CHARACTERIZING LHS1140-C USING ECLIPSE PHOTOMETRY

Alexandra Rochon

Trottier Institute for Research on Exoplanets, Université de Montréal

Supervised by Dr. Lisa Dang & prof. René Doyon

Université m de Montréal



Institut Trottie de recherche su les exoplanètes

> Trottier Institute for Research on Exoplanets



THE SYSTEM LHS1140

☆ Calm, old M4.5 dwarf☆ T_{eff} 3096 K

Parameters (Cadieux et al. 2024)

	С	b
Mass (Earth masses)	1.9	5.6
Radius (Earth radii)	1.3	1.7
Period (days)	3.8	24.7





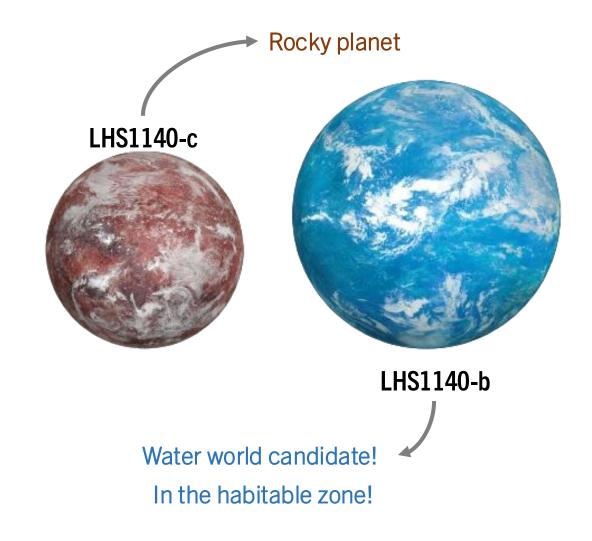
LHS1140-b

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ECLIPSE PHOTOMETRY

Probe light emitted from dayside

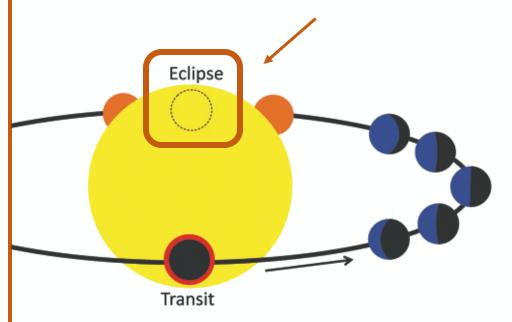
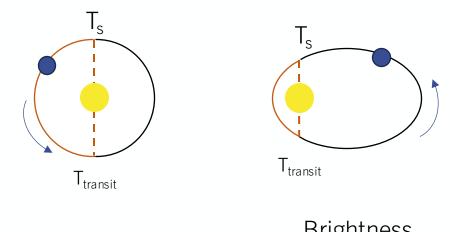


Illustration from Cowan (2014)

Two important measures:

1. Time of mid eclipse (T_s) to constrain eccentricity



2. Eclipse depth



Brightness temperature

OBSERVATIONS

Mid-Infrared Instrument (MIRI)

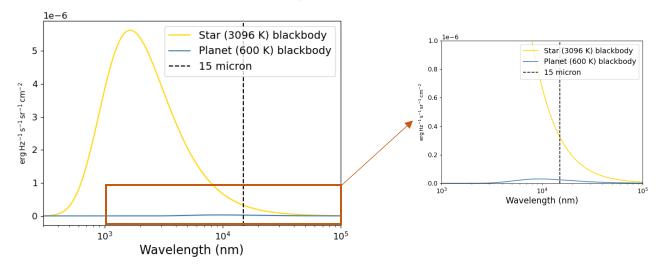
Photometry – Imaging mode

15 microns - F1500W

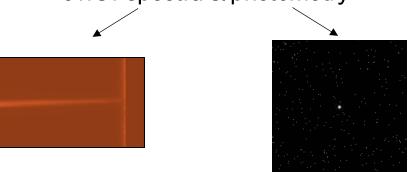
3 eclipses observed



Why 15 microns?



JWST spectra & photometry



Images source: eurekadocs.readthedocs.io

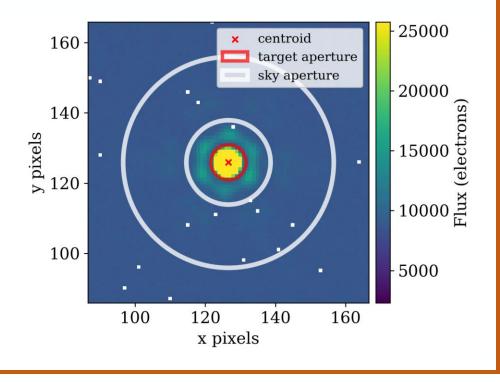
Alexandra Rochon (McGill University) — iREx 2024 Summer Intern

INITIAL DATA REDUCTION

Eureka! pipeline:



- Calibration
- Background subtraction
- PSF centering
- Extraction of spectra

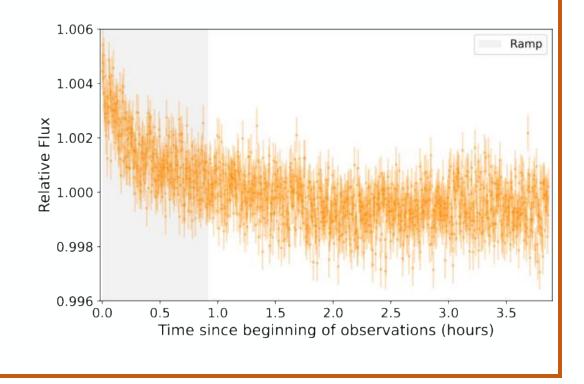


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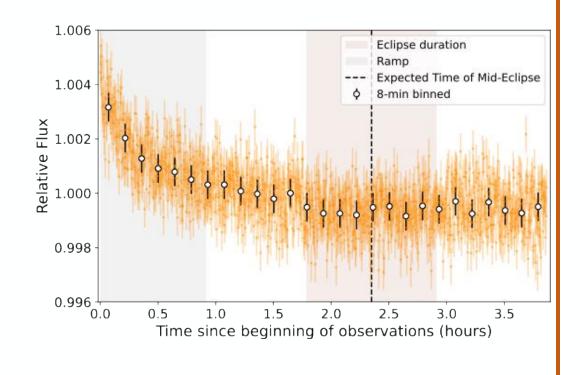


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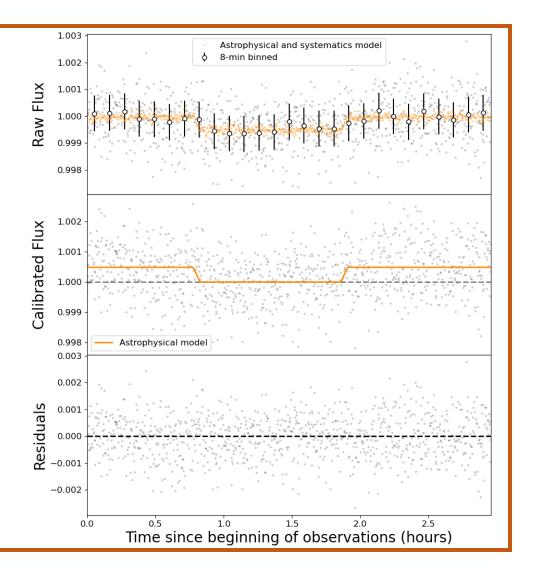
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ECLIPSE FITTING

- Removed first ~50 mins and a linear trend
- Simultaneously fit the astrophysical signal (A)
 and the detector systematics (D) with an MCMC

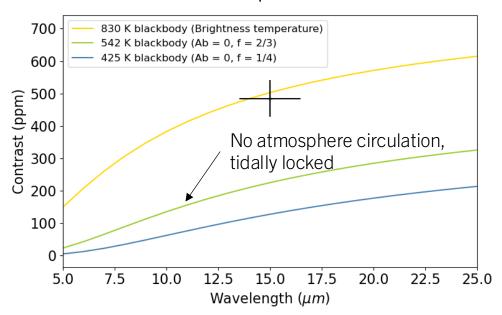
Model = $A(t) \times D(x_0, y_0)$



PRELIMINARY RESULTS

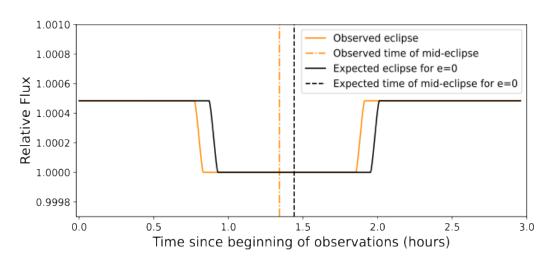
Temperature

- Eclipse depth: 484 ± 55 ppm, 8σ detection
- Derived brightness temperature of 830 K
- Much hotter than expected!



Eclipse Timing

- Time of mid-eclipse 4σ from expected value
- $\Delta T = 5.9 \pm 1.44 \text{ min}$
- Suggests an orbital eccentricity (e \neq 0) or TTVs



Takeaways & Limitations

- Eclipse depth of 484 ± 55 ppm
- Derived brightness temperature of 830 K
- Constrained the eclipse timing
- Only 1 of 3 eclipses analyzed → need to repeat results
- Oversimplified noise model

Next Steps

- Fit remaining two eclipses & joint fit of all 3 observations
- 2. Improve detector systematics model
- 3. Constrain the eccentricity of LHS1140-c to inform future observations of the LHS1140 system

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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