



French-Chilean Laboratory  
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**fcfm**

Astronomía

FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS  
FÍSICAS Y MATEMÁTICAS  
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# ATMOSPHERES AS A CLUE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN FORMATION MECHANISMS

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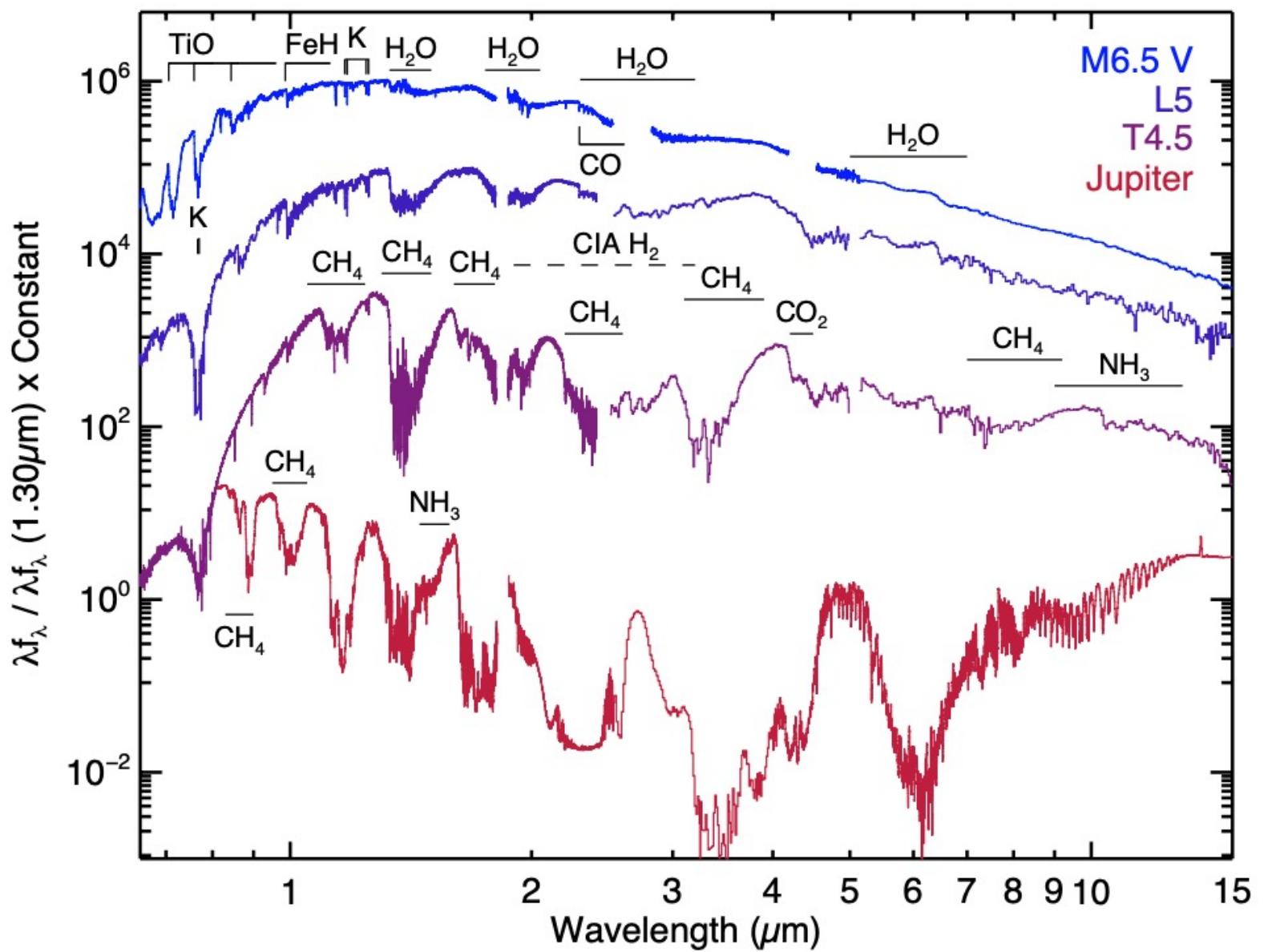
MICKAËL BONNEFOY

SIMON PETRUS

- I. **Background**
- II. **Targets & Observations**
- III. **Models**
- IV. **Limitations**



# How do we distinguish a massive planet from a brown dwarf?

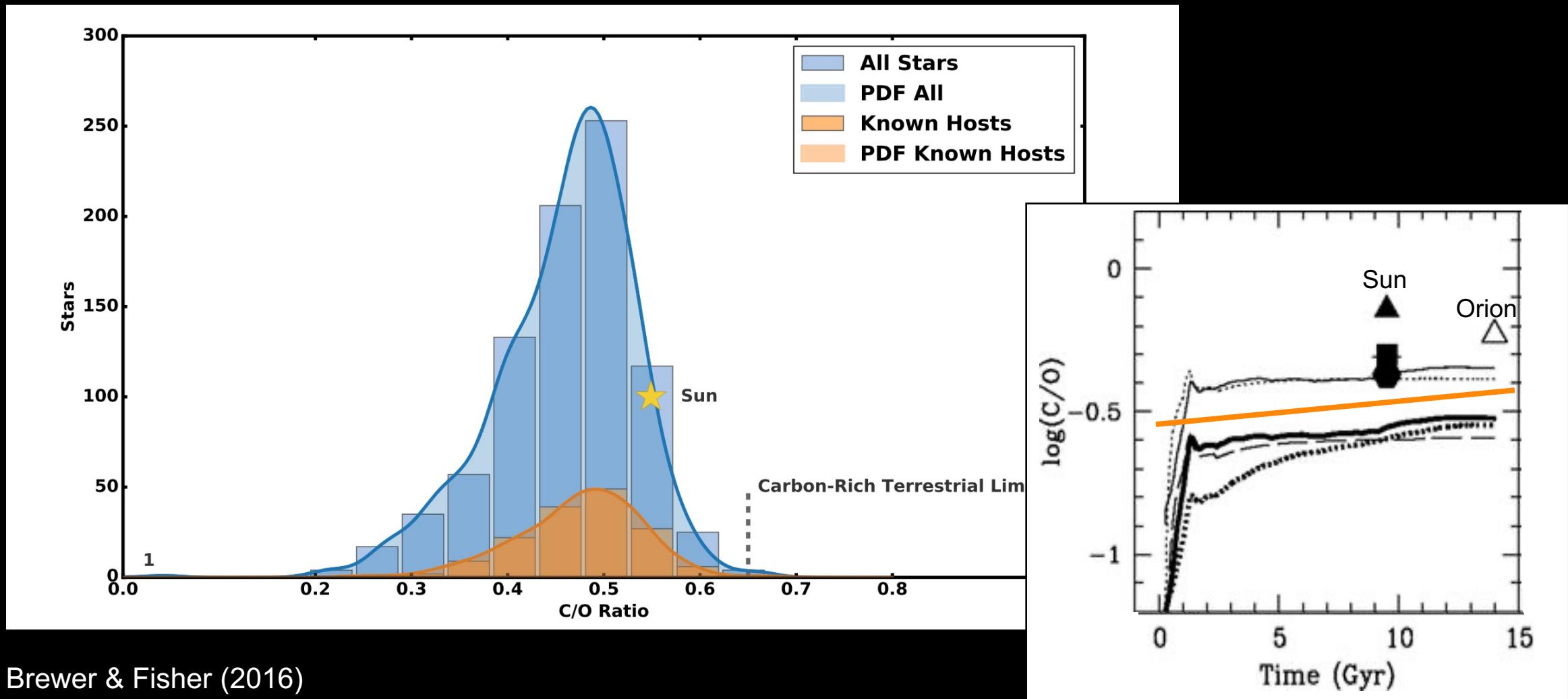


# Can we relate the atmospheric features to a formation process?

Probably yes, through the study of their composition

$c/o$ ,  $[Fe/H]$ , ...

# What is the C/O ratio of stars in general?



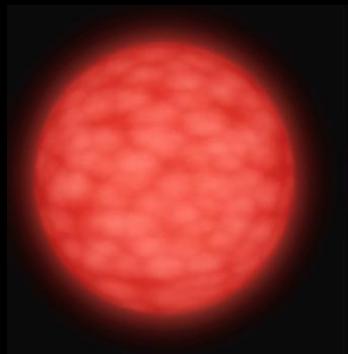
Brewer & Fisher (2016)

Chiappini et al. (2003)

# Brown Dwarfs

**Gravitational Instabilities (GI)**

**Gravoturbulent  
Fragmentation**



# Exoplanets

**Core (Pebble)  
Accretion**



# Migration

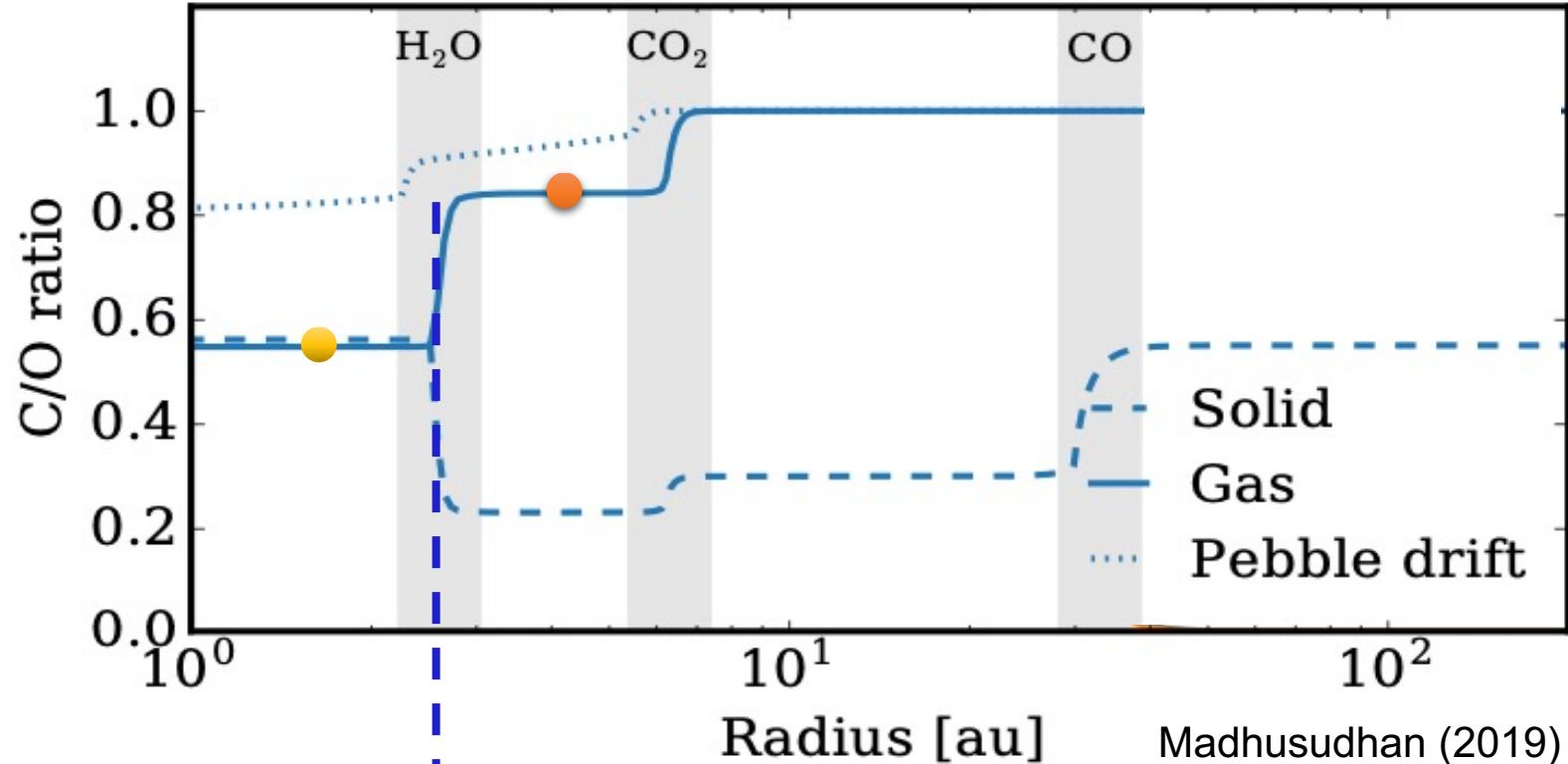
**Type I**

**Type II**

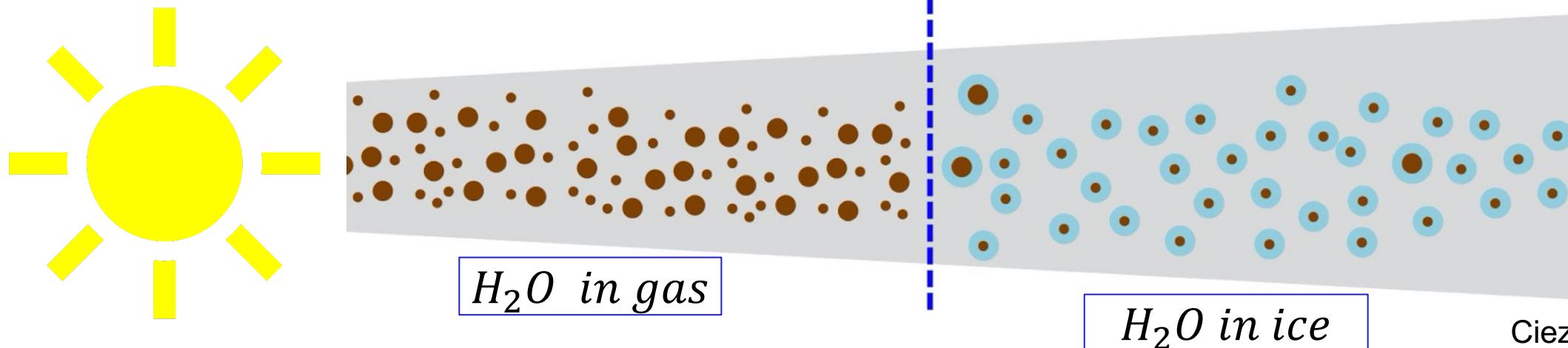
**Type III**

**Planet-Planet  
Scattering**

# Snow Lines & *C/O*

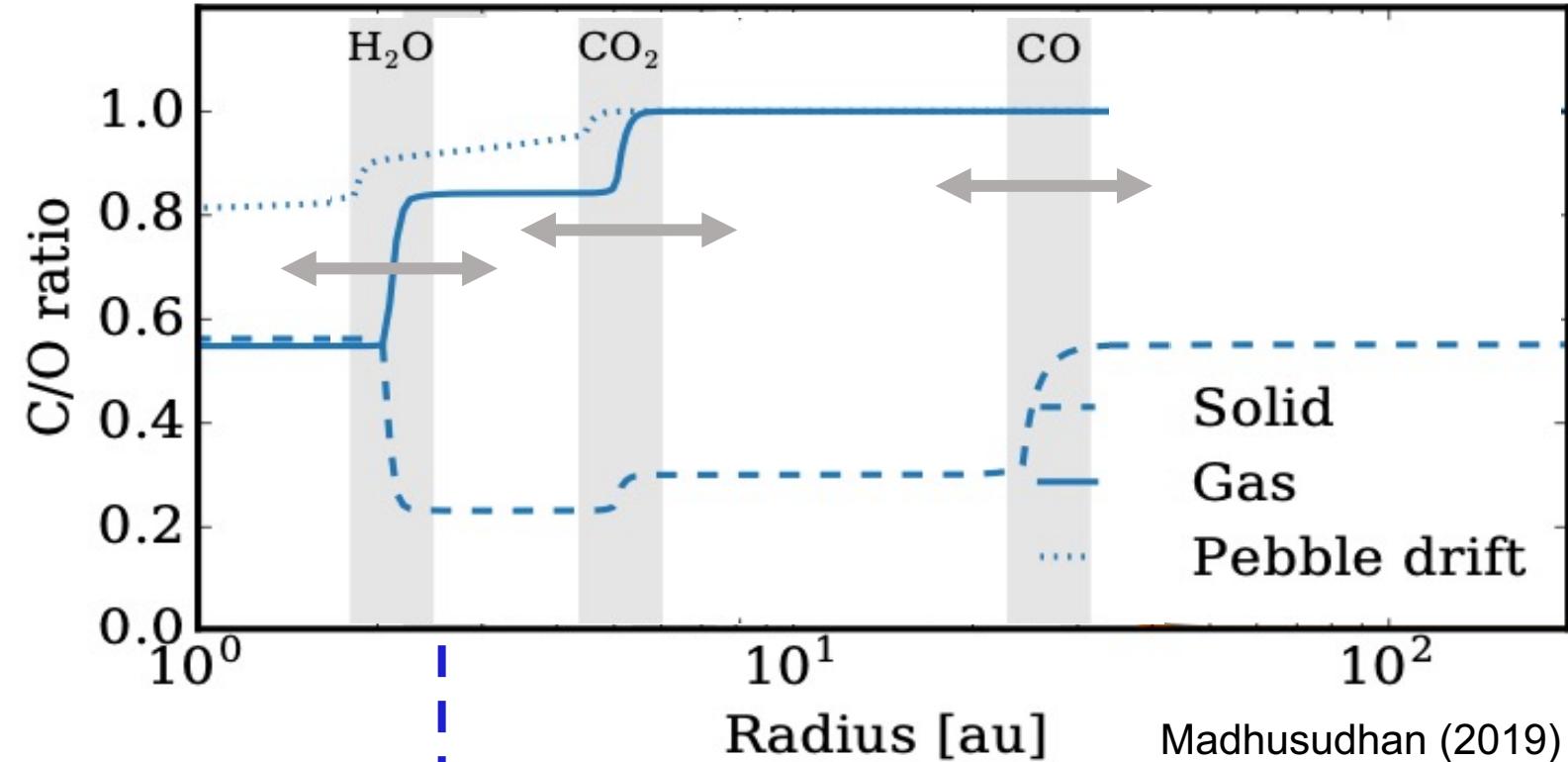


Madhusudhan (2019)

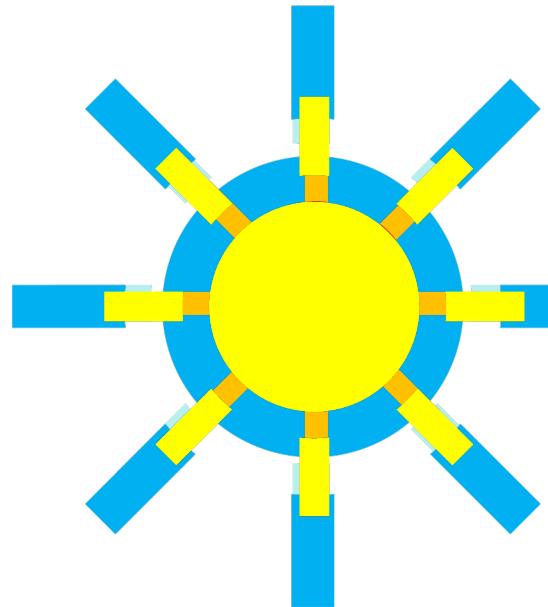


Cieza et al. (2016)

# Snow Lines & $C/O$



Madhusudhan (2019)

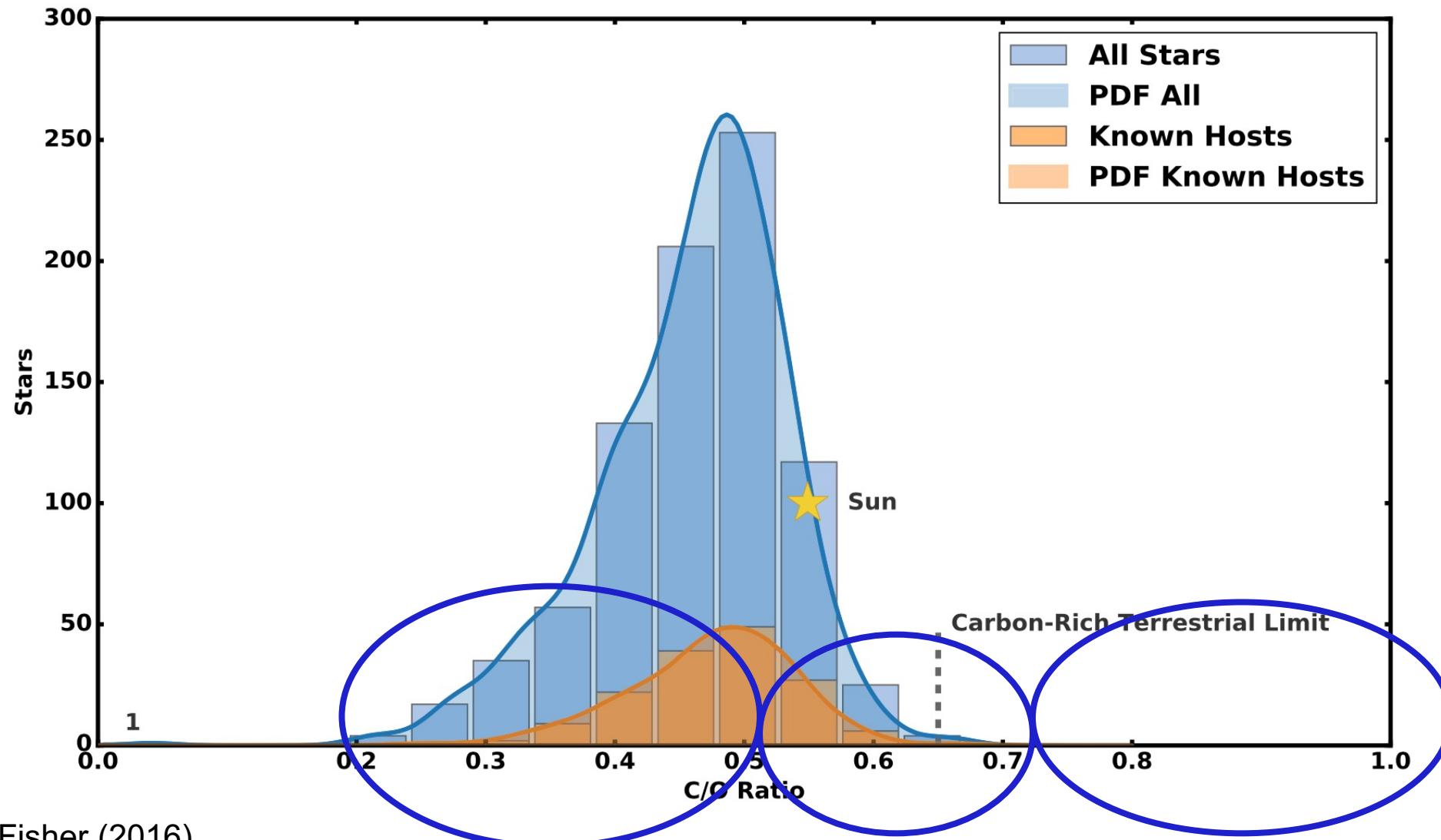


$H_2O$  in gas

$H_2O$  in ice

Cieza et al. (2016)

# What is expected?

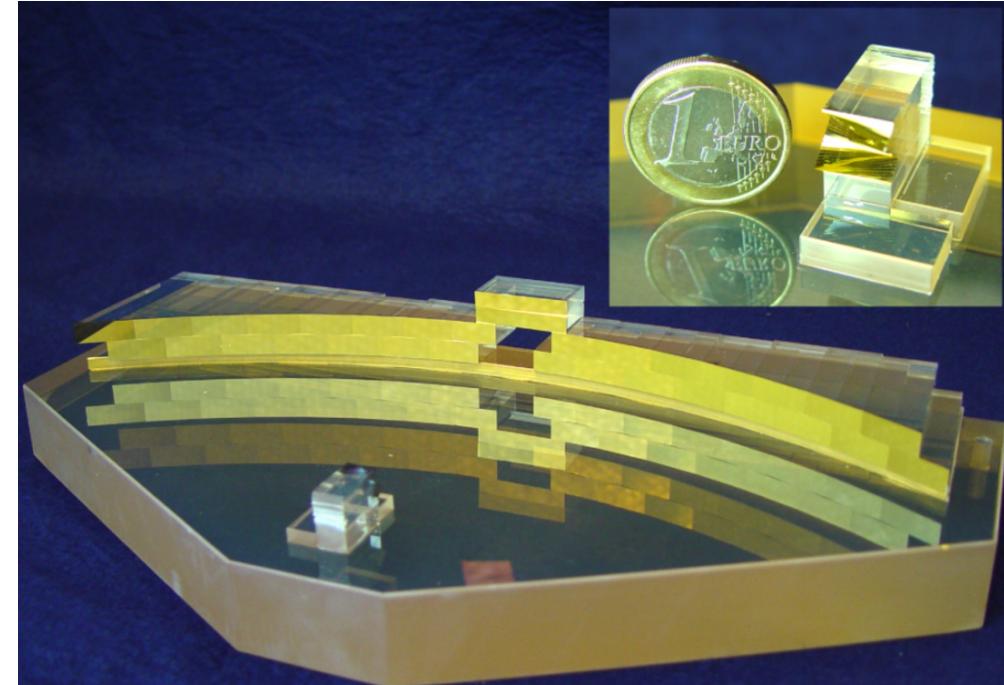


# SINFONI Integral Field Spectrograph

VLT (UT4)



ESO Chile



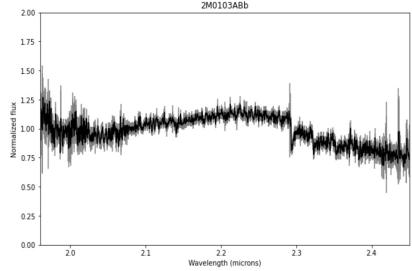
AO Mode: NGS/ NoAO

K-band (1.95 – 2.45  $\mu$ m)

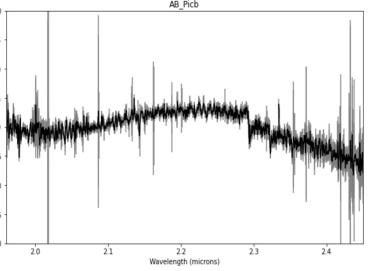
Resolution of 4000

Platescales of 0.25"/ 0.1"/ 0.025"

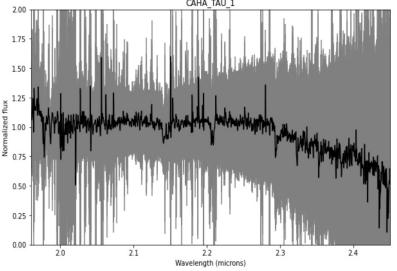
2M0103ABb



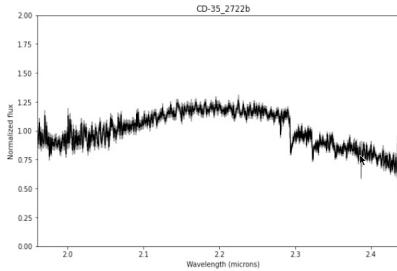
AB Pic b



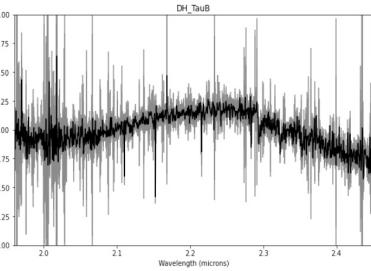
CAHA TAU 1



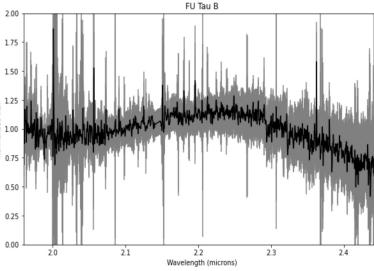
CD-35 2722B



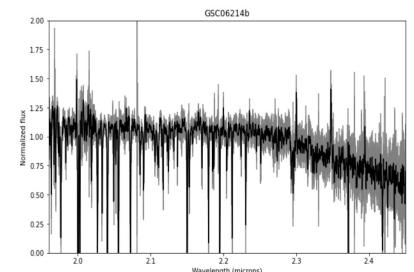
DH Tau b



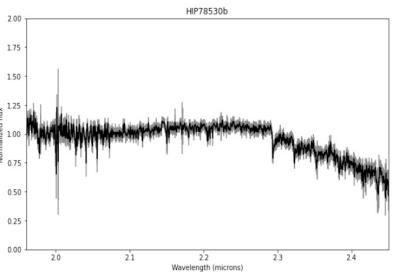
FU Tau B



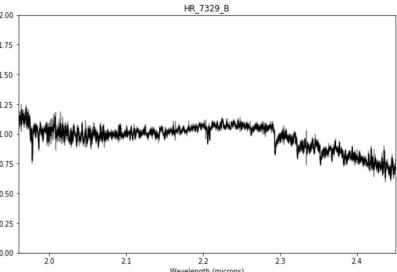
GSC 06214 b



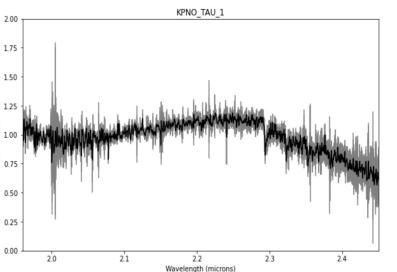
HIP 78530b



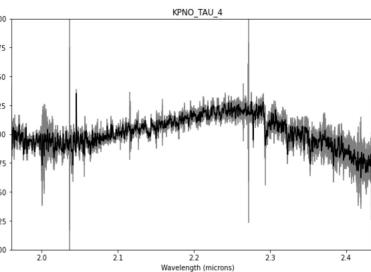
HR 7329 B



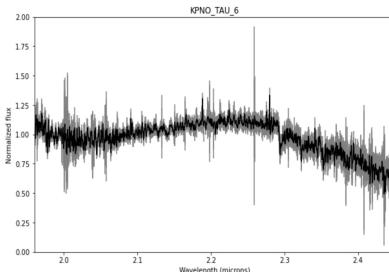
KPNO TAU 1



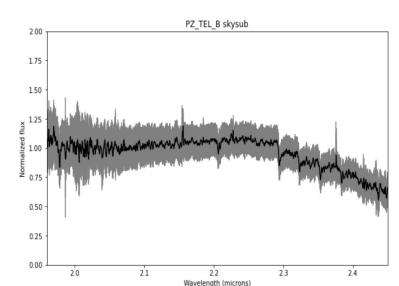
KPNO Tau 4



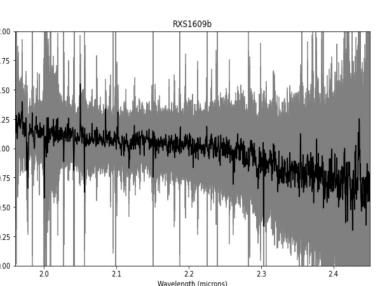
KPNO TAU 6



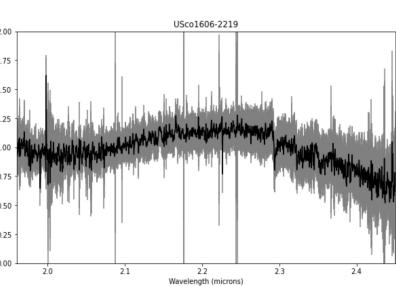
PZ Tel B



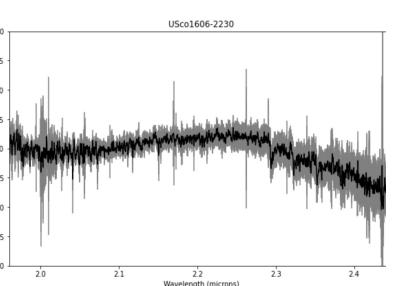
RXS 1609 B



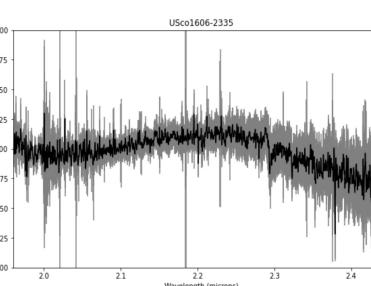
Usco 1606-2219



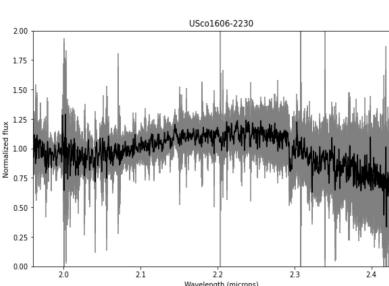
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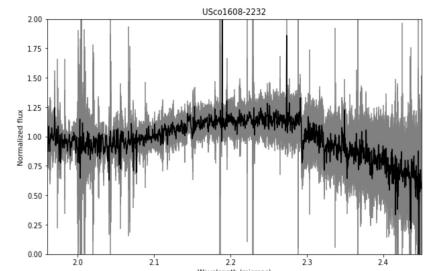
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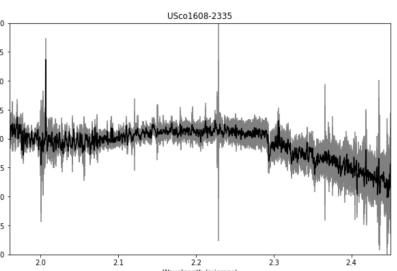
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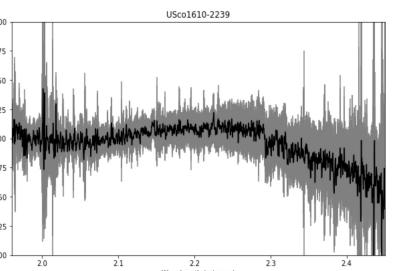
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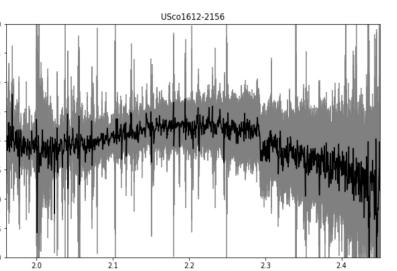
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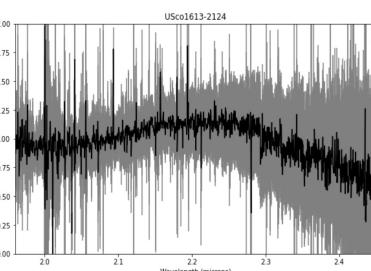
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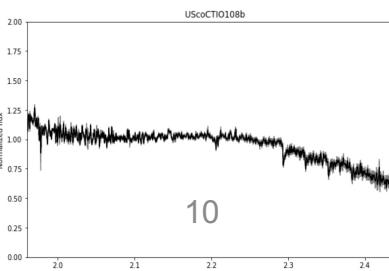
Usco 1612-2156

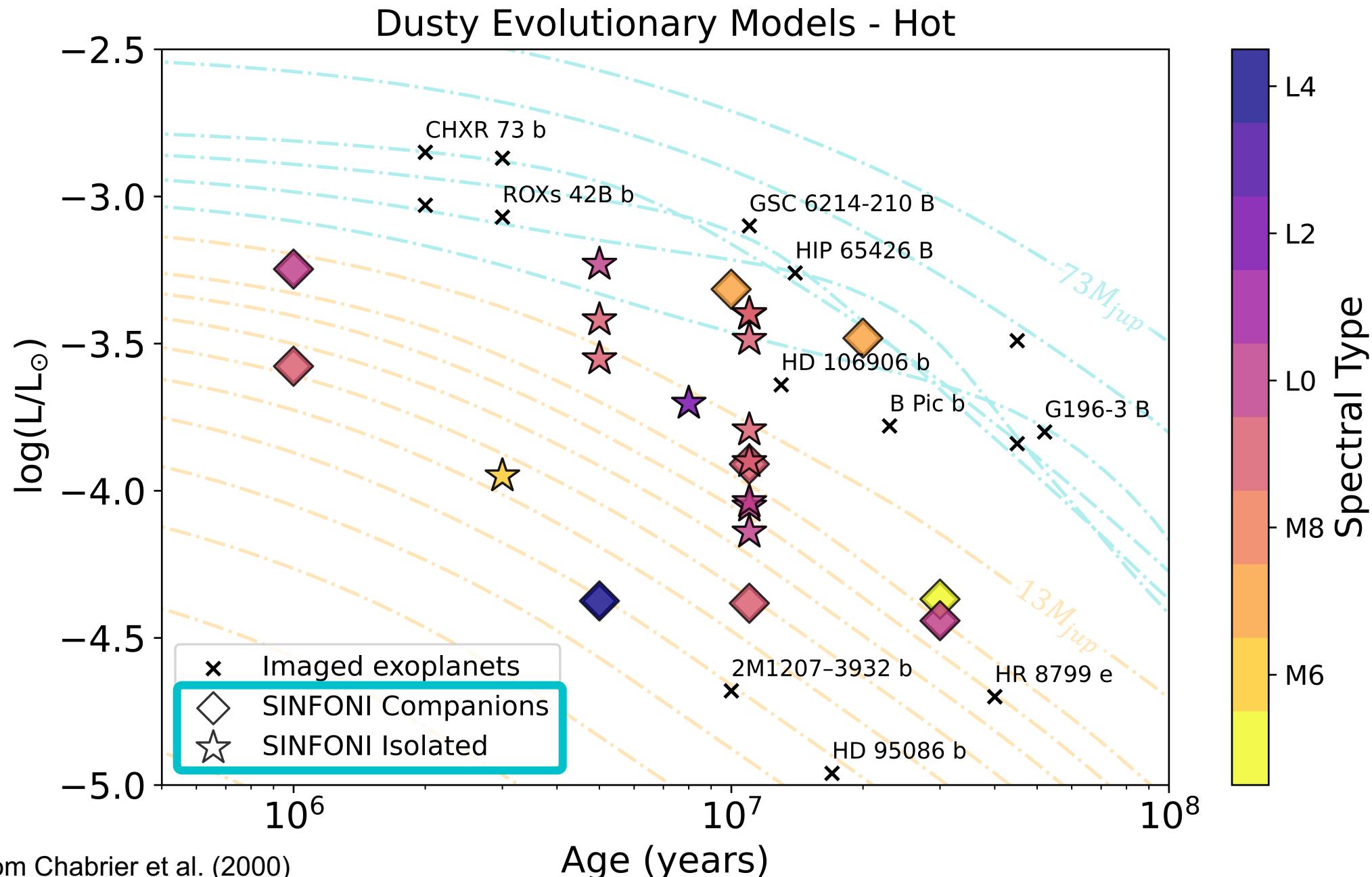


Usco 1613-2124



Usco CTIO 108 AB





# Model exploration with ForMoSA

Petru et al. (2020)

**BT-SETTL 2013**

Allard (2013)

Exo-REM

Charnay et al. (2018)

ATMO 2021

Phillips et al. (2020)

$T_{eff}$

$\log(g)$

$C/O$

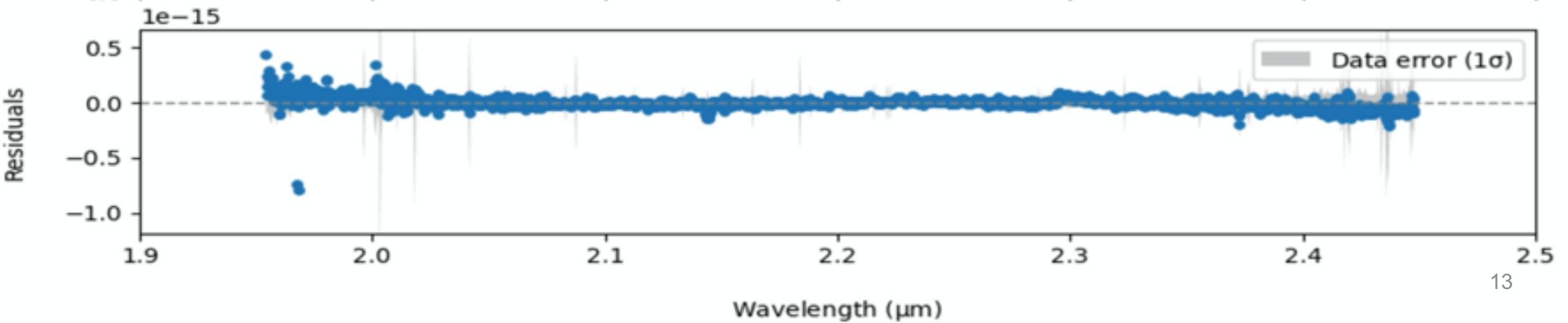
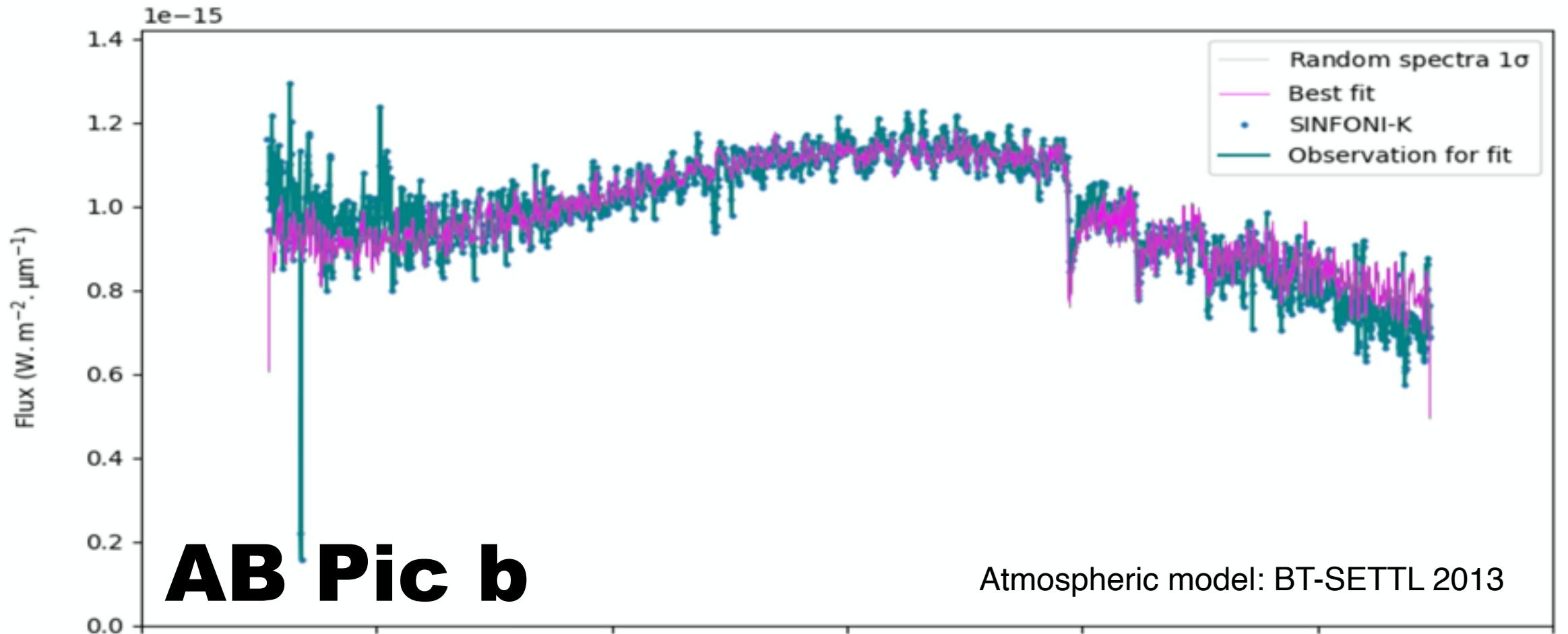
$[Fe/H]$

$RV$

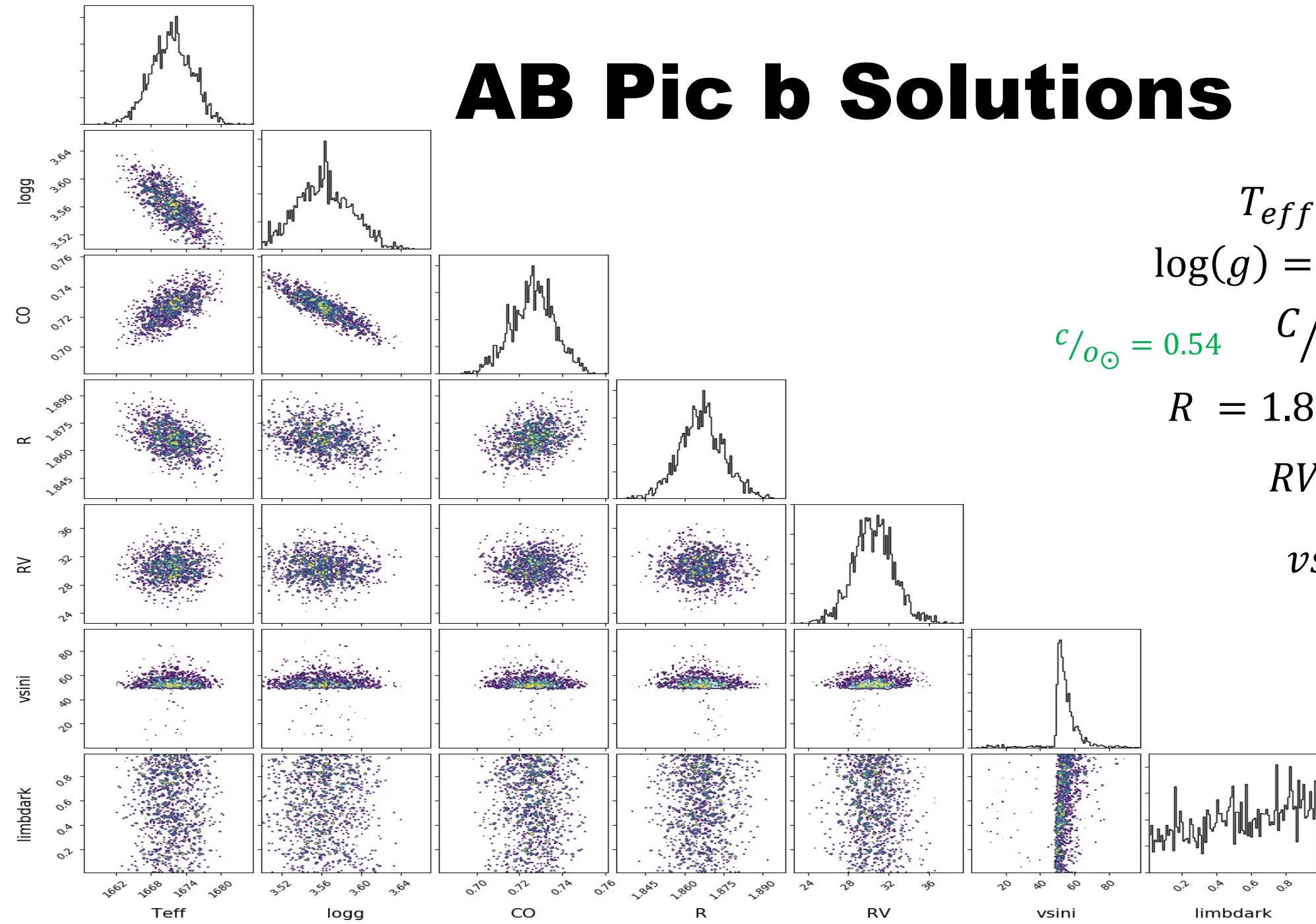
$v \sin(i)$

$R$

$Av$



# AB Pic b Solutions



$$T_{eff} = 1671 \pm 10 K$$

$$\log(g) = 3.56 \pm 0.04 dex$$

$$c/o_{\odot} = 0.54 \quad C/O = 0.73 \pm 0.02$$

$$R = 1.868 \pm 0.005 R_{jup}$$

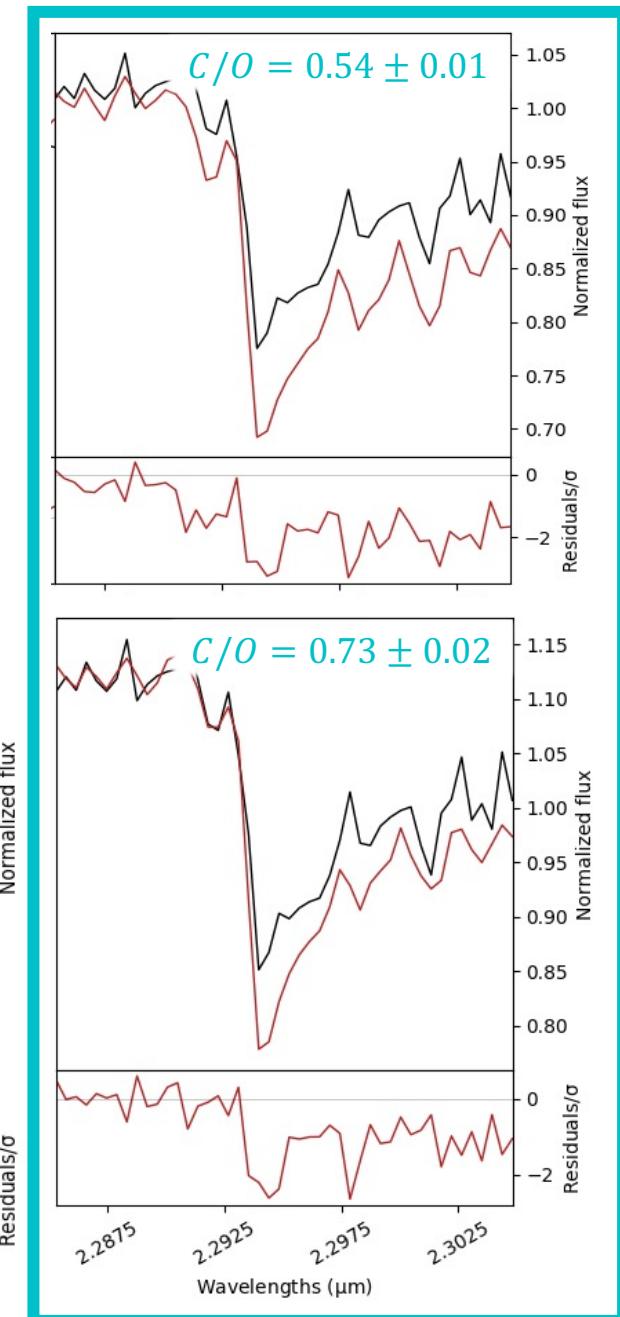
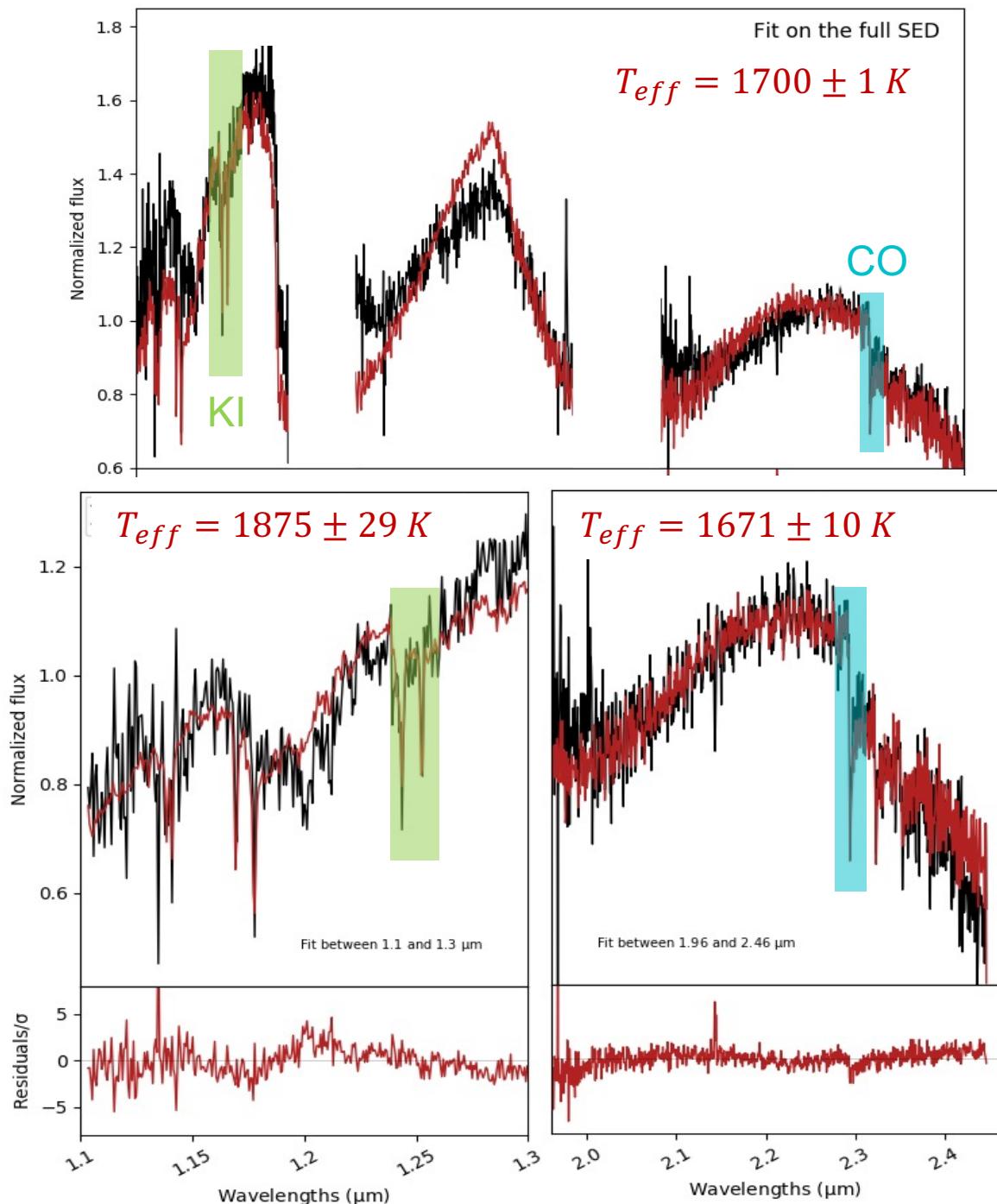
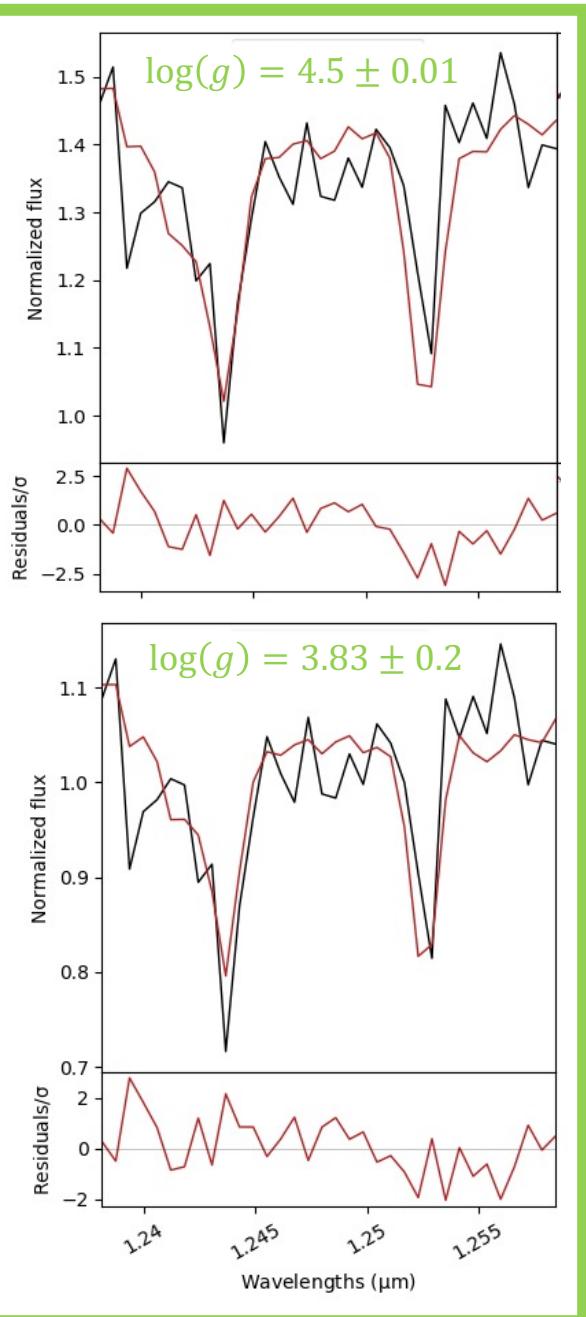
$$RV = 30 \pm 2 km/s$$

$$vsin(i) > 48 km/s$$

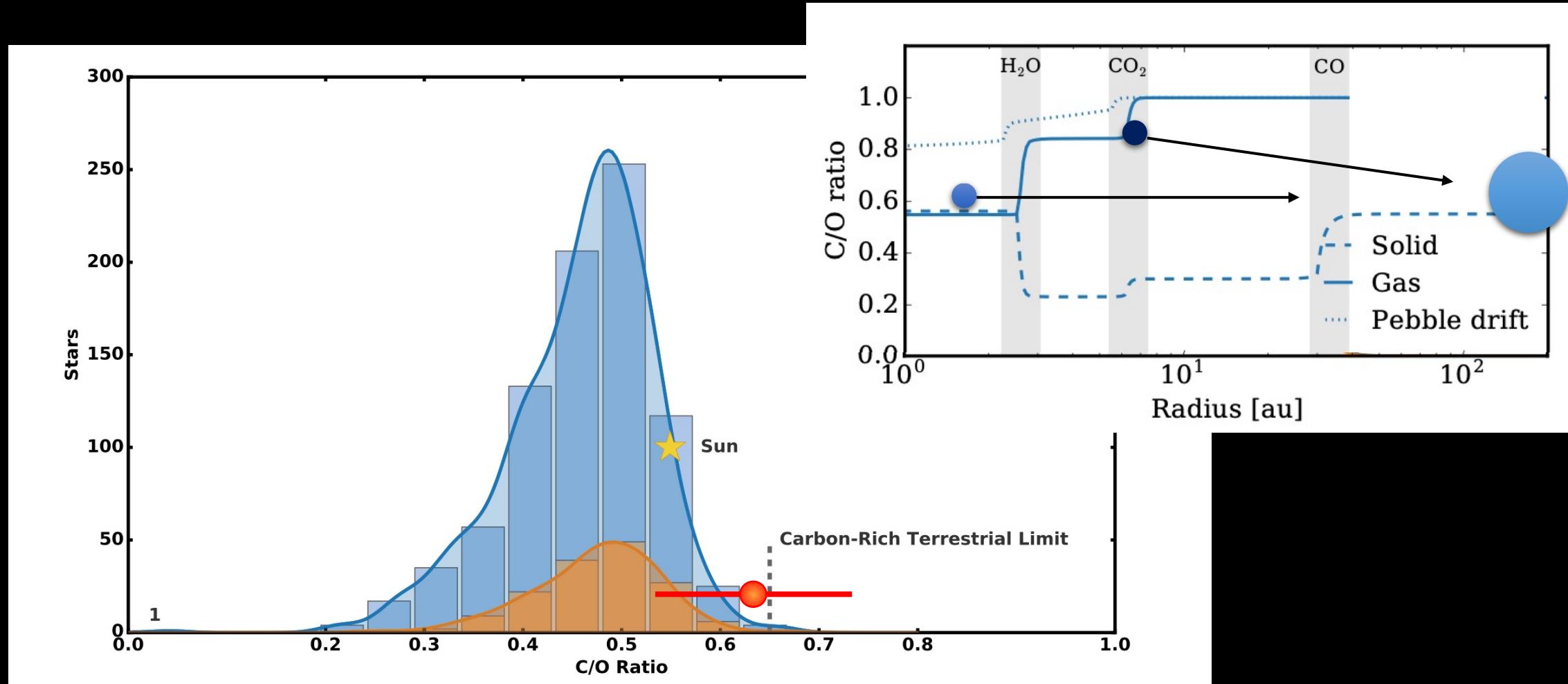
limbdark



**Can we trust these results?**



# Who does AB Pic b compare with the stars?



- $\text{C}/\text{O}$  and  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  can trace the origin of formation
  - Precise spectral analysis is challenging
- We have to be sure that  $T_{\text{eff}} - \log(g) - \text{C}/\text{O} - [\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  are not biased before getting any conclusions.
- This is the start of a systematic analysis to fill  $\text{C}/\text{O}$  and  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$  histograms which will serve as a reference for exoplanets.