

Planets of binary and multiple star systems

Maciej Konacki

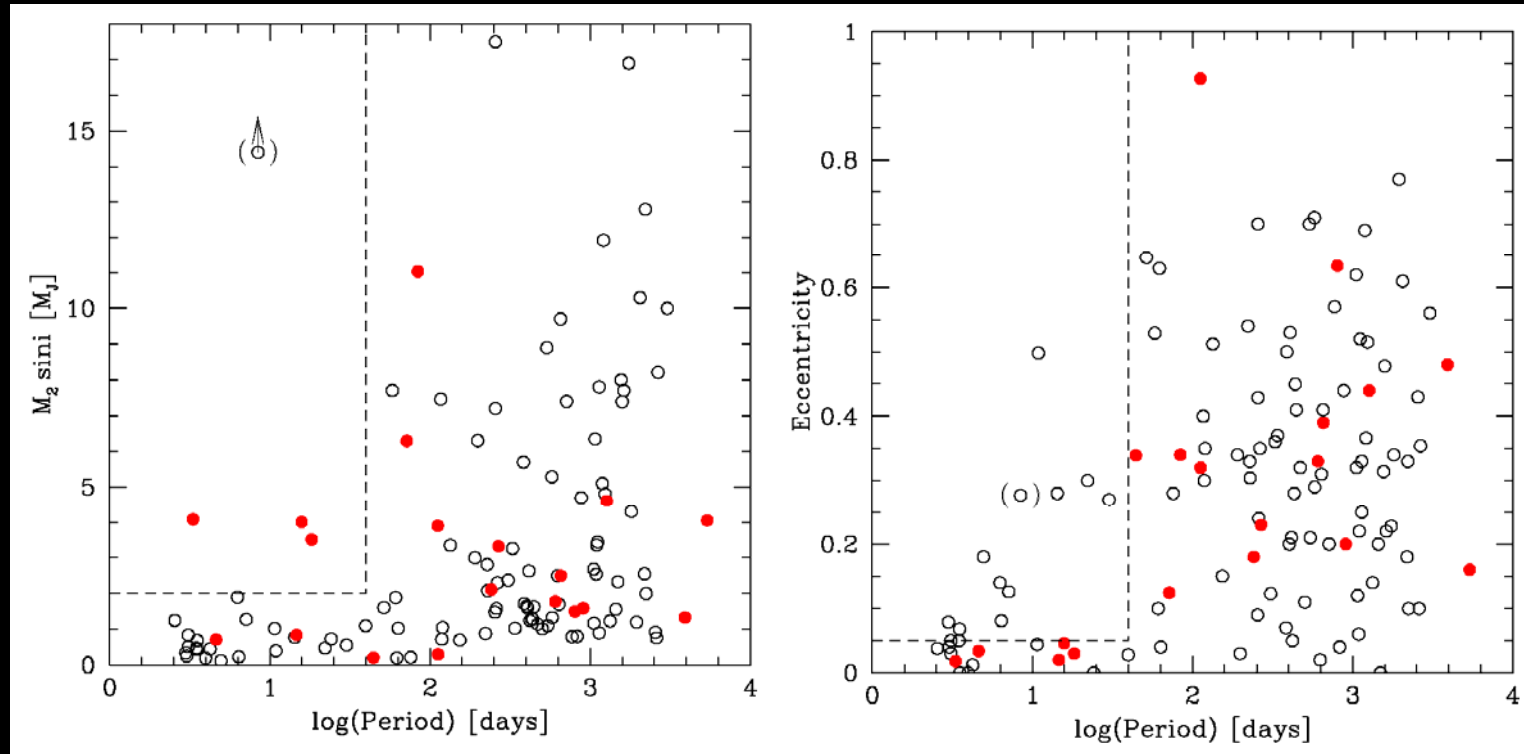
Nicolaus Copernicus Astronomical Center
Polish Academy of Sciences

Reading

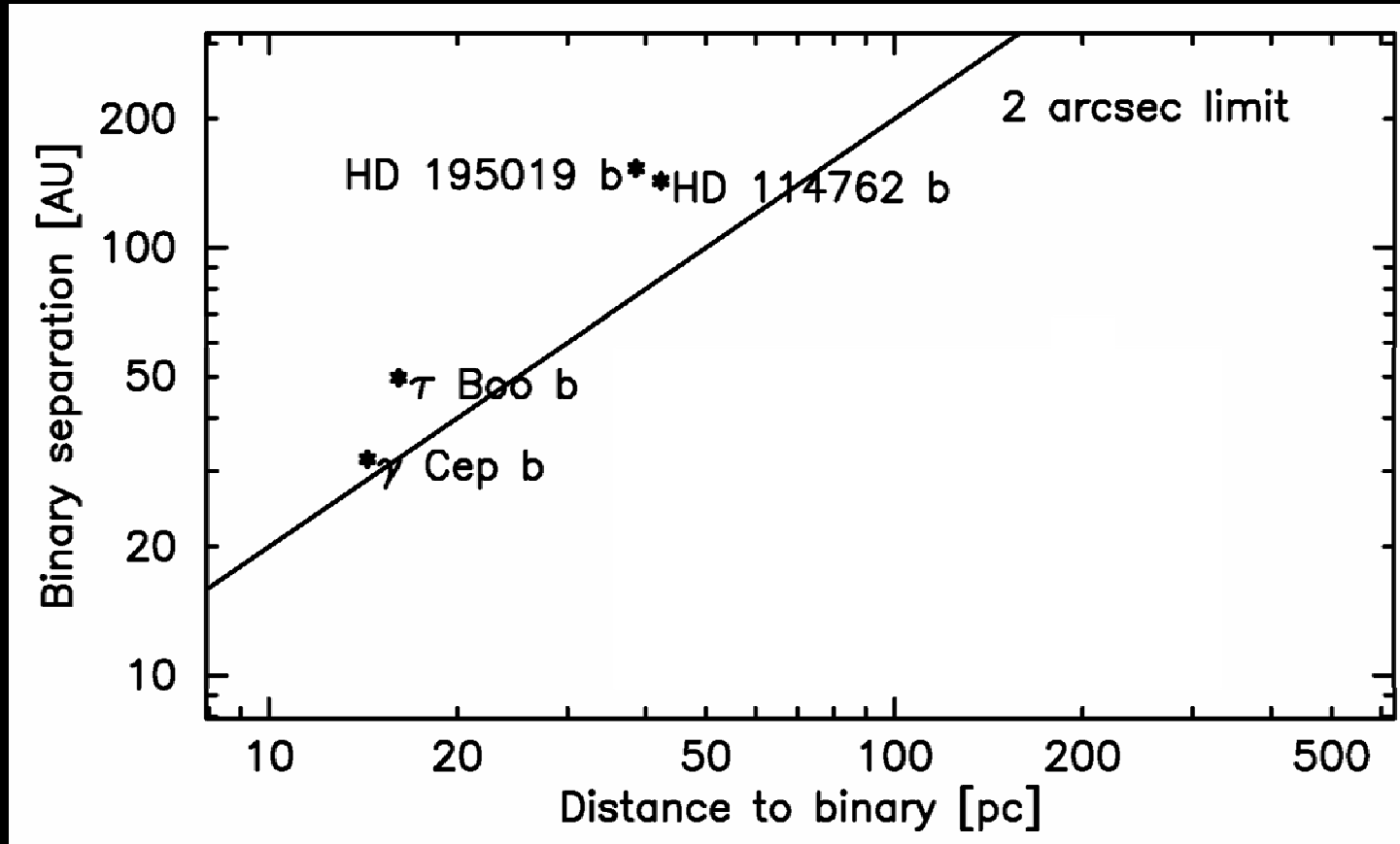
1. Muterspaugh, Konacki, Lane & Pfahl,
"Observational Techniques for Detecting Planets in
Binary Systems", 2007, astro-ph/0705.3072
2. Eggenberger & Udry, "Probing the Impact of
Stellar Duplicity
on Planet Occurrence with Spectroscopic and Imaging
Observations", 2007, astro-ph/0705.3173

Both to appear in the book "Planets in Binary Star
Systems,"
ed. Nader Haghighipour (Springer publishing
company)

Planets in multiple star systems



Eggenberger et al, A&A, 2004

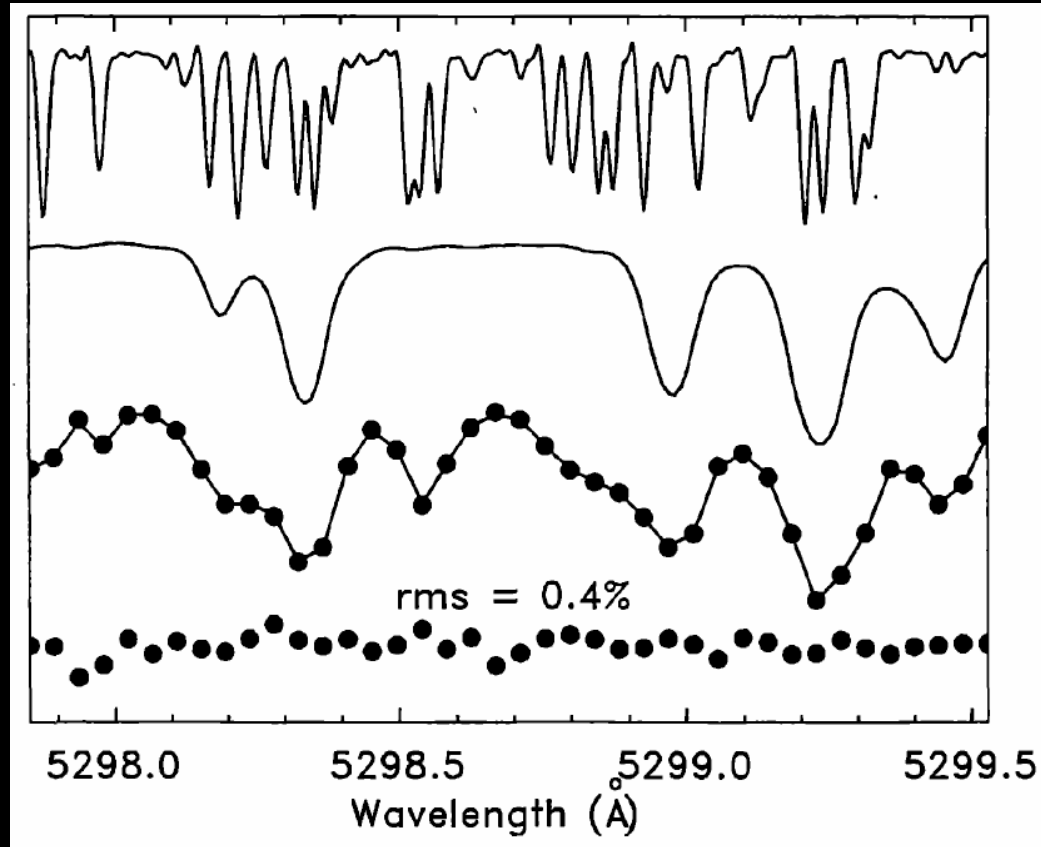


Apparent separations

Preliminary results from the imaging su

1. 42 planets belong to stars from binary and multiple stellar systems
2. The occurrence of planets is reduced in binaries with separations smaller than 120 AU

Eggenberger & Udry, 2007, astro-ph/0705.3173



Iodine transmission function

Template stellar spectrum

Stellar spectrum observed through the iodine cell

Marcy & Butler, 1992

$$I_{obs}(\lambda) = [I_s(\lambda + \Delta\lambda_s) T_{I_2}(\lambda + \Delta\lambda_{I_2})] \otimes PSF$$

Precision velocities of binaries:

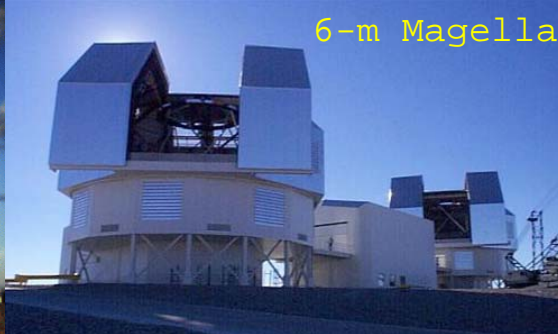
take a template stellar spectrum each time
a spectrum with the cell is taken


$$I_{obs}(\lambda) = [I_s(\lambda + \Delta\lambda_s) T_{I_2}(\lambda + \Delta\lambda_{I_2})] \otimes PSF$$

$$I_{obs}^{*,i}(\lambda) = [I_{obs}^i(\lambda) \otimes^{-1} PSF^i] / T_{I_2}(\lambda)$$



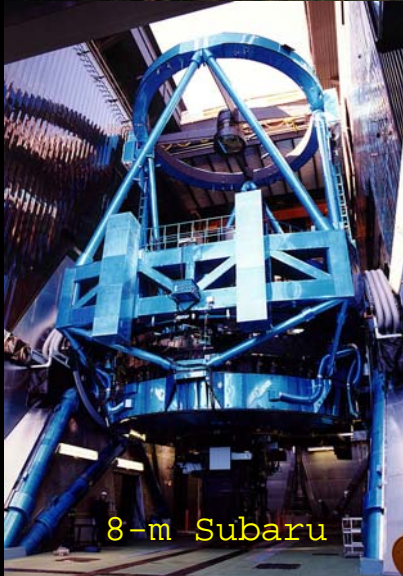
9-m HET



6-m Magellan



2-m Okayama



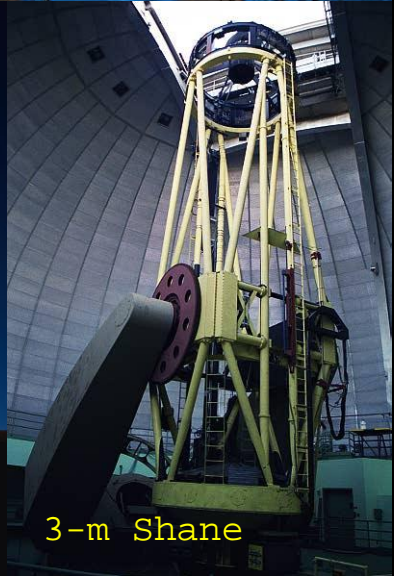
8-m Subaru



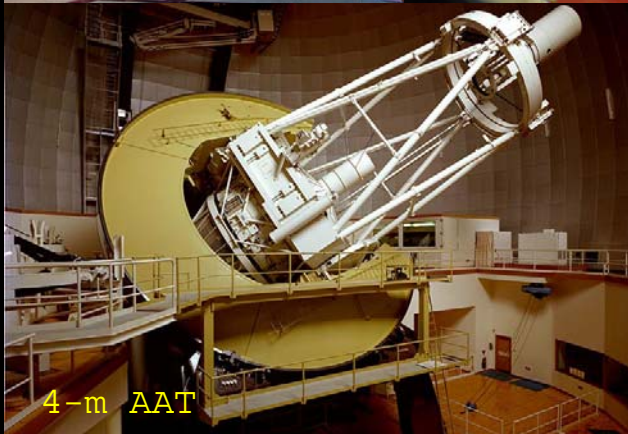
4-m, La Silla



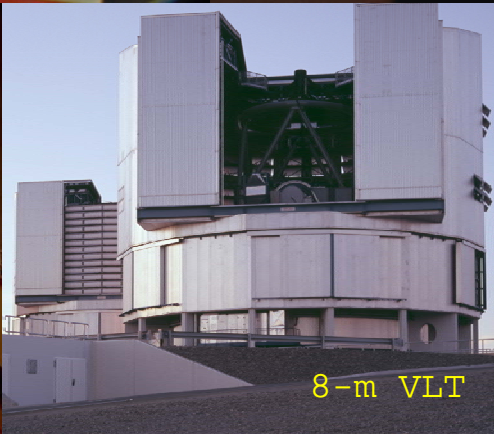
10-m Keck I



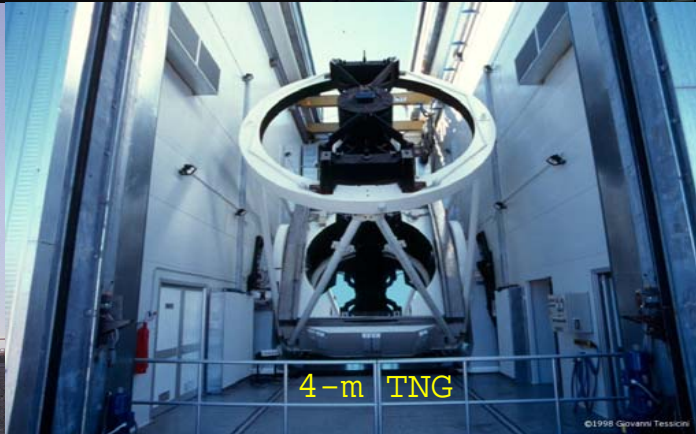
3-m Shane



4-m AAT

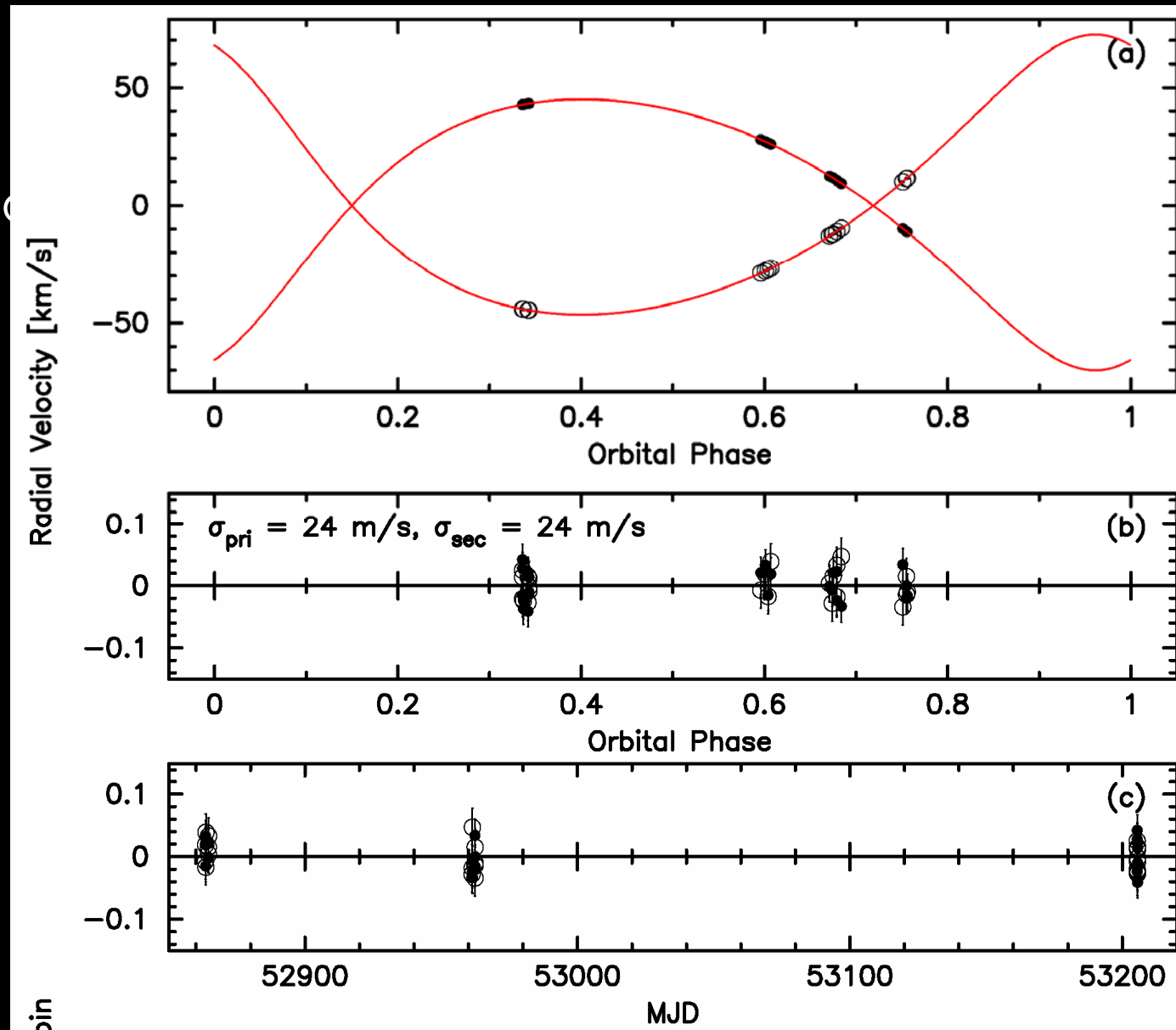


8-m VLT



4-m TNG

HD 4676
(64 Psc)
P = 13.8
F8V+F8V



Konacki, 2005, ApJ

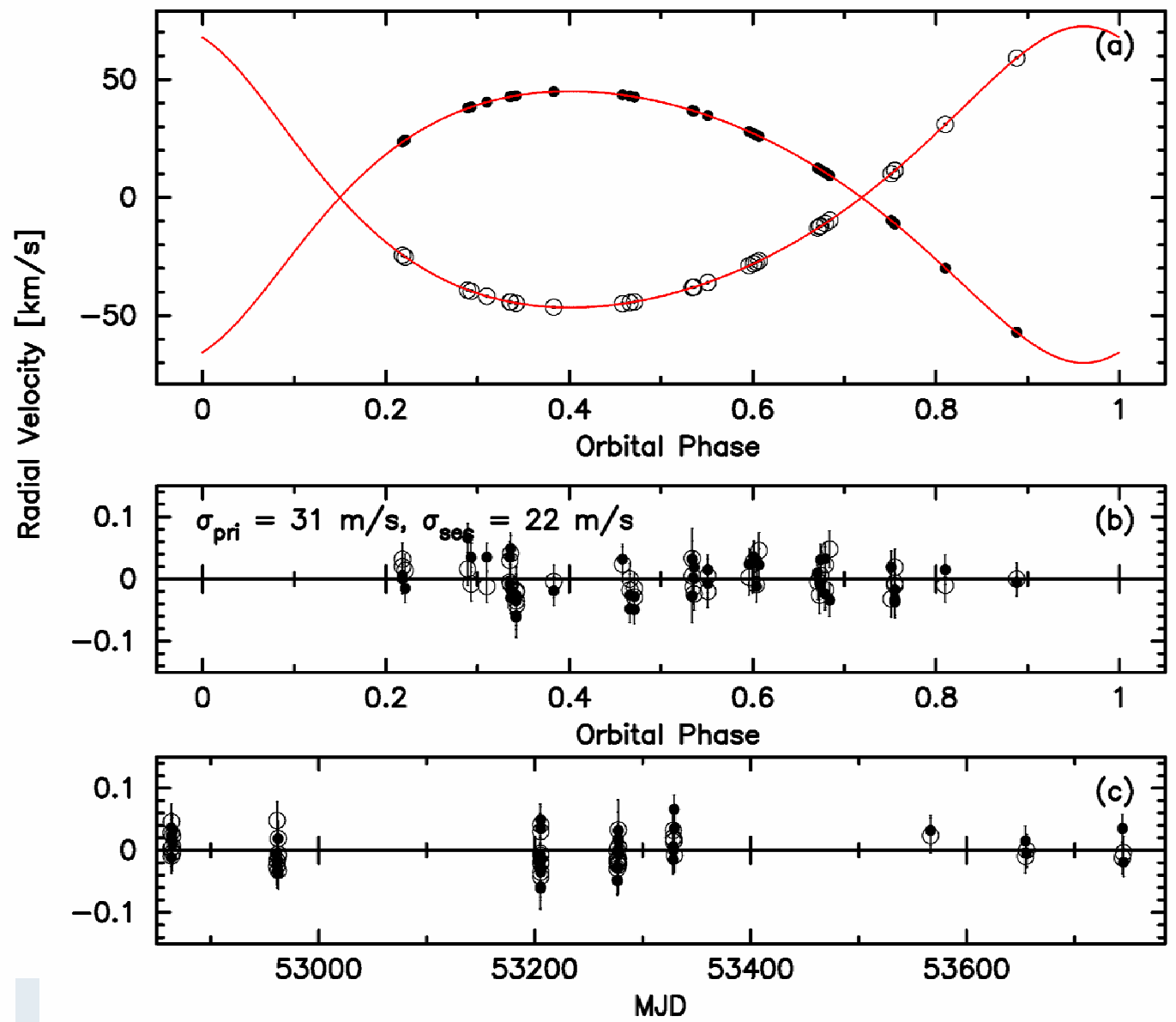


Table 1. Best-fit Orbital Parameters for HD 4676^a

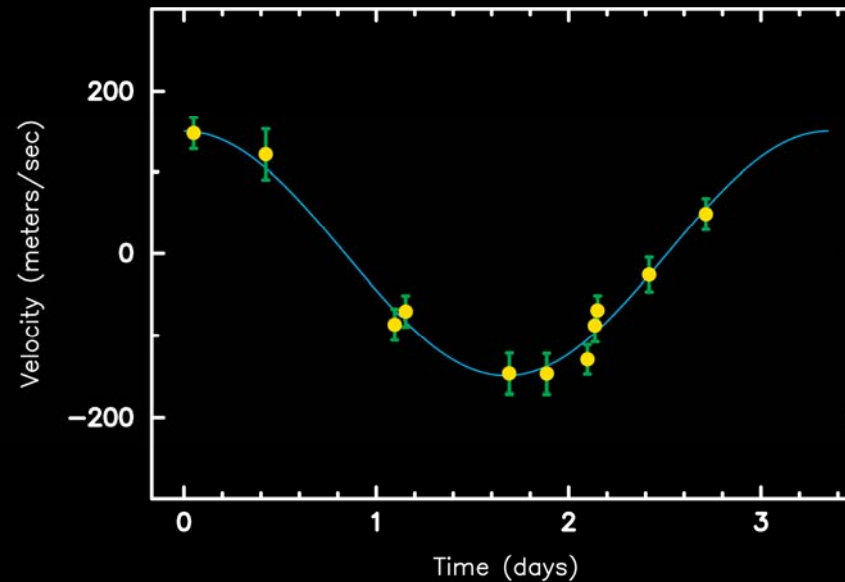
Parameter	HD 4676
Apparent semi-major axis, \hat{a} (mas)	6.545 ± 0.0133
Period, P (d)	$13.8244906 \pm 4.3 \times 10^{-5}$
Time of periastron, T_p (MJD)	50905.9746 ± 0.0067
Eccentricity, e	0.23657 ± 0.00063
Longitude of the periastron, ω (deg)	203.057 ± 0.073
Longitude of the ascending node, Ω (deg)	207.41 ± 0.65
Inclination, i (deg)	73.92 ± 0.80
Magnitude difference (K band, <i>assumed</i>), ΔK .	0.11
Velocity amplitude of the primary, K_1 (km/s) .	57.552 ± 0.037
Velocity amplitude of the secondary, K_2 (km/s)	59.557 ± 0.038
Reduced χ^2 , χ^2/DOF	1.18

Table 2. Physical Parameters for HD 4676^a

Parameter	Primary	Secondary
Semi-major axis, $a_{1,2}$ (AU)	$0.073953 \pm 4.8 \times 10^{-5}$	$0.076529 \pm 5.0 \times 10^{-5}$
Mass, M (M_{\odot})	1.210 ± 0.014	1.169 ± 0.014
Parallax, κ (mas)	43.496 ± 0.089	
Distance, d (pc)	22.991 ± 0.047	
Spectral type	F8V	F8V

Masses accurate to 1.2%

candidate planet in a close triple-star system HD 188753??

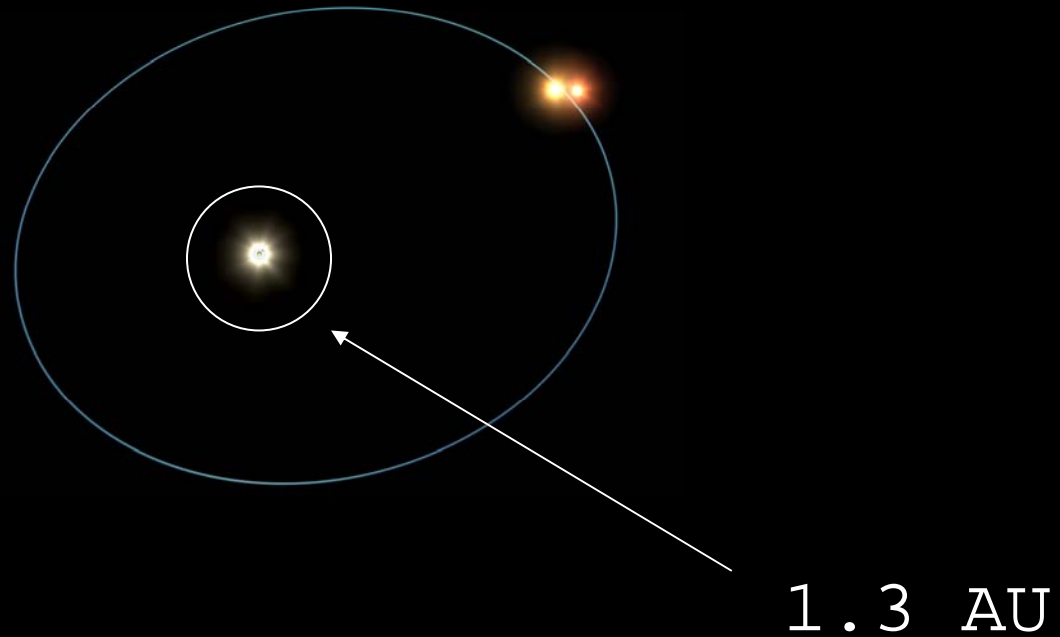


Incorrect orbital solution?: $P_{\text{orb}} = 3.348$ days, $M \sin i = 1.26 M_{\text{Jup}}$

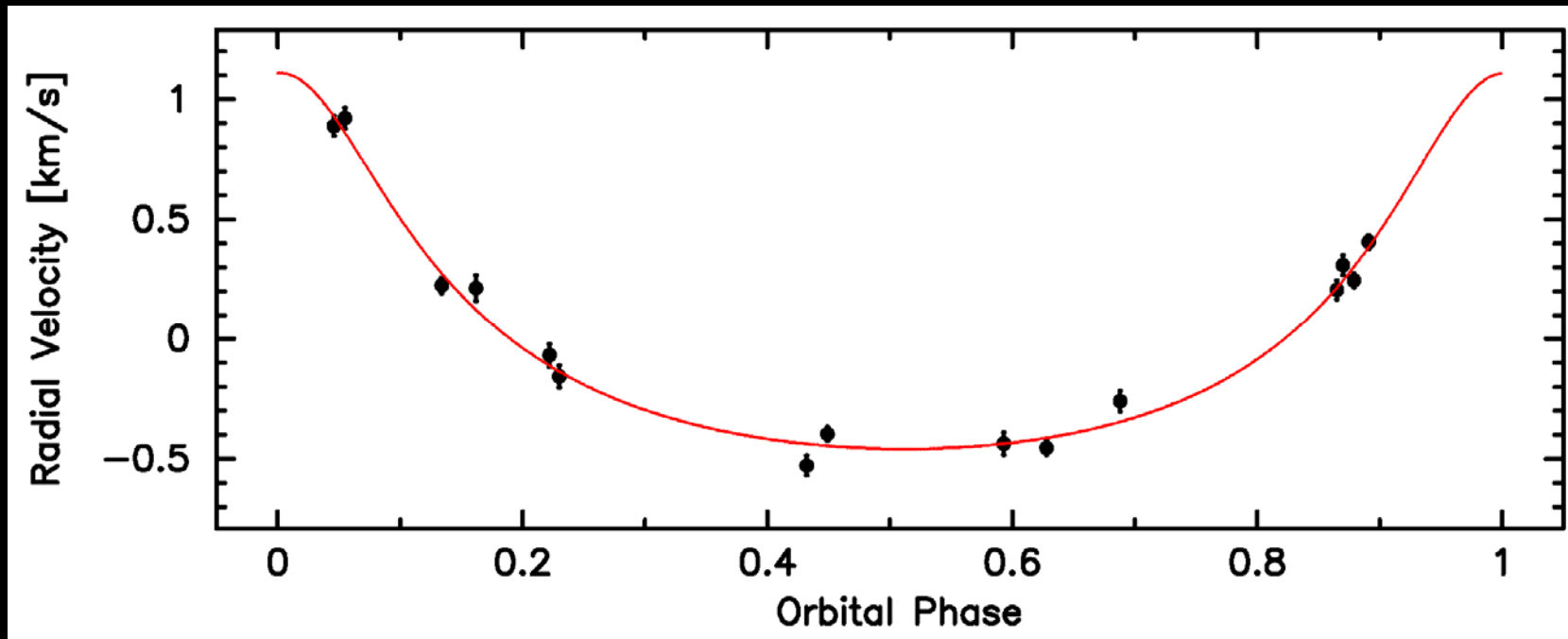
Konacki, 2005, Nature

See also Eggenberger et al, 2007, astro-ph/0702574

A putative protoplanetary
disk in the HD 188753
system



Another candidate planet in a triple star



Palomar Testbed Interferometer (PTI)



NS 110 m, NW 86 m, SW 87 m
K (2.2 μm), H (1.6 μm)

PALOMAR OBSERVATORY

Samuel Oschin Telescope
48-inch (1.2 meters)
First light: 1948

Palomar Testbed Interferometer
360 feet (110 meters)
First light: 1995

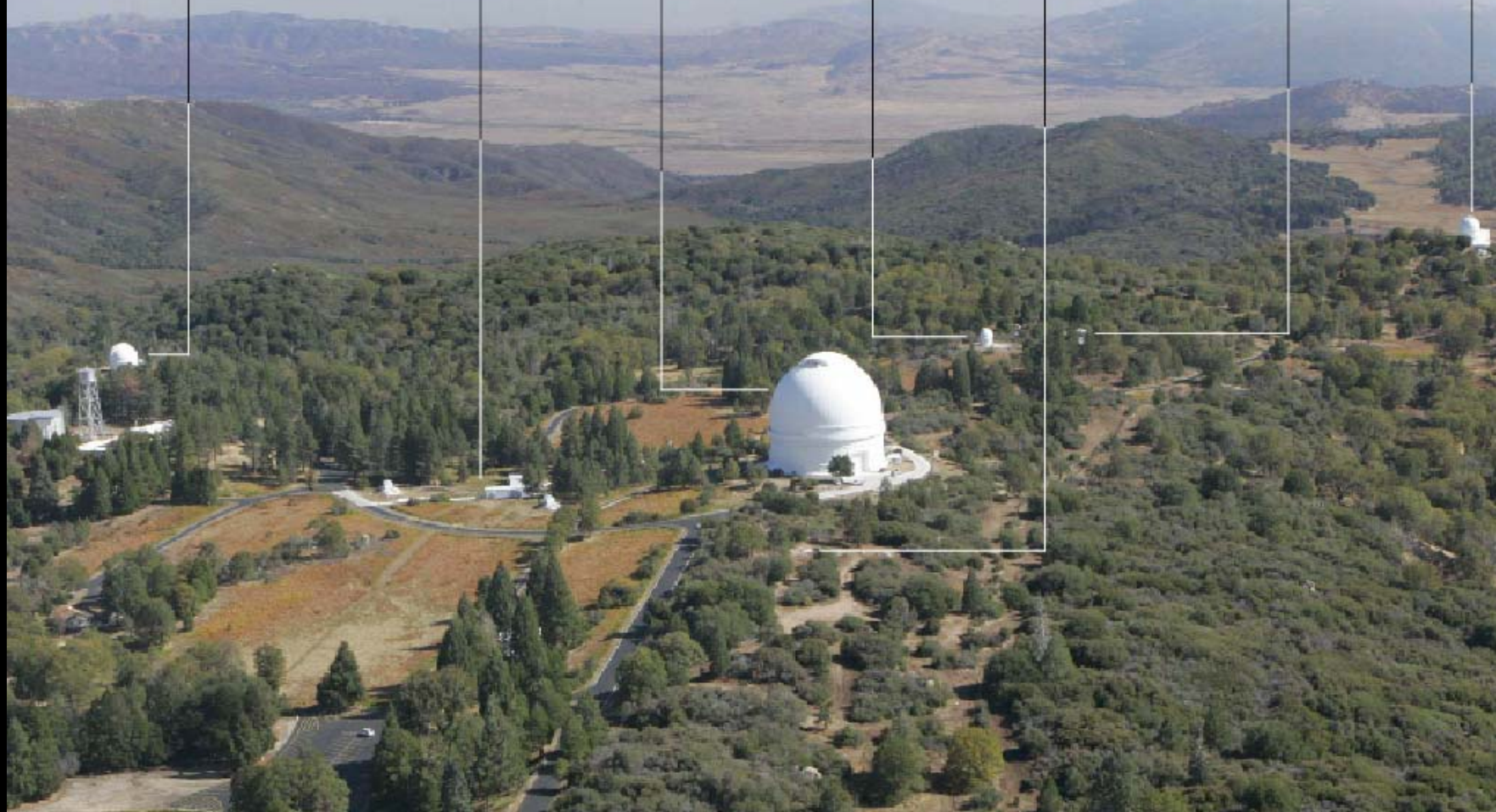
Hale Telescope
200-inch (5.1 meter)
First light: 1949

Schmidt Telescope
18-inch (.457 meter)
First light: 1936

24-inch telescope
(0.61 meter)
First light:
Later this year

Snoop, Sleuth and Sherlock Sky-scanners
First light: 2002

60-inch Telescope
(1.5 meters)
First light: 1970





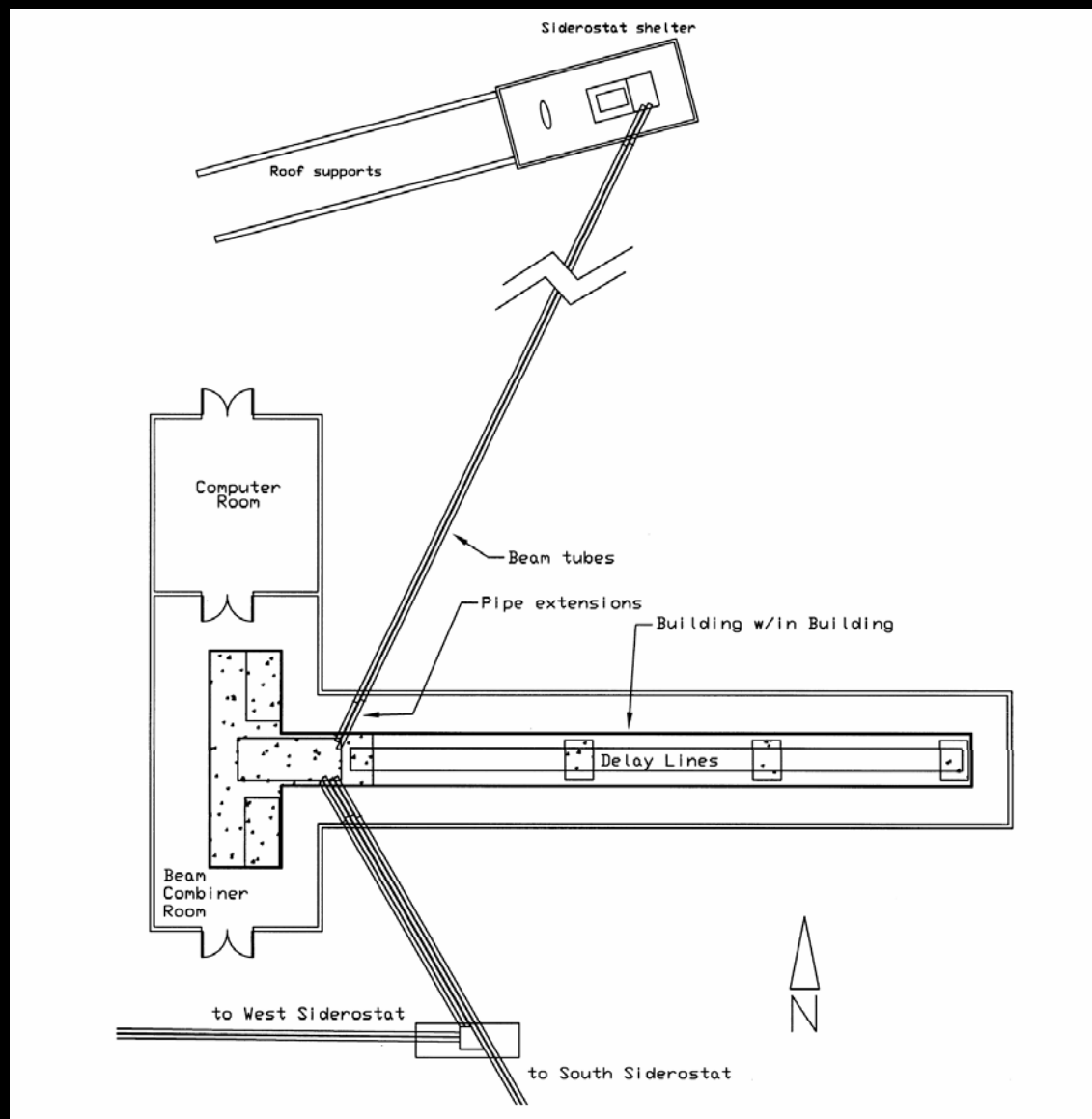




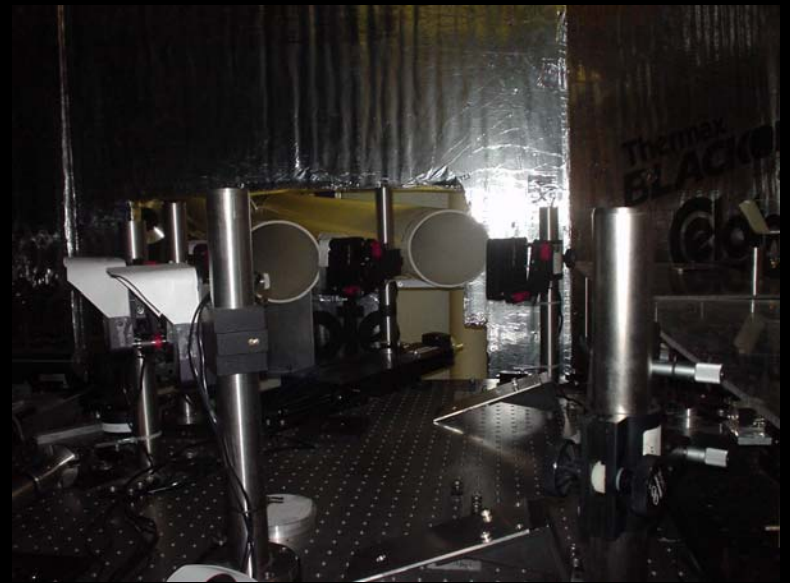


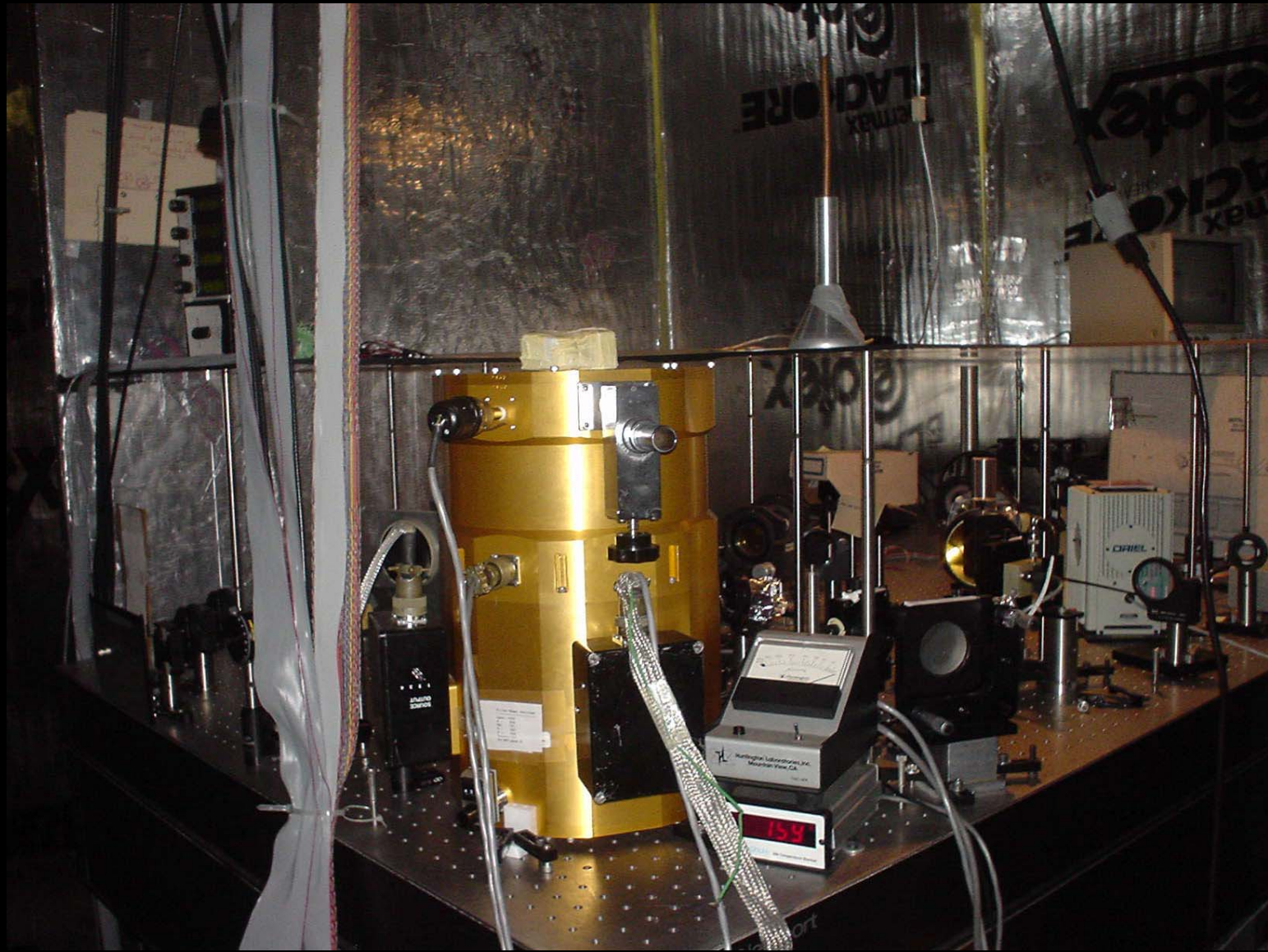


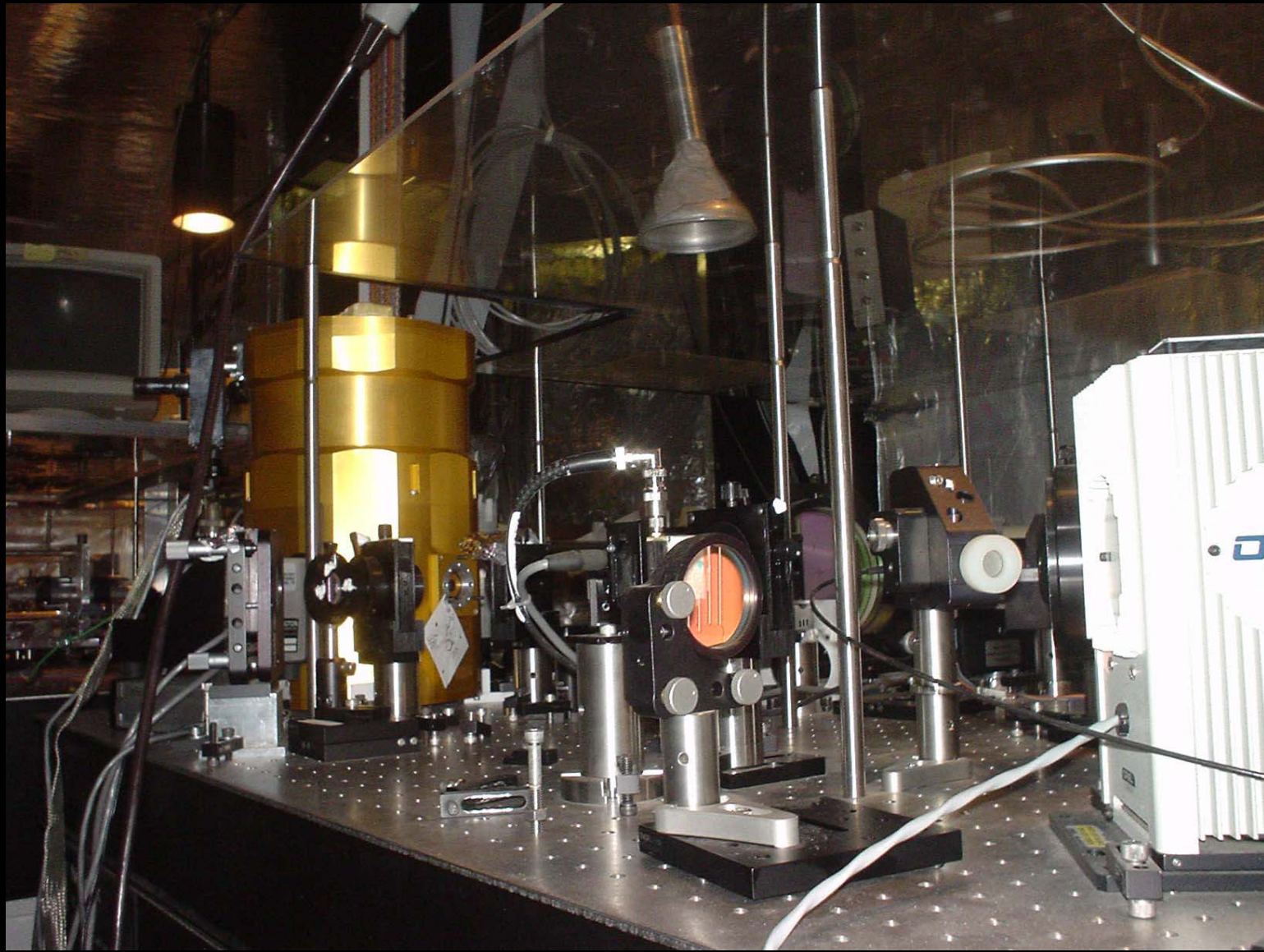






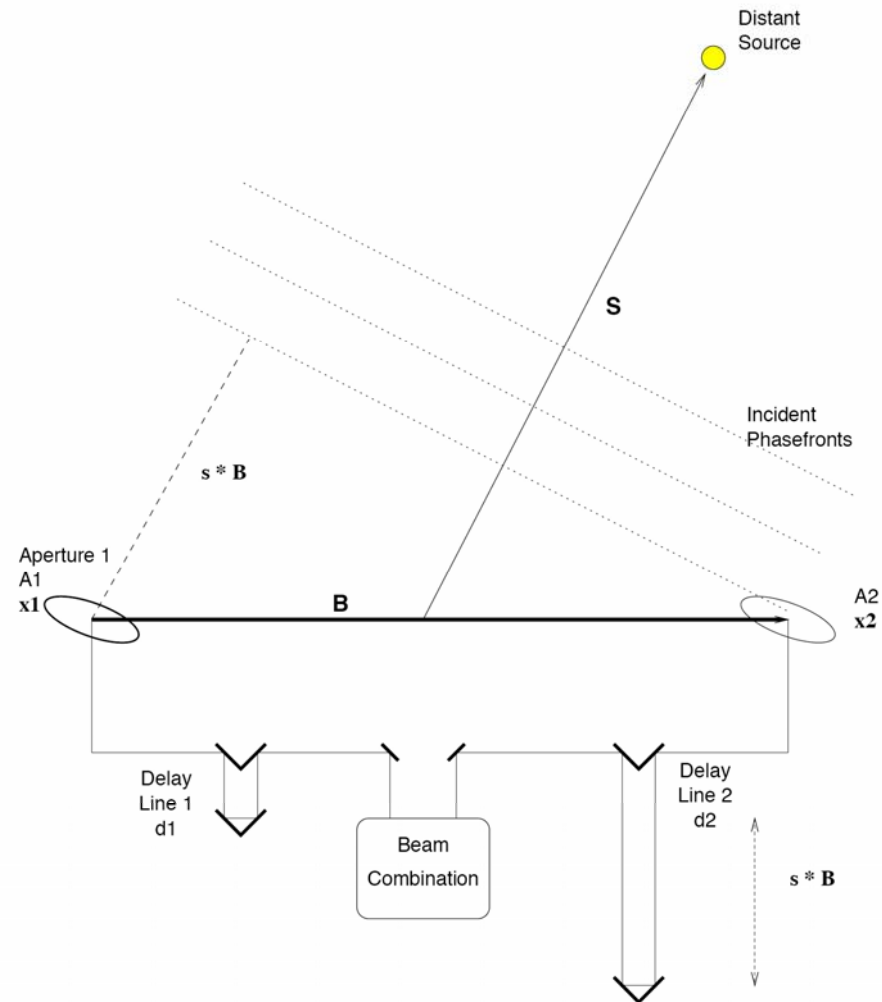








$$P = 2AF(1 + \cos(2\pi(\vec{s} \cdot \vec{B} + d_1 - d_2) / \lambda))$$



$$P = 2AF(1 + \cos(2\pi D / \lambda))$$

PHASES

The Palomar High-precision Search for Exoplanet Systems

Matthew W. Muterspaugh (Berkeley),

Benjamin F. Lane (MIT),

Maciej Konacki, B. F. Burke, M. M. Colavita, S. R. Kulkarni, M. Sha

The sample:

Binary stars brighter than $K = 4.5$ mag

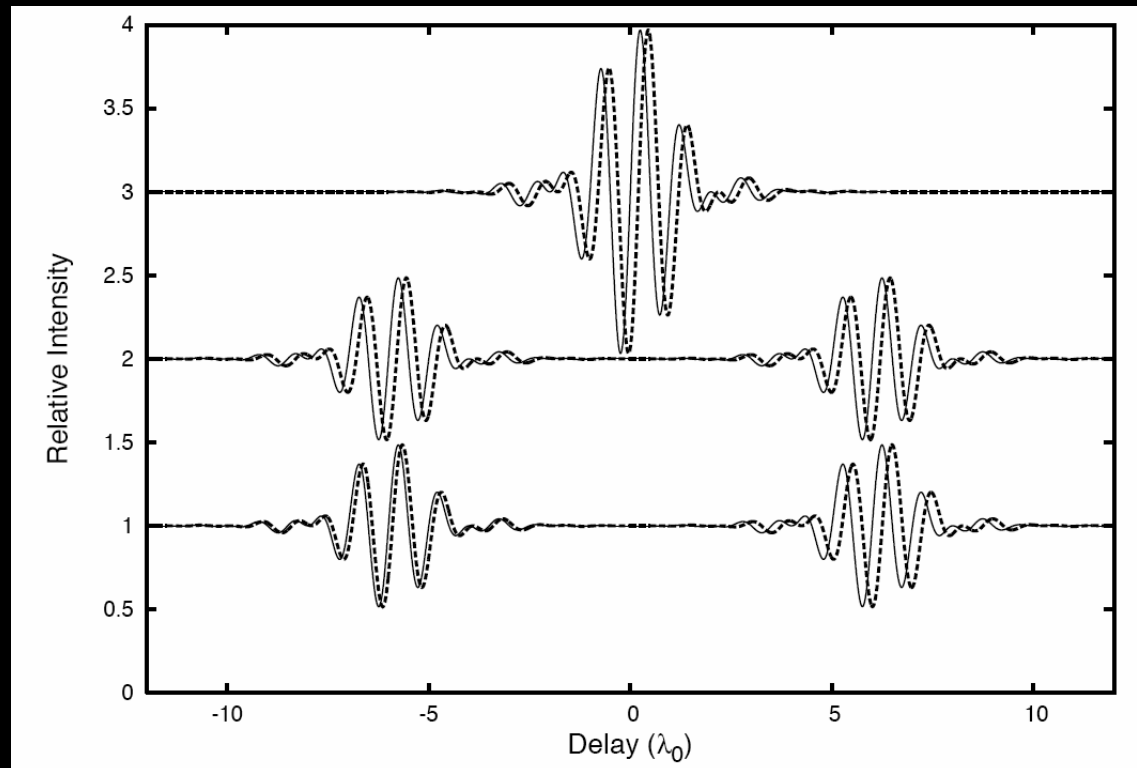
~40 binaries observed so far

Current time-span: 3.5 years

Precision: ~10 micro arcseconds over one night

~30 micro arcseconds long term

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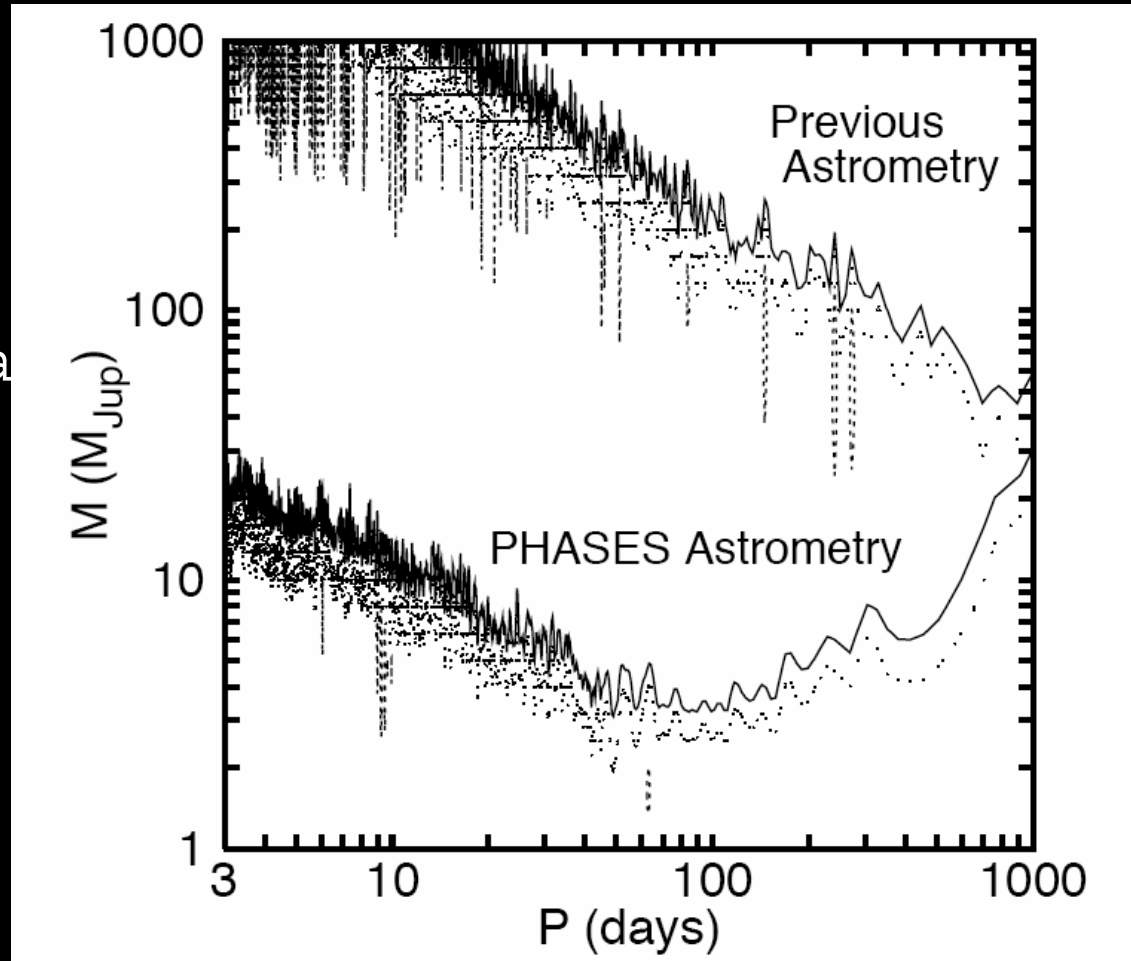
$$d = B \cdot S$$

Lane, B.F. & Muterspaugh, M. W., 2004, ApJ

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HD202275

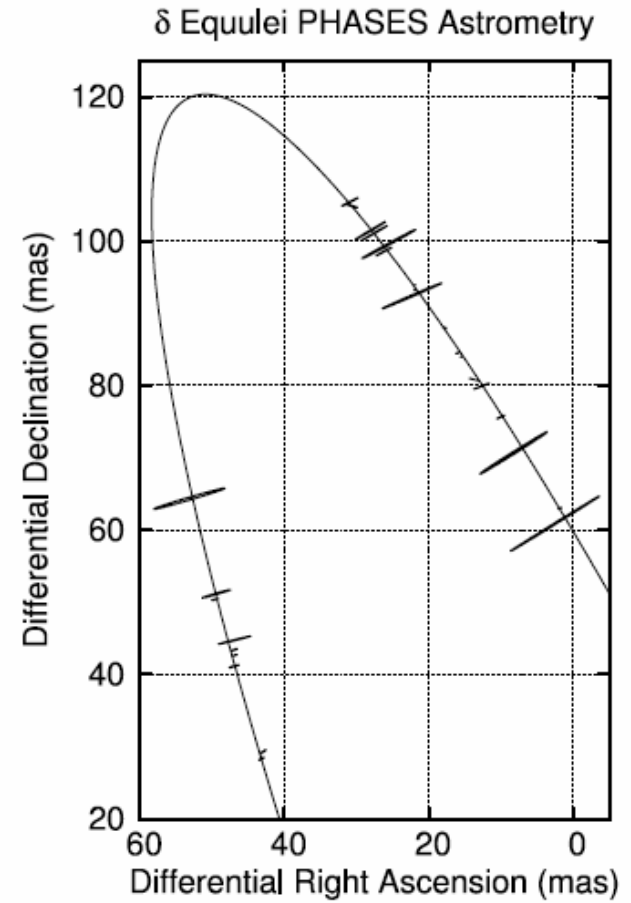
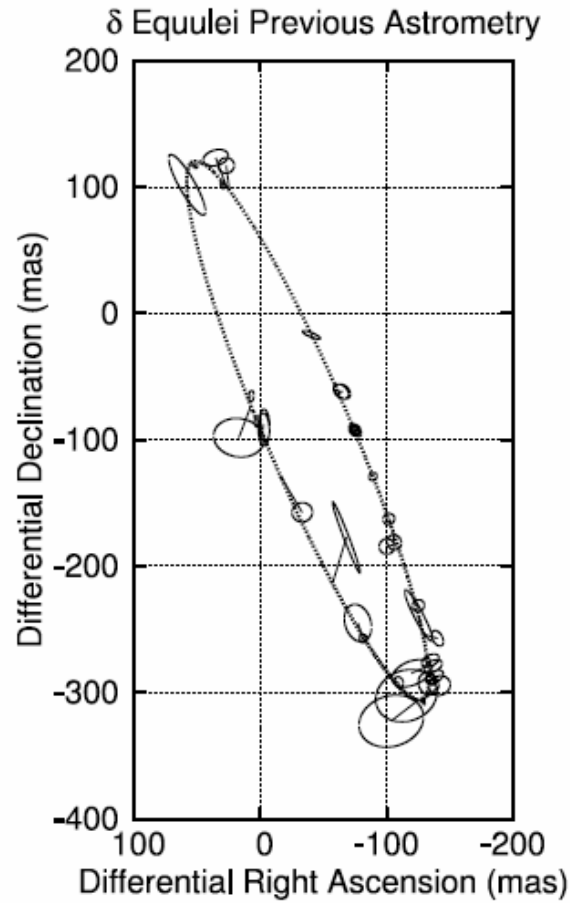
38 measurements
Time-span 760 days
RMS ~30 μ as



Muterspaugh, M. W. et al, 2006, ApJ

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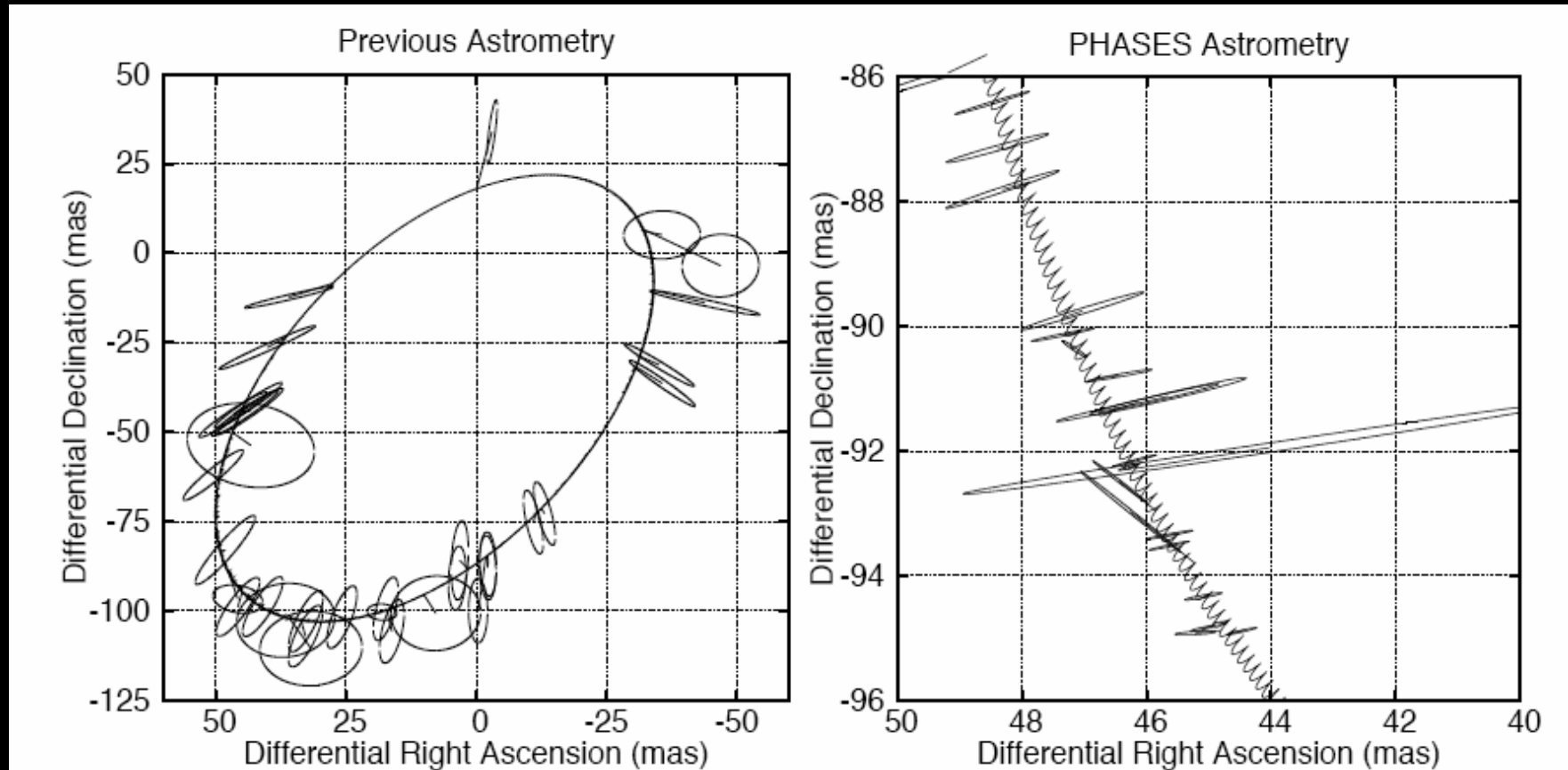
HD202275 :
a binary



Muterspaugh, Lane, Konacki et al, 2005, AJ

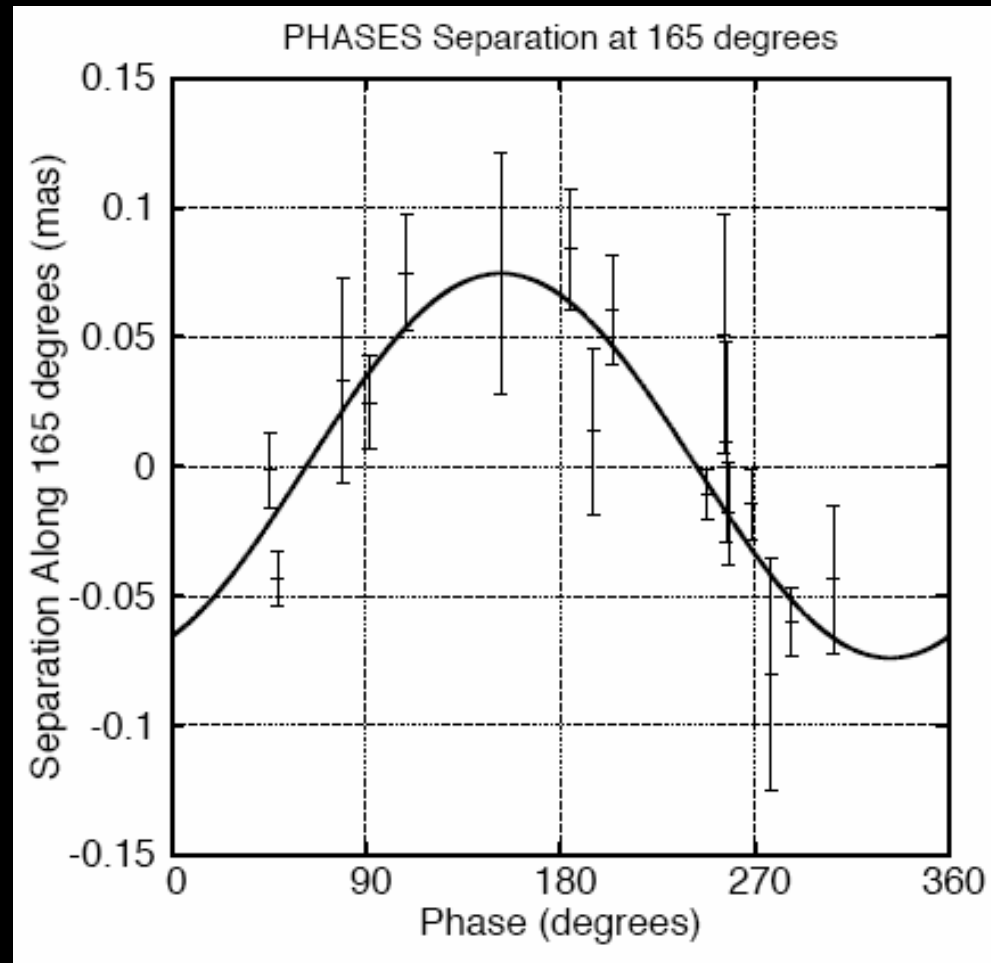
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v819 Herculis: a triple system
2019 days + 2.2 days



Muterspaugh, Lane, Konacki et al, 2006, A&A

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Muterspaugh, Lane, Konacki et al, 2006, A&A

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Table 6
Known Mutual Inclinations

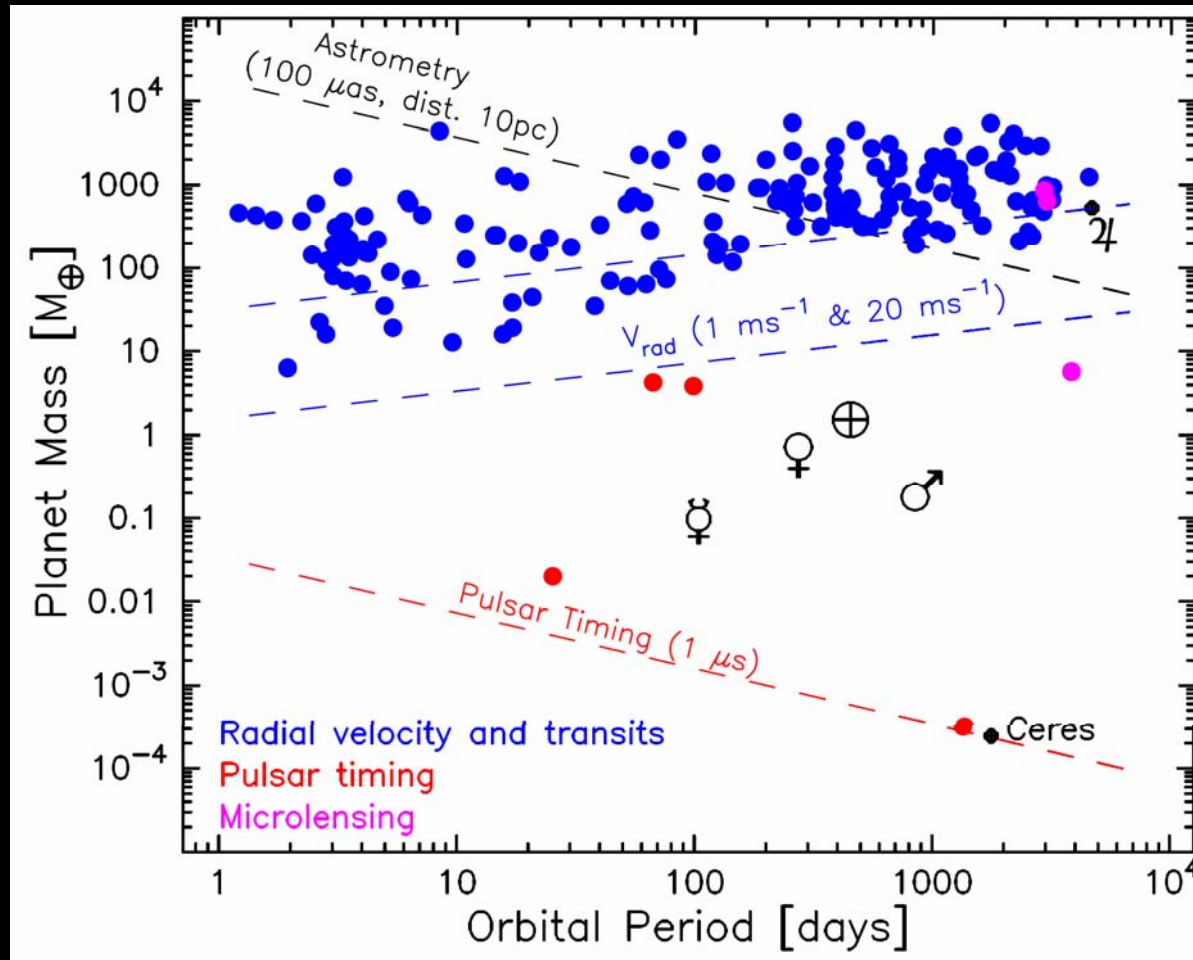
Star	Mutual Inclination (degrees)	Reference
V819 Her	23.6 ± 4.9	This paper
κ Peg	43.8 ± 3.0	[Muterspaugh et al., 2005]
η Vir	30.8 ± 1.3	[Hummel et al., 2003]
ϵ Hya	39.4	[Heintz, 1996]
ξ UMa	132.1	[Heintz, 1996]
Algol	98.8 ± 4.9	[Lestrade et al., 1993] [Pan et al., 1993]

Table 6. Unambiguously known mutual inclinations of triple systems. The value for Algol is determined using the measurement precisions and values of Pan et al. [1993] for all but the A-B nodal position angle of 52 ± 5 degrees from Lestrade et al. [1993]

Adaptive optics

Ben R. Oppenheimer, American Museum of Natural History
http://lyot.org/background/adaptive_optics.html

Astrometry with Adaptive Optics

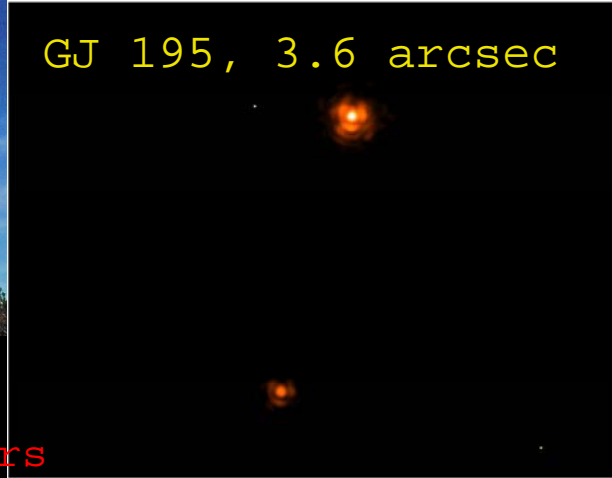


Precise astrometry with adaptive opti



Palomar 200 inch
Data time span: ~2 yrs

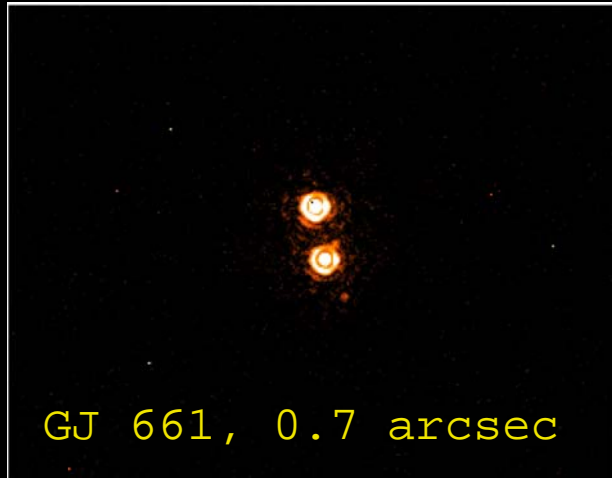
GJ 195, 3.6 arcsec



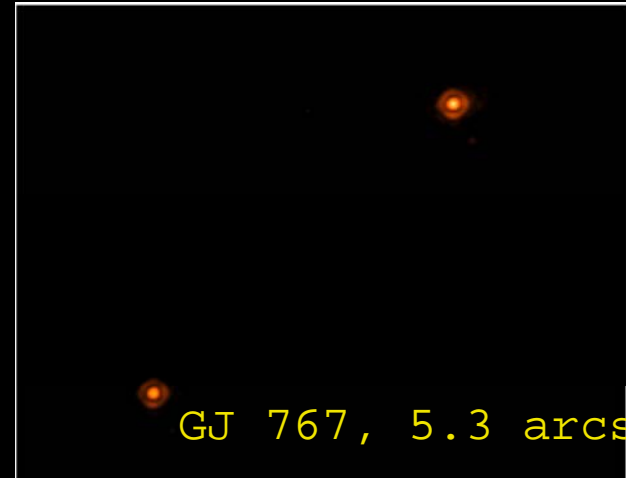
GJ 352, 0.4 arcsec



GJ 661, 0.7 arcsec



GJ 767, 5.3 arcsec



Collaborators: K. Helminiak, S. Kulkarni
Look for a preprint on astro-ph this Fall