Surveying hot Jupiter atmospheres with Keck/KPIC

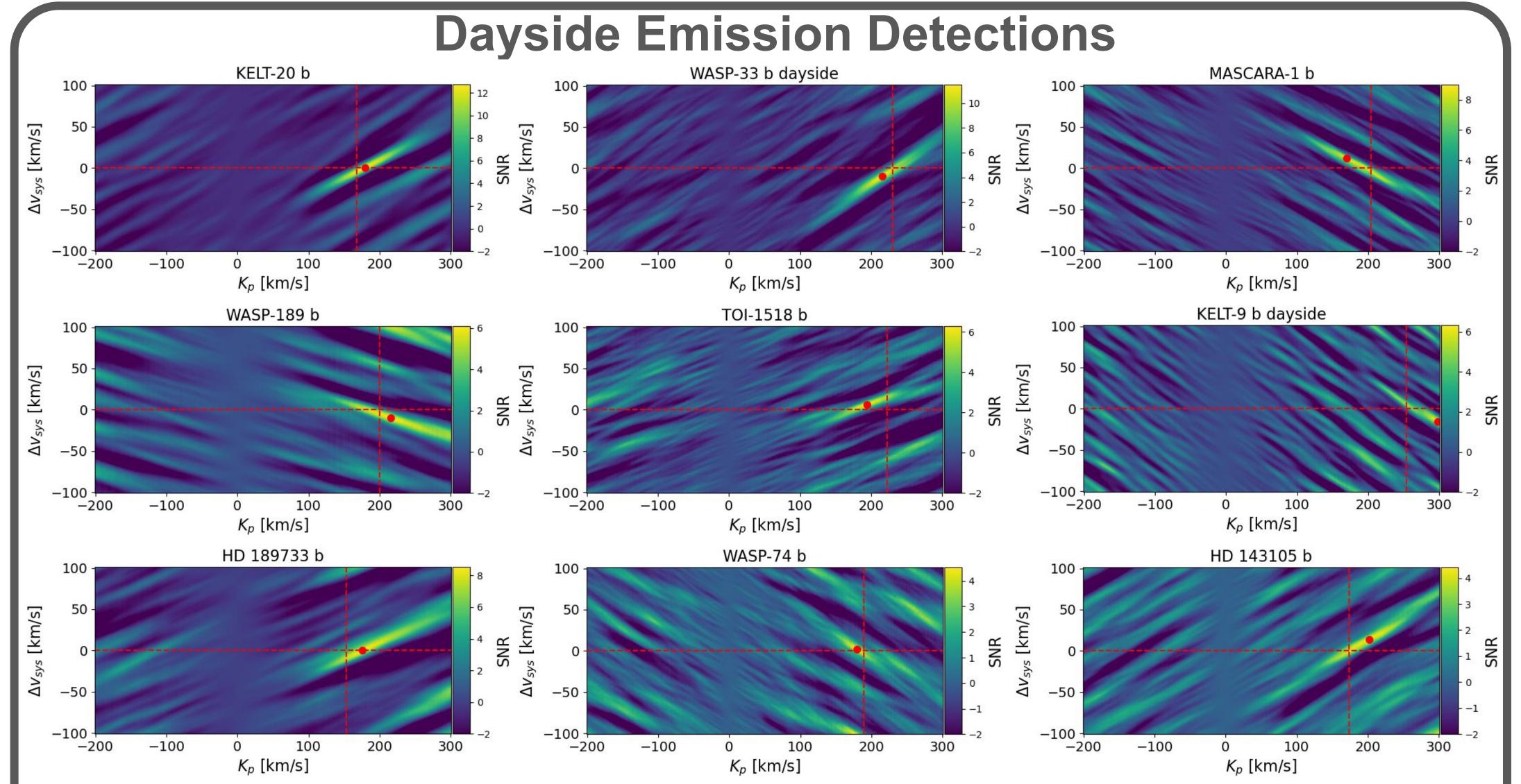
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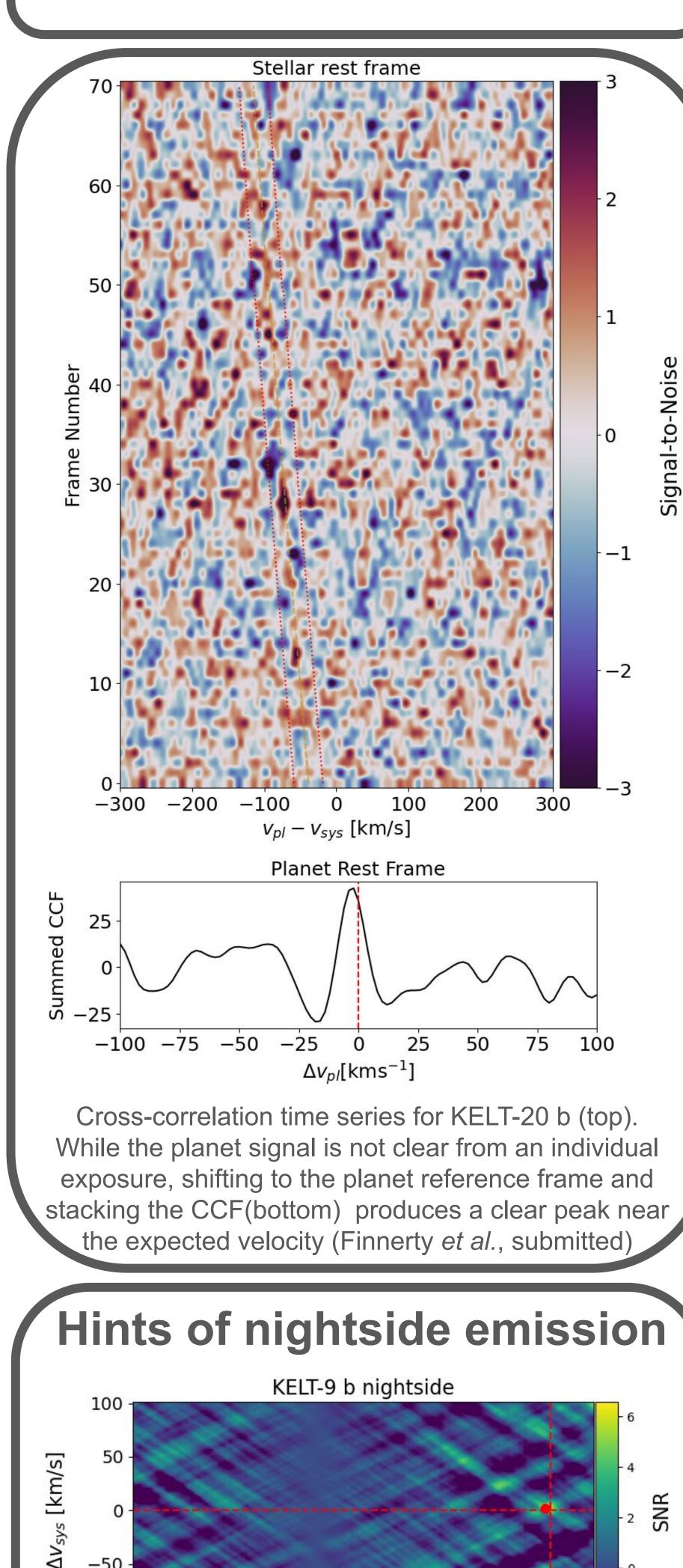


High-resolution cross-correlation spectroscopy

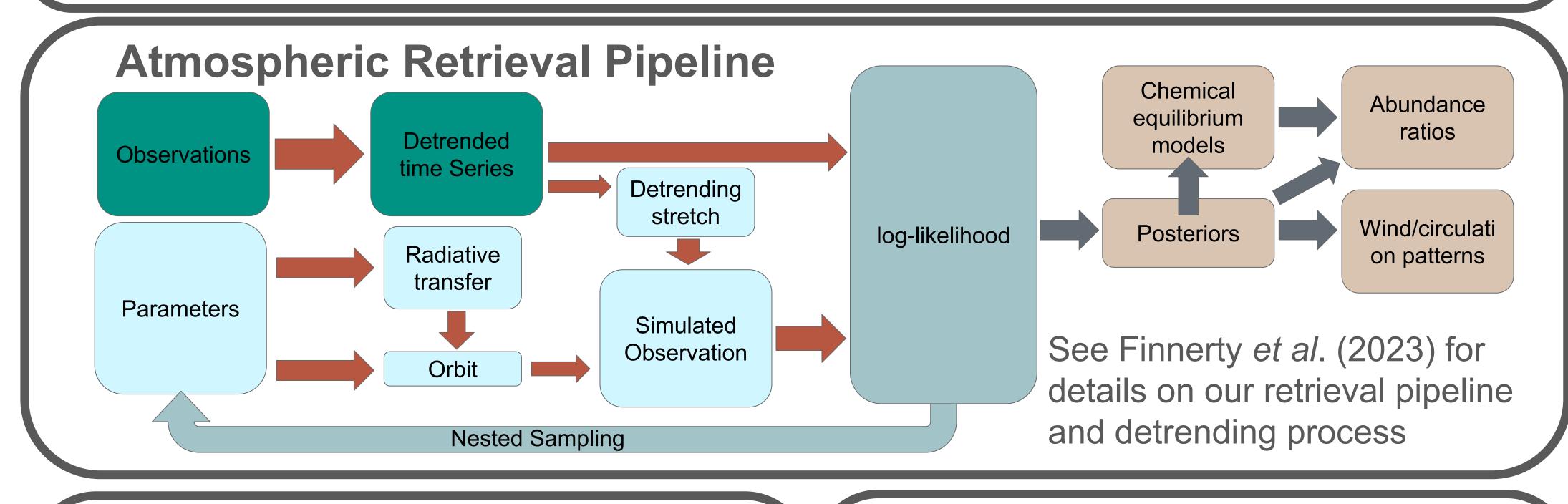
The large radial velocity shift of a hot Jupiter over a few hours enables atmospheric detection in a high spectral resolution time series by cross-correlating with a template.

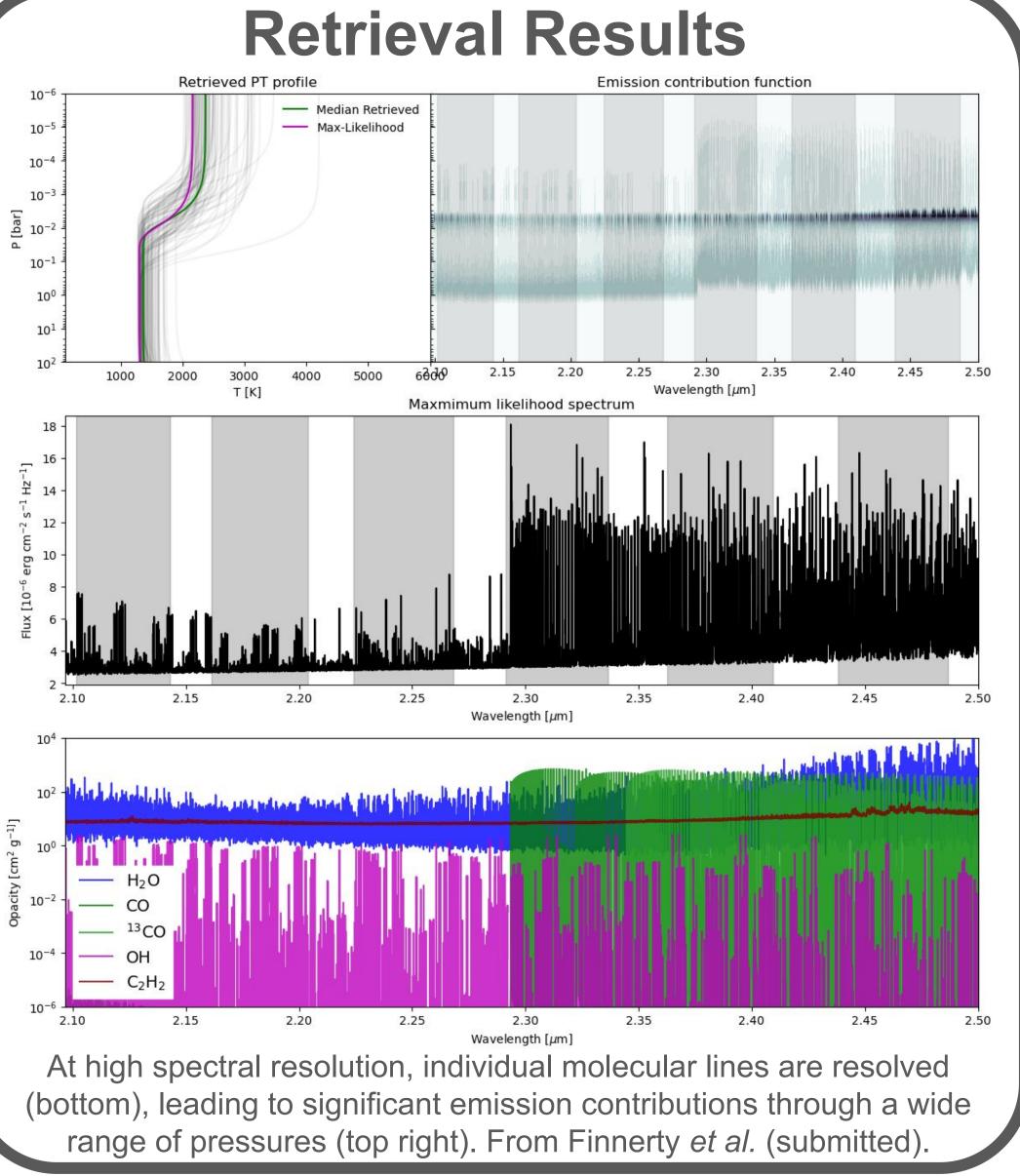
In the *K*-band, this technique can measure CO and H₂O abundances to constrain atmospheric composition (e.g., Line et al. 2021, Finnerty et al. 2023, 2024), and can also directly measure wind speeds and global circulation.



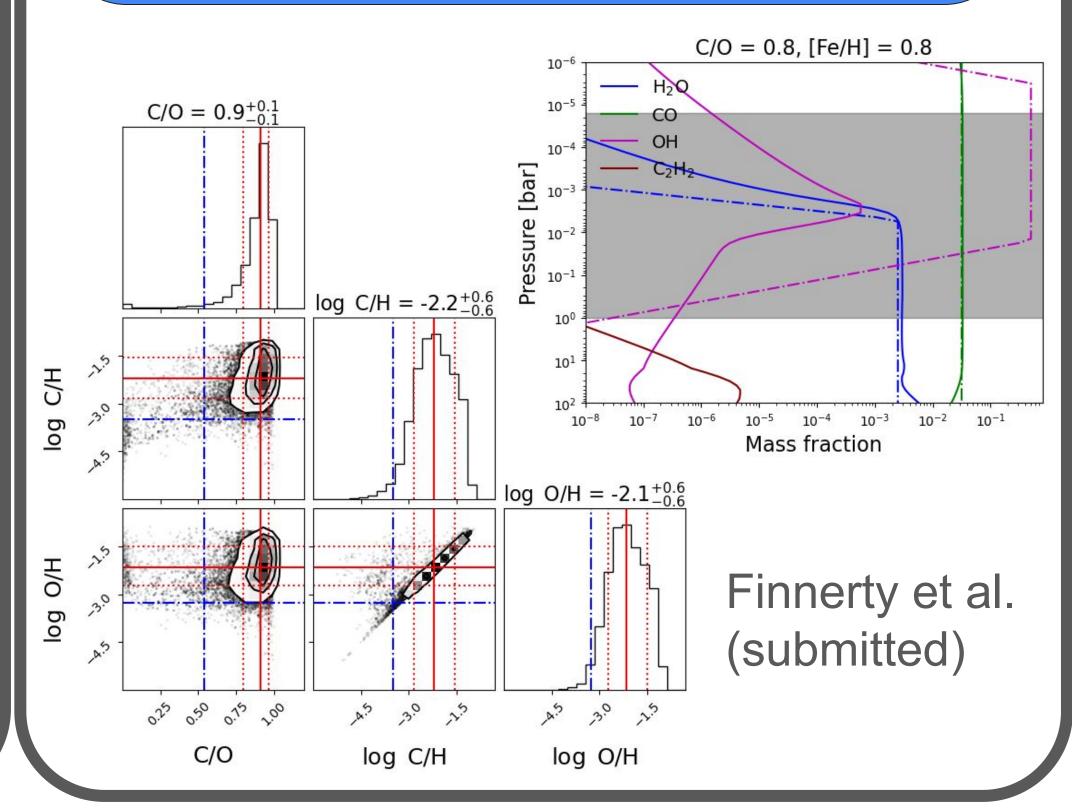


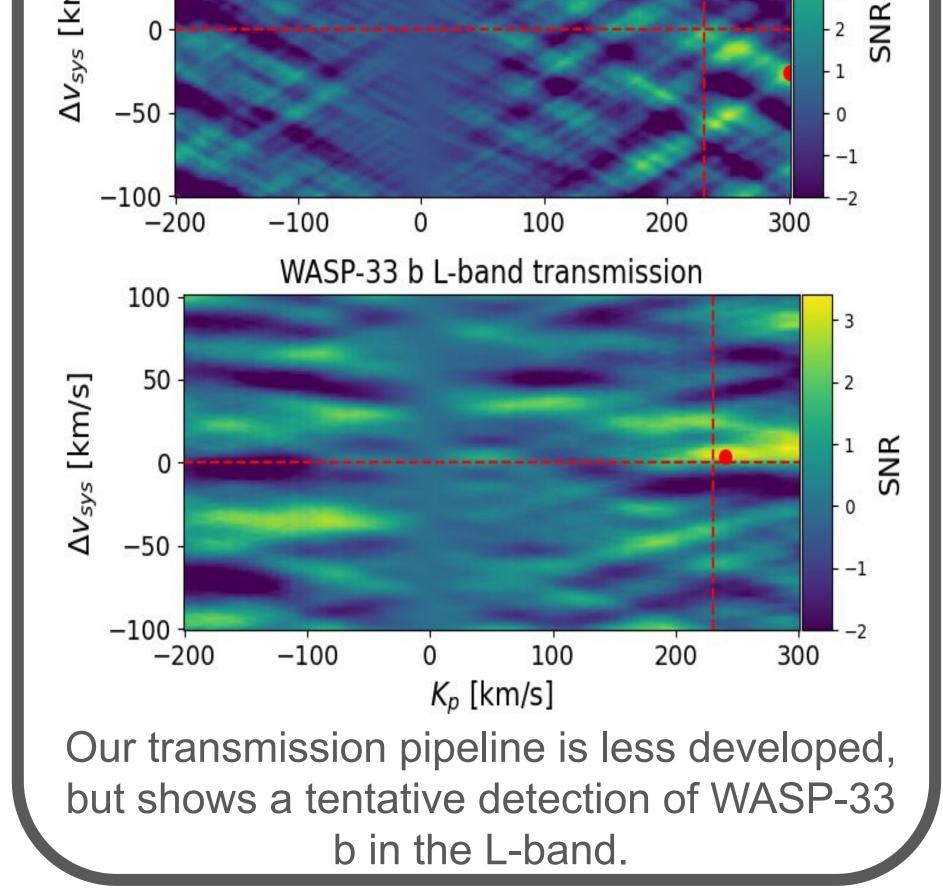
By varying the planet velocity semiamplitude, K_{p} , and the systemic velocity, v_{sys} , we can determine whether a template is a good match for a planetary atmosphere. Offsets can constrain winds and global circulation. Our retrieval of WASP-33 b was presented in Finnerty et al. (2023) and HD 189733 b in Finnerty et al. (2024).





KELT-20 b appears to have atmospheric C/O~0.8, as well as **3-10x solar metallicity. Dissociation is consistent with** chemical equilibrium





200

300

100

WASP-33 b nightside

-50

-100

100

50

[km/s]

-200

-100

