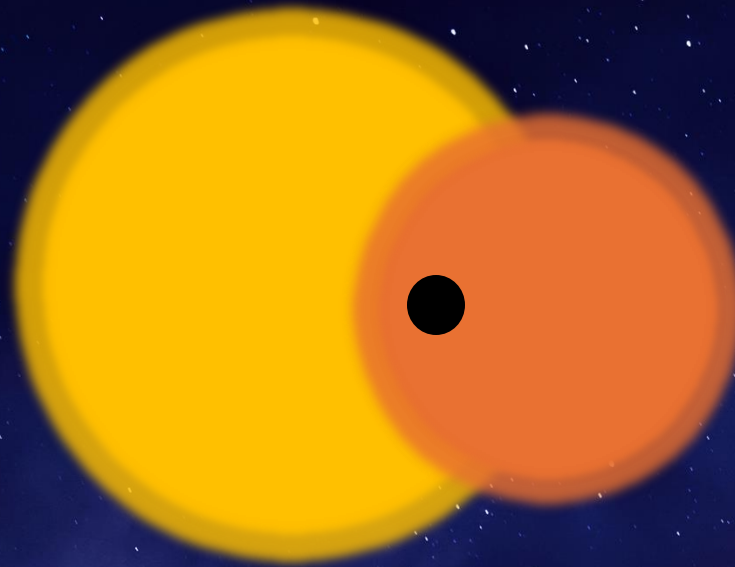


The BEBOP Radial Velocity Survey

Aleyna Adamson



Science and
Technology
Facilities Council

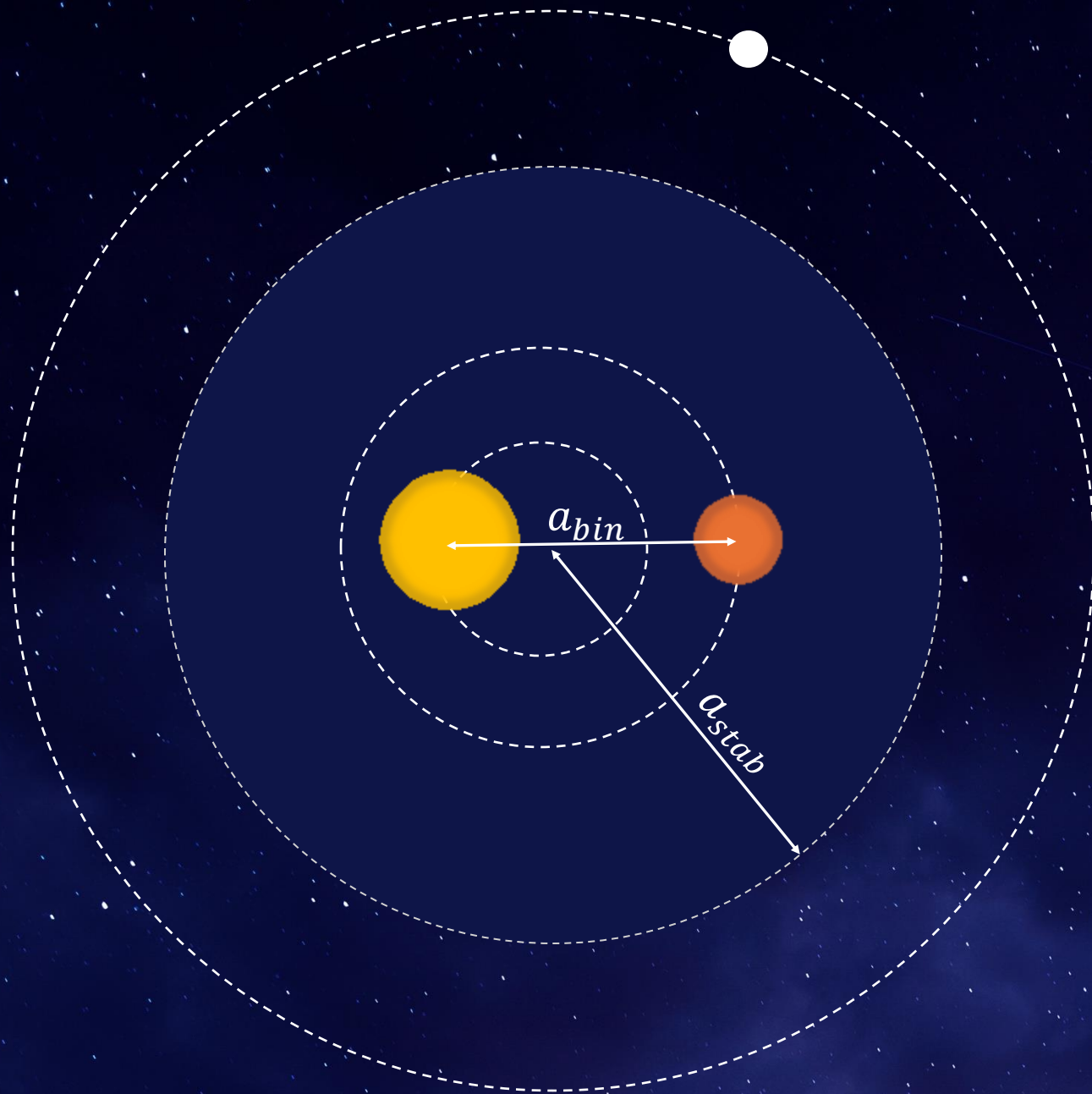


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Circumbinary planets

Exoplanets that orbit **both** stars of the binary

Form outside of the stability limit
 $a_{stab} \sim 2.7 a_{bin}$

Orbit with periods $\sim 4 - 6 P_{bin}$

About **10%** of binaries have a circumbinary planet (Armstrong et al 2014)

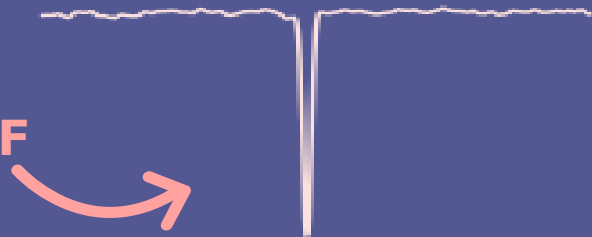
Spectroscopic Binaries

- Spectroscopic binary stars have an angular separation too small to distinguish between the two components
- The two stars can be detected in the observed spectrum

Single-lined (SB1)

- One of the stars is smaller and less bright than the other
- The second star doesn't appear in the spectrum and can be treated as a planetary signal

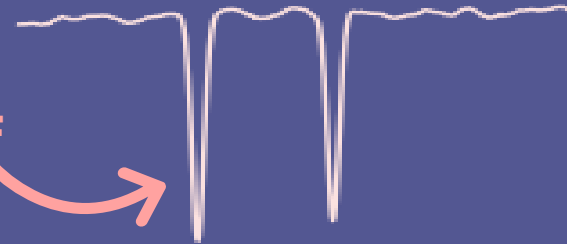
SB1 CCF



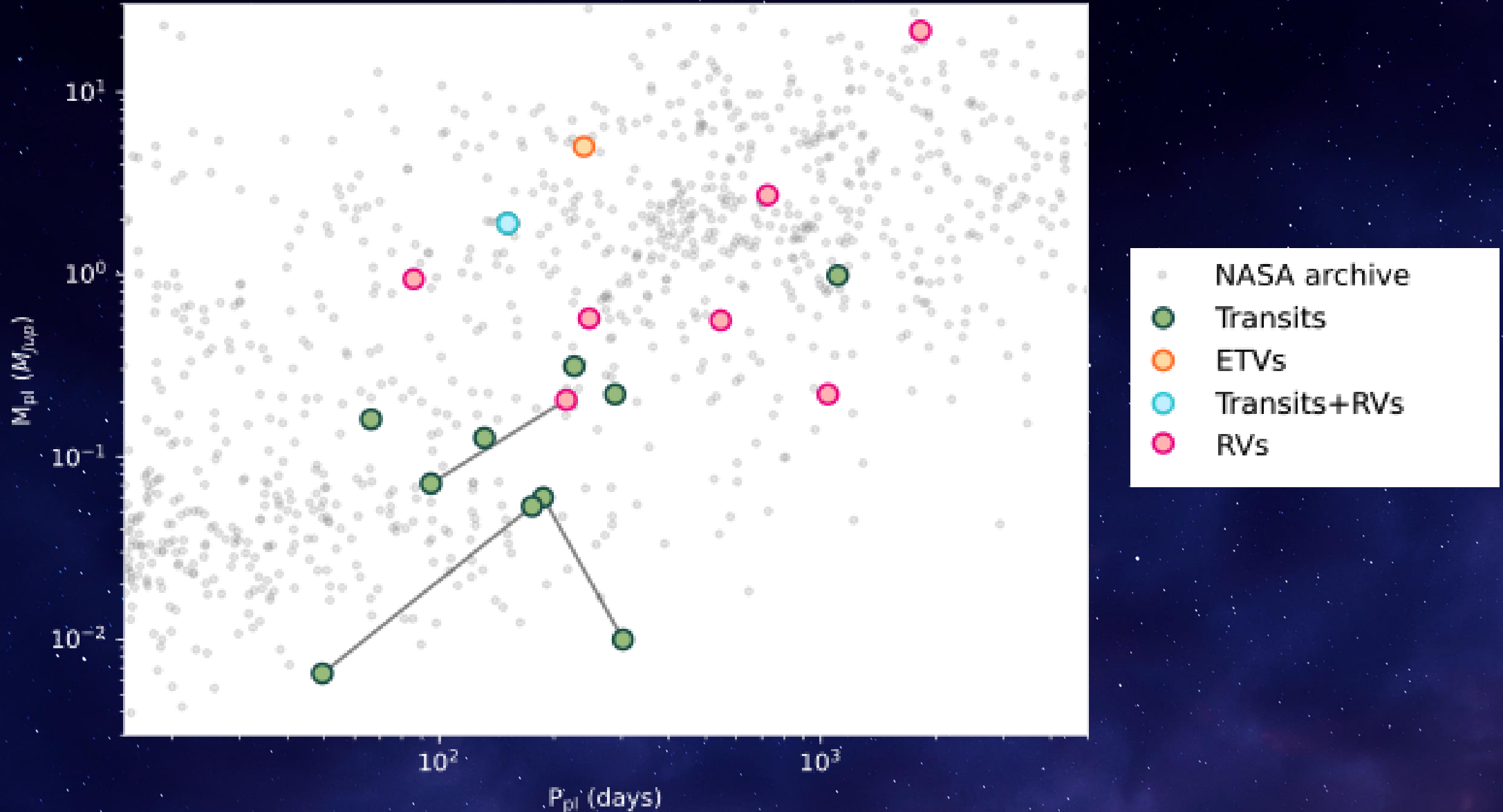
Double-lined (SB2)

- Both stars are similar brightness and size
- Spectral lines from both stars appear in the observed spectrum

SB2 CCF



Confirmed circumbinary planets so far



The BEBOP radial velocity survey

Binaries Escorted By Orbiting Planets

Goals of the survey

- 1 Demonstrate circumbinary planets can be detected with RVs
- 2 Attempt to get dynamical masses of the binary to get the absolute planet masses
- 3 Measure occurrence rates of circumbinary planets
- 4 Eventually compare the circumbinary population to exoplanets around single stars

BEBOP Survey: Phase 1

- A blind radial velocity (RV) search
- Measurements taken with **SOPHIE** and **HARPS** spectrographs
- Over **100 single-lined spectroscopic binaries (SB1)** in both the northern and southern hemispheres
- All binaries are **eclipsing**
- Binary mass ratio < 0.3

BEBOP survey: Radial velocity analysis

Binaries *Escorted* *By* *Orbiting* *Planets*

Analysis

- *Kima*, a Diffusive Nested Sampler python package (Faria et al 2018)
- Simultaneously analyse models with 1,2,3,... planets

Model comparison

- Compare the models by calculating a *Bayes Factor* (BF)
- *Detection*: $BF > 150$
- *Candidate*: $BF < 150$



BEBOP survey: Radial velocity analysis

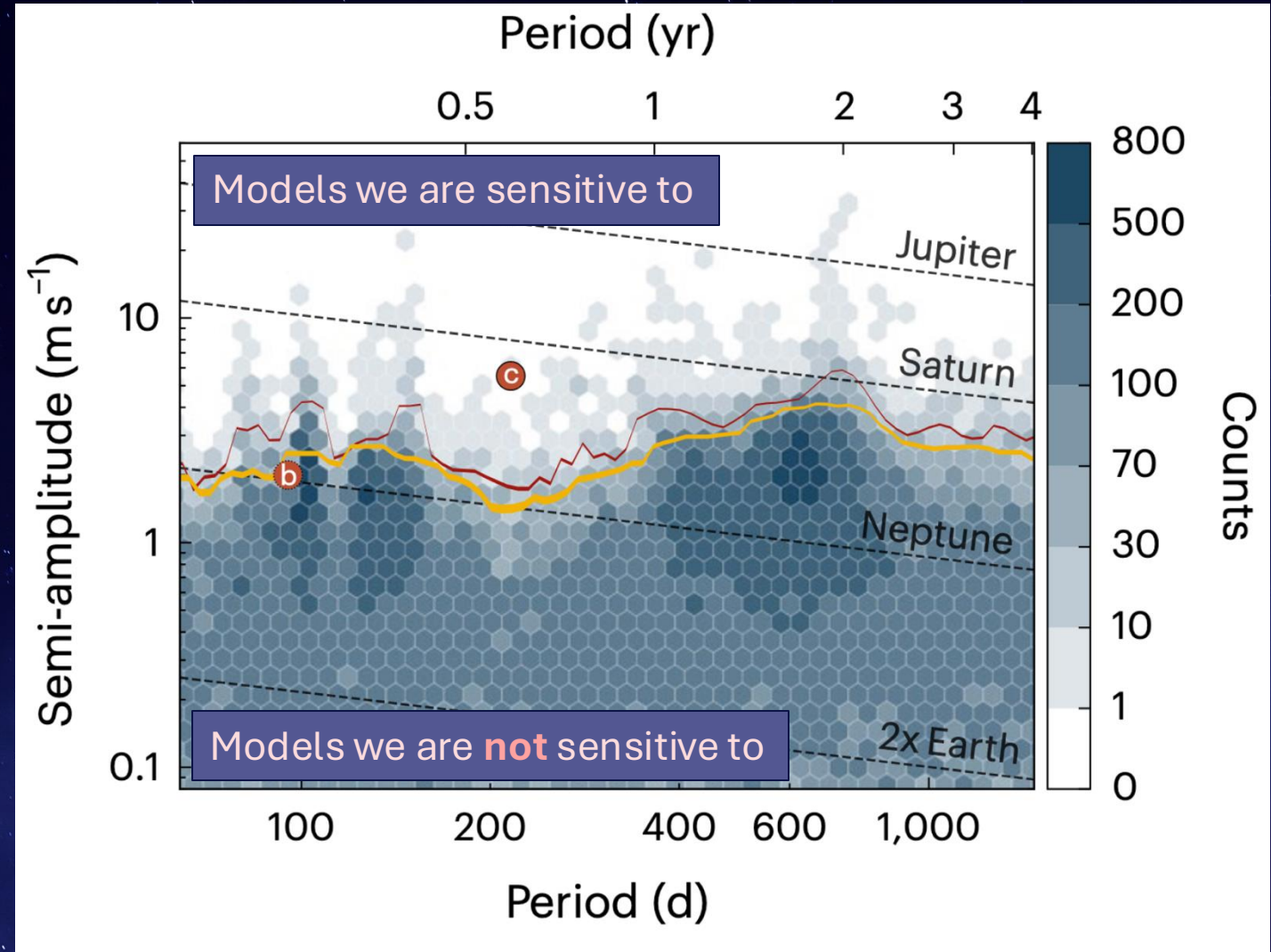
Binaries *Escorted* *By* *Orbiting* *Planets*

Detection Limits

- Fix number of planets to 1
- **Detection limit**: upper 99th percentile in each bin

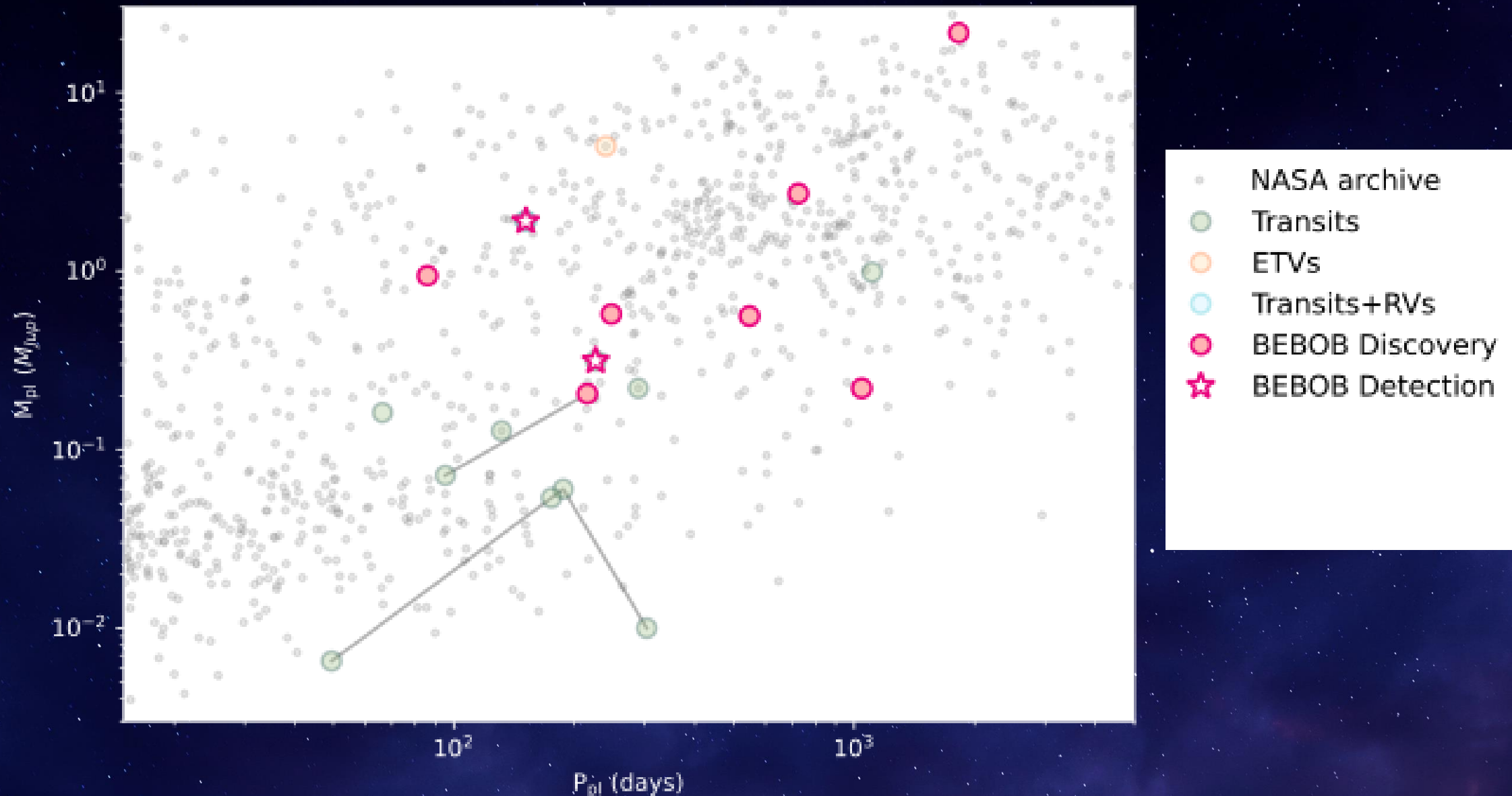
Advantages

- Produces density map of all models compatible with the data
- Can **marginalise over more orbital parameters** than traditional injection recovery

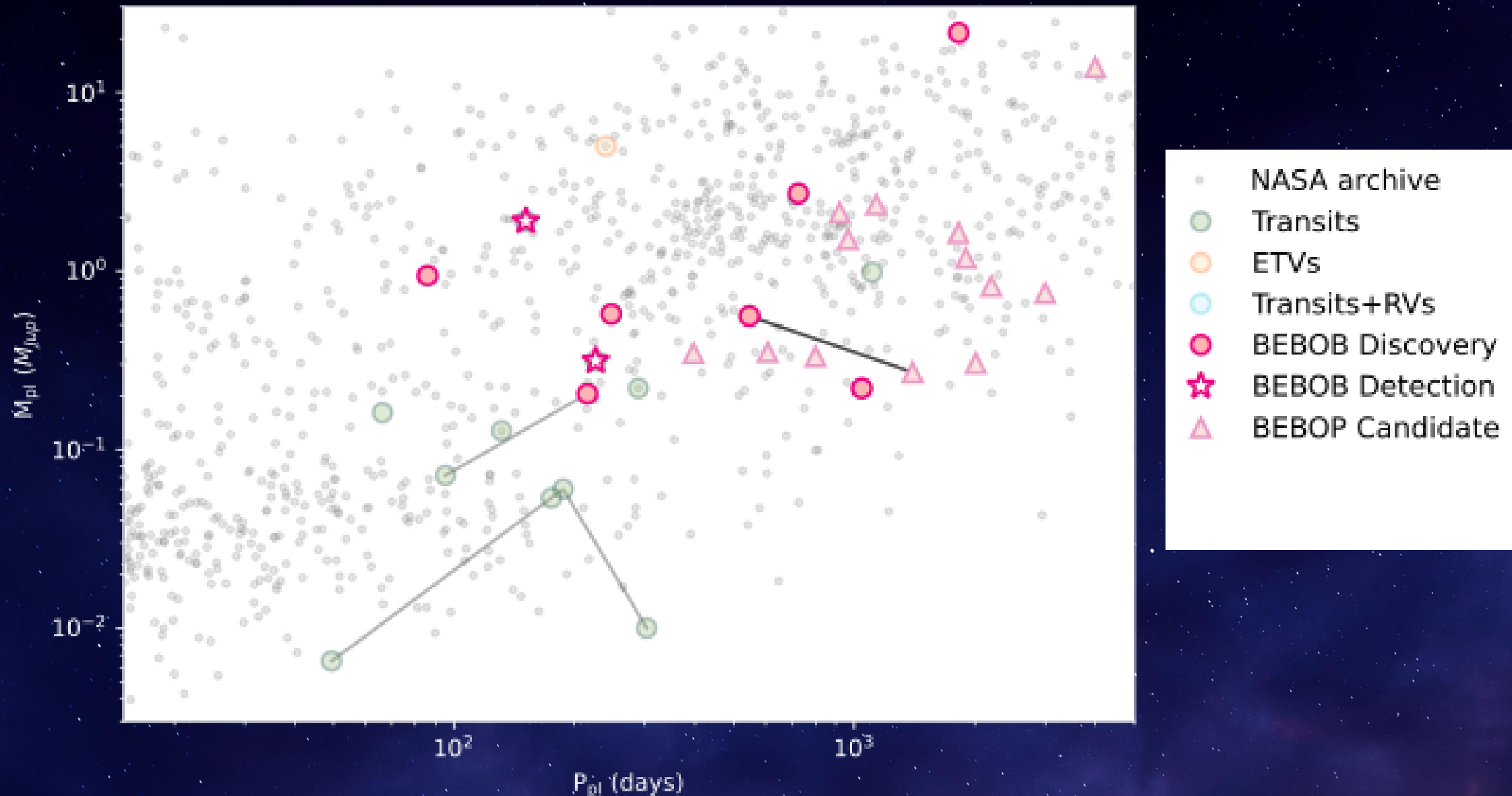


Sanding et al 202, Sanding et al 2023

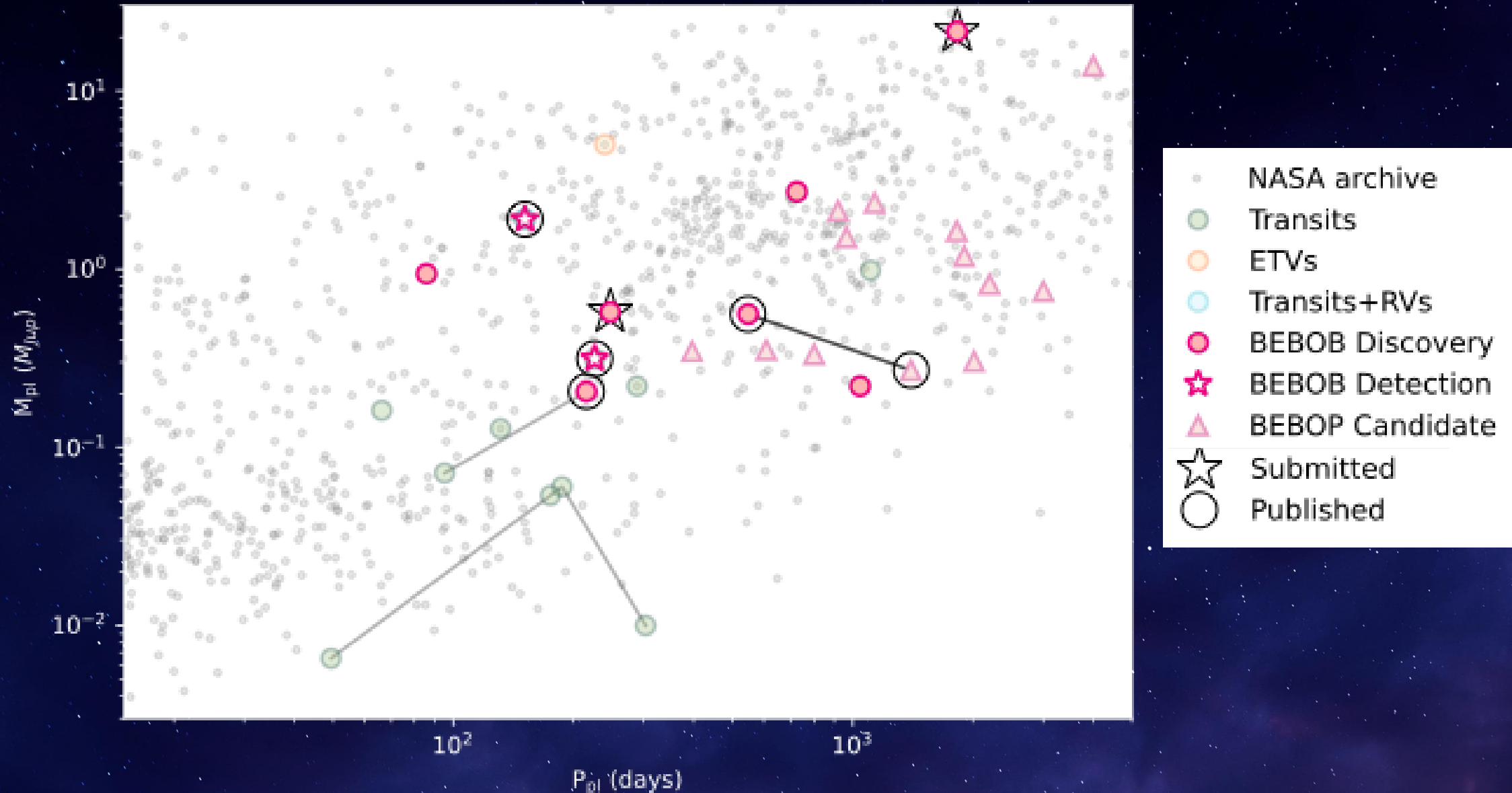
BEBOP survey: Phase 1, results so far



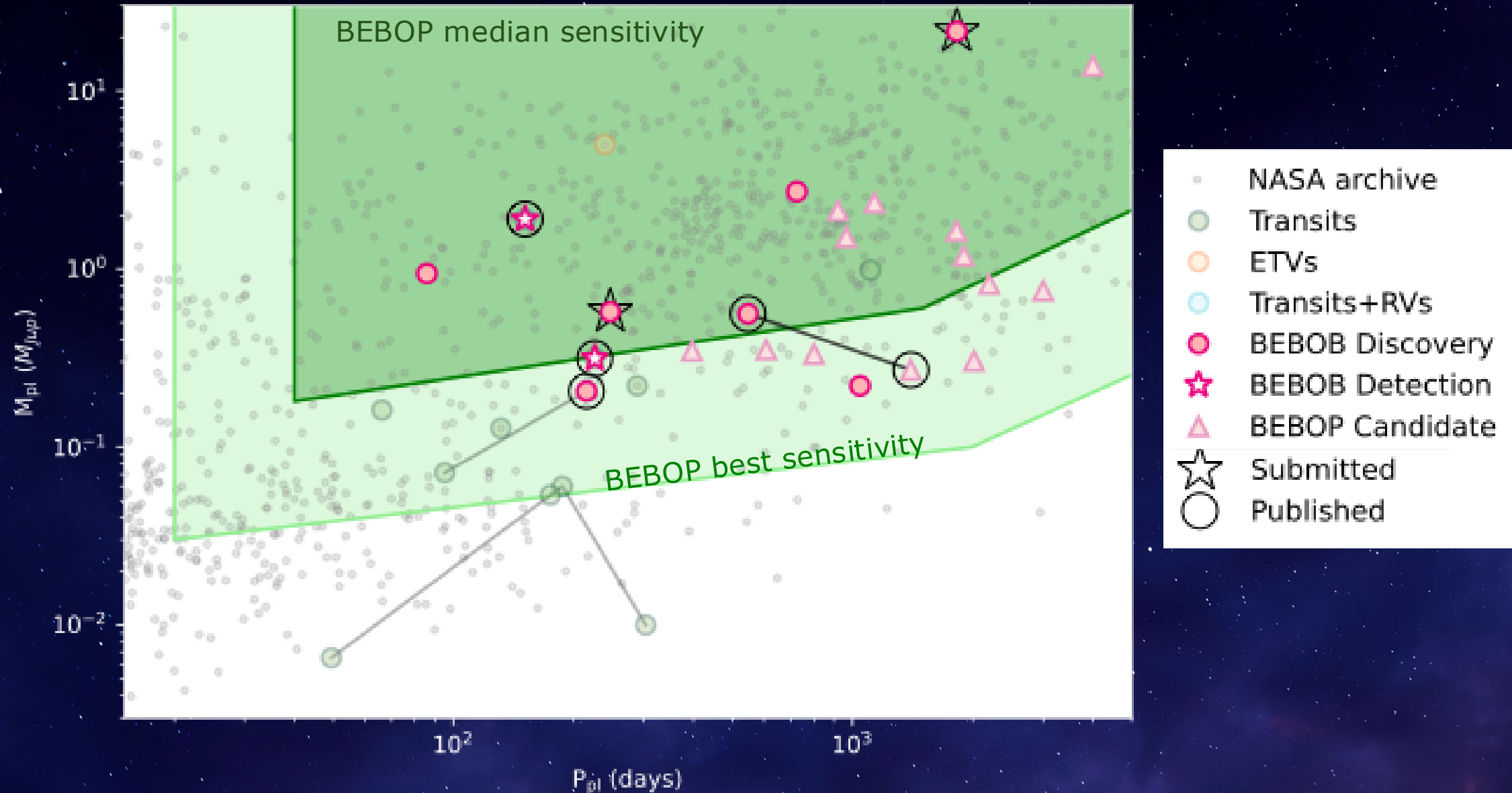
BEBOP survey: Phase 1, results so far



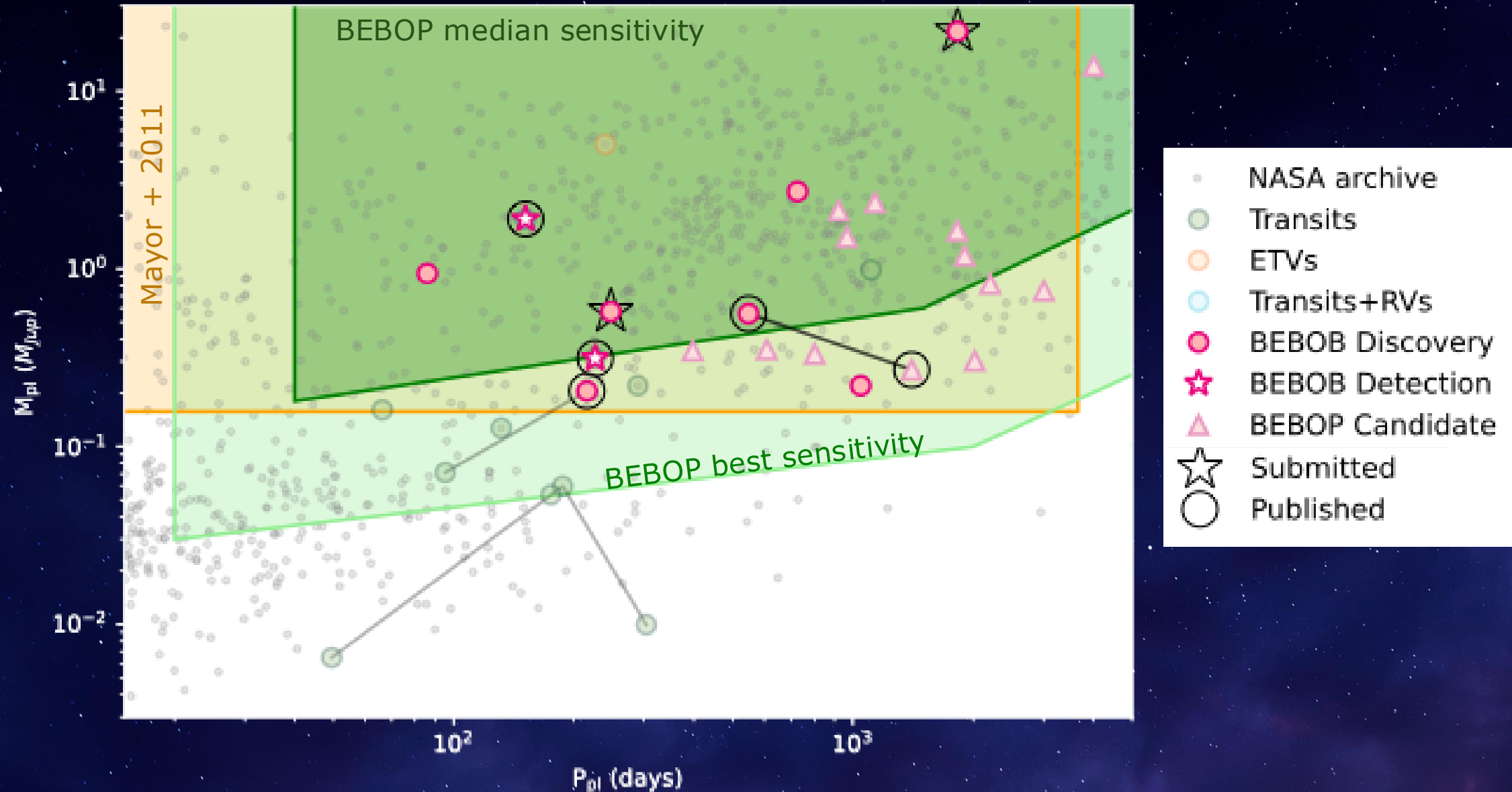
BEBOP survey: Phase 1, results so far



BEBOP survey: Phase 1, results so far



BEBOP survey: Phase 1, results so far



BEBOP survey: Phase 1 preliminary results

Binaries Escorted By Orbiting Planets

Overview

- Circumbinary planets can be detected with RVs in SB1s!
- 7 circumbinary planets discovered and 13 candidates
- BEBOP circumbinary planets are giant ($\geq 0.2 M_{\text{Jup}}$) and long period ($\geq 5 P_{\text{bin}}$)
- RV and transit circumbinary planet population appear to be different

Physical and orbital properties

- Circumbinary planets $> 3M_{\text{Jup}}$ are 5 x rarer than for single stars
- Circumbinary planets can have significant eccentricities

Occurrence Rates

- Circumbinary planets have an occurrence rate of about 10%

BEBOP survey: Phase 1 preliminary results

Binaries Escorted By Orbiting Planets

Overview

- Circumbinary planets can be detected with RVs in SB1s!
- 7 circumbinary planets discovered and 13 candidates

What about double-lined binaries?

- Circumbinary planets can have significant eccentricities

Occurrence Rates

- Circumbinary planets have an occurrence rate of about 10%

BEBOP survey: Next Steps

Binaries Escorted By Orbiting Planets

What about double-lined binaries (SB2s)?

- Both stars are of similar mass, size, and brightness
- SB2s account for $\sim 90\%$ of binaries (Kovaleva et al 2016)
- Spectral lines from both stars are combined into the observed spectrum
- Get 2 RVs per measurement!

BEBOP survey: Next Steps

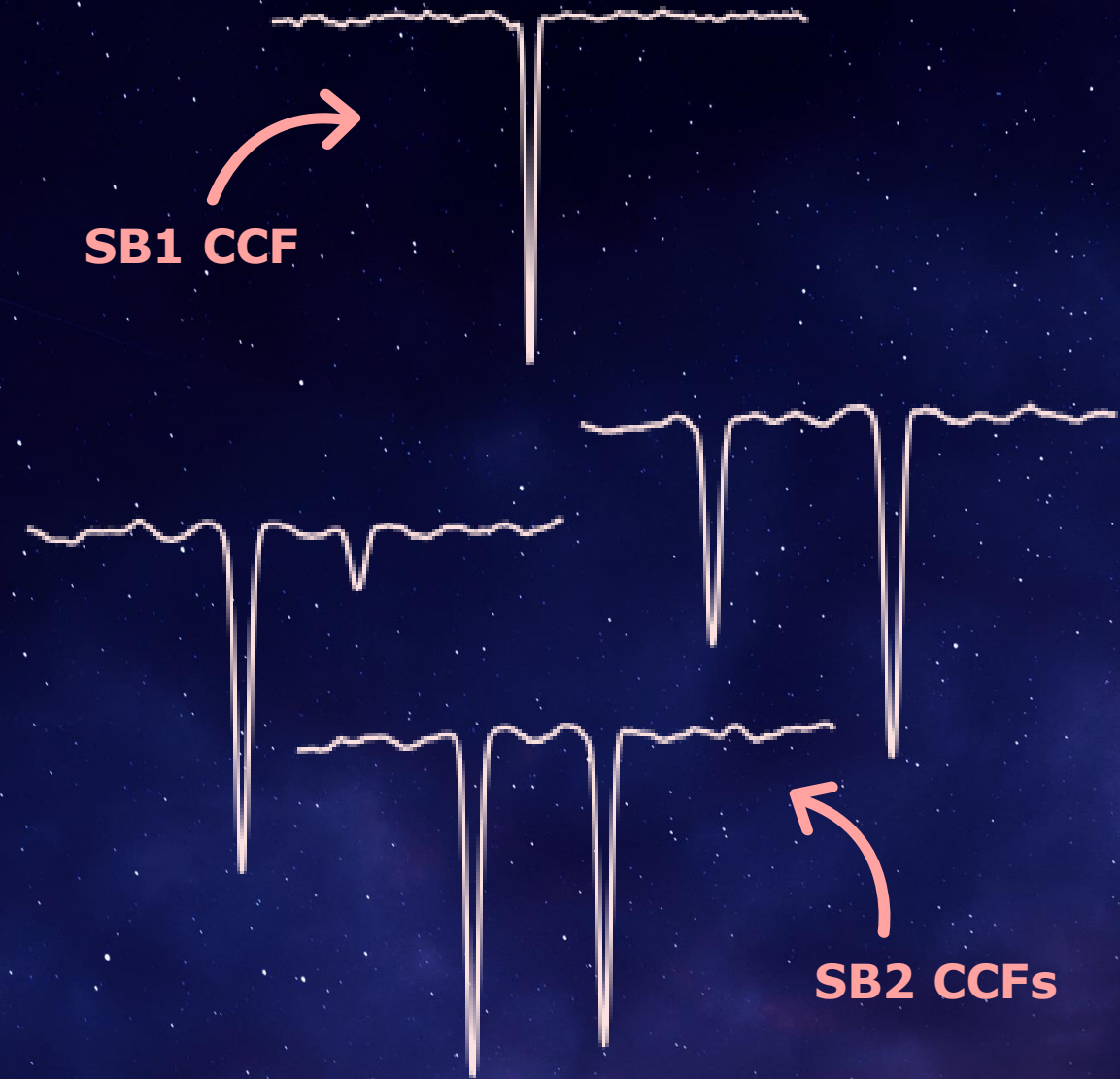
Binaries Escorted By Orbiting Planets

Extracting RVs from SB2s is challenging

- Spectral lines interfere with each other in the standard cross-correlation technique for RV extraction
- This leads to **extra scatter in the data** making detecting planets difficult

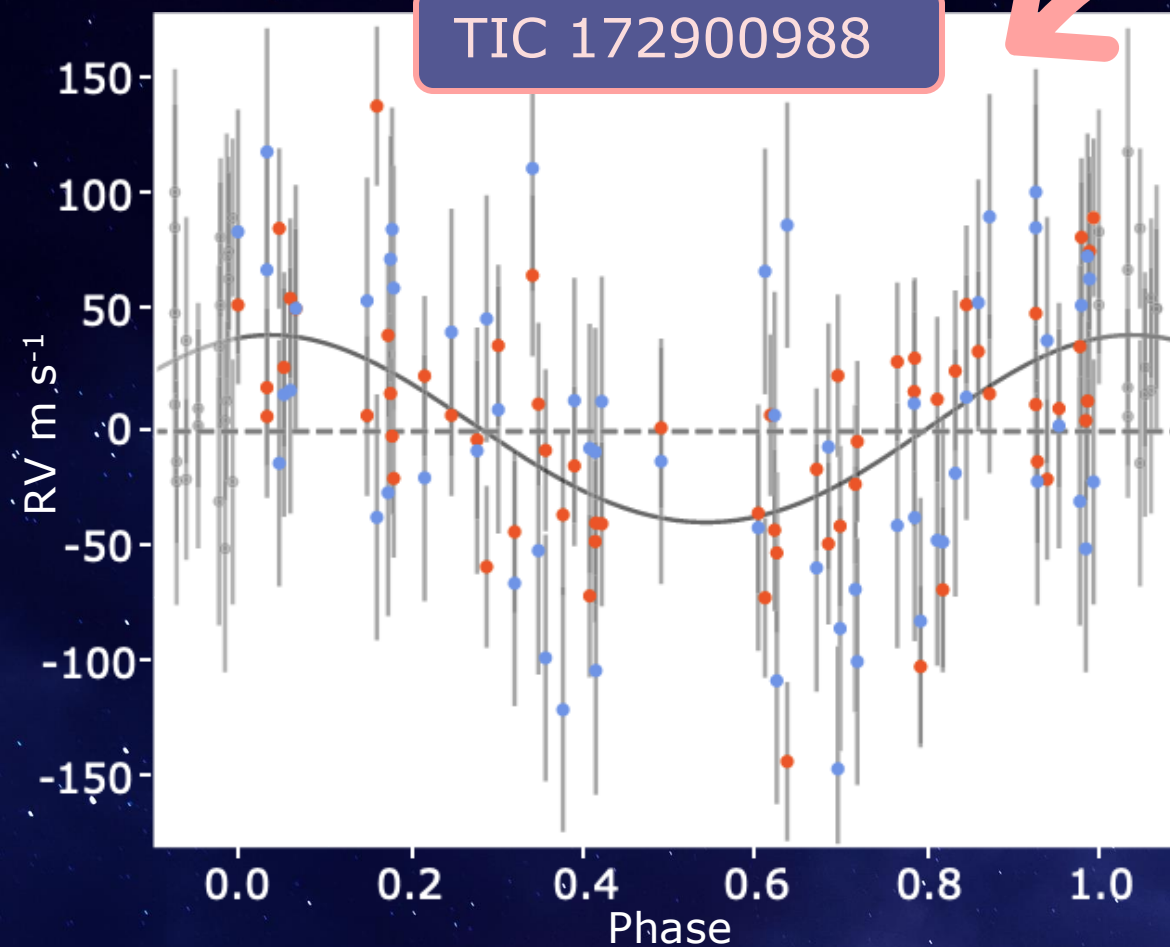
Solution

- Use **DOLBY-CCF** to extract accurate and precise RVs (Sairam et al 2024a,b)
- Can reach precision $< 10 \text{ m s}^{-1}$



BEBOP survey: Next Steps

Binaries *Escorted* *By* *Orbiting* *Planets*



We made the 1st RV detection of a circumbinary planet in an SB2!

TIC 172900988:

- $M_A = 1.23 M_\odot$
- $M_B = 1.20 M_\odot$
- $P_{\text{bin}} = 19.65$ days

TIC 172900988 b:

- $M_{\text{pl}} = 1.90 \pm 0.25 M_{\text{Jup}}$
- $P_{\text{pl}} = 151.2 \pm 1.8$ days



Sairam et al 2024a
Kostov et al 2021

BEBOP Survey: Phase 2

- Over 100 bright spectroscopic binaries including SB2s in both the northern and southern hemispheres
- Sample picked from *Gaia* and *TESS*
- Binary mass ratio $\gtrsim 0.3$
- A blind radial velocity (RV) search
- Measurements are being taken with SOPHIE and HARPS spectrographs

BEBOP survey: Summary

Binaries Escorted By Orbiting Planets

The BEBOP survey

- Blind RV survey searching for circumbinary planets
- BEBOP Phase 1 – focused on SB1s
- BEBOP Phase 2 – focused on bright SB2s and SB1s

Preliminary results

- Circumbinary planets can be detected with RVs!
- Made the 1st RV detection of a circumbinary planet in an SB2 and SB1
- 7 circumbinary planets detected and 13 circumbinary planet candidates
- Circumbinary planets $> 3M_{\text{Jup}}$ are 5 x rarer than for single stars
- RV and transit circumbinary planet population appear to be different
- Circumbinary planets have an occurrence rate of $\sim 10\%$

Extracting RVs of SB2s can be challenging