

Revealing the first thermal emission spectra of hot and dense sub-Neptunes

**+ a short and sweet review
of sub-Neptune atmospheres**

ExSoCal 2025
December 15th 2025

Pierre-Alexis Roy
UCLA - EPSS



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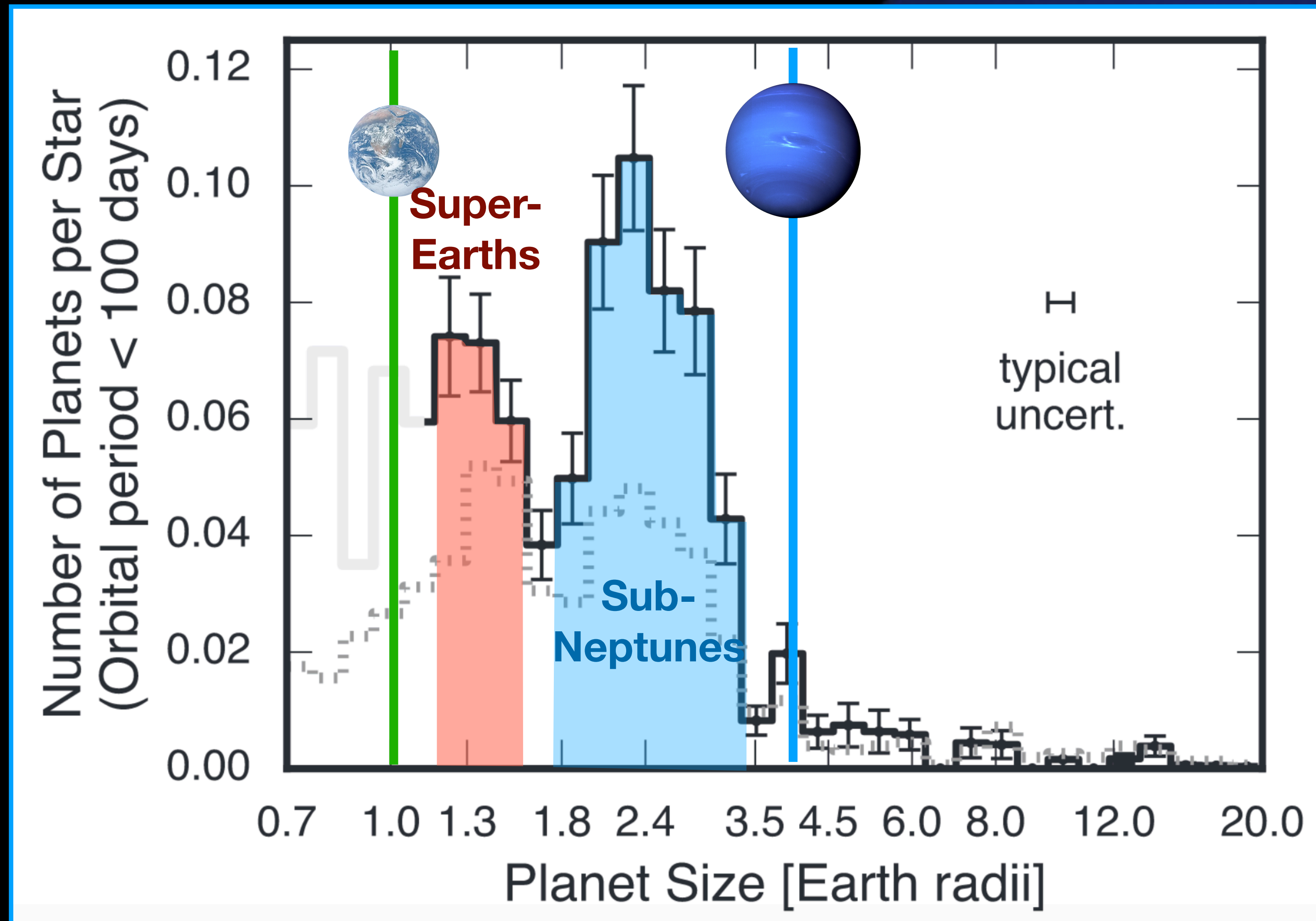
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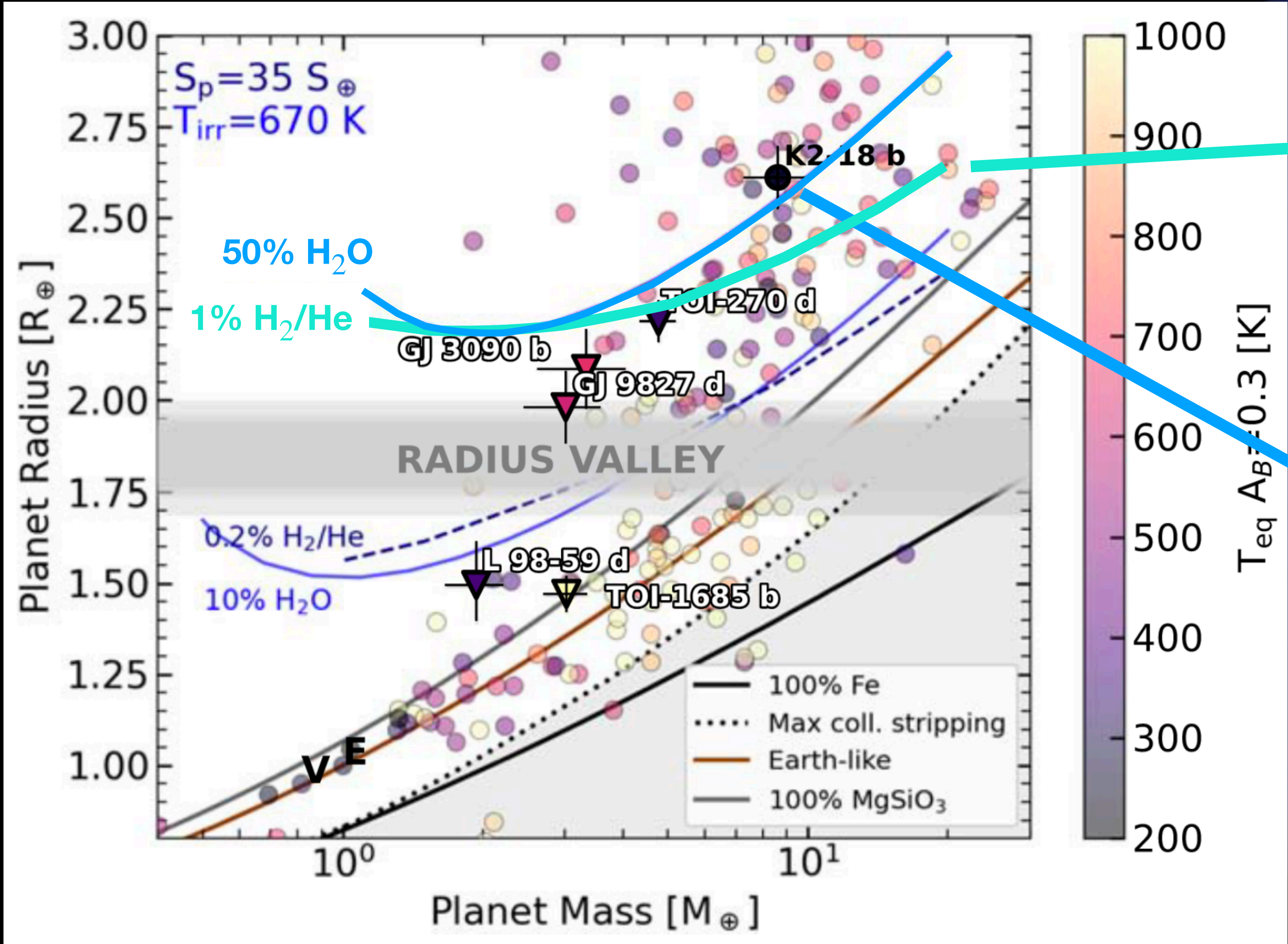


Super-Earths and sub-Neptunes are the most abundant types of planets known so far

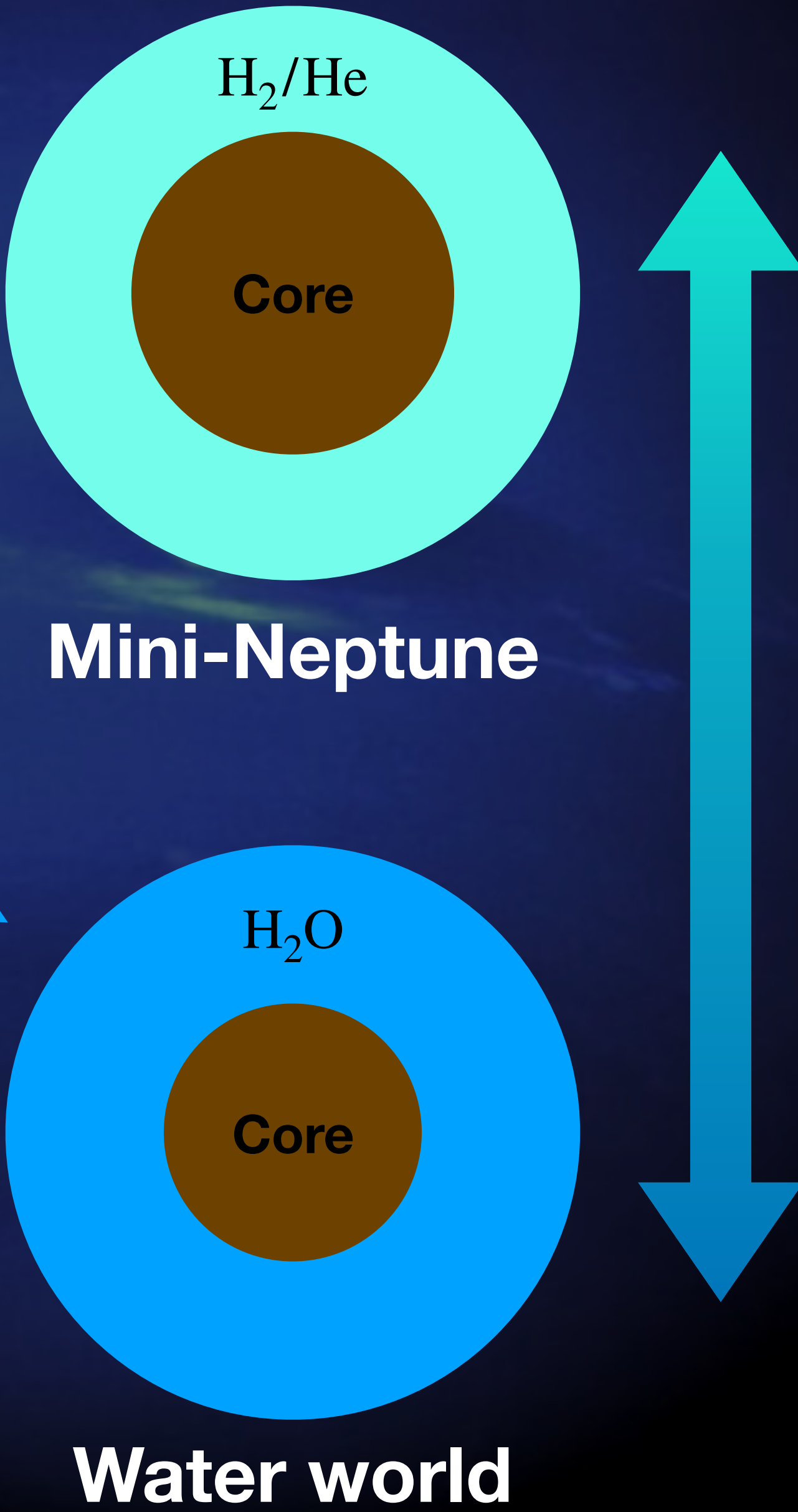


Fulton et Petigura 2018

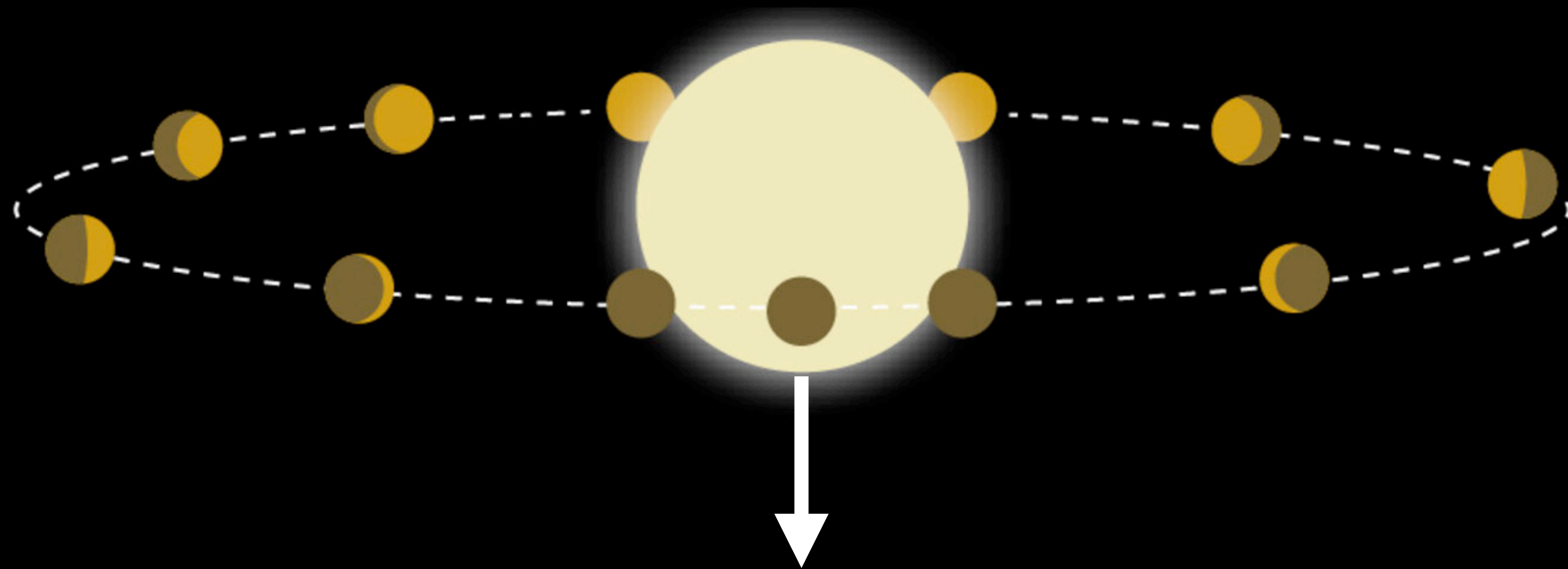
Potential compositions for sub-Neptunes are numerous



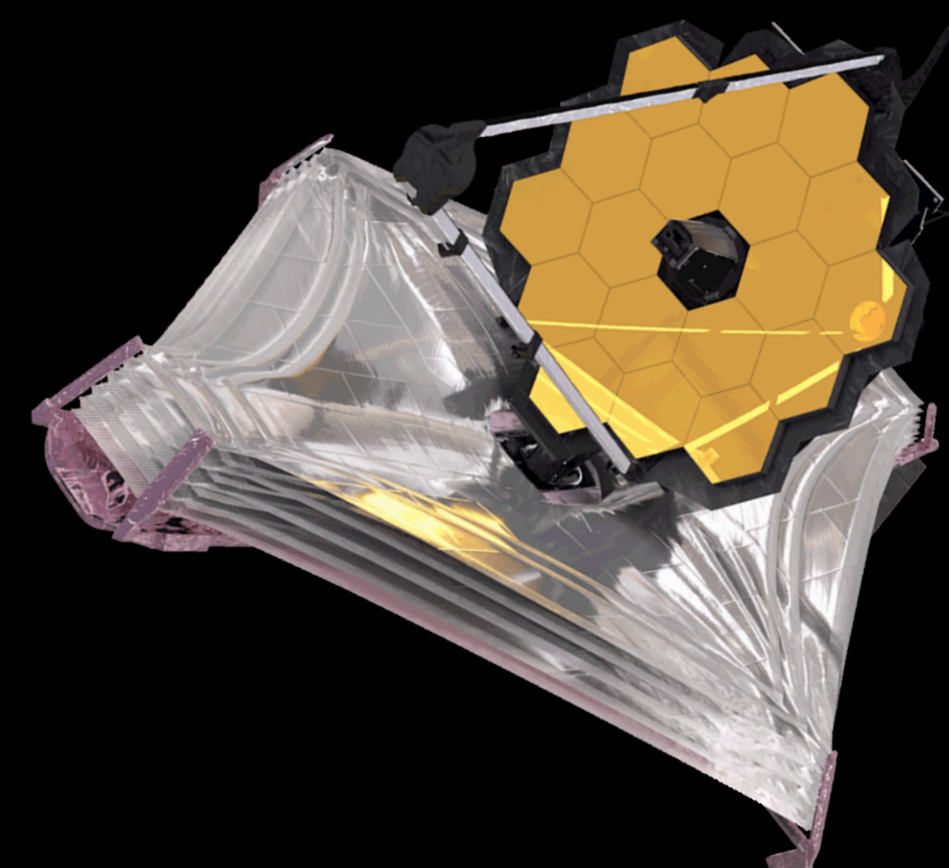
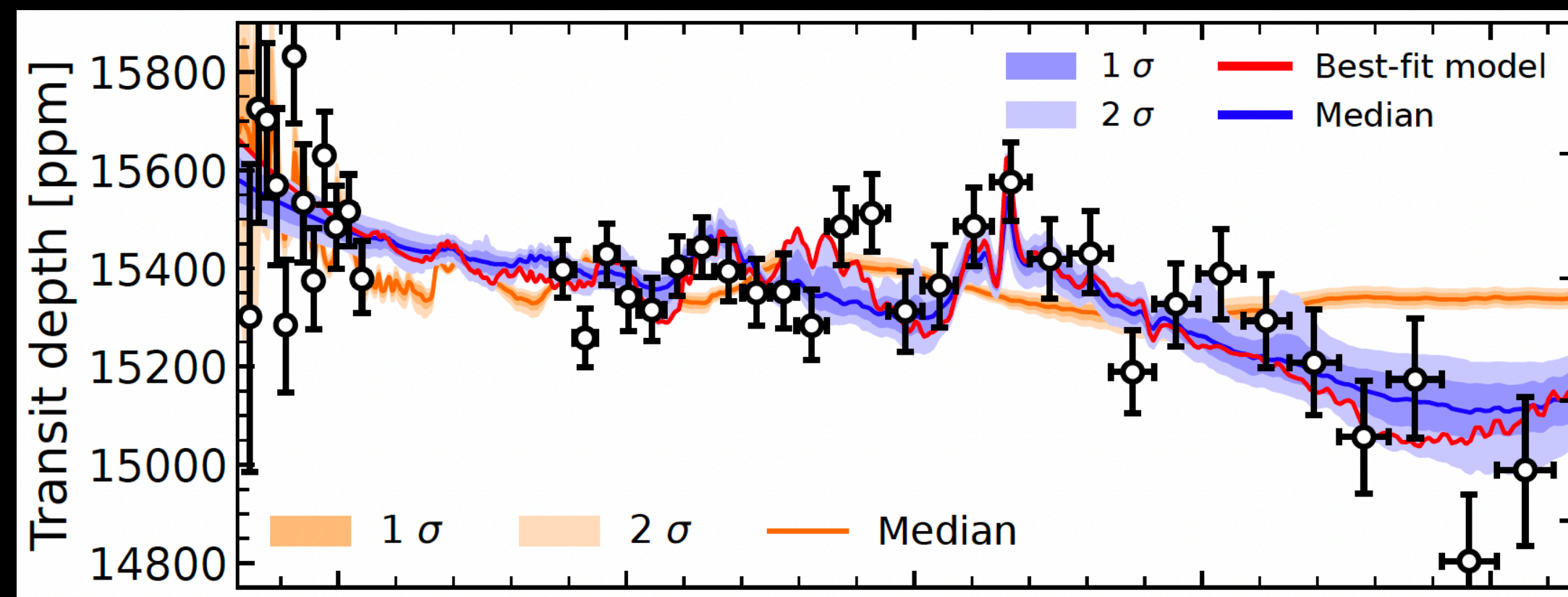
Piaulet-Ghorayeb et al., 2024 (incl. Roy)



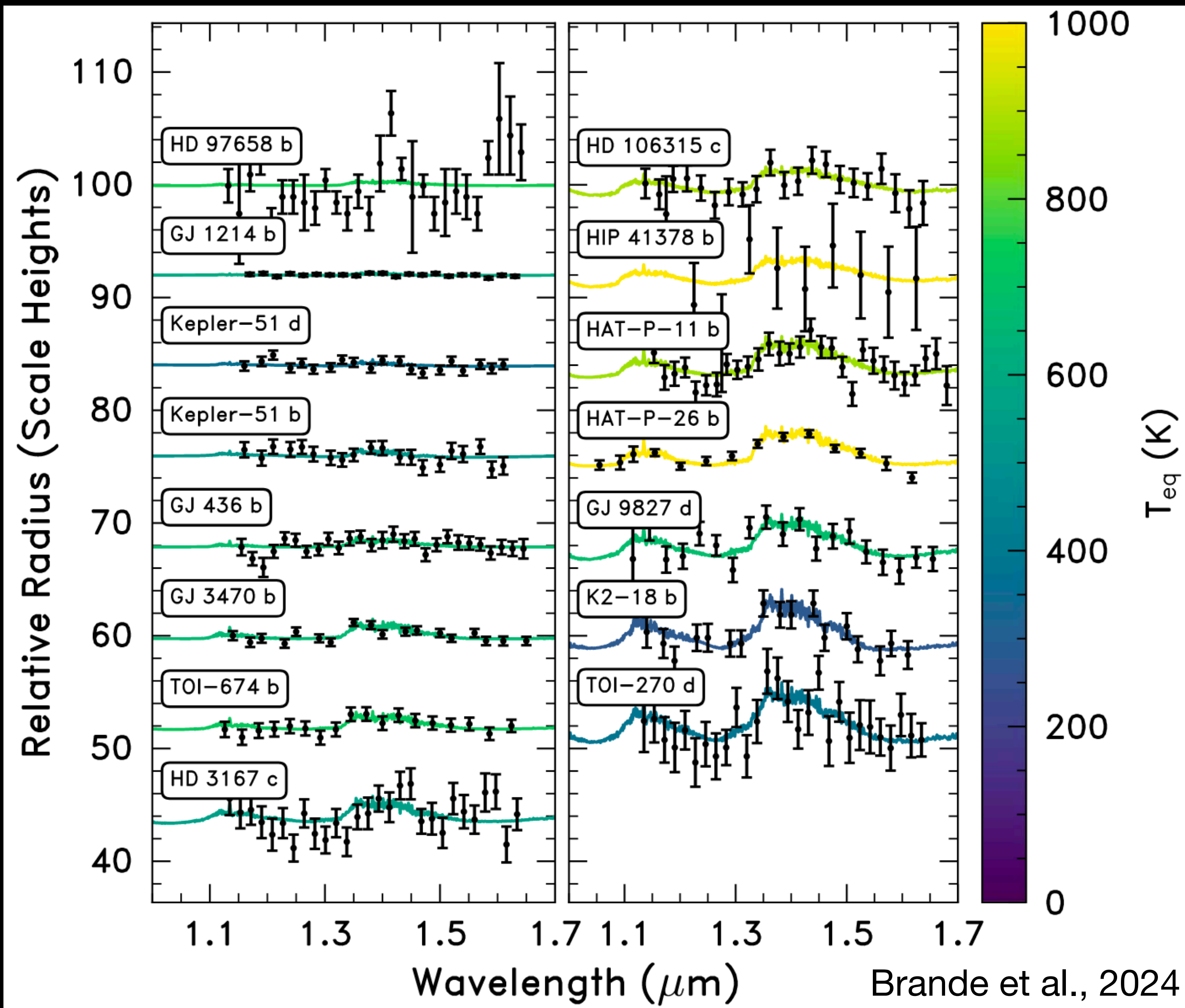
Transmission spectroscopy as a way to understand sub-Neptune atmospheres and their composition



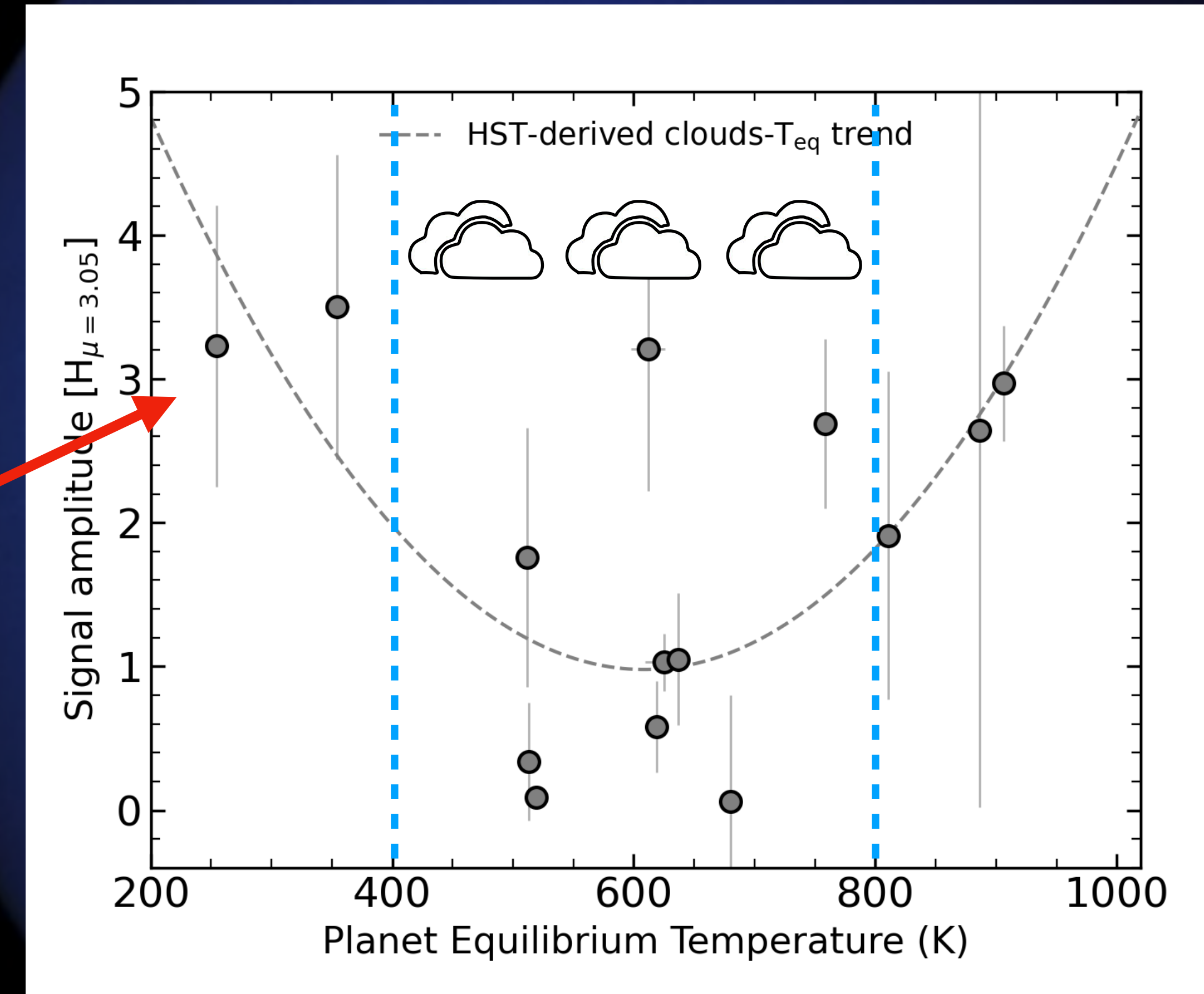
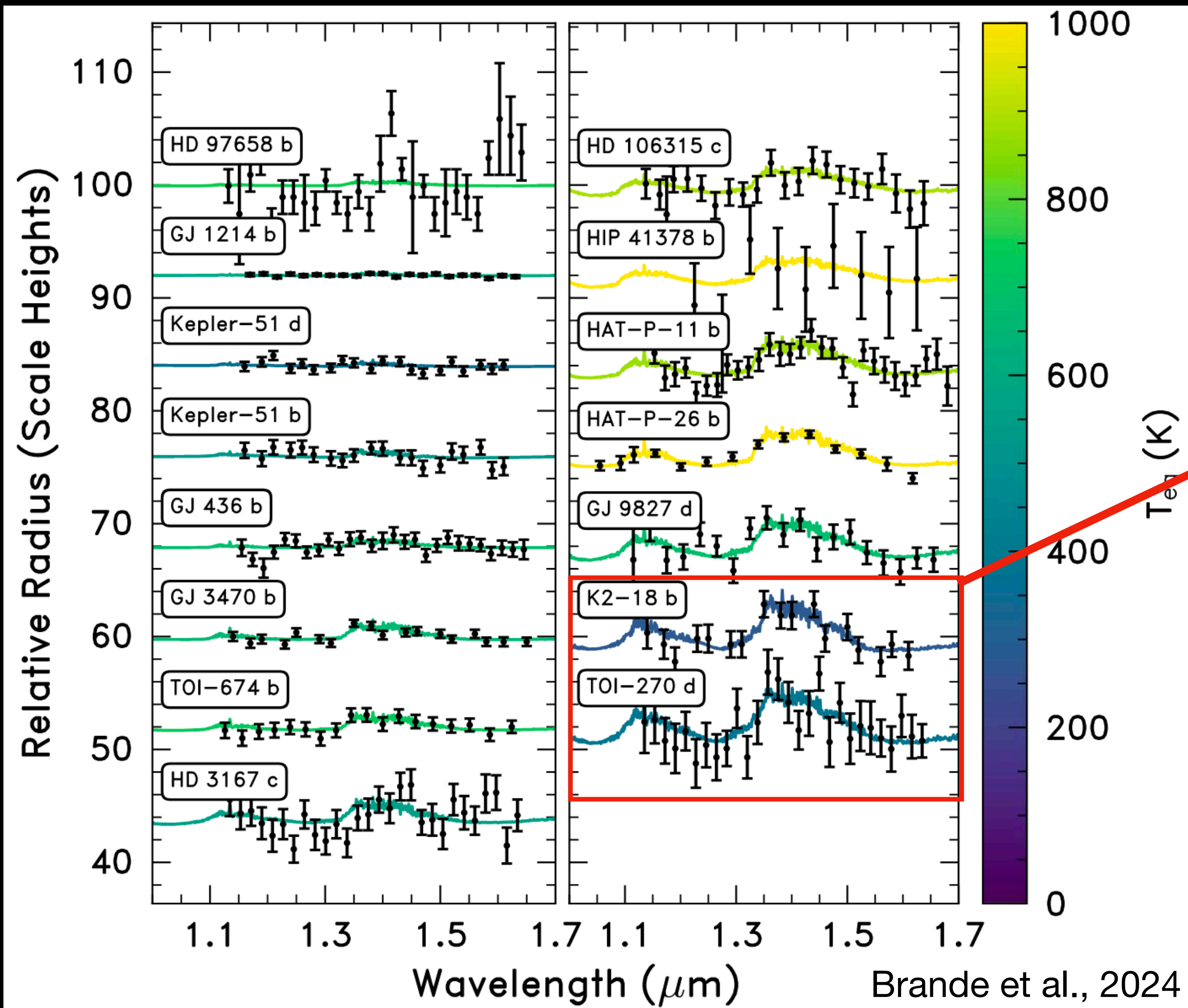
Transmission spectroscopy



The Hubble survey: Cool sub-Neptunes are cloud-free?



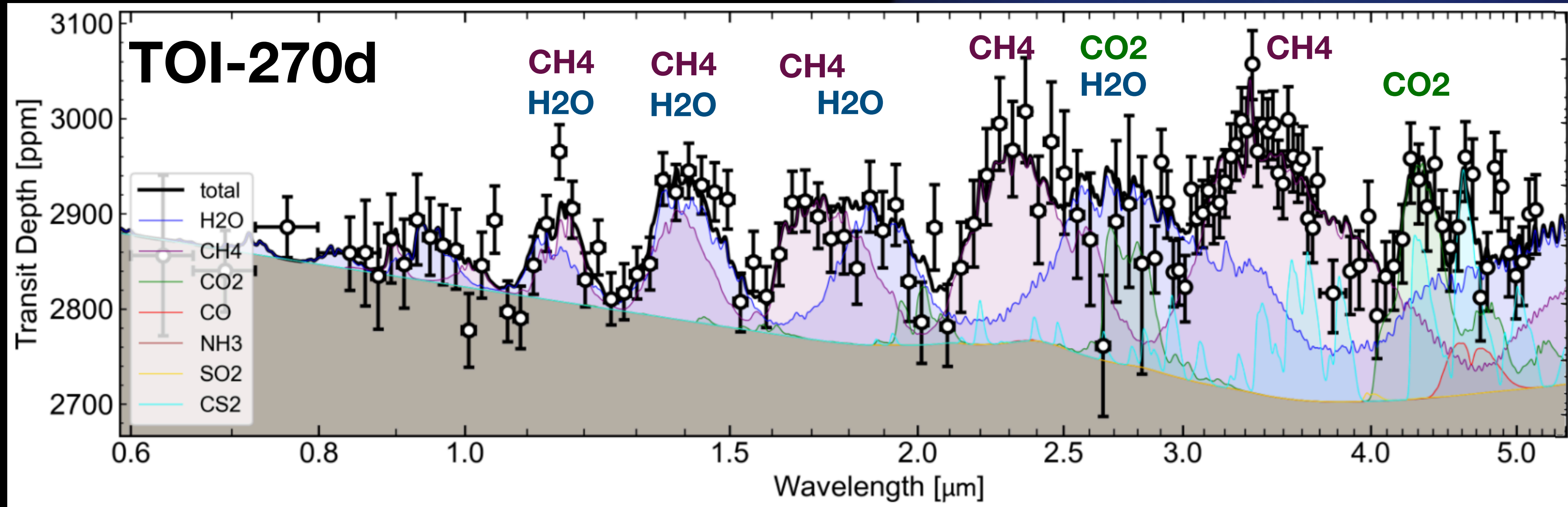
The Hubble survey: Cool sub-Neptunes are cloud-free?



Brande et al., 2024

K2-18b and TOI-270d : first temperate sub-Neptunes with JWST

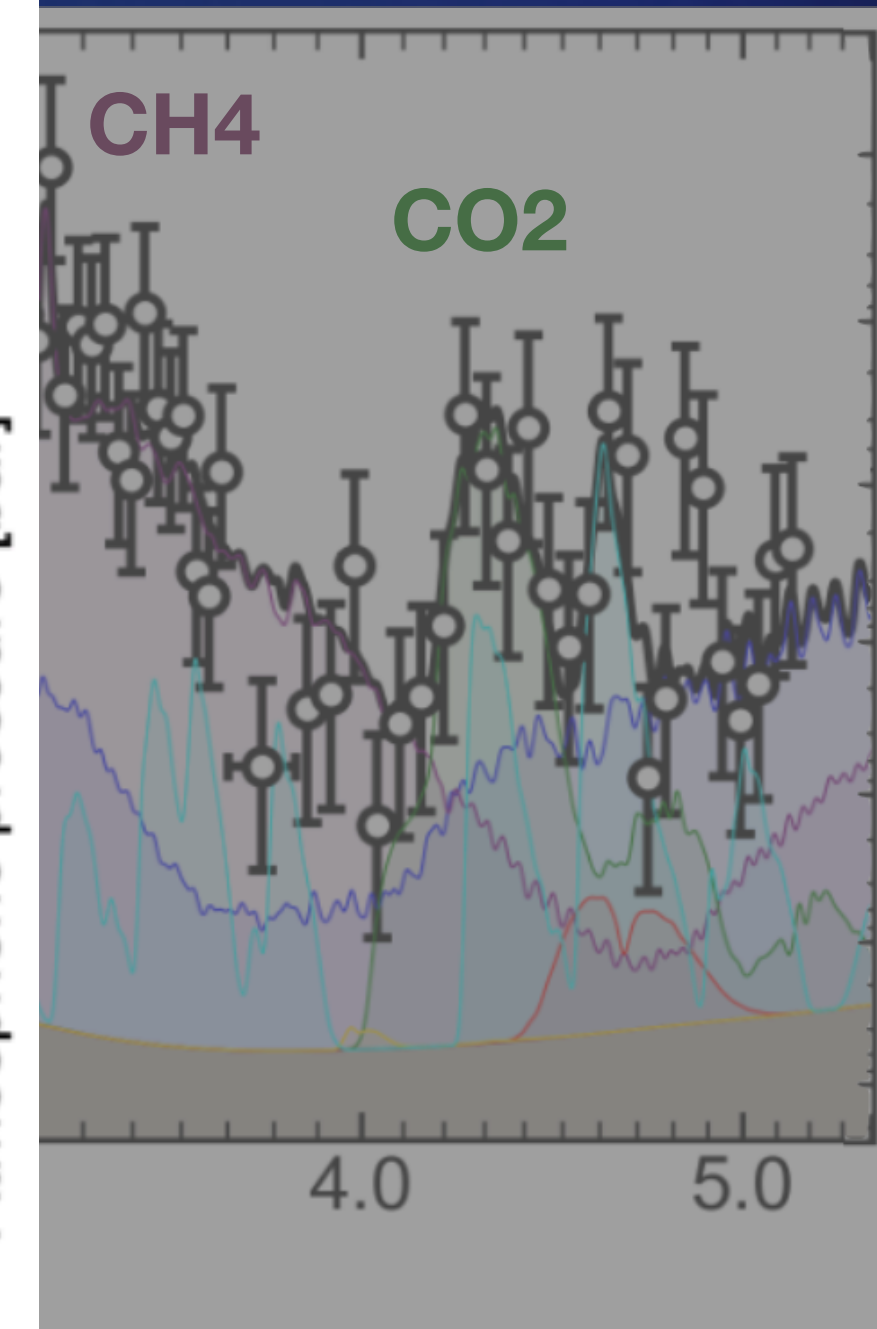
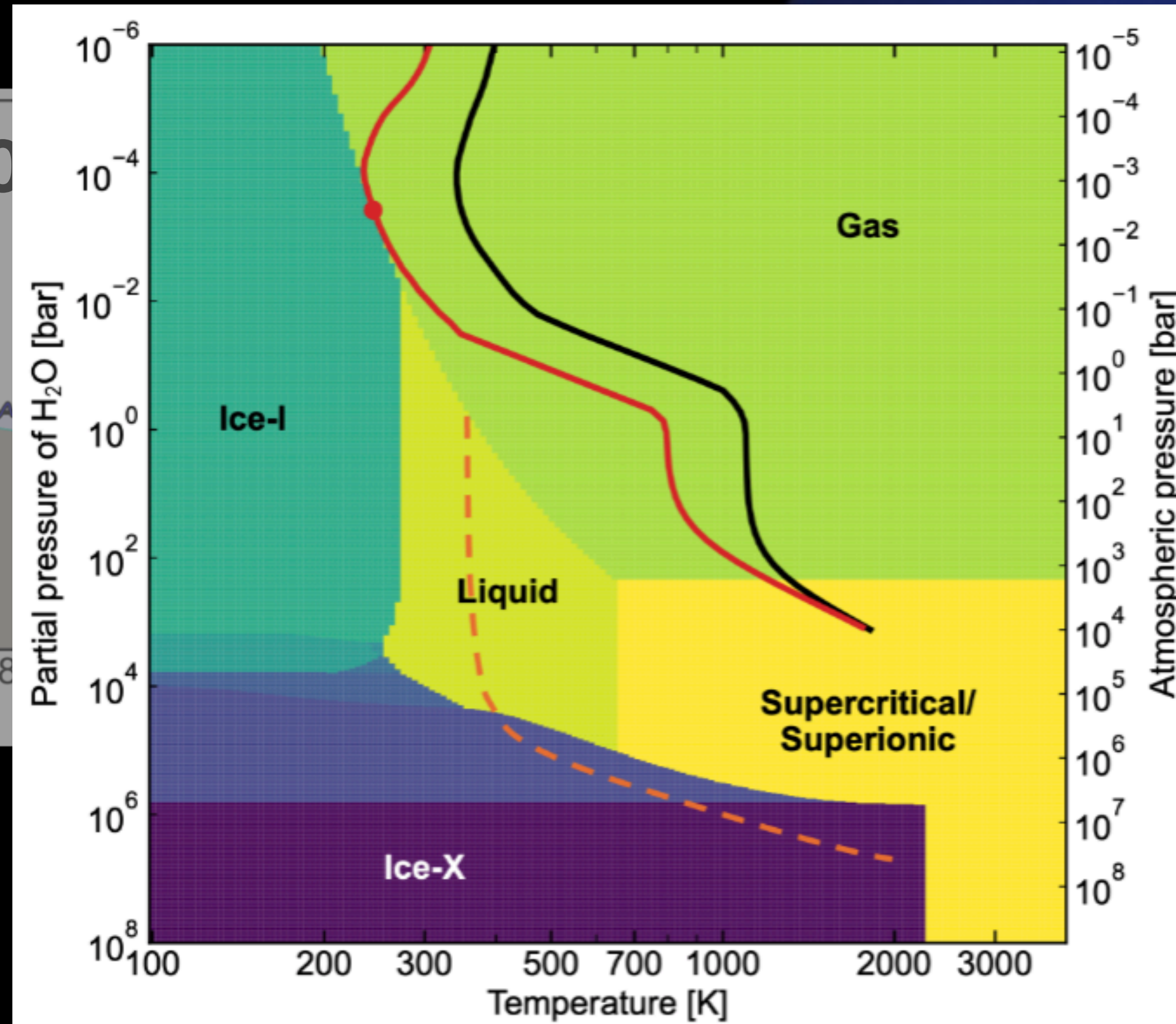
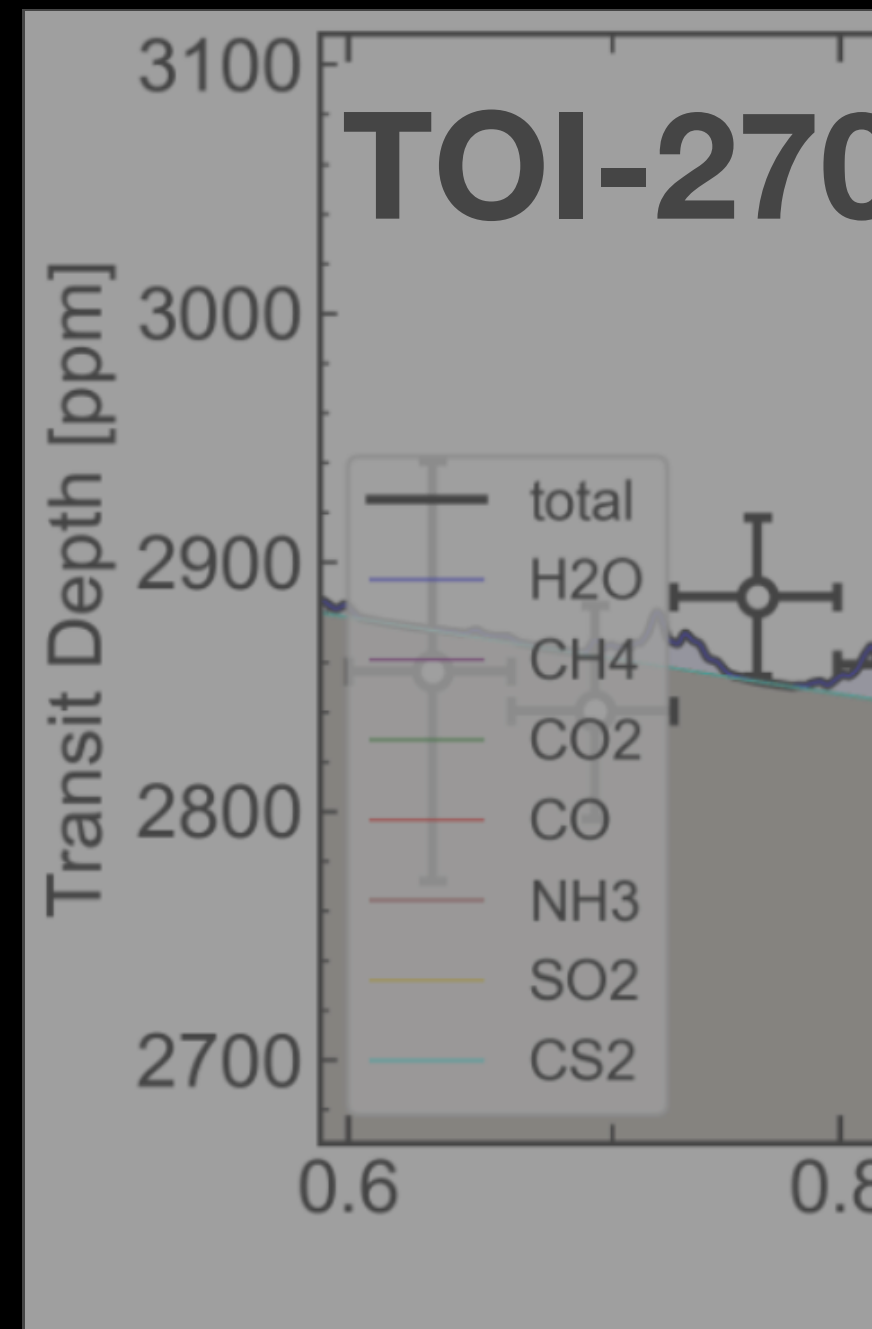
No high-altitude clouds - all CH₄ bands - CO₂



Benneke, Roy, et al., 2024

K2-18b and TOI-270d : first temperate sub-Neptunes with JWST

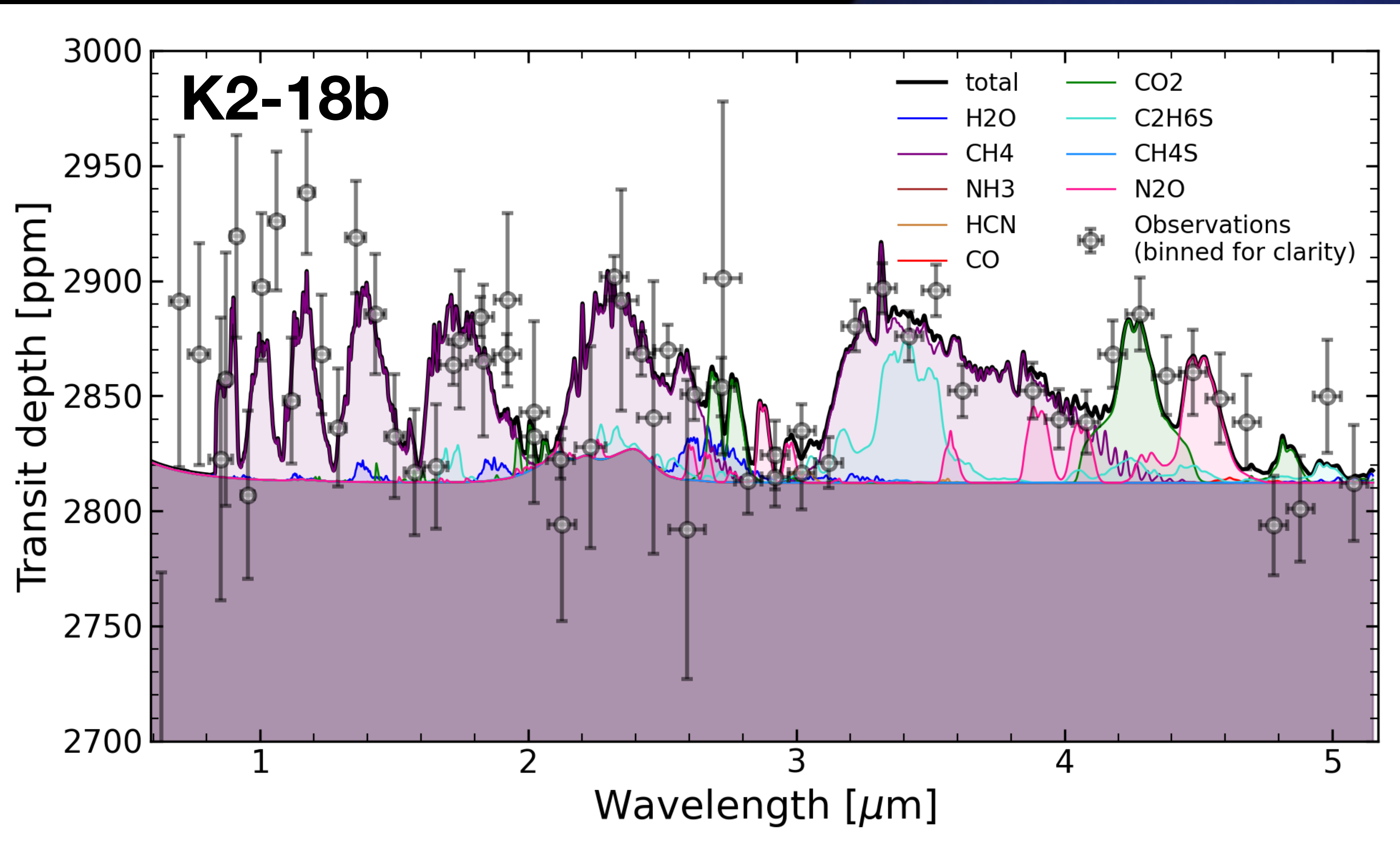
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Benneke, Roy, et al., 2024

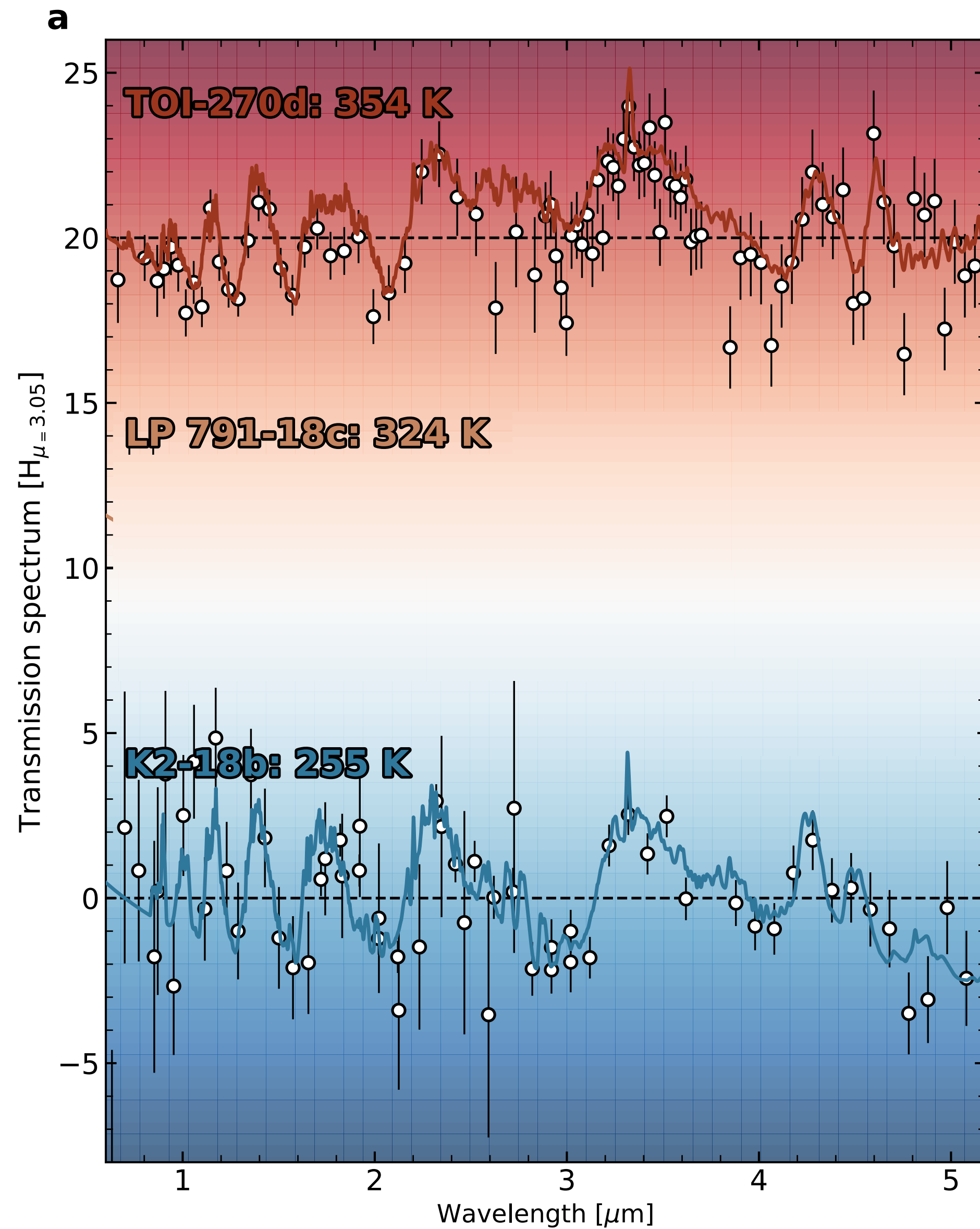
K2-18b and TOI-270d : first temperate sub-Neptunes with JWST

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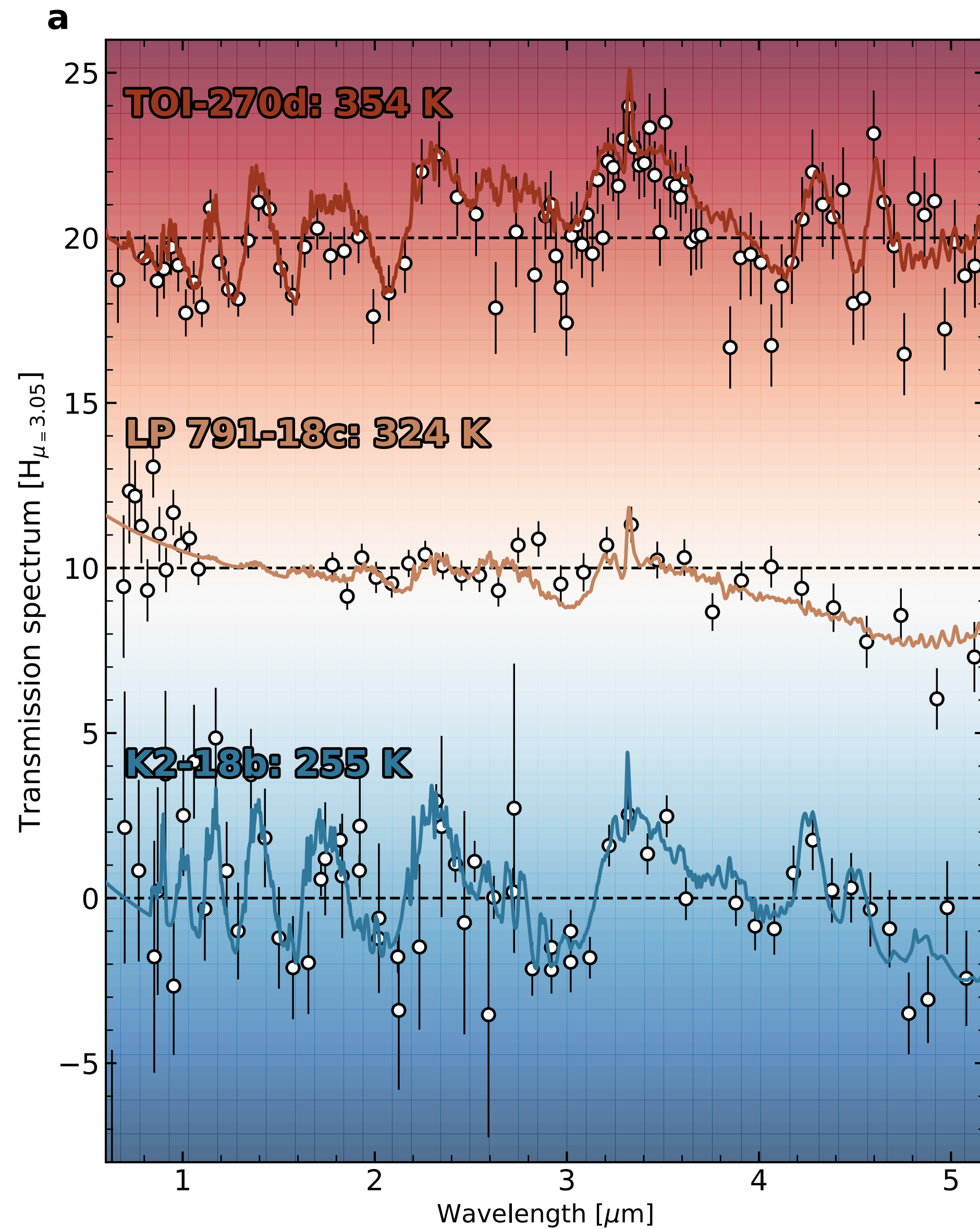


Hu et al., 2025 (incl. Roy)

Diversity in the cloudiness of temperate sub-Neptunes

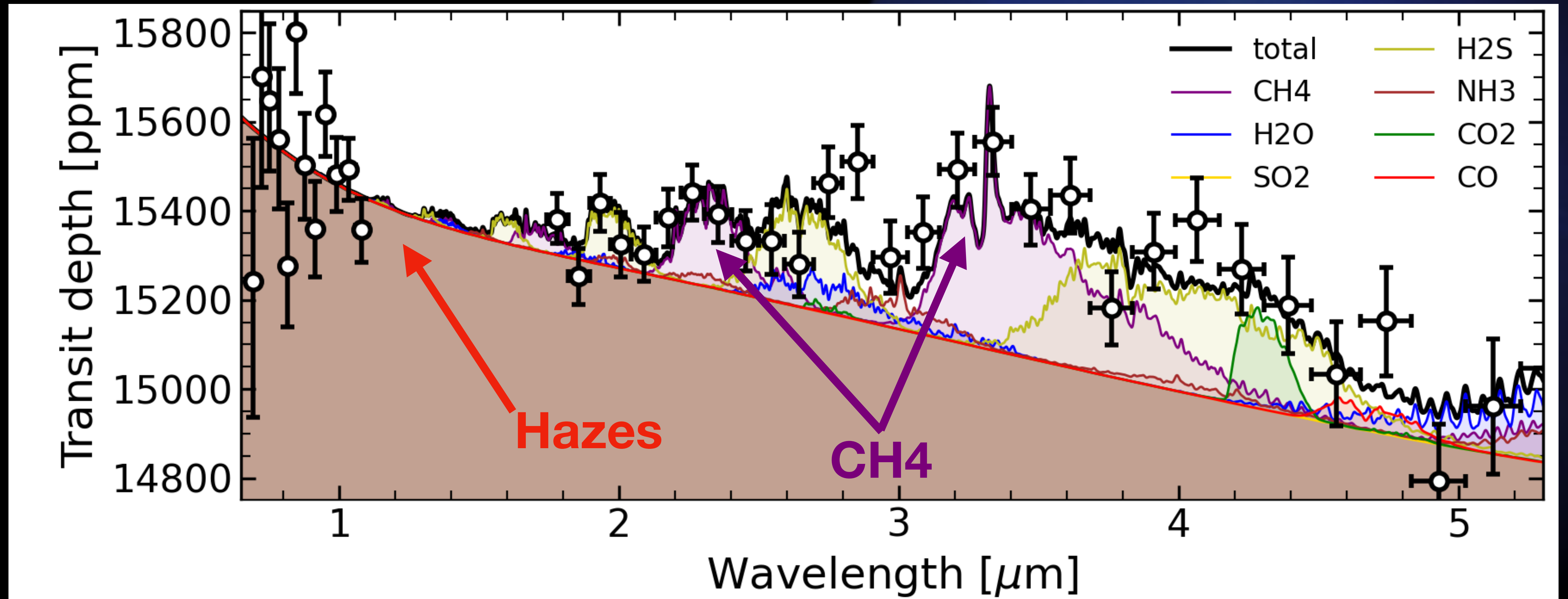


Diversity in the cloudiness of temperate sub-Neptunes

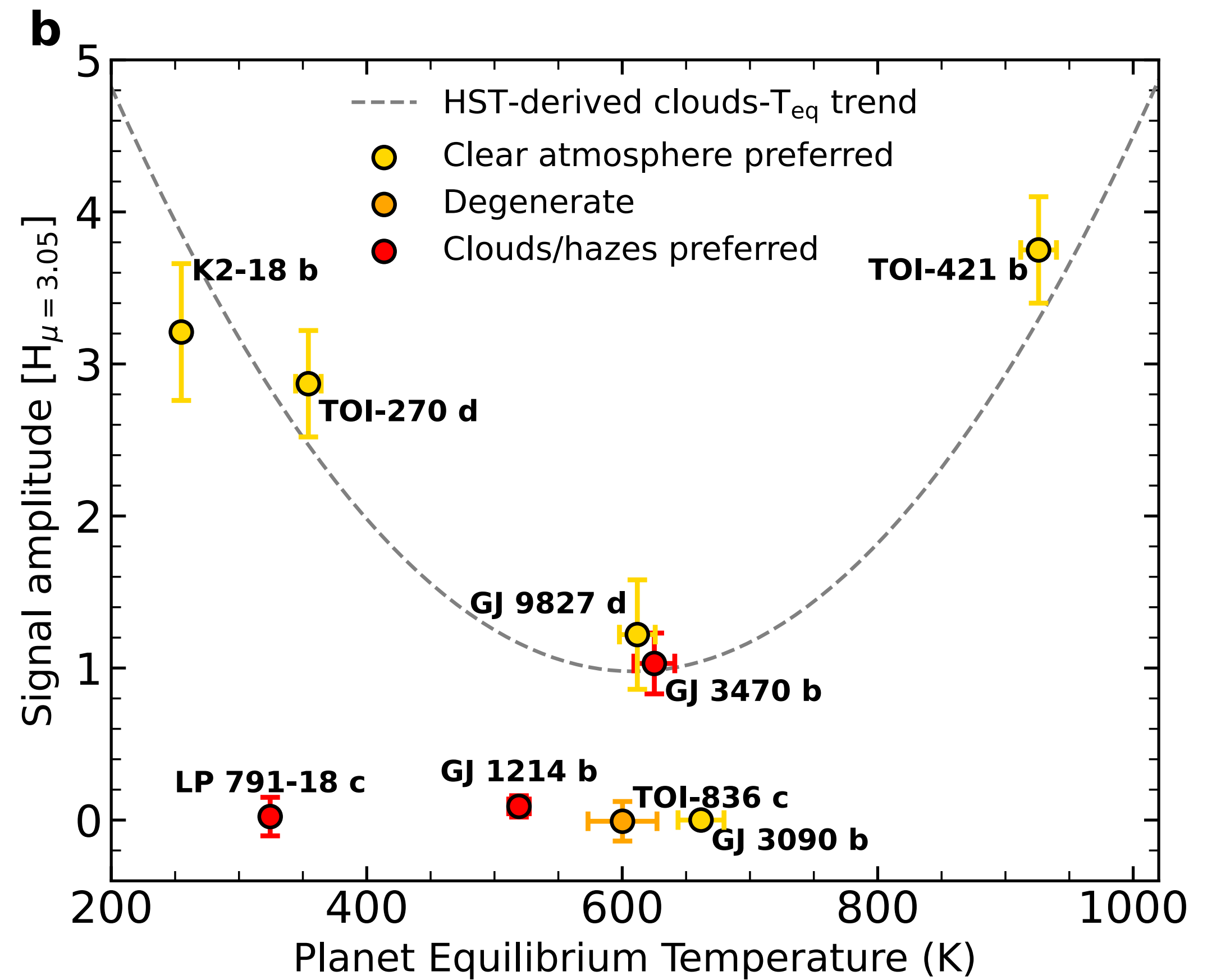
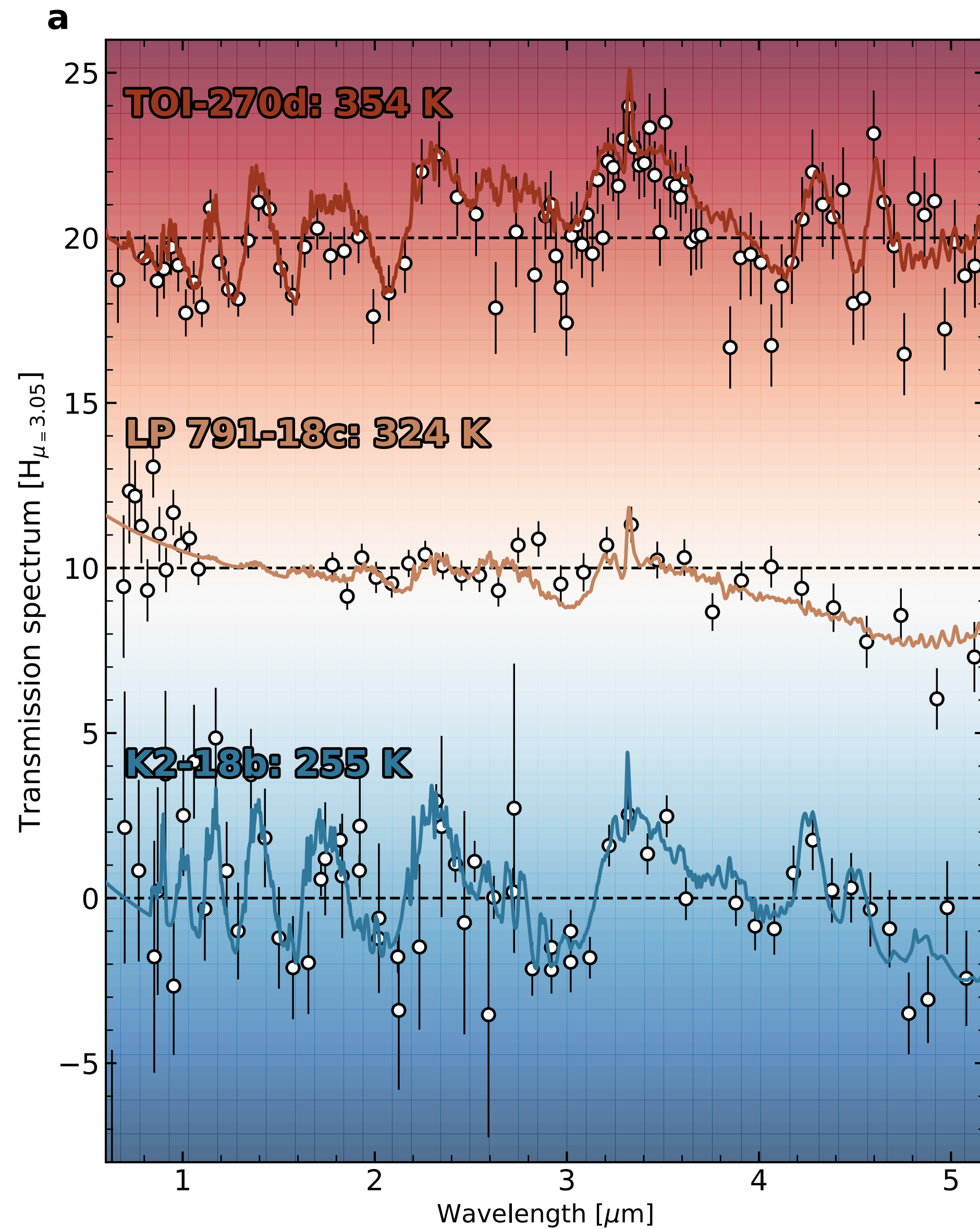


LP 791-18c's transit spectrum is very different

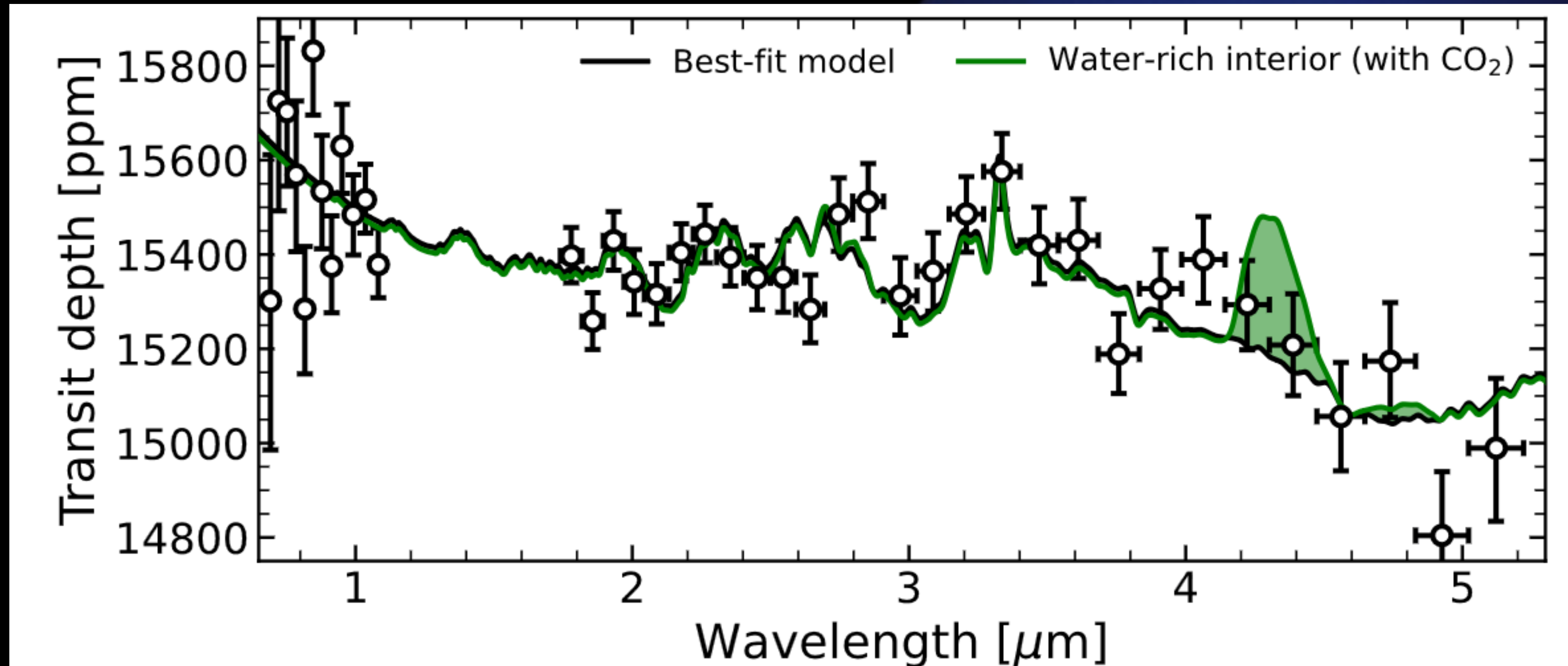
Haze opacity (Rayleigh scattering) - Only two CH₄ bands peaking through



Diversity in the cloudiness of temperate sub-Neptunes

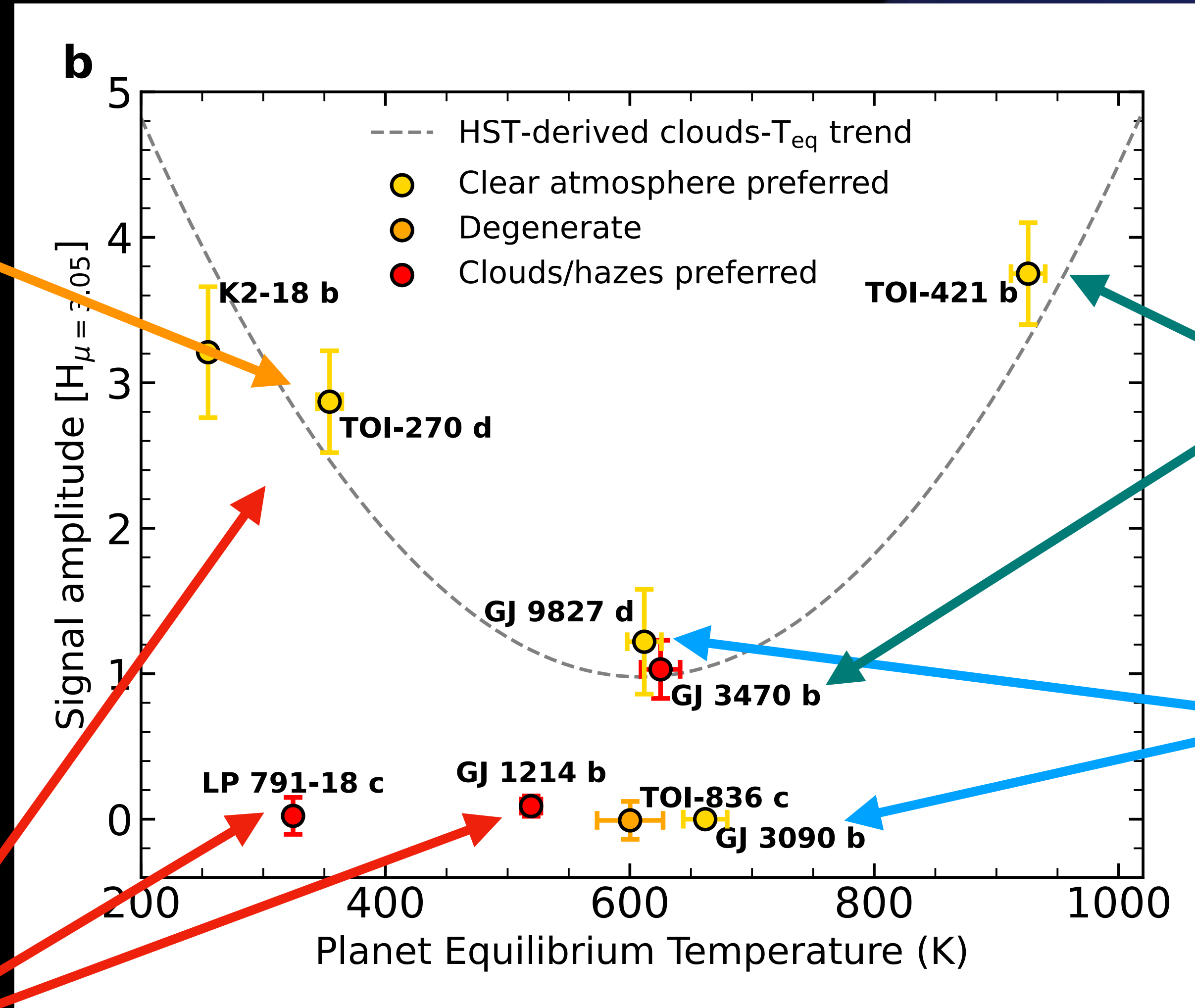
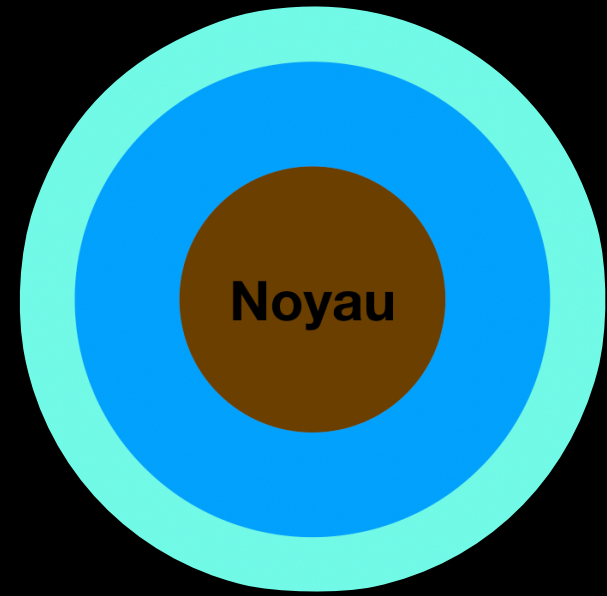


No large CO₂ abundance —> A drier composition?



An emerging diversity among sub-Neptunes

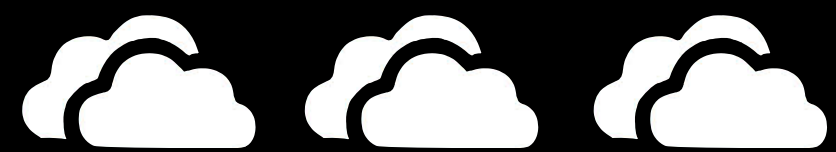
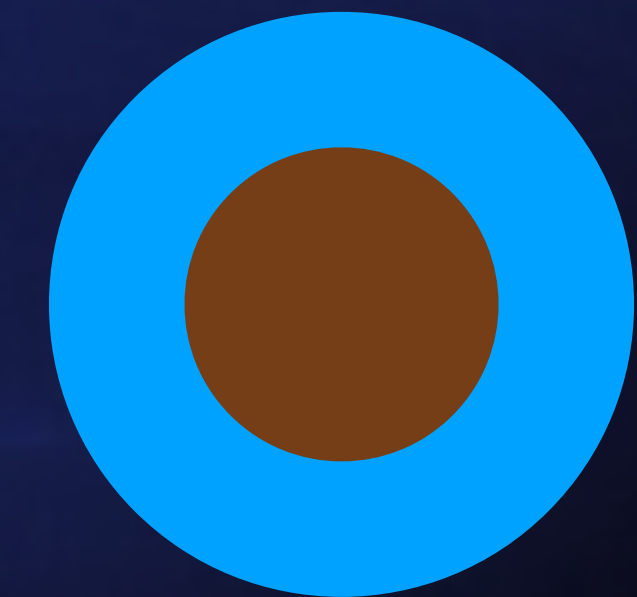
Miscible envelope
sub-Neptunes?



Mini-Neptunes?

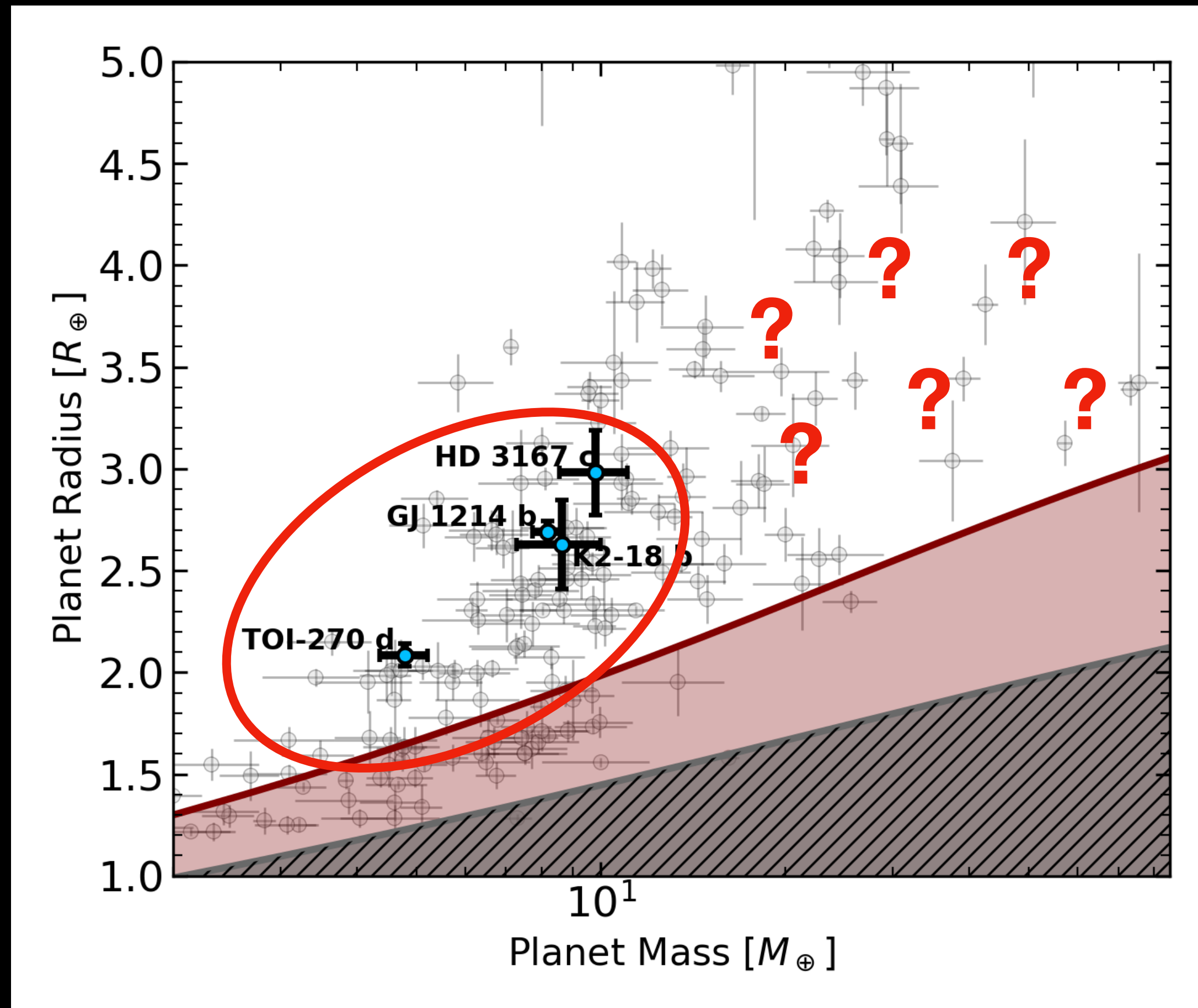


Water worlds?

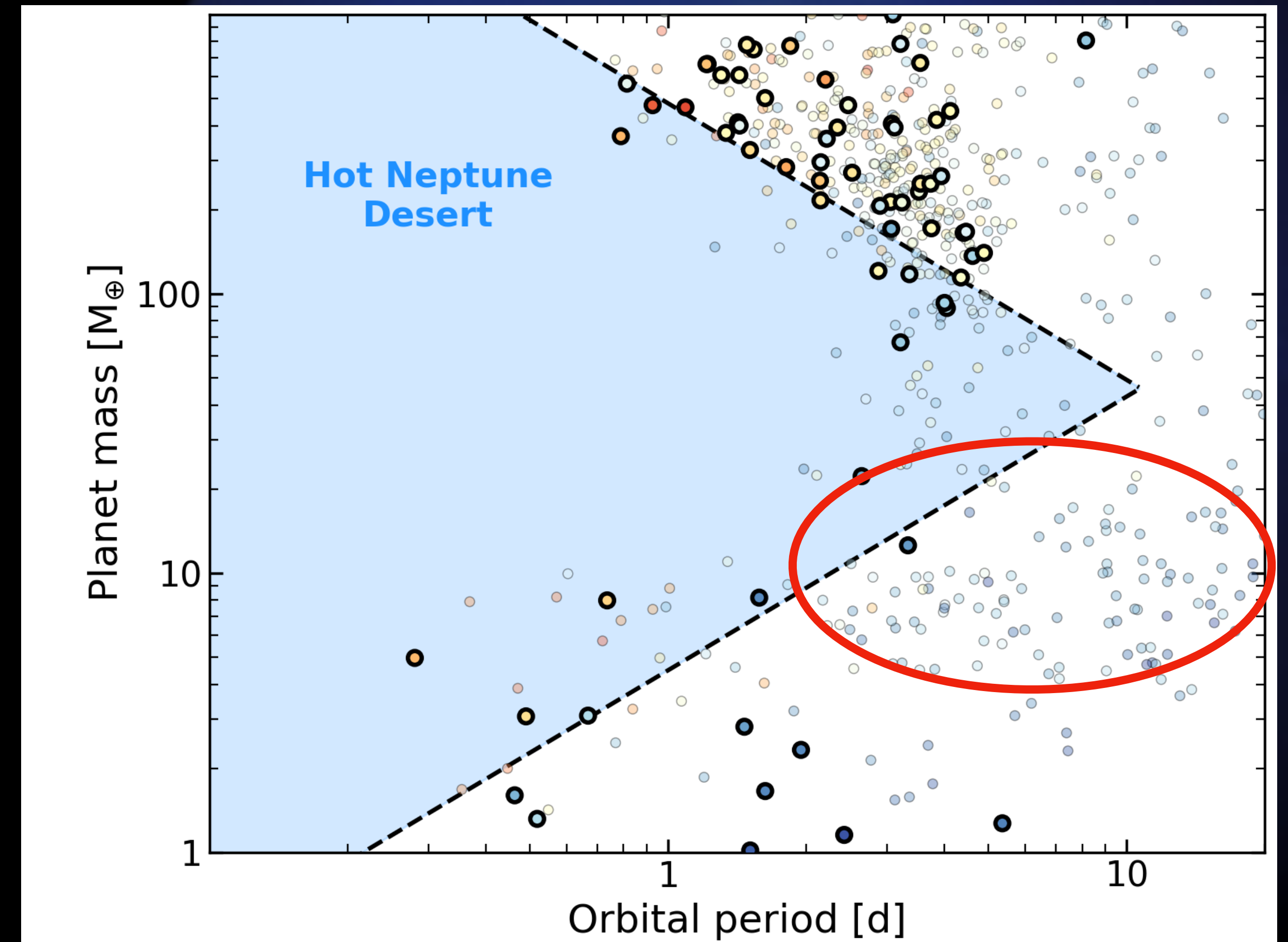


Aerosols diversity

All these discoveries come from **low-density, cold (<1000K)**
sub-Neptunes in transmission



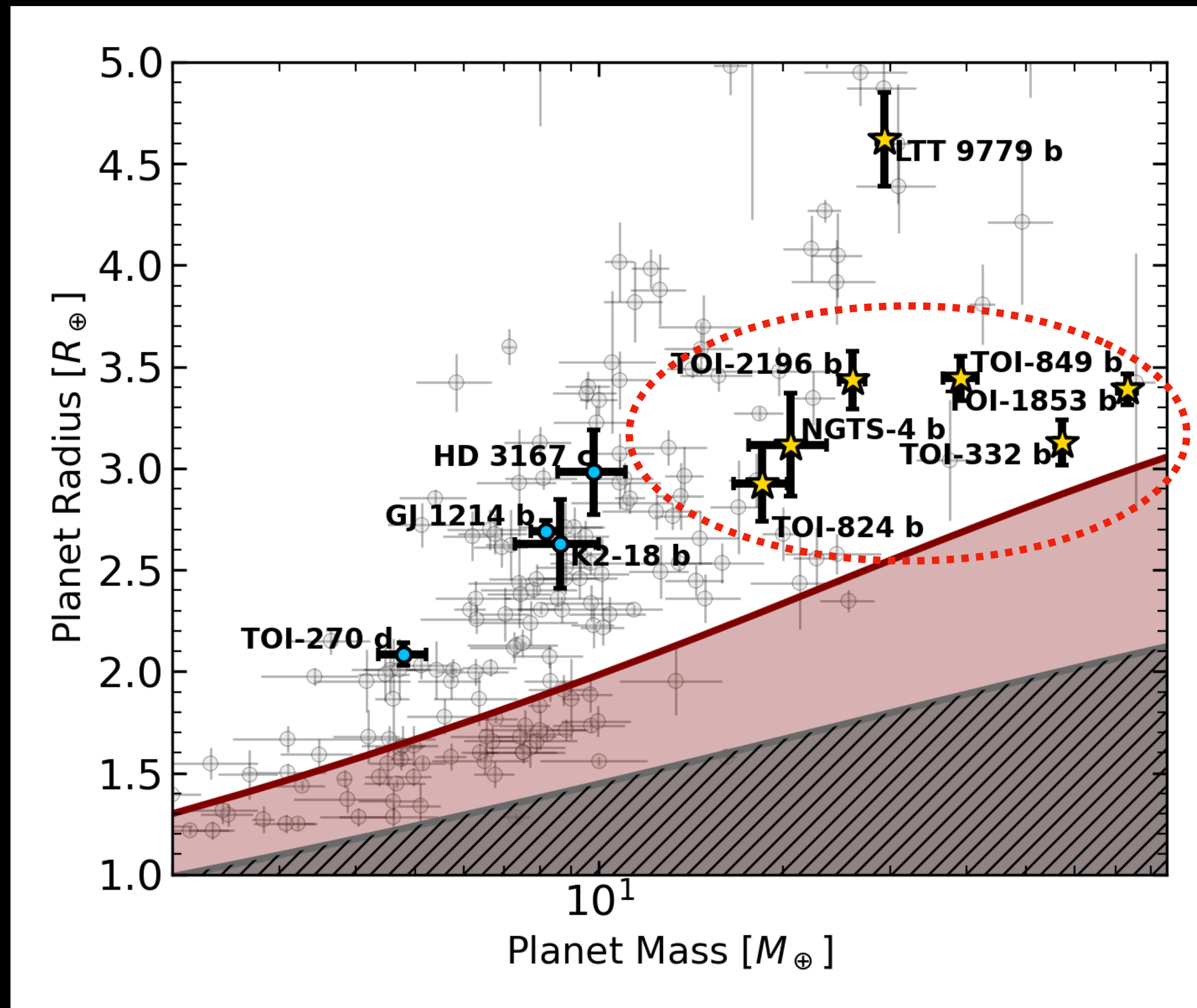
Zeng et al., 2016, 2019



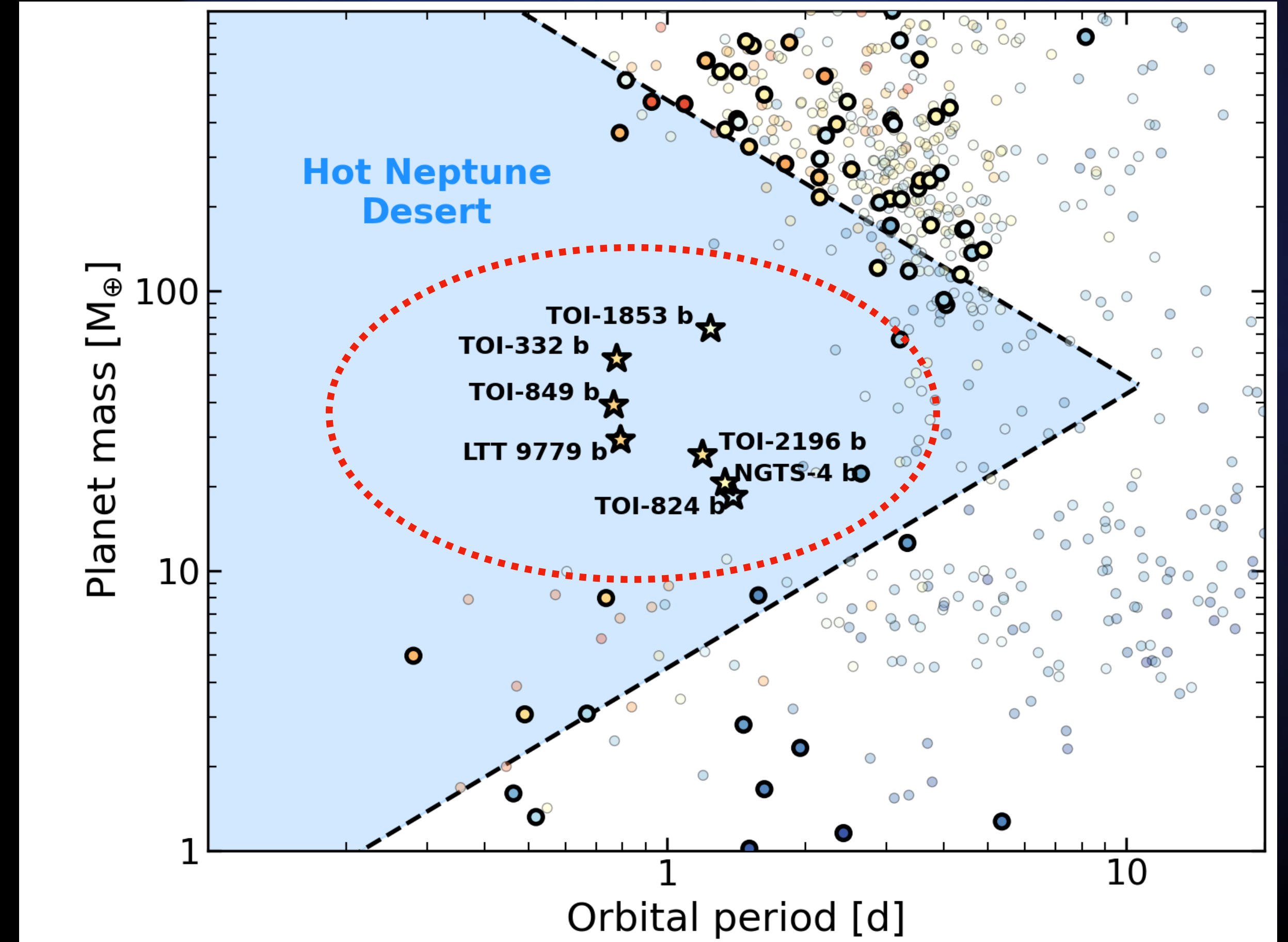
Mazeh et al., 2016

“The Hot Neptune Desert is no longer empty.”

- Vissapragada and Behmard, 2025

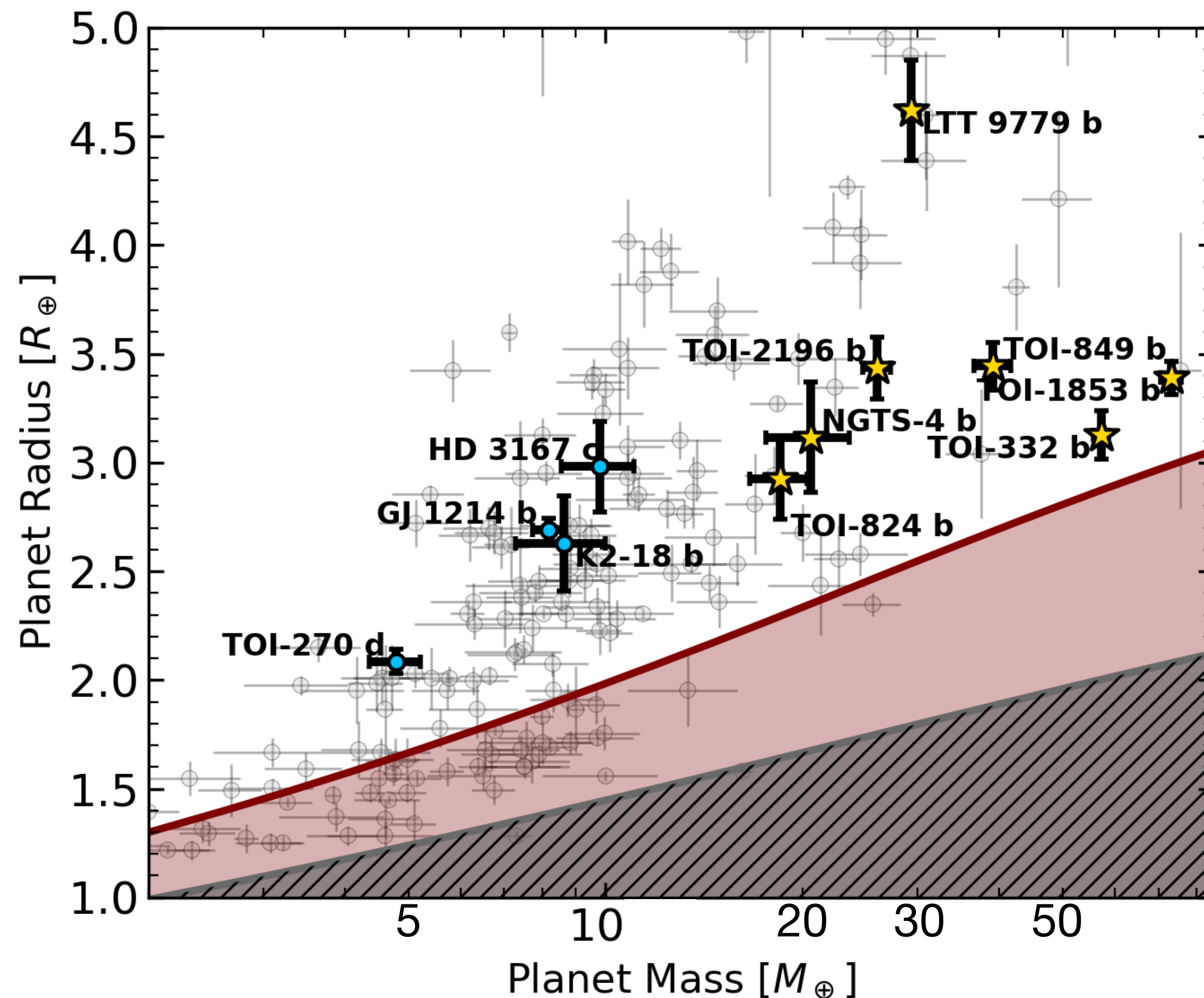


Zeng et al., 2016, 2019



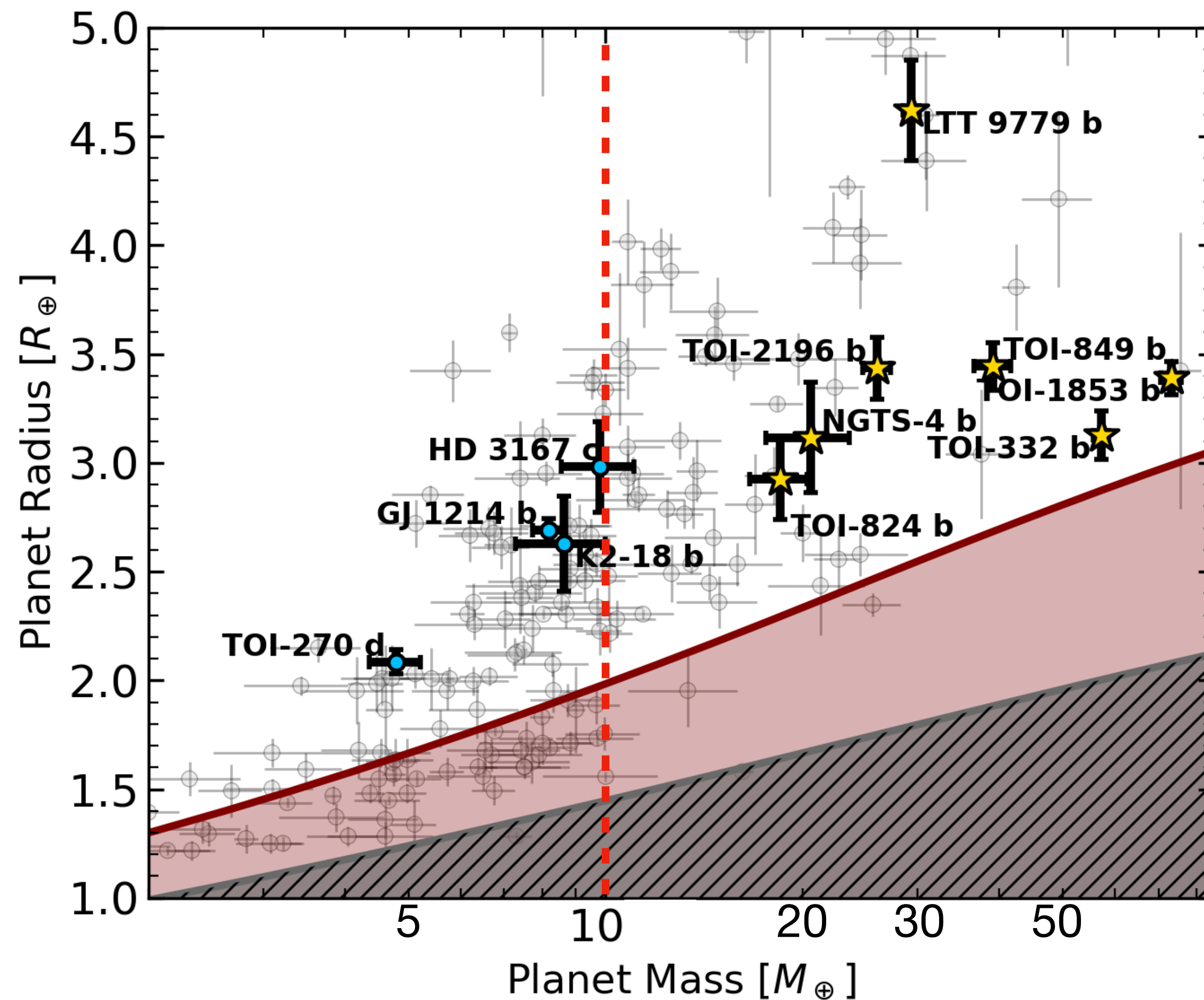
Mazeh et al., 2016

Neptune Desert “dwellers” are an intriguing type of exoplanets

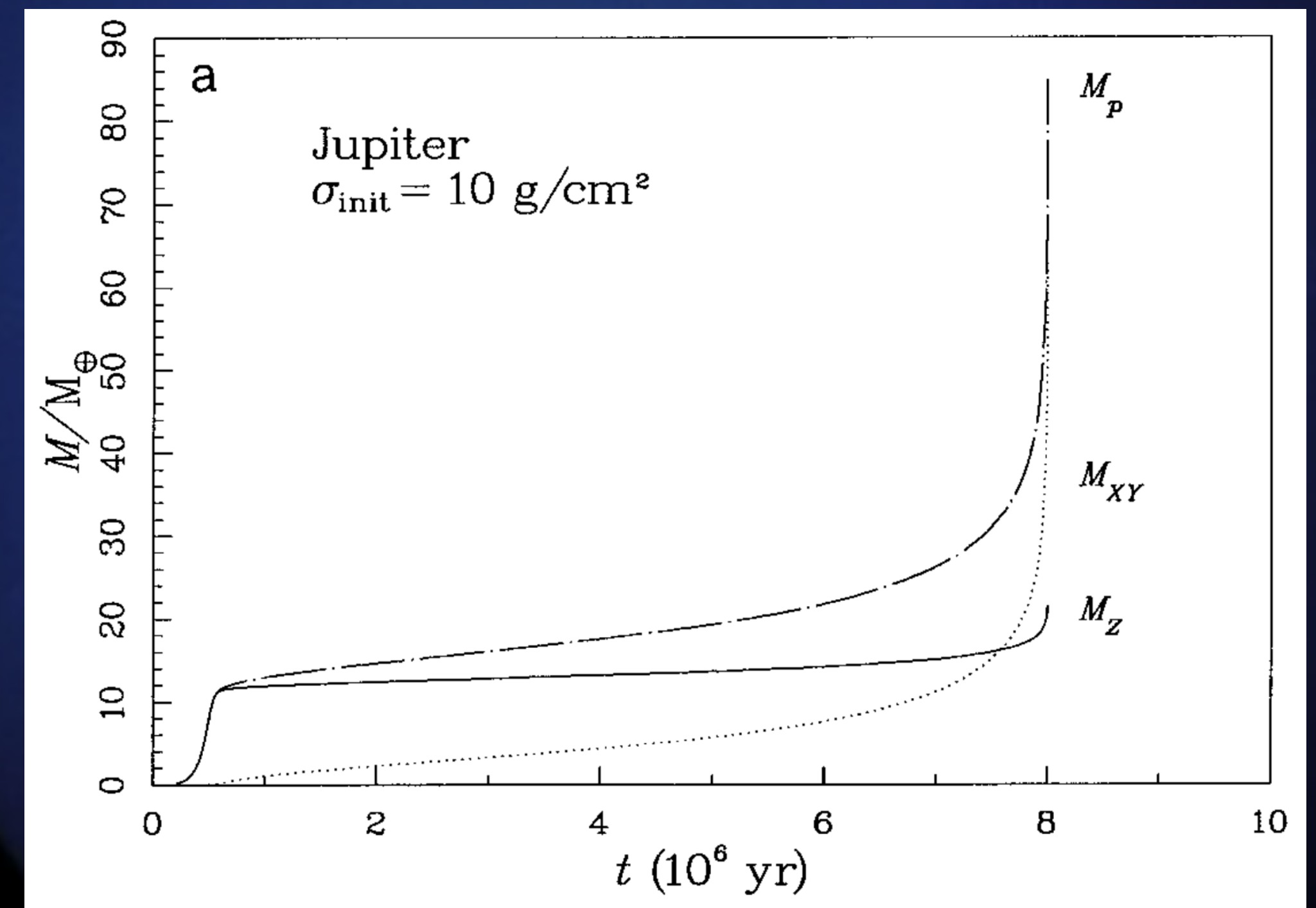


Despite having sub-Neptune ($< 4 R_{\oplus}$) radii, they have many times the mass of the “standard” sub-Neptunes!

Neptune Desert “dwellers” are an intriguing type of exoplanets



Despite having sub-Neptune ($< 4 R_{\oplus}$) radii, they have many times the mass of the “standard” sub-Neptunes!



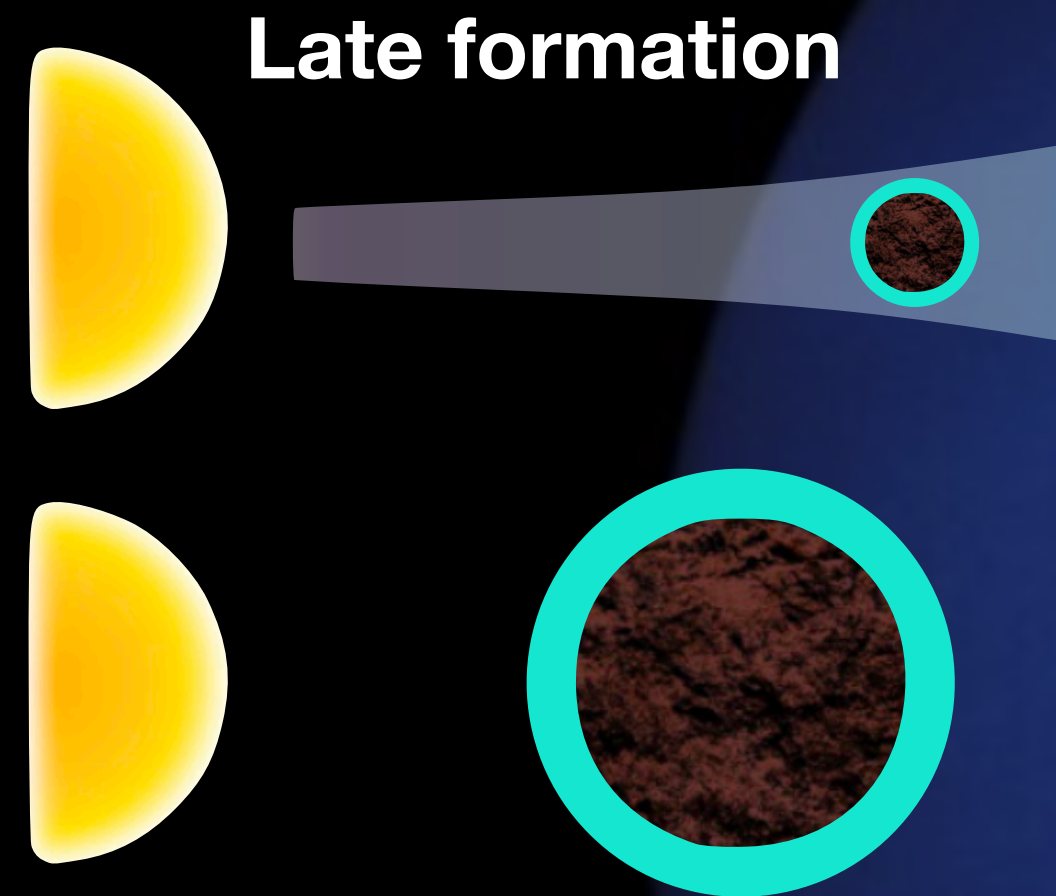
Pollack et al., 1996; Lee, 2019

So how can such massive objects form and remain high-core-mass, high-density sub-Neptunes?

1. Formation in gas-poor environment

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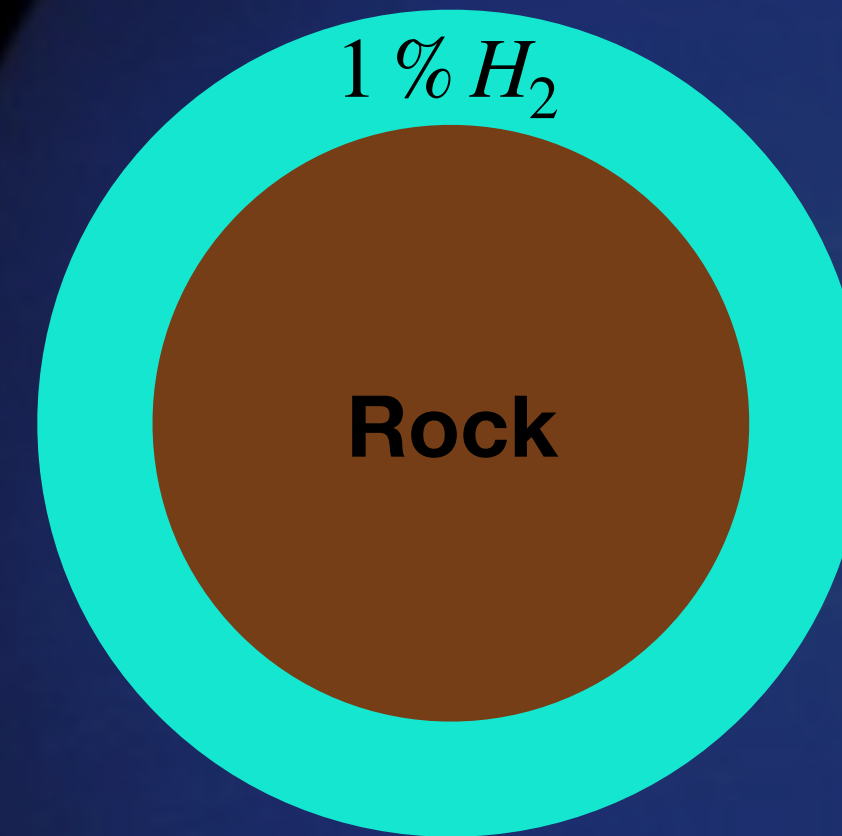
Lee, 2019



Crida et al., 2006
Duffell and MacFadyen 2013

So how can such massive objects form and remain high-core-mass, high-density sub-Neptunes?

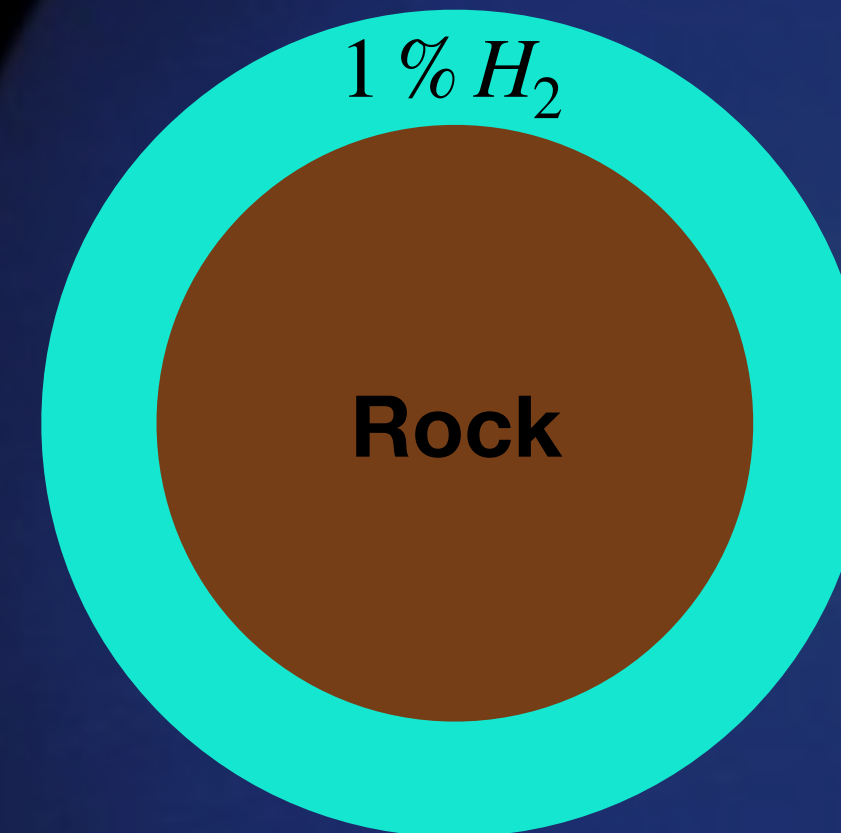
1. Formation in gas-poor environment



**“Standard”
rock + H_2
sub-Neptune**

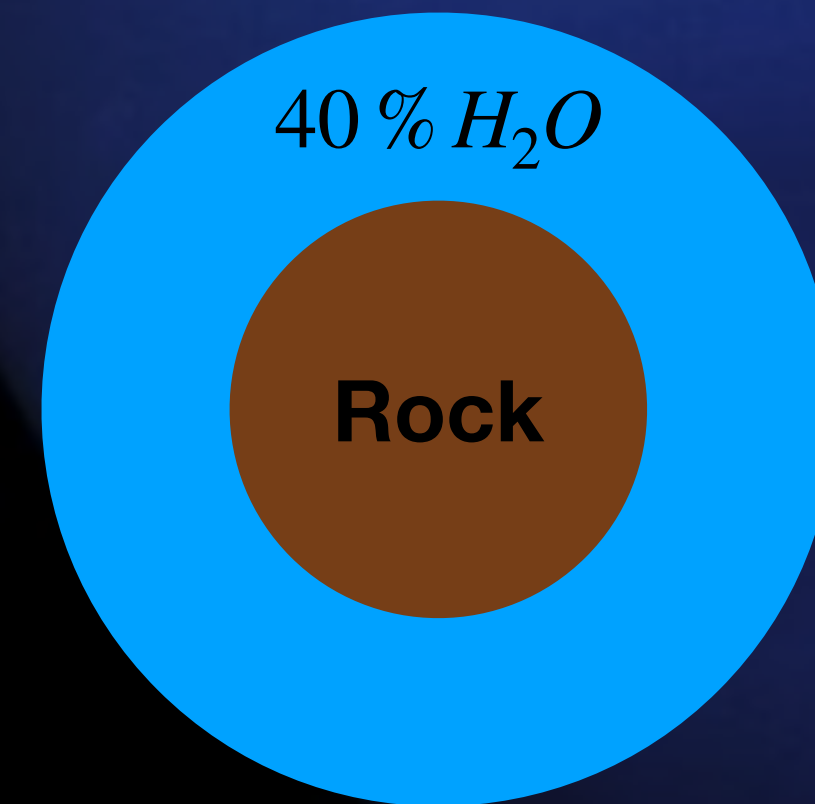
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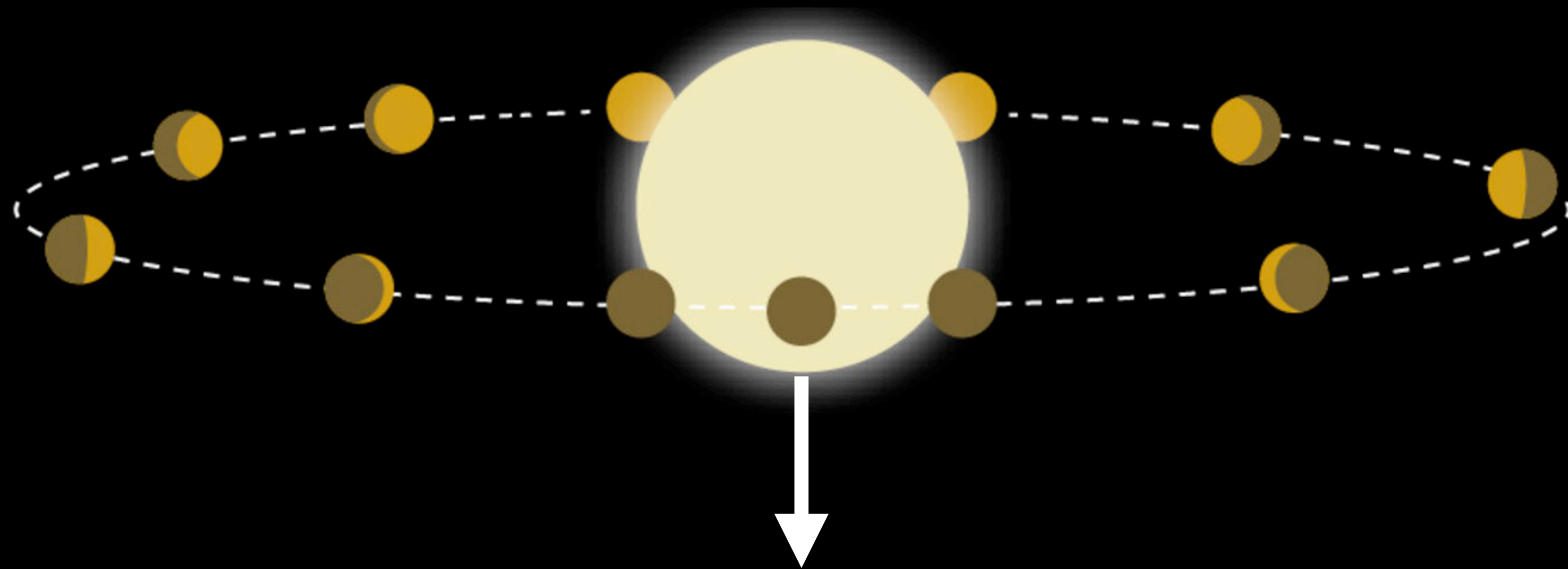
**“Standard”
rock + H₂
sub-Neptune**

**2. Exposed cores and
mantles of Giant planets
after intense atmosphere
mass-loss**

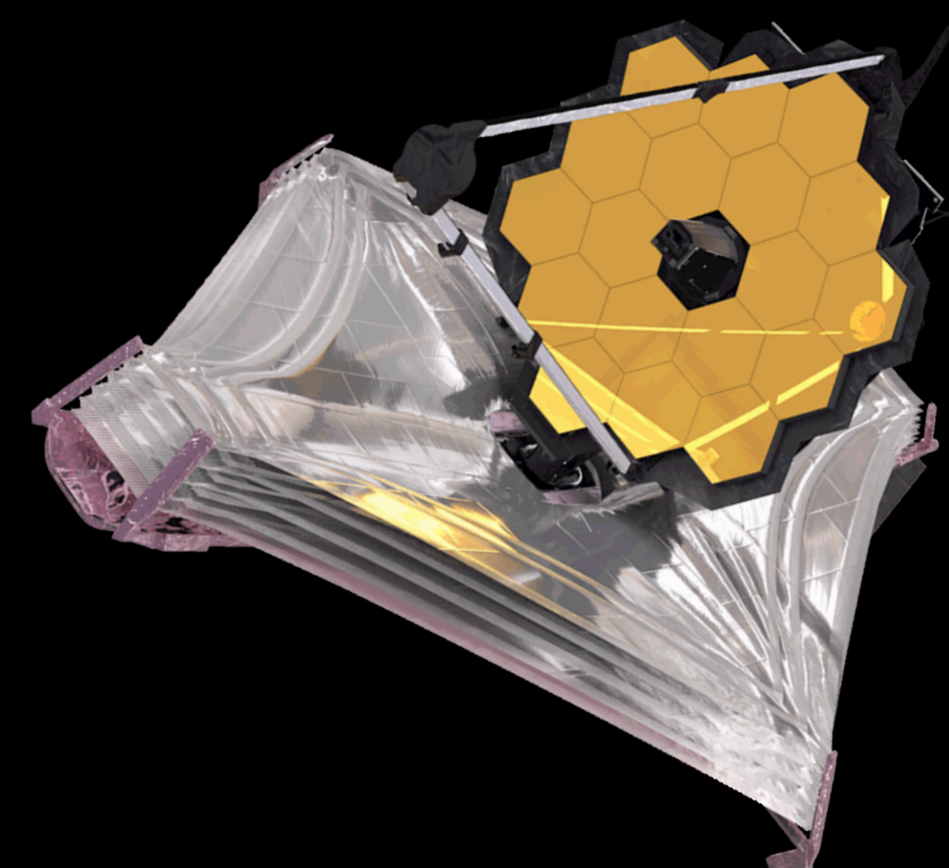
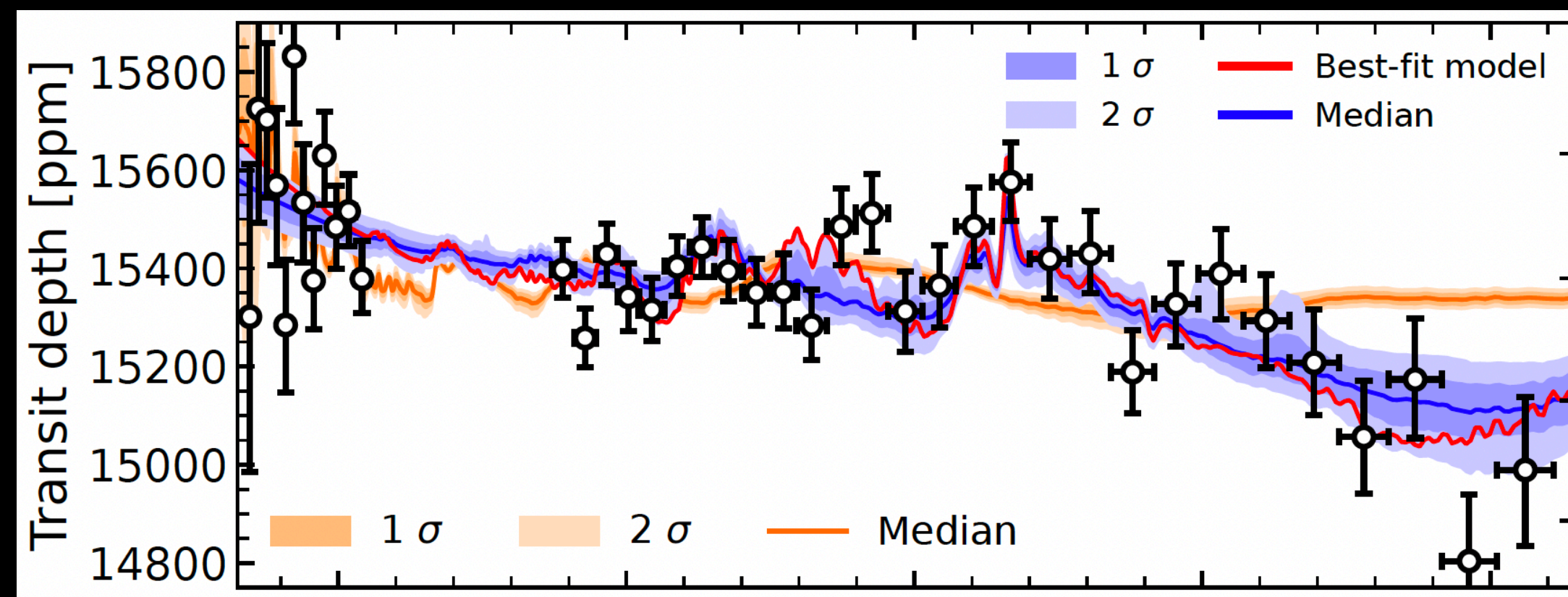


**Exposed core/mantle
with high-metallicity**

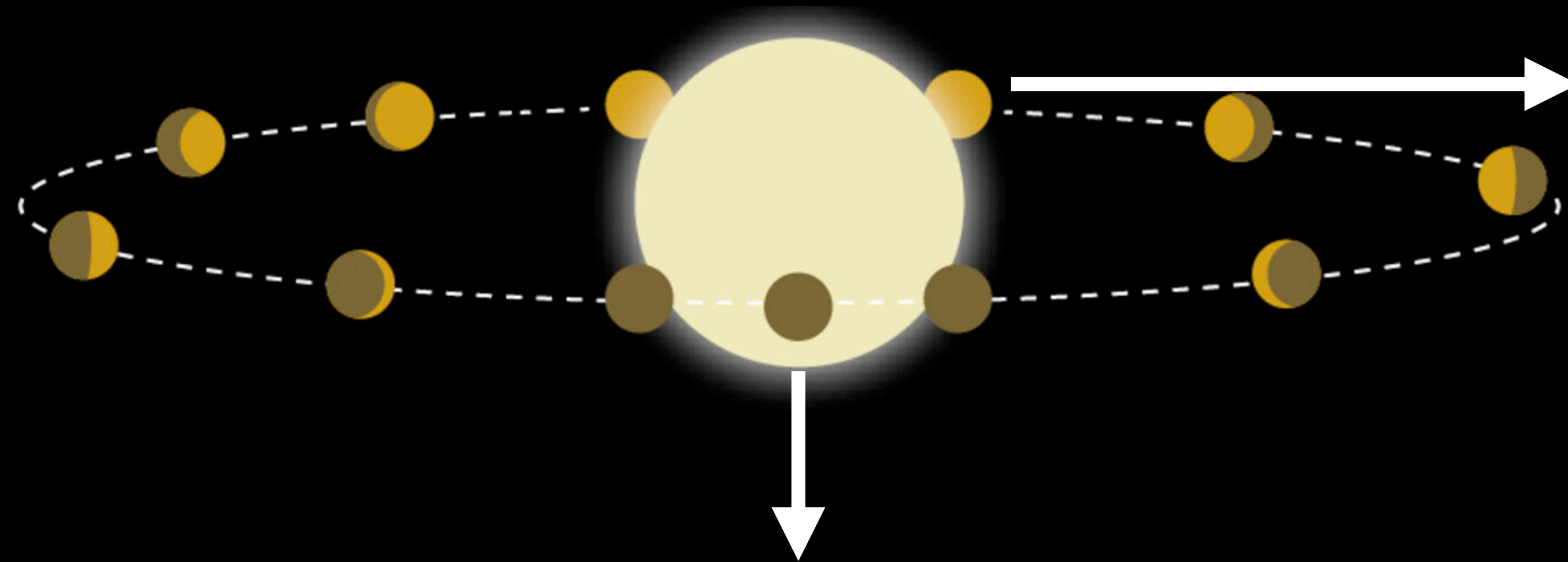
Transmission spectroscopy as a way to understand sub-Neptune atmospheres and their composition



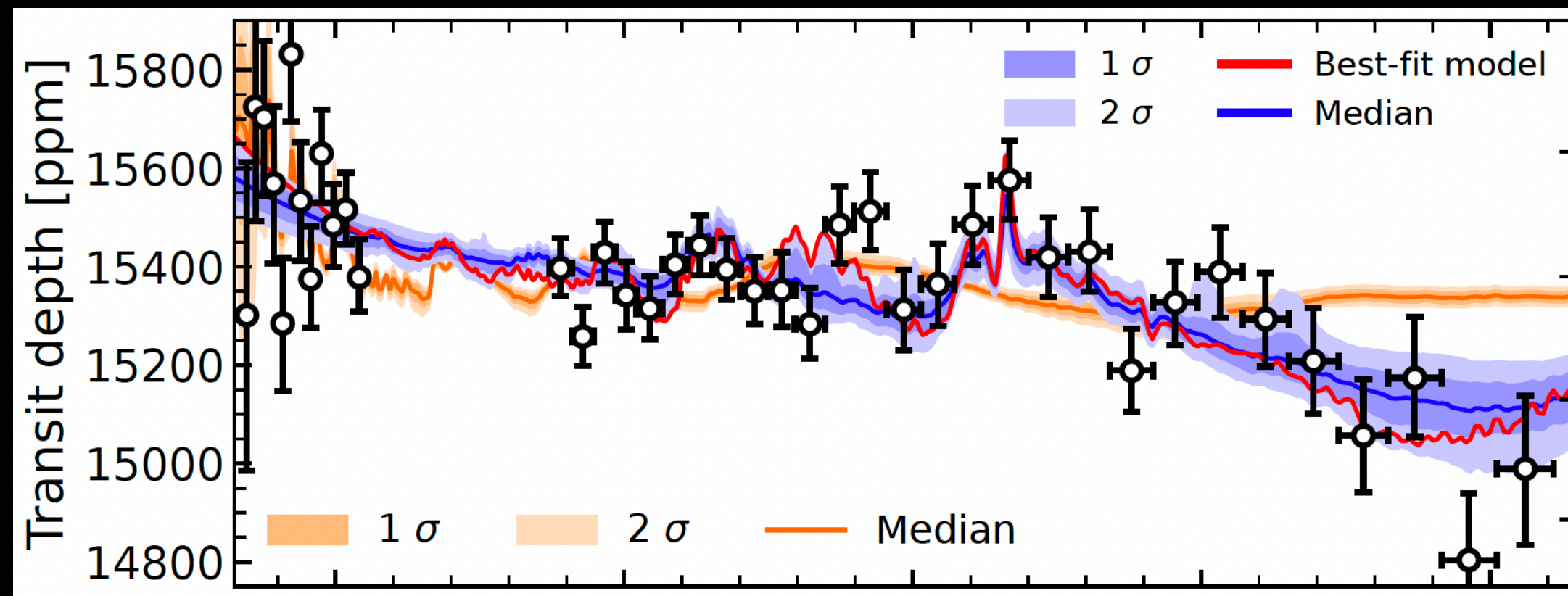
Transmission spectroscopy



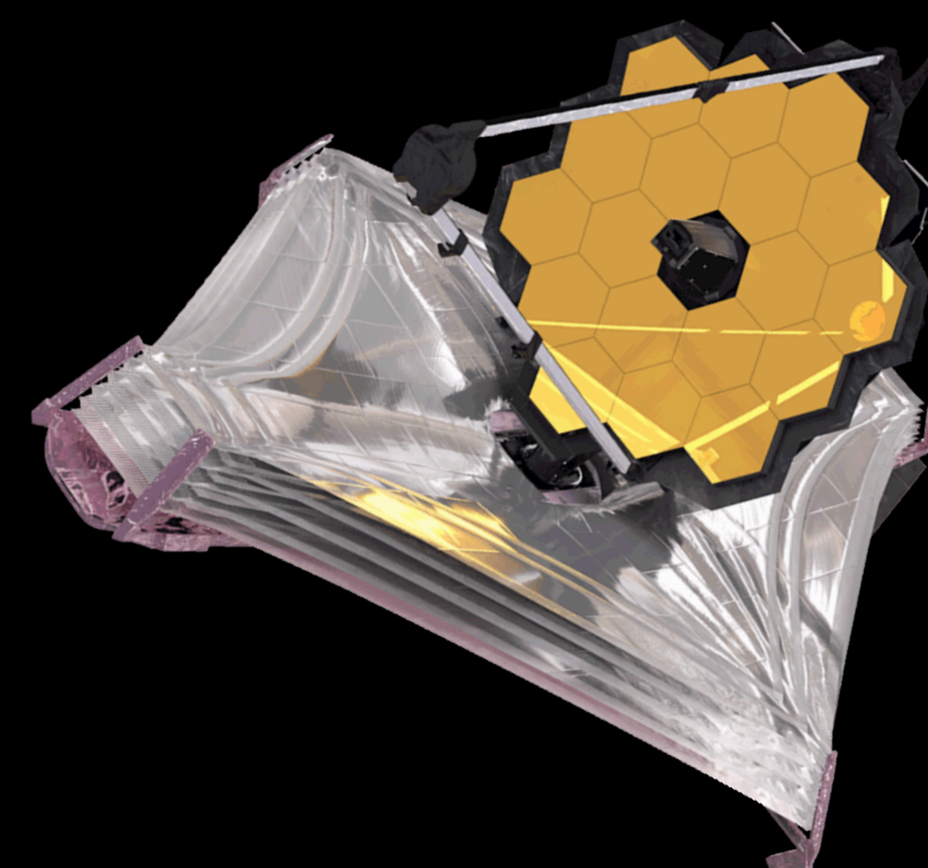
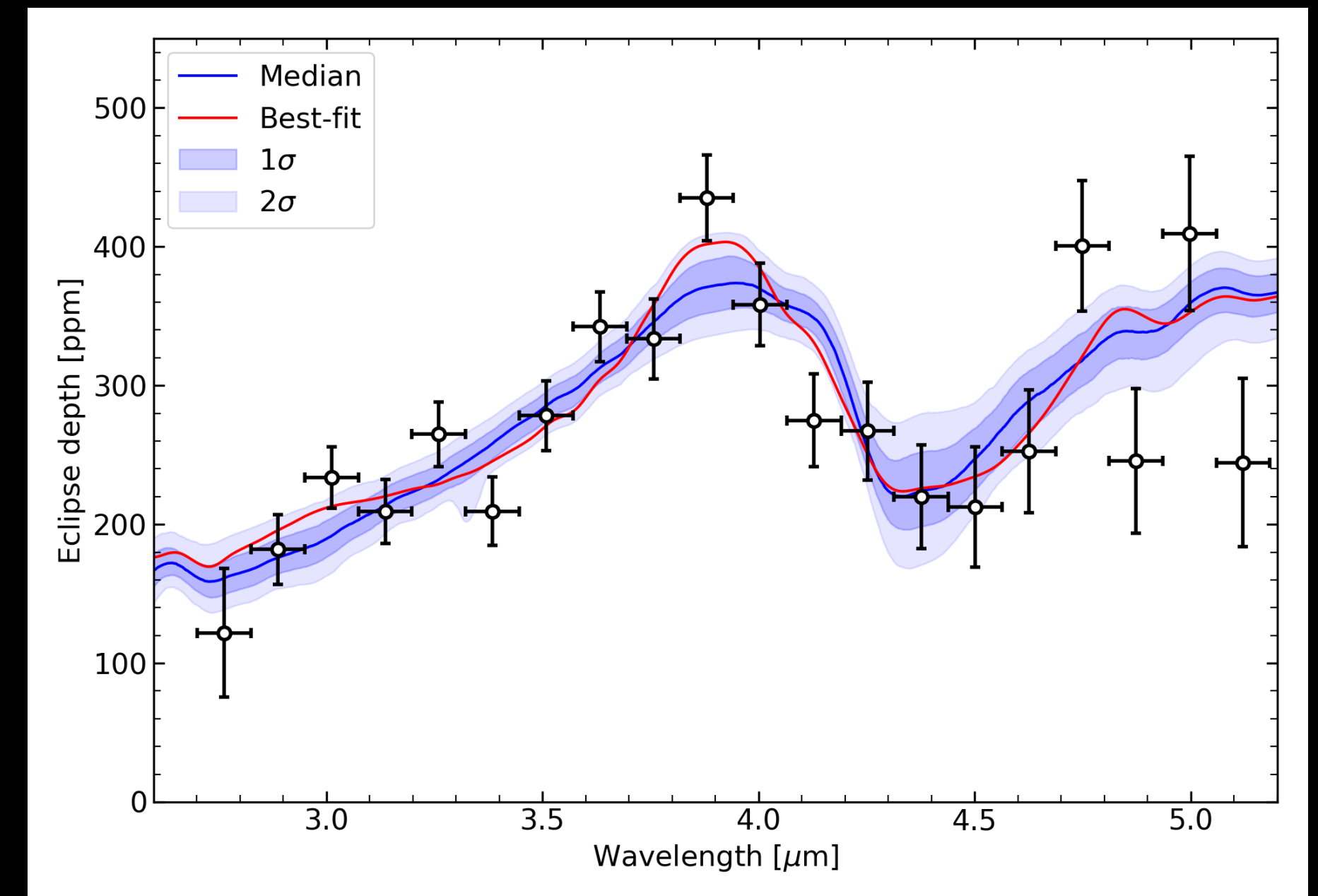
~~Emission~~ spectroscopy as a way to understand hot sub-Neptune atmospheres and their composition



Transmission spectroscopy

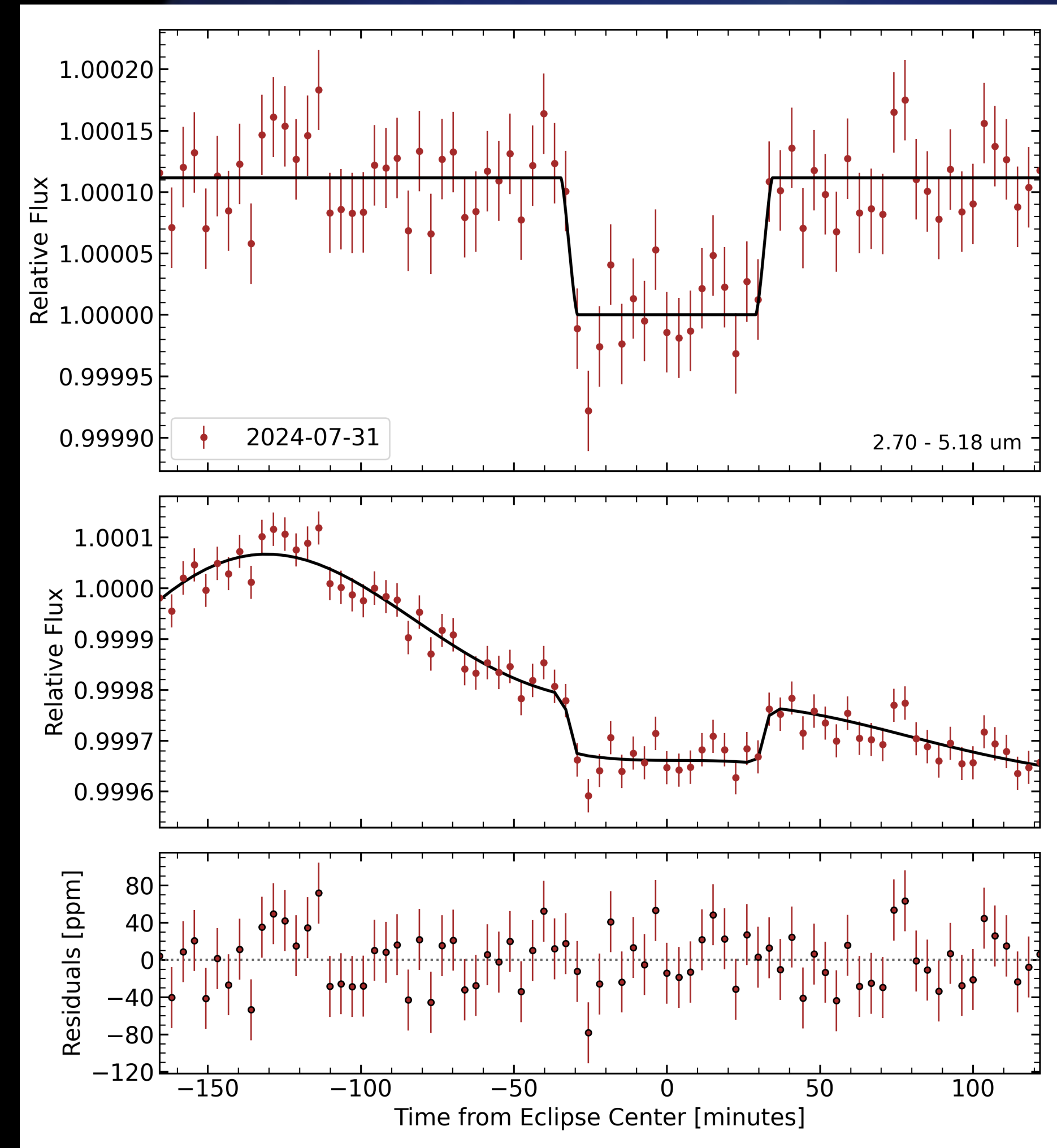
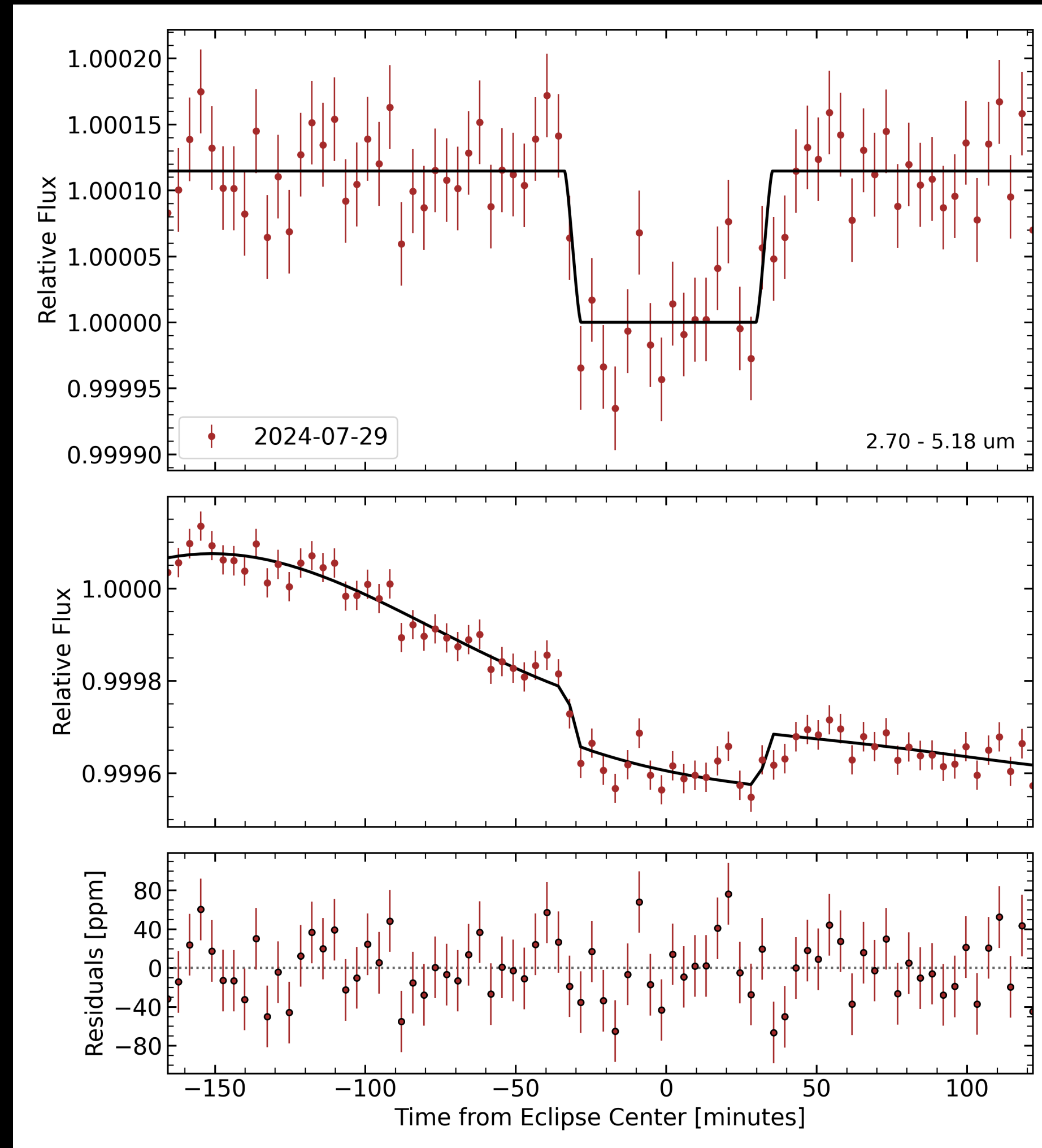


Emission spectroscopy

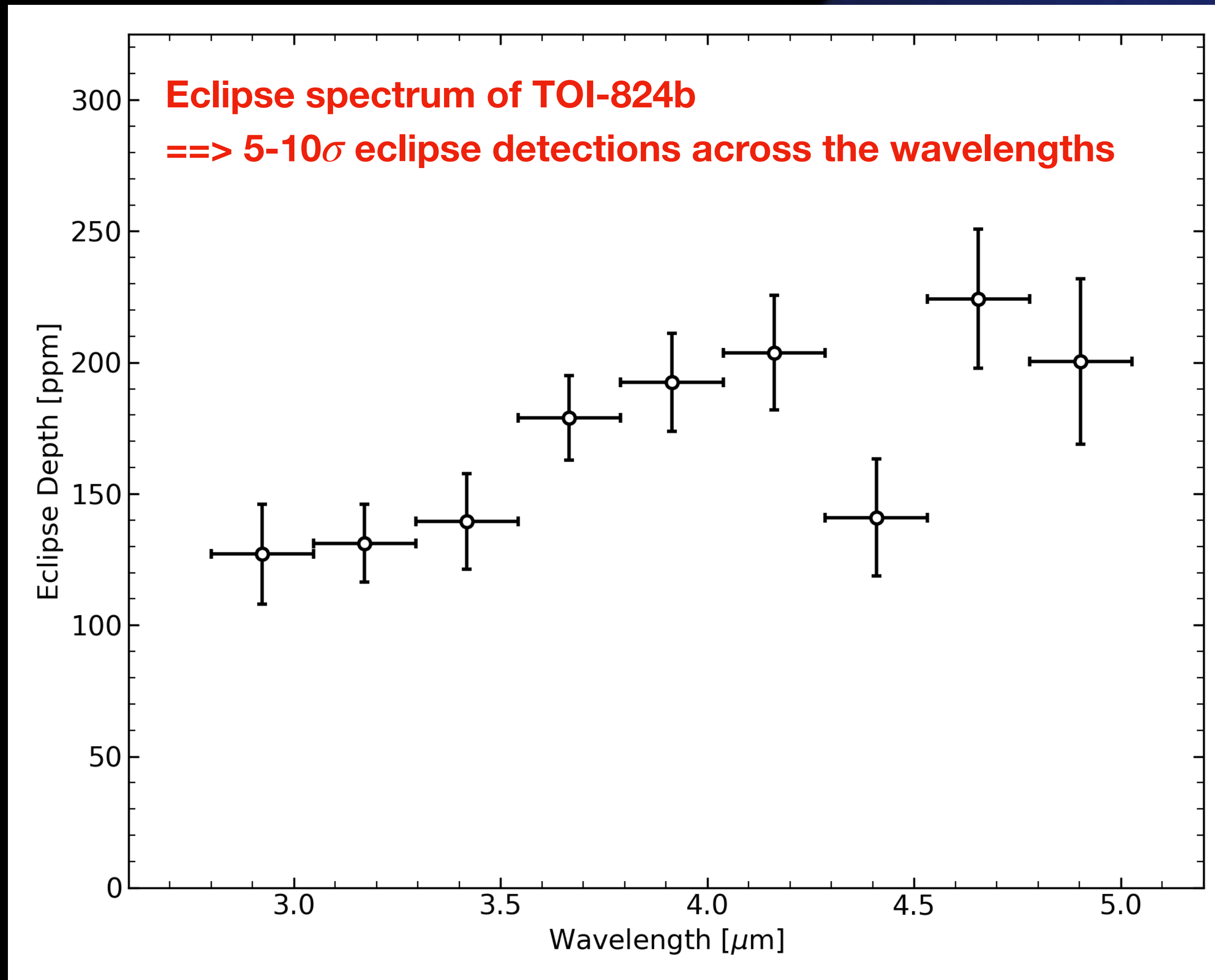


JWST eclipse spectroscopy of TOI-824b

GO 4102: 2 NIRSpec/G395M eclipse observations of TOI-824b (3 Rearth, 18 Mearth, 1250K)



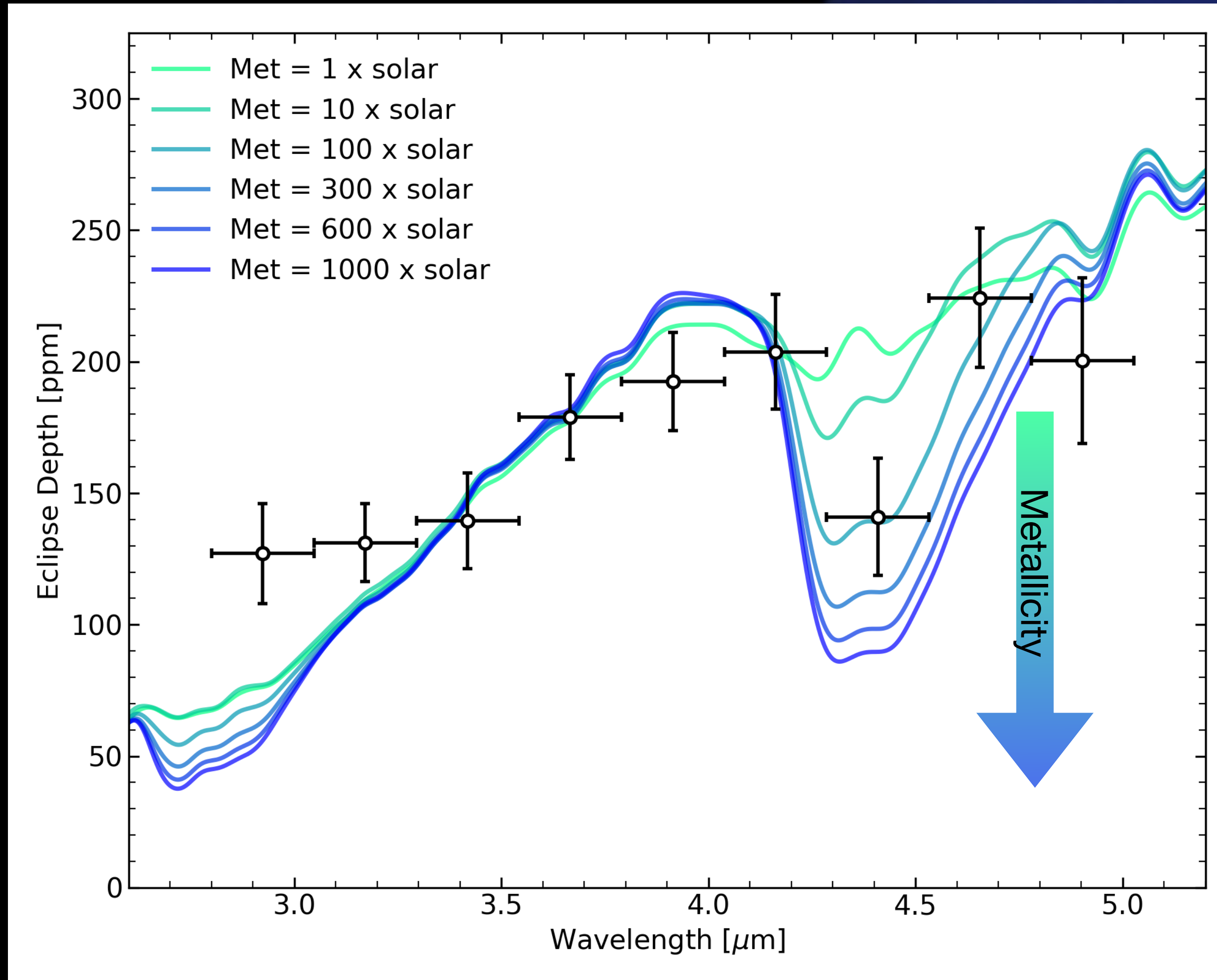
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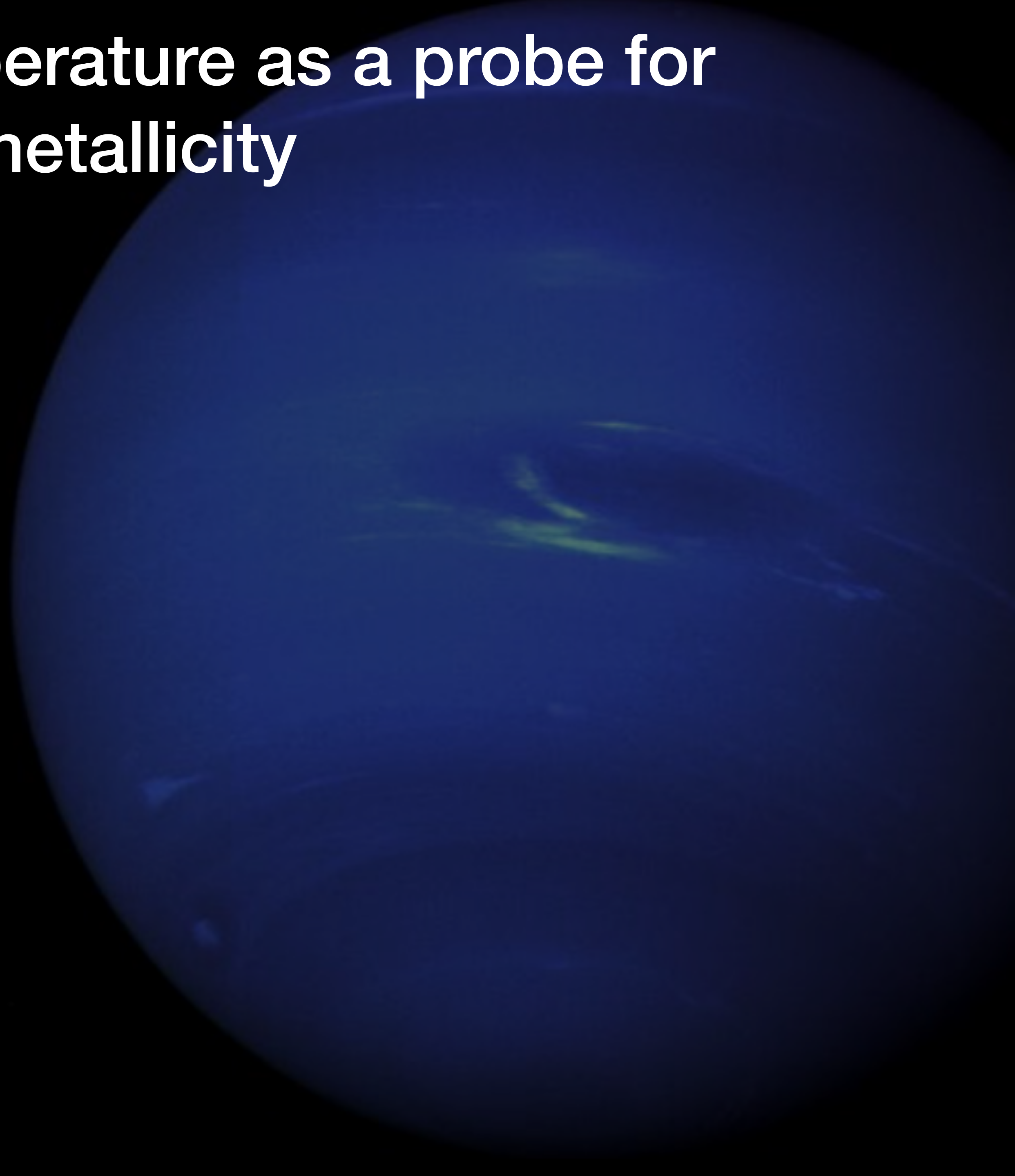
CO₂ absorption in the eclipse spectrum points to high-metallicity envelope

Metallicity cannot be too low.

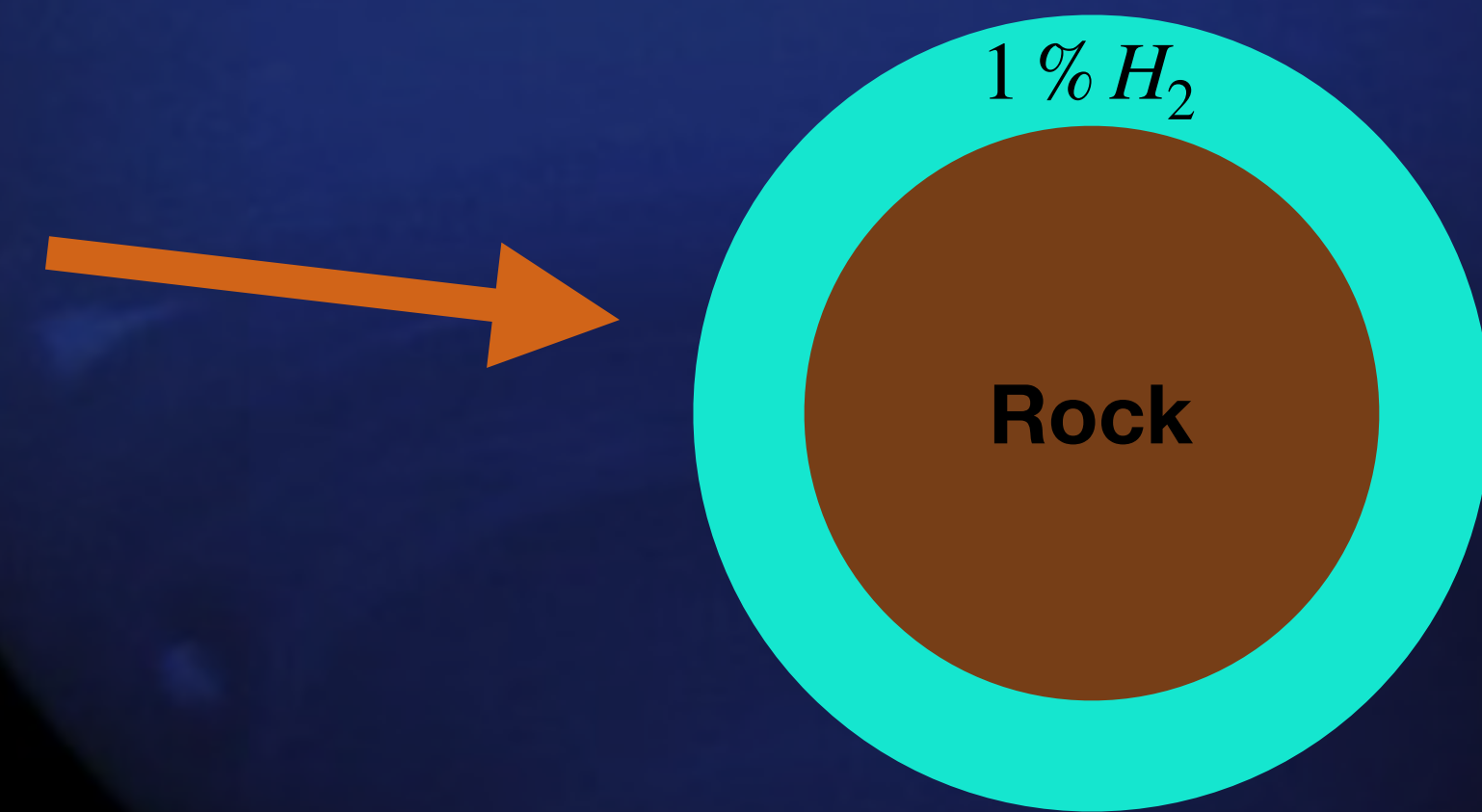
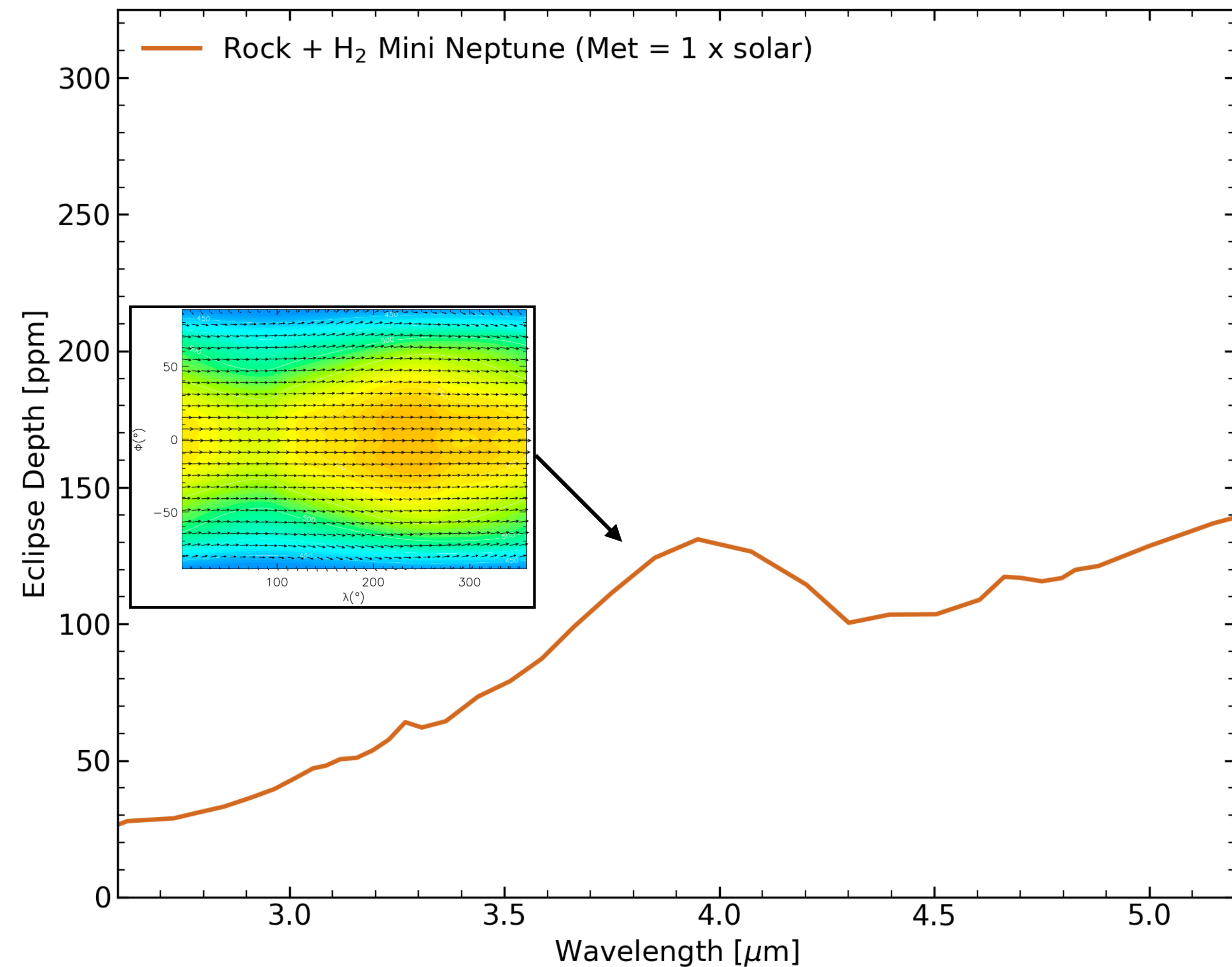
CO₂ depth seems consistent with the ~100 solar range



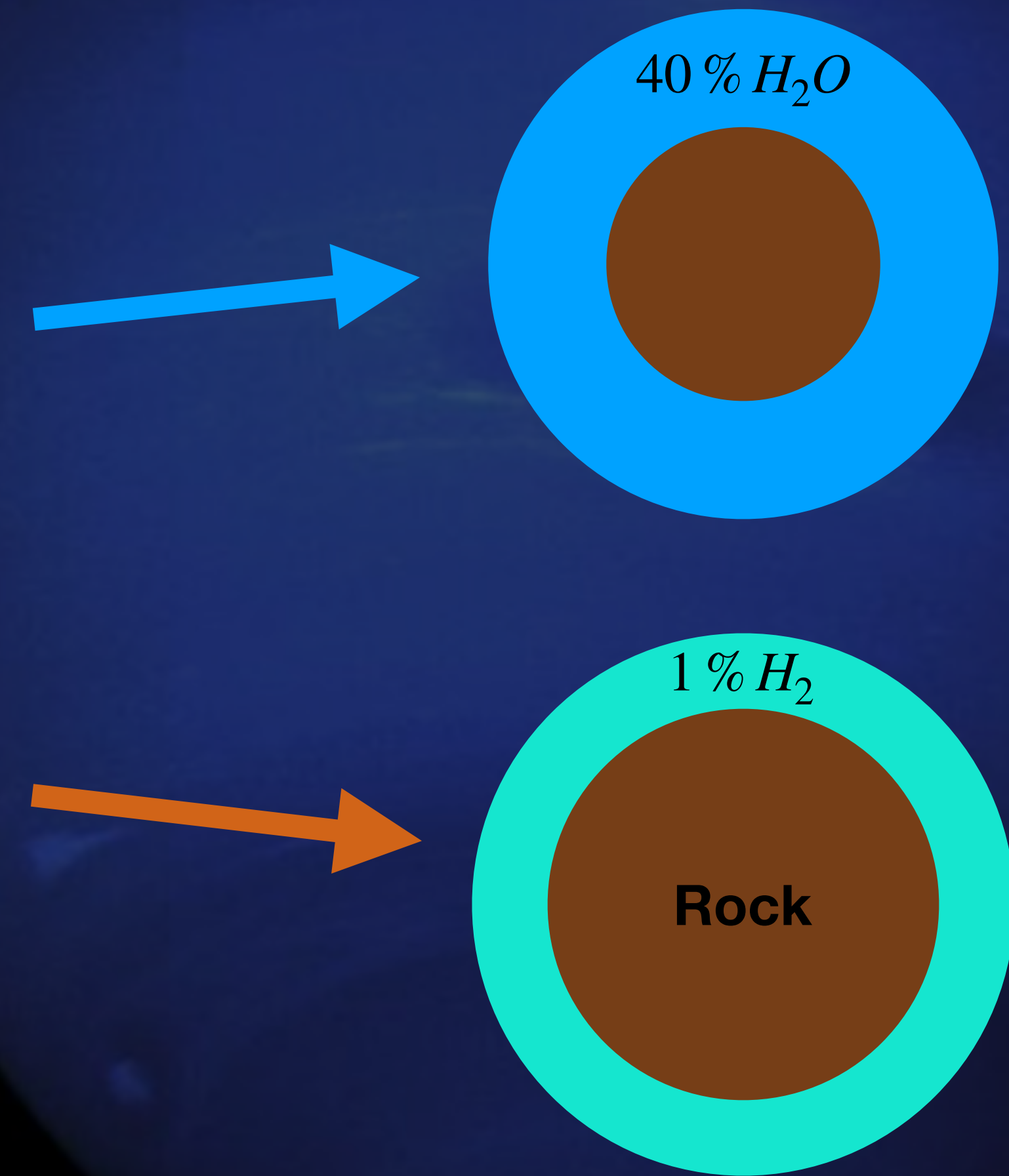
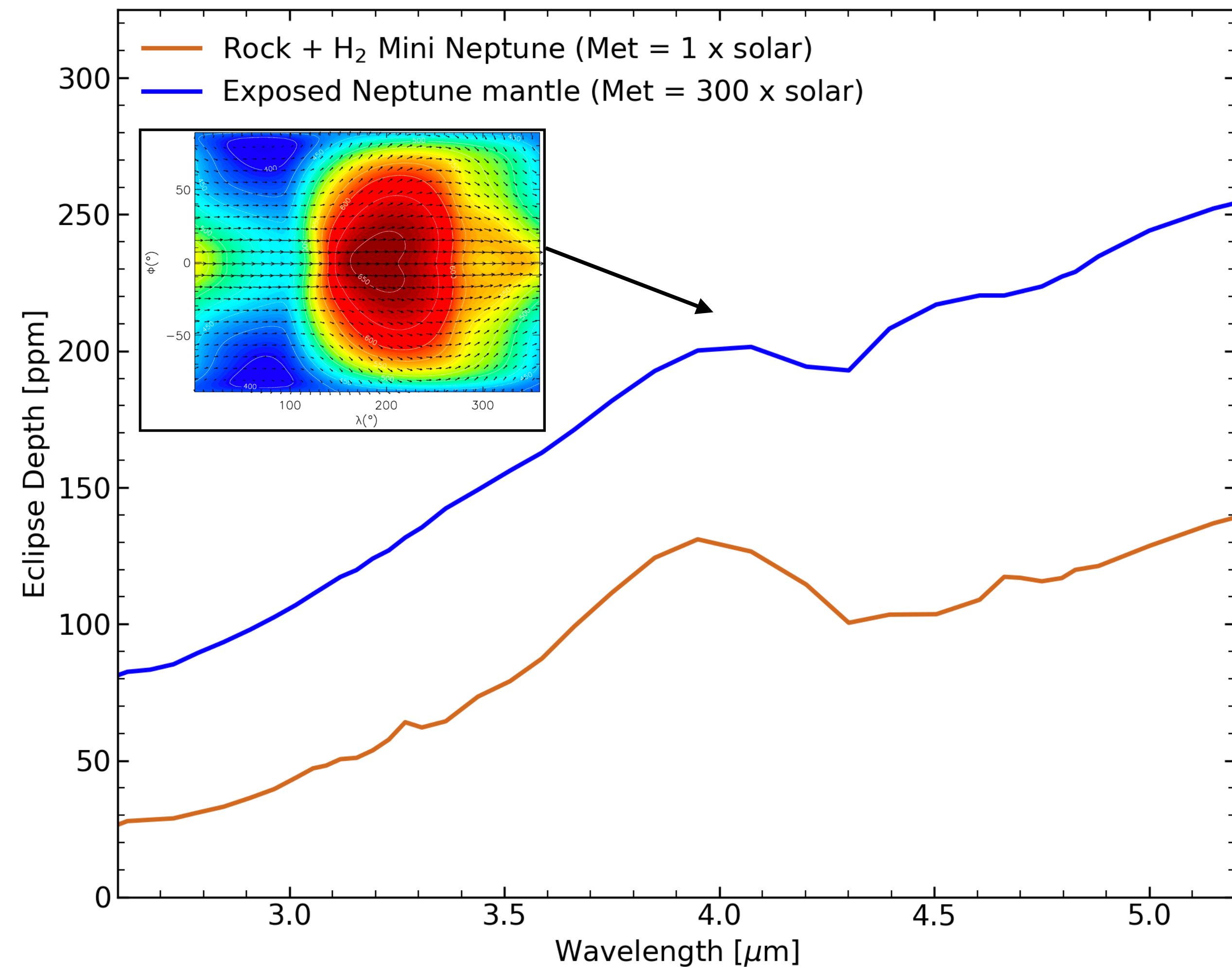
Using the dayside temperature as a probe for envelope metallicity



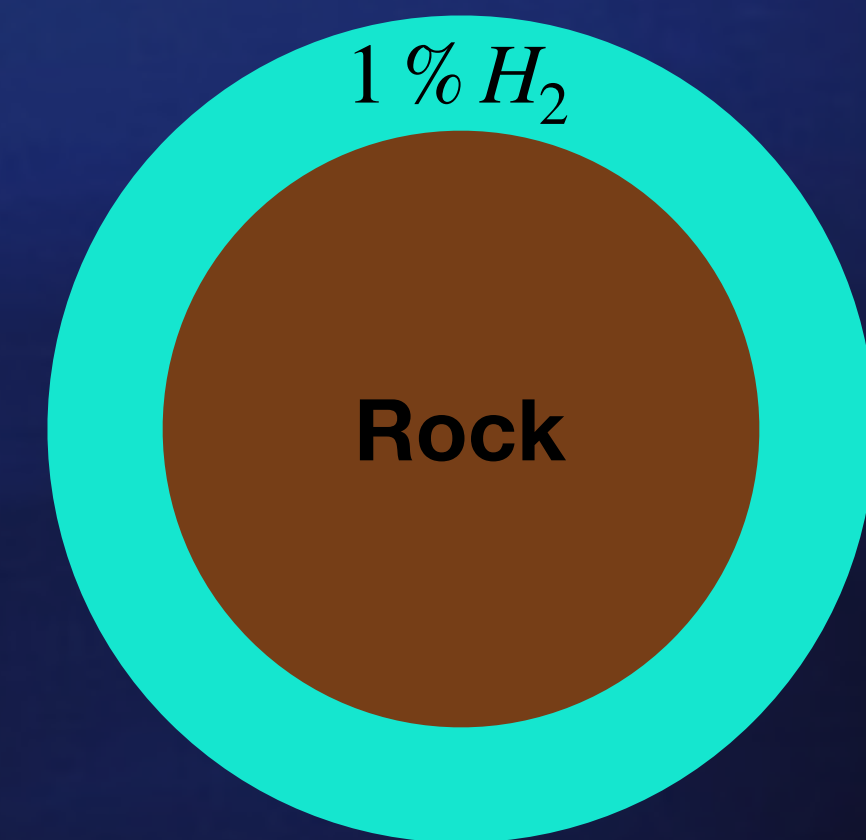
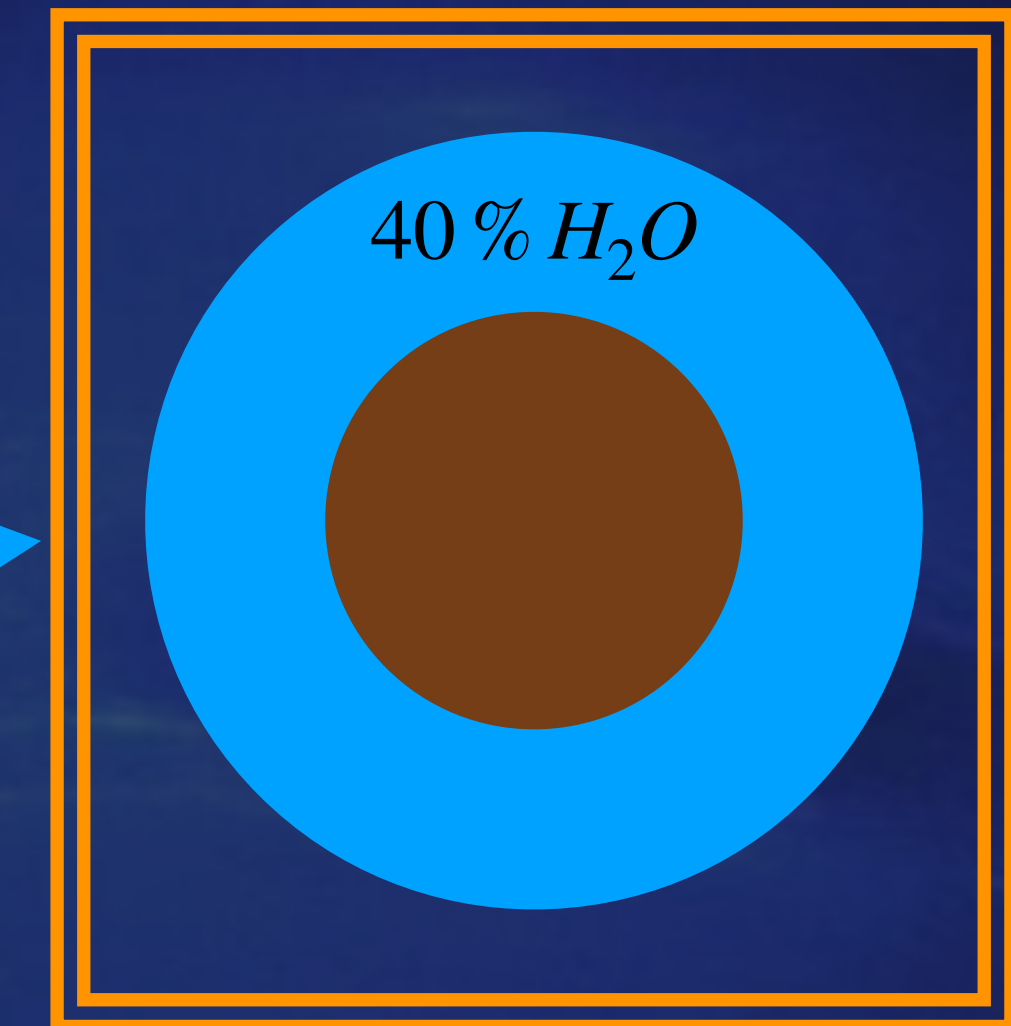
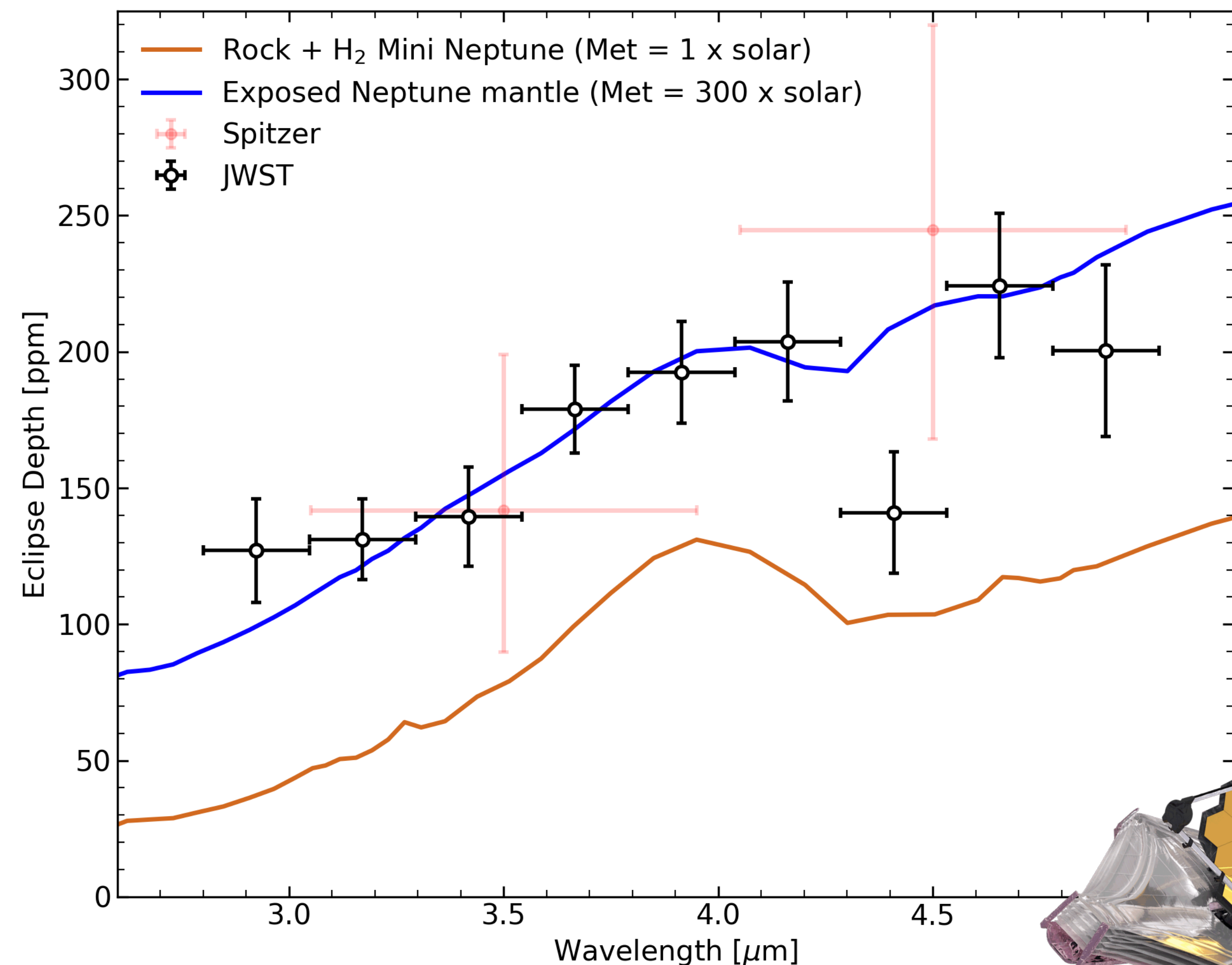
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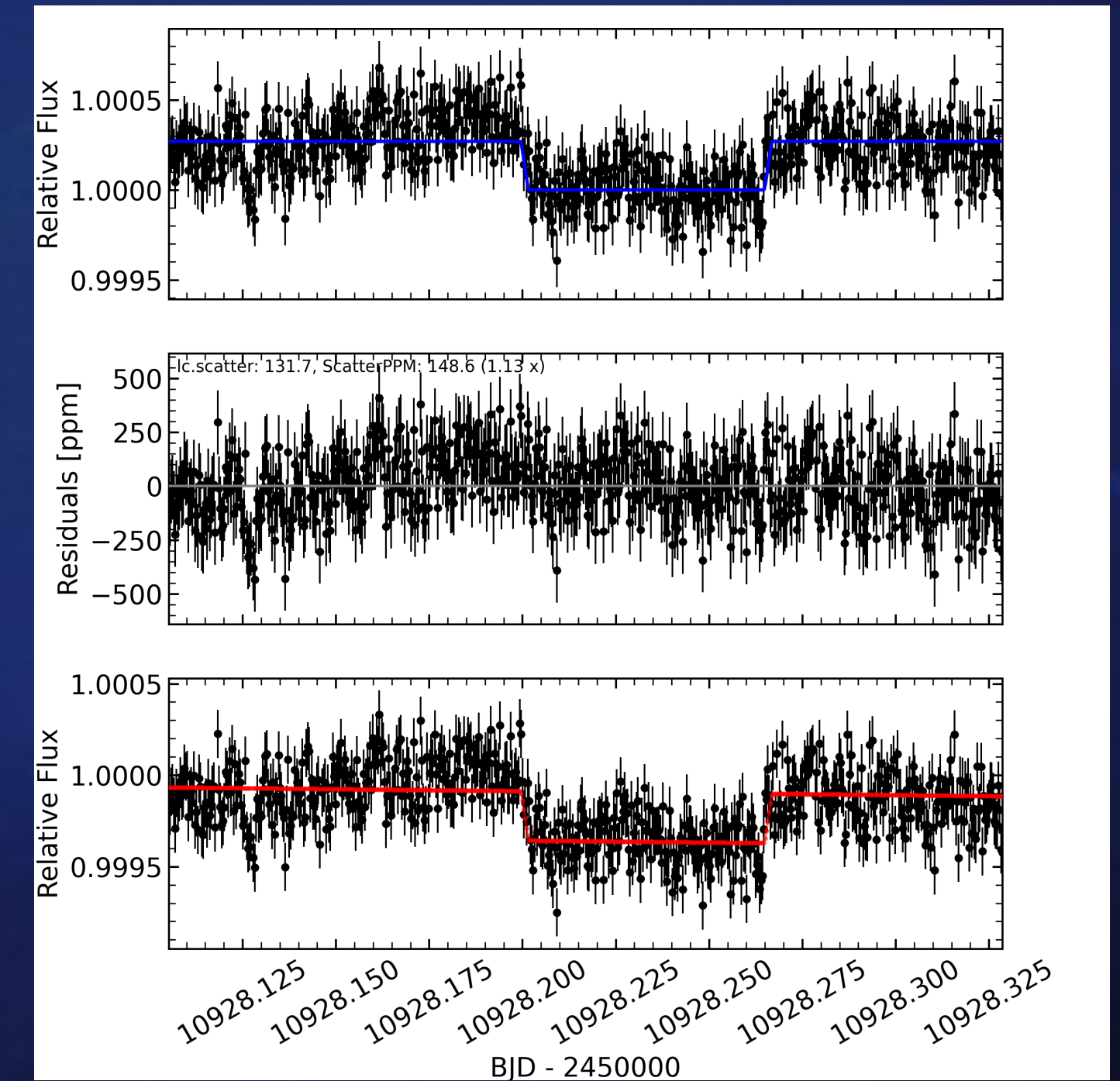
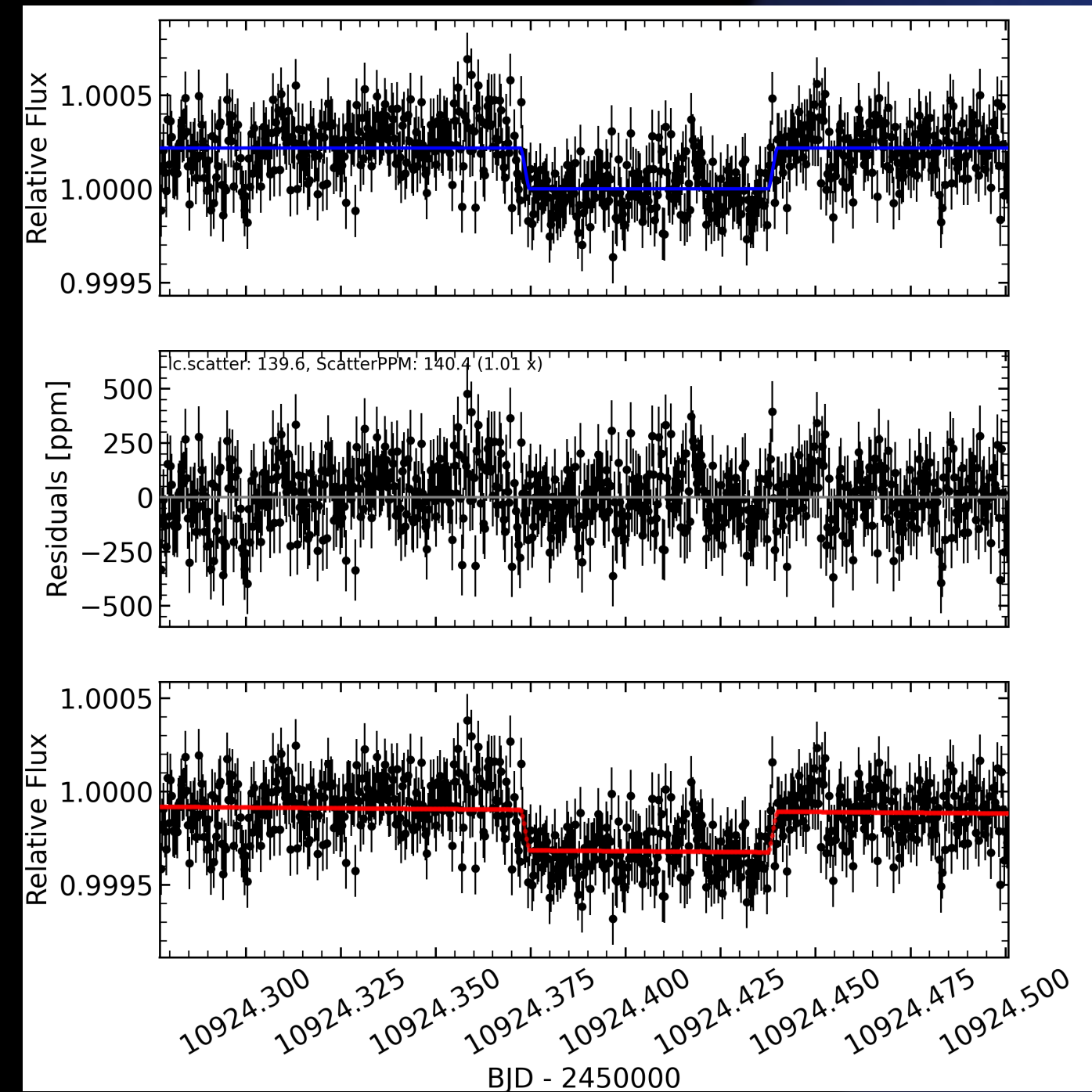
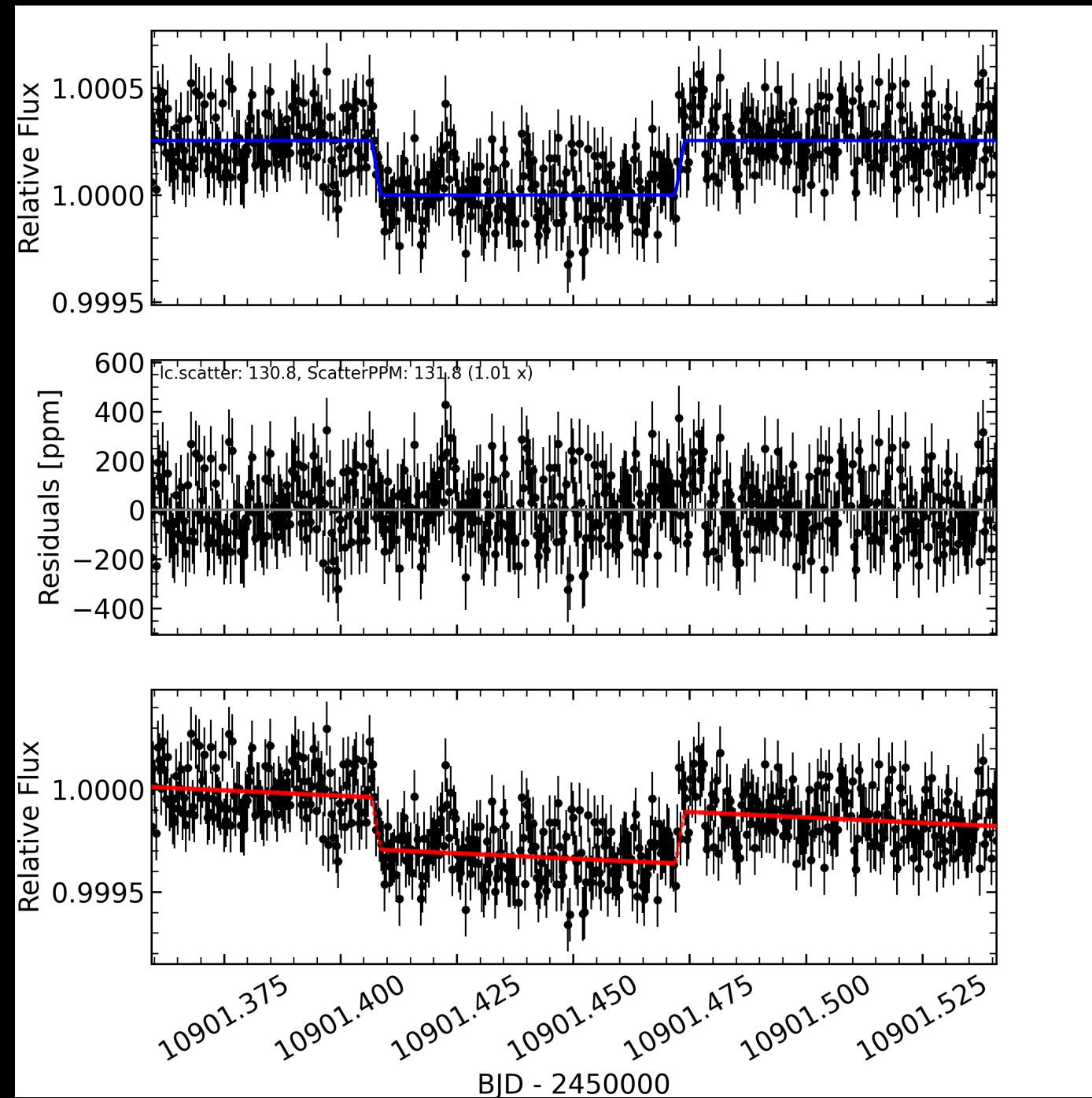


The hot dayside temperature of TOI-824b is a strong indicator of a high-metallicity envelope



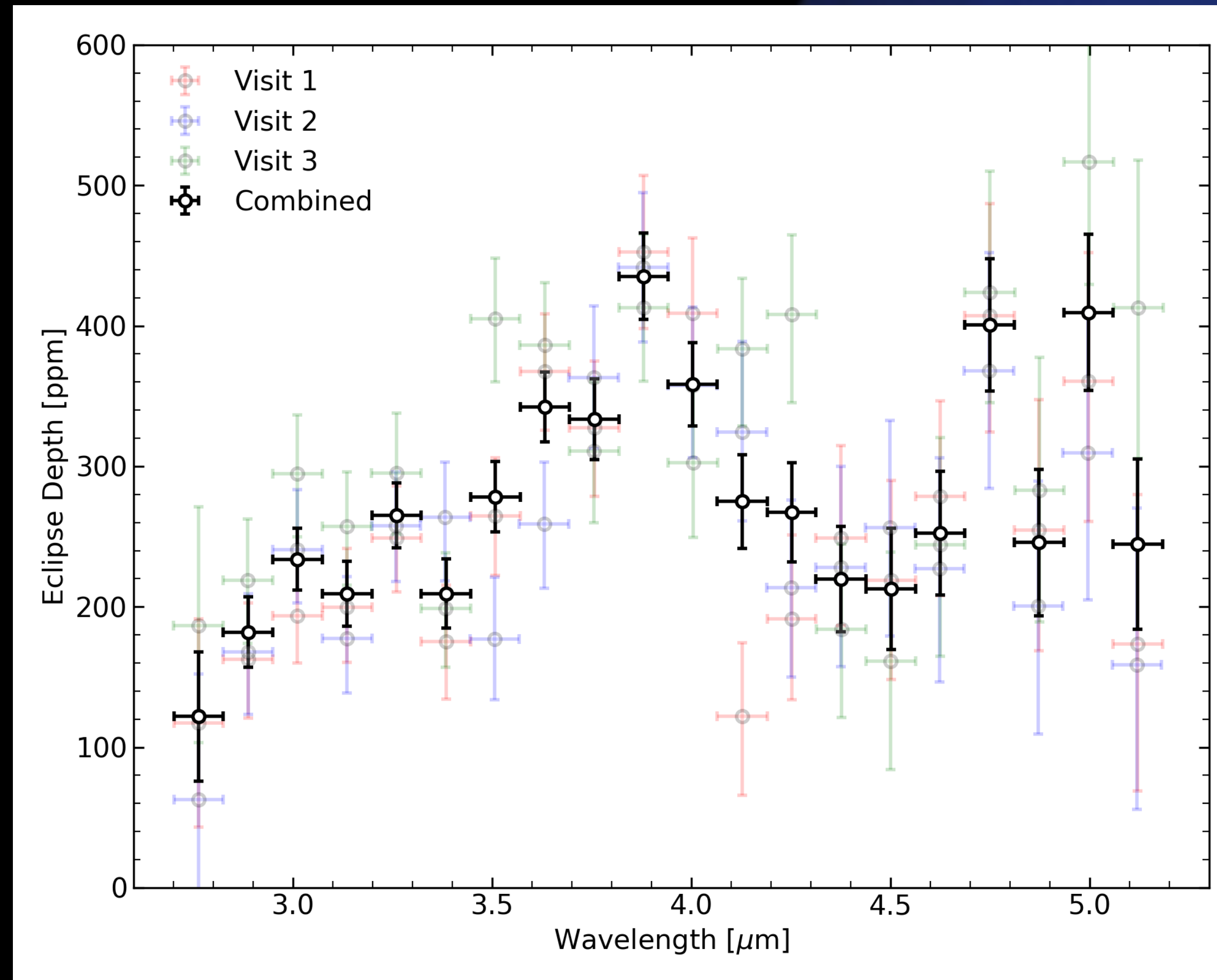
JWST eclipse spectroscopy of TOI-849b

GO 5967: 3 NIRSpec/G395M eclipse observations of TOI-849b (3 Rearth, 40 Mearth, 2000K)

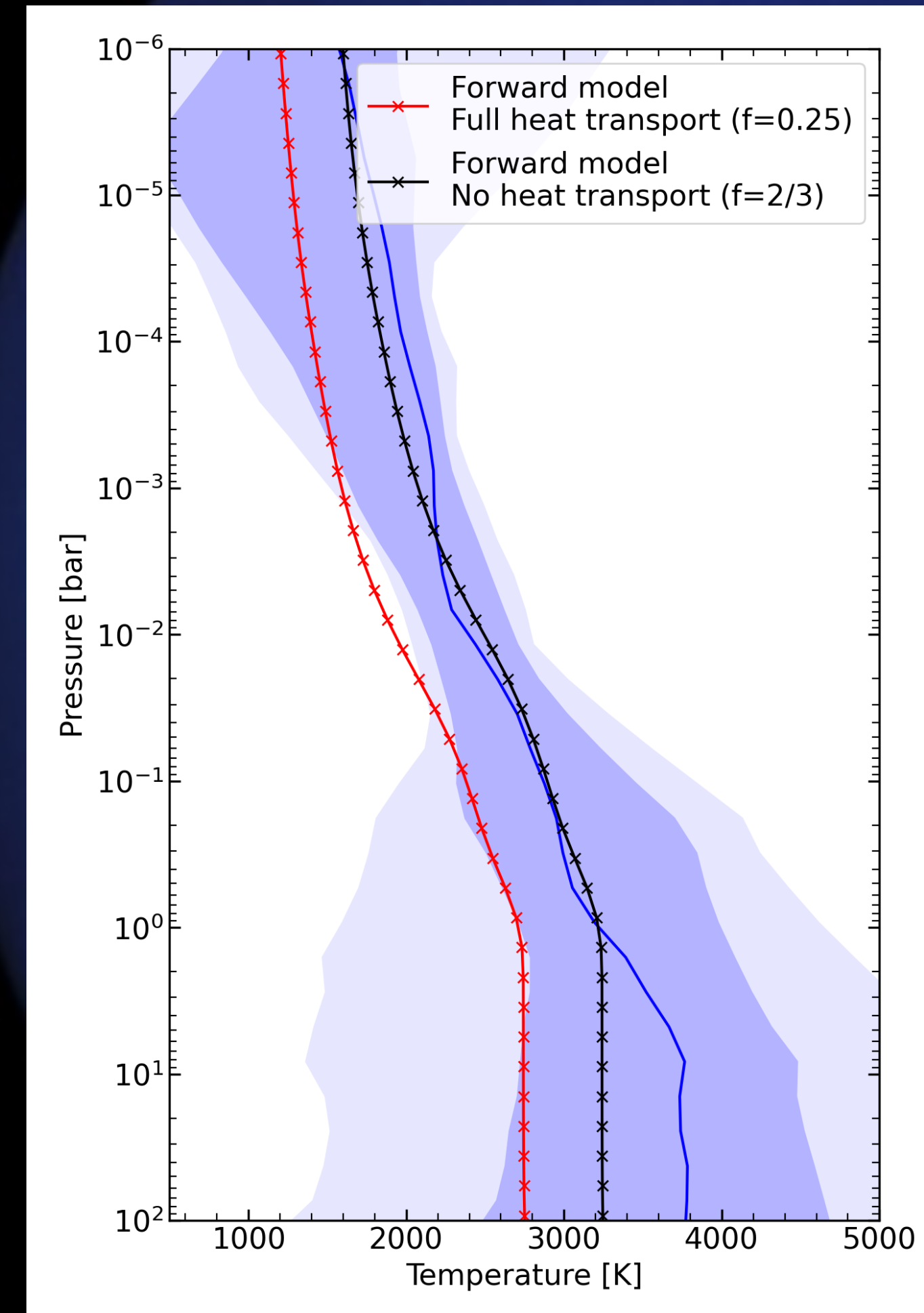
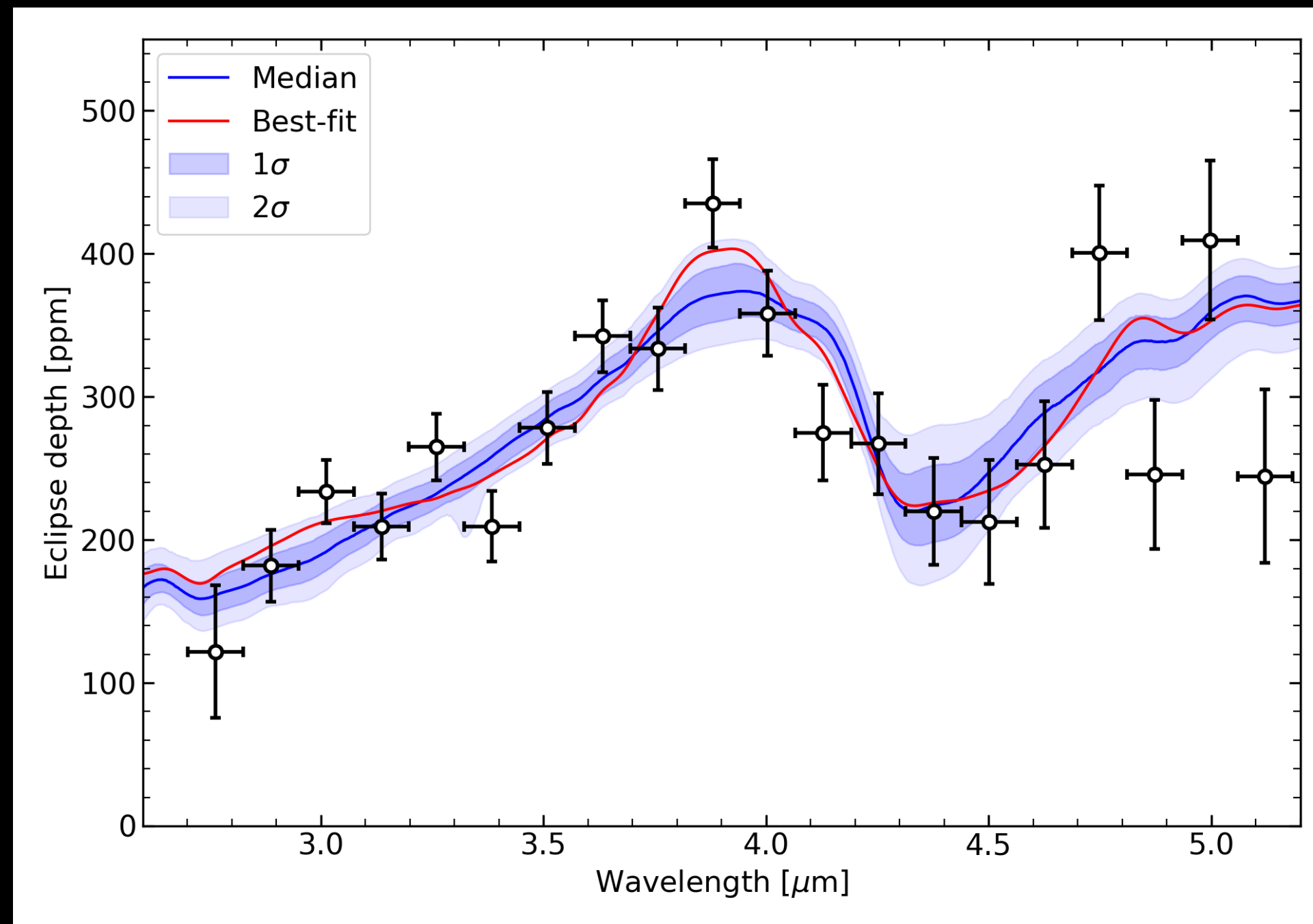


Secondary eclipse spectrum of TOI-849b

GO 5967: 3 NIRSpec/G395M eclipse observations of TOI-849b (3 Rearth, 40 Mearth, 2000K)



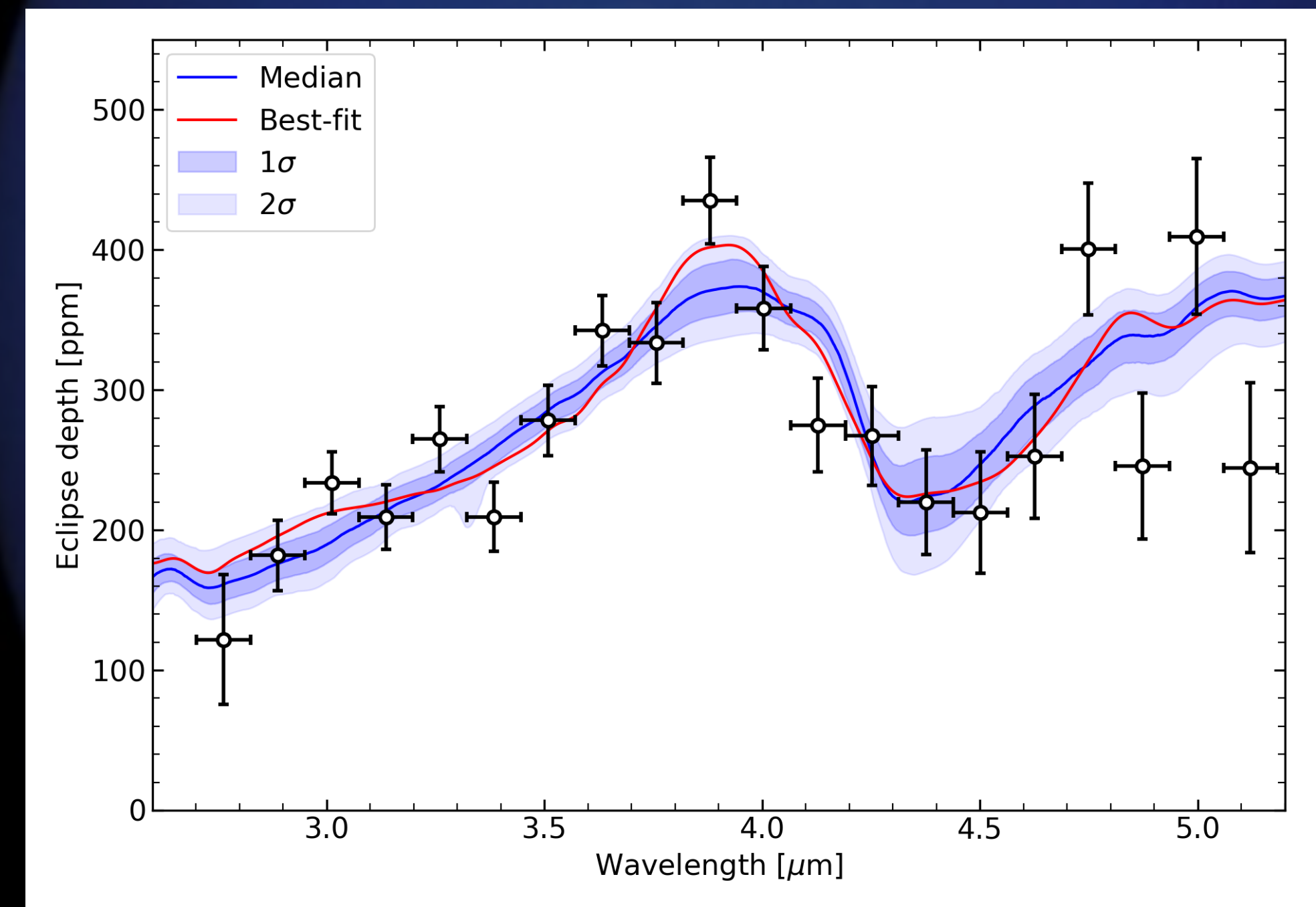
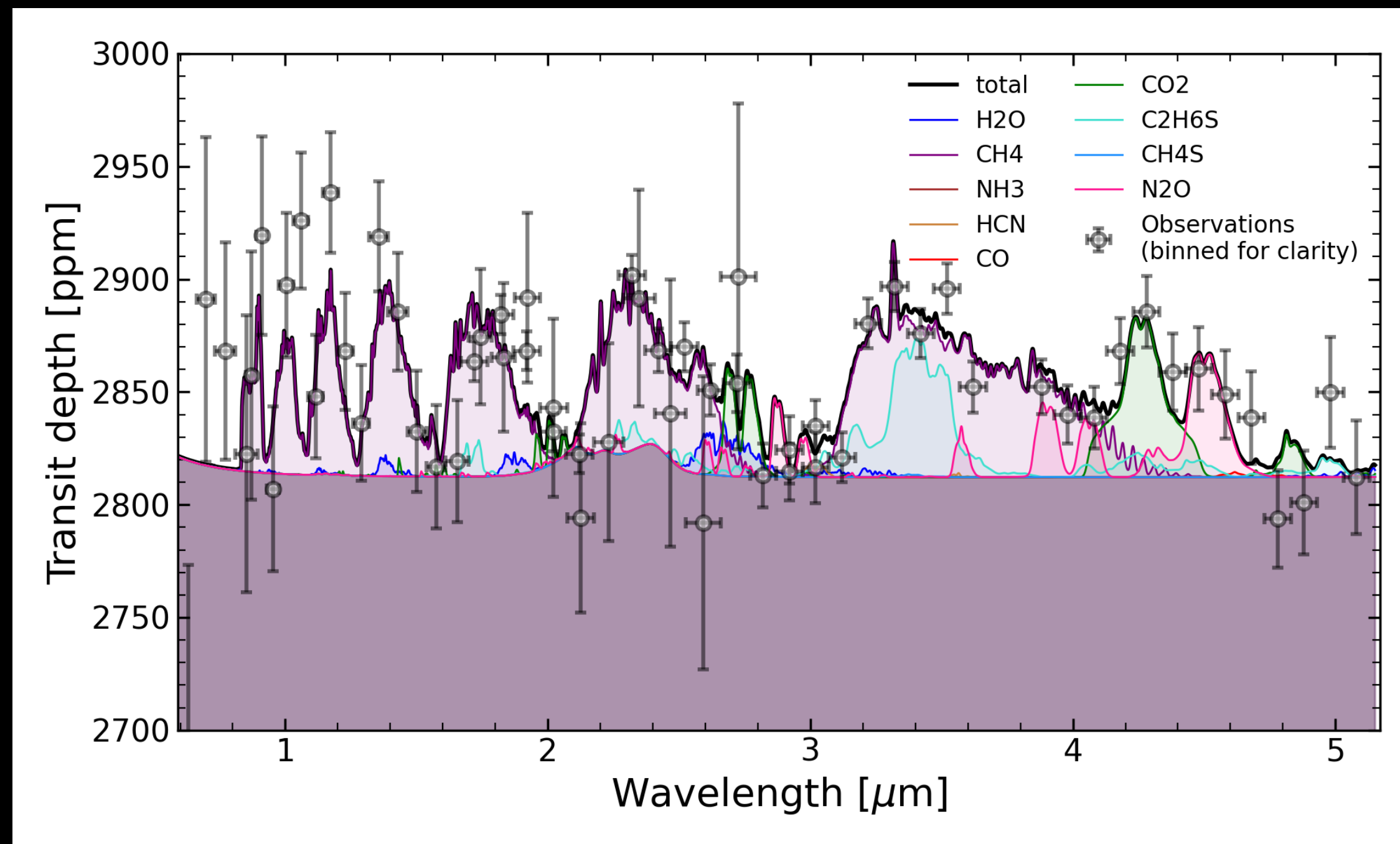
TOI-849b shows a hot, CO₂-rich dayside as well!



JWST is creating an amazing era for sub-Neptune science

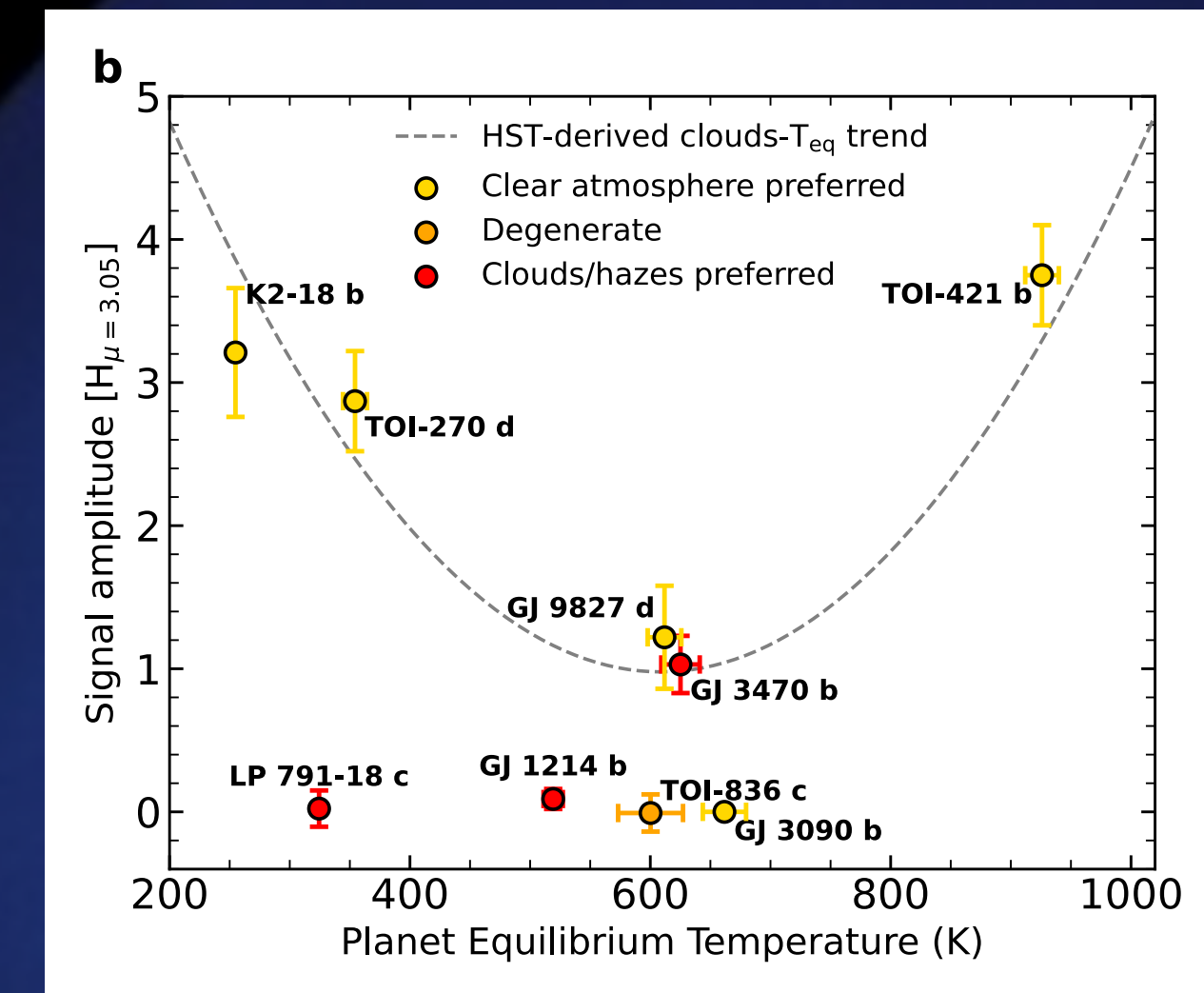
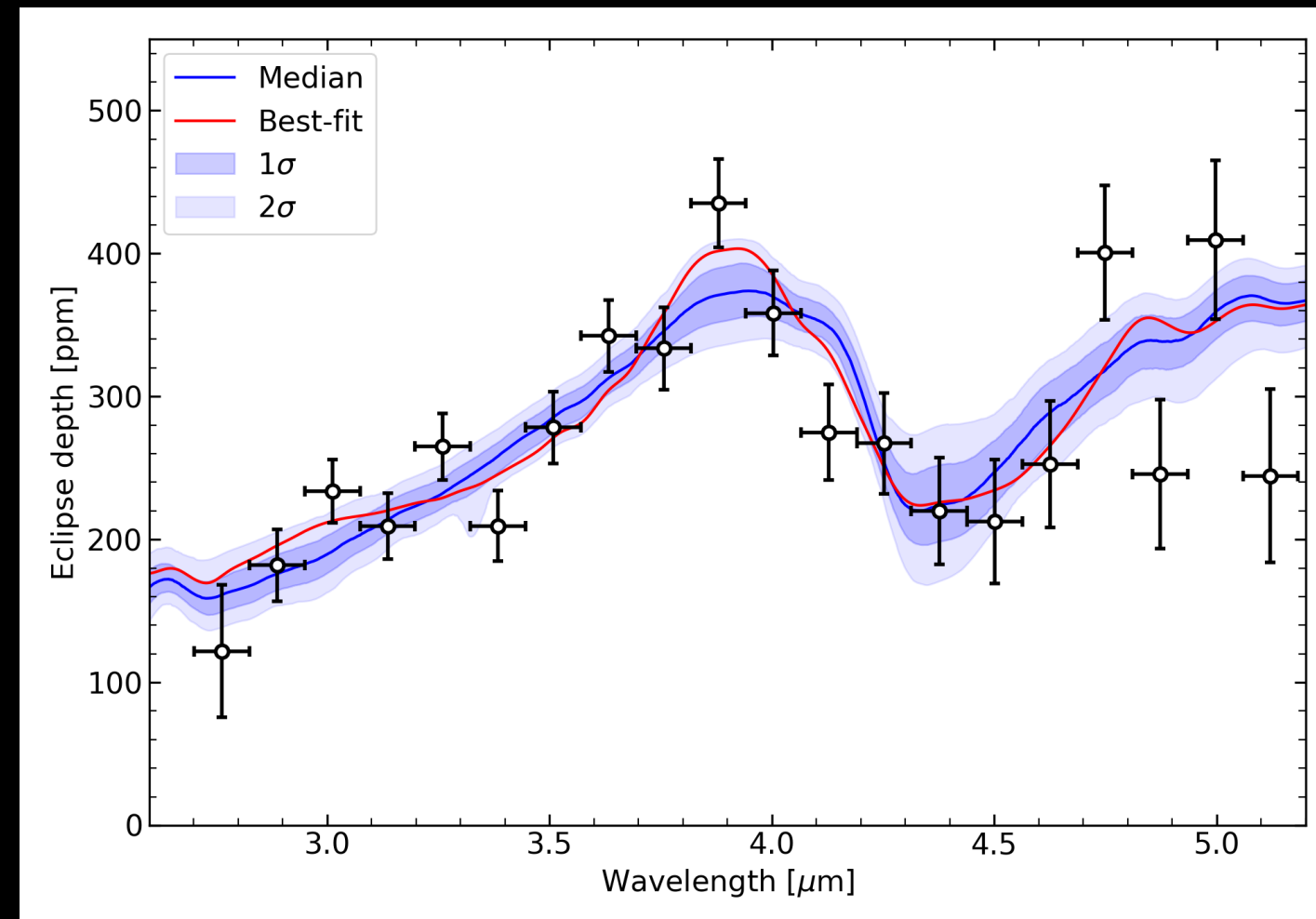
Producing high-precision transit spectroscopy

... and opening the door to emission work!



Take home messages

**There is an emerging diversity in sub-Neptunes,
from miscible envelopes to cold traps, to water worlds.
And with diverse cloud and haze regimes.**



**JWST is allowing the thermal emission study
of hot and super-dense sub-Neptunes,
and we find evidence for high-metallicity
envelopes, hinting at the “eroded gas giant”
formation scenario**