The SOAPS project: Spin-Orbit Alignment of Planetary Systems from Kepler

Francesca Faedi

Yilen Gomez Maqueo Chew and Don Pollacco (Warwick), Luca Fossati (Uni-Bonn), Amy McQuillan and Suzanne Aigrain (Oxford), Leslie Hebb (Washington), Bill Chapling (Birmingham)





Spin-Orbit alignment ... why ?

Planetary formation and migration mechanisms Only possible for transiting planets



THE UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK



Measurement of exoplanets Spin-Orbit alignment

The RM effect:

- proportional to the R_{pl} , *vsini* and *stellar brightness* (short T_{exp})

HAT-P-11b







Francesca Faedi RoPACS meeting MPE – 12/11/2012

THE UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK

soaps

Kepler systems:

- small R_{pl}
- orbiting faint stars
- slow rotators

RM measurements impossible!!

But for stars with measured P_{rot}

$$\cos \psi = \sin I_* \cos \lambda \sin I_o + \cos I_* \cos I_o$$









The SOAPS sample

Targets selected from Borucki et al. 2012, ApJ, 736, 19

- SpT 5500< Teff < 7100K
- V_{mag} < 14.5
- With measured P_{rot} from LCs
- Different planetary structures

- ~ 70 targets
- Slow rotators, Subaru/HDS R=160,000, S/N ~ 20 - 30
- Fast rotators CFHT/ESPaDOnS R=80,000 S/N ~ 20 - 30

Variability analysis from McQuillan et al 2012, A&A 539A, 137
No Kepler PDC:
long term and low amplitude signals could be affected
PDC could add high freq. noise







Francesca Faedi RoPACS meeting MPE – 12/11/2012

soaps

Data reduction and analysis: Subaru sample – slow rotators

- Standard IRAF data reduction
- LSD analysis + FT of the LSD profile (LSD profile with S/N>400)

 $\rightarrow v \sin I_s < 3$ km/s: asymmetries from line natural broadenings

- Method: Sampling of the LSD profile important independent from macroturbulence

- Sources of error:
- a) Sampling of the LSD profile
- b) Uncertainty on the RV
- c) Normalisation of the LSD profile (dominant error and independent of S/N)



SOAPS







Preliminary results

KIC *v*sin*I*^{*} = 29.35 km/s

We obtain:

 $\sin I_* = 0.27 \pm 0.08$

possibly small I_s and thus large Spin-Orbit misalignment

Host star F6, $T_{eff} \sim 6130$ K with a SuperEarth

1.0000 0.1000 0.00100 0.00100 0.000114 12 10 8 6 4 2

*v*sin*I*_{*} = 7.2±0.15 km/s

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOAPS Preliminary results Host star G, $T_{eff} = 5627 K$



*I*_{*} ~ 90°

 $v \sin I_* = 3.35 \pm 0.1 \text{ km/s}$





Conclusions

- We have about 30 objects + standard stars from Subaru/HDS
- about 30 fast rotating objects from CFHT/ESPaDOnS

analysis is ongoing!

• P_{rot} analysis only from Kepler Q1 data

our sample will increase with the new Kepler release Batalha et al, 2012 arXiv1202.5852B