Colour Magnitude Diagrams of Transiting Exoplanets III

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In all our plots planets are represented by circles in the foreground, while brown dwarfs are diamonds in the bacground.

Why are exoplanets so much bluer than brown dwarfs in [4.5-5.8]?



One key difference between hot Jupiters and ultra-cool dwarfs is irradiation: the brown dwarfs tend to be isolated while the planets are subjected to high levels of irradiation. However, WD01037-349B, an irradiated brown dwarf, sits with the hot Jupiters in this plot. We therefore propose that Phosphine could be responsible for the colour difference.

PHOSPHINE:

* Is highly susceptible to photolysis

* Absorbs strongly in the 4.5 µm band

* Is likely to be present in the atmospheres of mid-L and T dwarfs.

WASP-12b has been troubling people for years...

The W_{JH} band is a new photometric band we made by cutting the HST WFC3 G141 grism to make a band centred on the 1.4 µm water absorption feature.

In the plot to the right we can see that WASP-12b stands out in colour from the brown dwarfs and the other planets. WASP-12b is a well studied yet controversial planet, with claims of thermal inversions and a carbon-rich atmosphere to explain its puzzling measurements.



We used Molliere's model planetary spectra to explain the possible physical significance of the [W_{IH}-H] colour index.



The black, red and yellow circles here are model planetary spectra. These plots allow us to see that this colour is highly influenced by by the C/O ratio. For all valuesof logg and metallicity, WASP-12b appears consistent with a carbon-rich atmosphere, while WASP-43b is consistent with an oxygen-rich atmosphere. Being able to use a colour-magnitude diagram to get a quick upper limit on the C/O ratio will be vital for target selection for follow-up in future missions like Ariel & JWST.

> Get in touch to chat about colour-magnitude diagrams! Email me at gxg831@bham.ac.uk or... read my full paper: https://arxiv.org/abs/2008.00995