

# Investigating the Role of Stellar Tides in Hot Jupiters' Origin and Fate.

*Francesca Valsecchi*

*Frederic Rasio*

*Jason Steffen*

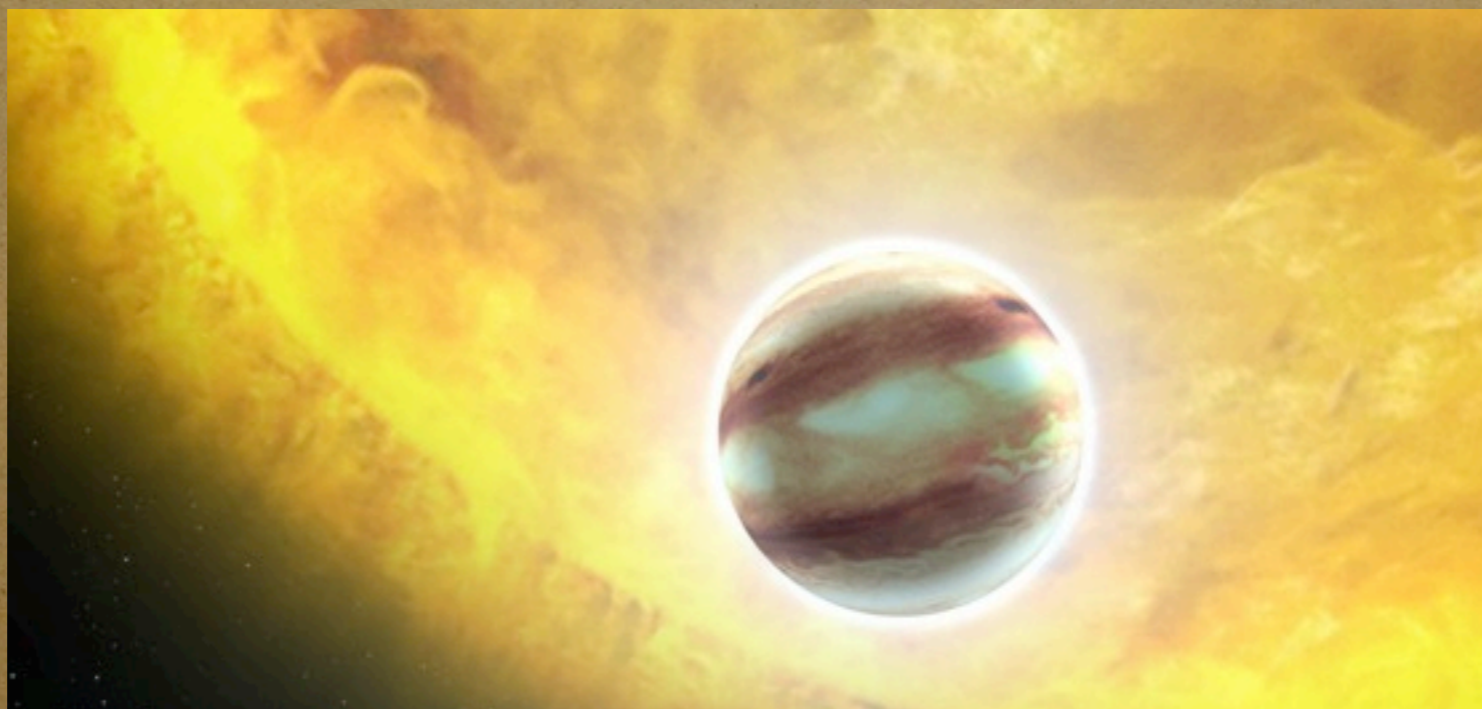
[francesca@u.northwestern.edu](mailto:francesca@u.northwestern.edu)



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UNIVERSITY



CENTER FOR  
INTERDISCIPLINARY  
EXPLORATION AND  
RESEARCH IN  
ASTROPHYSICS





# Why Do We Care?

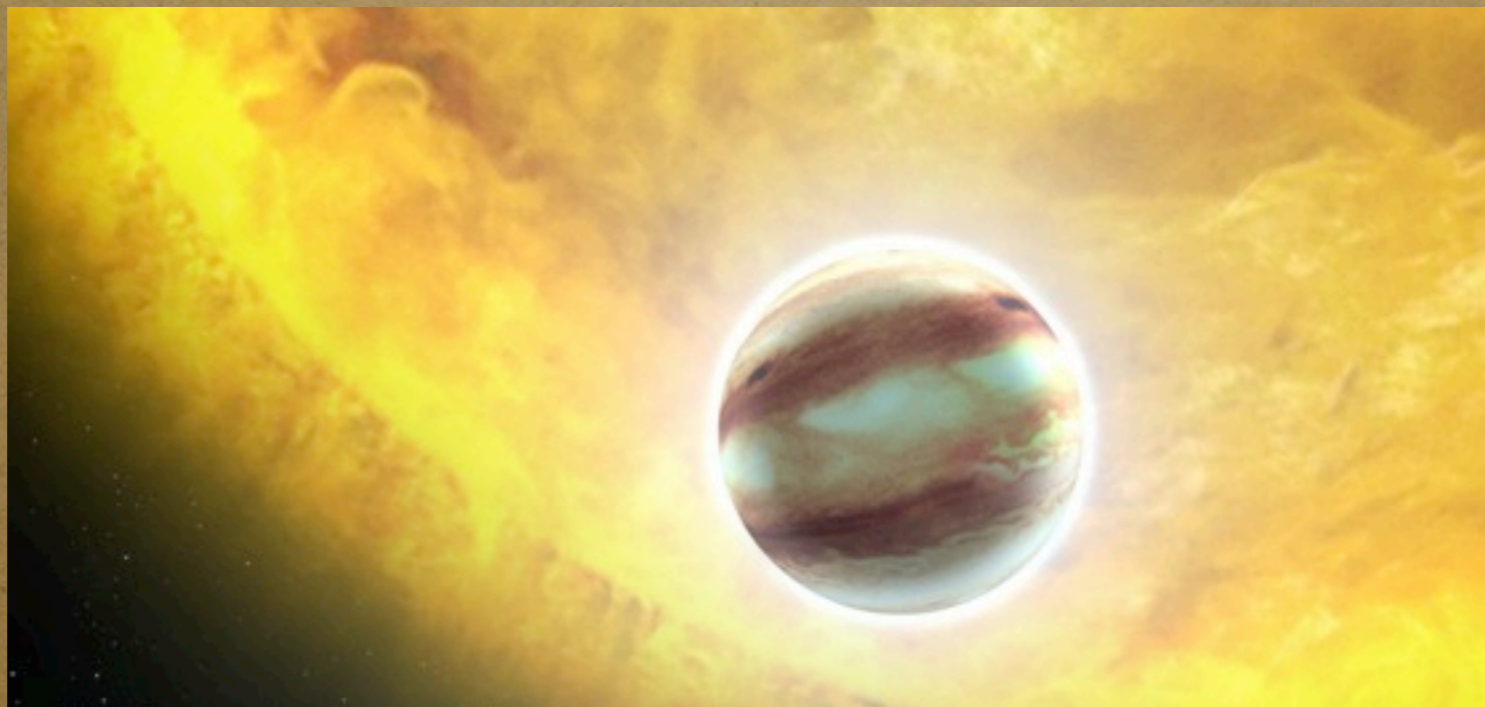
As of now:  
(NASA Exoplanet Archive)

~2,000 confirmed planets

~4,000 candidates from NASA's *Kepler* satellite

Hot Jupiters:  $M_{pl} \sim M_J$  &  $P_{orb} \sim$  few days

~ 200





# Why Do We Care?

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- Learn About Formation Models:

- Learn About Physical Mechanisms:



# The Formation

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- Learn About Formation Models:  
Created at several AUs



# The Formation



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## - Learn About Formation Models:

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Disk migration

(e.g. Goldreich & Tremaine '80; Ward '97; Murray+98; Lin+96)

High-eccentricity migration:

(e.g. Wu & Murray '03; Wu & Lithwick '11; Naoz+11; Nagasawa+08; Fabrycky & Tremaine '07; Davies+13; Beaugé & Nesvorný '12; Rasio & Ford '96; Chatterjee+08 )



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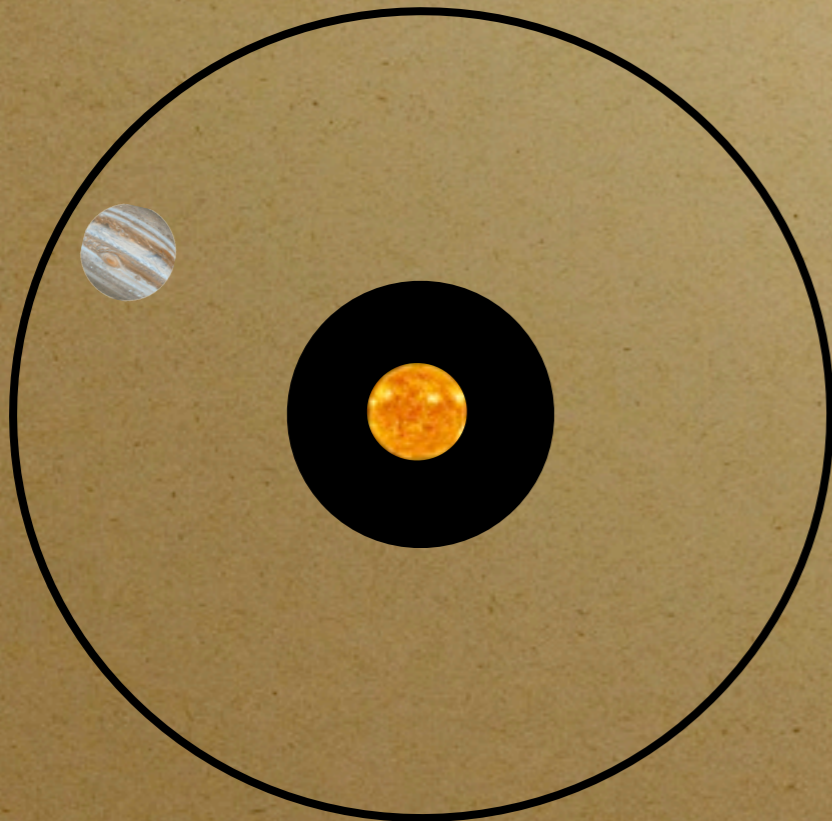
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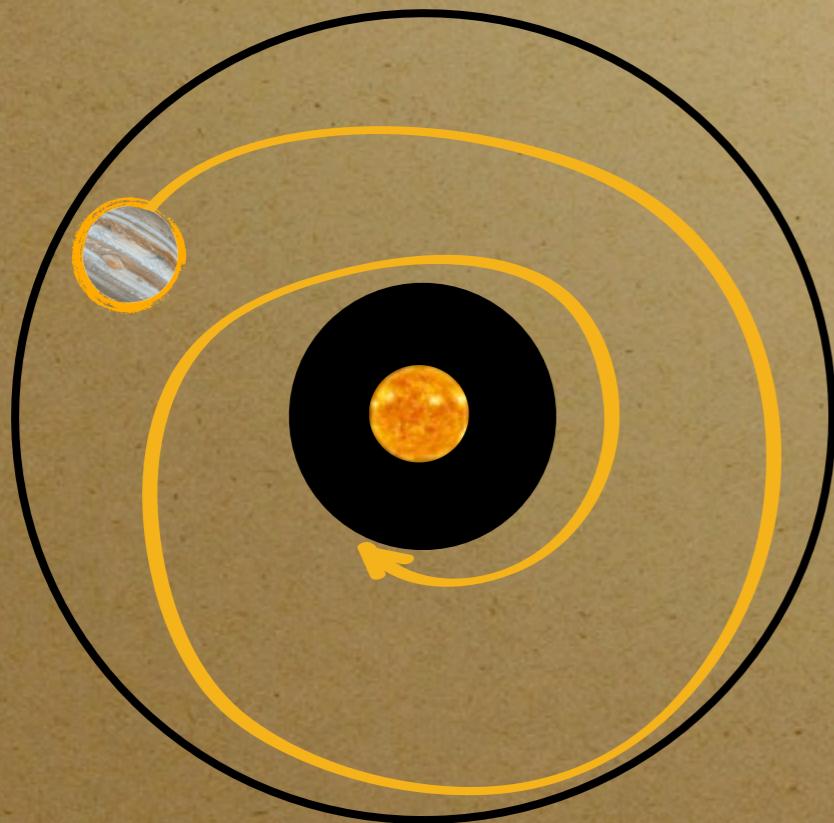
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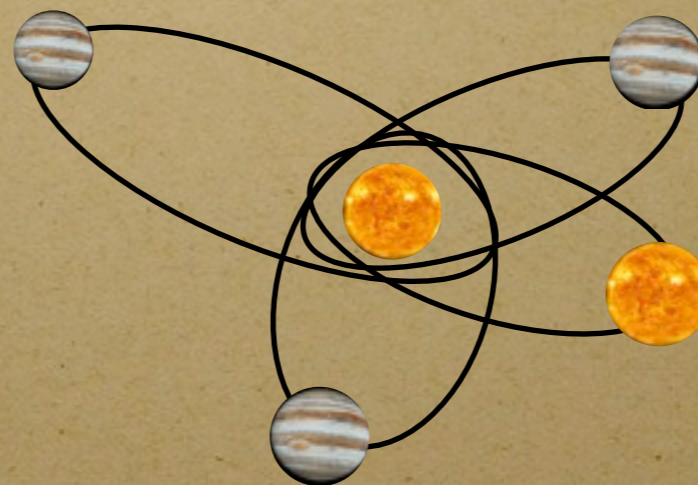
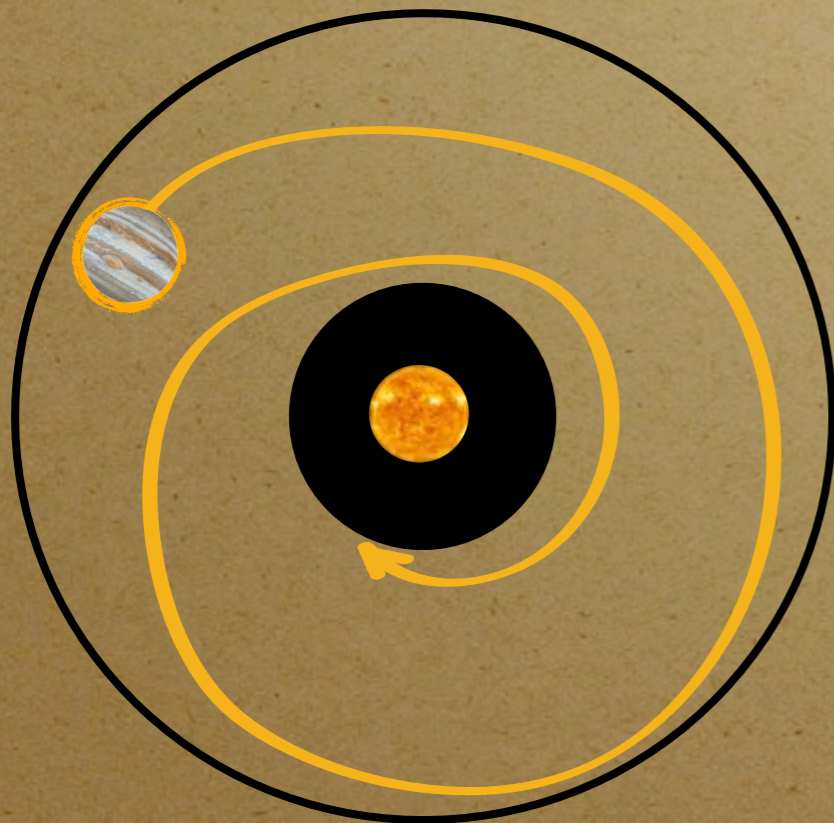
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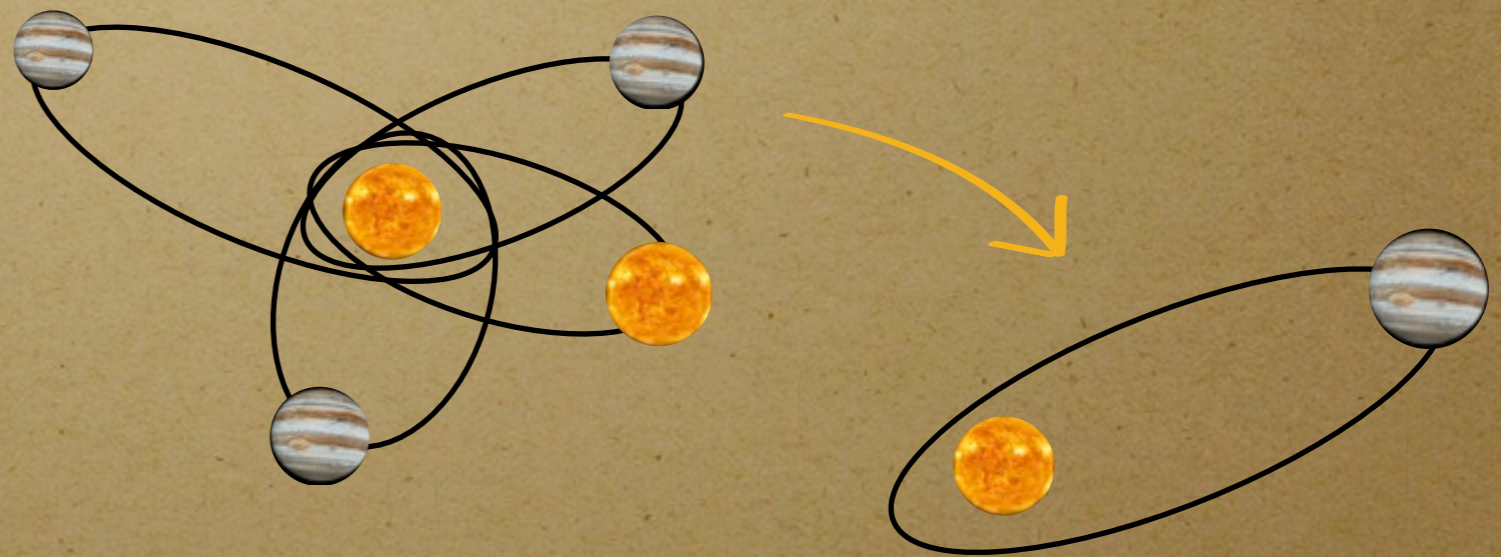
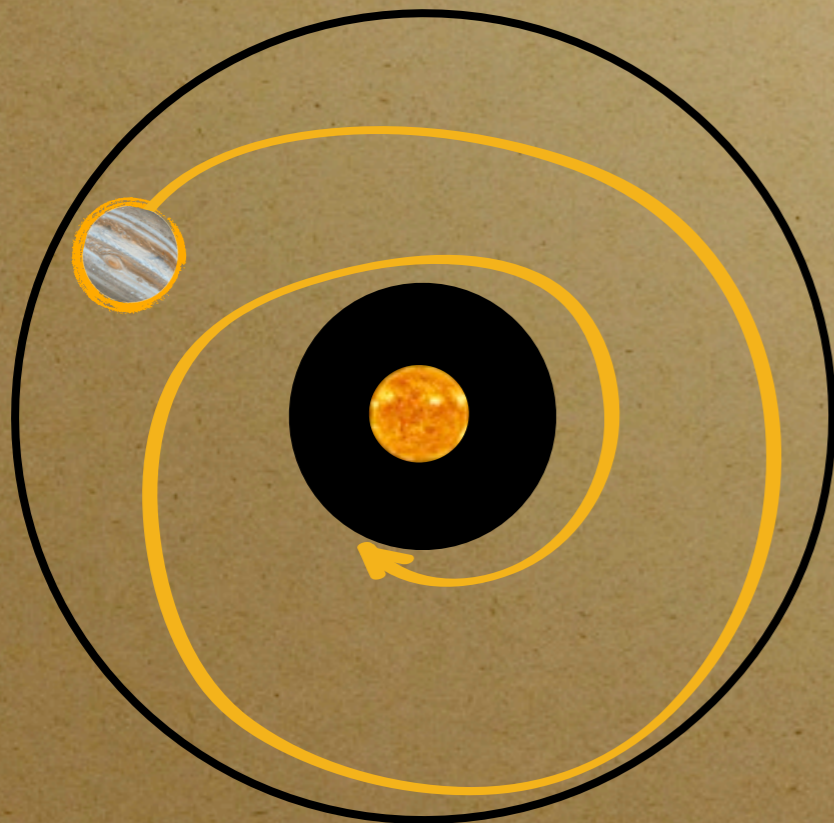
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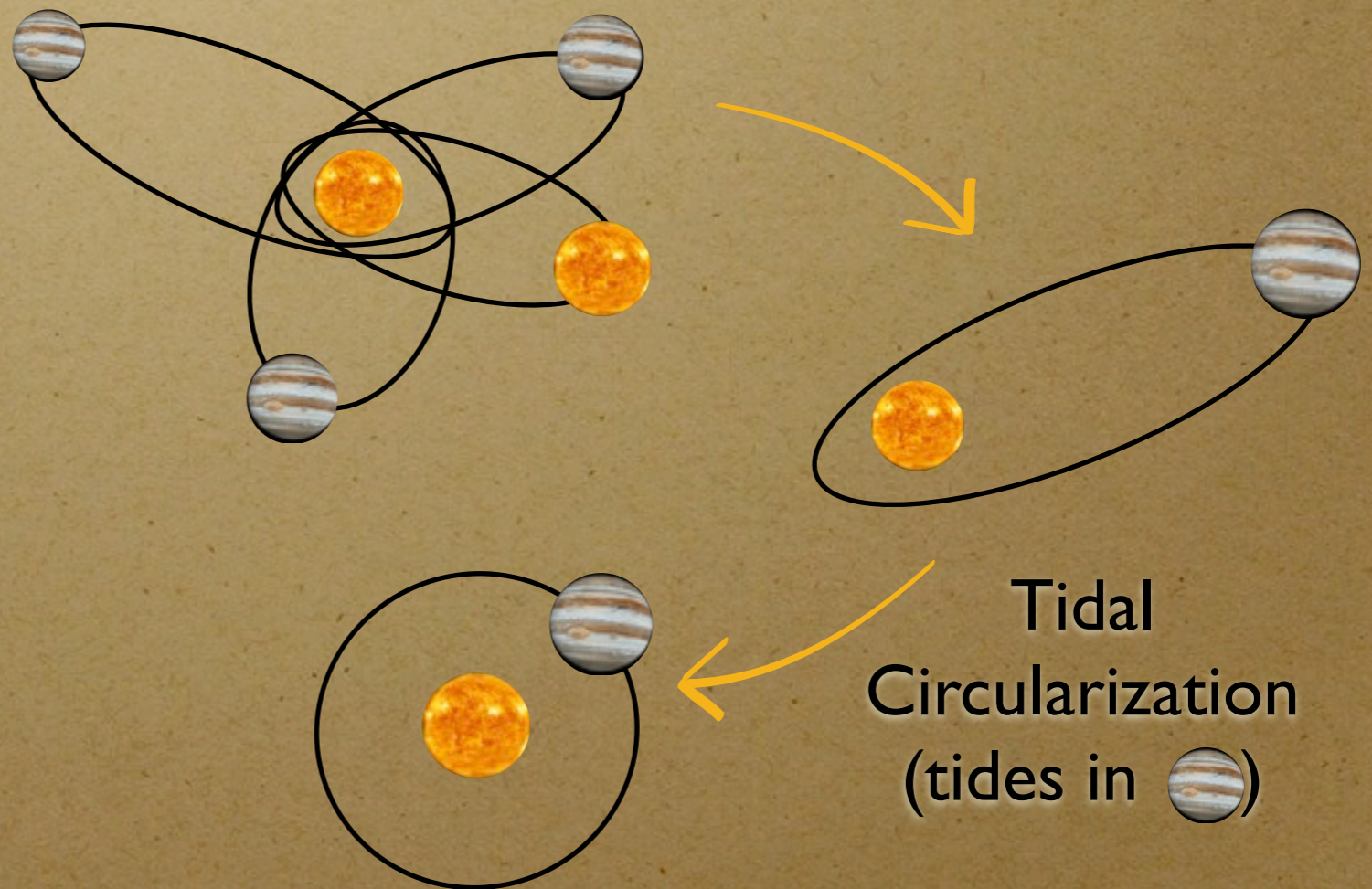
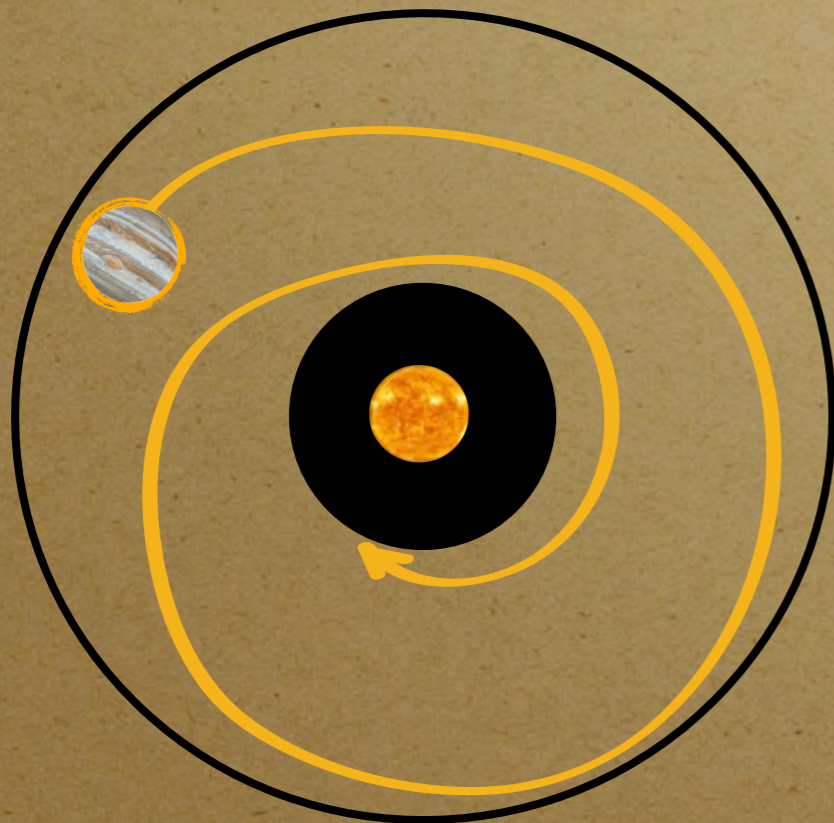
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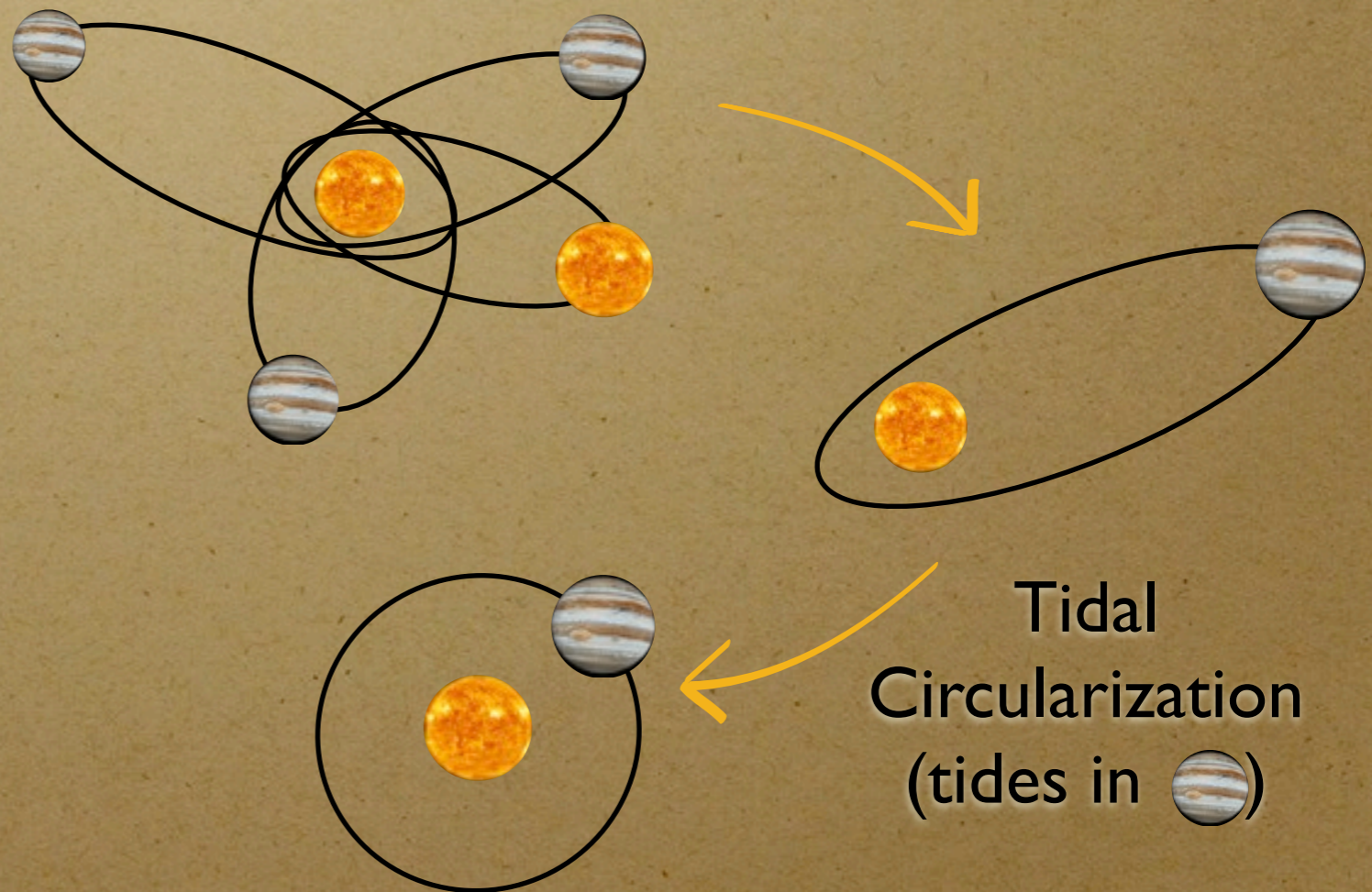
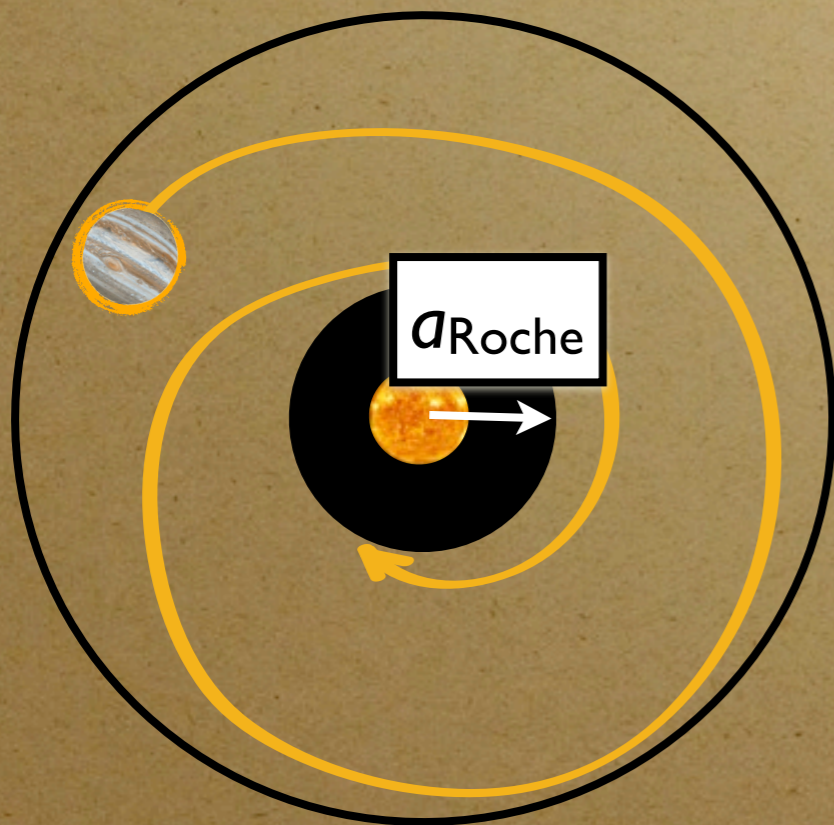
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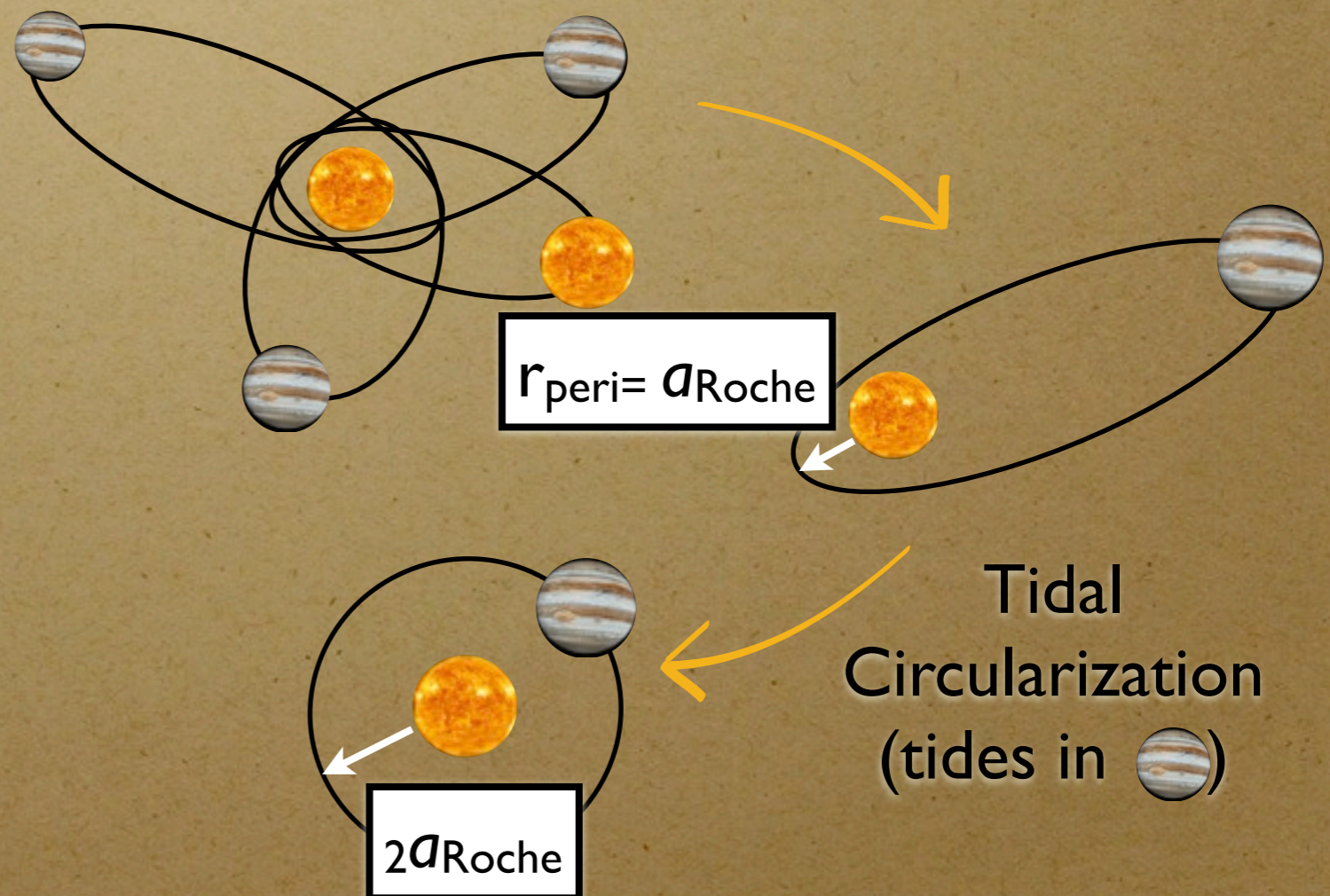
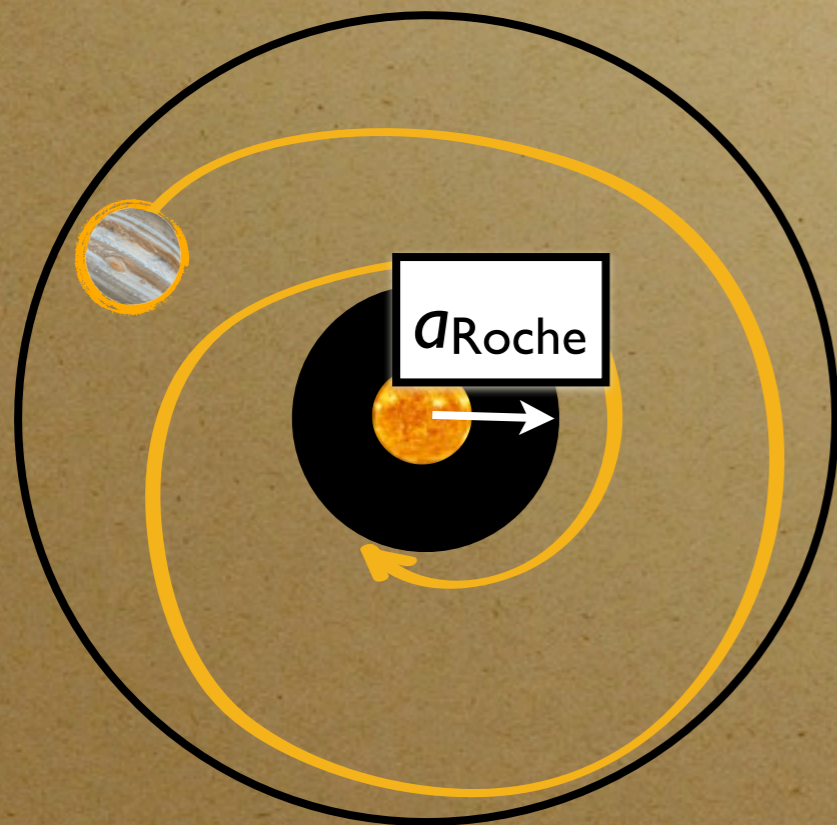
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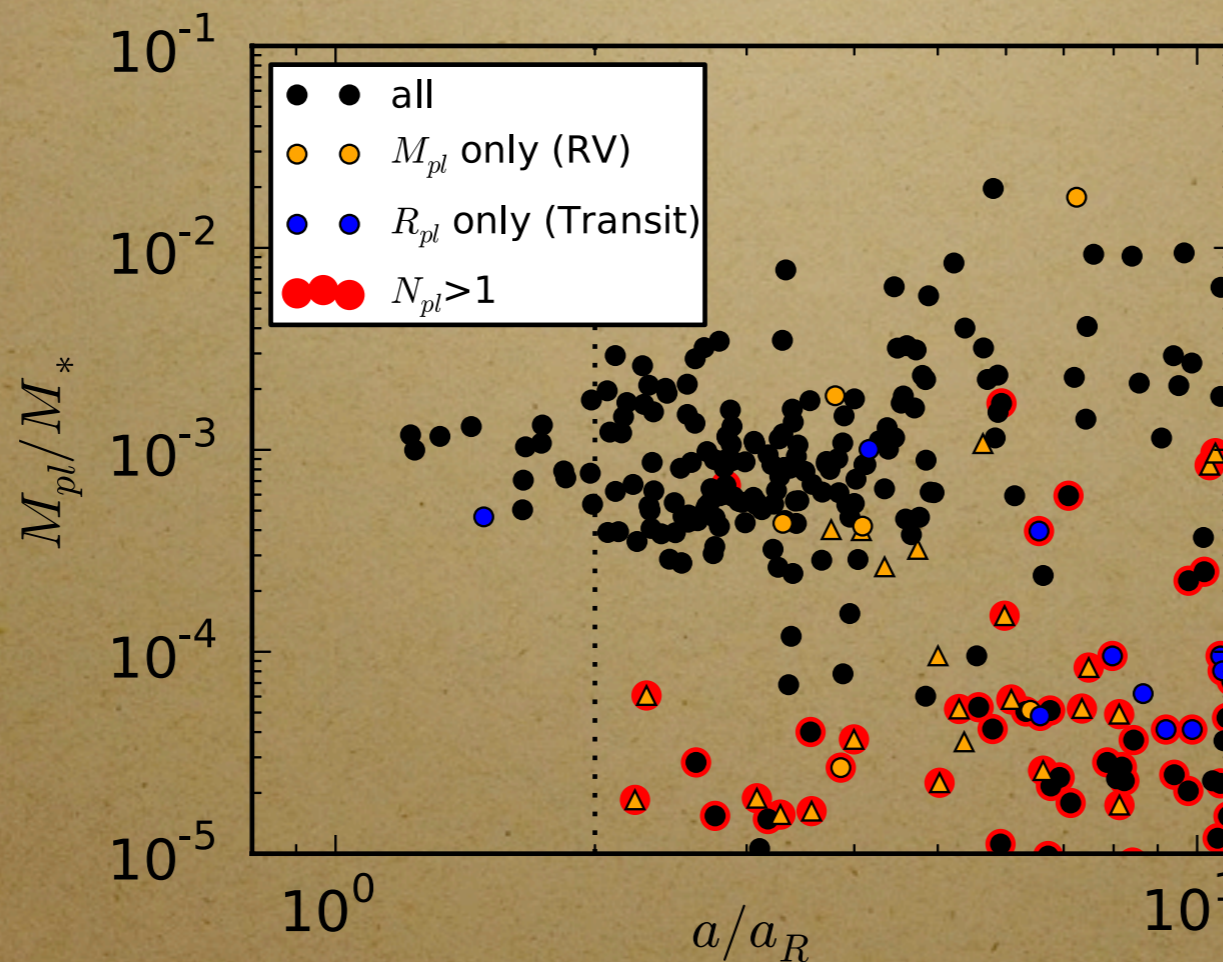
# The Formation

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Disk migration

High-eccentricity migration:



Valsecchi & Rasio '14b

$$a_R \sim R_{PL} (M_{PL}/M_*)^{-1/3}$$

(Paczynski's '71)

NASA Exoplanet Archive, 20 February 2014

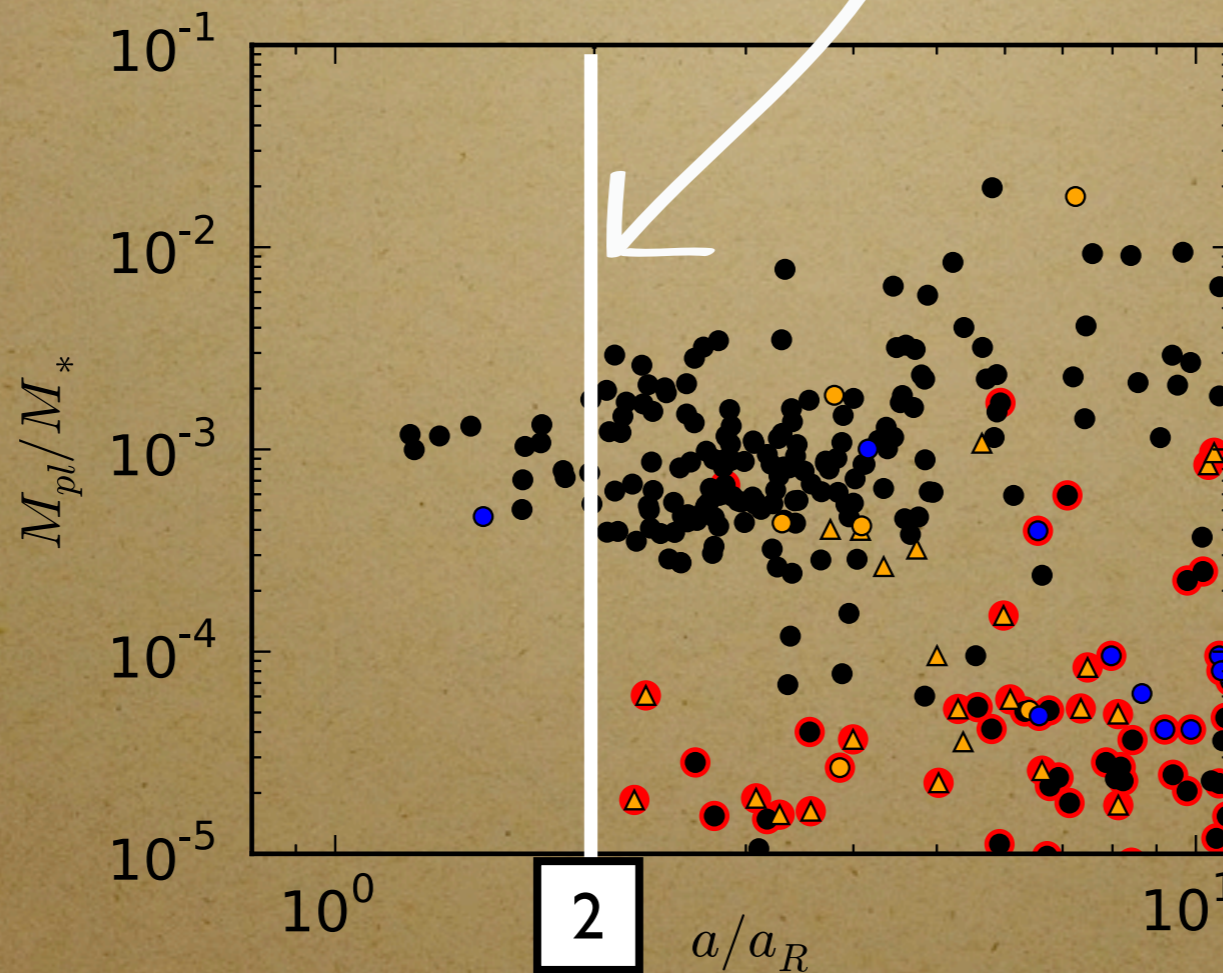
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High-eccentricity migration:



Valsecchi & Rasio '14b

Ford & Rasio06

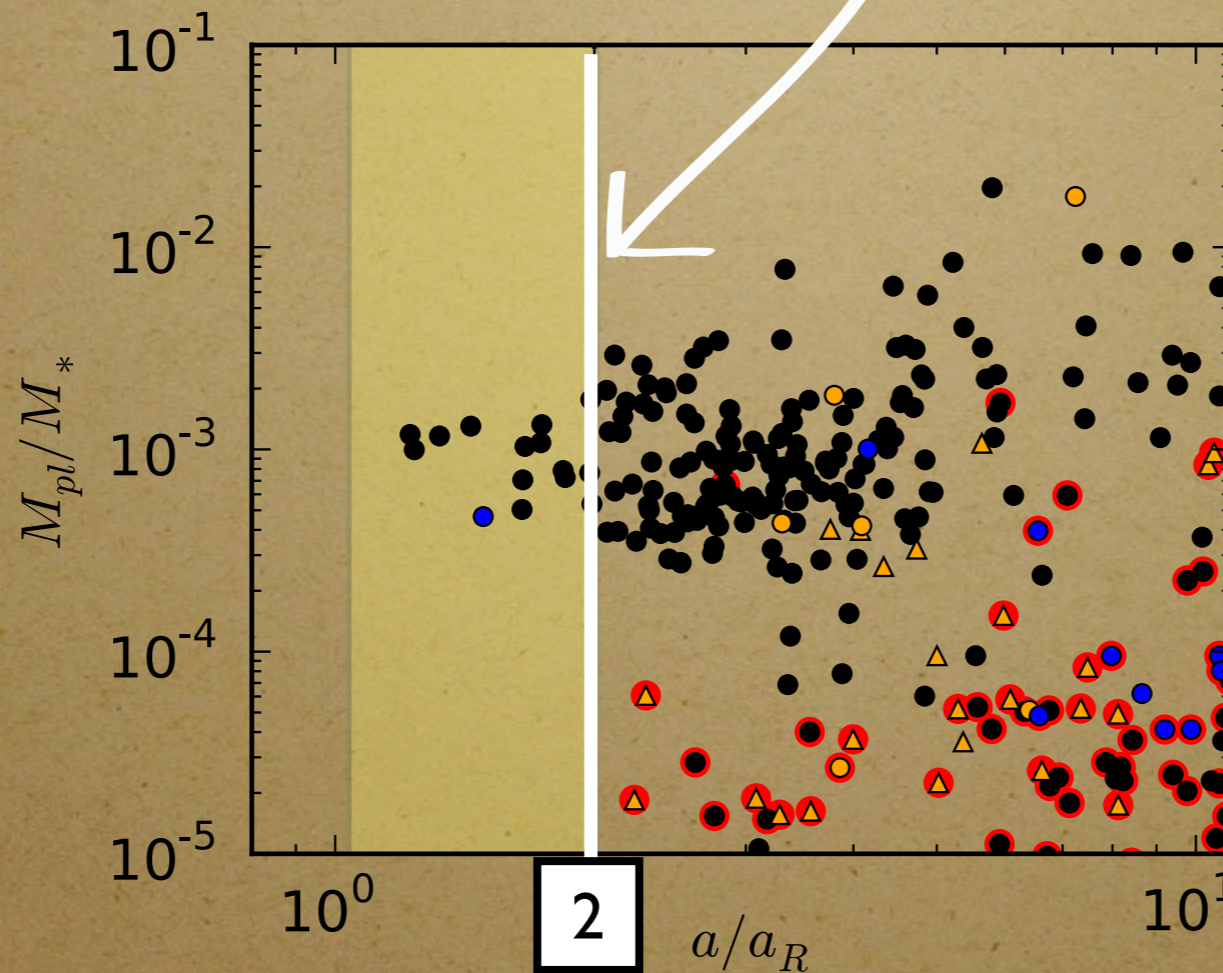
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Valsecchi & Rasio '14b

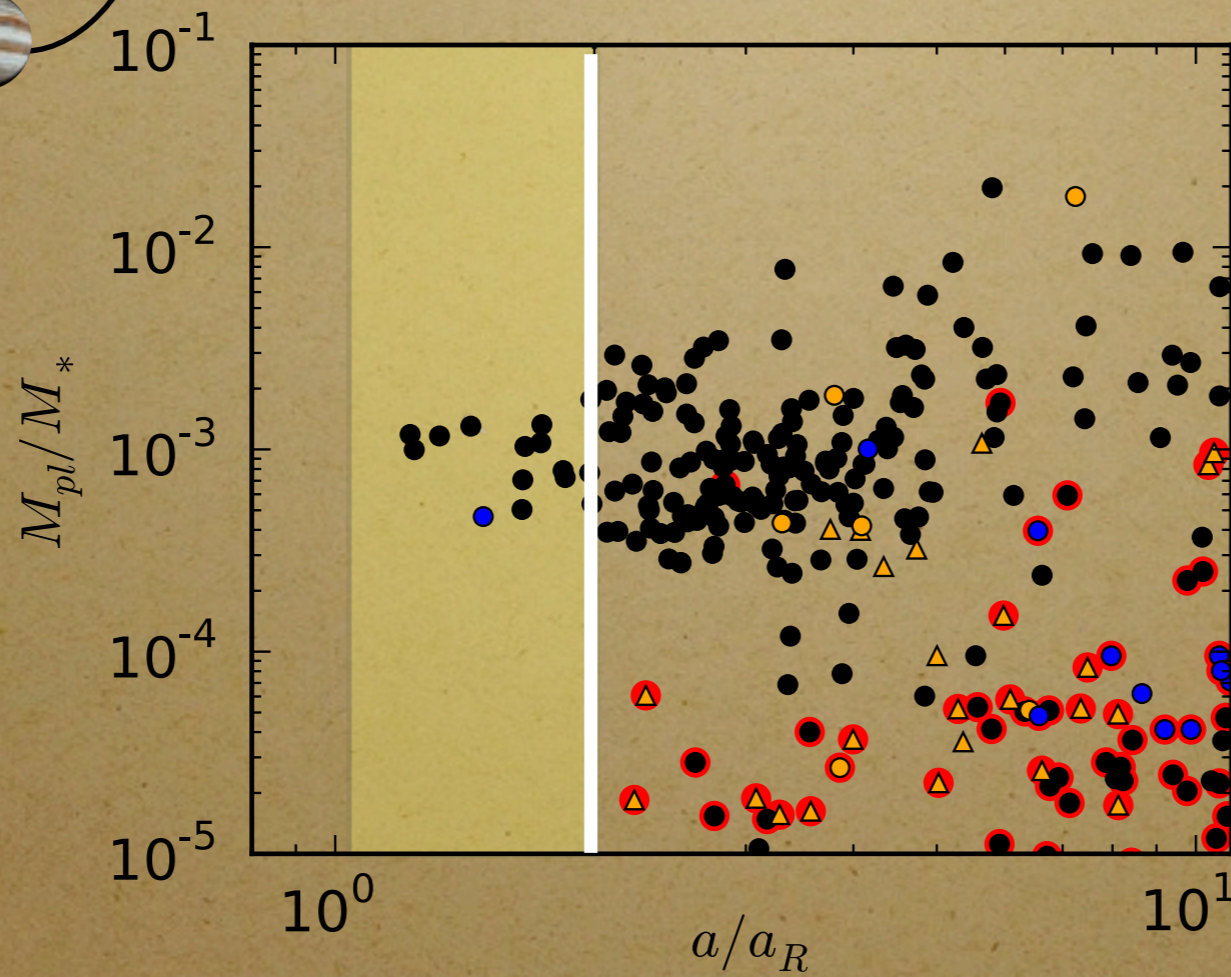
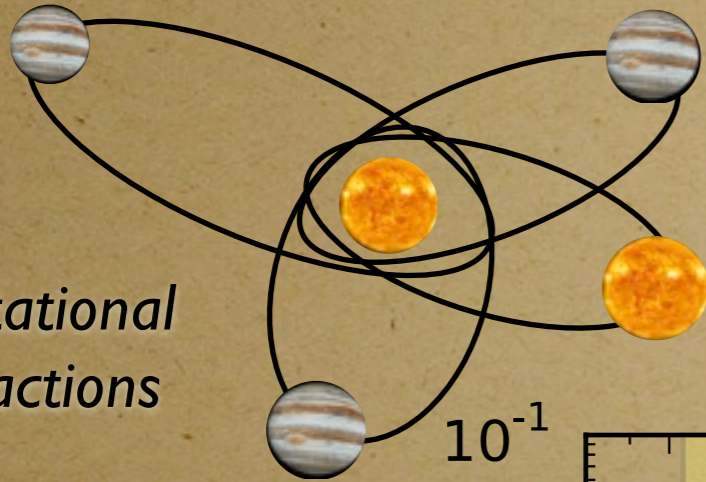
Ford & Rasio06



# High-e Migration

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*Gravitational  
Interactions*



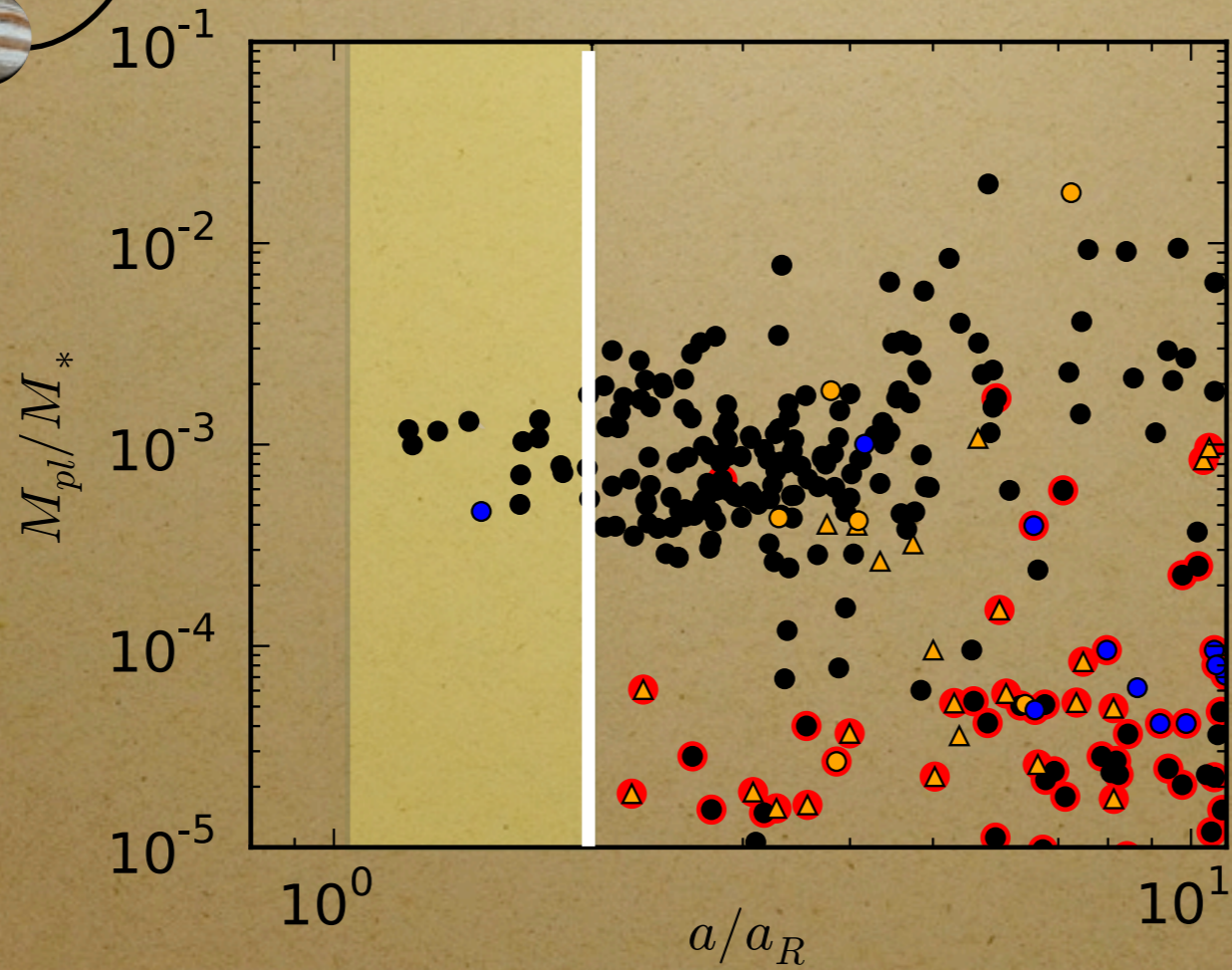
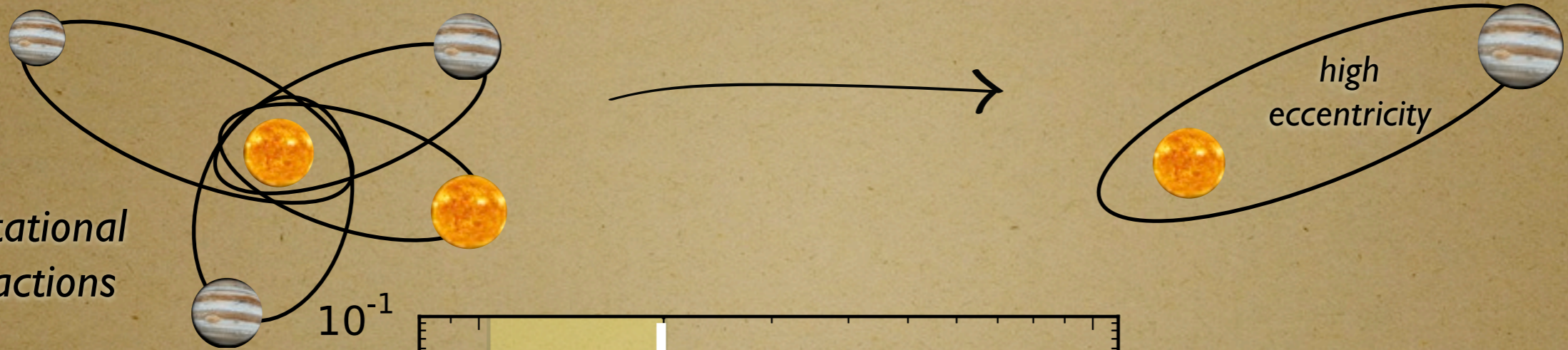




# High-e Migration

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Gravitational  
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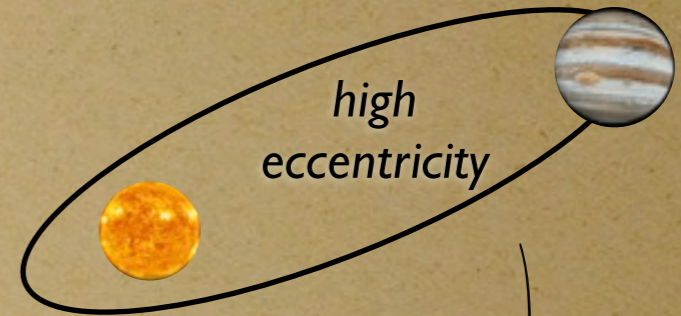
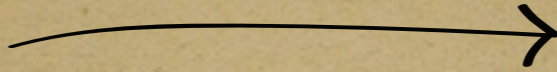
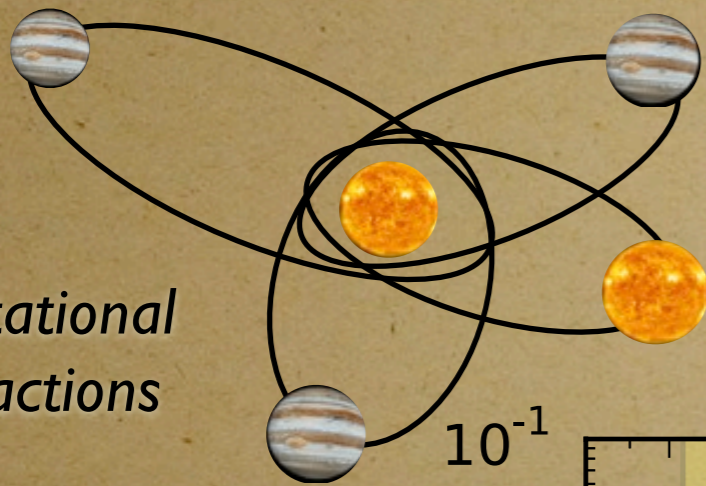




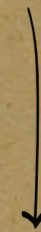
# High-e Migration


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Gravitational Interactions

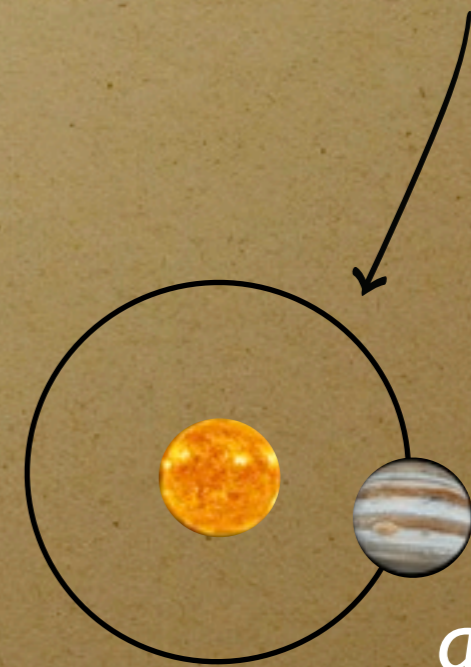
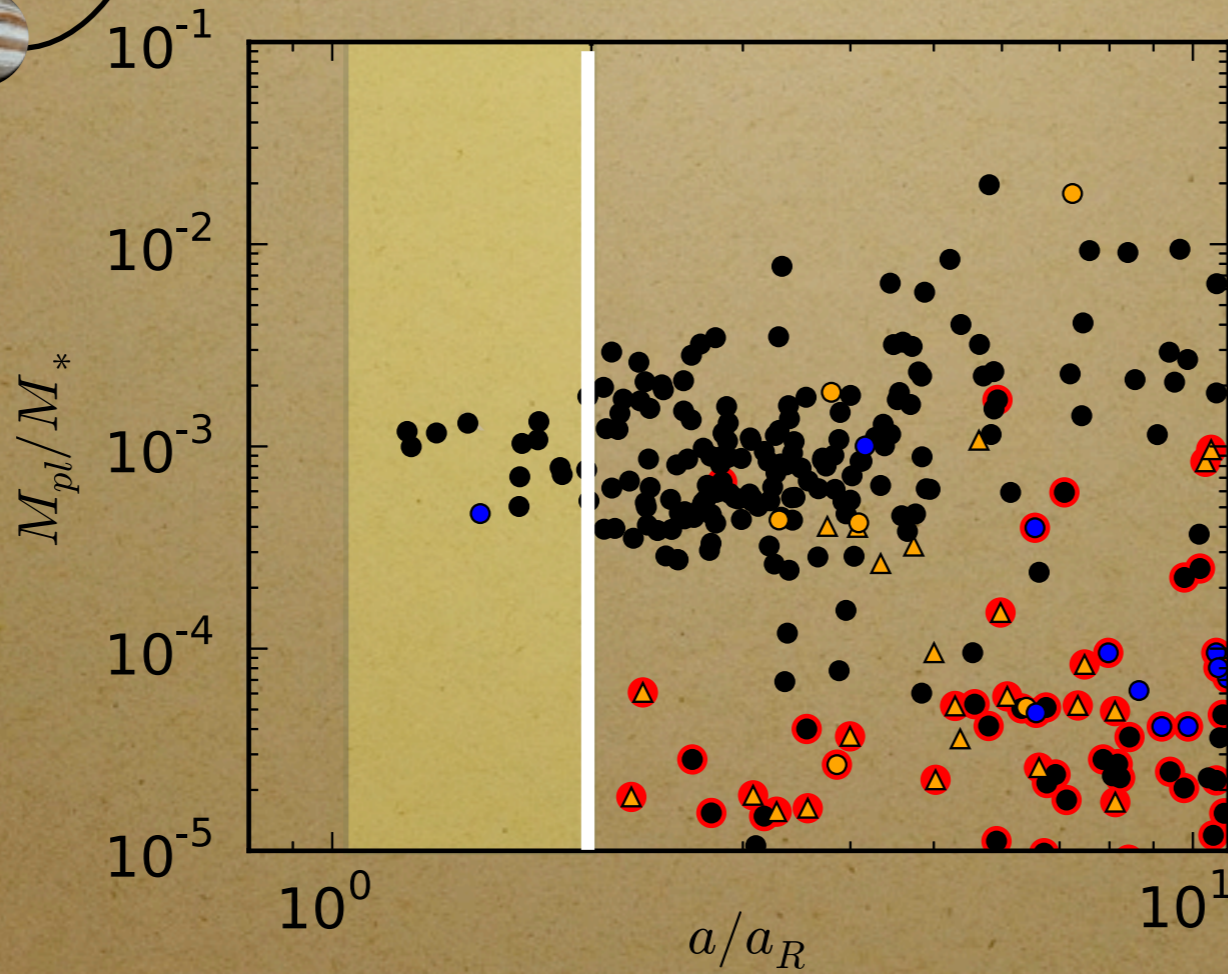


high eccentricity



Tidal Circularization  
(tides in )

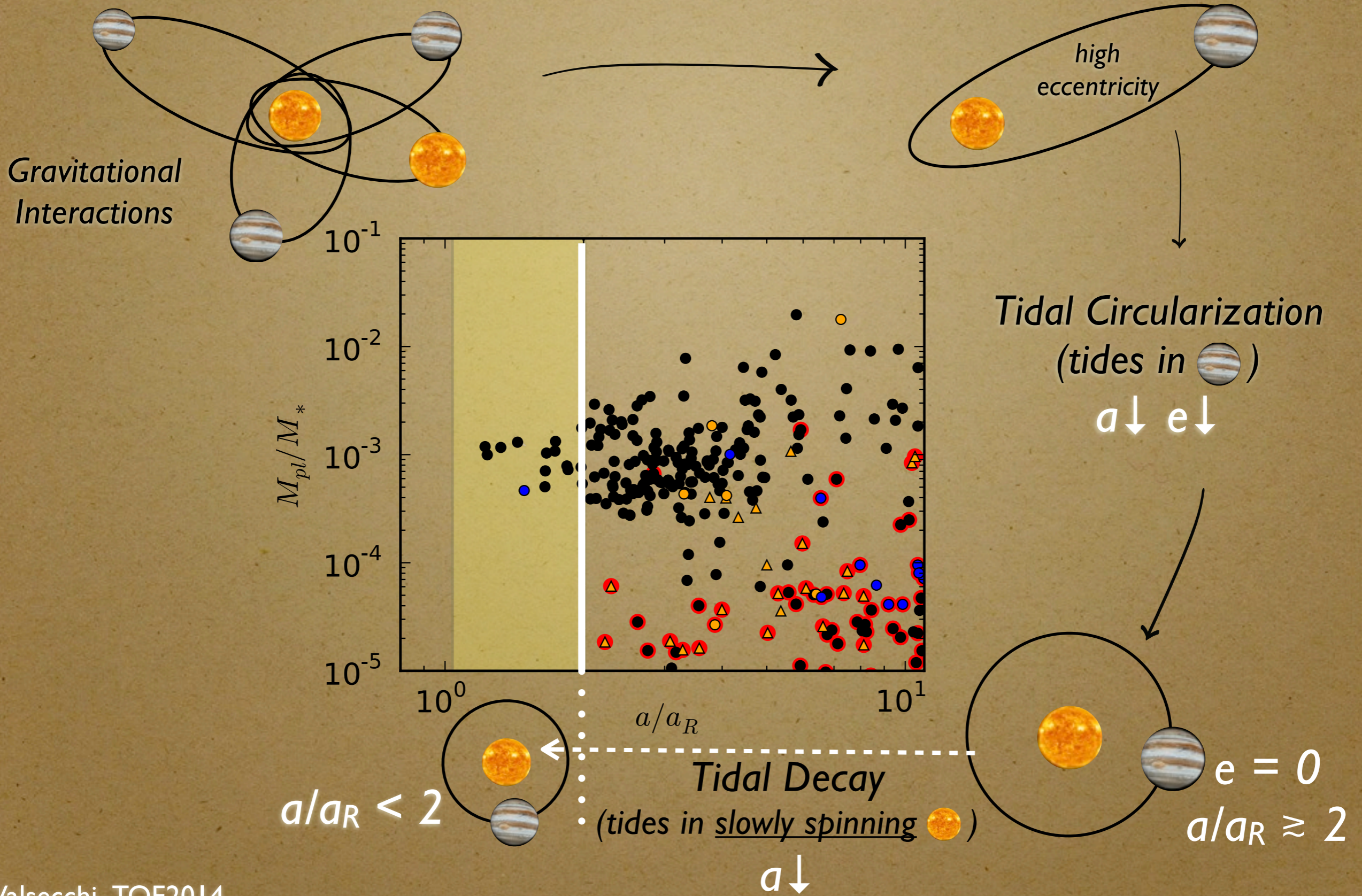
$a \downarrow$   $e \downarrow$



$e = 0$   
 $a/a_R \approx 2$



# High-e Migration





# Why Do We Care?

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## - Learn About Formation Models:

Disk migration

High-eccentricity migration:

## - Learn About Physical Mechanisms:



# Why Do We Care?

## - Learn About Formation Models:

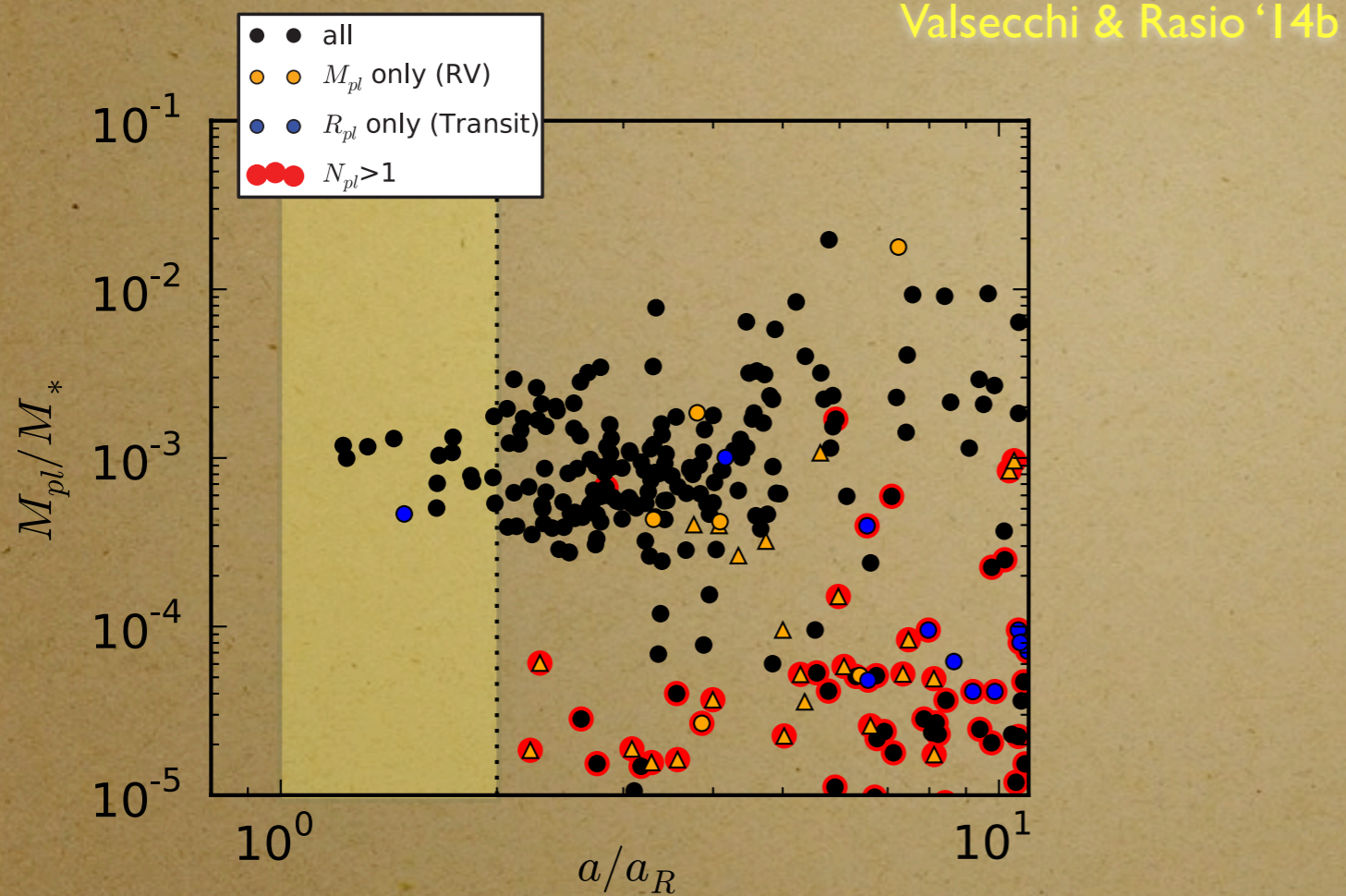
Disk migration

High-eccentricity migration:

## - Learn About Physical Mechanisms:

### Our Orbital Evolution Code

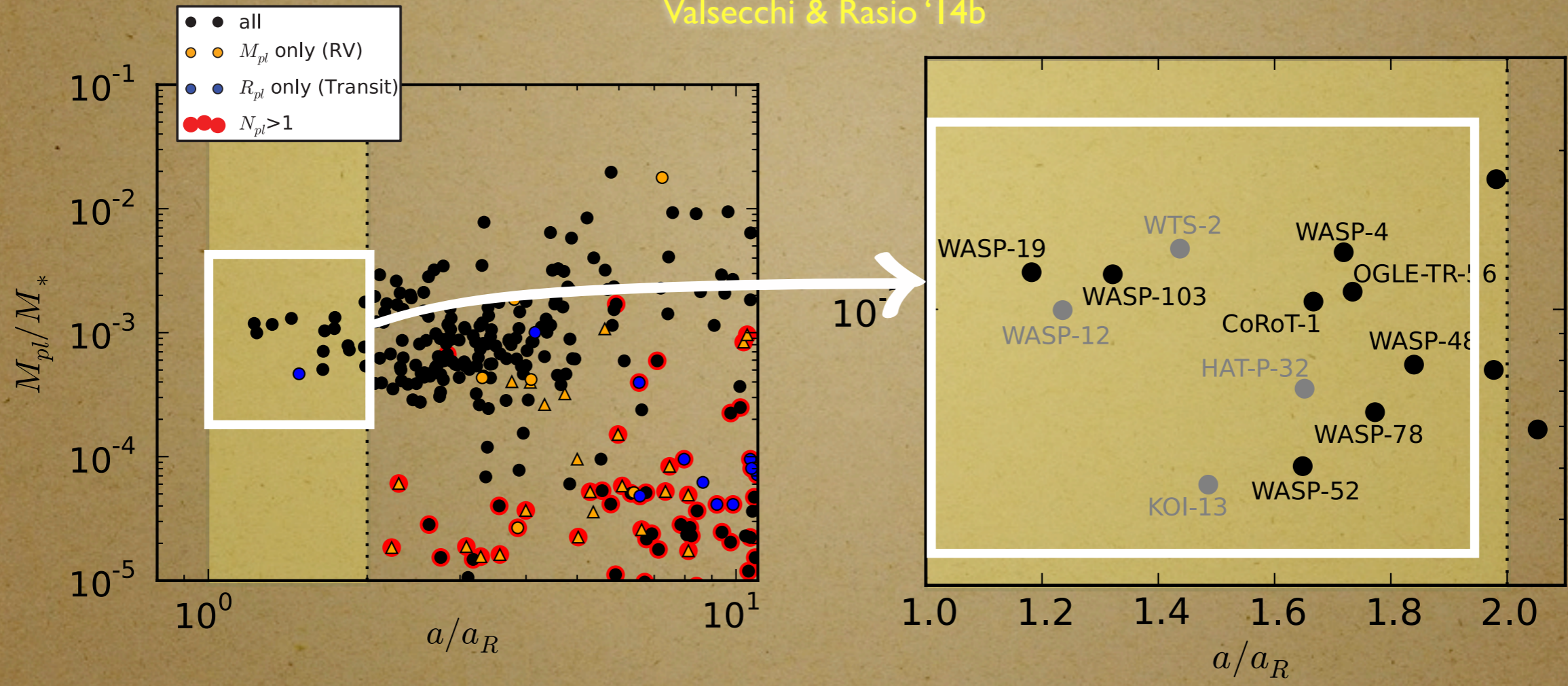
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- Magnetic braking (Skumanich72)



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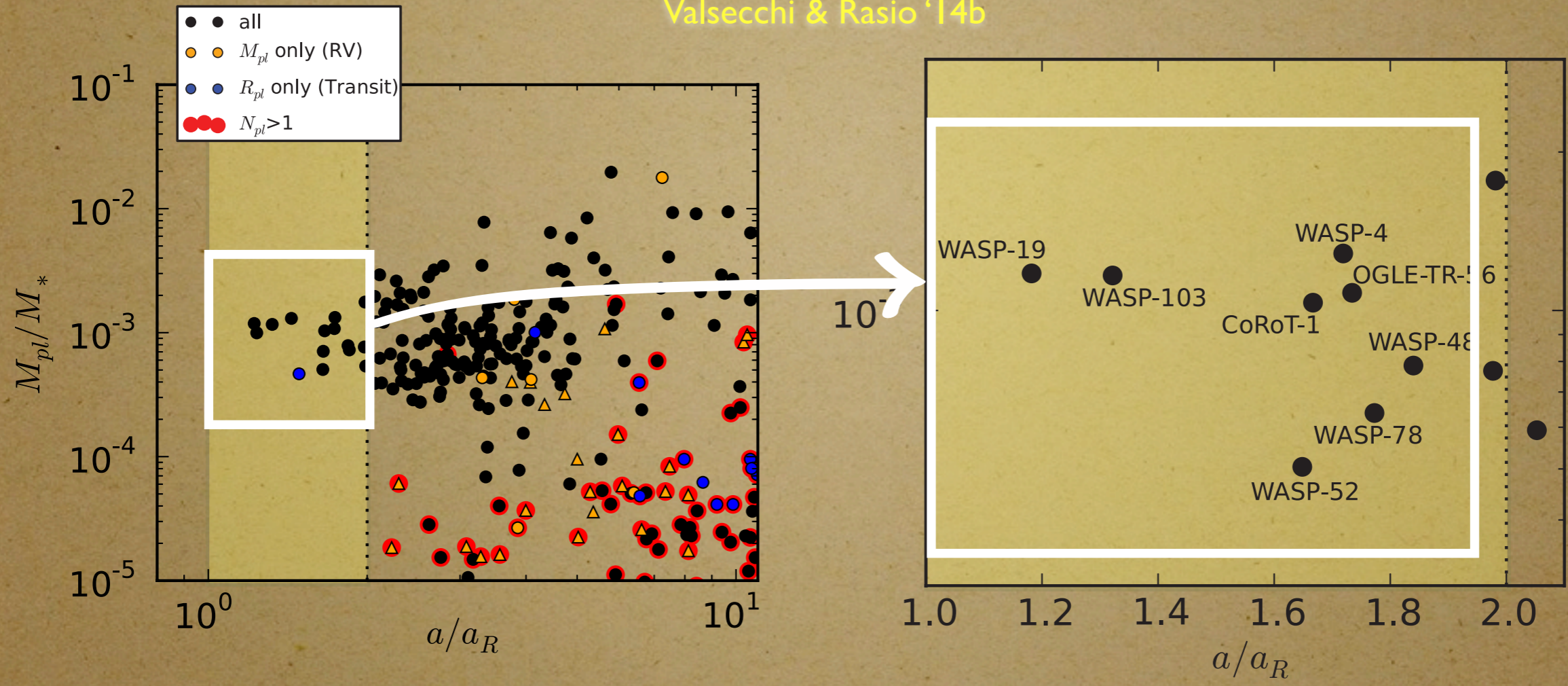
# The Physics

Valsecchi & Rasio '14b



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Valsecchi & Rasio '14b

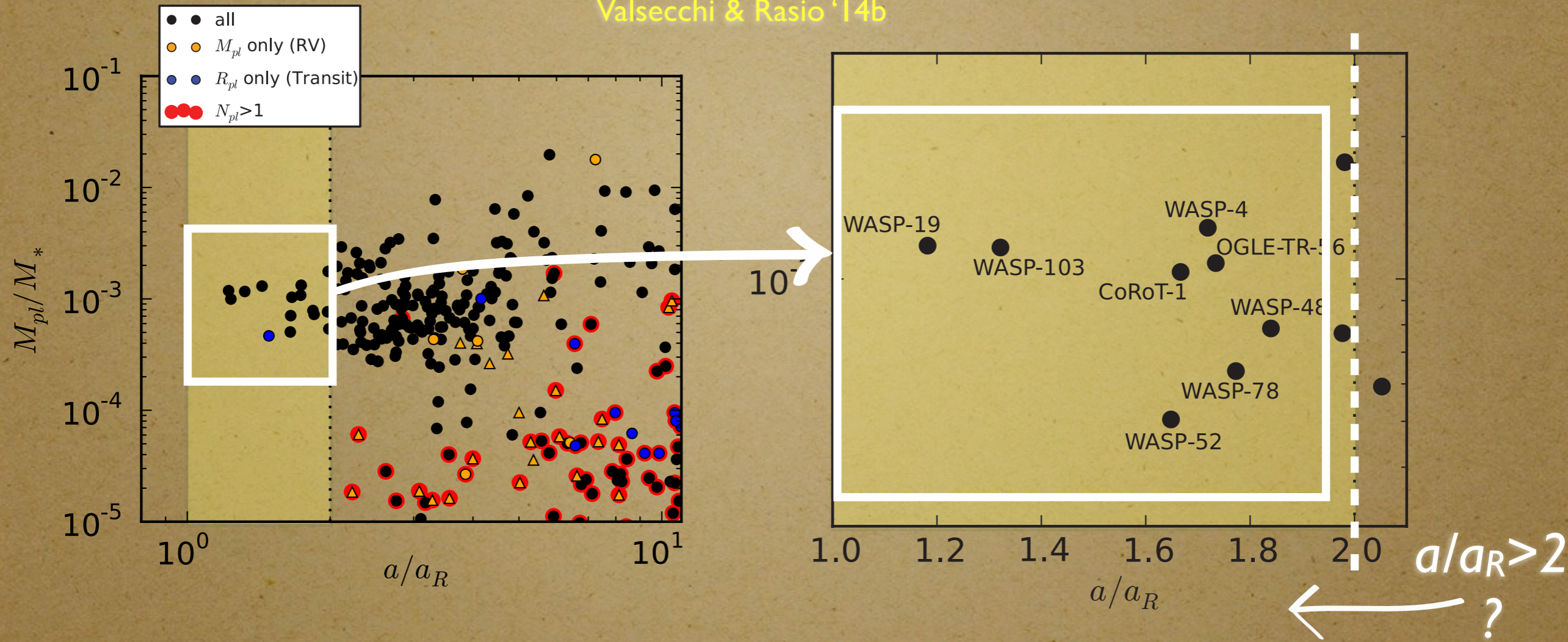


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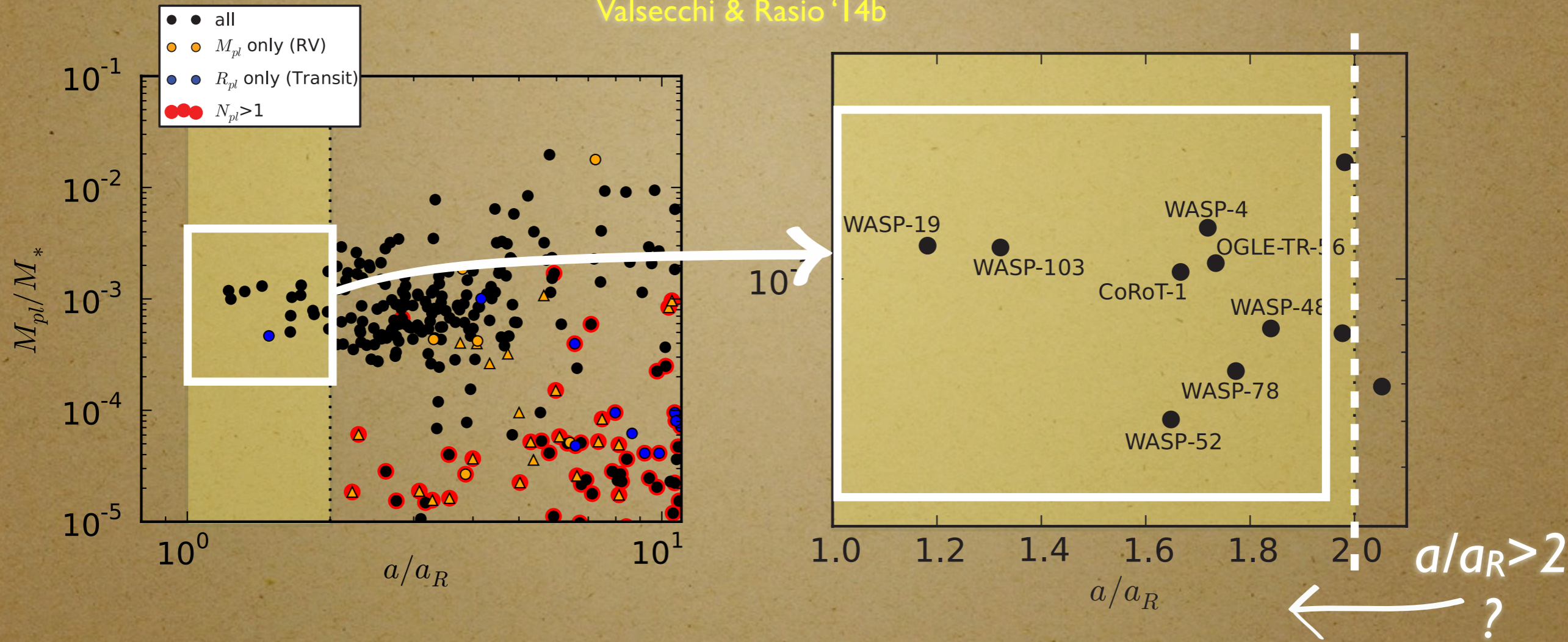
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# “Achilles’ Heel of Tidal Theory”

- J. P. Zahn

Valsecchi & Rasio '14b



- Stellar tides

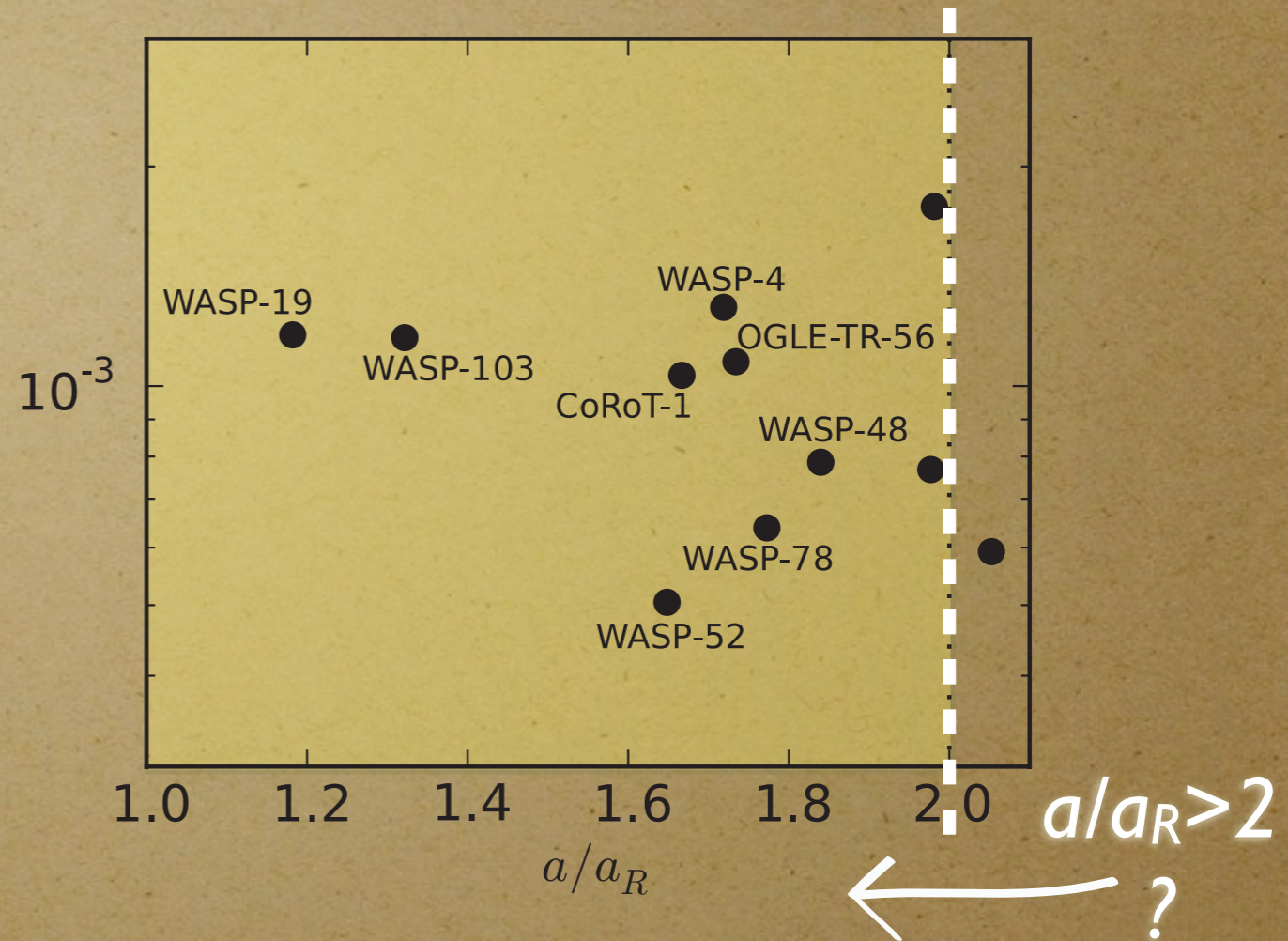


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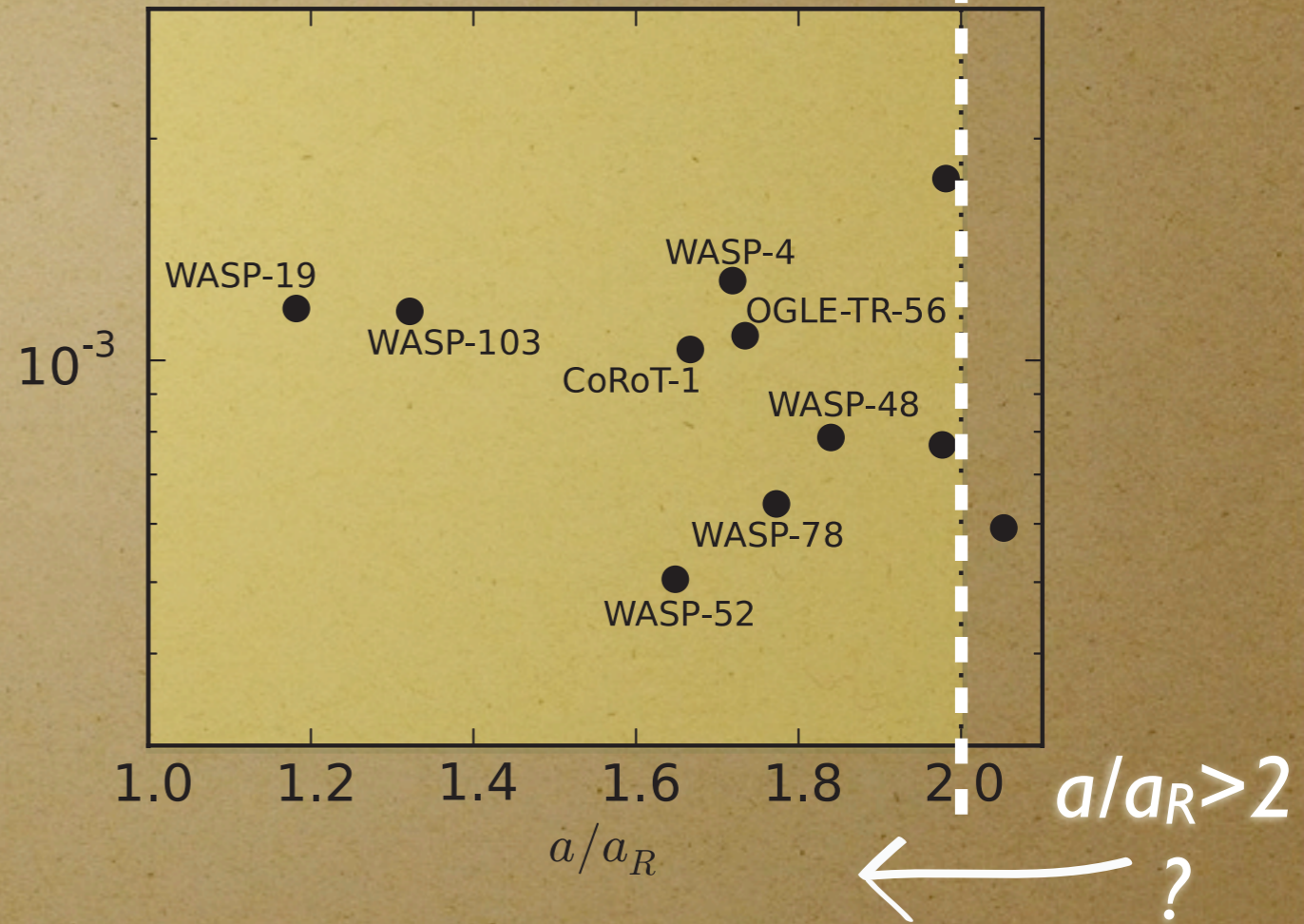
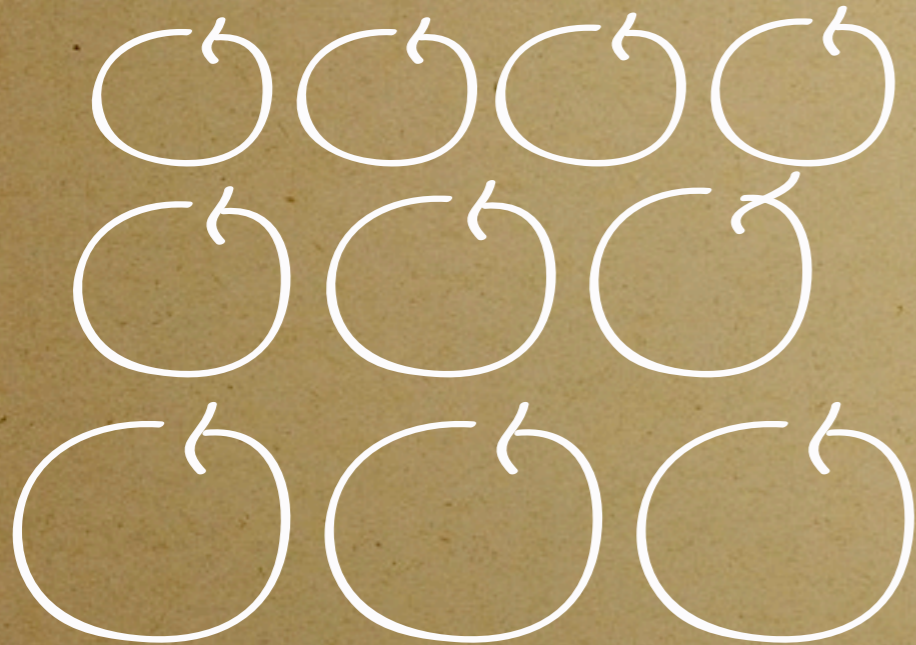
$$\frac{1}{\tau_{decay}} \sim \min \left[ 1, \left( \frac{P_{tide}}{\tau_{convection}} \right)^s \right]$$



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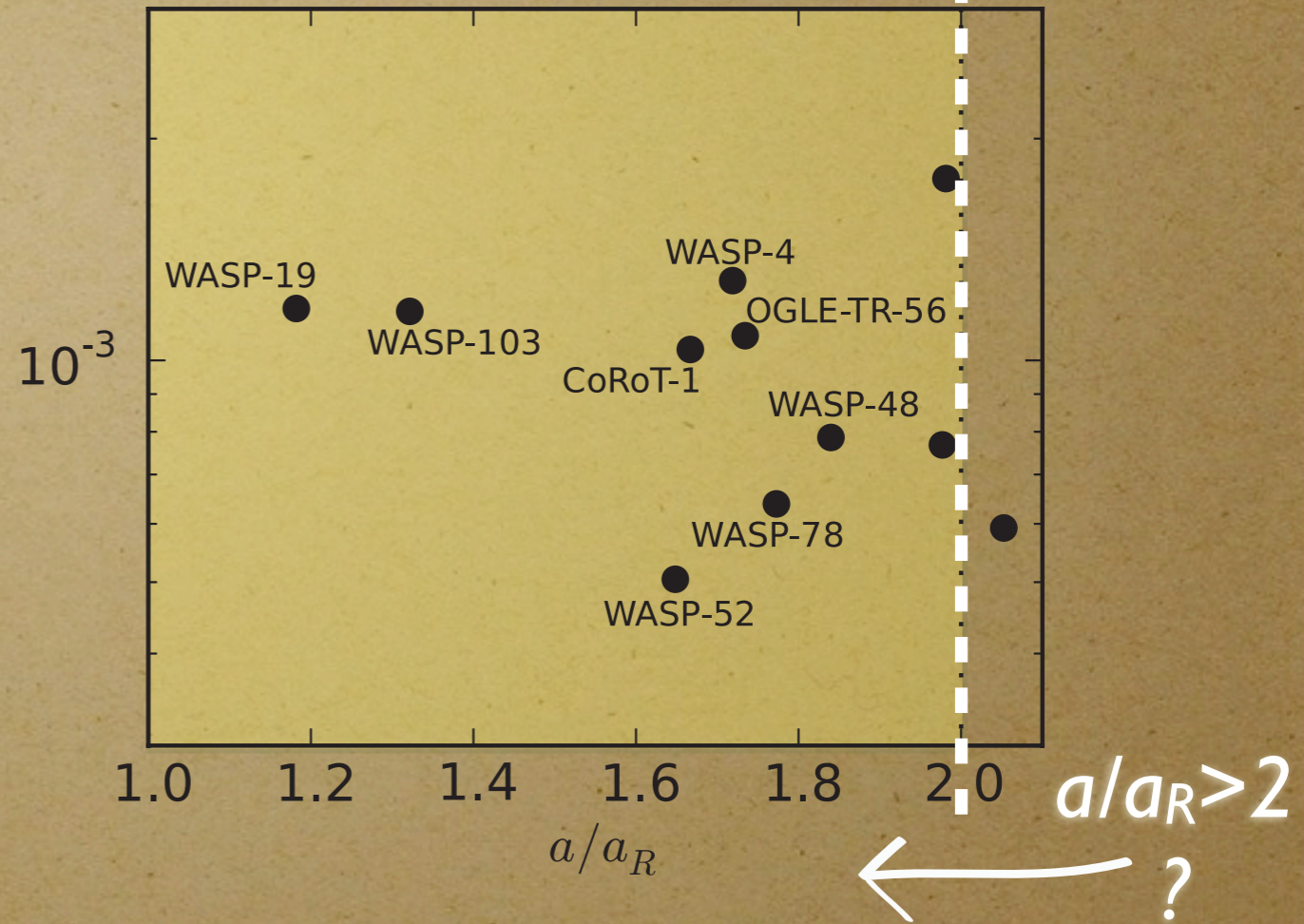
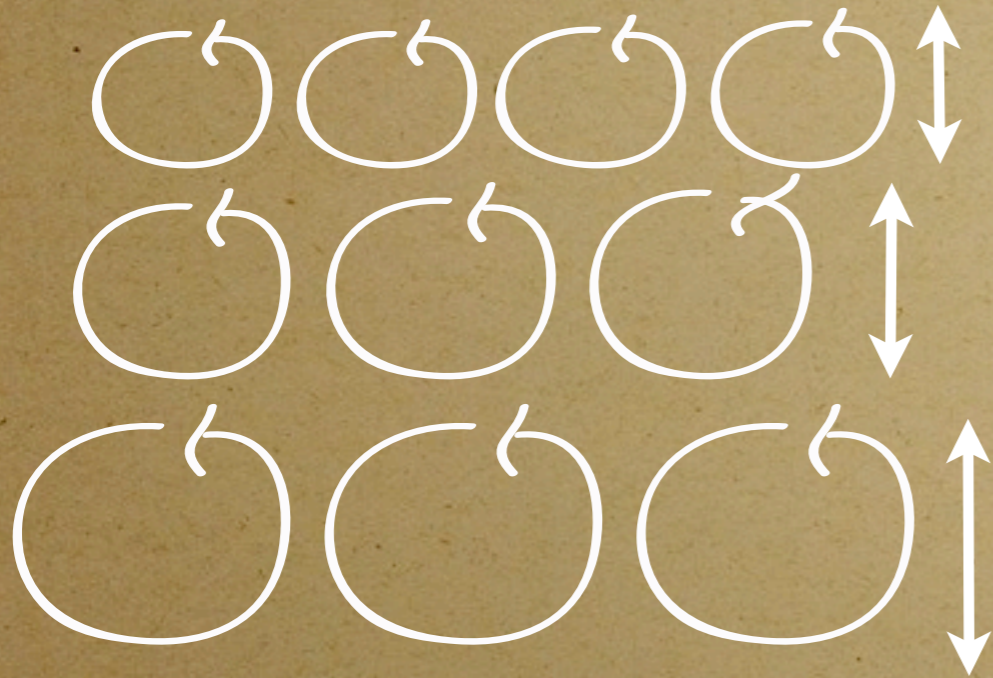
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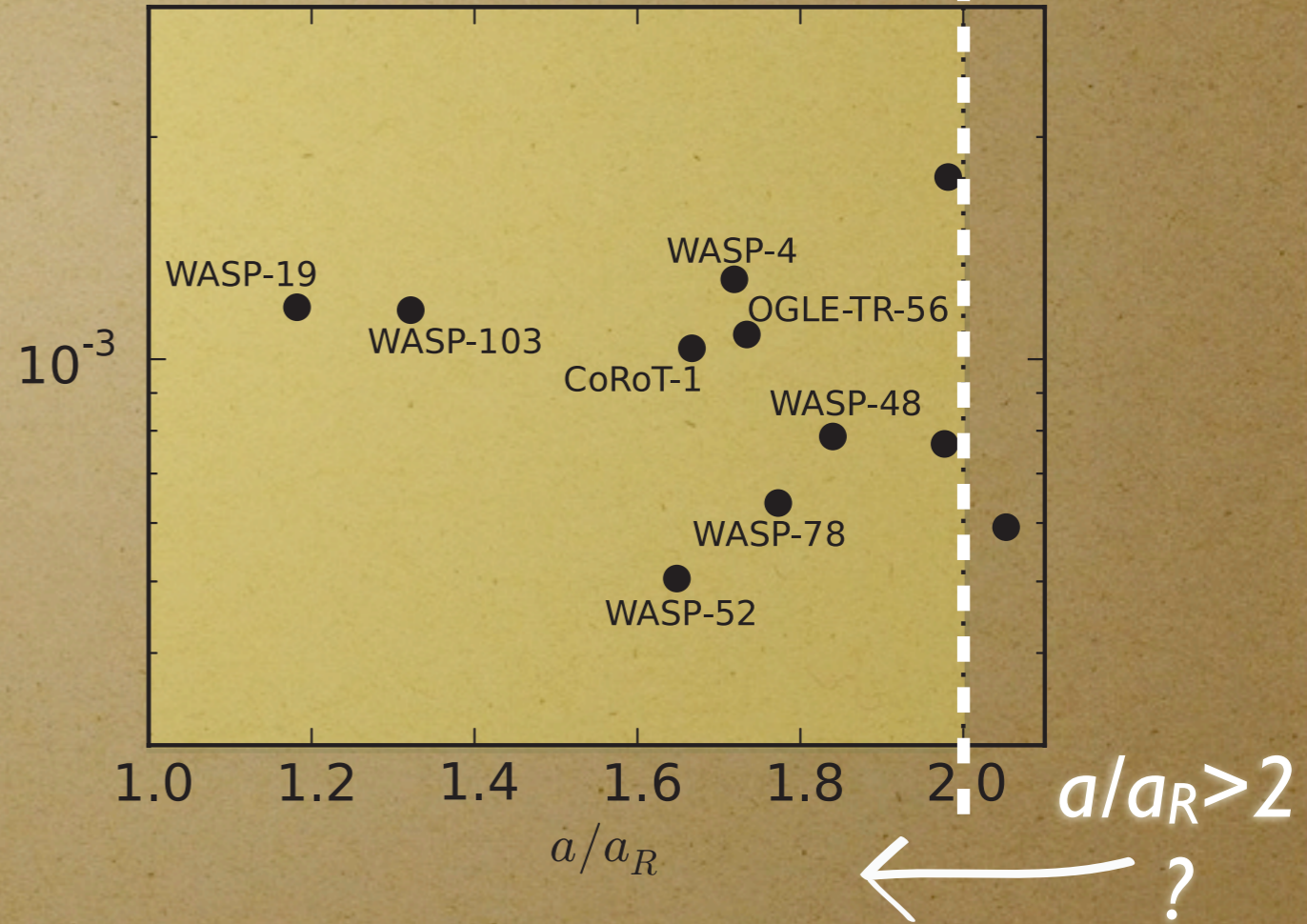
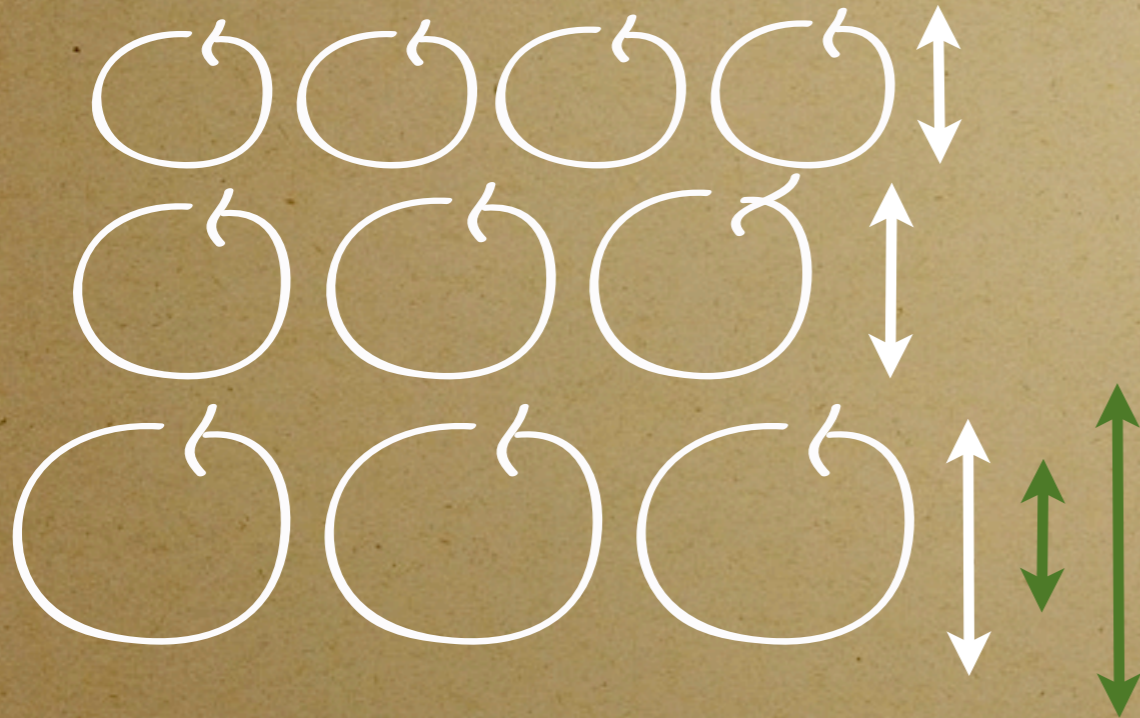
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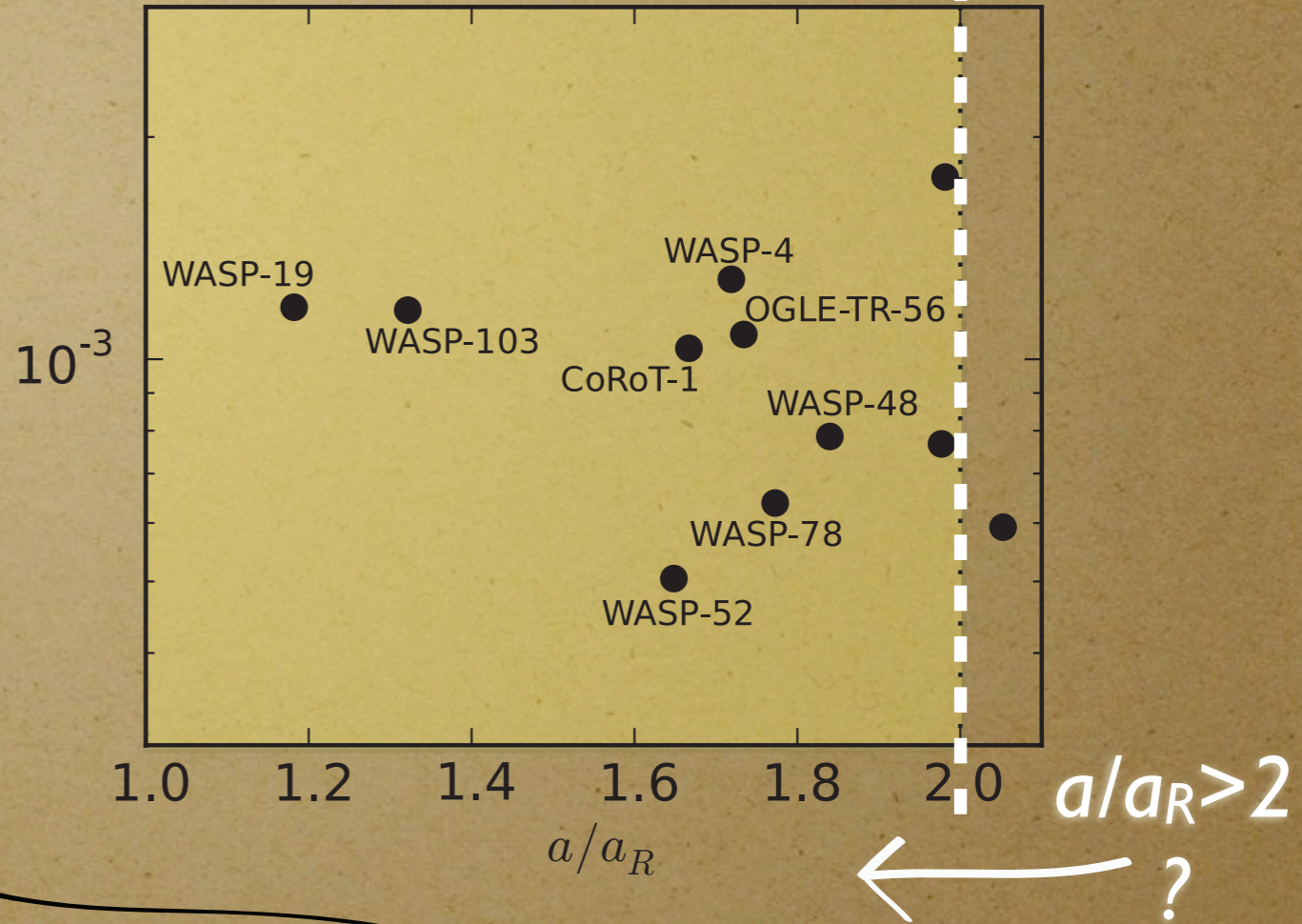
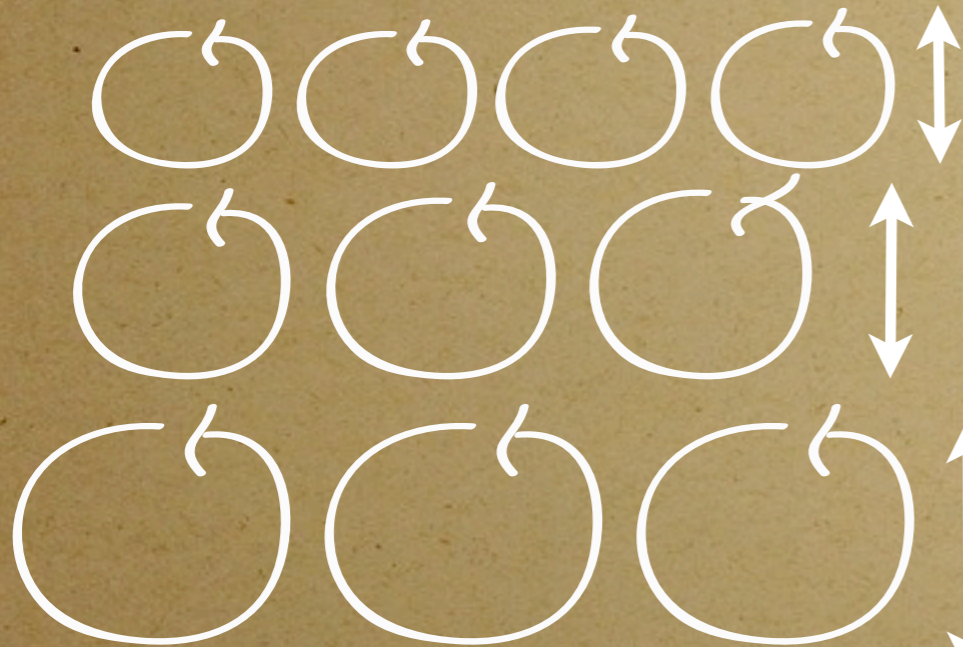
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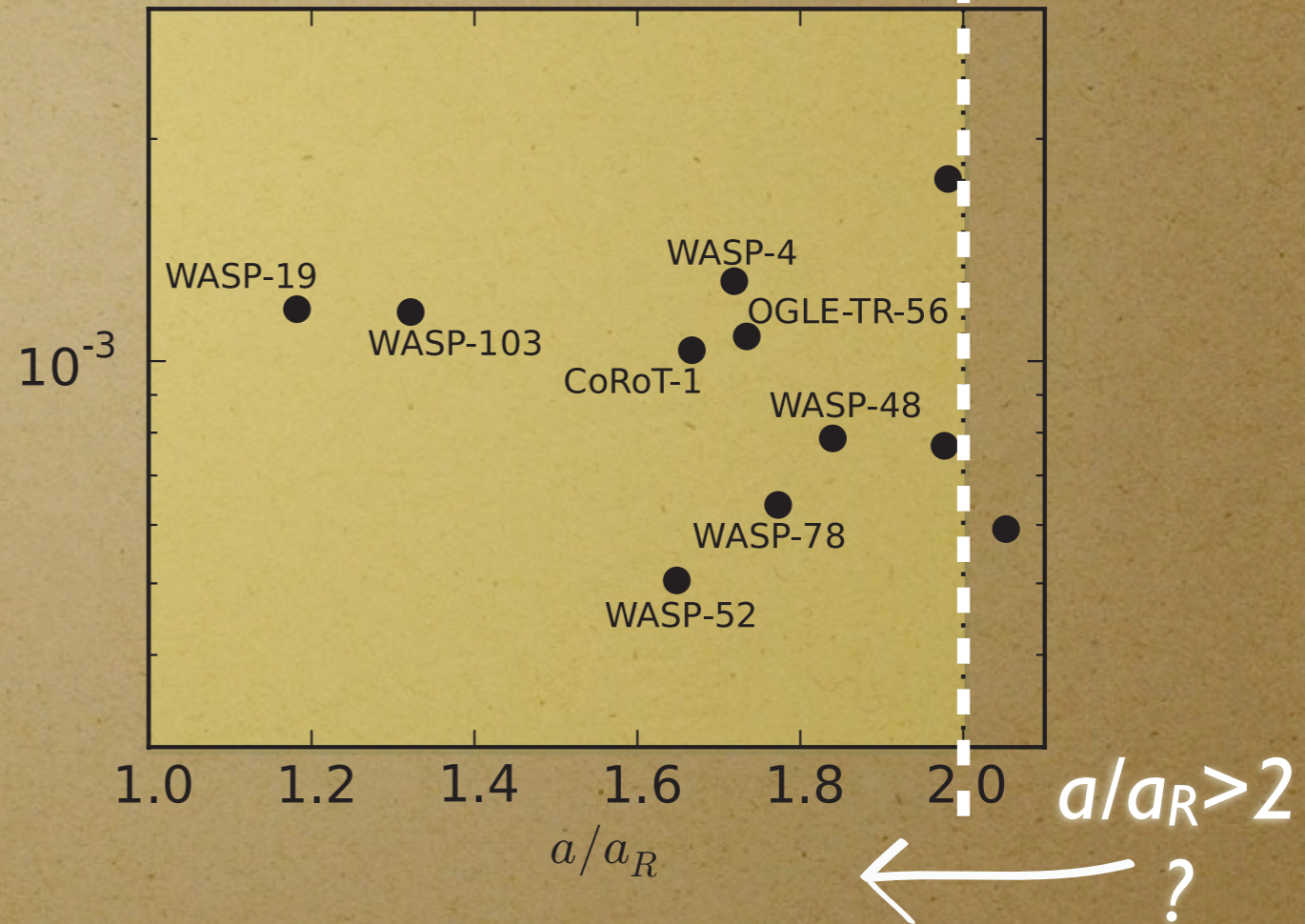
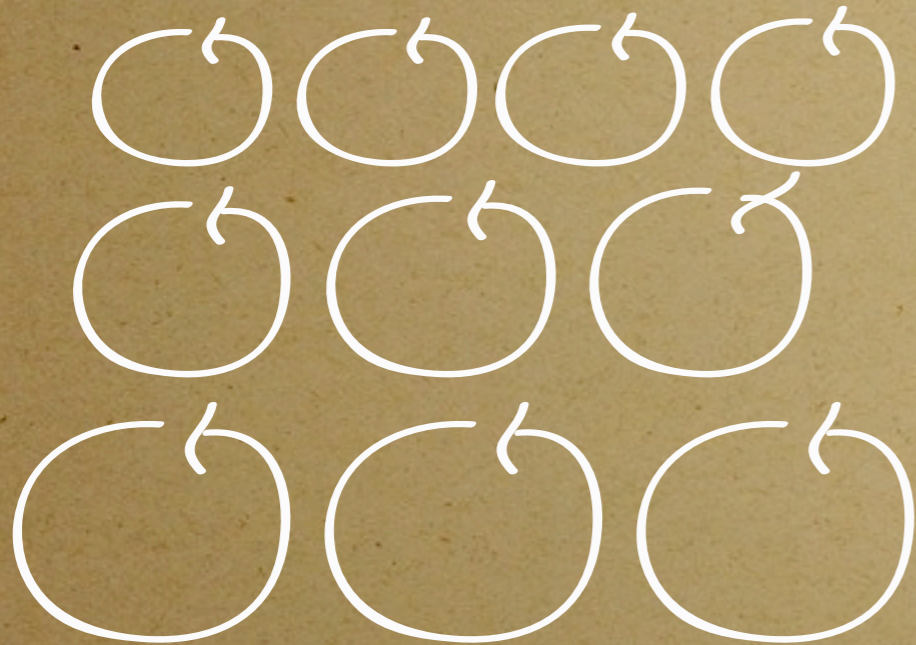
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Zahn ('66,'89)  
s=1

Goldreich & Nicholson ('77)  
s=2

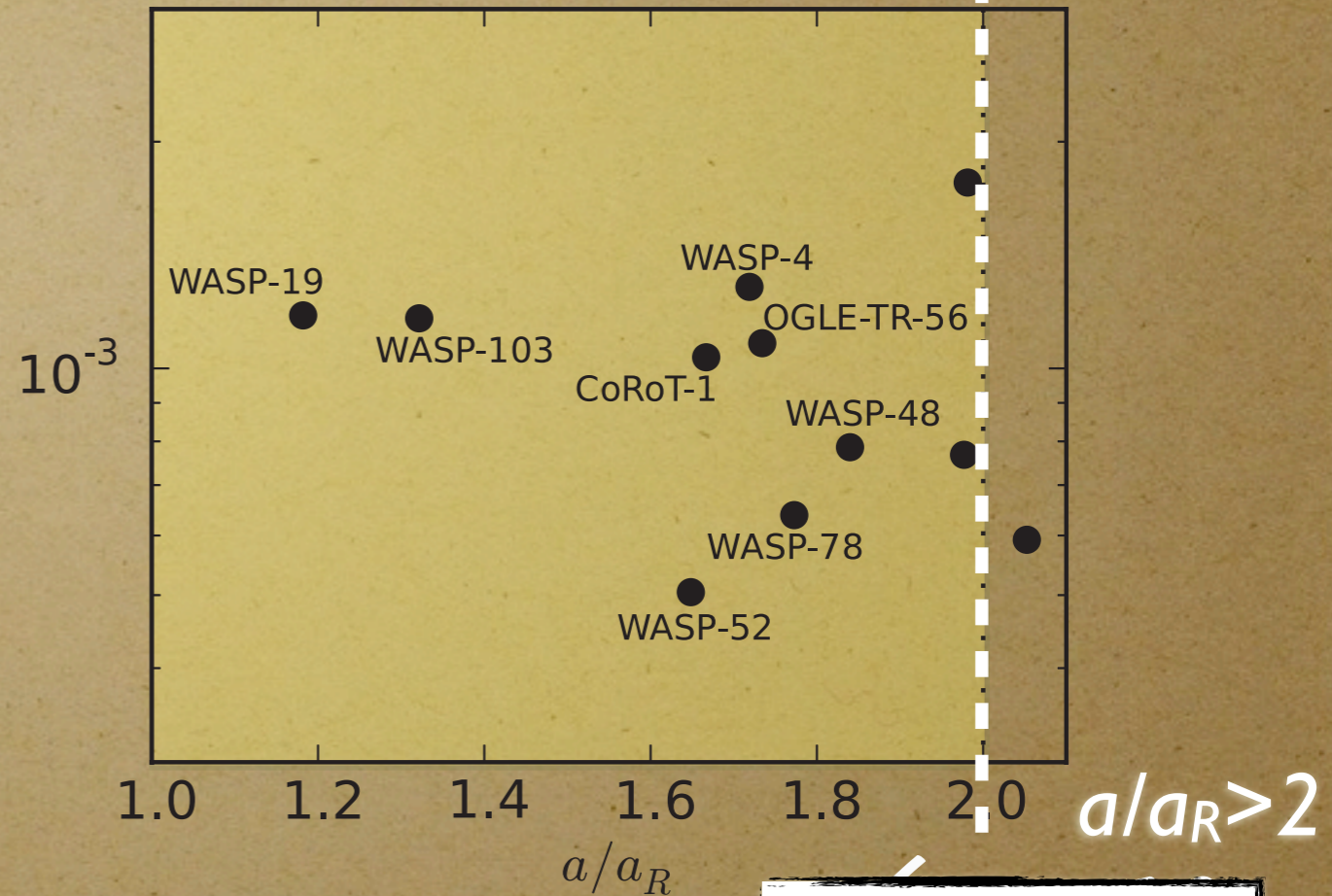
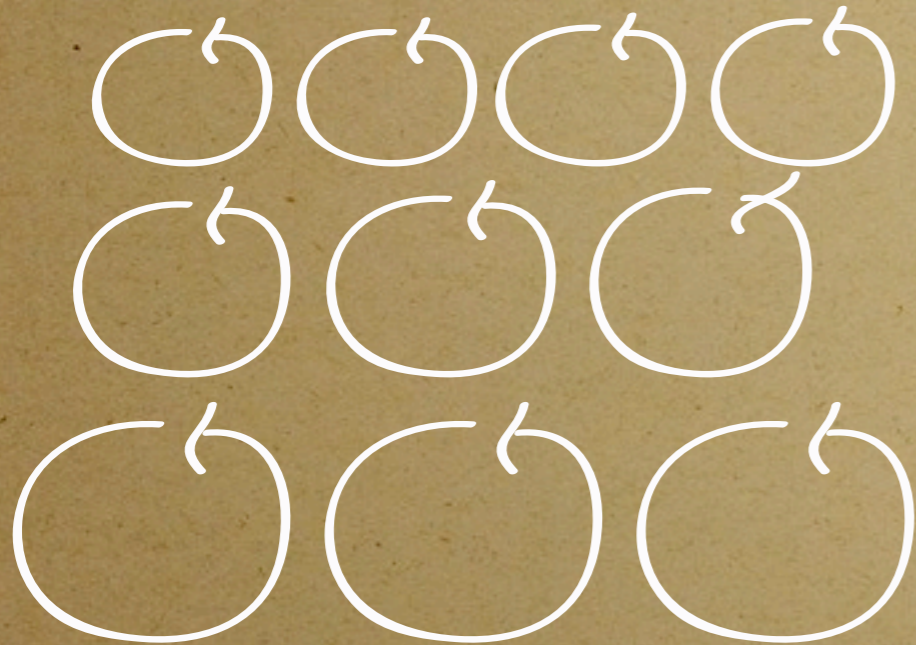




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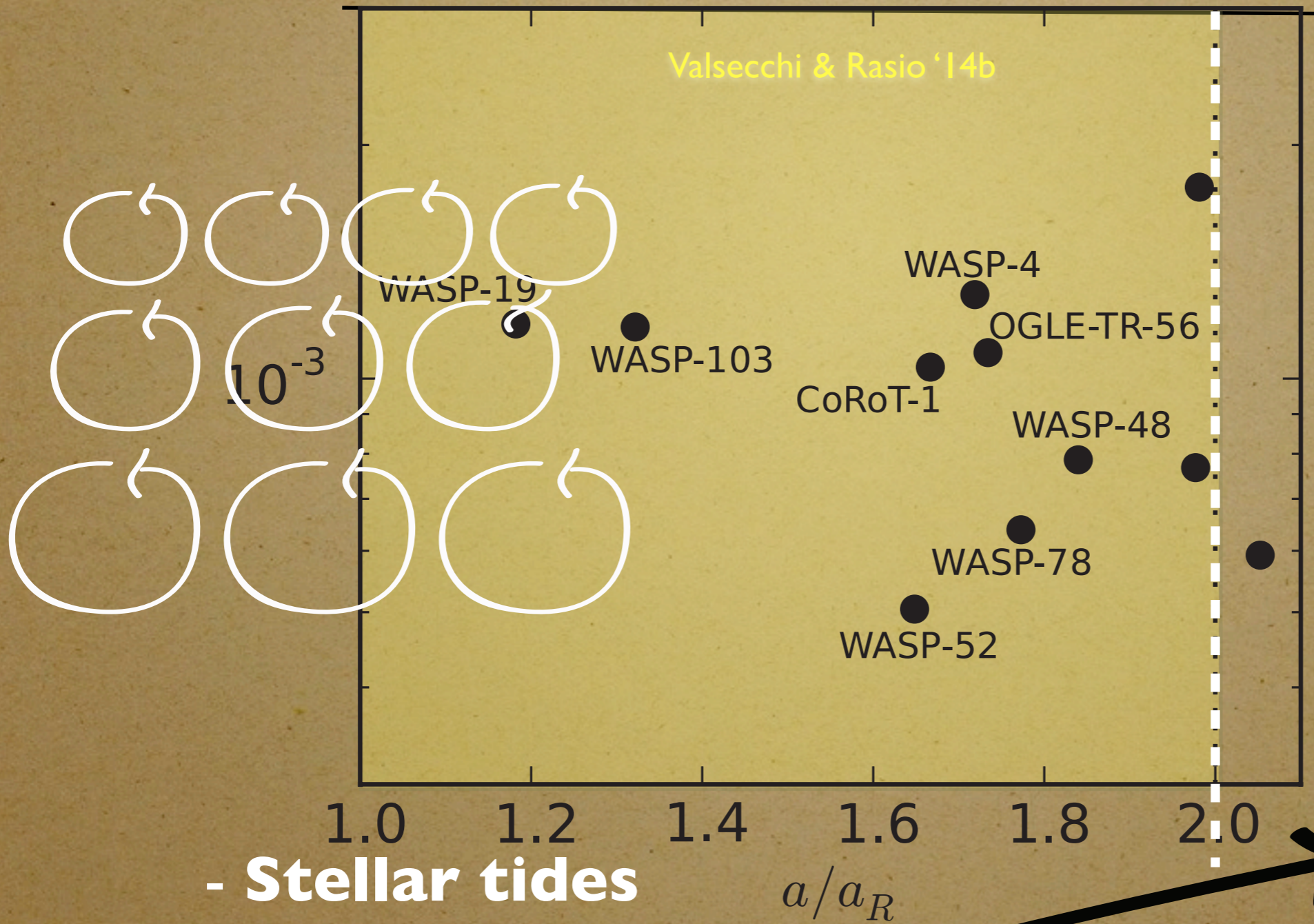
Goldreich & Nicholson ('77)  
s=2

Supported by  
3-D numerical  
simulations  
(Penev+07)



# “Achilles’ Heel of Tidal Theory”

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*a/a<sub>R</sub>* > 2

Supported by 3-D numerical simulations (Penev+07)

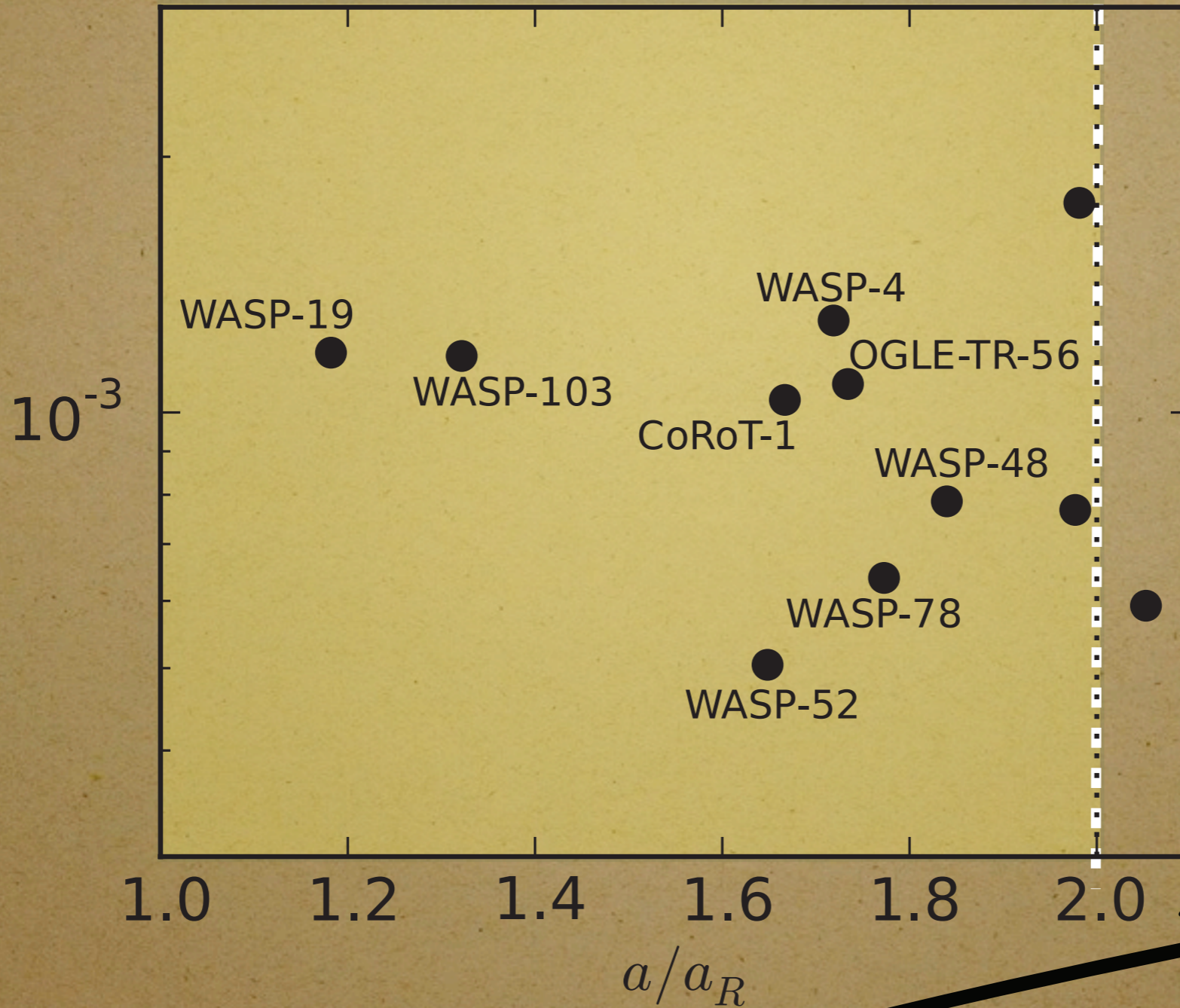
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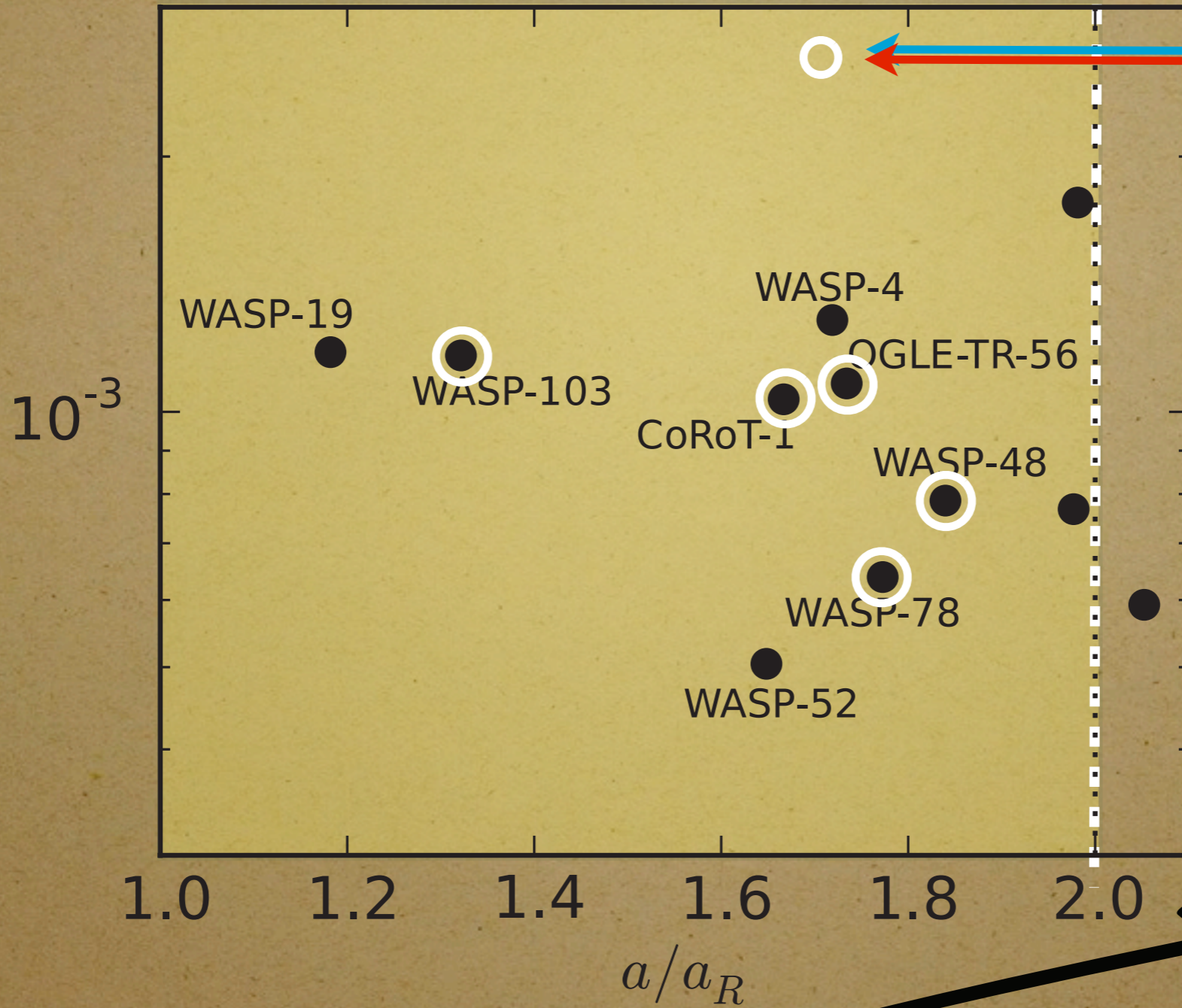
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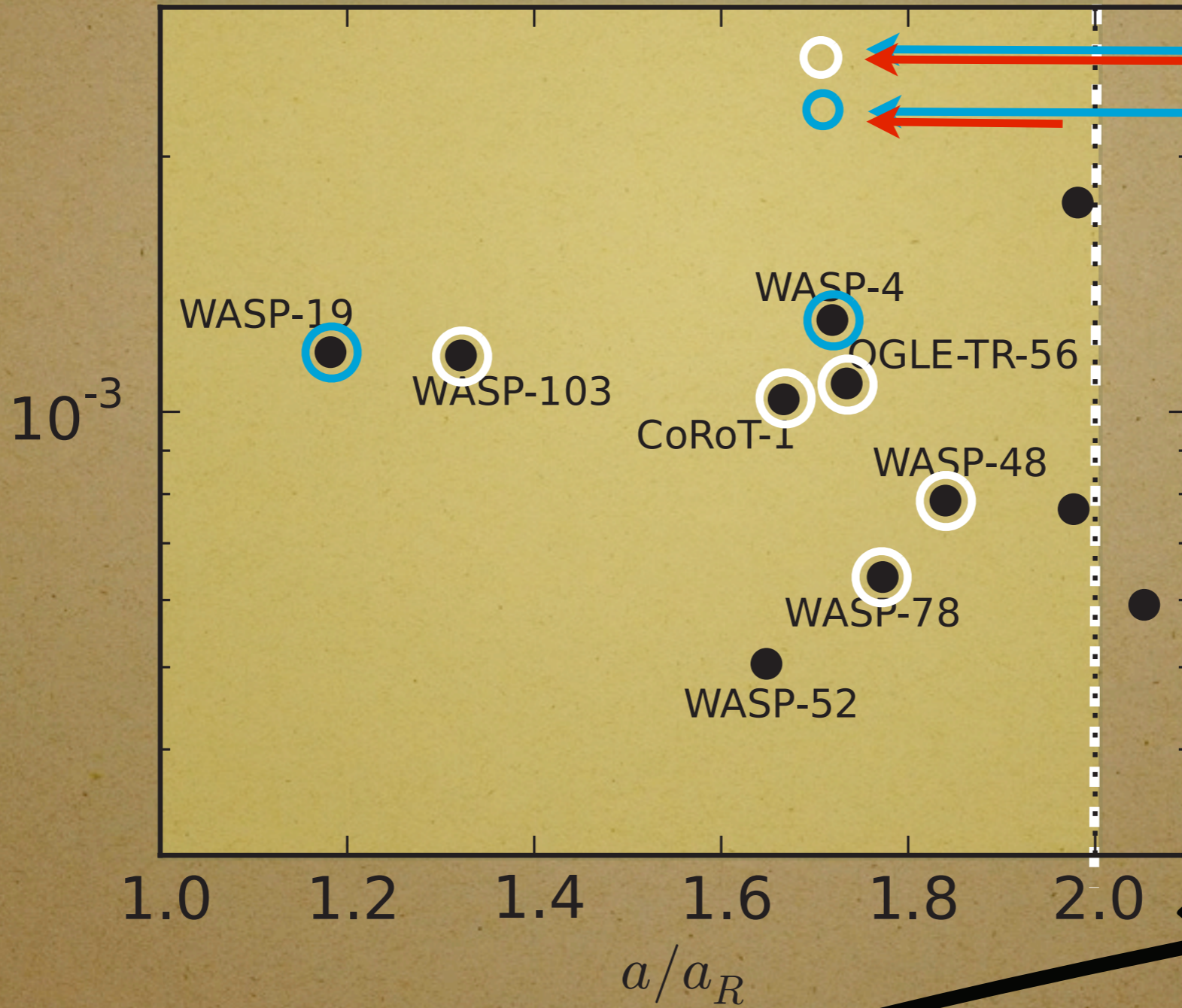
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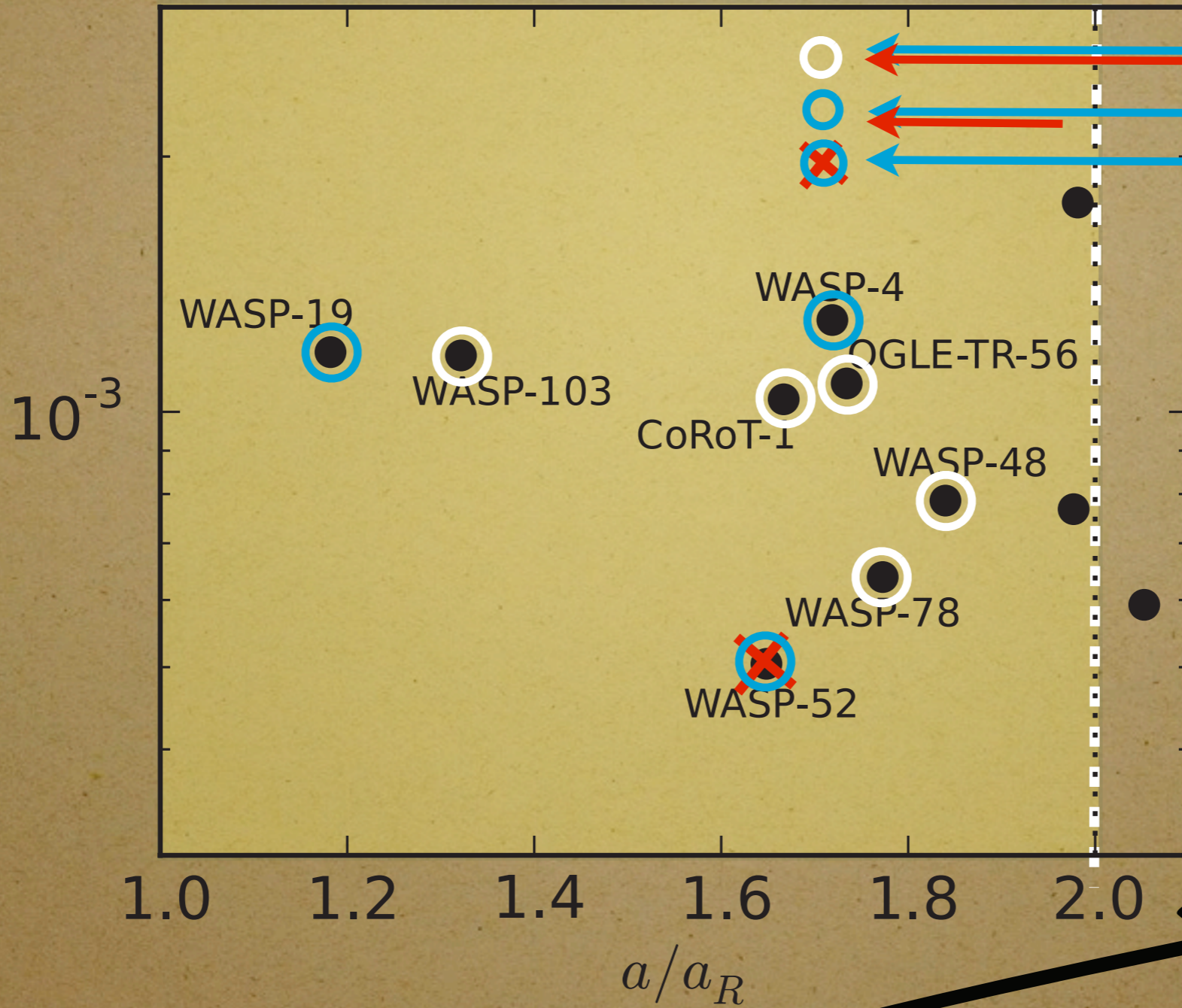
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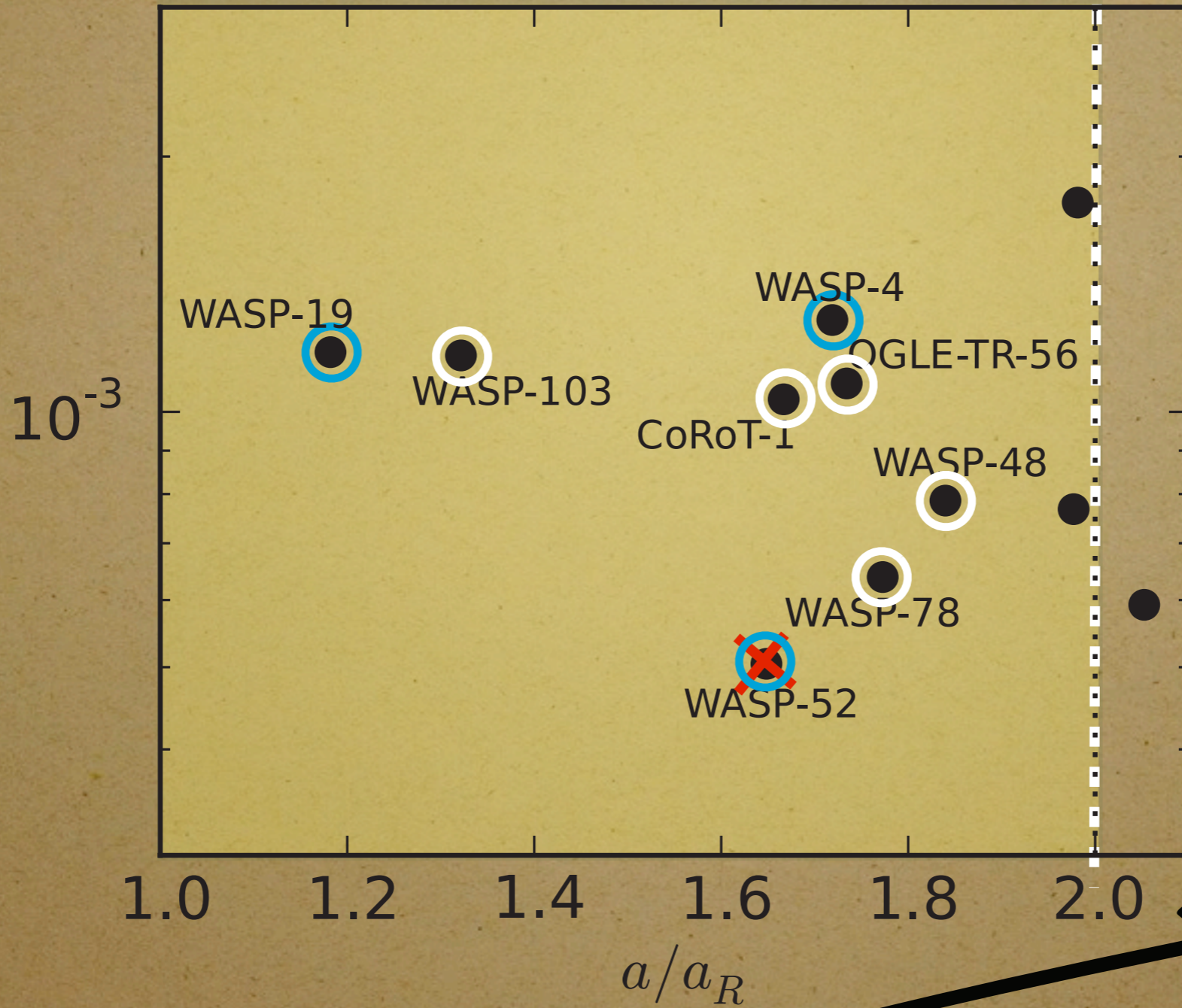
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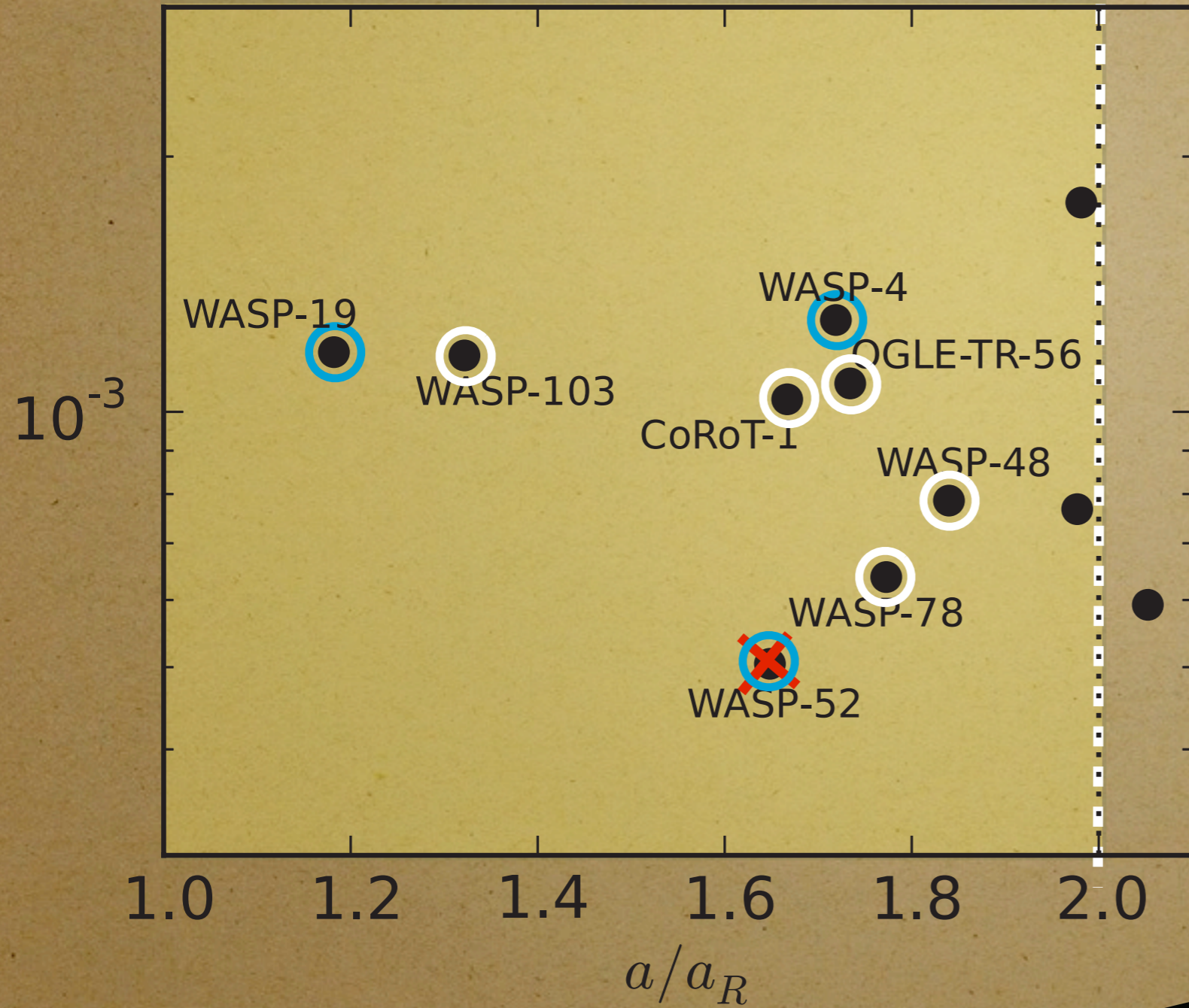


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Valsecchi & Rasio '14b



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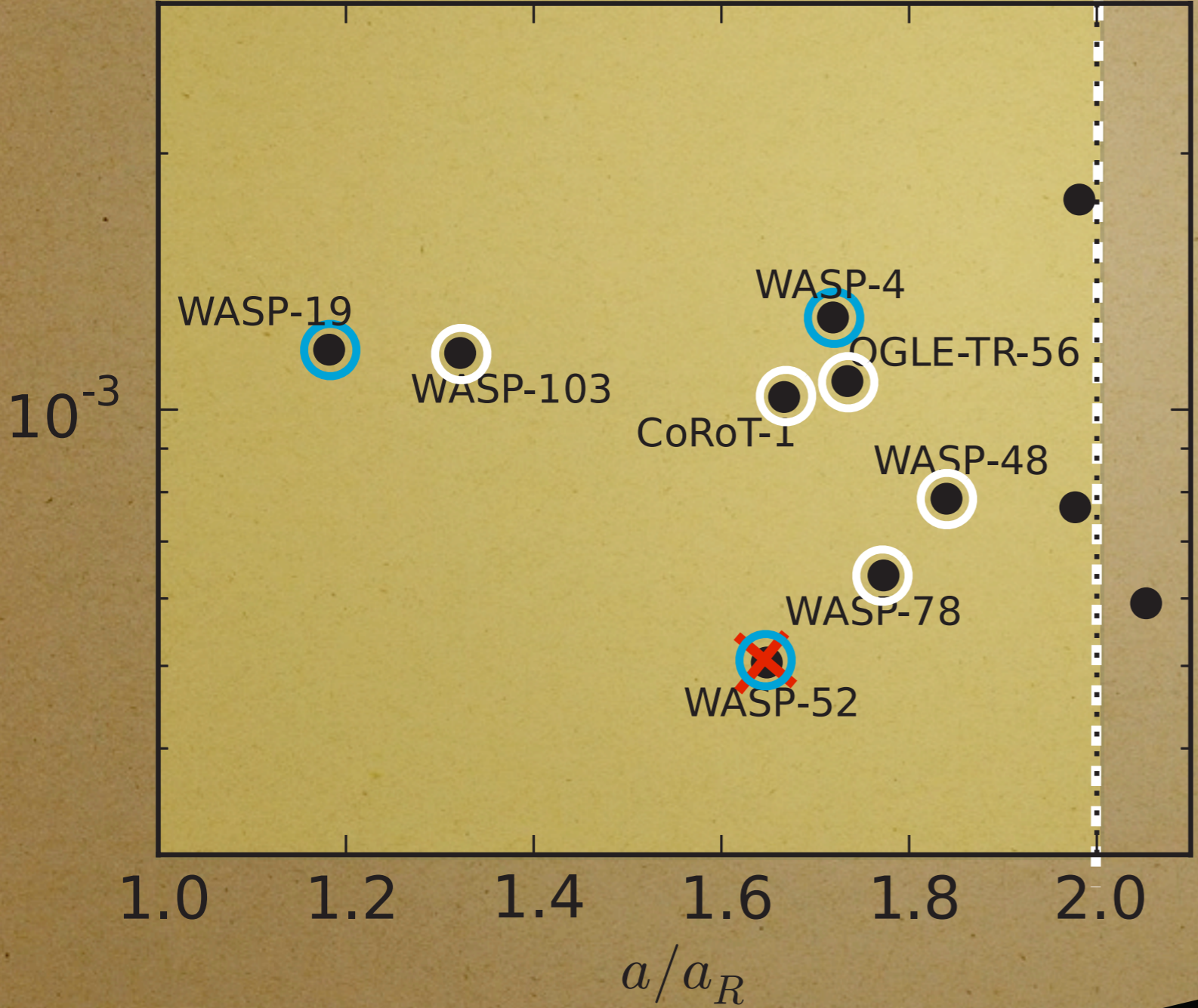
# $T_{\text{shift}}$ = Transit Arrival Time Shift

(Birkby+14):



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Supported by 3-D numerical simulations (Penev+07)

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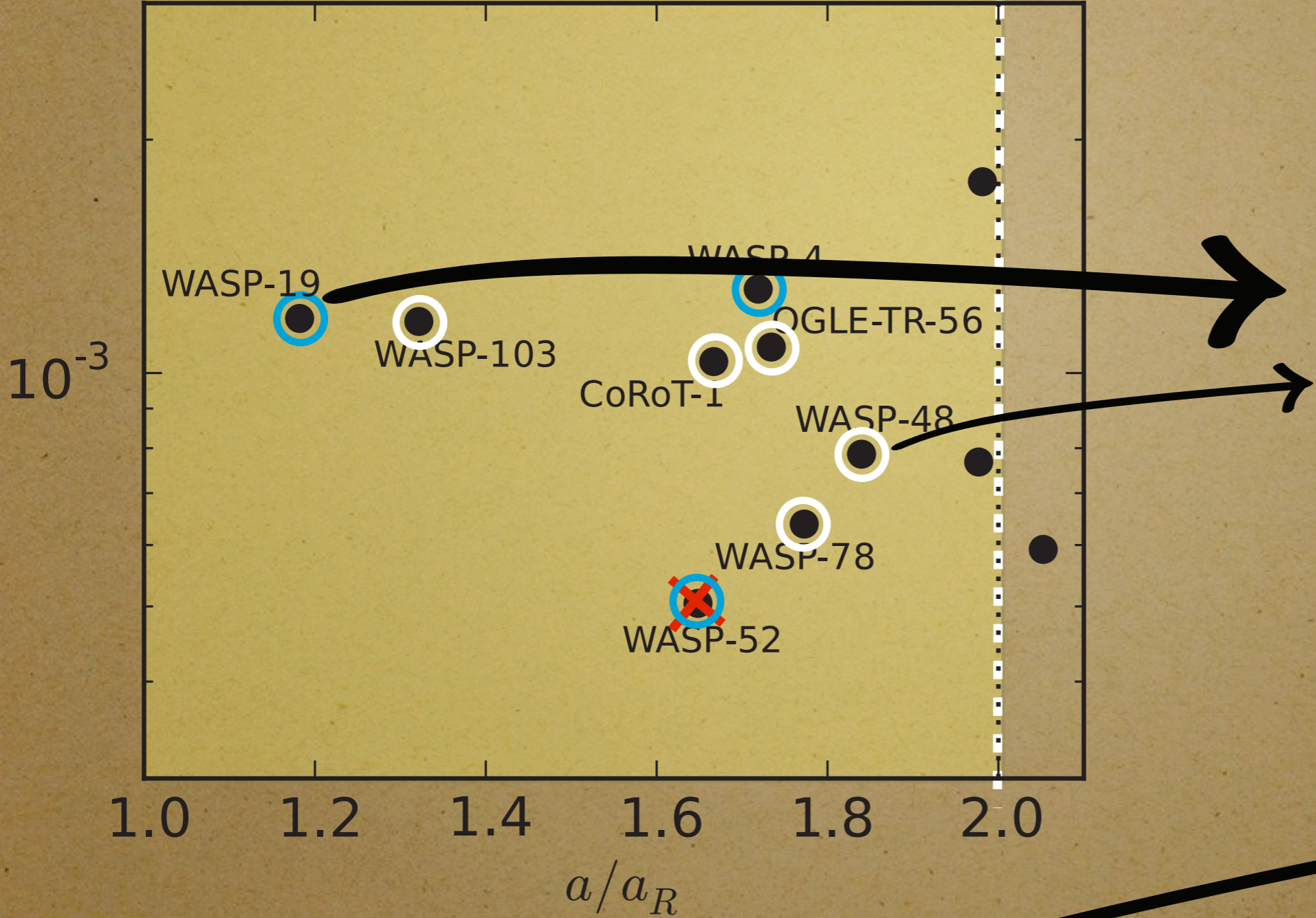
# T<sub>shift</sub> = Transit Arrival Time Shift

(Birkby+14):



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T<sub>shift</sub> after 10 yr  
 ~10 sec  
 ~1 sec

Supported by  
 3-D numerical  
 simulations  
 (Penev+07)

Zahn ('66,'89)  
 s=1

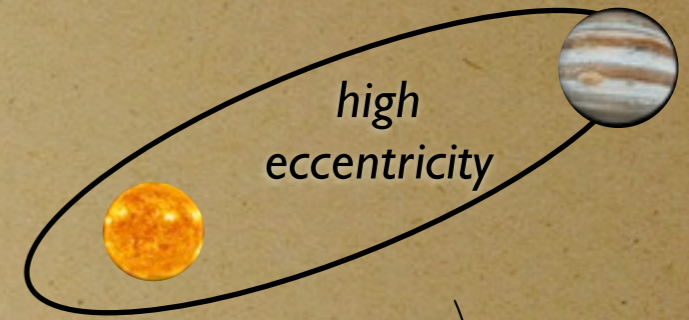
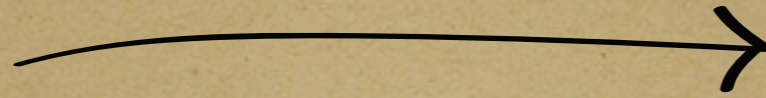
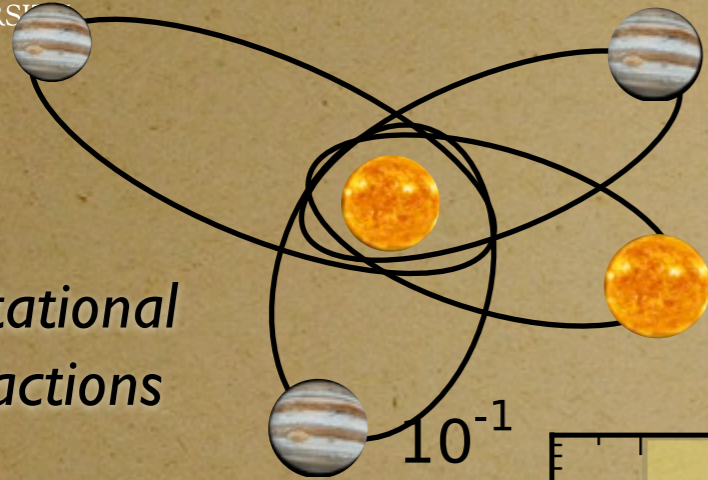
Goldreich & Nicholson ('77)  
 s=2



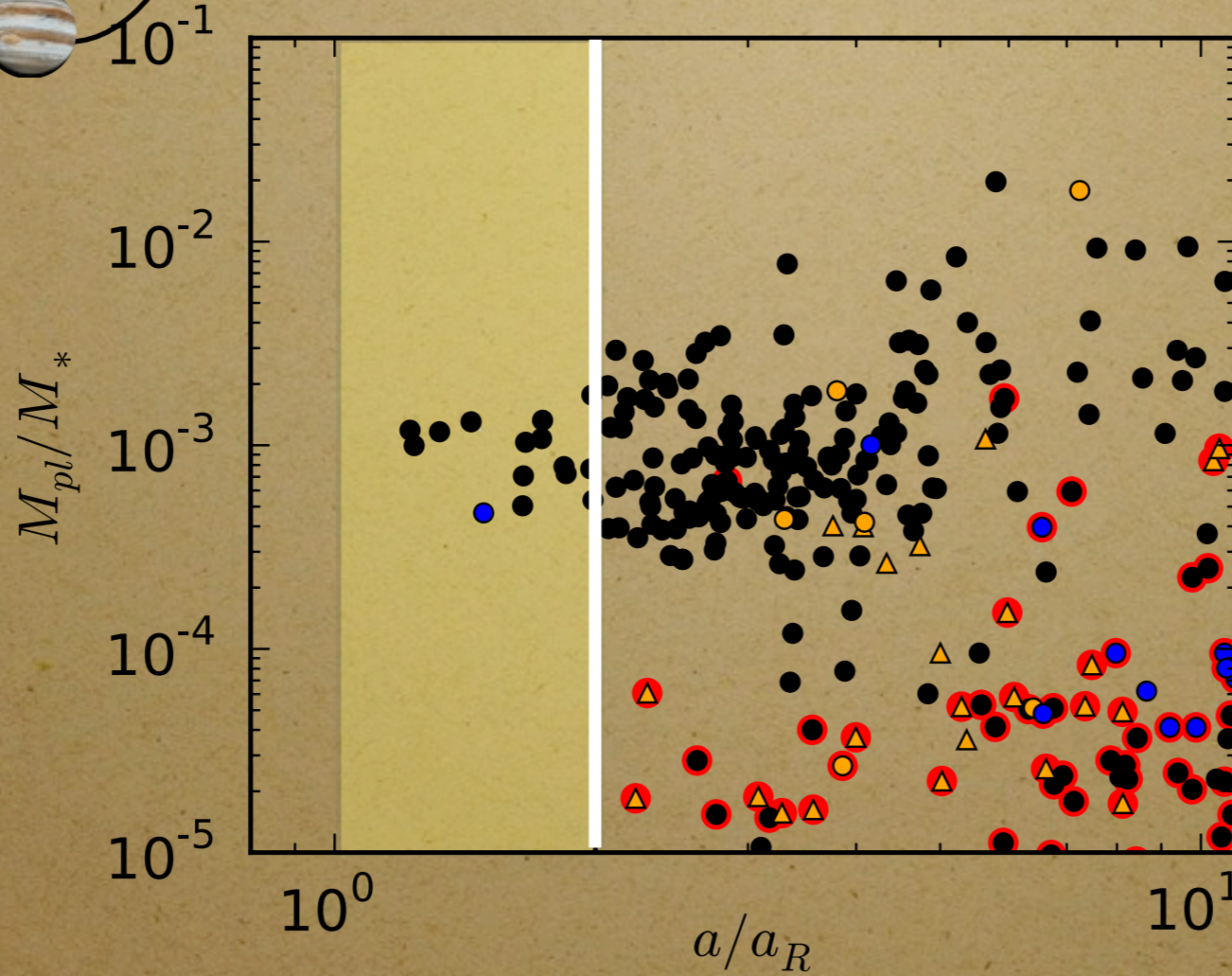
# Orbital Decay to $a_R$


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Gravitational Interactions

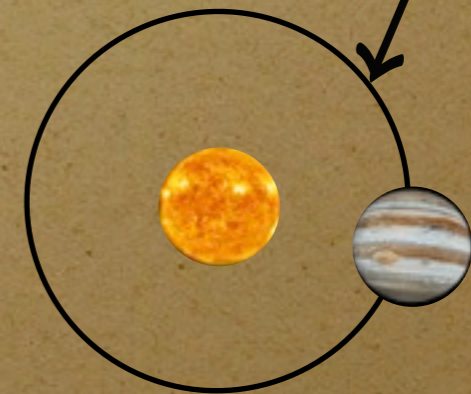


high eccentricity



Tidal Circularization (tides in )

$a \downarrow$   $e \downarrow$



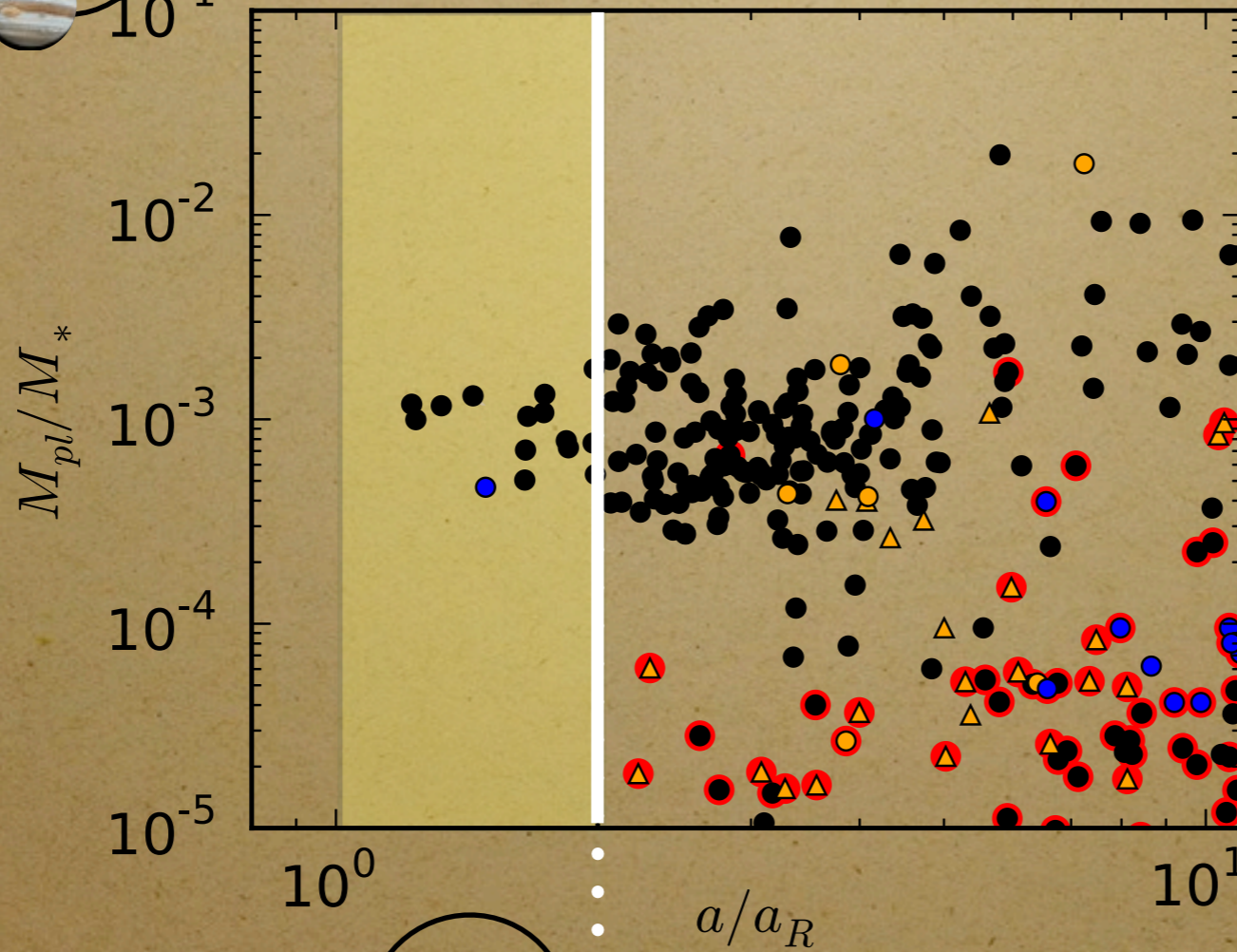
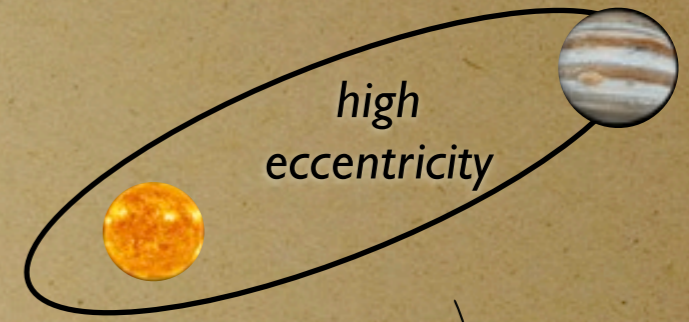
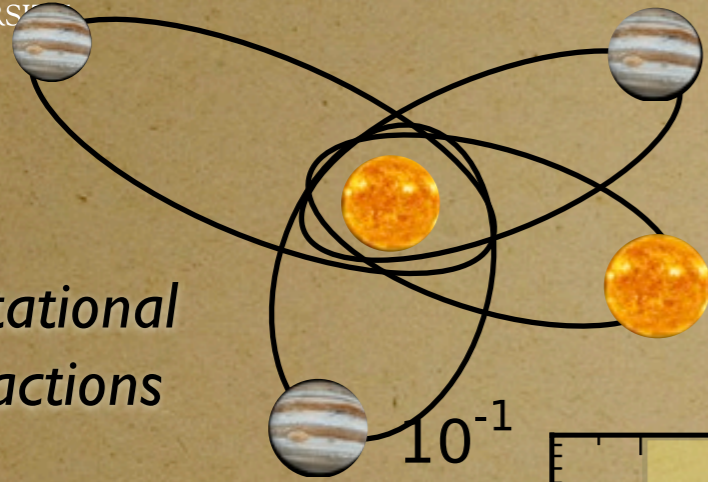
$e = 0$   
 $a/a_R \approx 2$




# Orbital Decay to $a_R$

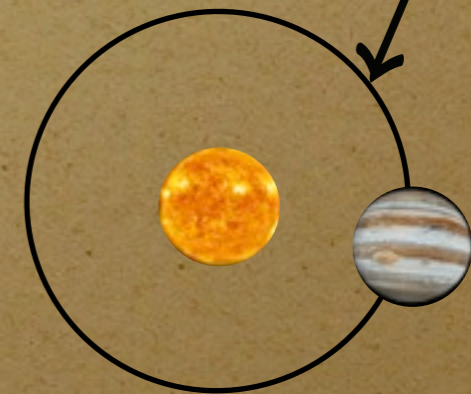
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Gravitational Interactions



Tidal Circularization  
(tides in )

$a \downarrow e \downarrow$



$e = 0$   
 $a/a_R \approx 2$

Tidal Decay  
(tides in ) ,  $a \downarrow$

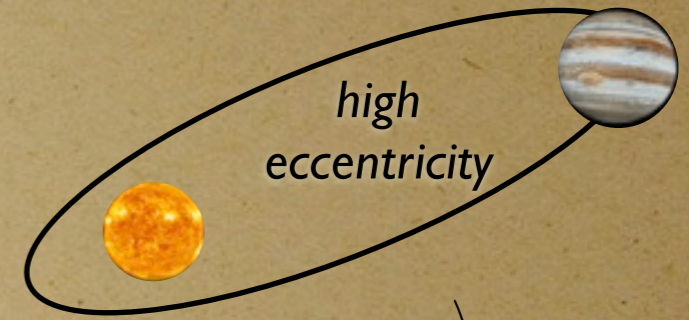
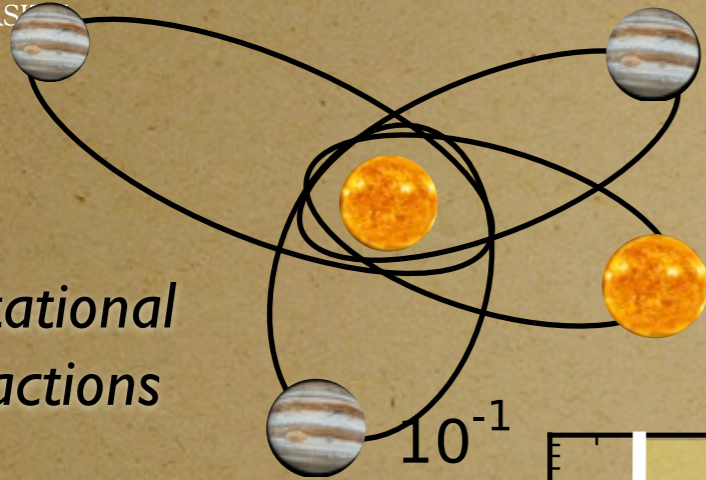
$a/a_R < 2$



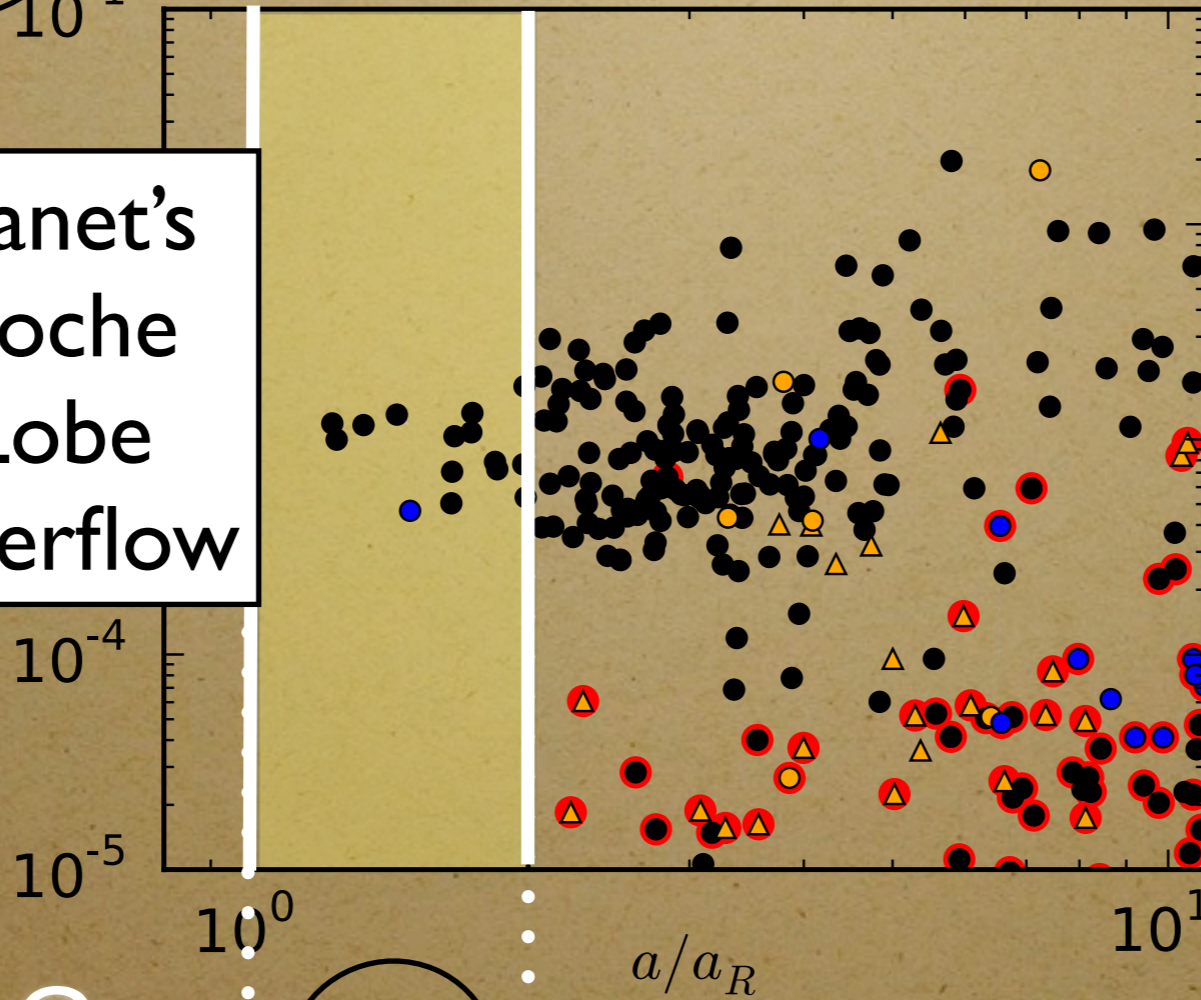
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Gravitational Interactions

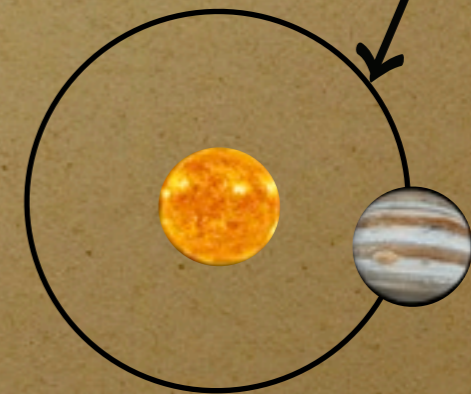


Planet's Roche Lobe Overflow



Tidal Circularization (tides in planet)

$a \downarrow e \downarrow$



$e = 0$   
 $a/a_R \approx 2$

?

Tidal Decay

(tides in star),  $a \downarrow$

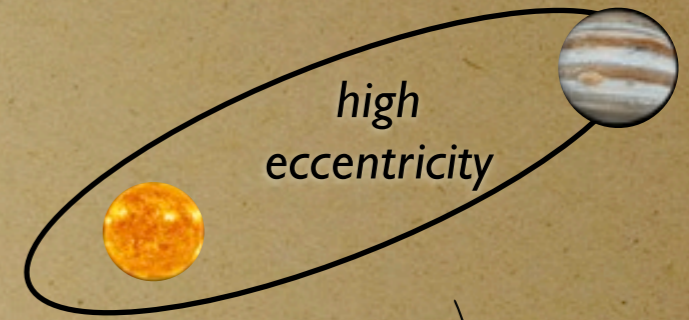
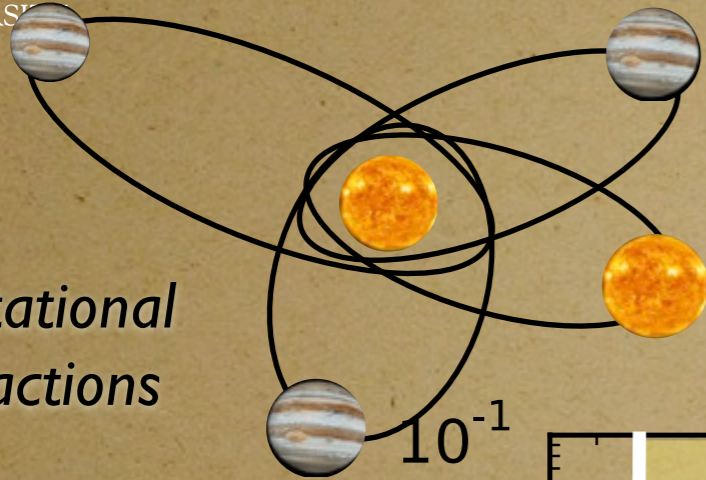
$a/a_R < 2$



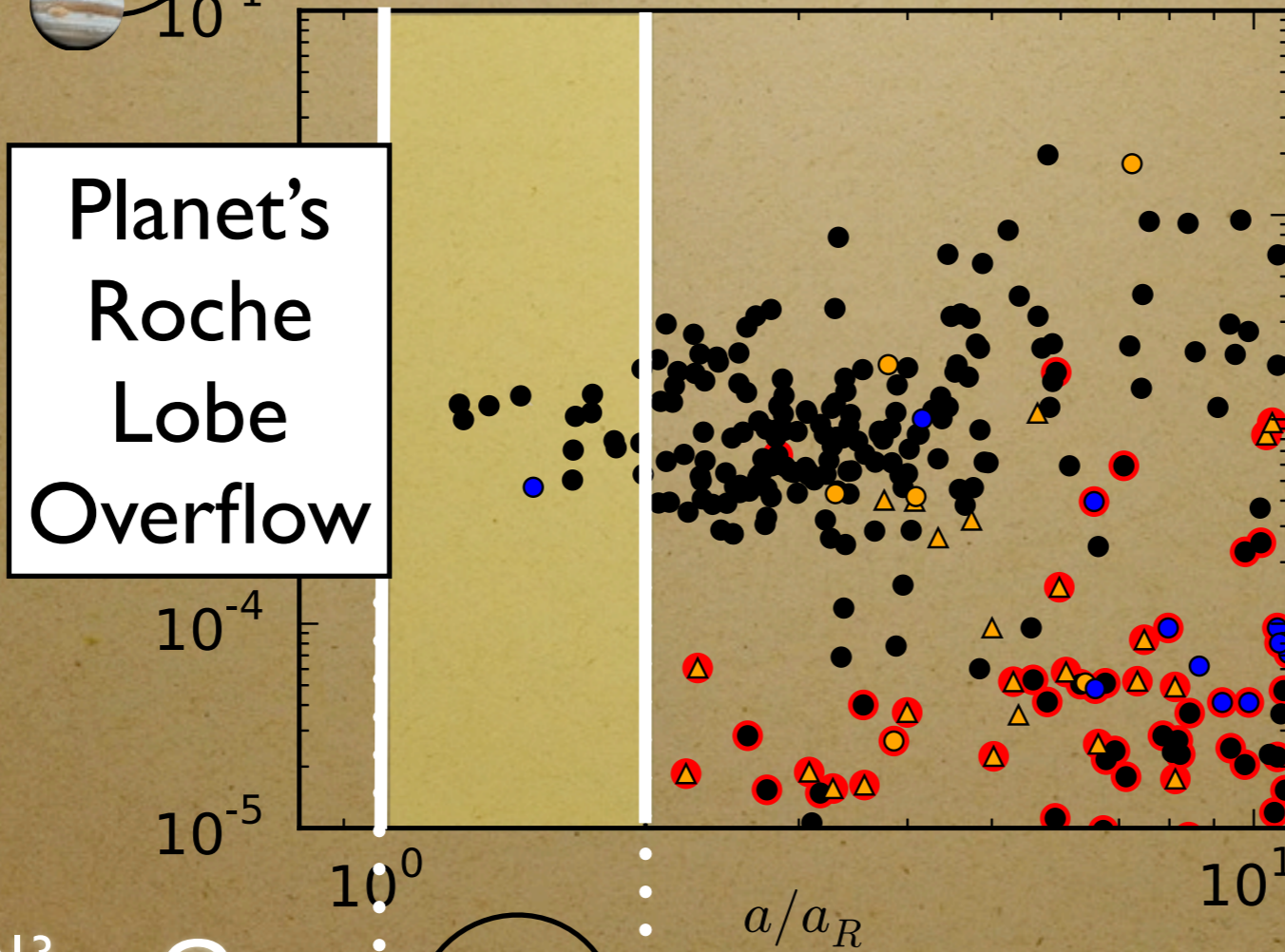
# Orbital Decay to $a_R$

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Gravitational Interactions

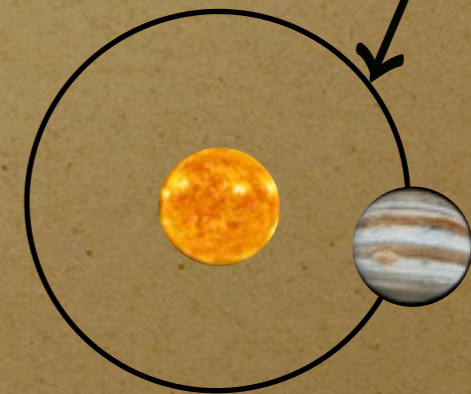


high eccentricity



Tidal Circularization (tides in planet)

$a \downarrow e \downarrow$



$e = 0$   
 $a/a_R \approx 2$

Tidal Decay (tides in star),  $a \downarrow$

$a/a_R < 2$

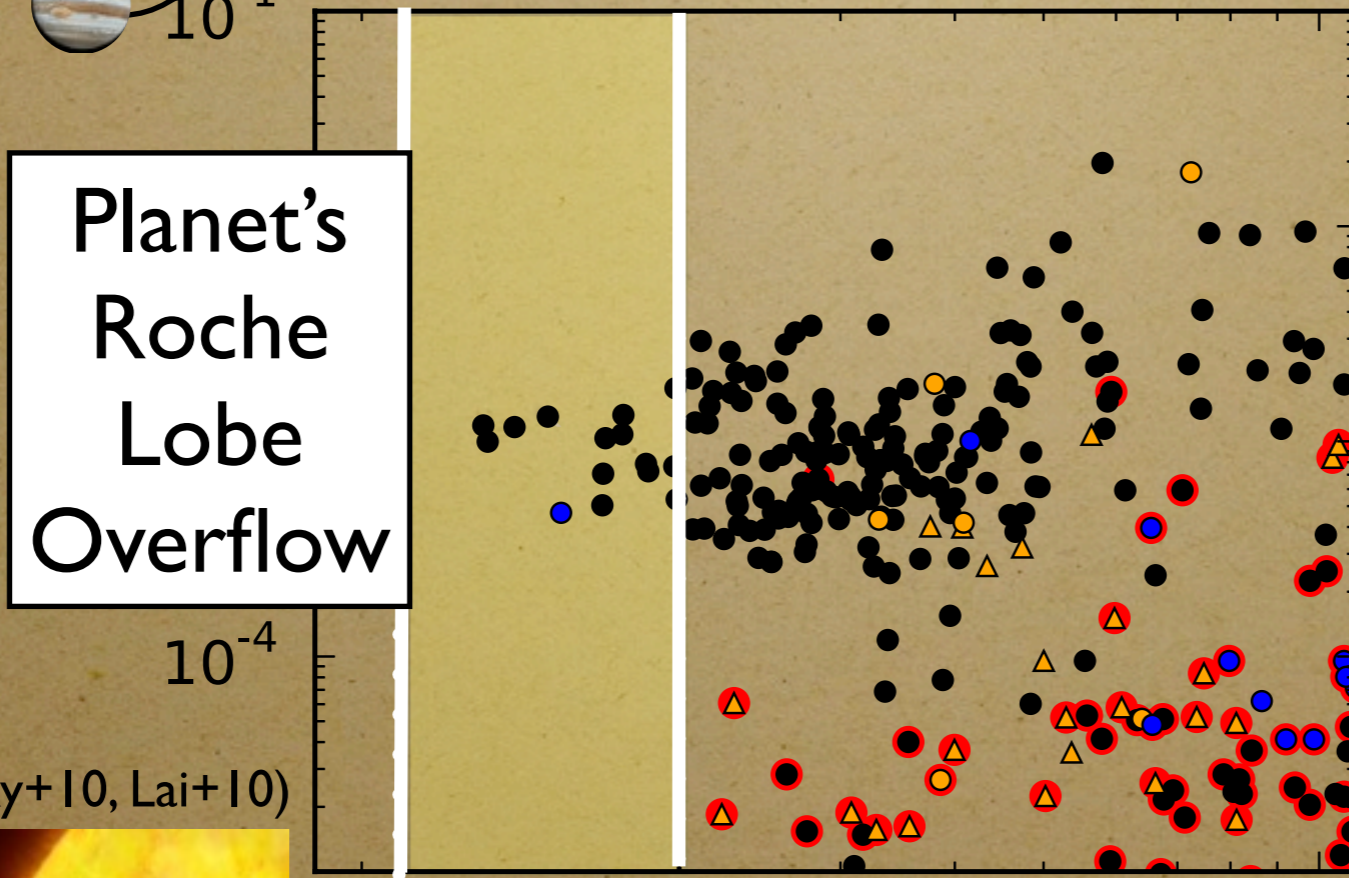
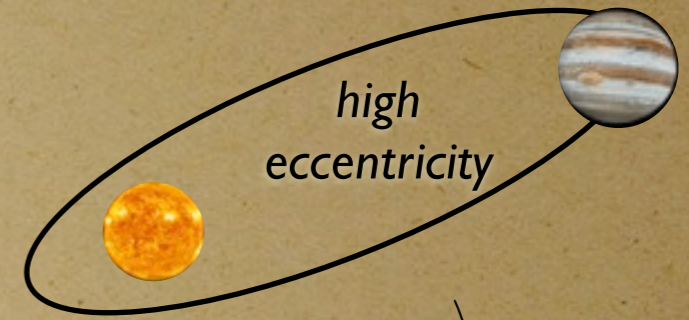
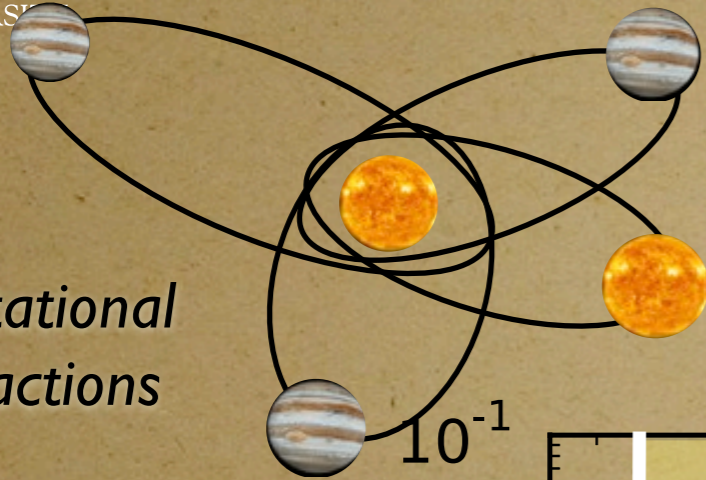
- Jackson+09
- Metzger+12
- Schlaufman & Winn 13
- Teitler & Konigl 14,
- Zhang & Penev 14;
- McQuillan, Mazeh, & Aigrain 13




# Orbital Decay to $a_R$

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Gravitational Interactions



Planet's Roche Lobe Overflow

Tidal Circularization (tides in )

$a \downarrow e \downarrow$

(e.g. Sepinsky+10, Lai+10)

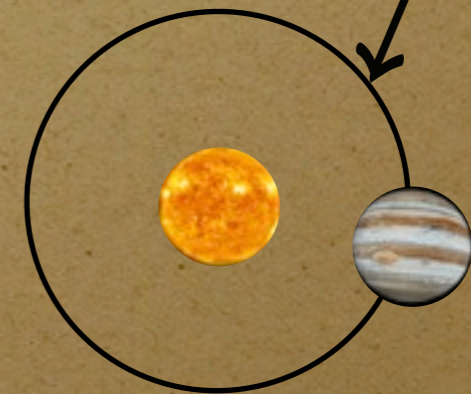


NASA, ESA, G. Bacon, C. Haswell



$a/a_R < 2$

Tidal Decay (tides in ) ,  $a \downarrow$



$e = 0$   
 $a/a_R \approx 2$

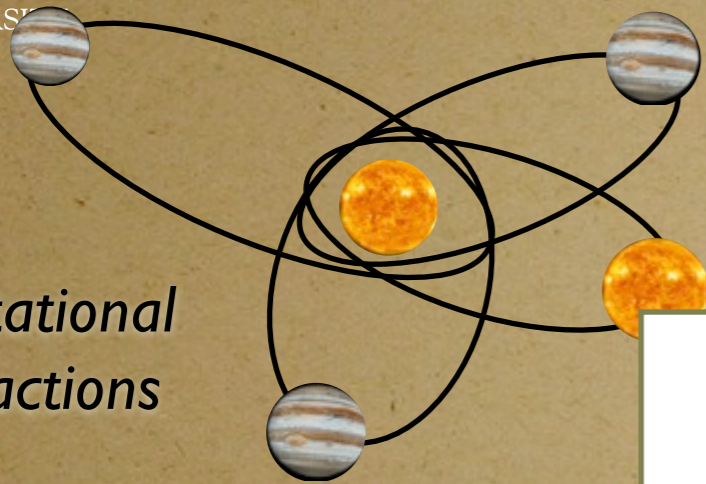


# Excess of isolated small planets in KOIs

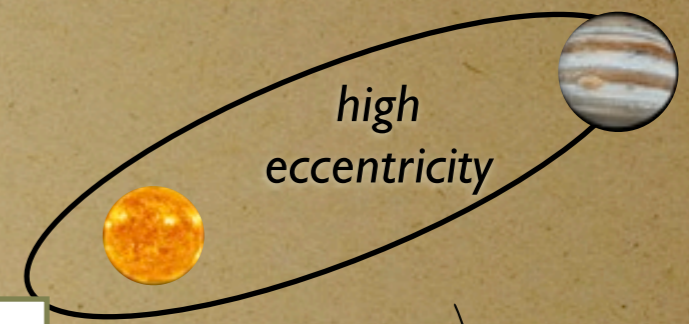


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Gravitational Interactions



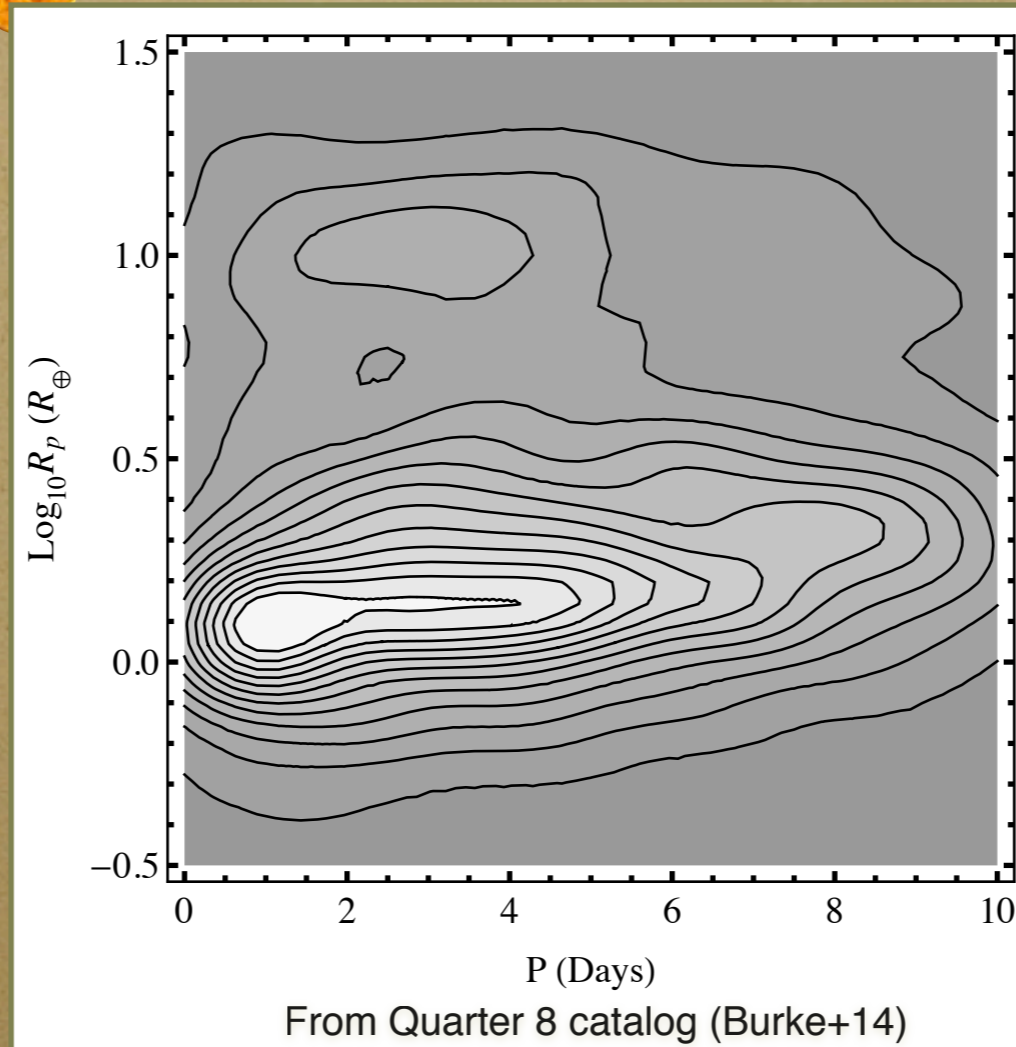
(Steffen & Farr '13)



high eccentricity

Tidal Circularization  
(tides in )

$a \downarrow$   $e \downarrow$



(e.g. Sepinsky+10, Lai+10)

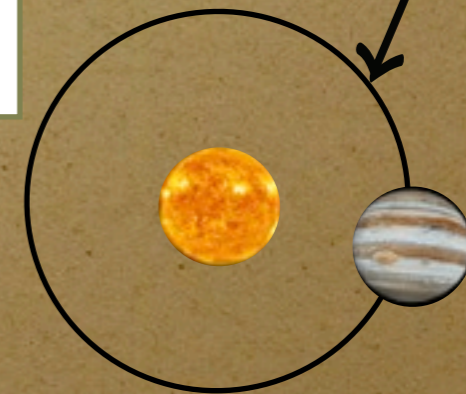


NASA, ESA, G. Bacon, C. Haswell



$a/a_R < 2$

Tidal Decay  
(tides in ) ,  $a \downarrow$



$e = 0$   
 $a/a_R \approx 2$





# Mass Transfer Examples - Toy Model

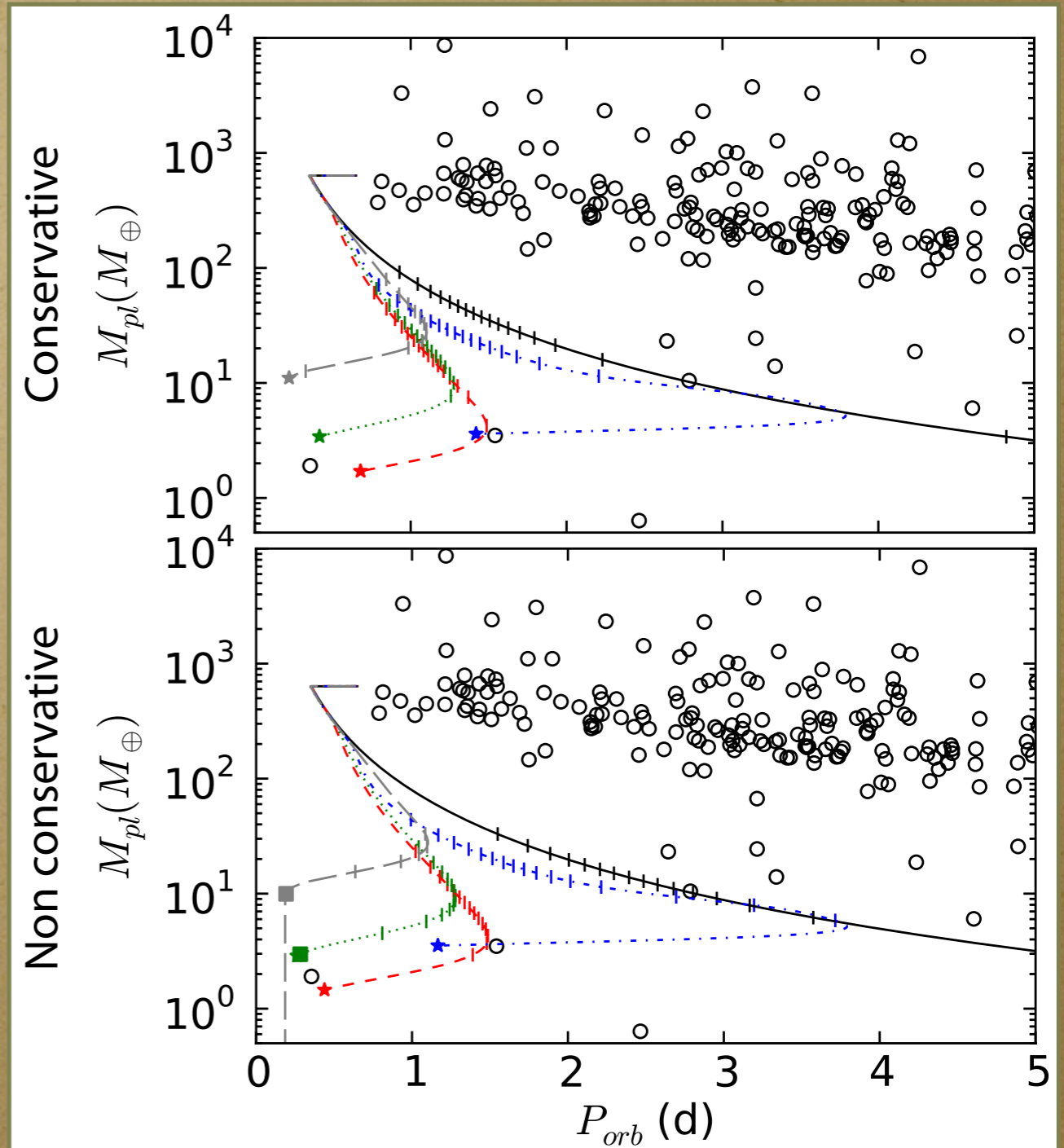


(Valsecchi, Rasio, & Steffen '14c, following Rappaport et al. 1982)

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- $M_{\text{core}} = 1 M_{\oplus}$
- $M_{\text{core}} = 3 M_{\oplus}$
- $M_{\text{core}} = 3 M_{\oplus}$  with irradiation
- $M_{\text{core}} = 10 M_{\oplus}$  with irradiation
- core-less ( $n=1$  polytrope)

(Batygin+13, Fortney+07)





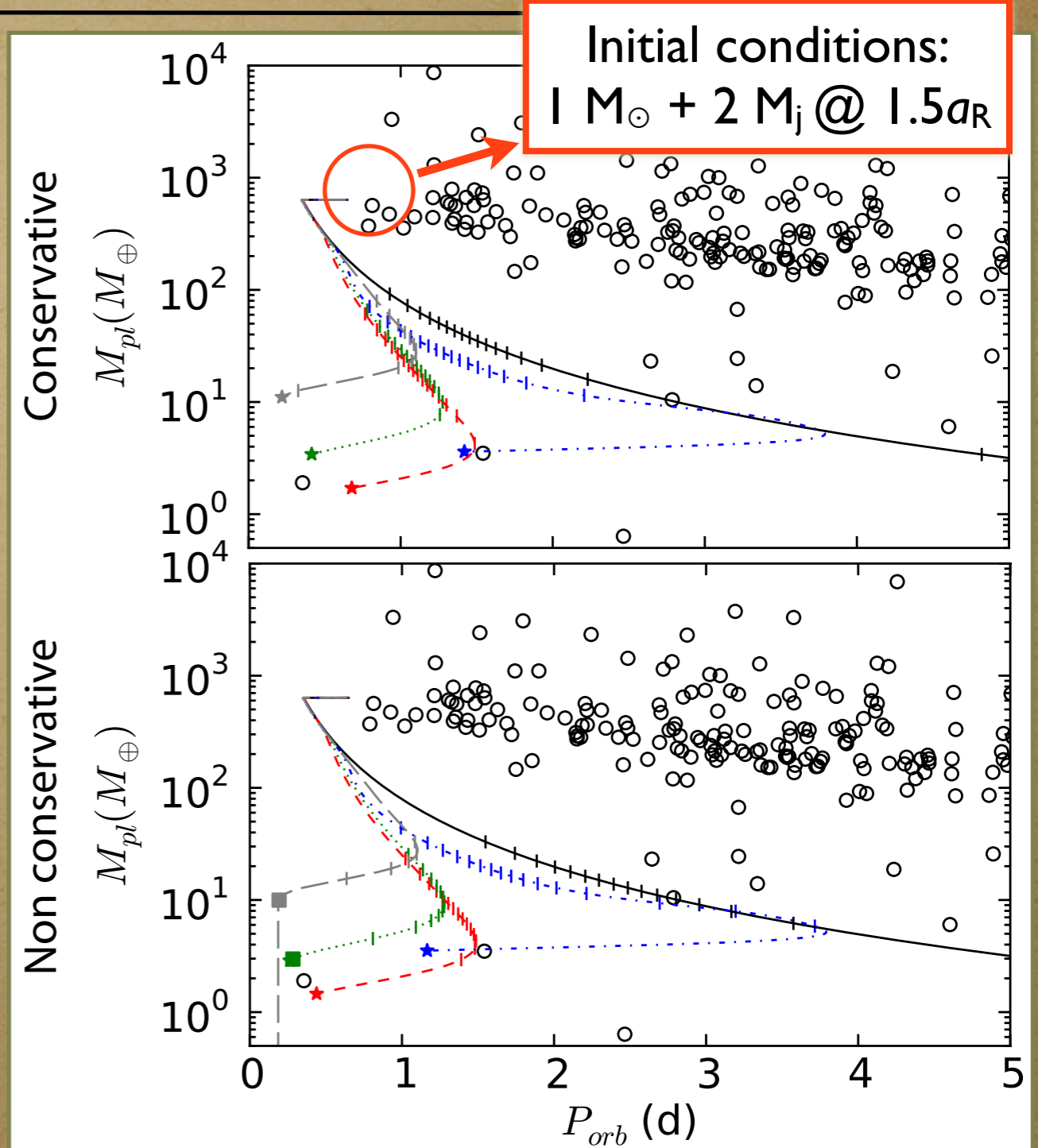
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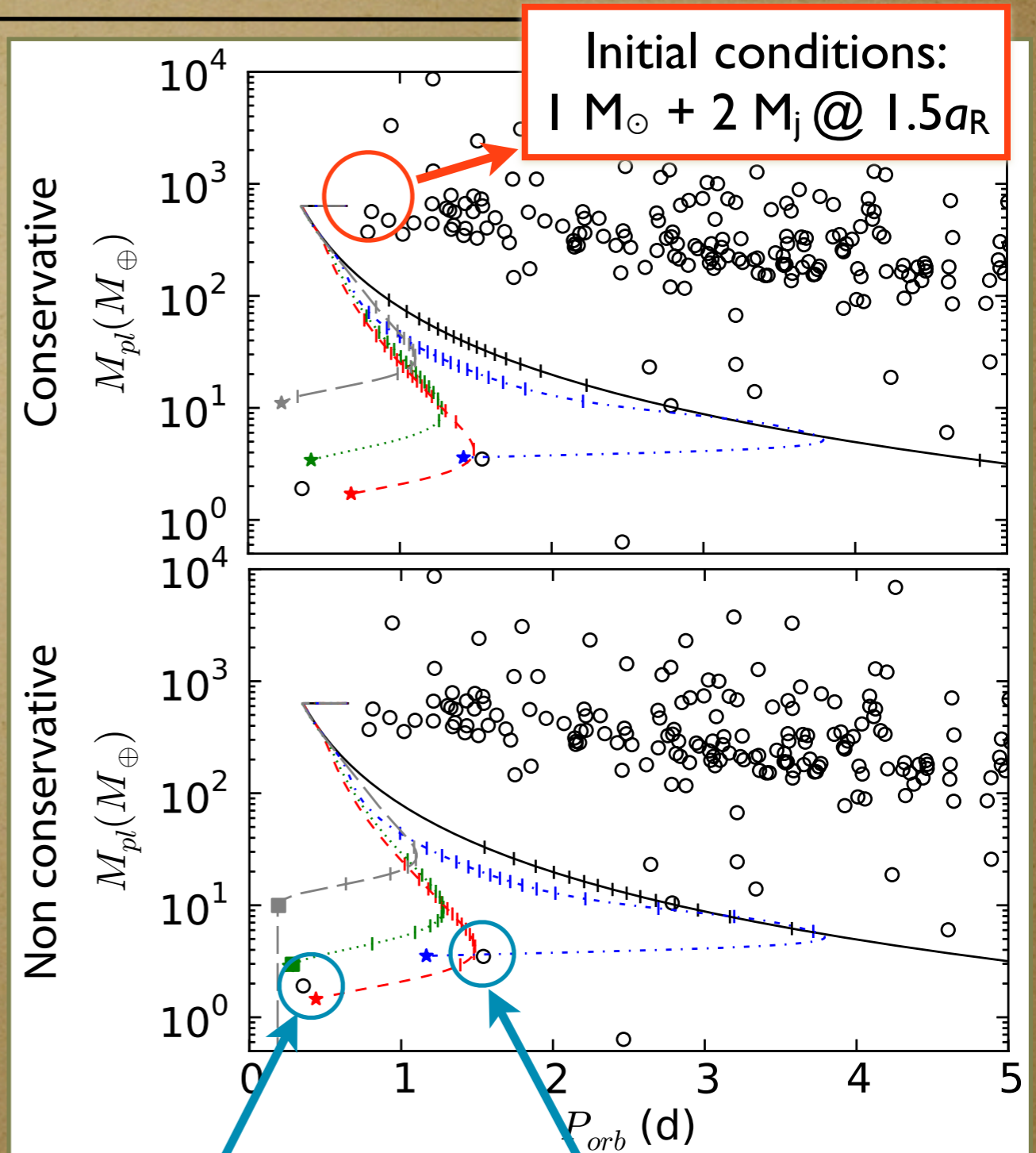
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(Valsecchi, Rasio, & Steffen '14c, following Rappaport et al. 1982)

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- core-less ( $n=1$  polytrope)

(Batygin+13, Fortney+07)



Kepler-78

Kepler-98



# Conclusions

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- Hot Jupiters with  $a < 2a_R$  are consistent with high-e migration
- A hot Jupiter undergoing a phase of Roche lobe overflow could leave behind a hot super-Earths.



with more physics and MESA..

For more info:

<http://arxiv.org/pdf/1402.3857>

<http://arxiv.org/abs/1403.1870>

<http://arxiv.org/abs/1408.3635>