

Simulation of SPIRou radial velocity observations of transiting exoplanets

IRAP PhD Day 2019

Baptiste KLEIN

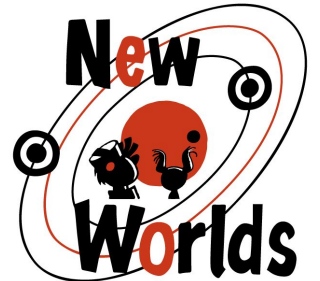
2nd year PhD student

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Mass-Radius diagram of Earth analogs and young giants

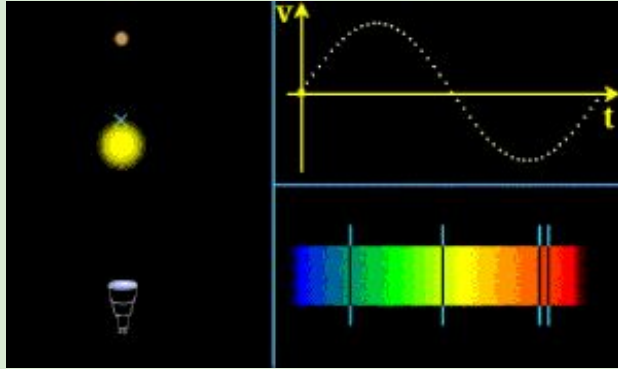
Goal: Constrain **bulk density**, thus inner composition



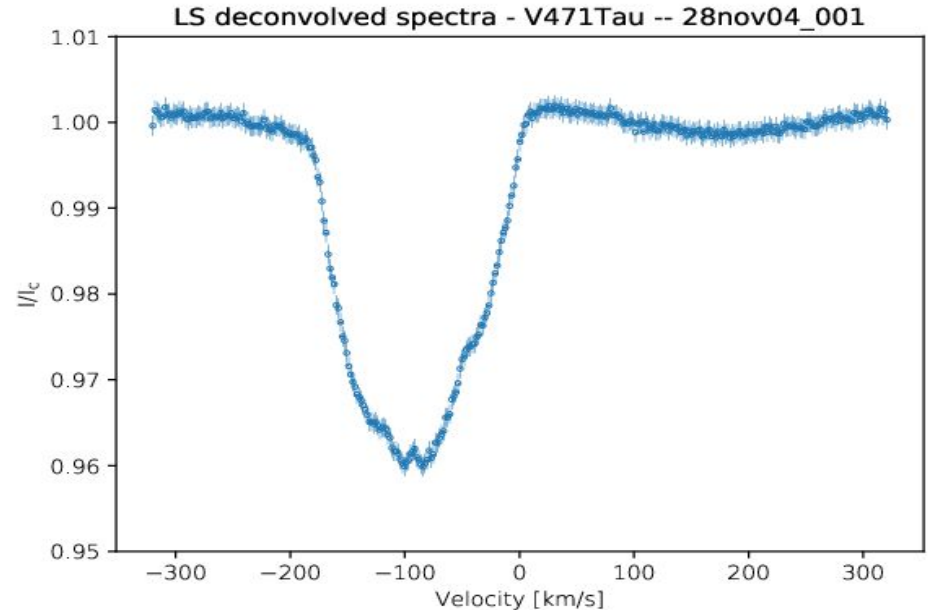
Precise mass and radius needed



Radial velocity (RV) method



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ESPaDOnS observations, Hussain+2006

Mass-Radius diagram of Earth analogs and young giants

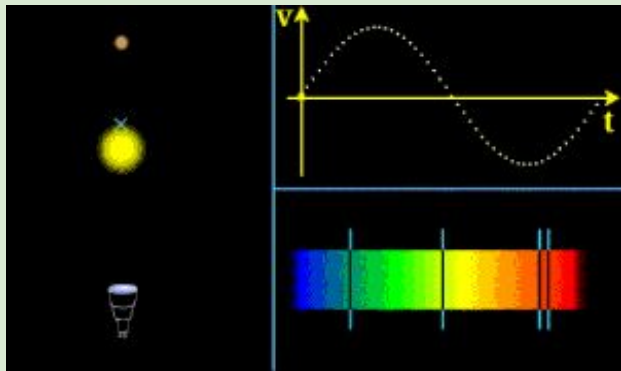
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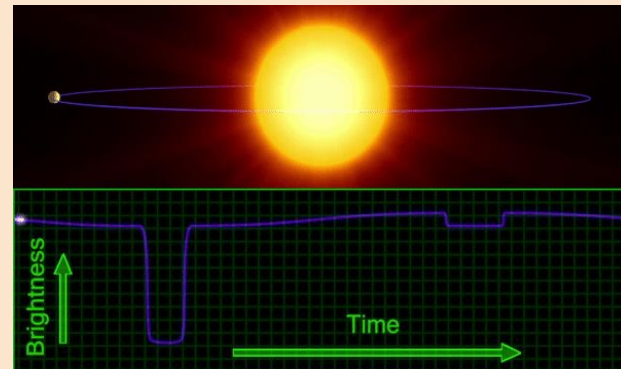


Radial velocity (RV) method



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Transit photometry

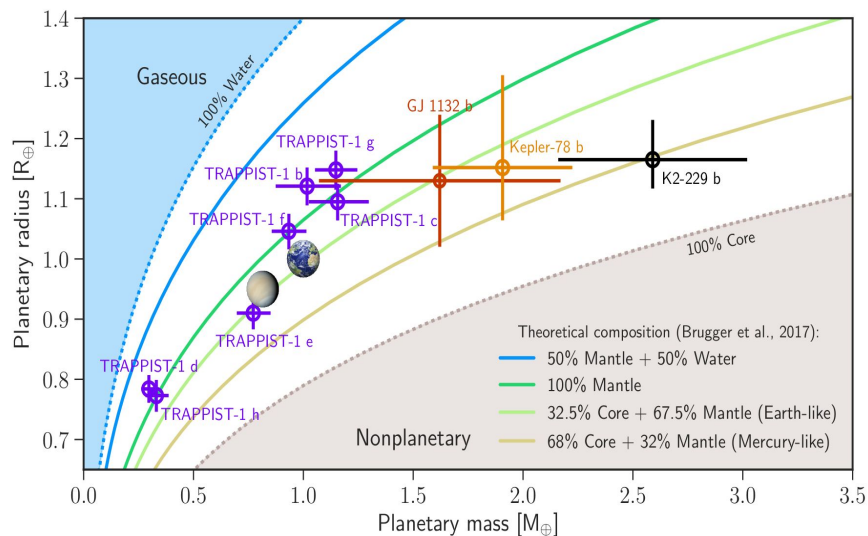


© Spitzer Space Telescope website

Mass-Radius diagram of Earth analogs and young giants

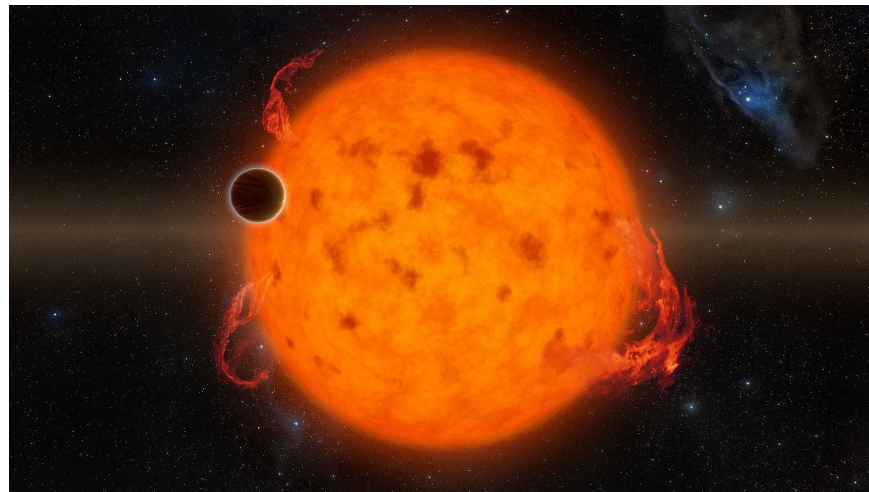
Goal: Constrain **bulk density**, thus inner composition → **precise mass and radius needed**

Only handful Earth-sized planets with precise mass and radius



© Santerne+2018

No young (<100 Myr) close-in (<1 AU) giant with precise mass and radius

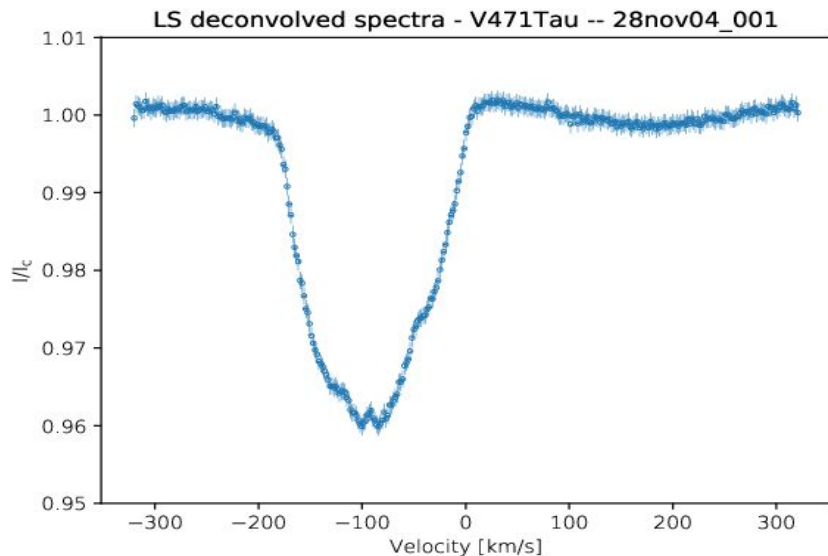


© Artist impression of K2-33, NASA/JPL-Caltech

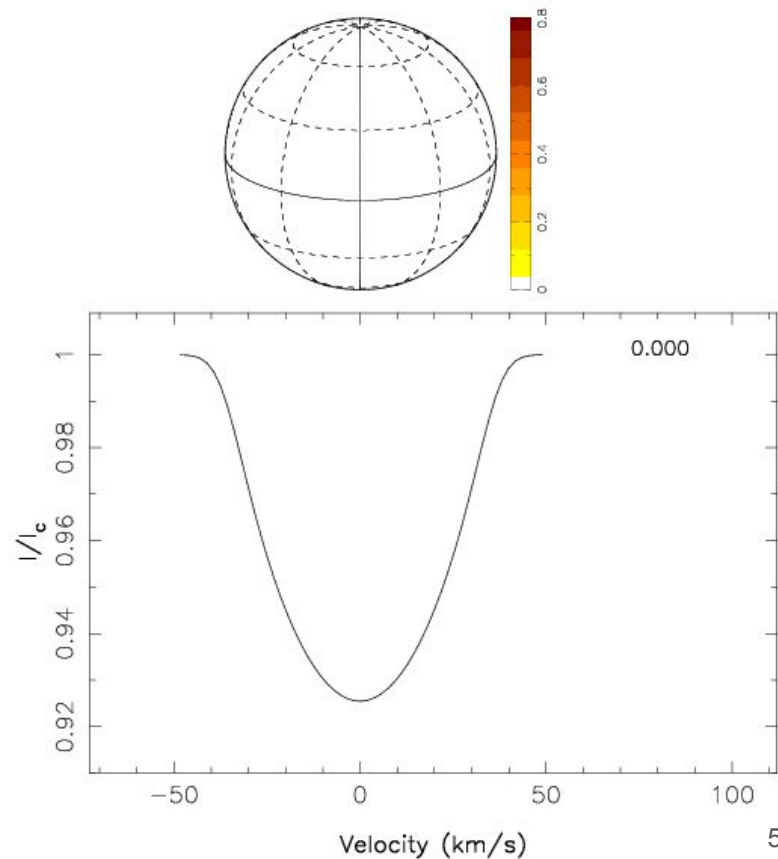
Mass-Radius diagram of Earth analogs and young giants

Lack of mass measurement for Earth-sized planets and young close-in giants!

- RV signature for Earth-sized planets: < 1 m/s
- **Stars are active $\rightarrow$ generation of RV signals**



ESPaDOnS observations, Hussain+2006



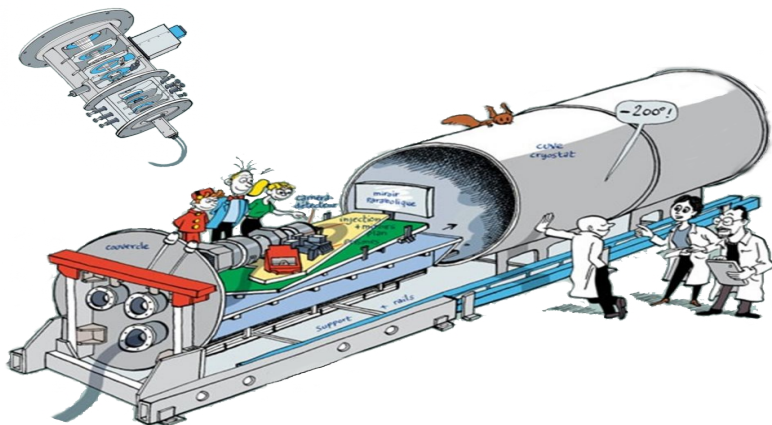
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Constraining the M-R diagram with SPIRou

SPIRou - Spectropolarimètre InfraRouge



Spectral range	nIR (YJHK bands)
Resolution	75 000
RV precision	Goal: 1 m/s (~2 m/s)



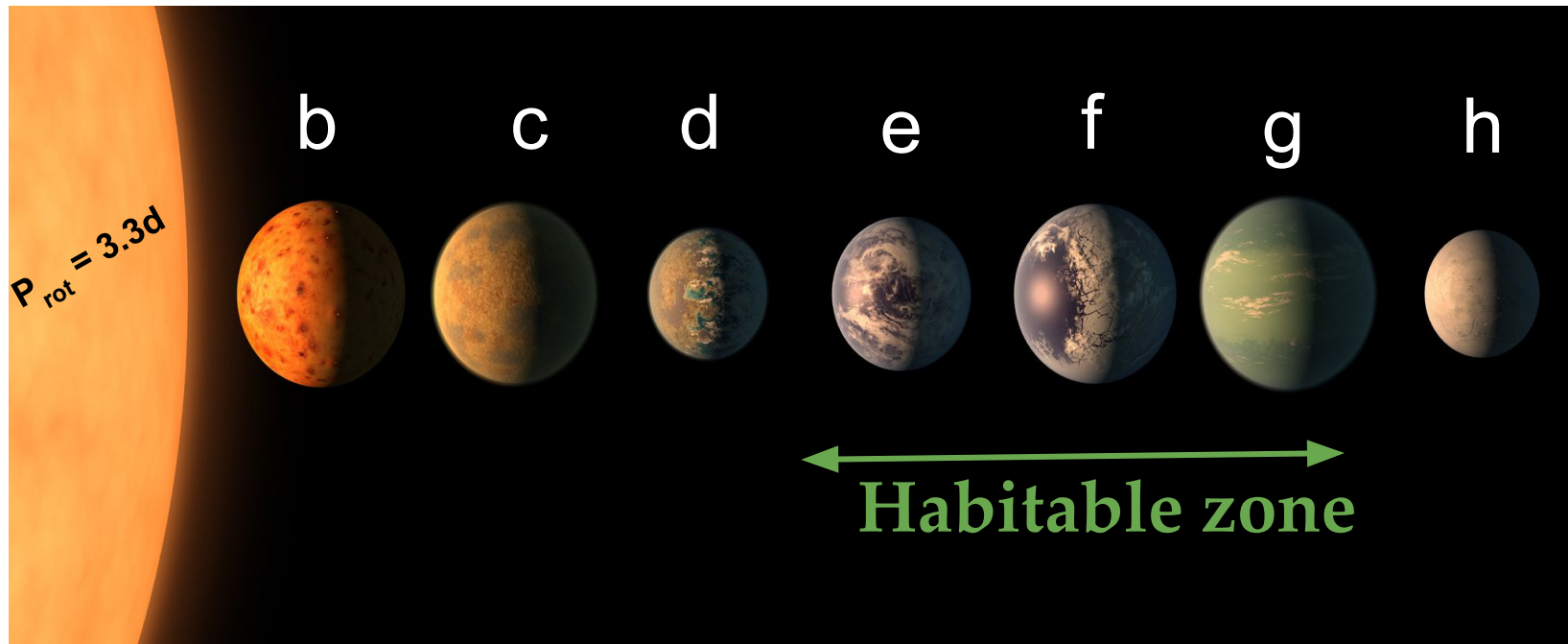
SLS-TF: SPIRou Legacy Survey Transit Follow-up: 75 nights

Mesuring the mass of Earth-sized planets around M dwarfs and young close-in giants

TRAPPIST-1 - Representative of the SLS-TF targets

Goal: Simulate SPIRou RV observations of a representative targets of the SLS-TF: TRAPPIST-1

Can we recover the masses of the TRAPPIST-1 planets with SPIRou?

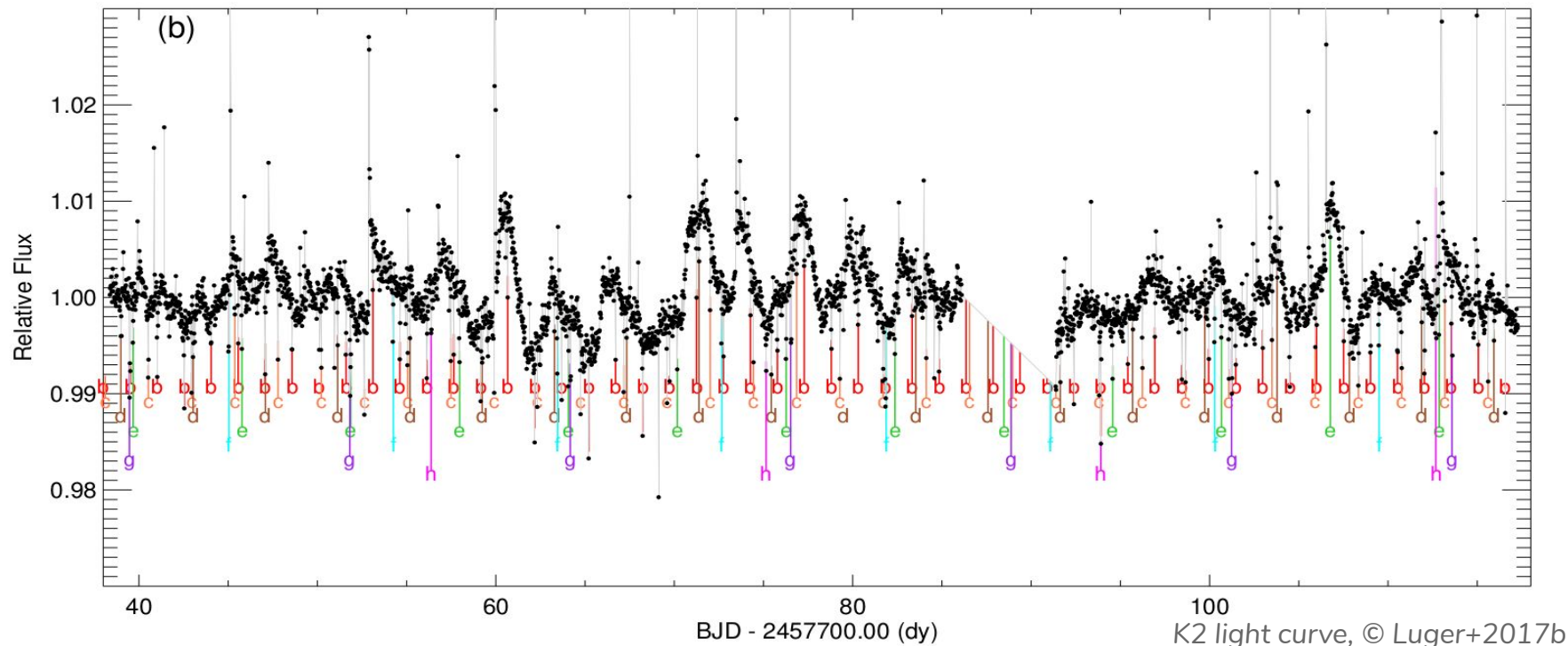


Planet masses constrained through transit timing variations

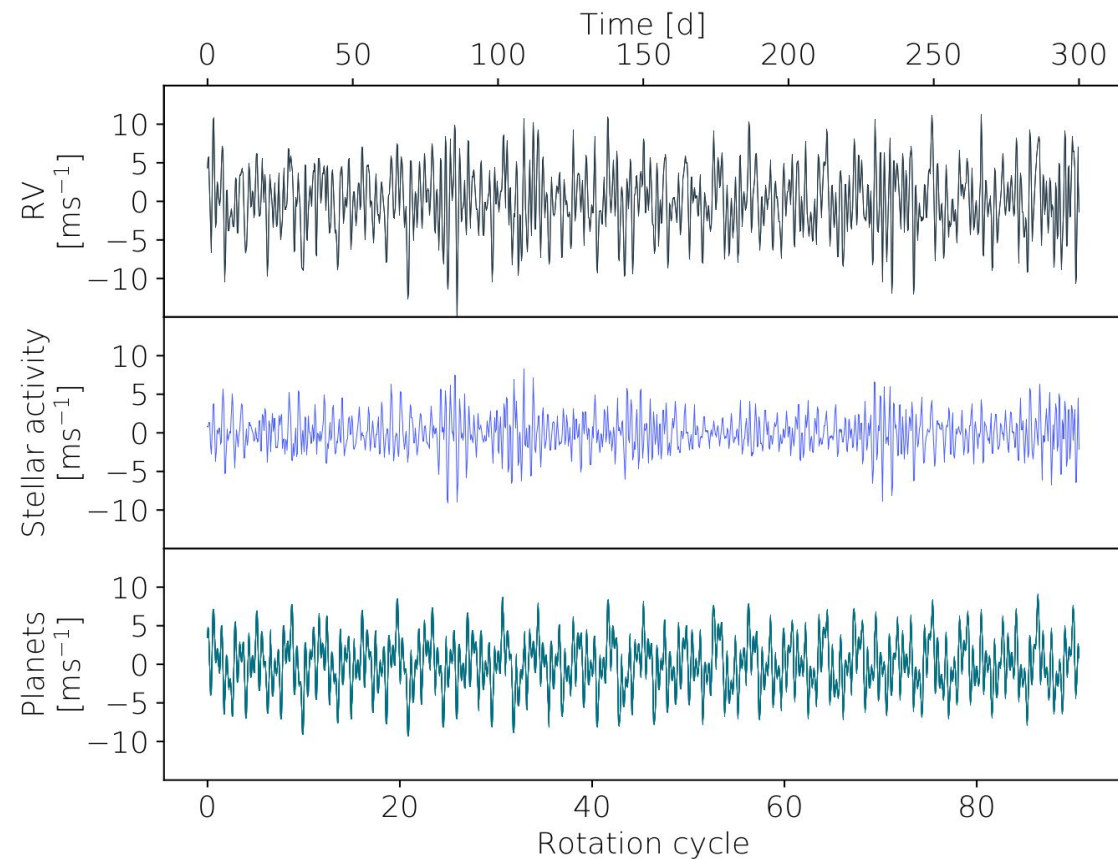
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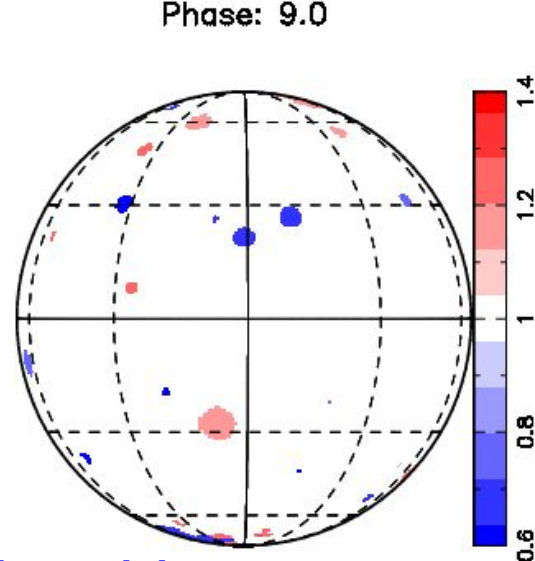
Simulation of SPIRou RV observations of TRAPPIST-1



**Total RV
curve**

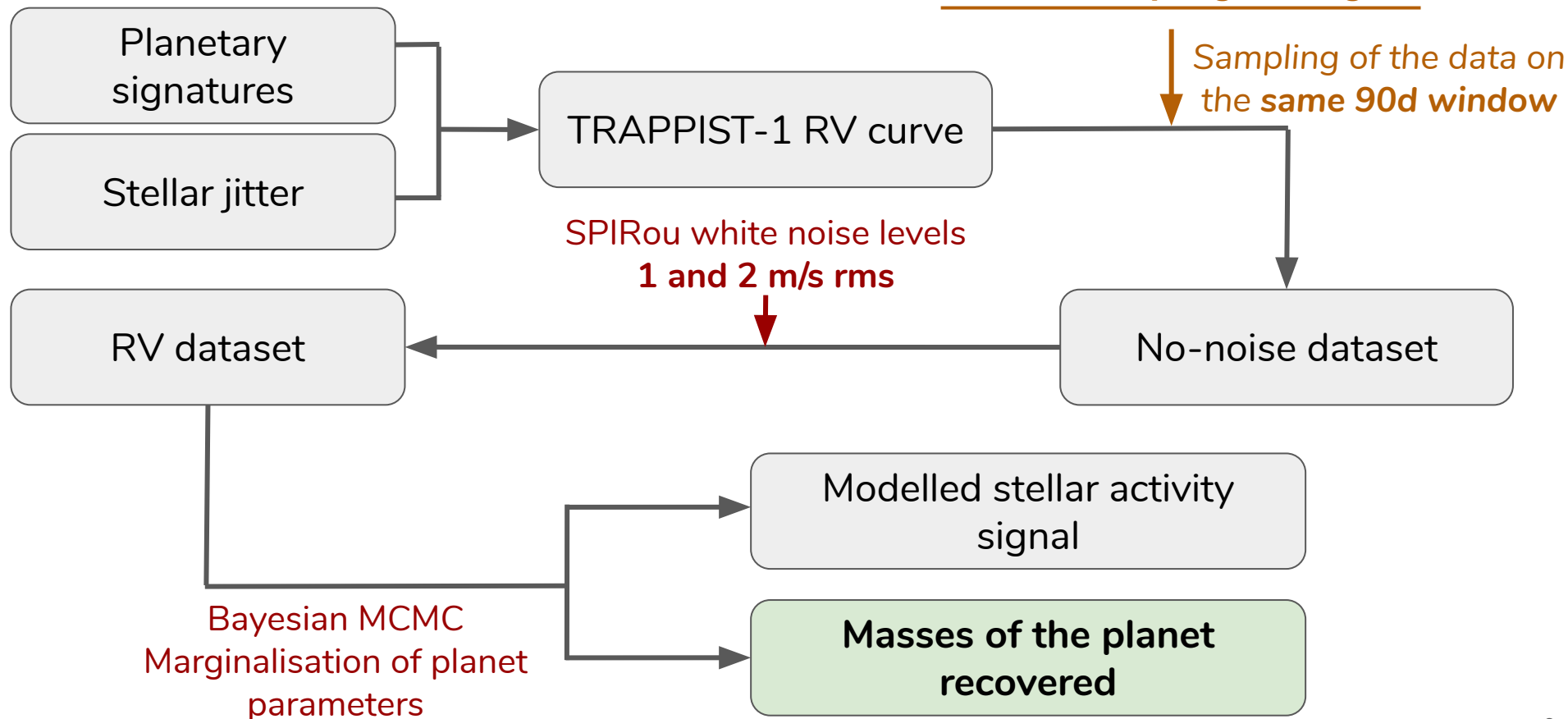
Stellar activity curve
**Statistically compatible with K2
light curve**

Planet RV curve
**Sum of 7 independent planet RV
components**



Simulation of SPIRou RV observations of TRAPPIST-1

Various sampling Strategies

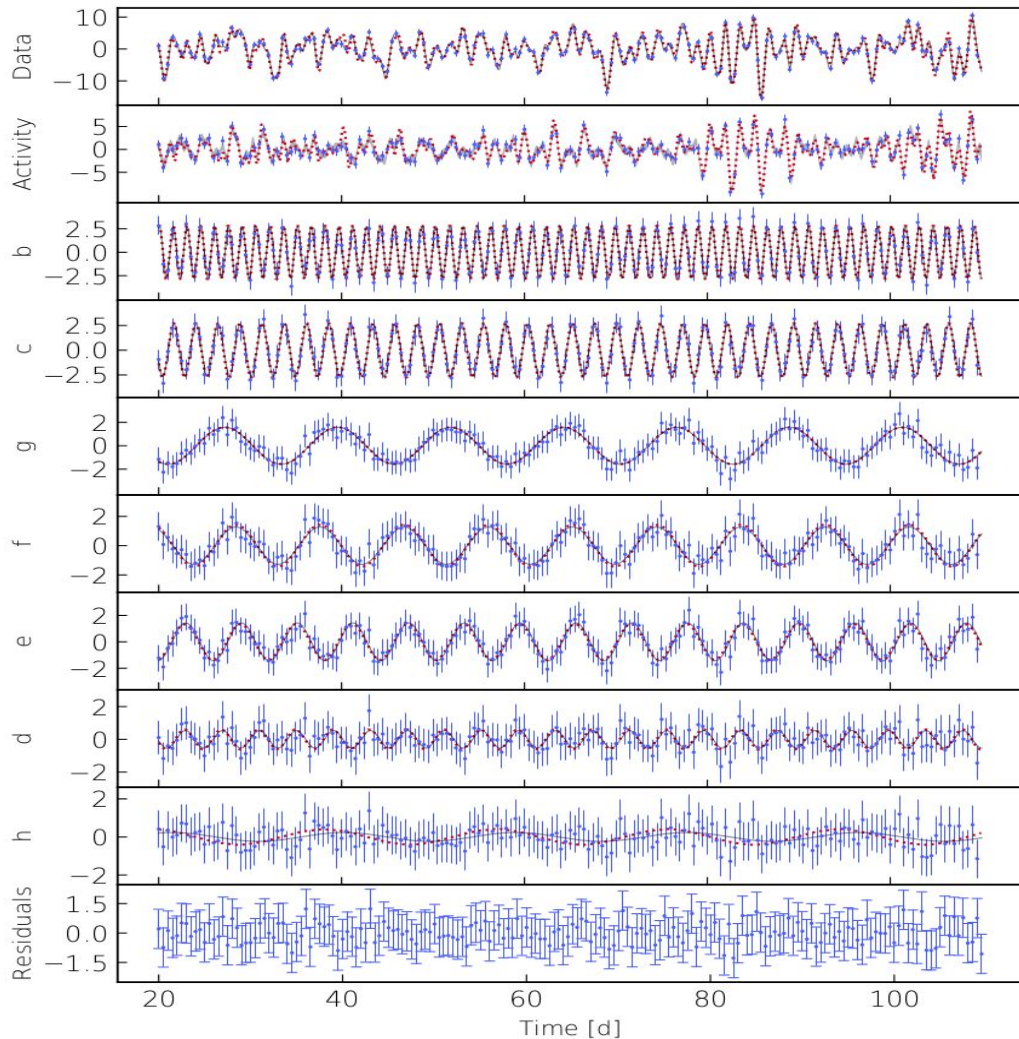


Results - Fit to the data

Assuming unrealistic high-cadence sampling

Earth-sized planets recovered with
precision > photometry

Mars-sized planets completely
drowned into stellar activity



Results - Impact of sampling

White noise of 1 m/s
Average on 50 signals with different
realisation of white noise

Sampling	Good weather	Detection threshold (σ)						
		b	c	g	f	e	d	h
Even	100 %	12	24	10	12	11	2	1
SPIRou: 1 pt/n on all nights + SPIP: 1 pt/n on all nights	85 % 50 %	11	15	8	8	8	2	1
SPIRou: 1 pt/n on bright time only + SPIP: 1 pt/n on all nights	85 % 50 %	8	9	5	5	5	2	1
SPIRou: 1pt/n on all nights	85 %	6	6	4	4	5	2	1

Fair detection

Inaccurate mass estimate

No detection

- **Good mass estimates for planets b and c**
- Uniform coverage of planets and activity curves is **critical** to accurately recover the planet masses

Take-home message

- TRAPPIST-1 K2 light curve suggests a stellar activity signal of **~ 5 m/s** - as strong as planet signal!
- RV jitter particularly harms the detection of planets with (i) **small RV amplitudes** and (ii) **orbital periods close to harmonics of the rotation period**
- **Dense coverage of planet and stellar rotation curves is critical to accurately recover the planet masses -- In particular for rapidly rotating active stars (adaptive strategy)**
- Good mass estimates for planets with RV semi-amplitude $\geq$ RV jitter/5 can be obtained - independent from photometric mass estimates!
- Application to a ~ 10 Myr close-in giant to be observed with SPIRou in 2019a (klein+2019 in prep)



Thank you!