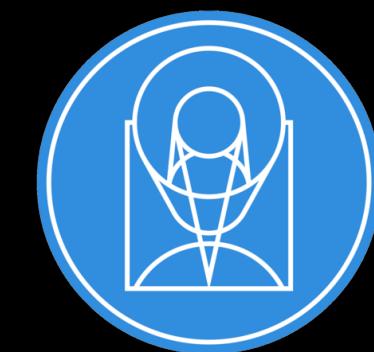


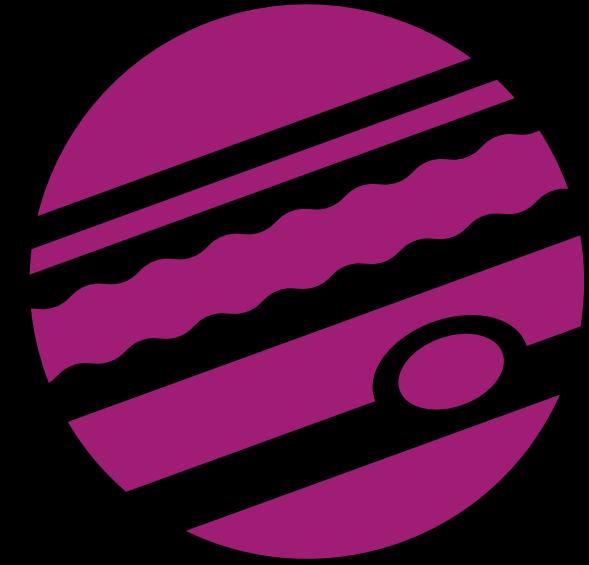
Precise dynamical masses of new directly imaged companions by combining relative astrometry, radial velocities, and Hipparcos-Gaia eDR3 accelerations

Emily Rickman

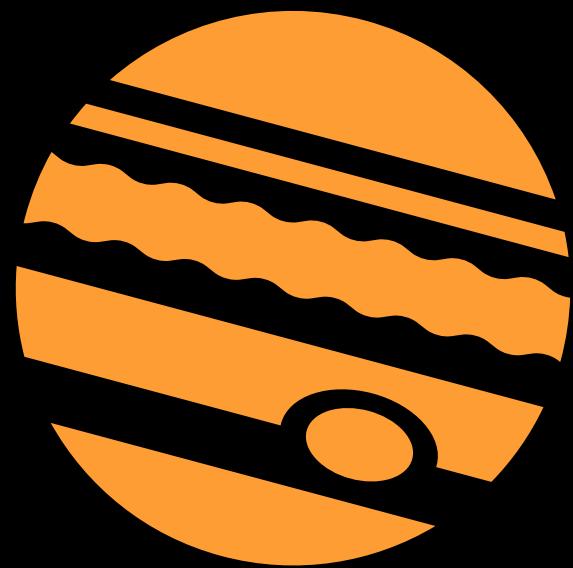
Elisabeth Matthews, William Ceva, Damien Ségransan, Mirek Brandt, Hengyue Zhang, Tim Brandt



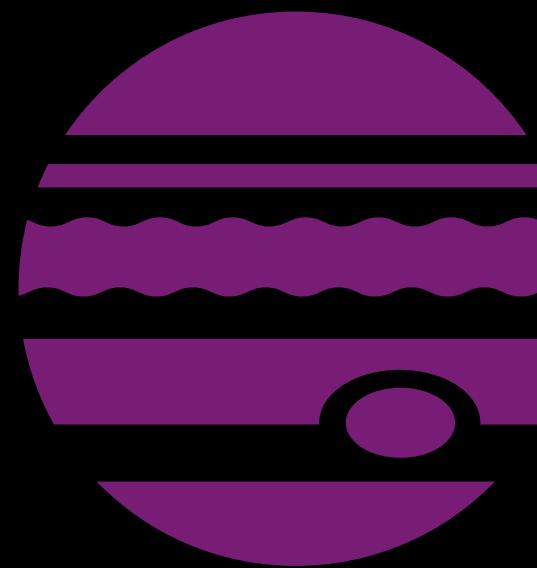
STScI | SPACE TELESCOPE
SCIENCE INSTITUTE



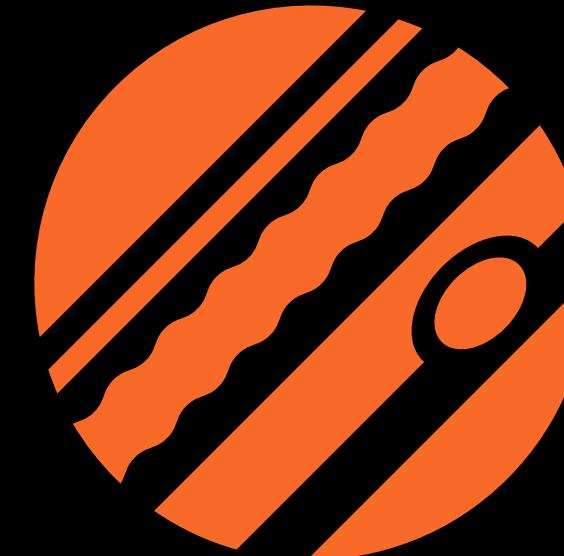
What is the occurrence rate of long period planets, brown dwarfs and low mass stellar companions?



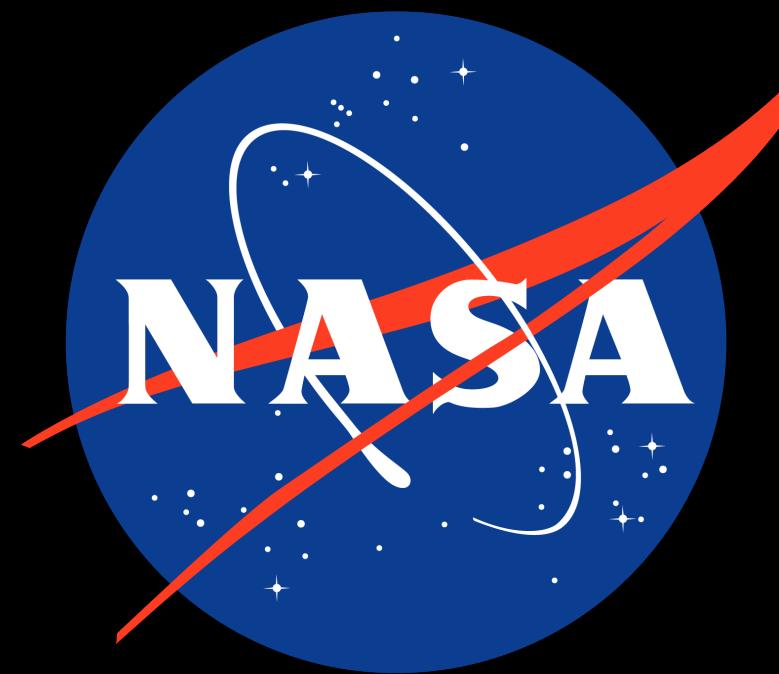
How do these objects form?



What does the mass-luminosity-age relation of brown dwarfs and low mass stellar companions look like?



Test atmospheric models of giant gaseous planets and brown dwarfs

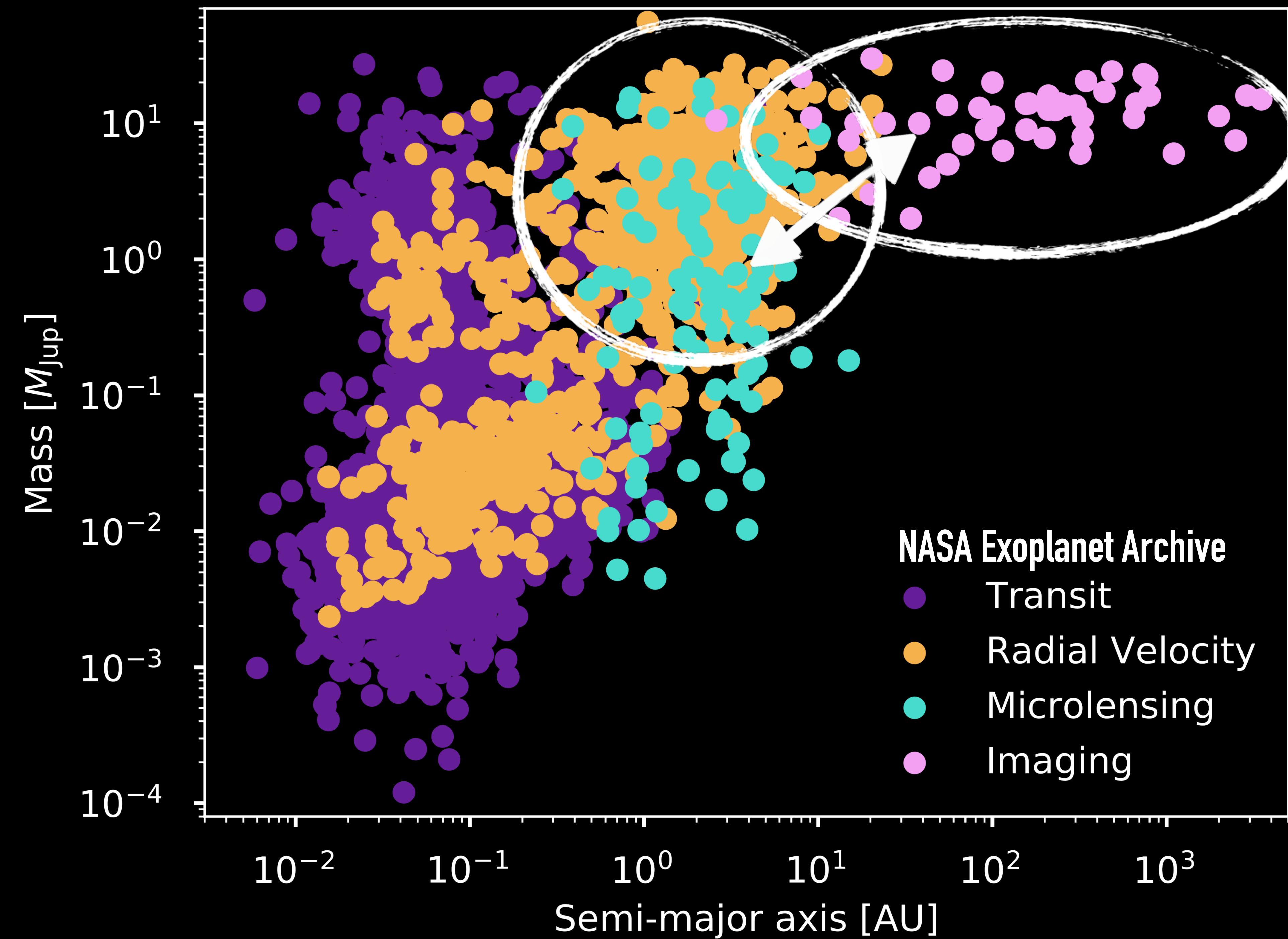


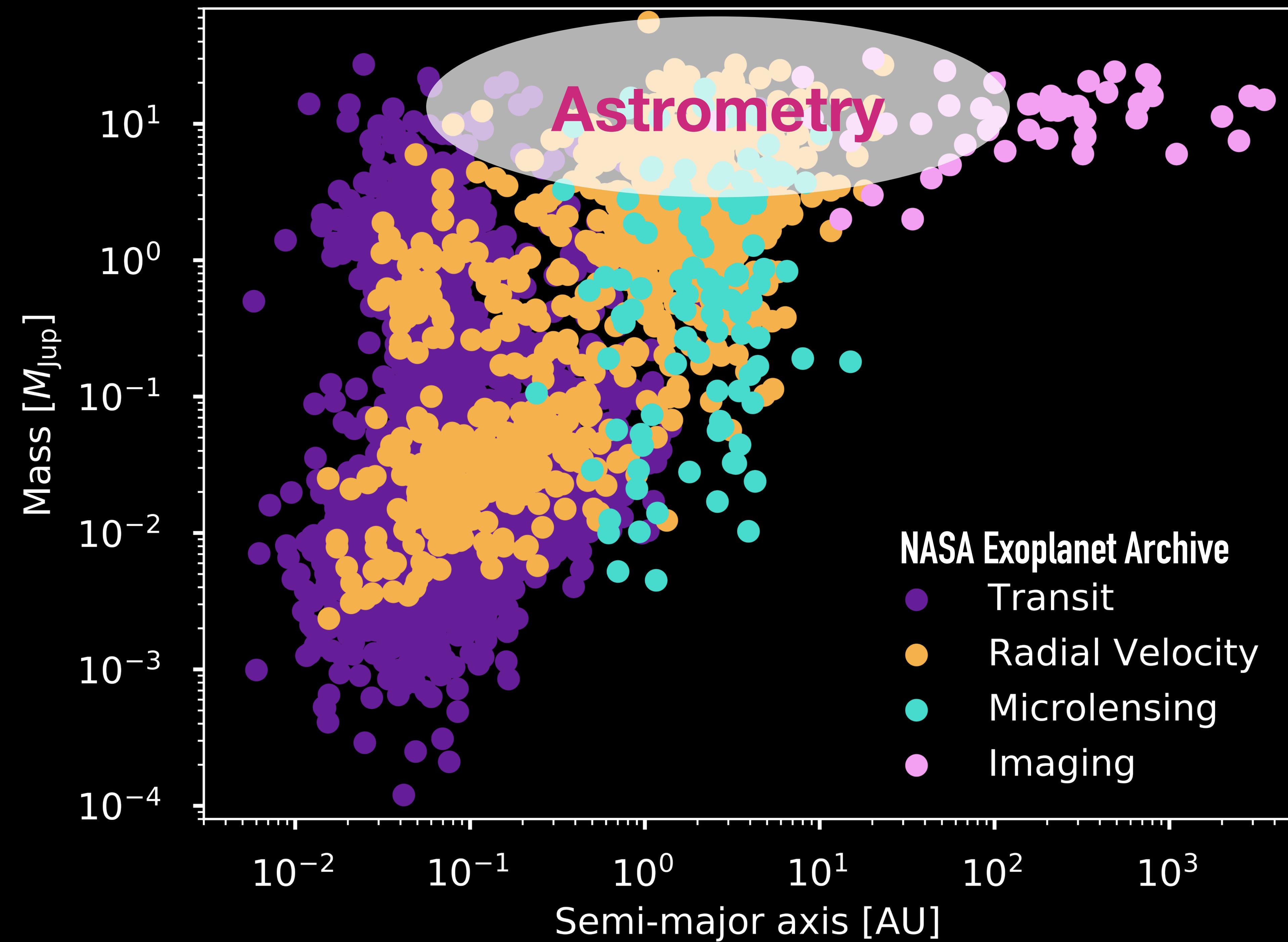
NASA Exoplanet Exploration Program Science Gap List

SCI-10: Precursor observations of direct imaging targets

“Precursor observations benefit future exoplanet missions by:

- 1) **screening** for confusing background sources and close-in, low mass stellar and substellar companions that might compromise exoplanet imaging sensitivity;
- 2) **detecting exoplanets** for future characterization, or setting observational and/or dynamical limits on their presence;
- 3) **measuring stellar physical properties**, chemical abundances and radiation environments to enable accurate planet characterization including interpretation of exoplanet spectra”





Radial Velocities

Minimum mass
Orbital period

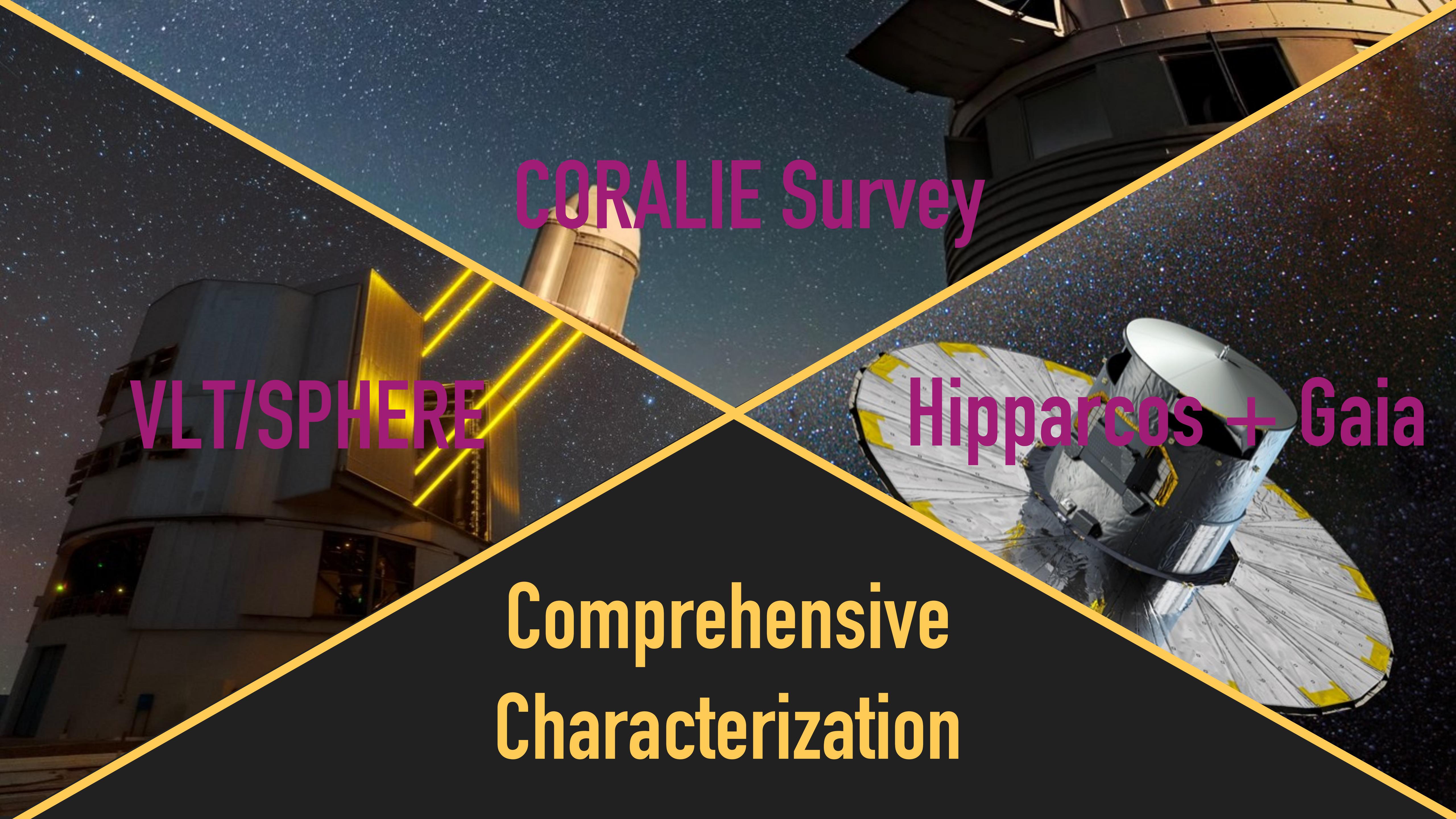
Direct Imaging

Spectral information

Astrometry

Dynamical masses

Comprehensive
Characterization



VLT/SPHERE

CORALIE Survey

Comprehensive
Characterization

Hipparcos + Gaia

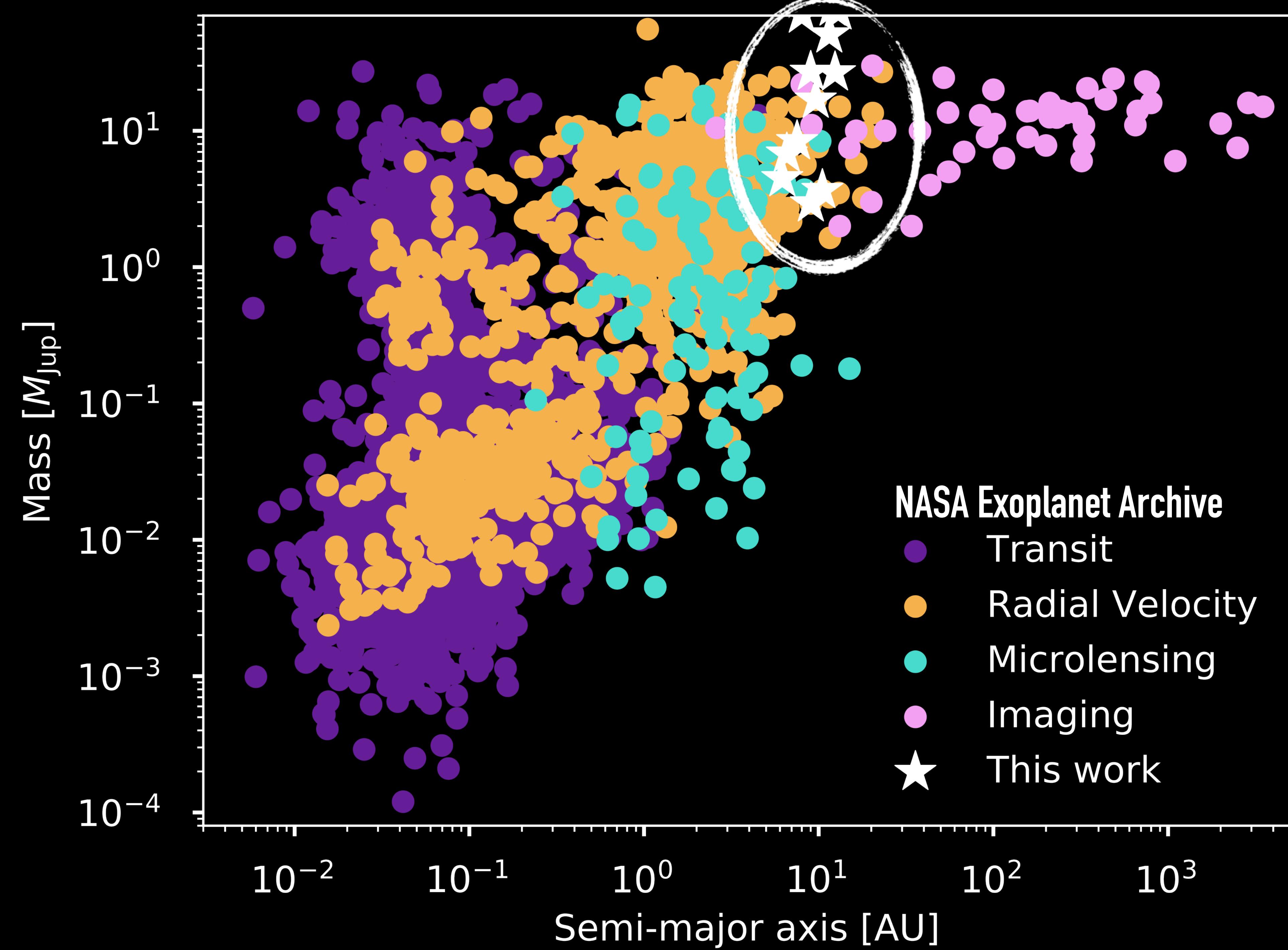
The CORALIE Survey

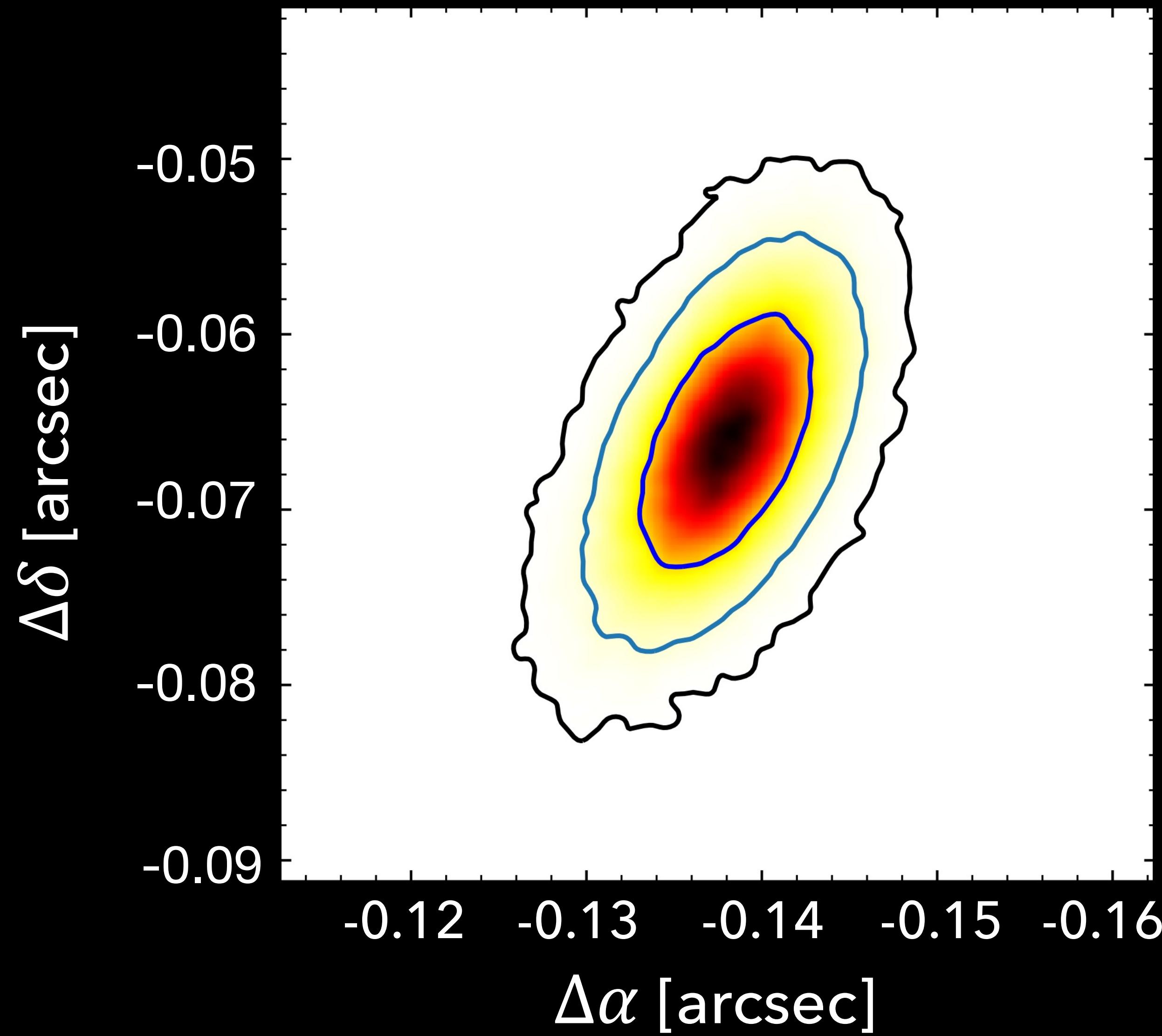
50pc, solar type
stars

Radial velocity
data from past
~20 years

Contains 1647 main
sequence G and K
dwarfs

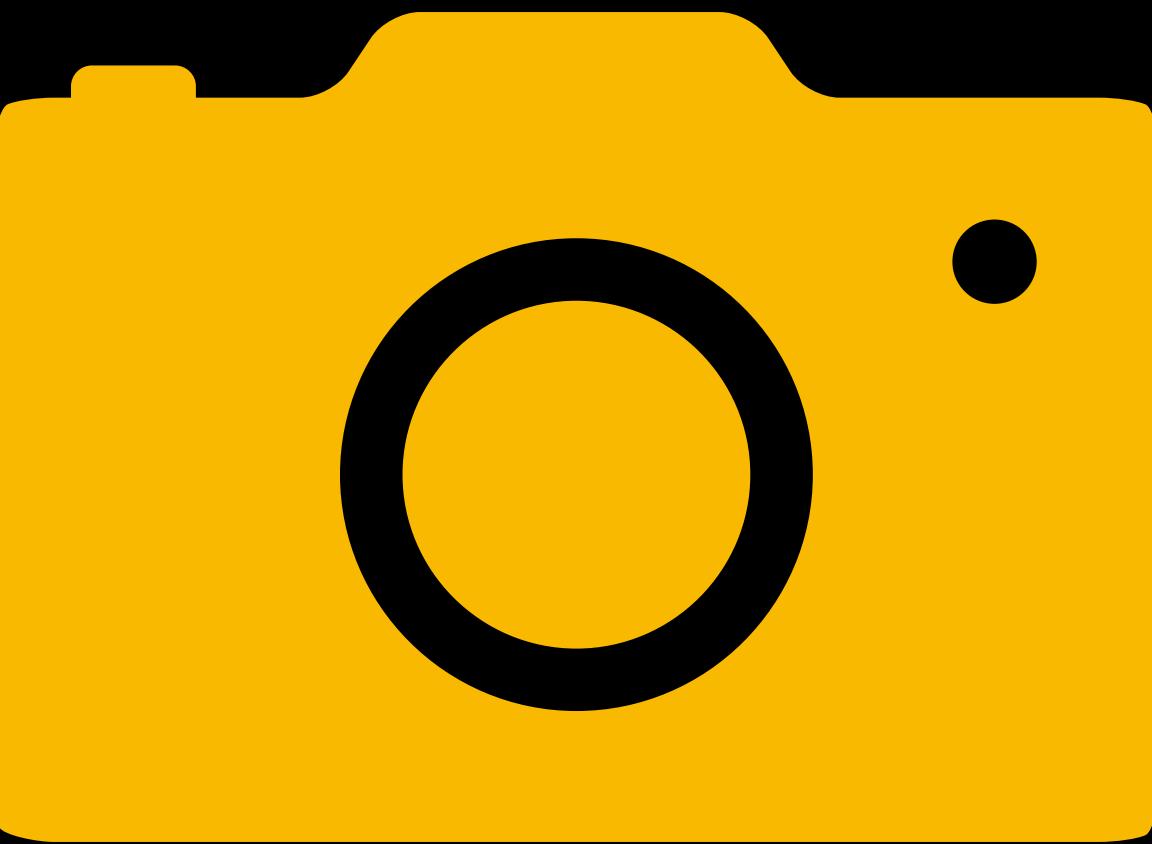
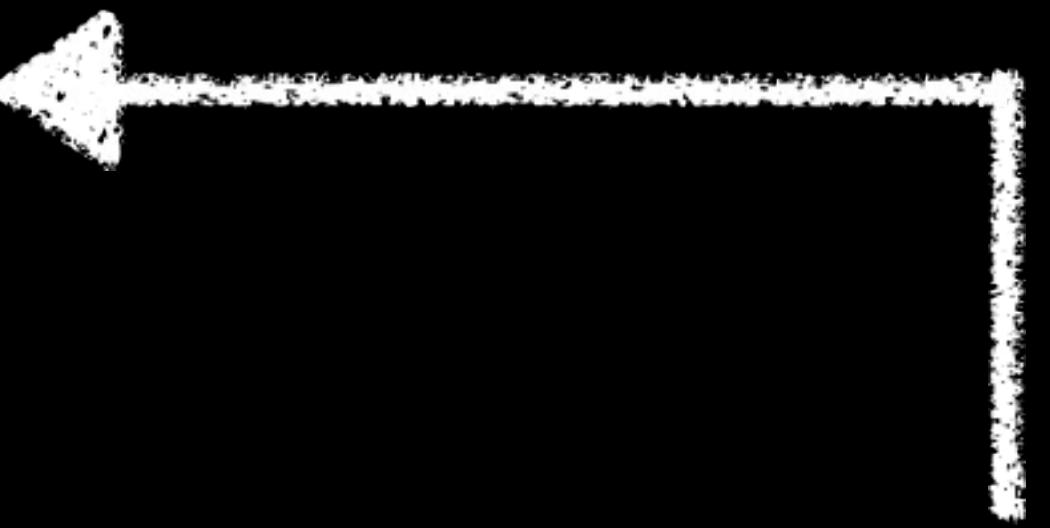
Long term drifts
hosting potential
companions





Using pre-cursor information allows the relative astrometric position to be predicted improving the probability detection calculation.

IRDIS
Infrared Dual Band
Imager and
Spectrograph



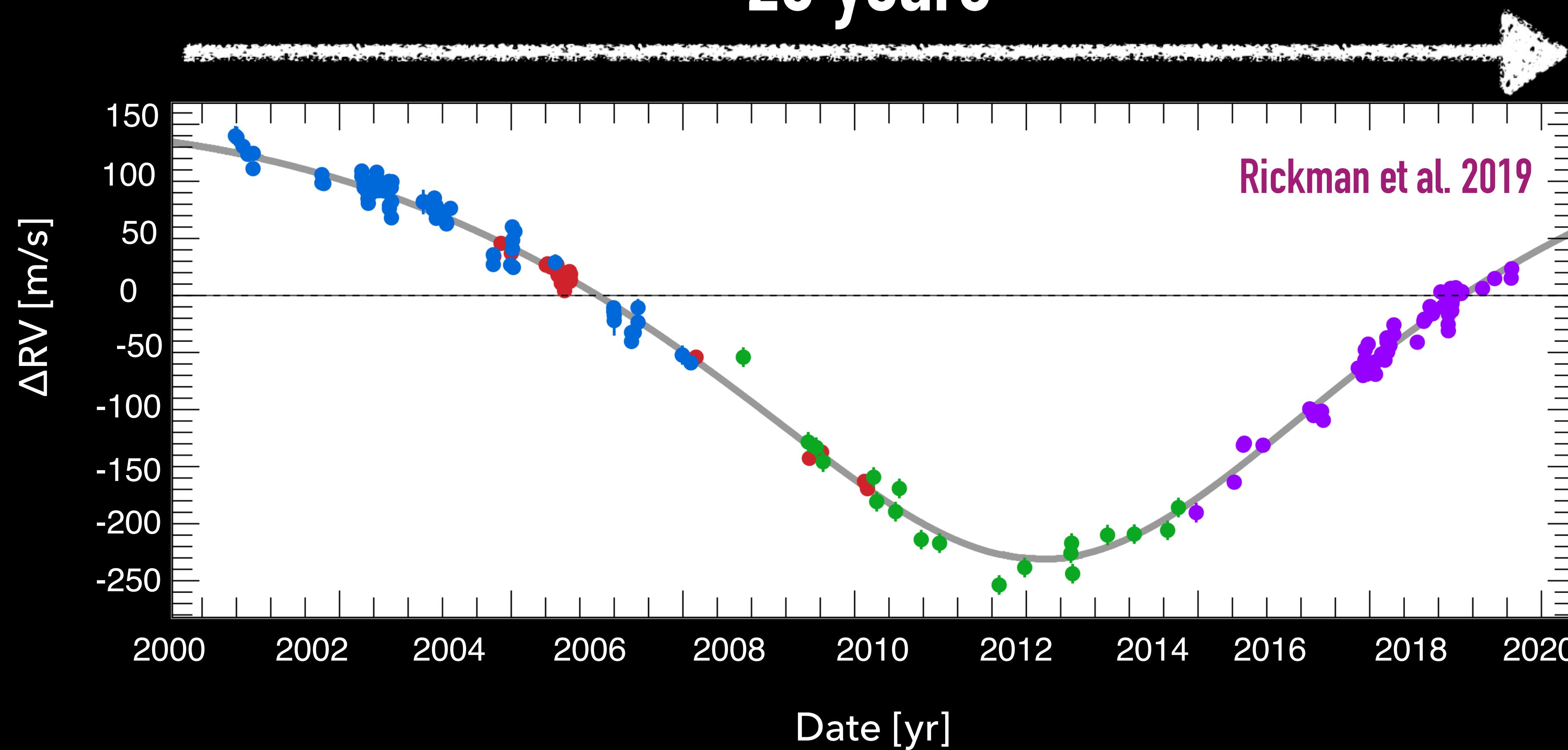
IFS
Integral Field
Spectrograph



HD 13724 B

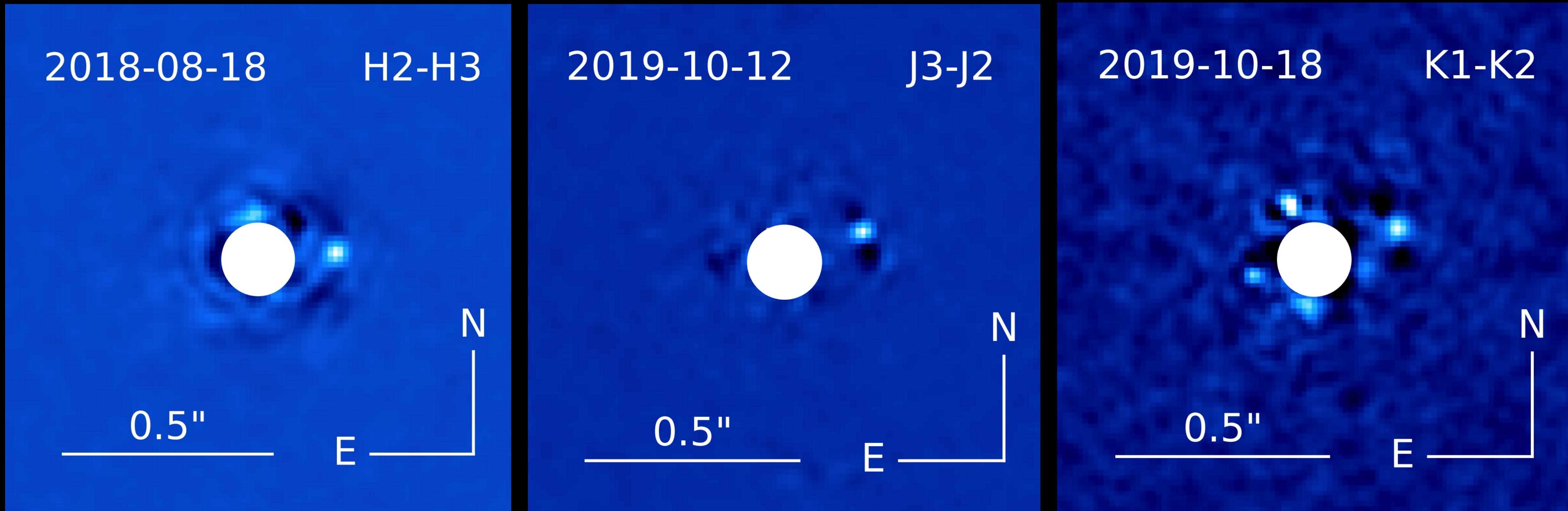
Min. mass: $27 M_{Jup}$

20 years



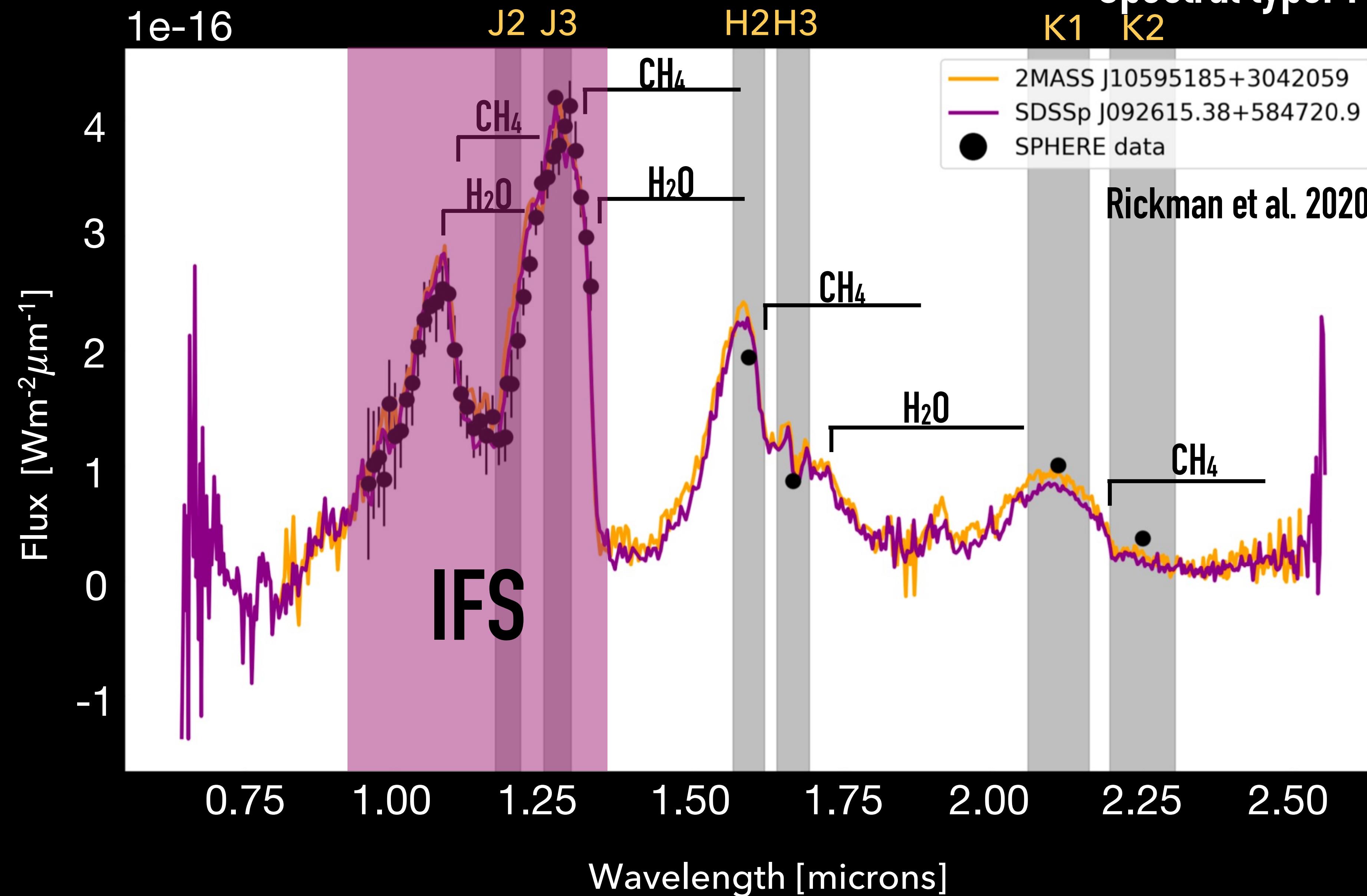
HD 13724 B

Rickman et al. 2020



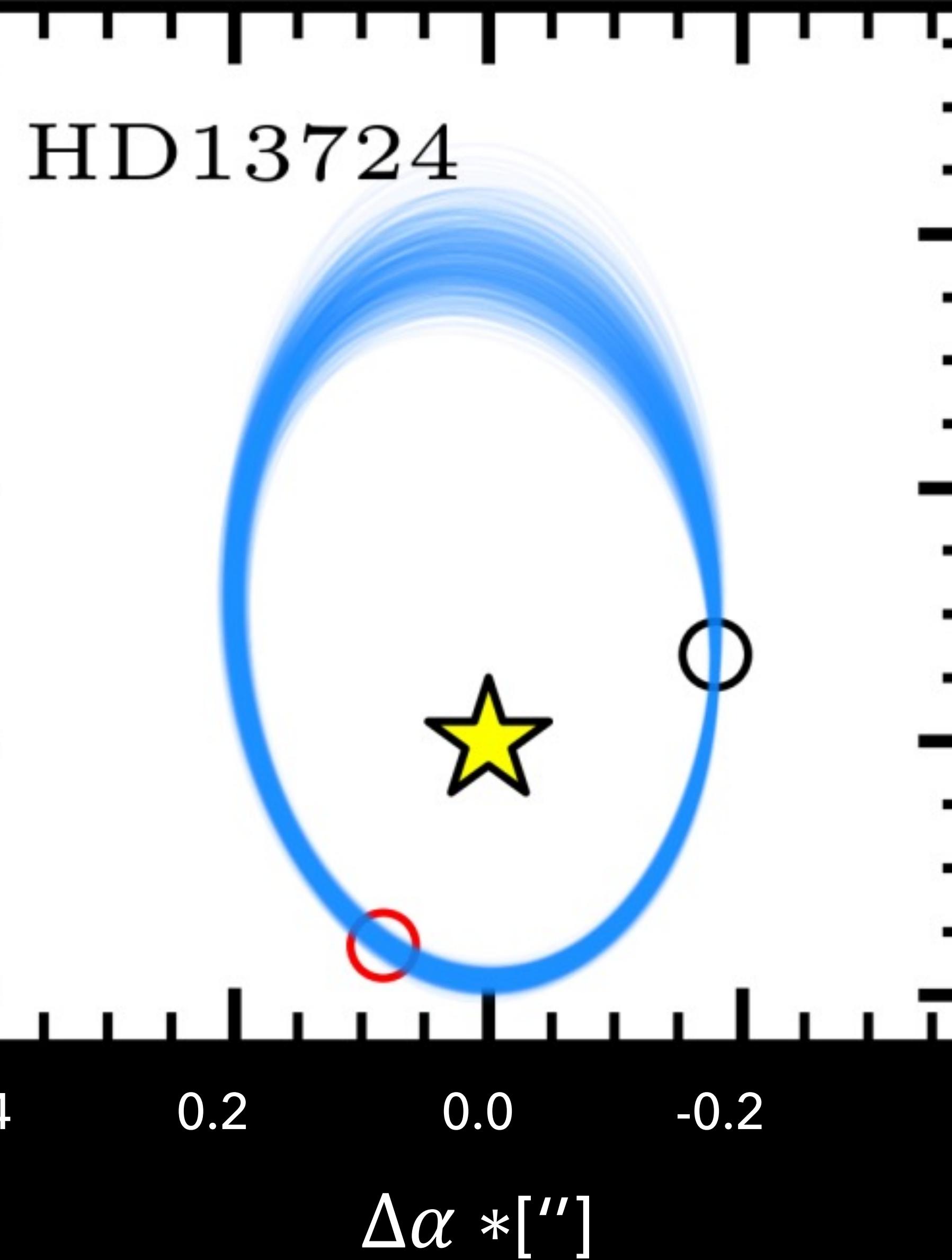
HD 13724 B

Temperature: 1000 K
Spectral type: T4



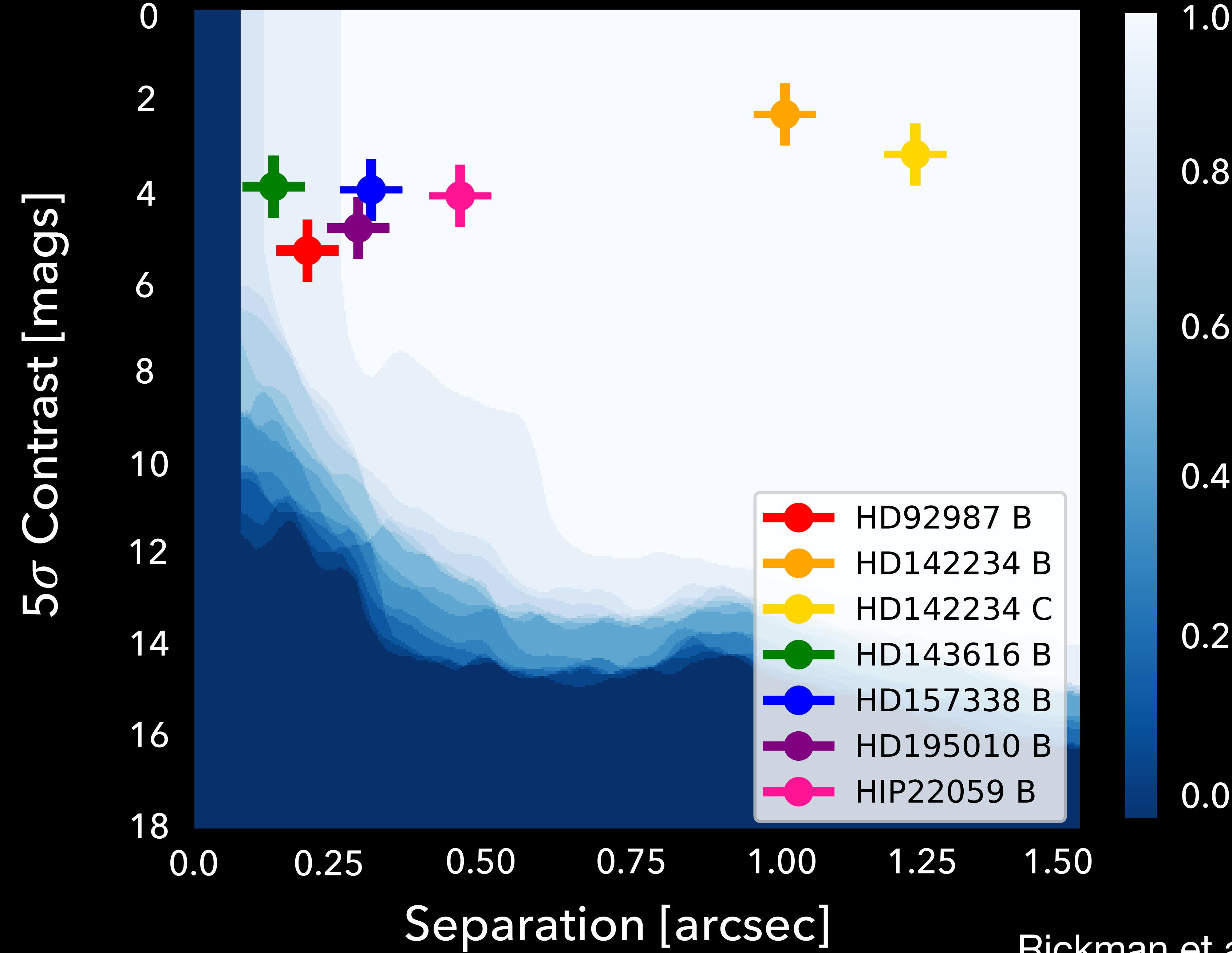
$36.2^{+1.6}_{-1.5} M_{\text{Jup}}$

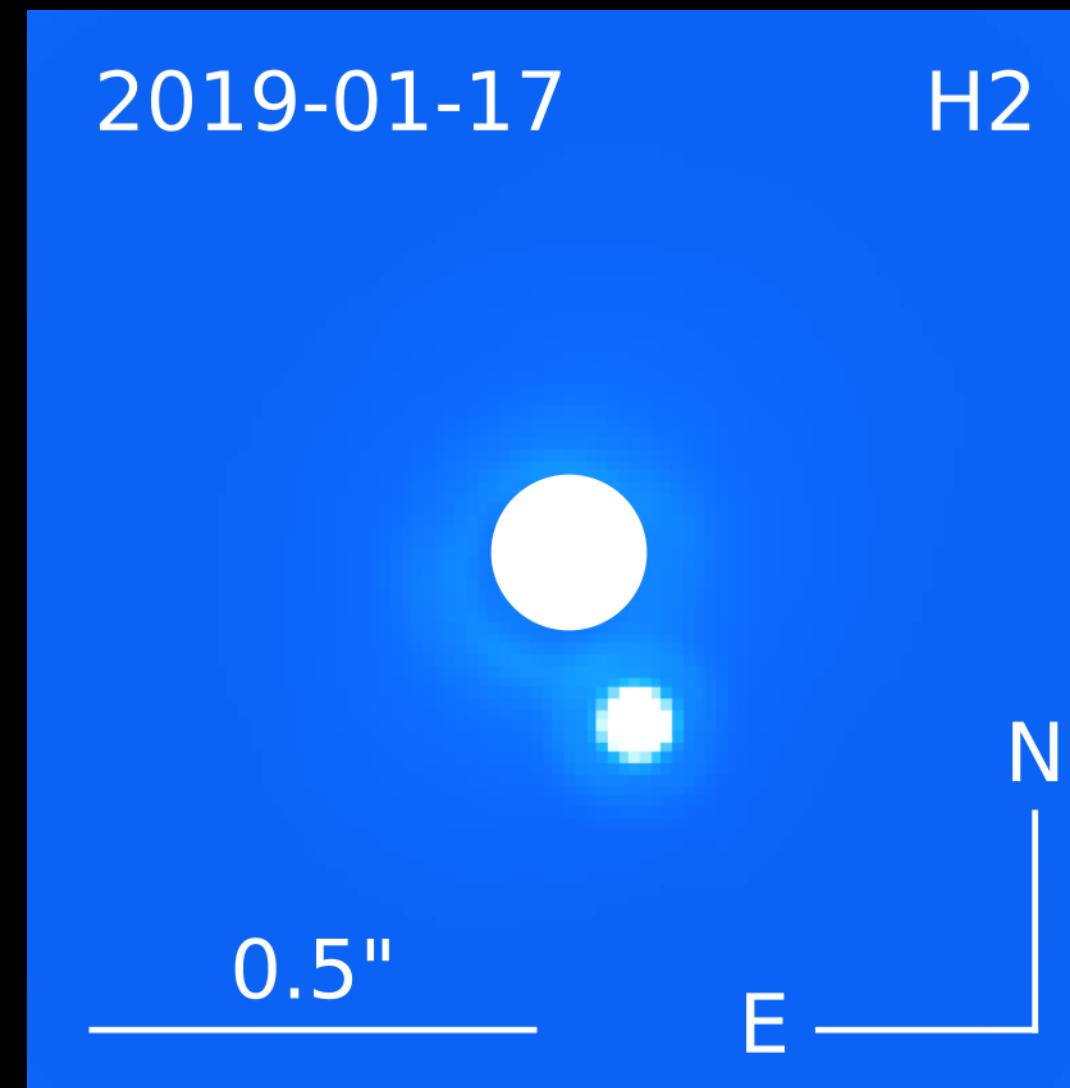
[,,] $\varrho \nabla$



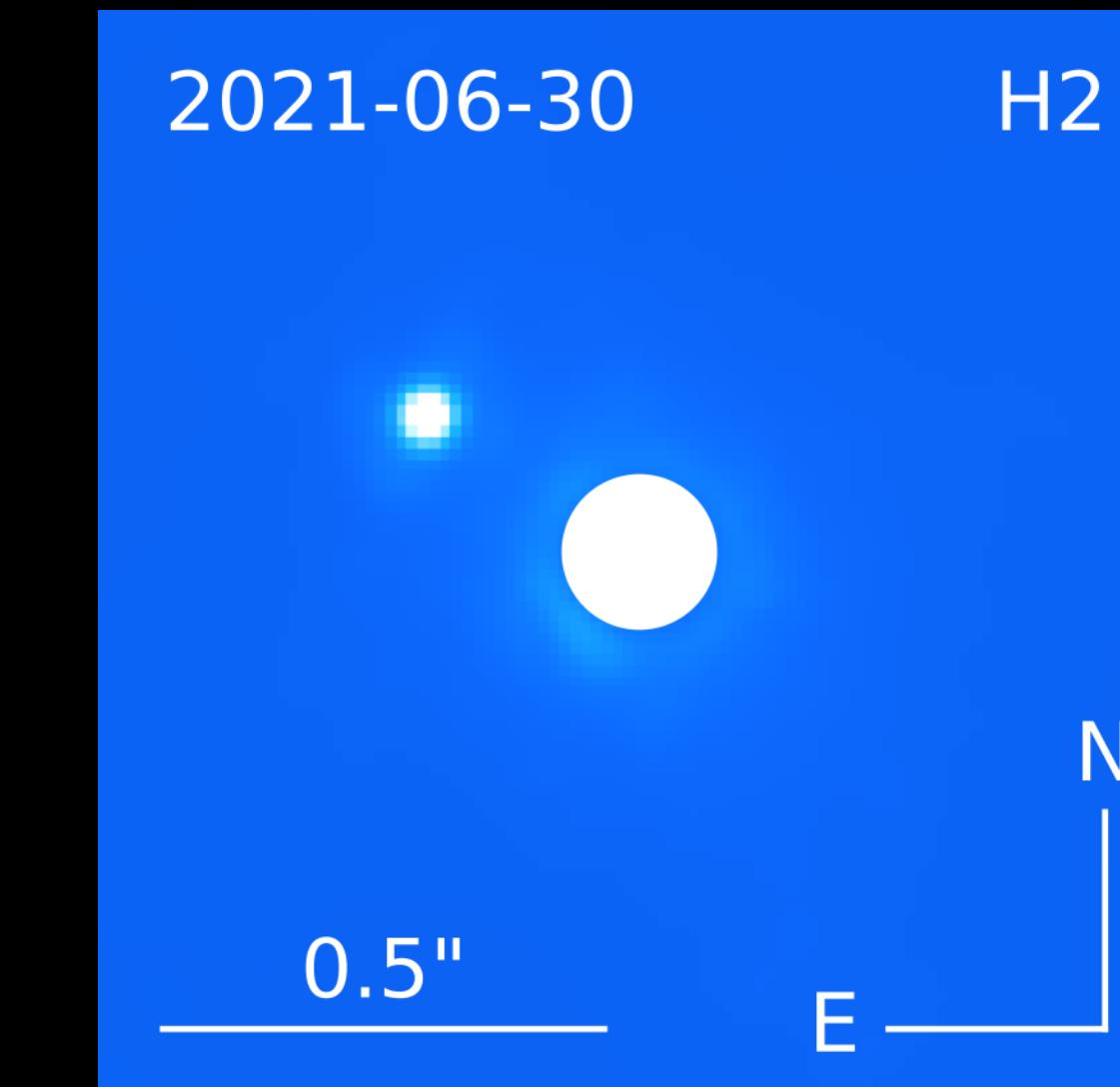
Brandt et al. 2021

**Younger & lower-mass brown dwarfs are over-luminous compared to models,
while older or higher-mass brown dwarfs are under-luminous**

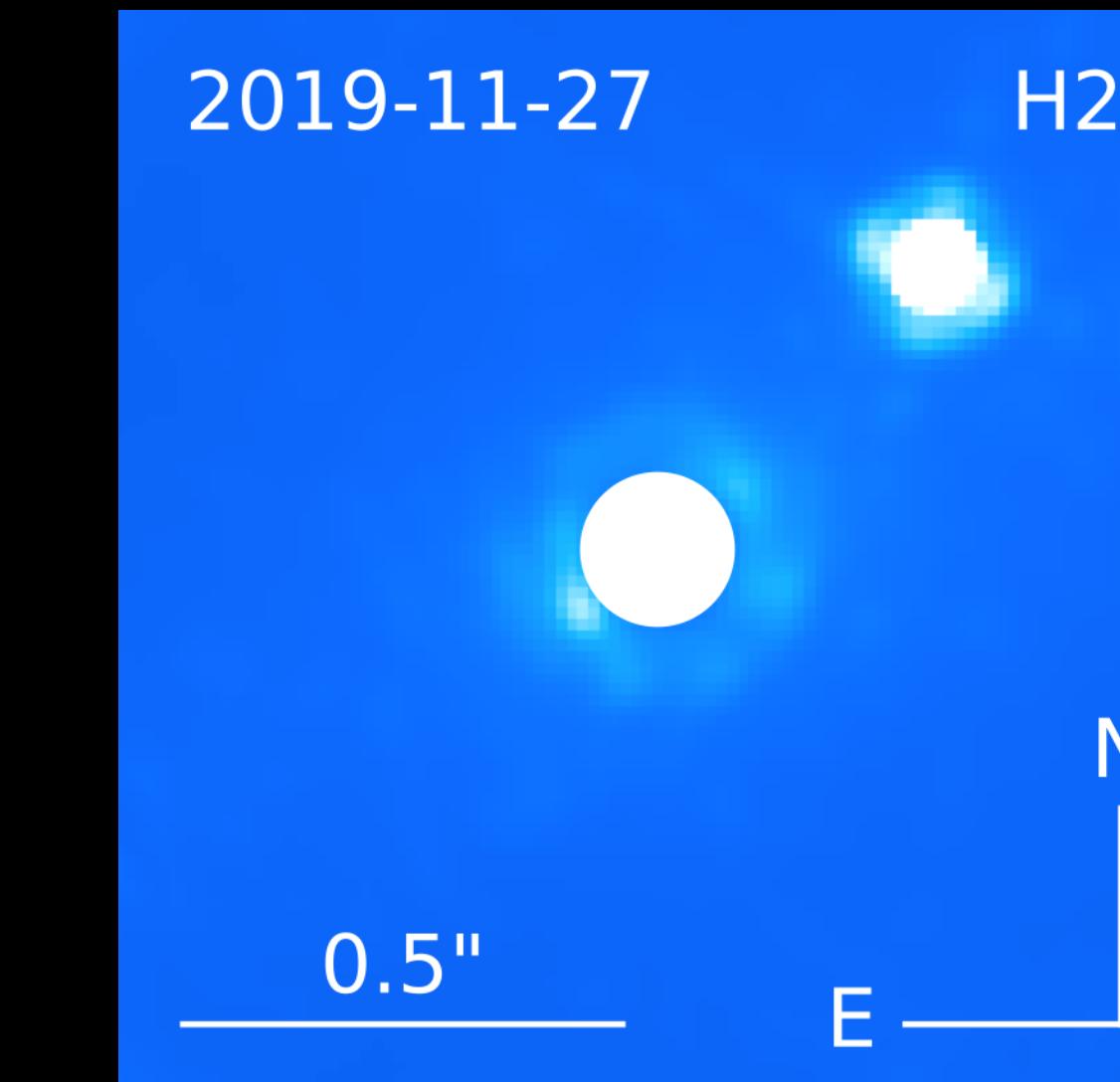




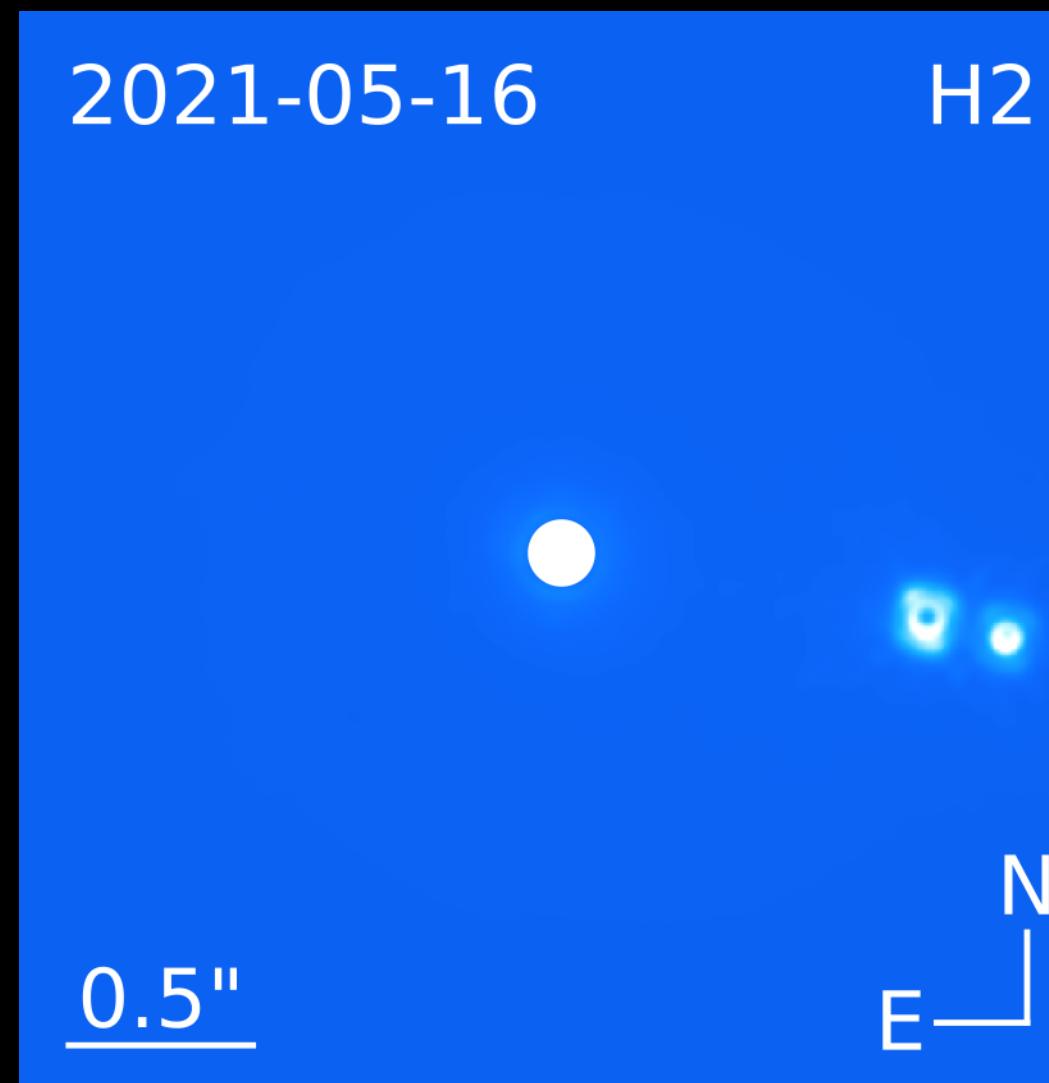
HD92987



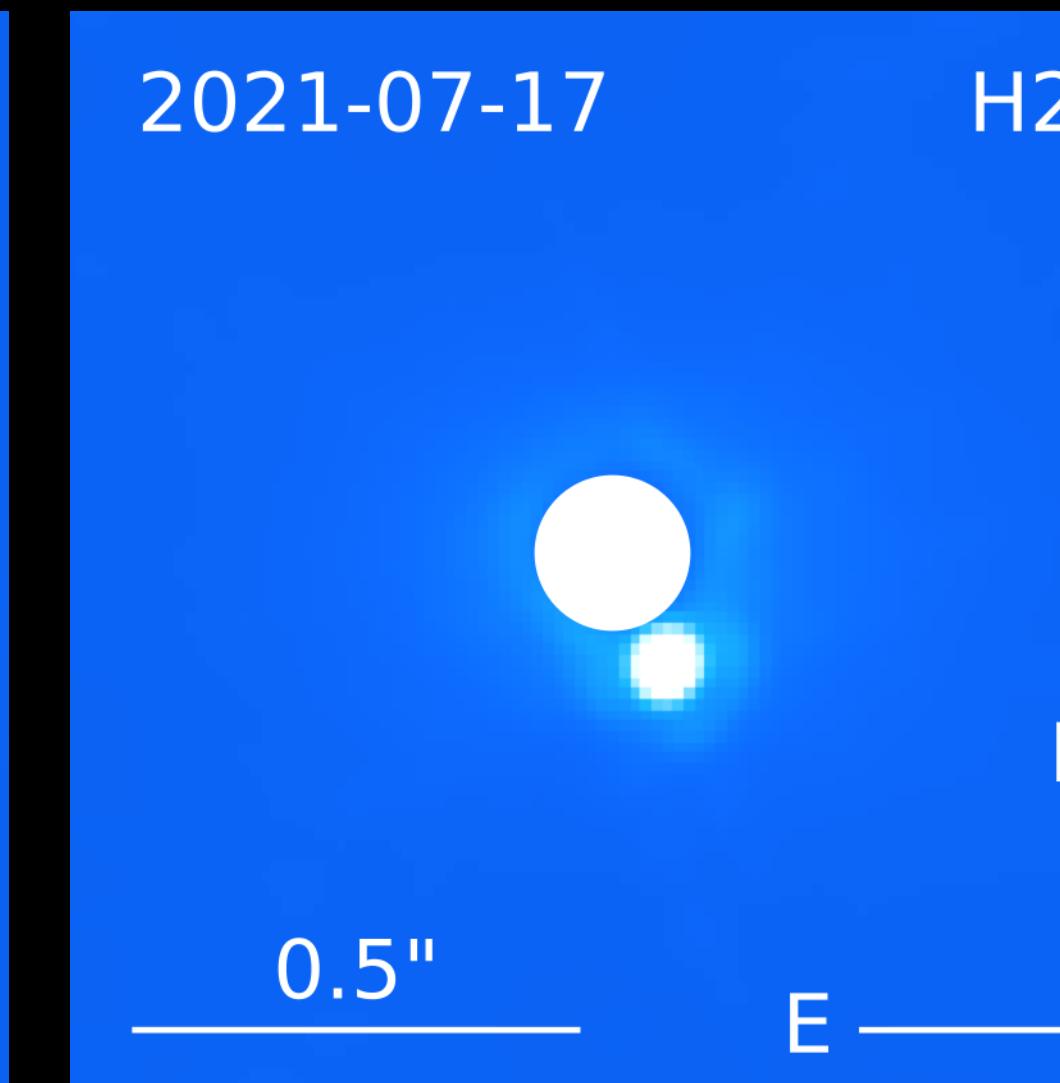
HD195010



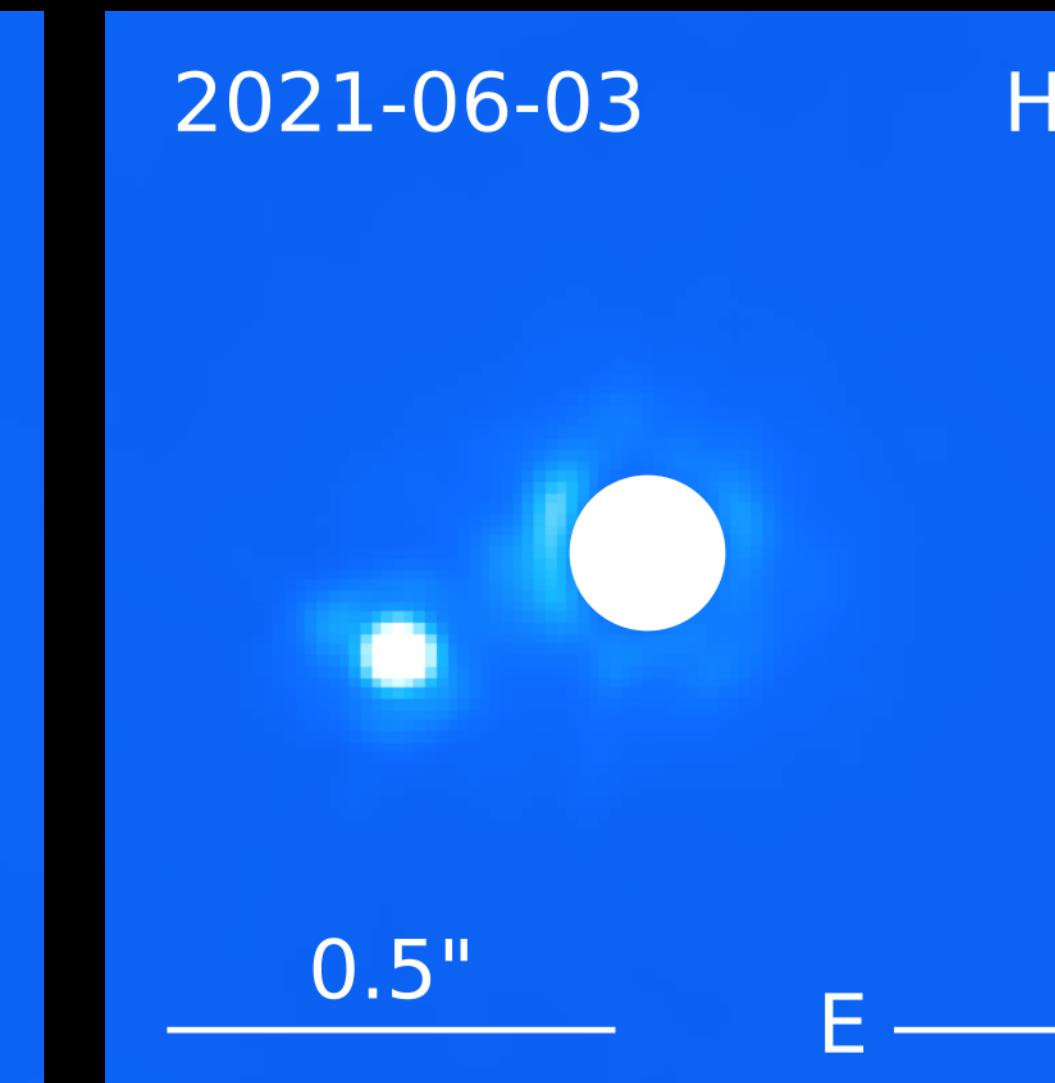
HIP22059



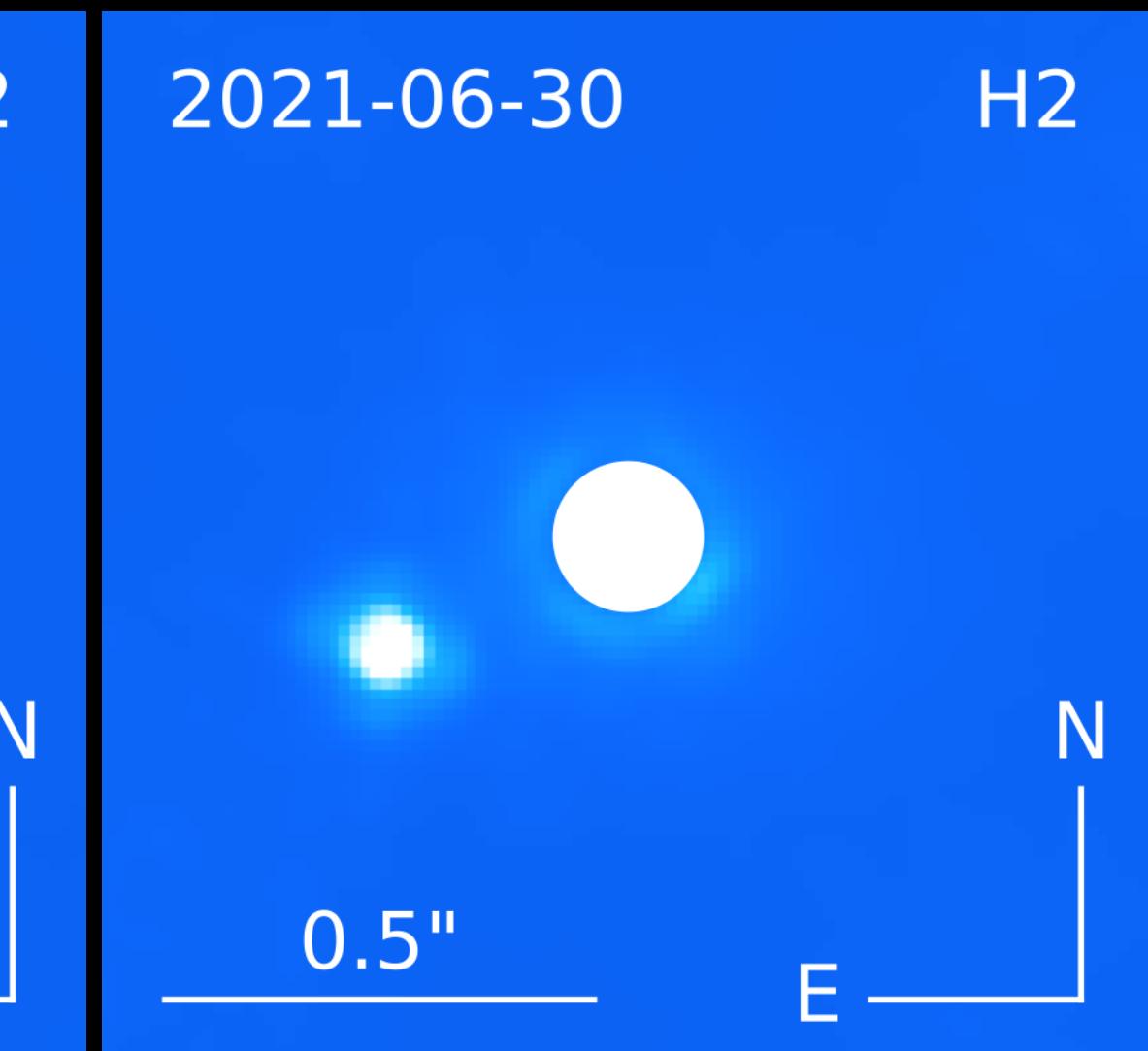
HD142234



HD143616



HD157338



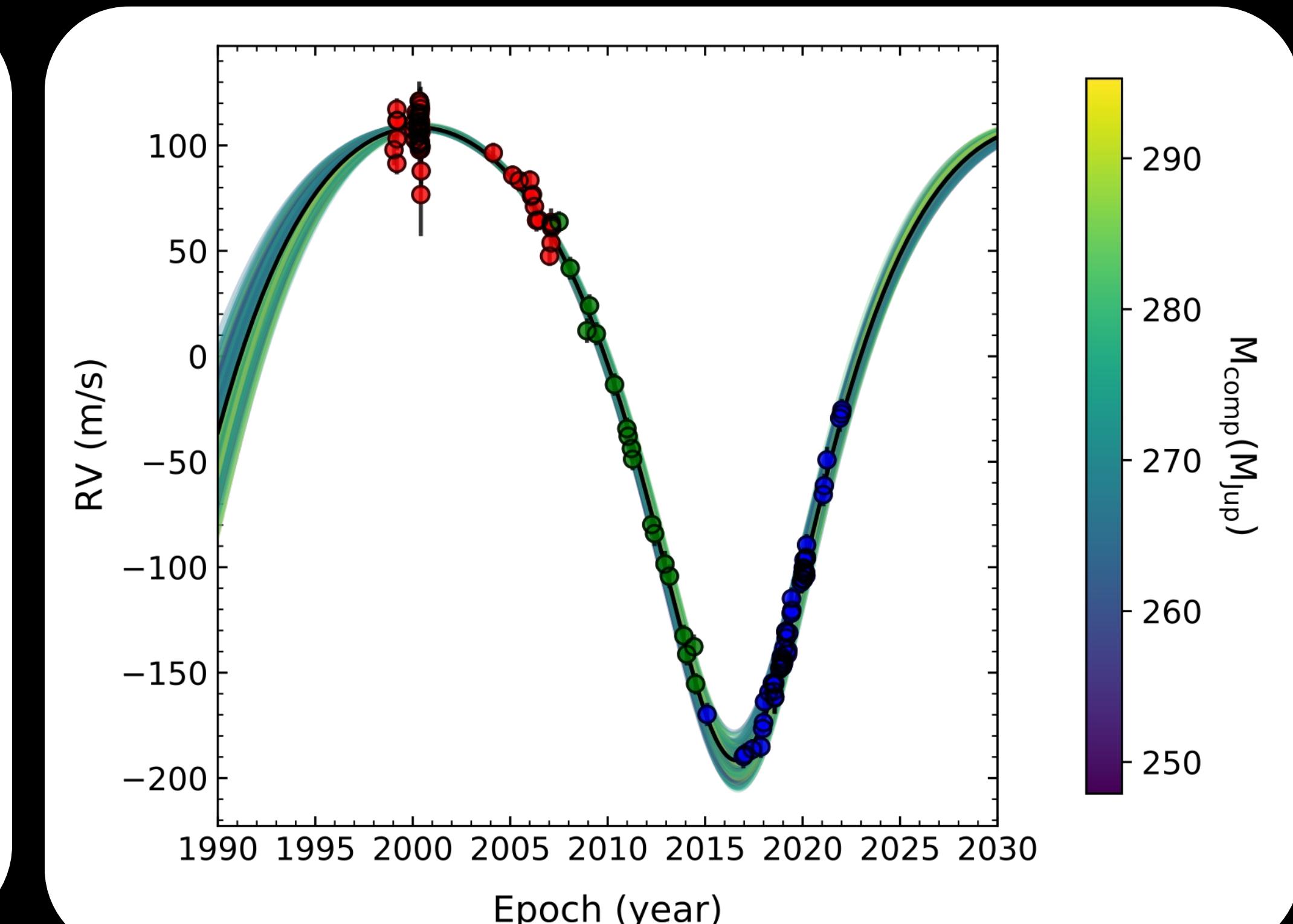
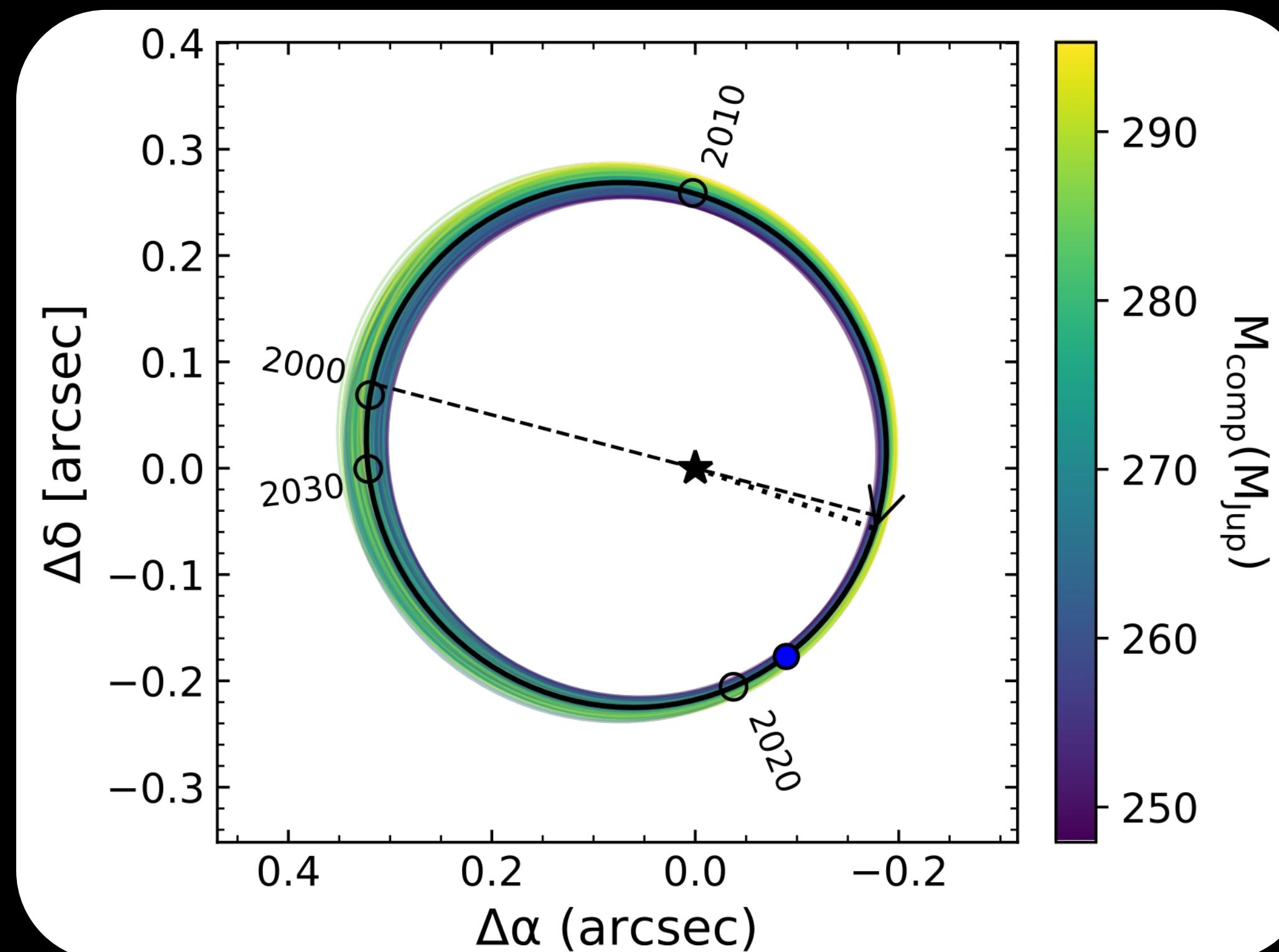
HD92987

$\sim 17M_{\text{Jup}}$ Rickman et al (2019)

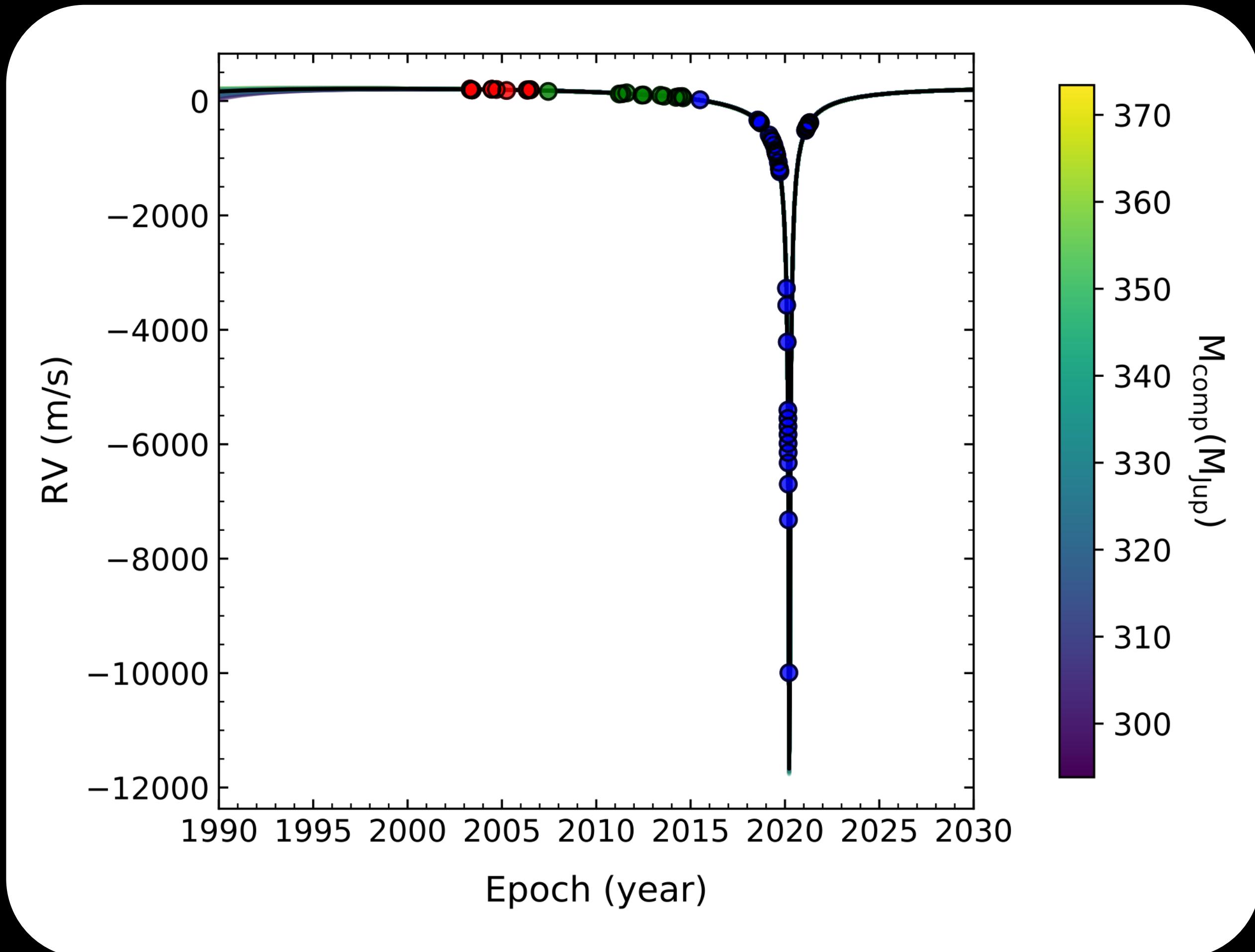
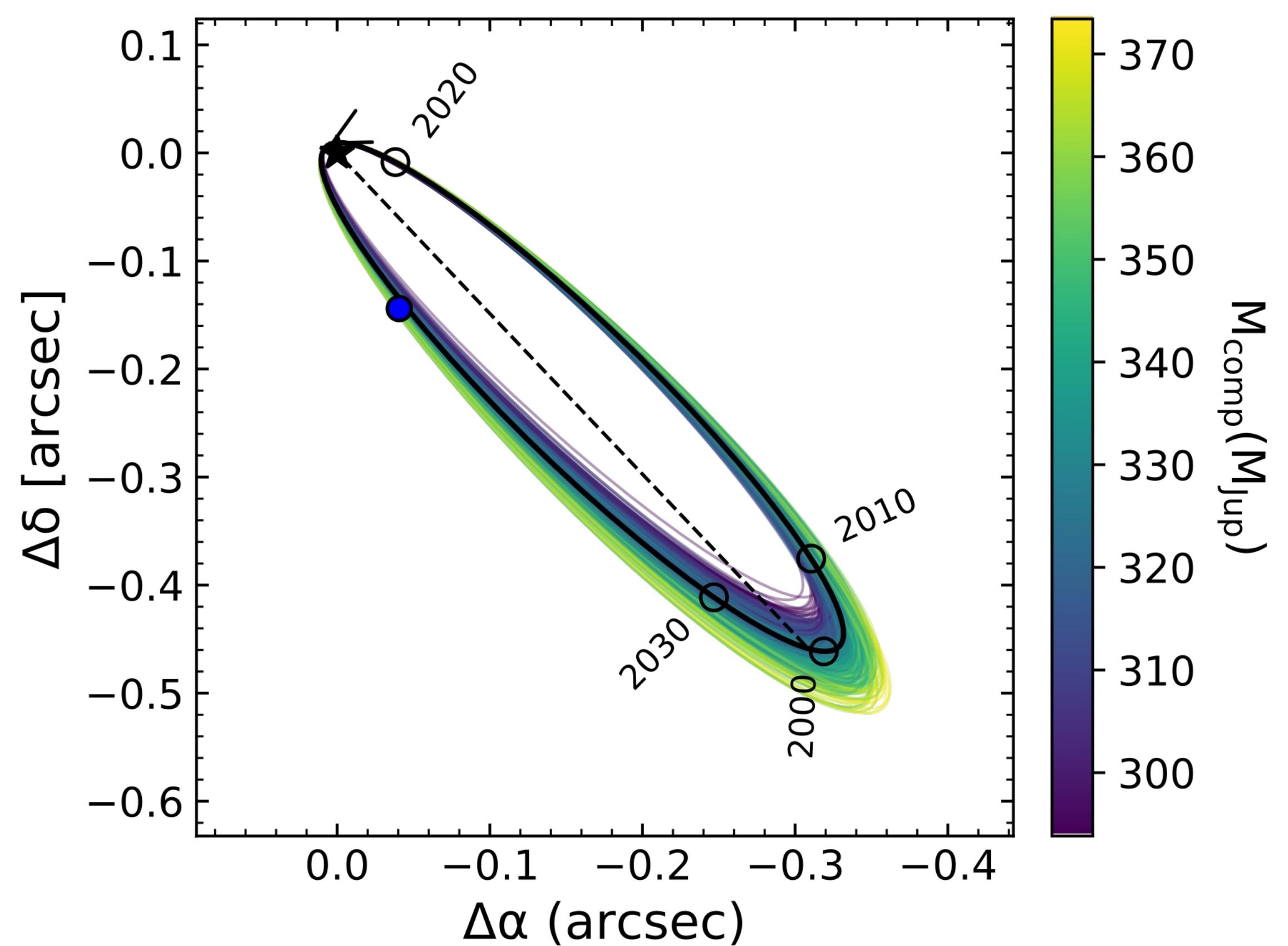
$\sim 256M_{\text{Jup}}$ Venner et al. (2021)

$271 \pm 10M_{\text{Jup}}$

Rickman et al (2022a) in prep



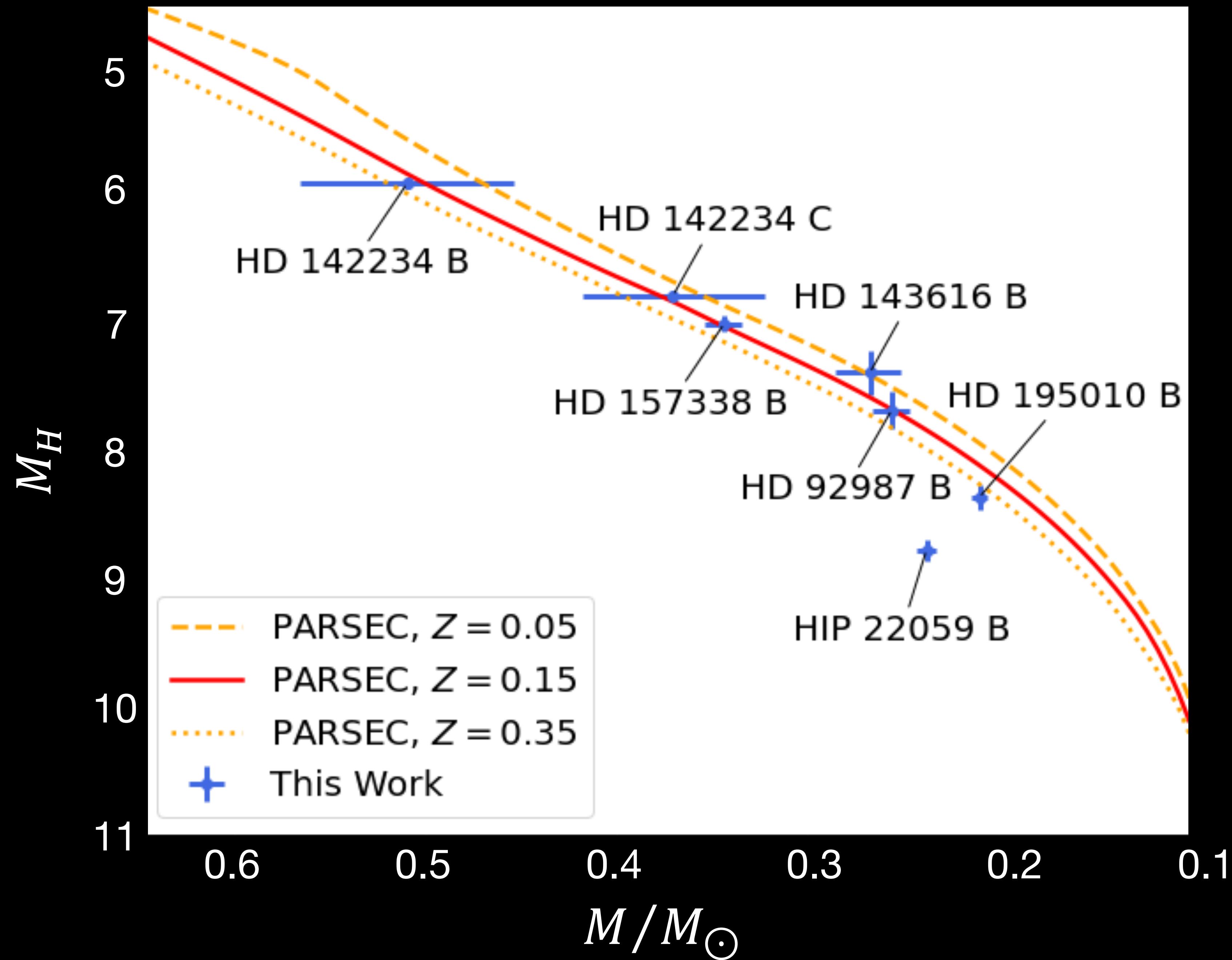
HD143616B



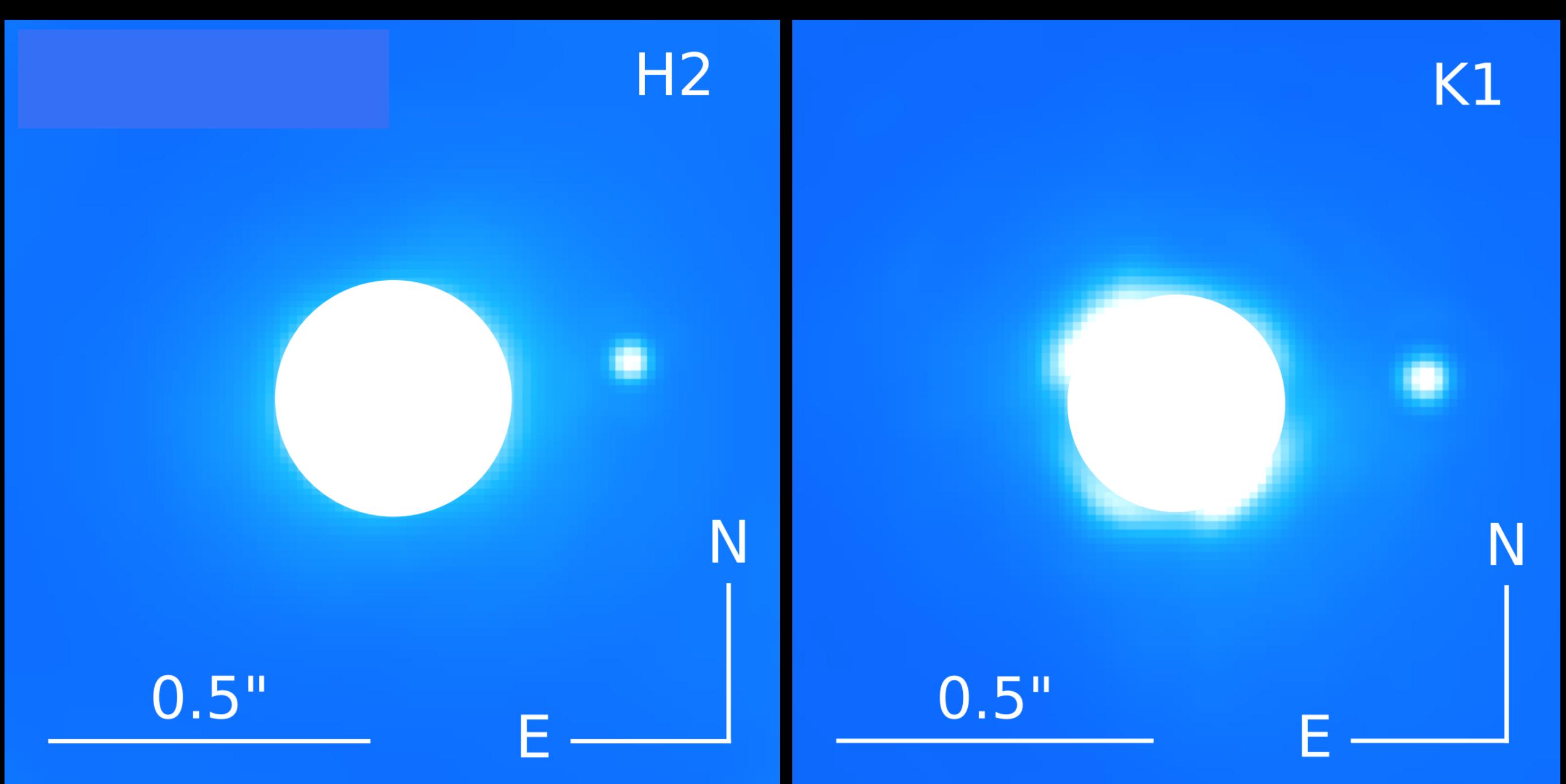
$330 \pm 13 M_{Jup}$

$e = 0.97 \pm 0.01$

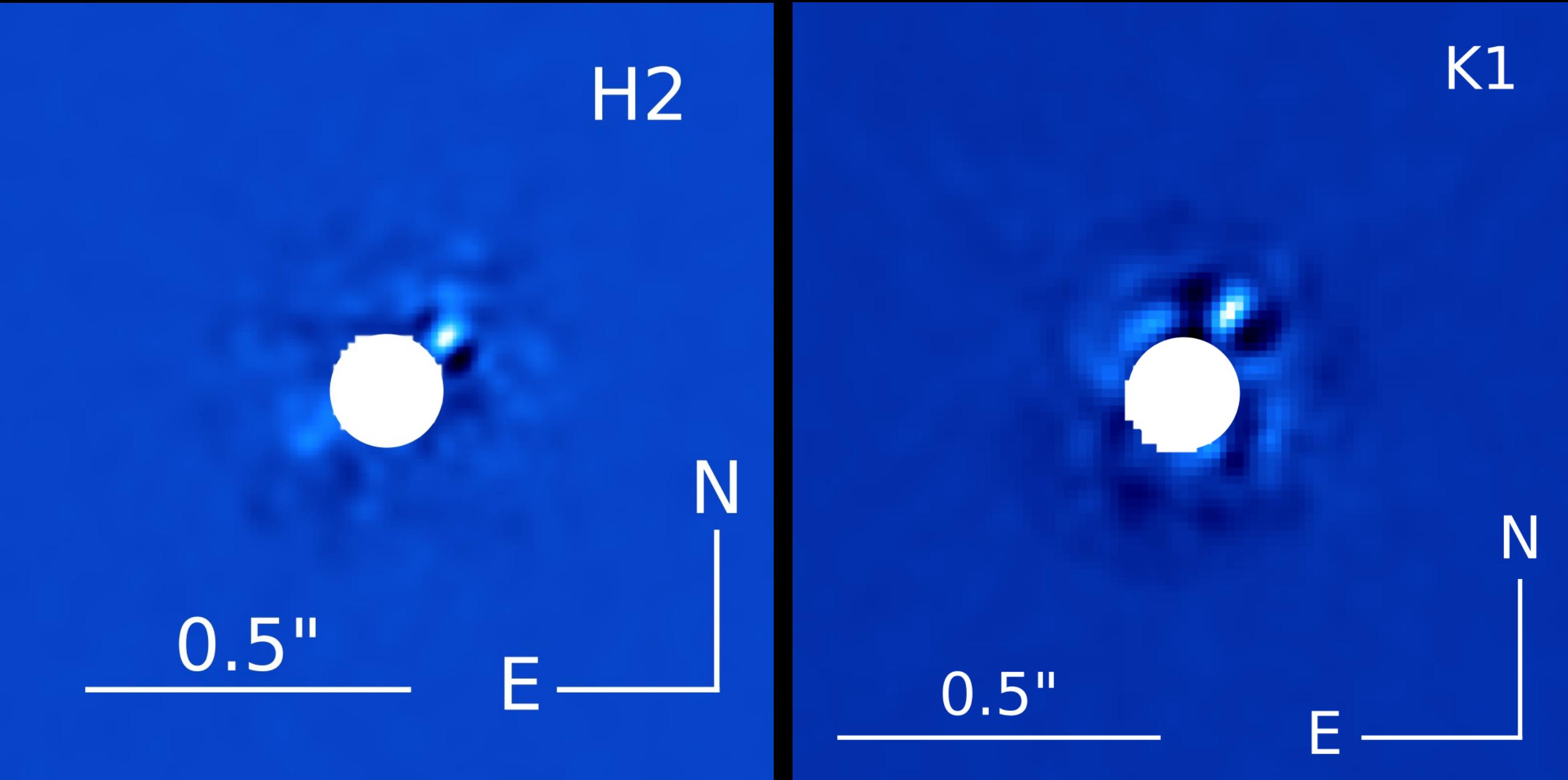
Rickman et al (2022a), in prep



HD206505B

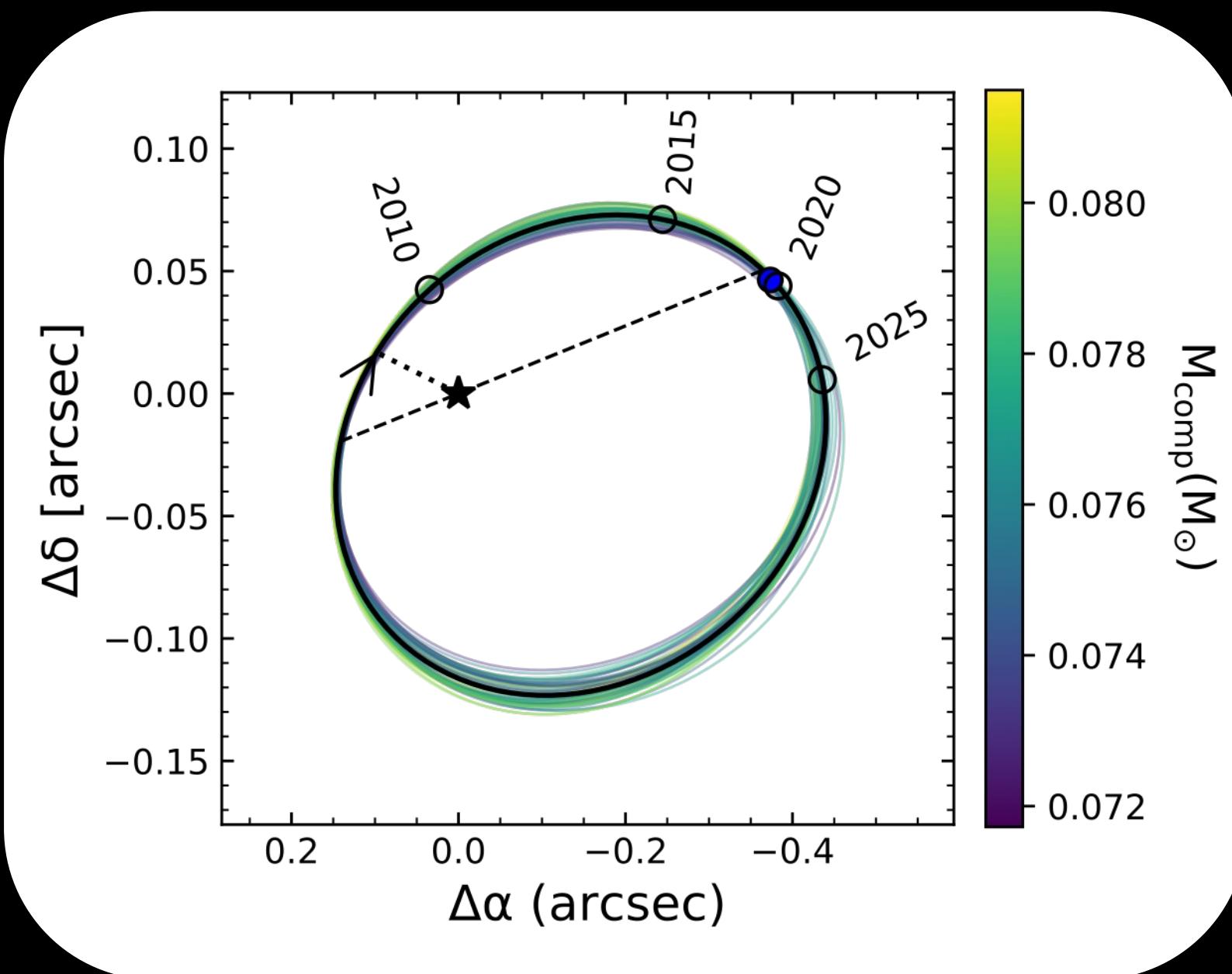
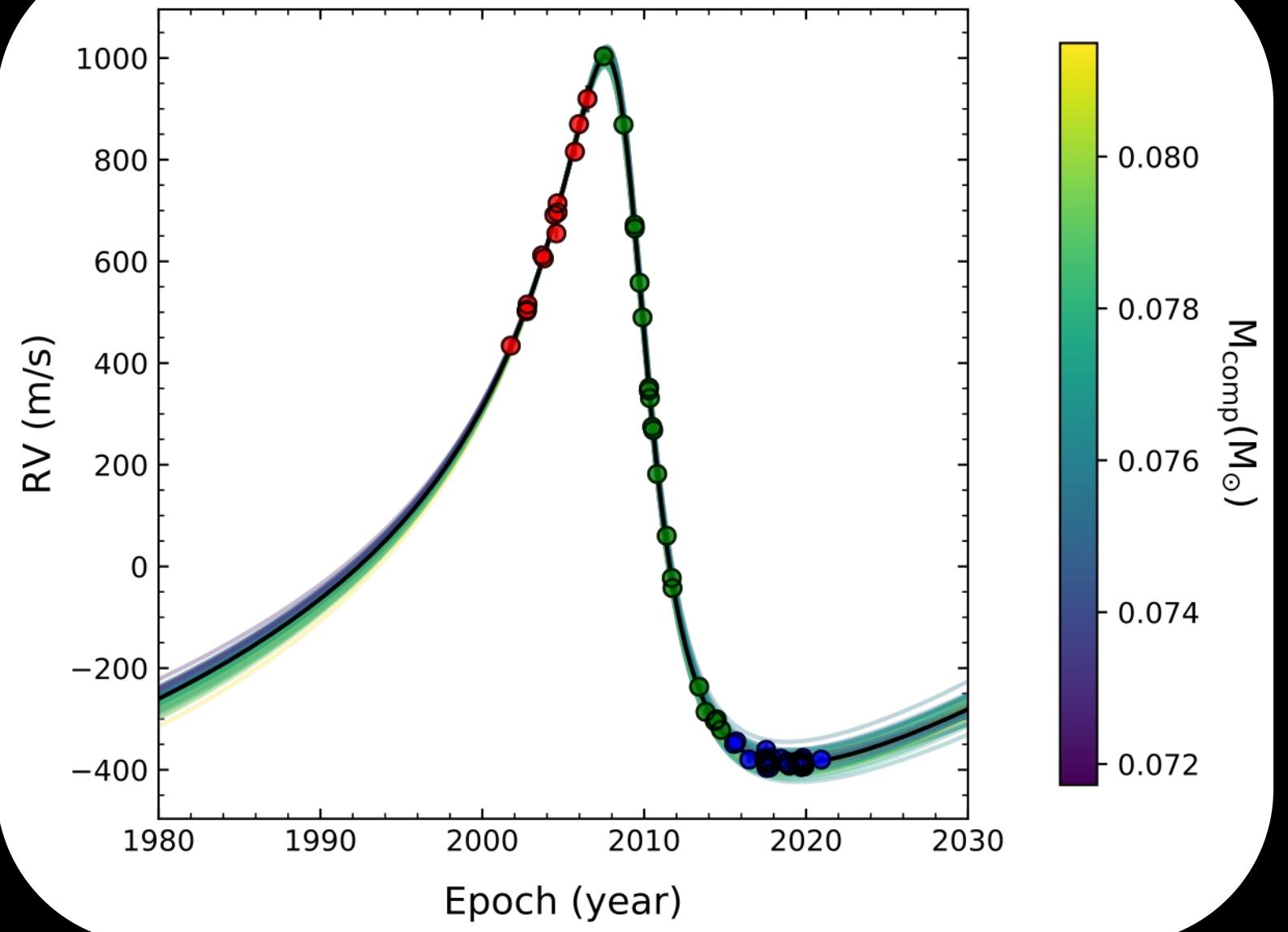


HD112863B



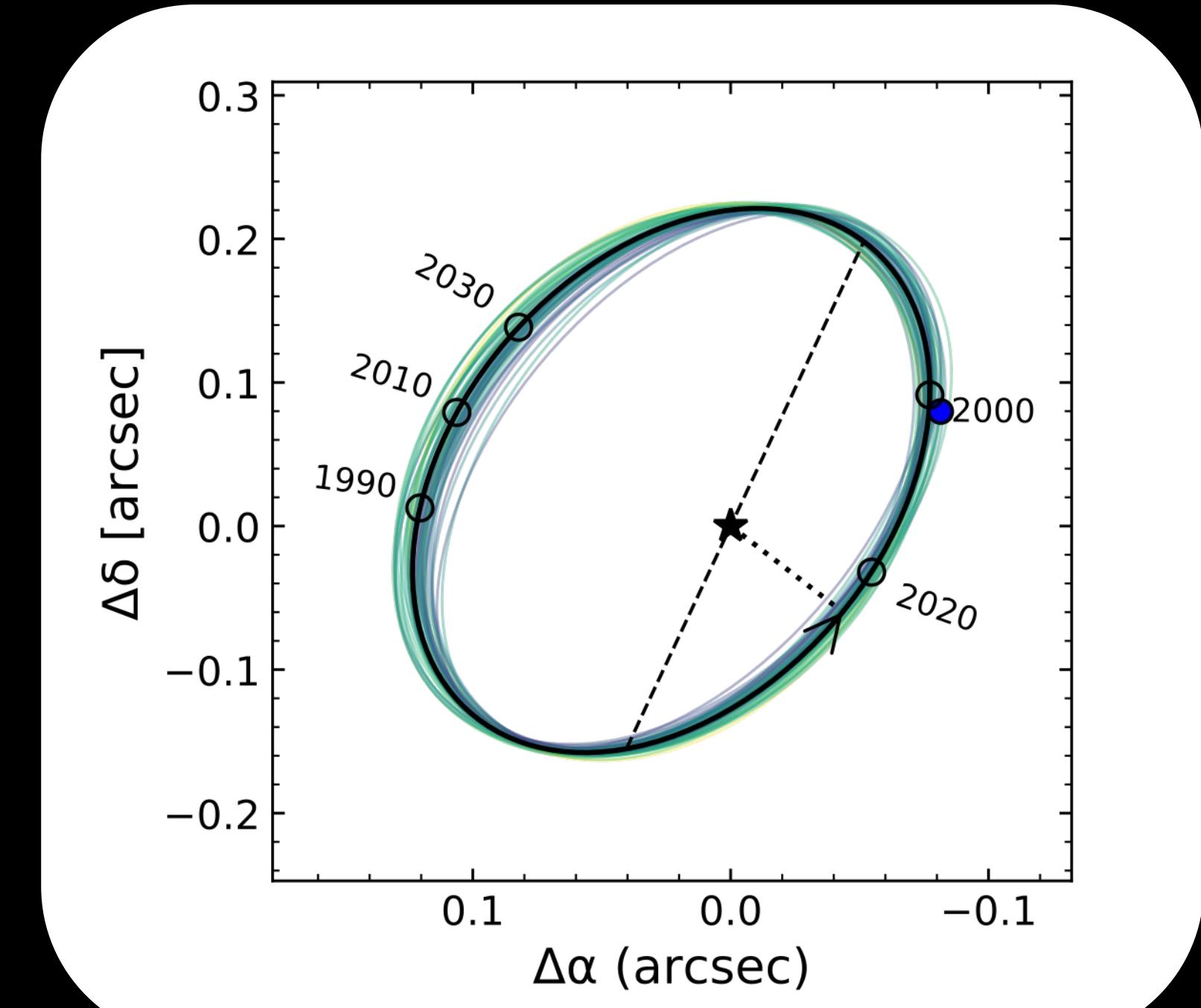
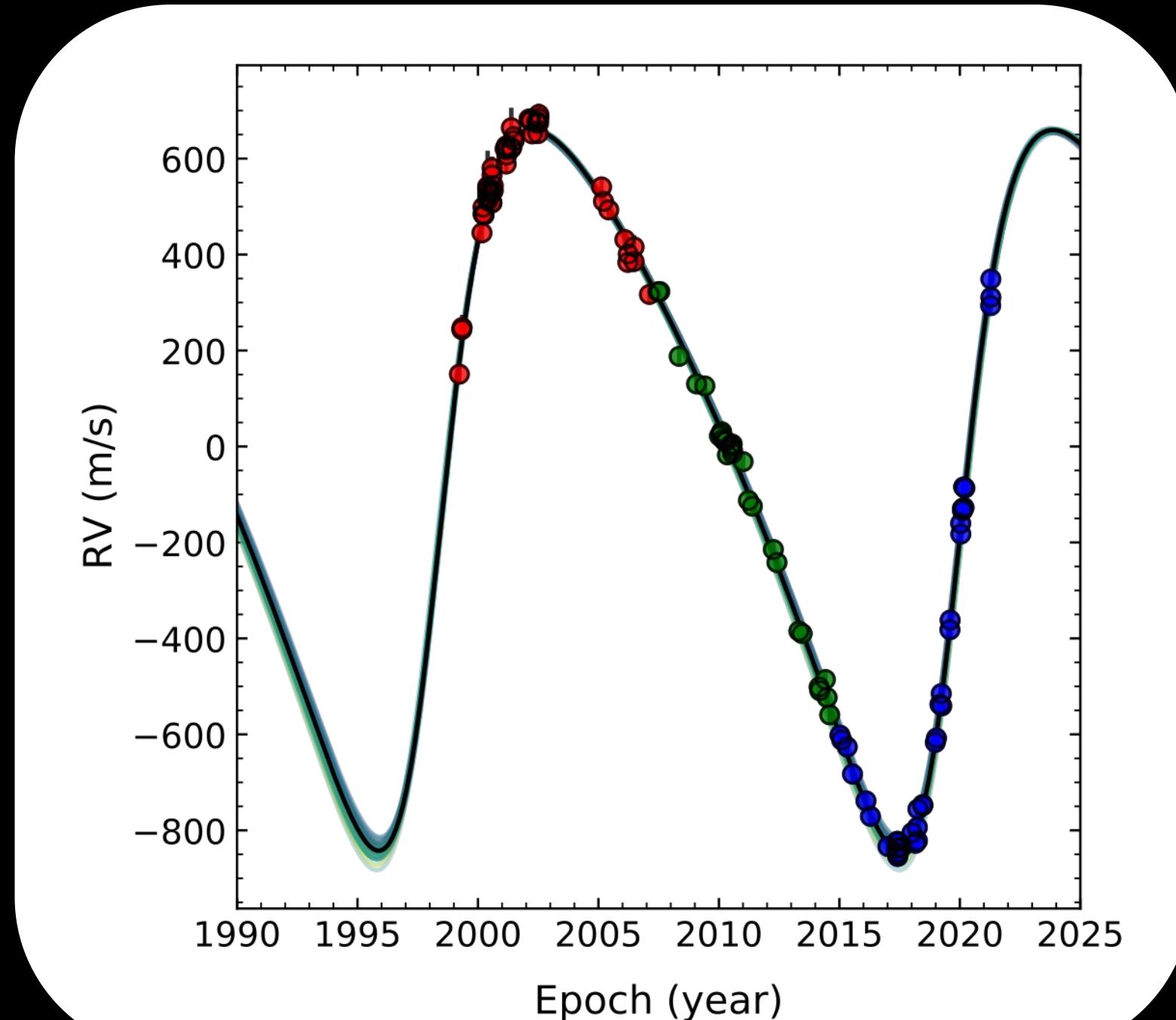
HD206505B

$76.5^{+2.1}_{-2.0} M_{\text{Jup}}$



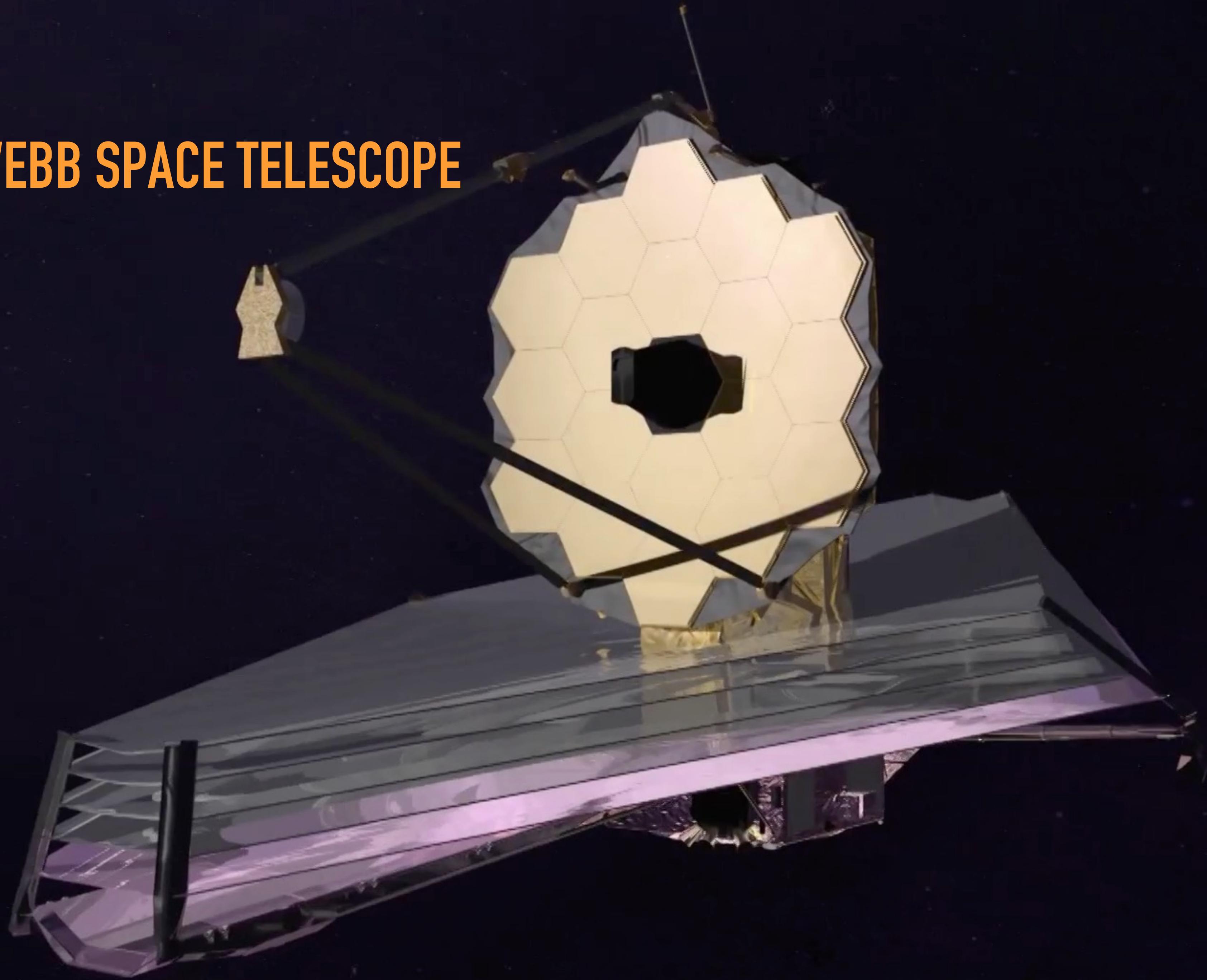
HD112863

$73.5 \pm 1.5 M_{\text{Jup}}$





JAMES WEBB SPACE TELESCOPE



Conclusions

This work helps us understand the occurrence rates of planets/BDs/stars around nearby solar-type stars and populate the mass-luminosity relation for very low mass stars

Pre-cursor observations (vetting with quick imaging, RVs + astrometry) increases the detection efficiency of directly imaged companions for targeted searches with future upcoming instruments on JWST, ELT, and future direct imaging missions

Combining exoplanet detection techniques is vital in comprehensively characterizing exoplanets