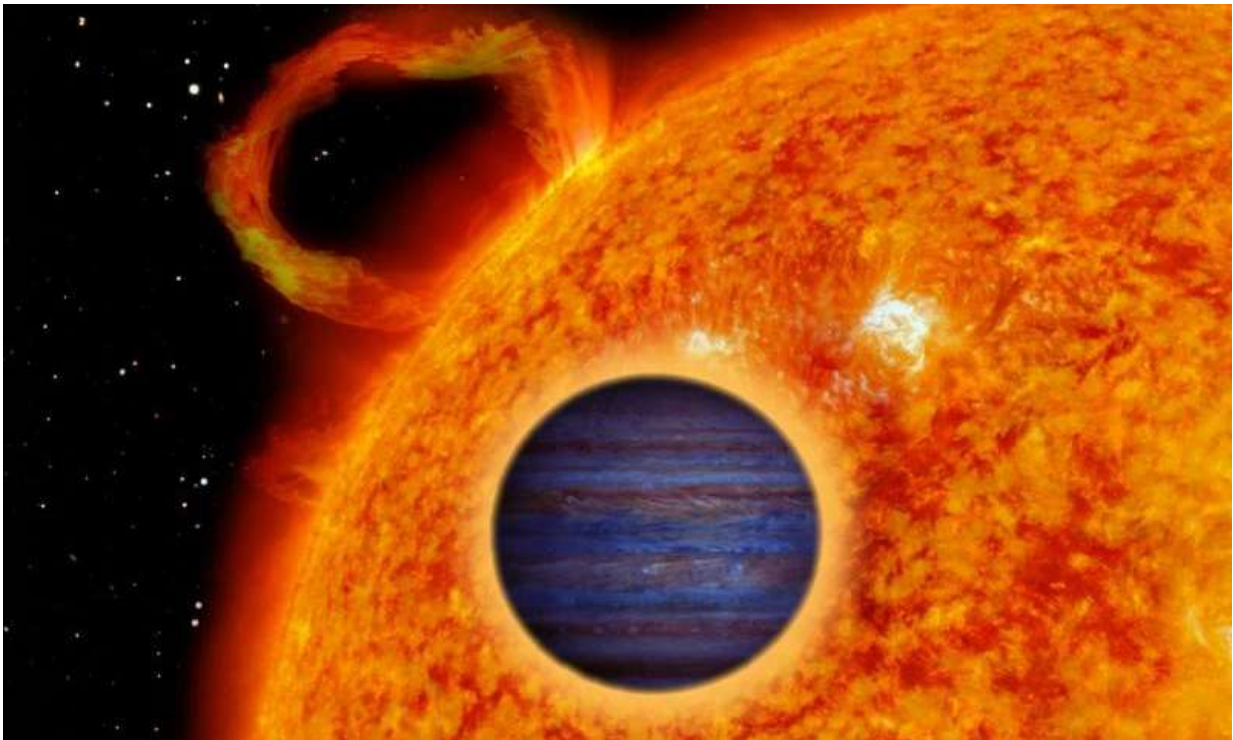


Astronomers discover a dense 'hot Jupiter' exoplanet orbiting a sun-like star

November 29 2016, by Tomasz Nowakowski



Artist's impression of a "hot Jupiter". Credit: Ricardo Cardoso Reis (CAUP)

(Phys.org)—Astronomers have detected a so-called "hot Jupiter" exoplanet transiting a distant sun-like star located some 1,800 light years from the Earth. The newly discovered planet, designated EPIC 220504338b, was found using NASA's prolonged Kepler mission known as K2. The findings are presented in a paper published Nov. 23 on

arXiv.org.

EPIC 220504338b was first spotted by K2 as a planetary candidate during the spacecraft's Campaign 8 in mid-2016. To confirm it as a planet, a team of researchers led by Nestor Espinoza of the Pontifical Catholic University of Chile conducted follow-up observations using ESO's Fibre-fed, Extended Range, Échelle Spectrograph (FEROS) at La Silla Observatory in Chile. FEROS observational campaign was carried out in August and November 2016.

FEROS is a bench-mounted, high-resolution, environmentally controlled, astronomical Échelle spectrograph with high efficiency, large wavelength range and high resolution. The instrument enables conducting a large variety of stellar and extra-galactic spectroscopic observation programs requiring high spectral stability high-resolution.

Recent FEROS spectroscopic observations allowed the team to perform radial velocity measurements that confirmed EPIC 220504338b is a dense "hot Jupiter" transiting a solar analogue as well as provided initial stellar parameters of its host star.

"In this work, we have presented the discovery of EPIC 220504338b, a new hot Jupiter orbiting a metal-rich solar analogue discovered using photometry from Campaign 8 of the K2 mission and follow-up radial velocities using the FEROS spectrograph," the scientists wrote in the paper.

The so-called "hot Jupiters" like EPIC 220504338b are gas giant planets, similar in characteristics to the solar system's biggest planet, with orbital periods of less than 10 days. They have high surface temperatures, as they orbit their parent [stars](#) very closely.

According to the research, EPIC 220504338b is about 10 percent

smaller than Jupiter and approximately 30 percent more massive. The exoworld orbits its 6-billion-year-old sun-like parent star every 5.8 days. Notably, with a density of nearly 2.1 gr/cm³ and an equilibrium temperature of about 1,160 K, the planet is one of the densest "hot Jupiters" below two Jupiter masses known to date.

The researchers explain the newly discovered planet's mass and radius by the amount of heavy elements in the planet, which should be on the order of at least 110 Earth masses.

"The mass and radius of EPIC 220504338b could be explained in terms of the amount of heavy elements in the planet. (...) Based on its mass and radius, we estimate that EPIC 220504338b should have a heavy element content on the order of about 110 Earth masses or greater," the paper reads.

The team also derived fundamental parameters of the host star EPIC 220504338. The observations indicate that this star has a mass to that of the sun, with a radius of about 1.05 solar radii. It is also approximately 23 percent more dense than the sun.

However, EPIC 220504338 shows a high metallicity, which significantly deviates from the sun. Therefore, this star was classified as a slightly metal-rich solar analogue.

More information: EPIC 220504338b: A dense hot-Jupiter transiting a solar analogue, arXiv:1611.07614 [astro-ph.EP]
arxiv.org/abs/1611.07614

Abstract

We present the discovery of EPIC 220504338b, a dense hot-Jupiter discovered using photometry from Campaign 8 of the Kepler-2 (K2) mission and high-resolution spectroscopic follow up obtained with the

FEROS spectrograph. The planet orbits a $V=13.68$ solar analogue in a $P=5.81771+0.00004-0.00004$ day orbit, has a radius of $0.91+0.10-0.07R_J$ and a mass of $1.28+0.11-0.12M_J$. With a density of $2.08+0.66-0.57 \text{ gr/cm}^3$, the planet is among the densest systems known having masses below 2 MJ and $T_{\text{eq}} > 1000$, and is just above the temperature limit at which inflation mechanisms are believed to start being important. Based on its mass and radius, we estimate that EPIC 220504338b should have a heavy element content on the order of $\sim 110 M_{\oplus}$ or greater.

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