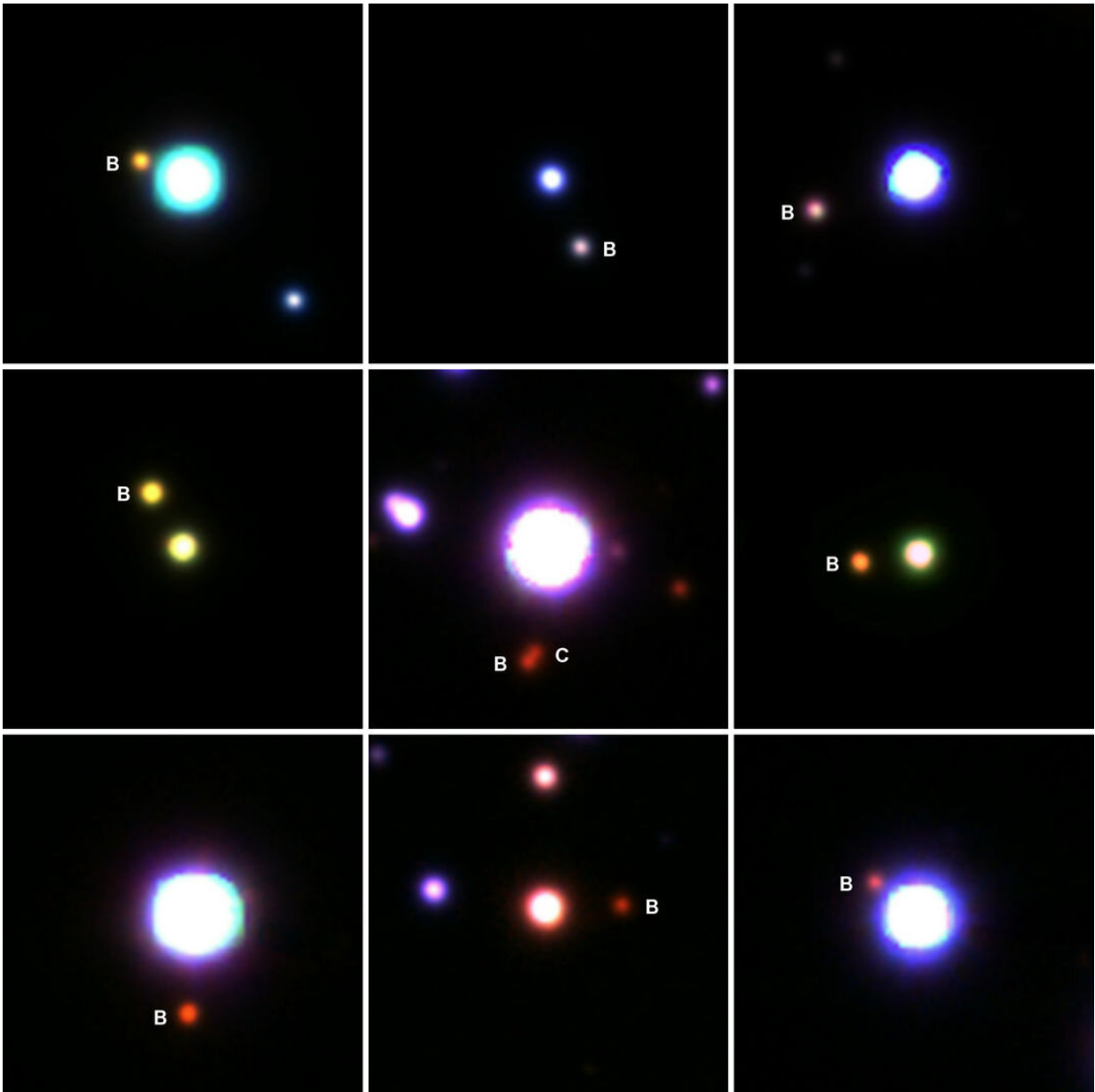


# Astrophysicist discovers numerous multiple star systems with exoplanets

November 13 2019

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These images show some of the exoplanet host stars with companion stars (B, C) that were found during the project. The images are RGB composite images taken with the Panoramic Survey Telescope and Rapid Response System (PanSTARRS) in the y- (960 nm), i- (760 nm), and g-band (480 nm). The image in the middle shows a hierarchical triple star system. Credit: Mugrauer, PanSTARRS

Is Earth the only habitable planet in the universe or are there more worlds somewhere out there that are capable of supporting life? And if there are, what might they look like? In a bid to answer these fundamental questions, scientists are searching space for exoplanets: distant worlds that orbit other stars outside our solar system.

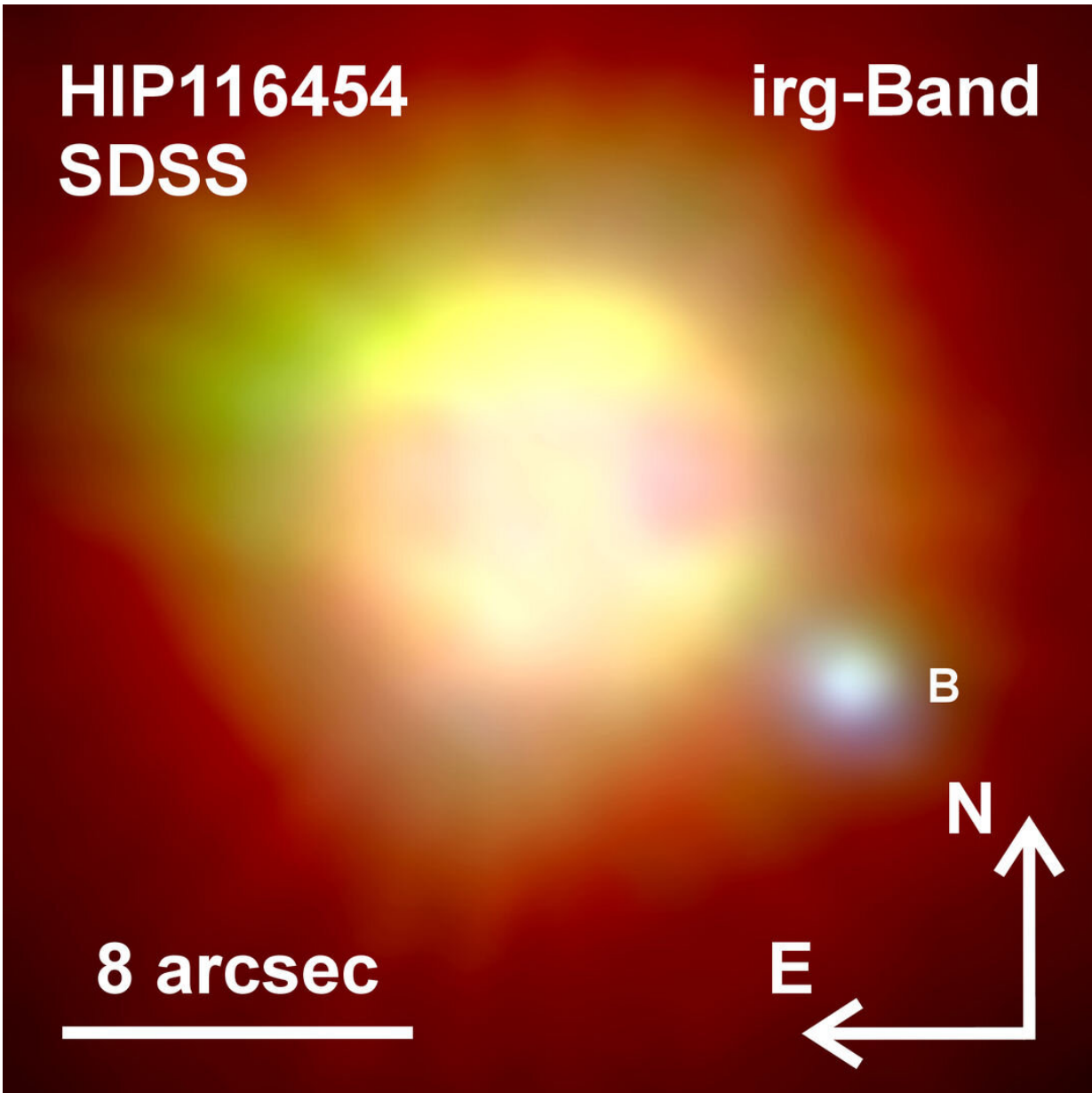
More than 4,000 exoplanets are known to date, most of them orbiting single [stars](#) like our Sun. Now astrophysicist Dr. Markus Mugrauer of Friedrich Schiller University Jena has discovered and characterized many new multiple star systems that contain exoplanets. The findings confirm assumptions that the existence of several stars influences the process by which planets are formed and develop. The study by Mugrauer, of the Astrophysical Institute and University Observatory of the University of Jena, has now been published in the renowned specialist journal *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*.

## **Space telescope provides precise data**

"Multiple star systems are very common in our Milky Way," explains Mugrauer. "If such systems include planets, they are of particular interest to Astrophysics, because the [planetary systems](#) in them can differ from our solar system in fundamental ways." To find out more about these differences, Mugrauer searched more than 1,300 [exoplanet](#) host stars with exoplanets orbiting them to see whether they have

companion stars. To this end, he accessed the precise observation data of the Gaia [space telescope](#), which is operated by the European Space Agency (ESA).

In this way, he succeeded in demonstrating the existence of around 200 companion stars to planetary host stars that are up to 1,600 [light years](#) away from the Sun. With the help of the data, Mugrauer was also able to characterize the companion stars and their systems in more detail. He found that there are both tight systems with distances of only 20 astronomical units (au) – which in our [solar system](#) corresponds approximately to the distance between the Sun and Uranus—as well as systems with stars that are over 9,000 au from each other.



HIP116454 is a planetary host star in the Pisces constellation and it is approx. 200 light years from the Earth. The star is accompanied by a significantly fainter white dwarf (B). The image is an RGB composite image composed of images taken in the i- (760 nm), r- (620 nm), and g-band (480 nm) as part of the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS). Credit: Mugrauer, SDSS

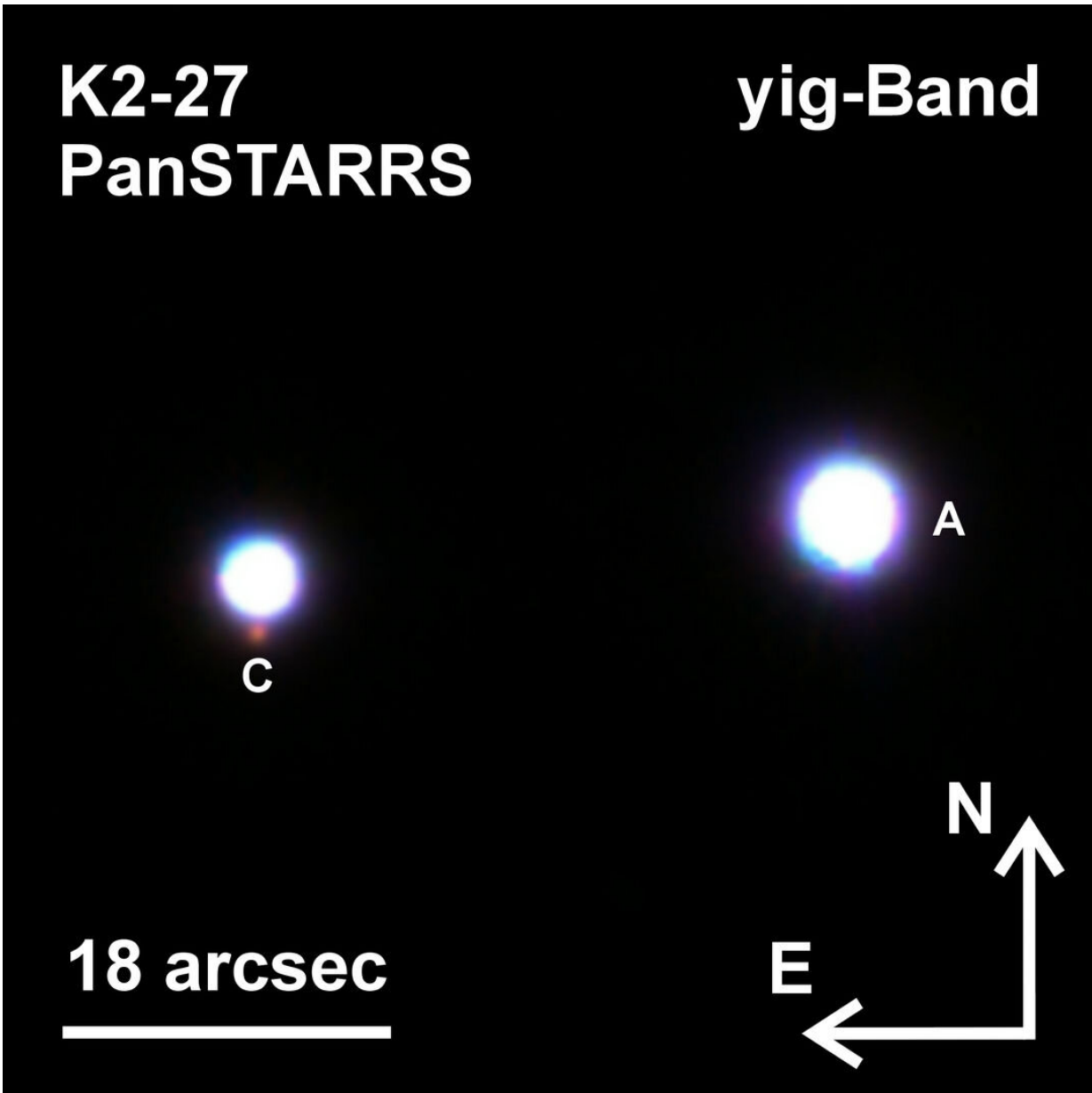
## Red and white dwarfs

The companion stars also vary as to their mass, temperature and stage of evolution. The heaviest among them weigh 1.4 times more than our Sun, while the lightest have only 8 percent of the Sun's mass. Most of the companion stars are low-mass, cool dwarf stars that glow faintly red.

However, eight [white dwarfs](#) were also identified among the faint stellar companions. A white dwarf is the burnt-out core of a sun-like star, which is only about as big as our Earth, but half as heavy as our Sun. These observations show that exoplanets can indeed survive the final evolutionary stage of a nearby sun-like star.

## Double, triple and quadruple star systems with exoplanets

The majority of the star systems with exoplanets identified in the study have two stars. However, some two dozen hierarchical triple [star systems](#) and even a quadruple star system were detected. In the range of distances investigated, of between approximately 20 and 10,000 astronomical units, a total of 15 percent of the stars studied have at least one companion star. This is only about half the frequency expected in general for solar-like stars. In addition, the companion stars detected show distances about five times greater than in ordinary systems.



A triple star system approx. 800 light years from the Earth in the Leo constellation with the planetary host star K2-27 (bright star on the left). The image is an RGB composite image taken with PanSTARRS in the y- (960 nm), i- (760 nm), and g-band (480 nm). To the right of it, the first companion star (A) can be clearly distinguished. Just below K2-27 is the second companion star (C) that glows faintly red. Credit: Mugrauer, PanSTARRS

"These two factors taken together could indicate that the influence of several stars in a star system disrupts the process of planet formation as well as the further development of their orbits," says Mugrauer. The cause of this could be first the gravitational impact of a stellar companion on the gas and dust disc in which planets form around their host star. Later, the gravitation of the stellar companion influences the motion of the planets around their host star.

Markus Mugrauer would like to pursue the project further. In the future, too, the multiplicity of newly discovered planetary host stars would be studied using data from the Gaia mission and any [companion stars](#) detected would be precisely characterized. "In addition, we will combine the results with those of an international observational campaign, which we are currently conducting on the same topic at the Paranal Observatory of the European Southern Observatory in Chile," added Mugrauer. "We will then be able to investigate the precise influence of stellar multiplicity on the formation and development of planets."

**More information:** Search for stellar companions of exoplanet host stars by exploring the second ESA-Gaia data release *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, [doi.org/10.1093/mnras/stz2673](https://doi.org/10.1093/mnras/stz2673)

Provided by Friedrich Schiller University of Jena

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