Hot Jupiters are not as Lonely as we thought

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Songhu Wang from Indiana University

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HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL 54 48TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2007 INTRODUCED BY Joni Marie Gutierrez A JOINT MEMORIAL DECLARING PLUTO A PLANET AND DECLARING MARCH 13, 2007, "PLUTO PLANET DAY" AT THE LEGISLATURE. WHEREAS, the state of New Mexico is a global center for astronomy, astrophysics and planetary science; and WHEREAS, New Mexico is home to world class astronomical observing facilities, such as the Apache Point observatory, the very large array, the Magdalena Ridge observatory and the national solar observatory; and WHEREAS, Apache Point observatory, operated by New Mexico state university, houses the astrophysical research consortium's three-and-one-half meter telescope, as well as the unique two-and-one-half meter diameter Sloan digital sky survey telescope; and

WHEREAS, New Mexico state university has the state's only

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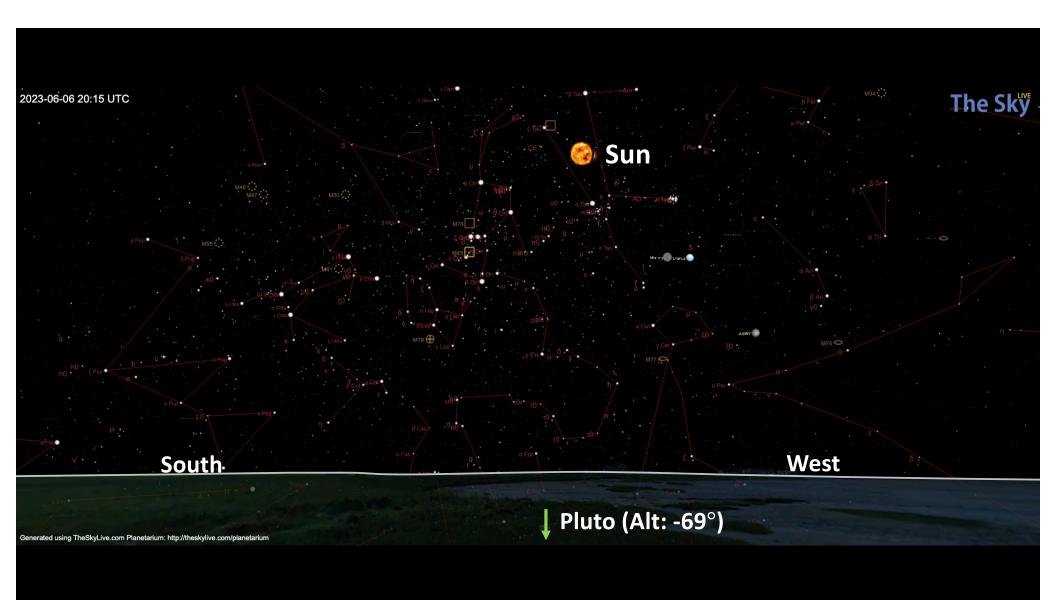
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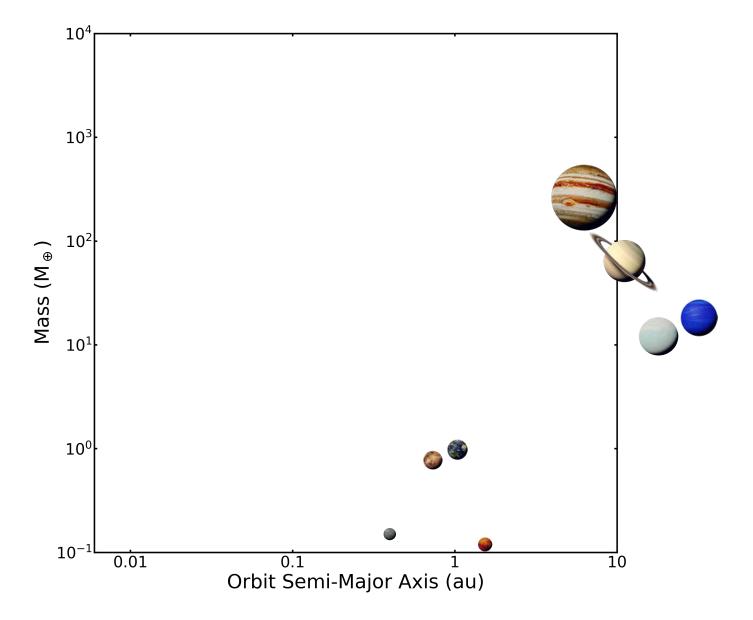
independent, doctorate-granting astronomy department; and WHEREAS, New Mexico state university and Dona Ana county were the longtime home of Clyde Tombaugh, discoverer of Pluto; WHEREAS, Pluto has been recognized as a planet for seventy-five years; and WHEREAS, Pluto's average orbit is three billion six hundred ninety-five million nine hundred fifty thousand miles from the sun, and its diameter is approximately one thousand four hundred twenty-one miles; and WHEREAS, Pluto has three moons known as Charon, Nix and Hydra; and WHEREAS, a spacecraft called new horizons was launched in January 2006 to explore Pluto in the year 2015; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO that, as Pluto passes overhead through New Mexico's excellent night skies, it be declared a planet and that March 13, 2007 be declared "Pluto Planet Day" at the legislature.

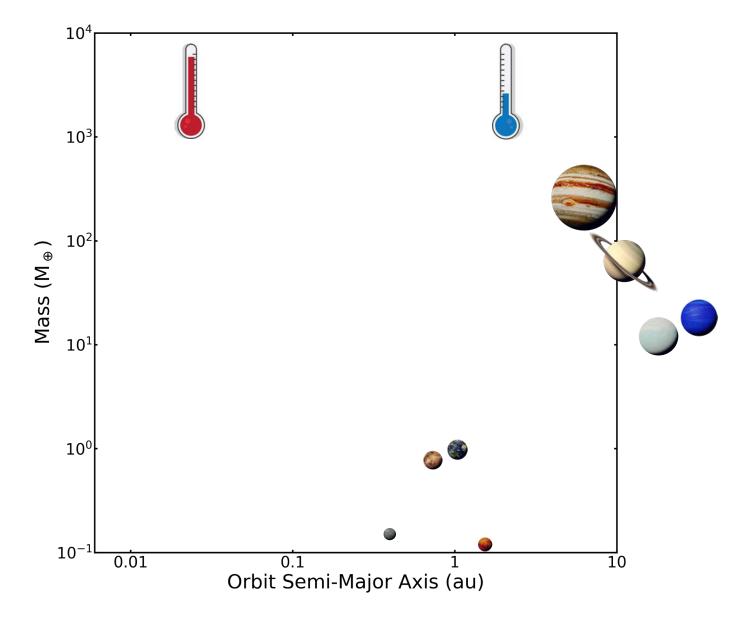
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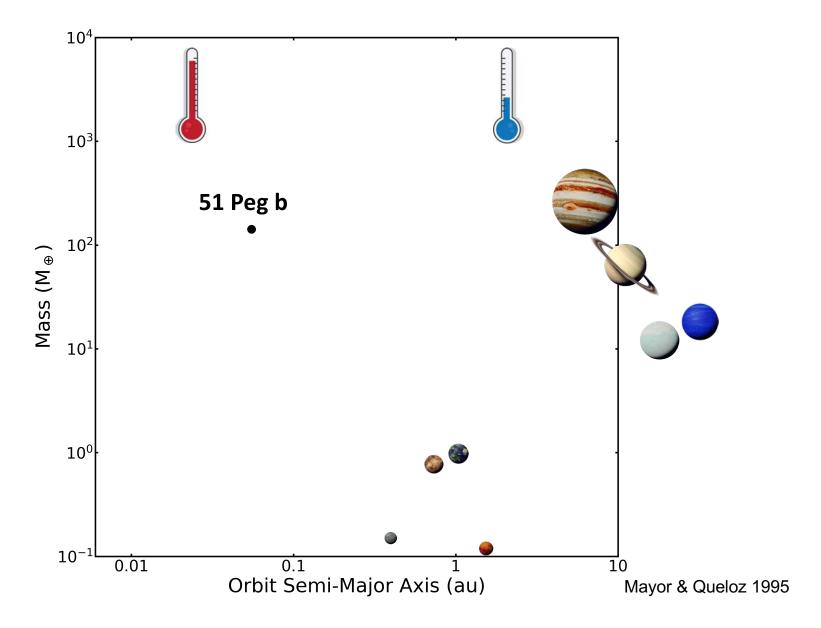
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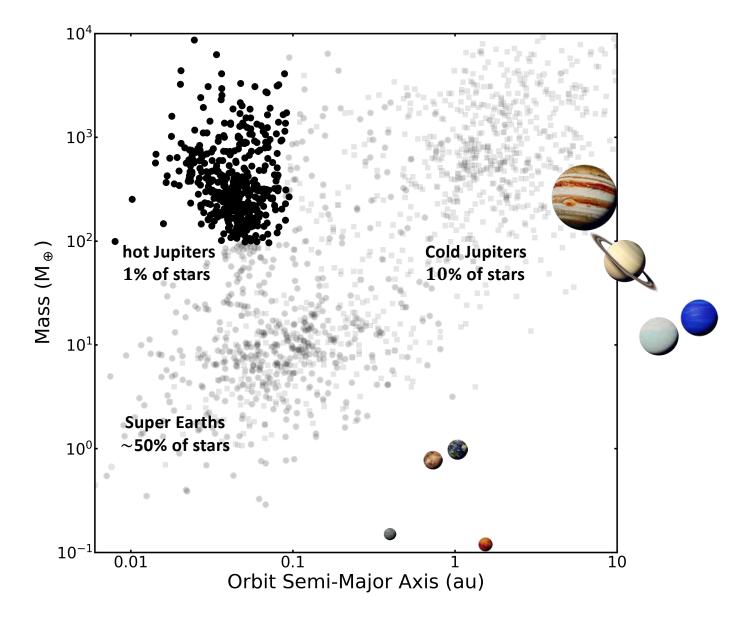
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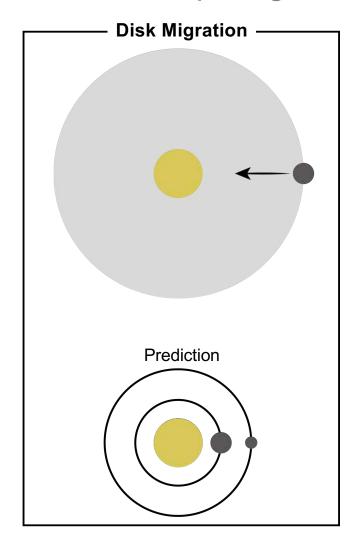


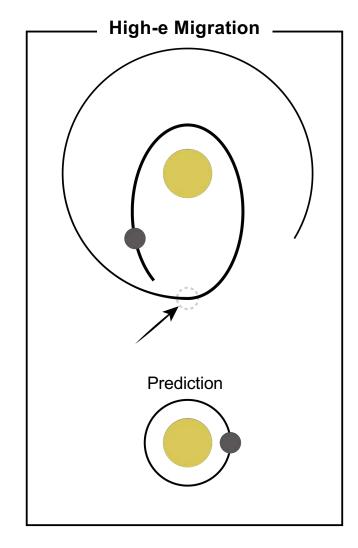






Competing Formation Mechanisms





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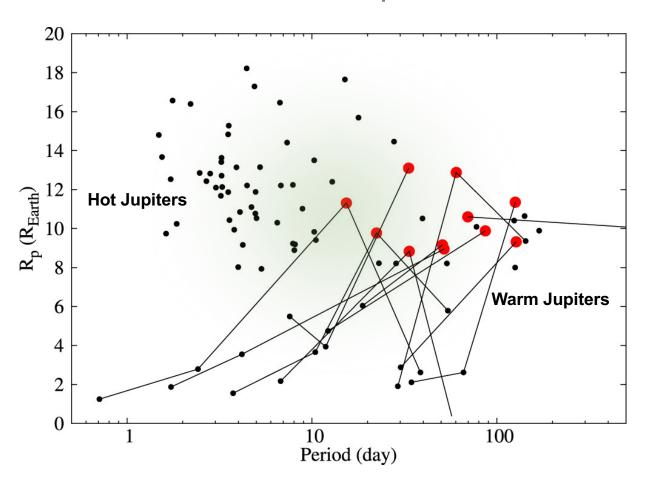
Lonely Planets: Hot Jupiters Are Isolated

By Caleb A. Scharf on May 7, 2012

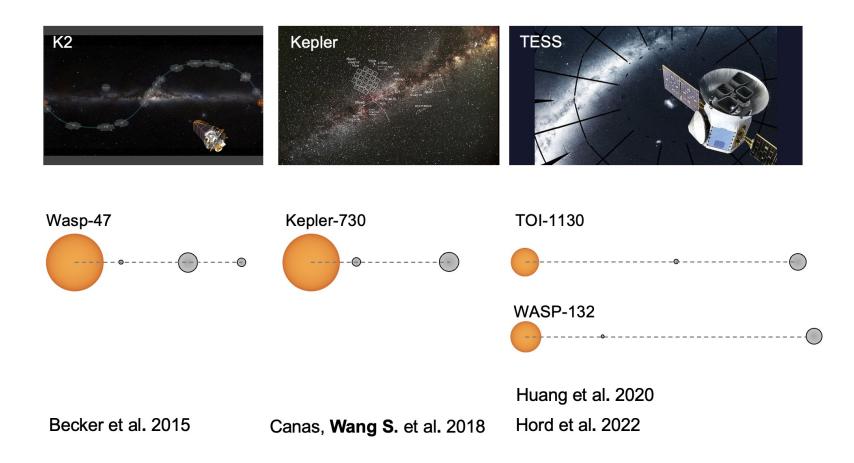
Hot Jupiters are special beasts in the exoplanetary menagerie. These giant worlds orbit their parent stars incredibly tightly, sometimes zipping around in barely a day or two, and so close that they can disturb the stellar atmosphere itself - as well as throwing themselves at the mercy of gravitational tides and scorching radiation.

They were also the very first type of exoplanets to be

Confirmation of Hot Jupiters' Isolation



First Exceptions



Tess Survey: Hot Jupiters Are Still Lonely

A Uniform Search for Nearby Planetary Companions to Hot Jupiters in TESS Data Reveals Hot Jupiters Are Still Lonely

Benjamin J. Hord^{1,2,3} D, Knicole D. Colón^{2,3} D, Veselin Kostov^{2,3} D,

Brianna Galgano^{2,4} (D), George R. Ricker⁵ (D), Roland Vanderspek⁵ (D),

S. Seager^{5,6,7} (D), Joshua N. Winn⁸ (D), Jon M. Jenkins⁹ (D), Thomas Barclay^{2,10} (D)

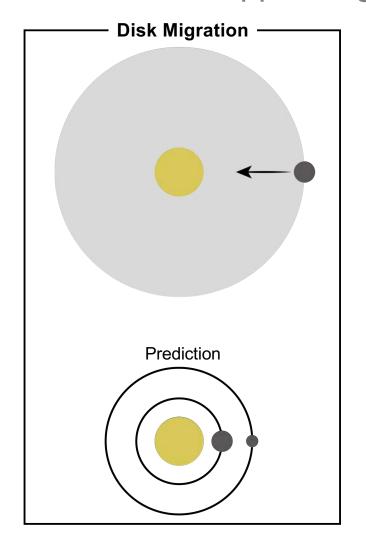
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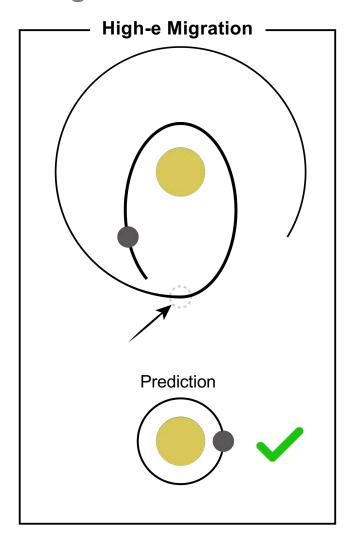
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The Astronomical Journal, Volume 162, Number 6

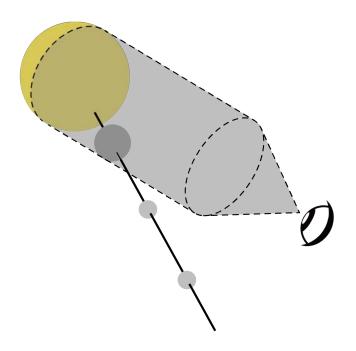
Citation Benjamin J. Hord et al 2021 AJ 162 263

Support High-e Migration

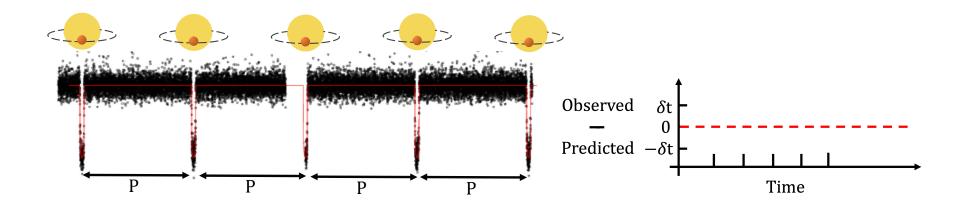




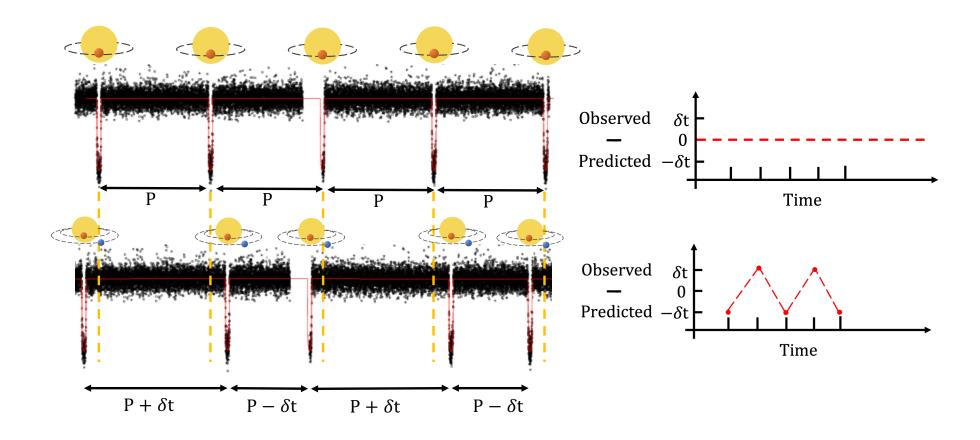
Hard to detect longer period/inclined companion



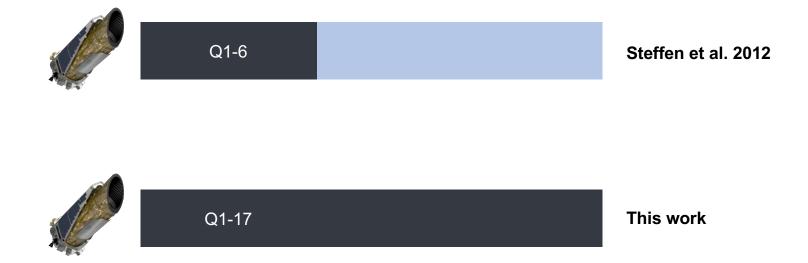
Transit Timing Variation (TTV)



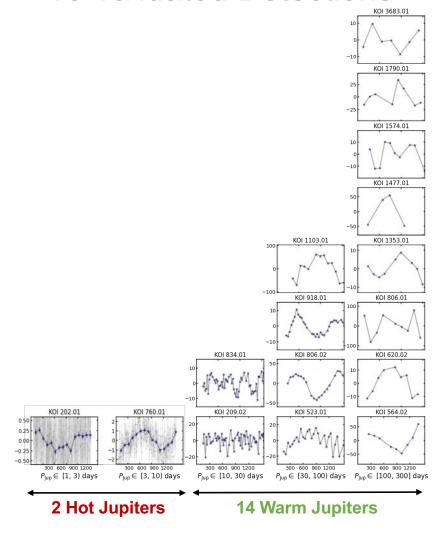
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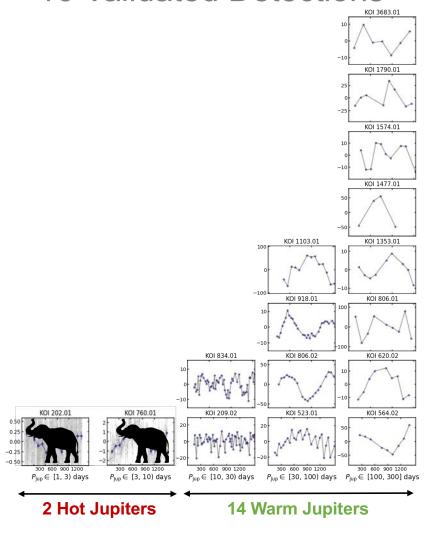


Limitation for Previous TTV Search

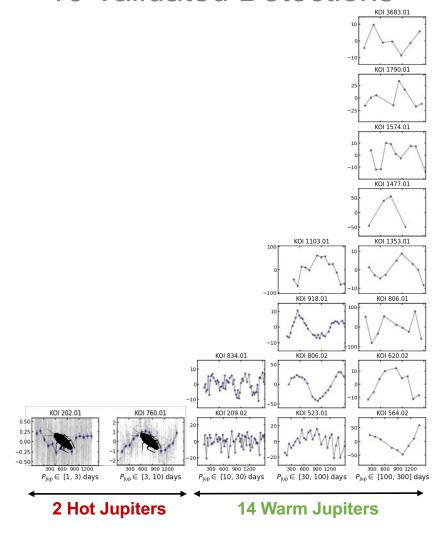


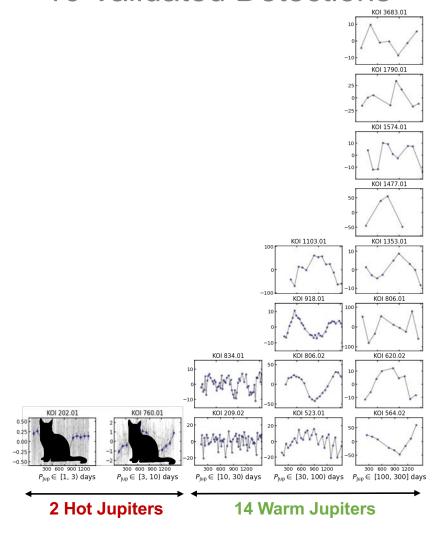


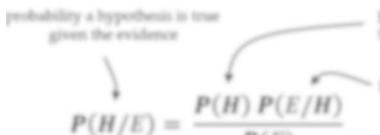




Wu, Rice, & Wang S. 2023







probability a hypothesis is true (before any evidence is present)

 probability of seeing the evidence if the hypothesis is true

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A) * P(A)}{P(B)}$$

Or the extended alternative:

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A) * P(A)}{P(B|A) * P(A) + P(B|\overline{A}) * P(\overline{A})}$$

P(H/E) =

After some statistical calculations...

Formula For Bayes' Theorem

$$P\left(A|B\right) = \frac{P\left(A \cap B\right)}{P\left(B\right)} = \frac{P\left(A\right) \cdot P\left(B|A\right)}{P\left(B\right)}$$

where:

P(A) = The probability of A occurring

P(B) =The probability of B occurring

P(A|B) = The probability of A given B

P(B|A) = The probability of B given A

 $P\left(A \bigcap B\right)$ = The probability of both A and B occurric

$$P(Y|X) = \frac{P(X,Y)}{P(X)}$$

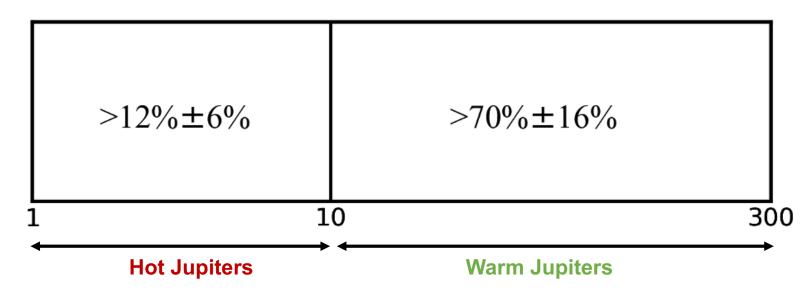
$$P(Y|X) = \frac{P(X|Y)P(Y)}{\sum_{x} P(X,Y)}$$

$$P(Y|X) = \frac{P(X|Y)P(Y)}{P(X|Y)P(Y) + P(X|-Y)P(-Y)}$$

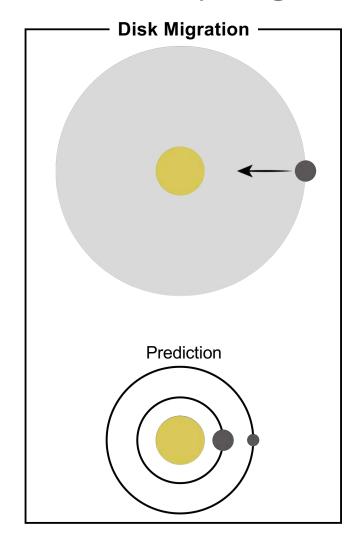
Credit: gaussianwaves.com

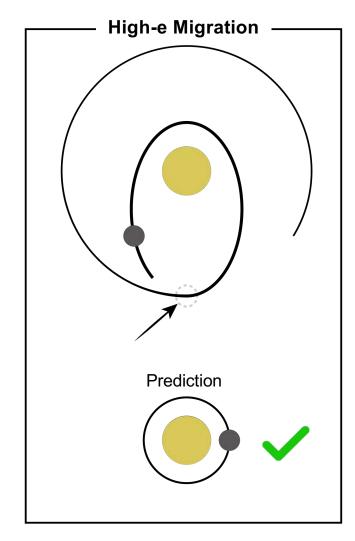
Intrinsic fraction of Jupiters with nearby companion

Key result

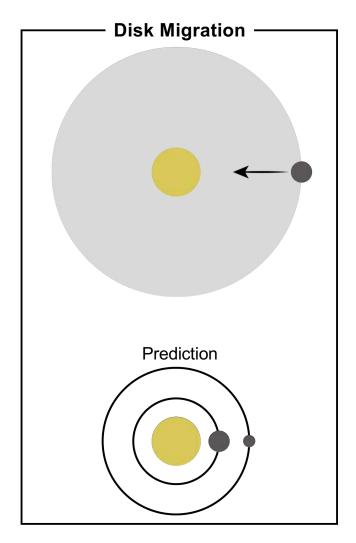


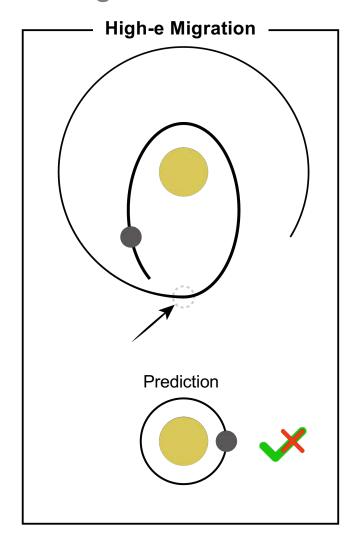
Competing Formation Mechanisms





Not all from High-e Migration







Prof. Dong-Hong Wu/AHNU



Prof. Malena Rice/Yale

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