Erratum

Extrasolar planets and brown dwarfs around A–F type stars

V. A planetary system found with HARPS around the F6IV–V star HD 60532

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A&A 491, 883–888 (2008), DOI: 10.1051/0004-6361:200810241

ABSTRACT

The dynamical analysis in the original paper was erroneous due to a mismatch of the choice of angular parameters. The calculations had been made by assuming a pole-on (sin $i = 0$) instead of an edge-on (sin $i = 1$) orbit. In this framework, $\Omega_c - \Omega_b$ is just the mutual inclination between the orbital planes of the two planets. We also correct some stellar parameters given in the original paper ($\log g = +3.83$, $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]_{\text{updated}} = -0.26$).

Key words. techniques: radial velocities – stars: early-type – stars: planetary systems – stars: oscillations – individual: HD 60532 – errata, addenda

In the original paper the calculations had been made by assuming a pole-on (sin $i = 0$) instead of an edge-on (sin $i = 1$) orbit. The dynamical study has been made again, but this time by assuming coplanarity of the orbits, hence $\Omega_c = \Omega_b$. The figures are changed but the main conclusions remain. Over $10^8$ yr, the planetary system is chaotic but does not indicate any instability. The semi-major axes of the two planets oscillate between 0.754 AU and 0.752 AU for planet $b$, and between 1.568 AU and 1.595 AU for planet $c$. The eccentricity of planet $b$ oscillates between 0.118 and 0.3, and that of planet $c$ between 0.015 and 0.141. As before, we show that, given the error bars, the secular evolution of the semi-major axis of planet $b$ should be detectable within $\sim 10$ years from now. This would constitute a strong indication of a resonant configuration. The sense of this variation is not constrained, because of the error bar on the argument of the planet $c$ periastron. Figure 2 shows the secular evolution of the semi-major axis of planet $b$ $(a_b)$ in the same conditions as above, but for an initial choice of $\omega_c = -280^\circ$ instead of $-209^\circ$. The initial evolution sense is reversed compared to Fig. 1.

As in the initial calculations, the size of the error bars in Table 2 does even not ensure that the orbital configuration is actually resonant, but here again in non resonant configurations (Fig. 4), the variations of the semi-major axis of planet $b$ achieve a much lower amplitude than in the resonant case.

Our basic conclusions are thus unchanged: i) the resonant configuration cannot be stated, but it is probable; ii) the system is significantly chaotic; iii) in a resonant configuration, we should be able to detect semi-major axis variations in planet $b$’s motion within $\sim 10$ yrs.

Recently, a global analysis of this system by Laskar & Correia (2009) confirmed the resonant status, using numerical integration and frequency analysis. In fact, non resonant systems appear less stable than resonant ones of Gyr timescales. This further indicates a resonant configuration.

We must also correct the $\log g$ of the star, which is $+3.83$. And we can update the estimated metallicity, which is now $-0.26$ according to new calibrations of the data from Holmberg et al. (2007), thus slightly more metallic than before. An estimation from Gray et al. (2006) (from which we took the $\log g$) gives $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.05$.

Acknowledgements. We thank Daniel Fabrycky, Jacques Laskar, and Alexandre Correia for pointing out the dynamical inconsistencies of the initial version of the paper, and the referee for the stellar parameter corrections.

References


Article published by EDP Sciences
Fig. 1. Orbital evolution over 100 yr of the semi-major axes (top) and eccentricities (bottom) for planets b (left) and c (right), under their mutual perturbations, in a 3:1 resonance configuration.

Fig. 2. Evolution of semi-major axis if planet b in the same conditions as in Fig. 1, but assuming an initial $\omega_c = -280^\circ$ instead of $-209^\circ$.

Fig. 3. Evolution of the 3:1 critical argument $\sigma$ over 1000 yr, in the same condition as described in Fig. 1. We note the $\sigma$-libration characteristic for resonant motion.
Fig. 4. Evolution of the semi-major axes of planet $b$ and of the critical angle $\sigma$ for 3:1 resonance in the same conditions as described in Fig. 1, but with $a_c = 1.56$ AU. This is a non-resonant configuration.