

Formation of Hot Jupiters in Systems with Too-Distant Binary Companions

Yubo Su (Princeton -> CITA)

with Eritas Yang and Joshua Winn (Princeton)

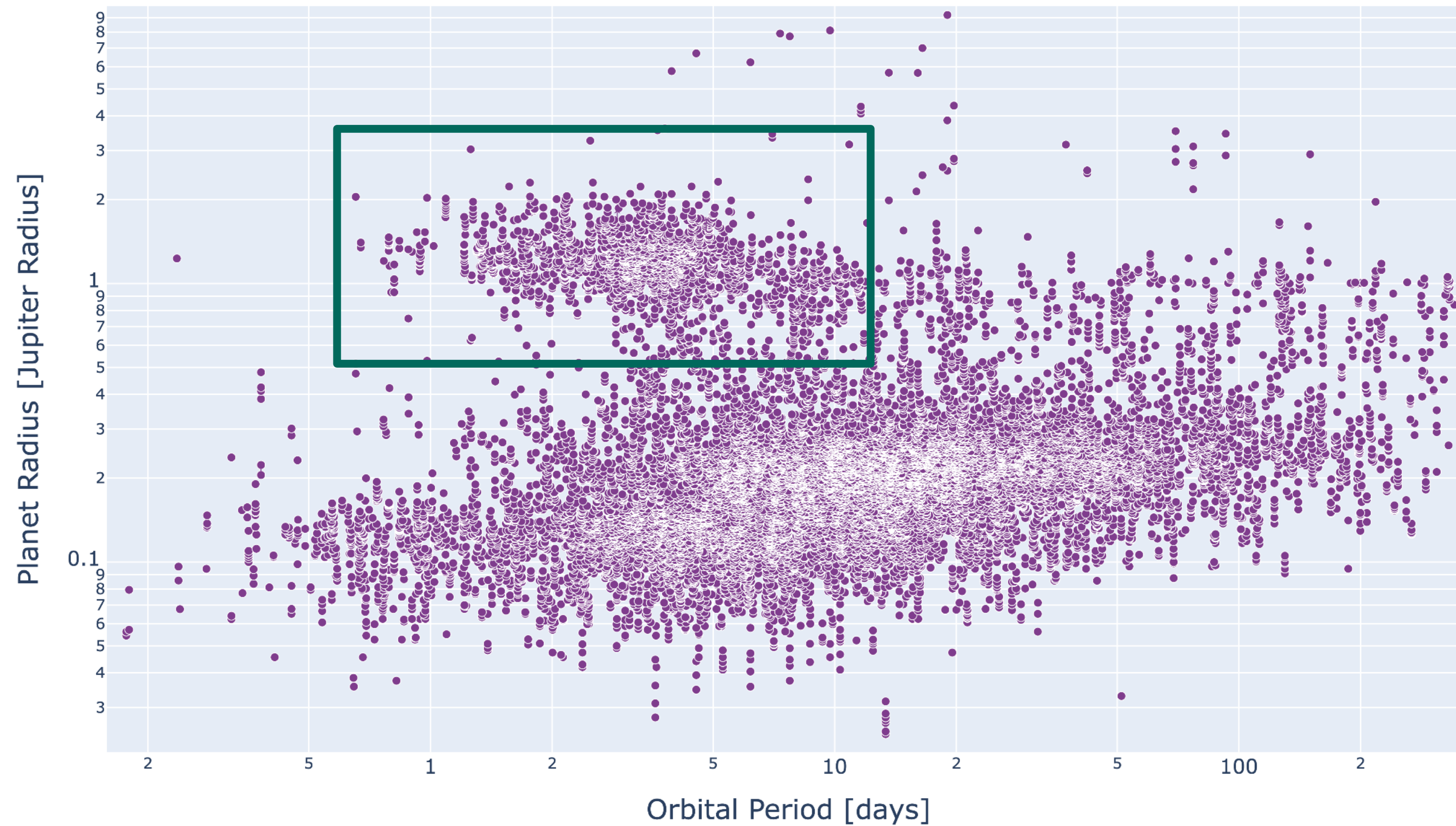
Detection and Dynamics of Exoplanets - July 7, 2025



(Eritas Yang)

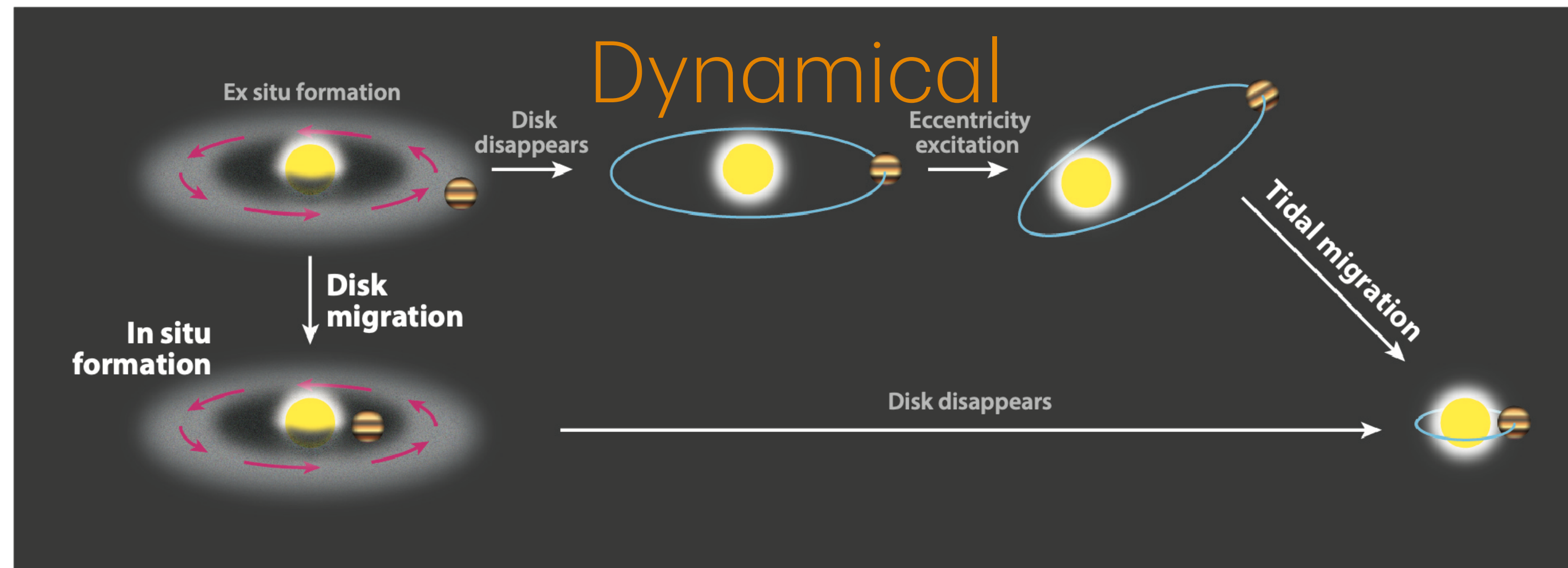
Hot Jupiters

NASA Exoplanet Archive, exoplanetarchive.ipac.caltech.edu, 2025-05-27 12:25:23



Hot Jupiters

Quiescent

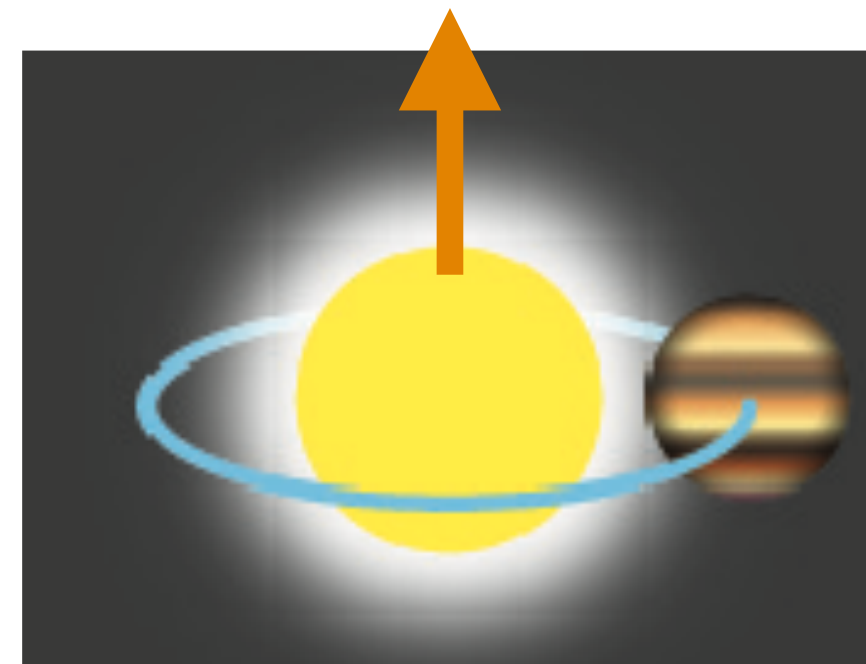


(Dawson+18)

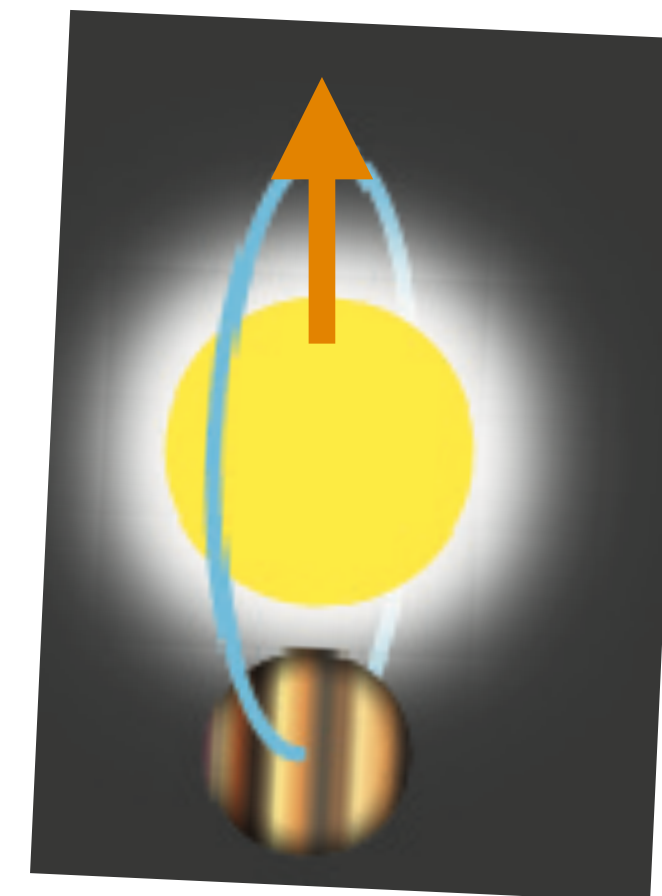
Hot Jupiters

The case for Stellar ZLK

- A key diagnostic: stellar **obliquity**



$$\psi = 0^\circ$$

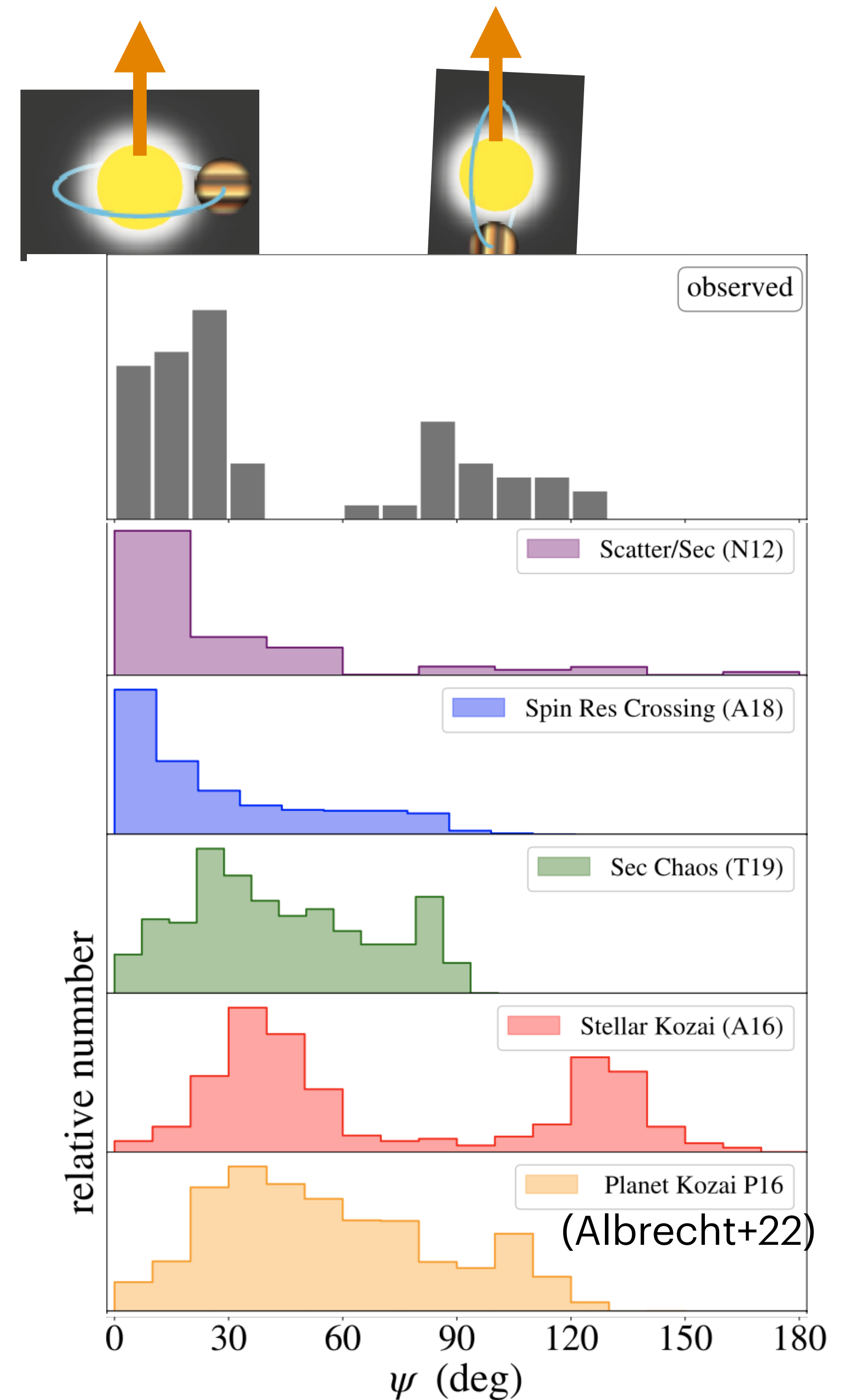


$$\psi = 90^\circ$$

Hot Jupiters

The case for Stellar ZLK

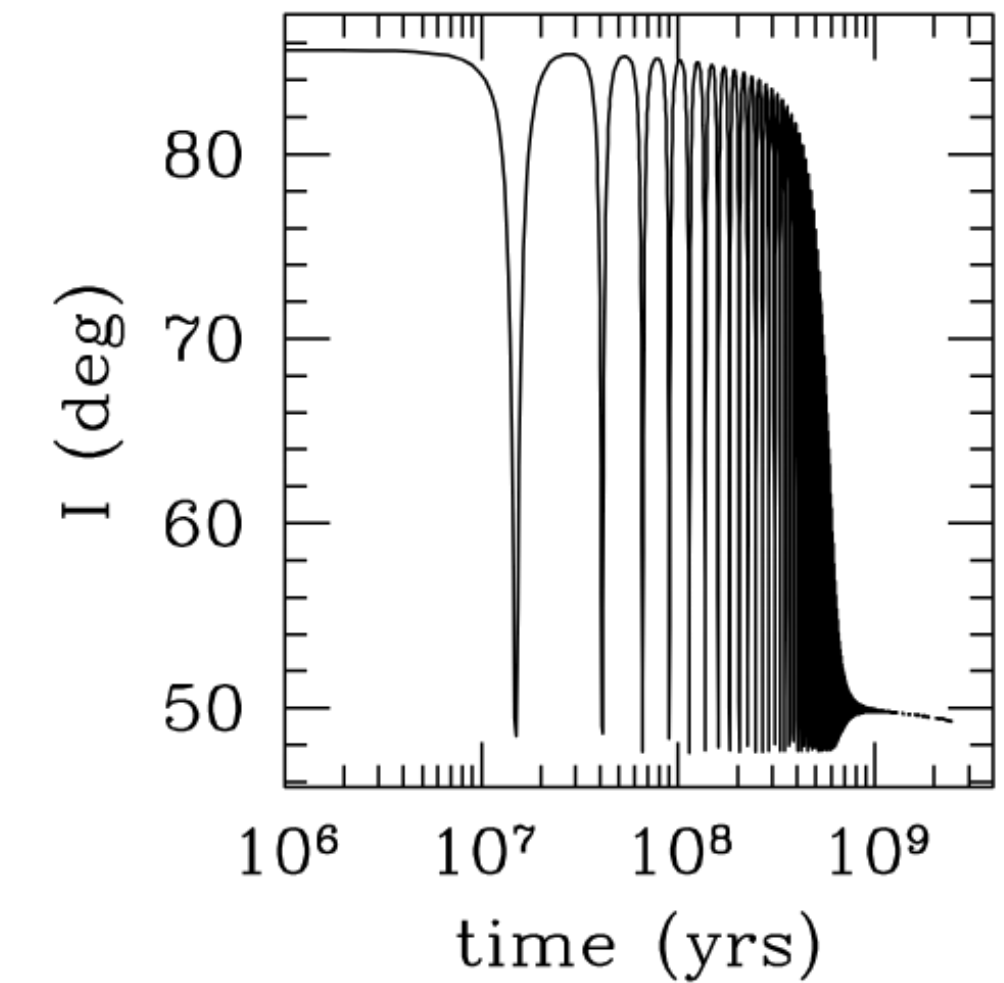
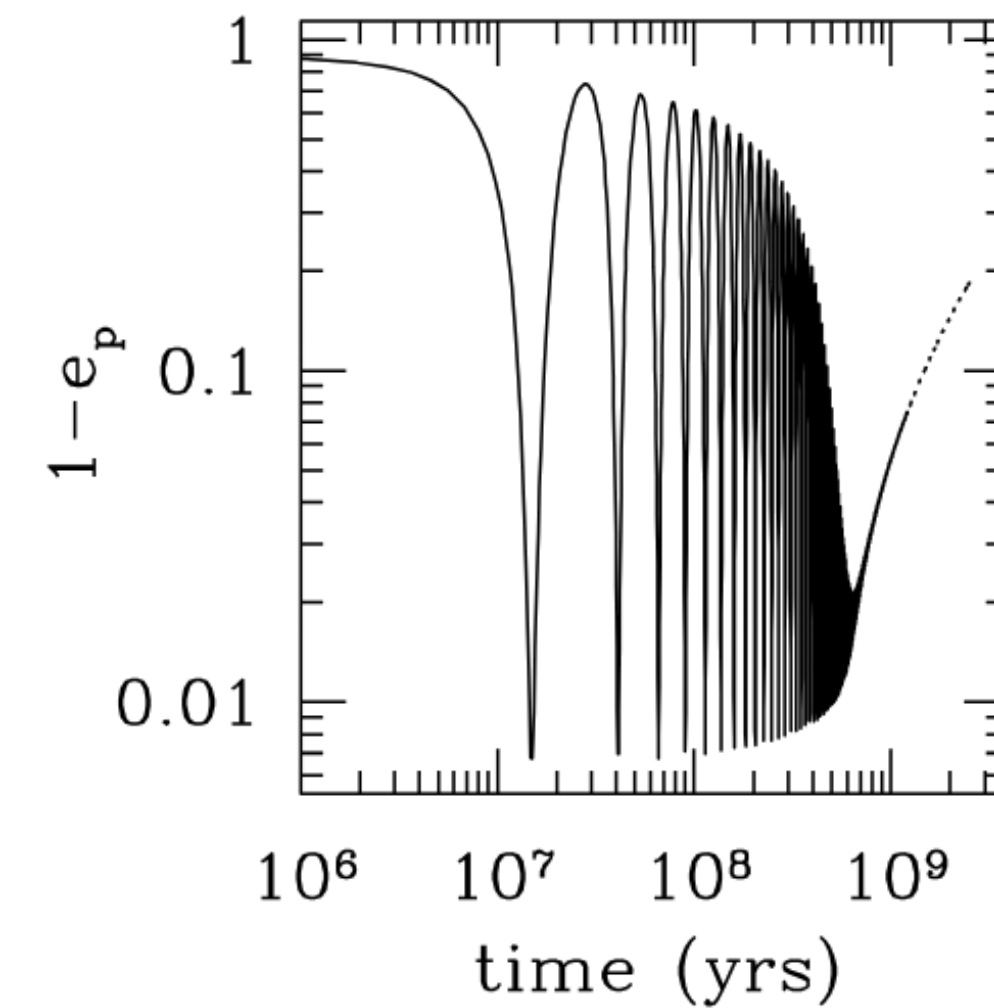
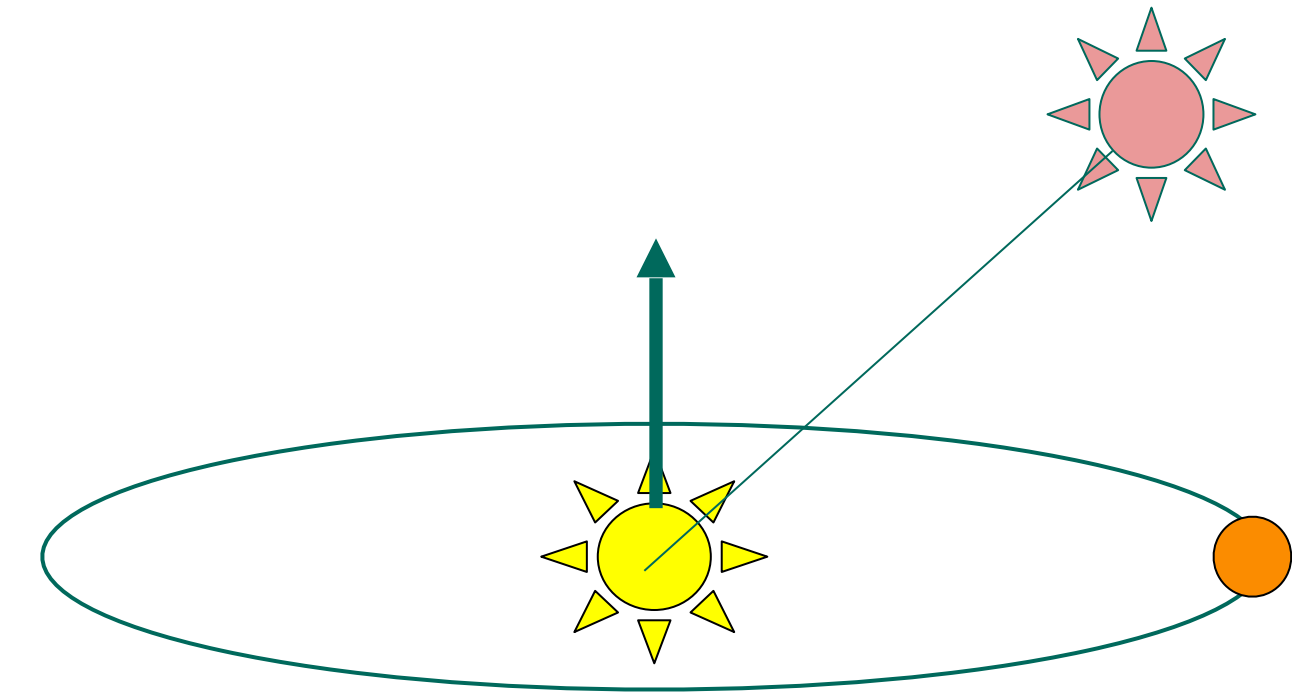
- Many aligned systems: tides or quiescent?
- But many misaligned too! Likely dynamical
 - Stellar von Zeipel-Lidov-Kozai (ZLK; e.g. Wu & Murray 2003) is attractive:
 - Retrograde obliquities!



Hot Jupiters

The case for Stellar ZLK

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Stellar ZLK

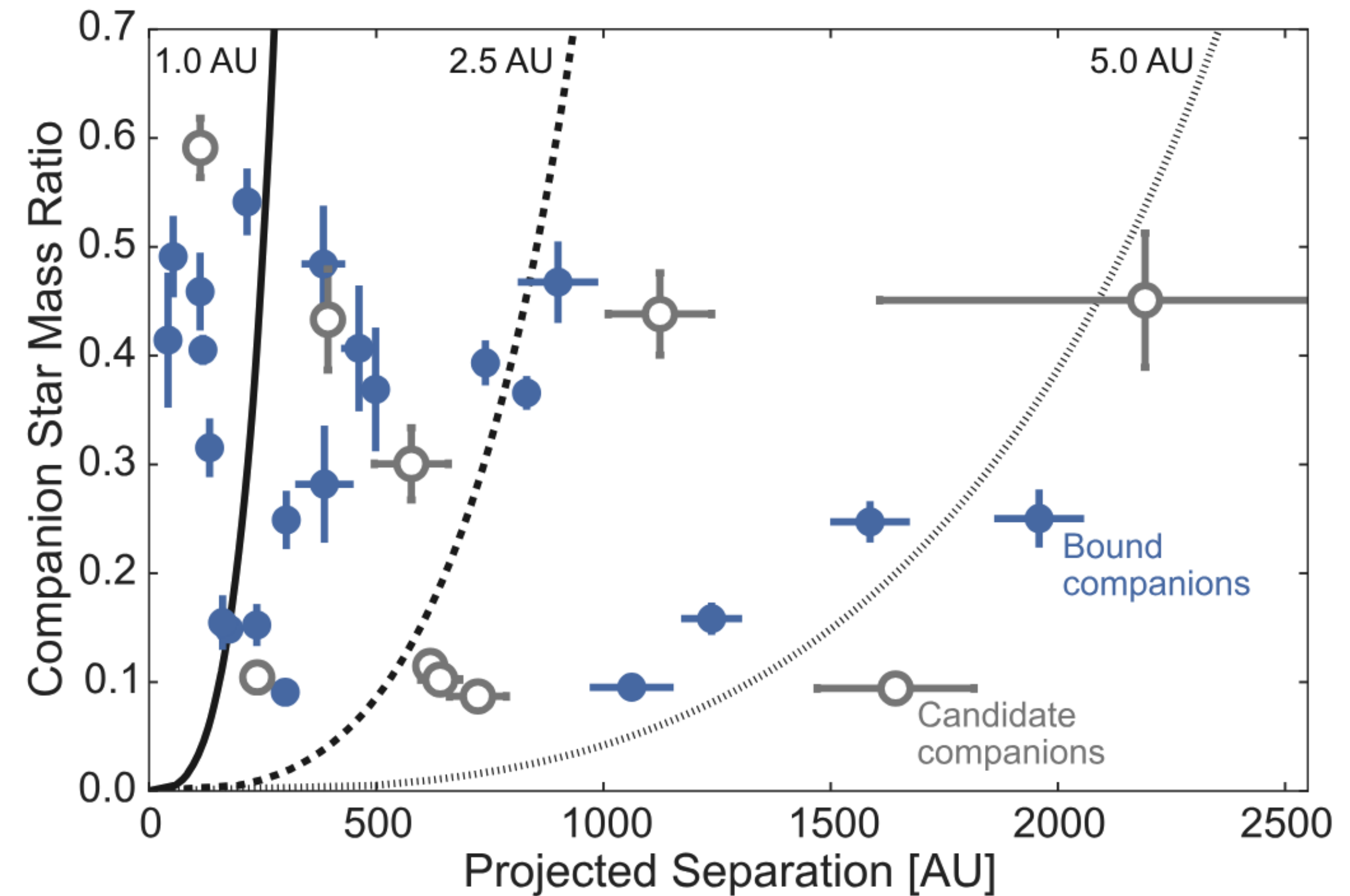
The Missing Companions Problem

FRIENDS OF HOT JUPITERS. IV. STELLAR COMPANIONS BEYOND 50 au MIGHT FACILITATE GIANT PLANET FORMATION, BUT MOST ARE UNLIKELY TO CAUSE KOZAI-LIDOV MIGRATION

Henry Ngo, Heather A. Knutson, Sasha Hinkley, Marta Bryan, Justin R. Crepp, Konstantin Batygin, Ian Crossfield, Brad Hansen, Andrew W. Howard, John A. Johnson [▼ Show full author list](#)

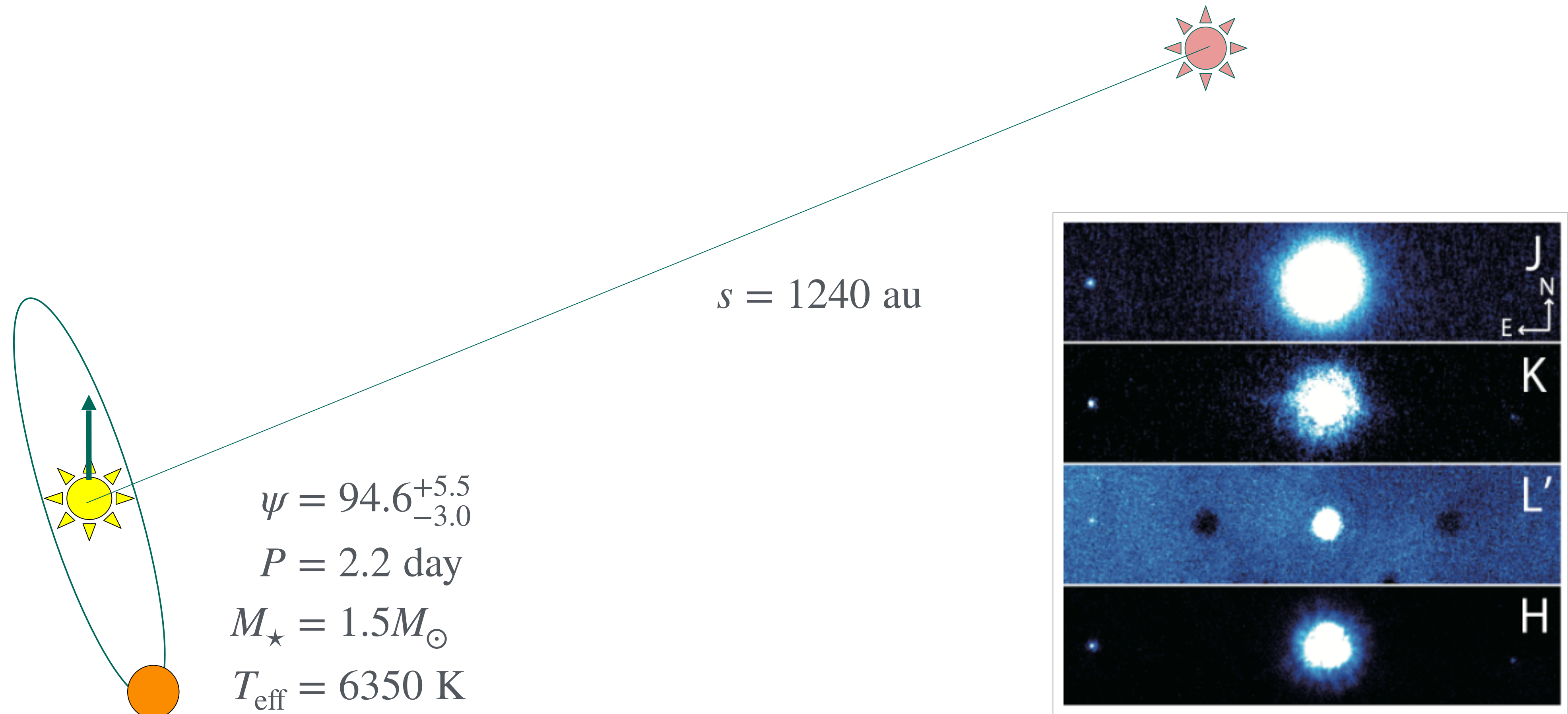
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We determine that less than 20% of hot Jupiters have stellar companions capable of inducing Kozai-Lidov oscillations assuming initial semimajor axes between 1 and 5 au, implying that the enhanced companion occurrence is likely correlated with environments where gas giants can form efficiently.



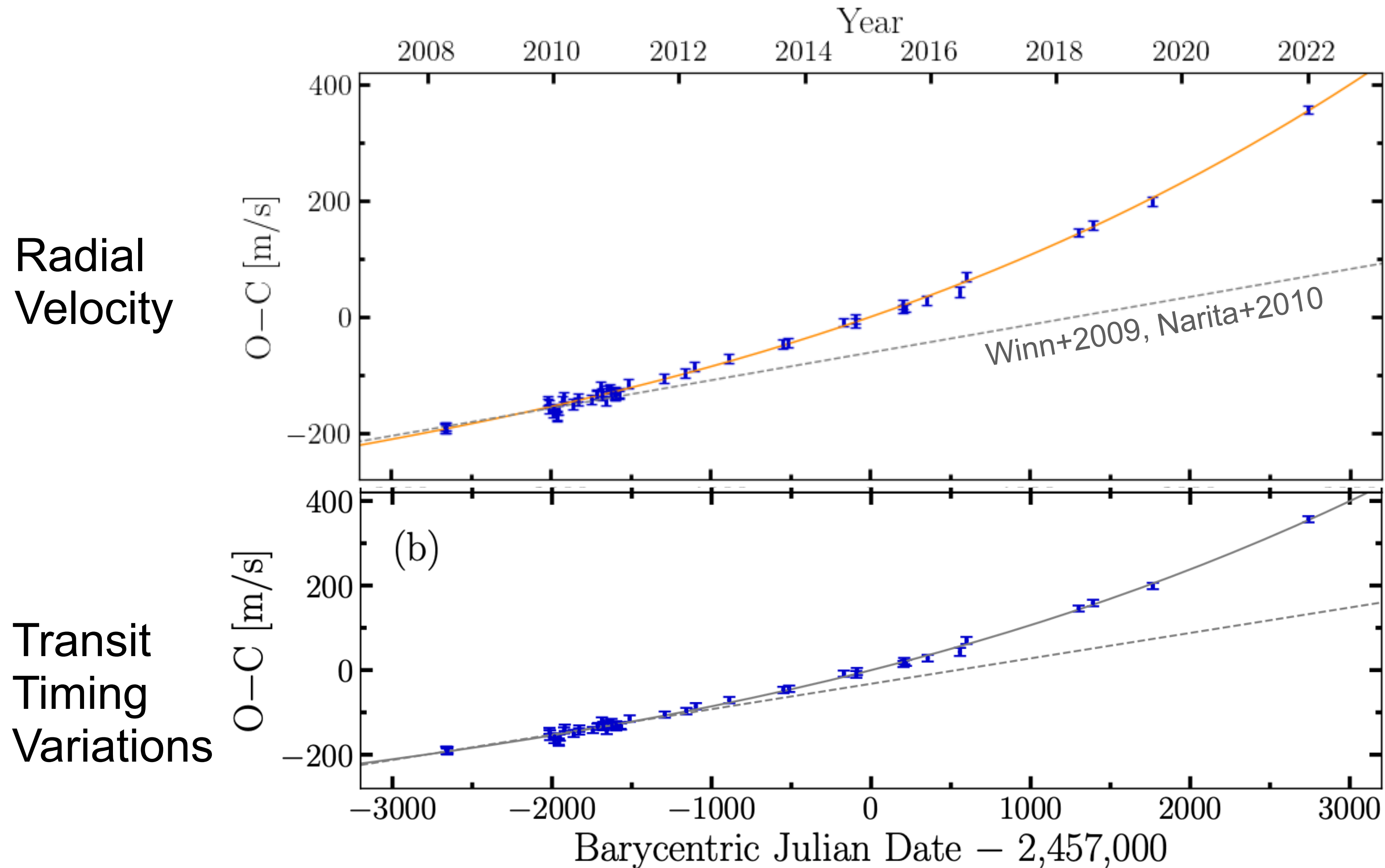
HAT-P-7

The Archetypal Missing Companion to HAT-P-7b



Narita et al. (2012)

HAT-P-7C: A Star is Discovered!



An unseen, closer-in companion?

$$m_1 \sin i_1 = 0.19^{+0.11}_{-0.06} M_{\odot}$$

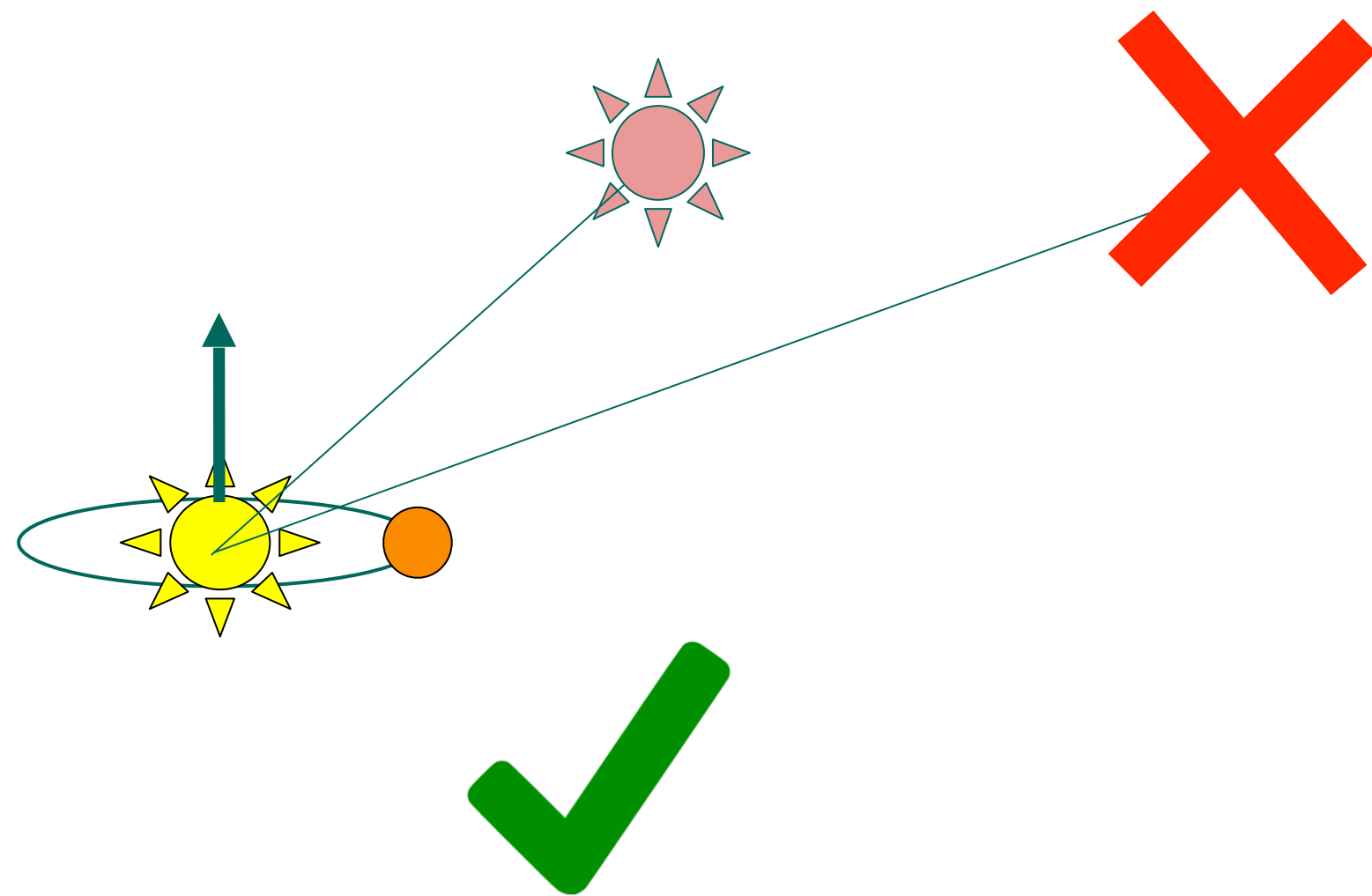
$$a_1 = 32^{+16}_{-11} \text{ AU}$$

$$e_1 = 0.76^{+0.12}_{-0.26}$$

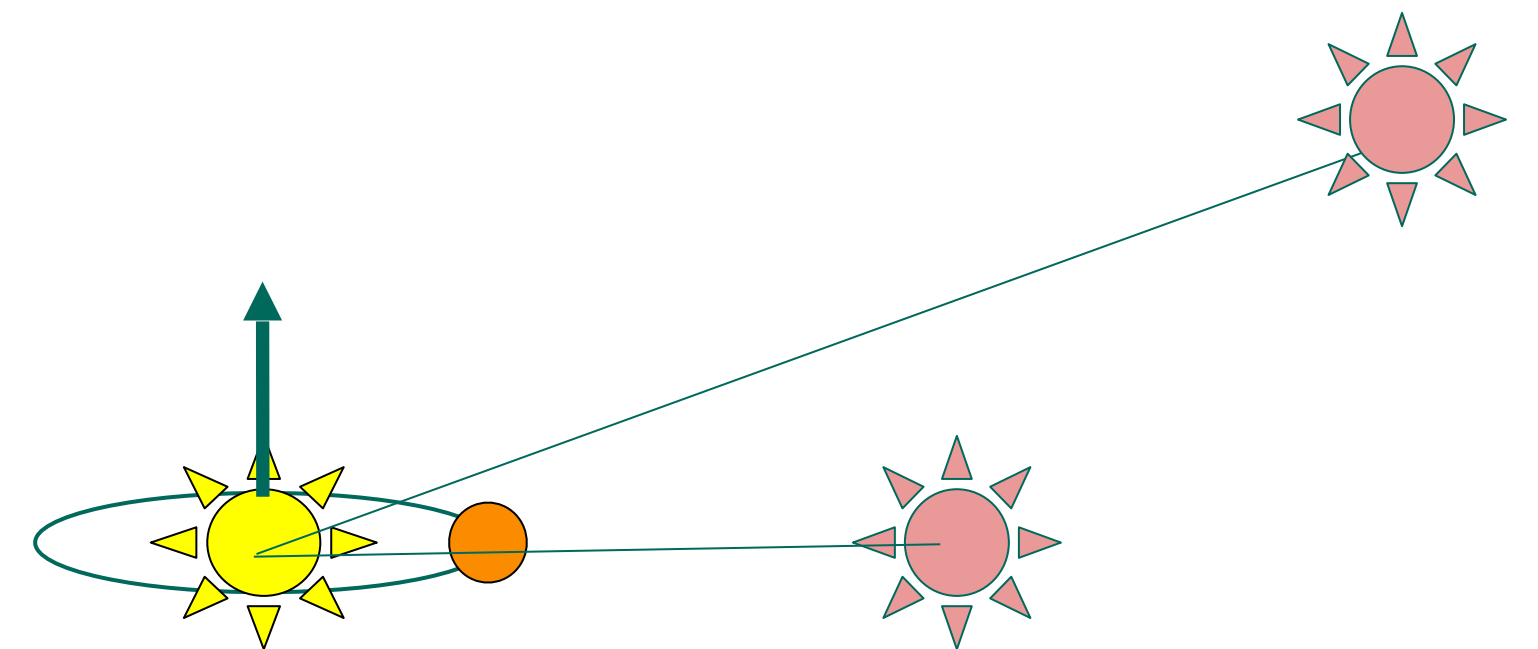
HAT-P-7b: Options for Migration

Two options

(i) Ignore outer star: ZLK with inner star
(requires large misalignment at ~32 AU)

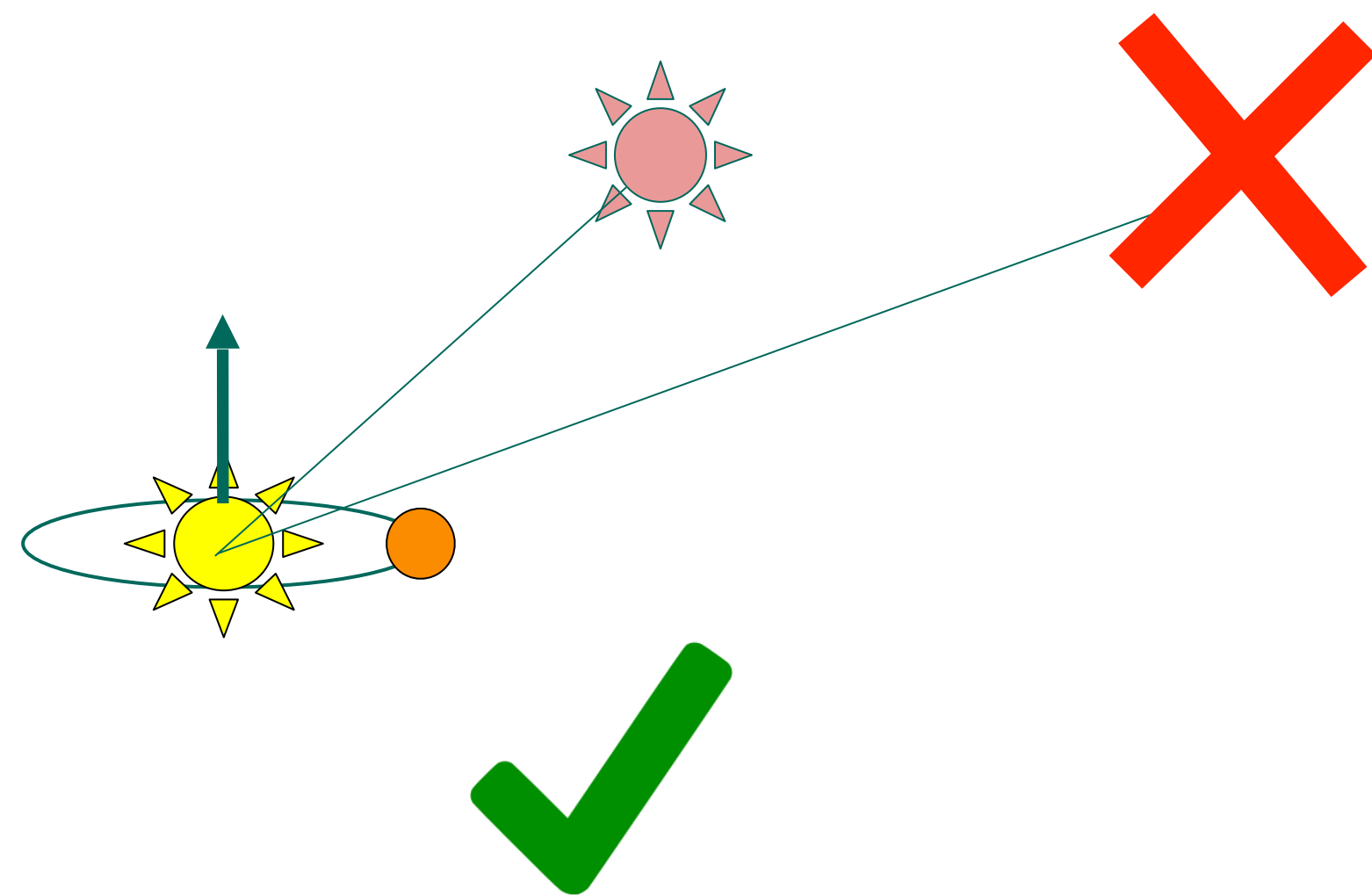


(ii) Dynamics with outer star

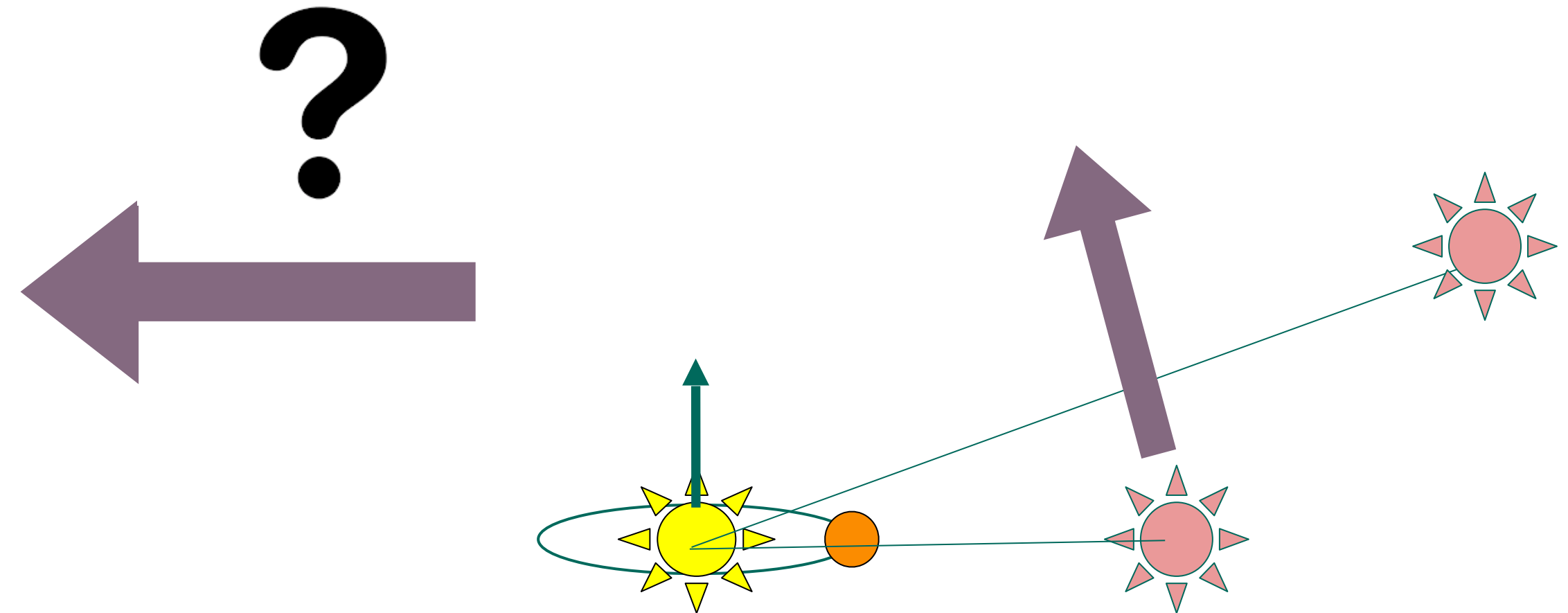


HAT-P-7b: Options for Migration

Triple scenario: (i) naively...



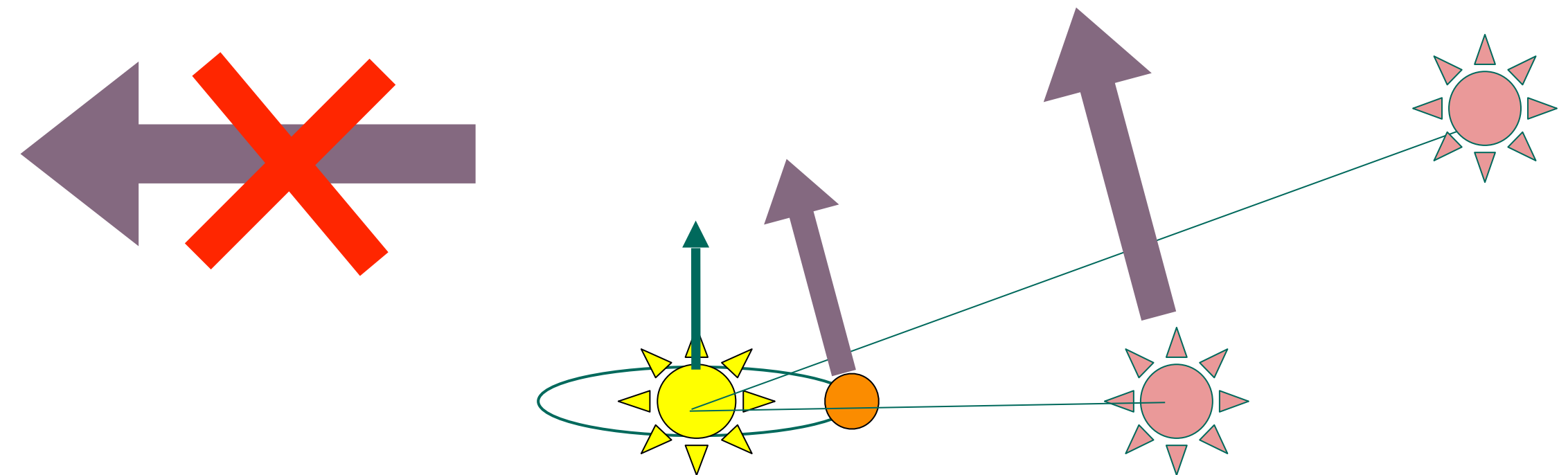
(ii) Dynamics with outer star



HAT-P-7b: Options for Migration

Triple scenario: (i) cannot misalign inner system!

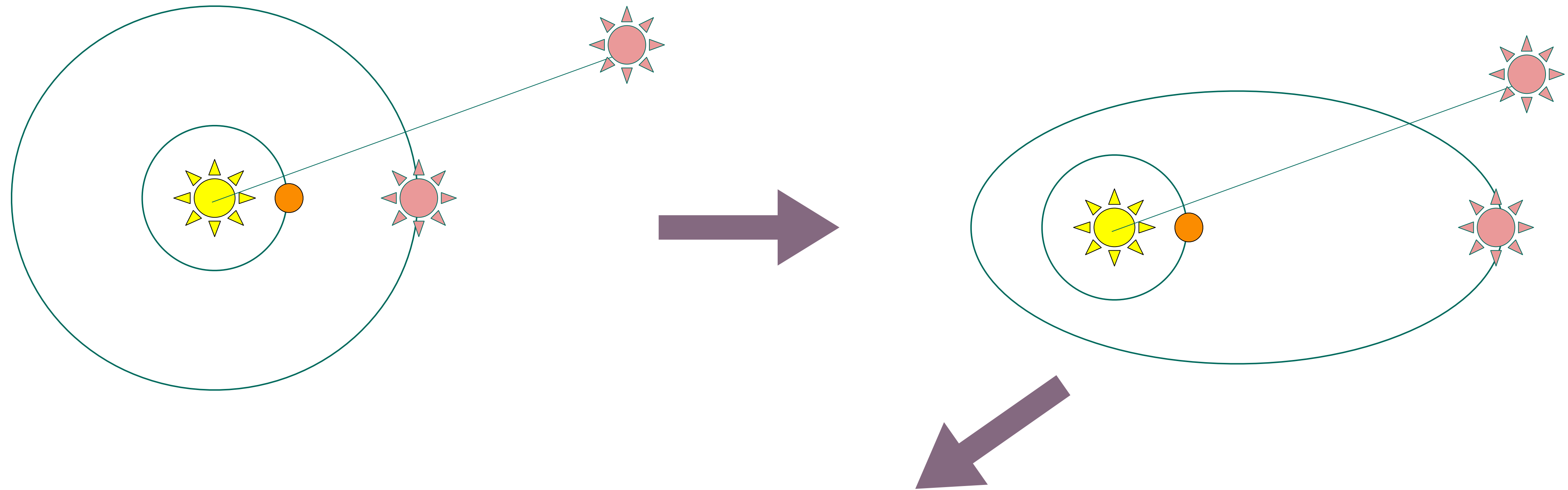
(ii) Dynamics with outer star



$$\frac{\Omega_{12}}{\omega_{p1}} \simeq \frac{m_2}{m_1} \frac{a_1^{9/2}}{a_2^3 a_p^{3/2}} \sim \mathcal{O}(10^{-3})$$

HAT-P-7b: Options for Migration

Triple scenario: (ii) outer ZLK + scattering?

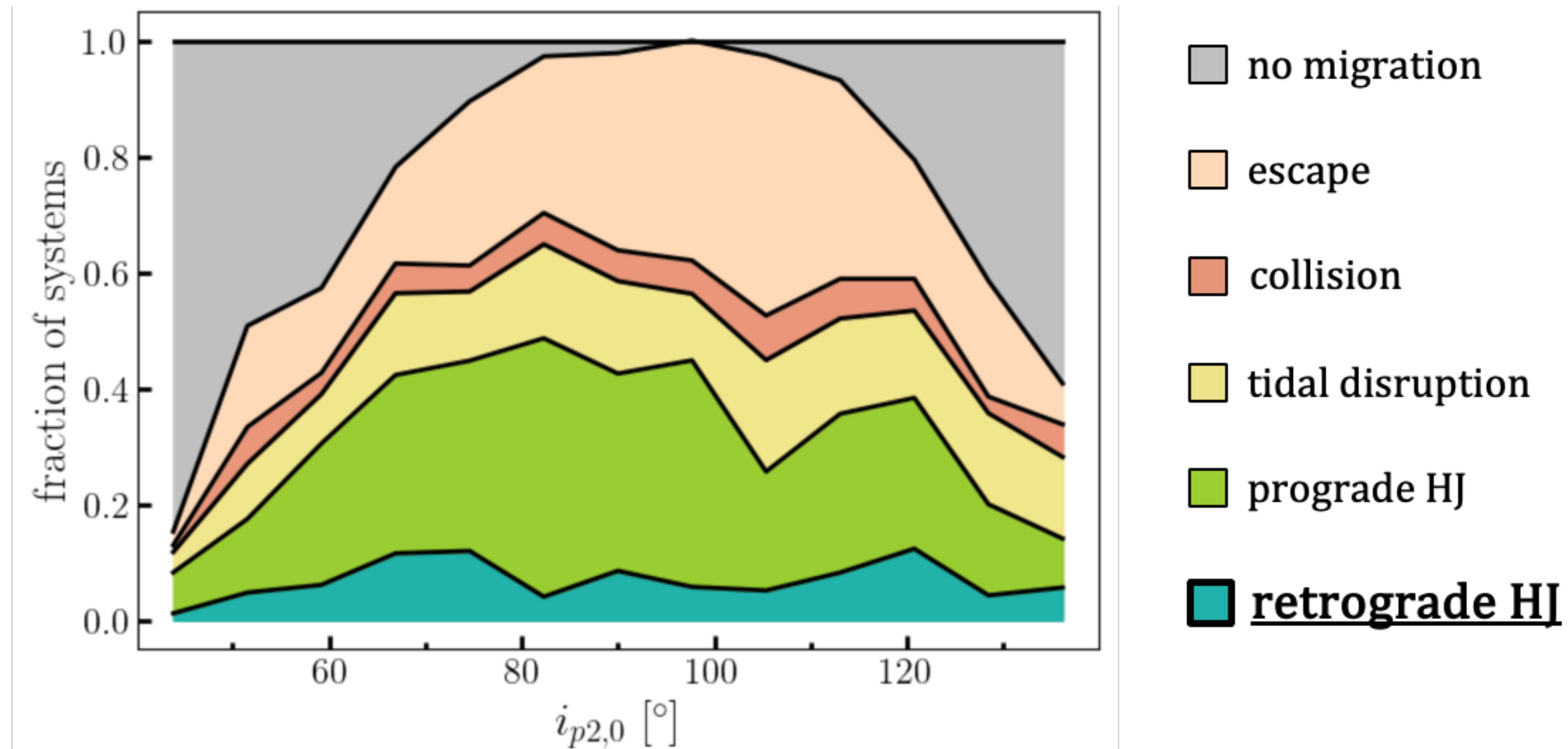


Scattering & many ejections?

No! ***Eccentricity Cascade!***

HAT-P-7b: Options for Migration

Triple scenario: (ii) outer ZLK + scattering?



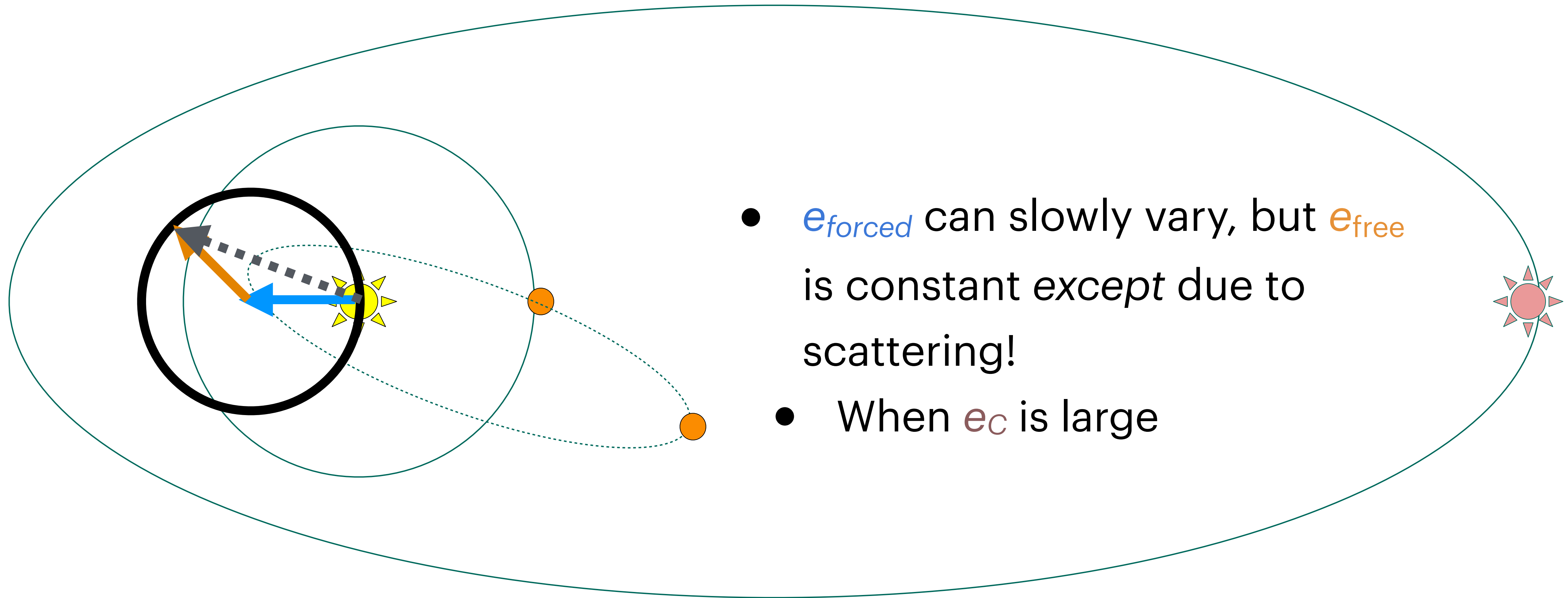
Scattering & many ejections?

- EC: > 50% migrate

How does EC avoid lots of scattering?

Eccentricity Cascade

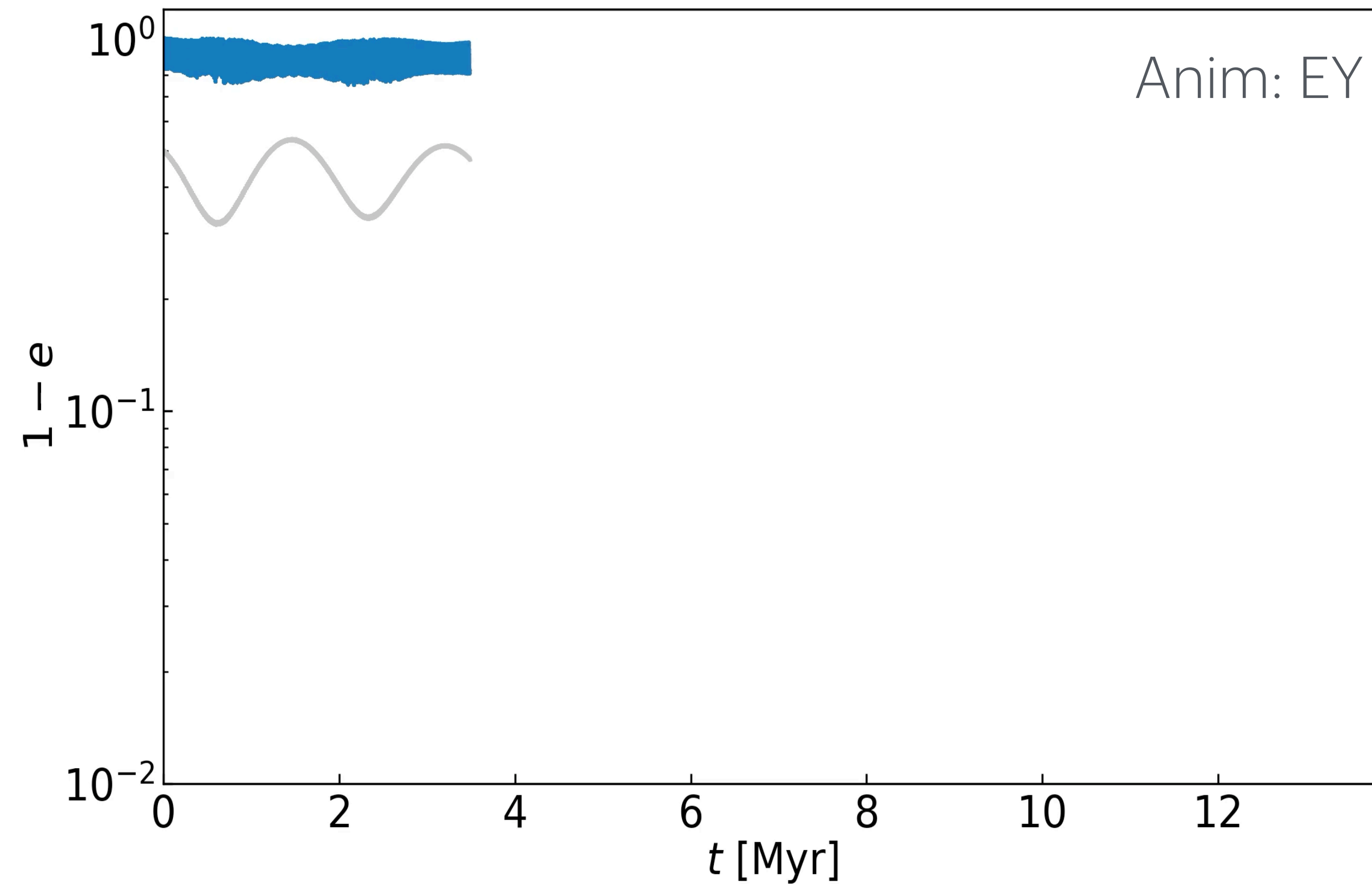
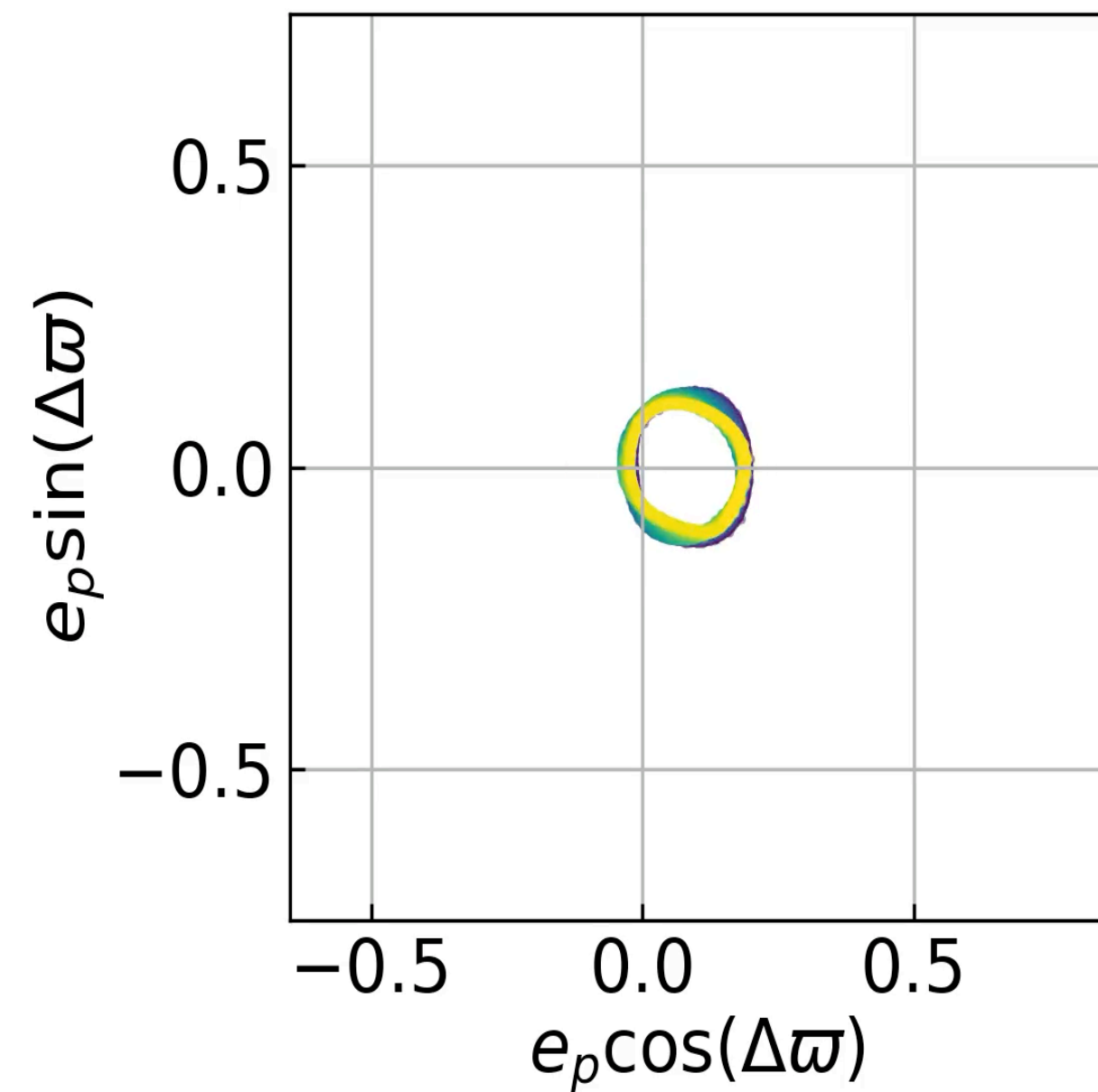
Digression: Eccentricity Coupling



- e_{forced} can slowly vary, but e_{free} is constant *except* due to scattering!
- When e_c is large

Eccentricity Cascade

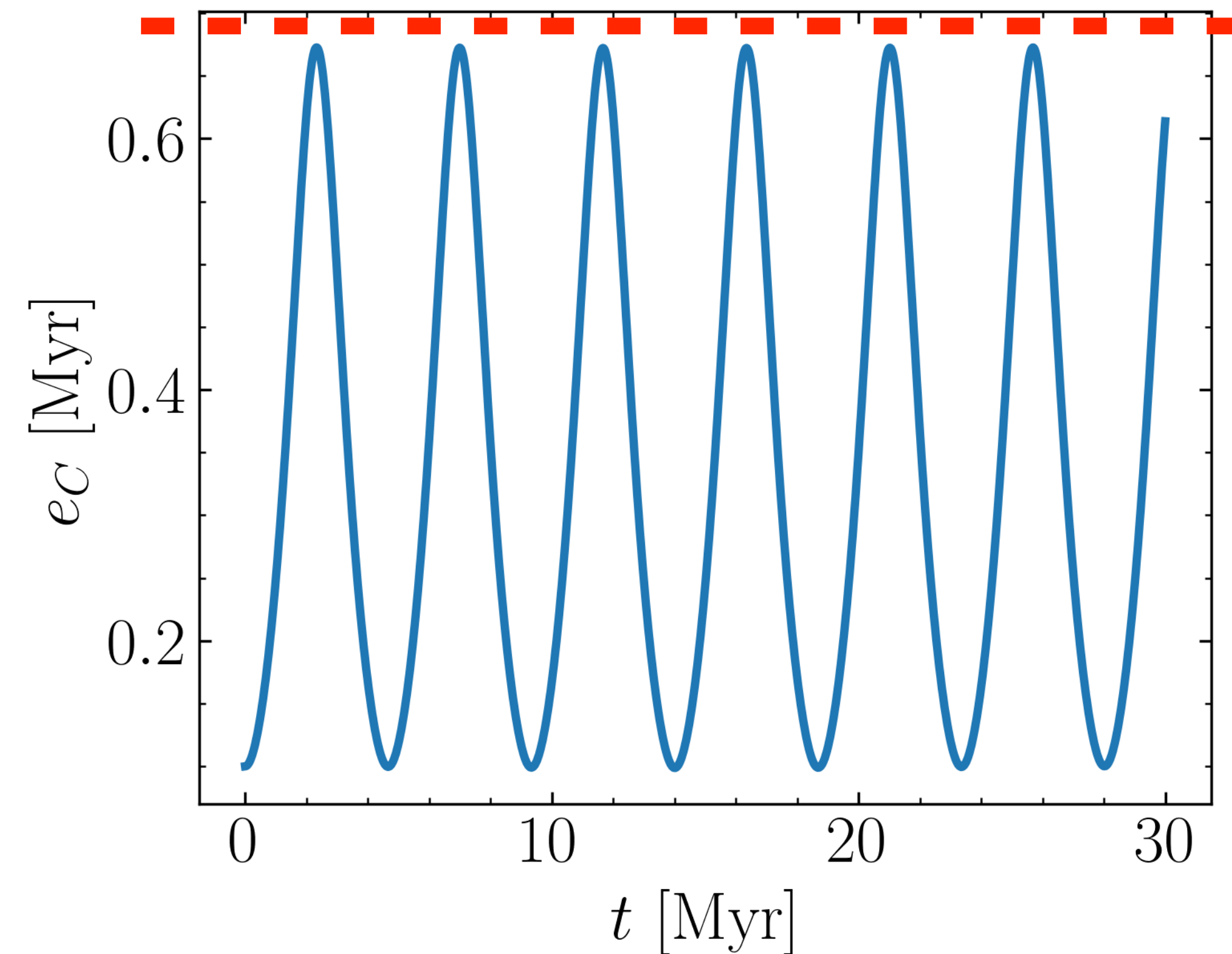
Triple scenario: (ii) EC = outer ZLK + scattering



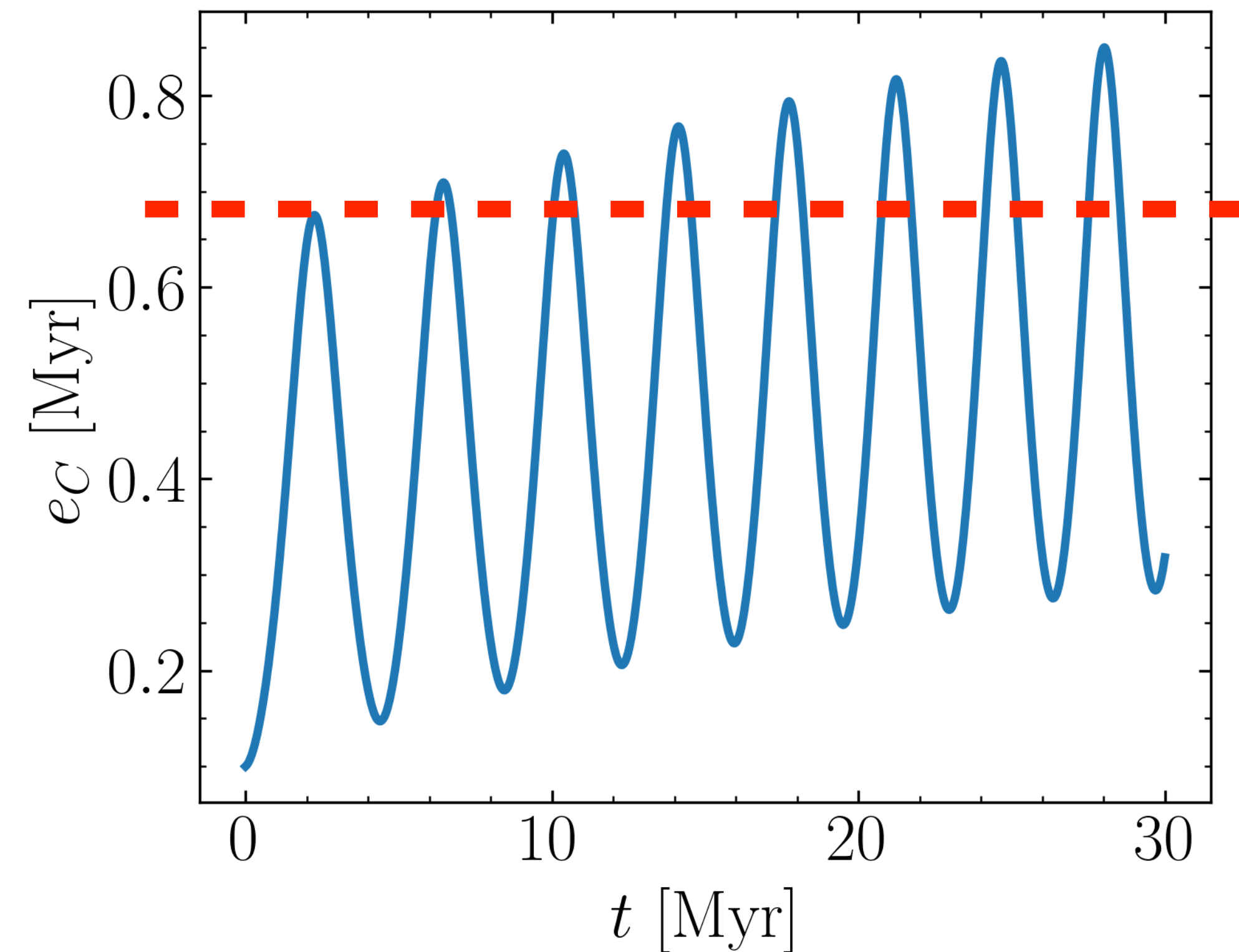
Eccentricity Cascade

Triple scenario: (ii) EC = outer ZLK + scattering

Quadrupole-only ZLK



Octupole ZLK: Gradual approach!



EC and Circumbinary Stability

Triple scenario: Onset of the Eccentricity Cascade (YSW in prep)

By analogy to the Chirikov-Taylor standard map, the **instability boundary** lies at...

WIP!!

$$K = \frac{3\pi\zeta(a_1/a_p)^{3/2}}{\sqrt{1+m_1/M_\star}} e^{-2\frac{n_p}{n_1}(\cosh^{-1}(\frac{1}{e_1})-\sqrt{1-e_1^2})} \gtrsim 0.1$$
$$\zeta = \frac{3\pi^2}{e_1^2(1-e_1^2)^3} \left(\frac{m_1}{M_\star+m_1}\right)^2 \cdot \left[\frac{2}{n_p/n_1} + \frac{6(1-e_1^2)^{3/2}}{e_1^2}\right] \left[\frac{6+9e_1^2}{n_p/n_1} + 5(1-e_1^2)^{3/2}\right].$$

Summary



YSW25

- Some HJs are probably formed dynamically.
- We identify the Eccentricity Cascade (EC) mechanism to form HJs in stellar triples
 - EC = Stellar ZLK + weak scattering
 - Inspired by our discovery of HAT-P-7C, (0.2 Msun, 28 AU; YSW25)
- We derive analytical boundaries for the EC mechanism based on the circumbinary stability
 - Typically, ~tens of AU companions across a wide mass range