

Confronting the “Extreme Planetary Systems” Claimed Around sdBVs

JJ Hermes

THE UNIVERSITY OF
WARWICK



A compact system of small planets around a former red-giant star

S. Charpinet^{1,2}, G. Fontaine³, P. Brassard³, E. M. Green⁴, V. Van Grootel^{5,6}, S. K. Randall
R. H. Østensen¹¹, S. D. Kawaler¹⁰ & J. H. Telting¹²

KOI 55.01: $P_{\text{orb}} = 5.7625 \text{ hr}$
(48.204 μHz)

$\sim 0.76 R_{\text{Earth}}$

$\sim 0.44 M_{\text{Earth}}$

$a_{\text{sep}} = 1.290 R_{\odot}$

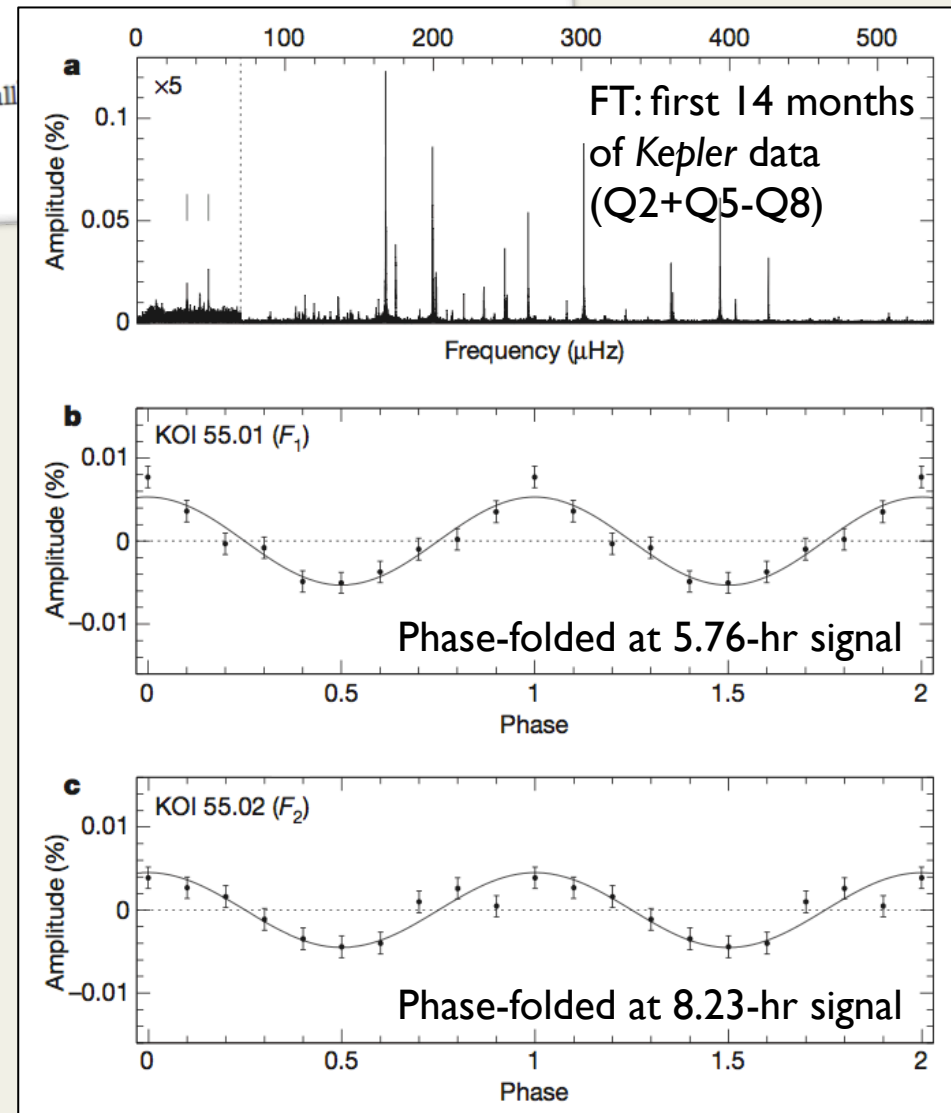
KOI 55.02: $P_{\text{orb}} = 8.2293 \text{ hr}$
(33.755 μHz)

$\sim 0.87 R_{\text{Earth}}$

$\sim 0.66 M_{\text{Earth}}$

$a_{\text{sep}} = 1.636 R_{\odot}$

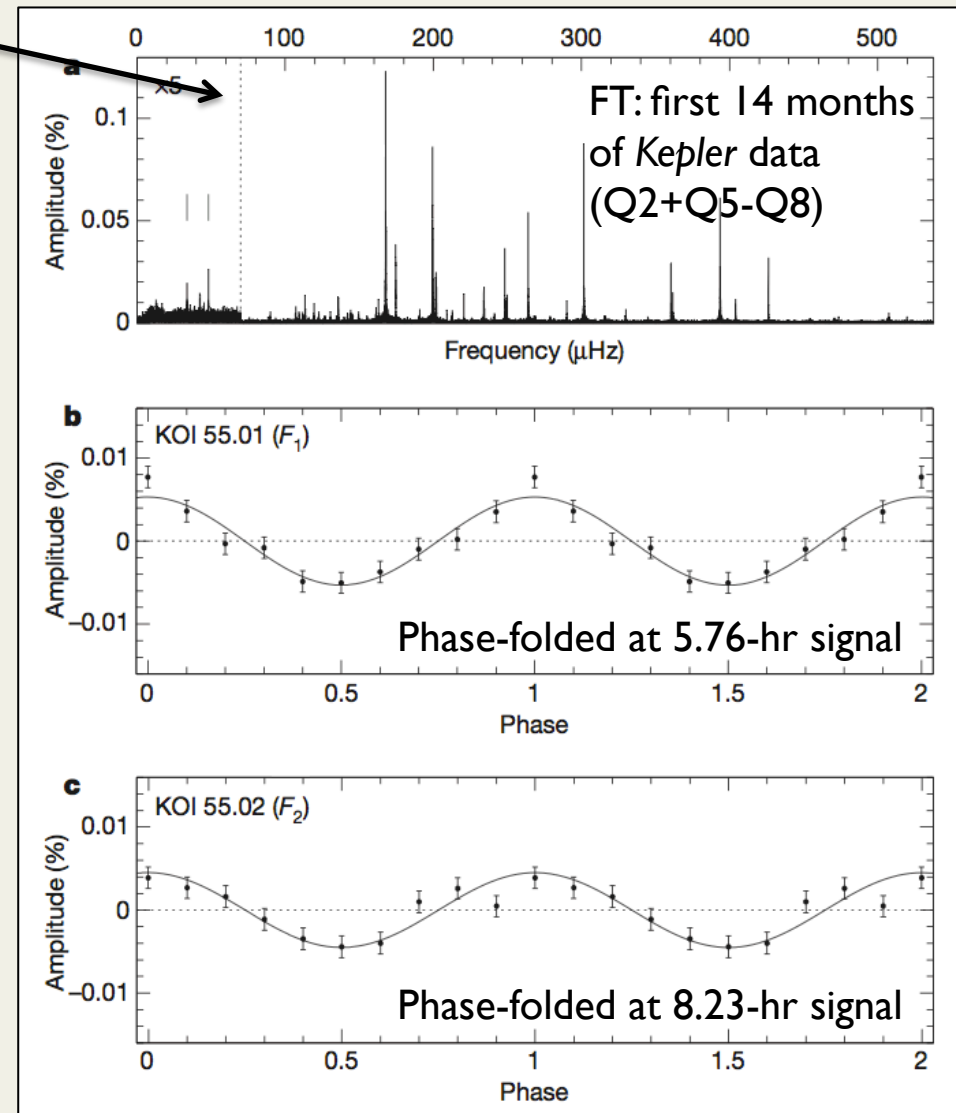
$a_{\text{Roche}} = 0.624 R_{\odot}$



KIC 05807616

- g -modes (standing waves), must be reflected off surface
- theoretical cutoff frequency for $ell=1$ g -modes ~ 4.5 hr ($61 \mu\text{Hz}$)
(Hansen et al. 1985, *ApJ*, 297, 554)

“leaving orbital modulations ... the most plausible interpretation.”



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KIC 10001893
Astronomy
Astrophysics

Kepler detection of a new extreme planetary system orbiting the subdwarf-B pulsator KIC 10001893

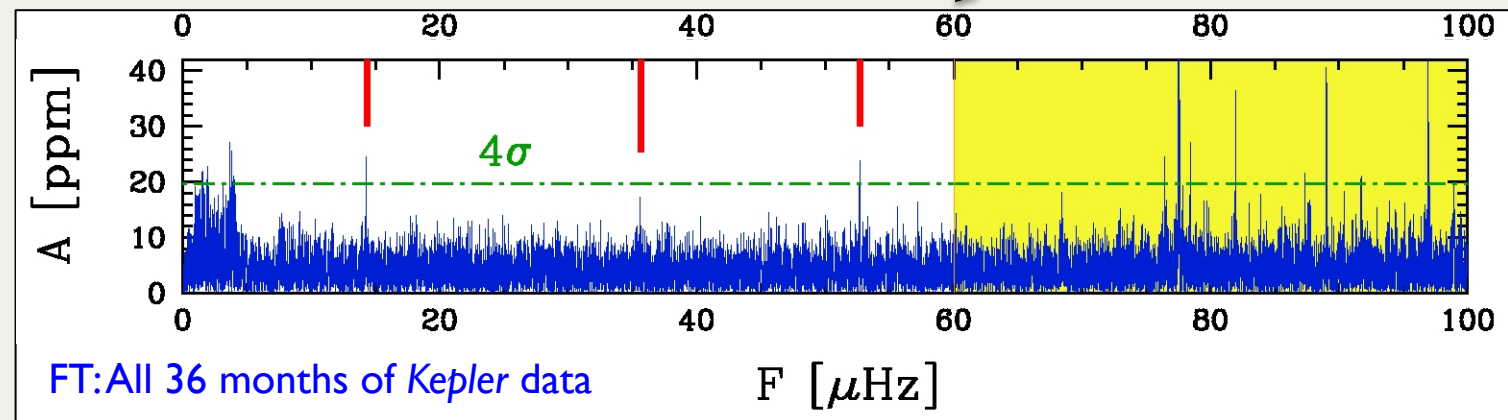
R. Silvotti¹, S. Charpinet^{2,3}, E. Green⁴, G. Fontaine⁵, J. H. Telting⁶, R. H. Østensen⁷,
V. Van Grootel⁸, A. S. Baran⁹, S. Schuh^{10,11}, and L. Fox Machado¹²

$$P_1 = 5.273 \text{ hr} \\ (52.68 \mu\text{Hz})$$

$$P_2 = 7.807 \text{ hr} \\ (35.58 \mu\text{Hz})$$

$$P_3 = 19.48 \text{ hr} \\ (14.26 \mu\text{Hz})$$

theoretical cutoff
frequency for $ell=1$
g-modes: 60 μHz

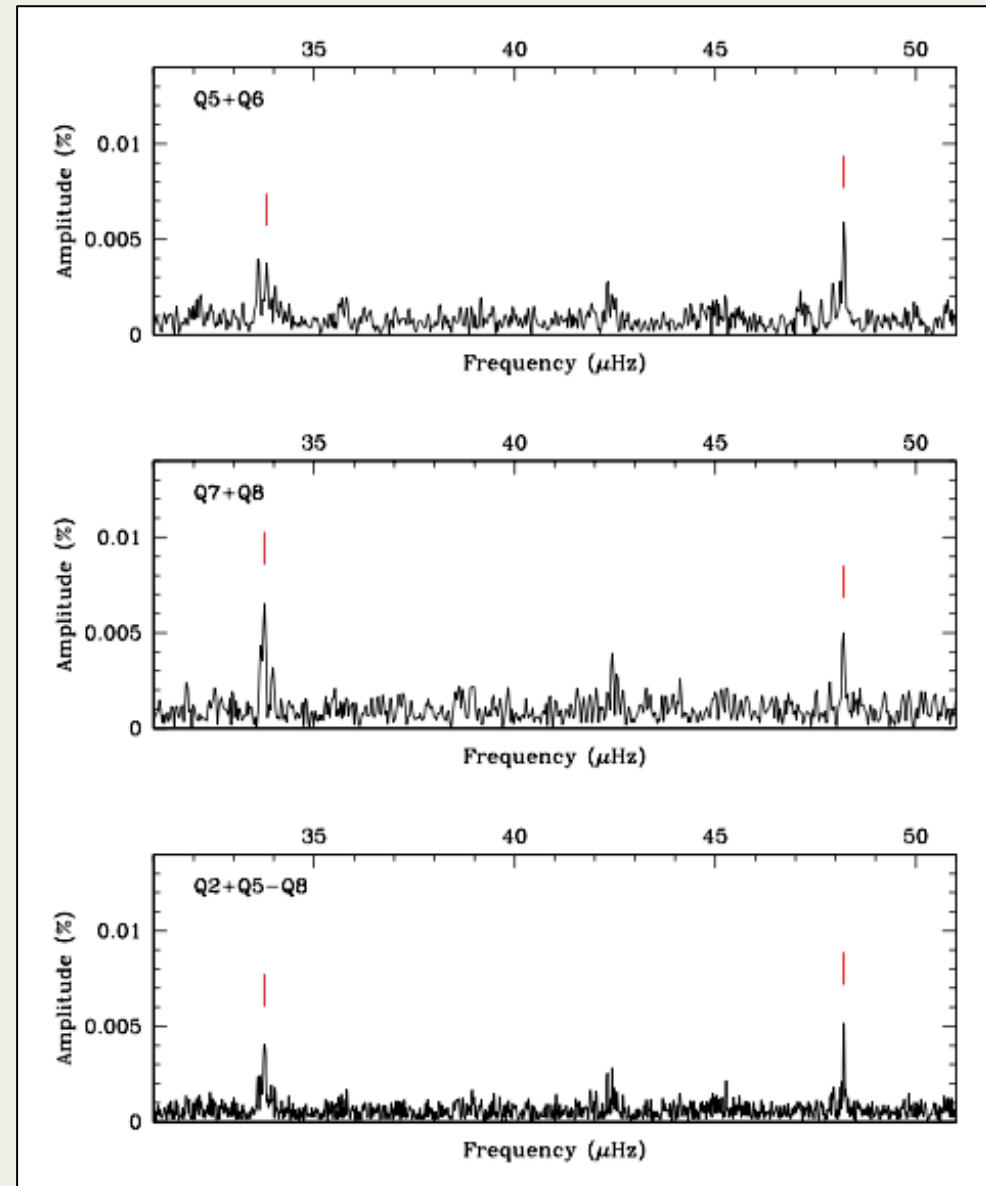
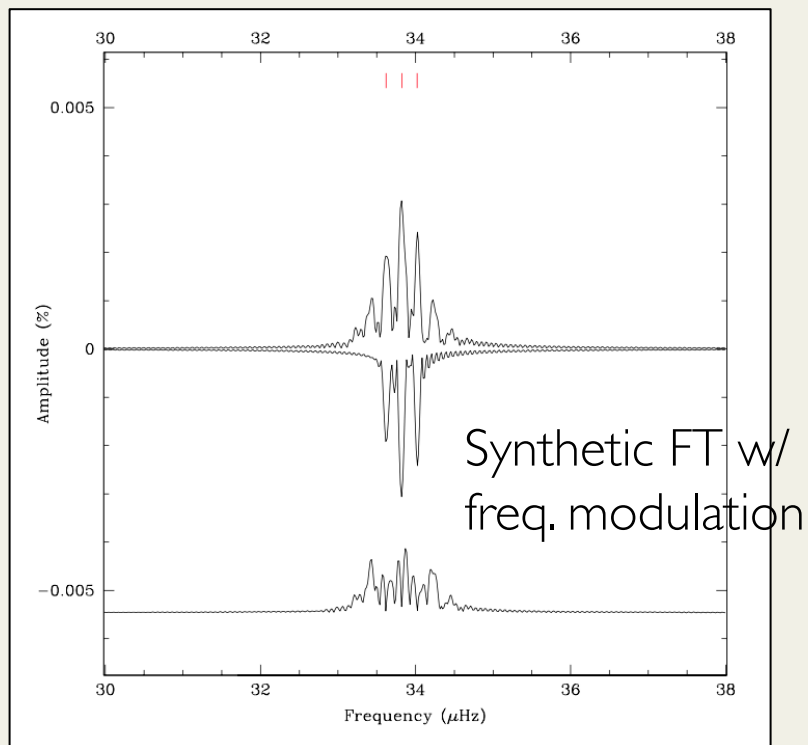


Issues Complicating the Planetary Hypothesis

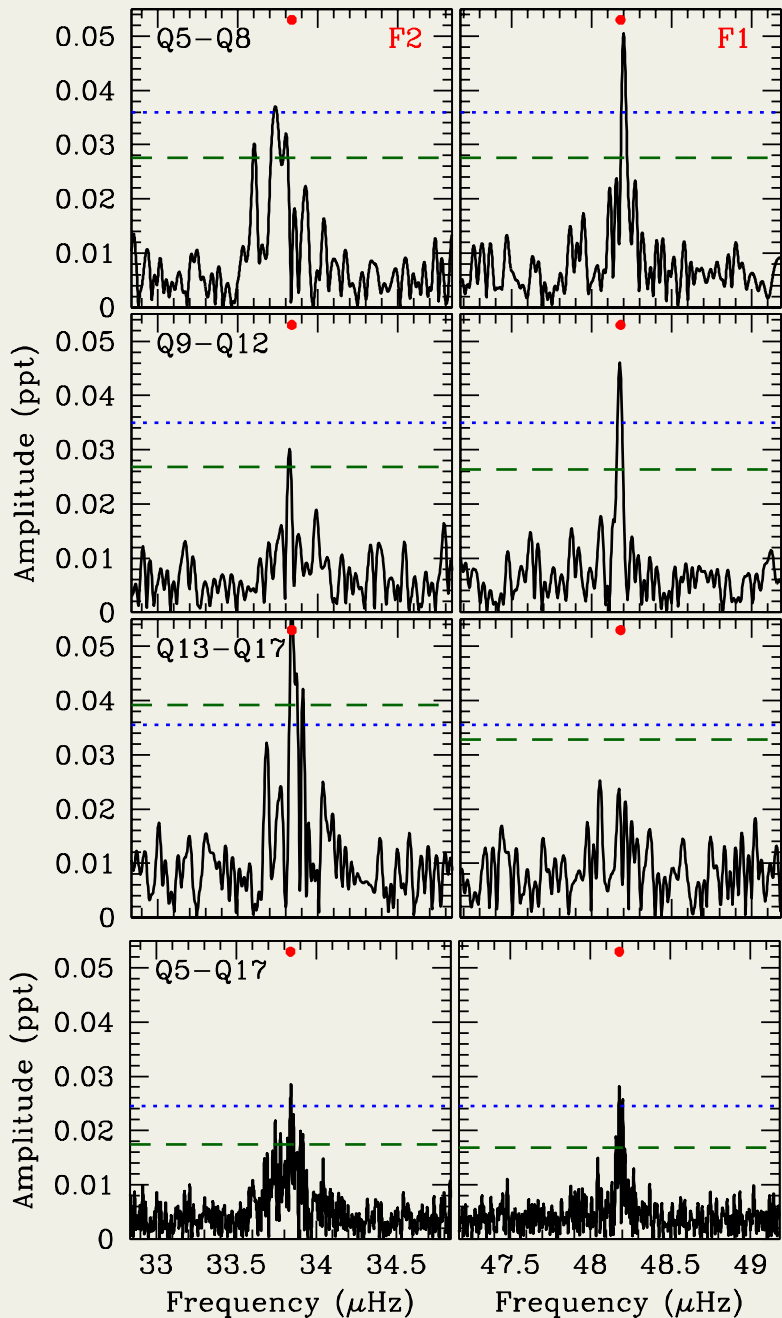
- Signals are unstable in frequency
- Signals are unstable in amplitude
- Some signals are in impossible planetary configurations

1. Signals are Unstable in Frequency

- 8.23-hr signal already showed frequency instability after first year
- Charpinet+ 2011 suggestion: Dynamical (orbital) perturbations from a third body (w/ period ~ 57 days)



1. Signals are Unstable in Frequency



Year 1:

All data used by Charpinet+ 2011

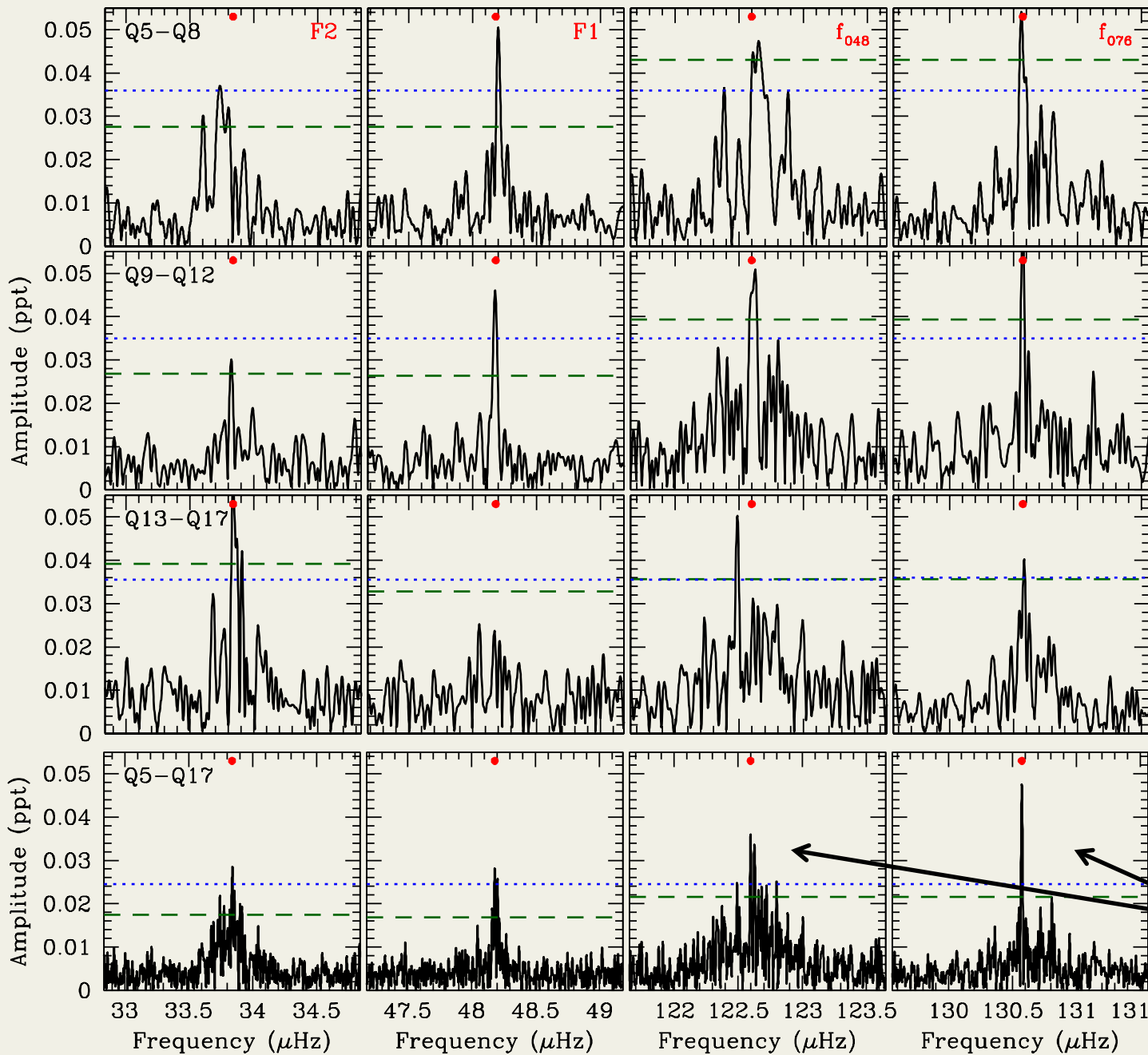
Year 2

Year 3

All Kepler data

- The frequency variability is not long-term coherent
- Why does it affect one mode and not the other? (“~3:2 resonance”)

1. Signals are Unstable in Frequency



Year 1

Year 2

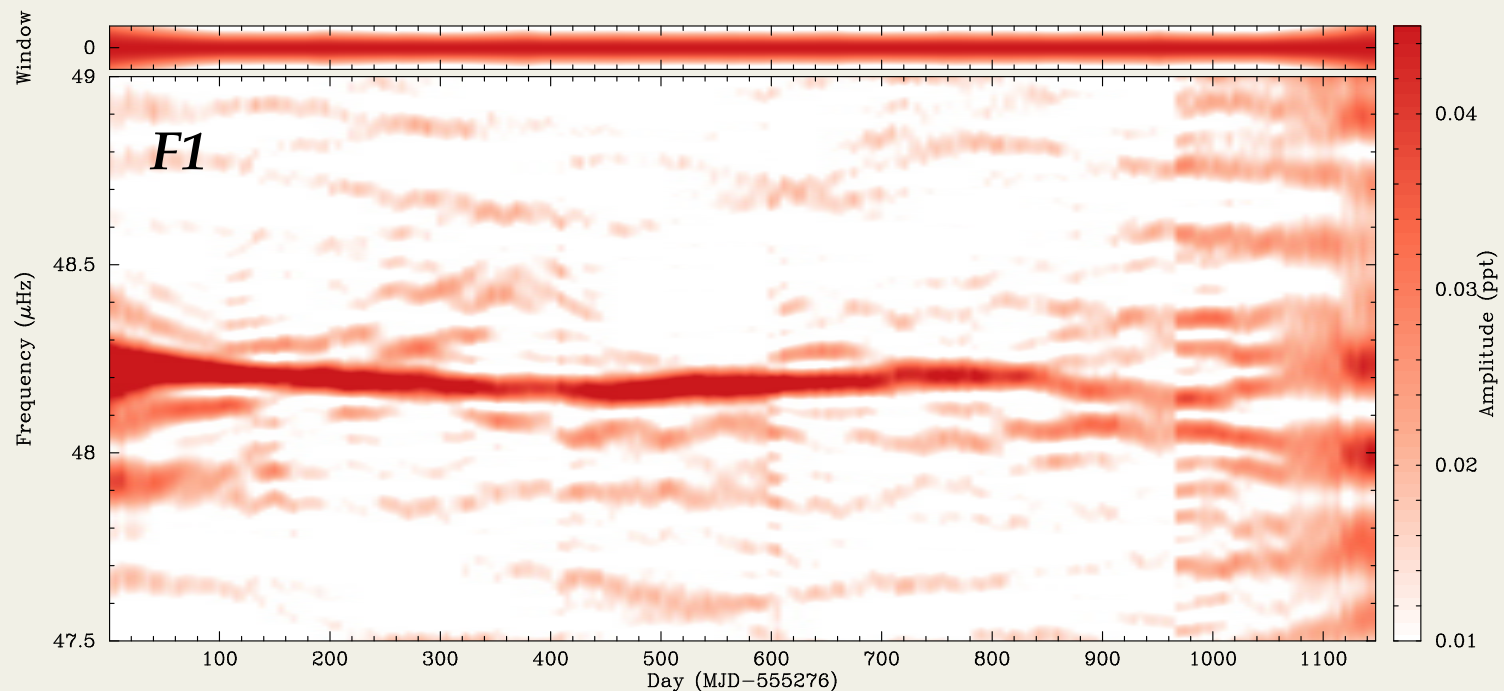
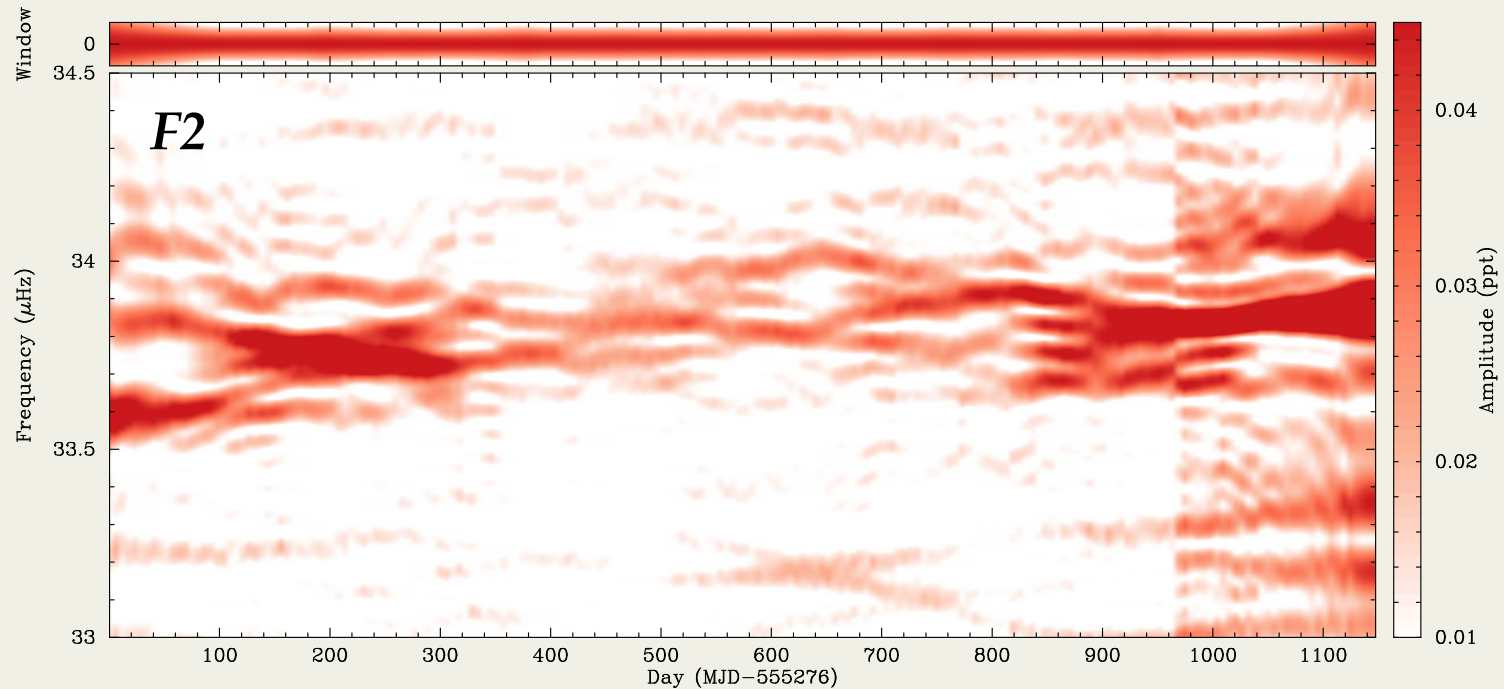
Year 3

All Kepler data

Right two panels
are two random
g-mode pulsations
in the same star

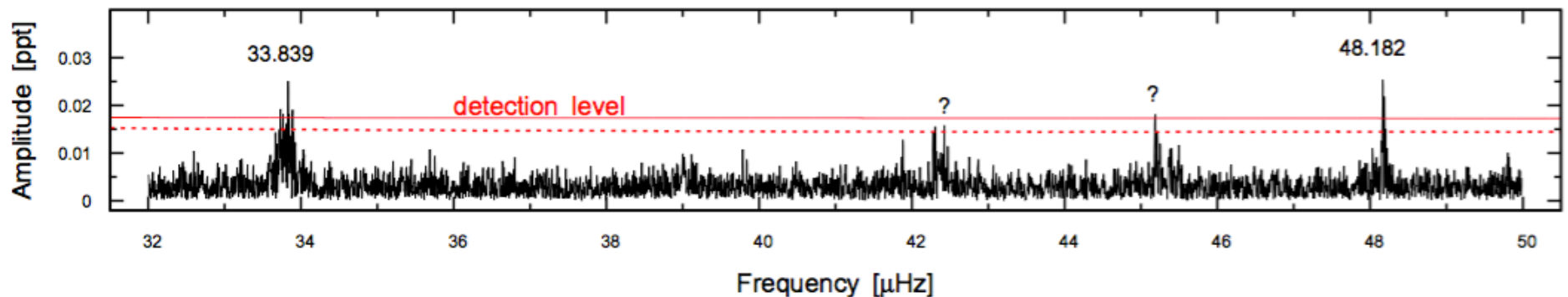
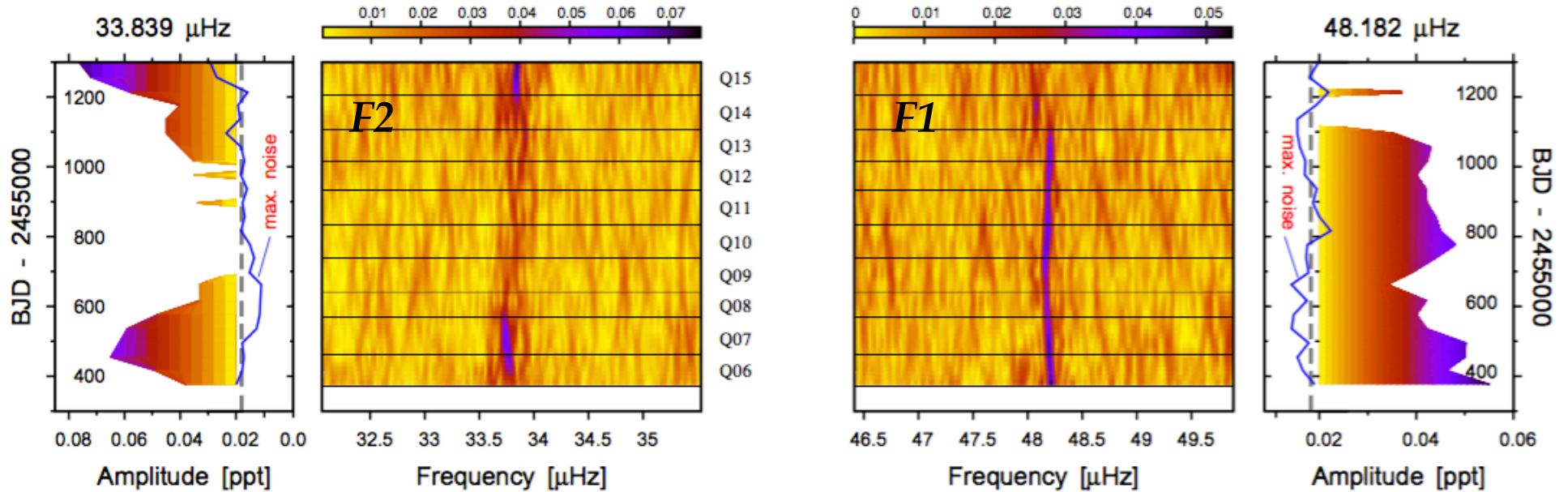
2. Signals are Unstable in Amplitude

(200-day sliding window, standard *Kepler* pipeline)



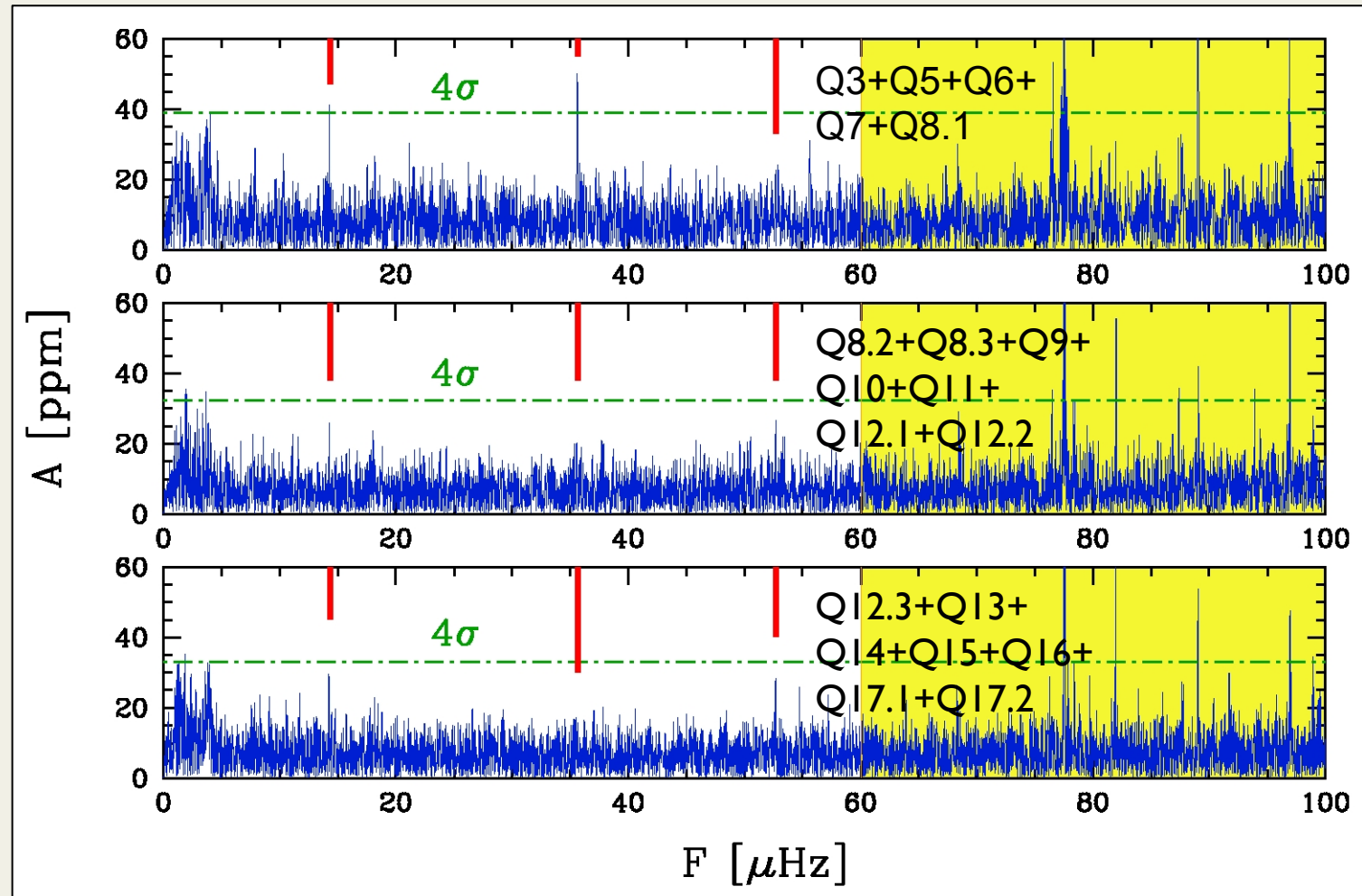
2. Signals are Unstable in Amplitude

(200-day sliding window, custom pixel mask)



2. Signals are Unstable in Amplitude

First 13 months



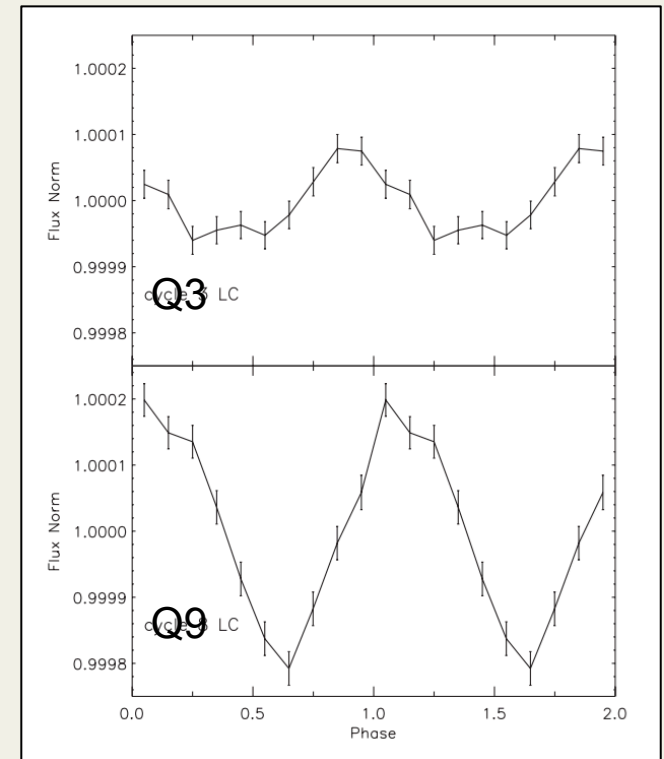
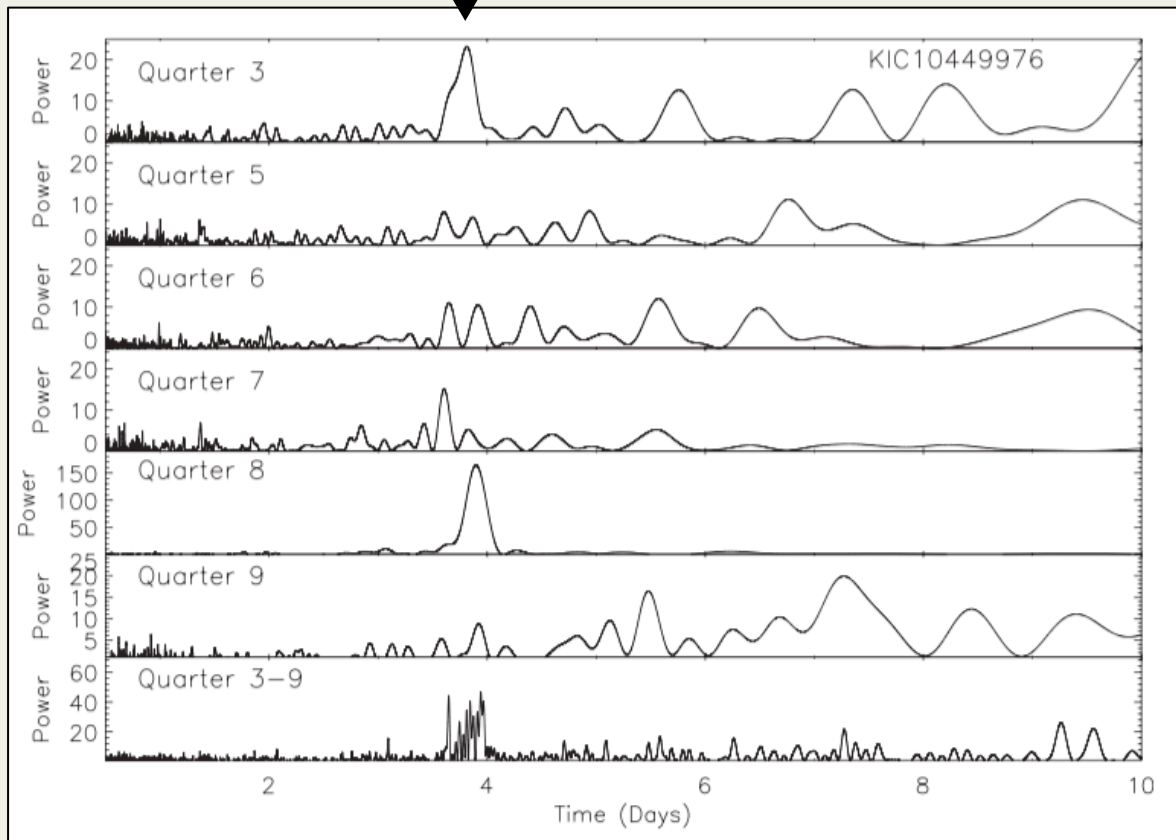
Next 13 months

Last ~13 months

2. Signals are Unstable in Amplitude

- 40,000 K sdO KIC 10449976 shows unstable ~ 3.9 day variability
- “The stochastic variations in period and light amplitude are attributed to weather on ... a tidally locked planet that is heated to ~ 5000 K by the UV radiation from the hot sdO star.”

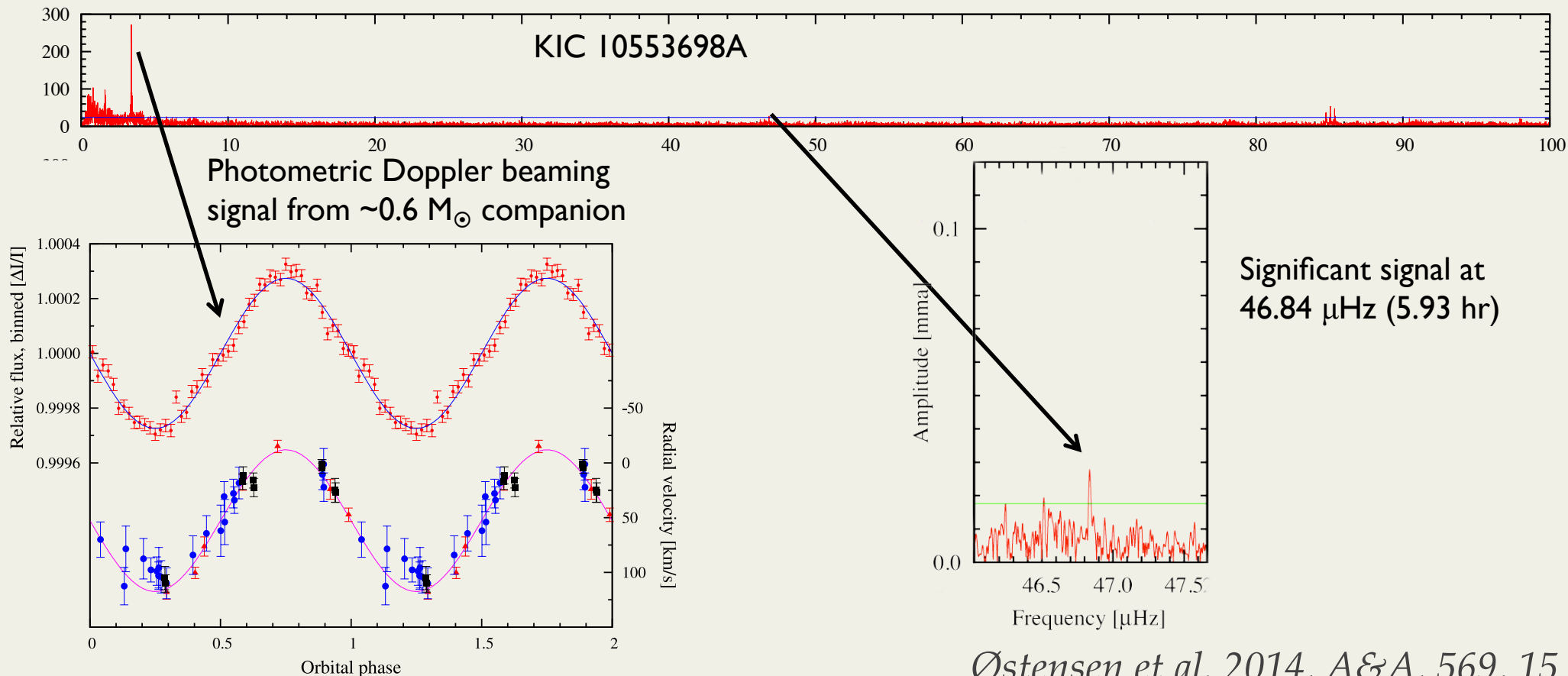
-- Bear & Soker 2014, MNRAS, 437, 1400



Jeffery et al. 2013, MNRAS, 429, 3207

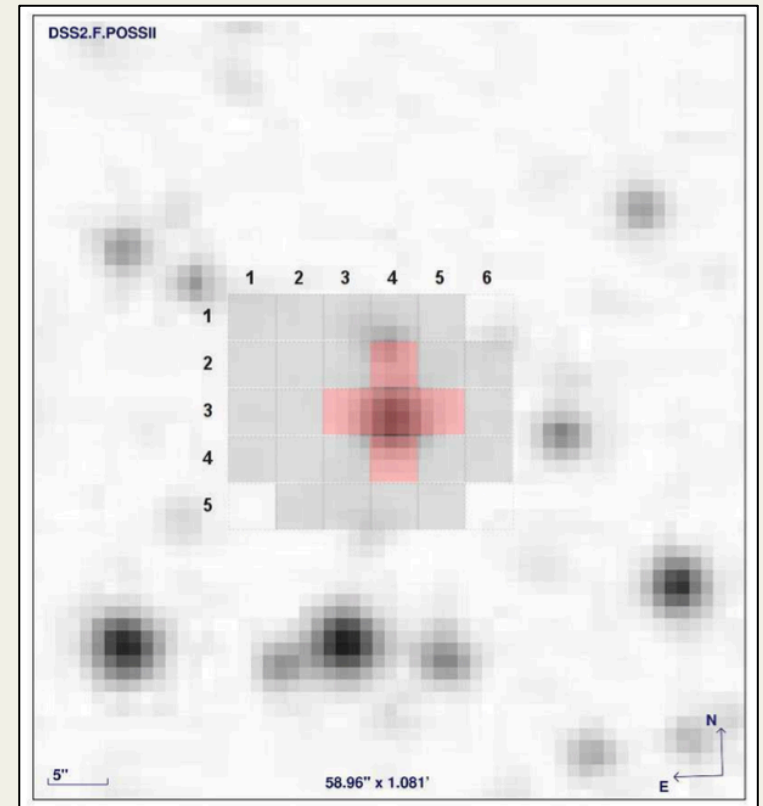
3. Signals Exist in Impossible Planetary Systems

- KIC 10553698A: sdBV in 3.4-day binary w/ $\sim 0.6 M_{\odot}$ WD
 - 5σ significant signal at $46.84 \mu\text{Hz}$ (5.93 hr)
- KIC 11558725A: sdBV in 10-day orbit w/ $> 0.63 M_{\odot}$ WD (Telting+ 2012)
 - Significant signals at $37.86 \mu\text{Hz}$ (7.34 hr) and $49.78 \mu\text{Hz}$ (5.58 hr)
- Dynamics don't allow for planet(s) to exist inside these **WD+sdBs**



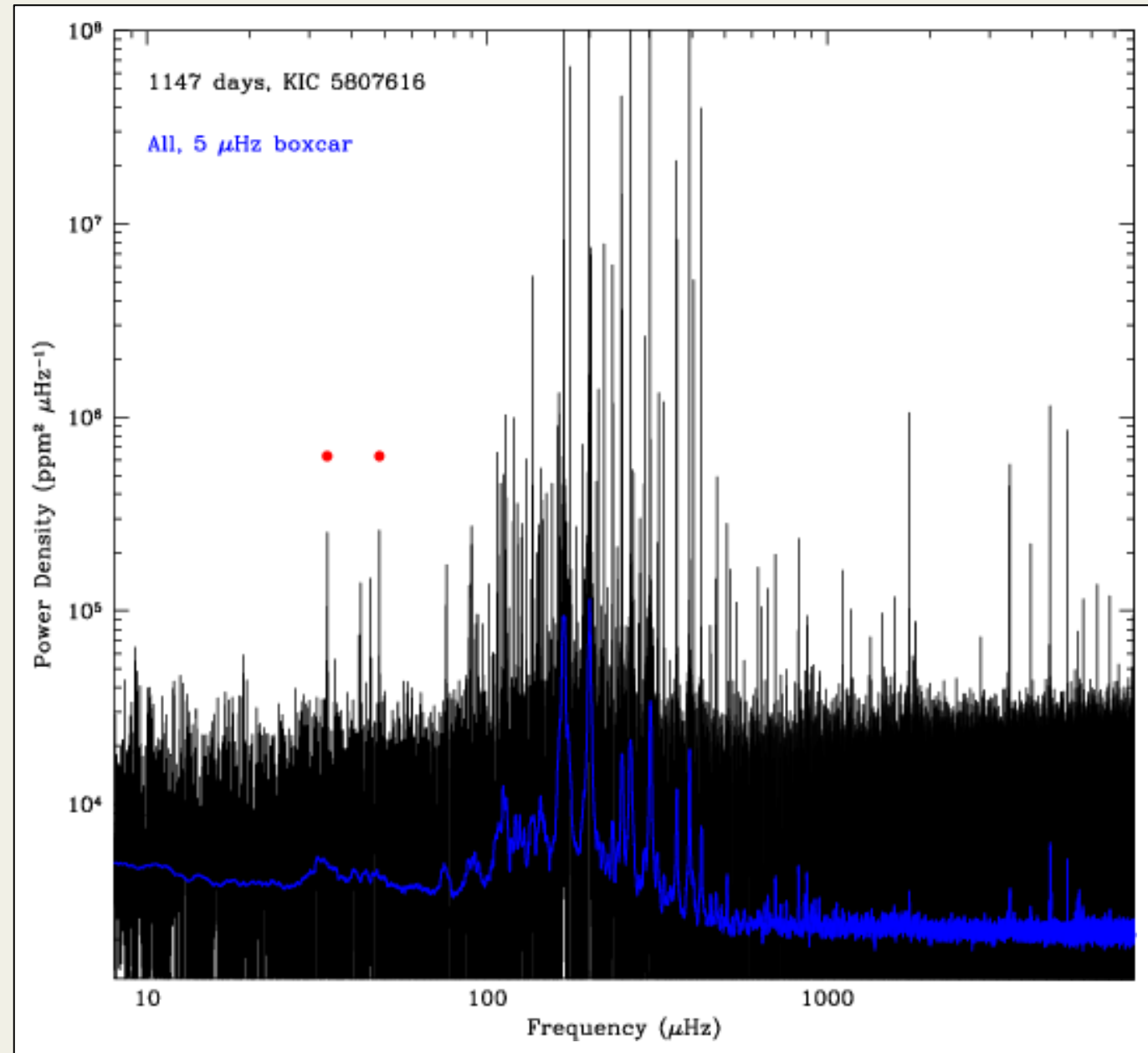
If Not Planets, then What?

- *Back to the drawing board:*
 - ~~Contamination from a nearby star~~
 - Custom pixel masks
 - ~~Spurious Kepler frequencies~~
 - Not in Baran 2013 (*arXiv: 1306.5472*)
 - ~~Rotational modulations~~
 - *p*-mode splittings: $P_{\text{rot}} \sim 40$ days
 - Stellar pulsations
 - Cutoff frequency?
 - Nonlinear combination frequencies
 - Possible difference frequencies?
 - ~~Reflection off close in planets~~



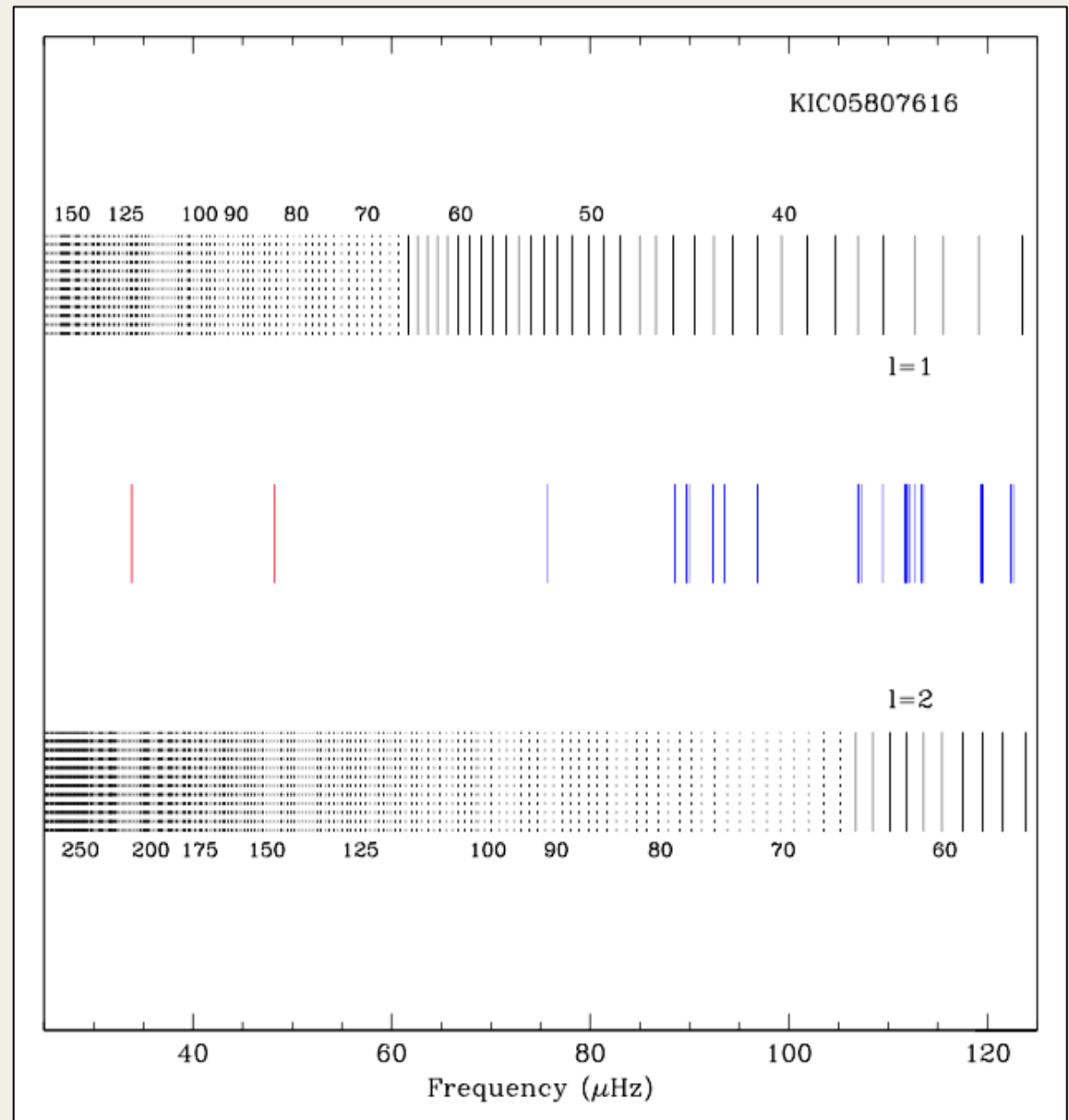
Revisiting the Theoretical Cutoff Frequency

- Critical frequency delineating standing/running waves
- “Surface reflection condition”
- Charpinet+ 2011 used full seismic models, found $\nu_{\text{crit},l=1} = 61.0 \mu\text{Hz}$ (*Hansen et al. 1985, ApJ, 297, 554*)



Revisiting the Theoretical Cutoff Frequency

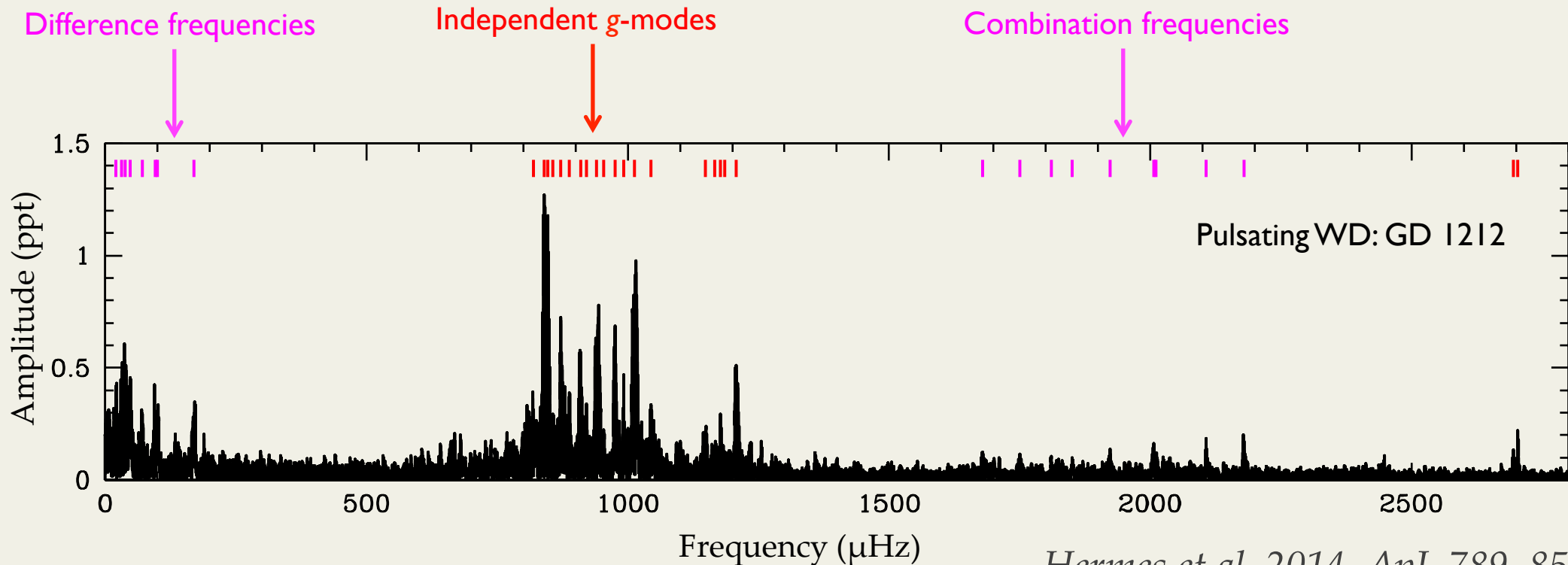
- Not an energy barrier, just an energy sink: Amplitudes shrink but not necessarily to 0
- Really want to compare energy leakage e-folding timescale to intrinsic driving e-folding timescale
- Truly a non-adiabatic problem, but adiabatic approx. should be decent
- $\nu_{\text{crit},l=1} = 61.0 \mu\text{Hz}$
- $\nu_{\text{crit},l=2} = 105.7 \mu\text{Hz}$



Nonlinear Combination Frequencies?

e.g., $f_1 + f_2 = f_3$ or $f_1 - f_2 = f_3$

- 14.5 hr signal in *K2* run on white dwarf GD 1212: $f_{10} - f_8$

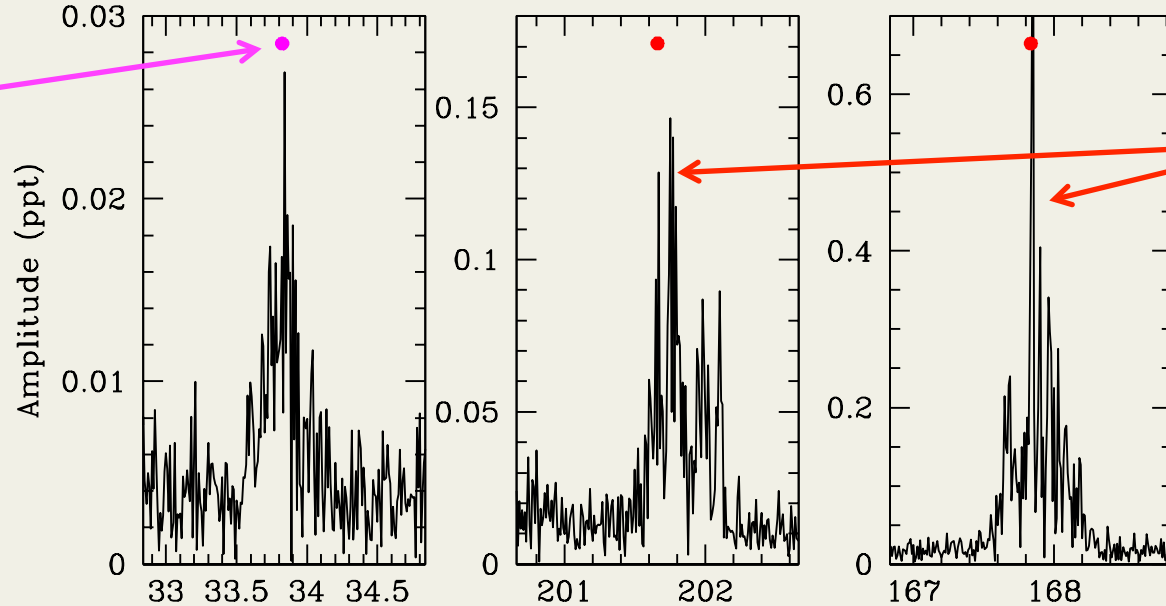


Nonlinear Combination Frequencies?

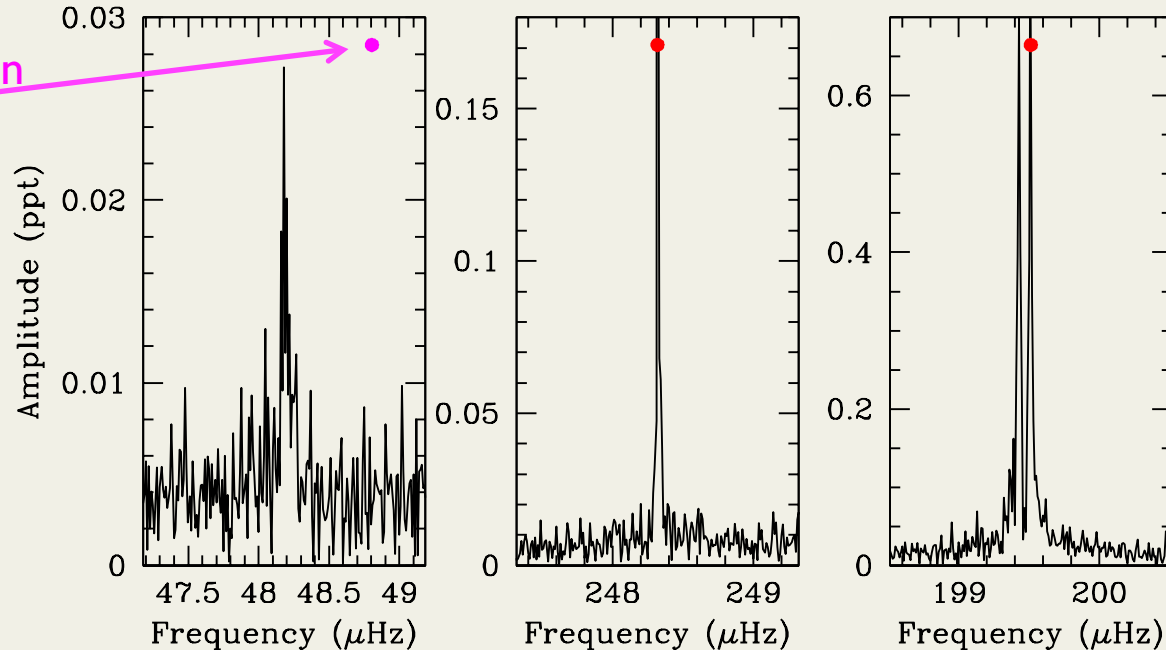
$$f_{15} - f_1 = 33.82 \mu\text{Hz} \quad f_{15} = 201.66 \mu\text{Hz} \quad f_1 = 167.84 \mu\text{Hz}$$

Exact nonlinear combination
(can explain F2 as $f_{15} - f_1$)

Independent g-modes
in KIC 5807616



Close but inexact
nonlinear combination
(cannot readily explain F1, possibly $f_{11} - f_2$?)



$$f_{11} - f_2 = 48.81 \mu\text{Hz} \quad f_{11} = 248.32 \mu\text{Hz} \quad f_2 = 199.51 \mu\text{Hz}$$

Conclusion: Major Flaws w/ 'Extreme sdB Planets'

- At least **four** sdBVs in *Kepler* show significant 5-9 hr variability
- Major complications to these being reflections off close-in planets:
 - Signals are **unstable in frequency**
 - Signals are **unstable in amplitude**
 - Some signals are in **impossible planetary configurations**
- A **connection with pulsations** is the most plausible explanation, but several interesting questions remain

