

Searching for Planets around Young Stars: G 10-52

Marshall C. Johnson & William D. Cochran

Department of Astronomy, the University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712

Planets around young stars are of great astrophysical interest for a number of reasons. Massive short period planets around such stars must have migrated into place and will not have had time to experience significant tidal damping. The eccentricity and obliquity distributions of these planets will thus provide information on the migration mechanism, while the populations of planets around young stars of different ages can constrain when migration takes place. The populations of smaller planets around young stars can also help constrain the formation timescale for these planets and whether and when they migrated. For instance, there is currently a controversy surrounding whether the compact multiplanet systems found by *Kepler* were formed in situ (e.g., Chiang & Laughlin, 2013) or migrated into place during the planet formation process (e.g., Raymond & Cossou, 2014). Searches for planets around young stars can help to answer these questions.

Unfortunately, there are no bright young stellar clusters in the Campaign 1 field of view. Instead, we conducted a literature search for members of young stellar moving groups and other young stars that will be in the Campaign 1 field. We identified only one target, the M3.5V star G 10-52. Shkolnik et al. (2009) identified this high proper motion star as a young star via detection of an x-ray excess, and estimated an age of 25-300 Myr via the x-ray flux and non-detection of Li in the spectrum. Shkolnik et al. (2012) further identified the star as a possible member of the Ursa Major Moving Group (age 300 Myr), but could not confirm its membership. Additionally, the Shkolnik et al. (2009) catalog is being used as the target catalog for the PALMS survey (Bowler et al., 2012), which is a direct imaging survey for wide planetary companions to young low-mass stars. G 10-52 will thus likely be observed by PALMS; in combination with K2 data on this target, this represents a unique opportunity to constrain the presence of planets at both small and large separations.

Based upon early characterization of the K2 photometric performance (Howell et al., 2014), we expect that K2 will be able to detect (with at least three transits) transiting planets with $R > 1.5R_{\oplus}$ and $P < 24$ days around G 10-52 (neglecting photometric noise from G 10-52, which could be problematic due to the young age of the star). While the smallest planets will be out of reach for K2 due to the relative faintness of G 10-52 ($Kp = 12.5$), K2 is nonetheless capable of placing interesting limits upon the presence of transiting planets in this system.

References

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