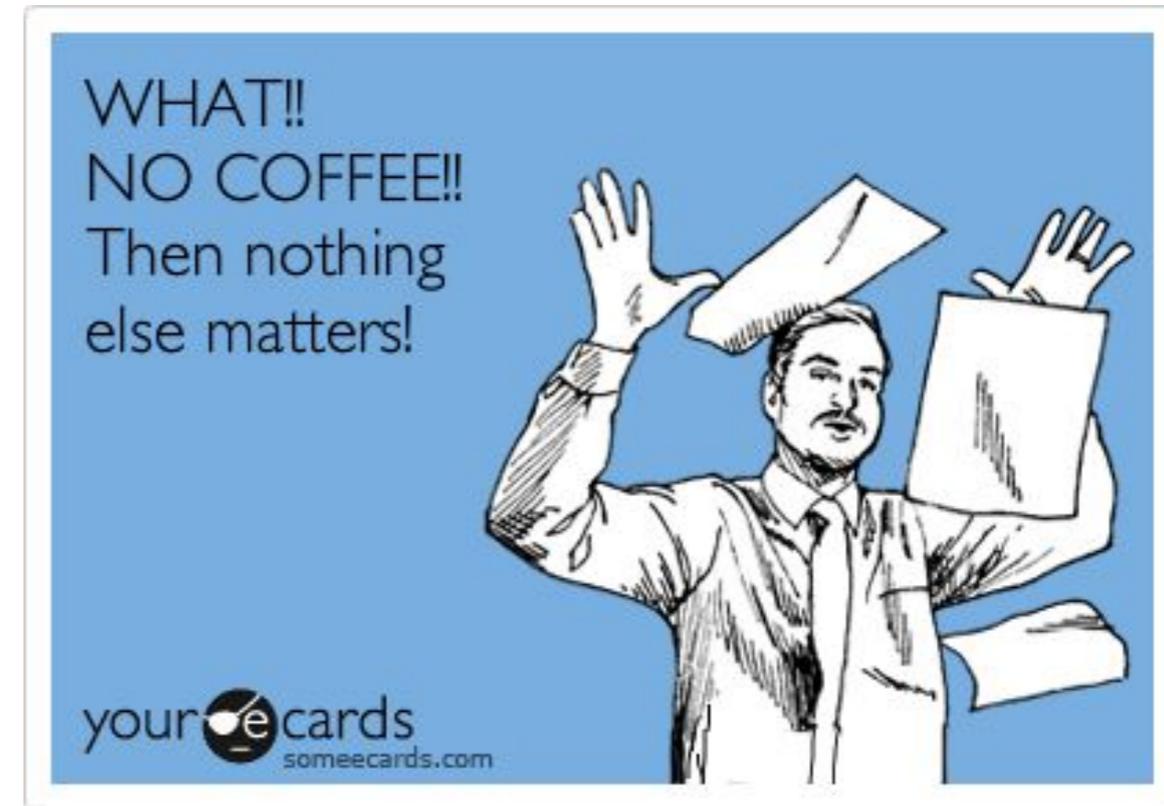
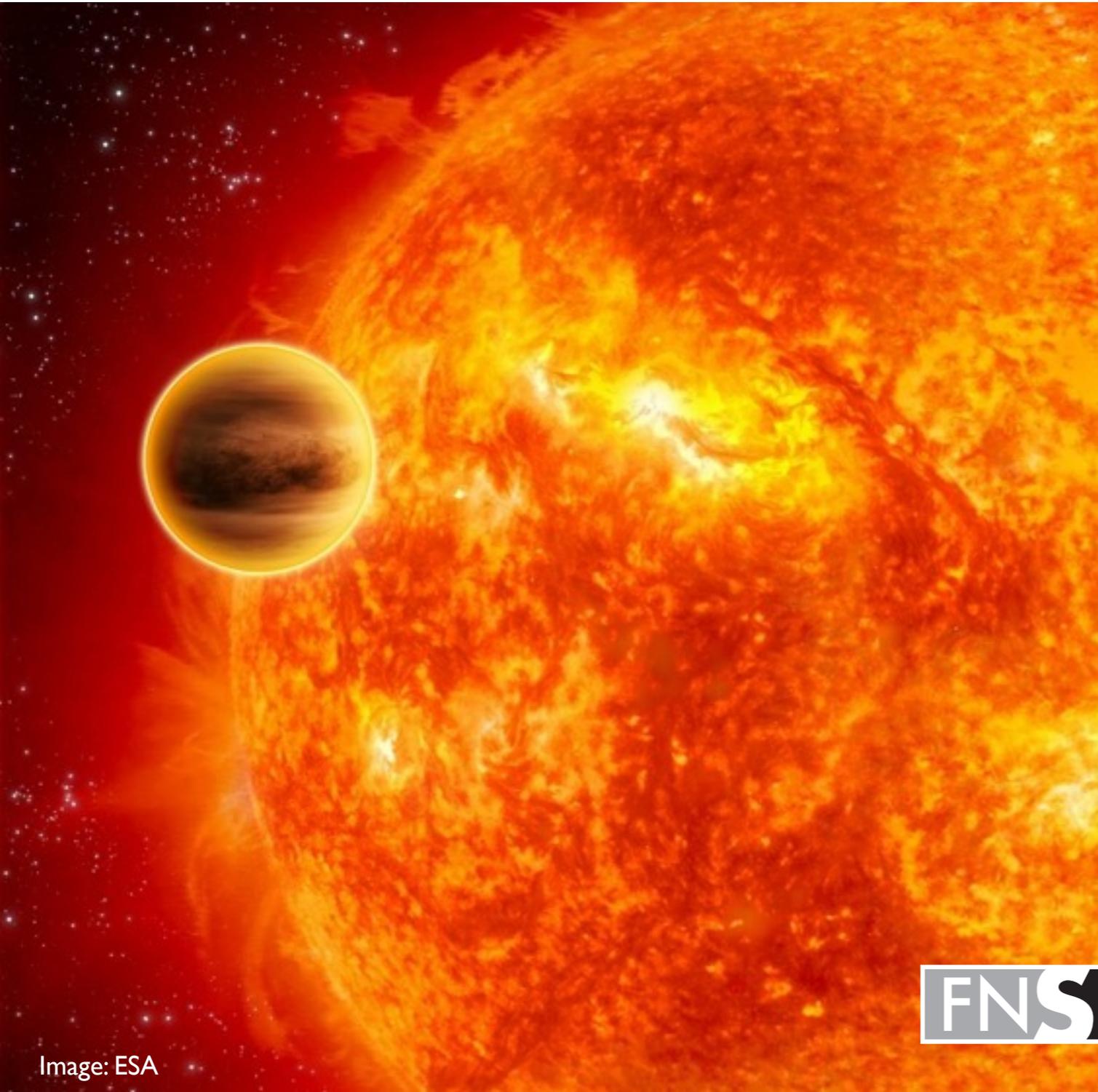




Stellar Properties and the Effects that Stars and Exoplanets Have on Each Other

Dr. Heather Cegla

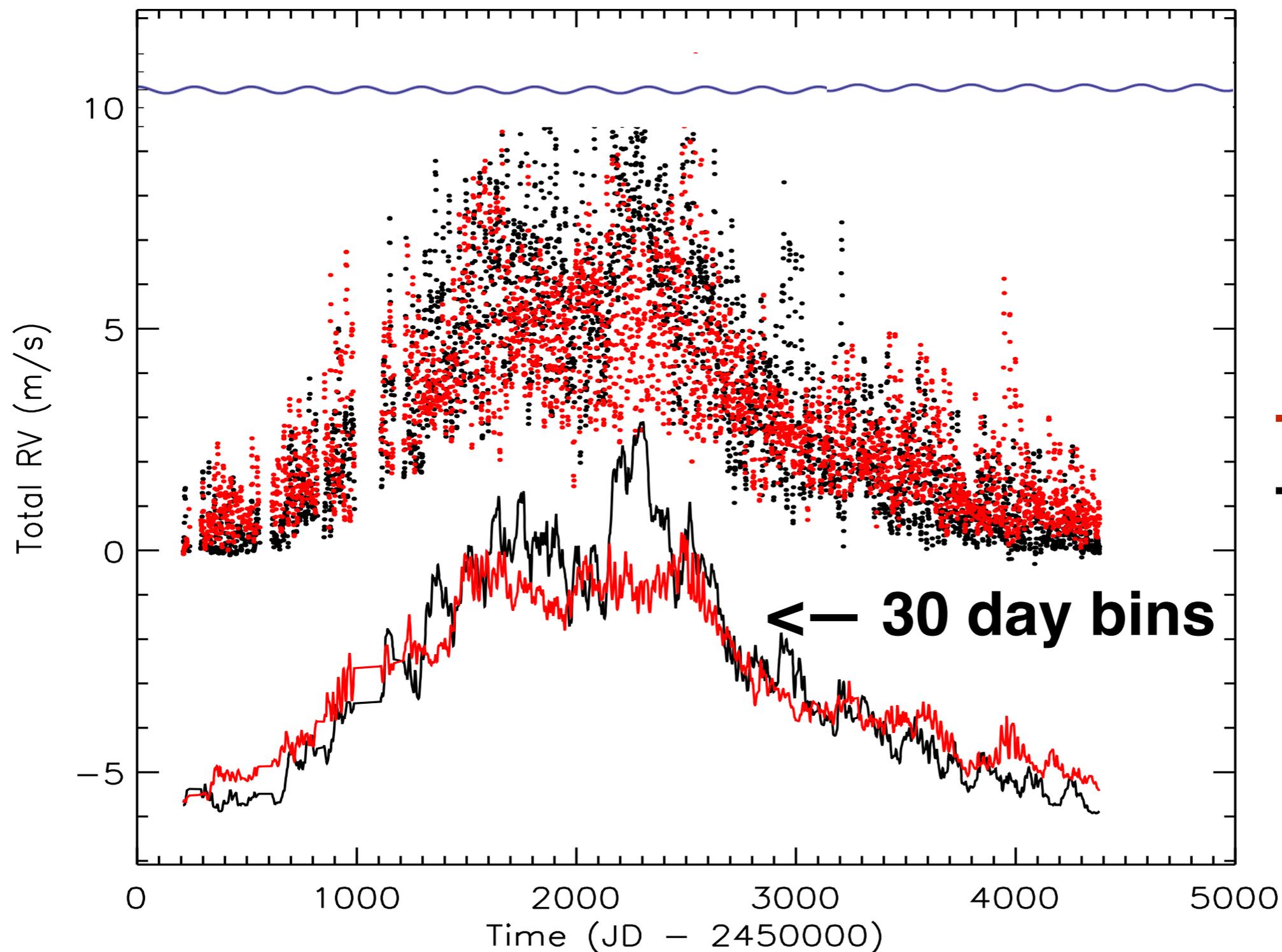
CHEOPS Fellow





Astrophysical 'Noise'

- Magnetic Activity Cycles (years)



← 9 cm/s solar reflex orbital motion for 1 M_{\oplus} planet at 1 AU

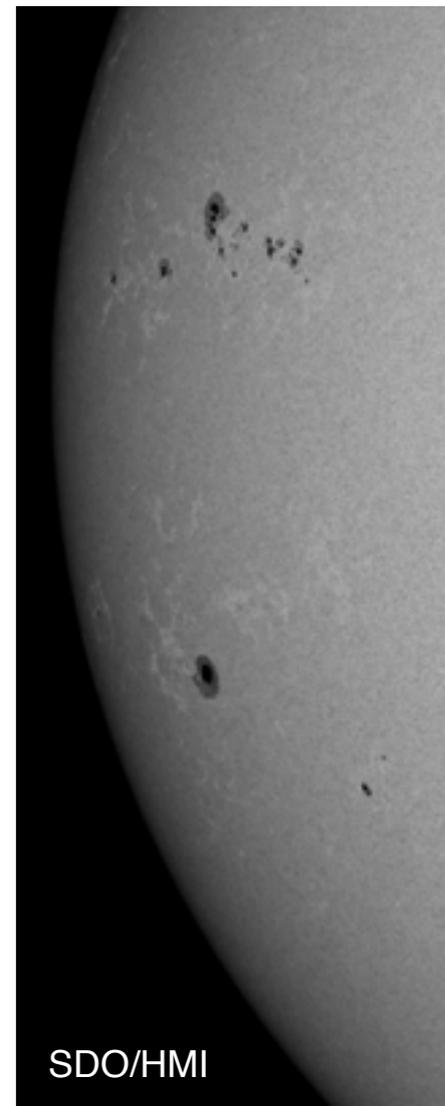
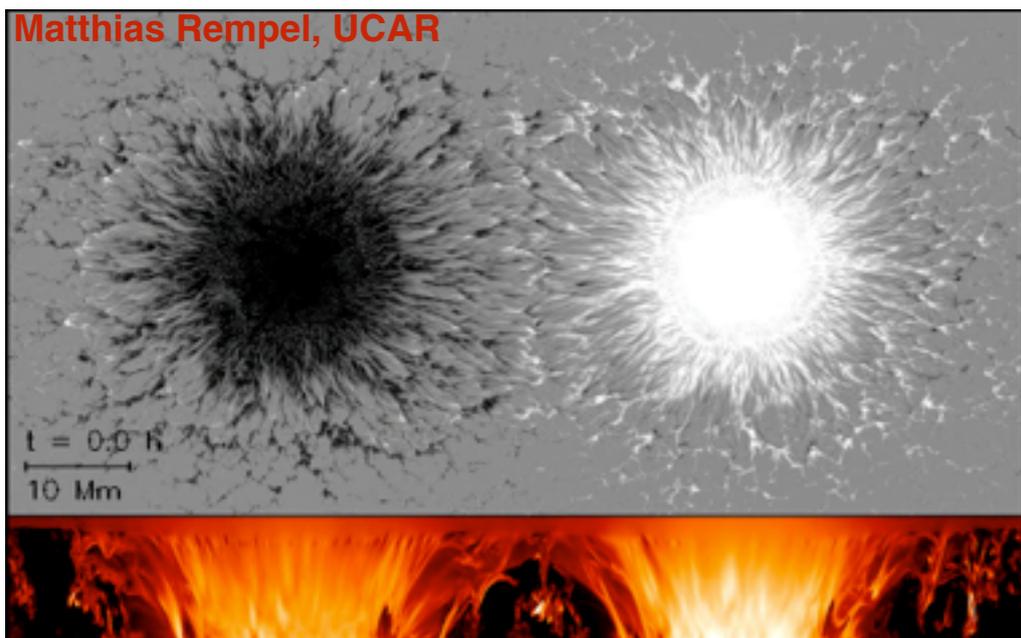
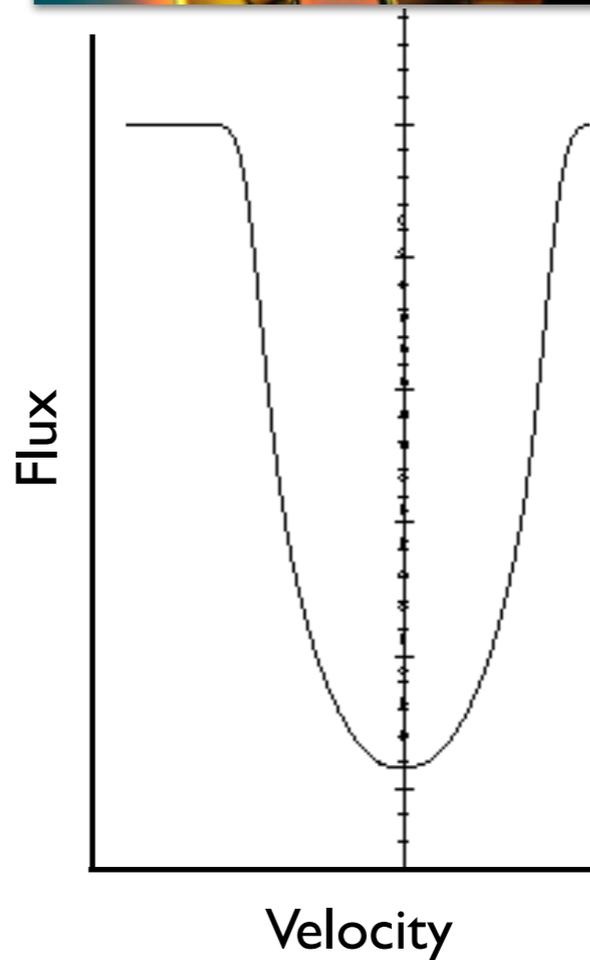
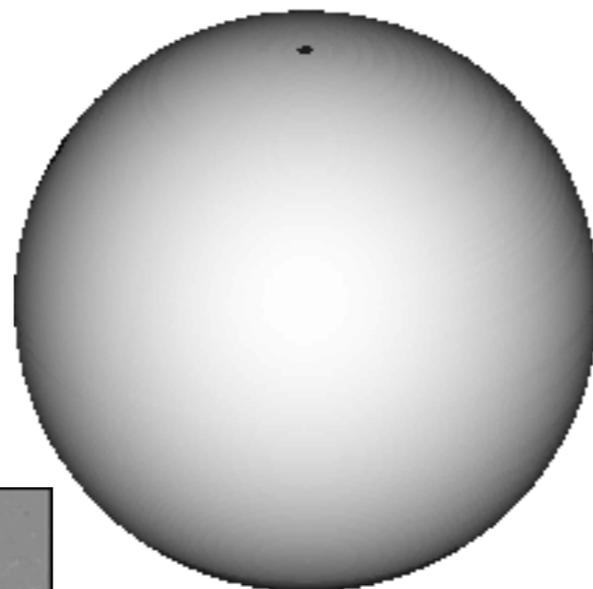
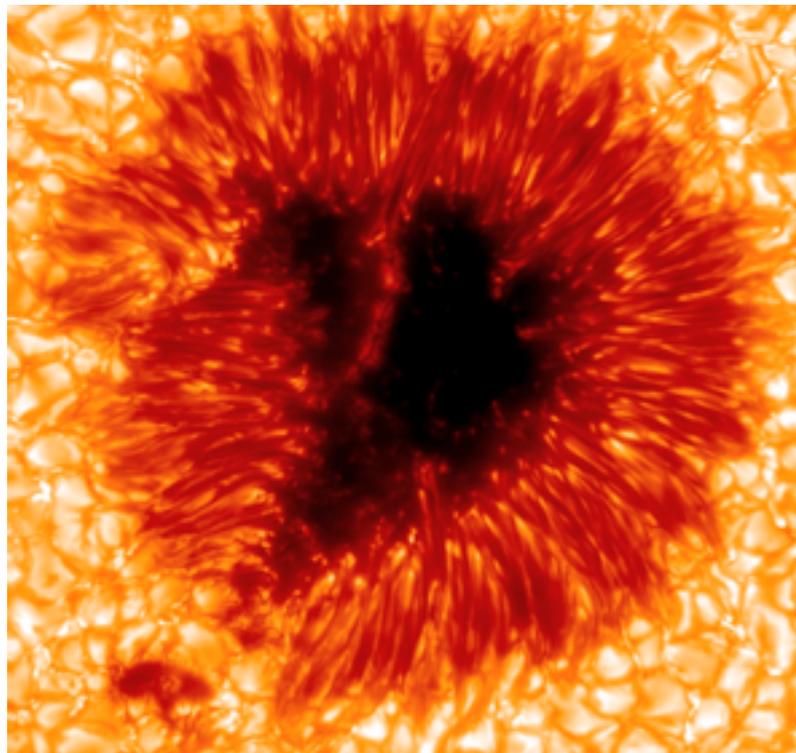
— **Model**
— **Observed**

← **30 day bins**



Astrophysical 'Noise'

- Magnetic Activity Cycles (years)
- Starspots, Faculae (days)





Astrophysical 'Noise'

- Magnetic Activity Cycles (years)
- Starspots, Faculae (days)
- Stellar Oscillations (minutes)

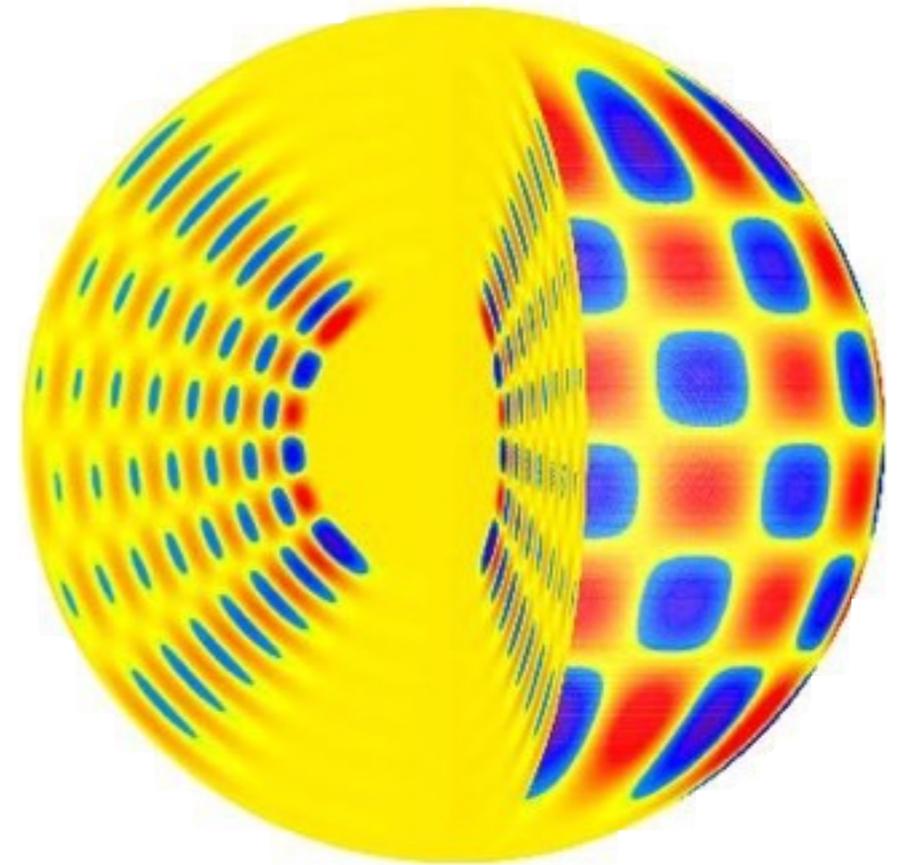
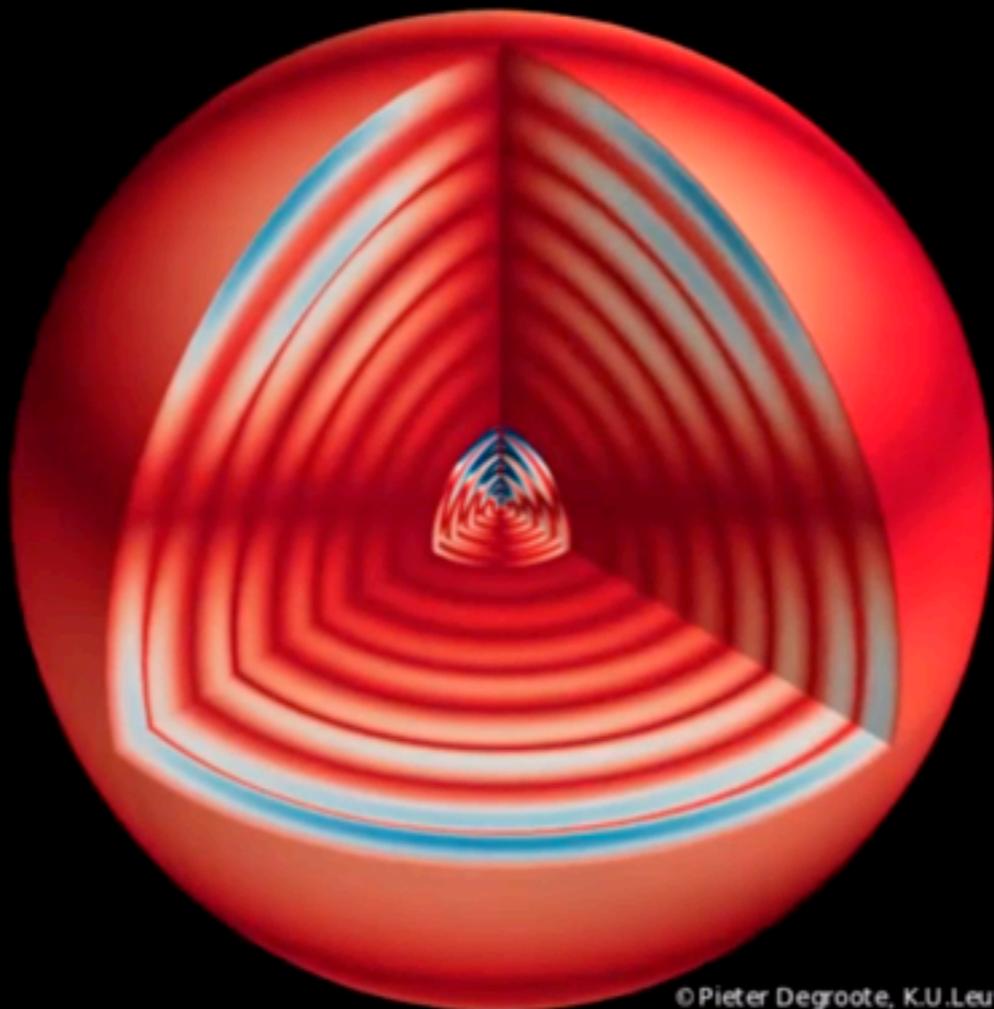


Image credit: Kiepenheuer Institute for Solar Physics (KIS)

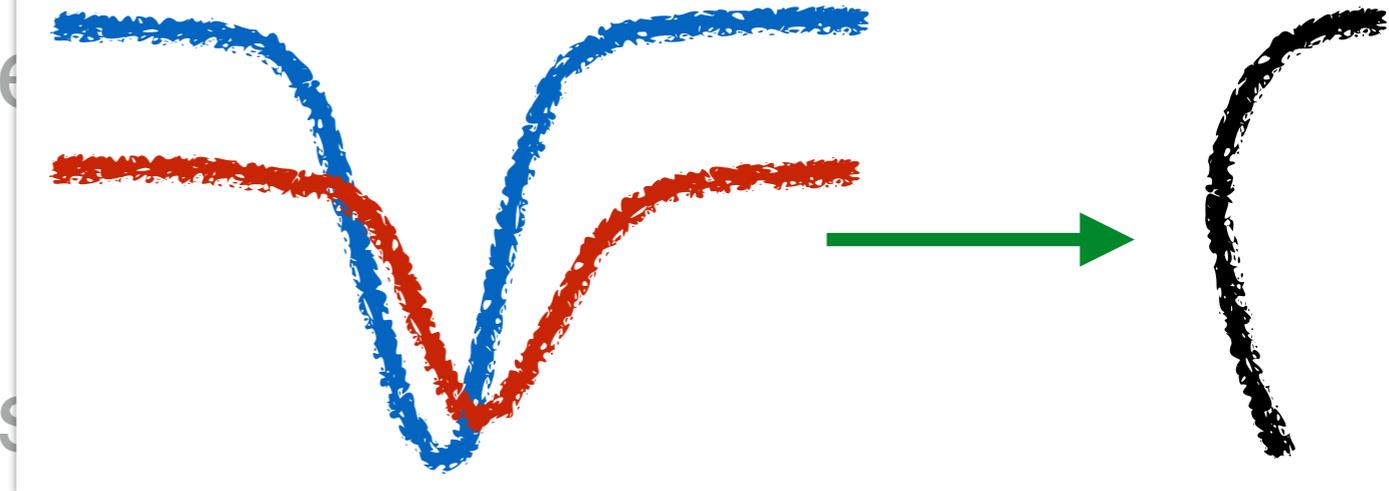


© Pieter Degroote, K.U. Leuven, Belgium

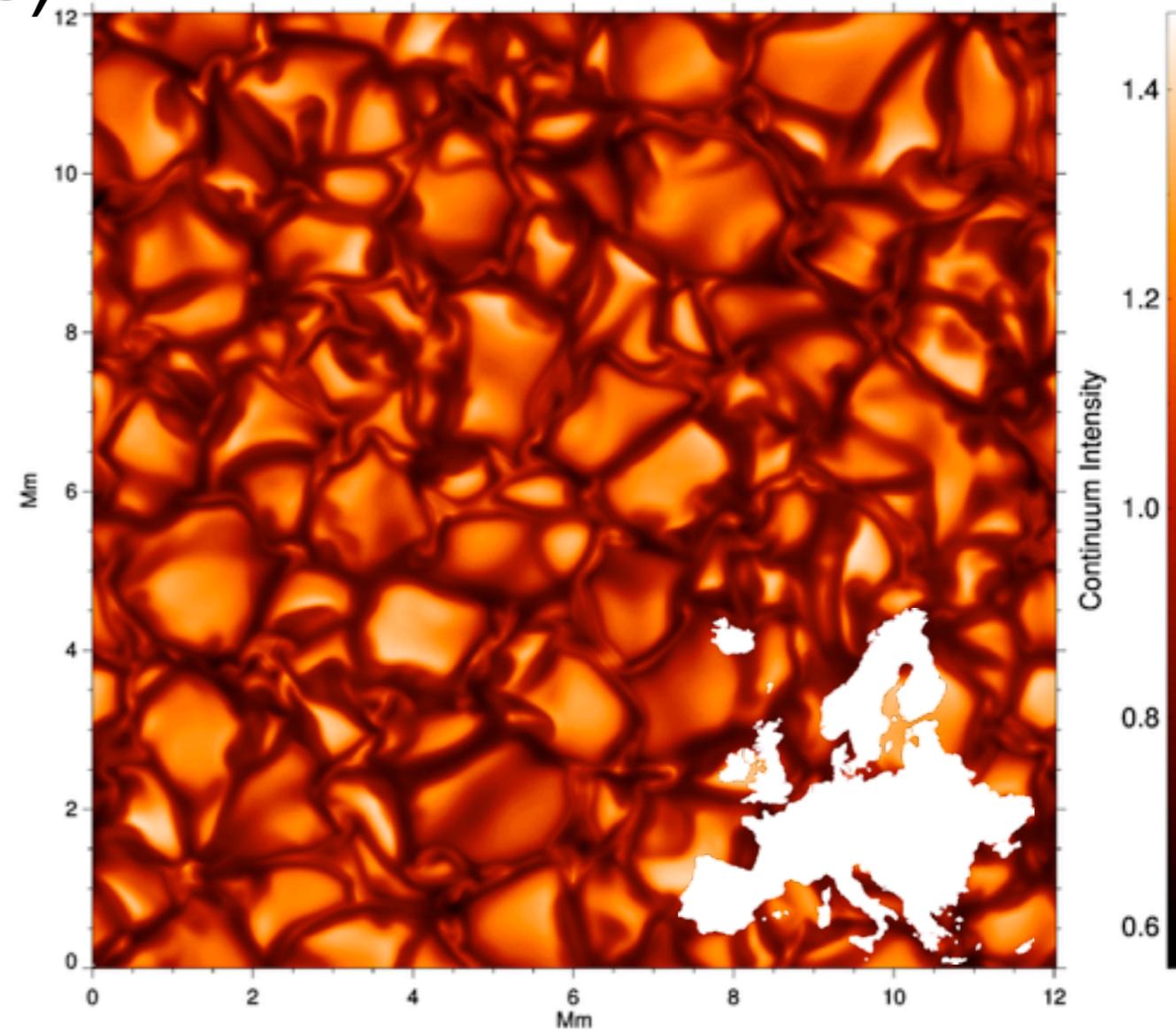
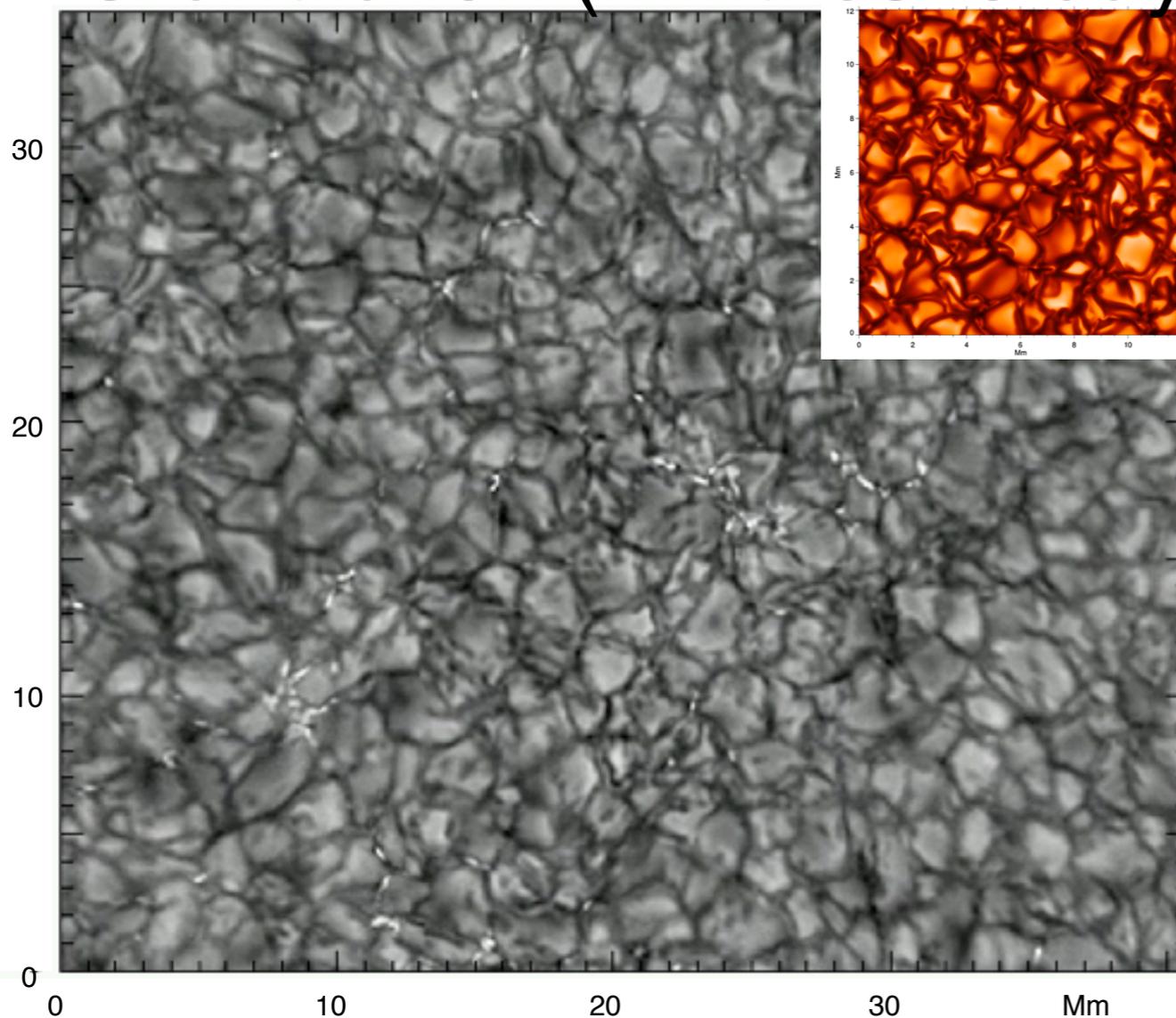


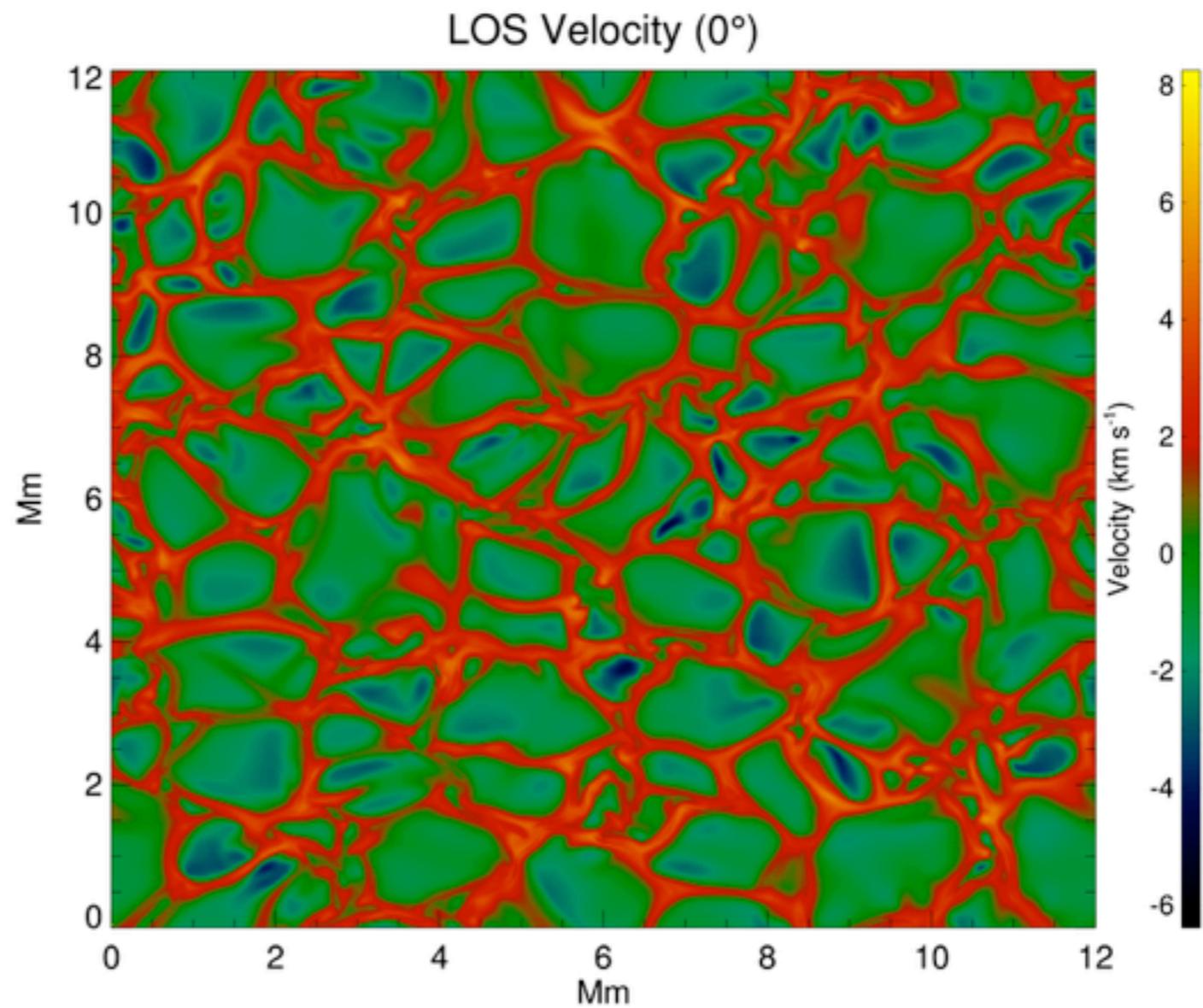
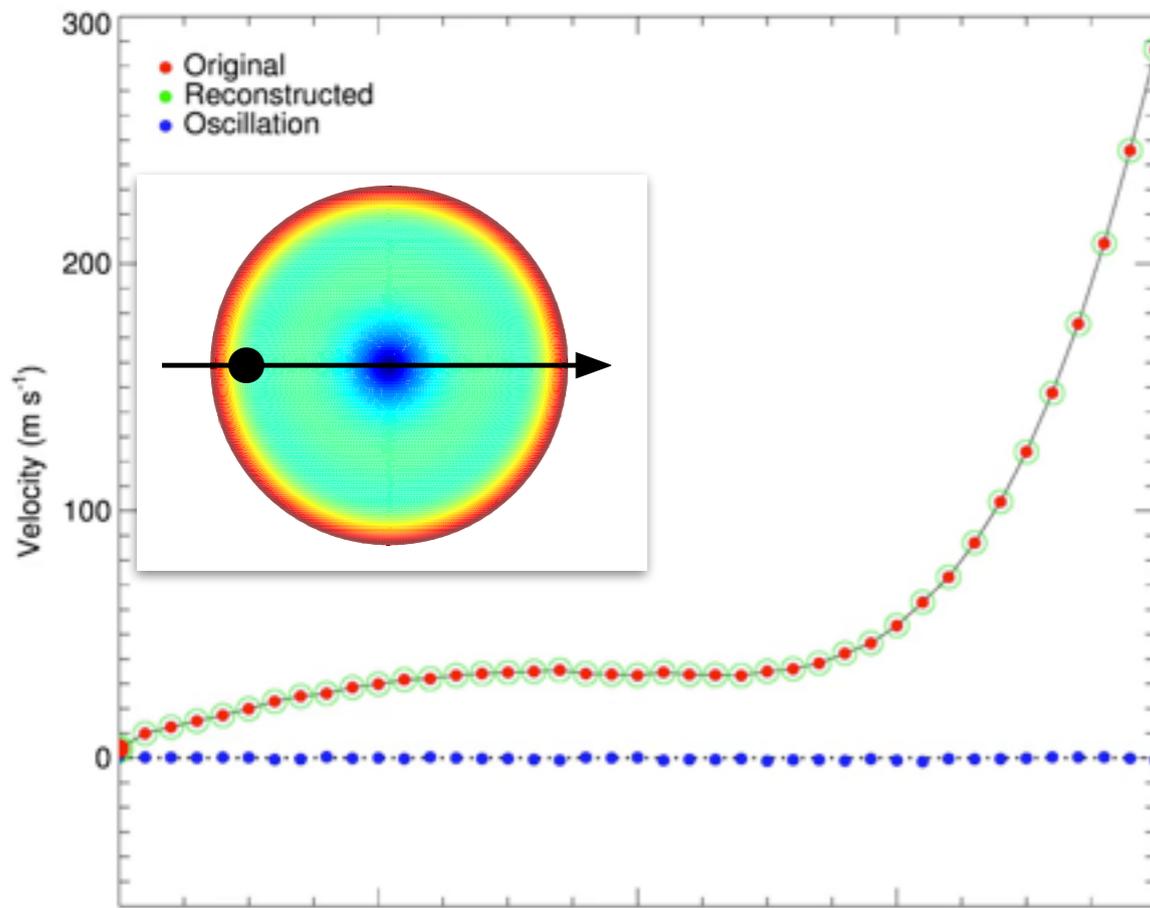
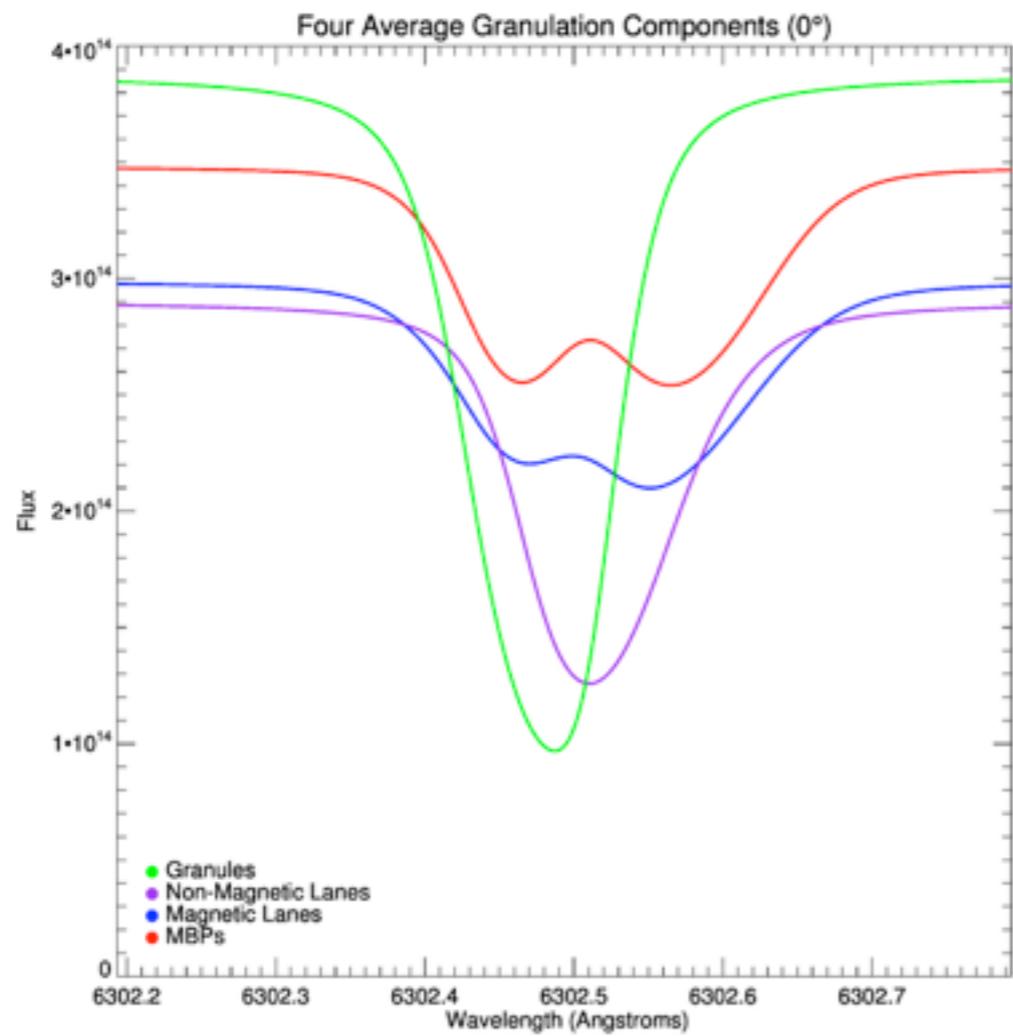
Astrophysical 'Noise'

- Magnetic Activity Cycles (years)
- Starspots, Faculae (days)
- Stellar Oscillations (minutes)
- Granulation (minutes to days)



Cegla, H. M. et al. 2013, ApJ, 763, 95



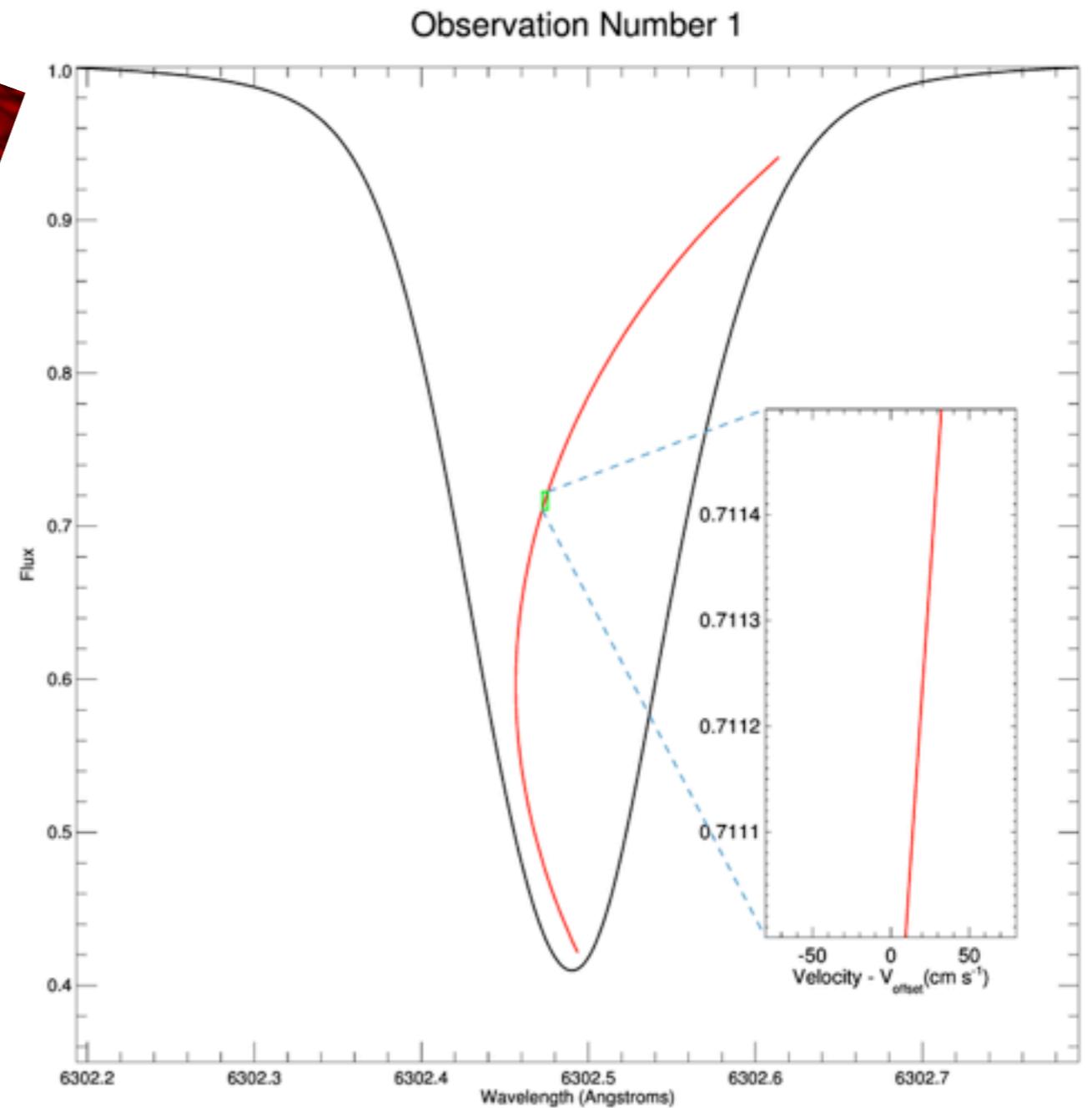
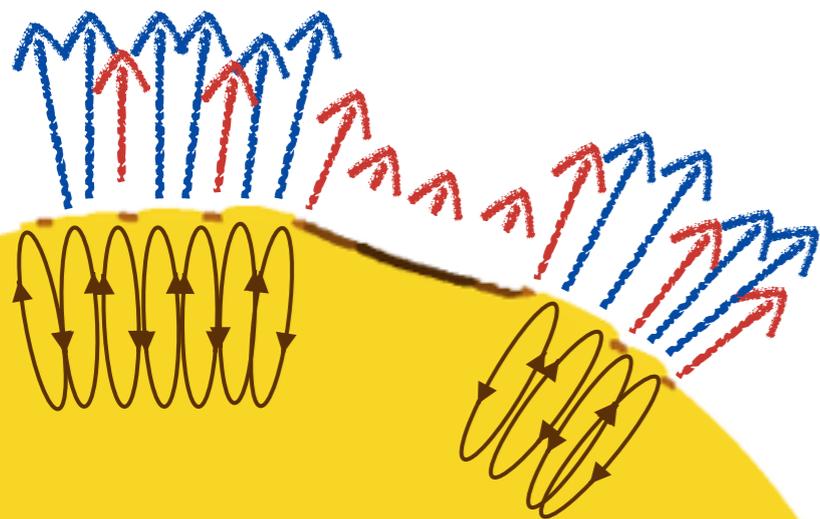
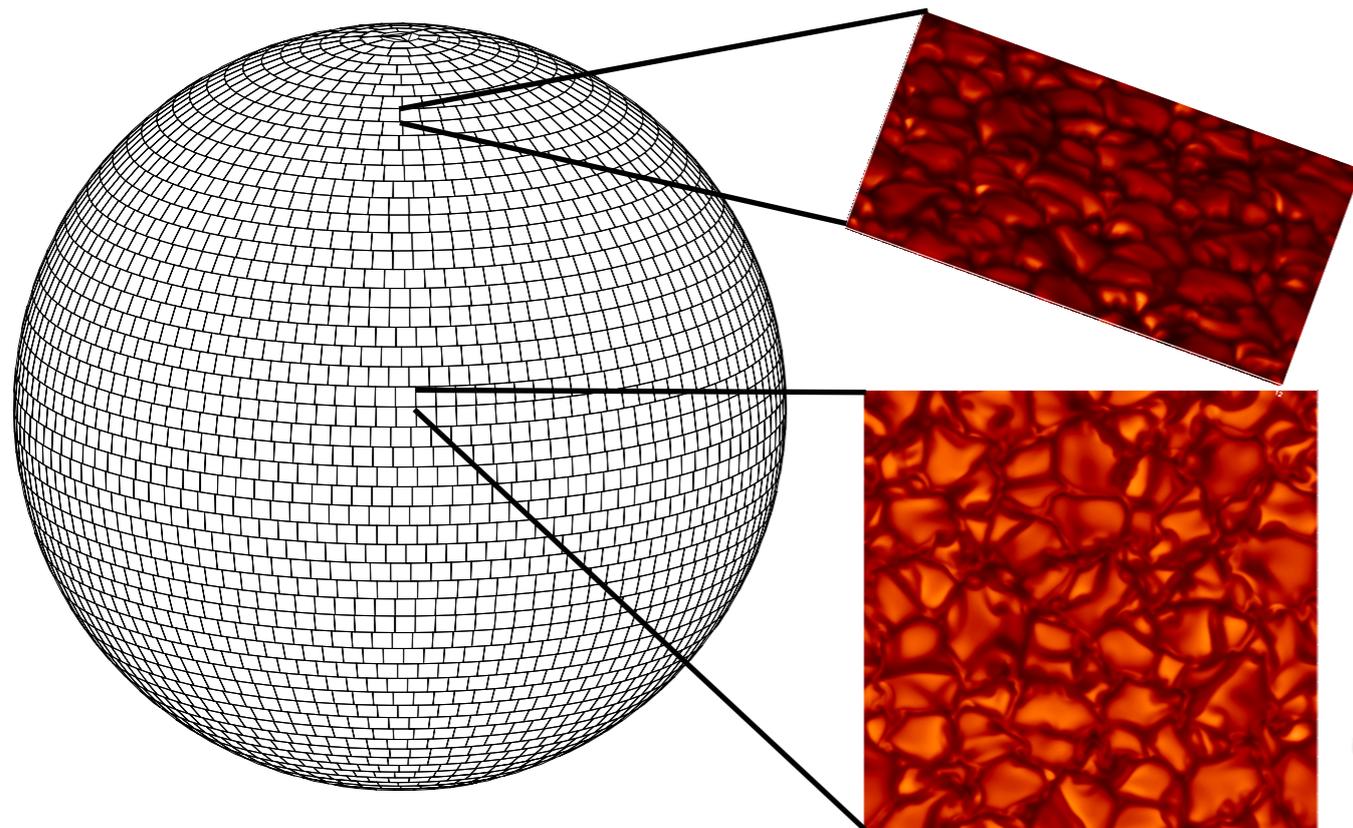


Cegla, H. M. et al 2015, CSSS, 18, 567

Cegla, H. M. et al., in prep



Astrophysical 'Noise'



Cegla, H. M., Shelyag, S., Watson, C. A., Mathioudakis, M. **2013**, ApJ, 763, 95

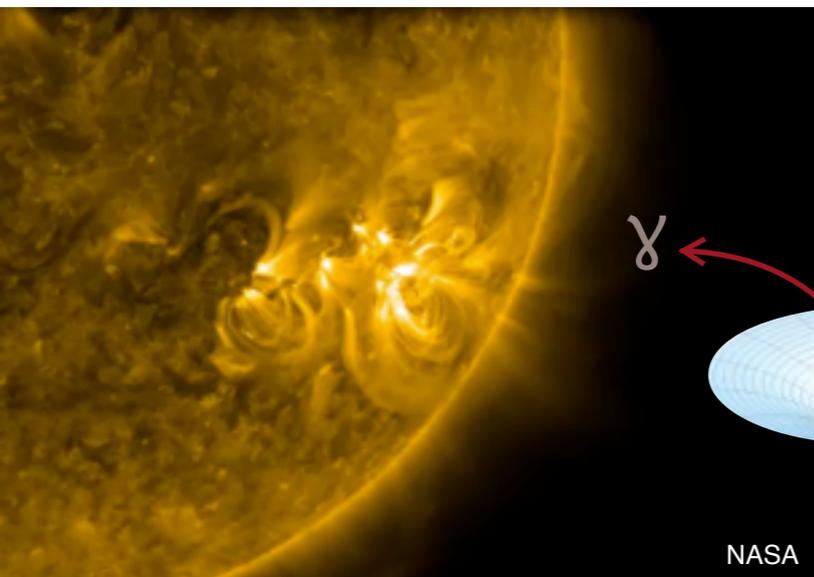
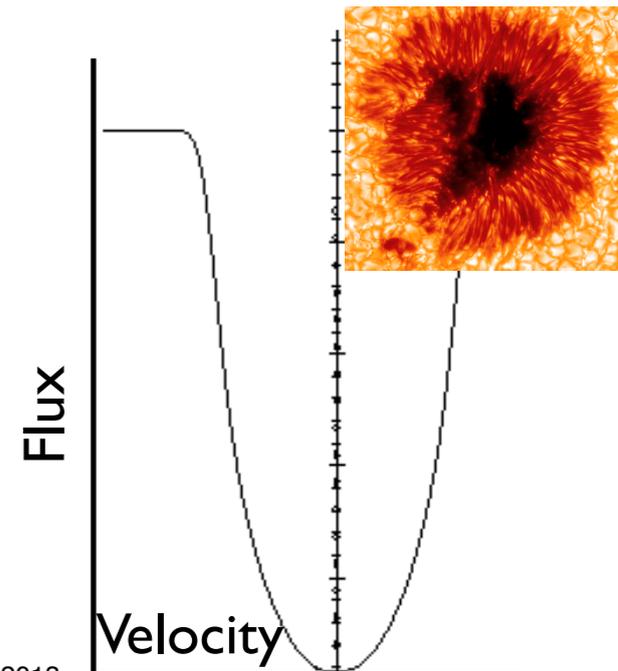
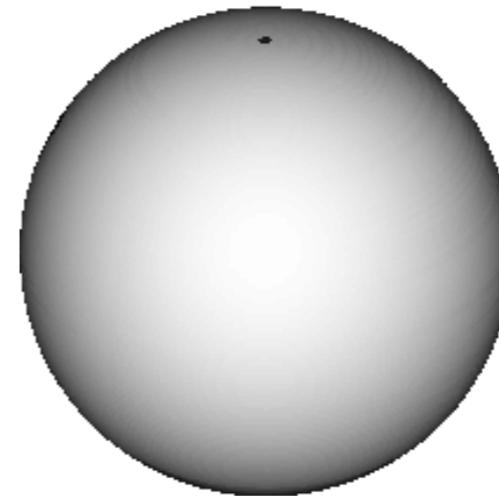
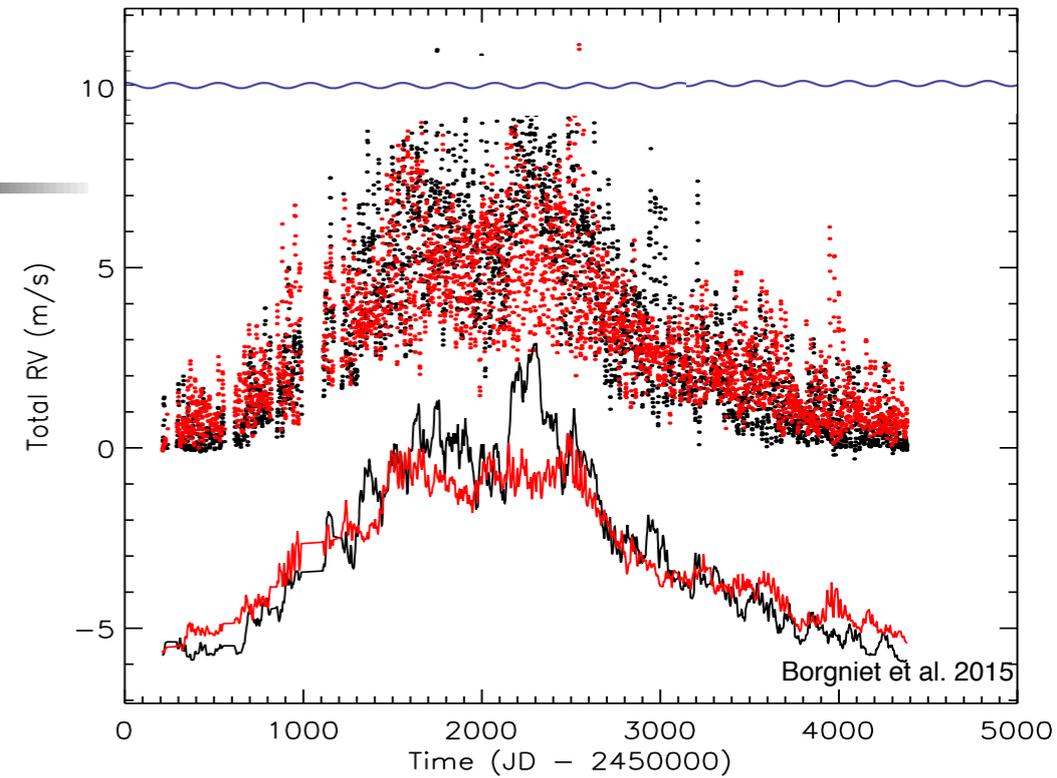
Cegla, H. M., Watson, C. A., Shelyag, S., Mathioudakis, M. **2015**, CSSS, 18, 567

Cegla, H. M., Watson, C. A., Shelyag, S., Mathioudakis, M., Moutari, M., in prep

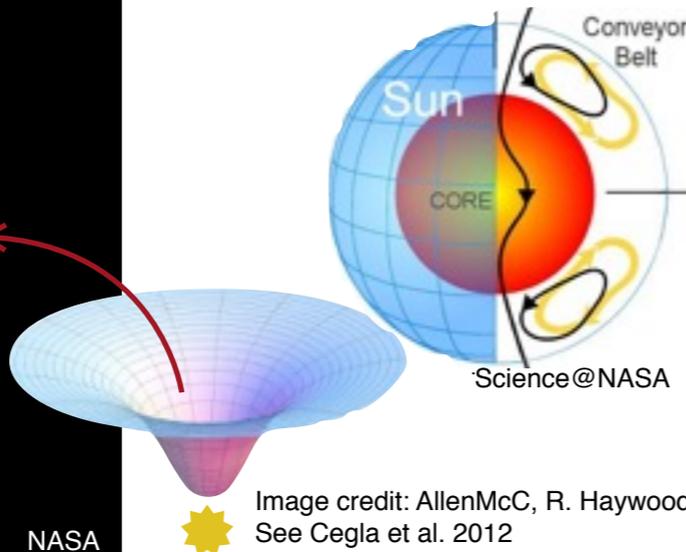


Astrophysical 'Noise'

- Magnetic Activity Cycles (years)
- Starspots, Faculae (days)
- Stellar Oscillations (minutes)
- Granulation (minutes to days)
- Flares, CMEs (minutes to days)
- Meridional Flows (days)?
- Variable Gravitational Redshift ?

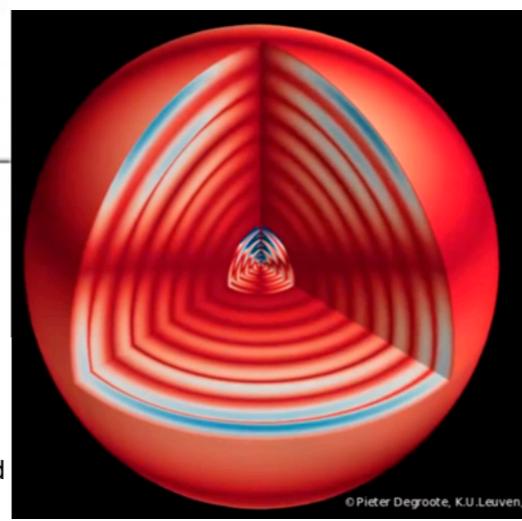


γ

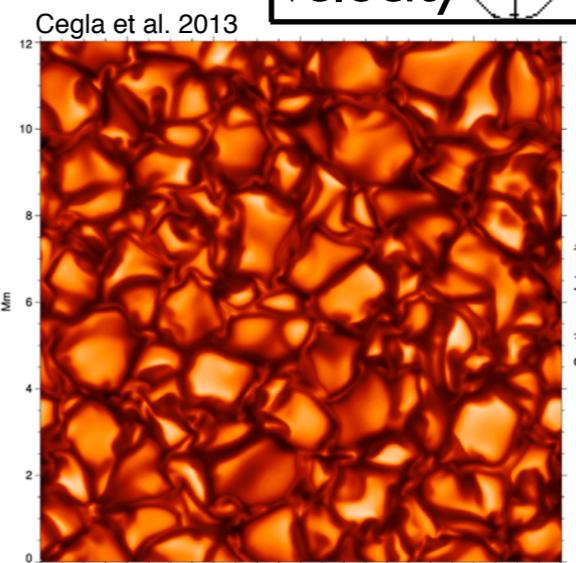


NASA

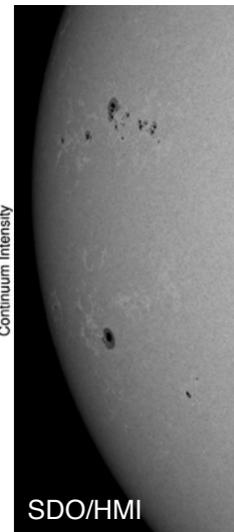
Image credit: AllenMcC, R. Haywood
See Cegla et al. 2012



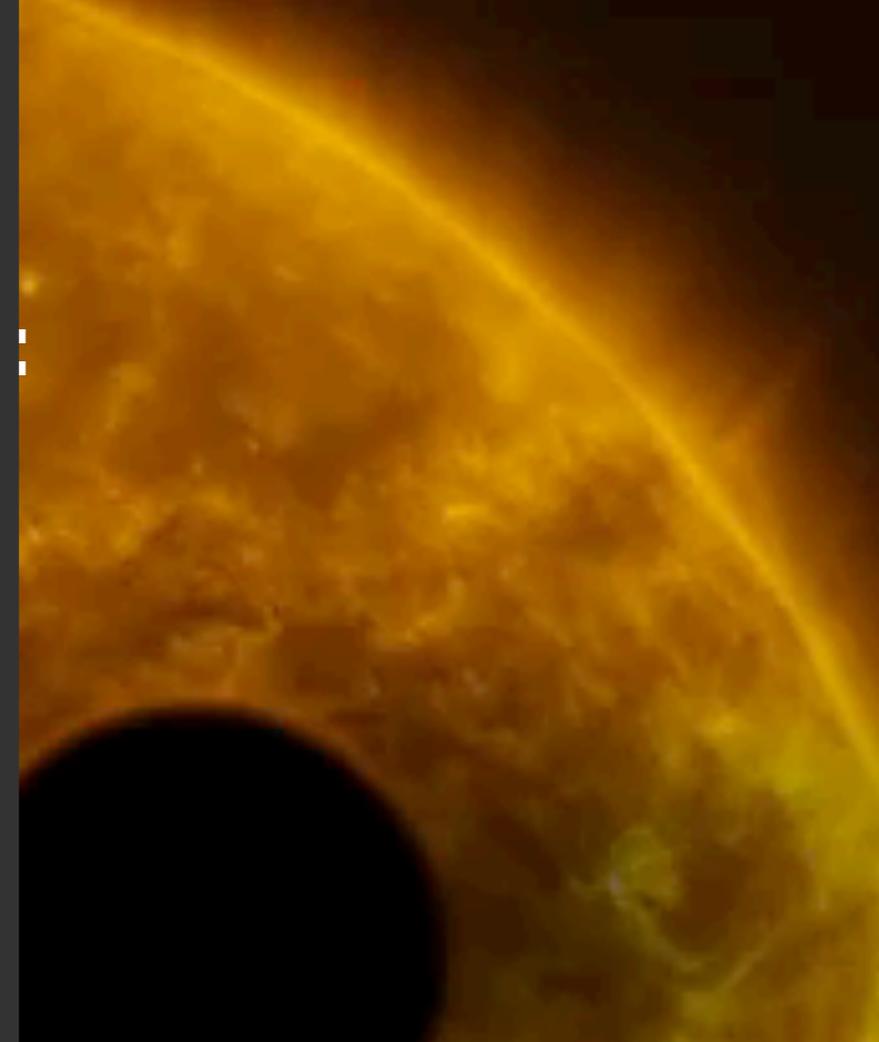
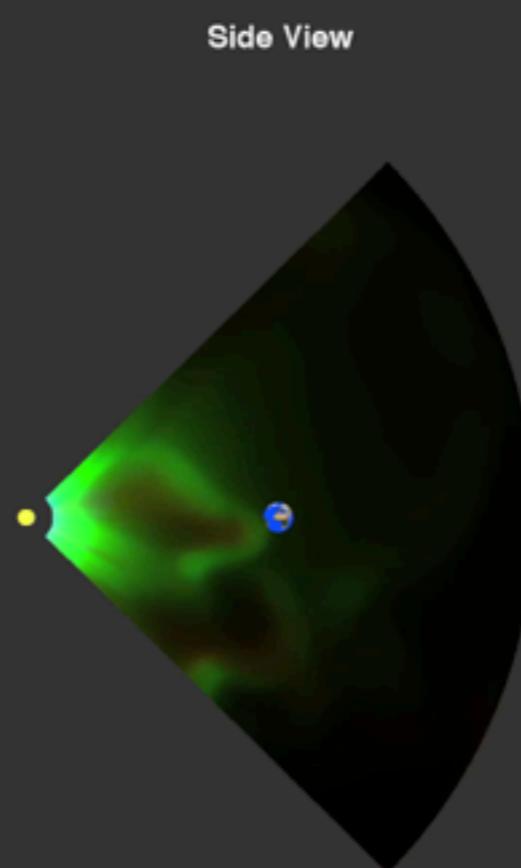
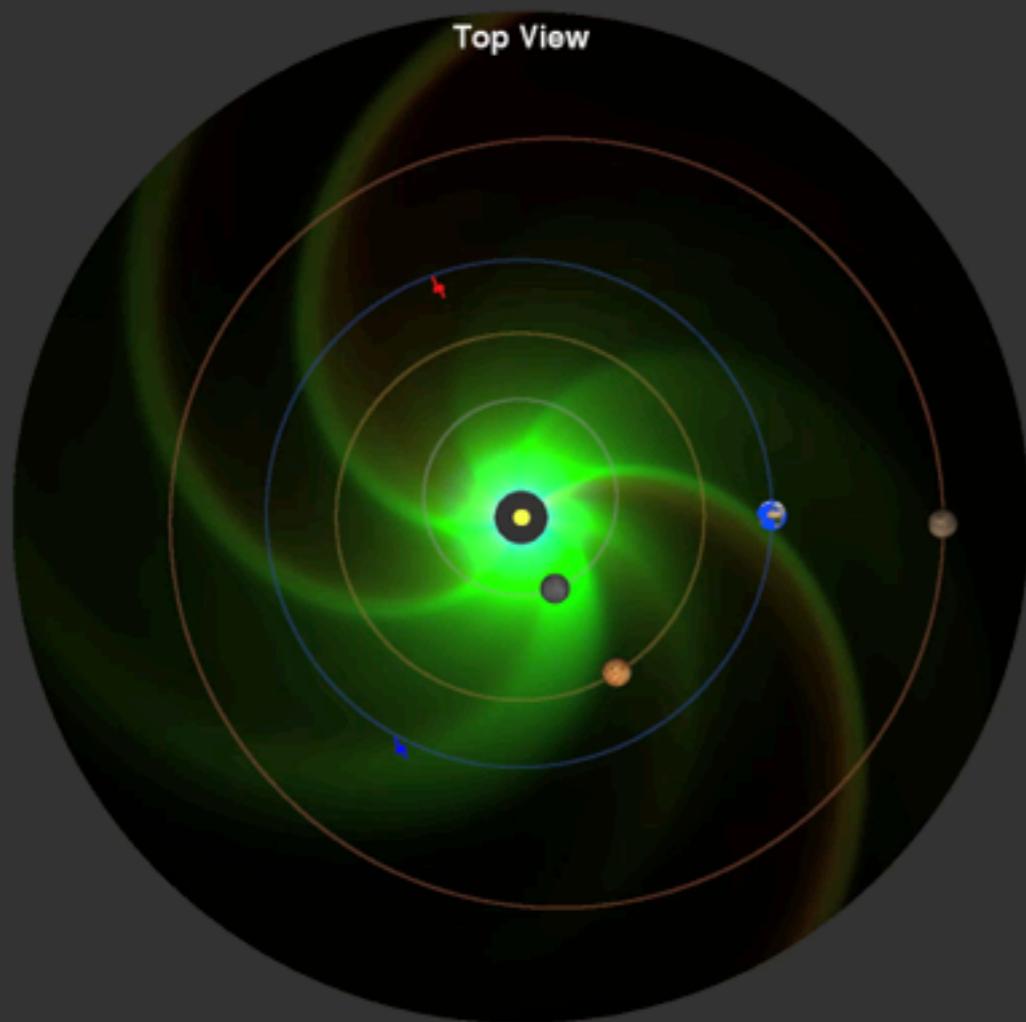
©Pieter Degroote, K.U.Leuven.



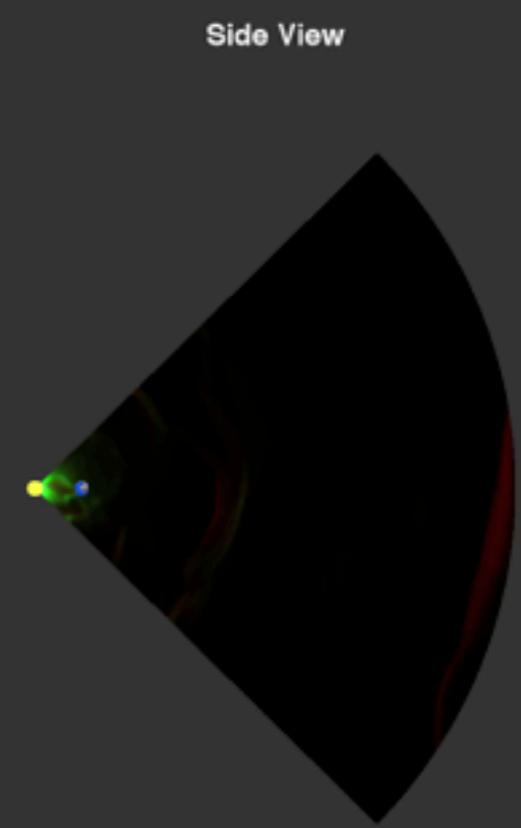
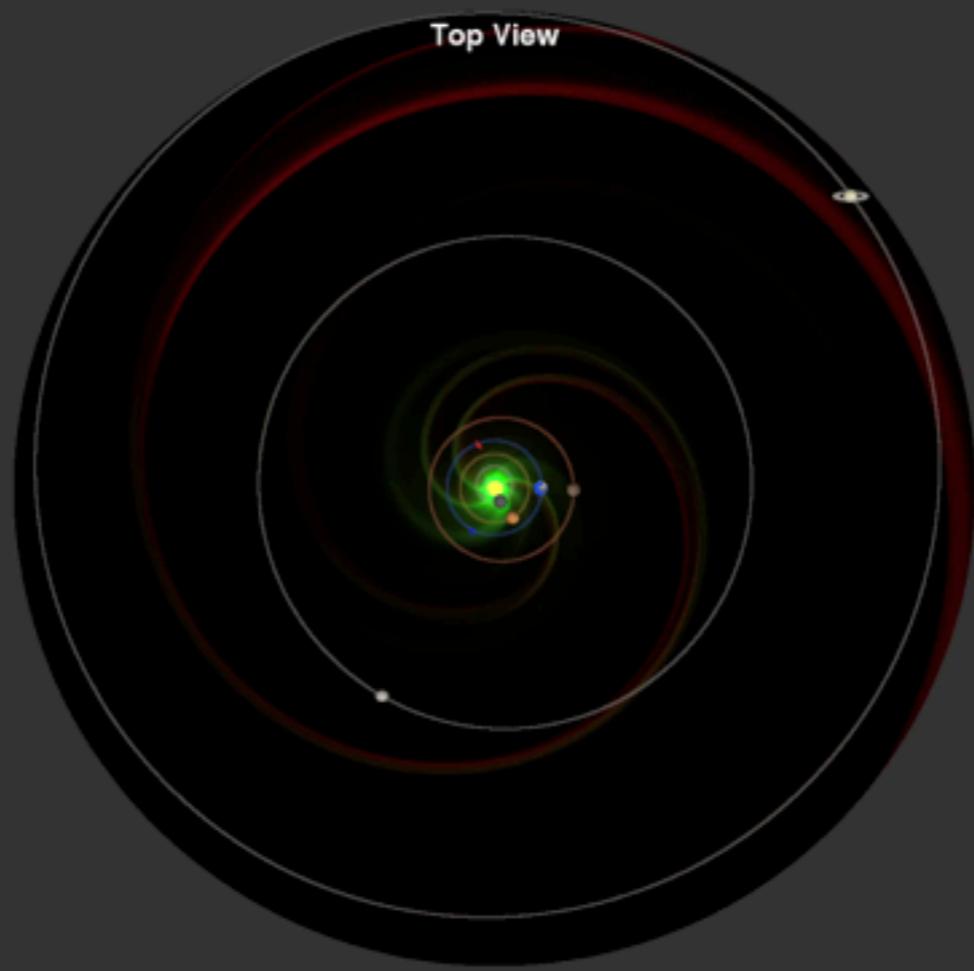
Cegla et al. 2013



SDO/HMI



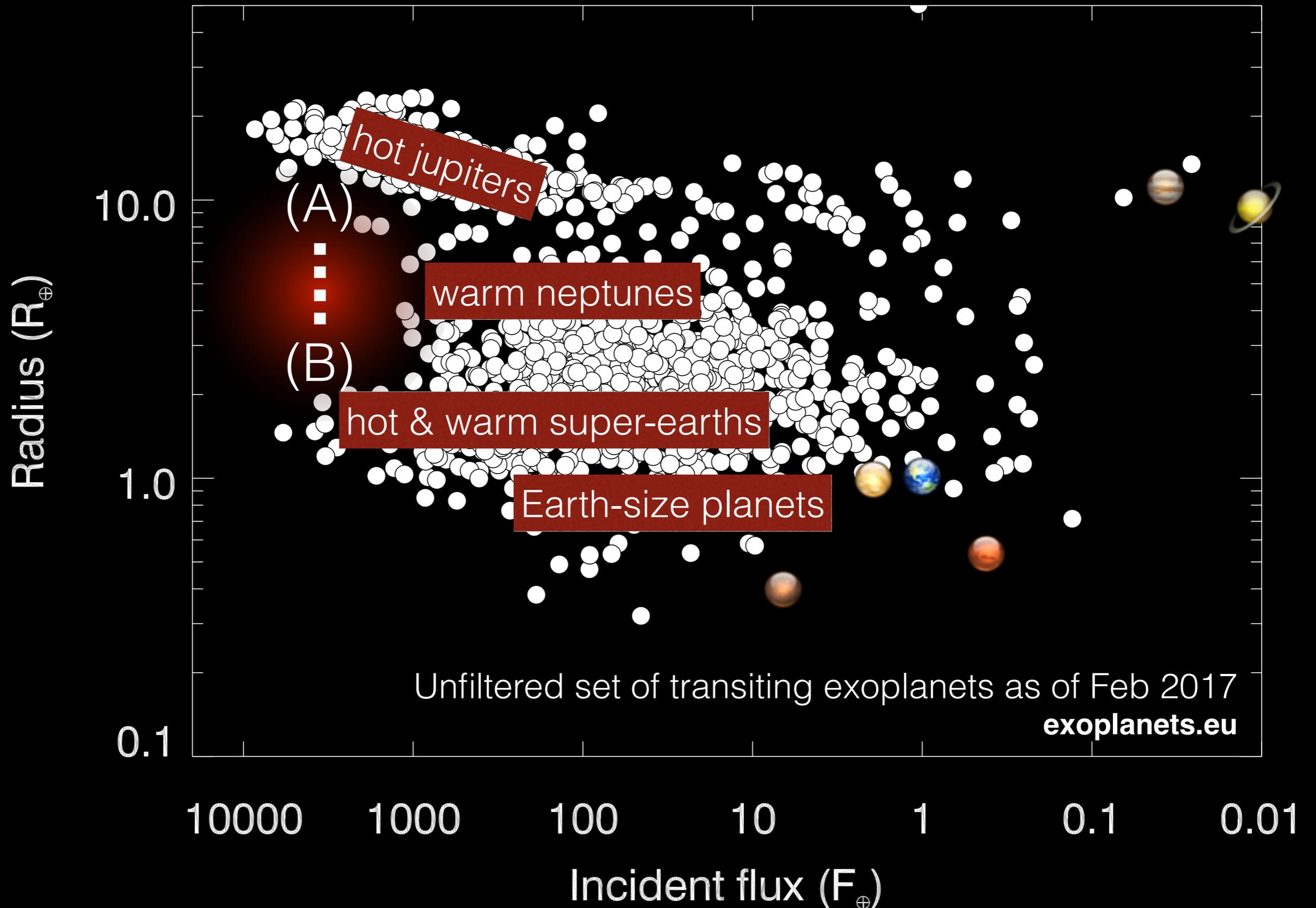
2012 Mar 5 09:07:02 UTC



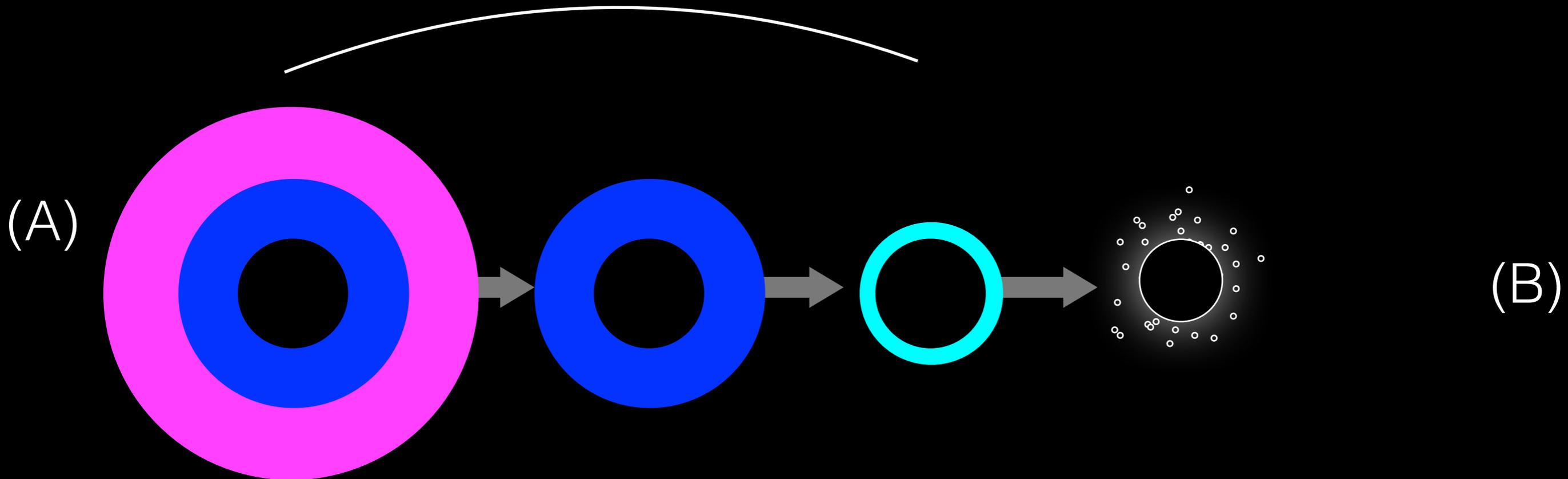
2012 Mar 5 09:07:02 UTC

A dearth of close-in, intermediate-mass planets

Lecavelier (2007) • Penz et al. (2008) • Davis & Wheatley (2009) • Ehrenreich & Désert (2011)
Owen & Jackson (2012) • Lopez et al. (2012) • Beauté & Nesvorný (2013) • Mazeh et al. (2016)



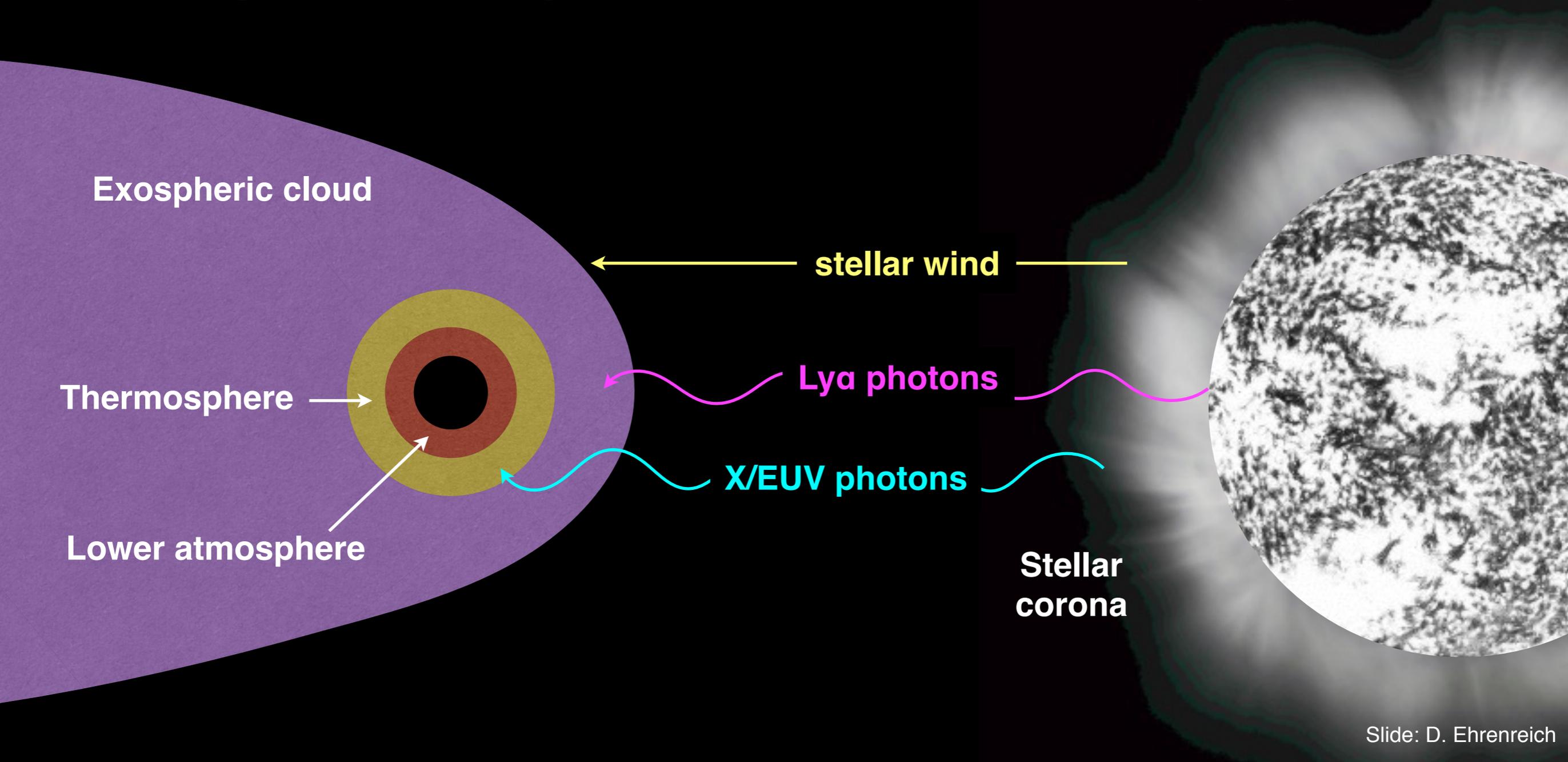
Atmospheric “evaporation”



-  hydrogen/helium envelope
-  thin atmosphere
-  ice mantle/volatile envelope
-  solid core (rocks+metals)

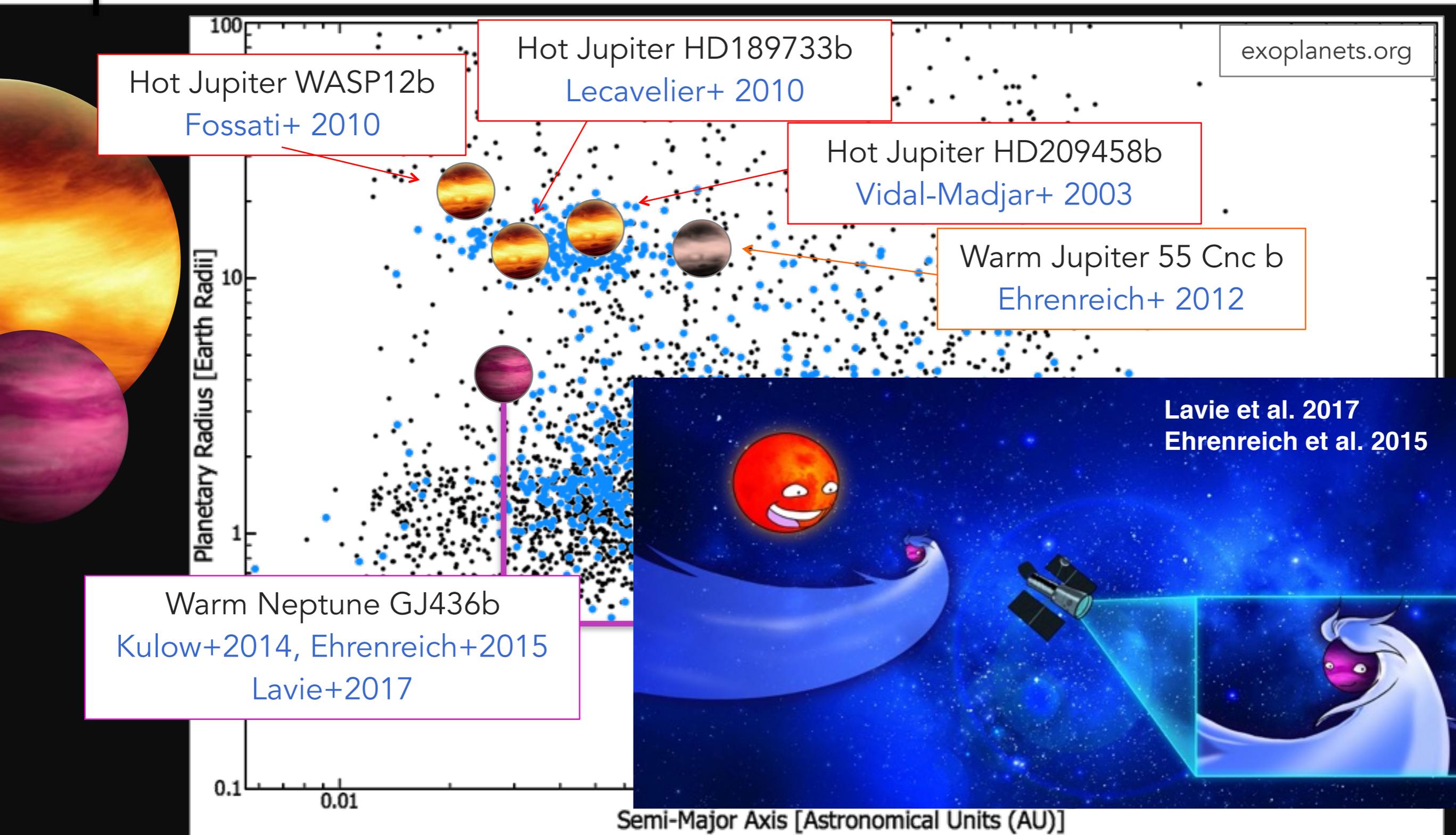
Evaporation

- Tremendous **X/UV** energy deposited in atmospheres of close-in planets
- Leads to expansion & hydrodynamical thermal escape of **exospheres**
- Escaping atoms (hydrogen) repelled & ionised, sculpting large envelopes





Stellar irradiation and close-in planets





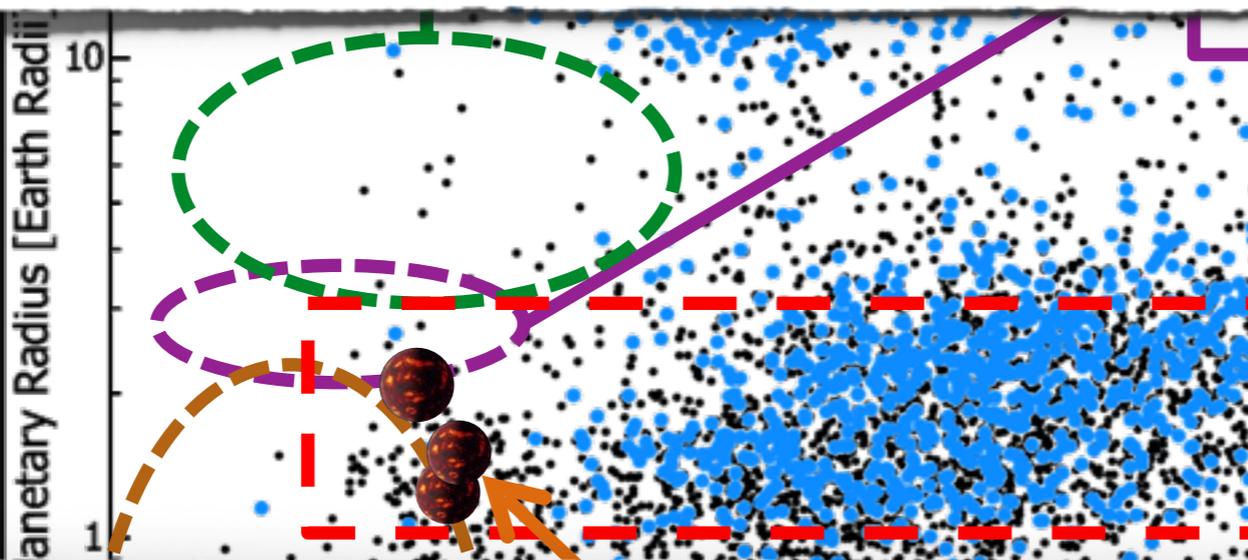
Stellar irradiation and close-in planets

Desert of sub-Jupiter size planets

e.g. Lecavelier+2007, Davis & Wheatley 2009

Lack of hot super-Earths

How Planetary Properties and Stellar Irradiation Set Atmospheric Structure -Thomas Beatty



Two populations of small planets

Fulton+ 2017

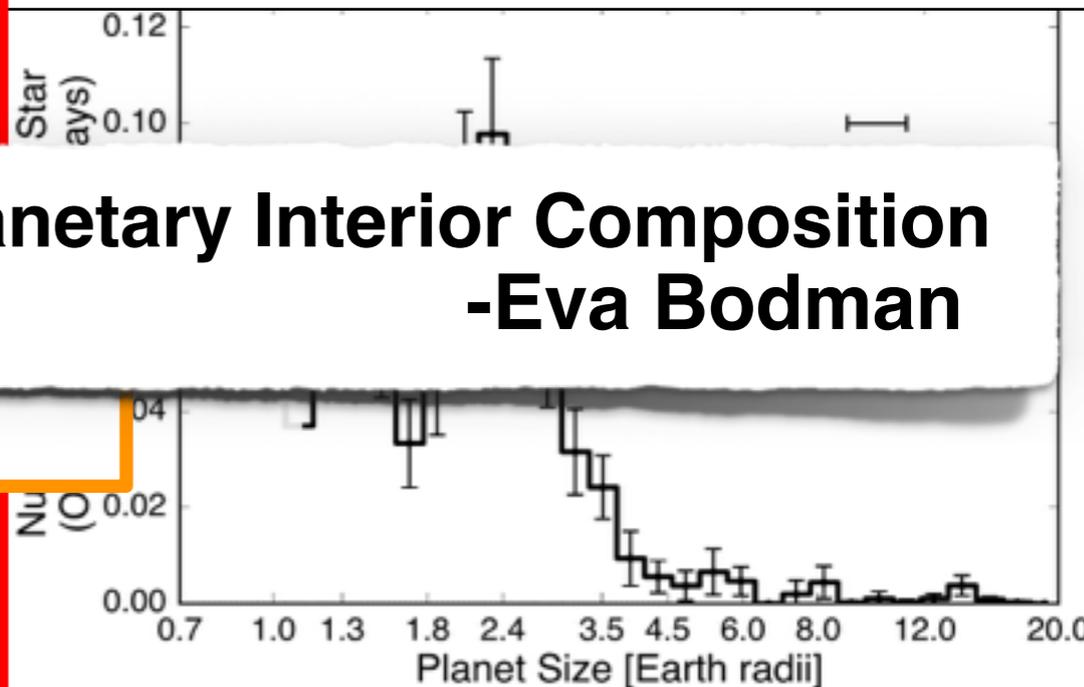
$R < 1.5 R_{\text{earth}}$ and $R = 2-3 R_{\text{earth}}$

Using Disintegrating Planets to Study Planetary Interior Composition -Eva Bodman

Ultra-short period planets

Small rocky planets, periods < 1 day

Kepler-10 b

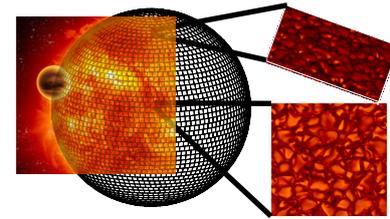


Role of evaporation supported by many theoretical studies

(eg Lopez et al. 2012, Jin et al. 2014, Kurokawa & Nakamoto 2014, Owen & Wu 2017)



Summary...



- Stellar properties impact planet properties
 - Stellar surface phenomena alter RVs and LCs
 - Impacts planet detection/confirmation/characterisation
 - Need to diagnose stellar noise and disentangle
 - Stars can alter close-in planets and vice versa

Know thy star, know thy planet

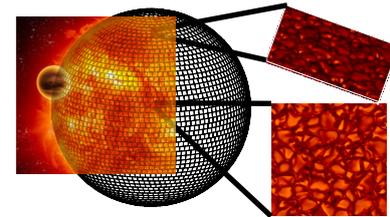
- ...but exoplanet observations feed the other way



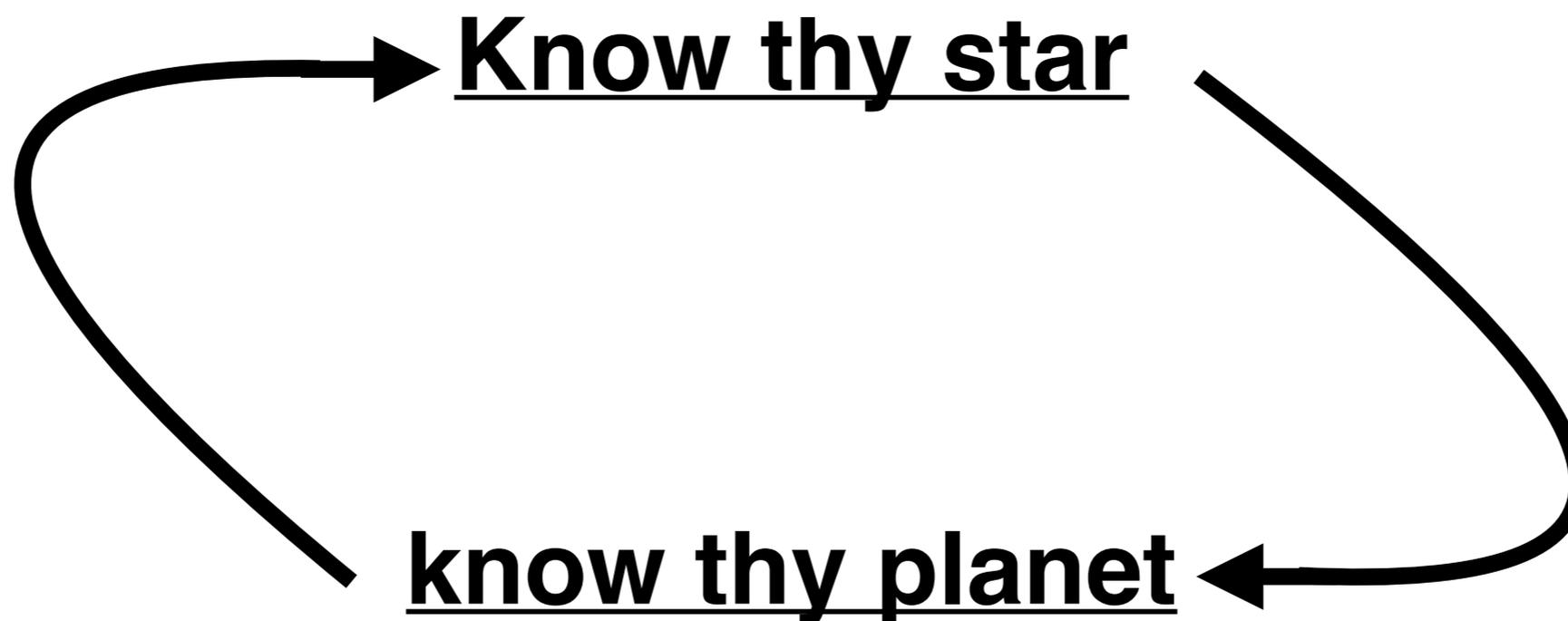
Summary...



- Stellar properties impact planet properties

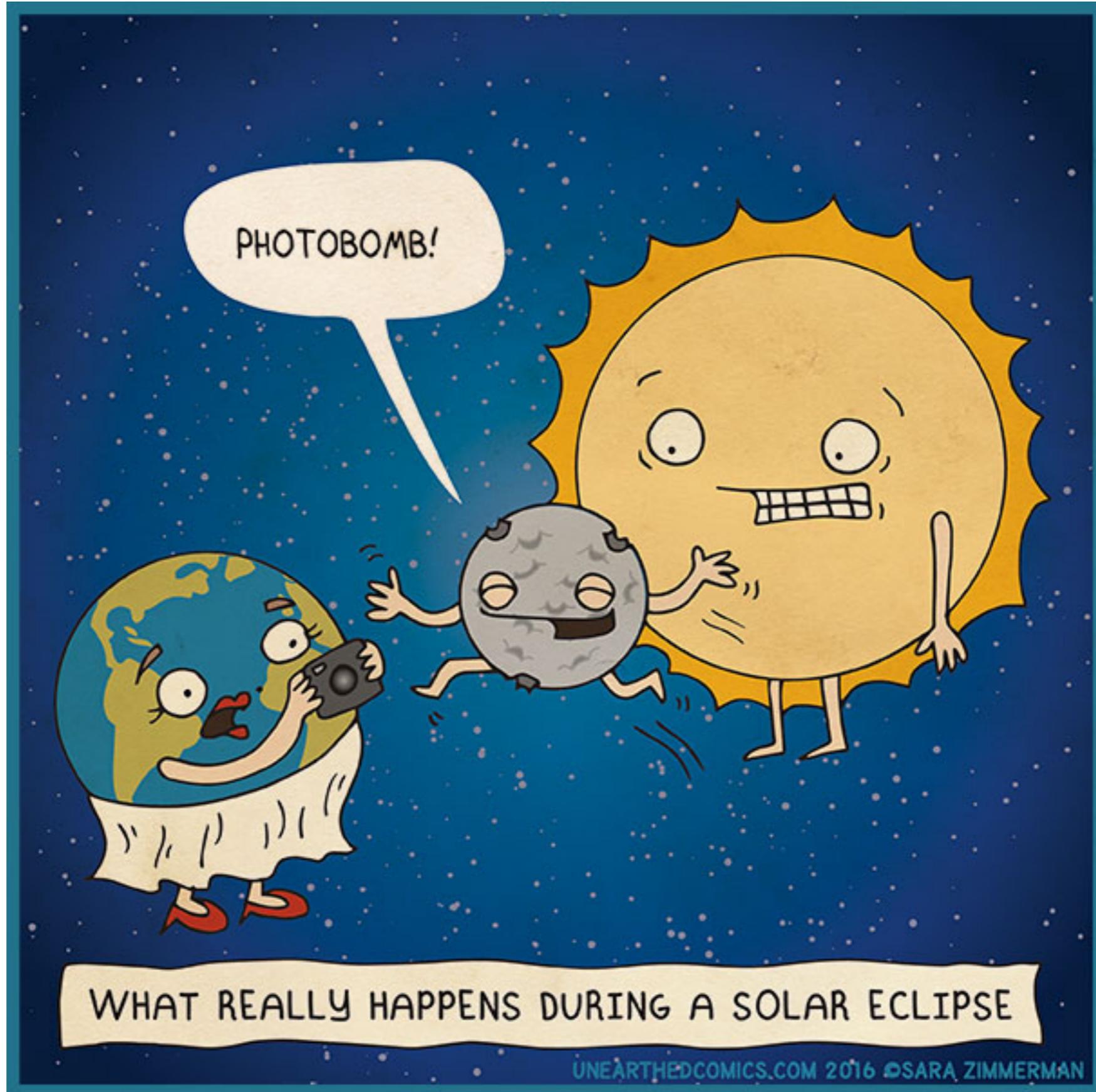


- Stellar surface phenomena alter RVs and LCs
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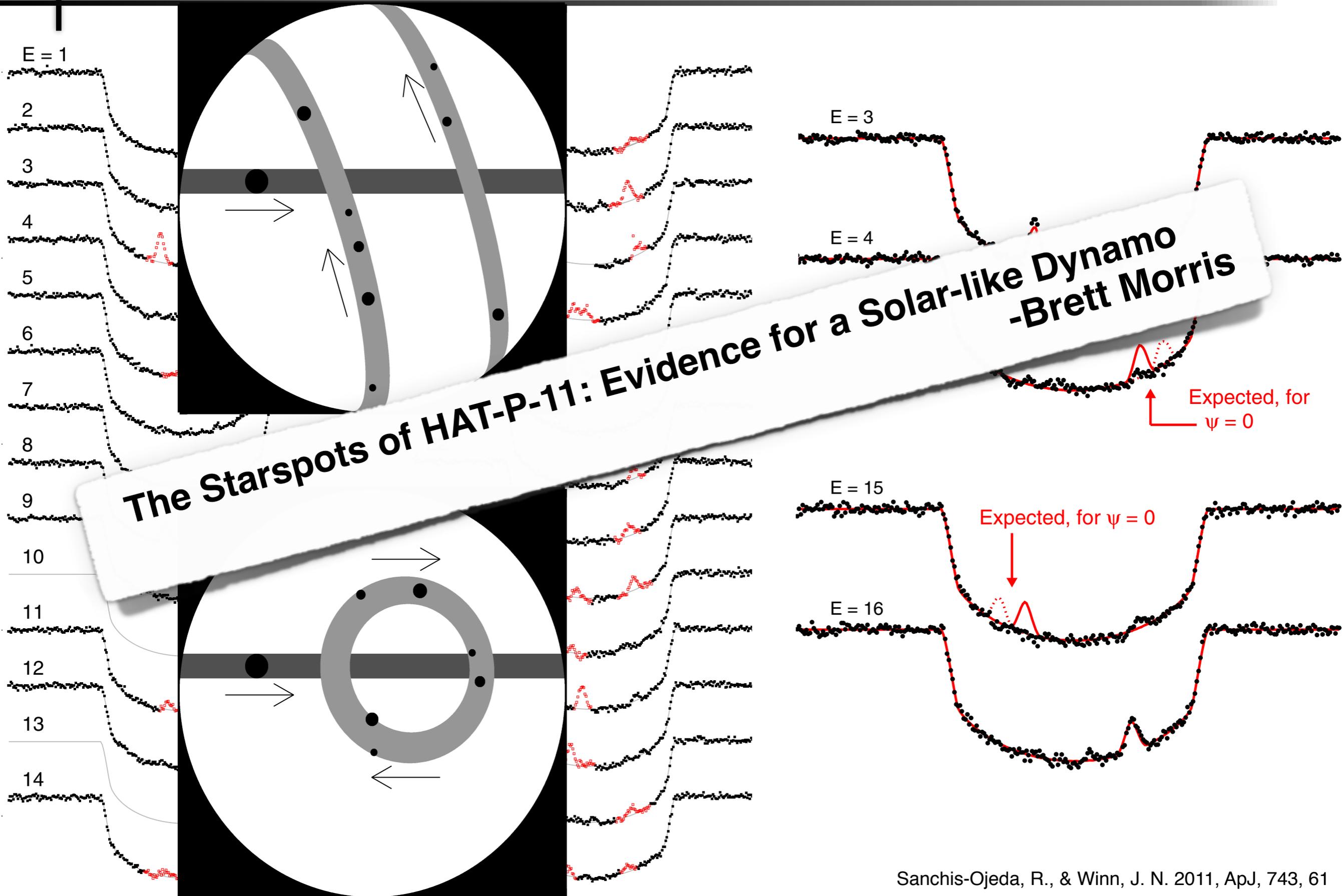


Planets as Probes of Stellar Parameters



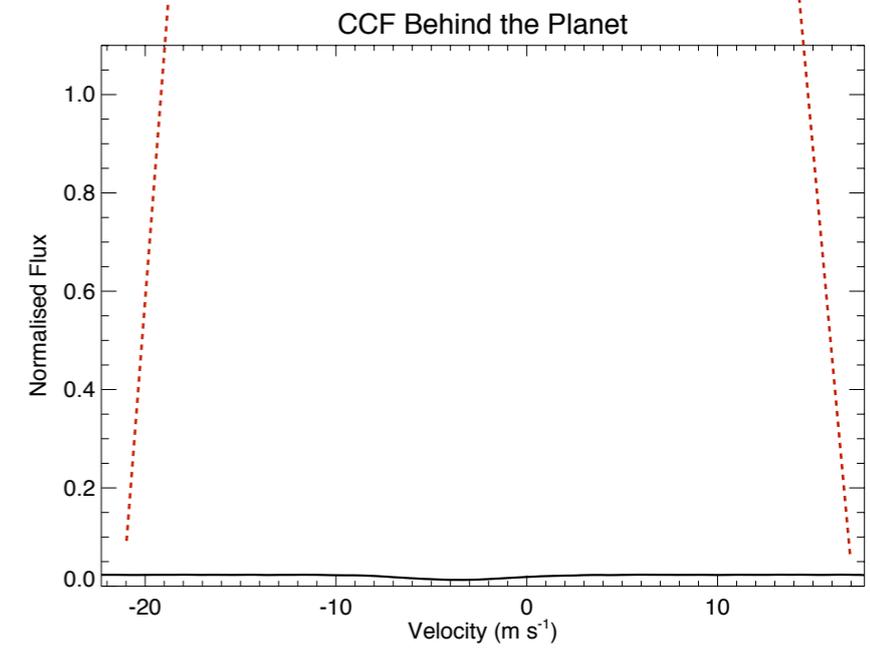
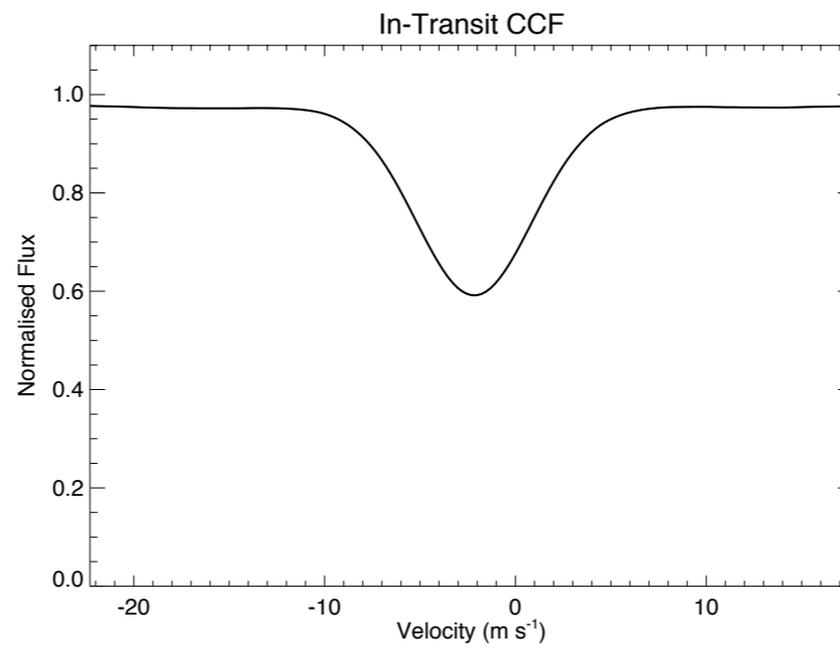
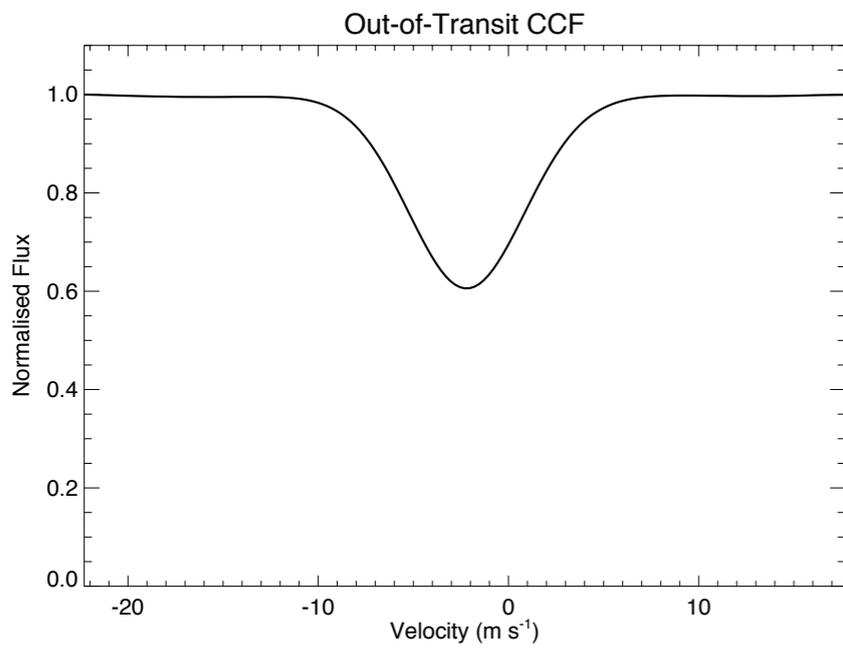
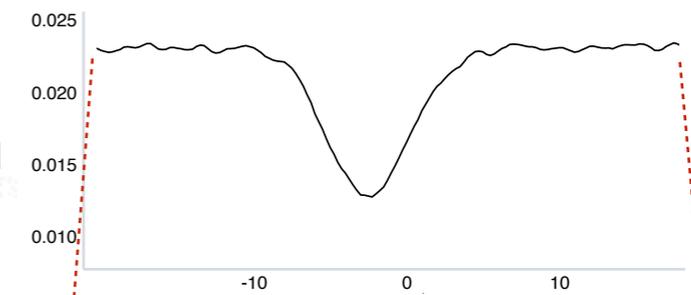
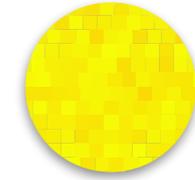
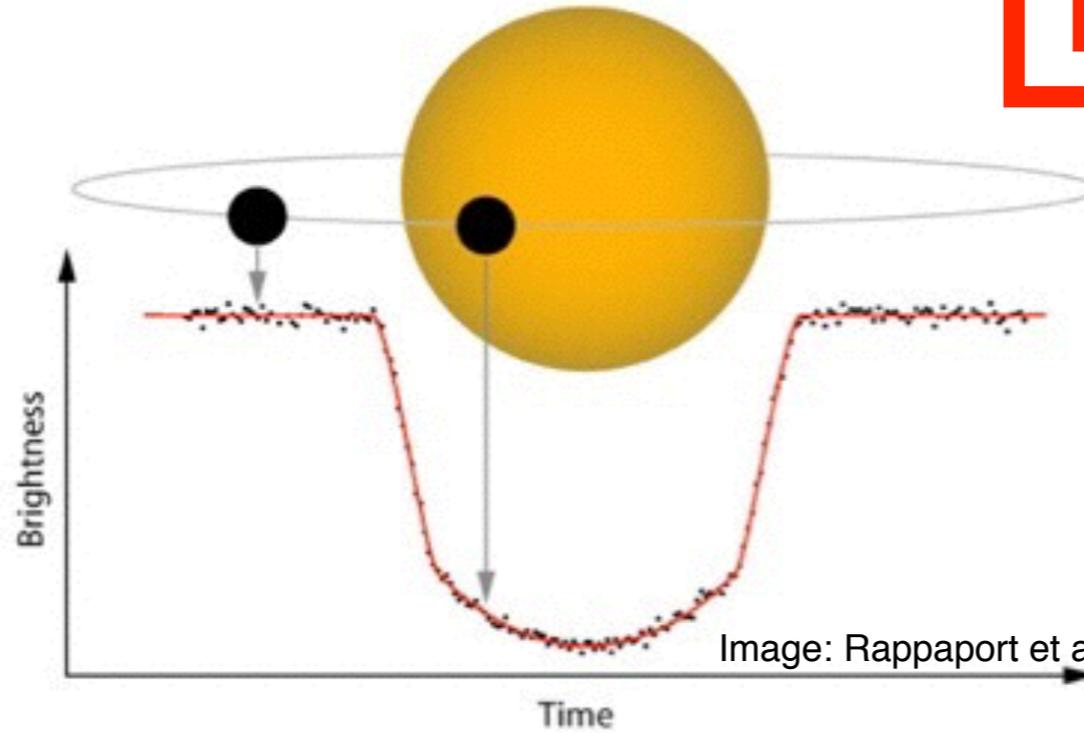
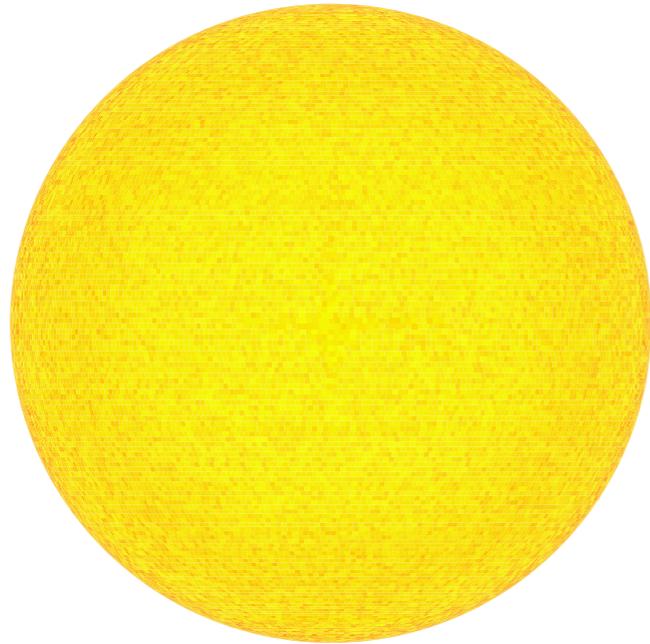


Planets as Probes: HAT-P-11

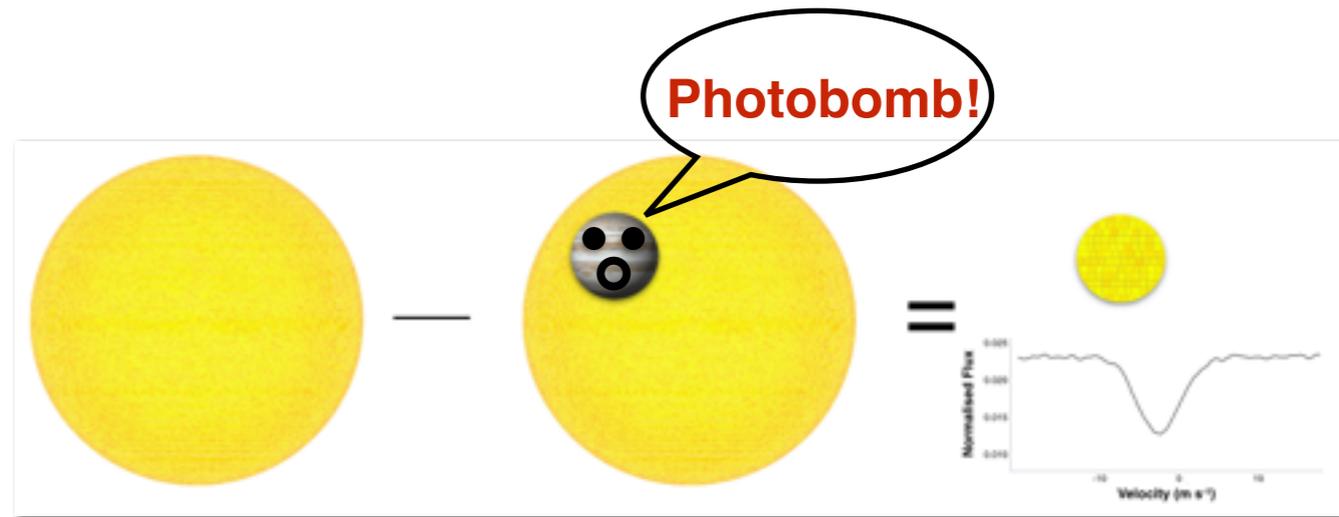
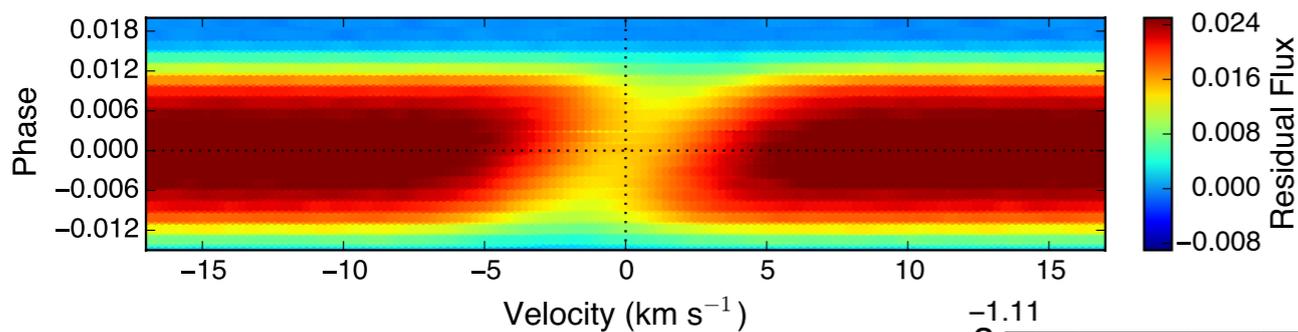
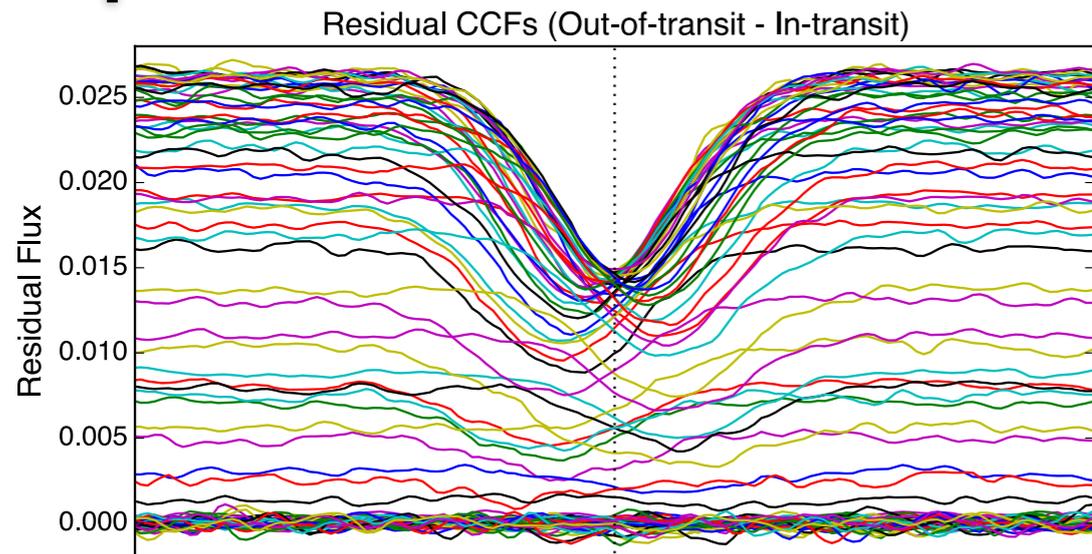


The Rossiter-McLaughlin effect

RELOADED



Planets as Probes: HD 189733



Cegla, H. M., et al. 2016b, A&A

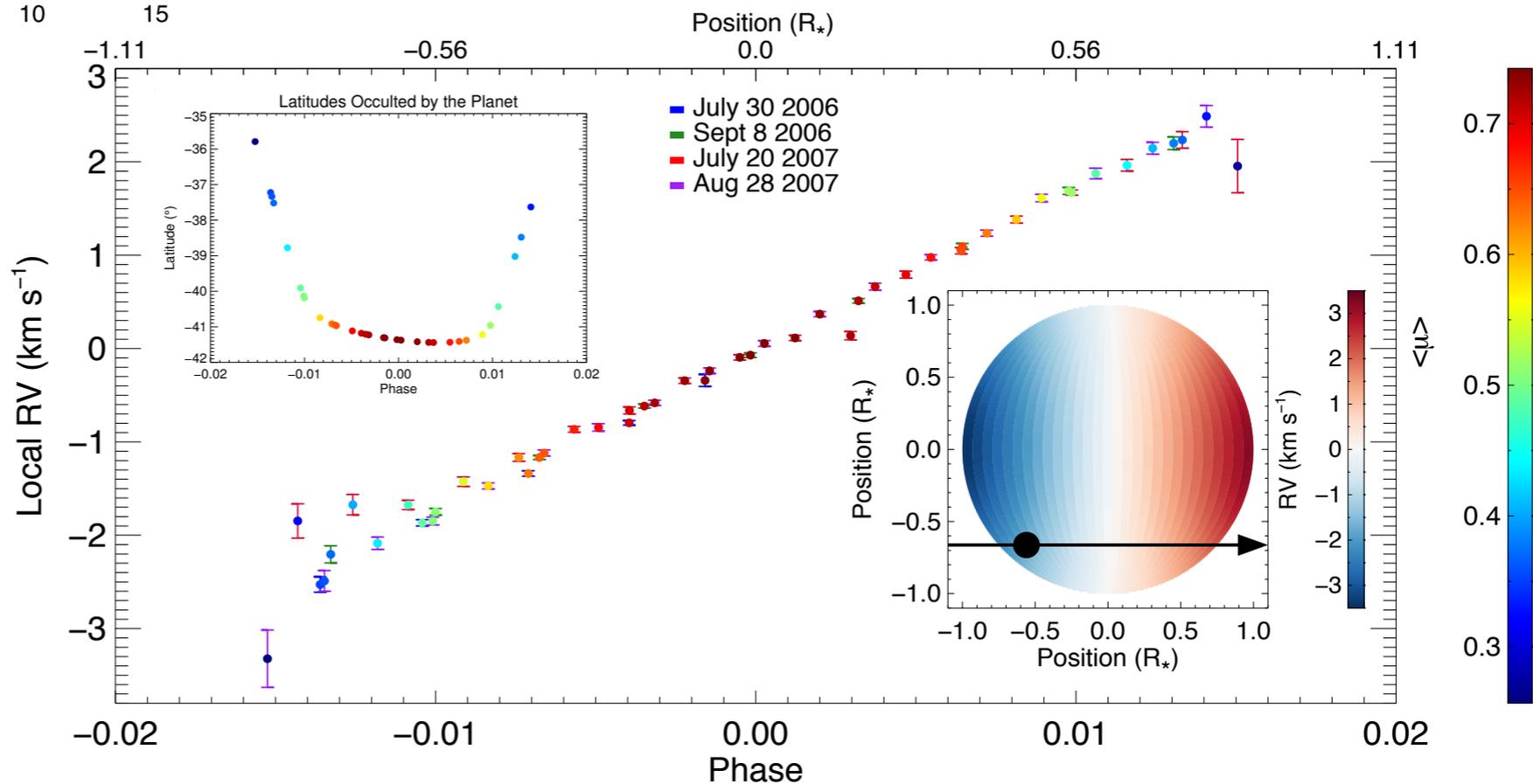
- $V_{eq} \approx 4.5^{+0.5}_{-0.4} \text{ km s}^{-1}$

- $\alpha : 0.3-0.9; > 0.1$

- $i_{\star} \approx 92^{+12}_{-14} \text{ }^{\circ}$

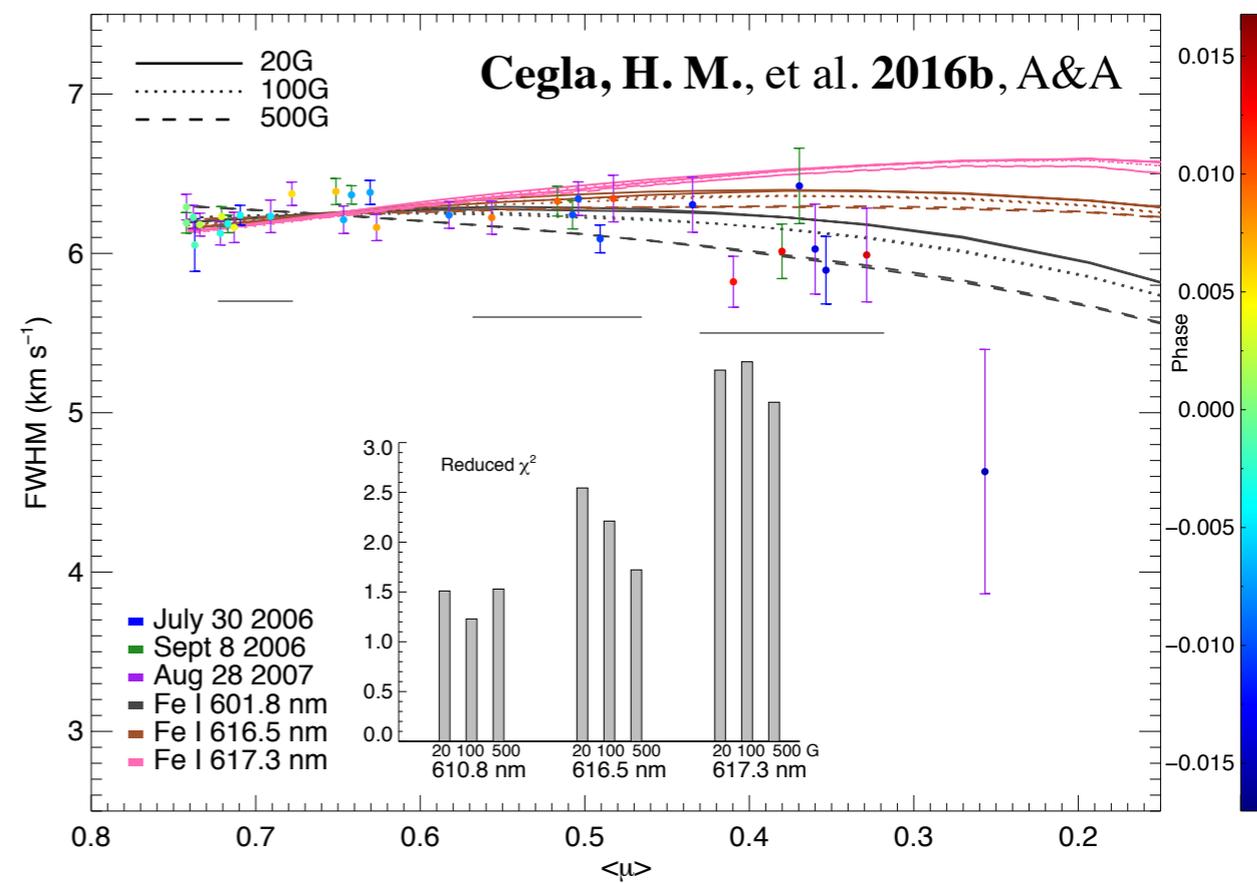
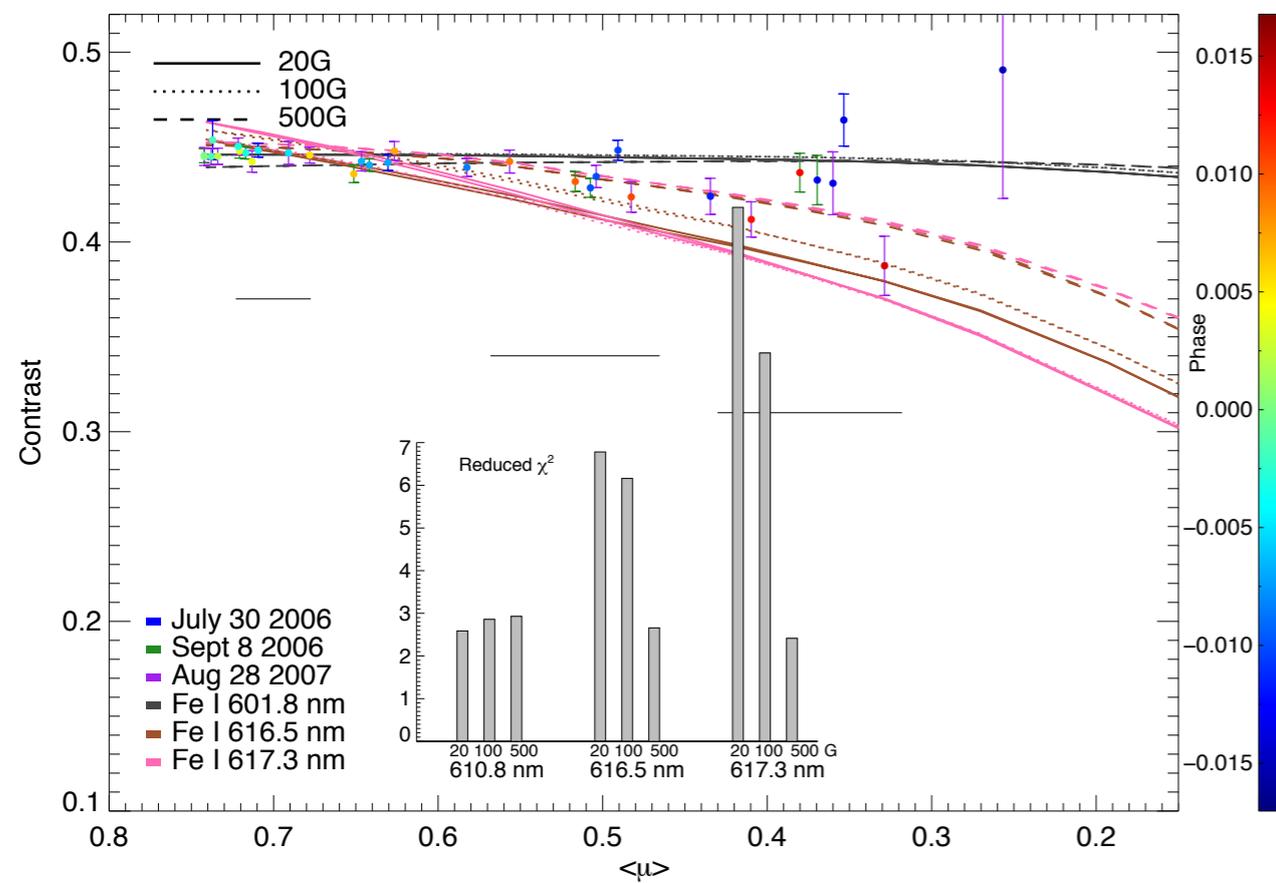
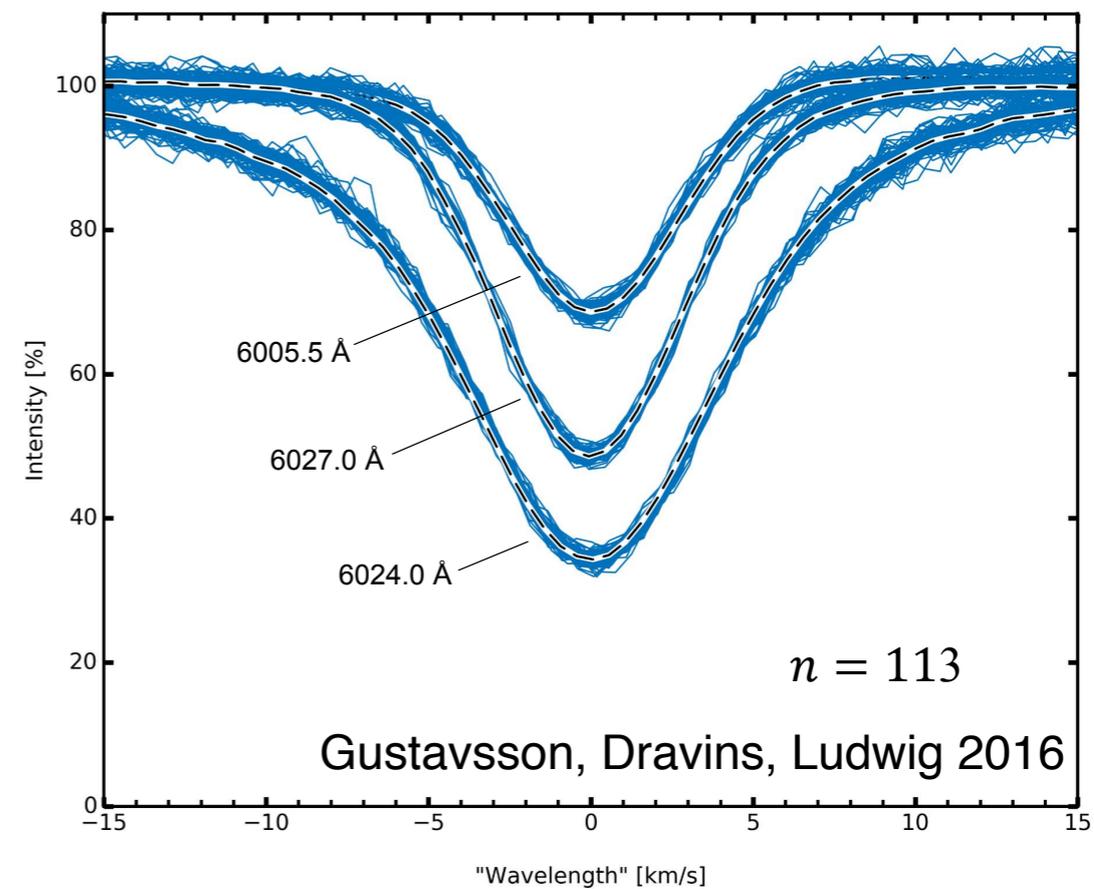
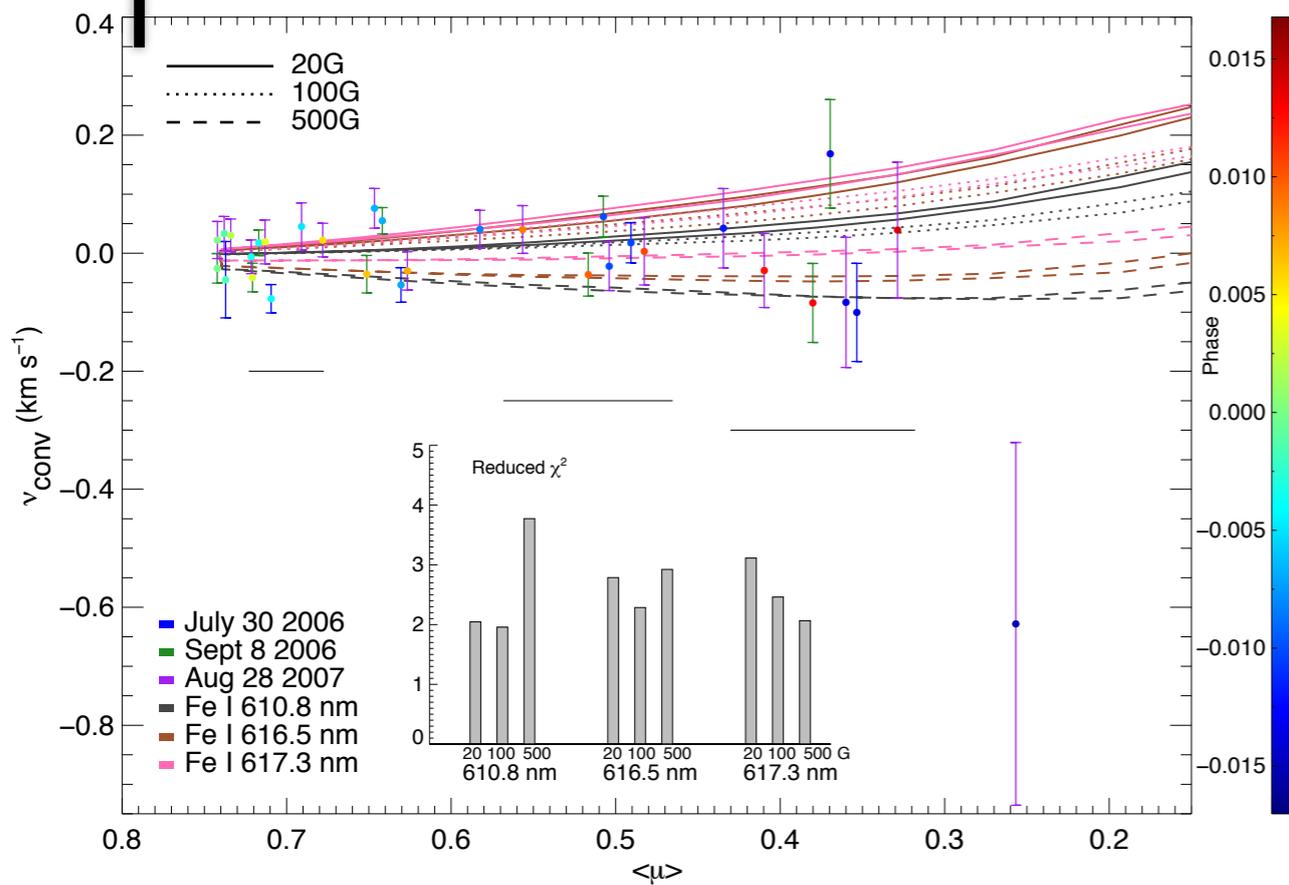
- $\lambda \approx -0.4 \pm 0.2^{\circ}$

- $\psi \approx 7^{+12}_{-4} \text{ }^{\circ}$



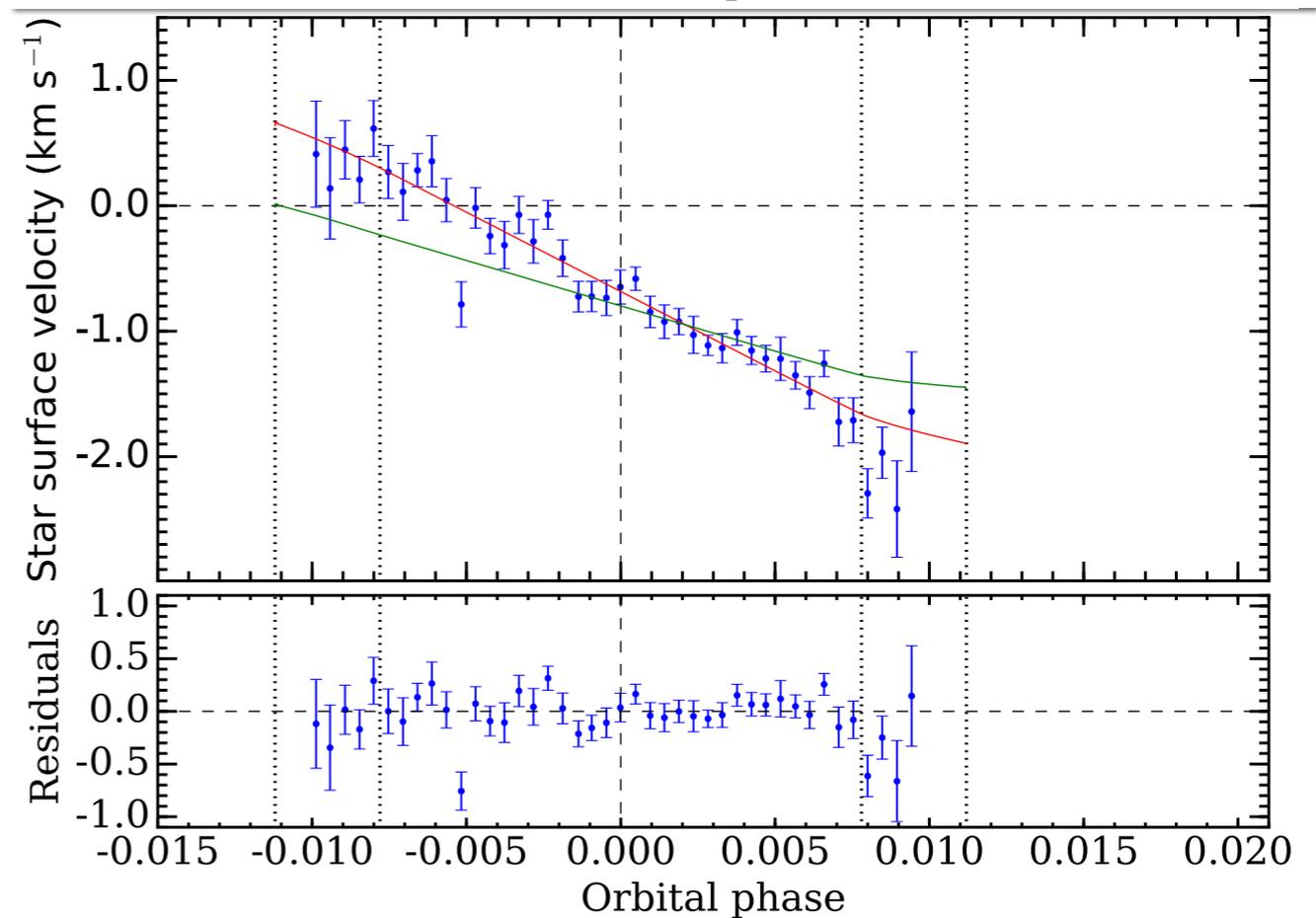
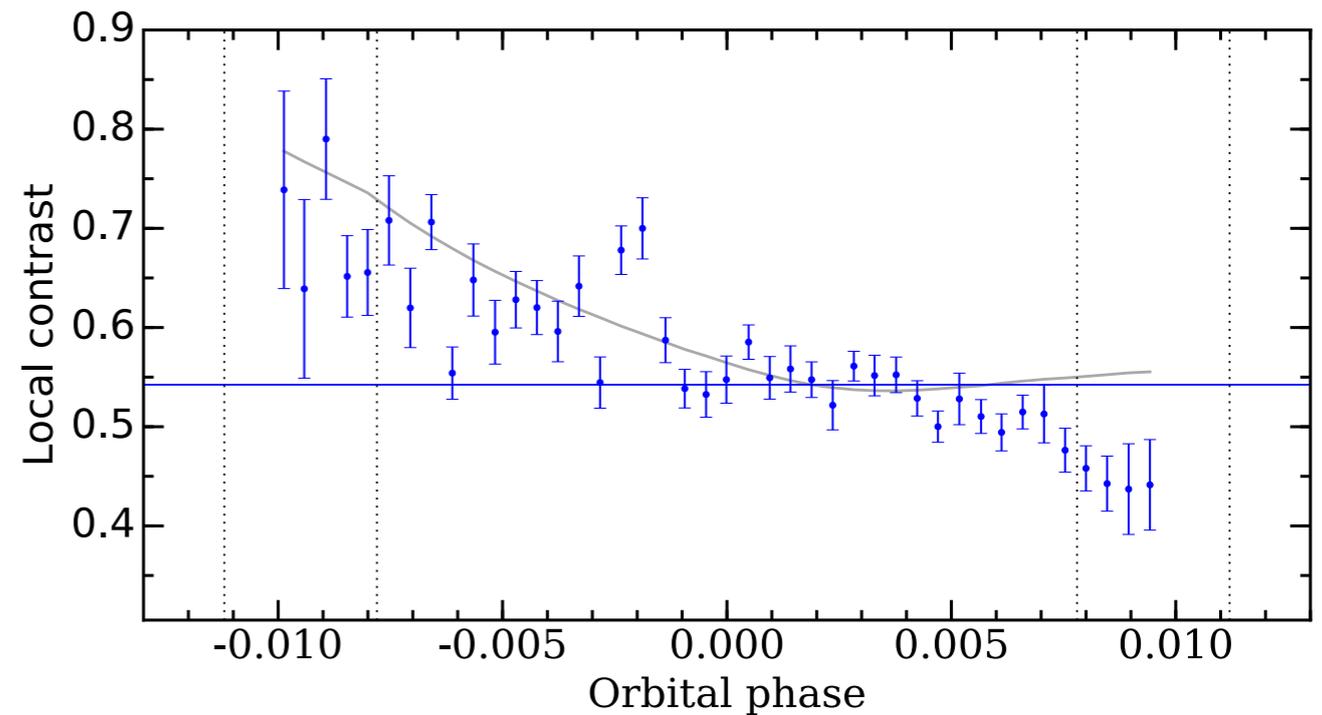
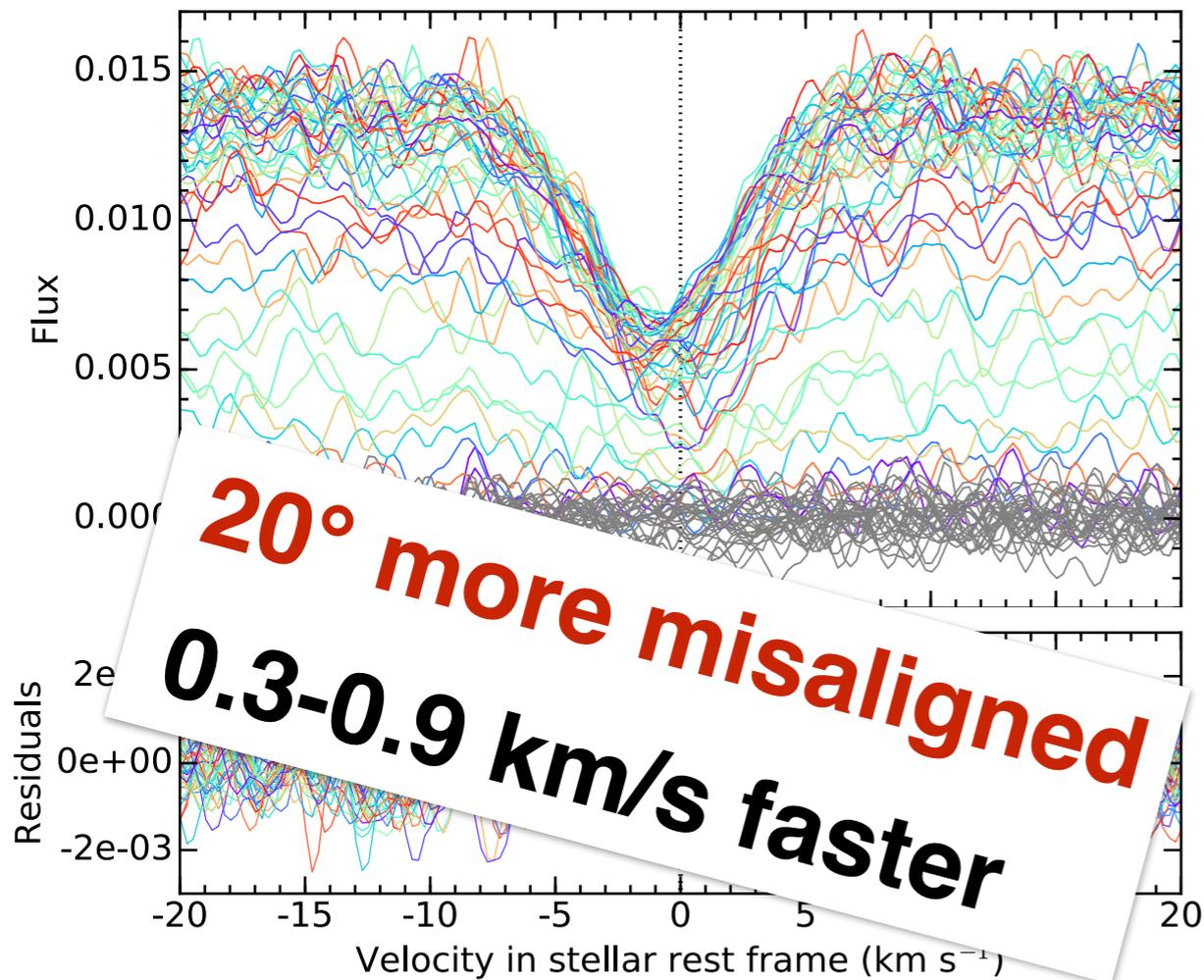


Planets as Probes: HD 189733





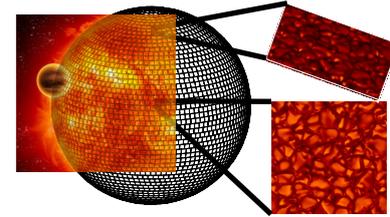
'Reloaded RM': Wasp-8



$\lambda \approx -143 \pm 2^\circ$ and

$v \sin i \approx 1.90 \pm 0.05 \text{ km/s}$

- Stellar properties impact planet properties



- Stellar surface phenomena alter RVs and LCs
 - Impacts planet detection/confirmation/characterisation
 - Need to diagnose stellar noise and disentangle
- Stars can alter close-in planets and vice versa

Know thy star, know thy planet

- ...but exoplanet observations feed the other way
 - Use planets as probes of stellar astrophysics
 - Study planetary evolution/dynamics

