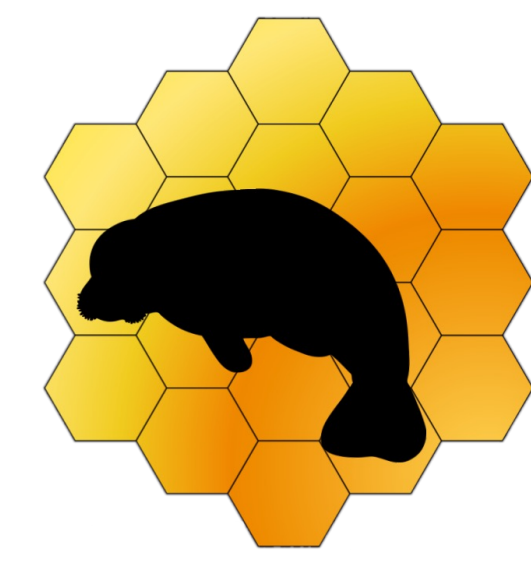


# A Panchromatic Emission Spectrum of Warm Gas Giant WASP-80b with NIRCam & MIRI



Lindsey Wiser (1), Michael Line (1), Taylor Bell (2,3), Thomas Greene (2), Luis Welbanks (1), Everett Schlawin (4), Thomas Beatty (5), Jonathan Fortney (6), Vivien Parmentier (7), Emily Rauscher (8), Kazumasa Ohno (9), Matthew Murphy (4), Sagnick Mukherjee (6)

(1) Arizona State University, (2) NASA Ames Research Center, (3) Bay Area Environmental Research Institute, (4) University of Arizona, (5) University of Wisconsin, Madison, (6) University of California, Santa Cruz, (7) Université Côte d'Azur, (8) University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, (9) National Astronomical Observatory of Japan

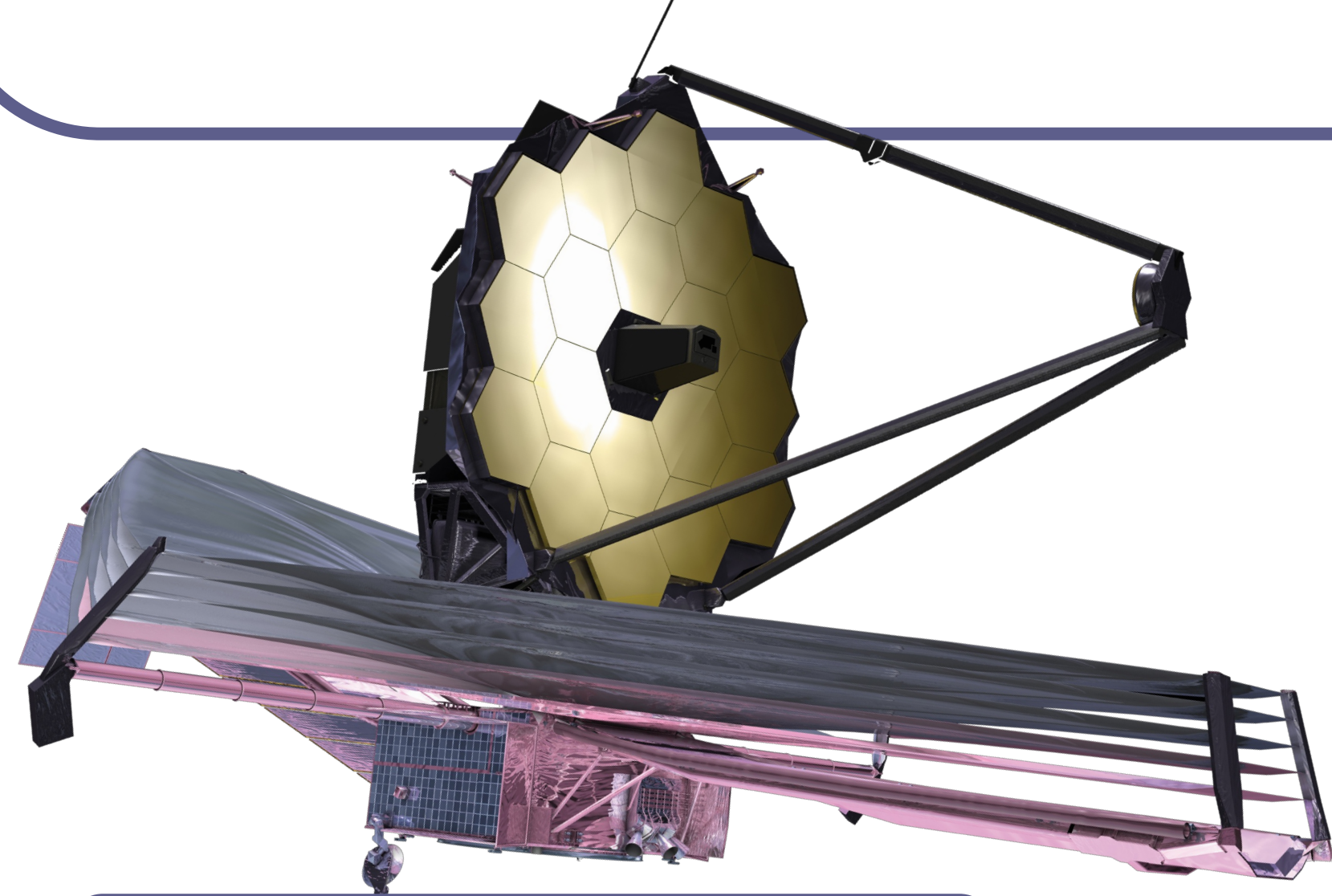
## Introduction

**How did WASP-80 b, a gas giant around a low-mass star, form?** Formation models and past observations have shown that giant planets around low-mass stars are rare due to less material in the protoplanetary disk. We consider two possibilities: [3]

- (1) WASP-80 b formed via core accretion, elevated disk mass, & reduced migration speeds.
- (2) WASP-80 b formed via disk instability.

With a panchromatic JWST emission spectrum, we constrain major carbon and oxygen species and estimate metallicity and C/O. We find that WASP-80 b's composition is consistent with formation scenario 1.

WASP-80 b:  $T_{Eq} = 825 \text{ K}$ ,  $M_{Jupiter} = 0.54$ ,  $R_{Jupiter} = 0.95$   
M-Dwarf Host Star:  $T = 4145 \text{ K}$ ,  $M_{Sun} = 0.58$ ,  $R_{Sun} = 0.57$



## Observations

As part of the MANATEE GTO Program:

- NIRCam F322W2, 2.4-4.0  $\mu\text{m}$  (previously published in [1])
- NIRCam F444W, 4.0-5.0  $\mu\text{m}$
- MIRI LRS, 5.0-12.0  $\mu\text{m}$

## Modeling

### Free Retrieval:

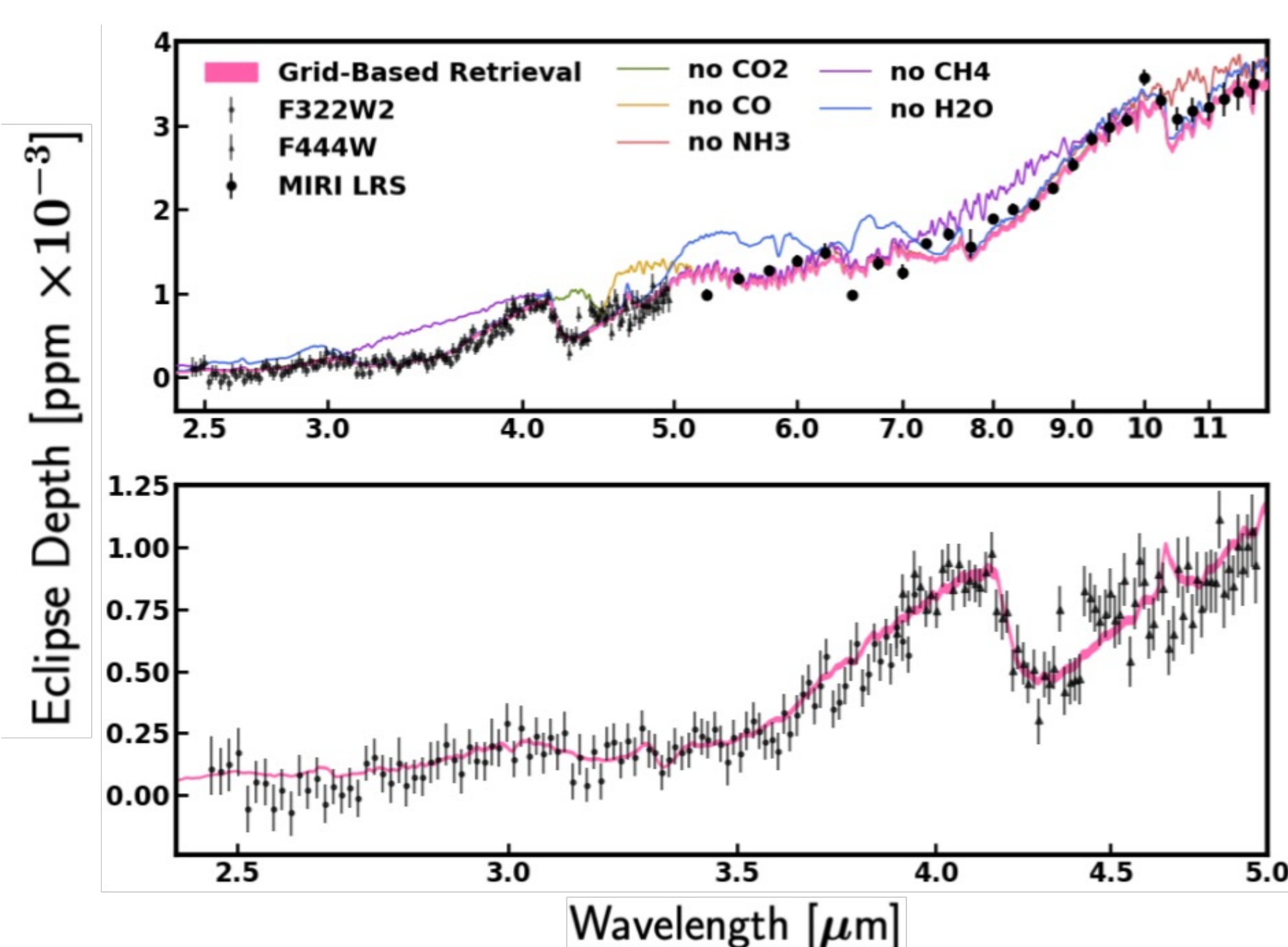
- Using the CHIMERA code, we estimate molecular abundances, the vertical pressure-temperature structure, and a uniform grey cloud opacity.

### Grid-Based Retrieval:

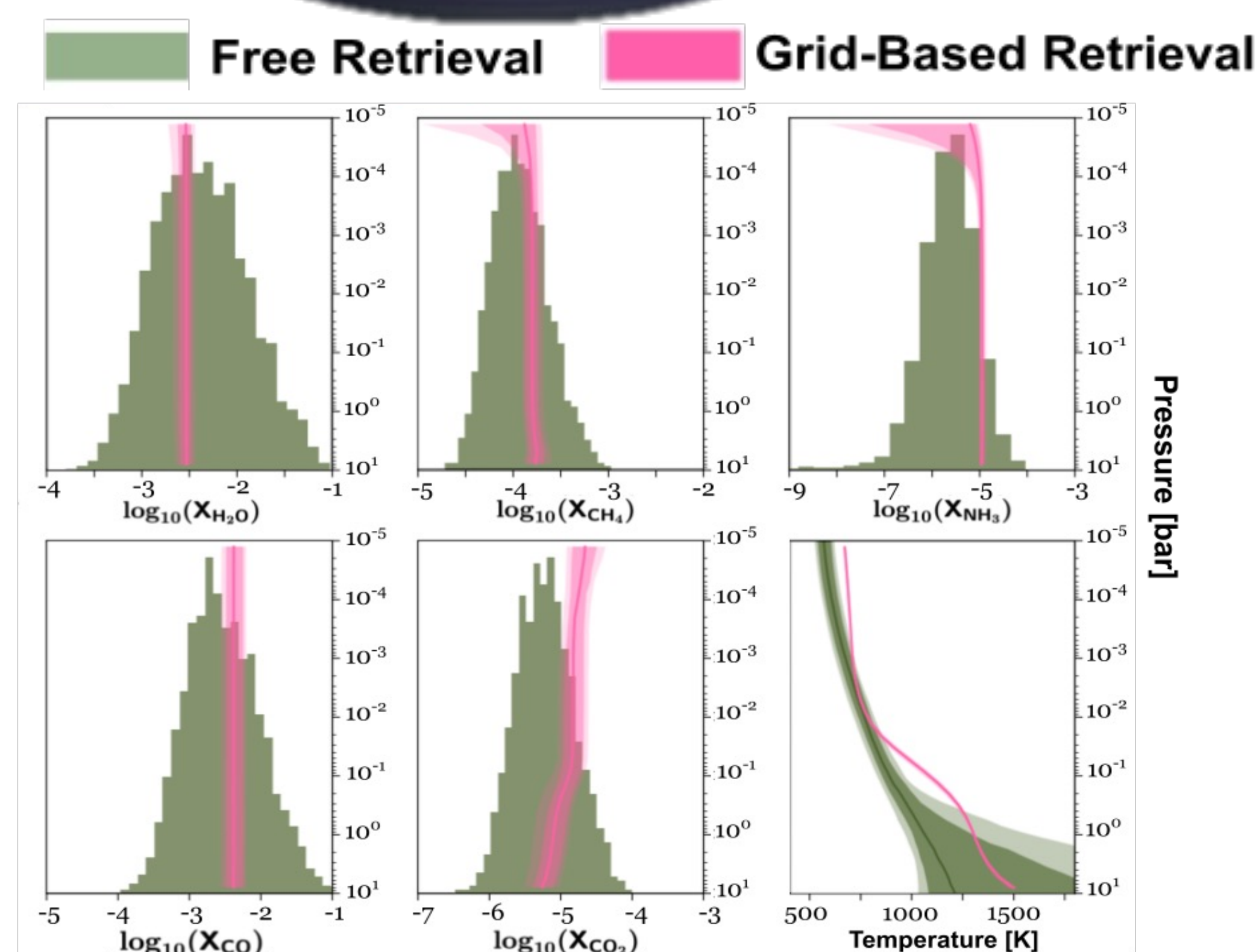
- We generate a self-consistent grid of atmosphere models in radiative-convective-photochemical equilibrium using ScCHIMERA and a kinetics code, VULCAN[5].
- Using nested sampling with PyMultiNest[2], we compare grid models to observations to estimate irradiation temperature, internal temperature, metallicity, C/O, vertical mixing, and a uniform grey cloud opacity.

Modeling methods are similar to those in references [1] and [6].

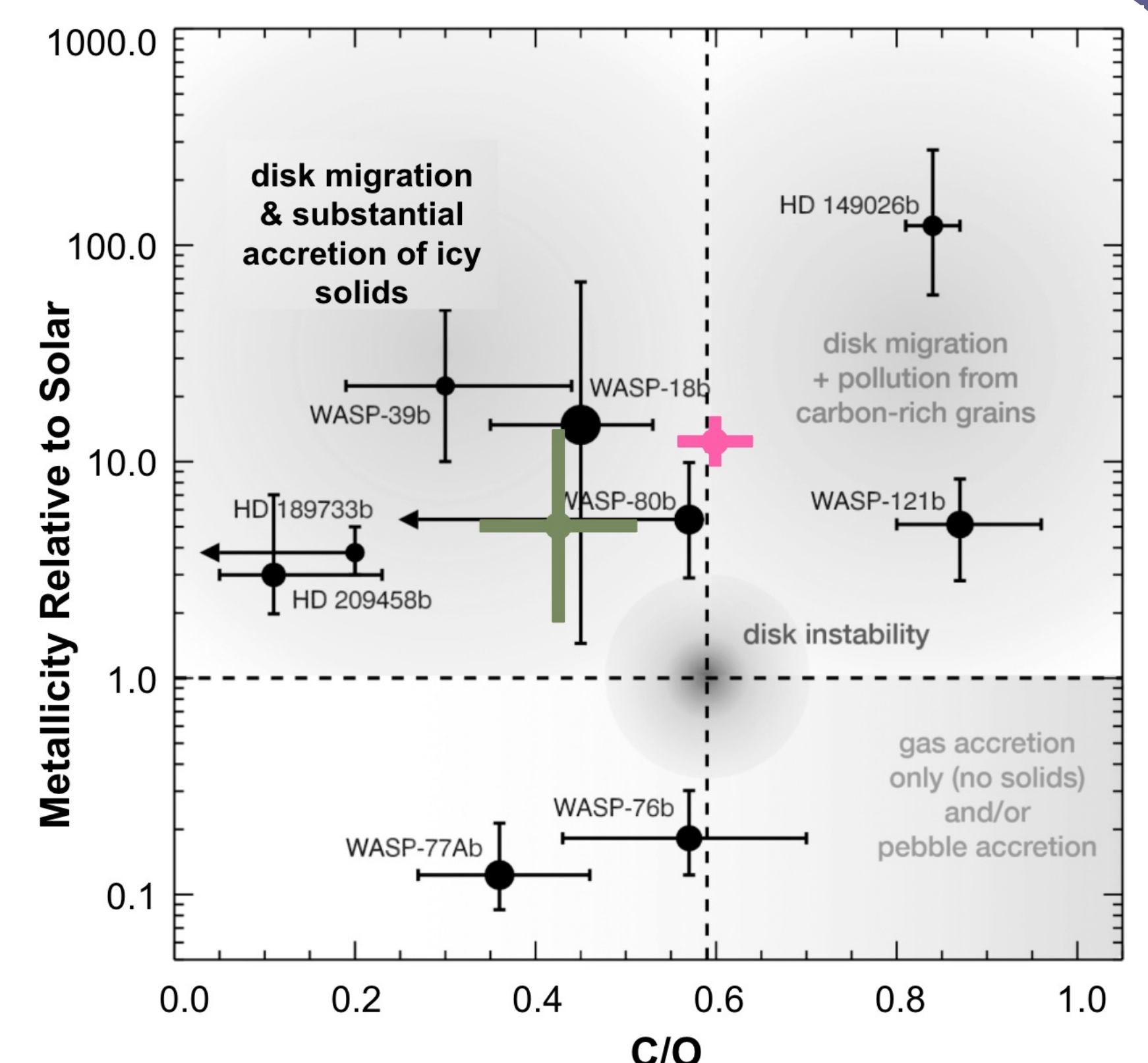
## Results



**Pink:** modelled emission spectrum from the grid-based retrieval. **Colored Lines:** the spectrum with individual molecules turned "off," illustrating their spectral signatures



Molecular abundance estimates and the pressure-temperature profile from the free and grid-based retrievals. CO<sub>2</sub>, CO, CH<sub>4</sub>, and H<sub>2</sub>O are confidently detected to  $> 7\sigma$ . NH<sub>3</sub> is non-decisively detected.



Metallicity and C/O estimates are consistent with formation via core accretion and disk migration, possibly with substantial accretion of icy solids. Figure adapted from reference [4].

## References

- [1] Bell, T. J., Welbanks, L., Schlawin, E., et al., 2023, Nature, 623, 709.
- [2] Buchner, J., Georgakakis, A., Nandra, K., et al. 2014, A&Ap, 564, A125.
- [3] Burn, R., Schlecker, M., Mordasini, C., et al., 2021, A&Ap, 656, A72.
- [4] Kempton, E. M.-R. & Knutson, H. A., 2024, arXiv:2404.15430.
- [5] Tsai, S. M., Lyons, J. R., Grosheintz, L., et al. 2017, ApJS, 228, 20.
- [6] Welbanks, L., Bell, T. J., Beatty, T. G., et al., 2024, arXiv:2405.11018.

Image credit for WASP-80b and JWST icons: NASA.

Learn more about the MANATEE GTO Program



For more information, contact Lindsey Wiser

lindsey.wiser@asu.edu

@LindsLikesSpace

visit my website:

