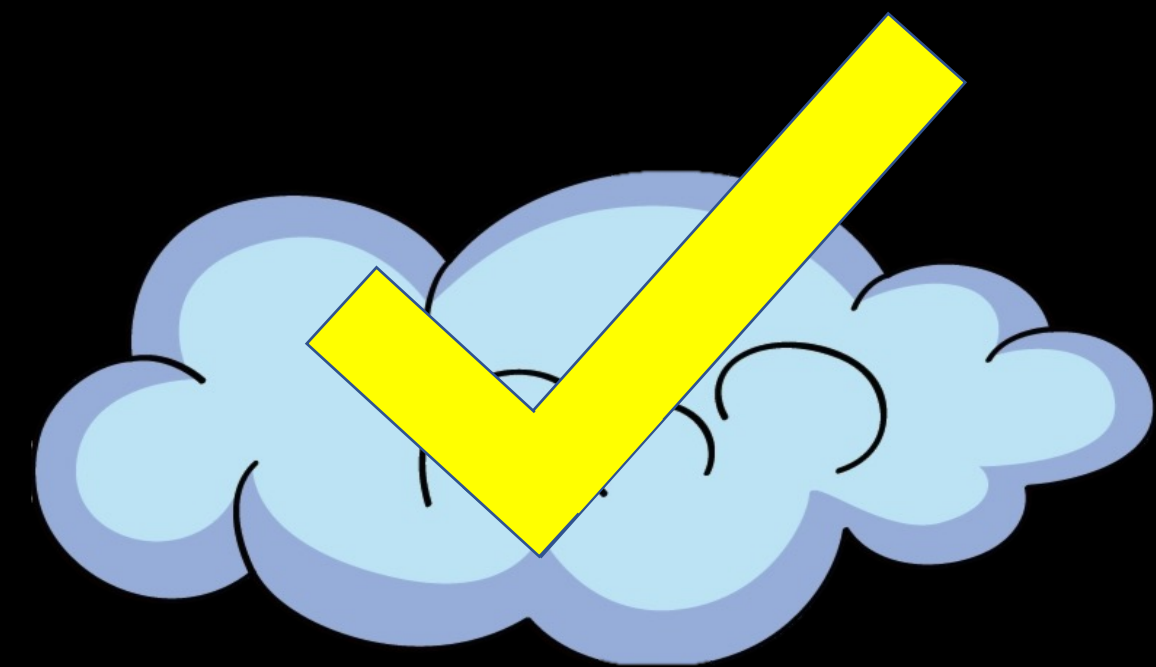


He



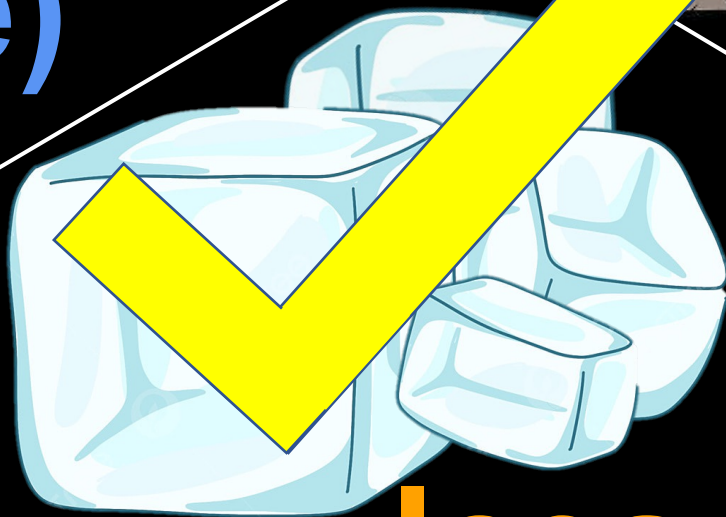
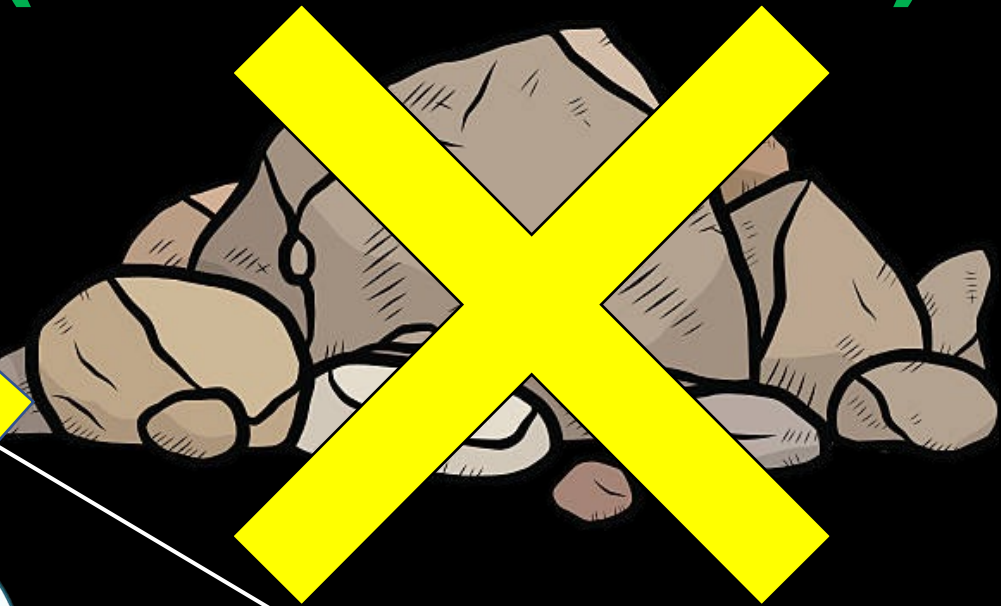
Refractories (rocks)

Volatiles (ices)



Gas (H, He)

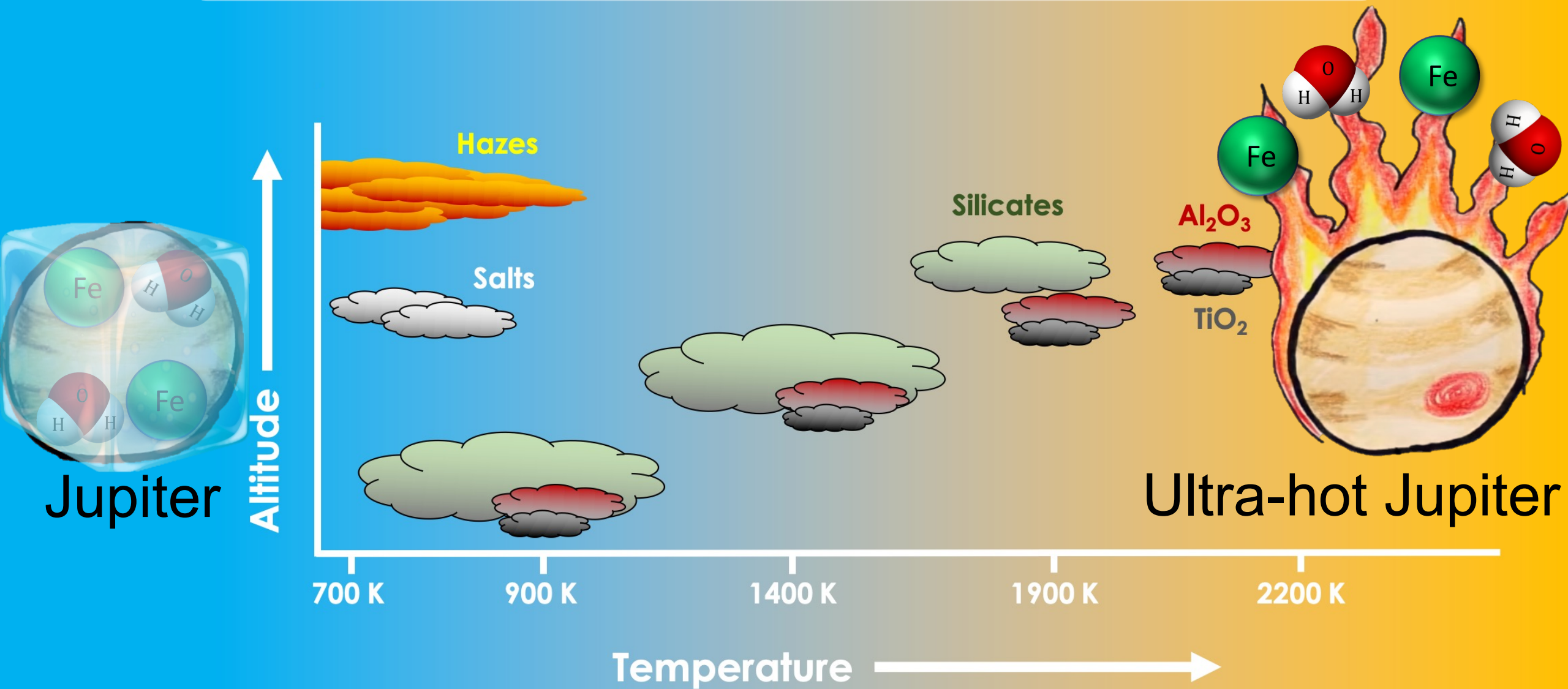
**Rocks
(refractories)**



Ices (volatiles)

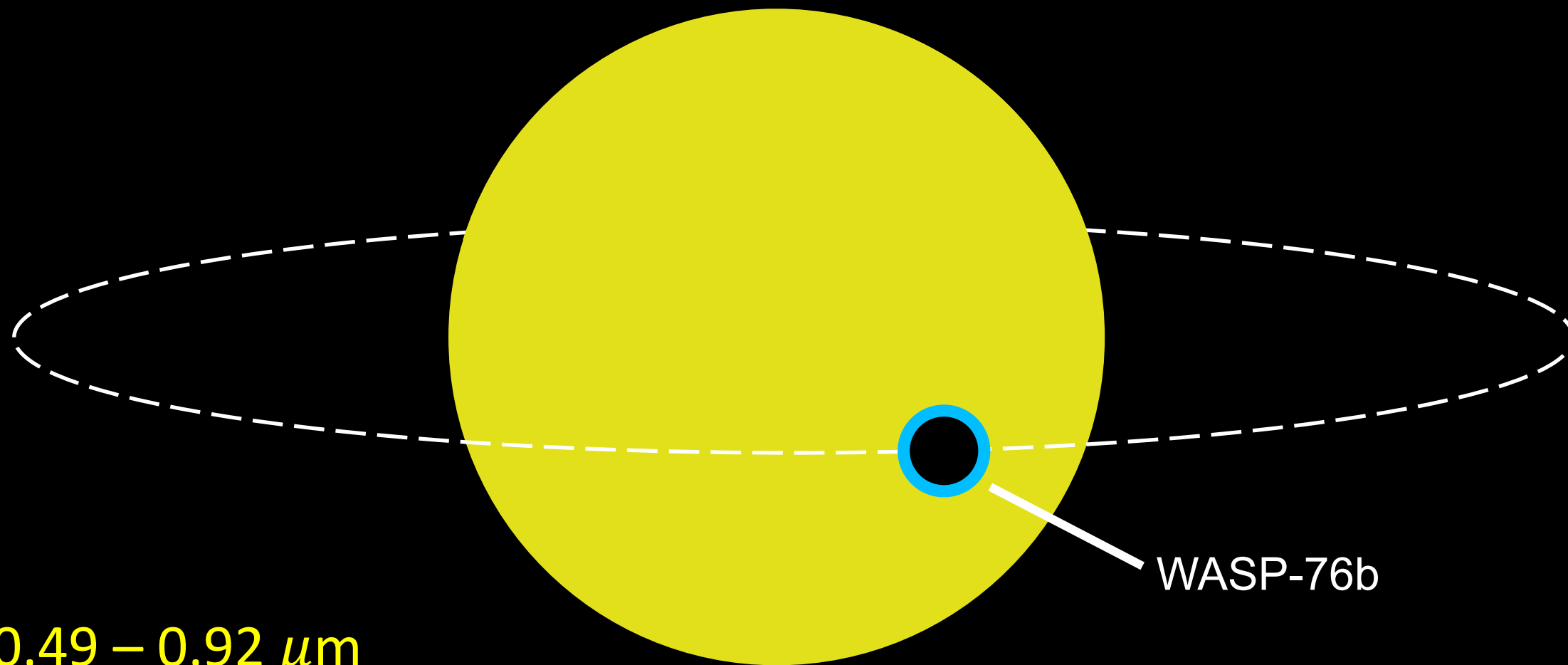
**We do not have a direct measurement
of the ice-to-rock ratio for any of the
Solar System giants.**

The ultra-hot Jupiter opportunity



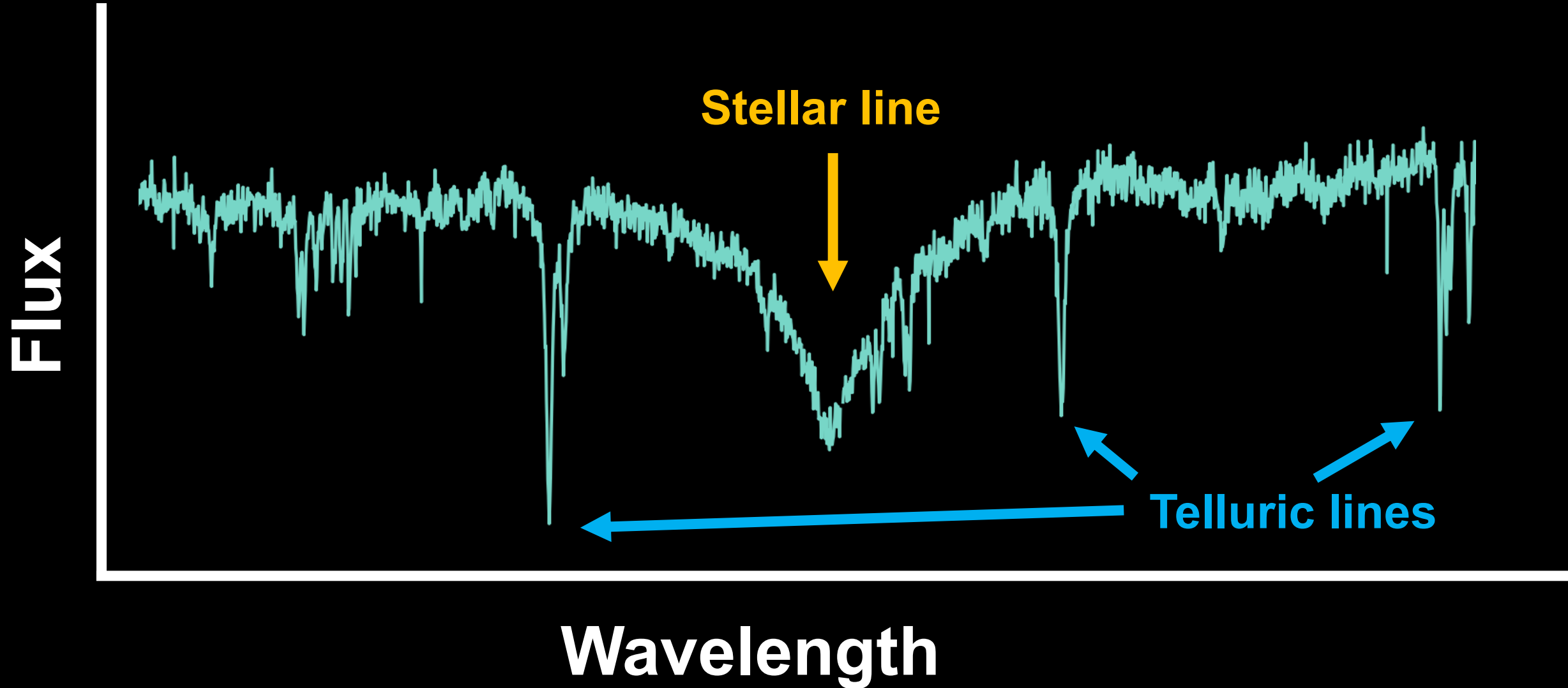
WASP-76b

Transit observation of WASP-76b

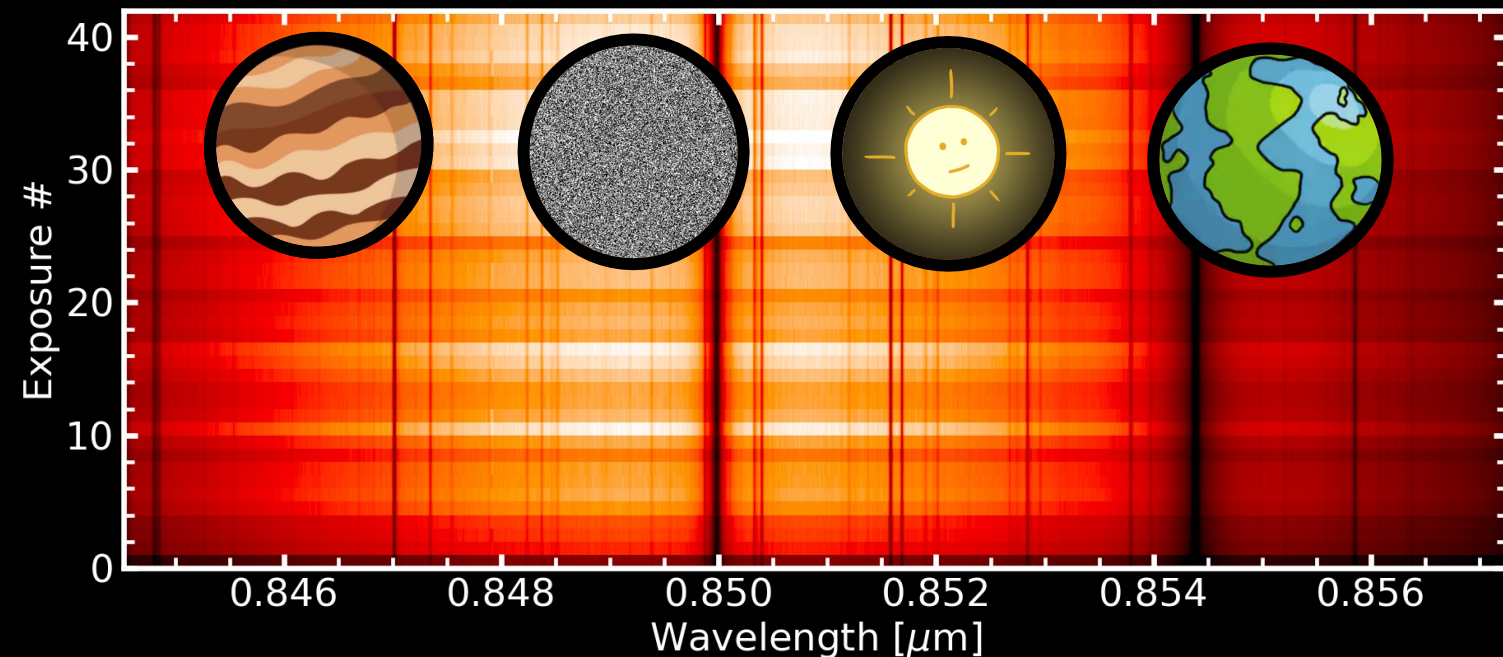


0.49 – 0.92 μm

The high-resolution data:



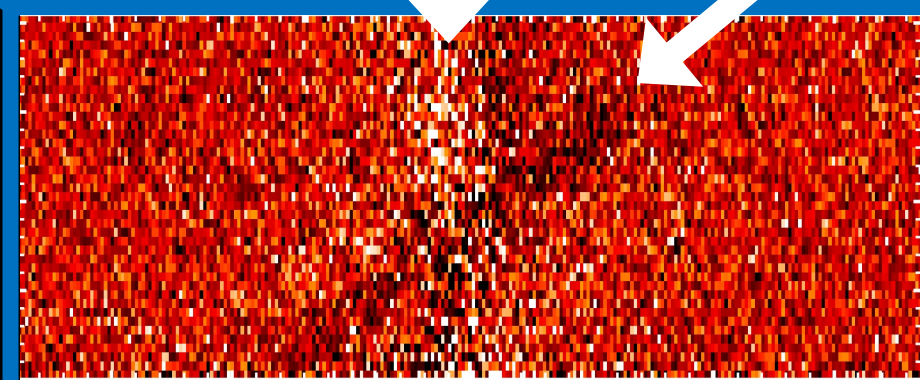
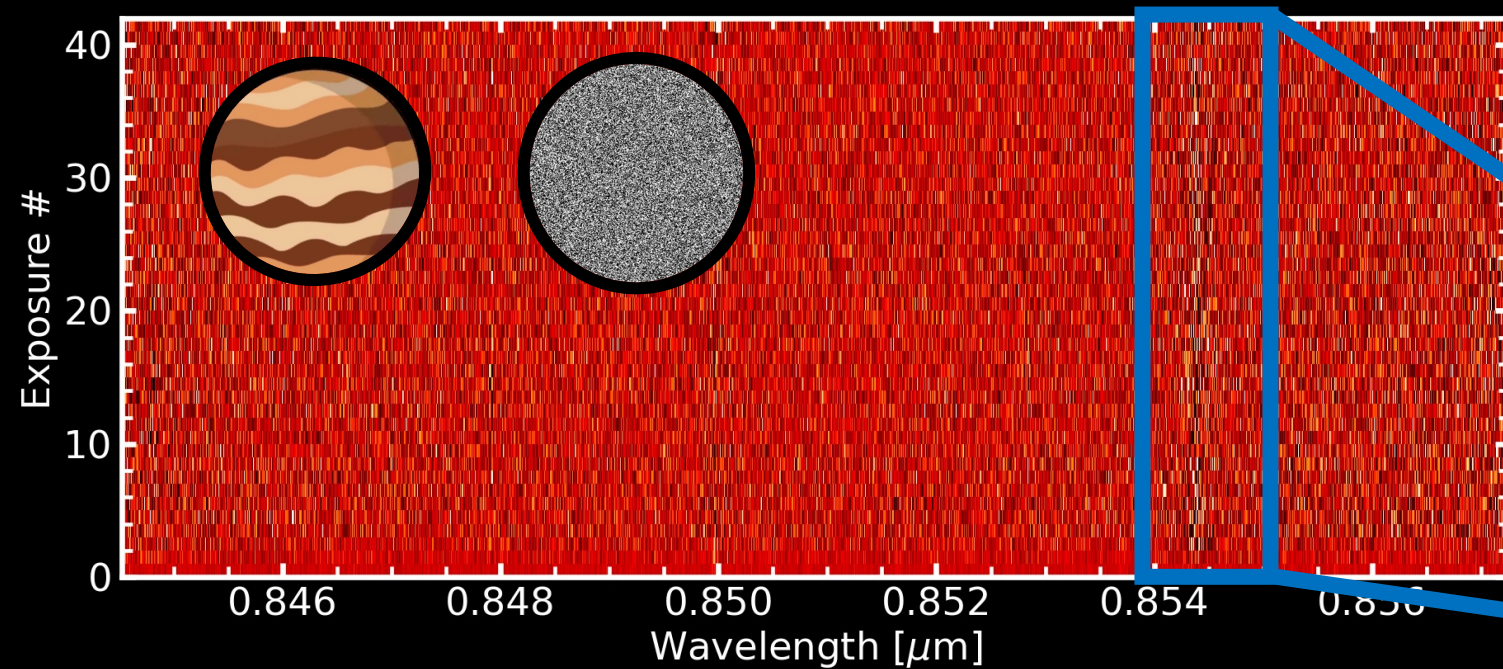
MAROON-X transit time series



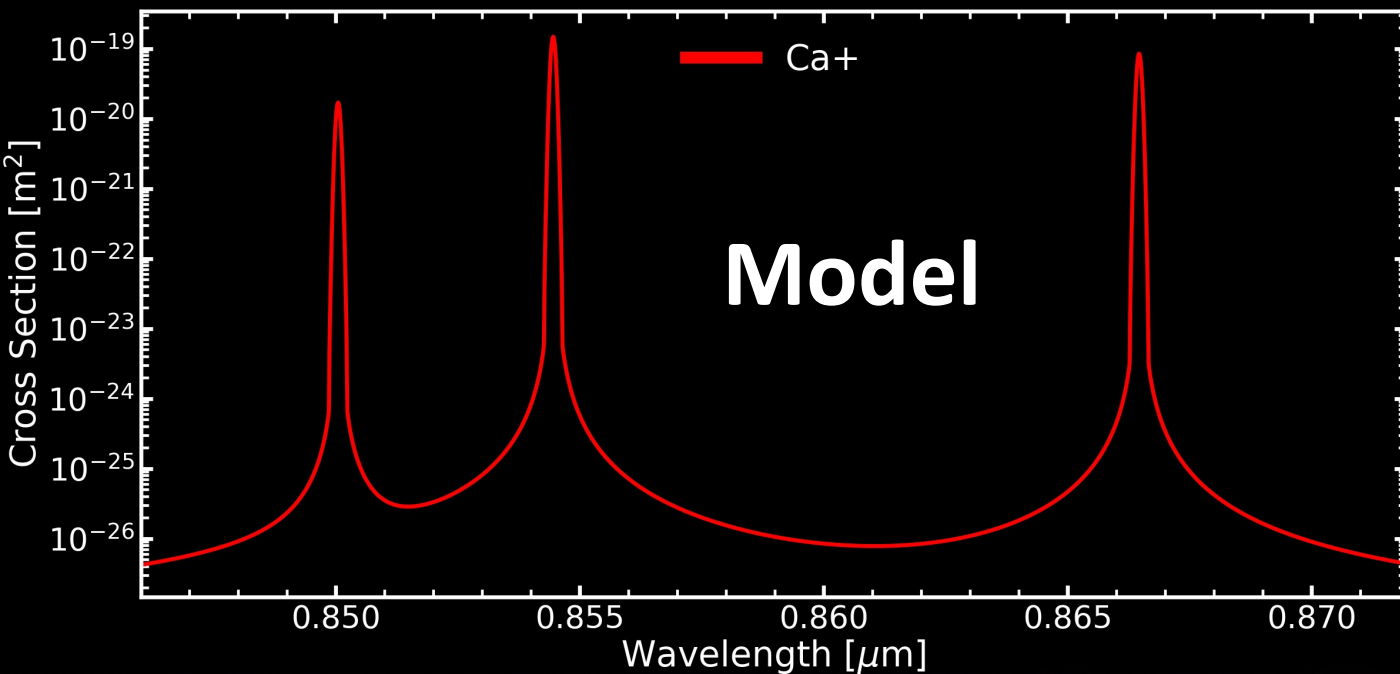
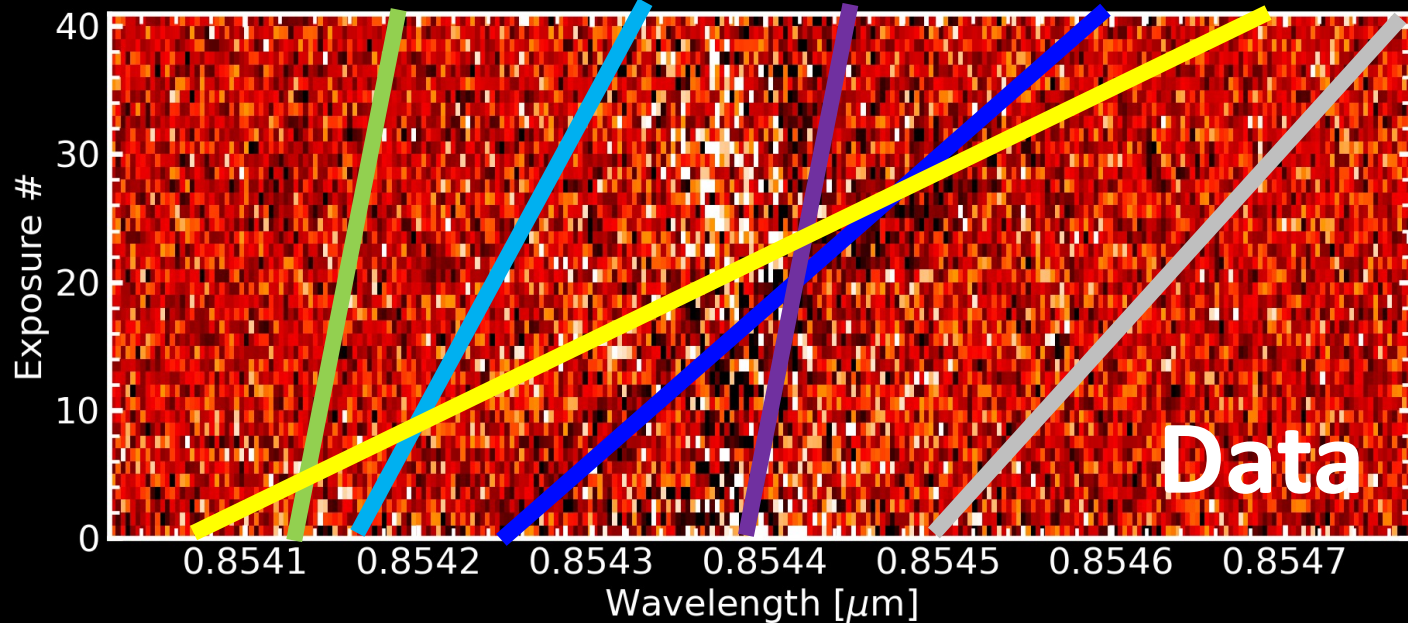
Data detrending

Star line residuals

Planet signal

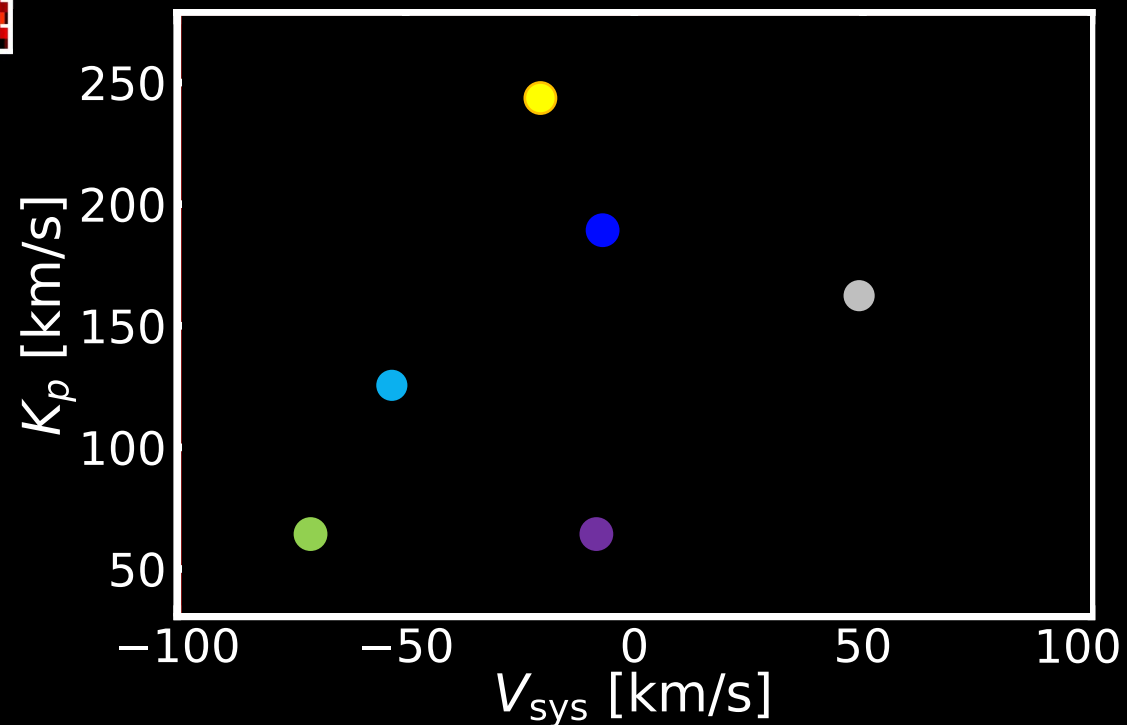


Offset = V_{sys} , Slope = K_p

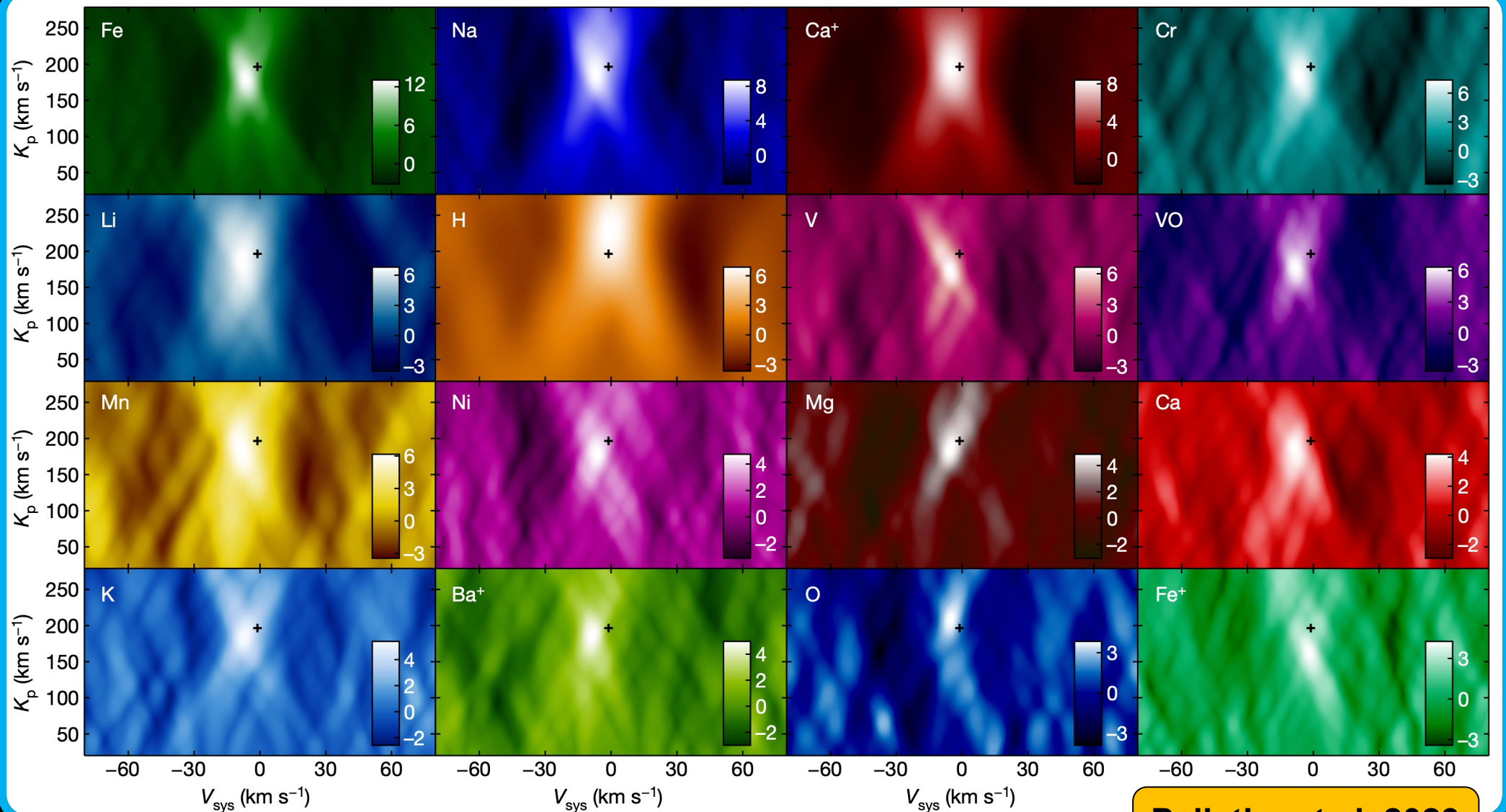


Cross-correlation analysis

Ca+ detected on WASP-76b!

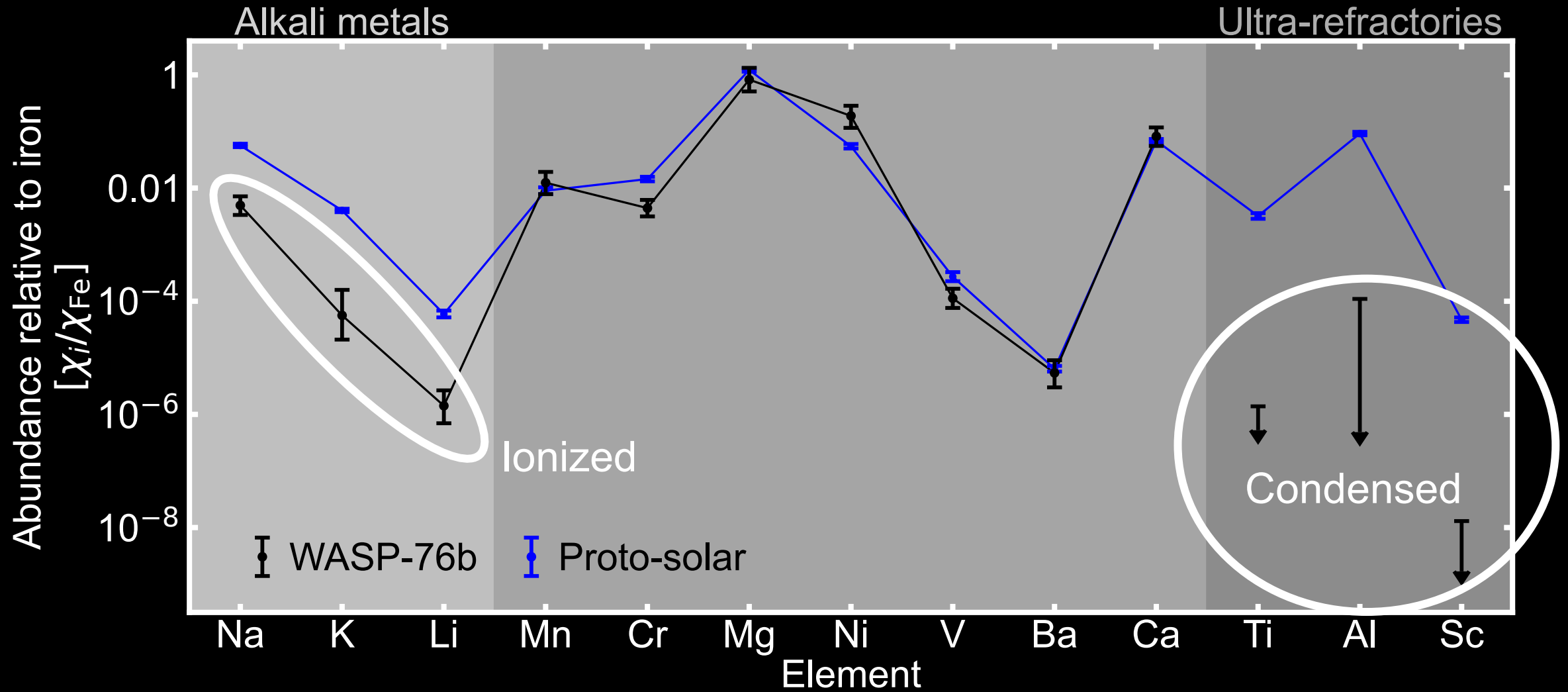


Species detected on WASP-76b



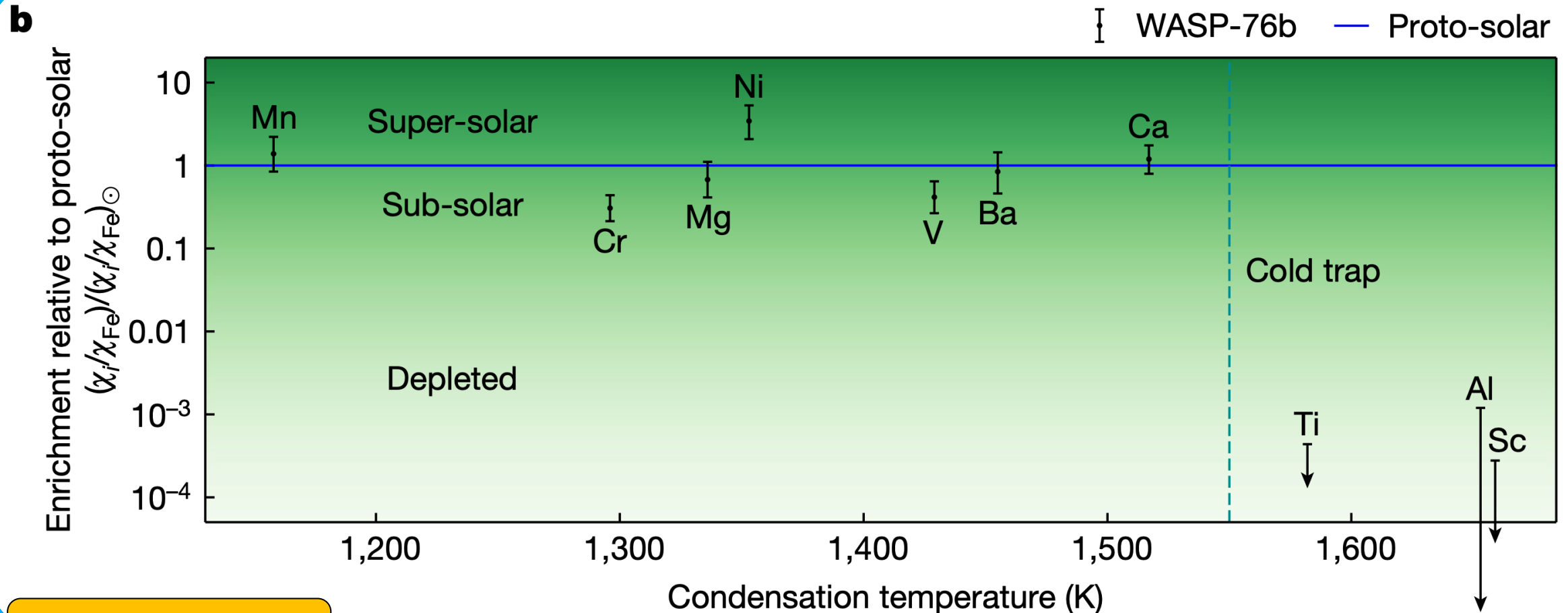
Pelletier et al. 2023

Retrieved abundances for WASP-76b



➤ Elements match solar/stellar abundances in most cases

A sharp cold-trapping onset



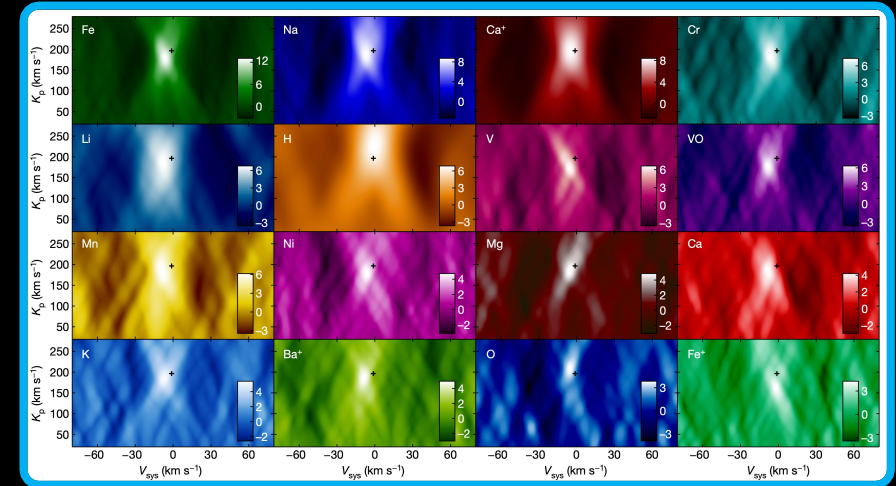
Pelletier et al. 2023

- Solar-like abundances until $T_{\text{cond}} \sim 1550\text{K}$, then strong depletion

Takeaways: WASP-76b

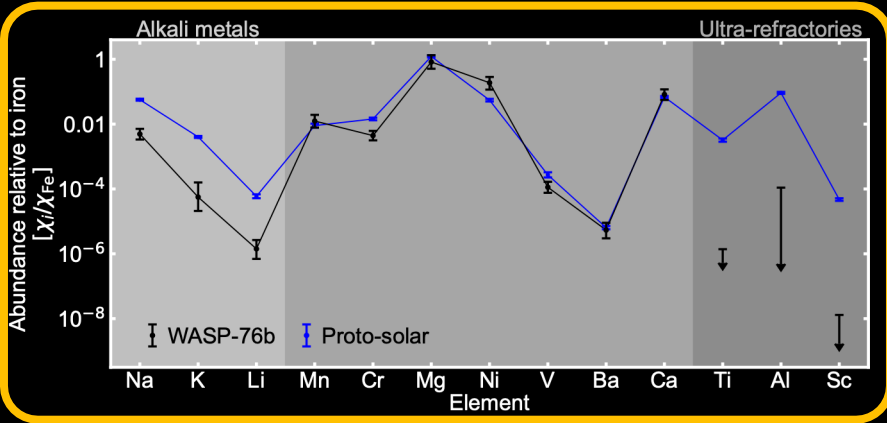
1

Many refractory species detected on WASP-76b from MAROON-X transits



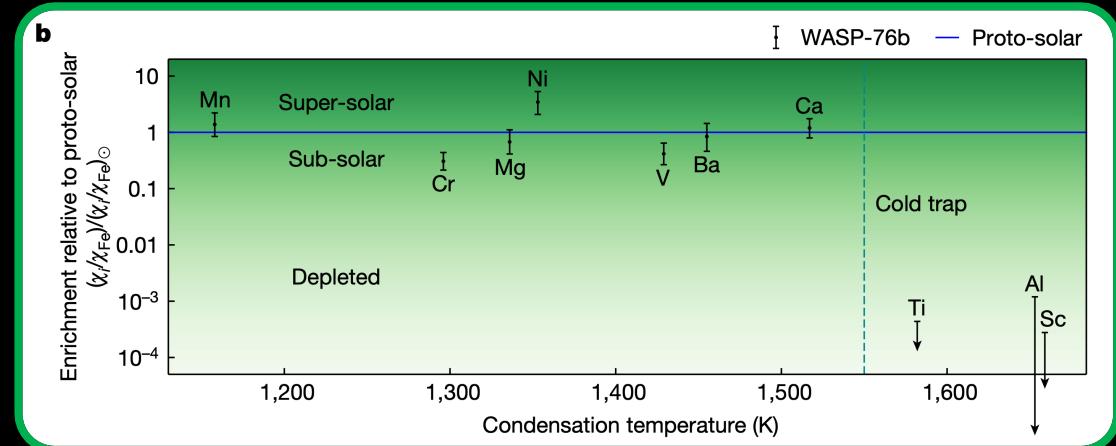
2

Most refractory abundance ratios on WASP-76b match those of the host star



3

There exist a sharp onset in condensation temperature for measured abundance ratios



WASP-121b

Jupiter



He



Volatiles (ices)

WASP-76b

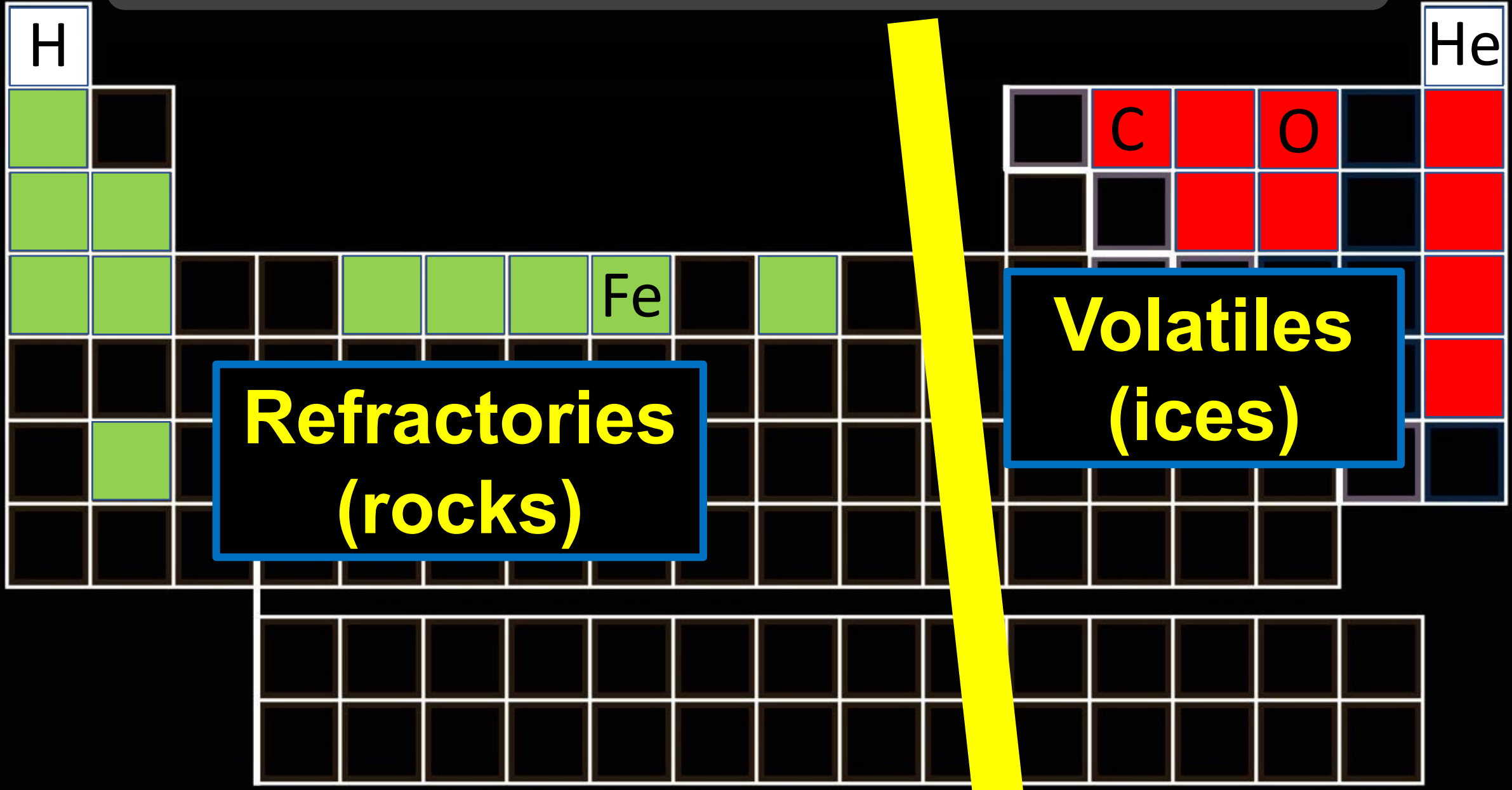


He

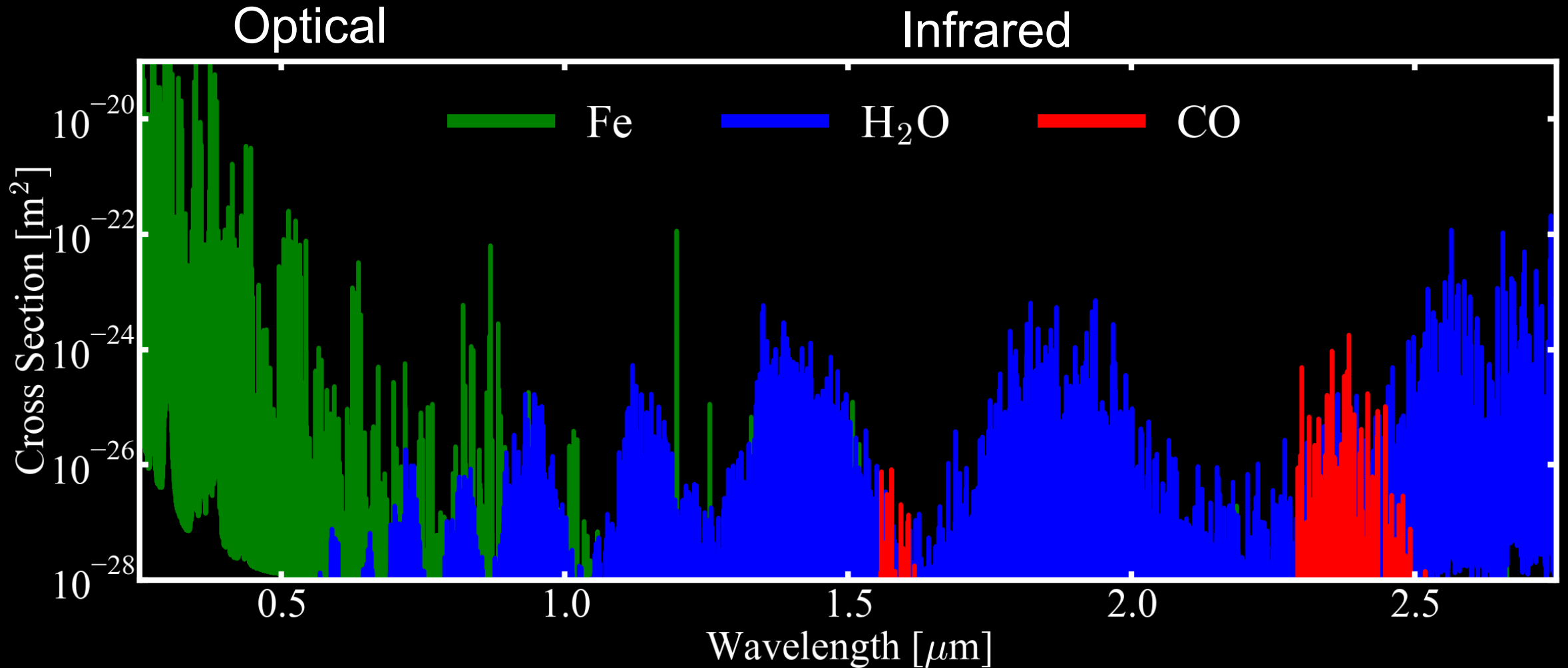
Fe

Refractories (rocks)

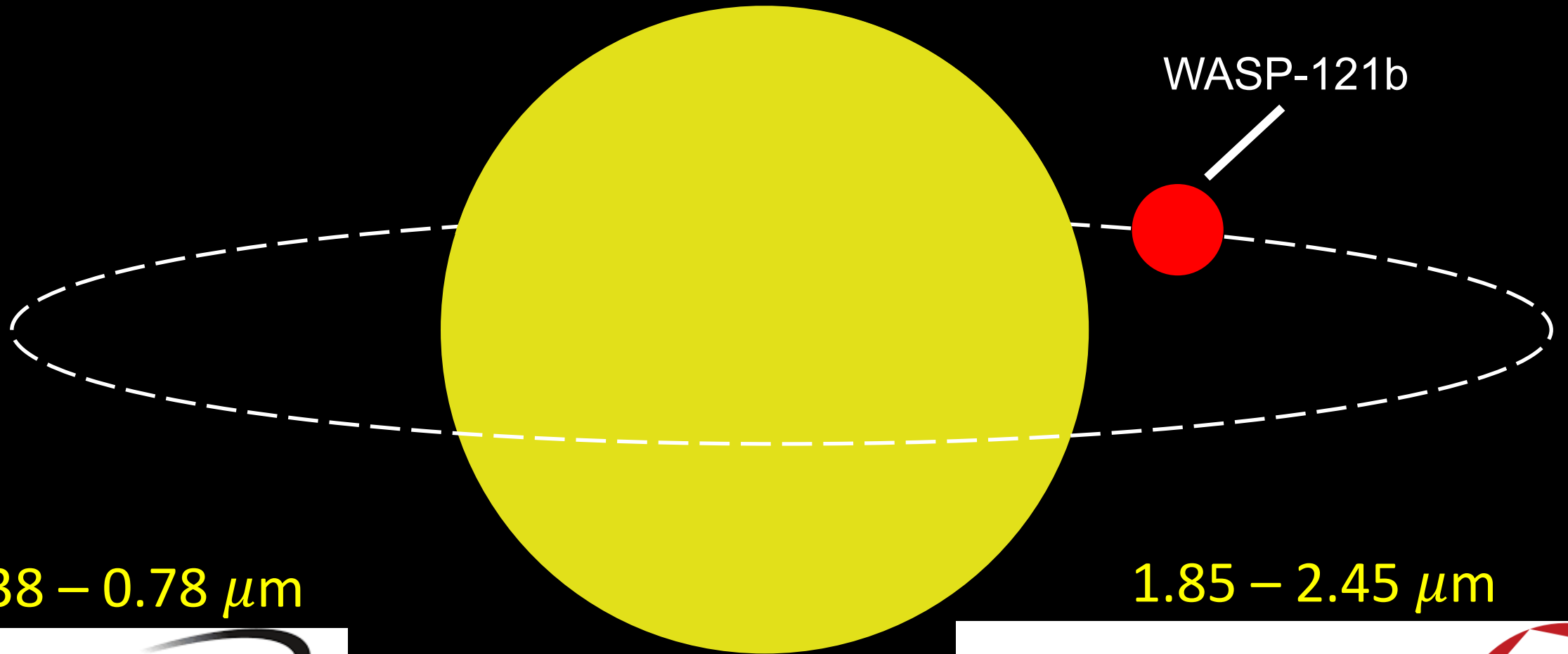
Bridging the volatile/refractory gap



Refractories → Optical Volatiles → Infrared



Dayside observation of WASP-121b



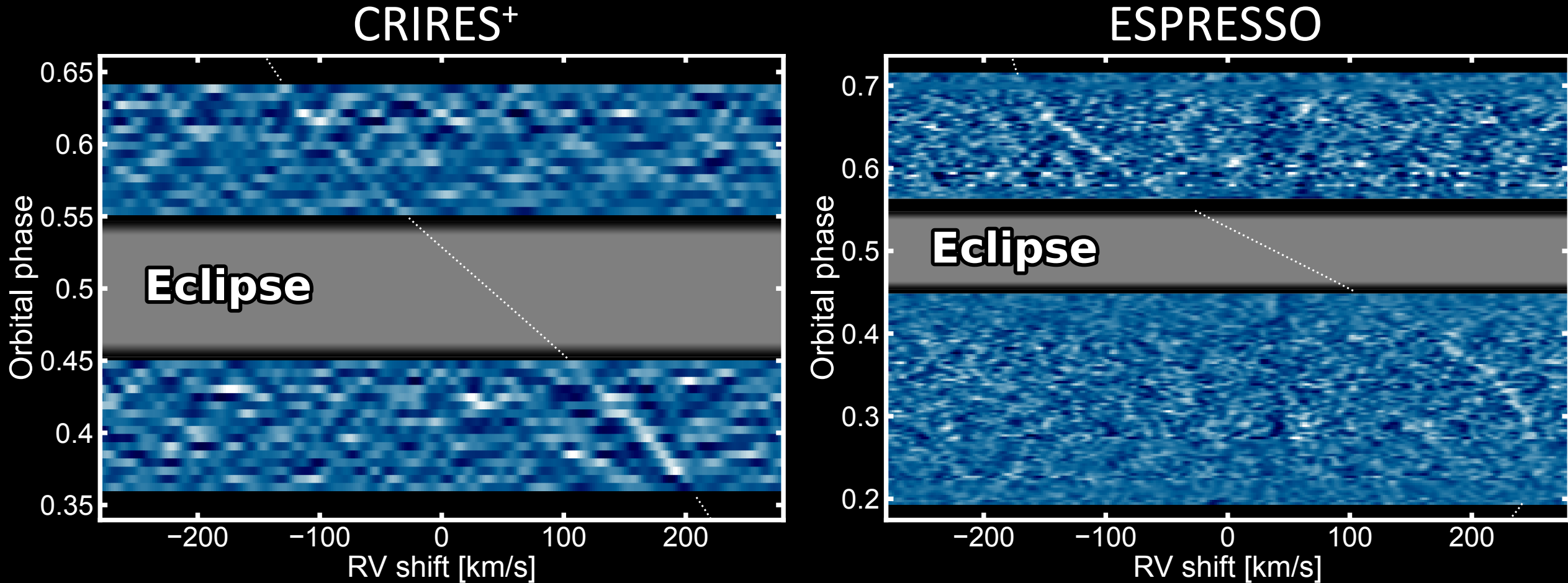
0.38 – 0.78 μm



1.85 – 2.45 μm

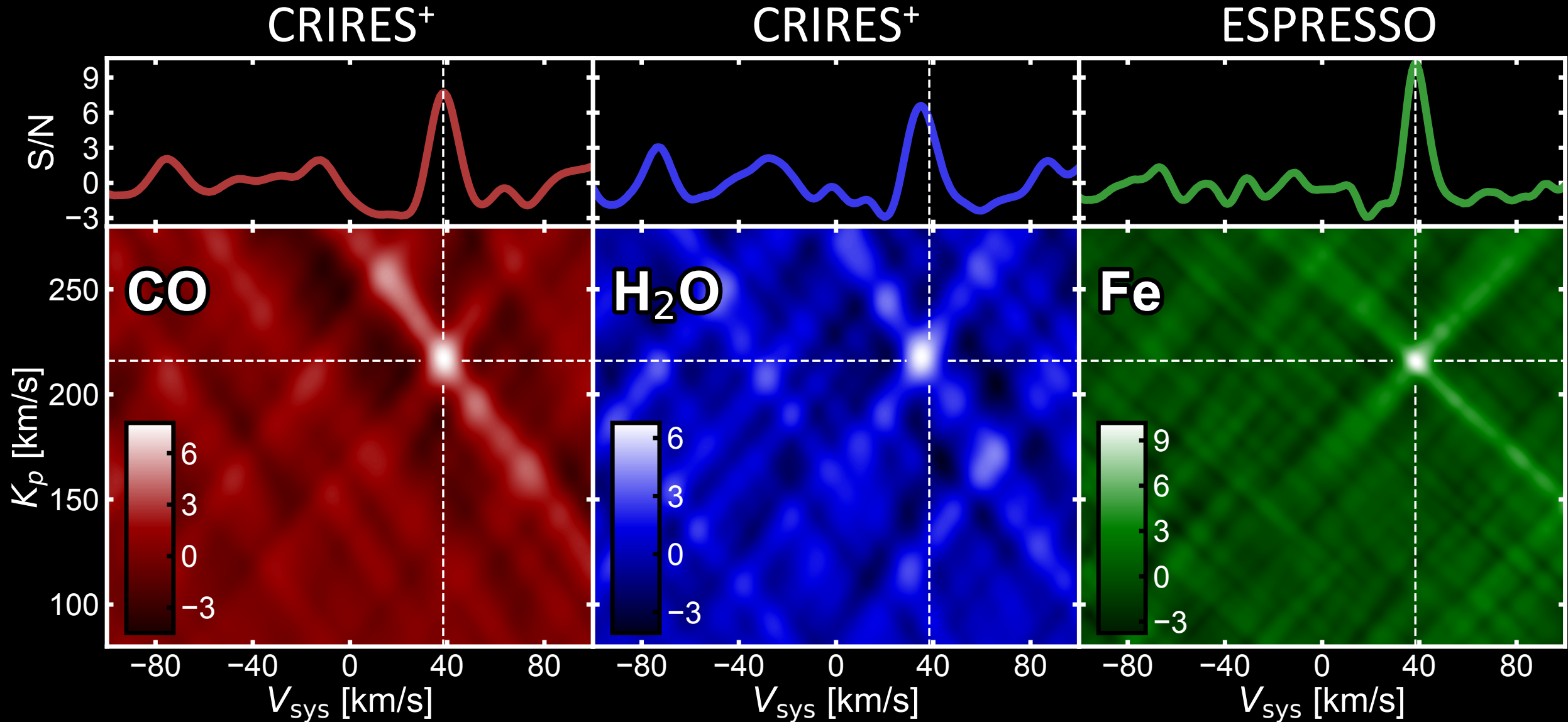


Orbital trace of WASP-121b's atmosphere



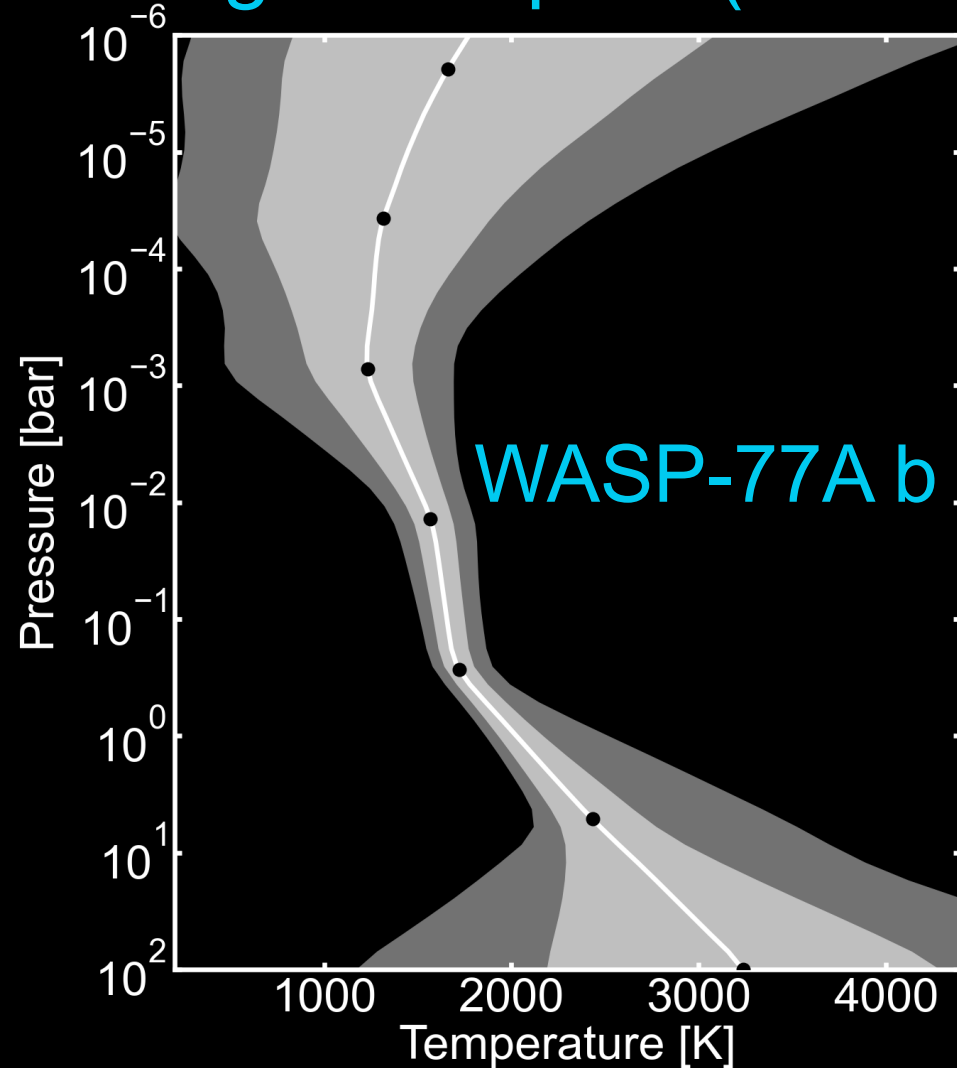
- Lines seen in emission, indicating a thermally inverted atmosphere

CO, H₂O, and Fe on the dayside of WASP-121b

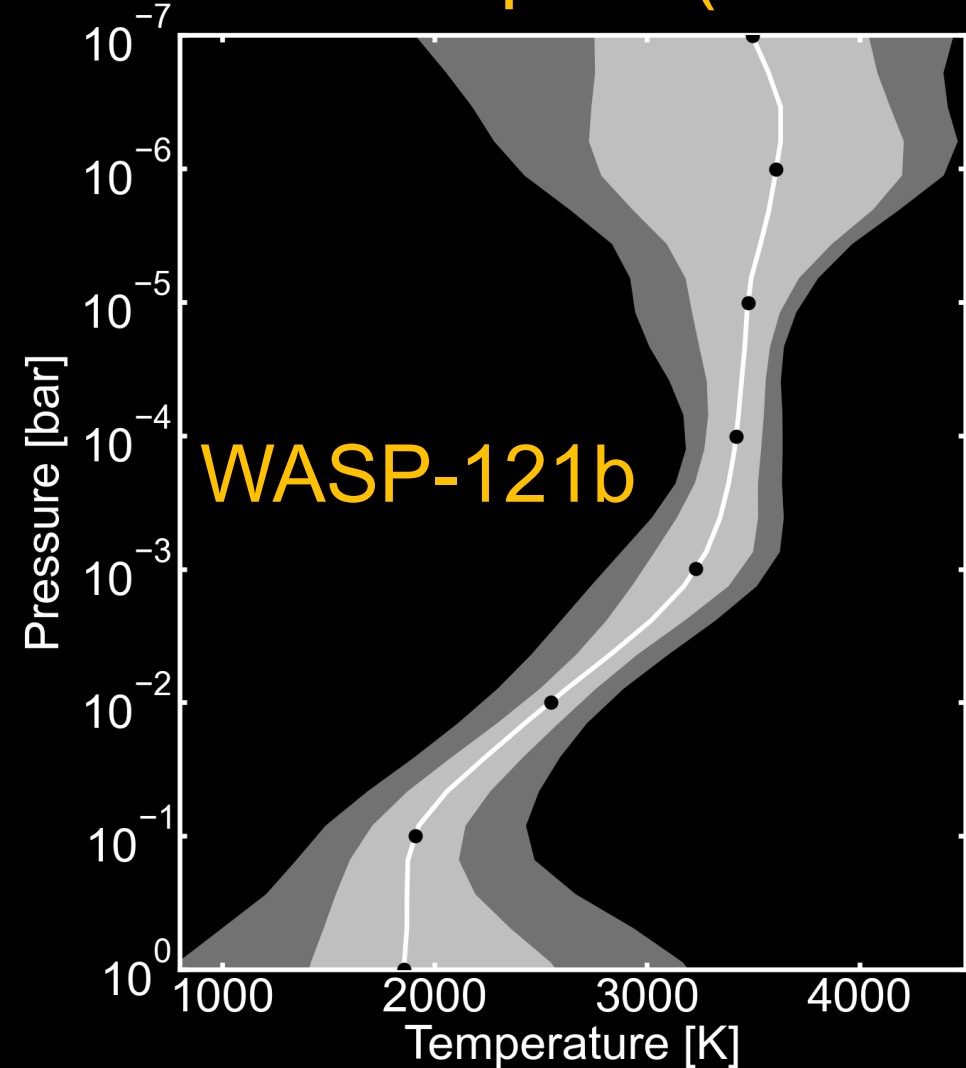


Retrieved dayside temperature structure

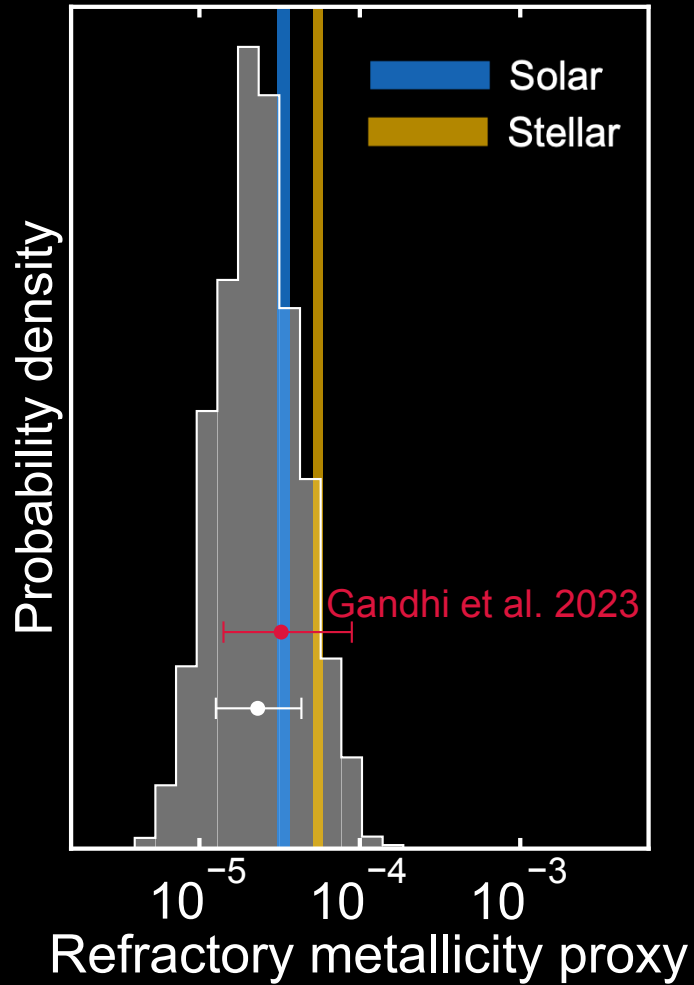
Boring hot Jupiter (1700K)



Ultra-hot Jupiter (2350K)

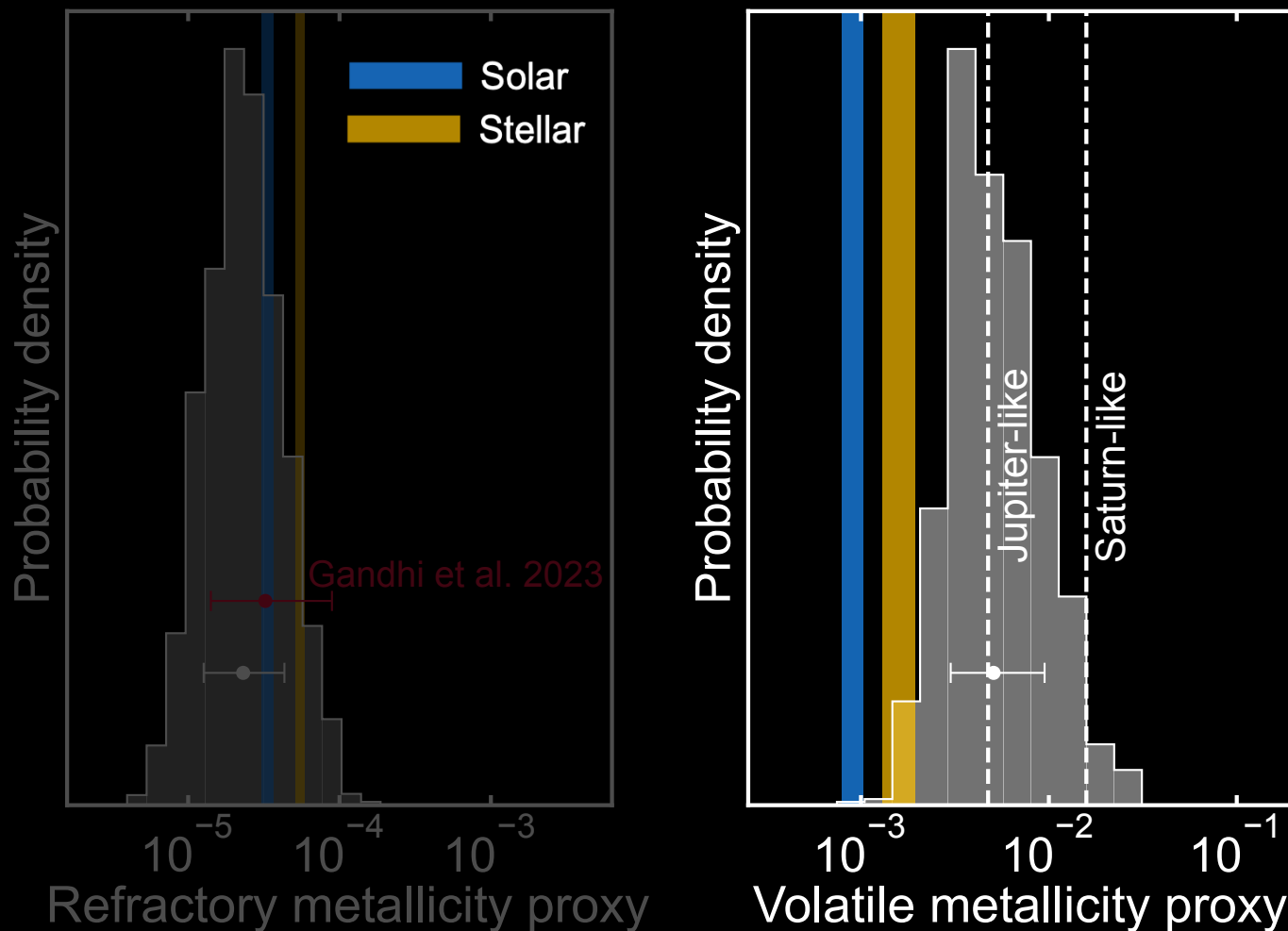


WASP-121b elemental abundance ratios



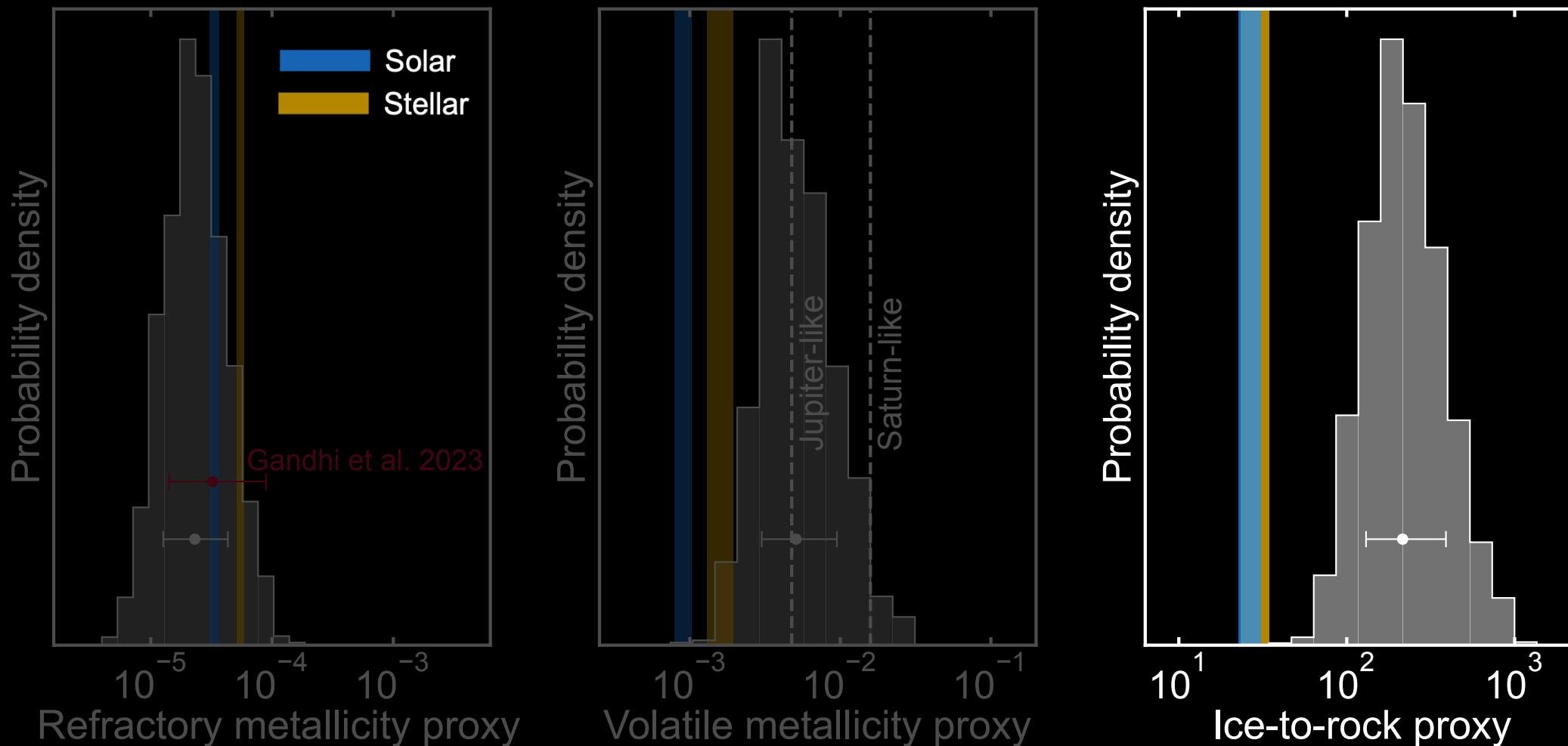
- Fe/H on WASP-121b is consistent with solar/stellar

WASP-121b elemental abundance ratios



➤ C/H and O/H on WASP-121b are super-solar/stellar

WASP-121b elemental abundance ratios

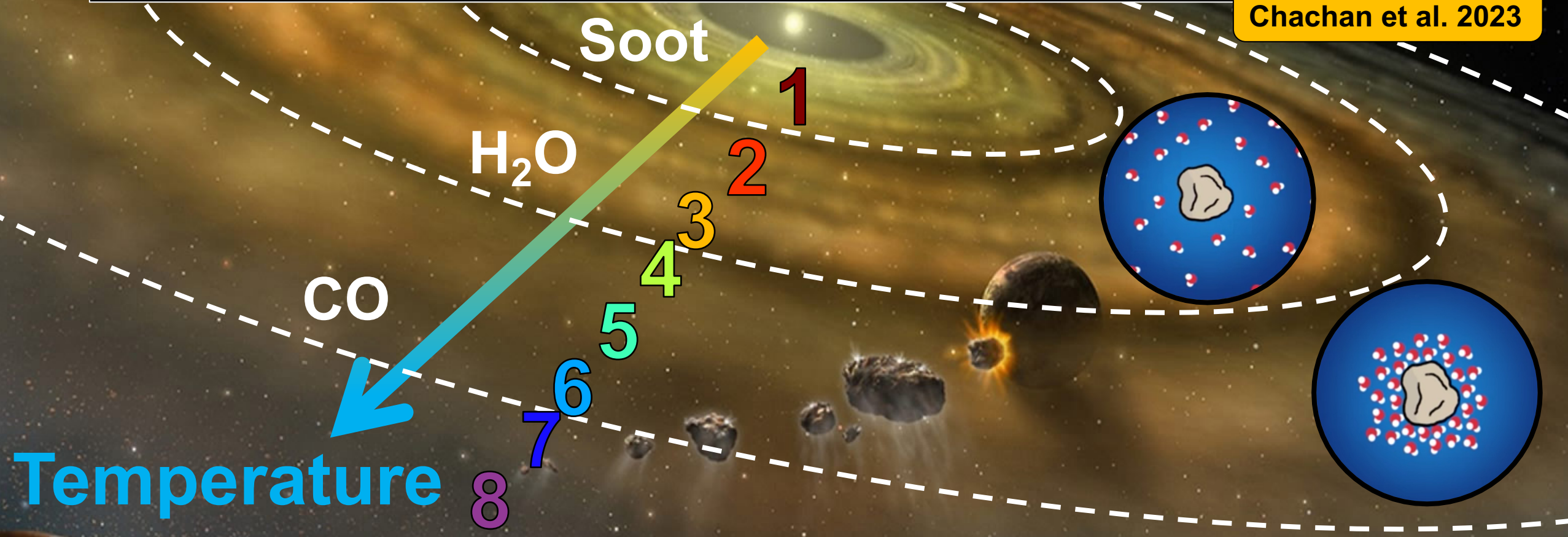


➤ WASP-121b is enriched in volatiles relative to refractories

Linking composition to formation

- (1) Formation within soot line
- (2) Formation between soot and H₂O lines
- (3) Formation with enriched H₂O gas
- (4) Formation with enriched H₂O solids
- (5) Formation between H₂O and CO lines
- (6) Formation with enriched CO gas
- (7) Formation with enriched CO solids
- (8) Formation beyond CO line

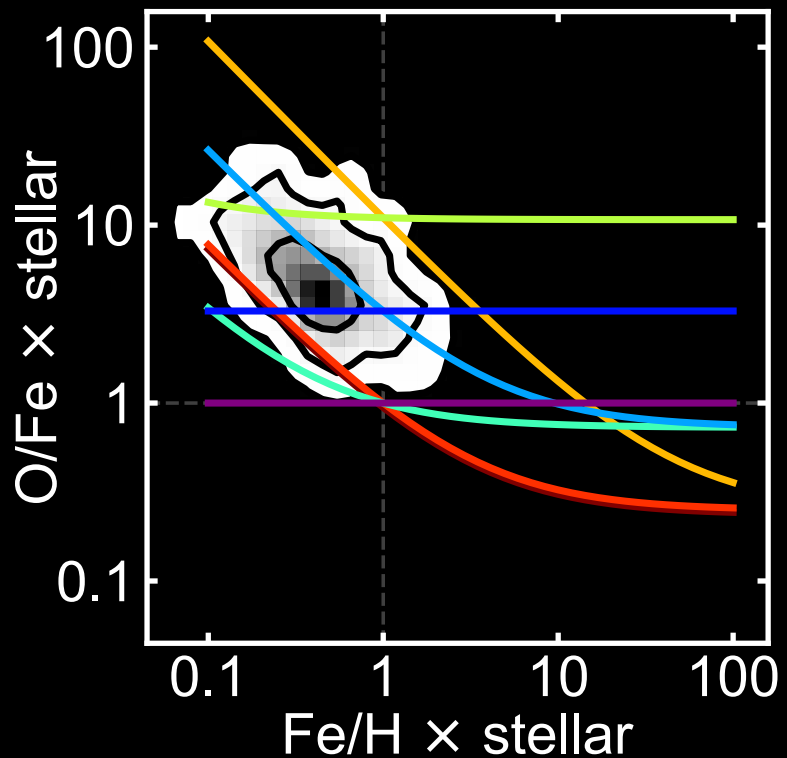
Chachan et al. 2023



Temperature 8

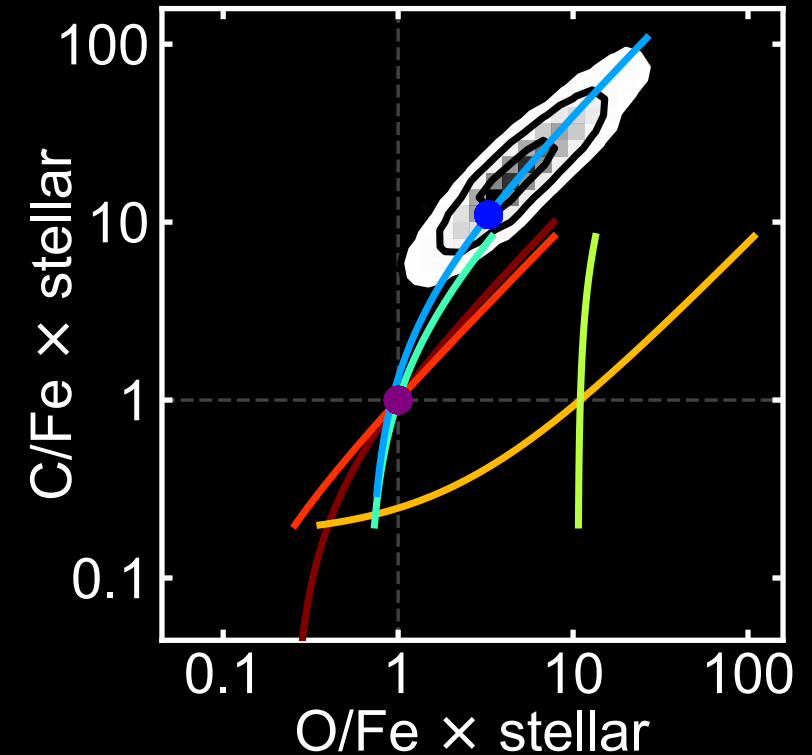
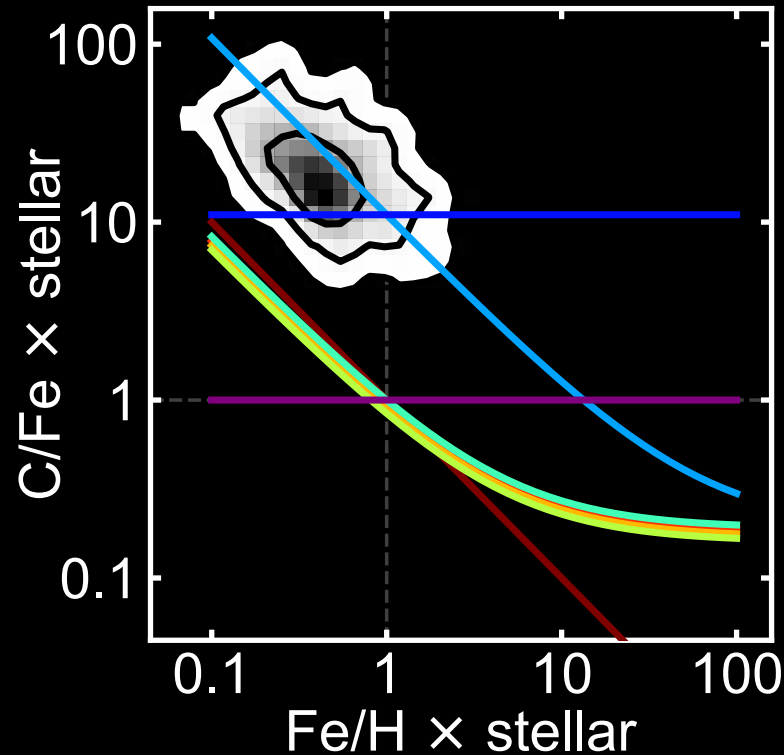
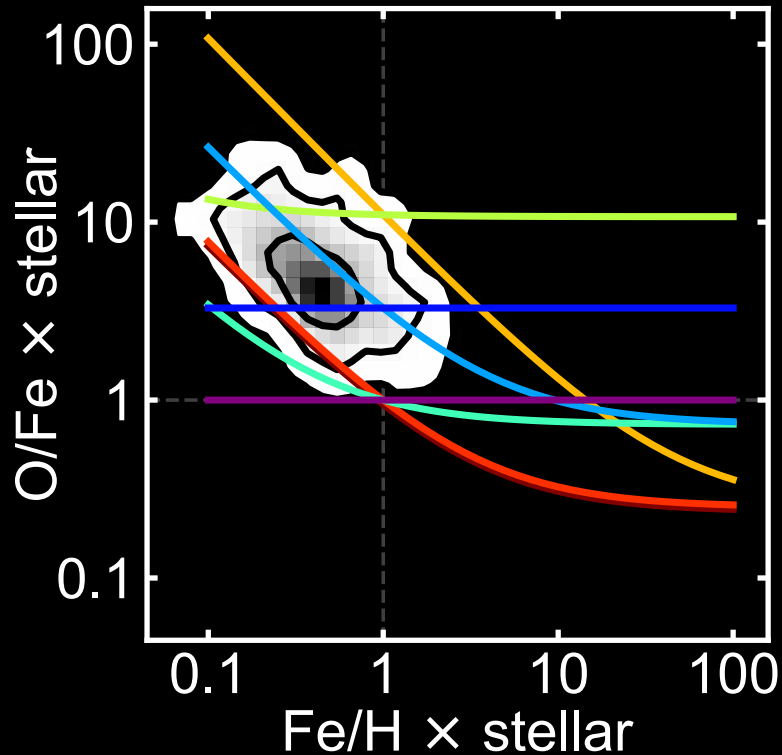
Linking composition to formation

- (1) Formation within soot line
- (2) Formation between soot and H₂O lines
- (3) Formation with enriched H₂O gas
- (4) Formation with enriched H₂O solids
- (5) Formation between H₂O and CO lines
- (6) Formation with enriched CO gas
- (7) Formation with enriched CO solids
- (8) Formation beyond CO line



Linking composition to formation

- ~~(1) Formation within soot line~~
- ~~(2) Formation between soot and H₂O lines~~
- ~~(3) Formation with enriched H₂O gas~~
- ~~(4) Formation with enriched H₂O solids~~
- ~~(5) Formation between H₂O and CO lines~~
- (6) Formation with enriched CO gas
- (7) Formation with enriched CO solids
- ~~(8) Formation beyond CO line~~



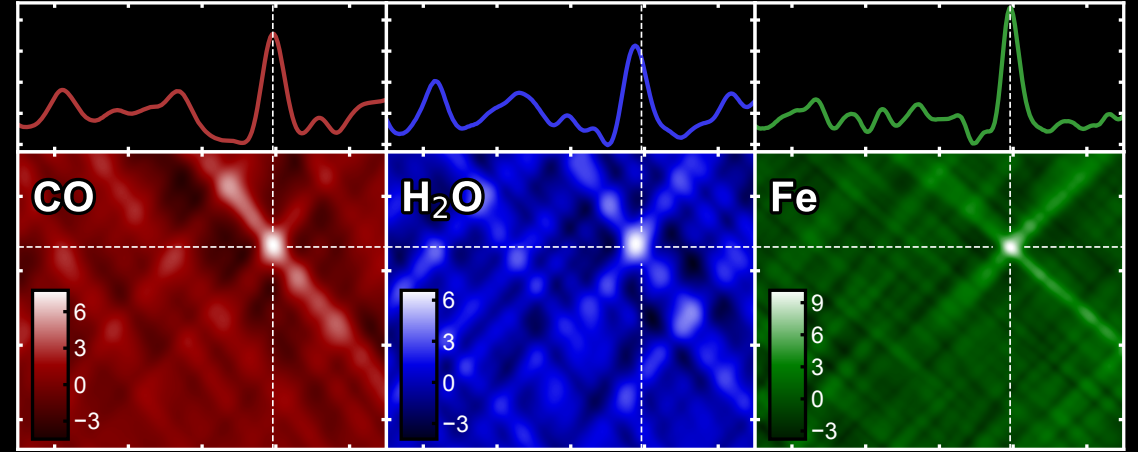
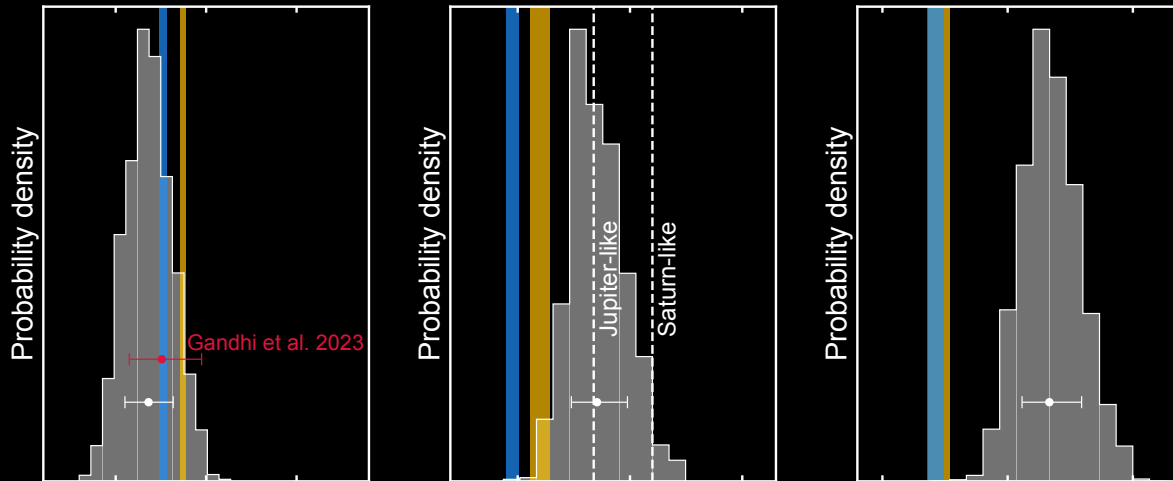
WASP-121b likely formed from volatile-rich material in the outer disc

- Picture consistent with WASP-121b's polar orbit indicative of dynamical past

Takeaways: WASP-121b

1

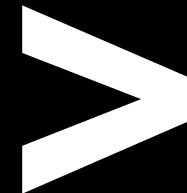
Volatile (CO, H₂O) and refractory (Fe) species detected on WASP-121b



2

Refractories abundances are consistent with stellar but volatiles are enriched

C, O



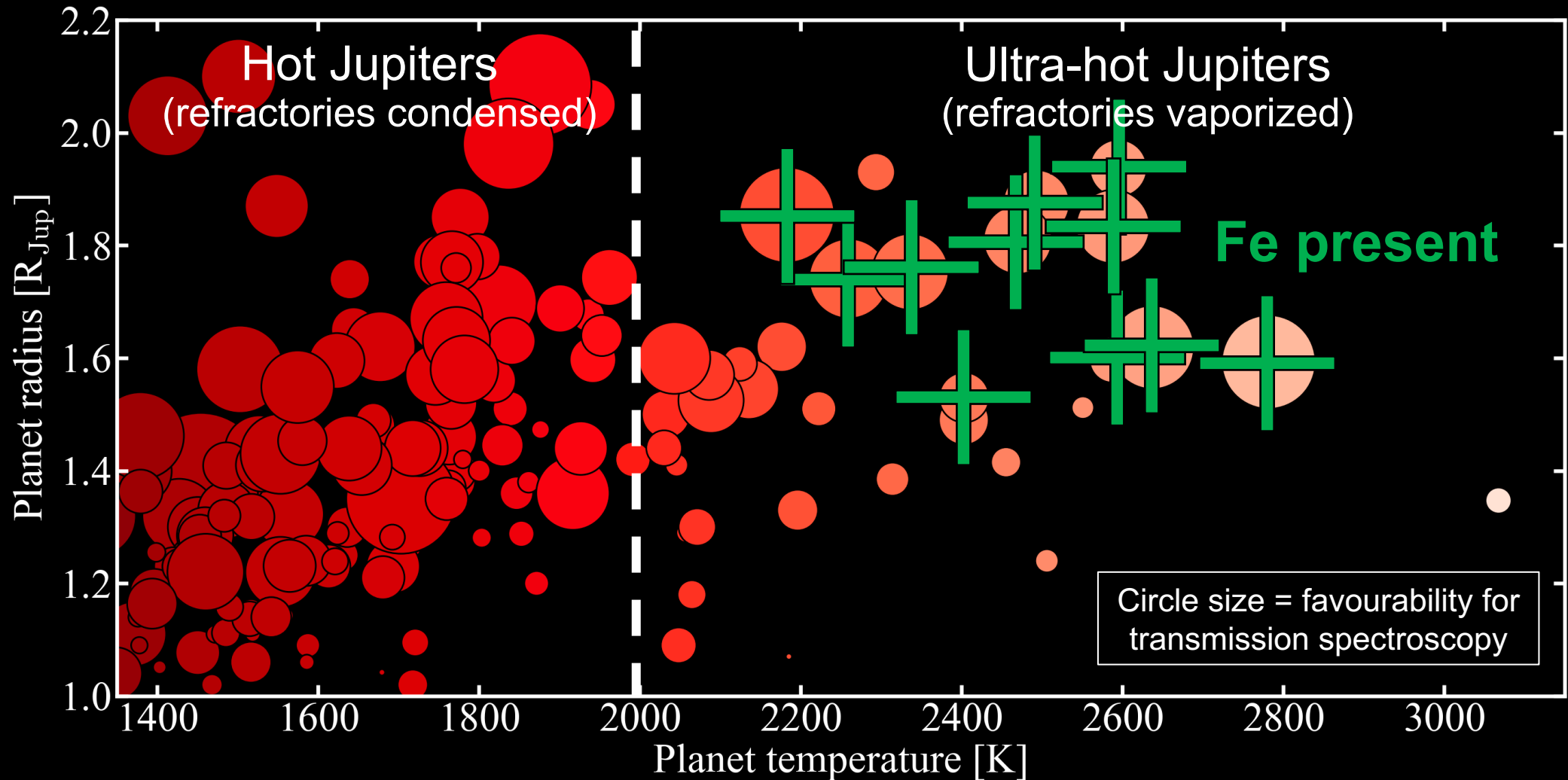
Fe, Ni



3

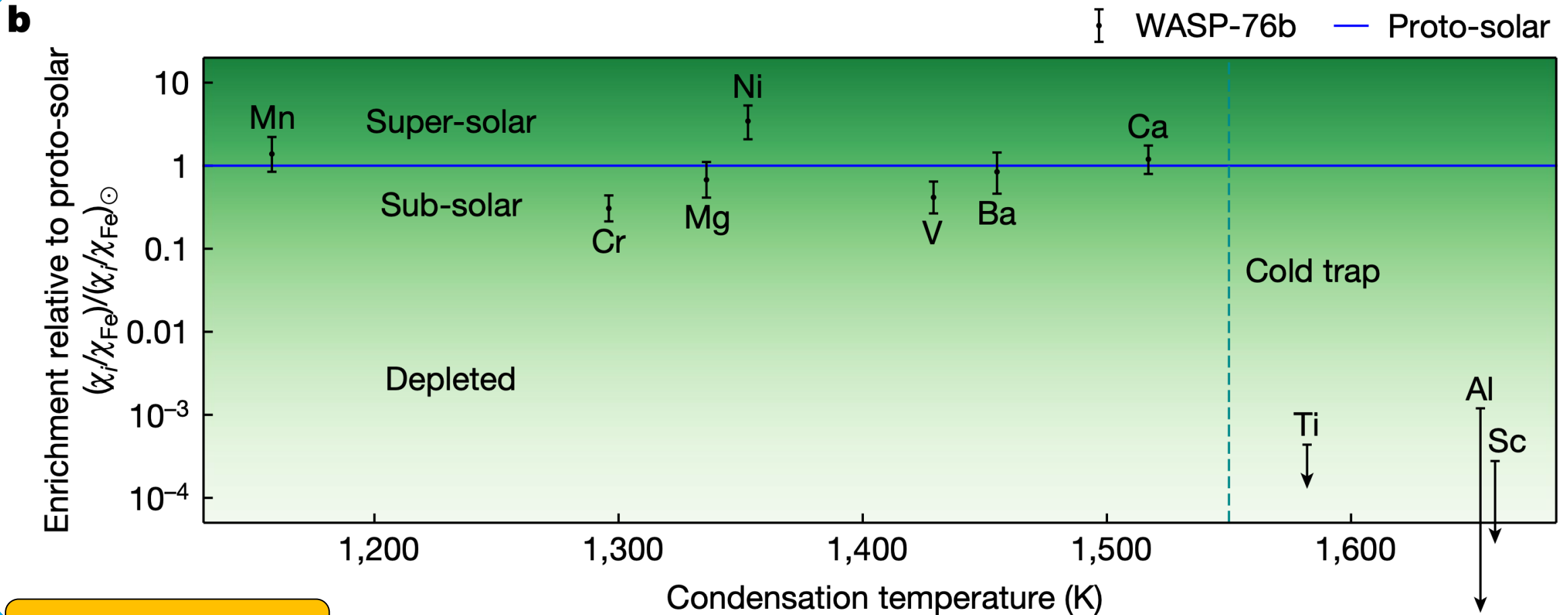
WASP-121b has a super-stellar ice-to-rock ratio, and may have formed in a volatile-rich environment

The hot giant exoplanet population



- Hot and ultra-hot Jupiter atmospheres are compositionally different

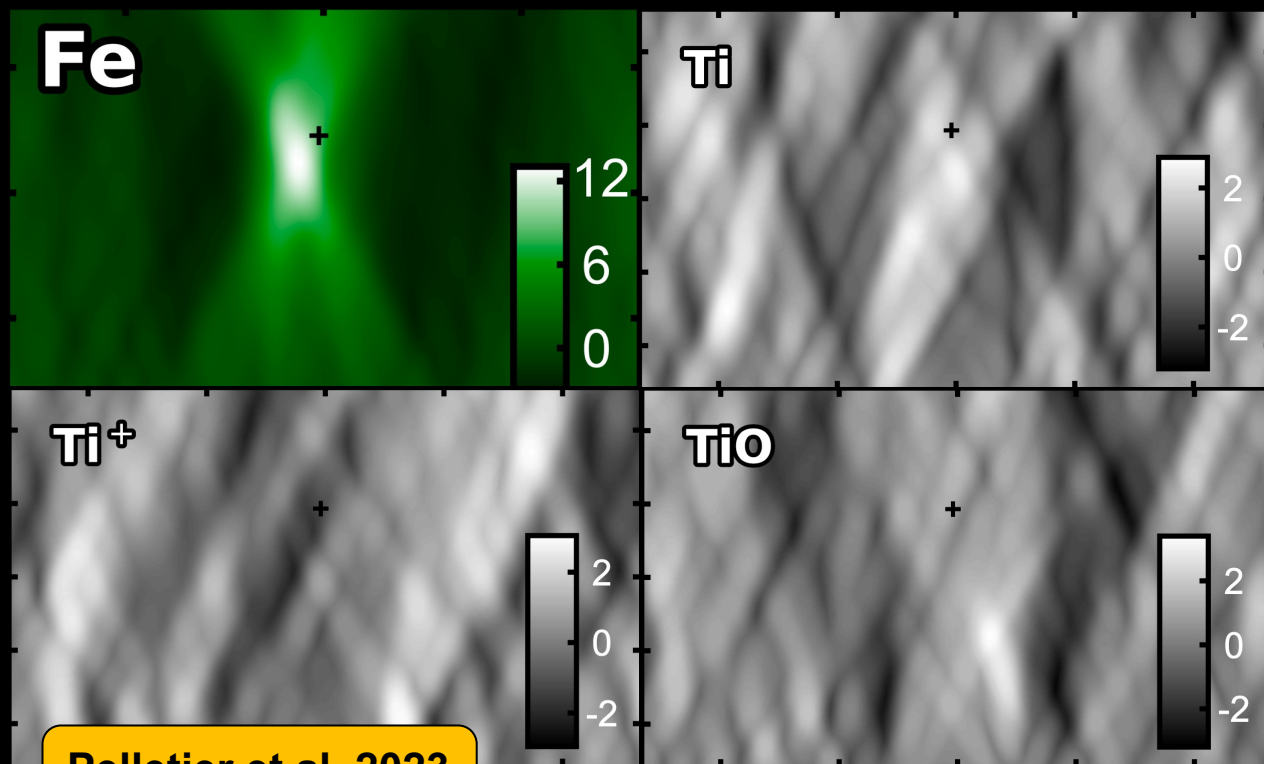
Recall: Ti depletion on WASP-76b



Pelletier et al. 2023

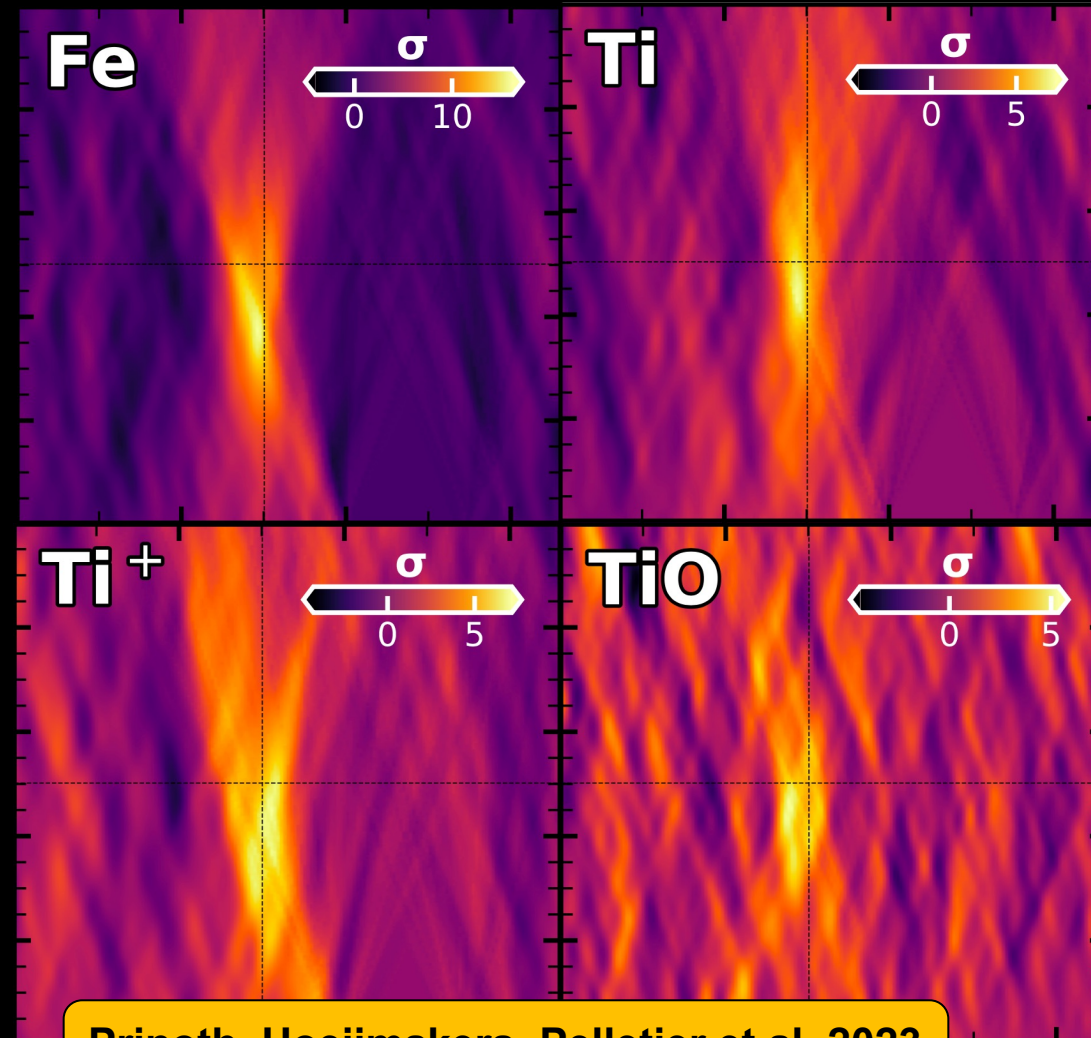
➤ Not all refractories are the same

WASP-76b ($T_{\text{eq}} = 2200\text{K}$) Titanium absent



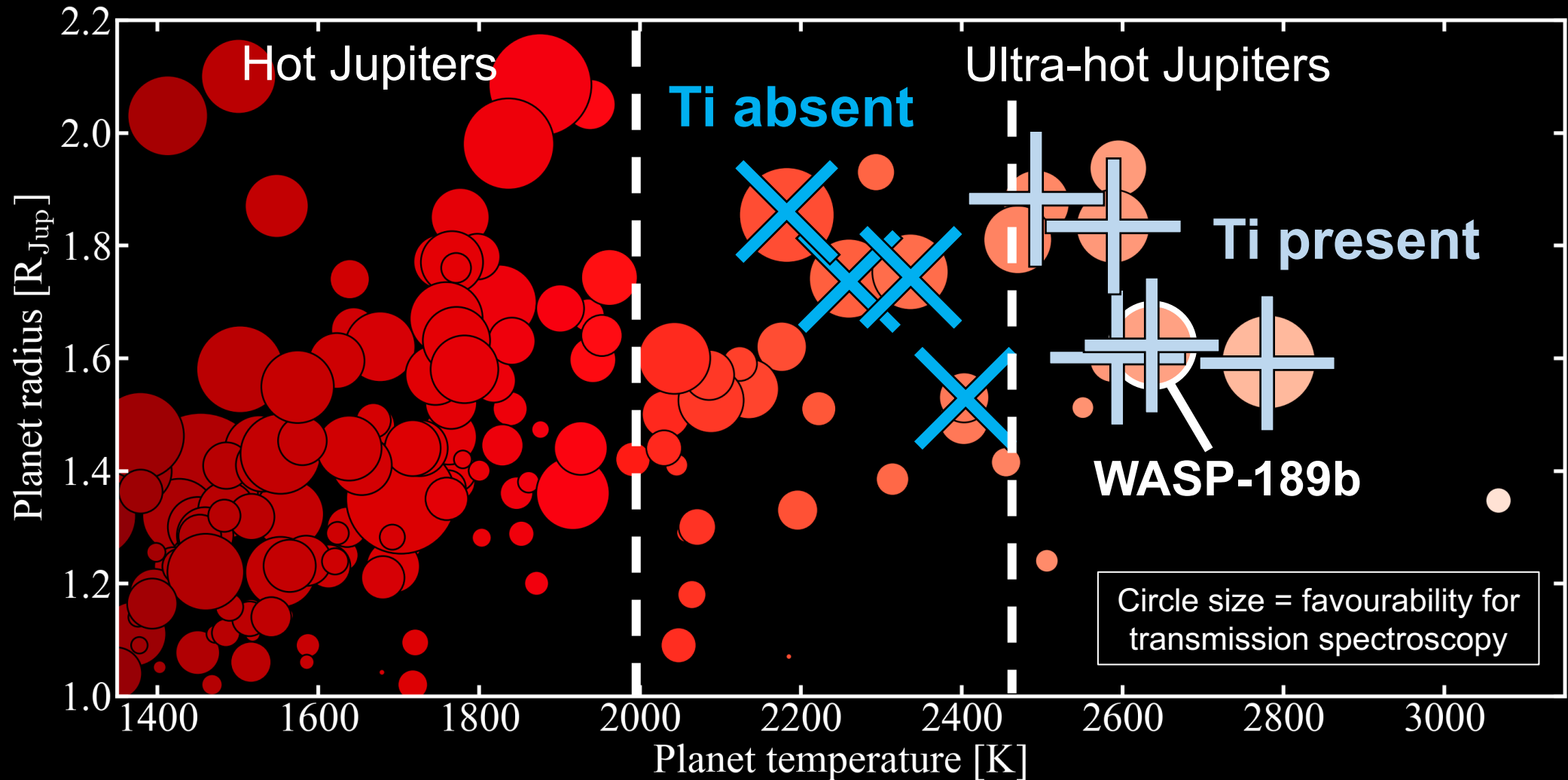
Pelletier et al. 2023

WASP-189b ($T_{\text{eq}} = 2650\text{K}$) Titanium present



Prinoth, Hoeijmakers, Pelletier et al. 2023

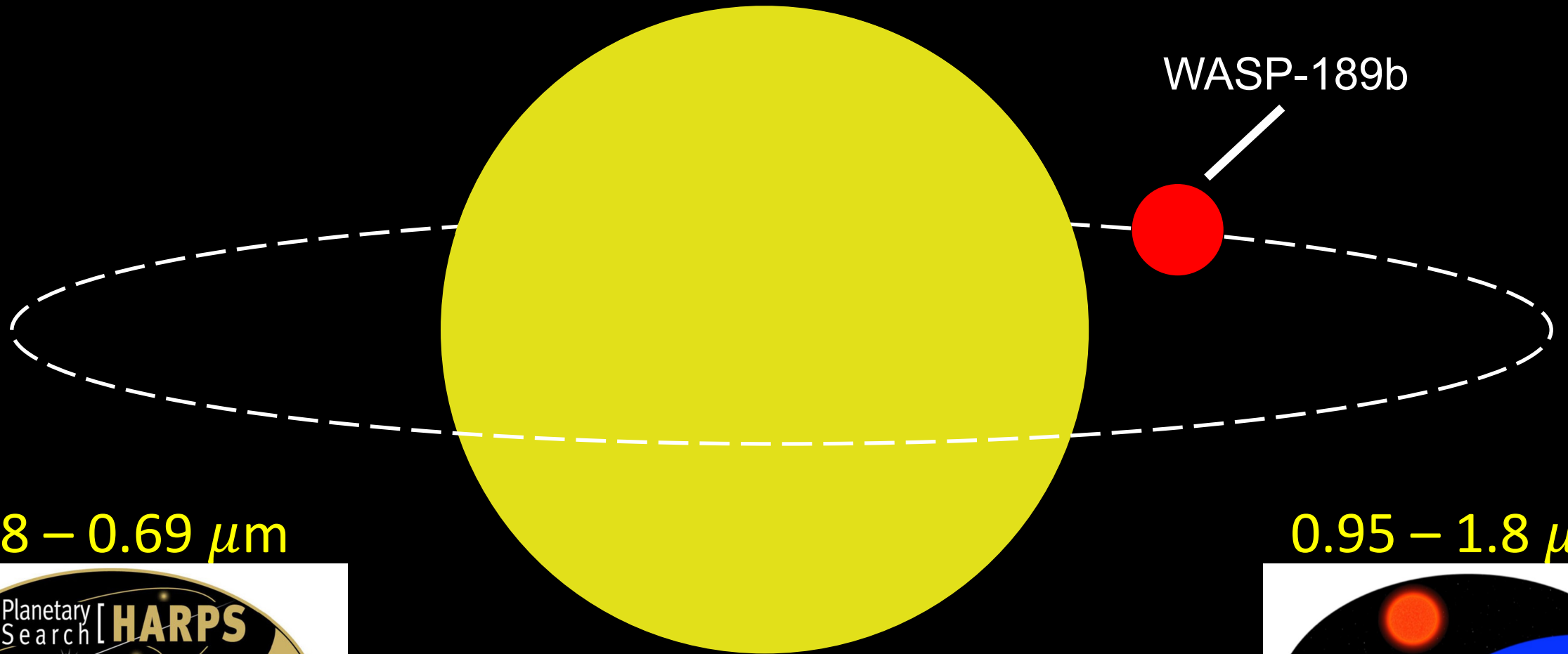
Titanium on ultra-hot Jupiters



➤ When does the titanium transition occur? And how sharp is it?

WASP-189b

Dayside observation of WASP-189b



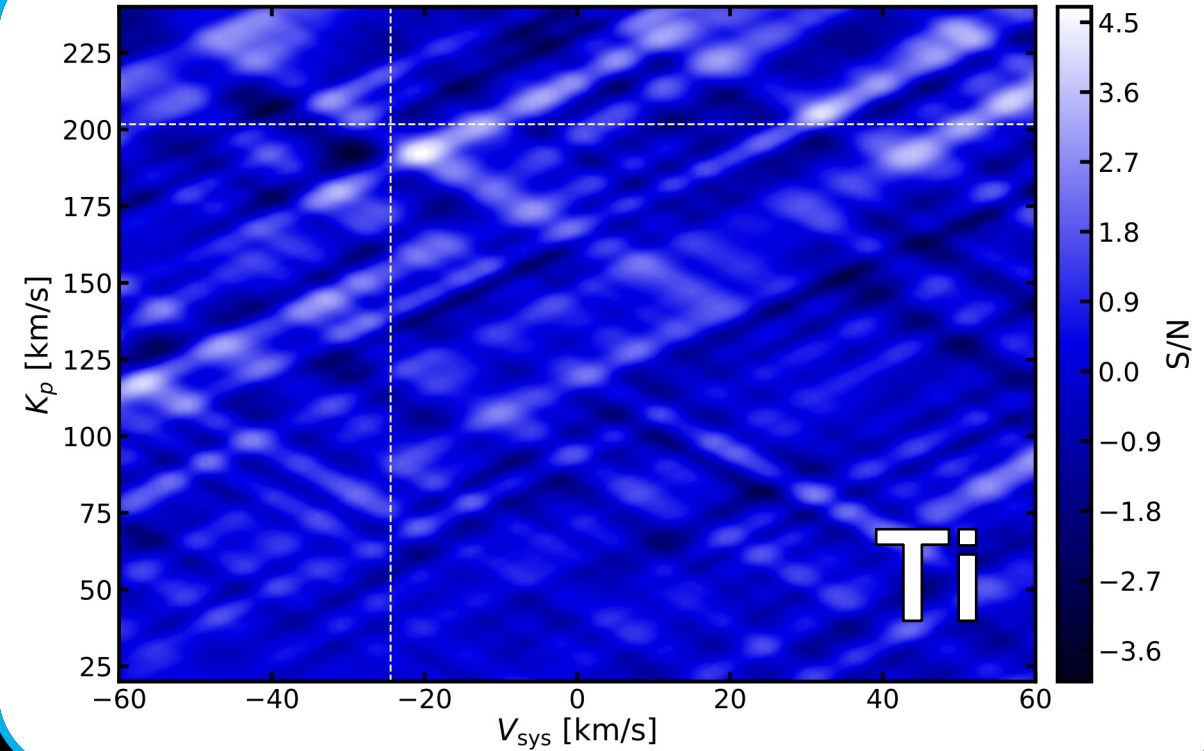
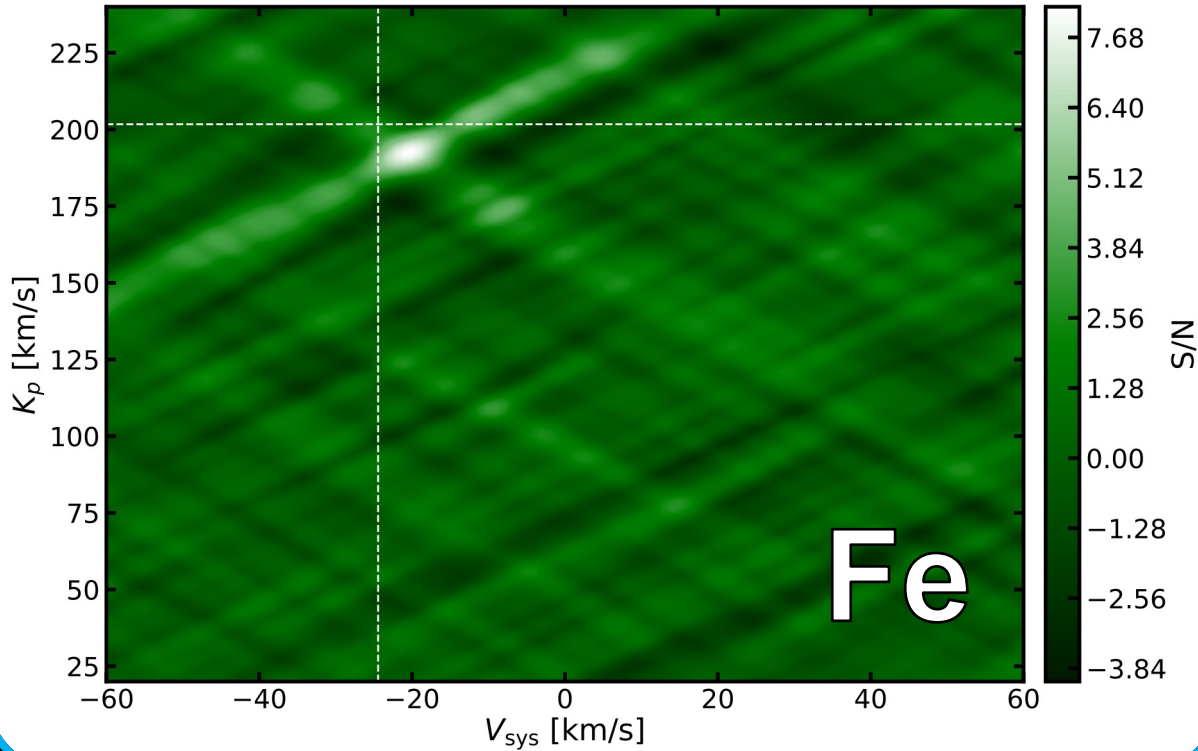
0.38 – 0.69 μm



0.95 – 1.8 μm

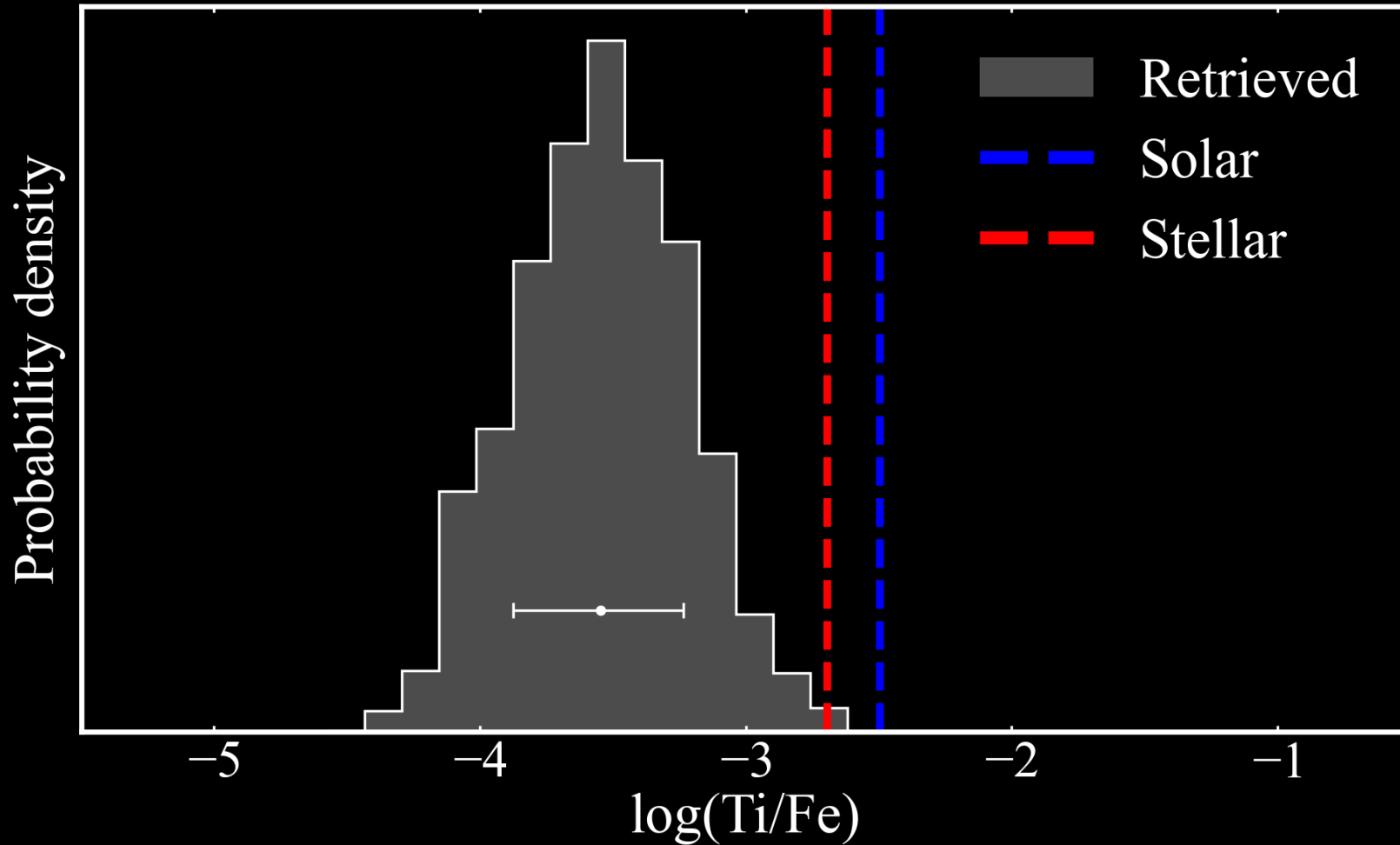


Detection of Fe and Ti on WASP-189b



- Signals seen in emission, indicating a thermal inversion

Retrieved Ti/Fe ratio on WASP-189b



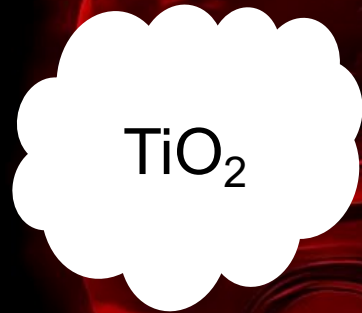
- WASP-189b has more Fe than Ti (relative to the solar/stellar ratios)

Where is the missing titanium?

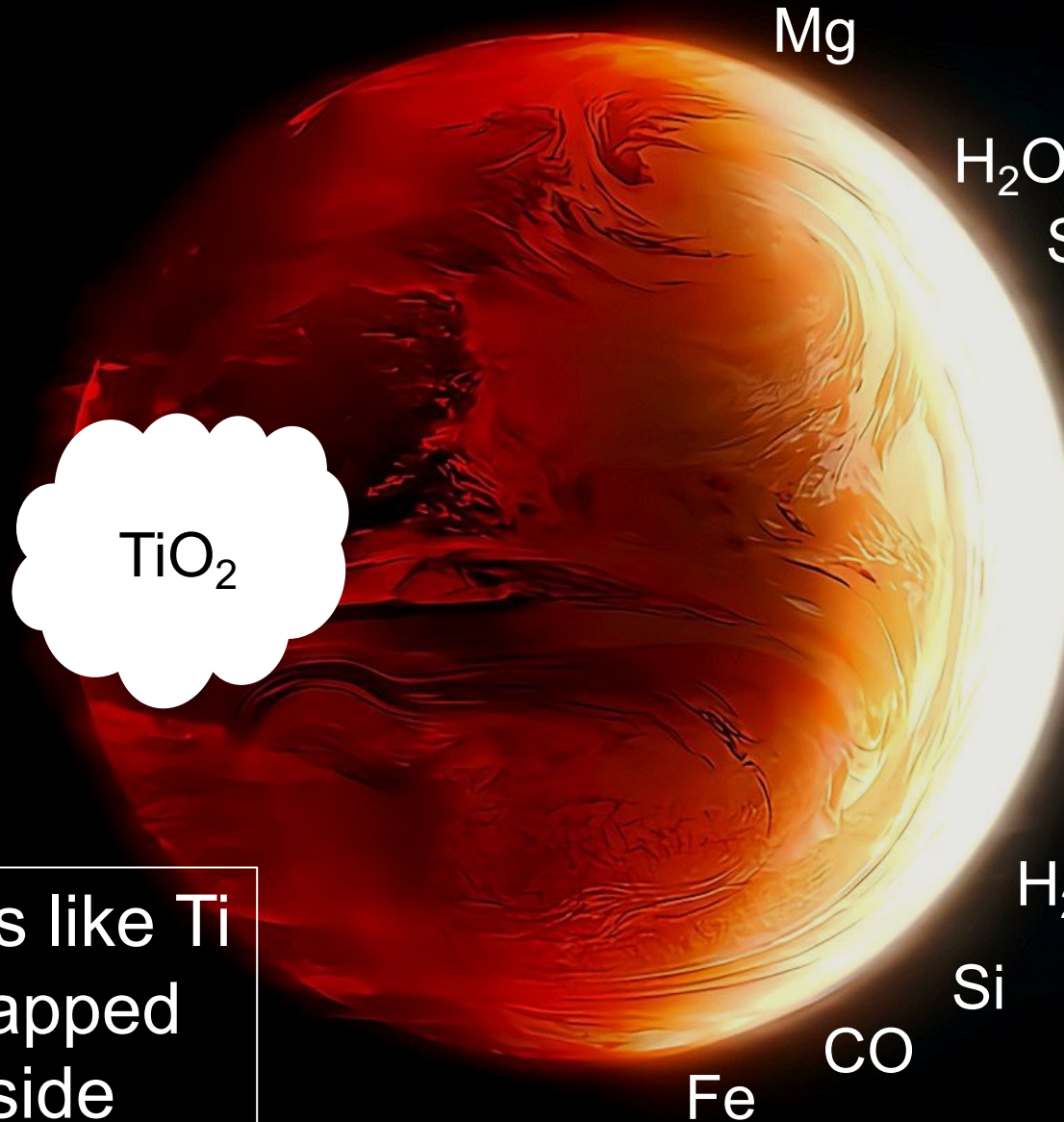
- Some Ti in other molecular forms like TiO_2 and TiH (unlikely)
- TiO is under-estimated due to line list issues (likely)
- Equilibrium chemistry is not a valid assumption (possible)
- Star Fe/Ti ratio is even more subsolar than measured (unlikely)
- Some titanium is still partially cold-trapped (?)

'Cooler' ultra-hot Jupiter (WASP-76b)

**Cold
Nightside**



Ultra-refractories like Ti
remain cold-trapped
on the nightside



Mg

H_2O

Si

CO

Fe

OH

Mg

H_2O

Si

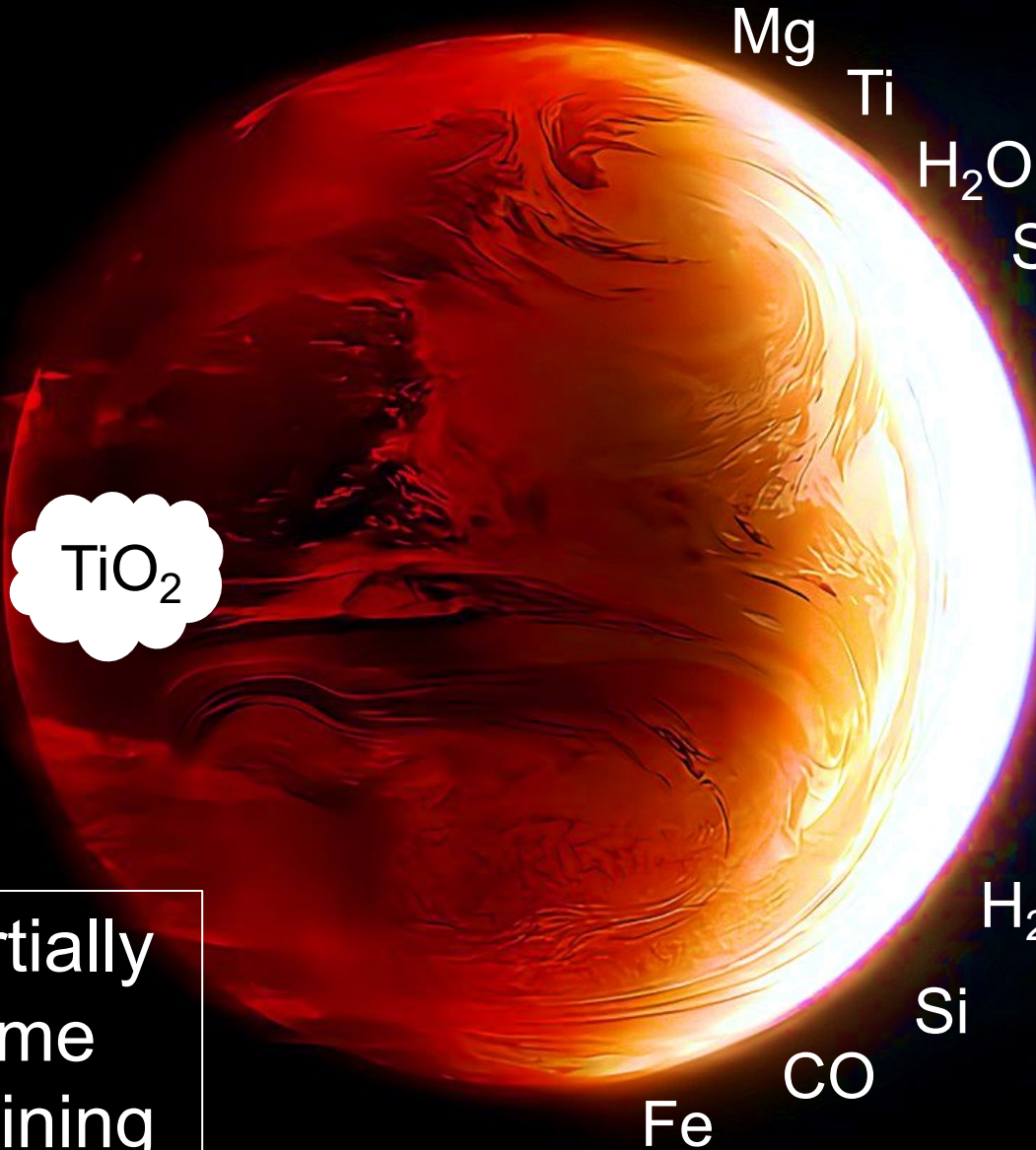
CO

Fe

**Hot
Dayside**

'Hotter' ultra-hot Jupiter (WASP-189b)

**Cold
Nightside**



**Hot
Dayside**

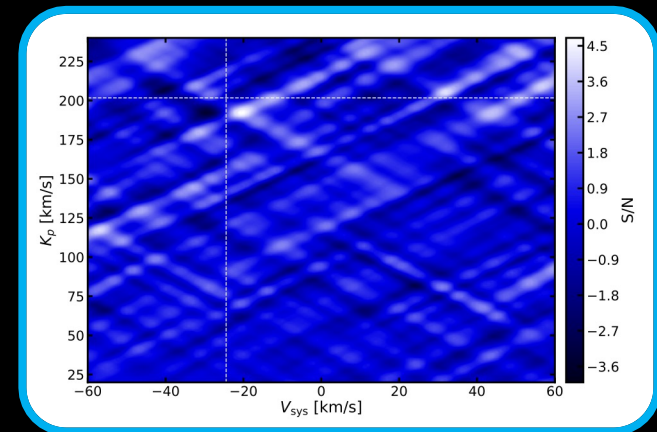
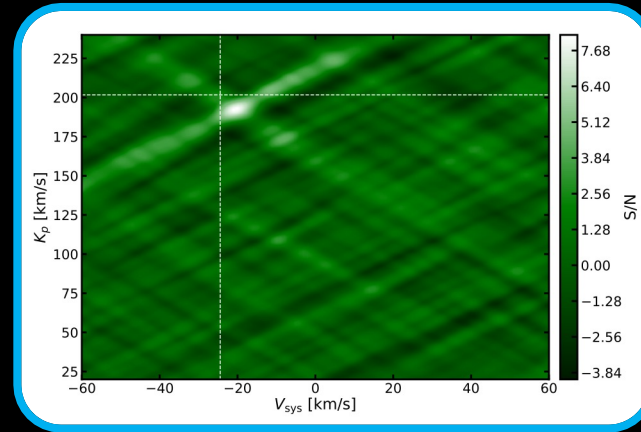
Ti cold-trap is partially broken, with some cloud mass remaining

Mg
Ti
H₂O
Si
CO
Fe
OH
Mg
Ti
H₂O
Si
CO
Fe

Takeaways: WASP-189b

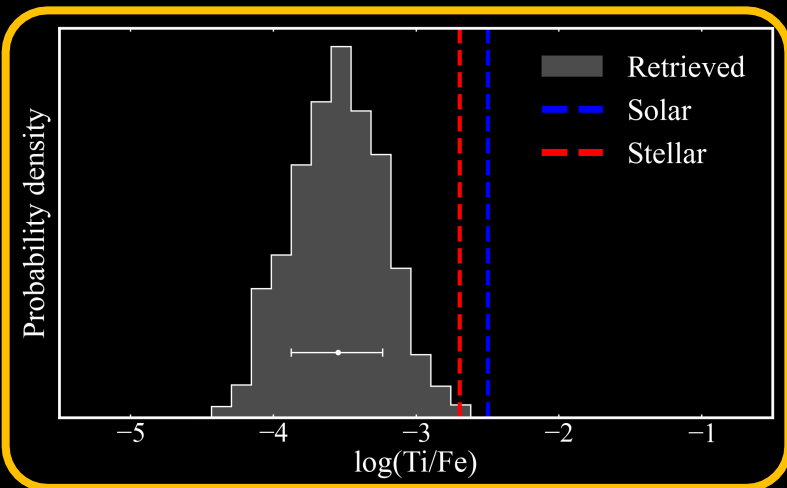
1

Neutral iron and titanium detected on the dayside of WASP-189b



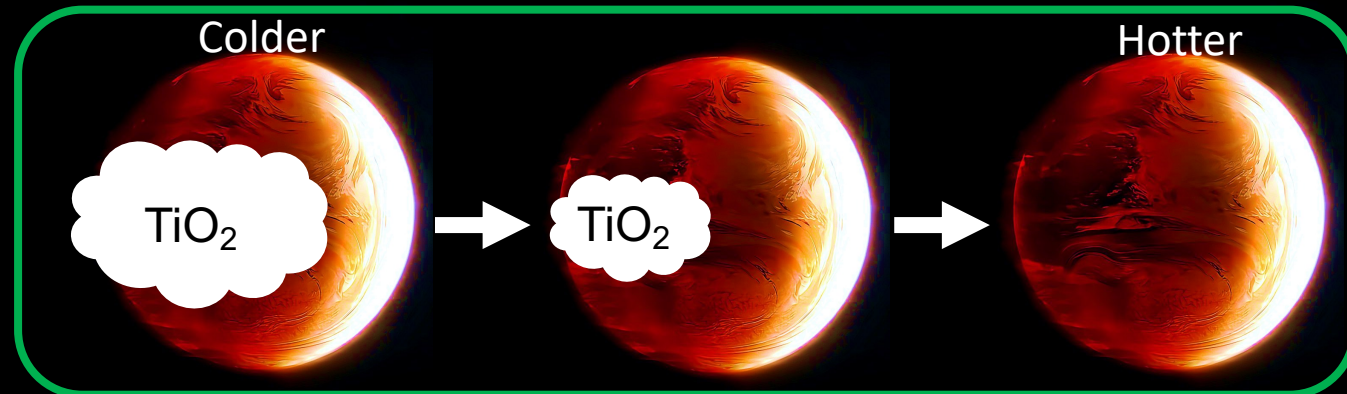
2

The titanium-to-iron ratio on WASP-189b is sub-stellar, hinting that some Ti is still unaccounted for



3

The release of titanium from the nightside cold-trap may be a gradual process



Merci