

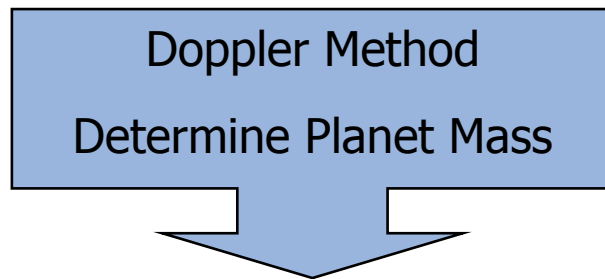
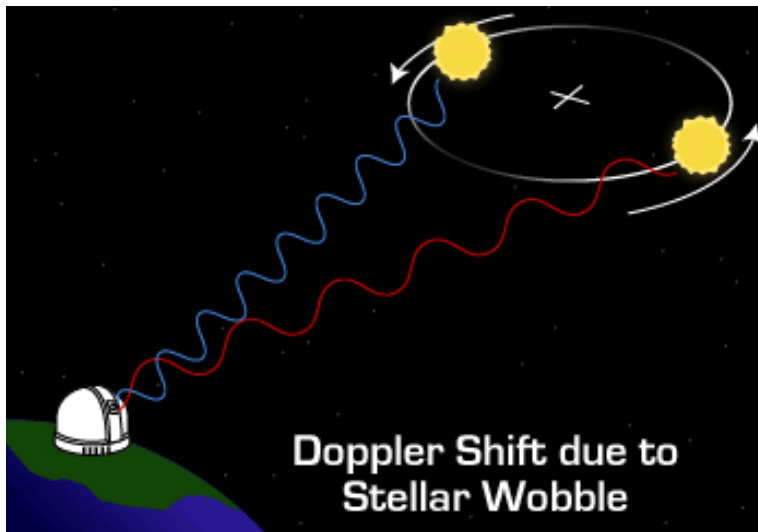
# Kepler and the Search for Habitable Planets

**David W. Latham**

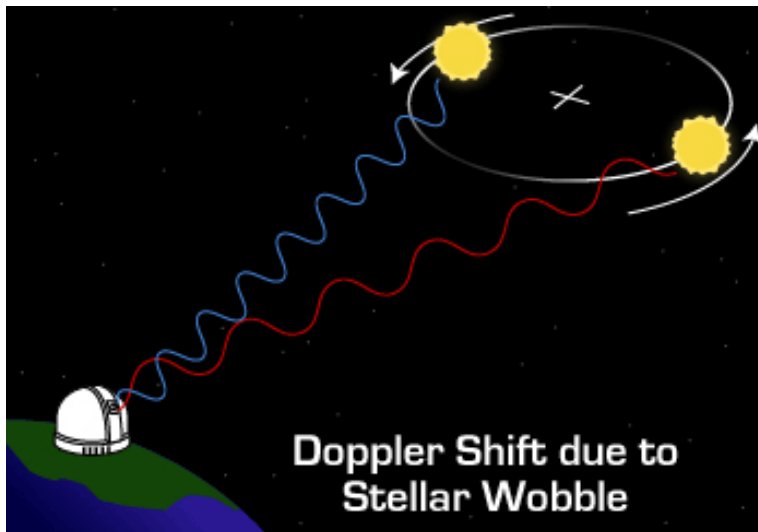
Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics

5 September 2012

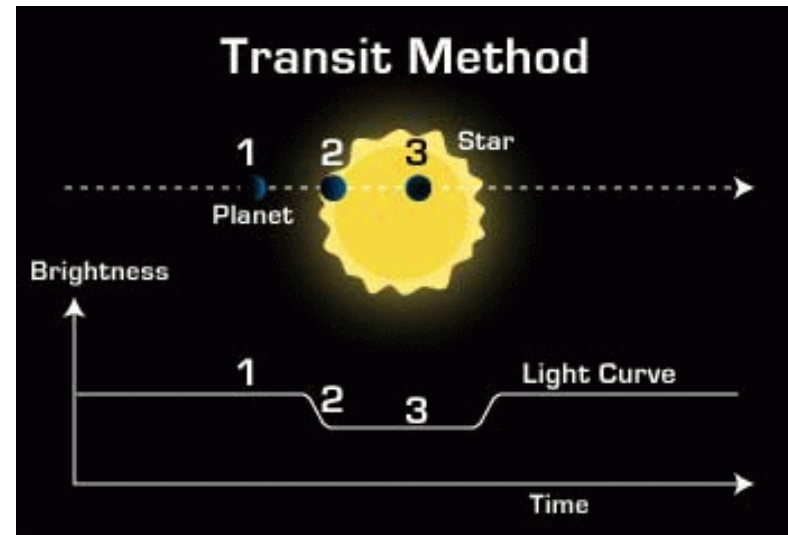
Astronomers have developed two clever (*but indirect*) methods to find exoplanets



# Astronomers have developed two clever (*but indirect*) methods to find exoplanets

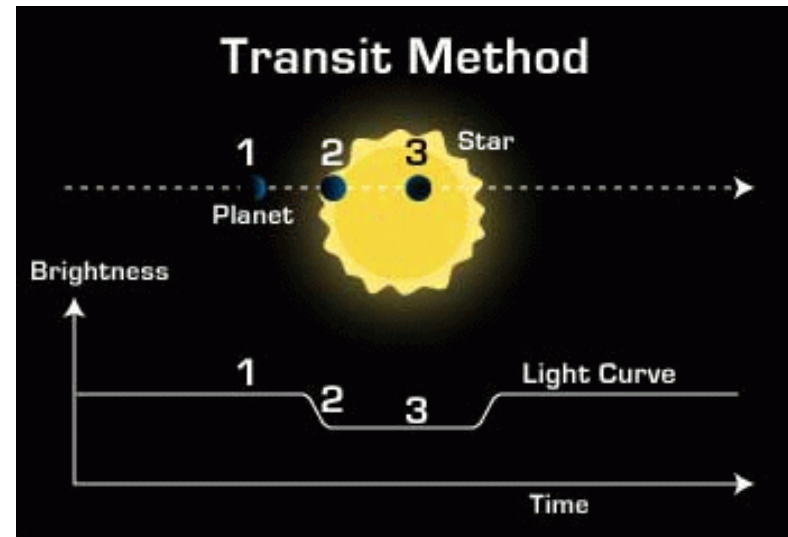
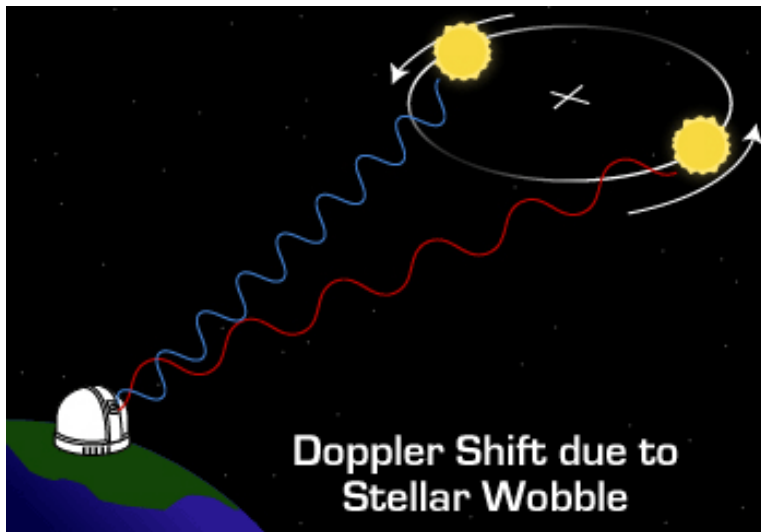


Doppler Method  
Determine Planet Mass



Transit Method  
Determine Planet Diameter

# Astronomers have developed two clever (*but indirect*) methods to find exoplanets



Doppler Method  
Determine Planet Mass

Transit Method  
Determine Planet Diameter

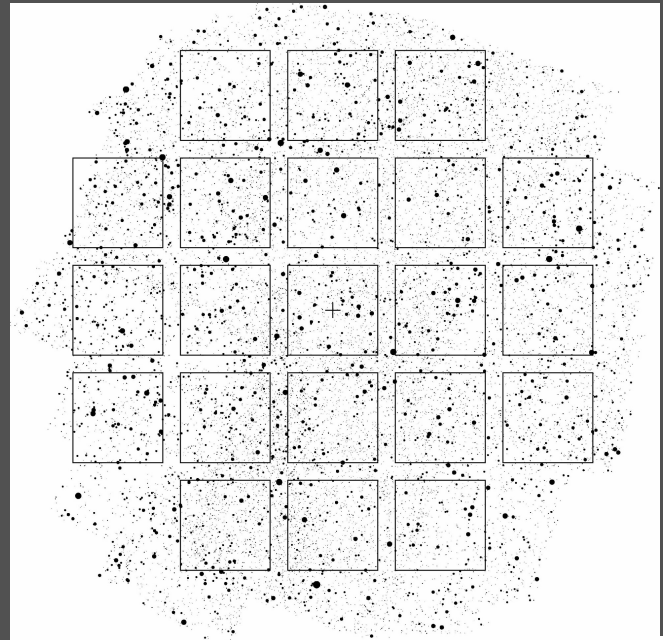
Calculate Planet Density and Infer Composition:  
Gas giant (Jupiter), Ice giant (Neptune), or Rocky planet (Earth)

# The *Kepler* Mission



# Kepler Mission Concept

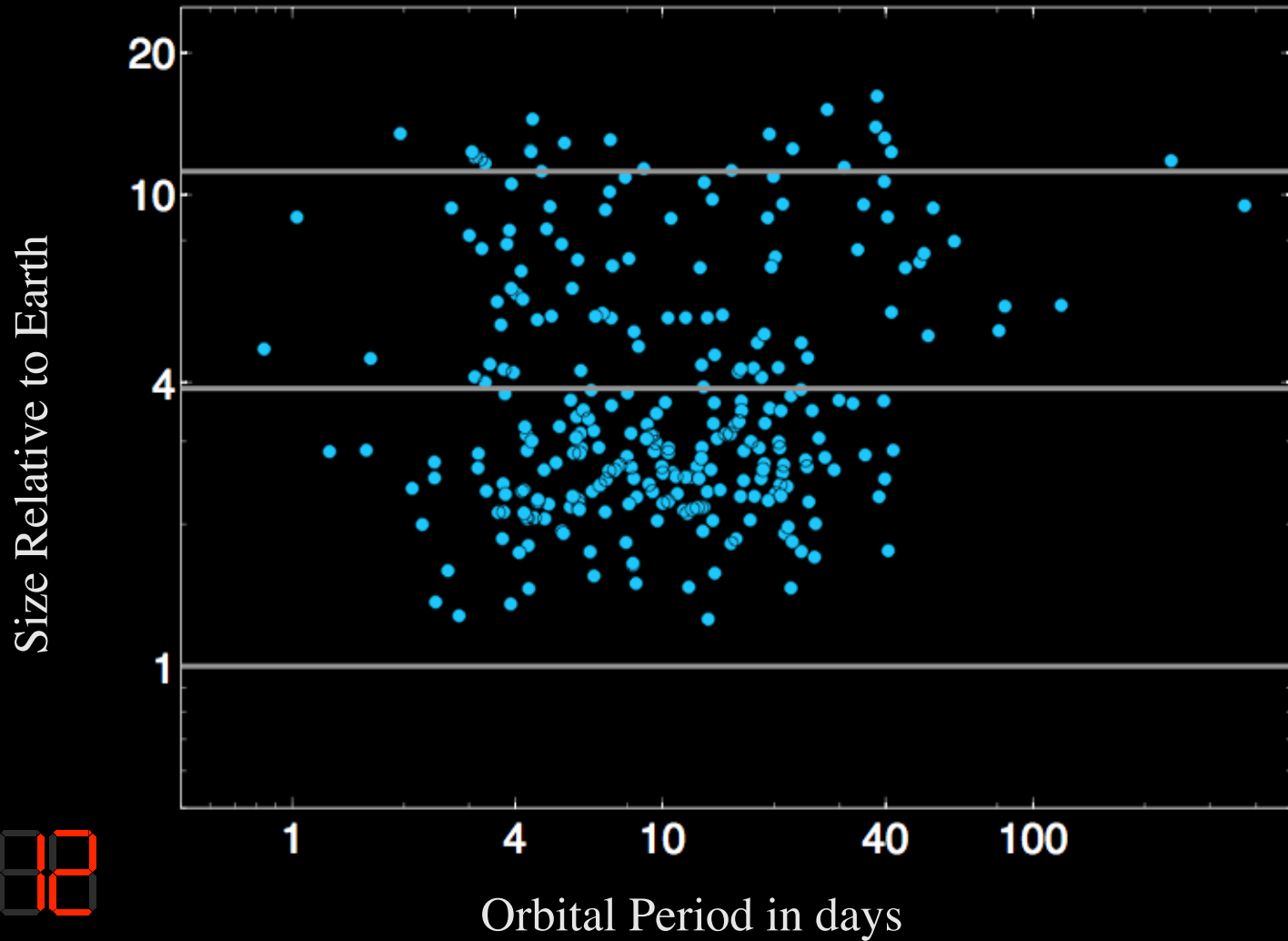
- *Kepler* is optimized to find transiting Earth-like planets
  - Radius down to  $1 R_{\oplus}$
  - Sun-like host star
  - Orbit out to  $1 \text{ AU} = 1 \text{ year}$
- Mission characteristics
  - 150,000 selected targets
  - Earth-trailing orbit for stability
  - Stare at one FOV for 3.5 years



# Candidates as of June 2010

Q0-Q1: May-June

● Jun 2010

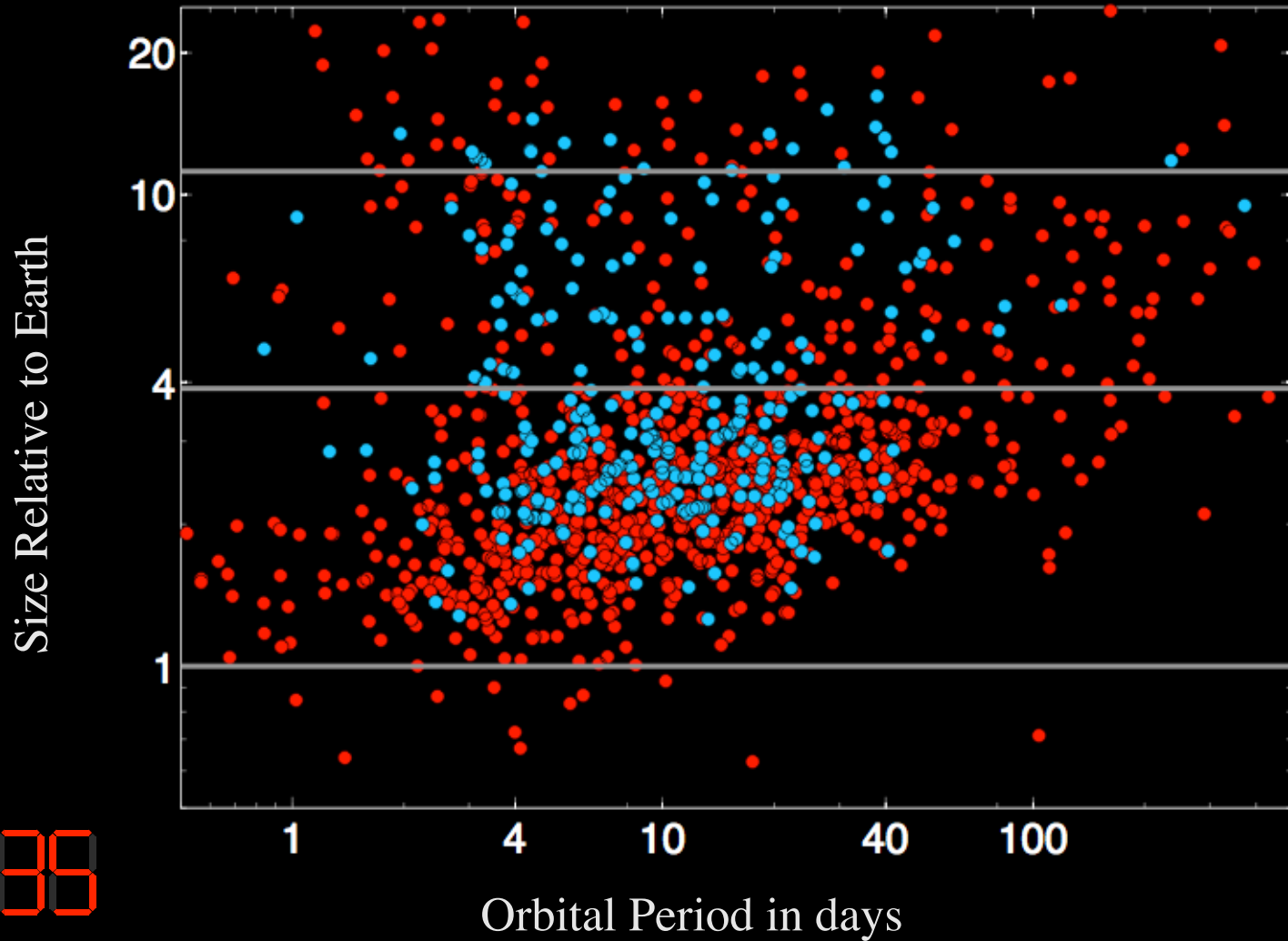


8812

# Candidates as of Feb 2011

Q0-Q5: May 2009 - Jun 2010

● Jun 2010      ● Feb 2011





# Candidates as of Dec 2011

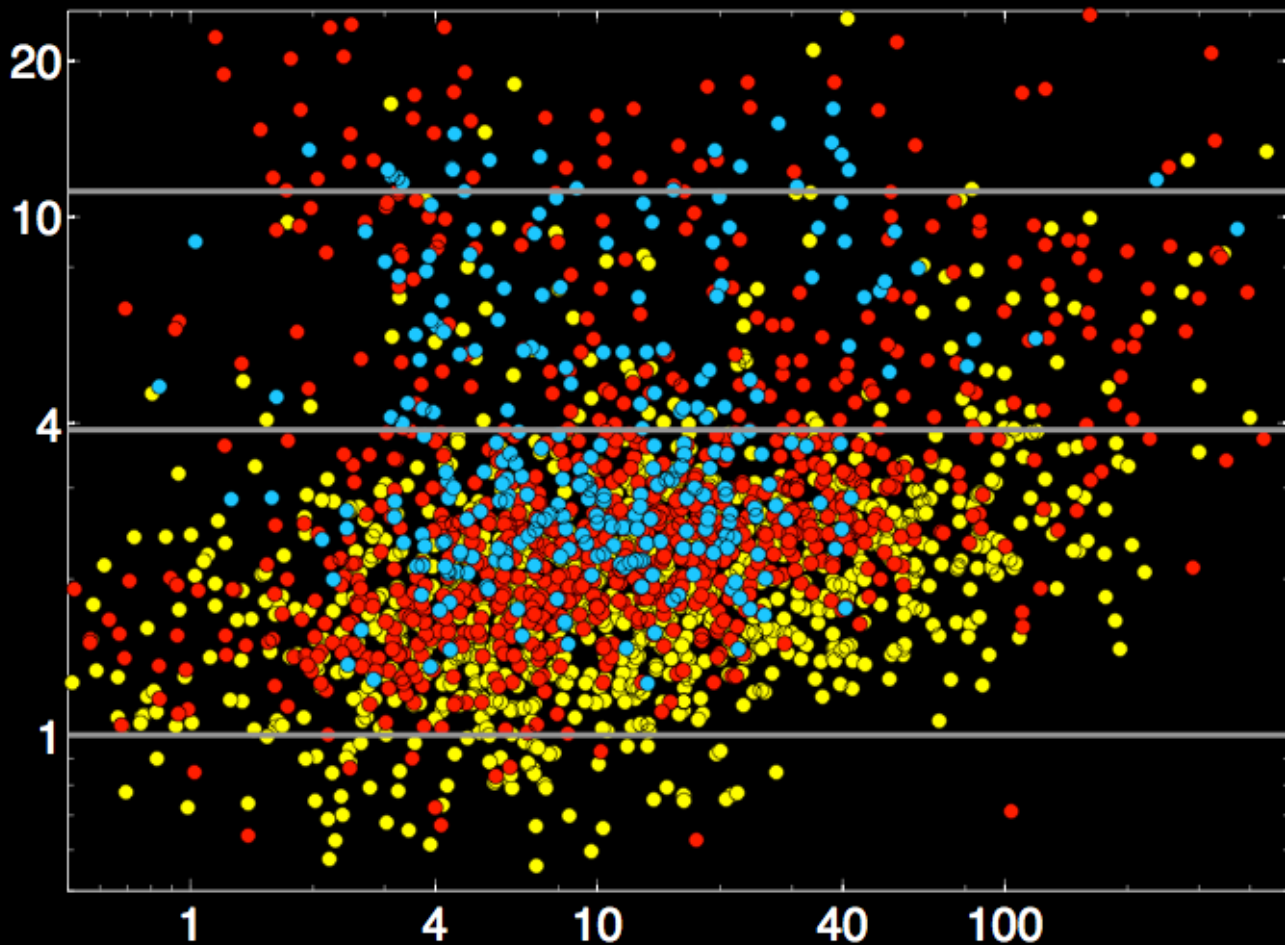
Q0-Q6: May 2009 - Sep 2010

● Jun 2010

● Feb 2011

● Dec 2011

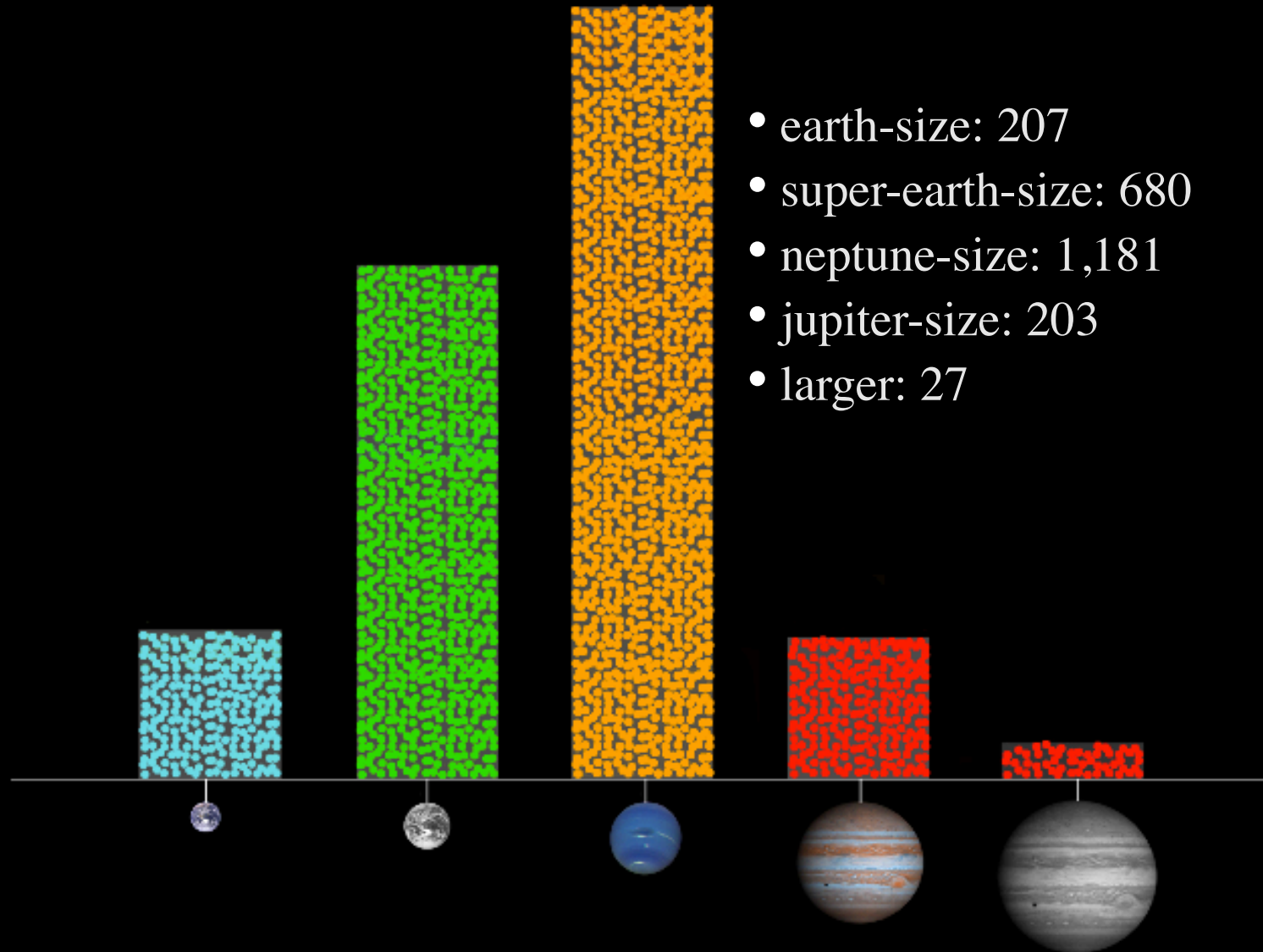
Size Relative to Earth



2228

Orbital Period in days

# Size Distribution



- earth-size: 207
- super-earth-size: 680
- neptune-size: 1,181
- jupiter-size: 203
- larger: 27

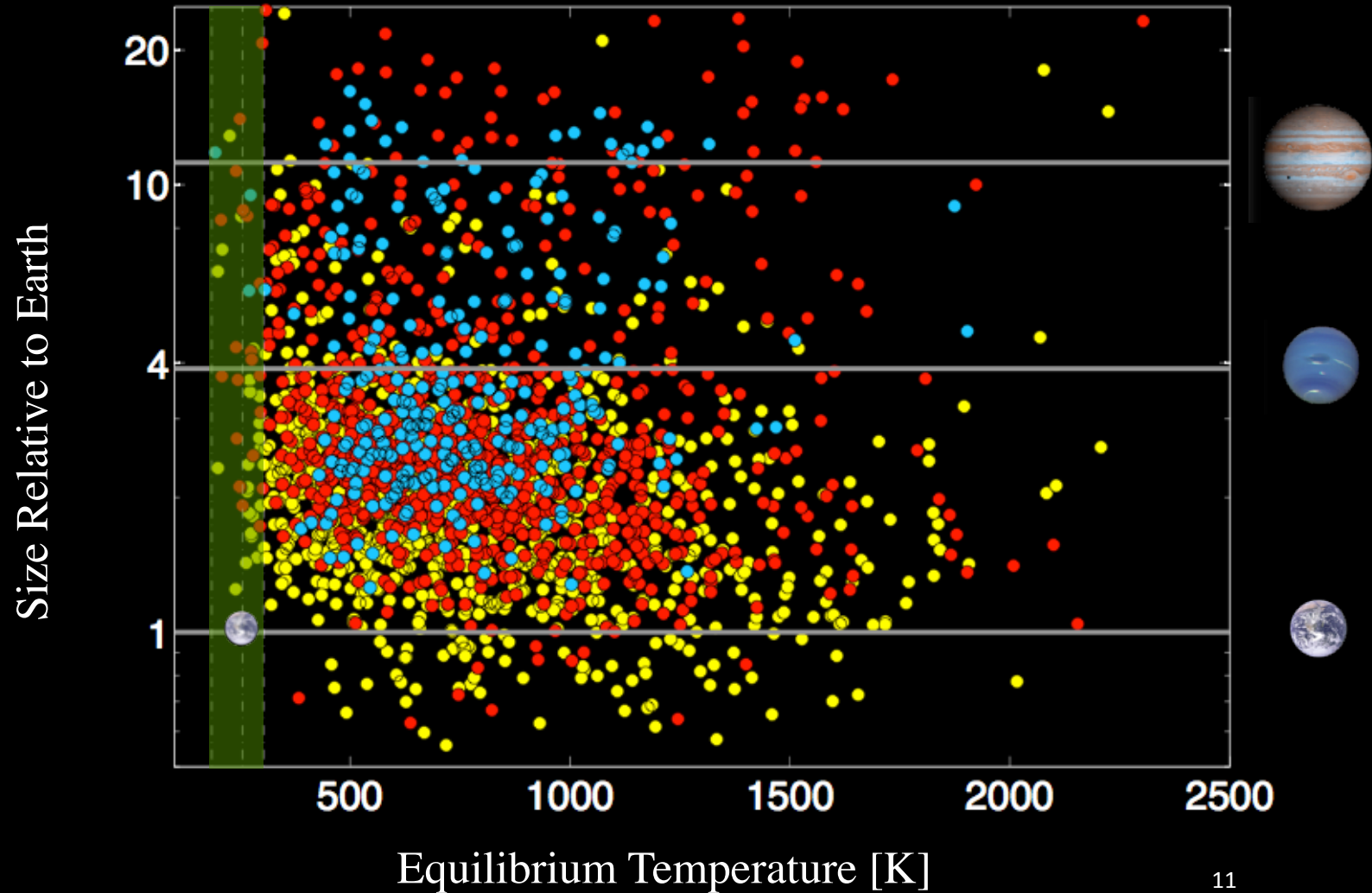
# HZ Candidates

48 with  $T_{eq}$  between 185 and 303 K

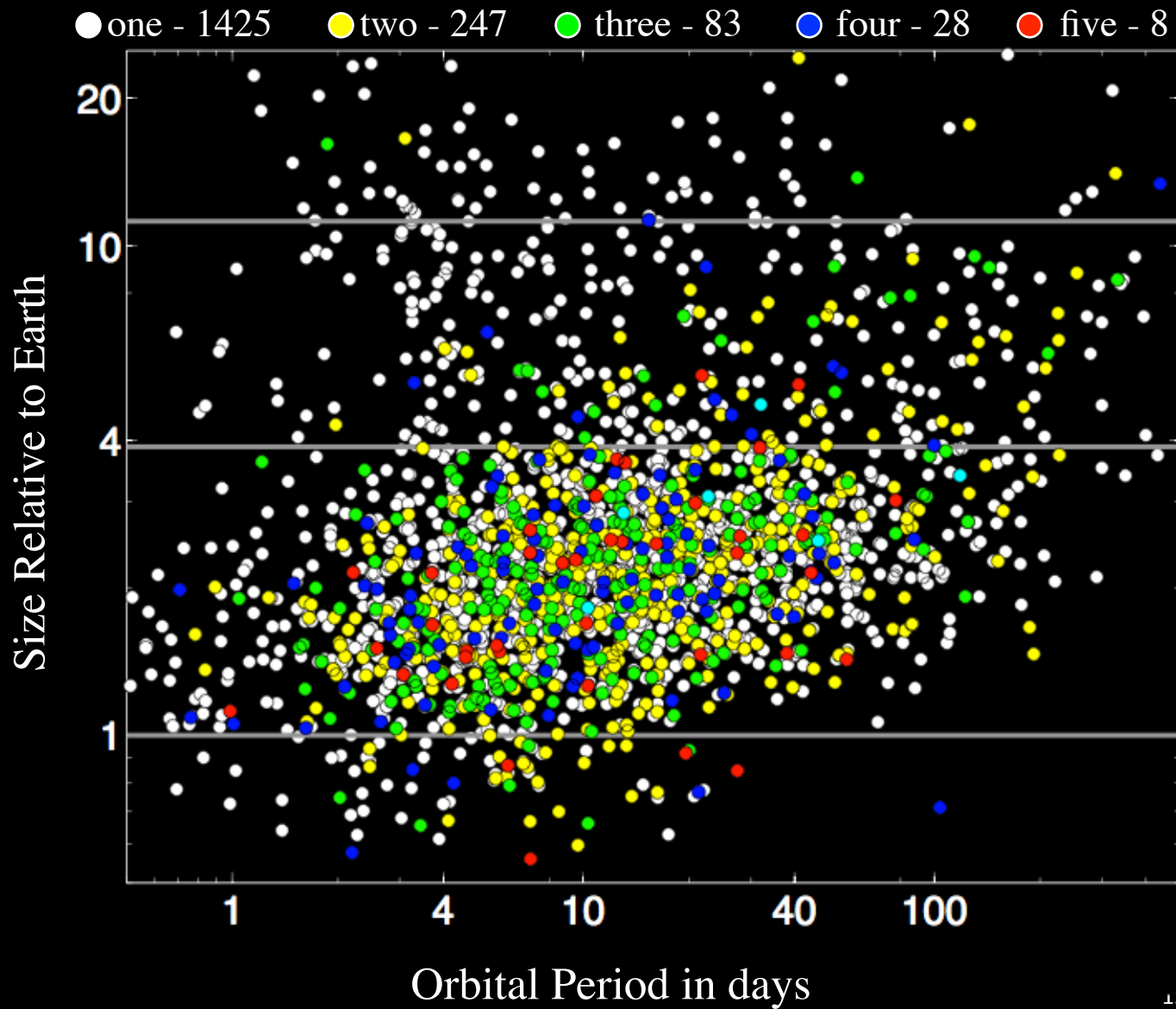
● Jun 2010

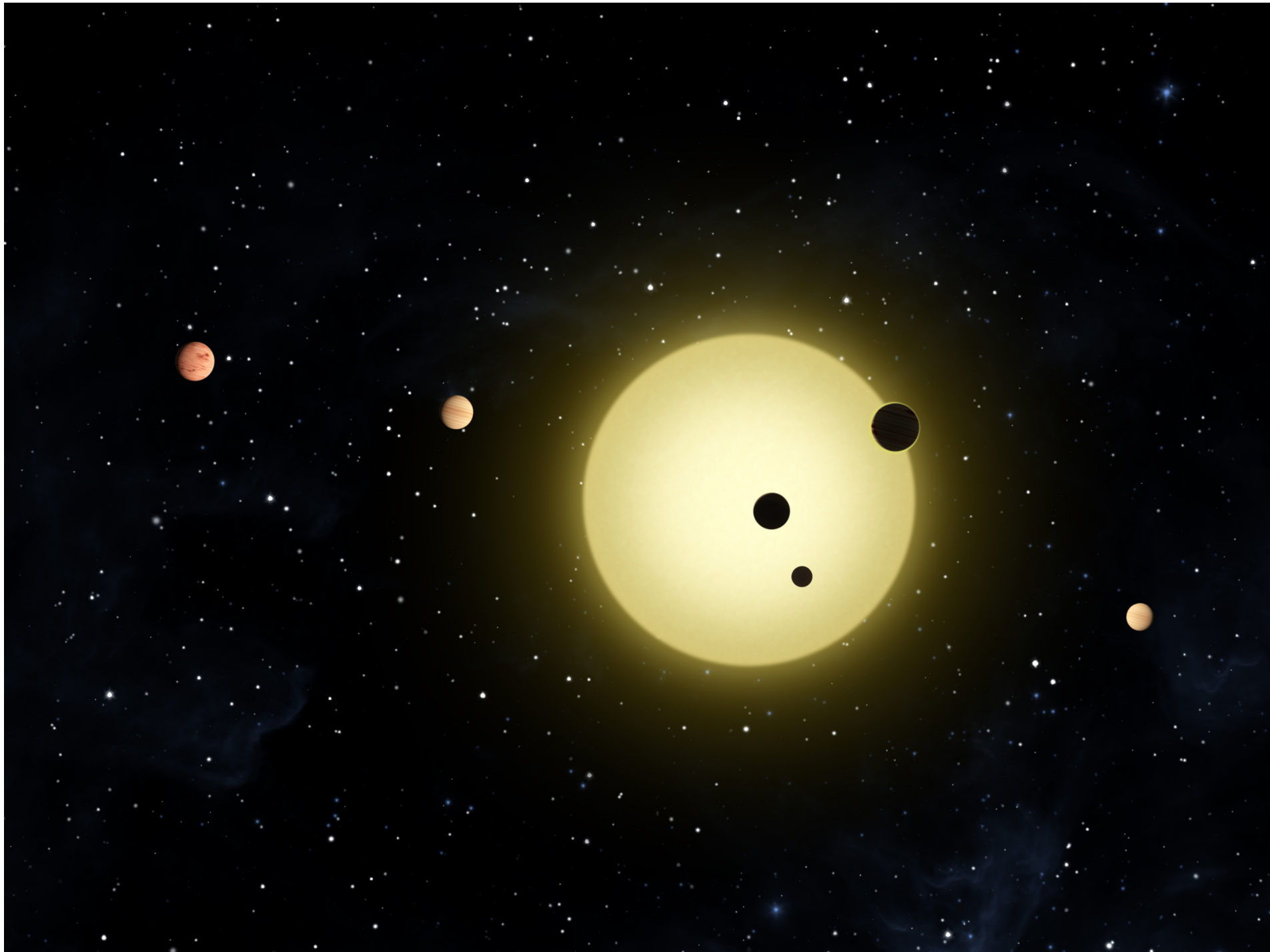
● Feb 2011

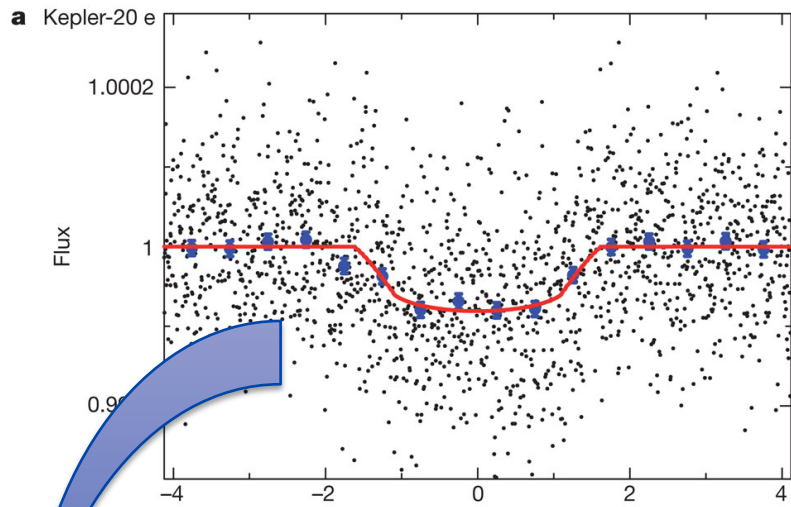
● Dec 2011



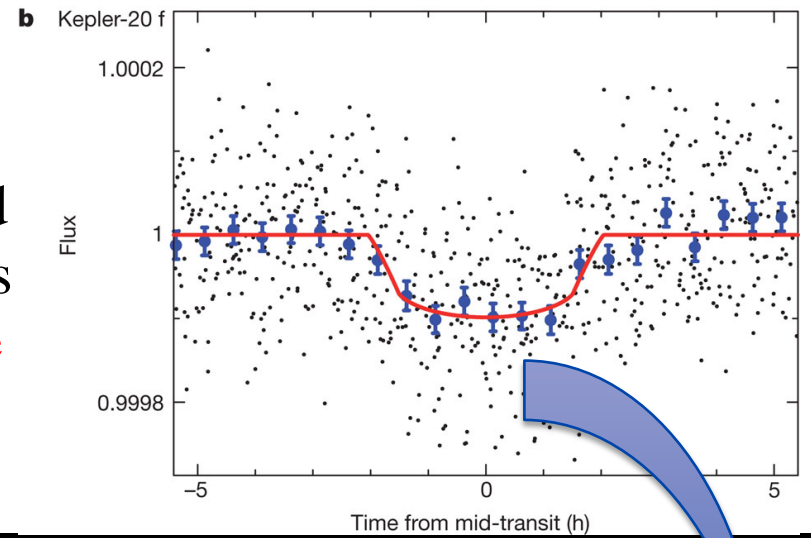
# The Multiples







The First  
Validated  
Earth-sized  
Exoplanets  
(but they are  
too hot)

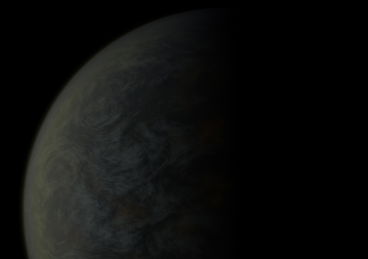
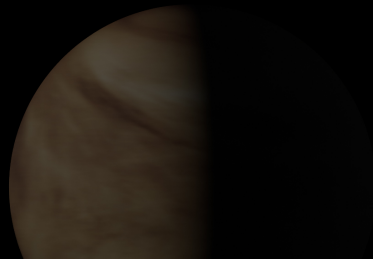
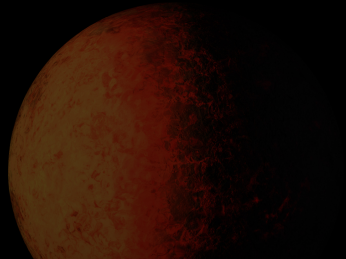
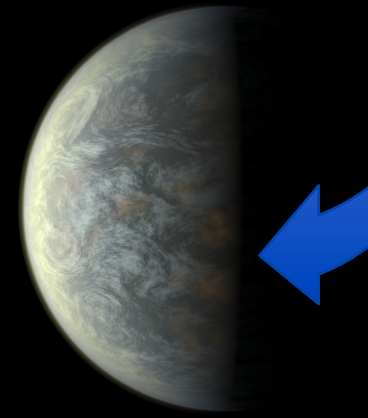
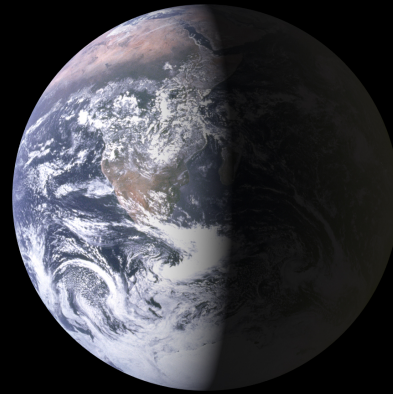
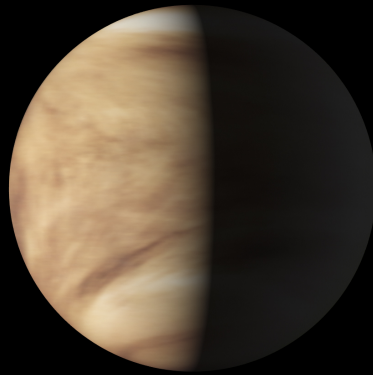


Kepler-20e

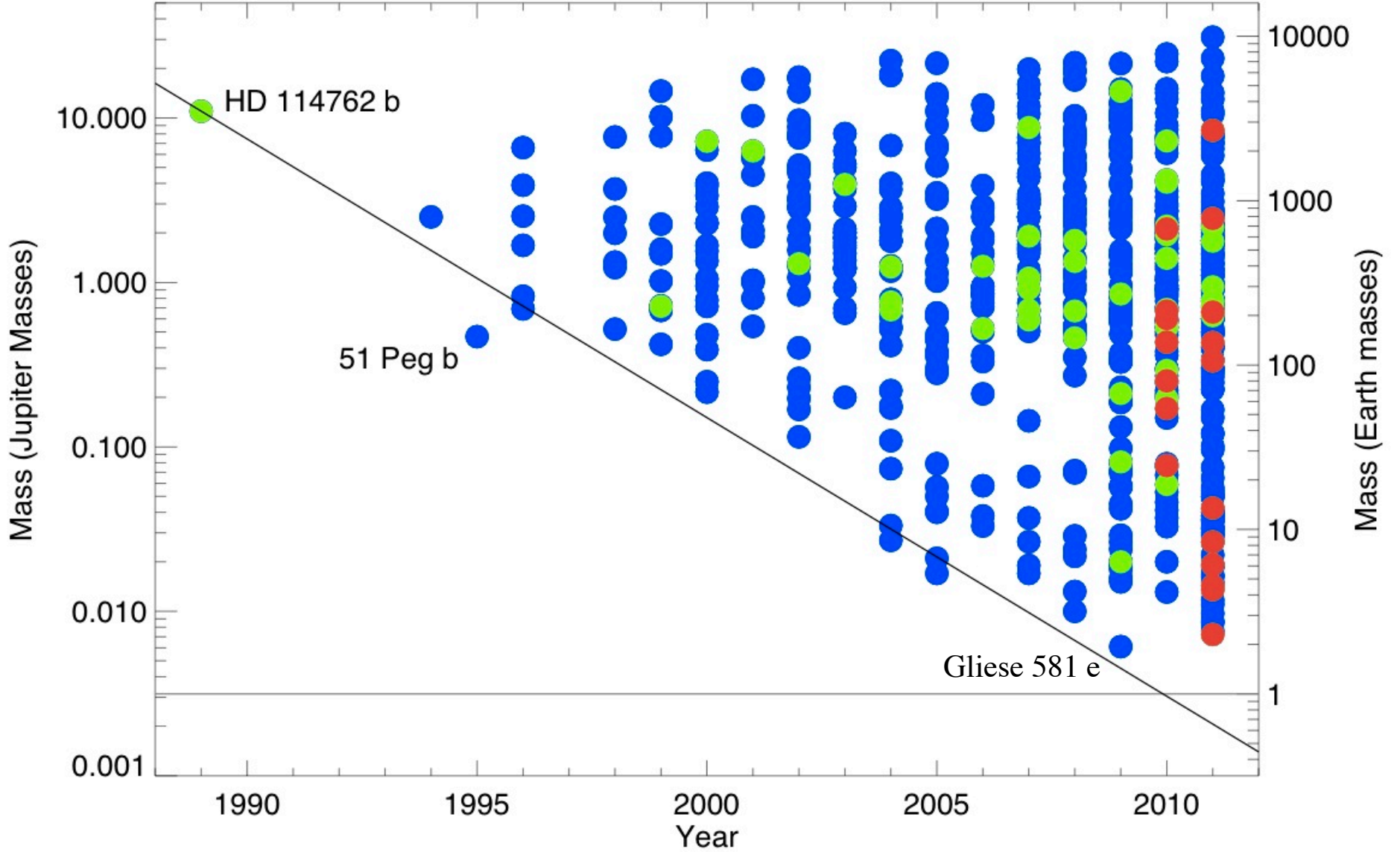
Venus

Earth

Kepler-20f

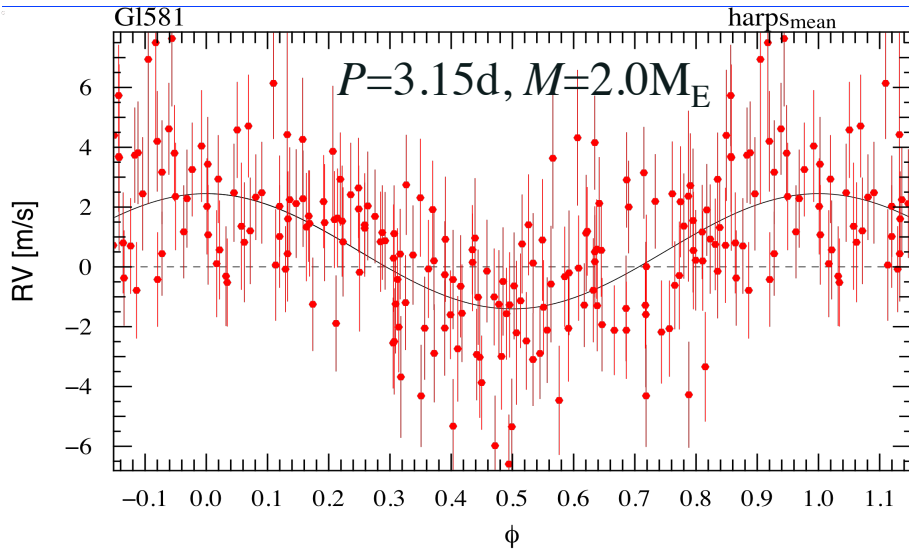


Year of Discovery vs. Planetary  $M\sin(i)$

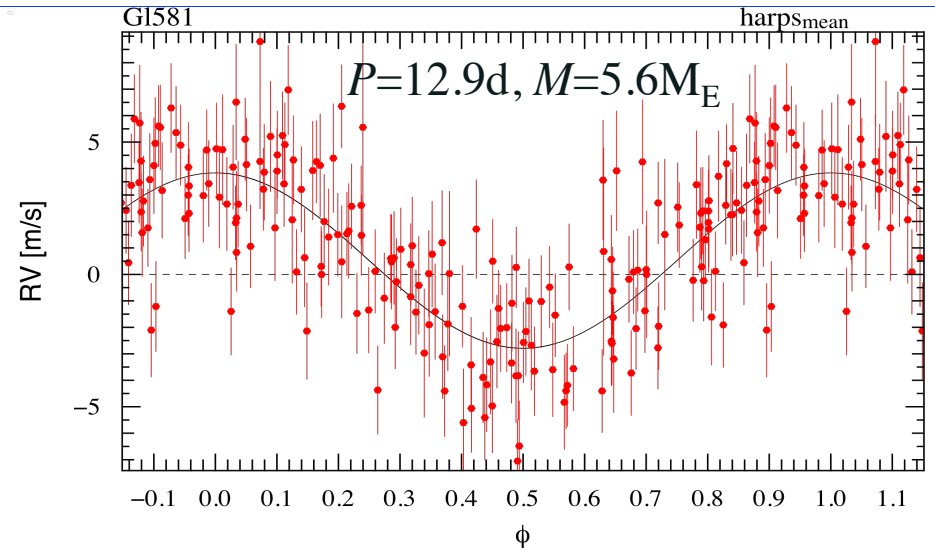


Green = CfA

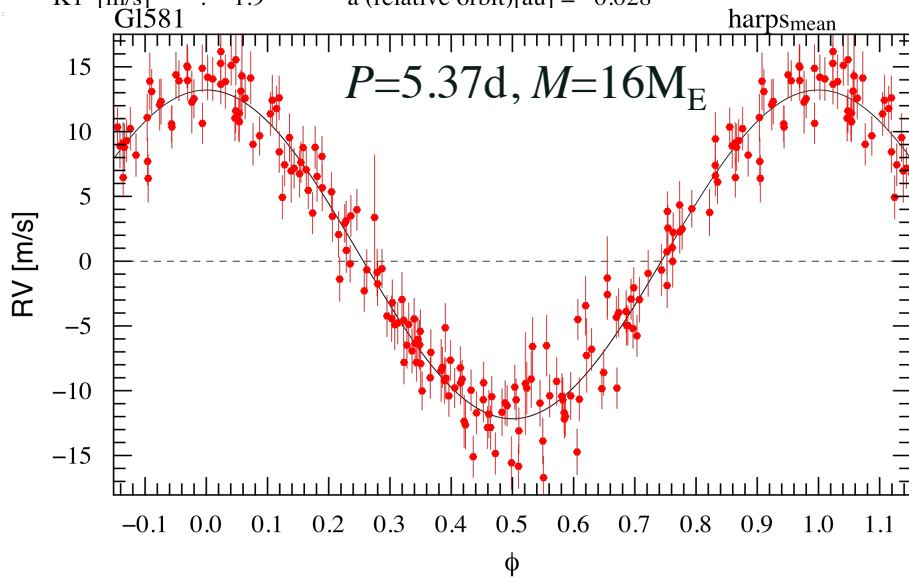
Red = Kepler



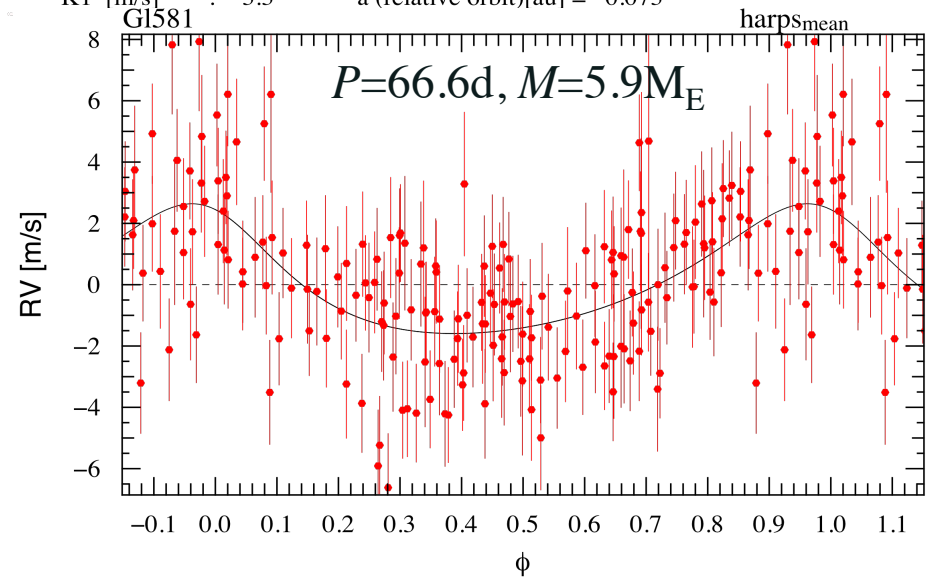
P [days] : 3.150       $a_1 \cdot \sin(i)$  [1E-3 au] = 0.00056  
 e : -0.000       $f(m)$  [1E-9 Msol] = 0.00000  
 $\omega$  [deg.] : 0.0       $m_1$  [Msol]=0.31  
 $\text{phio}$  : 54525.79       $m_2 \cdot \sin(i)$  = 0.00636[M<sub>jup</sub>], 0.118[M<sub>nept</sub>], 2.02[M<sub>earth</sub>]  
 K1 [m/s] : 1.9      a (relative orbit)[au] = 0.028



P [days] : 12.917       $a_1 \cdot \sin(i)$  [1E-3 au] = 0.00393  
 e : -0.000       $f(m)$  [1E-9 Msol] = 0.00005  
 $\omega$  [deg.] : 0.0       $m_1$  [Msol]=0.31  
 $\text{phio}$  : 54529.76       $m_2 \cdot \sin(i)$  = 0.01752[M<sub>jup</sub>], 0.324[M<sub>nept</sub>], 5.57[M<sub>earth</sub>]  
 K1 [m/s] : 3.3      a (relative orbit)[au] = 0.073



P [days] : 5.369       $a_1 \cdot \sin(i)$  [1E-3 au] = 0.00626  
 e : -0.000       $f(m)$  [1E-9 Msol] = 0.00114  
 $\omega$  [deg.] : 0.0       $m_1$  [Msol]=0.31  
 $\text{phio}$  : 54524.91       $m_2 \cdot \sin(i)$  = 0.05007[M<sub>jup</sub>], 0.925[M<sub>nept</sub>], 15.91[M<sub>earth</sub>]  
 K1 [m/s] : 12.7      a (relative orbit)[au] = 0.041



P [days] : 66.641       $a_1 \cdot \sin(i)$  [1E-3 au] = 0.01248  
 e : 0.271       $f(m)$  [1E-9 Msol] = 0.00006  
 $\omega$  [deg.] : 24.5       $m_1$  [Msol]=0.31  
 $\text{phio}$  : 54538.75       $m_2 \cdot \sin(i)$  = 0.01861[M<sub>jup</sub>], 0.344[M<sub>nept</sub>], 5.92[M<sub>earth</sub>]  
 K1 [m/s] : 2.1      a (relative orbit)[au] = 0.218



HARPS-N Collaboration:  
Geneva, CfA, UK, INAF-TNG

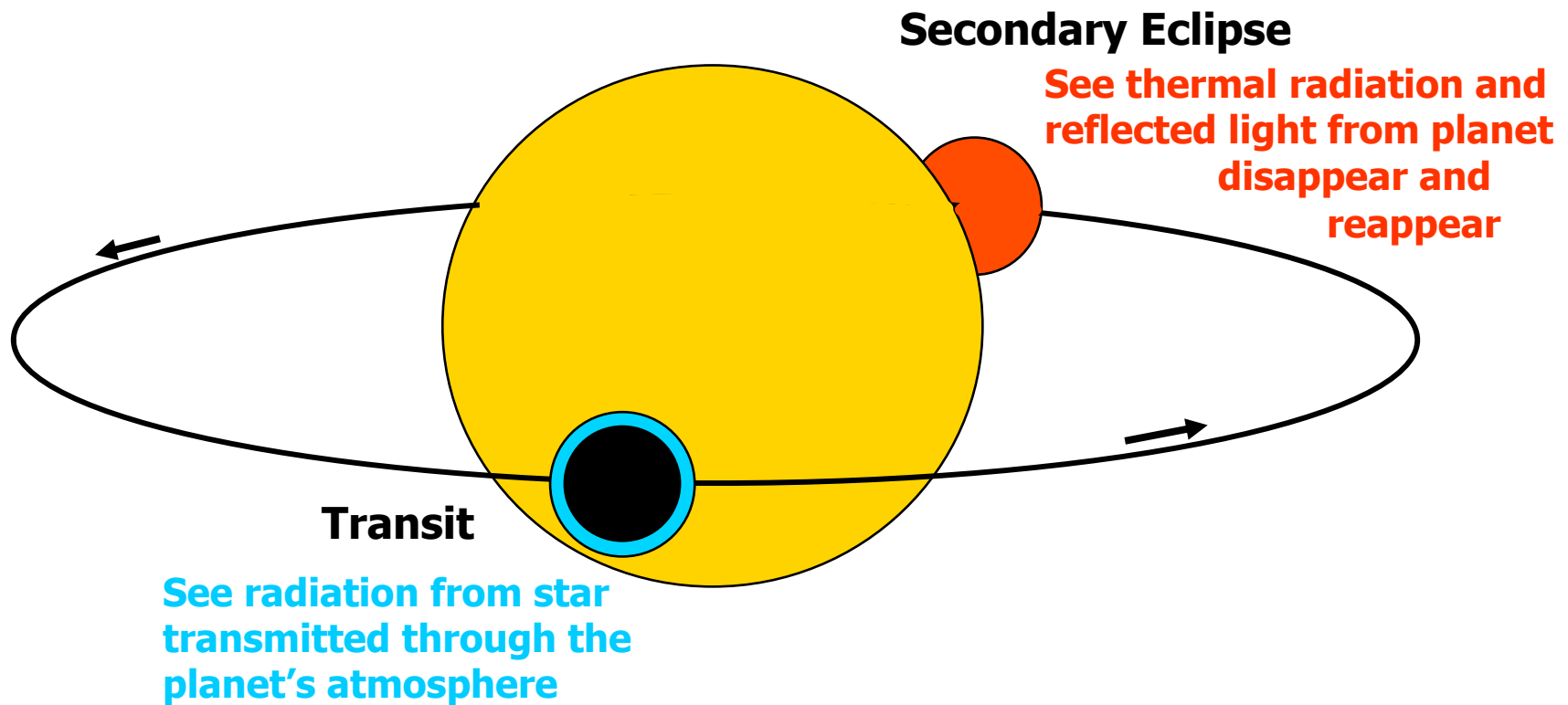
tassi 2007

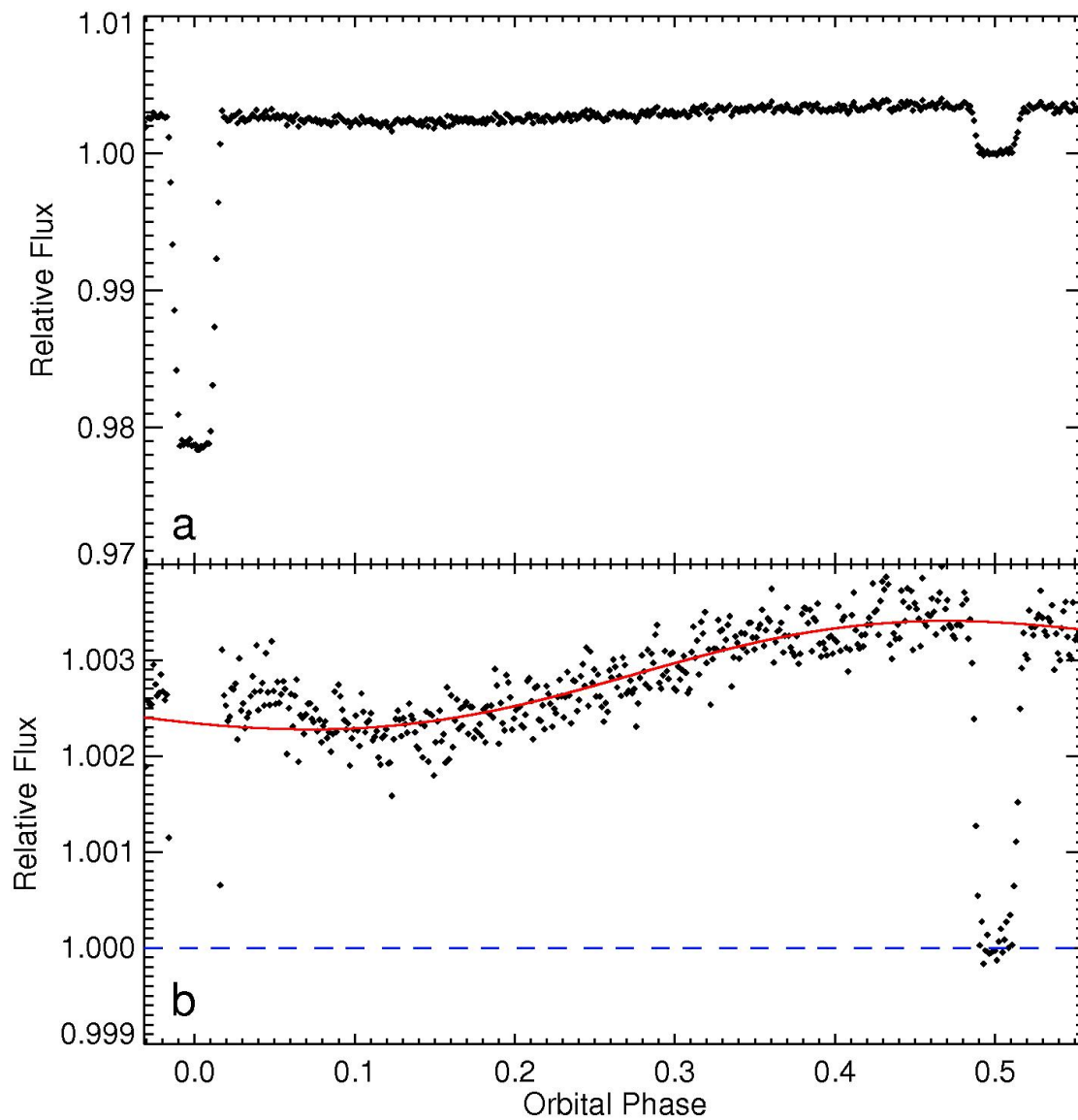


HARPS-N first light April 2012



# Transits Allows Studies of the Atmospheres That Are Not Possible for Non-Transiting Planets



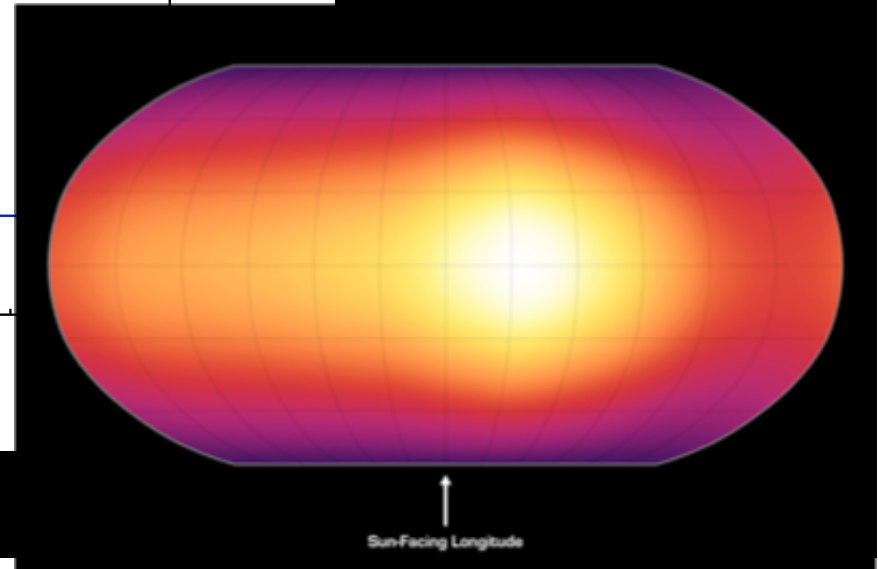
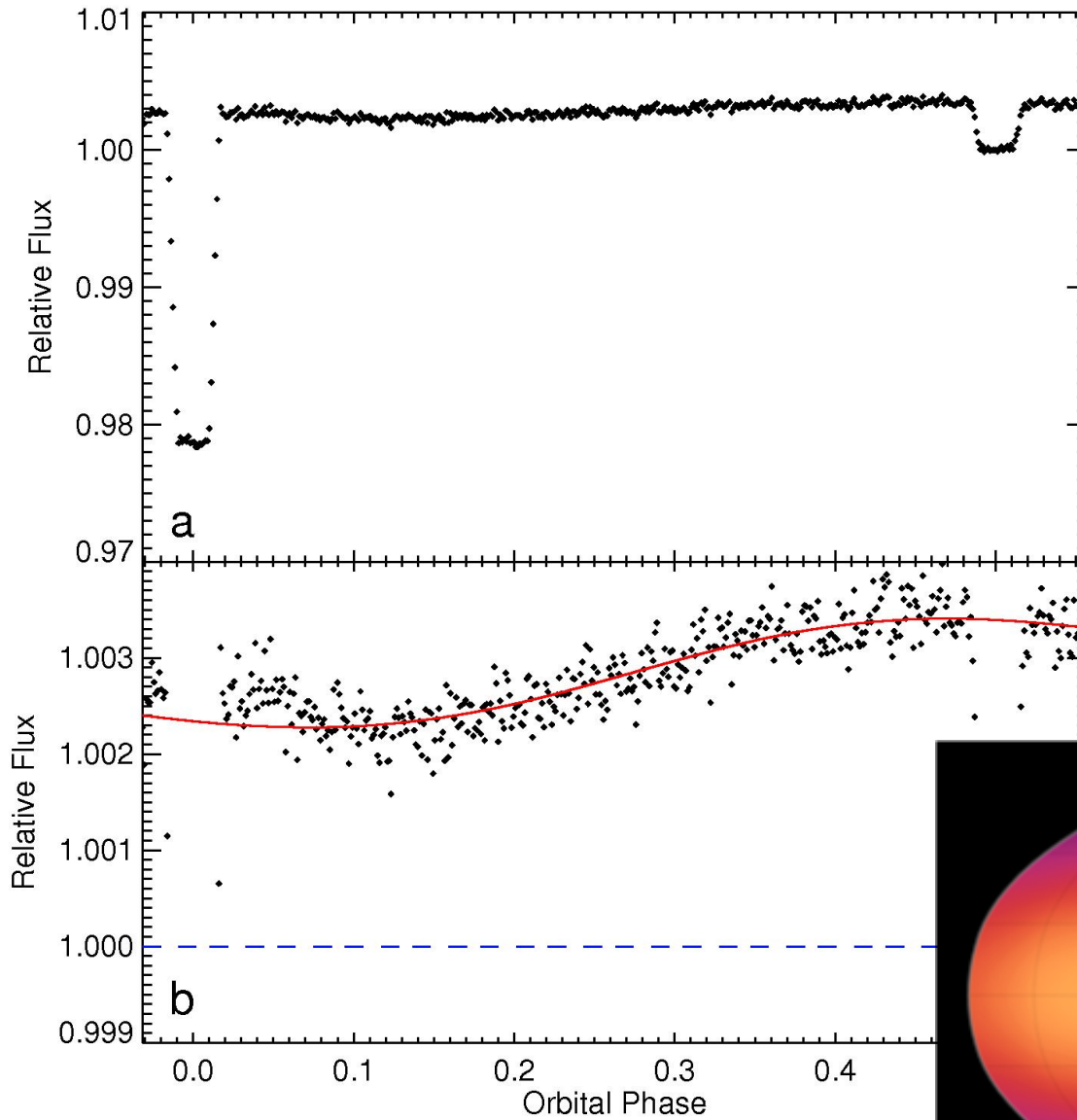


**HD 189733**  
Spitzer IRAC  $8\mu$   
Knutson et al  
Nature 2007

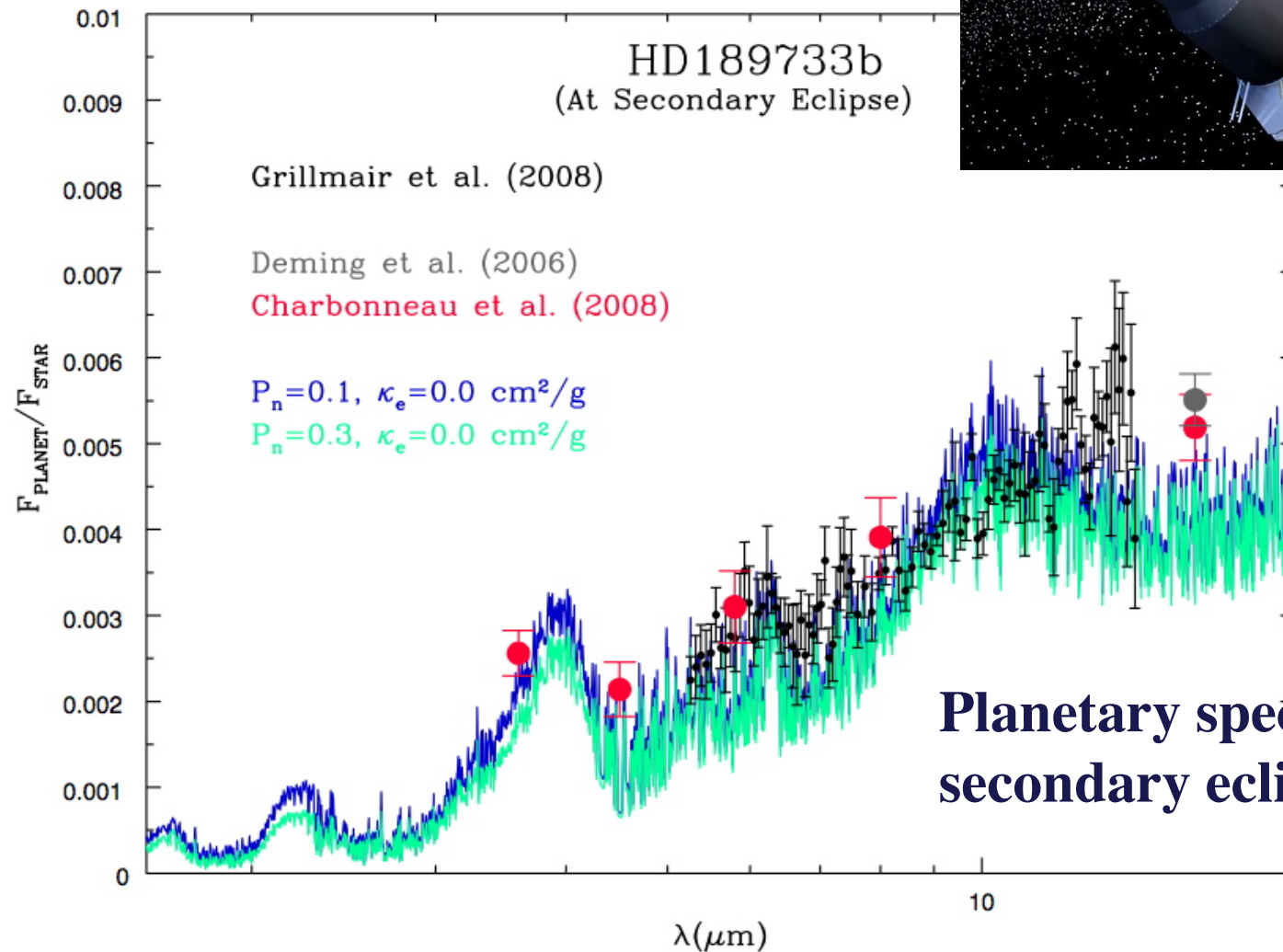
Phase curve

**HD 189733**  
Spitzer IRAC  $8\mu$   
Knutson et al  
Nature 2007

Phase curve



# Spitzer spectrum of the most favorable transiting Hot Jupiter is shaped by water absorption

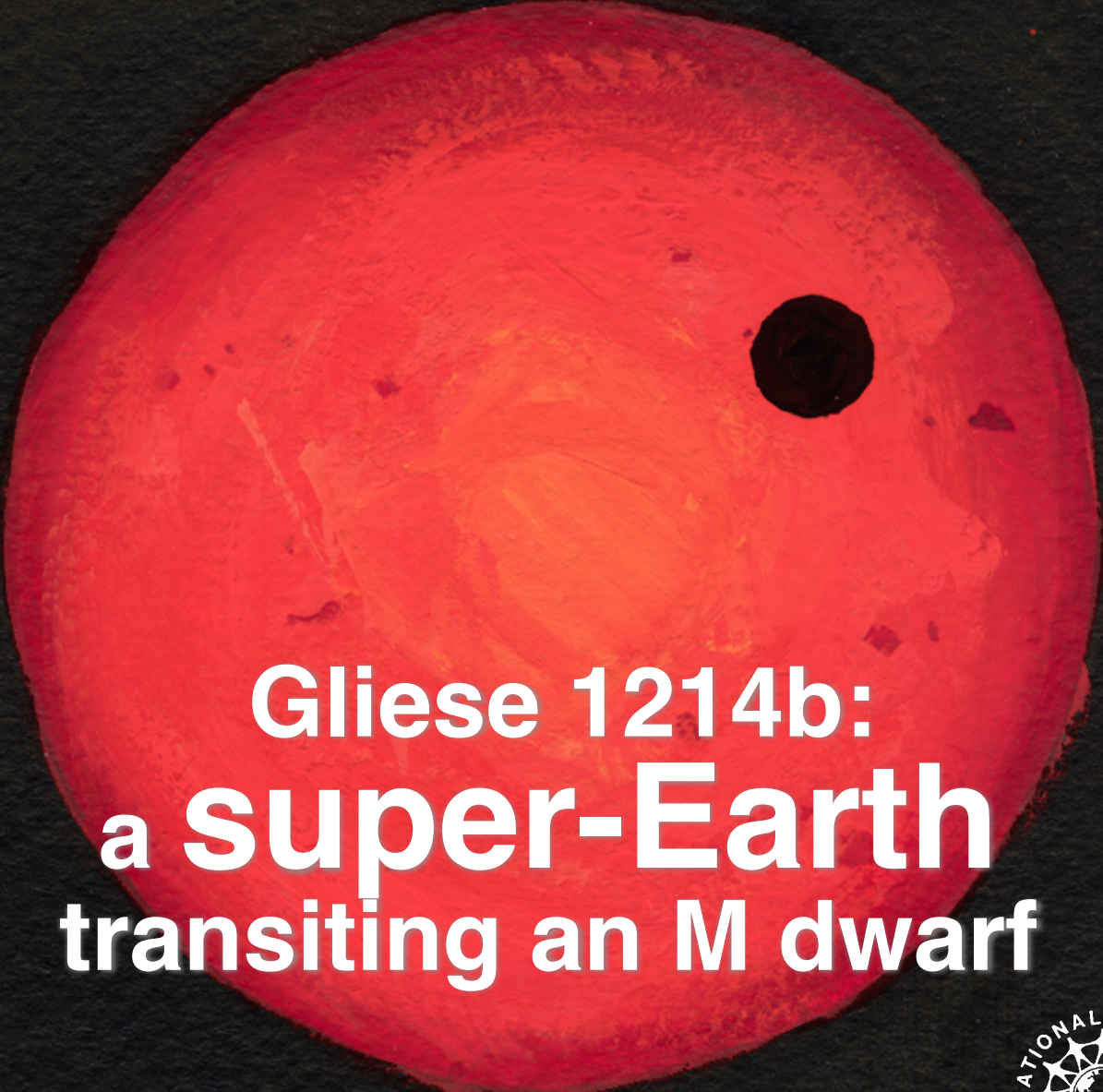


Planetary spectrum via secondary eclipse

# The MEarth Project

- A ground-based survey for super-Earths in the Habitable Zone
- Target 2000 M dwarfs, the coolest and smallest stars
- Eight robotic 18" telescopes at SAO's Whipple Observatory
- Led by David Charbonneau





**Gliese 1214b:  
a super-Earth  
transiting an M dwarf**

2.7 Earth radii  
6.6 Earth masses  
1.6 day period  
560 K surface

A water-rich  
solid planet?

Thanks to Zach Berta

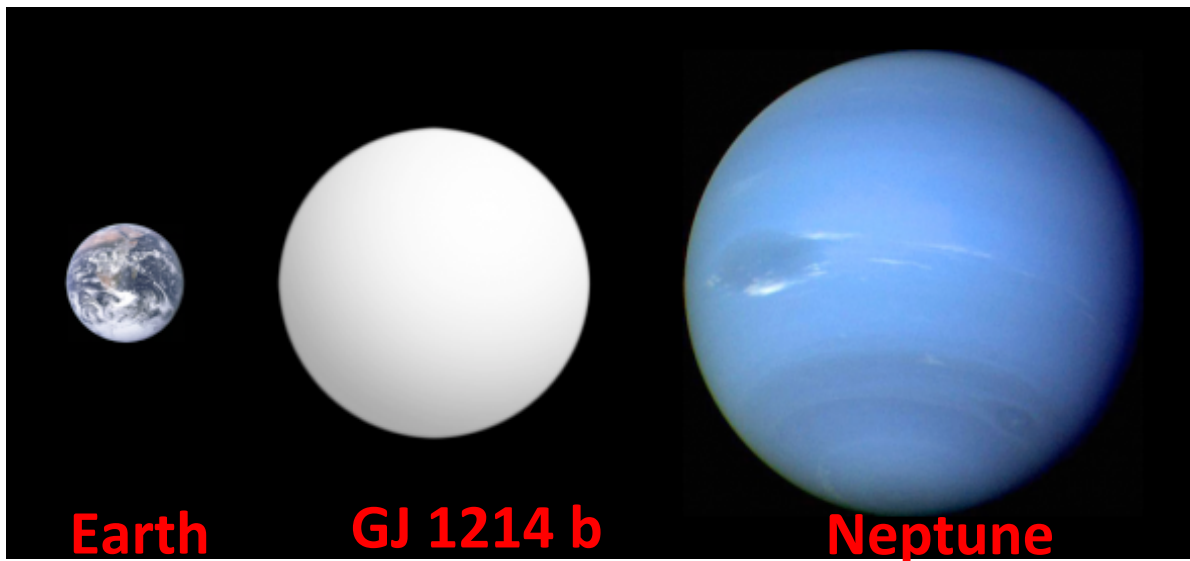
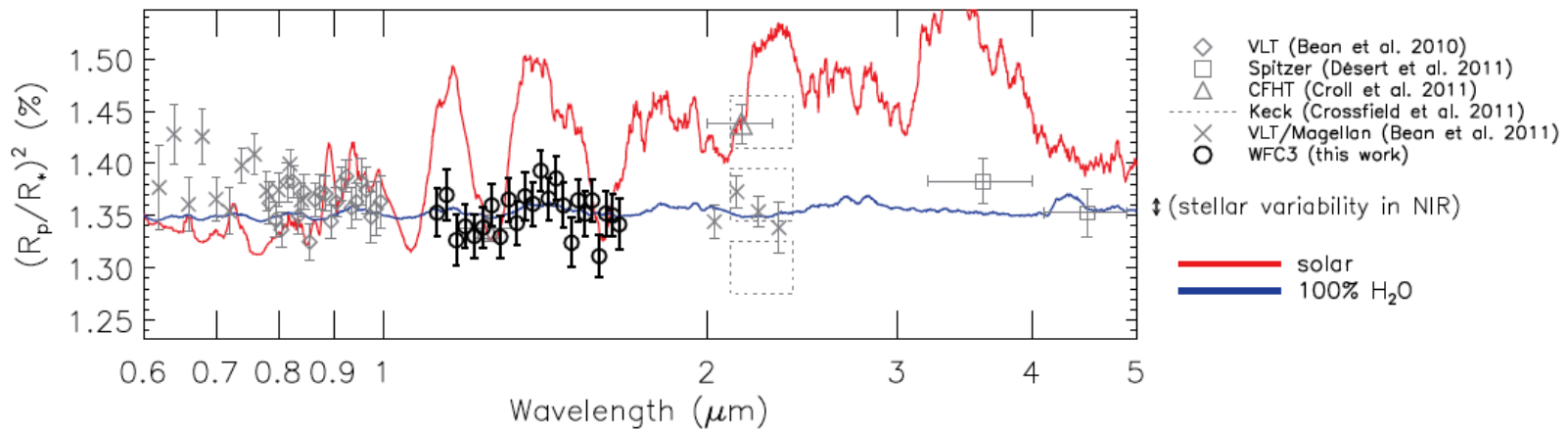


the David &  
Lucile Packard  
FOUNDATION



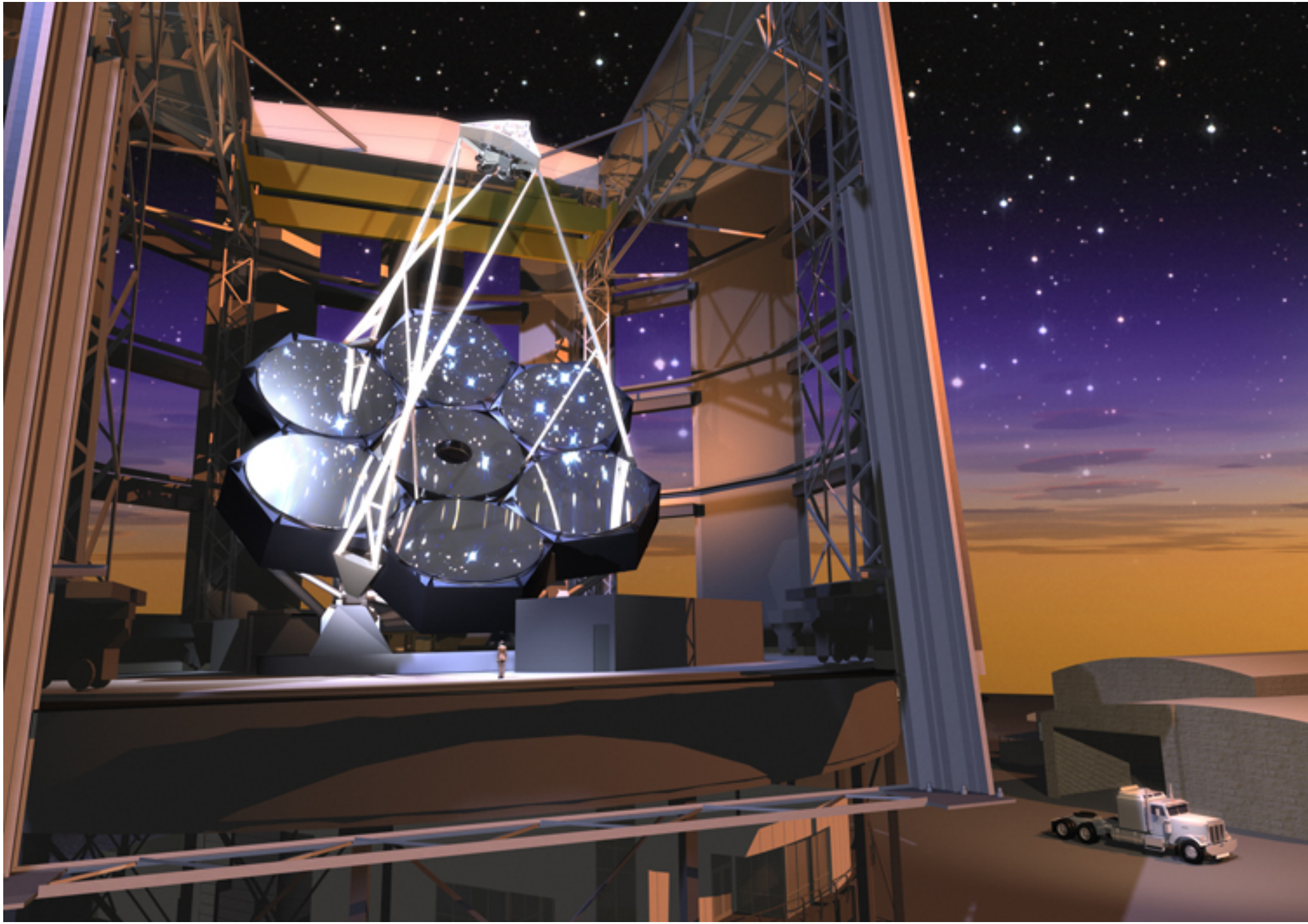
# Current Results

Flat transmission spectrum of GJ 1214b (Berta et al. 2012)



- Flat spectrum.
- No evidence of strong absorptions features.
- Result consistent with opaque atmosphere, >50% water by mass.



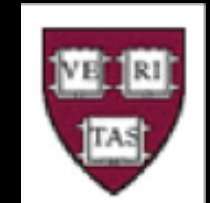
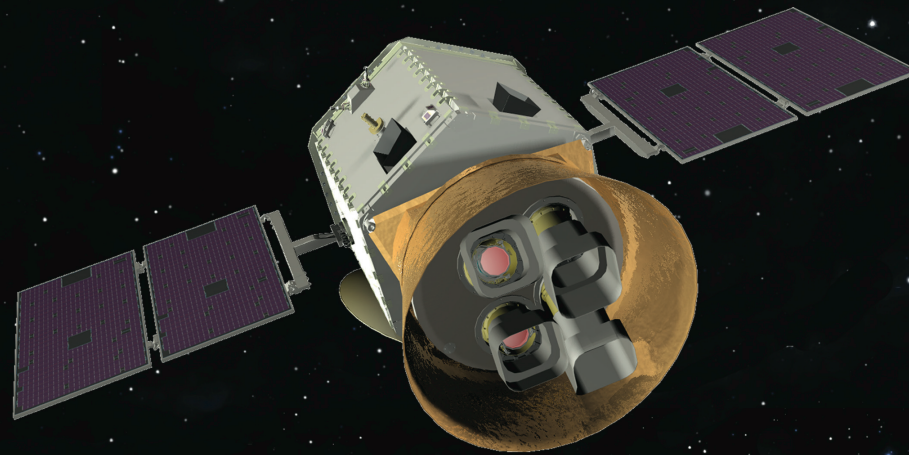
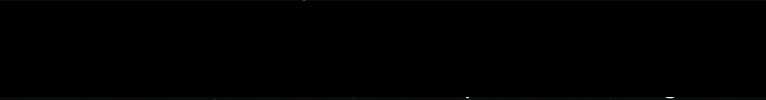





Explorer Proposal

# Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite

Dr. George R. Ricker, PI, MIT



In Concept Study Phase  
Report due 21 Sep 2012

The banner features a dark background with a purple molecular structure on the left, a glowing planet in the center, and the Harvard crest. The text 'Origins of Life' is in large white font, with 'INITIATIVE' in smaller white font on a black bar below it. 'HARVARD UNIVERSITY' is written in small white letters below the crest, and 'Led by Dimitar Sasselov' is in blue text on the right.

# Origins of Life

INITIATIVE

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Led by Dimitar Sasselov

## Research focus:

Does the diversity of planetary environments map onto a diversity of biochemistries?

## Super Earths and Life sub-project:

Study the diversity of global geochemistry on Super-Earths and Earth analogs.