



**NINS**  
National Institutes of Natural Sciences  
自然科学研究機構



**ESO Atmo2021**  
**August 27<sup>th</sup>**

# **OH on the day-side of an ultra hot Jupiter, WASP-33b**

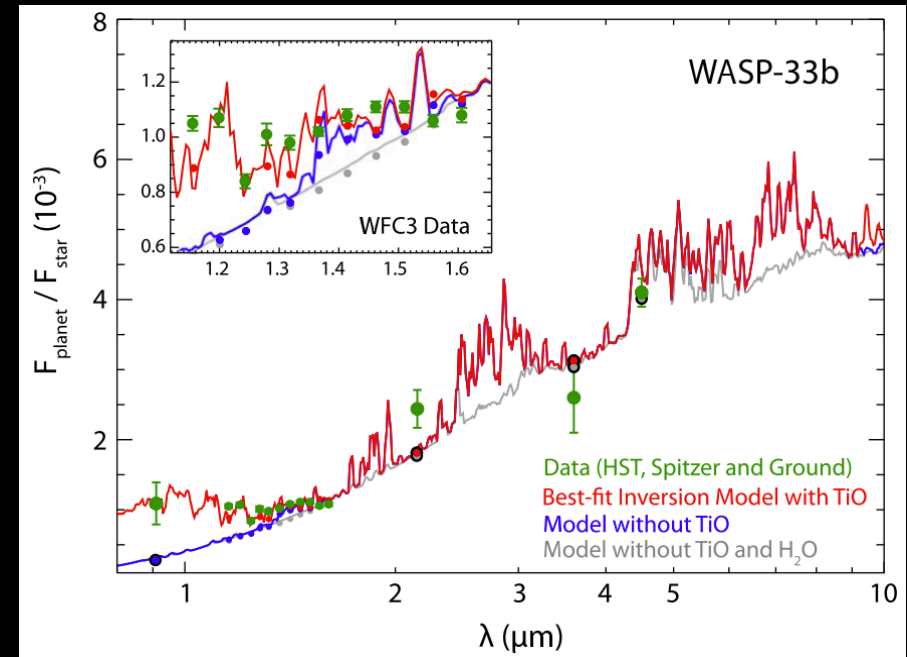
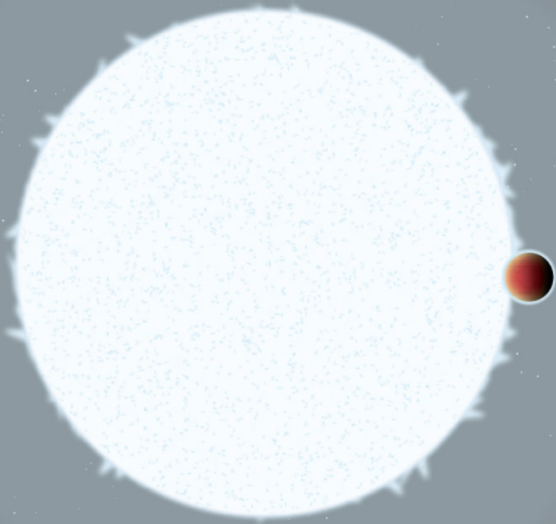
Stevanus K. Nugroho, Hajime Kawahara, Neale P. Gibson, Ernst J. W. de Mooij, Teruyuki Hirano,  
Takayuki Kotani, Yui Kawashima, Kento Masuda, Matteo Brogi, Jayne L. Birkby, Chris A.  
Watson, Motohide Tamura, Konstanze Zwintz, IRD Team

Nugroho 2021 ApJL 910 L9

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# What's so special about WASP-33b

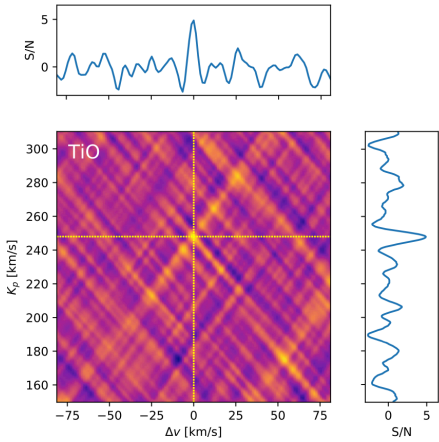
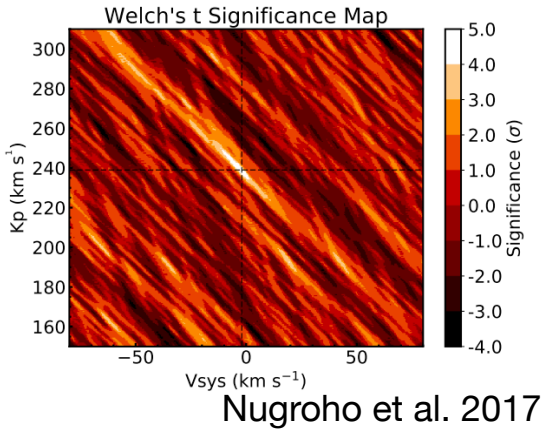
- Ultra-hot Jupiter ( $T_{\text{day}} > 3000 \text{ K}$ )
- Orbiting bright delta scuti A-type star
- It has a stratosphere
- The orbit is precessing (Johnson et al. 2015)



Haynes et al. 2015

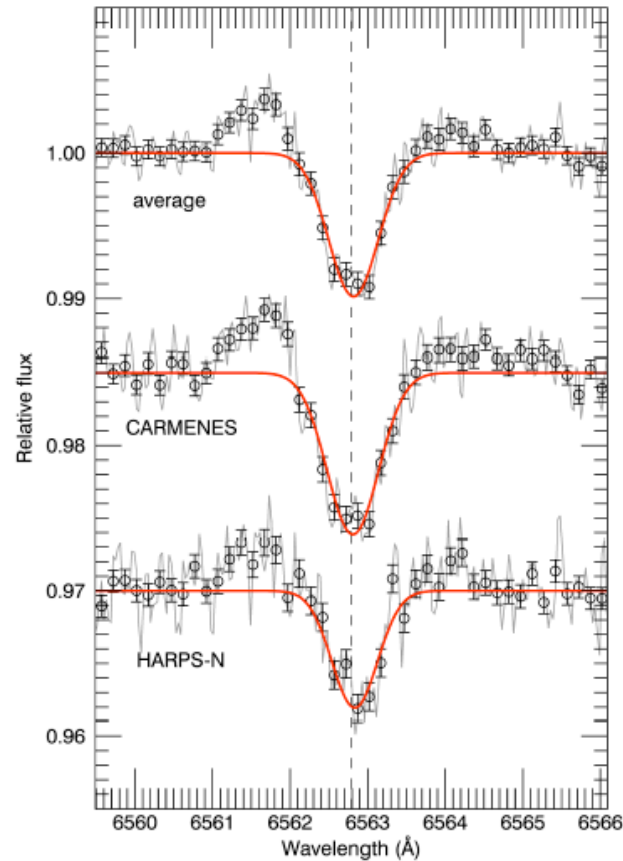
# What's so special about WASP-33b

**TiO**



Cont et al. 2021

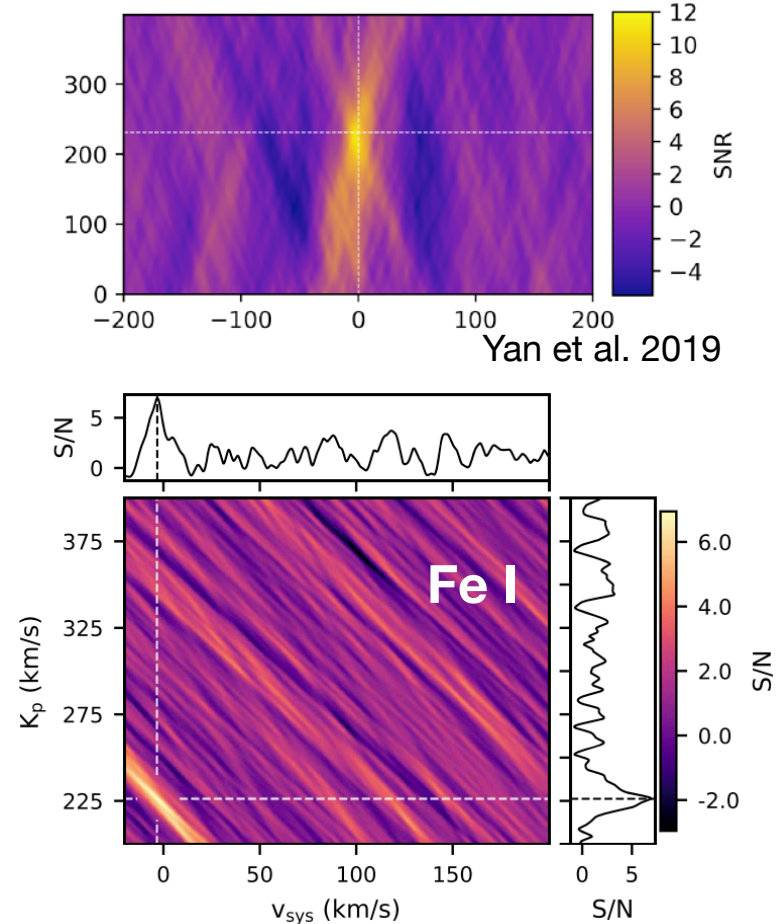
**H alpha**



Yan et al. 2020

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WASP-33b Ca<sup>+</sup> combined

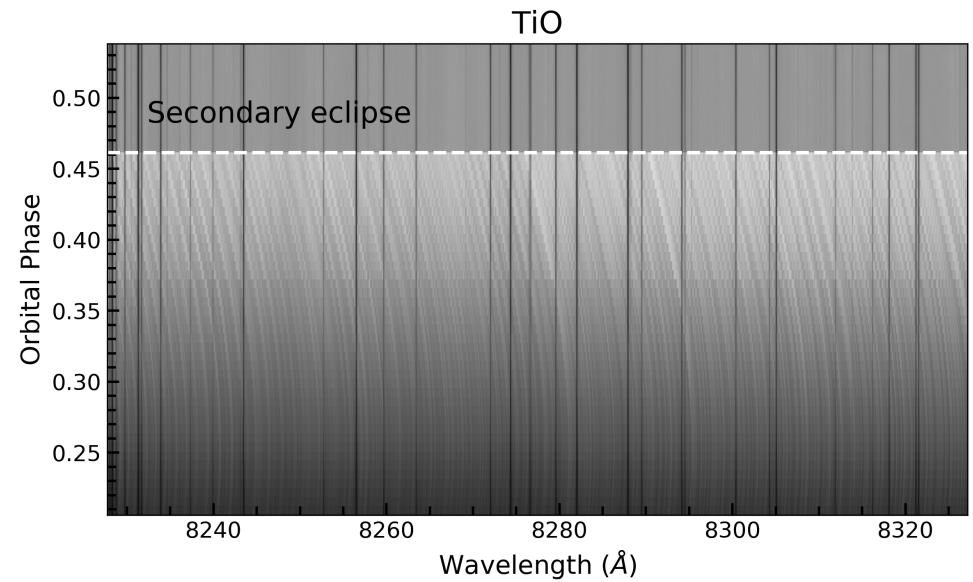
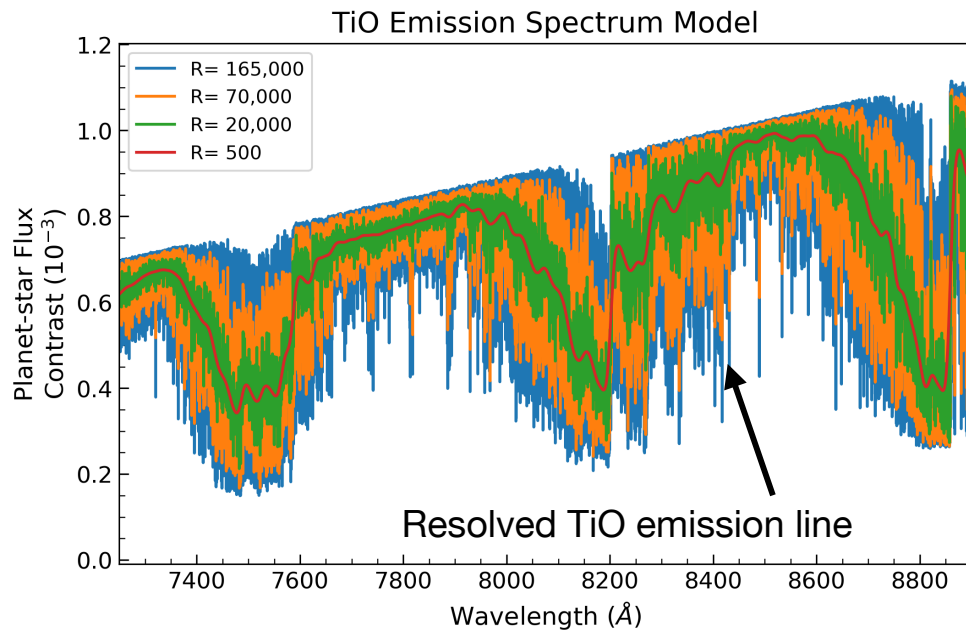
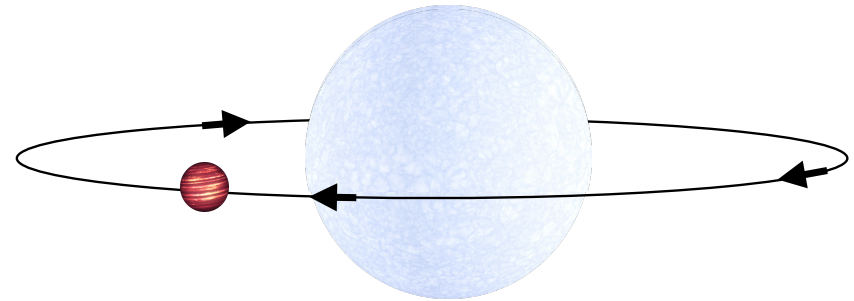


Yan et al. 2019

Nugroho et al. 2020  
Cont et al. 2021

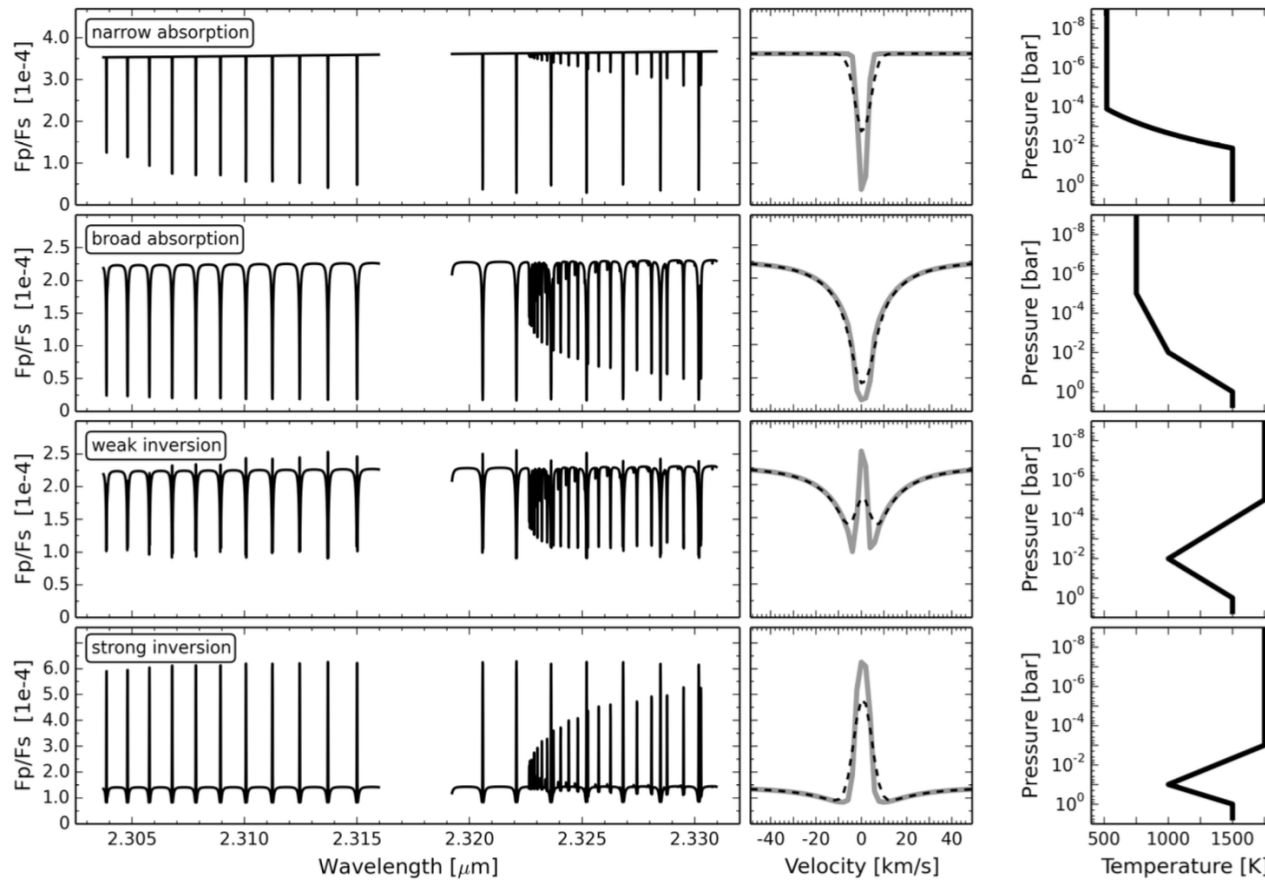
# Advantages of High-resolution Spectroscopy

Can be distinguished from the telluric/stellar lines

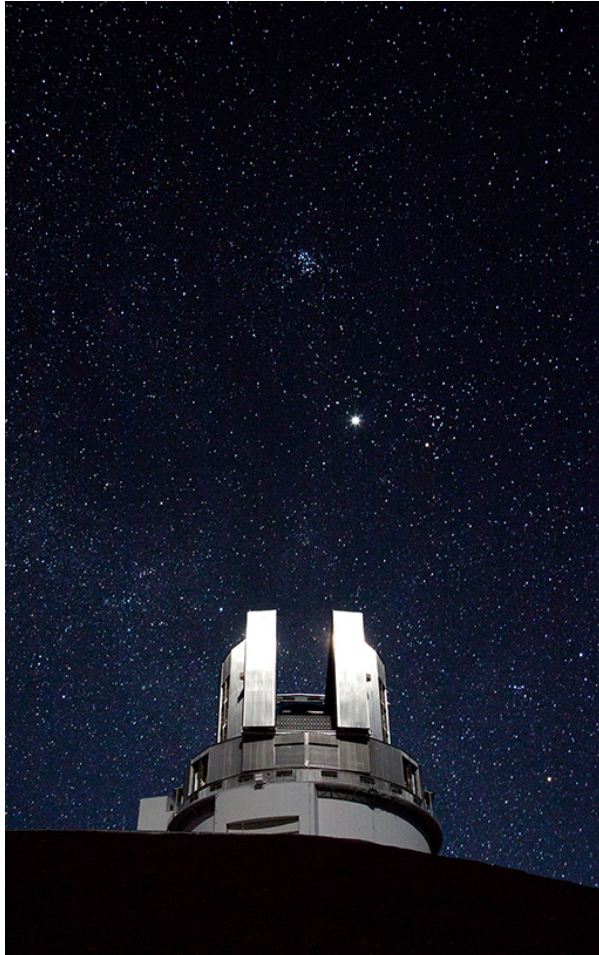


# Advantages of High-resolution Spectroscopy

Sensitive to the line shape!  • Temperature profile, rotational broadening, etc.



# Observing WASP-33b using Subaru telescope



InfraRed Doppler (IRD) instrument  
0.97-1.75  $\mu\text{m}$ ,  $R \sim 70,000$

~~2018~~

High humidity/cloudy

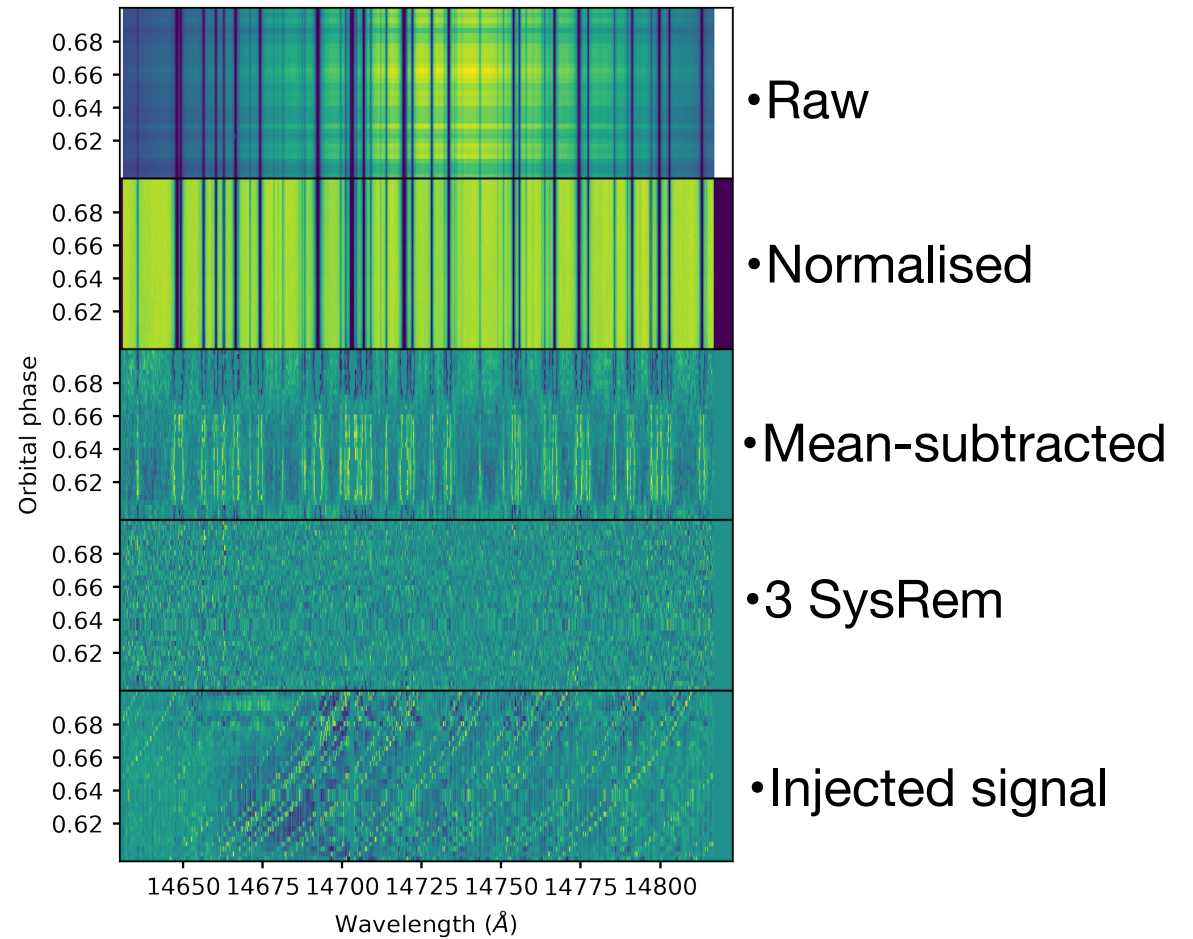
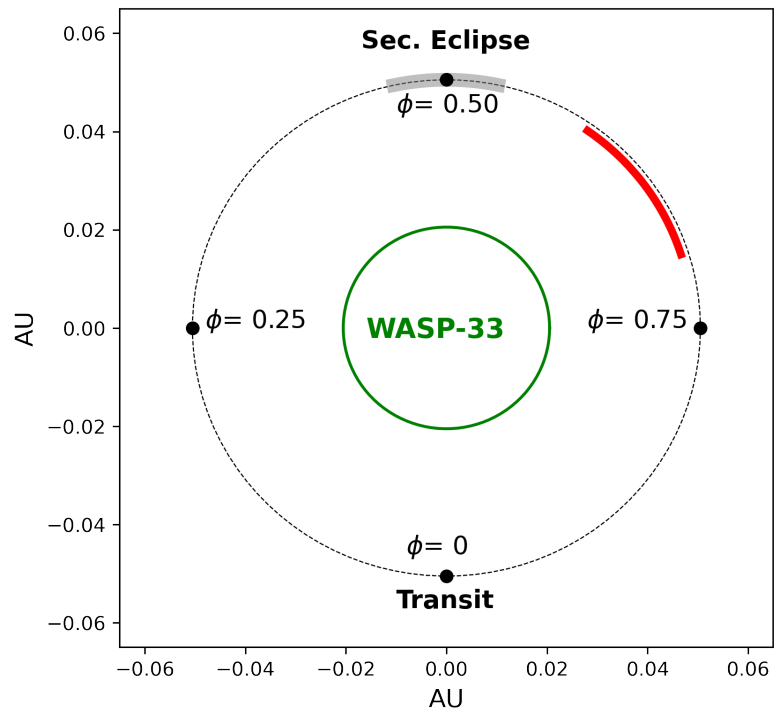
~~2019~~

High humidity/cloudy

~~2020~~

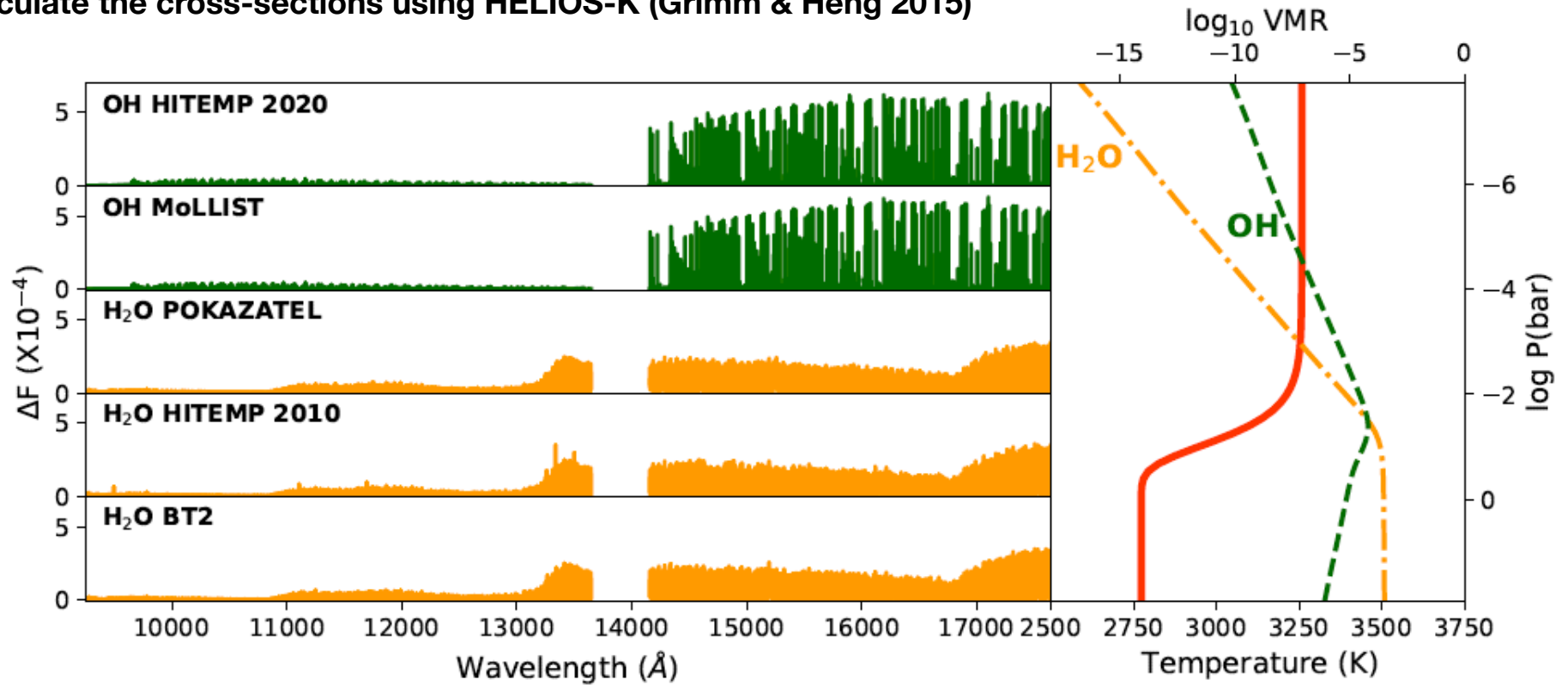
High humidity+telescope issue  
Only 3 hours of data

# Data processing



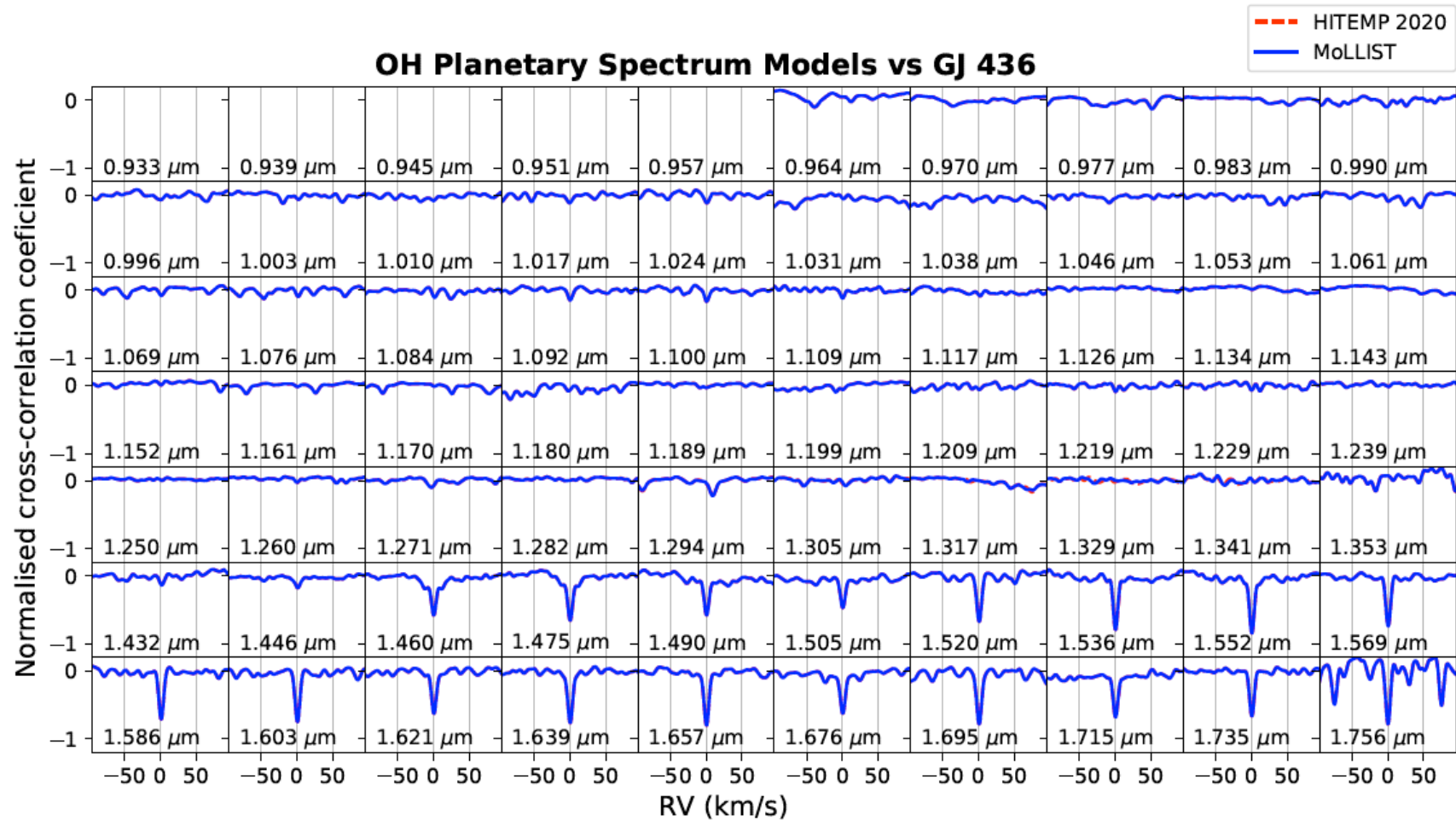
# WASP-33b spectrum templates

Calculate the cross-sections using HELIOS-K (Grimm & Heng 2015)

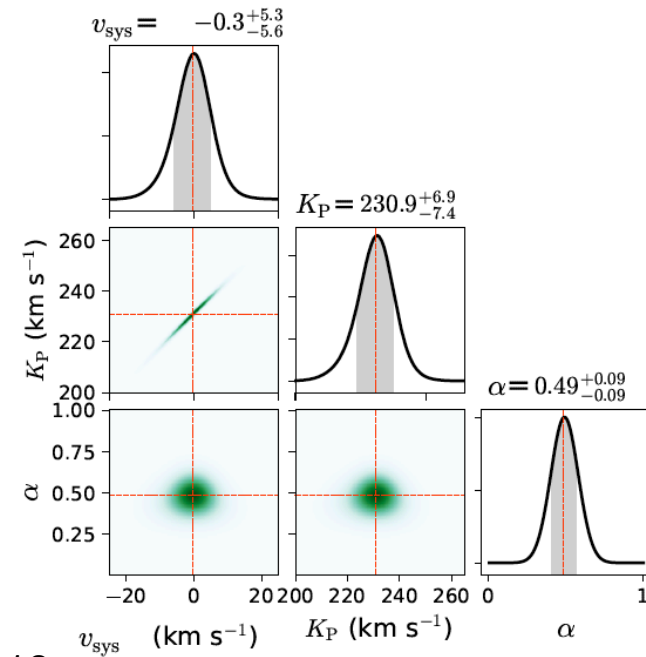
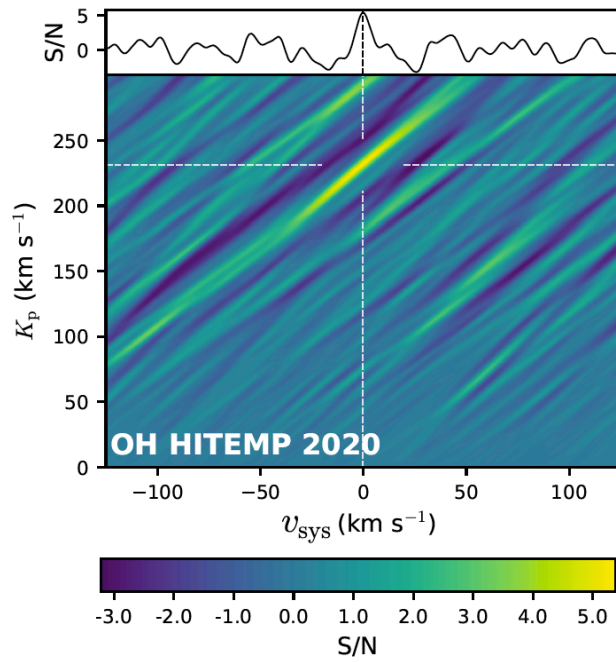
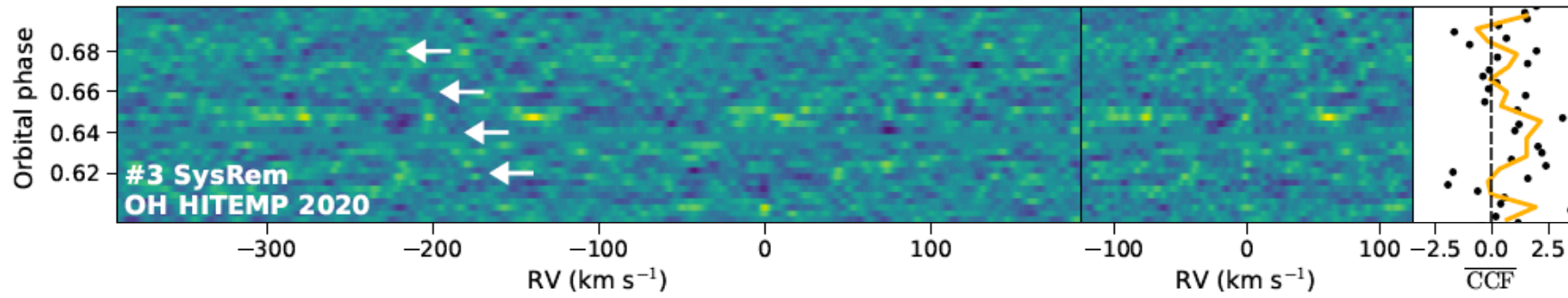




# OH template vs M-dwarf spectrum



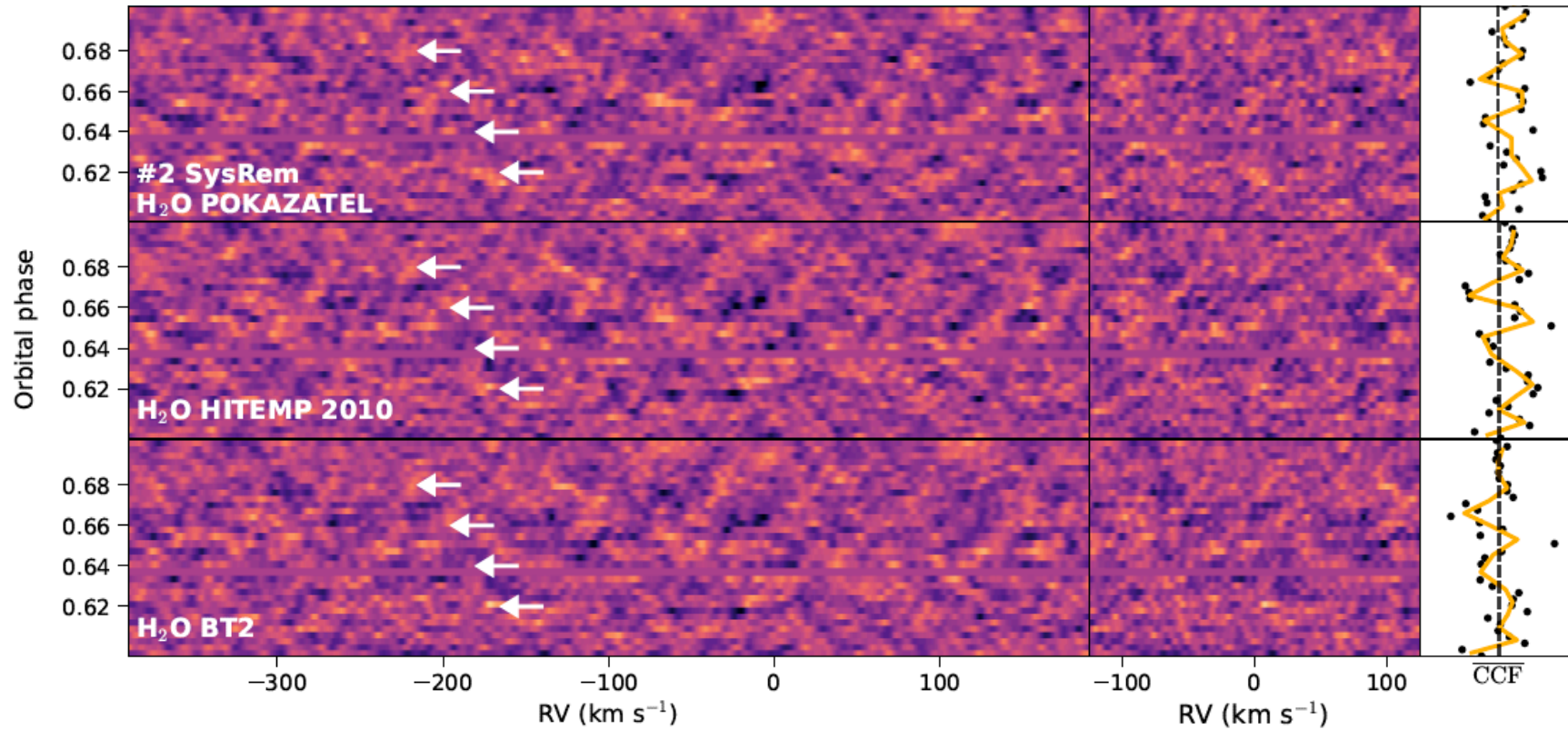
# OH emission!



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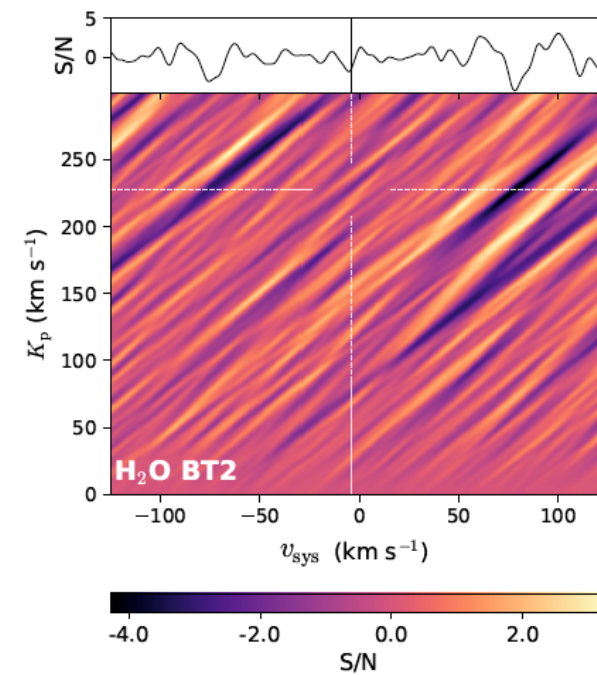
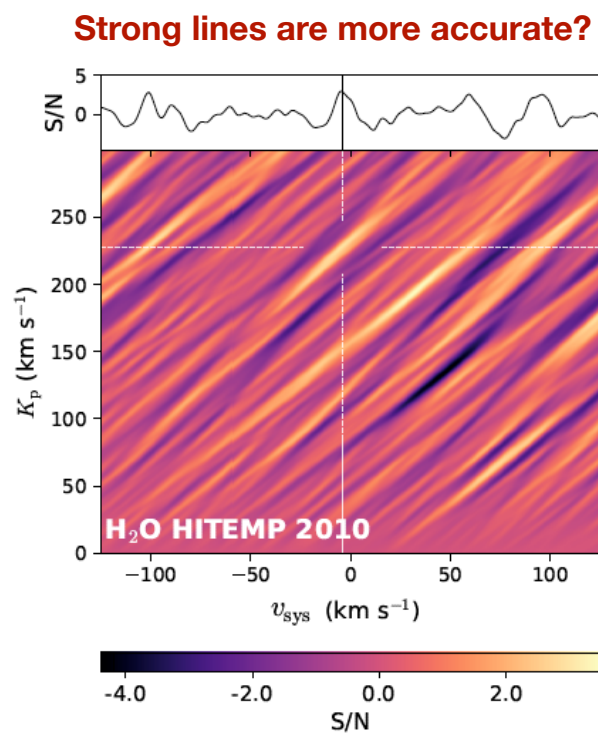
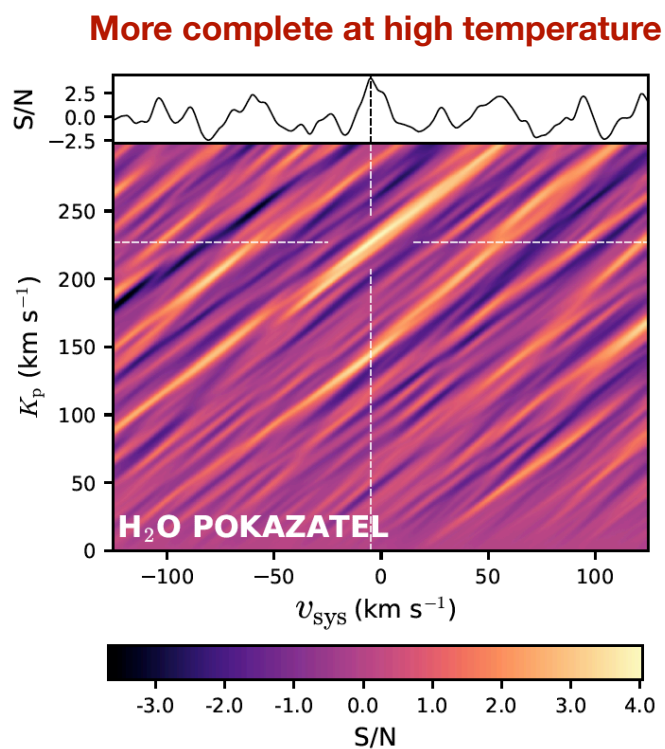
Nugroho et al. 2021

# Possible H<sub>2</sub>O emission?

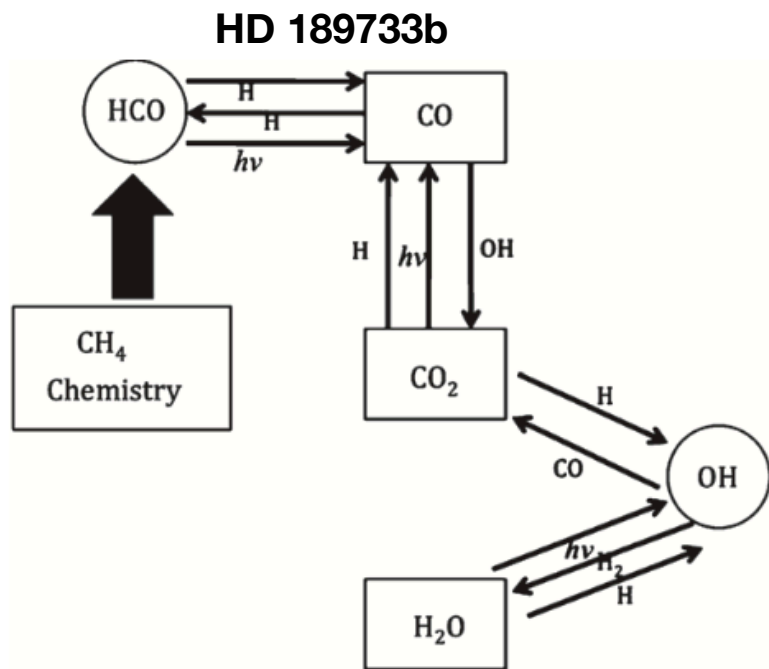


# Line list dependency: completeness vs accuracy?

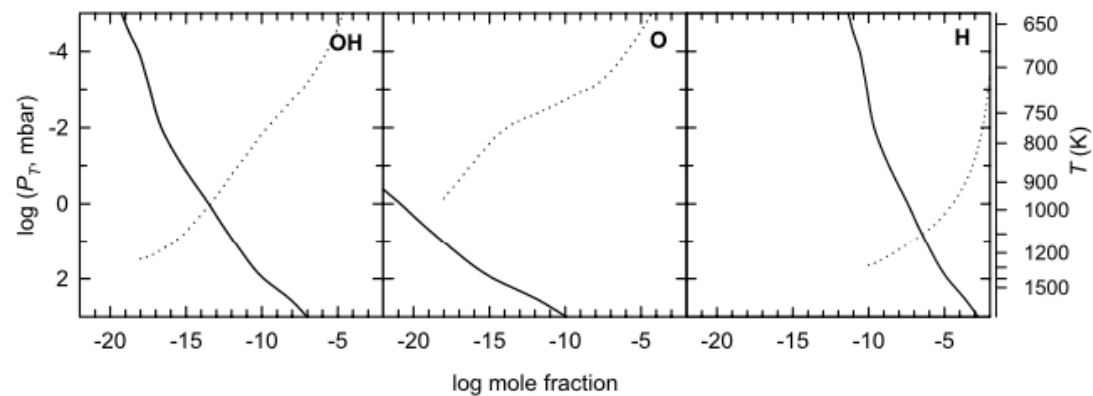
See also Webb et al 2020, Gandhi et al. 2020



# OH in the atmosphere of ultra hot Jupiter



**HD 209458b**  
Thermochemical (solid lines) vs photochemical (dotted lines)

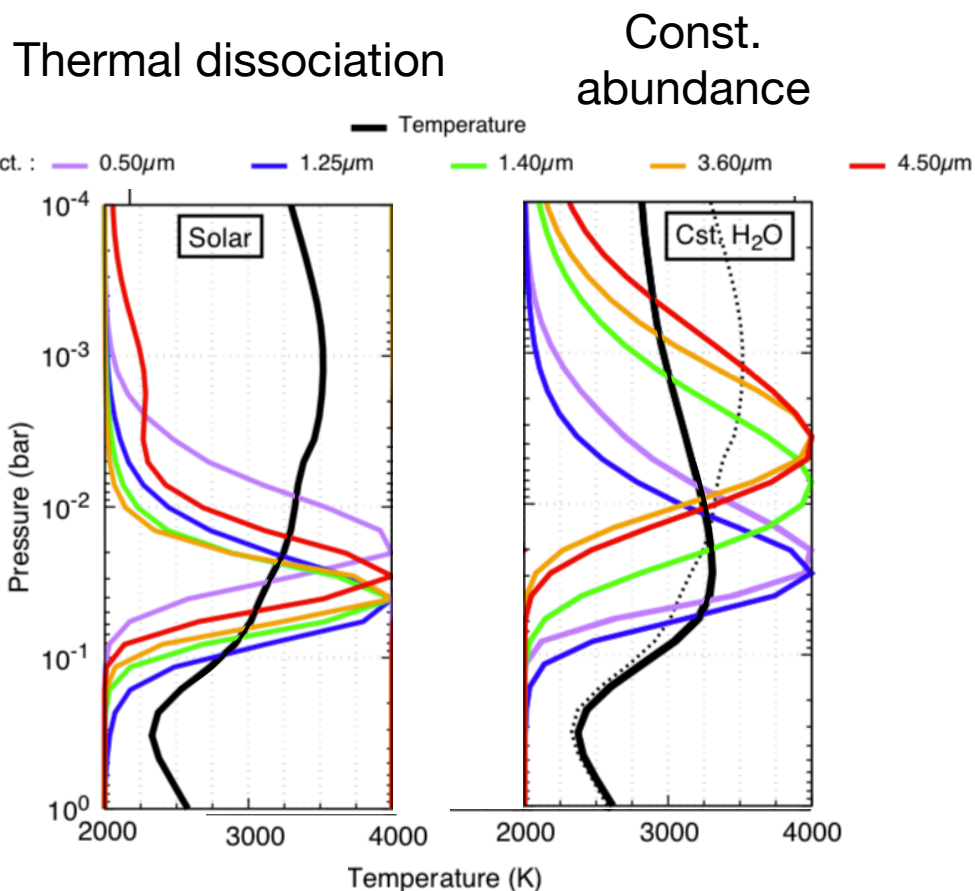


Visscher, Lodders & Fegley 2006

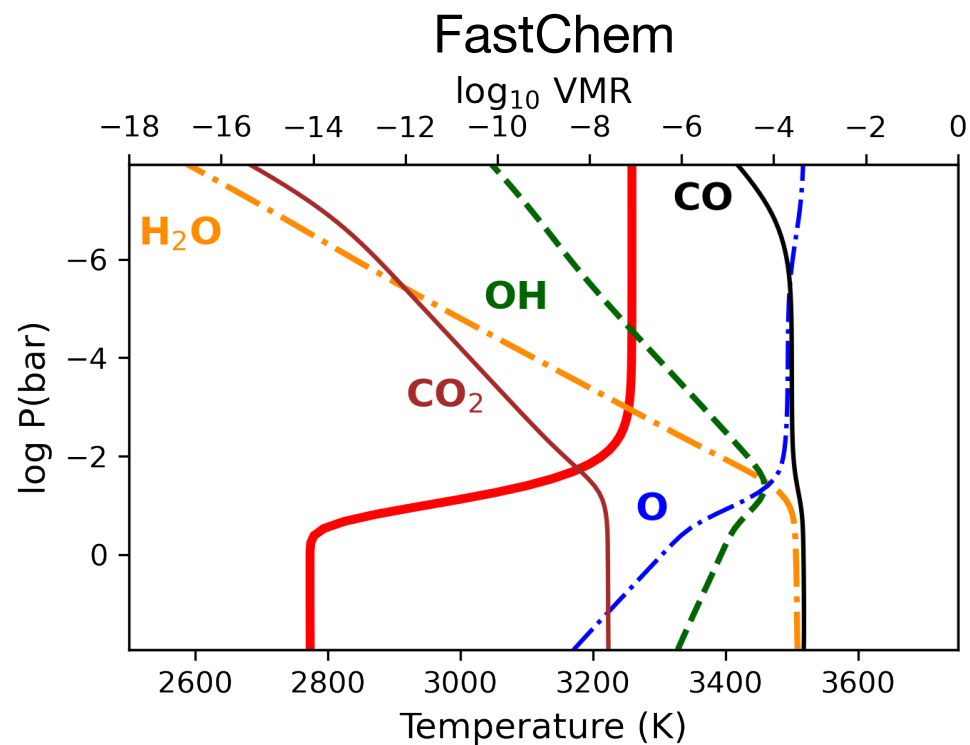
**Figure 5.** Photochemical web illustrating the important chemical pathways that govern the production and loss of the observable species. The boxes represent the observed species and the circles represent species yet to be observed but are key in the production and loss of the observed constituents.

Line et al. 2010

# OH + weak H<sub>2</sub>O: thermal dissociation



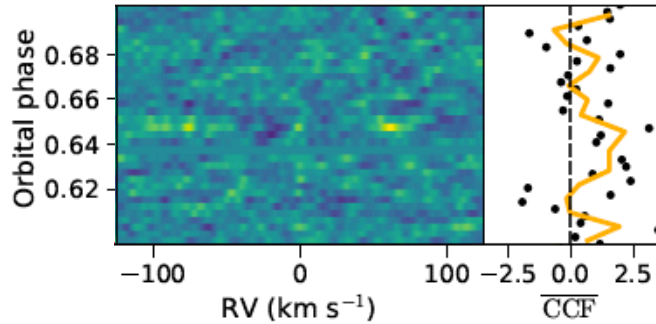
Parmentier et al. 2018



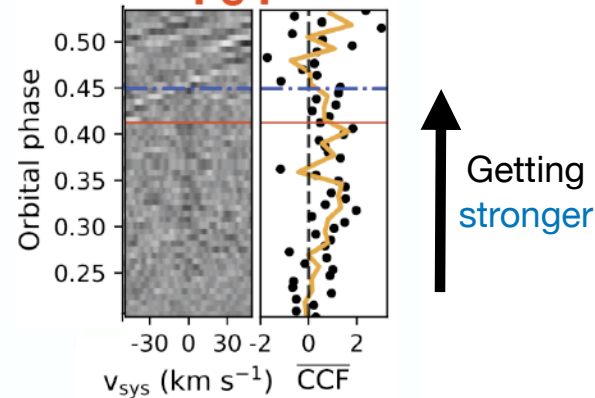
OH is one of the dominant O-bearing molecule in the ultra-hot Jupiter atmosphere

# What we know so far...

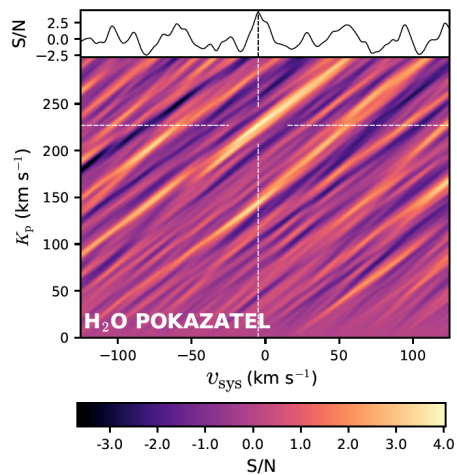
OH



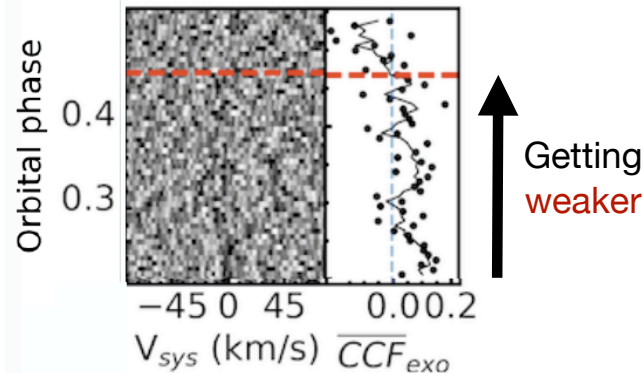
Fe I



Very weak H<sub>2</sub>O signal



TiO



- First OH detection in a planet outside the solar system
- H<sub>2</sub>O is thermally dissociated → OH
- OH is one of the dominant O-bearing molecules in the UHJ atmospheres
- TiO is detected in CARMENES data only by **excluding** the orb. phase of 0.37-0.60 (Cont et al. 2021)
- Possible observational evidence of a hot-spot on the day-side of WASP-33b