

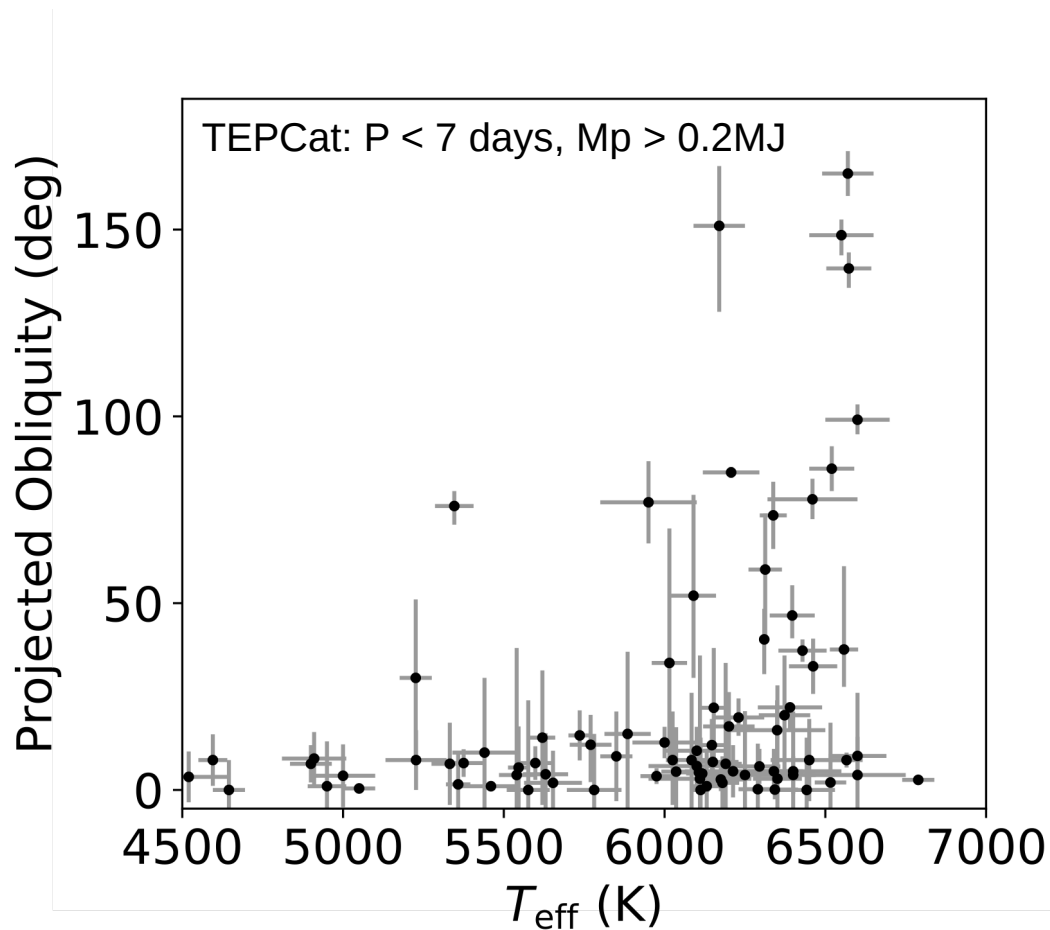
Solving the Orbit of the Planet-Hosting Binary Tau Bootis: **How did Tau Bootis form?**

Anders Bo Justesen,

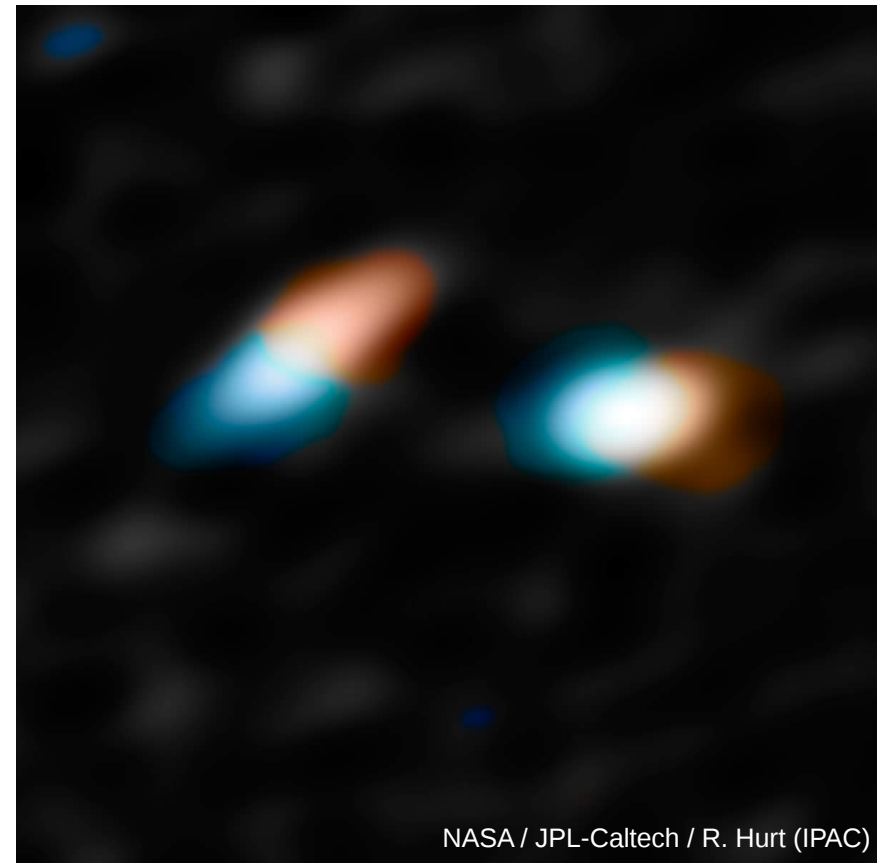
Simon Albrecht,

Stellar Astrophysics Centre, Aarhus University

Rich dynamics of Hot Jupiters



Winn et al. 2010, Albrecht et al. 2012



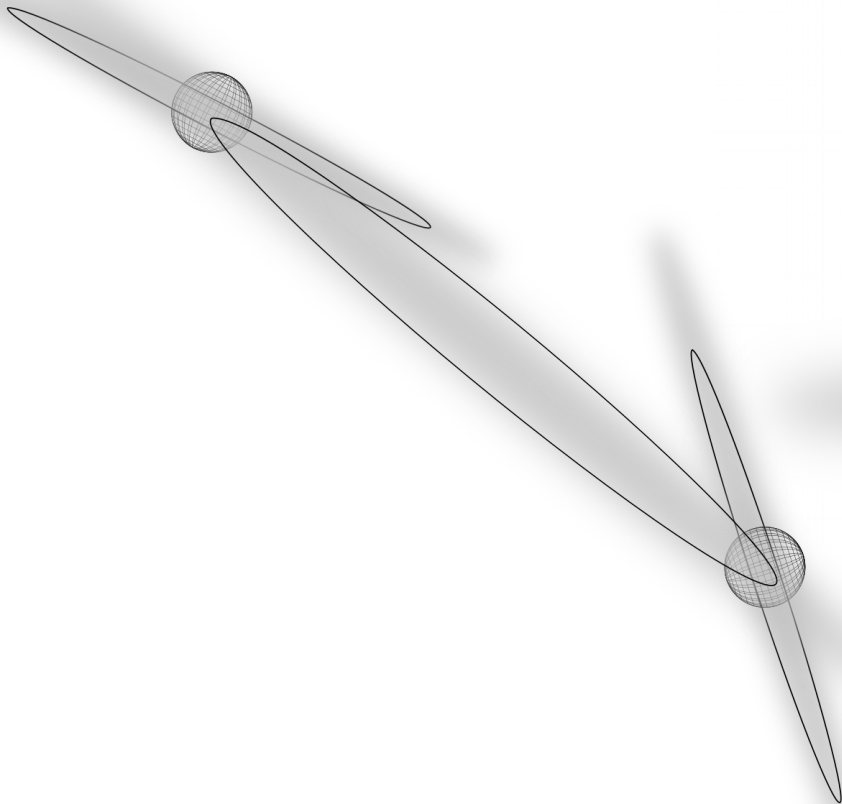
Jensen & Akeson 2014

Formation paths to Hot Jupiters

Disk migration

“Primordial (mis)alignment”

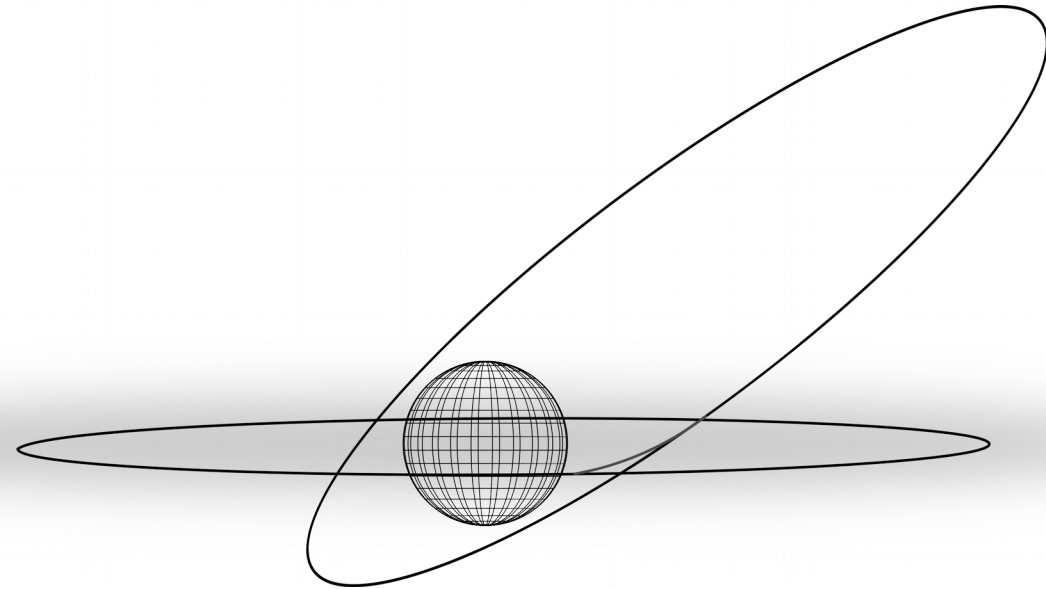
e.g.: Bate 2010, Batygin 2012, Lai 2014, Spalding & Batygin 2015, Zanazzi & Lai 2017



High eccentricity migration

“Late (mis)alignment”

e.g.: Wu & Murray 2003, Fabrycky & Tremaine 2007, Naoz et al. 2012, Petrovich 2015, Hamers 2017



Formation paths to Hot Jupiters

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e.g.: Wu & Murray 2003, Fabrycky & Tremaine 2007, Naoz et al. 2012, Petrovich 2015, Hamers 2017



Both theories (may) involve a stellar companion

BOOTES

CANES VENATICI, COMA BERENICES, AND

PL. 10.

DRACO

HERCULES

E W

CORONA BOREALIS
Gemma, vel
Alphacca

SERPENS

MONS MENALUS

QUADRANS MURALIS

Vindemiatrix



Sid. Hall, sculp.

BOOTES

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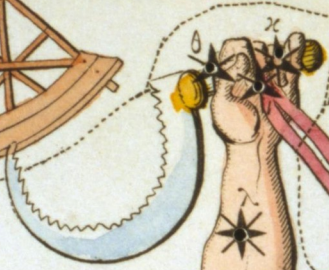
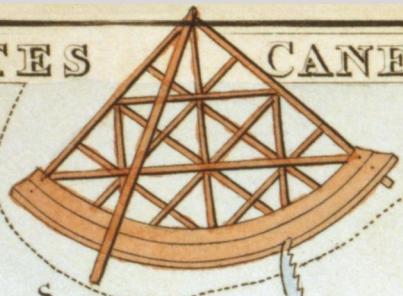
CORONA BOREALIS
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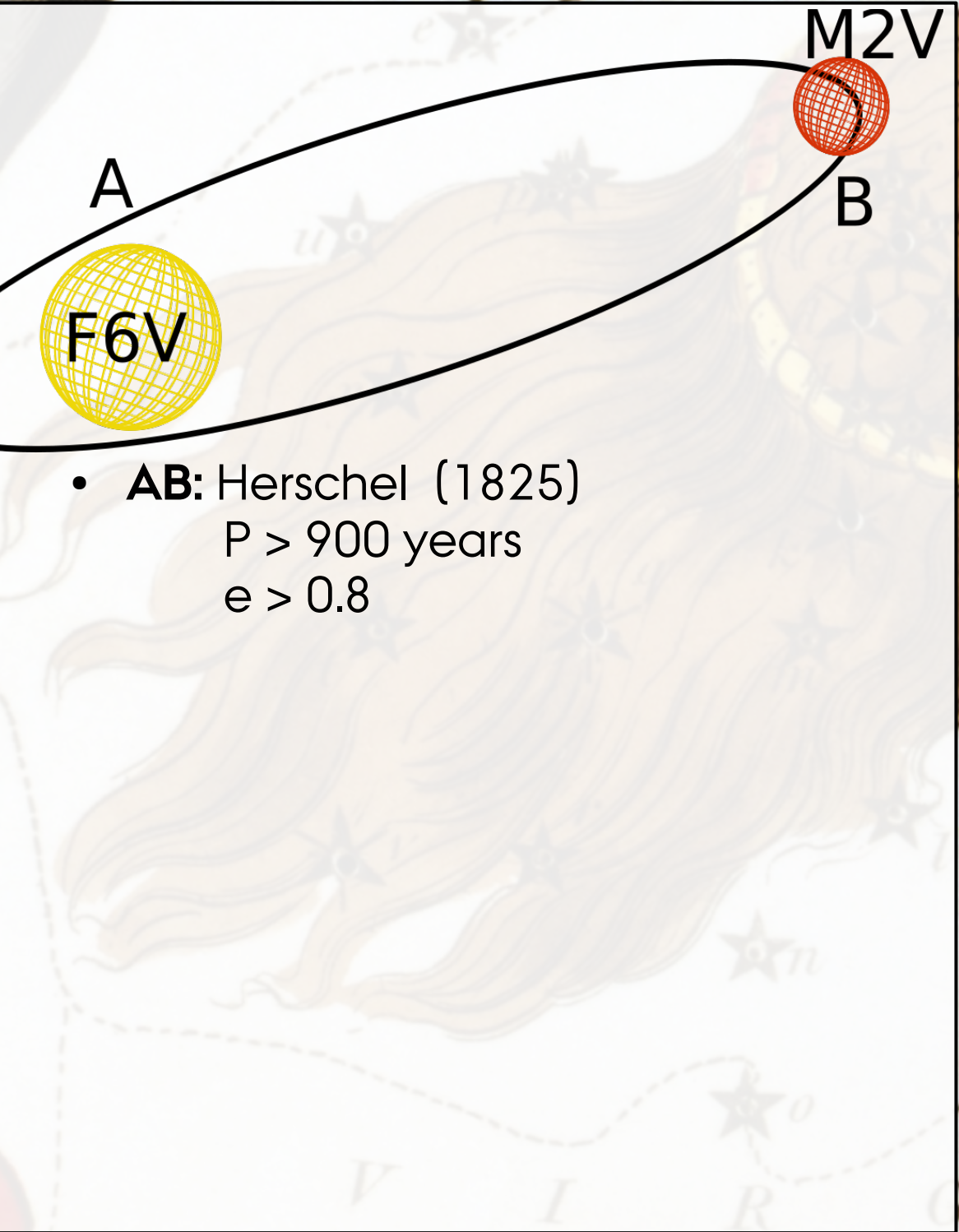
V = 4.5

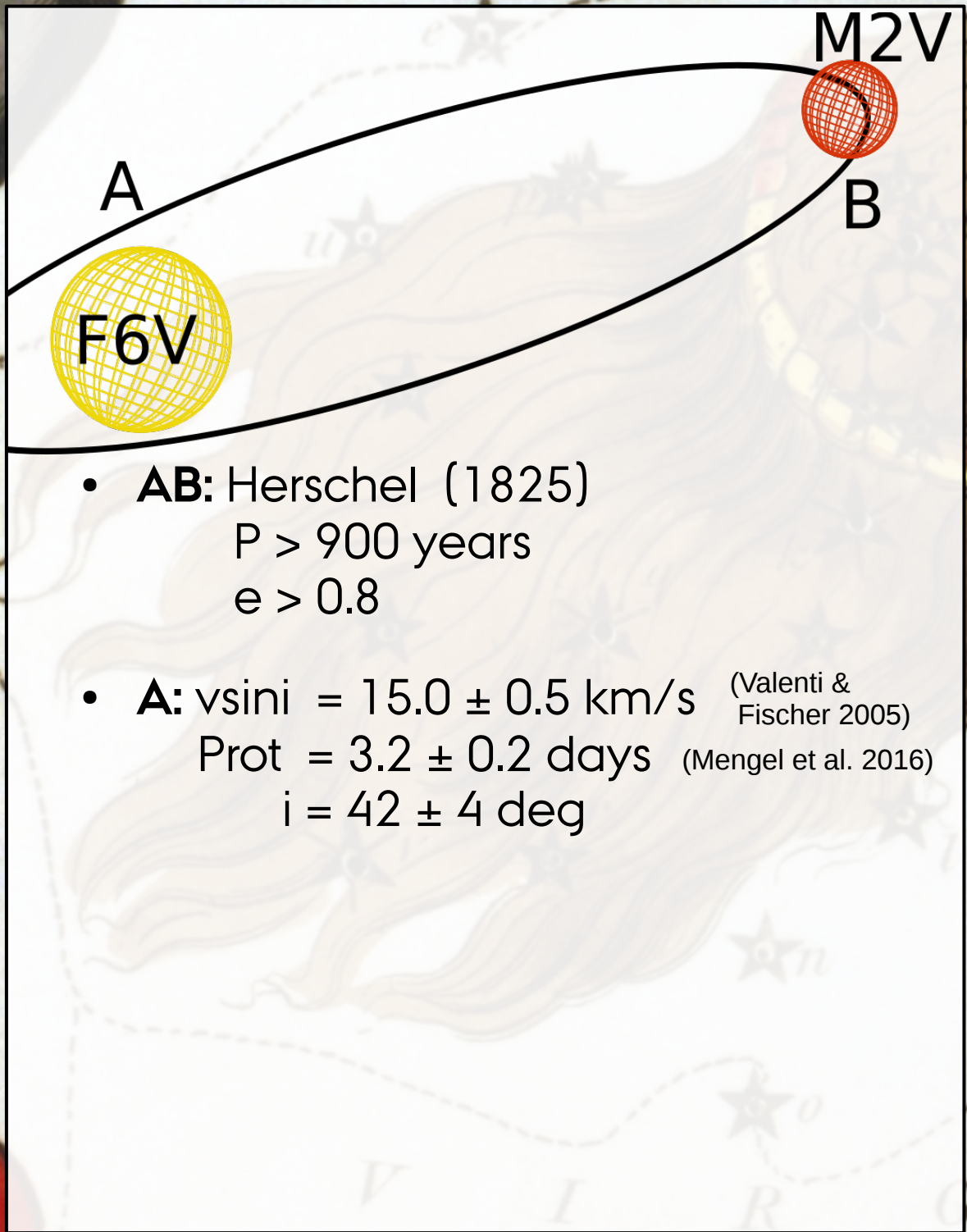
el. Phekrak

LEO MINOR

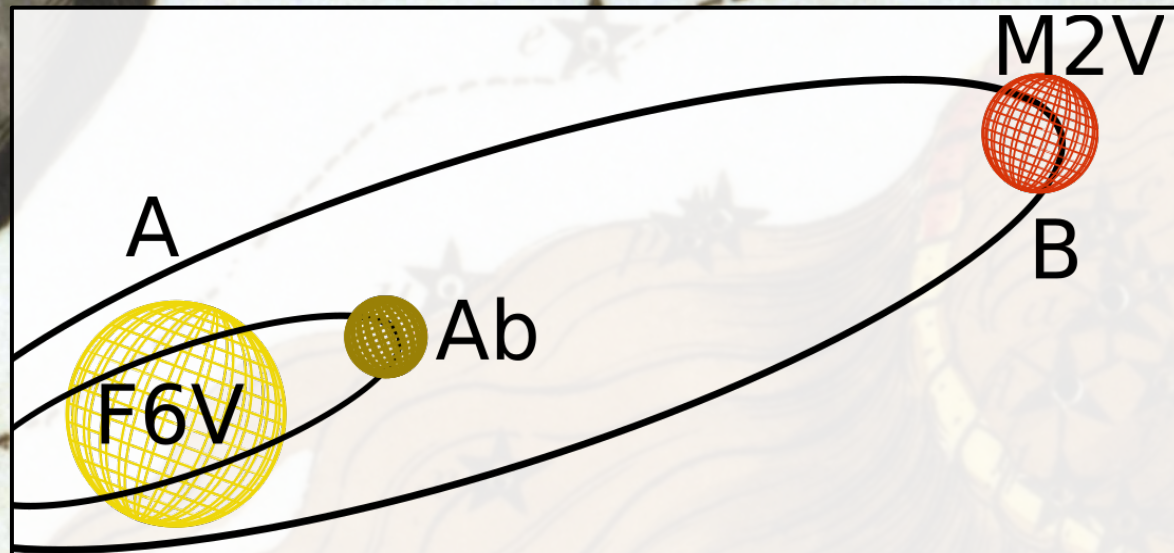
Denebola

Sid. Hall, sculp.

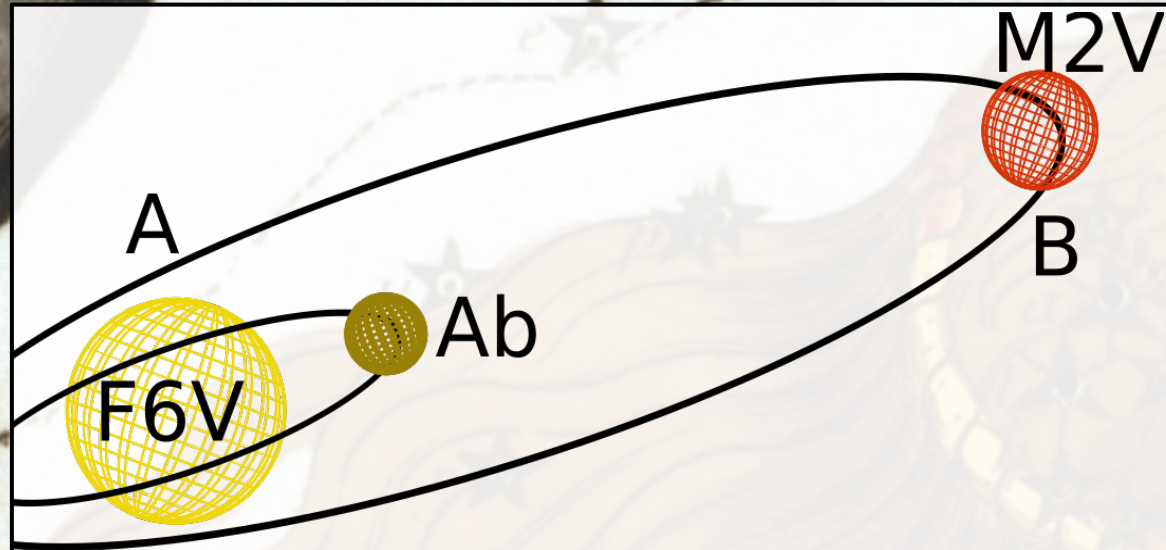
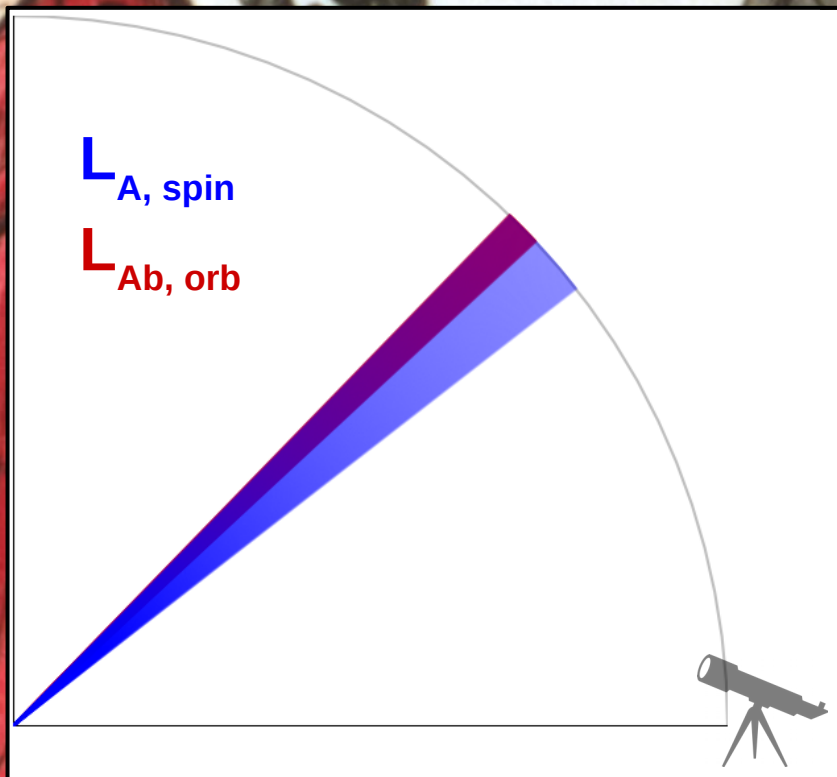




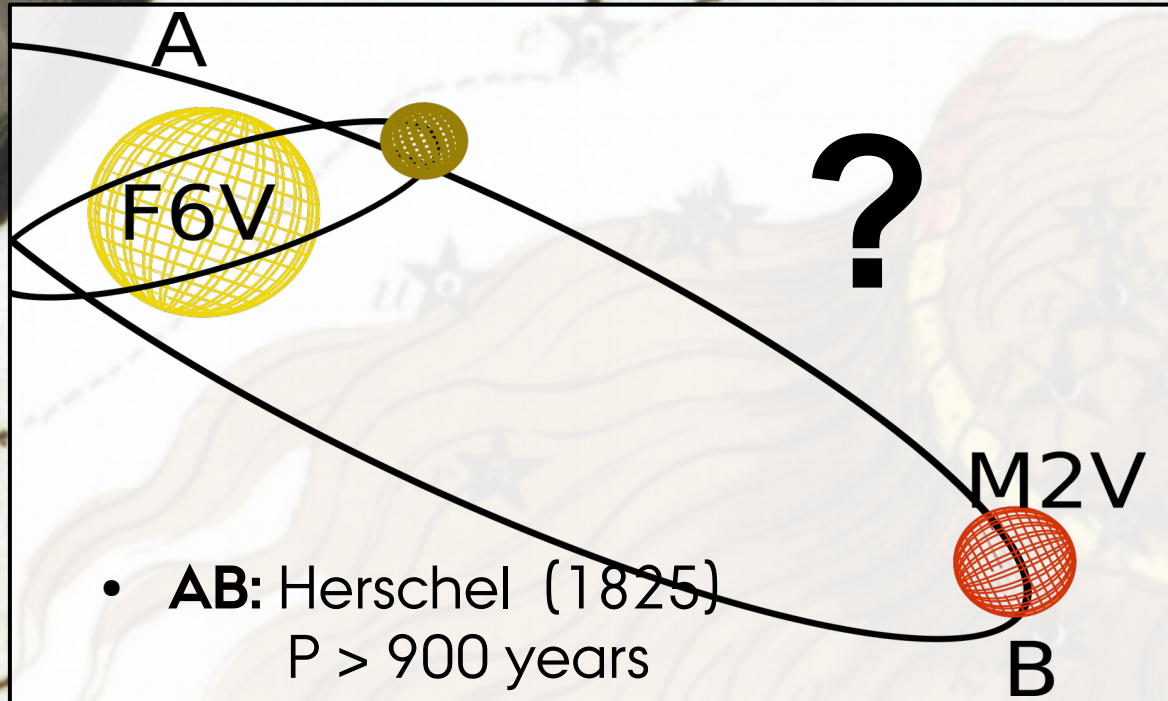
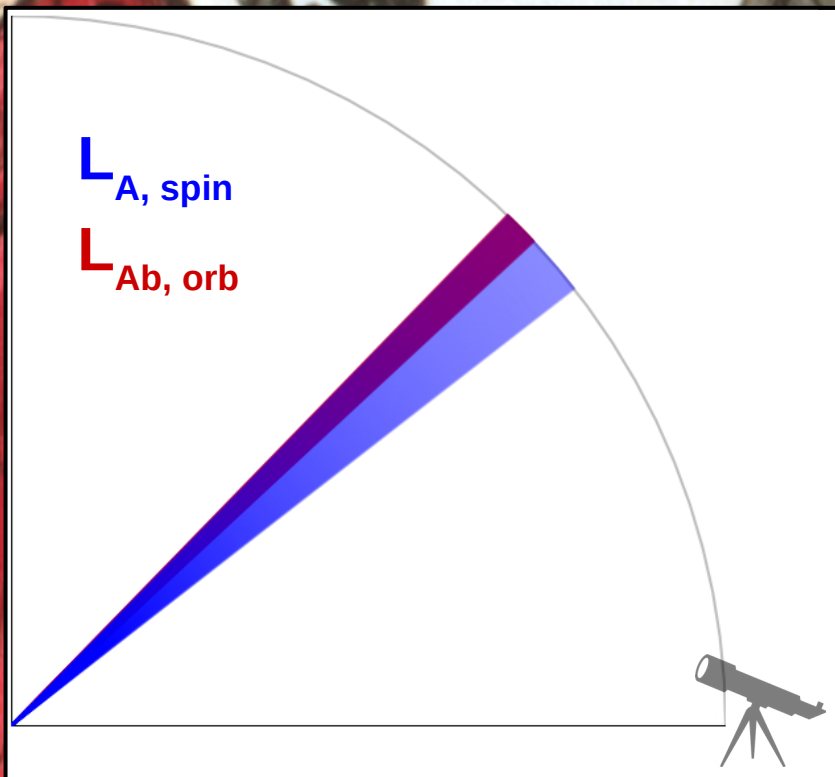
- **AB:** Herschel (1825)
P > 900 years
e > 0.8
- **A:** $v \sin i = 15.0 \pm 0.5$ km/s (Valenti & Fischer 2005)
Prot = 3.2 ± 0.2 days (Mengel et al. 2016)
i = 42 ± 4 deg



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Spin-orbit aligned

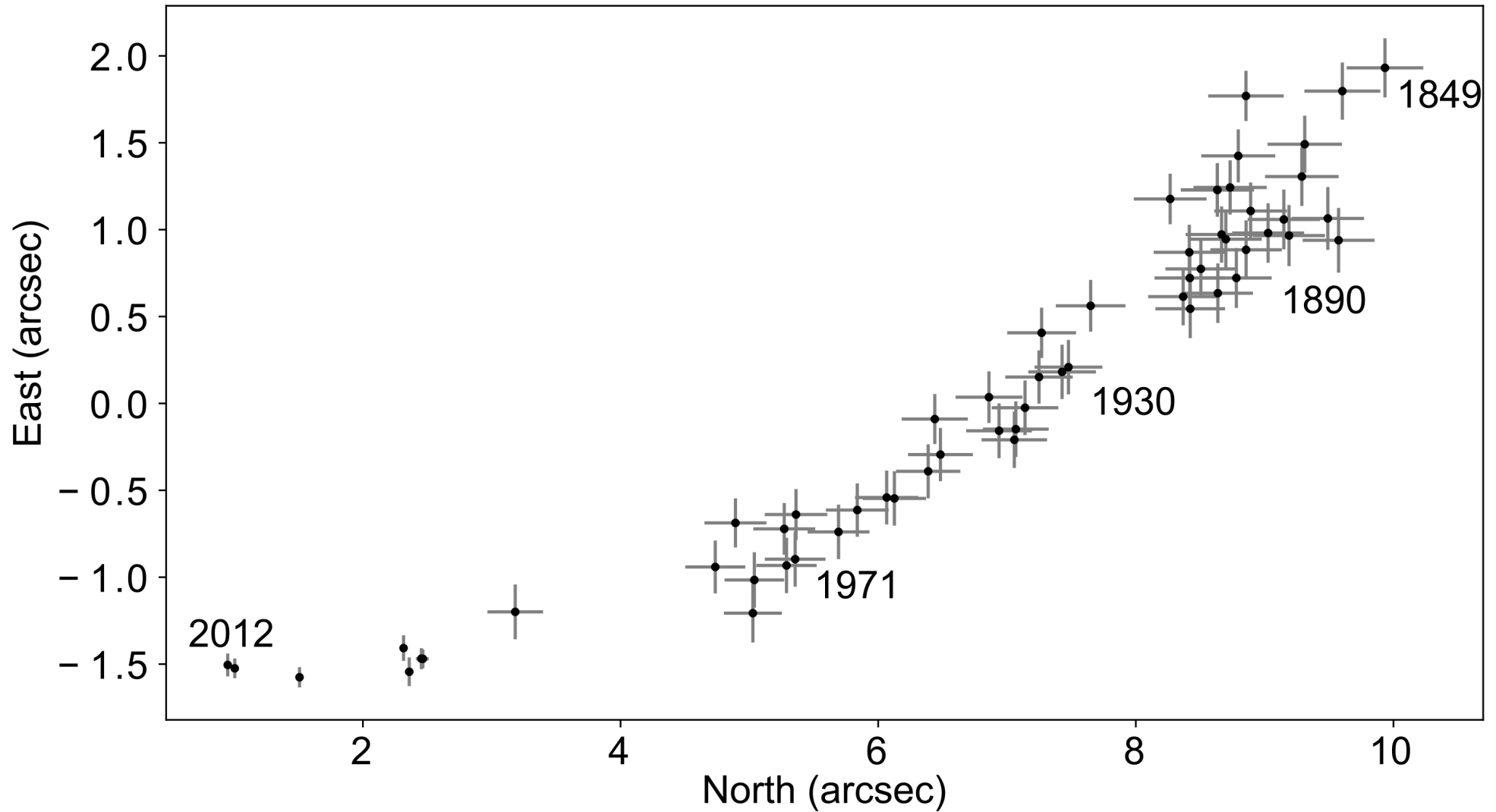


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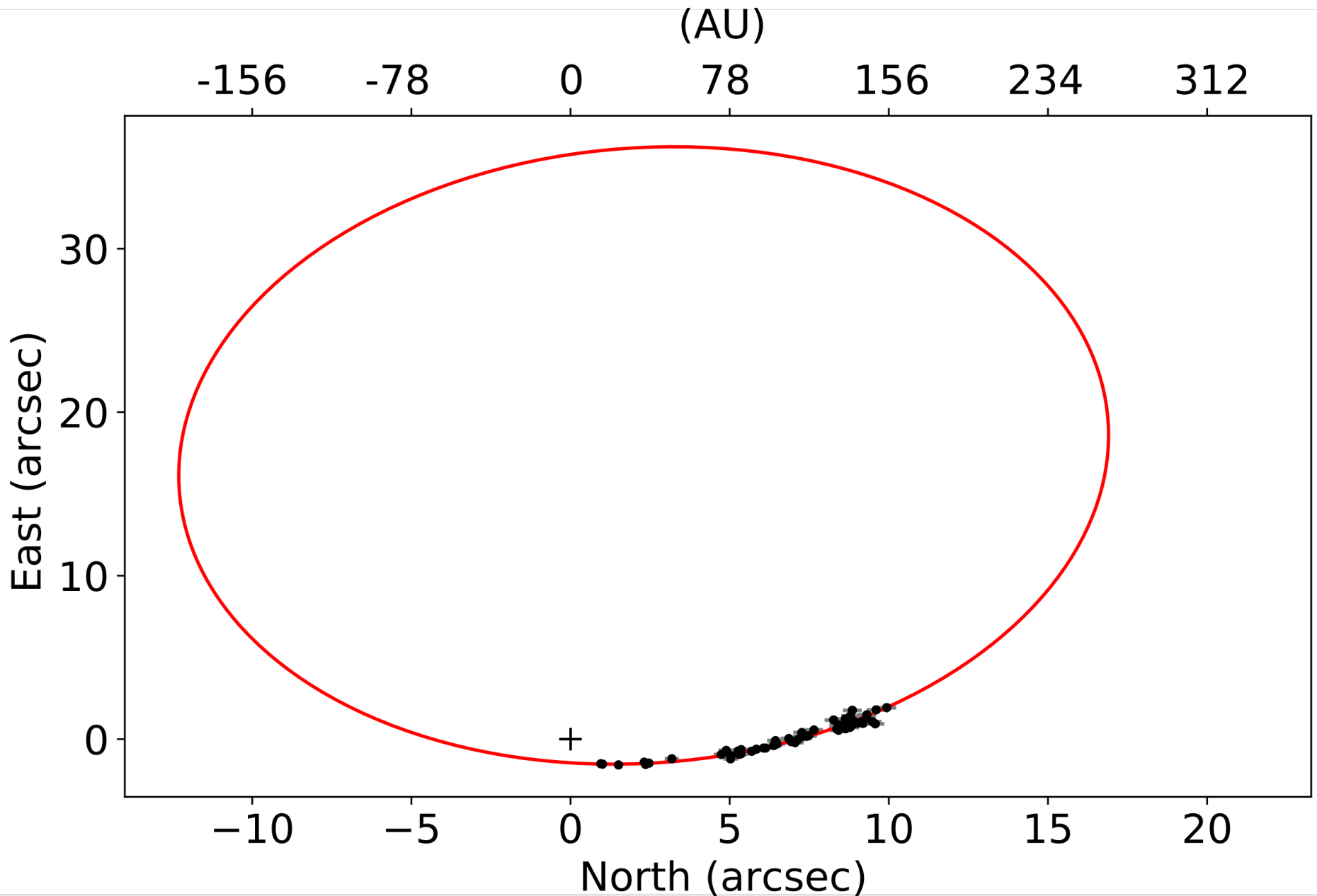
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Relative astrometry of tau Boo AB

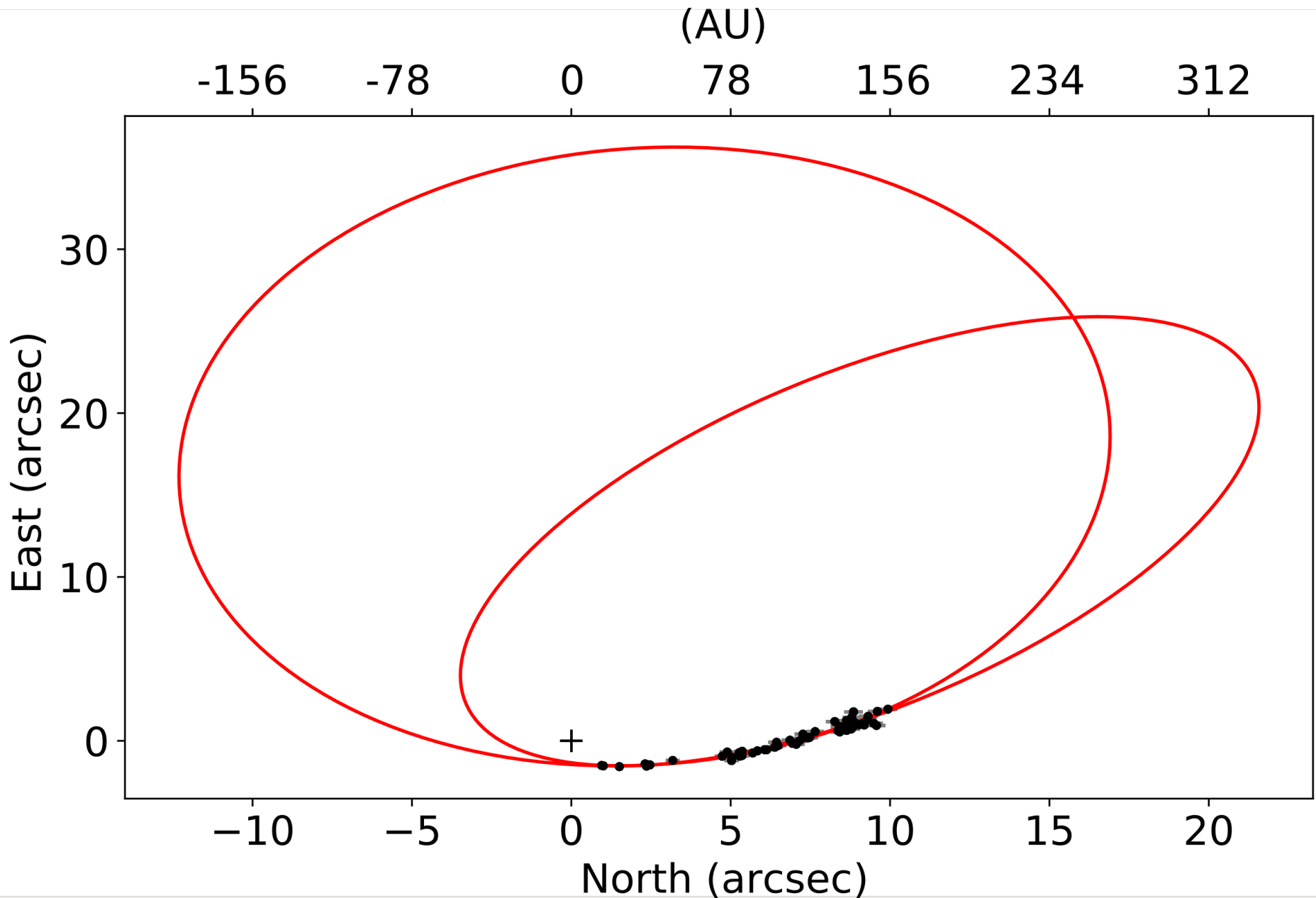


Washington Double Star Catalog
Position angle and separation, 1849-2012

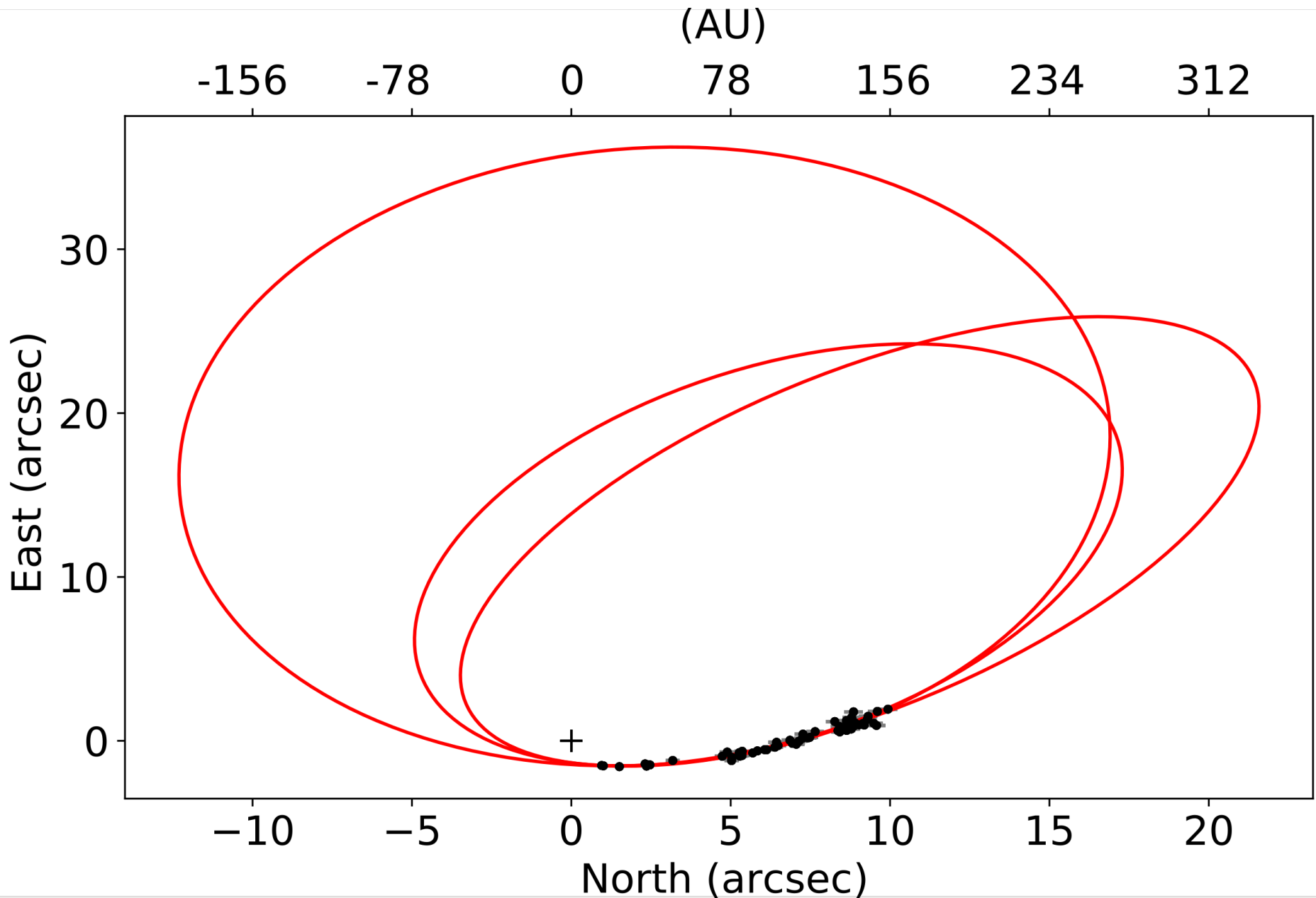
Astrometric solutions (drawn from posterior)



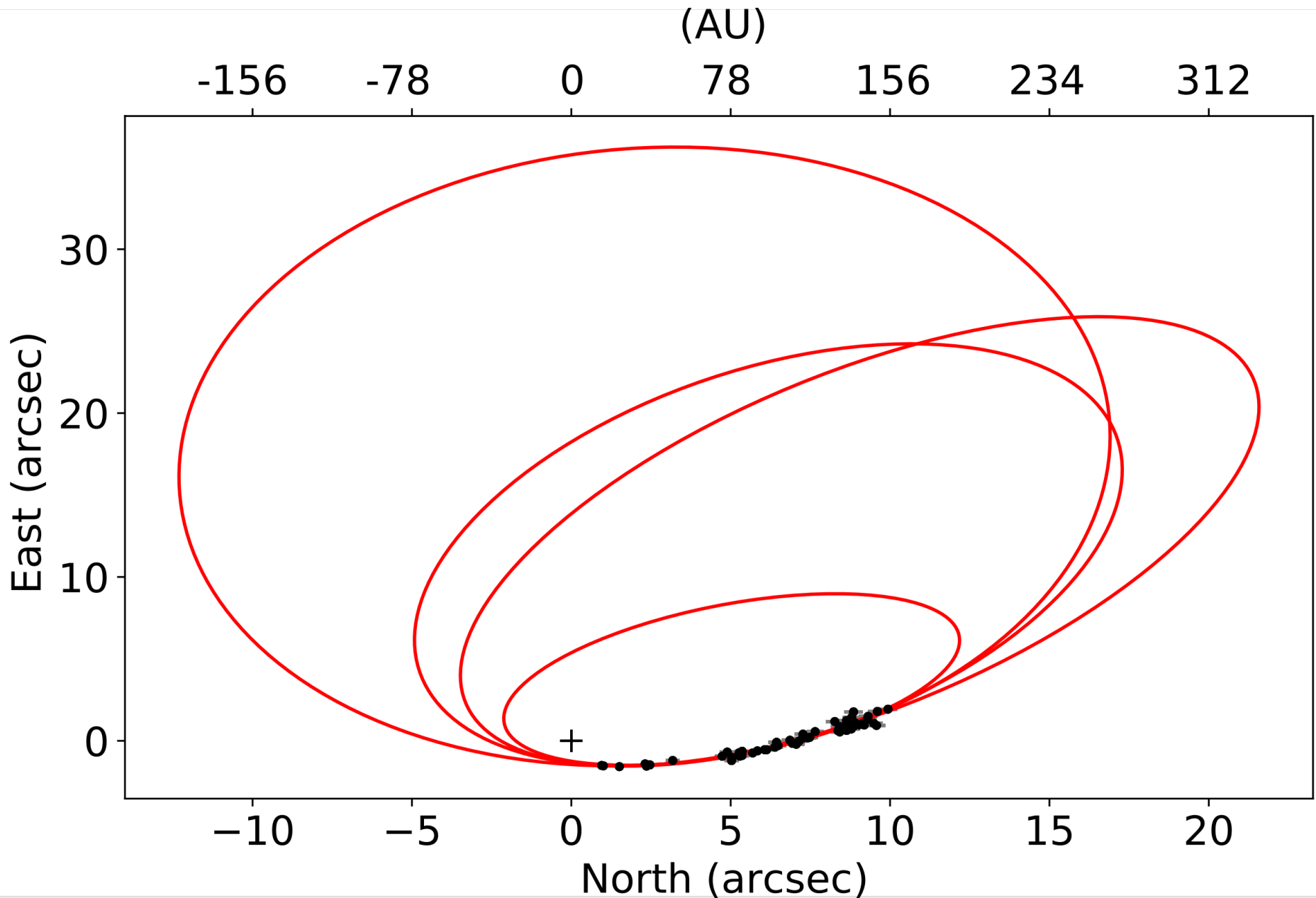
Astrometric solutions (drawn from posterior)



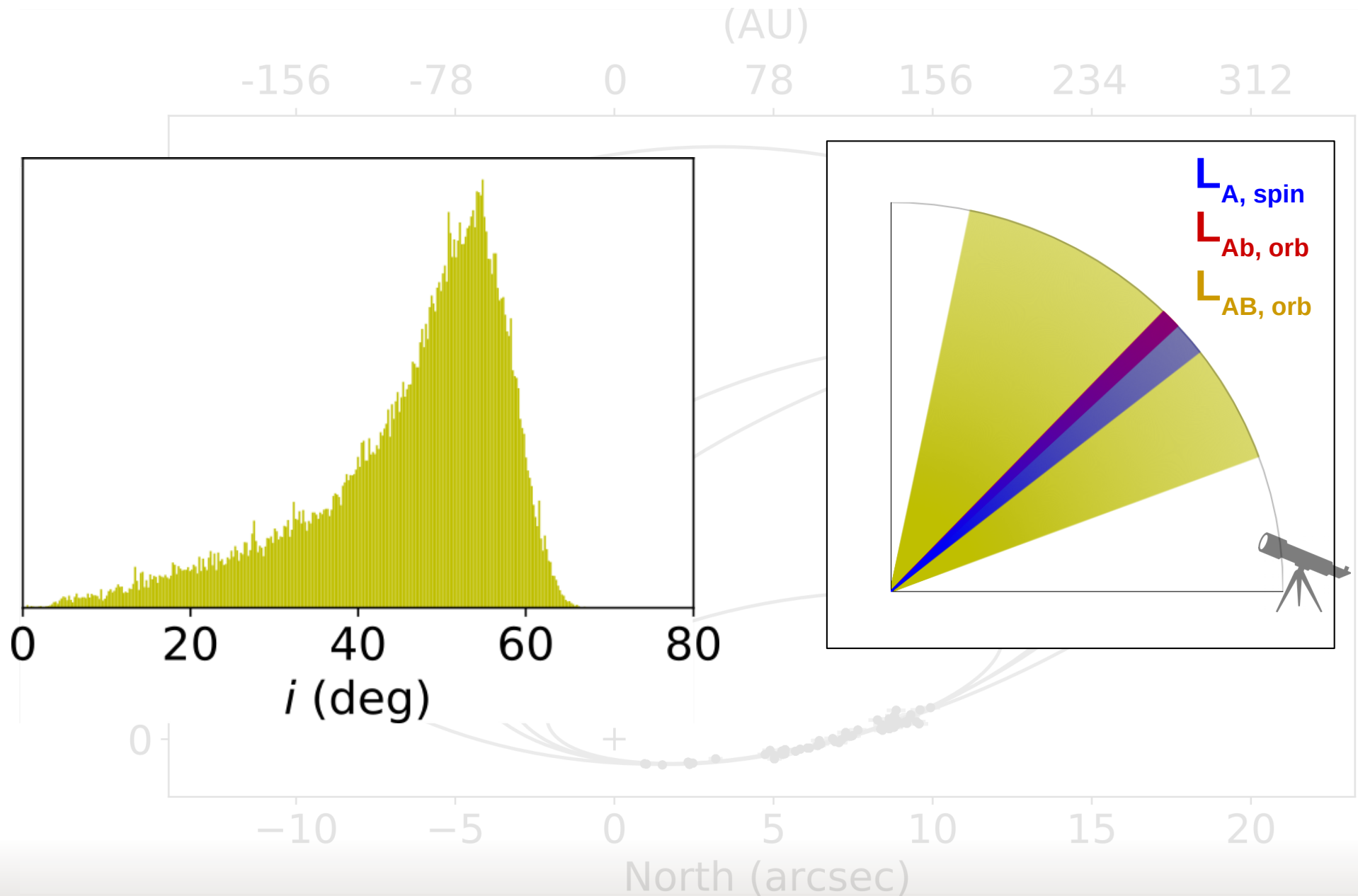
Astrometric solutions (drawn from posterior)



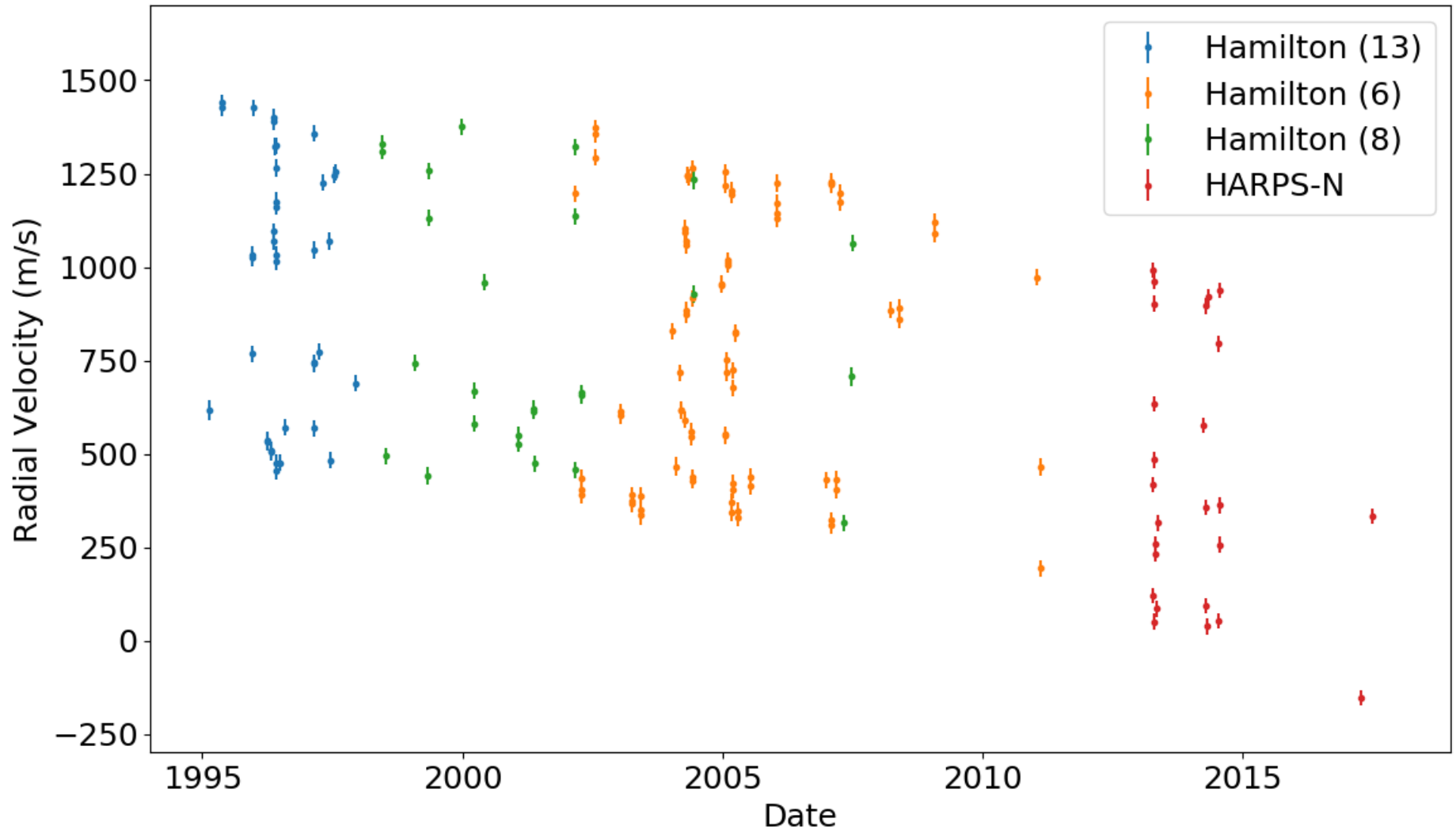
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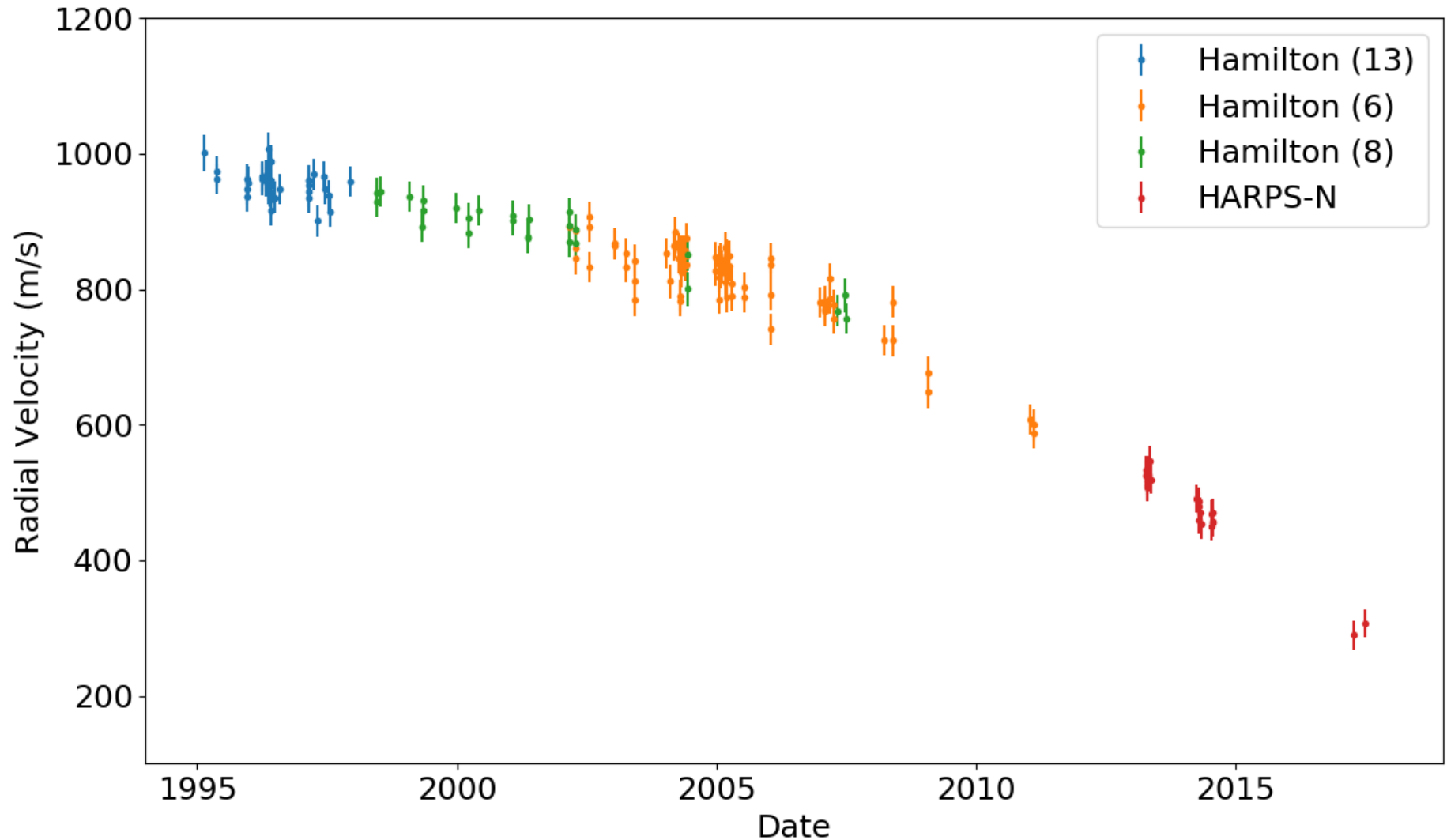


Radial Velocities



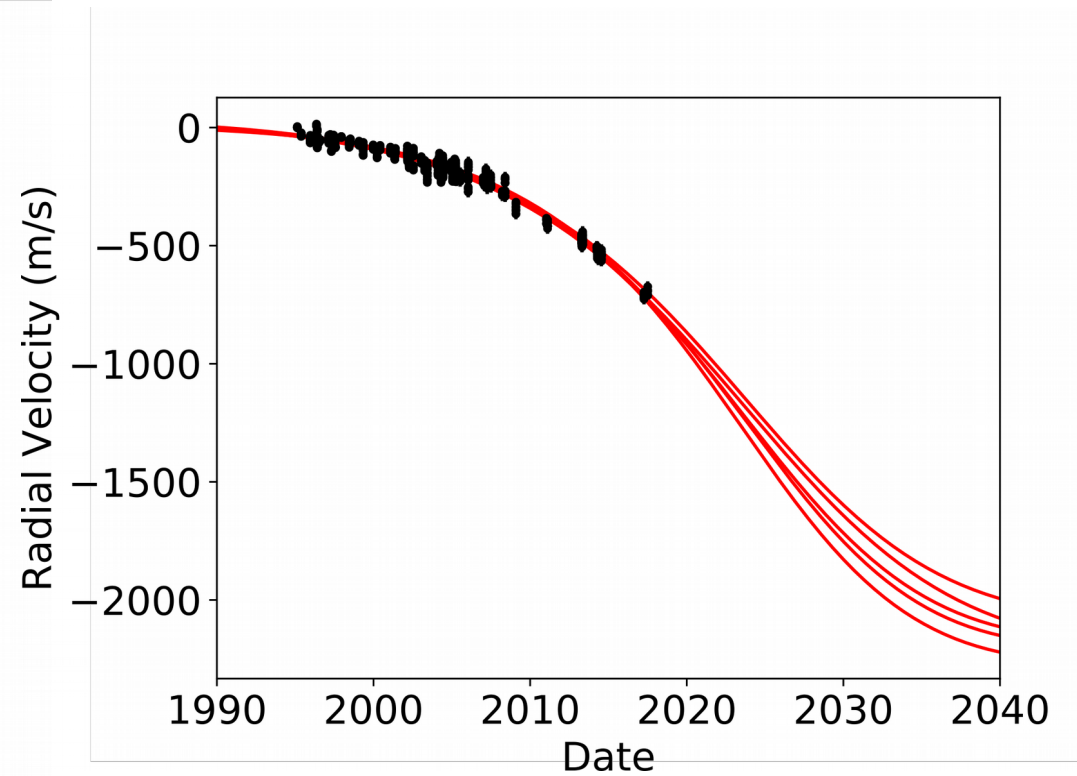
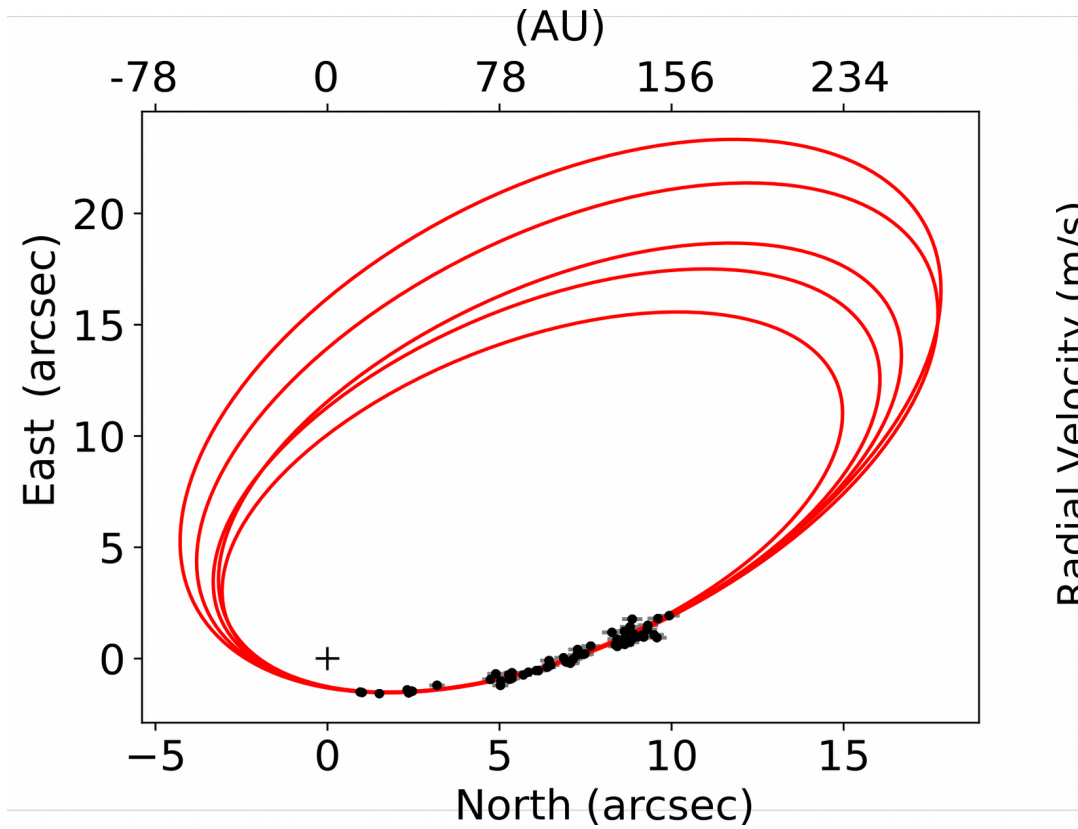
- Lick Planet Search program, 1995 – 2007 (Fischer et al. 2014)
- Archival and new TNG/HARPS-N, 2013-2017 (Borsa et al. 2015)

Radial Velocities

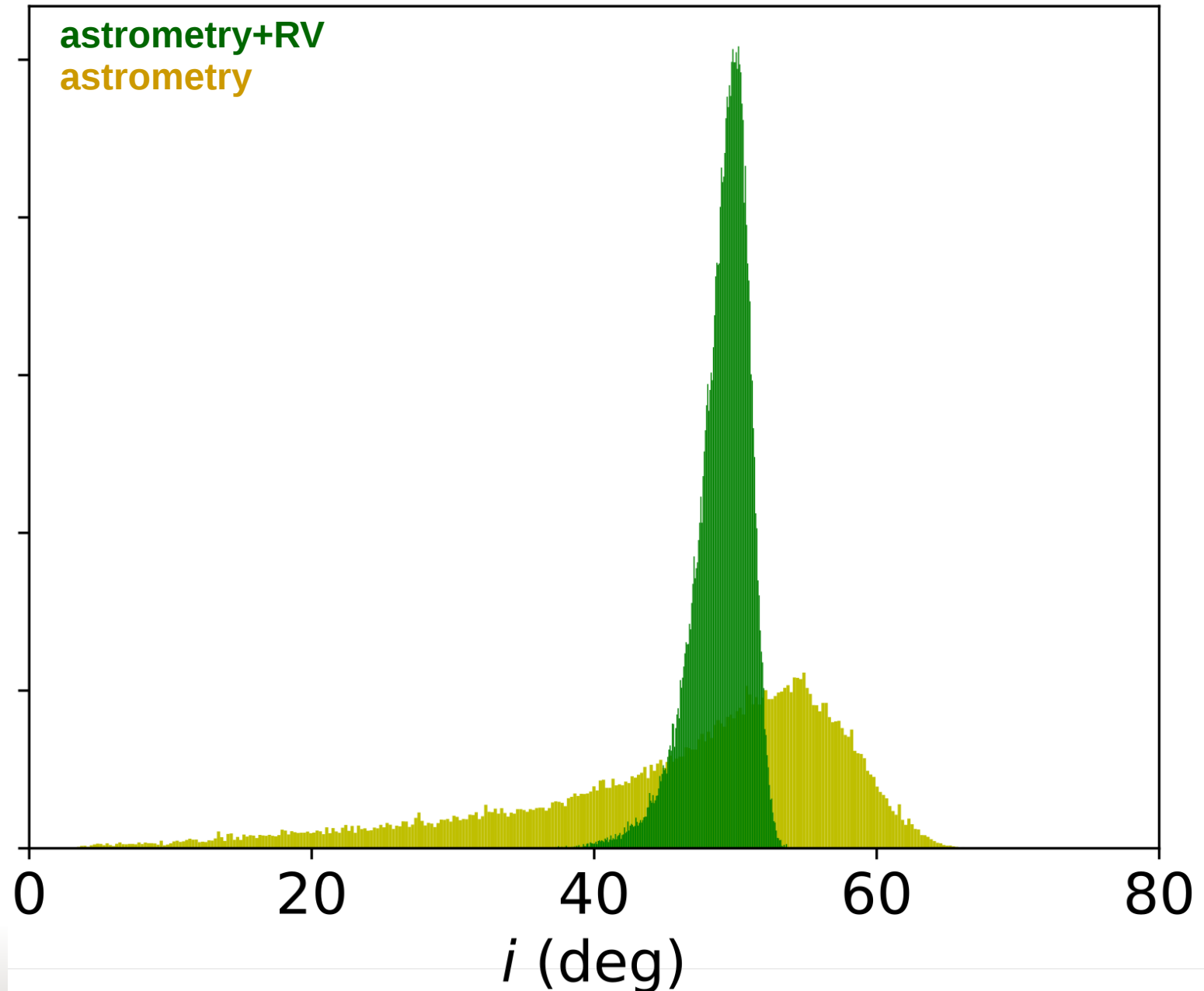


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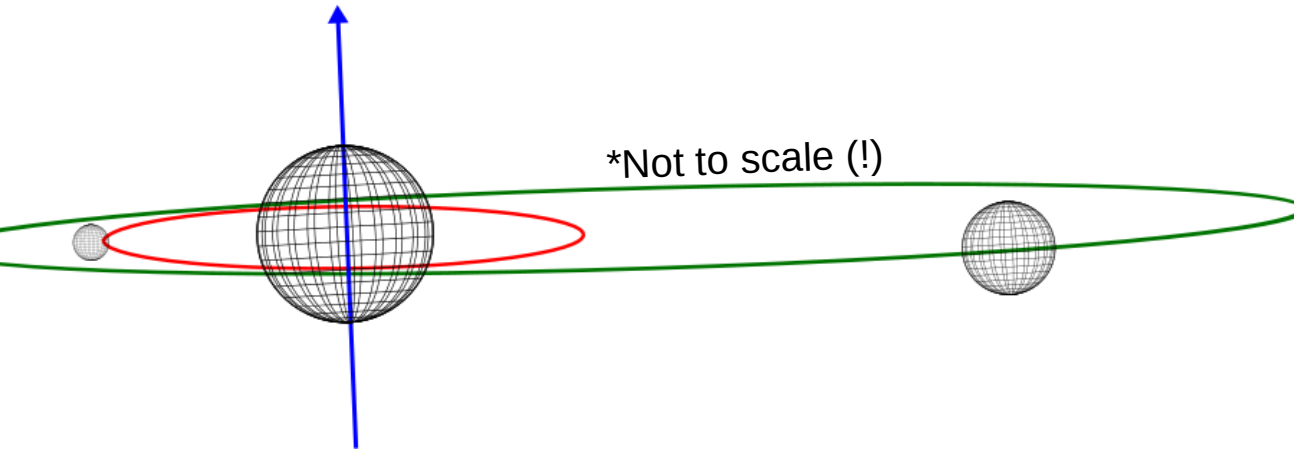
Joint astrometric and RV solutions



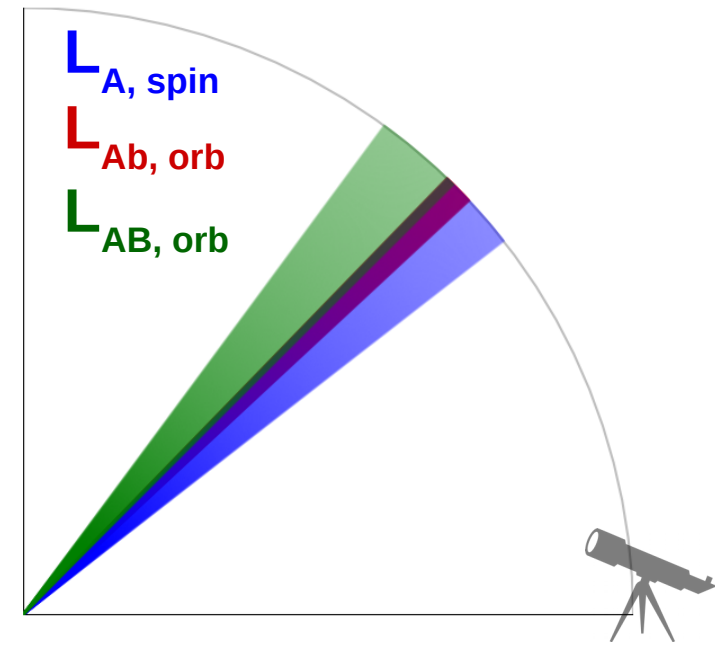
Results from joint MCMC analysis



Clues about formation



- Low mutual orbital inclination
- Spin-orbit alignment

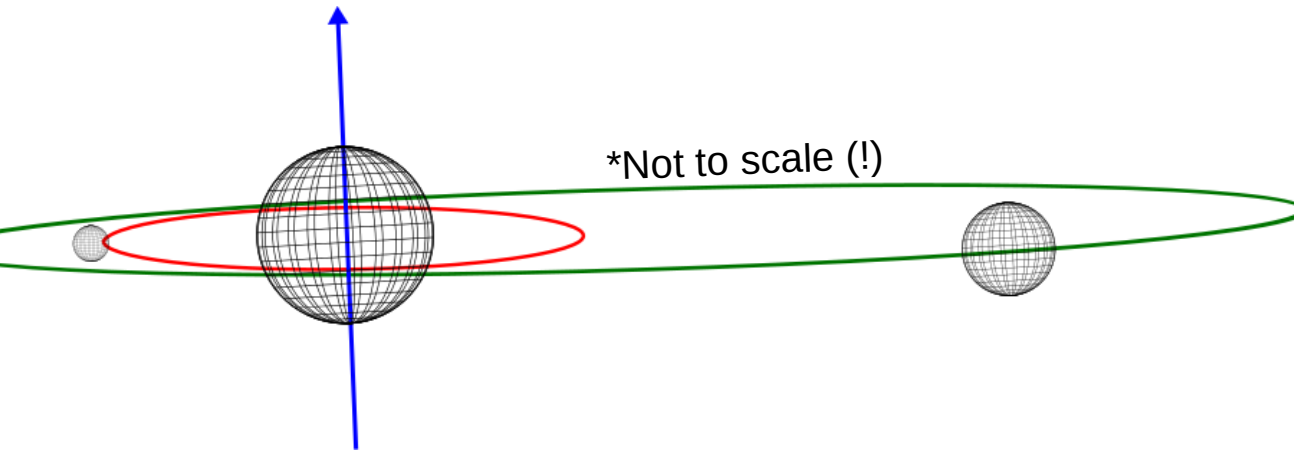


$$i_{A, \text{spin}} = 42 \pm 4 \text{ deg}$$

$$i_{Ab, \text{orb}} = 44.5 \pm 1.5 \text{ deg}$$

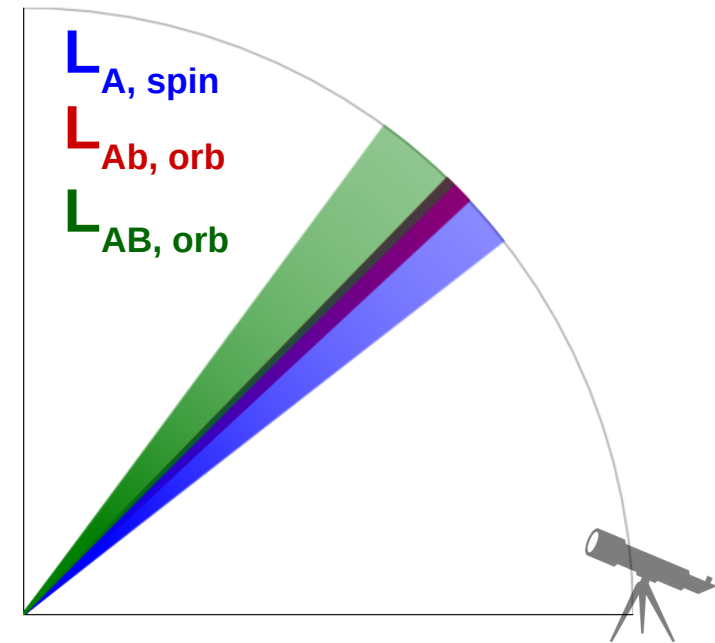
$$i_{AB, \text{orb}} = 49^{+2}_{-4} \text{ deg}$$

Clues about formation



From our inclination measurements

- Tau Boo is a flat, aligned system
- Tau Boo Ab formed via disk migration within primordially aligned disks



$$i_{A, \text{spin}} = 42 \pm 4 \text{ deg}$$

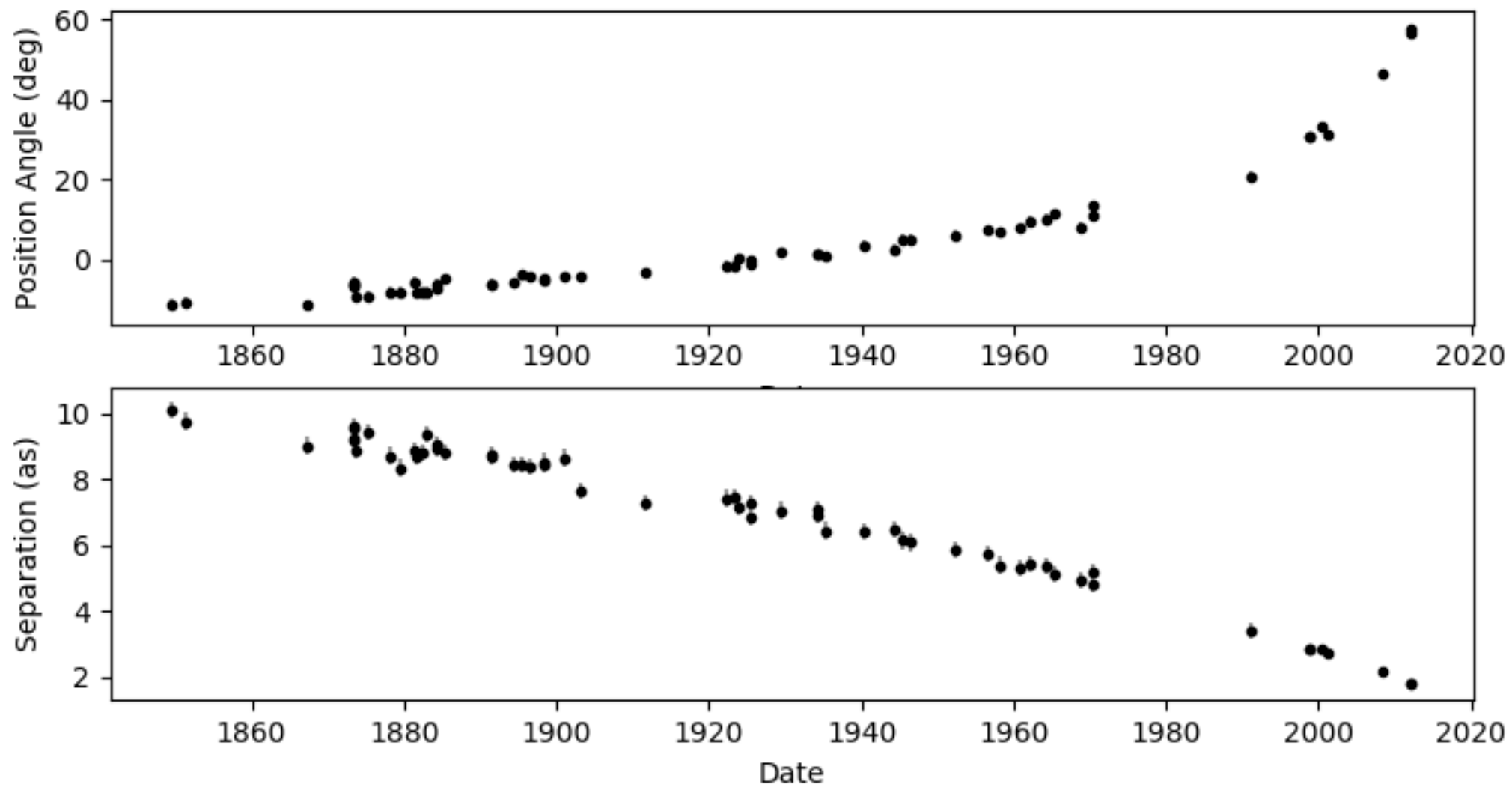
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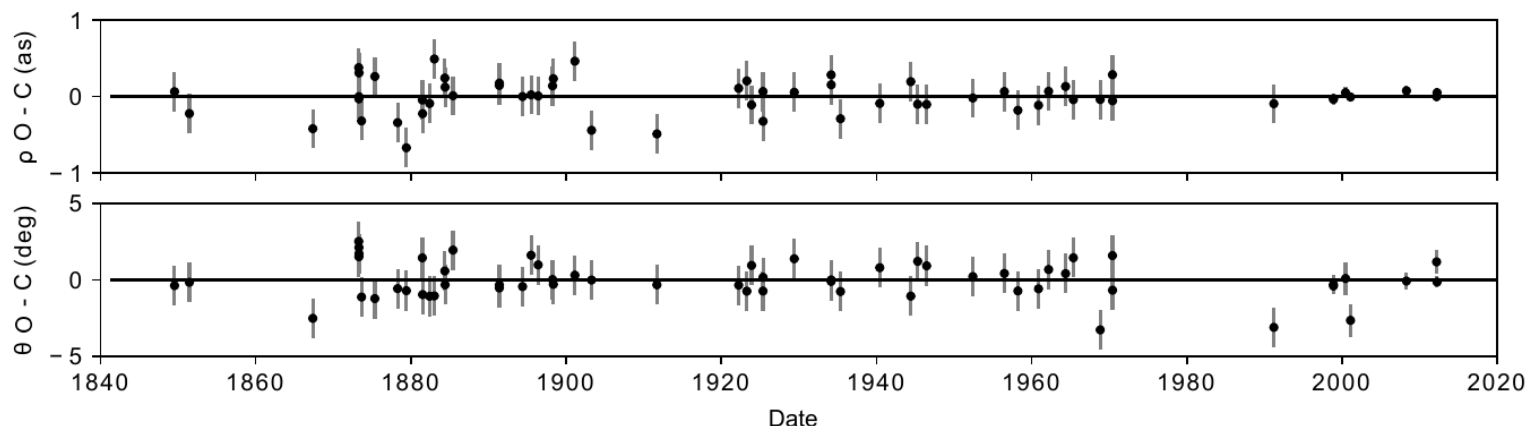
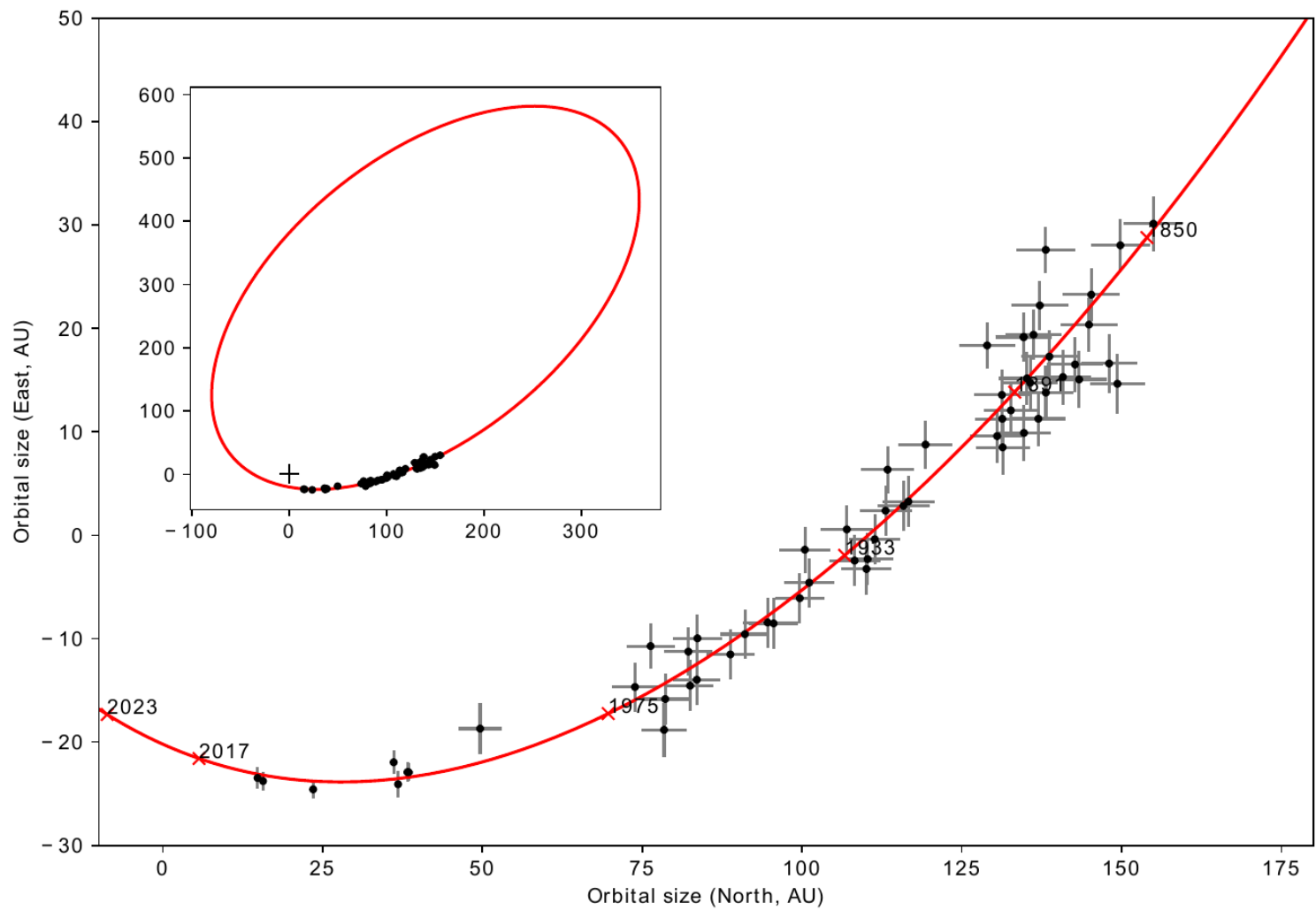
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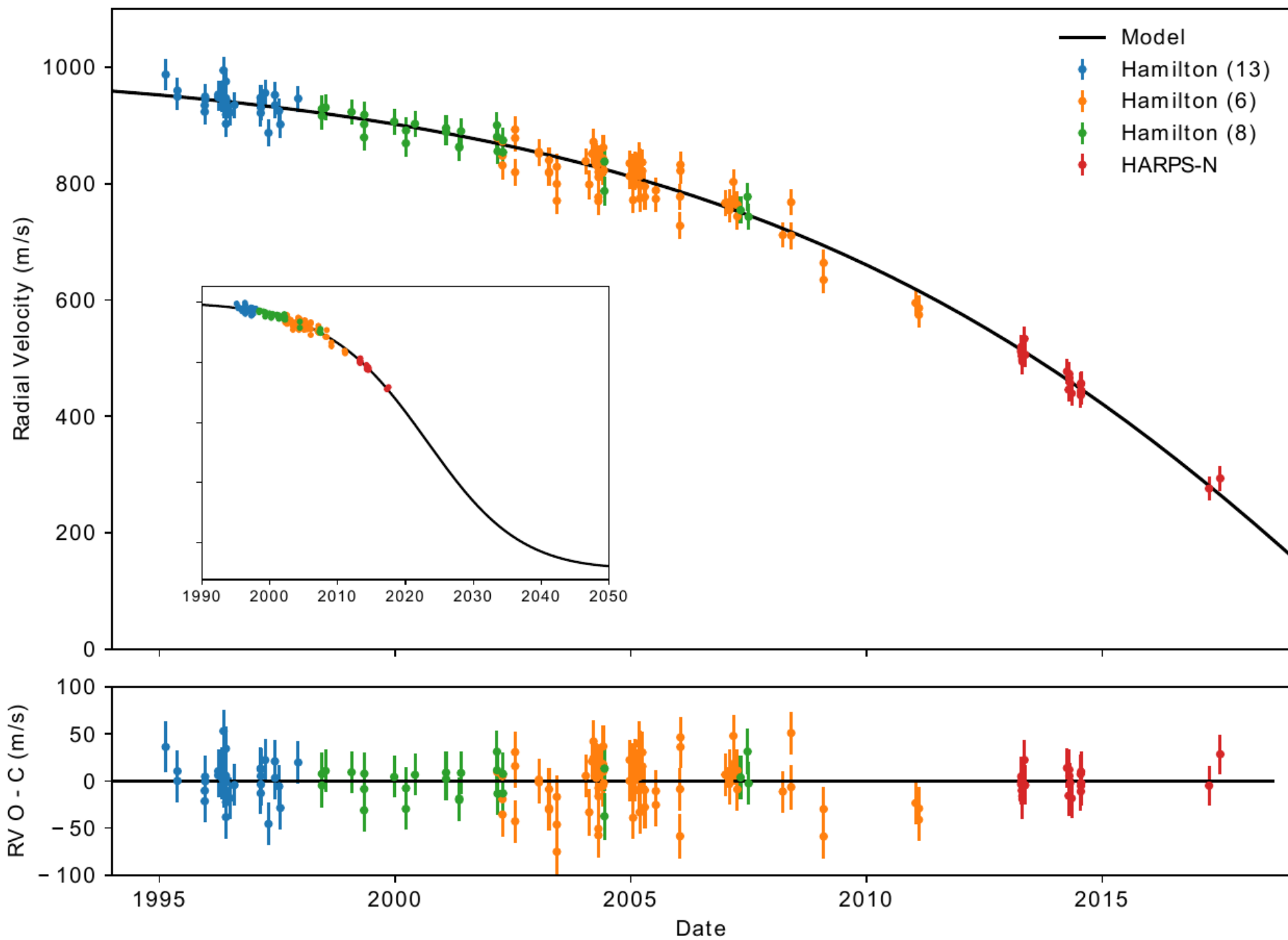
A 3D wireframe model of a planet with a grid pattern, an orbital ring, and an axial arrow. The planet is positioned in the center-left, with the orbital ring extending horizontally across the middle. A smaller sphere is on the ring to the left, and another is to the right. An arrow points upwards from the planet's center.

Thank you

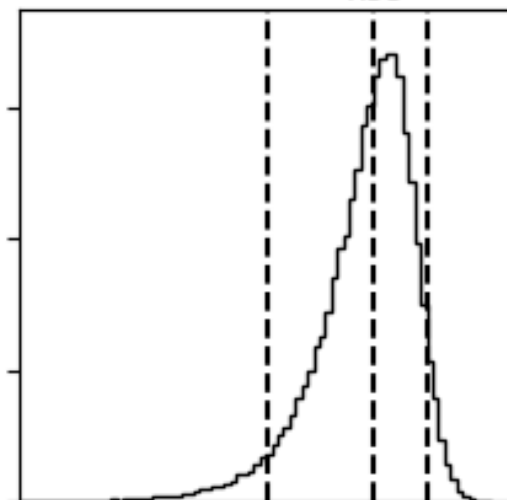
Parameter	Value
P (years)	4800^{+7700}_{-3000}
a (AU)	347^{+312}_{-165}
a^3 / P^2 (AU ³ /years ²)	$1.85^{+0.06}_{-0.06}$
$M_A + M_B$ (M_\odot)	$1.85^{+0.06}_{-0.06}$
M_B (M_\odot)	$0.50^{+0.03}_{-0.03}$
T_0	$2024.8^{+2.2}_{-1.2}$
e	$0.92^{+0.04}_{-0.06}$
i (deg)	$49.4^{+2.2}_{-4.3}$







$$i = 49.39^{+2.24}_{-4.33}$$



$$P = 4758.85^{+7730.77}_{-2953.13}$$

