

## Atmospheric retrievals of terrestrial exoplanets with future space missions

**ETH** zürich

**PlanetS**

 Swiss National  
Science Foundation

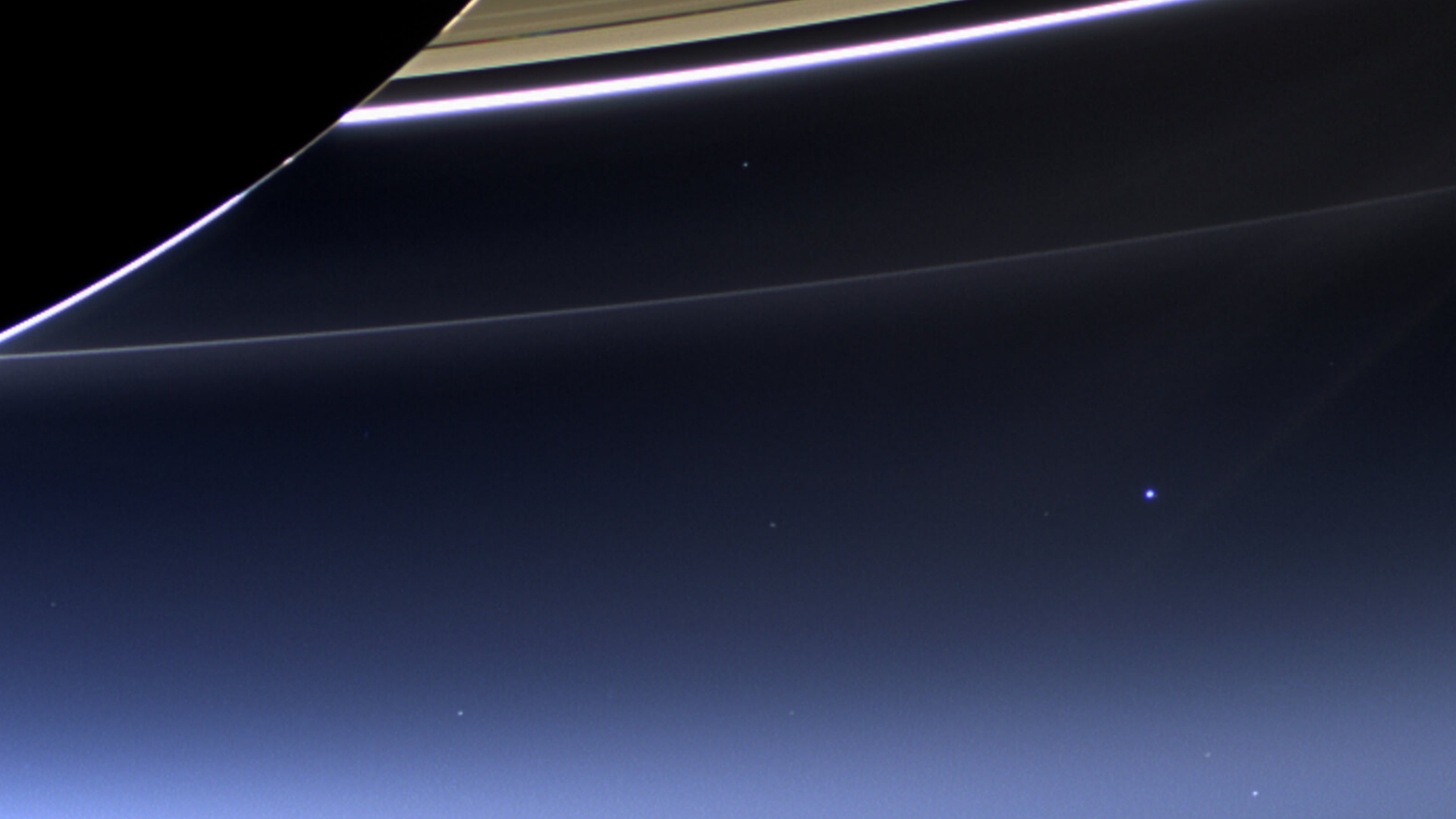
**Eleonora Alei**

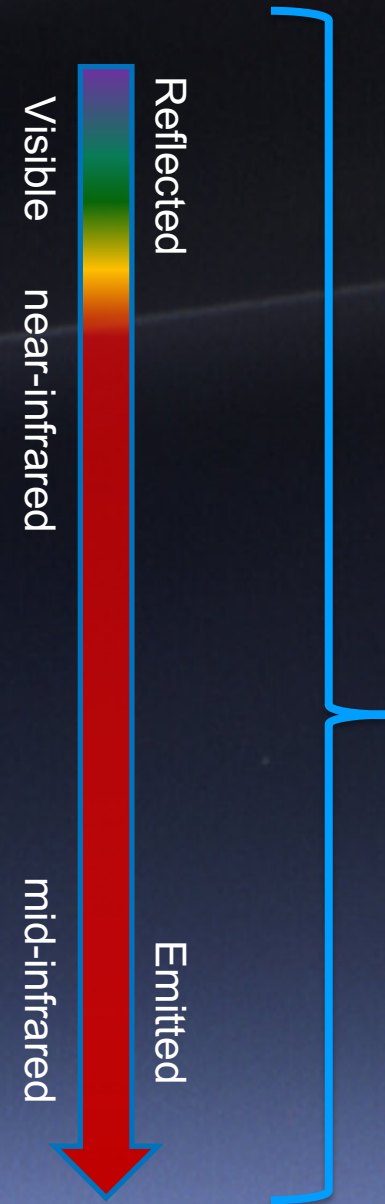
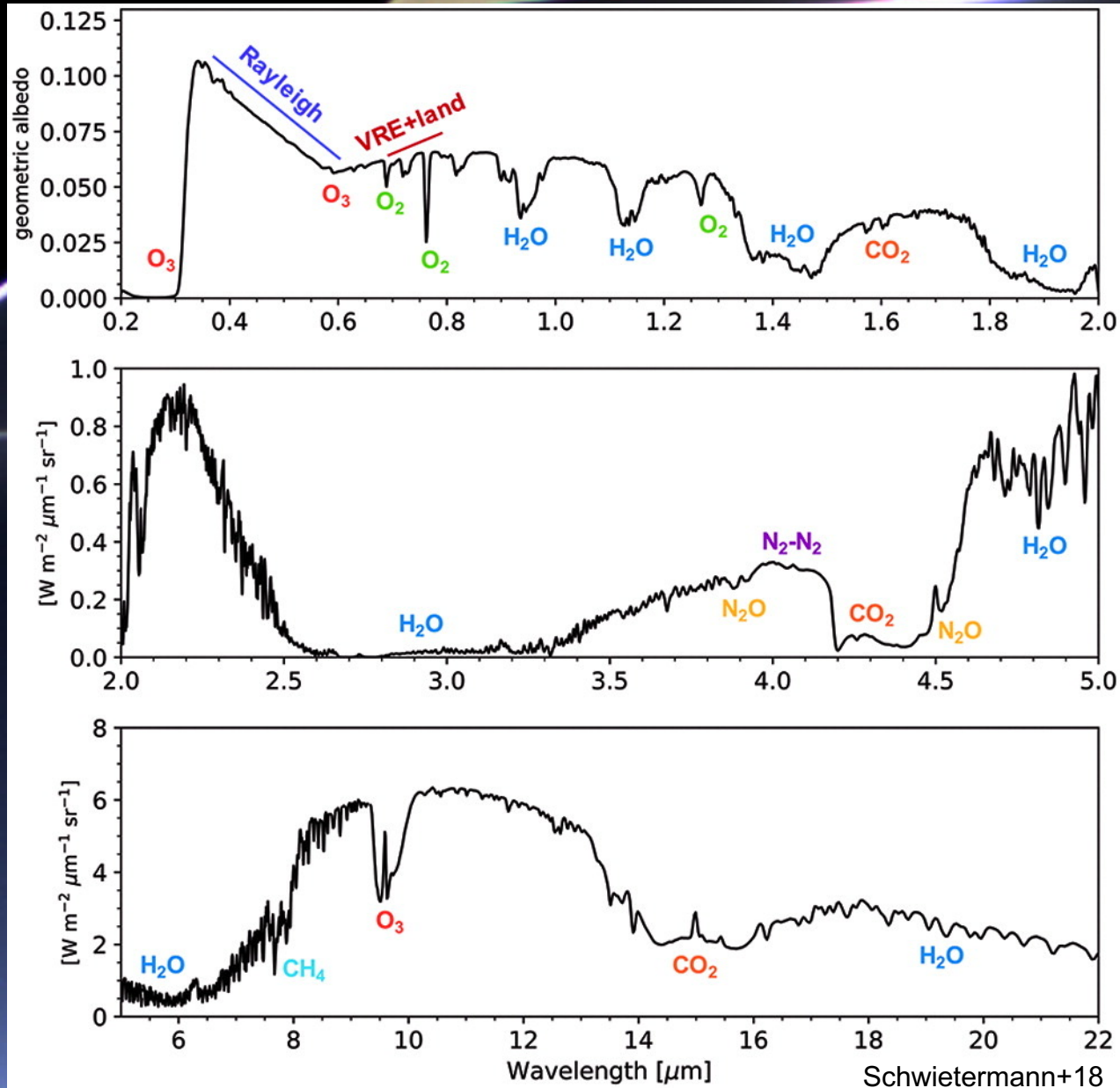
Post-doctoral Researcher  
ETH Zurich

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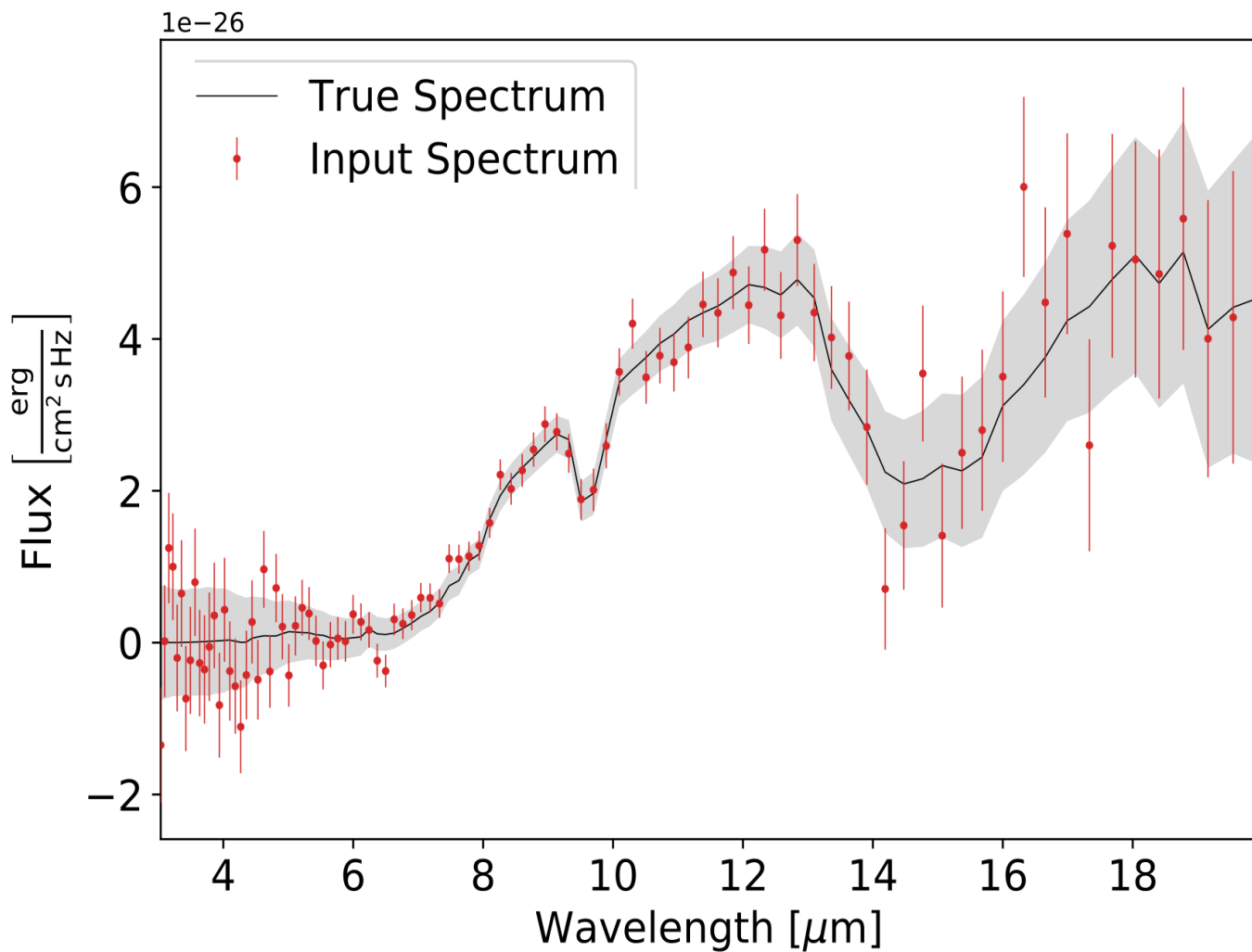
Twitter: [@EleonoraAlei](https://twitter.com/EleonoraAlei)

Website: <https://people.phys.ethz.ch/~elalei/>

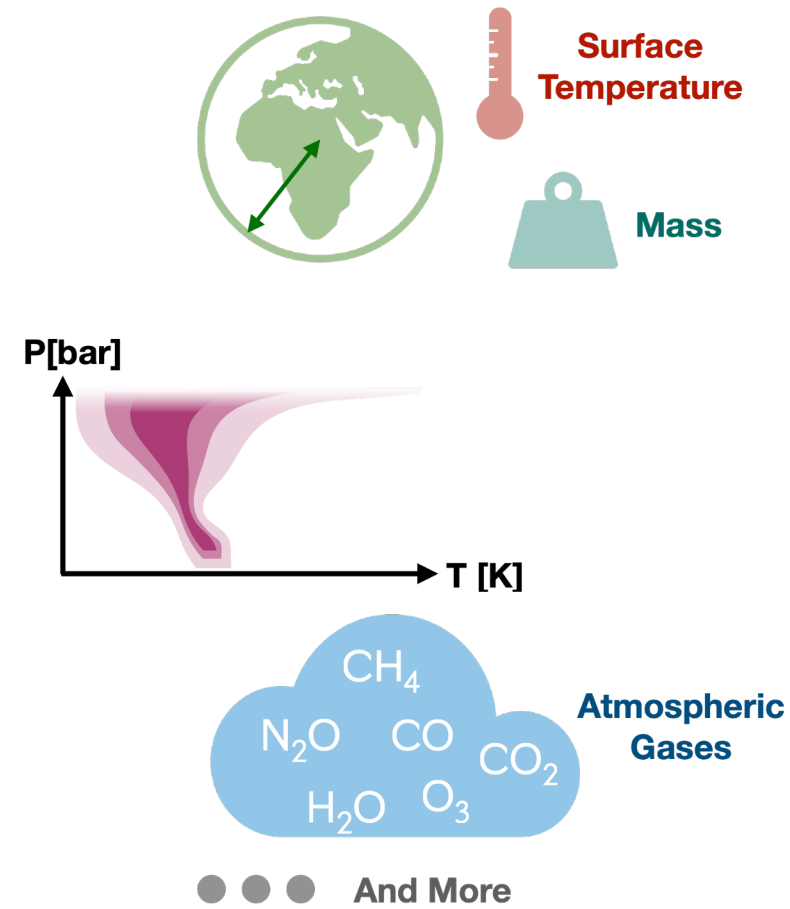




# Bayesian Retrievals



Retrieval



# Why are retrievals useful?

1. *To analyse current observations*

But also...

1. *To test analysis routines*
2. *To define requirements for next-gen instruments*

**What requirements are we interested in?**



# Why are retrievals useful?

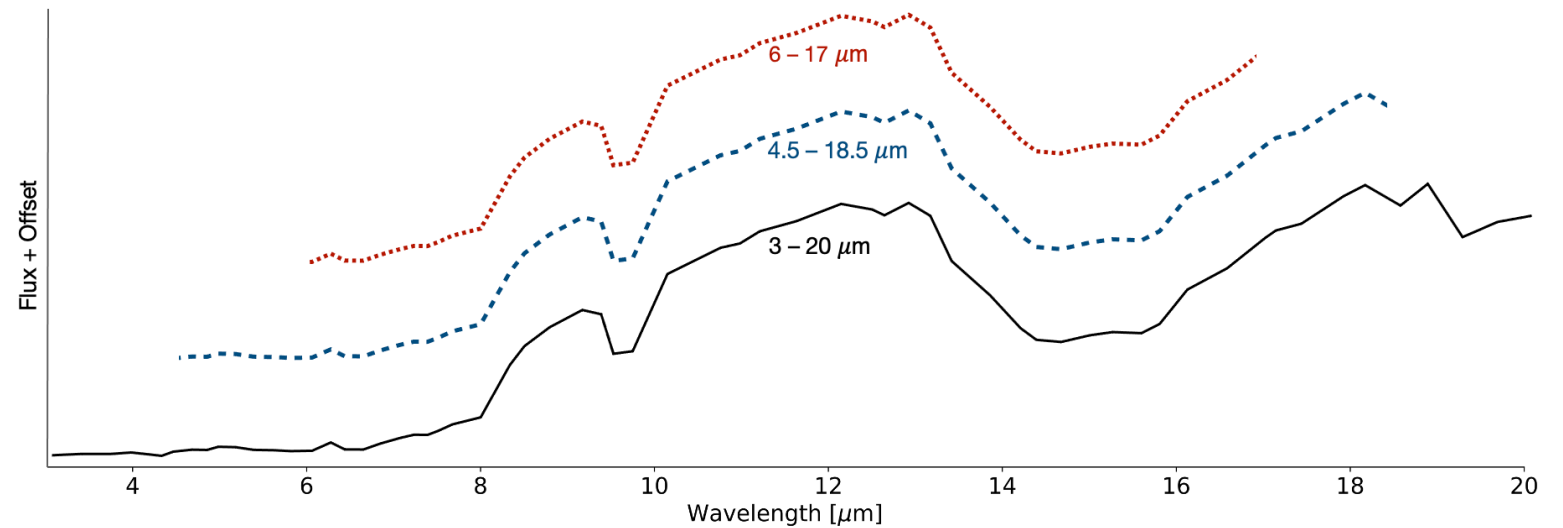
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But also...

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## What requirements are we interested in?

### Wavelength coverage



# Why are retrievals useful?

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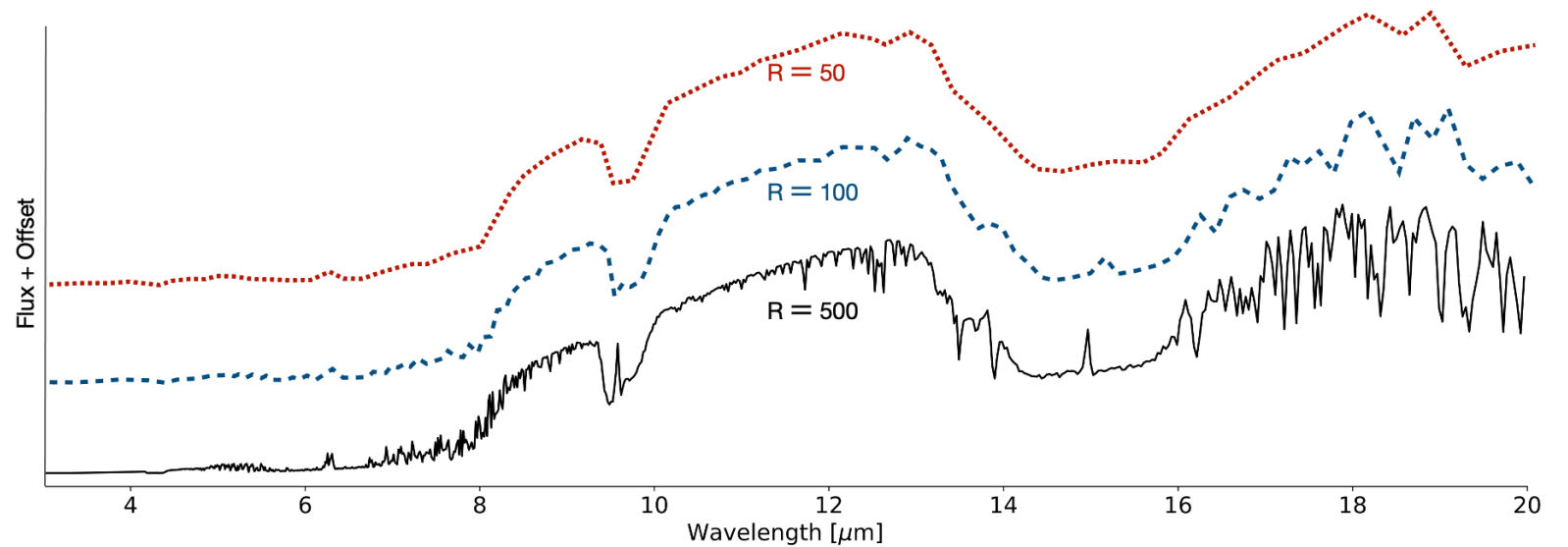
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## What requirements are we interested in?

Wavelength coverage

Resolution – R



# Why are retrievals useful?

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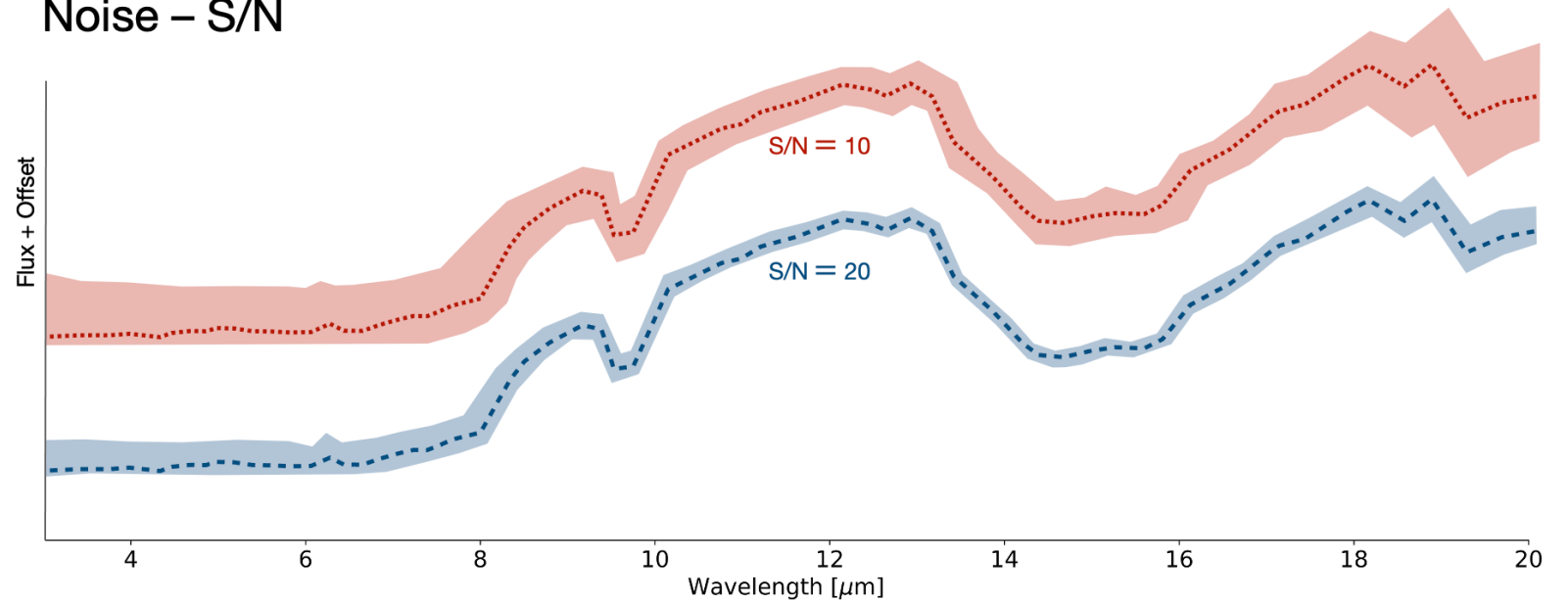
1. *To test analysis routines*
2. *To define requirements for next-gen instruments*

## What requirements are we interested in?

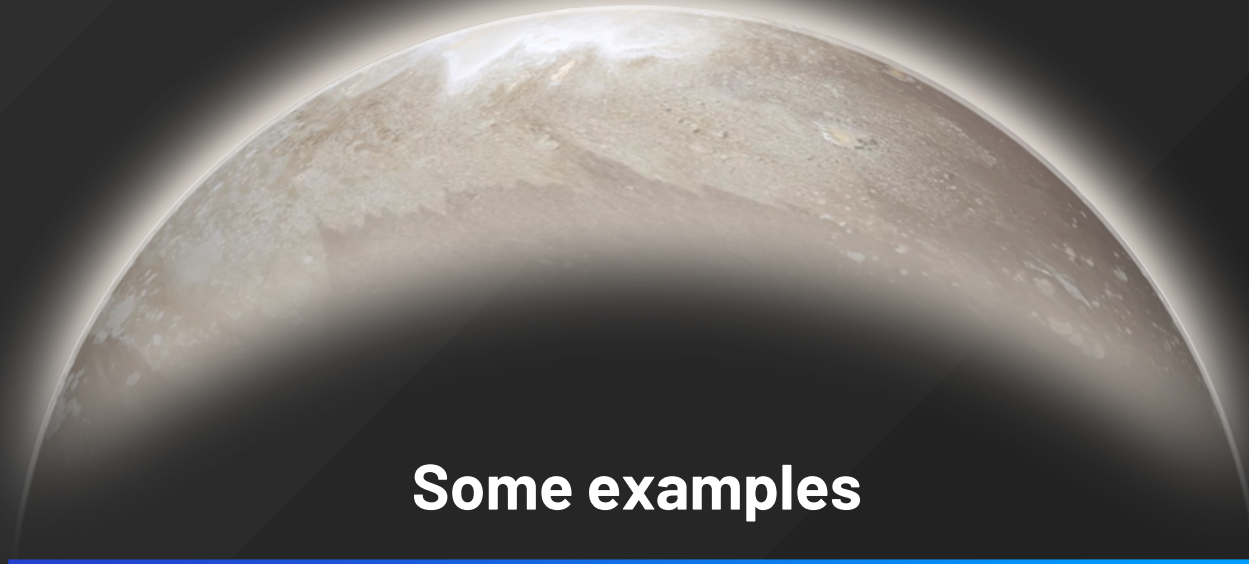
Wavelength coverage

Resolution – R

Noise – S/N





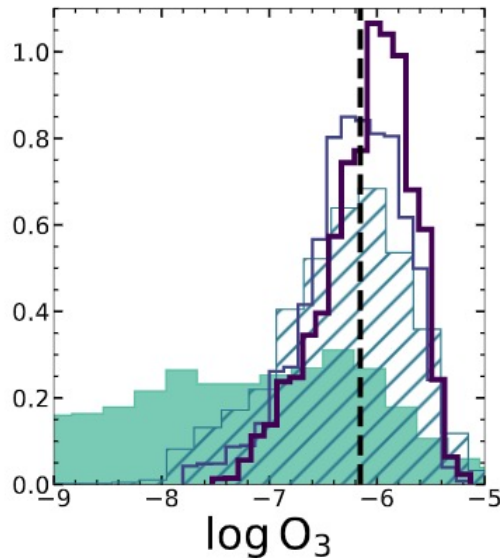
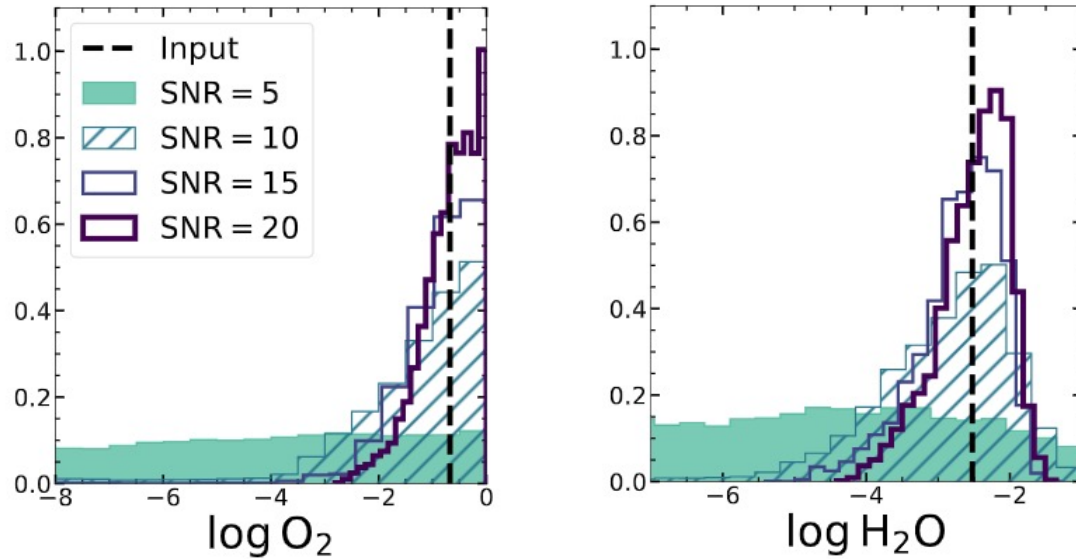


## Some examples

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(apologies if I did not include your favorite one)

# Feng+2018



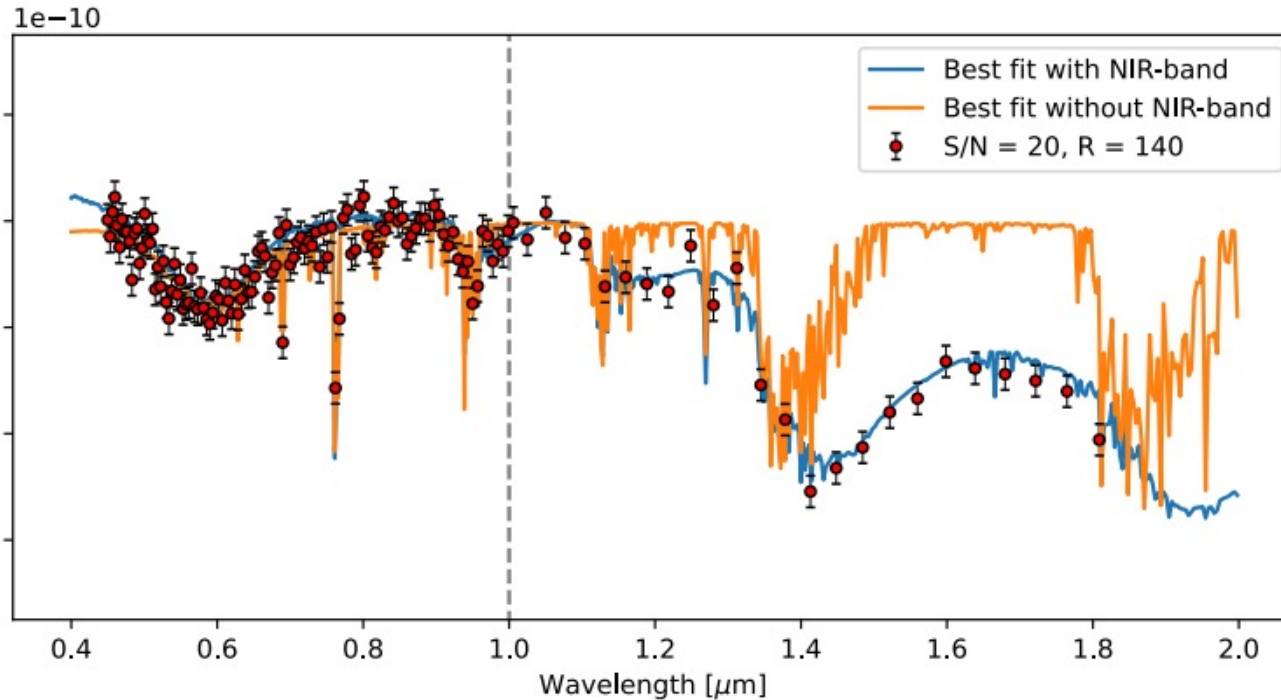
(c)  $R = 140$  gas mixing ratios

- **HabEx/LUVOIR:**  $R=[70, 140]$ ,  $S/N=[5, 10, 15, 20]$ . Wavelength range  $=[0.4, 1] \mu\text{m}$ .
- **Roman:**  $R=50$  between  $0.6-0.97 \mu\text{m}$  + two photometric points between  $0.5$  and  $0.6 \mu\text{m}$
- Wavelength-dependent noise simulation, but only detector noise considered.

## Results:

- **HabEx/LUVOIR:** At  $R=70$ ,  $S/N=15$  only weak detection of  $P_0$ ,  $H_2O$ ,  $O_3$ ,  $O_2$ . At  $R=140$ ,  **$S/N \geq 10$  required to define these parameters.**
- **Roman:  $S/N \geq 20$  required.**

# Damiano & Hu, 2022b

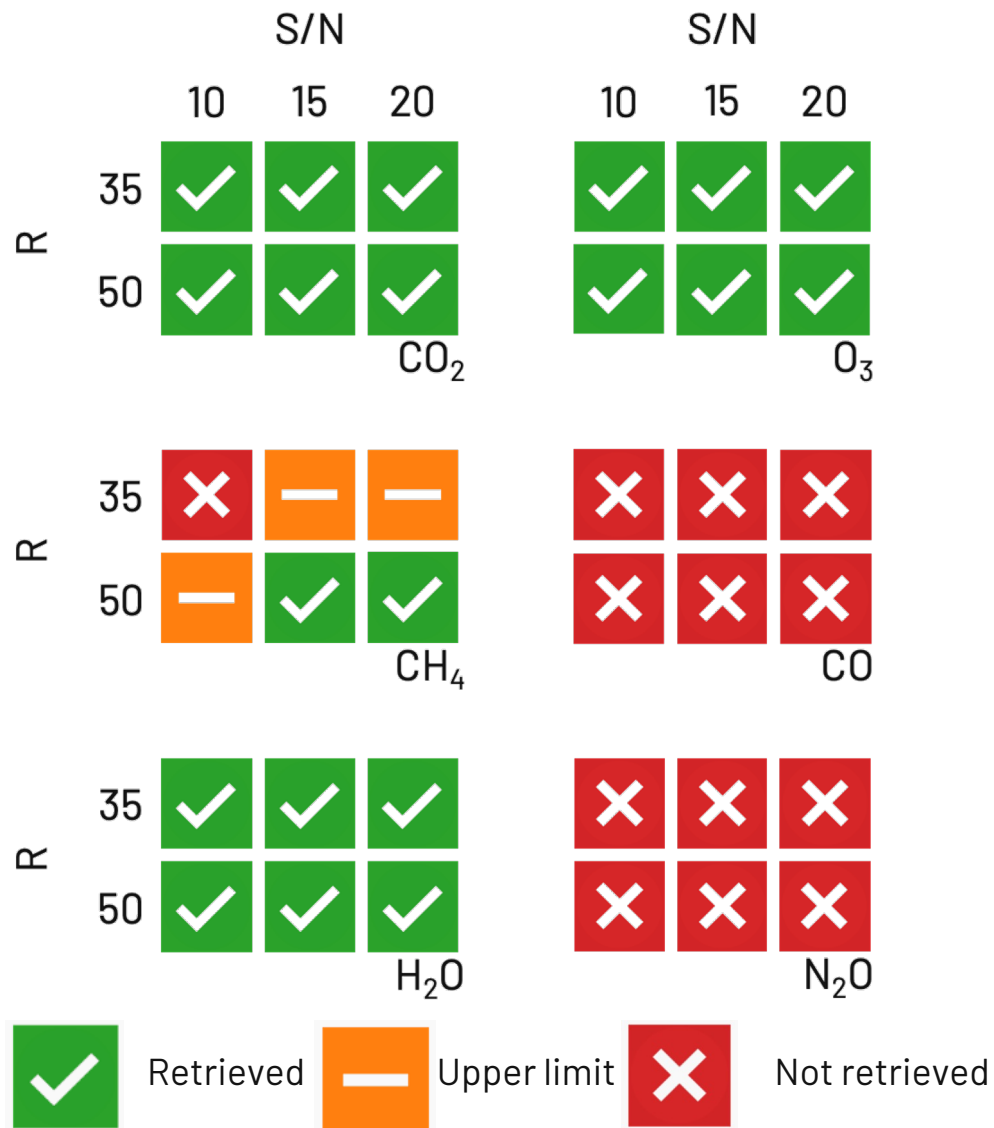


- **HabEx-like instrument:** Wavelength range =  $0.4\text{-}1.0 \mu\text{m}$  at  $R = [70, 140]$  (+  $1.0\text{-}1.8 \mu\text{m}$  at  $R = 40$ );  $S/N = [5, 10, 20]$
- **Four scenarios:** Earth-twin, Archaean Earth,  $\text{CO}_2$ -dominated Earth with  $\text{O}_2$  and clouds, dry  $\text{CO}_2$ -dominated Earth.

## Results:

- At  $R = 140$ , **including the NIR band allows to deduce the dominant species and to correctly retrieve biosignatures.**  $S/N > 10$  required for atmospheric composition and clouds.

# Konrad+2022 (LIFE III)



- **LIFE:**

- $R = [20, 35, 50, 100]$ ,

- $S/N = [5, 10, 15, 20]$ ,

- wavelength range =  $[6-17, 4-18.5, 3-20] \mu m$

- Simulated observations using LIFEsim.

- Cloud-free Modern Earth scenario

## Results:

- For  $S/N \geq 10$ , **constraints on the radius, surface pressure, and surface temperature** (complementarity with reflected-light missions).

- To detect CH<sub>4</sub>,  **$R \geq 50$ ,  $S/N \geq 10$  & a wavelength range of at least 4-18.15  $\mu m$**  are required (current minimum requirements for the LIFE mission)

# Alei+2022a (LIFE V)

	CO <sub>2</sub>	H <sub>2</sub> O	O <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>4</sub>	CO	N <sub>2</sub> O
Modern	✓	✓	✓	~	✗	✗
NOE	✓	~	✓	✓	✗	✗
GOE	✓	~	~	✓	✗	✗
Prebiotic	✓	✓	~	~	✗	✗



Retrieved



Upper limit



Not retrieved

- **LIFE:**

- R = [50, 100],

- S/N = [10, 20],

- wavelength range = [4-18.5] μm

- Simulated observations using LIFEsim.

- Cloud-free and cloudy Earth in Time

## Results:

- **Detection of CH<sub>4</sub>+O<sub>3</sub> (biosignature pair) from 0.8 Ga Earth and Modern Earth.** Tentative detection of potential biological activity **from 2.0 Ga Earth** to Modern Earth.

- Minimum requirements found in LIFE III **confirmed.**

# Konrad+2023 (LIFE X)

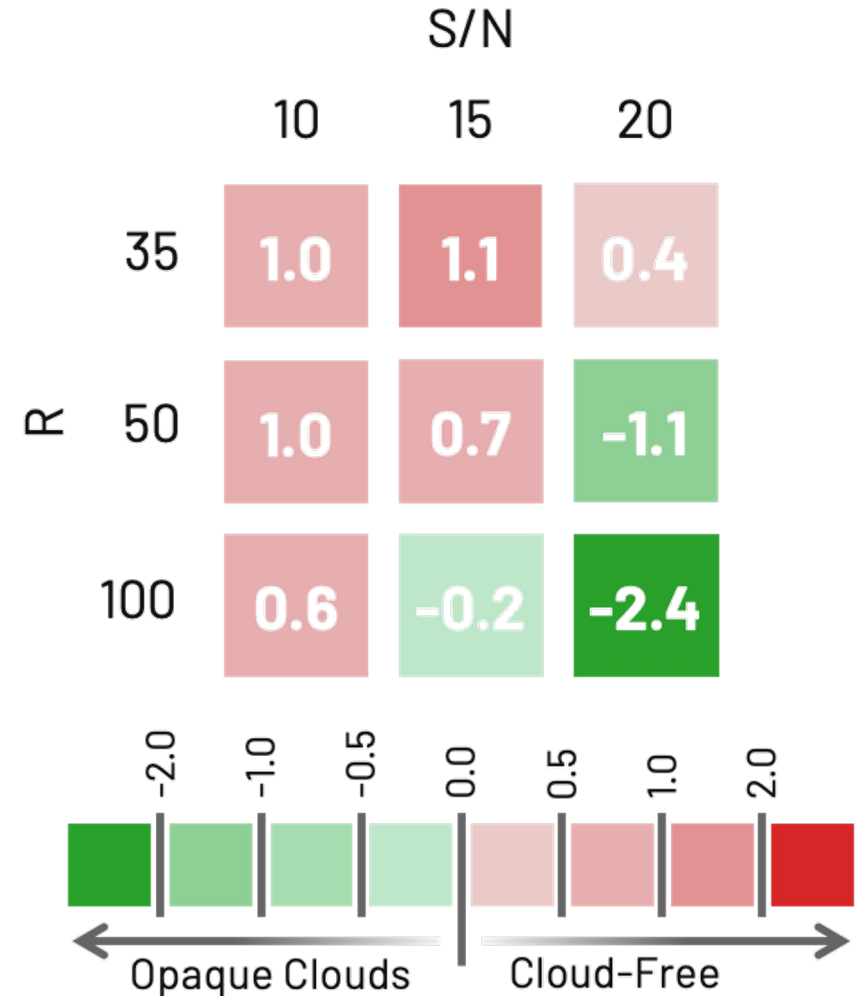
- **LIFE: Venus-like planet**

- $R = [35, 50, 100]$ ,
- $S/N = [10, 15, 20]$ ,
- wavelength range =  $[3-20, 4-18.5] \mu m$
- Simulated observations using LIFEsim.
- Retrieval assuming various cloud parameterizations.

## Results:

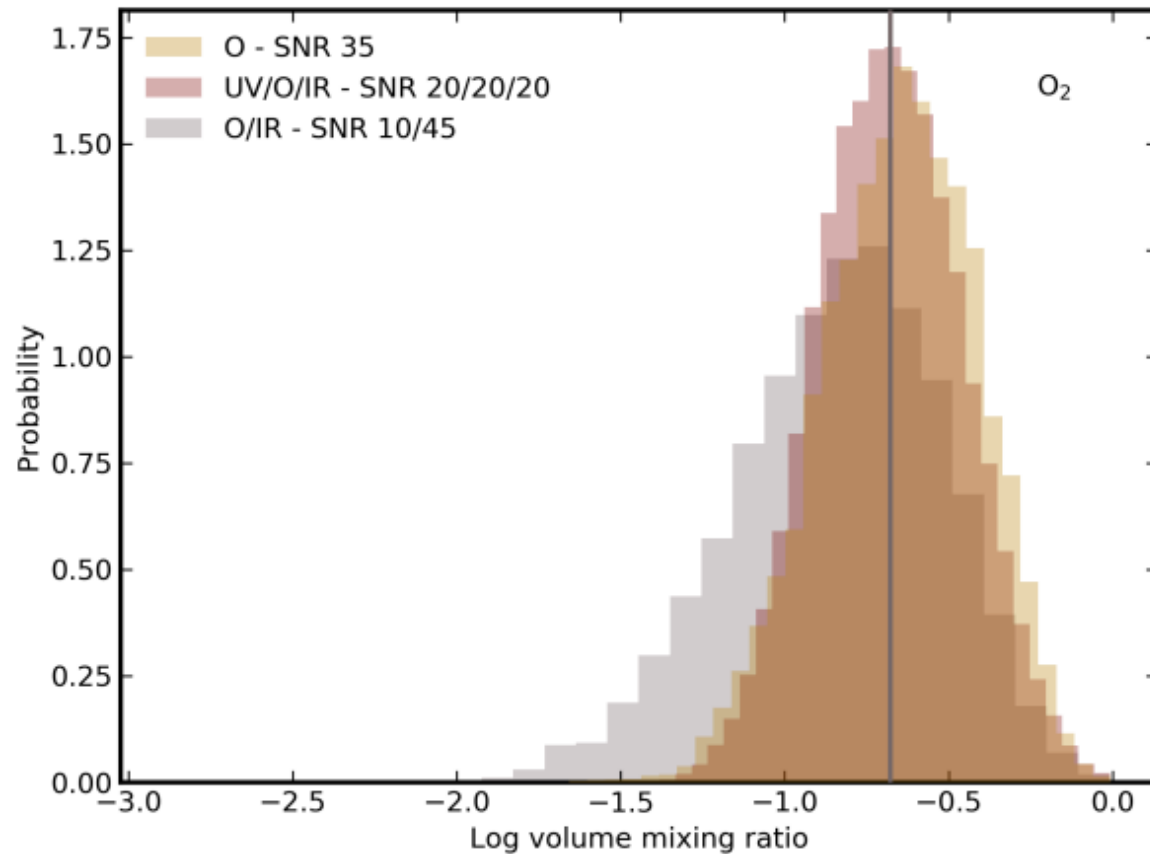
- Detection of  $CO_2$  independently of S/N.
- Possible evidence of clouds from  $R \geq 50, S/N \geq 20$

Retrieval performance of atmosphere models (opaque  $H_2SO_4$  clouds & cloud-free) Venus' MIR spectrum. For positive values (red) the cloud-free model performed better. Negative values (green) favour the cloudy model.





# Robinson & Salvador, 2022



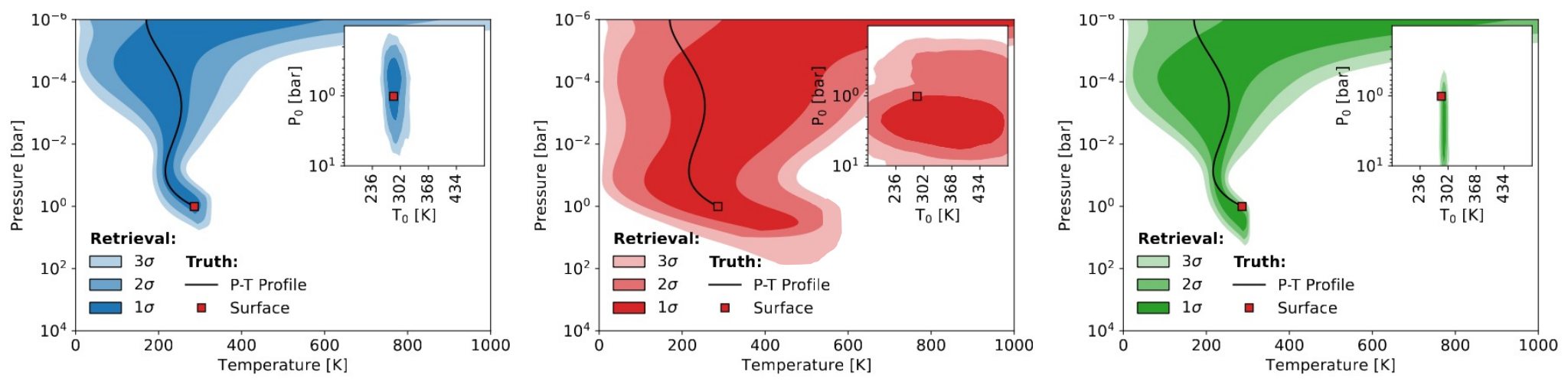
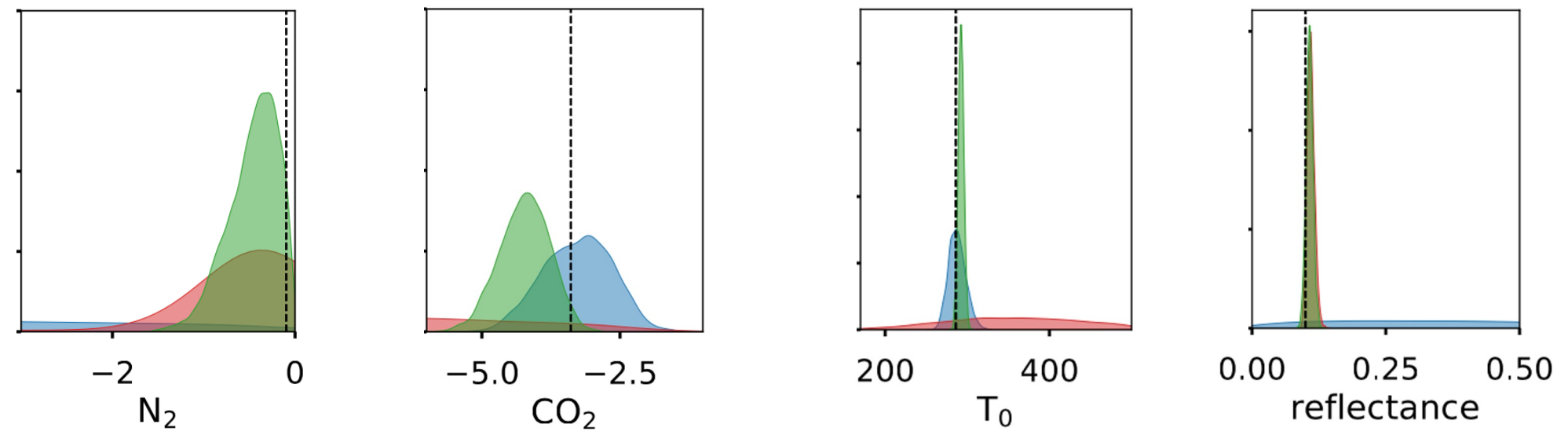
- **HabEx/LUVOIR and LIFE-like instruments:** Retrieval of **reflected light+thermal emission** (+transmission photometry).
- Validation with Earth's reflected light spectrum (and other Solar System cases).

## Results:

- Similar performance can be achieved by **trading-off S/N and wavelength range**.
- **HabEx/LUVOIR:** Considering wavelengths between 0.3–2.5  $\mu\text{m}$ ,  $S/N \geq 20$  needed to characterize the atmosphere.
- **LIFE:**  $S/N = 20$  sufficient to characterize the atmosphere.

# VIS+IR (Aleix, in prep.)

WIP





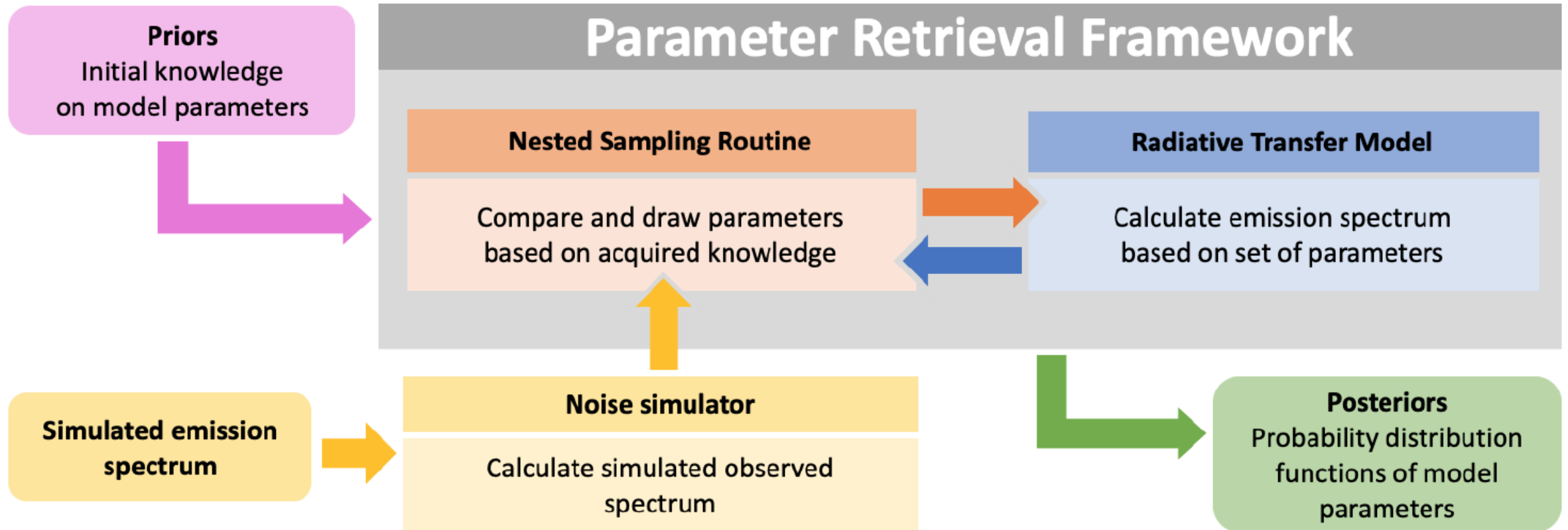
## Conclusions

- Bayesian retrieval is a statistically robust method to gather information on the atmospheres of exoplanets from their observed spectra.
- Retrievals are also useful to design future missions (in terms of defining the scientific requirements e.g. R, S/N, wavelength range)
- ...But there is room for improvement and synergy studies between various instruments.



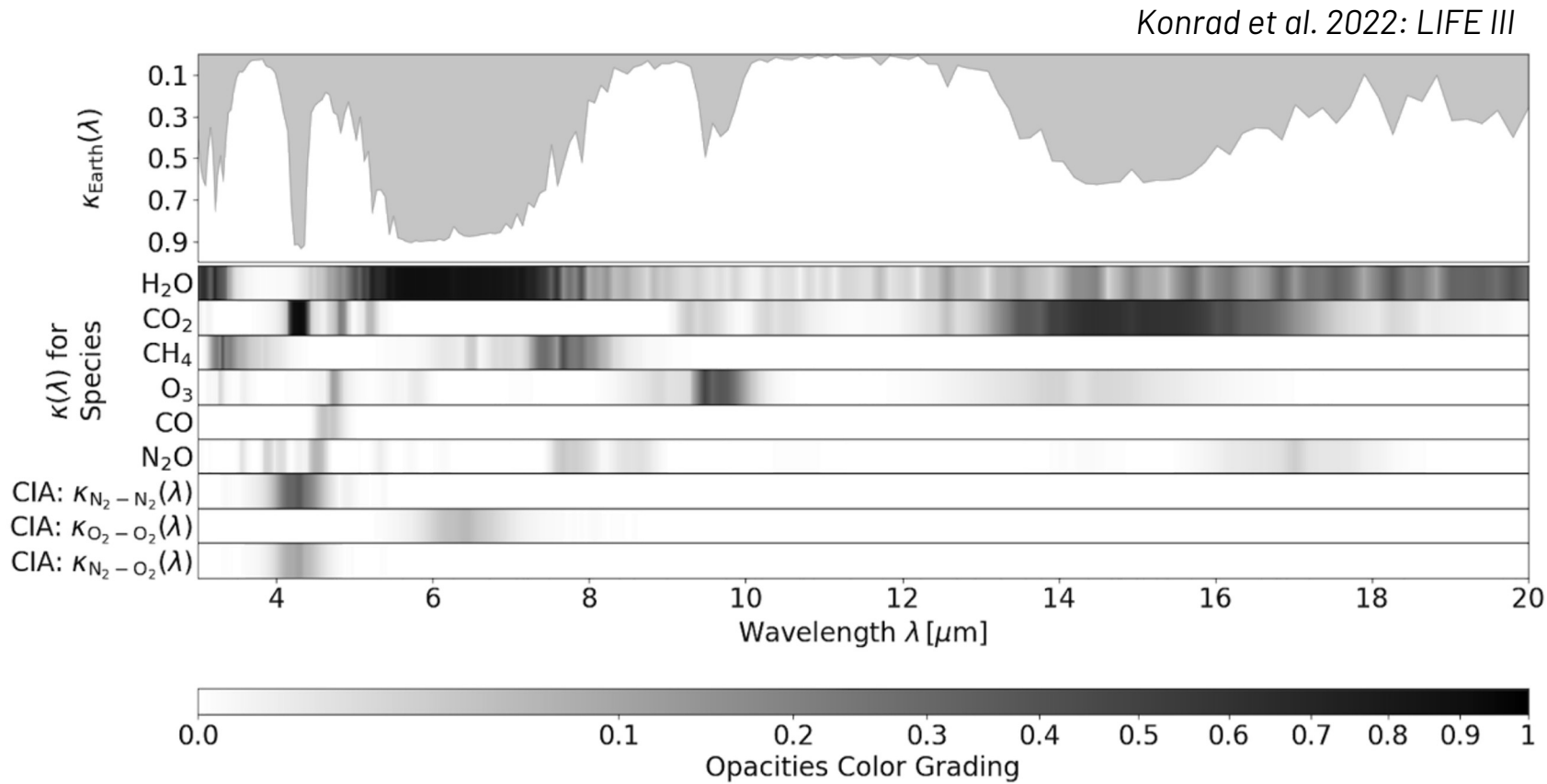
**Backup slides**

## Bayesian Retrievals in a nutshell

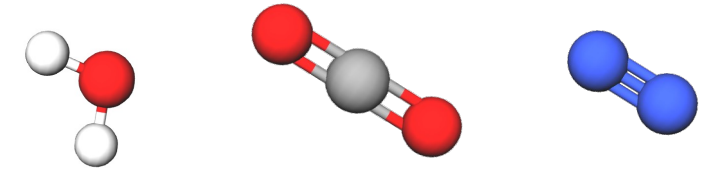


# The mid-IR opportunity

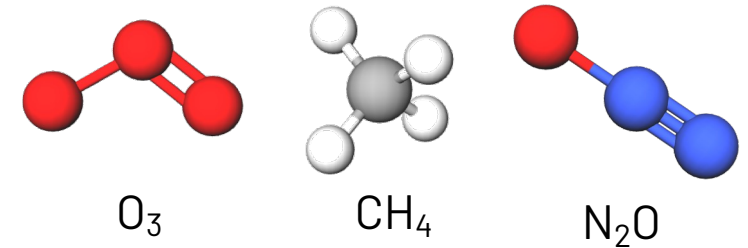
Molecular abundances



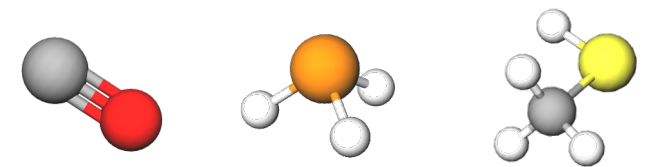
## Major Constituents



## Earth-like Biomarkers



## (Anti-) Biosignatures



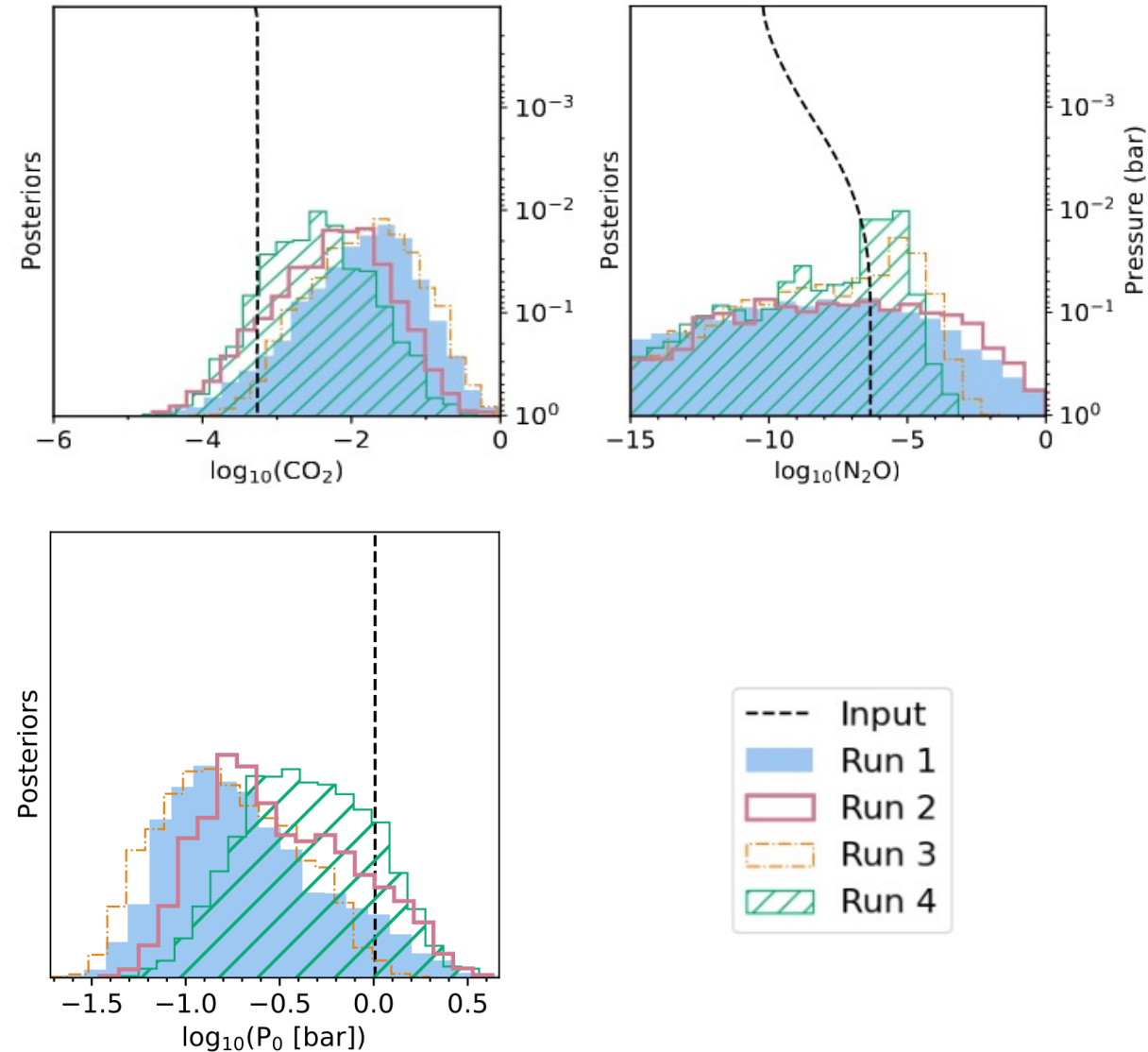


# Impact of opacities

Alei+2022b

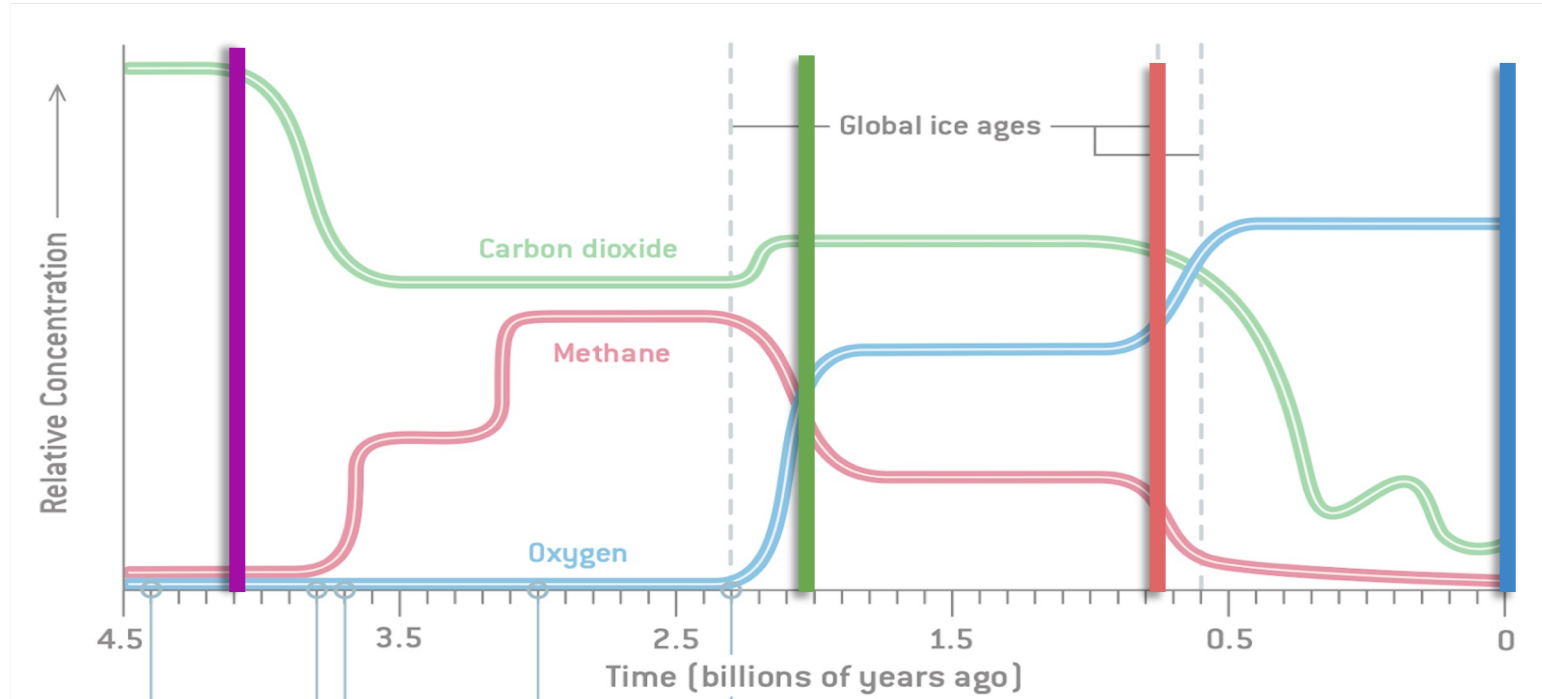
Retrieval on same spectrum of the Modern Earth (Rugheimer & Kaltenegger 2018) assuming different opacities.

Run	Details
1	<b>Line lists:</b> HITRAN 2012, HITEMP 2010, and ExoMol. <b>Broadening:</b> Air for HITRAN/HITEMP, H-He for ExoMol. <b>Cutoff:</b> Sub-Lorentian cutoff.
2	<b>Line lists:</b> ExoMol (2012-2021); O <sub>3</sub> (HITRAN 2012). <b>Broadening:</b> H-He broadening; O <sub>3</sub> : air broadening. <b>Cutoff:</b> ExoMol cutoff.
3	<b>Line lists:</b> HITRAN 2020. <b>Broadening:</b> Air. <b>Cutoff:</b> 100 cm <sup>-1</sup>
4	<b>Line lists:</b> HITRAN 2020. <b>Broadening:</b> Air. <b>Cutoff:</b> 25 cm <sup>-1</sup>



# Input models

Evolution of the Earth's atmosphere (James Kastings, Scientific American, June 2004)

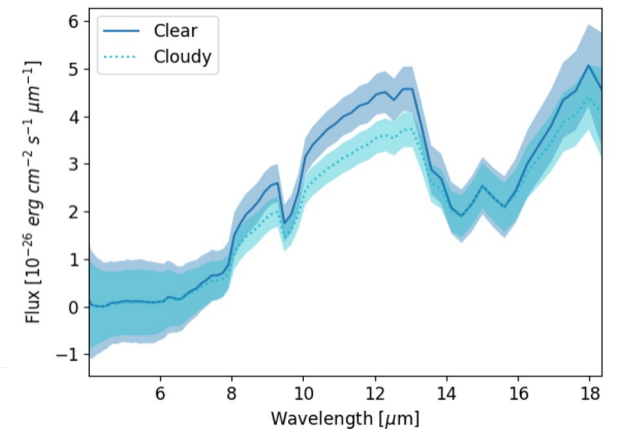
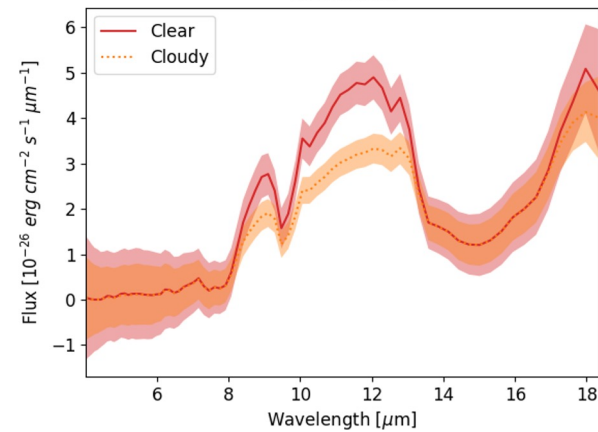
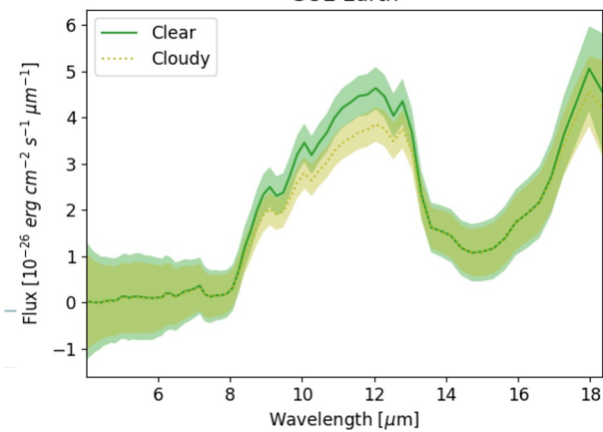
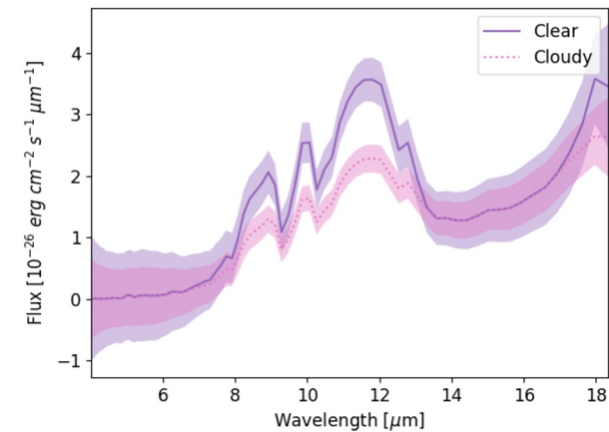


Prebiotic Earth

GOE Earth

NOE Earth

Modern Earth



# Venus-Twin retrievals

LIFE IX (Konrad+ 2023)

Planet parameters:

✗  $M_{\text{pl}}$    ✓  $R_{\text{pl}}$    ✗  $P_{\text{surf}}$    ✗  $T_{\text{surf}}$

Abundances:

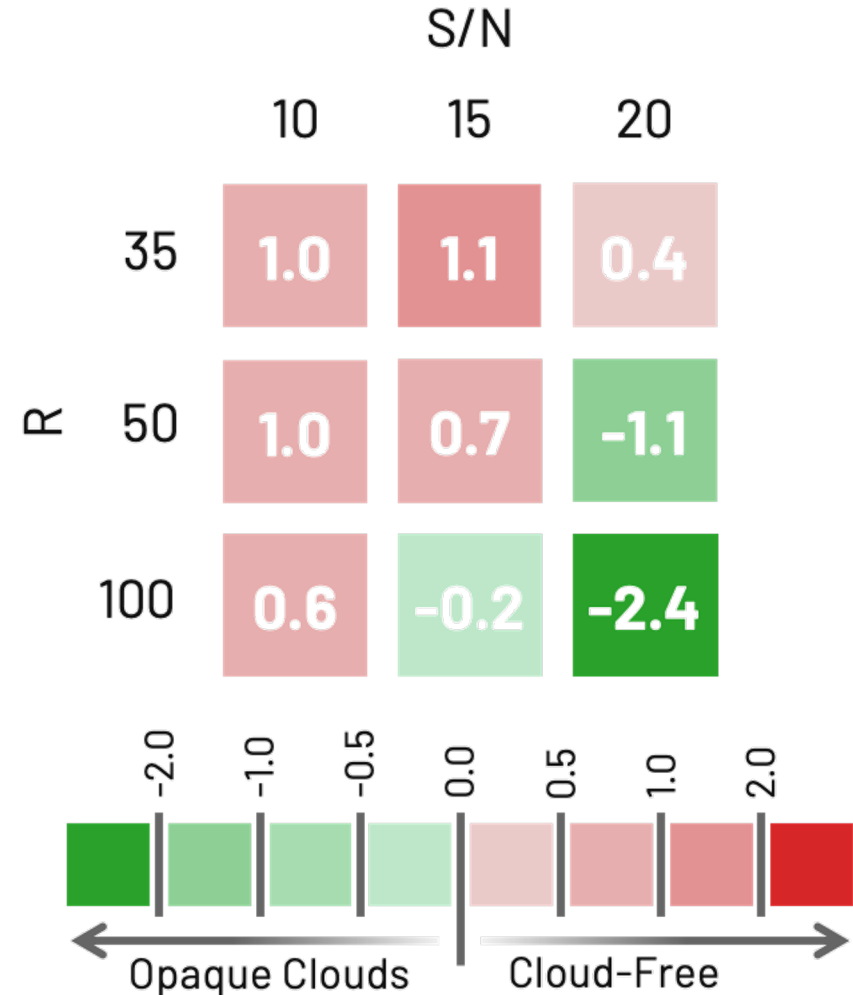
✓  $\text{CO}_2$    ✗  $\text{CO}$    ✗  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$

→ Results independent of  $R$  and  $S/N$

Can we find evidence for Clouds?

→ Possible from  $R \geq 50, S/N \geq 20$

Retrieval performance of atmosphere models (opaque  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  clouds & cloud-free) Venus' MIR spectrum. For positive values (red) the cloud-free model performed better. Negative values (green) favour the cloudy model.

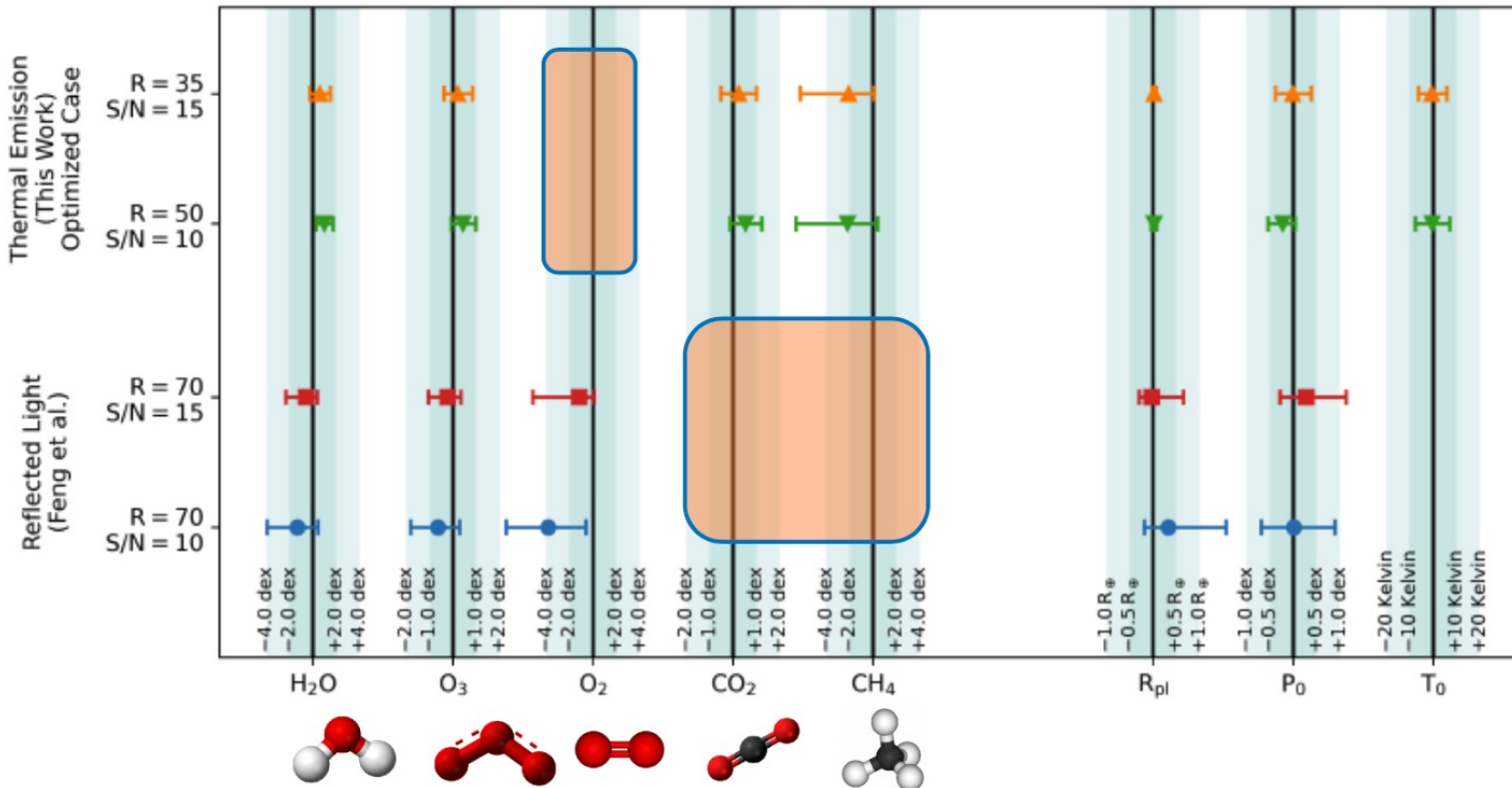


# Open issues and synergies

- Number of parameters vs computational feasibility (→ machine learning?)
- Priors can induce biases (→ previous measurements estimates could help)
- Forward model differences can cause biases (→ intercomparison?)

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However...

- Potential for other scenarios (→ Venus-like, atmosphere-free...)
- There will be synergies between various missions (→ e.g., LIFE + LUVOIR/HabEx)