Exploring The Atmospheric Dynamics of GEOPHYSIK WASP-127b through CRIRES⁺ **High-Resolution Infrared Transmission Spectroscopy**

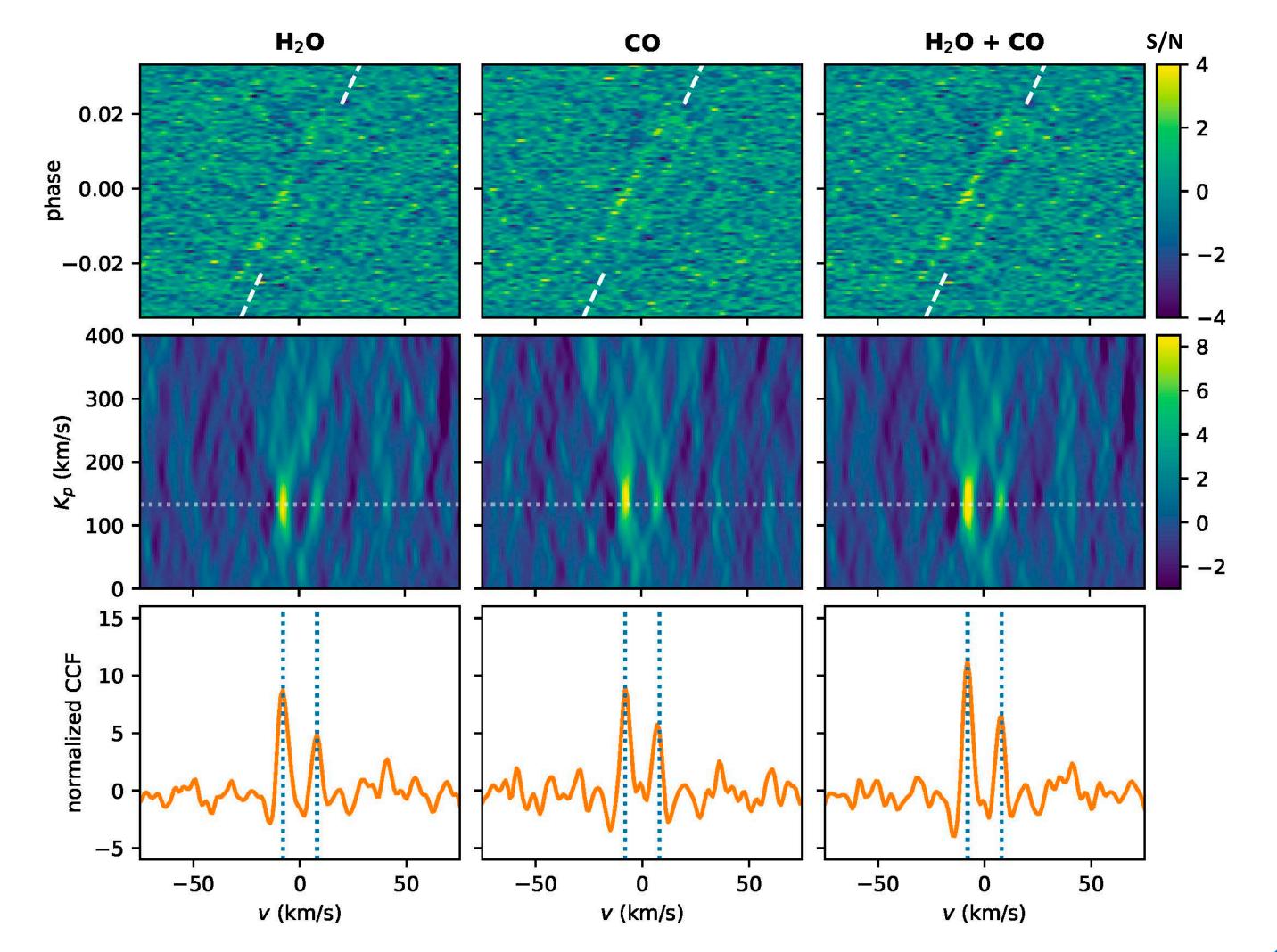
L. Nortmann^{1*}, F. Lesjak¹, F. Yan², D. Cont^{3,4}, S. Czesla⁵, A. Lavail⁶, A. D. Rains⁷, E. Nagel¹, L. Boldt-Christmas⁷, A. Hatzes⁵, A. Reiners¹, N. Piskunov⁷, O. Kochukhov⁷, U. Heiter⁷, D. Shulyak⁸, M. Rengel⁹, U. Seemann¹⁰

*lisa.nortmann@uni-goettingen.de, ¹Institute für Astrophysik und Geophysik, Georg-August-Universität, 37077 Göttingen, Germany

Observations and cross-correlation results

We investigated the transmission spectrum of the atmosphere of **WASP-127b** using data of one transit event observed in the K-band using **CRIRES+.** The spectral resolution achieved during the night was **R~140'000**.

Using the cross-correlation method we detect **CO** and H_2O but no CH_4 nor CO_2 . Previously CO had not been unambiguously identified in this planet^{11,12}.

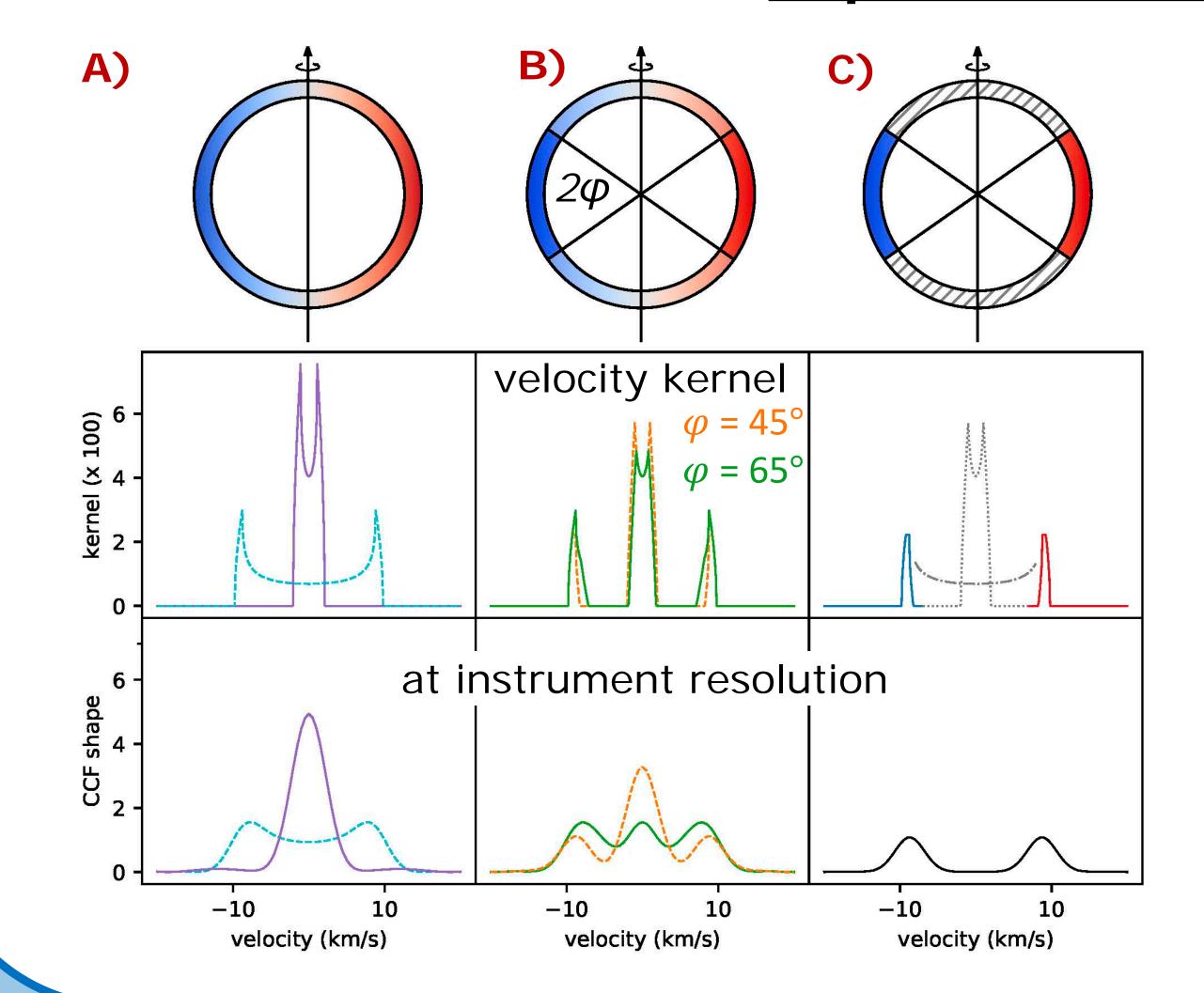


The signals show **2 resolved peaks** at ± 8 km s⁻¹, which we can trace back to the evening and morning terminator of the planet.

We note a **lack of signal at planet rest frame**, where signals from the planetary poles would be expected.

What can explain this interesting velocity distribution of the material? Let's check the velocity kernel of a rotating atmosphere!

Explanation of the velocity kernel



A) Solid body rotation → double peaked velocity kernel At low rotational velocities (e.g. tidally locked rotation), the two signals remain unresolved at instrument resolution. At higher velocities (~10 km s⁻¹) the two signals can be resolved.

The **plateau** between the two peaks stems from material at the poles.

- B) If the super-rotation is constrained to an equatorial jet, and the polar regions rotate at tidally locked velocity, the profile has a third peak instead of a plateau.
- C) Since we detect neither a plateau nor a third peak, we conclude that atmospheric signals at the polar regions are likely muted.

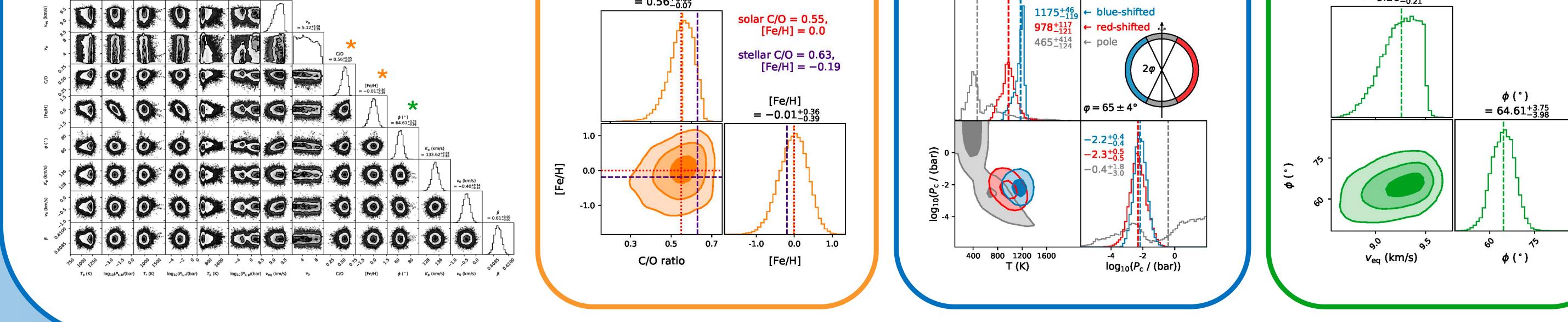
Let's check what a 2D retrieval says!

Full retrieval with simplified 2D model

Highlights:

- Solar C/O ratio and metallicity, also in agreement with the values for the host star.
 - Tentatively cooler temperatures for the morning terminator than the evening terminator and even cooler temperatures or a higher cloud deck at the polar regions.
 - Jet extends to latitudes of 65° and has a supersonic jet velocity of 9.3 km s⁻¹

Composition	2D temperatures and cloud deck pressure		Jet speed and width
C/O ratio = 0.56 ^{+0.05}	C/O ratio		v _{eq} (km/s) = 9.26 ^{+0.17}



References:

 $T_{\rm b}$ (K) = 1174.97^{+46.07}_{-119.29}

00

0

200 A

11. Spake et al. 2021, MNRAS, 500, 4042 12. Boucher et al. 2023, MNRAS, 522, 5062

Affiliations:

 Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen, Germany, 2. University of Science and Technology of China, 3. Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Germany, 4. Exzellenzcluster Origins, Garching, Germany, 5. Thüringer Landessternwarte Tautenburg, 6. Université de Toulouse,, France, 7. Uppsala University, Sweden, 8. Instituto de Astrofísica de Andalucía – CSIC, Granada, Spain, 9. Max-Planck-Institut für Sonnensystemforschung, Göttingen, Germany, 10. European Southern Observatory, Garching, Germany

Check out the paper on arXiv: https://arxiv.org/abs/2404.12363

