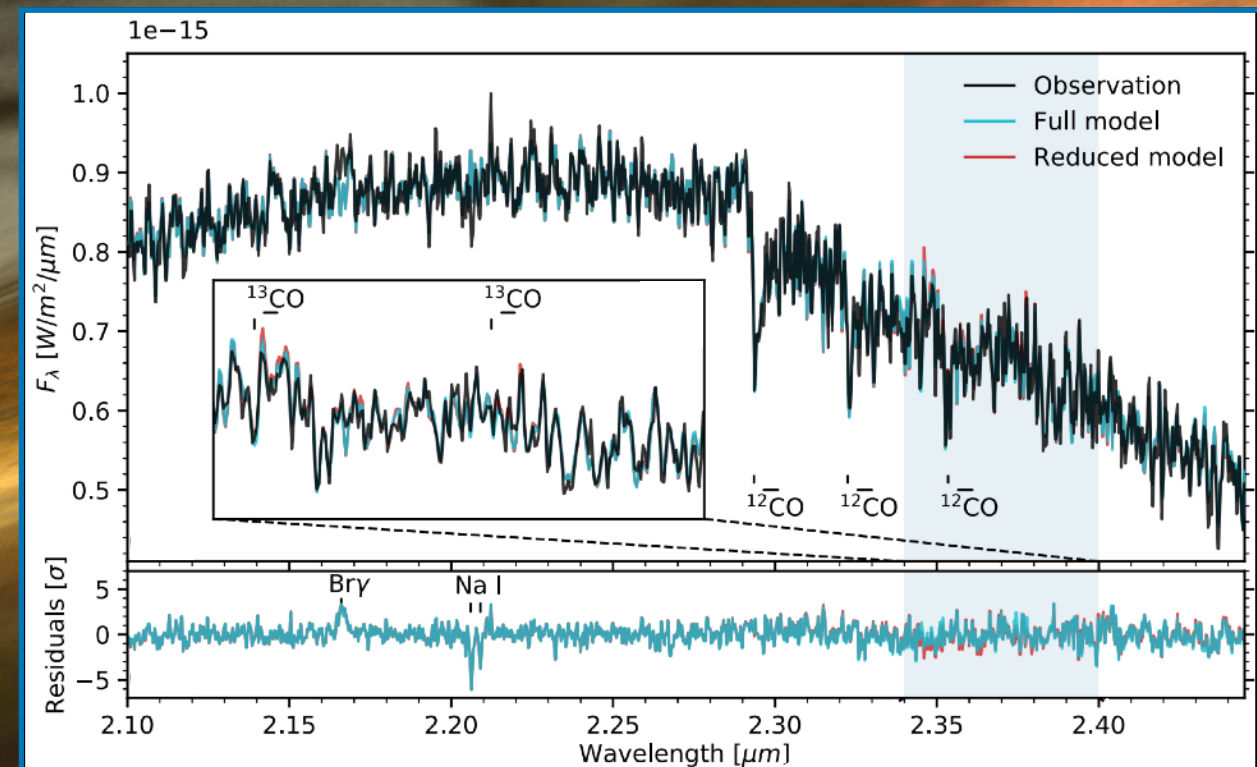
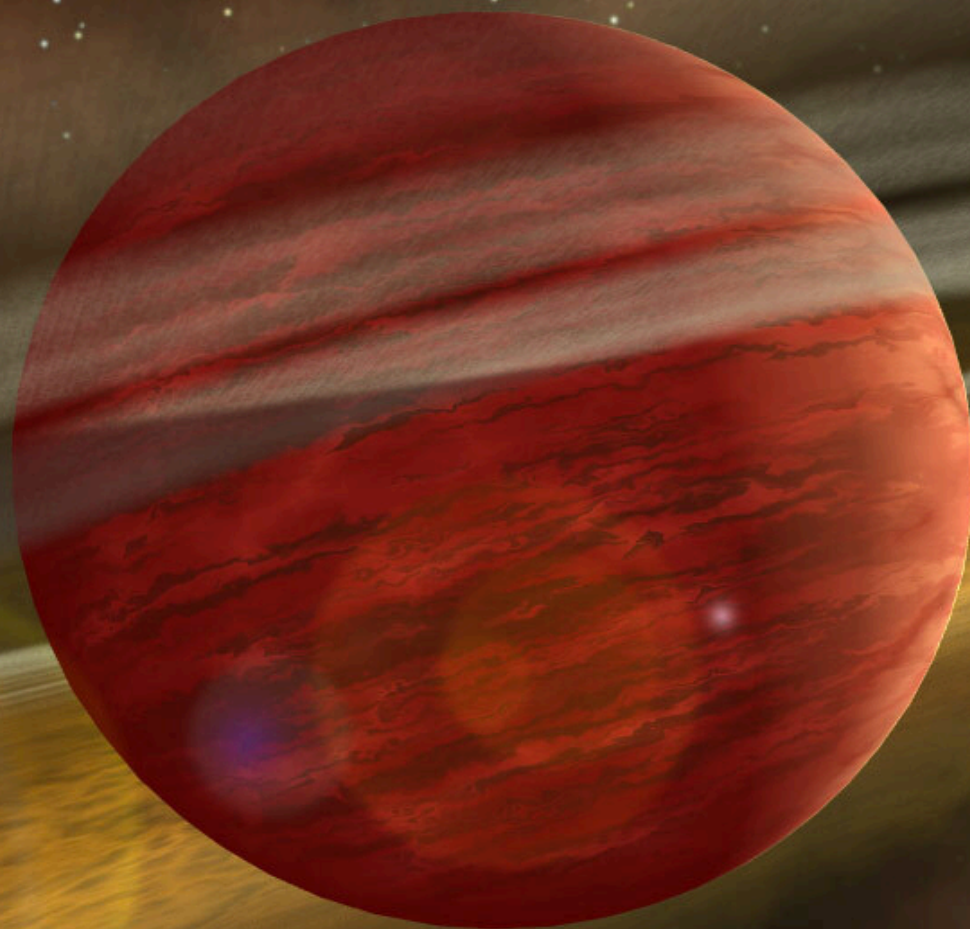


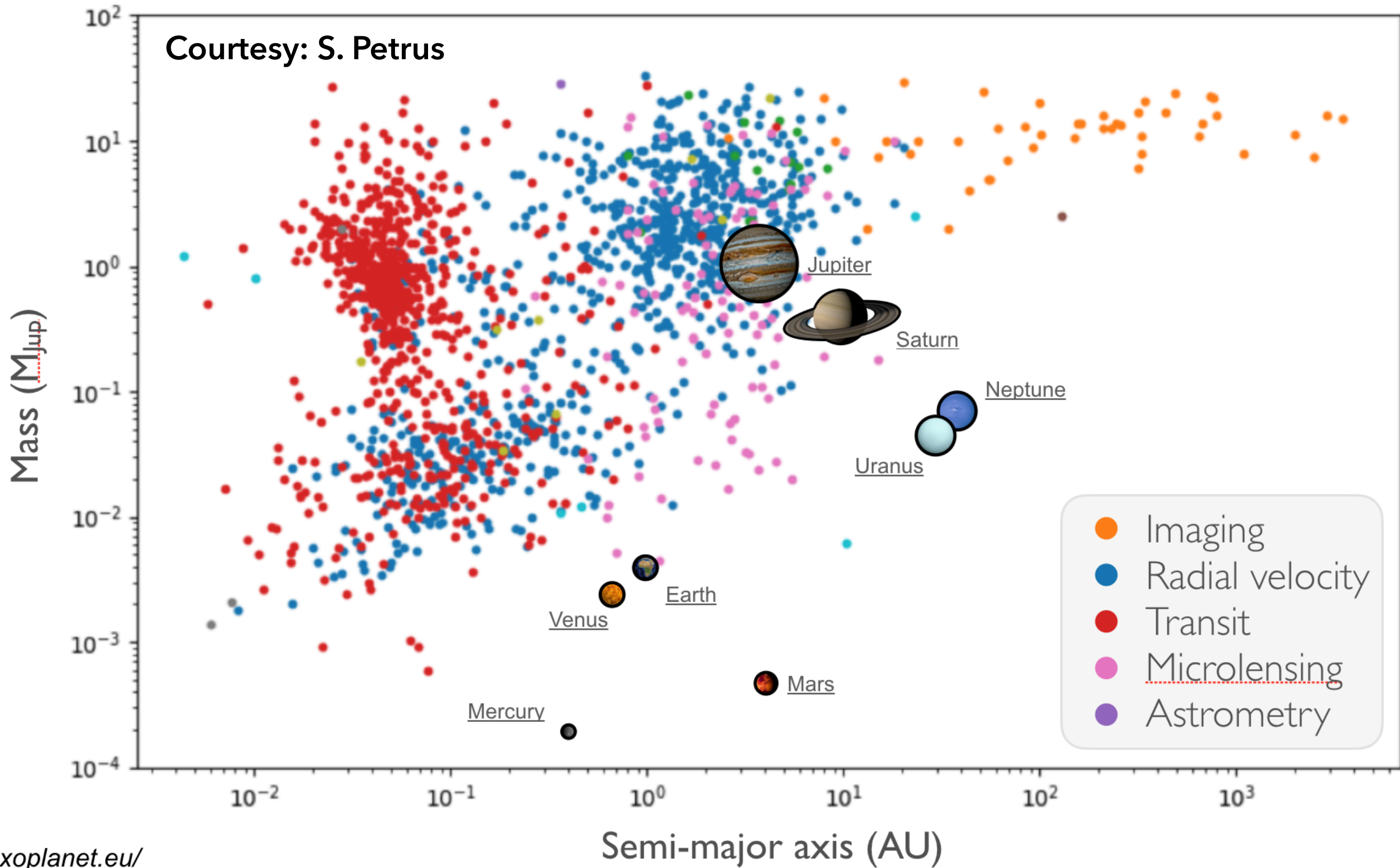
Spectra of Imaged Exoplanets

20 years of discoveries

Mickaël BONNEFOY (Institut de Planétologie et d'Astrophysique de Grenoble)

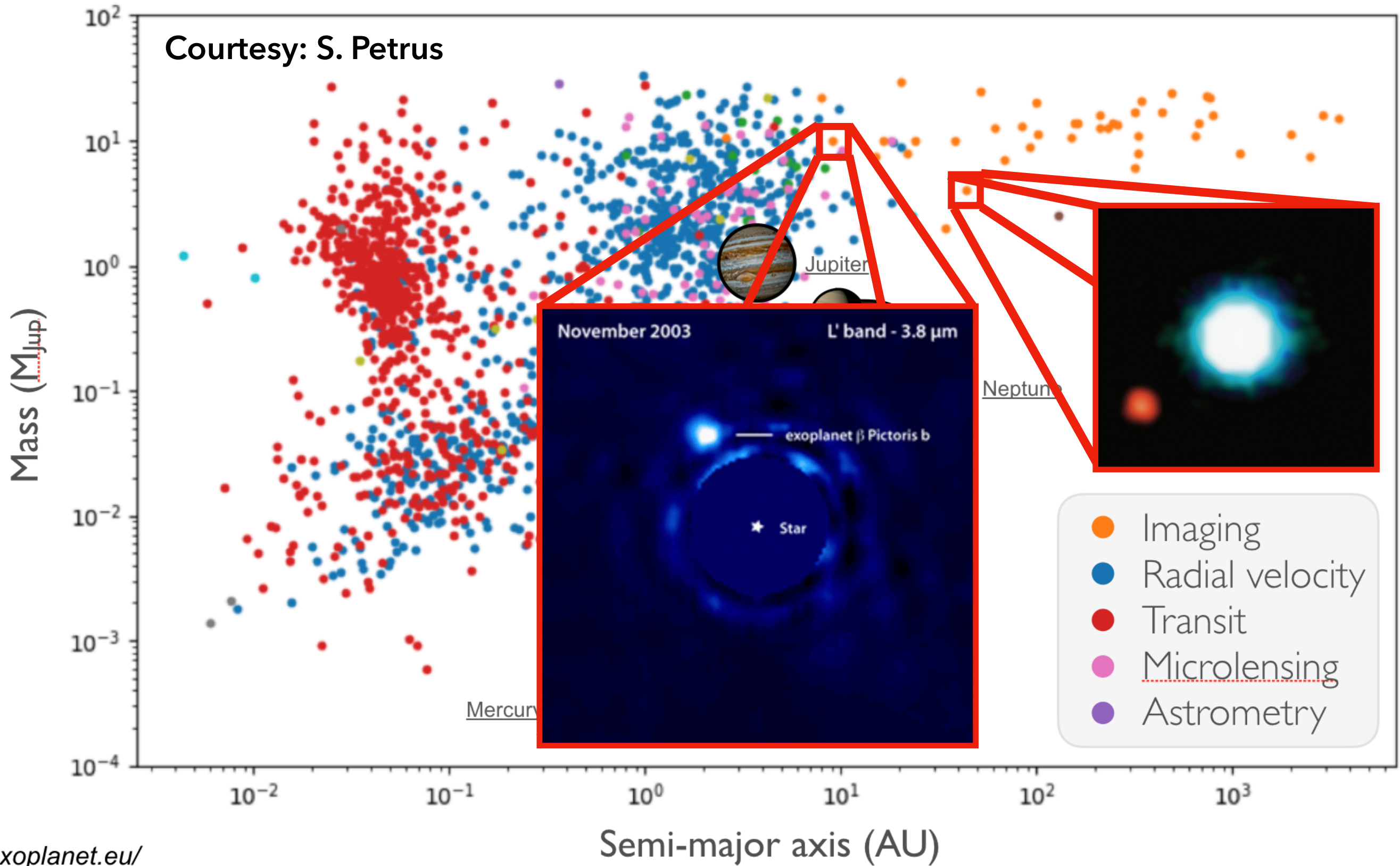


Motivations



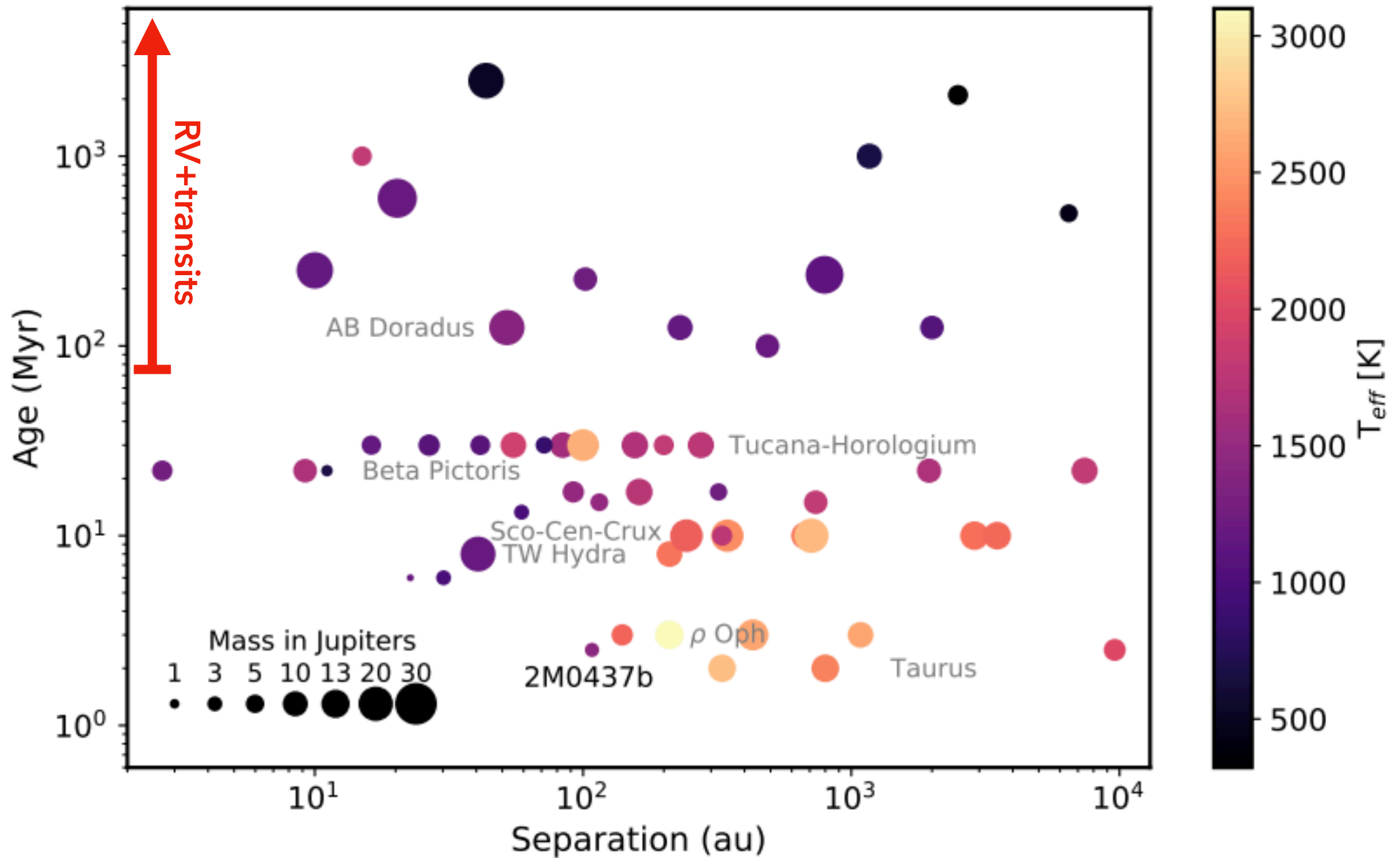
exoplanet.eu/

Motivations



exoplanet.eu/

Motivations



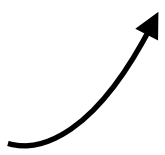
Motivations

Imaged planets are **young and hot**

▣▣▣▣ Increased luminosity

$$L = 4\pi\sigma R^2 T_{eff}^4$$

700 to 2700K

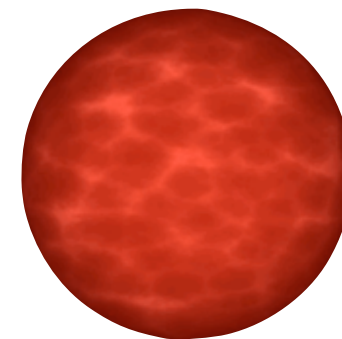


▣▣▣▣ Low surface gravity

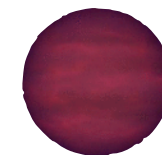
$$g = \frac{GM}{R^2}$$

1 to 3 R_{Jup}

PLANET



$M = 6 M_{Jup}$
 $T_{eff} = 2000 \text{ K}$
 $\log g = 3.5$



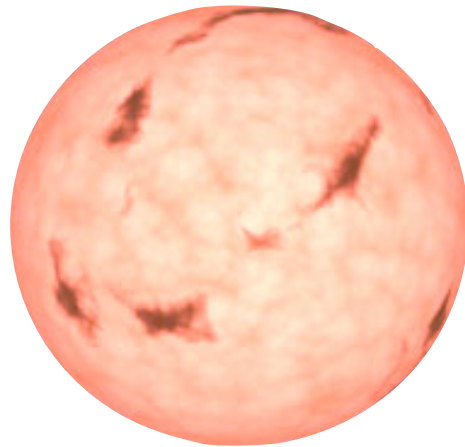
$T_{eff} = 400 \text{ K}$
 $\log g = 4.2$

Motivations

Temperature and gravity \Rightarrow Mass

BROWN DWARF

t=1 Myr



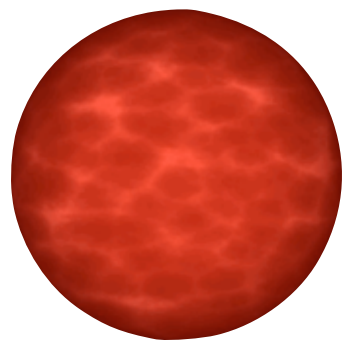
M=65 M_{Jup}

T_{eff}=3550 K

log g=3.5



t=1 Gyr

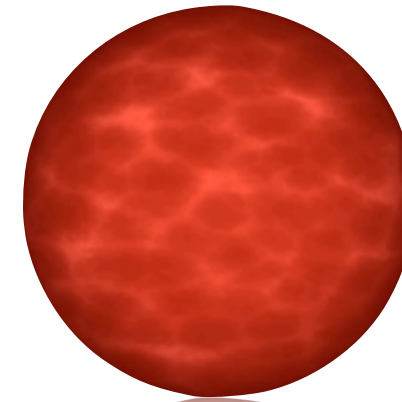


T_{eff}=2000 K

log g=5.3

$$g = \frac{GM}{R^2}$$

PLANET



M=6 M_{Jup}

T_{eff}=2000 K

log g=3.5

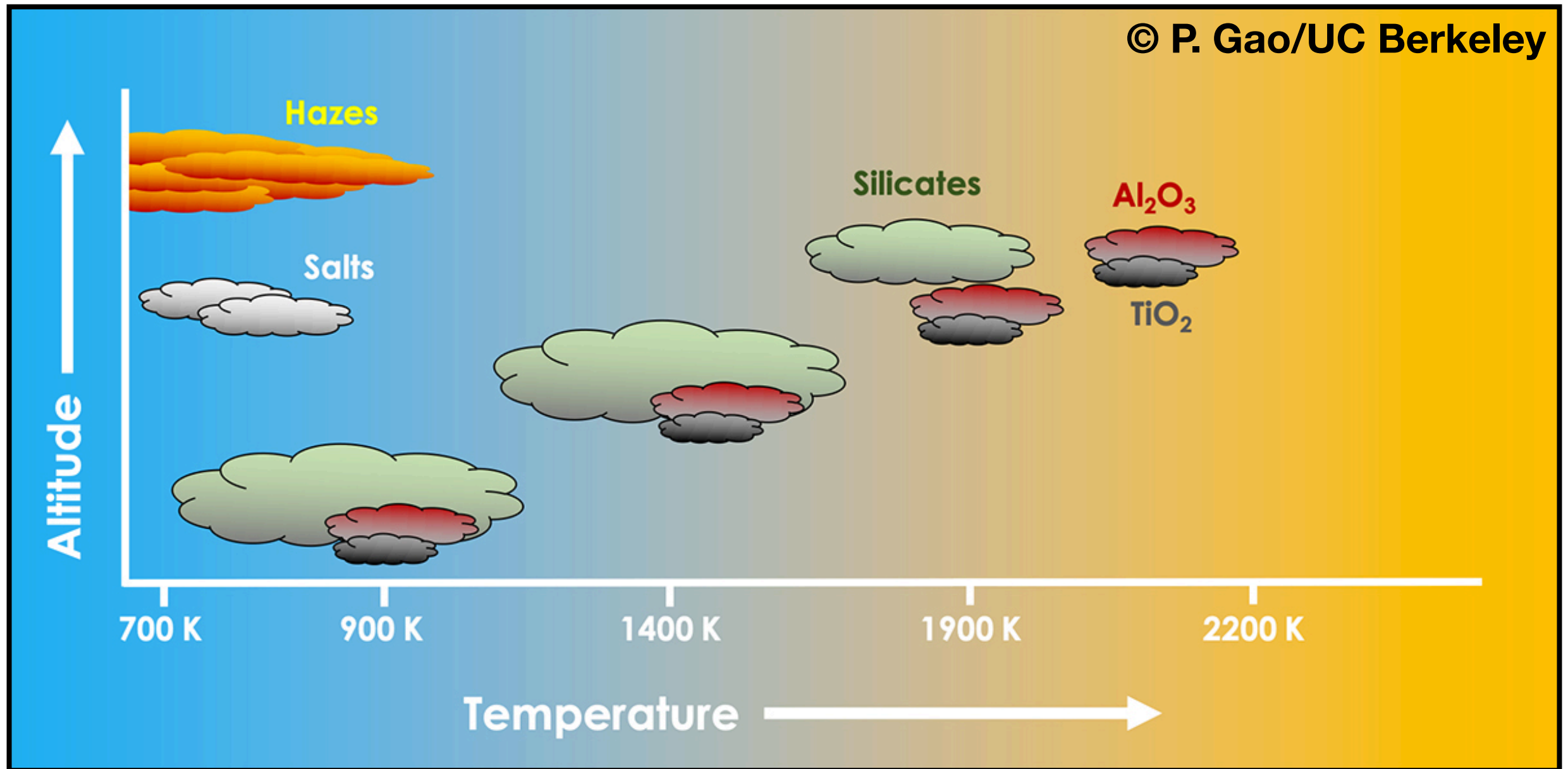


T_{eff}=400 K

log g=4.2

Motivations

Involved physics?

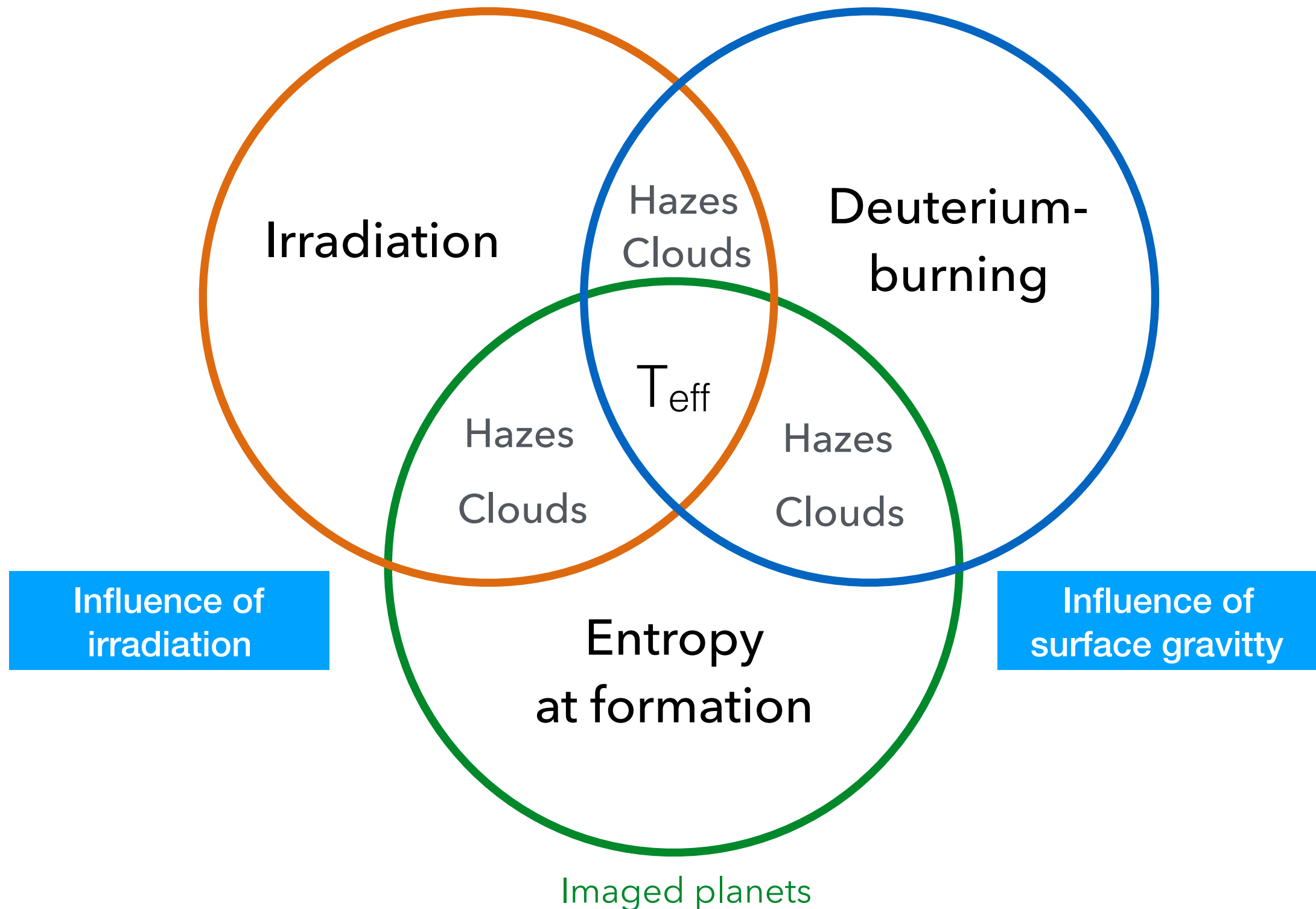


Motivations

Connecting the dots

Transiting planets (day side)

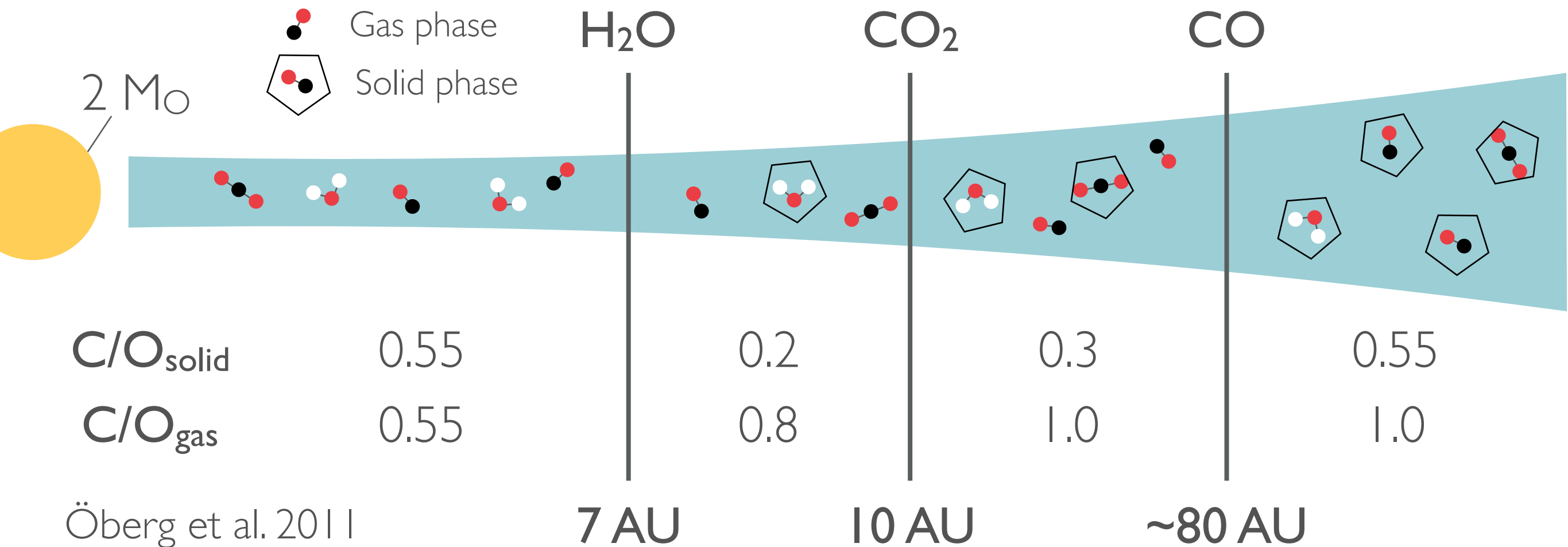
«Old» brown dwarfs



Motivations

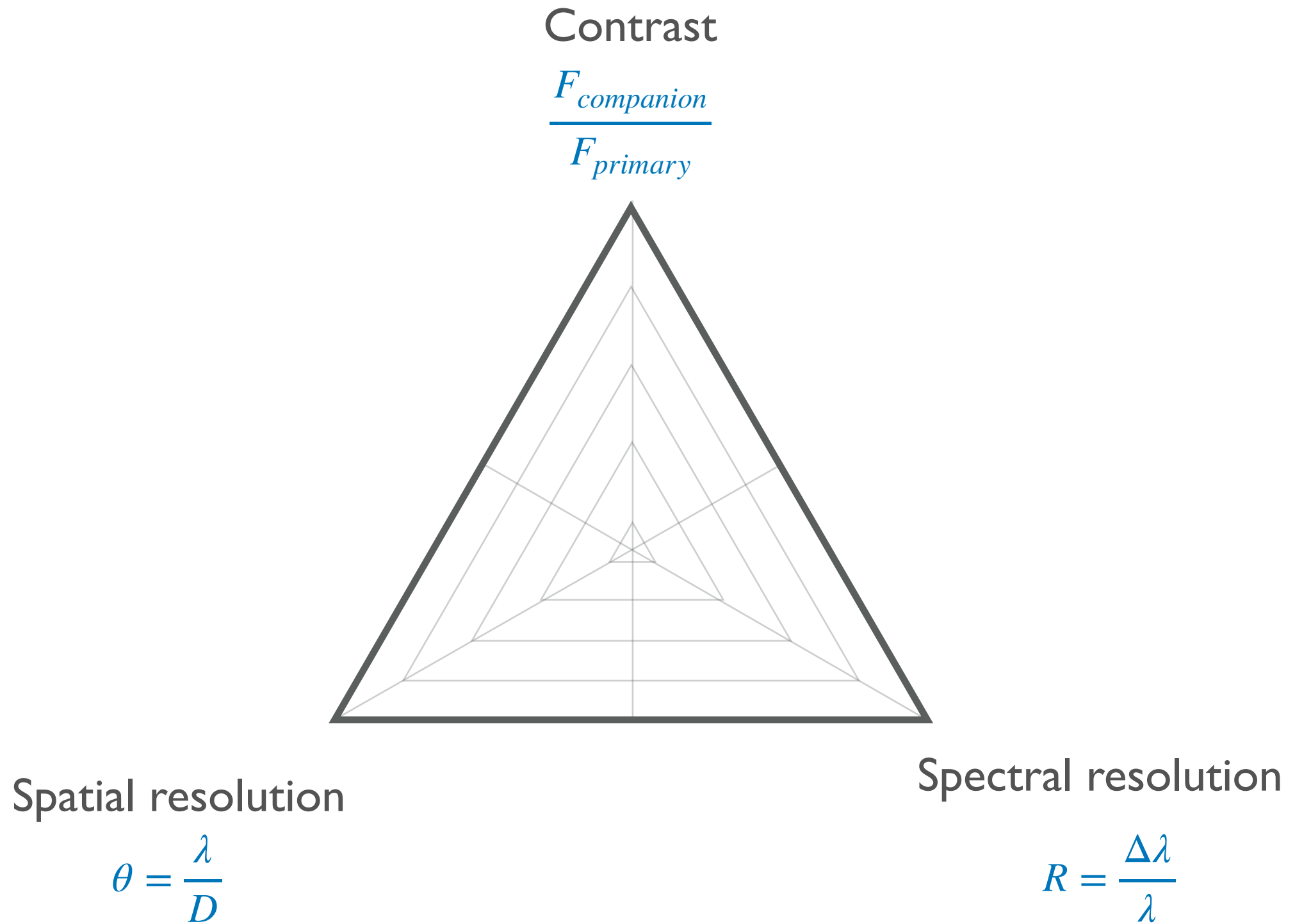
Formation tracers

Courtesy: S. Petrus



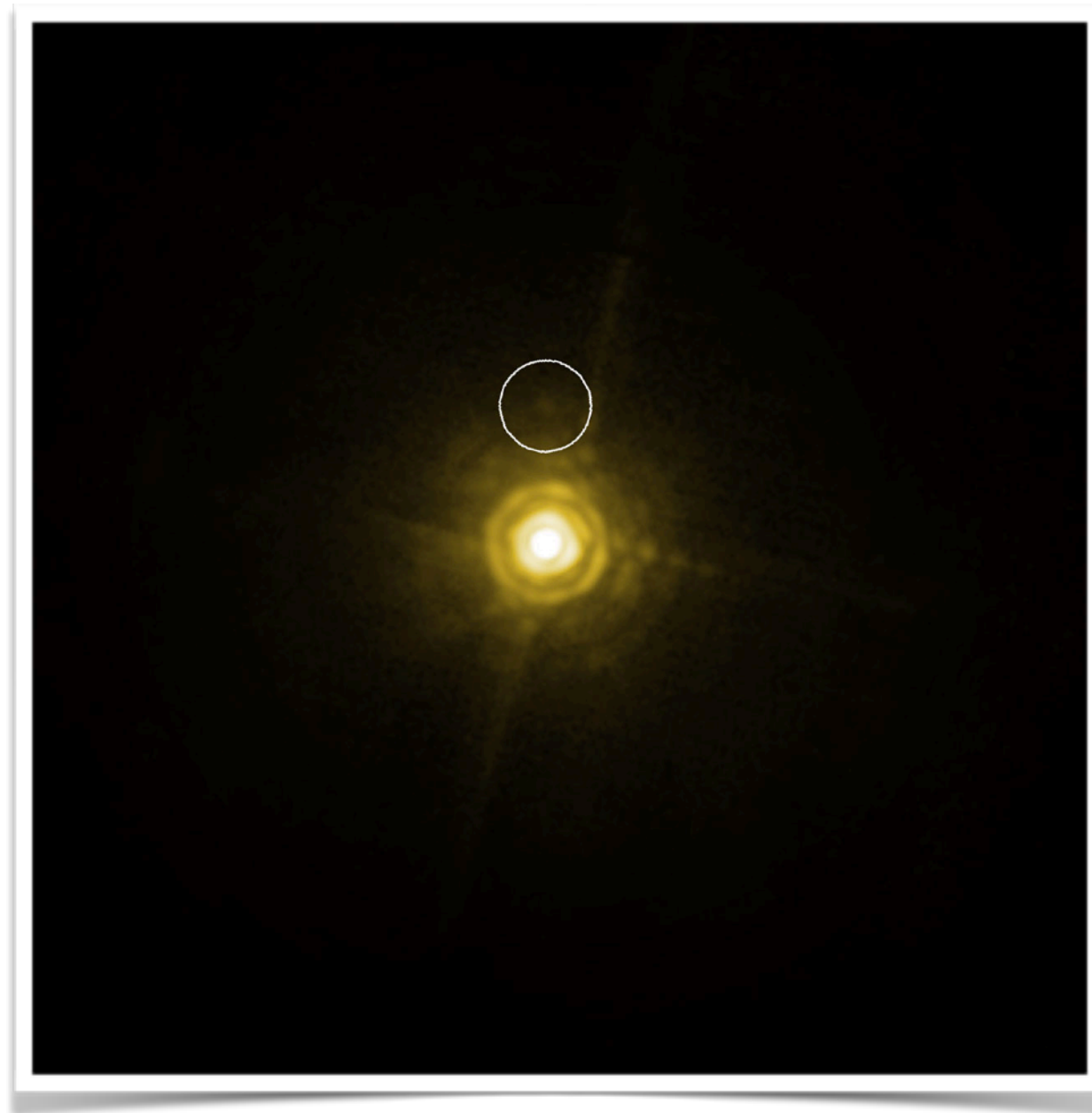
Atmospheric composition : tracer of formation mode?

Methods



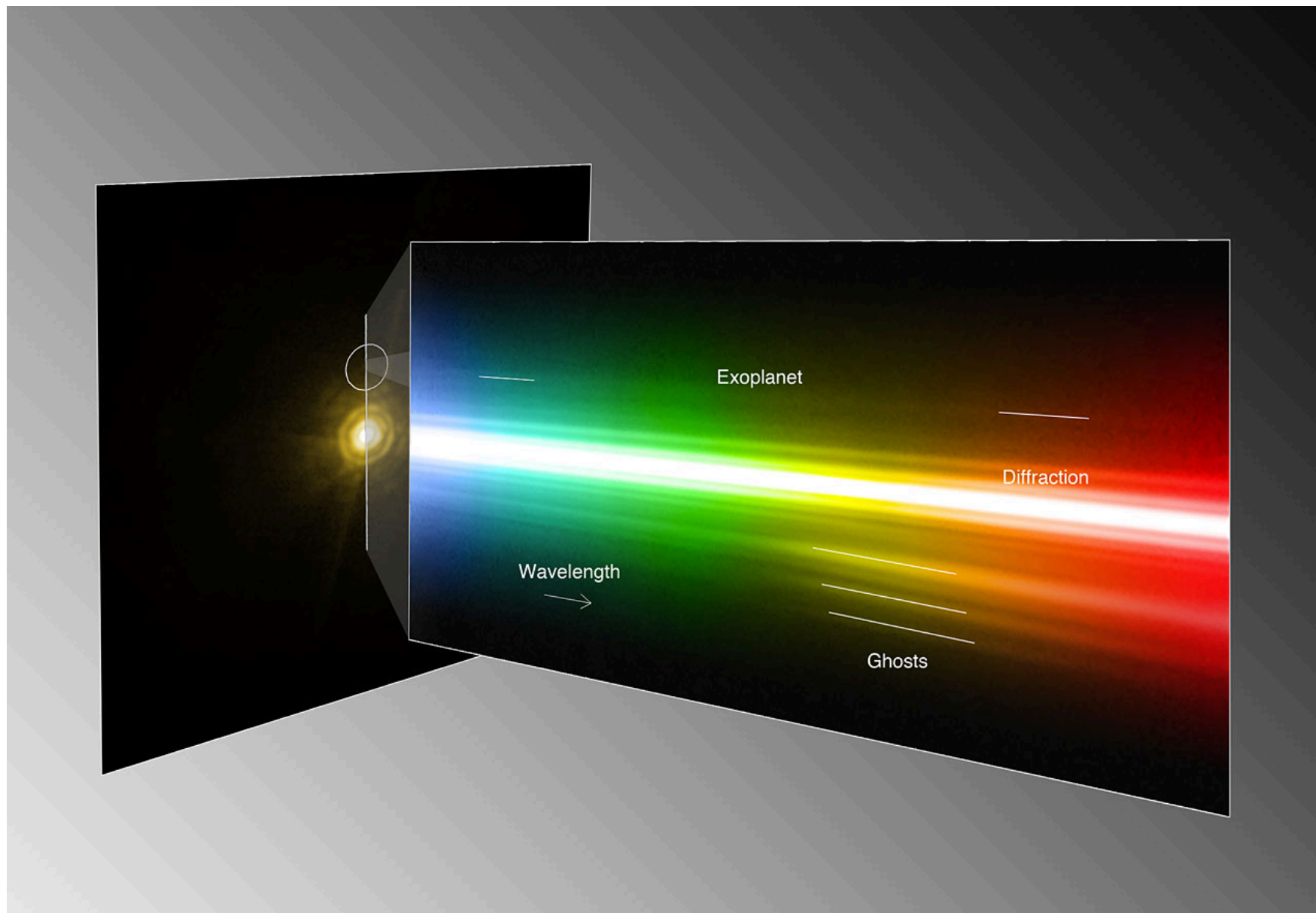
| Methods

Contrast and angular resolution: Adaptive Optics & coronagraphy



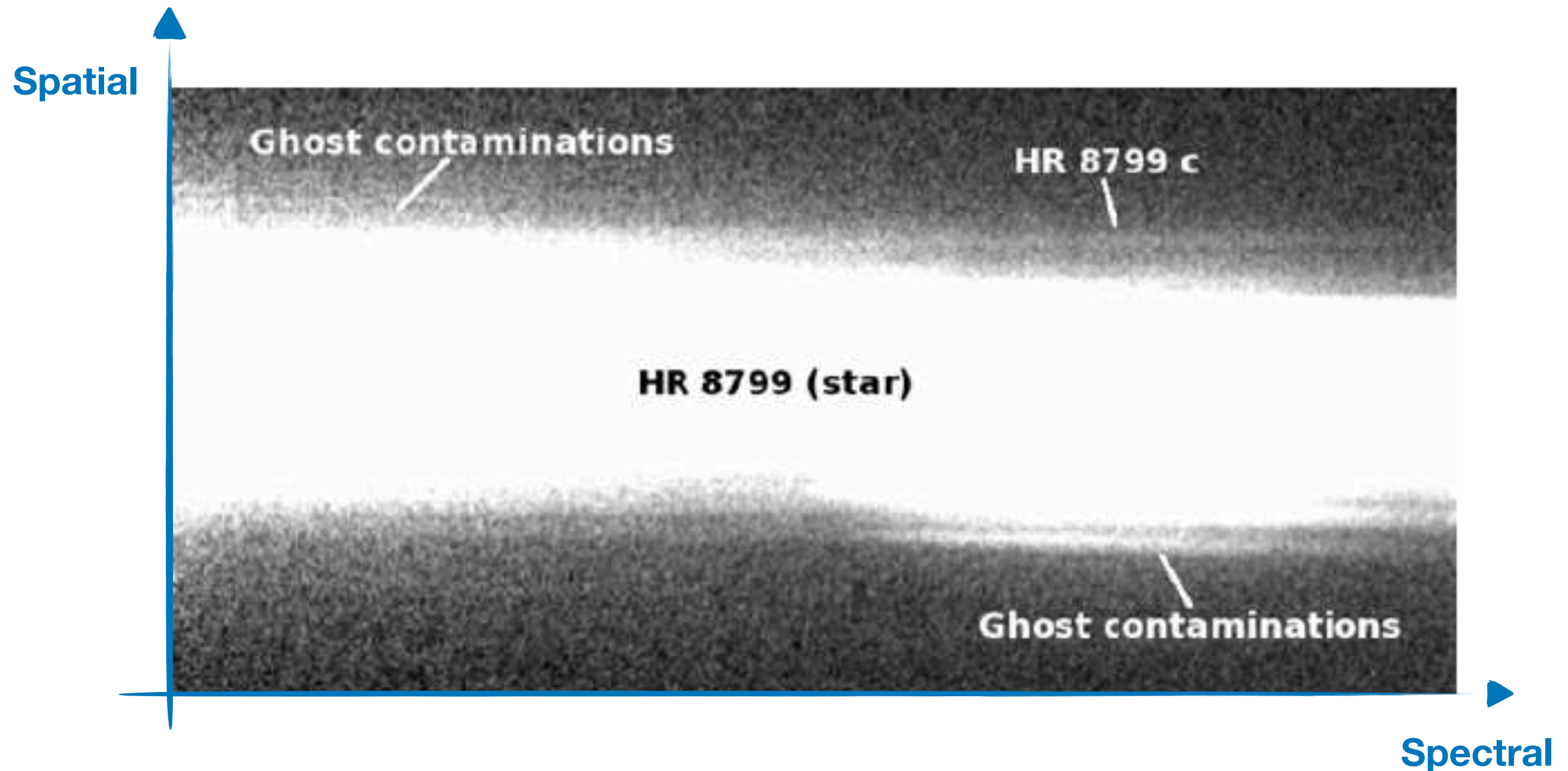
Methods

Coupling with spectrographs



Methods

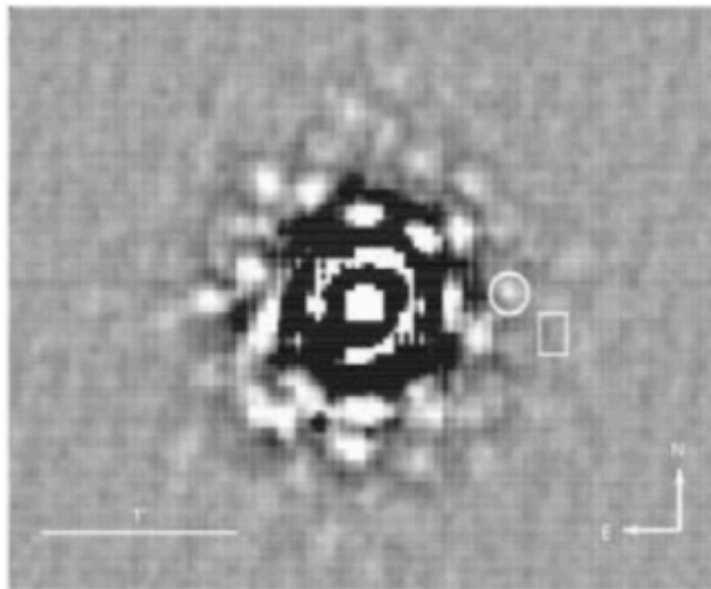
Coupling with spectrographs



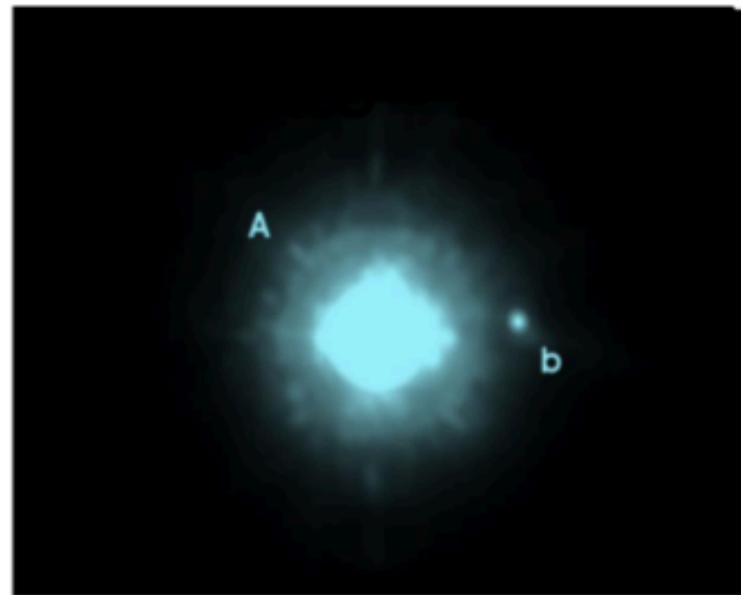
Methods

Contrast and angular resolution: Adaptive Optics & coronagraphy

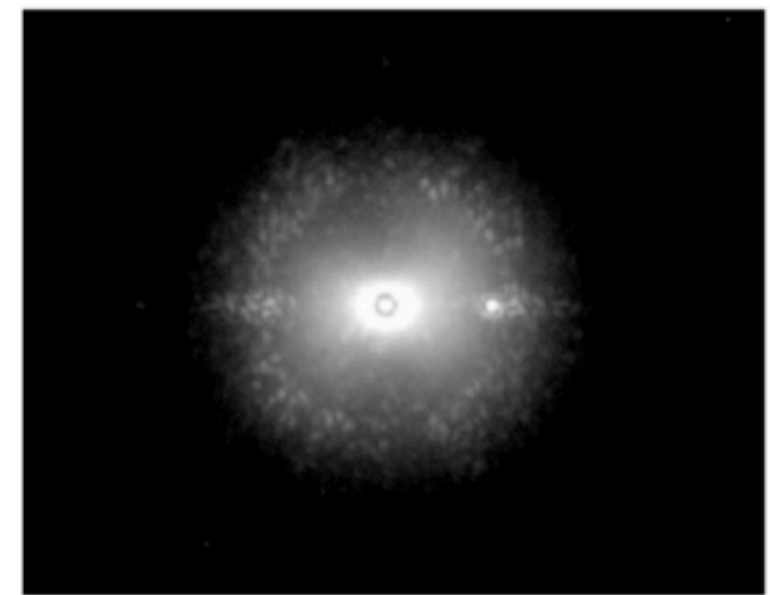
1994 -
ESO3.6m/Come-On+
SH WFS; 62 actuators;
Sr < 10% Janson et al. 07



2005 -
VLT/NACO
SH WFS; 185 actuators
Sr = 40-50% Neuhäuser et al 05



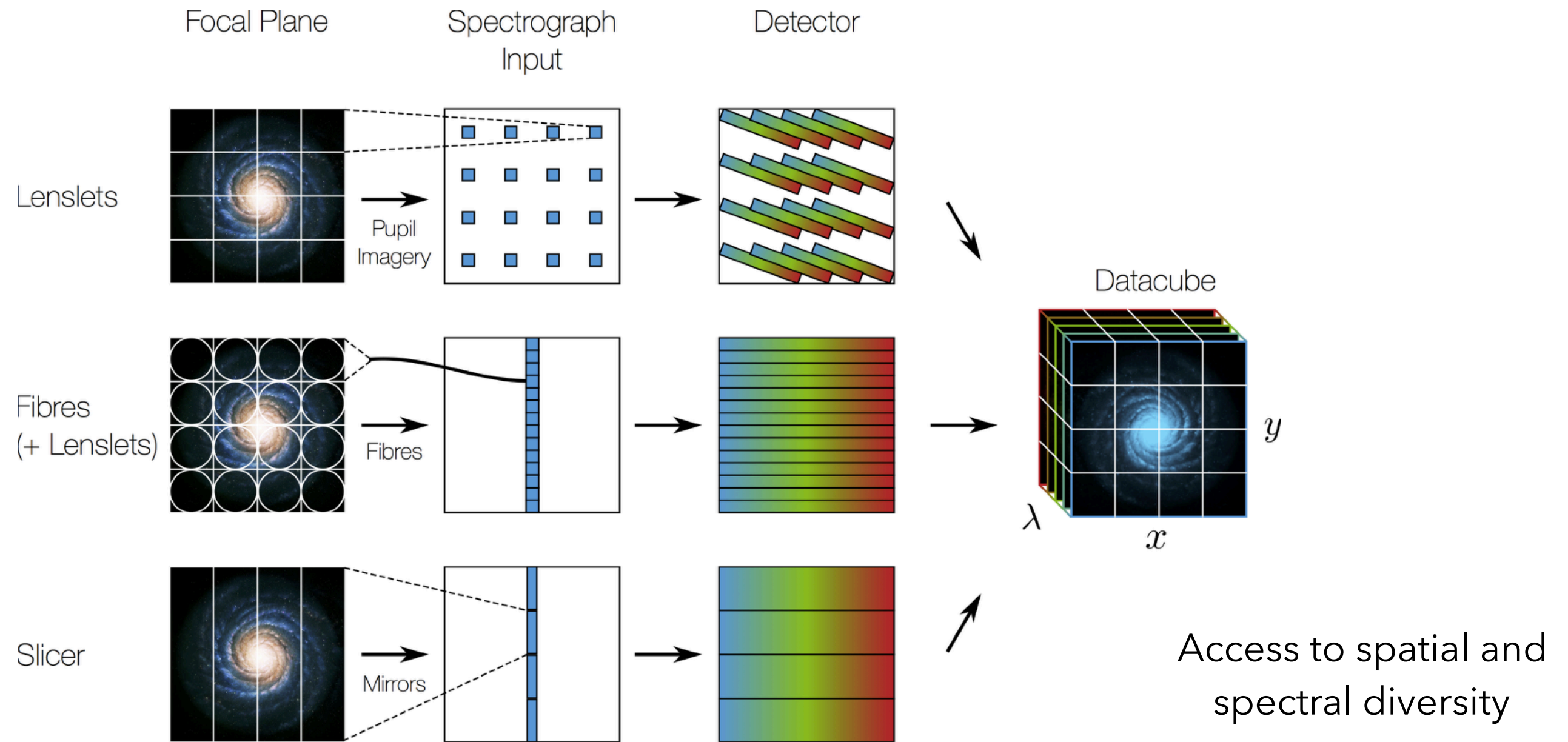
2015
SPHERE/IRDIS
SH WFS; 1200 actuators



Courtesy: G. Chauvin

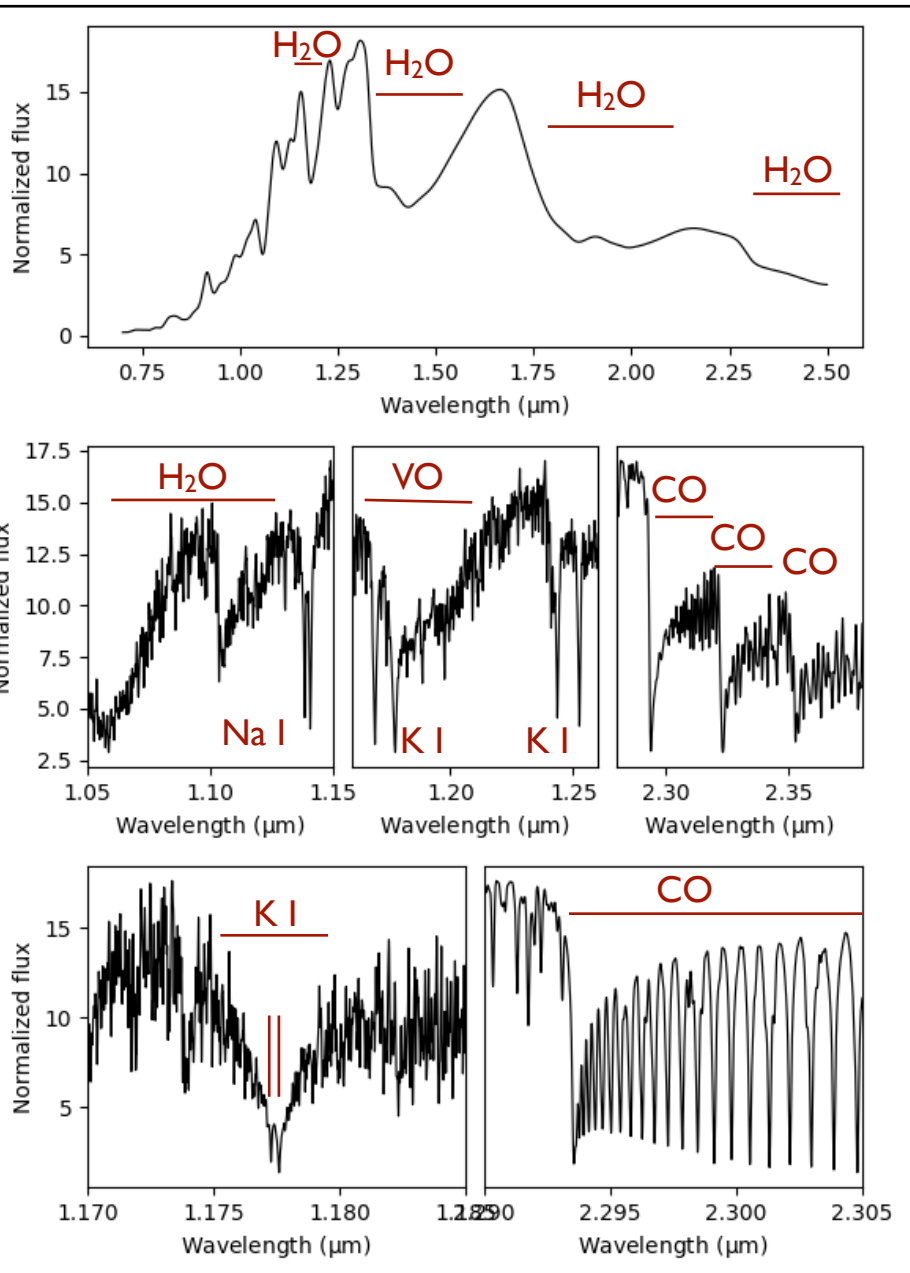
Methods

Coupling with Integral Field Spectrographs



Methods

Spectral resolution = quantity of spectroscopic info



$R_\lambda \sim 100$ **Large absorption bands**
(H_2O , CH_4 , etc.)
→ T_{eff} , clouds properties

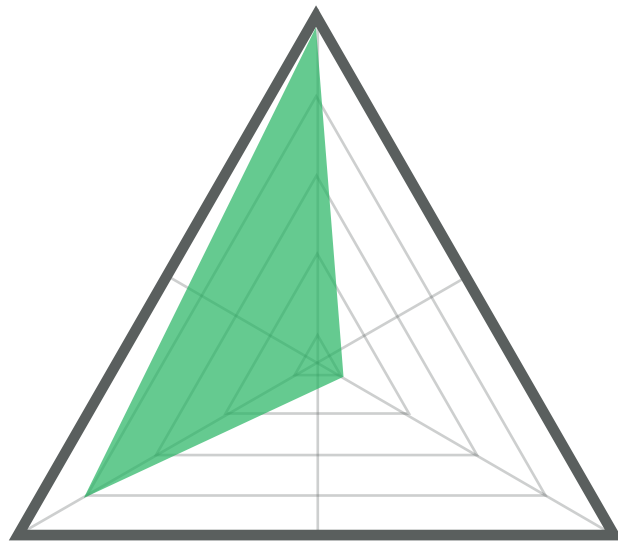
$R_\lambda \sim 5000$ **Atomic and molecular absorptions**
(Na I , K I , CO , VO , FeH , TiO , etc.)
→ Molecular abundances, RV (inaccurate)

$R_\lambda \sim 50000$ **Tiny doublets resolved, line profile, comb of lines**
(K I , CO , FeH , etc.)
→ Accurate RV, $v \cdot \sin(i)$, structures of the atmosphere, surface inhomogeneities

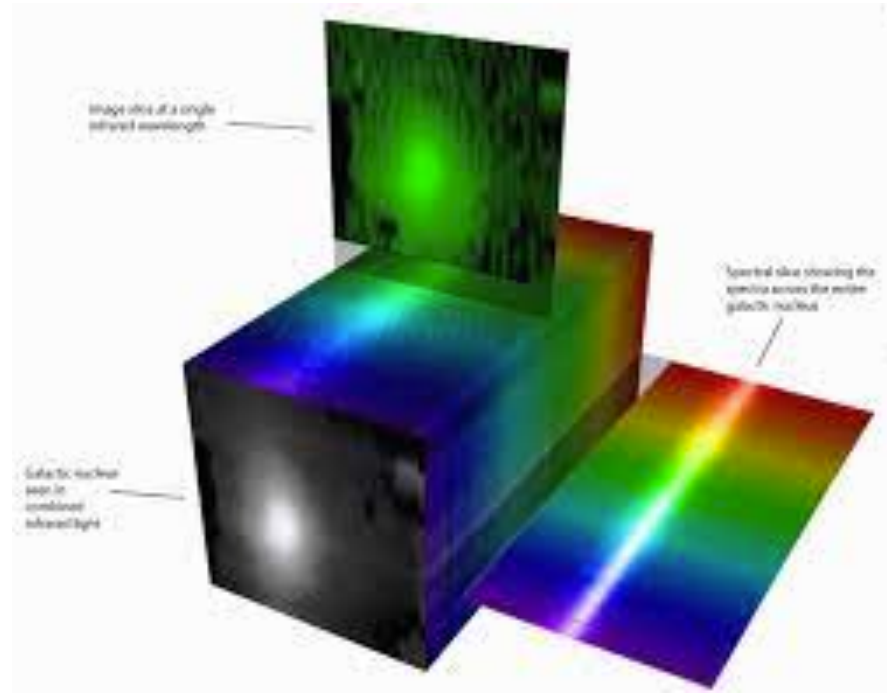
Methods

xAO + Coronagraph + IFU low-R (lenslets)

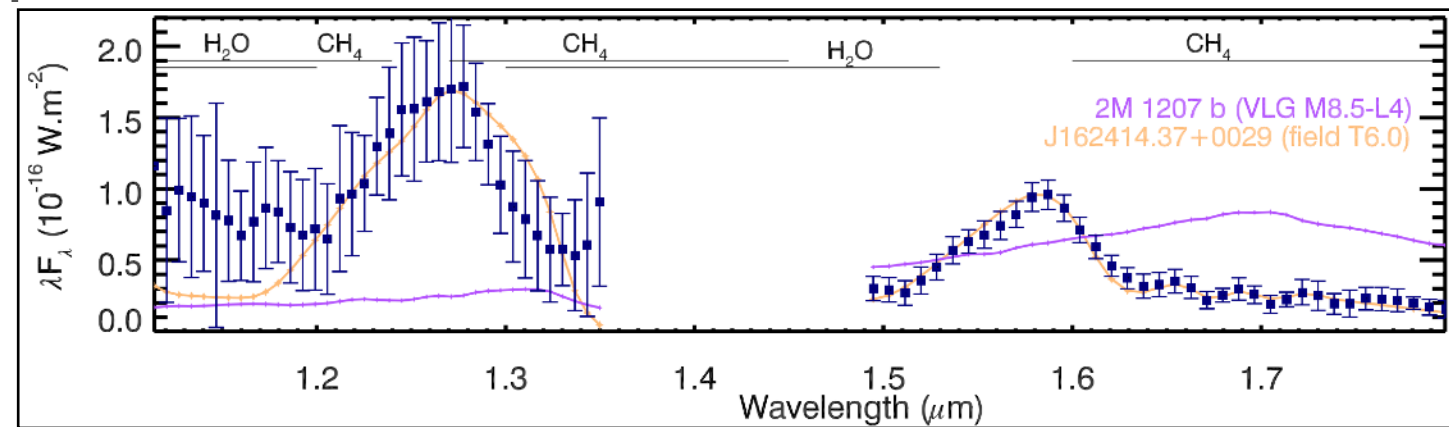
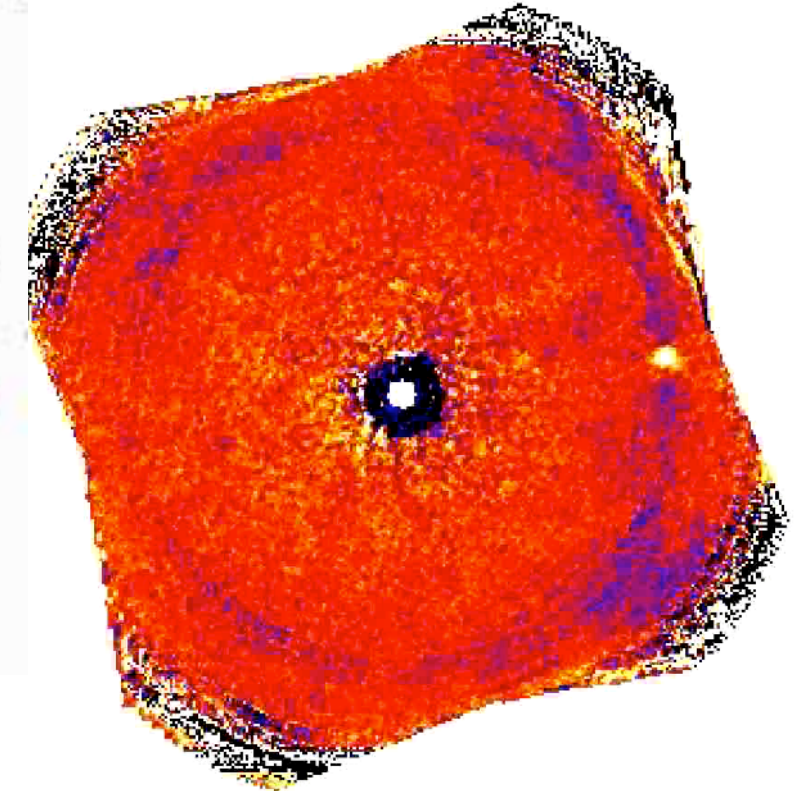
Contrast



Spatial resolution



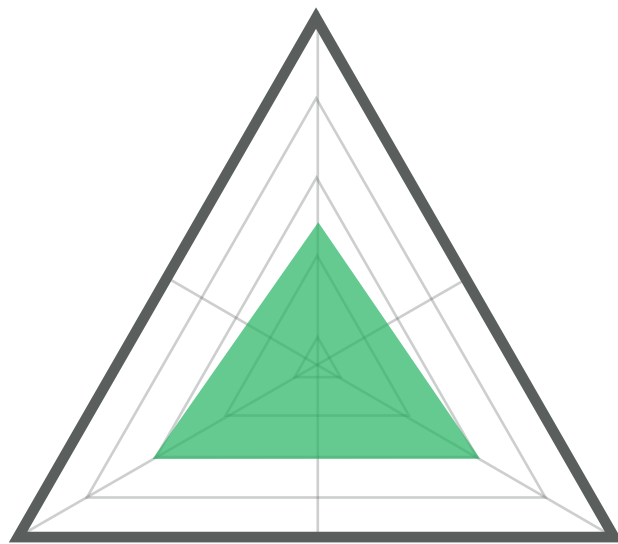
Spectral resolution



Methods

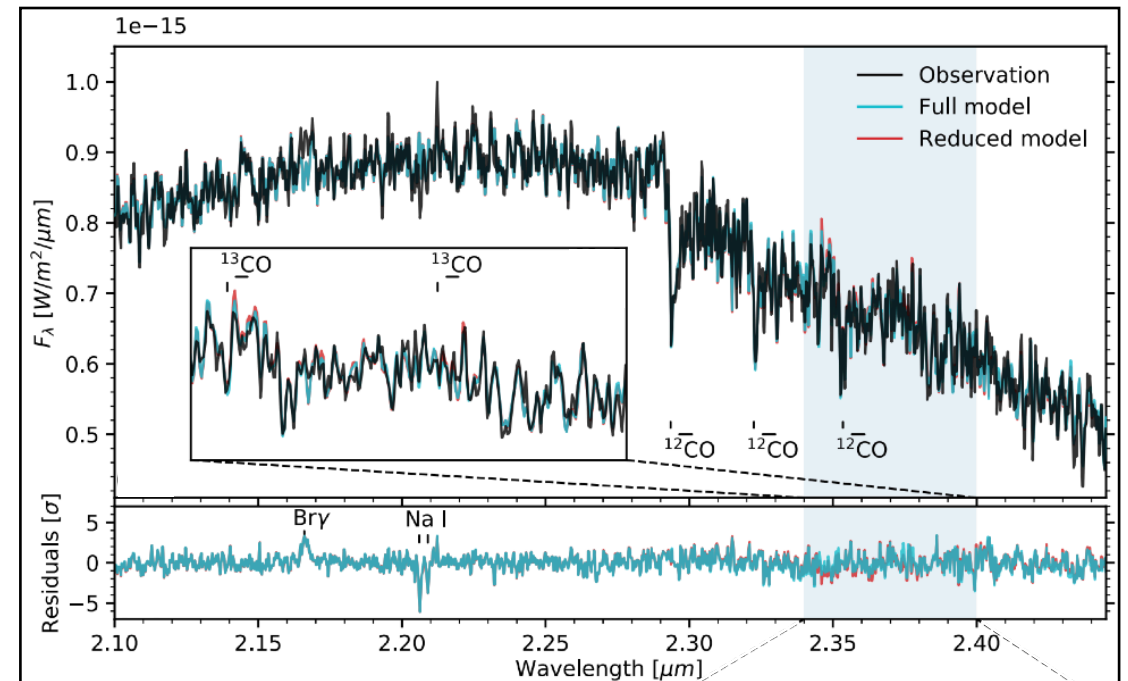
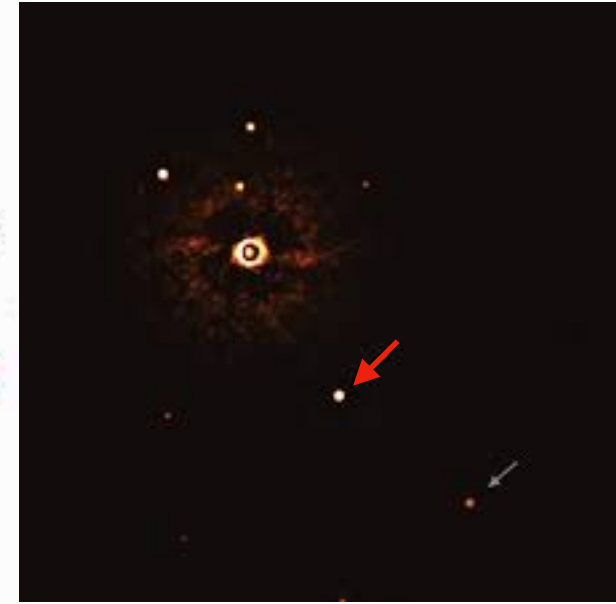
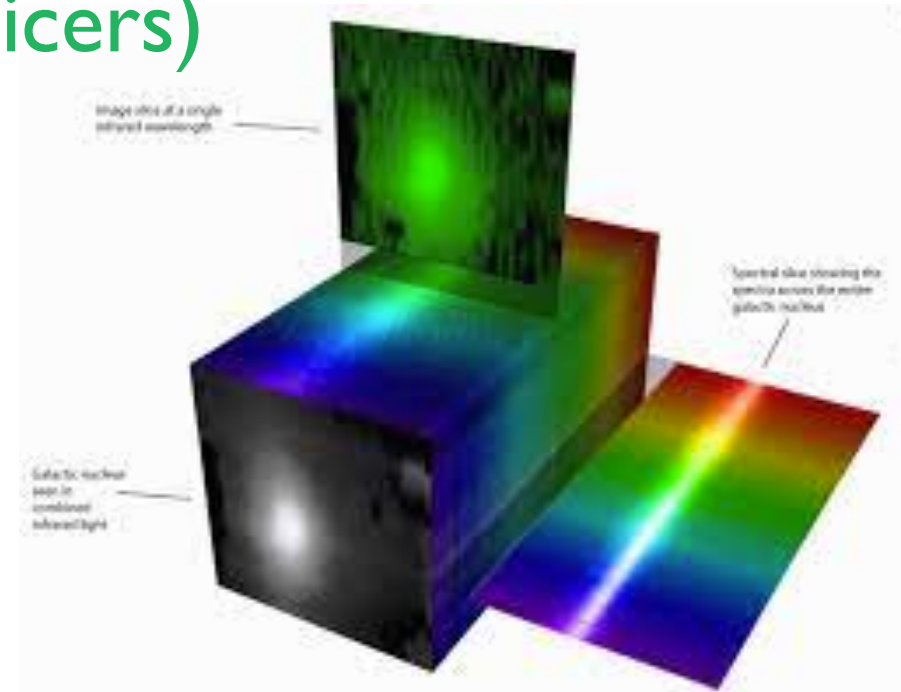
classic AO + IFU med-R (slicers)

Contrast



Spatial resolution

Spectral resolution



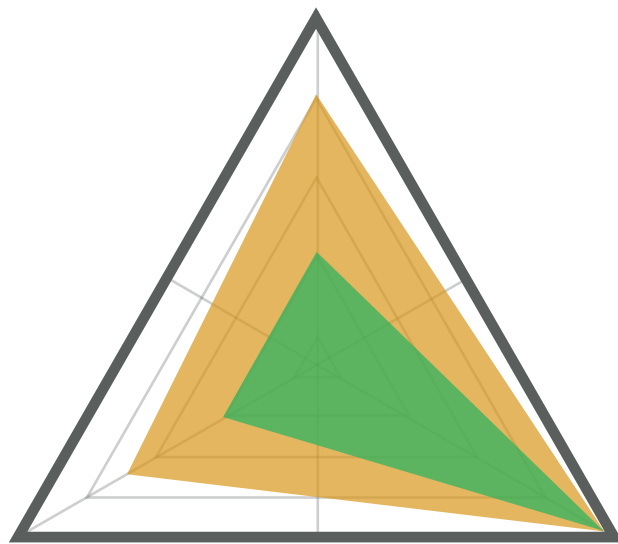
TYC 8998 b (SINFONI)
Zhang et al. (2021)

R ~ 4500

Methods

Med/high-R cross-disperser
[+ coupling to (x)AO + coronagraph]

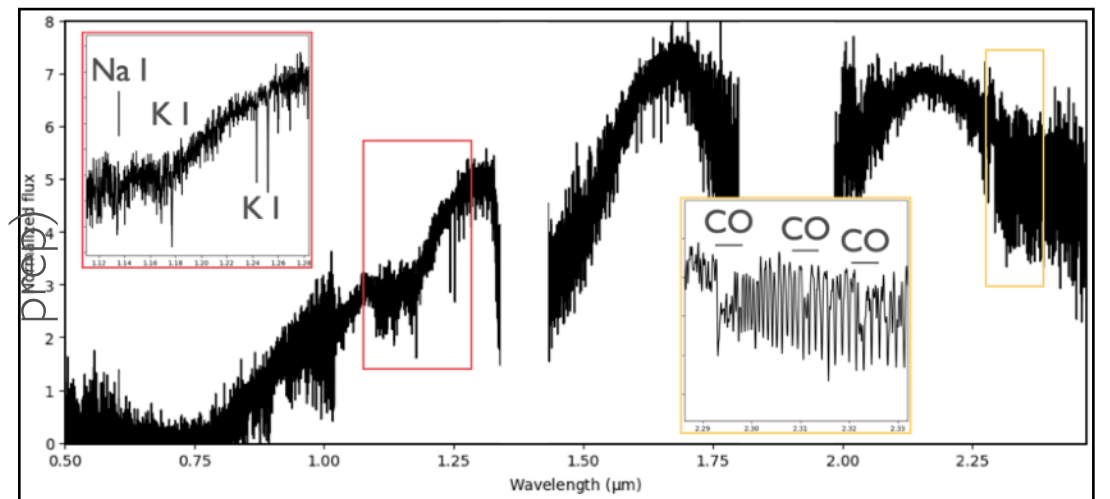
Contrast



Spatial resolution

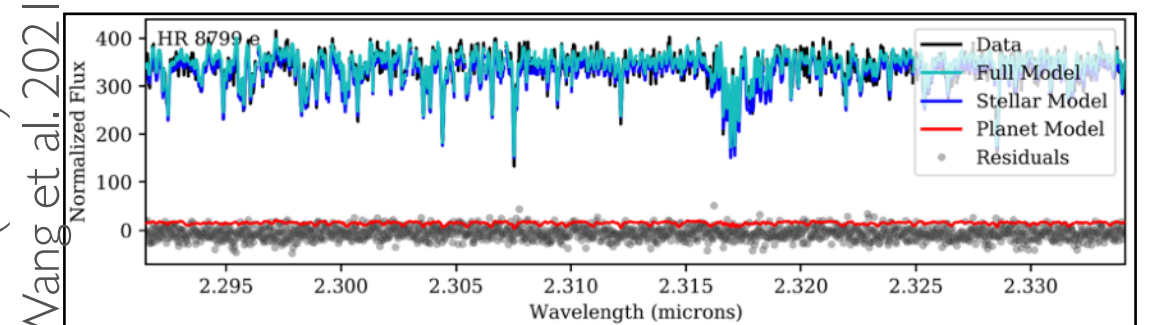
Spectral resolution

VHS 1256 b
(XShooter)
Petrus et al. 2022 (in



$R \sim 8000$

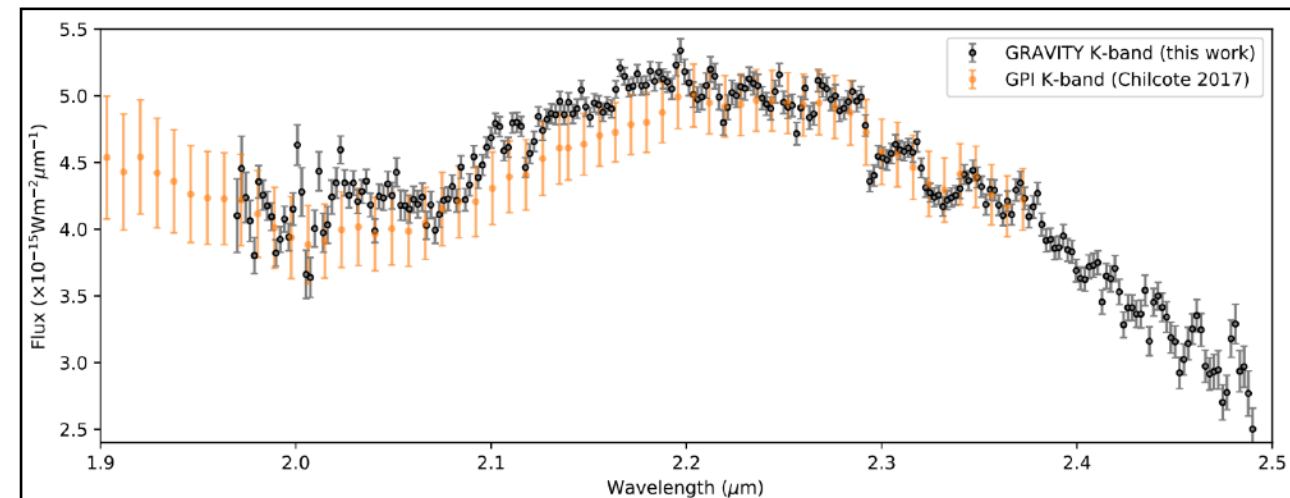
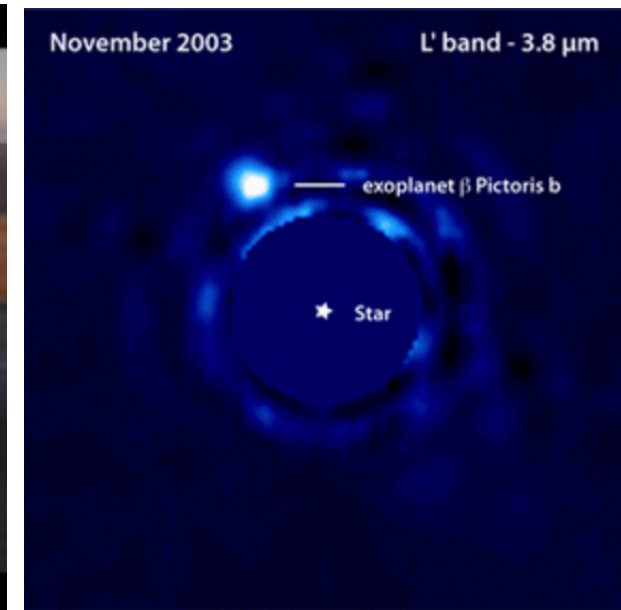
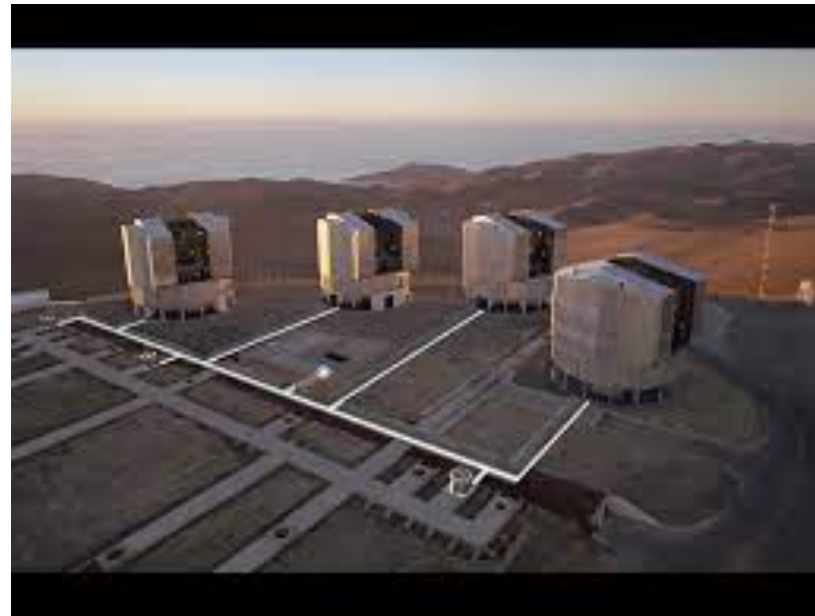
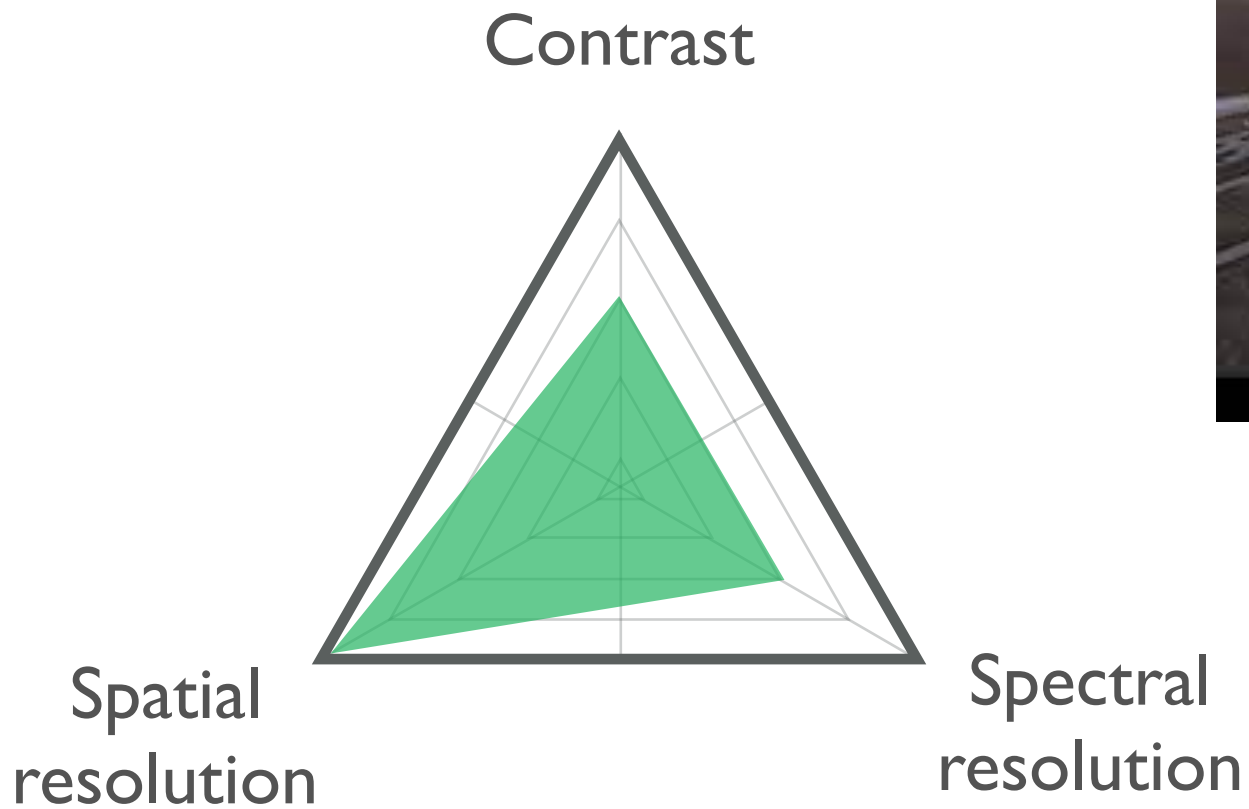
HR 8799 e
(KPIC)
Wang et al. 2021



$R \sim 35000$

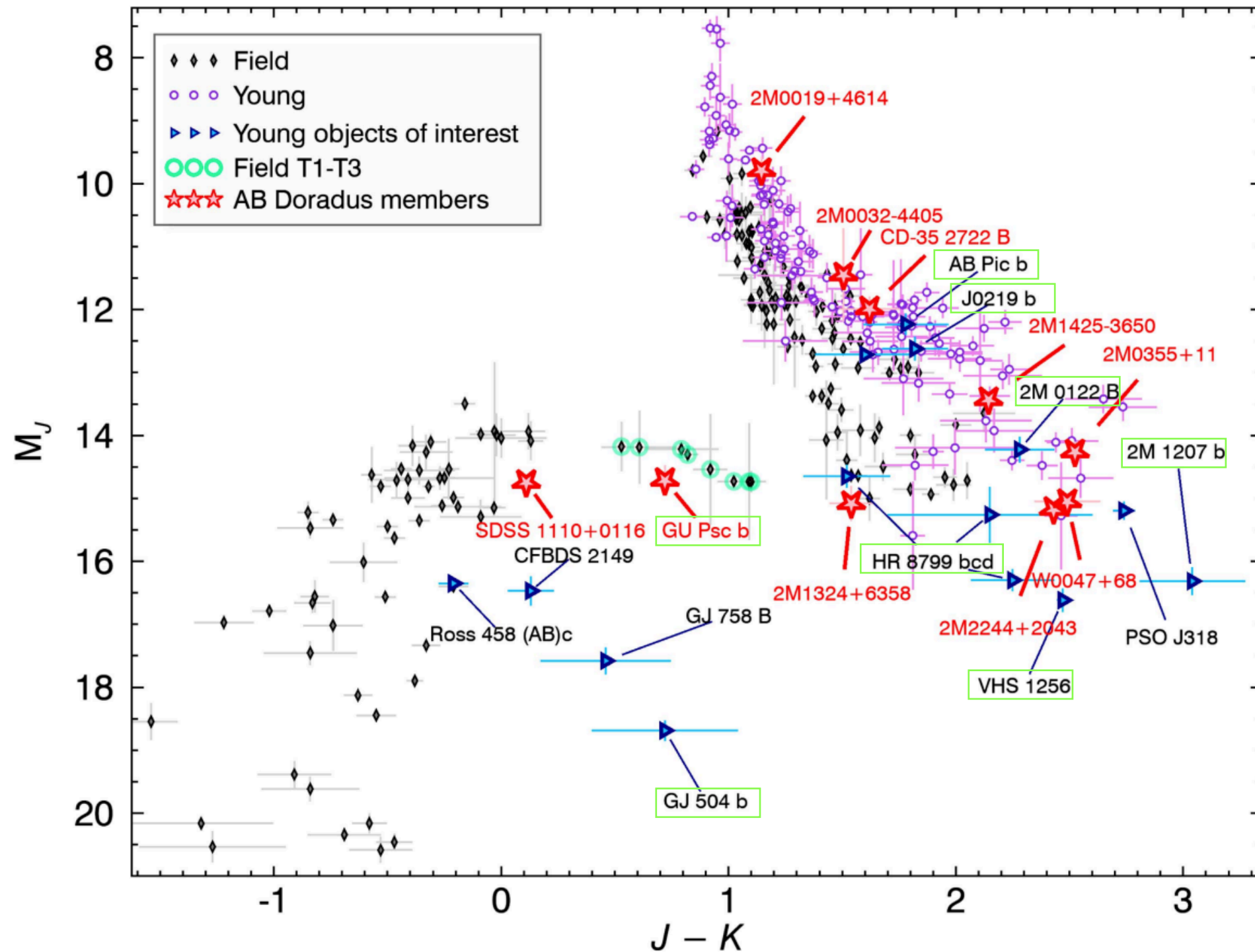
Methods

Interferometer (VLTI)



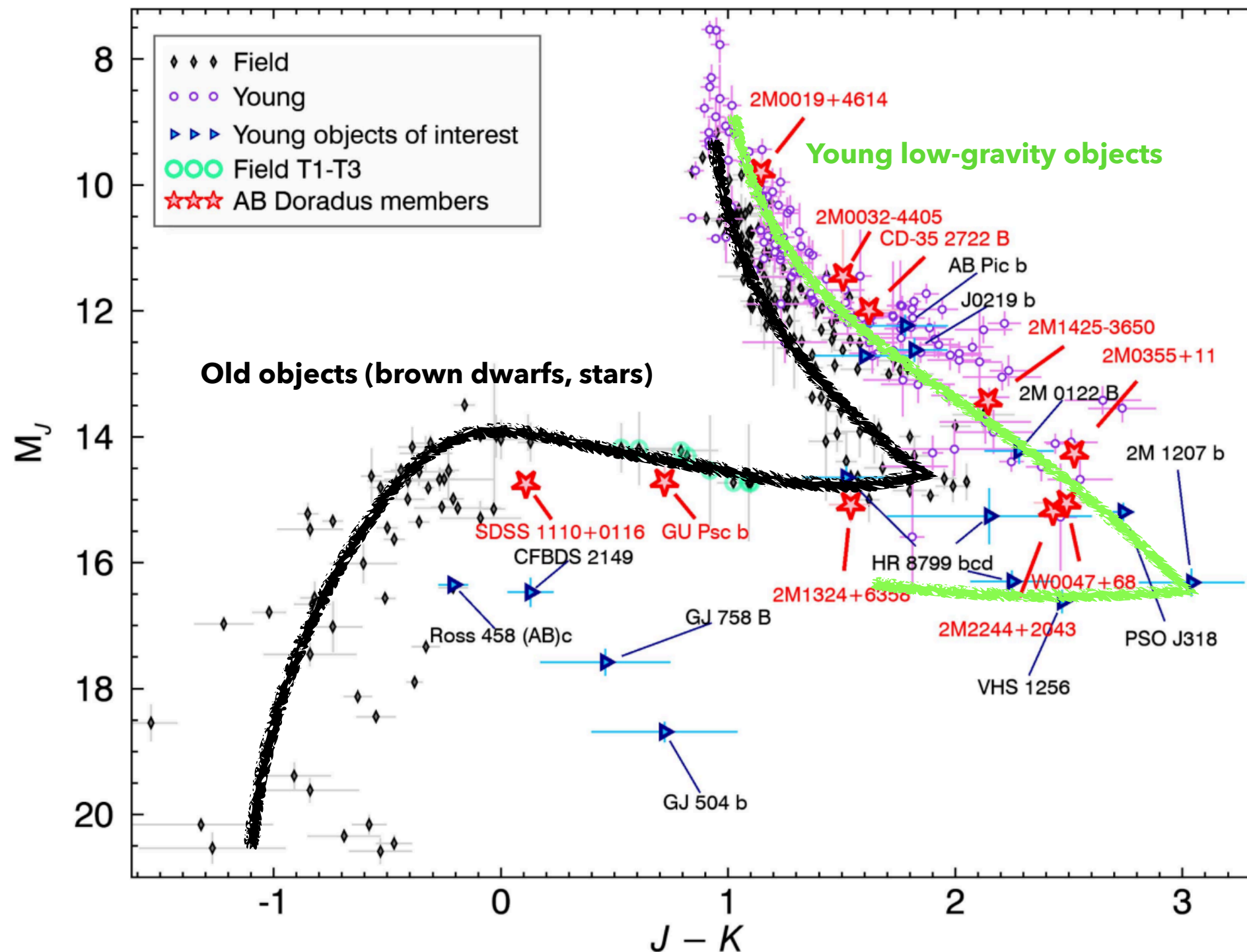
β Pictoris b (GRAVITY)
GRAVITY collab et al. (2020) $R \sim 500$ to 4000

Empirical take



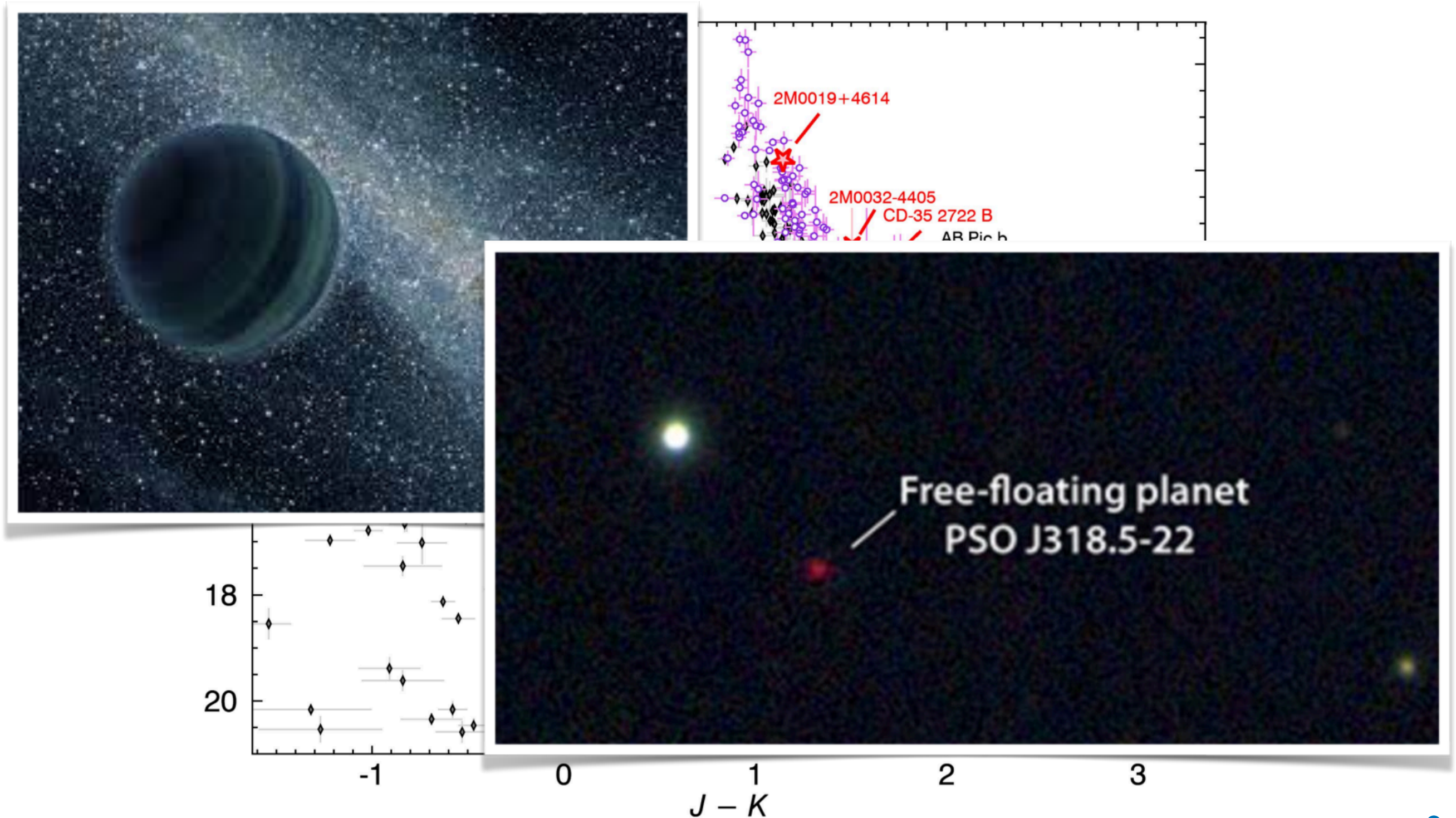
Empirical take

Young exoplanets are red and can be underluminous



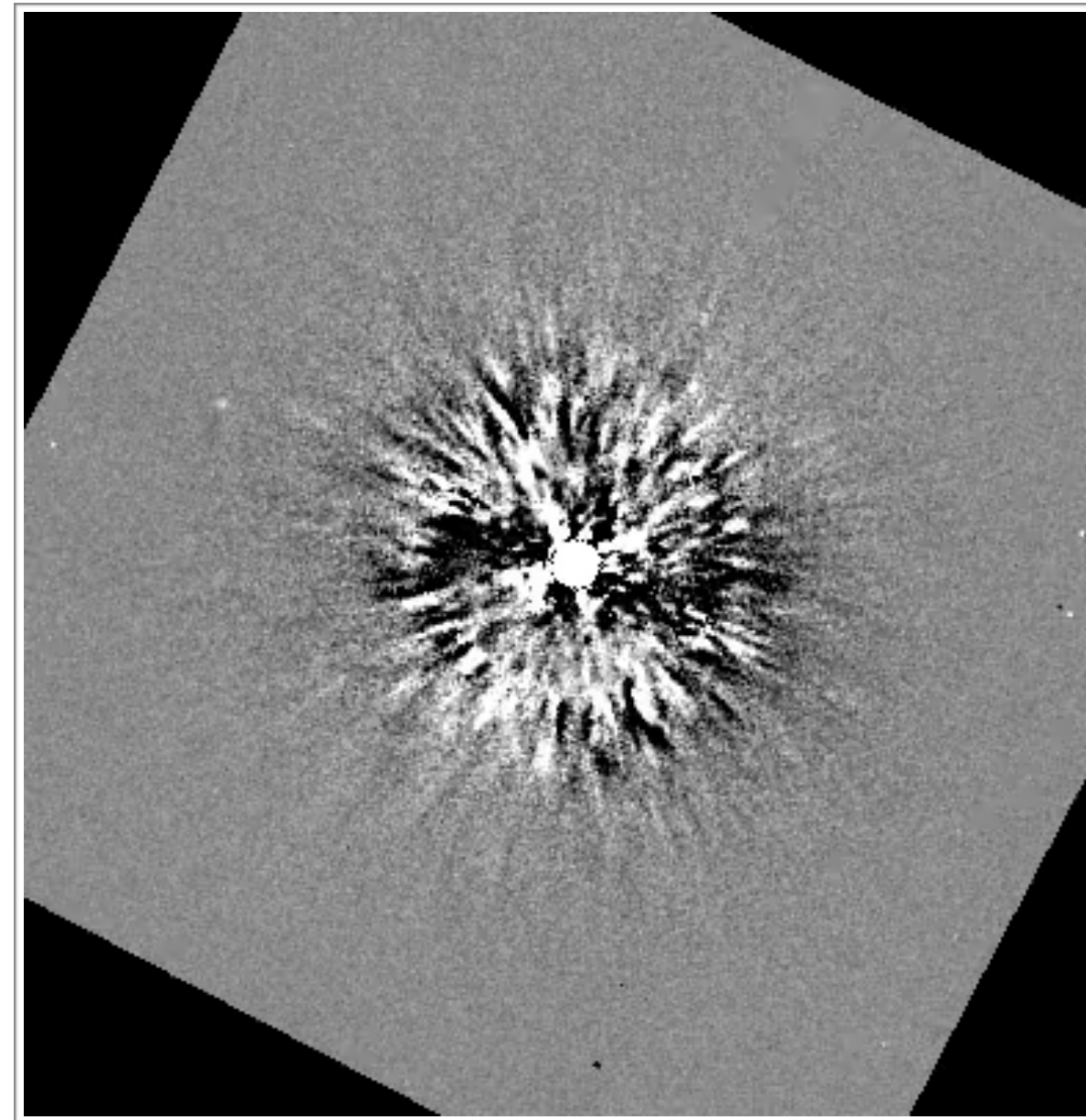
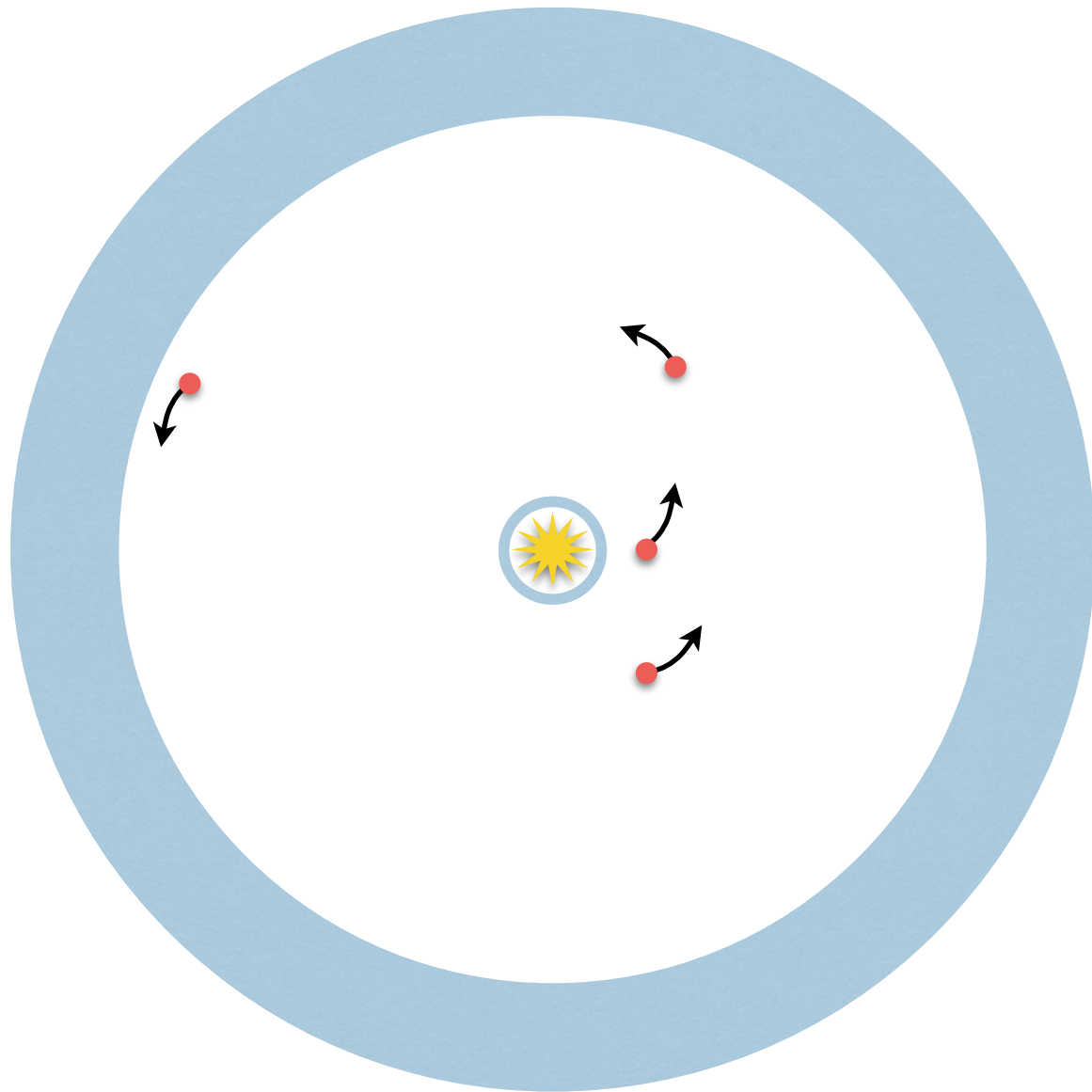
|| Empirical take

Imaged exoplanets : similar to « free floating planets »?



|| Empirical take

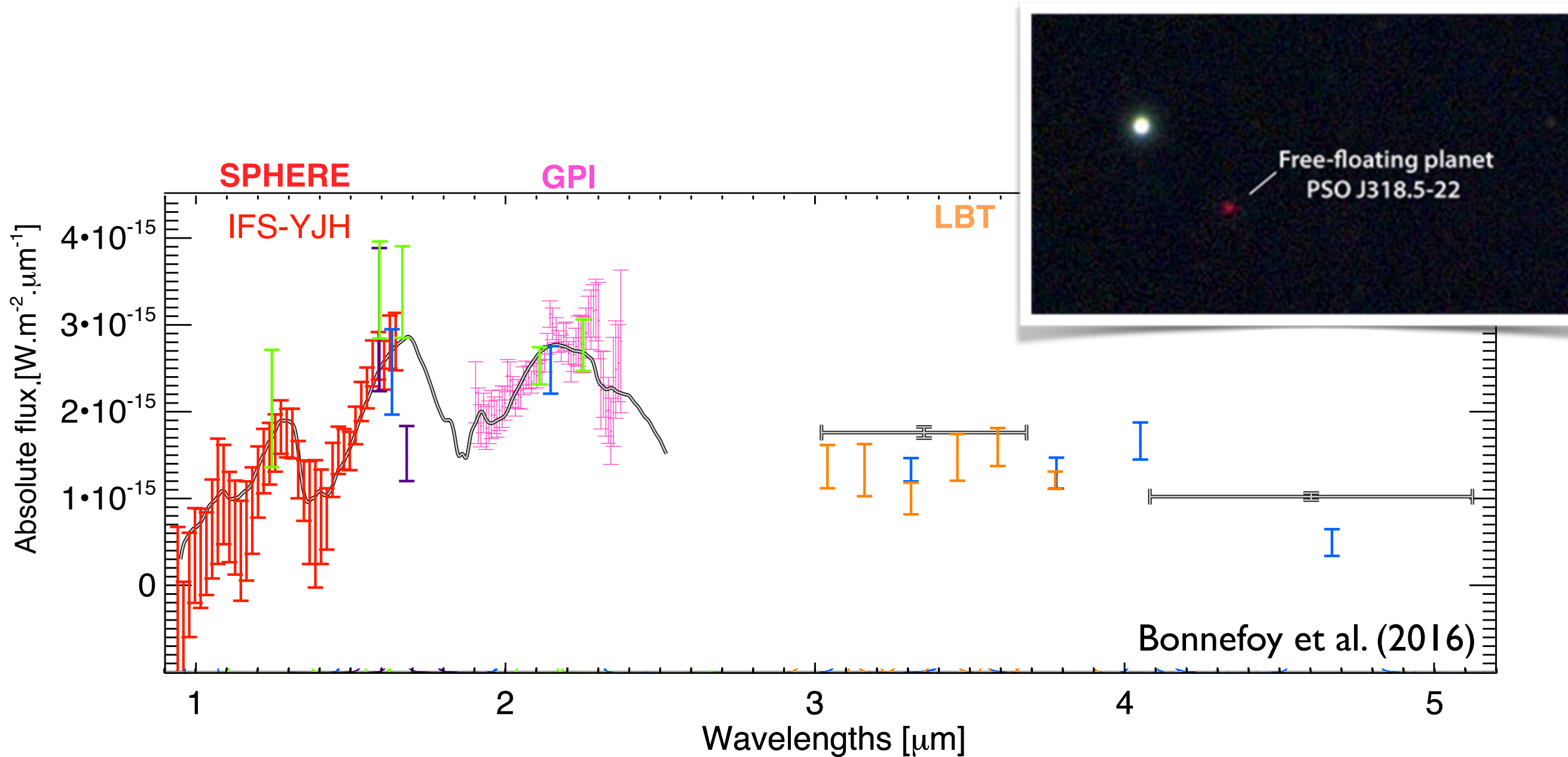
Imaged exoplanets : similar to « free floating planets »?



20 mins of obs. with SPHERE/IRDIS

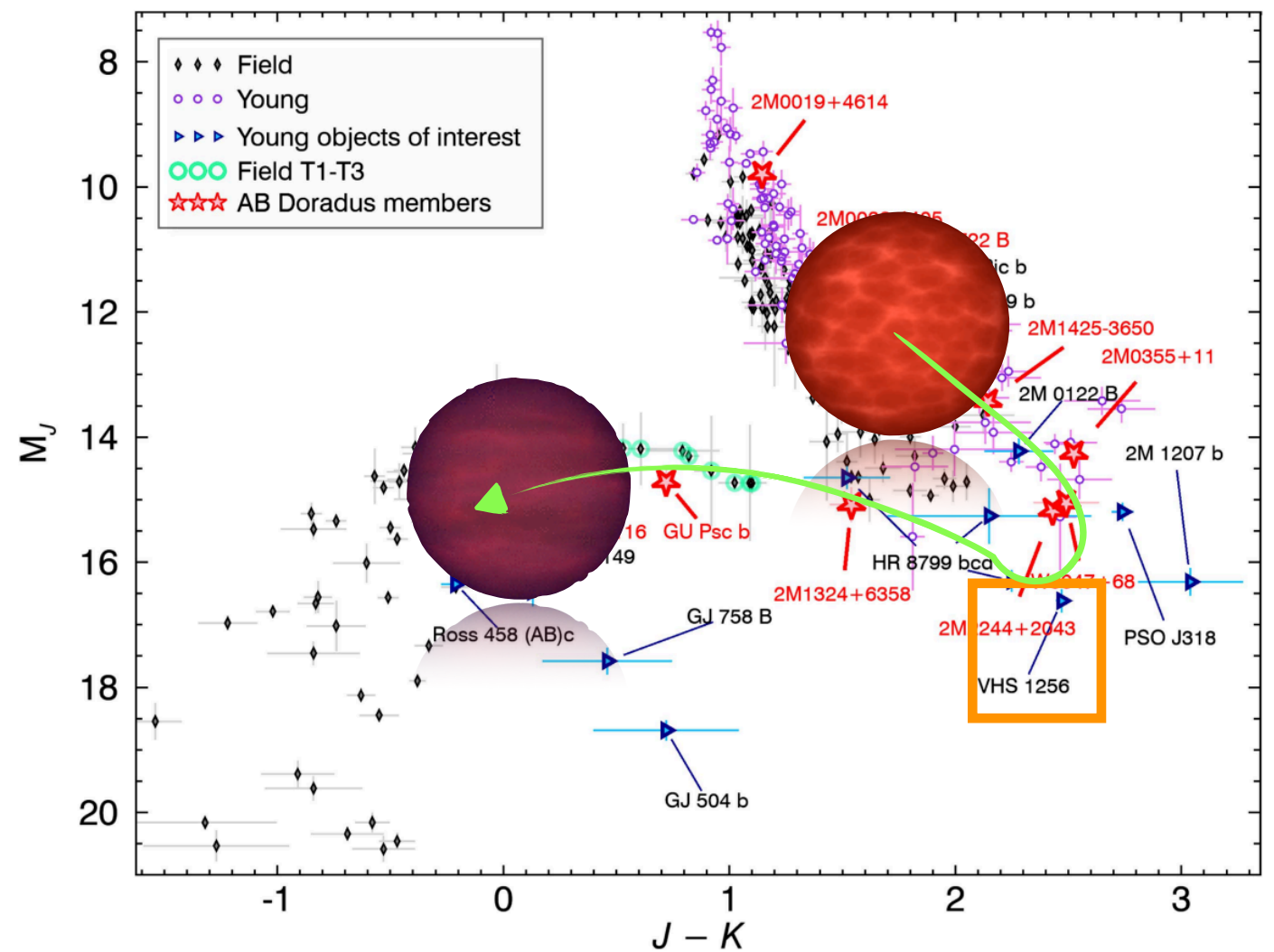
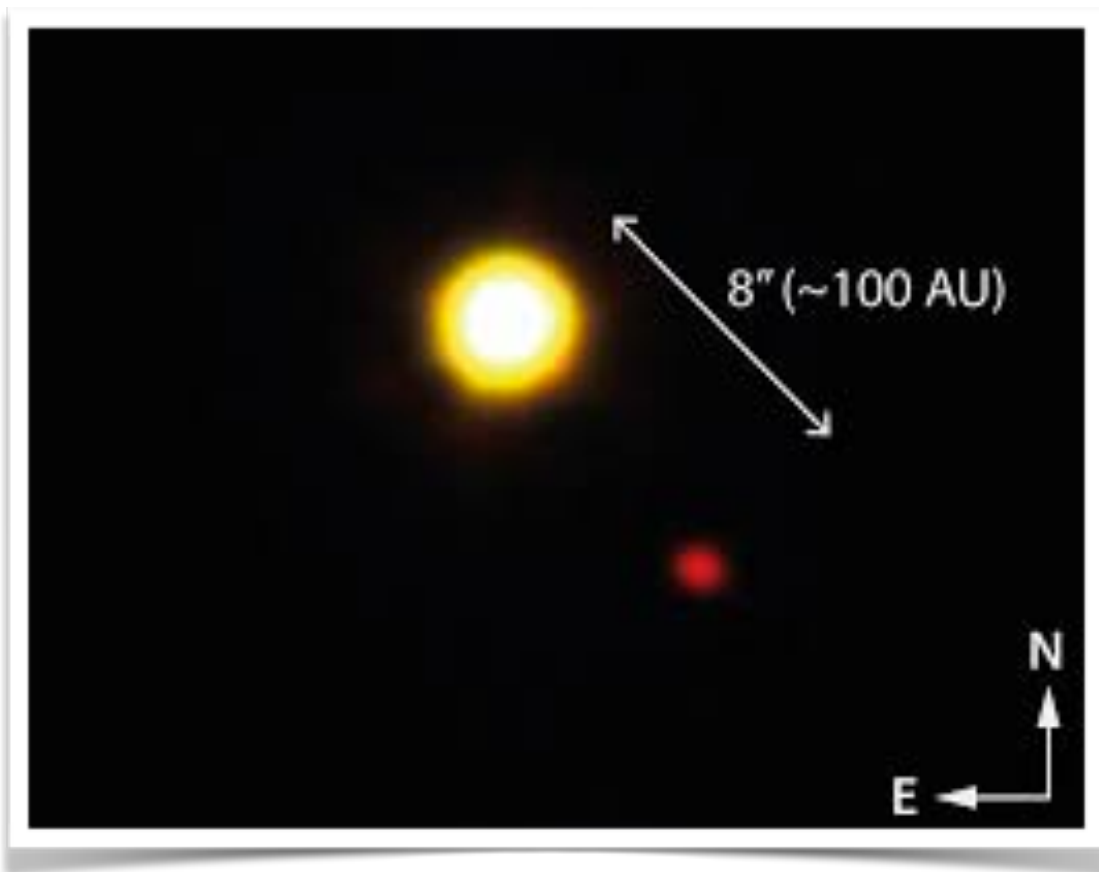
Empirical take

Imaged exoplanets : similar to « free floating planets »?



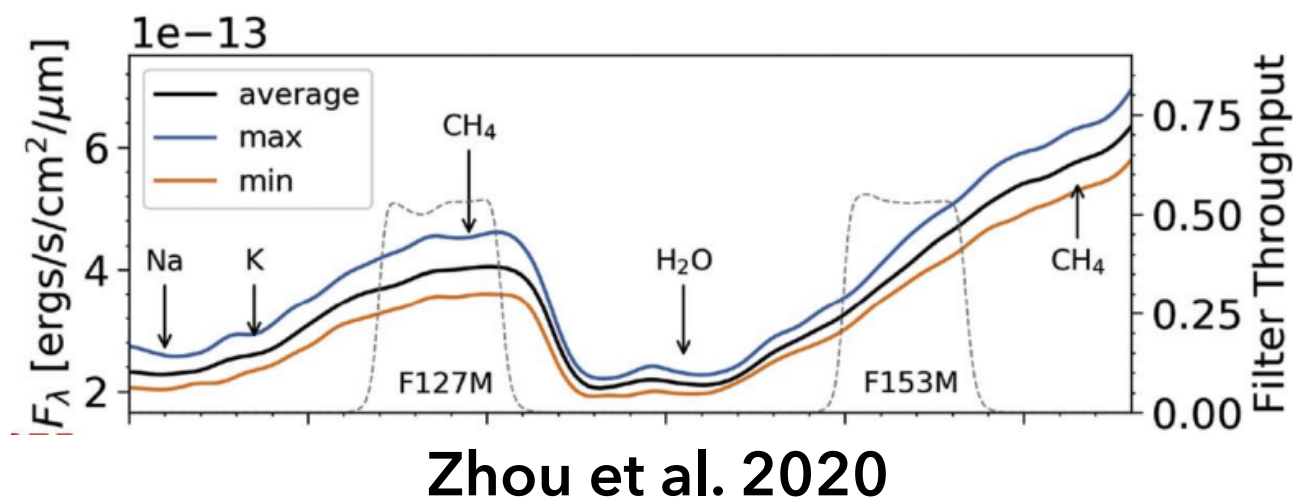
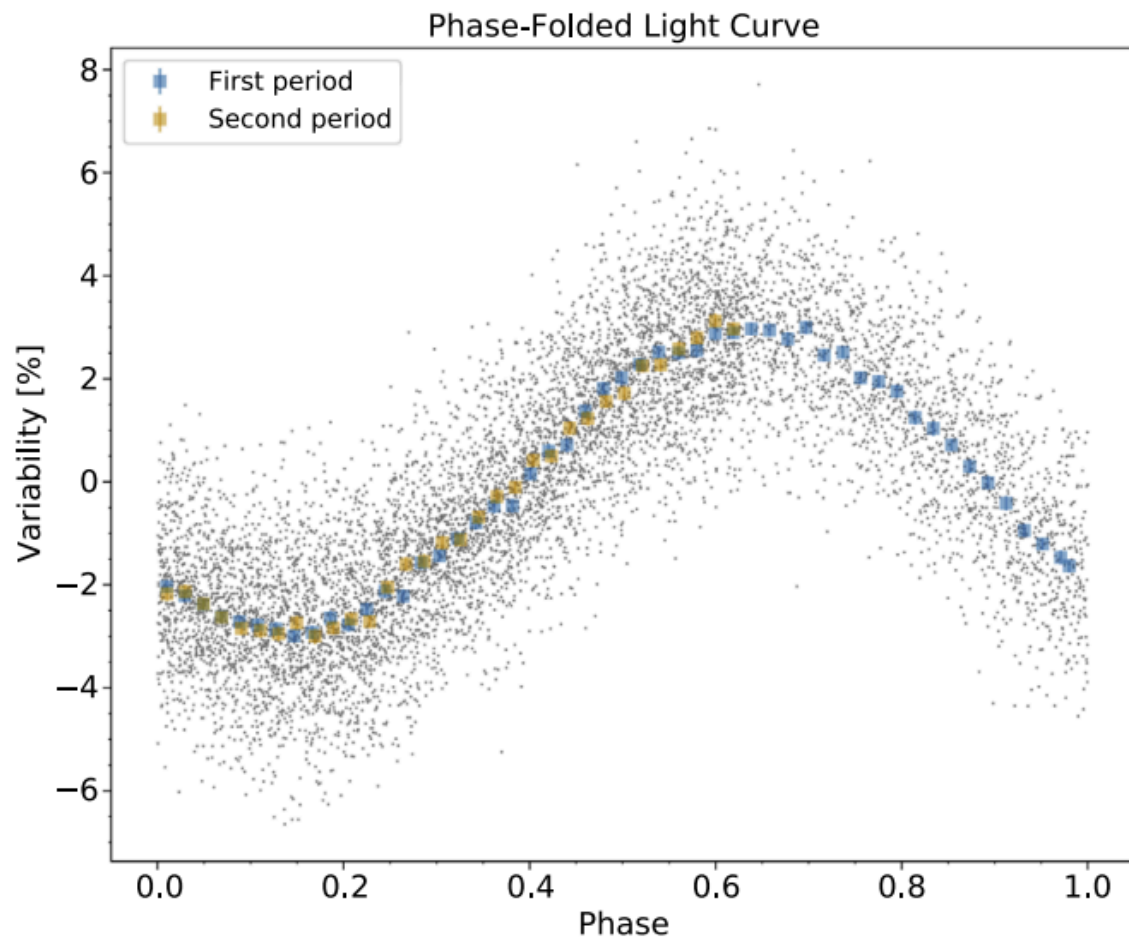
Empirical take

Some hints for surface features (holes in the cloud deck)

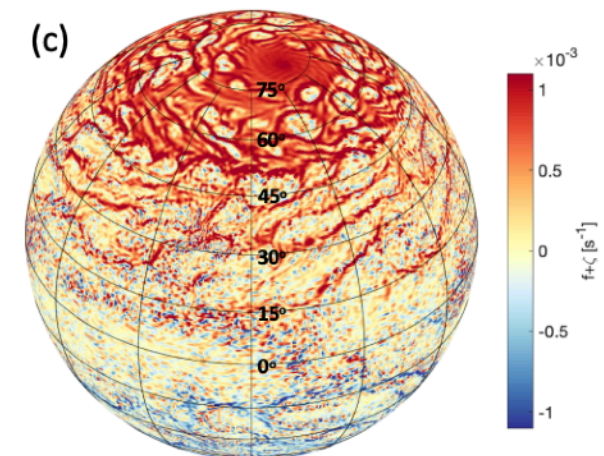
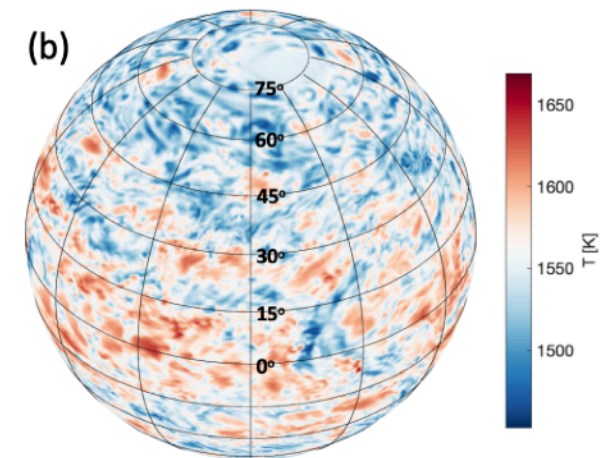
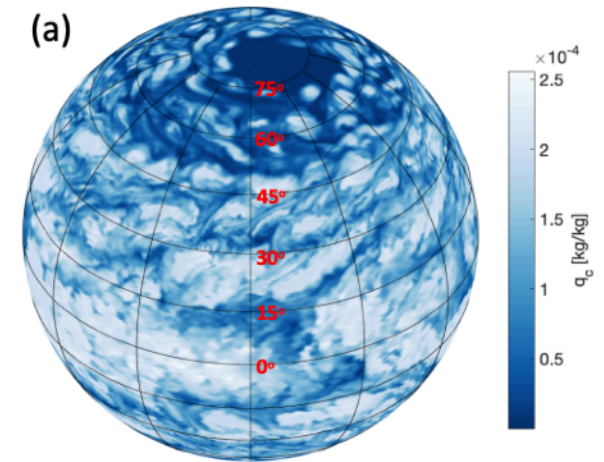


Empirical take

Some hints for surface features (holes in the cloud deck)



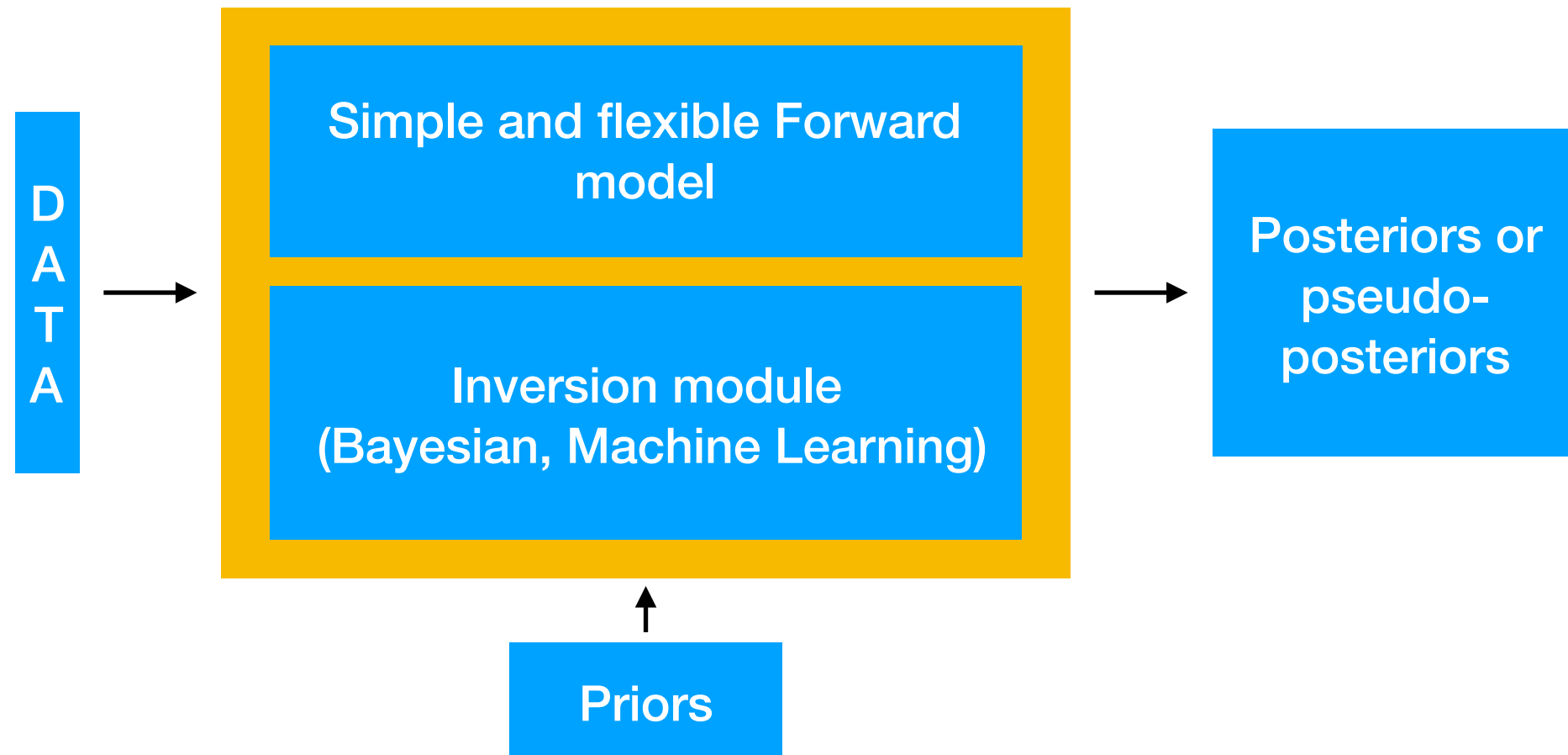
Zhou et al. 2020



Tan et al. 2021

||| Spectral inversion

Atmospheric retrieval: data-driven approach



Advantages

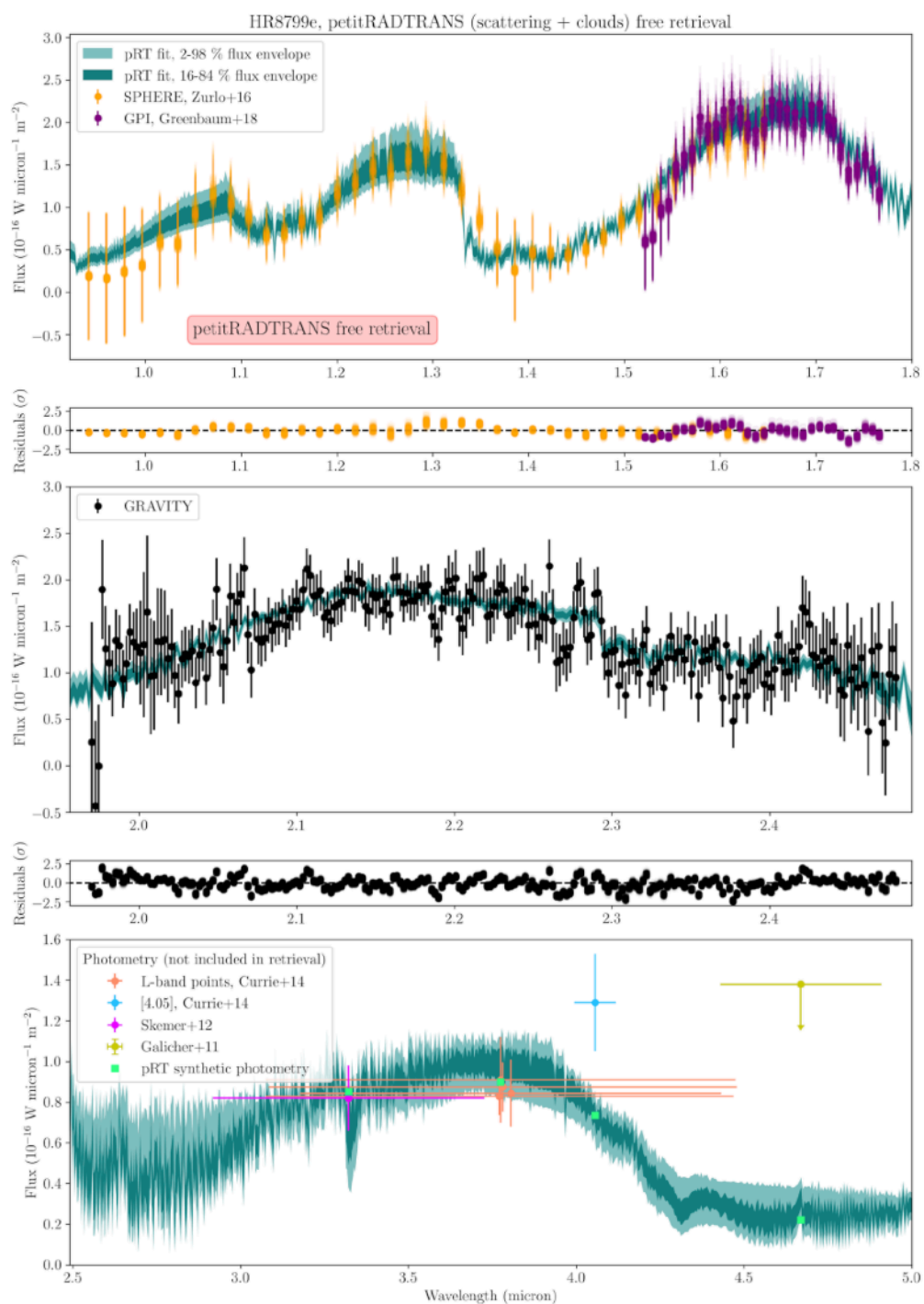
- Flexible
- Abundances of individual molecules
- Pressure-temperature profiles

Downfalls

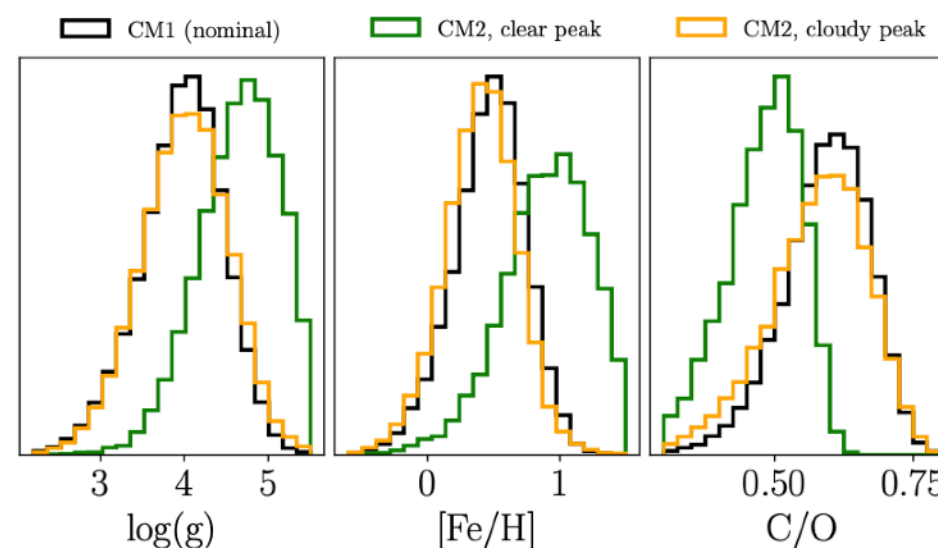
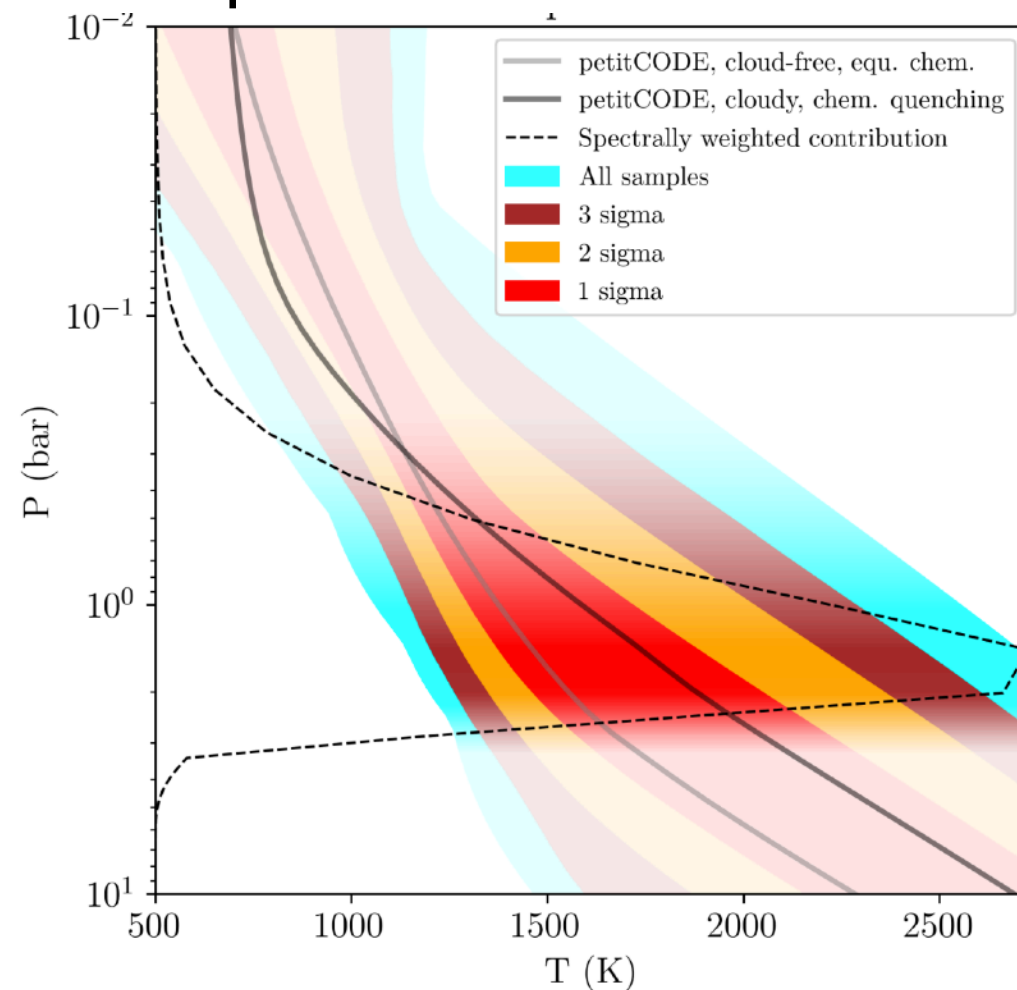
- Loose connection to physics
- Bias in the abundances (clouds)
- Computation cost

Spectral inversion

Atmospheric retrieval: some examples

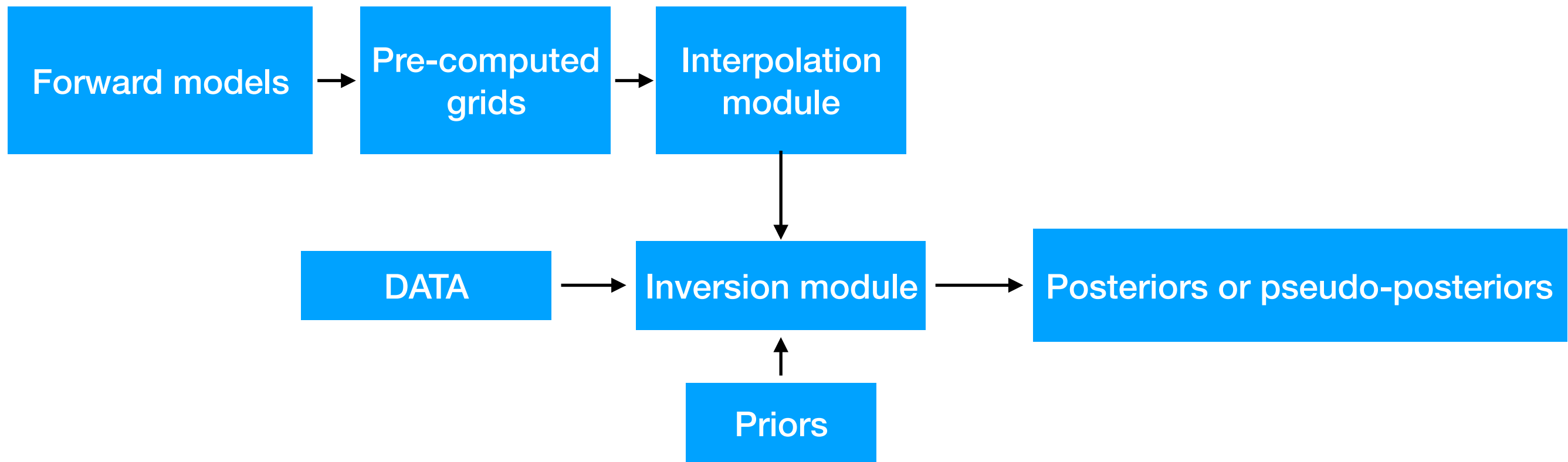


Mollière et al. 2020



||| Spectral inversion

Forward modeling: driven by models



Advantages

- Use of detailed cloud models
- Efficient (medium and high-resolution)
- Test of model inconsistencies

Downfalls

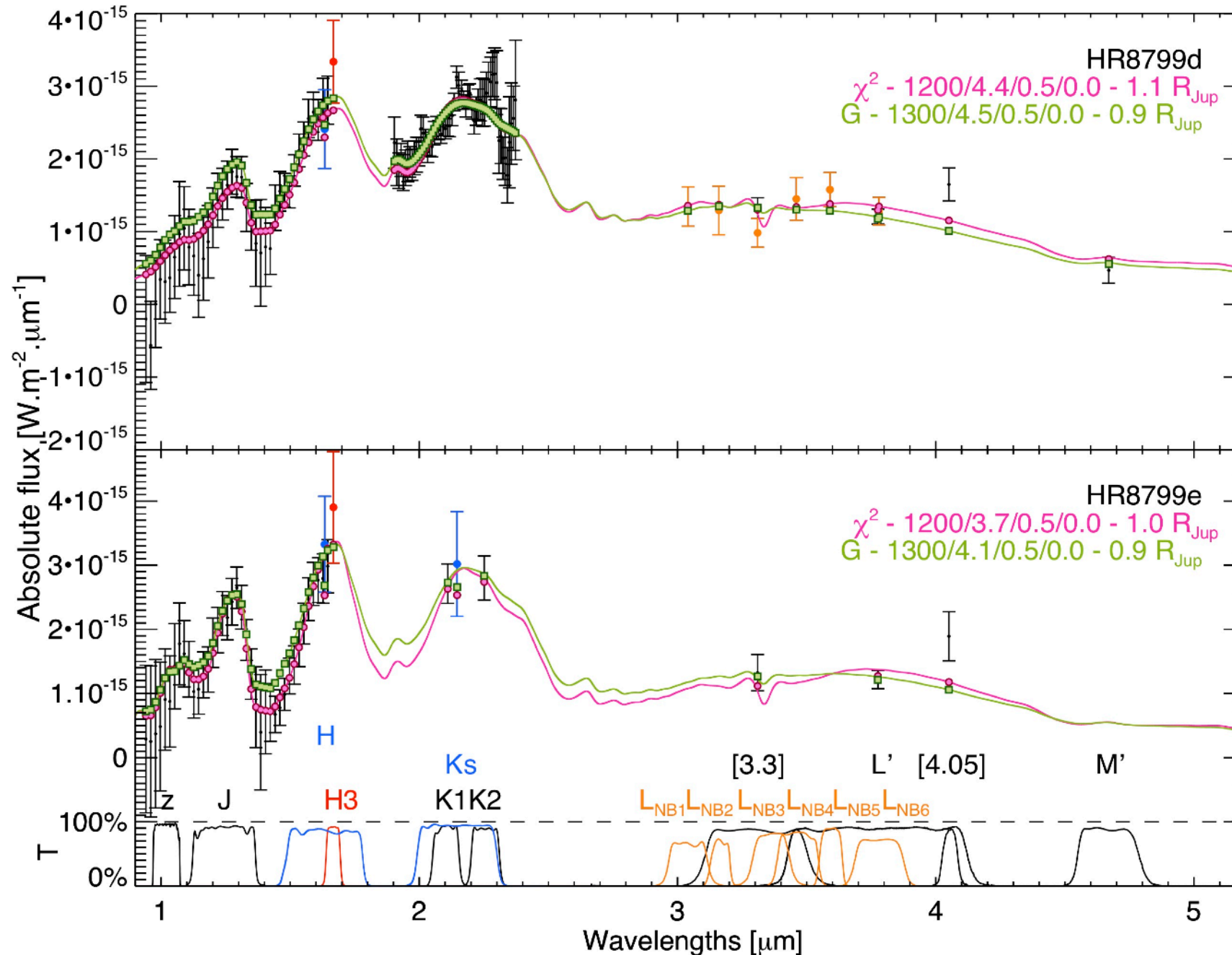
- Limited number of free parameters
- Not flexible
- Relies on grid interpolations

Spectral inversion

Imaged exoplanets : key role of gravity on clouds

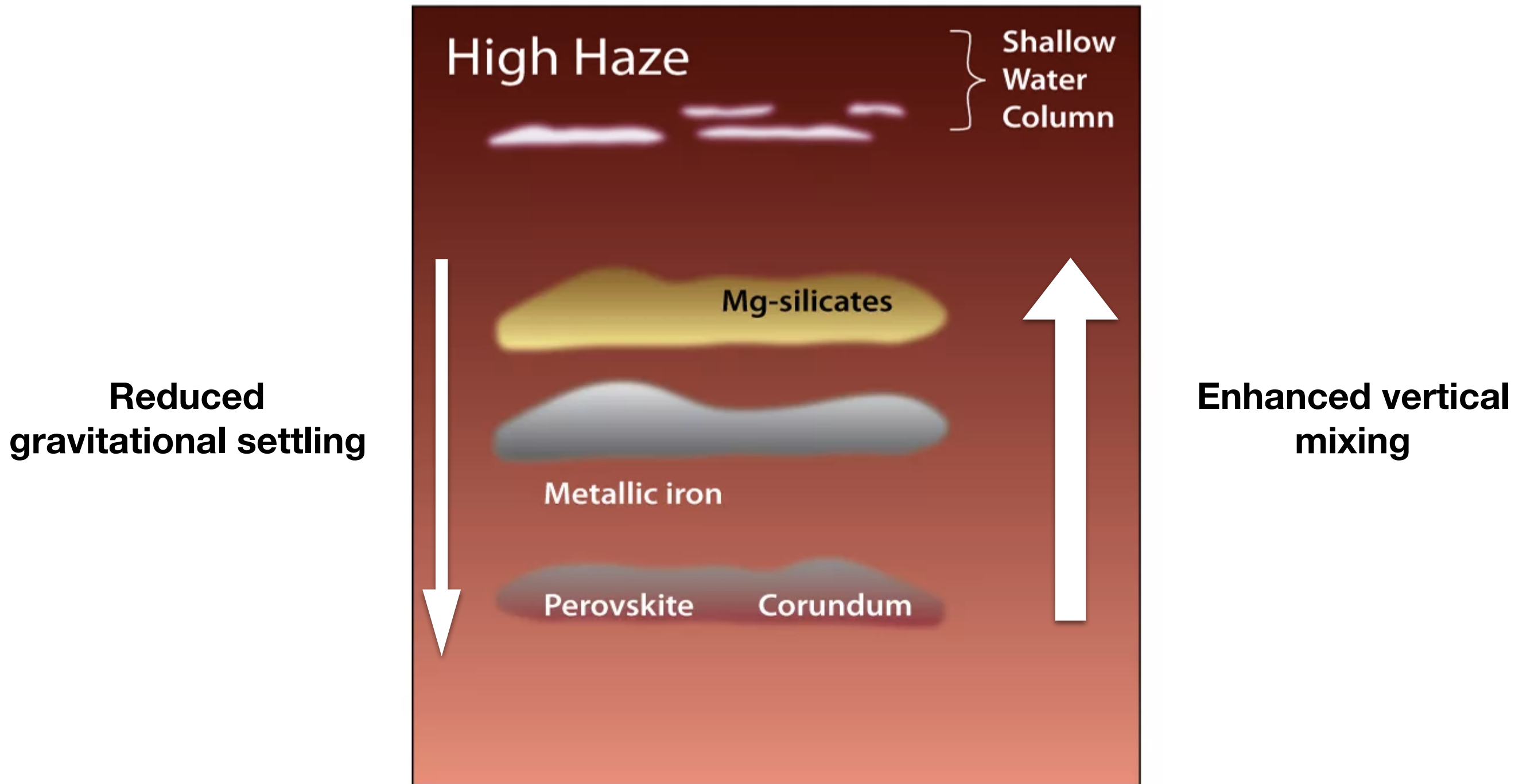
Bonnefoy et al. (2016)

Charnay et al. (2018)



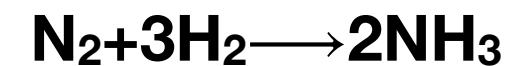
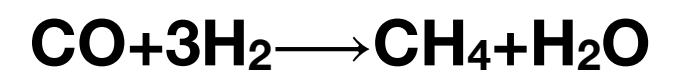
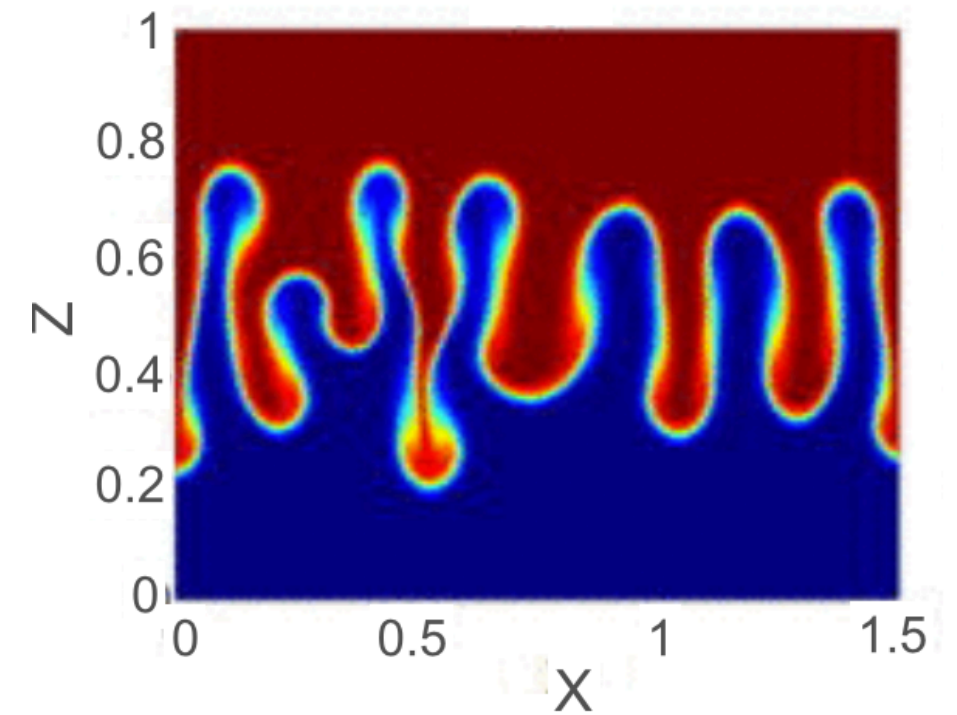
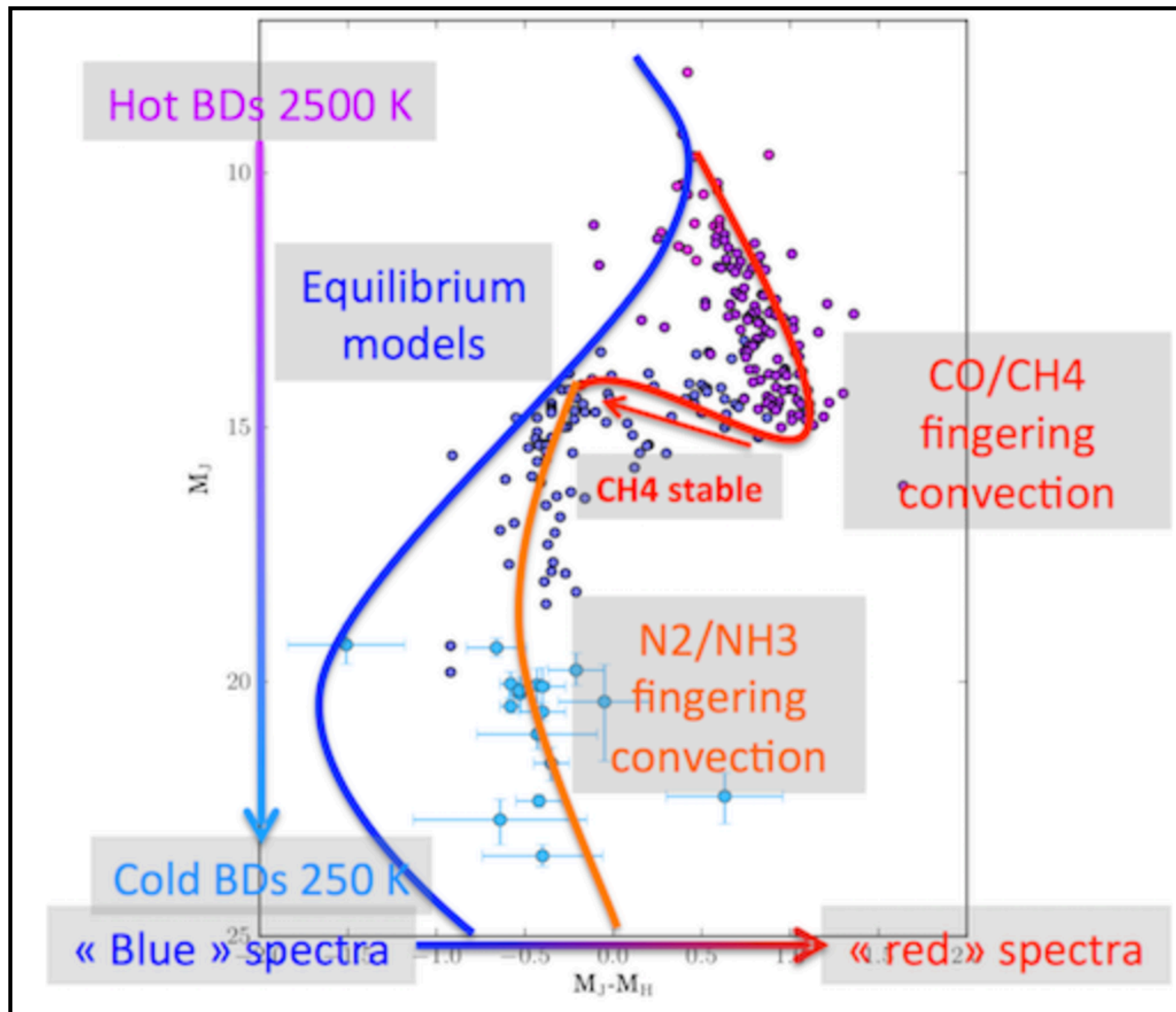
||| Spectral inversion

Imaged exoplanets : key role of gravity on clouds



||| Spectral inversion

Imaged exoplanets : do we really need clouds?

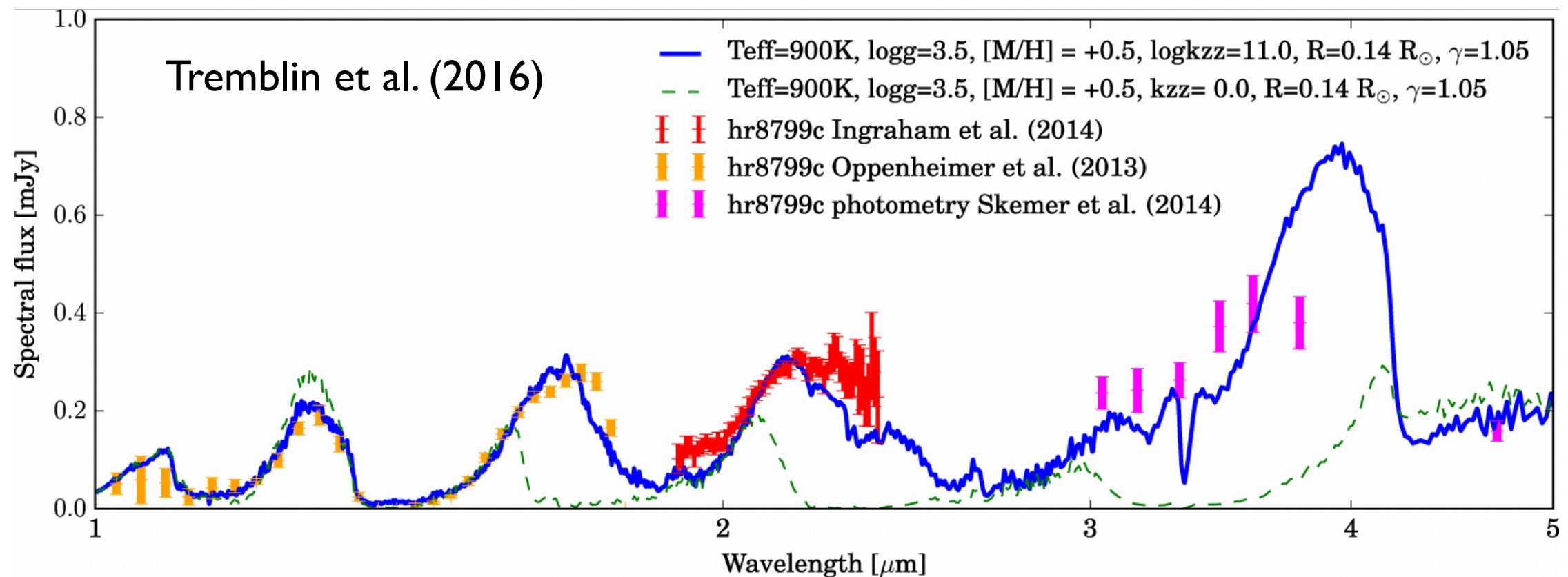


Tremblin et al. 2015, 2016

COBREX meeting - October 6, 2022

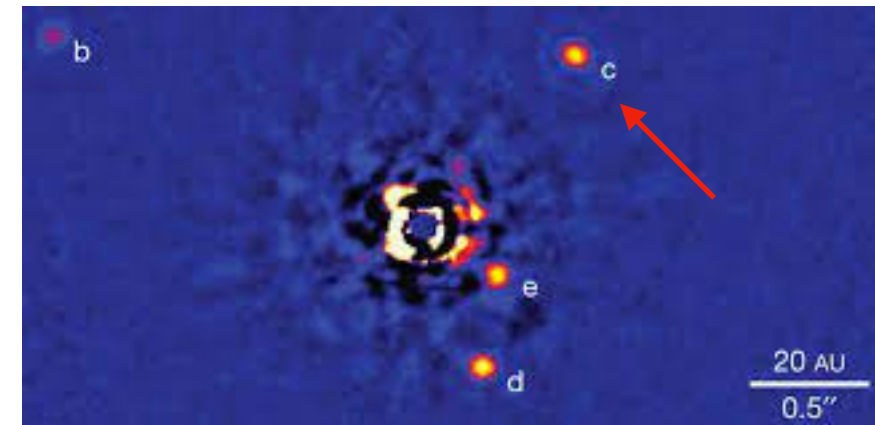
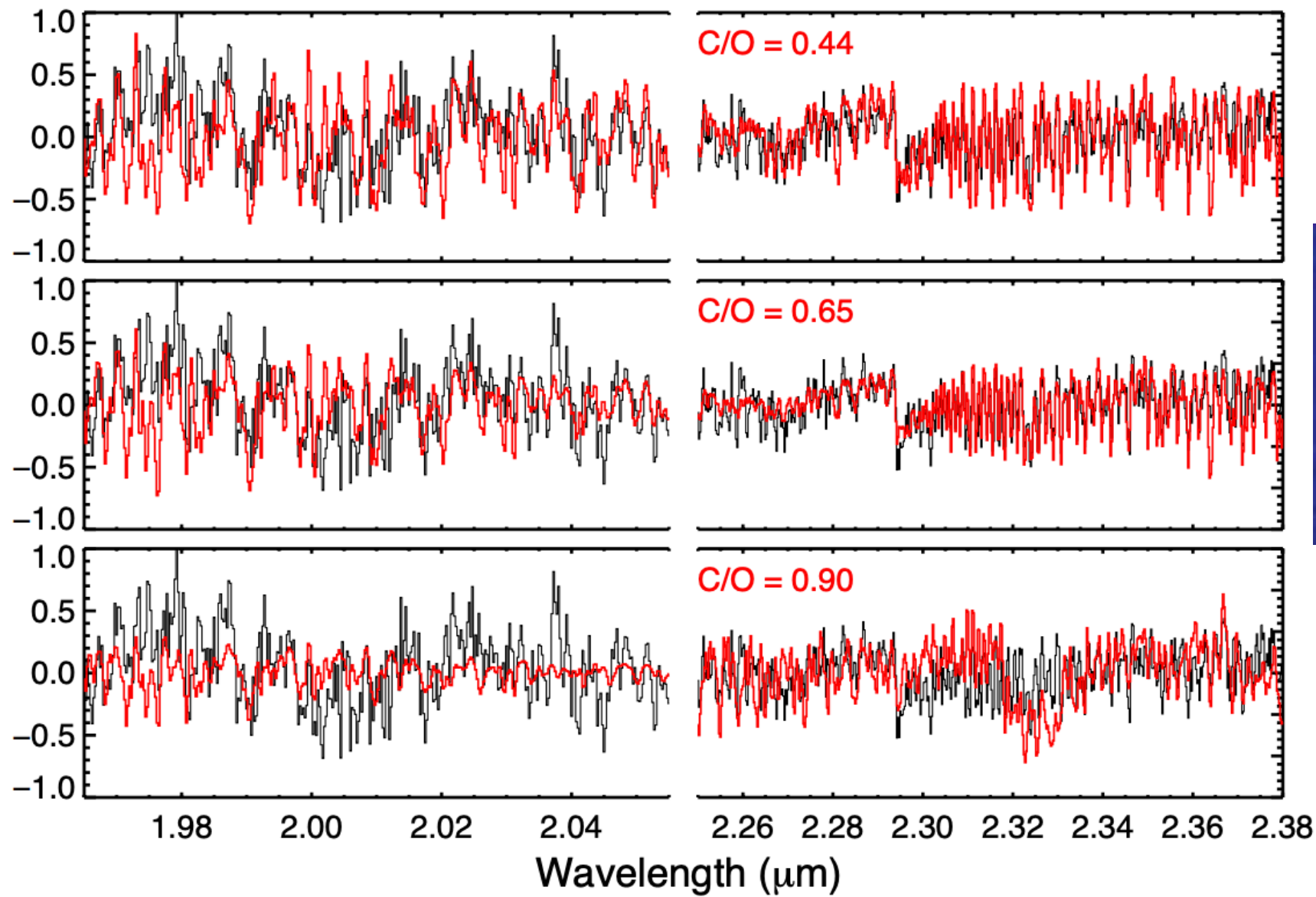
||| Spectral inversion

Imaged exoplanets : do we really need clouds?



||| Spectral inversion

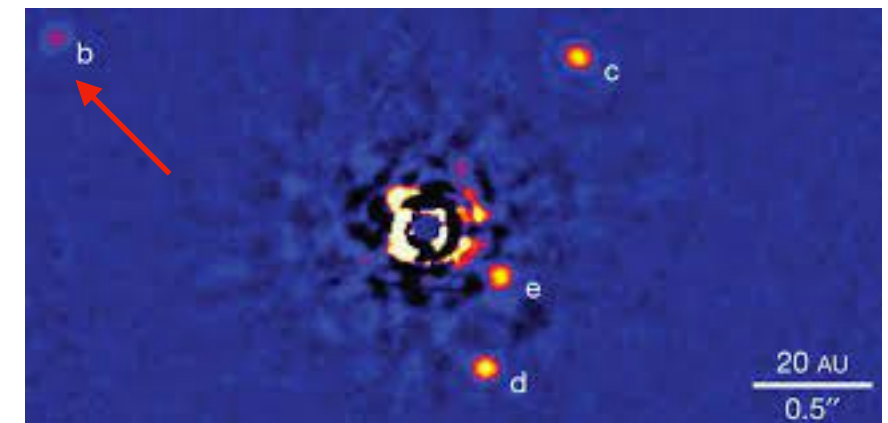
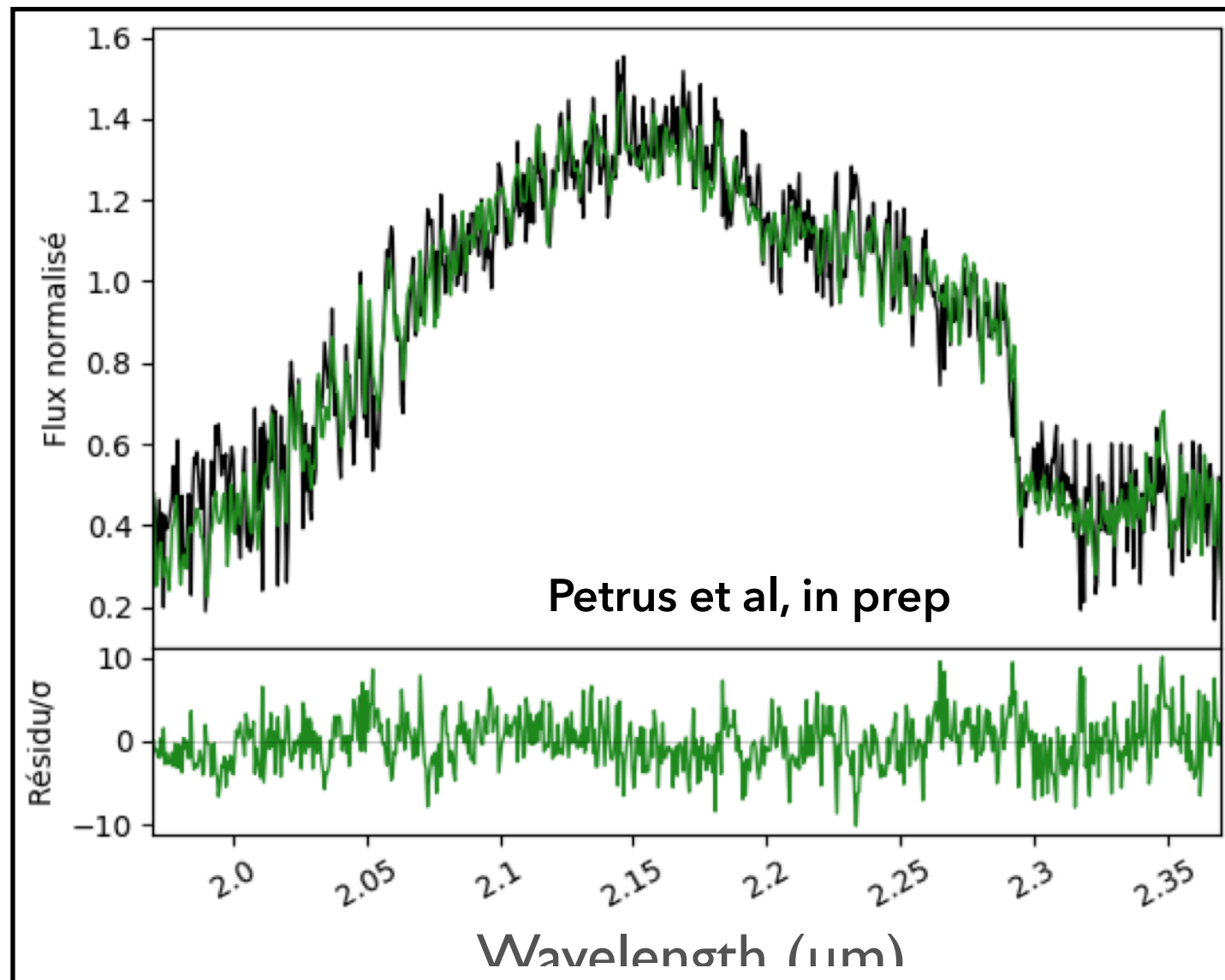
Medium/high resolution : abundance ratio



Konopacky et al. 2013

||| Spectral inversion

Medium/high resolution : abundance ratio

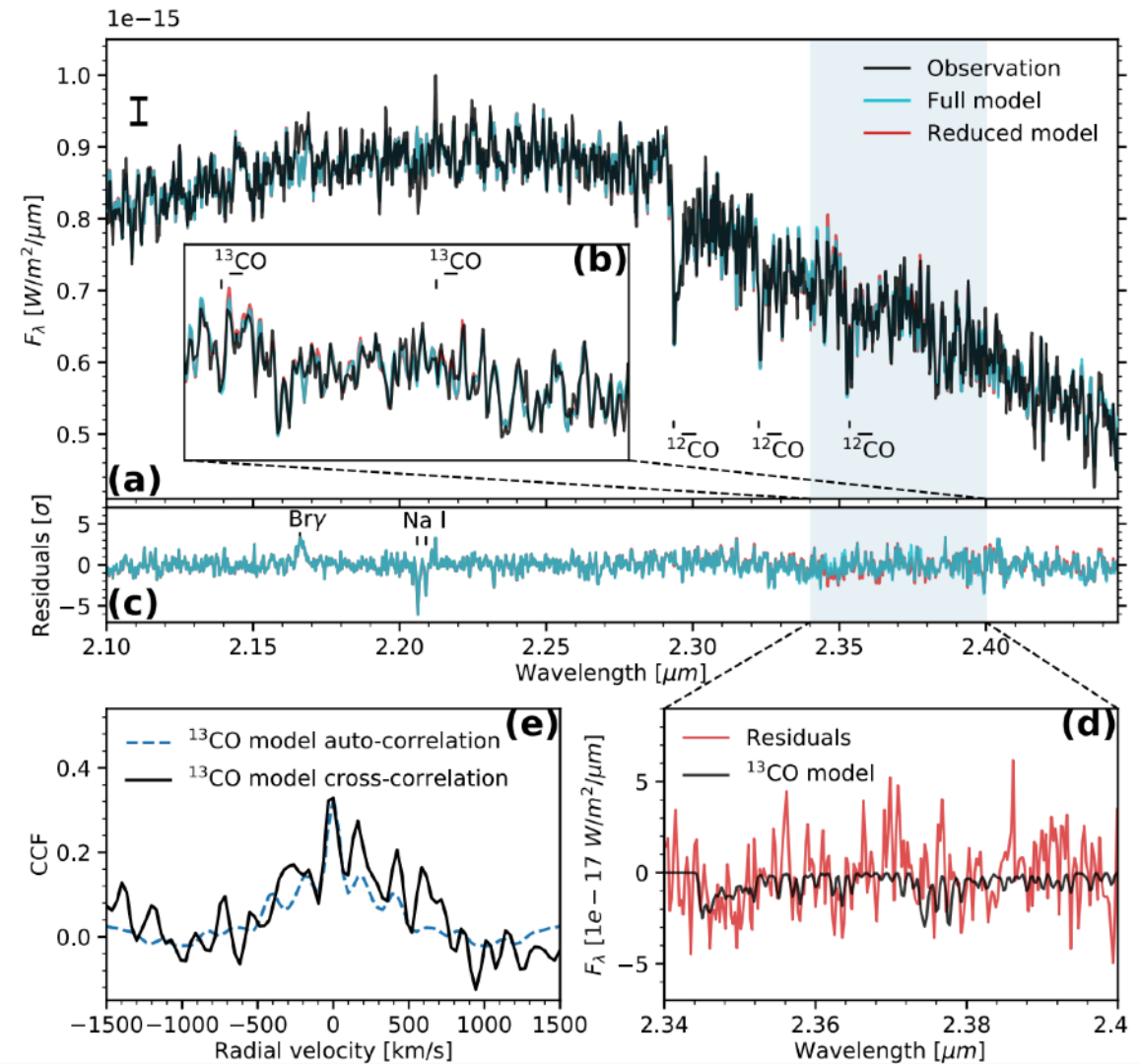
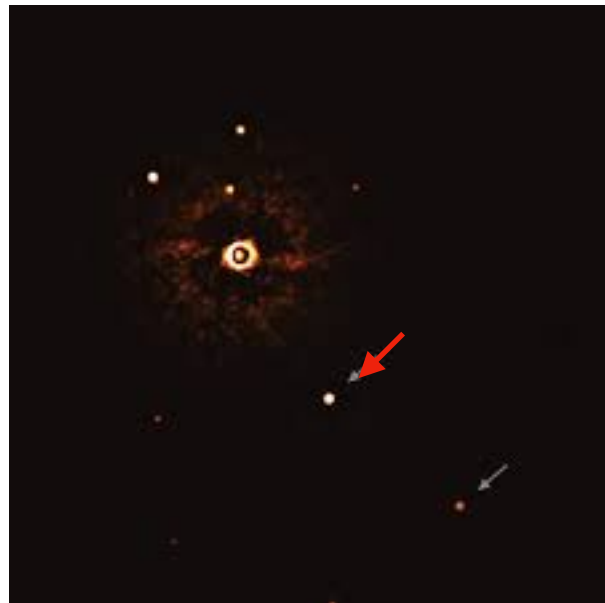
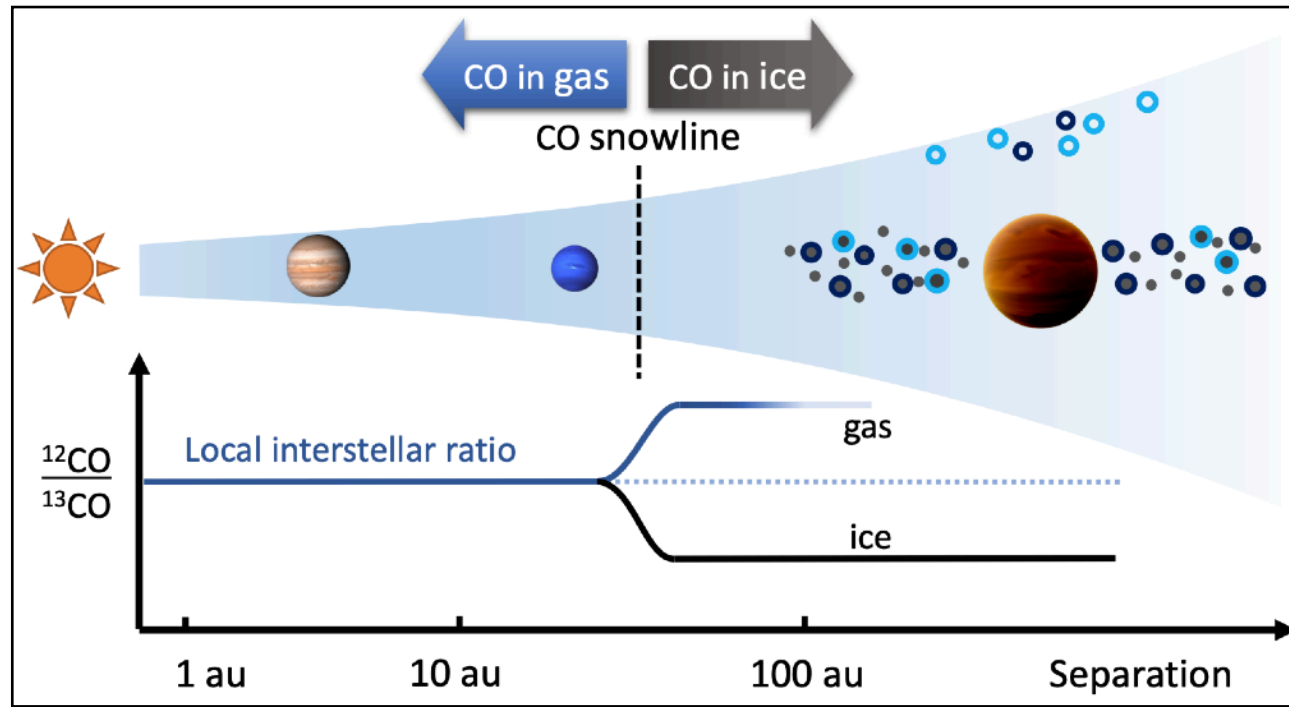


- HR 8799 b (OSIRIS, Barman et al. 2015)
- Exo-REM (T_{eff} ~ 1015 K ; C/O ~ 0.55)

Spectral inversion

Medium/high resolution : isotopic abundance ratio

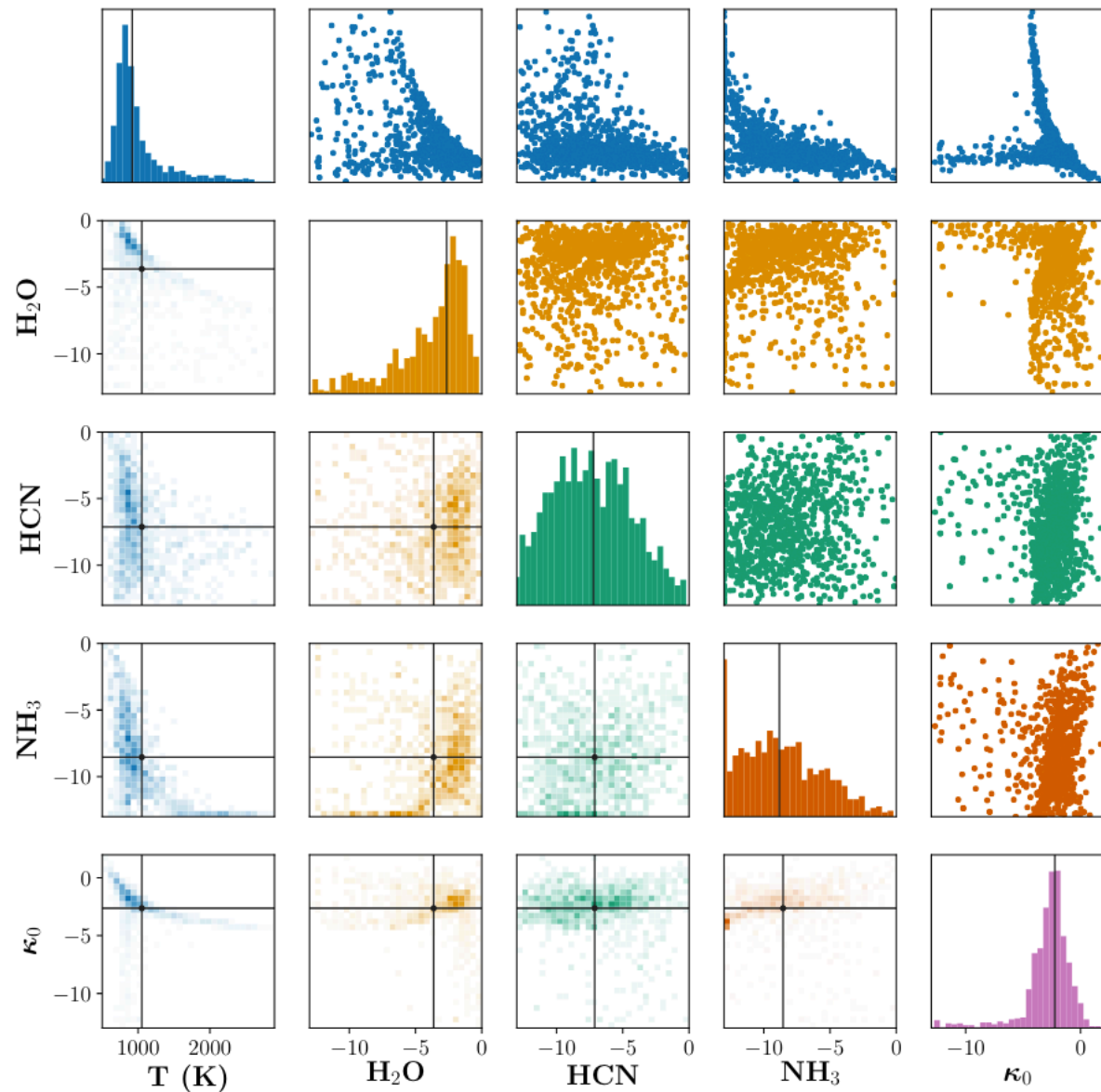
Zhang et al. 2021



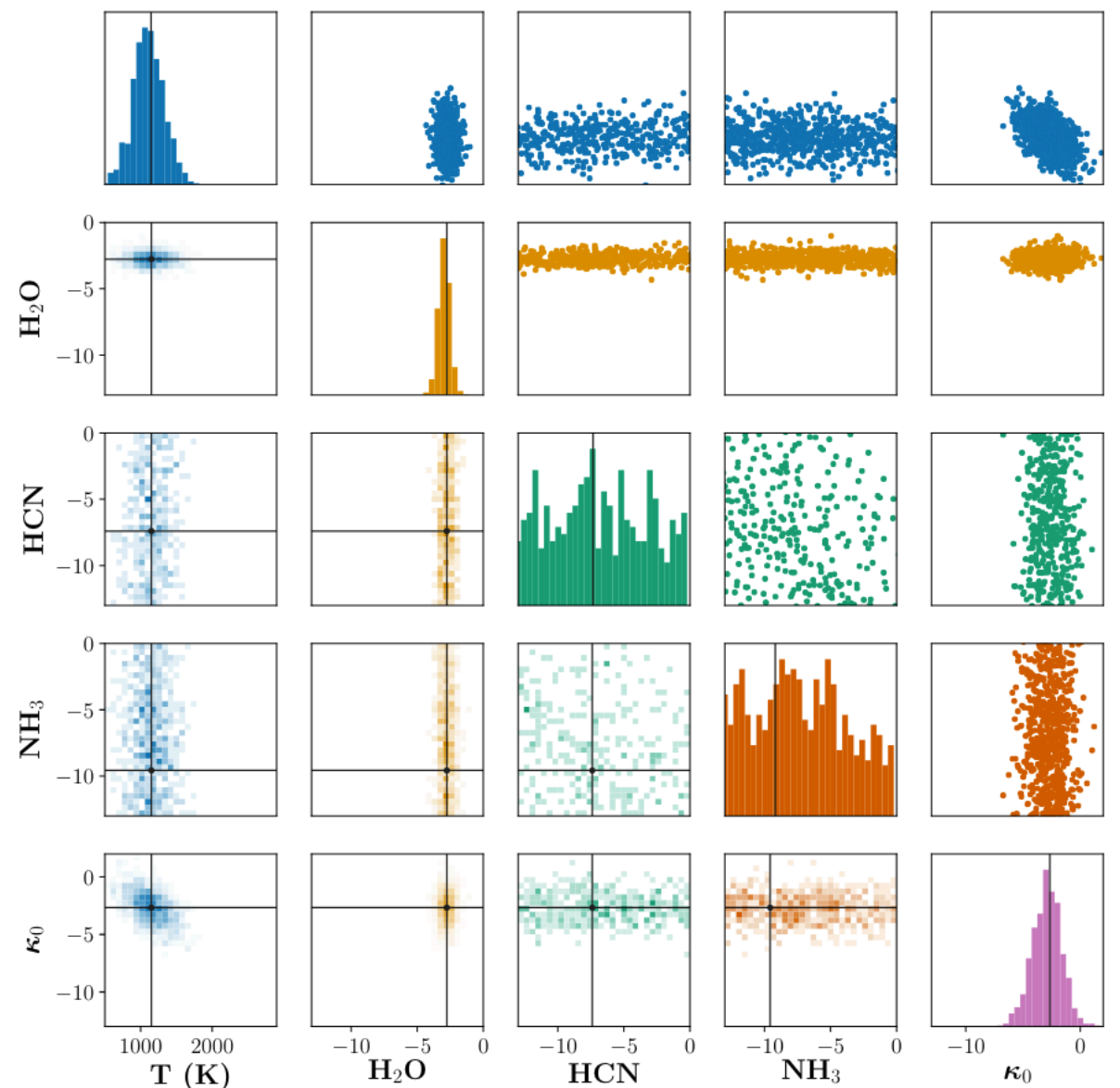
Spectral inversion

Recent promising frameworks

Random Forests
(Marquez-Neila et al. 2018)
(Komba et al. in prep)



Bayesian Neural Network
(Cobb et al. 2019)



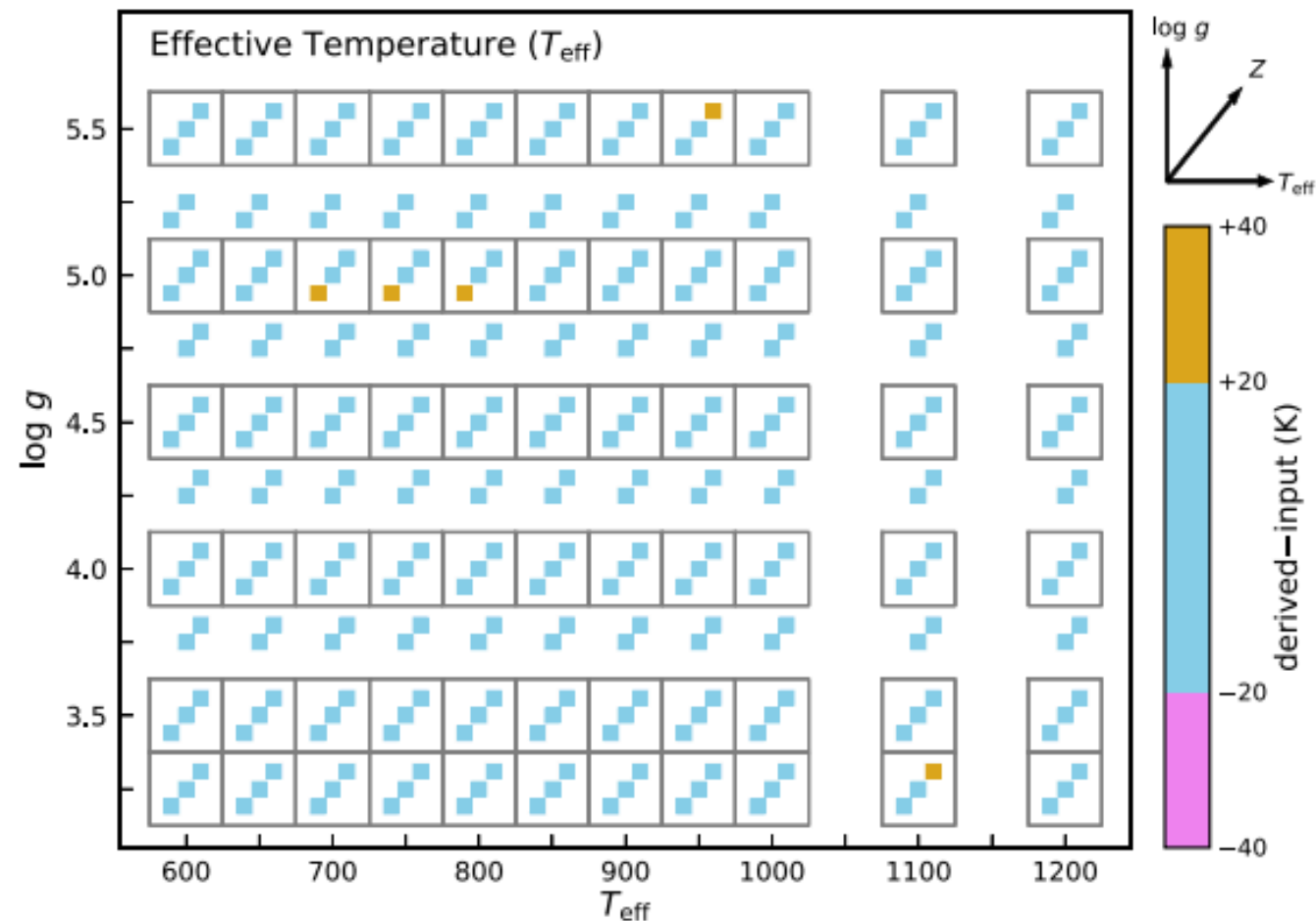
||| Spectral inversion

Recent promising frameworks

Bayesian inference with model and instrument error imputation

(STARFISH: Czekala et al. 2015)

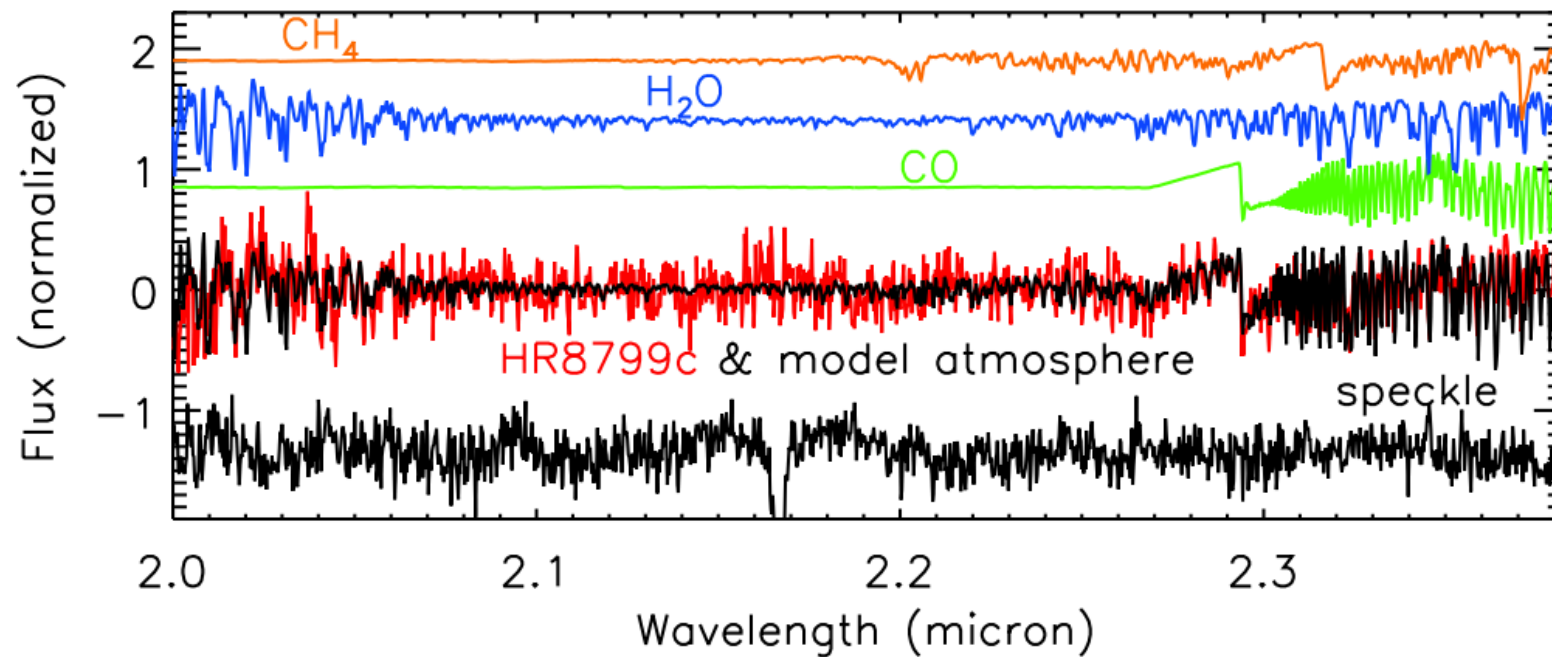
(ZAPSE : Brahm et al. 2017)



(Zhang et al. 2022)

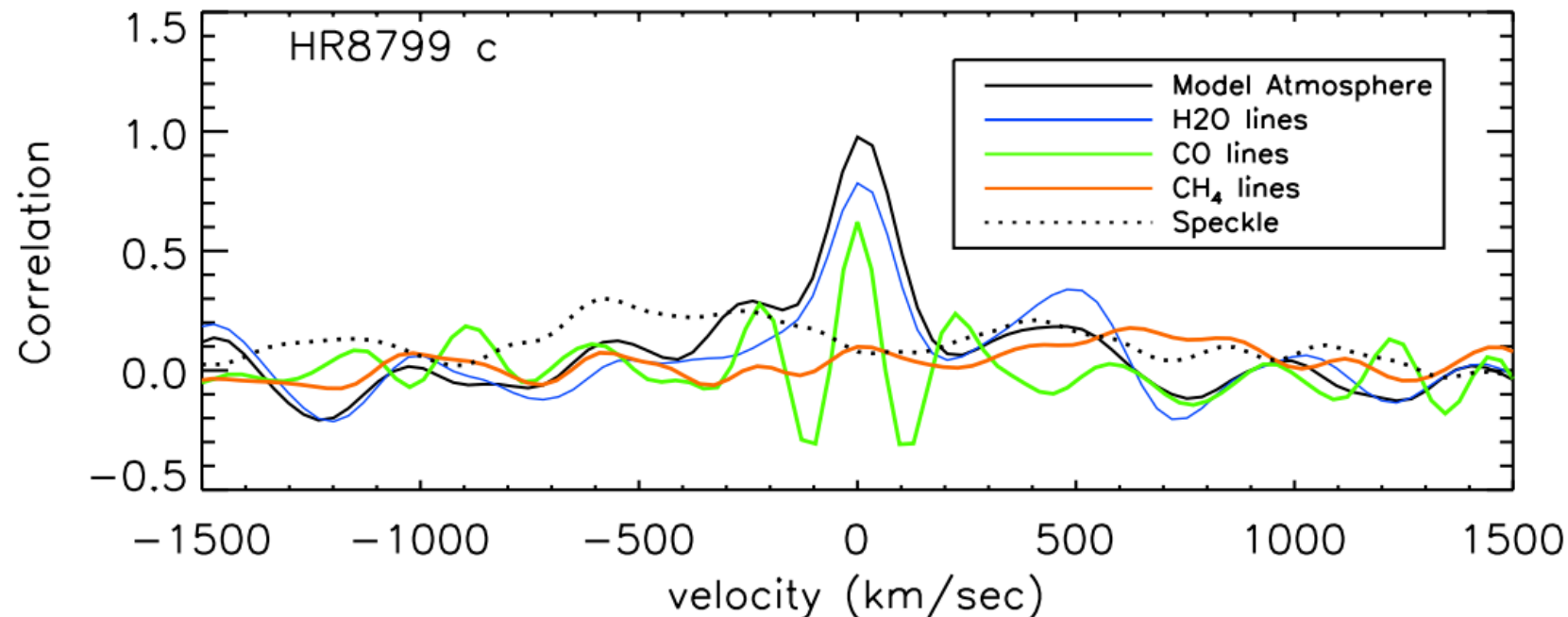
Compling the detection and characterization

Cross-correlation of spectra with molecular templates



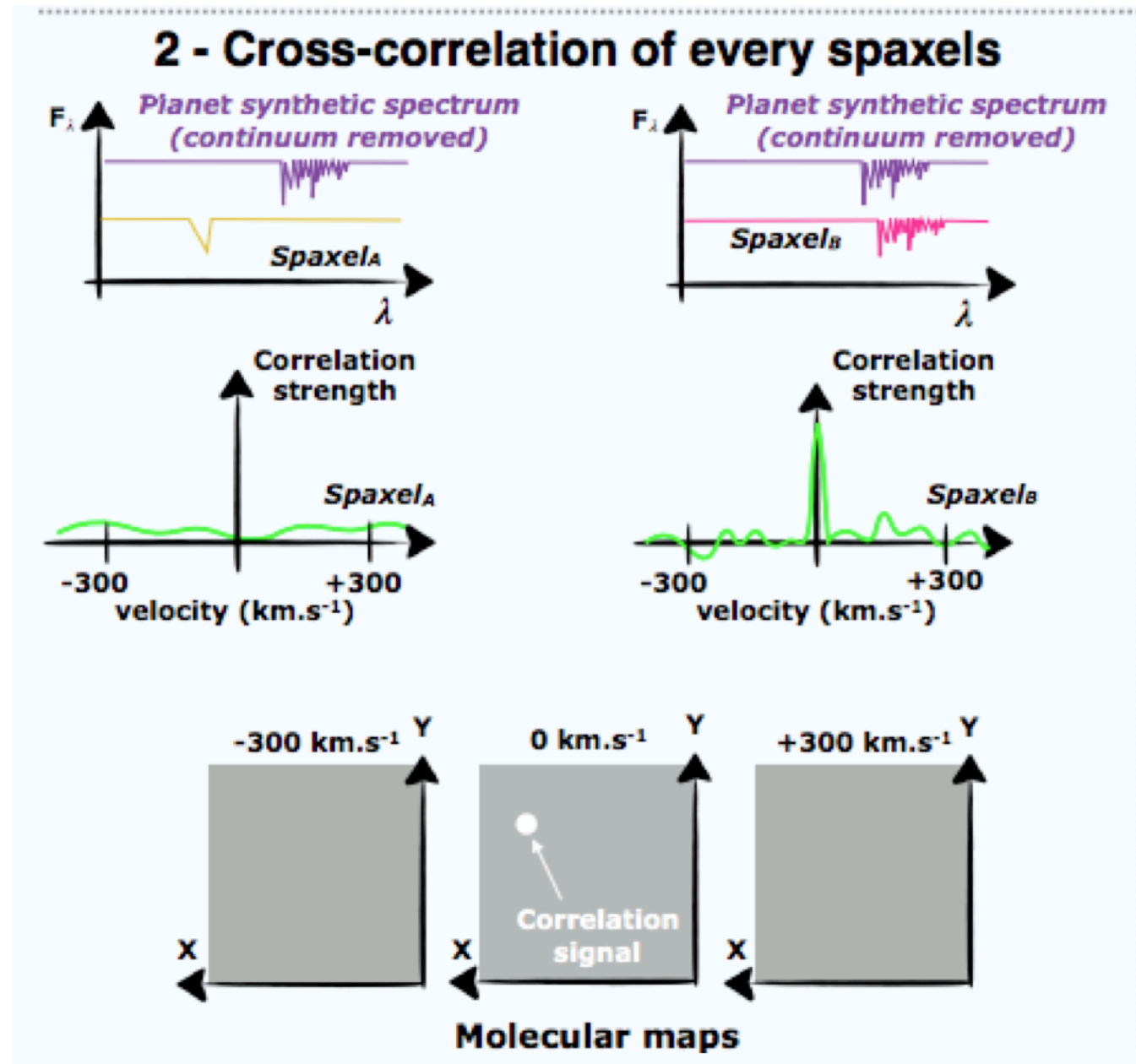
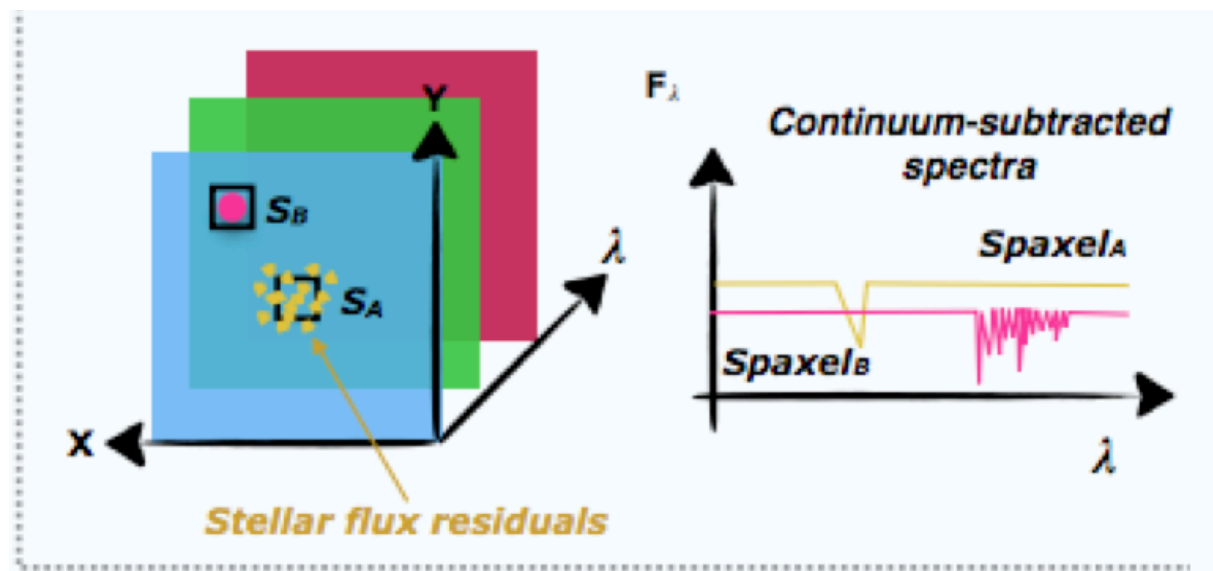
$$r_{x_1, x_2}(\tau) = \sum_{t=1}^T x_1(t) x_2(t - \tau)$$

Konopacky et al. 2013



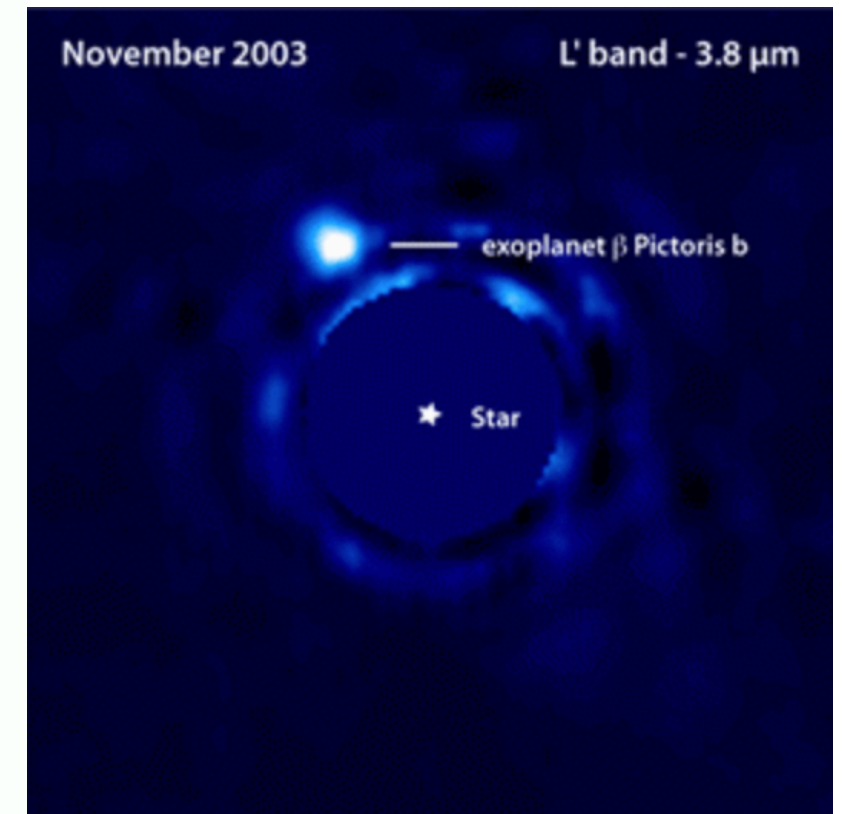
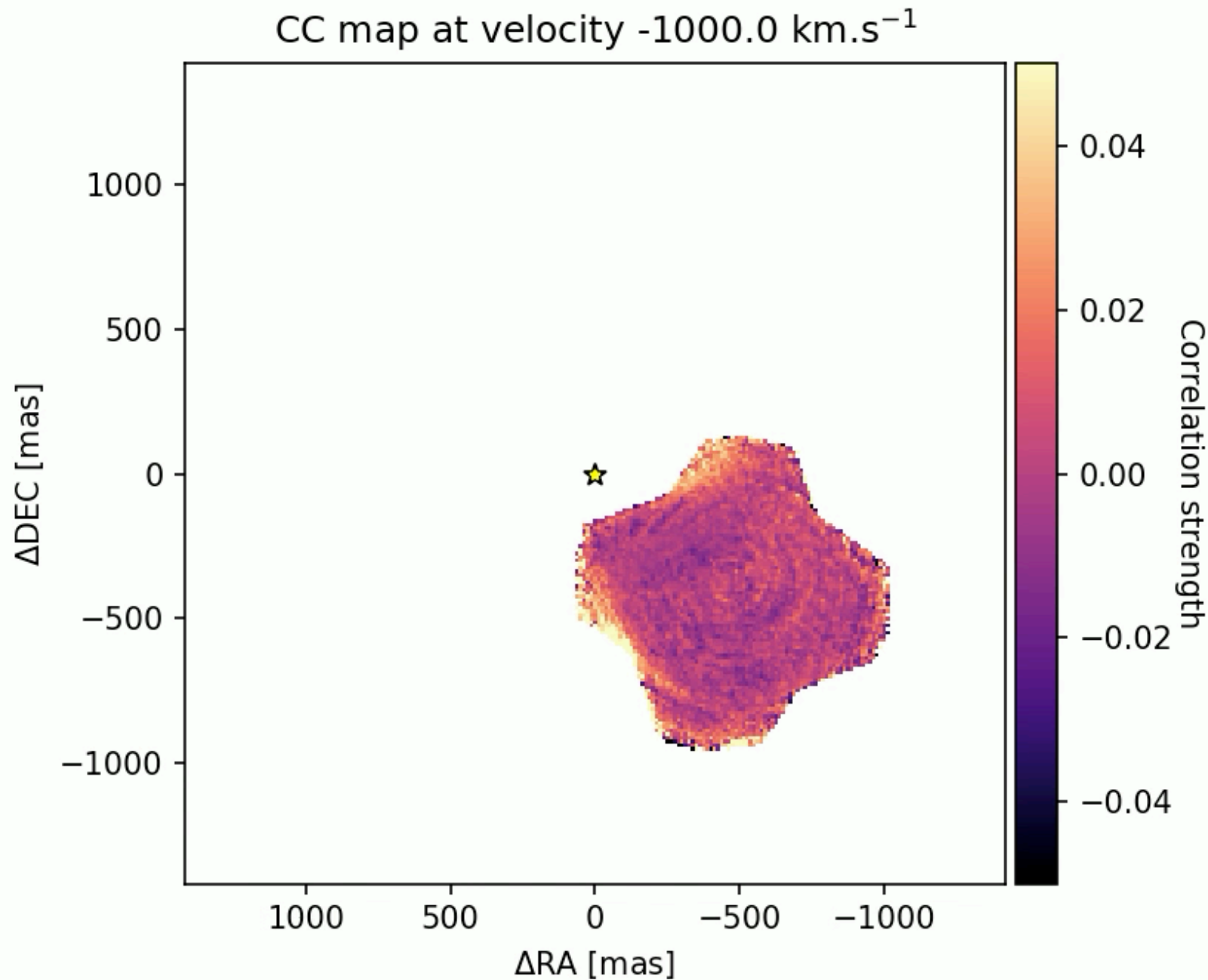
Compling the detection and characterization

The molecular mapping technique



Compling the detection and characterization

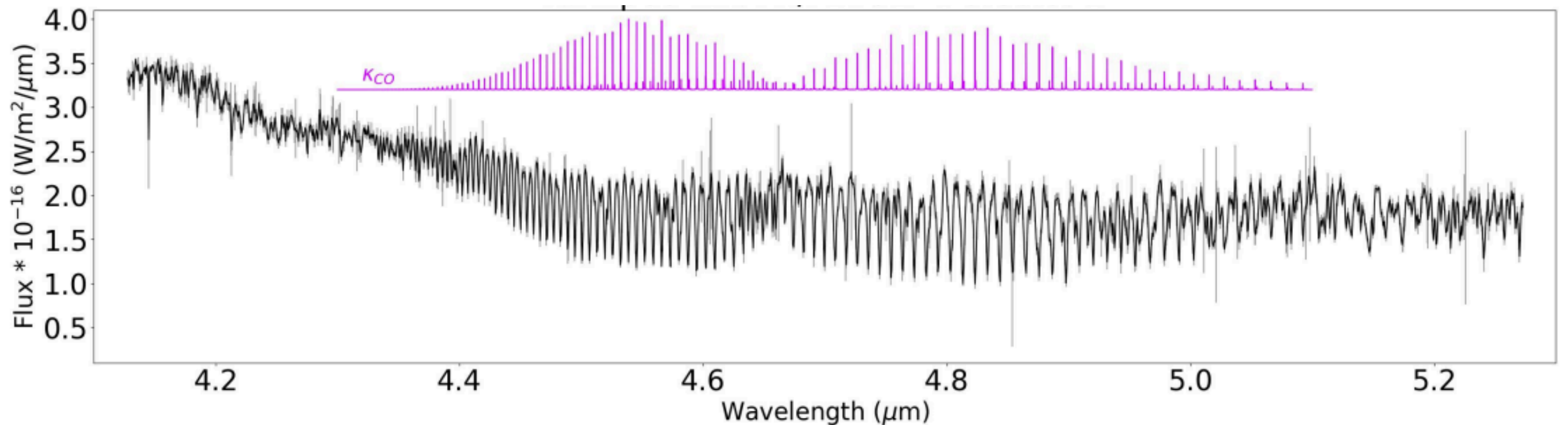
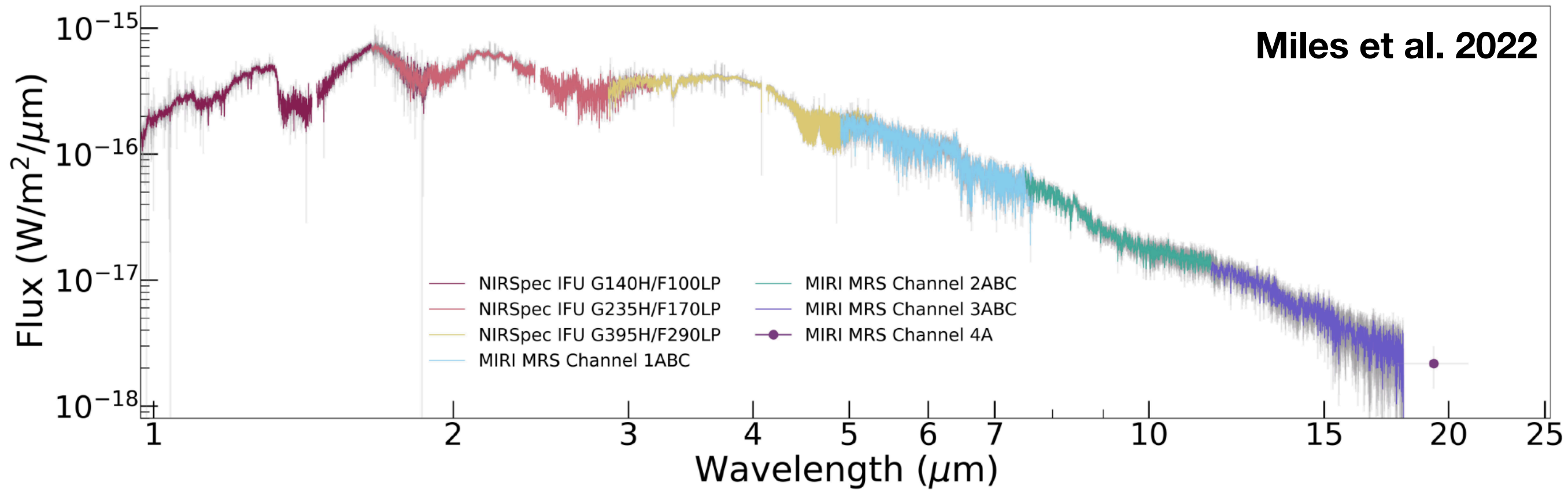
The molecular mapping technique



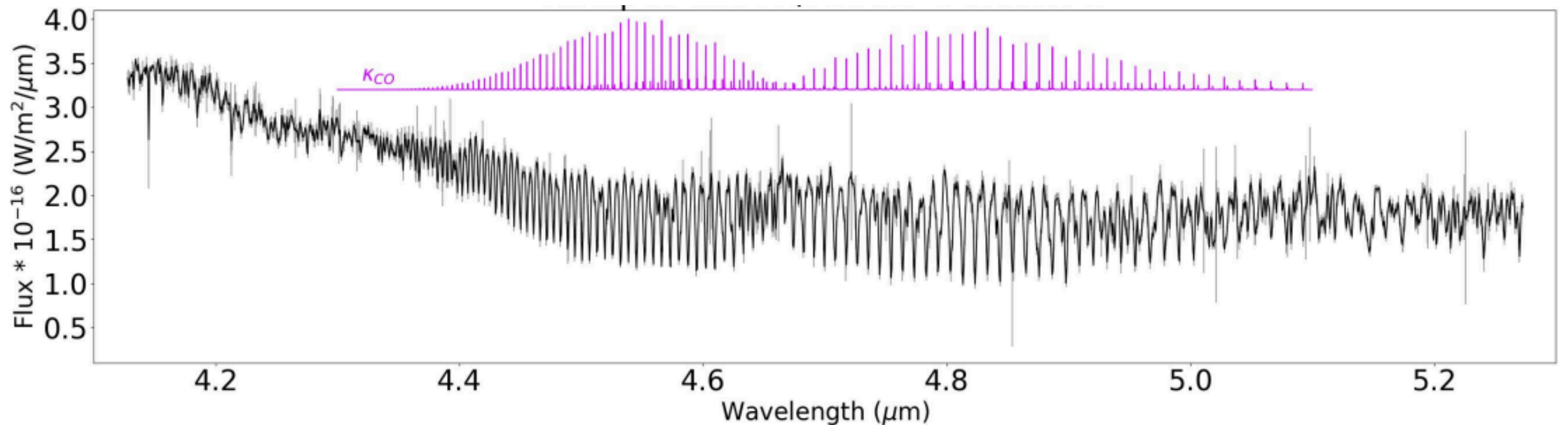
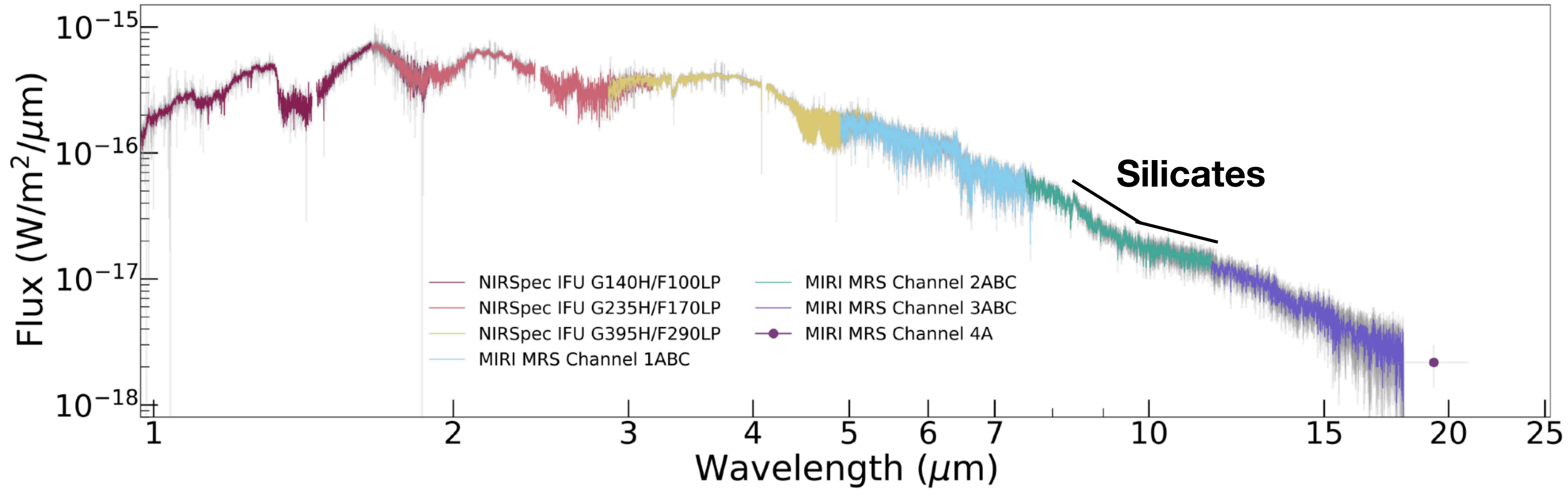
Hoeijmakers et al. 2018

COBREX meeting - October 6, 2022

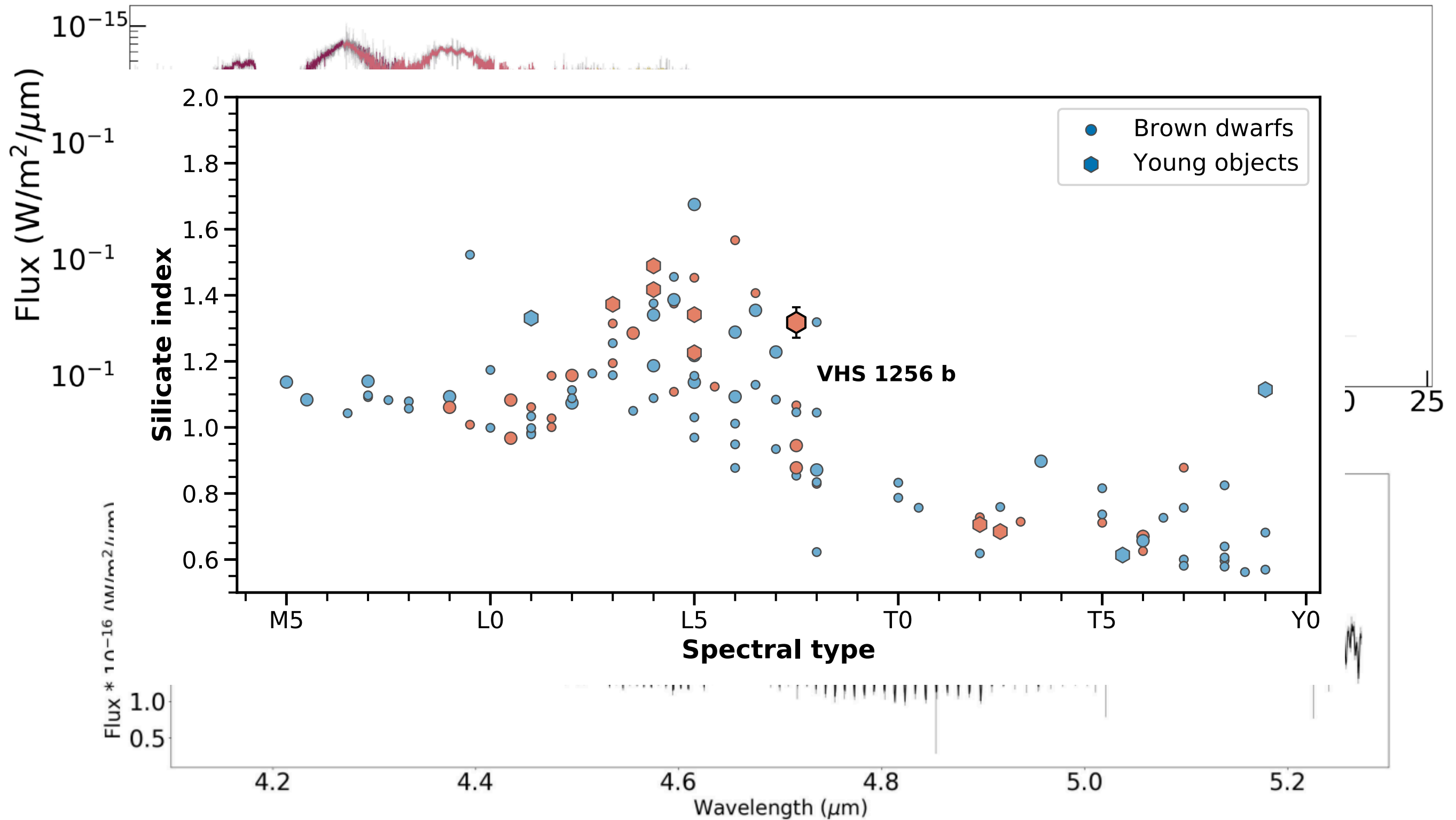
Access to MIR



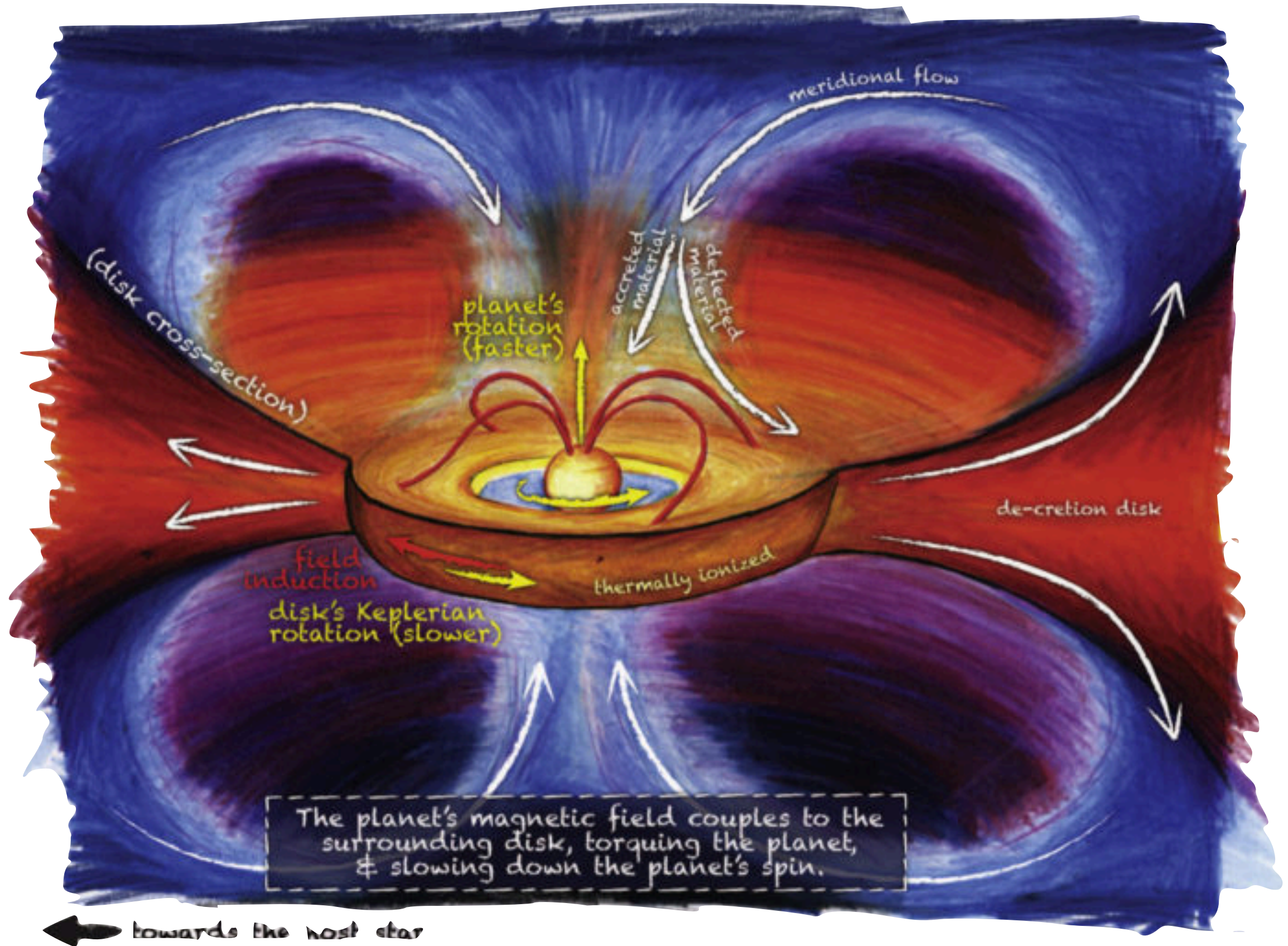
Access to MIR



Access to MIR

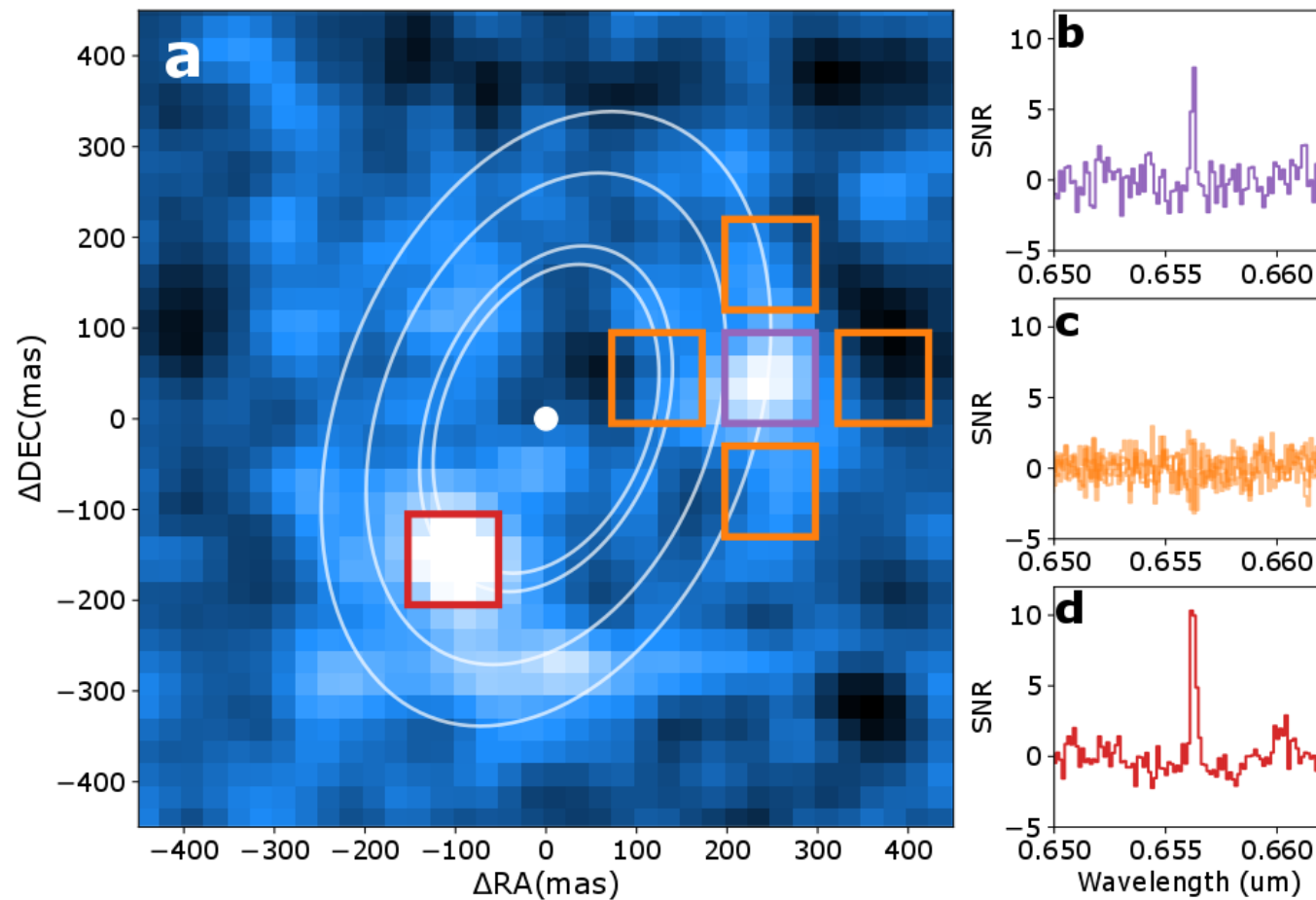


|||| Characterizing the youngest exoplanets



Characterizing the youngest exoplanets

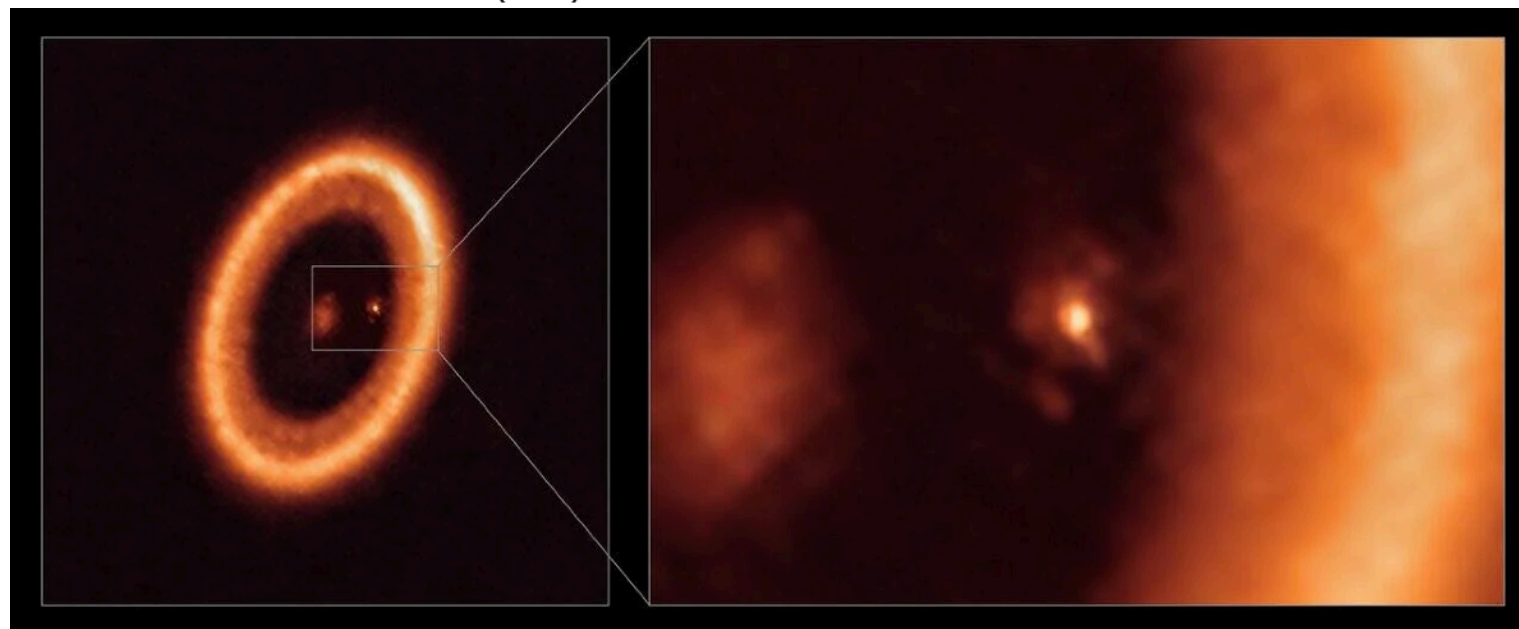
Discovery of forming exoplanets



PDS70 b and c

Two accreting giant planets at 22 and 34au

Within a circumstellar disk cavity



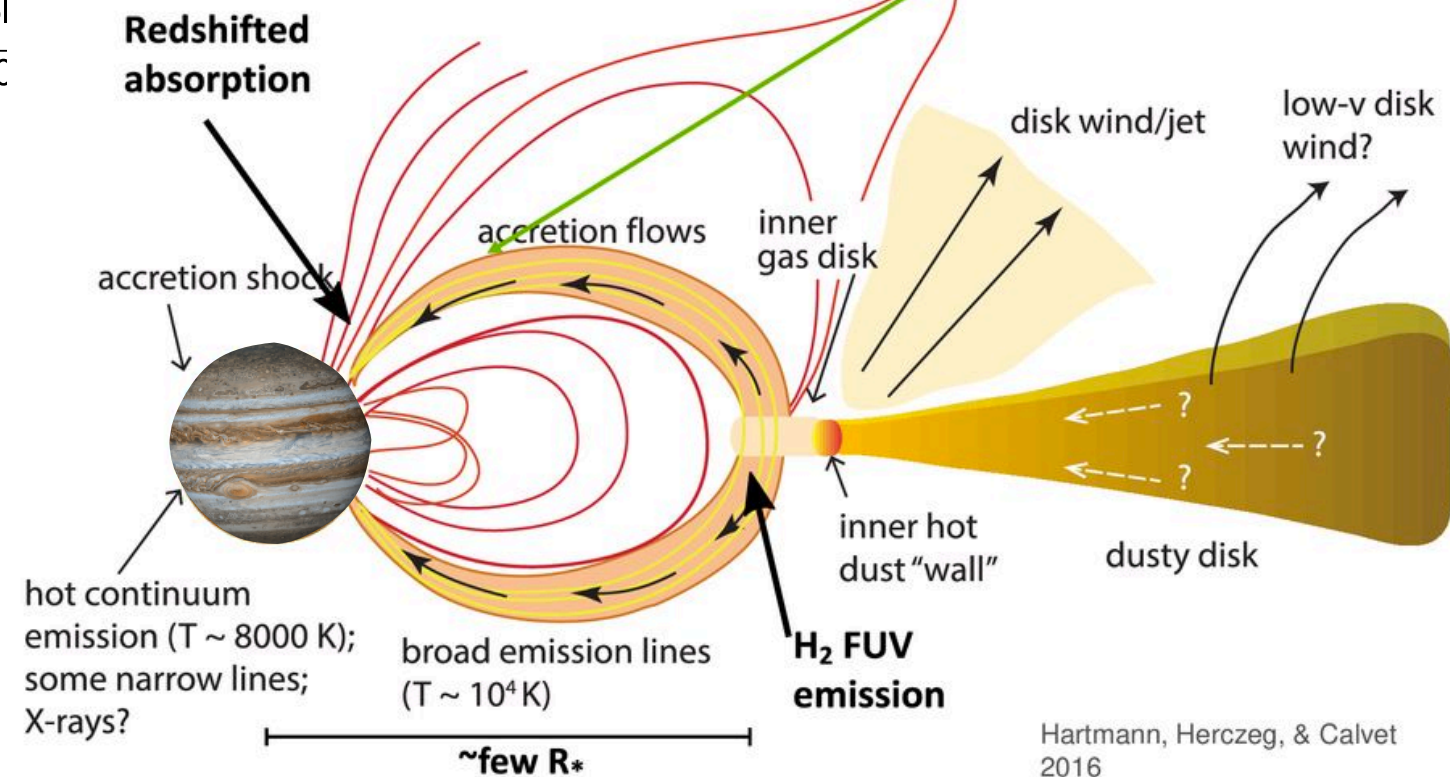
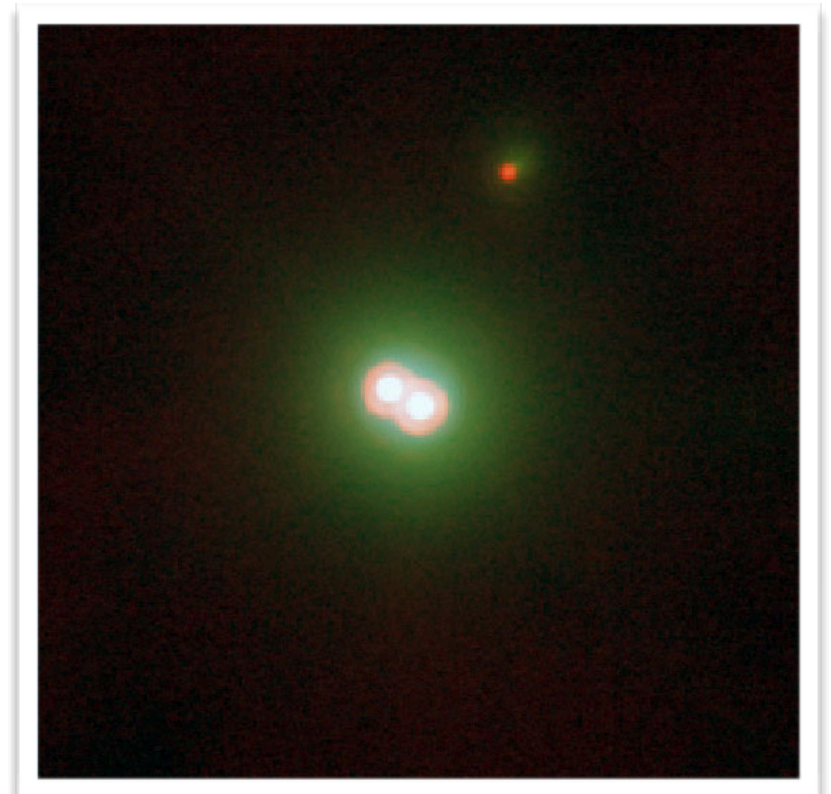
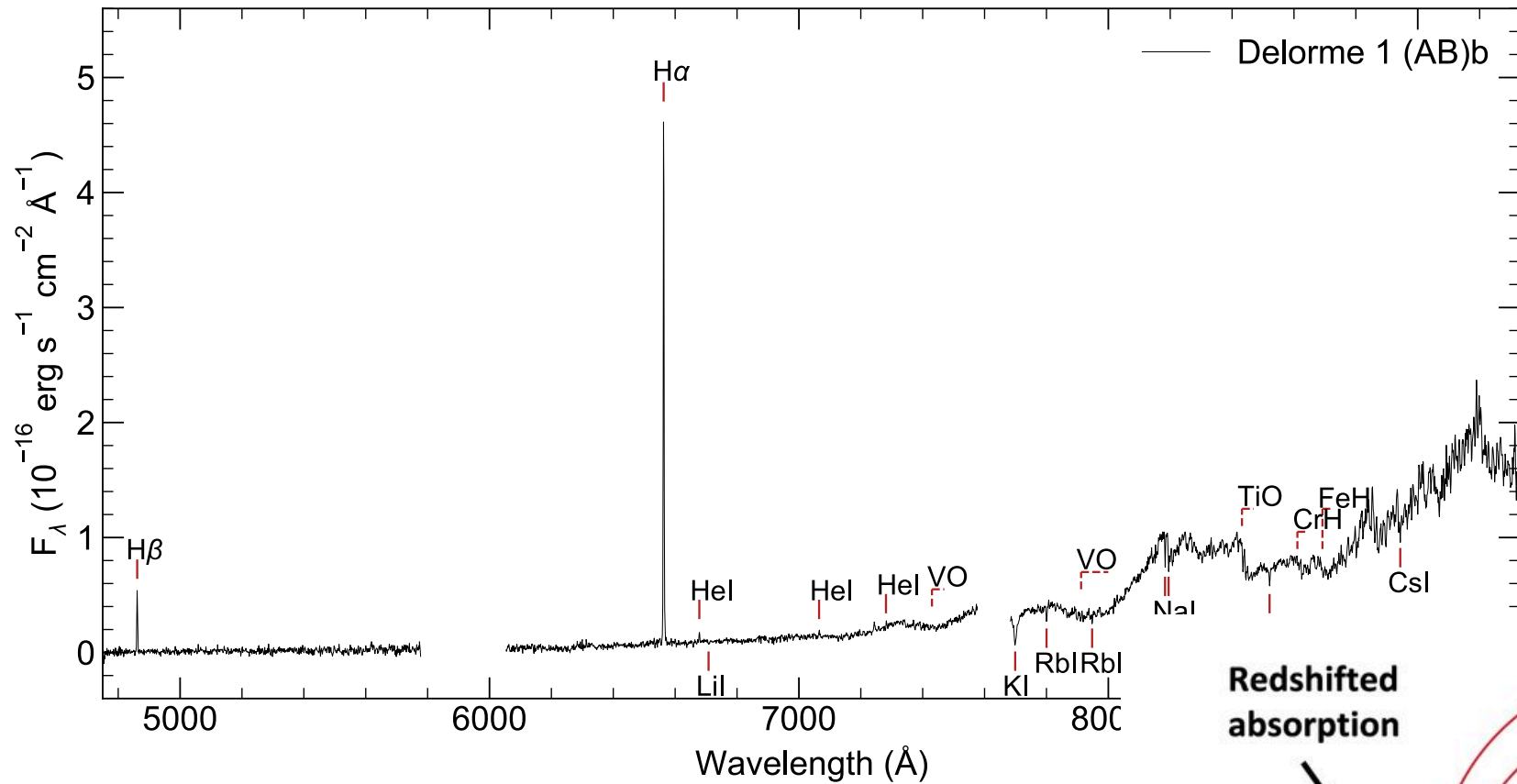
Keppler et al. 2018

Haffert et al. 2019

Benisty et al. 2021

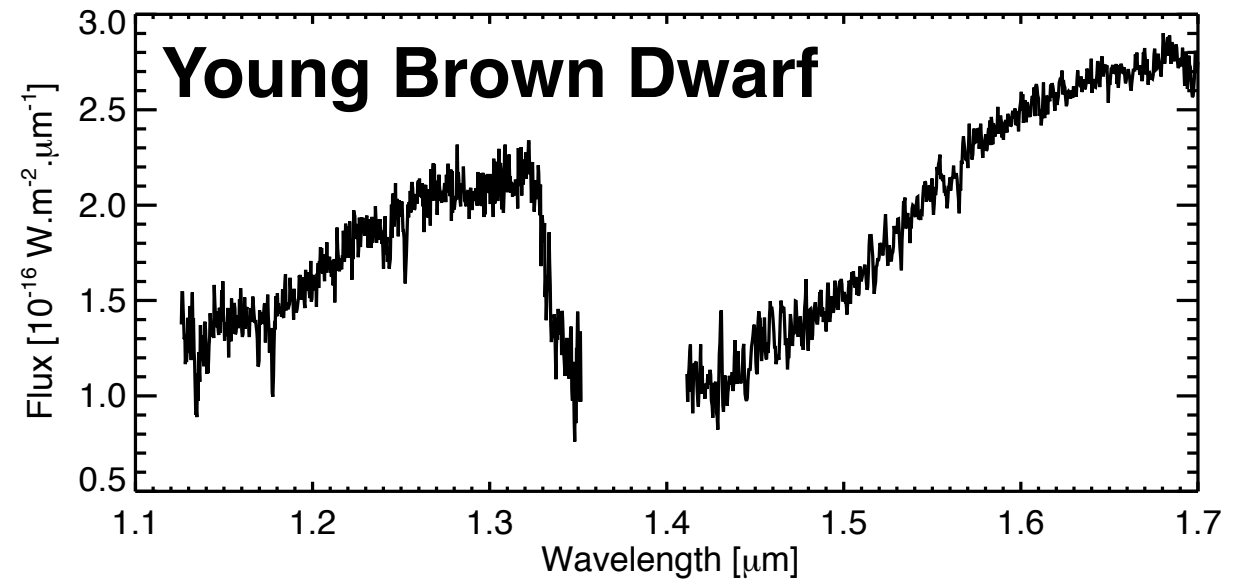
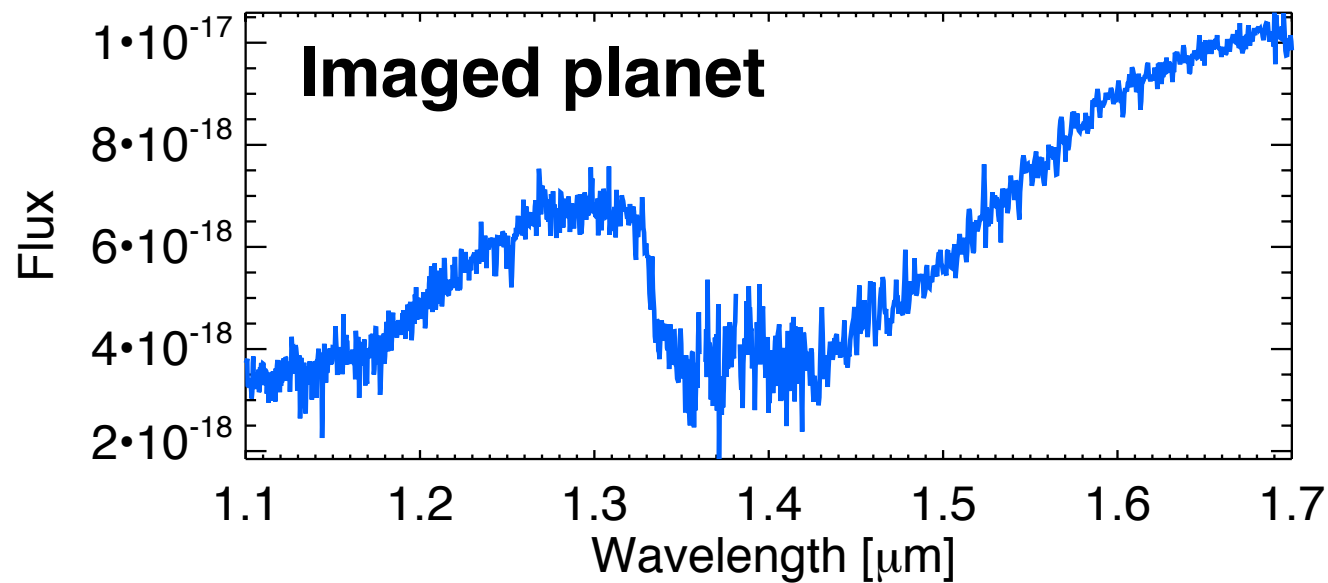
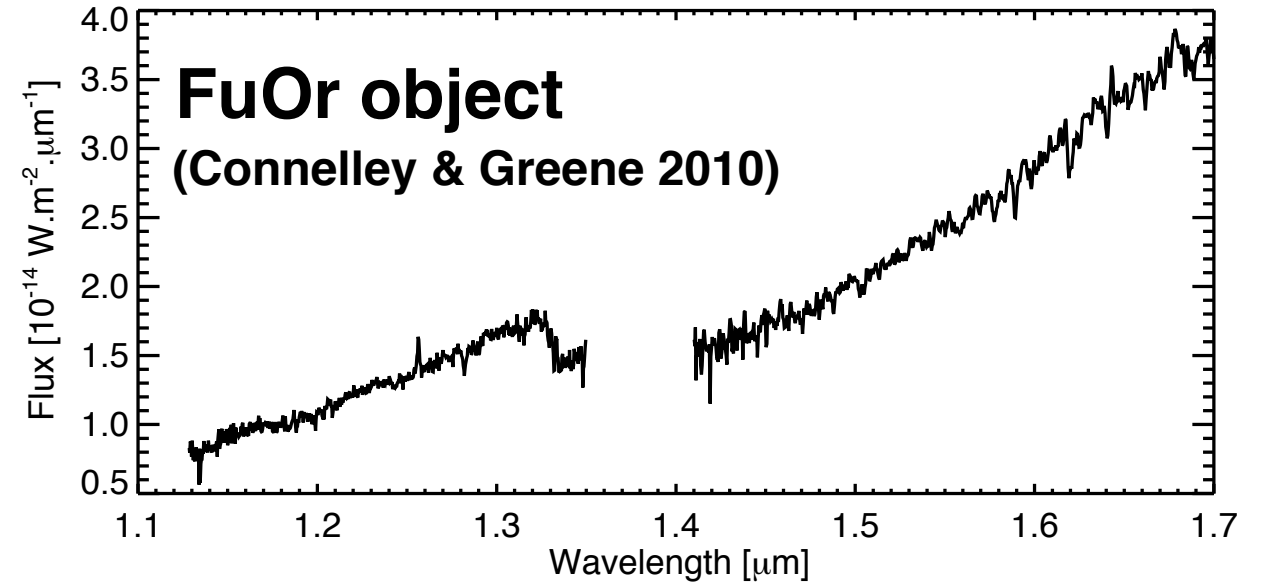
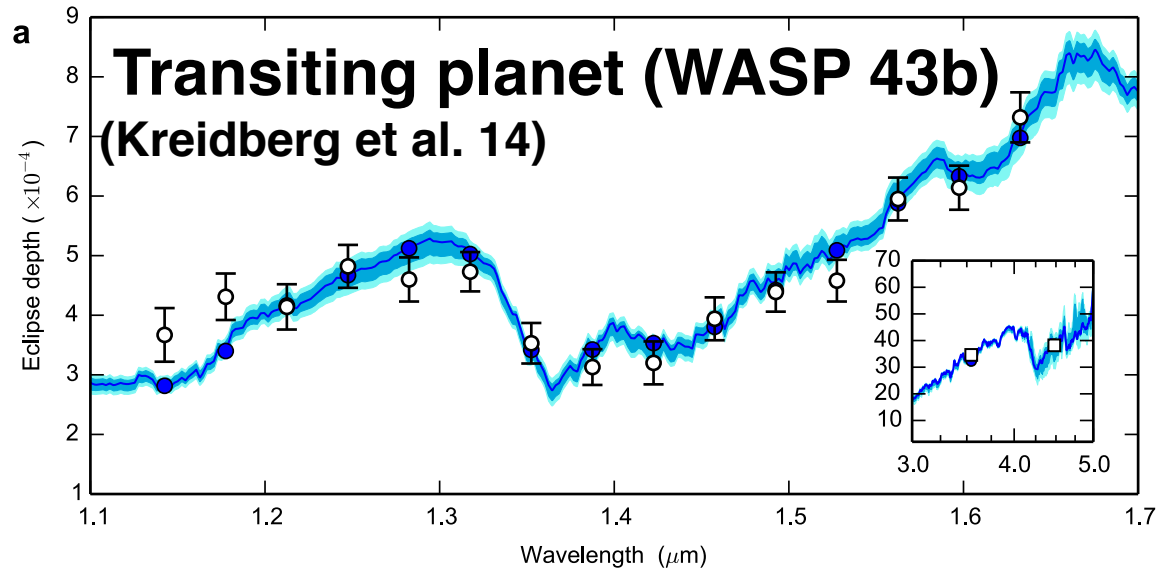
Characterizing the youngest exoplanets

Discovery of forming exoplanets



Characterizing the youngest exoplanets

Discovery of forming exoplanets



Summary

- High-fidelity spectra of young Jovian exoplanets
- Empirical approach:
 - young planets are red and faint: role of dust clouds?
 - free-floating exoplanets = analogues of imaged exoplanets around stars
- Modeling:
 - two different inversion methods (forward modelling and retrieval)
 - models with different proposed ingredients
 - new problematics emerging (systematics in models, etc)
- Youngest exoplanets
 - witnessing accretion phenomenon
 - complex environment around the planet (disk material)

Prospects

