

# HARPS-N Contributions to the Mass-Radius Diagram for Rocky Exoplanets

David Latham for the HARPS-N team

## HARPS-N Collaboration

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David Charbonneau, Mercedes Lopez-Morales, Christophe Lovis, Michel Mayor, Giusi Micela,  
David Phillips, Giampaolo Piotto, Didier Queloz, Ken Rice, Dimitar Sasselov, Damien Ségransan,  
Alessandro Sozzetti, Andrew Szentgyorgyi, Chris A. Watson, and many collaborators ...

# The Legacy of Kepler

- Planets smaller than 4 Earth radii are common
  - Most FGK dwarfs host 1.25 – 3.5  $R_E$  planets
- Many compact/flat systems of small planets
  - Photo-dynamical and TTV analyses are powerful
- Circumbinary planets are not rare
  - Star and planet formation
- Stellar astrophysics: four-year light curves
  - Asteroseismology, stellar variability, ...
- Inspiration for future missions

# Un-fulfilled Promise

- Discovery/characterization of true Earth twins
  - Frequency of Earth-size planets “ $\eta$  Earth”
- Targets for spectroscopy of atmospheres
- Composition and structure of “rocky” planets
  - Masses and bulk properties of small planets

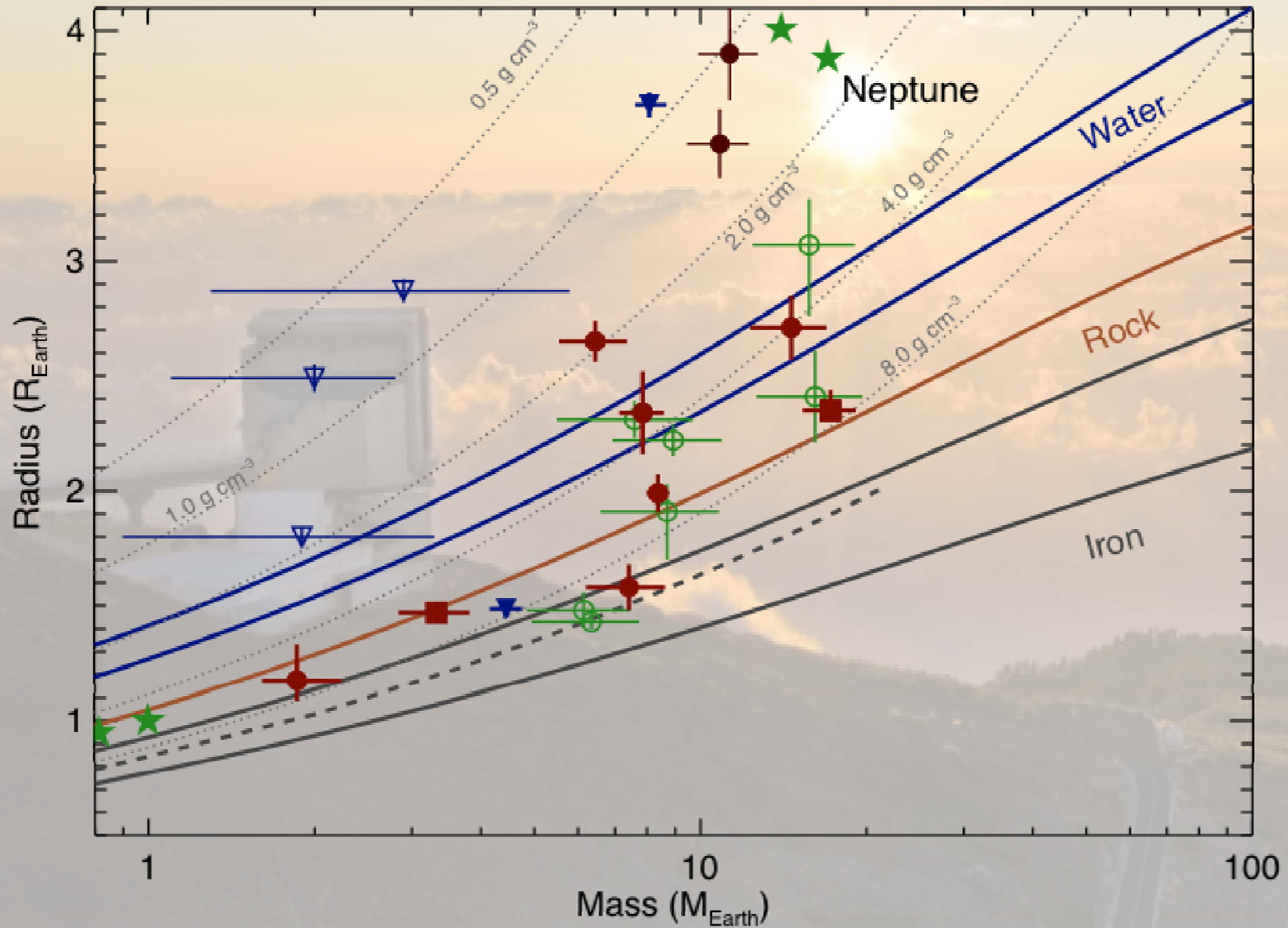
## Some questions that require masses

- How large, or how massive, can a planet be and still be Earth-like, with a composition dominated by silicate rock, and iron, and only a thin, secondary atmosphere?
- How small, or how low in mass, can a planet be and yet have retained a substantial primordial envelope of hydrogen and helium similar to Neptune and Uranus?
- Is there a unique relationship between radius and mass, or, if not, what is the relative population of rocky, icy, and gaseous planets as a function of radius from  $1 - 3 R_E$ ?
- What is the dependence of these fractional occurrence rates upon the properties of the star, notably its mass, metallicity, and age?
- Does the relationship depend upon the orbital period, and/or the presence of other planets in the system?

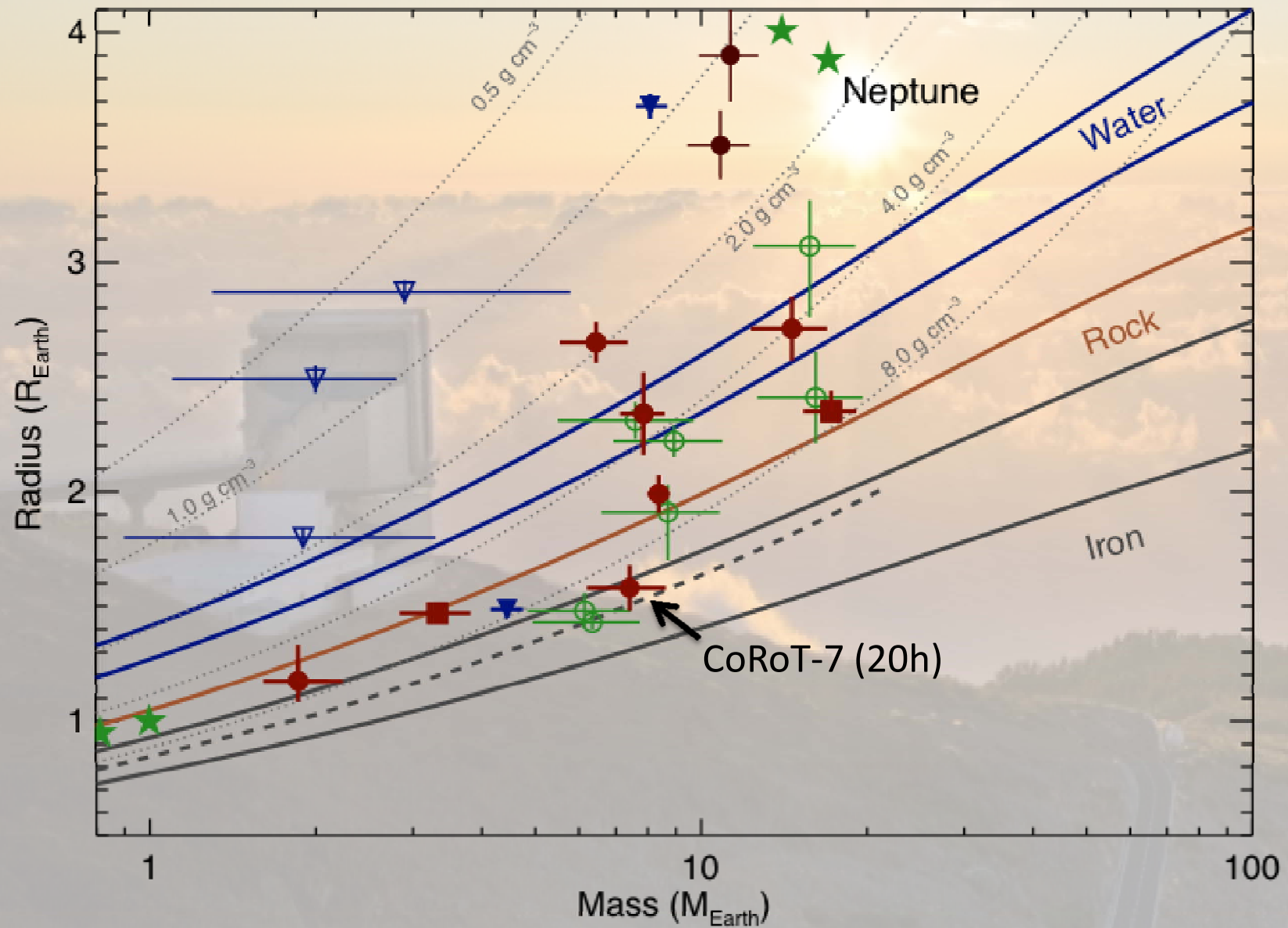
# HARPS-N Strategy (then)

- GTO program: 80 nights/year, 5 years
  - Rocky Planet Search, ~dozen quiet/bright FGK
  - Masses of small Kepler planets
- Original proposal called for 10% masses
- Science operations started August 2012
- First full Kepler season: science team favorites
  - Kepler-10 (25% HIRES mass)
  - Kepler-78 (Target of opportunity)

Mass accuracy better than  $\pm 20\%$ : red;  $\pm 30\%$ : green



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# Kepler-11: Lissauer et al. 2011, 2013

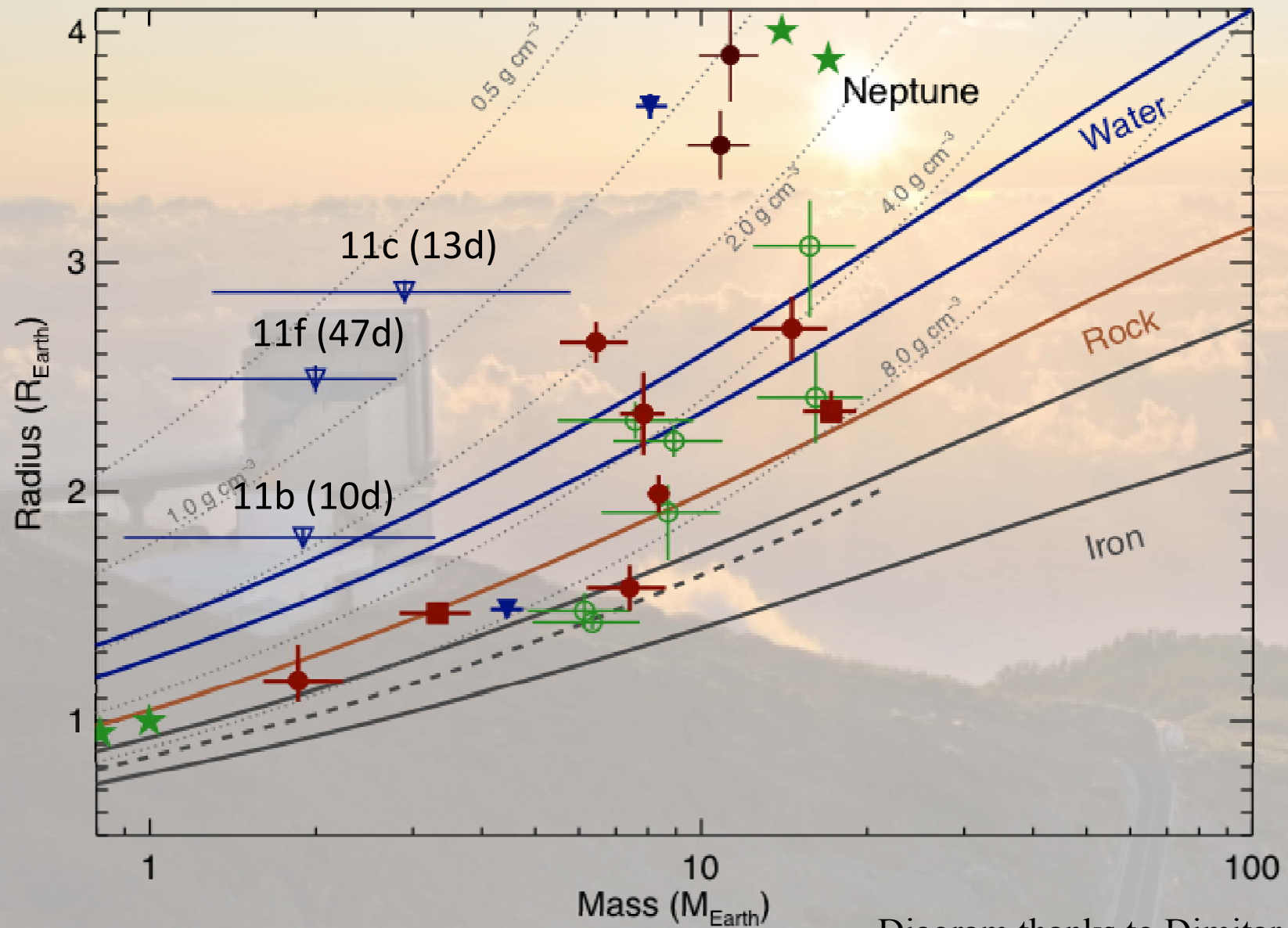
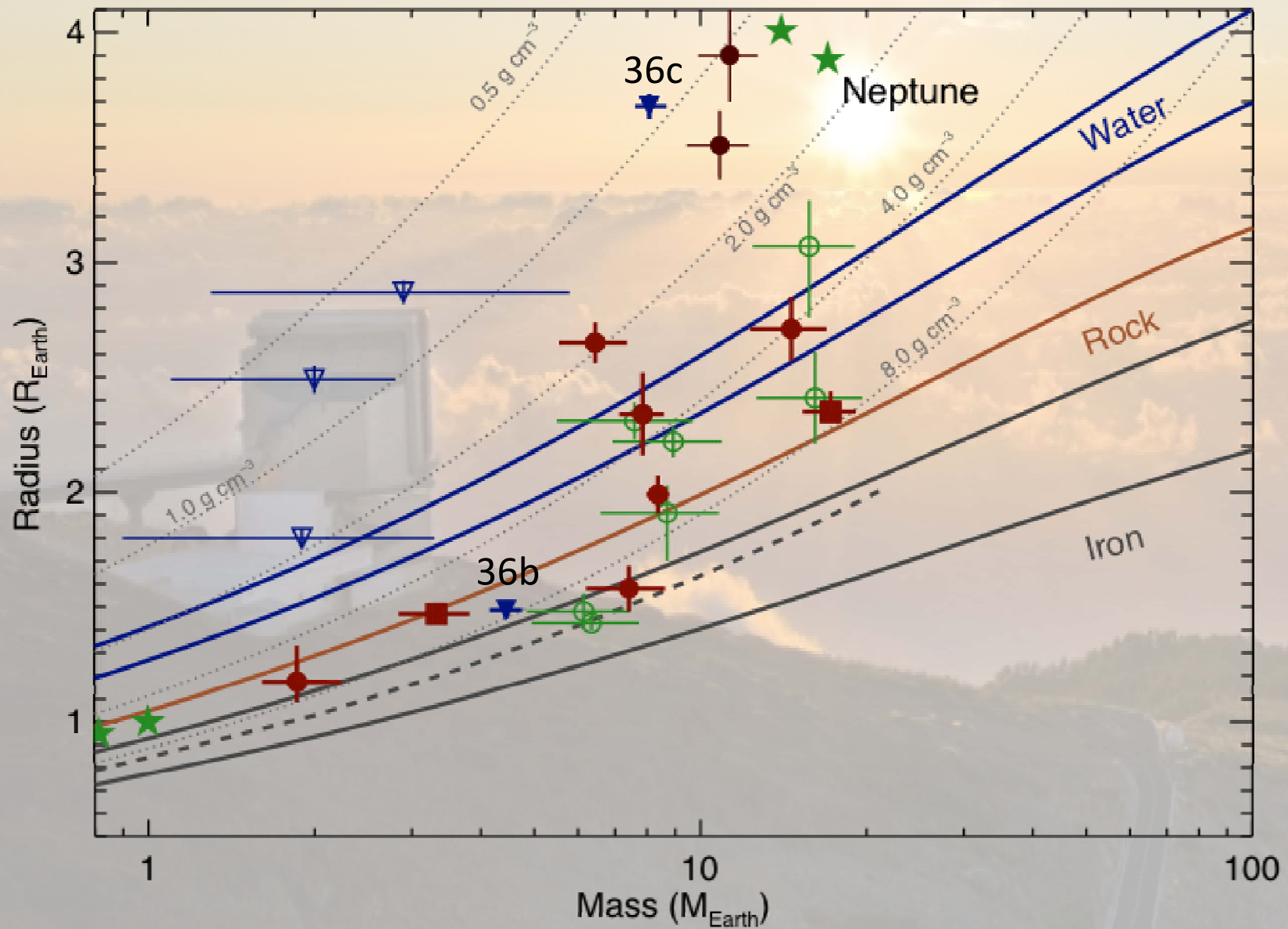


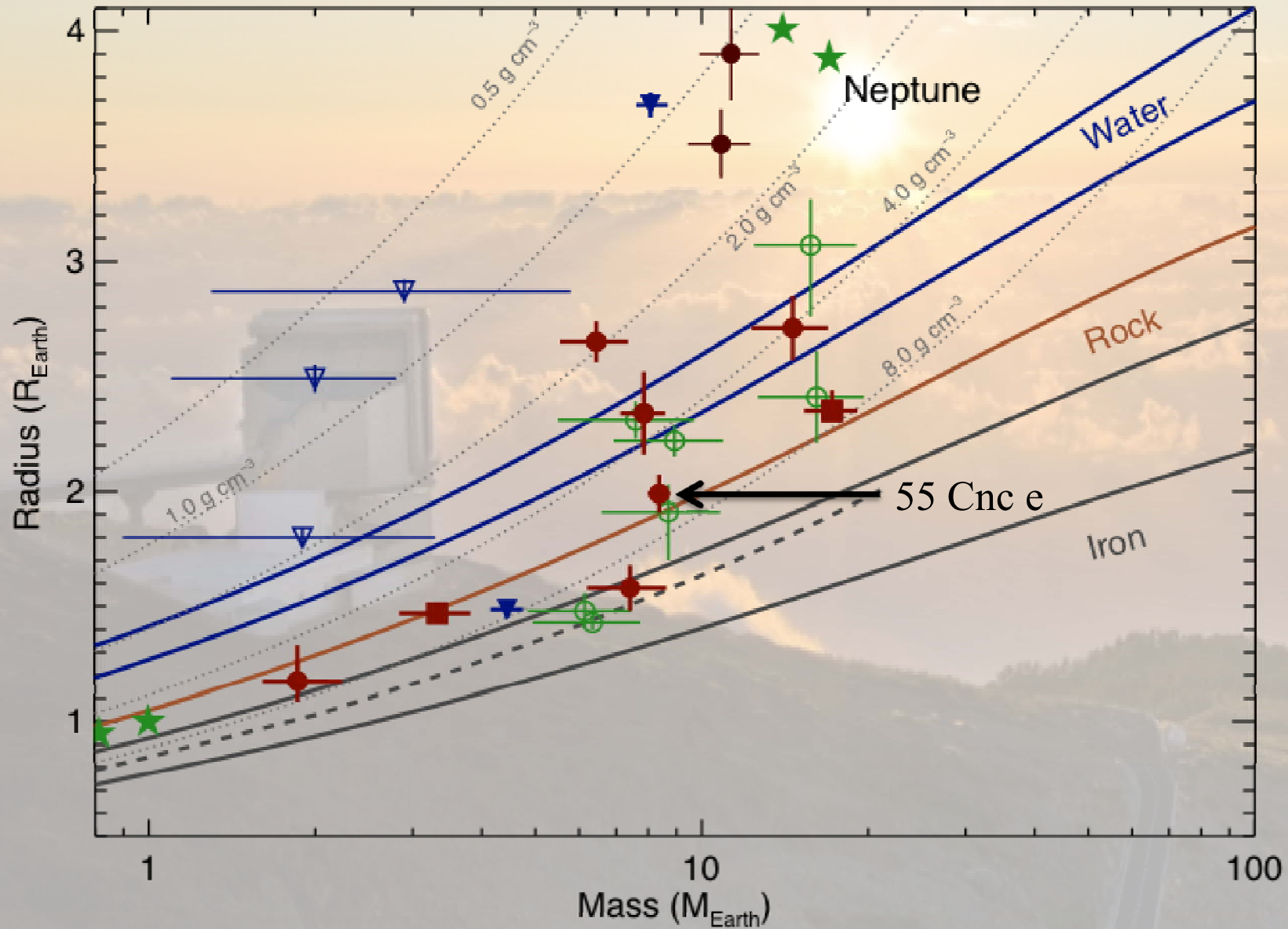
Diagram thanks to Dimitar



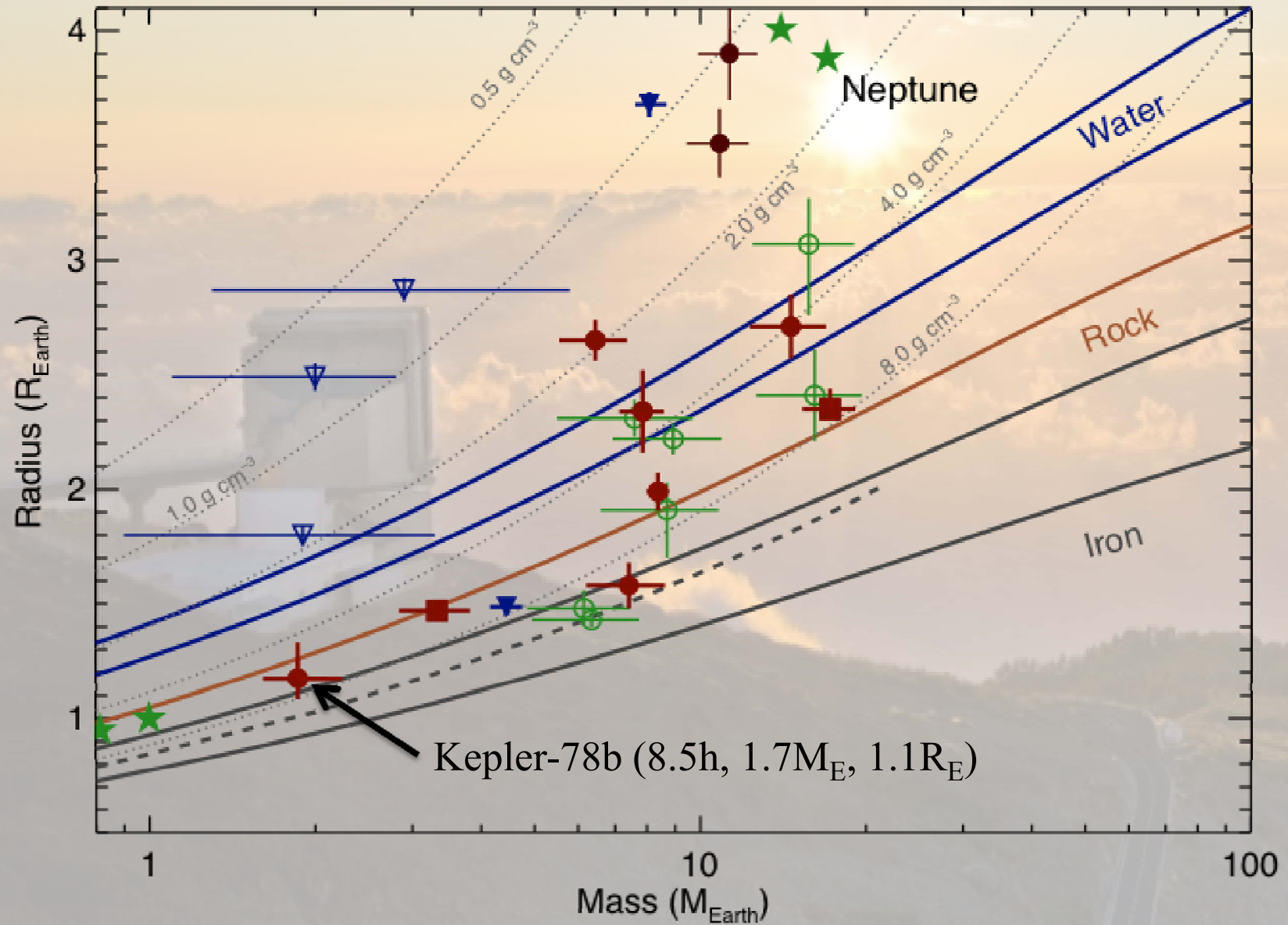
# Kepler-36b (13.8d) & c (16.2d); Carter et al. 2012



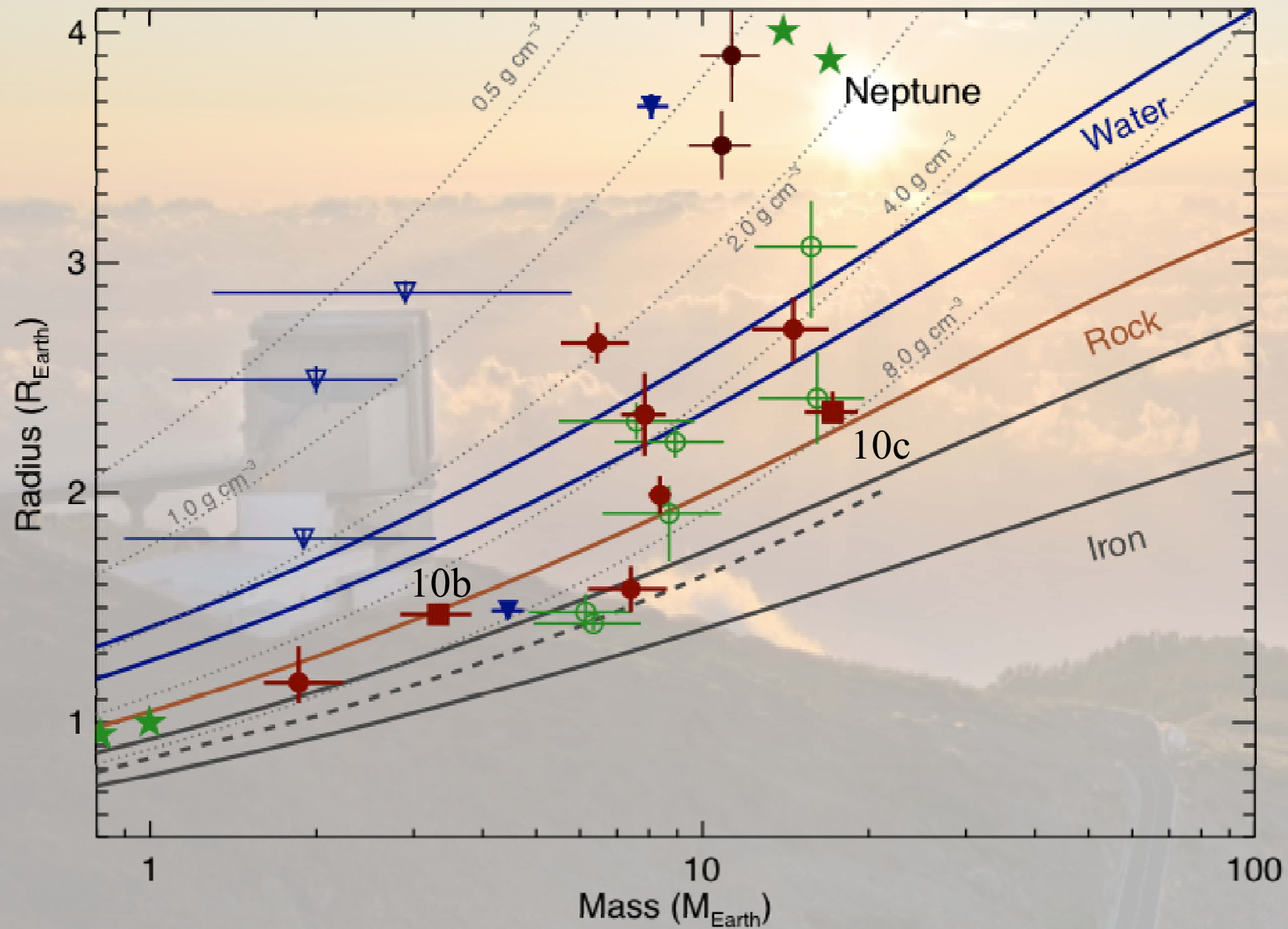
55 Cnc e (18h): Dawson & Fabrycky 2010, Winn et al. 2011



Sanchis-Ojeda et al. 2013, Howard et al. 2013, Pepe et al. 2013



# Kepler 10: Batalha et al. 2011, Dumusque et al. 2014



# Kepler-10b = KOI-72b

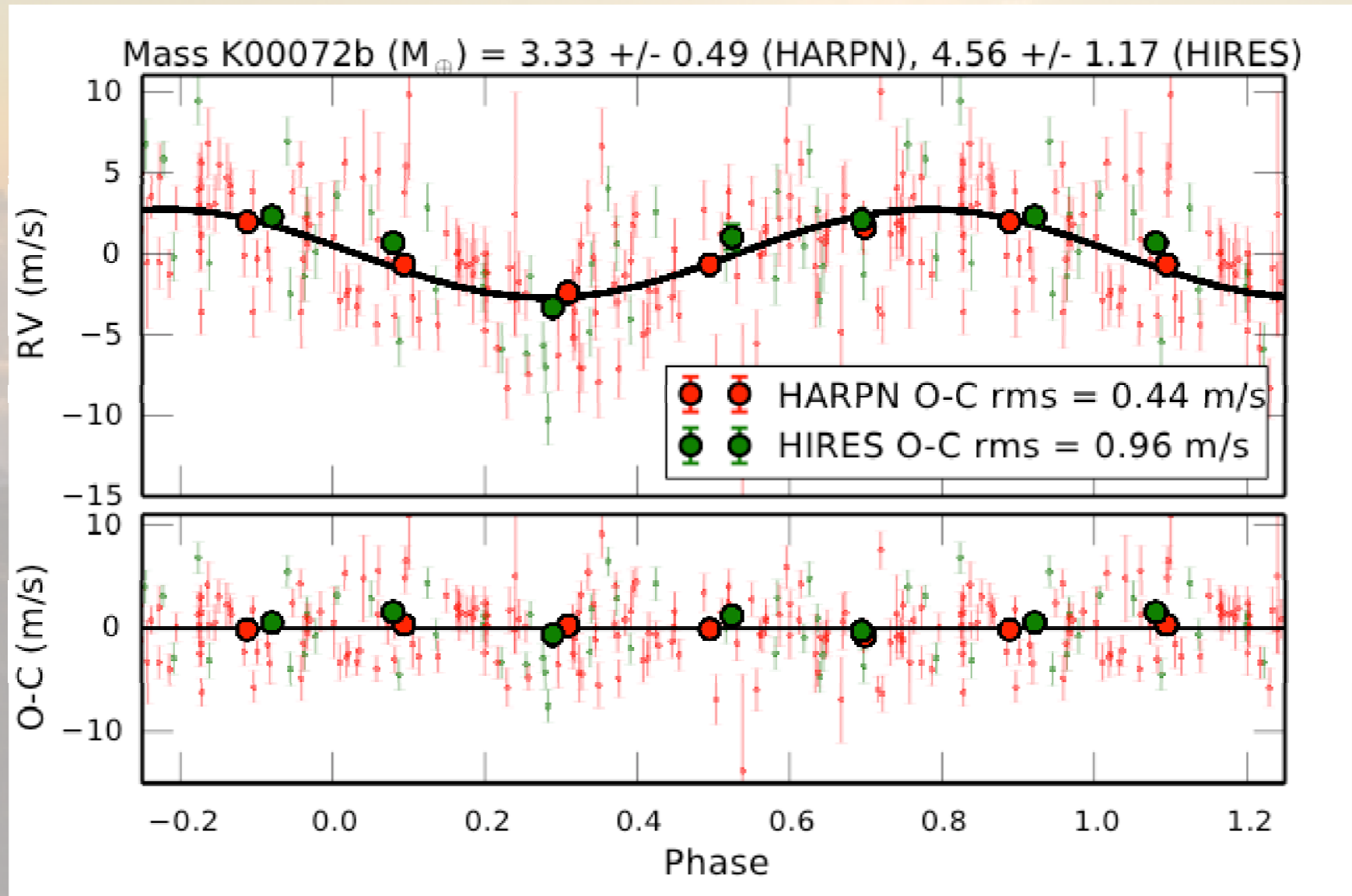
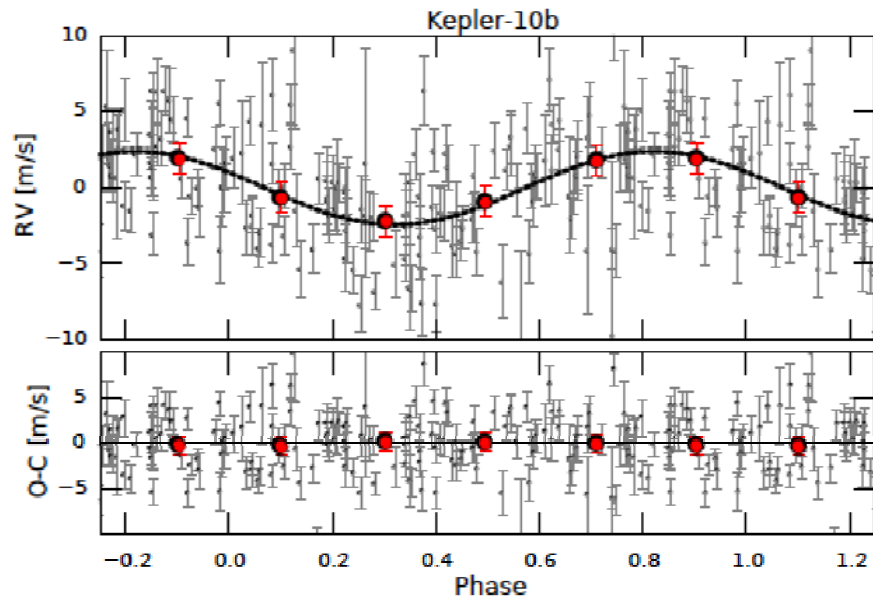


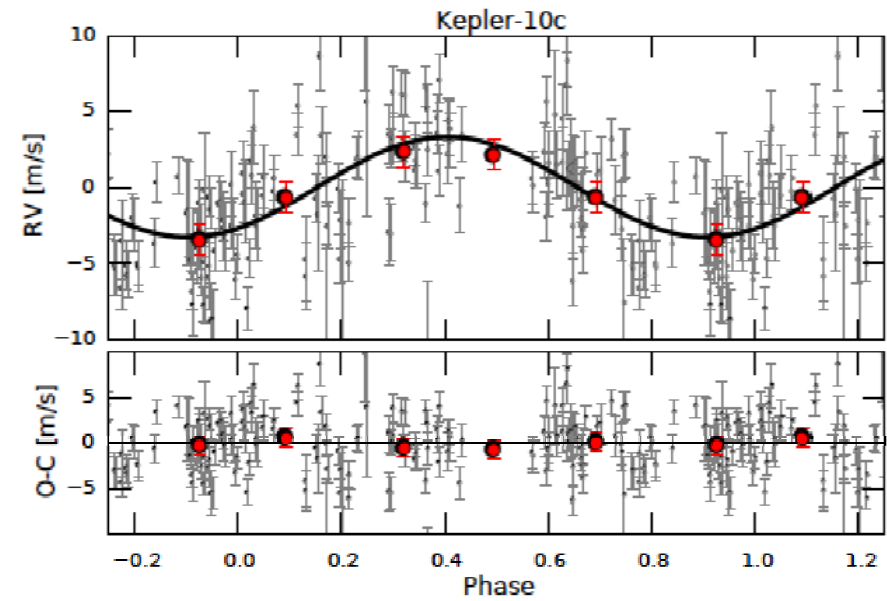
Diagram thanks to Xavier

Kepler-10b:  $P = 0.84\text{d}$



$$R = 1.47 R_E$$
$$M = 3.33 M_E \text{ (15\%)}$$
$$\rho = 5.8 \text{ g/cc}$$

Kepler-10c:  $P=45\text{d}$



$$R = 2.35 R_E$$
$$M = 17.2 M_E \text{ (11\%)}$$
$$\rho = 7.1 \text{ g/cc}$$

Dumusque et al. 2014, ApJ 729, 27

# HARPS-N Strategy (now)

- Add 10 to 20 masses good to 15%,  $R_p < 3R_E$ 
  - $V < 13.5$  mag,  $P < 50$ d
  - Reliable stellar parameters (asteroseismic favored)
  - Previous masses worse than 15%
  - Quiet Kepler photometry
    - Lomb-Scargle amplitude  $< 0.025\%$  ( $\sim 1$ m/s jitter)
    - F8 Flicker limit on granulation noise
    - Photometric rotation period  $> 10$ d
    - Orbital period avoids rotation period and harmonics
  - 23 priority-ordered candidates
- Observe nightly: better average of stellar signals
  - Oscillations, granulation, activity (if any)

Start of 2014 Kepler season: binned HIRES=green, HARPS-N=red

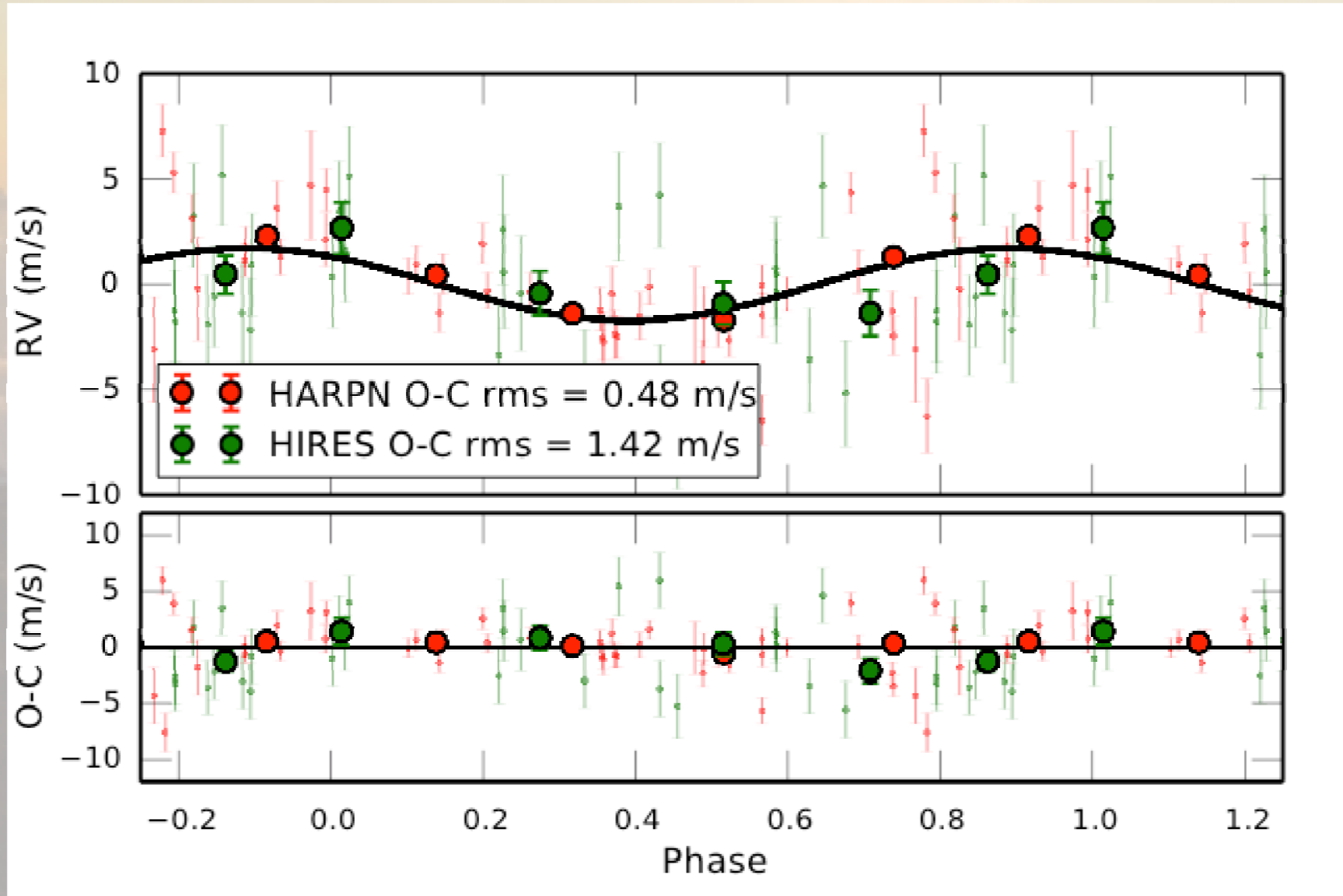


Diagram thanks to Xavier



Present status: HARPS-N mass error now  $\pm 15\%$   
Nightly observations allow better jitter correction

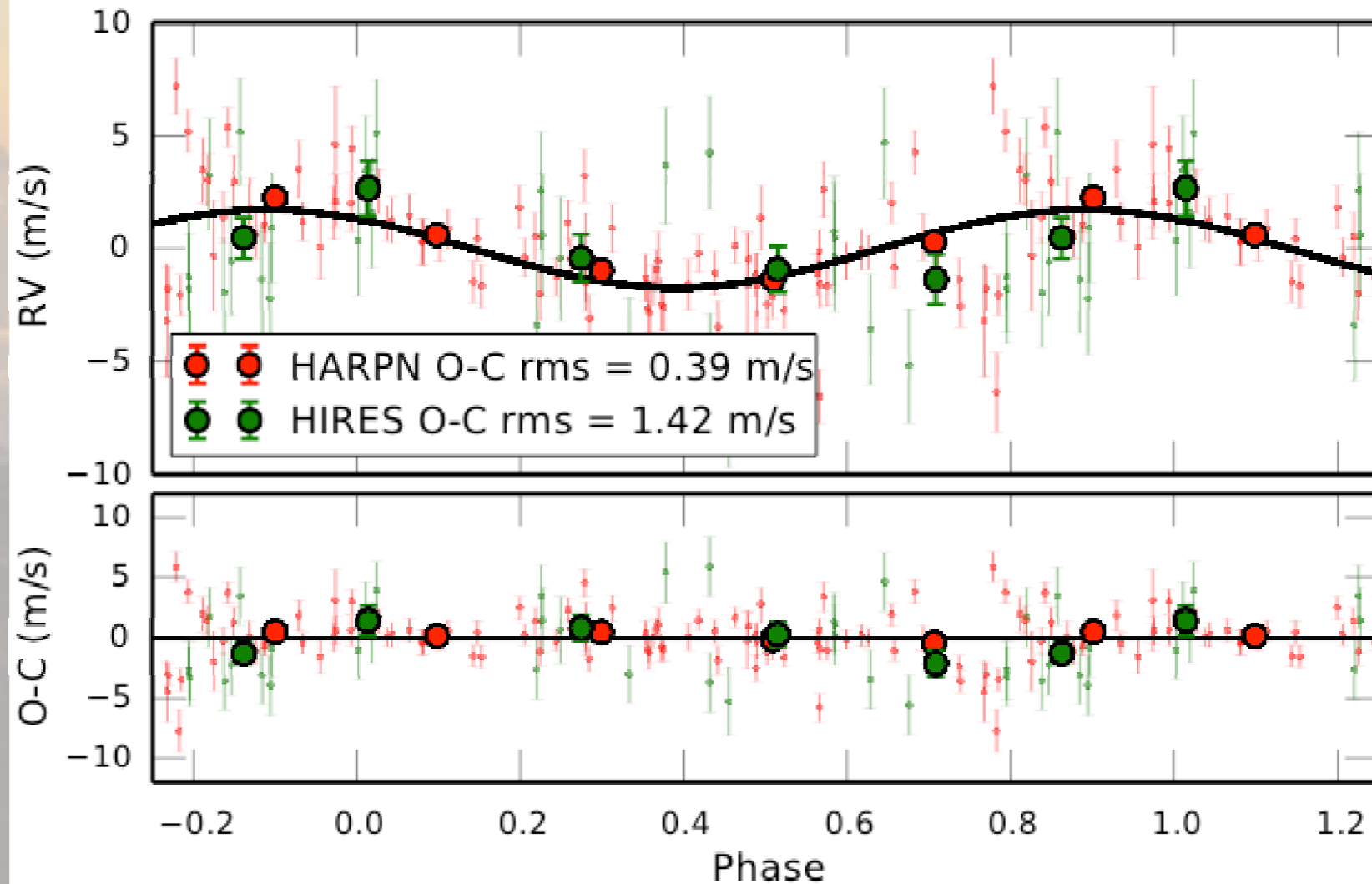


Diagram thanks to Xavier



Stay tuned for some new mass results from  
HARPS-N

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