

Physical properties and transmission spectrum of the WASP-80 planetary system from multi-colour photometry[★]

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ABSTRACT

WASP-80 is one of only two systems known to contain a hot Jupiter which transits its M-dwarf host star. We present eight light curves of one transit event, obtained simultaneously using two defocussed telescopes. These data were taken through the Bessell *I*, Sloan *g’r’i’z’* and near-infrared *JHK* passbands. We use our data to search for opacity-induced changes in the planetary radius, but find that all values agree with each other. Our data are therefore consistent with a flat transmission spectrum to within the observational uncertainties. We also measure an activity index of the host star of $\log R'_{\text{HK}} = -4.495$, meaning that WASP-80 A shows strong chromospheric activity. The non-detection of starspots implies that, if they exist, they must be small and symmetrically distributed on the stellar surface. We model all available optical transit light curves and obtain improved physical properties and orbital ephemerides for the system.

Key words. planetary systems – stars: fundamental parameters – stars: individual: WASP-80 – techniques: photometric

1. Introduction

Planetary systems in which the host star is a late-type dwarf are of particular interest because they have favourable ratios of planetary mass and radius to those of the star. This makes the detections of small and low-mass planets easier for the transit

and Doppler methods, respectively. If the planet is transiting and the parent star is bright, then the planetary atmosphere can be probed by transmission spectroscopy (e.g. GJ 1214 b: [Croll et al. 2011](#); [Crossfield et al. 2011](#); [Bean et al. 2011](#); [Berta et al. 2012](#); [Colòn & Gaidos 2013](#); GJ 3470 b: [Crossfield et al. 2013](#); GJ 436 b: [Pont et al. 2009](#); [Gibson et al. 2011](#)), transmission photometry (e.g. GJ 1214 b: [de Mooij et al. 2012](#); [Murgas et al. 2012](#); [de Mooij et al. 2013](#); [Narita et al. 2013](#); GJ 3470 b: [Nascimbeni et al. 2013](#)) and observations of secondary eclipses

* Full Table 2 is only available at the CDS via anonymous ftp to cdsarc.u-strasbg.fr (130.79.128.5) or via <http://cdsarc.u-strasbg.fr/viz-bin/qcat?J/A+A/562/A126>

Table 1. Details of the transit observations presented in this work.

Telescope	Date of first obs.	Start time (UT)	End time (UT)	N_{obs}	T_{exp} (s)	T_{obs} (s)	Filter	Airmass	Moon illum.	Aperture radii (px)	Scatter (mmag)
DFOSC	2013 06 16	05:35	09:44	200	60	75	Bessel I	1.33 → 1.12 → 1.37	46%	16, 38, 60	0.49
GROND	2013 06 16	05:00	10:50	162	60	120	Sloan g'	1.38 → 1.12 → 1.79	46%	30, 90, 120	0.80
GROND	2013 06 16	05:00	10:50	162	60	120	Sloan r'	1.38 → 1.12 → 1.79	46%	35, 100, 120	0.49
GROND	2013 06 16	05:00	10:50	162	60	120	Sloan i'	1.38 → 1.12 → 1.79	46%	35, 80, 100	0.82
GROND	2013 06 16	05:00	10:50	162	60	120	Sloan z'	1.38 → 1.12 → 1.79	46%	30, 80, 100	1.06
GROND	2013 06 16	05:00	10:50	523	4	38	J	1.38 → 1.12 → 1.79	46%	6, 11, 21	4.15
GROND	2013 06 16	05:00	10:50	523	4	38	H	1.38 → 1.12 → 1.79	46%	5, 12, 22	3.28
GROND	2013 06 16	05:00	10:50	523	4	38	K	1.38 → 1.12 → 1.79	46%	7, 11, 20	5.14

Notes. N_{obs} is the number of observations, T_{exp} is the exposure time, T_{obs} is the observational cadence, and “Moon illum.” is the fractional illumination of the Moon at the midpoint of the transit. The aperture sizes are the radii of the software apertures for the star, inner sky and outer sky, respectively. Scatter is the rms scatter of the data versus a fitted model.

(e.g. GJ 1214 b: [Fraine et al. 2013](#); GJ 436 b: [Stevenson et al. 2010](#); [Knutson et al. 2011](#)).

Recent analyses of HARPS and *Kepler* data suggest that Neptunes and super-Earths with orbital periods shorter than 50 days are very abundant around M stars ([Bonfils et al. 2013](#); [Dressing & Charbonneau 2013](#)). [Bonfils et al. \(2013\)](#) also established that giant planets have a much lower occurrence rate for orbital periods in the range 10–100 d, supporting the idea that the frequency of giant planets decreases toward less massive parent stars, irrespective of period ([Johnson et al. 2010](#)).

Accordingly, only two transiting hot Jupiters have so far been found orbiting M dwarfs¹. These are Kepler-45 b (KOI-254; $R_p = 0.999 R_{\text{Jup}}$, $M_p = 0.500 M_{\text{Jup}}$, [Johnson et al. 2012](#); [Southworth 2012](#)) and WASP-80 b ($R_p = 0.95 R_{\text{Jup}}$, $M_p = 0.55 M_{\text{Jup}}$, [Triaud et al. 2013](#)). Whilst Kepler-45 is a distant (333 pc) and faint ($V = 16.9$) star, WASP-80 is much closer (60 pc) and brighter ($V = 11.9$), enabling a detailed study of its characteristics with ground-based facilities. Moreover, due to its low density and large transit depth ($\sim 3\%$), WASP-80 b is a very suitable target for transmission spectroscopy and photometry.

Here we present photometric observations of a transit of WASP-80 b, observed simultaneously with two telescopes and in eight different passbands. We use these data to refine the physical parameters of the planetary system and provide the first probe of the day-night terminator region of this giant planet by transmission photometry.

2. Observations and data reduction

A complete transit of WASP-80 b was observed on 2013 June 16 (see Table 1), using the DFOSC imager mounted on the 1.54-m Danish Telescope at ESO La Silla during the 2013 observing campaign by the MiNDSTeP consortium ([Dominik et al. 2010](#)). The instrument has a field of view of $13.7' \times 13.7'$ and a plate scale of $0.39'' \text{ pixel}^{-1}$. The observations were performed through a Bessel I filter and using the *defocussing* method. The telescope was autoguided and the CCD was windowed to reduce the read-out time. The night was photometric.

The data were reduced using DEFOT, an IDL² pipeline for time-series photometry ([Southworth et al. 2009](#)). The images were debiased and flat-fielded using standard methods, then

¹ Two brown dwarfs are also known to transit M stars: NLTT 41135 ([Irwin et al. 2010](#)) and LHS 6343 ([Johnson et al. 2011](#)).

² IDL is a trademark of the ITT Visual Information Solutions: <http://www.itervis.com/ProductServices/IDL.aspx>

subjected to aperture photometry using the APER³ task and an optimal ensemble of comparison stars. Pointing variations were followed by cross-correlating each image against a reference image. The shape of the light curve is very insensitive to the aperture sizes, so we chose those which yielded the lowest scatter. The final light curve was detrended to remove slow instrumental and astrophysical trends by fitting a straight line to the out-of-transit data. This process was simultaneous with the optimisation of the weights of an ensemble of comparison stars. The final differential-flux light curve is plotted in Fig. 1.

The same transit was also observed using the Gamma Ray burst Optical and Near-infrared Detector (GROND) instrument mounted on the MPG⁴/ESO 2.2-m telescope, also located at ESO La Silla. GROND is an imaging system capable of simultaneous photometric observations in four optical (similar to Sloan g' , r' , i' , z') and three near-infrared (NIR; J , H , K) passbands ([Greiner et al. 2008](#)). Each of the four optical channels is equipped with a back-illuminated 2048 × 2048 E2V CCD, with a field of view of $5.4' \times 5.4'$ at $0.158'' \text{ pixel}^{-1}$. The three NIR channels use 1024 × 1024 Rockwell HAWAII-1 arrays with a field of view of $10' \times 10'$ at $0.6'' \text{ pixel}^{-1}$. The observations were also performed with the telescope defocussed.

The optical data were reduced as for the Danish Telescope, except that a quadratic function was used to detrend the light curves. The NIR data were reduced following the procedure described in [Mancini et al. \(2013c\)](#). The optical light curves are plotted superimposed in the bottom panel of Fig. 1 in order to highlight the differences among the transit depths and light curve shapes of the simultaneous multi-band observations. The GROND i' and Danish Telescope I light curves are in excellent agreement. The differential-magnitude light curves are given in Table 2.

2.1. Stellar activity measurement

We obtained a spectrum of the Ca II H and K lines on the night of 2012 October 1, using the *William Herschel* Telescope with the ISIS grating spectrograph, in order to measure the $\log R'_{\text{HK}}$ stellar activity index. With the H2400B grating we obtained a spectrum covering 375–415 nm at a reciprocal dispersion of $0.011 \text{ nm pixel}^{-1}$. An exposure time of 600 s yielded a continuum signal to noise ratio of approximately 20 in the region of the H and K lines. The data were reduced using optimal

³ APER is part of the ASTROLIB subroutine library distributed by NASA on <http://idlastro.gsfc.nasa.gov>

⁴ Max Planck Gesellschaft.

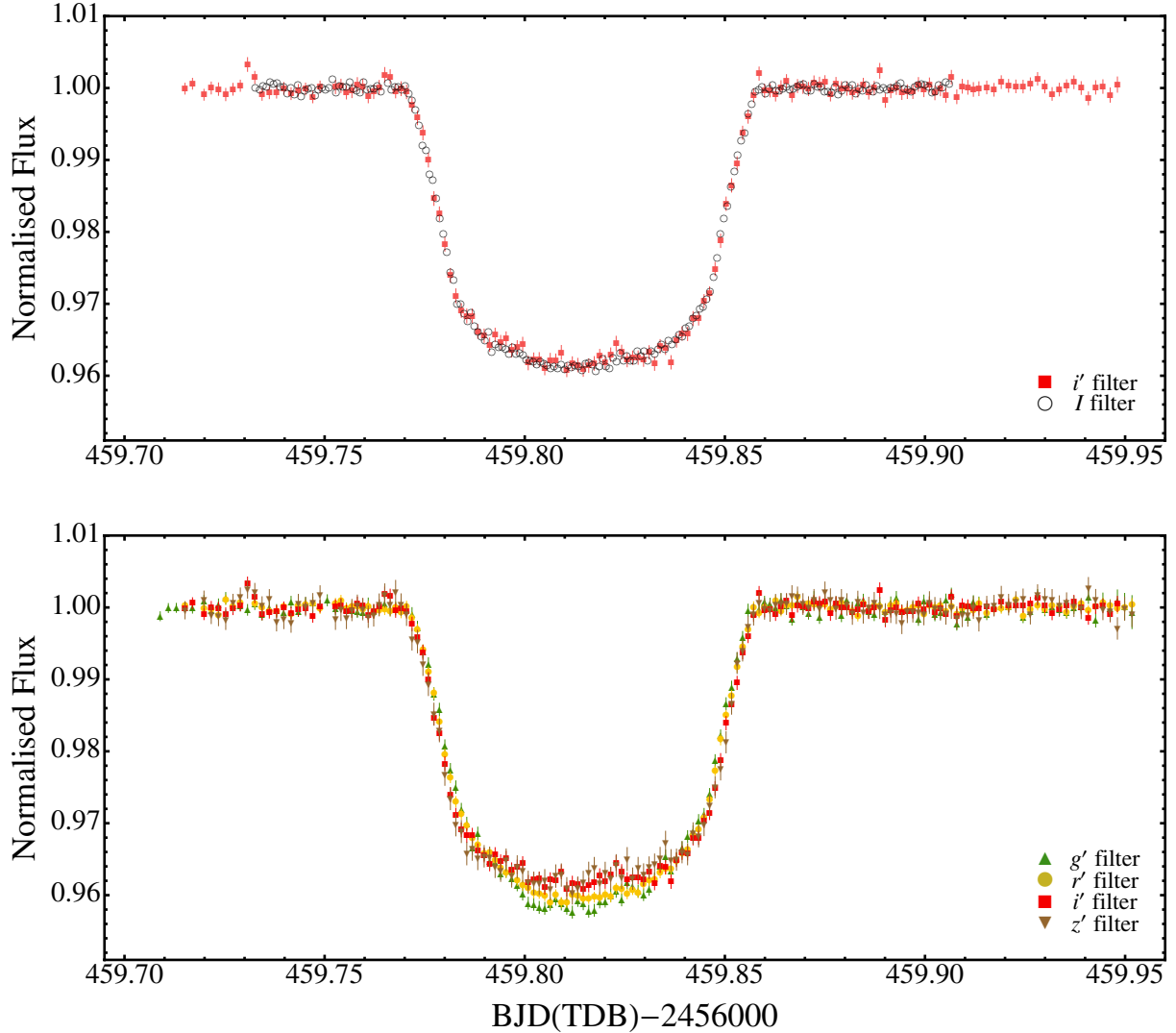


Fig. 1. Light curves of a transit of WASP-80b. *Top panel:* light curves obtained with the Danish Telescope (Bessel- I filter) and with GROND (Sloan- i'), highlighting the good match between the transit shapes in the two independent observations. The circles denoting the DK points have the same size as the corresponding error bars, which have been suppressed for clarity. *Bottom panel:* light curves obtained with GROND through four optical filters simultaneously, showing how the transit shape changes with wavelength.

Table 2. Excerpts of the light curves of WASP-80.

Telescope	Filter	BJD (TDB)	Diff. mag.	Uncertainty
DK 1.54-m	I	2456459.732729	0.00002	0.00055
DK 1.54-m	I	2456459.733794	0.00029	0.00055
ESO 2.2-m	g'	2456459.708924	0.00122	0.00087
ESO 2.2-m	g'	2456459.710953	0.00079	0.00087
ESO 2.2-m	r'	2456459.715126	-0.00021	0.00033
ESO 2.2-m	r'	2456459.719854	0.00084	0.00033
ESO 2.2-m	i'	2456459.715126	0.00009	0.00064
ESO 2.2-m	i'	2456459.716988	-0.00059	0.00064
ESO 2.2-m	z'	2456459.715126	0.00041	0.00064
ESO 2.2-m	z'	2456459.719854	-0.00109	0.00064

Notes. Full Table 2 is available at the CDS. A portion is shown here for guidance regarding its form and content.

extraction as implemented in the PAMELA and MOLLY packages (Marsh 1989) and calibrated onto the Mt. Wilson system using 20 standard stars from Vaughan et al. (1978); further details can be found in Vilela et al. (in prep.).

The very strong H and K emission lines for WASP-80 A (Fig. 2) yield the emission measure $\log R'_{\text{HK}} = -4.495$, which is indicative of high activity (e.g. Noyes et al. 1984). Given this strong chromospheric emission one might expect to see evidence of spot activity, but Triaud et al. (2013) found no rotational modulation in the SuperWASP light curves to a limit of ~ 1 mmag, and we see no evidence of spot anomalies (e.g. Tregloan-Reed et al. 2013) in our light curves. A plausible explanation is that the stellar surface contains many spots which are too small to noticeably affect transit light curves, and which are approximately symmetrically distributed so cause no measurable rotation signal in the SuperWASP light curves.

This suggestion is in agreement with the conclusions of Jackson & Jeffries (2012) (see also Jackson & Jeffries 2013), who analysed two large samples of low-mass stars ($0.2 < M_{\star}/M_{\odot} < 0.7$) in the open cluster NGC 2516: one sample with measurable rotational modulation and one without. The two samples coincide on the colour–magnitude diagram for the cluster, and have the same rotational velocities and levels of chromospheric activity. This difference can be explained by the photometrically constant stars having many small starspots rather than few large ones.

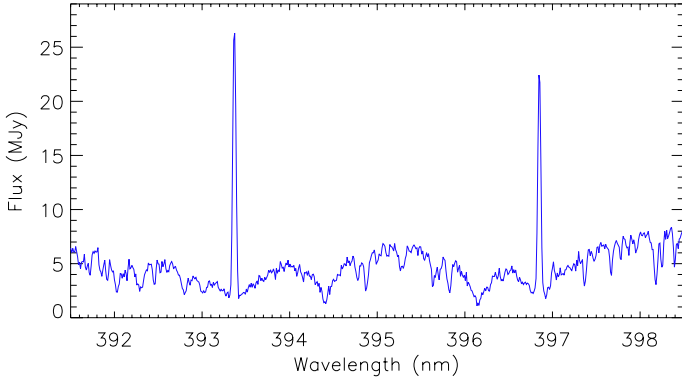


Fig. 2. Spectrum of WASP-80 in the region of the Ca II H and K lines showing the strong chromospheric emission in the line cores.

In the case of WASP-80, assuming that the photometric modulation due to starspots is smaller than 1 mmag, we can estimate the maximum deviation of the covering factor from uniformity of a few 10^{-3} of the disc area, by considering that the spot temperature contrast is probably smaller in cooler stars with respect to the Sun (see Berdyugina 2005).

3. Light-curve analysis

The light curves were modelled using the JKTEBOP⁵ code (see Southworth 2012, and references therein), which represents the star and planet as biaxial spheroids for calculation of the reflection and ellipsoidal effects and as spheres for calculation of the eclipse shapes. The main parameters fitted by JKTEBOP are the orbital inclination, i , the transit midpoint, T_0 , and the sum and ratio of the fractional radii of the star and planet, $r_A + r_b$ and $k = r_b/r_A$. The fractional radii are defined as $r_A = R_A/a$ and $r_b = R_b/a$, where a is the orbital semimajor axis, and R_A and R_b are the absolute radii of the star and the planet, respectively. Each light curve was modelled separately using the quadratic limb darkening (LD) law. The linear LD coefficients were fitted to the data whereas the quadratic LD coefficients were fixed at theoretical values (Claret 2004b) but perturbed by ± 0.1 during the process of error estimation. We assumed that the orbit was circular (Triaud et al. 2013). We included in the fits the coefficients of a linear (DFOSC) or quadratic (GROND) polynomial versus time in order to fully account for the uncertainty in the detrending of the light curves.

Time-series photometry is unavoidably afflicted by correlated (red) noise which is not accounted for by standard error estimation algorithms (e.g. Carter & Winn 2009). The APER algorithm we use to perform aperture photometry also tends to underestimate the true uncertainties in the relative magnitude measurements. We therefore rescaled the error bars as in our previous works (Mancini et al. 2013a,b,c), first to give a reduced χ^2 of $\chi^2_v = 1$ and then using the β approach (e.g. Gillon et al. 2006; Winn et al. 2008; Gibson et al. 2008).

3.1. Orbital period determination

We used our photometric data to refine the orbital period of WASP-80 b. The transit time for each of our datasets was obtained by fitting with JKTEBOP, and uncertainties were estimated

Table 3. Times of mid-transit of WASP-80 b and their residuals versus a linear orbital ephemeris.

Time of minimum BJD(TDB)–2400000	Cycle No.	Residual (d)	Reference
$56054.856812 \pm 0.000135$	–23	0.000220	1
$56134.620911 \pm 0.000222$	3	–0.000078	1
$56180.638678 \pm 0.000165$	18	–0.000233	1
$56459.814384 \pm 0.000044$	109	0.000081	2
$56459.814284 \pm 0.000096$	109	–0.000019	3
$56459.814414 \pm 0.000082$	109	0.000111	4
$56459.814350 \pm 0.000103$	109	0.000047	5
$56459.814233 \pm 0.000161$	109	–0.000070	6

Notes. References: (1) Triaud et al. (2013); (2) Danish telescope (this work); (3) GROND g' (this work); (4) GROND r' (this work); (5) GROND i' (this work); (6) GROND z' (this work).

using Monte Carlo simulations. We also modelled the follow-up light curves reported in Triaud et al. (2013) in order to obtain a timing for each dataset. All timings were placed on the BJD(TDB) time system and are summarised in Table 3. The resulting measurements of transit midpoints were fitted with a straight line to obtain a final orbital ephemeris:

$$T_0 = \text{BJD(TDB)} 2\,456\,125.417405(99) + 3.06786144(87)E,$$

where E is the number of orbital cycles after the reference epoch, which we take to be that estimated by Triaud et al. (2013), and quantities in brackets denote the uncertainty in the final digit of the preceding number. The quality of fit, $\chi^2_v = 0.99$, indicates that a linear ephemeris is a good match to the observations. A plot of the residuals (Fig. 3) shows no evidence for systematic deviations from the predicted transit times. However, the number of observed transits of this planet is still very low so transit timing variations cannot be ruled out.

3.2. Photometric parameters

The GROND light curves and the JKTEBOP best-fitting models are shown in Fig. 4. A similar plot is reported in Fig. 5 for the light curves from the Danish Telescope and from Triaud et al. (2013). The parameters of the fits are given in Table 4. Uncertainties in the fitted parameters from each solution were calculated from 3500 Monte Carlo simulations and by a residual-permutation algorithm (Southworth 2008). The larger of the two possible error bars was retained in each case. The final photometric parameters are the weighted mean of the results presented in Table 4. Values obtained by Triaud et al. (2013) are also reported for comparison. Due to their lower quality (see Fig. 4), we did not use the GROND-NIR light curves to estimate the final photometric parameters of WASP-80.

4. Physical properties

Following the *Homogeneous Studies* approach (Southworth 2012, and references therein), we used the photometric parameters estimated in the previous section and the spectroscopic properties of the parent star (velocity amplitude $K_A = 110.9^{+3.0}_{-3.3} \text{ m s}^{-1}$, effective temperature $T_{\text{eff}} = 4145 \pm 100 \text{ K}$ and metallicity $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.14 \pm 0.16$) taken from Triaud et al. (2013), to revise the physical properties of the WASP-80 system using the ABSDIM code.

We iteratively determined the velocity amplitude of the planet (K_b) which yielded the best agreement between the

⁵ The source code of JKTEBOP is available at: <http://www.astro.keele.ac.uk/jkt/codes/jktebop.html>

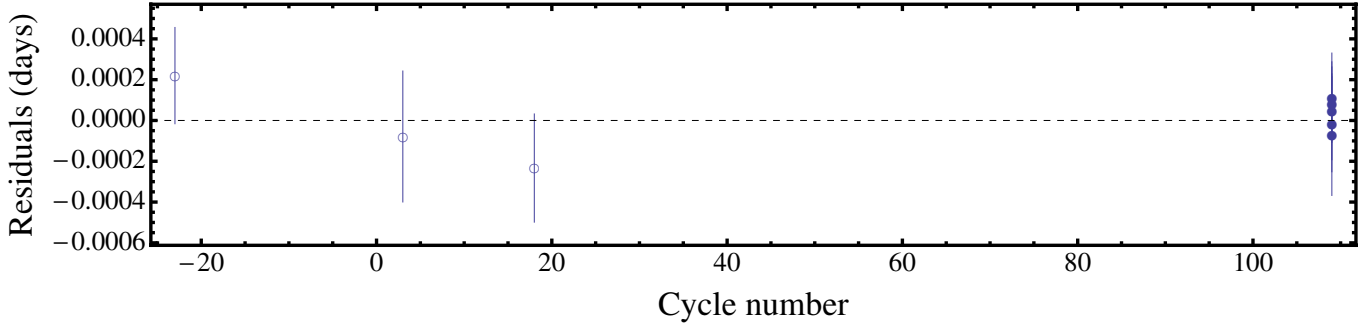


Fig. 3. Residuals of the timings of mid-transit of WASP-80b versus a linear ephemeris. Timings based on the observations obtained by [Triaud et al. \(2013\)](#) are plotted using open circles, while the other timings (this work) are plotted with filled circles.

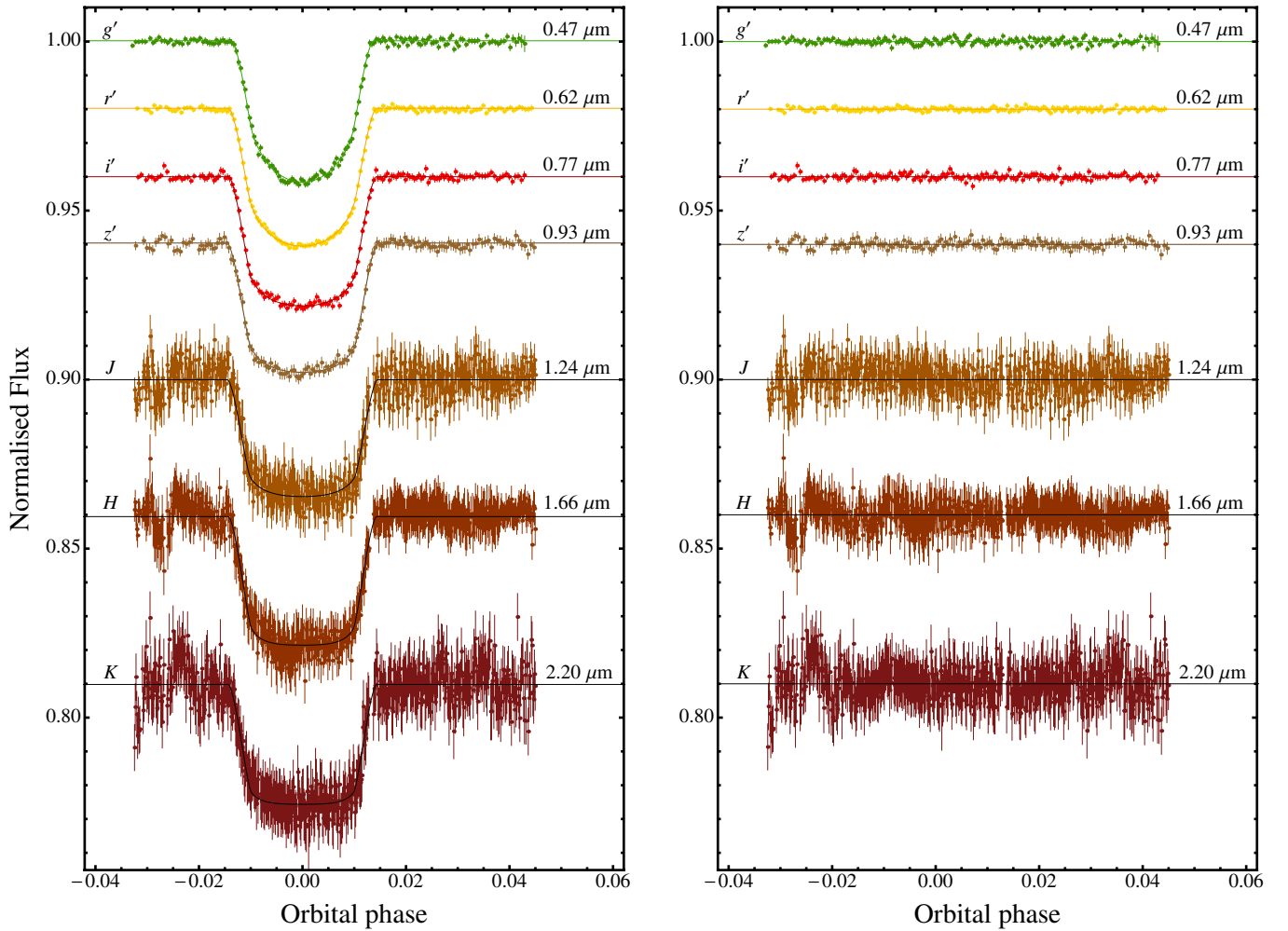


Fig. 4. *Left-hand panel:* simultaneous optical and NIR light curves of the transit event of WASP-80b observed with GROND. The JKTEBOP best fits are shown as solid lines for each data set. The passbands are labelled on the left of the figure, and their central wavelengths are given on the right. *Right-hand panel:* residuals of each fit.

measured R_A/a and T_{eff} , and those predicted by a set of theoretical stellar models for the calculated stellar mass and $\left[\frac{\text{Fe}}{\text{H}}\right]$. The overall best fit was found over a grid of ages extending from the zero-age main sequence to a maximum of 5 Gyr, imposed because WASP-80 A shows strong activity indicative of youth (e.g. [West et al. 2008](#)). Statistical errors were propagated by a perturbation analysis. Systematic errors were estimated by calculating sets of results using five different sets of theoretical models ([Claret 2004a](#); [Demarque et al. 2004](#); [Pietrinferni et al. 2004](#); [VandenBerg et al. 2006](#); [Dotter et al. 2008](#)). The five models

were given equal relative weighting. The resulting estimates of the physical properties are given in [Table 5](#). For completeness we also estimated the physical properties of the WASP-80 system using empirical calibrations based on detached eclipsing binary systems, instead of theoretical stellar models, using the method proposed by [Enoch et al. \(2010\)](#) and the calibration equations by [Southworth \(2010\)](#). [Table 5](#) shows that the system properties obtained using the empirical calibration and the theoretical model sets agree well, except for the models by [Claret \(2004a\)](#). This discrepancy can be attributed to the differences in the T_{eff} scale

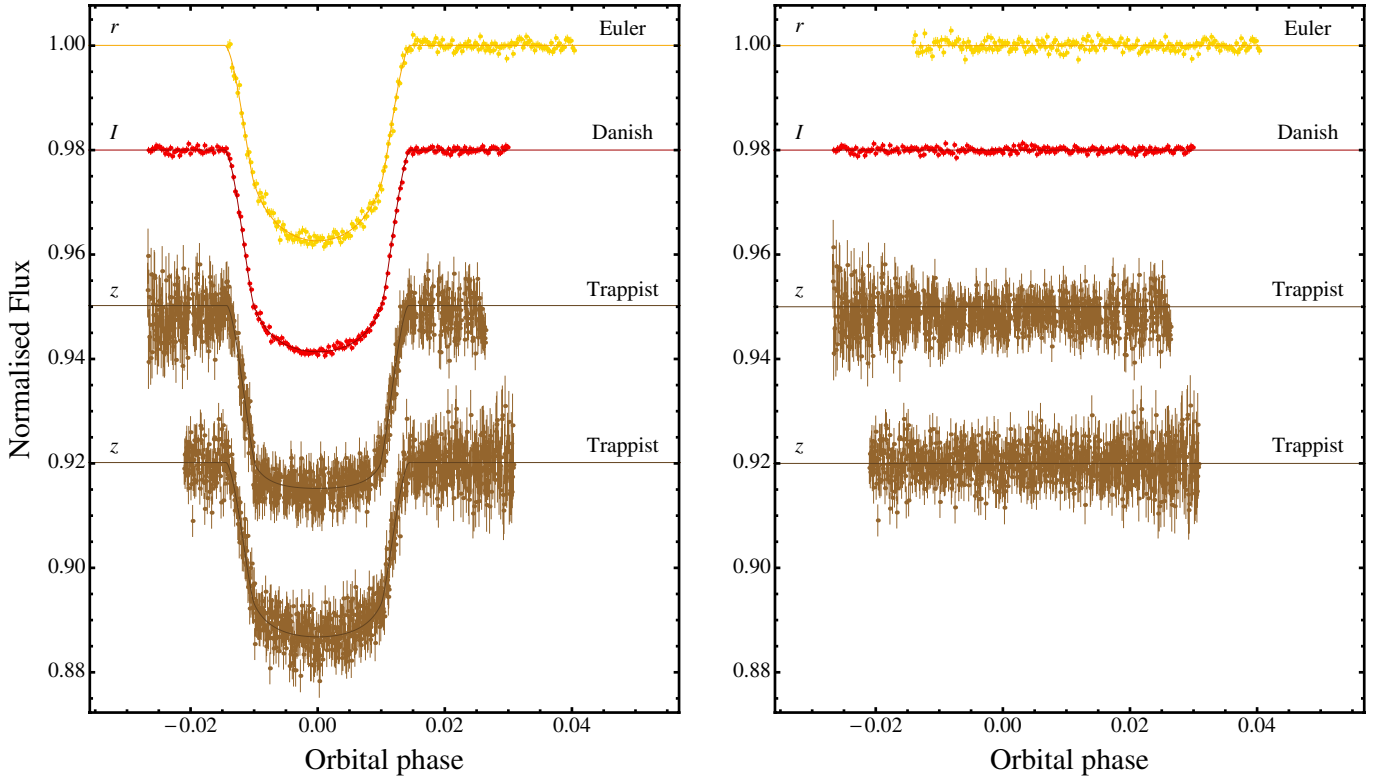


Fig. 5. *Left-hand panel:* light curves of transit events of WASP-80 b observed in Gunn r with the Euler telescope (Triaud et al. 2013), in Bessel I with the Danish telescope (this work) and in z with TRAPPIST (Triaud et al. 2013). The light curves are ordered according to central wavelength of the filter used. The JKTEBOP best fits are shown as solid lines for each optical data set. *Right-hand panel:* residuals of each fit.

Table 4. Parameters of the JKTEBOP fits to the light curves of WASP-80.

Telescope	Filter	$r_A + r_b$	k	i°	r_A	r_b
Danish 1.54-m	Bessel I	0.09324 ± 0.00095	0.17135 ± 0.00099	88.99 ± 0.23	0.07960 ± 0.00074	0.01364 ± 0.00018
MPG/ESO 2.2-m	Sloan g'	0.09131 ± 0.00161	0.17033 ± 0.00217	89.20 ± 0.59	0.07802 ± 0.00128	0.01329 ± 0.00035
MPG/ESO 2.2-m	Sloan r'	0.09001 ± 0.00290	0.17041 ± 0.00175	89.16 ± 0.50	0.07691 ± 0.00245	0.01311 ± 0.00047
MPG/ESO 2.2-m	Sloan i'	0.09239 ± 0.00167	0.17183 ± 0.00161	89.10 ± 0.58	0.07885 ± 0.00134	0.01355 ± 0.00033
MPG/ESO 2.2-m	Sloan z'	0.09391 ± 0.00575	0.17274 ± 0.00226	89.11 ± 0.72	0.08007 ± 0.00091	0.01383 ± 0.00090
MPG/ESO 2.2-m	J	0.08937 ± 0.00567	0.16813 ± 0.00424	90.00 ± 1.16	0.07651 ± 0.00476	0.01286 ± 0.00094
MPG/ESO 2.2-m	H	0.09393 ± 0.00365	0.17525 ± 0.00472	89.34 ± 0.91	0.07993 ± 0.00296	0.01401 ± 0.00076
MPG/ESO 2.2-m	K	0.09067 ± 0.00773	0.16383 ± 0.00809	89.99 ± 1.29	0.07791 ± 0.00673	0.01276 ± 0.00128
Euler 1.2-m	Gunn r	0.09694 ± 0.00277	0.16726 ± 0.00270	88.43 ± 0.45	0.08305 ± 0.00223	0.01389 ± 0.00059
Trappist 0.60-m	Gunn z	0.09261 ± 0.00251	0.17079 ± 0.00201	88.64 ± 0.49	0.07910 ± 0.00204	0.01351 ± 0.00047
Trappist 0.60-m	Gunn z	0.09464 ± 0.00550	0.16285 ± 0.00230	88.63 ± 0.87	0.08139 ± 0.00467	0.01325 ± 0.00087
Final results		0.09283 ± 0.00058	0.17058 ± 0.00057	88.91 ± 0.16	0.07929 ± 0.00046	0.01354 ± 0.00012
Triaud et al. (2013)		–	$0.17126^{+0.00031}_{-0.00026}$	$89.92^{+0.07}_{-0.12}$	–	–

Notes. The final parameters, given in bold, are the weighted means of the results for the datasets. Results from the discovery paper are included at the base of the table for comparison.

Table 5. Derived physical properties of the WASP-80 planetary system using empirical calibrations and each of five sets of theoretical models.

	This work (dEB constraint)	This work (Claret models)	This work (Y^2 models)	This work (Teramo models)	This work (VRSS models)	This work (DSEP models)
K_b (km s^{-1})	122.7 ± 2.8	126.9 ± 1.3	122.7 ± 2.3	122.5 ± 2.2	124.2 ± 1.7	123.6 ± 1.8
M_A (M_\odot)	0.589 ± 0.040	0.652 ± 0.020	0.588 ± 0.034	0.585 ± 0.032	0.610 ± 0.024	0.602 ± 0.026
R_A (R_\odot)	0.590 ± 0.014	0.611 ± 0.007	0.590 ± 0.014	0.589 ± 0.011	0.597 ± 0.009	0.595 ± 0.010
$\log g_A$ (cgs)	4.666 ± 0.011	4.681 ± 0.007	4.666 ± 0.006	4.665 ± 0.009	4.671 ± 0.008	4.669 ± 0.008
M_b (M_{Jup})	0.557 ± 0.030	0.596 ± 0.020	0.557 ± 0.030	0.555 ± 0.025	0.571 ± 0.022	0.566 ± 0.023
R_b (R_{Jup})	0.981 ± 0.024	1.015 ± 0.014	0.981 ± 0.023	0.979 ± 0.020	0.993 ± 0.016	0.989 ± 0.017
ρ_b (ρ_{Jup})	0.551 ± 0.024	0.533 ± 0.021	0.551 ± 0.025	0.552 ± 0.023	0.545 ± 0.022	0.547 ± 0.022
Θ	0.0668 ± 0.0024	0.0645 ± 0.0020	0.0668 ± 0.0025	0.0669 ± 0.0023	0.0660 ± 0.0021	0.0663 ± 0.0021
a (AU)	0.03464 ± 0.00079	0.03583 ± 0.00037	0.03463 ± 0.00064	0.03457 ± 0.00062	0.03506 ± 0.00047	0.03490 ± 0.00050

Table 6. Final physical properties of the WASP-80 planetary system, compared with results from [Triaud et al. \(2013\)](#).

		This work (final)	Triaud et al. (2013)
Stellar mass	$M_A (M_\odot)$	$0.596 \pm 0.032 \pm 0.014$	$0.57^{+0.05}_{-0.05}$
Stellar radius	$R_A (R_\odot)$	$0.593 \pm 0.011 \pm 0.005$	$0.571^{+0.016}_{-0.016}$
Stellar surface gravity	$\log g_A$ (cgs)	$4.6678 \pm 0.0077 \pm 0.0034$	$4.689^{+0.012}_{-0.013}$
Stellar density	$\rho_A (\rho_\odot)$	2.862 ± 0.050	$3.117^{+0.021}_{-0.020}$
Planetary mass	$M_b (M_{\text{Jup}})$	$0.562 \pm 0.025 \pm 0.009$	$0.554^{+0.030}_{-0.039}$
Planetary radius	$R_b (R_{\text{Jup}})$	$0.986 \pm 0.020 \pm 0.008$	$0.952^{+0.026}_{-0.027}$
Planetary surface gravity	g_b (m s^{-2})	14.34 ± 0.46	$15.07^{+0.45}_{-0.42}$
Planetary density	$\rho_b (\rho_{\text{Jup}})$	$0.549 \pm 0.023 \pm 0.004$	$0.554^{+0.030}_{-0.039}$
Planetary equilibrium temperature	T'_{eq} (K)	825 ± 20	~ 800
Safronov number	Θ	$0.0665 \pm 0.0023 \pm 0.0005$	–
Orbital semimajor axis	a (au)	$0.03479 \pm 0.00062 \pm 0.00027$	$0.0346^{+0.008}_{-0.011}$

Notes. Separate statistical and systematic error bars are given for the results from the current work.

predicted by the various model sets (see Fig. 4 in [Southworth 2010](#)).

Theoretical models prefer a larger age for the system than is reasonable based on the activity level of the host star. There are several cases (e.g. CoRoT-2 and HD 189733), where a planet-hosting star displays a much higher magnetic activity level than expected for their age ([Poppenhaeger & Wolk 2013](#)). A similar behaviour has also been suggested in the case of Qatar-1 ([Covino et al. 2013](#)). Several studies pointed out that a close-in hot-Jupiter can produce different effects on its parent star. Tidal forces can increase the rotational velocity of the star ([Pont 2009](#)). The effect of the magnetized stellar wind, which causes loss of angular momentum, is inhibited by the planet ([Lanza et al. 2010](#); [Cohen et al. 2010](#)). Both processes make the star appear younger than it is. This situation can be investigated through a detailed spectroscopic analysis of the host star to refine its measured atmospheric parameters, and a study of its X-ray luminosity, which is known to decline with stellar age (e.g. [Wright et al. 2011](#)). In the meantime we do not report an age measurement for the system.

For the final system properties we took the unweighted means of the four concordant model sets and calculated systematic error bars based on the interagreement between them. A comparison between our final values and those found by [Triaud et al. \(2013\)](#) is given in Table 6.

5. Variation of the planetary radius with wavelength

WASP-80b is a good target for studies of the planetary atmosphere due to the low surface gravity, deep transit, and bright host star. However, its moderate equilibrium temperature ($T'_{\text{eq}} = 825 \pm 20$ K) indicates that the planet should belong to the pL class, as suggested by [Fortney et al. \(2008\)](#). We therefore do not expect a big variation of the measured planet radius with wavelength. Our GROND data, however, are very well suited to investigating this possibility as they cover many passbands.

We have measured the ratio of the planetary and stellar radius, k , in the GROND light curves. Figure 6 shows the result as a function of wavelength. The vertical error bars represent the relative errors in the measurements (i.e. neglecting sources of error which affect all light curves equally), and the horizontal error bars show the FWHM transmission of the passbands used. Due to the very large uncertainty, the values of k measured

in the H and K bands were ignored. For the J band, following [Southworth et al. \(2012\)](#) and [Mancini et al. \(2013b\)](#), we refitted the data with all parameters fixed to the final values given in Table 4, with the exception of k . This approach maximizes the precision of estimations of the planet/star radius ratio. As our final value for k in the J band, we got $k = 0.1695 \pm 0.0028$.

The k found for the data from the Danish Telescope is also shown in green, and is a good match with the results for the GROND i' data. For illustration, Fig. 6 also shows the predictions from a model atmosphere calculated by [Fortney et al. \(2010\)](#) for a Jupiter-mass planet with gravity $g_b = 10 \text{ m s}^{-2}$, a base radius of $1.25 R_{\text{Jup}}$ at 10 bar, and $T'_{\text{eq}} = 750$ K. The opacity of strong-absorber molecules, such as gaseous titanium oxide (TiO) and vanadium oxide (VO), was removed from the model. Our experimental points are in agreement with the prominent absorption features of the model and, being compatible with a flat transmission spectrum, do not indicate any large variation of the WASP-80 b's radius.

6. Summary and conclusions

The WASP-80 system contains a low-mass star which is at the border of the M spectral class, and a transiting hot Jupiter. It is one of only two systems containing an M-dwarf and a Jupiter-size object, the other being the much fainter Kepler-45. The brightness and small radius of the host star, which means the planetary transits are deep, and the low surface gravity of the planet make it a very important object for studying the atmospheric characteristics of irradiated gas giant planets.

We present eight light curves of one transit event, taken simultaneously using two telescopes, in the Bessell I , Sloan g' , r' , i' , z' , and the NIR JHK passbands. We find a good agreement for the ratio of the planetary to stellar radius determined from our optical light curves, which means that we do not detect any opacity-induced changes in planetary radius. We model all available optical transit light curves and use these results to determine the physical properties of the system. Our values are consistent with previous measurements, although our value for the planetary radius is 1σ larger than that in the discovery paper.

We also present a spectrum of WASP-80 covering the Ca H and K lines, which shows strong emission in the line cores. We measure a chromospheric activity indicator of $\log R'_{\text{HK}} = -4.495$, which makes WASP-80 one of the most

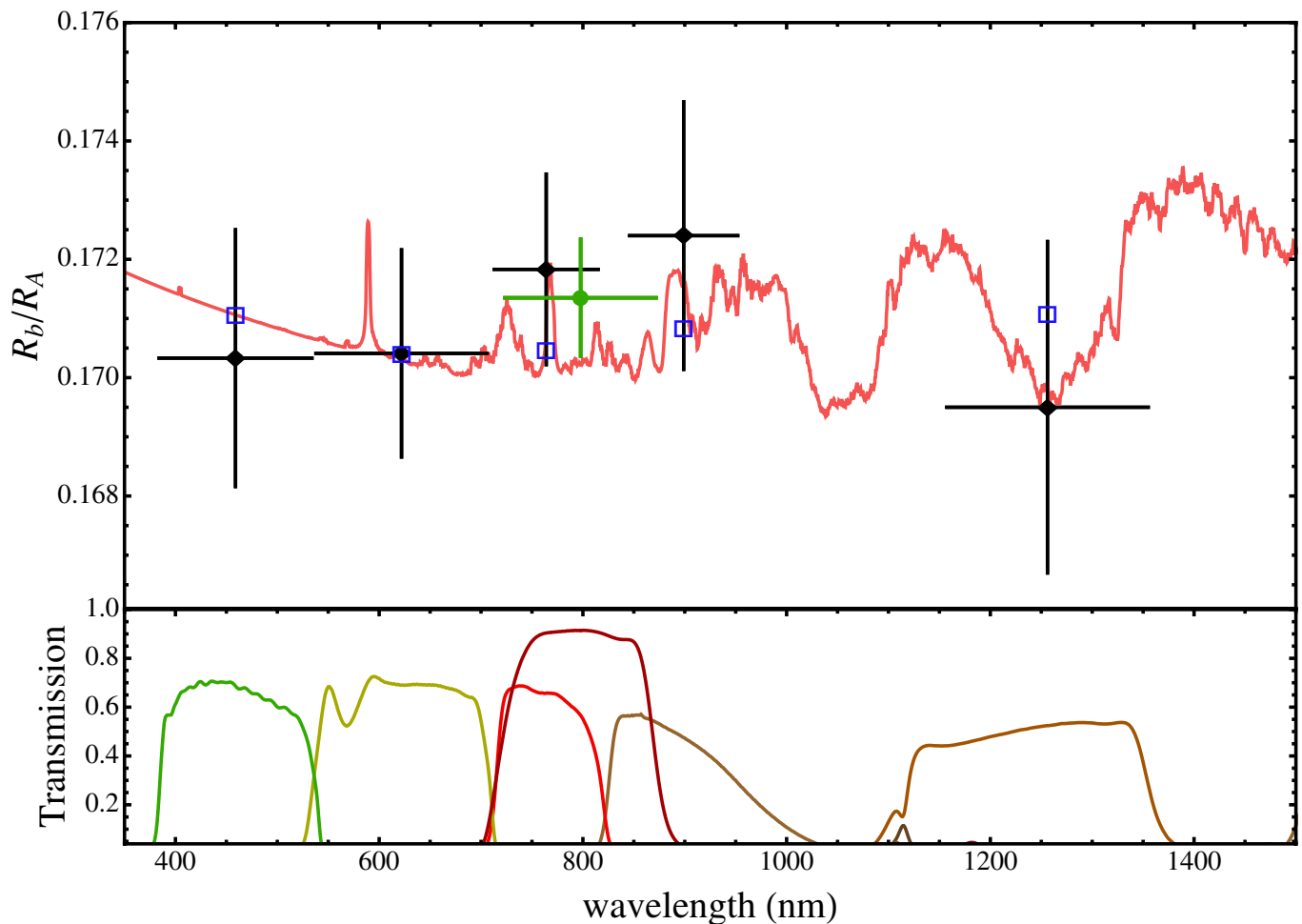


Fig. 6. Variation of the planetary radius, in terms of planet/star radius ratio, with wavelength. The black diamonds are from the transit observations performed with GROND while the green point is from the same transit observed using the Danish Telescope. The vertical bars represent the errors in the measurements and the horizontal bars show the FWHM transmission of the passbands used. The observational points are compared with a synthetic spectrum (see text for details). Transmission curves for the Bessel *I* filter and the total efficiencies of the GROND filters are shown in the bottom panel. The blue boxes indicate the predicted values for the model integrated over the passbands of the observations.

active planet hosts known. This implies strong magnetic activity and the presence of starspots, although we see no evidence in our high-precision photometry for starspot crossing events. If starspots exist on the surface of WASP-80 A, they are likely small, numerous and evenly distributed on the stellar photosphere.

Triaud et al. (2013) do not report a conclusive measurement of $v \sin i_*$. This is because the one obtained by the broadening of the spectral lines is incompatible with the one derived from fitting the Rossiter-McLaughlin effect, suggesting that the planet's orbital spin could be very inclined. Since the stellar rotation period is highly uncertain, an estimate of the stellar age based on gyrochronology is not possible. The age constraints implied by the stellar models in Sect. 4 are older than the strong activity of WASP-80 A suggests (see Pace 2013, Fig. 1). A possible explanation is that the stellar activity is enhanced by its planet. However, an estimation of the stellar age based on theoretical models is very uncertain because M stars evolve very slowly during their main-sequence lifetime. X-ray observations may help explain this discrepancy.

A detailed characterisation of the atmosphere of WASP-80 b could be performed using transmission spectroscopy. We caution that such investigations should be based on simultaneous observations in order to avoid complications due to starspot activity.

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