

Global maps and weather movies of exoplanets & brown dwarfs



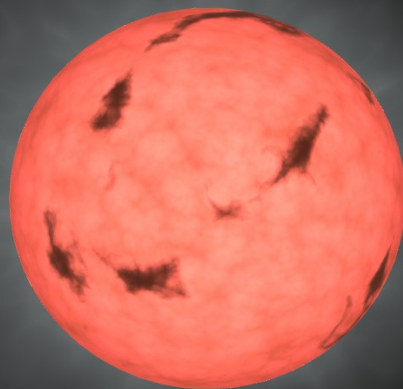
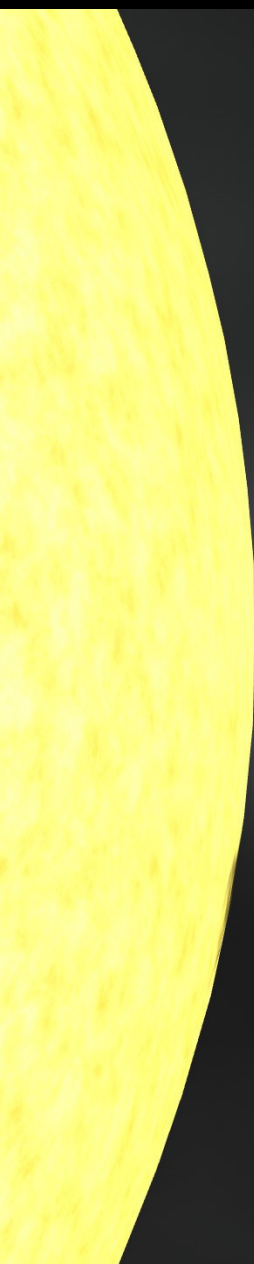
Luhman 16B
(published last week in Nature)

Ian Crossfield, MPIA

with:

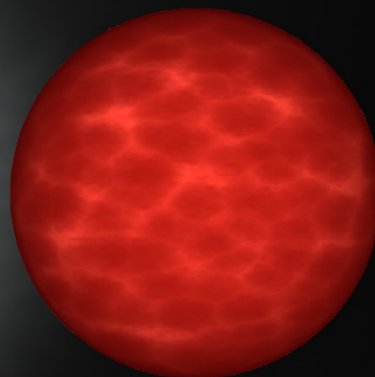
Beth Biller, Joshua Schlieder,
Niall Deacon, Mickaël
Bonnetfoy, Derek Homeier,
France Allard, Esther Buenzli,
Thomas Henning, Wolfgang
Brandner, Bertrand Goldman,
Taisiya Kopytova





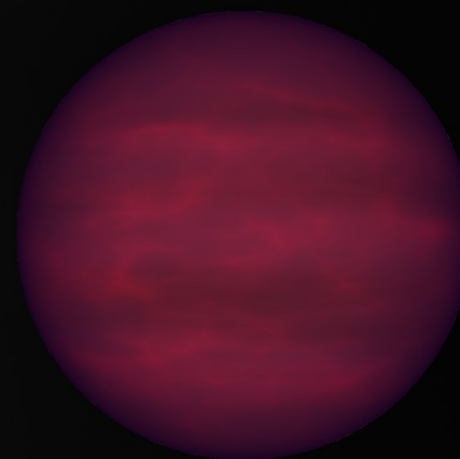
M dwarf
3600 K →
2300 K

500 → 80 M_{Jup}



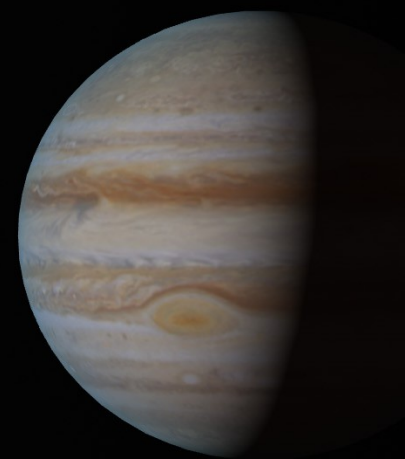
L dwarf
2300 K →
1400 K

60 → 80 M_{Jup}



T dwarf
1400 K →
~400 K

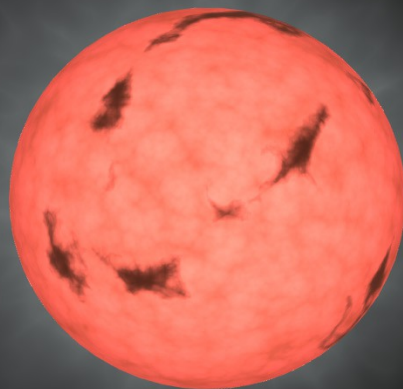
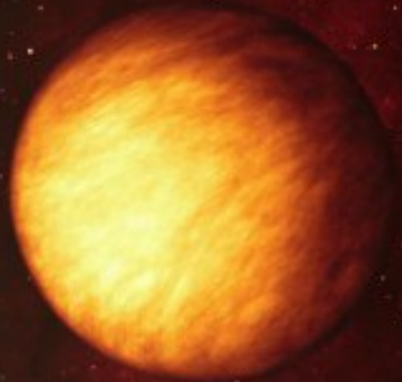
< 60 M_{Jup}



Cold gas giant
~120 K

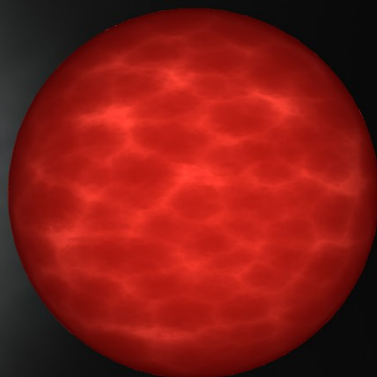
≤ 13 M_{Jup}

Hot Jupiters
1000—3000 K
 $\leq 13 M_{\text{Jup}}$



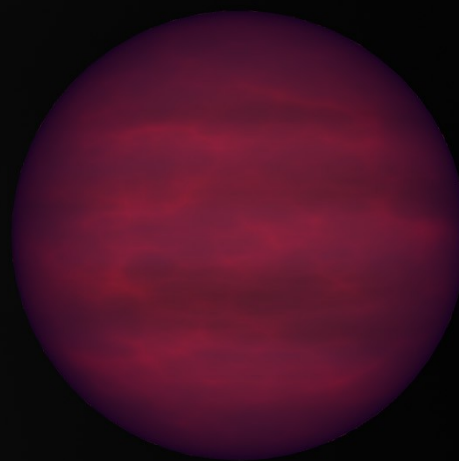
M dwarf
3600 K \rightarrow
2300 K

500 \rightarrow 80 M_{Jup}



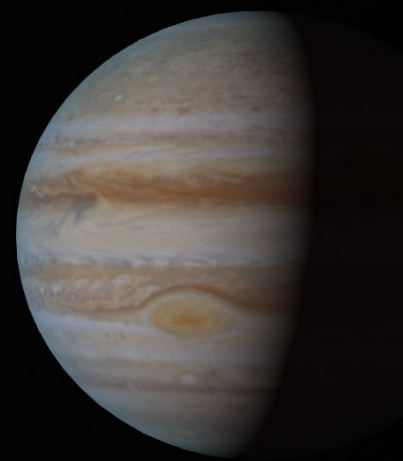
L dwarf
2300 K \rightarrow
1400 K

60 \rightarrow 80 M_{Jup}



T dwarf
1400 K \rightarrow
 \sim 400 K

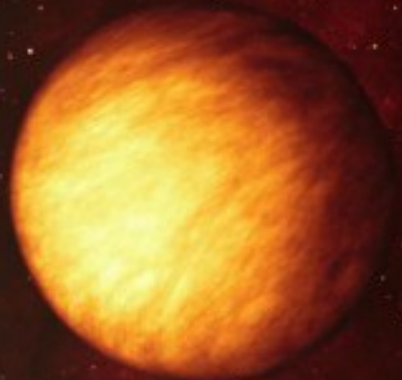
$< 60 M_{\text{Jup}}$



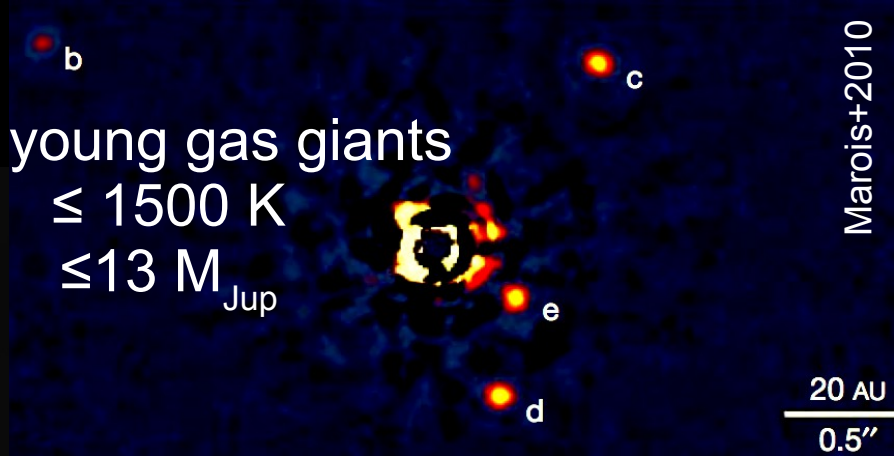
Cold gas giant
 \sim 120 K

$\leq 13 M_{\text{Jup}}$

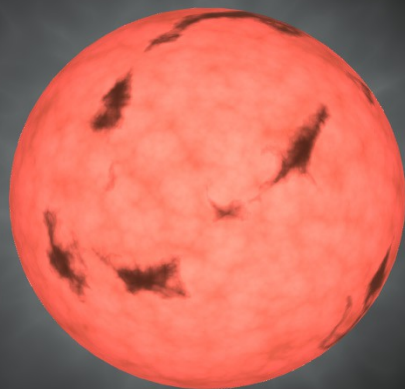
Hot Jupiters
1000—3000 K
 $\leq 13 M_{\text{Jup}}$



Hot, young gas giants
 ≤ 1500 K
 $\leq 13 M_{\text{Jup}}$

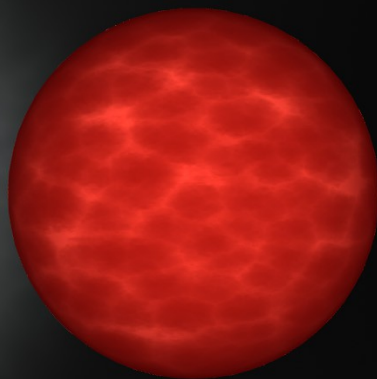


Marois+2010



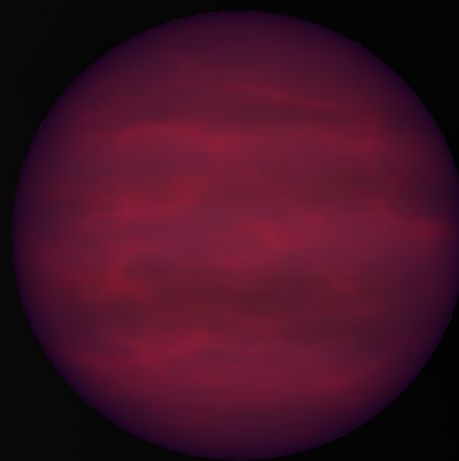
M dwarf
3600 K \rightarrow
2300 K

500 \rightarrow 80 M_{Jup}



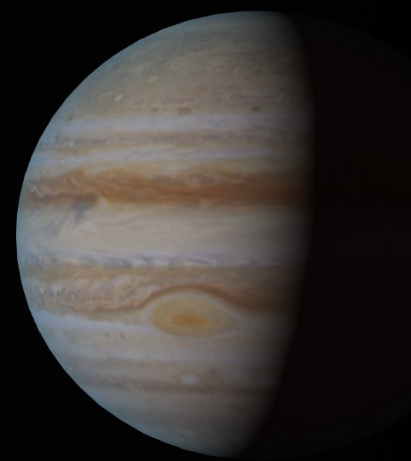
L dwarf
2300 K \rightarrow
1400 K

60 \rightarrow 80 M_{Jup}



T dwarf
1400 K \rightarrow
 \sim 400 K

$< 60 M_{\text{Jup}}$



Cold gas giant
 \sim 120 K

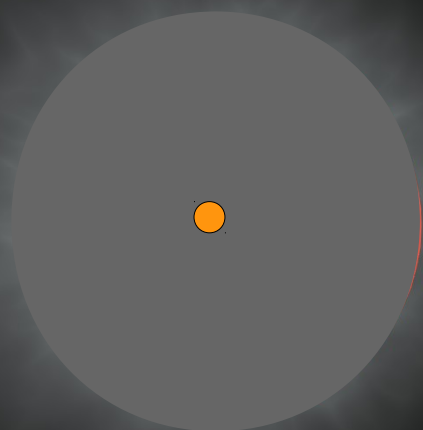
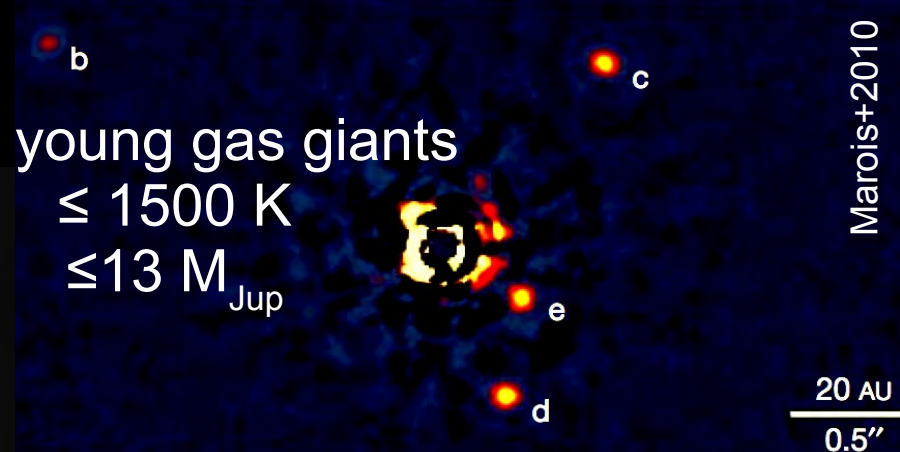
$\leq 13 M_{\text{Jup}}$



Hot Jupiters
1000—3000 K
 $\leq 13 M_{\text{Jup}}$

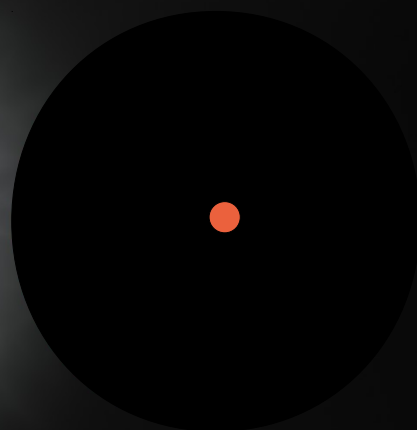


Hot, young gas giants
 ≤ 1500 K
 $\leq 13 M_{\text{Jup}}$



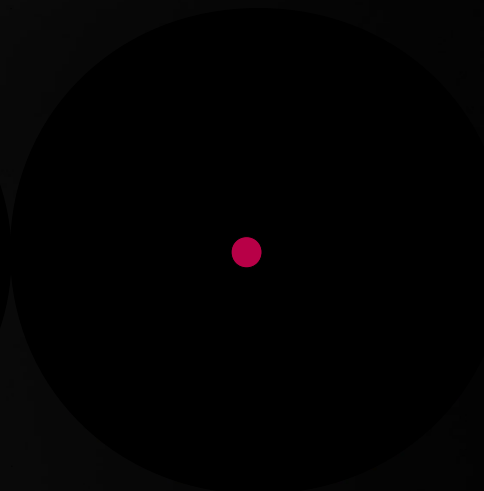
M dwarf
3600 K \rightarrow
2300 K

500 \rightarrow 80 M_{Jup}



L dwarf
2300 K \rightarrow
1400 K

60 \rightarrow 80 M_{Jup}



T dwarf
1400 K \rightarrow
 \sim 400 K

$<$ 60 M_{Jup}



Cold gas giant
 \sim 120 K

$\leq 13 M_{\text{Jup}}$

Marois+2010

20 AU
0.5"

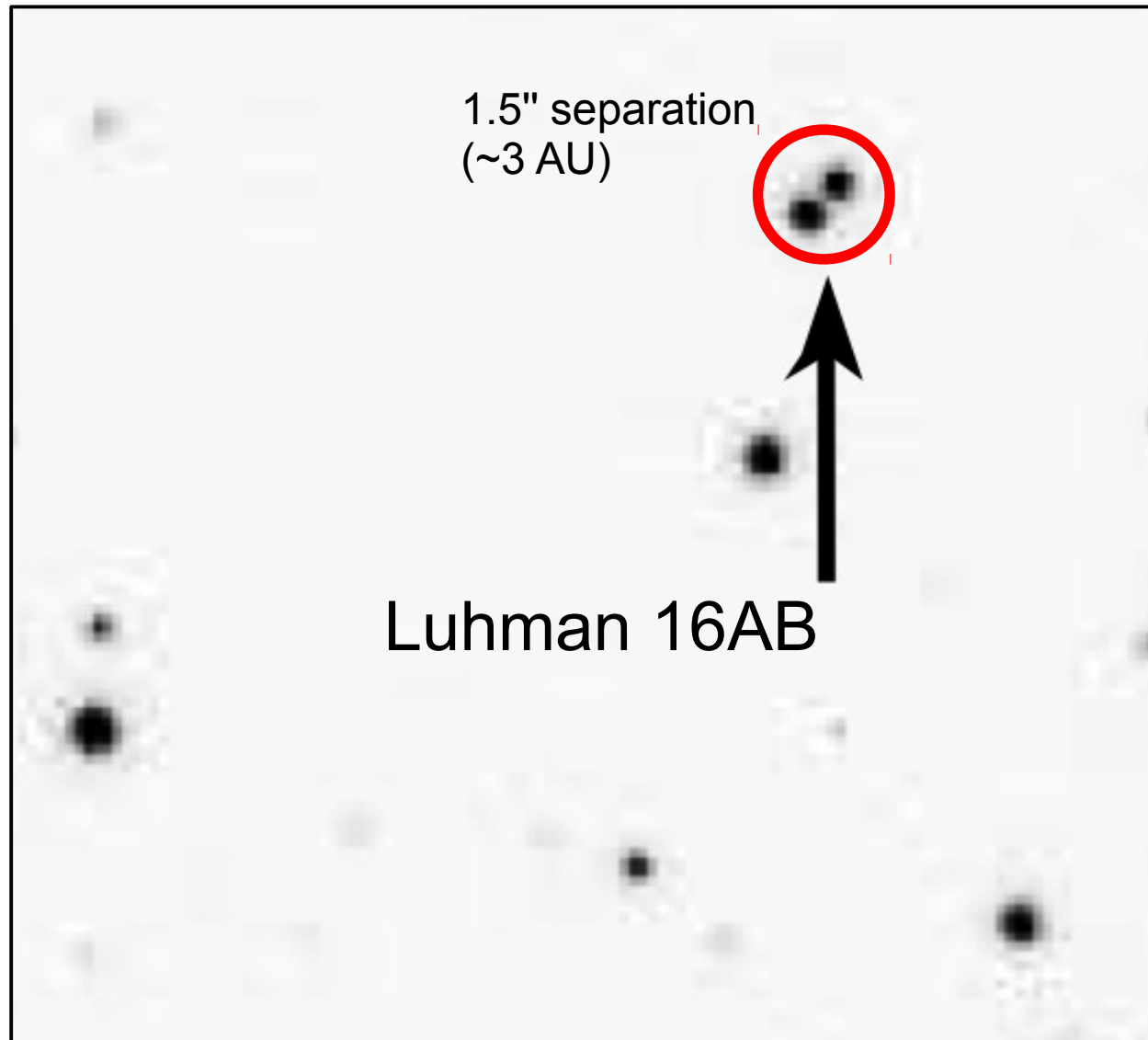
DISCOVERY OF A BINARY BROWN DWARF AT 2 pc FROM THE SUN*

K. L. LUHMAN

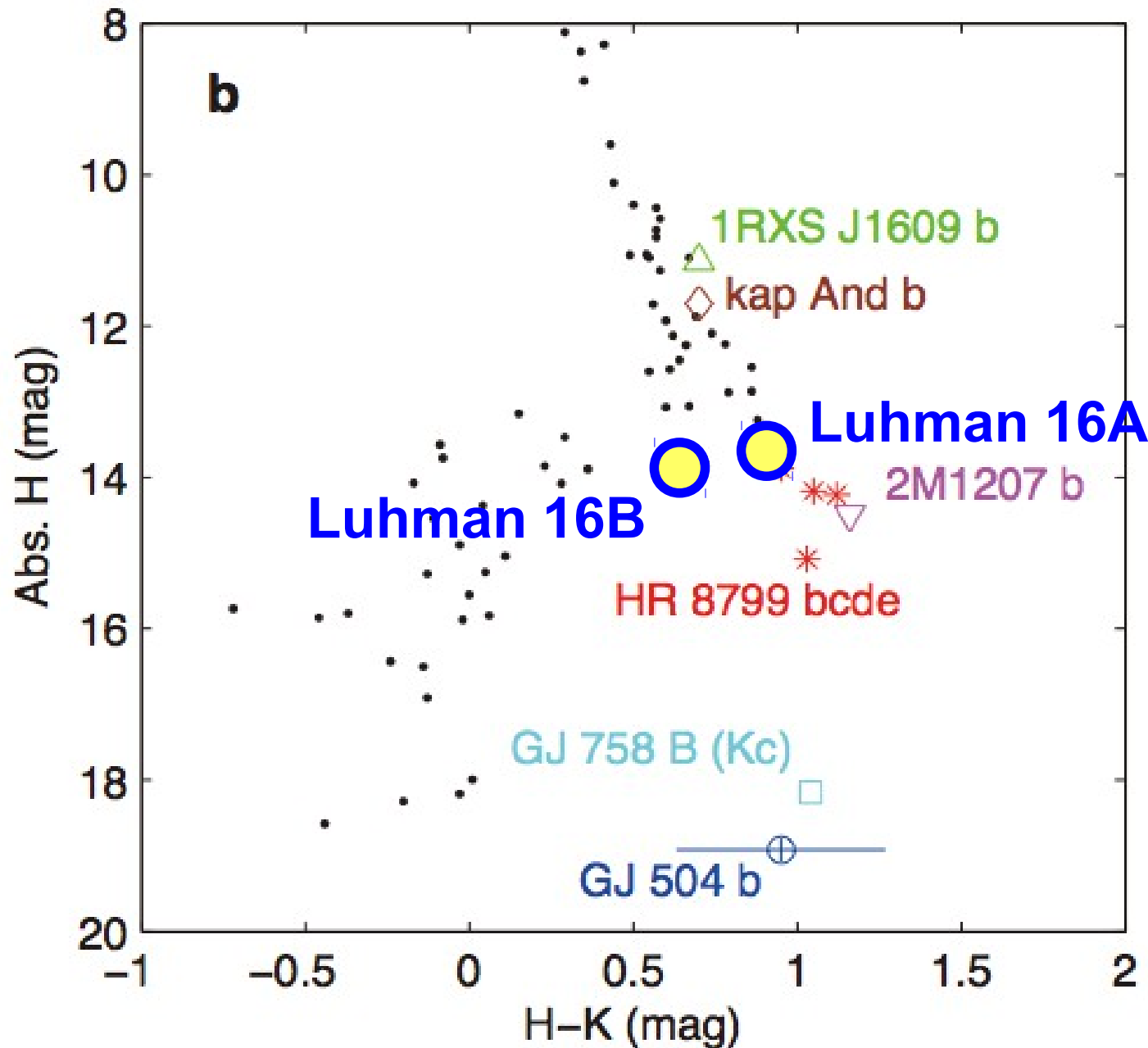
Department of Astronomy and Astrophysics, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802, USA; kluhman@astro.psu.edu
and

Center for Exoplanets and Habitable Worlds, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802, USA

Received 2013 February 16; accepted 2013 March 5; published 2013 March 20

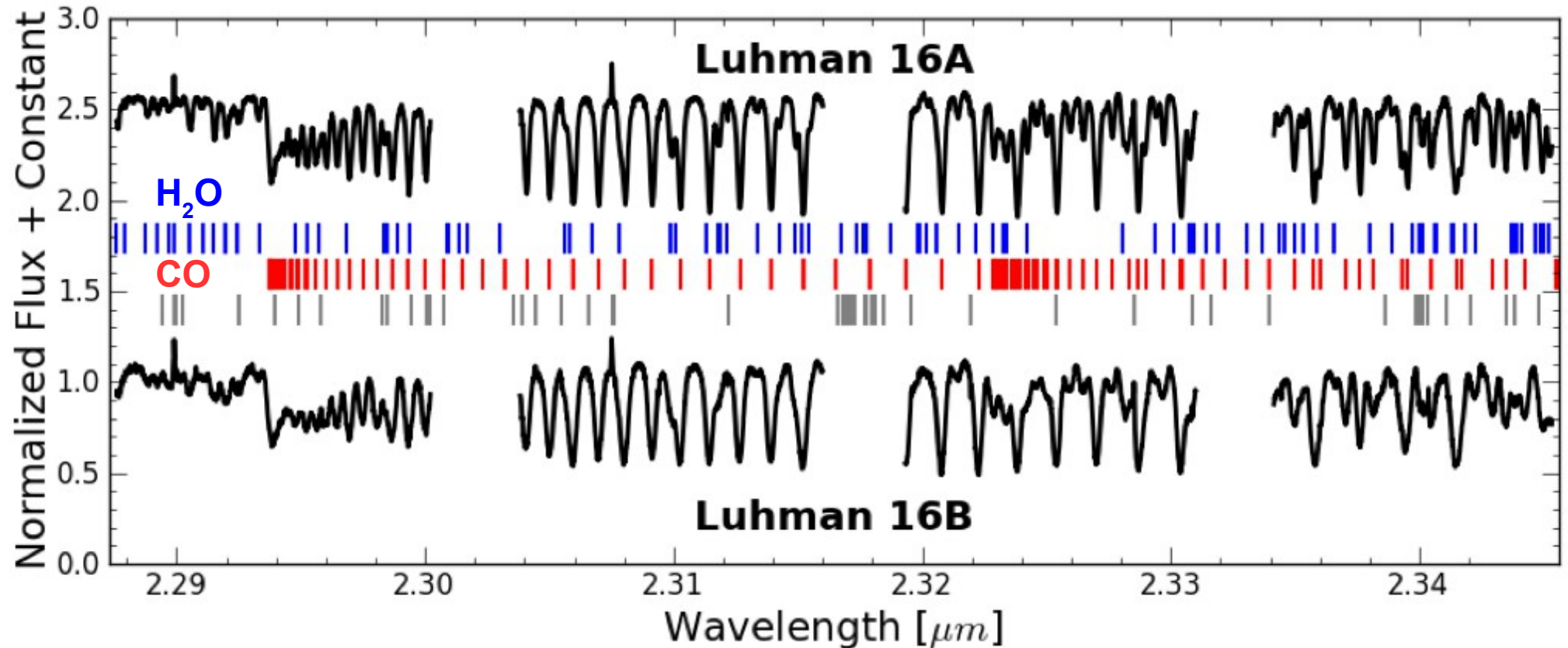


Both brown dwarfs are near the L/T transition:

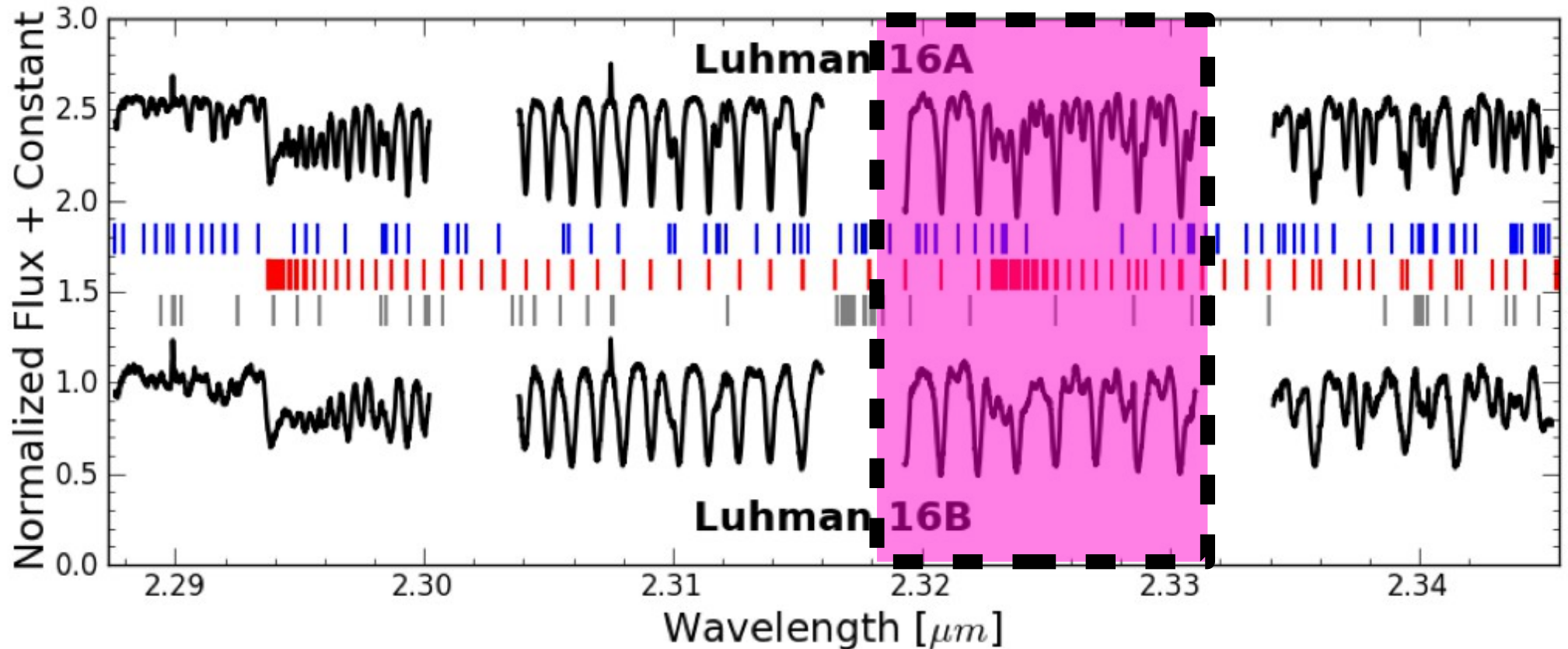


Kuzuhara+2013
Kniatsev+2013
Burgasser+2013

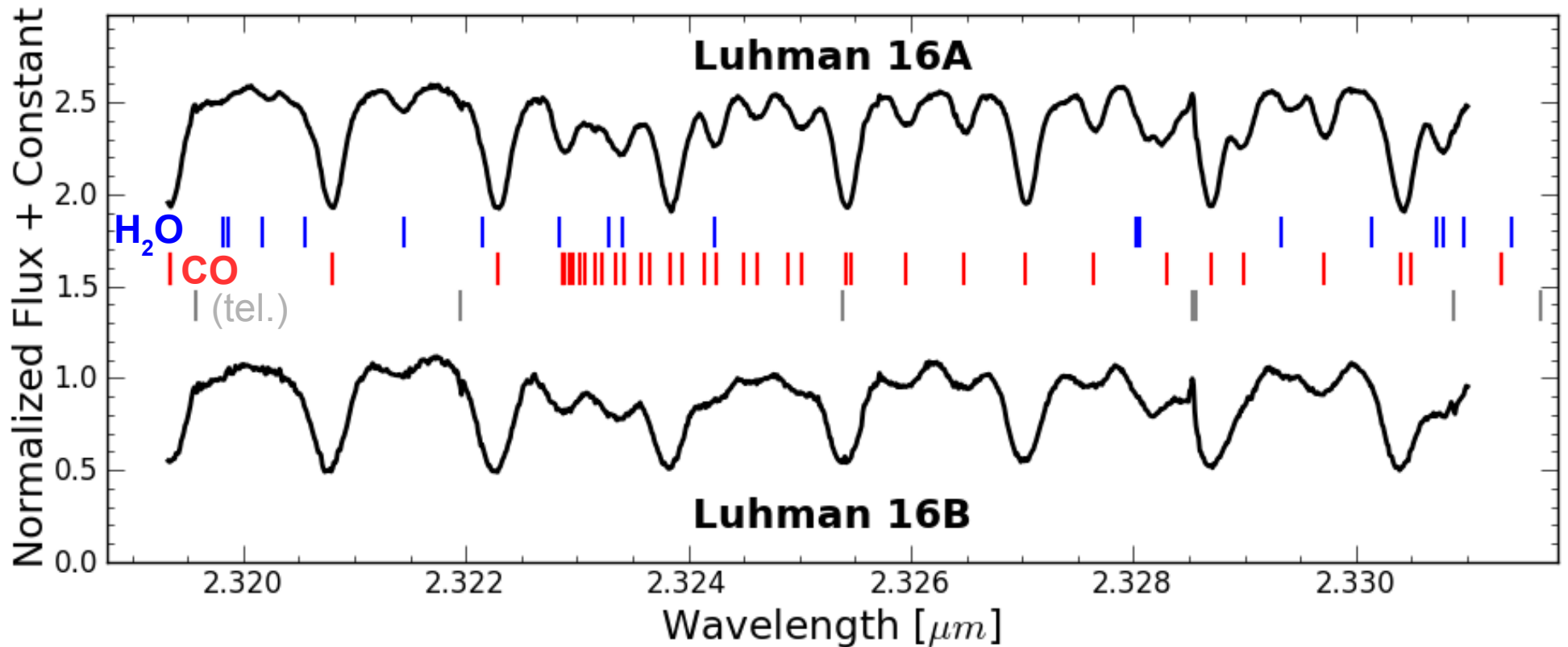
We observed Luhman 16AB with
CRIRES for 5 hr (one rotation of 'B'):



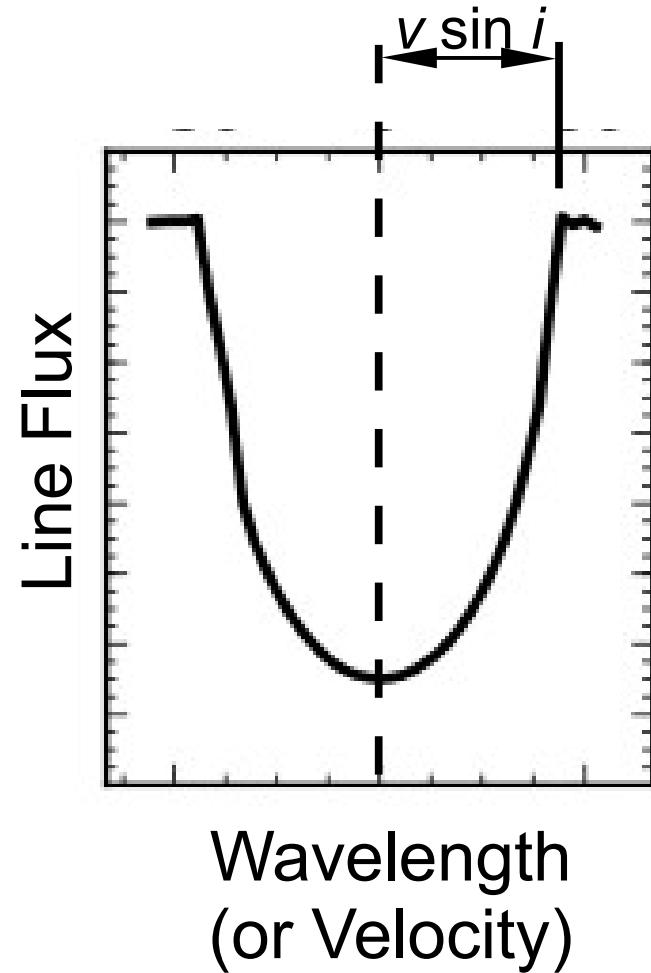
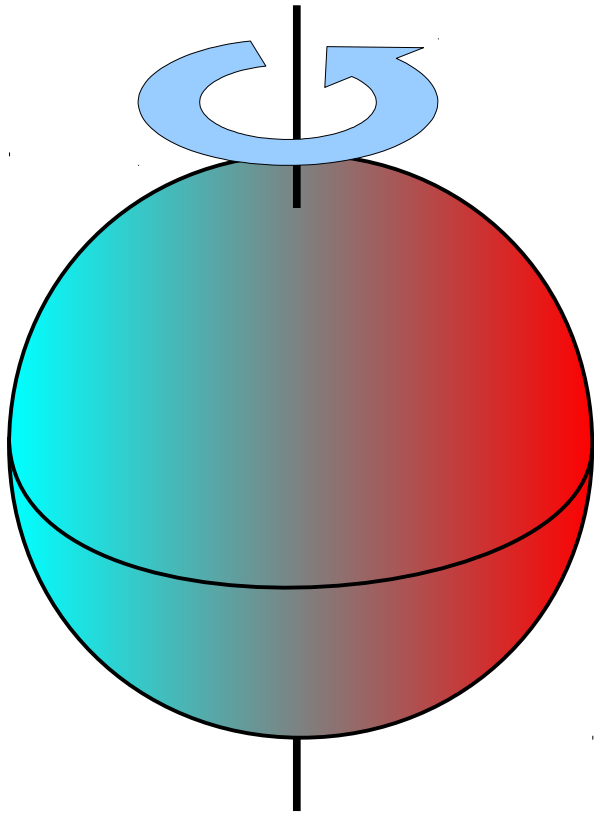
We observed Luhman 16AB with CRIRES for 5 hr (one rotation of 'B'):



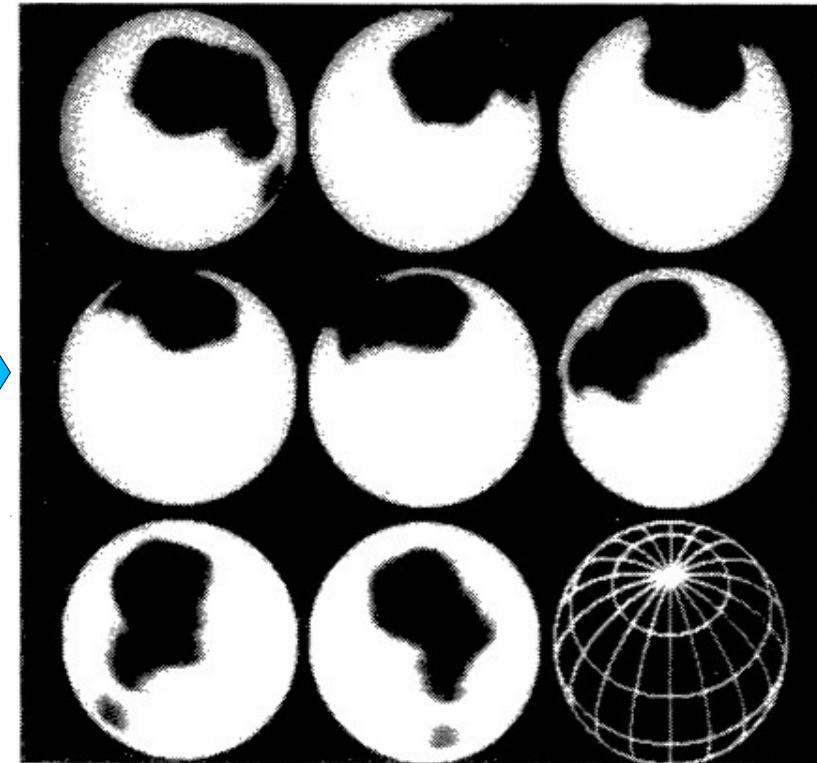
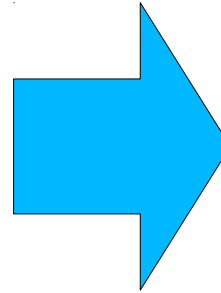
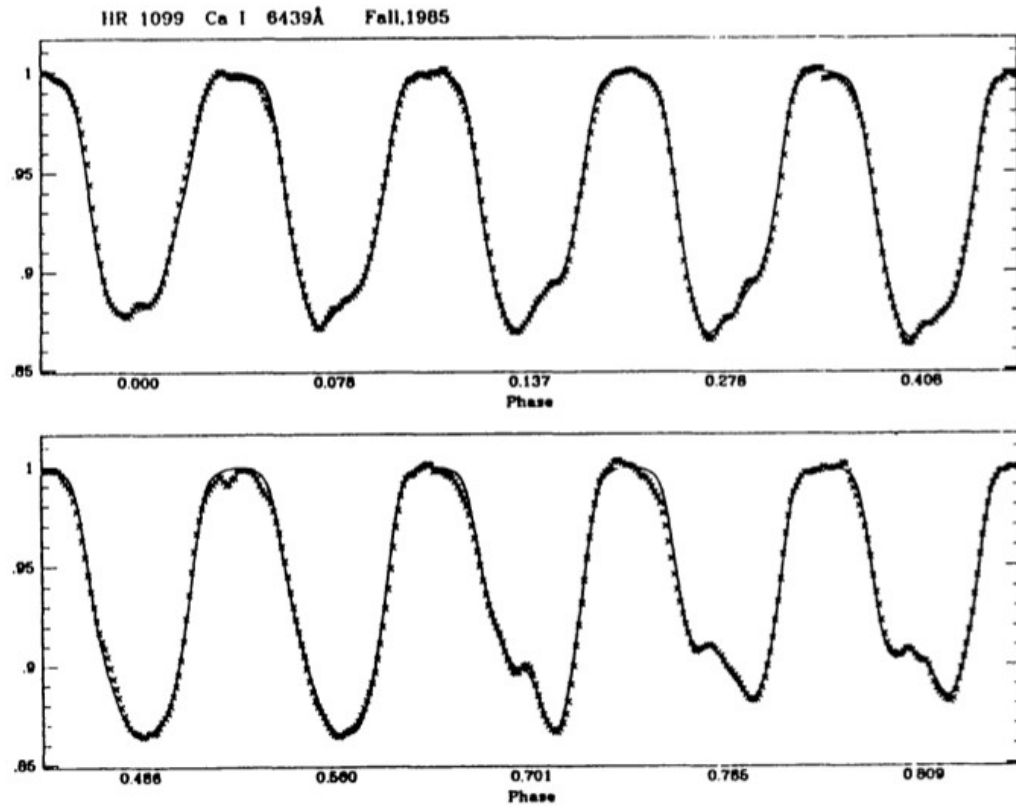
Spectra are similar, but Luhman 16B has broader lines ($v \sin i = 26$ km/s):



Spectral line profiles are dominated by rotational broadening:



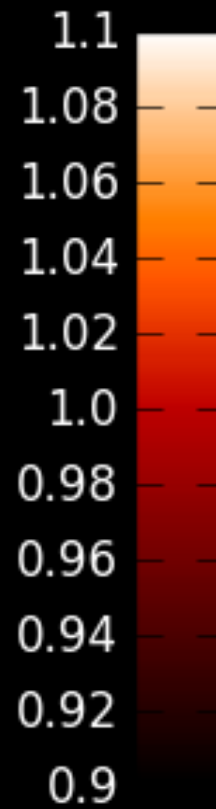
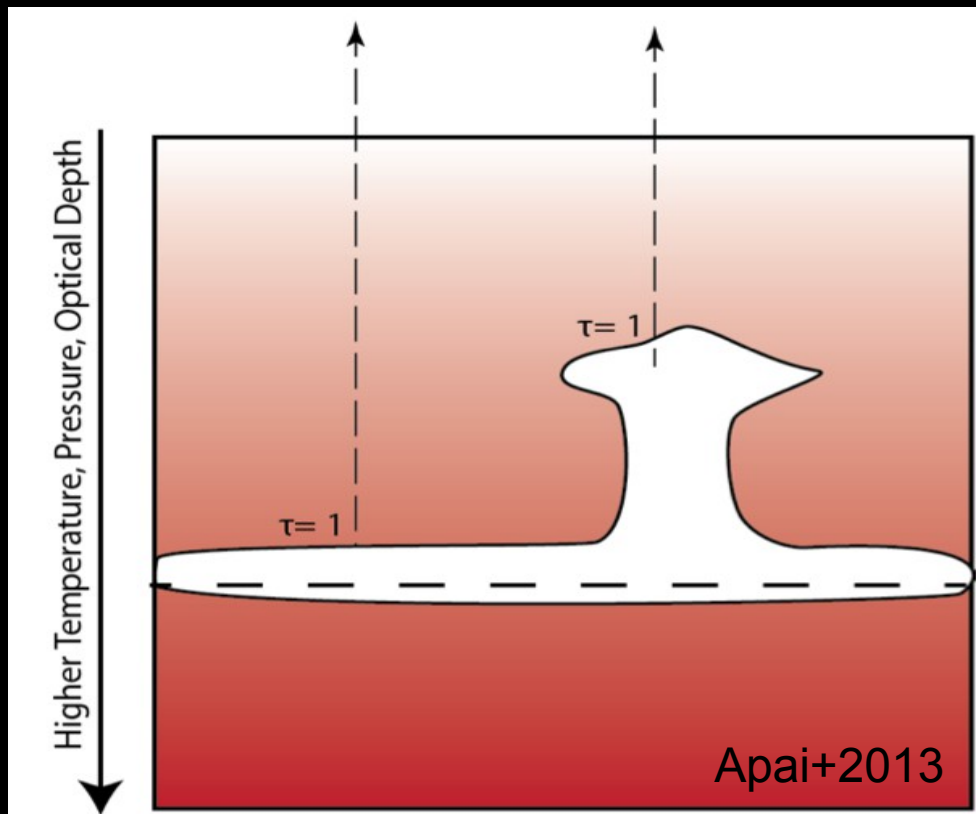
“Doppler Imaging” inverts varying line profiles into a global 2D map:



Vogt 1987

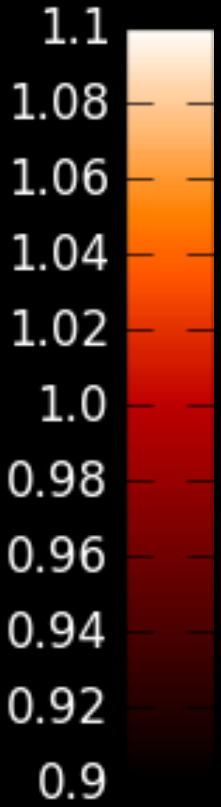
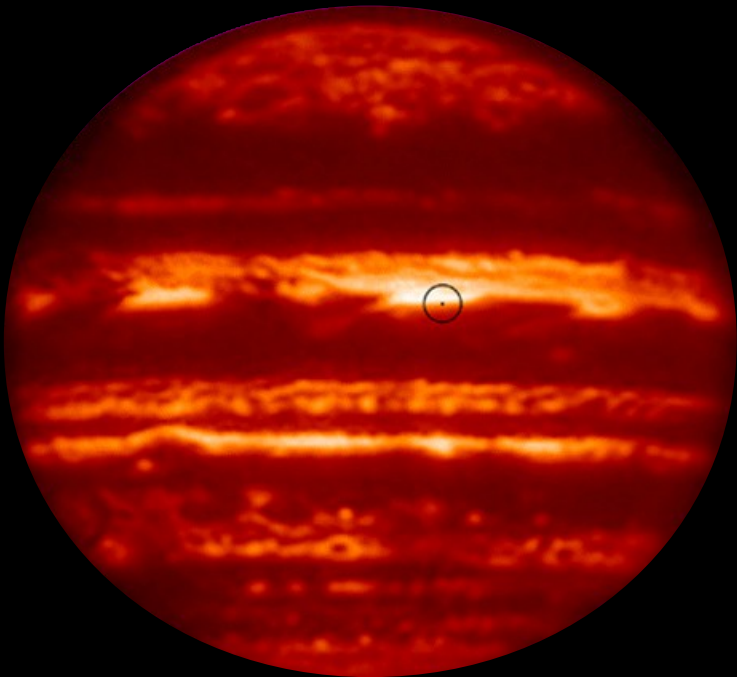


Global Doppler Map of Luhman 16B

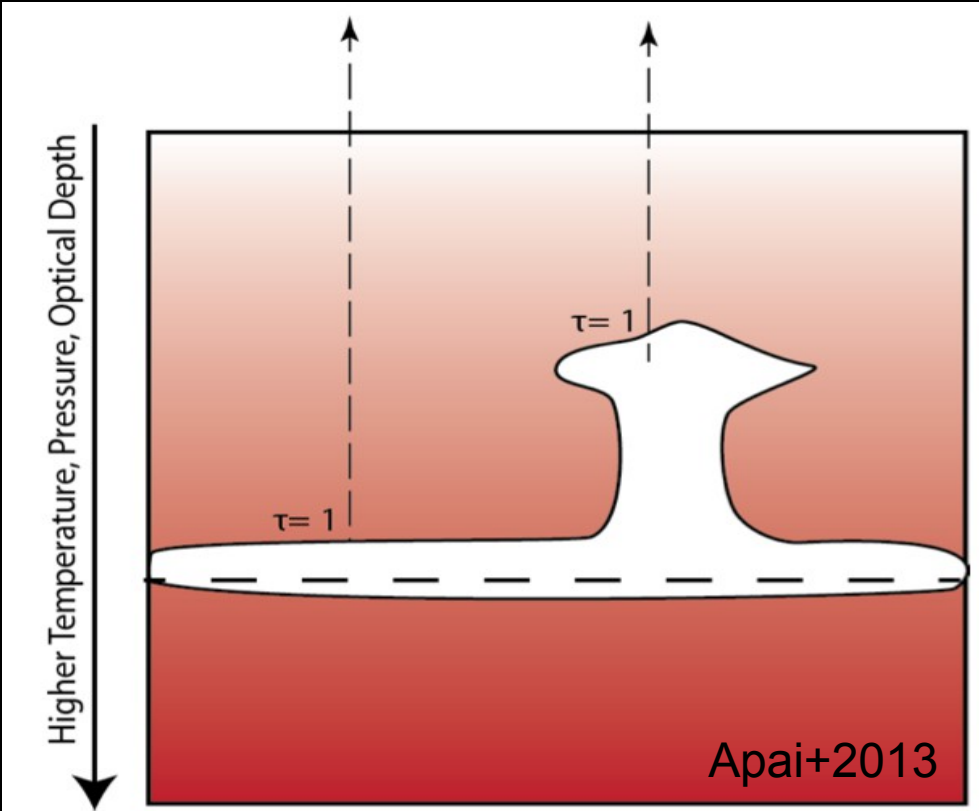


IC et al., *Nature* 2014

Global Doppler Map of Luhman 16B



IC et al., *Nature* 2014

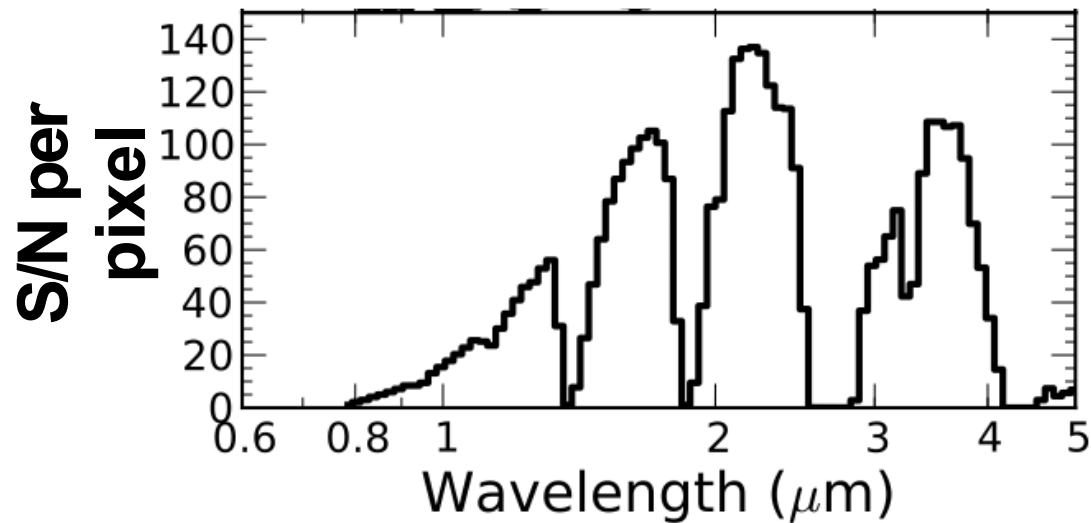


Can we map other brown dwarfs?

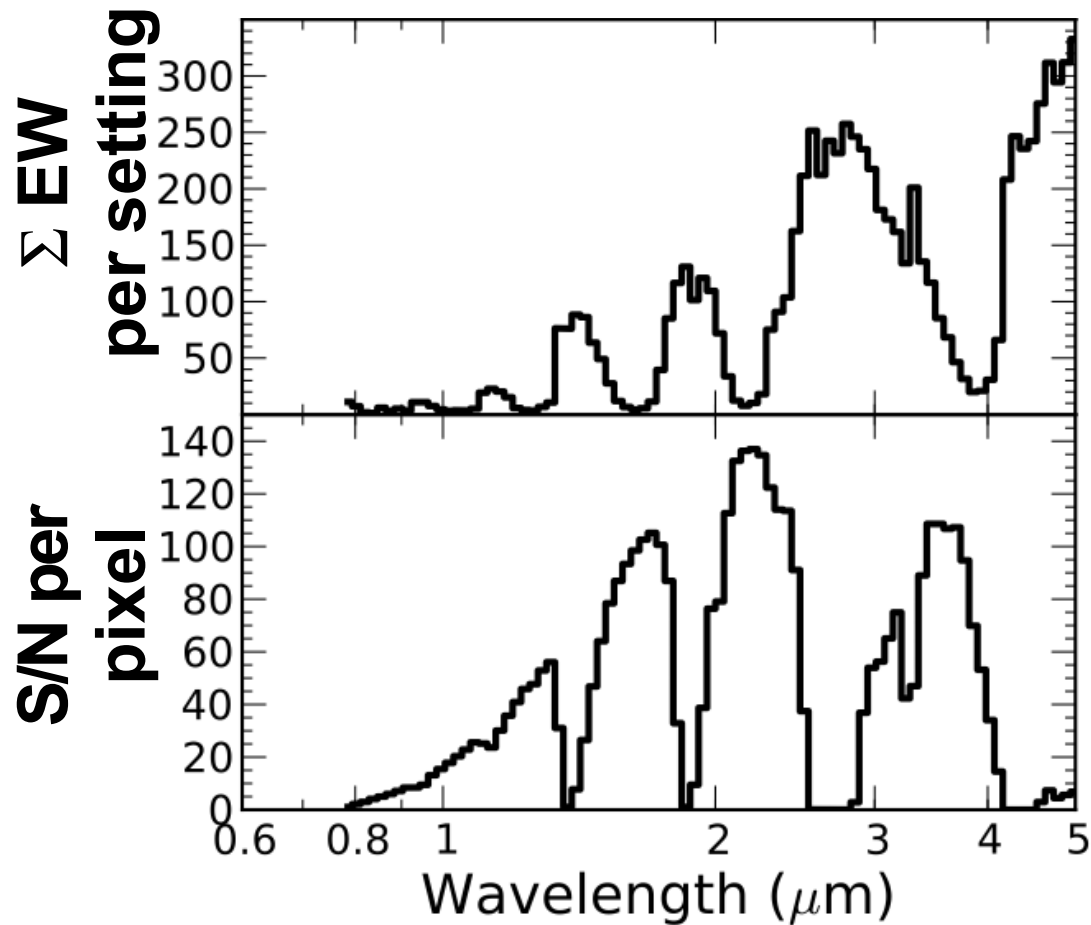
Can we map other brown dwarfs?

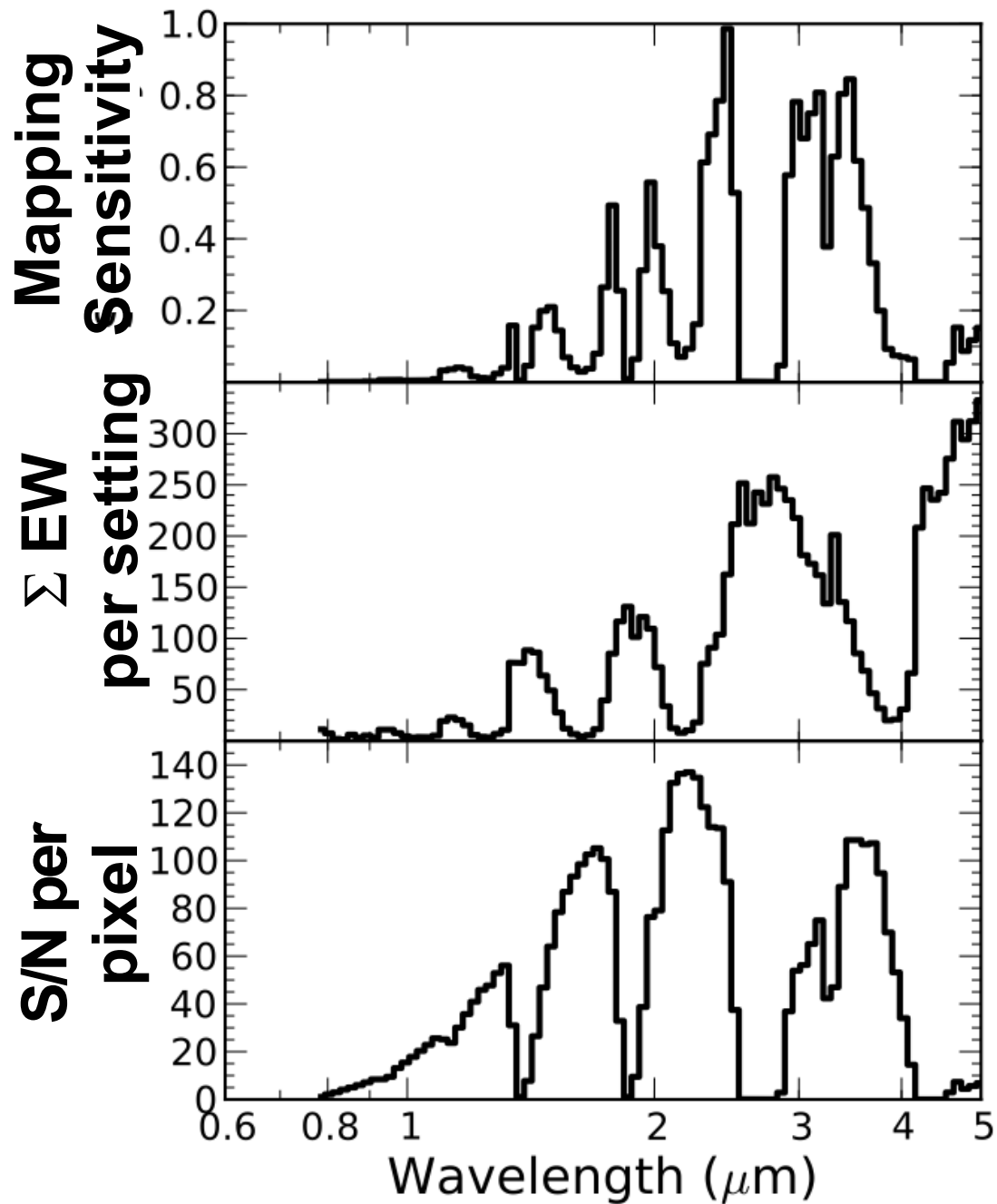
Sensitivity \sim (S/N) \times (Σ EW) \times (variability)

Estimated S/N for Luhman 16B with VLT/CRIRES:

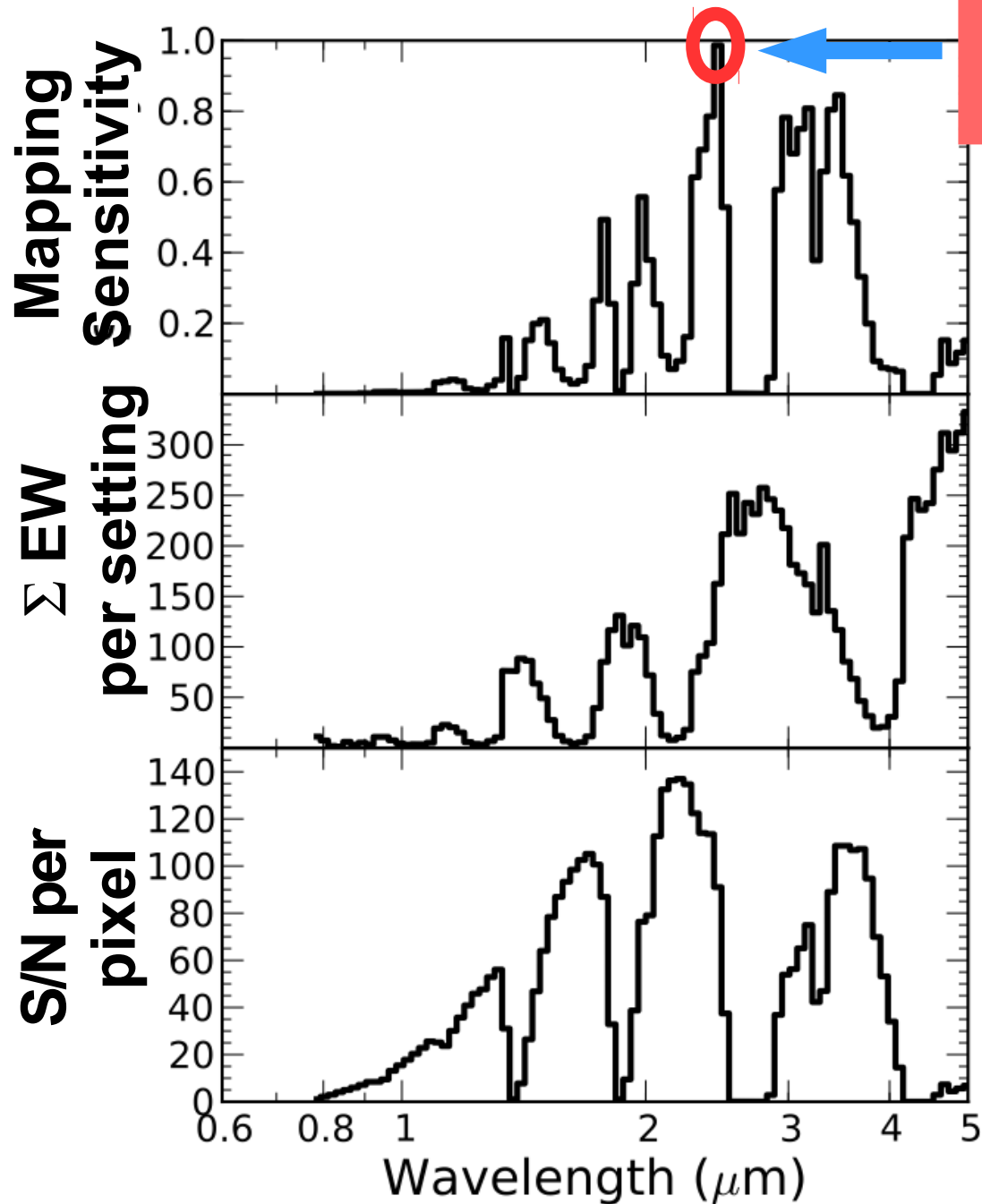


Compute total equivalent
width per 0.02λ :





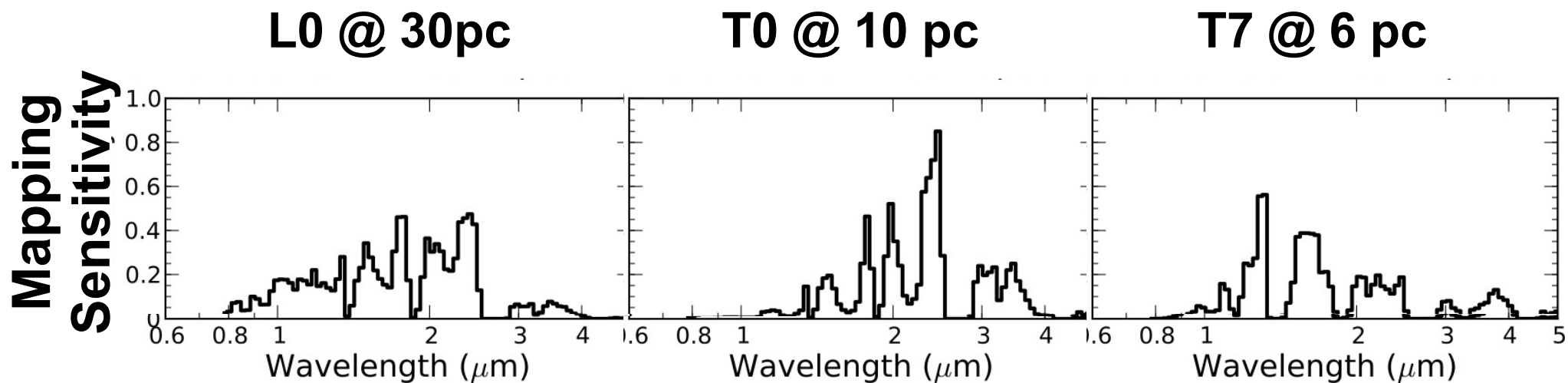
Sensitivity \sim
 $(\Sigma \text{ EW}) \times$
 $(\text{S/N}) \times$
(variability)



Our CRIRES map comes from a single bin @ 2.3 μm .

Sensitivity \sim
 $(\Sigma \text{ EW}) \times$
 $(\text{S/N}) \times$
(variability)

With **E-ELT/HIRES**, dwarfs down to $H\sim 13$ could be mapped using entire NIR spectrum:

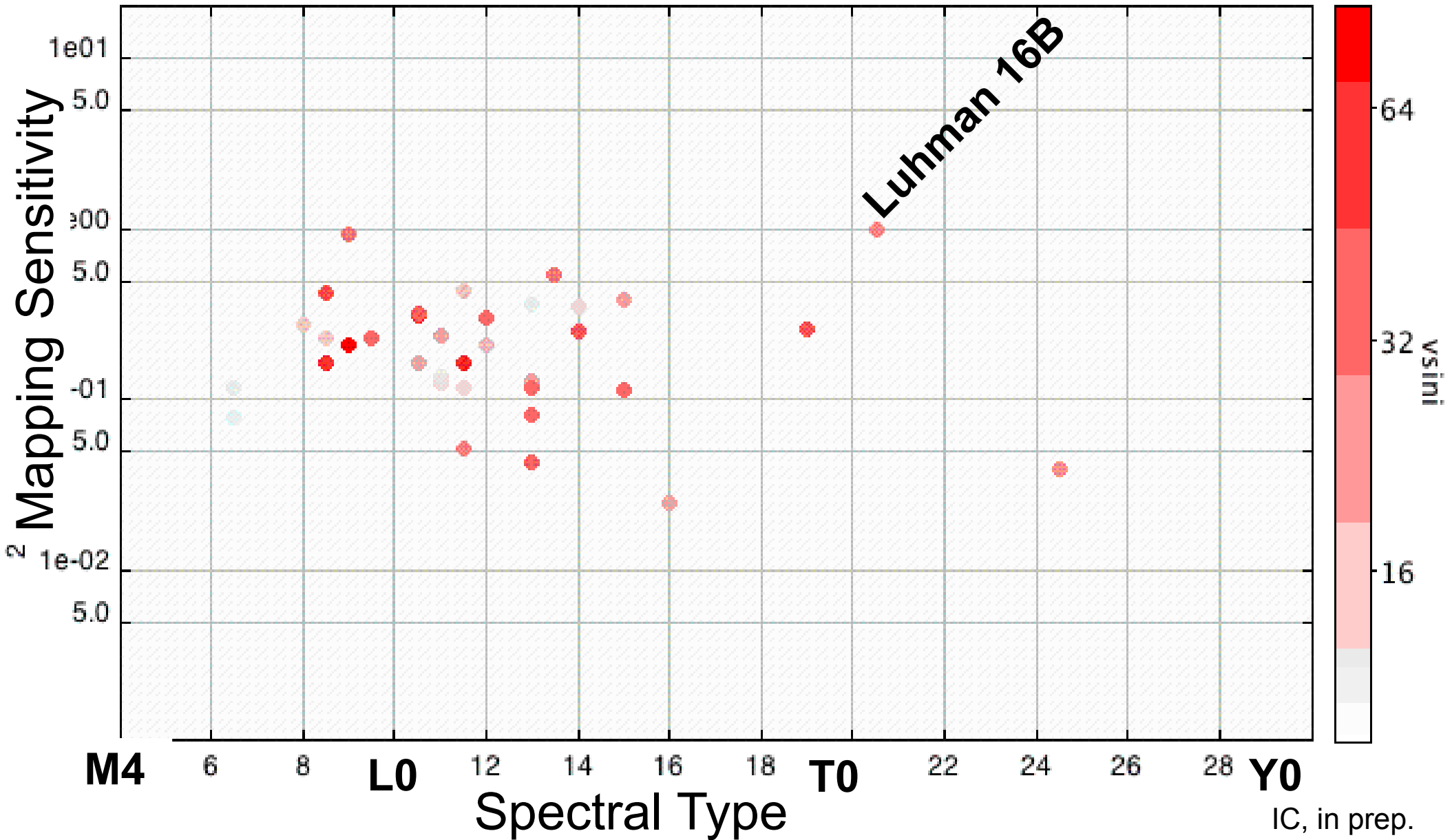


>150 brown dwarfs!

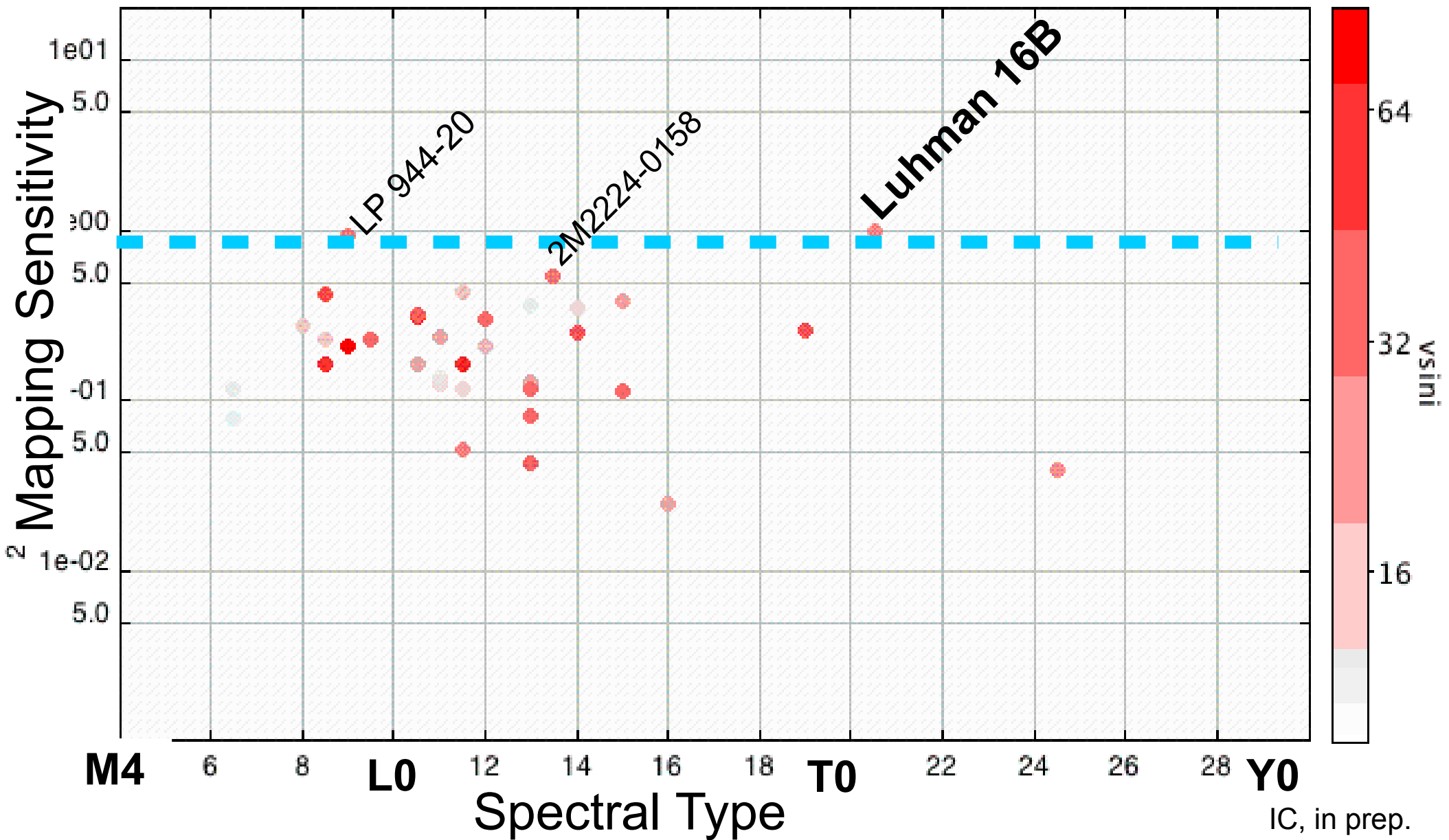
Can we map other brown dwarfs?

Yes!

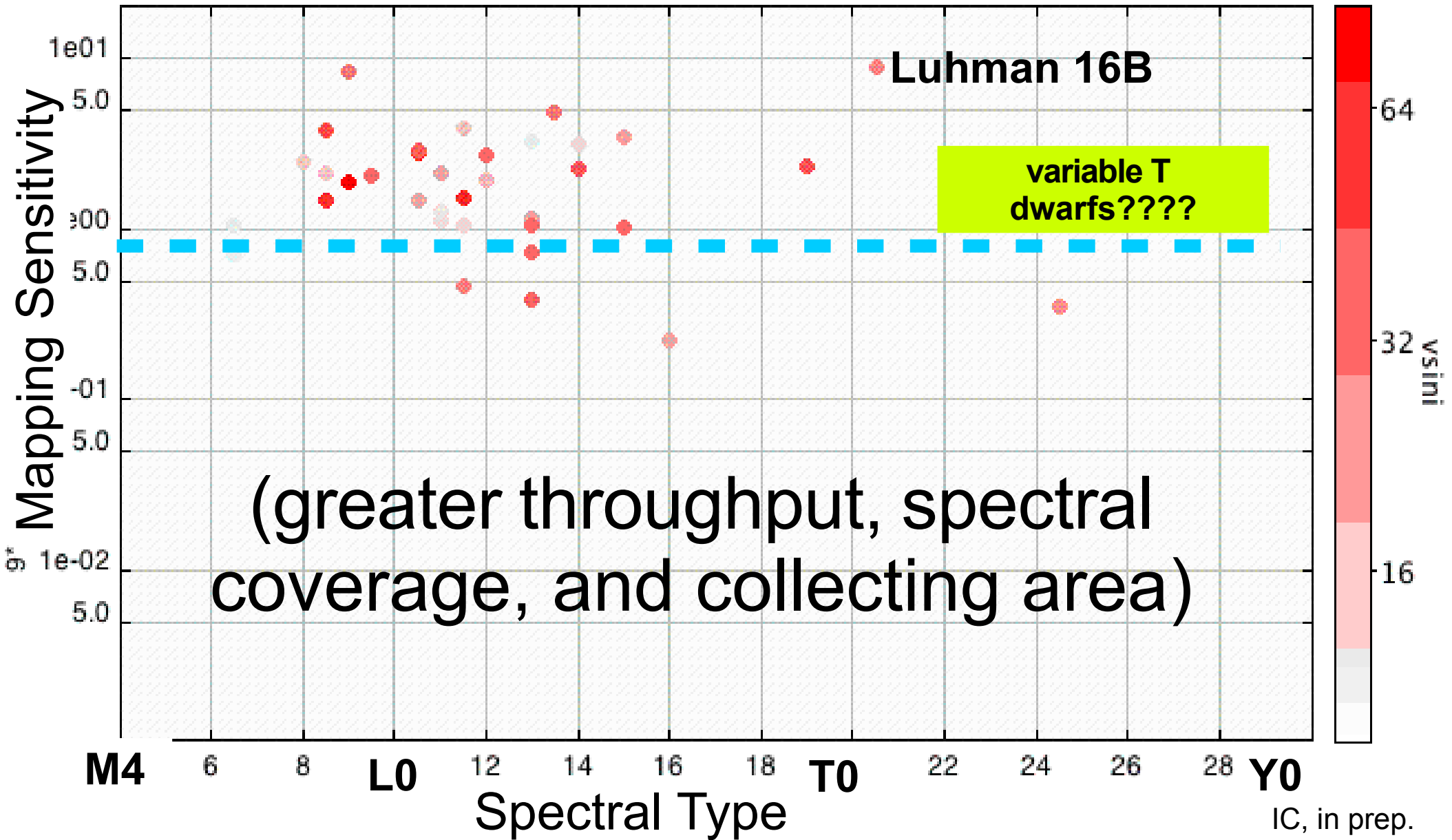
Estimated “mapping sensitivity” for known variable brown dwarfs:



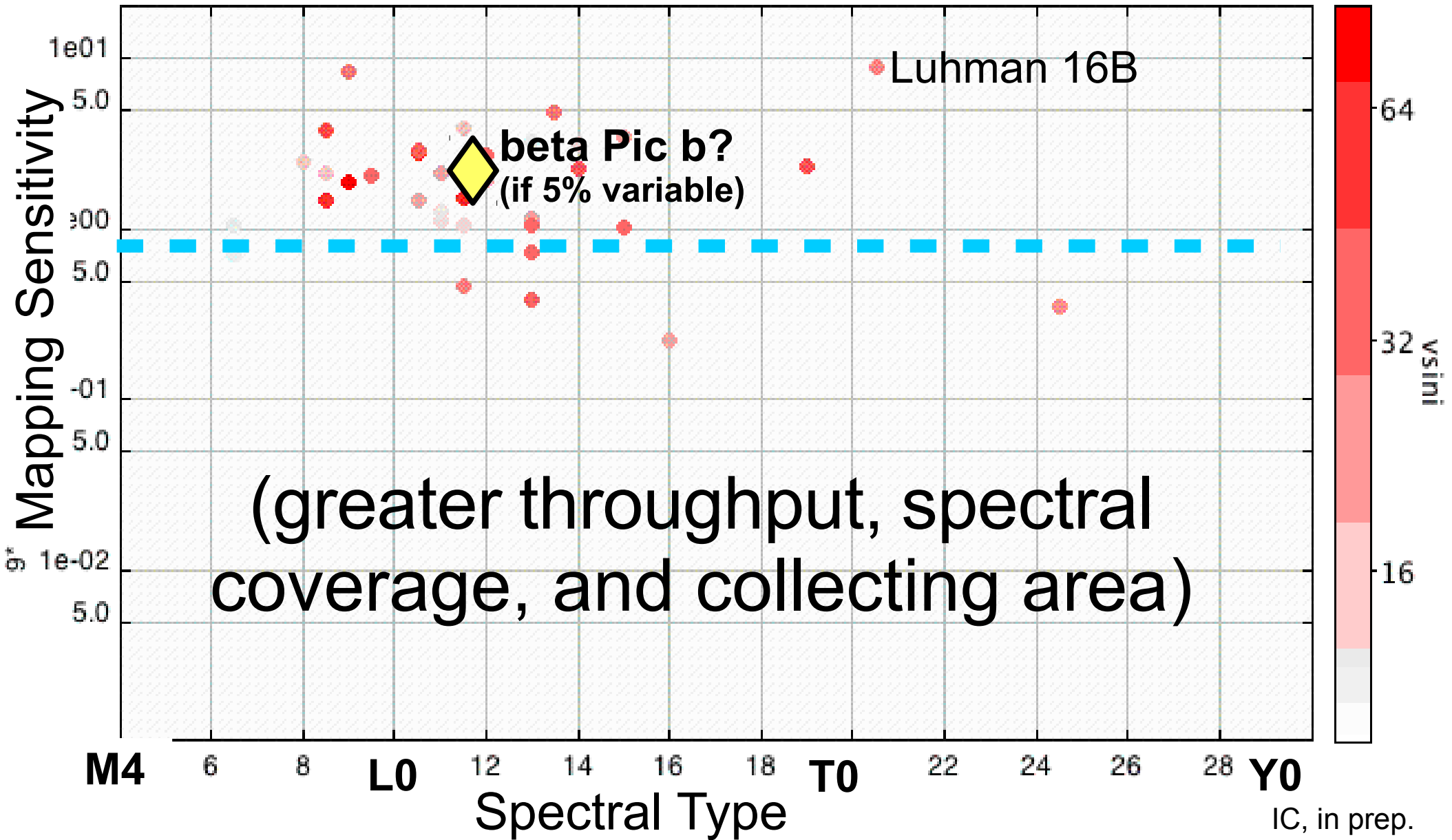
Current CRIRES can map ~a few brown dwarfs:



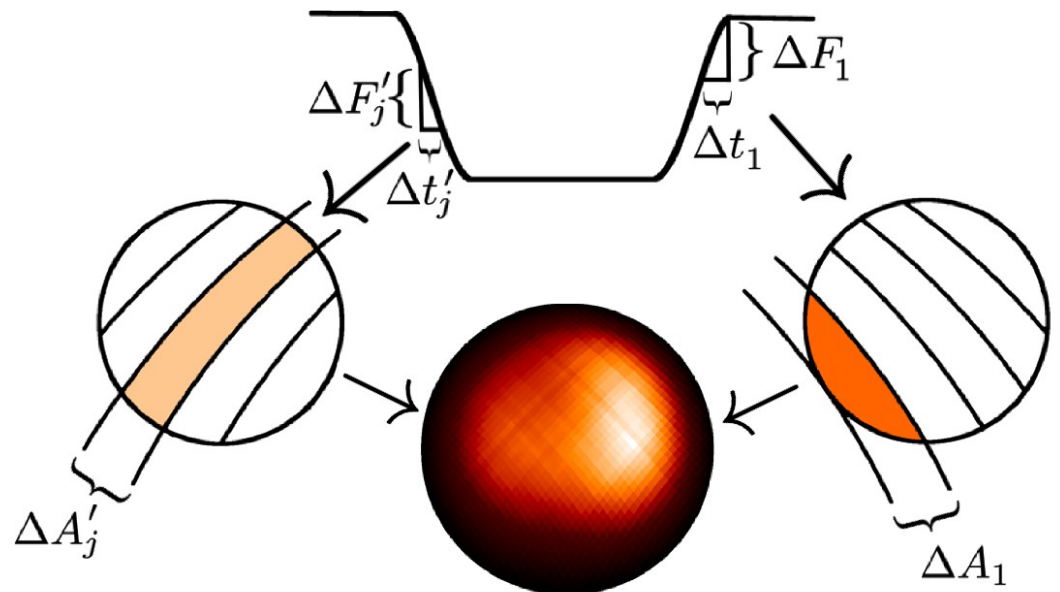
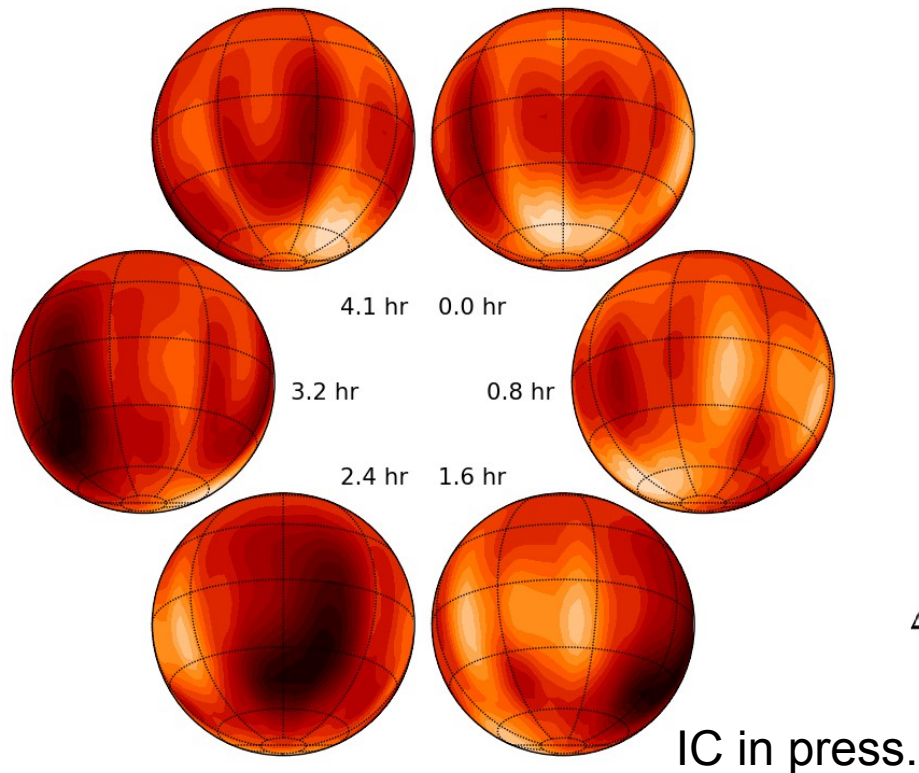
E-ELT/HIRES would allow Doppler Imaging of dozens of brown dwarfs:



E-ELT/HIRES may even allow **global mapping of giant exoplanets:**



Doppler Imaging is complementary to JWST exoplanet science:



Majeau+2012,
de Wit+2012

Doppler Imaging of
Planets & brown
dwarfs with E-ELT

Eclipse mapping of
giant, transiting
exoplanets w/JWST

- E-ELT HIRES & METIS can map dozens of brown dwarfs, and a few bright exoplanets
- This work will produce global maps and weather movies of brown dwarf atmospheric chemistry, dynamics, and cloud properties

What do we need?

- High spectral resolution ($R > 50,000$)
- Broad, *simultaneous* spectral coverage
- High efficiency (AO w/infrared WFS would help)
- More measurements (w/higher precision) of brown dwarf variability, rotation periods, and $v \sin i$