

STRONGER TOGETHER: USING SYNERGIES BETWEEN GROUND-BASED TELESCOPES AND JWST TO UNDERSTAND EXOPLANET ATMOSPHERES



ELT Science in Light of JWST

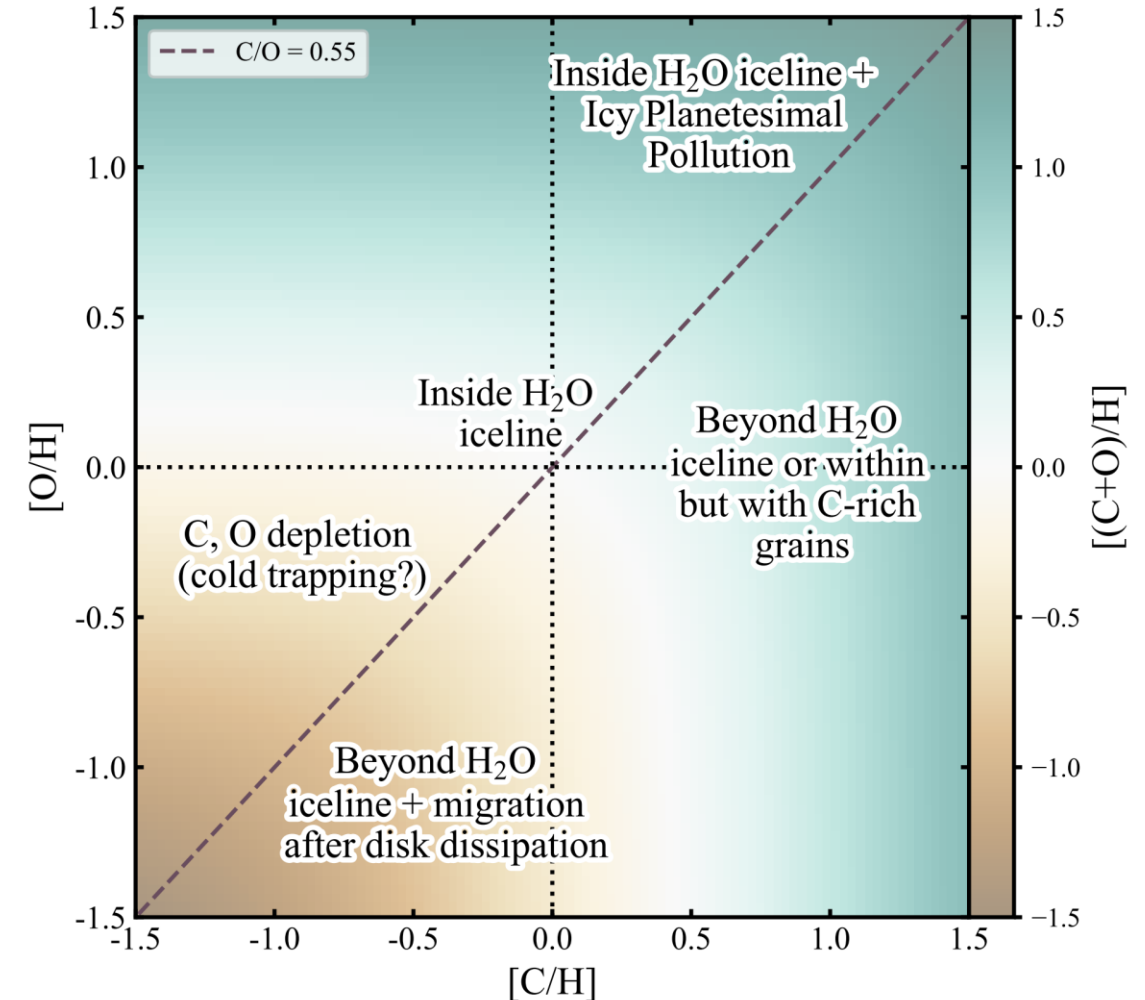
December 11, 2023

Peter Smith, M. Line, M. Brogi, J. Bean, P. August, J. Zalesky



How do you make a planet?

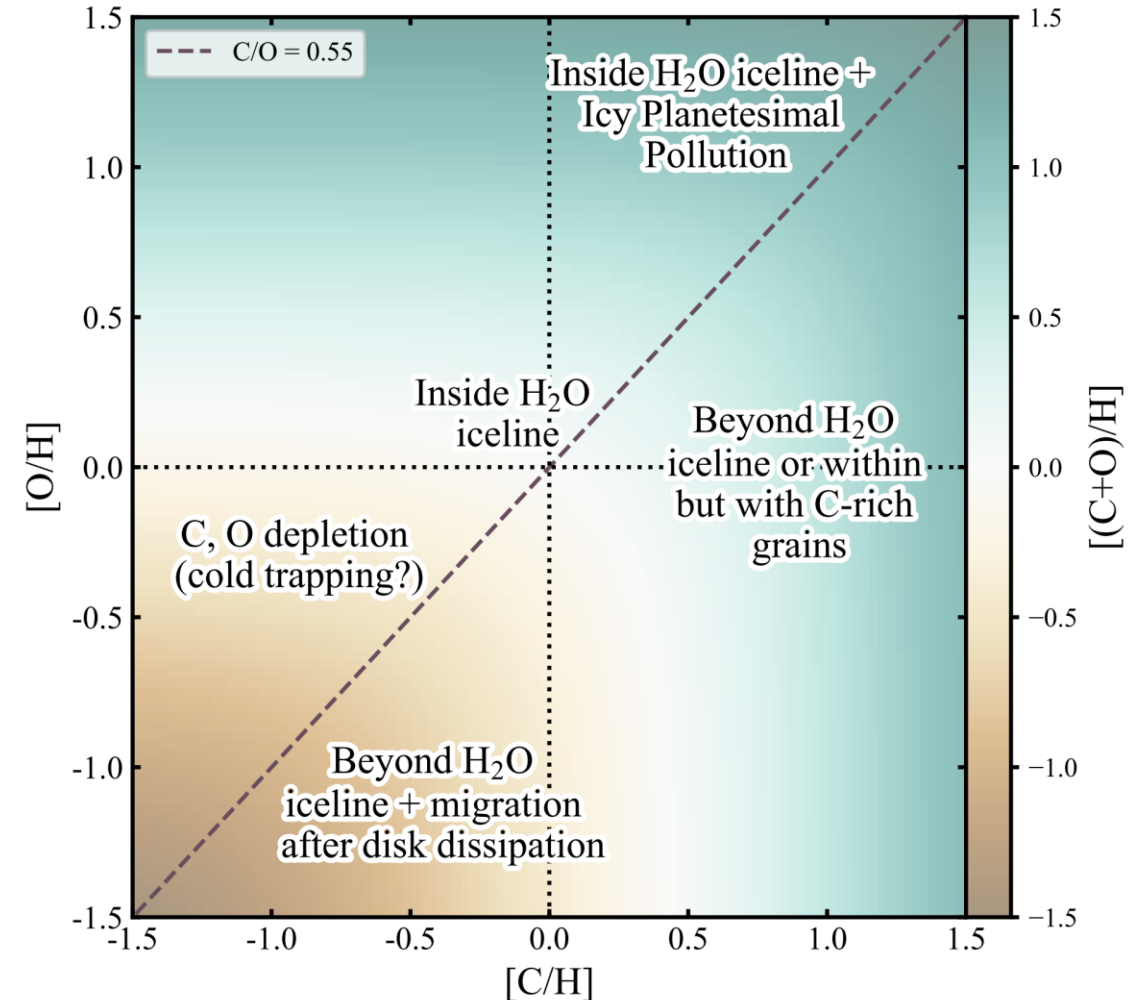
- Composition measurements help test formation theories



Based on summarized predictions in Reggiani+ 2022

How do you make a planet?

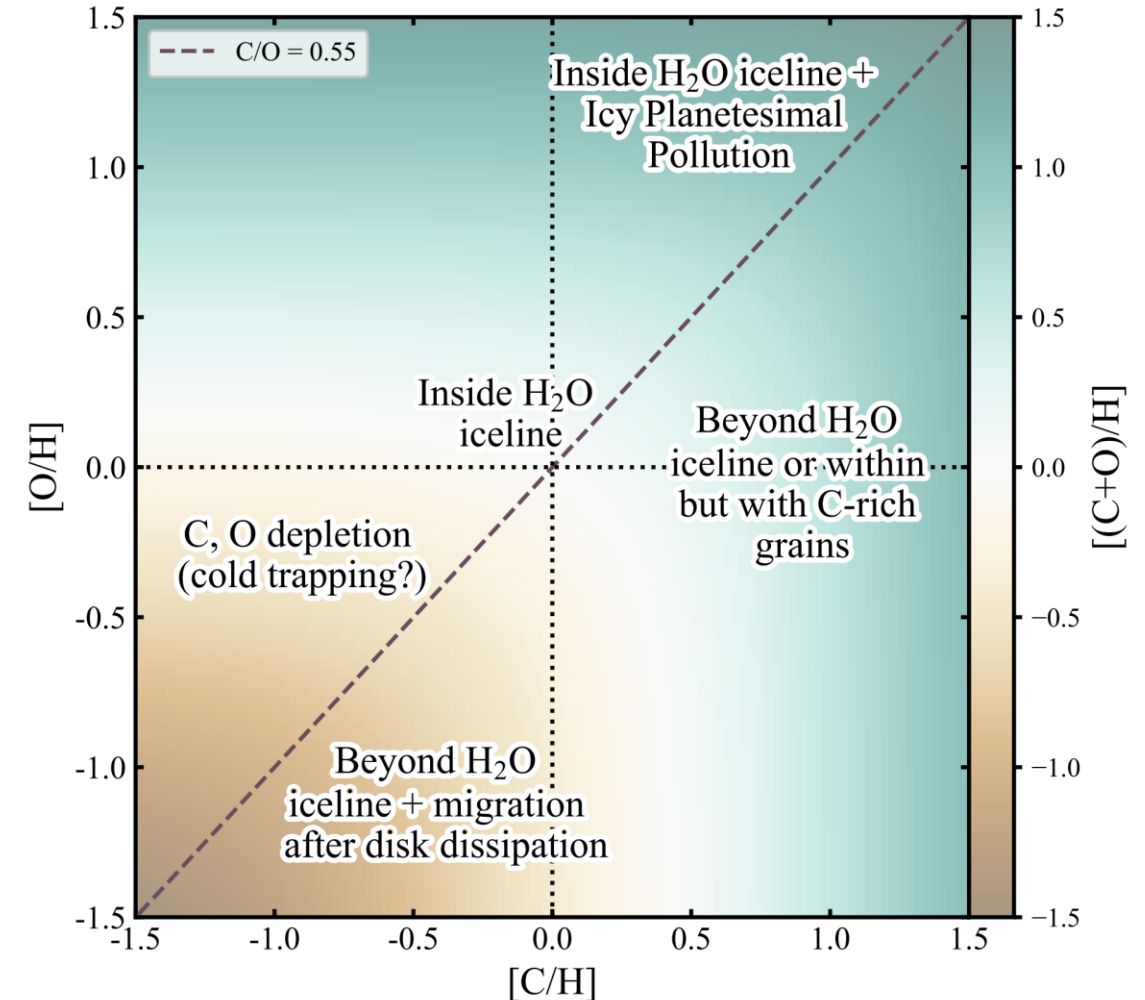
- Composition measurements help test formation theories
- Major goal of exoplanet science: fill out this plot! →



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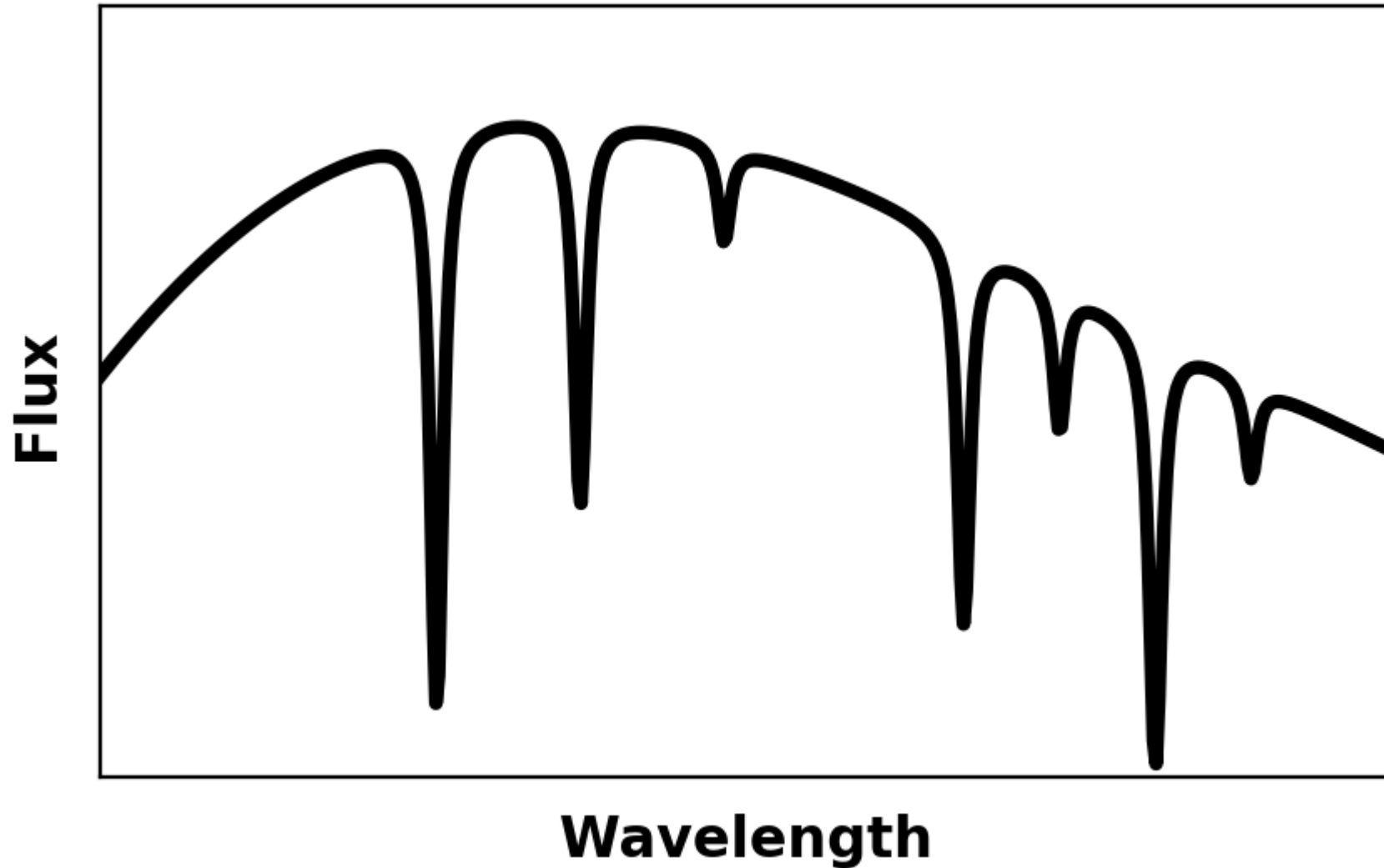
How do you make a planet?

- Composition measurements help test formation theories
- Major goal of exoplanet science: fill out this plot! →
- This requires good measurements of *both* the carbon and oxygen inventories of exoplanet atmospheres

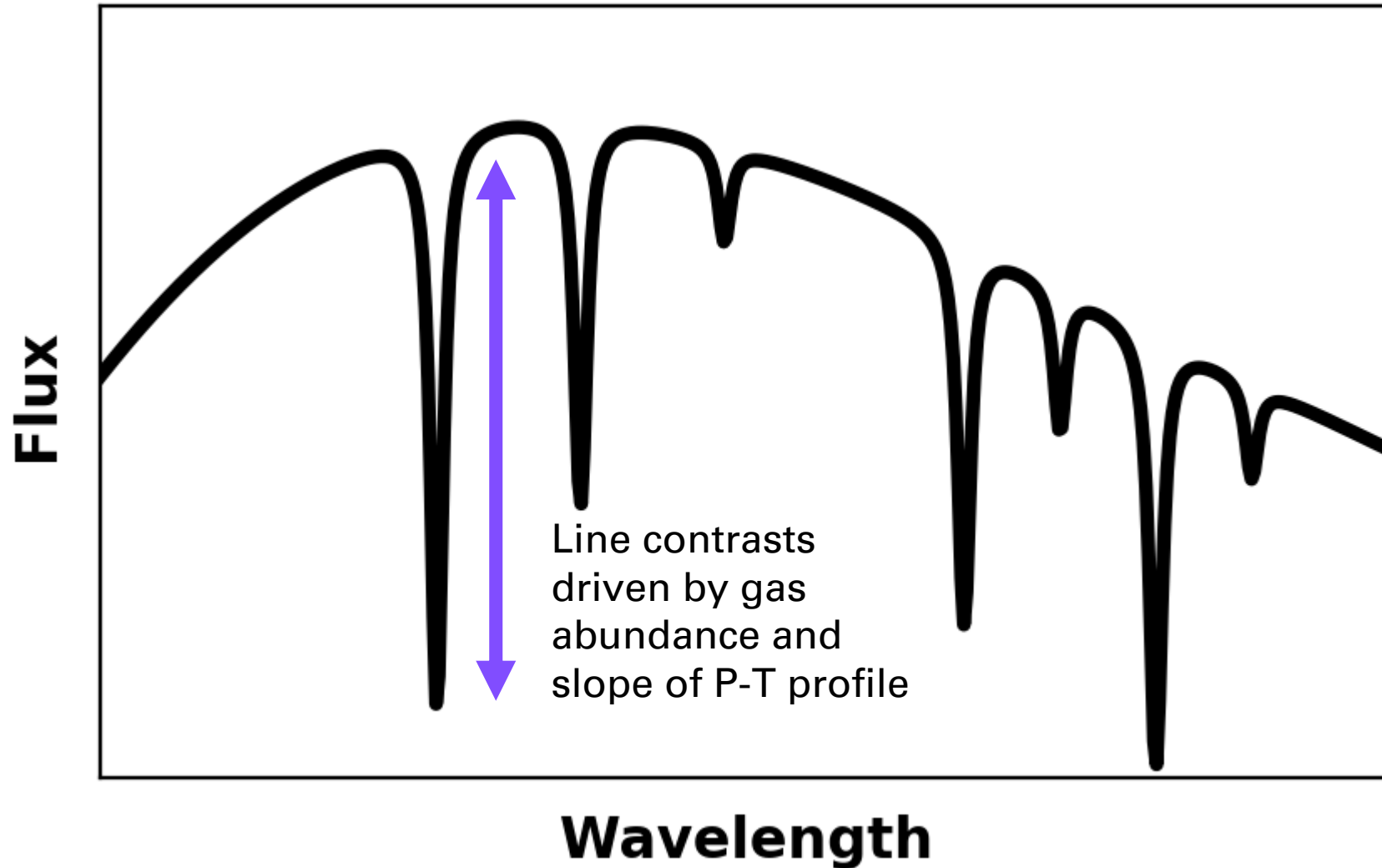


Based on summarized predictions in Reggiani+ 2022

Spectroscopy of Exoplanets



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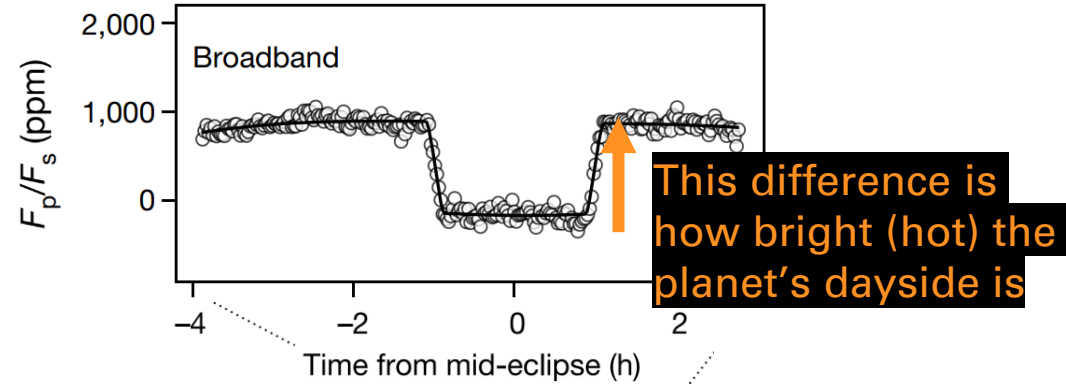


Want to know: 1) vertical thermal structure
2) composition ($[M/H]$)

Wavelength

Low-Resolution Spectroscopy

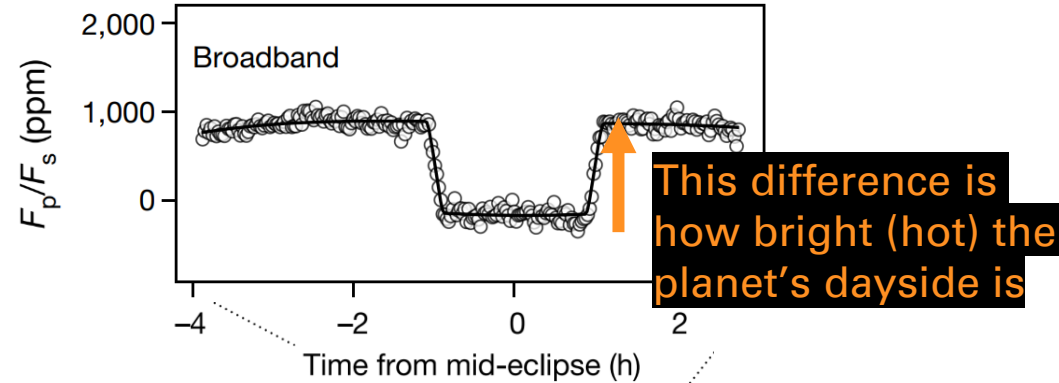
1) Measure eclipse depth



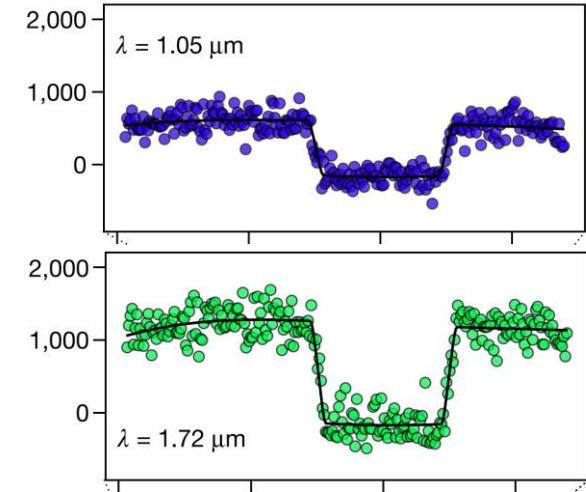
Figures
from
Coulombe+
2023

Low-Resolution Spectroscopy

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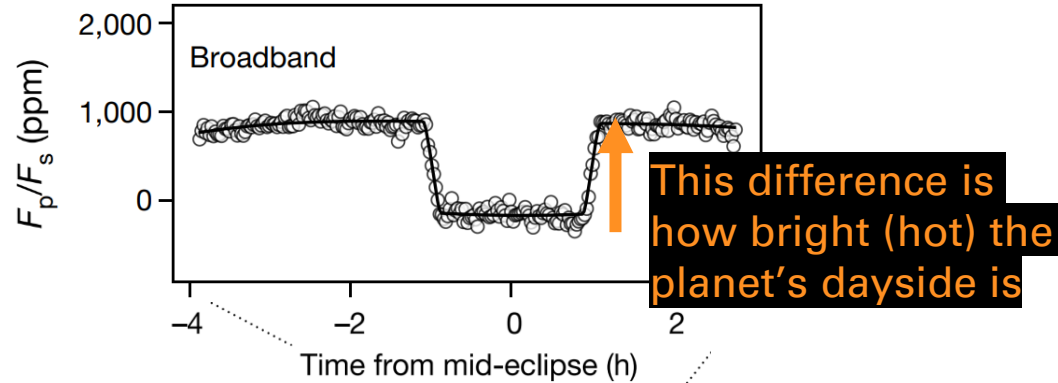
2) Measure eclipse depth in each wavelength channel



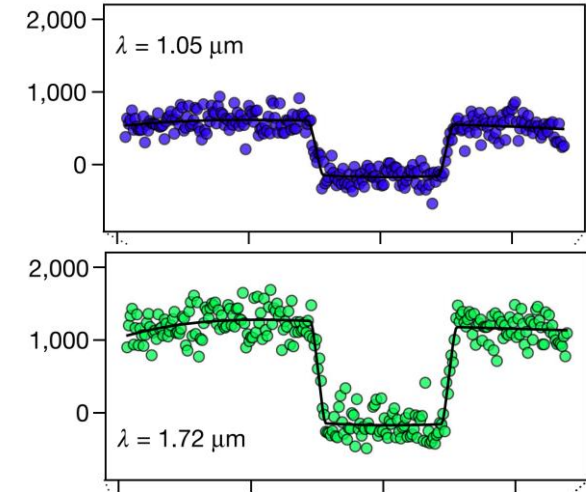
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Low-Resolution Spectroscopy

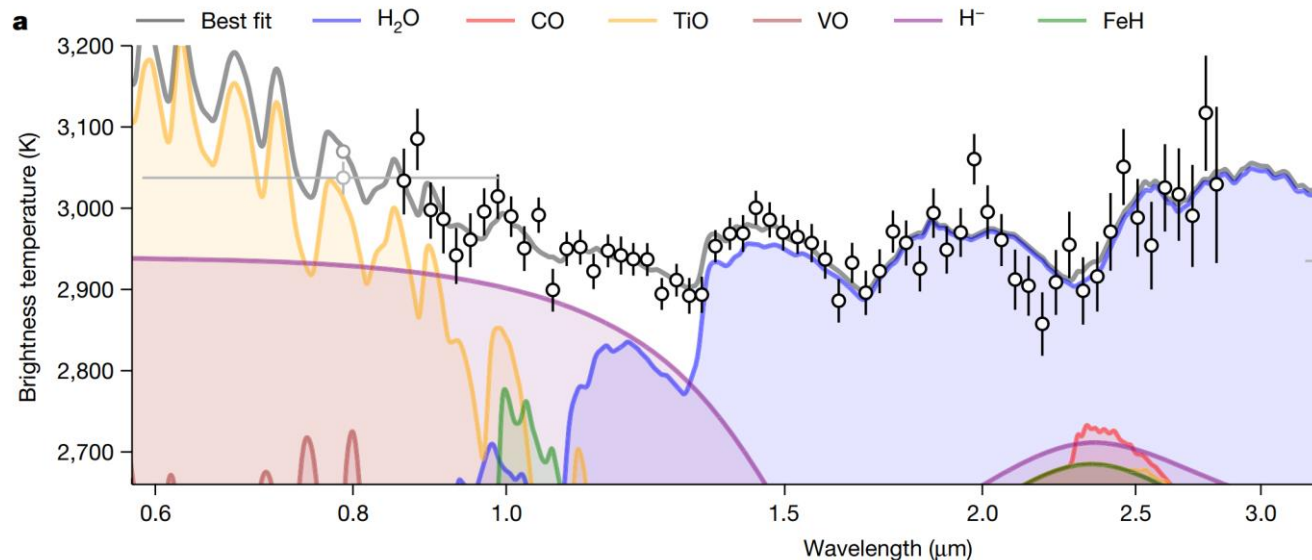
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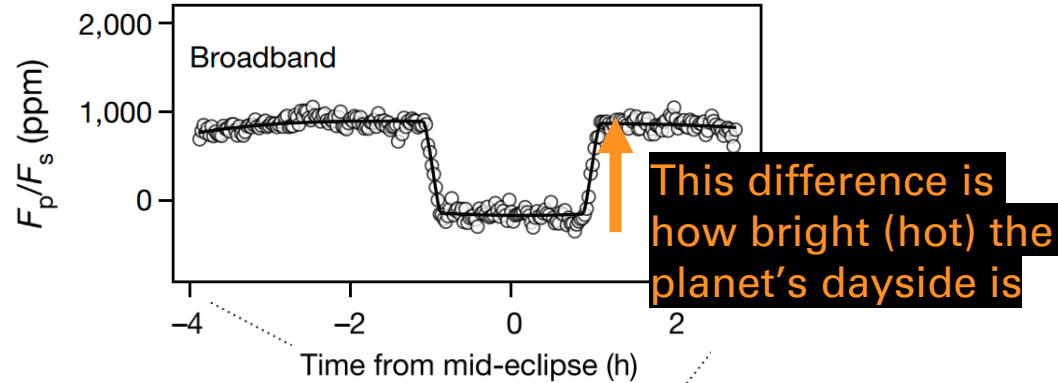
3) Eclipse Depth or Brightness Temperature Spectrum



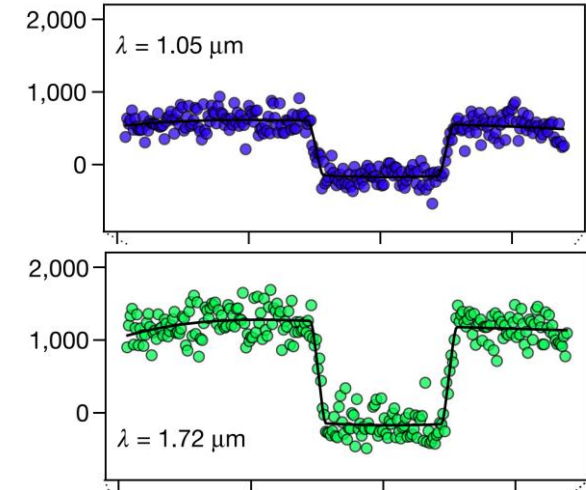
Figures from Coulombe+ 2023

Low-Resolution Spectroscopy

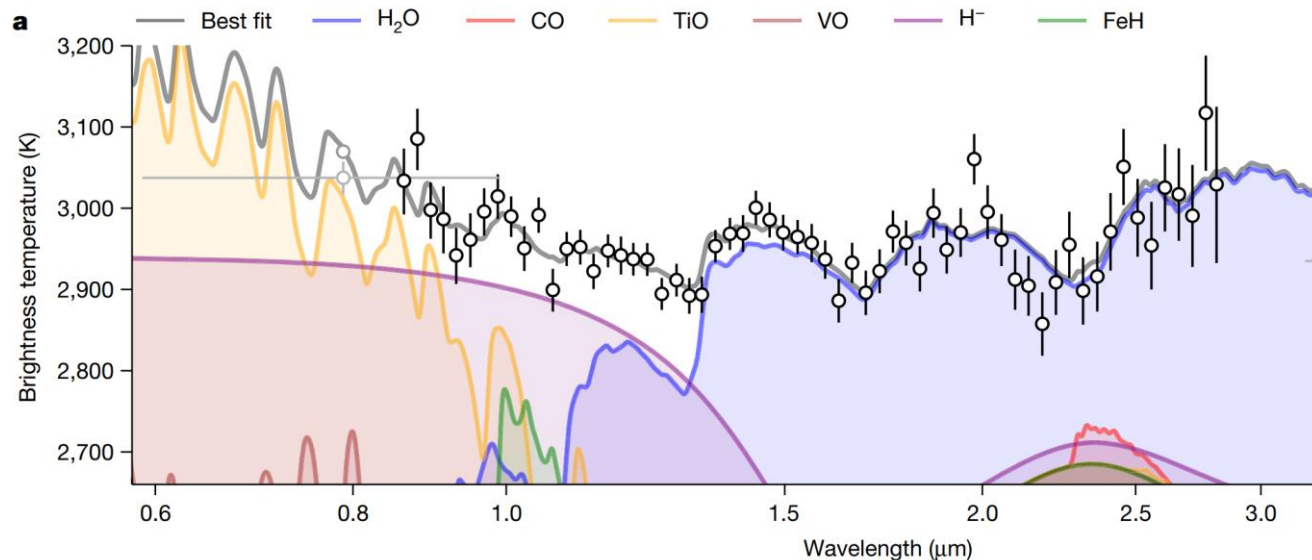
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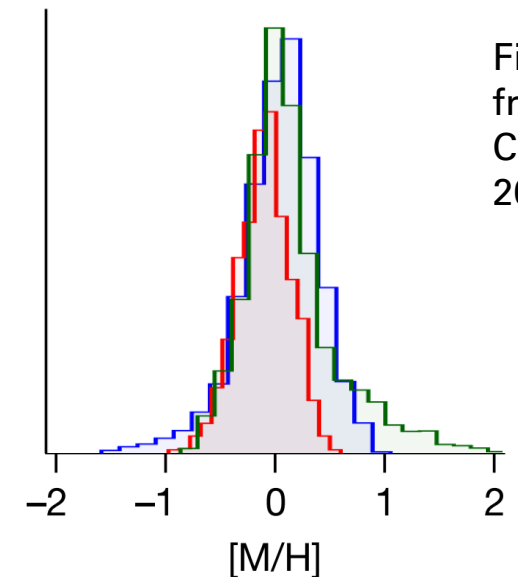
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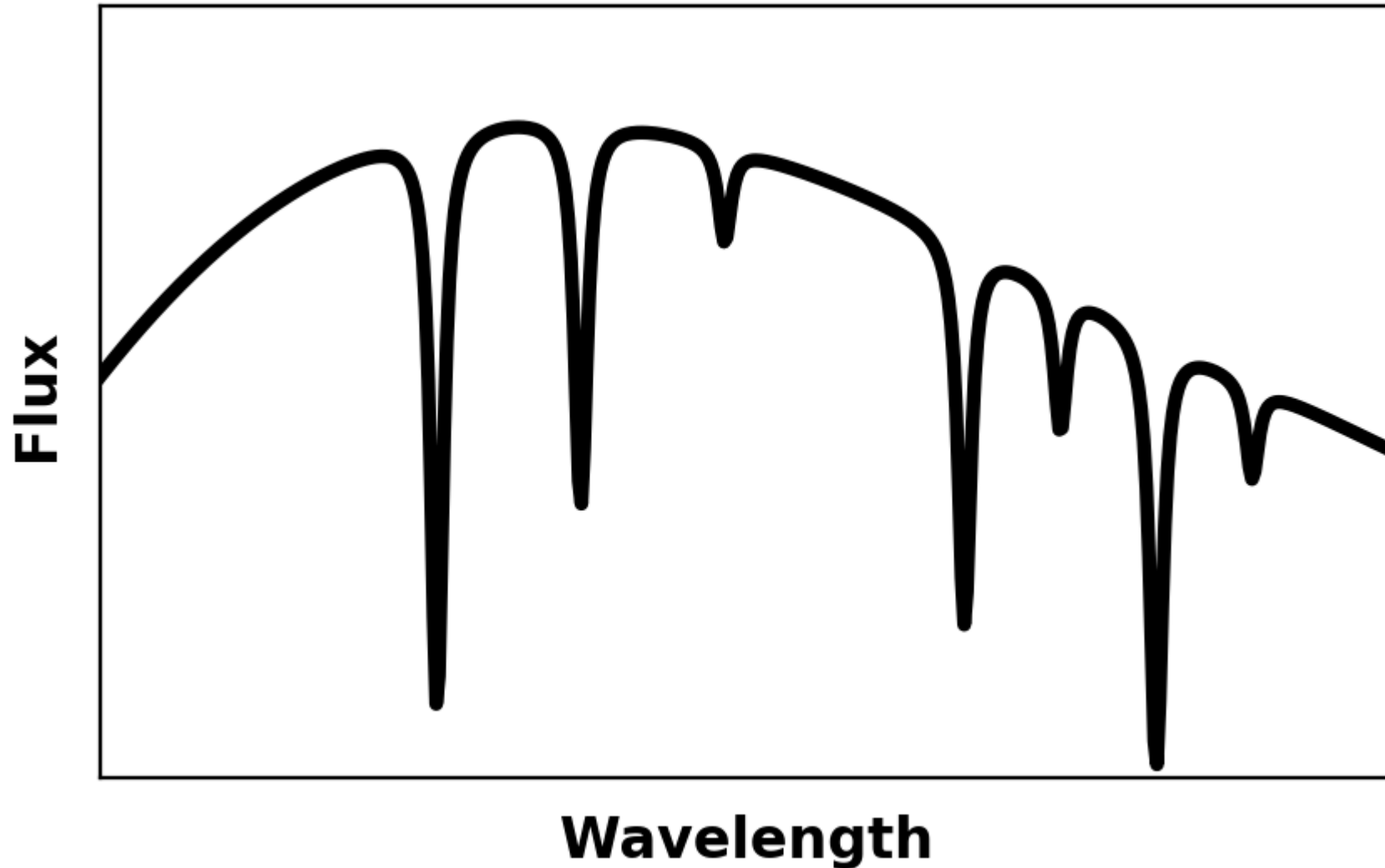


4) Bayesian Inference (retrieval)

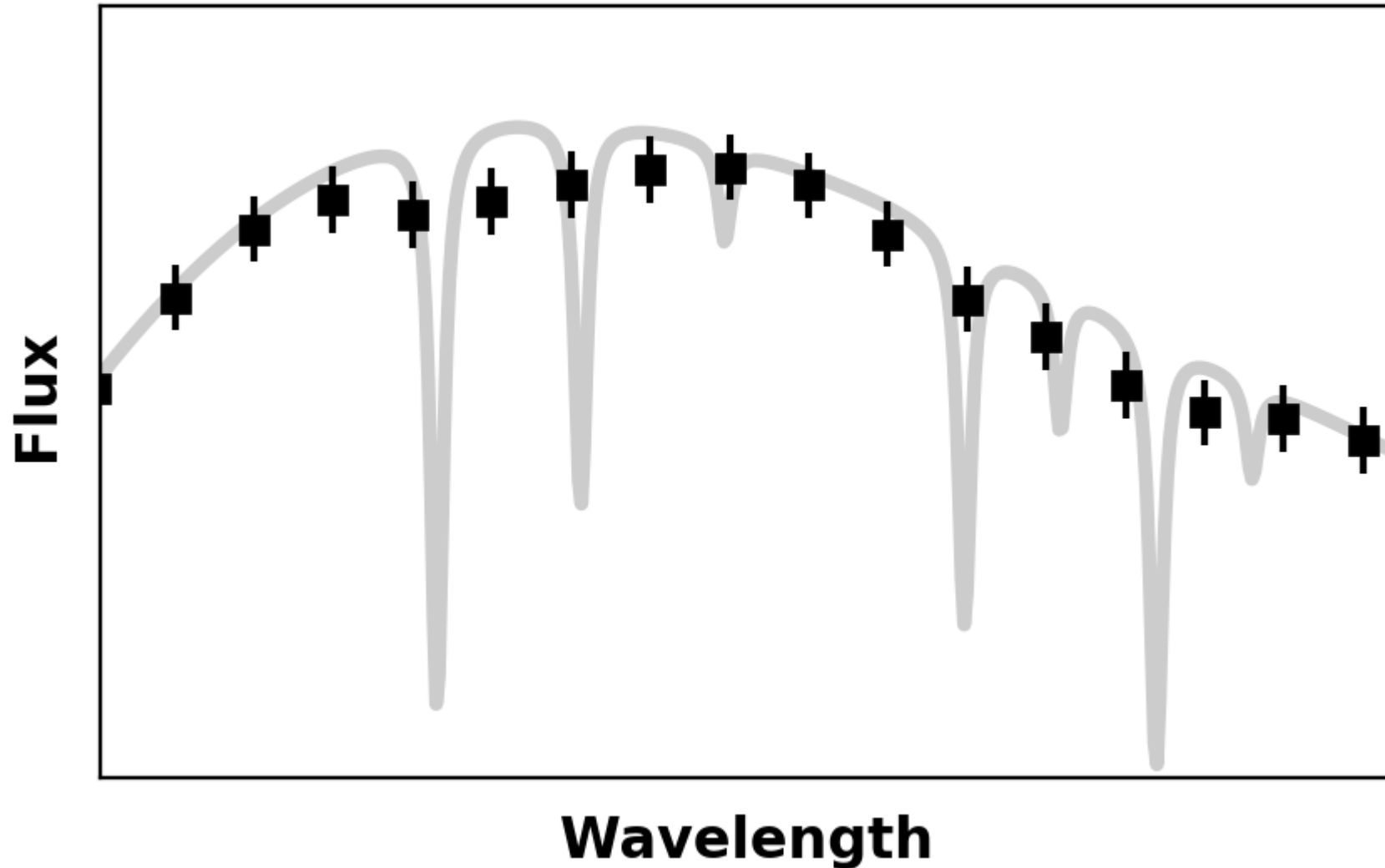


Figures from Coulombe+ 2023

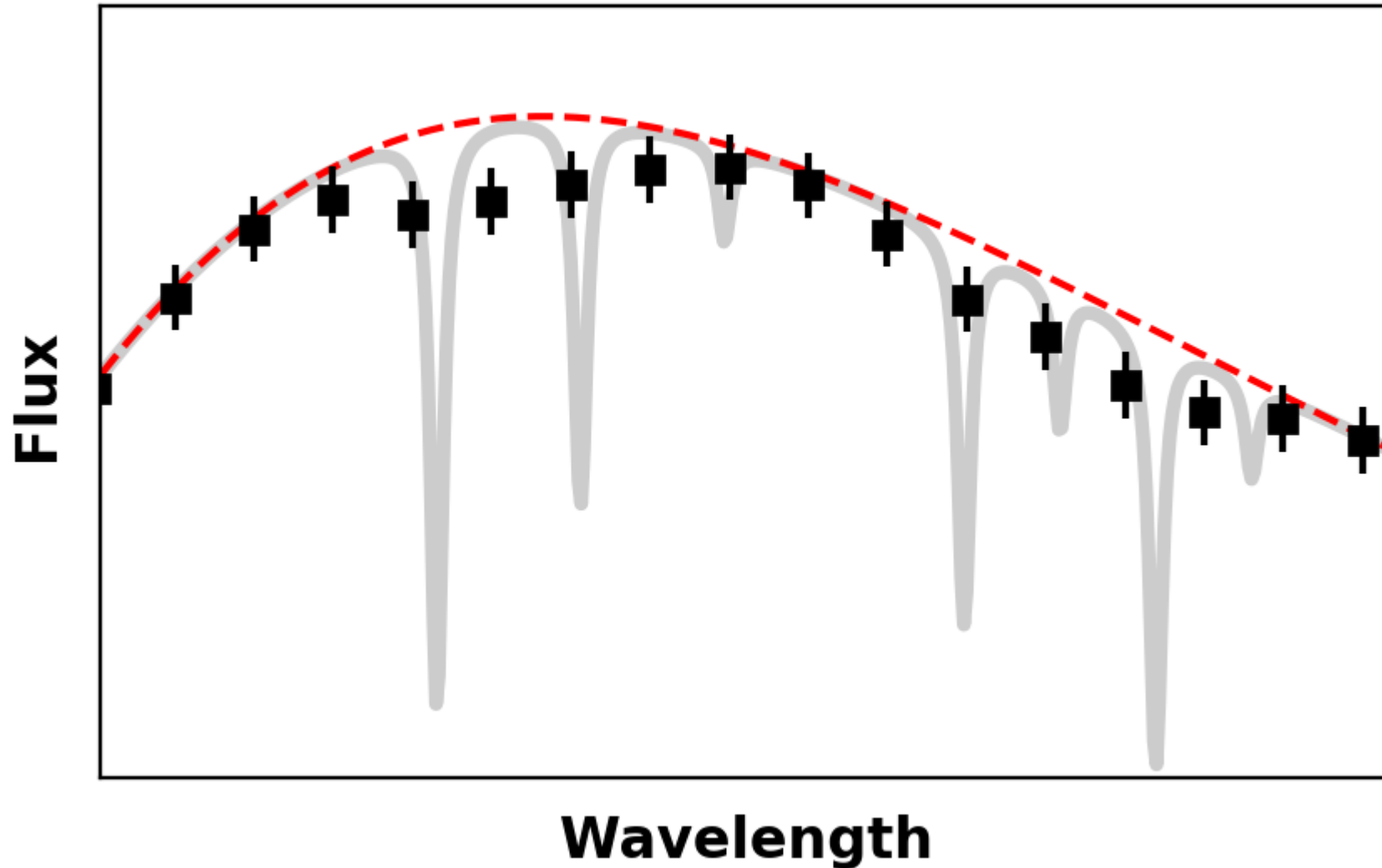
Low-Resolution Spectroscopy



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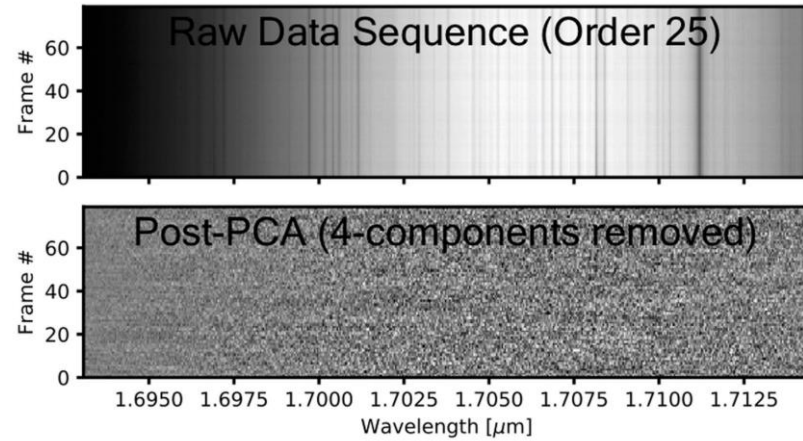


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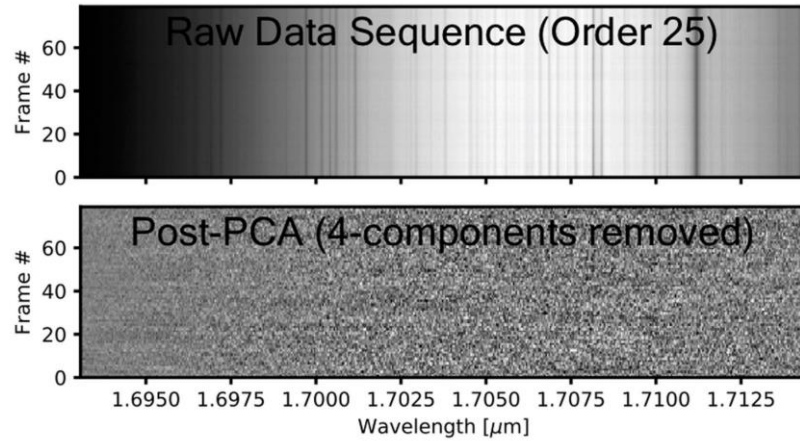
High Resolution Spectroscopy

1) Take spectra over time and **detrend**

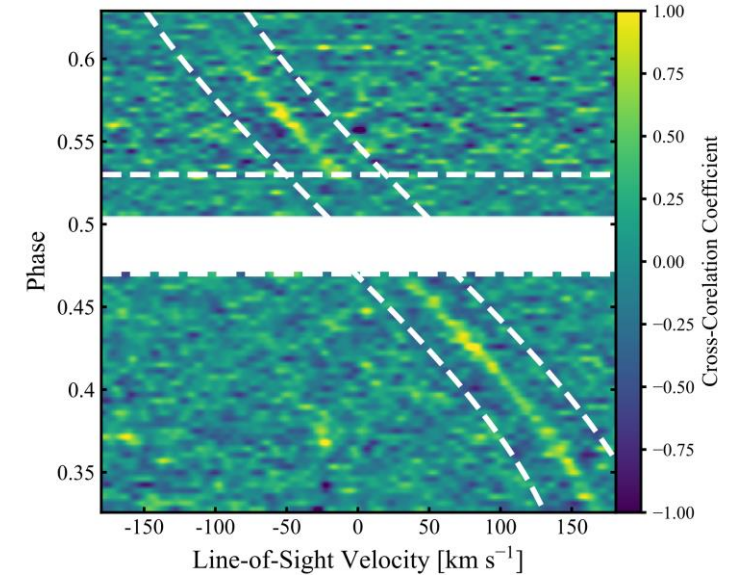


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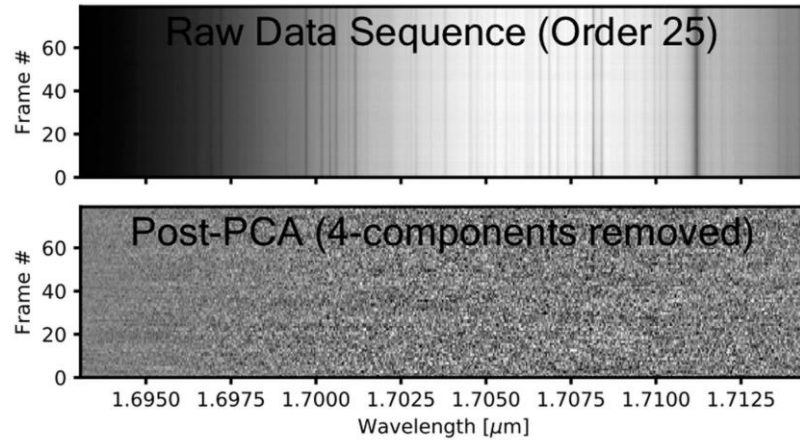


2) **Cross-correlate** a spectral template at each phase

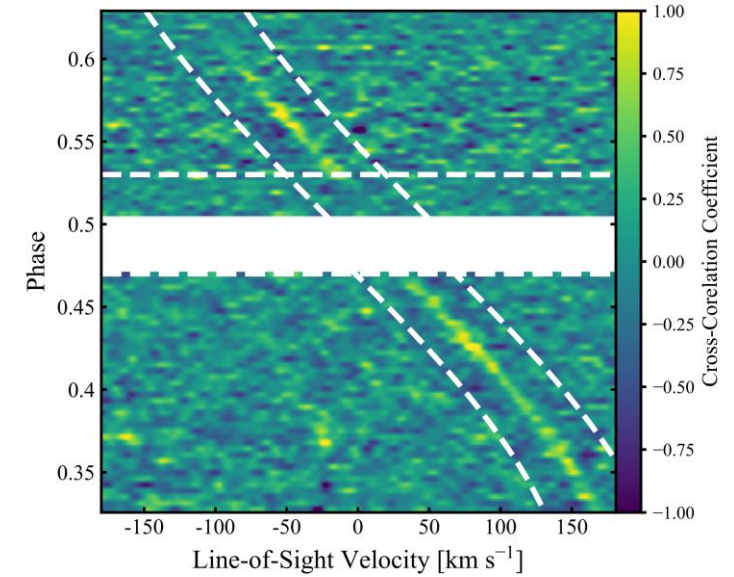


High Resolution Spectroscopy

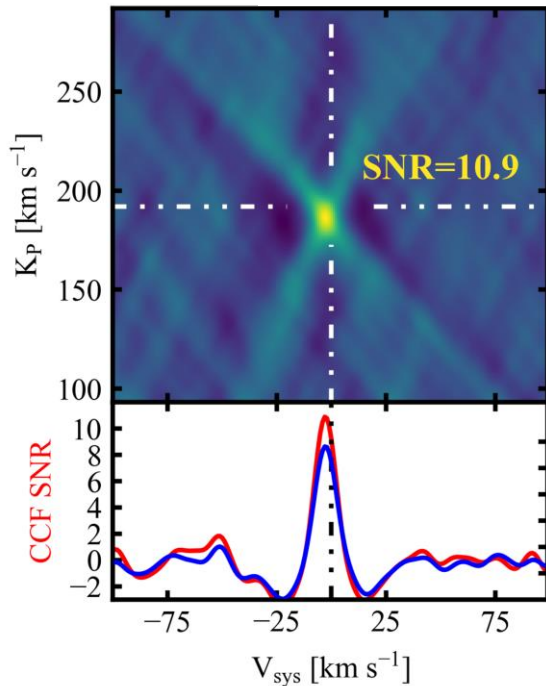
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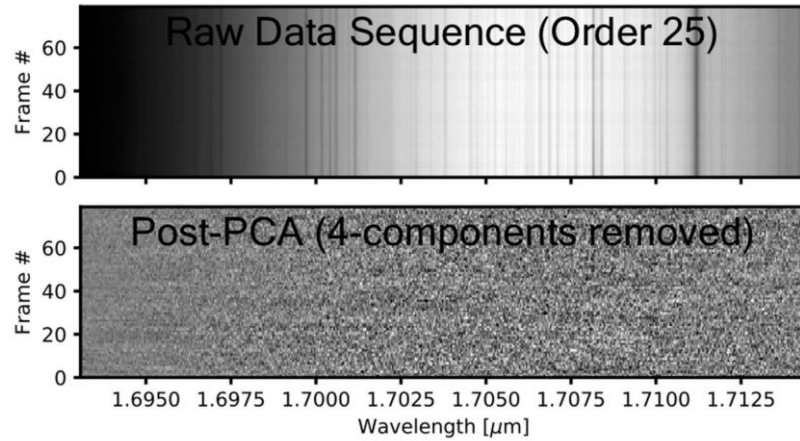


3) Sum the planet signal along the planet's **velocity in time**

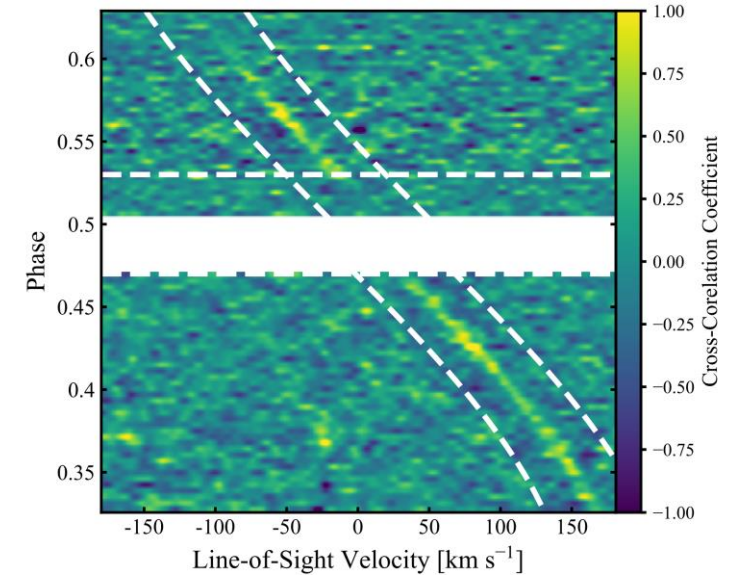


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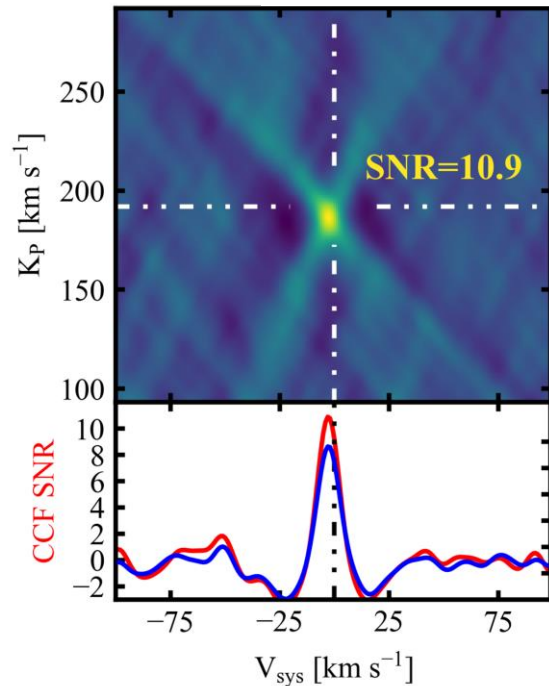
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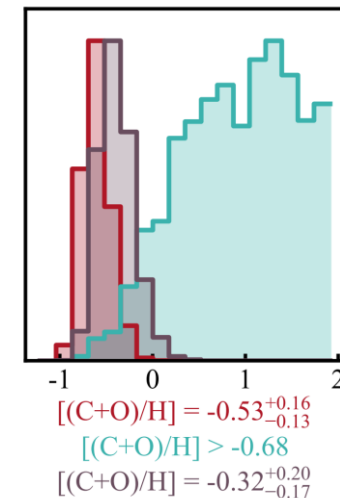
2) **Cross-correlate** a spectral template at each phase



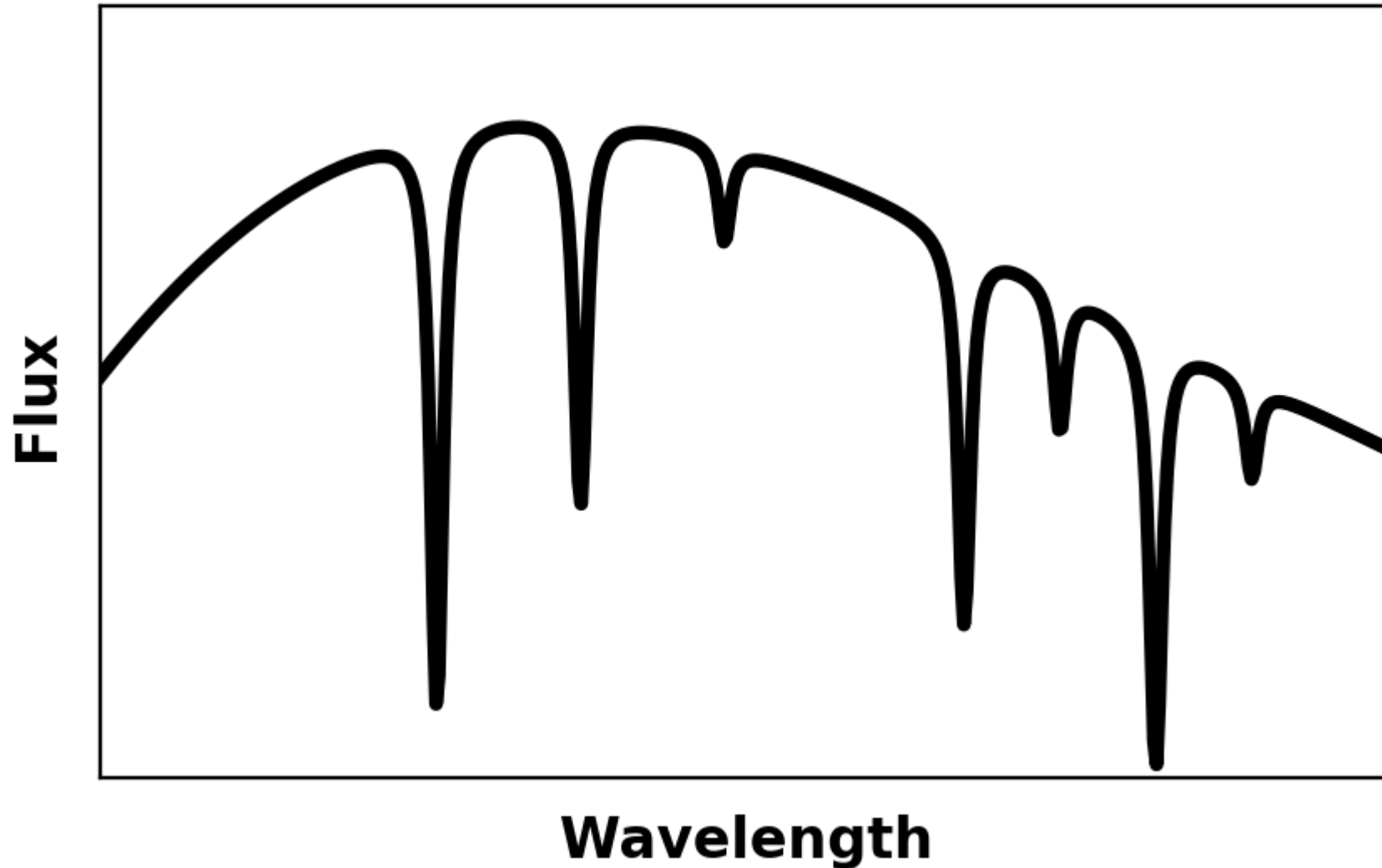
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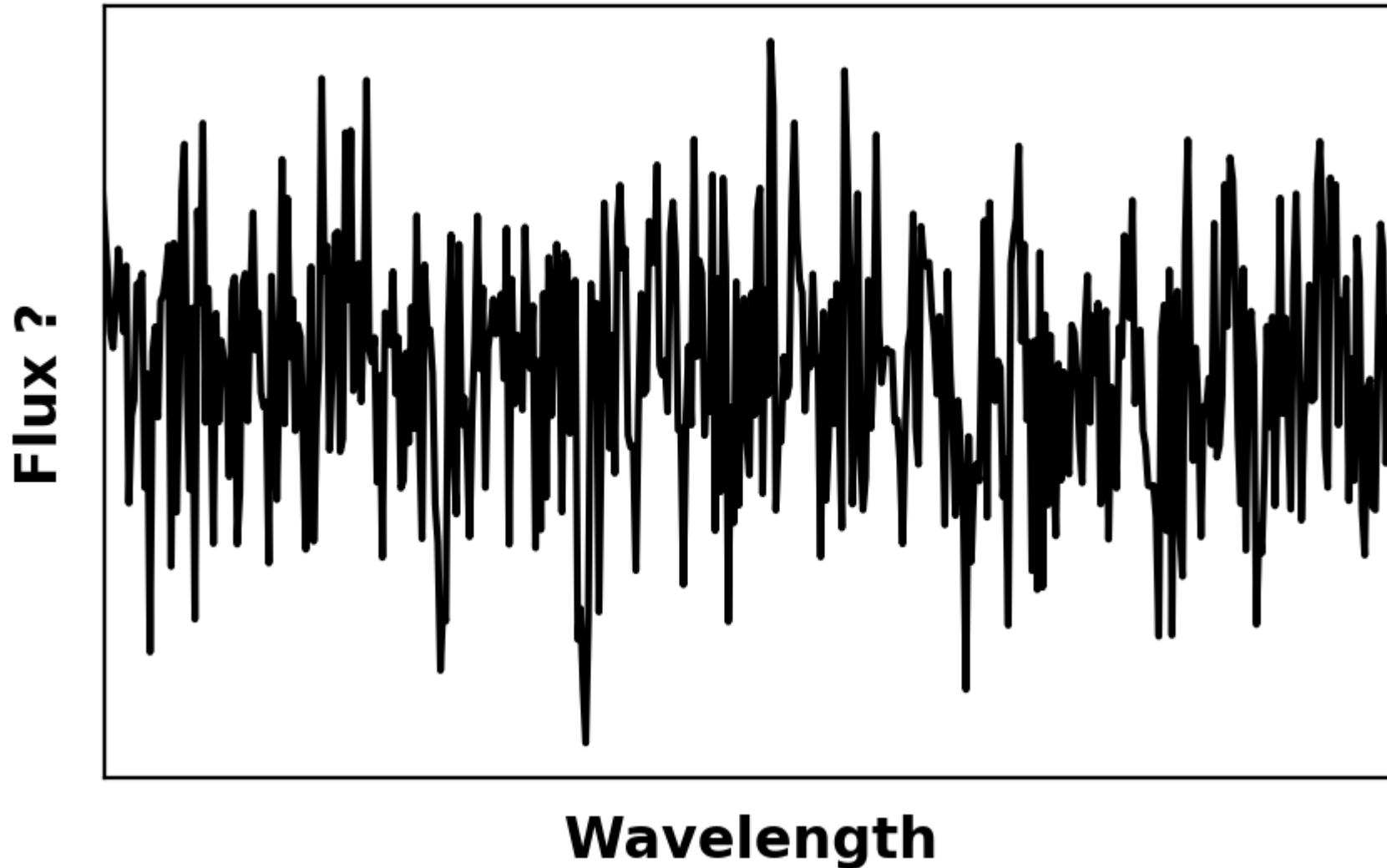
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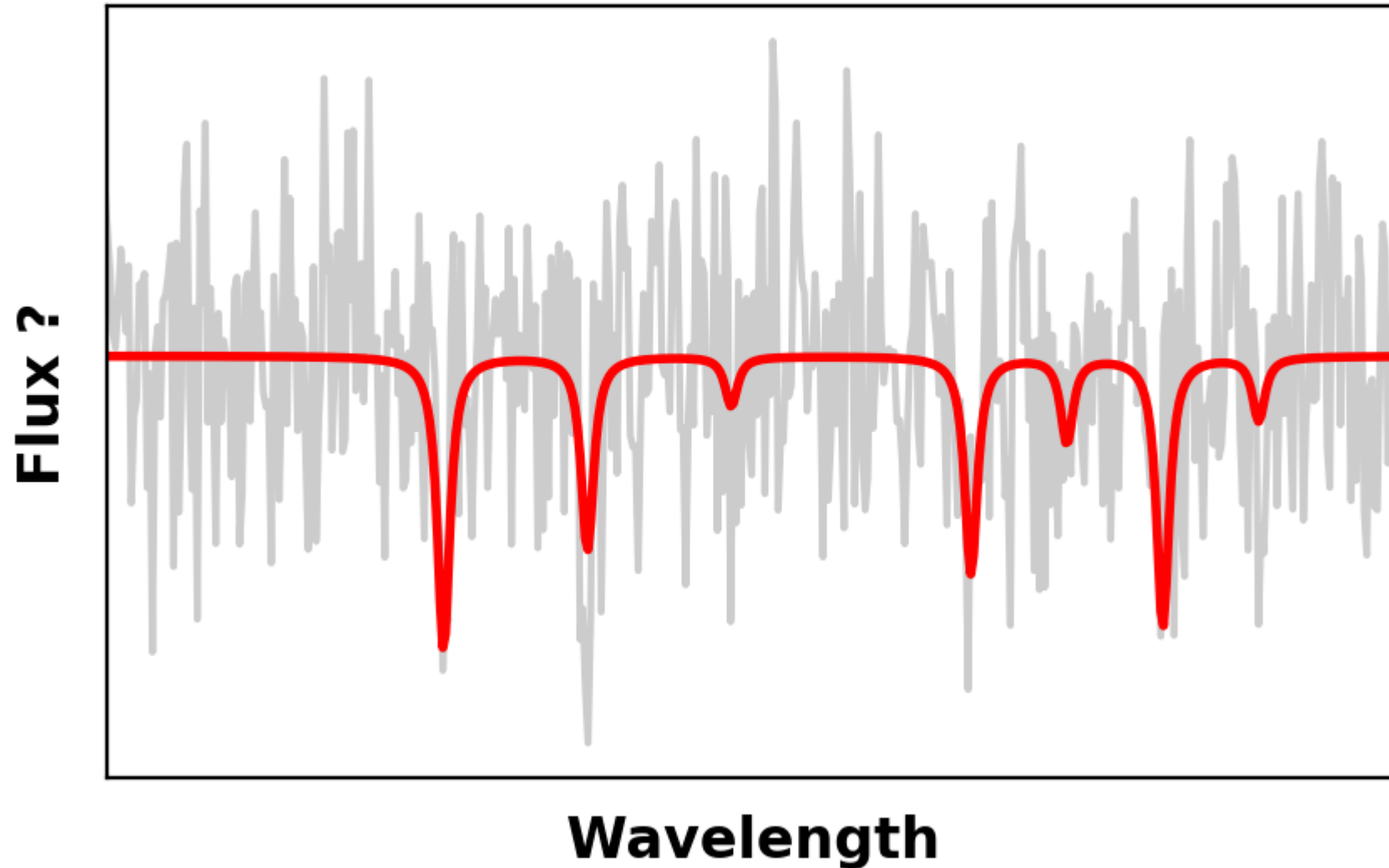
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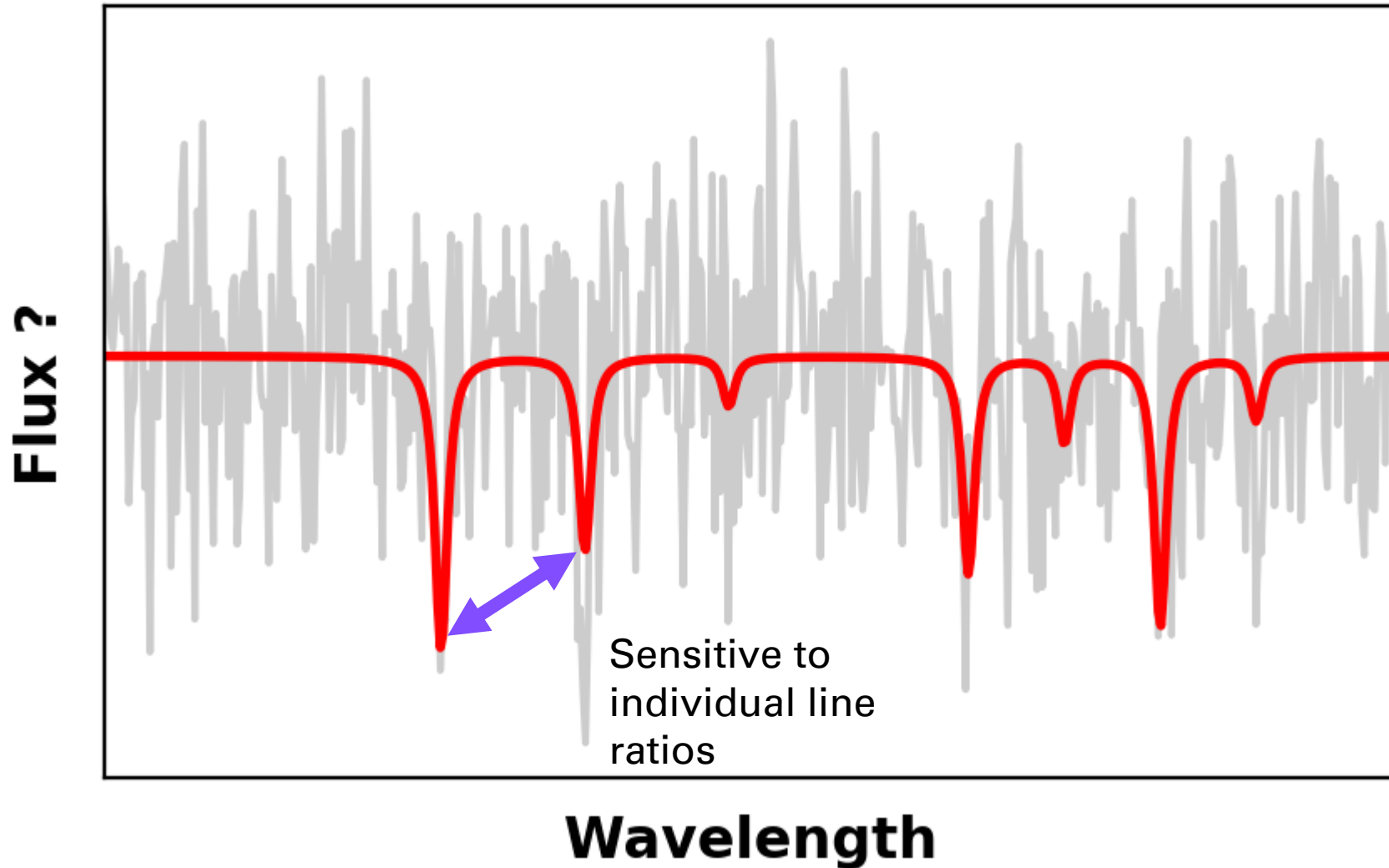
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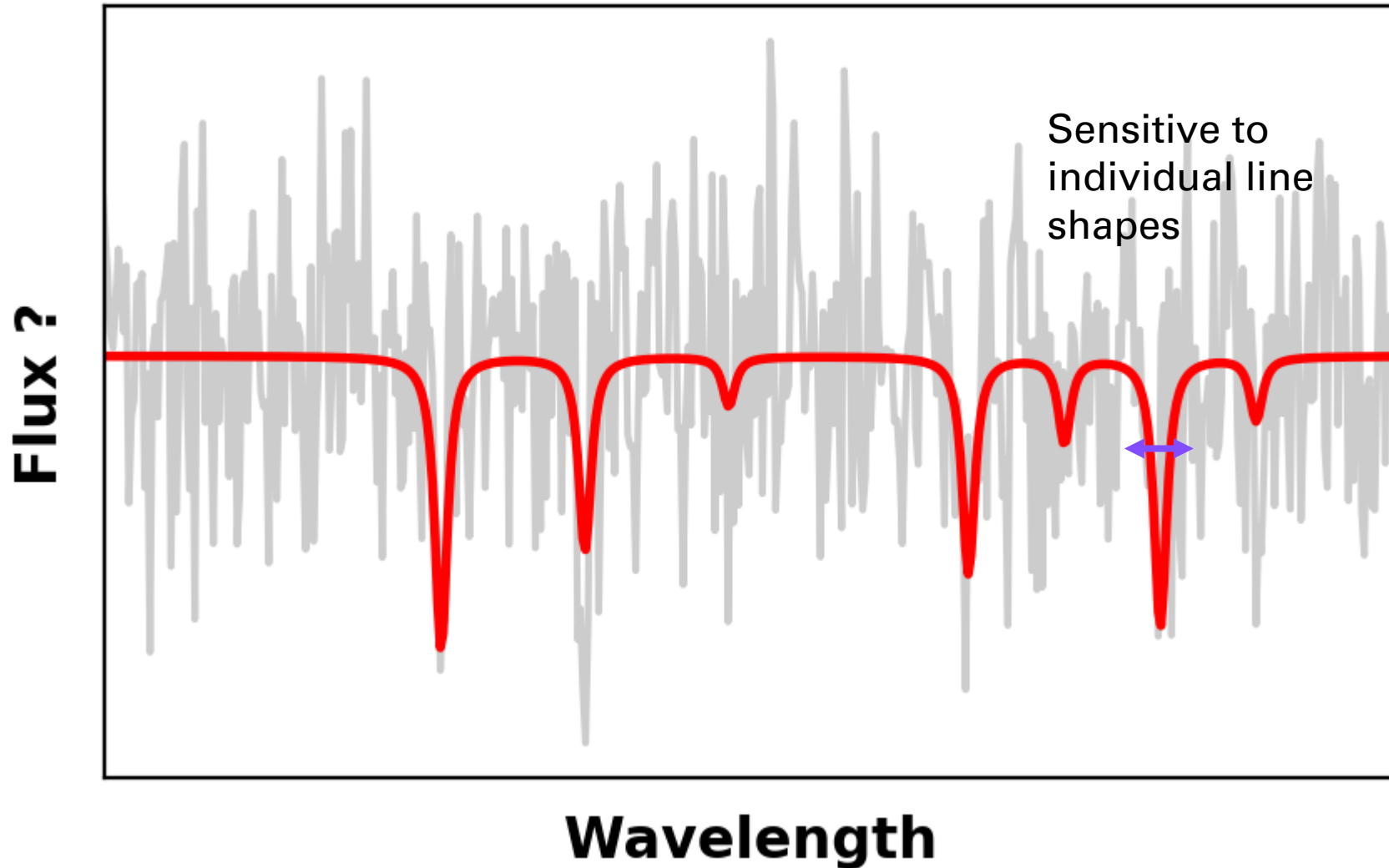
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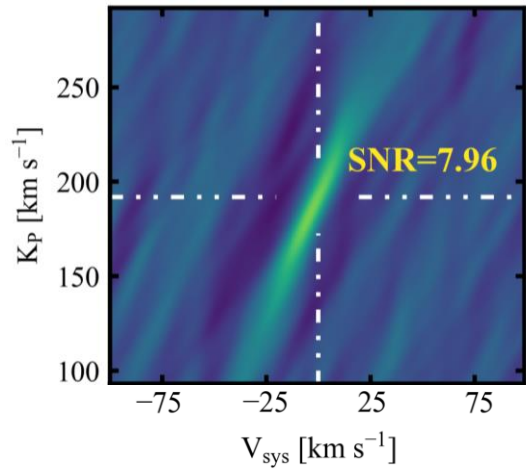
A Choice: Ground- or Space-based spectroscopy?

- Space:
 - No tellurics
 - Low spectral resolution
 - Yes continuum (temperature)
- Ground
 - Tellurics ☹️
 - High spectral resolution
 - No continuum (no temperature?)
- Intuition: space good for P-T profile/climate, ground good for composition?

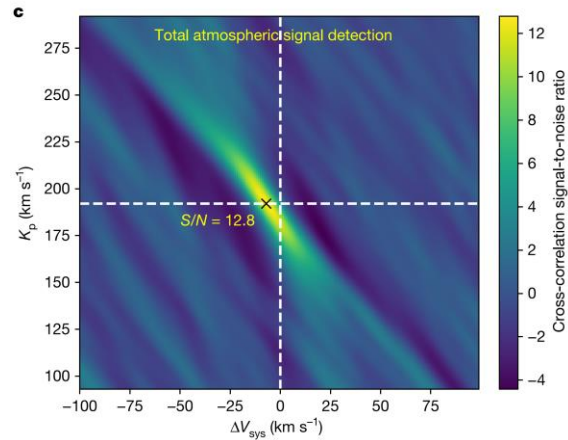
**HIGH- AND LOW-
RESOLUTION
SPECTROSCOPY HAVE
COMPLEMENTARY
INFORMATION – DO THEM
BOTH!**

WASP-77A b

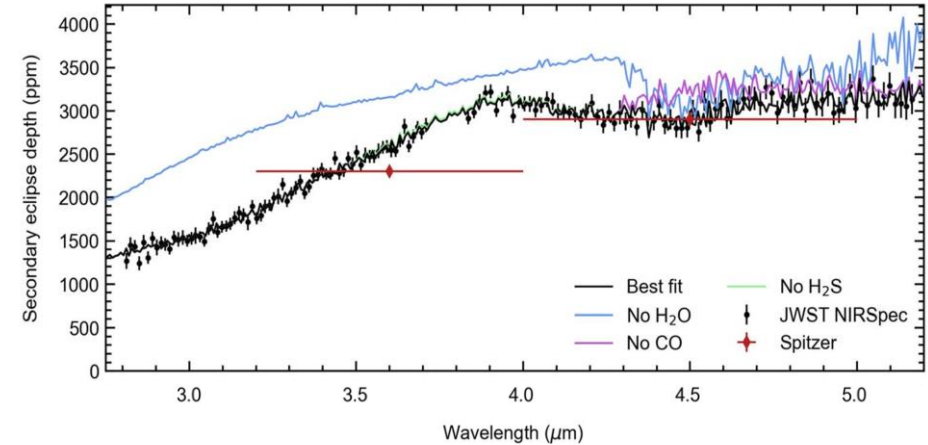
Gemini South/IGRINS (new)



Gemini South/IGRINS;
Line+ 2021



NIRSpec G395H; August+ 2023



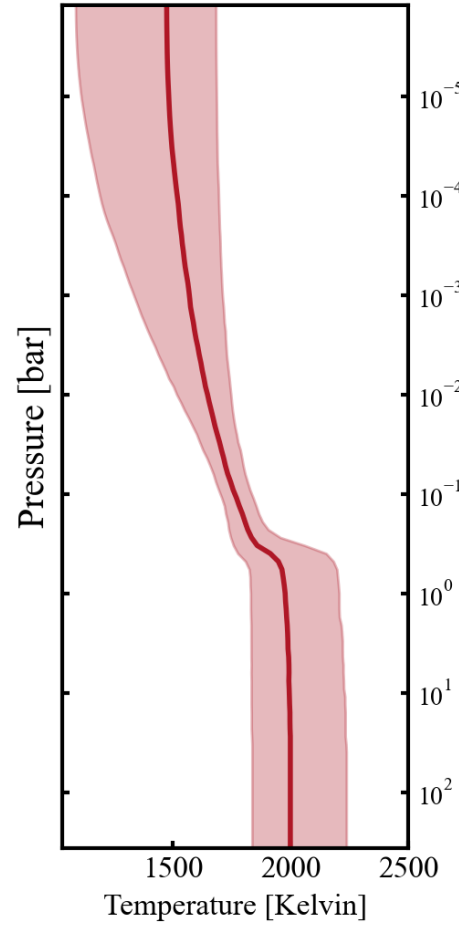
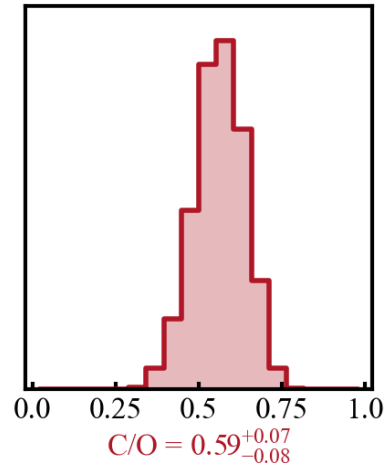
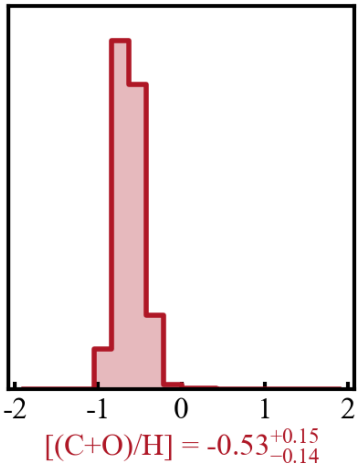
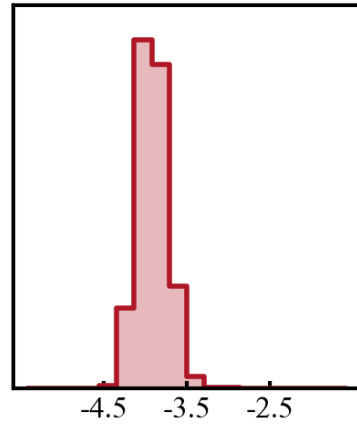
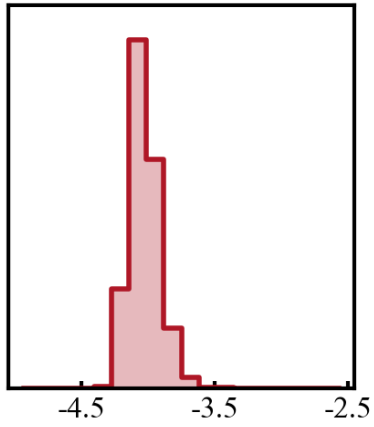
Gemini South – 8.1 m
IGRINS – R = 45K

JWST – 6.5 m
NIRSpec – R=2700, data
binned to R~250

Test Case: WASP-77A b confirms intuition

$$\log_{10}(n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}) = -3.98^{+0.11}_{-0.09}$$

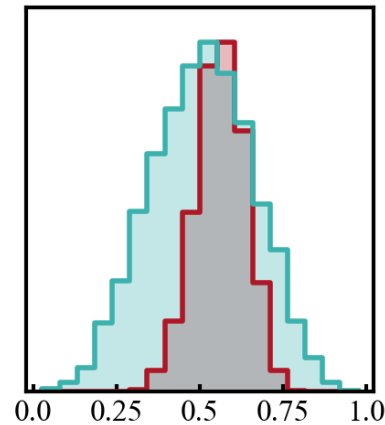
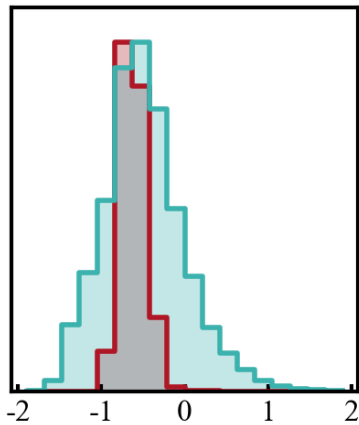
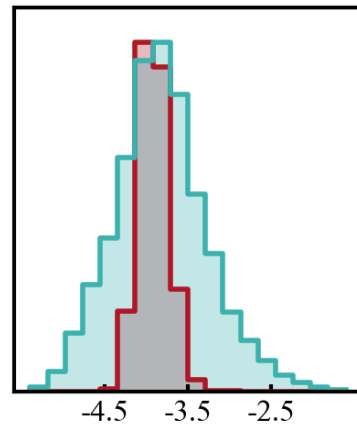
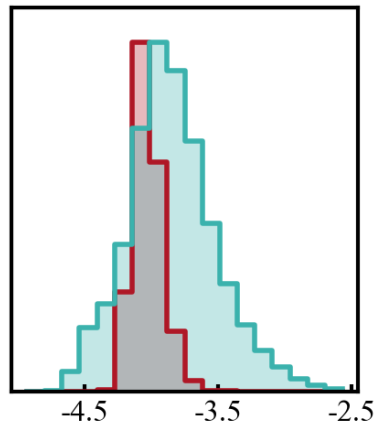
$$\log_{10}(n_{\text{CO}}) = -3.81^{+0.17}_{-0.17}$$



Test Case: WASP-77A b confirms intuition

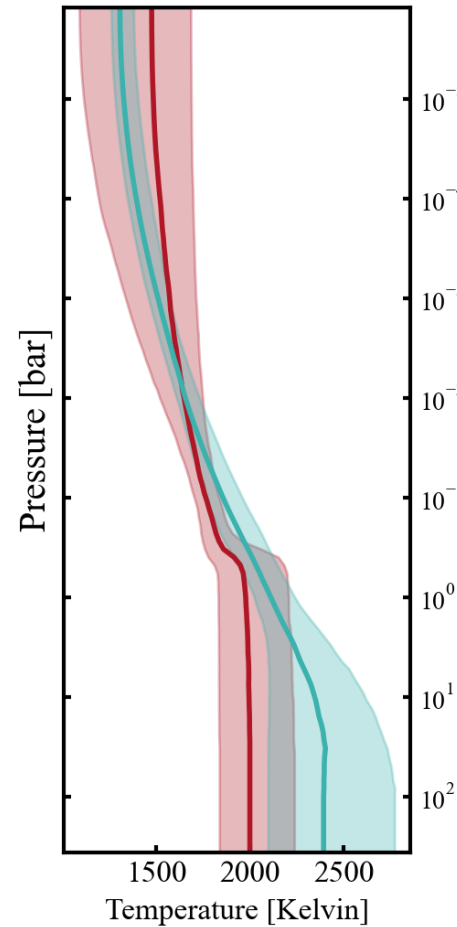
$$\log_{10}(n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}) = -3.98^{+0.11}_{-0.09}$$
$$\log_{10}(n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}) = -3.80^{+0.34}_{-0.28}$$

$$\log_{10}(n_{\text{CO}}) = -3.81^{+0.17}_{-0.17}$$
$$\log_{10}(n_{\text{CO}}) = -3.73^{+0.55}_{-0.52}$$



$$[\text{C+O}/\text{H}] = -0.53^{+0.15}_{-0.14}$$
$$[\text{C+O}/\text{H}] = -0.42^{+0.49}_{-0.42}$$

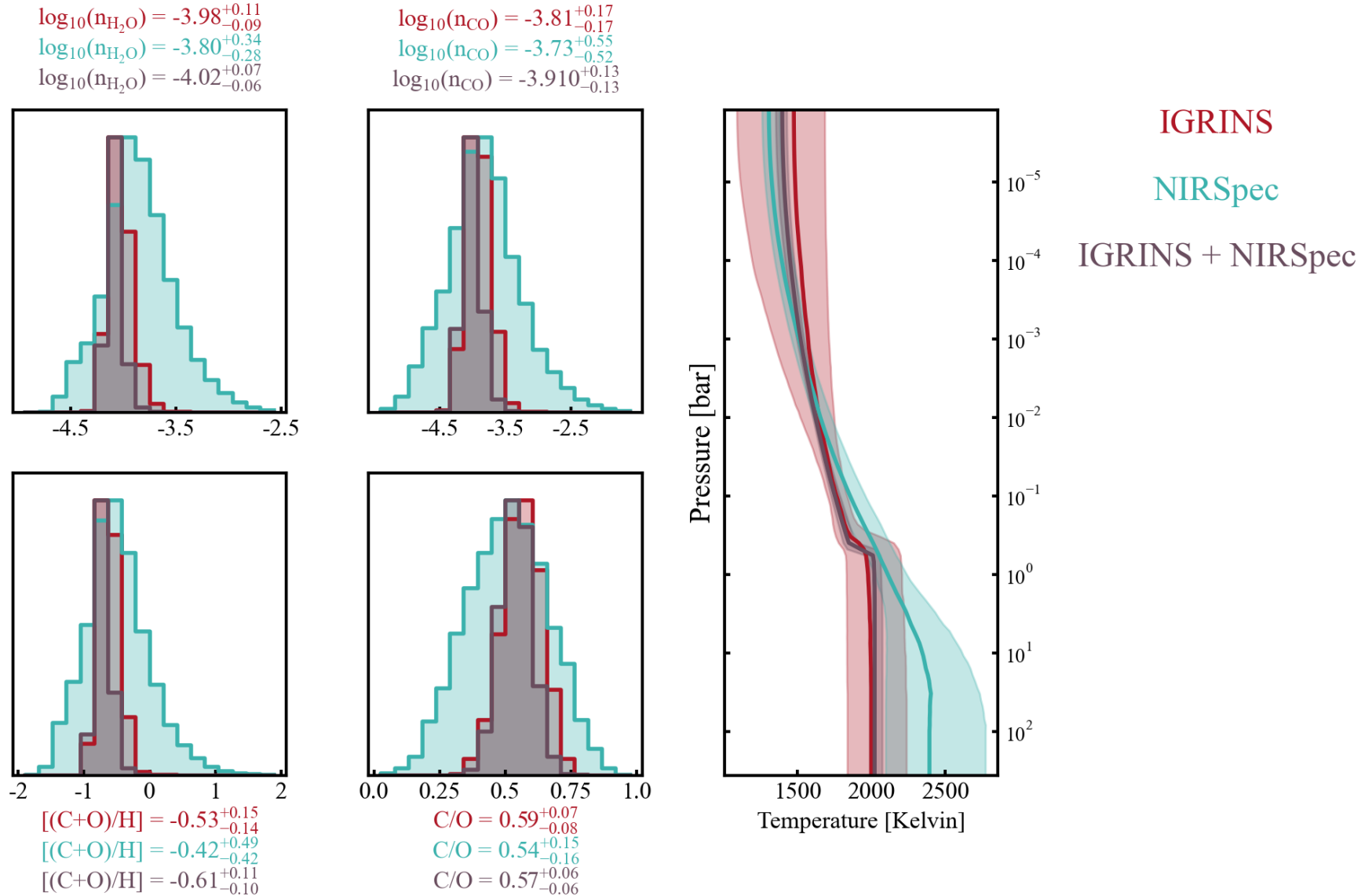
$$\text{C/O} = 0.59^{+0.07}_{-0.08}$$
$$\text{C/O} = 0.54^{+0.15}_{-0.16}$$



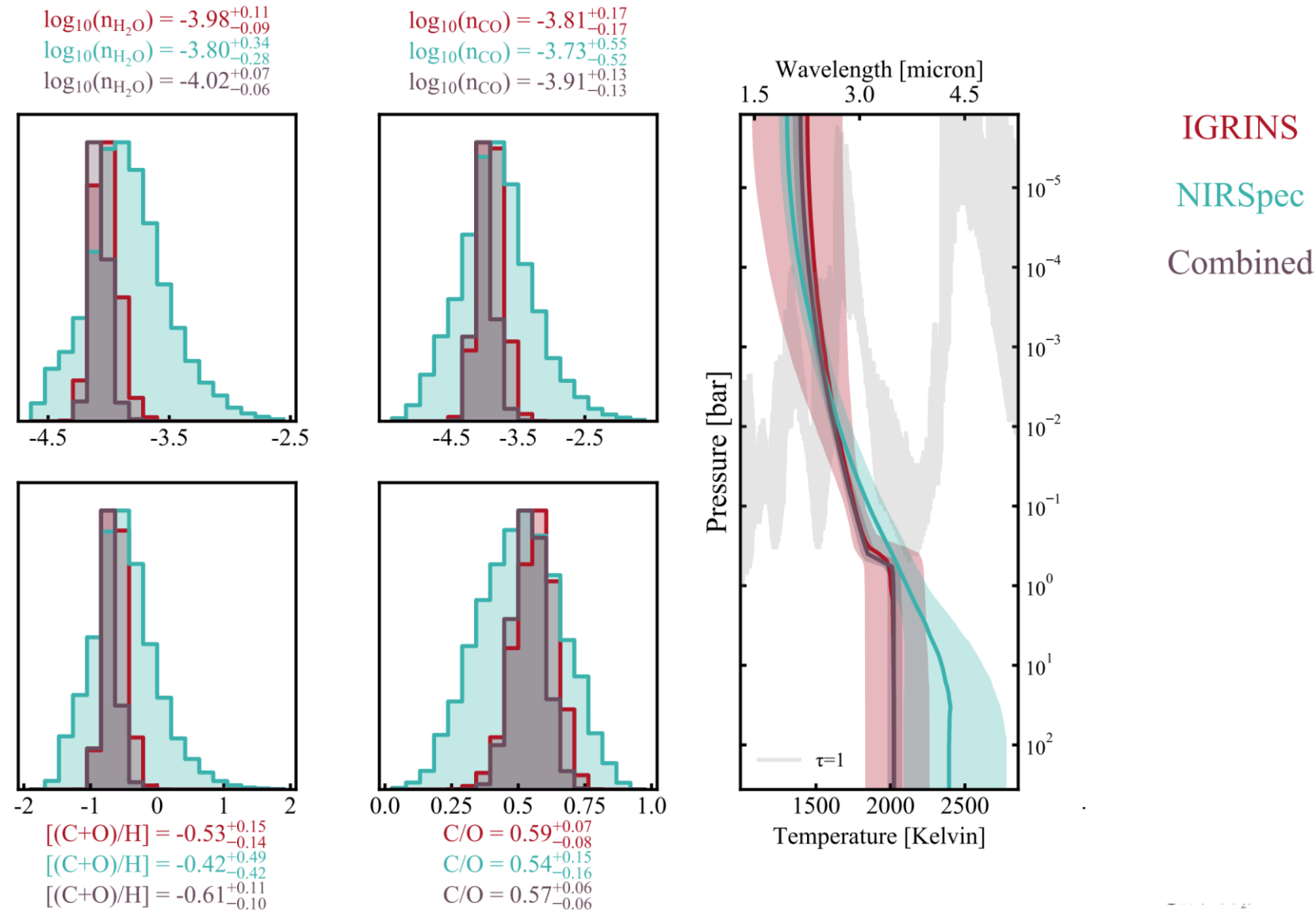
IGRINS

NIRSpec

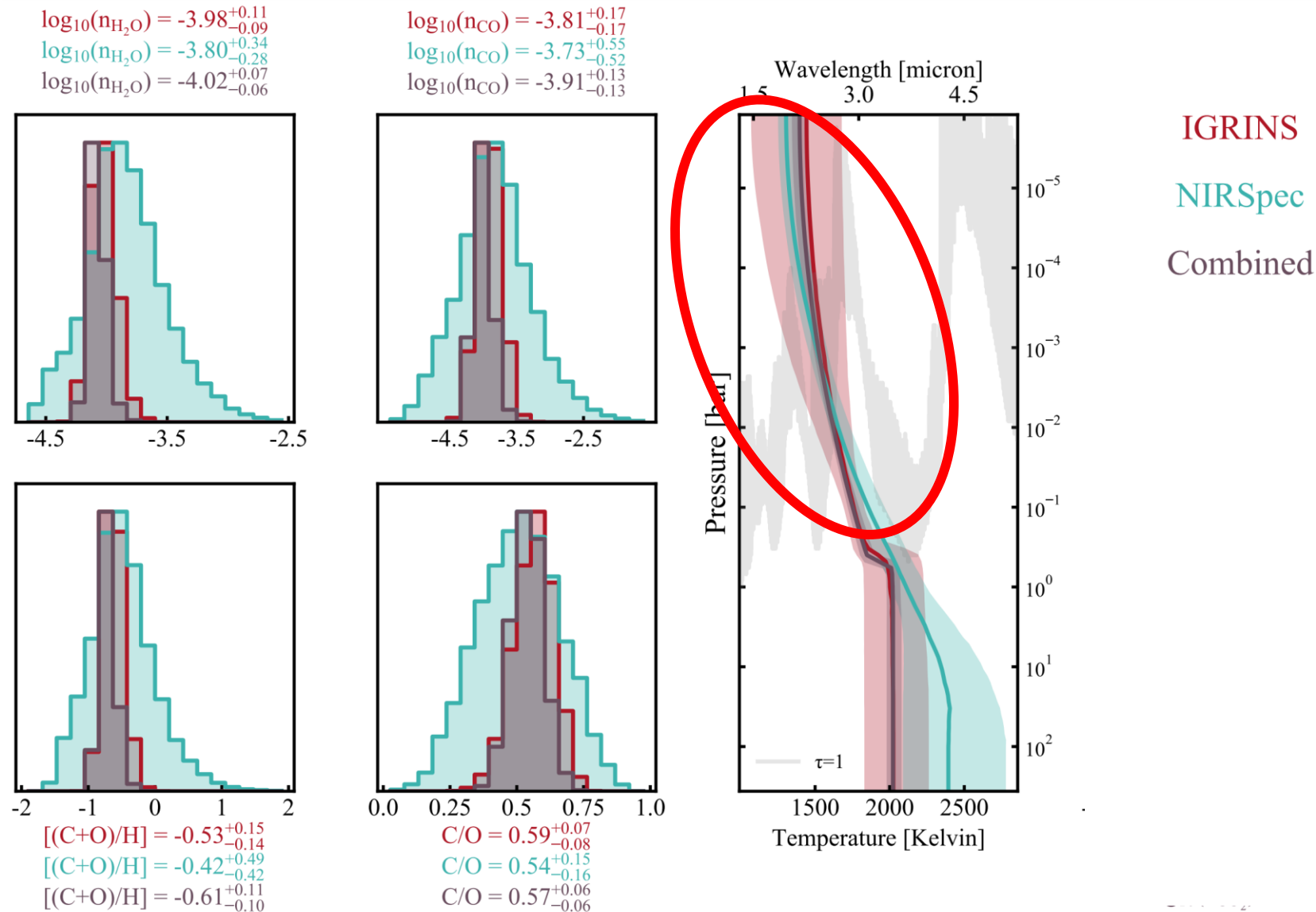
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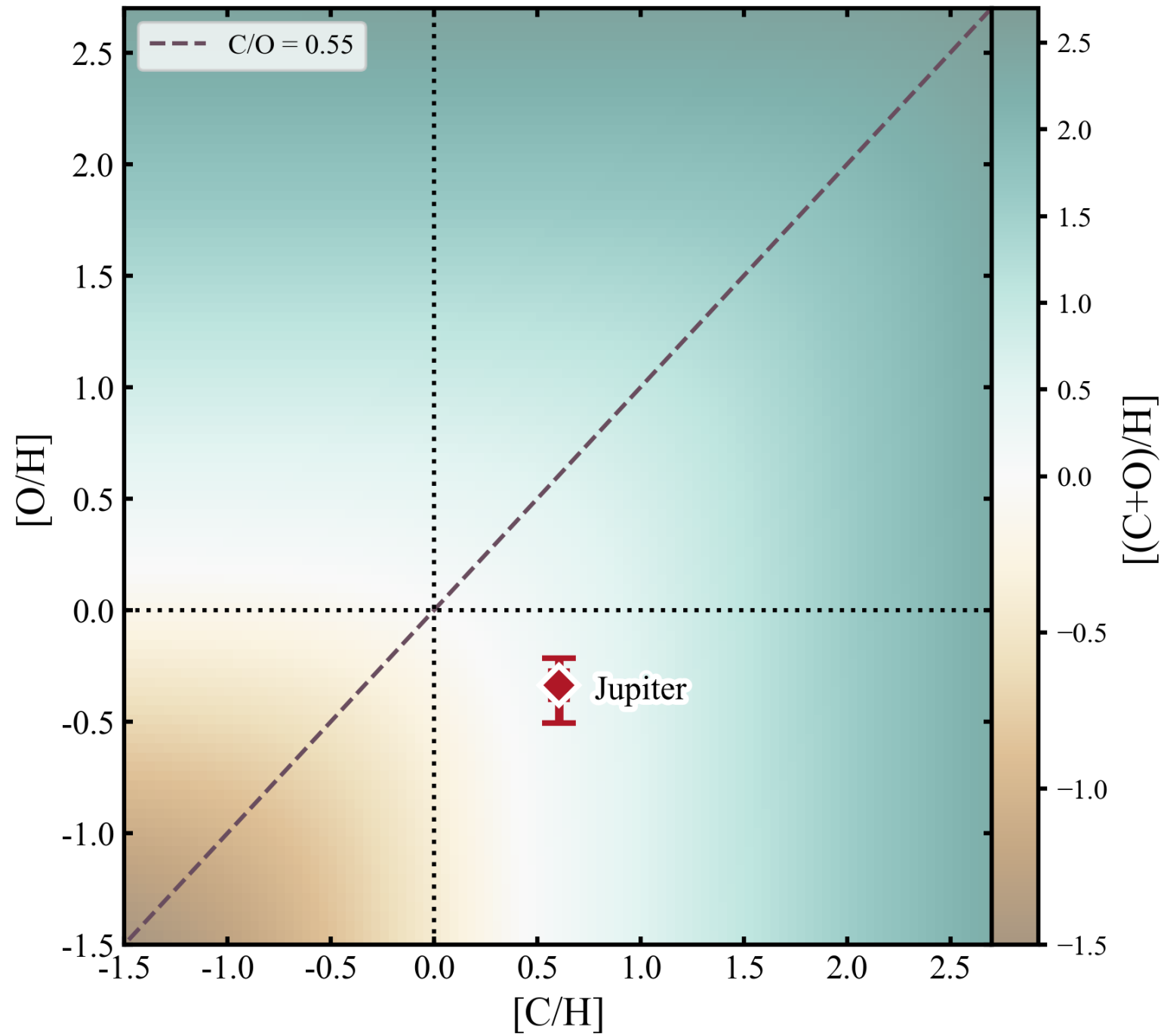


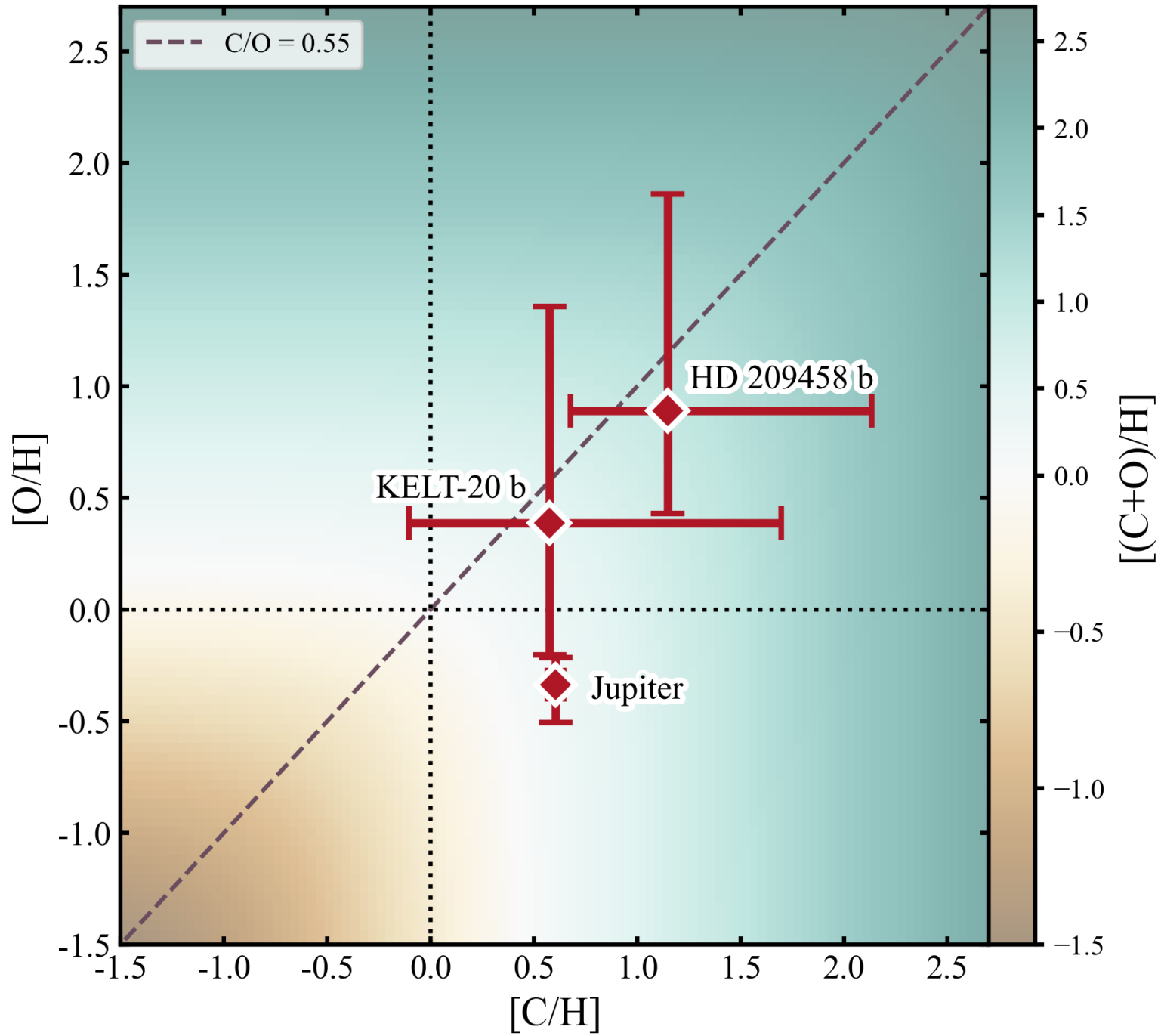
Reduced uncertainty in P-T profile reduces uncertainty in gas abundances

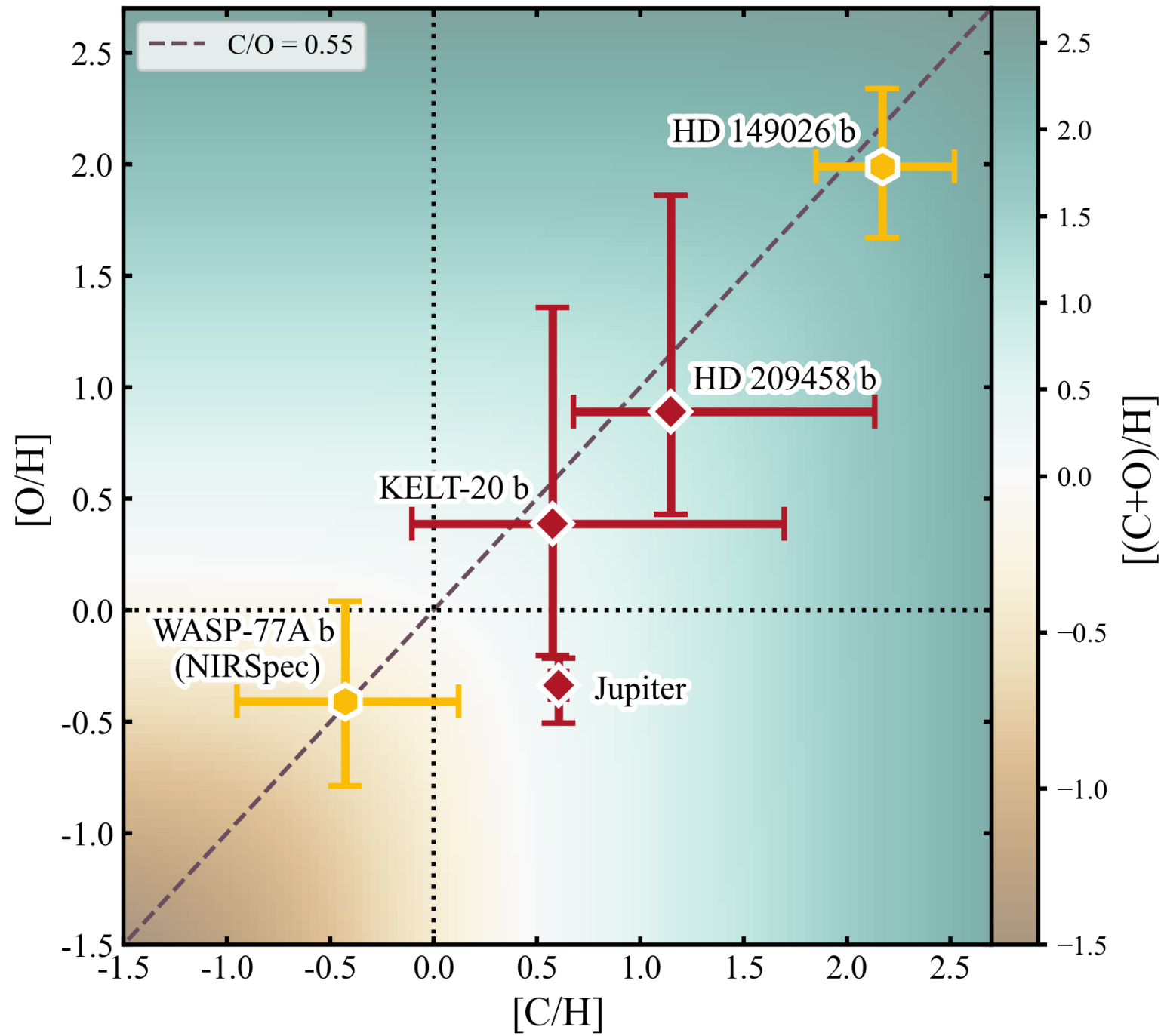


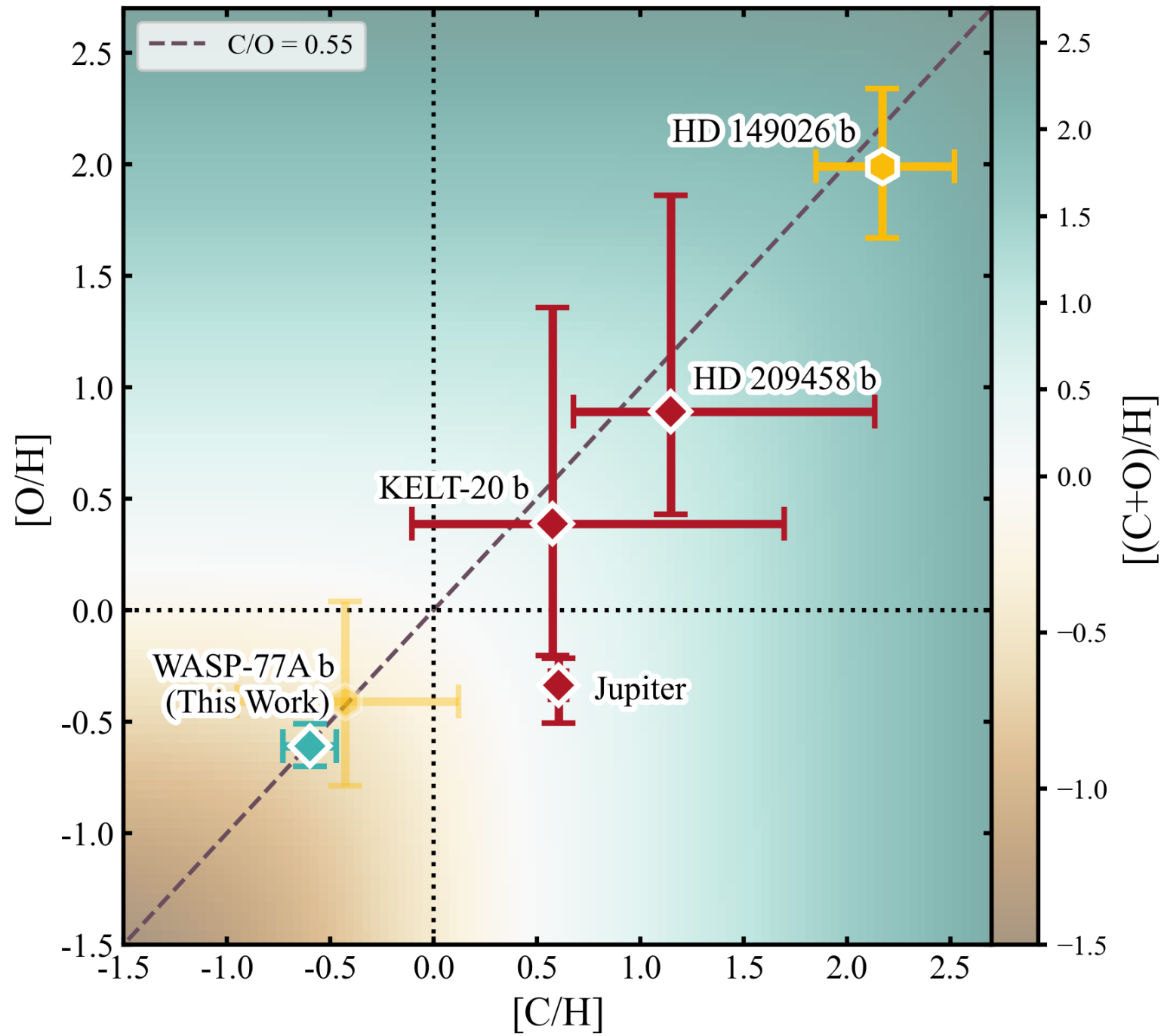
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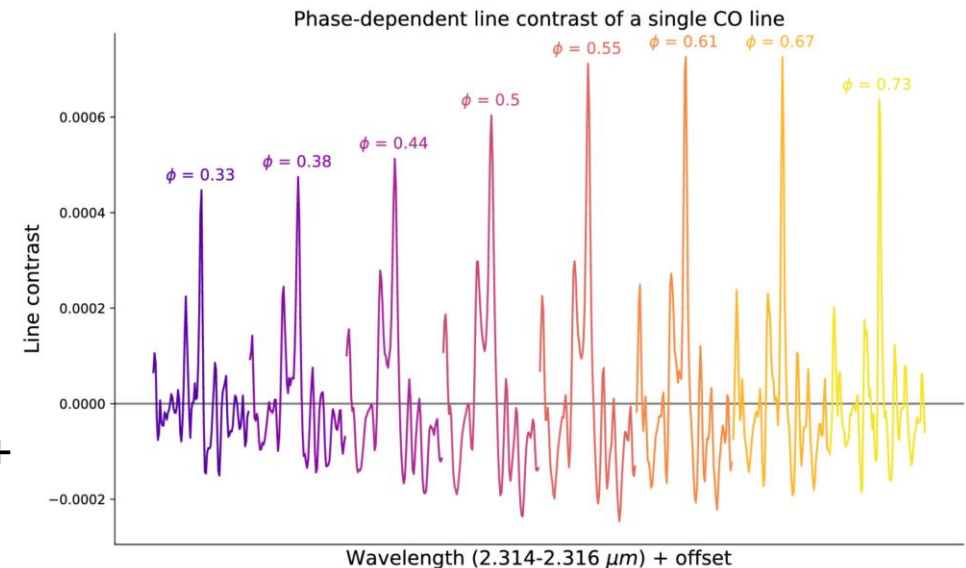
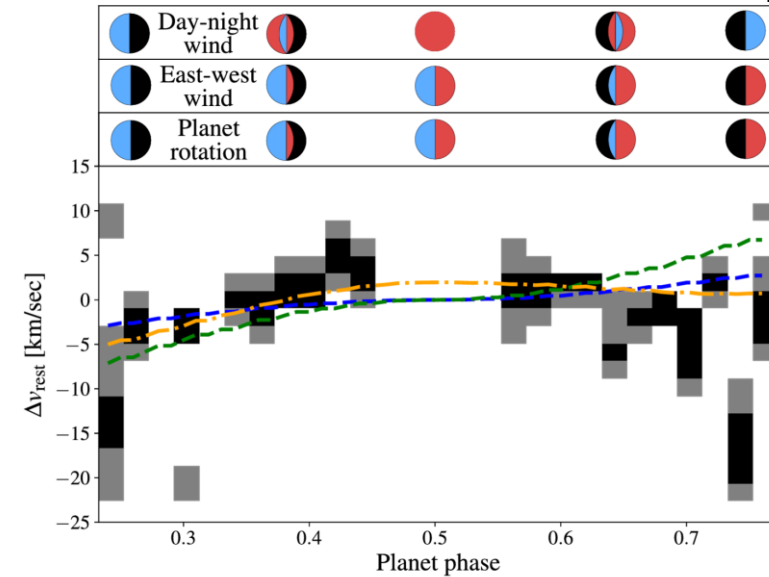




The Future: Measuring Climate from the ground

- Low resolution data is used to measure global climate/temperature maps through e.g., phase curves and eclipse mapping

Pino+ 2022

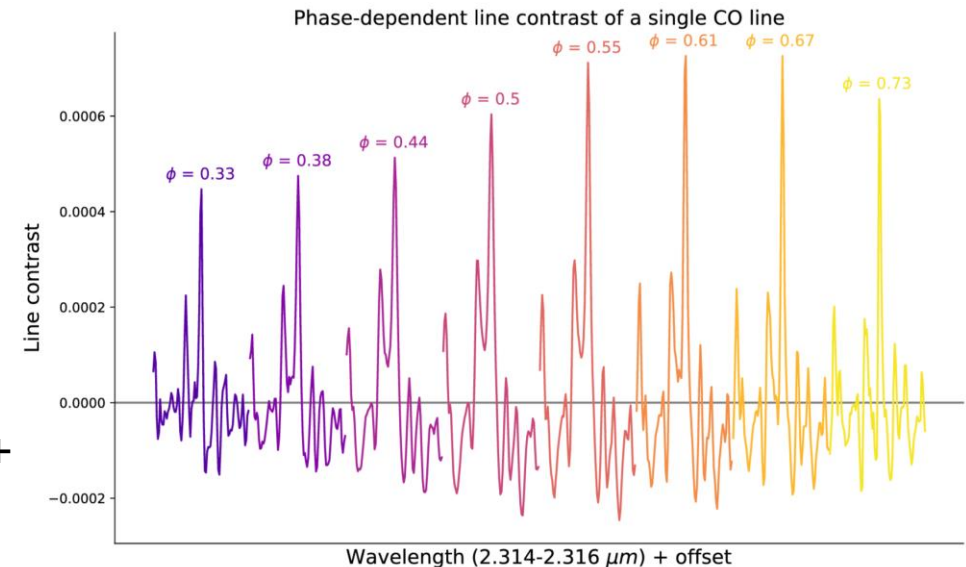
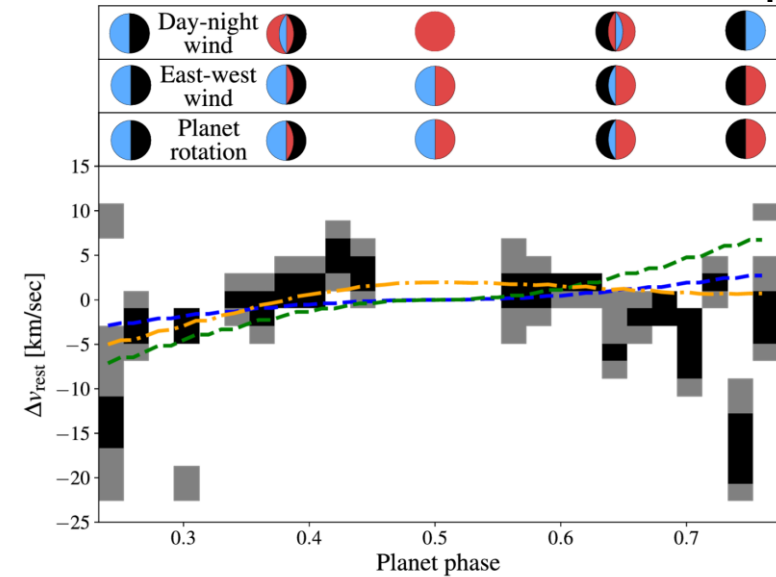


van Sluijs+
2023

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- High resolution data are sensitive to winds/jets

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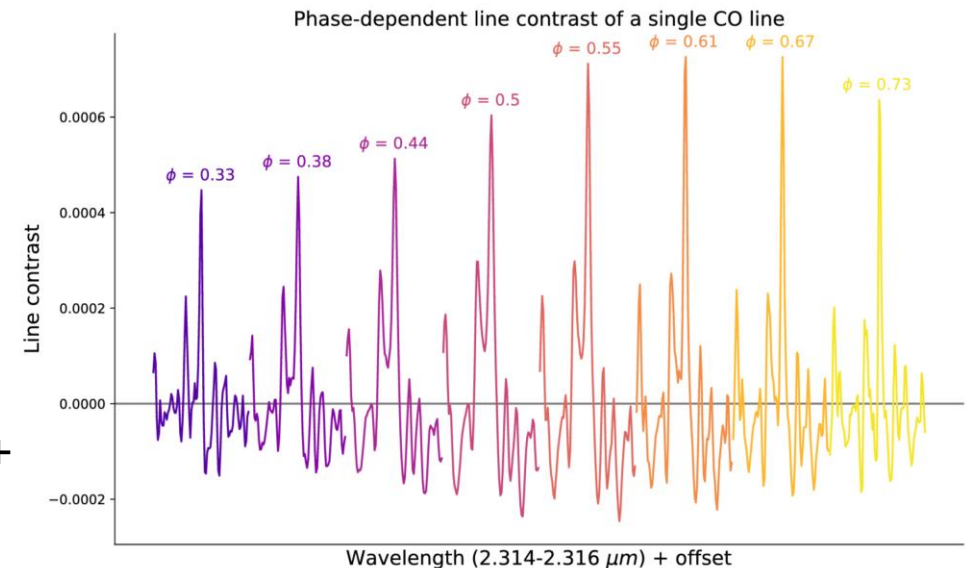
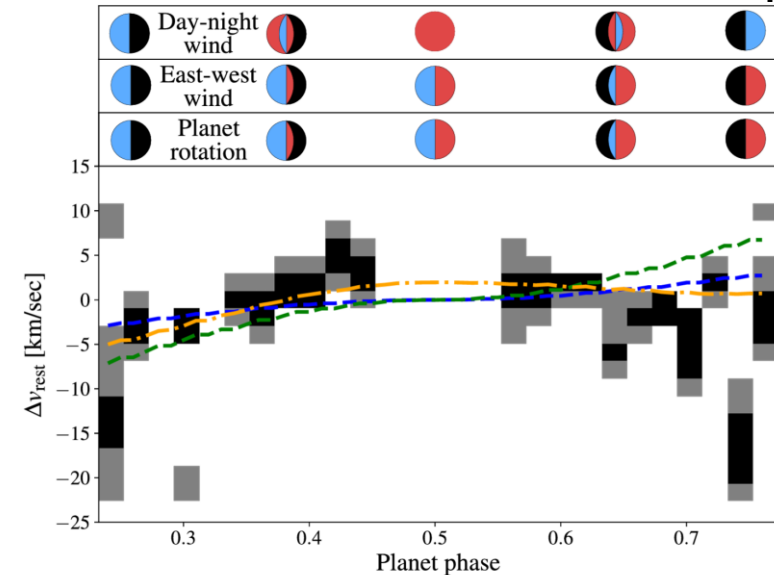
van Sluijs+
2023

The Future: Measuring Climate from the ground

- Low resolution data is used to measure global climate/temperature maps through e.g., phase curves and eclipse mapping
- High resolution data are sensitive to winds/jets
- Jets and thermal structure are linked – measuring one will help constrain the other

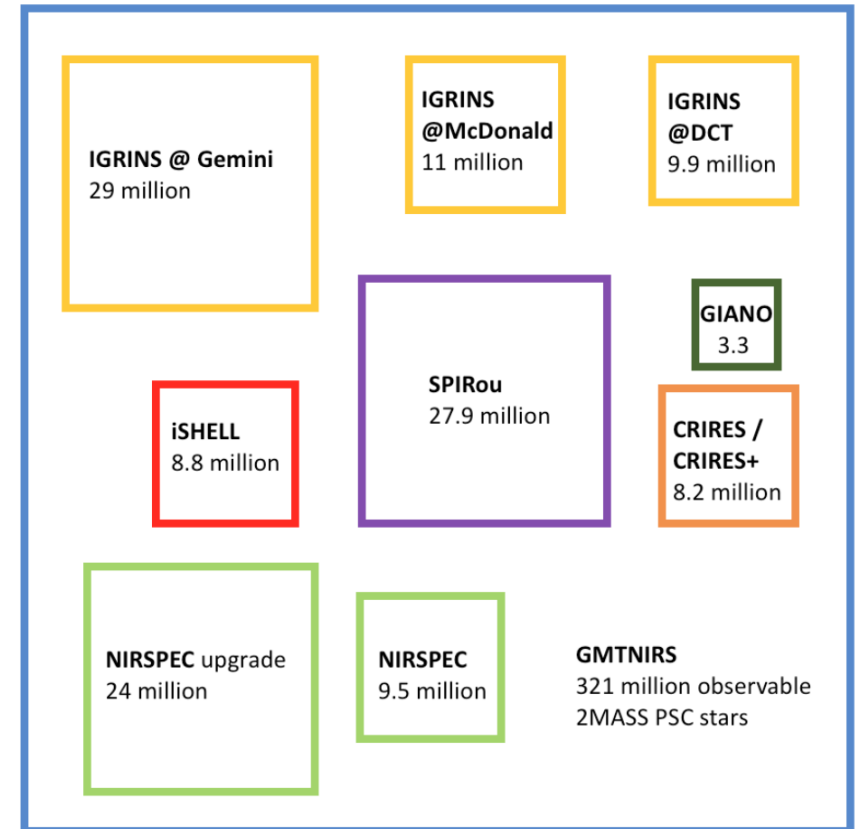
van Sluijs+
2023

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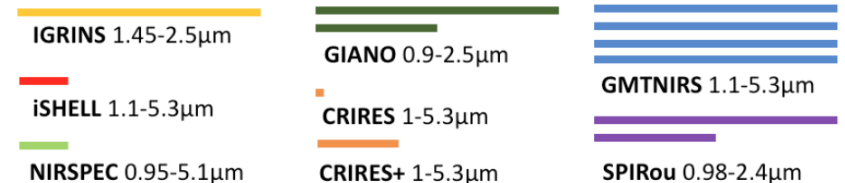


The Future: accessing cooler planets with ELTs

- Ground-based telescopes are doing great for HJs and UHJs, but for cooler planets JWST will have an advantage
- ELTs will have ~10X IGRINS CCF SNR capabilities

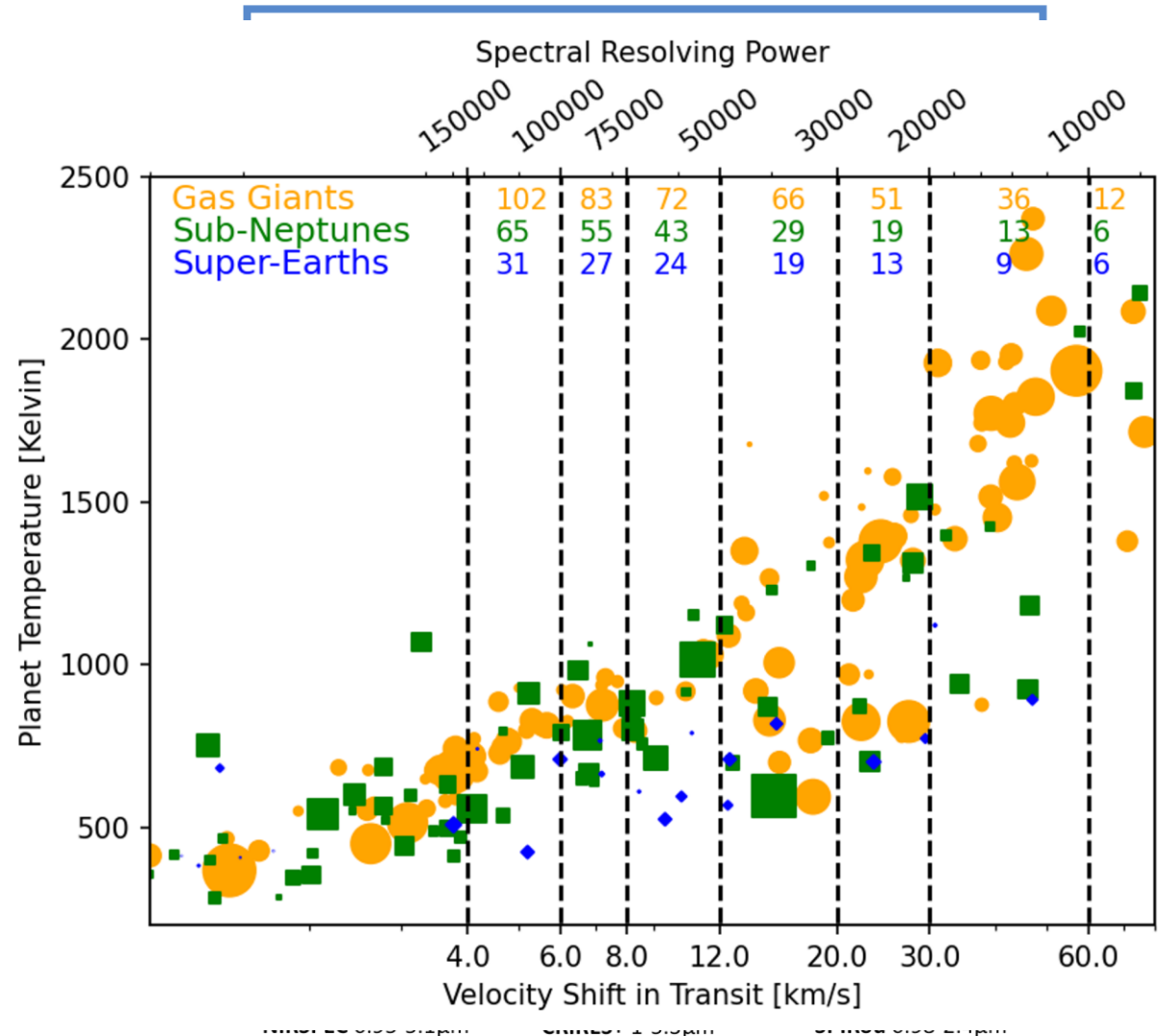


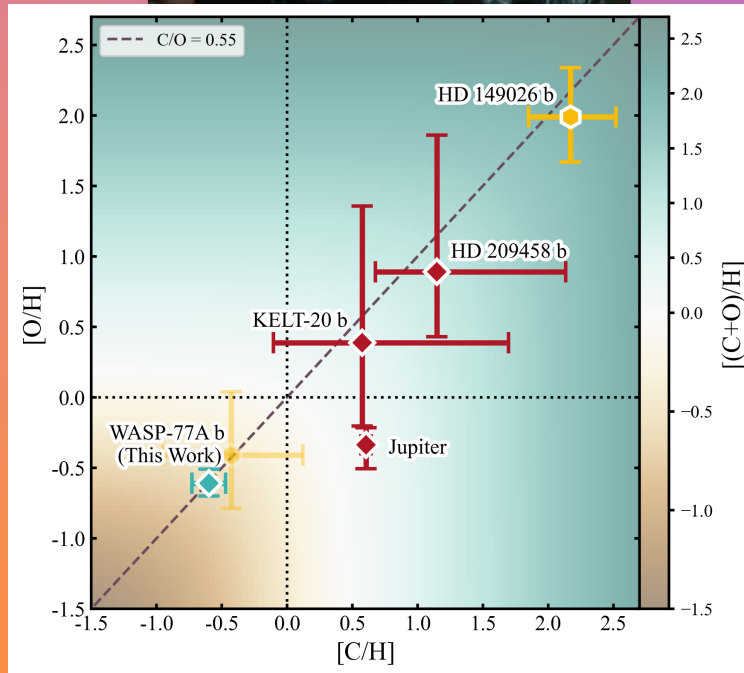
Single Exposure Spectral Grasp



The Future: accessing cooler planets with ELTs

- Ground-based telescopes are doing great for HJs and UHJs, but for cooler planets JWST will have an advantage
- ELTs will have ~10X IGRINS CCF SNR capabilities
- This will allow it to access cooler planets that are slower and fainter
- Once online ELTs will *probably* drive composition constraints like IGRINS is currently





^Let's fill this out!^

SUMMARY

- Ground- and space-based data hold complementary information
- Each can alleviate the shortcomings of the other while combining their strengths
- Currently ground-based data is driving composition constraints for transiting hot giant planets (N=2 ;)
- Once online, ELTs will do the same for cooler planets as well

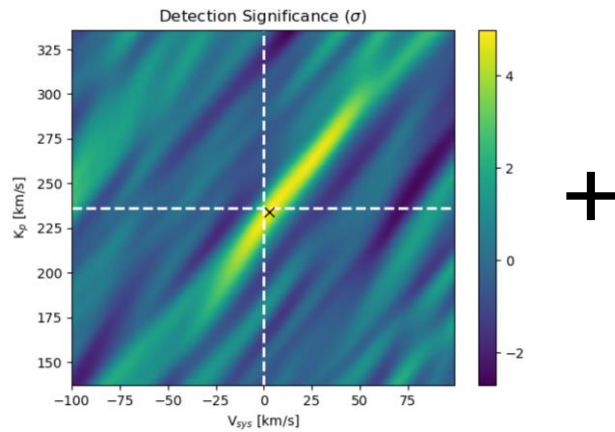
petercbsmith@asu.edu

petercbsmith.github.io

@ExoplanetPete

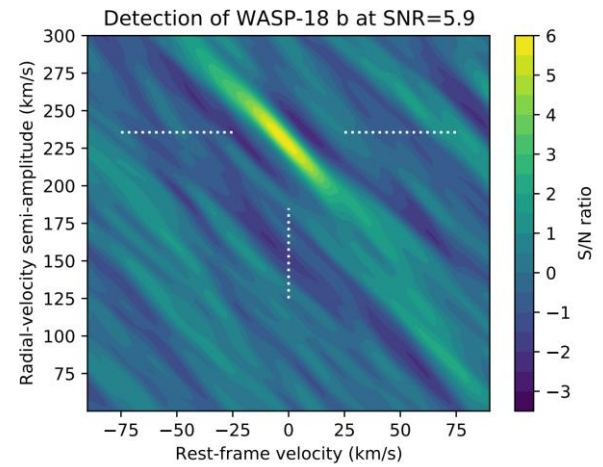
WASP-18 b

Gemini South/IGRINS (new)



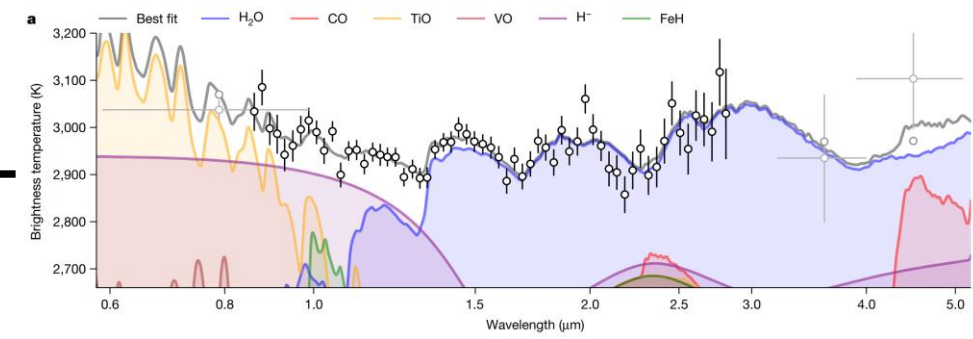
+

Gemini South/IGRINS;
Brogi+ 2023



+

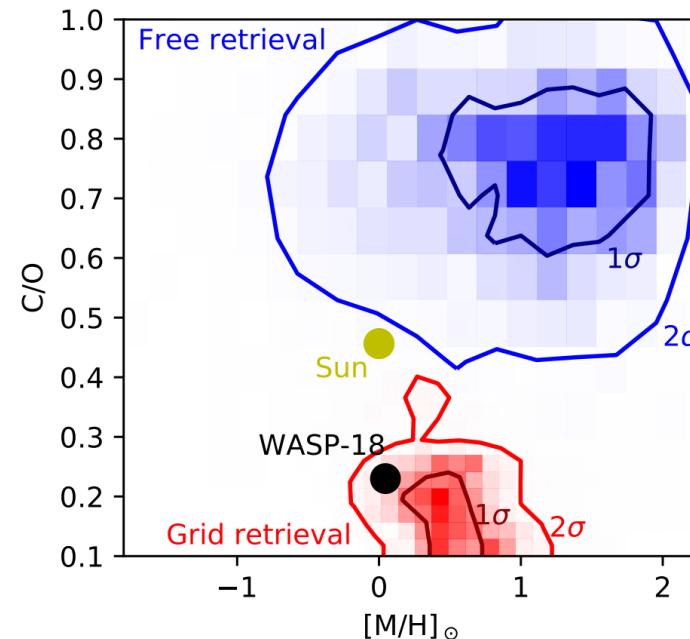
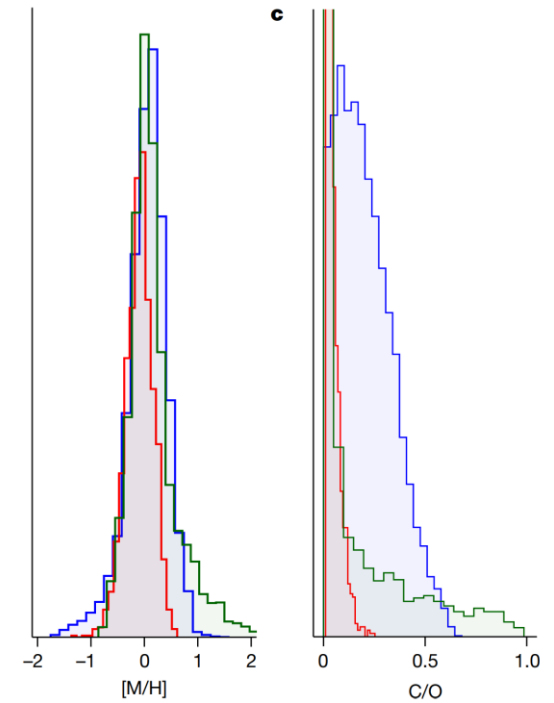
NIRISS SOSS; Coulombe+ 2023



WASP-18 b

- [M/H] measured both with IGRINS and NIRISS SOSS
- Both instruments could only place upper limits on C/O broadly consistent with host star
- UHJ – unique challenges for high or low resolution

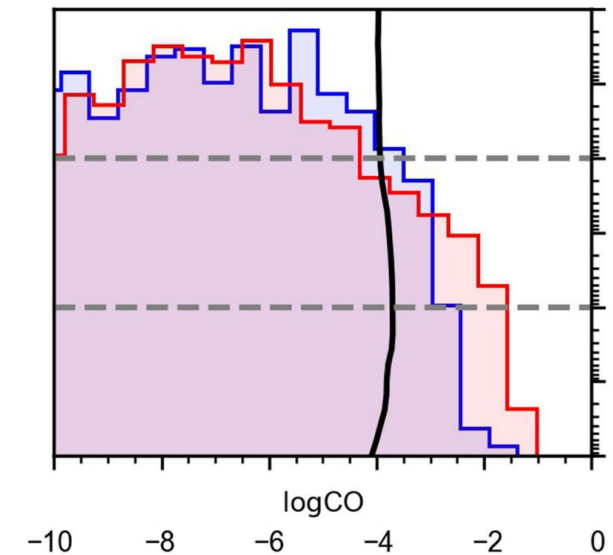
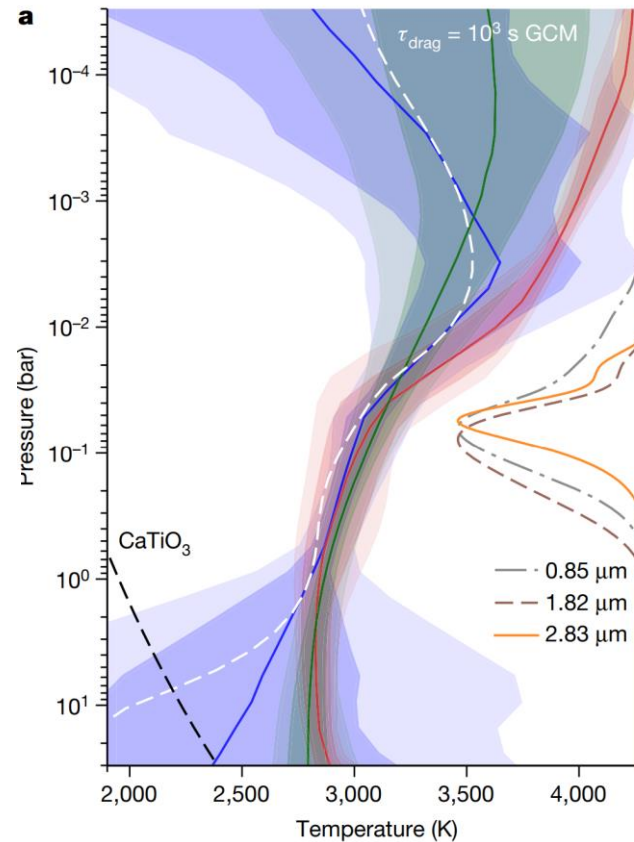
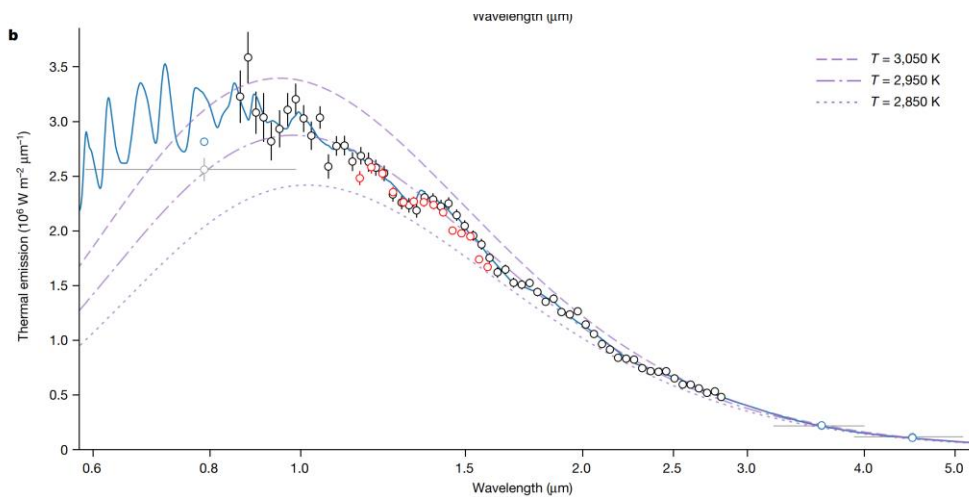
Coulombe+ 2023



Brogi+ 2023

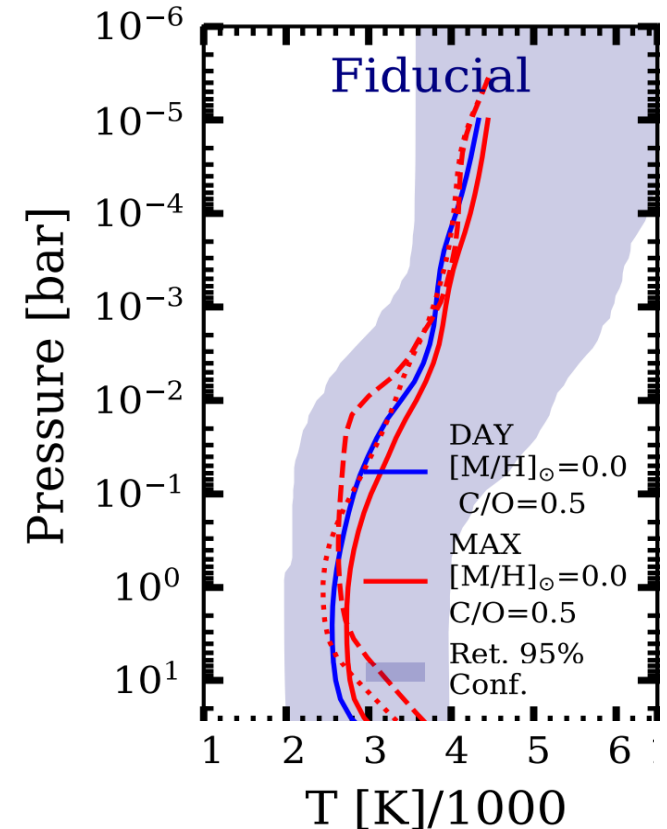
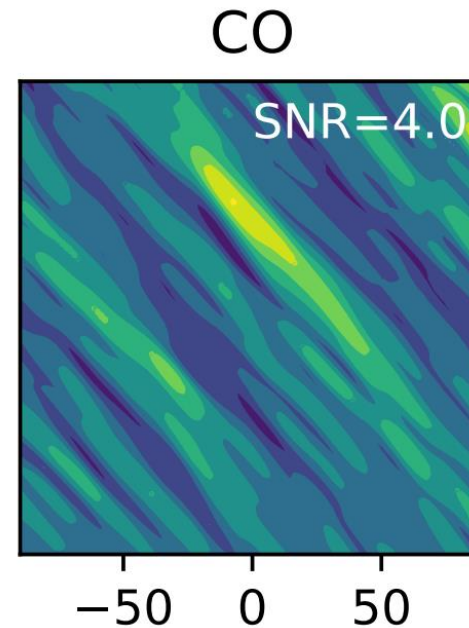
IGRINS and SOS S have complementary strengths and weaknesses

- SOS S has good grasp of W18's temperature...
- ...but probes deep atmosphere where spectral features are weak (e.g., didn't detect CO)



IGRINS and SOSS have complementary strengths and weaknesses

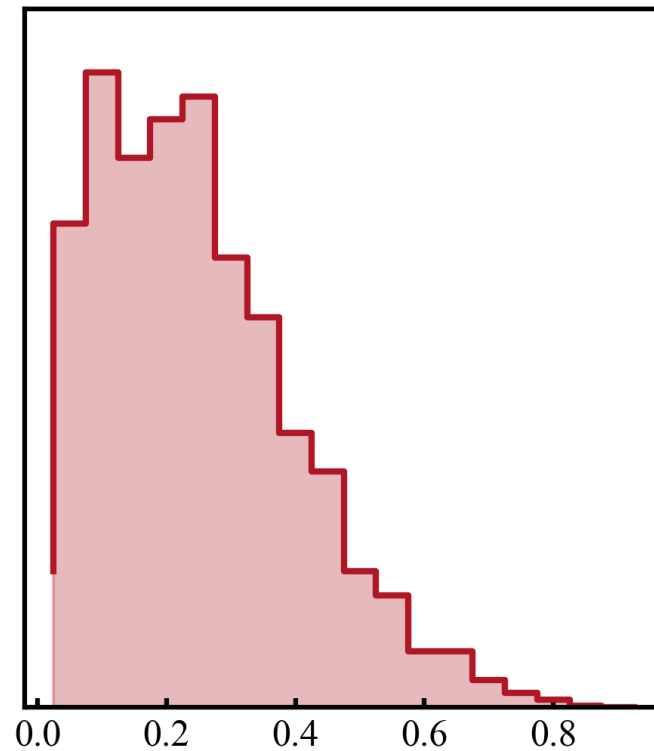
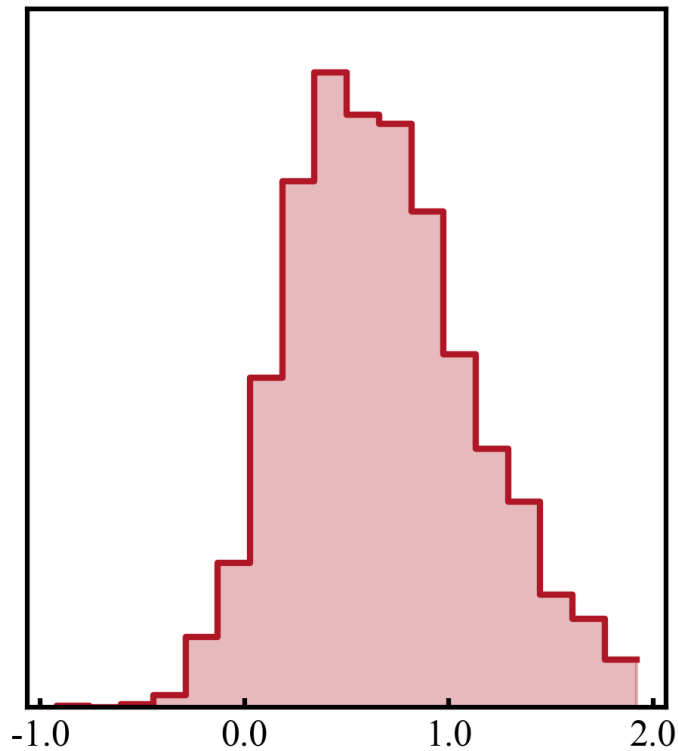
- IGRINS has access to individual line cores at high altitudes...
- ...but struggles to break degeneracies with P-T profile (e.g., poorly constrained dilution factor and heat redistribution)



Gas info from IGRINS + PT info from SOSS = increased inference power

$$[M/H] = 0.71^{+0.5}_{-0.4}$$

$$C/O < 0.77$$



IGRINS

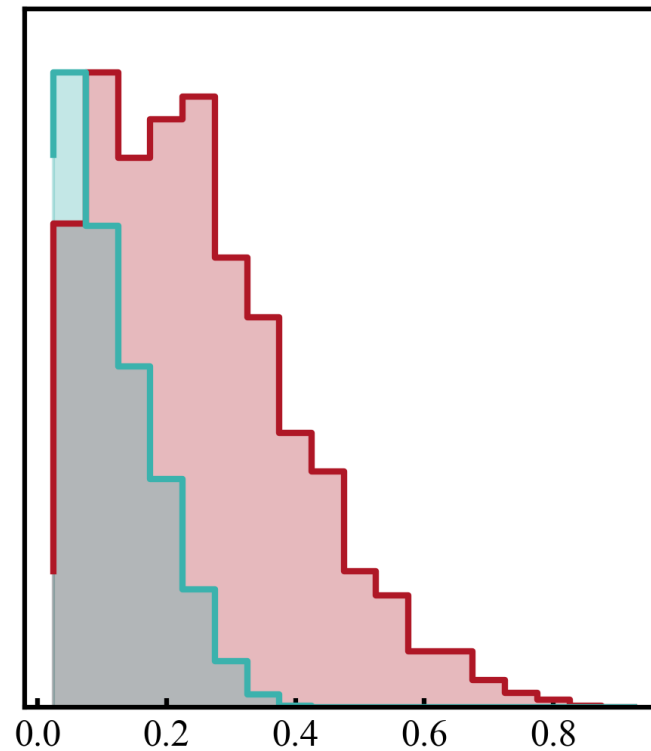
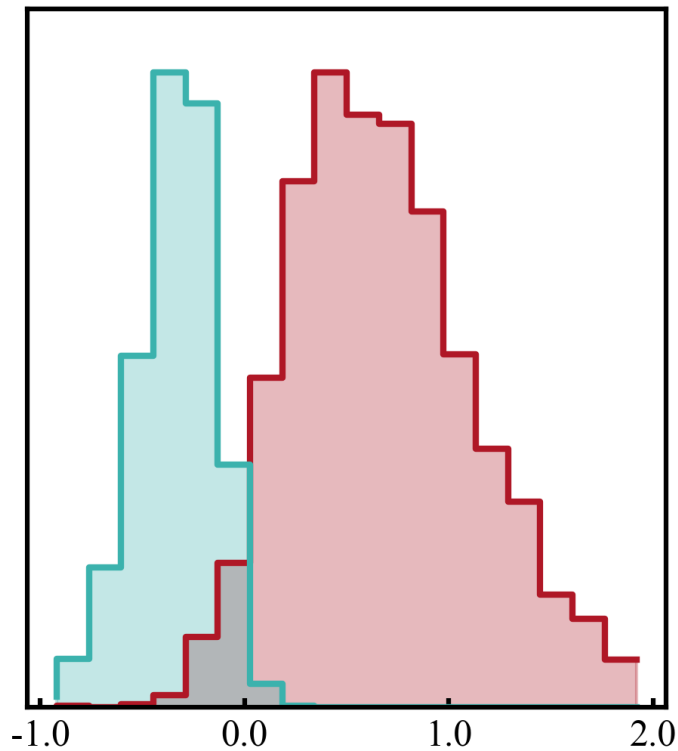
Gas info from IGRINS + PT info from SOSS = increased inference power

$$[M/H] = 0.71^{+0.5}_{-0.4}$$

$$C/O < 0.77$$

$$[M/H] = -0.25^{+0.17}_{-0.21}$$

$$C/O < 0.37$$



IGRINS
SOSS

Gas info from IGRINS + PT info from SOSS = increased inference power

$$[M/H] = 0.71^{+0.5}_{-0.4}$$

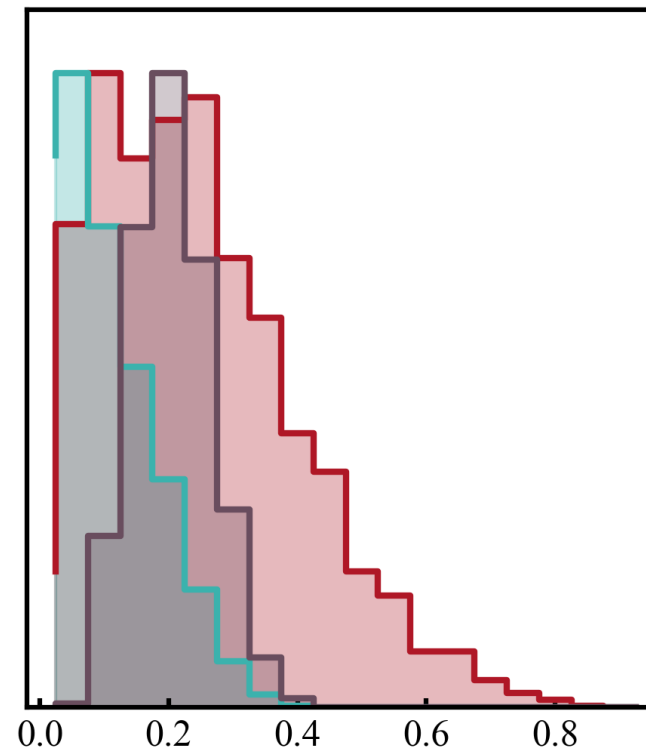
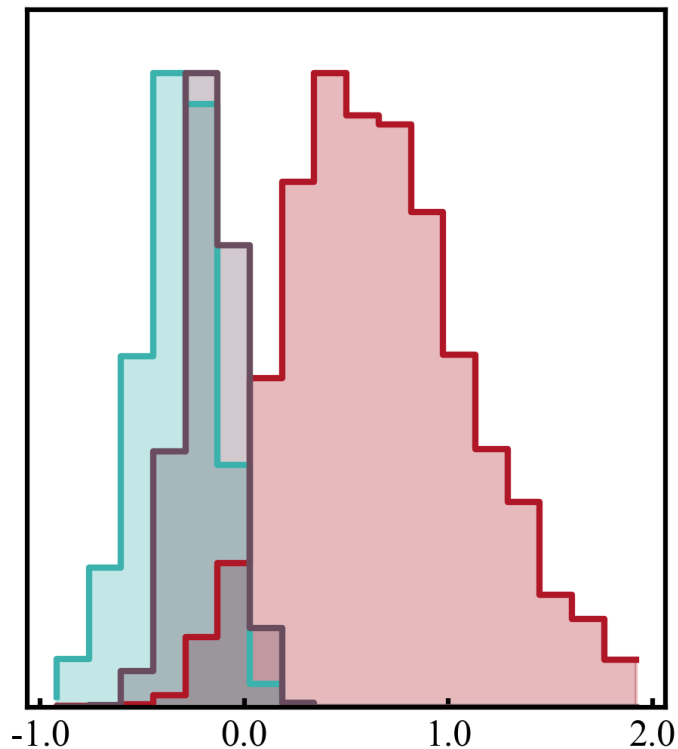
$$[M/H] = -0.25^{+0.17}_{-0.21}$$

$$[M/H] = -0.1^{+0.12}_{-0.14}$$

$$C/O < 0.77$$

$$C/O < 0.37$$

$$C/O = 0.23^{+0.06}_{-0.06}$$



IGRINS
SOSS
IGRINS + SOSS

