




# 1 NEMESISPY: A Python package for simulating and 2 retrieving exoplanetary spectra

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## 6 Summary

7 Spectra of exoplanets allow us to probe their atmospheres' composition and thermal structure  
8 and, when applicable, their surface conditions ([Burrows, 2014](#)). Spectroscopic characterisation  
9 of a large population of exoplanets may help us understand the origin and evolution of planetary  
10 systems ([Chachan et al., 2023](#); [Nikku Madhusudhan et al., 2017](#); [Mordasini et al., 2016](#)). The  
11 extraction of information from spectral data is known as atmospheric retrievals (e.g., [P. G. J.  
12 Irwin et al., 2008](#); [Line et al., 2013](#); [N. Madhusudhan & Seager, 2009](#)), which can be divided  
13 into two steps: forward modelling and model fitting. At a minimum, the forward modelling step  
14 requires an atmospheric model for the observed planet and a radiative transfer pipeline that can  
15 calculate model spectra given some input atmospheric model. The model fitting step typically  
16 requires a Bayesian parameter inference algorithm that can constrain the free parameters of  
17 the forward model by fitting the observed spectra. Atmospheric retrieval pipelines have long  
18 been applied to the spectral analysis of the Earth and other solar system planets, and the  
19 discovery of exoplanets further ignited the development of new retrieval pipelines with varying  
20 focus and functionalities ([MacDonald & Batalha, 2023](#)).

21 NEMESISPY is a Python package developed to perform parametric atmospheric modelling  
22 and radiative transfer calculation for the retrievals of exoplanetary spectra. It is a recent  
23 development of the well-established Fortran NEMESIS library ([P. G. J. Irwin et al., 2008](#)), which  
24 has been applied to the atmospheric retrievals of both solar system planets and exoplanets  
25 employing numerous different observing geometries ([J. K. Barstow et al., 2014, 2016](#); [Joanna  
26 K. Barstow, 2020](#); [Patrick G. J. Irwin et al., 2020](#); [James et al., 2023](#); [Krissansen-Totton  
27 et al., 2018](#); [Lee et al., 2012](#); [Teaby et al., 2012](#)). NEMESISPY can be easily interfaced  
28 with Bayesian inference algorithms to retrieve atmospheric properties from spectroscopic  
29 observations. Recently, NEMESISPY has been applied to the retrievals of Hubble and Spitzer  
30 data of a hot Jupiter ([Yang et al., 2023](#)), as well as to JWST/Mid-Infrared Instrument  
31 (JWST/MIRI) data of a hot Jupiter ([Yang et al., 2024](#)).

## 32 Statement of need

33 NEMESISPY has three distinguishing features as an exoplanetary retrieval pipeline. Firstly,  
34 NEMESISPY inherits the fast correlated-k ([Lacis & Oinas, 1991](#)) radiative transfer routine  
35 from the Fortran NEMESIS library ([P. G. J. Irwin et al., 2008](#)), which has been extensively  
36 validated against other radiative transfer codes ([Joanna K. Barstow et al., 2020](#)). Secondly,  
37 NEMESISPY employs a just-in-time compiler ([Lam et al., 2015](#)), which compiles the most  
38 computationally expensive routines to machine code at run time. Combined with extensive  
39 code refactoring, NEMESISPY is significantly faster than the Fortran NEMESIS library. Such  
40 speed improvement is crucial for analysing exoplanetary spectra using sampling-based Bayesian  
41 parameter estimation (e.g., [Feroz & Hobson, 2008](#)), which typically involves the computation

42 of millions of model spectra. Thirdly, NEMESISPY implements several parametric atmospheric  
43 temperature models from Yang et al. (2023). These routines are particularly useful for  
44 retrieving spectroscopic phase curves of hot Jupiters, which are emission spectra observed at  
45 multiple orbital phases and can enable detailed atmospheric characterisation.

46 NEMESISPY contains several general-purpose routines for atmospheric modelling and spectral  
47 simulations. The modular nature of the package means that subroutines can be easily called  
48 on their own. Currently, NEMESISPY has an easy-to-use API for simulating emission spectra  
49 and phase curves of hot Jupiters from arbitrary input atmospheric models, and new features  
50 are being actively developed, such as multiple scattering in radiative transfer calculation, an  
51 API for transmission spectra, and the line-by-line radiative transfer method. NEMESISPY has  
52 already enabled two scientific publications (Yang et al., 2023; Yang et al., 2024) and is used in  
53 numerous ongoing exoplanetary data analysis projects. The combination of well-tested core  
54 radiative transfer routines, accelerated computational speed, and packaged modular design is  
55 ideal for tackling the influx of JWST data of exoplanets.

## 56 State of the field

57 For a review of exoplanet atmospheric retrieval codes with comparable functionalities to  
58 NEMESISPY, we refer the reader to the comprehensive catalogue in MacDonald & Batalha  
59 (2023).

## 60 Acknowledgements

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62 NEMESISPY, in particular, numpy (Harris et al., 2020), SciPy (Virtanen et al., 2020), Numba  
63 (Lam et al., 2015) and Matplotlib (Hunter, 2007). The authors also express gratitude to the  
64 many developers of the open-source Fortran NEMESIS library (P. G. J. Irwin et al., 2008).

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