The Chemistry of Hot Jupiters and Neptunes

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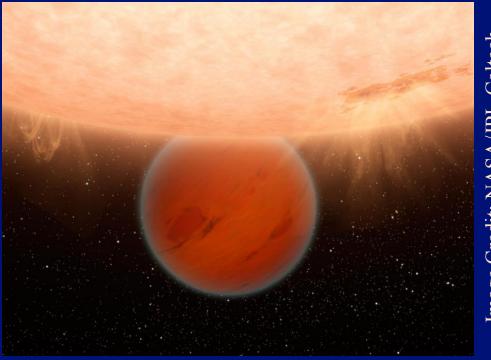
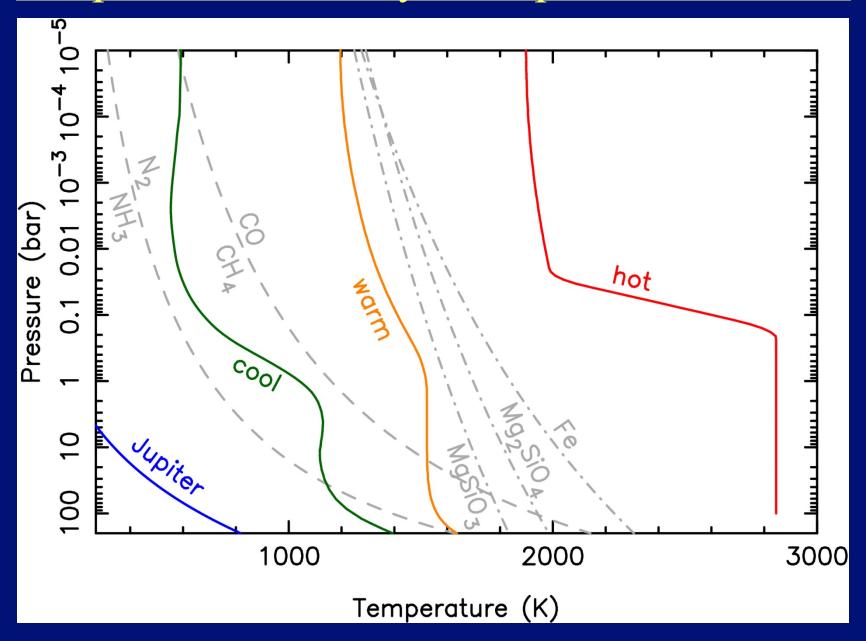


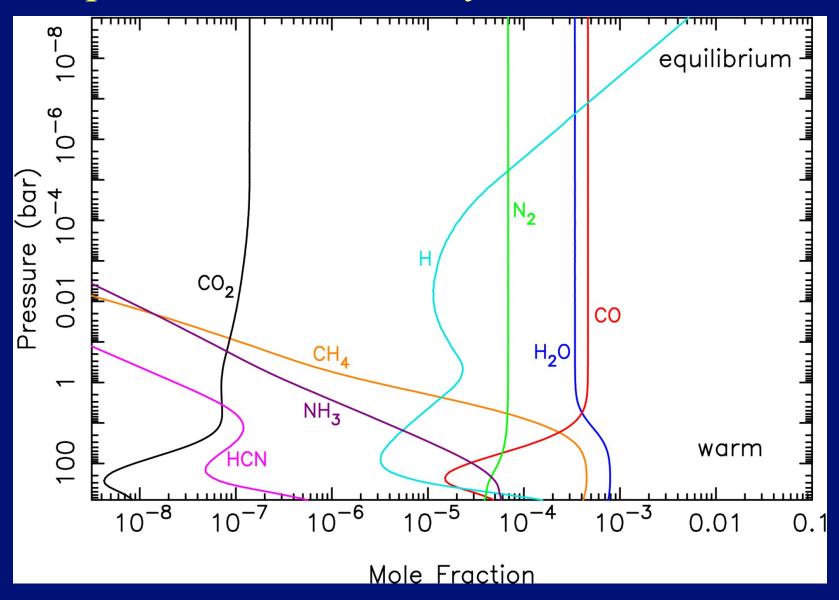
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AGU Chapman Conference on Planetary Atmospheres, 25 June 2013

Exoplanet Chemistry: Temperature Matters

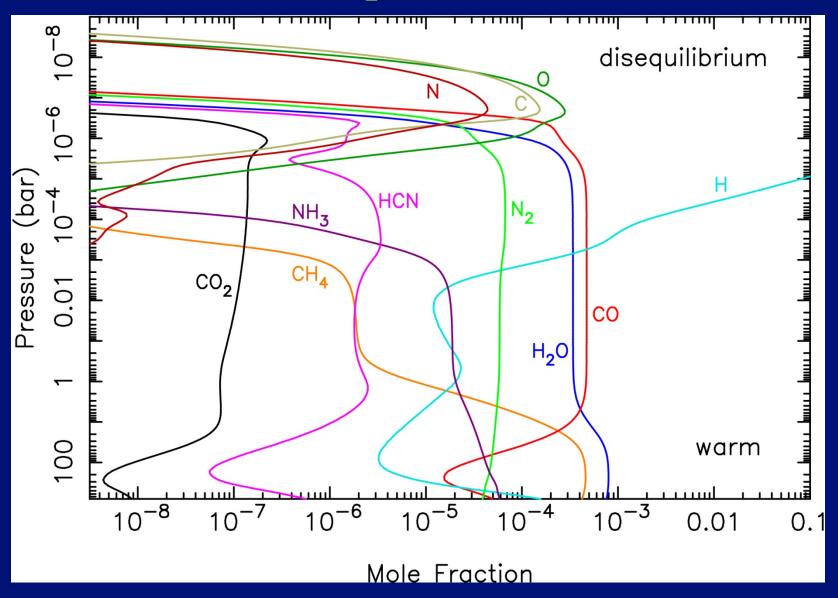


Equilibrium Chemistry: "Warm" Giant



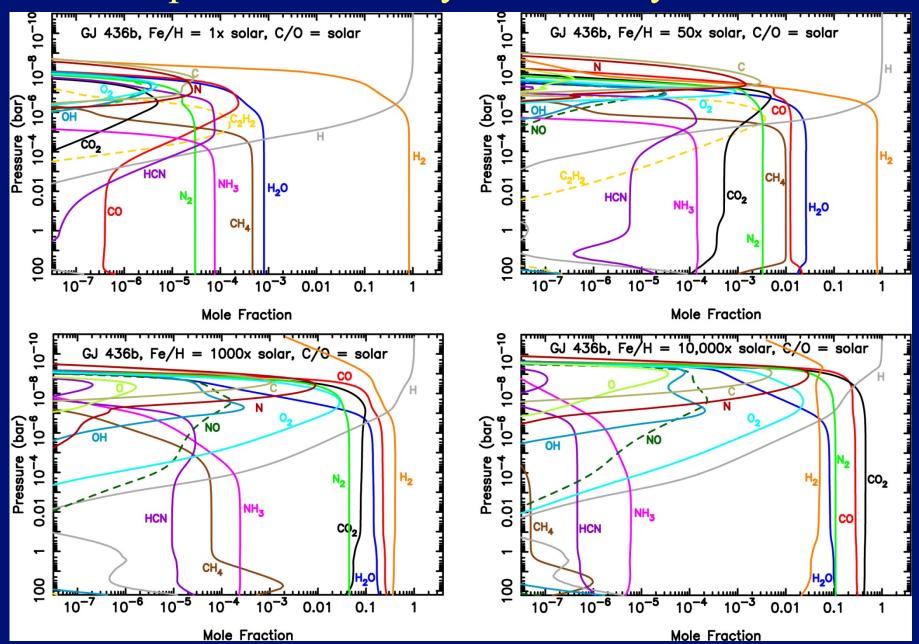
from Moses (2013), Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. A, submitted

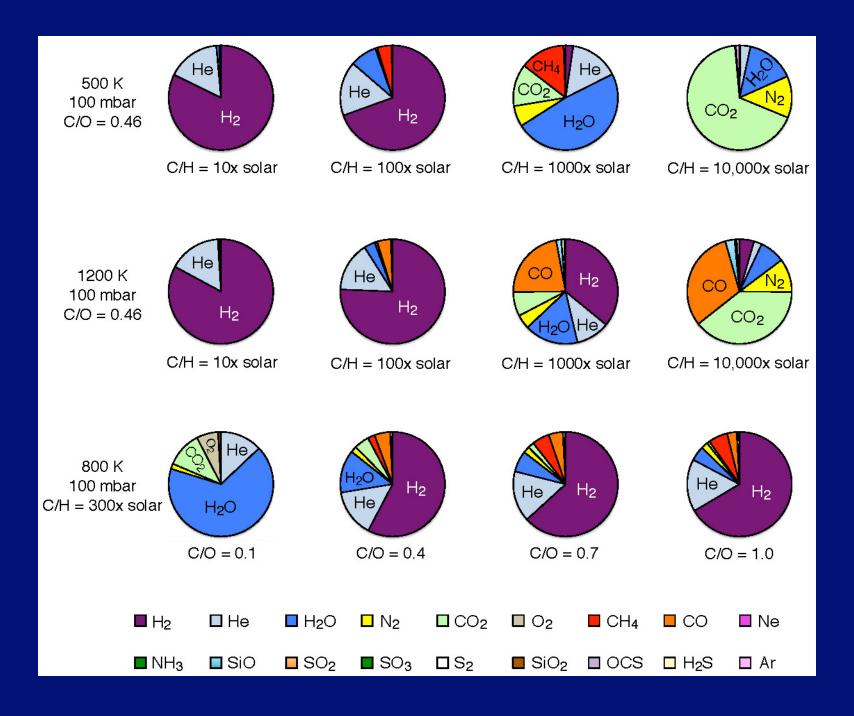
Kinetics/Transport: "Warm" Giant



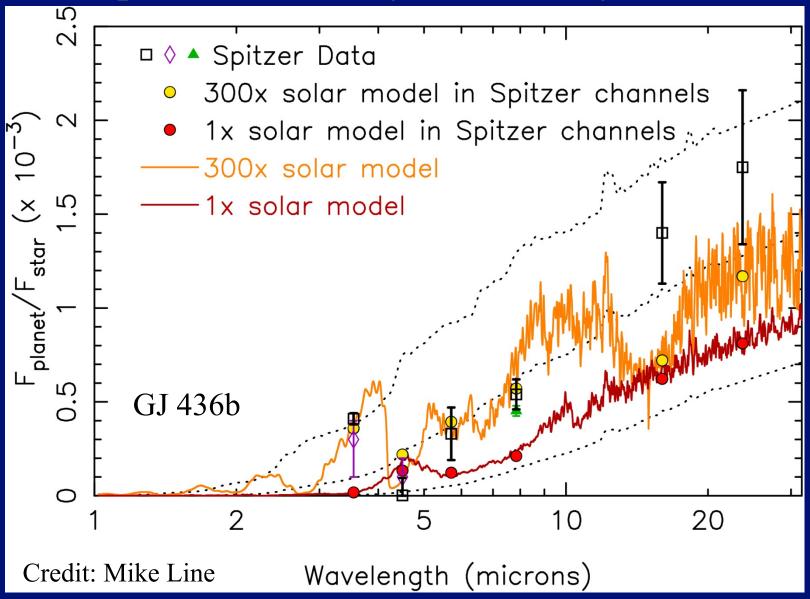
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Exoplanet Chemistry: Metallicity Matters



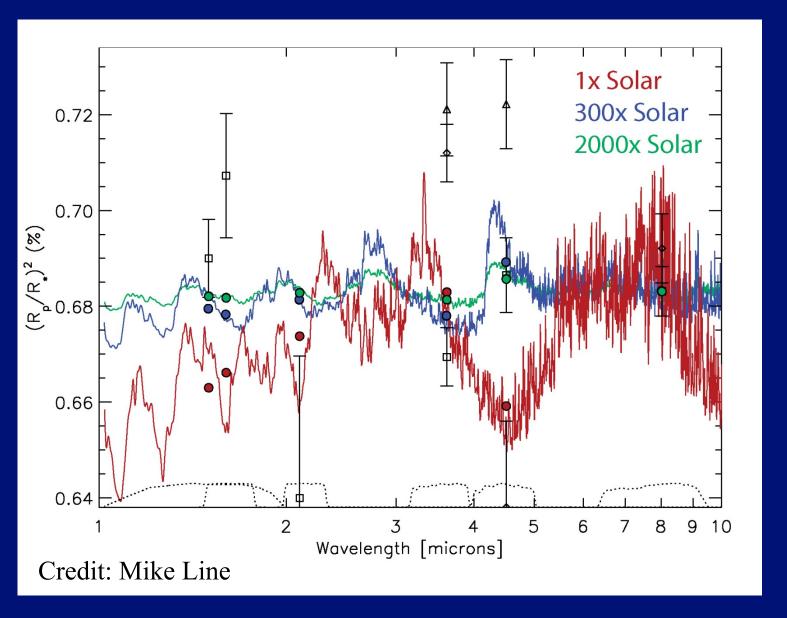


Exoplanet Chemistry: Metallicity Matters



from Moses et al. (2013), ApJ, submitted

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Consequences of Disequilibrium Chemistry

- Depends on temperature: On warmer giant exoplanets, increased CH₄, NH₃, HCN, C₂H₂ due to quenching, but CO, H₂O, CO₂ remain close to equilibrium (except at high alt)
- On cooler giant exoplanets, transport-induced quenching increases the abundance of CO and NH₃ over equilibrium, but CH₄ and H₂O unaffected; greater photochemical production of complex hydrocarbons and nitriles
- Depends on metallicity: For carbon species, at very high metallicities, CO₂ favored; at moderate-to-low metallicities, CO favored at high T and CH₄ at low T. Water prominent throughout and not destroyed; can be dominant. Hot Neptunes may have diverse and exotic atmospheric compositions!!
- Observational consequences in transit and eclipse spectra, especially in adding opacity to water windows in eclipse data; transit data very sensitive to metallicity