

Ariel-France Meeting 2026



Assessing Ariel's Potential for LowDensity Exoplanet Characterisation

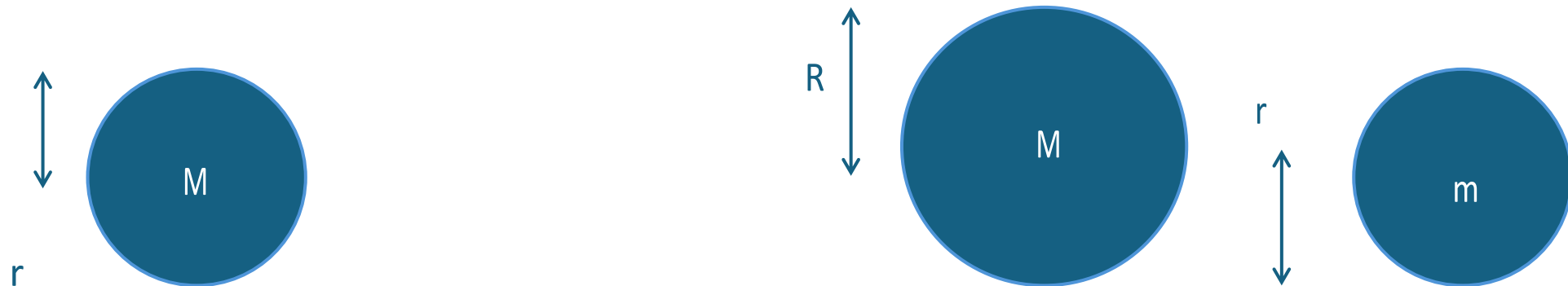
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Space Telescope Science Institute – CEA Paris-
Saclay June 9, 2026



The low-density exoplanet population



Most giant planets have bulk densities between ~ 0.7 and ~ 2 g cm^3

$\rho_{\text{Saturn}} = 0.7 \text{ g cm}^3$

$\rho_{\text{Uranus}} = 1.27 \text{ g cm}^3$

$\rho_{\text{Jupiter}} = 1.33 \text{ g cm}^3$

$\rho_{\text{Neptune}} = 1.6 \text{ g cm}^3$

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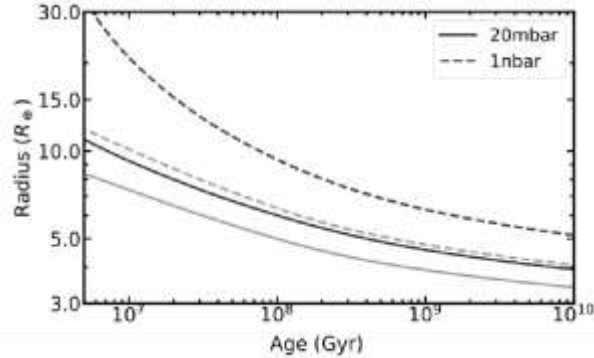
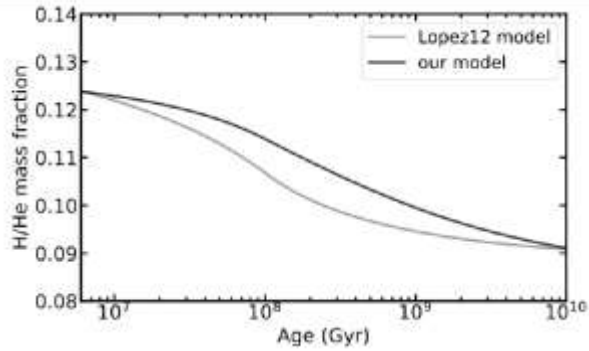
density exoplanet defined by densities $< \rho_{\text{Saturn}} = 0.7 \text{ g cm}^3$

Unusually inflated

- Inefficient cooling process from formation? → Burrows et al. 2007, Chabrier & Baraffe 2007, Vazan et al. 2016, Tremblin et al. 2017
- Additional internal or external source of energy? → Bodenheimer et al. 2001, Leconte et al. 2010, Batygin & Stevenson 2010, Millholland 2019, Millholland et al. 2020, Thorngren 2018

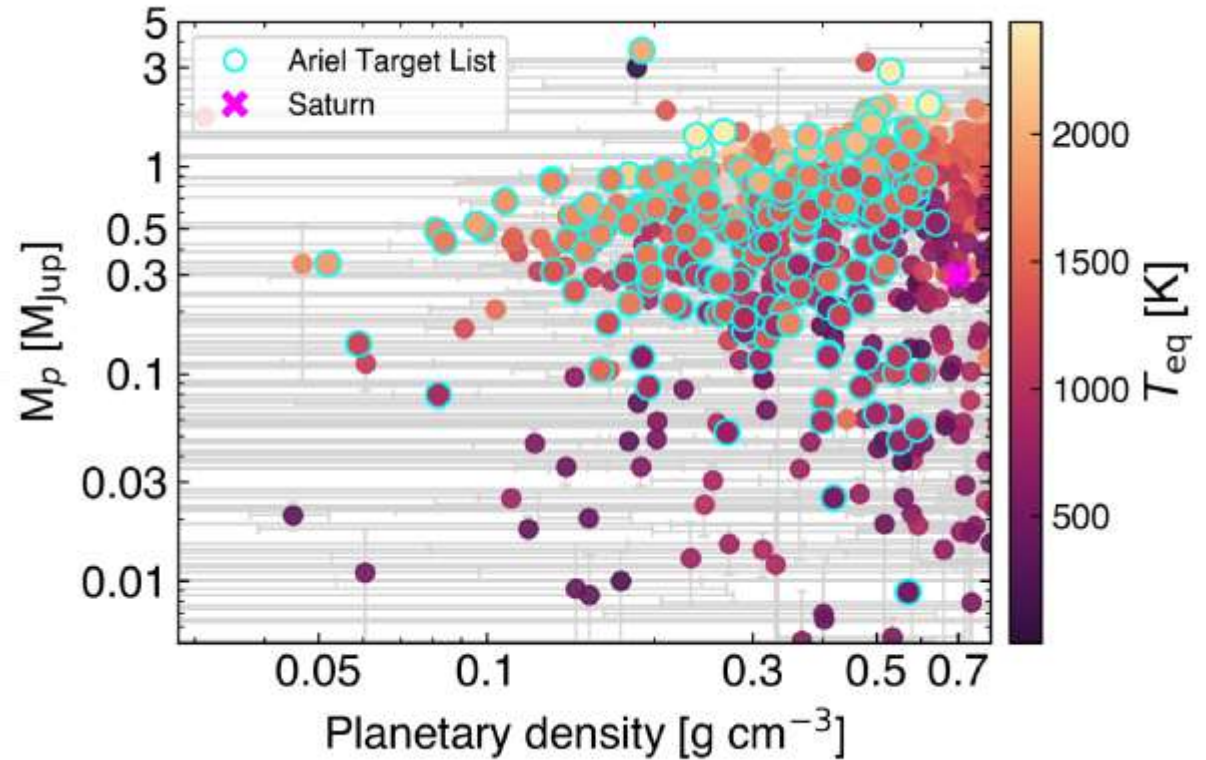
Inflated gas giants

Super-puffs



Mass-loss

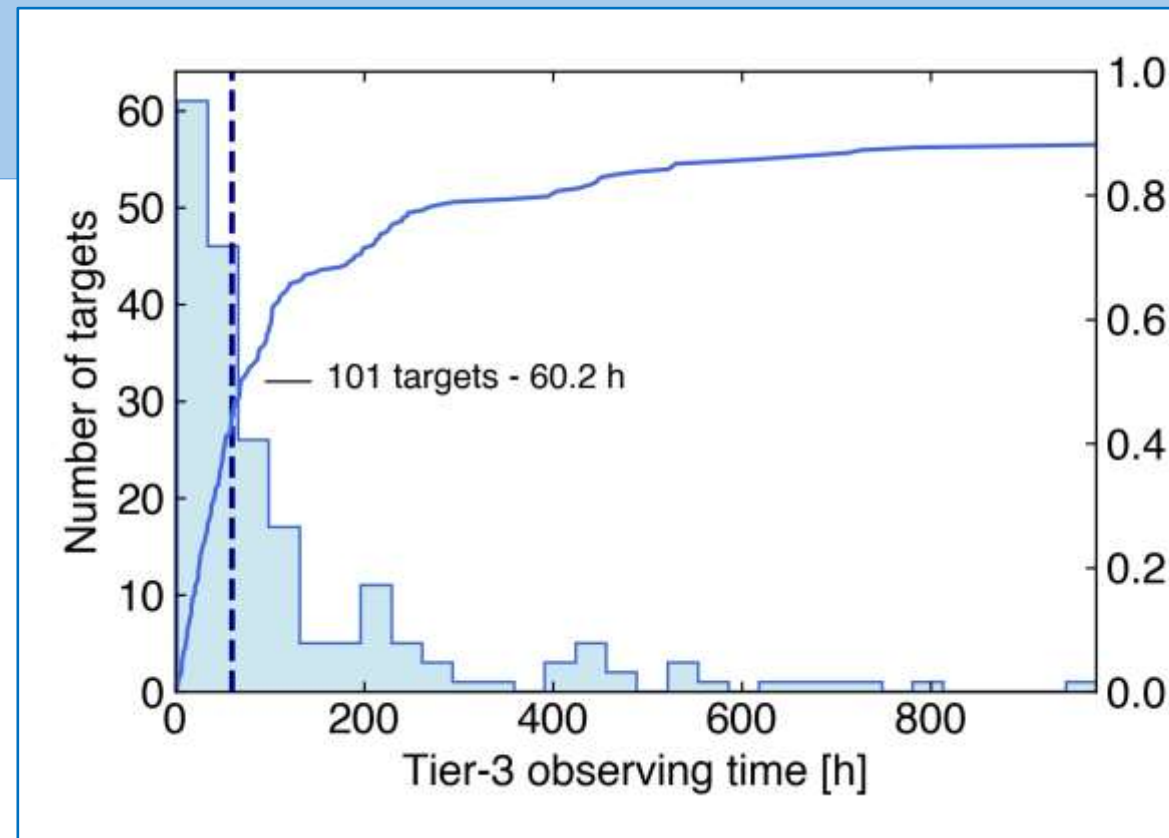
~~Age~~



The low-density exoplanet population

Target selection

- Mission Candidate Sample (MCS)
- Tier-3 targets
- Bulk densities $< \rho_{\text{Saturn}} = 0.7 \text{ g cm}^3$
- Selection metric \rightarrow Number of Tier-3 transits x Transit duration $< 50^{\text{th}}$ percentile



Initial sample

Selected sample

Median observing time threshold

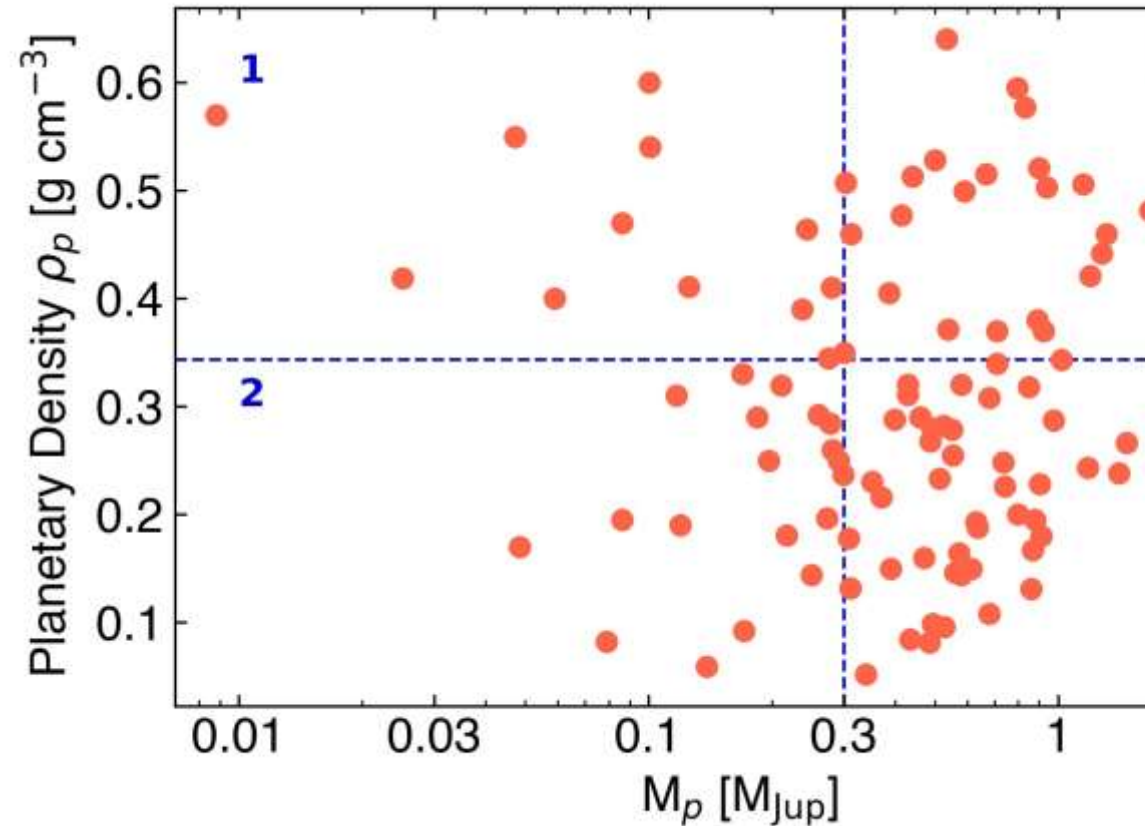
Total observing time

Mission fraction

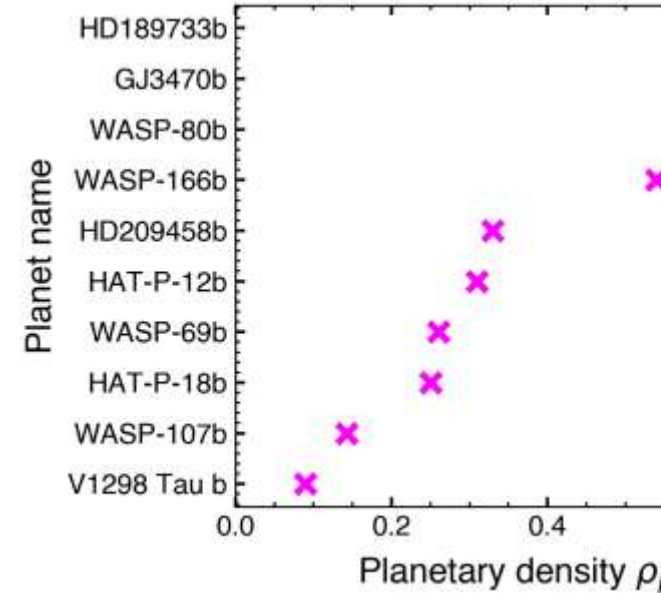
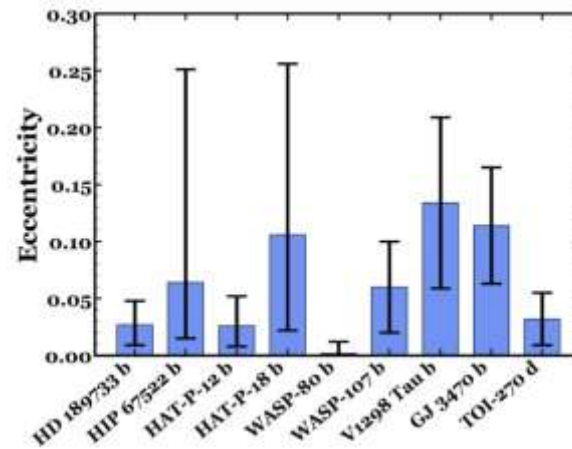
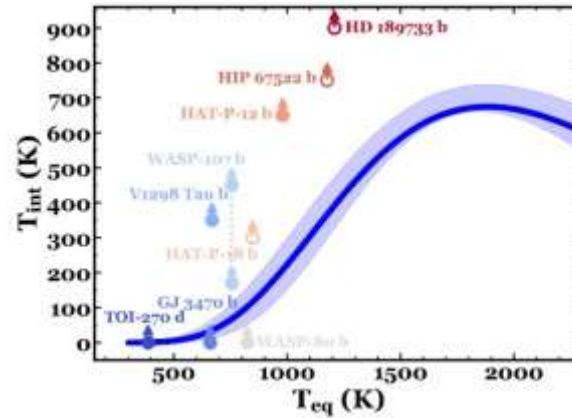
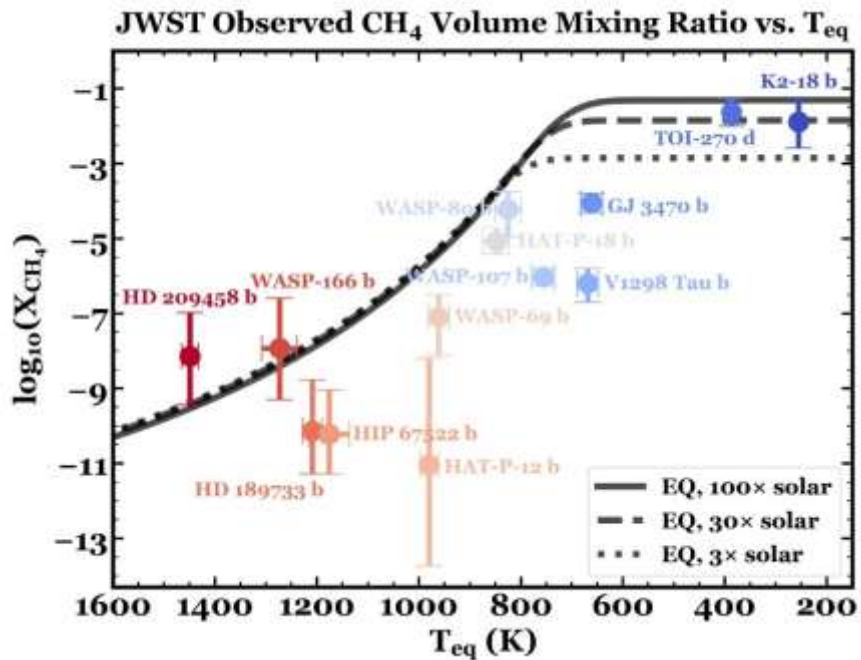
Four science cases

$\rho_{\text{Saturn}} / 2 = 0.35 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$
 $M_{\text{Saturn}} = 0.3 M_{\text{Jup}}$

Density Population	Extreme	Low-density
Inflation Population	45	25
Saturn/Jupiter		
Sub-Saturn	19	12



For H/He-dominated atmospheres with $T < 1000$ K, methane is expected as the dominant carbon-bearing species (Moses et al., 2013)

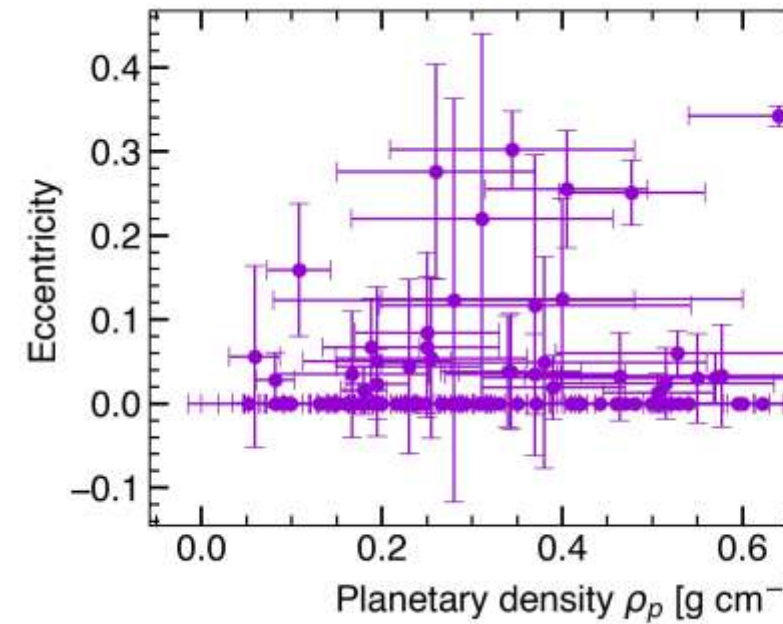


The missing methane problem

A dedicated sample and the need to refine orbital parameters

13 targets among our final selection with $T_{\text{eq}} < 1000 \text{ K}$

Planet name	ρ_p [g cm ⁻³]	σ_ρ [g cm ⁻³]	N_{T3}	R_p [R _{Jup}]	e	σ_e
TOI-1420b	0.08	0.03	1.00	1.06	0.00	
K2-24c	0.17	0.15	3.00	0.72	0.00	.
WASP-107b	0.19	0.06	1.00	0.94	0.00	...
TOI-1173b	0.20	0.04	2.00	0.82	0.02	0.04
HAT-P-18b	0.25	0.08	4.00	0.99	0.08	0.10
TOI-5398b	0.29	0.10	3.00	0.92	0.00	...
WASP-69b	0.29	0.07	1.00	1.06	0.00	...
WASP-139b	0.31	0.10	8.00	0.80	0.00	...
HAT-P-12b	0.32	0.03	4.00	0.96	0.00	...
TOI-2876b	0.33	0.21	17.00	0.86	0.00	...
HAT-P-26b	0.40	0.20	7.00	0.56	0.12	0.12
HATS-72b	0.41	0.03	8.00	0.72	0.00	...
TOI-1803c	0.42	0.42	21.00	0.38	0.00	...



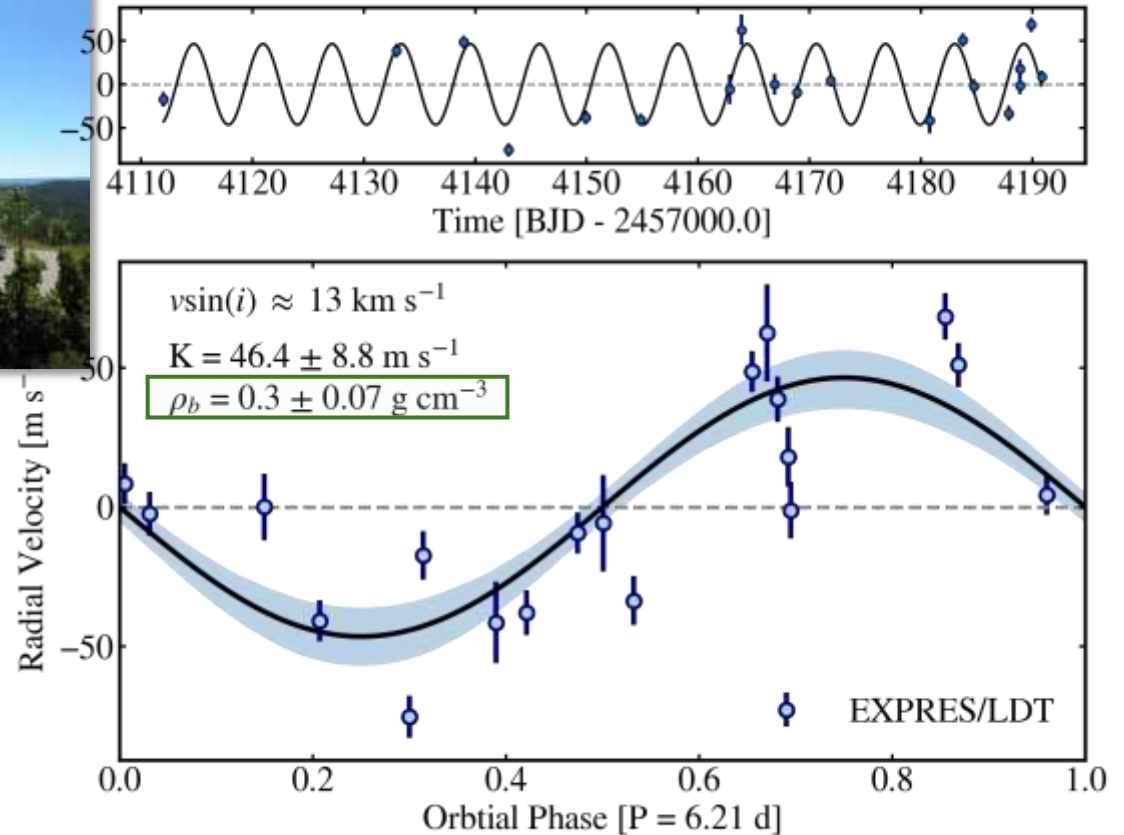
RV follow-up observations

Confirmation of TOI-2114b from the TESS Planet Candidates (TPC) sample



Dr. Alex Polanski
Percival Lowell Postdoctoral
Fellow

- Ariel-EXPRES program
- EXPRES spectrograph, Lowell Discovery Telescope (4.3 m, ~ 30 cm/s)
- Refine the orbital parameters of confirmed planets



prep

prep

- Confirm new Targets of Interest (TOIs)
- Measure stellar obliquities for Tier-3 targets

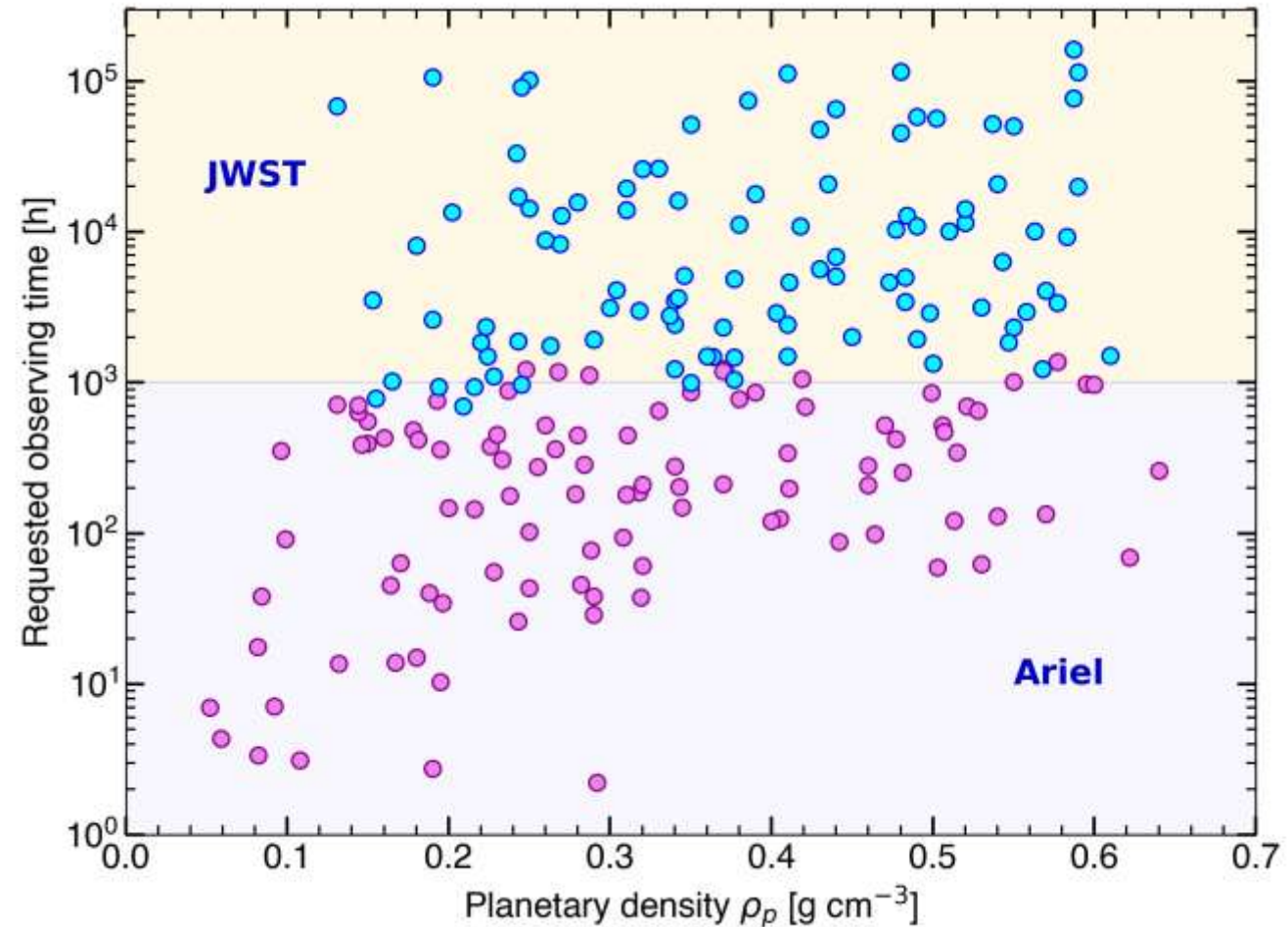
Feasibility for RV follow-up observations

Planet name	ρ_p [g cm ⁻³]	σ_ρ [g cm ⁻³]	N_{T3}	R_p [R _{Jup}]	e	σ_e	T_{eq} [K]	V-mag	K [m s ⁻¹]	$v \sin i$ [km s ⁻¹]
TOI-1420b	0.08	0.03	1.00	1.06	0.00		958.30	11.65	8.50	2.00
K2-24c	0.17	0.15	3.00	0.72	0.00	.	608.07	11.28	2.62	2.00
WASP-107b	0.19	0.06	1.00	0.94	0.00	...	734.27	11.59	17.00	2.50
TOI-1173b	0.20	0.04	2.00	0.82	0.02	0.04	945.16	11.04	9.67	2.00
HAT-P-18b	0.25	0.08	4.00	0.99	0.08	0.10	848.00	12.60	27.10	0.50
TOI-5398b	0.29	0.10	3.00	0.92	0.00	...	948.68	10.06	15.70	7.50
WASP-69b	0.29	0.07	1.00	1.06	0.00	...	959.38	9.87	38.10	2.20
WASP-139b	0.31	0.10	8.00	0.80	0.00	...	919.77	12.46	14.00	4.20
HAT-P-12b	0.32	0.03	4.00	0.96	0.00	...	958.41	12.66	35.80	0.50
TOI-2876b	0.33	0.21	17.00	0.86	0.00	...	928.89	12.40	19.50	...
HAT-P-26b	0.40	0.20	7.00	0.56	0.12	0.12	993.78	11.76	8.50	1.80
HATS-72b	0.41	0.03	8.00	0.72	0.00	...	739.51	12.32	16.15	0.80
TOI-1803c	0.42	0.42	21.00	0.38	0.00	...	612.27	11.87	2.10	1.00

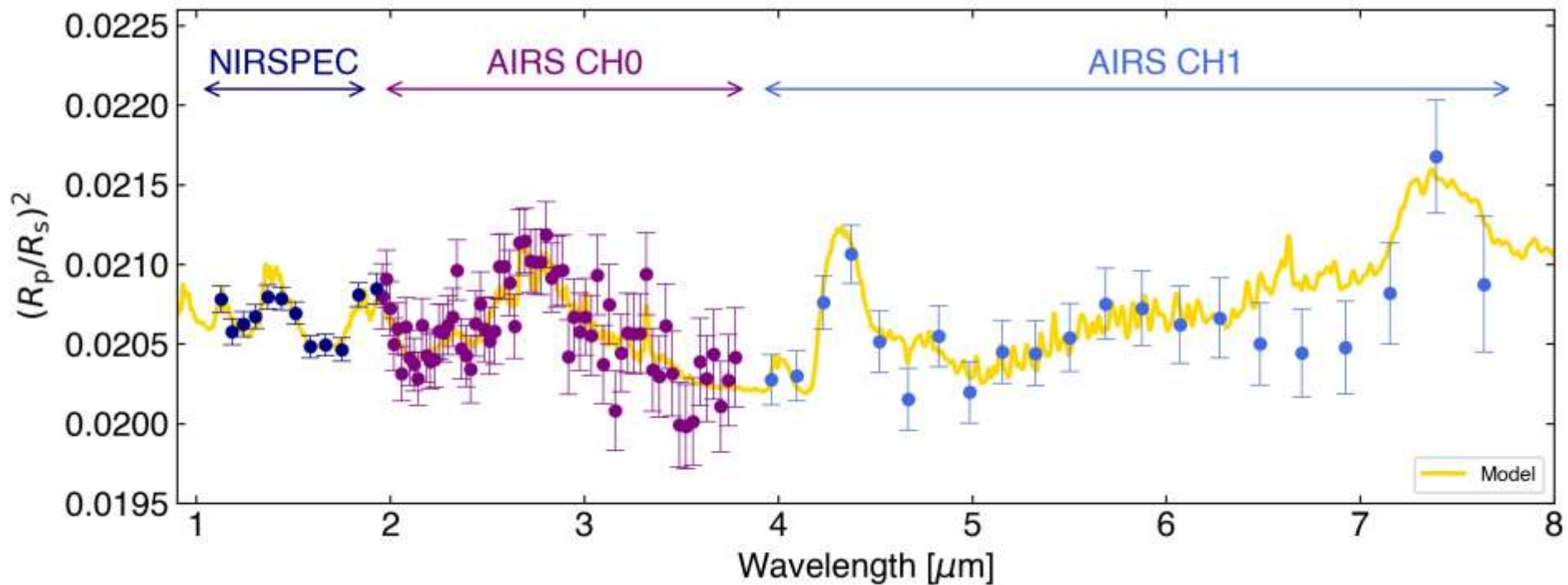
Southern hemisphere → ESO VLT/ESPRESSO or HARPS at La Silla

Synergies with JWST

- Complementary samples
- Close watch to JWST atmospheric updates



Simulations to demonstrate feasibility with Ariel



The benchmark target WASP-107b

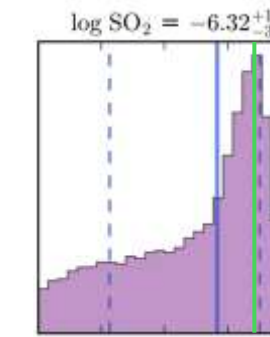
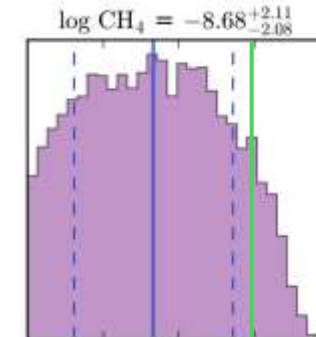
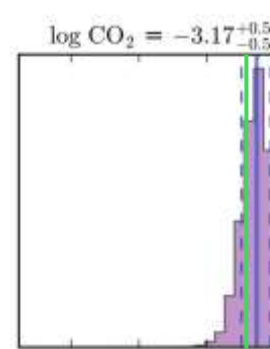
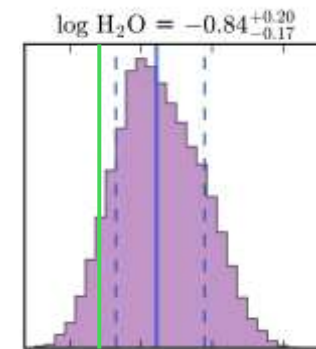
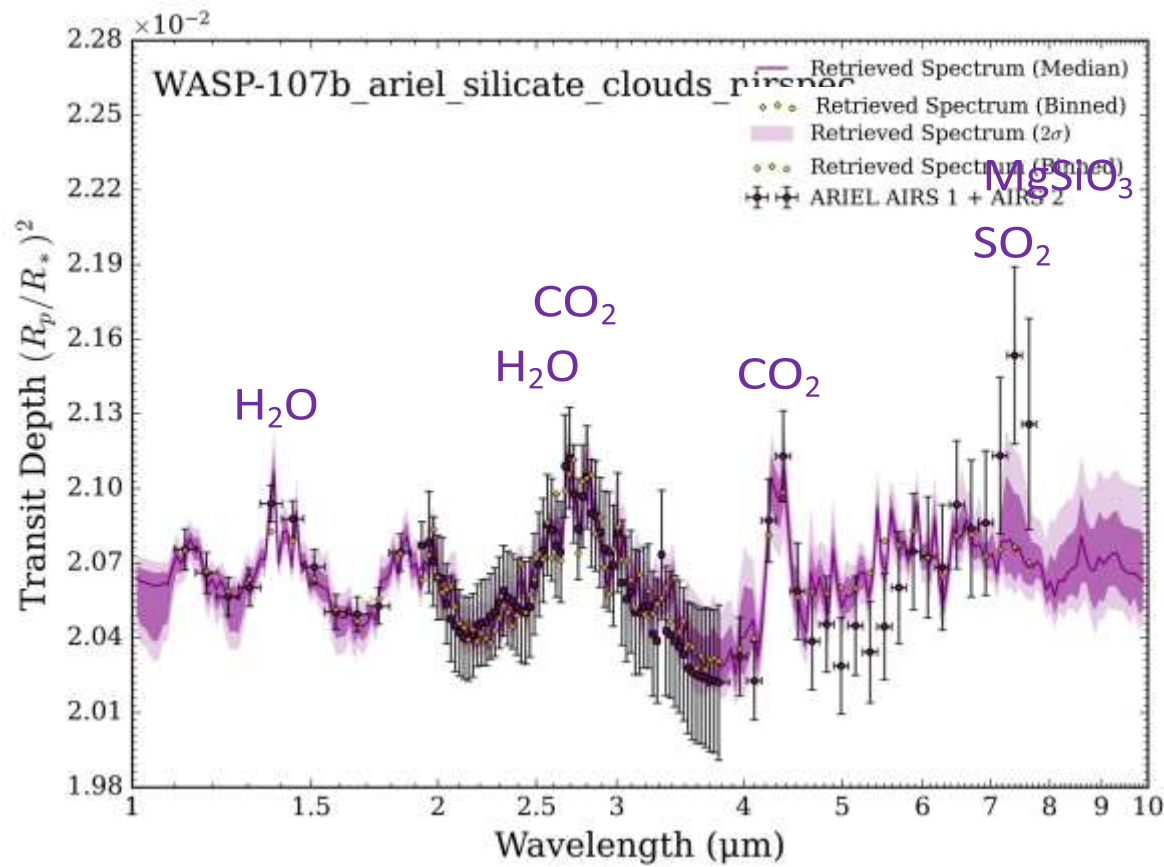
Reduced $\chi^2 = 0.59$

Model from Welbanks et al. 2024

Noise on the transit floor ArielRad, Mugnai et al., 2020 and 2025

Retrieval results

True values



Retrievals POSEIDON, MacDonald &

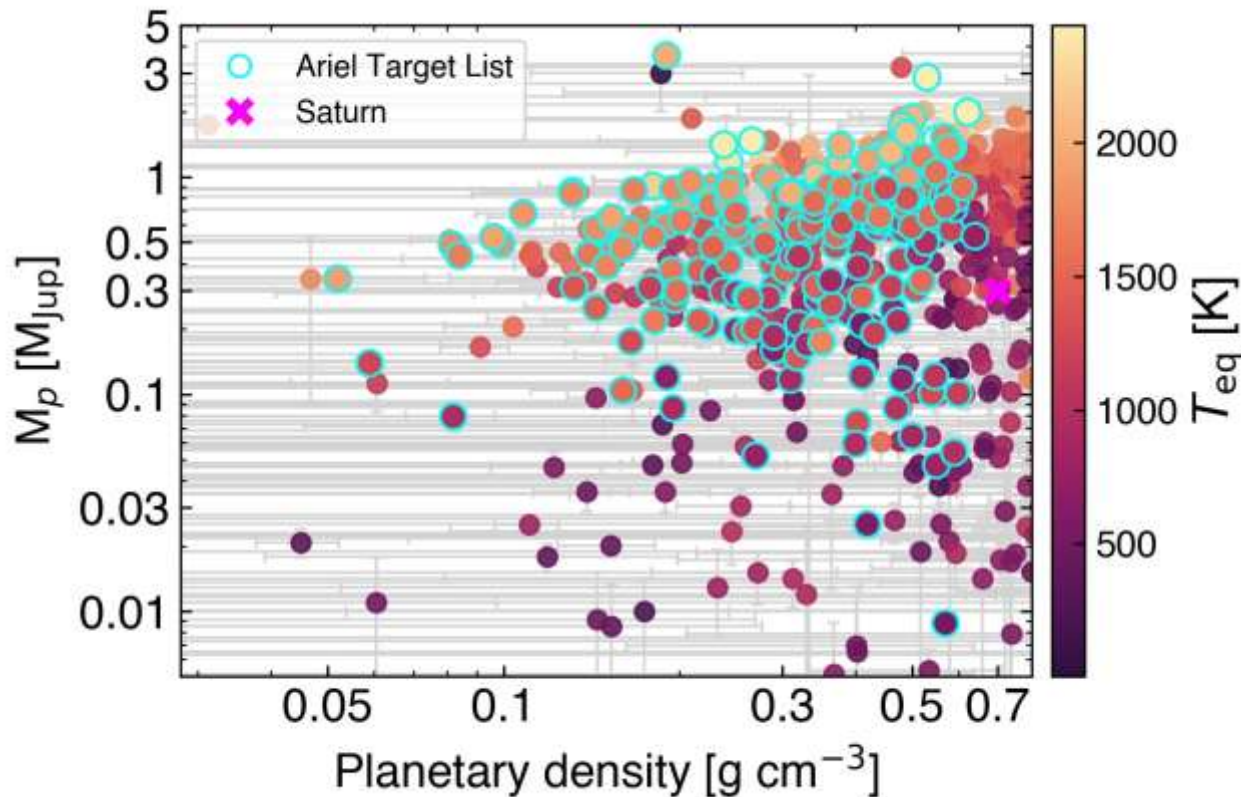
Madhusudhan 2017, MacDonald
2023 True values from Welbanks et
al., 2024

Conclusions

- 228 targets with densities $< 0.7 \text{ g cm}^3$
- Spanning a full range of masses and radii to test different inflation

mechanisms

- A focus on the “missing-methane problem”



- Orbital parameters being refined through the Ariel-EXPRES RV survey and complementary ground-based proposals
 - Synergies with JWST
 - Dyrek & Lagage et al., RASTI, in prep. ◦ adyrek@stsc