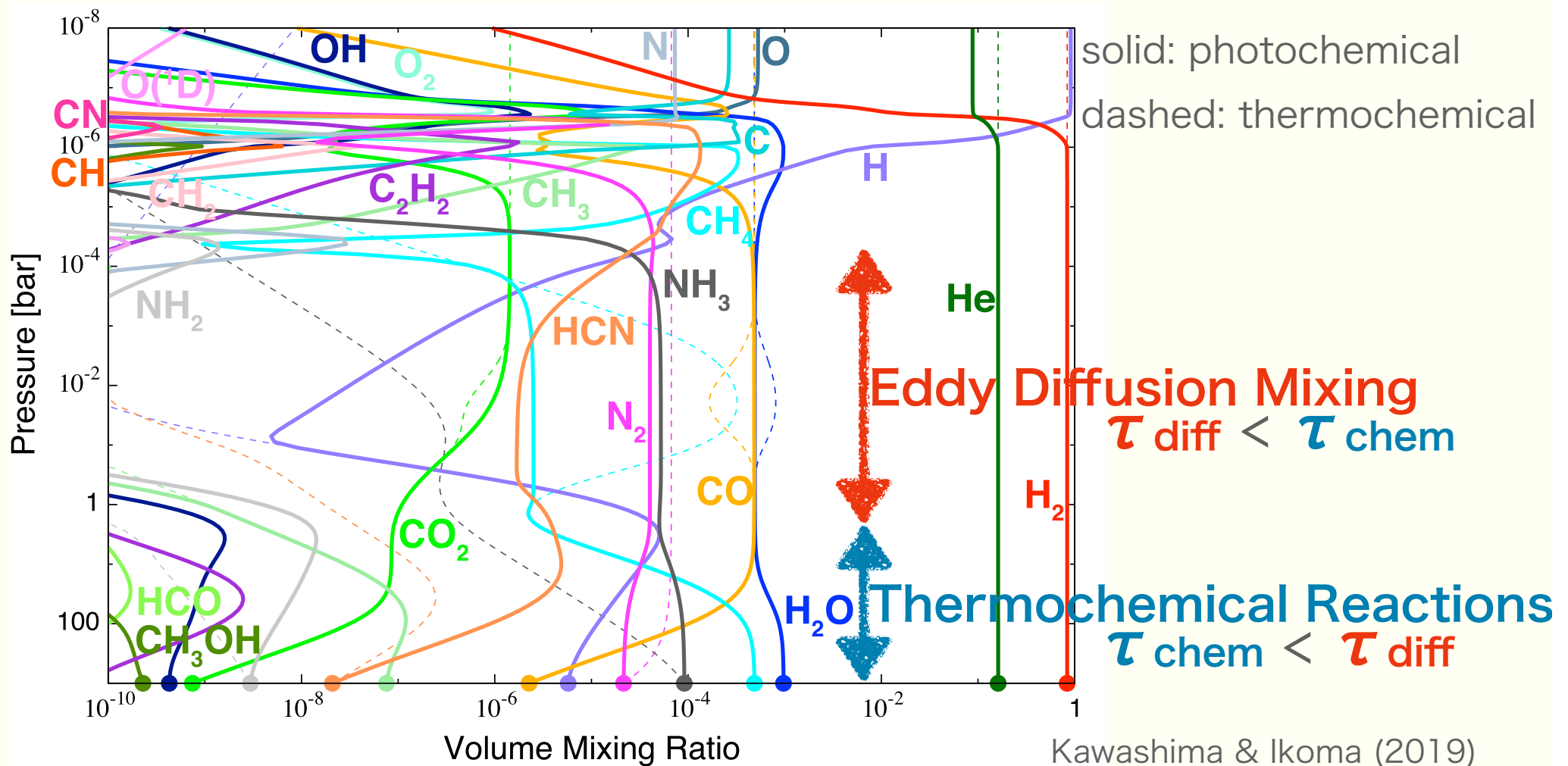

EXPLORING DISEQUILIBRIUM CHEMISTRY IN THE ATMOSPHERES OF HOT JUPITERS

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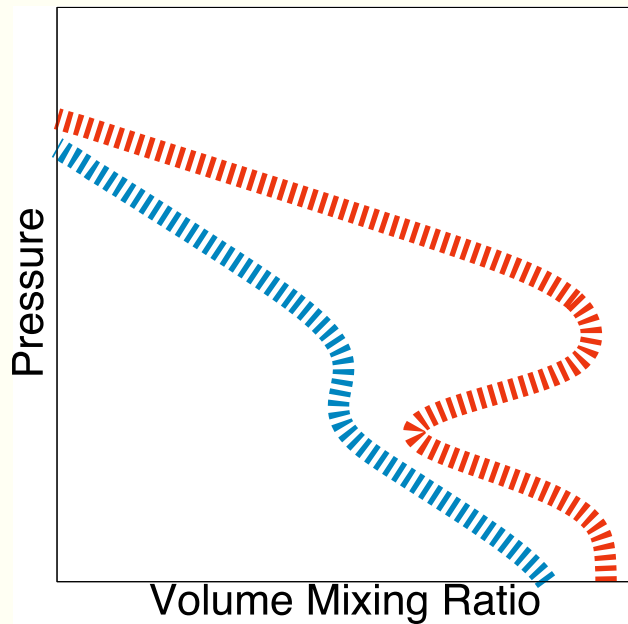
QUENCHING EFFECT

Each species has constant abundance above a certain altitude, where $\tau_{\text{diff}} = \tau_{\text{chem}}$, due to efficient eddy diffusion mixing



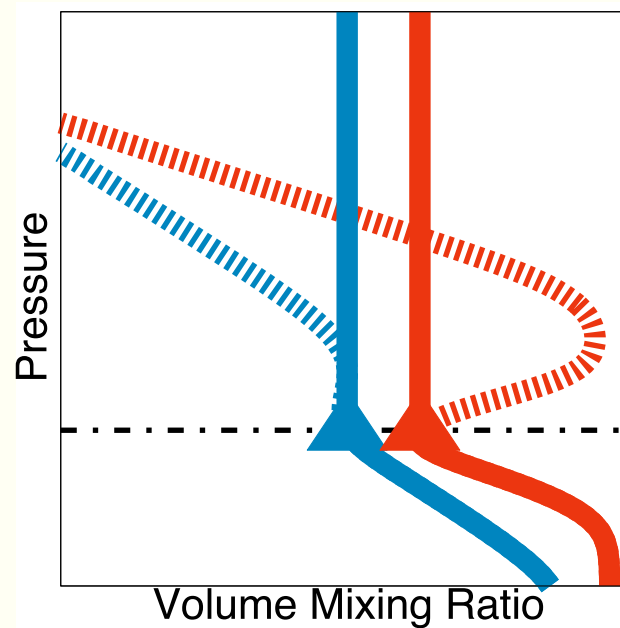
CHEMISTRY IN RETRIEVAL MODELS

Most models



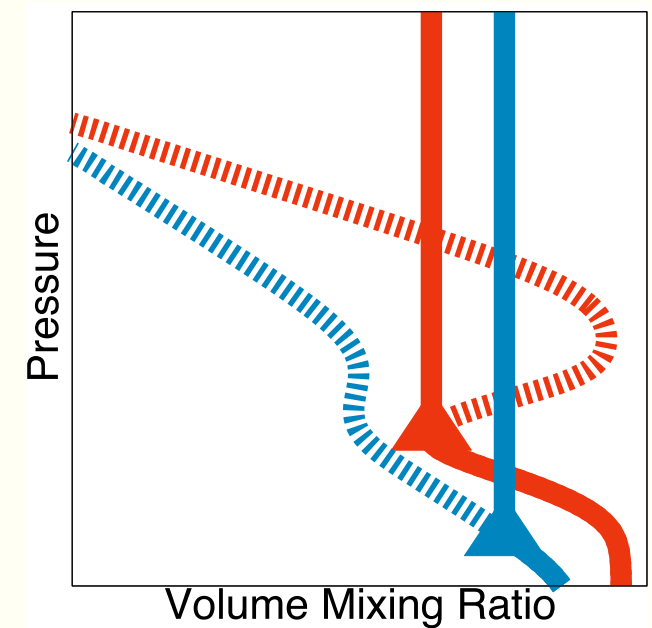
Assume constant or chemical equilibrium abundances

Morley et al. (2017)



Introduced a quenching pressure, but assumed the same altitudes for all species

Our work



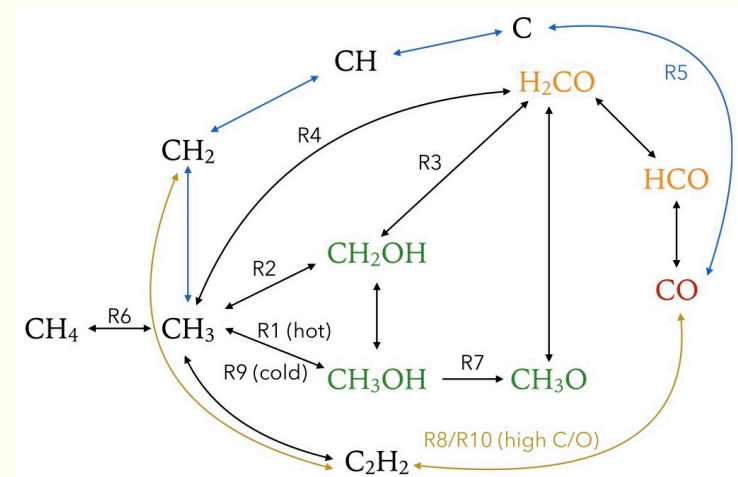
Calculate quenching pressure for each species as a function of K_{zz}

CHEMICAL RELAXATION METHOD

Chemical timescale:

Slowest reaction along the fastest pathway;
depends on both temperature and pressure

- Tsai et al. (2017)
Derived chemical timescales;
valid for currently observable
exoplanet atmospheres
(500-3000 K, 0.1 mbar-1000 bar)



$$\tau_{\text{CH}_4} = \frac{[\text{CH}_4]}{k_1[\text{CH}_3][\text{OH}][M] + \min(k_2[\text{CH}_2\text{OH}][\text{H}], k_3[\text{CH}_2\text{OH}][M]) + k_9[\text{CH}_3\text{OH}][\text{H}] + \max(k_8[\text{C}_2\text{H}_2][\text{O}], k_{10}[\text{C}_2\text{H}_2][\text{OH}])}$$

METHOD

Continuity-transport equation for number density n

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial t} = \boxed{P - L} - \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z}$$

Eddy diffusion flux

$$\Phi = -K_{zz} n_t \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{n}{n_t} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial t} = \boxed{\frac{n - n_{\text{eq}}}{\tau_{\text{chem}}}} - \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z}$$

K_{zz} : eddy diffusion coefficient

n_t : total number density

τ_{chem} : chemical timescale

n_{eq} : equilibrium number density

Assuming steady-state condition ($\partial/\partial t = 0$)

$$n + \tau_{\text{chem}} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} = n_{\text{eq}}$$

E : identity matrix

T : matrix for τ_{chem}

M : matrix for eddy diffusion term

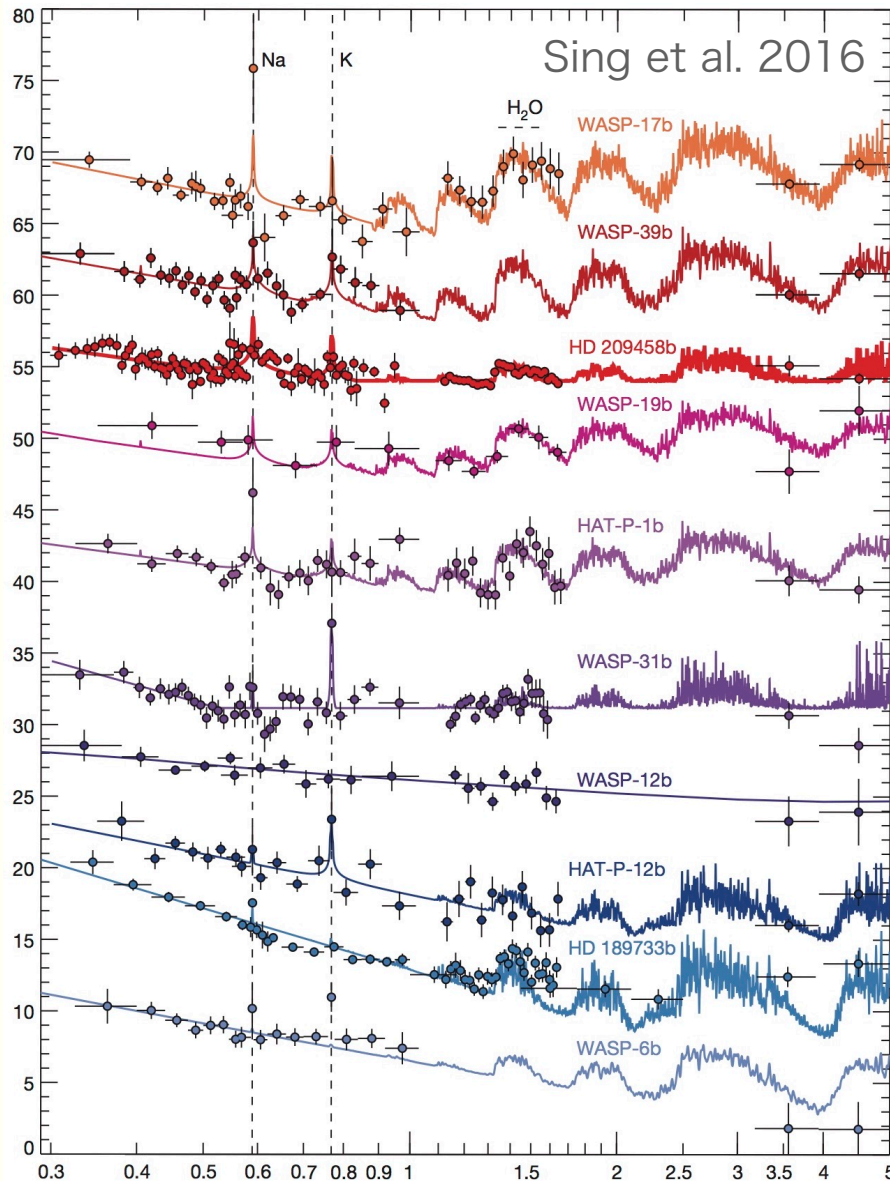
Converting n into matrix N

$$(E + TM) N = N_{\text{eq}} \Rightarrow N = (E + TM)^{-1} N_{\text{eq}}$$

Calculation Setup

- Spectral retrieval code: **ARCiS** (Min et al. submitted)
 - Chemistry: equilibrium VS **disequilibrium**
 - T-P profile: Analytical solution of Guillot (2010)
 - Clouds: Ormel & Min (2019)
(NaAl)_xMg_ySiO₃, SiO₂, Fe, FeS, Al₂O₃, C, SiC, TiO₂, VO
 - 12 parameters:
 - ▶ **Chemistry K_{zz}**
 - ▶ R_{ref}
 - ▶ C/O, Si/O, N/O, metallicity
 - ▶ T_{int} , f_{irr} , γ ($= K_{\text{vis}} / K_{\text{IR}}$), K_{vis}
 - ▶ **Cloud K_{zz}** and nucleation rate
-

PLANET SAMPLES



Clear

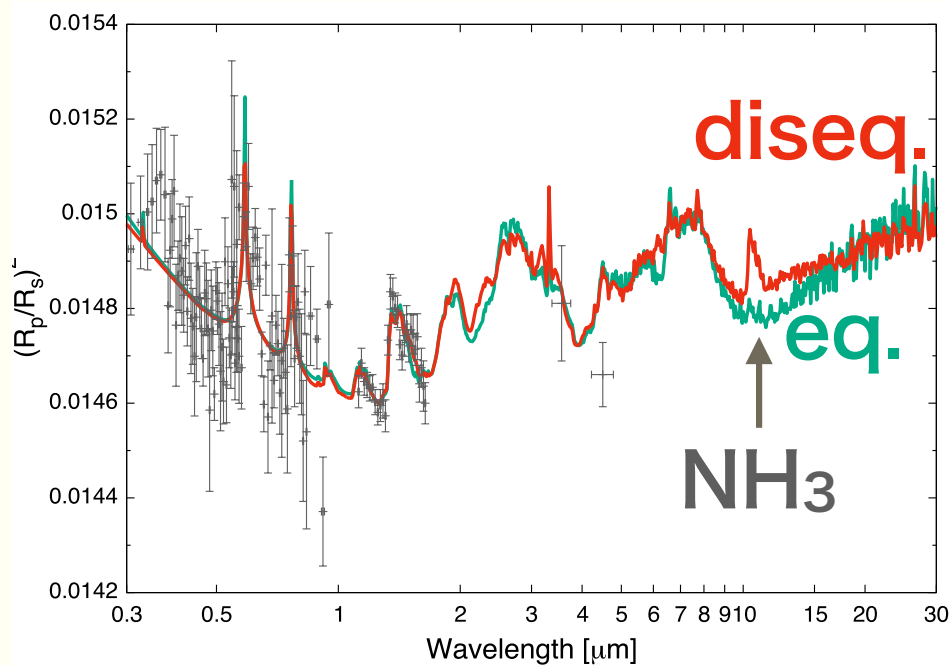
10 hot Jupiters
with high-quality
transmission spectra
observed with
HST and Spitzer

Cloudy

TRANSMISSION SPECTRA

HD 209458b

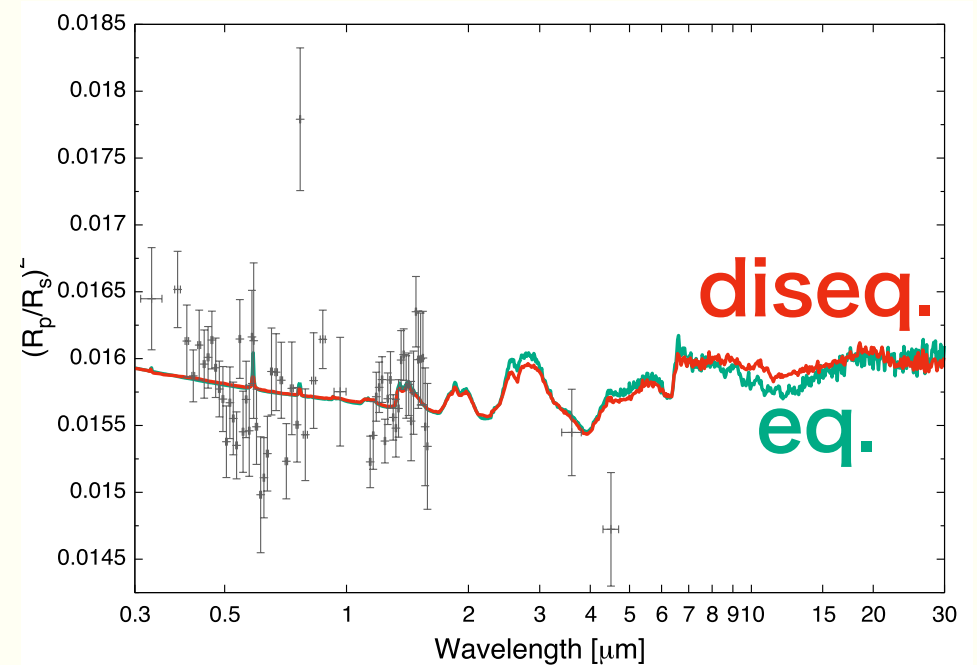
$$K_{zz} = 1.1 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$$



Large differences in
NH₃ features

WASP-31b

$$K_{zz} = 2.7 \times 10^2 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$$

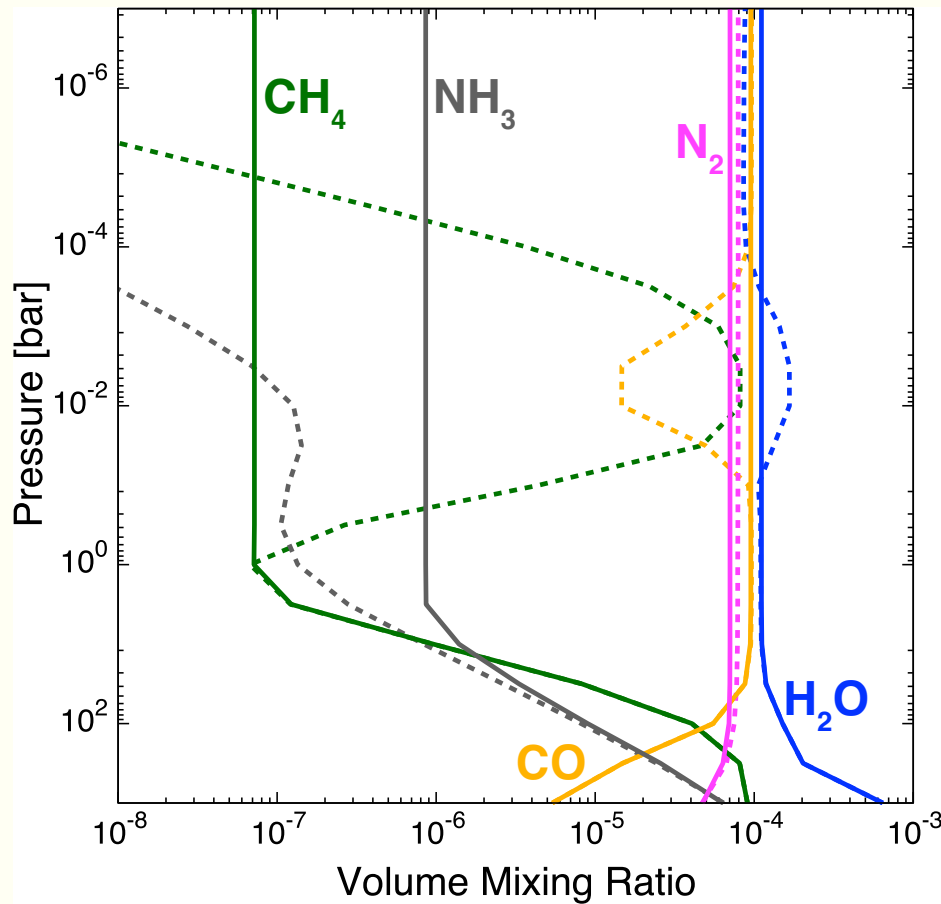


Almost similar

MOLECULAR DISTRIBUTIONS

HD 209458b

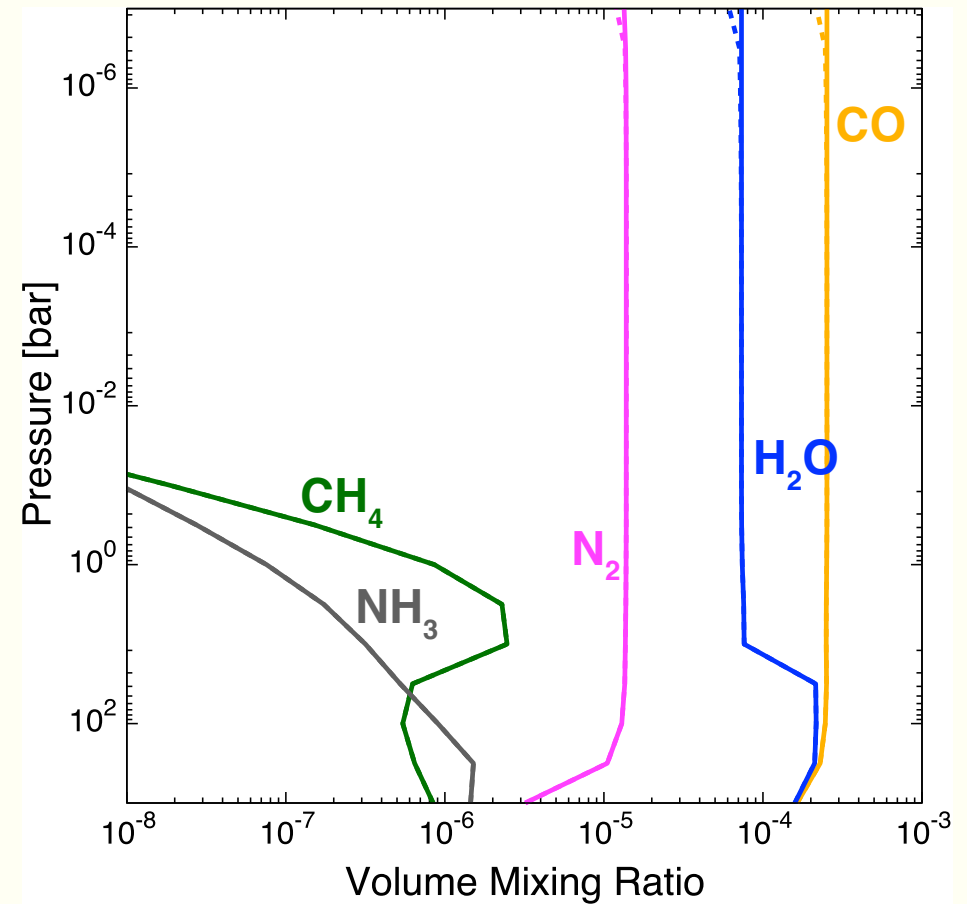
$$K_{zz} = 1.1 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$$



Disequilibrium

WASP-31b

$$K_{zz} = 2.7 \times 10^2 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$$

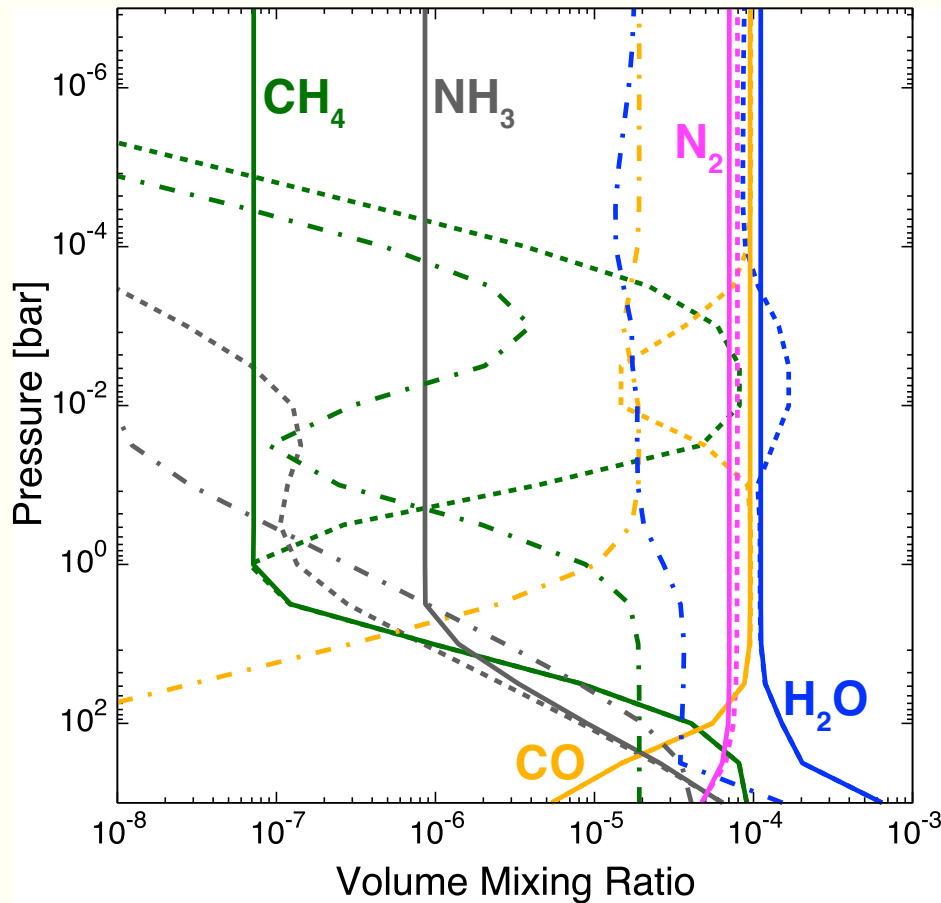


Almost equilibrium

MOLECULAR DISTRIBUTIONS

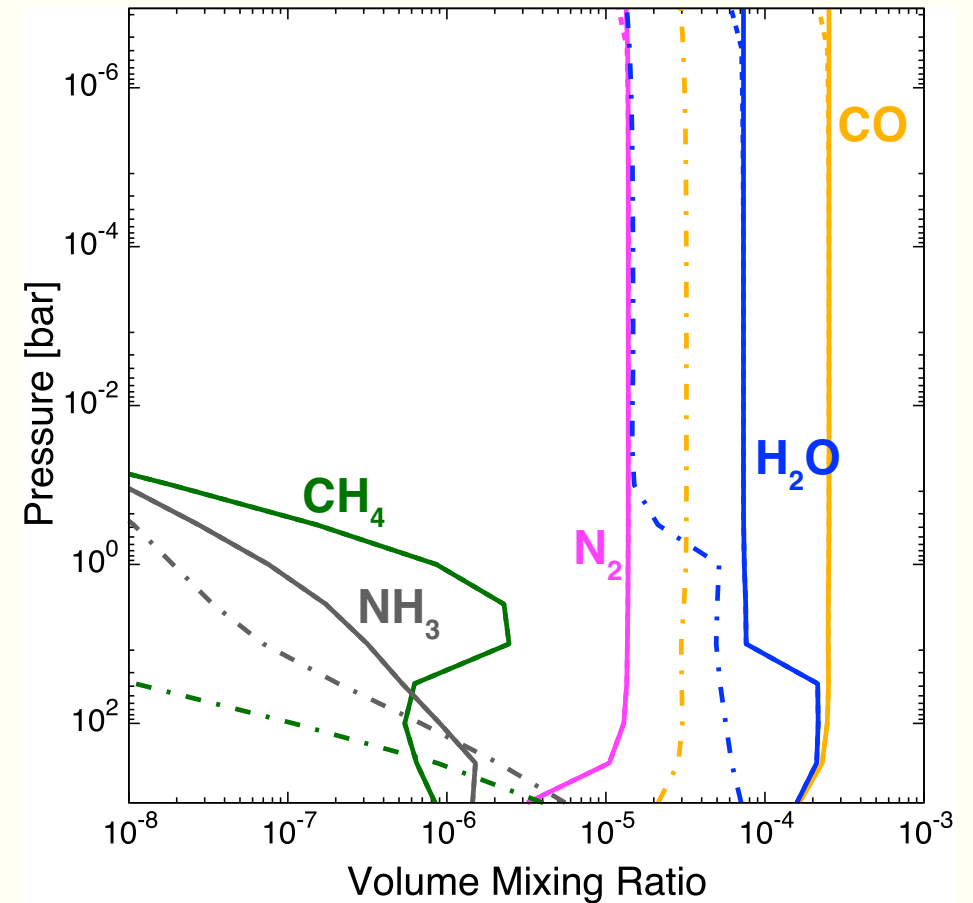
HD 209458b

$$K_{zz} = 1.1 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$$



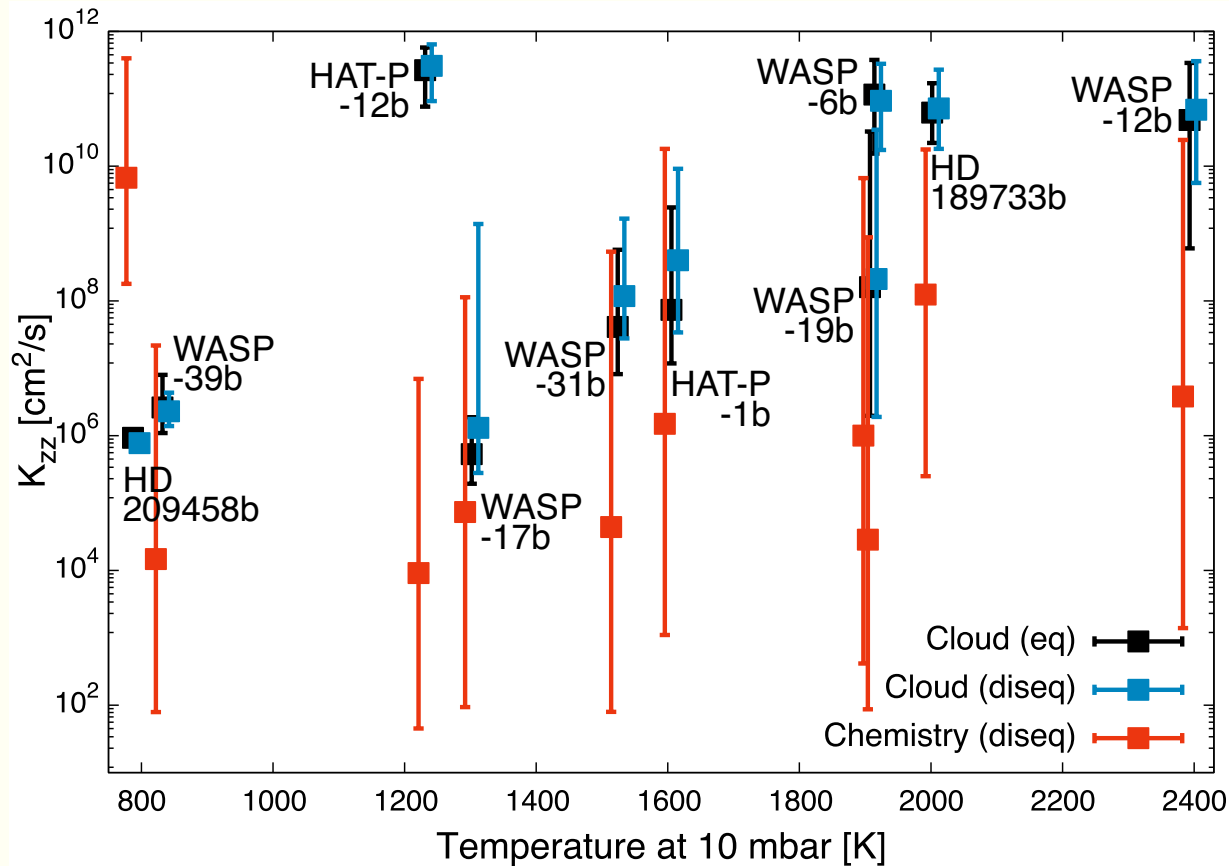
WASP-31b

$$K_{zz} = 2.7 \times 10^2 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$$



Ignoring chemical disequilibrium process
can result in incorrect abundances

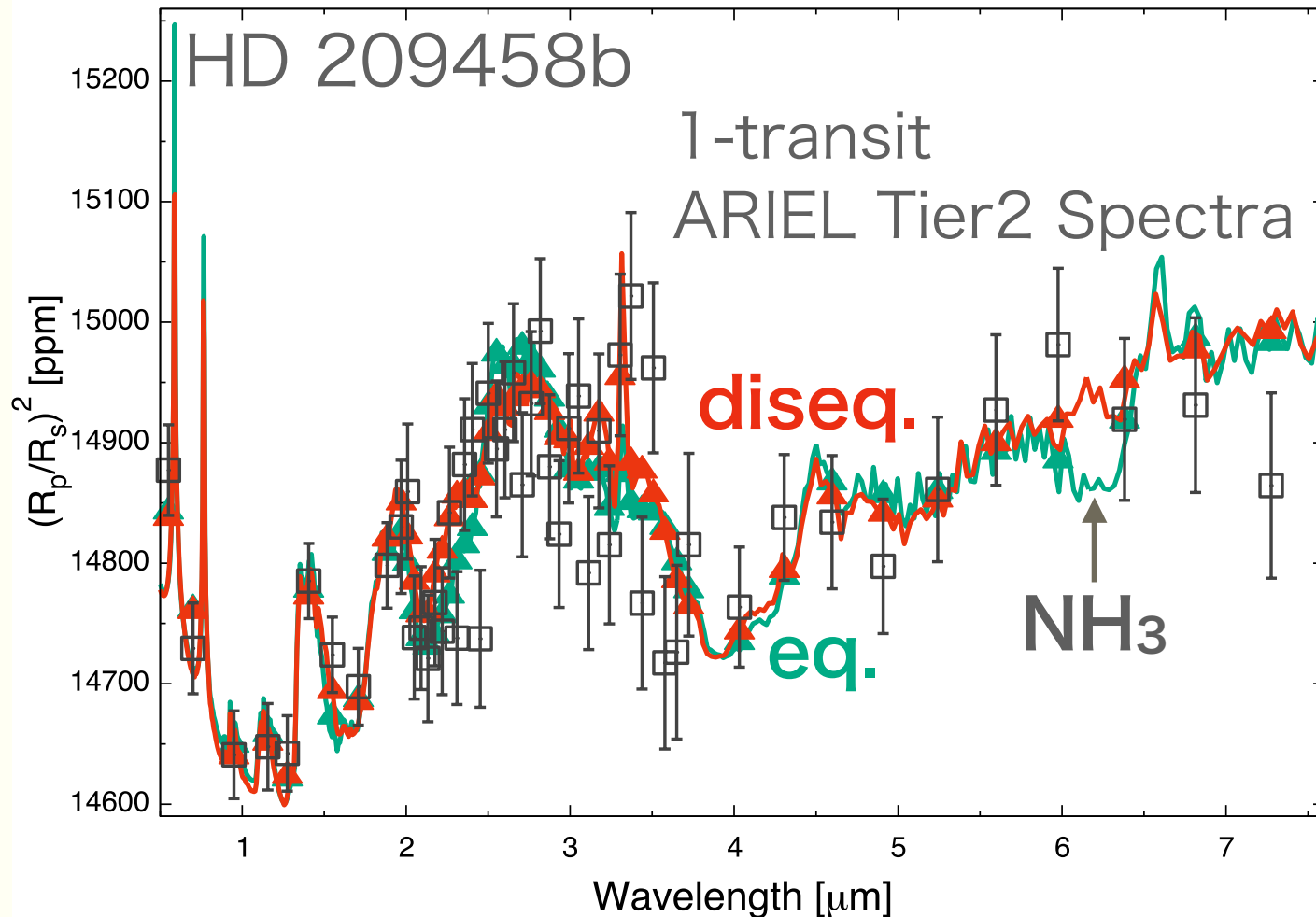
CLOUD AND CHEMISTRY K_{zz}



We can retrieve profile of K_{zz} and explore its trend

- **Cloud K_{zz}** is almost similar
- **Chemistry K_{zz}** is lower than **cloud K_{zz}** : lower K_{zz} in the lower atmosphere?
- Tentative trend of higher **chemistry K_{zz}** for hotter atmospheres?

CAN WE EXPLORE DISEQUILIBRIUM EFFECT BY ARIEL?



Multiple transit observations by ARIEL
enable us to explore disequilibrium effect

SUMMARY

- We have developed a model to compute the quenching pressure for each species as a function of the eddy diffusion coefficient using the chemical timescales as derived by Tsai et al. (2018)
 - We have implemented this module to the spectral retrieval code ARCiS (Min et al. submitted)
 - We have found evidence for disequilibrium chemistry for some planets such as HD 209458b while almost equilibrium chemistry for planets such as WASP-31b
 - **ARIEL provides us the opportunity to explore disequilibrium chemistry through NH₃ absorption features for good targets such as HD 209458b**
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