From Interacting **Binaries** to

Exoplanets:

Essential Modeling

Tools

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From Interacting **Binaries to Exoplanets: Essential Modeling Tools**

Mercedes T. Richards **Ivan Hubeny**



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FROM INTERACTING BINARIES TO EXOPLANETS: ESSENTIAL MODELING TOOLS

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Preface

The conference entitled "From Interacting Binaries to Exoplanets: Essential Modeling Tools" is unique because it represents the first joint meeting between exoplanet and interacting binary star astronomers. The goals of the conference were primarily to bring these groups together to discuss the techniques that they have in common; to demonstrate the extent to which current computer programs are effective in modeling observations of interacting binary stars, brown dwarfs, and exoplanets; to identify ways to improve these codes by incorporating more detailed and realistic physics, while maximizing computer capacity; and to examine how to utilize active and proposed survey projects like Kepler, LSST, and Gaia to obtain data of the highest quality that can be modelled to extract optimal physical parameters, specifically to improve our understanding of the physics. The acceleration of discoveries of brown dwarfs and exoplanets and the rapid influx of very precise light curves from programs like CoRoT and Kepler provide additional stimuli for improving our modeling techniques. In summary, this conference focuses on the tools (imaging techniques, modeling codes, computational power) as they are applied to interacting binaries, brown dwarfs, and exoplanets. The study of binary stars is important because well over half of the stars in the sky belong to binaries, and they provide the only means of calculating stellar masses, which provide a direct link to their evolutionary histories. Moreover, some of the most interesting objects in the universe are found in interacting binaries, and some of these objects are used as standard candles to study the scale of the universe. Interacting binaries, including eclipsing and spectroscopic binaries, have also been used to test theories of stellar structure and evolution as well as general relativity. Besides the mass, they provide us with information about sizes, and even the shapes of stars. The star formation process will create binary or multiple star systems instead of planets based on the initial conditions of the nebula; and a recent study has shown that rocky planets tend to form more readily from nebulae containing a lot of dust. Moreover, stars with a planet or brown dwarf companion behave dynamically like binary star systems, so they share a common formation mechanism, differing only in the masses of the components. Hence, the connection between planetary systems and binary star systems is a natural one. Historically, the analytical tools and simulations used to model single stars were advanced for application to stars in binaries, then later to model interacting binaries and accretion disks. These techniques include astrometry, the radial velocity method, transits or eclipses, and timing studies, and they utilize stellar atmospheres models, as well as atomic and molecular data. Many of these procedures have been expanded to model the more complex low mass systems like brown dwarfs and exoplanets, especially those with Jupiter- and Earth-masses, and also to study the physics of the gas and dust involved in the formation of these systems. Recent observations show that planets can exist in binary star systems, and dynamical studies have shown that terrestrial planets around some close and wide binaries (with separations of several AU) can look similar to planets around a single star. So, planets could orbit one member of the pair, or each separately. This meeting will enhance our knowledge of the most effective tools for the study of brown dwarfs and exoplanets. Our understanding of binary and multiple systems has been driven simultaneously by observations and theory. Computational codes were developed to bridge the gap between these approaches and to permit the extraction of physical parameters that could perhaps uniquely describe the data. Over time, the modeling codes have not kept pace with our knowledge of the theory, partly because of computational constraints, and also because of the time and effort required to incorporate more realistic physics into the codes. As the accuracy of the

observations increases, carefully selected physical and astronomical constants need to be incorporated in the codes. For example, the solar mass and radius are used as constants in many calculations, so we need to adopt the most recent determinations of these constants. Simultaneously, various imaging tools have provided an important advance in the study of interacting binaries since nearly all of these systems are unresolved. Adaptive optics (e.g., AEOS), interferometry (e.g., CHARA, VLTI, NPOI), polarimetry, and Doppler tomography are already delivering an increasing number of resolved images of the active environments in these systems. Subsequently, these images will play an important role by providing viable constraints on the models. The ability to model single and binary stars has advanced substantially since the advent of the first model atmosphere codes (e.g., Kurucz 1970, SAO Special Report No. 309; Gustaffson 1971, A&A, 10, 187; Mihalas 1972, ApJ, 176, 139) and binary star synthesis codes (e.g., Wilson & Devinney 1971, ApJ, 66, 605). These computer programs have included physical processes that were as realistic as our computer technology could handle at that time. Forty years later, we have better models and computers and we need to take advantage of these advances (e.g., Hubeny, Mihalas & Werner 2003, ASP Conf. Ser. Vol. 288). Model atmosphere codes now include on the order of 108 atomic lines and 109 molecular lines for cool stars; and all 108 atomic lines are treated in non-LTE for hot stars. While these codes have evolved enormously, further improvements should include better microphysics to progress beyond the classical approximation of 1D plane-parallel, horizontally-homogeneous, static atmospheres. In the case of light curve, velocity curve, and spectral synthesis codes for binary star systems, the effects of limb darkening, gravity darkening, and the reflection effect have been incorporated for stars with spherical and Roche geometries. As our understanding of interacting binaries expanded, new codes were developed to model circumstellar structures like accretion disks, gas streams, winds, jets, and spots, in addition to stellar atmospheres and stellar pulsation. However, the distortional effects of rotation on the properties of high mass and rapidly rotating stars still need to be included in the models. Starting with the semi-analytical work of Lubow & Shu (1975, ApJ, 198, 383), numerical modeling of interacting binaries has advanced to full 3D hydrodynamic simulations (e.g., Bisikalo & Matsuda 2007, IAU Symp. No. 240, 356) that describe the accretion process in substantial detail based primarily on the assumption that gravitational forces dominate the gas flows. These simulations have been used effectively to derive the physical properties of the circumstellar gas (e.g., densities, temperatures, and velocities), and to study the processes of mass transfer and mass accretion assuming that the binary evolves under conservative conditions even though there may be substantial mass loss from the system. These processes will be the focus of our discussions, as well as active stages, instability in accretion disks, and oscillations. The effects of magnetic fields on the stars and circumstellar material should also be included in the simulations since there is now sufficient observational evidence that these fields will influence the evolution of the binary. Similar concerns apply to brown dwarfs and exoplanets. Substantial progress in our understanding of the observations can be achieved if we include more physical processes in the computer codes to achieve an enhancement in modeling that would be as monumental as the observational advances achieved in the last few decades. These advances are now feasible because computing power is growing at a rapid rate. Moreover, it will be possible to extract the maximum amount of information from the data once the theoretical models have been enhanced. Simultaneously, data need to be collected in a systematic way, at high resolution (in wavelength, orbital phase, spatial dimensions), within our galaxy and in external galaxies, and at multiple wavelengths to take advantage of observing facilities on the ground and in space (e.g., Gaia and LSST). Coordinated analyses encompassing several independent procedures simultaneously are now being used to demonstrate the

consistency of the models; e.g., synchronized photometric and spectroscopic analyses, comparison of data with synthetic models and hydrodynamic simulations. The topics of this conference are so central that they span at least four IAU Divisions, especially Divisions V (Variable Stars), IV (Stars), IX (Optical & Infrared Techniques), and III (Planetary Systems Sciences), as well as eight Commissions: C25 (Stellar Photometry & Polarimetry), C26 (Double & Multiple Stars), C27 (Variable Stars), C29 (Stellar Spectra), C36 (Theory of Stellar Atmospheres), C42 (Close Binary Stars), C53 (Extrasolar Planets), and C54 (Optical & Infrared Interferometry). The Working Groups on Active B Stars, Ap and Related Stars, and Extrasolar Planets are also pertinent to this conference. We received the official support of all four Divisions (V, III, IV, IX), all three WGs, and seven Commissions, including the essential Commissions C53 and C42. This support was influential in gaining the status of an IAU Symposium.

The conference was special because it officially linked the exoplanet and interacting binary star communities for the first time and the program truly reflected a blending of the two disciplines. In addition, the lectures included deeper examinations of the modeling codes than usual. Another innovation was the introduction of daily Panel Discussions to discuss the main lectures and to provide recommendations for future research directions.

The conference location in Slovakia was noteworthy because it is one of the places where codes have been created, and in a region where a substantial amount of the stellar astrophysics is still taught today. This meeting commemorated the 40th anniversary of the first model atmosphere and binary star synthesis codes, as well as the 110th anniversary of the birth of Dr. Antonín Bečvář, founder of the Skalnate Pleso Observatory and author of several famous atlases and catalogues: Atlas Coeli, Atlas Borealis, Atlas Eclipticalis and Atlas Australis which were used nightly by astronomers around the world for almost half a century. The conference was advertised to the public on television, radio, and in the newspapers. The public was specifically invited to attend a public event including a lecture by Ivan Hubeny on "Hledani a studium planet mimo Slunecni soustavu" (Detecting and Studying Exoplanets). The presentation was given in the Town Hall in the nearby city of Poprad, and it was well received by the public.

We are delighted that the goals of the conference were fully achieved and we are grateful to all participants for their contributions to the success of the meeting. One hundred and seventy-seven participants from thirty-one countries attended the meeting and most participants of the conference characterized the meeting as extremely valuable and highly educational. The program contained forty-six invited and contributed lectures, in addition to the opening lecture and two summary lectures, plus fifty-seven mini-talks and one hundred and twenty-one posters. The invited speakers included those who have developed specialized modeling codes or who are active observers of exoplanets, brown dwarfs, and interacting binaries containing normal, chemically peculiar, and active stars. They were carefully selected to reflect gender and age balance and geographic distribution. Over 25% of the invited and contributed speakers were female, which reflects international representation.

We gratefully acknowledge financial support from the IAU, travel support provided to participants by many international organizations, logistical and administrative support from the Astronomical Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, and financial support through discounts from many local businesses in the High Tatras region of Slovakia. We also thank Dr. Richard Komžík for serving as chief editor of the Abstract Book, developing and maintaining the conference web pages, managing the computer and audio-visual equipment for the presentations, and providing Internet access for participants. We are also grateful to Suzanne Richards for transcribing the discussion

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Mercedes T. Richards and Ivan Hubeny, SOC co-chairs, Theodor Pribulla and Ladislav Hric, LOC co-chairs Tatranská Lomnica, Slovakia, 19 August, 2011



Dr. Antonín Bečvář (1901 – 1965) (Courtesy: Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic)

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Edward F. Guinan (USA)
Petr Hadrava (Czech Republic)
Petr Harmanec (Czech Republic)
Ladislav Hric (Slovakia)
Ivan Hubeny, (co-chair, USA)
Pavel Koubský (Czech Republic)

Panagiotis Niarchos (Greece)
Geraldine Peters (USA)
Theodor Pribulla (Slovakia)
Didier Queloz (Switzerland)
Mercedes T. Richards, co-chair (USA)
Philippe Stee (France)
Paula Szkody (USA)
Juraj Zverko (Slovakia)
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$Conference\ photographs$





Carlson Chambliss celebrates his 70th Birthday during the Welcome Party.



Participants in the conference hall.



Participants in the conference hall.



Participants in the conference hall.



Panelists (left to right): Robert Wilson, Alan Batten, Virginia Trimble, France Allard, Peter Eggleton, Albert Linnell, Wilhelm Kley, Artie Hatzes, Edwin Budding.

Not shown: Edward Devinney, Helmut Lammer, and Ivan Hubeny.



Panelists: Robert Wilson, Alan Batten, and Virginia Trimble.



Rafting on the Dunajec River.



Rafting on the Dunajec River.



Exploring Spiš Castle.



Inside Hotel Stela in Levoča.



Observing performance of Slovak music and dancers at the Conference Reception.



Watching the performance during the Conference Reception.



Showing appreciation for the entertainment at the Conference Reception.



Performers leaving the Conference Reception.

Participants

A 11	TICA	G : E1 1	TICA
Albrecht, Simon	USA	Guinan, Edward	USA
Alfonso-Garzon, Julia	_	Hadrava, Petr	Czech Republic
Allard, France	France	Hambleton, Kelly	United Kingdom
Allers, Katelyn	USA	Harmanec, Petr	Czech Republic
Baluev, Roman	Russian Federation	Hatzes, Artie	Germany
Barria, Daniela	Chile	Hegedus , Tibor	Hungary
Batten, Alan	Canada	Hillier, D. John	USA
Bergfors, Carolina	Germany	Hinkley, Sasha	USA
Bisikalo, Dmitry	Russian Federation	Hric, Ladislav	Slovakia
Bjorkman , Jon	USA	Hubeny, Ivan	USA
Bjorkman, Karen	USA	Hypki, Arkadiusz	Poland
Bochkarev, Nikolai	Russian Federation	Iliev, Ilian	Bulgaria
Bonanos, Alceste	Greece	Iliev, Lubomir	Bulgaria
Bonavita, Mariangela	Canada	Inlek, Gulay	Turkey
Bonifacio, Piercarlo	France	Ionov, Dmitry	Russian Federation
Budaj, Jan	Slovakia	Janik, Jan	Czech Republic
Budding, Edwin	New Zealand	Jurkic, Tomislav	Croatia
Burrows, Adam	USA	,	Serbia and Montenegro
Carikova, Zuzana	Slovakia	Kovari, Zsolt	Hungary
Celik, Lale	Turkey	Kafka, Stella	USA
Chambliss, Carlson	USA	Kalomeni, Belinda	Turkey
Chochol, Drahomir	Slovakia	Kang, Young-Woon	
Chrastina, Marek	Czech Republic	Karitskaya, Eugeni	
Christopoulou, Elefthe	_	Kim, Eun-Jeong	Korea
Clarke, Cathie	United Kingdom	Kini, Edil-Jeong Kiss, Laszlo	Hungary
	erbia and Montenegro	Kley, Wilhelm	Germany
Csizmadia, Szilard	Germany	- ·	Croatia
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	o o	Kolbas, Vladimir	
Daemgen, Sebastian	Germany	Konacki, Maciej	Poland
Danehkar, Ashkbiz	Australia, Iran	Konorski, Piotr	Poland
Day-Jones, Avril	Chile	Korcakova, Daniela	_
De Marco, Orsola	Australia	Kotnik-Karuza, D	
Demidova, Tatiana	Russian Federation	Koubsky, Pavel	Czech Republic
Demircan, Osman	Turkey	Koumpia, Evgenia	Greece
Devinney, Jr., Edward		Kreiner, Jerzy	Poland
	erbia and Montenegro	Krejcova, Tereza	Czech Republic
Dobbs-Dixon, Ian	USA	Kundra, Emil	Slovakia
Drozdz, Marek	Poland	Kurfurst, Petr	Czech Republic
Eggleton, Peter	USA	Kyurkchieva , Dian	a Bulgaria
Eyer, Laurent	Switzerland	Lammer, Helmut	Austria
Freimanis, Juris	Latvia	Latkovic, Olivera	Serbia and Montenegro
Funk, Barbara	Austria	Lee, Jeong Eun	Korea
Galis, Rudolf	Slovakia	Lee, Jae Woo	Korea
Gazeas, Kosmas	Netherlands	Lee, Chung-Uk	Korea
Gomes, Joana	United Kingdom	Lehmann, Holger	Germany
Gonzalez Hernandez,	Jonay Spain	Liska, Jiri	Czech Republic
Groh, Jose	Germany	Liakos, Alexios	Greece
Grygar, Jiri	Czech Republic	Linnell, Albert	USA
Macenka, Steven	USA	Sarta Dekovic, Ma	riza Croatia
Maceroni, Carla	Italy	Schmidt, Tobias	Germany
Marchev, Dragomir	Bulgaria	Schwarz, Richard	Austria
Markakis, Konstantino		Sejnova, Klara	Czech Republic
Mayama, Satoshi	Japan	Sekeras, Matej	Slovakia
Mennickent, Ronald	Chile	Senavci, Hakan	Turkey
Miklos, Peter	Slovakia	Serabyn, Eugene	USA
Mikulasek, Zdenek	Czech Republic	Sipocz, Brigitta	United Kingdom
	100p dom		

Milic, Ivan Serbia and	Montenegro
Mkrtichian, David	Ukraine
Mochnacki, Stefan	Canada
Montgomery, Michele	USA
Morais, Helena	Portugal
Nedoroscik, Jozef	Slovakia
Neilson, Hilding	Germany
	ech Republic
Netopil, Martin	Austria
Neustroev, Vitaly	Finland
Niarchos, Panagiotis	Greece
Nikolov, Nikolay	Germany
Ogloza, Waldemar	Poland
Olah, Katalin	Hungary
Otulakowska, Magdalen	a Poland
Pasternacki, Thomas	Germany
Paunzen, Ernst	Austria
Pavlovski, Kresimir	Croatia
Peters, Geraldine	USA
Pilat-Lohinger, Elke	Austria
Pilecki, Bogumil	Poland
Pilello, Antonio	Germany
Plavalova, Eva	Slovakia
Popova, Elena Russia	n Federation
Pribulla, Theodor	Slovakia
Prsa, Andrej	USA
Queloz, Didier	Switzerland
Ratajczak, Milena	Poland
Reed, Phillip	USA
Reckova, Valeria	Slovakia
Richards, Mercedes	USA
Rode-Paunzen, Monika	Austria
Rucinski, Slavek	Canada
Ruzdjak, Domagoj	Croatia

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Skoda, Petr	Czech Republic
Skopal, Augustin	Slovakia
Stachowski, Greg	Poland
Stateva, Ivanka	Bulgaria
Stee, Philippe	France
Stringfellow, Guy	USA
Southworth, John	United Kingdom
Sudar, Davor	Croatia
Szabo, Gyula	Hungary
Szalai, Tamas	Hungary
Tout, Christopher	United Kingdom
Triaud, Amaury	Switzerland
Trimble, Virginia	USA
Tsvetkova, Tatiana	Russian Federation
Vanko, Martin	Slovakia
Vidotto, Aline	United Kingdom
Vince, Istvan Ser	bia and Montenegro
von Essen, Carolina	Germany
Votruba, Viktor	Czech Republic
Whittaker, Gemma	United Kingdom
Wilson, Robert	USA
Wolf, Marek	Czech Republic
Yakobchuk, Taras	Ukraine
Yakut, Kadri	Turkey
Zakhozhay, Olga	Ukraine
Zakrzewski, Bartlomie	ej Poland
Zasche, Petr	Czech Republic
Zejda , Miloslav	Czech Republic
Zielinski, Pawel	Poland
Ziznovsky, Jozef	Slovakia
Zola, Staszek	Poland
Zucker, Shay	Israel
Zverko , Juraj	Slovakia

Address by the Scientific Organizing Committee

Vitajte! This means "Welcome" in Slovak. Thank you for your participation in this conference.

On behalf of the Scientific Organizing Committee for IAU Symposium 282, we thank the Prime Minister of Slovakia, Professor Dr. Iveta Radičová, for her support of this conference, and also Dr. Aleš Kucera, Director of the Astronomical Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences. We are grateful also for the support of the mayors of Vysoké Tatry and Poprad.

It is a delightful honor to be standing here today before such a distinguished group of scientists. We have come here to make a bridge between the astronomers who study multiple star systems and those who study systems containing multiple planets. Over 560 exoplanets have already been discovered and now we are on the cusp of discovering true Earth-like exoplanets. The tools we will discuss at this conference will help to make these discoveries a reality, hopefully within the next five years.

The scientific organizing committee has prepared an interesting program for us and we hope that many new collaborations will result from this exchange of ideas.

It is our pleasure to introduce our distinguished panelists who will lead us in some invigorating discussions about unsolved problems: France Allard, Alan Batten, Edwin Budding, Edward Devinney, Peter Eggleton, Artie Hatzes, Ivan Hubeny, Wilhelm Kley, Helmut Lammer, Albert Linnell, Virginia Trimble, and Robert E. Wilson.

The Local Organizing Committee and their families led by Dr. Theodor Pribulla and Dr. Ladislav Hric, have done a lot of work to get us to this moment. We are indebted to them for their contributions and the wonderful events they have planned for us.

Finally, this conference is dedicated to the modeling and analysis tools developed over the past 40 years and also to Dr. Antonín Bečvář, who provided us with his stellar atlases of the sky.

Dakujeme!

Mercedes T. Richards and Ivan Hubeny, SOC co-chairs Tatranská Lomnica, 18 July 2011