Selecting Targets For Ariel

BILLY EDWARDS



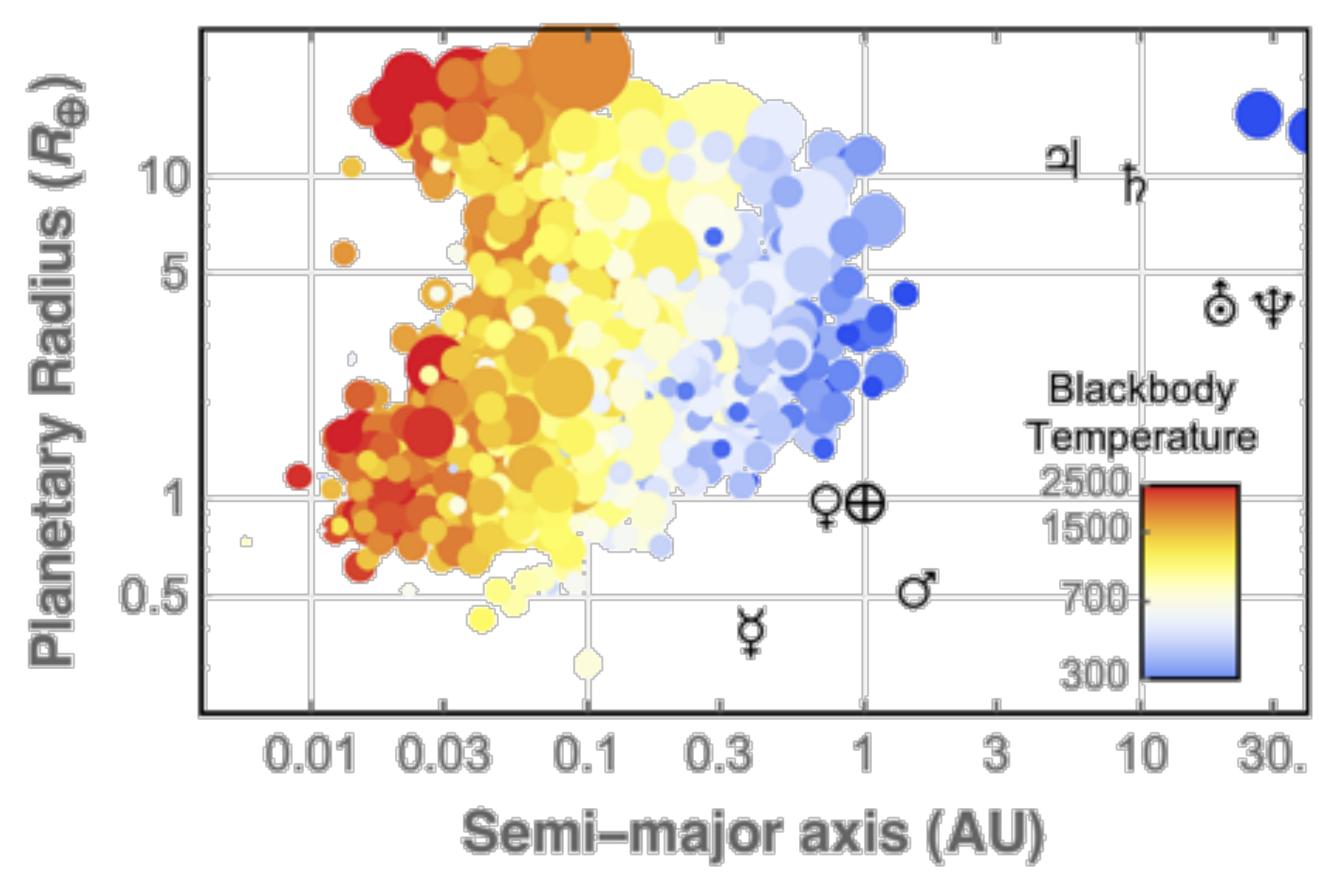


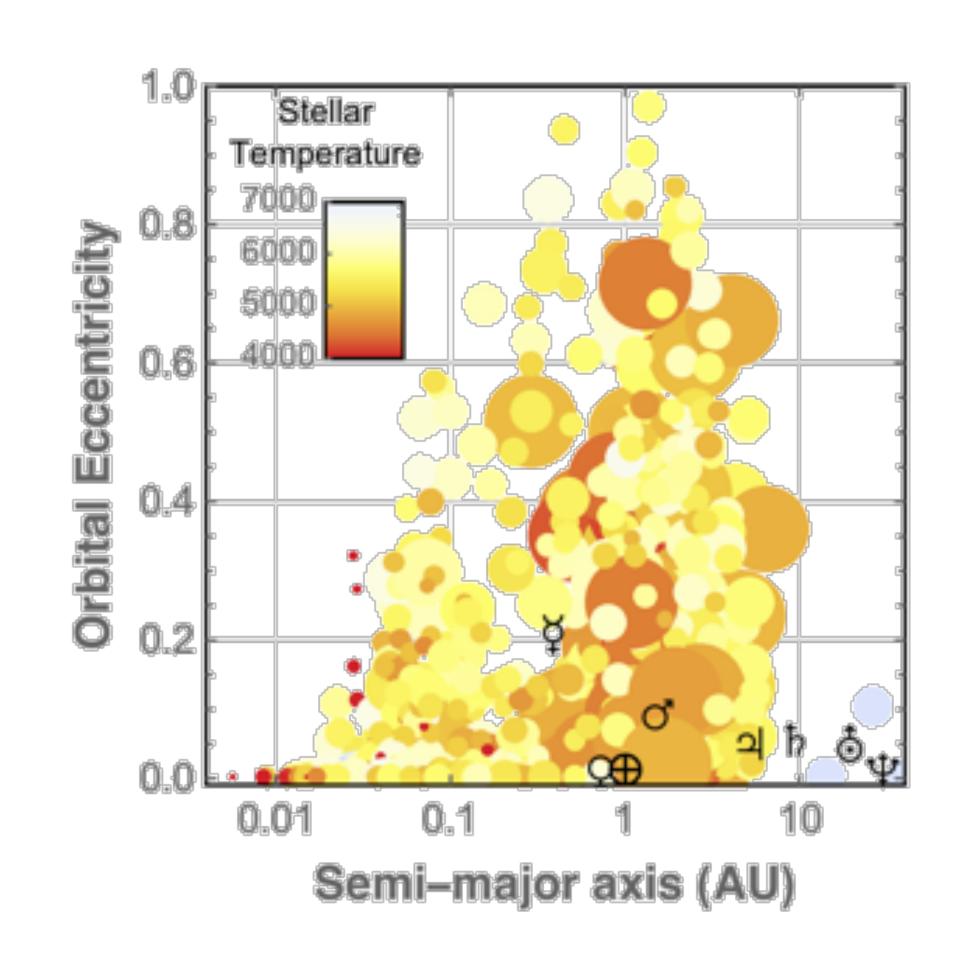




Exopanets Today

• 4000+ planets found: Diverse population







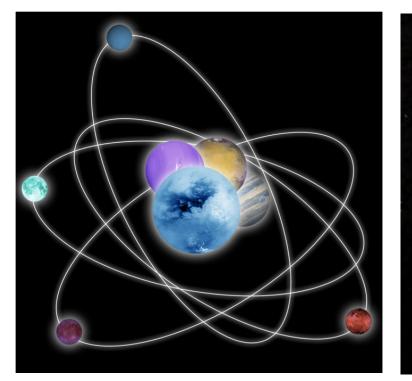
Some) Key Exoplanet Questions



- How do planets form and evolve?
- How chemically diverse are exoplanets?
- How does chemistry correlate with other parameters?
- Have smaller planets retained H/He envelope?











(Some) Key Exoplanet Questions

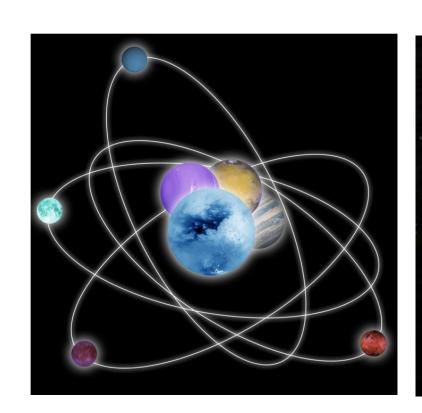


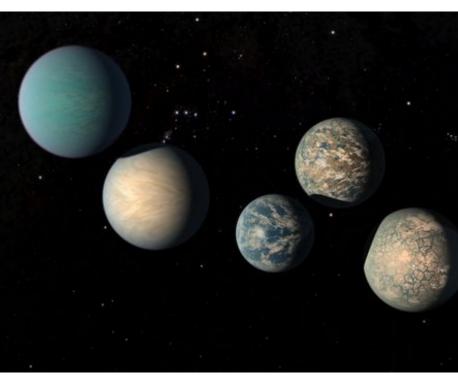
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atmospheres of a large number of planets!







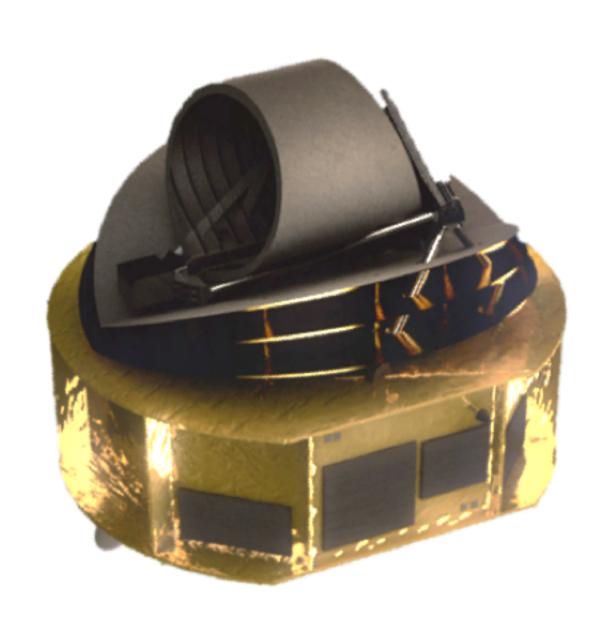
Ariel





Ariel



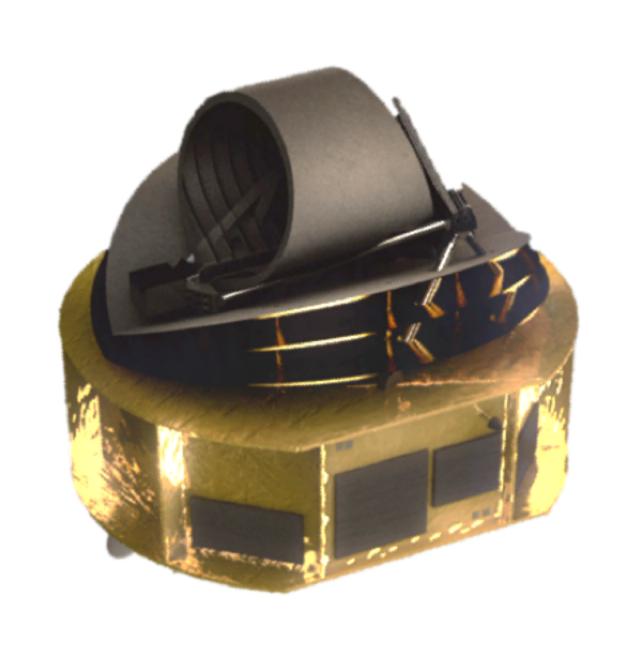


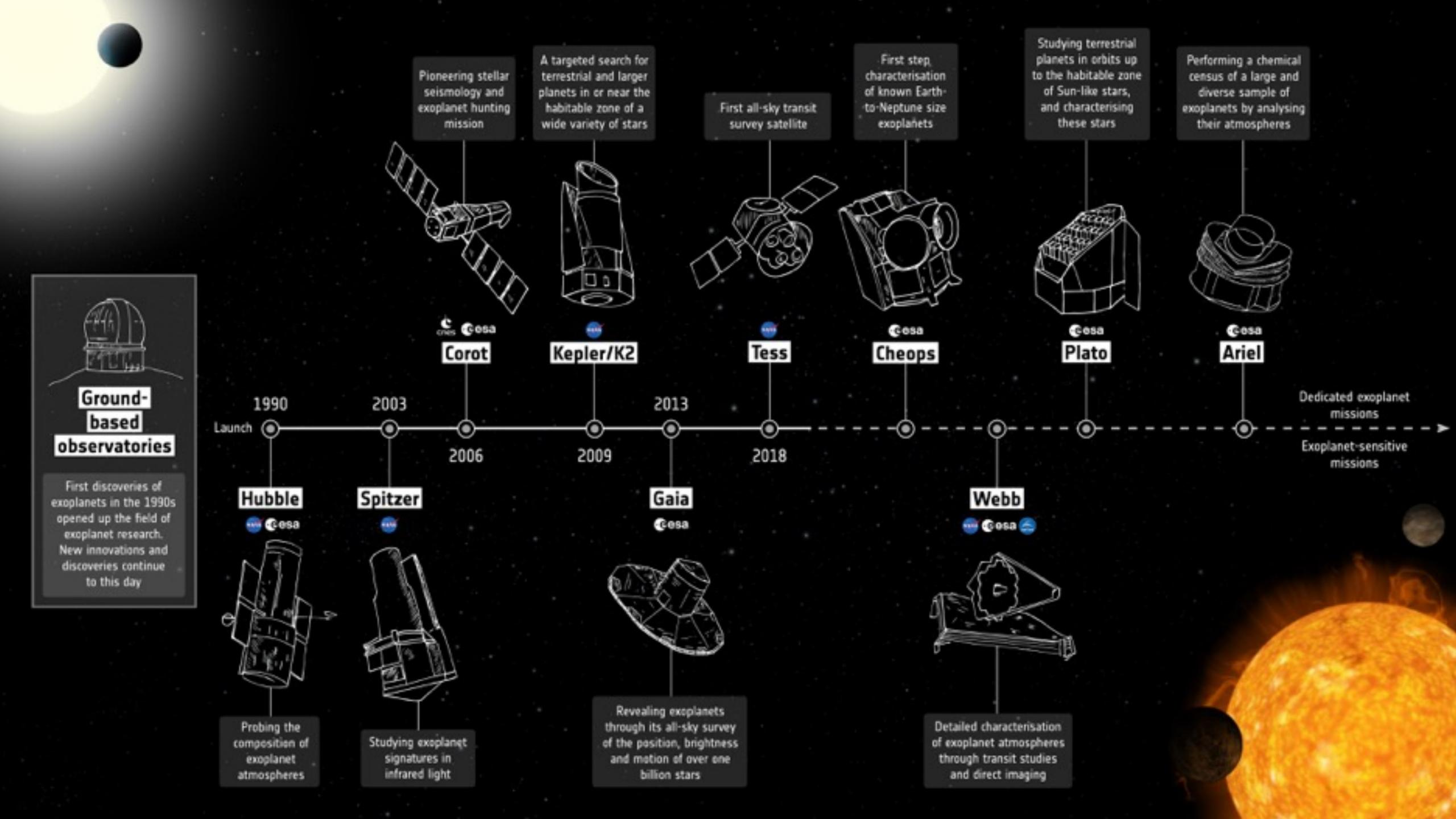


Ariel



- ESA medium (M4) mission: Launch 2028
- Telescope aperture: 1m
- Wavelength coverage: 0.5 7.8µm
- Key science question:
 - How chemically diverse are exoplanets?
- Science goal:
 - Observe ~ 1000 exoplanet atmospheres





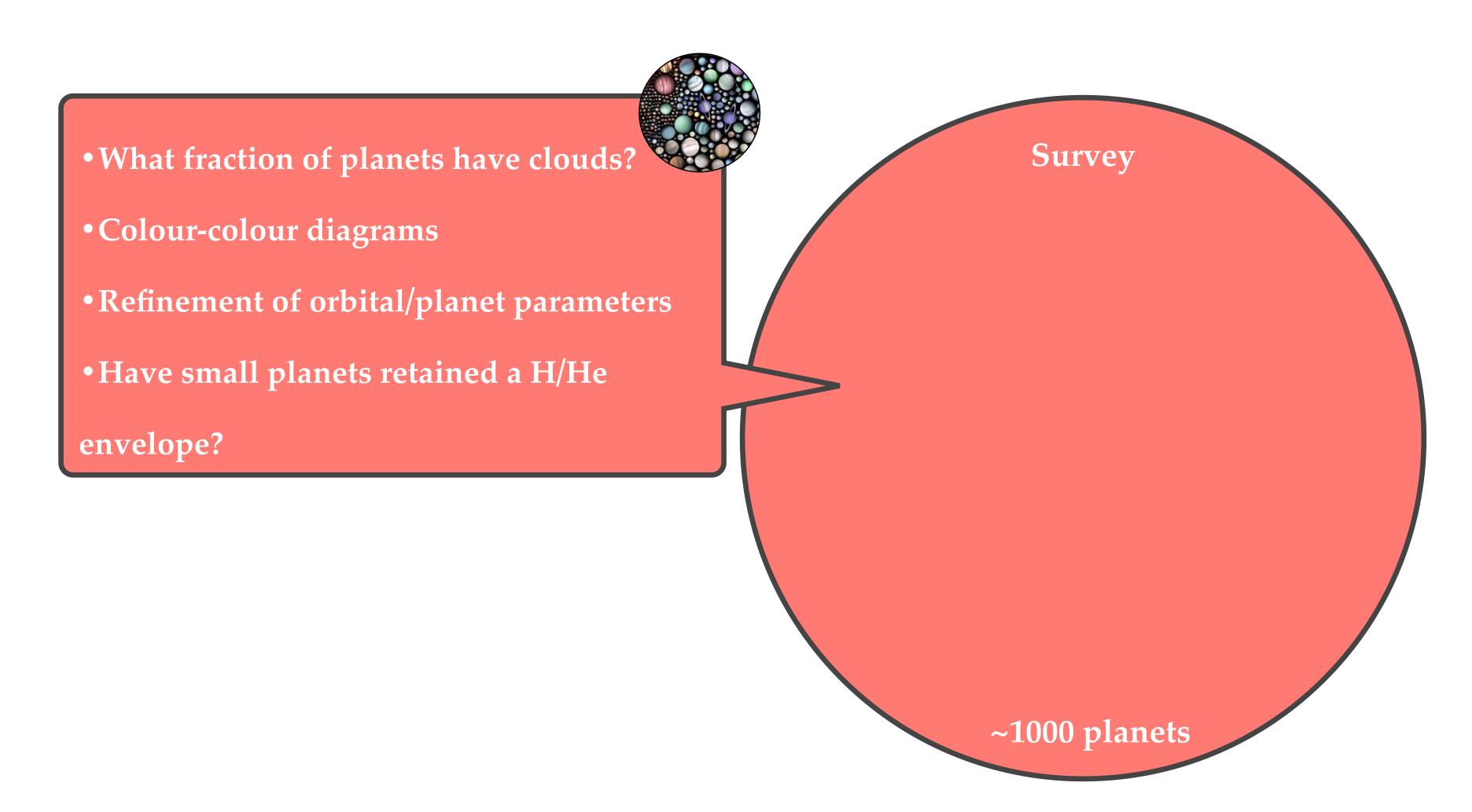


Observational Strategy AUCL



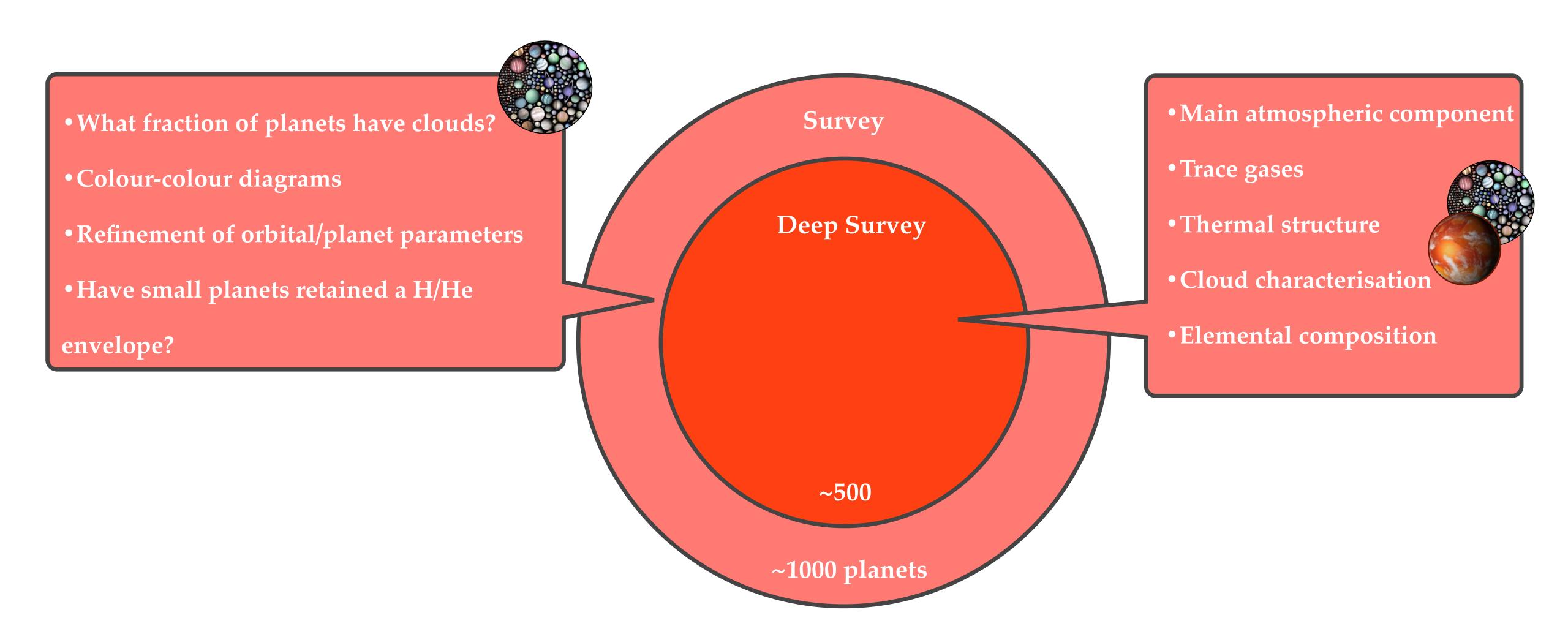












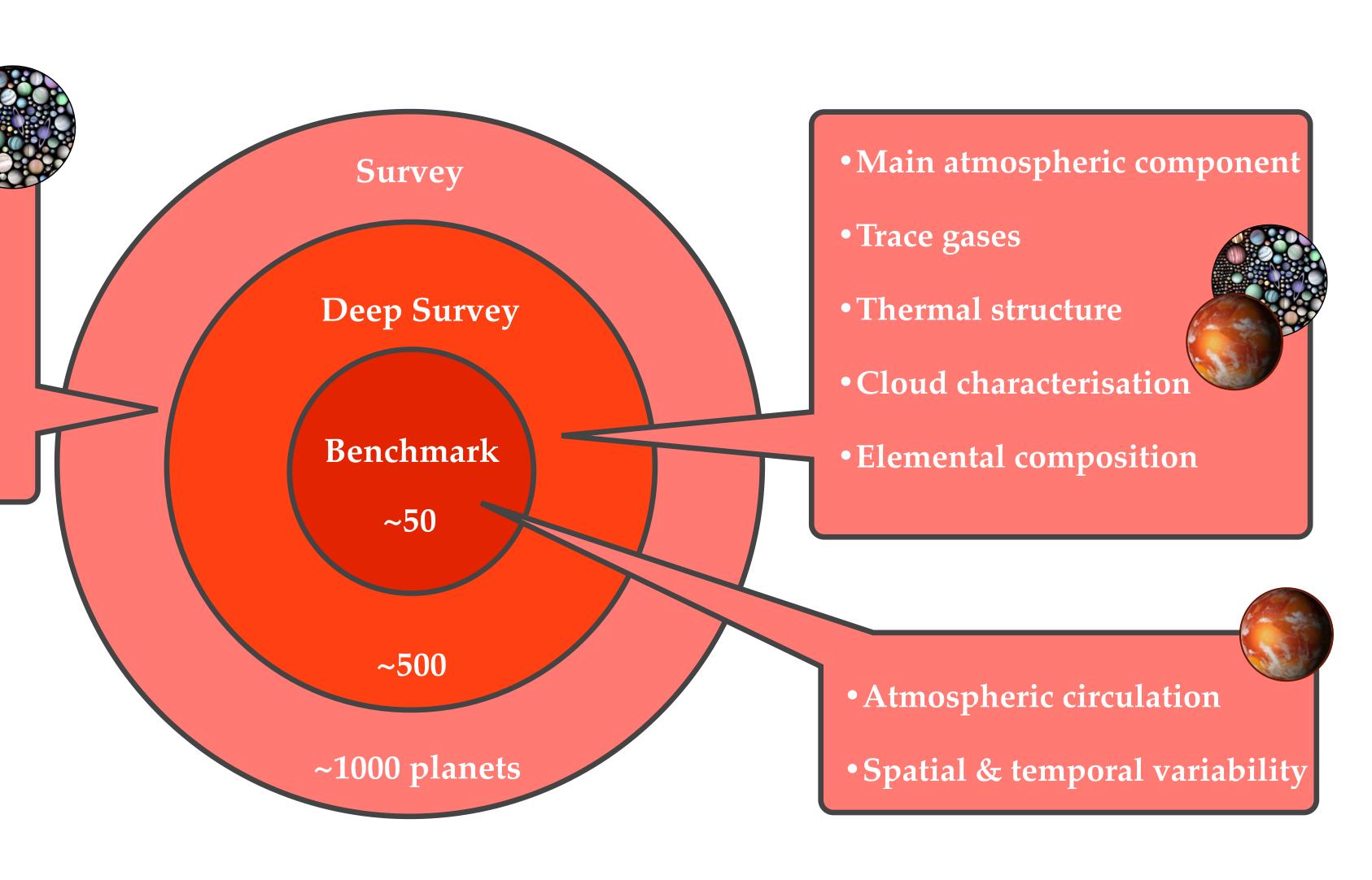






- Colour-colour diagrams
- Refinement of orbital/planet parameters
- Have small planets retained a H/He

envelope?









- Colour-colour diagrams
- Refinement of orbital/planet parameters
- Have small planets retained a H/He

envelope?

• Main atmospheric component Survey • Trace gases **Deep Survey** • Thermal structure Cloud characterisation Benchmark Elemental composition ~50 ~500 Atmospheric circulation ~1000 planets Spatial & temporal variability

Also time for other science observations e.g. phase curves





Master Catalogue

NASA Exoplanet Catalogue

Supplementary Catalogues

Exoplanet.eu

Open Exoplanet Catalogue

TEPCat





Master Catalogue

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TEPCat

TESS Exoplanet Yield

Barclay, Pepper & Quintana, 2018

Methodology

Catalogue of target stars

Planetary occurrence statistics

Likelihood of detection with TESS



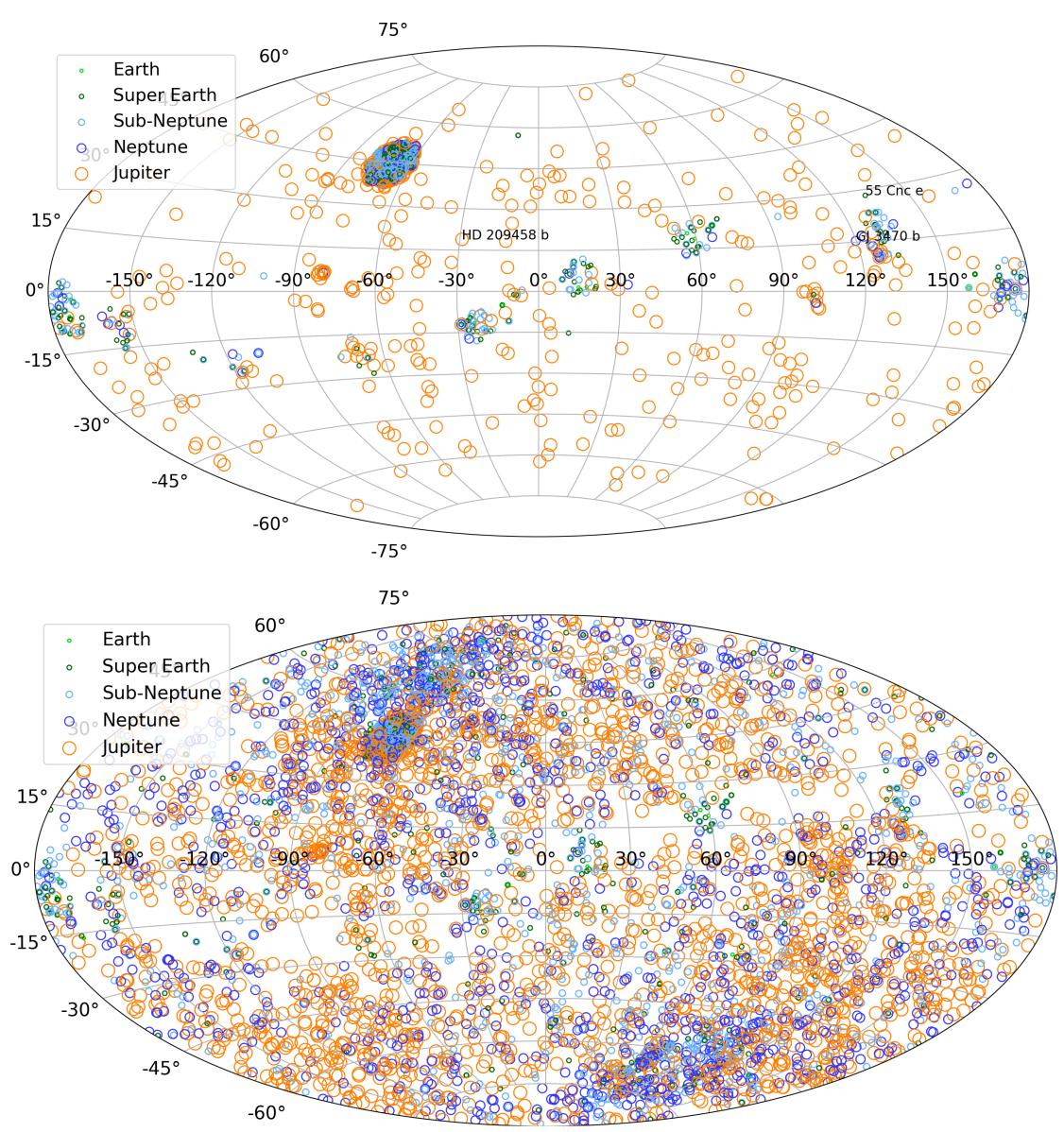


Title: A Revised Exoplanet Yield from the Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS Authors: Barclay T., Pepper J., Quintana E. V.

Table: Planet and host star properties for every detected planet in our simulation.

Byte-by-byte Description of file: apjsaae3e9t2_mrt.txt

Bytes	Format	Units	Label	Explanations
1- 9	I9		TICID	TESS Input Catalog ID number of star
11- 22	F12.8	deg	RAdeg	Right ascension, decimal degress (J2000)
24- 36	F13.9	deg	DEdeg	Declination, decimal degrees (J2000)
38- 49	F12.8	deg	ELON	Ecliptic longitude, decimal degrees
51- 60	F10.6	deg	ELAT	Ecliptic latitude, decimal degrees
62- 78	F17.15		Priority	CTL v6.1 priority
80- 80	I1		2min-target	Was this a 2-minute cadence target in our model? 1 = yes, 0 = no
82- 82	I1		Camera	TESS camera number, number between 14
84- 88	F5.1	d	Obslen	Number of days that target is observed
90- 91	12		Num-sectors	Number of sectors the target is observed for
93- 98	F6.3	mag	Vmag	V-band magnitude
100-105	F6.3	mag	Kmag	2MASS Ks-band magnitude
107-112	F6.3	mag	Jmag	2MASS J-band magnitude
114-119	F6.3	mag	Tmag	TESS bandpass magnitude
121-126	F6.3	solRad	Star-radius	Stellar radius
128-132	F5.3	solMass	Star-mass	Stellar mass
134-140	F7.1	K	Star-teff	Stellar effecitve temperature
142-150	F9.3	pc	Distance	?="" Distance of the star
152-152	I1		Subgiant	Was this star randomly selected to be a subgiant? 1 = yes, 0 = no
154-154	I1		Detected	Was this planet detected? $1 = yes$, $0 = no$
156-156	I1		Detected-cons	Was this planet detected using the conservative model? 1 = yes, 0 = no
158-166	F9.6	d	Planet-period	_ ·
168-173		Rgeo	Planet-radius	Radius of the planet
175-177			Ntransits	Number of transits the planet has, 0 if planet does not transit
179-185	F7.3		Ars	Planet semimajor axis scaled by the stellar radius
187-194	F8.6		Ecc	Planet orbital eccentricity
196-203	F8.6		Rprs	Planet radius scaled by the stellar radius
205-209	F5.3		Impact	Planet impact parameter
211-216	F6.3	h	Duration	Planet transit duration
218-226			Depth-obs	The observed transit depth, corrected for dilution, parts per million







Many more surveys will provide planets for Ariel to characterise

Kepler/K2 KELT HAT-Net MEarth

PLATO ESPRESSO

SPIRO KPS CHEOPS

WASP NGTS

CARMENES

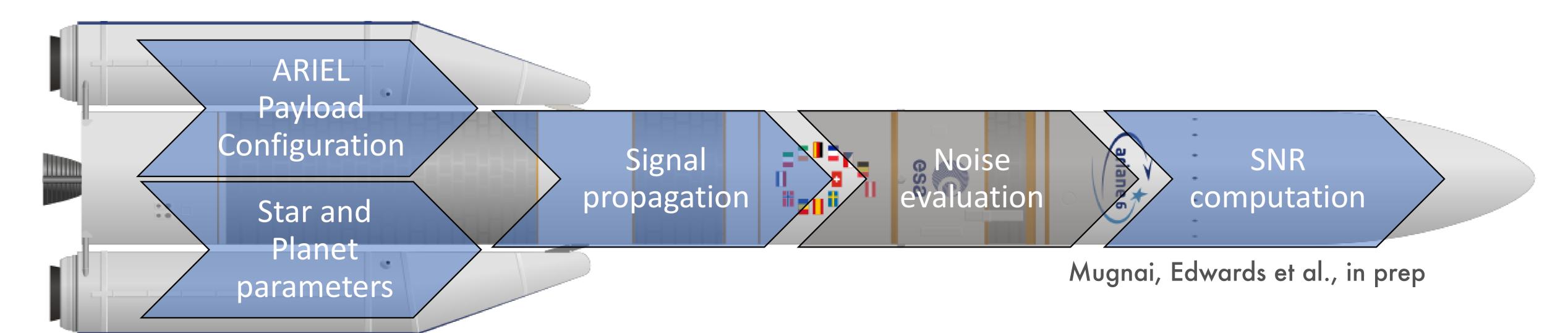
HAT-South SPECULOOS

@ExoLemons



ArielRad

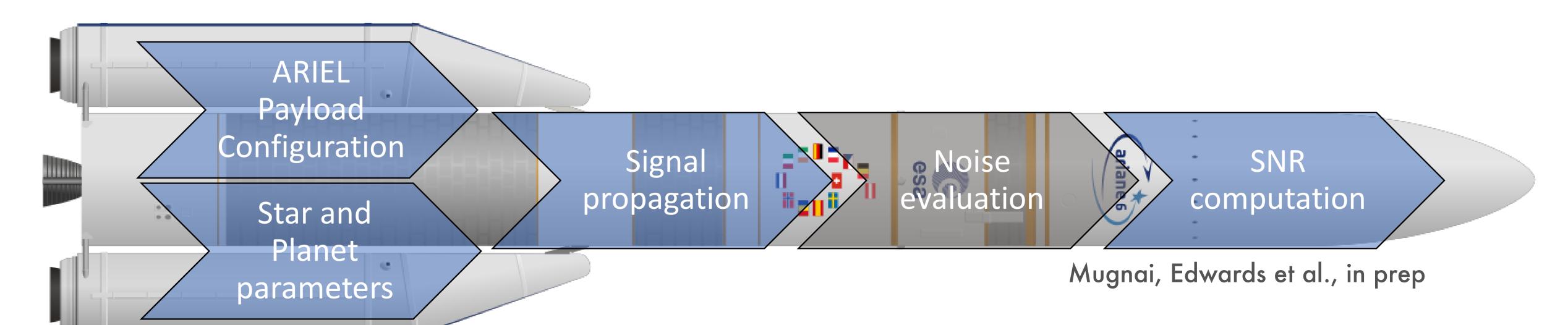


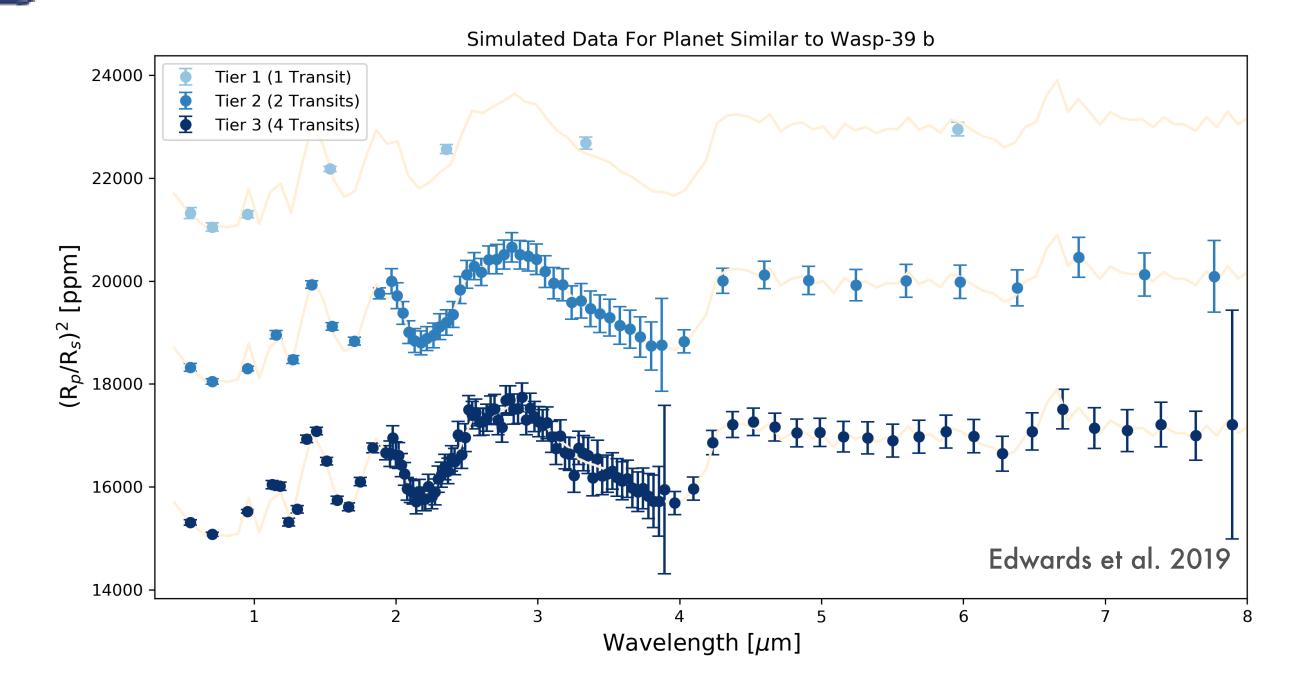




ArielRad









Potential Targets for Ariel



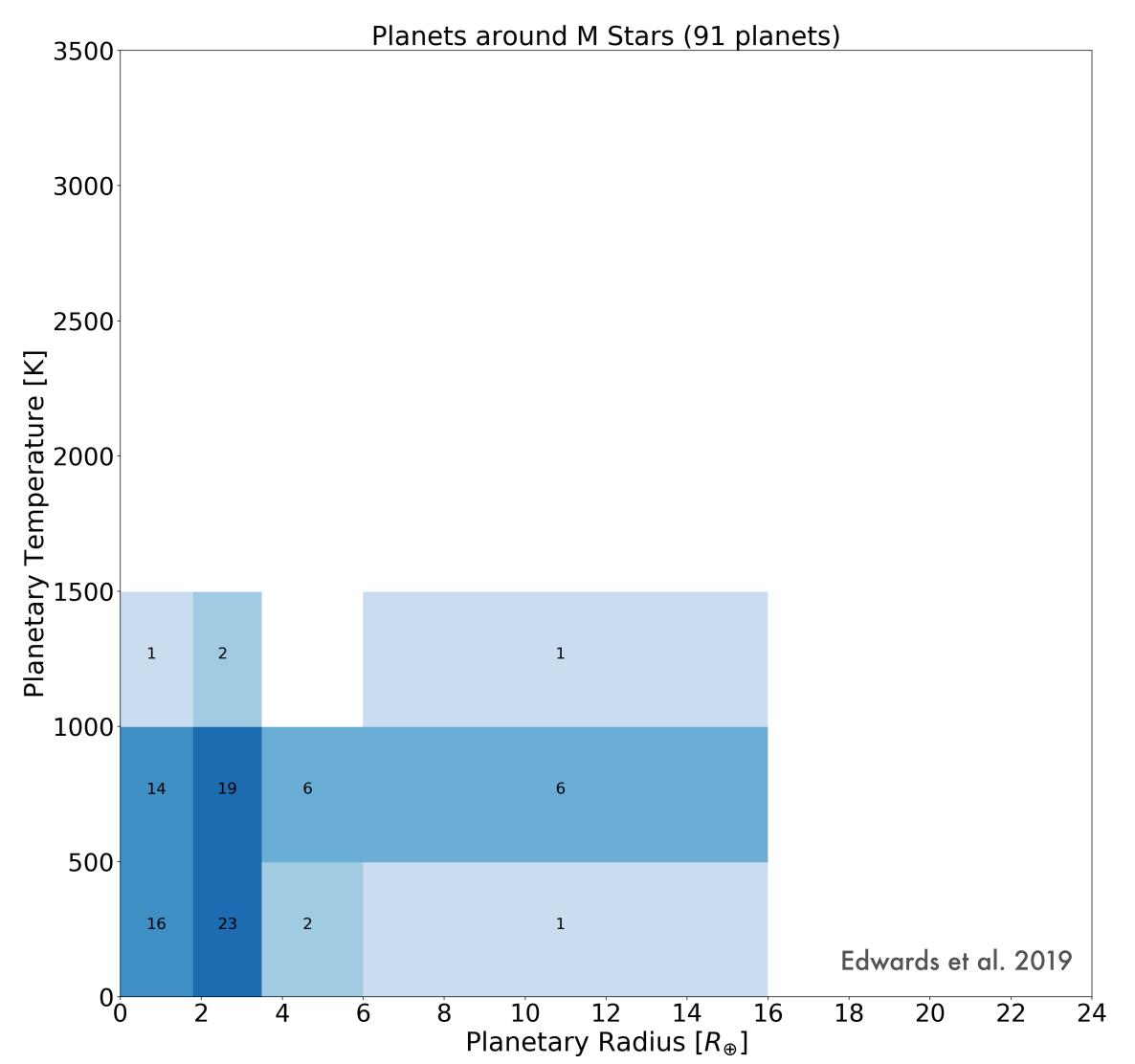
- Tier 1:
 - ~2000 planets in ≤ 5 observations
- Tier 2:
 - ~1000 planets in ≤ 20 observations
- Tier 3:
 - ~150 planets in ≤ 2 observations

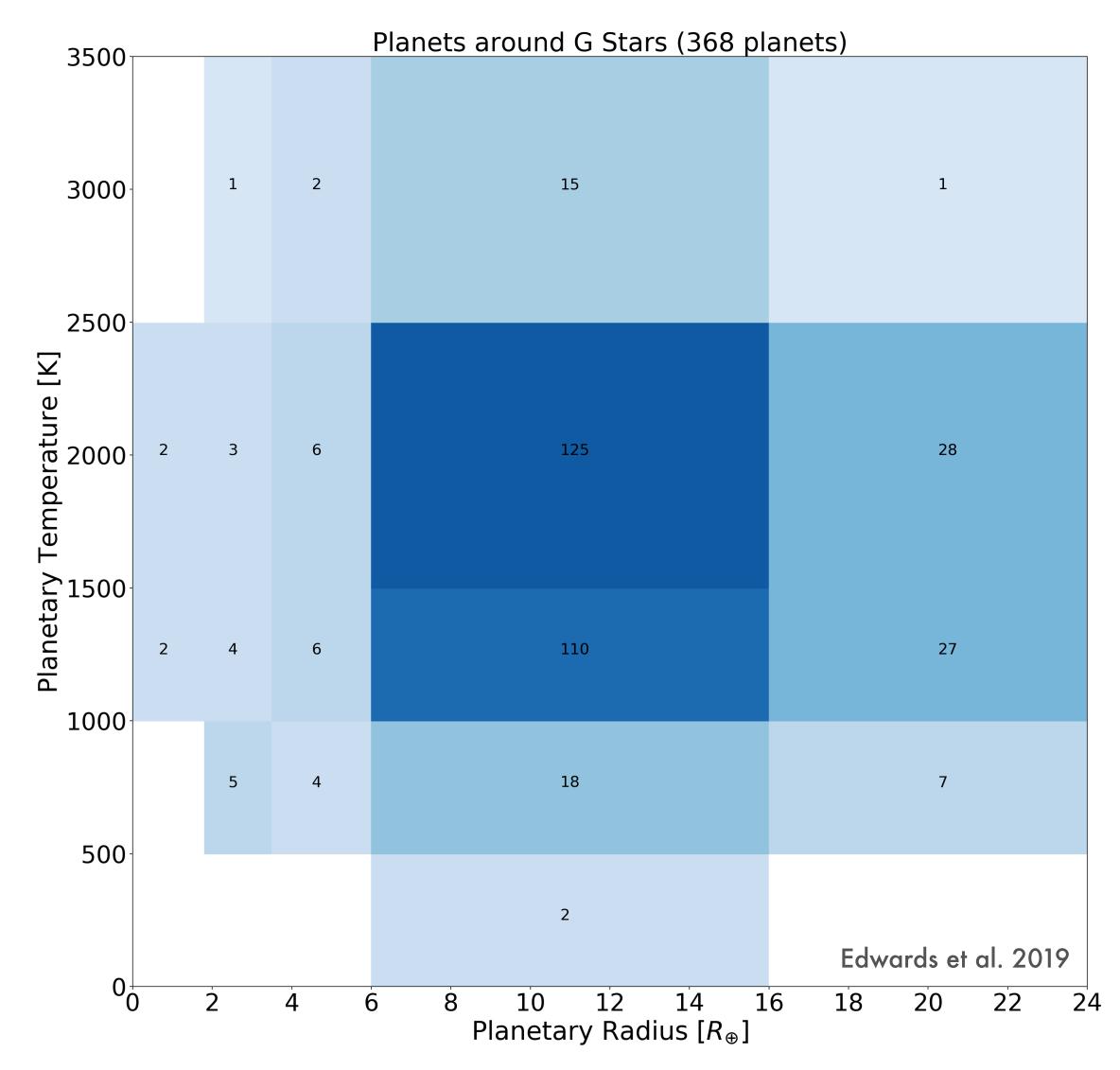




Example Mission Reference Sample



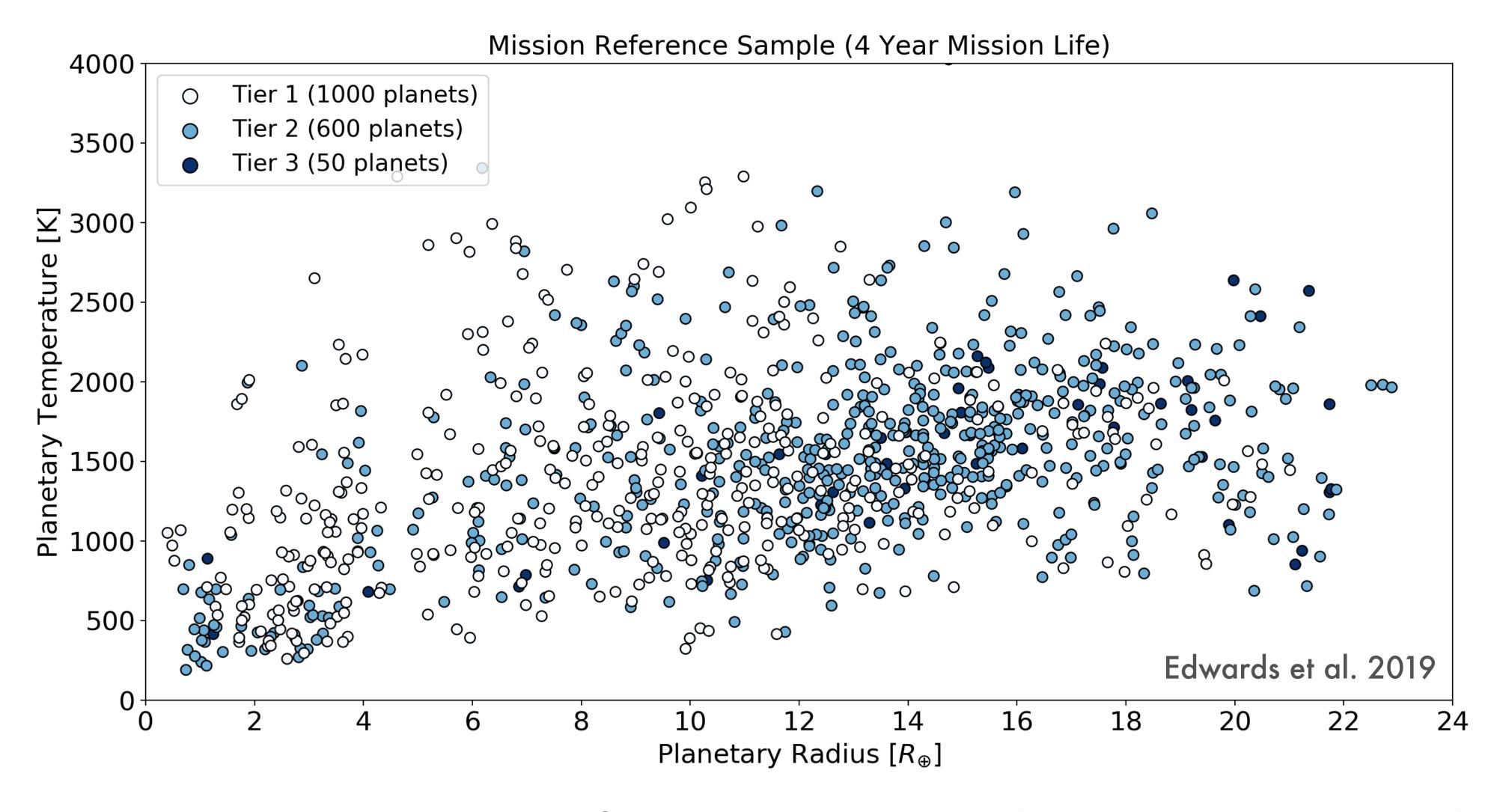






Example Mission Reference Sample





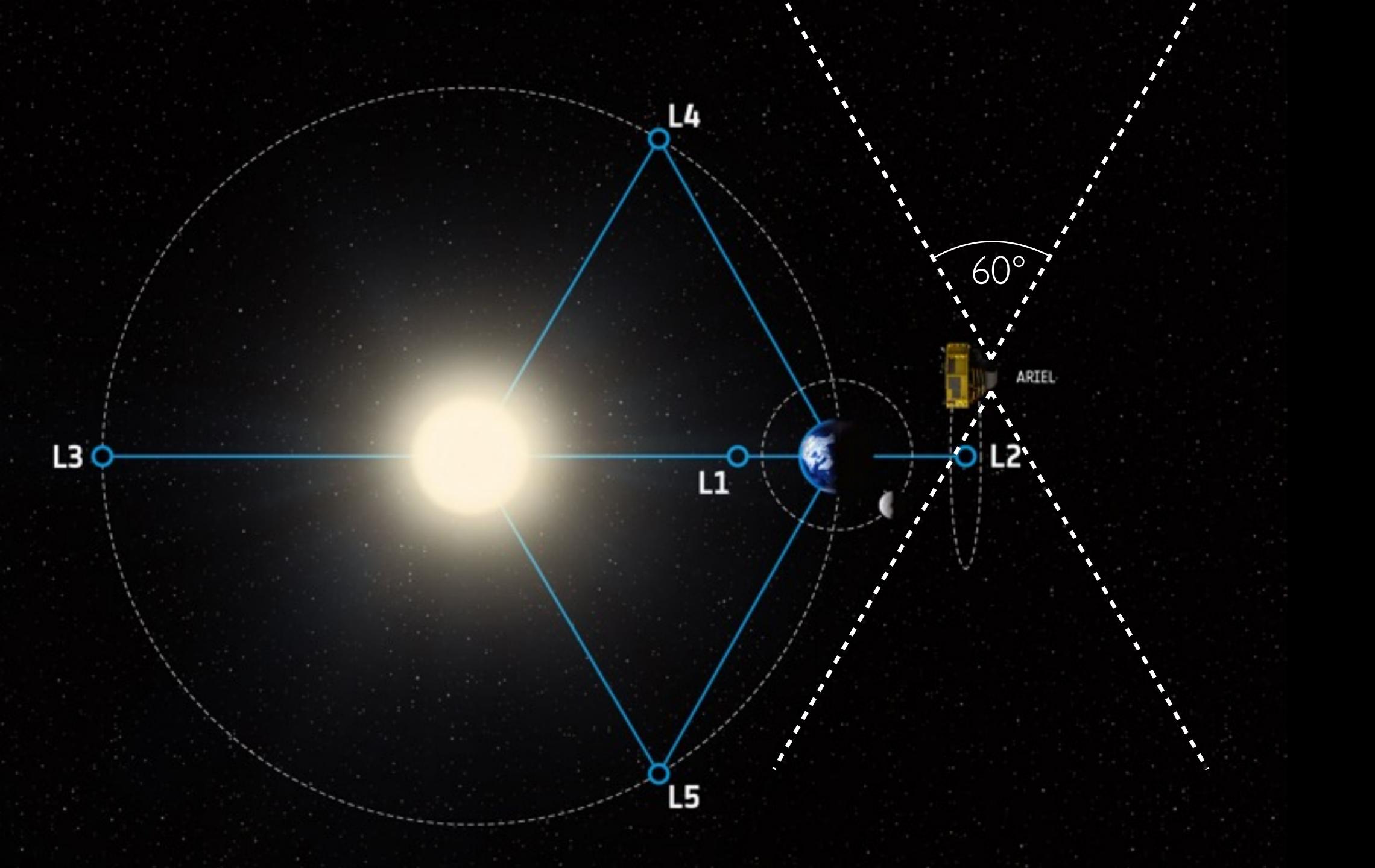
+ 10% mission time for other science (e.g. phase-curves)



Final Selection of MRS

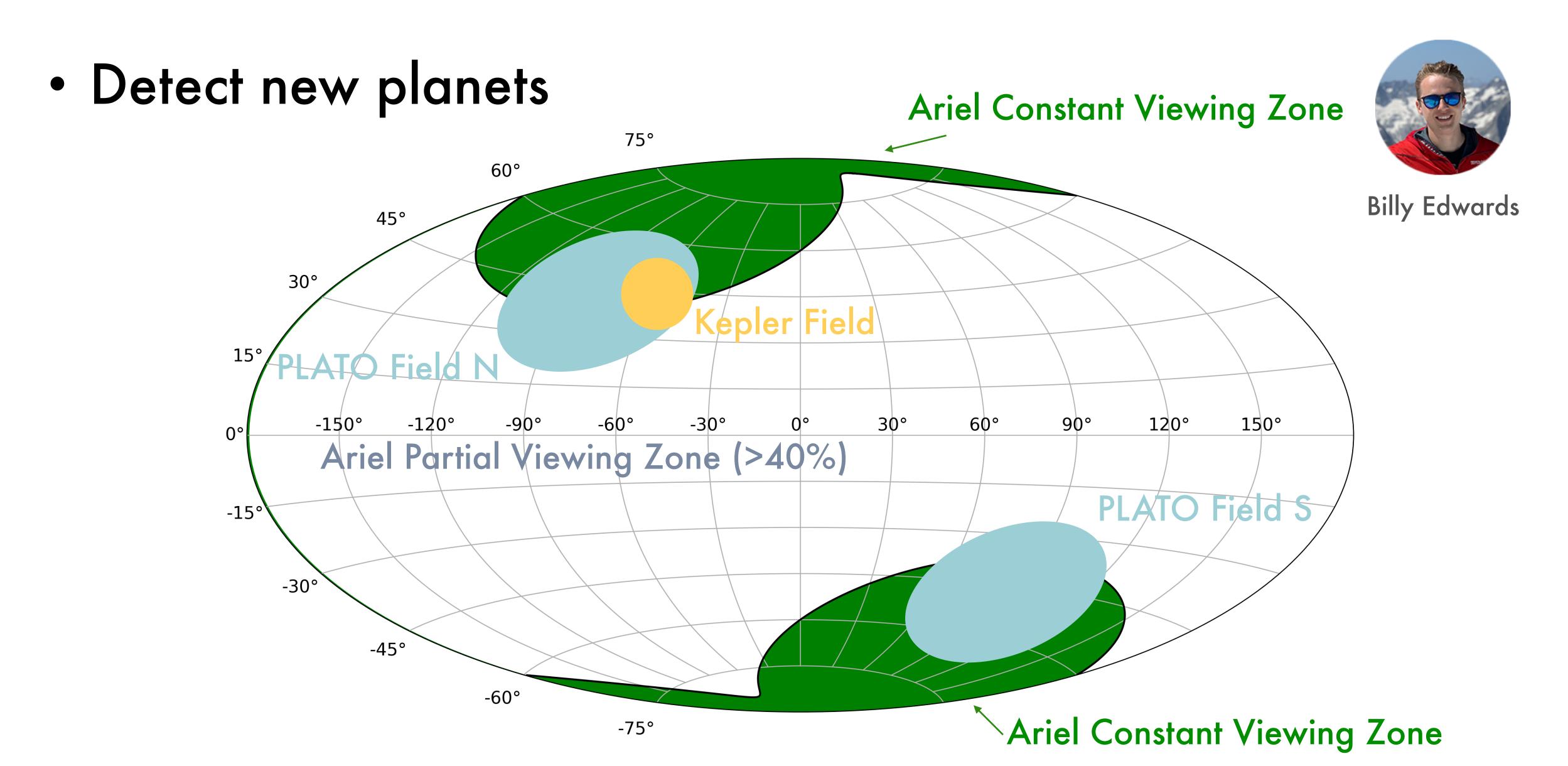


- Mission Reference Sample will continue to evolve
- Input from the whole community
- Use knowledge gained from other facilities (e.g. JWST, E-ELT, Twinkle)
- Potential targets will be hosted on a website
- Ariel Public Conference: 14-16 January 2020, ESTEC, Netherlands





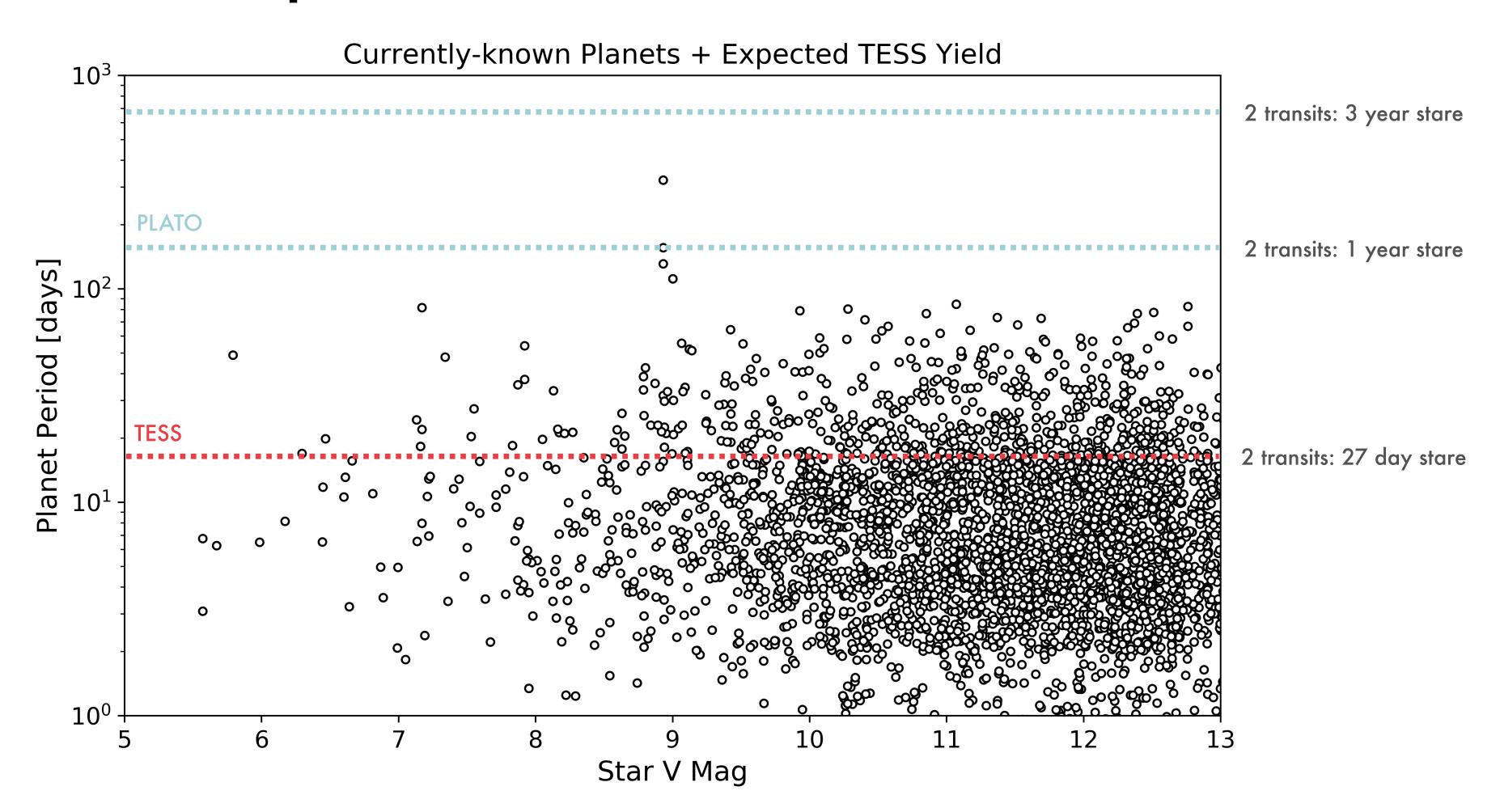








Detect new planets









Detect new planets

	stellar sample	24 N-cam (2+2)	24 N-cam (3+1)	24 N-cam (3+2+1)
all planets, all orbital periods, V≤13	P1+P5	~4 600	~11 000	~13 000
all planets, all orbital periods, V≤11	P1+P5 bright	~1 200	~2 700	~3 300
small planets (R<2R _E), all orbital periods, V≤11	P1+P5 bright	~770	~1 800	~2 200
small planets (R<2 R _E), in HZ, V≤11	P1+P5 bright	6 - 280	3 - 140	6 - 280



Billy Edwards

Useful:

More granularity in the distribution of planets

Very Useful:

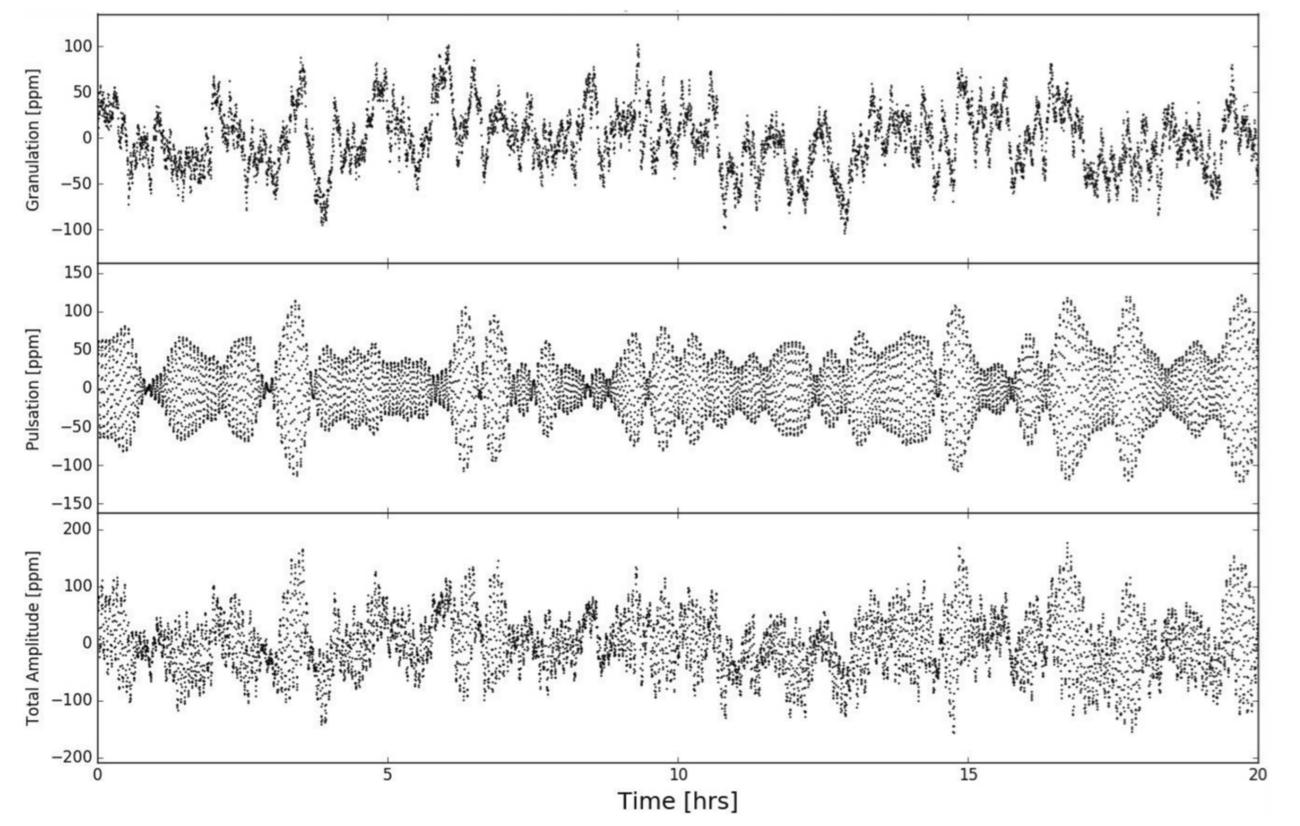
Rough distribution of planets by star type, planet size and orbital period

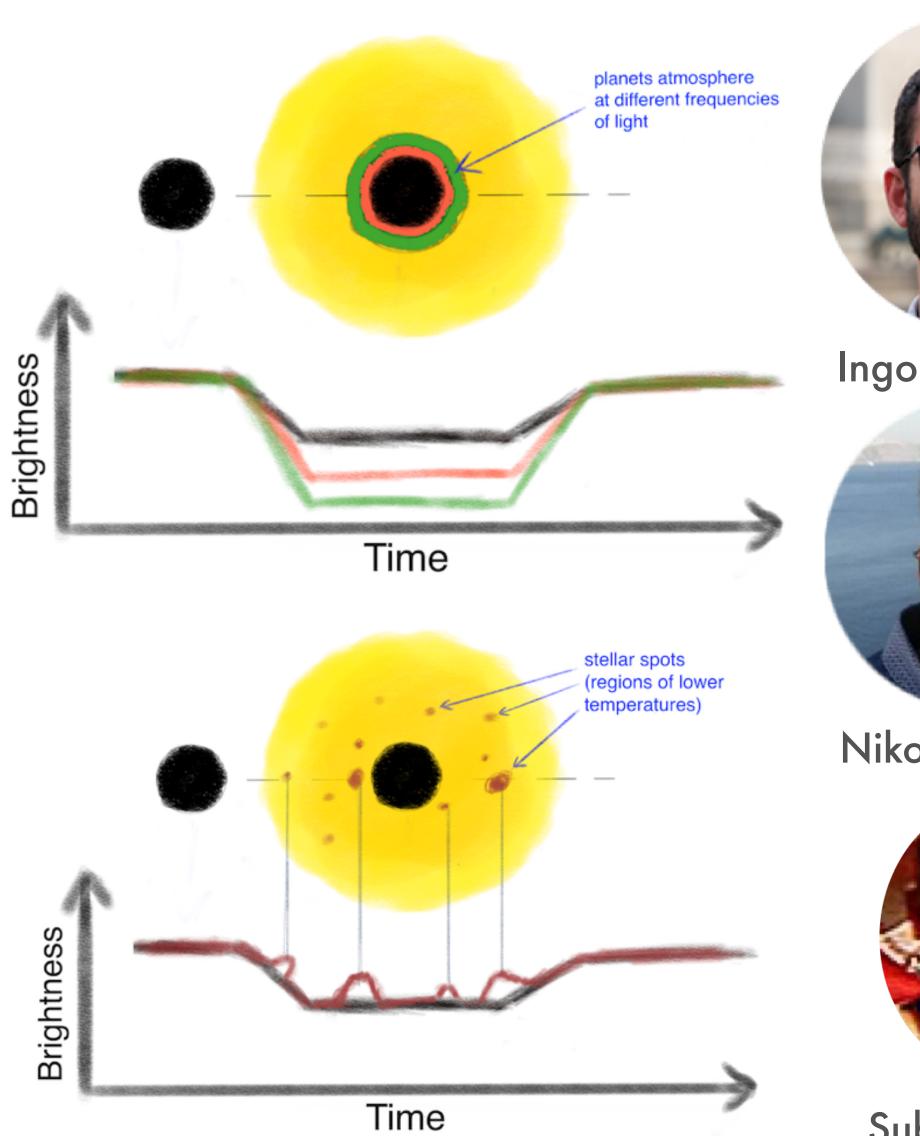
Gold Standard:

Study similar to Barclay et al. 2018



Characterising host star







Ingo Waldmann



Nikos Nikolaus

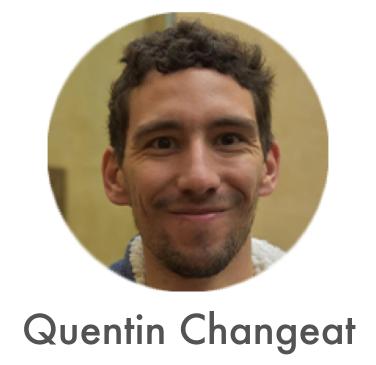


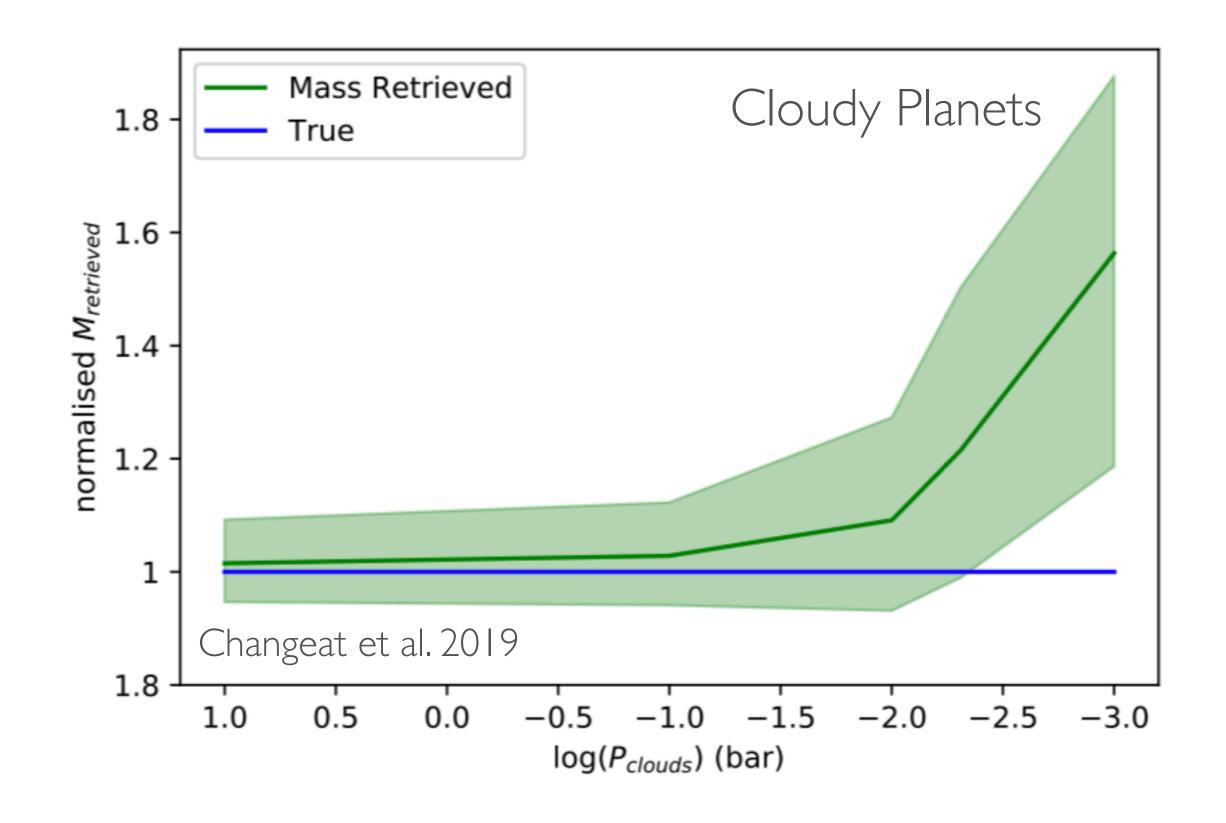
Subhajit Sarkar

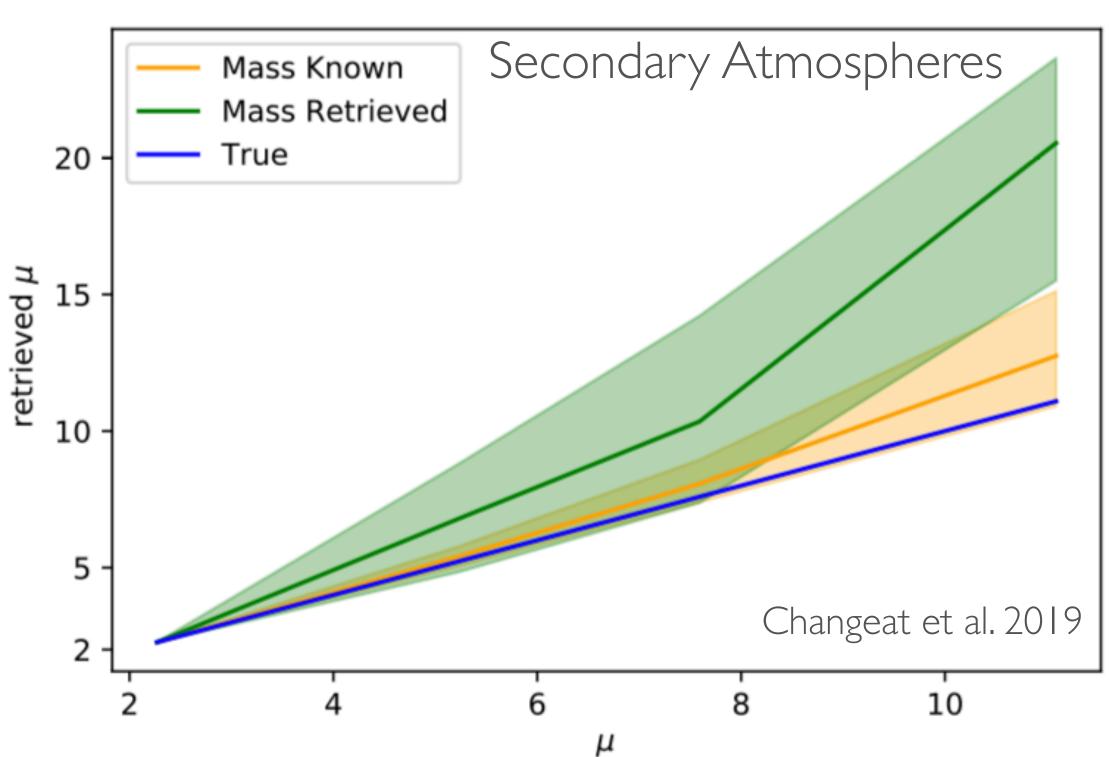




• Planet Masses: Very useful for...

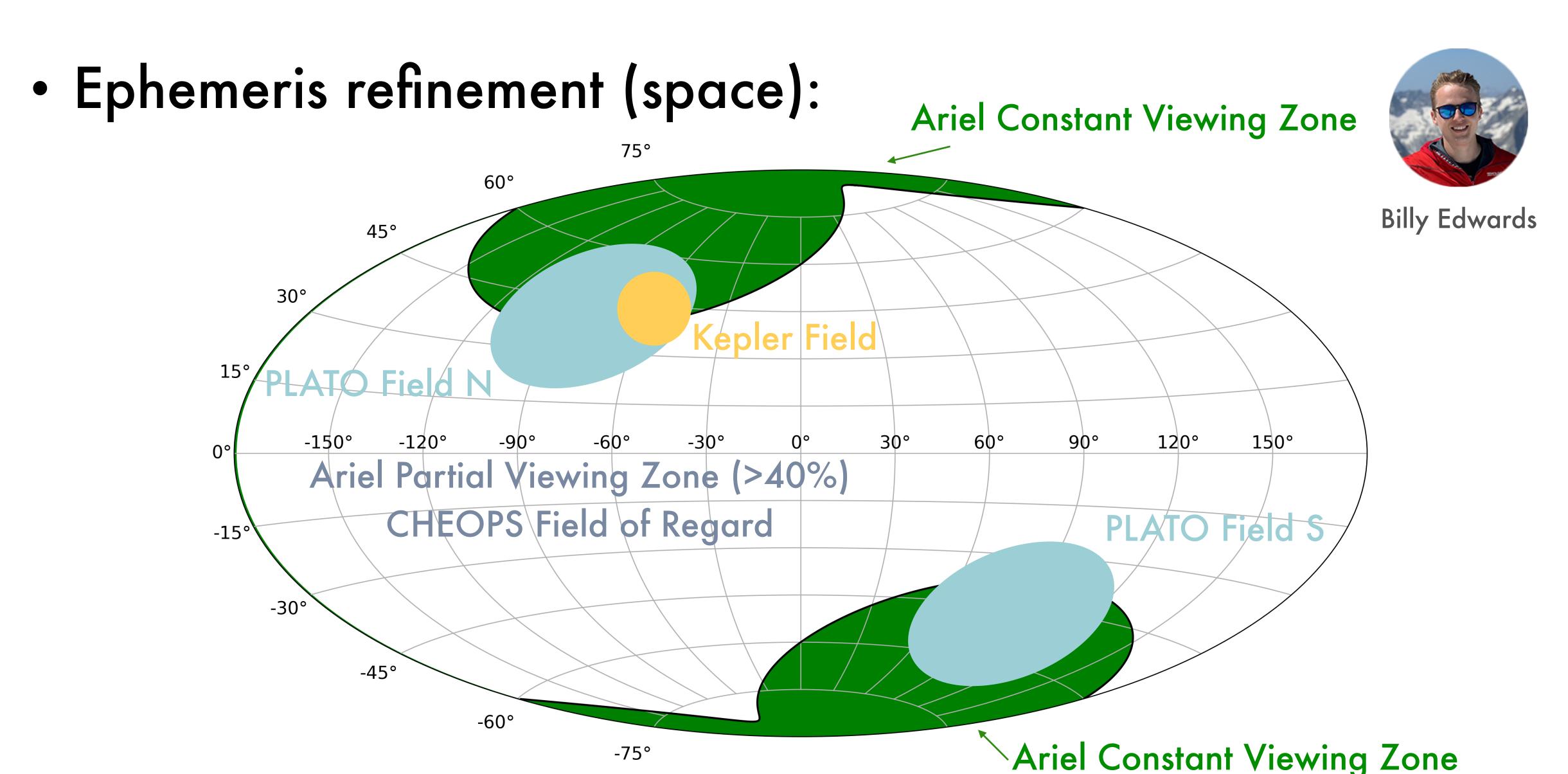
















• Ephemeris refinement (ground):



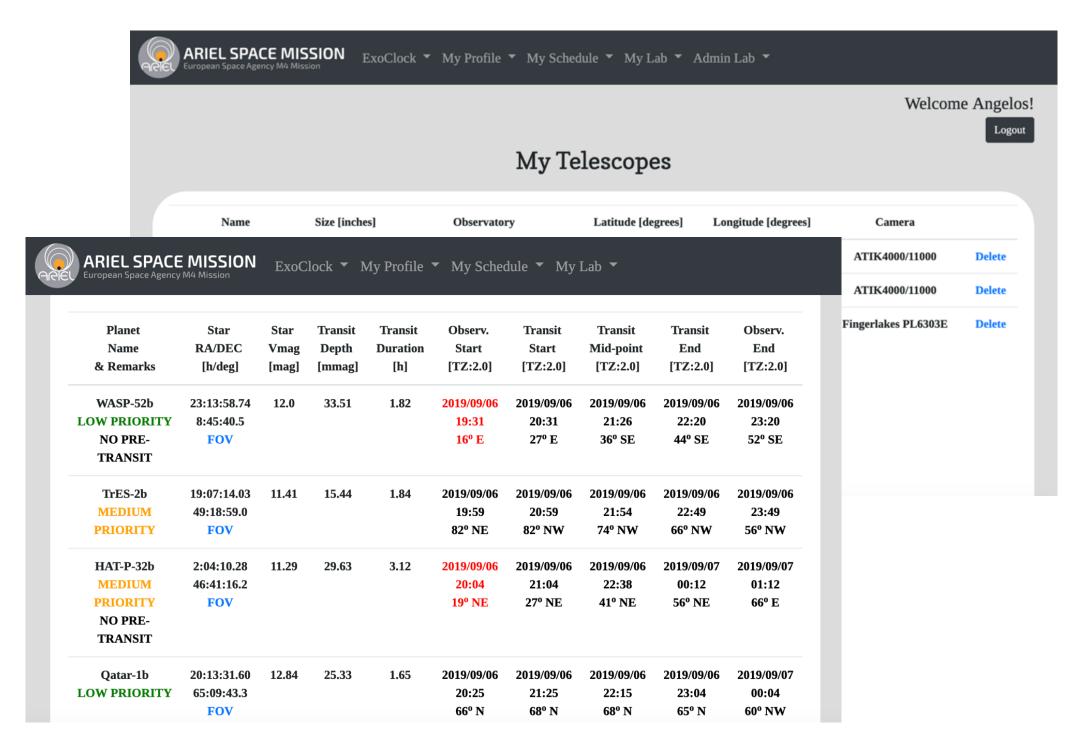
Angelos Tsiaras



Anastasia Kokori



Billy Edwards



ExoClock (www.exoclock.space)

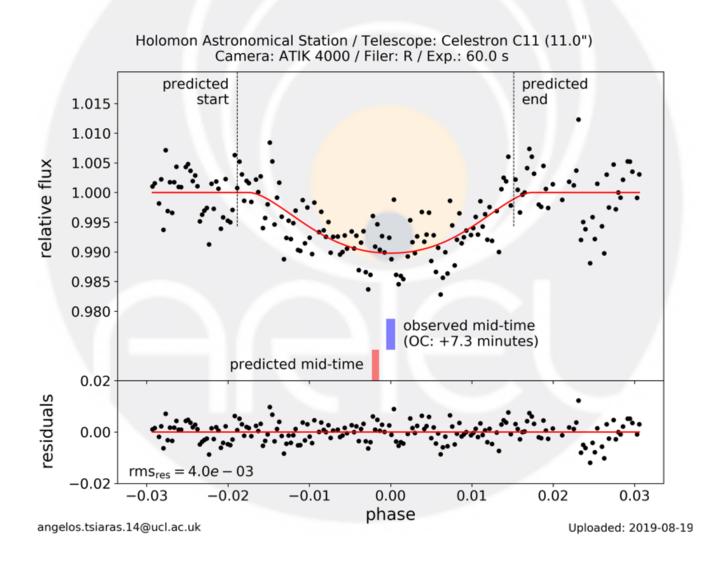
Original Research By Young Twinkle Students (ORBYTS): Ephemeris Refinement of Transiting Exoplanets

Billy Edwards^{1*}, Quentin Changeat¹, Kai Hou Yip¹, Angelos Tsiaras¹, Jake Taylor², Bilal Akhtar³, Josef AlDaghir³, Pranup Bhattarai³, Tushar Bhudia⁴, Aashish Chapagai³, Michael Huang³, Danyaal Kabir⁴, Vieran Khag⁴, Summyyah Khaliq⁴, Kush Khatri³, Jaidev Kneth⁴, Manisha Kothari⁴, Ibrahim Najmudin³, Lobanaa Panchalingam⁴, Manthan Patel³, Luxshan Premachandran⁴, Adam Qayyum⁴, Prasen Rana³, Zain Shaikh³, Sheryar Syed⁴, Harnam Theti⁴, Mahmoud Zaidani³, Manasvee Saraf¹, Damien de Mijolla¹, Hamish Caines¹, Anatasia Kokori^{5,6}, Marco Rocchetto^{7,1}, Matthias Mallonn⁸, Matthieu Bachschmidt⁹, Josep M. Bosch¹⁰, Marc Bretton¹¹, Philippe Chatelain¹², Marc Deldem¹³, Romina Di Sisto^{14,15}, Phil Evans¹⁶, Eduardo Fernández-Lajús^{14,15}, Pere Guerra¹⁷, Ferran Grau Horta¹⁸, Wonseok Kang¹⁹, Taewoo Kim¹⁹, Arnaud Leroy²⁰, František Lomoz²¹, Juan Lozano de Haro²², Veli-Pekka Hentunen²³, Yves Jongen²⁴, David Molina²⁵, Romain Montaigut²⁰, Ramon Naves²⁶, Manfred Raetz²⁷, Thomas Sauer²⁸, Americo Watkins²⁹, Anaël Wünsche¹¹, Martin Zibar³⁰, Marcell Tessenyi^{31,1}, Giorgio Savini^{1,32,31} & Giovanna Tinetti^{1,31}

WASP – 93b

2016-08-11

Angelos Tsiaras* (UCL, AUTh), Anastasia Kokori (UCL, ROG, AUTh)





Conclusions



- · Ariel will spectroscopically characterise a population of exoplanets
- · Ariel MRS will be selected from a diverse list of potential targets
- PLATO will be key in adding to that list and characterising other systems

THE ASTRONOMICAL JOURNAL

OPEN ACCESS

An Updated Study of Potential Targets for Ariel

Billy Edwards¹ D, Lorenzo Mugnai² D, Giovanna Tinetti¹ D, Enzo Pascale^{2,3} D, and Subhajit Sarkar³ Published 2019 May 30 • © 2019. The American Astronomical Society.

The Astronomical Journal, Volume 157, Number 6

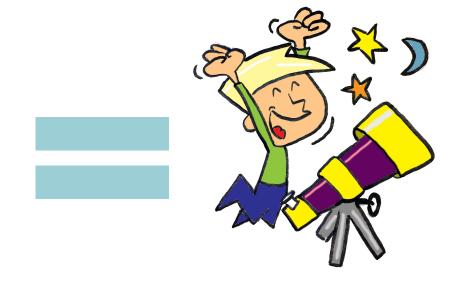




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Registration is now open!









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