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Non-equilibrium chemistry in the atmospheres of brown dwarfs

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Abstract. Carbon monoxide and ammonia have been detected in the spectrum of Gl 229B at abundances that differ substantially from those obtained from chemical equilibrium. Vertical mixing in the atmosphere is a mechanism that can drive slowly reacting species out of chemical equilibrium. We explore the effects of vertical mixing as a function of mixing efficiency and effective temperature on the chemical abundances in the atmospheres of brown dwarfs and on their spectra. The models compare favorably with the observational evidence and indicate that vertical mixing plays an important role in brown dwarf atmospheres.

1. Introduction

The discovery of strong methane bands in the spectrum of Gl 229B indicated at once that it has a very low effective temperature (~ 1000 K) and it was hailed as the first clearly identified brown dwarf (Nakajima et al. 1995; Oppenheimer et al. 1995). This follows from the chemistry of carbon in stellar atmospheres. In cool M dwarfs, carbon is predominantly in the form of carbon monoxide (CO), while in Jovian planets methane (CH₄) is the dominant form. The transition occurs in the brown dwarf regime, at $T \sim 1100$ K for a pressure of 1 bar (Fegley & Lodders 1996).

The presence of methane bands is so striking that it prompted the creation of the new spectral class of T dwarfs (Kirkpatrick et al. 1999). Gl 229B is a T6 dwarf. In this context, the discovery of a strong CO band in the $4.5 - 5 \mu\text{m}$ spectrum of Gl 229B by Noll, Geballe & Marley (1997) is quite remarkable. Analysis of the spectrum reveals an abundance of CO that is over 3 orders of

magnitude larger than expected from chemical equilibrium calculations (Noll et al. 1997; Griffith & Yelle 1999; Saumon et al. 2000), as anticipated by Fegley & Lodders (1996). A similar situation is observed in the atmosphere of Jupiter where CO is detected while chemical equilibrium overwhelmingly favors CH₄ as the reservoir of carbon (Prinn & Barshay 1977).

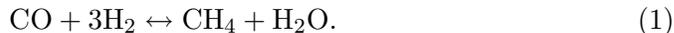
The excess of CO in Gl 229B can be understood if the chemistry of carbon is driven away from equilibrium by vertical mixing on a time scale shorter than the rate of conversion of CO into CH₄ (Fegley & Lodders 1996; Noll et al 1997; Griffith & Yelle 1999).

The two reservoirs of nitrogen in brown dwarfs are molecular nitrogen (N₂) and ammonia (NH₃). Ammonia is the dominant molecule at low temperatures. While N₂ is invisible in the near infrared, Saumon et al. (2000) detected NH₃ features in Gl 229B in the *K* band and inferred its presence in the *H* band. Each detection corresponds to a different level in the atmosphere. NH₃ abundances determined separately for each band reveal a value in agreement with chemical equilibrium in the *H* band and a *depletion* by at least a factor of 4 in the *K* band. These results can be interpreted consistently with the CO observation by invoking vertical mixing in the atmosphere on a time scale shorter than the rate of conversion of N₂ into NH₃.

The modeling of non-equilibrium chemistry of CO and other molecules due to mixing in planetary atmospheres is a mature field (e.g. Barshay & Lewis 1978; Fegley & Prinn 1985; Fegley & Lodders 1994; Lodders & Fegley 1994). Application to brown dwarfs have so far been limited to modeling the excess of CO in Gl 229B (Griffith & Yelle 1999) and a detailed study of the kinetics of CNO chemistry (Lodders & Fegley 2002). Here we present the first systematic exploration of the effects of mixing on the chemistry of carbon and nitrogen in brown dwarfs atmospheres. We first summarize the main features of non-equilibrium chemistry of carbon and nitrogen caused by vertical mixing. Using a simple parametrization for the rate of mixing, we then compute the resulting non-equilibrium abundances of CO, CH₄, N₂, NH₃ and H₂O as a function of effective temperature and mixing efficiency. The new abundance profiles lead to significant changes in the emergent spectra of cool brown dwarfs.

2. Carbon and Nitrogen Chemistry

The relative abundances of CO and CH₄ can be driven out of equilibrium in the cool atmospheres of brown dwarfs and giant planets because of the strong asymmetry in the reaction rates of the (net) reaction



Because of the large binding energy of CO, the reaction proceeds much more slowly to the right than to the left. Vertical mixing dredges up hot gas that is relatively rich in CO to the cooler part of the atmosphere, where CO is converted very slowly into CH₄, while the CH₄ that is brought down is quickly converted into CO. The net result is an overabundance of CO, with the CO/CH₄ ratio in the upper atmosphere fixed to its value at the level where the mixing time scale and the chemical time scale are equal. Nearly all of the elemental oxygen

is partitioned between condensates, carbon monoxide and water. It follows that an overabundance of CO implies an underabundance of H₂O.

The conversion of N₂ (favored at higher temperatures) into NH₃ is entirely analogous to that of CO/CH₄. The net reaction is



The large binding energy of N₂ leads to a slow reaction rate to the right, while the reaction to the left proceeds rapidly. Thermochemical and kinetic data indicate that all other molecular and atomic species identified in the spectra of brown dwarfs react on very short time scales and are expected to be in chemical equilibrium. In brown dwarfs, non-equilibrium chemistry induced by vertical mixing is thus limited to the five species CO, CH₄, H₂O, NH₃ and N₂.

The correct chemical pathway and reaction time scale for the conversion of CO into CH₄ remains somewhat uncertain (Griffith & Yelle 1999; Lodders & Fegley 2002). For the purposes of this exploratory calculation, however, this is not a critical consideration and we adopt the chemical time scales for the net reactions (1) and (2) given in Lodders & Fegley (2002).

3. Vertical Transport

In radiative atmospheres, vertical mixing can occur by eddy turbulence. This process is analogous to diffusion and occurs over a characteristic time scale

$$\tau_{\text{mix}} \sim \frac{H^2}{K}, \quad (3)$$

where H is the pressure scale height and K is the coefficient of diffusion. While K is a free parameter in our calculation, it ranges from $\sim 10^2$ to 10^5 cm²/s in planetary stratospheres.

Atmospheres of brown dwarfs all become convective below a certain depth and convection is a very effective mixing mechanism. The time scale for convective mixing is

$$\tau_{\text{mix}} = \tau_{\text{conv}} \sim \frac{H_c}{v_c} = \frac{H^2}{K_c}, \quad (4)$$

where H_c and v_c are the convective mixing length and velocity, respectively. For convenience, we choose $H_c = H$. An effective diffusion coefficient, K_c , can be defined for convective mixing (Eq. 4) and evaluated using the mixing length formalism. In brown dwarf atmospheres, we find $K_c \sim 10^8 - 10^9$ cm²/s. Thus, the transition from a convective zone to a radiative zone in the atmosphere is accompanied by a sudden decrease in the efficiency of mixing.

4. Non-Equilibrium Chemistry in Brown Dwarf Atmospheres

We model the effects of vertical transport on the chemistry of carbon and nitrogen in *cloudless* atmospheres with $700 \leq T_{\text{eff}} \leq 2000$ K, $g = 10^5$ cm/s², and solar abundances. The eddy diffusion coefficient in the radiative zone is varied

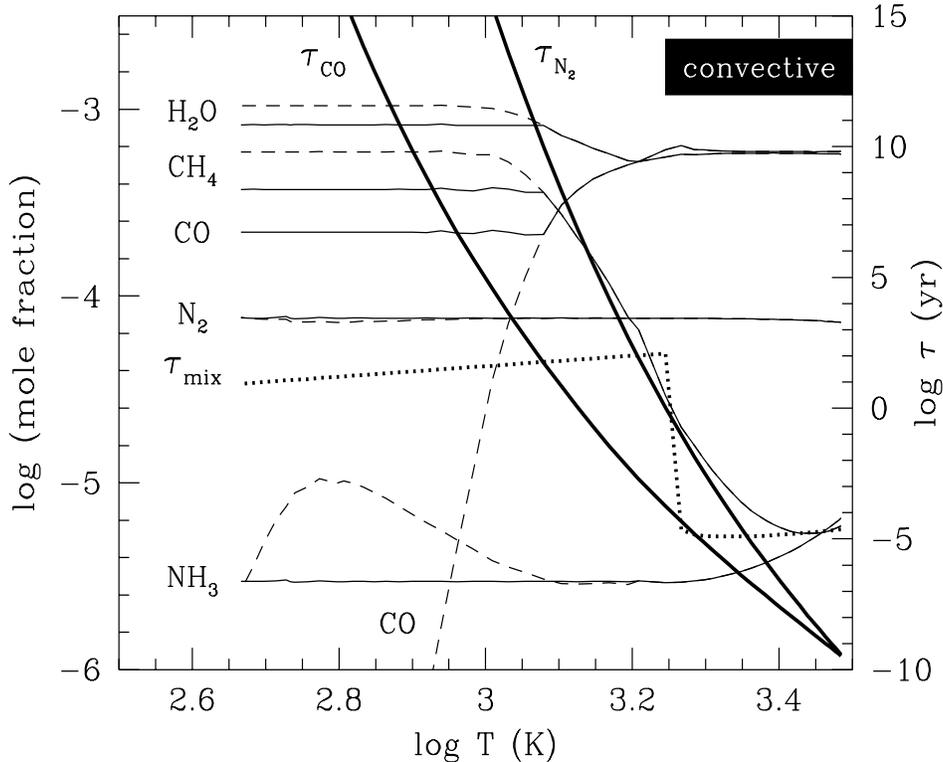


Figure 1. Chemistry inside a $T_{\text{eff}} = 1200 \text{ K}$, $g = 10^5 \text{ cm/s}^2$ cloudless atmosphere. Dashed lines show the equilibrium abundances of molecules of interest and solid lines show the abundances that result from non-equilibrium chemistry driven by vertical transport. In the radiative zone, the eddy diffusion coefficient is set to $K = 100 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$. The extent of the convection zone is indicated in the upper right corner.

from $K = 10^2$ to $10^{10} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$ while in the convective zone the mixing time scale is calculated from the mixing length formalism.

An example of the effect of vertical mixing on the chemical abundance profiles in a model atmosphere is shown in Figure 1. Depth in the atmosphere is indicated by the local temperature. The equilibrium abundances, shown with dashed lines, clearly show the transition in carbon chemistry from CO deep in the atmosphere to CH_4 near the surface. The oxygen freed by the conversion of CO into CH_4 toward the top of the atmosphere is used to form H_2O . The H_2O abundance thus increases in concert with that of CH_4 . In this relatively hot model, nearly all nitrogen is in the form of N_2 and the NH_3 abundance remains very low throughout the atmosphere.

The chemical time scales for the conversion of CO and N_2 are shown by the two heavy solid lines. These vary by more than 25 orders of magnitude throughout the atmosphere! Mixing occurs rapidly in the convection zone but is considerably less efficient in the radiative zone for our choice of $K = 100 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$. In regions where $\tau_{\text{chem}} < \tau_{\text{mix}}$, chemical equilibrium prevails. Where $\tau_{\text{chem}} > \tau_{\text{mix}}$,

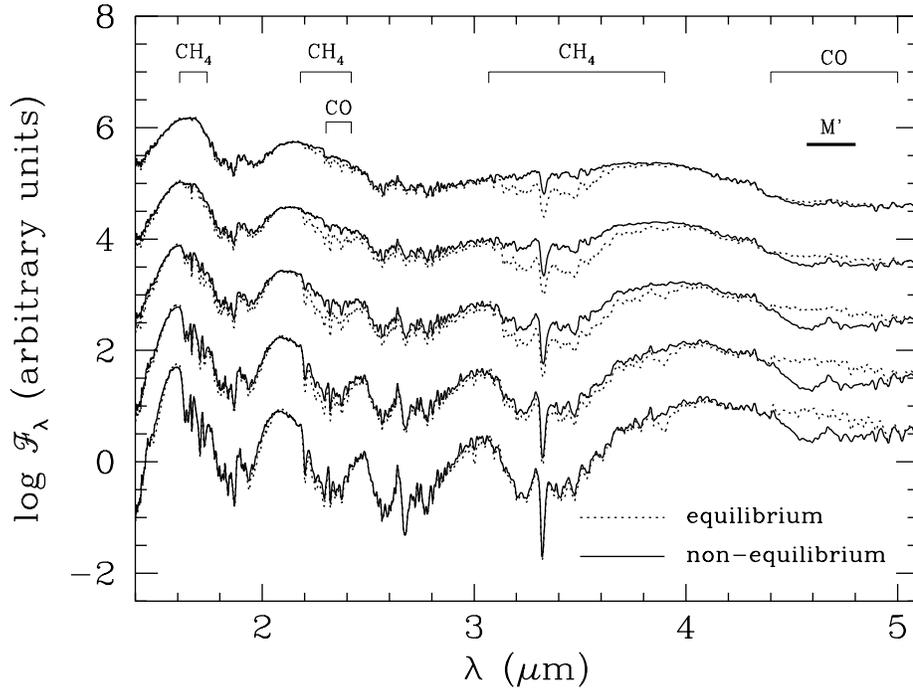


Figure 2. A comparison of spectra computed with abundances from chemical equilibrium and with the non-equilibrium abundances resulting from vertical transport. All models have $g = 10^5 \text{ cm/s}^2$ and $K = 10^4 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$. T_{eff} decreases from 1600 K (top) to 800 K (bottom) in steps of 200 K. The spectra are plotted at a resolution of $R = 200$ and are offset vertically for clarity. The main bands of CO and CH_4 and the bandpass of the M' filter are indicated.

however, the mole fractions are determined by their values at the crossing point. As can be seen in Fig. 1, there can be more than one level where $\tau_{\text{chem}} = \tau_{\text{mix}}$, resulting in alternating zones in and out of chemical equilibrium. For simplicity, we consider only the uppermost (lowest T) crossing. It turns out that in all cases, this is an excellent approximation to the more complex, full solution because the species affected have either 1) very low abundances or 2) have nearly flat abundance profiles where the deeper crossings occur and are unaffected by mixing.

The resulting non-equilibrium abundances are shown by solid lines in Fig. 1. The abundance of CO is considerably enhanced by vertical transport while both CH_4 and H_2O are reduced by more modest factors. N_2 is “frozen” at a deeper level than CO. Its abundance is barely affected in this model, while the NH_3 abundance decreases. The net effect of vertical transport in all models is an increase in the abundances of CO and N_2 , and a decrease in the abundances of CH_4 , H_2O and NH_3 . Shortening the mixing time scale in the radiative zone (i.e. increasing K) produces larger changes in the abundances for fixed T_{eff} and gravity.

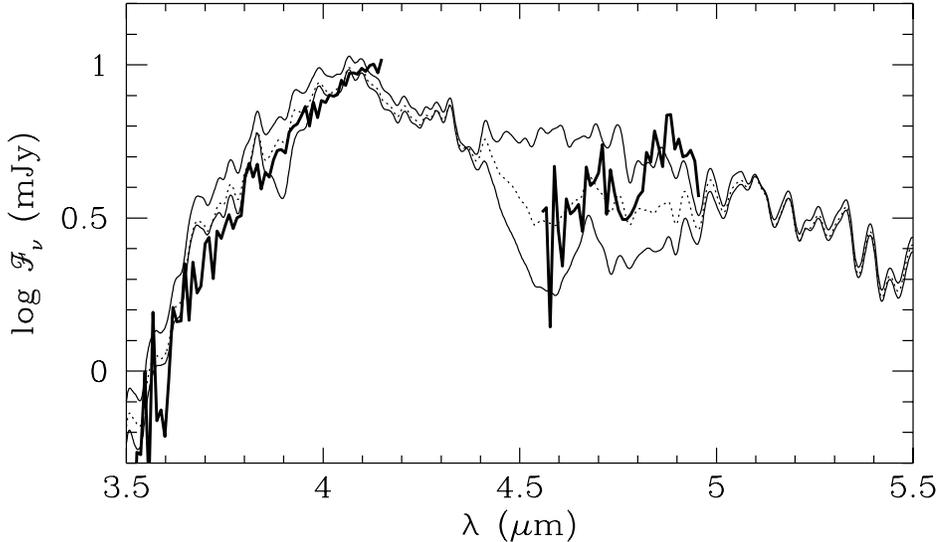


Figure 3. Carbon monoxide in Gl 229B. The spectrum of Gl 229B is shown as a thick solid line (Oppenheimer et al. 1998; Leggett et al. 1999). The 4.5 – 5 μm spectrum is flux-calibrated using the M' photometry of Golimowski et al. (2002). Thin curves are models with $T_{\text{eff}} = 1000$ K, $g = 10^5$ cm/s² and $K = 0, 10^2$ and 10^4 cm²/s, from top to bottom, respectively. $K = 0$ corresponds to the chemical equilibrium case. The absolute flux level of the models has *not* been adjusted to fit the data. The models are plotted at a resolution of $R = 200$.

The effect of non-equilibrium chemistry on the spectra of brown dwarfs is shown in Figure 2. The change in the strength of the 4.7 μm band of CO increases gradually toward lower T_{eff} up to a maximum at $T_{\text{eff}} \sim 900$ K. The corresponding depletion in CH₄ results in weaker CH₄ bands with a maximum effect at $T_{\text{eff}} \sim 1400$ K. The 3.3 μm band of CH₄ is the most strongly affected, followed by the 2.2 μm and 1.6 μm bands.

The strongest features of NH₃ appear in the 10–11 μm region and have not yet been observed in any brown dwarf. Ammonia forms only at relatively low temperatures ($T_{\text{eff}} \lesssim 1200$ K) and the strength of the features increases monotonically with decreasing T_{eff} . Vertical mixing systematically reduces the abundance of NH₃ compared to its equilibrium value. Since NH₃ is detectable at three different levels in the atmosphere (in the N , K , and H bands; Saumon et al. 2000), the flat abundance profile predicted by this model (Fig. 1) can in principle be tested observationally.

Saumon et al. (2000) argued that the most reliable diagnostic of metallicity for T dwarfs at present is the forest of H₂O lines in regions of the spectrum where water is the dominant absorber. A determination of the metallicity based on H₂O lines would be affected by non-equilibrium chemistry, which can reduce its abundance by up to ~ 0.3 dex (increasing with K and T_{eff}).

5. Observational Evidence

Gl 229B is the only T dwarf with a published $4.5 - 5 \mu\text{m}$ spectrum (Noll et al. 1997; Oppenheimer et al. 1998) but M' band photometry is now available for several other brown dwarfs (Leggett et al. 2002; Golimowski et al. 2002). The M' band is a very good probe of the strength of the CO band (Fig. 2). Non-equilibrium spectra are compared with the spectrum of Gl 229B in Figure 3. A fair agreement with the rather noisy $4.5 - 5 \mu\text{m}$ spectrum is obtained for $K \sim 10^2 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$.

Absolute M' photometry is shown in Figure 4. The equilibrium models (dashed curve) overestimate the M' flux at lower T_{eff} . Non-equilibrium models can reproduce the observed fluxes quite well with $K \sim 10^2 - 10^4 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$. Figure 4 suggests that increased CO absorption resulting from vertical transport is not a peculiarity of Gl 229B but a feature common to late L dwarfs and T dwarfs.

6. Conclusions

Motivated by observations in the T6 dwarf Gl 229B of a strong CO band where none was expected and of a depletion of NH_3 , we have explored the effects of vertical mixing in brown dwarf atmospheres on the most prominent molecules visible in their spectra. Vertical mixing, by convection or eddy turbulence, can occur fast enough to keep abundances of CO, CH_4 , H_2O and NH_3 from reaching their values at chemical equilibrium. Increased efficiency of mixing leads to an enrichment of CO and a depletion of CH_4 , H_2O , and NH_3 . The model of vertical mixing can explain the CO and NH_3 observations in Gl 229B self-consistently. Furthermore, observations of NH_3 in three different bandpasses can test the model prediction of a flat abundance profile throughout the atmosphere (Saumon et al. 2002). In this study, the efficiency of mixing is treated as a free parameter but it can eventually be calibrated with data.

New observational evidence suggests that the overabundance of CO observed in Gl 229B may be a common feature of late L dwarfs and of T dwarfs. If this is indeed the case, it becomes essential to include non-equilibrium chemistry in modeling the atmospheres and spectra of cool brown dwarfs. Because it affects the relative abundances of major constituents of the atmosphere, vertical mixing further complicates the determination of the composition of brown dwarfs.

Finally, vertical mixing can result in a suppression of the M' flux by up to one magnitude for T_{eff} between ~ 700 and 1100 K (Fig. 4). This must be taken into account in plans to image extrasolar giant planets by capitalizing on their predicted surperthermal M band flux (Marley et al. 1996, Burrows et al. 1997).

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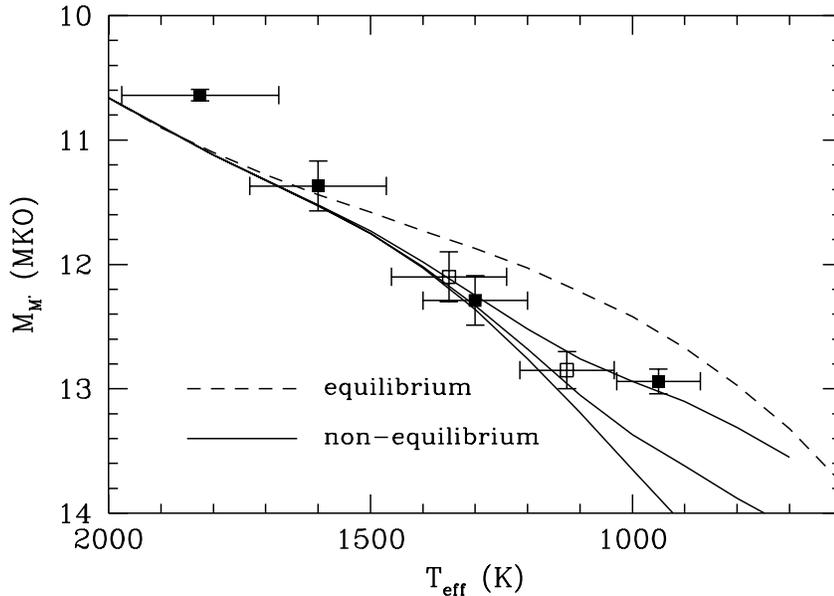


Figure 4. Absolute M' (MKO) magnitude versus effective temperature for L and T dwarfs. The data are from Leggett et al. (2002) and Golimowski et al. (2002). Open squares show 2MASS 0559 – 14 as a single star (upper point) and as an equal pair binary (lower point). Curves show sequences of models with $g = 10^5 \text{ cm/s}^2$ for different values of the eddy diffusion coefficient. From top to bottom, $K = 0, 10^2, 10^4,$ and $10^6 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$, respectively. $K = 0$ corresponds to the equilibrium case.

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