

# The Robo-AO KOI Survey: Laser adaptive optics imaging of every *Kepler* exoplanet candidate

**Carl Ziegler**

PhD candidate

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Nicholas Law (Project PI)

Christoph Baranec, Tim Morton, Reed  
Riddle, Ward Howard, Dani Atkinson



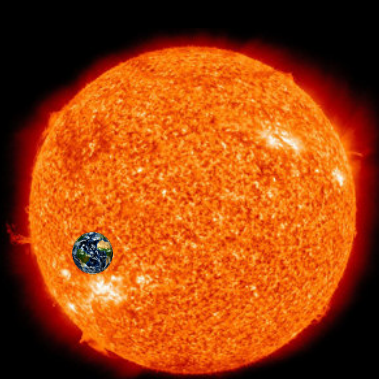
XRP grant NNX15AC91G

# Kepler high-resolution follow-ups

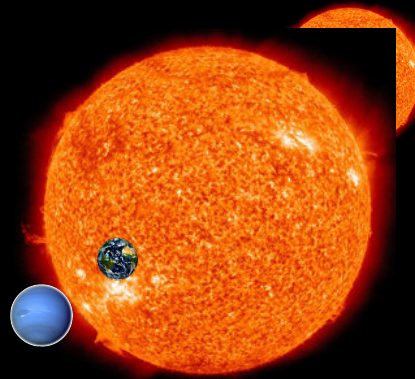


*Kepler* discovers ~4000 planetary candidate hosts

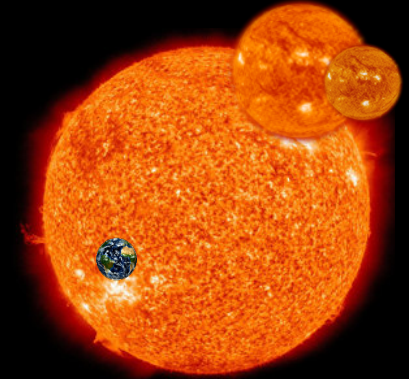
**Every KOI needs ground follow-up for confirmation and characterization**



Confirm no other sources



Correct the derived  
planetary radius



Identify astrophysical  
false positives



# Robo-AO:

Fast and efficient  
LGS-AO observations

---

Fully robotic LGS-AO in the visible

Sub-minute observing overheads

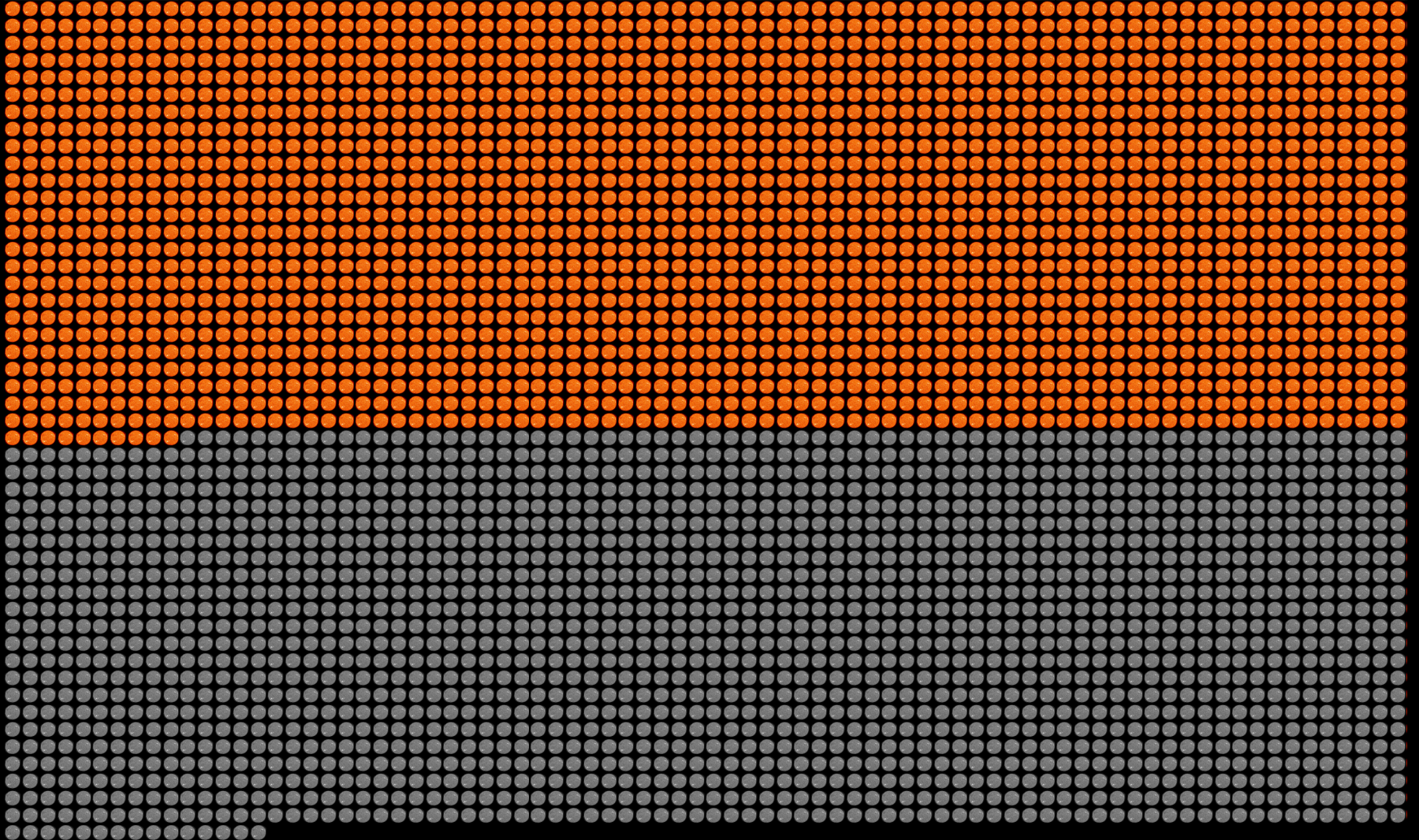
~250 KOIs observed a night

Diffraction limited on majority  
of KOIs ( $V < 17$ )

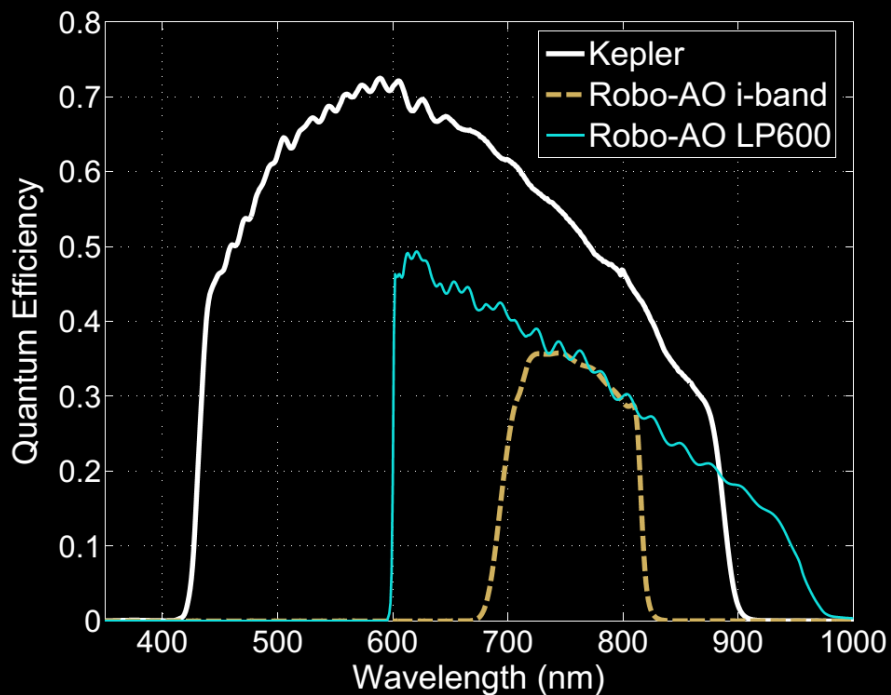
# Robo-AO KOI Survey



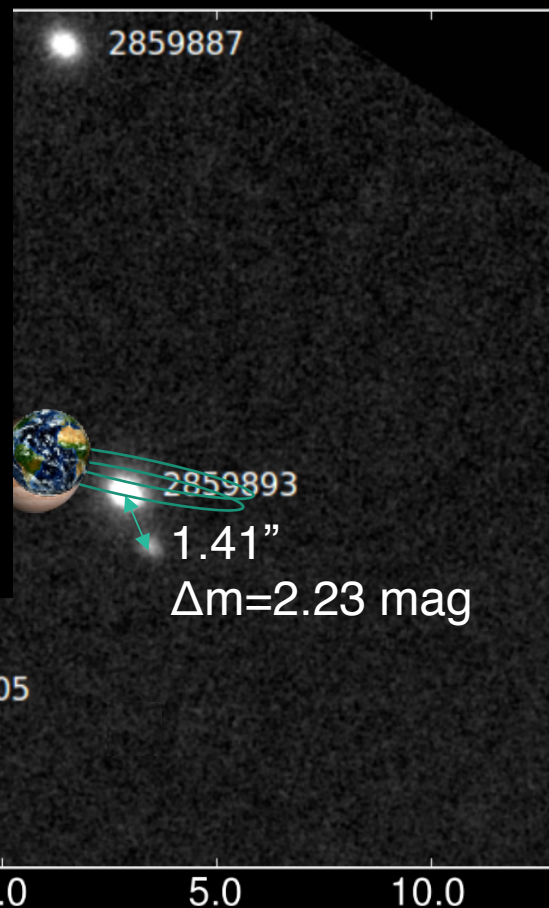
More than half of KOIs Robo-AO has observed are  $> 8.57$  KOIs-resolution with Robo-AO



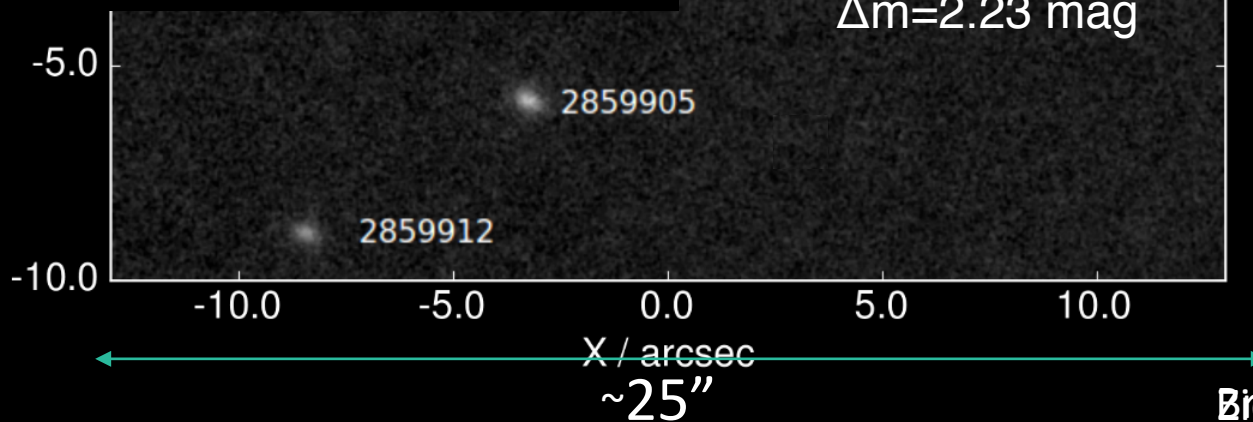
# Robo-AO KOI Survey



Kepler 4 Mean Flux  
(original)

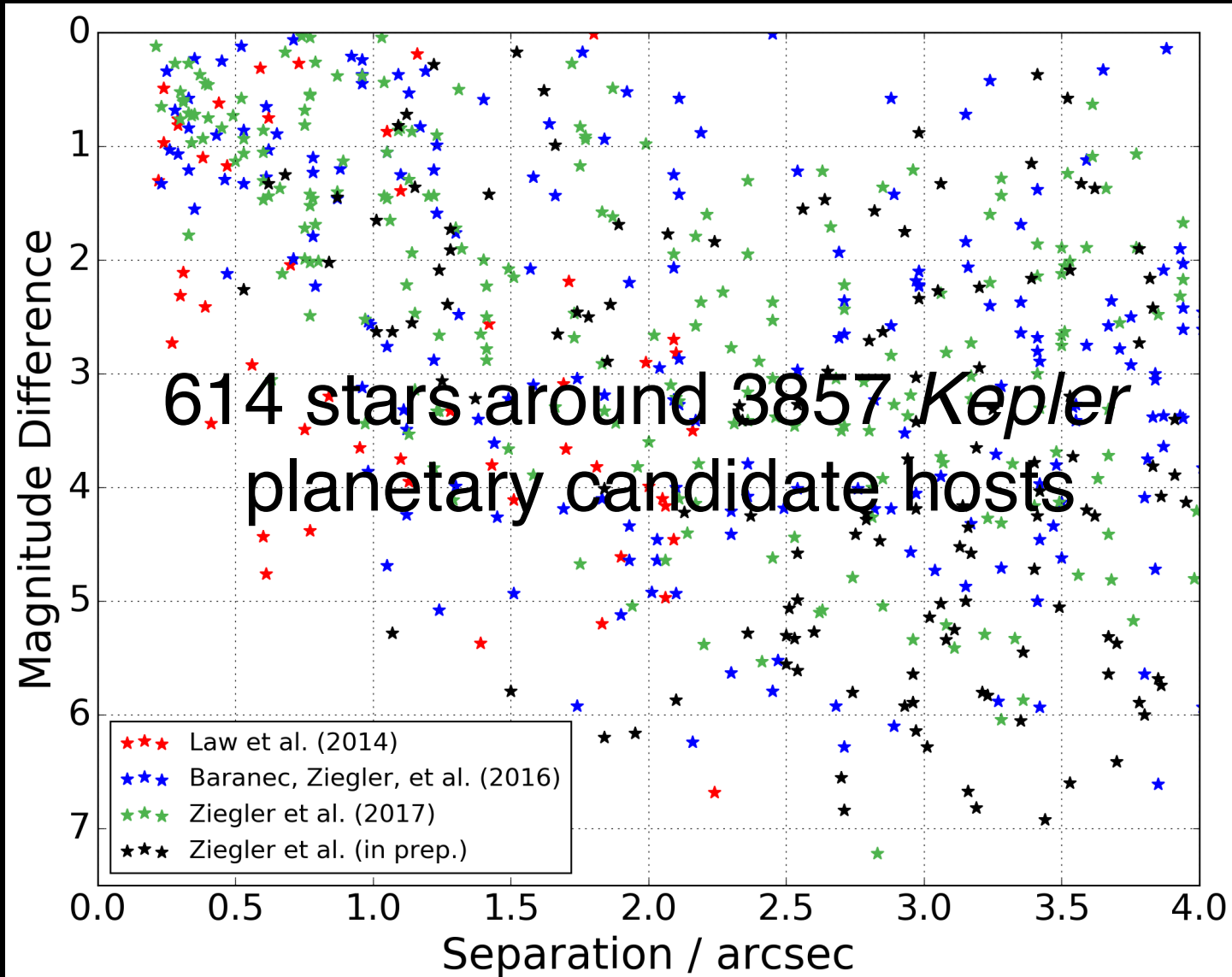


~20"



Bryson et al. 2013

# Nearby stars to planetary candidates



# KOI 346

Last modified by ware  
2017-08-08 21:11:57

Possible Nearby Companion

Open Observing Notes (9)

Add to MyK

Jump to: [Transit Params](#) [Orbital Params](#) [Planet Params](#) [Stellar Params](#) [Magnitudes](#) [Observations Summary](#) [Detections](#) [Files](#)  
 Download: [Text file of this page](#) [All files \(tar\)](#) [All files \(zip\)](#)

Summary of Stellar Parameters			
Star Name	KOI 346, KIC 11100383, Kepler-532		
Planet Name(s)	346.01 (Confirmed Planet), Kepler-532 b		
Possible False Positive?	No <span style="float:right">Edit</span>		
Possible Nearby Companion?	Yes: 1.61" companion (Keck/NIRC2) <span style="float:right">Edit</span>		
Position (J2000)	RA/Dec (h:m:s)	19:54:38.62	48:36:22.93
	RA/Dec (deg)	298.660919	48.606369
	Gal Lat/Long (deg)	10.476056	82.614204
Kepler mag	13.524		
V mag	13.804		
Ks mag	11.545		
Teff (K)	5103.00 ± 102.0		
log(g)	4.584 ± 0.020		
Radius (R_Sun)	0.7680 ± 0.0540		
Mass (M_Sun)	0.8250 ± 0.0370		
Vsini (km/s)			
[Fe/H]	0.000 ± 0.150		
Density (g/cm3)	2.569 ± 0.2825		

KOI	Radius (R_Earth)	Transit P
346.01	2.62 ± 0.18	12.9248

# Observations	
Spectroscopic	4
Imaging	5
Radial Velocity	0

- Exoplanet Archive Host star: [Overview page](#) | [Lightcurve](#)
- Exoplanet Archive KOIs: [346.01 \(transits\)](#)
- [IRSA Finder Chart](#)
- [SIMBAD for KOI-346 \(if available\)](#)
- [exoplanets.org: 346.01 \(if available\)](#)
- [MAST lightcurve](#)
- [Eclipsing Binary Catalog \(if available\)](#)

Transit Parameters (1) <span style="float:right">• Add new • Download all</span>								
KOI	Epoch (BJD)	Period (days)	Depth (mmag)	Depth (ppm)	Duration (hrs)	R_planet/R_star	Fitted Stellar Density (g/cm3)	Planet Fit
346.01	2455003.78679000 ±0.0012700	12.924898030 ±0.000022460	1.04172061 ±0.02410361	959 ±22	2.6811 ±0.0614	0.031196 ±0.000653	1.84274 ±3.93543	LS+



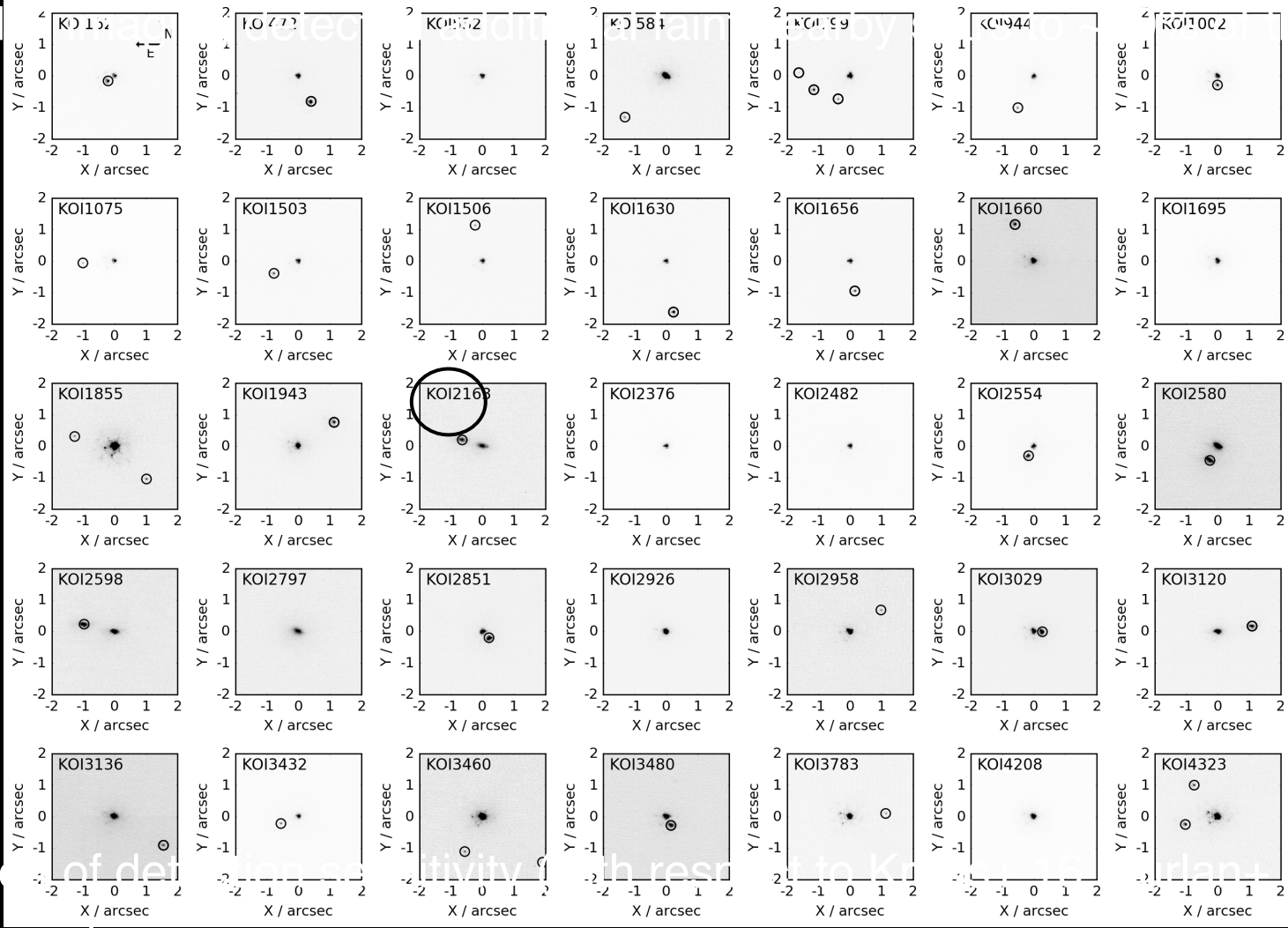
# Nearby stars to planetary candidates



120 low-significance nearby stars to KOIs followed up with Keck/Gemini

Deep N

these KOIs



Trade-off of depth vs. completeness (e.g., 17a, etc.)

for comprehensiveness

Ziegler+, in prep.

# Rocky, habitable zone planets

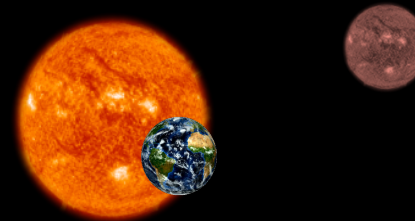


Habitable Zone Candidates with Robo-AO Detected Companions

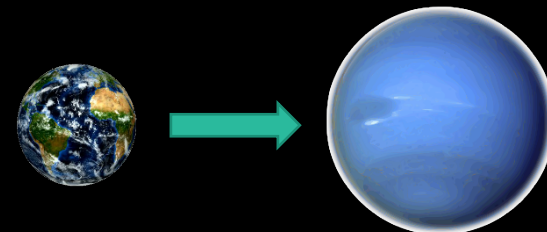
Planet candidate	Period (d)	$R_{p,i}^a$ ( $R_{\oplus}$ )	$R_{p,c}^b$ ( $R_{\oplus}$ )	Equil. Temp. (K)	Sep (")	$\Delta m$ (mag)
227.01 <sup>c</sup>	17.7	2.45	2.96	350	0.33	0.84
255.01	27.5	2.51	2.67	313	3.36	2.14
438.02 <sup>c</sup>	52.7	1.76	1.81	271	3.28	3.11
1503.01	150.2	3.79	4.23	291	0.76	1.52
1846.01	106.0	3.81	4.46	322	3.7	1.07
1989.01 <sup>c</sup>	201.1	1.84	1.88	297	1.12	3.49
2174.02 <sup>c</sup>	33.1	1.88	2.53	343	0.92	0.21
2744.01	109.6	2.46	2.63	340	3.44	2.12
2760.01	56.6	2.19	2.64	317	0.44	0.84
2862.01	24.6	1.79	2.44	321	0.67	0.17
2926.03	21.0	2.43	3.24	357	0.33	0.27
2926.04	37.6	2.09	2.79	294	0.33	0.27
3255.01 <sup>c</sup>	66.7	1.37	1.38	294	3.15	4.87
3284.01 <sup>c</sup>	35.2	0.98	1.03	272	3.94	2.42
3401.02 <sup>c</sup>	326.7	2.20	2.64	283	0.65	0.89
3946.01 <sup>c</sup>	308.5	2.36	2.37	298	4.27	5.26
4550.01	140.3	1.73	2.42	257	1.03	0.04
4810.01	115.2	2.07	2.13	353	2.32	3.16
5101.01	436.2	1.64	1.68	331	1.22	3.33
5553.01	120.9	2.59	2.71	333	0.95	2.52
5671.01	190.9	1.73	1.89	356	2.13	1.79
5707.01	208.8	2.88	3.03	347	2.67	2.43
5885.01	111.1	1.87	1.89	364	3.36	4.03
6120.02	205.4	1.67	1.75	323	3.78	2.48
6745.01	383.9	2.78	2.82	314	3.02	3.78
6745.01	383.9	2.78	2.82	314	2.81	3.92

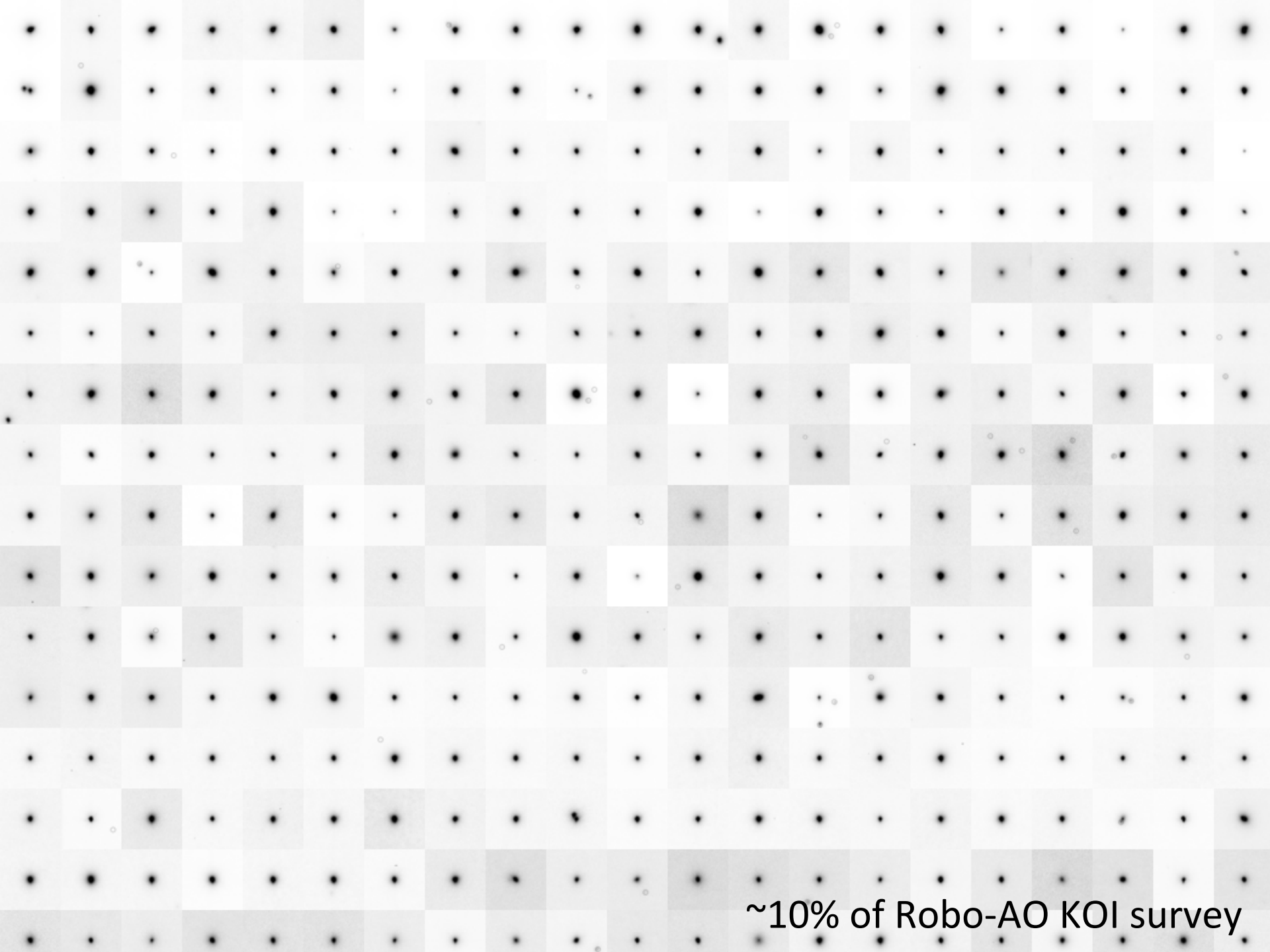
26 candidate rocky, habitable-zone planets with nearby stars

11 nearby stars are likely associated



8 planets are now more likely to not be rocky



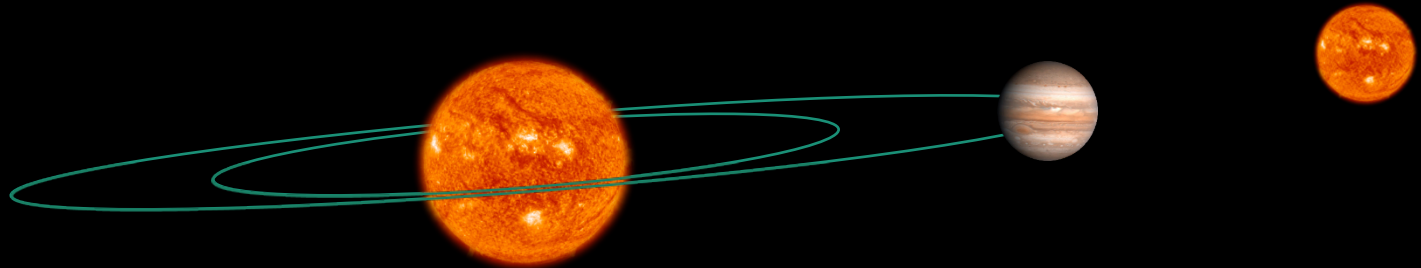


~10% of Robo-AO KOI survey

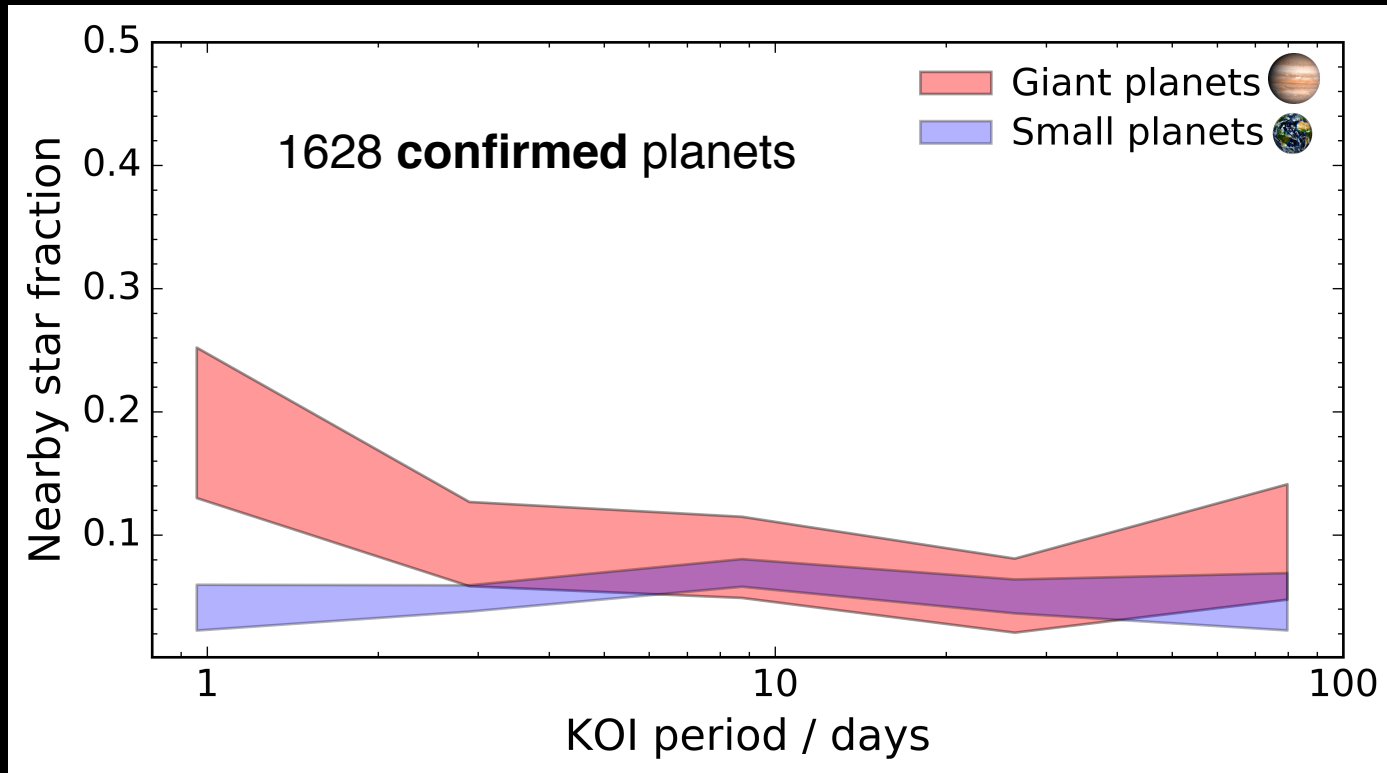
# Stellar multiplicity and planetary systems



Perturbations from third body drive orbital migration  
(Fabrycky+ 2011; Katz+ 2012; Noaz+ 2012)



# Binaries may lead to hot Jupiters

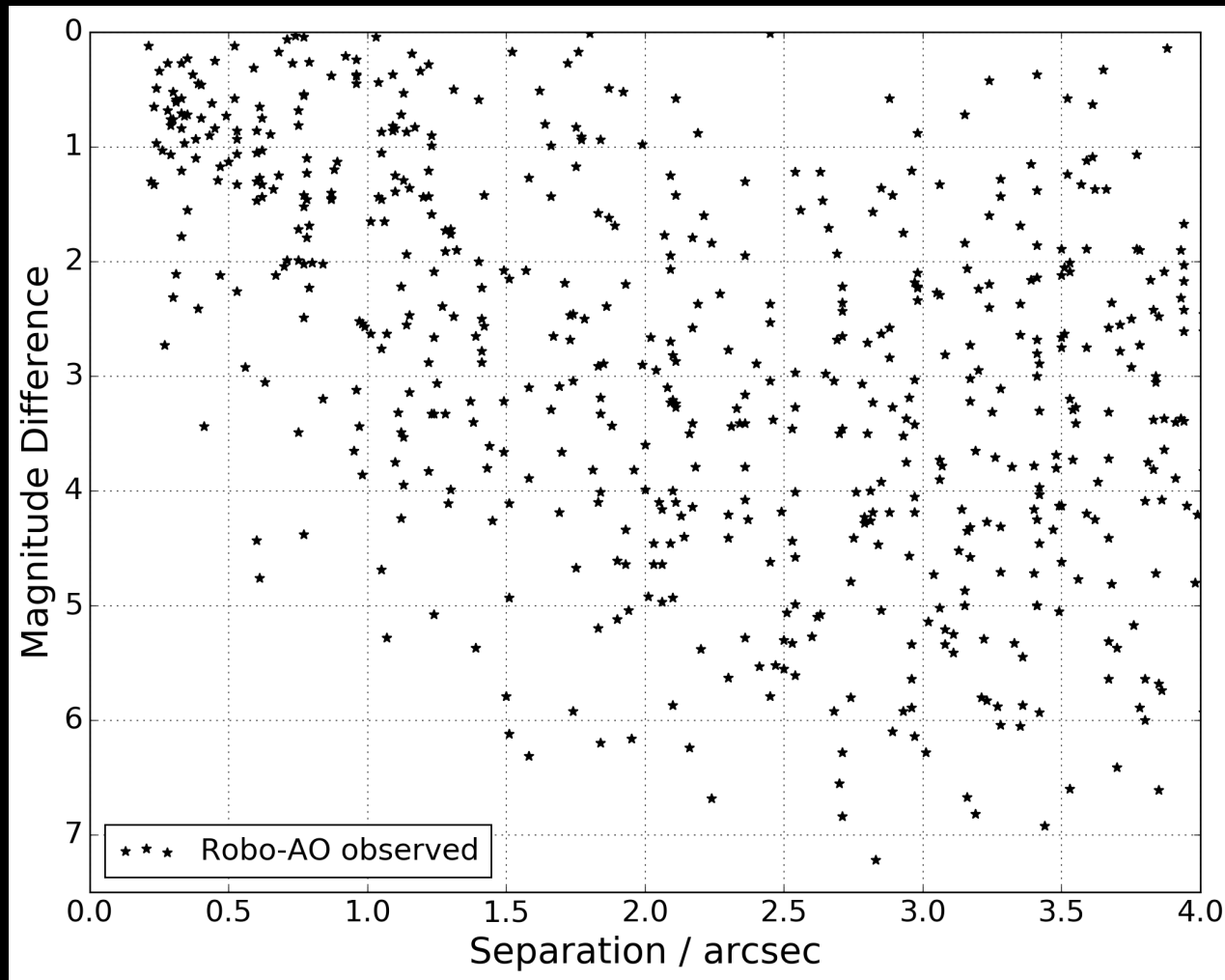


Ziegler et al., AJ 153, 66 (2017)

# Association of nearby stars

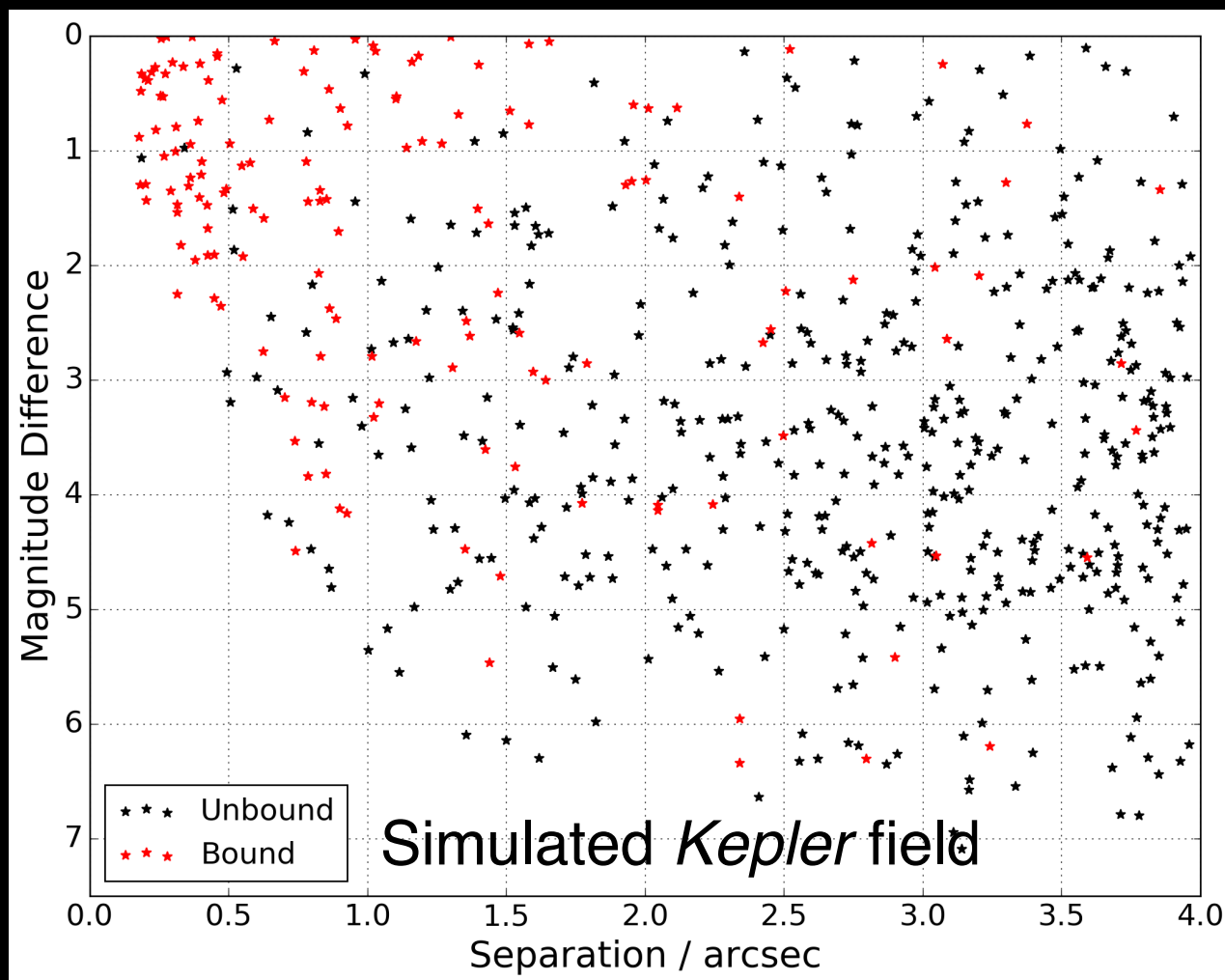


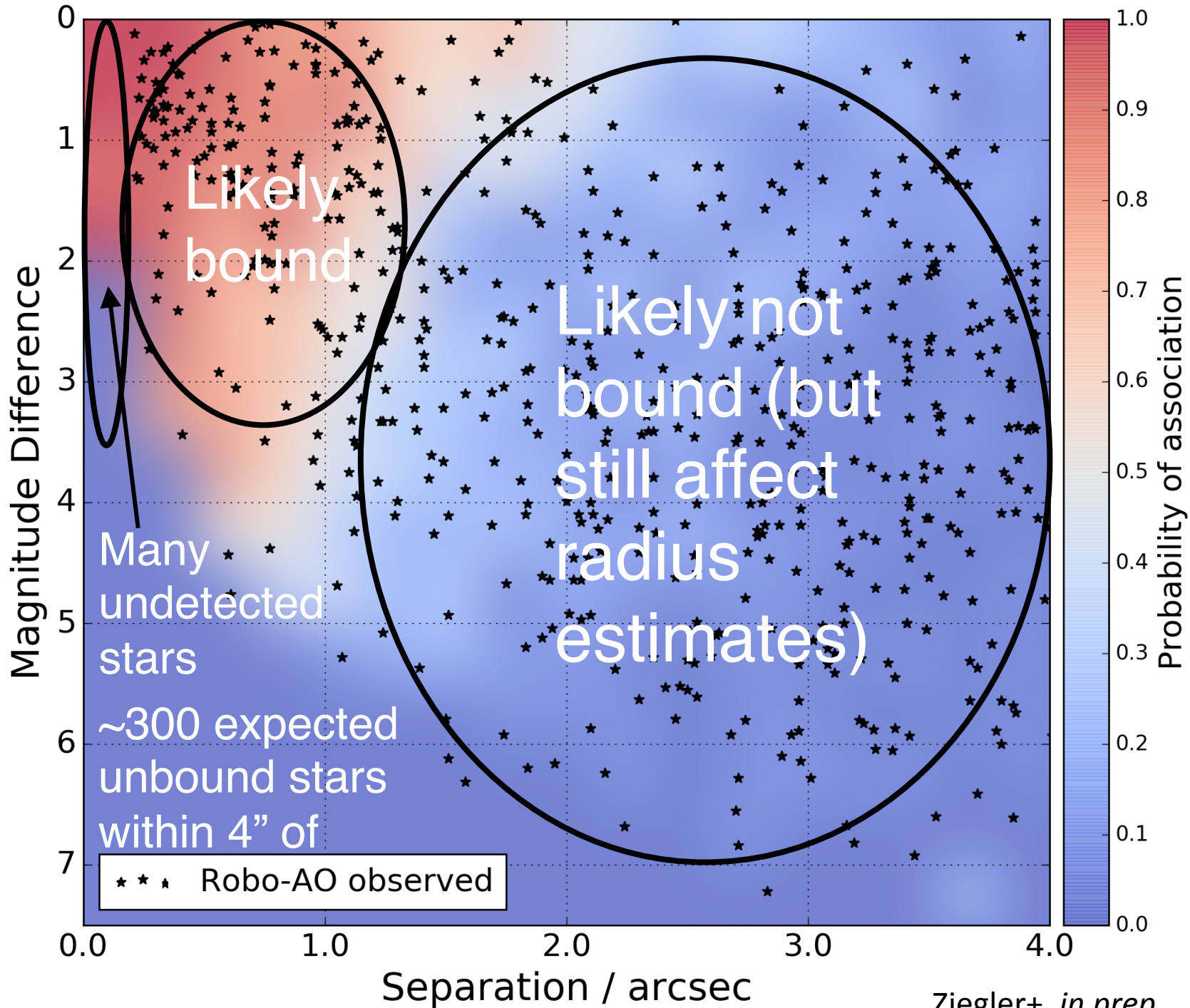
Many of these nearby stars are not bound, but line of sight asterisms



# Association of nearby stars

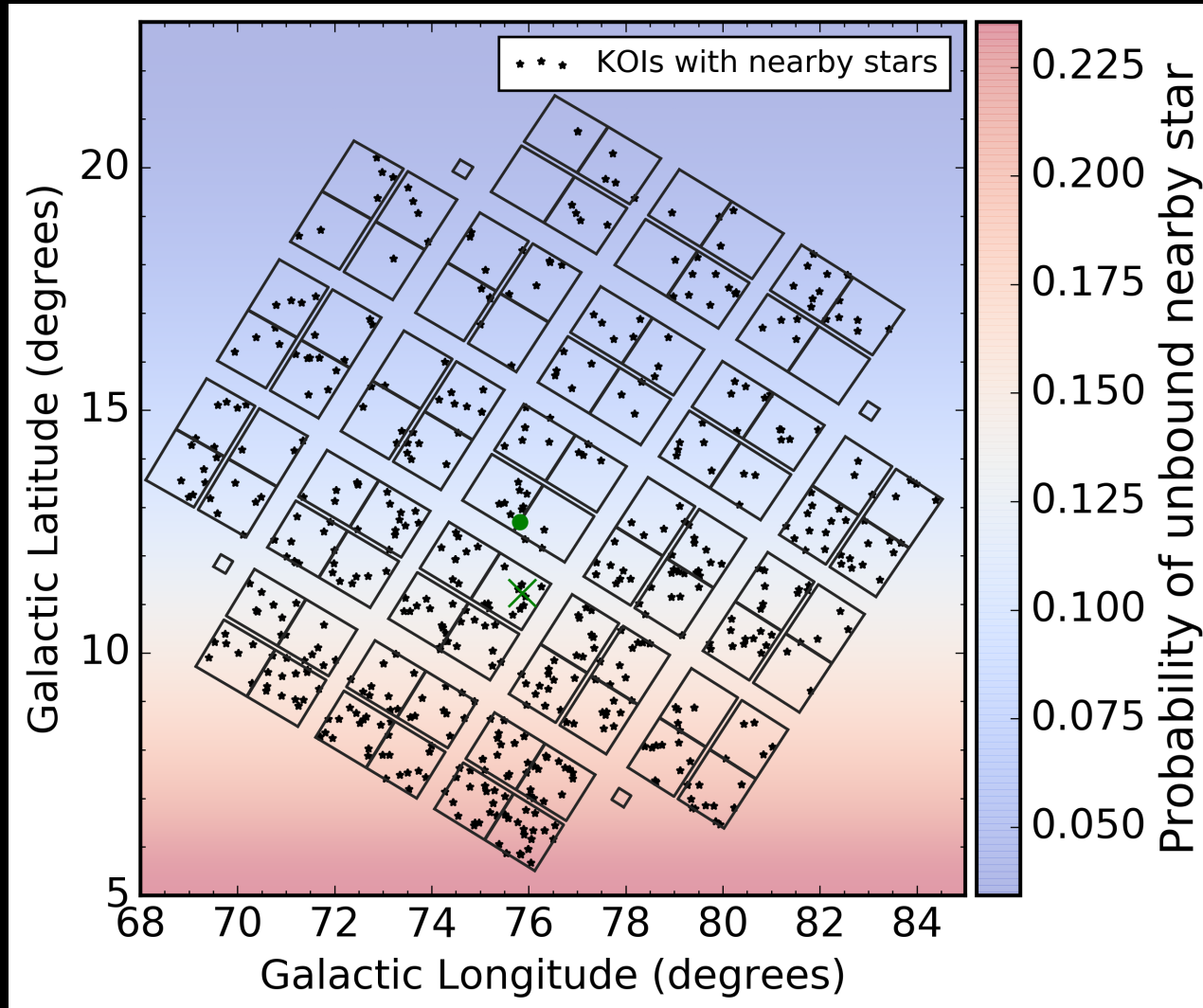
Association probabilities as a function of separation estimated from Galactic stellar models (TRILEGAL, Girardi+ 2005), similar to Horch+ 2014





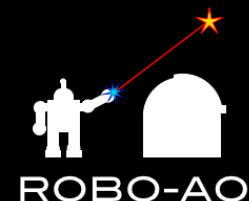


# Observed stellar density



~320 expected unbound stars within 4" of KOIs

# Characterization of nearby stars



Robo-AO allows us to perform multi-band imaging to access association of every planetary system with a nearby star

KOI-6600

$0.69 \pm 0.25 R_{\oplus}$

2.7 day orbit



G1

M2

Robo-AO KP visible (Ziegler+, *in prep*) plus Palomar PHARO NIR (Furlan+ 2017)

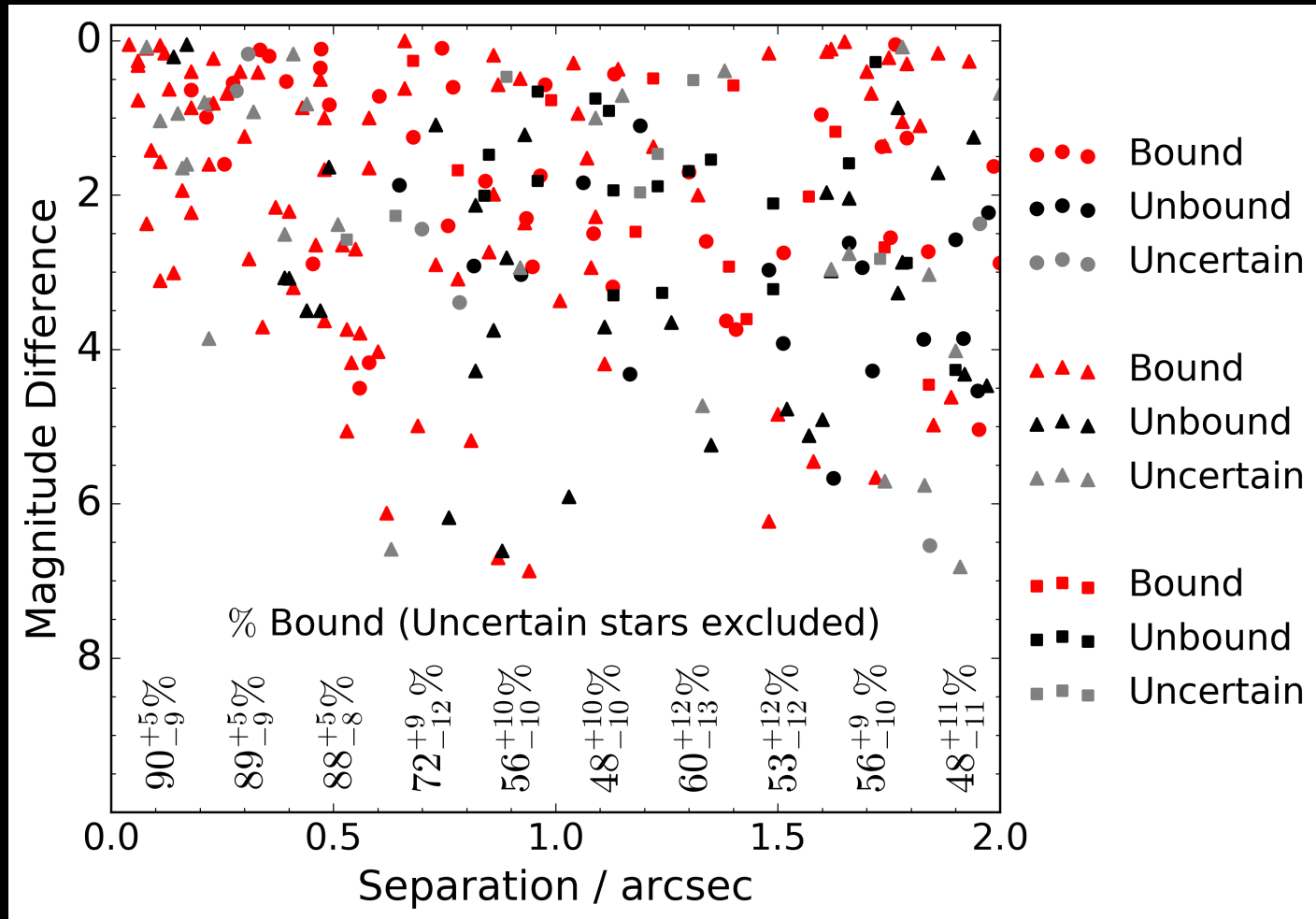
$\Delta m_r = 5.91$   $\Delta m_i = 5.19$   $\Delta m_z = 4.45$   $\Delta m_j = 3.60$   $\Delta m_k = 3.05$

Isochrones (Morton 2015), SEDs (Kraus & Hillenbrand 2007)

# Association of nearby stars



Photometric observational evidence: most stars  $>1''$  are unbound

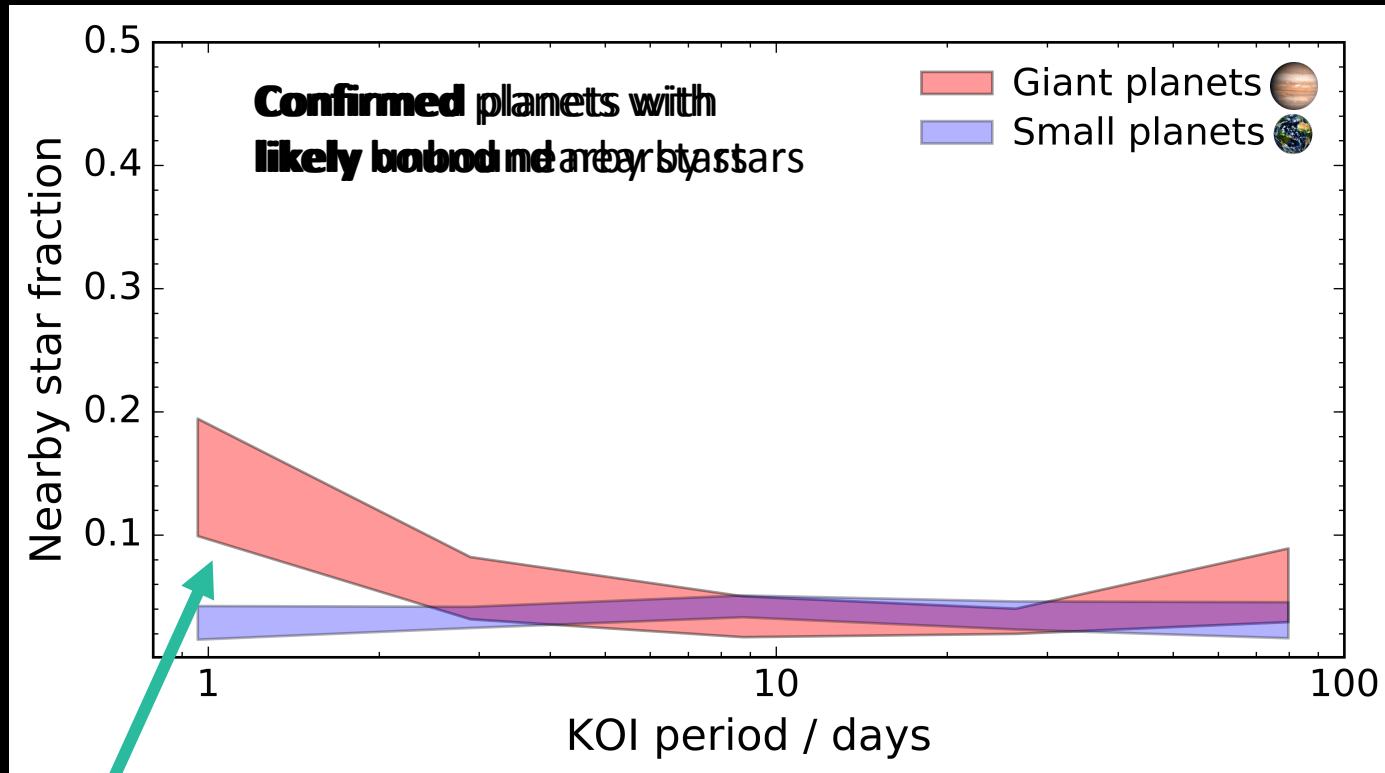
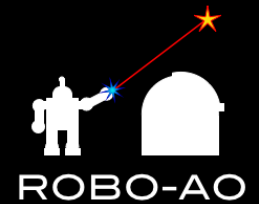


Atkinson+ 2017  
(104 KOIs)

Hirsch+ 2017  
(176 KOIs)

Ziegler+ (in prep)  
(157 KOIs)

# Binaries may lead to hot Jupiters

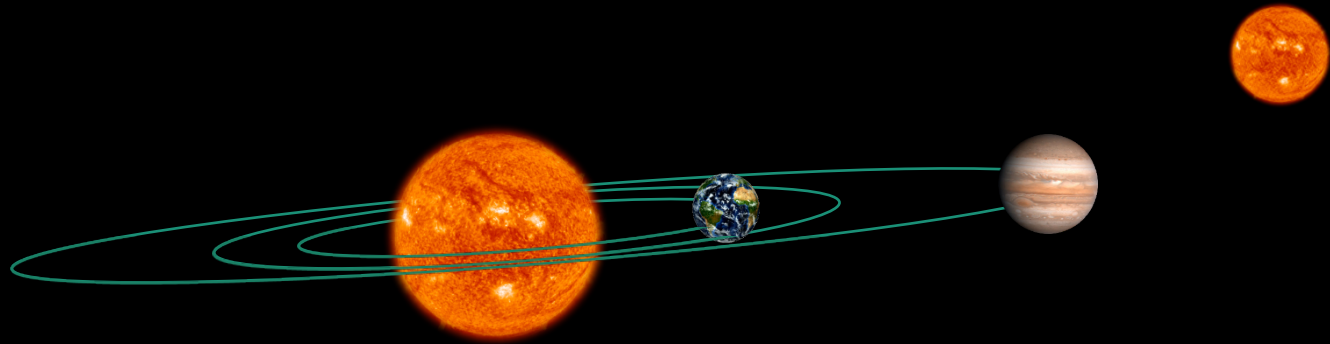


Hot Jupiters are  $\sim 4x$  more likely to have a nearby stellar companions ( $\sim 2.5\sigma$ )

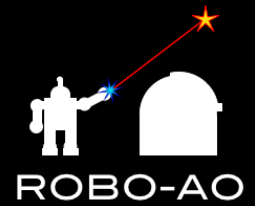
# Stellar multiplicity and planetary systems



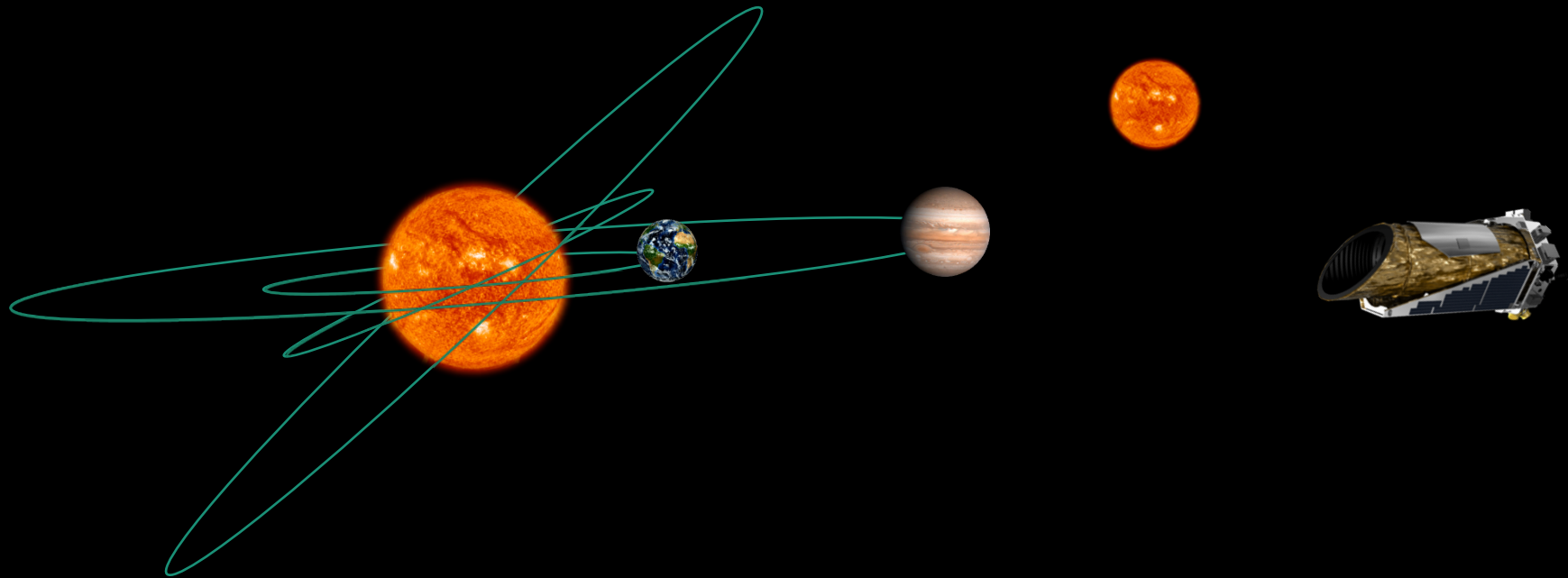
Dynamical interactions between small and large planets are thought to differentially eject smaller planets (Xie+ 2014)



# Stellar multiplicity and planetary systems



Nearby star may tilt mutual inclinations of planets  
(Wang+ 2014; Batygin 2012)

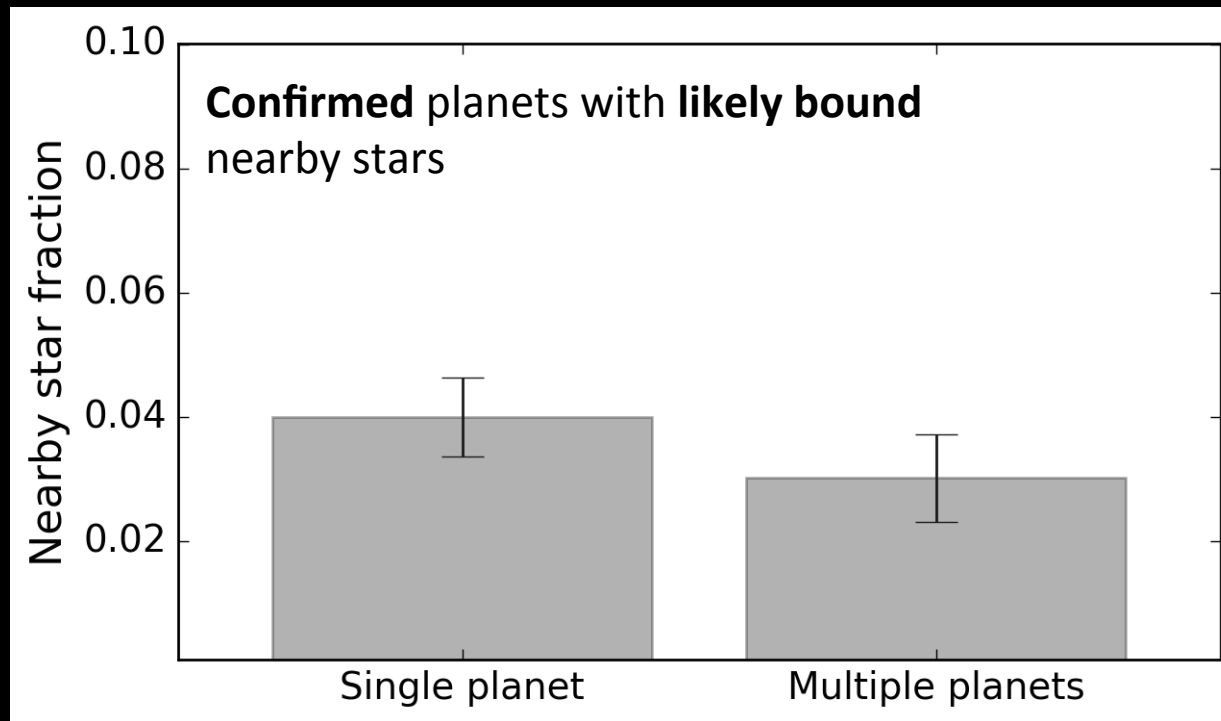


Single transiting planet systems are thought to have more nearby stars than multiple transiting planet systems

# Robo-AO KOI Survey



Nearby star fraction of single and multiple transiting planet systems

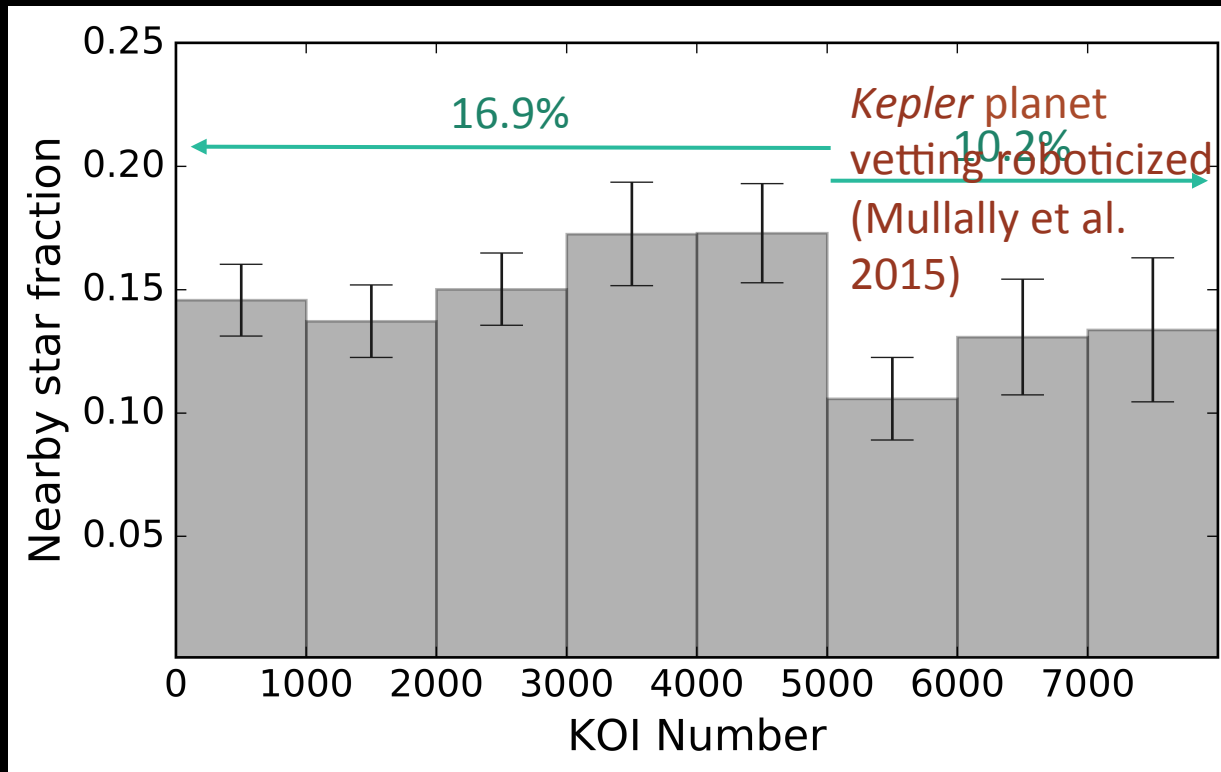


Ziegler+, 2017 *prep.*

# Robo-AO KOI Survey



KOIs numbered >5000 are less likely to have nearby stars



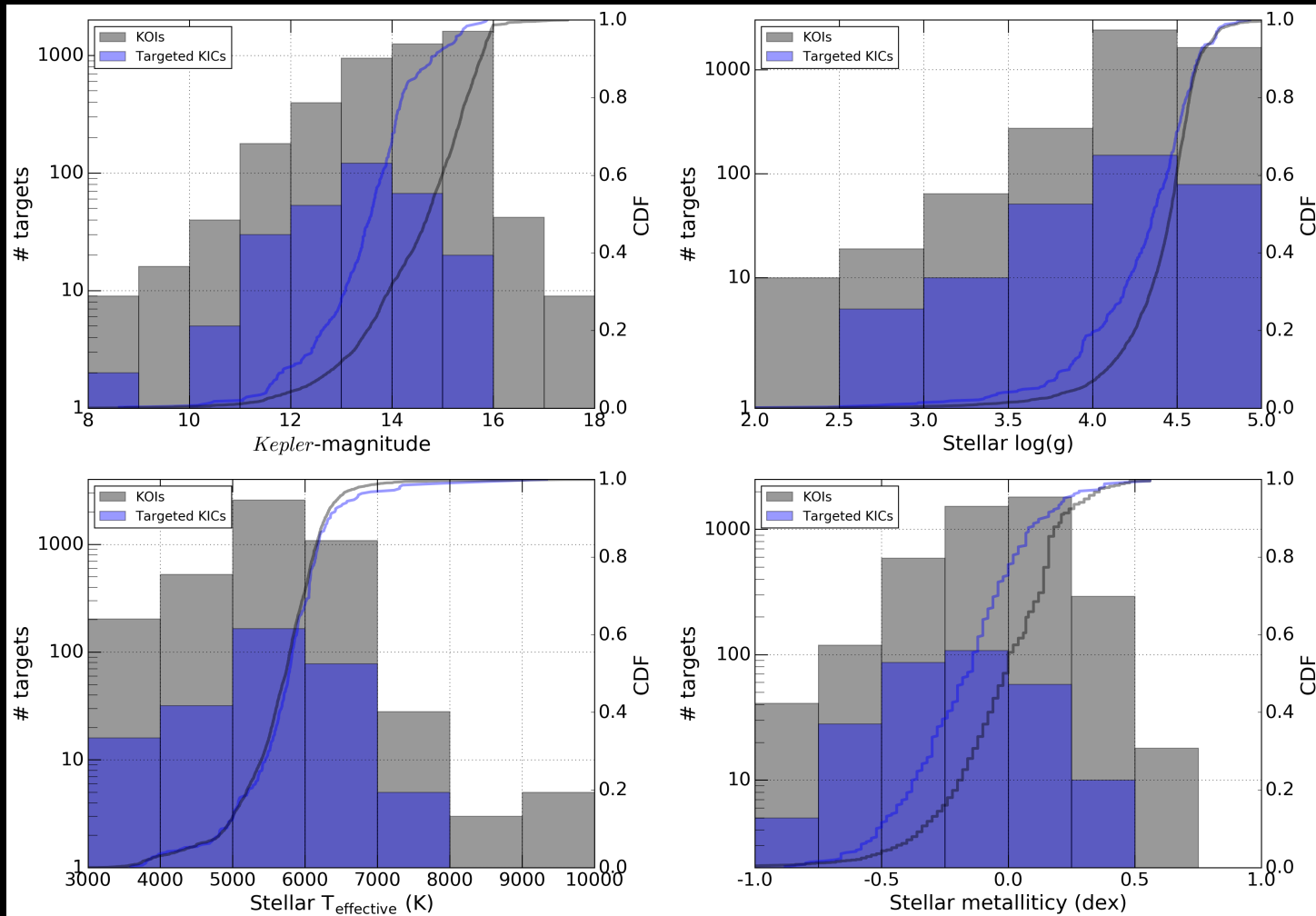
Ziegler et al., AJ 153, 66 (2017)



# KIC control sample



ROBO-AO observation of 1200 KICs with 26% consistency with KOIs (146 targets)



~4000 high-resolution KOI observations with Robo-AO, ~600 contaminating nearby stars

Hot Jupiters are more likely than other types of planets to be in a binary system

Single and multi-planet systems show little difference in binary star rates

Robo-AO network will be able to observe and characterize transiting planets discovered from future all-sky missions

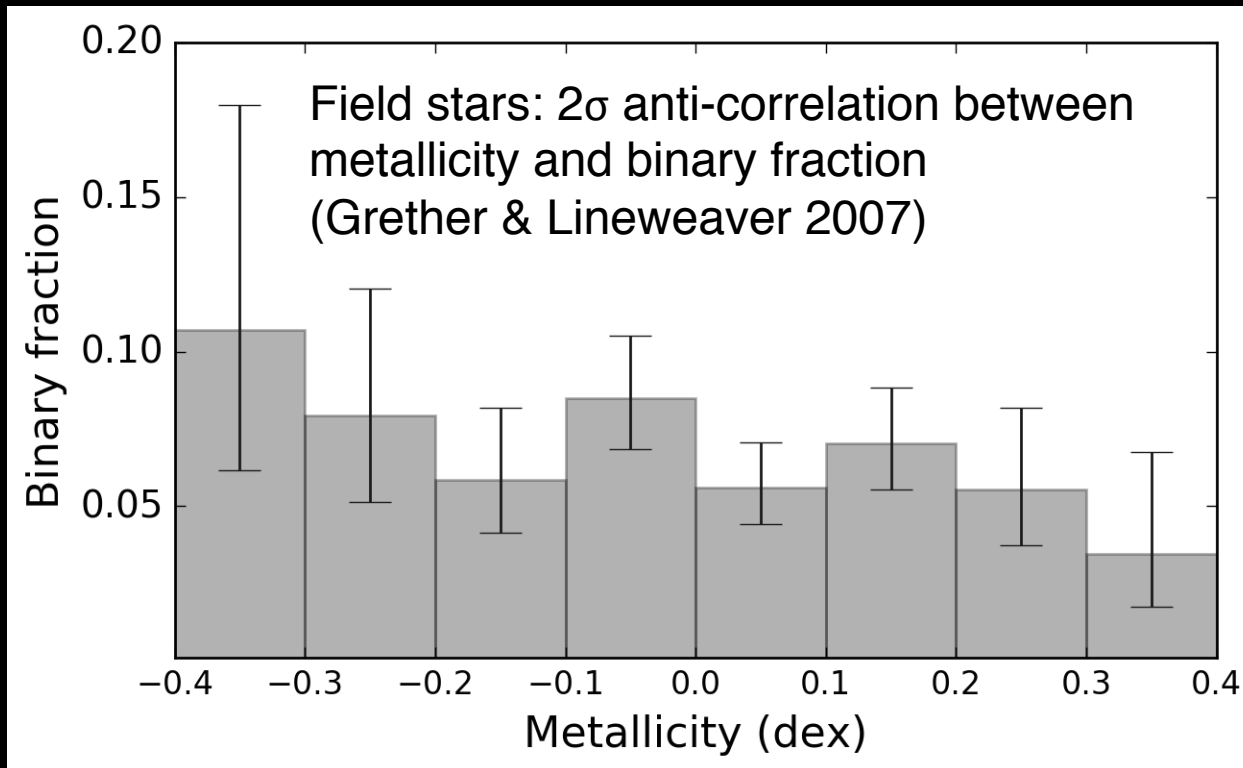


Robo-SOAR

# KOIs are similar to field stars



KOIs with lower metallicity have a slightly higher nearby star fraction



Likely associated stars

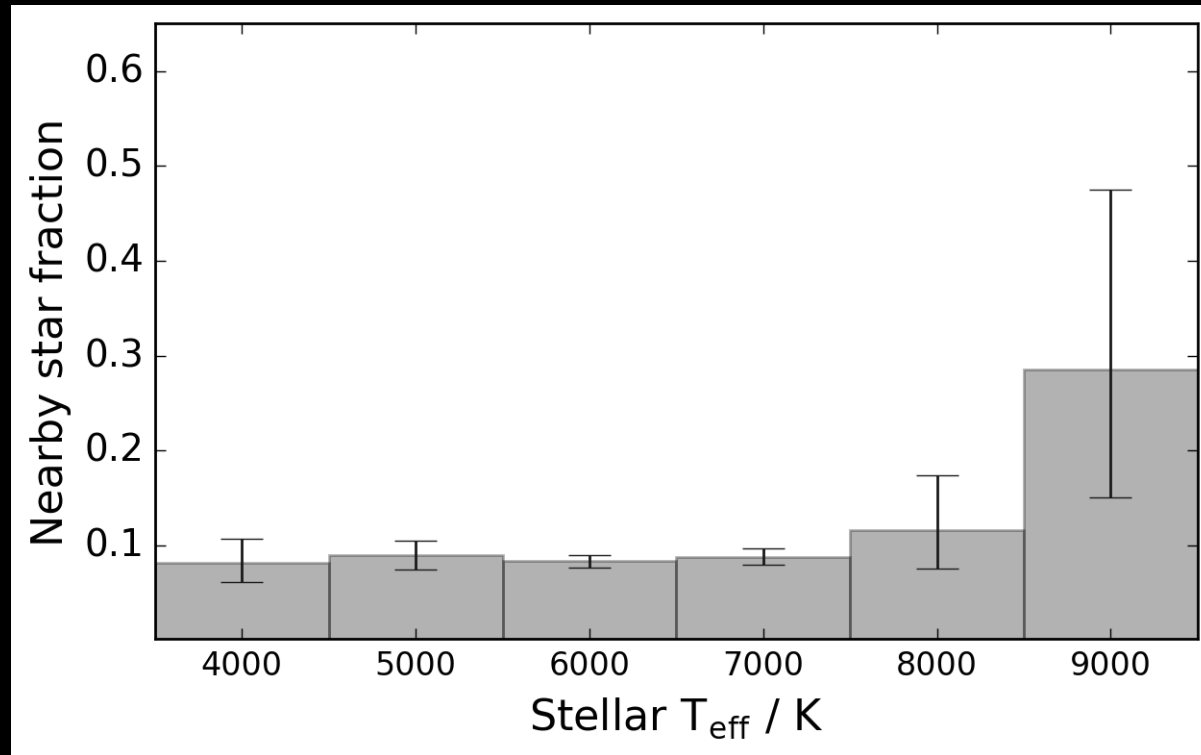
CKS stellar parameters (Johnson+ 2017)

# KOIs are similar to field stars



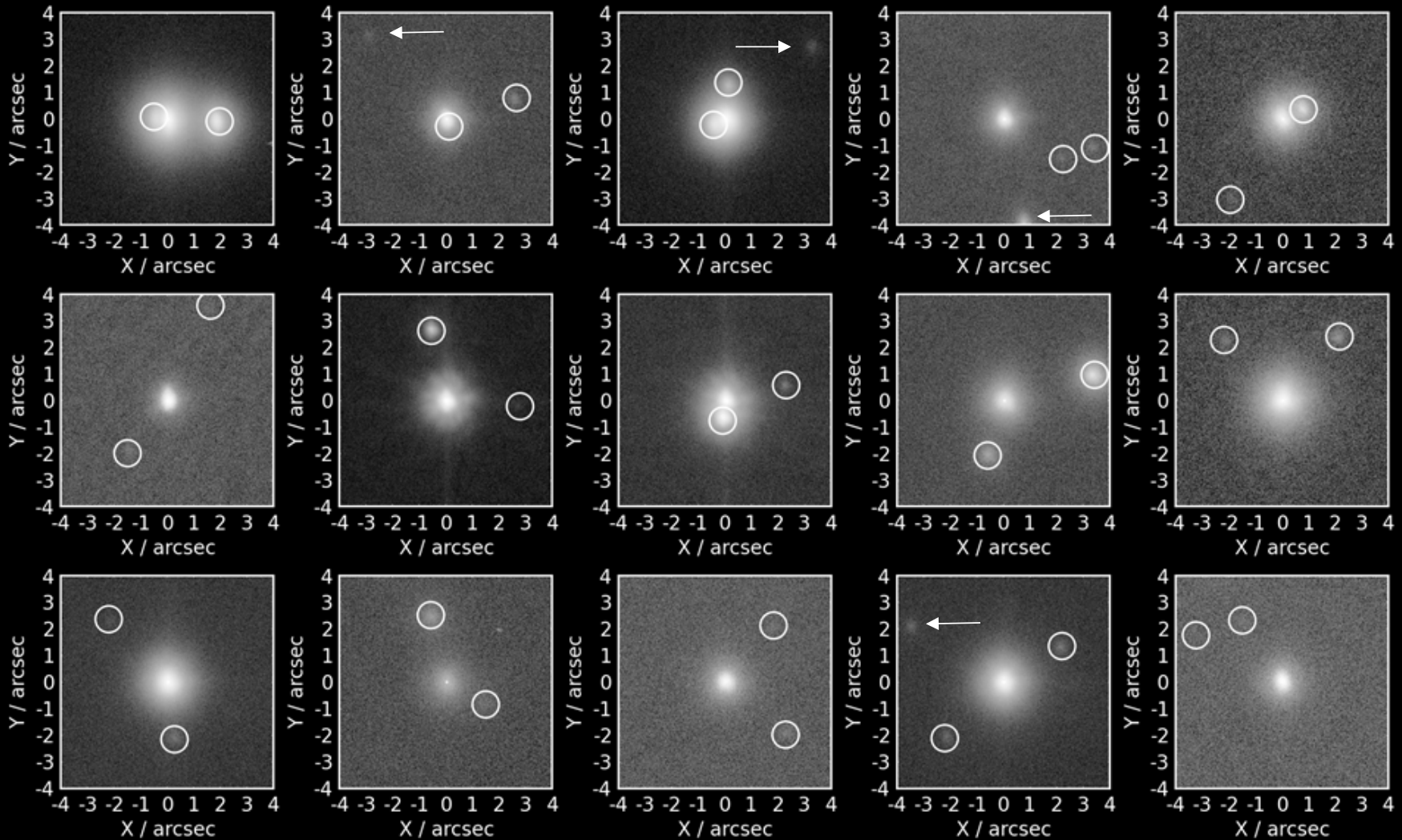
KOIs follow trend of multiplicity correlating with  $T_{\text{eff}}$  (Duchêne & Kraus 2013)

Likely  
associated  
stars



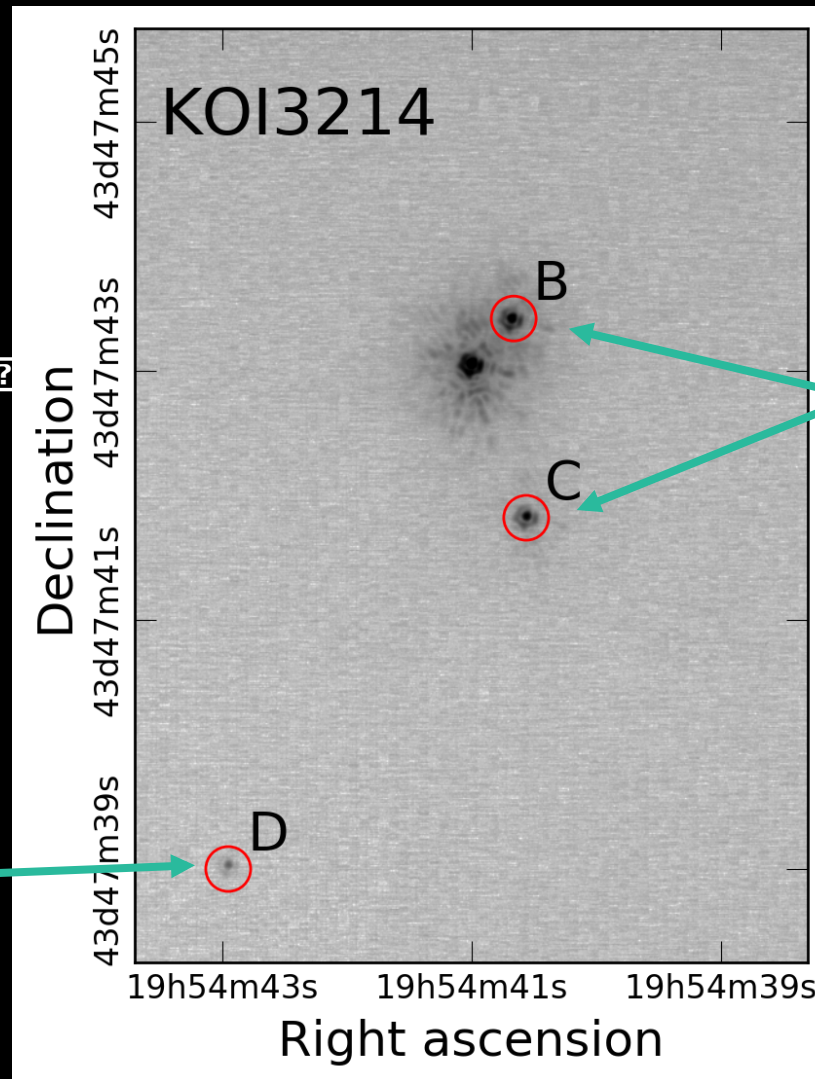
CKS stellar parameters (Johnson+ 2017)

# Planets in multiple star systems



# Planets in multiple star systems

1.35  $R_{\oplus}$  and 1.53  $R_{\oplus}$   
planet system



Likely associated

Likely not associated

# Observed stellar density



The observed stellar density of the *Kepler* field can be estimated from the Robo-AO full frame images

