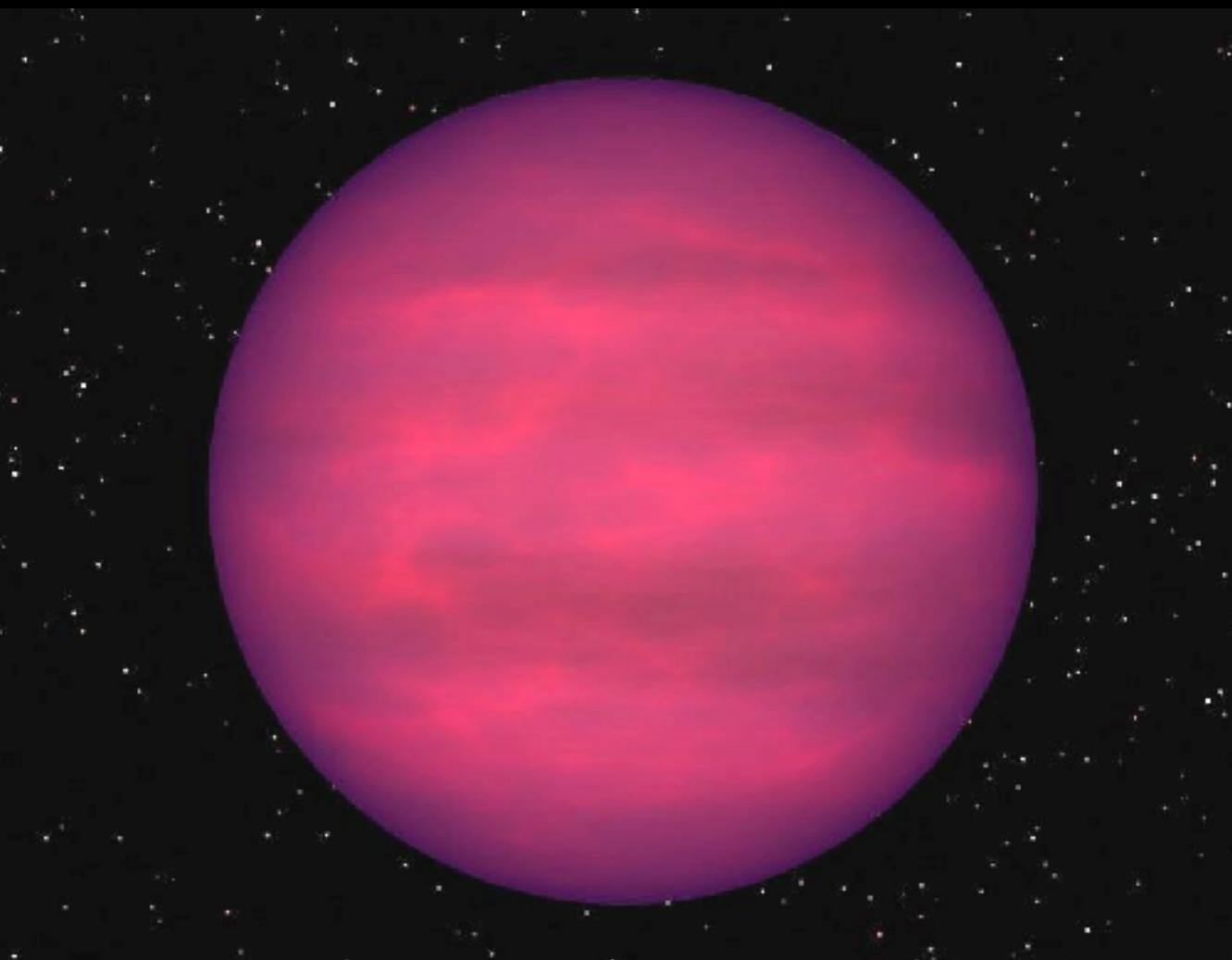


A New Generation of Substellar Atmosphere & Evolution Models

Mark Marley & Didier Saumon

Richard Freedman, Roxana Lupu, Channon Visscher, Caroline Morley, Jonathan Fortney

@astromarkmarley



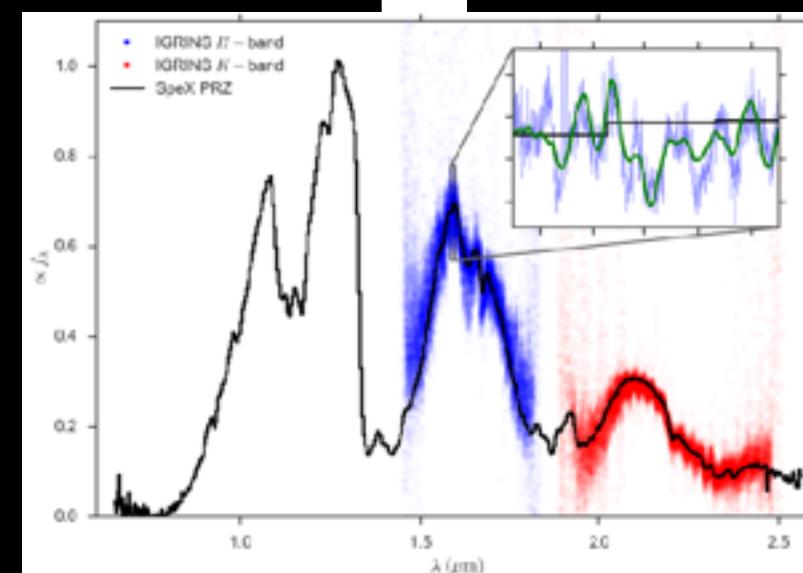
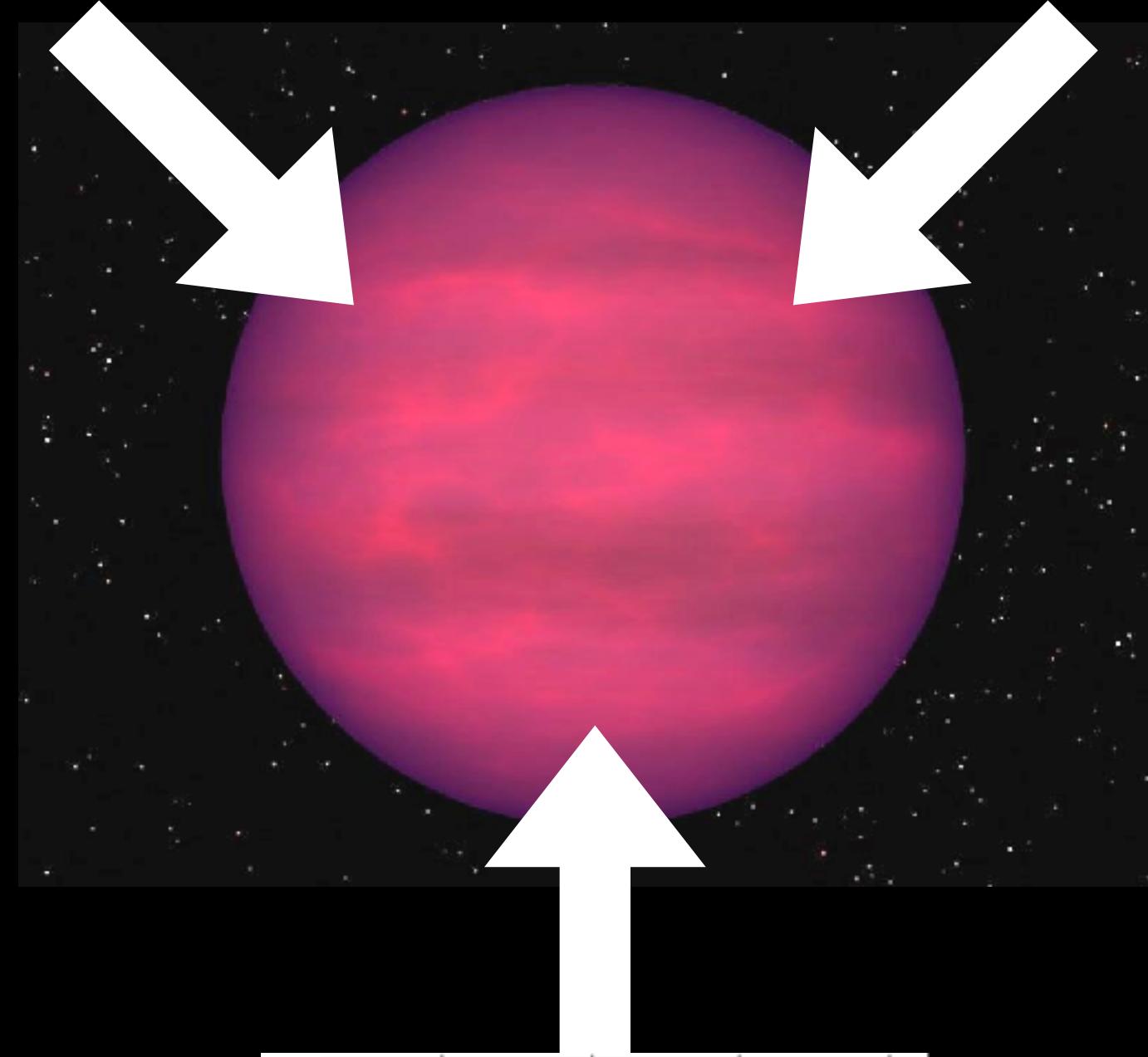
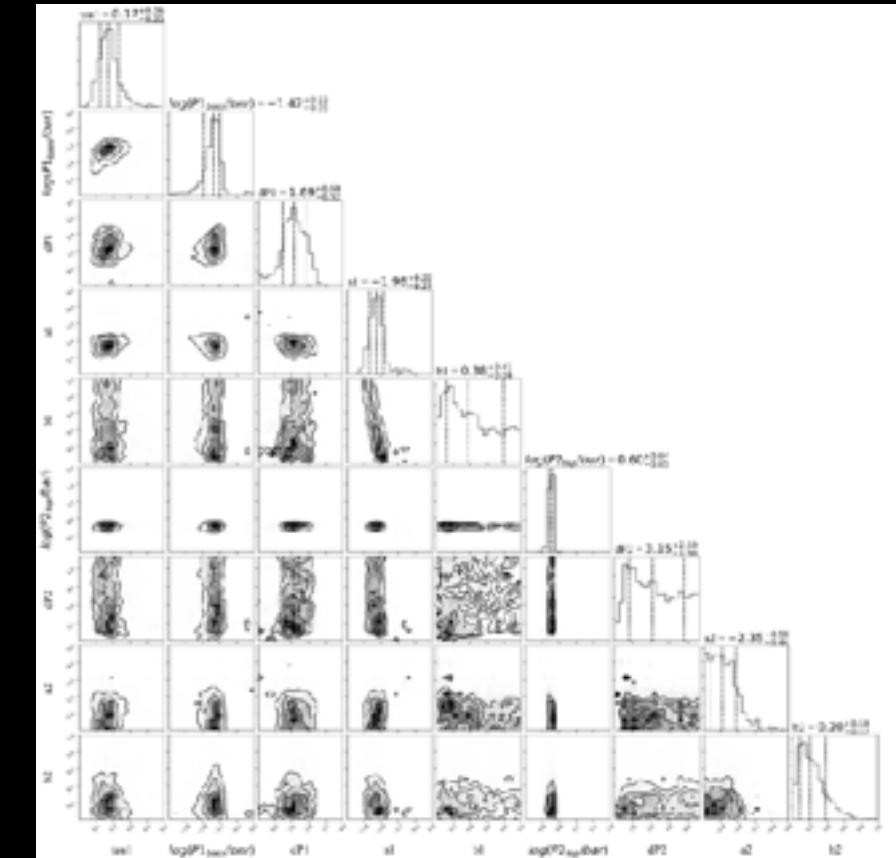
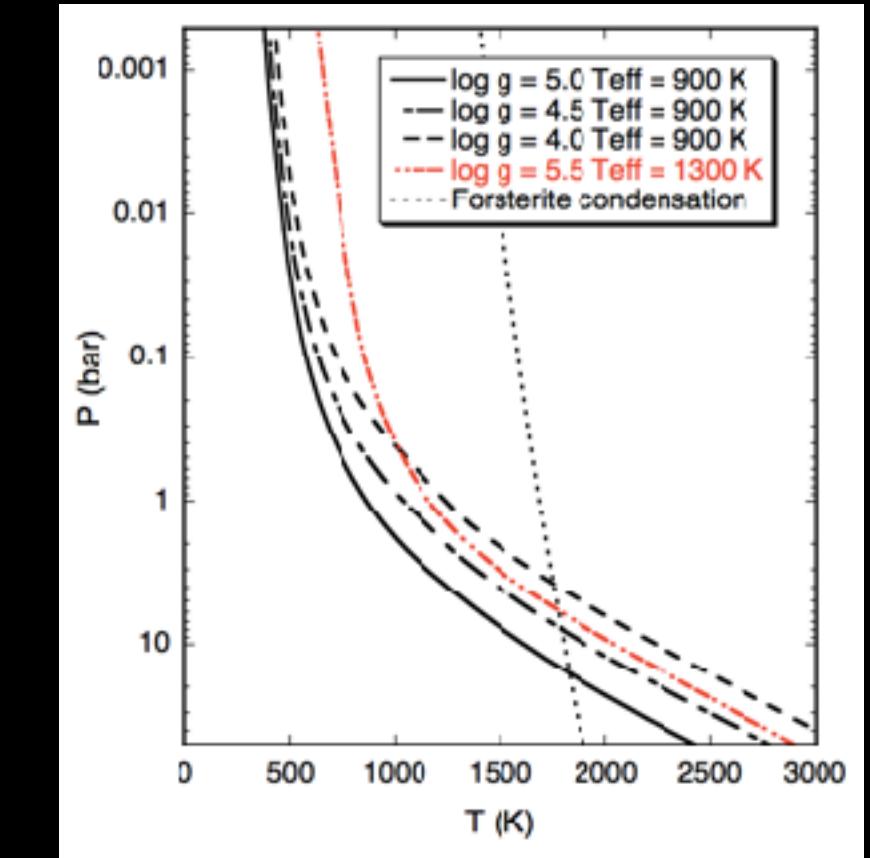
10 years ago
Cool Stars 2008
changed my life in
an unexpected way.



Today

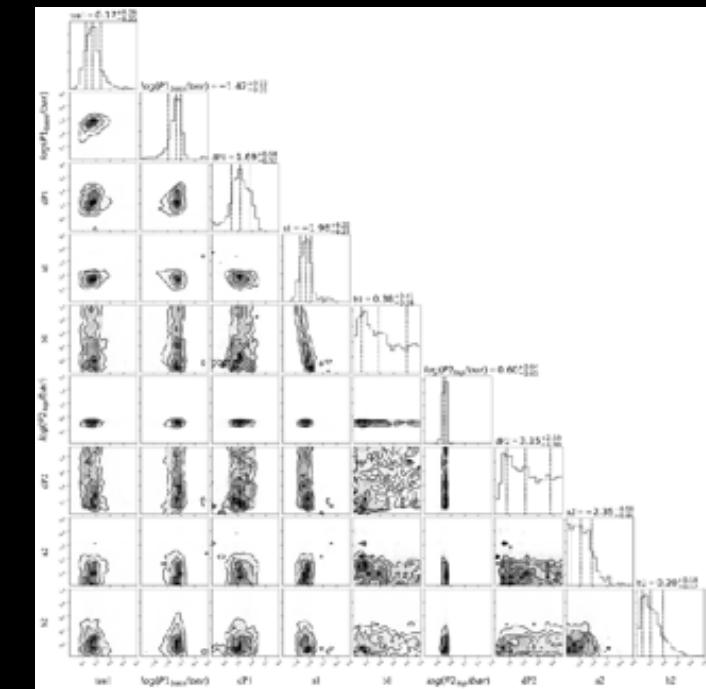
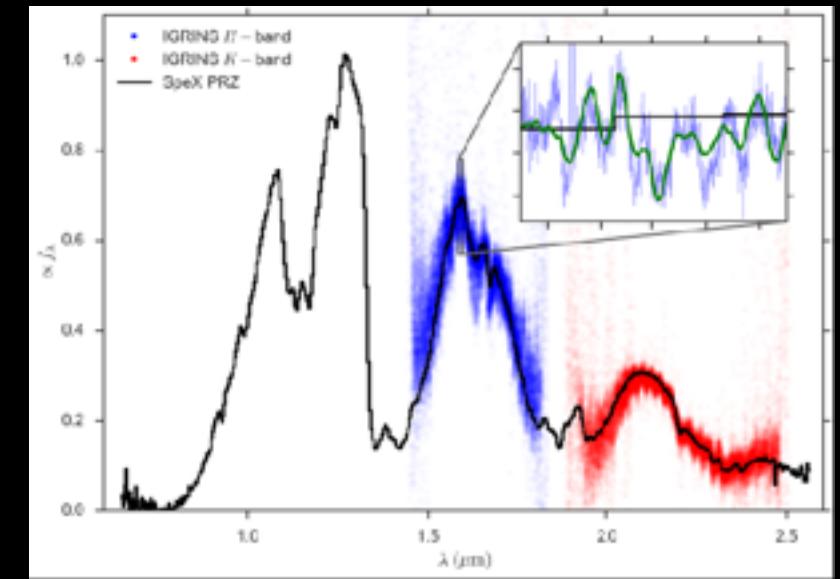
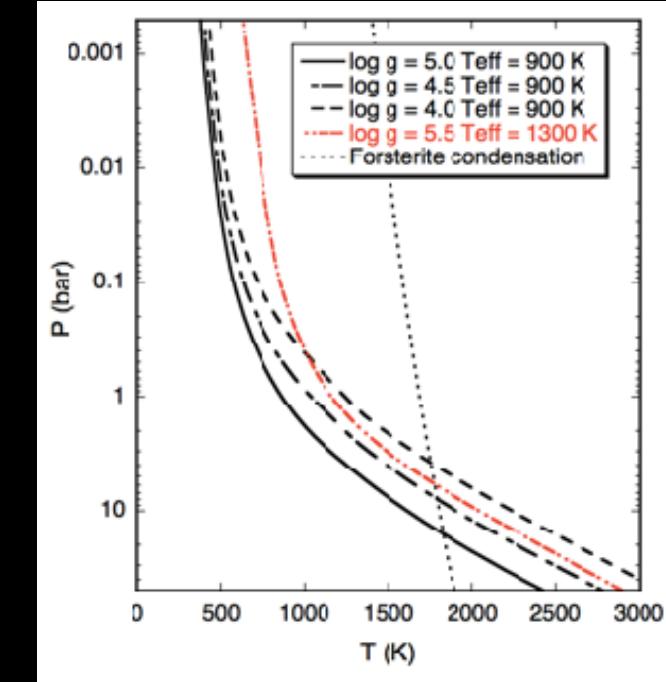
Understanding Brown Dwarfs

- Utility of forward models - aren't these outdated?
- Forward models, grid searches, and retrievals - 3 keys to understanding
- Our new generation of models
- Illustrate synergy with examples
- Important unsolved problems



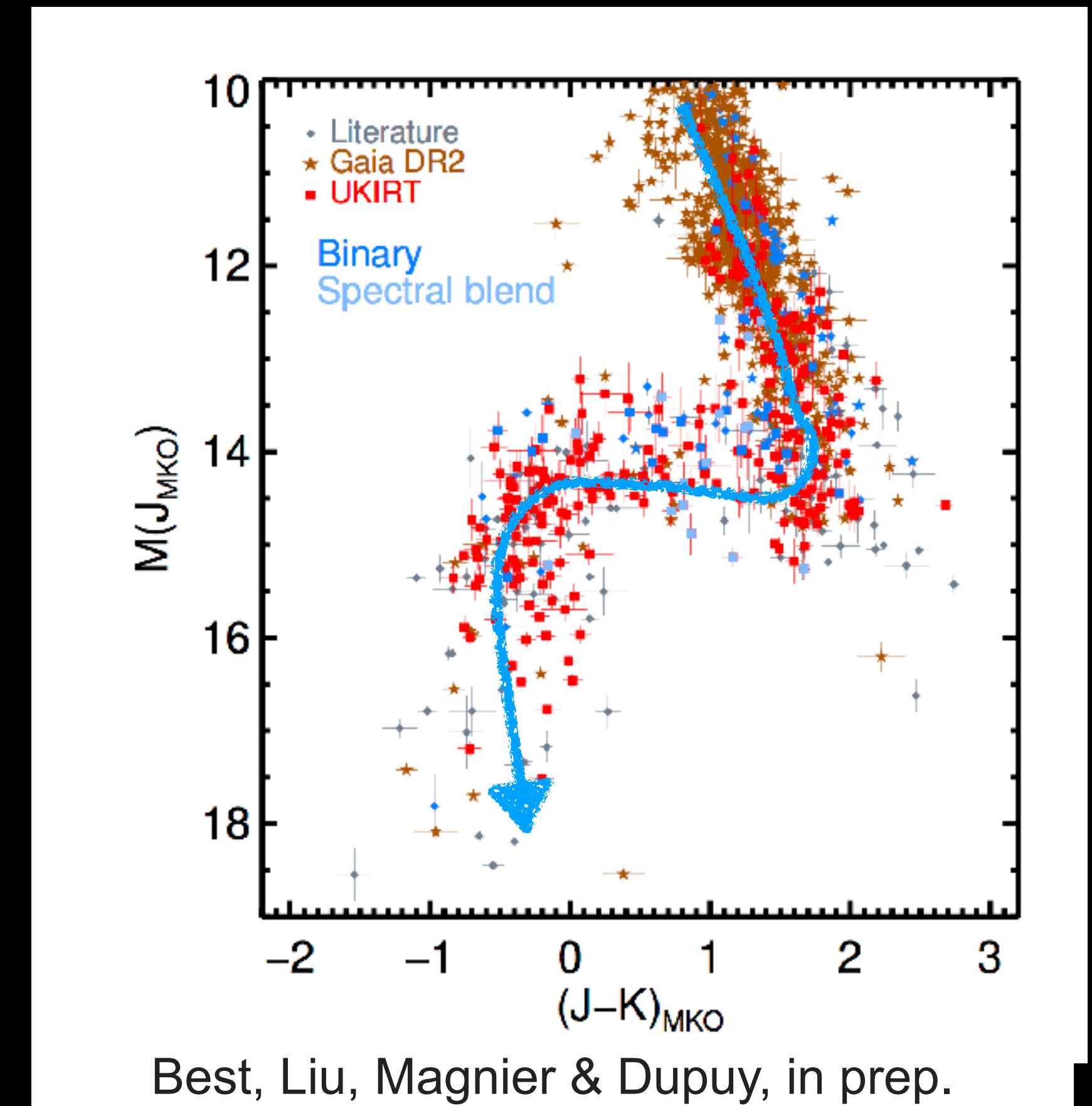
but

- Forward model: radiative-convective equilibrium atmospheric structure and consequent emergent spectrum with stated assumptions
- Fitting: Method of systematically comparing model spectra to data, e.g., chi-squared, Starfish, machine learning
- Retrieval: Monte Carlo-based comparison of 100,000s parameterized atmosphere profiles with data to derive empirical model parameters (e.g., abundances, T(P), etc.)



Why Do We Need Forward Models?

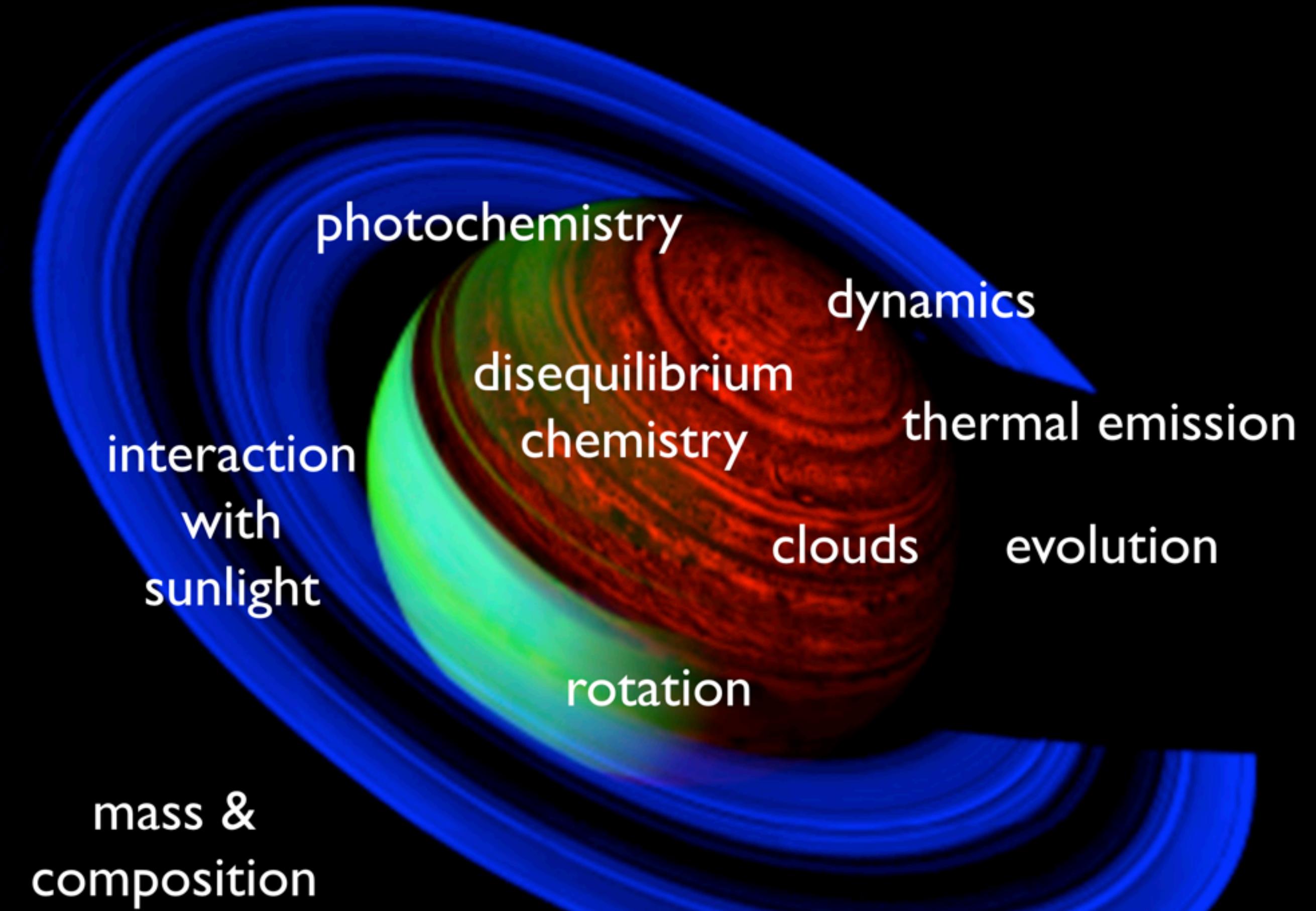
- Boundary condition for evolution
- Grid models for characterization
- Develops our understanding
- Guide where to search for new discoveries
 - New molecules, clouds, processes
 - Motivate new laboratory work



Retrievals alone cannot do all of this!

Why Do We Need Forward Models?

- Test if we understand...
 - Abundances
 - Chemistry
 - Gravity
 - Mixing
 - Clouds
 - Opacities
 - Atmospheric structure



Retrievals alone give numeric answers without context.

EVOLUTION AND INFRARED SPECTRA OF BROWN DWARFS

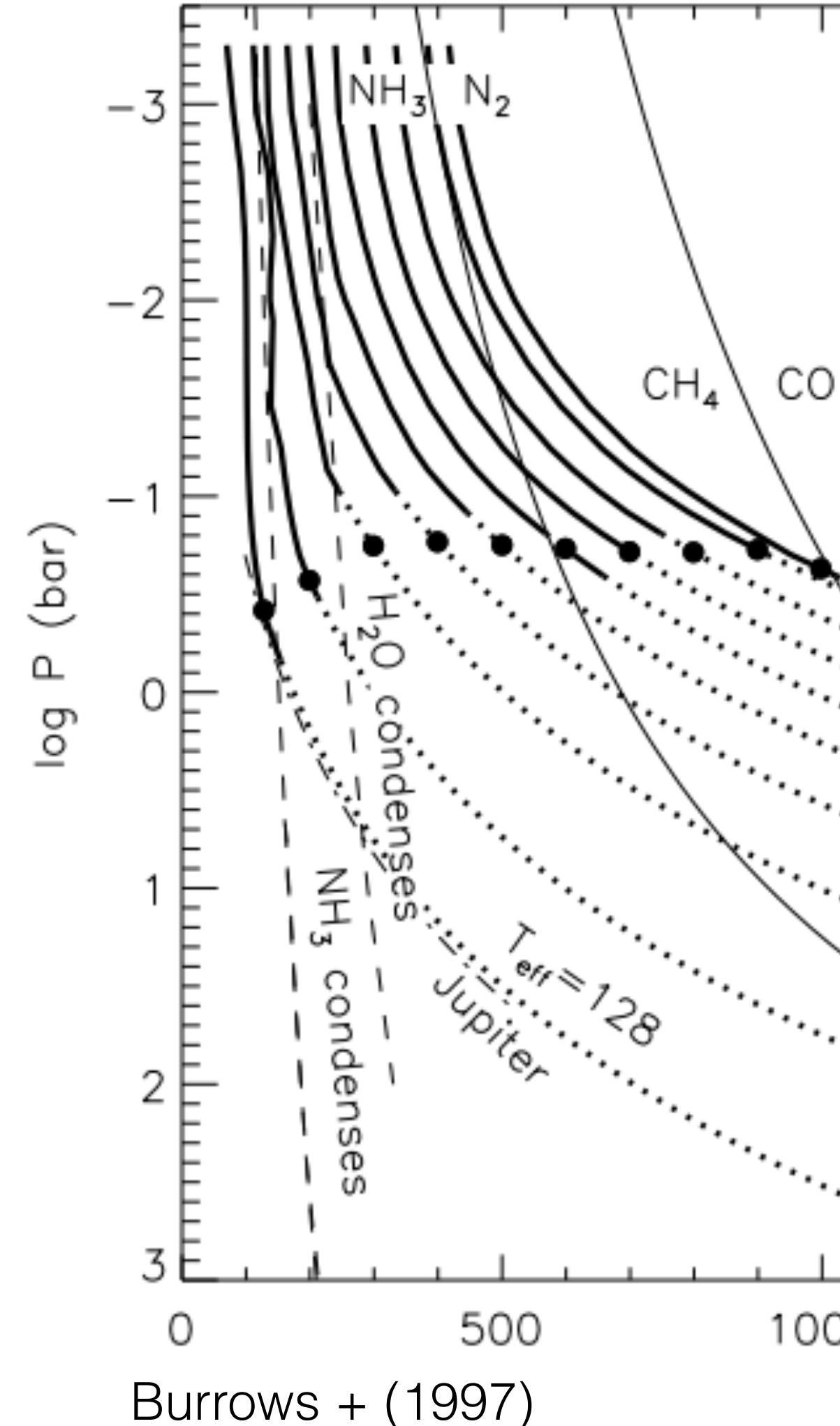
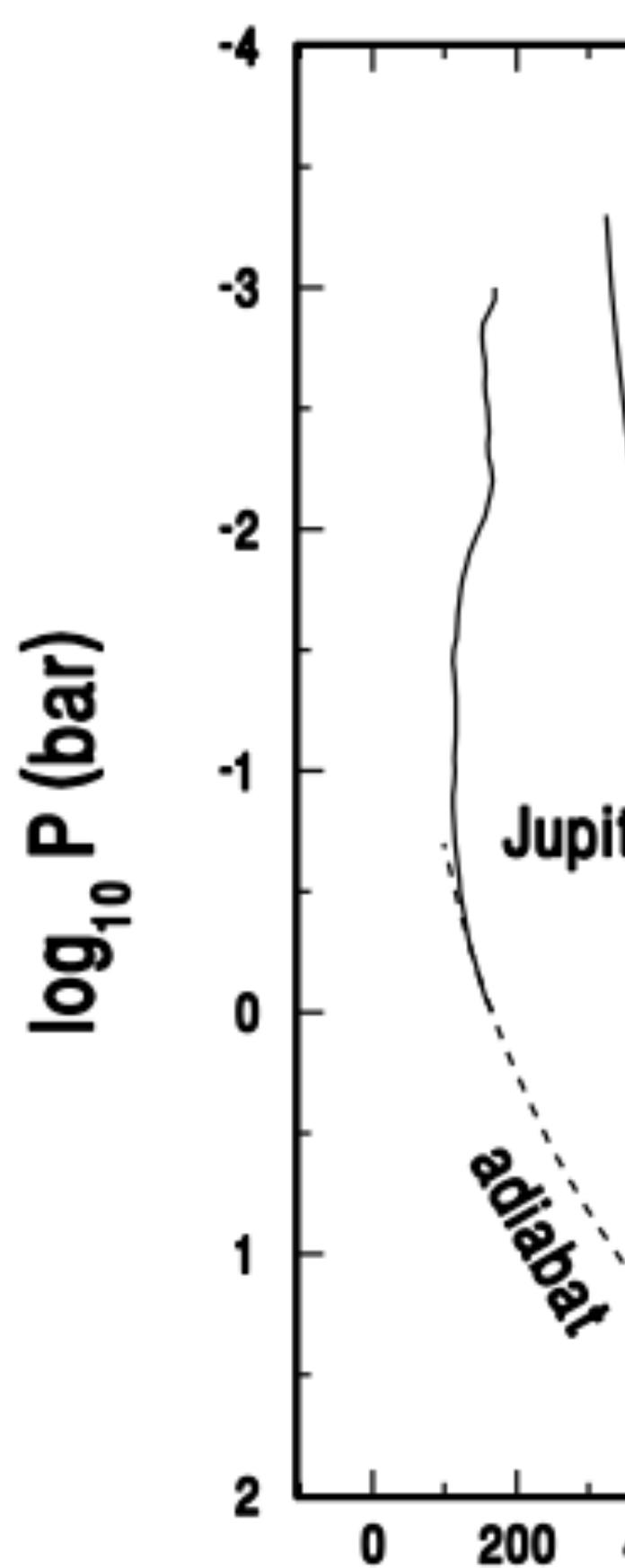
JONATHAN I. LUNINE, WILLIAM B. HUBBARD, AND MARK S. MARLEY

Lunar and Planetary Laboratory, University of Arizona, Tucson

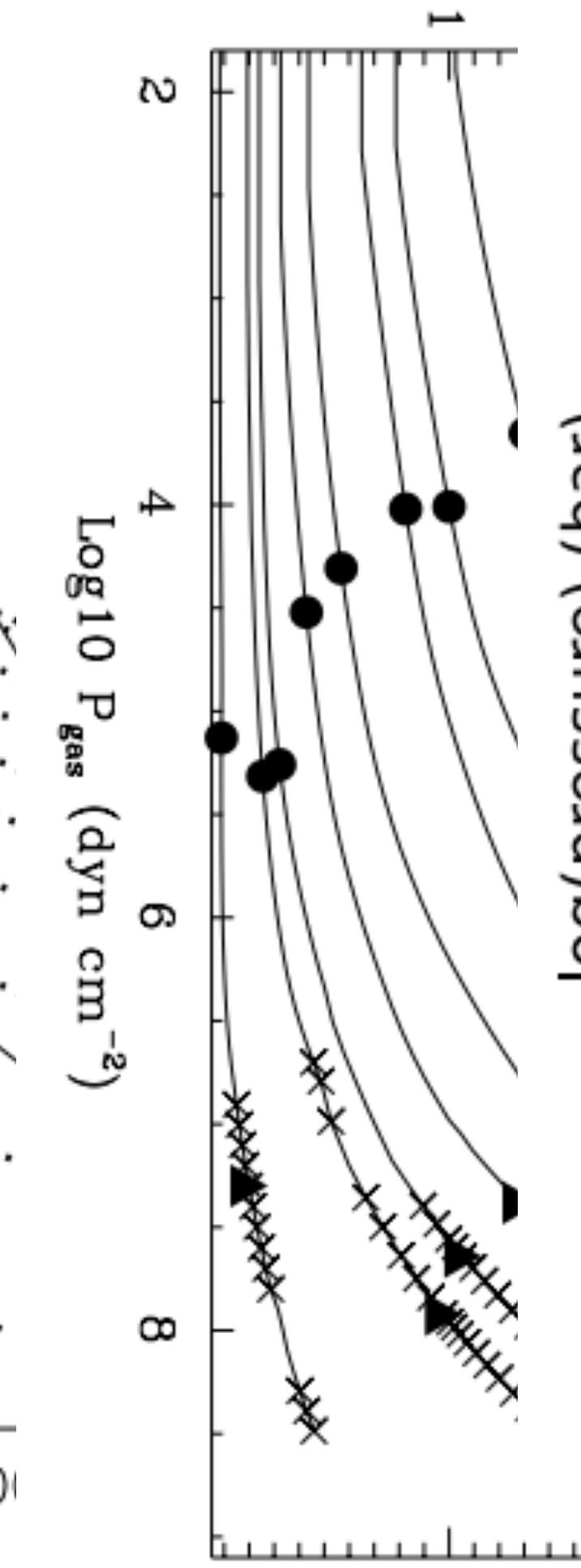
Received 1986 January 15; accepted 1986 April 8

TABLE 2
EVOLUTIONARY SEQUENCES

Forward Models Have Played Major Role in the Field

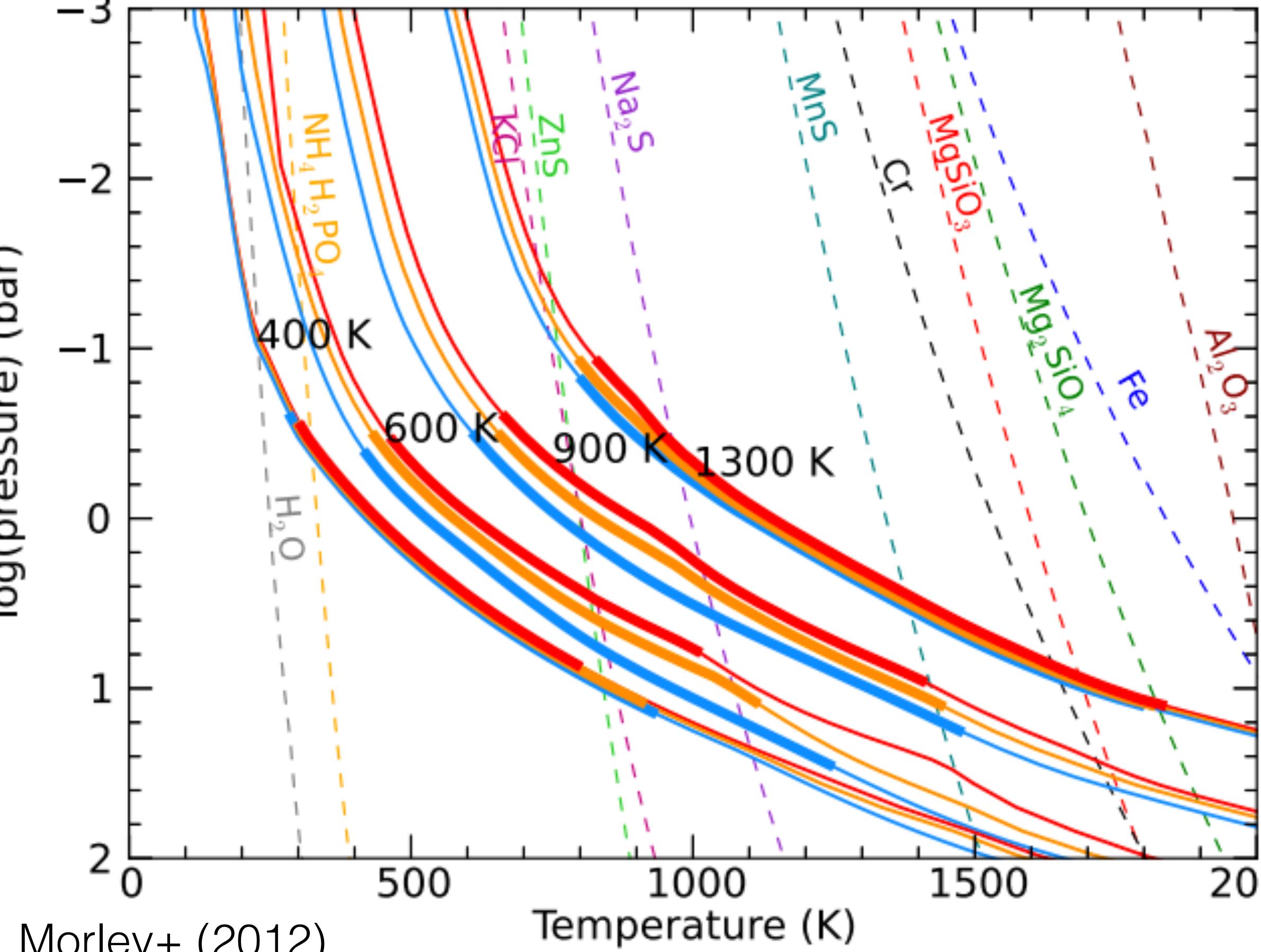


Burrows + (1997)



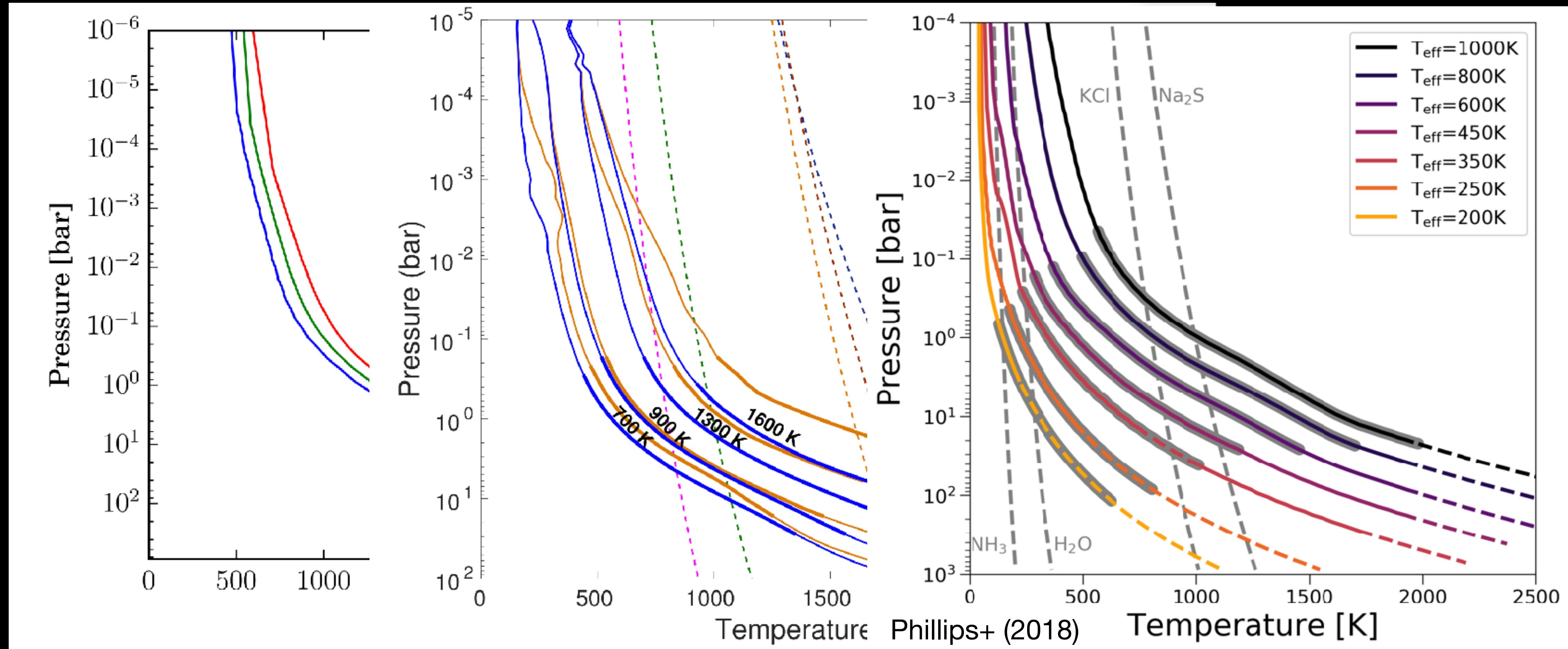
Morley+ (2012)

$T_{\text{gas}} (\times 10^3 \text{ K})$



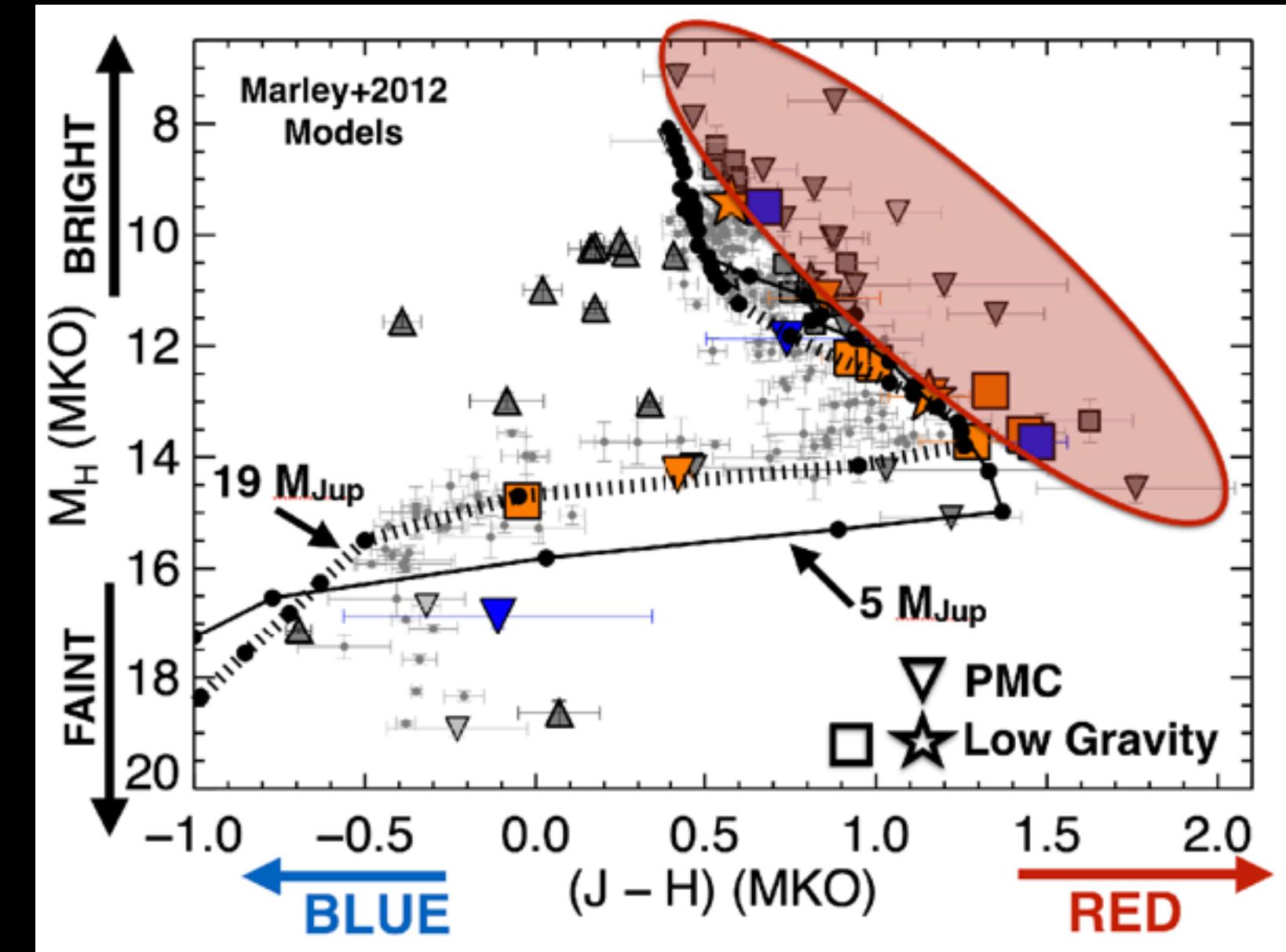
These four papers alone have over 2200 citations.

And Continue to Do So

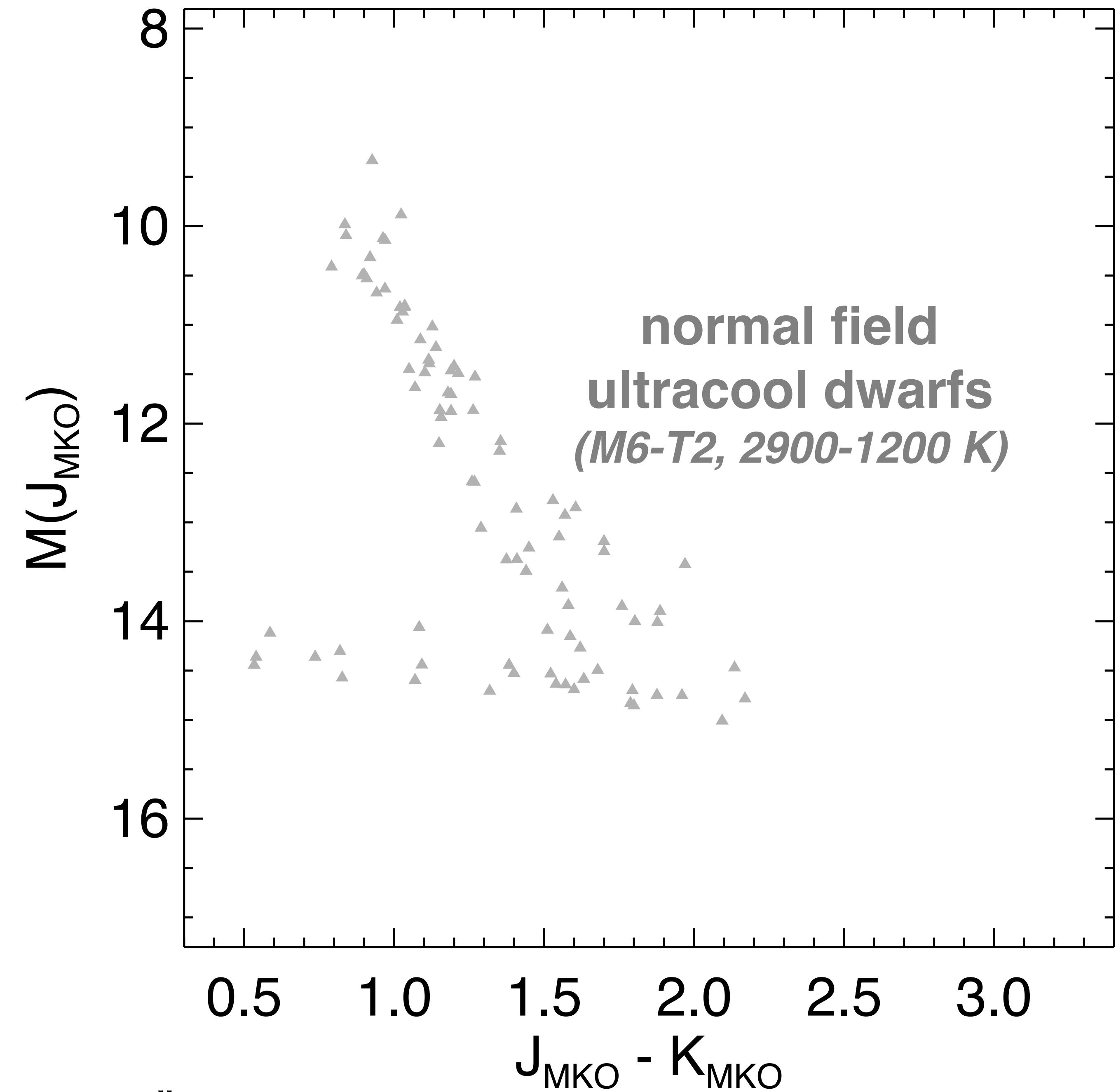


Why a New Generation Now?

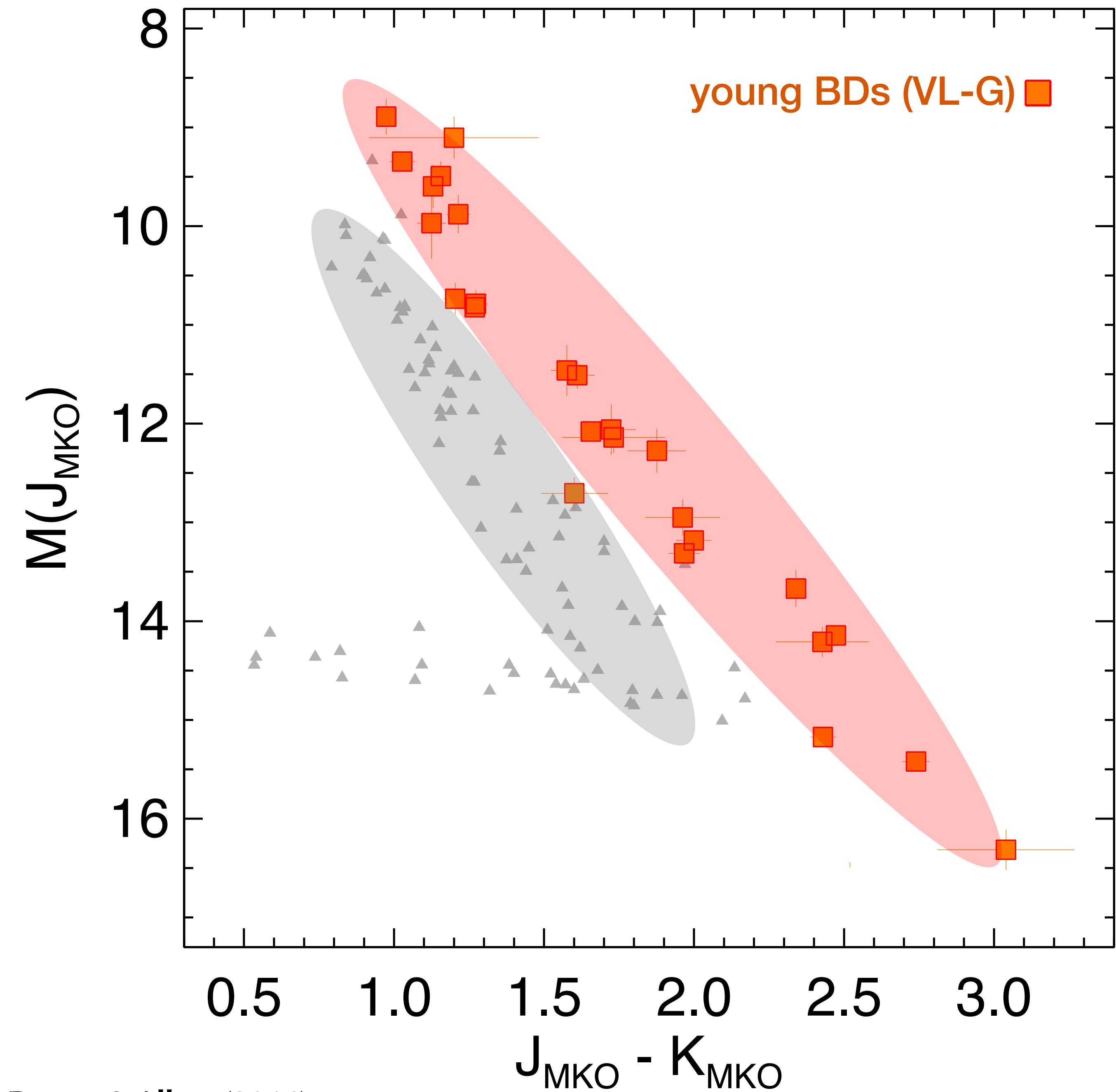
- Lots of new discoveries (Adam's talk)
 - Low gravity sequence
 - Sub-dwarfs
 - Directly imaged planets
- Huge advances in opacities (ExoMol, HiTemp, etc.)
- Innovative ideas presented, need to compare to ‘legacy’ theory
- New generation of instruments coming online, particularly high resolution
- Leverage value of retrievals, sophisticated fitting, and machine learning

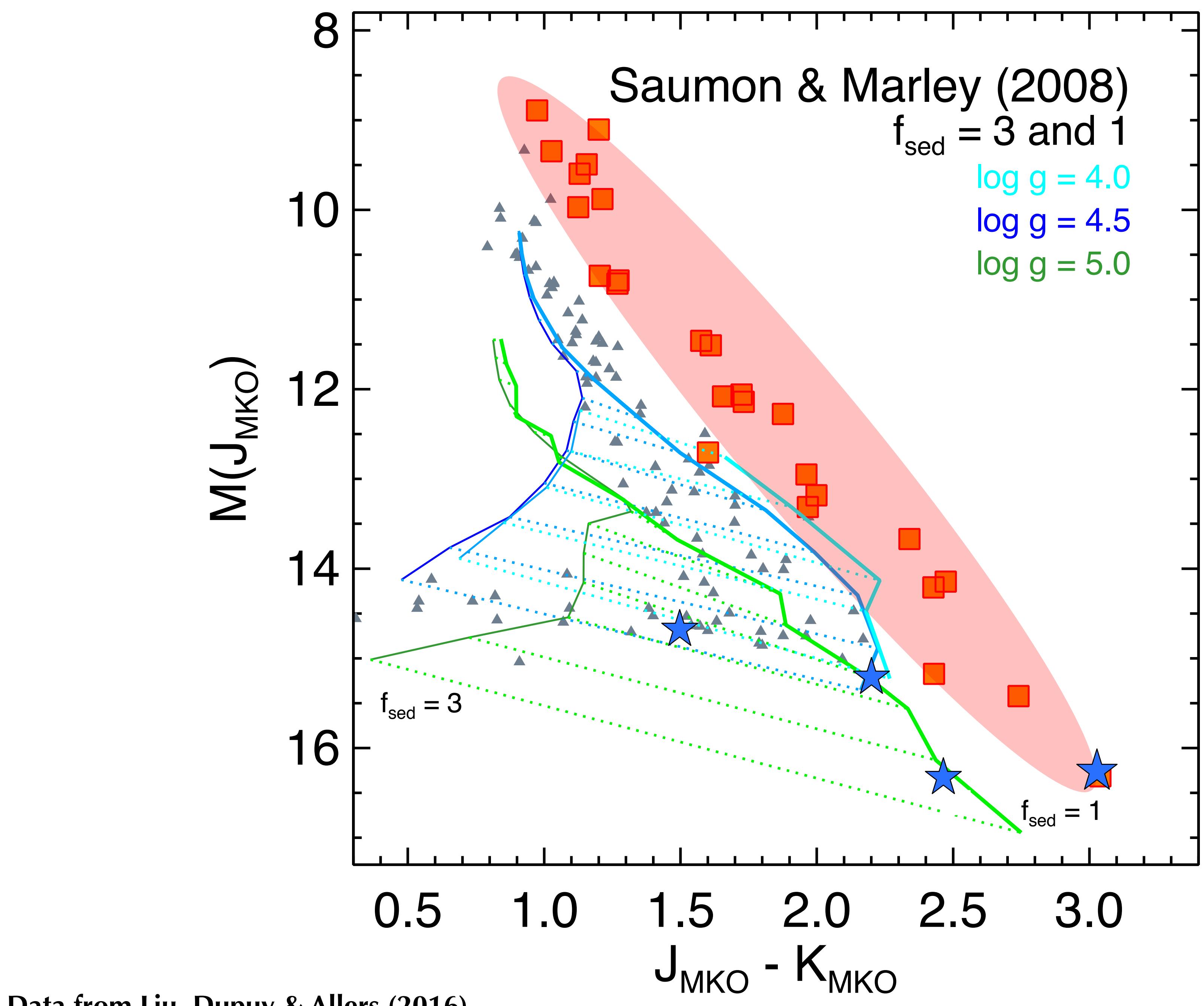


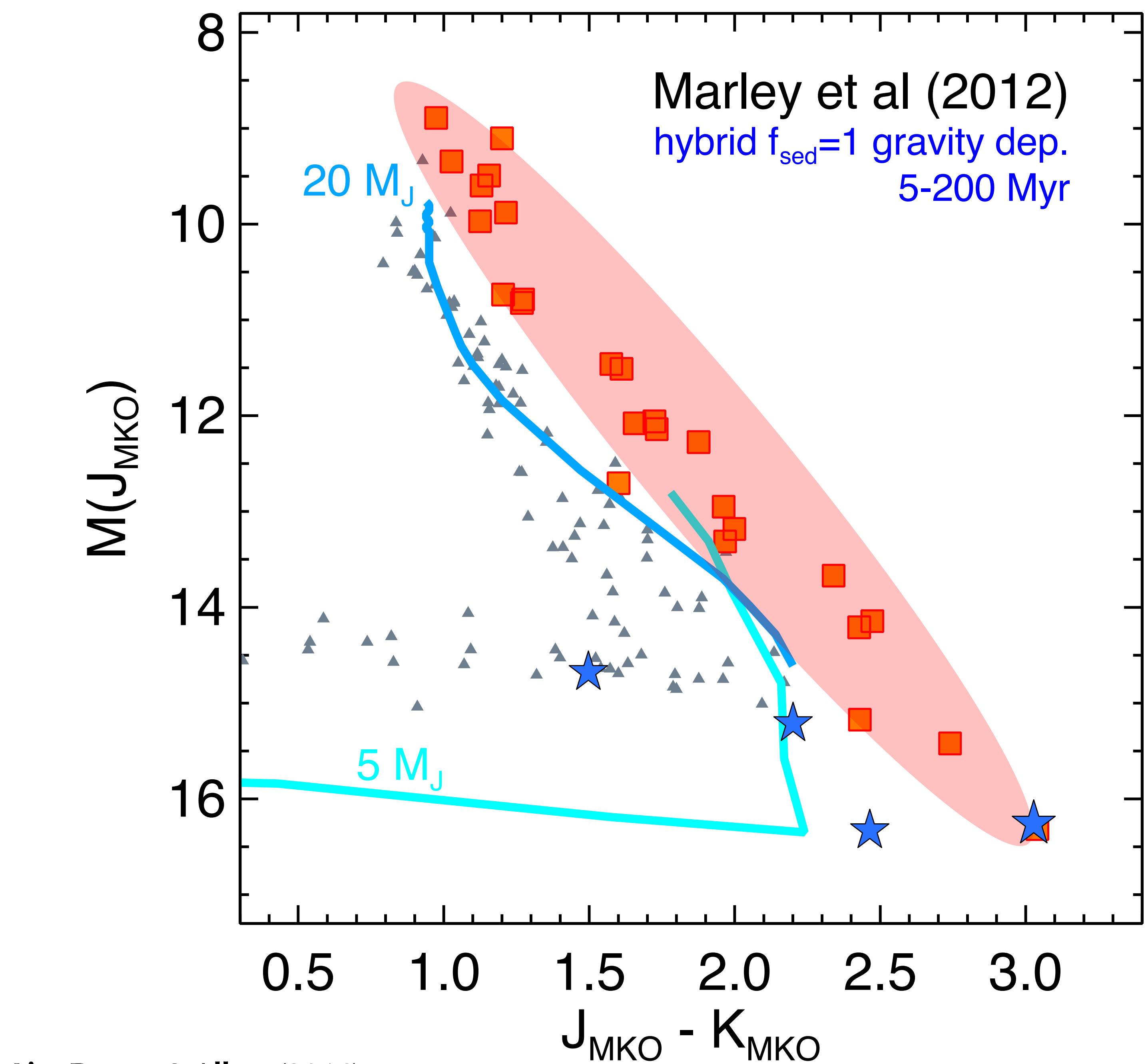
Faherty+ in prep.

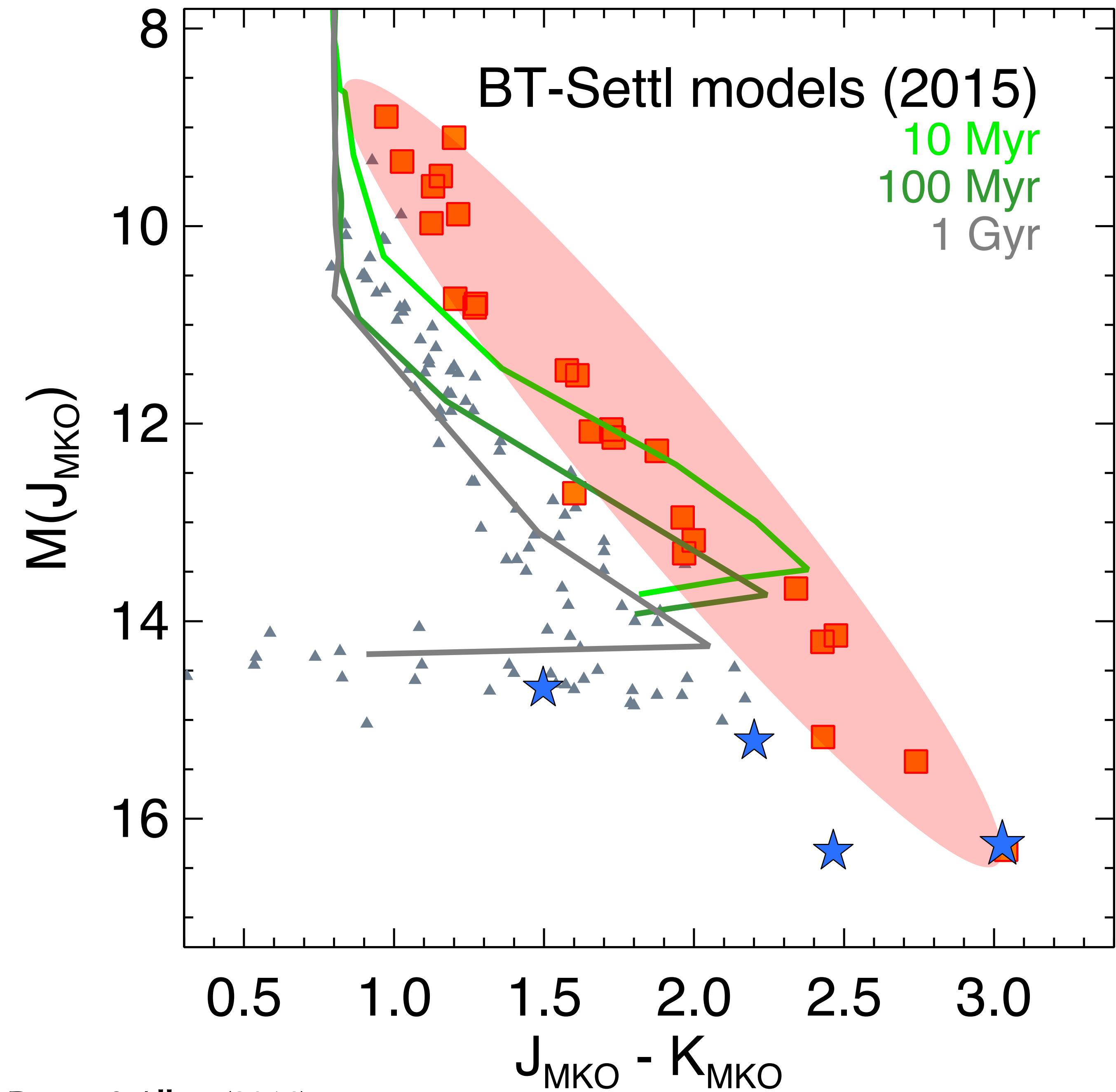


Data from Liu, Dupuy & Allers (2016)





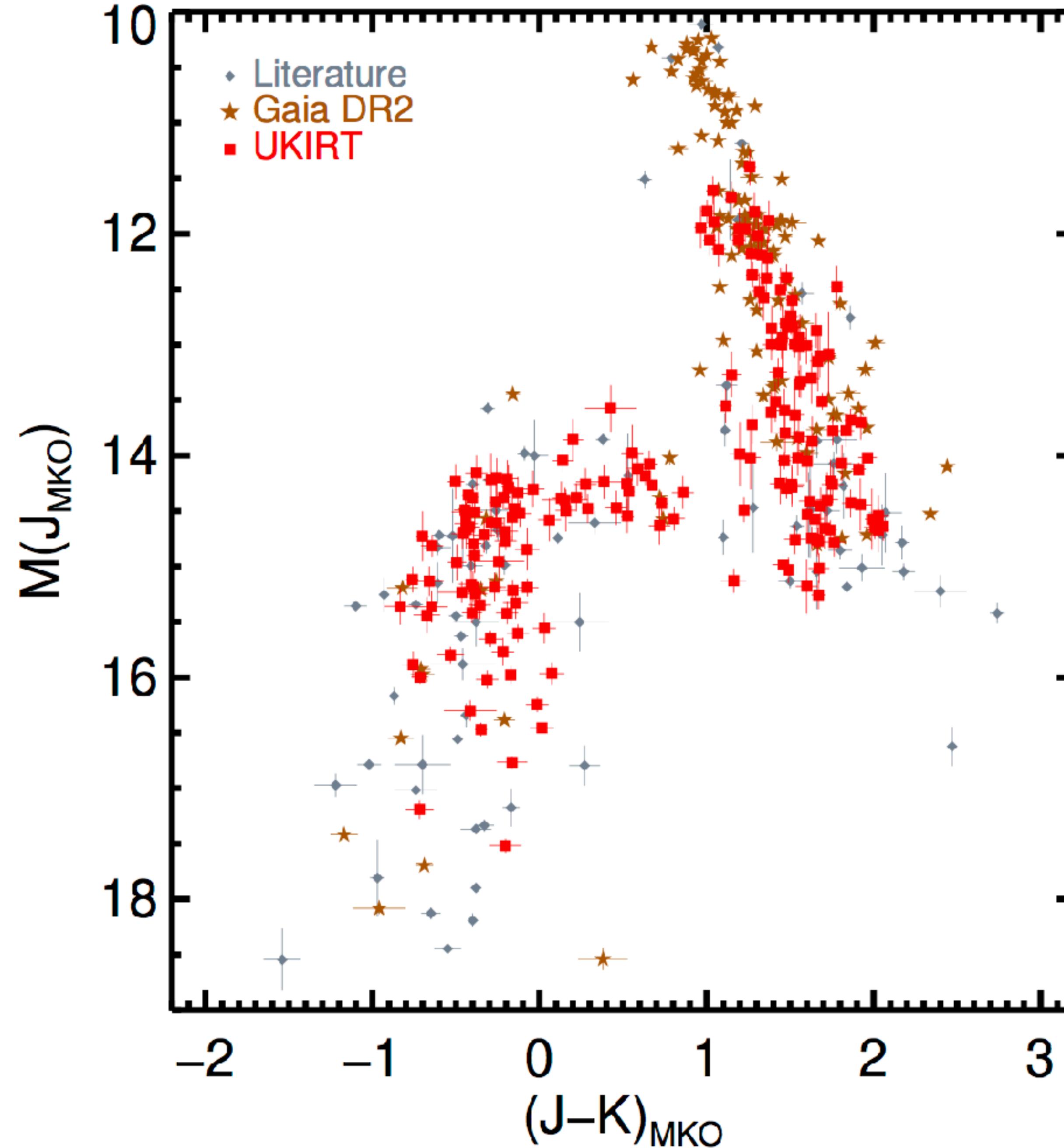




Data from Liu, Dupuy & Allers (2016)



Volume limited
at 25 pc.,
150 new UKIRT
parallaxes,
binaries
removed



Physics is Well Established

$$\frac{dP}{P} = -\frac{gm}{k_B T} dz = -\frac{dz}{H},$$

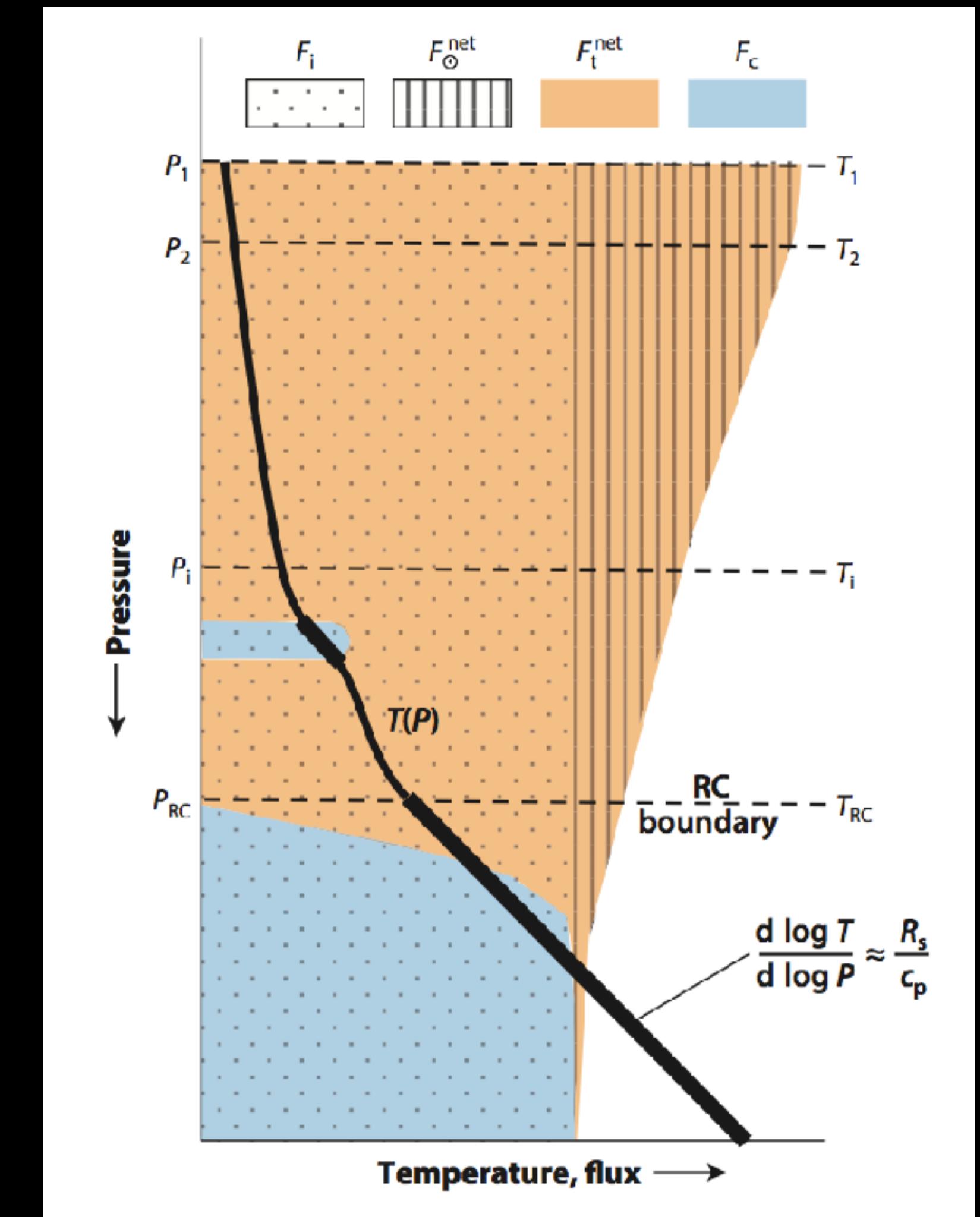
Hydrostatic equilibrium

$$F_t^{\text{net}}(P) + F_c(P) + F_\odot^{\text{net}}(P) - F_i = 0,$$

Conserve energy

$$-\frac{dT}{dz} > \frac{g}{c_p},$$

Convection



Marley & Robinson (2015)

Other Choices are not Clear Cut

Chemistry (Rainout?)

Table 1 Selected elemental abundances and species of interest

Element	Relative abundance ^a $\log[n(\text{El})/n(\text{H})] + 12$	Important species ^b (rainout chemistry)
H	12	H_2 , H
He	10.9	He
O	8.7	CO , H_2O (v, s, l), silicates
C	8.4	CO , CH_4 , CO_2
N	7.8	N_2 , NH_3 (v, s), NH_4SH (s)
Mg	7.6	MgSiO_3 (s), Mg_2SiO_4 (s), MgH
Fe	7.5	FeH , Fe (l, s)
S	7.2	H_2S , NH_4SH (s), MnS (s), Na_2S (s), ZnS (s)
Al	6.5	Al_2O_3 (s),
Na	6.3	Na, Na_2S (s)
P	5.5	PH_3 , P_4O_6
K	5.1	K, KCl (s)
Ti	4.9	TiO , CaTiO_3 (s)
V	4.0	VO, V-oxides

Clouds



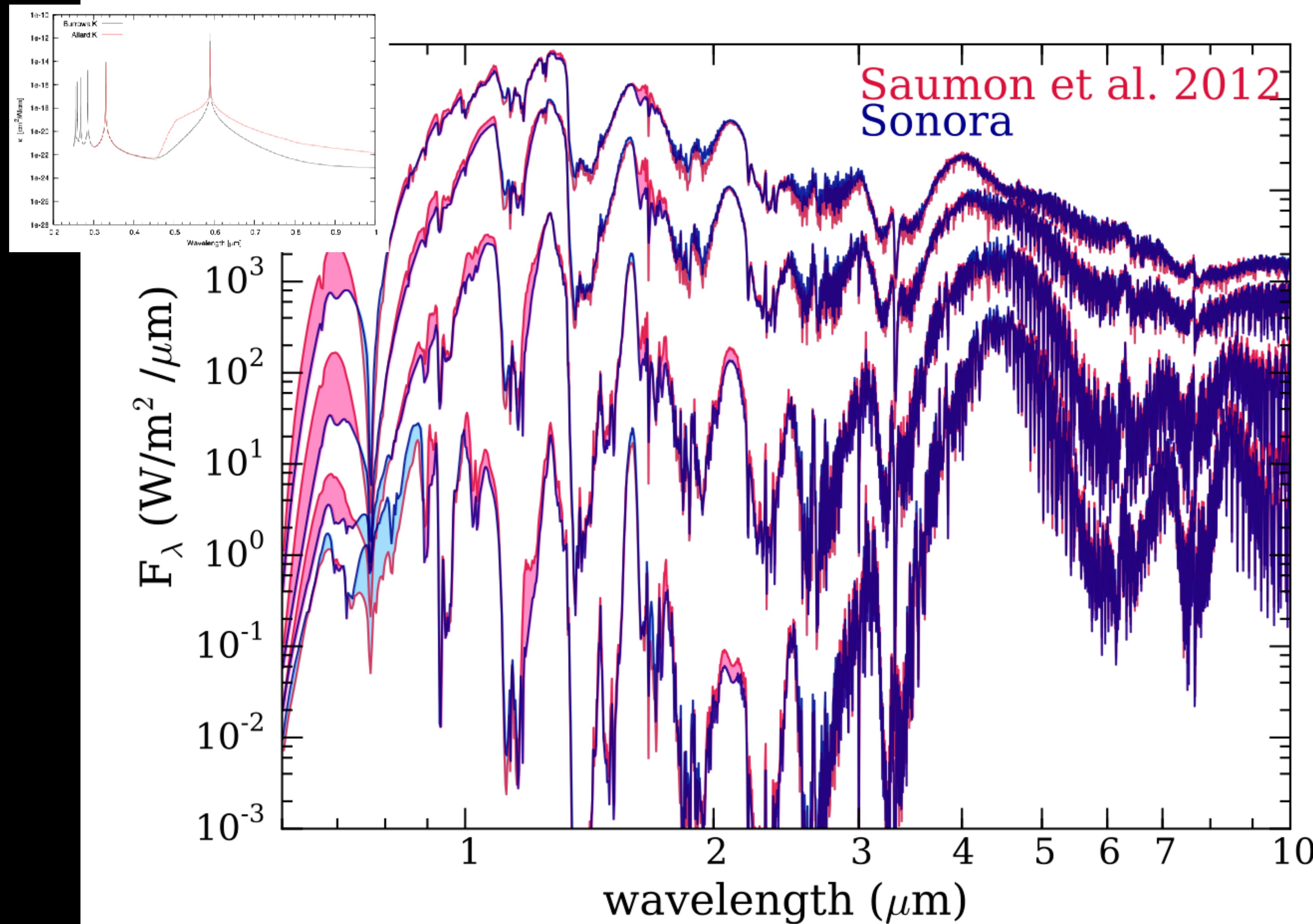
Details

- Lodders solar abundances
 - Chemistry framework - rainout
 - But which ‘rainout’ is right?
 - We use Visscher framework
 - Opacities
 - Broadly updated
 - N. Allard alkali
 - ExoMol H₂O
 - 90 model layers
 - Radiative-convective equilibrium
 - Convective adjustment
 - Ackerman & Marley clouds - f_{sed}

‘Sonora’ Grid

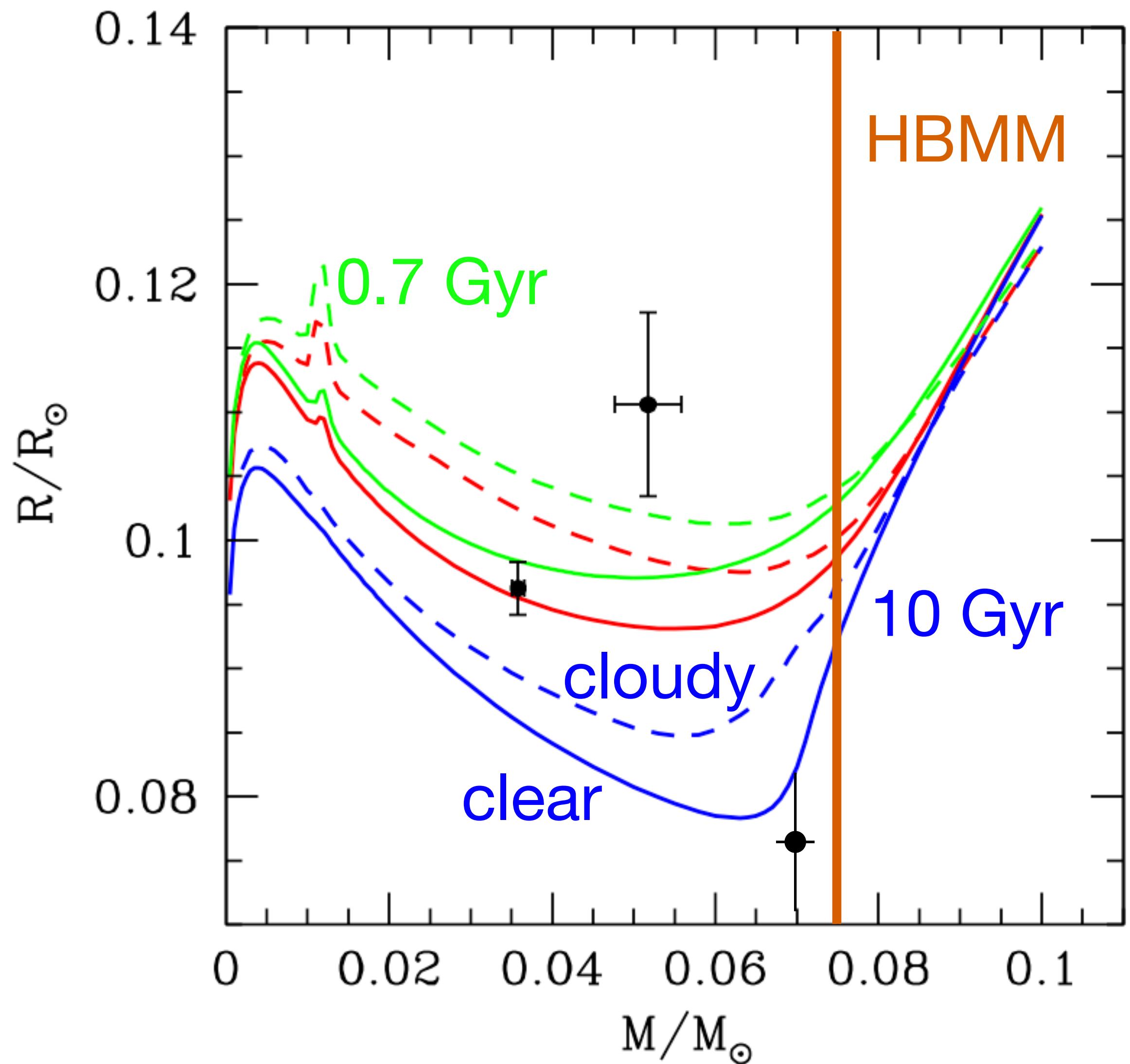
- Massive group effort (Marley, Saumon, Visscher, Morley, Lupu, Freedman, Fortney, students)
- Unified naming convention (Marley? Fortney? Morley? Saumon?; “Santa Cruz Group”)
- Equilibrium & disequilibrium chemistry
- $200 \leq T_{\text{eff}} \leq 2400 \text{ K}$; $-0.5 \leq [\text{M}/\text{H}] \leq 2$; cloudless & cloudy
- Thousands of models done, solar, cloudless online. More soon. Ask for beta versions.
- Spectra plus underlying T(P) and chemistry online
- Opacities also going online at MAST
- Code is not suitable for online distribution. Natasha Batalha is recasting for eventual open source

Cloudless

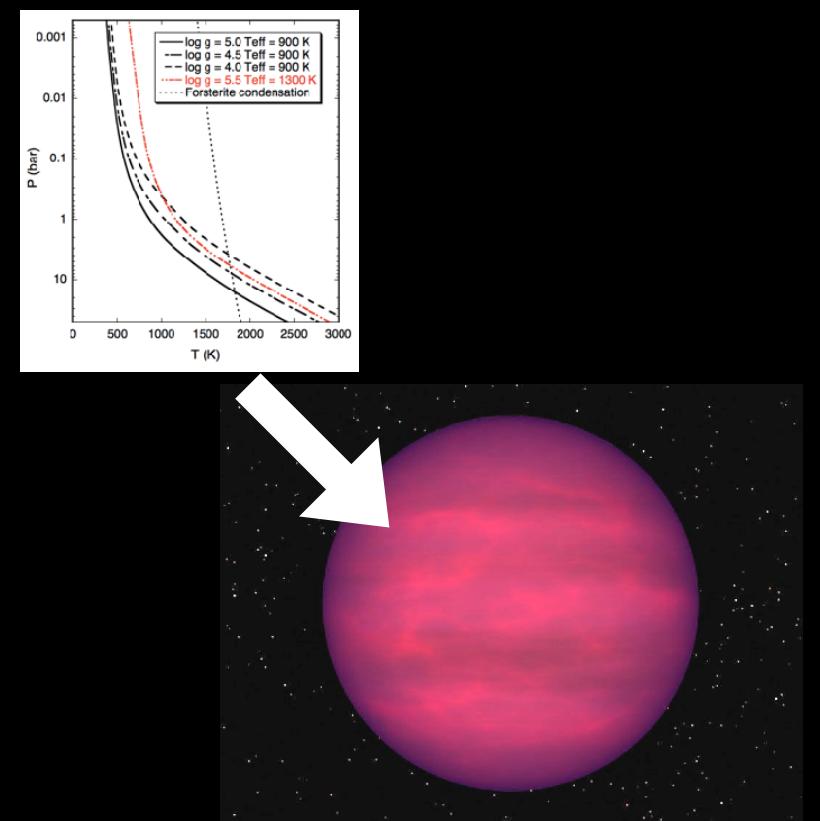


1300 K
900 K
500 K
300 K

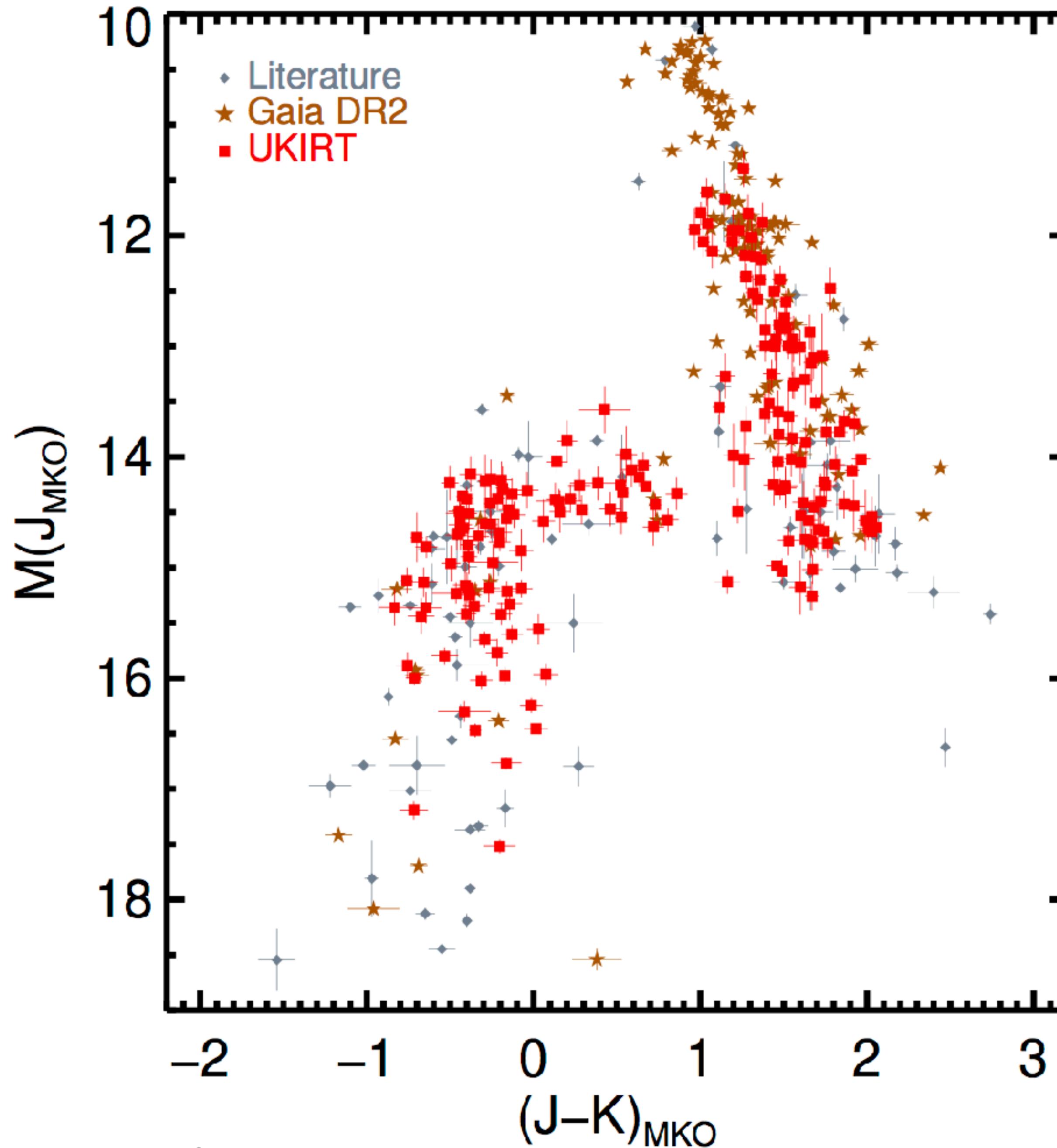
HBMM

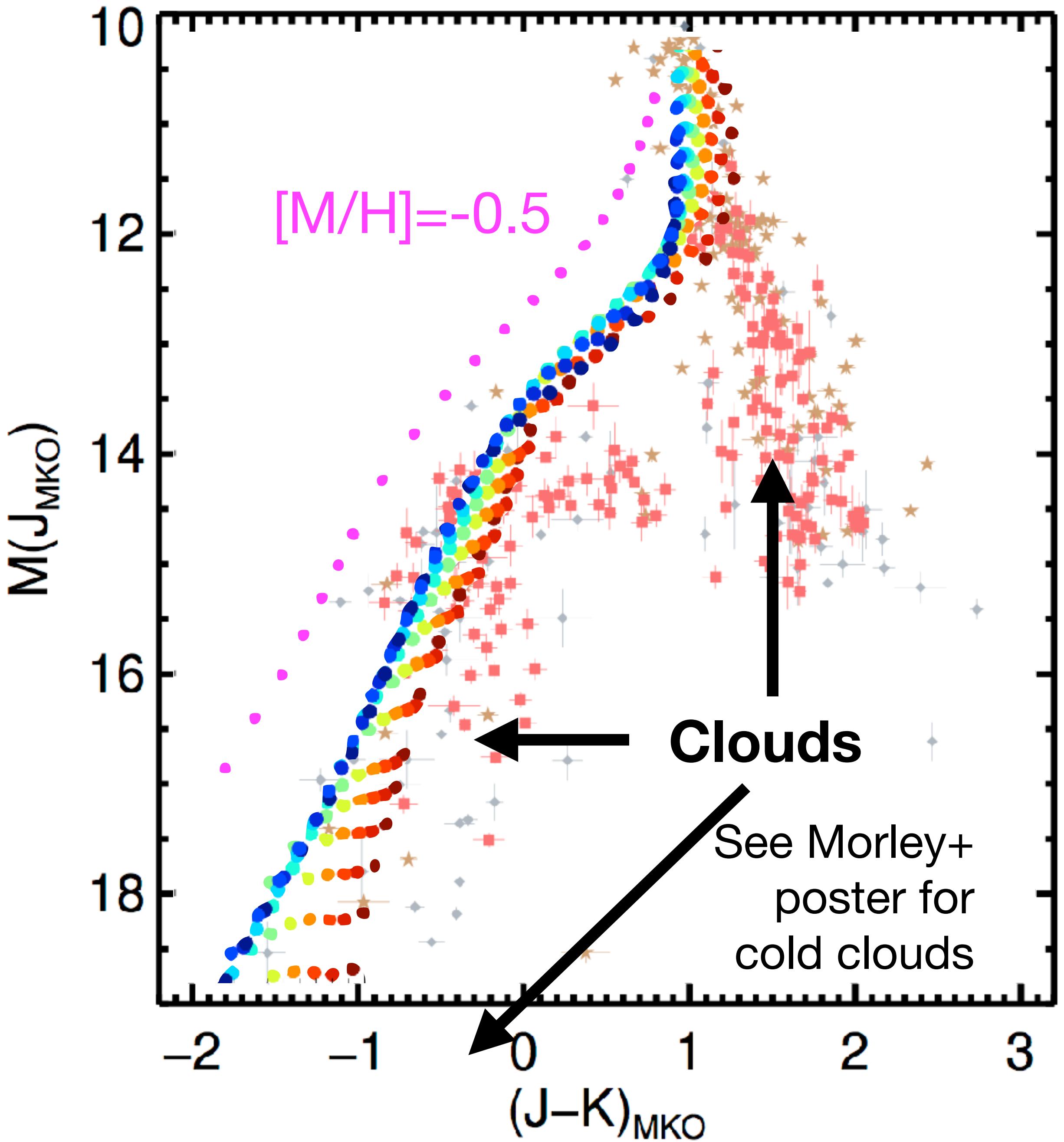
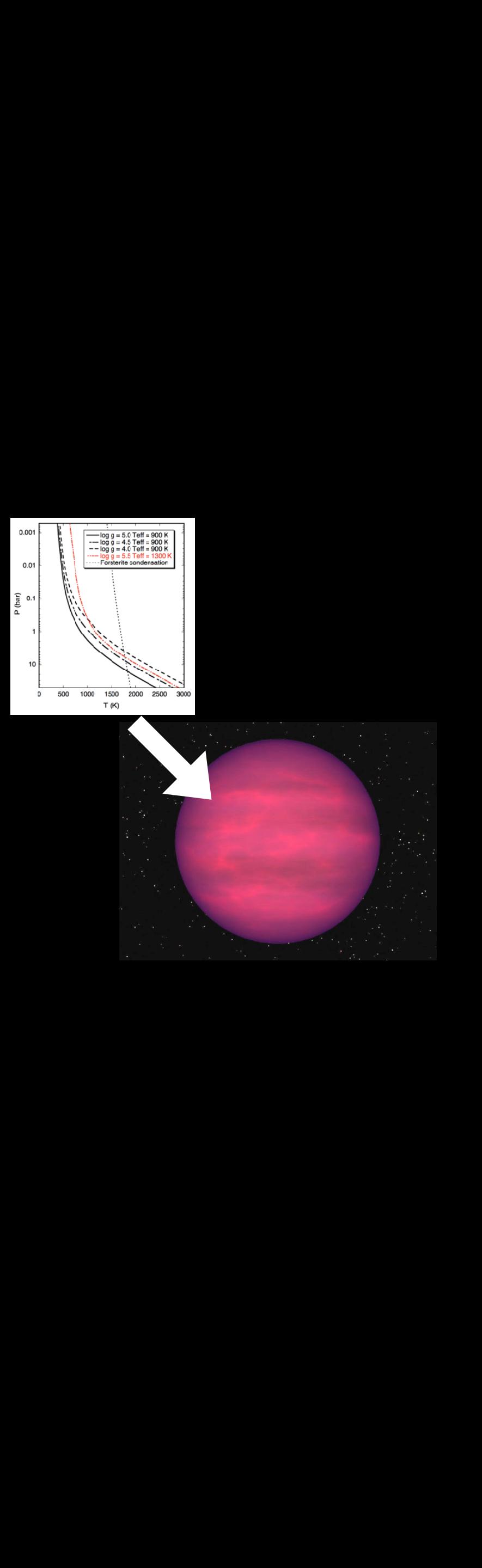


New models are a bit higher opacity near 1800 K, which lowers hydrogen burning minimum mass



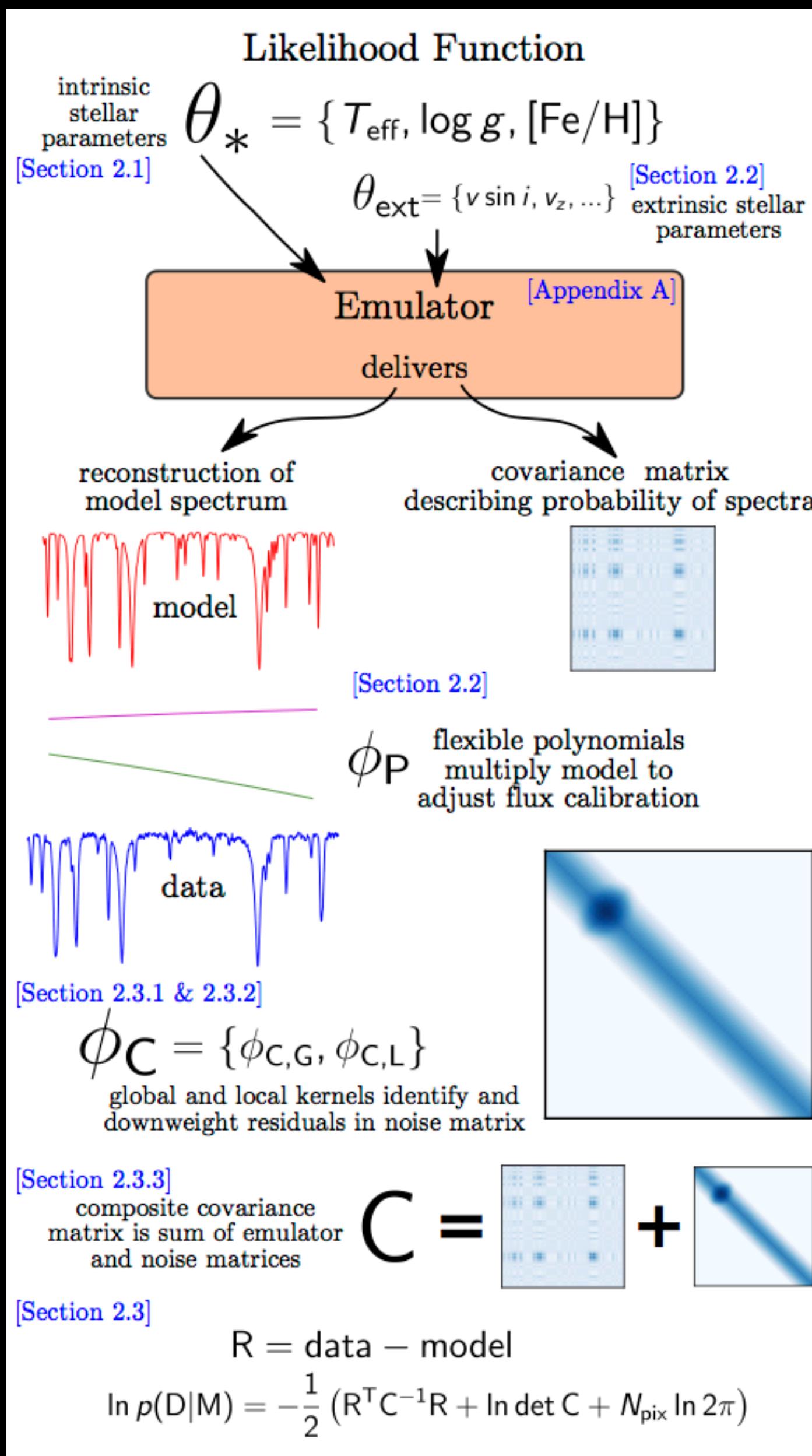
Model	HBMM (Mo)	Teff	DBMM (M _J)
SM08 nc	0.0750	1910	13.1
Sonora nc	0.0730	1800	12.95
SM08 f2	0.0700	1550	12.4



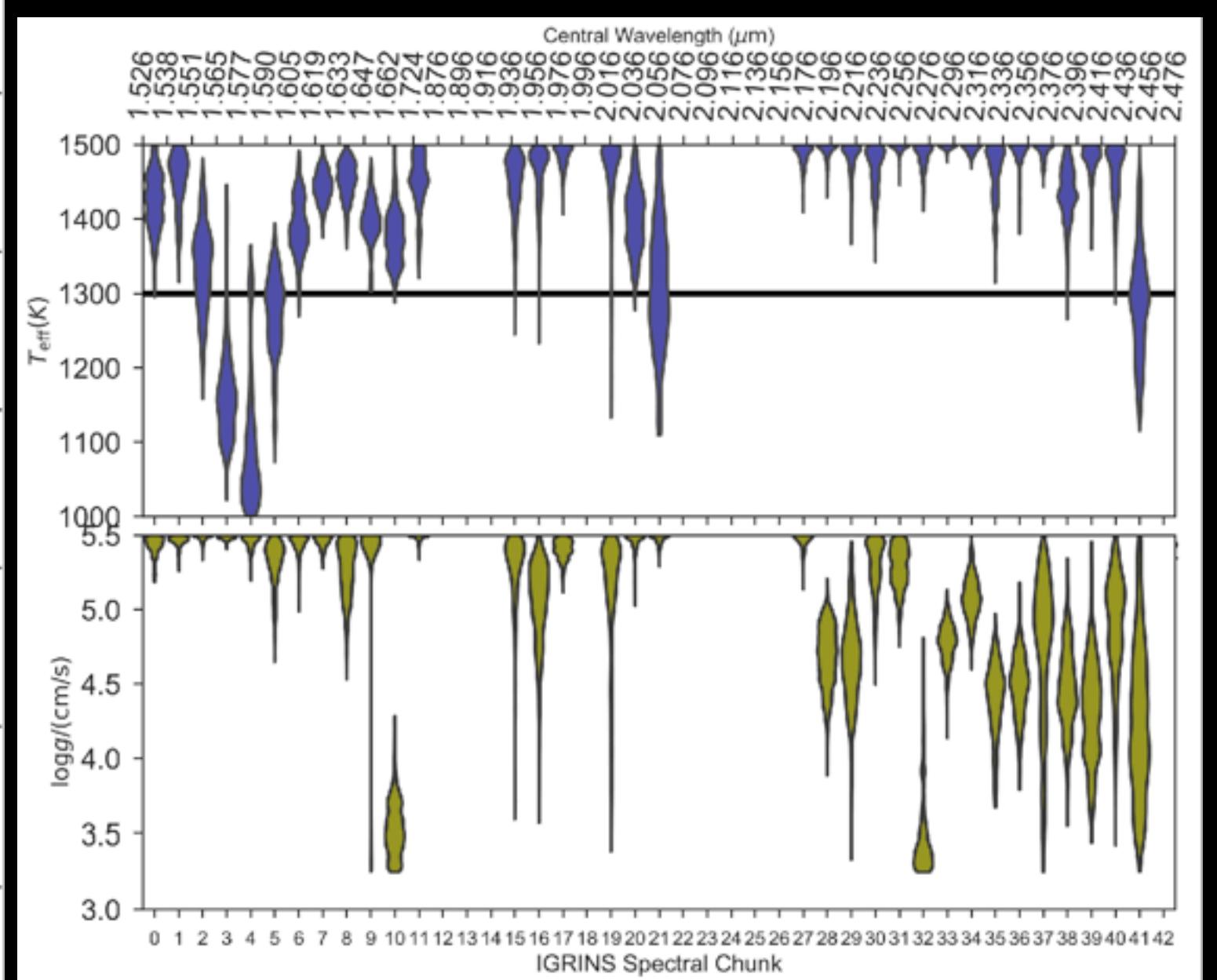
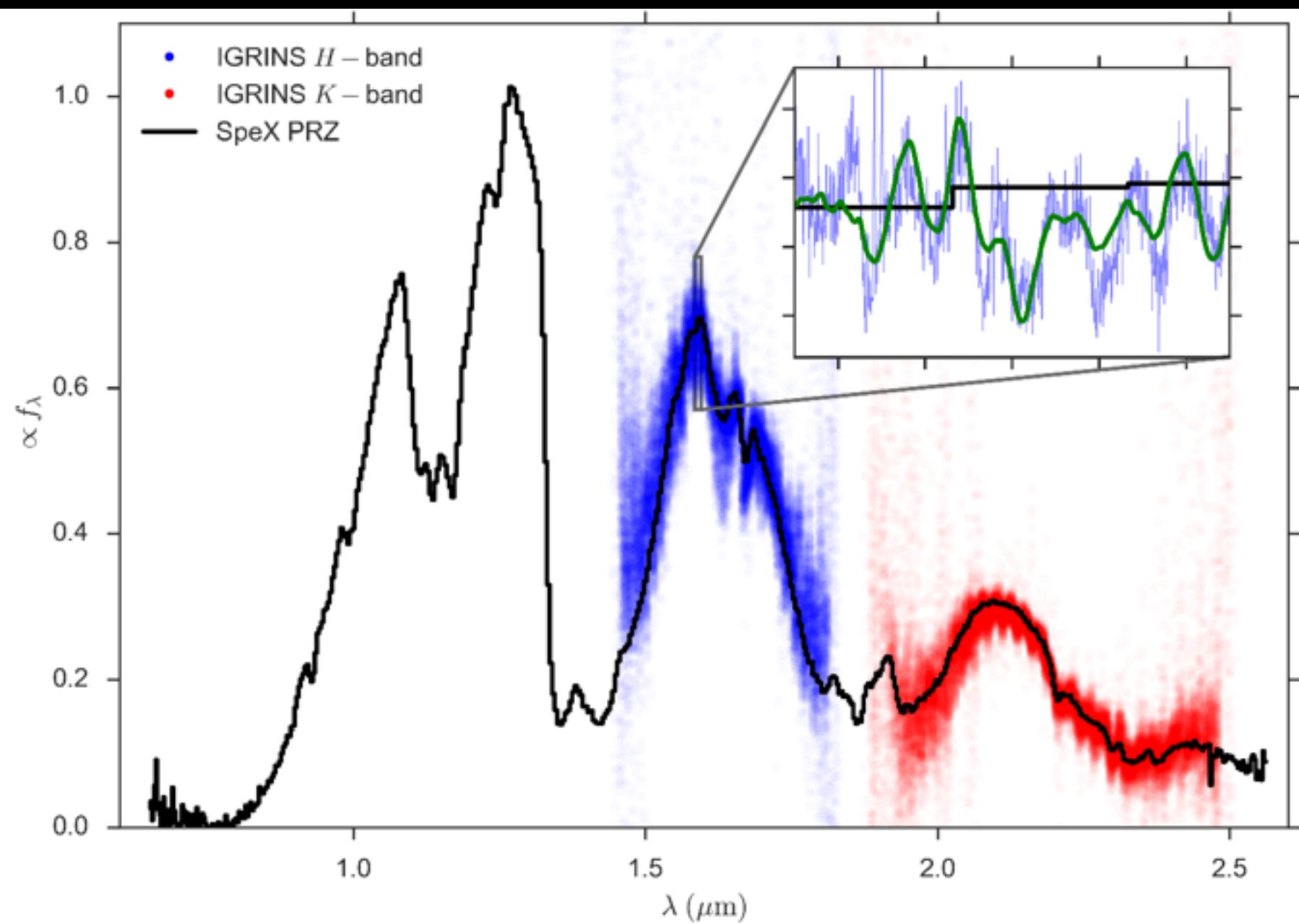


Solar [M/H]
10 $\log g$
(3.0 to 5.5)
40 T_{eff}
(200 - 2400 K)
400 models
(all online)
Best early L,
early T colors
from our group

Spectra Fitting: Starfish

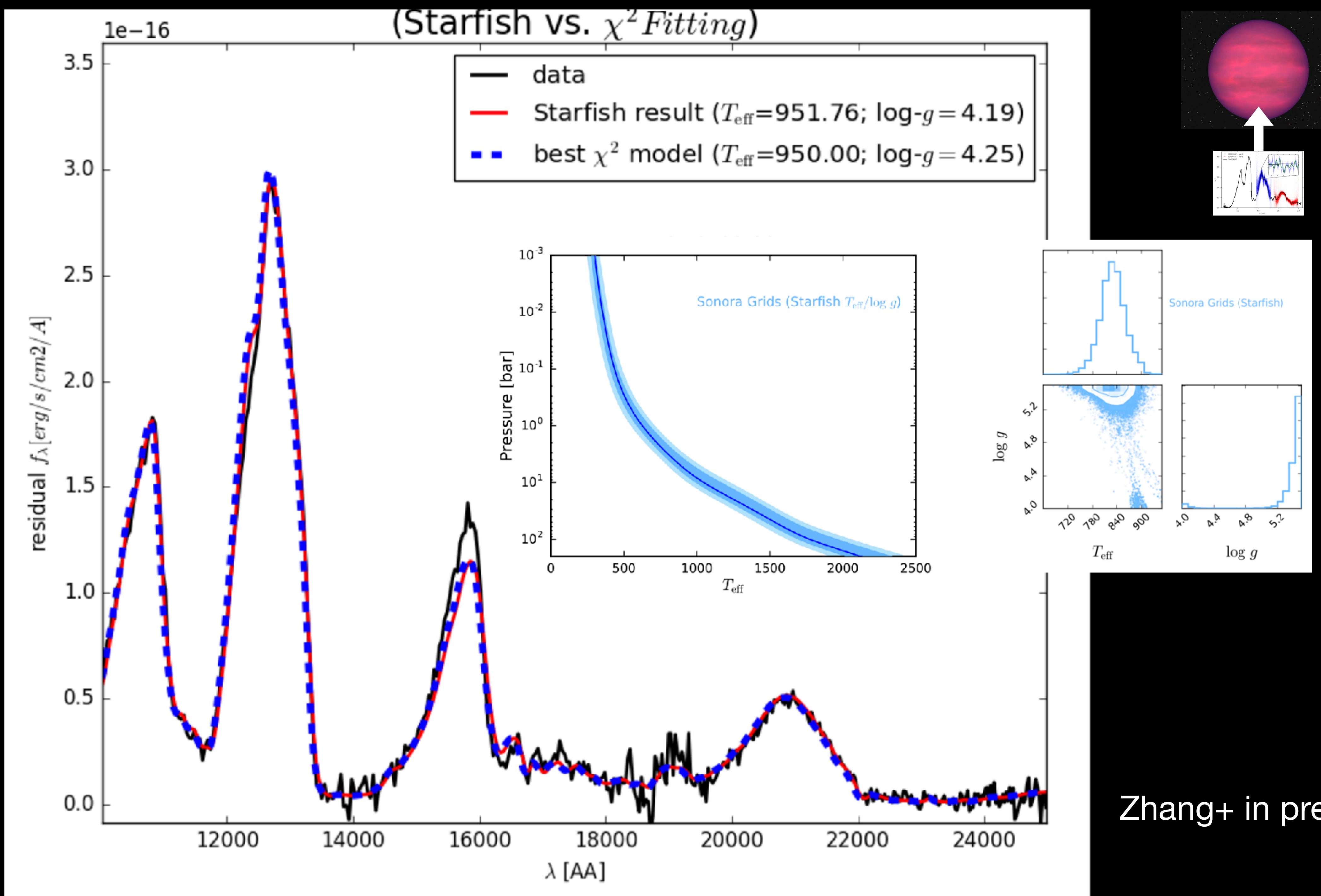


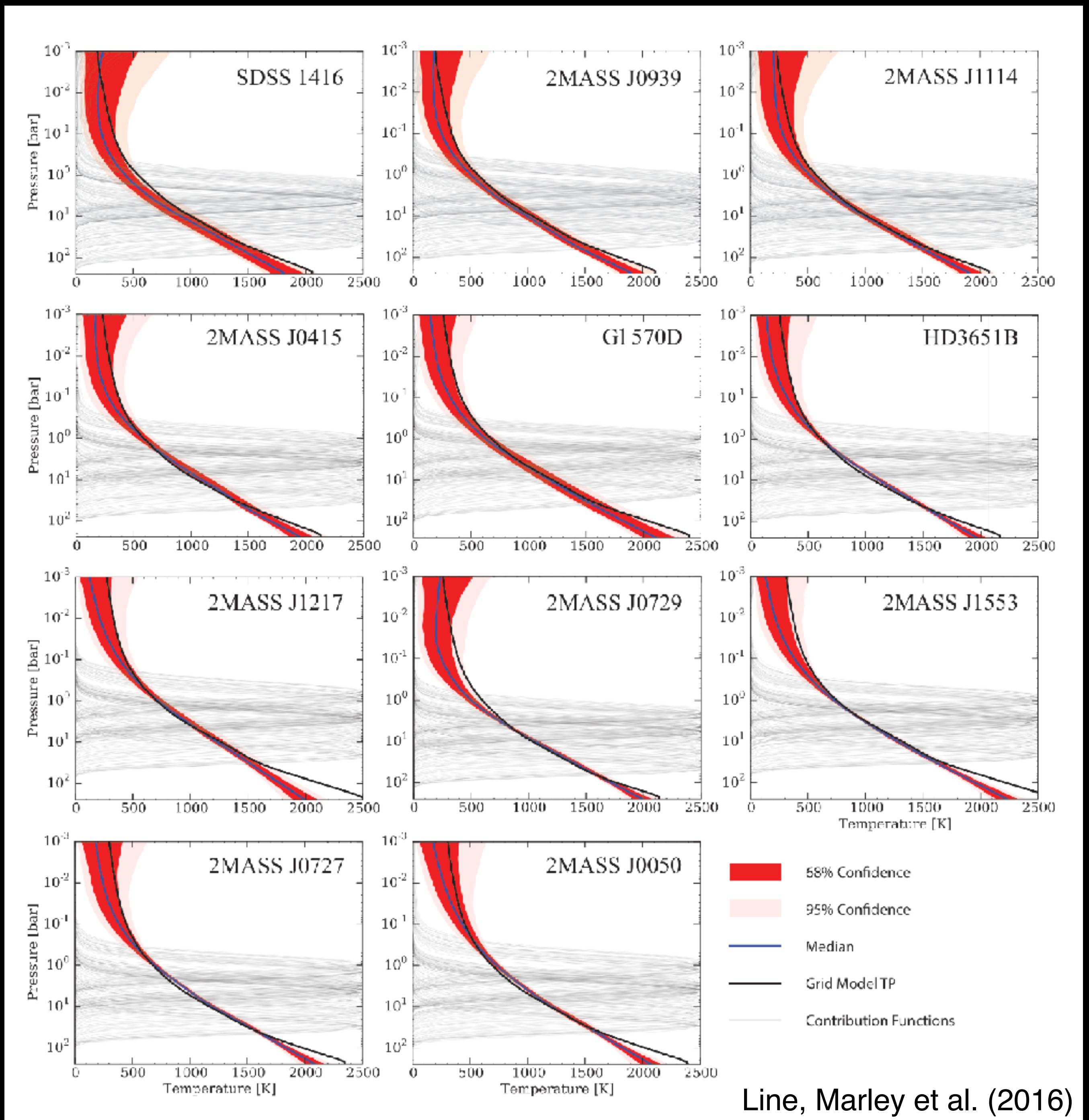
Czekala+ (2015)
Gully-Santiago+ (2017)



High R fits in progress.
Low R studies by ZJ Zhang.

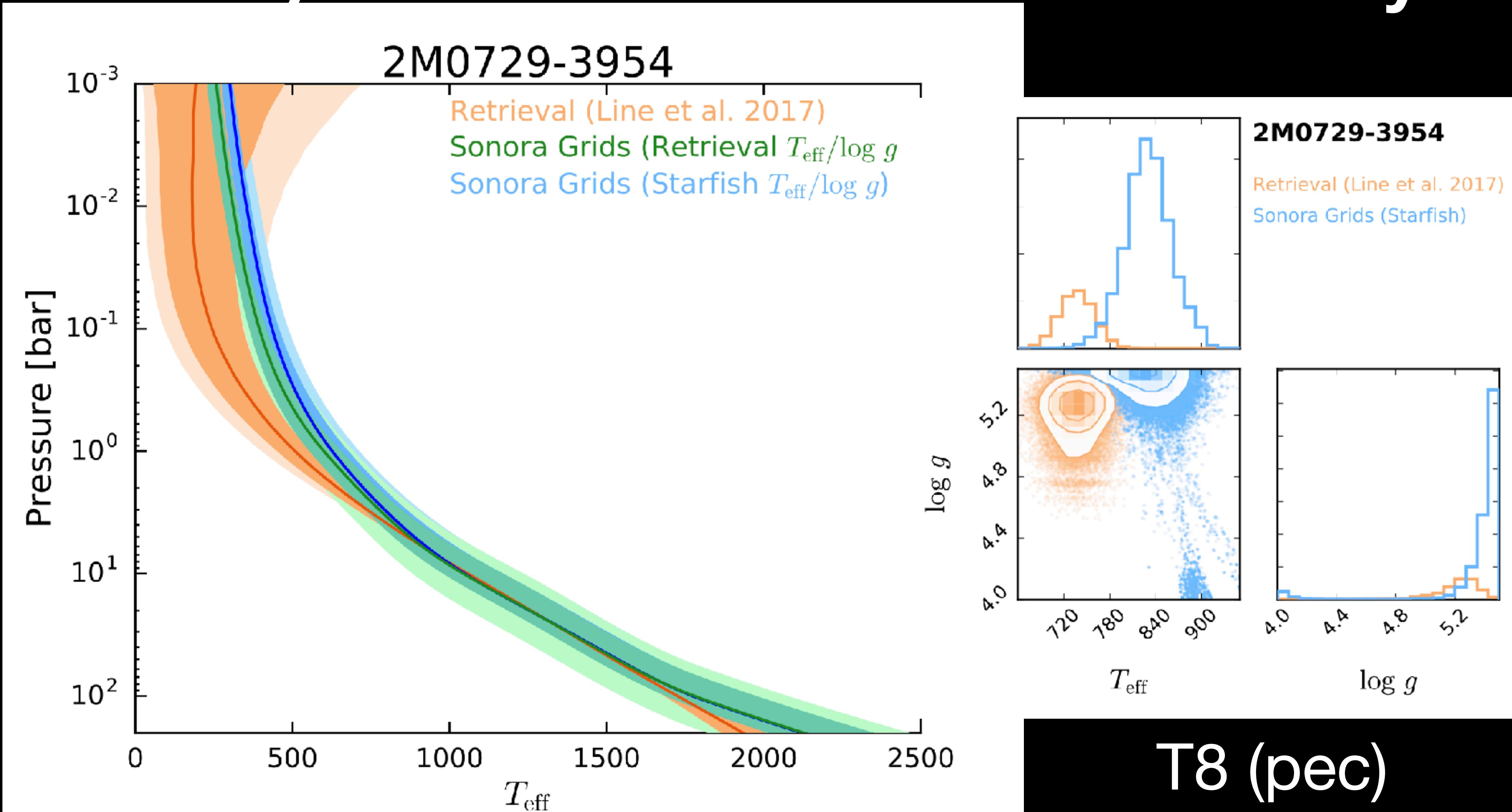




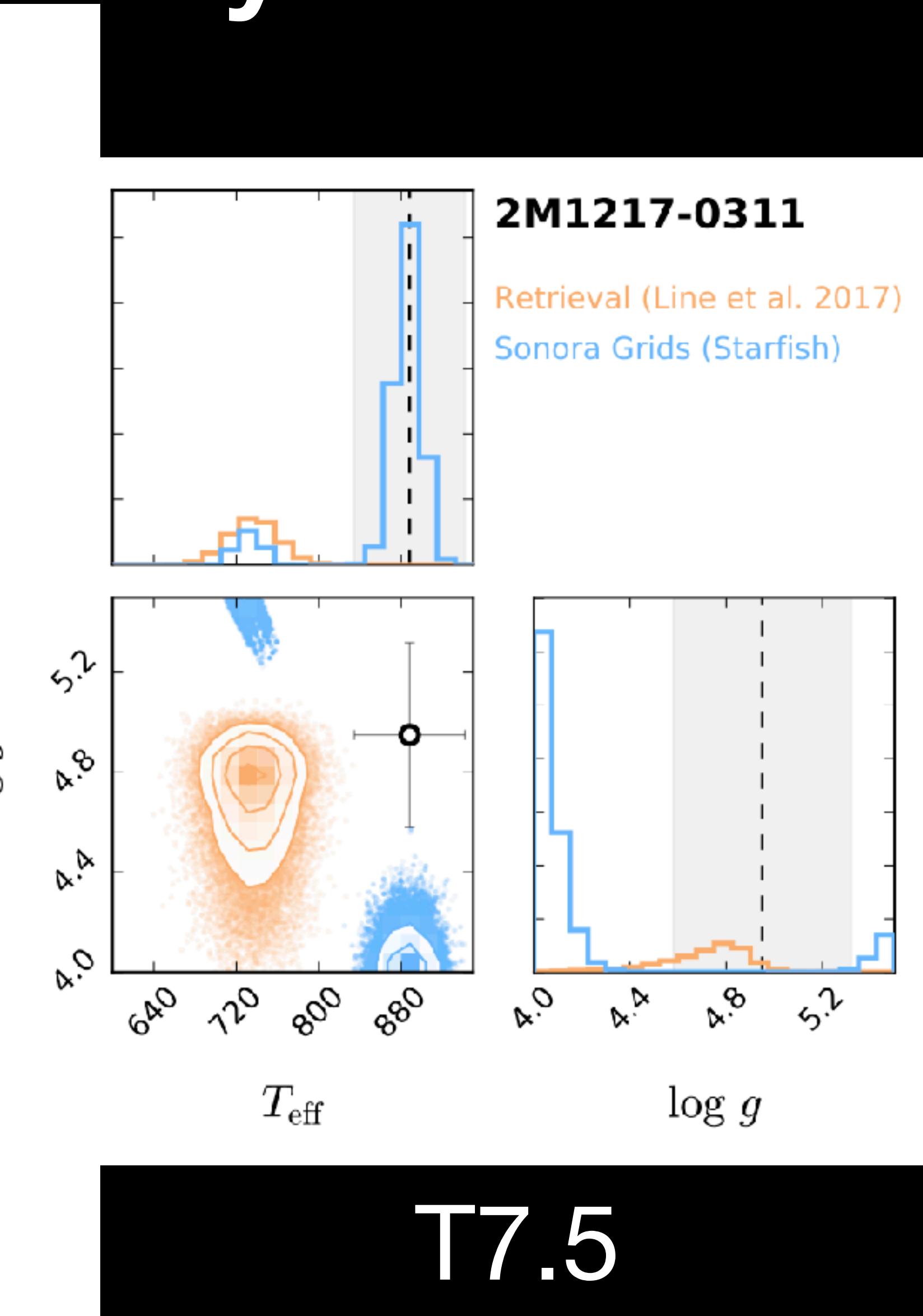
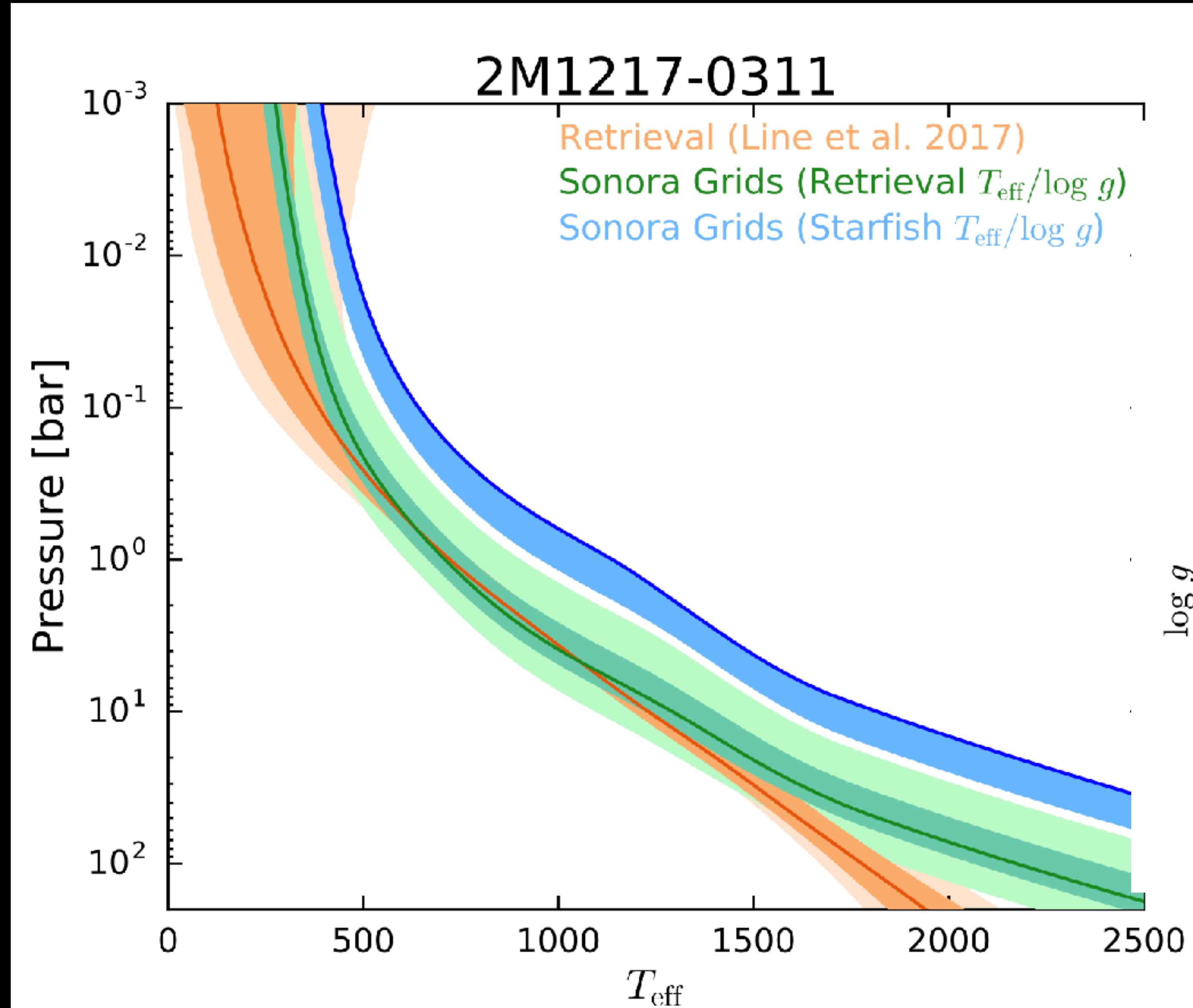


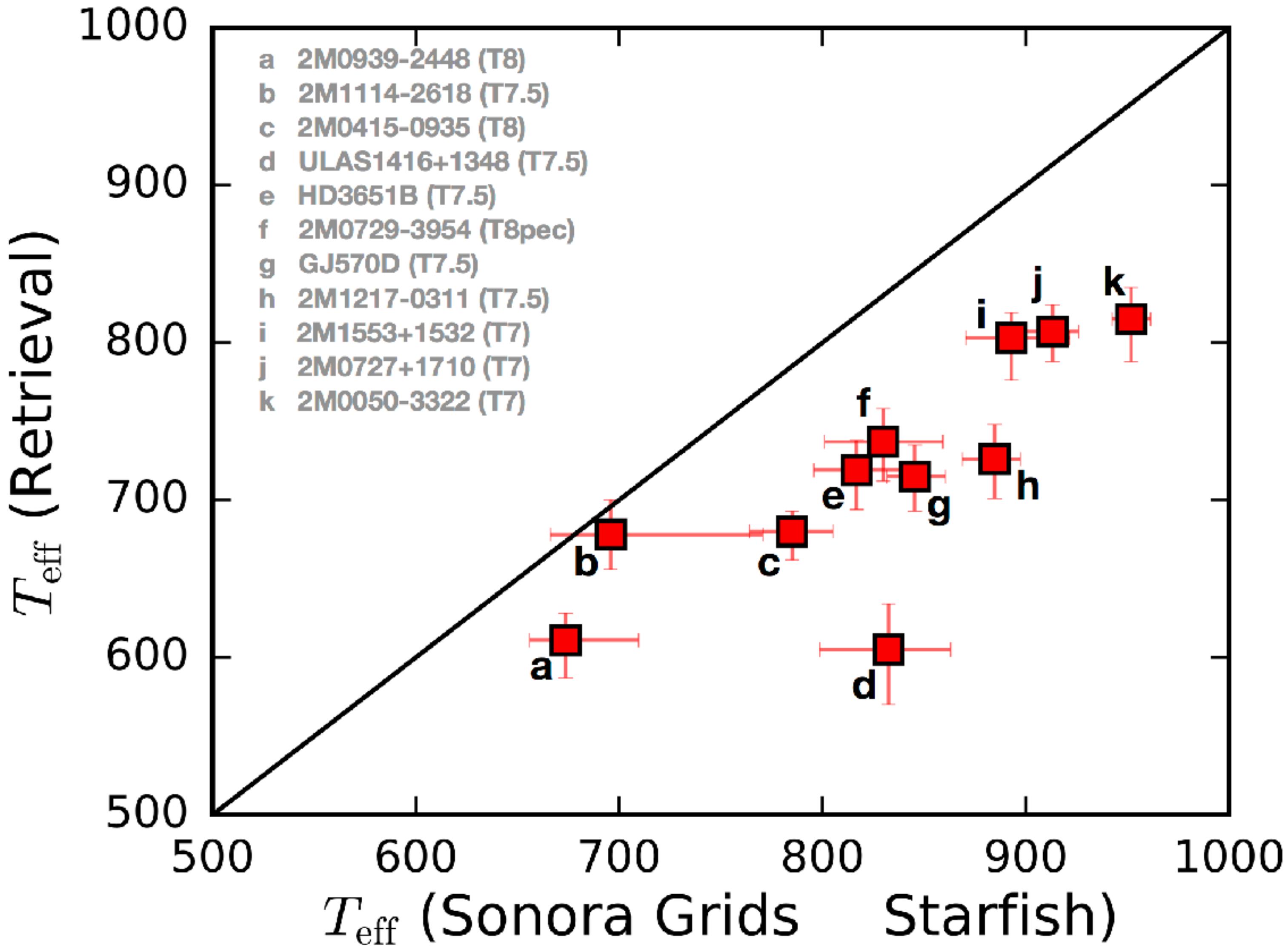
Analyzed same T dwarfs as Line+

Many Show Excellent Consistency



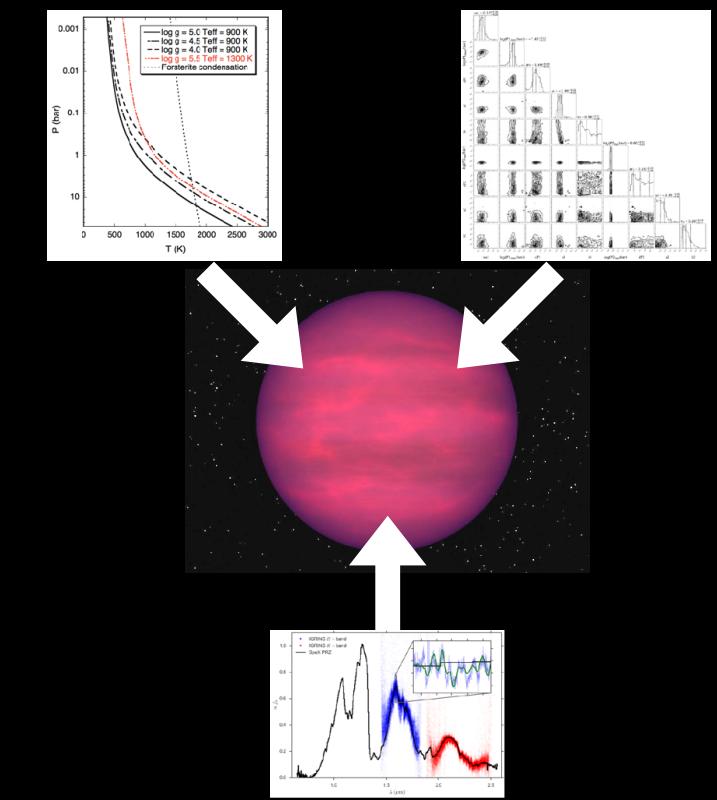
Others Do Not - Why?





Why are grid models
fitting higher T_{eff} ?

Unsolved

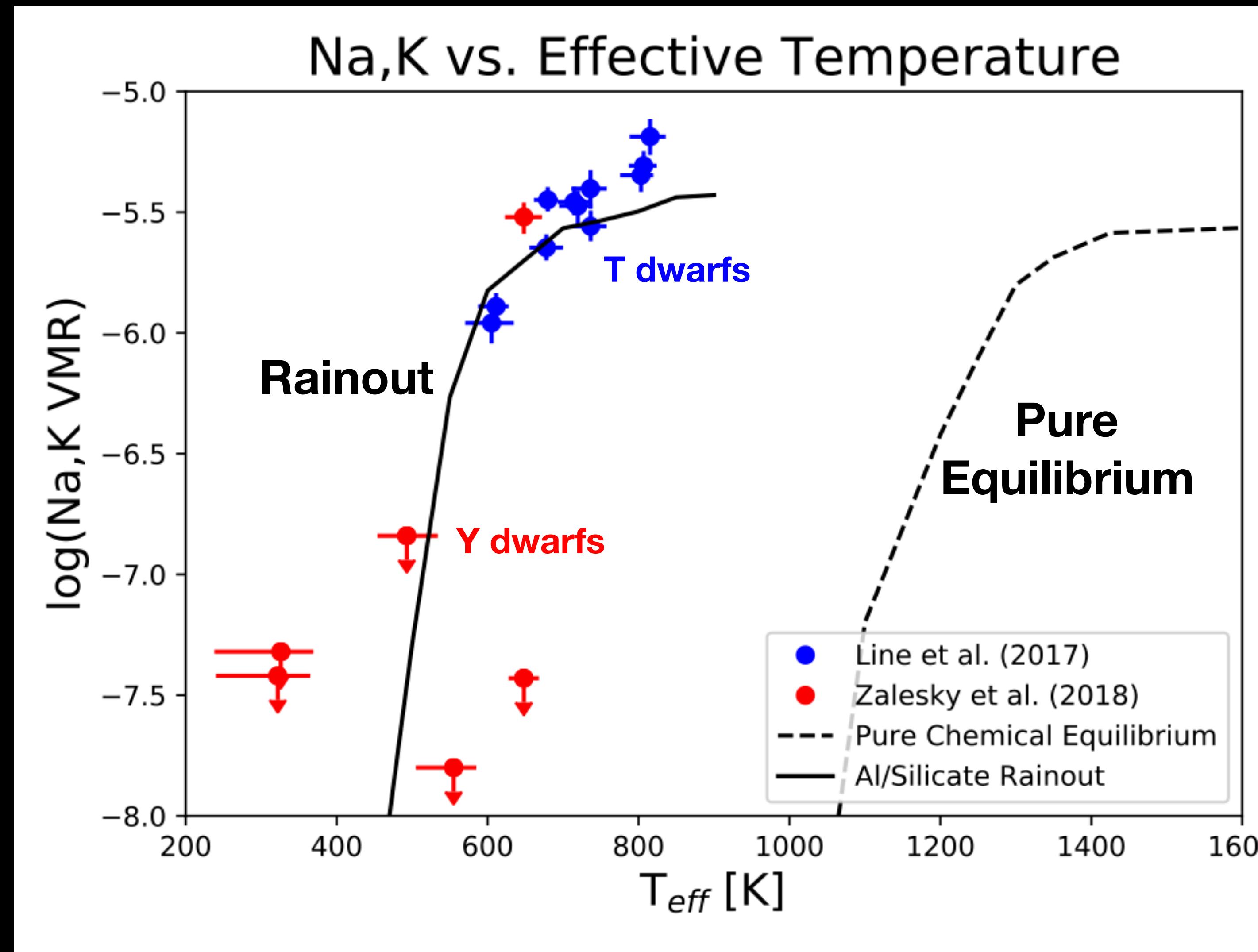


Theory Validation by Retrievals: Rainout

What Happens to Condensed Species?

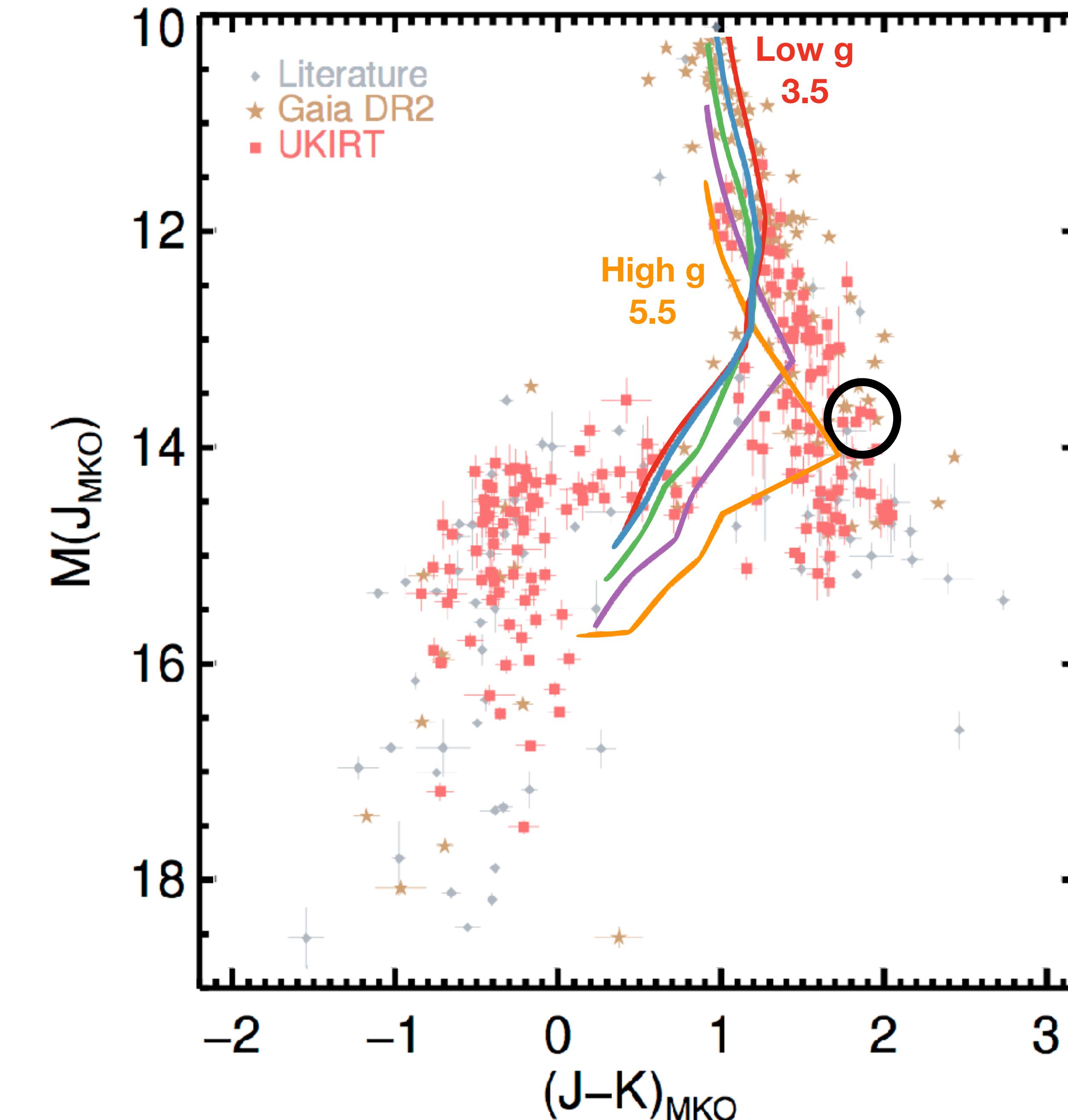


New work by
Joseph Zalesky



Don't use COND!

Clouds



Solar [M/H]
 $f_{\text{sed}}=3$

Clearly clouds still aren't
 right, but
 what specifically do
 models
 get wrong?

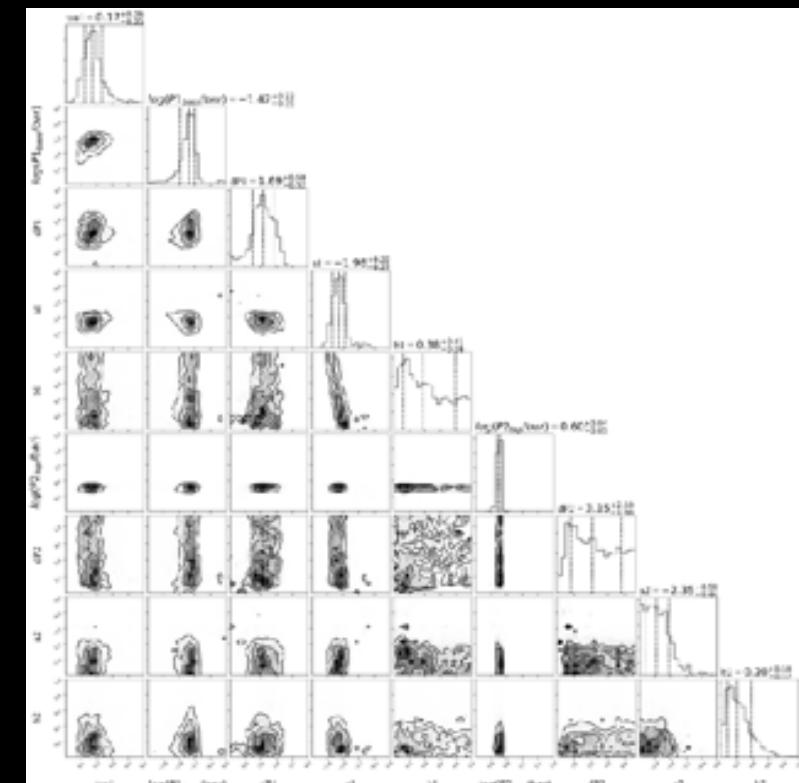
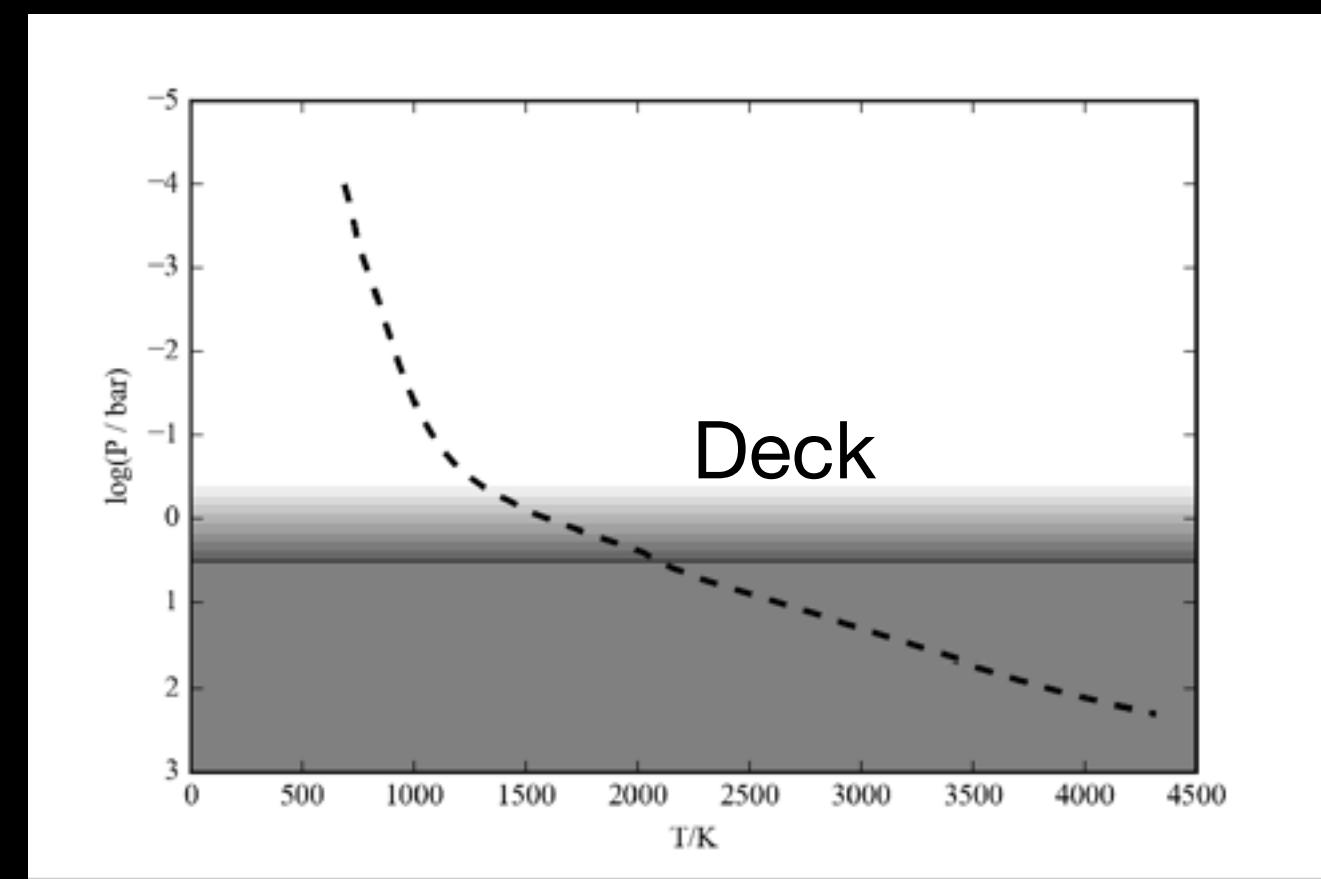
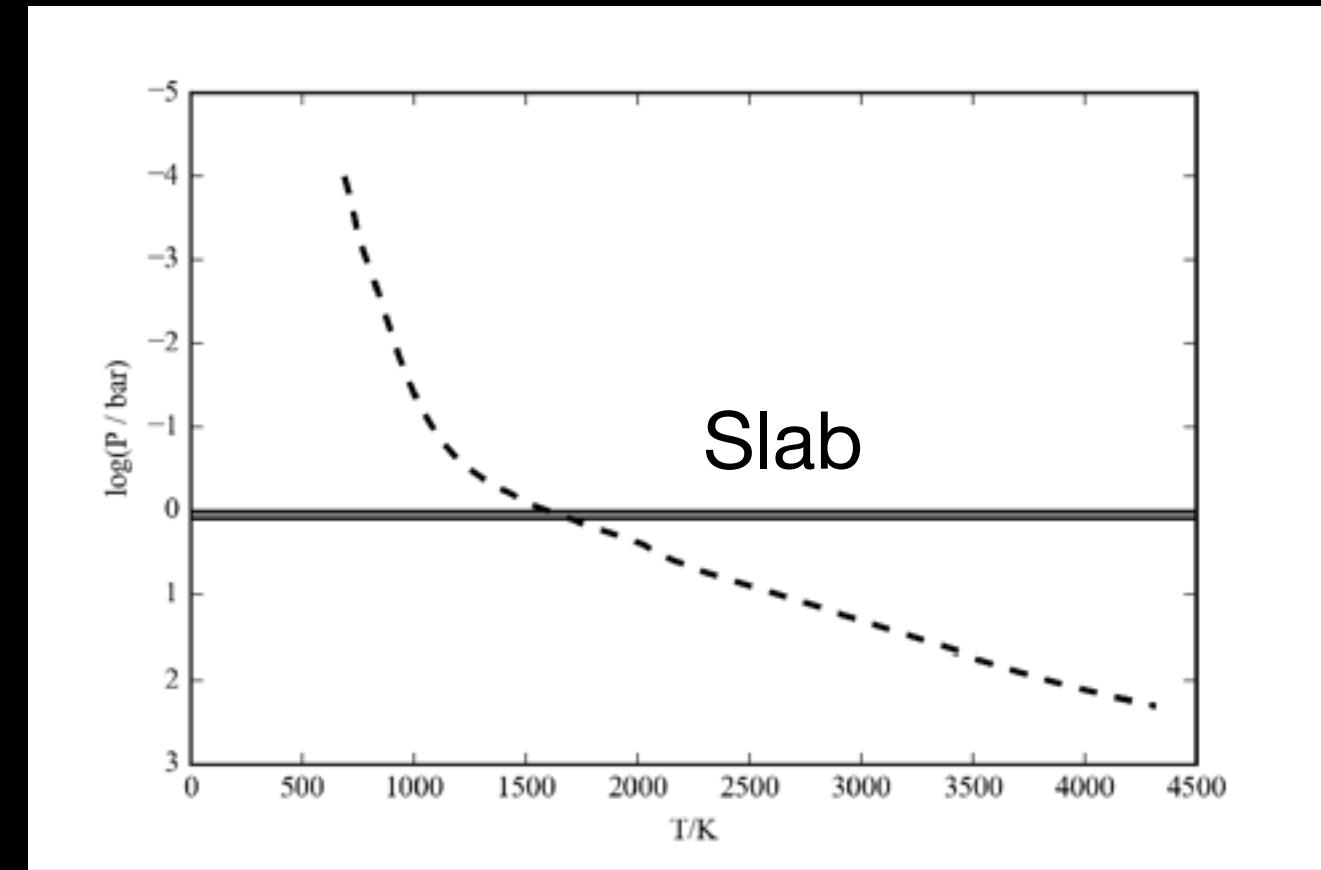
Complex
 set of interactions
 $T(P)$
 microphysics
 dynamics
 gravity
 weather
 ...

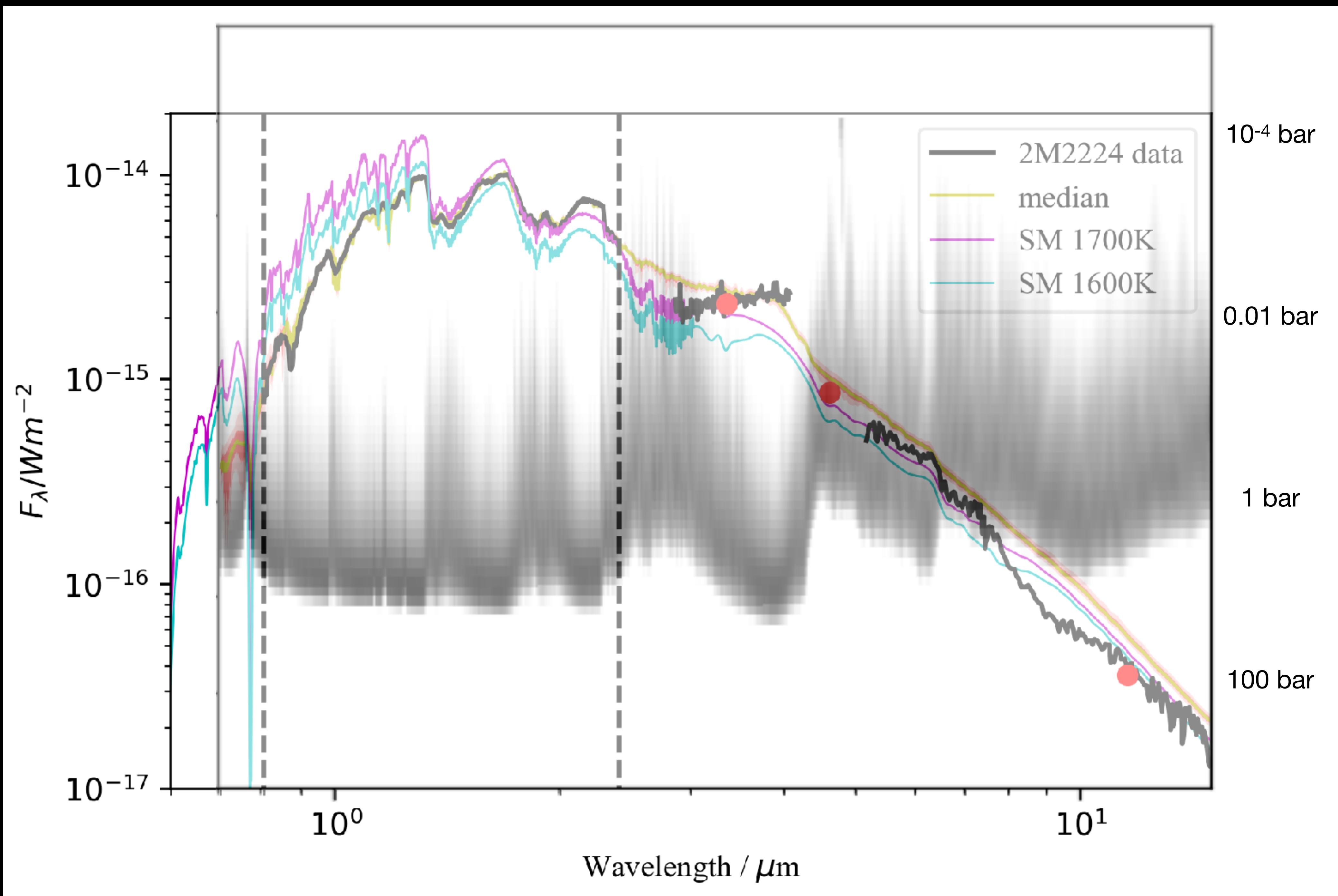
Retrievals!

Brewster

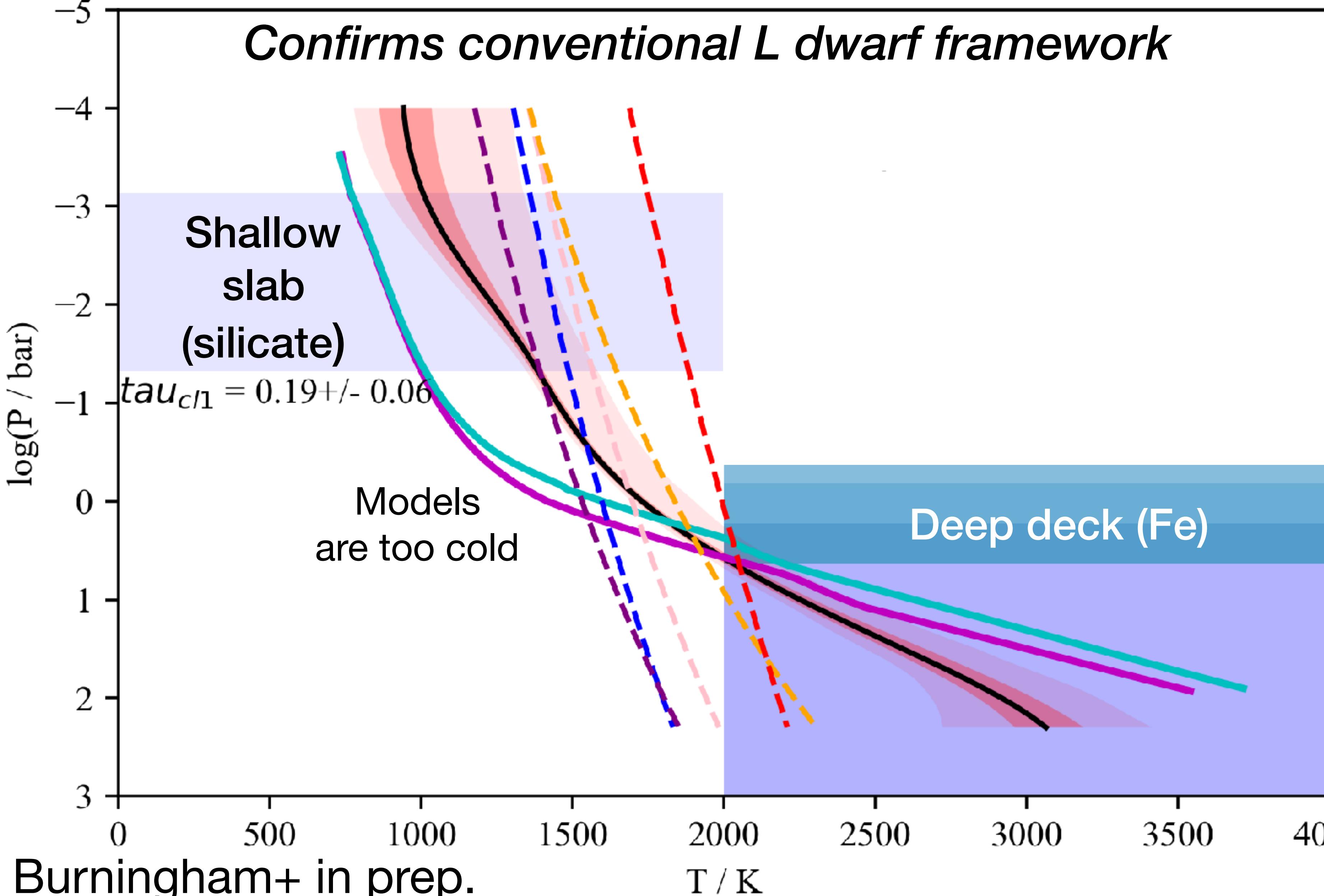


- See Burningham+ (2017) for details
- Uses EMCEE sampler (Foreman-Mackey 2013)
- It does clouds...various treatments available (grey, power law or Mie scattering)
 - various structures (e.g.deep deck, slab)
 - n clouds in n patches
- Flexible & simplified T-P profile options available



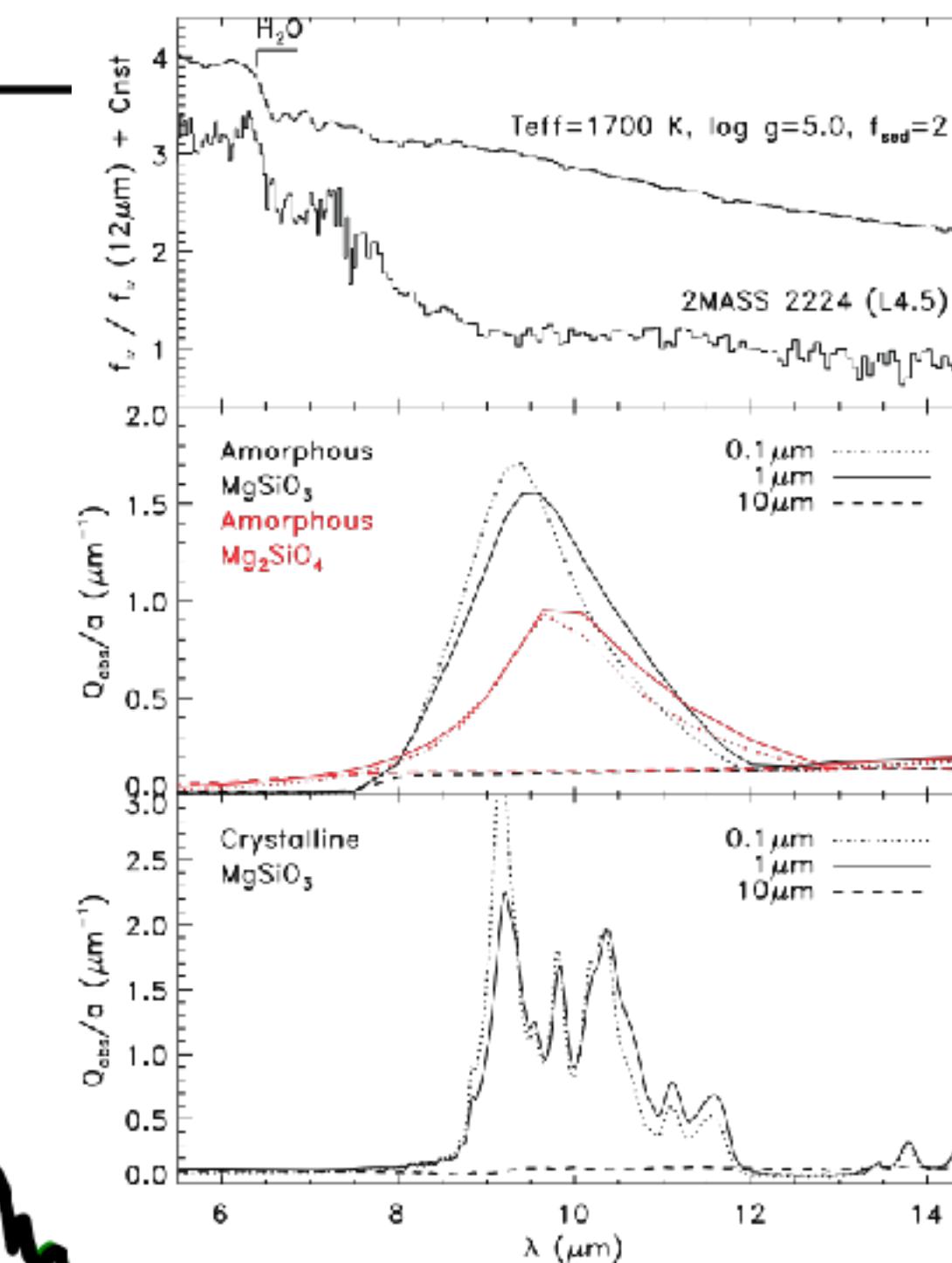
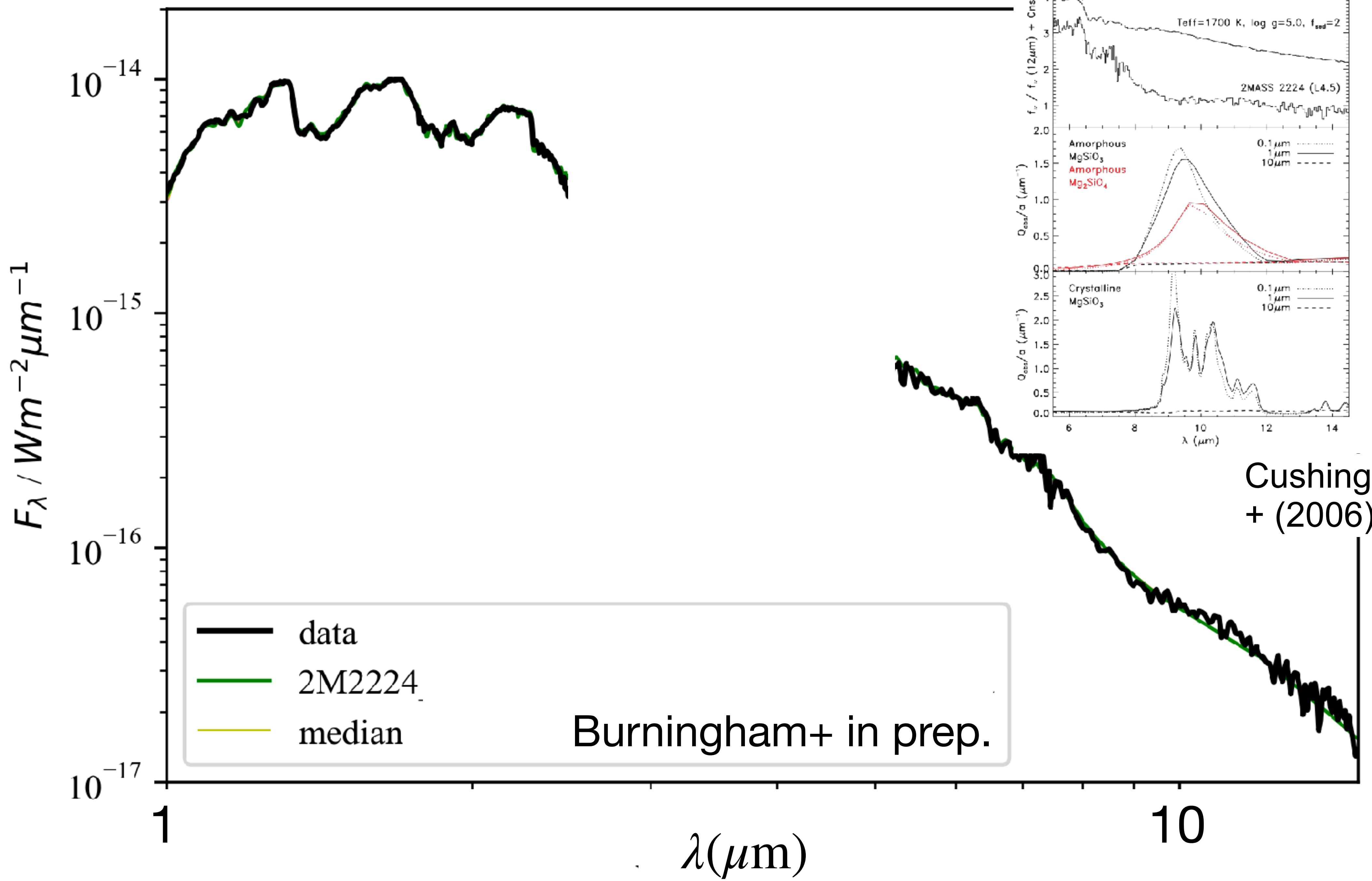


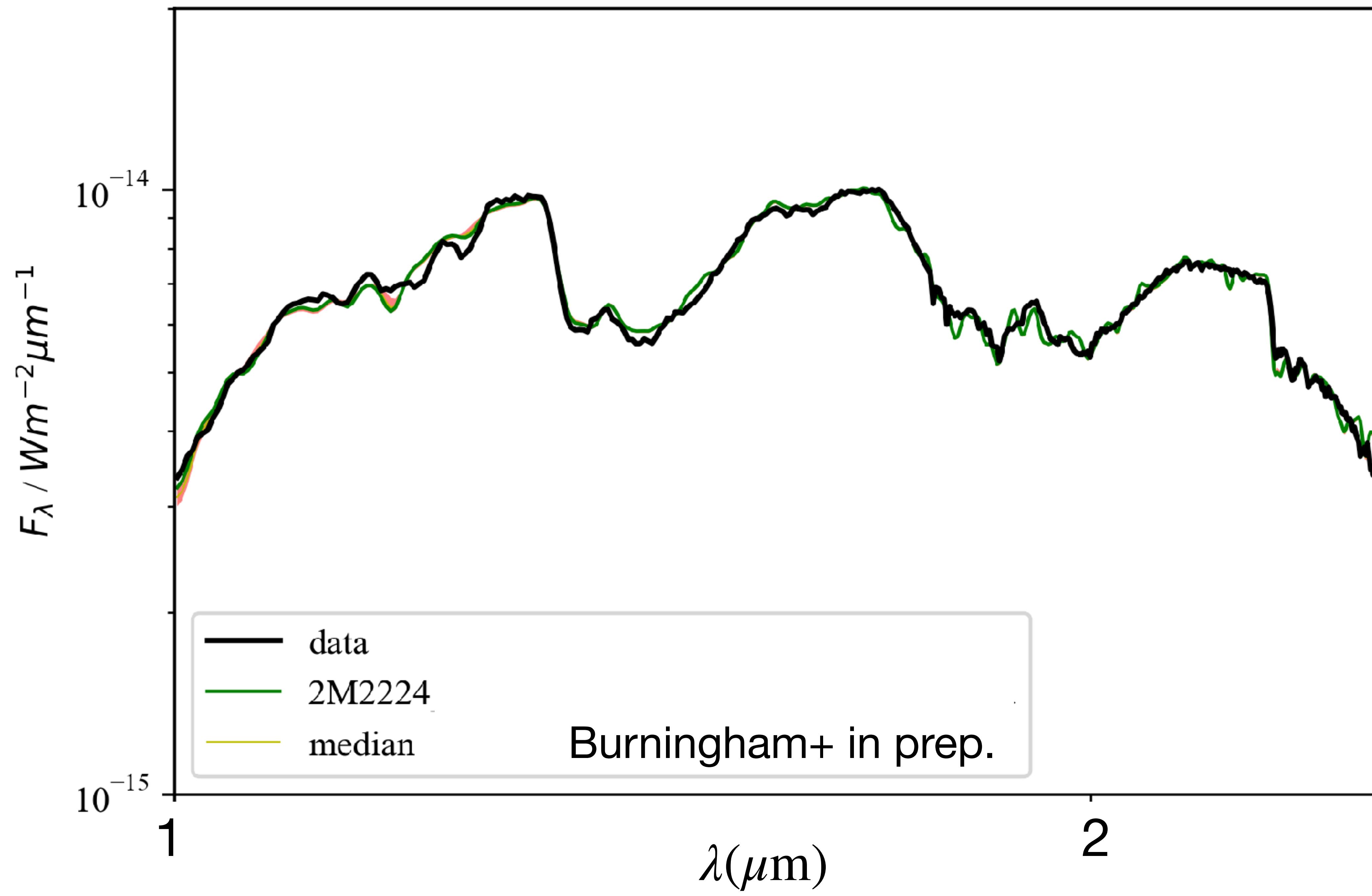
Confirms conventional L dwarf framework

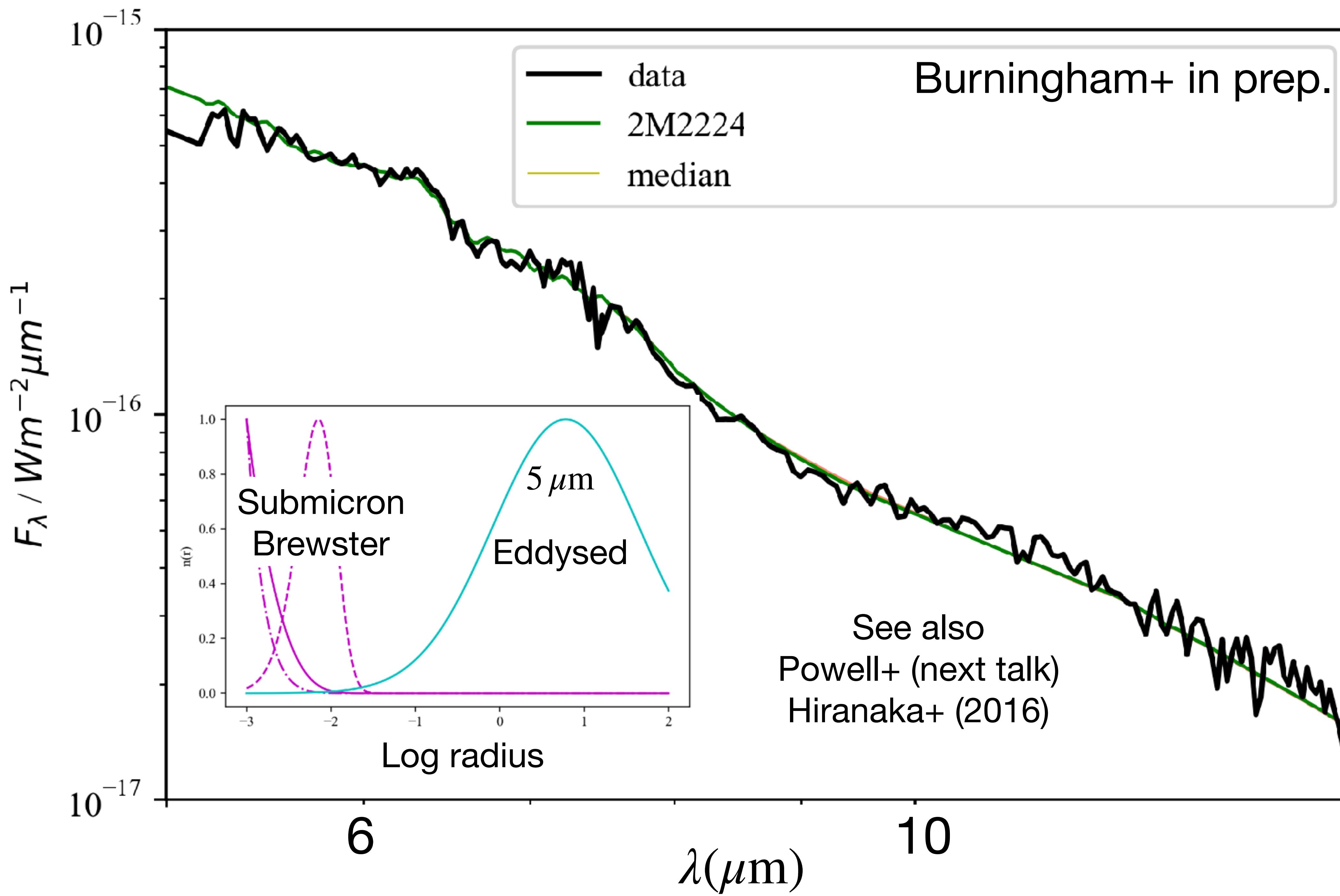


MODEL	ΔBIC
2M2224	
NC	559
NC_CE	661
DECK	134
DECK_CE	171
SLAB	314
SLAB_CE	180
SLAB+DECK	0

Burningham+ in prep.





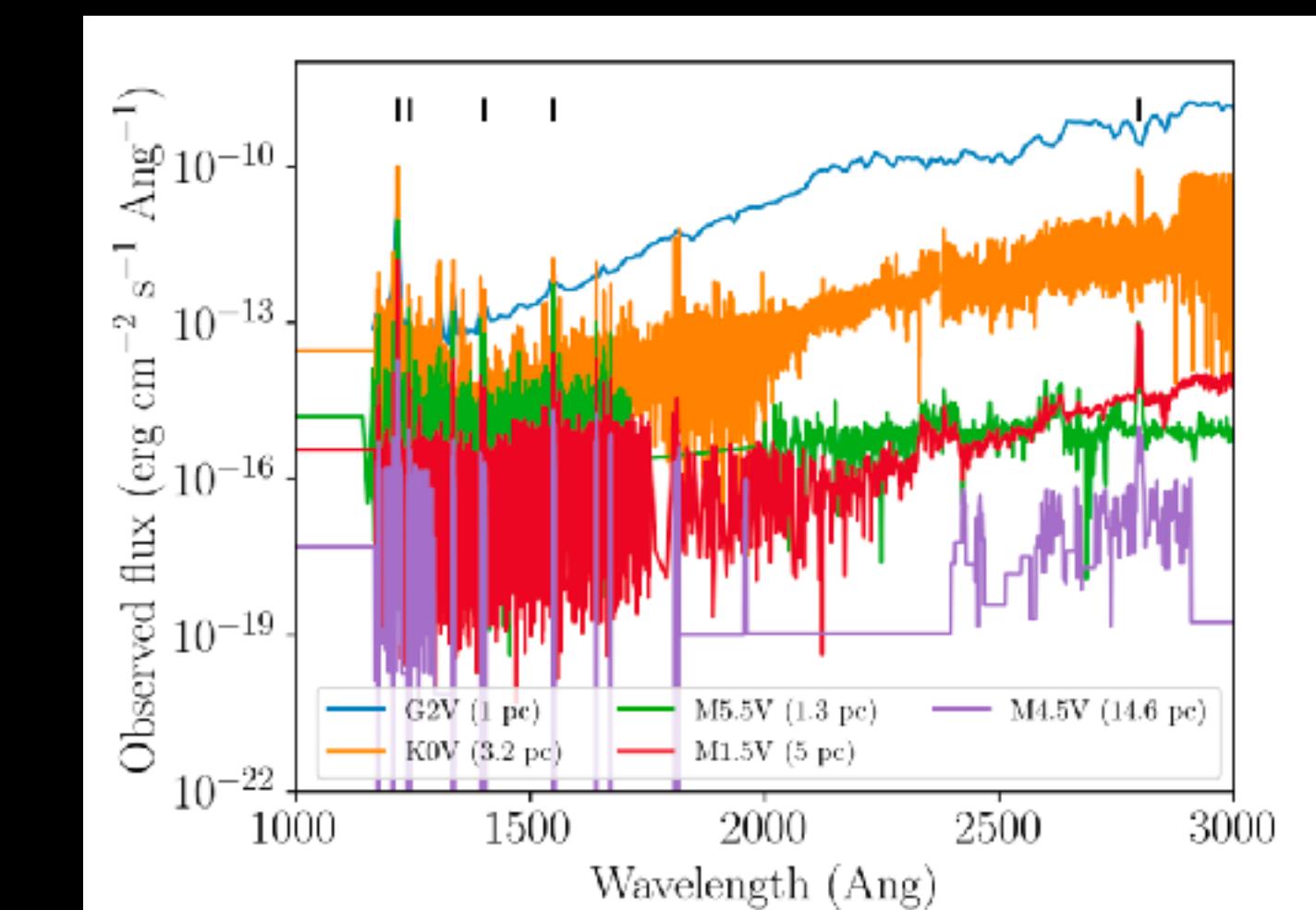
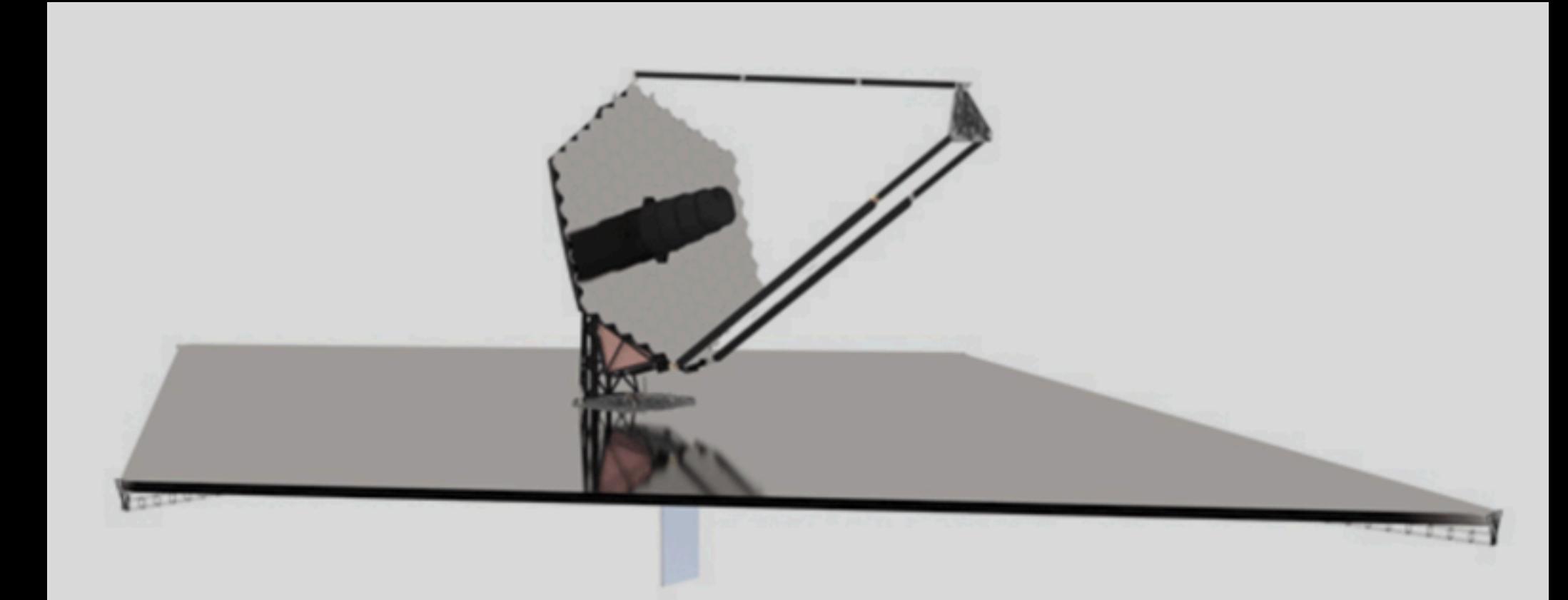


Some of the Remaining Issues

- Exactly how does rainout chemistry work?
- Clouds in 3D (vertical & horizontal structure)
- Forward models
- Retrievals
- Low g sequence
- L to T transition
- Na, K opacities
- Disequilibrium chemistry details
- How best to incorporate both low and high R ?
- Variability
- Directly imaged planets (posters!)

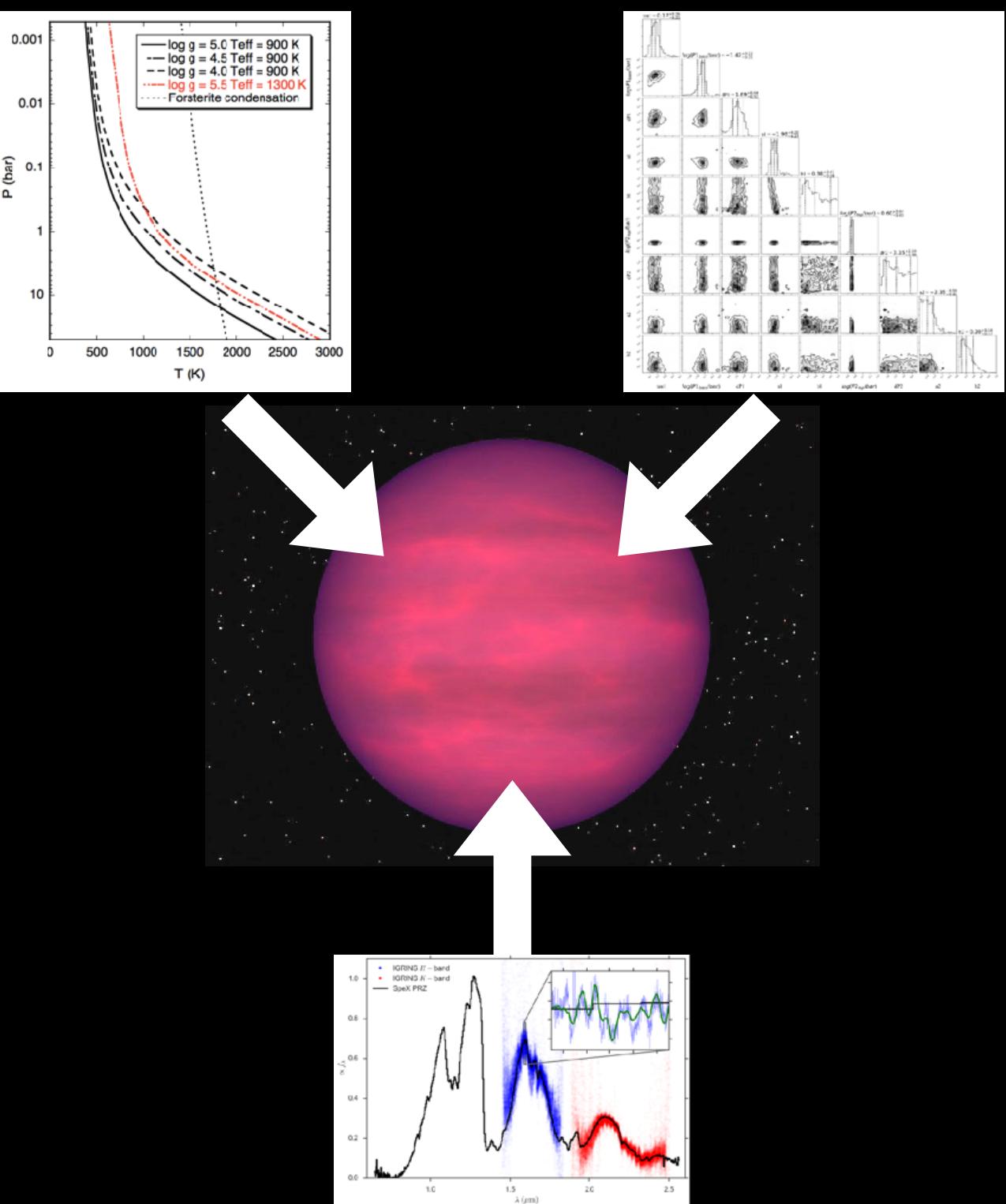
LUVOIR

- R~30,000 1000 to 3000 Å spectra, S/N > 10
- 5 hour integration time
 - FUVGALEX = 23 mag (9-m)
 - FUVGALEX = 25 mag (15-m)
 - M2 V GJ 832 at d = 5 pc is FUVGALEX = 21
- Time tagging photos so distinguish flares



Conclusions

- Brown dwarfs are uniquely challenging to model
 - Clouds, chemistry, atmospheric dynamics
 - Need new generation of microphysical models
- New models making progress
 - Early L, T's colors and spectra
 - HBMM, but need to confront data still
- Multi-faceted approach still required to understand
- Download our grid & compare w/others



<https://tinyurl.com/Sonora-nc>