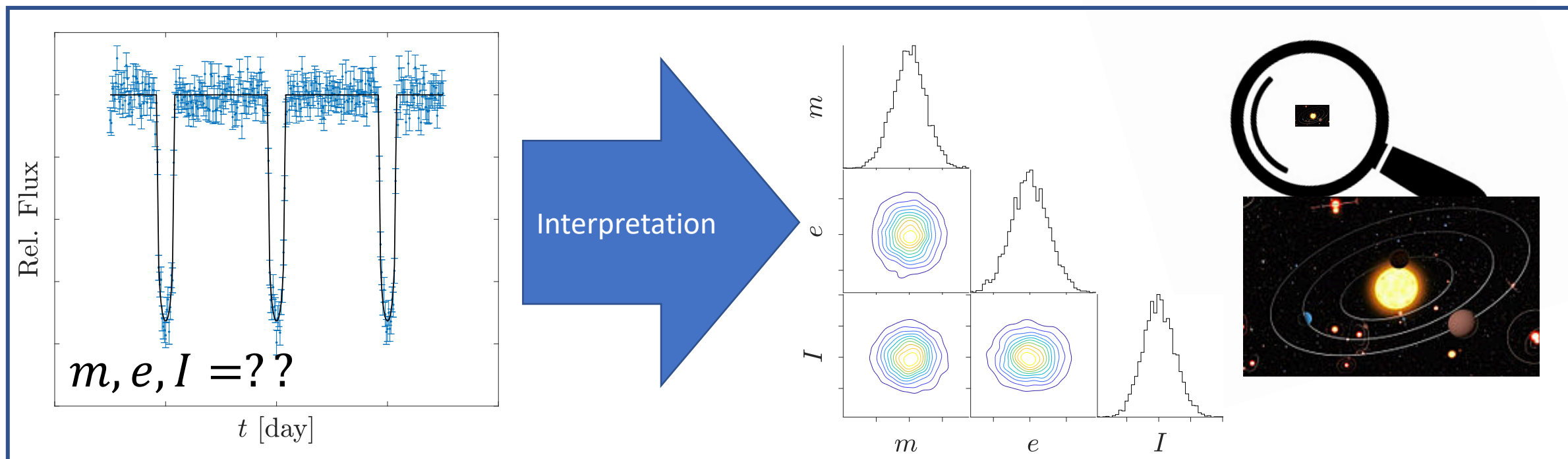




AnalyticLC: Analytic Tool for Light Curve Modeling

Yair Judkovsky, Aviv Ofir, Oded Aharonson



Existing modeling techniques:

- N-body integration (e.g. Chambers 1999, Deck et al. 2014)
- Analytic formulae for TTVs (e.g. Hadden & Lithwick 2016, Agol & Deck 2016)
- Spectral approach to TTVs (Ofir et al. 2018)
- TTV Modal decomposition (Linial et al. 2018)

Analytic LC:

- **Global light curve modeling**
- **Fast calculation**
- **Accuracy: fourth order in e, I**
- **Models also RV & Astrometry**

AnalyticLC method

Orbit size,
planet
location

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{da}{dt} = \\ \frac{d\lambda}{dt} = \end{array} \right.$$

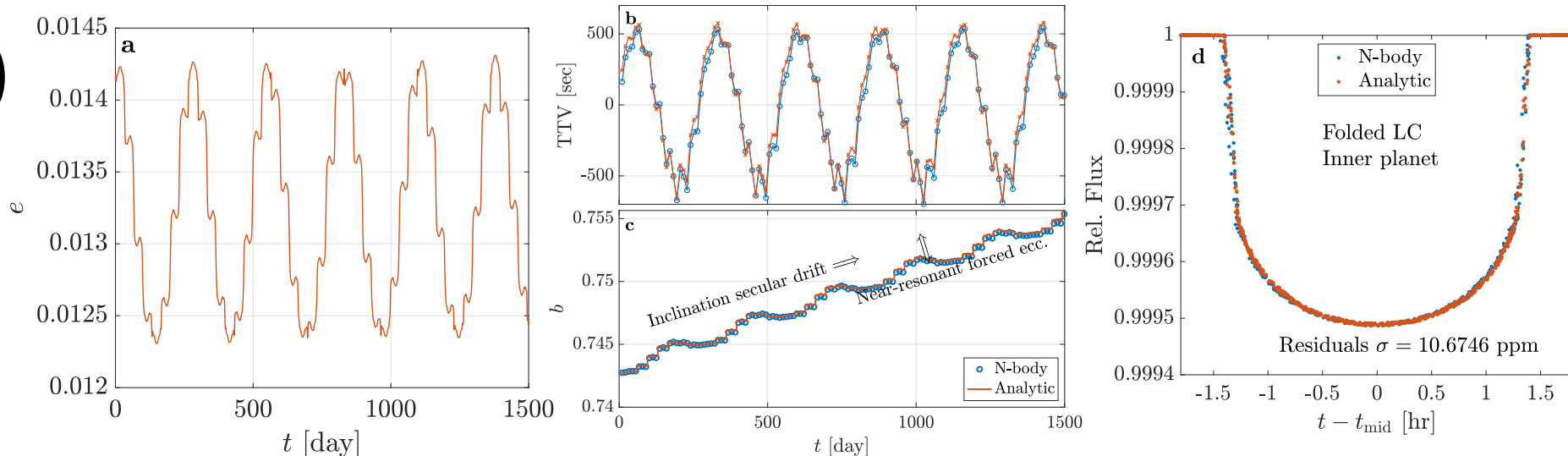
Orbit shape

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{de}{dt} = \\ \frac{d\varpi}{dt} = \end{array} \right. f(\mathcal{R})$$

Orbit plane
orientation

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dI}{dt} = \\ \frac{d\Omega}{dt} = \end{array} \right.$$

- Fast – efficiency-accuracy balance
- Global photometric modeling
- Analytic – elucidates orbital dynamics
- Applicable for RV/Astrometry



Murray & Dermott, 1999

Lagrange's
equations

Solve

Orbital elements
variations

Translate

Individual Transit
Properties

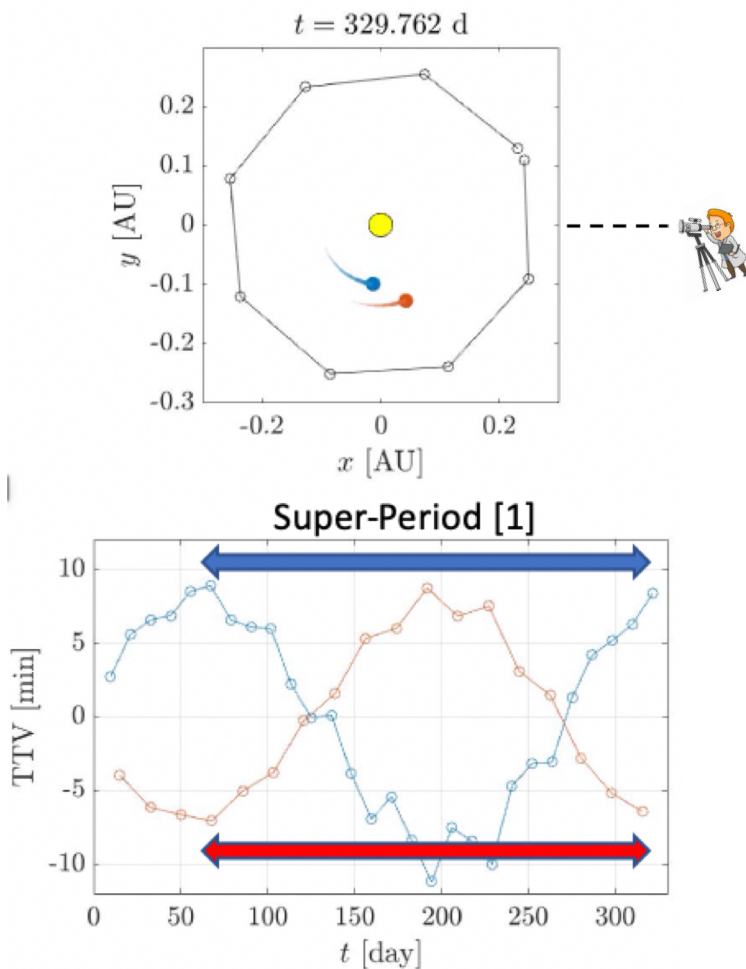
Compute

Global light
curve

[1] Mandel & Agol, 2002

TTV near 1st order MMR

2 planets, periods ratio = 1.531



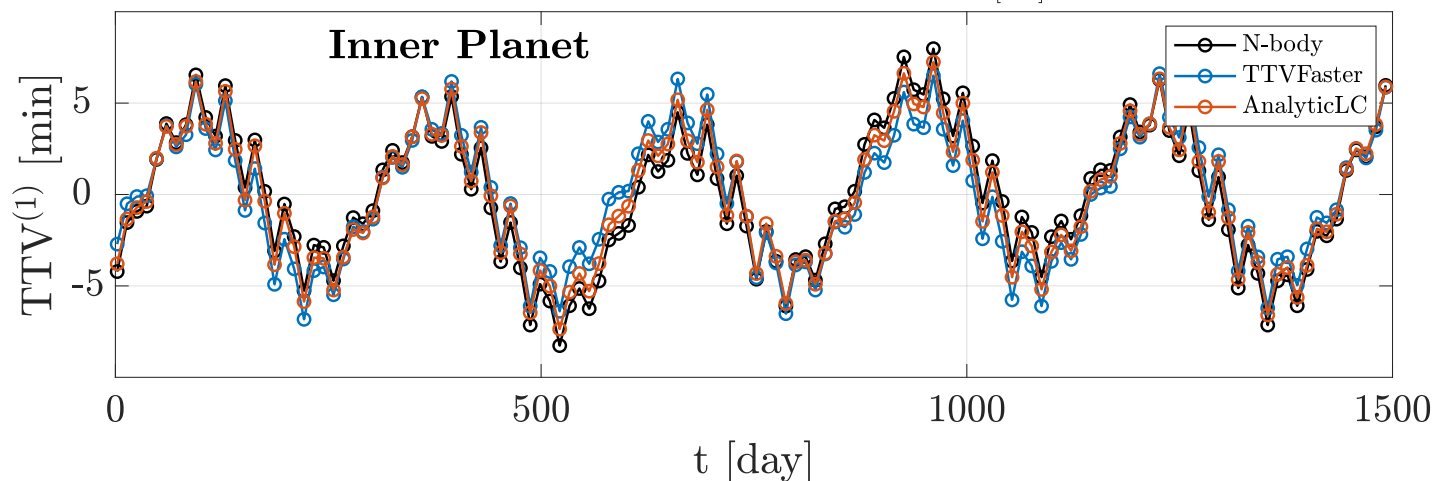
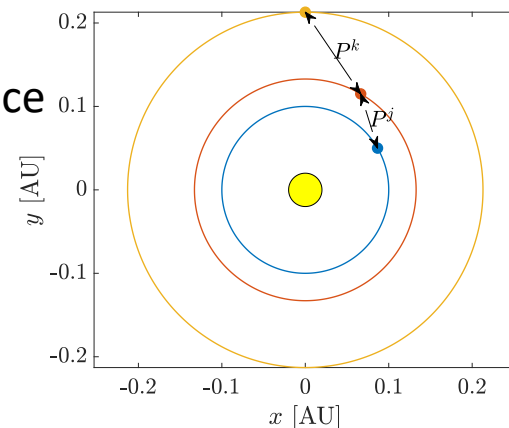
[1] Lithwick et al., 2012

[2] TTVFaster – Agol & Deck, 2016

Non-additive 3 planets TTV

SMMR = Super-Mean-Motion-Resonance

- Time scale: $(\frac{1}{p_j} - \frac{1}{p_k})^{-1}$
- Second order in planetary mass



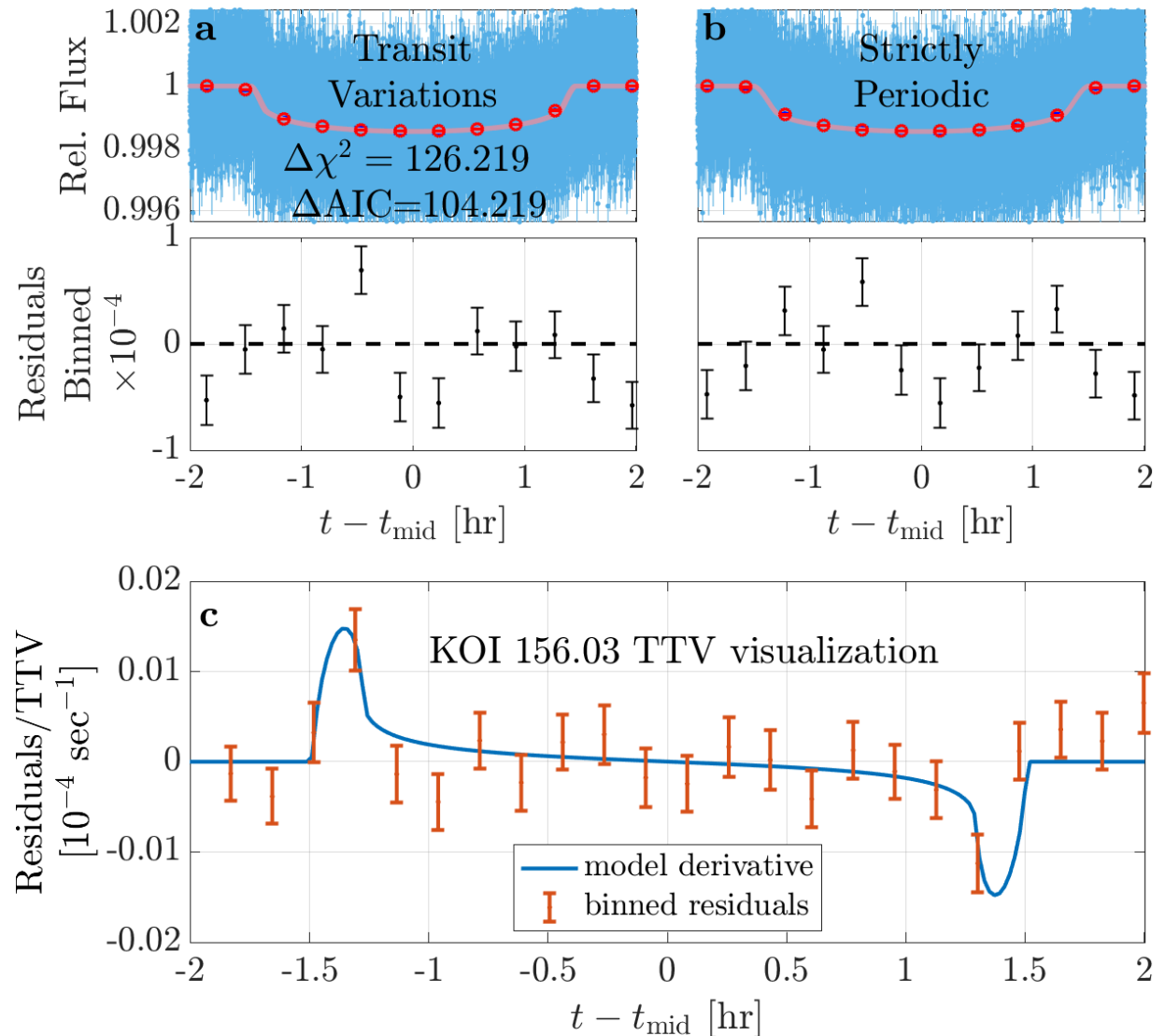
Pairwise models agree: Residual relative to full n-Body ~ 2 min
AnalyticLC with SMMR: Residual relative to full n-Body < 1 min (!)

Example: KOI-567
(Kepler-184):

- Orbital periods 10.7, 20.3 and 29 days
- Super periods 202.4, 205.7 days
- SMMR period: 34.5 years

Usage of AnalyticLC - methods

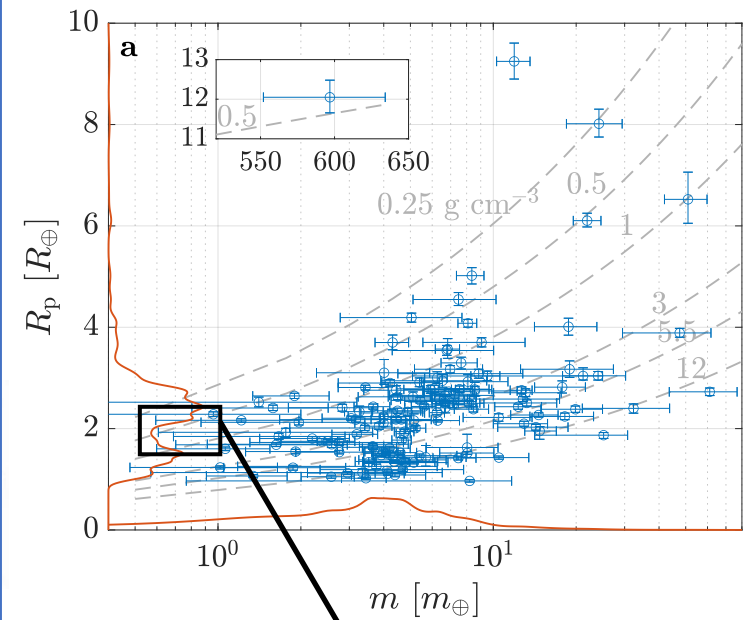
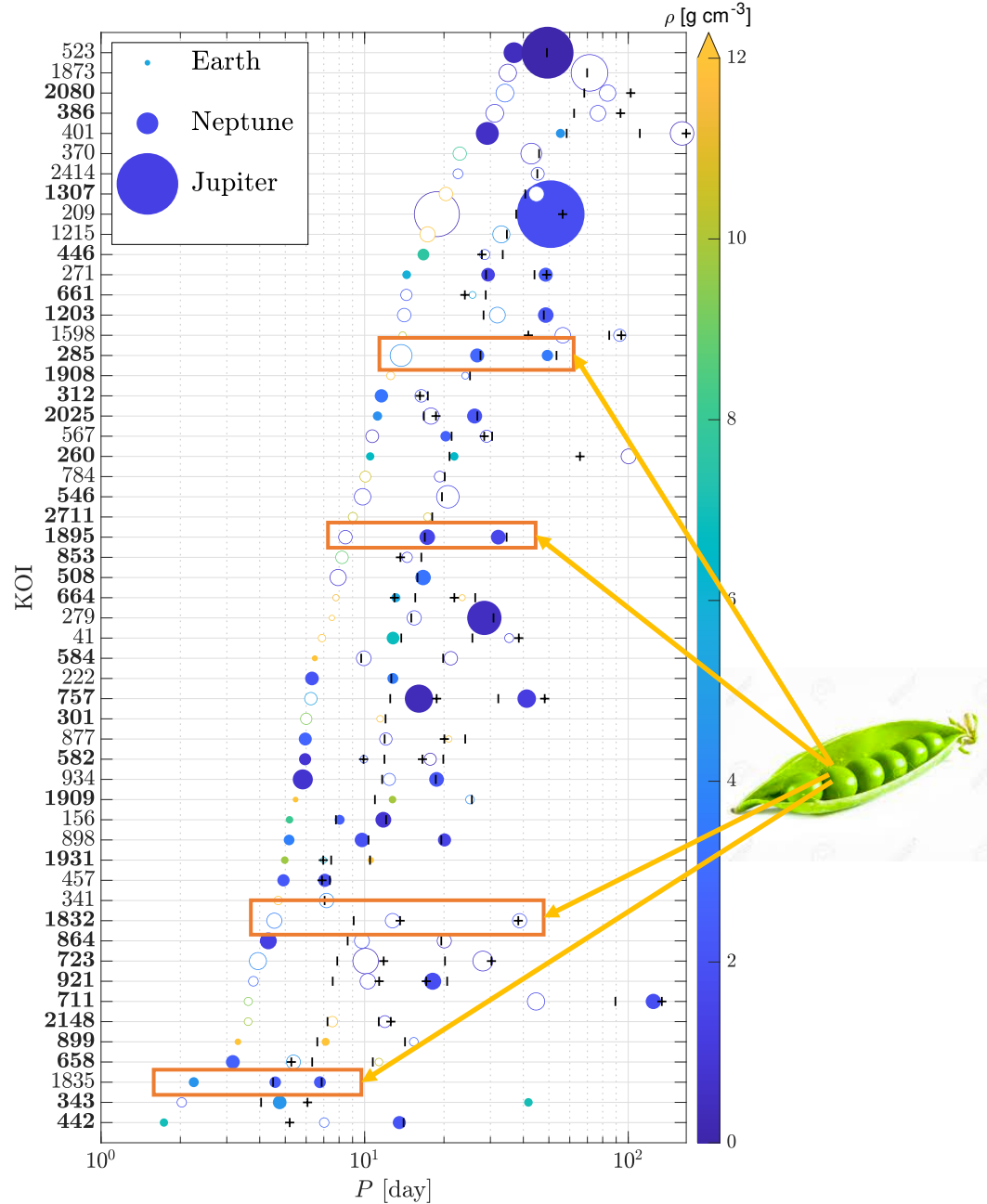
- Global fit using DE-MCzs [1]
- Analyzed Kepler data of 144 2- and 3- planets systems
- Performed tests to validate solutions
- 140 planets in 54 systems passed all tests



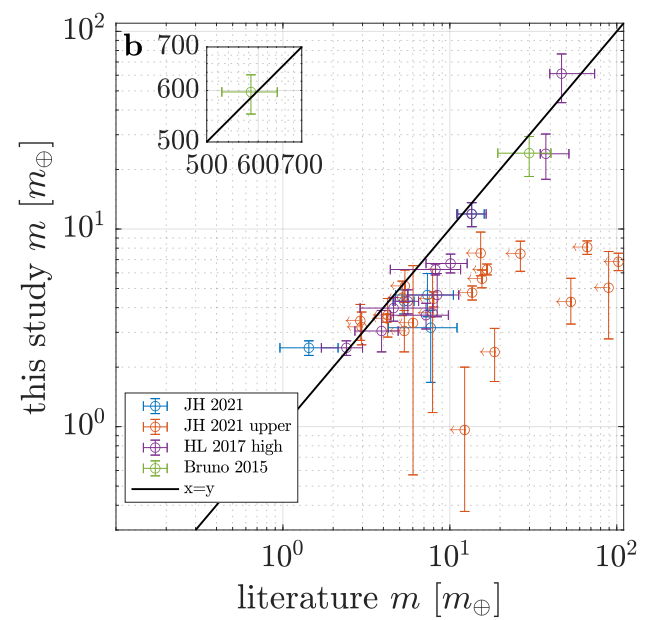
[1] DE-MCzs - ter Braak and Vrugt, 2008

[2] Akaike, 1974

Results – overview of 140 planets

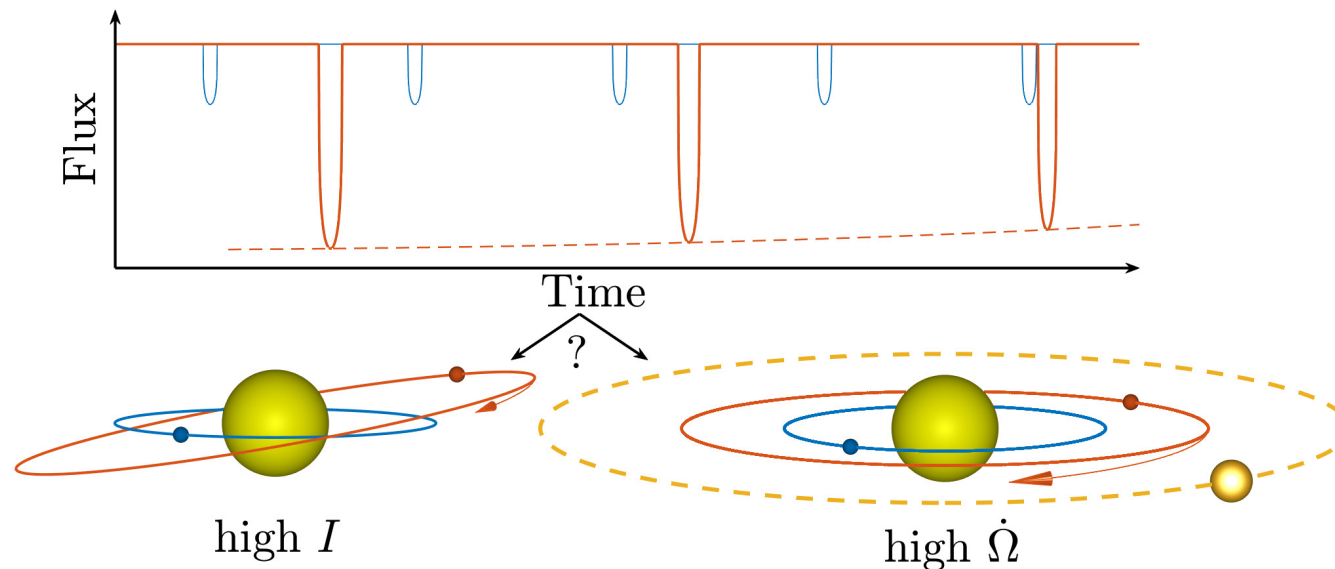
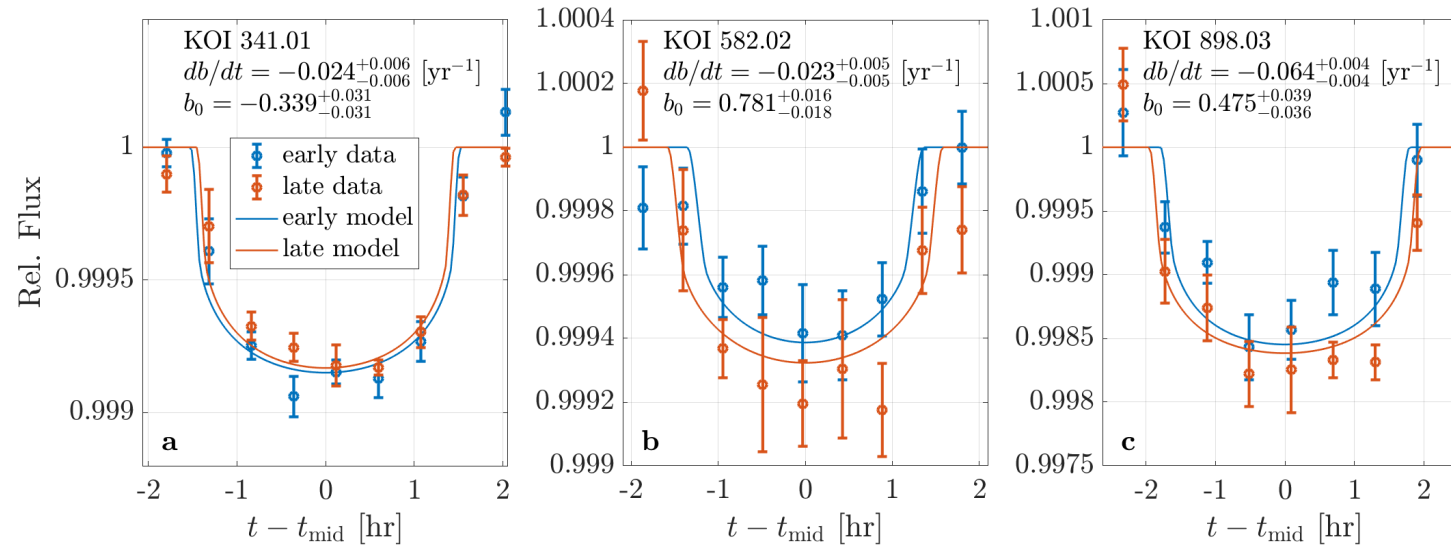


- [1] Weiss et al., 2018
- [2] Fulton et al., 2017
- [3] Jontof-Hutter, 2021
- [4] Hadden & Lithwick, 2017
- [5] Bruno et al., 2015



Results - Impact parameter variations (TbVs)

- Tabulated TbV catalog
- 59 KOIs with $>2\sigma$ TbV detection, 35 of which better than 3σ



Summary

- **AnalyticLC [1]**

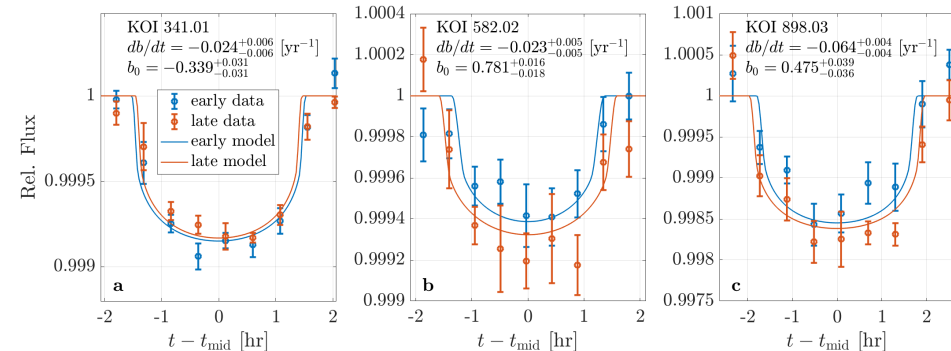
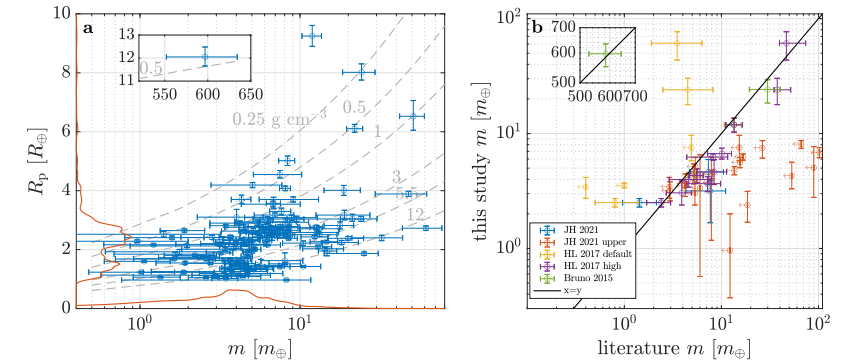
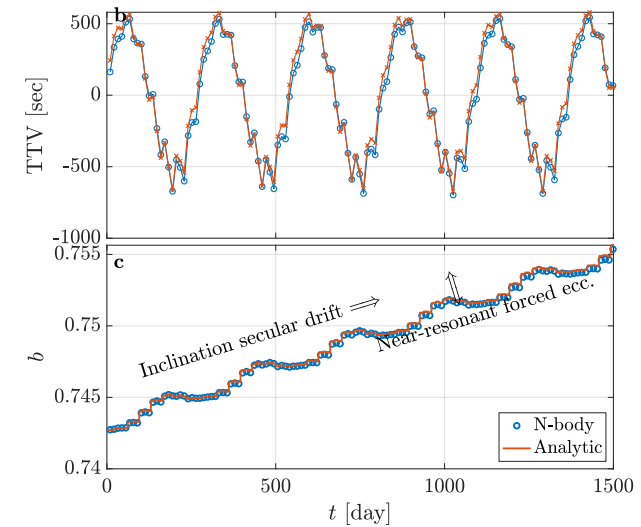
- a novel analytic method for global multi-data 3D modeling

- **Main results from Kepler data [2]:**

- 140 planets properties, 72 new masses
- TbVs catalog of 59 planets (35 better than 3σ)

- **Future prospects:**

- Future data, particularly PLATO
- Joint data types analysis
- Search for non-transiting companions



[1] Judkovsky et al. 2021a, submitted

[2] Judkovsky et al. 2021b, submitted

ERC proposal EXOPLANETS

PI: Aharonson