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Title: Determining the orbital configuration of a single-transiting system with TTVs  
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Exoplanet surveys like Kepler have revealed a large population of multi-planet systems. Analyses of the systems with multiple transiting planets have indicated that the majority are nearly coplanar (e.g. Fabrycky et al. 2012, Fang & Margot 2012). However, this does not imply that all close in ( $P < 100$  days) multi-planet systems are nearly coplanar, as multi-transiting systems are biased towards coplanarity. The most promising route to probing the frequency of mutually inclined systems is through inversion of transit timing variations in singly-transiting systems. Inversion of a TTV signal is currently the leading method for inferring the orbital configuration of a system (e.g. Carter et al, 2012), which in turn allows for a detailed dynamical analysis (e.g. Deck et al, 2012, Migaszewski et al 2012). Moreover, TTVs have been successfully used in detecting and constraining non-transiting planets (e.g. Nesvorny et al, 2013). I will discuss new results of a TTV inversion for a single-transiting Kepler candidate. This study indicates that the perturber is significantly inclined with respect to the orbital plane of the transiting planet, though RV follow-up may be required to confirm this result.