

# Interpreting ~~Photometry~~ & Spectroscopy From A Modeling Perspective

And Lots about...  Clouds

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SAN FRANCISCO  
STATE UNIVERSITY



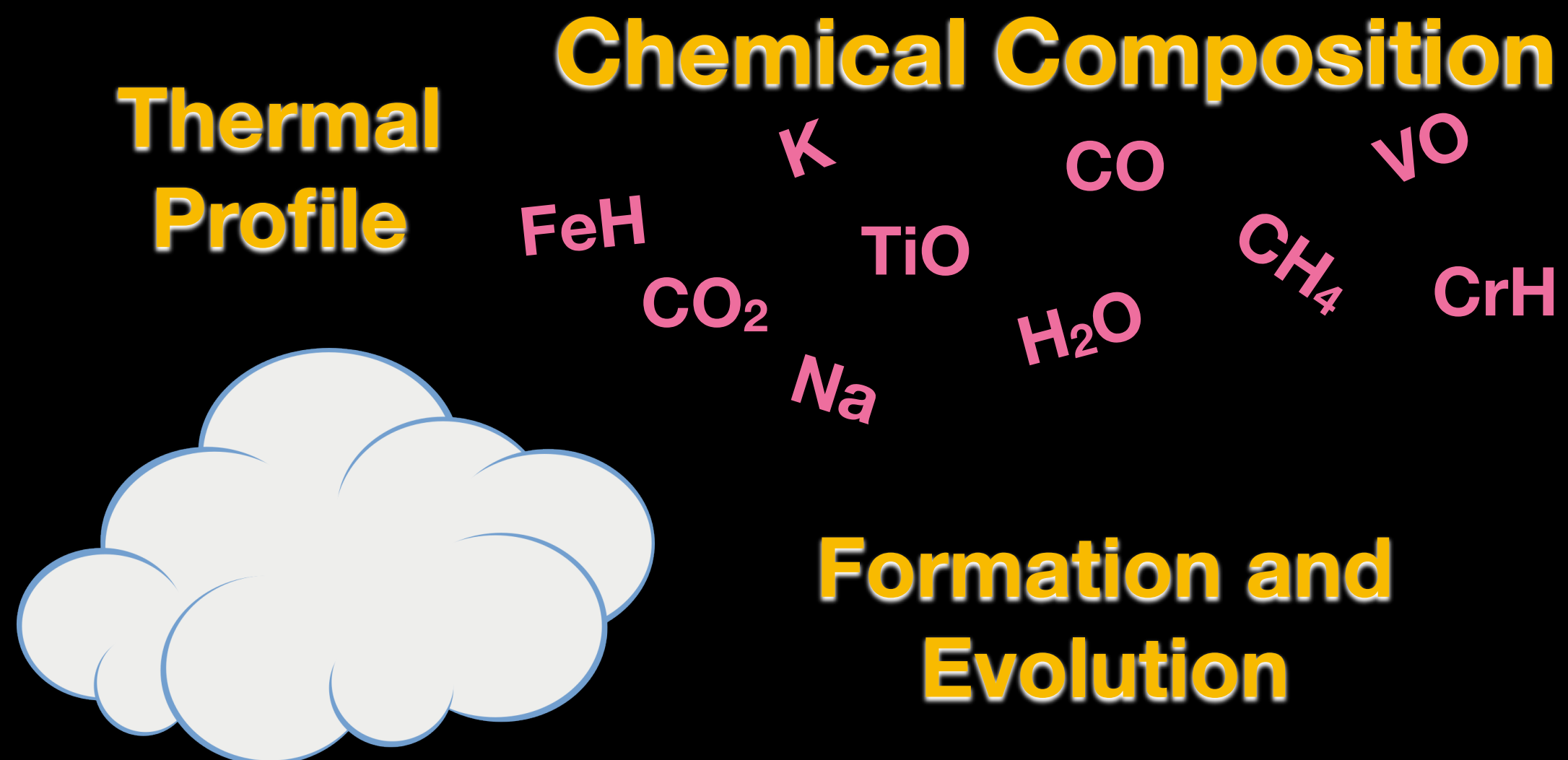


**What is your science question?**



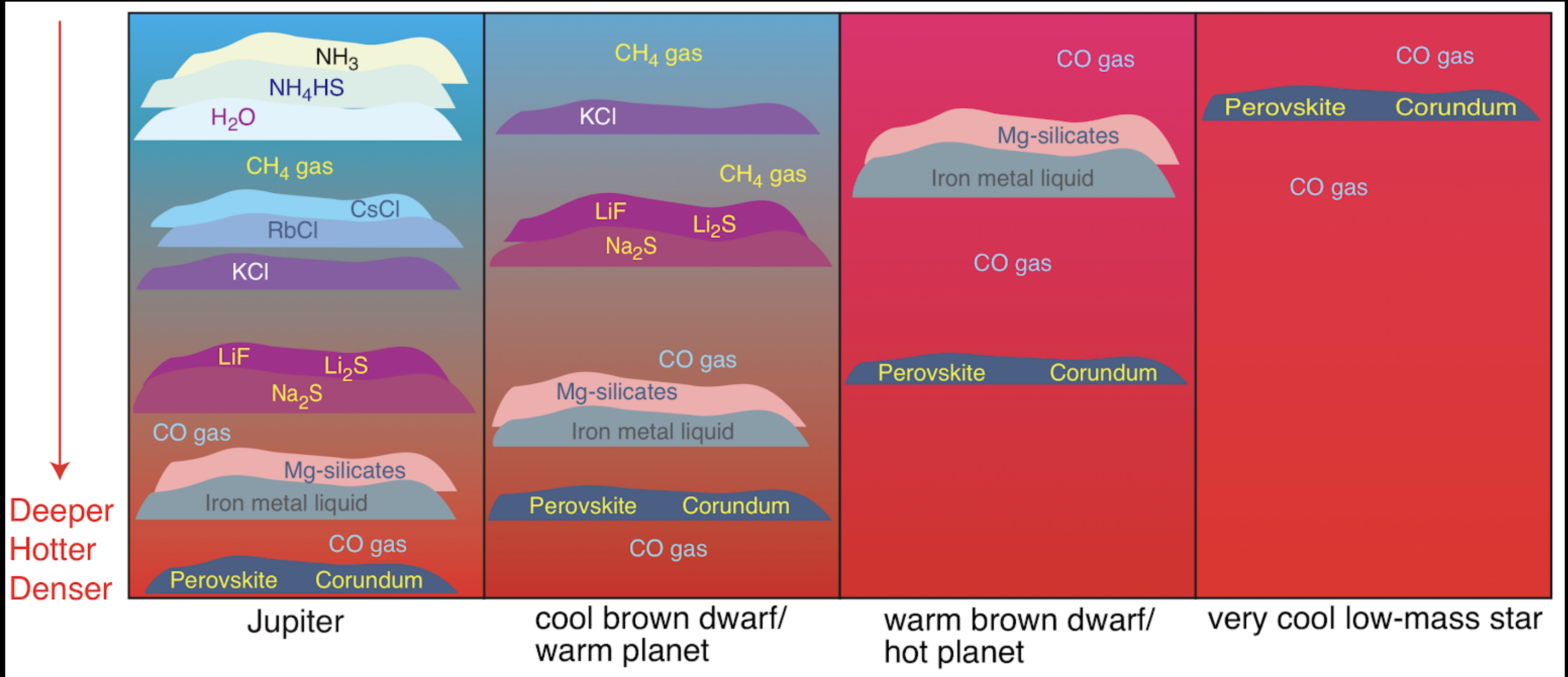
What are the key bits of information you want to explore through modeling?

Thermal Profile  
Chemical Abundances  
Disequilibrium Chemistry  
Vertical mixing  
C/O for formation  
Isotopologue abundances  
Cloud particle Size  
Cloud composition  
Variability  
Match Model to Data for fundamental properties  
Predictions of missing wavelength coverage  
Fit unexpected features  
And more.....





# Clouds in Substellar Atmospheres



Cool ← Hot

Modified from Lodders & Fegley (2006)

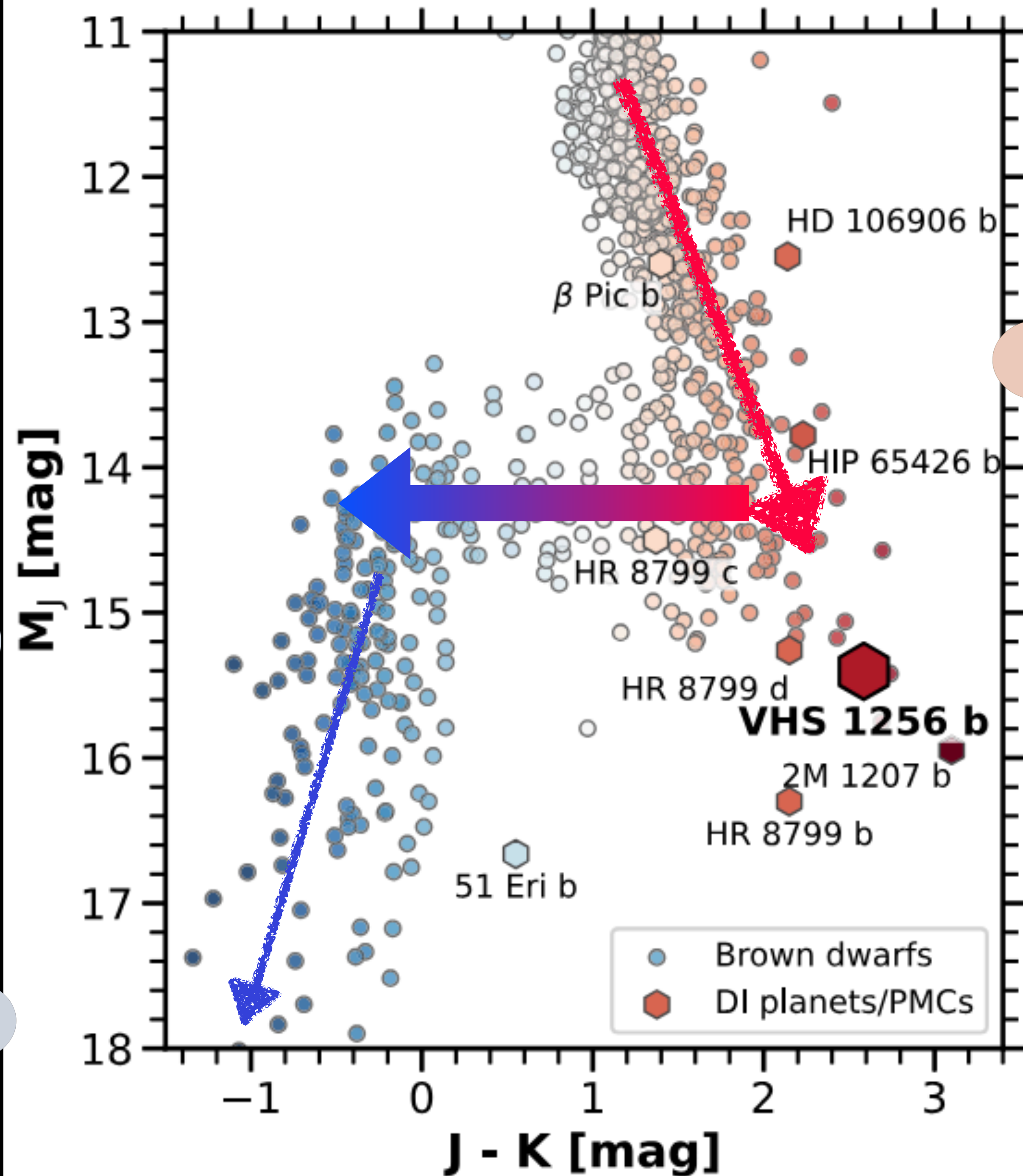


Clouds come and go, and return once more

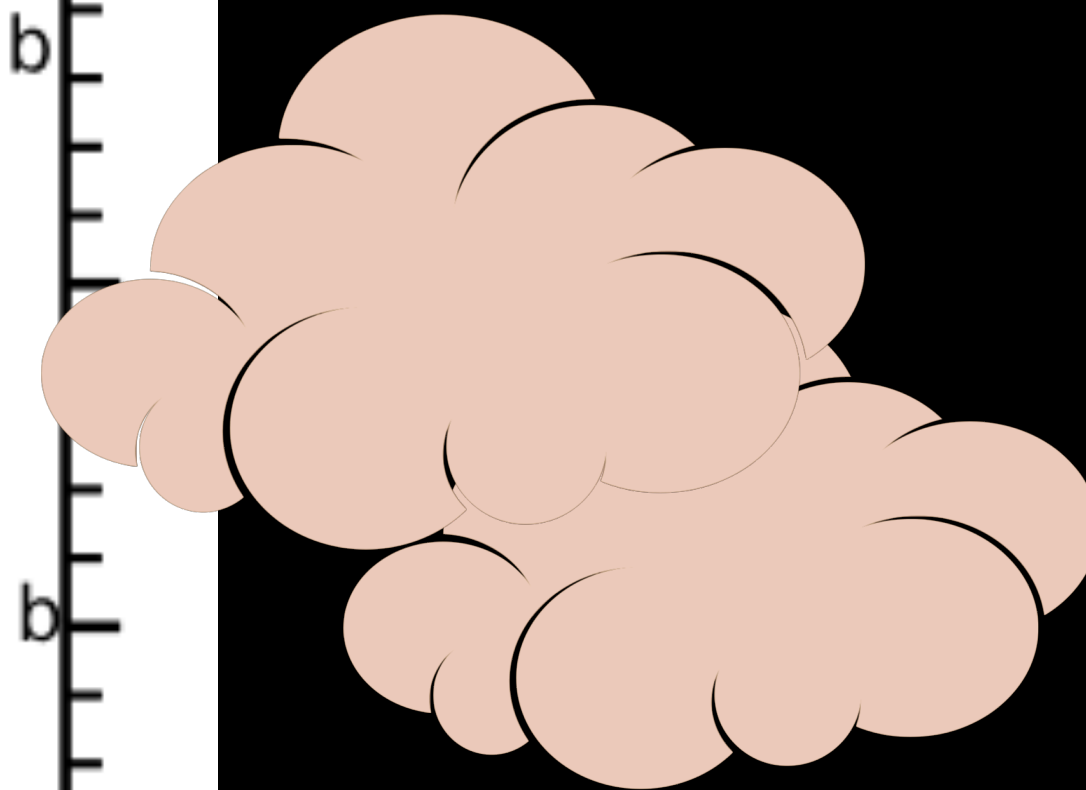
Sulfide Clouds



Water Ice Clouds



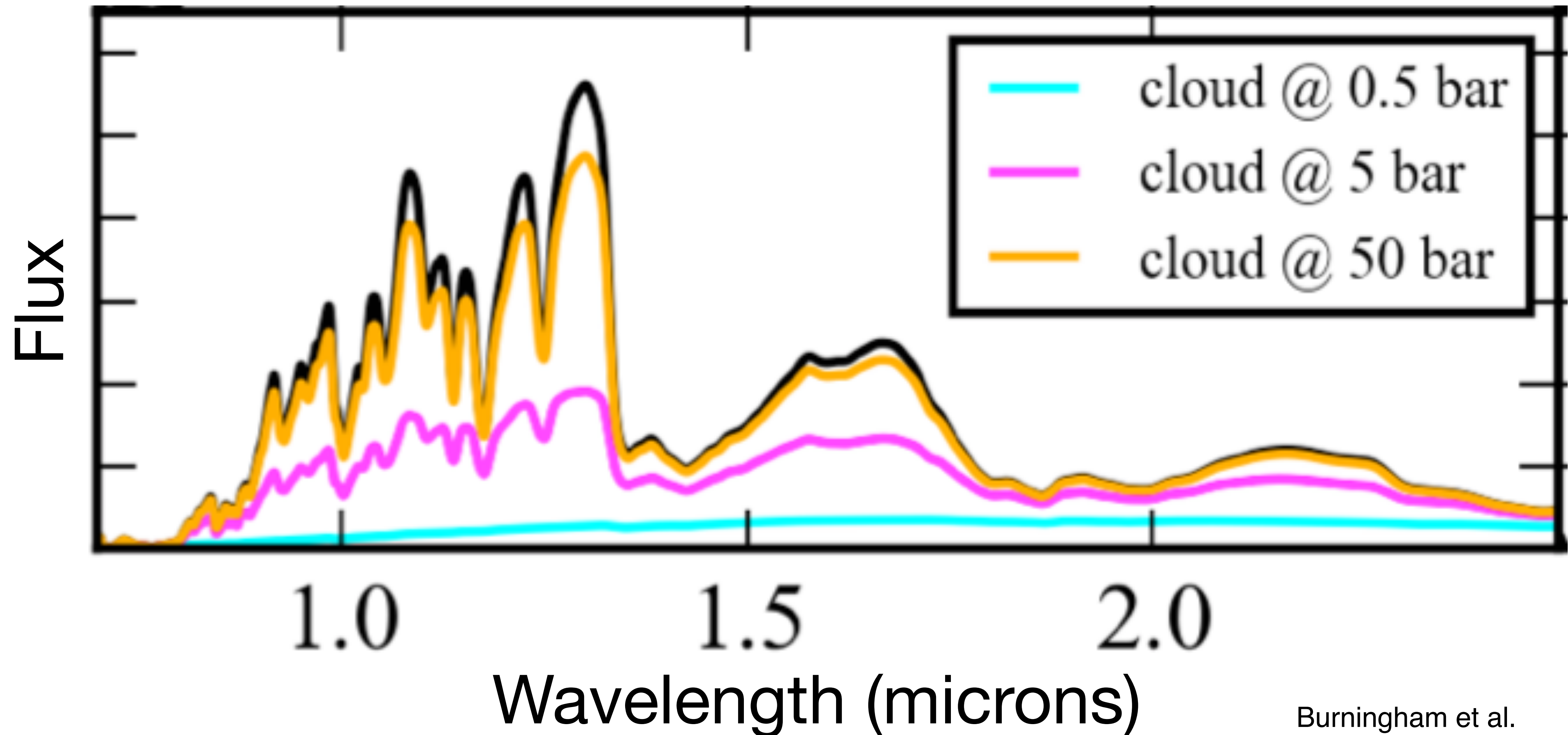
Silicate Clouds



Modified from Miles et al. (2023)

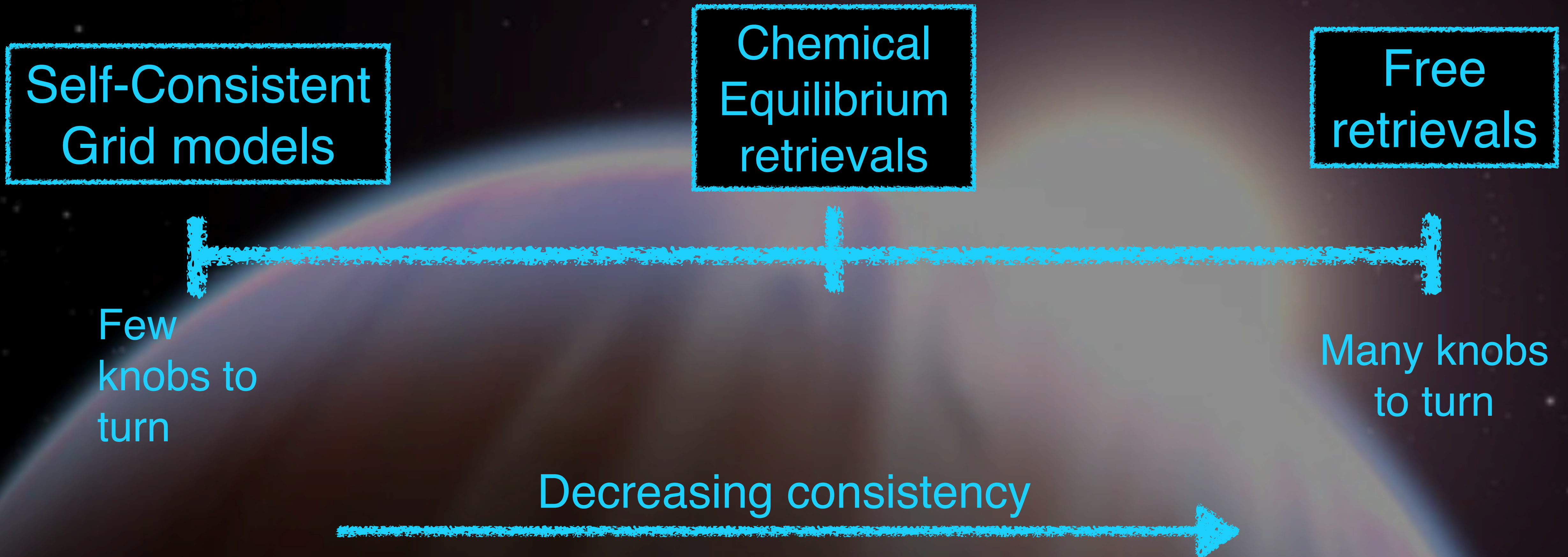


# Clouds suppress spectral features





# Forward Model vs Retrieval Model



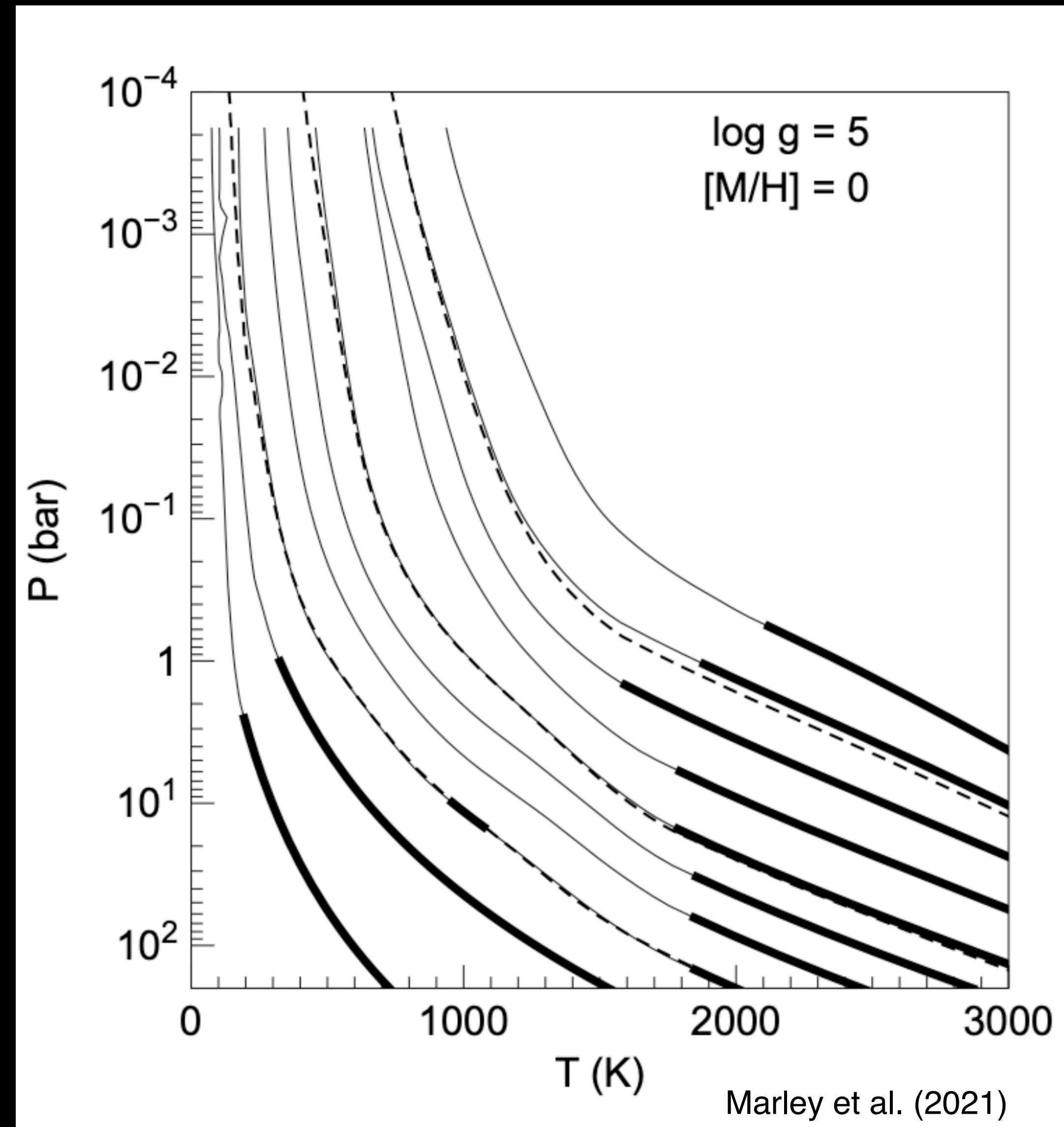


# What is a Forward Model

(Aka Grid Model) is self consistent model that includes all the physics and chemistry.

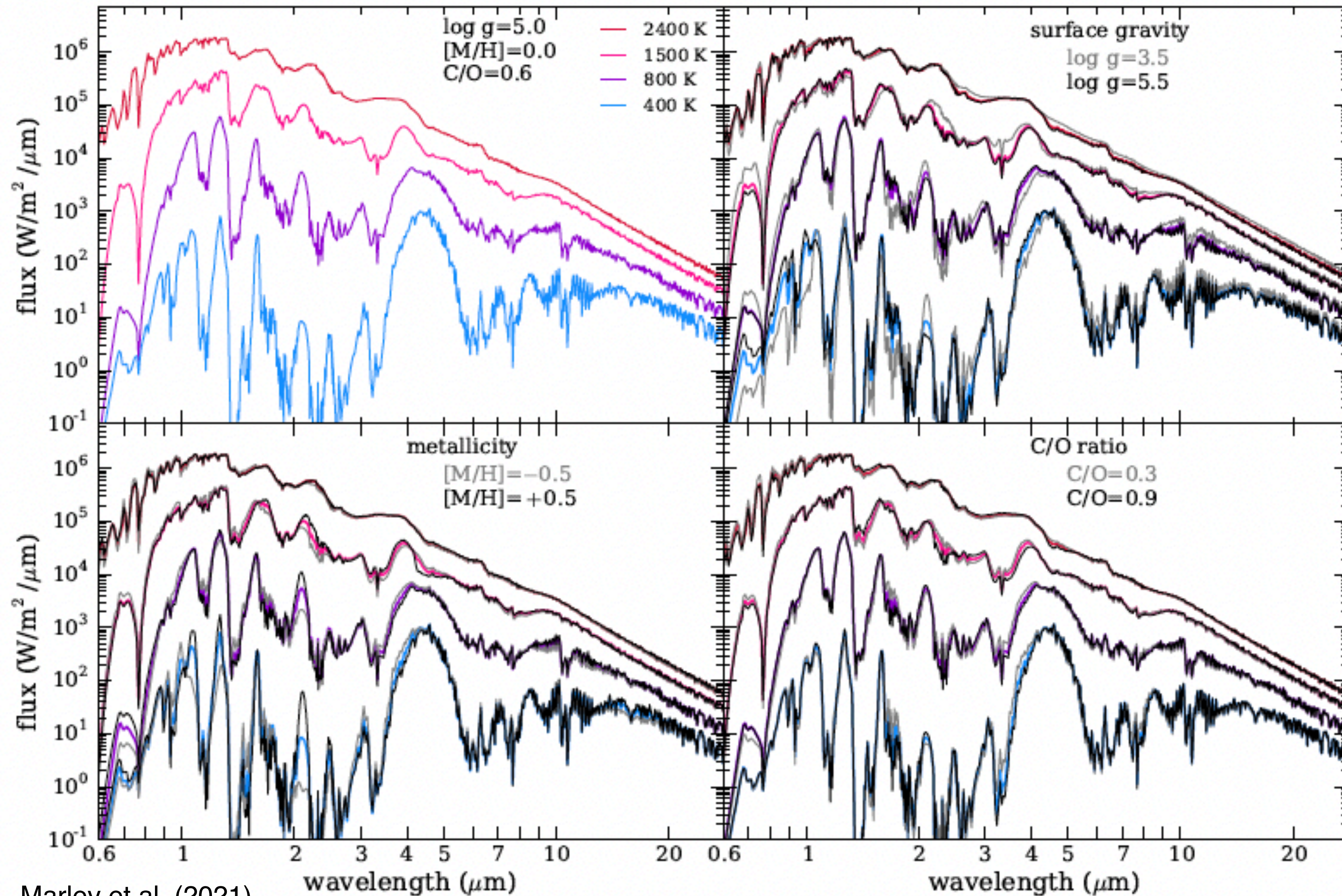
Assumes radiative-convective equilibrium, thermochemical equilibrium, and quench approximation

(See Marley & Robinson 2015 and [Heather Knuston 2018 SSW Talk](#) 1D Models Slide for more detail)





# Forward Models: What do they include?



Marley et al. (2021)

Effective Temperature  
Surface Gravity  
Metallicity  
C/O  
 $K_{\text{zz}}$   
 $F_{\text{sed}}$



# Forward Models: Why use them?

Easy to use to compare to observations

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Great for limited data coverage

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Ideal Comparisons to retrieval fits

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Great as predictions for proposals

Examples of Forward Models:

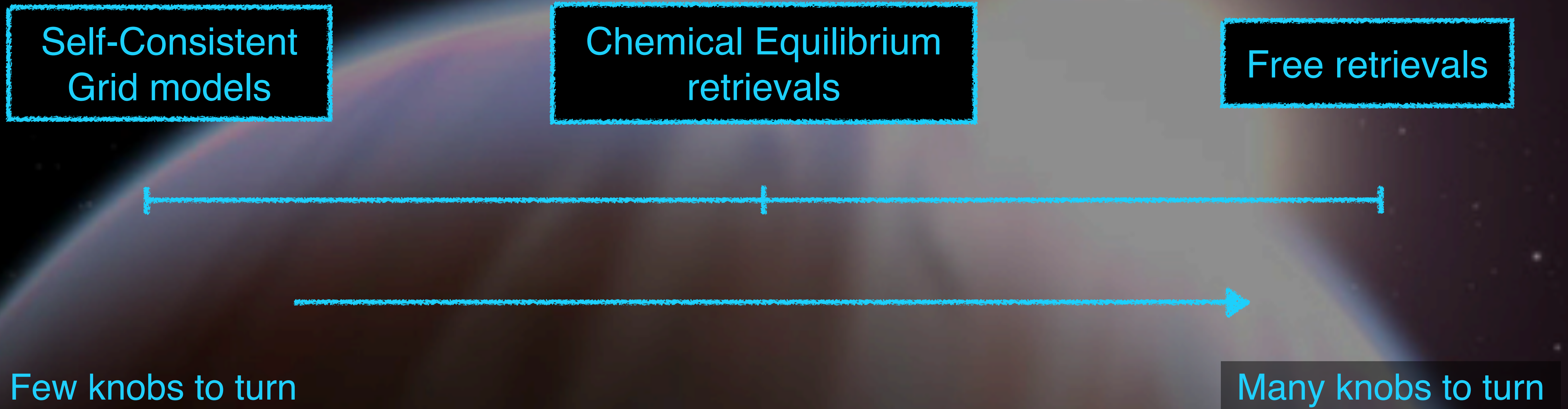
- Sonora
- ATMO
- BT-SETTL
- PHOENIX
- Exo-Rem
- Lacy & Burrows
- And many more

<https://emac.gsfc.nasa.gov/>



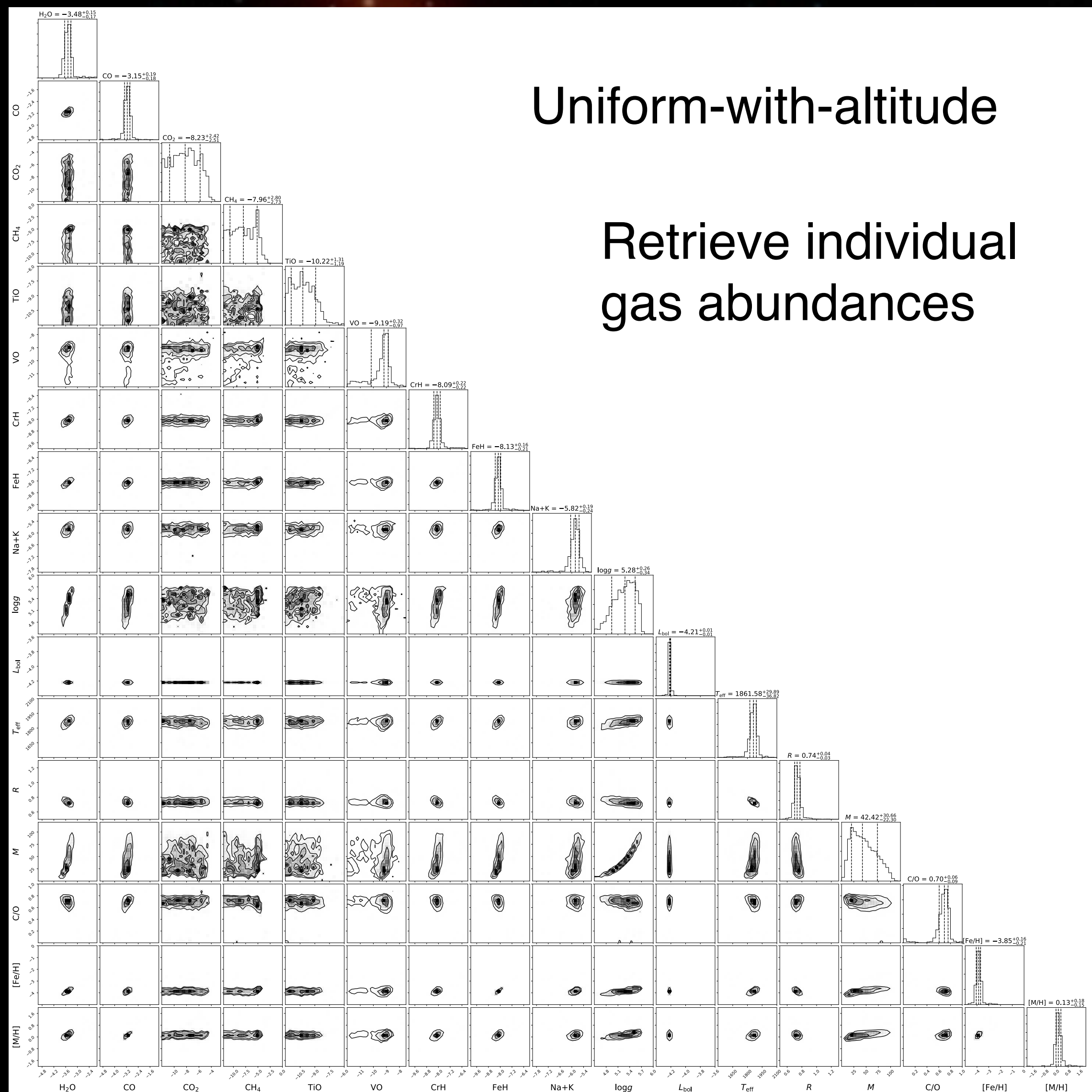
# What Are Atmospheric Retrievals

Theoretical inverse spectral modeling technique that makes minimal assumptions about the physics involved

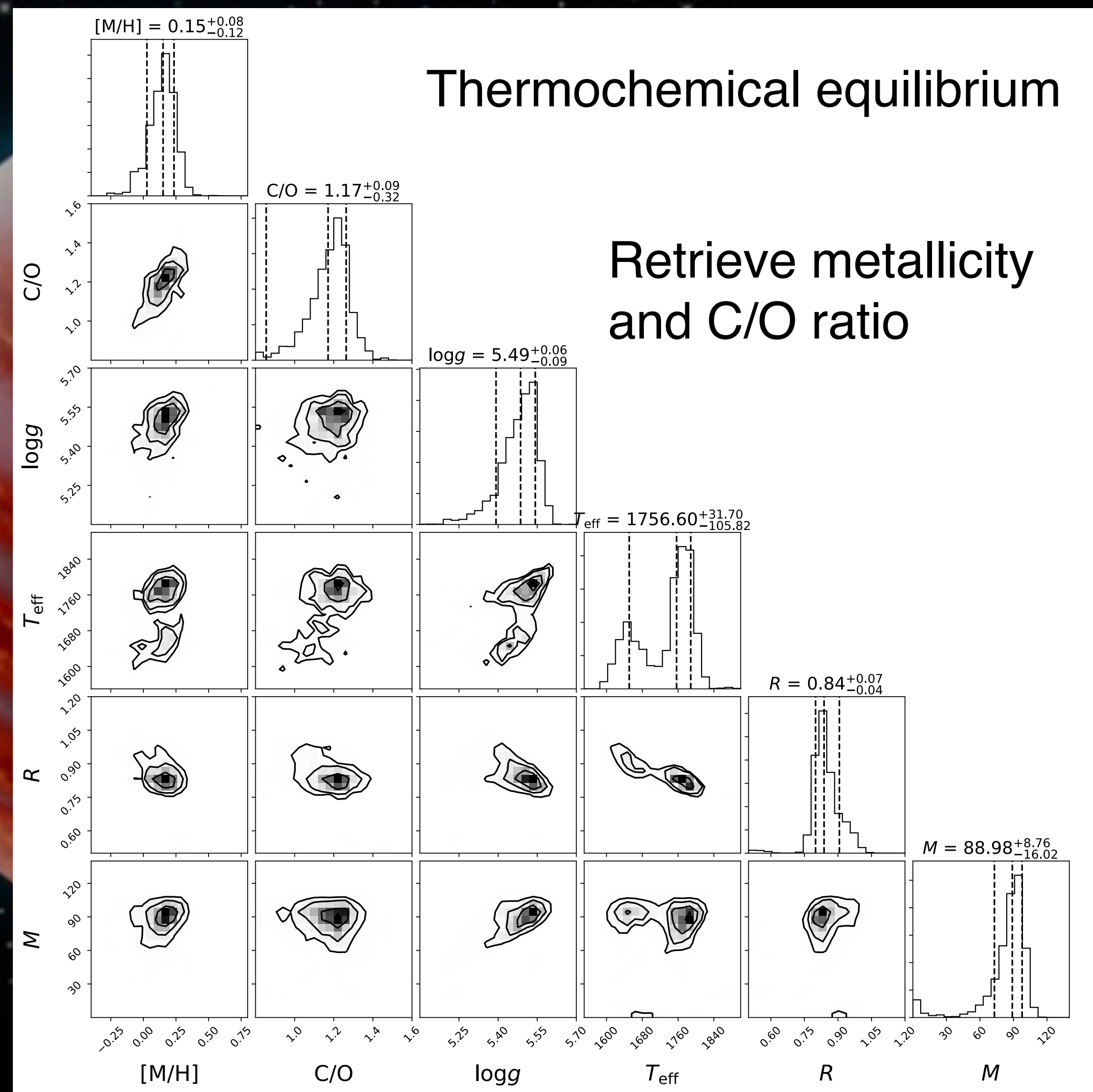




Assume gas abundance is the same no matter the altitude

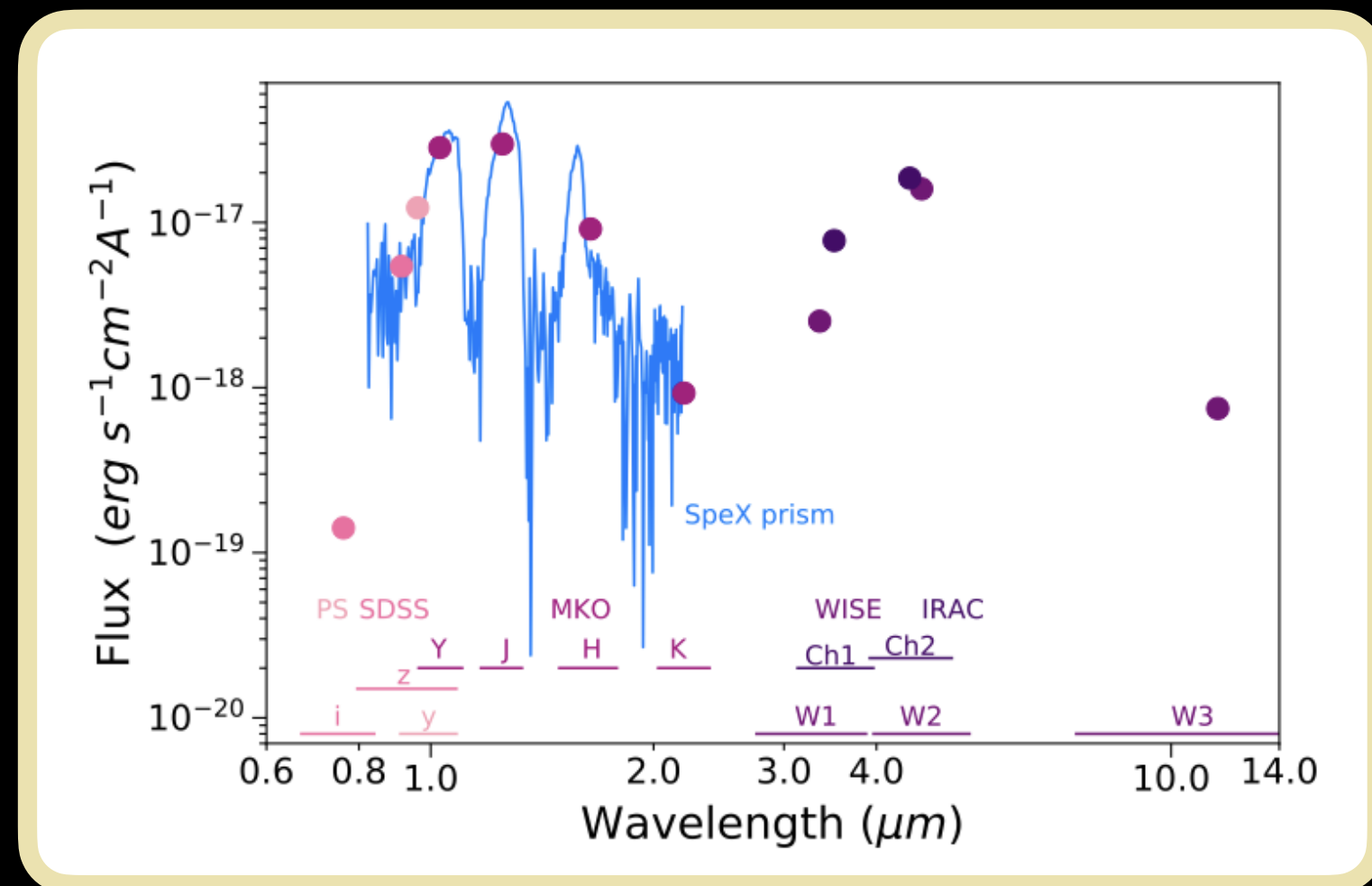


Gas abundances from thermochemical equilibrium





# How do Retrievals work?



Gonzales et al. (2020)



## Setup Parameters

- PT profile parameterization
- Cloud parameterization
- Chemical model

Atmospheric Retrieval

$\text{H}_2\text{O}$   $\text{CH}_4$   $\text{CO}$   
 $\text{NH}_3$   $\text{Na}$   $\text{K}$

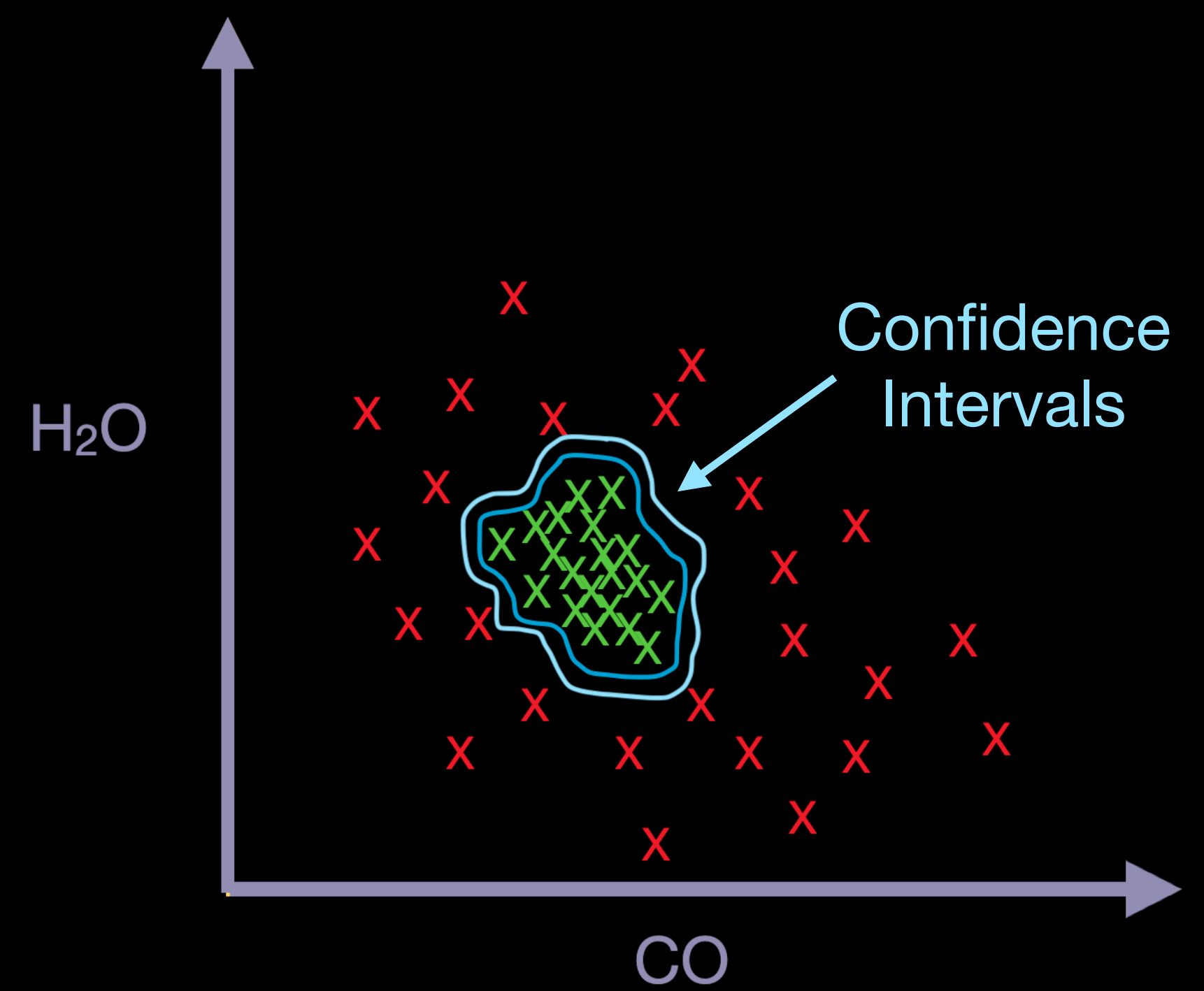
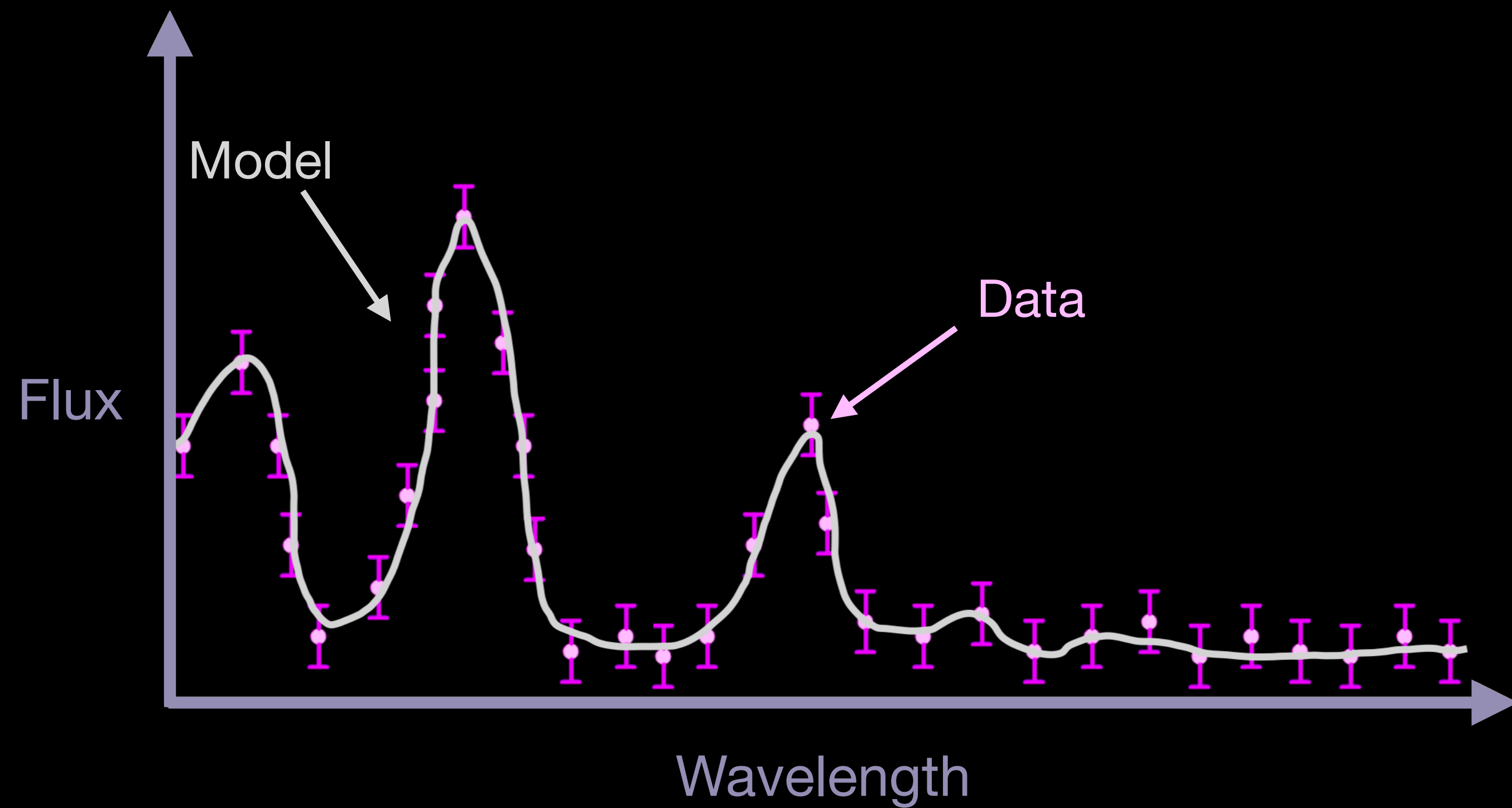
## Underlying Assumptions

- Radiative transfer treatment
- Gas opacities (i.e. Line Lists)

Spectrum + Assumed Gases + Setup + Underlying Assumptions =

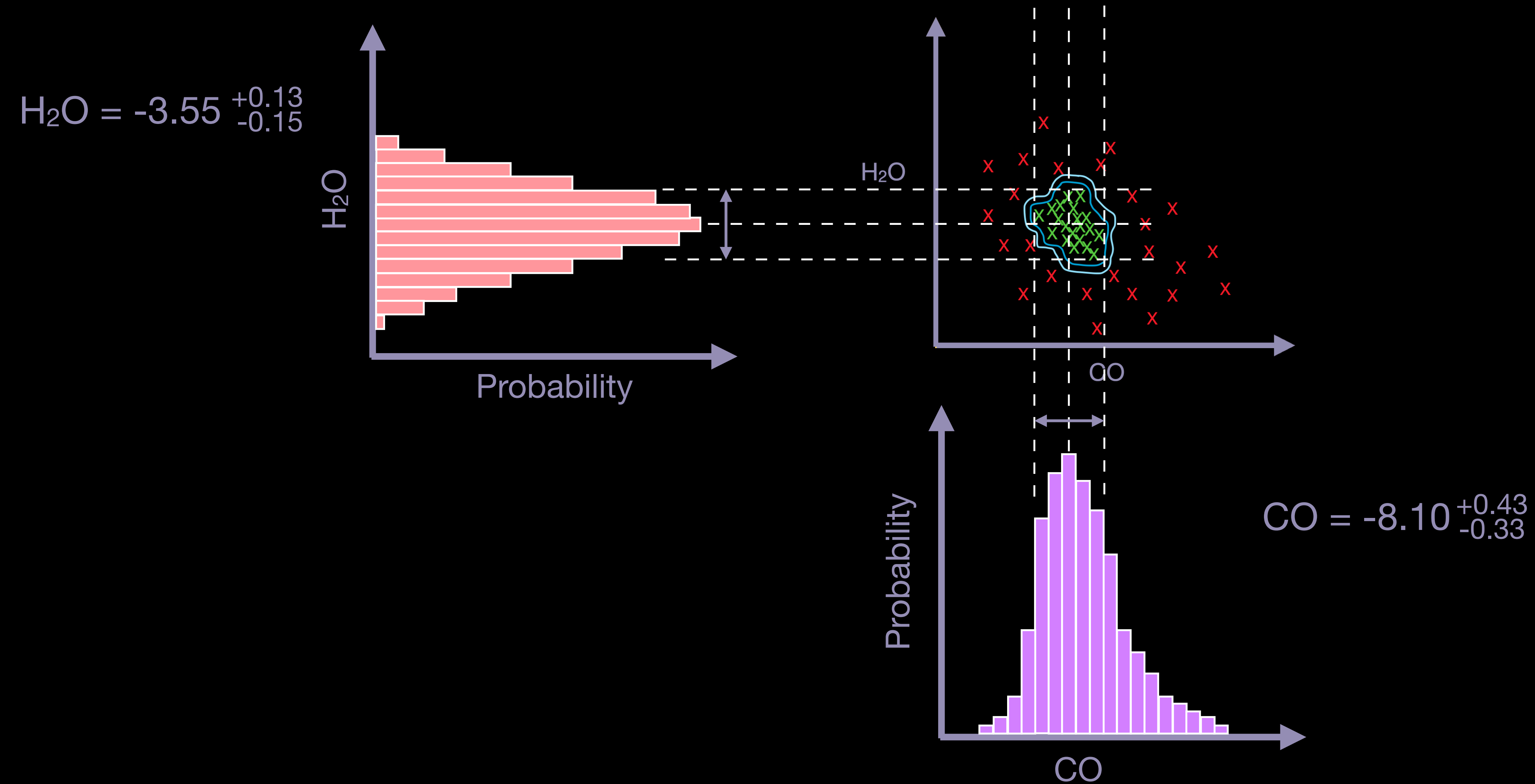


# How the Sampler Works



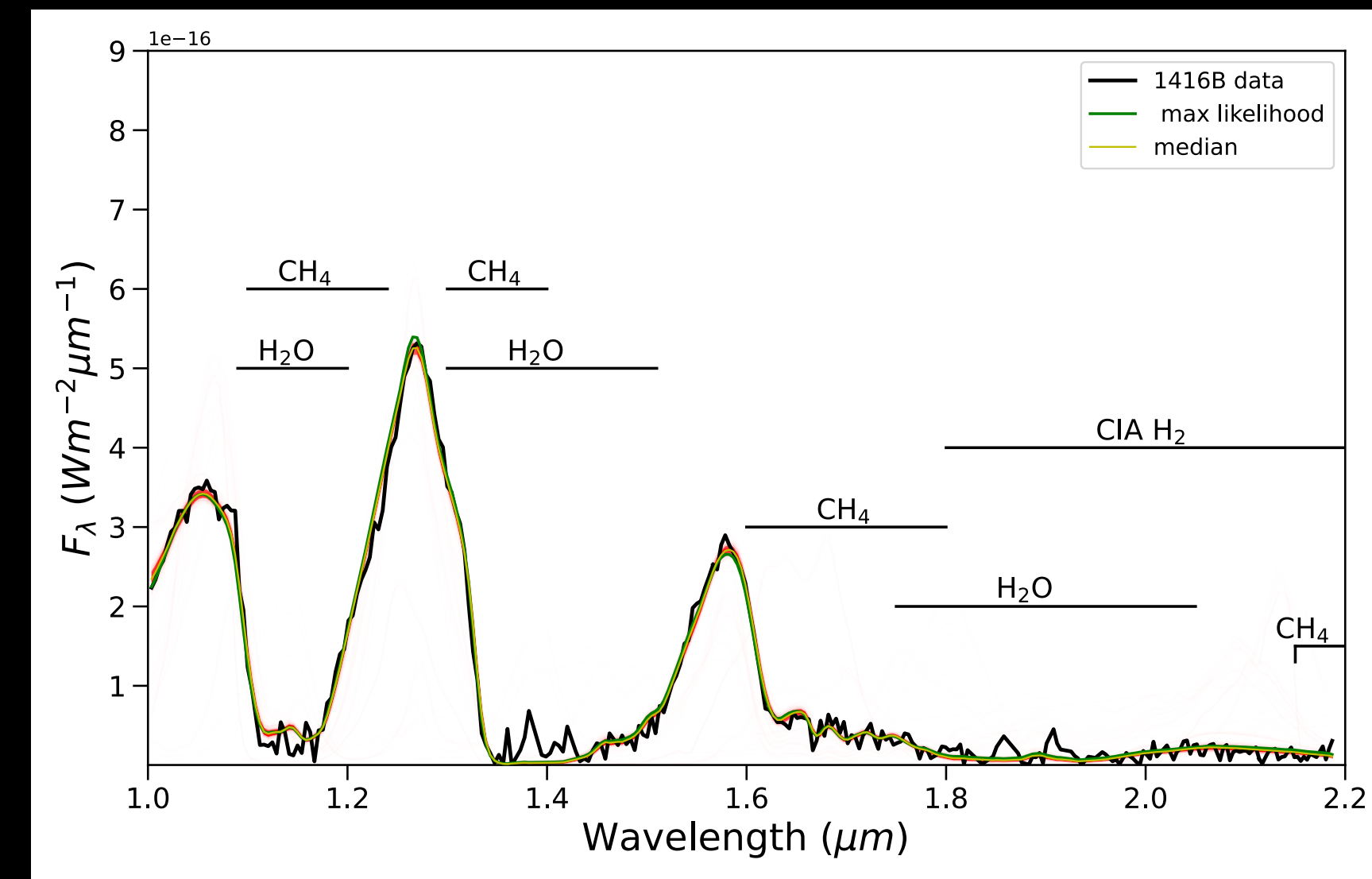
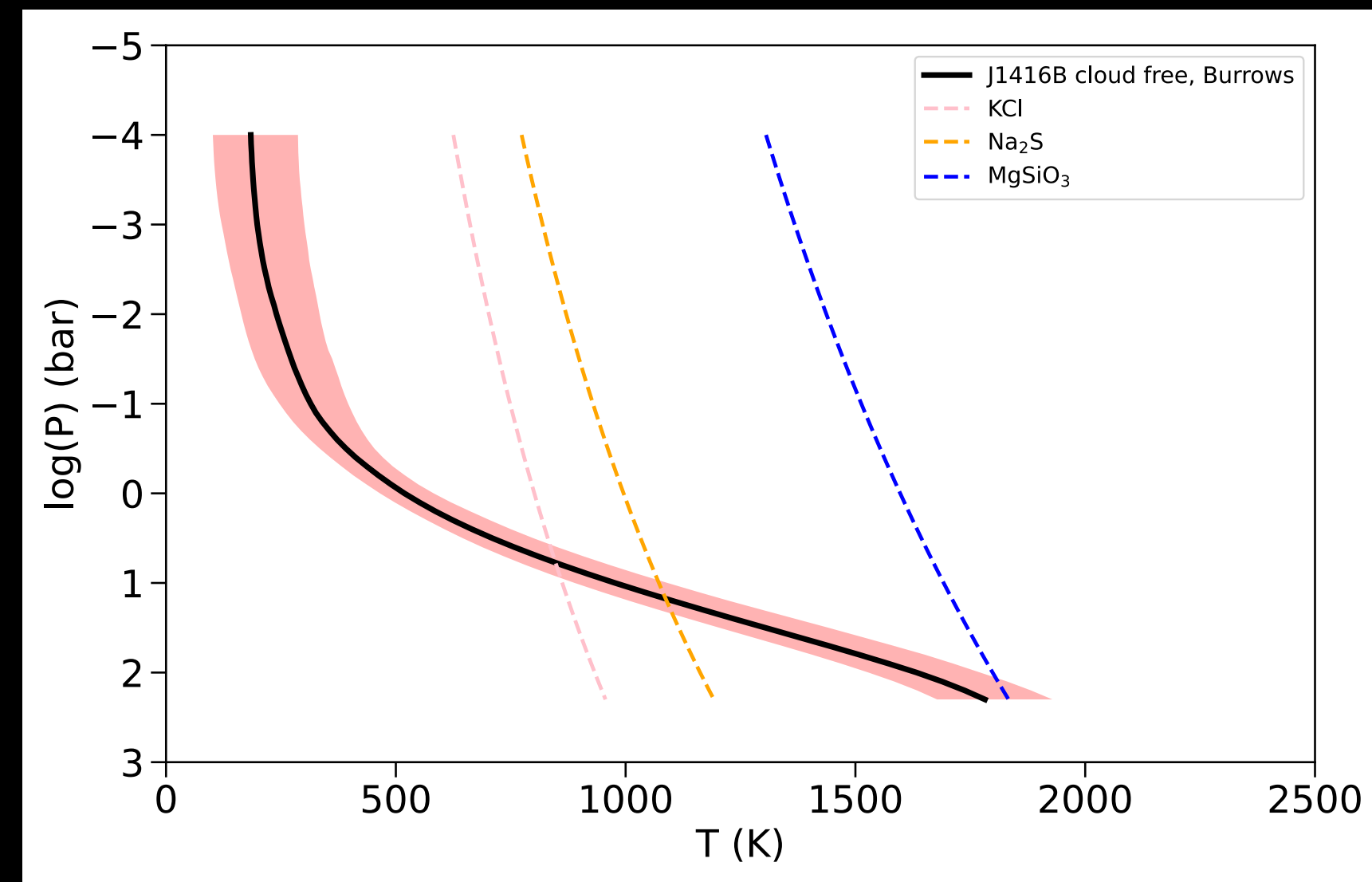
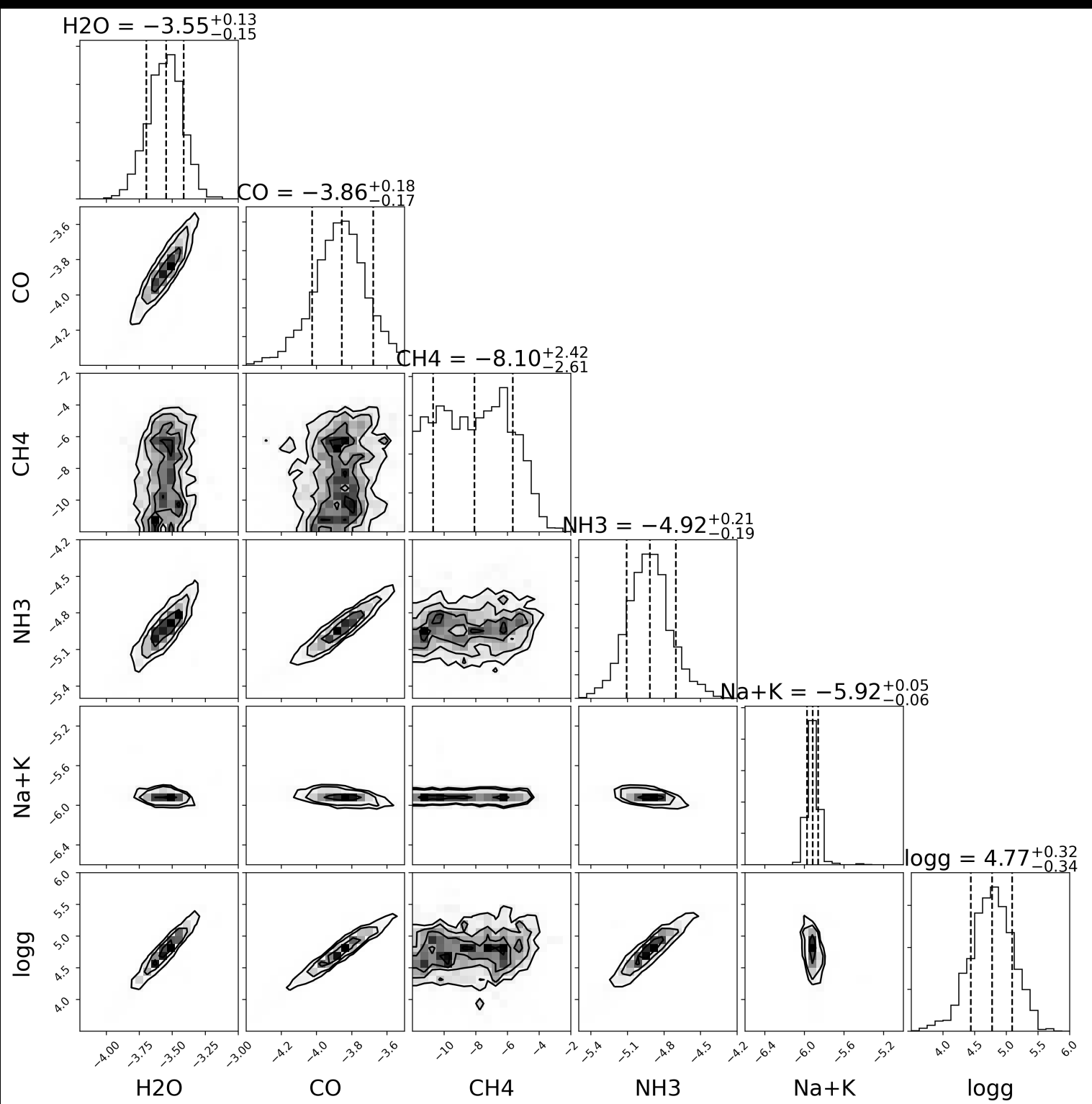


# Getting Parameter Values





# What Comes Out?



Gonzales et al. (2020)

= **Gas Abundances** + **Thermal profile** + **Retrieved Model Spectrum**  
(cloud properties if included)



# What Retrieval Codes are there?

At least 49 published codes

Catalogue of Exoplanet Atmospheric Retrieval Codes  
(<https://zenodo.org/records/7675743>)

Table 1. Catalogue of Exoplanet Atmospheric Retrieval Codes

Code / Authors	Spectrum Type	Parameter Exploration	Code Link	References
<b>Sampling Based</b>				
Madhusudhan & Seager	Transmission Emission	Grid, MCMC	—	Madhusudhan & Seager (2009)
NEMESIS	Emission	OE, NS	Link	Lee et al. (2012)
	Transmission Reflection			Barstow et al. (2013) Barstow et al. (2014)
SCARLET	Transmission Emission	MCMC, NS	—	Benneke & Seager (2012) Benneke et al. (2019)
	Reflection			Wong et al. (2020)
MassSpec	Transmission	MCMC	—	de Wit & Seager (2013)
CHIMERA	Emission	OE, MCMC, NS, SC-Grid	Link	Line et al. (2013)
	Transmission Reflection			Swain et al. (2014) Piskorz et al. (2018)
TauREx	Transmission Emission	MCMC, NS	Link	Waldmann et al. (2015b) Waldmann et al. (2015a)
Lupu et al.	Reflection	MCMC, NS	—	Lupu et al. (2016)
HELIOS-R	Emission	NS	Link	Lavie et al. (2017)
APOLLO	Transmission Emission	MCMC	Link	Howe et al. (2017) Howe et al. (2022)
	Transmission Emission			MacDonald & Madhusudhan (2017) Coulombe et al. (2023)
POSEIDON	Transmission Emission	NS	Link	
ATMO	Transmission Emission	MCMC, NS, SC-Grid	—	Wakeford et al. (2017) Evans et al. (2017)
	Emission			Burningham et al. (2017)
Brewster	Emission	MCMC, NS	—	
Pyrat Bay	Transmission Emission	MCMC	Link	Kilpatrick et al. (2018) Cubillos & Blečić (2021)
	Emission			Gandhi & Madhusudhan (2018)
HyDRA	Reflection	NS	—	
	Emission Transmission			Villanueva et al. (2018)
PSG	Reflection Emission Transmission	OE, NS	Link	
AURA	Transmission	NS	—	Pinhas et al. (2018)
exoretrievals	Transmission	NS	—	Espinoza et al. (2019)
Brogi & Line	Emission	NS	Link	Brogi & Line (2019)
PLATON	Transmission	NS	Link	Zhang et al. (2019)
	Emission			Zhang et al. (2020)



A vibrant, glowing nebula or galaxy structure is the central focus of the image. It features a bright, reddish-pink ring at the top, surrounded by swirling, ethereal blue and purple bands that create a sense of depth and motion. The background is a deep black space filled with numerous small, distant stars, some appearing as soft, out-of-focus points of light. The overall composition is dynamic and visually striking, with the glowing colors contrasting sharply against the dark void of space.

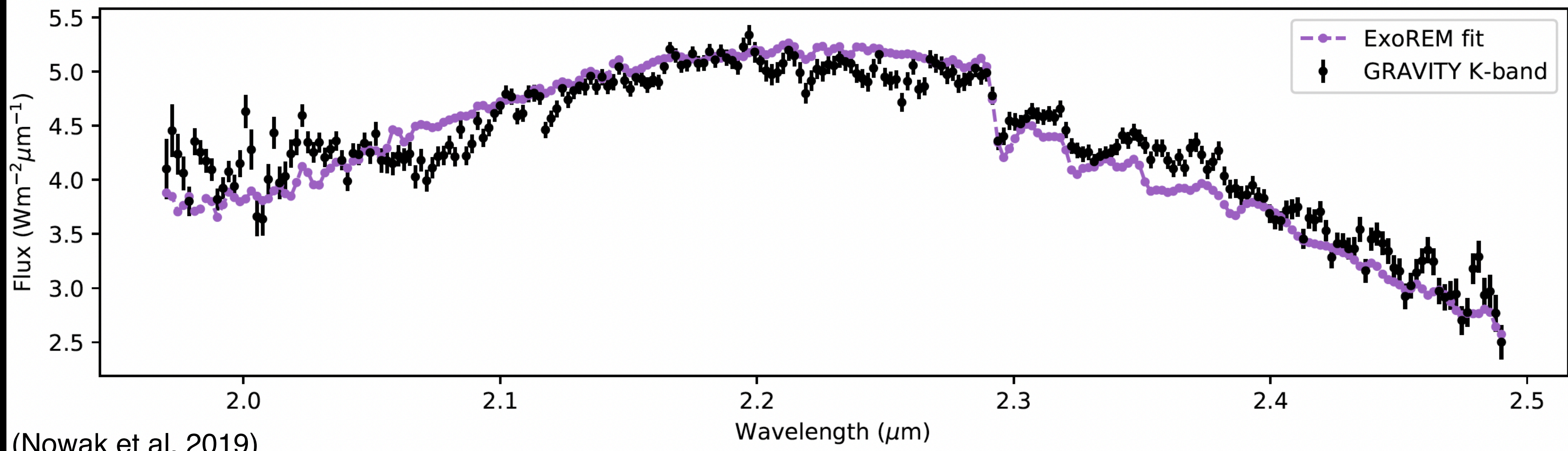
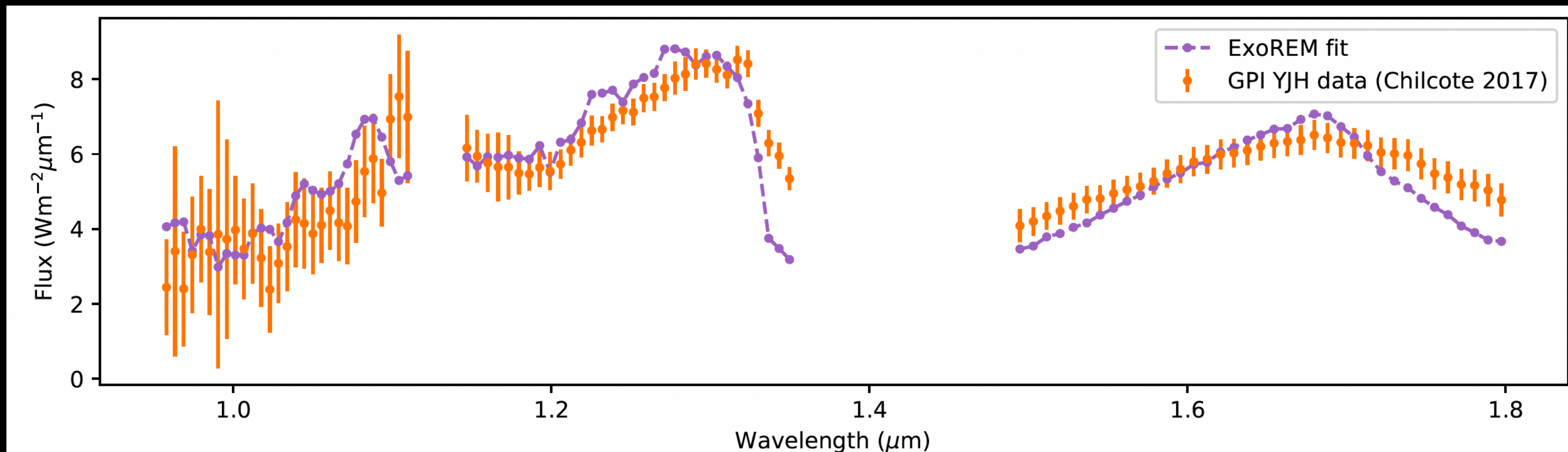
When do you choose:  
forward model or a retrieval model?



# What kind of data do you have?



Beta Pic b



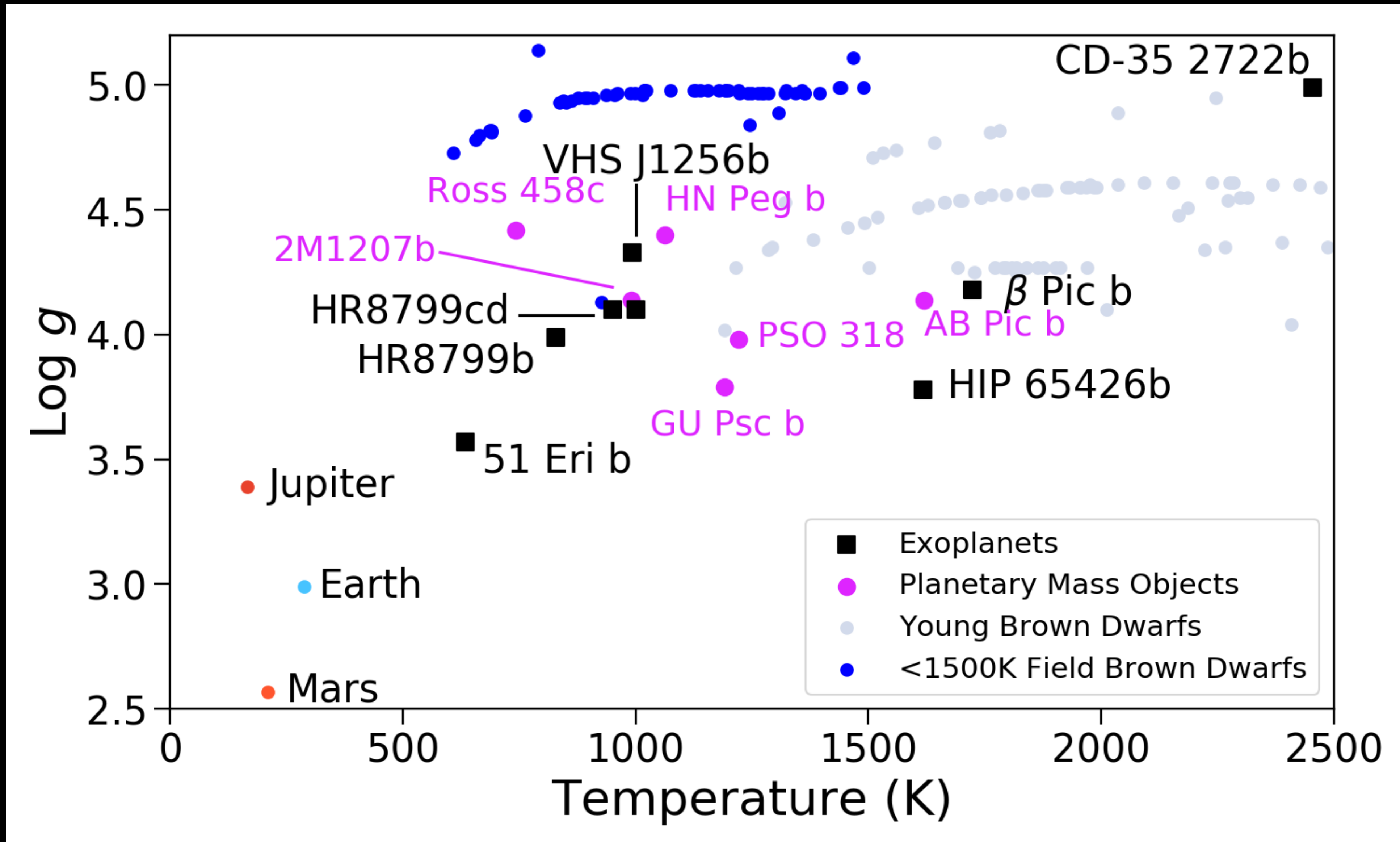
(Nowak et al. 2019)

Two Keys things to keep in mind:

1. Wavelength Coverage
2. Resolution

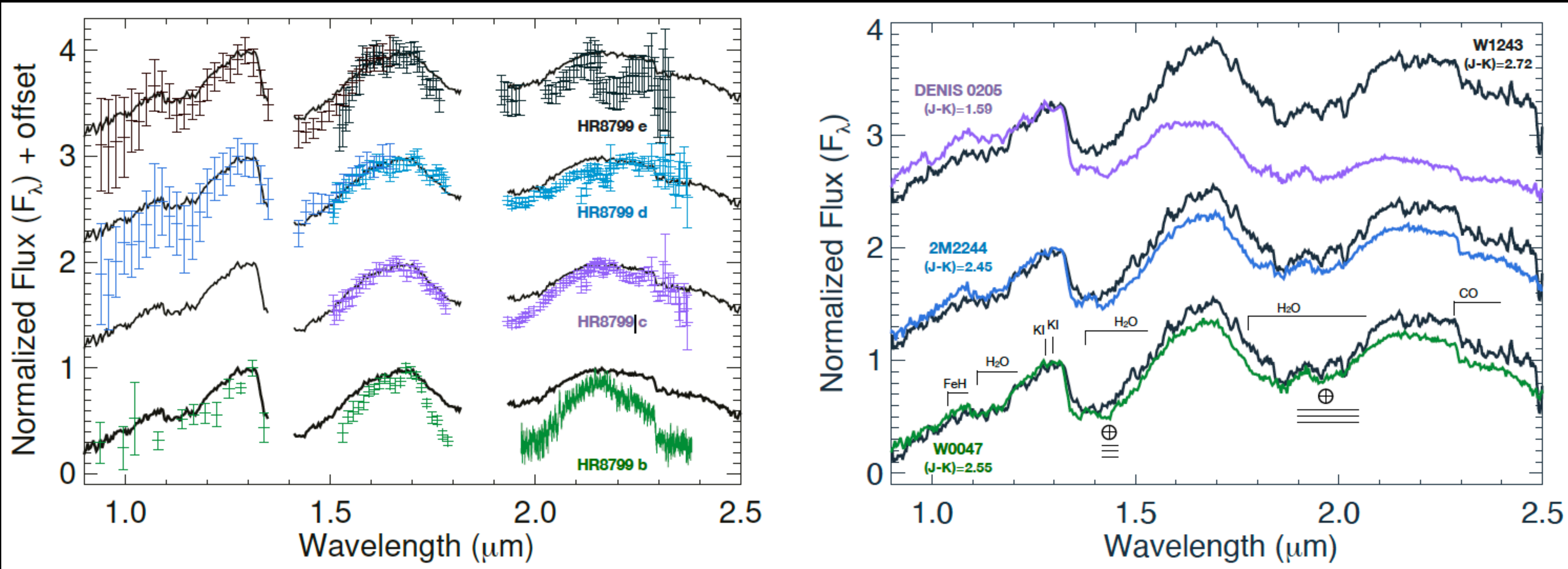


# Brown Dwarfs Should be Your Friends





# Brown Dwarfs As Exoplanet Analogs

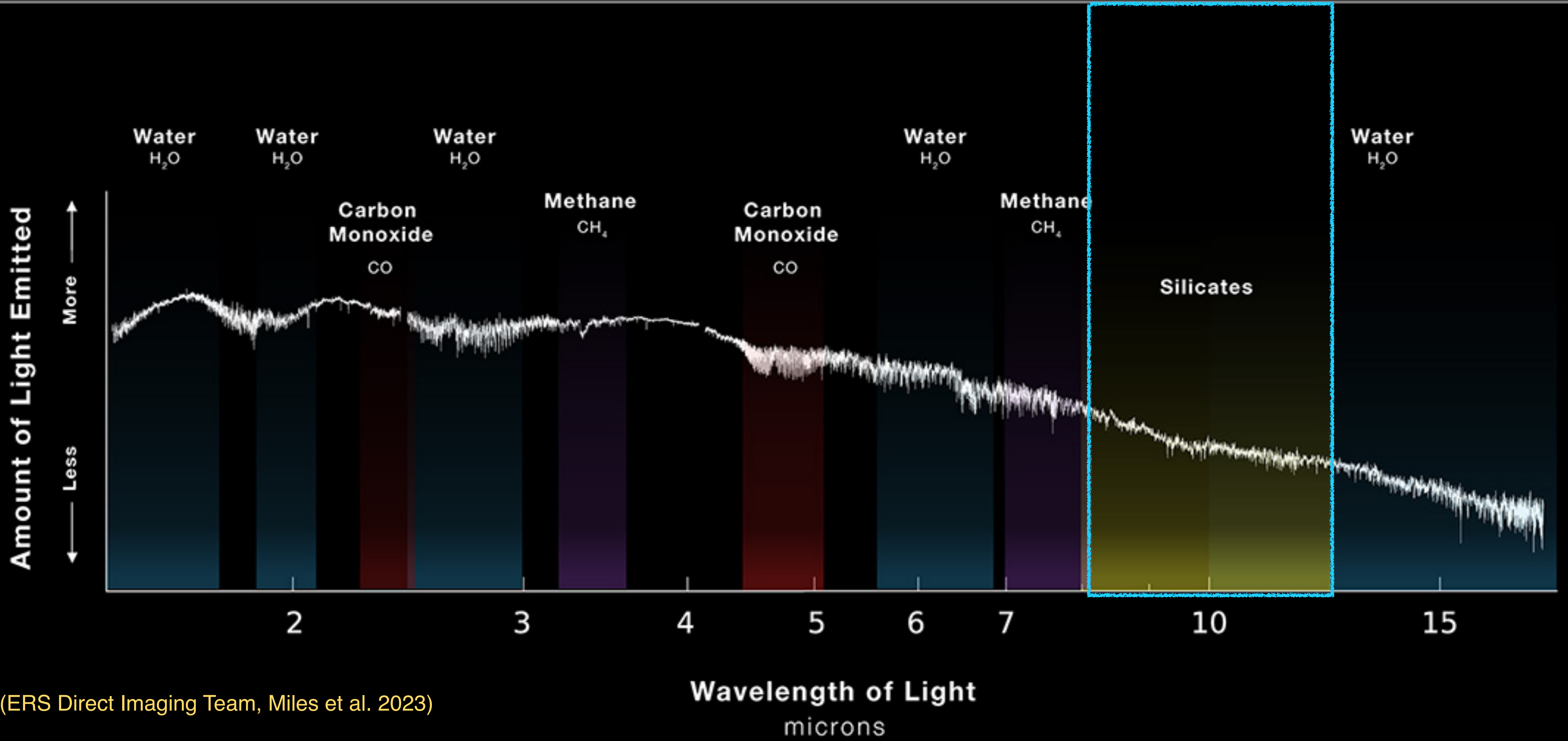




EXOPLANET VHS 1256 b

# EMISSION SPECTRUM

NIRSpec and MIRI | IFU Medium-Resolution Spectroscopy



(ERS Direct Imaging Team, Miles et al. 2023)



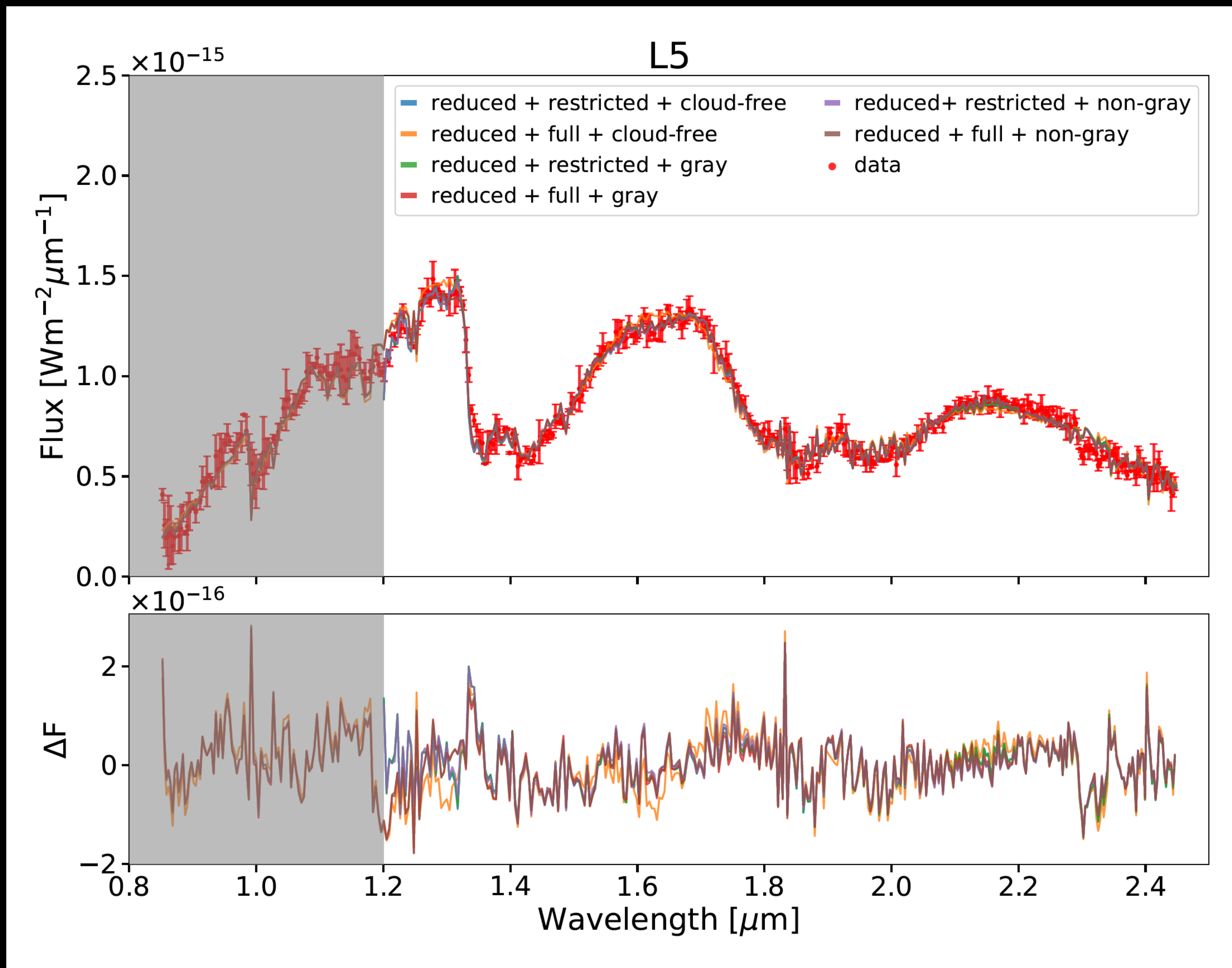
# Case Studies

1. Cloud interpretations in the context of wavelength coverage and resolution
2. Chemical Abundance interpretations in the context of wavelength coverage and PT profile parameterization
3. Unphysical results that can arise





# Limited Data Coverage



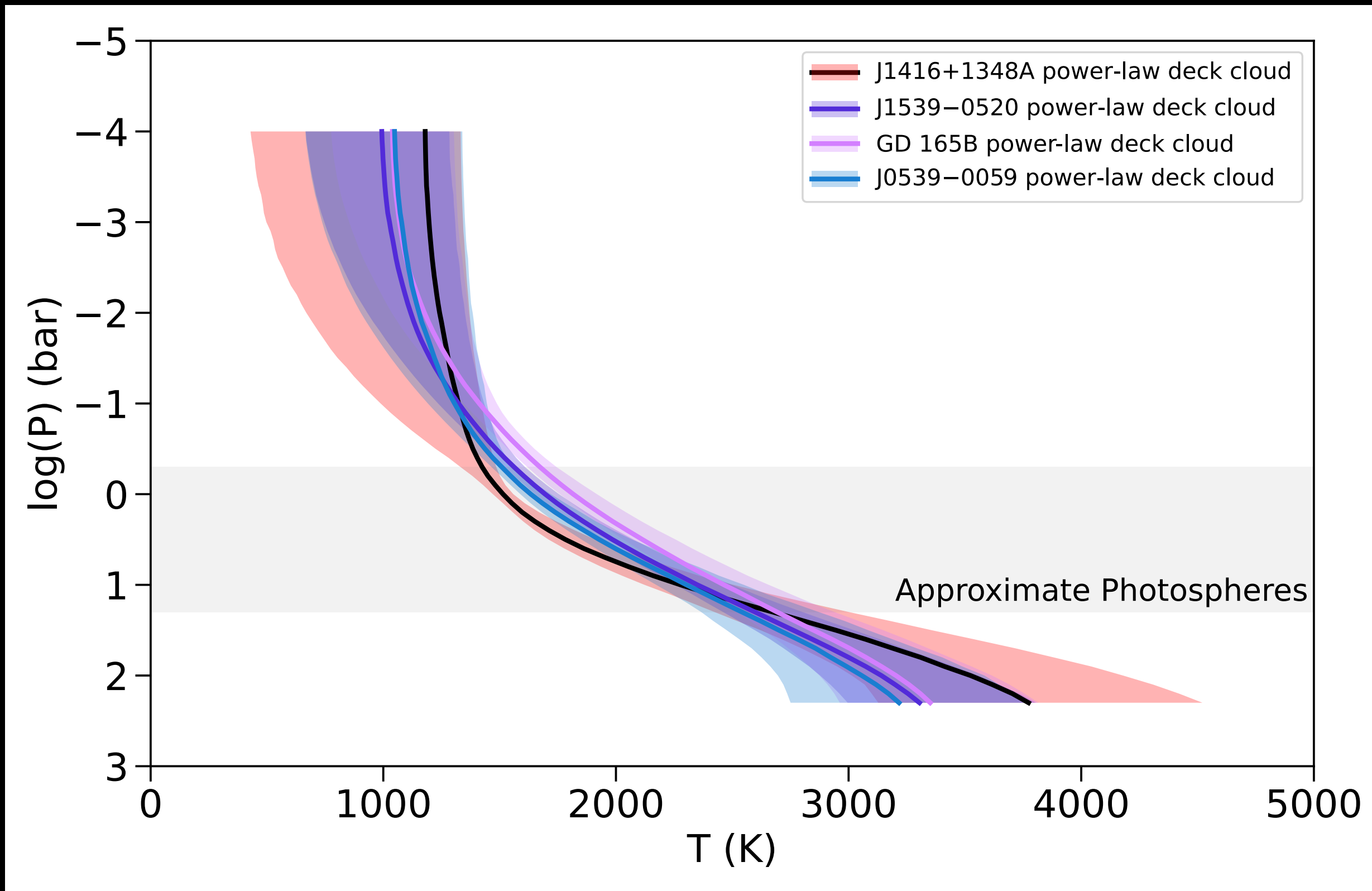
Cloud Models Indistinguishable

For early L's: gravity depends on cloud model

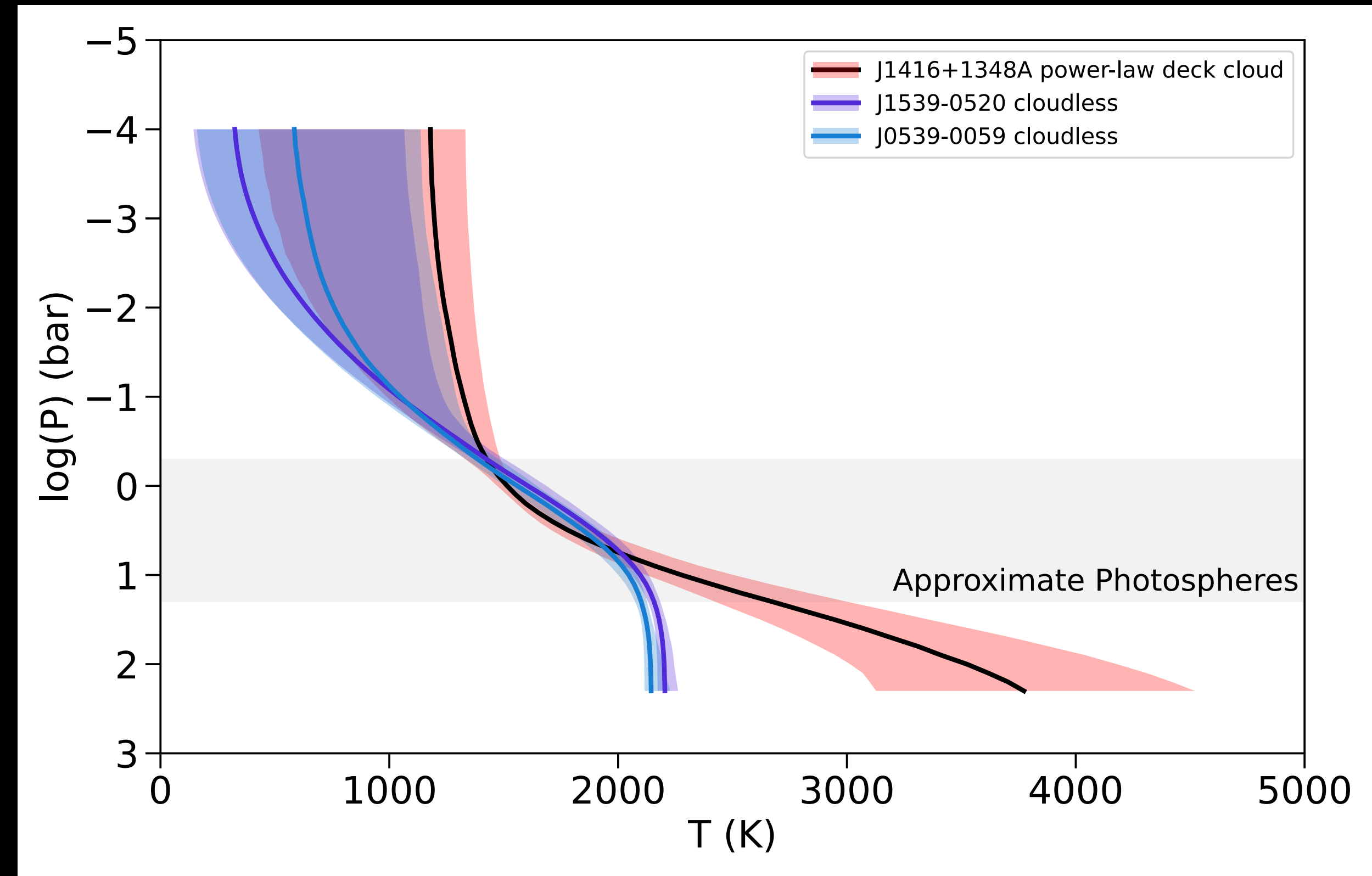
Constraining optical depth depends on priors



# Indistinguishable Cloud Models



Cloudy



Cloud-free

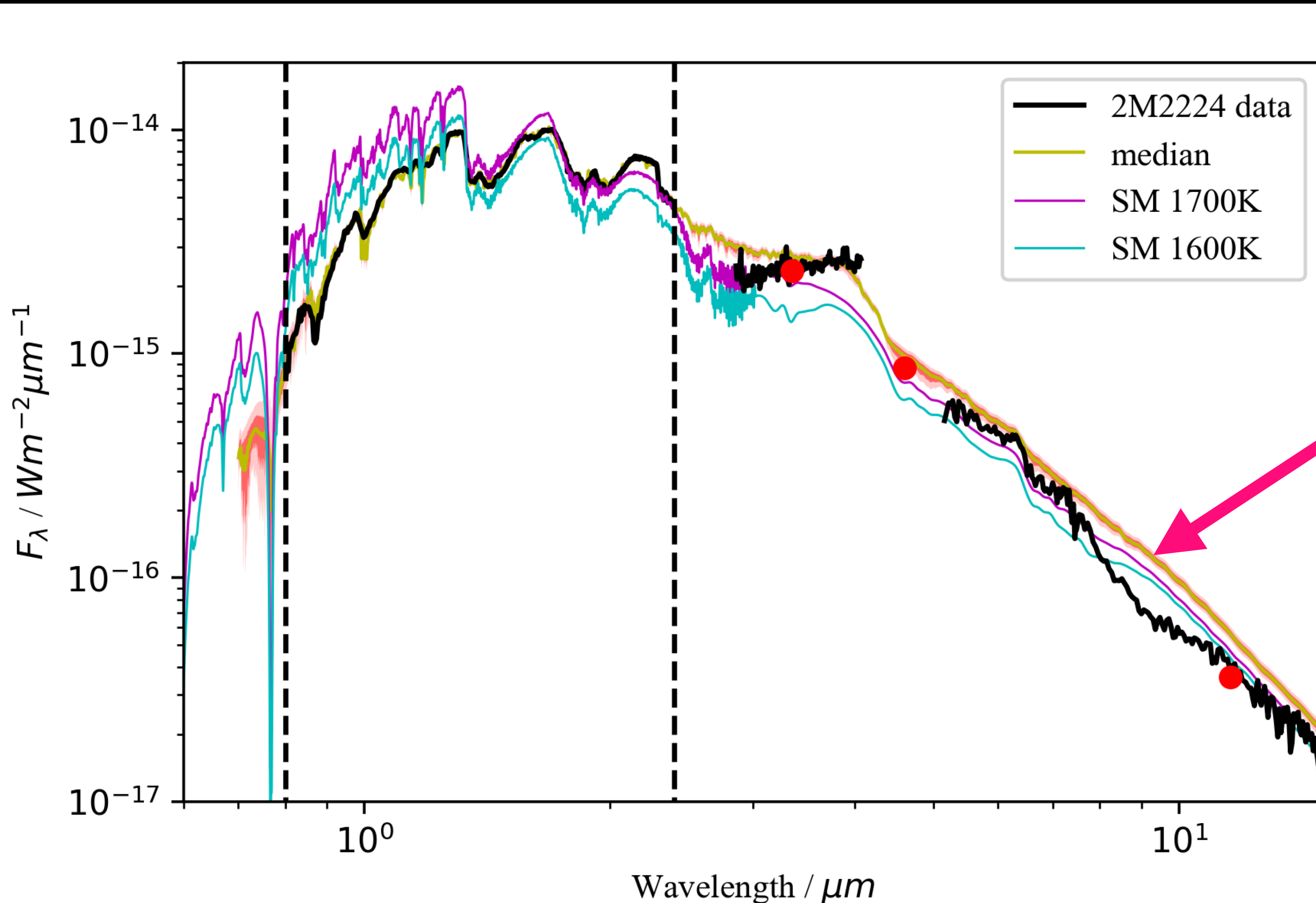
C/O ratio and M/H are not affected by cloud model

Gonzales et al. (2020)

Gonzales et al. (2022)



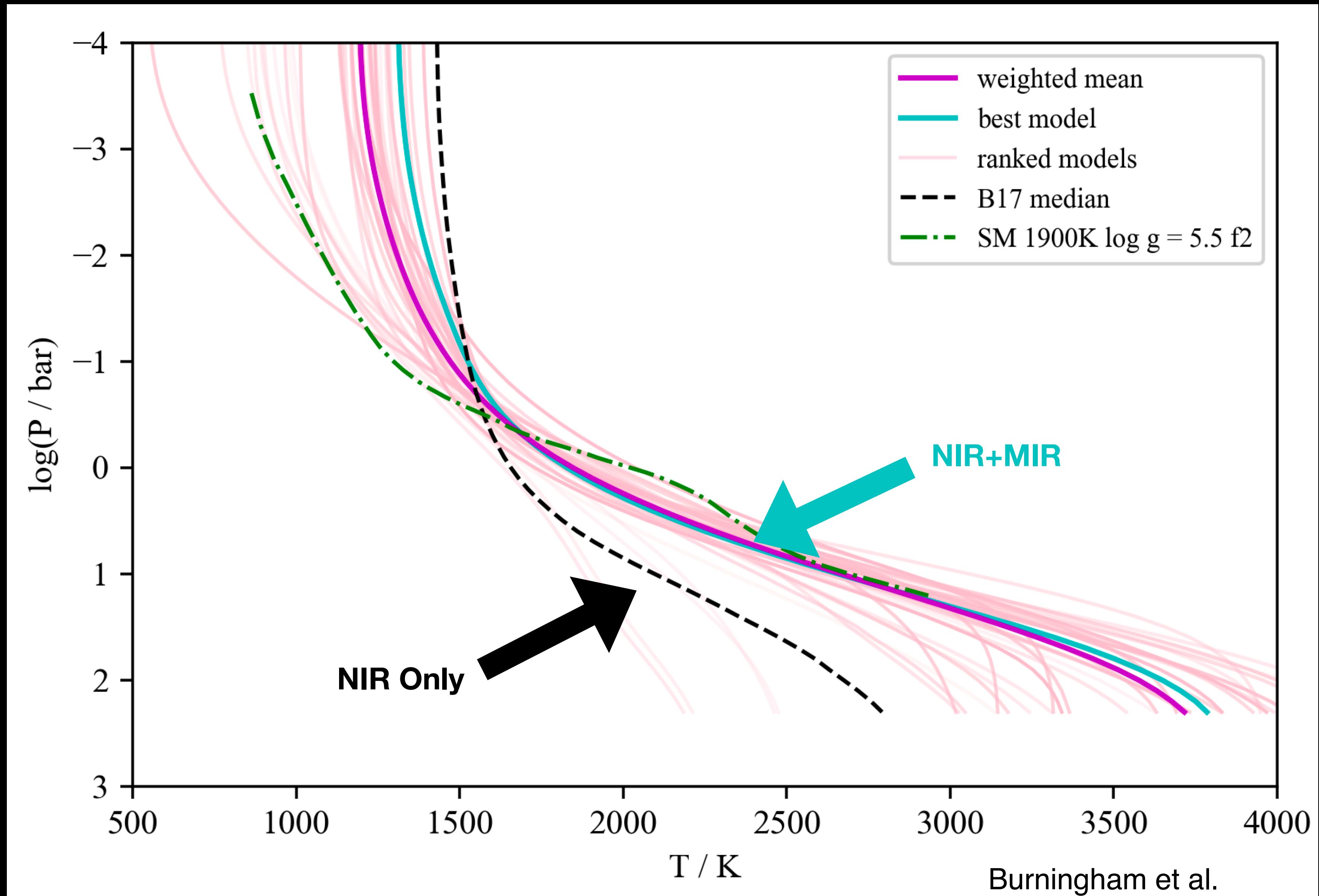
# Wavelength coverage: NIR Only Spectral Fit



Silicate feature  
cannot be fit by  
retrieval using  
NIR data alone

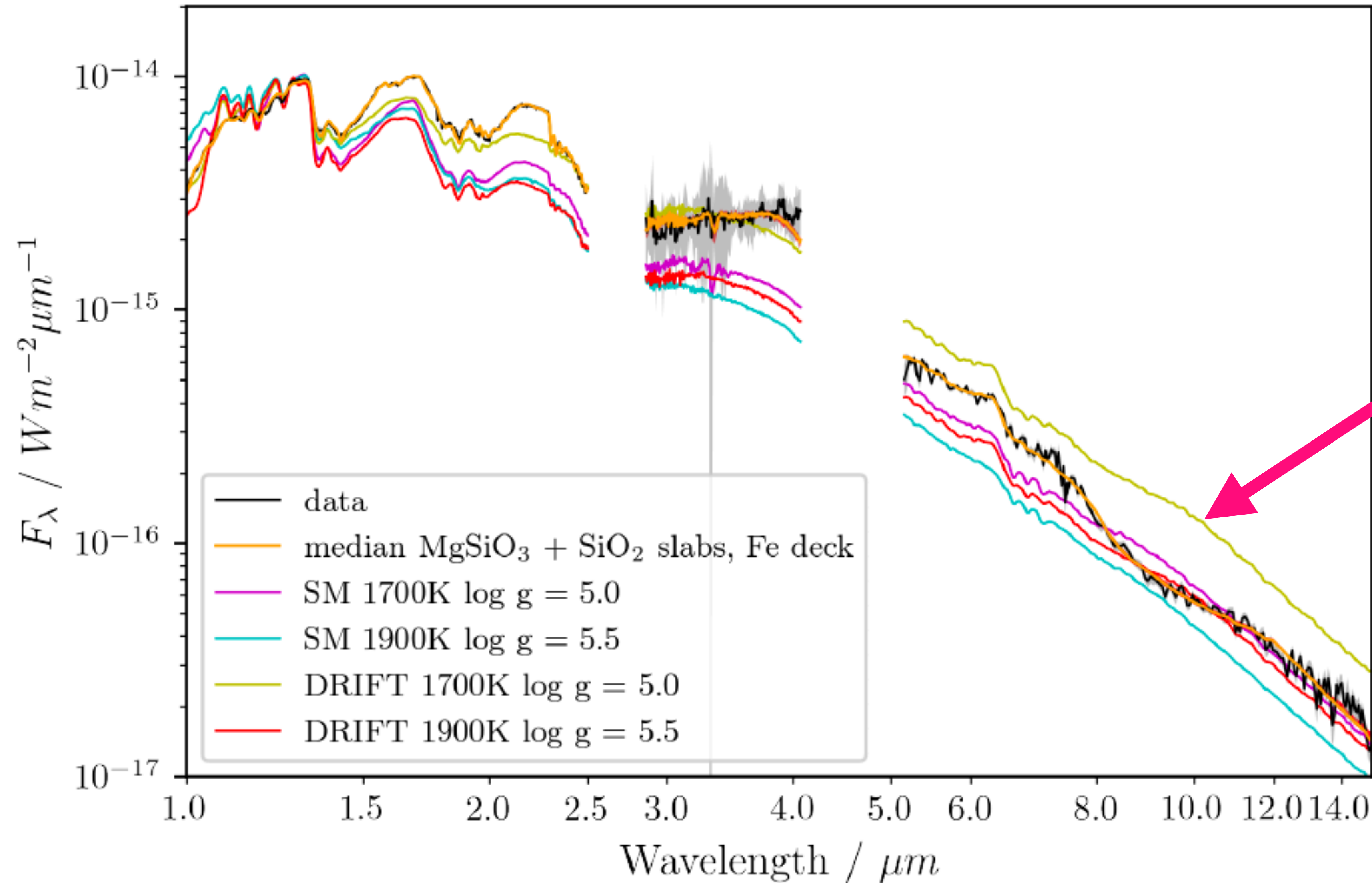


# Shape of the PT profile depends on wavelength coverage





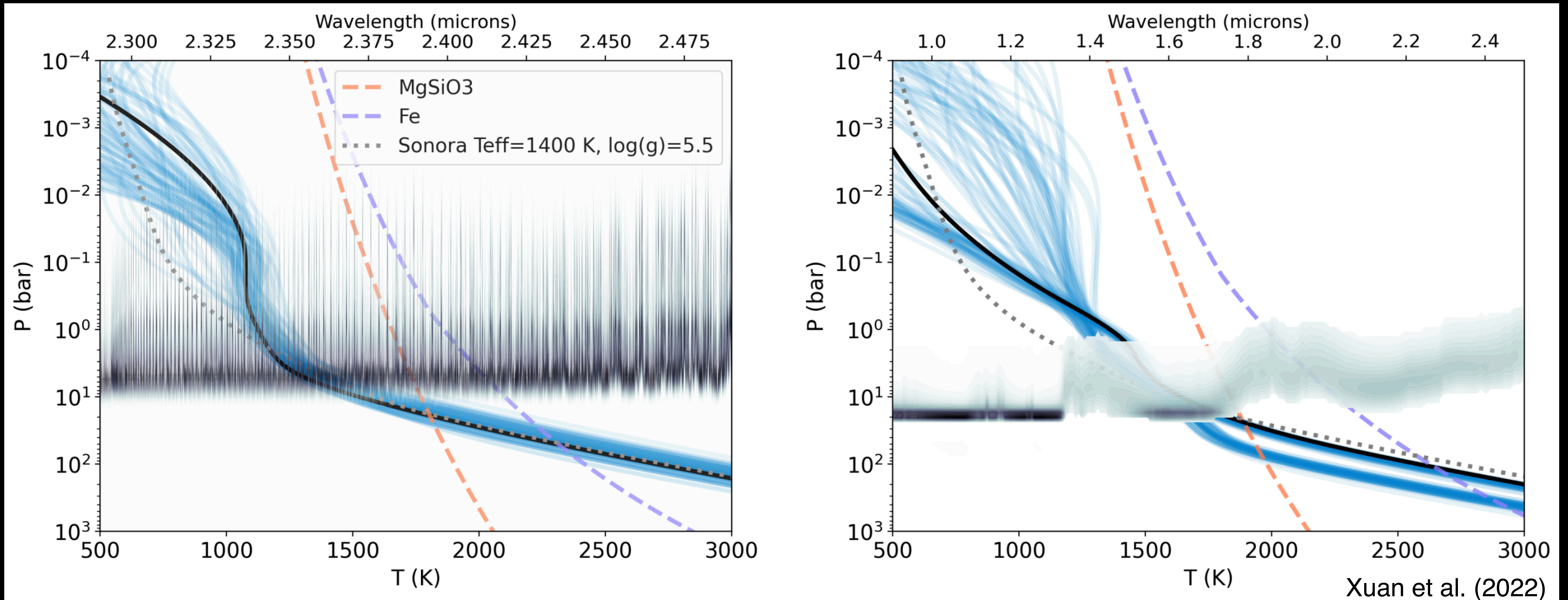
# MIR Wavelength coverage can distinguish cloud species



Silicate  
feature fit by  
retrieval but  
*not grid  
models*



# High Resolution Spectra and Clouds

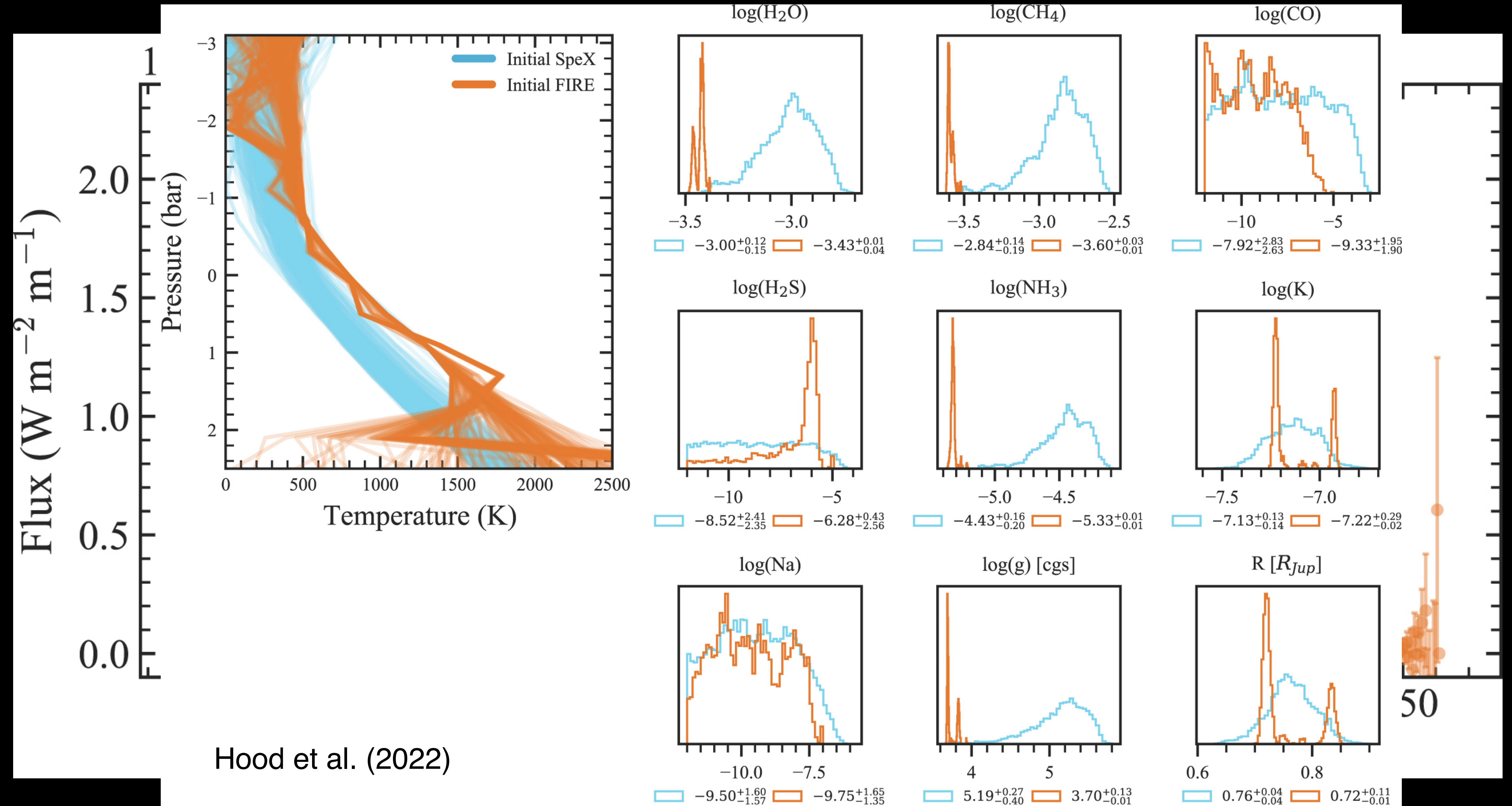


High resolution spectrum insensitive to clouds!

Wavelength coverage and continuum pressure level location plays a key role.

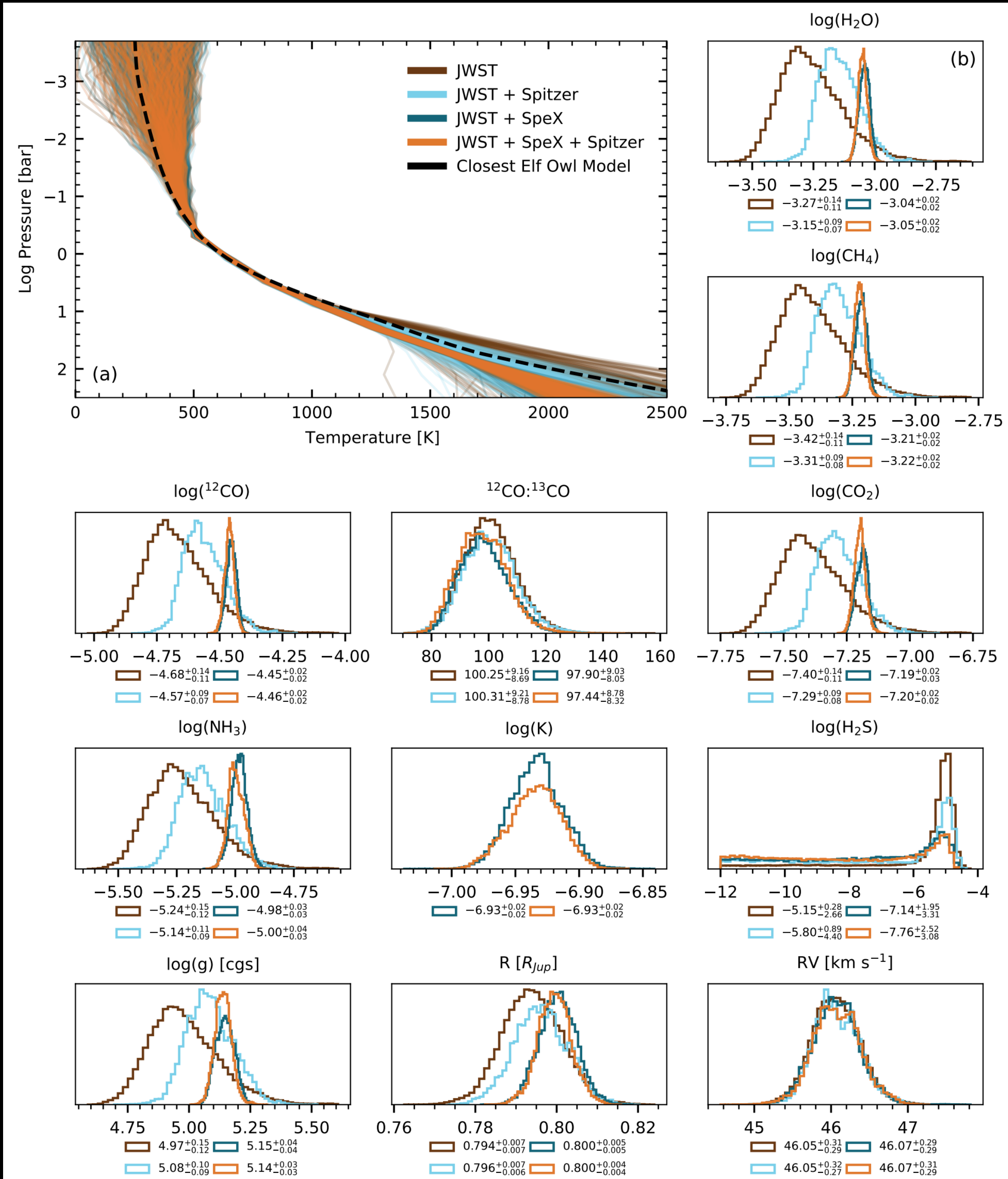
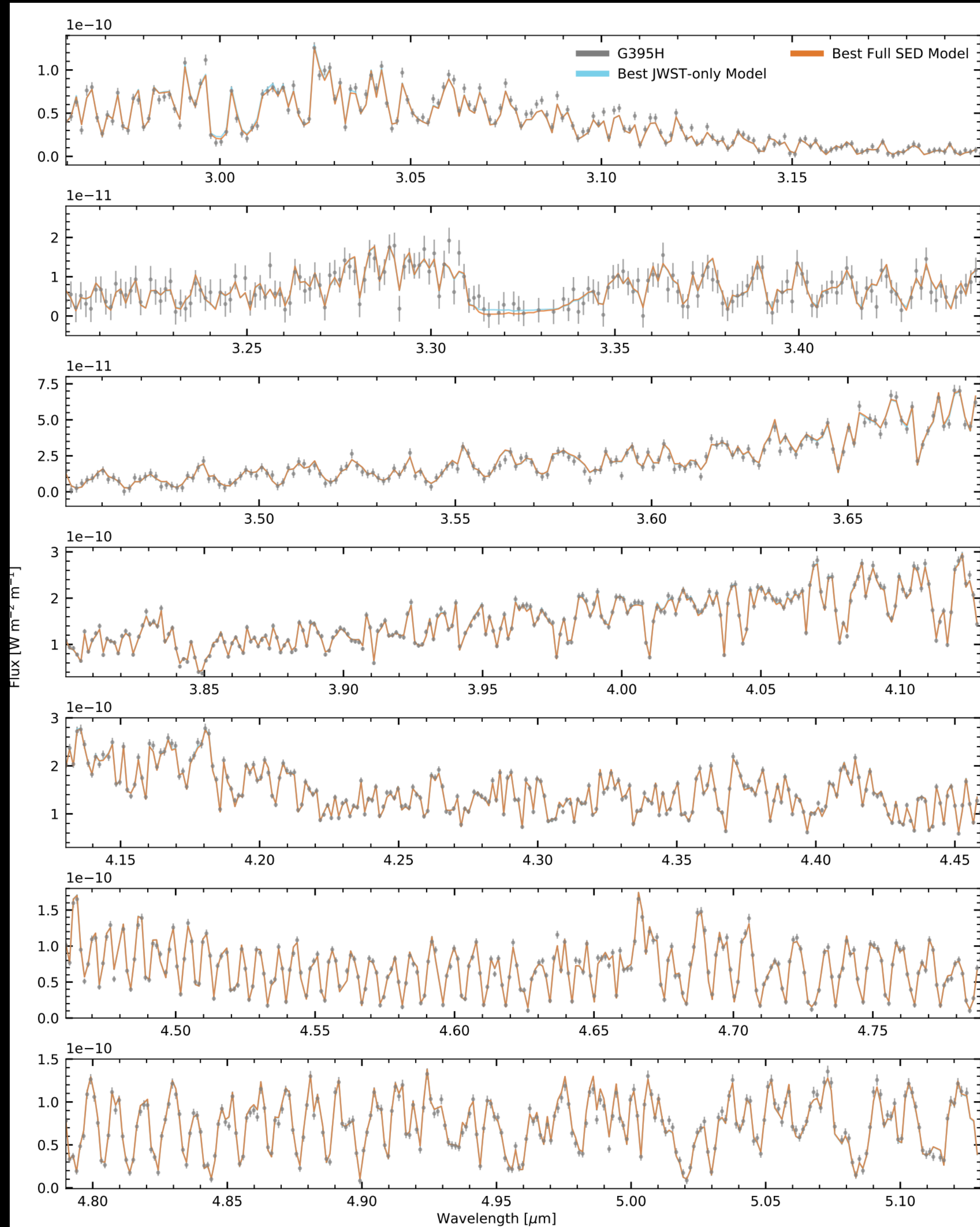


# Spectral Resolution/Coverage impacts abundance constraints



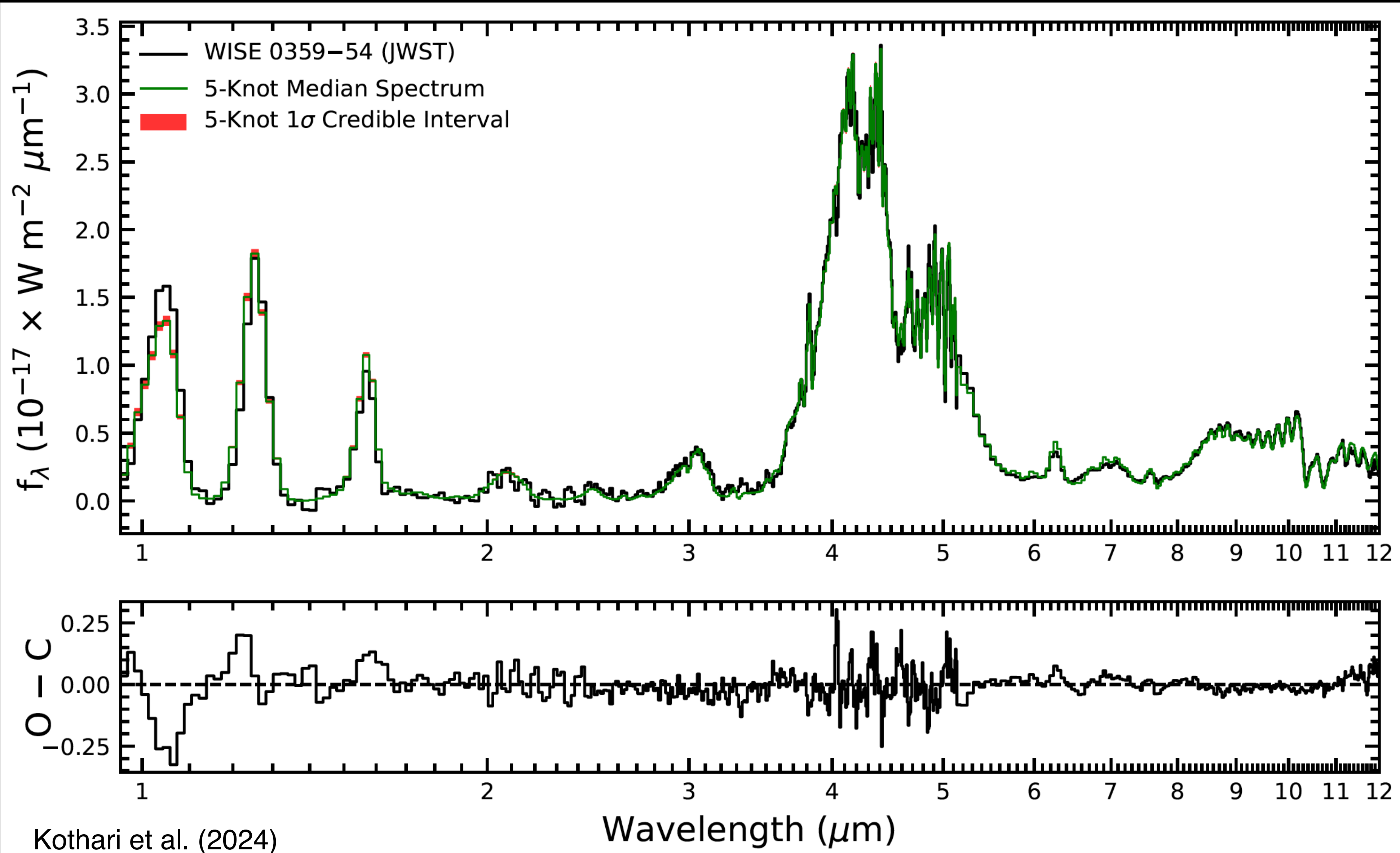
Hood et al. (2022)







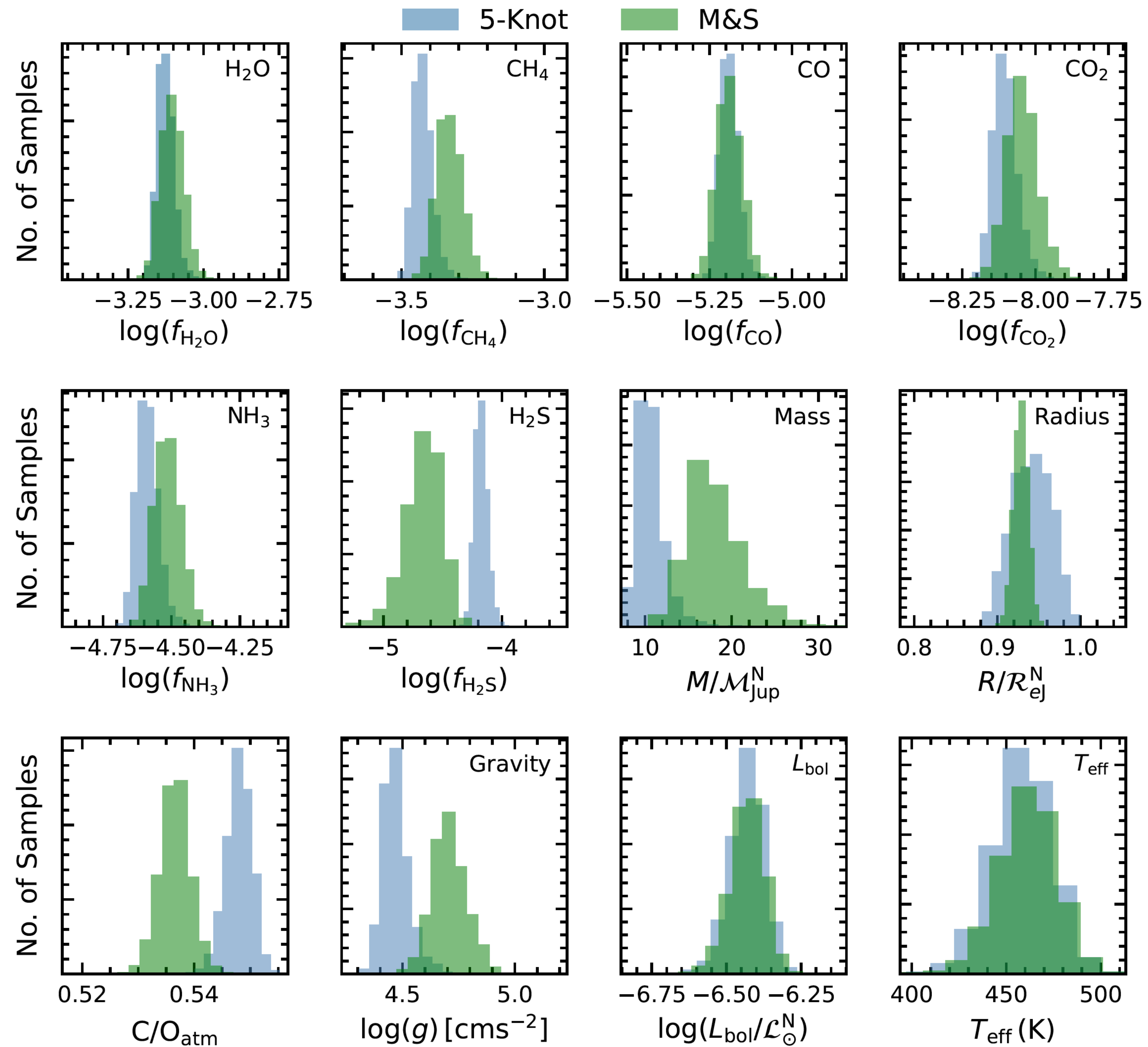
# How the Profile is parameterized can impact results





# How the Profile is parameterized can impact results

Two different PT profile parameterizations lead to differences in retrieved parameter values





# Metallicity and Rejected Models

**Table 6**  
Retrieved Gas Abundances and Derived Properties for SDSS J1256–0224 Indistinguishable Full Gas Set Models

Parameter	Value for Ions for Continuum Opacities			
	[M/H] = –1.5		[M/H] = –2	[M/H] = –2.5
	C/O = 1.0	C/O = 0.25		
	Retrieved			
H <sub>2</sub> O	$-4.58^{+0.16}_{-0.14}$	$-4.57^{+0.18}_{-0.16}$	$-4.71^{+0.20}_{-0.19}$	$-4.60^{+0.19}_{-0.18}$
CO	$< -5.63$	$< -5.57$	$< -5.74$	$< -5.67$
CO <sub>2</sub>	$< -4.79$	$< -4.91$	$< -5.45$	$< -5.49$
CH <sub>4</sub>	$< -6.14$	$< -5.92$	$< -6.39$	$< -6.81$
TiO	$< -9.75$	$< -9.71$	$< -9.88$	$< -9.77$
VO	$< -9.92$	$< -9.98$	$< -9.87$	$< -9.87$
CrH	$-8.95^{+0.14}_{-0.16}$	$-8.95^{+0.16}_{-0.19}$	$-9.08^{+0.18}_{-0.19}$	$-9.03^{+0.20}_{-0.19}$
FeH	$-9.49^{+0.59}_{-1.32}$	$-9.43^{+0.56}_{-0.97}$	$-9.41^{+0.45}_{-0.73}$	$-9.13^{+0.42}_{-0.63}$
Na+K	$< -8.64$	$< -8.67$	$< -8.65$	$< -8.56$
log <i>g</i> (dex)	$5.44^{+0.19}_{-0.20}$	$5.47^{+0.17}_{-0.24}$	$5.12^{+0.29}_{-0.33}$	$5.27^{+0.30}_{-0.29}$
	Derived			
<i>L</i> <sub>bol</sub>	$-3.60 \pm 0.01$	$-3.59 \pm 0.01$	$-3.59 \pm 0.01$	$-3.60 \pm 0.01$
<i>T</i> <sub>eff</sub> (K)	$2550.46^{+194.50}_{-170.03}$	$2538.43^{+233.35}_{-152.20}$	$2648.53^{+171.58}_{-177.44}$	$2716.85^{+160.47}_{-154.07}$
Radius ( <i>R</i> <sub>Jup</sub> )	$0.79^{+0.13}_{-0.12}$	$0.80^{+0.13}_{-0.15}$	$0.74^{+0.12}_{-0.09}$	$0.70^{+0.10}_{-0.09}$
Mass ( <i>M</i> <sub>Jup</sub> )	$72.11^{+21.75}_{-24.24}$	$74.09^{+20.23}_{-24.40}$	$28.61^{+21.36}_{-11.56}$	$37.36^{+29.07}_{-16.60}$
C/O	...	...	...	...
[M/H] <sup>a</sup>	$-1.53^{+0.16}_{-0.14}$	$-1.51^{+0.18}_{-0.16}$	$-1.65^{+0.20}_{-0.19}$	$-1.55^{+0.19}_{-0.18}$

**Notes.** Molecular abundances are fractions listed as log values. For unconstrained gases, 1σ confidence is used to determine upper limit. C/O = 1.0 is Solar abundance and C/O = 0.25 is one quarter Solar abundance.

<sup>a</sup> Atmospheric value.  
Gonzales et al. (2021)

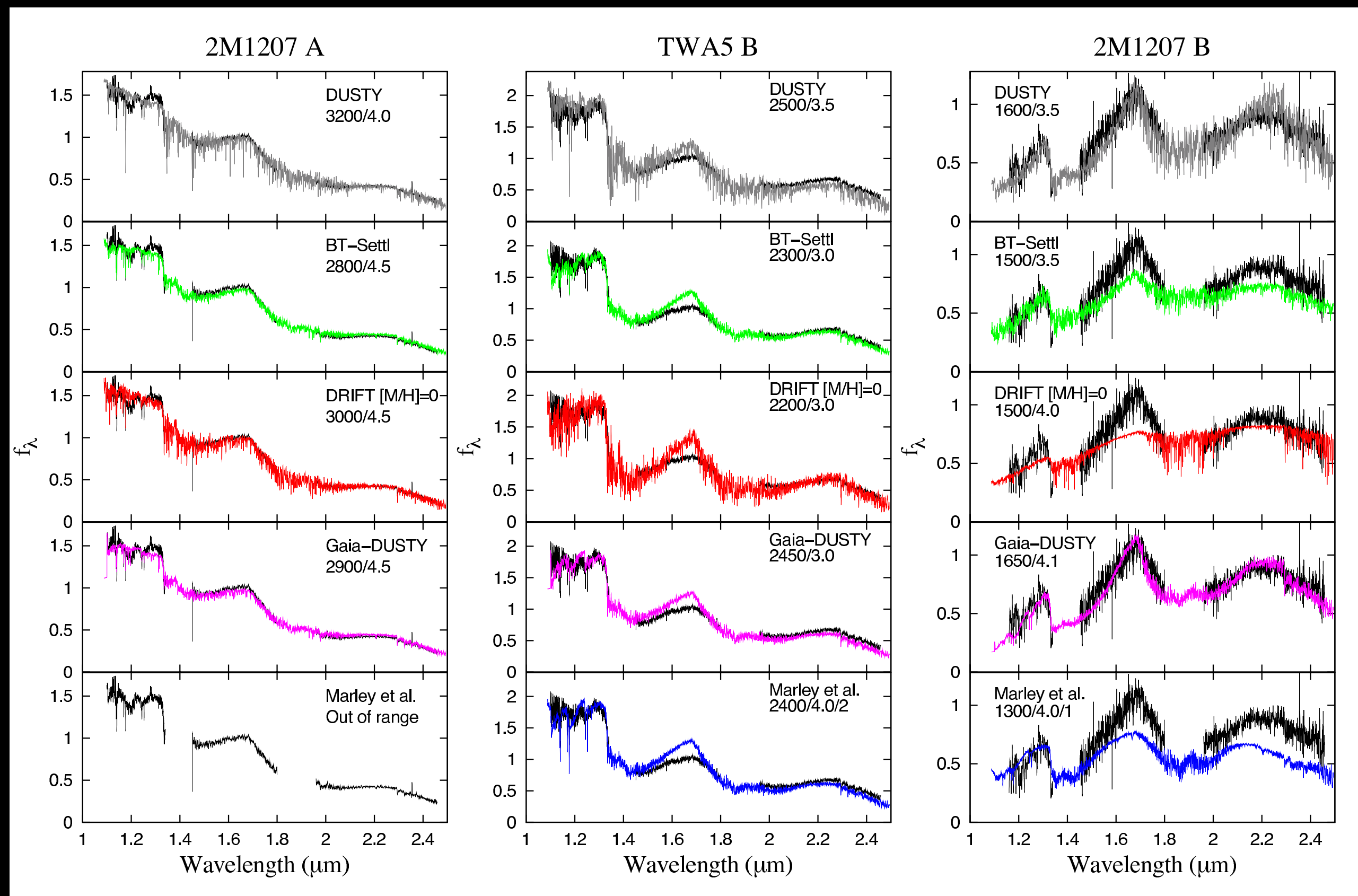
Grid Models struggle with outliers!

Retrievals can fit much better!

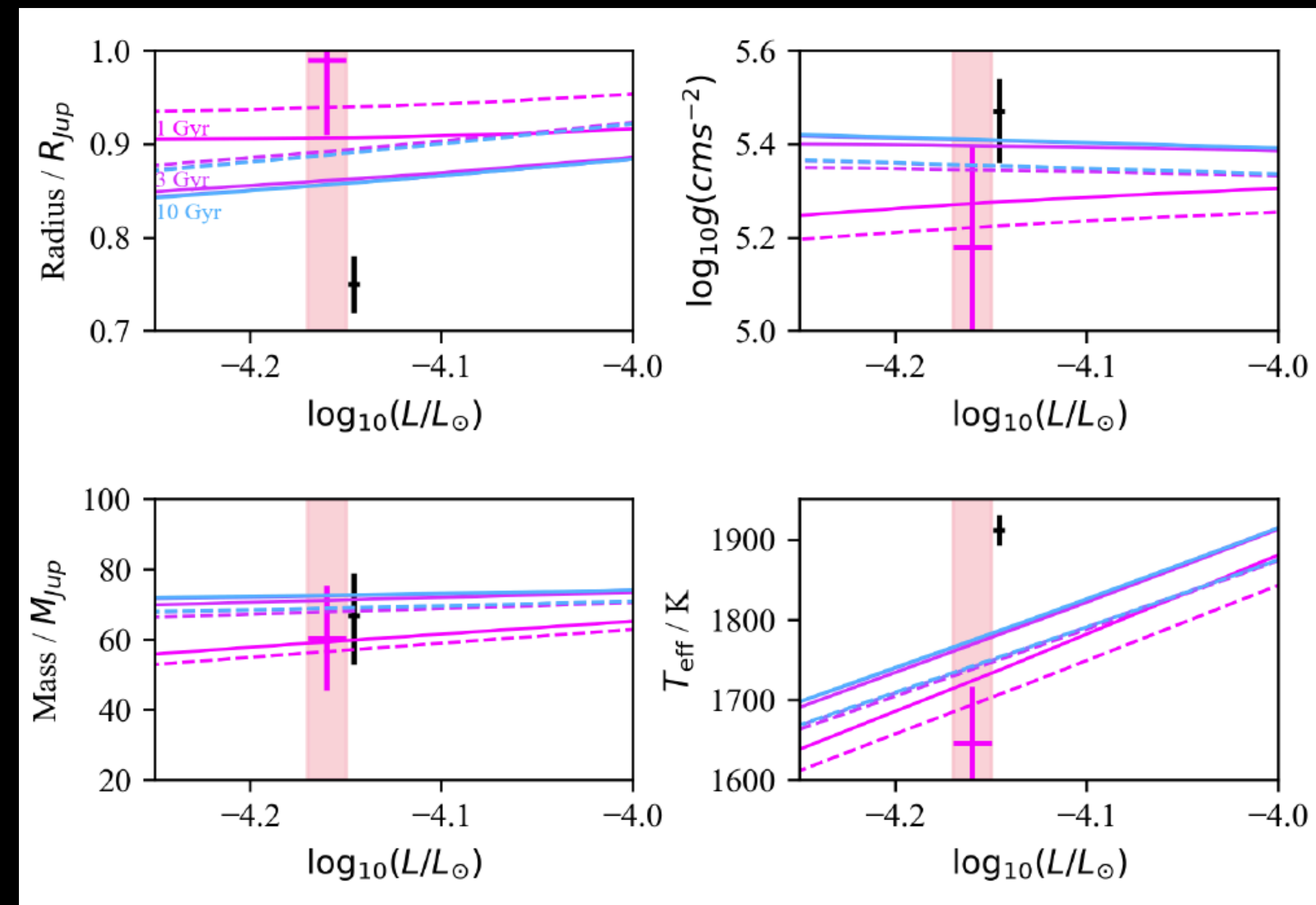
BUT one needs to examine parameters carefully



# Problems with Substellar Models



Patience et al. (2012)



Burningham, Faherty, Gonzales et al. (2021)

Grid models struggle to fit spectra

Unphysical Radii  
Mismatch in physical properties



# Two Key Take Aways

Two Keys things to keep in mind when choosing between

Forward models and retrievals:

1. Wavelength Coverage
2. Resolution

Retrieval results can't be blindly trusted. You must check if they are physical!

