TOI-150: A Transiting Hot Jupiter in the TESS Southern CVZ*

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Abstract

We report the detection of a hot Jupiter ($M_p = 1.75^{+0.14}_{-0.17}$, $R_p = 1.38 \pm 0.04 R_J$) orbiting a middle-aged star ($\log g = 4.152^{+0.030}_{-0.043}$) in the Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS) southern continuous viewing zone. We confirm the planetary nature of the candidate TOI-150.01 using radial velocity observations from the APOGEE-2 South spectrograph and the Carnegie Planet Finder Spectrograph, ground-based photometric observations from the robotic Three-hundred MilliMeter Telescope at Las Campanas Observatory, and Gaia distance estimates. Large-scale spectroscopic surveys, such as APOGEE/APOGEE-2, now have sufficient radial velocity precision to directly confirm the signature of giant exoplanets, making such data sets valuable tools in the TESS era. Continual monitoring of TOI-150 by TESS can reveal additional planets and subsequent observations can provide insights into planetary system architectures involving a hot Jupiter around a star about halfway through its main-sequence life.

Key words: planetary systems -- techniques: photometric -- techniques: spectroscopic

1. Introduction

The Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS; Ricker et al. 2015) is an ongoing mission designed to survey the entire sky and discover transiting exoplanets around bright, nearby stars. These exoplanets are ideal targets for high-precision spectroscopic observations to provide mass estimates, and for future space- and ground-based atmospheric characterization. Approximately 1000 planets are expected to be detected in the TESS full-frame images around relatively bright stars with TESS magnitudes ($T \sim 11$) (e.g., Barclay et al. 2018). TESS divides the sky into 26 sectors rotating about the ecliptic poles and will observe stars within $\sim 12^\circ$ of the poles (the continuous viewing zone, CVZ) for $\sim 351$ days.

In this Letter, we confirm the planetary nature of the candidate TOI-150.01 (TIC 271893367, 2MASS J07315176-7336220, Gaia DR2 5262709709389254528, $T = 10.87$, $V = 11.39$, $H = 10.05$) using TESS photometry, ground-based photometric observations, Gaia DR2 distance estimates, and Doppler velocimetry from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS)/APOGEE-2 South spectrograph and the Carnegie Planet Finder Spectrograph (PFS). This Letter is structured as follows. Section 2 presents the observational data and data processing. Section 3 discusses stellar contamination and constraints on binarity and stellar companions, and Section 4 describes our analysis and derivation of the system parameters. A discussion of our results is presented in Section 5.

2. Observations and Data Reduction

2.1. TESS Photometry

TOI-150 was observed by TESS in Sectors 1–4 and has one planetary candidate, TOI-150.01, with a period of $\sim 5.85$ days derived from the “quick-look pipeline” developed by the MIT.
branch of the TESS Science Office (C. X. Huang et al. 2019, in preparation). The TESS full-frame image light curves were corrected for systematic trends using the difference imaging analysis toolset described by Oelkers & Stassun (2018). The corrected and extracted light curves are available through the Filtergraph data visualization service (Burger et al. 2013), where the flux for each star is extracted using a fixed aperture radius of 3.5 pixels (~73.5′′) and sky annulus radii of 5–7 pixels (105″–147″). We use the “clean” photometry from Oelkers & Stassun (2019), where the light curve has been corrected for systematics using the median trend apparent in 100 other stars of comparable magnitude and located at least 10 TESS pixels (~210″) from the star. Oelkers & Stassun (2019) warned that some residual variability common to those 100 stars may be injected into a target’s “clean” light curve. The “clean” light curve for TOI-150 exhibited some residual variability and was detrended using a Gaussian process as described in Cañas et al. (2019). There was no further processing of the photometry and no Gaussian process was employed when fitting the photometry and velocimetry.

2.2. TMMT Ground-based Photometry

We observed two transits of TOI-150.01 using the robotic Three-hundred MilliMeter Telescope (TMMT; Monson et al. 2017) at La Campanas Observatory (LCO) on the nights of 2018 December 13 and 20. Both observations were performed slightly out of focus in the Cousins $I_c$ filter (Doi et al. 2010), resulting in a point-spread function FWHM of 4″. We obtained 221 and 200 frames for the December 13 and 20 observations, respectively, using an exposure time of 120 s. In the 1 × 1 binning mode used, the detector has a 13 s readout time per frame.

We processed the photometry using AstroImageJ (Collins et al. 2017) following the procedures described in Stefansson et al. (2017). After experimenting with a number of different apertures, we adopted an object aperture radius of 10 pixels (11″), and inner and outer sky annuli of 14 pixels (17″) and 21 pixels (25″), respectively, for both nights. These values minimized the standard deviation in the residuals for each observation. Following Stefansson et al. (2017), we added the expected scintillation-noise errors to the photometric error (including photon, readout, dark, sky background, and digitization noise).

2.3. Spectroscopic Observations

TOI-150 was observed from the Carnegie Observatory’s LCO on 2018 January 28 and 30 as part of a systematic survey of the TESS southern CVZ carried out using the southern spectrograph of the APO Galaxy Evolution Experiment (APOGEE; Majewski et al. 2017; Zasowski et al. 2017). This survey was initiated as an APOGEE-2S external program led by Carnegie Observatories, which contributed data beyond the scope of the original galactic evolution goals of the SDSS-IV southern survey (Blanton et al. 2017). Both spectra of TOI-150 were obtained with the high-resolution ($R = \Delta\lambda/\lambda \sim 22,500$), near-infrared (1.51–1.7 μm), multi-object APOGEE-2S spectrograph (Wilson et al. 2019) mounted on the Irénée du Pont 2.5 m telescope (Bowen & Vaughan 1973). For each observation, the APOGEE data pipeline (Nidever et al. 2015) performs sky subtraction, telluric and barycentric correction, and wavelength and flux calibration. The radial velocities (RVs) were derived using a maximum-likelihood cross-correlation method with BT-Settl synthetic spectra (Allard et al. 2012) following the procedure described in Cañas et al. (2019).

3. Stellar Companions to TOI-150

3.1. Sky-projected Stellar Companions

The large aperture radius (73.5′′) used to process the TESS photometry ensures there will be flux contamination in the light curves. To investigate the background stars, we used Gaia DR2 (Gaia Collaboration et al. 2018) and searched a $10 \times 10$ TESS pixel grid centered on TOI-150. The right panel of Figure 1 is a 10 × 10 TESS pixel grid for Sector 1, with all sources within three magnitudes of TOI-150. A total of 47 other stars reside in this region. The brightest stellar neighbor, TIC 271893376 ($T = 11.97$), is inside the aperture used by Oelkers & Stassun (2019) at a sky-projected distance of 62″. TIC 271893376 and all other stars identified by Gaia lie outside the aperture used to process the TMMT photometry.

3.2. Non-detection of Spectroscopic Companions within 1″ of TOI-150

In lieu of adaptive optics imaging for TOI-150, we use the APOGEE-2S spectra to search for light from secondary stars in the spectrum with the highest signal-to-noise ratio (S/N). The fiber core for APOGEE-2S has a radius of 1″. We use the software binspec (El-Badry et al. 2018a, 2018b) to search for the faint spectrum of a second star by modeling the observed stellar spectra as the sum of two input model spectra. The spectrum of the primary star, TOI-150, is fit with a neural network spectral model (Ting et al. 2018). The neural network employed by binspec was trained on the Kurucz stellar library (Kurucz 1979) and is valid in the regime of $4200 < T_e < 7000$ K, $4.0 < \log g < 5.0$, and $1 < [\text{Fe/H}] < 0.5$ for slow rotating $(v_{\text{macro}} < 45$ km s$^{-1}$) main-sequence stars. While binspec is designed to fit both single and binary spectra, it is limited to the detection of moderate-mass ratio binaries ($0.4 \lesssim q \lesssim 0.85$). When adopting the model selection statistics and criterion from El-Badry et al. (2018b), there is no indication of a companion, as evidenced by comparison of a single-component fit to a binary component fit, which yields $\Delta \chi^2 = 9.15$ and $f_{\text{imp}} = 2.2 \times 10^{-5}$. The minimum case for binarity requires $\Delta \chi^2 > 300$ and $f_{\text{imp}} > 0.225$.

4. System Parameters

4.1. Stellar Parameters

The APOGEE Stellar Parameter and Chemical Abundances Pipeline (ASPCAP; García Pérez et al. 2016) provides spectroscopic stellar parameters for TOI-150. These parameters...
are derived from a composite APOGEE-2 spectrum, are empirically calibrated, and with the exception of the surface gravity, are determined to be quite reliable (see Holtzman et al. 2018). For TOI-150, ASPCAP provides $T_\text{eff} = 6088 \pm 130$ K and $\text{[Fe/H]} = 0.16 \pm 0.01$. The surface gravity was poorly constrained after calibration and the uncalibrated value is $\log g = 4.47$.

As the processing of APOGEE-2S data is still in development, we derived an independent set of stellar parameters using the PFS iodine-free “template.” We employed the SpecMatch-Emp algorithm (Yee et al. 2017) to characterize the properties of TOI-150 by comparing the optical spectrum to a library of 404 high-resolution ($R \sim 55,000$), high-quality (S/N $> 100$) Keck/HIRES stellar spectra that have well-determined properties. In brief, SpecMatch-Emp shifts the observed spectrum to the library wavelength scale, finds the best-matching library spectrum using $\chi^2$ minimization, and uses a linear combination of the five best-matching spectra to synthesize a composite spectrum. Following the examples provided by Yee et al. (2017), we compared the spectral order containing the Mg triplet line (~516–520 nm) to the Keck/HIRES library. The derived parameters are $T_\text{eff} = 6029 \pm 110$ K, $\log g = 4.15 \pm 0.12$, $\text{[Fe/H]} = 0.25 \pm 0.09$. The calibrated ASPCAP values for $T_\text{eff}$ and $\text{[Fe/H]}$ are within the 1σ uncertainties from the respective SpecMatch-Emp values. To provide a self-consistent set of stellar parameters that include a reliable $\log g$ value, we adopt the SpecMatch-Emp derived parameters for further analysis of TOI-150.

### 4.2. System Parameters

We used the EXOFASTv2 analysis package (Eastman 2017) to model the spectral energy distribution and derive the stellar parameters using MIST stellar models (Choi et al. 2016). We assumed Gaussian priors using the (i) 2MASS $JHK$ magnitudes (Skrutskie et al. 2006), (ii) SDSS $g'i'z'$ and Johnson $BV$ magnitudes from the AAVSO Photometric All-Sky Survey (Henden et al. 2015), (iii) Tycho-2 $B_V$ magnitudes (Høg et al. 2000), (iv) Wide-field Infrared Survey Explorer magnitudes (Wright et al. 2010), (v) the host star surface gravity, temperature and metallicity derived with SpecMatch-Emp, and (vi) the distance estimate from Bailer-Jones et al. (2018). We adopt a uniform prior for the maximum visual extinction from estimates of Galactic dust extinction by Schlafly & Finkbeiner (2011). The stellar priors and derived stellar parameters with their uncertainties are listed in Table 2. The reported values, derived using distance estimates from Bailer-Jones et al. (2018), are within the 1σ uncertainties of the values derived when adopting a Gaussian prior based on the distance from (i) the Gaia DR2 parallax, as corrected for a systematic offset, following Stassun & Torres (2018), or (ii) the Bayesian distance estimate for the Gaia RV stellar sample derived by Schönrich et al. (2019).

The juliet analysis package (Espinoza et al. 2018) was employed to jointly model the photometry and velocimetry. juliet utilizes publicly available tools to model the photometry (batman; Kreidberg 2015) and velocimetry (radvel; Fulton et al. 2018) and performs the parameter estimation using the importance nest-sampling algorithm MultiNest (Feroz et al. 2013; Buchner et al. 2014). We validated the performance of our juliet implementation by performing an analysis on KOI-189 (Díaz et al. 2014). The resulting parameters were essentially identical to those published by Díaz et al. (2014) using the PASTIS planet-validation software. The photometric model is based on the analytical formalism of Mandel & Agol (2002) for a planetary transit assuming a quadratic limb-darkening law. The model is modified to include a dilution factor, $D$, which is the ratio of the out-of-transit flux of the target to that of the total flux from other stars within the photometric aperture. We fit a dilution factor for TESS photometry and use the ground-based TMMT observations, where the aperture excludes all detected Gaia

![Figure 1. Stellar neighborhood of TOI-150. The left panel shows the 47 other stars identified in Gaia DR2 inside the 10 × 10 TESS pixel grid from Sector 1 plotted above our seeing-limited image from TMMT (TOI-150 is denoted by the star). The right panel displays the location of the three stars, shown as squares, that are within three magnitudes of TOI-150 and are found within the 10 × 10 TESS grid. The aperture used by Oelkers & Stassun (2019) to derive the light curve is denoted as a dashed circle. The closest star, TIC 271893376, lies within this aperture and is a source of flux contamination that dilutes the TESS light curve. The TMMT aperture does not include this star.](image-url)
stellar neighbors, to constrain the true transit depth of TOI-150.01.

The radial velocity model is a standard Keplerian model. The few spectroscopic observations of TOI-150 cannot constrain eccentricity and we adopt a circular orbit \((e = 0 \text{ and } \omega = 90^\circ)\) for TOI-150.01. The uncertainties from Table 1 are scaled such that the reduced chi-squared statistic, \(\chi^2_{cn}\), for each spectrograph is approximately the 50th percentile of the respective complementary cumulative distribution function. For a circular Keplerian orbit, the only degrees of freedom in our radial velocity model are a fraction of the semi-amplitude and the respective systemic velocity. We took a conservative approach and assumed the APOGEE-2N data only constrained 10% of the semi-amplitude, \(K\). With these assumptions, the uncertainties listed in Table 1 were inflated by \(\sim 1.64\) and \(\sim 7.61\) for APOGEE-2N and PFS, respectively, in the joint fit.

We have inflated the radial velocity uncertainties such that the best fit agrees with a circular orbit and we note this overestimates the RV uncertainty if TOI-150.01 were on an

### Table 1

| BJDTDB\(^a\) | RV \(\text{m s}^{-1}\) | 1\(\sigma\) \(\text{m s}^{-1}\) | S/N\(^b\) |
|---|---|---|---|
| APOGEE-2S: 2458146.705799 | 4666 | 77 | 168 |
| 2458148.695524 | 5073 | 80 | 146 |
| PFS\(^c\): 2458476.801377 | 151.15 | 2.27 | 52 |
| 2458479.785058 | −176.59 | 2.25 | 49 |
| 2458501.708368 | 25.43 | 2.46 | 43 |

Notes.
\(^a\) BJDTDB is the Barycentric Julian Date in the Barycentric Dynamical Time standard.
\(^b\) APOGEE-2S has \(\sim 2\) pixels per resolution element.
\(^c\) PFS velocities are relative; the uncertainties are the internal errors from the PFS pipeline.

Figure 2. Photometry and velocimetry of TOI-150. The top panels display the phased light curves from TESS and TMMT with the best models and the root mean square error (RMSE). The small dots are the raw data and the larger circles are the data binned to a 10 minute cadence. An artificial offset is included in the TMMT data to show the two observed transits. The bottom panels show the radial velocities phased to the period of TOI-150.01. The RV RMSEs are formal values that underestimate the true instrumental RMSE for this small data set. The derived systemic velocities have been removed from the data. The uncertainties have been inflated by \(\sim 1.64\) and \(\sim 7.61\) for APOGEE-2N and PFS, respectively.
The modeling reveals that TOI-150 is in the second half of its core-hydrogen burning phase, hosting a transiting hot Jupiter in the TESS southern CVZ. While the current data cannot constrain the eccentricity of the orbit, it reveals the mass and radius are consistent with 1.38 ± 0.04 $R_J$ and 1.75±0.14 $M_J$, respectively. Figure 3 compares TOI-150 to known gas-giant exoplanets and their host stars. It is slightly inflated compared to exoplanets of comparable mass, which may be a result of stellar irradiation by the host star.

5.1. Opportunities for Further Characterization

The APOGEE-2 and PFS RVs are consistent with the planetary nature of TOI-150.01 and constrain the orbital parameters. Subsequent high-precision spectroscopy will improve the precision of the orbital elements and the physical parameters of TOI-150.01. Additional spectra during transit would make it possible to constrain the apparent spin–orbit misalignment through analysis of the Rossiter–McLaughlin (RM) or reloaded RM effect (e.g., Gaudi & Winn 2007; Cegla et al. 2016). Cross-correlation of the APOGEE-25 spectra with BT-Settl models reveals that TOI-150 is not a rapidly rotating star. When adopting a rotational velocity of $v \sin i =$ 2 km s$^{-1}$, we estimate an RM effect amplitude of $\sim$16 m s$^{-1}$. This is a value that can be detected using existing high-precision instruments.

TOI-150 will be observable for all 13 TESS Sectors in the southern ecliptic hemisphere. The long observational baseline will facilitate the search for additional planetary companions. While most known hot Jupiters have no detected close companions (e.g., Dawson & Johnson 2018), a full year of TESS photometry allows for a robust search of transiting companions and transit timing variations. The positive detection of a small, planetary companion to a hot Jupiter from the Kepler mission (e.g., Kepler-730; Cañas et al. 2019) required a long temporal baseline. Detecting a comparable planet will be very difficult for most TESS targets closer to the ecliptic with a $\sim$27 day observational baseline.

The overlap between the TESS and James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) CVZs also ensures TOI-150 will be observable for a large portion of each JWST cycle. The long TESS observational baseline will establish a precise ephemeris that is necessary for potential emission spectroscopy using JWST.

5.2. Implications of Large-scale Spectroscopic Surveys for TESS

A promising aspect of the TESS mission is that it will provide light curves for most of the sky that overlaps with existing, large-scale spectroscopic surveys, such as APOGEE-2. Troup et al. (2016) published 57 planetary candidates from previous APOGEE data and predicted the end of APOGEE-2 will have $\sim$1300 substellar candidates orbiting different stellar populations and galactic environments. APOGEE-2 already has spectra for over 300,000 stars, most with $\geq$ 3 observations, and has one northern and two southern programs observing the TESS CVZs. While the APOGEE-2 north and south spectrographs were designed for chemodynamics studies of the Milky Way, the precision is sufficient to detect giant exoplanets around bright stars (e.g., HD 114762b, as shown in Troup et al. 2016). The two APOGEE-2 observations of TOI-150 represent...
The detection of the hot Jupiter RV signal and were sufficient to exclude an eclipsing binary scenario and trigger subsequent PFS observations.

Once TESS begins observations in the northern ecliptic hemisphere, where there is more overlap with the bulk of APOGEE-2 data, it will be possible to effectively “precover” a TESS-detection for a hot Jupiter in APOGEE-2 velocimetry. While high-precision spectroscopy is still required to derive the most precise planetary mass, APOGEE-2 data can serve to (i) vet TESS candidates for eclipsing binaries (e.g., Fleming et al. 2015), (ii) provide spectroscopic parameters of the host star via ASPCAP (e.g., Wilson et al. 2018), and (iii) derive masses for giant planets when sufficient APOGEE observations are available. When TESS begins northern observations in late 2019, the planned 16th data release of SDSS (DR16) will provide a large, complementary data set for validating, and in some cases confirming, exoplanets around bright stars.

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Figure 3. TOI-150.01 compared to similar systems. The upper left panel compares TOI-150.01 to the distribution of radius and stellar effective temperature for gaseous exoplanets. The upper right panel places TOI-150, along with its best-matching MIST evolutionary track and other host stars, on a Hertzsprung–Russell diagram. The bottom panel shows TOI-150.01 on the mass–radius diagram for these planetary systems. The data were compiled from the NASA Exoplanet Archive (https://exoplanetarchive.ipac.caltech.edu/cgi-bin/TblView/nph-tblView?app=ExoTbls&config=planets) on 2019 May 2.
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