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Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath
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Exometeorology: Weather on Worlds Beyond our Own

Dr Johanna Vos
Assistant Professor
Royal Society University Research Fellow

B. Biller, Y. Zhou, N. Whiteford, A. McCarthy, P. Muirhead, J. Faherty, J. Kestell, N. Cowan, C. Morley, C. Visscher, E. Nasedkin, X. Chen, B. Sutlieff, C. O'Toole, M. Limbach, M. Fabelo Ozcariz, E. Gonzales, E. Manjavacas, E. Calamari, G. Suarez, I. Crossfield, K. Cruz, M. Bonnefoy, N. Oliveros-Gomez, N. Crouzet, P. Molliere, P. Liu, T. Henning, G. Mace, T. Karalidi, P. Tremblin, T. Kataria



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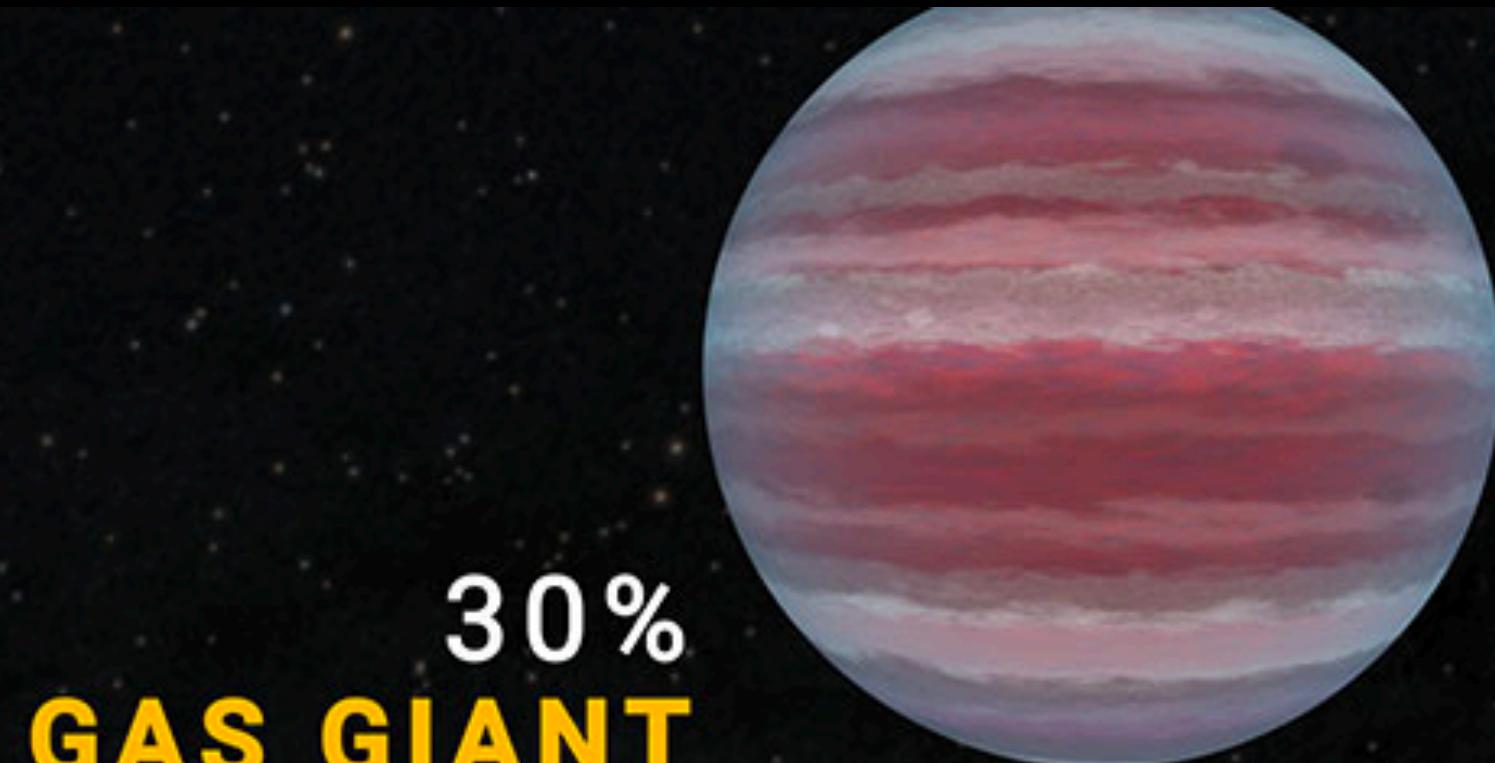
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30%

GAS GIANT

The size of Saturn or Jupiter (the largest planet in our solar system), or many times bigger. They can be hotter than some stars!



31%

SUPER-EARTH

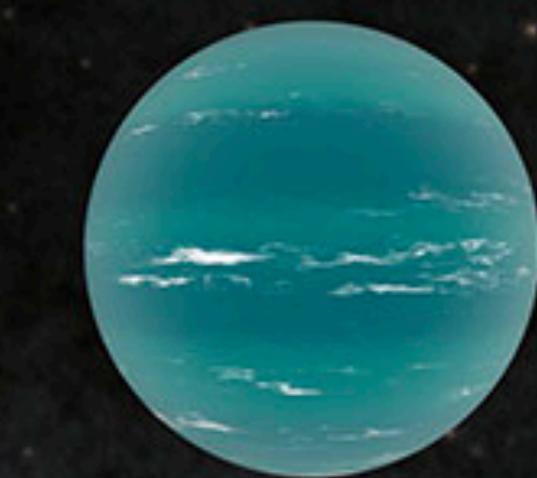
Planets in this size range between Earth and Neptune don't exist in our solar system. Super-Earths, a reference to larger size, might be rocky worlds like Earth, while mini-Neptunes are likely shrouded in puffy atmospheres.



4%

TERRESTRIAL

Small, rocky planets. Around the size of our home planet, or a little smaller.

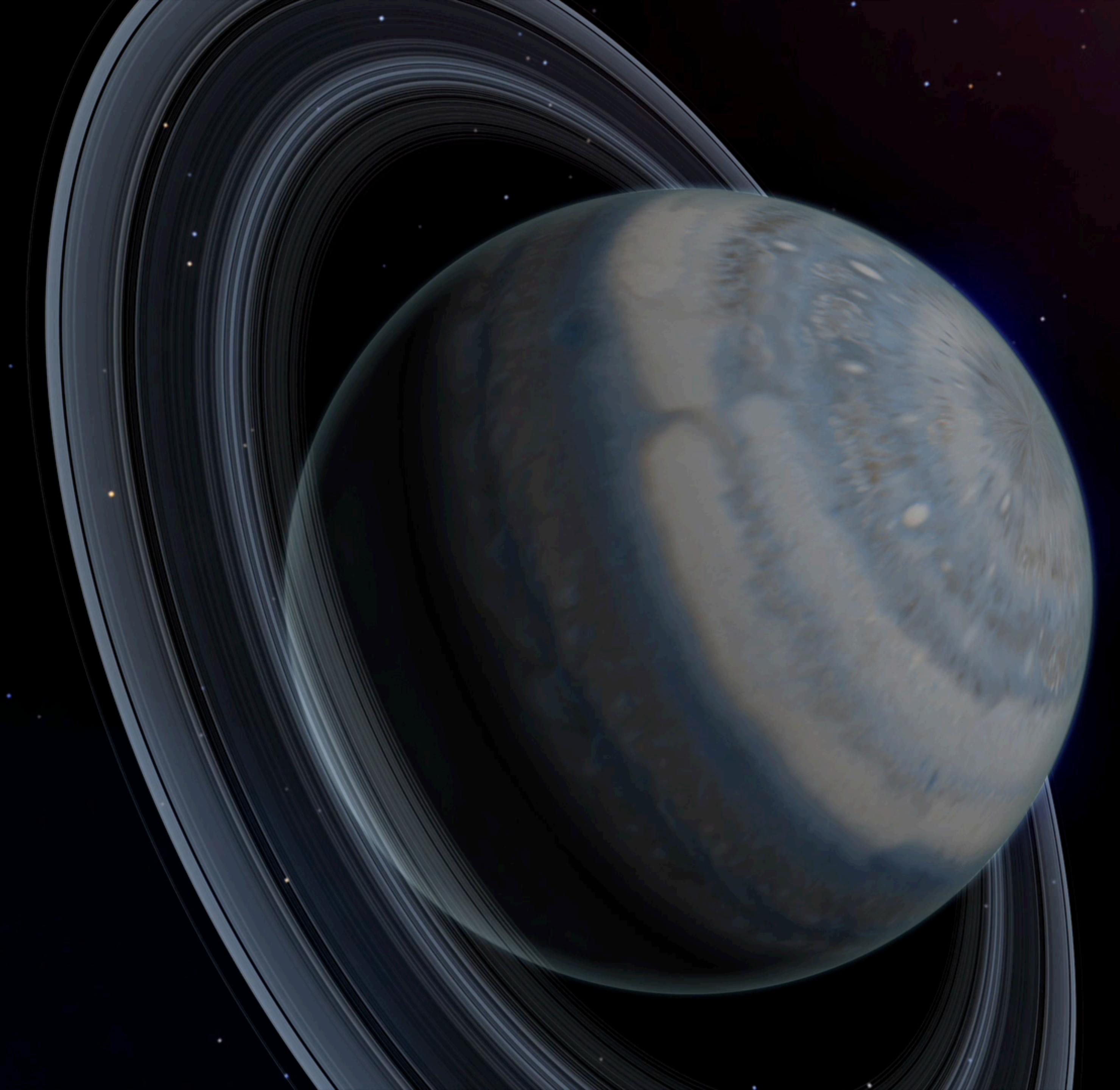


35%

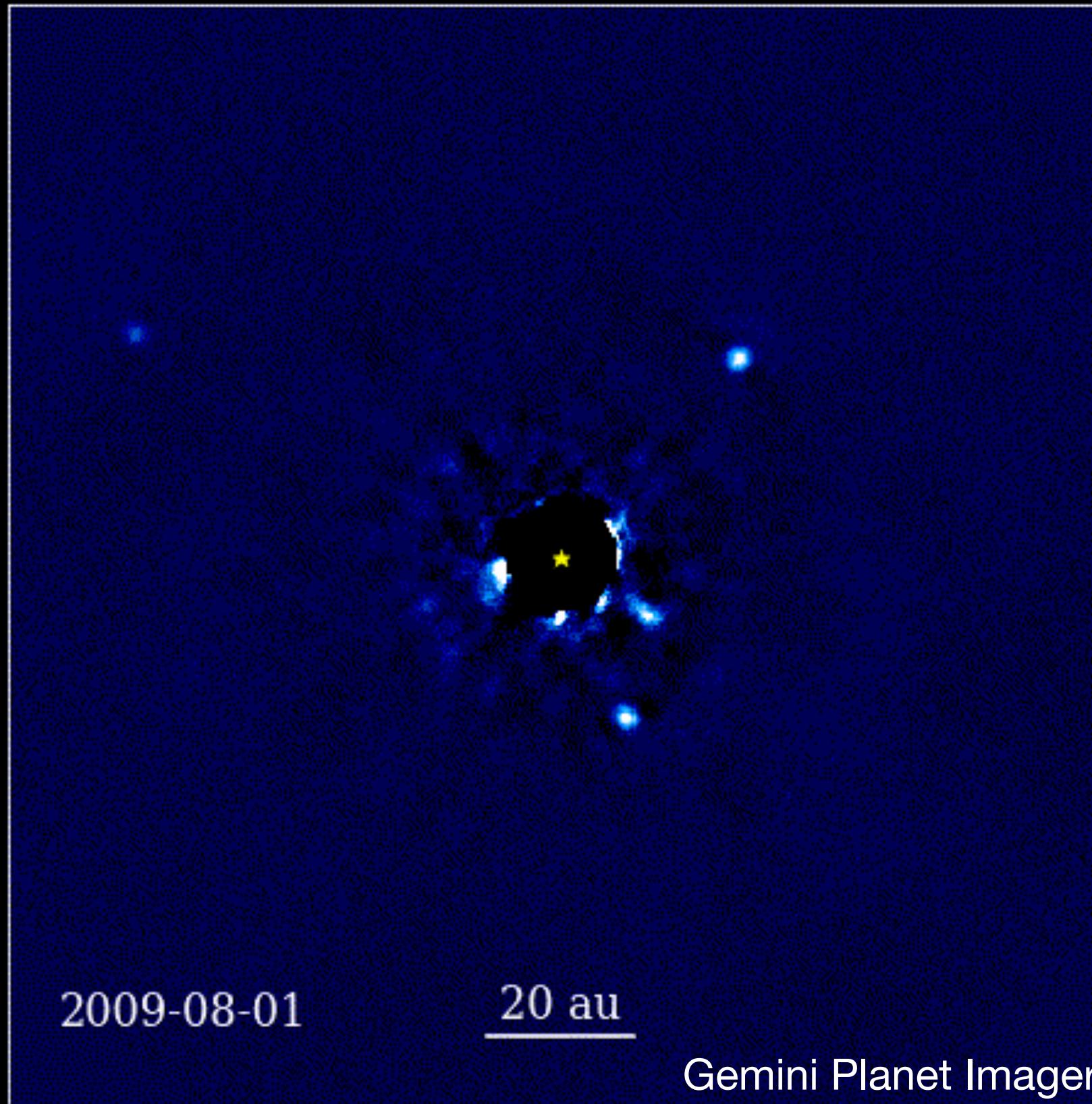
NEPTUNE-LIKE

Similar in size to Neptune and Uranus. They can be ice giants, or much warmer. "Warm" Neptunes are more rare.

5000+
PLANETS FOUND



We have discovered ~30 directly imaged exoplanets
..... and >100 free-floating planets



HR8799 bcde

5-9 M_{Jup}



PSO J318.5-22

7 M_{Jup}

...and ~1000s of brown dwarfs



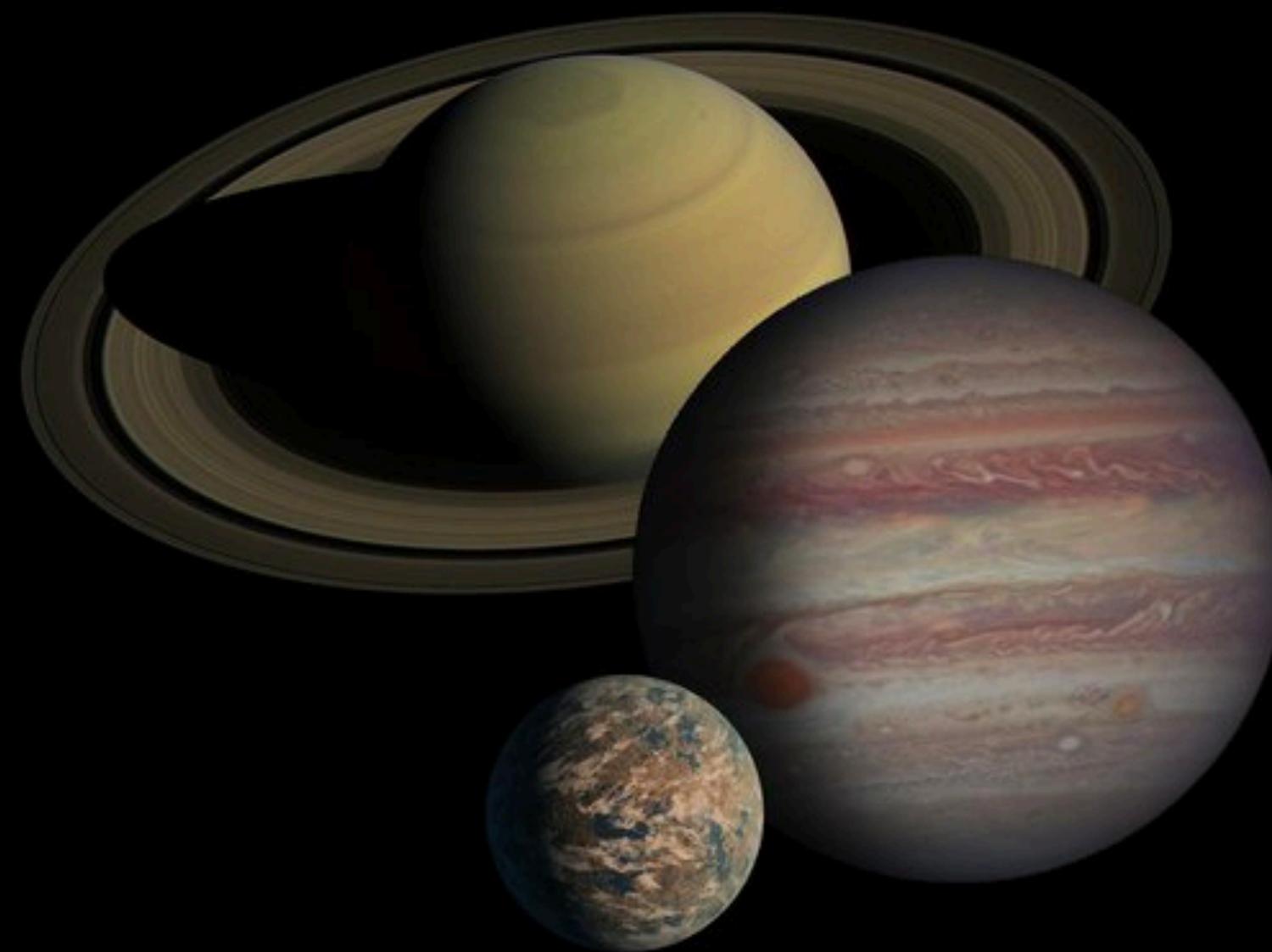
Giant Extrasolar Worlds

Planets &
Exoplanets

Brown
Dwarfs

Stars

(Fueled by Nuclear Fusion)

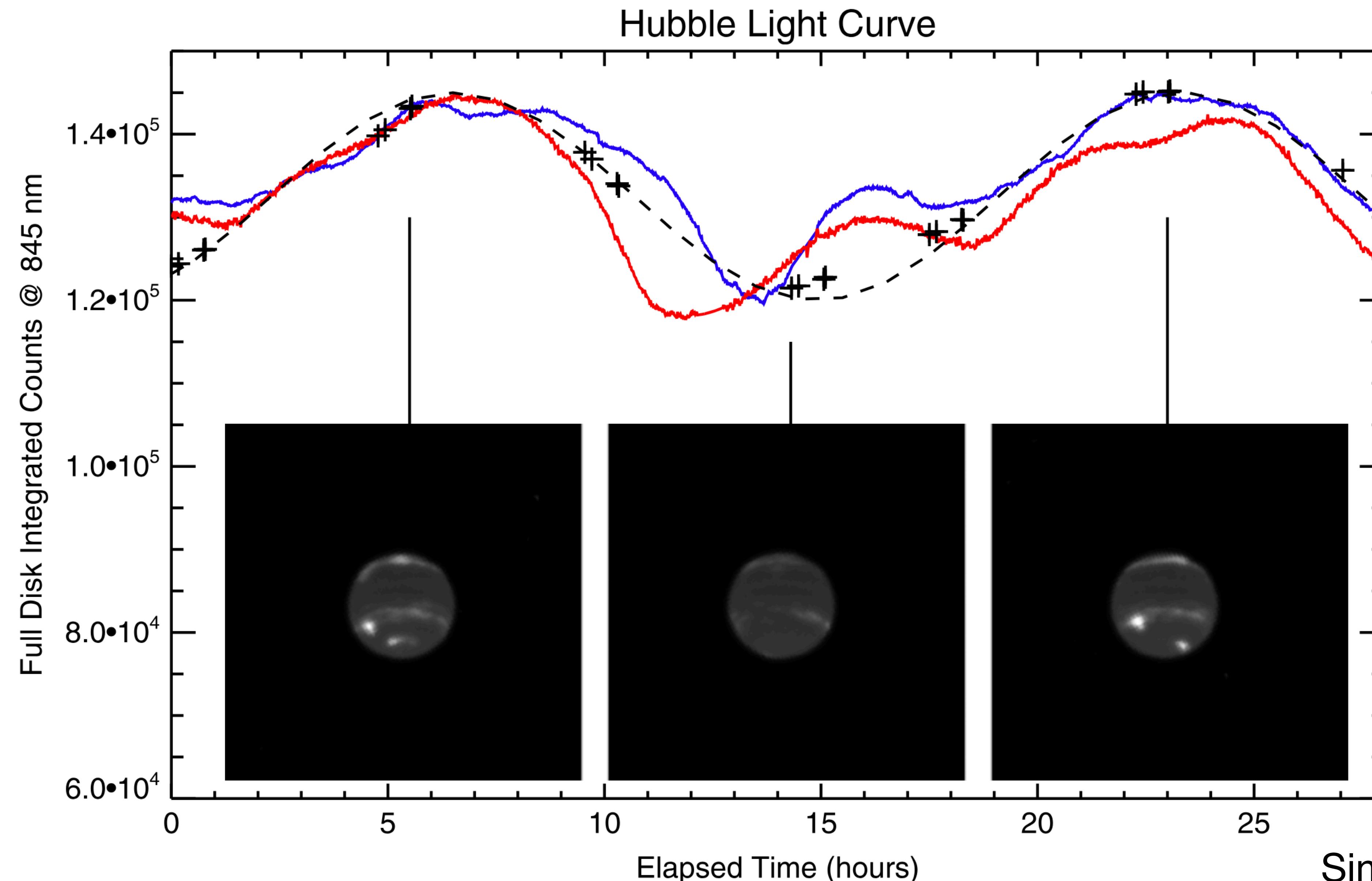


< 13 x Jupiter mass

< 80 x Jupiter mass

> 80 x Jupiter mass

Variability Monitoring Allows us to Probe “Weather” in Unresolved Worlds



Clouds in brown dwarfs and giant planets

S. Metchev^{1,*}, D. Apai², J. Radigan³, É. Artigau⁴, A. Heinze¹, C. Helling⁵, D. Homeier⁶, S. Littlefair⁷, C. Morley⁸, A. Skemer², and C. Stark⁵

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H. W. Yorke (Pasadena)

Special issue: Cool Stars 17

Guest Editors: Mercedes López-Morales and Klaus G. Strassmeier

Theoretical and Observational Evidence for Clouds Led to First Searches for Variability Monitoring

Searching for weather in brown dwarfs

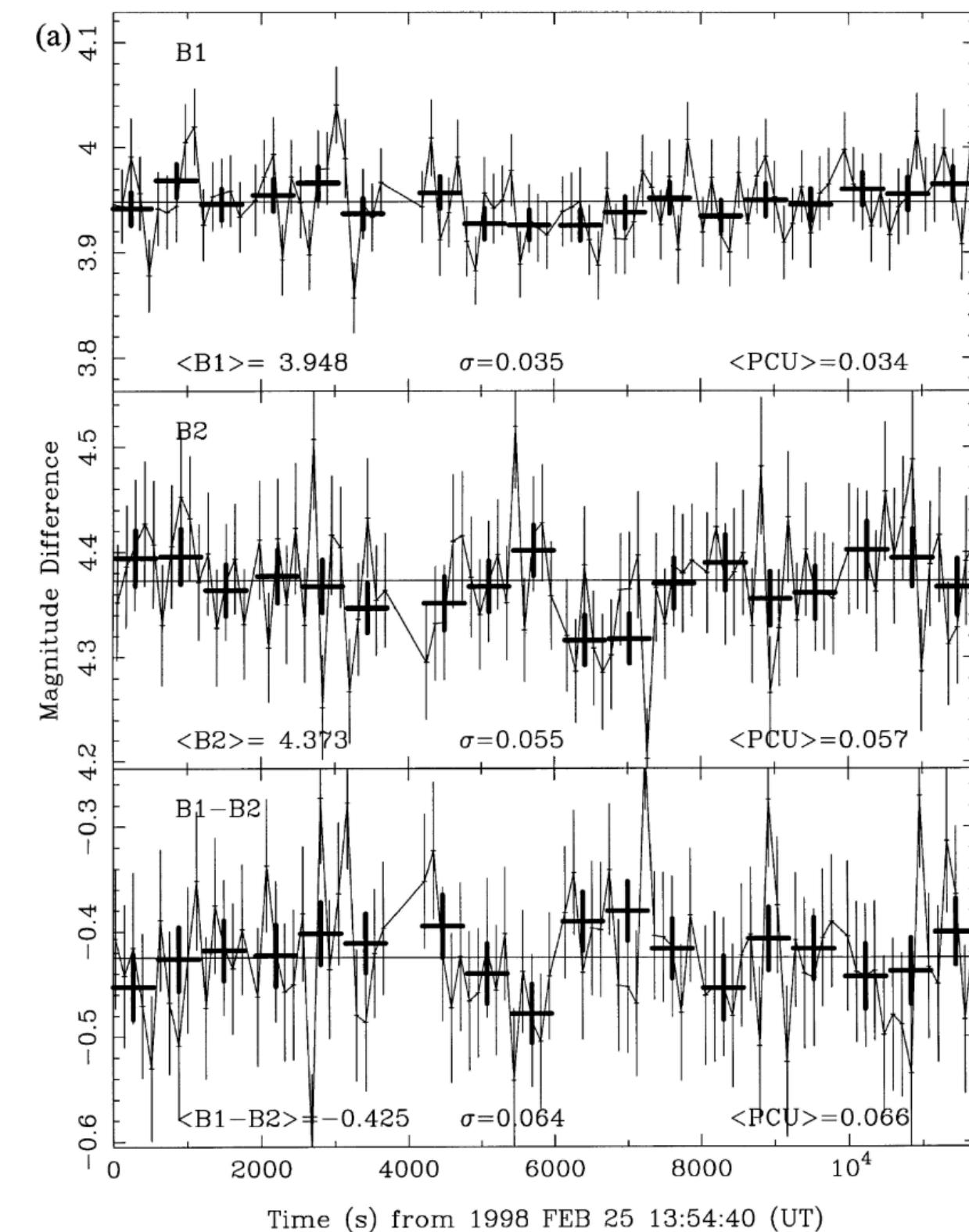
C. G. Tinney¹★ and A. J. Tolley^{1,2}

¹ Anglo-Australian Observatory, PO Box 296, Epping, NSW 1710, Australia

² Jesus College, University of Oxford, Oxford OX1 3DW

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Photometric variability of a young, low-mass brown dwarf★

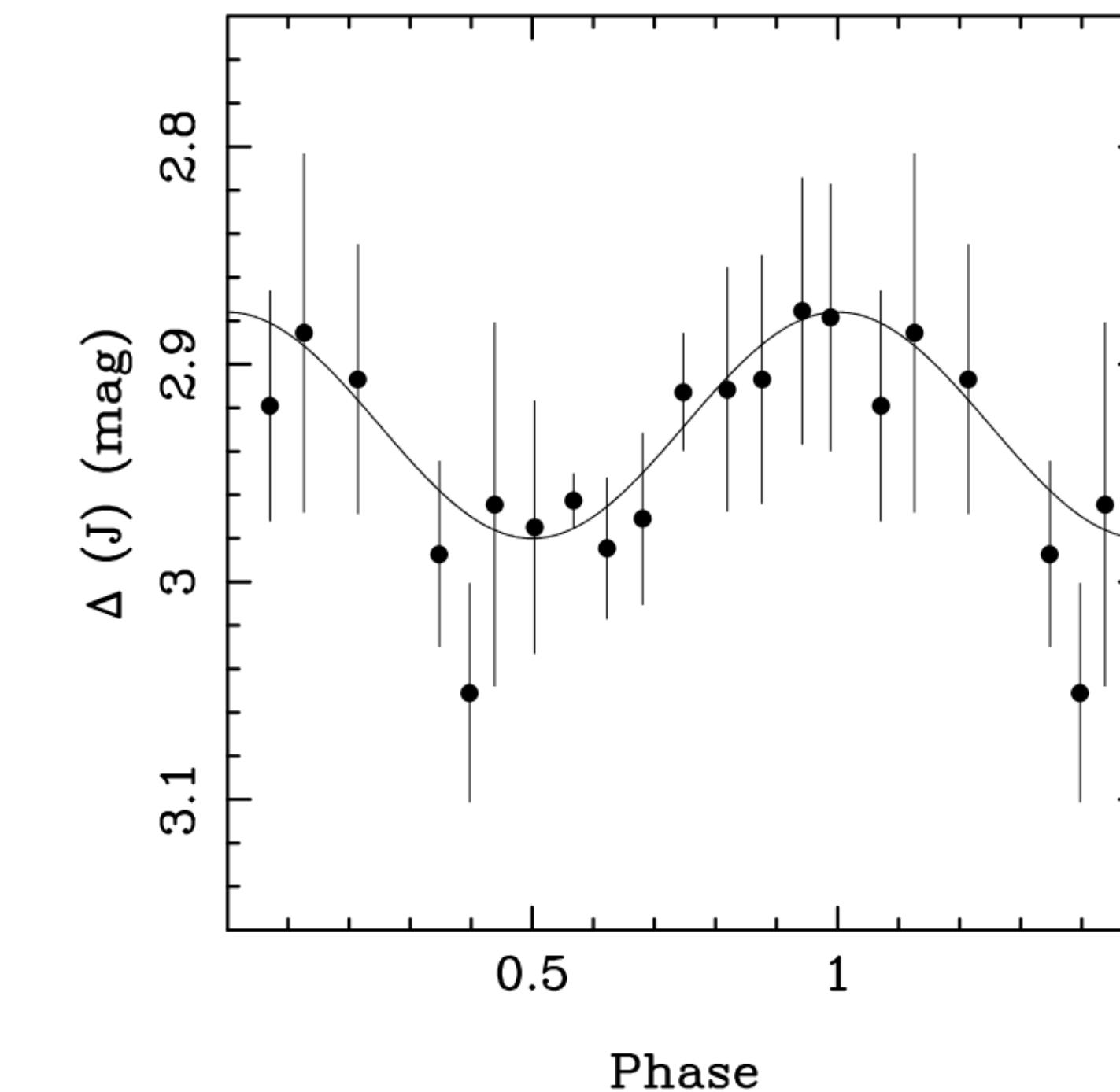
M. R. Zapatero Osorio¹, J. A. Caballero², V. J. S. Béjar², and R. Rebolo^{2,3}

¹ LAEFF-INTA, PO Box 50727, 28080 Madrid, Spain

² Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias, 38205 La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain

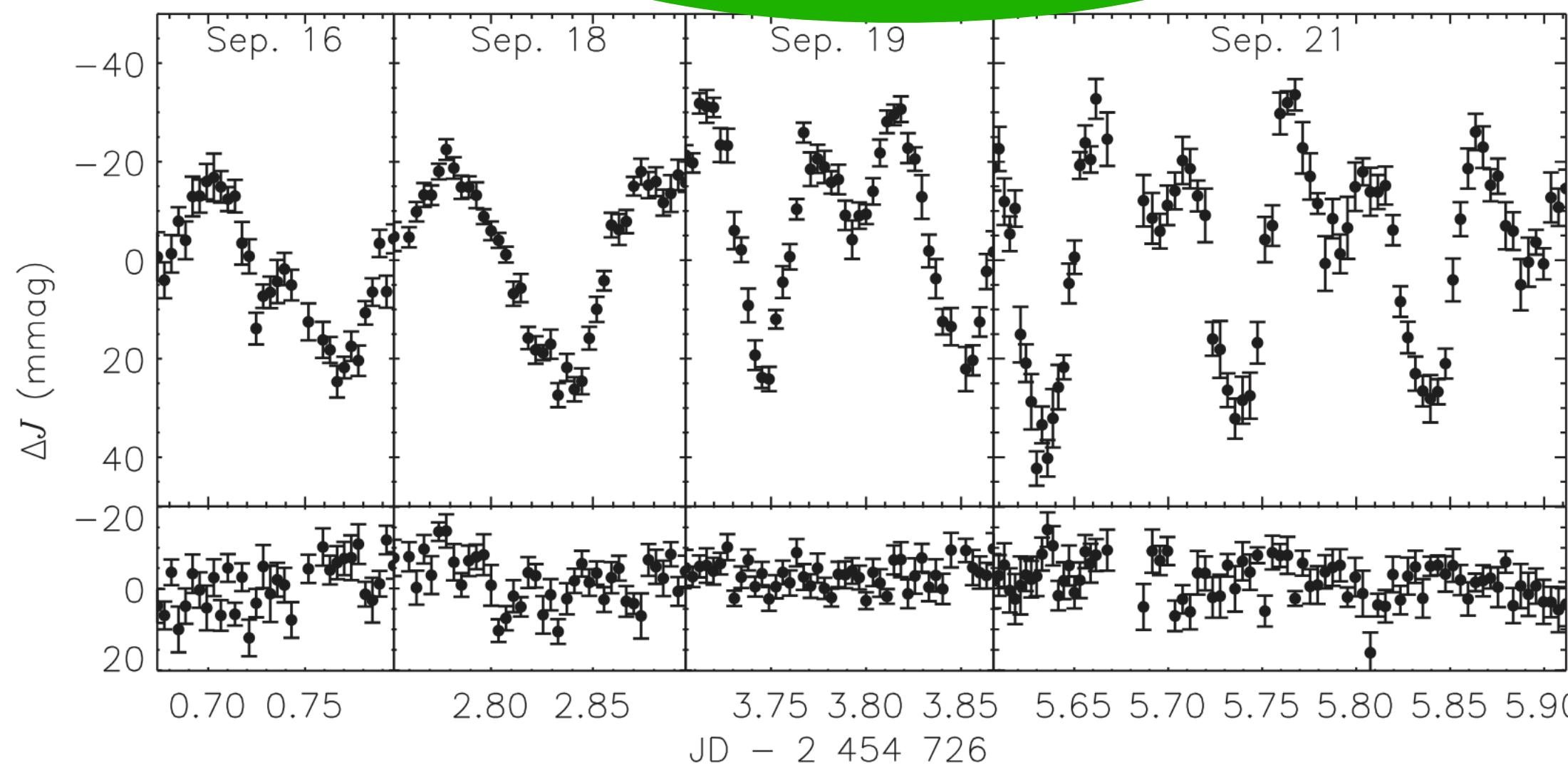
³ Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Spain

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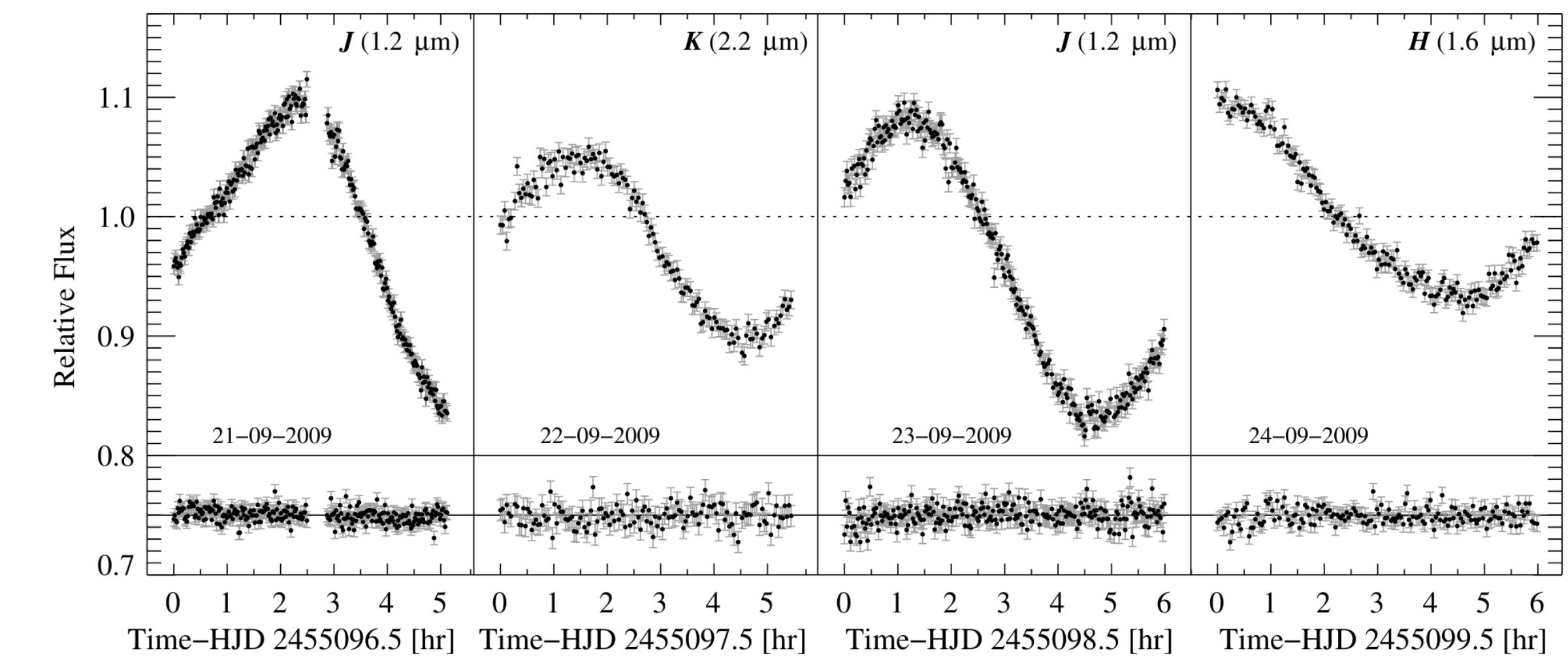


First Robust Detections of Variability in L/T Transition Brown Dwarfs

SIMP 0136 (T2.5)

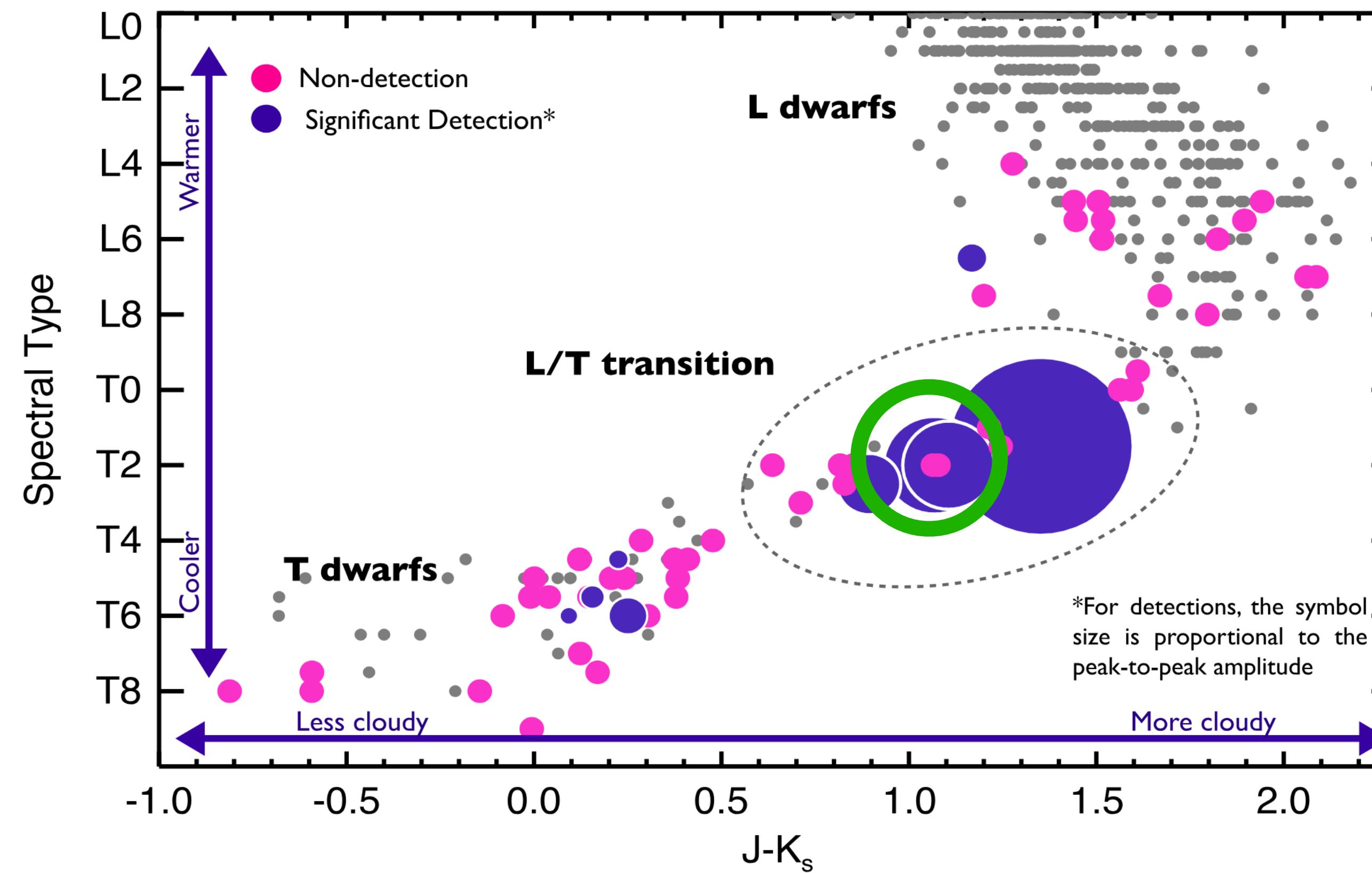


2MASS 2139 (T2.5)

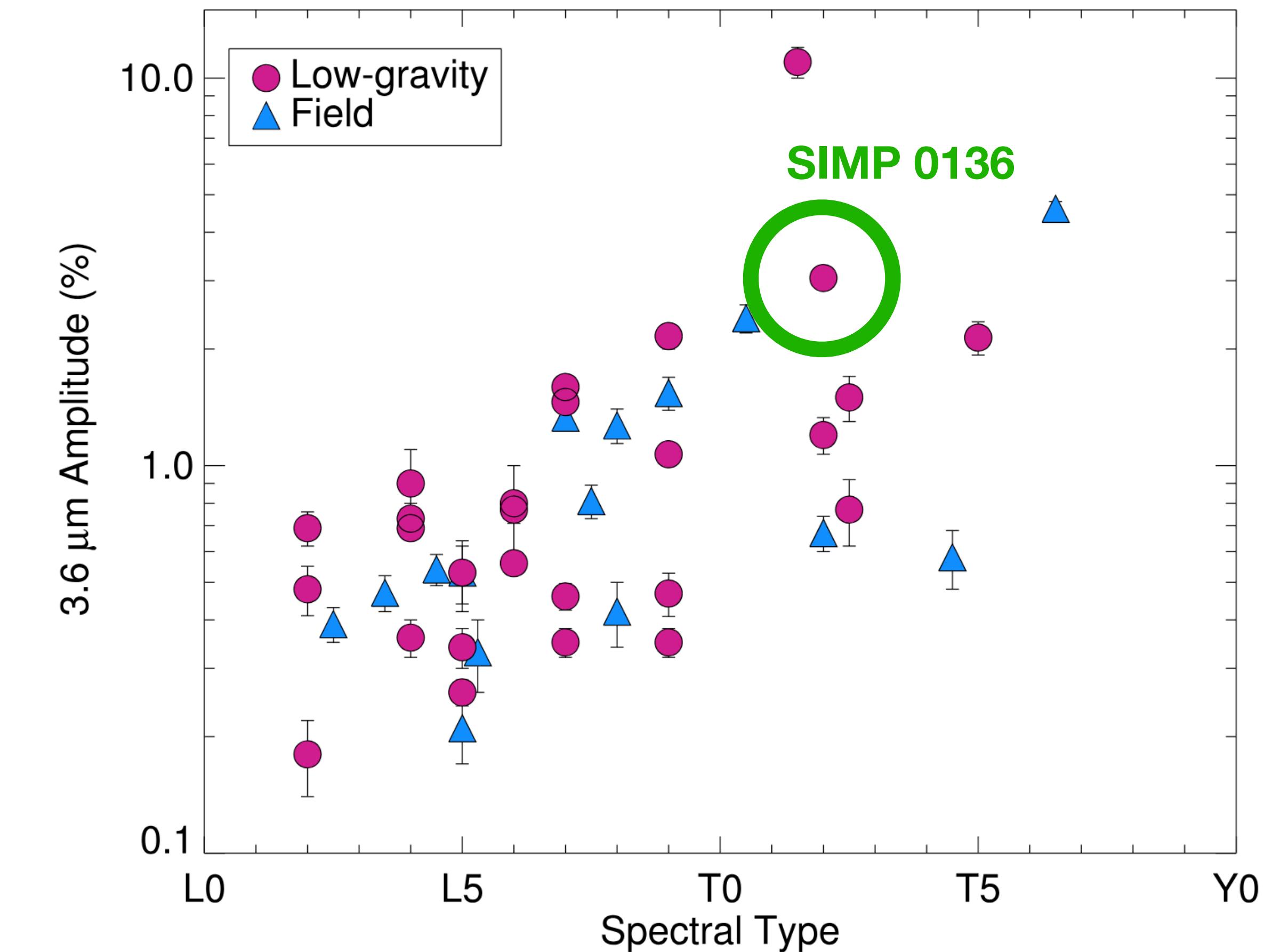


Large Surveys Show that Variability is Common at all Spectral Types

..and that variability is enhanced for low-gravity objects



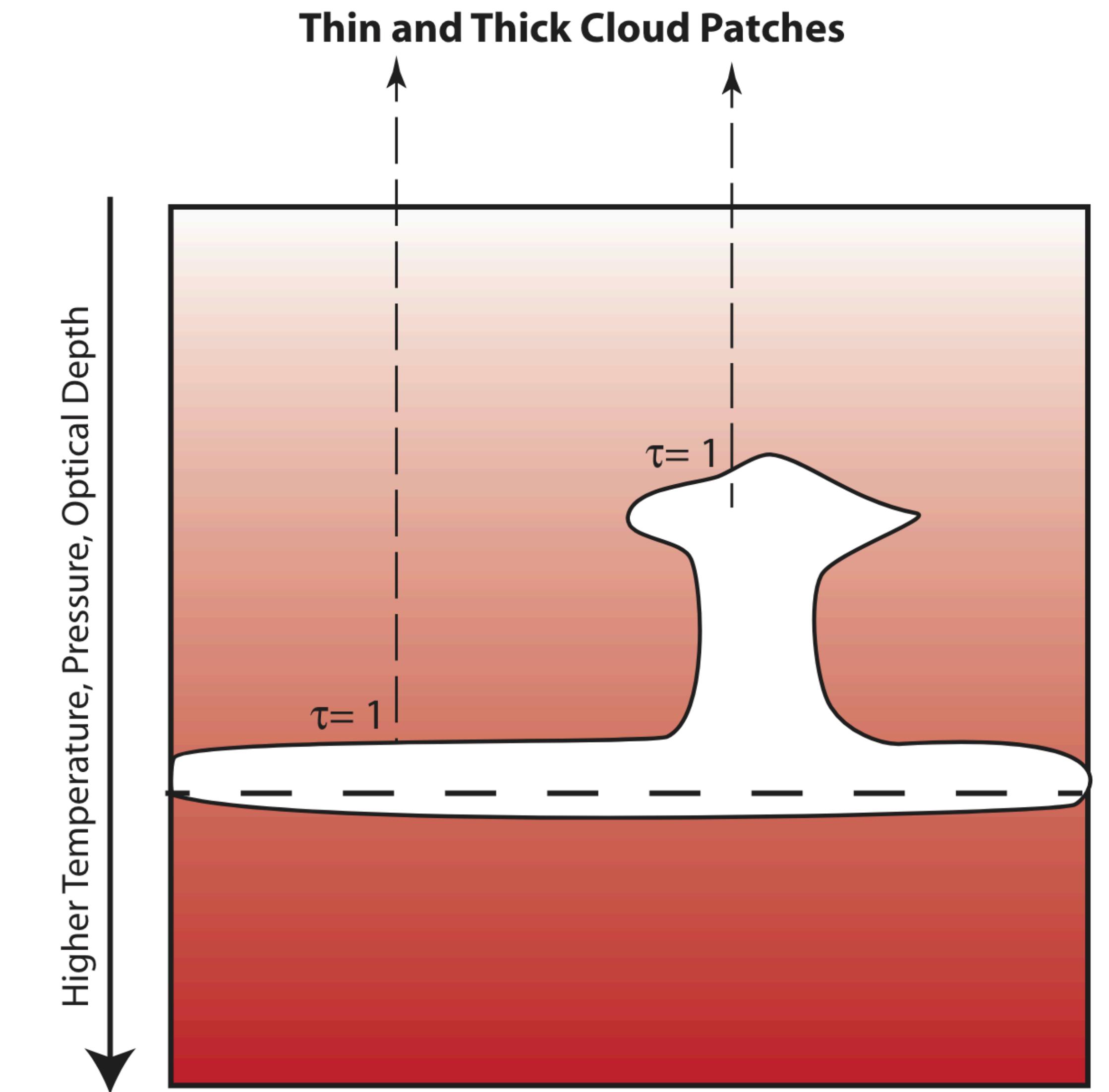
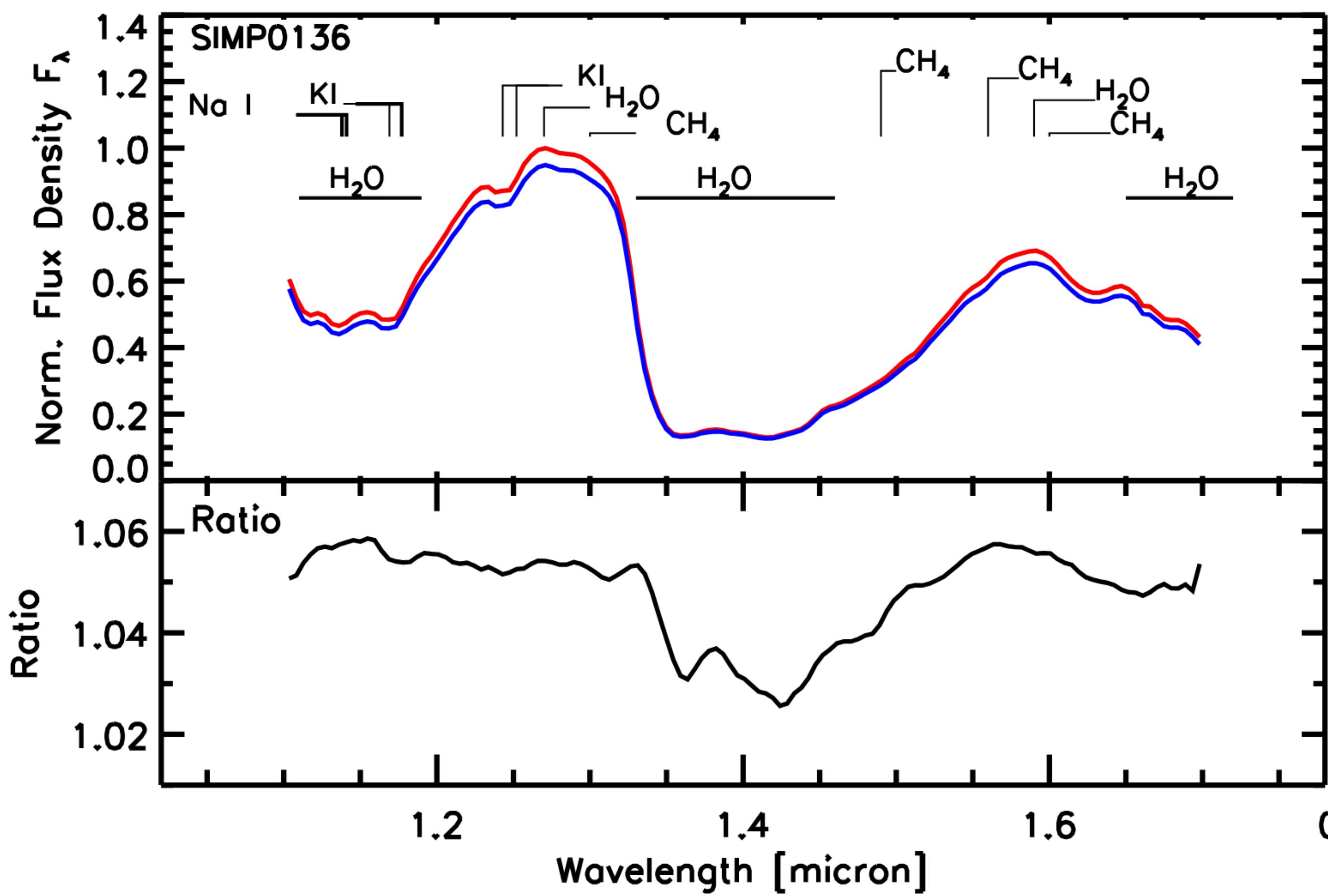
Radigan et al. 2014
See also: Metchev et al. 2015



Vos et al. 2022
See also: Liu et al. 2024

Spectroscopic Variability Reveals Vertical Atmospheric Structure

SIMP 0136



The Isolated Giant Planet Analog SIMP 0136

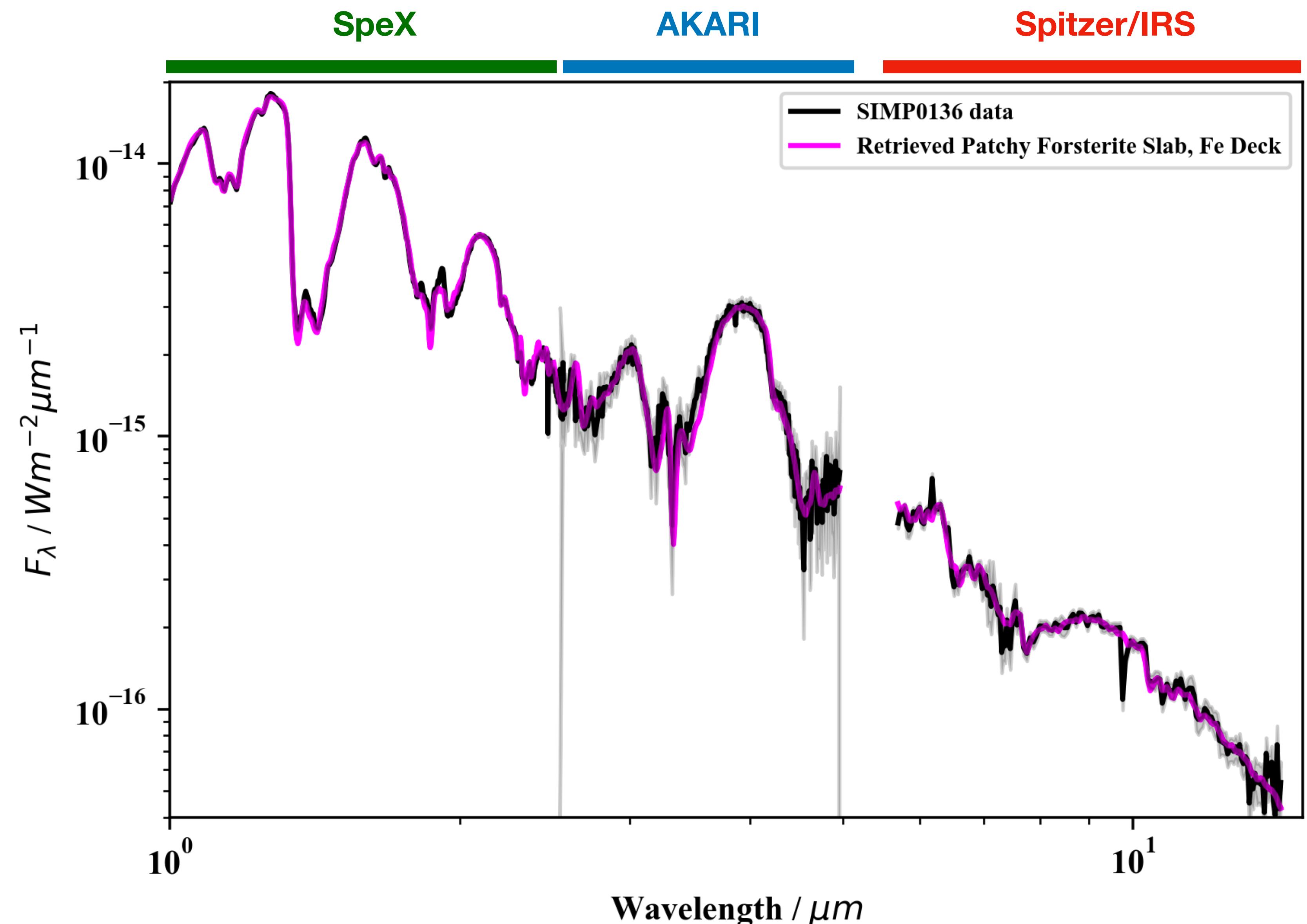


- ~1100 K
- 200 Myr old
- 11-14 MJup
- Variable (5%)
- 2.4 hr period
- 90° inclination
- Auroral emitter

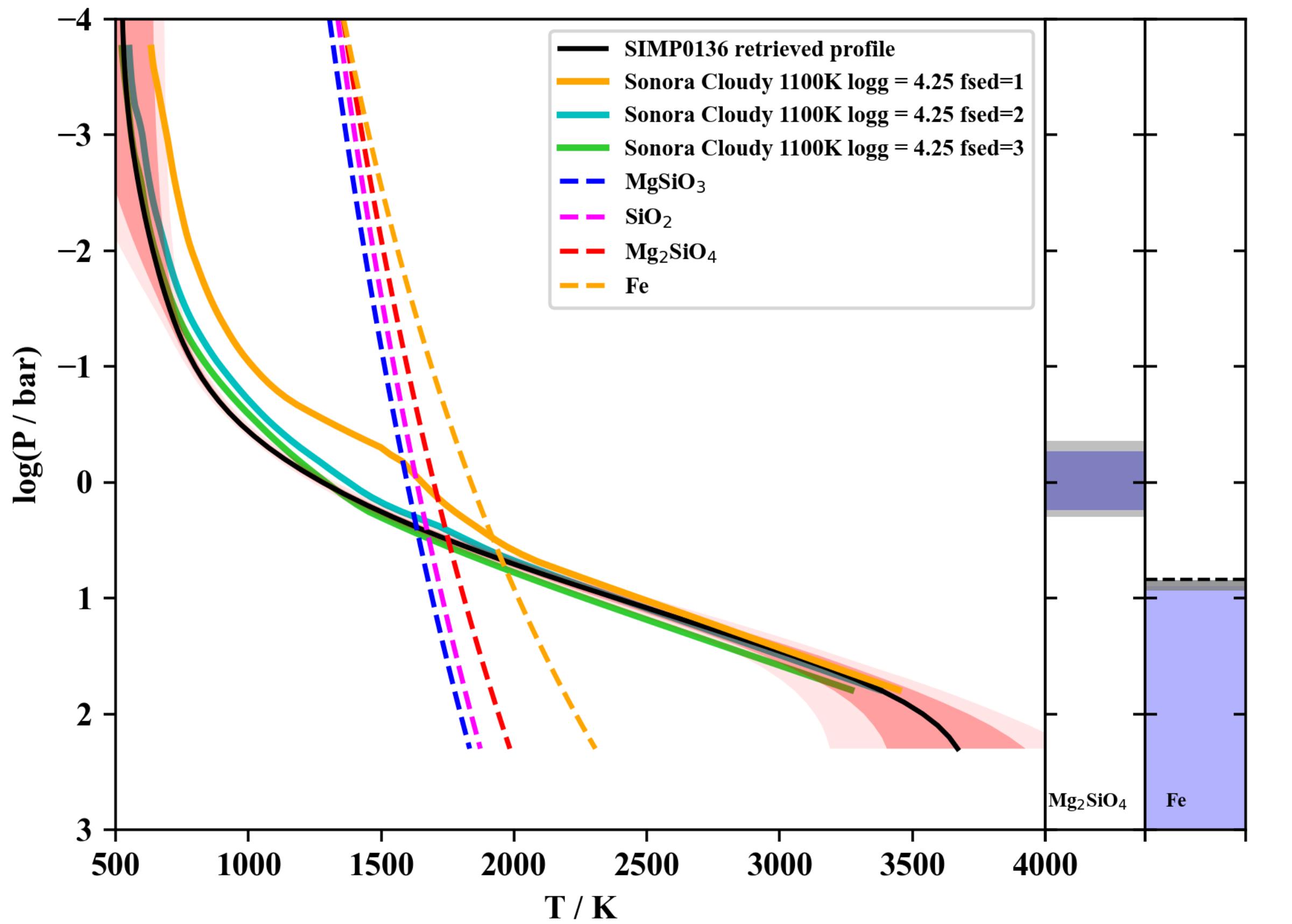
The Isolated Giant Planet Analog SIMP 0136



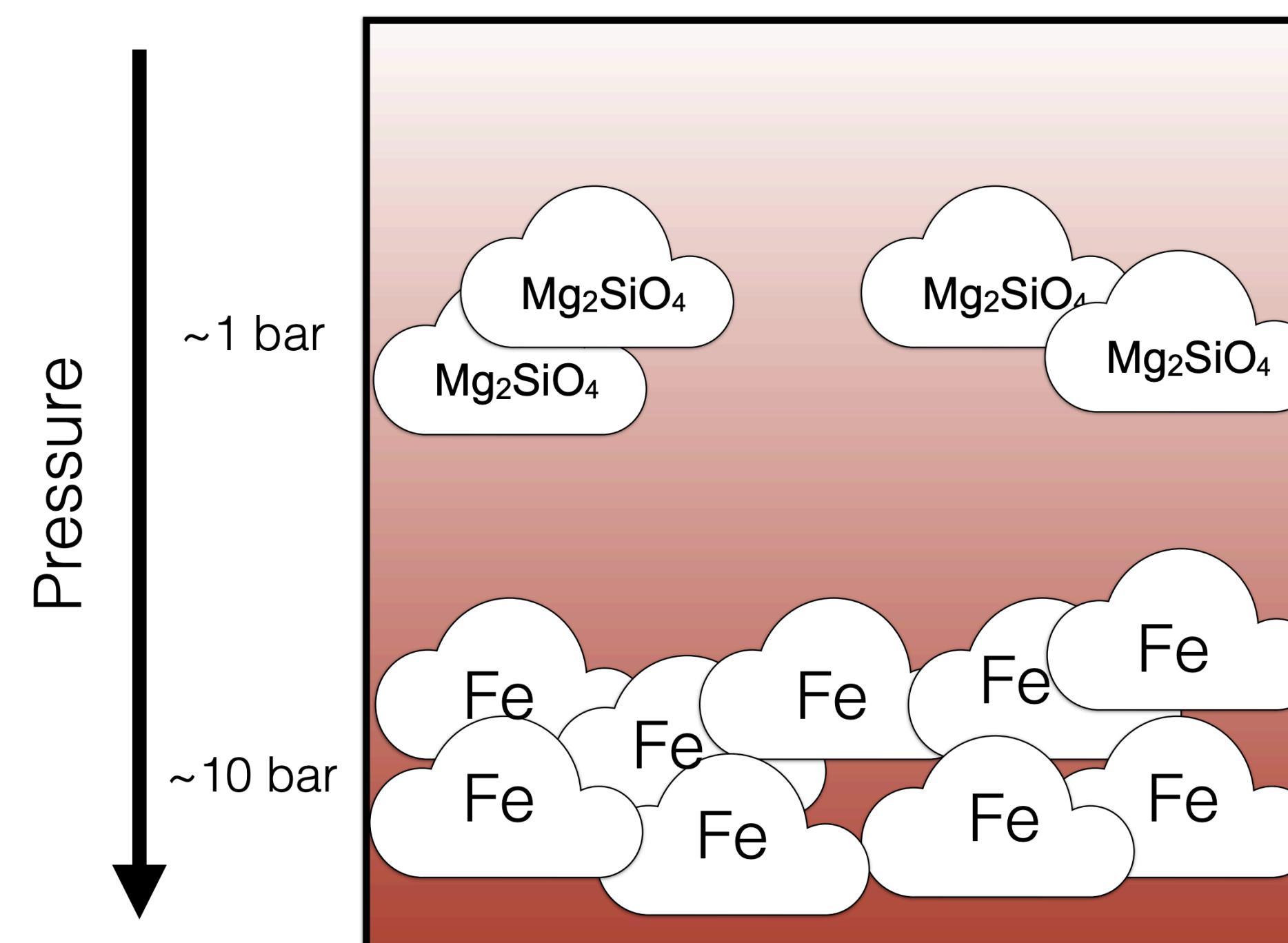
- ~1100 K
- 200 Myr old
- 11-14 MJup
- Variable (5%)
- 2.4 hr period
- 90° inclination
- Auroral emitter



The Isolated Giant Planet Analog SIMP 0136



Patchy forsterite clouds above an iron deck



Mg_2SiO_4

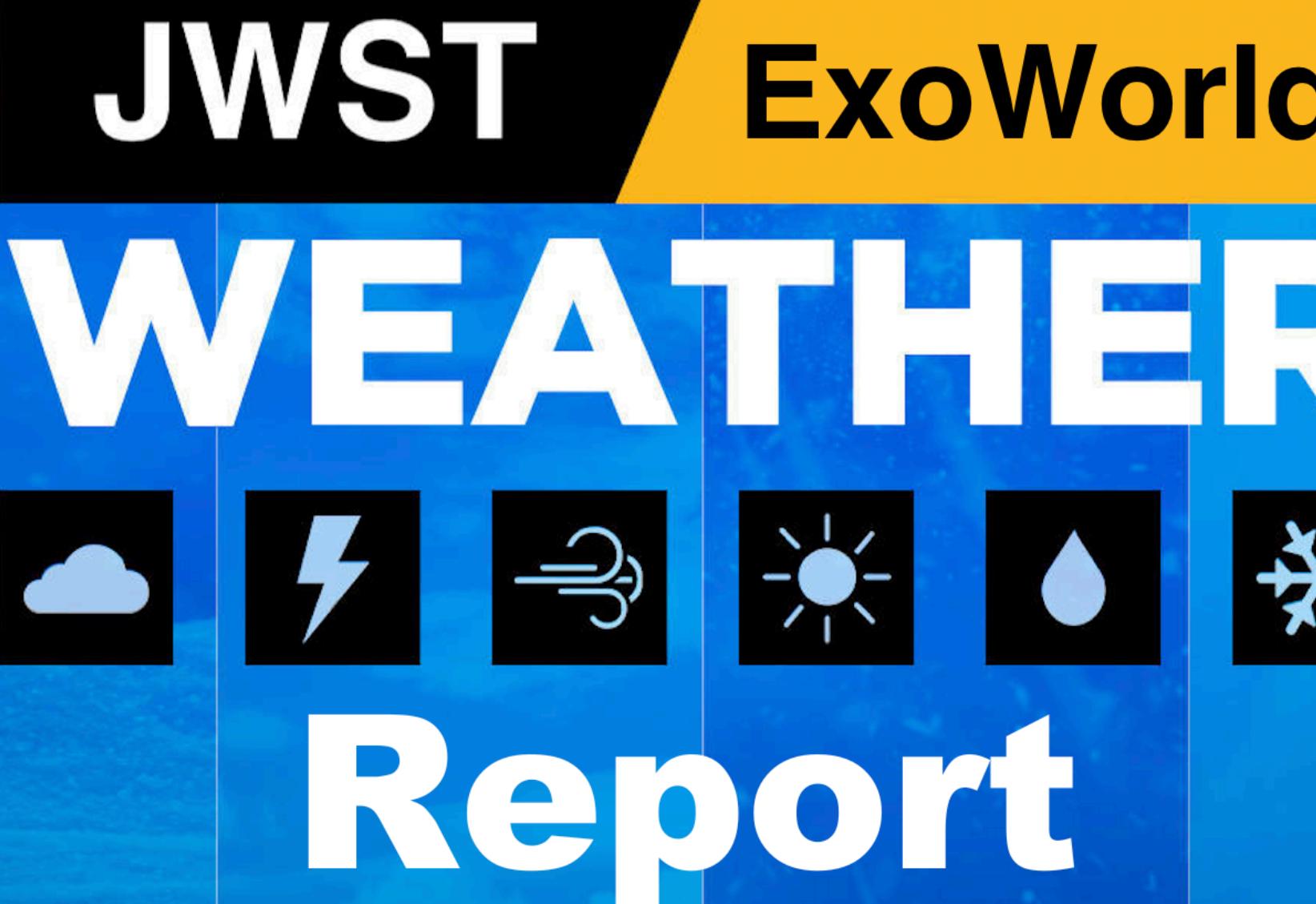


Fe

JWST is revolutionising the field of exometeorology

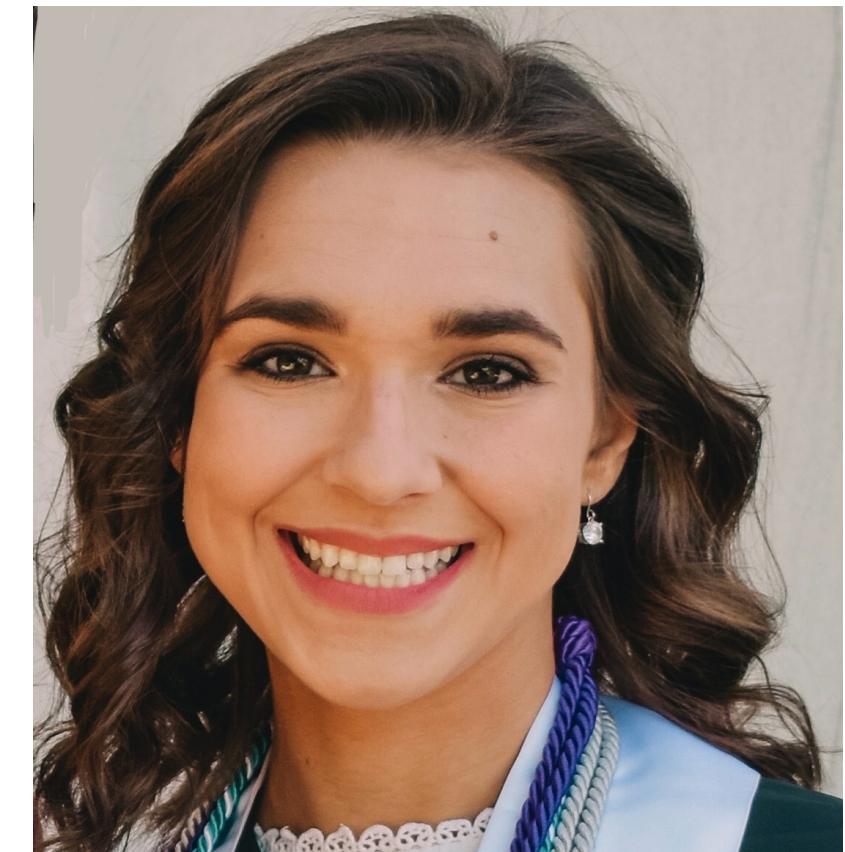
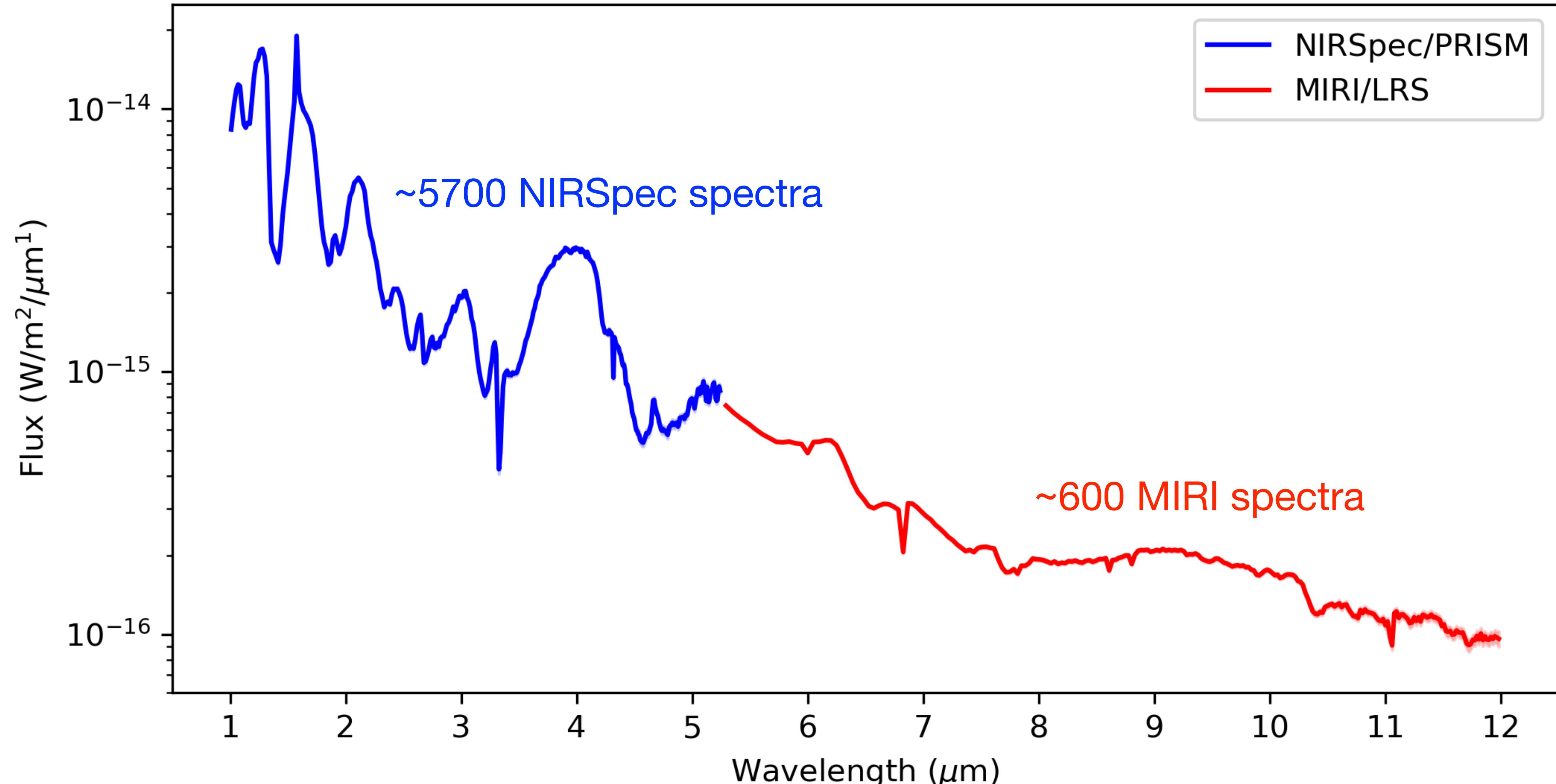


Complementary JWST Programs Probe Extrasolar Weather



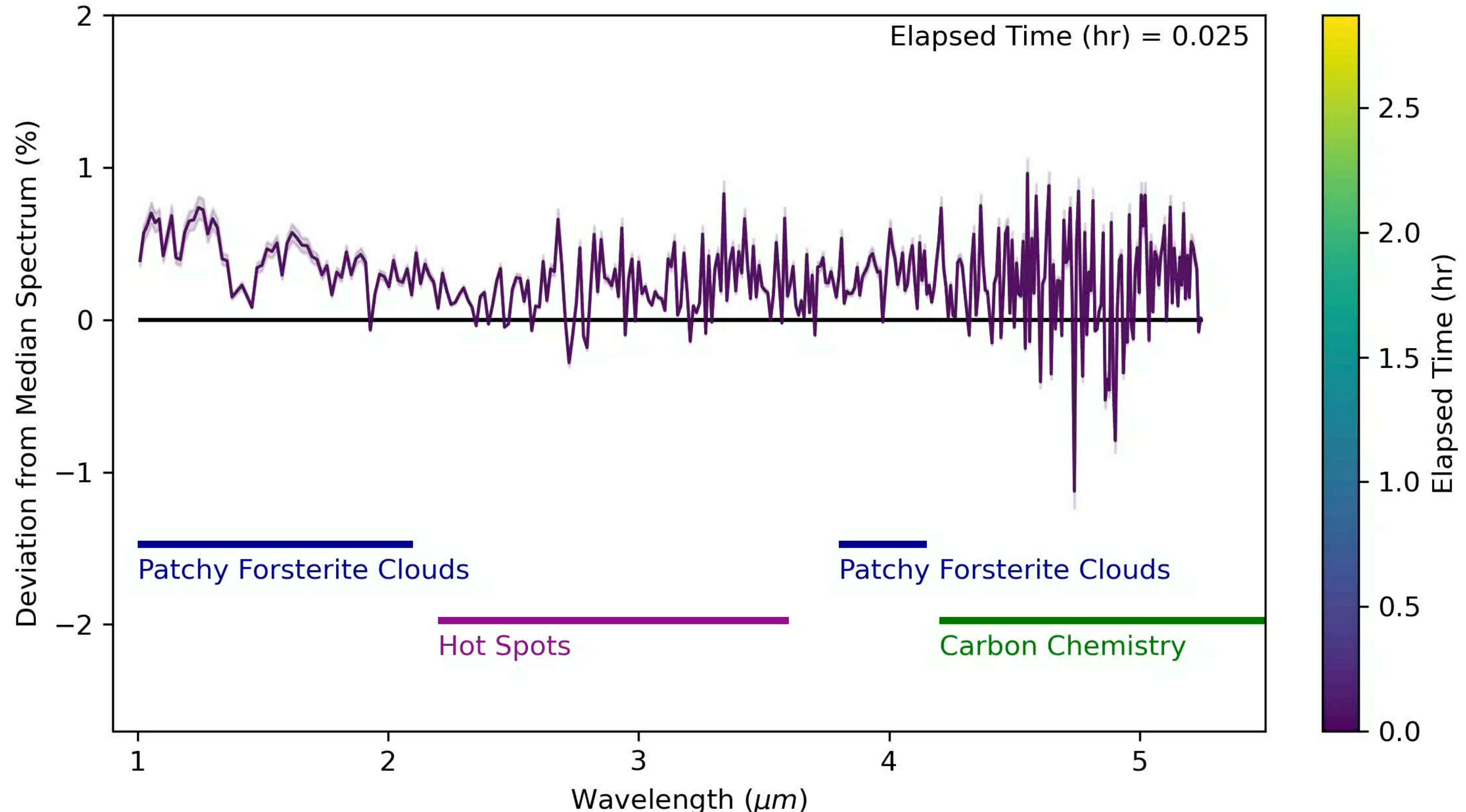
3375	Dancing 1 - 14 micron spectra to solve the cloudy and chemical puzzle of brown dwarf variability	PI: Niall Whiteford Co-PI: Yifan Zhou
3548	Exometeorology: Weather on an Isolated World Beyond Our Own	PI: Johanna Vos
2965	Clouds or Chemistry?: Pinpointing the drivers of variability across the L/T transition via the benchmark L/T binary WISE 1049AB	PI: Beth Biller
3181	Monitor a variable planetary mass companion with NIRSpec IFU	PI: Yifan Zhou

JWST NIRSpec + MIRI Spectra of an Isolated World: SIMP 0136

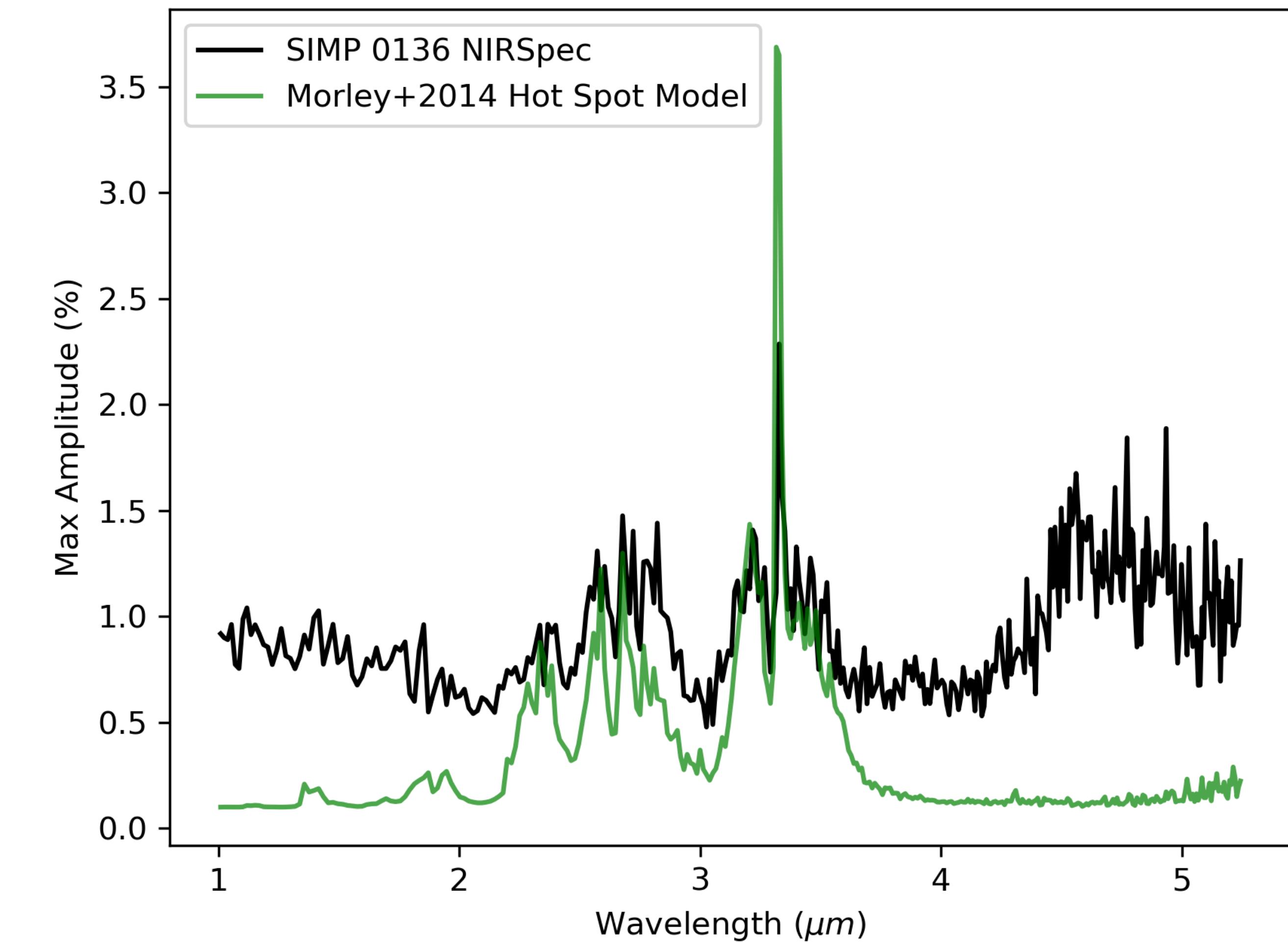
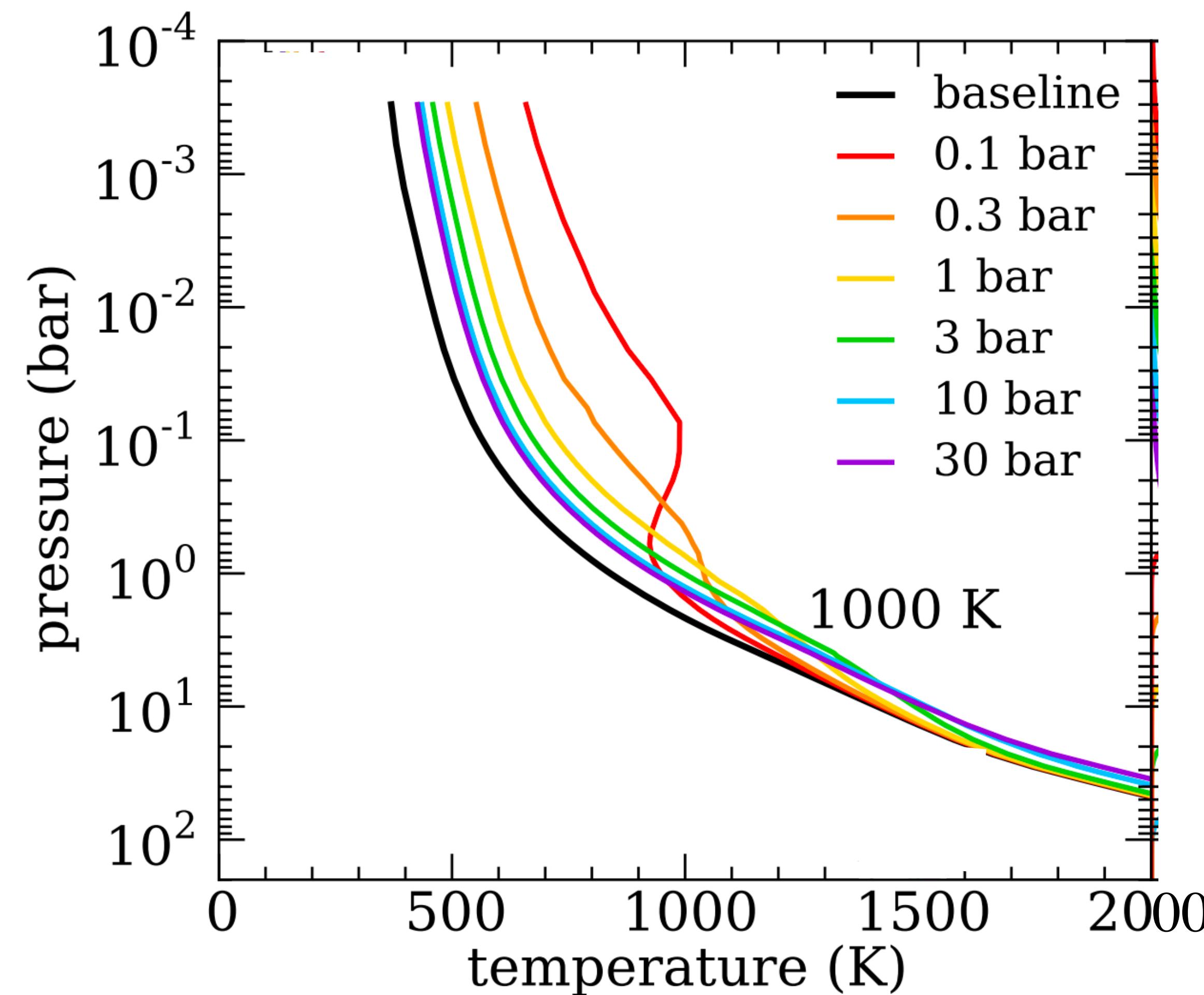


Allie McCarthy
Boston University
Monday Splinter

JWST NIRSpec/Prism Monitoring Reveals Highly Complex Weather

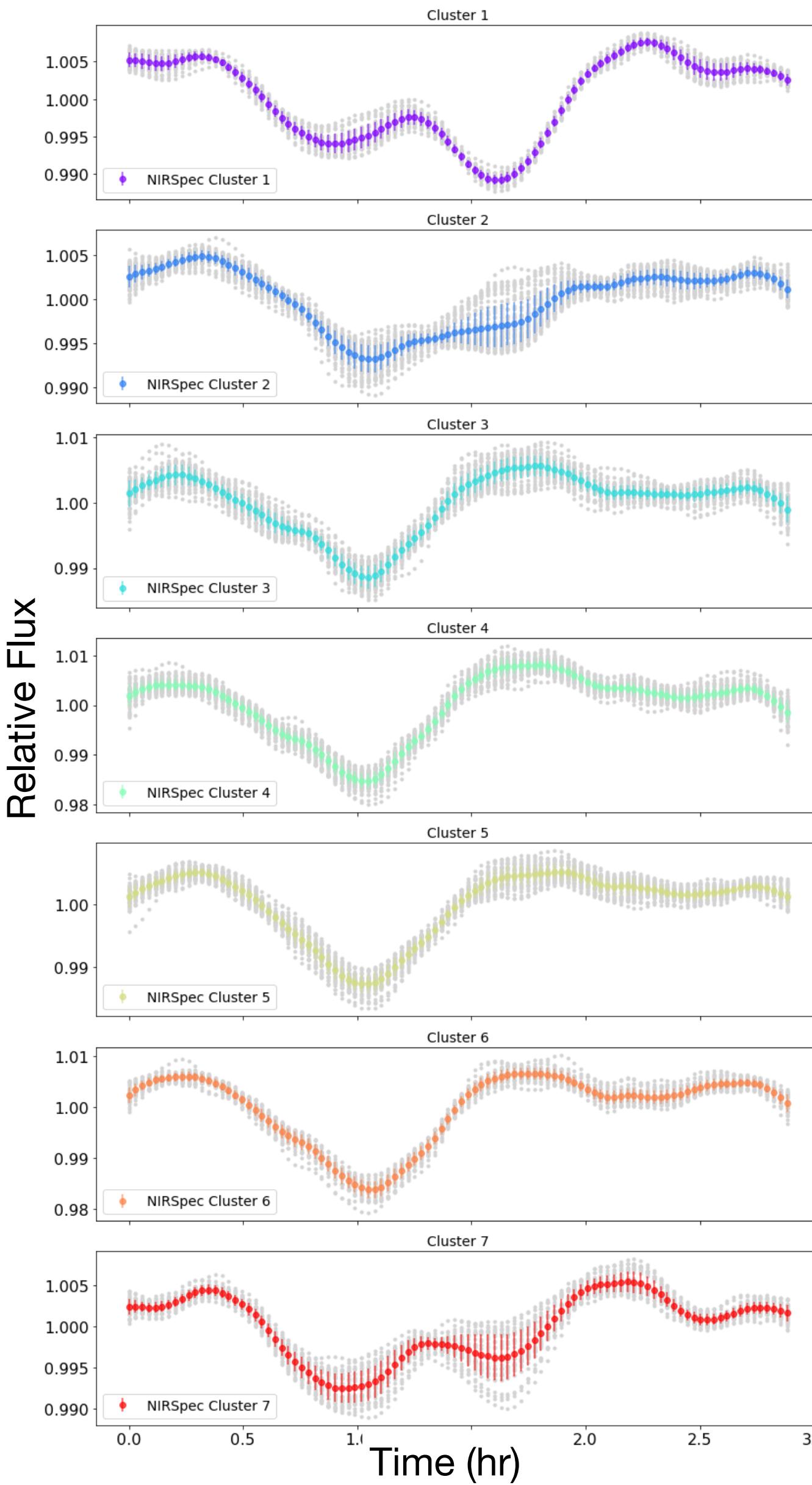


Evidence for Variability Driven by Upper Atmospheric Heating

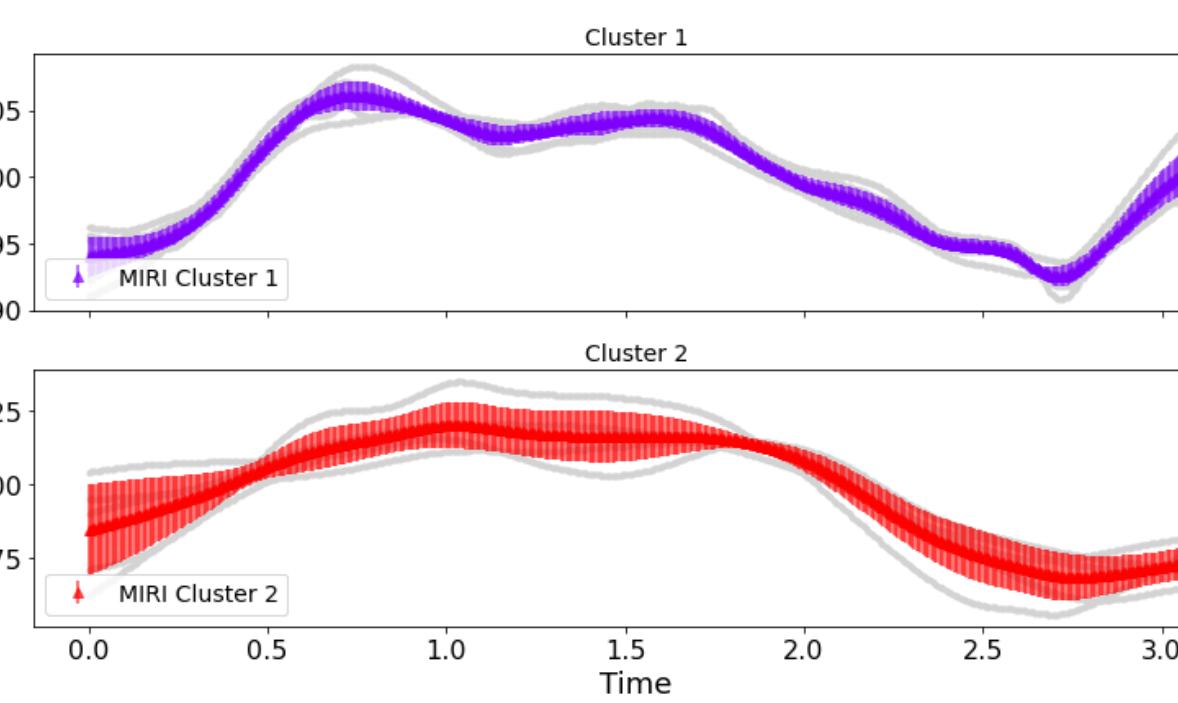


Light Curve Behaviours Correlate with Pressure

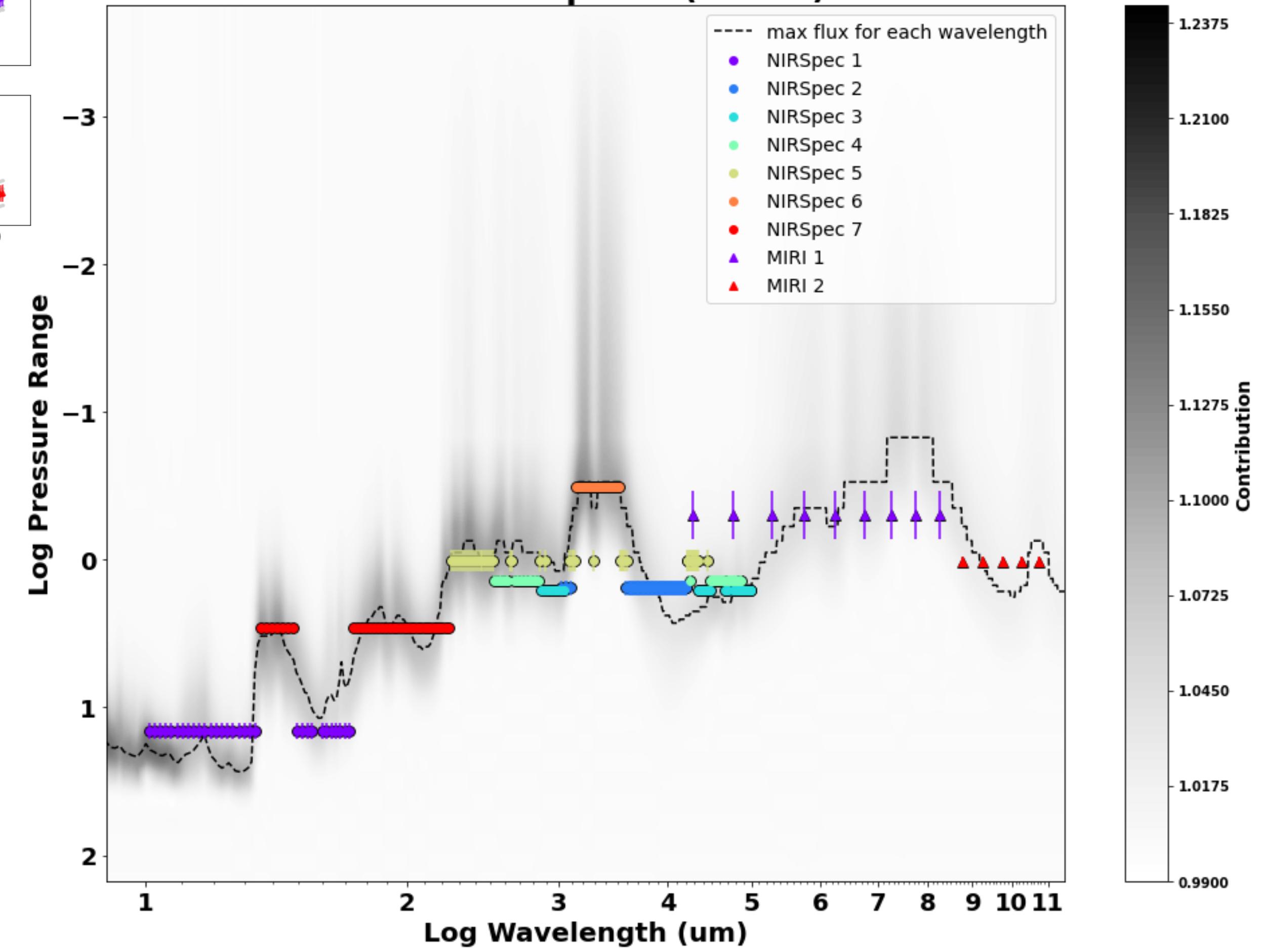
7 NIRSpec Clusters



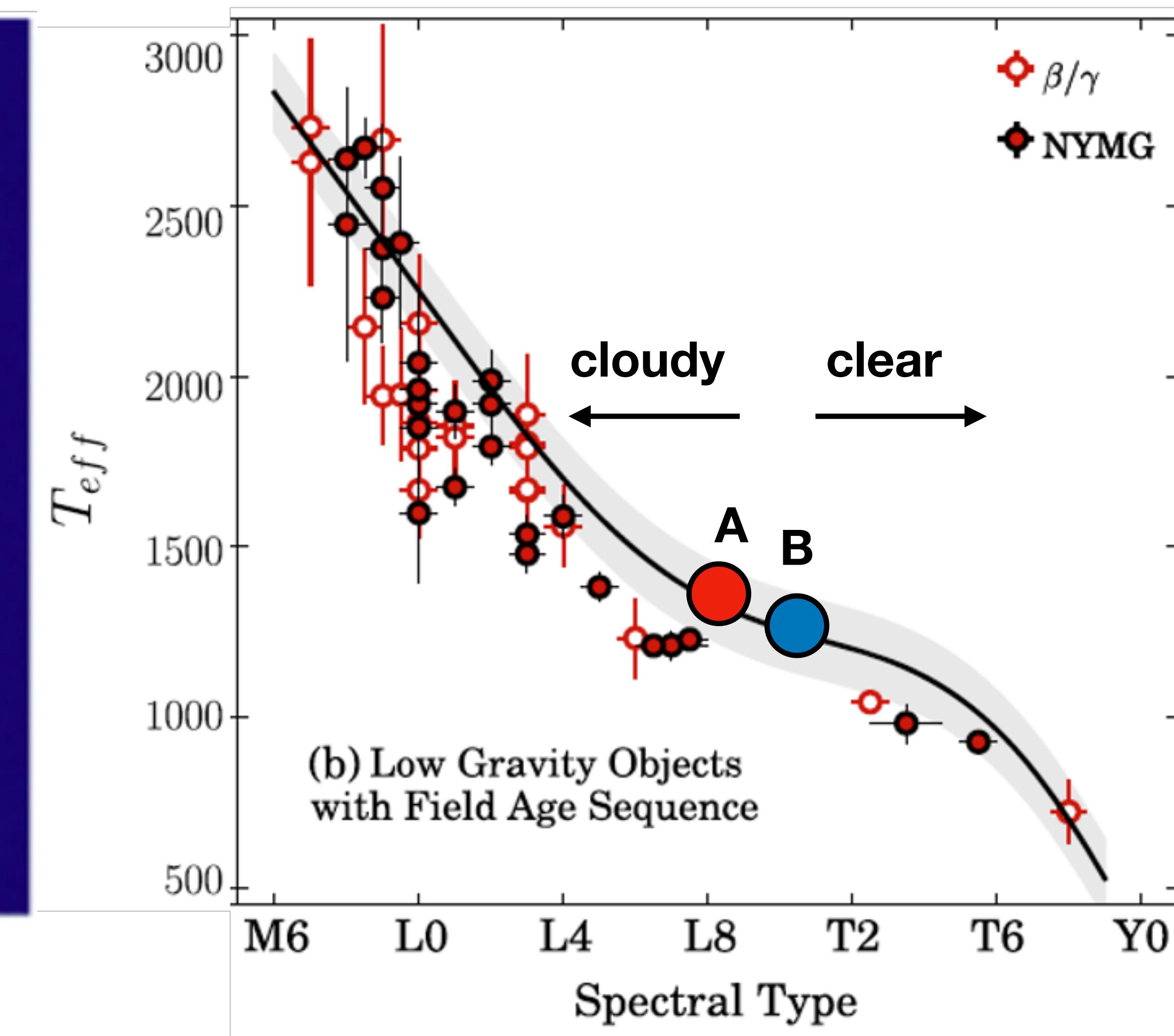
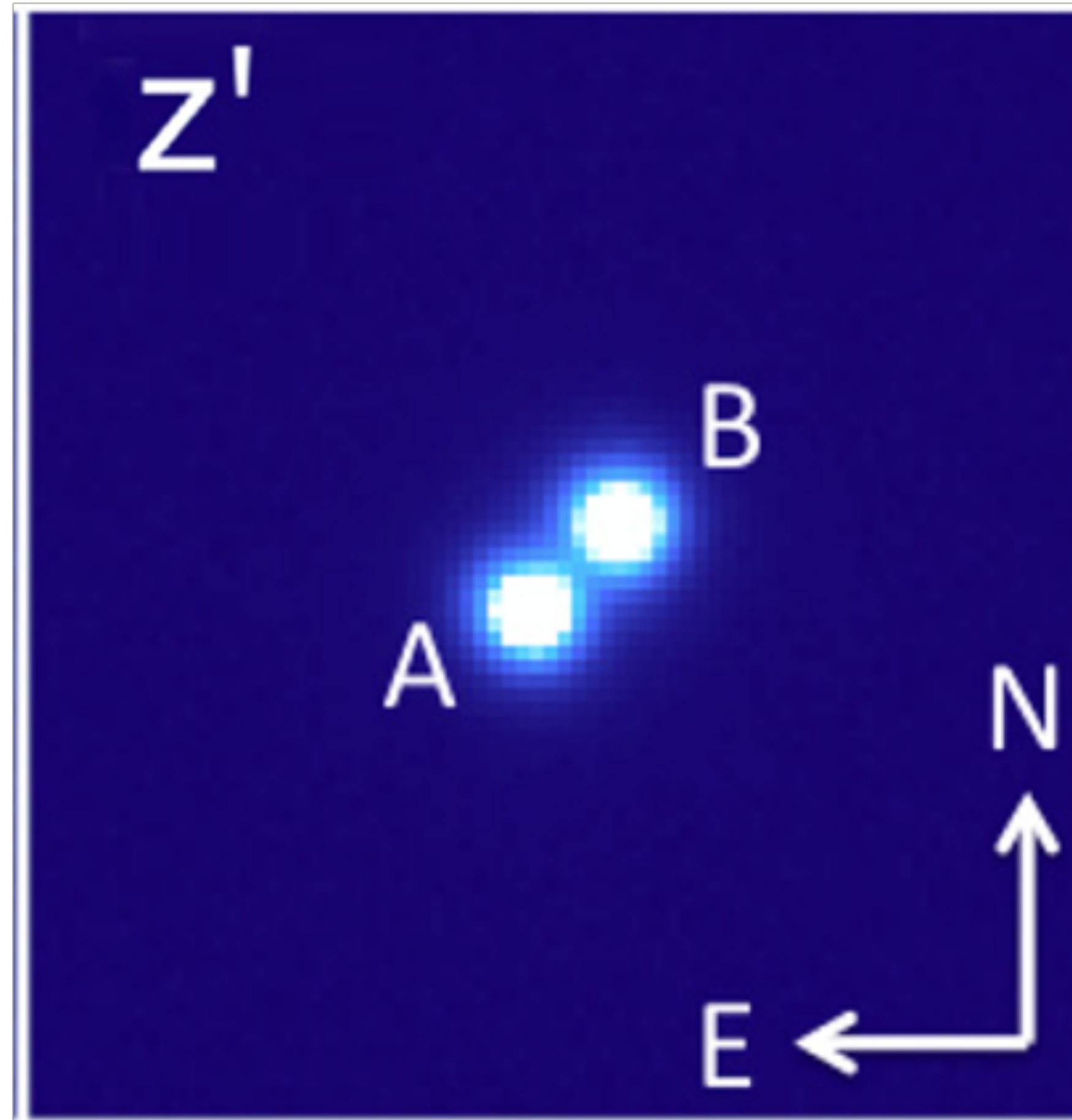
2 MIRI Clusters



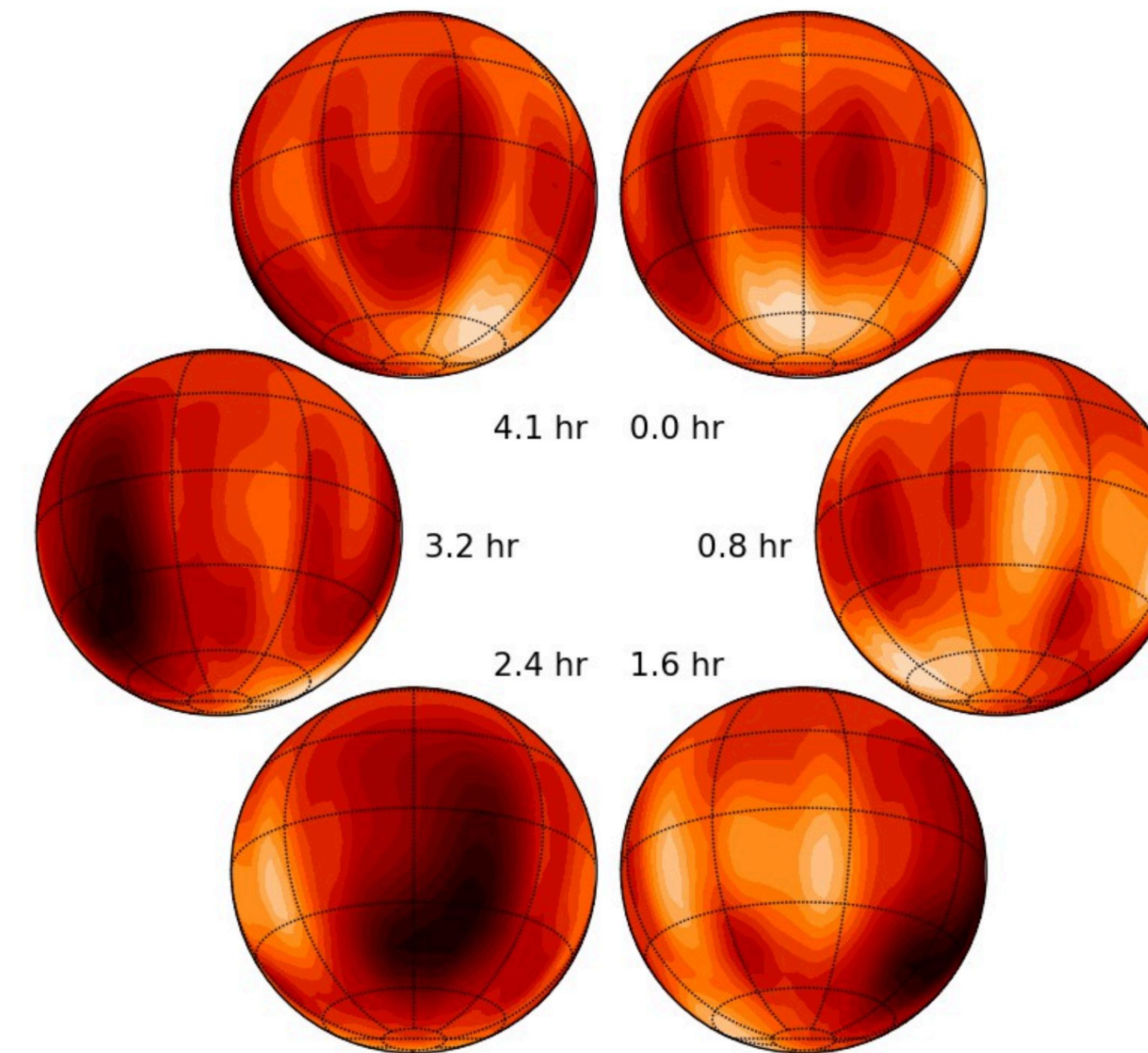
Clear Atmosphere (1100K)



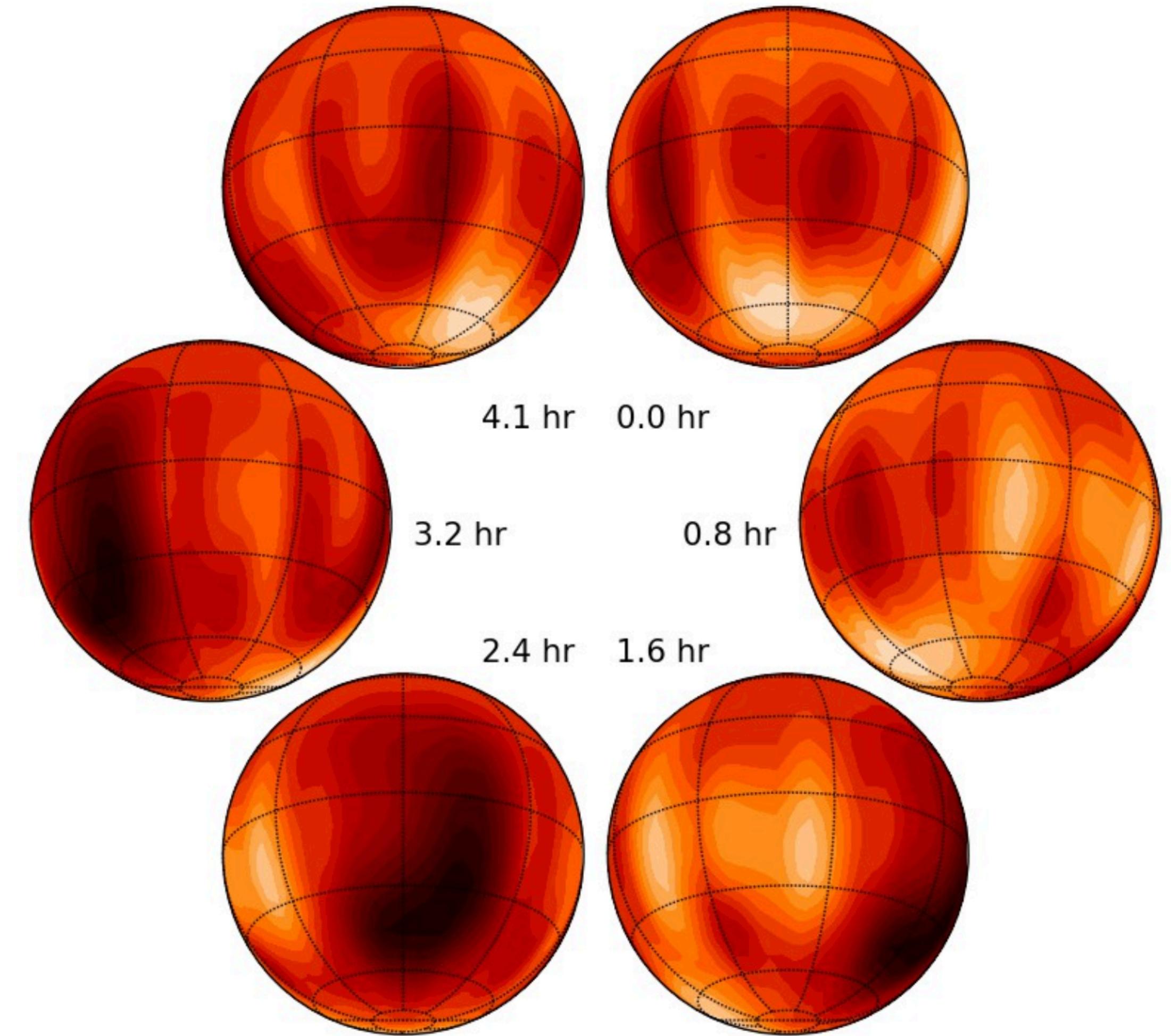
Closest Brown Dwarfs WISE 1049AB Straddle the L/T Transition



Global Weather Cloud Map of WISE 1049B

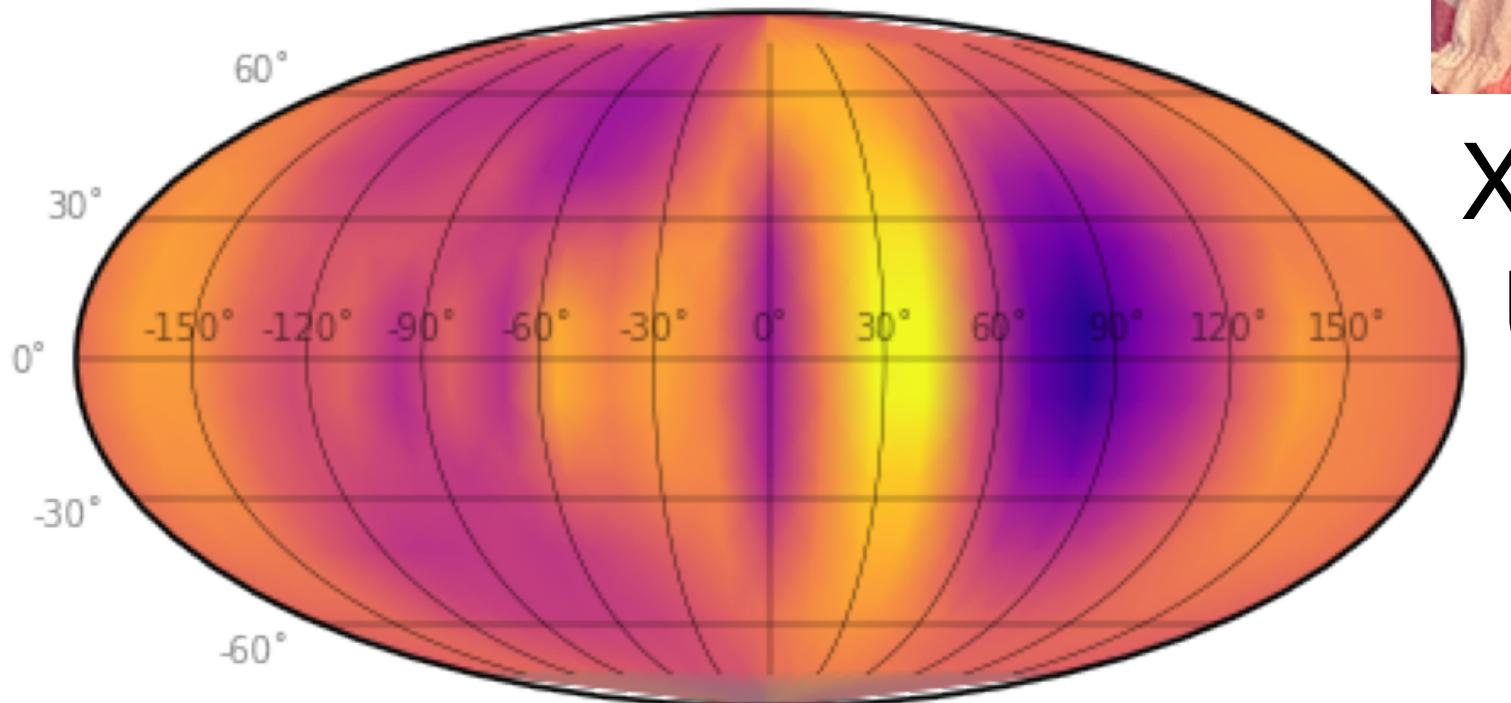


Global Weather Cloud Map of WISE 1049B

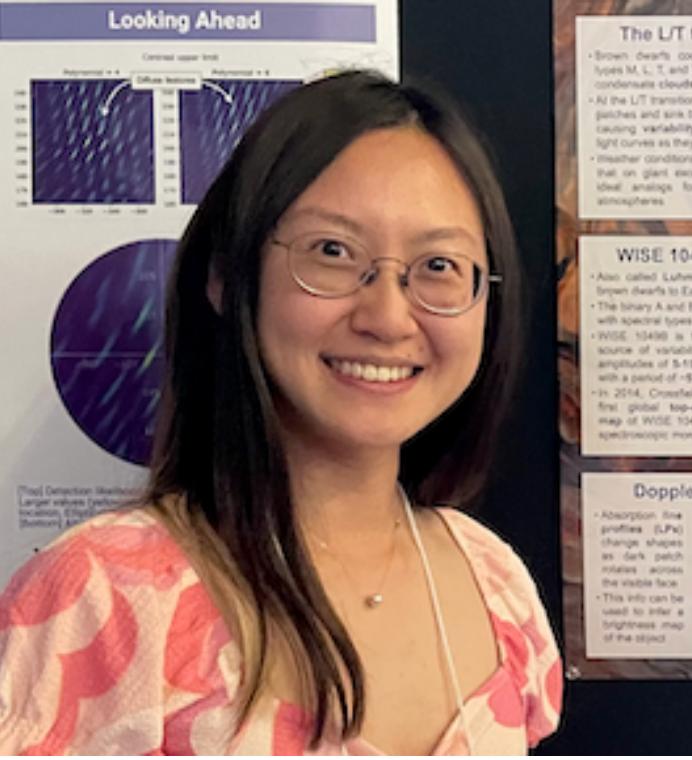
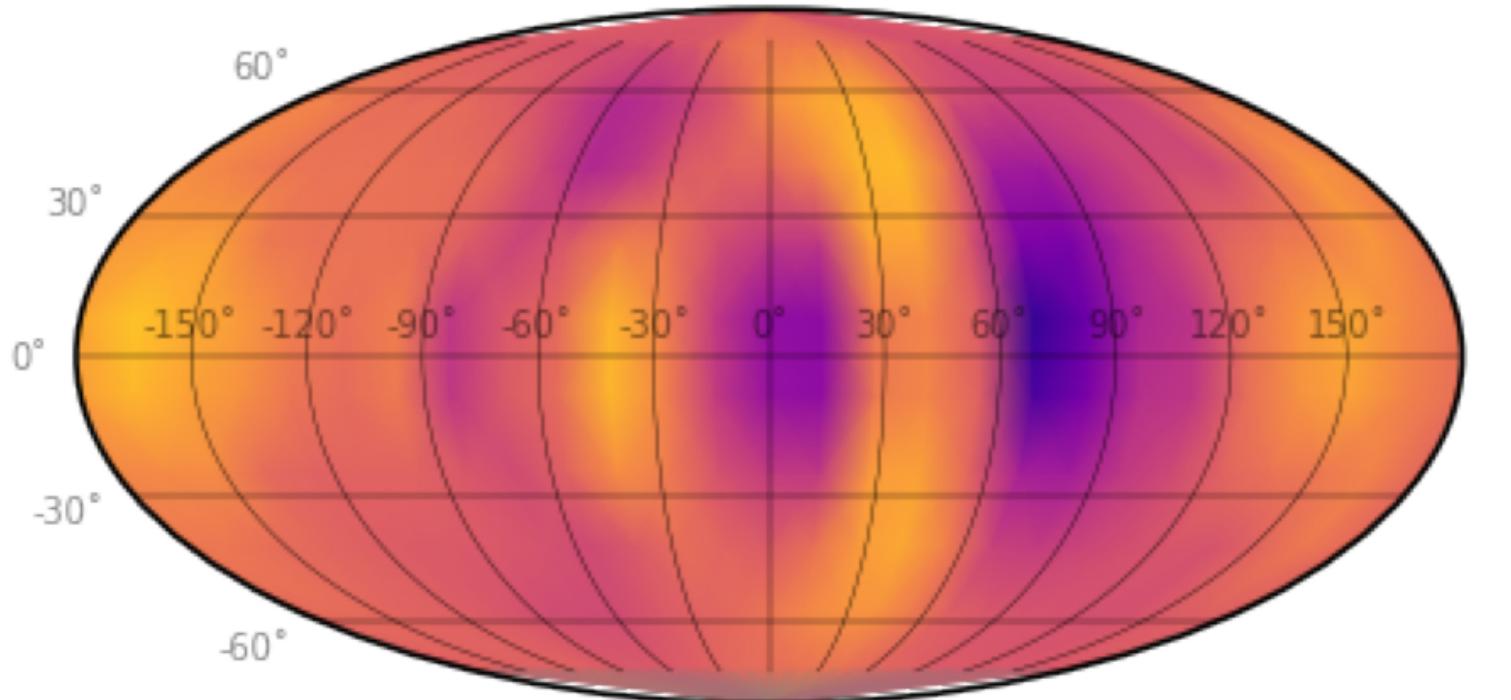


H-band

WISE 1049B Feb 11



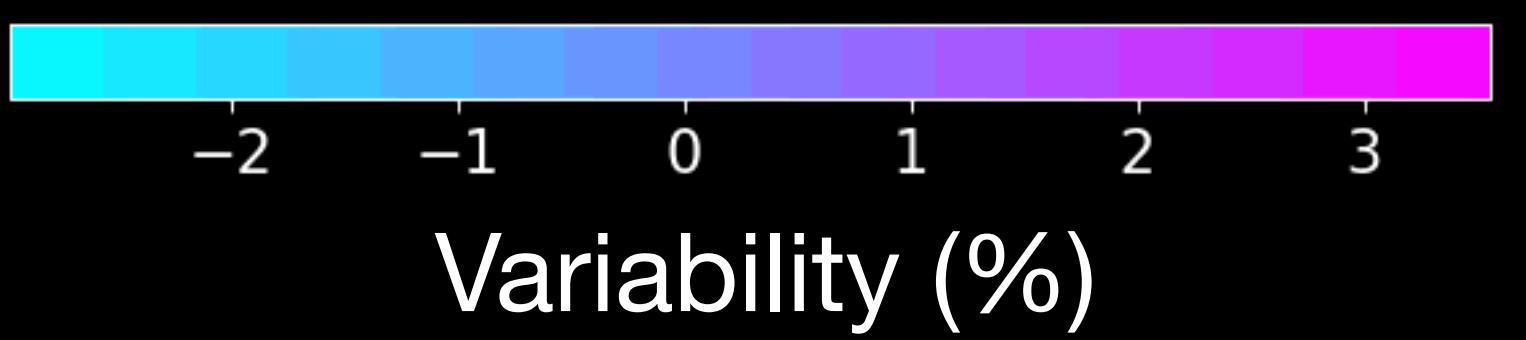
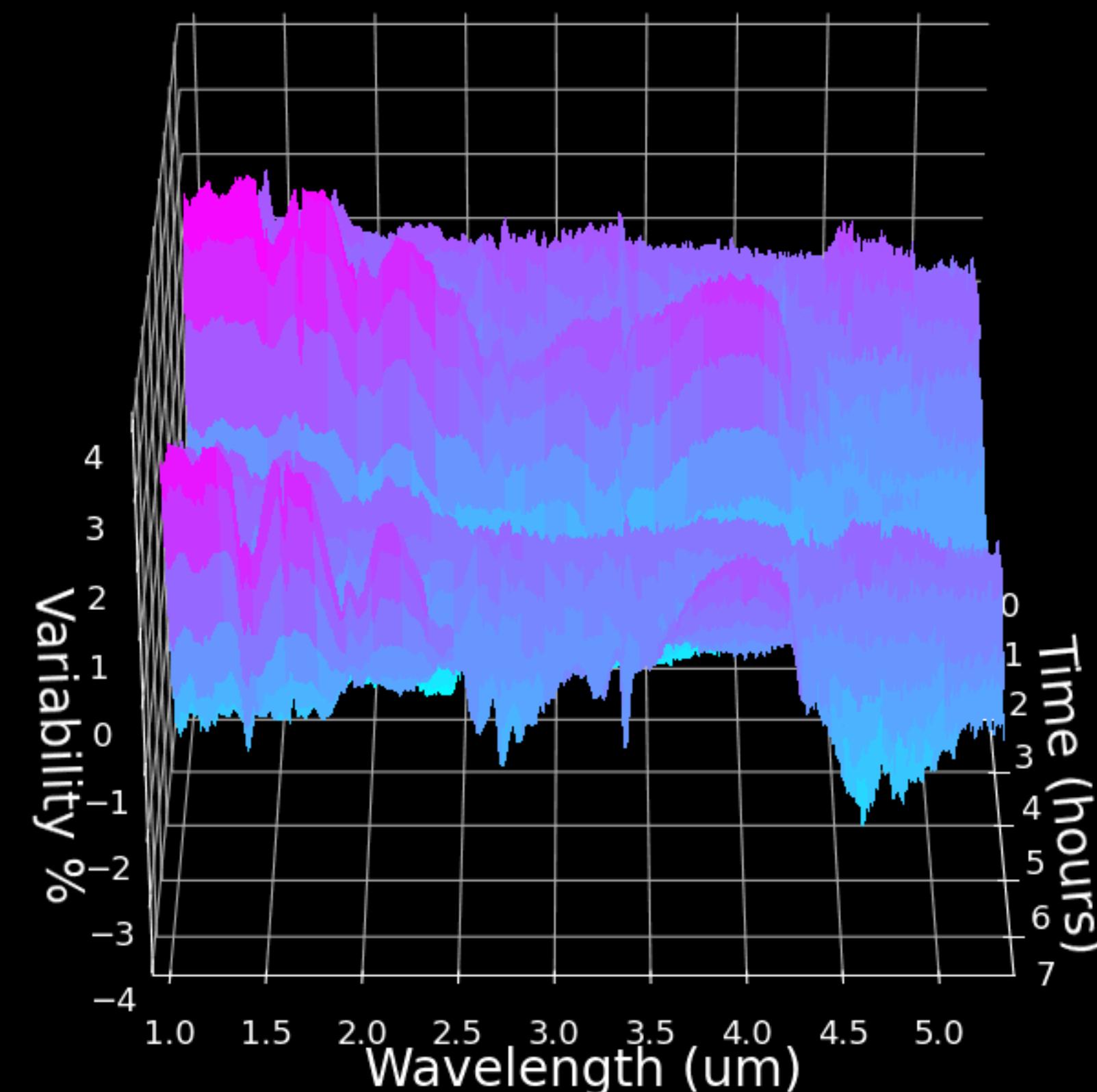
K-band



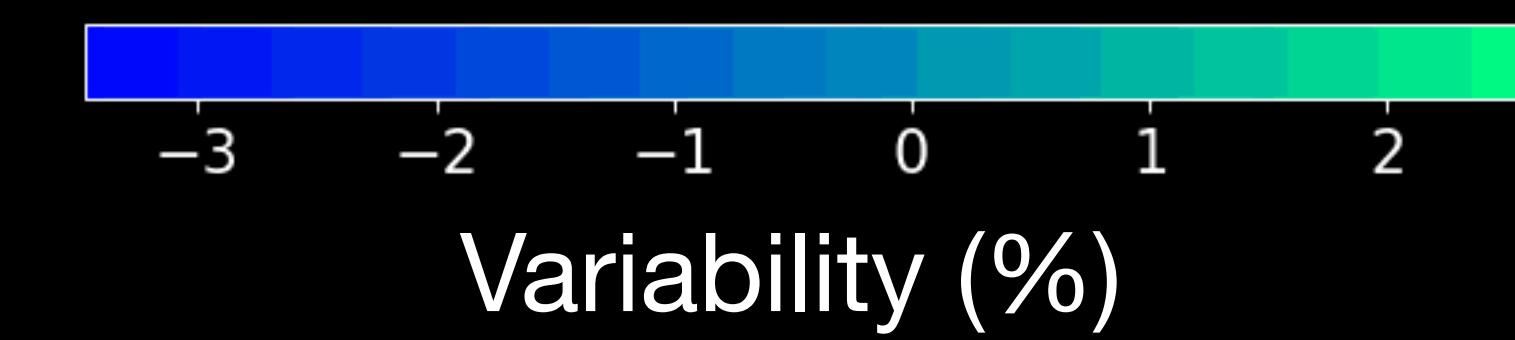
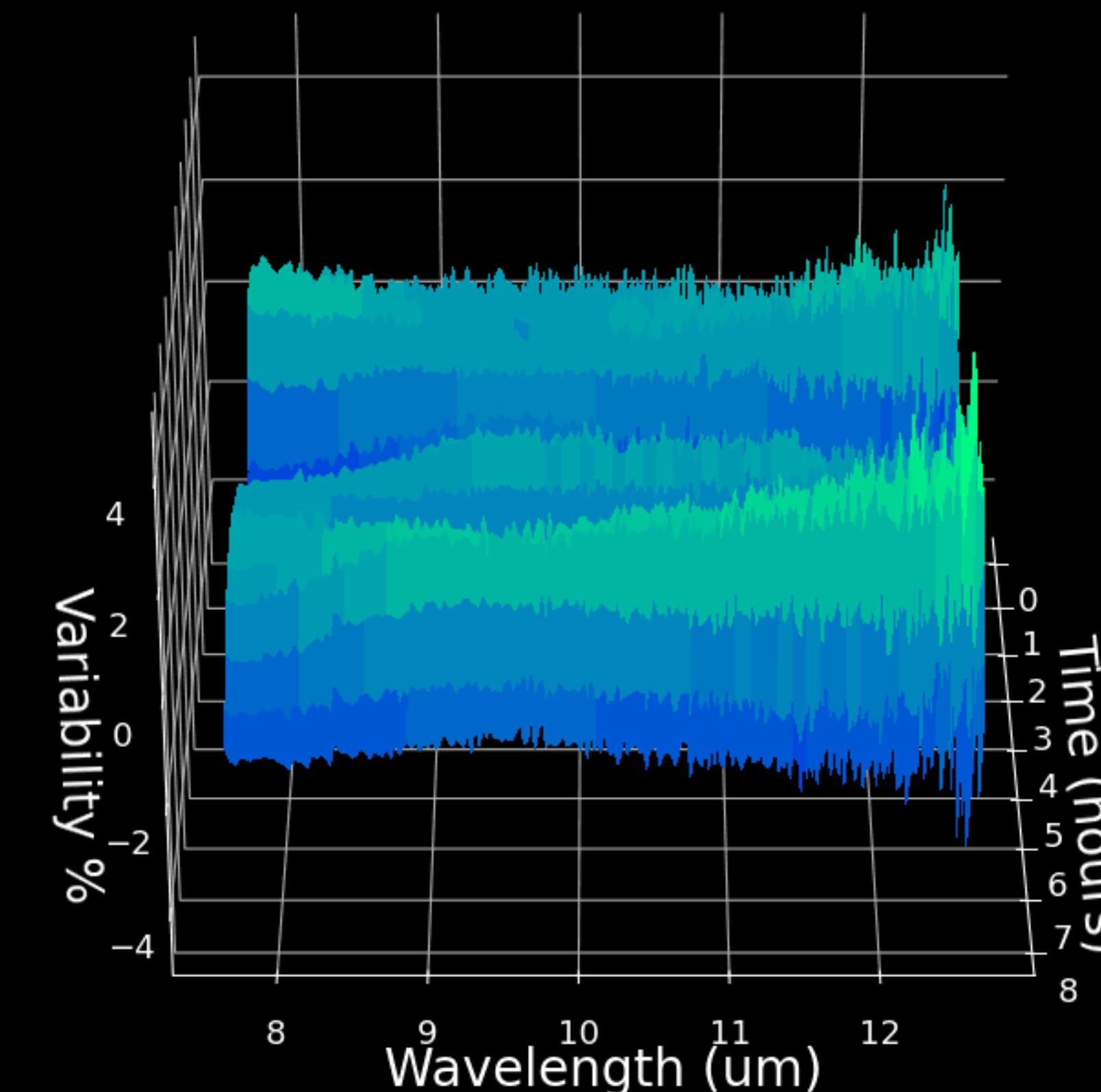
Xueqing Chen
U Edinburgh

WISE 1049B Shows Highly Complex Variability from 1-14 micron

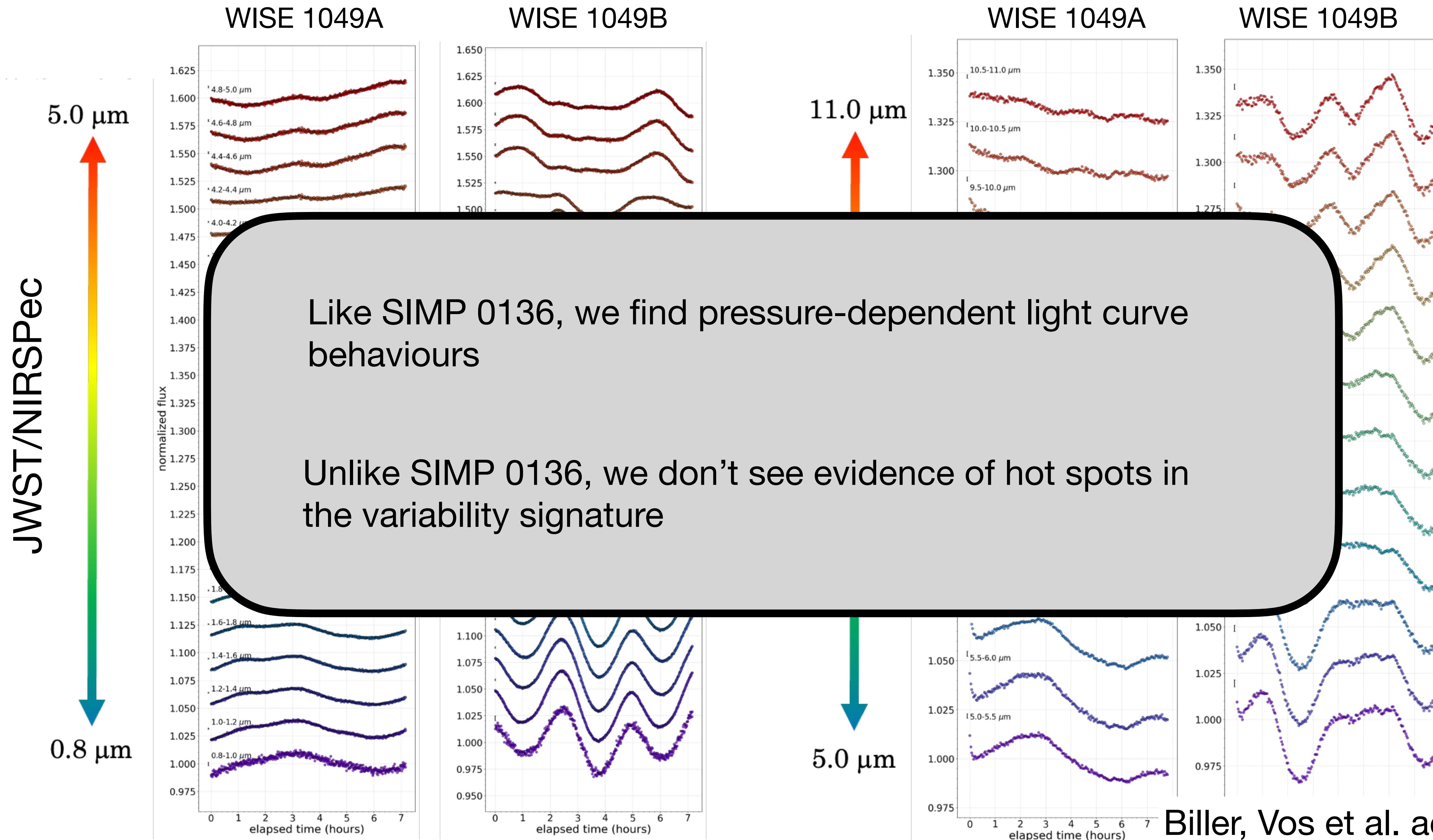
NIRSpec

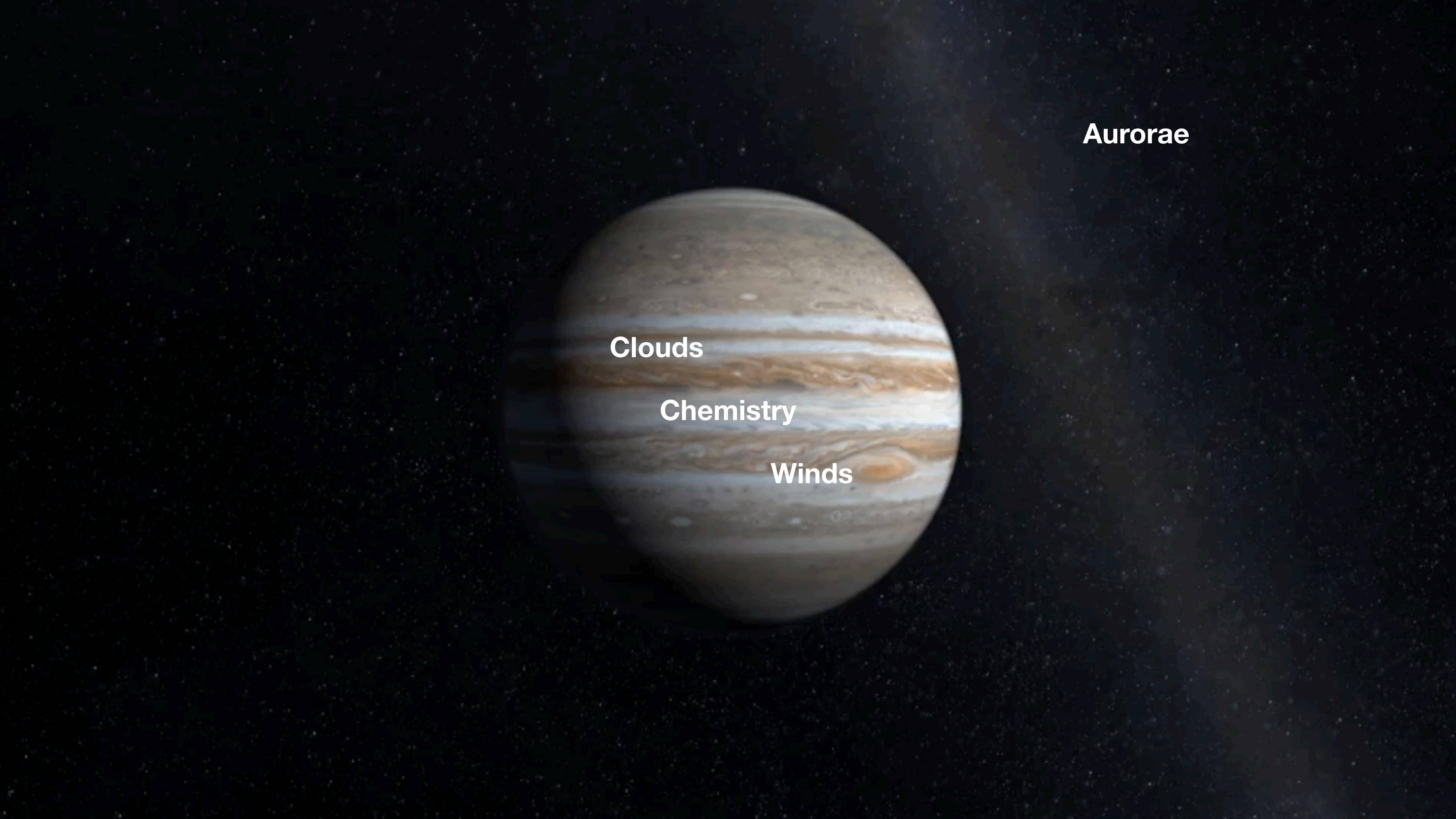


MIRI



Light Curves Highlight Wavelength Dependent Behaviour





Aurorae

Clouds

Chemistry

Winds

Summary & Future work

JWST variability monitoring reveals highly complex weather in the atmospheres of SIMP 0136, WISE 1049AB.

We find pressure dependent light curve behaviours in all three targets.

We find variability driven by upper atmospheric heating in our auroral target SIMP 0136.

Look out for future papers applying forward modelling, retrieval and mapping techniques to these data.