

# Occurrence Doesn't Just Happen: Revisiting the Frequency of Earth-Size Planets around Kepler Stars

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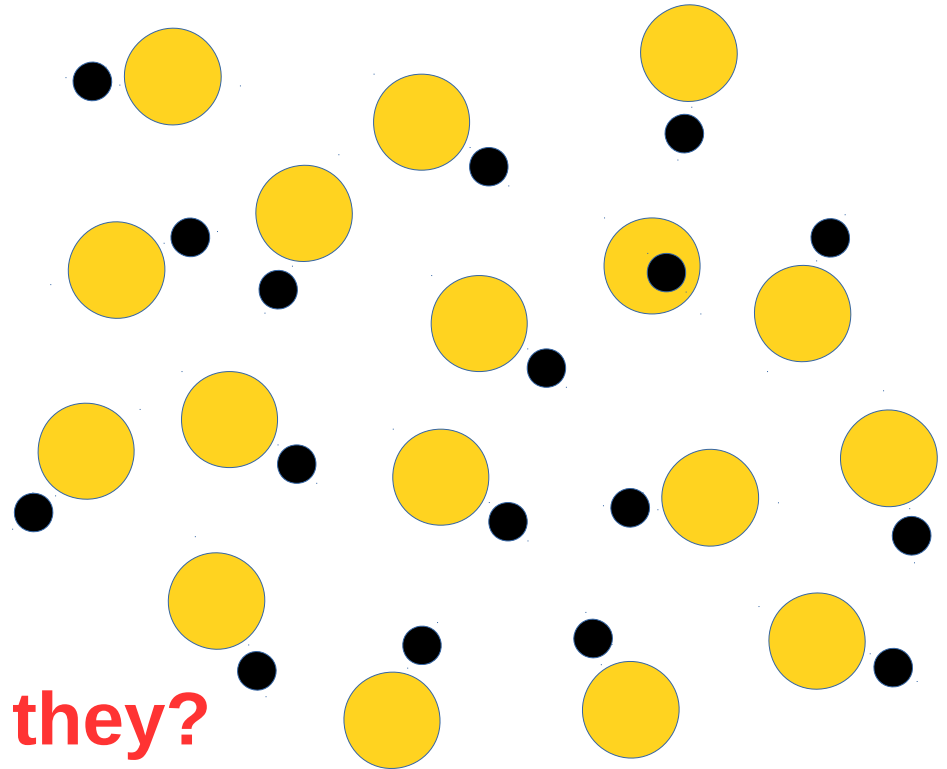
Submitted to *ApJ*, arXiv:1406.6048

# Inferring Planet Populations from *Kepler* Transit Observations

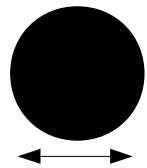
How many are there?

$$p = \left(\frac{\tau}{P}\right)^{2/3} \frac{1 + e \sin(w)}{1 - e^2}$$

$P, \delta, T \dots$



How large are they?

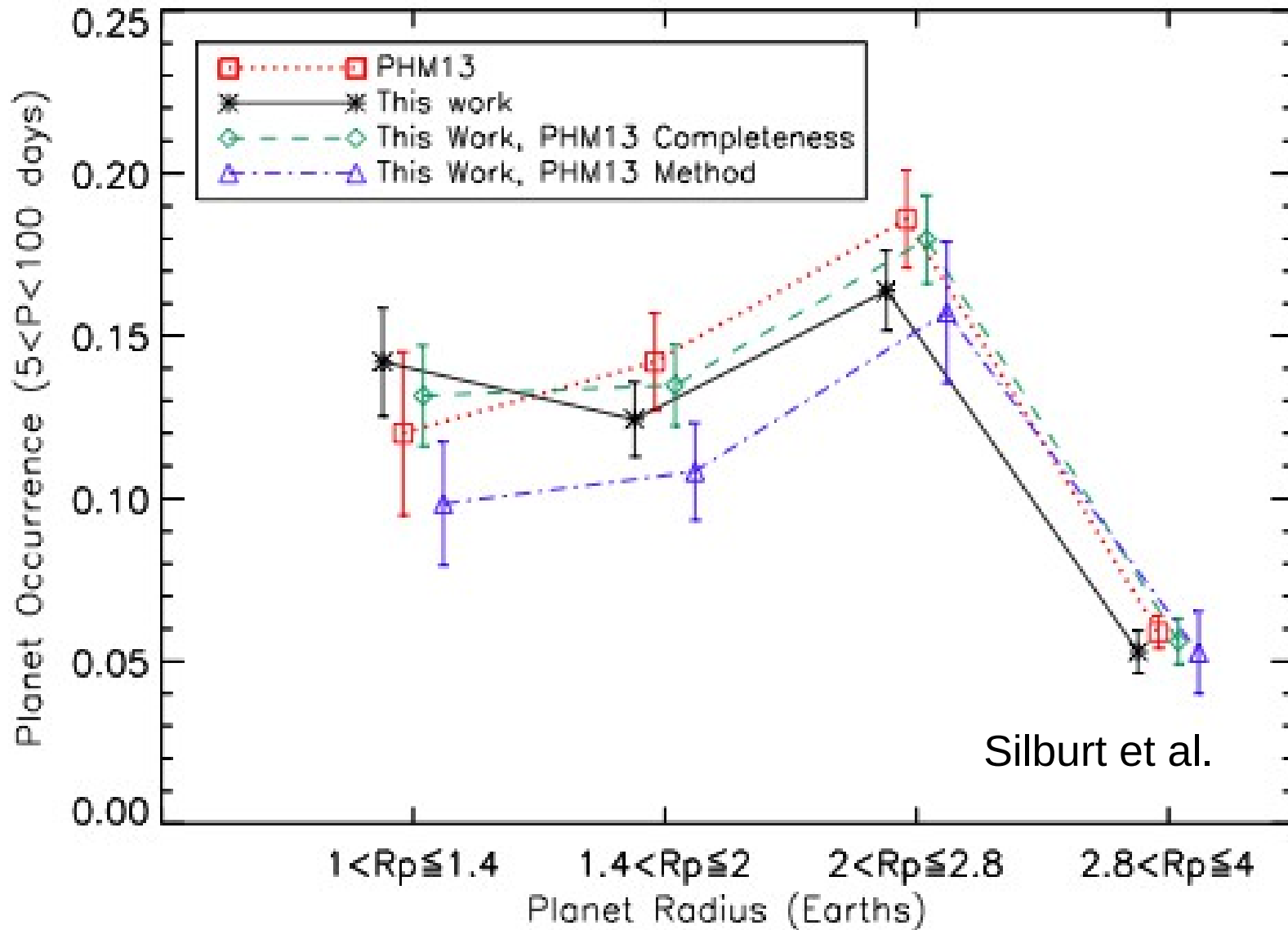


$$R_p = \delta^{1/2} R_s$$

- Some orbital elements are unknown
- Most candidate planets are not confirmed
- **Stellar properties not precisely established**

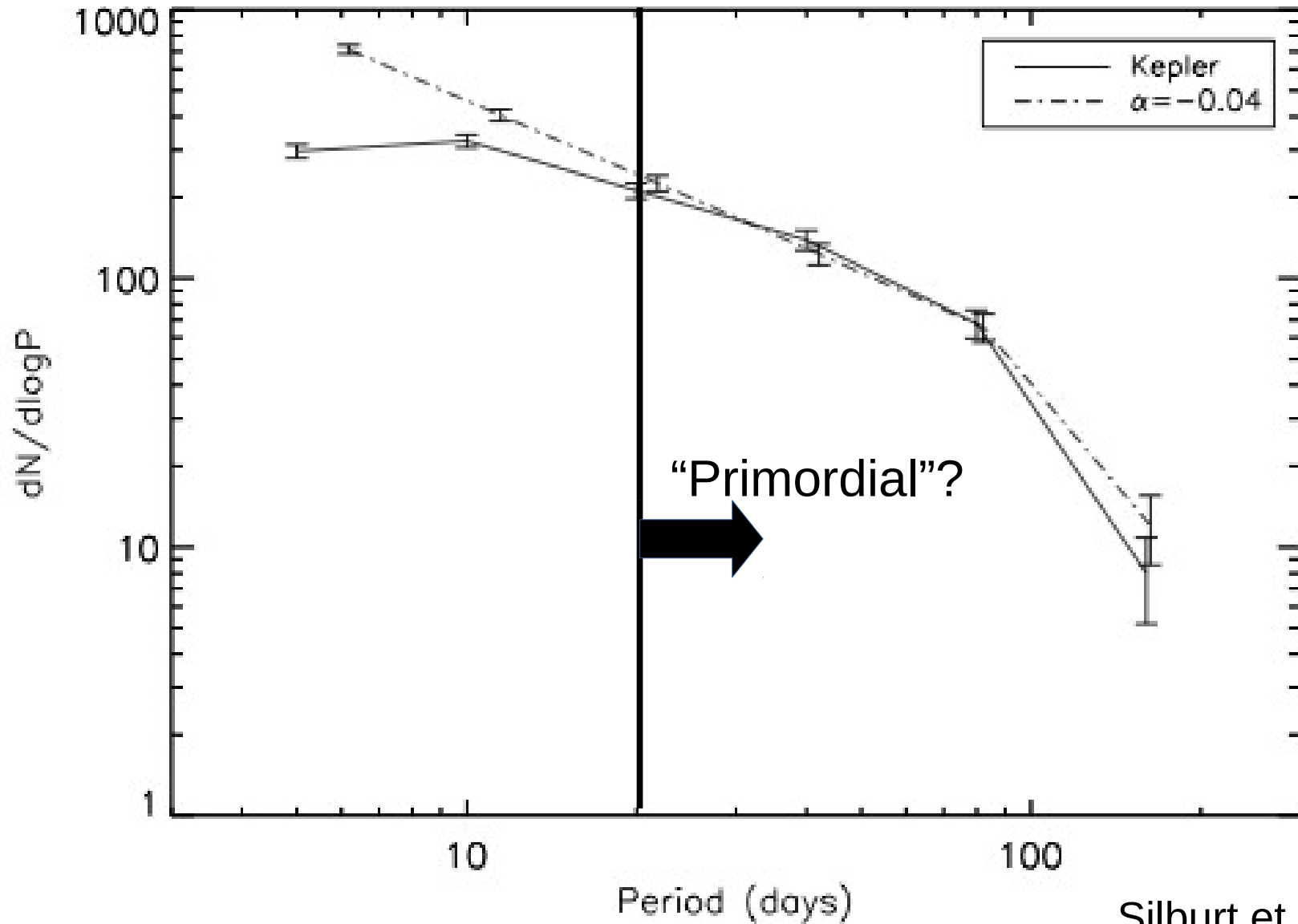
# Radius Distribution of *Kepler* Planets

How many are there?



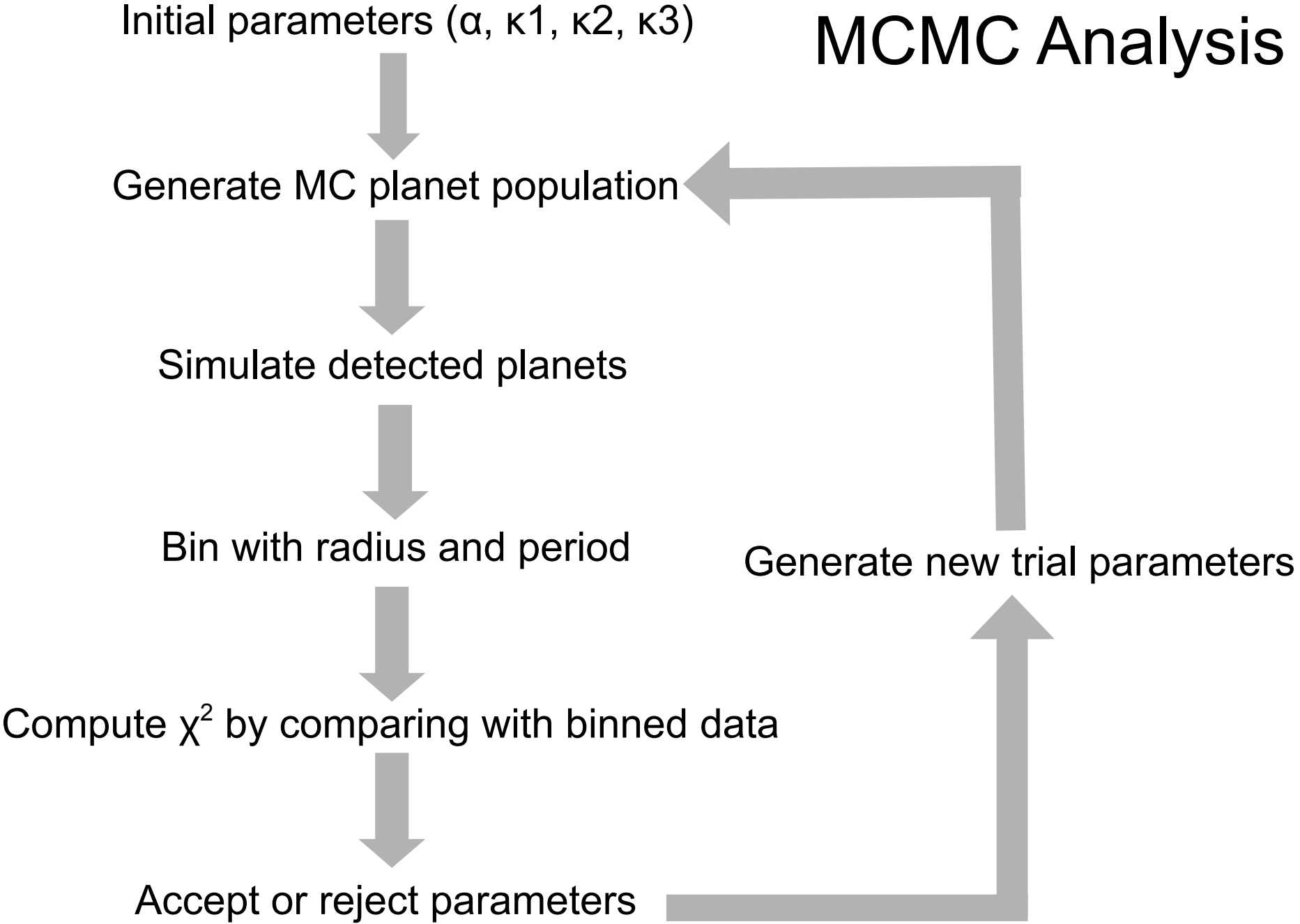
How large are they?

# Period Distribution of *Kepler* “Small” Planets

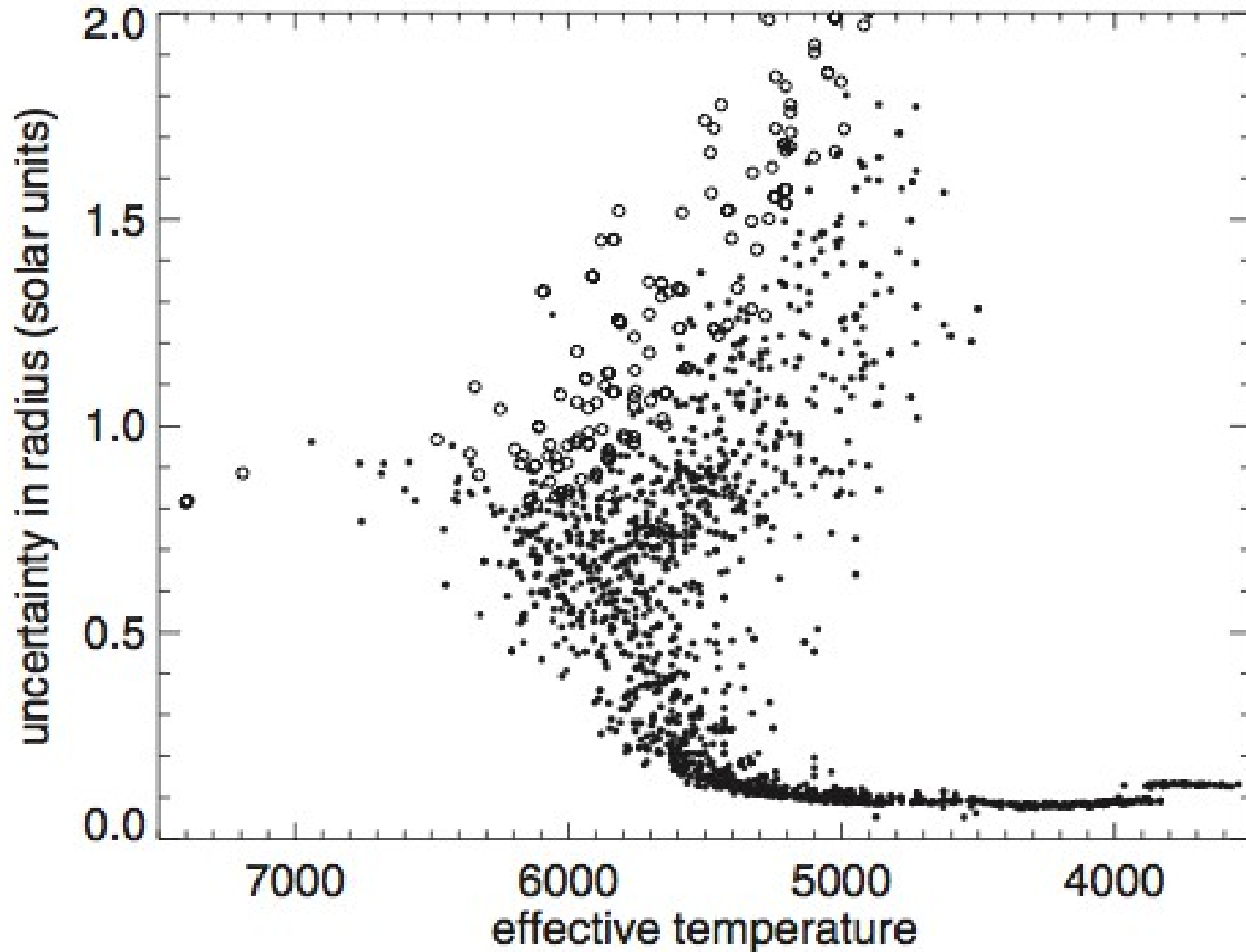


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# MCMC Analysis

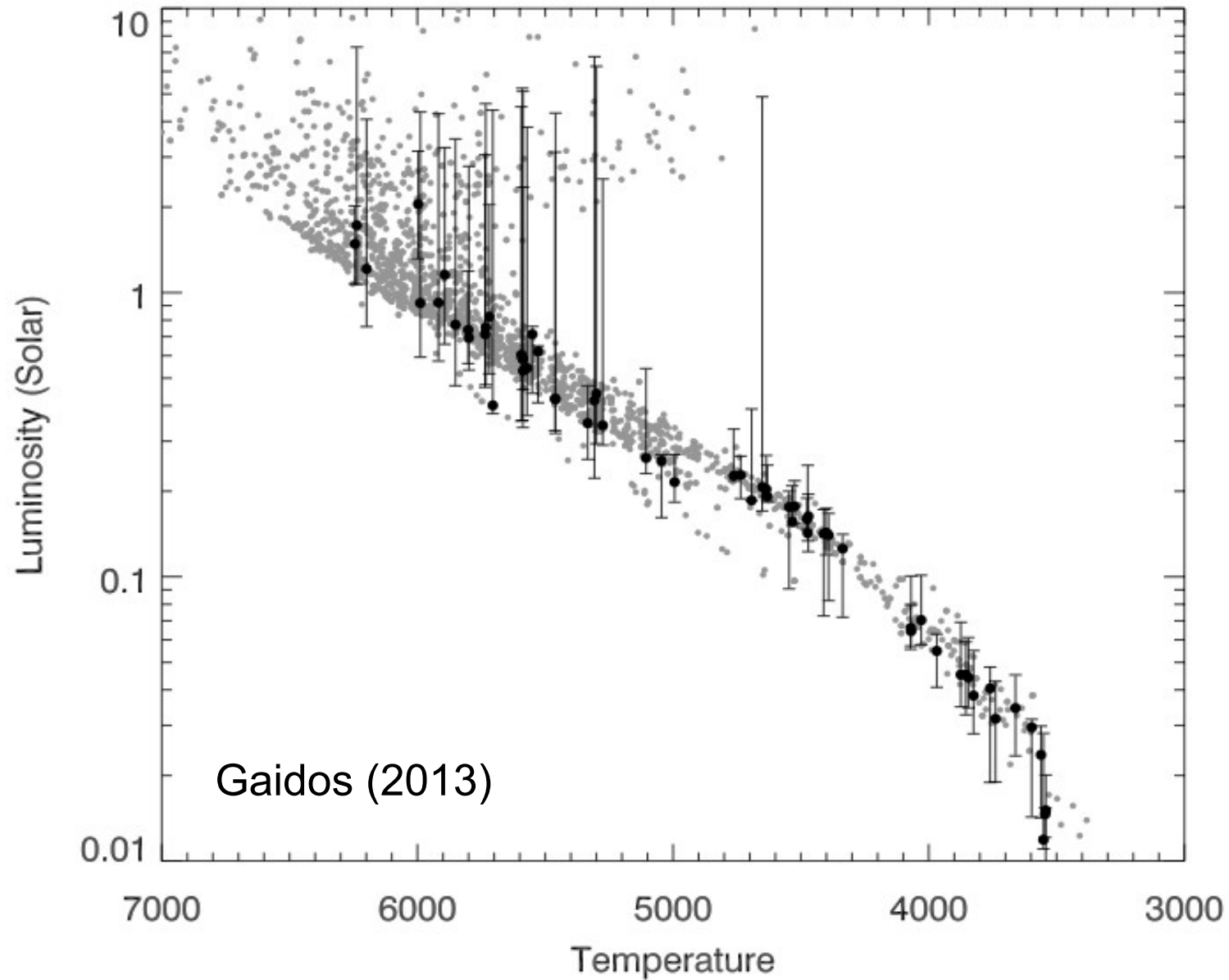


# Properties of many *Kepler* Target Stars are Poorly Known

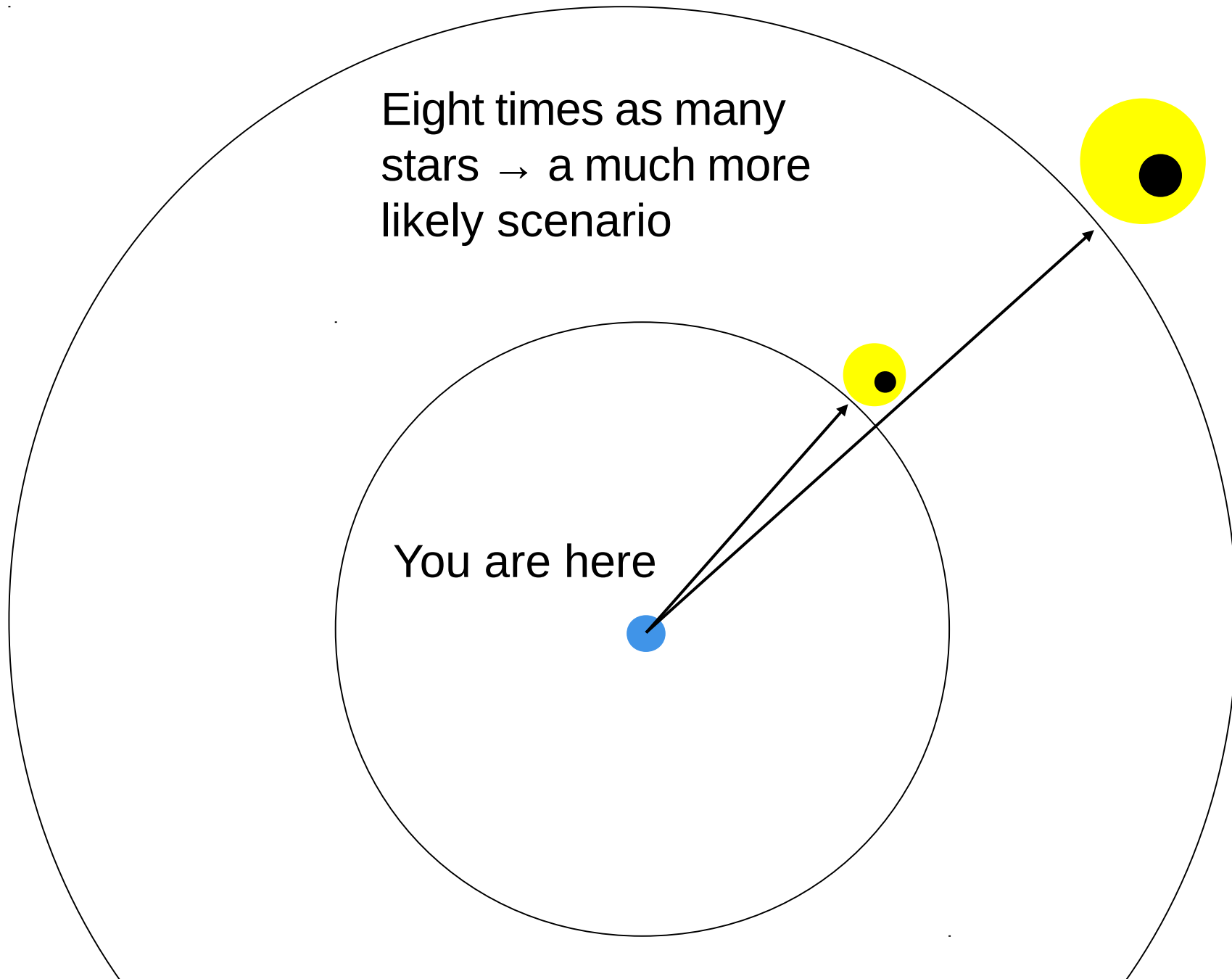


Gaidos & Mann (2013)

# Uncertainties can be Very Asymmetric



# Uncertainties plus Biases Produce Systematic Errors





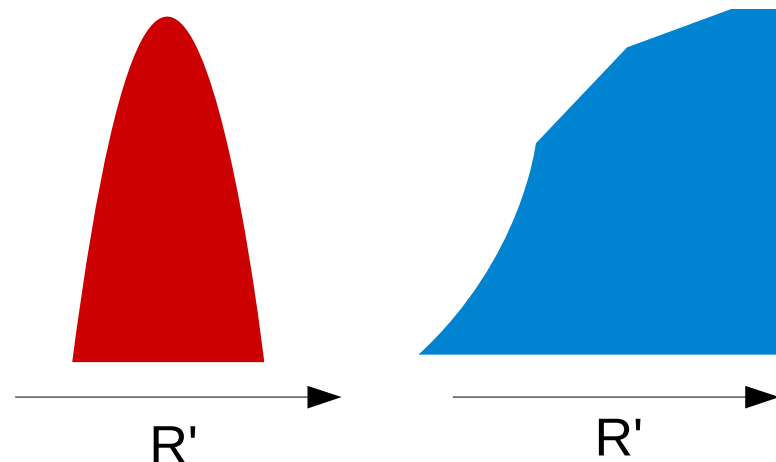
# Bayesian Treatment of Radius Probability Distribution

Planet with  
measured radius  $R$   
has true radius  $R'$

Planet with true radius  $R'$   
has measured radius  $R$

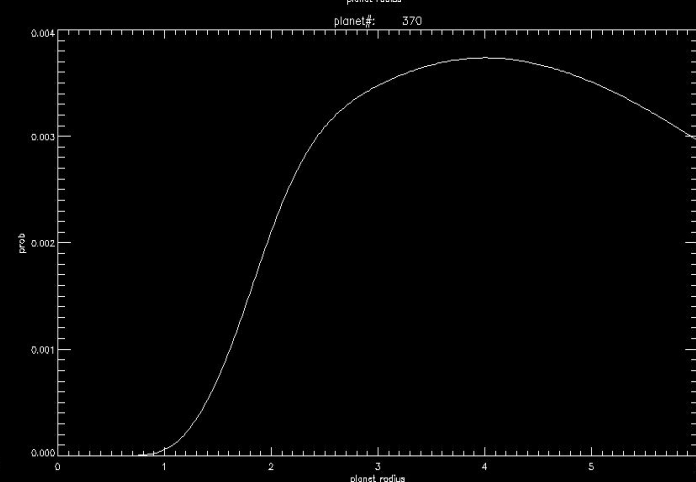
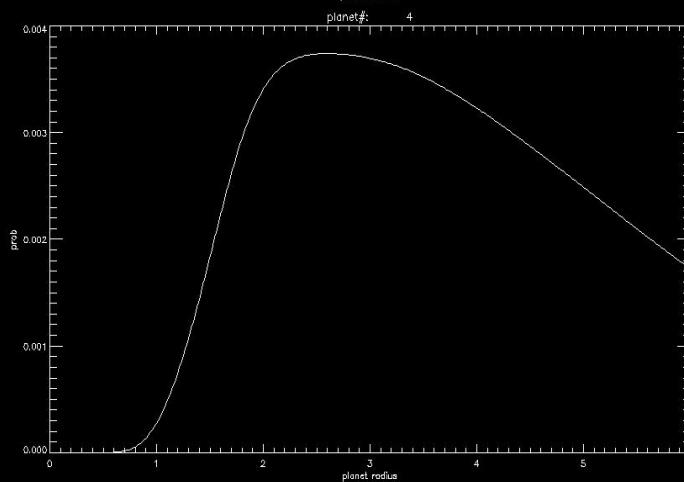
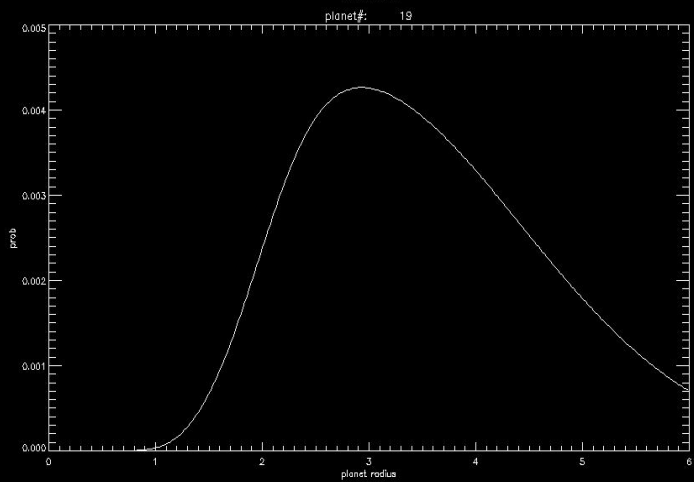
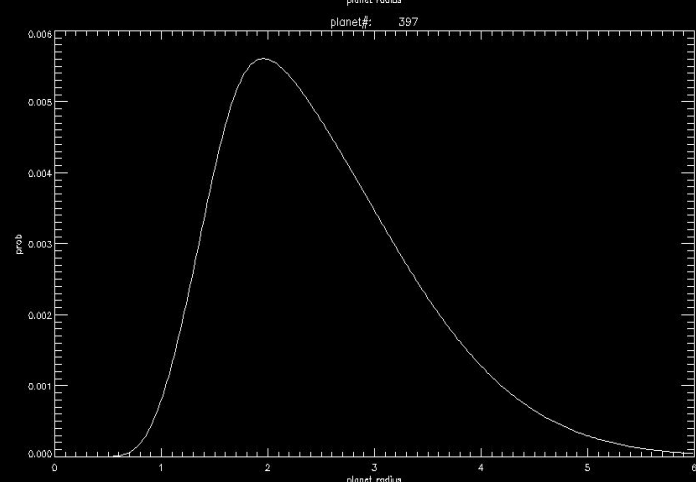
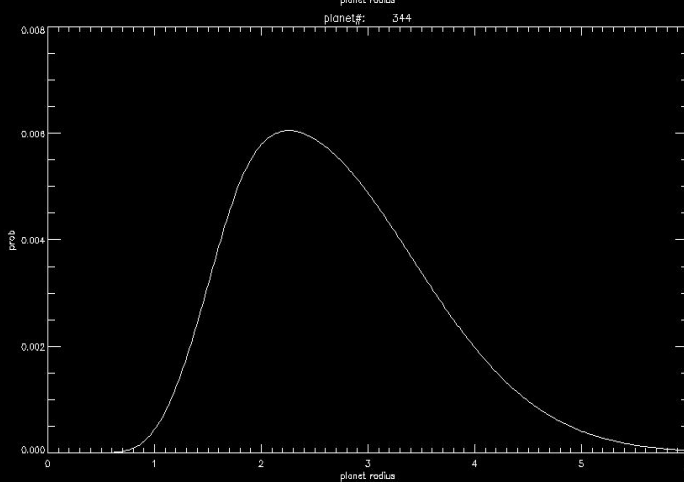
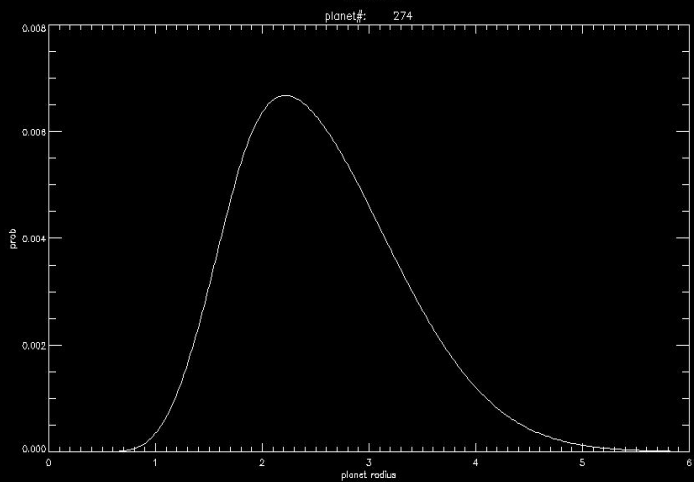
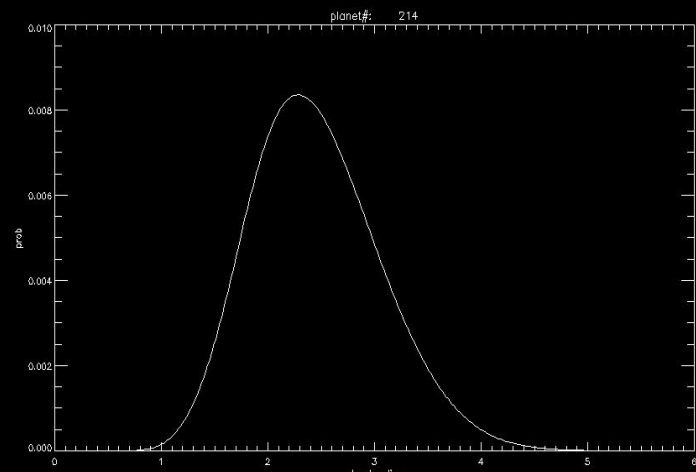
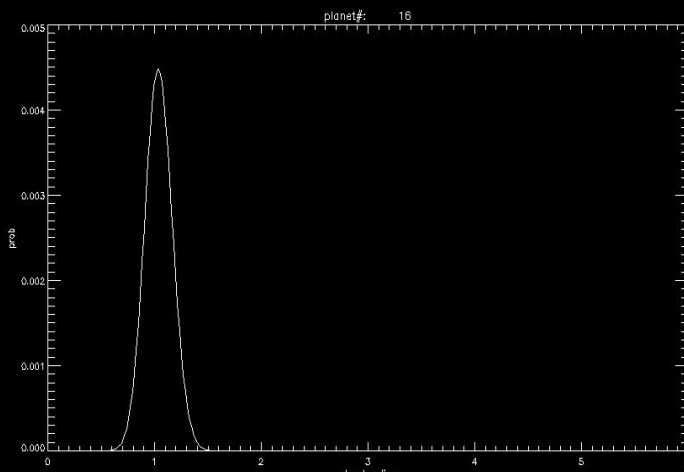
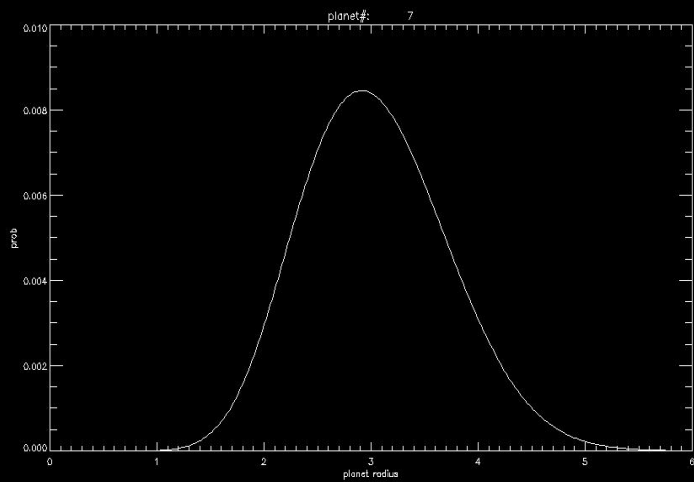
Planet with true radius  $R$  is  
be included in the catalog

$$p(R' | R) = q(R | R') r(R')$$

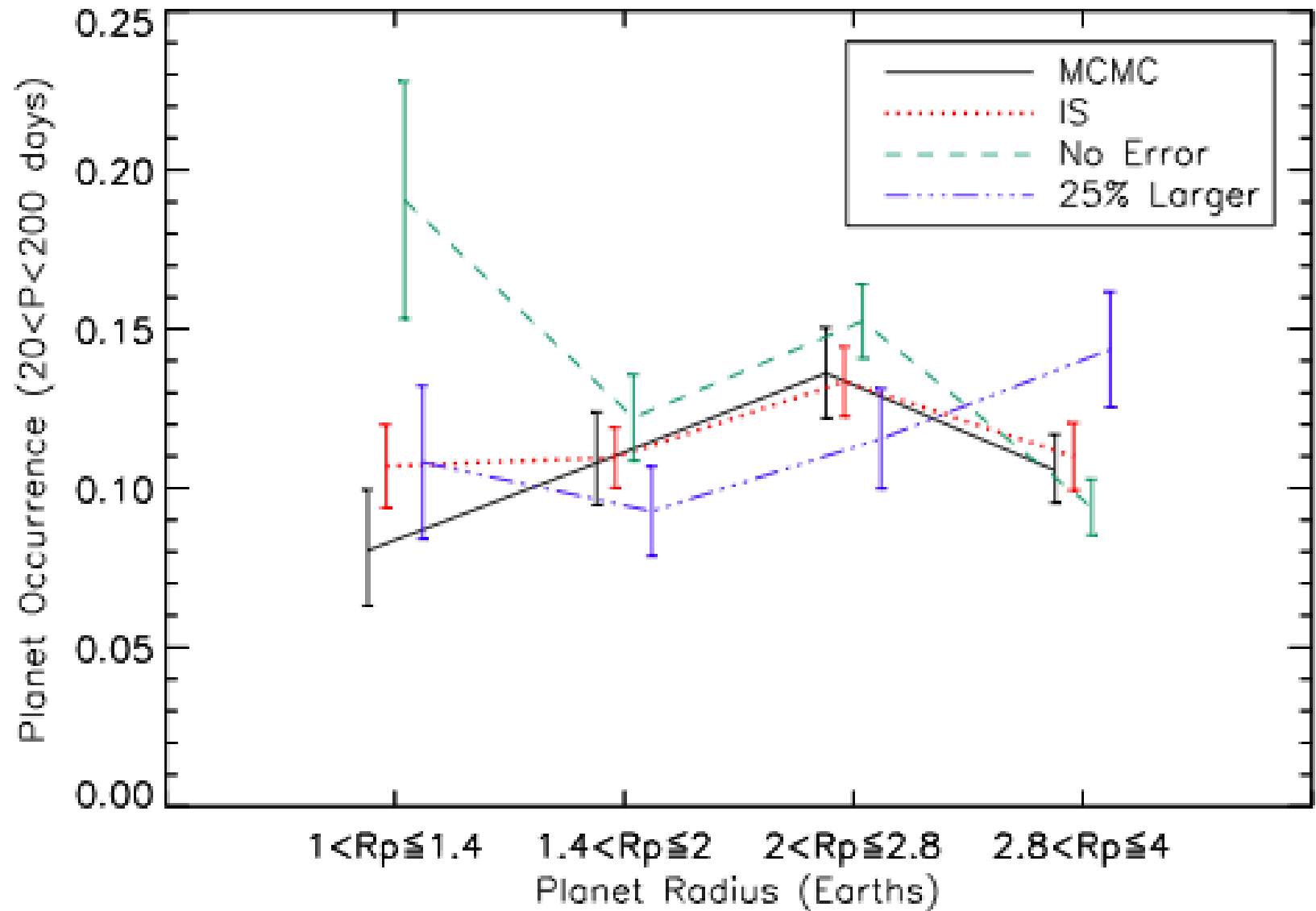


Small planet radii are more likely to be underestimates  
of larger values than overestimates of smaller planets

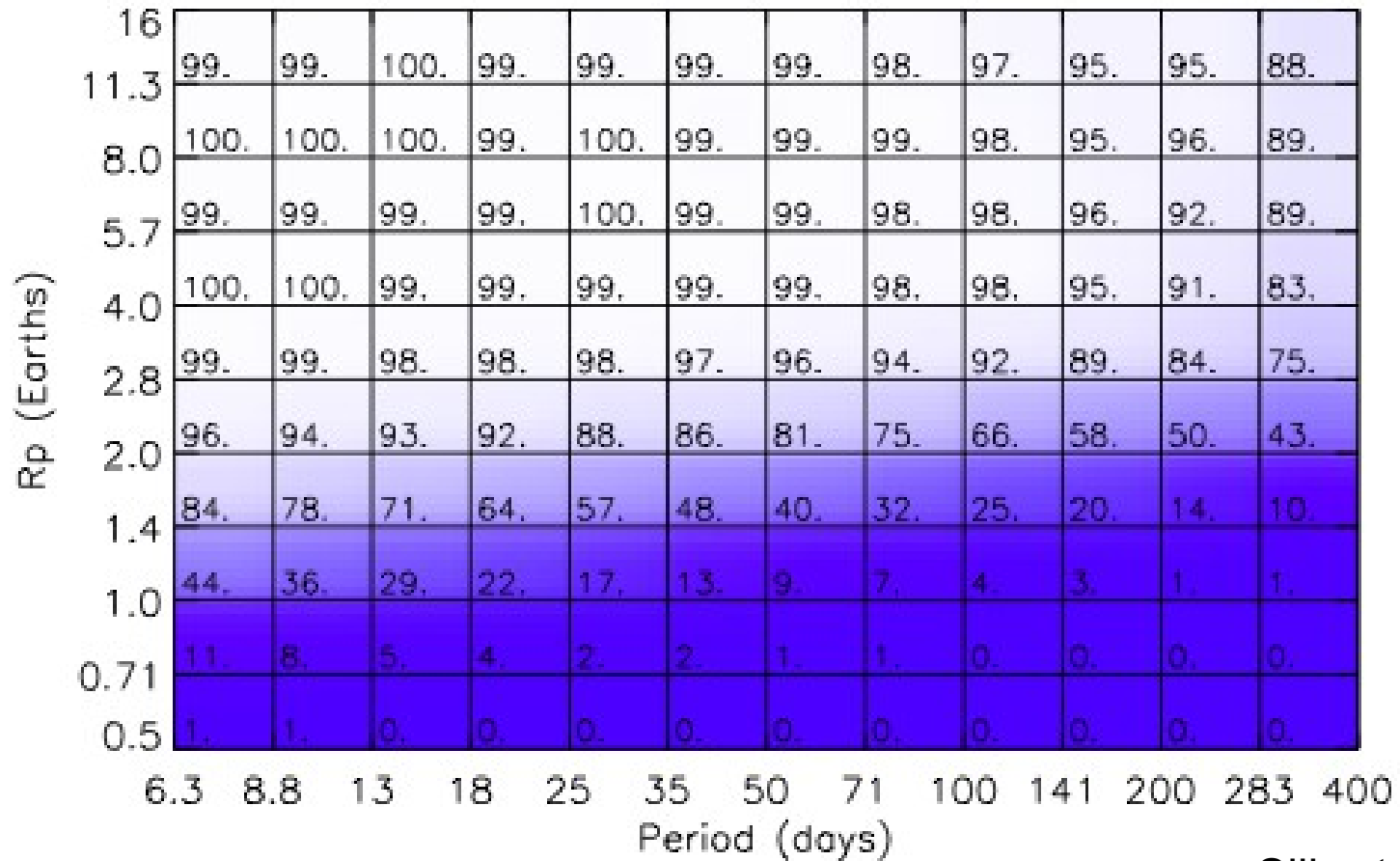
# Posterior Radius Probability Distributions



# Result: Fewer Small Planets and More Larger Planets



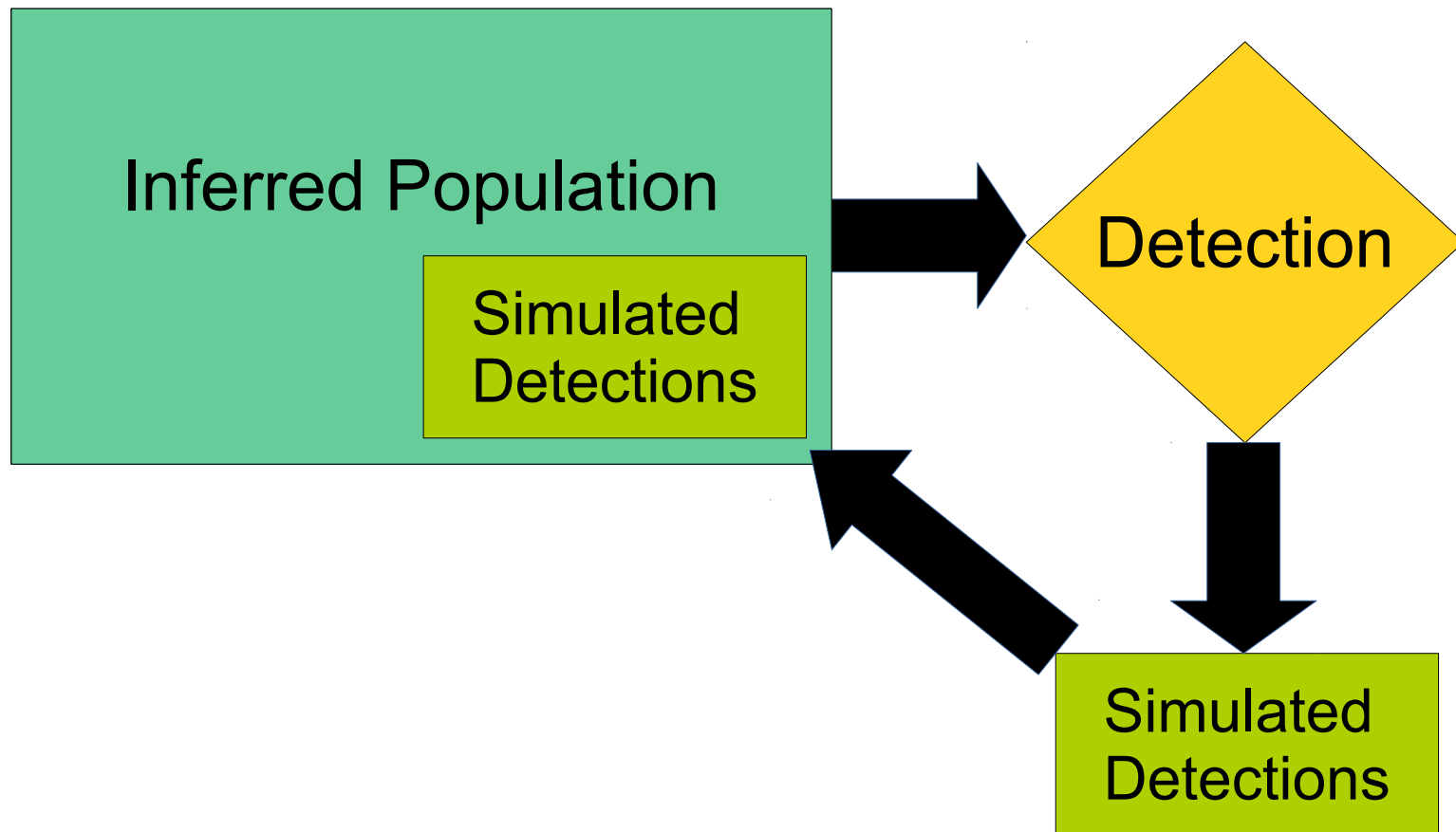
# Are we losing details by binning?



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# Sequential Monte Carlo Method with Bootstrap Filter ("Iterative Simulation")

See: e.g., Cappé, Godsil & Moulines (2006)

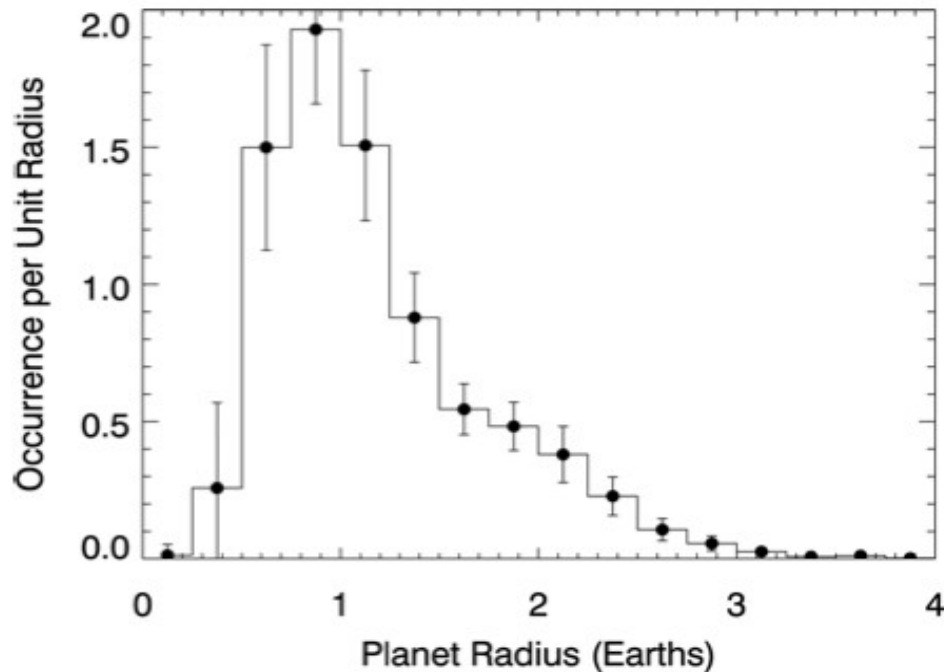


# Iterative Simulation Estimation of Planet Occurrence around Late K and M Dwarf Stars ( $T_{\text{eff}} < 4200\text{K}$ )

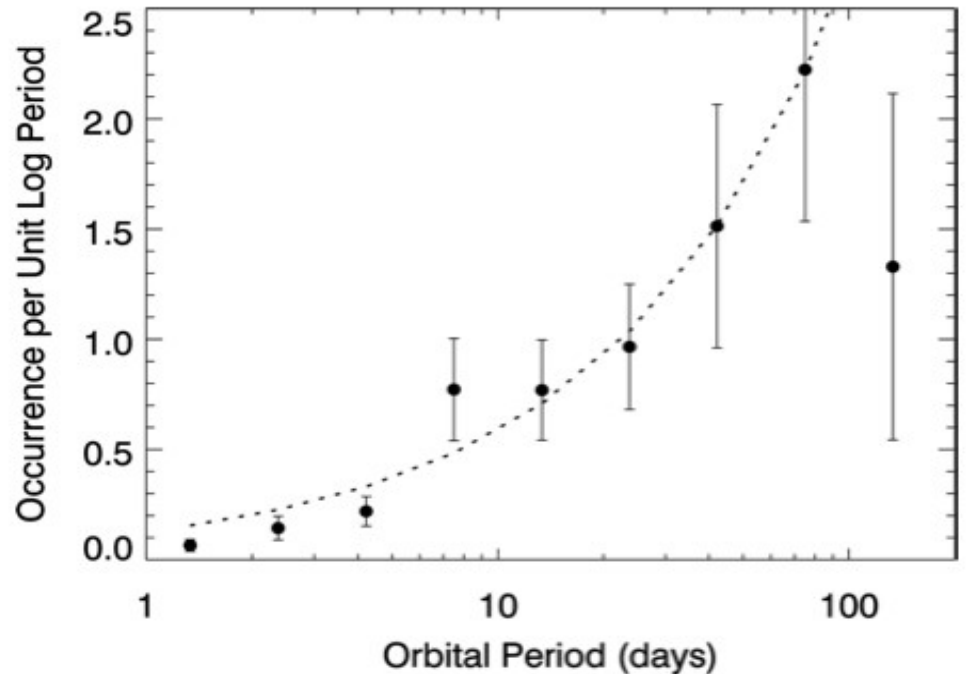
(Stellar parameters from Dartmouth stellar model fitting)

Total occurrence ( $P < 180\text{d}$ ) =  $2.01 \pm 0.36$

Radius Distribution



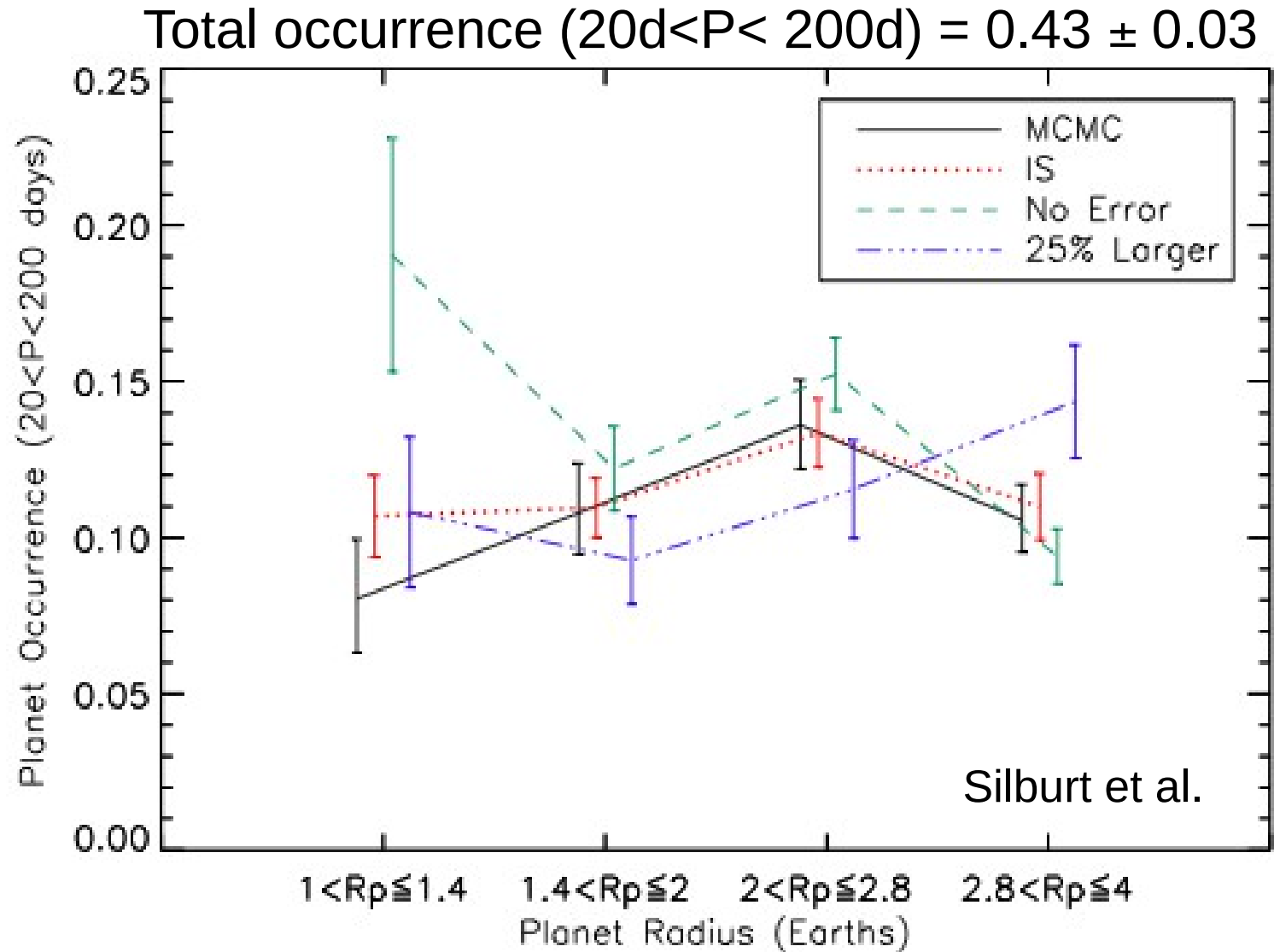
Period Distribution



Gaidos et al. (2014)

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# How sensitive to stellar population is the planet population?

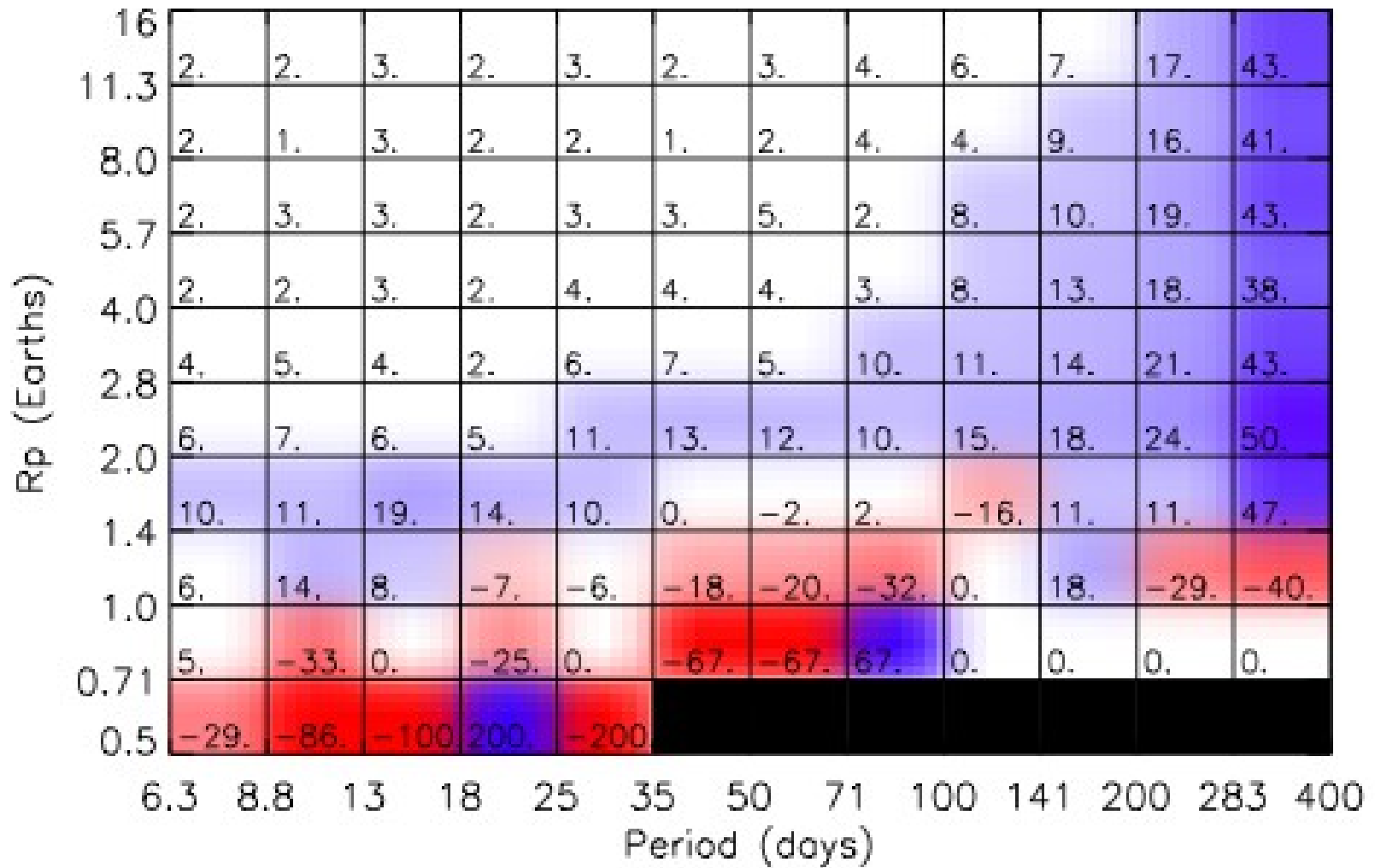


See poster by Mulders et al. and arXiv:1406.7356 on this topic

# Ribero World Map (1529)







Silburt et al. (2014)

