

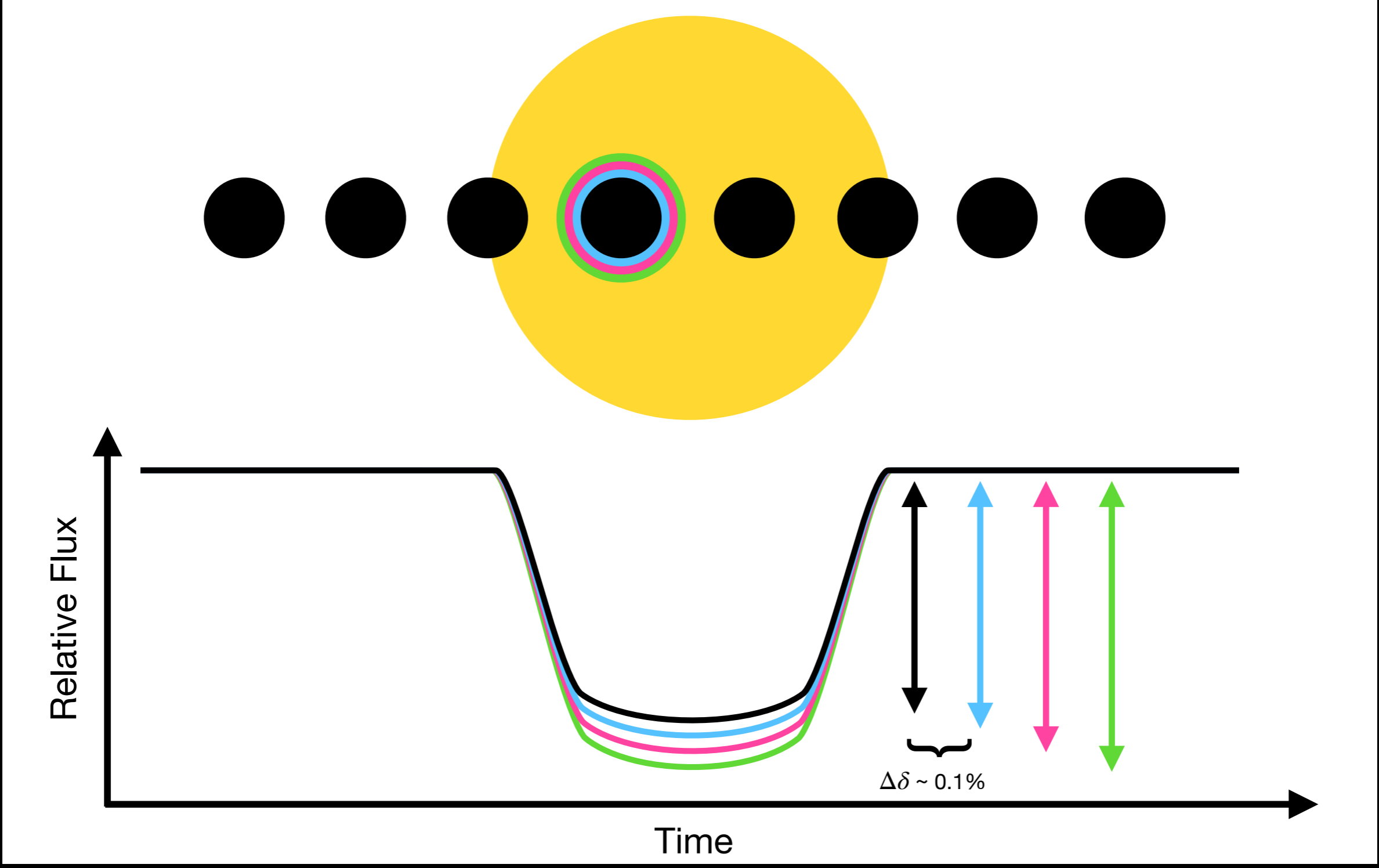
**The First NIR Transmission  
Spectrum of HIP 41378 f,  
a Low-Mass Temperate Jovian  
World in a Multi-Planet System**

**Munazza K. Alam, Carnegie EPL**

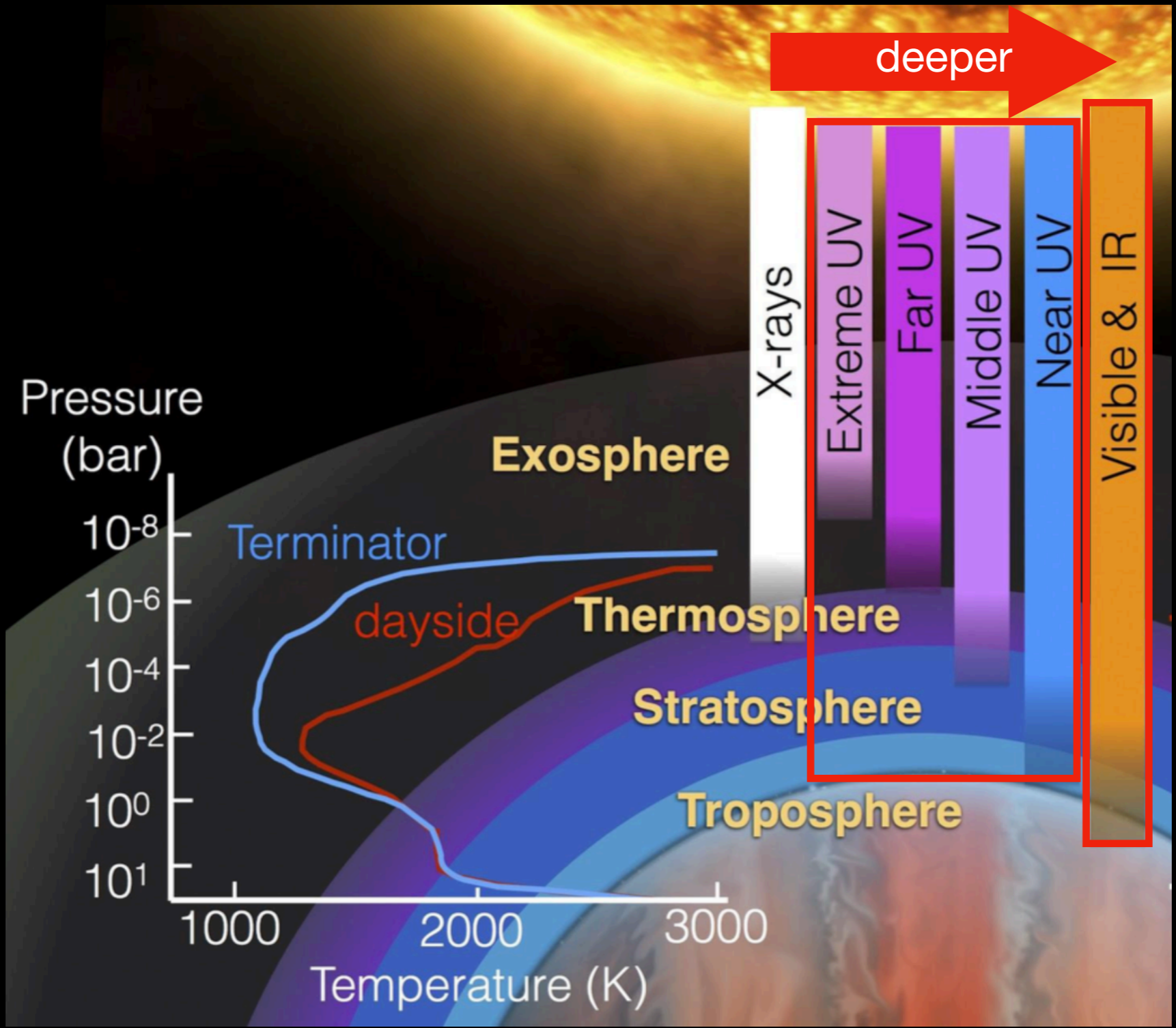
**ExoExplorers Seminar | January 21, 2021**

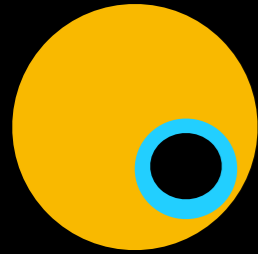
Image Credit: M. Weiss

# We study exoplanet atmospheres with transmission spectroscopy



# Multi-wavelength observations probe different atmospheric layers





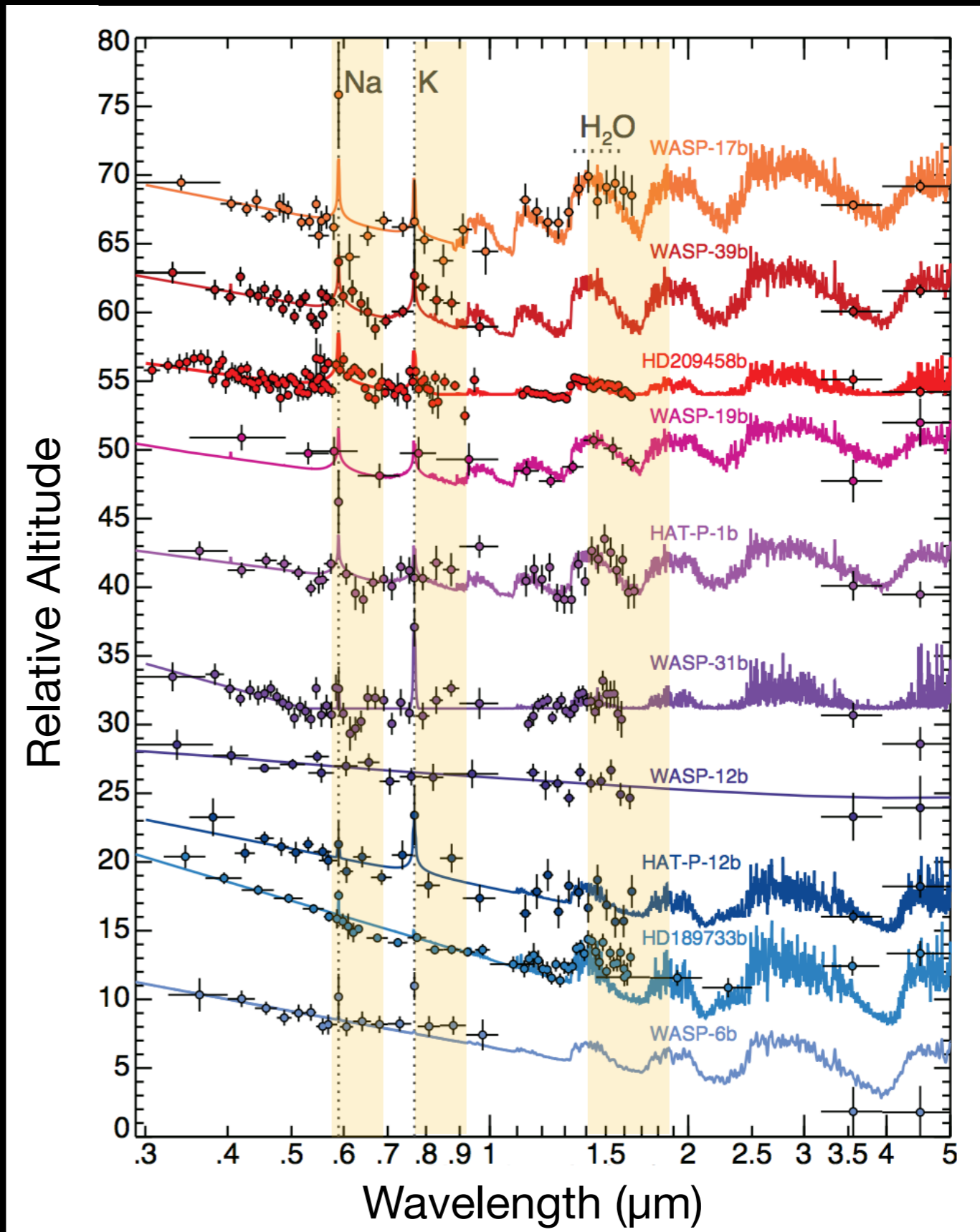
# Hot Jupiters have a diversity of atmospheres

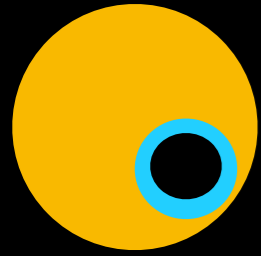
We are now pushing to:

- smaller planets
- cooler worlds ( $T_{\text{eq}} < 1000 \text{ K}$ )
- extreme or unusual planets

clear

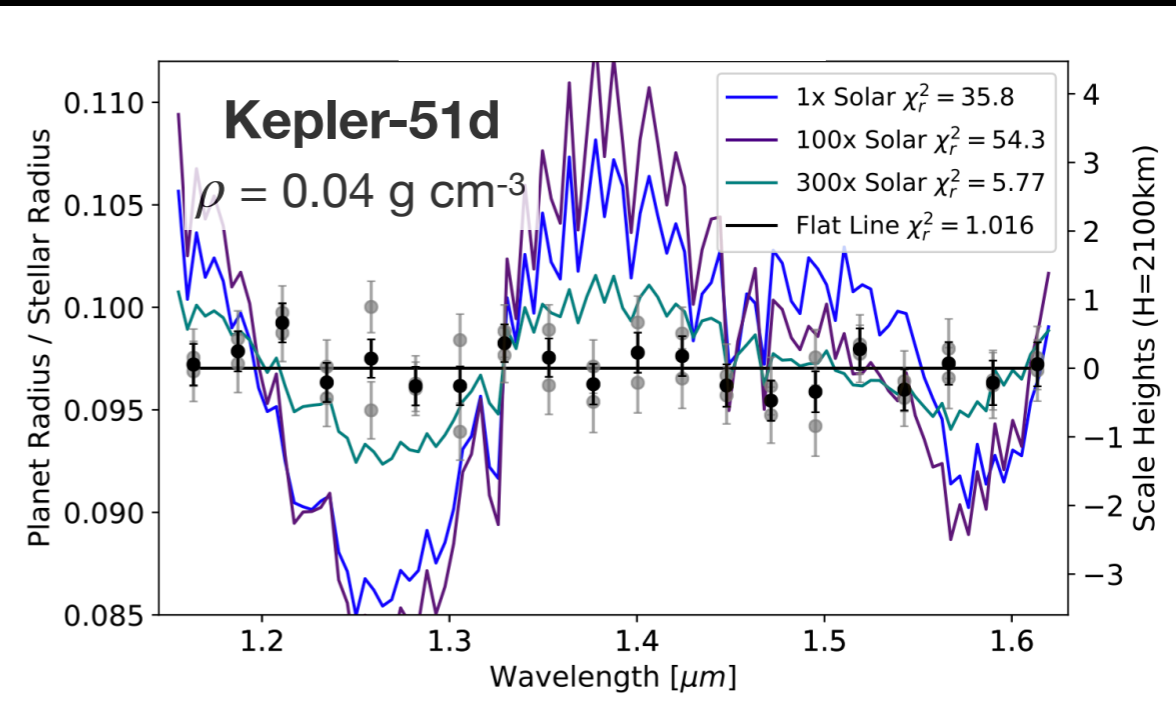
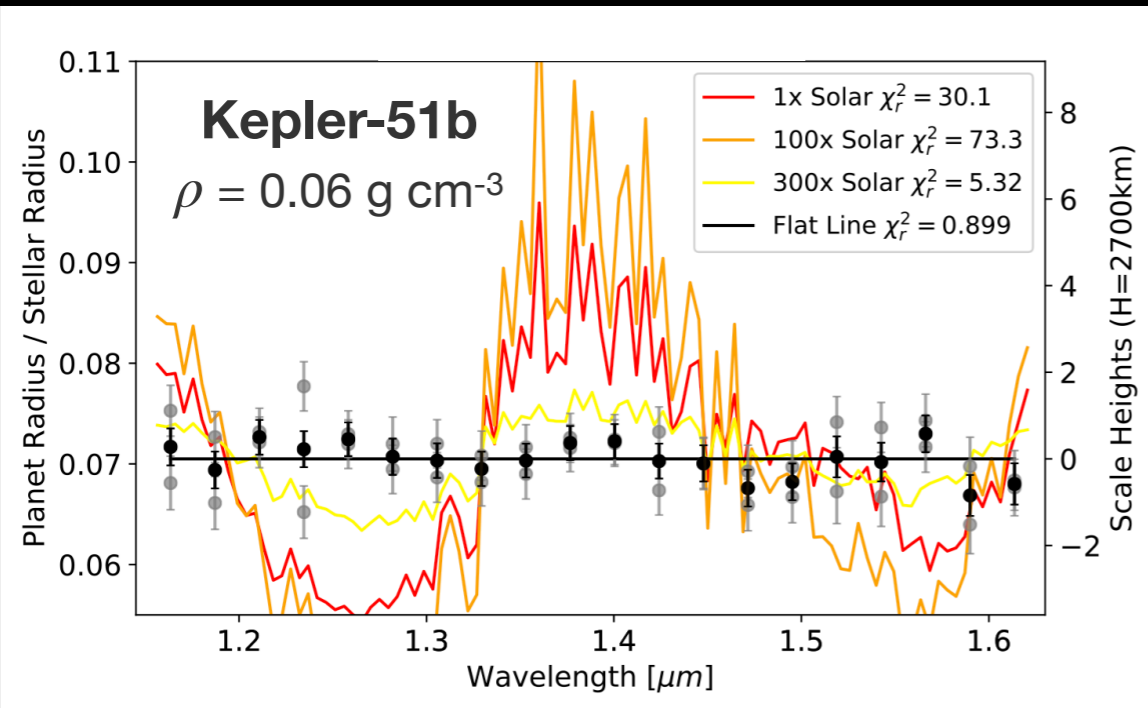
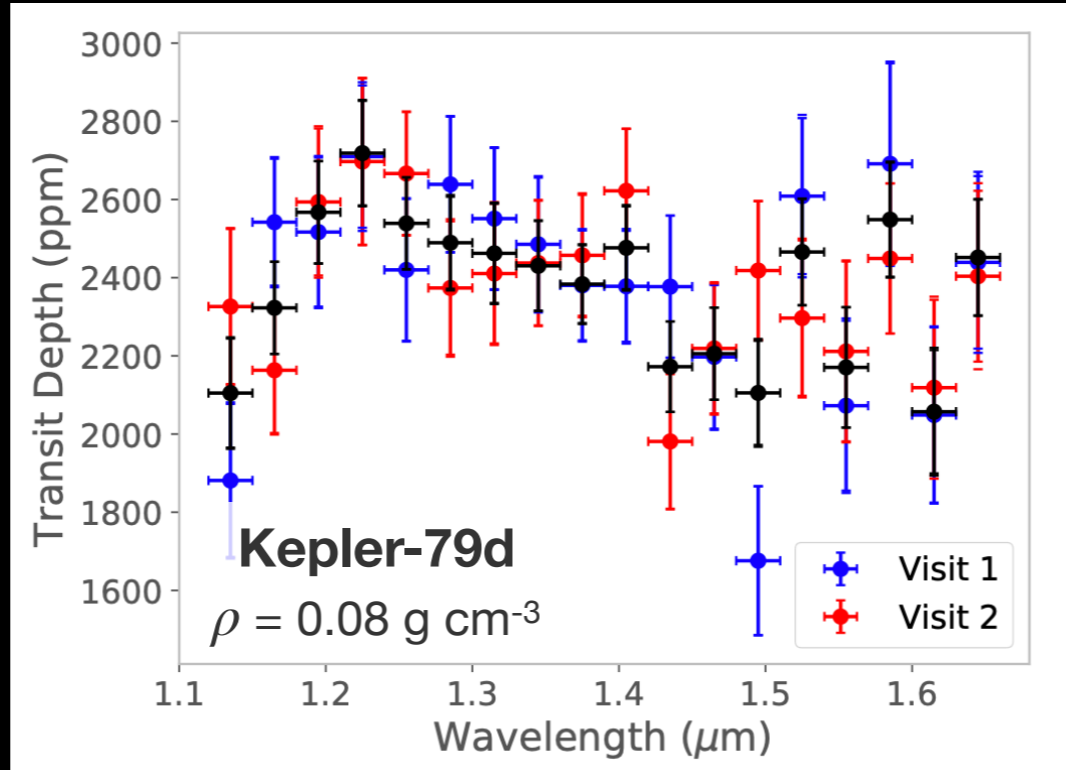
cloudy

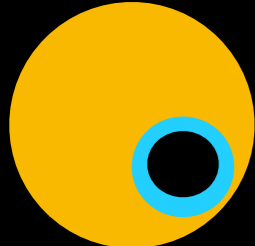




# Low-density planets have flat & featureless transmission spectra

“super-puffs”

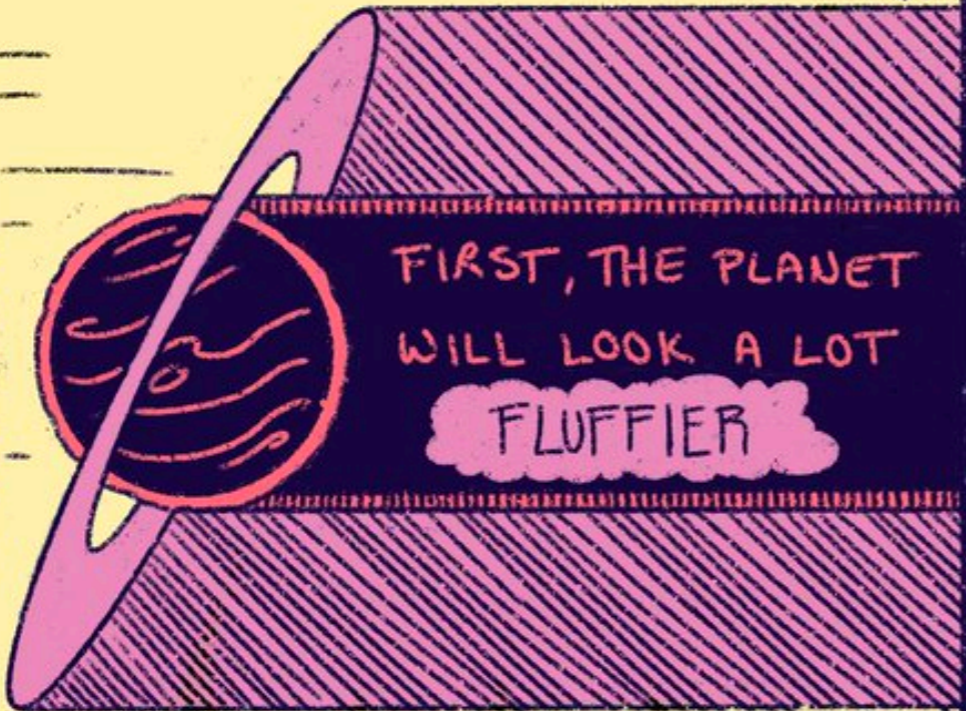




# Rings inflate a planet's measured radius

SO WHAT IF OUR PLANET HAS

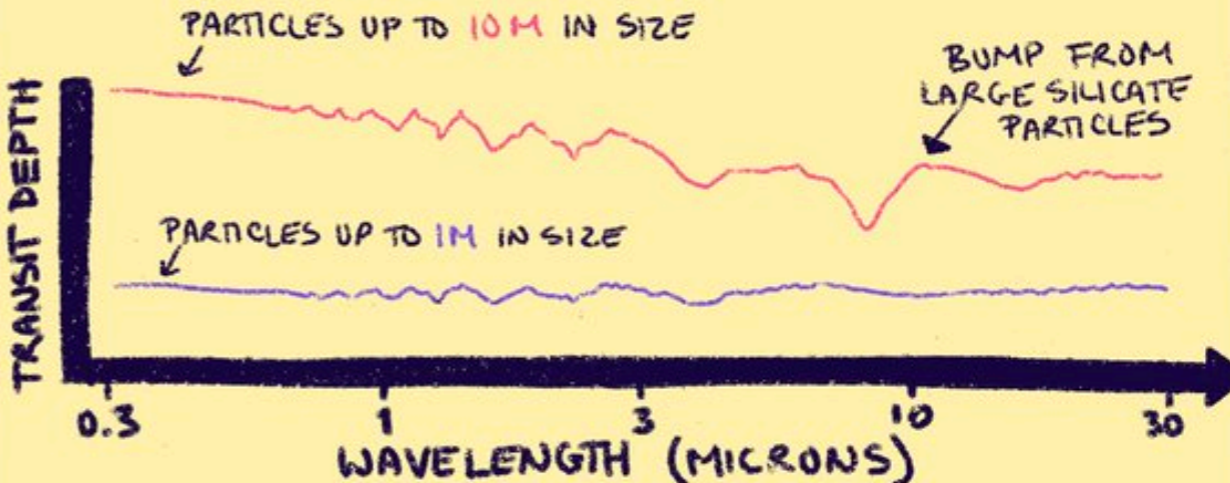
**RINGS?**



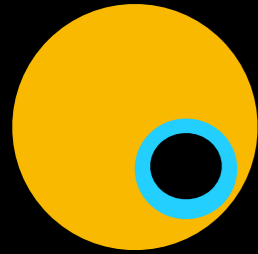
FIRST, THE PLANET  
WILL LOOK A LOT  
**FLUFFIER**

BECAUSE IT WILL HAVE THE  
SAME MASS, BUT A MUCH  
LARGER APPARENT SIZE

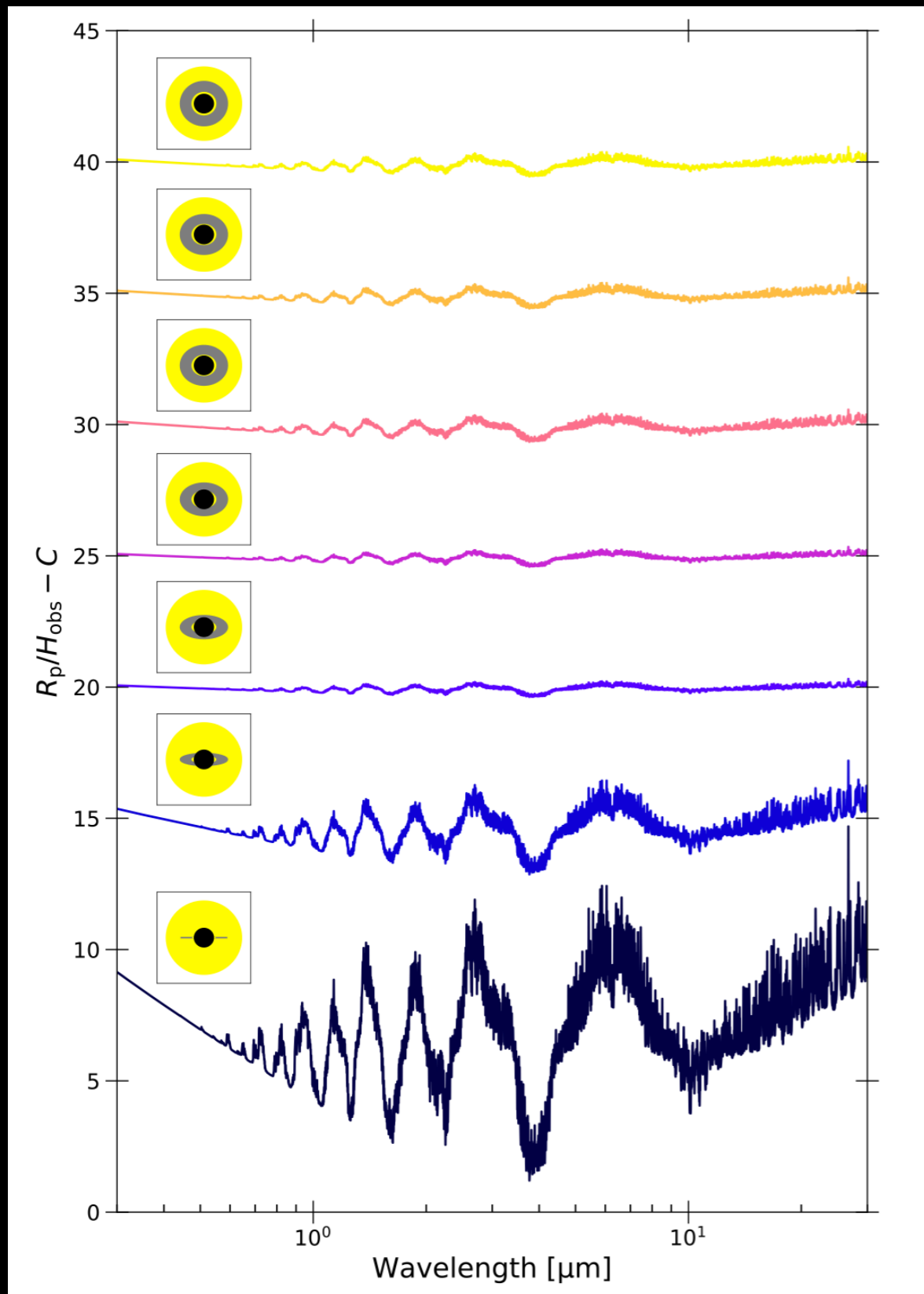
SECOND, WE WOULD SEE THE RESULT OF  
THE STARLIGHT BEING FILTERED THROUGH  
THE RINGS THEMSELVES! THIS MEANS WE  
COULD USE THE TRANSIT SPECTRA TO LEARN  
ABOUT THEM :)



IF THE PARTICLES IN THE RINGS ARE LARGE  
ENOUGH, WE WOULD BE ABLE TO SEE THEIR SIG-  
NATURE, ACCORDING TO OHNO + FORTNEY'S  
SIMULATIONS.



# Rings inflate a planet's measured radius and flatten spectral features



$\theta = 0^\circ$

higher  $R_{\text{obs}}$ , smaller spectral features

$\theta = 90^\circ$

lower  $R_{\text{obs}}$ , larger spectral features

# The HIP 41378 system hosts (at least) 5 transiting planets

K2 photometry + HARPS, HARPS-N, HIRES & PFS RVs

## Planet b

P = 15.6 d  
M =  $6.9 M_{\oplus}$   
R =  $2.6 R_{\oplus}$

## Planet c

P = 31.7 d  
M =  $4.4 M_{\oplus}$   
R =  $2.7 R_{\oplus}$

## Planet d

P = 278 d  
M =  $4.6 M_{\oplus}$   
R =  $3.5 R_{\oplus}$

## Planet e

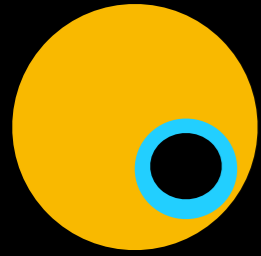
P = 369 d  
M =  $4.9 M_{\oplus}$   
R =  $4.9 R_{\oplus}$

## Planet f

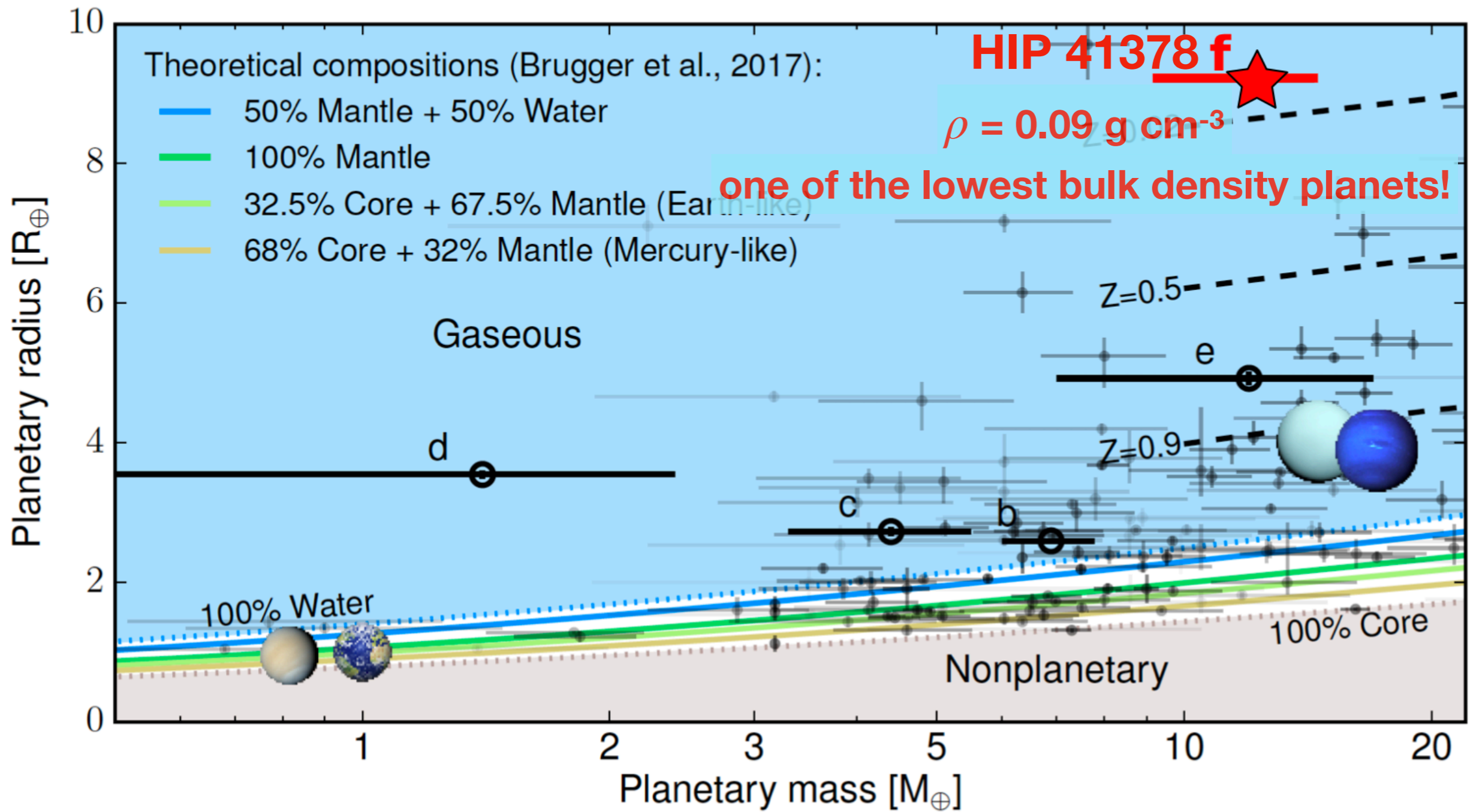
P = 542 d  
M =  $12 M_{\oplus}$   
R =  $9.2 R_{\oplus}$

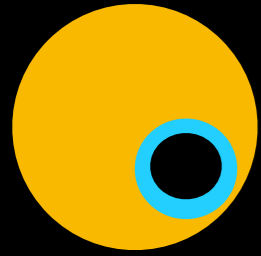
\*not to scale!



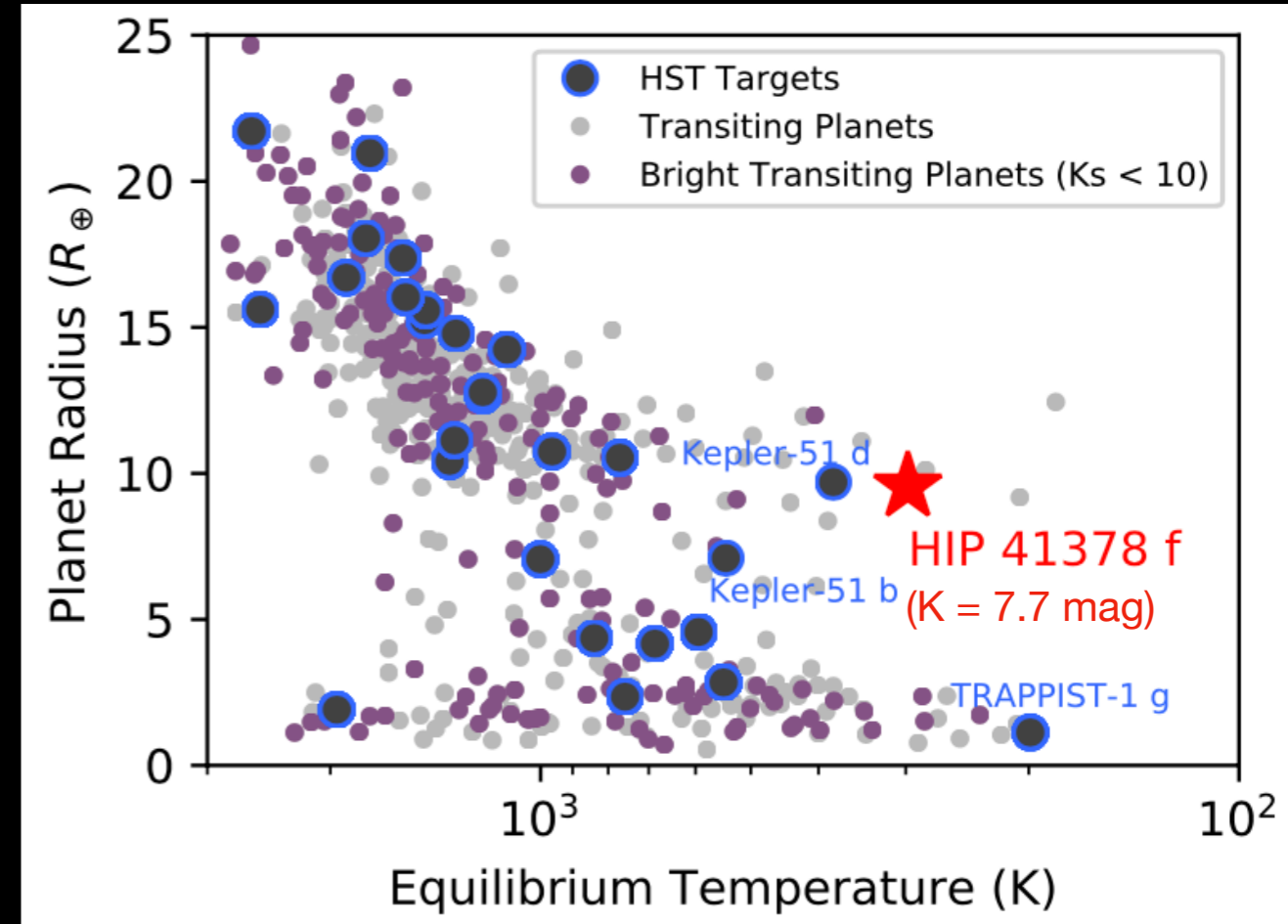
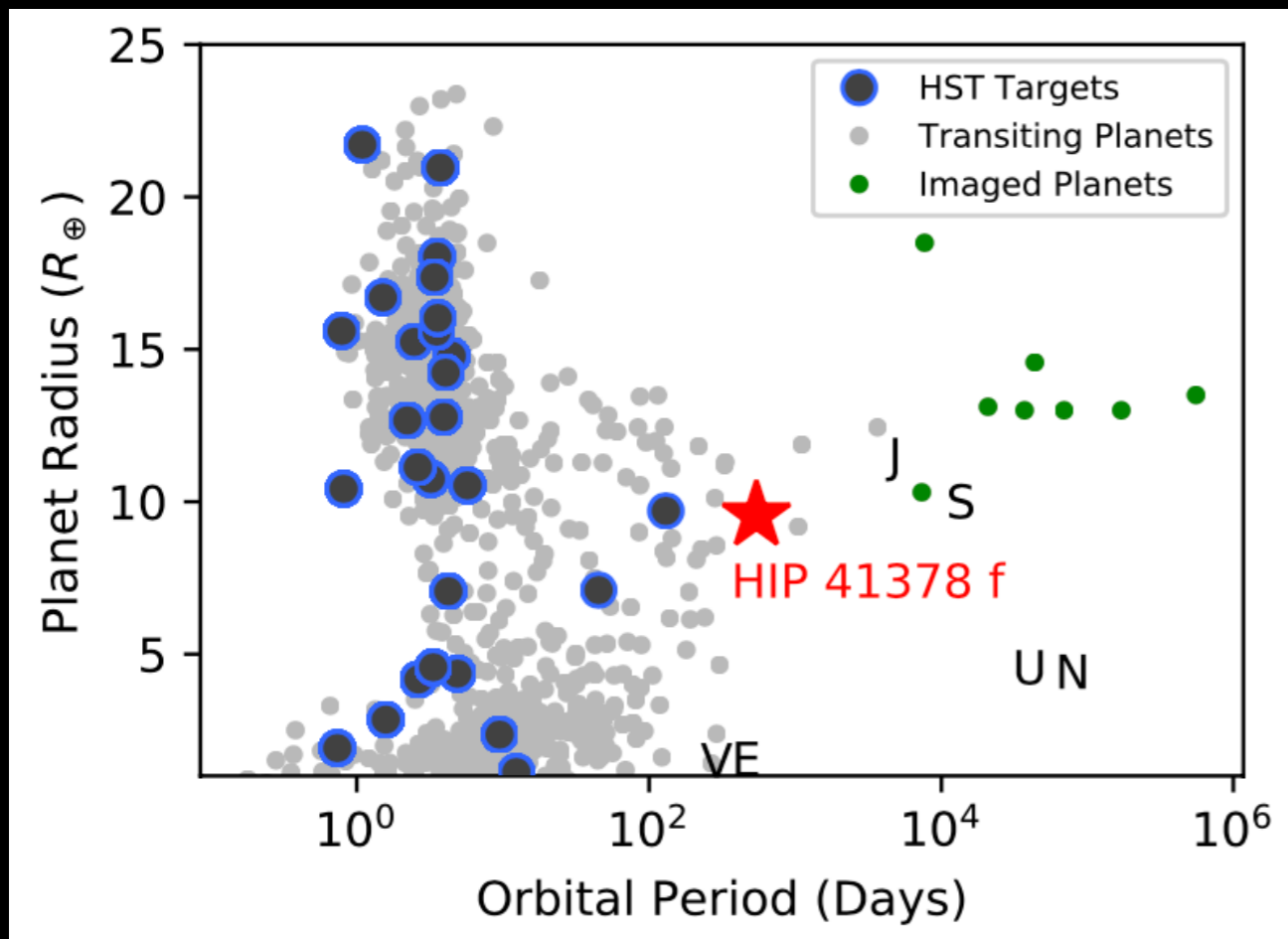


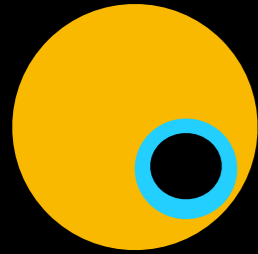
# HIP 41378 f: a cool, low-mass temperate giant planet



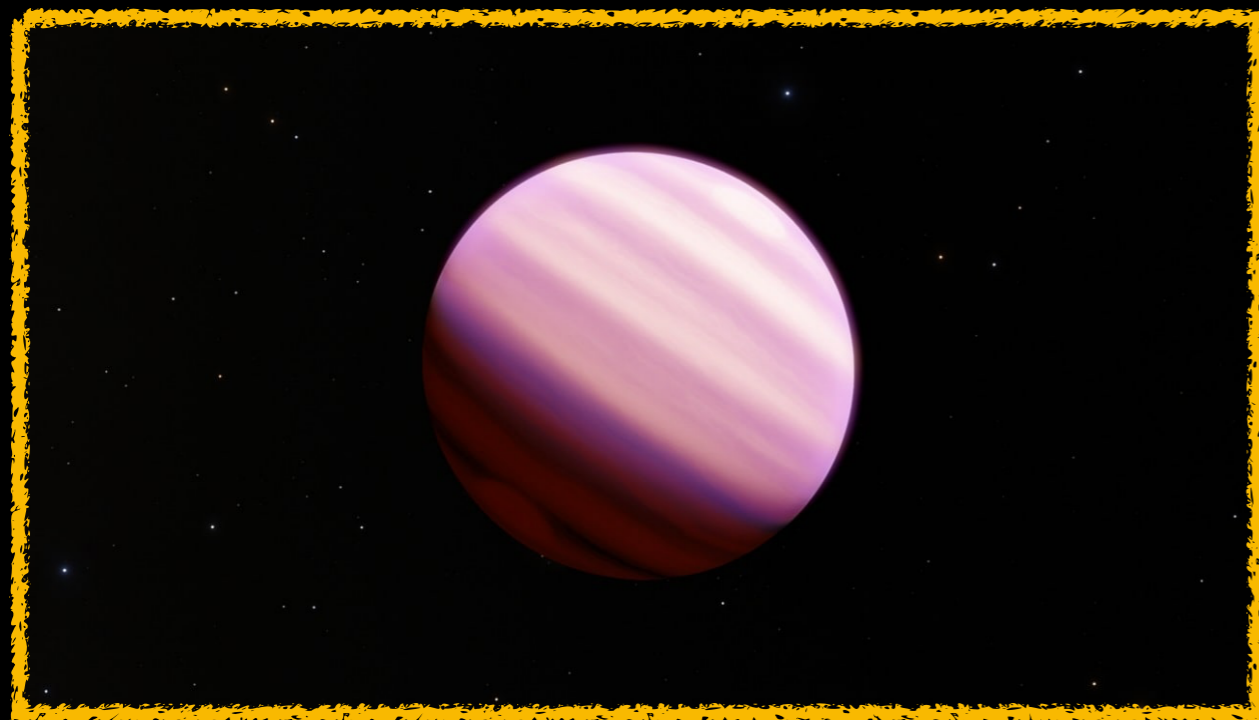


# HIP 41378 f bridges the gap between imaged planets, hot Jupiters, and the Solar System giants

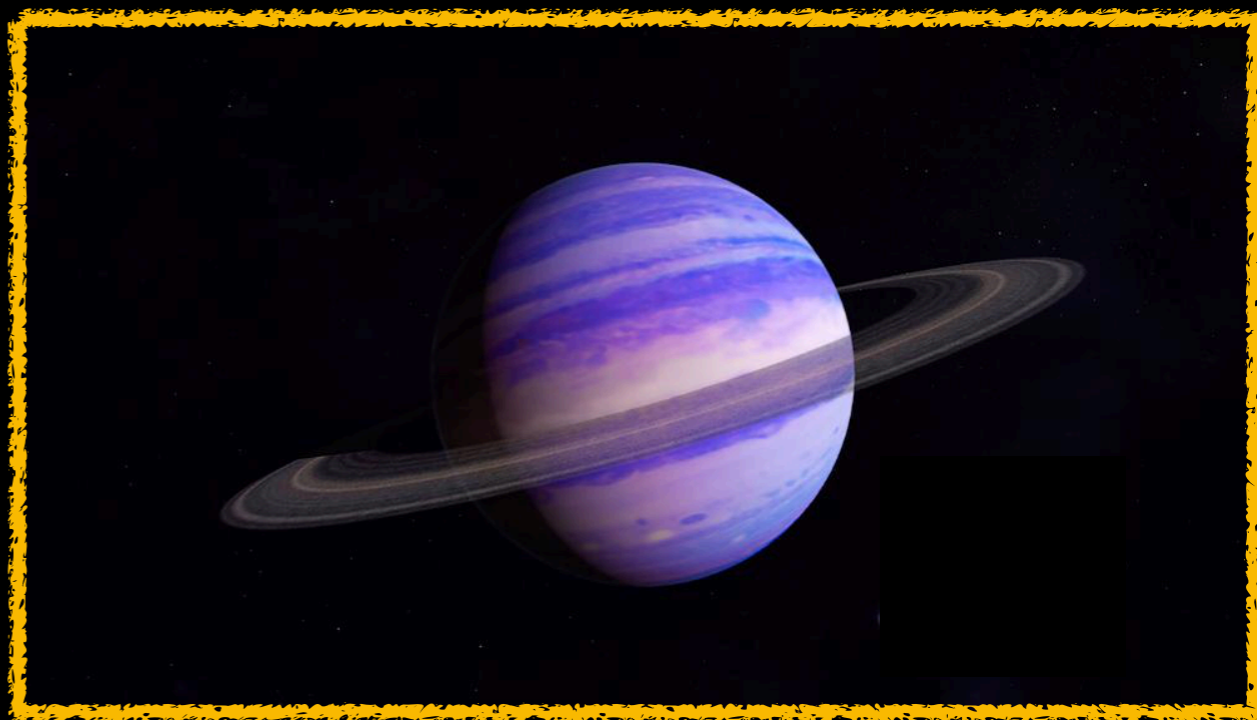




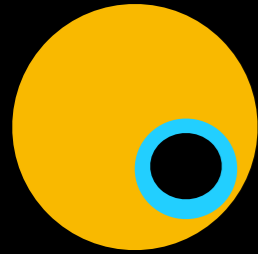
HIP 41378 f is one of the lowest bulk density planets discovered to-date



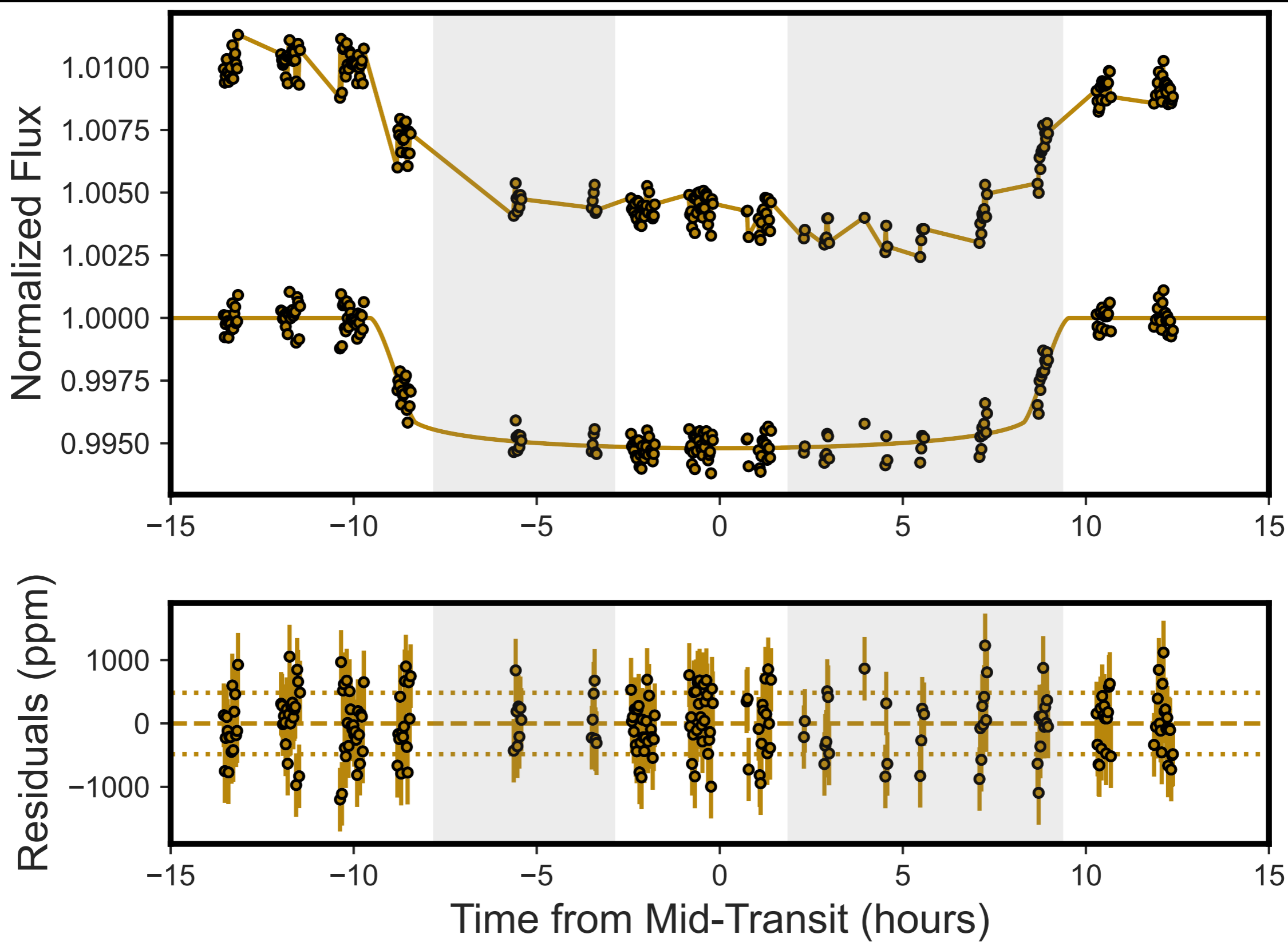
super-puff?

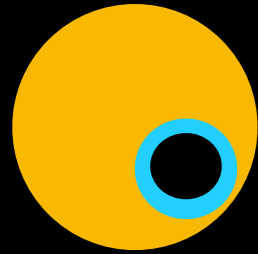


ringed planet?

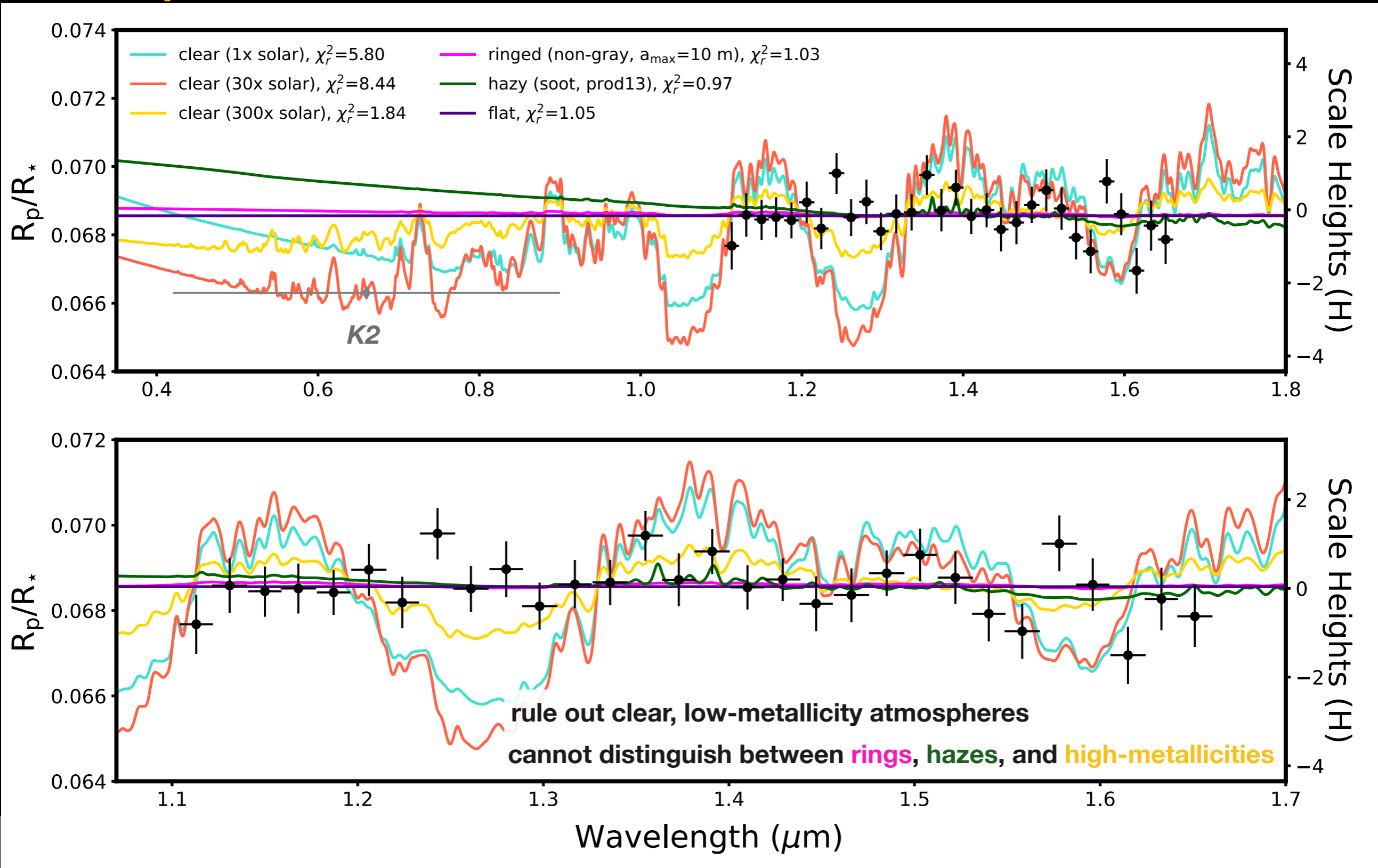


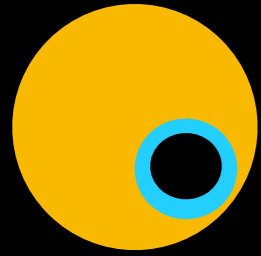
# HST/WFC3 transit of HIP 41378 f



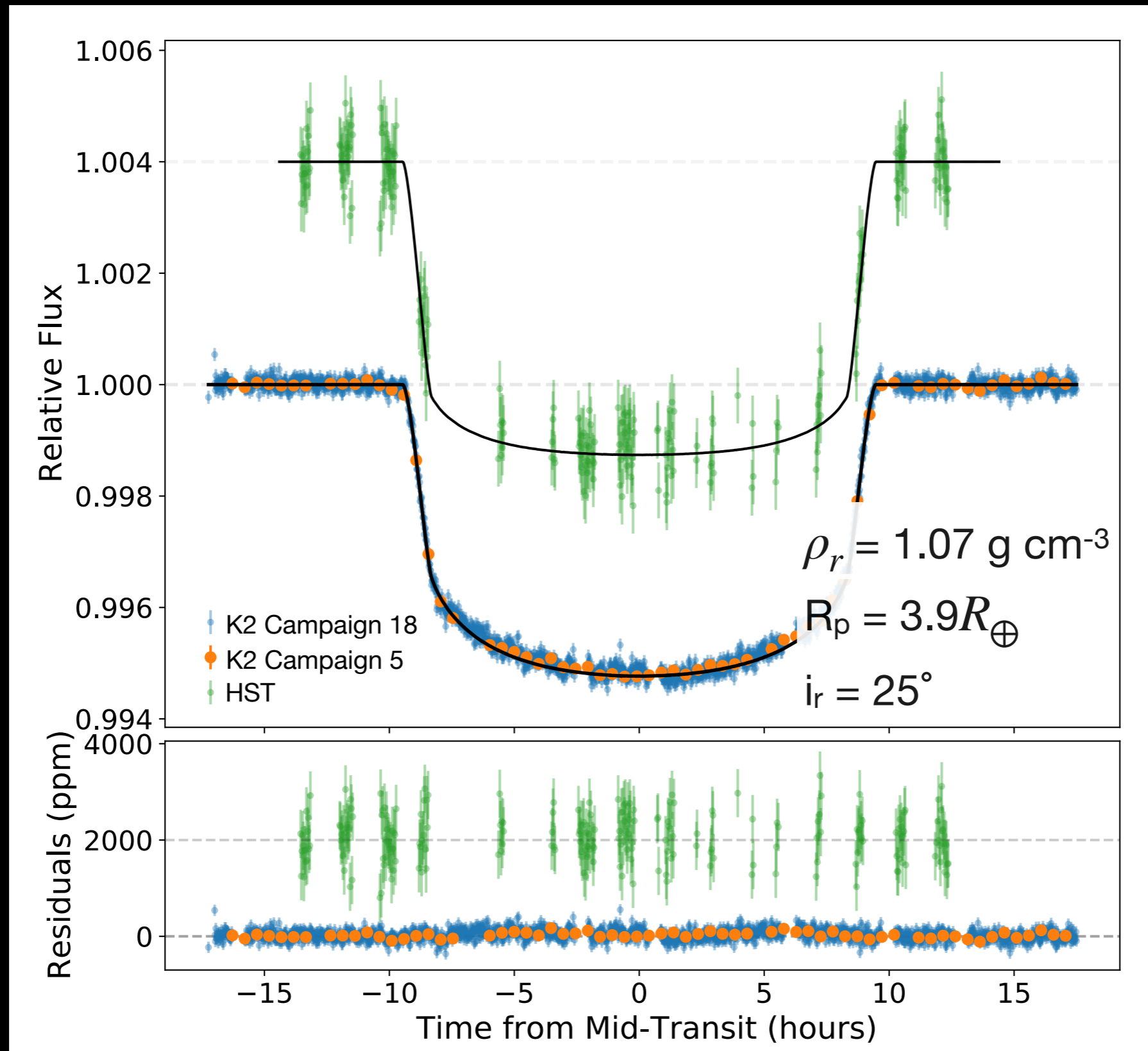


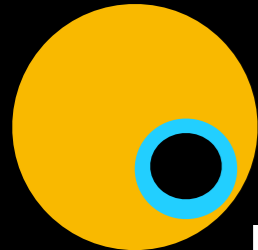
# The near-infrared HST transmission spectrum of HIP 41378 f is featureless!



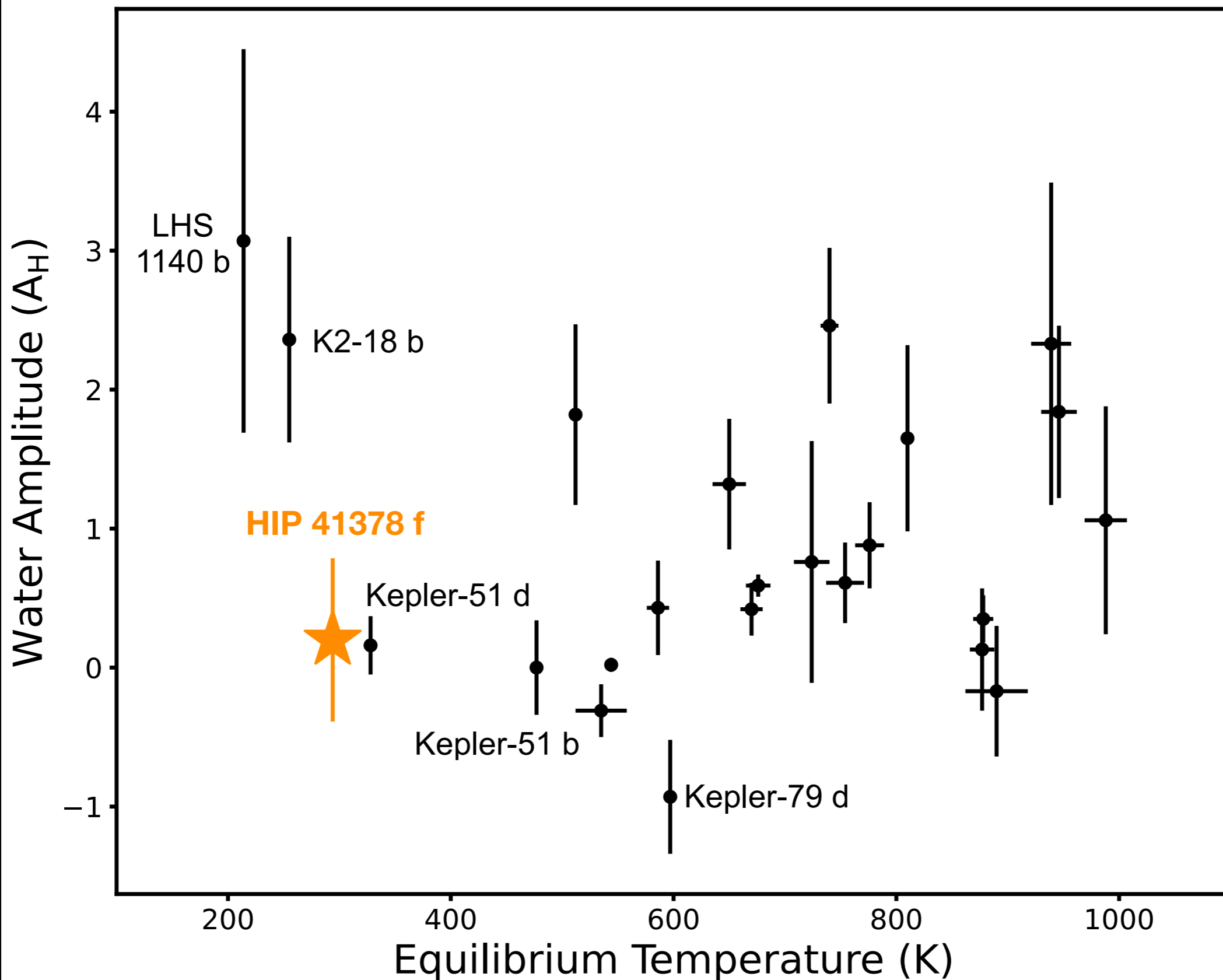


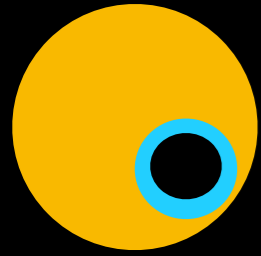
# We constrain the composition of putative ring particles



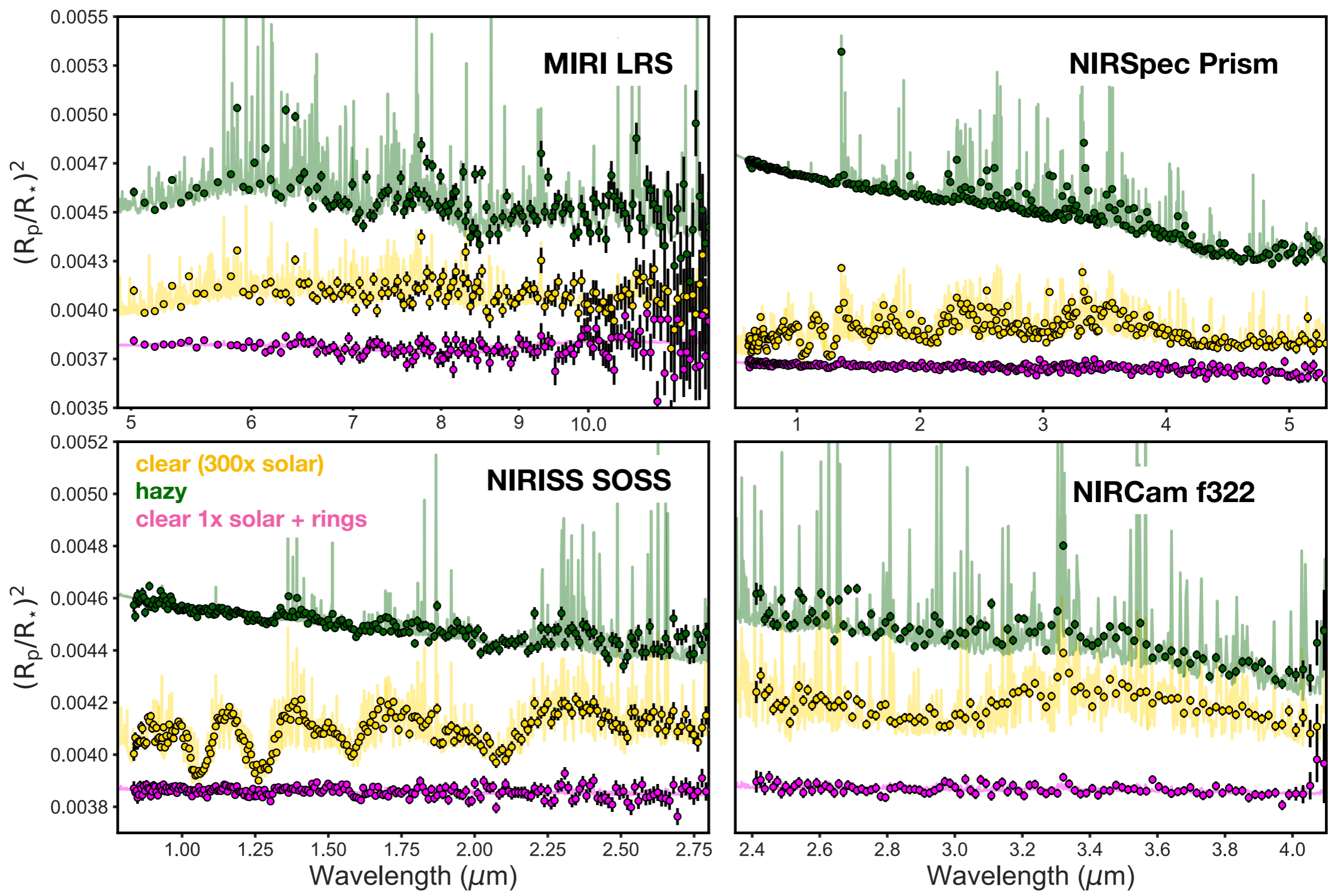


# Placing HIP 41378 f in context

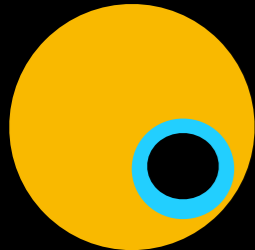




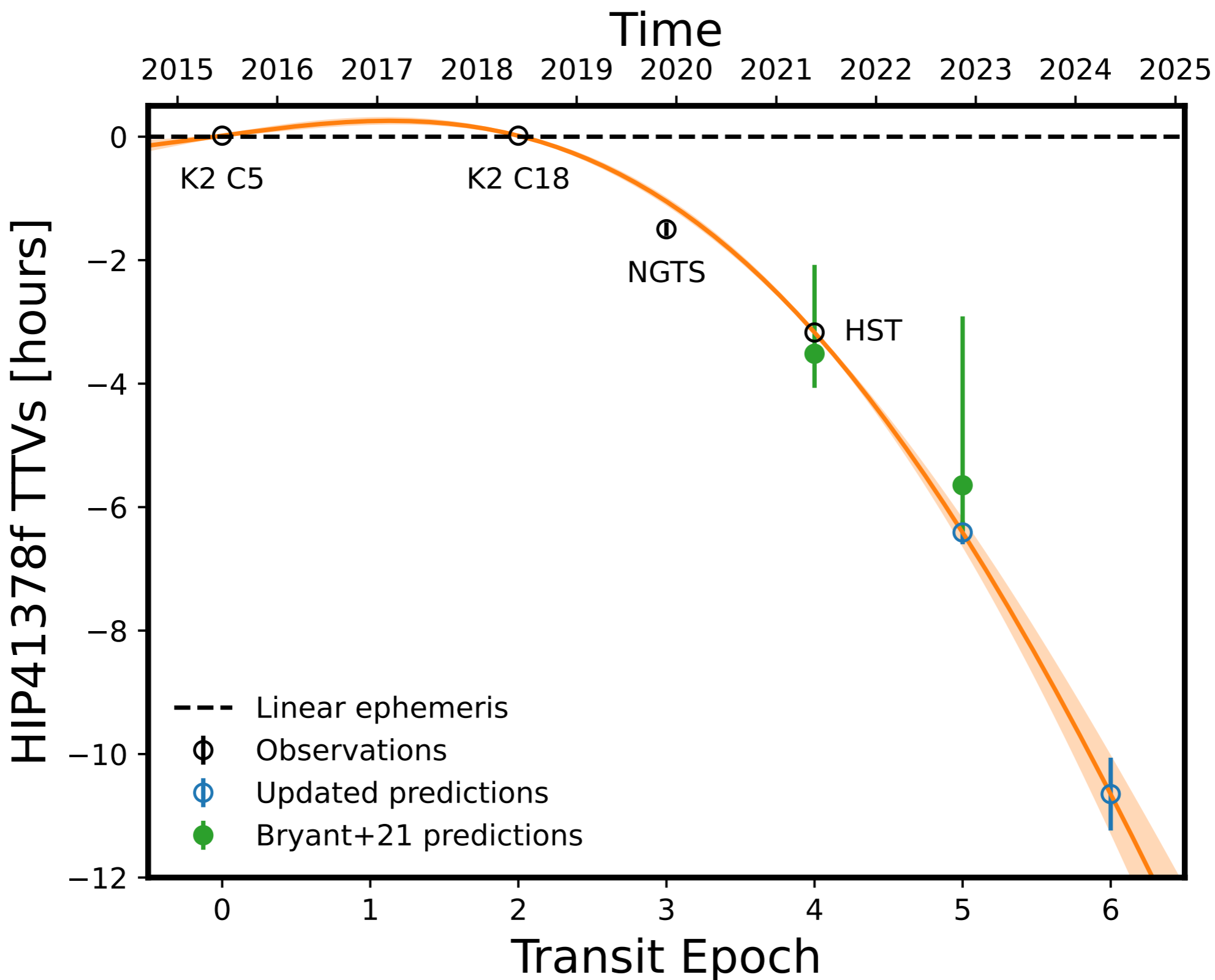
# JWST can distinguish between hazes, rings, and high-metallicity atmospheres

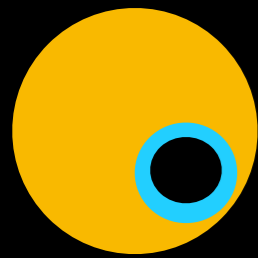






# Predicting future transits





## Conclusions

- The HST/WFC3 transmission spectrum of HIP 41378 f is featureless.
- Flat spectra may be a population property of ultra-low density planets.
- We cannot distinguish between high-metallicities, high-altitude hazes, or rings with HST — but JWST can!
- Let's observe this planet with JWST!