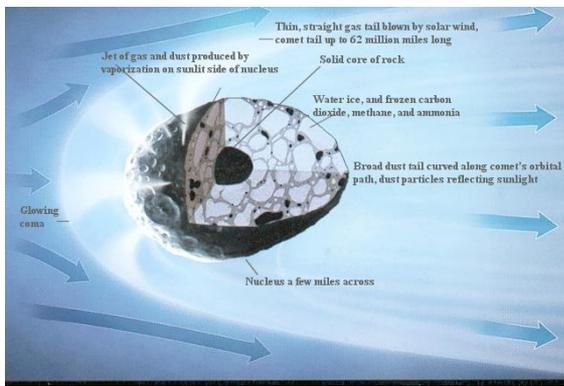


# Compositional study of TNOs beyond $2.2 \mu\text{m}$ in preparation for the JWST

Estela Fernández-Valenzuela

In collaboration with Noemí Pinilla-Alonso and John Stansberry

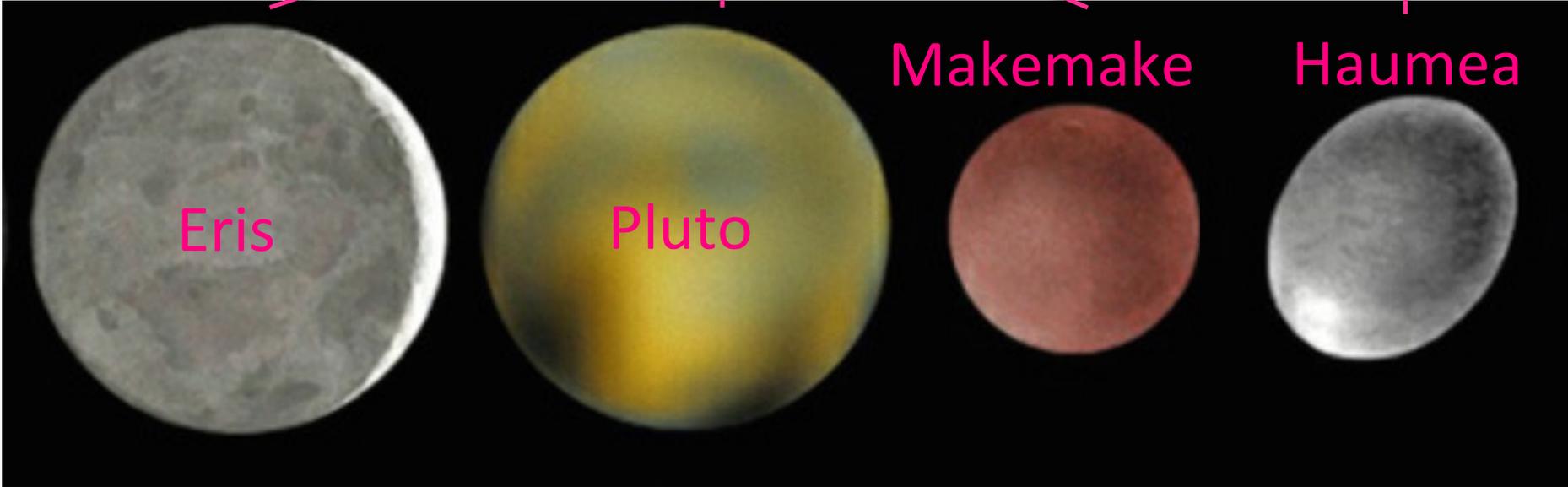




The most common ice is water ice, typically mixed with amorphous silicates and complex organics.

$\text{CH}_4, \text{N}_2, \text{CO}$

$\text{H}_2\text{O}$

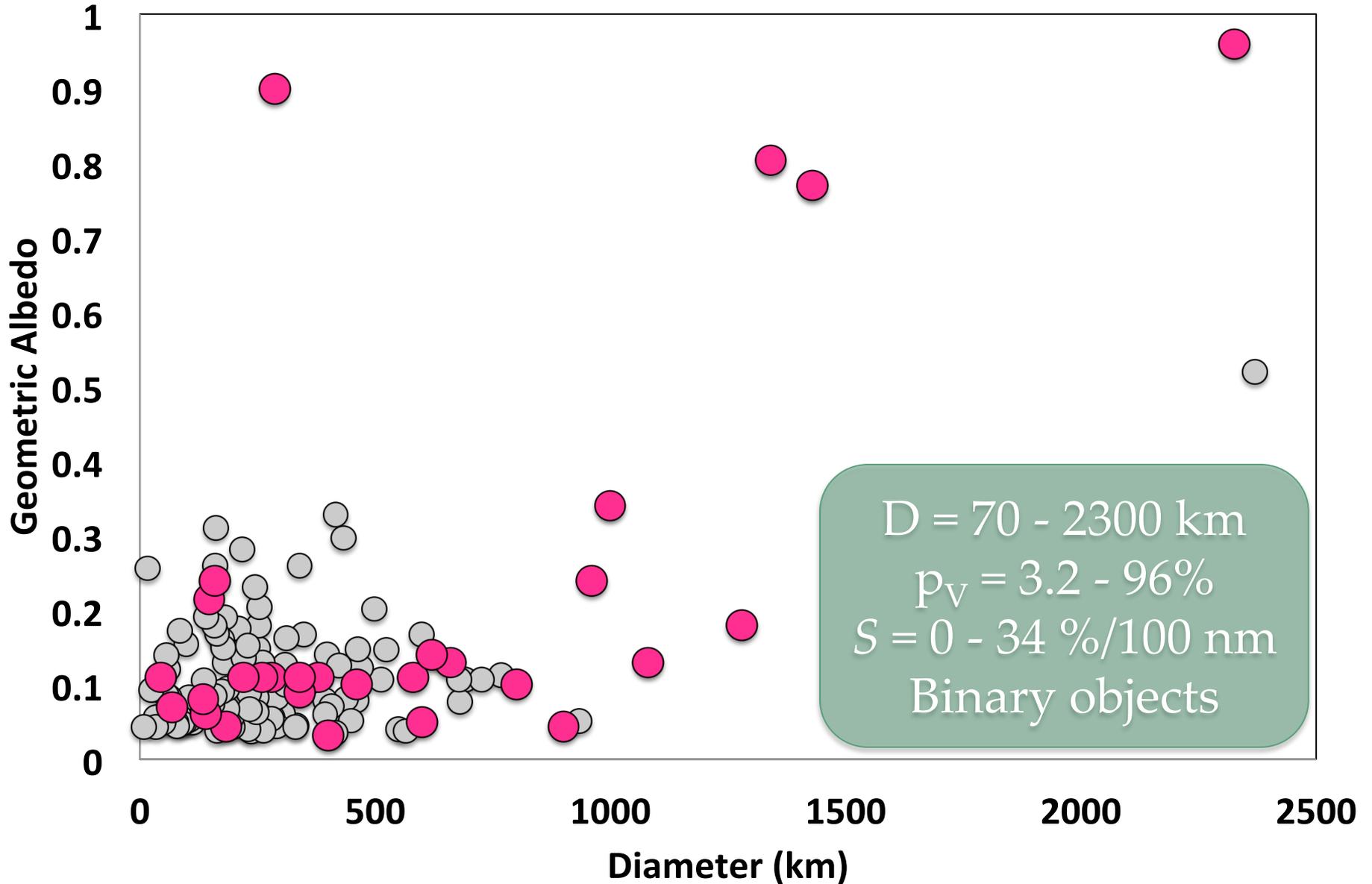




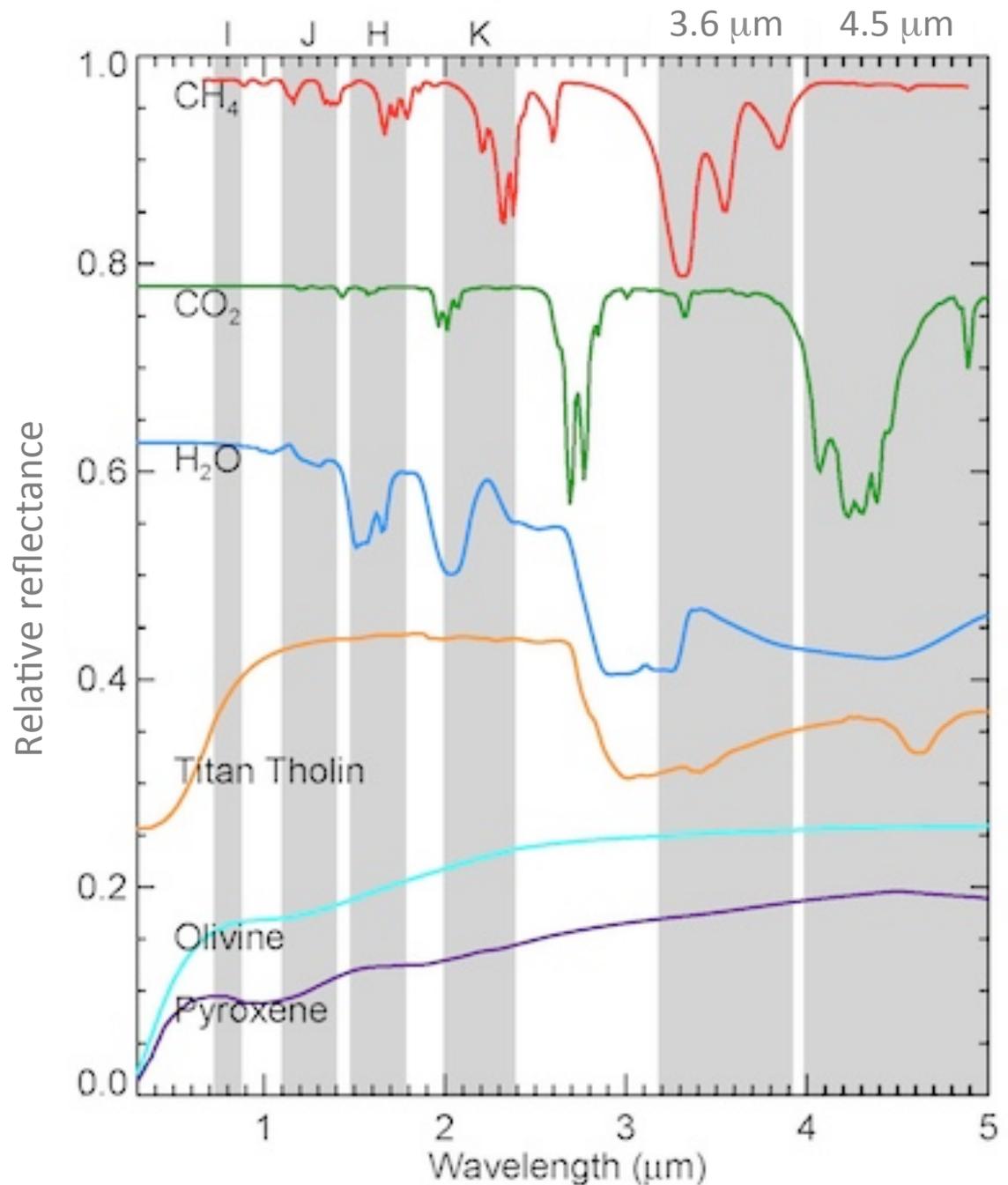
From cycle GO2 to cycle GO12

At 3.6 and 4.5  $\mu\text{m}$

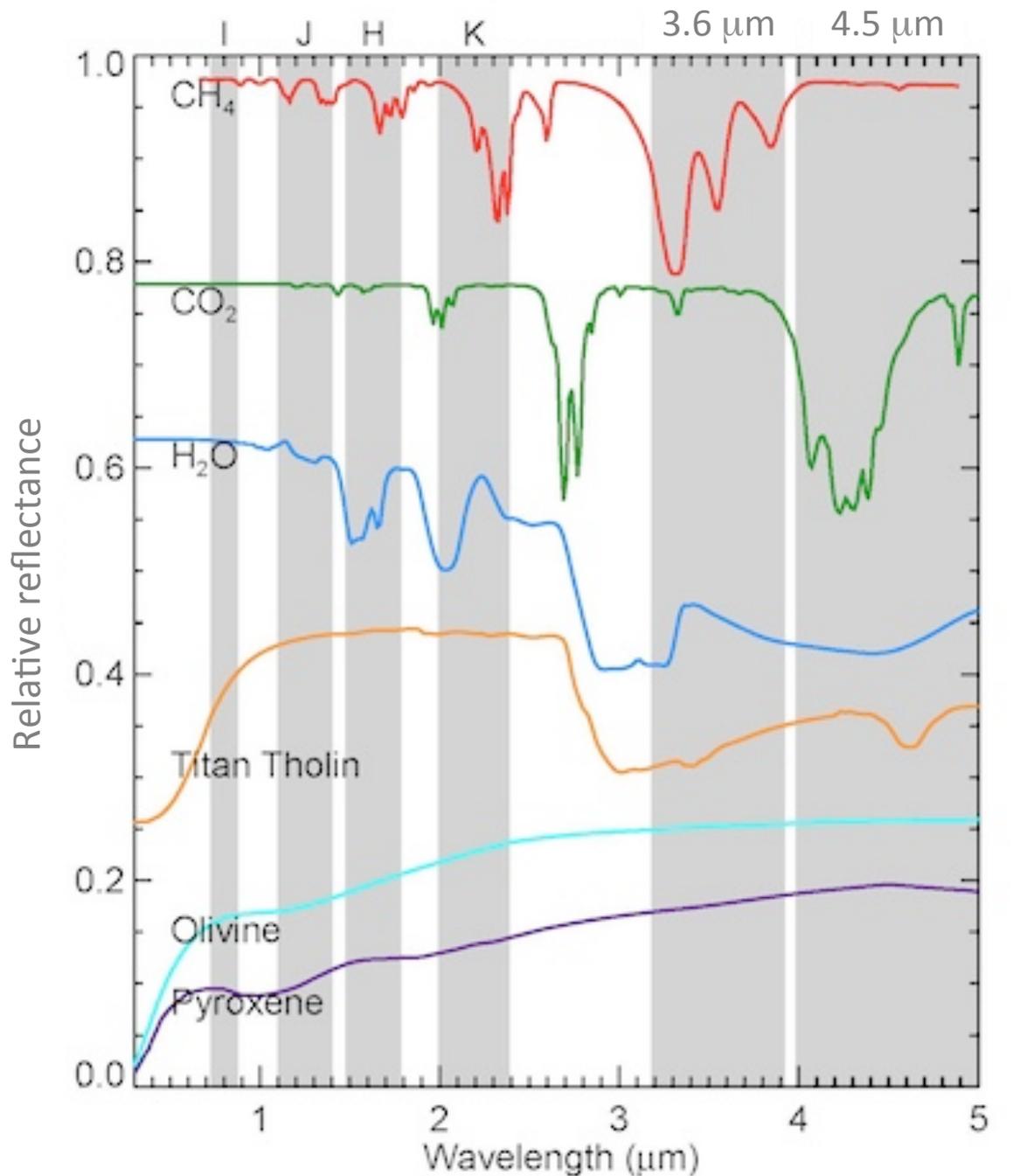
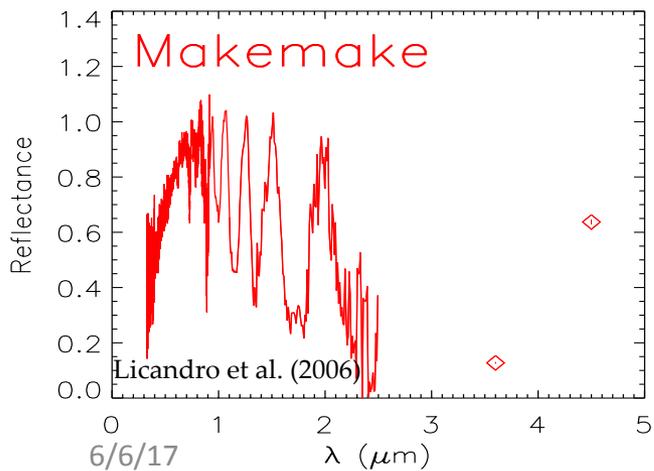
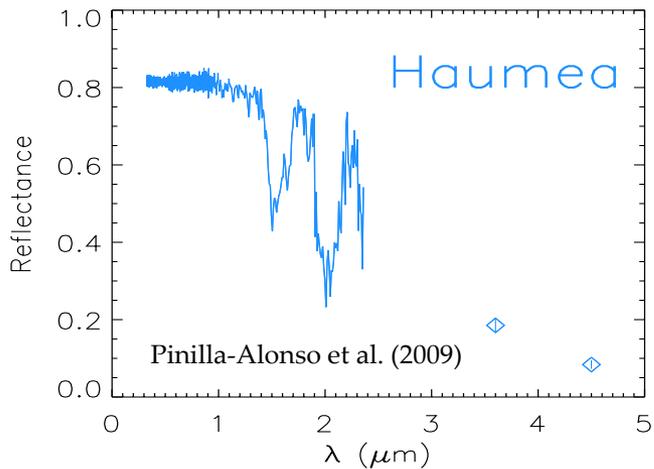
Sample from "TNOs are cool" & our sample



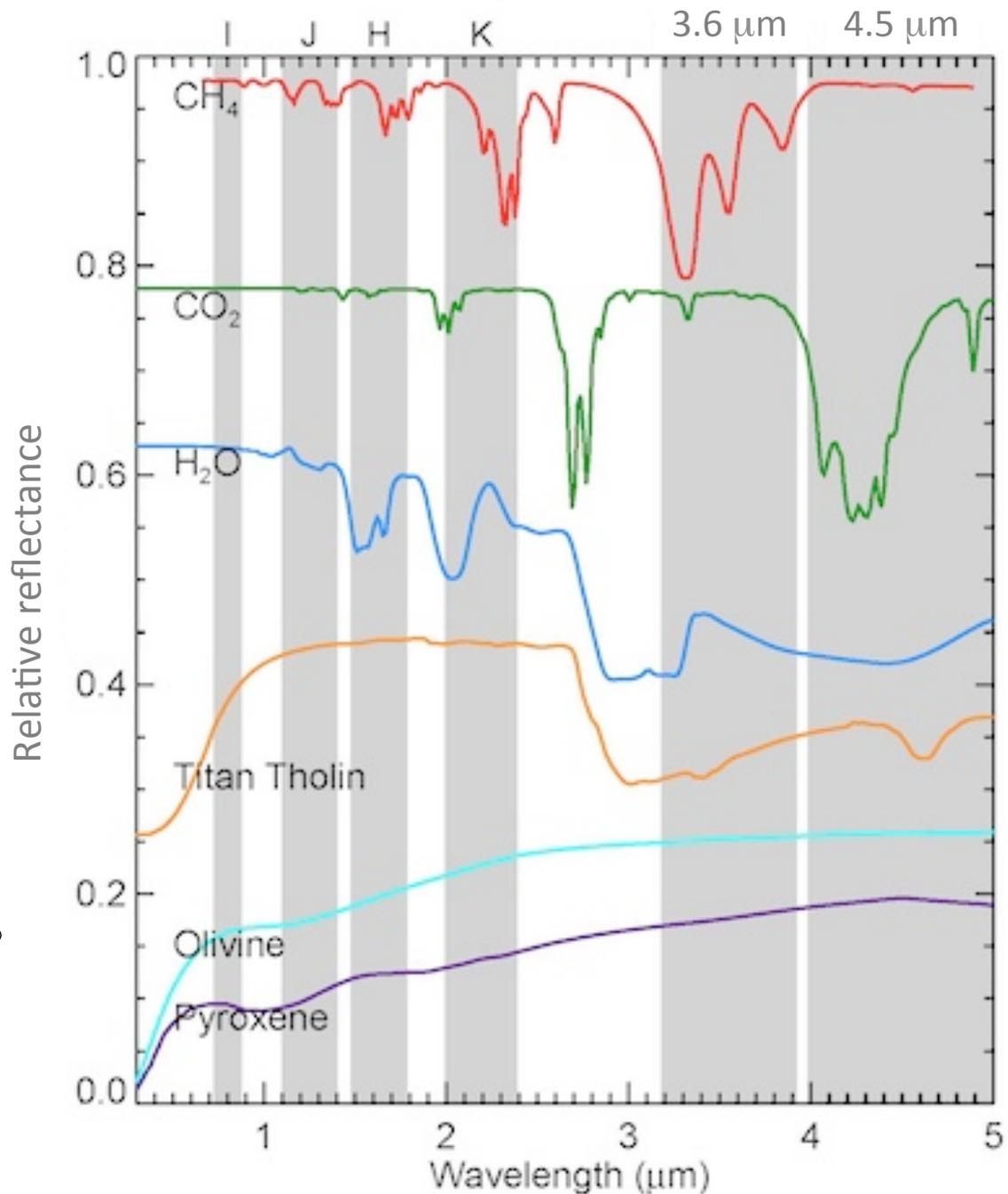
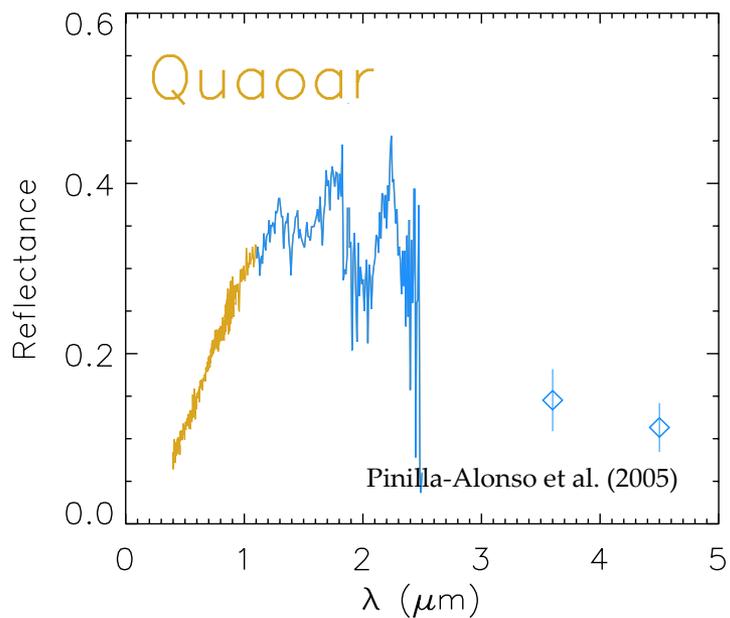
# Using Spitzer



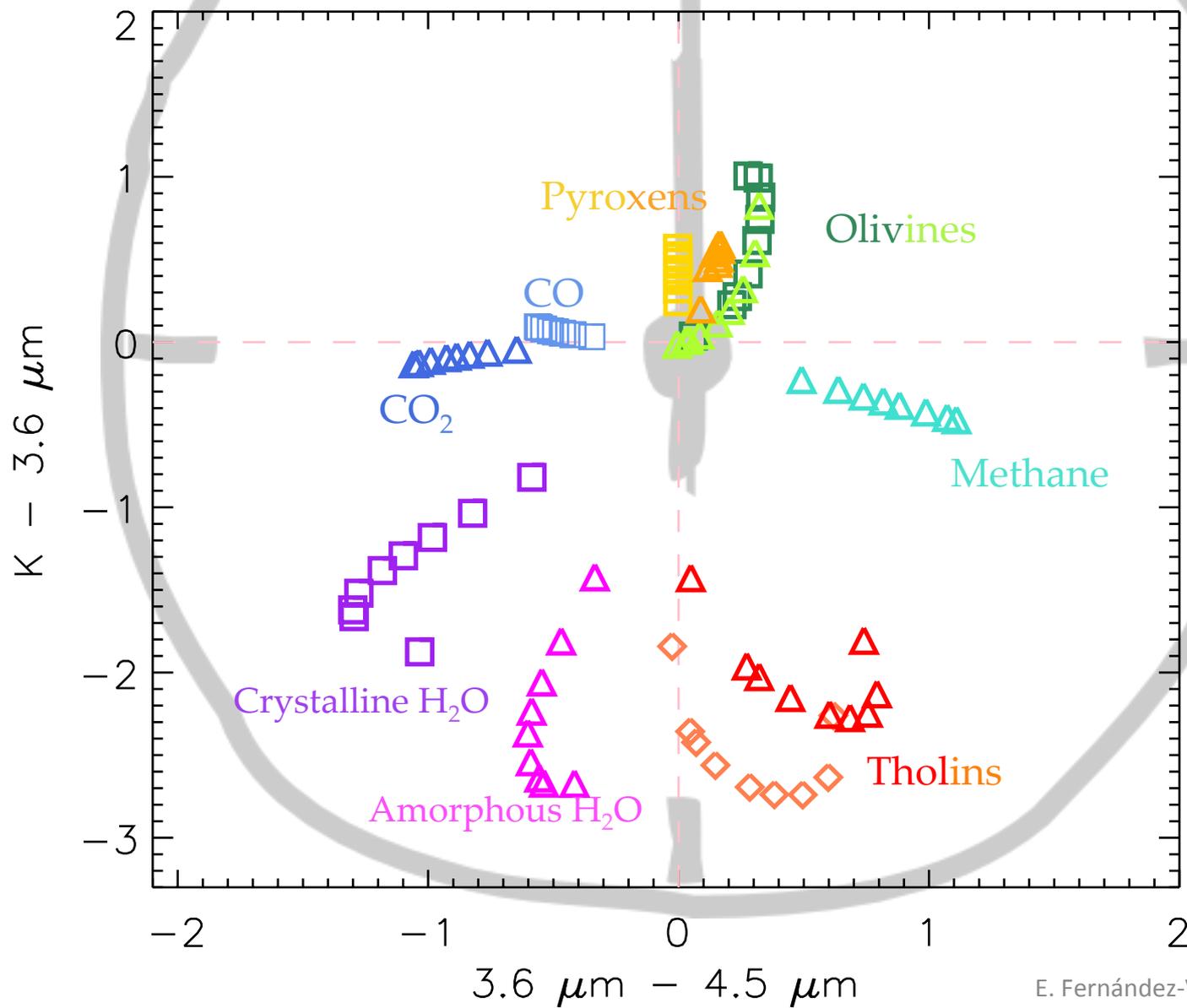
# Using Spitzer



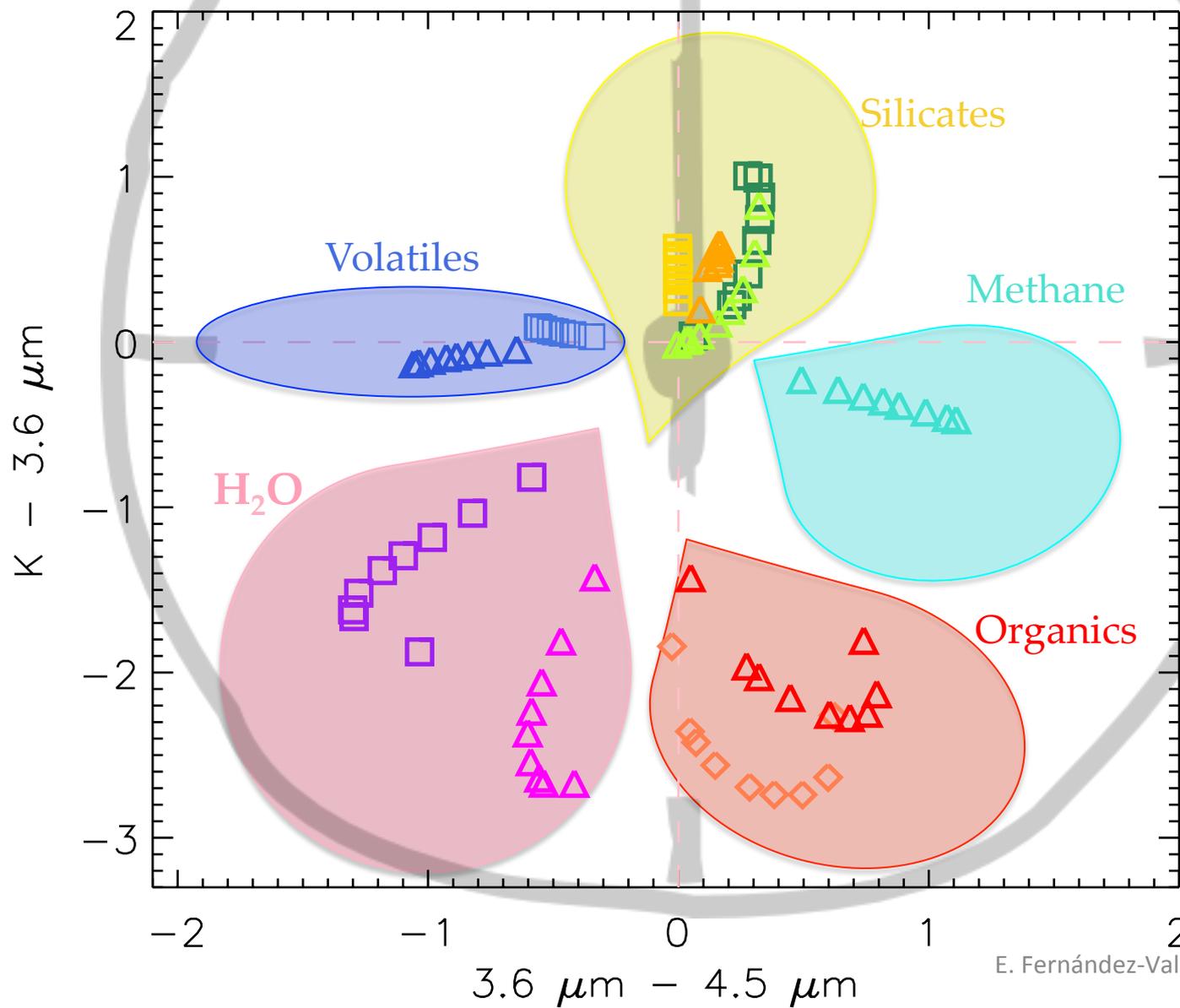
# Using Spitzer



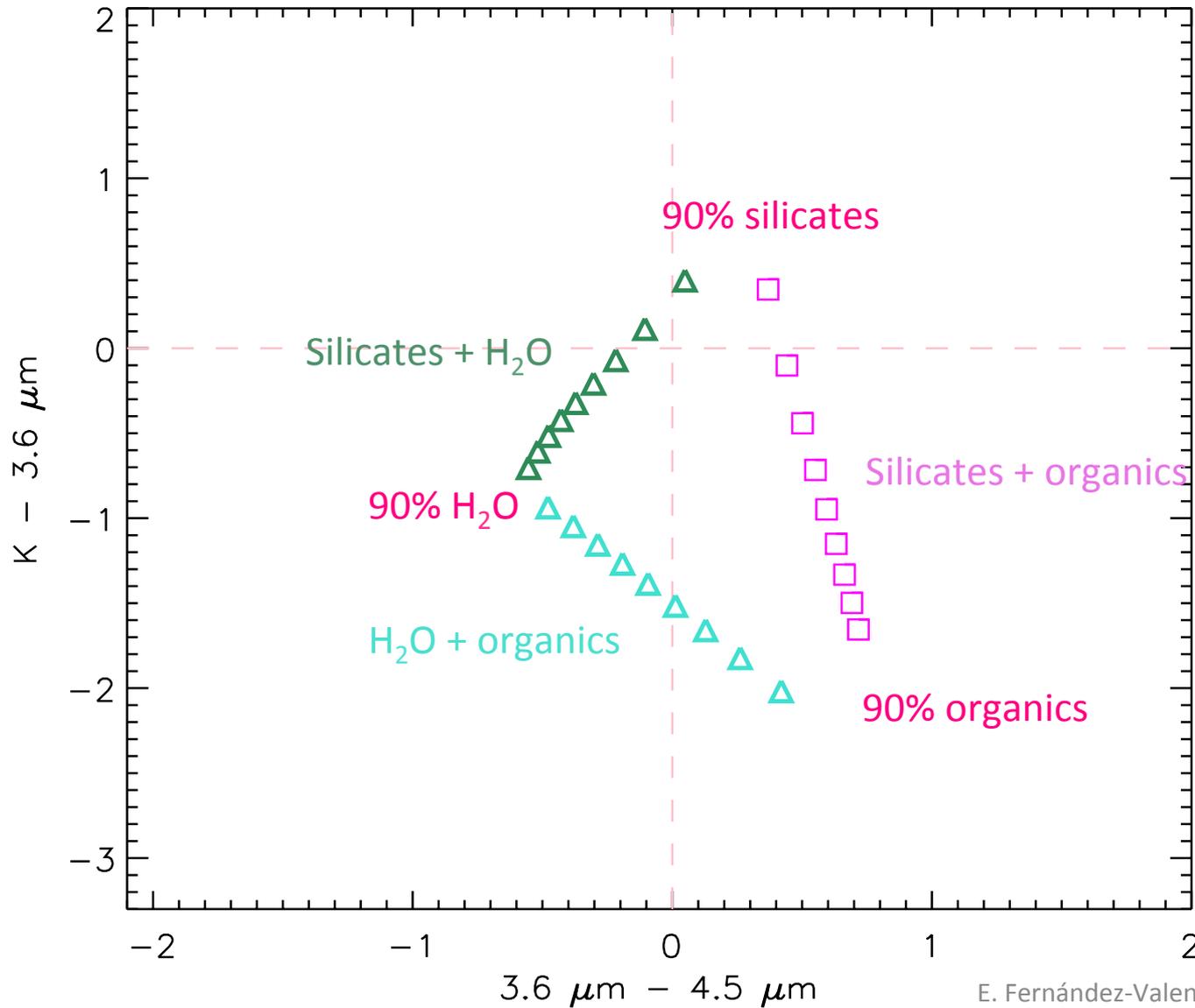
# Compositional clock



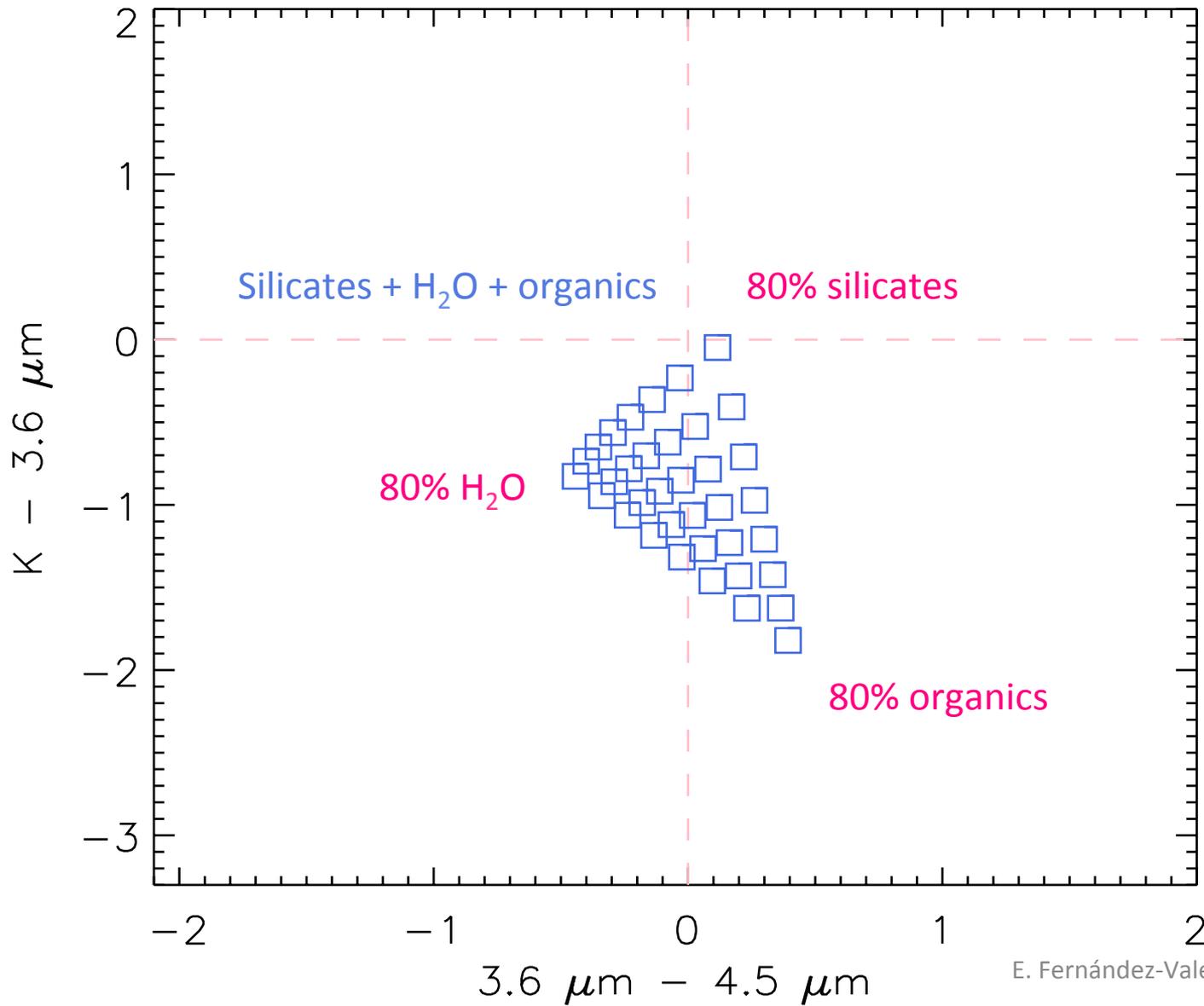
# Compositional clock



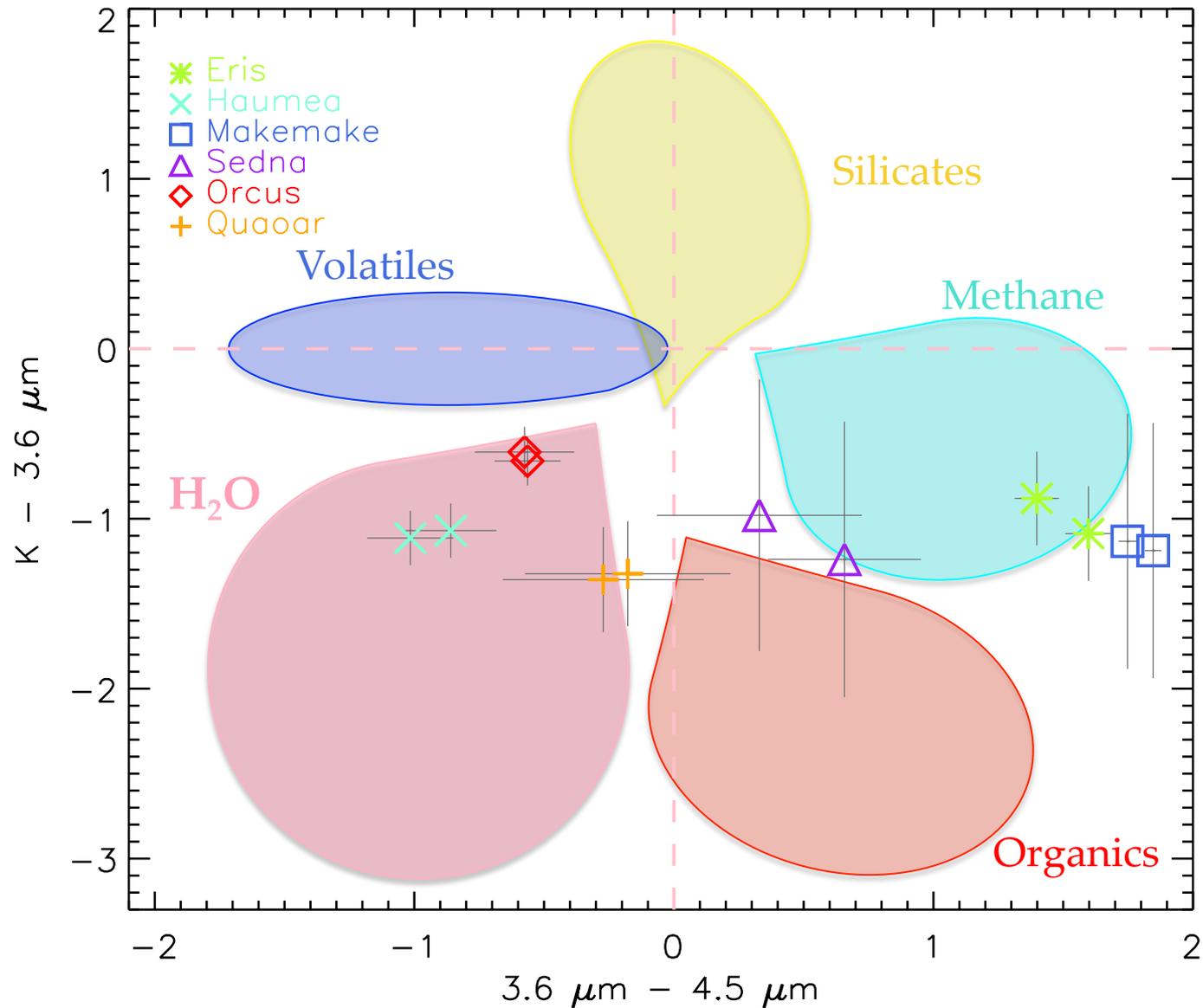
# Mixture of 2 material

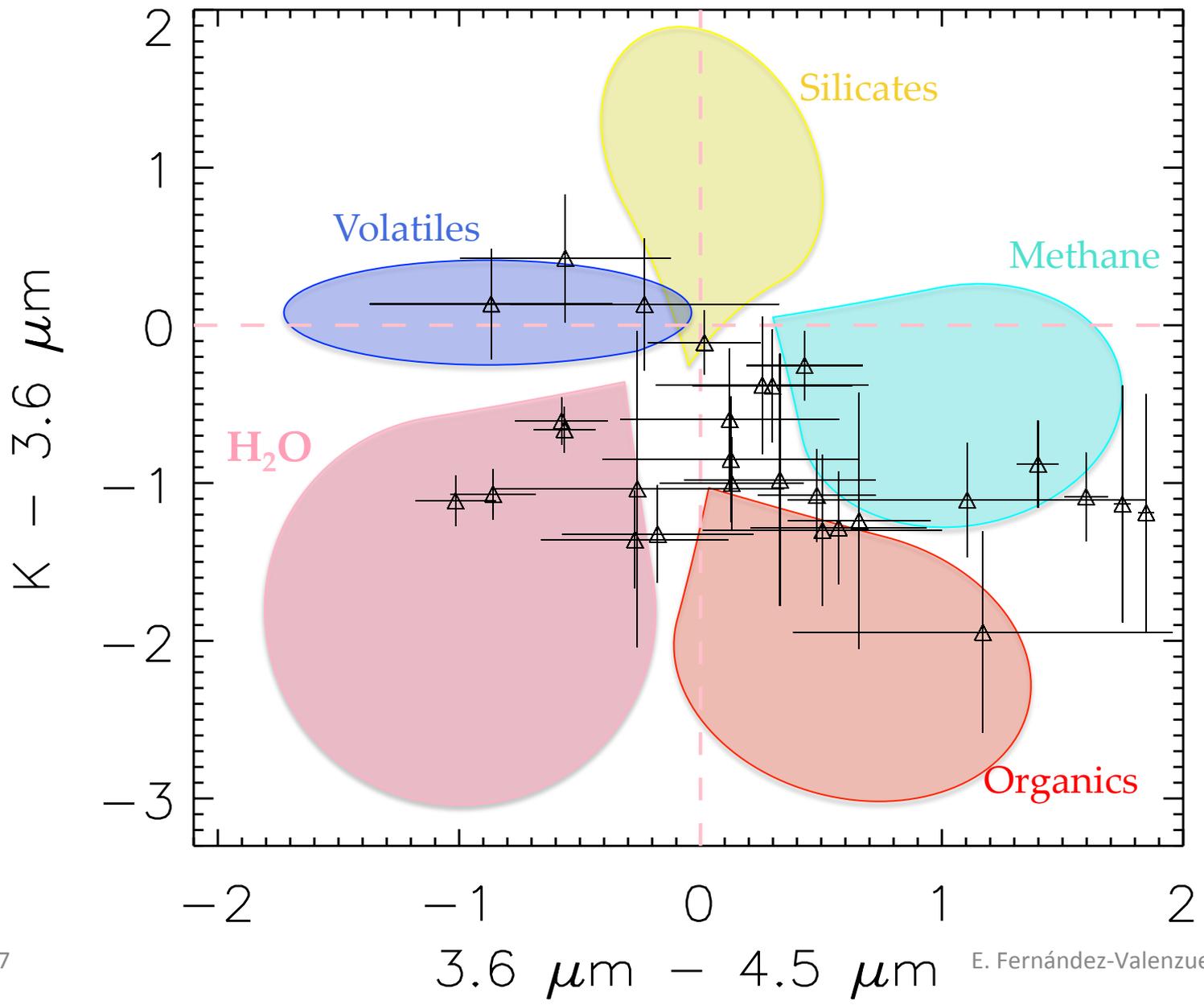


# Mixture of 3 material



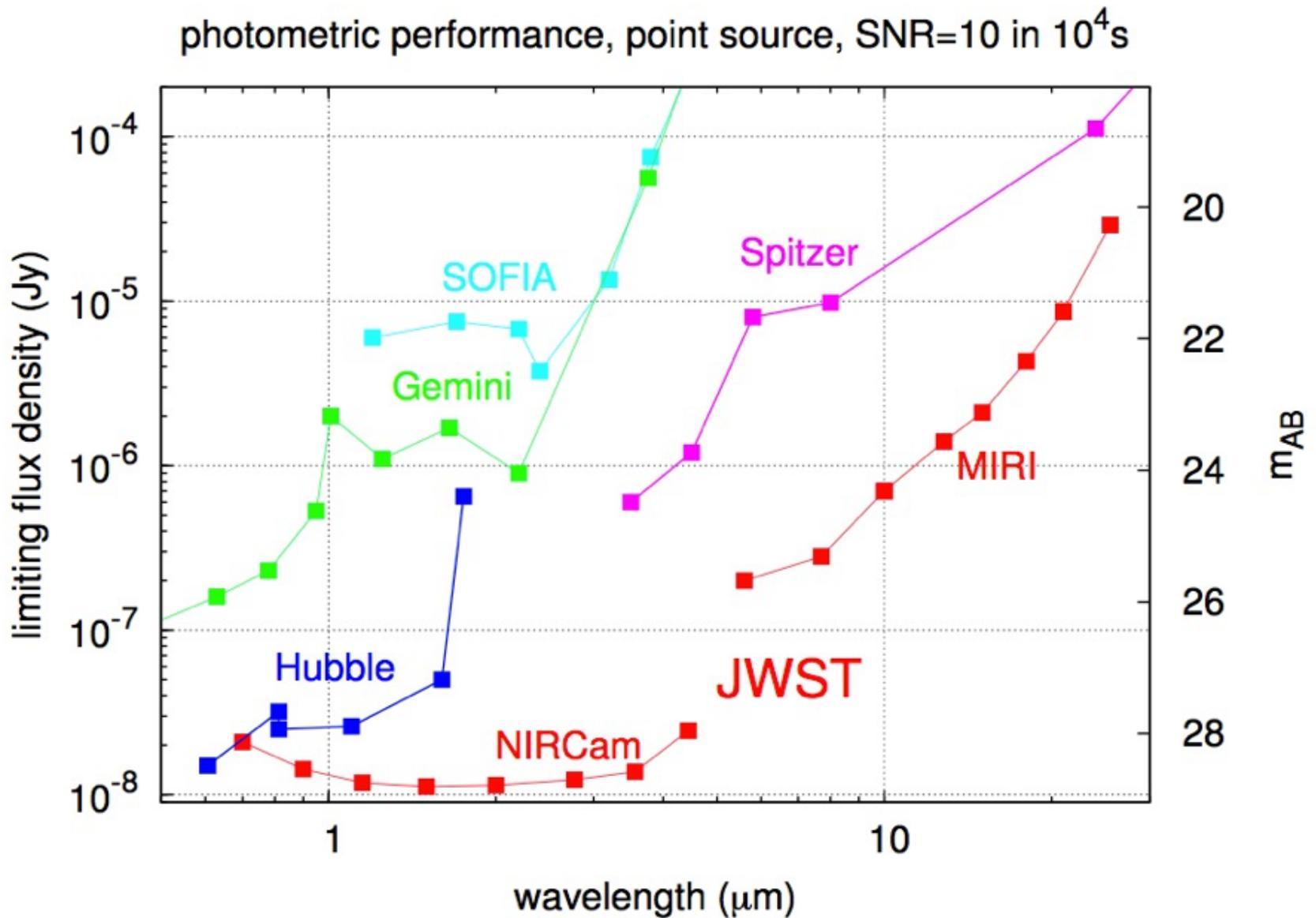
# Validation method





# Conclusions

- Spitzer is very sensitive to ice as  $\text{CH}_4$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .
- Spitzer confirms low proportions of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (which are not detectable in VNIR).
- Surfaces dominated by one or two materials are not common.
- Organics + silicates +  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  is the most common composition.
- Objects as Orcus, Varuna and the dwarf planets are peculiar regarding to composition.

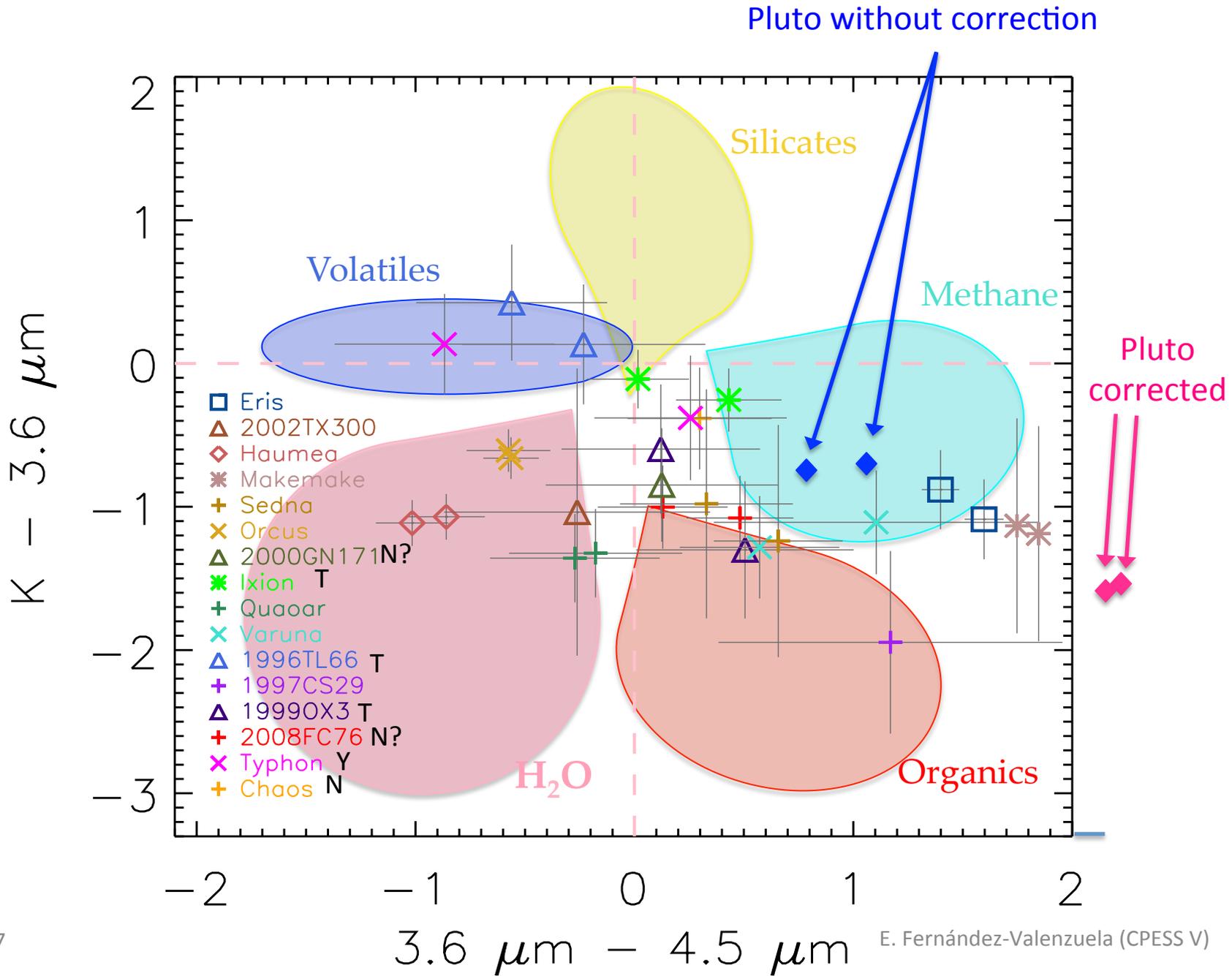


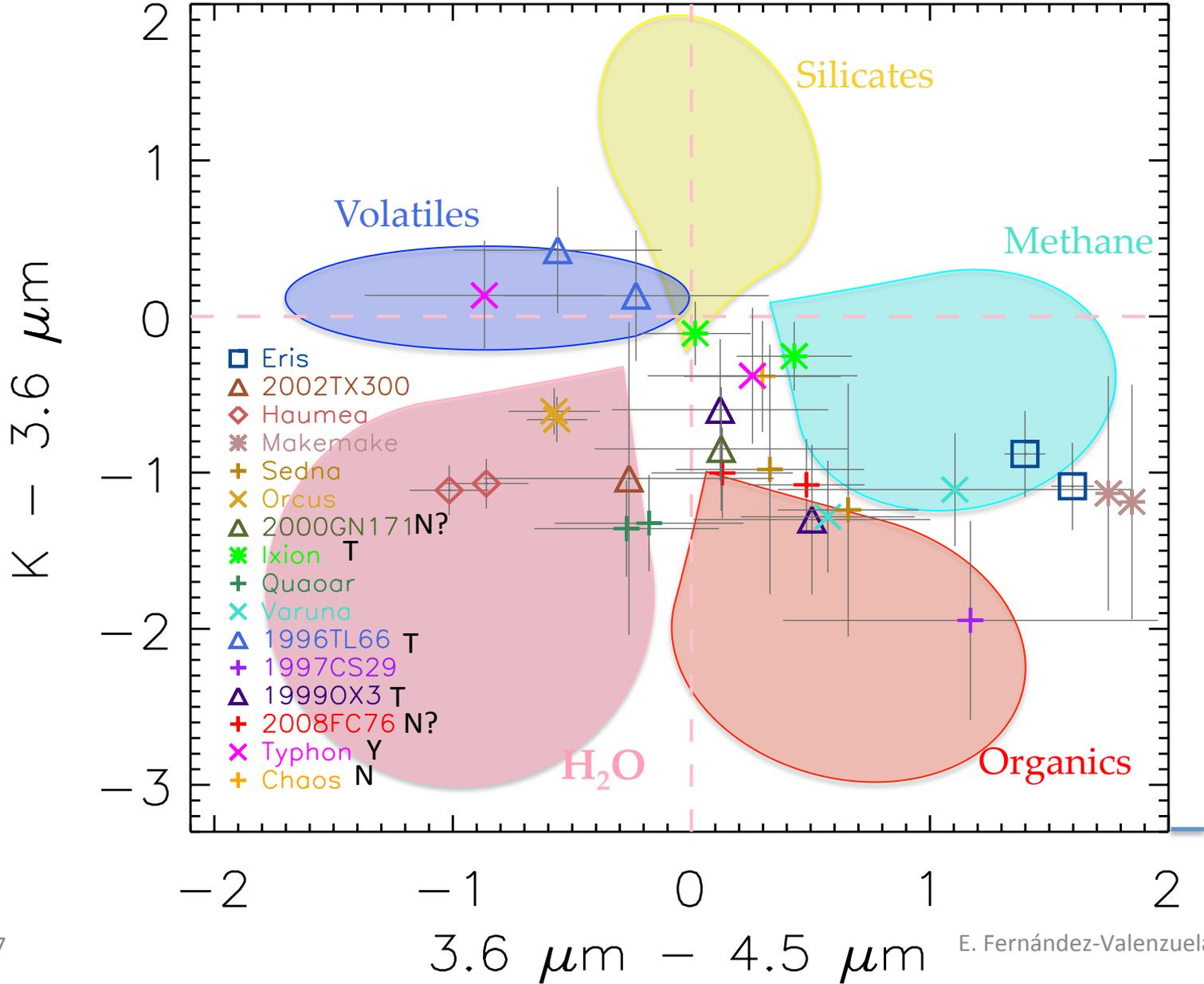
# On going work

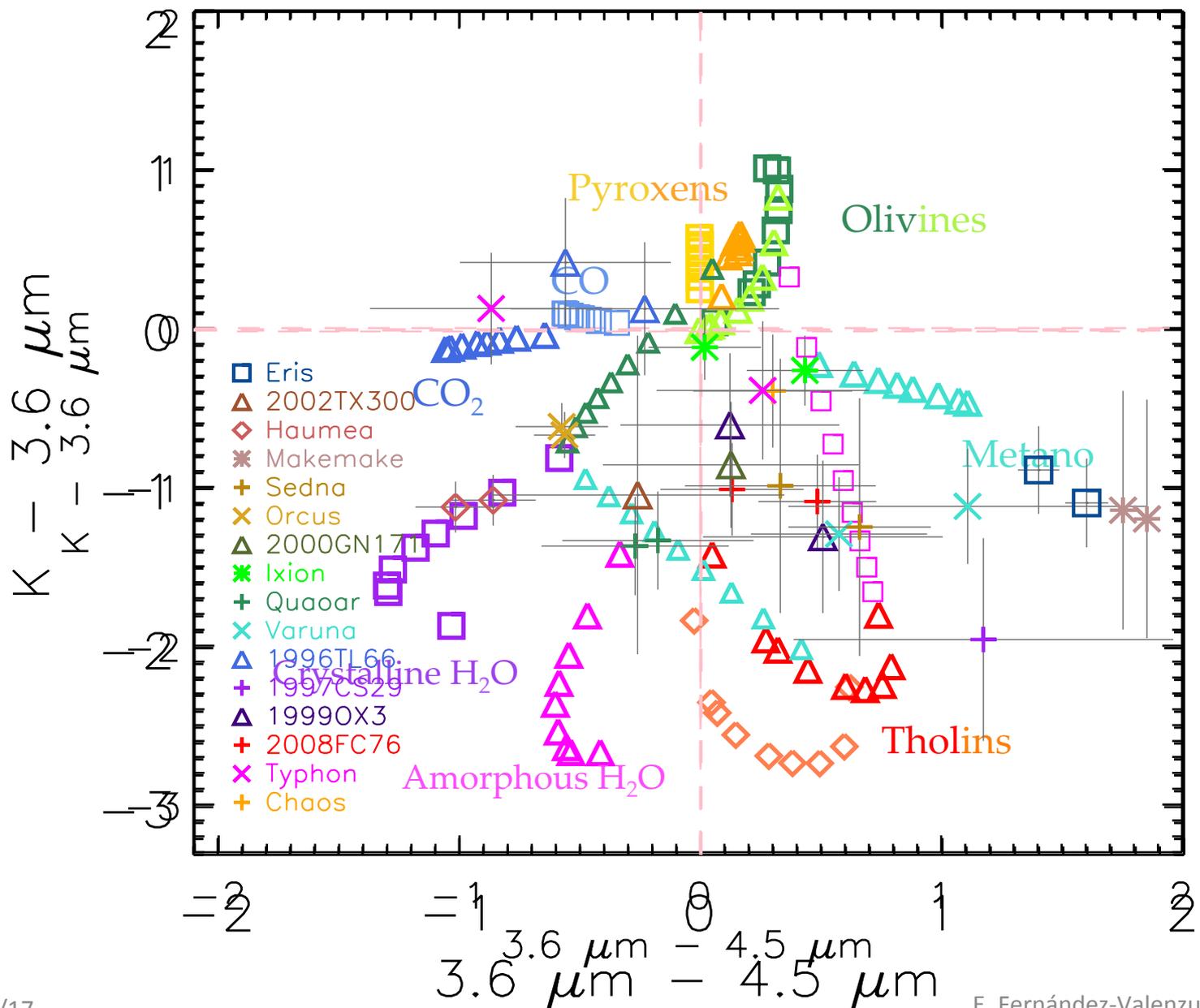
- How easy is to detect low amounts of CH<sub>4</sub>.
- Which region corresponds to CH<sub>3</sub>OH.
- Identification of exotic TNOs.



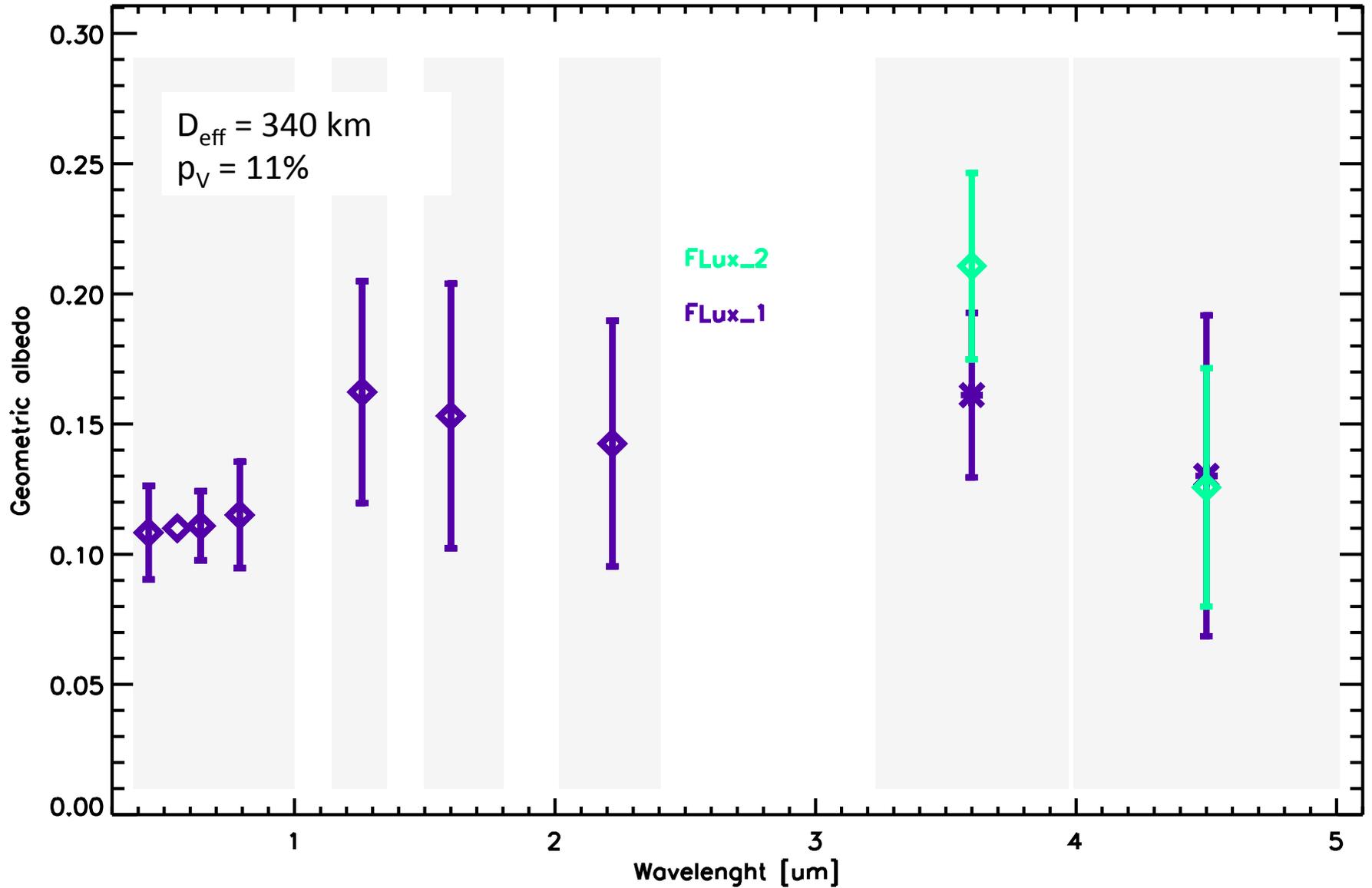
Questions?

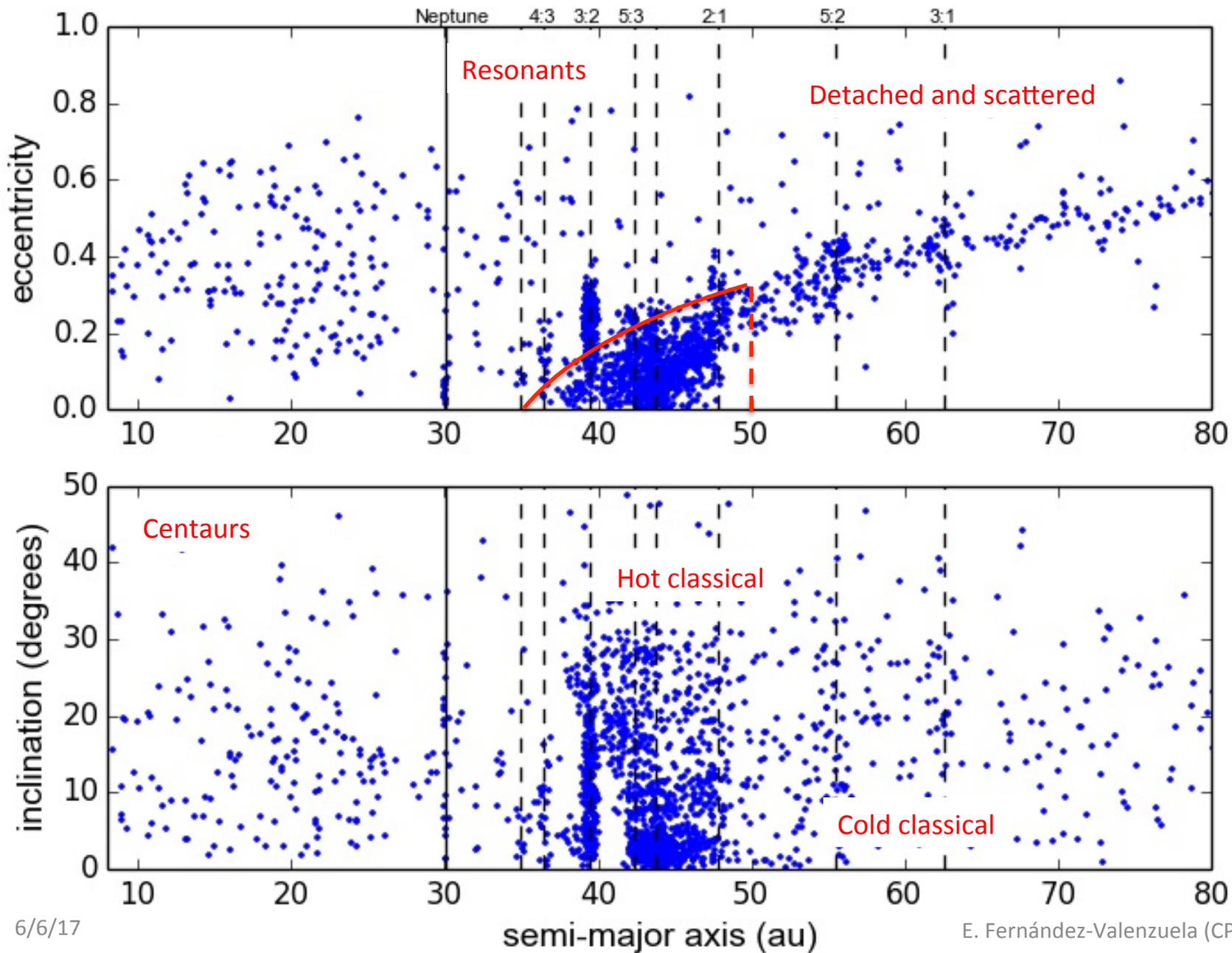




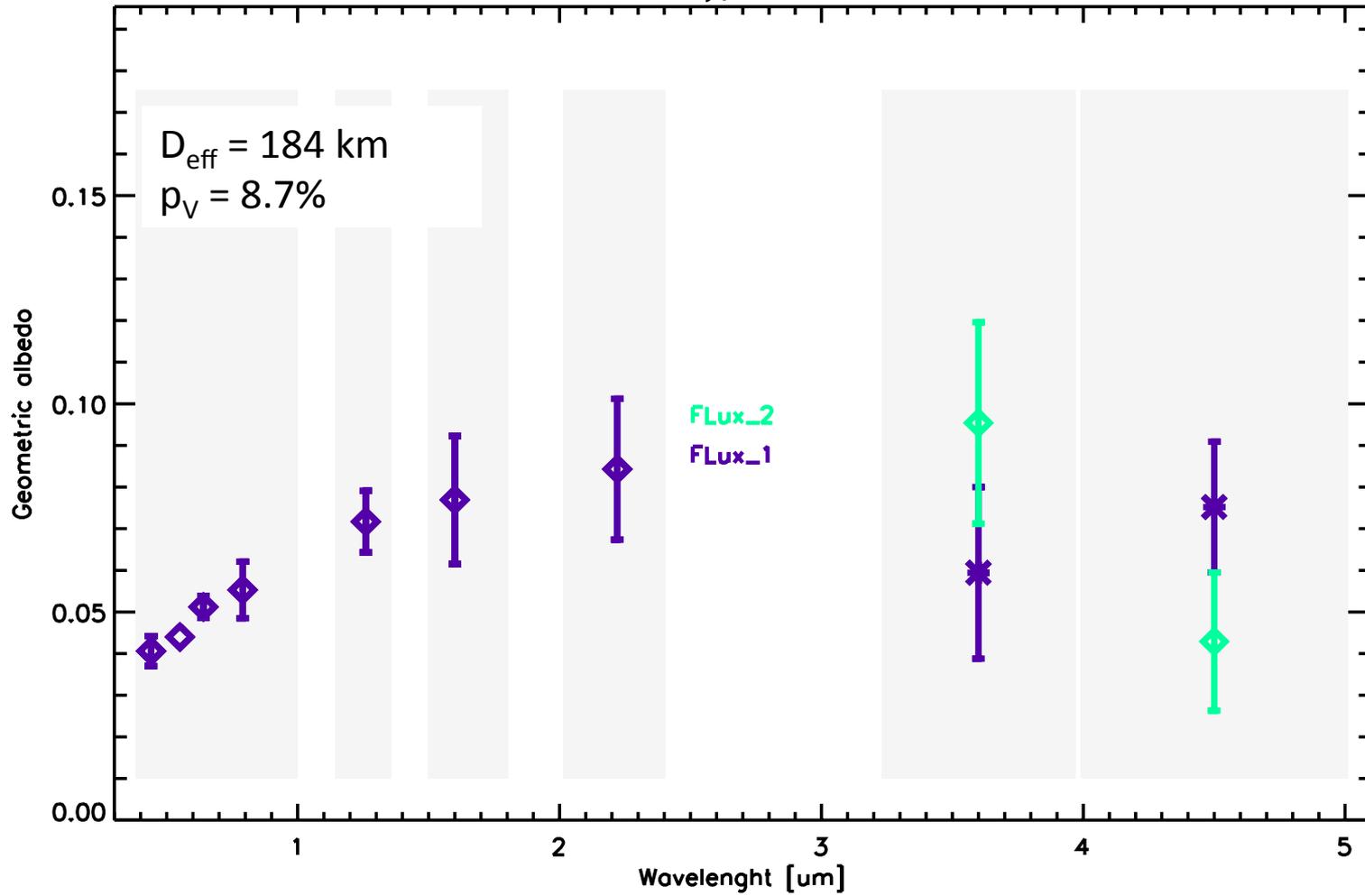


# 1996TL66





# Typhon



# Our sample

# Sample from "TNOs are cool"

