

# **Effect of Clouds on Spectral Retrieval**

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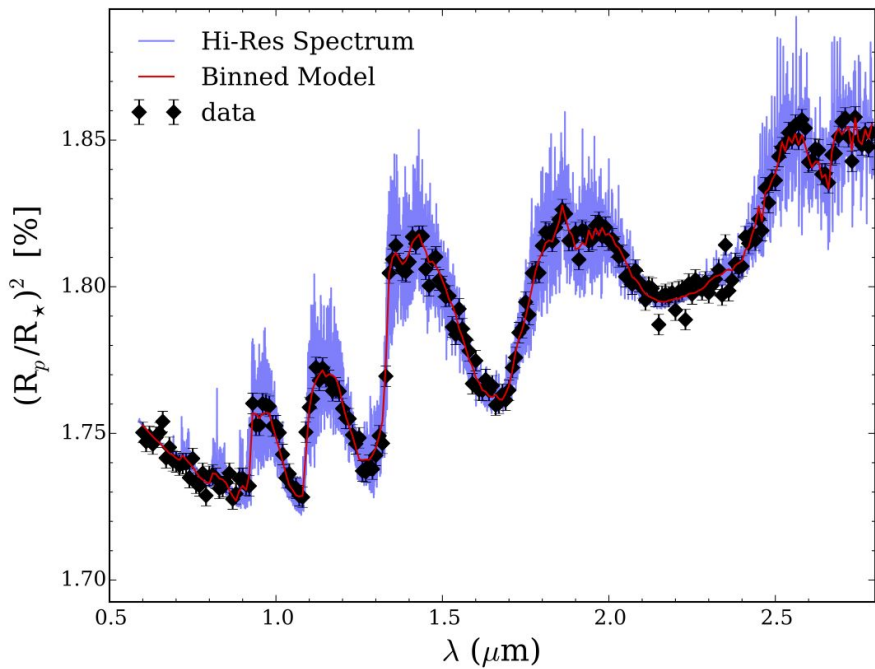
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**Raquel Martinez, UT Austin**

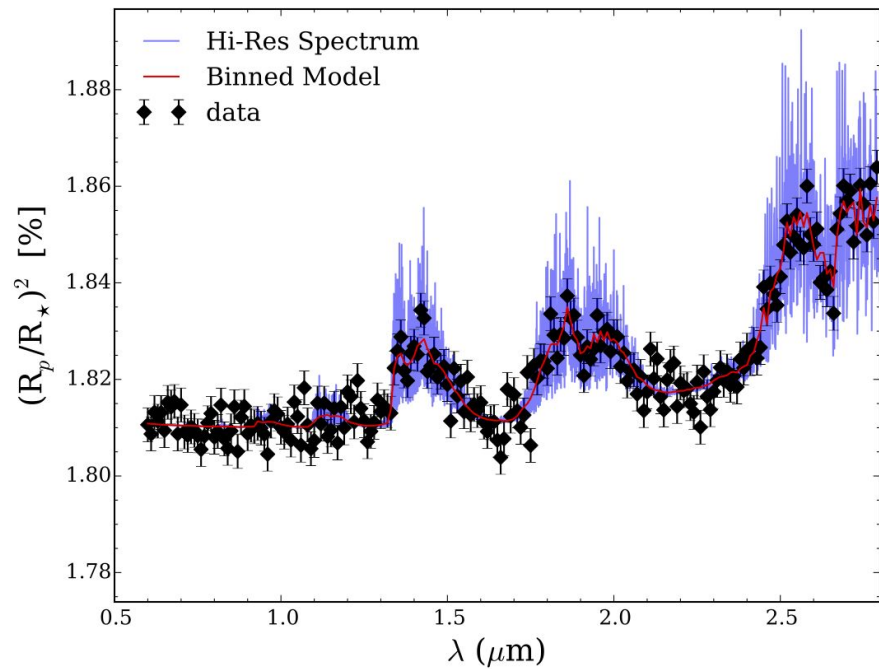
**Elisabeth Matthews, Exeter**

**Joe Zalesky, Berkeley**

# Clear



# Cloudy



# Make sense out of posterior distributions for 3 atmospheric retrievals

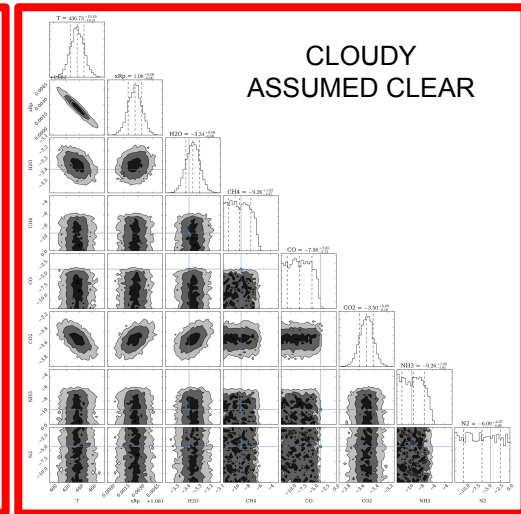
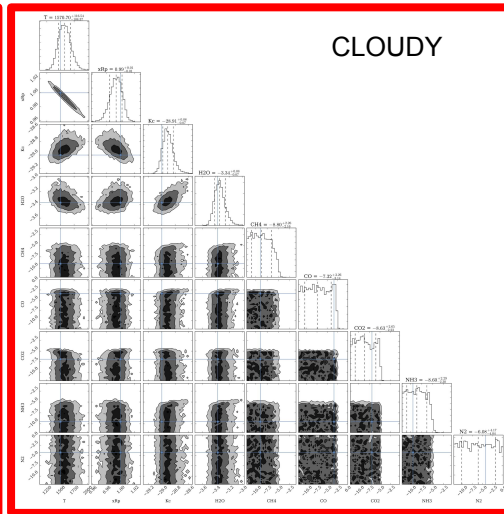
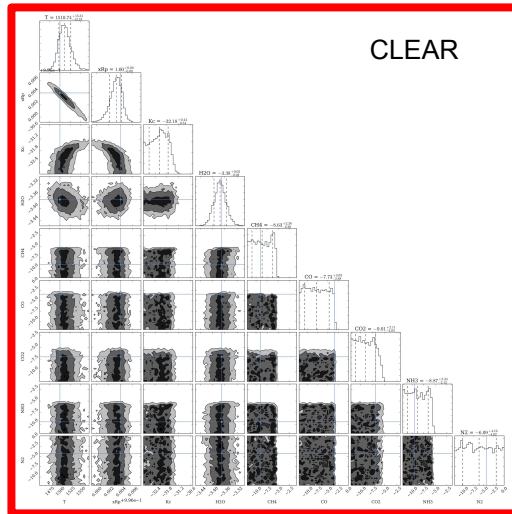
Parameters fit: Temperature, Planet Radius, Cloud Opacity, Molecular Abundances

Things we thought really hard about:

Physical scale of atmosphere above planet surface

How molecular abundances (and corresponding uncertainties) changed

Importance of reasonable model selection



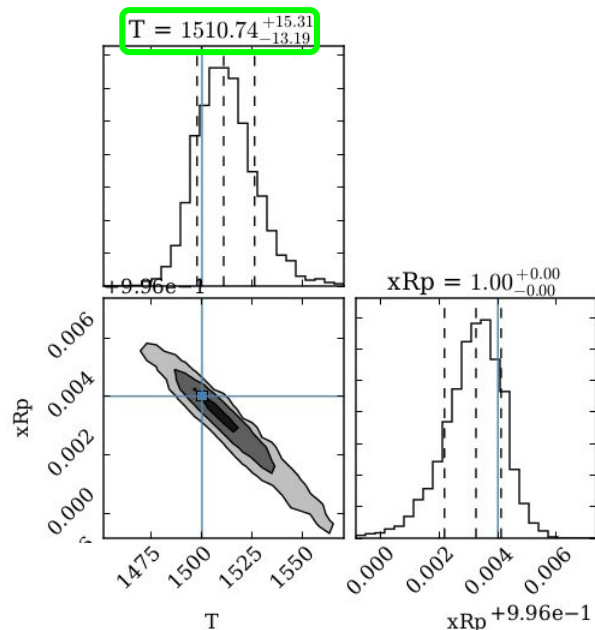


# Clouds: Almost Ruining Astronomy Since May 29, 1919



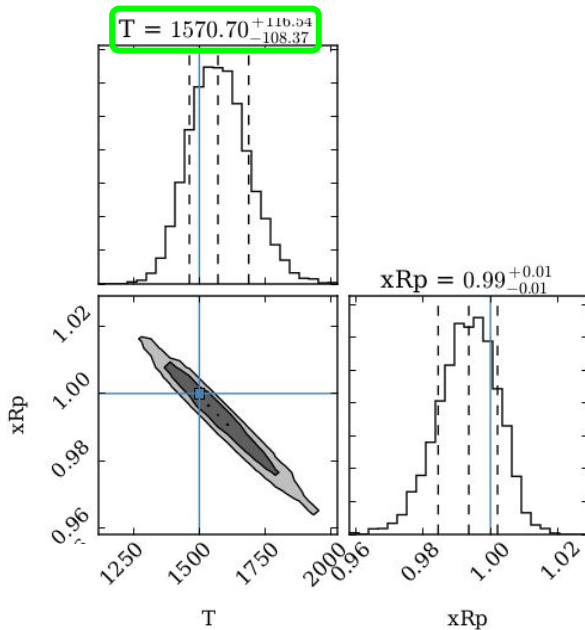
Clear Retrieved with  
Clear Model

Good



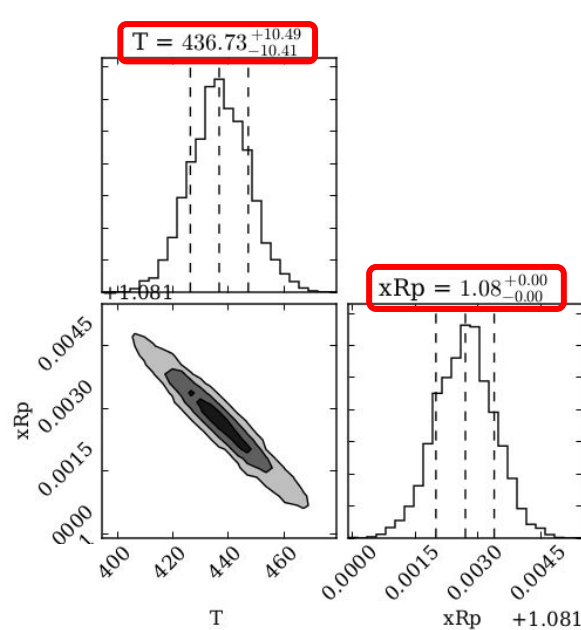
Cloudy Retrieved with  
Cloudy Model

Good



Cloudy Retrieved with  
Clear Model

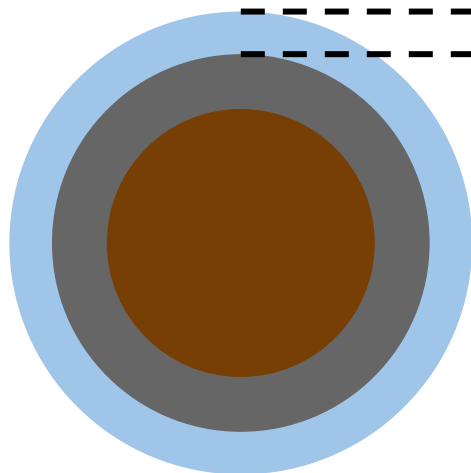
Bad



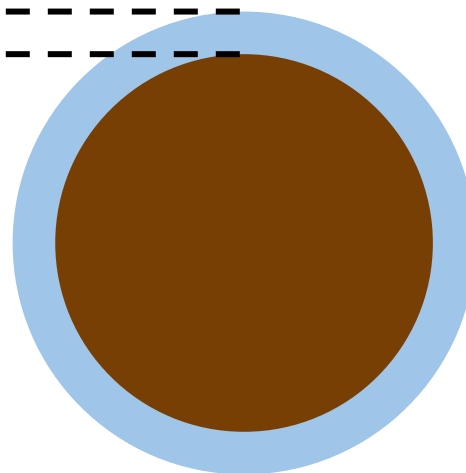
**Take Away: You Can't Ignore Clouds!**

# A Schematic Explanation

In order to compensate for the model not including clouds, the planet radius increased to adjust the transit depth. The temperature then decreased to get a similar amount of clear atmosphere.



- Similar amount of opaque area
- Similar thickness of clear atmosphere



Small planet with puffy (hot) atmosphere with clouds

Larger planet with thin (cool) atmosphere without clouds

# Abundances retrieved

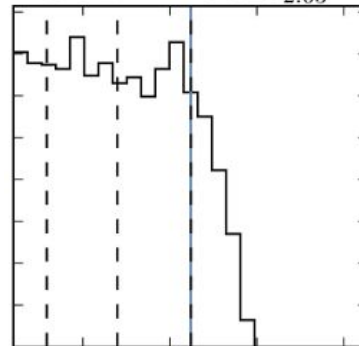
In the cloudy model, the gray absorption of clouds leads to an overall suppression of the spectral features. The SNR of the spectrum is hence lower, the uncertainties on the various abundances increased (especially H<sub>2</sub>O which is the dominant species in this particular atmosphere)

Curiously, we also noticed when the cloudy model was retrieved without taking the clouds into account, we saw a false detection of CO<sub>2</sub>. We think the reasons are two-fold:

- 1) increasing CO<sub>2</sub> abundance increases the mean molecular weight of the atmosphere and thus decreases the scale height. As a result, the entire spectrum shifts down.
- 2) Increasing CO<sub>2</sub> abundance helps to account for the remaining spectral features.

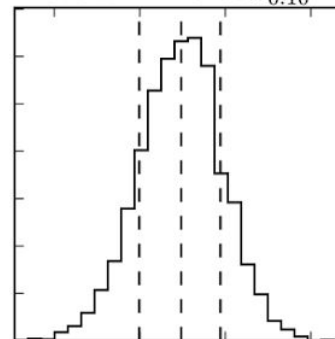
Clear

$$\text{CO}_2 = -9.01^{+2.11}_{-2.03}$$



Cloudy retrieved as clear

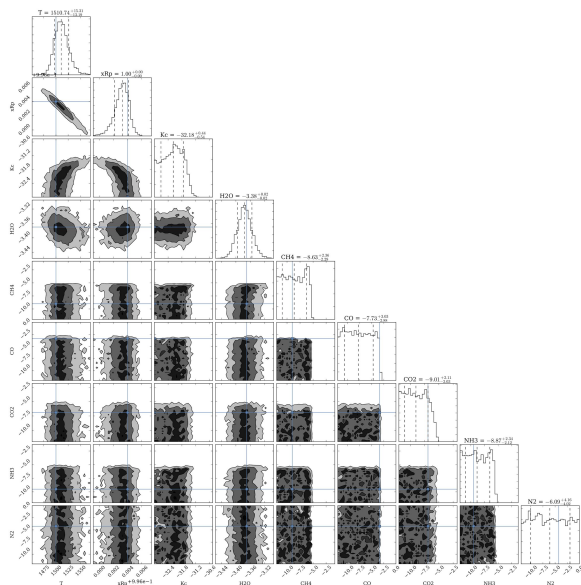
$$\text{CO}_2 = -3.50^{+0.09}_{-0.10}$$



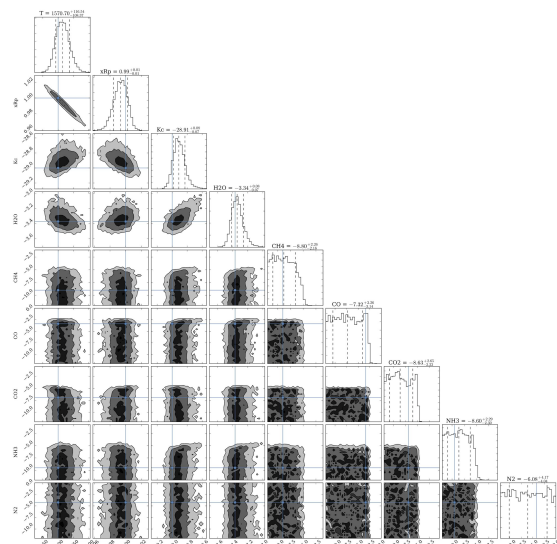


These problems are largely solved when clouds are properly accounted for, the abundances of various molecular species in the cloudy model are now consistent with the clear model. We argue that this success owes to the fact the clouds have not completely suppressed the spectral features. As you will see in next slide, the “cloudy” model is actually not very cloudy, it still preserves many of spectral features. We suspect in the most extreme case, when clouds completely inundate the spectral features, retrieval models will probably not tell us much about the atmosphere.

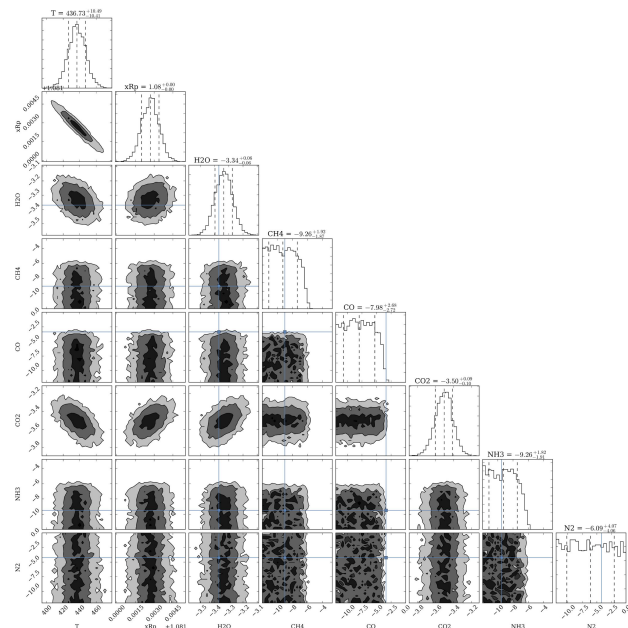
Clear



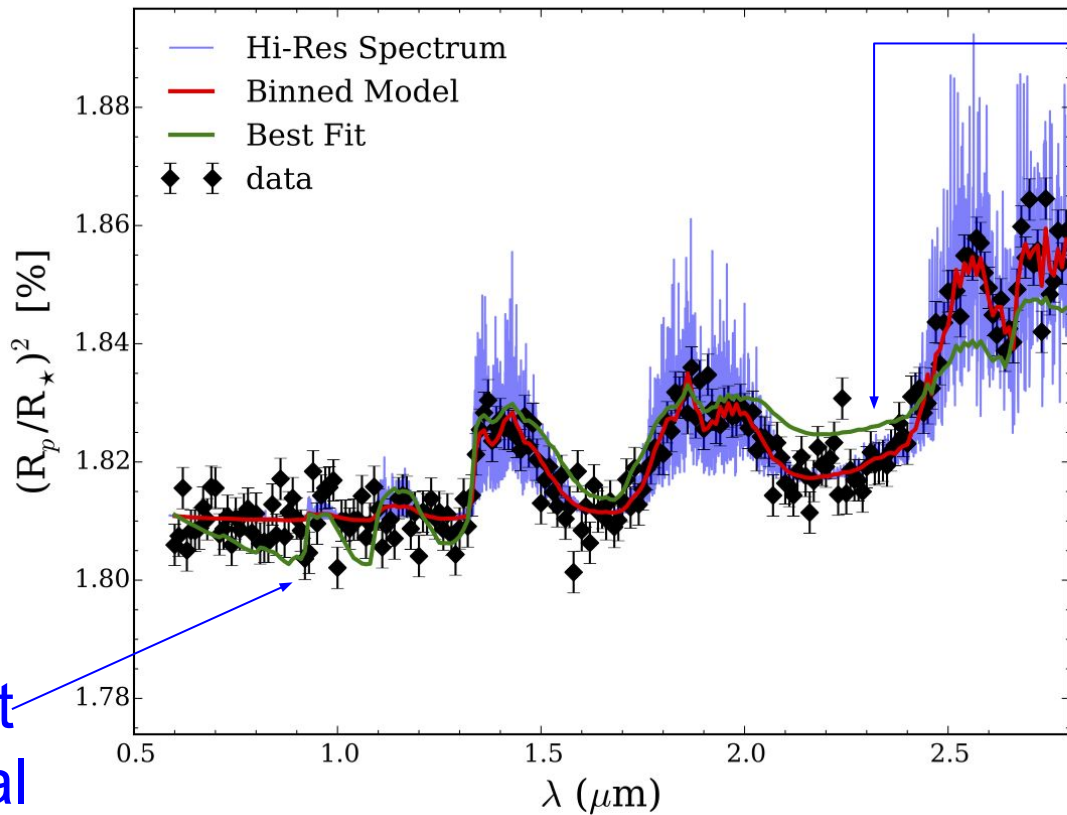
Cloudy



Cloudy retrieved as clear



# Cloudy Atmosphere fit with Clear Model



Clearly does not match

Fit has spectral features that are NOT real



JWST spectra will enable better understanding of exoplanet atmospheres

*Yay!*

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*Yay!*

But incorrect assumptions in the underlying model can severely affect the conclusions we draw

*so include all relevant effects in your model*

JWST spectra will enable better understanding of exoplanet atmospheres

*Yay!*

A visual check of the spectra can reveal an underlying issue that may not be immediately clear from the MCMC outputs

*...so go back and look at your spectra*

*(and look at chi-squared value)*

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But incorrect assumptions in the underlying model can severely affect the conclusions we draw

*so include all relevant effects in your model*

Understanding the degeneracies is important to the correct interpretation of data

*so spend enough time understanding the model, and how it affects retrieved parameters*



**Clouds are important!**