

Impact of Infalling Dust on Hot Jupiter Transmission Spectra

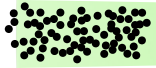
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From Debris Disks to Hot Jupiter Atmospheres

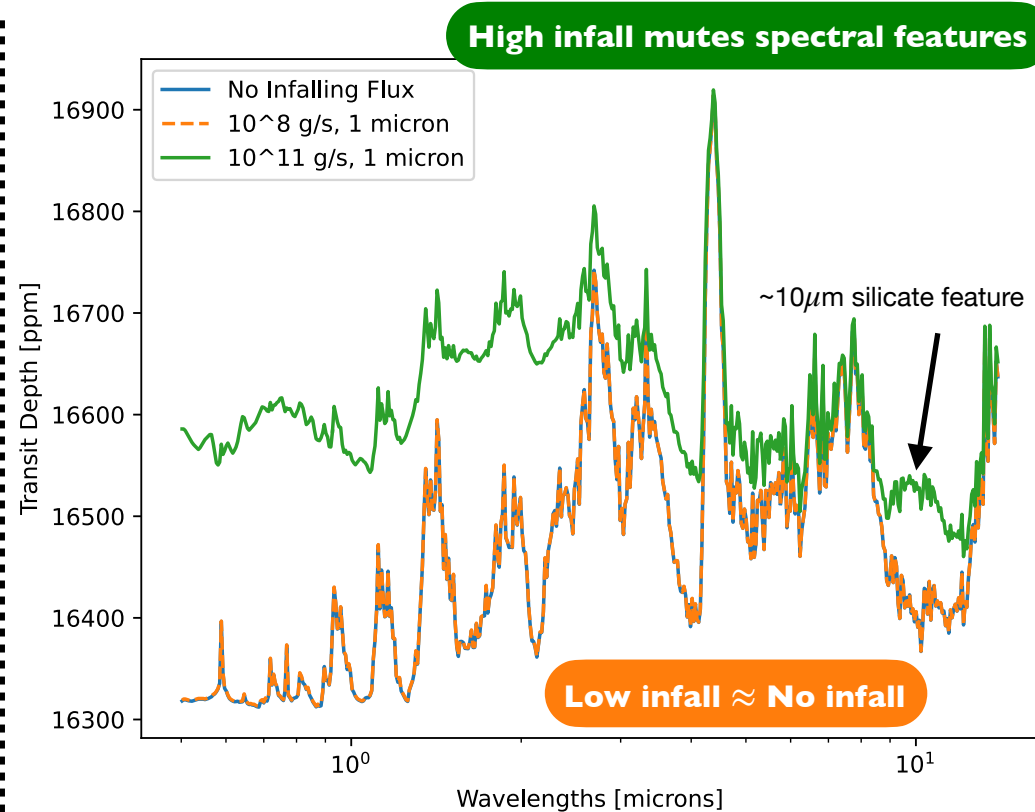
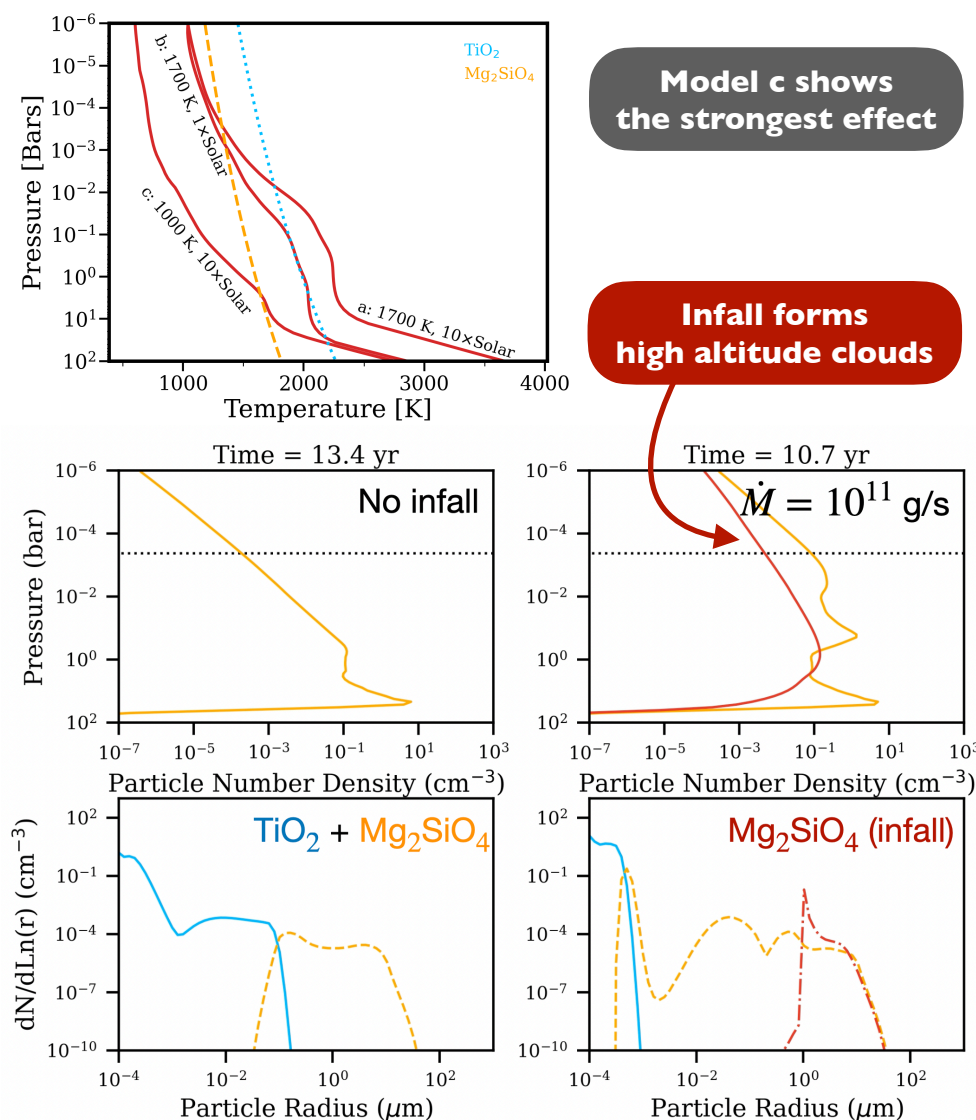


- **Debris disks** around mature stars produce μm -size dust through collisions (Wyatt+07)
- **Poynting-Robertson drag** causes this dust to drift inward, creating a steady $\dot{M}$
 - ↳ **Observations** show $\sim 20\%$ of nearby stars have hot-dust excesses, with inferred dust levels $\sim 1000\times$ higher than Solar system (Absil+13,21, Ertel+14,20)
- **Close-in, massive planets** efficiently accrete inspiraling dust compared to smaller or more distant planets
 - ↳ **Orbital simulations** show accretion fractions can reach 10-50% under favorable conditions (Arras+22)

How Infall Impacts Cloud Formation and Transmission Spectra

- **PICASO** computes 1D pressure-temperature profiles (Batalha+19, Mukherjee+23)
- **CARMA** simulates cloud microphysics and particle evolution (Gao+18, Powell+18)

Mock transmission spectra with dust/cloud effects



Takeaways

- **What we found:** dust infall can alter Hot Jupiter clouds
- **Why it matters:** transmission spectra muted by $\sim 30\%$, if the Hot Jupiter is in a dusty system

References

Absil et al., 2013, A&A, 555, A104
Absil et al., 2021, A&A, 651, A45
Arras et al., 2022, ApJ, 932, 90
Batalha et al., 2019, ApJ, 878, 70
Ertel et al., 2014, A&A, 570, A128
Ertel et al., 2020, AJ, 159, 177
Gao et al., 2018, ApJ, 855, 86
Mukherjee et al., 2023, ApJ, 942, 71
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Wyatt et al., 2007, ApJ, 658, 569

**Paper in prep –
coming this fall**

Beyond Hot Jupiters

- For **young giant planets and brown dwarfs** ($\lesssim 3 \text{ Myr}$), preliminary results suggest infalling dust can alter **emission** spectra, potentially explaining reddening
- Future studies could examine **more detailed infall scenarios**, including accretion heating, spatial deposition (latitudes, longitudes), magnetic fields and 3D dynamics