

Okayama and Subaru Planet Search Programs

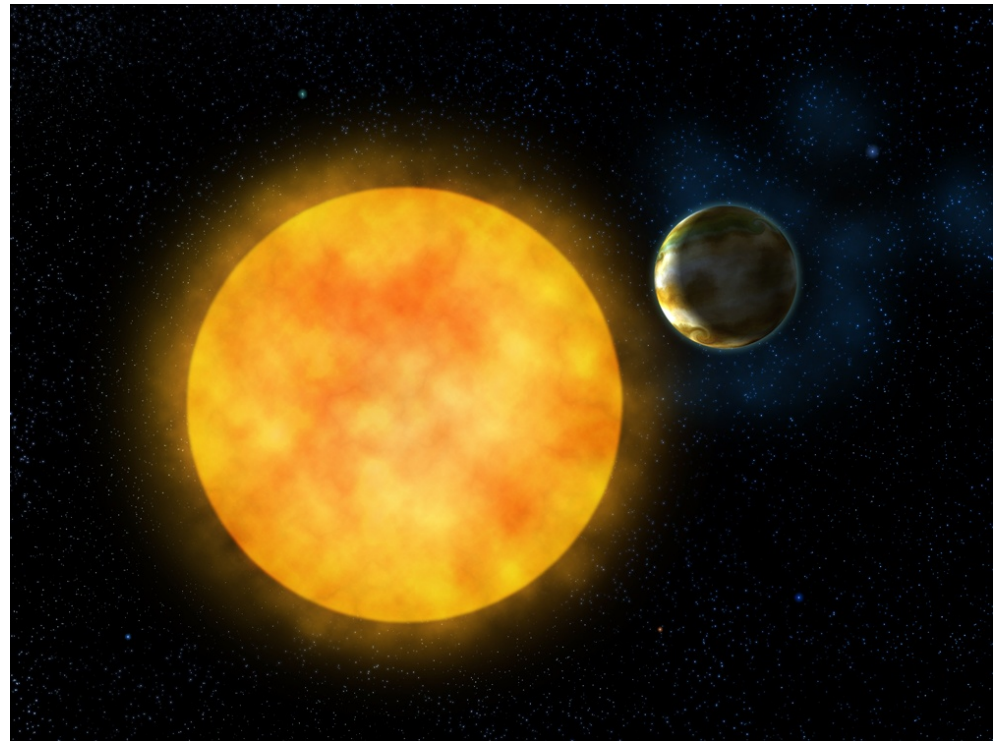
Bun'ei Sato

Tokyo Institute of Technology

Oct. 7-9 2009

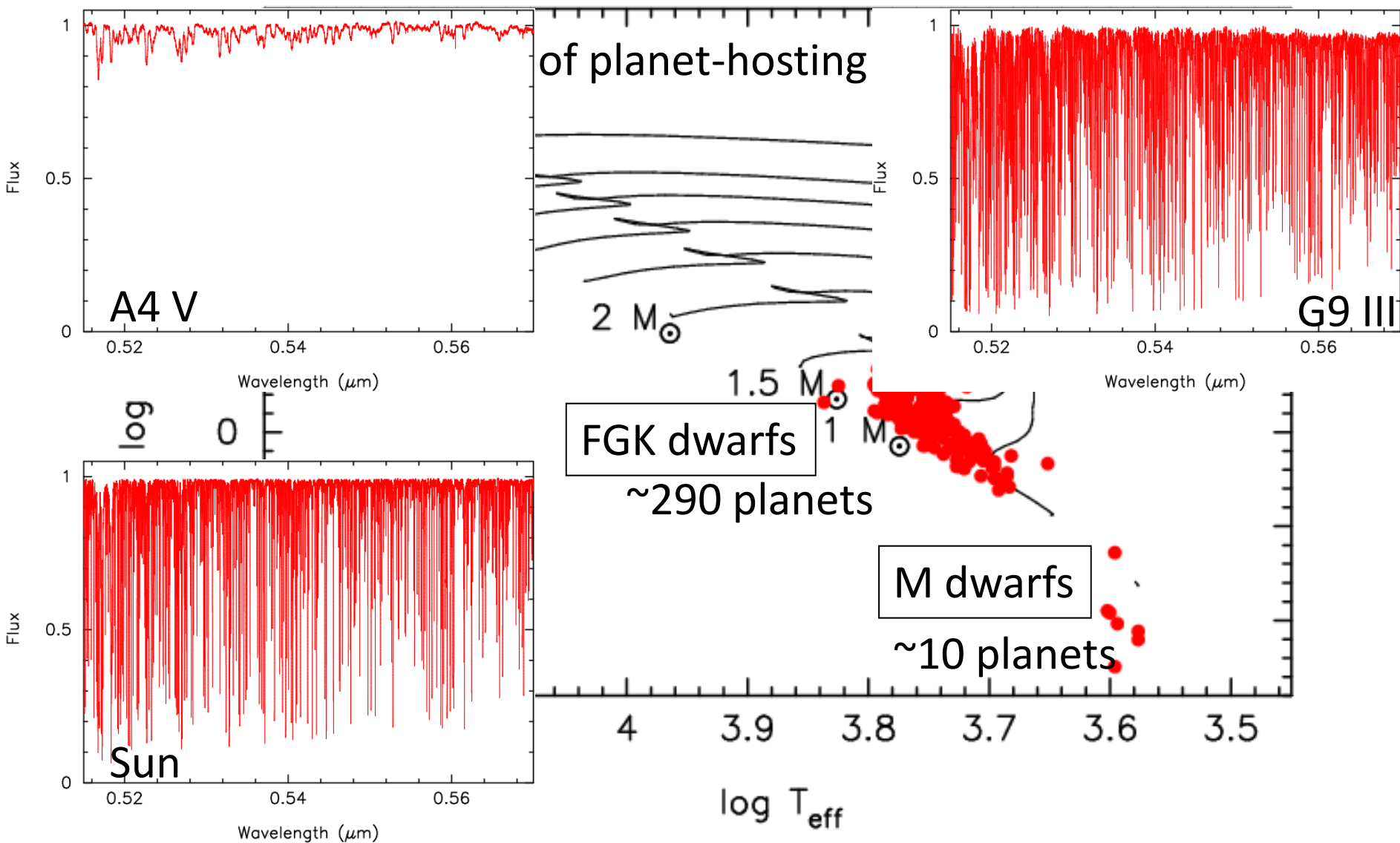
Searching for Planets around Evolved Intermediate-Mass Stars

Understanding properties of planets as a function of stellar mass, evolutionary stage, etc.



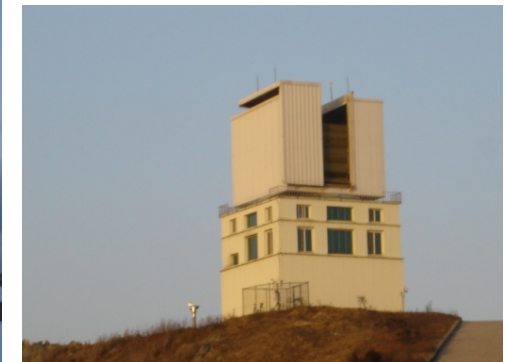
(c) Okayama Astrophysical Observatory

Why Giants?



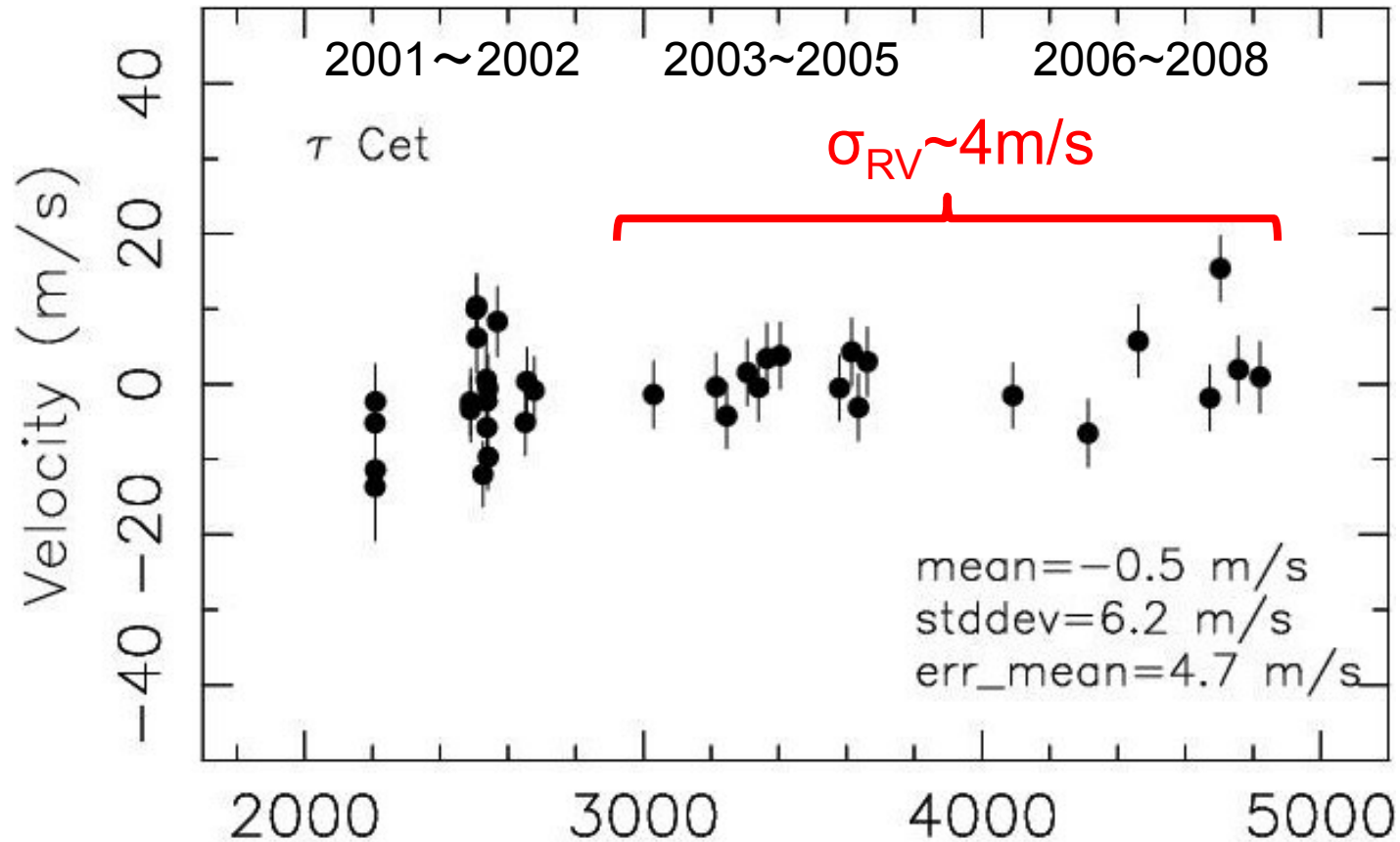
East-Asian Planet Search Network (EAPSNET)

- Okayama 1.88m tel., Japan
 - ▣ 300 GK giants ($V < 6$), since 2001
 - ▣ 10 planets and 1 brown dwarf
- Xinglong 2.16m tel., China & Okayama
 - ▣ 100 GK giants ($V \sim 6$), since 2005
 - ▣ (1 planet and 1 brown dwarf)
- Bohyunsan 1.8m tel., Korea & Okayama
 - ▣ 140 GK giants ($V < 6.5$), since 2005
 - ▣ 1 brown dwarf
- Subaru 8.2m tel., Japan & EAPSNET
 - ▣ >200 GK giants ($6.5 < V < 7$), since 2006
 - ▣ Several candidates
- TUBITAK 1.5m tel., Turkey
 - ▣ 50 GK giants ($V \sim 6.5$), since 2008



Goal:
~100 planets
from 1000 stars

RV Precision with OAO/HIDES



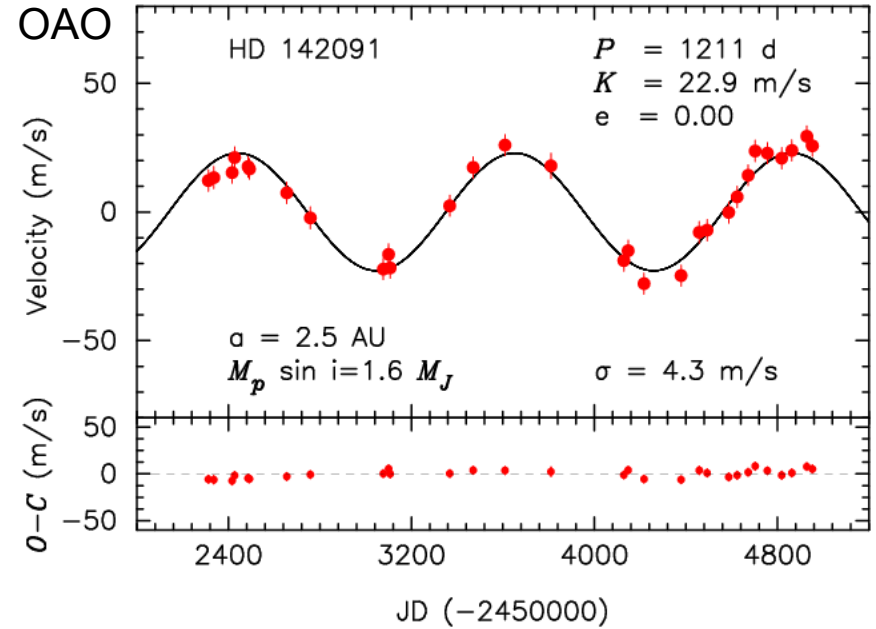
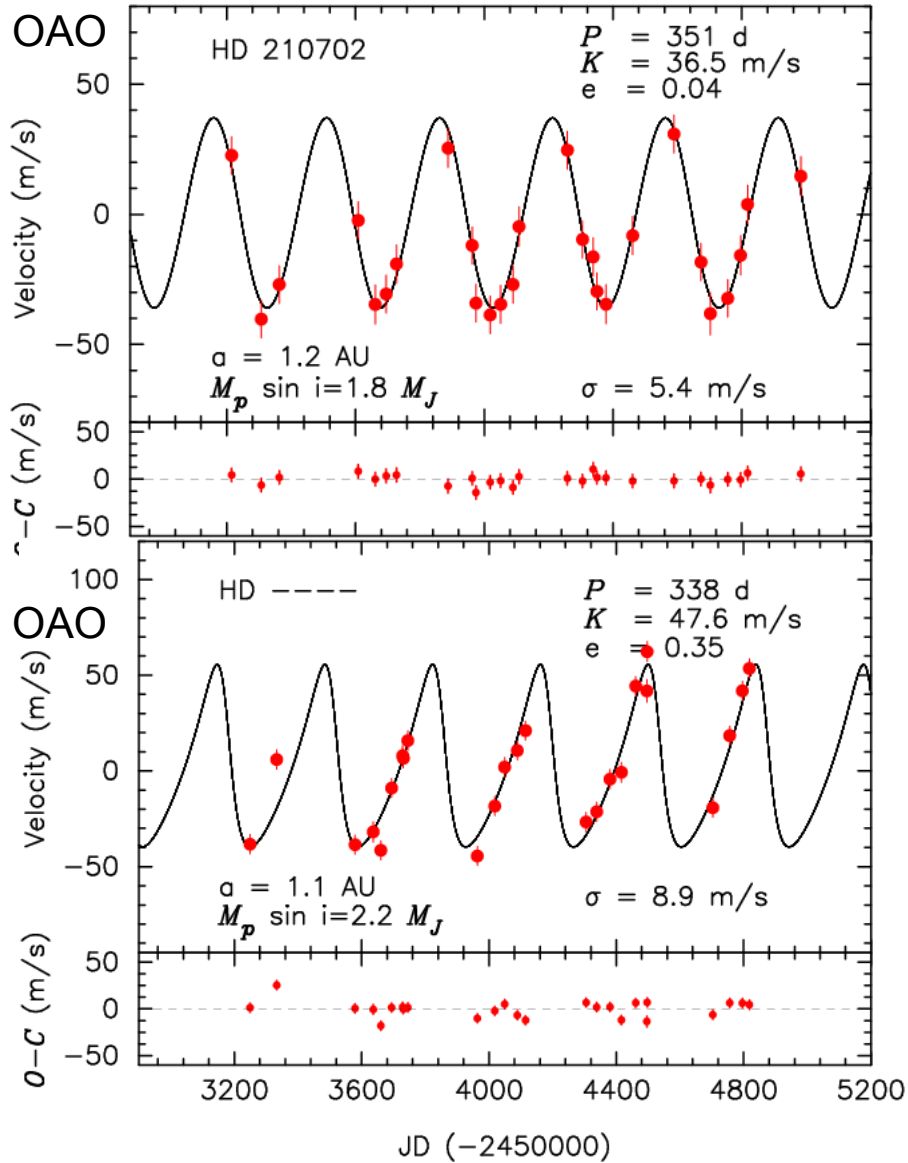
Short-term (~weeks) precision is **2m/s** (Kambe et al. 2008)

JD (-2450000)

Discoveries from EAPSNET

Star Name	Sp. Type	Stellar Mass (M_{\odot})	Stellar Radius (R_{\odot})	Planetary Mass (M_{JUP})	Semi-major Axis (AU)	Eccentricity	Metallicity ([Fe/H]) (dex)
HD 119445	G6III	3.9	20.5	37.6	1.71	0.08	+0.04
ϵ Tau	K0 III	2.7	13.7	7.6	1.93	0.15	+0.13
11 Com	G8 III	2.7	19	19.4	1.29	0.23	-0.28
81 Cet	G5 III	2.4	11	5.3	2.5	0.21	+0.06
18 Del	G6 III	2.3	8.5	10.3	2.6	0.08	-0.05
HD 104985	G9 III	2.3	11	8.3	0.95	0.09	-0.35
ξ Aql	K0 III	2.2	12	2.8	0.68	0	-0.18
14 And	K0 III	2.2	11	4.8	0.83	0	-0.24
HD 81688	K0 III-IV	2.1	13	2.7	0.81	0	-0.34
HD 173416	G8 III	2.0	13.5	2.7	1.2	0.21	-0.22
6 Lyn	K0 IV	1.7	5.2	2.4	2.2	0.13	-0.13
HD 167042	K1 IV	1.5	4.5	1.6	1.3	0.10	+0.00

To be Submitted



All of these are subgiants
with $1.5-1.7 M_{\odot}$ and
 $[Fe/H]=0.0-0.1$

Planet Frequency vs. Stellar Mass

Johnson et al.
(2007)

KM dwarfs
0.1-0.7 M_{\odot}

2%

G dwarfs
0.7-1.3 M_{\odot}

4%

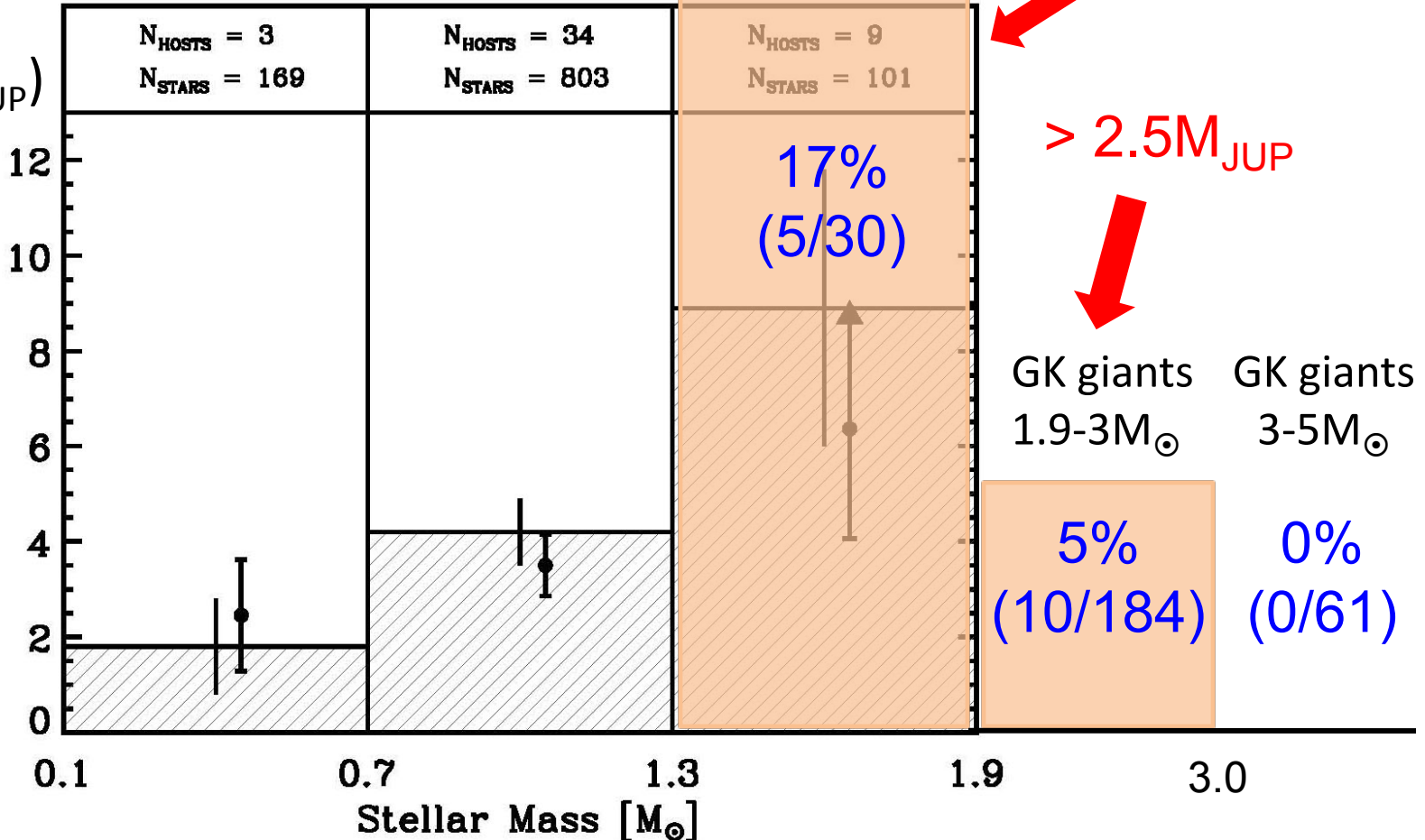
F dwarfs, G subgiants
1.3-1.9 M_{\odot}

9%

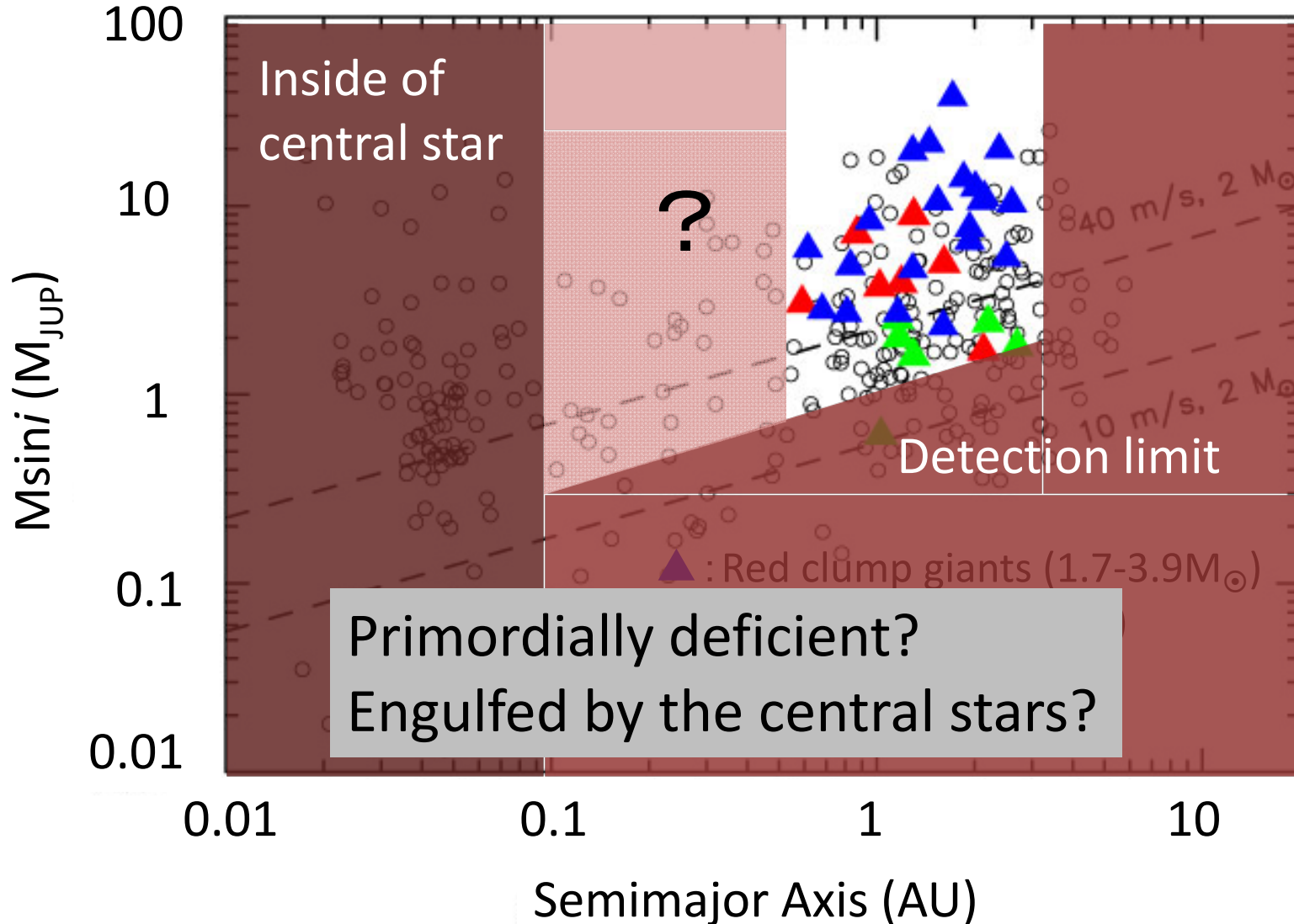
< 2.5 M_{JUP}

(>0.8 M_{JUP})

% Stars with Planets

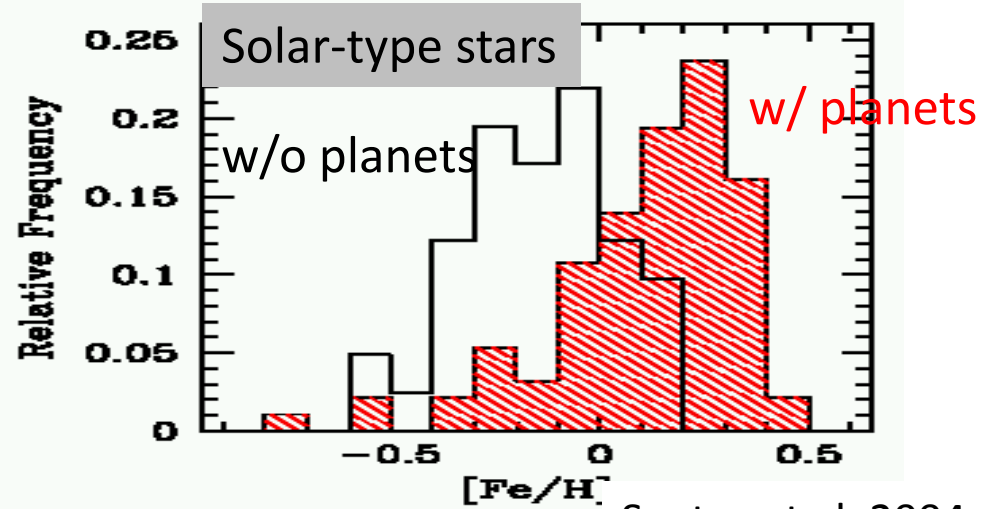


Semimajor Axis

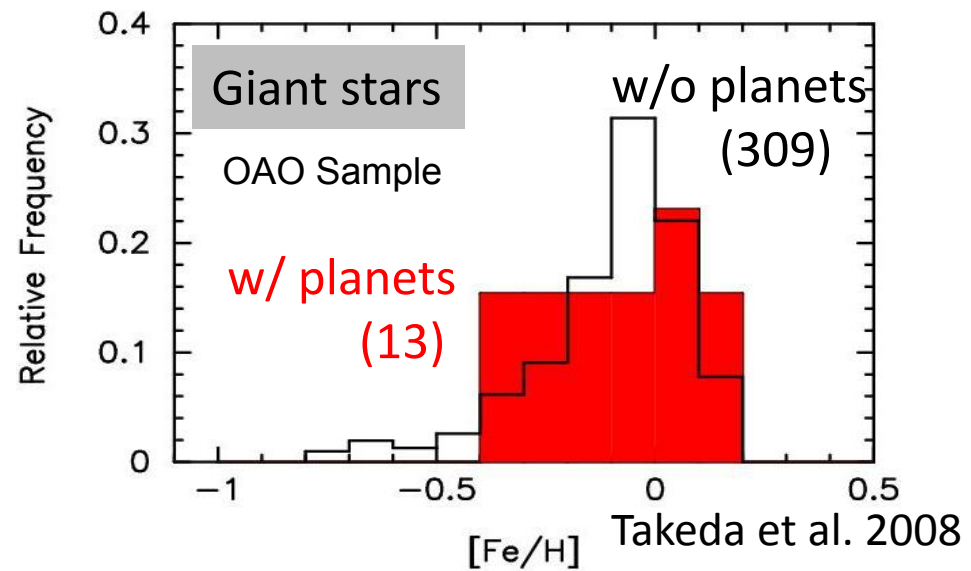


Planets vs. Metallicity

- In solar-type stars, more metal-rich stars are known to have more planets.
- In core-accretion scenario, solid cores of planets easily form in metal-rich circumstellar disks.
- In planet-hosting giants, however, no such metal-rich tendency has been seen so far.
- Efficient inward migration of planets in metal-rich disks or metallicity independent formation such as gravitational instability in disks or dilution by convective envelope?



Santos et al. 2004

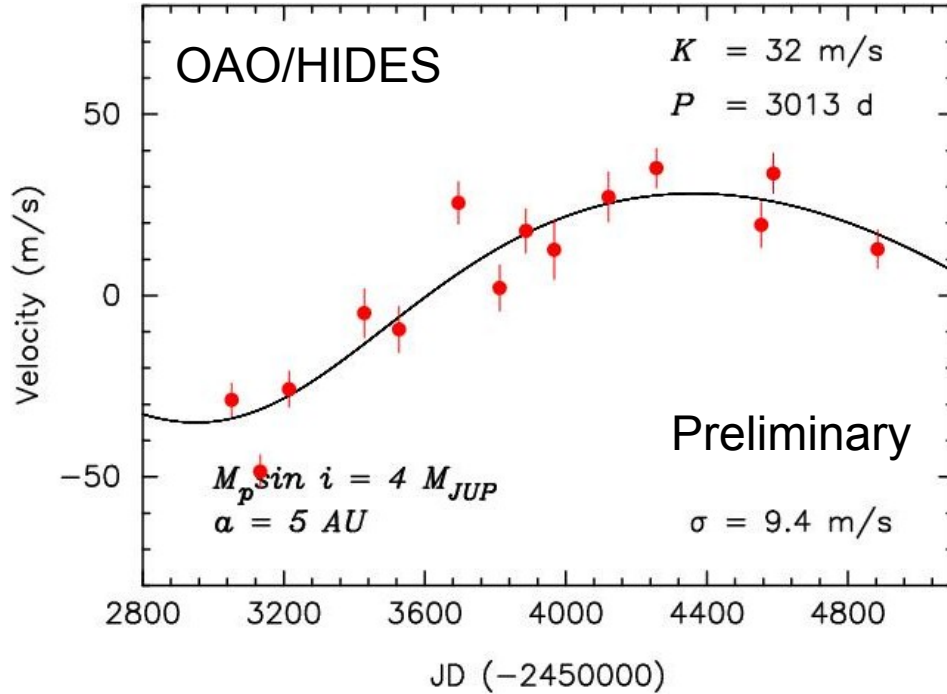


Takeda et al. 2008

What's next ?

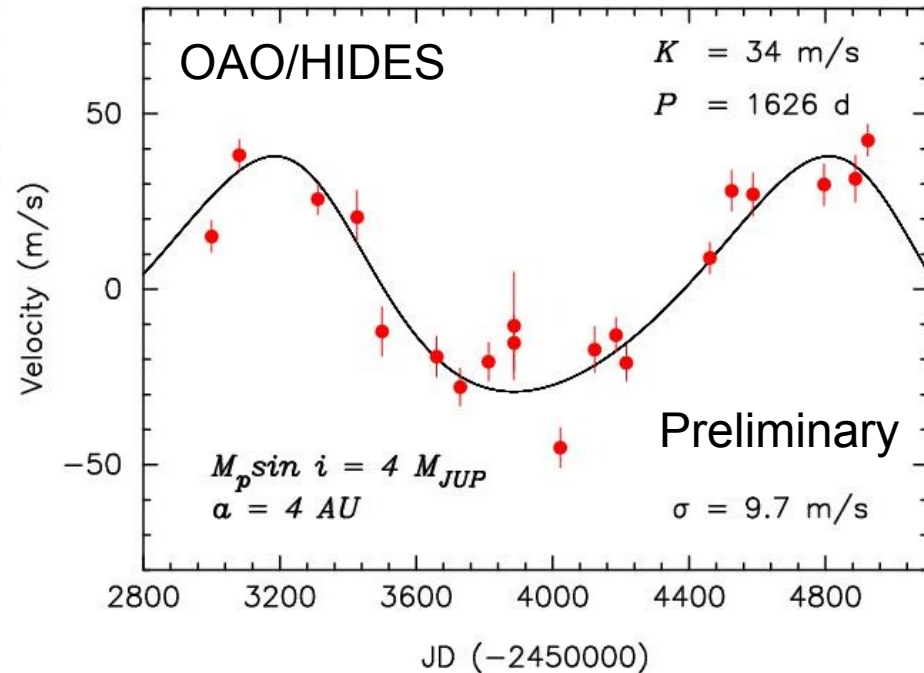
- Extending baseline beyond 3 AU
 - Continue OAO program
 - BOAO?, Xinglong??
- Enlarging samples to >1000 stars
 - Subaru survey + OAO, BOAO, Xinglong follow-up
 - Focus on relatively short-period planets ($P < 1\text{yr}$)
- Dedicated search for planets around $>3M_{\odot}$ giants
 - Most of the current targets are $<3M_{\odot}$
 - Planet desert around $>3M_{\odot}$? → Omiya-san's talk
- Dedicated search for planets around $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \sim +0.2$ giants

Beyond 3 AU



$$M_p \sin i = 4 M_{JUP}$$
$$a = 5 \text{ AU}$$

$$M_p \sin i = 4 M_{JUP}$$
$$a = 4 \text{ AU}$$



Frequency of planets
beyond 3 AU strongly
depends on snow-line

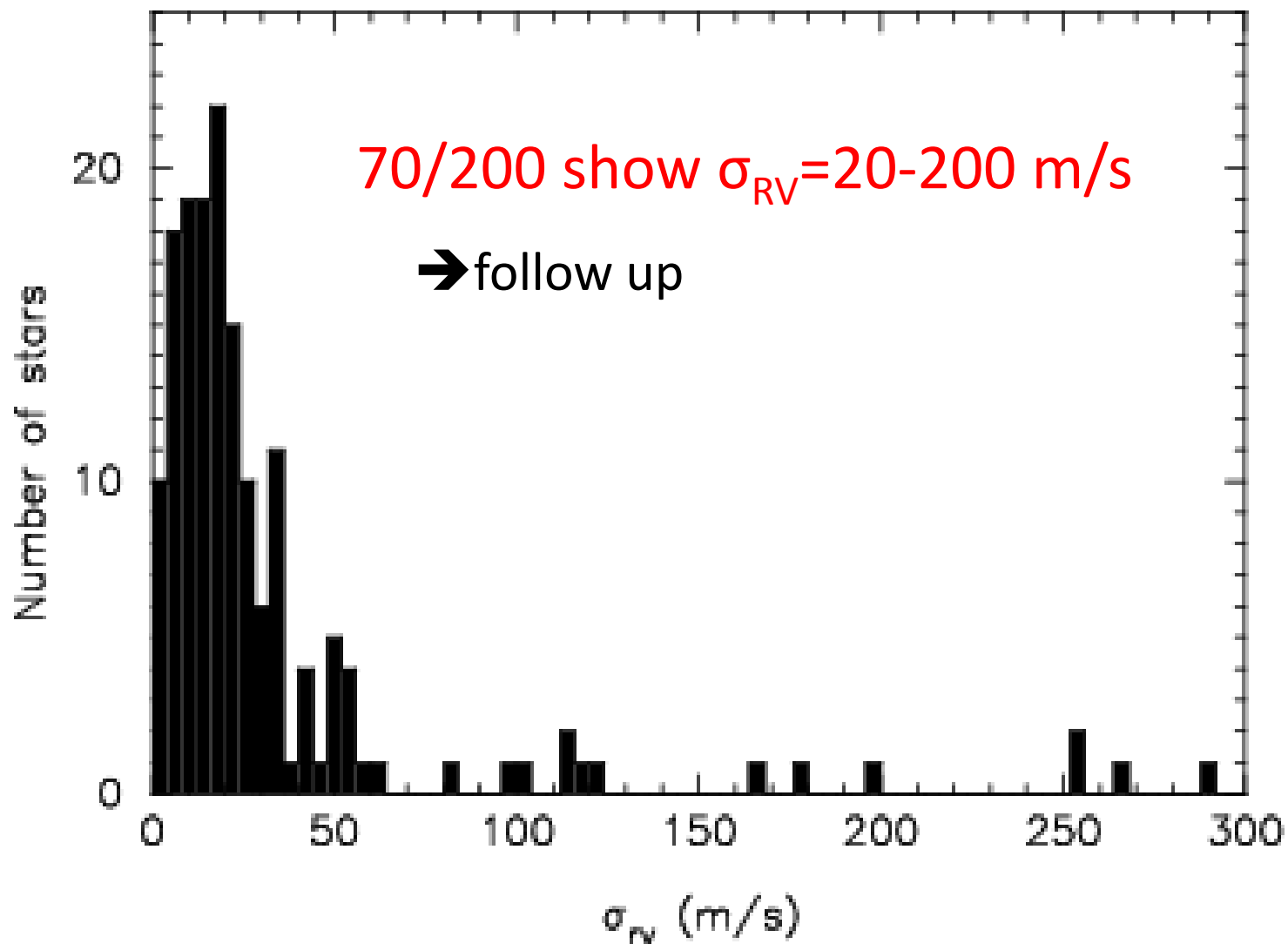
Subaru/HDS Survey

- Three obs. each star in a half year to identify large RV candidates
- Follow up using 2m-telescopes in east-Asian countries
 - 40 @Okayama
 - a few @Xinglong, BOAO
- In 2006-2008, 200 stars have been screened and ~70 of them show large ($>20\text{m/s}$) RV variations.

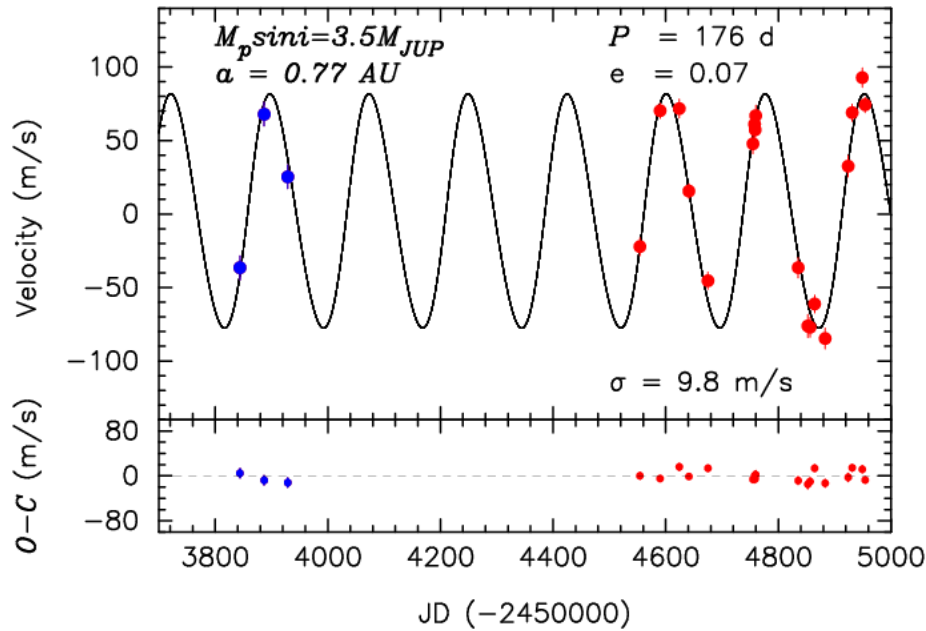


Toward 1000 stars in total

RV Variations



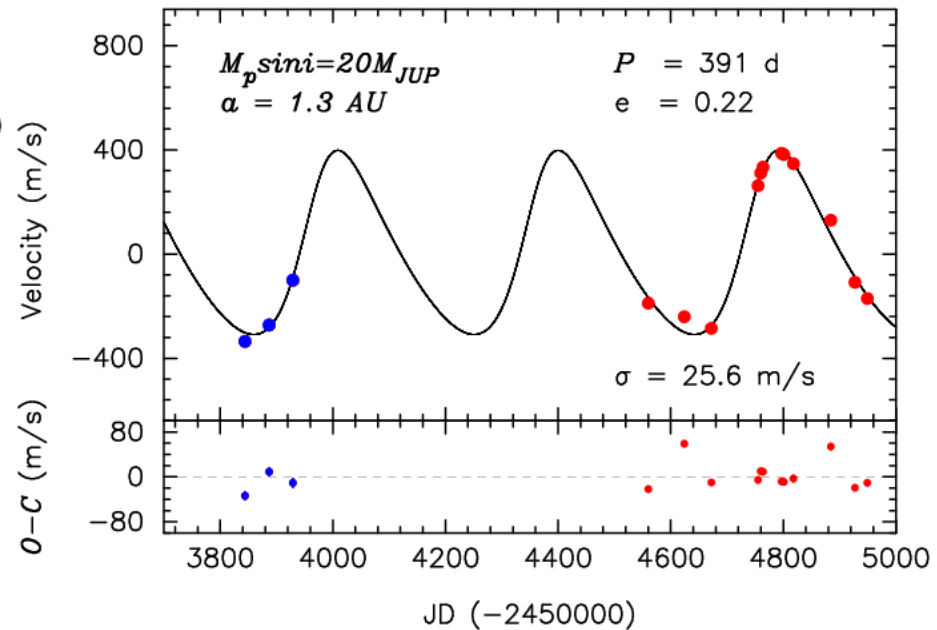
New Candidates



$M \sin i = 3.5 M_{JUP}$
 $a = 0.77 \text{ AU}$

Blue: Subaru
Red: OAO

$M \sin i = 20 M_{JUP}$
 $a = 1.3 \text{ AU}$



Summary

- Nine years of the Okayama Planet Search Programs
 - Nine planets, one BD, and several more candidates within 2.5AU
 - Different properties of planets (frequency, mass, semimajor-axis, host-star's metallicity etc.) from those around solar-like stars
- Future
 - Extending baseline beyond 3AU at Okayama
 - Enlarging sample to >1000 stars
 - Subaru survey + OAO, BOAO, Xinglong follow-up
 - New dedicated planet searches