

# ExoplaNeT accRetion mOnitoring sPectroscopic surveY (ENTROPY) Time series of Balmer line profiles of Planetary Mass Objects

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and

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## Abstract

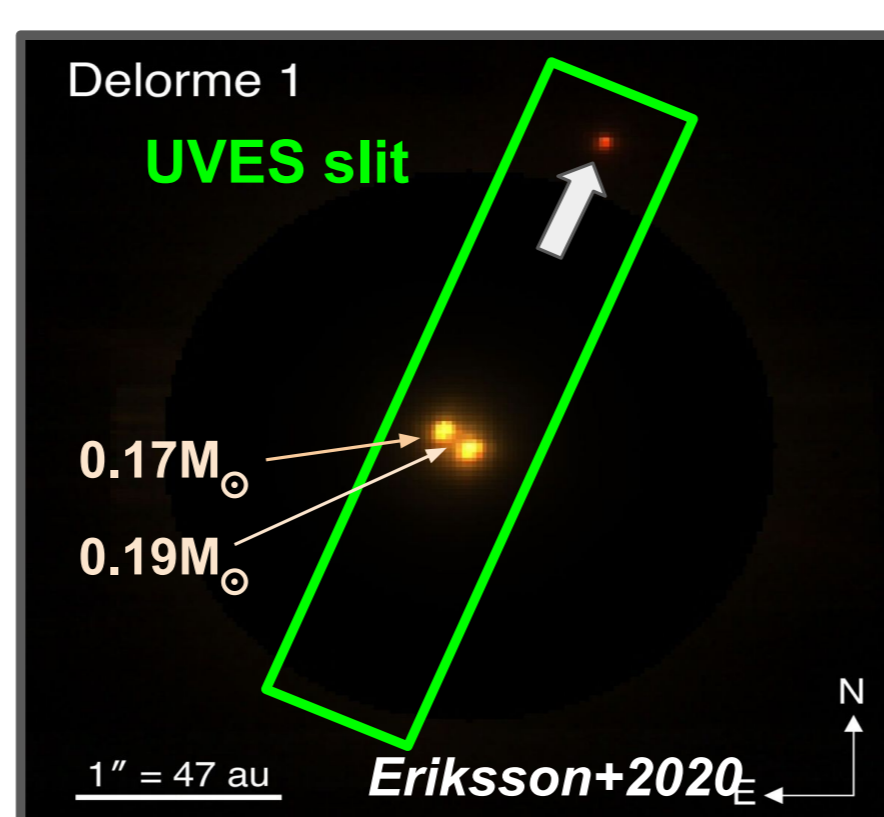
Giant planets forming in protoplanetary disks have their evolutionary pathways determined by their accretion phase. Yet, their study remains limited by the current sample of embedded accreting planets: PDS 70 b and c, and the new challenger WISPIT 2b. However, **wide-orbit planets** may serve as **proxies for embedded ones**: although slightly more massive, they are **not limited to the use of AO instruments**, which often comes at the cost of spectral resolution.

Accretion mechanisms are studied through emission lines (H $\alpha$ , Paschen Beta, ...) forming at or near the accretion shock. They have been discovered on a couple dozen wide-orbit Planetary-Mass Companions (PMCs). However, studies often use **medium-resolution spectrographs** (e.g., MUSE R~3000), **insufficient to resolve the line profiles** and probe the gas dynamics. Recent studies have shown that echelle spectrographs (R ~ 50 000) may in fact be used to study bright optical lines, offering a unique opportunity to constrain accretion models and accretion dynamics.

We present the results of a monitoring campaign of the **Balmer emission lines (H $\alpha$ , H $\beta$ , ...)** of **Delorme 1 (AB)b**, at **R~50,000** with VLT/UVES. The lines are clearly resolved with variable line profiles and fluxes, on days to year timescales. We detect a **UV excess**, direct tracer of the accretion shock. We find that its **Balmer lines are the combination of two components**, only one of which is correlated with the UV excess. We discuss implications in the context of magnetospheric accretion and shock-induced emission. Finally, we present the early results of the **ENTROPY** program (ExoplaNeT accRetion mOnitoring sPectroscopic surveY), consisting of a systematic variability study of Balmer emission lines on 8 PMCs with VLT/UVES. We find different line behaviors depending on the target, where line **profile variability** observed at **timescales of 20 minutes up to a year**.

## 1. ENTROPY program

Object	Type <sup>c</sup>	d (pc)	Mass ( $M_{Jup}$ )	Age (Myr)	Sep. (au, ["])
Delorme 1 ABb	Comp	47	14	45	80 [1.8]
SR 12C	Comp	112	13	2	1083 [8.7]
DH Tau b	Comp	133	10	1	307 [2.3]
FU Tau b	Comp	126	19	1	719 [5.7]
2M0226	Isol.	46	14	45	...
OTS44	Isol.	162	12	2	...
2M1115	Isol.	45	7-21	5-45	...
VISTA1611	Isol.	125	5	11	...



### • Large program with VLT/UVES, 65h, PI: Bonnefoy

- seeing-limited echelle spectrograph
- 3300 – 7000 Å @ R~50,000

### • 4 runs of 7 half-nights

- Balmer series (H $\alpha$ , ...)
- Helium and metal lines (and UV excess!)
- Line profile variability over consecutive hours and nights
- Variability at the rotational period timescale

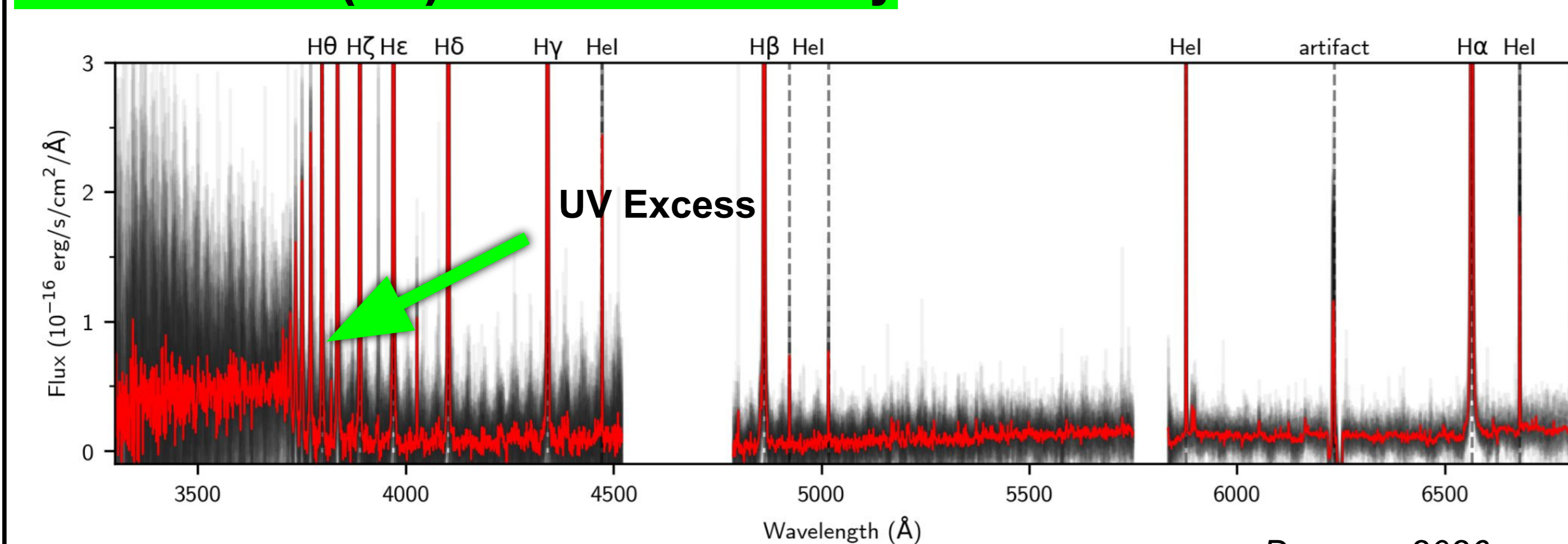
ENTROPY I



ENTROPY II



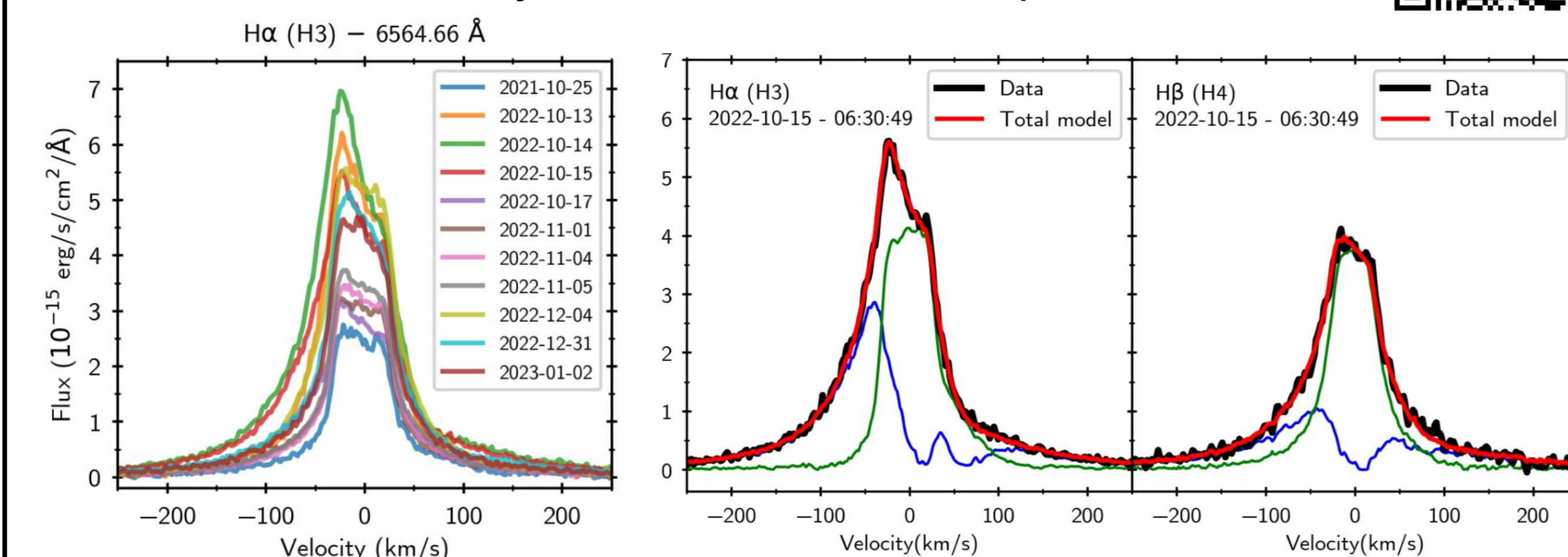
## 2. Delorme 1 (AB) b – Line variability



### • Observed UV excess (< 3500 Å)

- Tracer of the accretion shock
- Excess variability observed between epochs

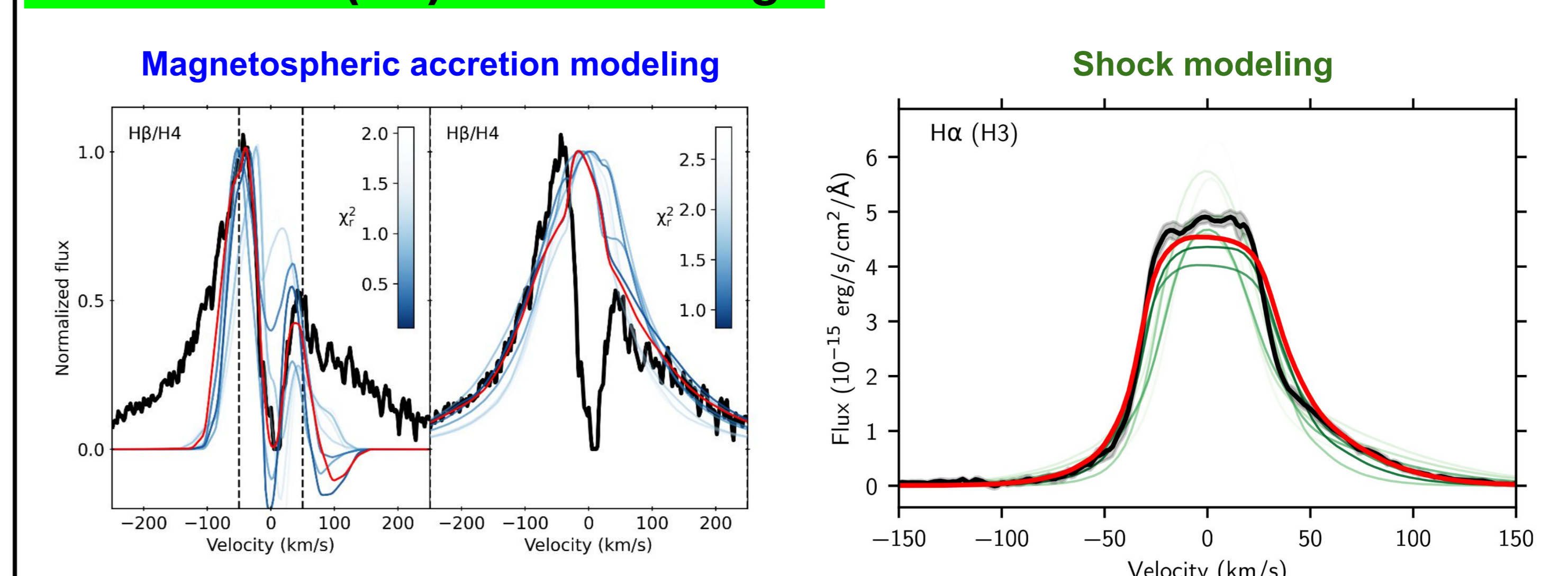
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### • Strong line and profile variability

- Asymmetric profile in bright epochs
- Variability explained by two components: **wings** and **core**
- Components only vary in flux (same profile for all observations)

## 3. Delorme 1 (AB) b – Lines origin

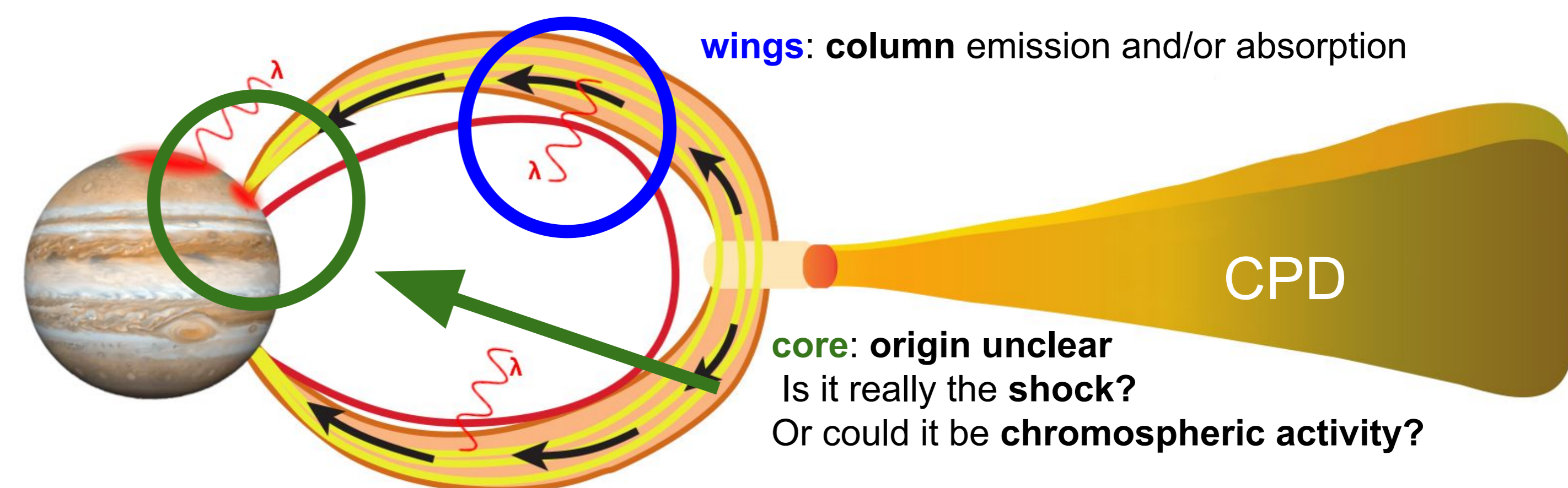


### • **wings**: magnetospheric accretion modeling

- Reproduces **absorption features**
- Extended wings and core absorption not reproduced simultaneously
- Strong correlation with UV excess

### • **core**: shock modeling

- Reproduces the components at first order
- Low correlation with UV excess, raising doubts on the shock origin



## 4. ENTROPY – Other targets

- **Different behavior** between targets: **plateau like profile** (2M0226, 2M1115), **bursts** (2M0226) or **highly asymmetric** (e.g., FU Tau b)
- Quiescence plateau may be the **baseline chromospheric level**, modulated by absorption from the infalling material
- Hel lines dominated by accretion, with contribution from chromospheric activity (Viswanath et al. submitted)

