Polling Before the Election

How to Cheaply Forecast Planetary Conditions to Prioritize Follow-up

ExoPAG 11 3 Jan 2015

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"Major Spectroscopic Features and Signal-to-Noise of a Transiting Earth for a Total Co-added Observation Time of 200 hr, for a 6.5 m Space-Based Telescope for the Sun and M stars"

Feature	G2V	M0V	M1V	M2V	M3V	M4V	M5V	M6V	M7V	M8V	M9V
O ₃	16.9	9.1	9.7	8.9	8.6	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.6	8.6	9.6
H_2O	4.8	5.0	6.0	6.2	6.6	7.9	10.5	13.0	14.7	14.9	18.9
CO_2	8.5	9.7	11.7	12.3	13.3	16.1	22.2	28.2	32.5	33.7	43.4
H_2O	11.0	12.8	15.5	16.4	17.7	21.6	30.1	38.5	44.6	46.4	60.2
CH_4	2.0	2.5	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.5	6.5	8.5	9.9	10.5	13.8
O ₃	6.2	7.8	9.5	10.3	11.2	13.9	20.0	26.3	30.9	32.7	43.2
CO_2	5.9	7.5	9.2	9.9	10.9	13.5	19.5	25.8	30.4	32.2	42.6

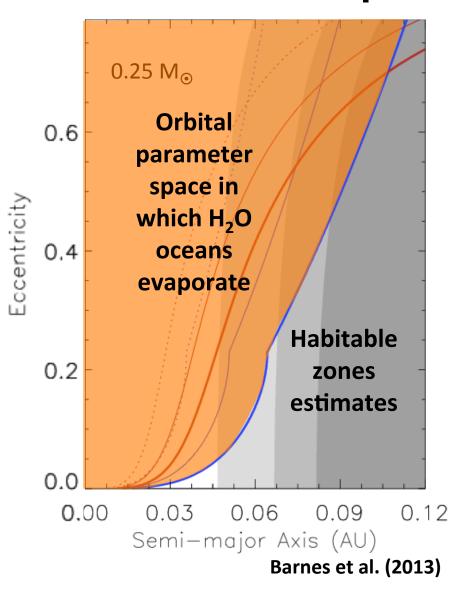
Kaltenegger & Traub (2009)

...assuming every transit is observed, 200 hours of transit data for a single planet in the habitable zone of an M3V star (period of 25 days) will require a 4.9 year baseline

(For M dwarf context, see Muirhead talk next!)

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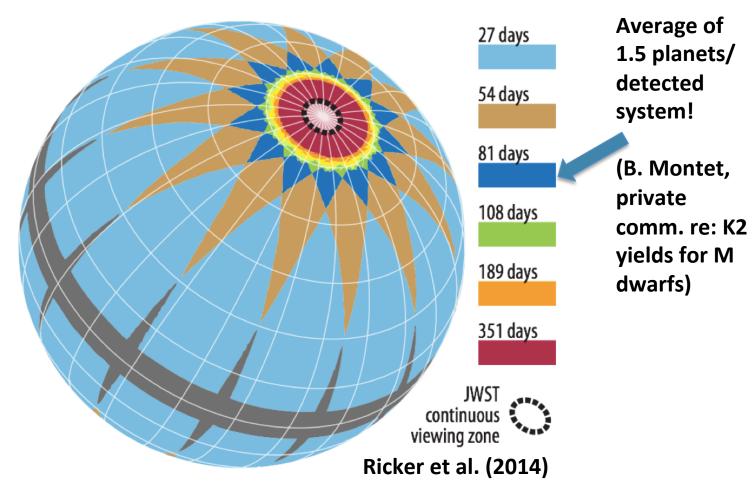


There is a growing body of evidence for links between dynamical history and inexpensive observables

If you could pick two other pieces of information to have in hand, what would they be?

1. Is there another transiting planet?

Cost: ~Free

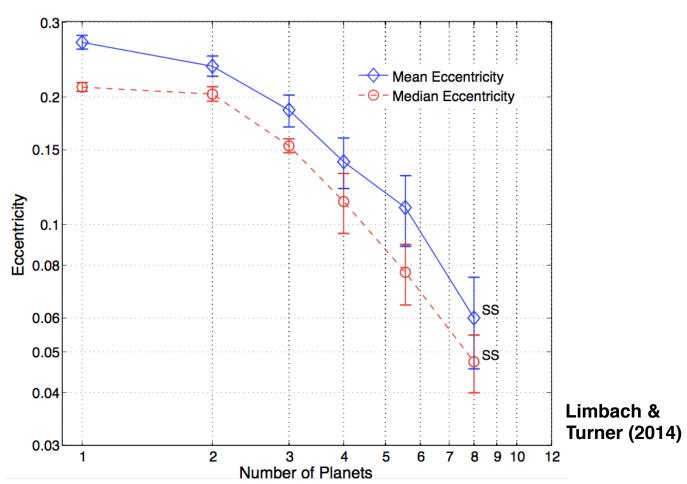


*requiring 1 hr of follow-up or less on few m ground-based telescope

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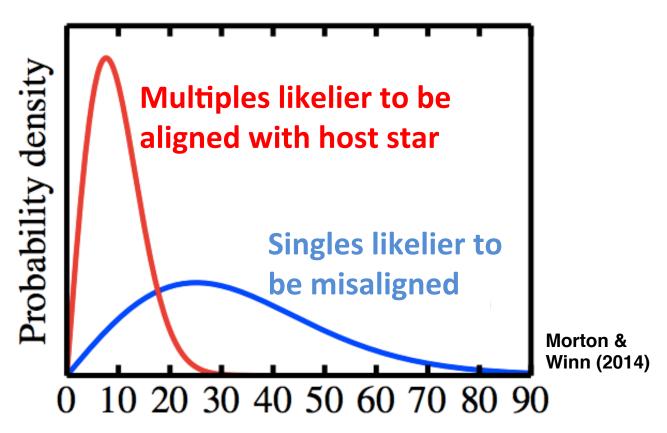
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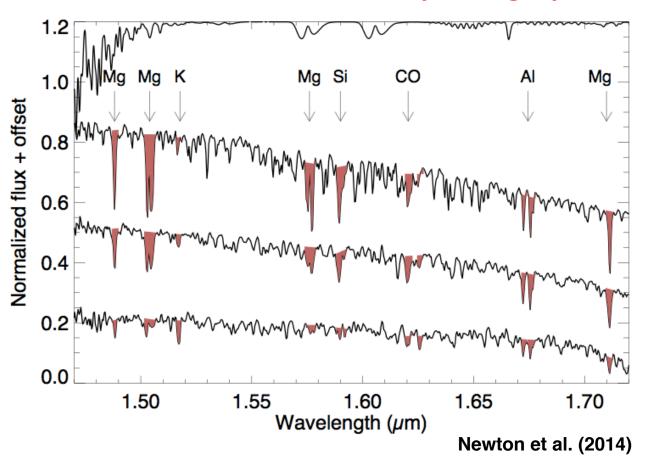


Obliquity [deg between orbital & stellar spin axes]

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2. Is the host star relatively metal-poor ([Fe/H]<0)?

Cost: <1 hr with an NIR spectrograph



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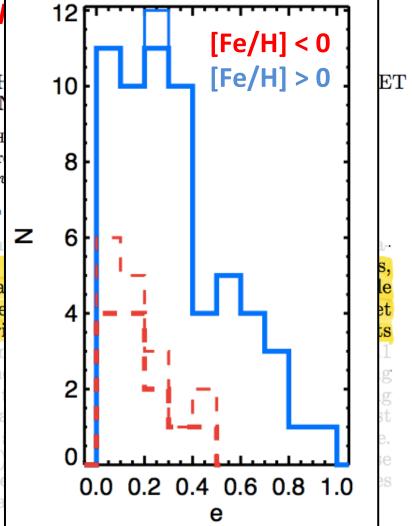
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GIANT PLANETS ORBITING METAL-RICH STARS SH INTERACTION

> REBEKAH I. DAWSON¹ AND RUTH Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, 60 Gar Received 2013 February 6; accepted 2013 February

ABSTRACT

Gas giants orbiting interior to the ice line are though tion locations by processes that remain debated. Here which together may indicate that two competing mechadisk migration, operating in environments with a range gravitational interactions, primarily triggered in metal-rican form. First, we show with 99.1% confidence that gian and 1 AU orbiting metal-poor stars ([Fe/H]<0) are confinemetal-rich stars. Second, we show with 93.3% confidence tidal circularization primarily orbit metal-rich stars. Find a pile-up of hot Jupiters, helping account for the lack of Migration caused by stellar perturbers (e.g. stellar Kozai) trends further motivate follow-up theoretical work addressed also produce the observed population of eccentric gian Subject headings: planetary systems

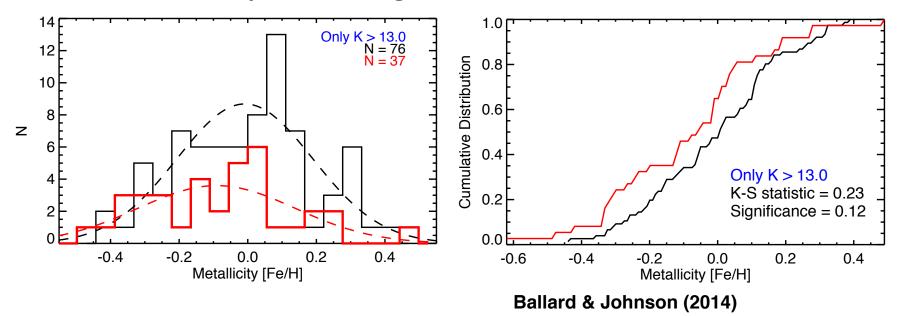


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Stars with multiple transiting planets metal-poor compared to singles, with modest confidence



Summary

 Risk assessment for M dwarf atmospheres tied to dynamical history of system

- Fingerprints of dynamical history exist, and are relatively inexpensive to gather:
 - Existence of another transiting planet
 - Lower host star metallicity
 - (Age of M dwarf system, probed by galactic height and rotational modulation)