The background of the slide is a black space filled with stars. On the left, a large, detailed view of the Earth's surface is shown, with the Moon's dark, cratered surface in the foreground. In the upper right, a bright red star is visible, and a small blue planet is seen in the middle ground.

# SAG 3: Planetary System Architecture and Dynamical Stability

Rory Barnes  
(University of Washington)

SAG chair: Brad Hansen  
Ravi Kopparapu  
Dave Bennet



## From the DC meeting

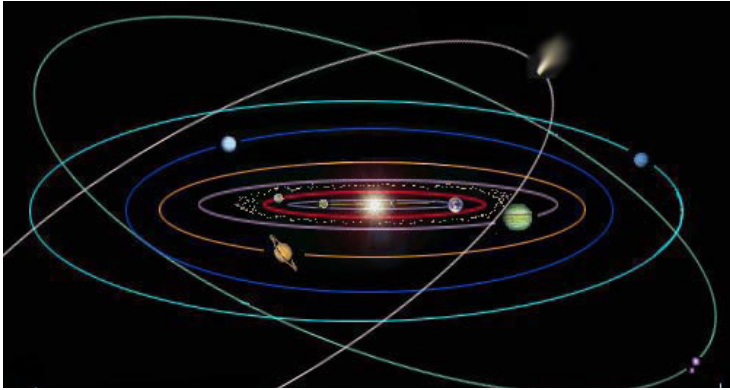
How well does one need to characterize planetary architecture to properly understand exoplanet habitability?

Can we use the statistical properties of planetary systems gleaned from a Galactic census to inform the study of nearby planetary systems?



## From the DC meeting

Would it be possible or prudent to exclude some nearby systems from a direct imaging target list based on prior dynamical information that their habitable zones are unstable? Alternatively, is it advisable to prioritize a target list based on such dynamical considerations?



# What is “architecture”?

Stellar and planetary masses

Orbital elements

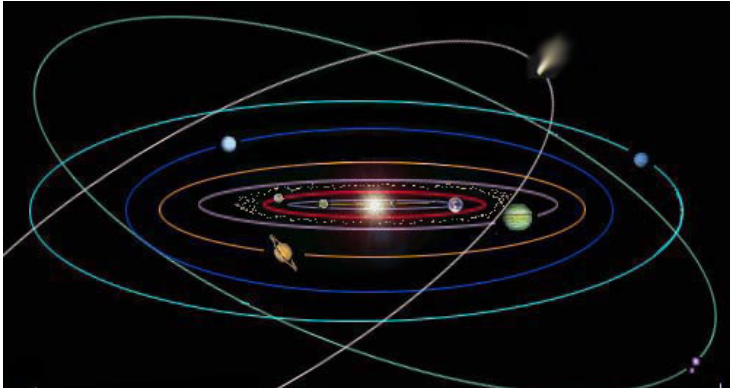
“Minor exoplanets”

Exo-moons

Planet-planet interactions

*e.g.* mean motion resonances

Obliquities



## Architecture helps...

Assess planetary habitability

- How do orbits change with time?

Determine stability

- Where should we NOT look?

Constrain origins scenarios

- Does that super-Earth have water?

Search for planets

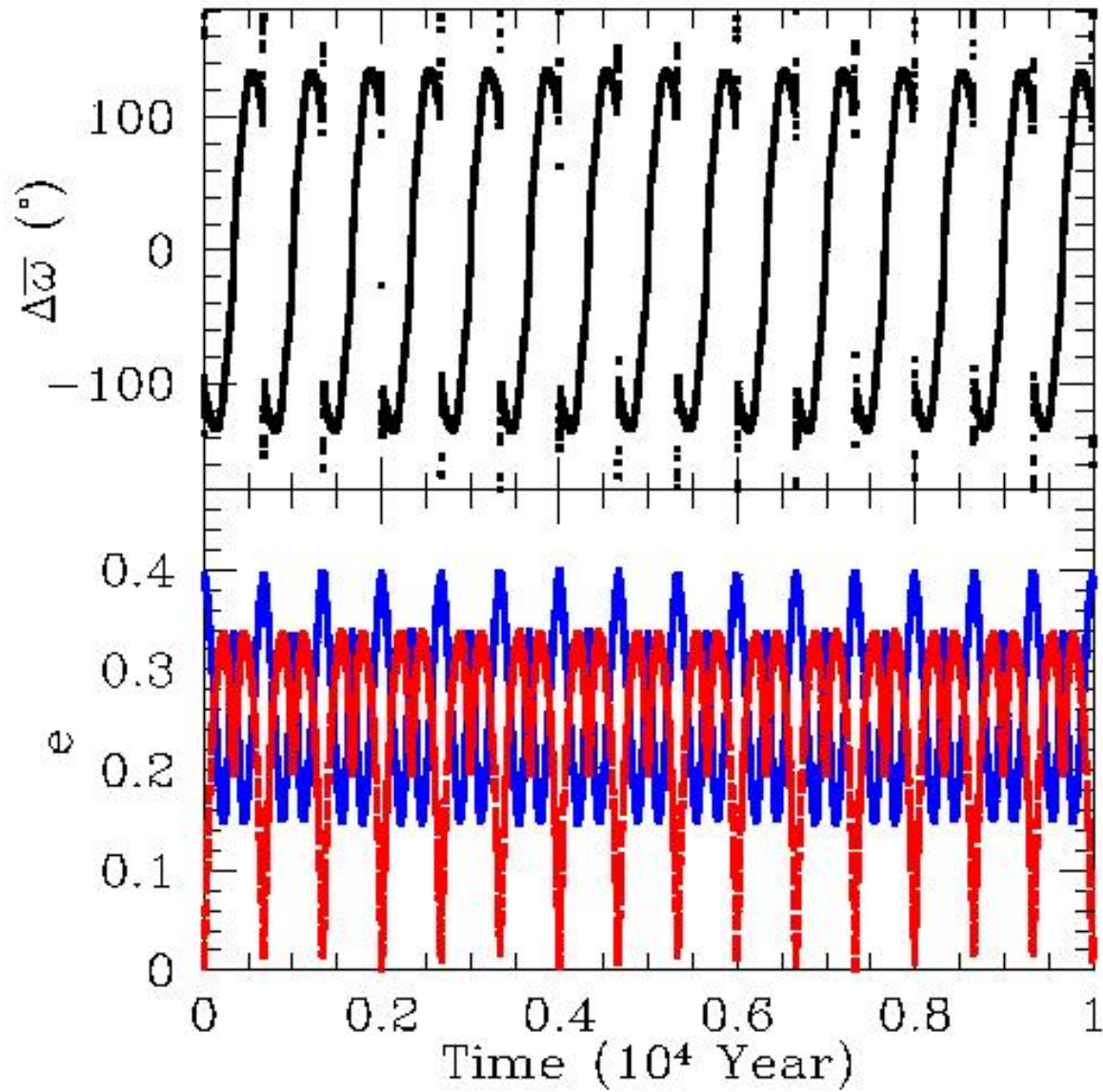
- Fomalhaut b
- $T^*V$



# Planetary Habitability

Perturbations from other planets change  
orbits with time  
obliquities with time  
insolation with time  
tidal effects (mainly for M stars)

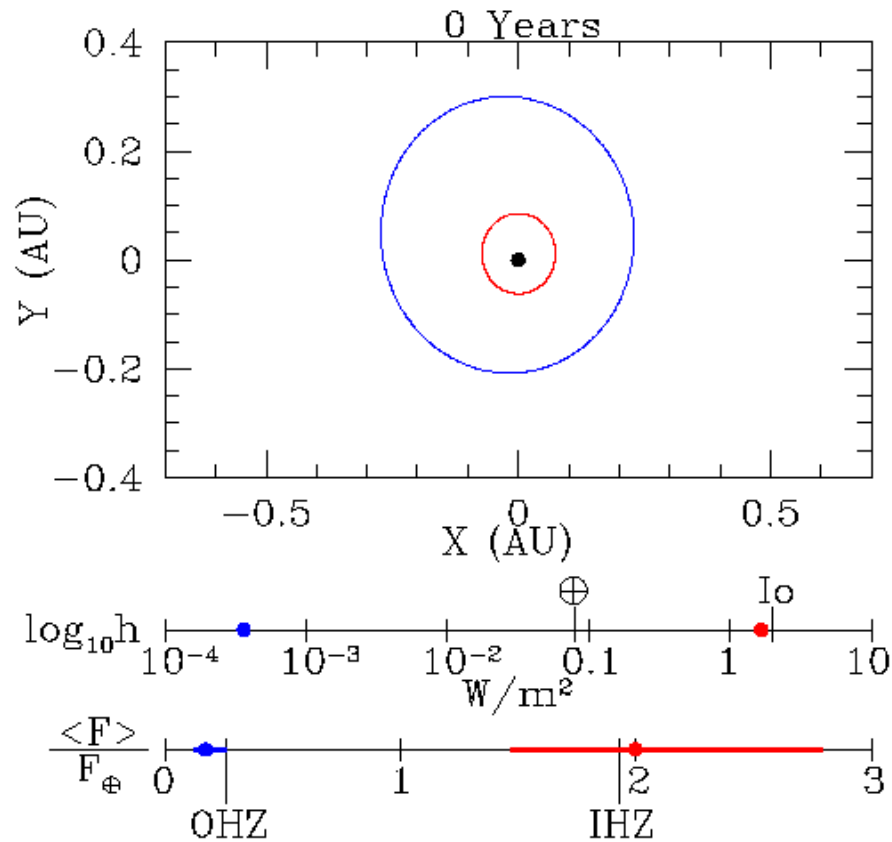
# HD 82943



Barnes &  
Greenberg  
2006



# Planetary Habitability



Gl 581 w/extra  $1 M_J$   
planet at 0.75 AU  
with  $e = 0.3$

red is planet c  
blue is planet d



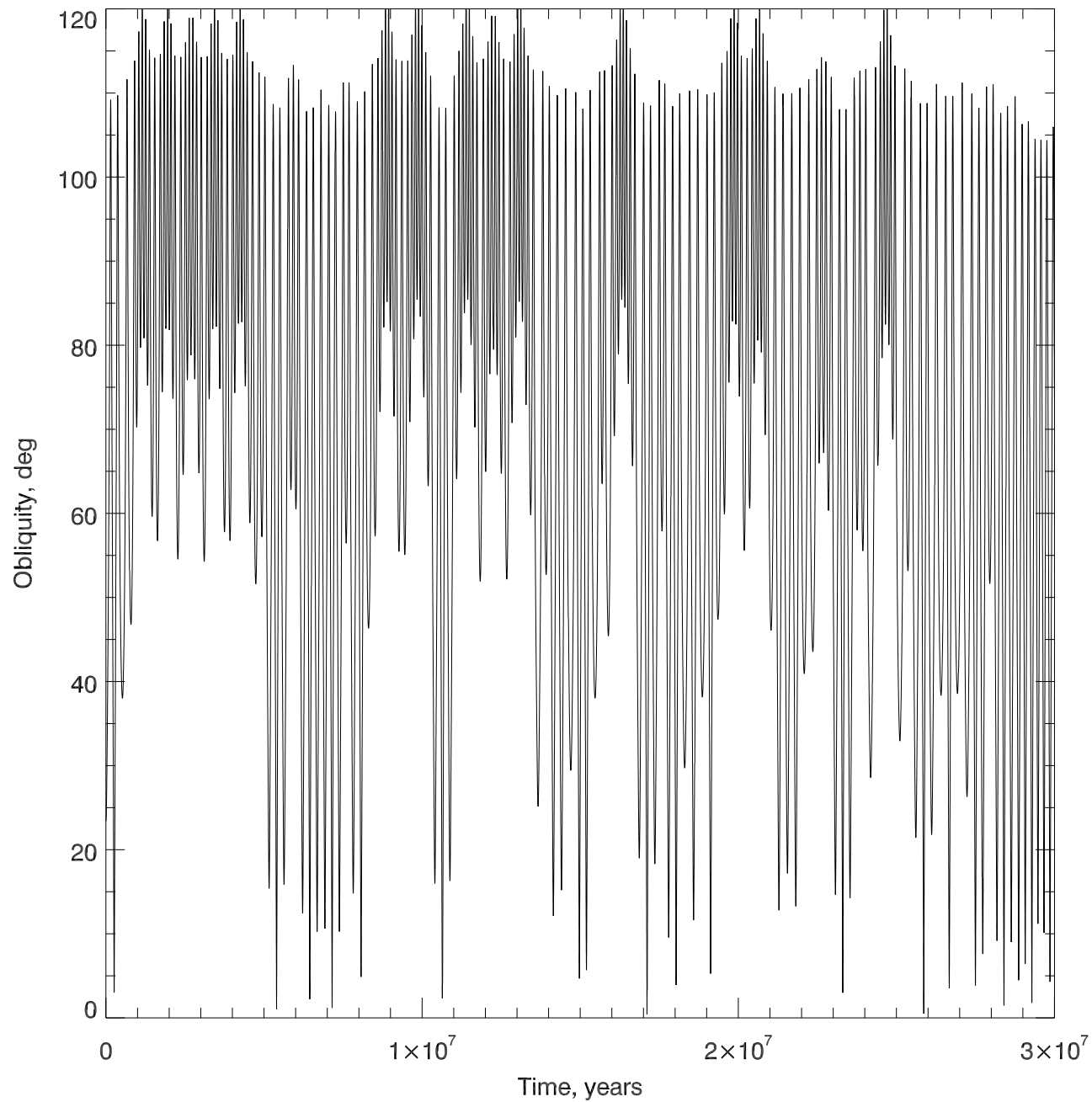


# Planetary Habitability

Mutual inclinations -> fast, large obliquity variations on terrestrial planets

u And c and d have relative inclination of  $30^\circ$   
(McArthur *et al.* 2010)

Moons can stabilize obliquities, but are they detectable?



An Earth  
sandwiched  
between two  
super-Earths  
with mutual  
inclination  $30^\circ$

Figure courtesy  
John Armstrong

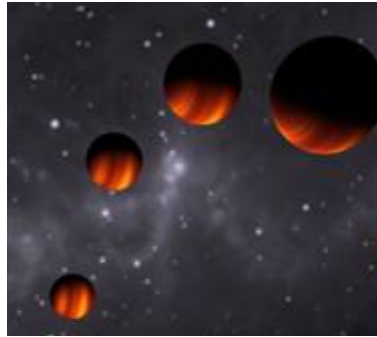


# Dynamical Stability

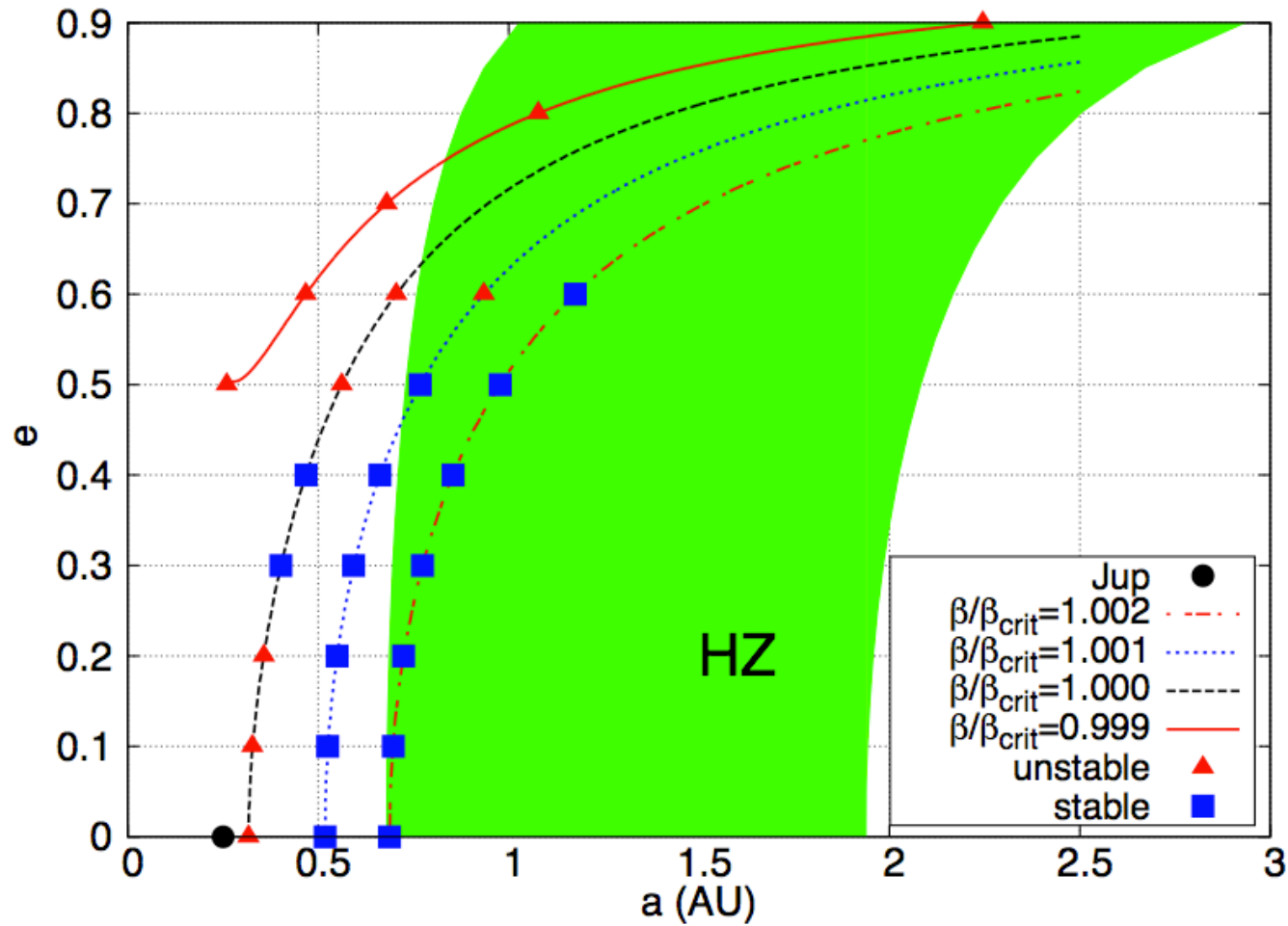
Detecting terrestrial planets is hard

Can we narrow our search by excluding some habitable zone as unstable?

Several studies: Jones *et al.* (2001); Menou & Tabachnik (2003); Sandor *et al.* (2005); Kopparapu & Barnes (2010)



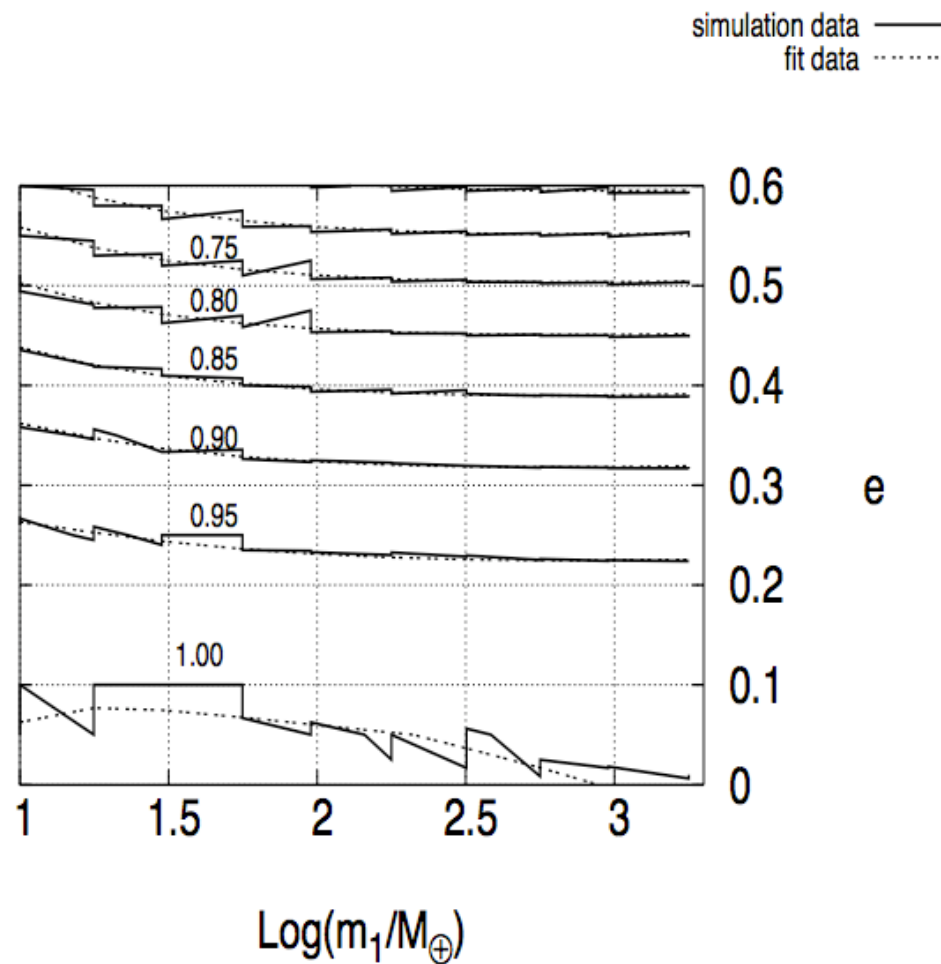
# Dynamical Stability



Kopparapu  
& Barnes  
2010



# Dynamical Stability



Kopparapu  
& Barnes  
2010



# Dynamical Stability

http://gravity.psu.edu/~ravi/planets/tab4.txt

http://gravity.psu.edu/~ravi/planets/tab4.txt

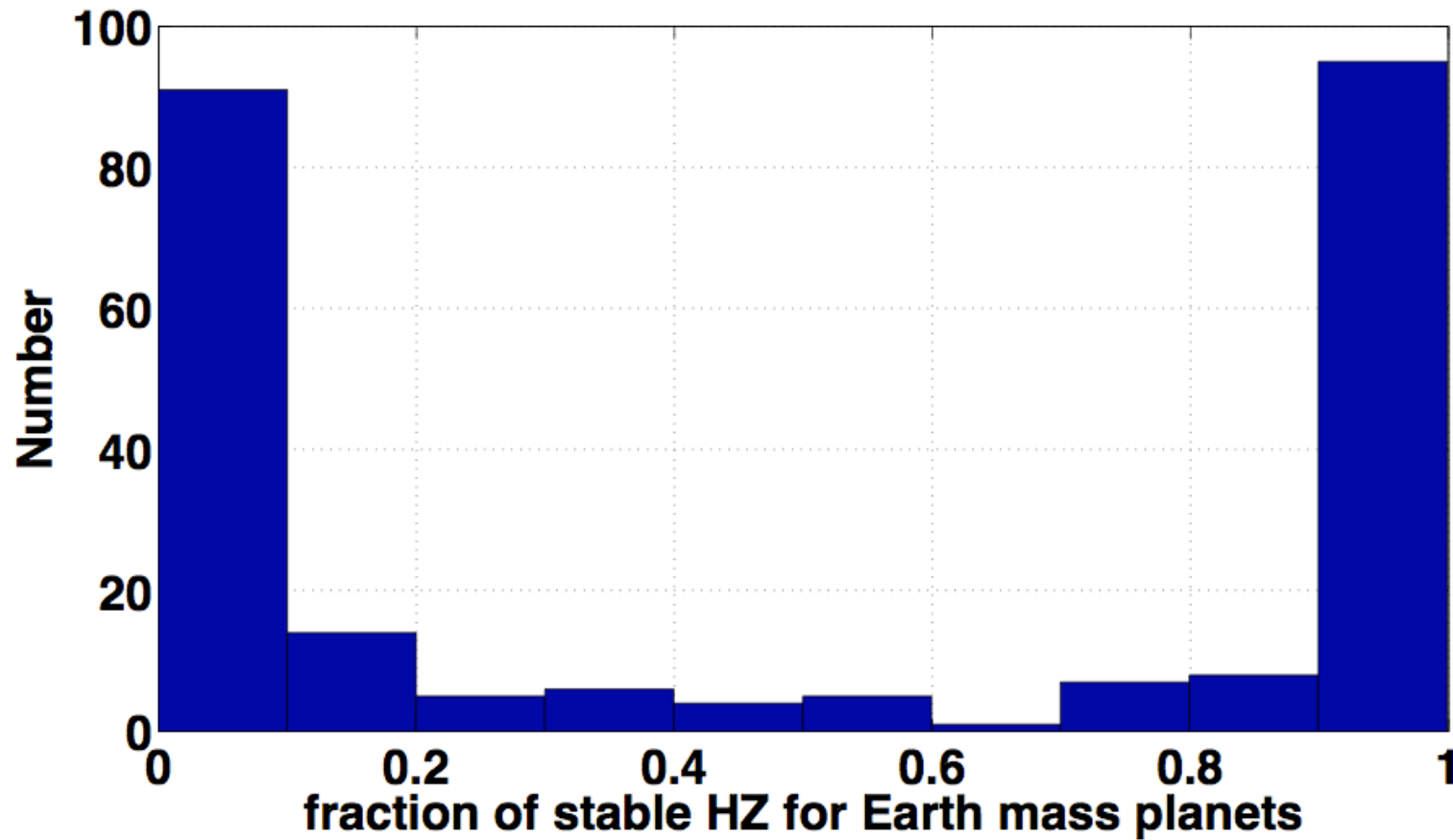
Astro

#System #	m_{1}(Mjup)	a(AU)	e	tau_s (1 ME)	tau_u (1 ME)	FHZ (1 ME)	tau_s (10 ME)	tau_u (10 ME)	FHZ (10 ME)
HD142b	1.3057	1.04292	0.26	0.9347	0.9323	0.000	0.9552	0.9320	0.000
HD1237b	3.3748	0.49467	0.51	0.7407	0.7401	0.213	0.7549	0.7450	0.000
HD1461b	0.0240	0.06352	0.14	0.9920	0.9780	0.976	1.0200	0.9200	0.959
WASP-1b	0.9101	0.03957	0.00	1.0022	0.9990	0.990	1.0200	0.9980	0.991
HIP2247b	5.1232	1.33884	0.54	0.7138	0.7111	0.000	0.7490	0.7387	0.000
HD2638b	0.4773	0.04357	0.00	1.0027	0.9993	0.973	1.0200	0.9868	0.974
HD3651b	0.2290	0.29472	0.60	0.6514	0.6451	0.591	0.7243	0.7043	0.656
HD4208b	0.8075	1.65355	0.05	1.0006	0.9966	0.000	0.9984	0.9970	0.366
HD4308b	0.0477	0.11919	0.00	1.0050	0.9950	0.937	1.0200	0.9602	0.919
HD4203b	2.0821	1.16537	0.52	0.7332	0.7316	0.000	0.7727	0.7554	0.000
HD4313b	2.3479	1.17834	0.04	0.9985	0.9978	0.000	1.0024	0.9946	0.000
HD5319b	1.9377	1.74656	0.12	0.9860	0.9849	0.026	0.9919	0.9842	0.000
HD5388b	1.9651	1.76349	0.40	0.8427	0.8400	0.000	0.8423	0.8414	0.416
HD6434b	0.3972	0.14206	0.17	0.9750	0.9698	0.874	1.0095	0.9685	0.866
HD7924b	0.0291	0.05664	0.17	0.9840	0.9710	0.964	1.0200	0.9120	0.945
HD8574b	1.8060	0.75714	0.30	0.9120	0.9105	0.015	0.9114	0.9108	0.621
HD10647b	0.9250	2.02175	0.16	0.9766	0.9734	0.000	0.9910	0.9694	0.000
HD10697b	6.2351	2.13177	0.10	0.9906	0.9900	0.000	0.9904	0.9901	0.194
HD11506b	4.7347	2.60488	0.30	0.9110	0.9103	0.000	0.9111	0.9105	0.197
HD11977b	6.5199	1.93643	0.40	0.8410	0.8402	0.000	0.8416	0.8410	0.003
GJ86b	4.0010	0.11422	0.04	0.9988	0.9980	0.857	1.0057	0.9981	0.806
HD13931b	1.8812	5.14931	0.02	0.9995	0.9987	0.742	1.0032	0.9947	0.668
HD16141b	0.2497	0.35566	0.25	0.9422	0.9394	0.752	0.9464	0.9388	0.811
30AriBb	9.8779	0.99475	0.29	0.9163	0.9155	0.000	0.9215	0.9164	0.000
HD16417b	0.0670	0.13543	0.20	0.9735	0.9600	0.936	0.9686	0.9600	0.932
HD16175b	4.3795	2.11850	0.60	0.6446	0.6427	0.000	0.7096	0.6913	0.000
81Cetb	5.3409	2.53876	0.21	0.9562	0.9557	0.018	0.9622	0.9578	0.000
iotaHorb	2.0468	0.92376	0.14	0.9815	0.9800	0.057	0.9993	0.9819	0.000
HD17092b	4.9621	1.30798	0.17	0.9711	0.9707	0.074	0.9785	0.9718	0.000
WASP-11b	0.5262	0.04309	0.00	1.0029	0.9991	0.939	1.0200	0.9887	0.943
HD19994b	1.3268	1.30567	0.27	0.9291	0.9268	0.000	0.9503	0.9240	0.000
epsilonErib	1.0851	3.42426	0.25	0.9408	0.9379	0.265	0.9399	0.9380	0.718
HD23127b	1.4049	2.31864	0.44	0.8100	0.8081	0.000	0.8404	0.8257	0.000
HD23079b	2.4433	1.59509	0.10	0.9913	0.9901	0.000	0.9908	0.9899	0.074
HD23596b	7.7427	2.77219	0.27	0.9274	0.9269	0.000	0.9353	0.9299	0.000

Kopparapu  
& Barnes  
2010



# Dynamical Stability





# Dynamical Stability

But...

Mean motion resonances can stabilize  
Earth-mass planets can masquerade as  
eccentricity (Anglada-Escude *et al.* 2010)

Stability analyses should be used cautiously





# Planet Formation

Can the layout of a planetary system reveal its history?

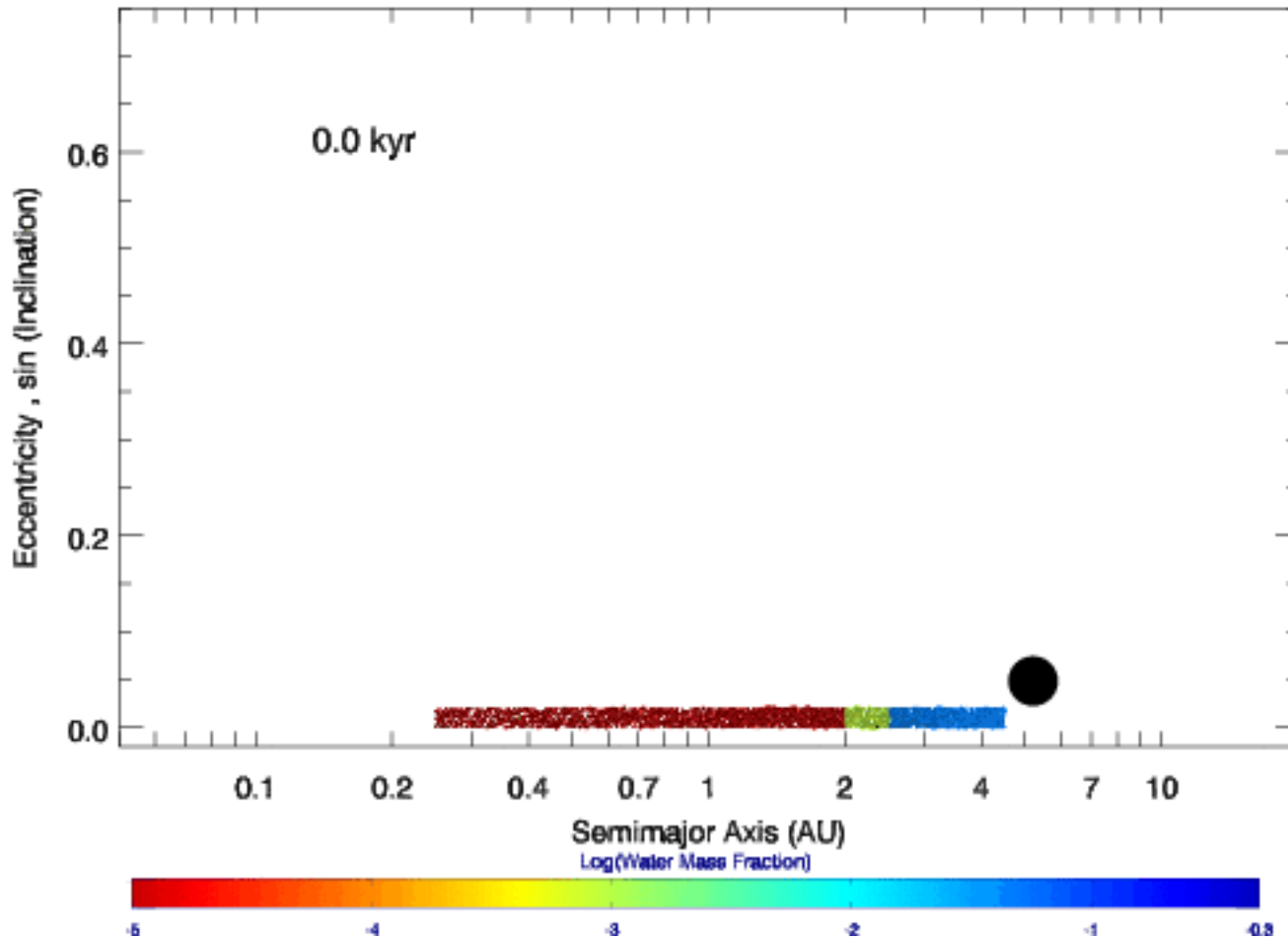
Large eccentricities => planet-planet scattering

Mean motion resonances => migration

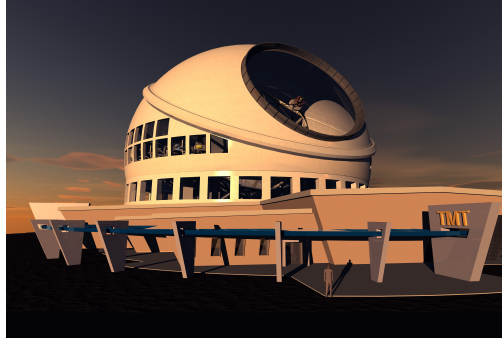
Can we constrain composition?



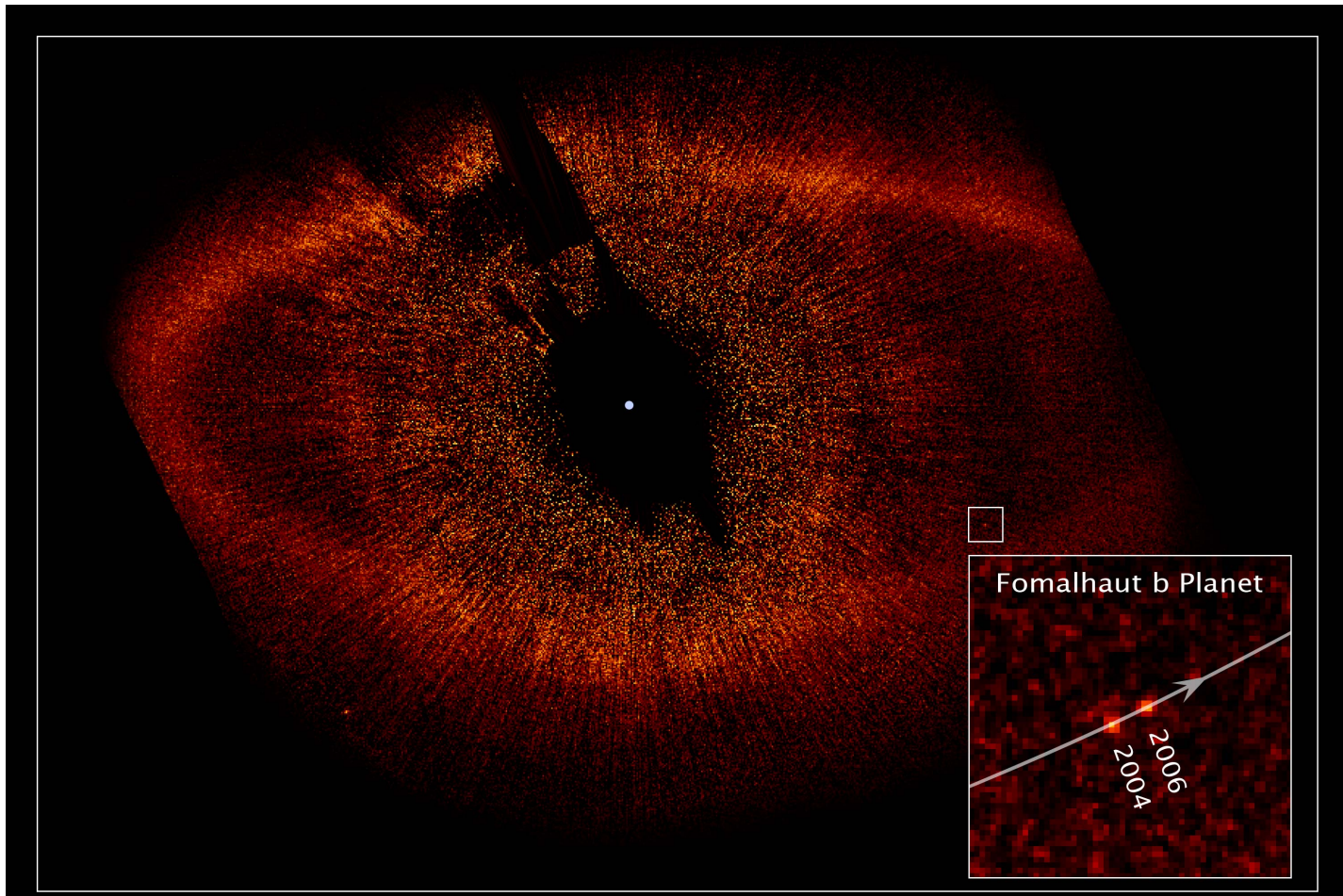
# Planet Formation



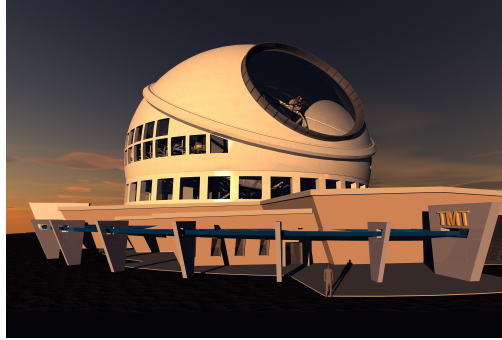
Raymond,  
Mandell &  
Sigurdsson  
(2006)



# Detection

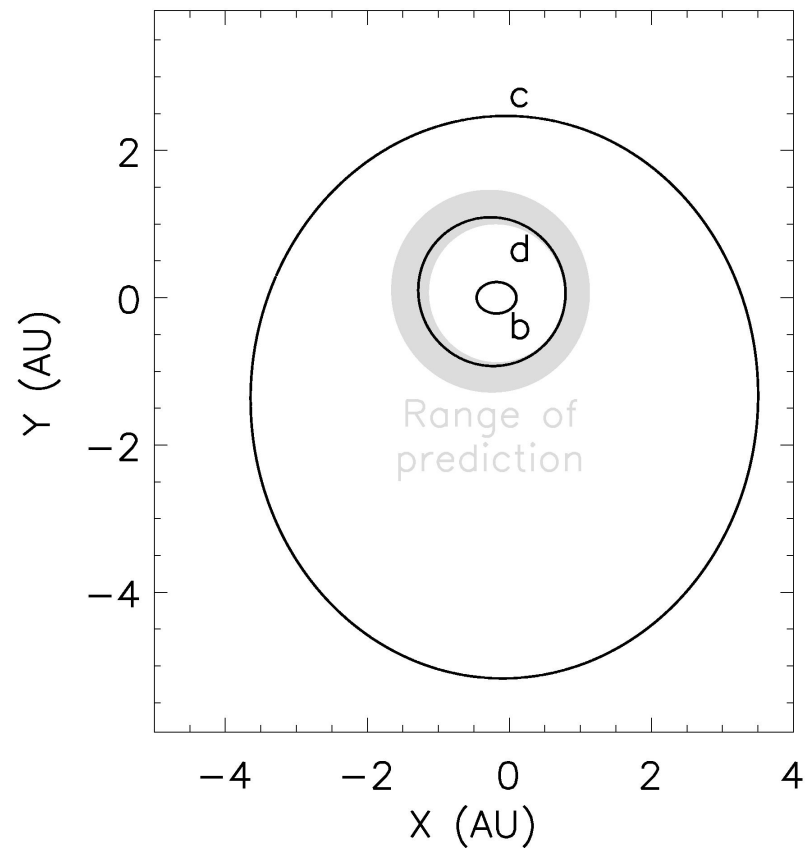


Kalas *et al.*  
(2008)

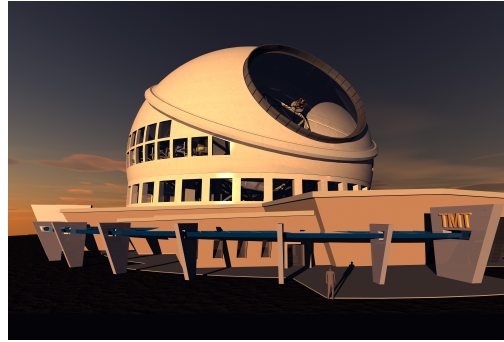


# Detection

HD 74156



Barnes *et al.*  
(2008)



# Detection

## Transit Timing Variations

Search Program	Telescope	Object	V Mag	Precision (approx)	Ref.
APOSTLE	ARC 3.5m (Ground)	WASP-2b	11.98	5 sec	Becker et al. (in prep)
APOSTLE	"	TrES-3b	12.4	11 sec	Kundurthy et al. (in prep)
Kepler	0.95m (Space)	Kepler-7b	13(?)	12 sec	Latham (2010)
Kepler	"	Kepler-8b	13.9	25 sec	Jenkins et al (2010)
CoRoT	0.27m (Space)	CoRoT-2b	12.57	12 sec	Alonso et al (2008)
CoRoT	"	CoRoT-7b	11.7	120 sec	Queloz et al (2009)
MOST	0.15m (Space)	HD 189733	7.67	20-50 sec	Miller-Ricci et al (2008a)
MOST	"	HD 209458	7.65	40-70 sec	Miller-Ricci et al (2008b)
EPOXI	0.30m (Space)	HAT-P-7	10.5	85 sec	Christiansen (2010)
Spitzer	0.85m (Space)	HD 149026b	8.15	40 sec	Nutzman et al (2009)
HST	2.4m (Space)	HD 209458b	7.65	10-40 sec	Agol & Steffen (2007)
VLT	8.2m (Ground)	OGLE-TR-111b	16.9	25 sec	Diaz et al (2008)

Table courtesy  
Praveen Kundurthy

# Discussion