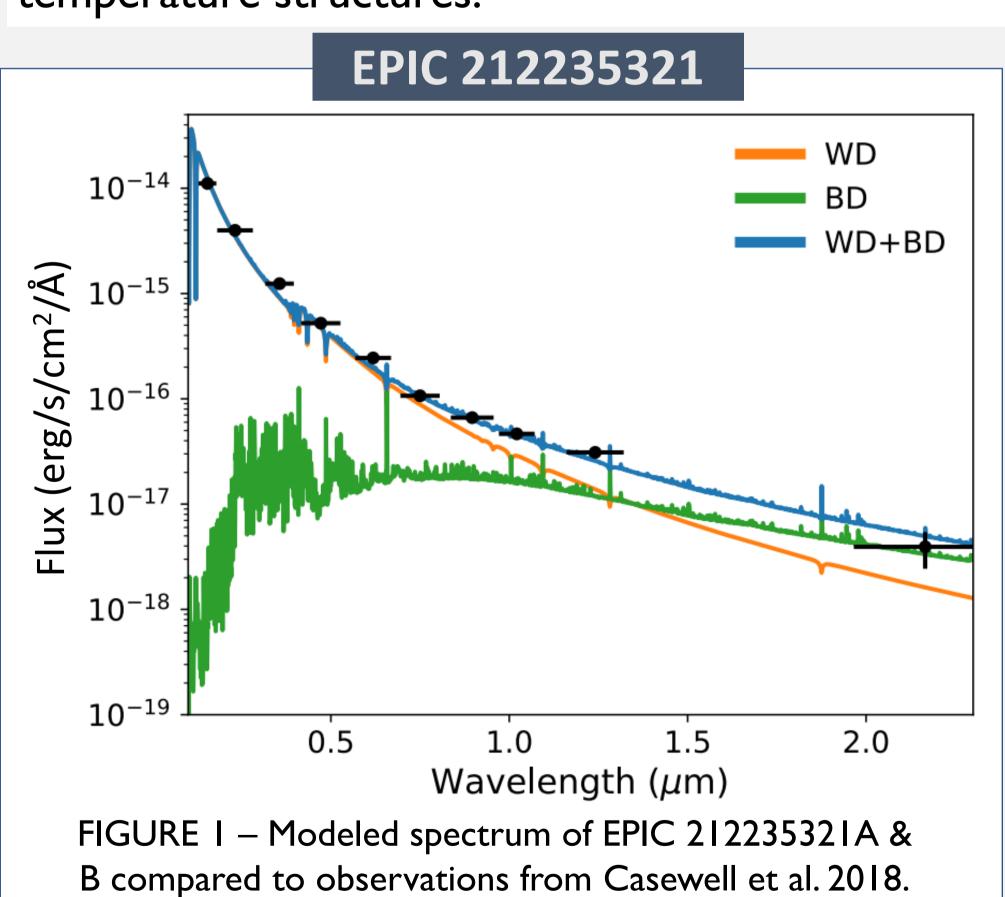
Atmosphere Models of Highly Irradiated

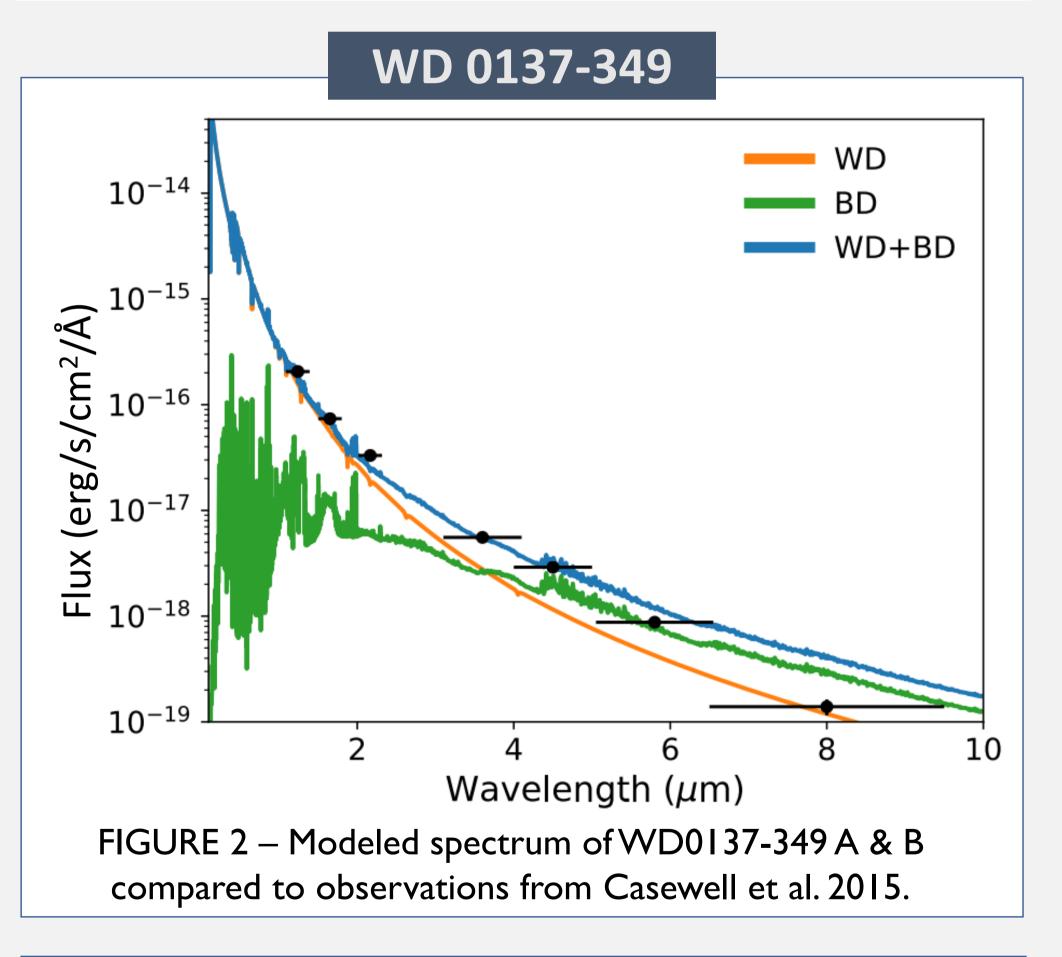
Brown Dwarfs

What: Only a handful of brown dwarfs (BDs) have been discovered orbiting on ultra-shot periods around white dwarfs. (WDs) These post-common envelope objects experience enough irradiation to heat them hundreds to thousands of Kelvin. Much of the irradiation can be in the ultraviolet, posing a challenge for models built for ultra-cool objects.

How: We use the PHOENIX¹ to self-consistently model the atmosphere of two of these extreme brown dwarfs. In the paper, we also use the PETRA² retrieval framework to measure the BD temperature structures.



Why: These brown dwarfs provide excellent analogues for hot- and ultra-hot Jupiters. Unlike exoplanets, the IR flux ratio between the BD and WD can be > I. Multiple phase curves can be observed from the ground in a single night of observation. The BDs also provide a natural laboratory to explore the effects of short-wavelength irradiation which can drive the escape of exoplanet atmospheres.



References

[1] Hauschildt, P. H., et al. (1998).[2] Lothringer, J. D., et al. (2020).ApJ, 512, 1.AJ, 159, 6.

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Results: We can better match the low- and high-resolution observations when we take into account the short-wavelength irradiation (Fig1,2).

We also find that temperature inversions, or stratospheres, are created in the BD by the absorption of the short-wavelength irradiation by metals, similar to behavior seen in ultra-hot Jupiters (Fig. 3). This provides a natural explanation for the detections of atomic emission from the BD.

See the paper for much more: Lothringer & Casewell 2020 ApJ, 905, 2. arXiv:2010.14319

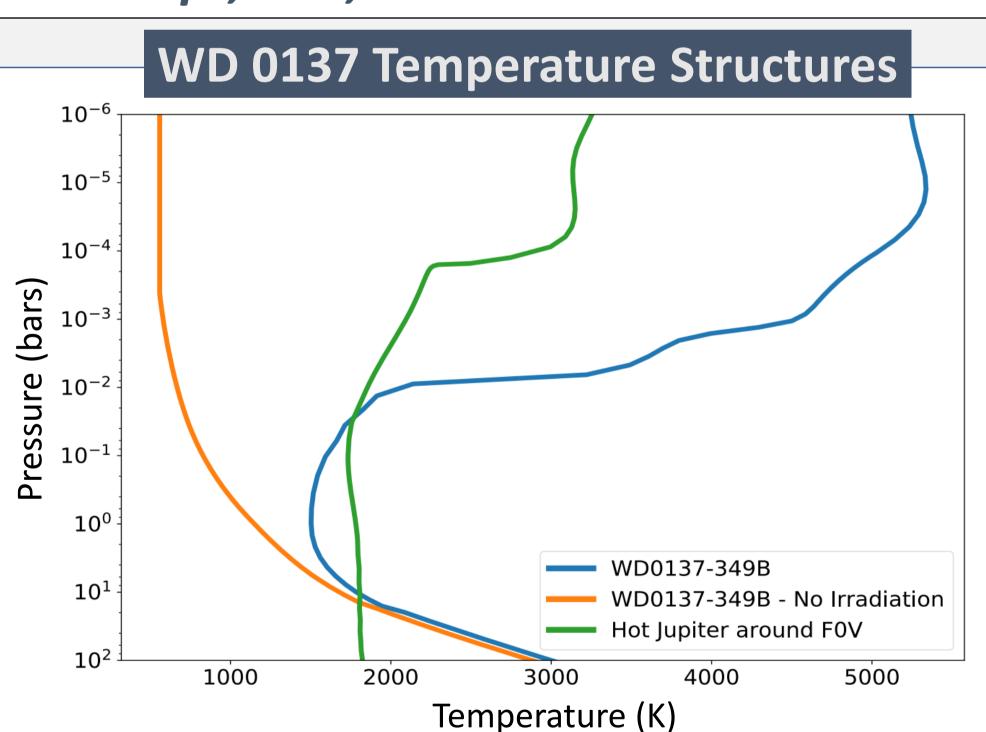


FIGURE 3 – Modelled temperature structure of WD 0137-349B compared to a scenario without irradiation at the same Tint \approx 1400 K and compared to a hot Jupiter of the same Teq \approx 2000 K.





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