

Exoplanet Host Stars: from Stellar to Planet Parameters

**Andrew Mann
Columbia University**

**Asteroseismology and Optical Interferometry
October, 2017**

We only know the planet
as well as we know its host star

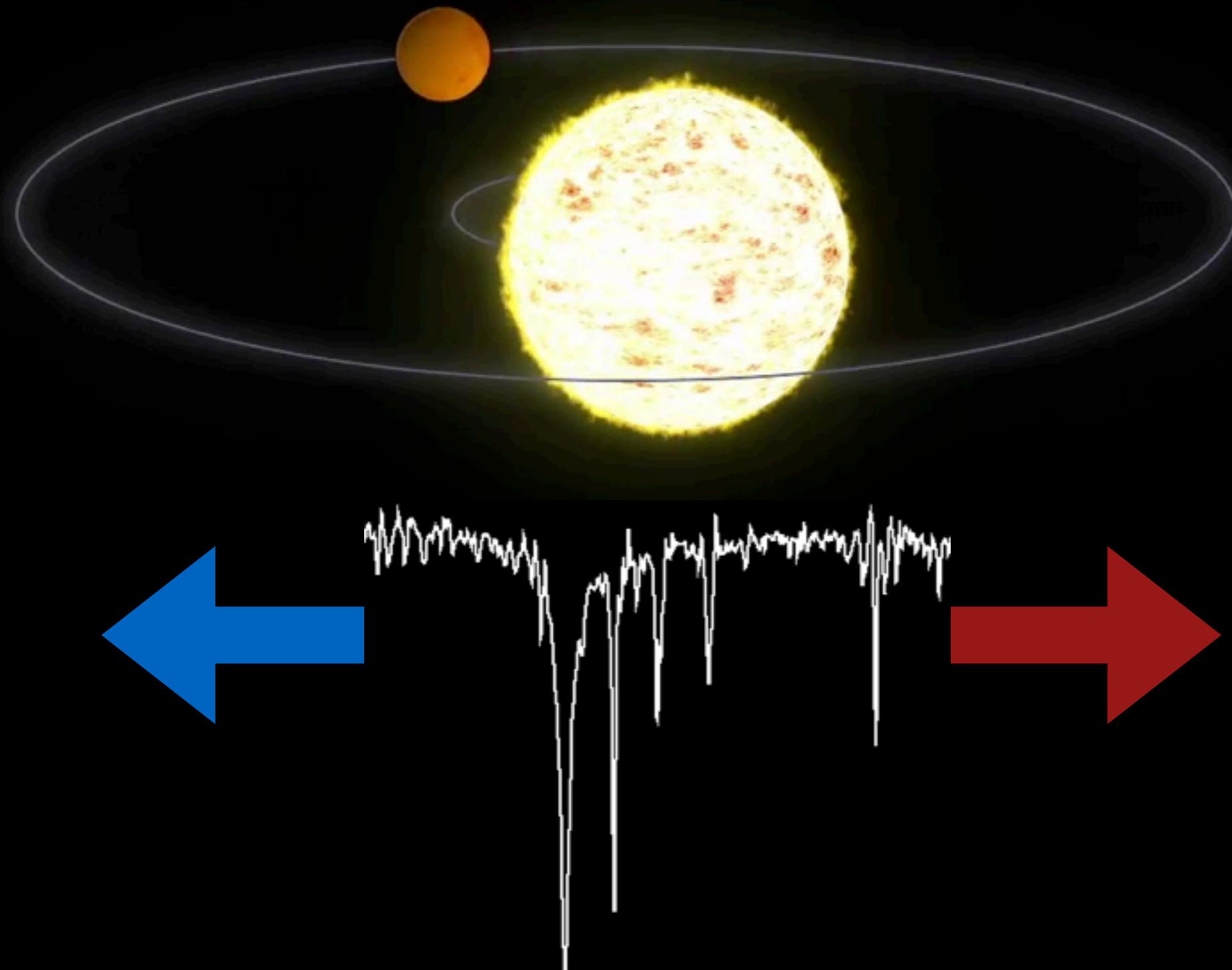


Stellar Radii for Transits



Credit: NASA

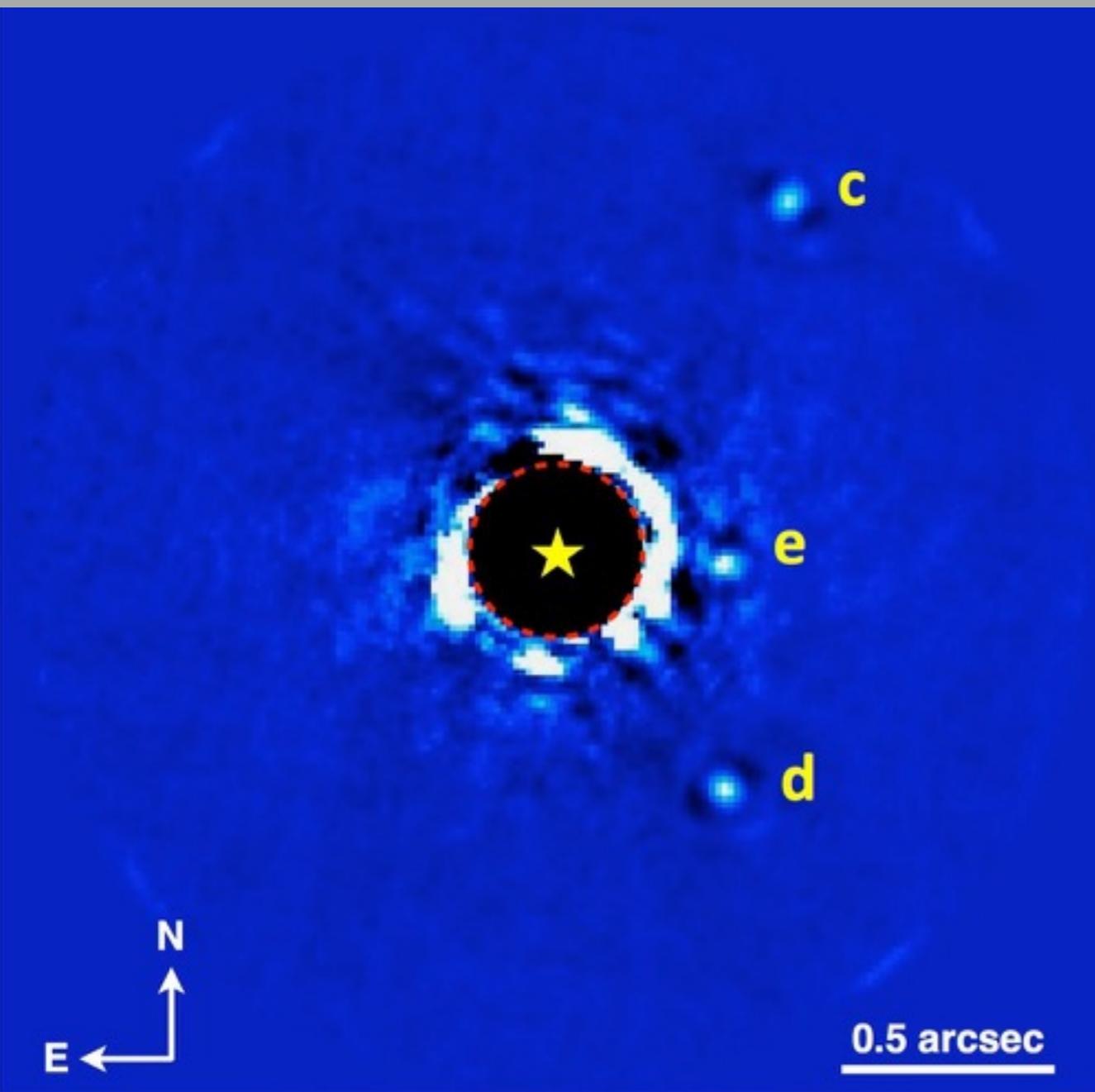
Stellar Masses for Radial Velocities



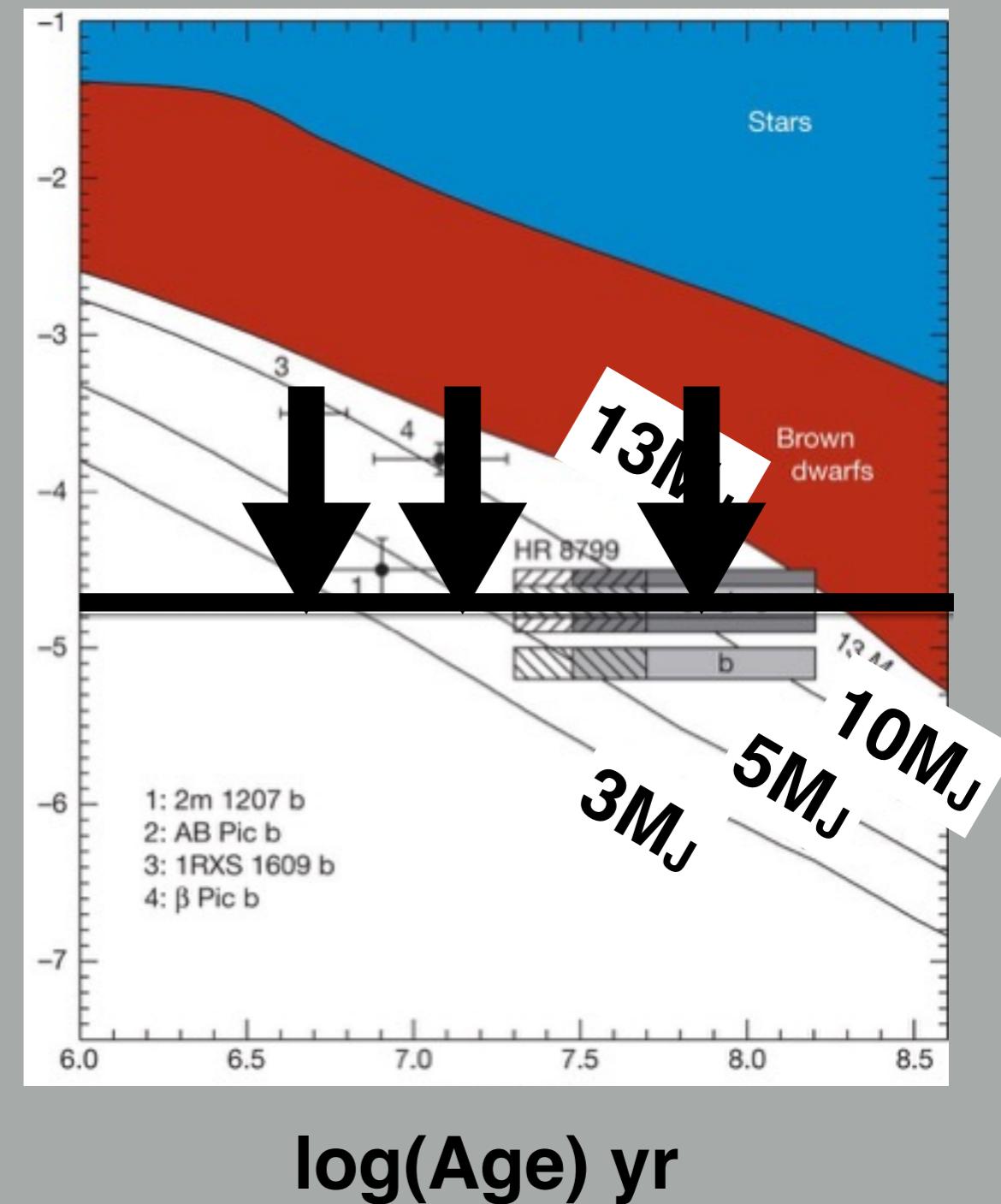
Exaggerated for clarity

Credit: NASA

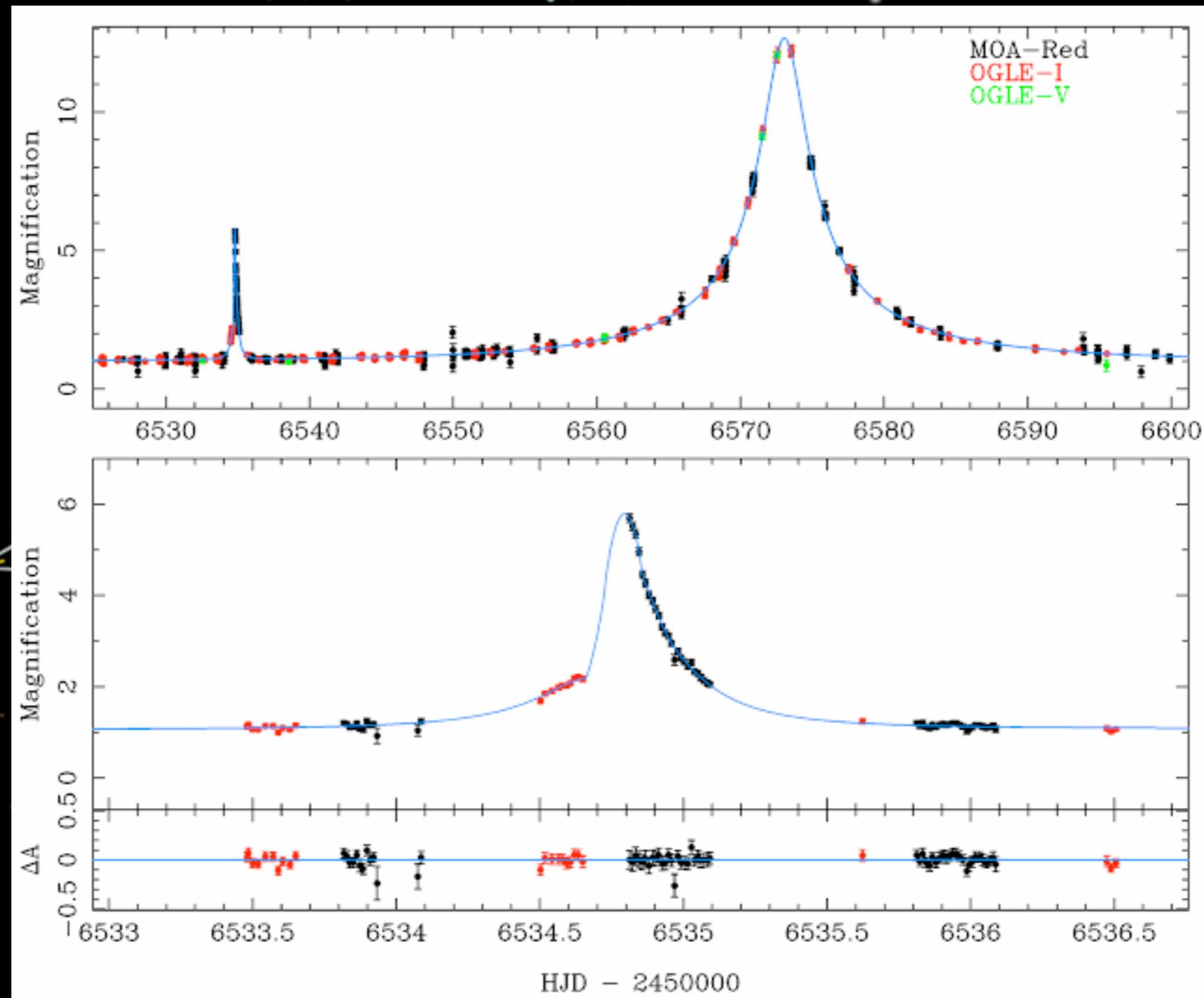
Stellar Ages for Direct Imaging

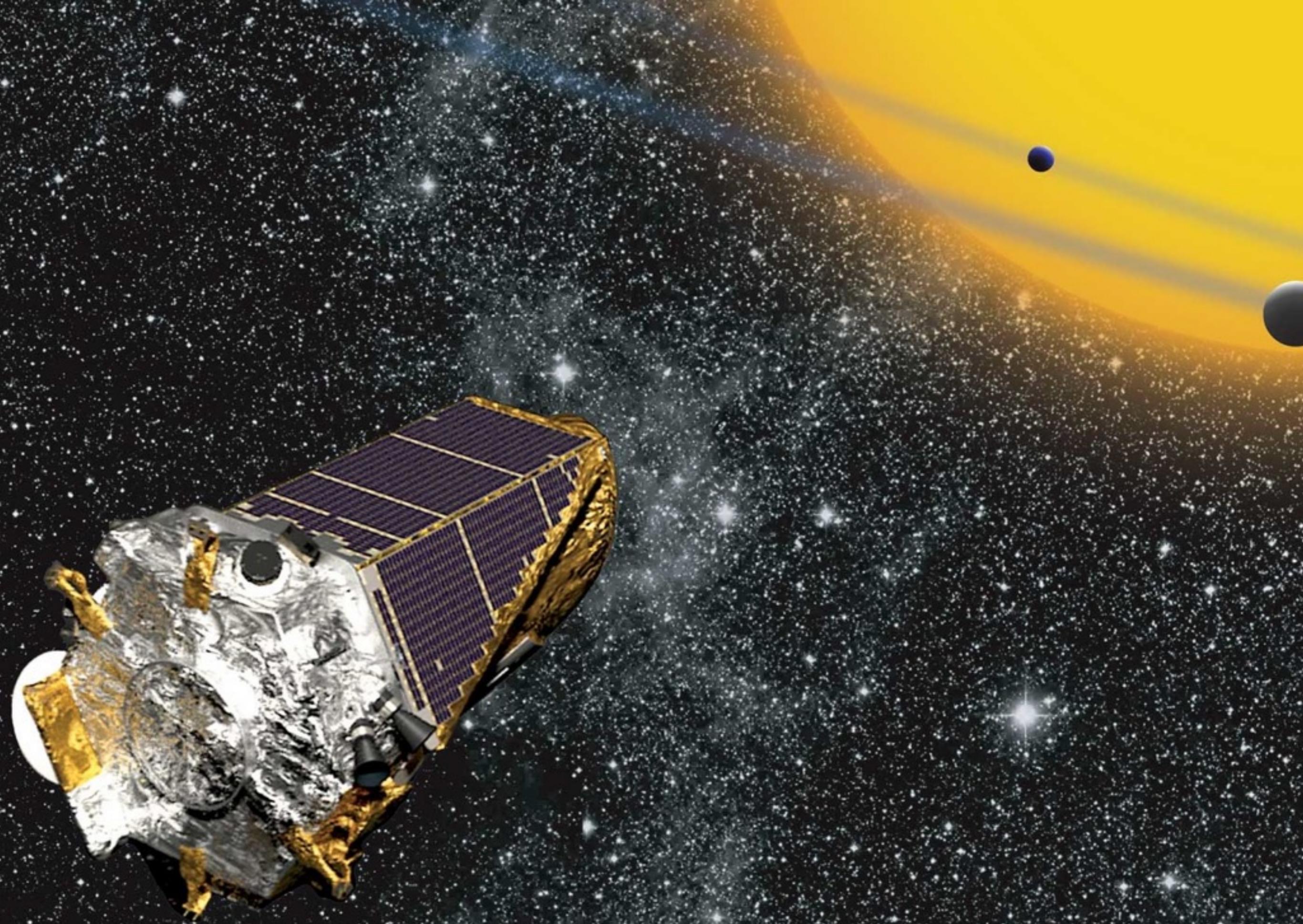


Log(Luminosity) (Solar)



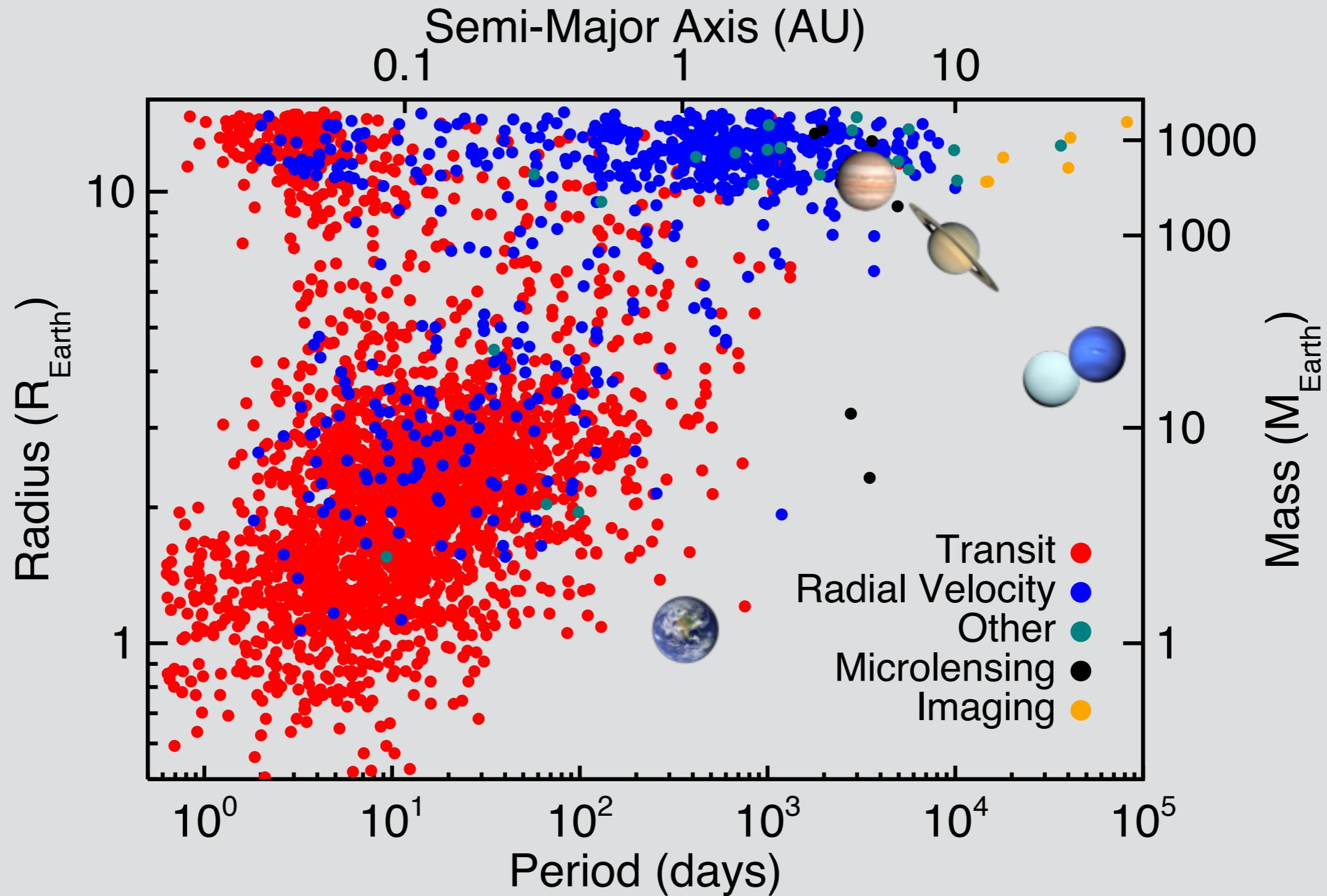
Lens Mass for Microlensing





Credit: NASA Ames/ W Stenzel

The Exoplanet Census



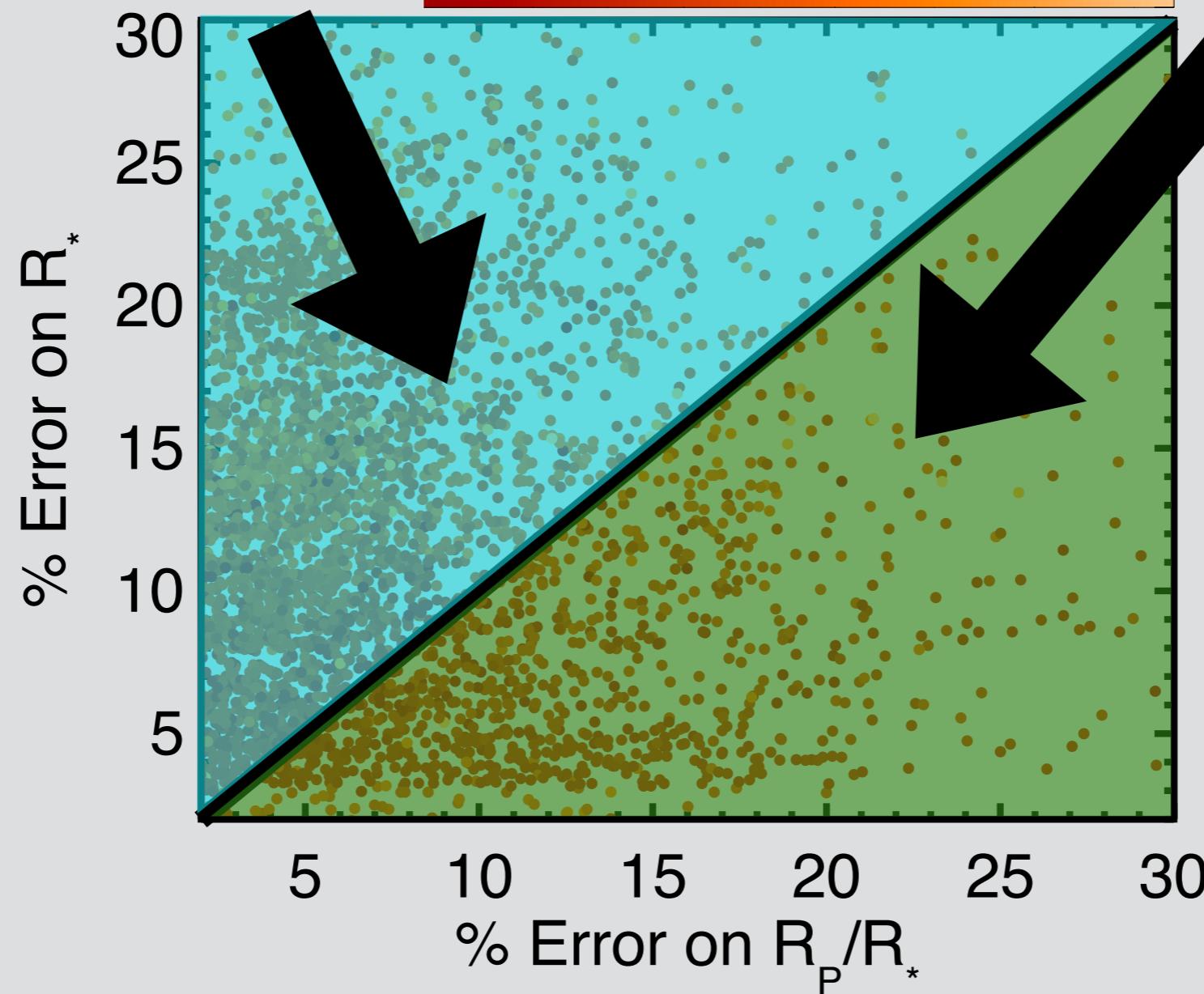
Errors on Kepler Planet Radii

Dominated by errors
in stellar radius

R_* (Solar)

0.5 1.0 2.0

Dominated by errors
from the light curve



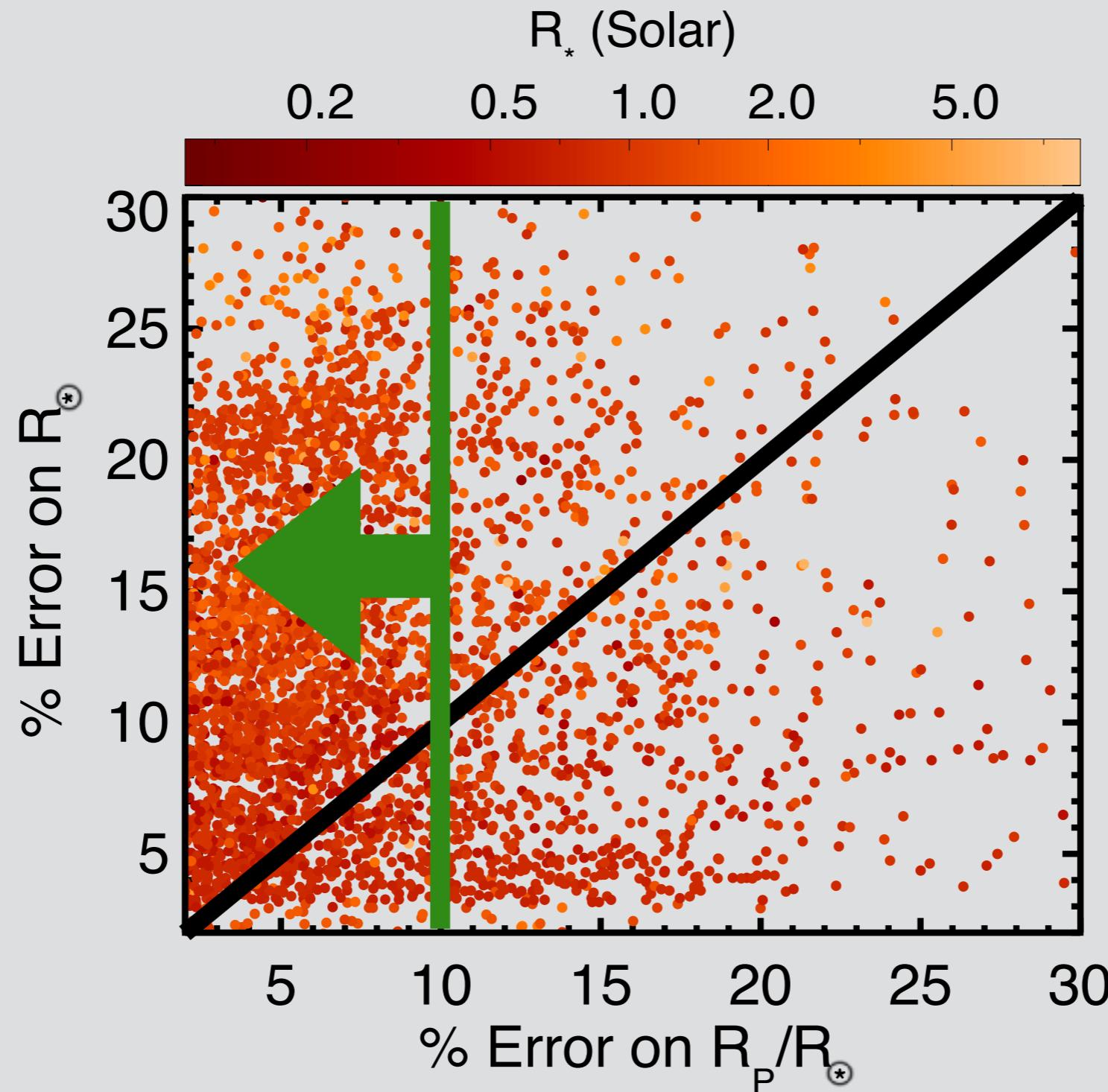
Sources:

NASA exoplanet archive

CFOP

CKS, Huber et al. (2014)

Kepler light curves are very precise



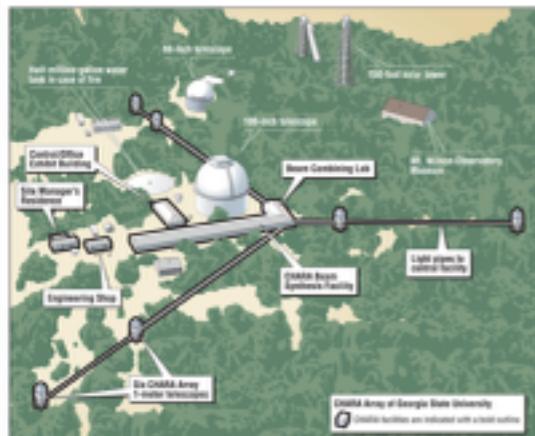
The Stellar Parameter Ladder for exoplanet hosts

More precise,
less applicable

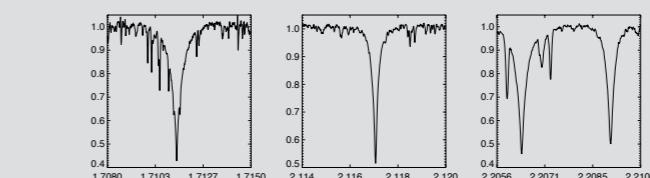
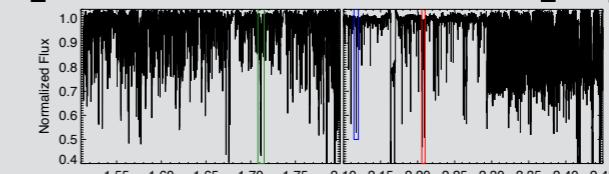
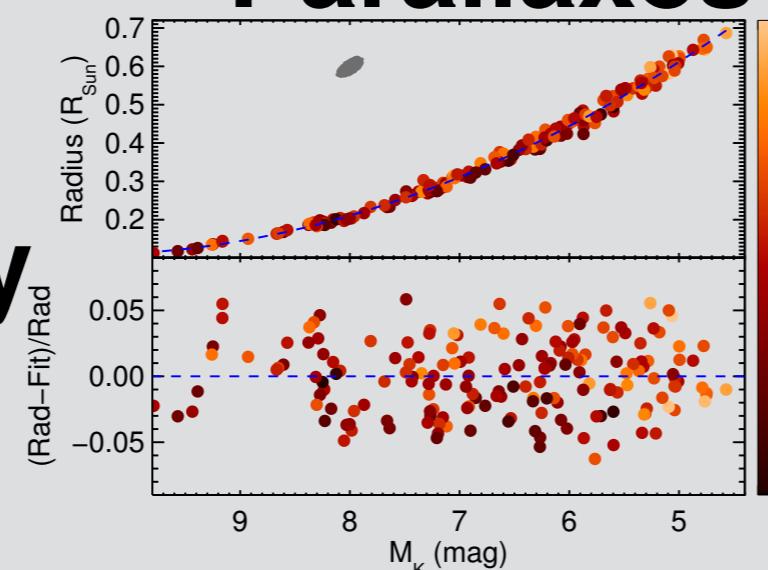
Broadly applicable,
imprecise
Spectroscopy



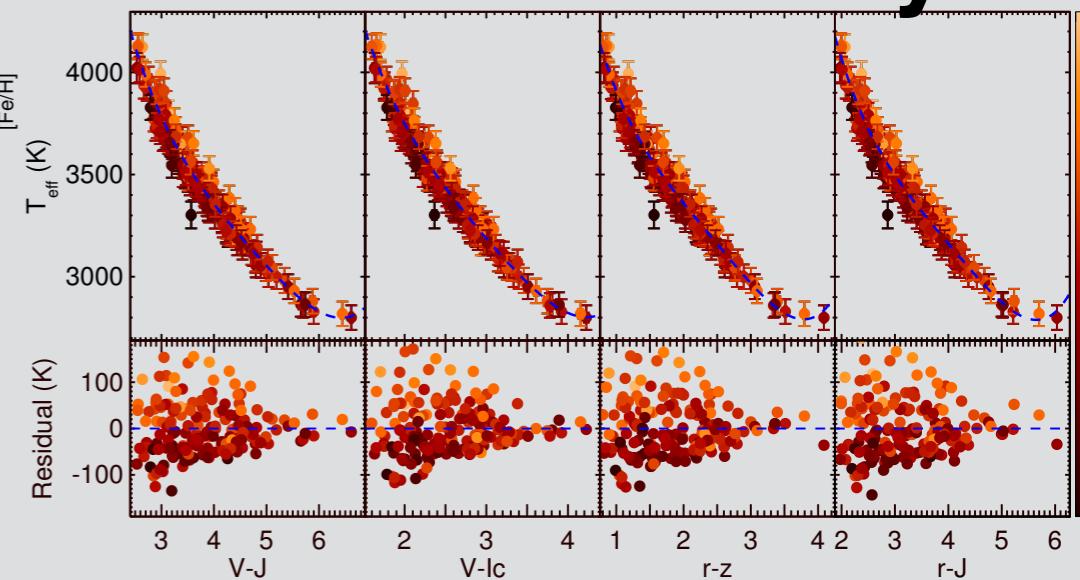
Interferometry



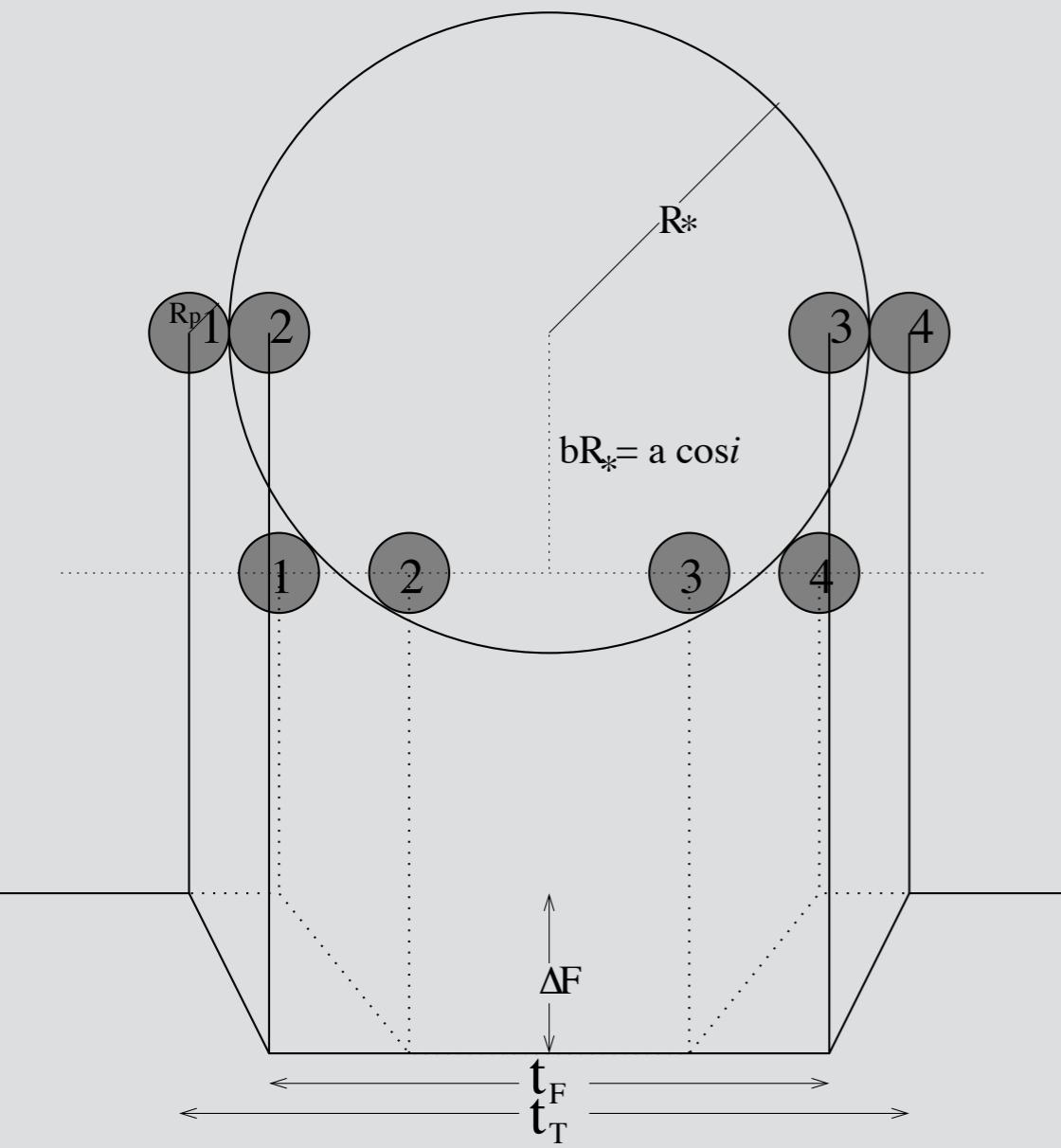
Parallaxes



Photometry

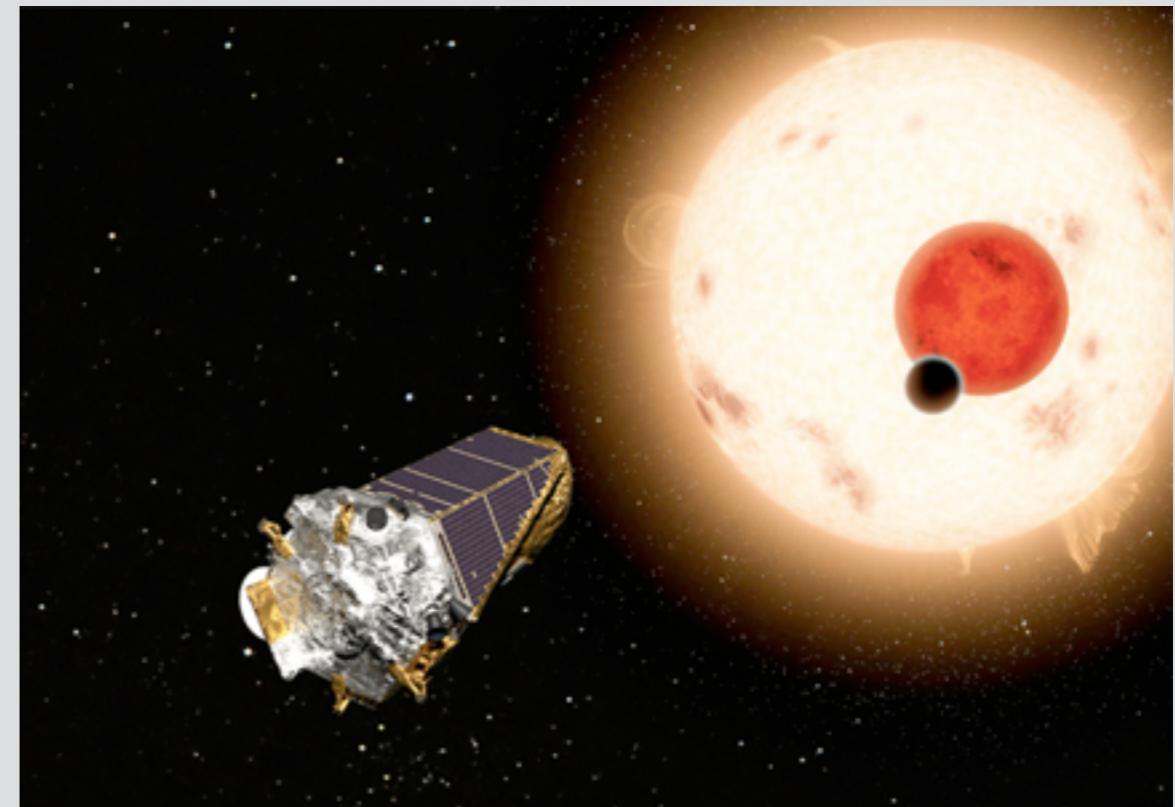


Density from Transits



e.g.,
Beatty et al. 2017
Eastman et al. 2016
Plavchan et al. 2014
Anglada-Escudé et al. 2013

Circumbinary Planets



e.g.,
Orosz et al. 2012
Welsh et al. 2012
Doyle et al. 2011



Clusters

e.g.,
Mann et al. (2016a,b)
Meibom et al. (2013)
Quinn et al. (2013)

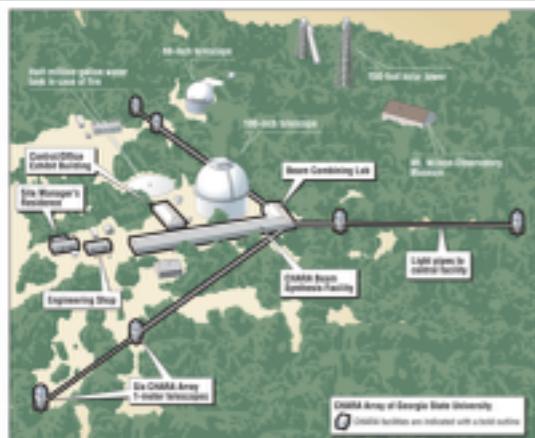
The Stellar Parameter Ladder for exoplanet hosts

More precise,
less applicable

Broadly applicable,
imprecise
Spectroscopy



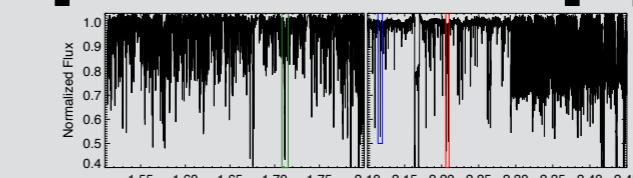
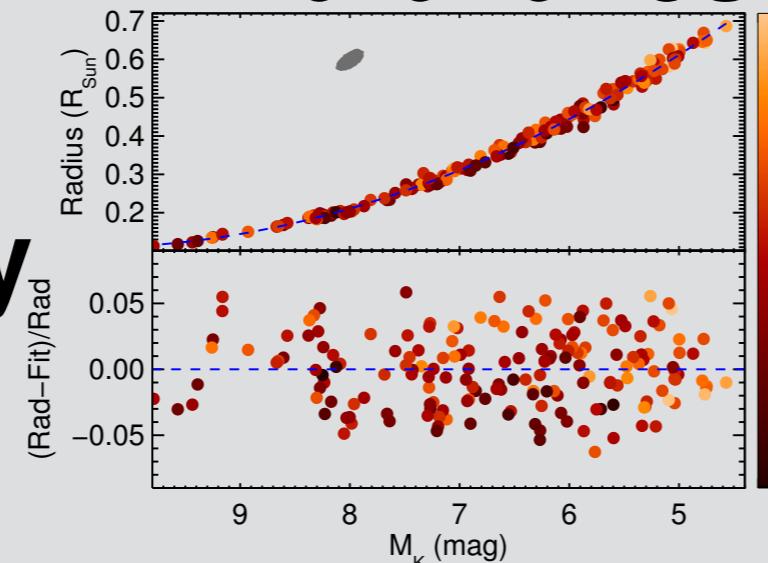
Interferometry



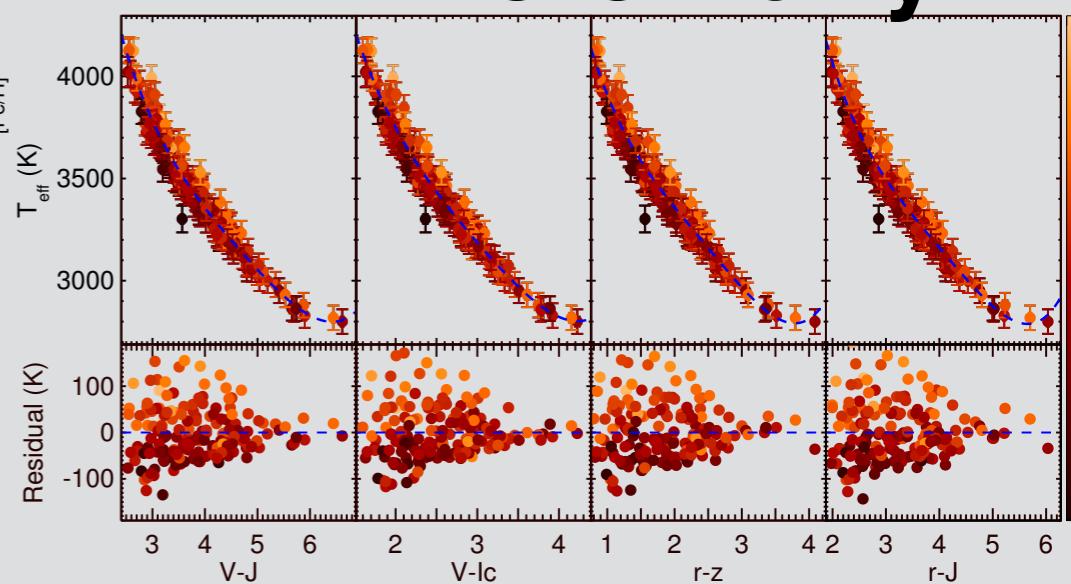
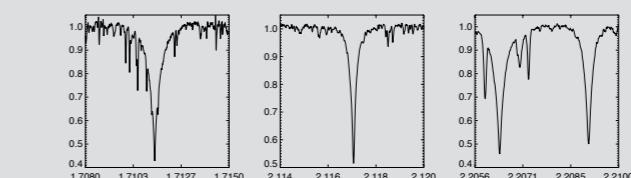
Asteroseismology



Parallaxes



Photometry

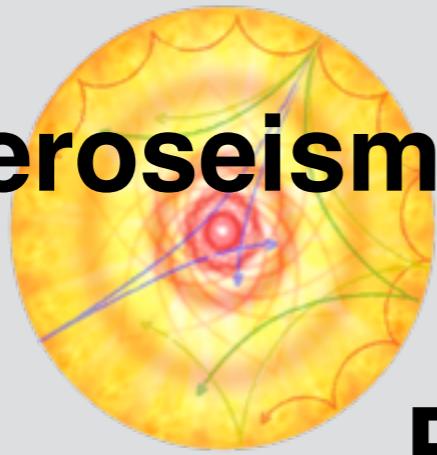


The Stellar Parameter Ladder for exoplanet hosts

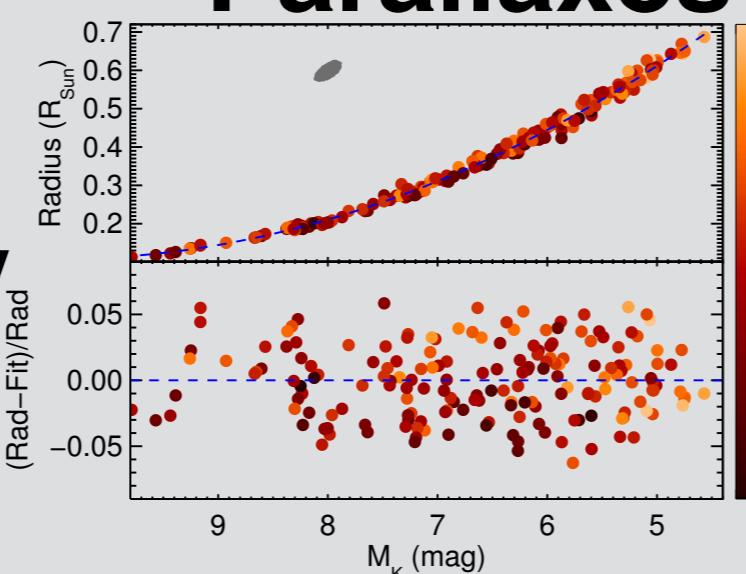
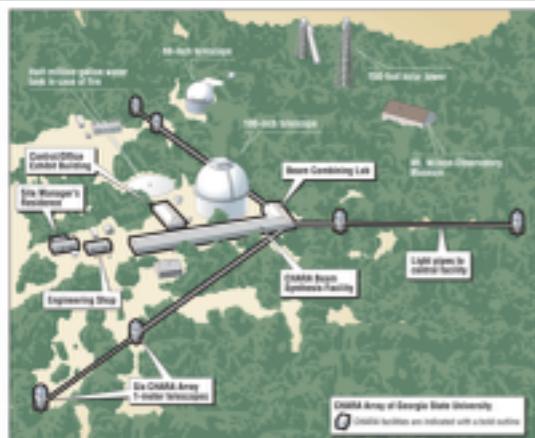
Direction of Calibration



Asteroseismology

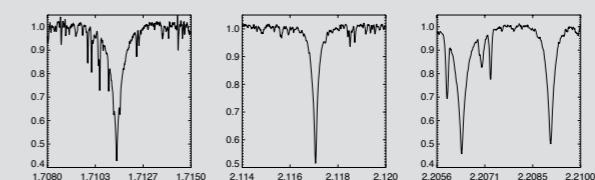
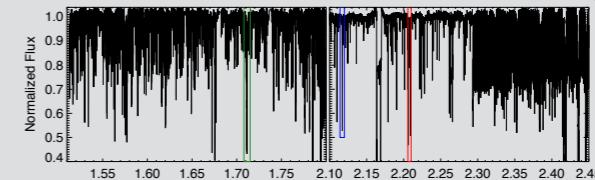


Interferometry

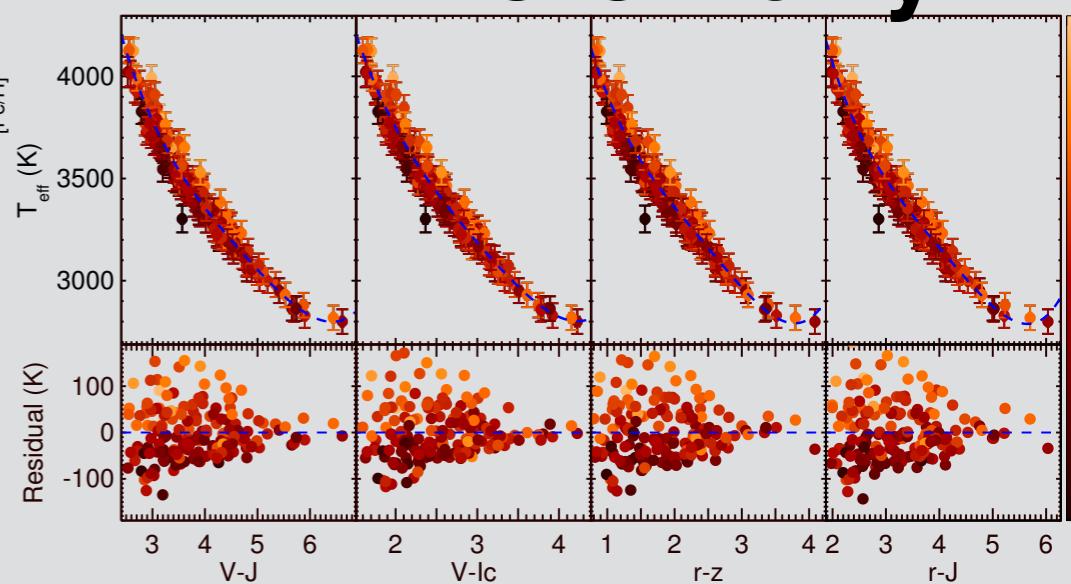


Parallaxes

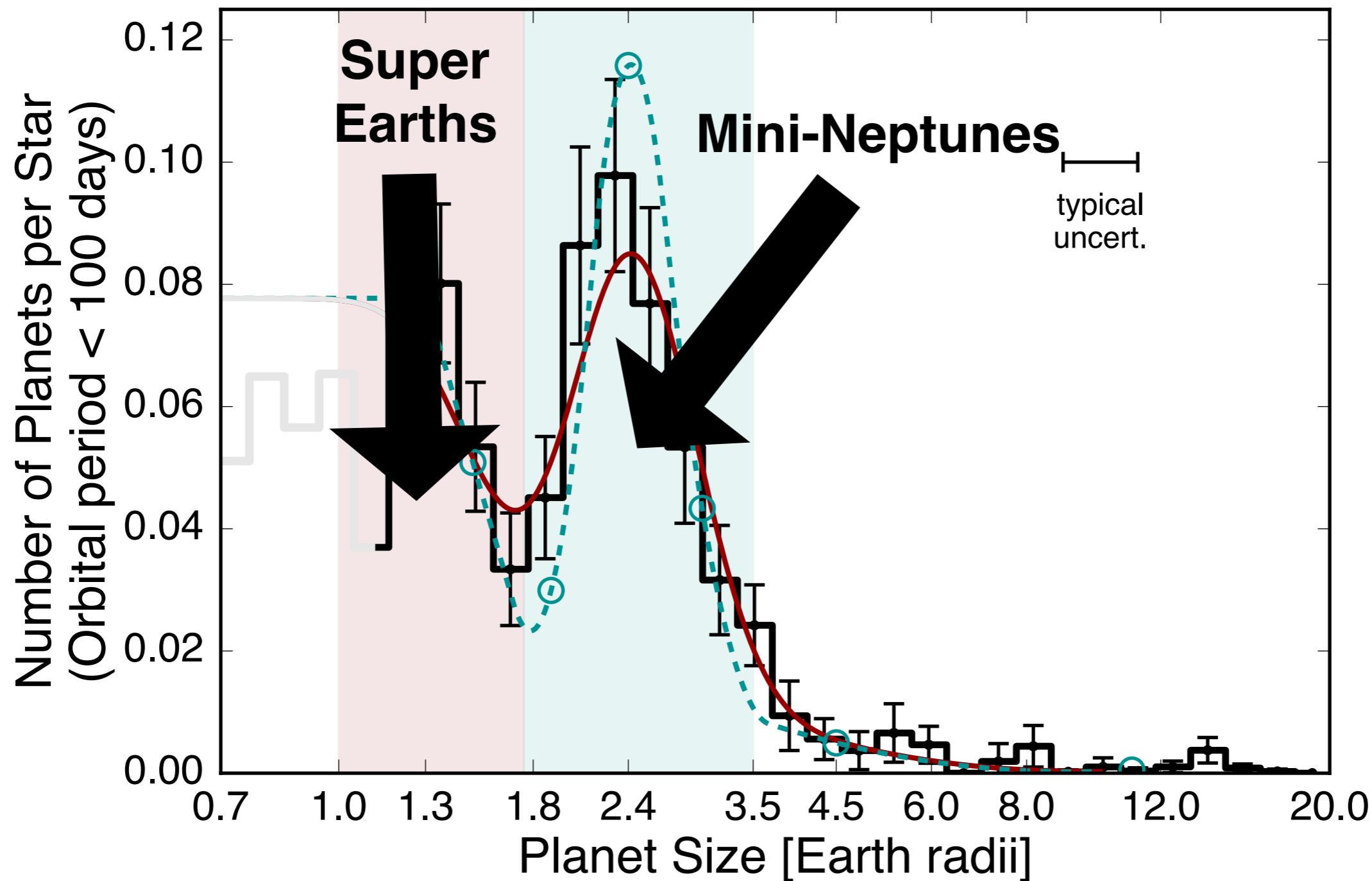
Spectroscopy



Photometry



The California Kepler Survey (CKS)



Fulton et al. 2017

Assembly Line of Planets

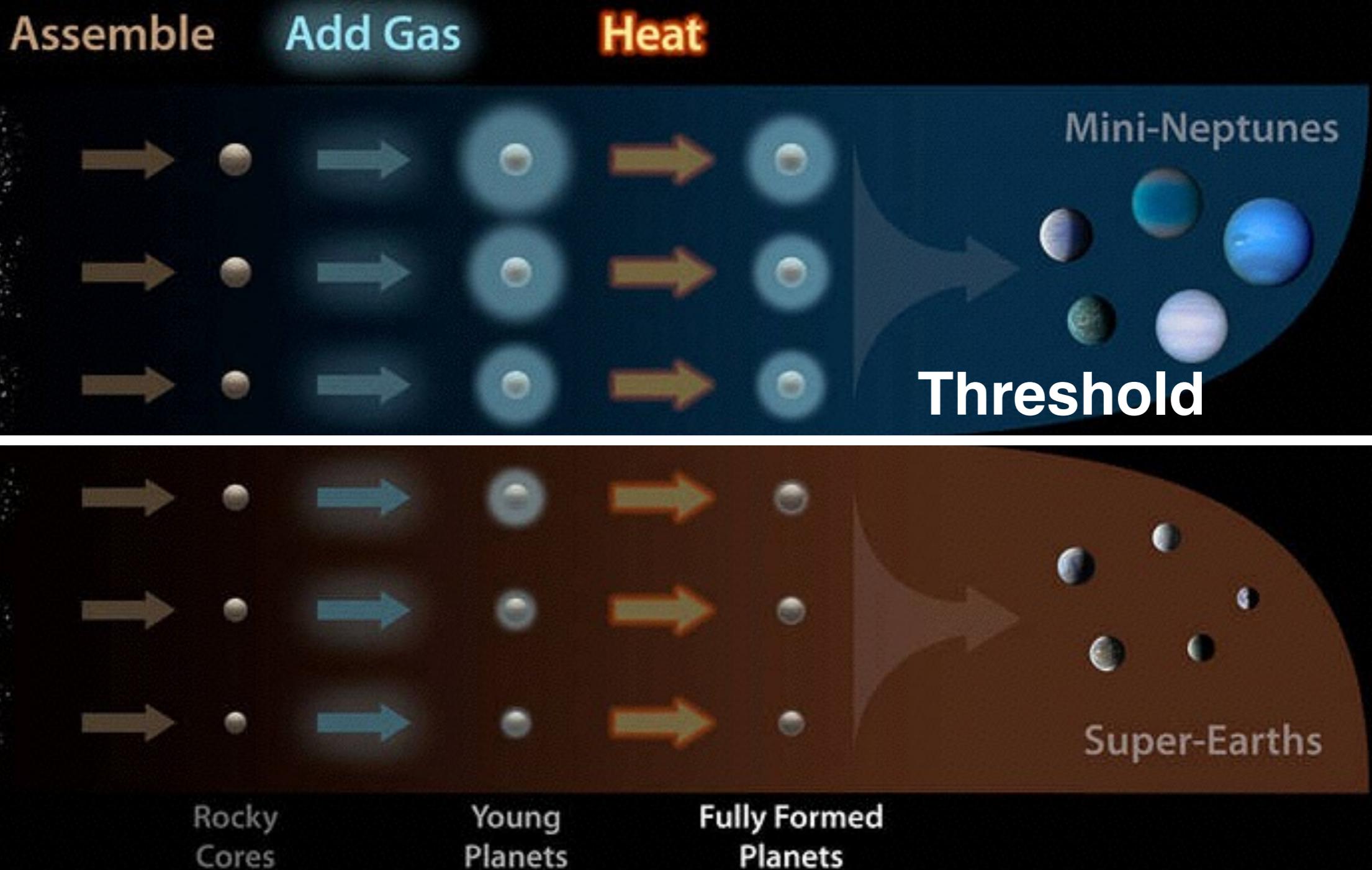
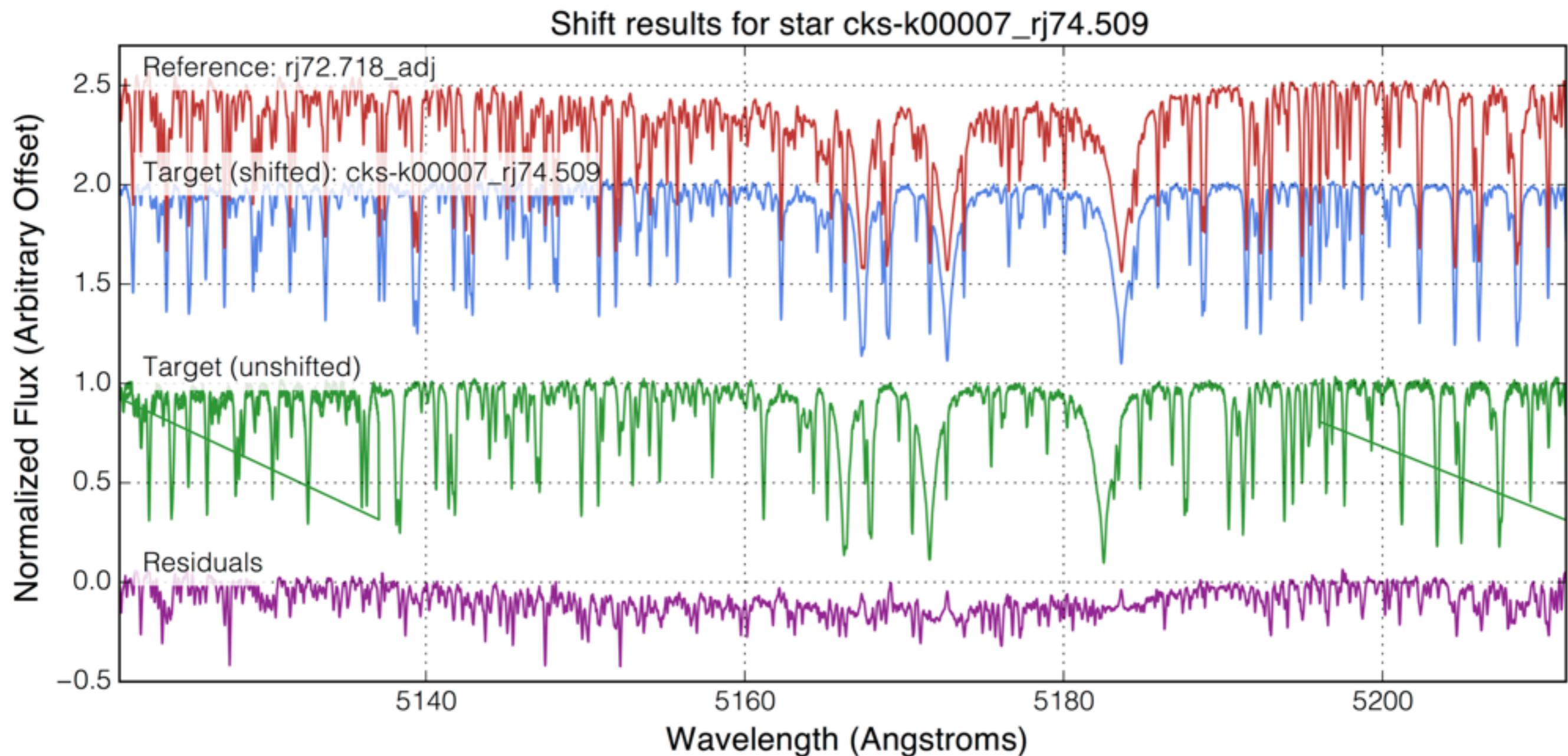
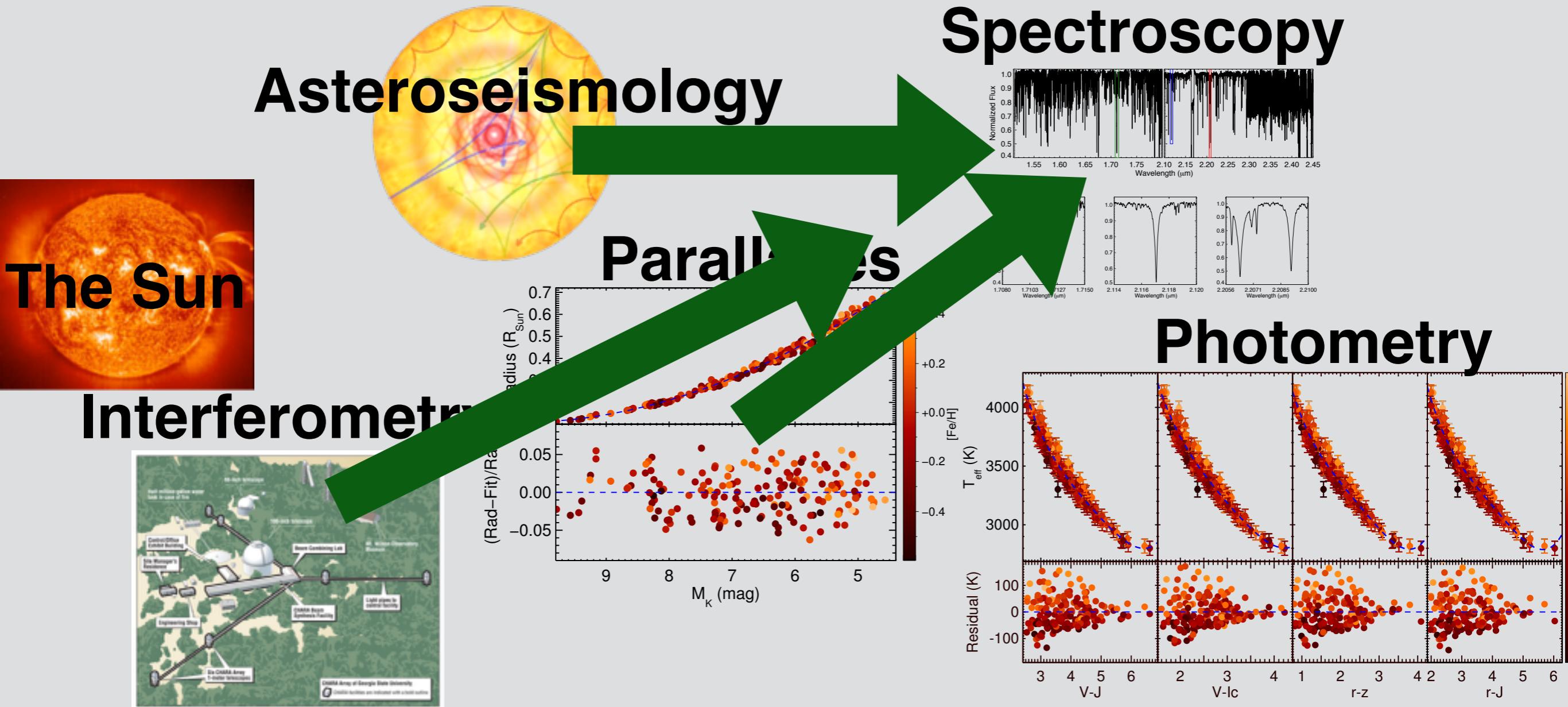


Image credit: NASA

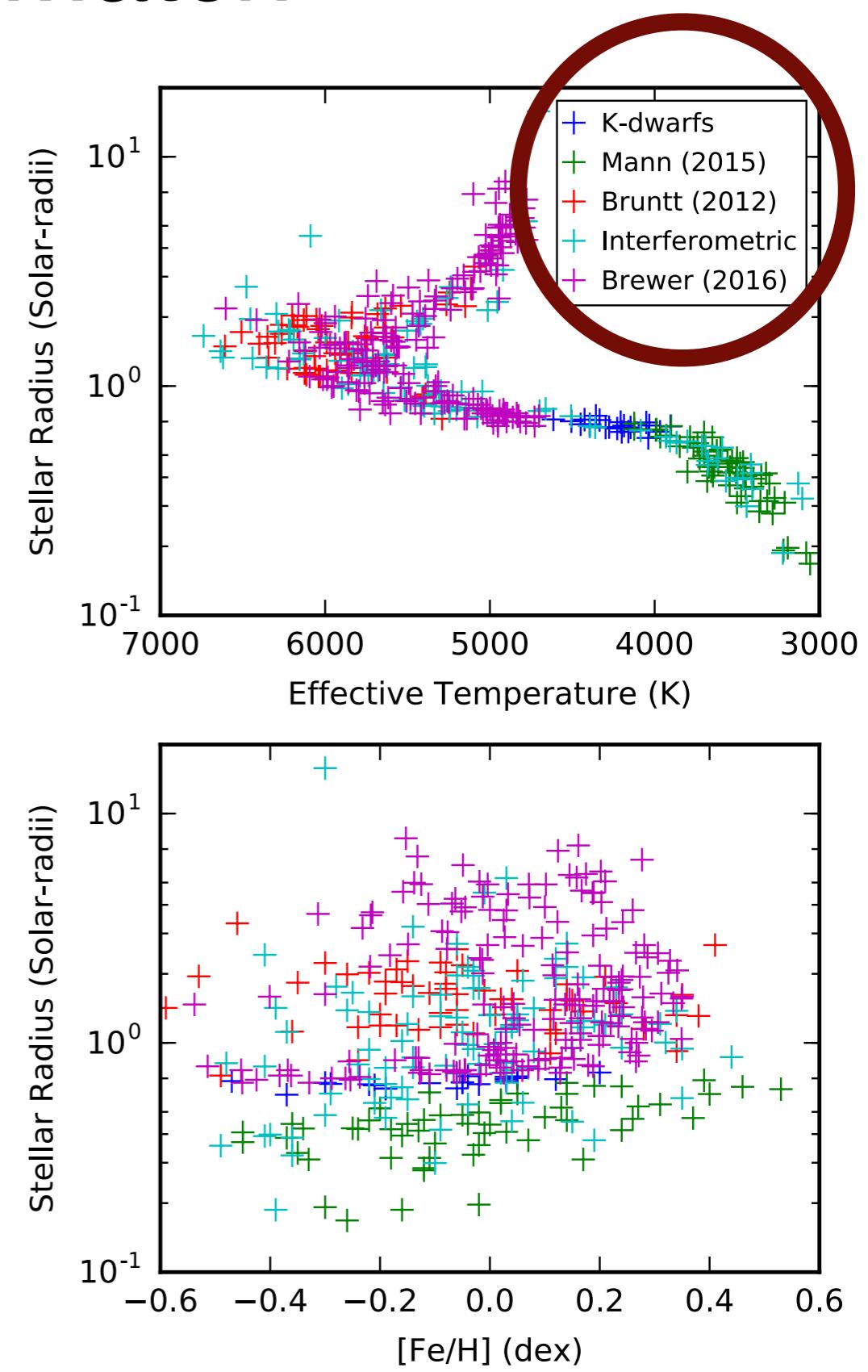
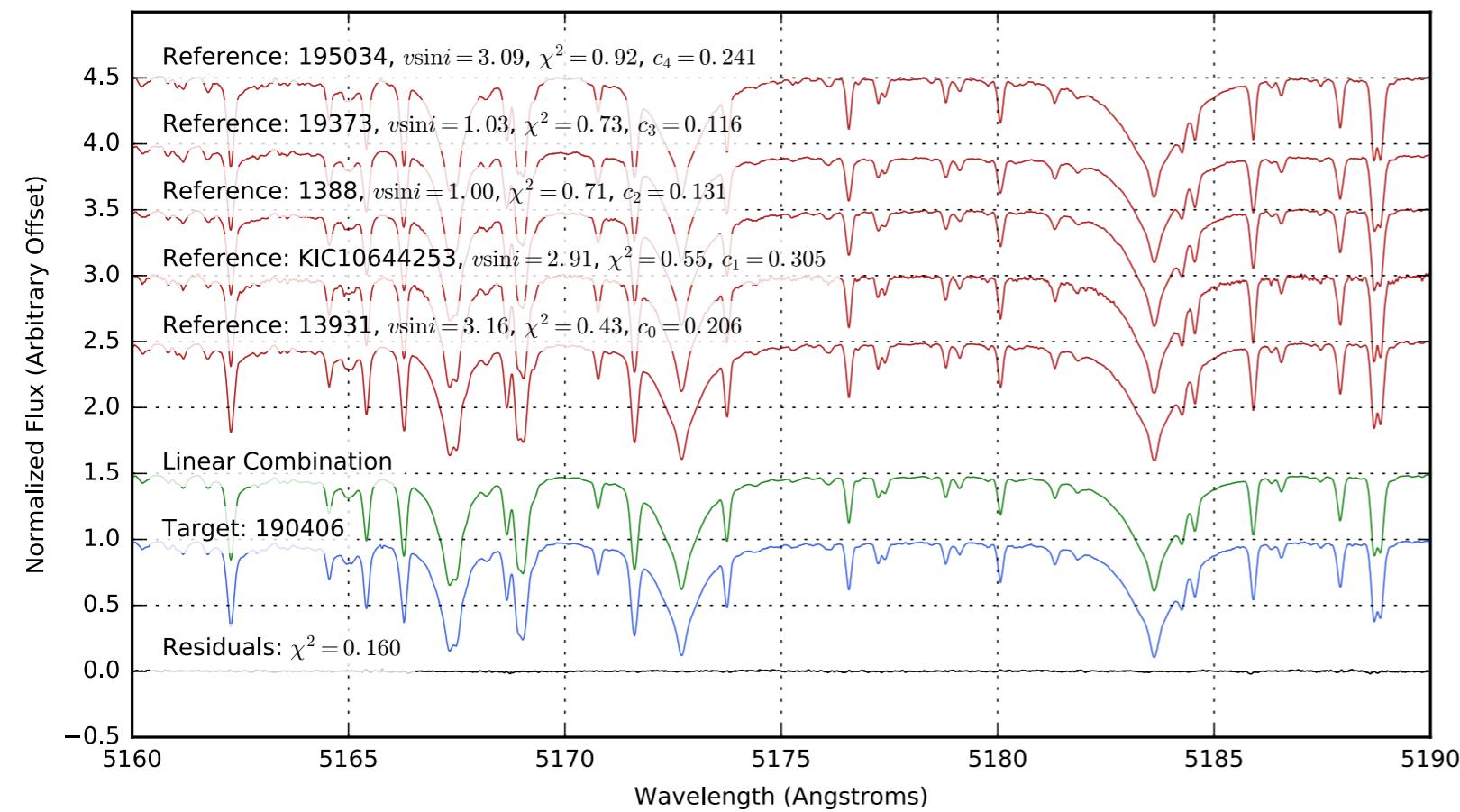
The California Kepler Survey



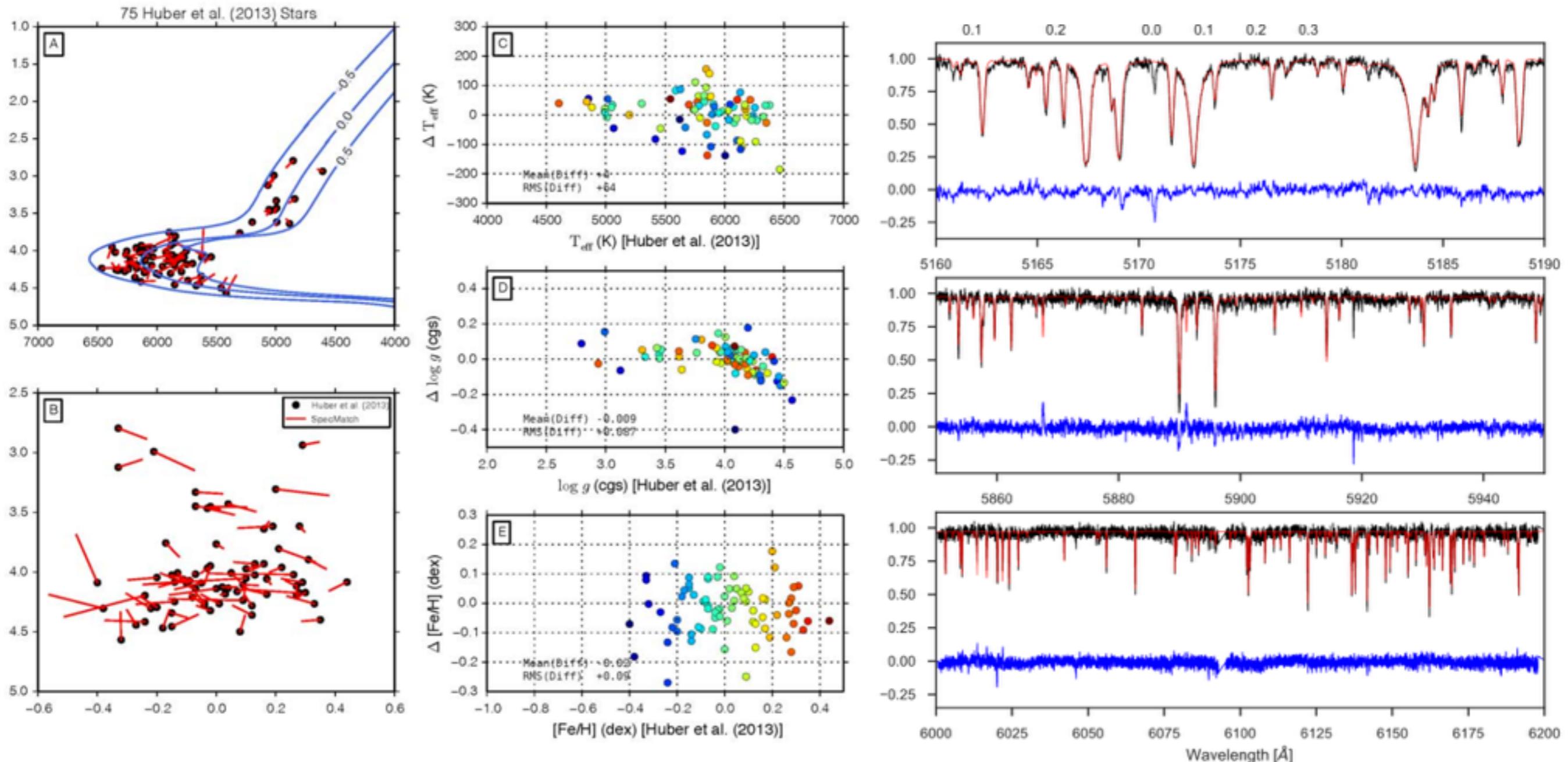
The Stellar Parameter Ladder for exoplanet hosts



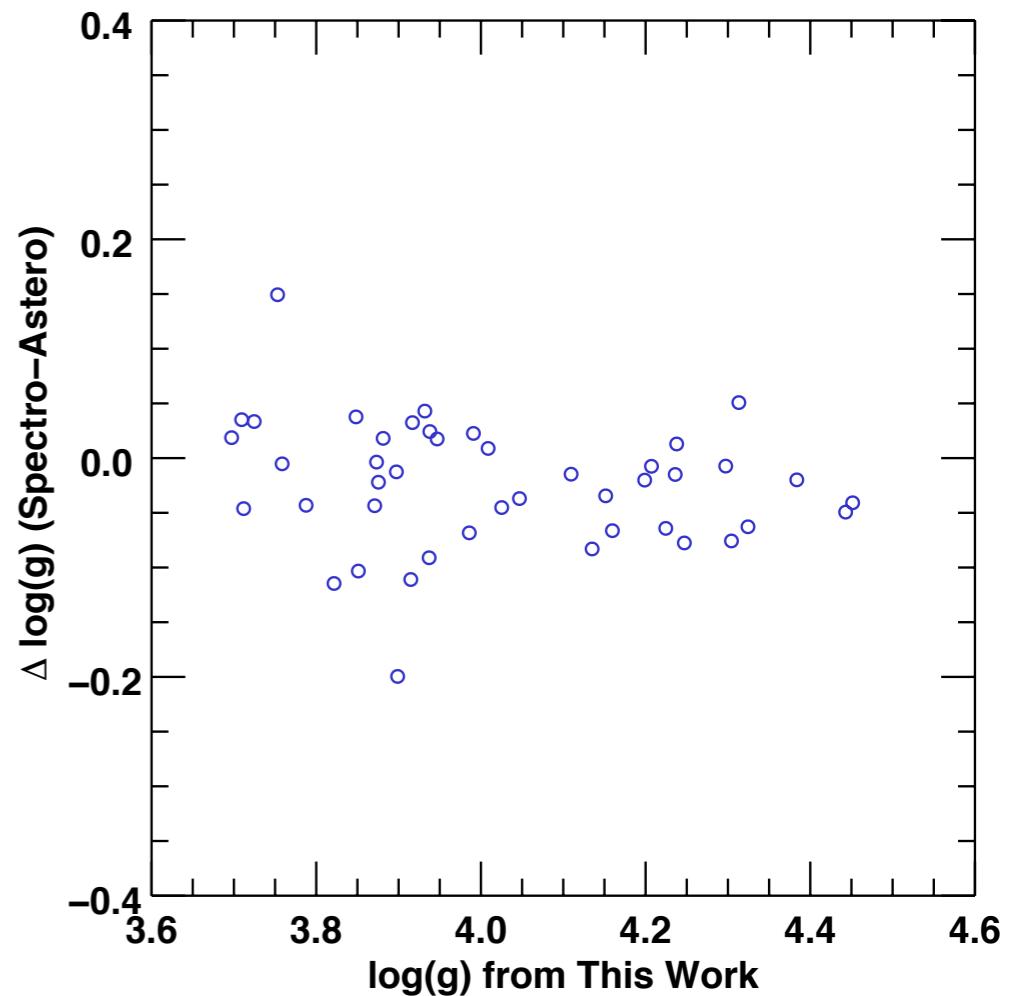
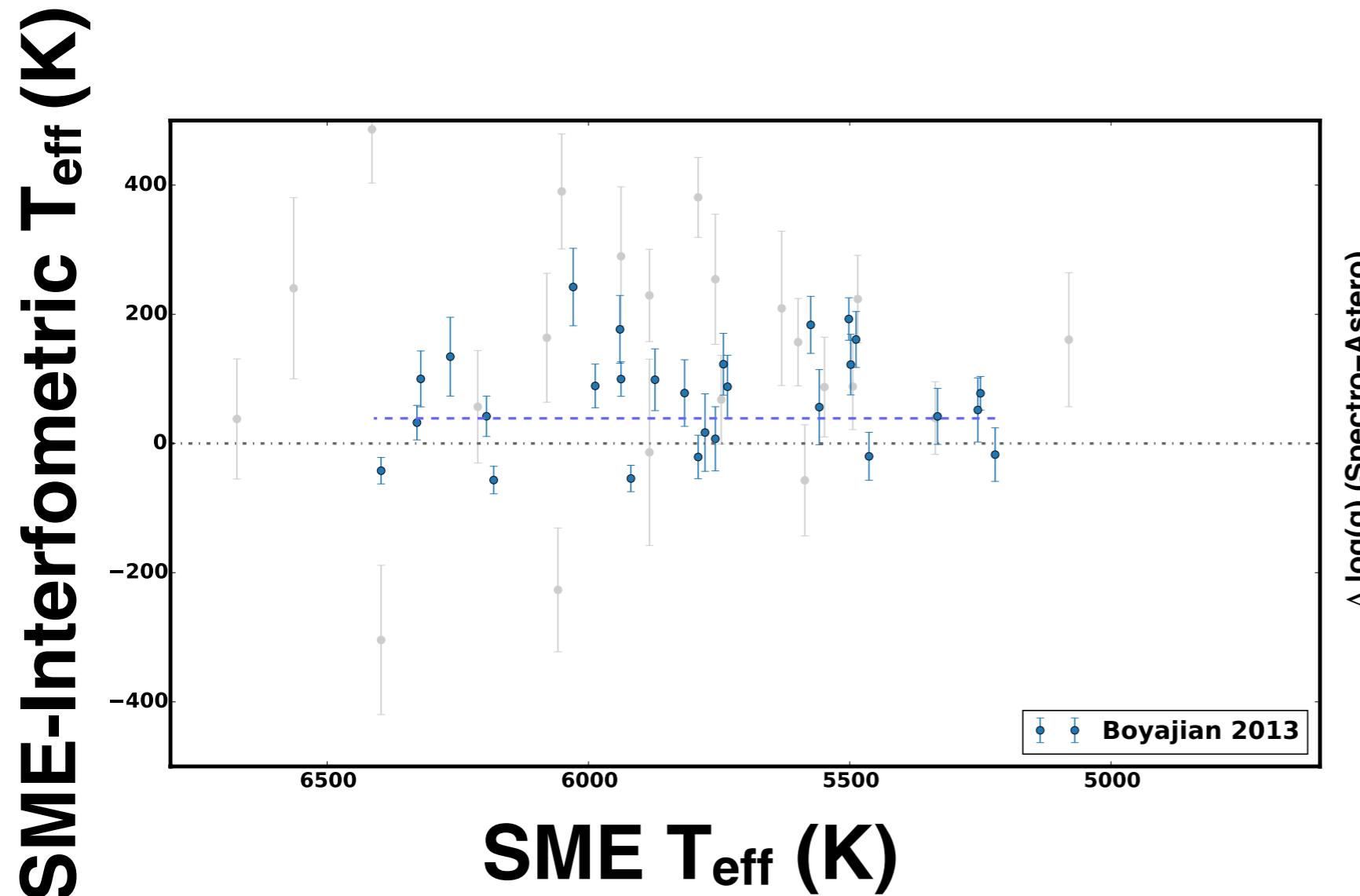
Empirical SpecMatch



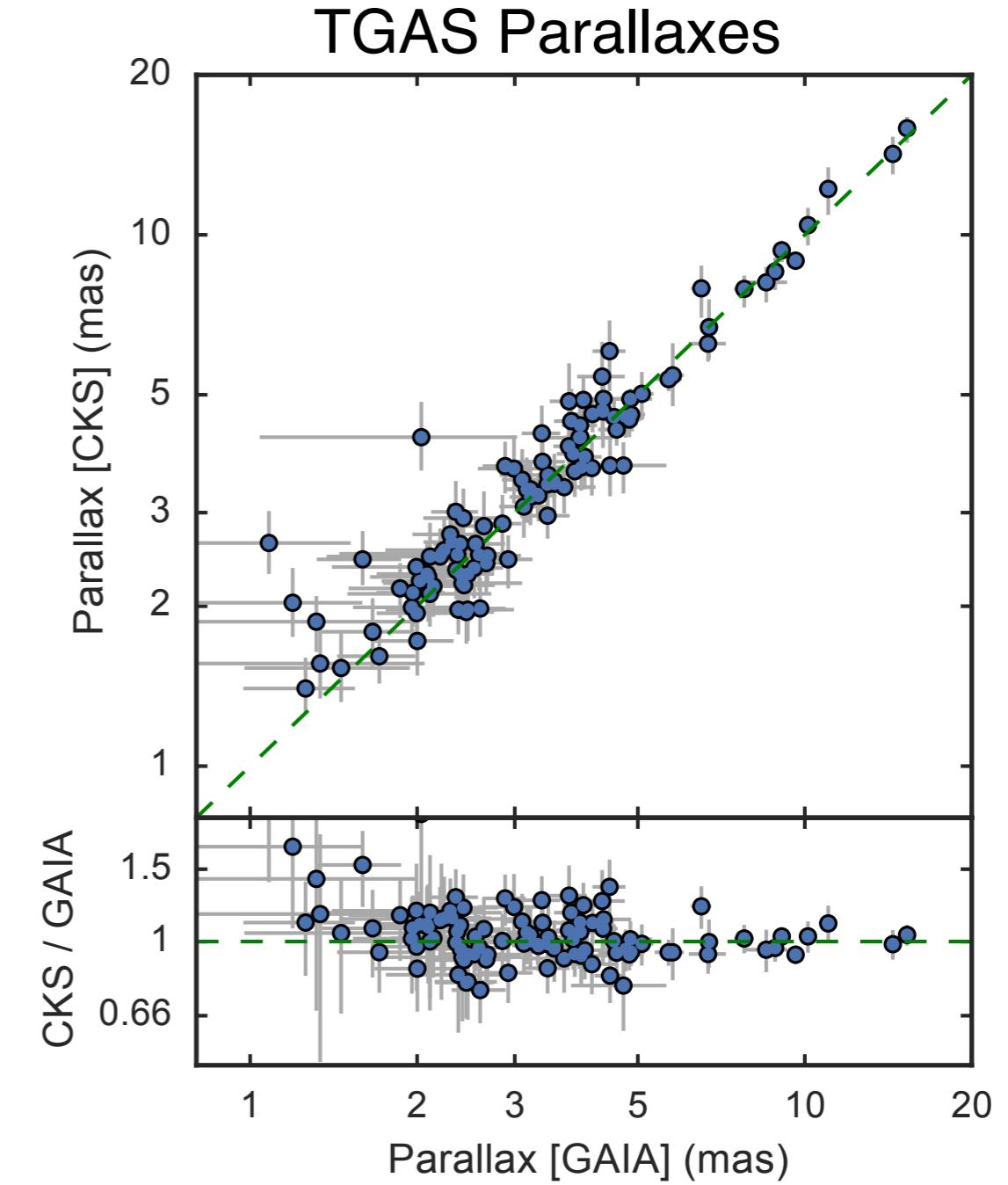
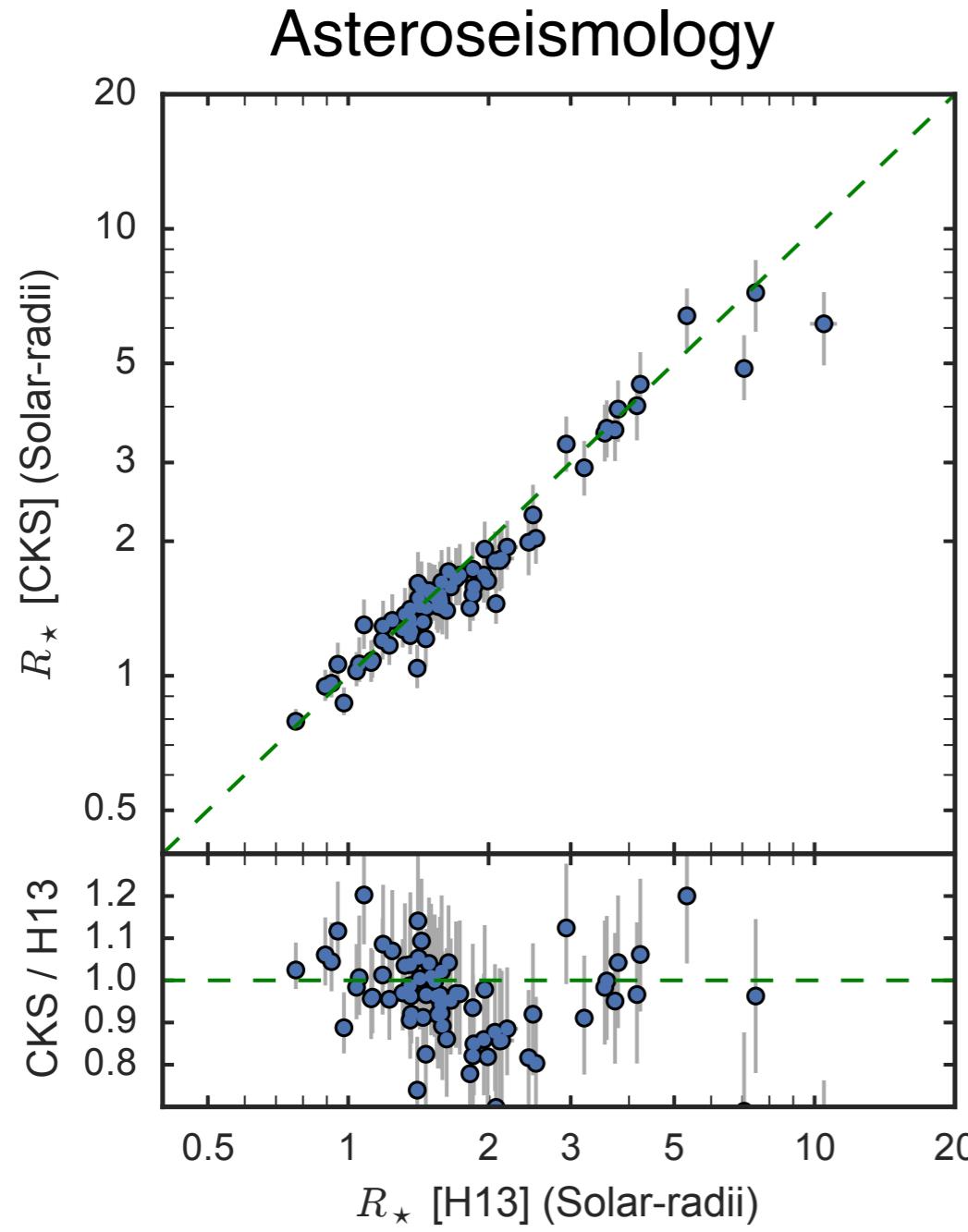
Library SpecMatch & SME@XSEDE



Calibration of SME



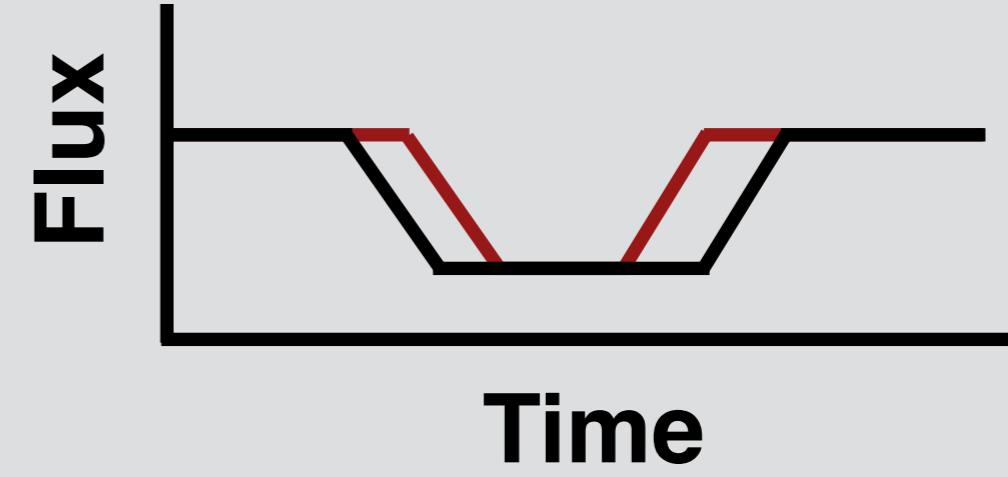
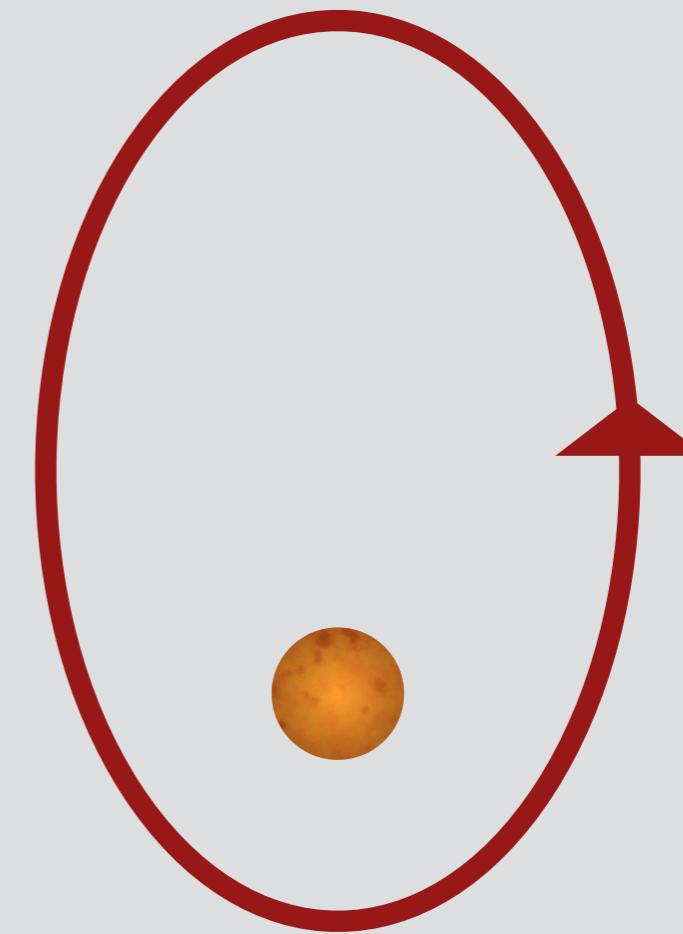
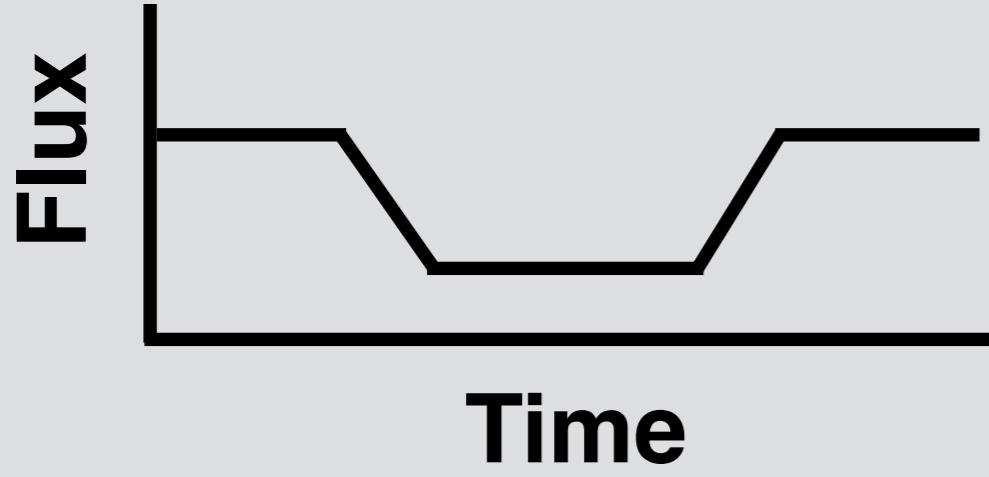
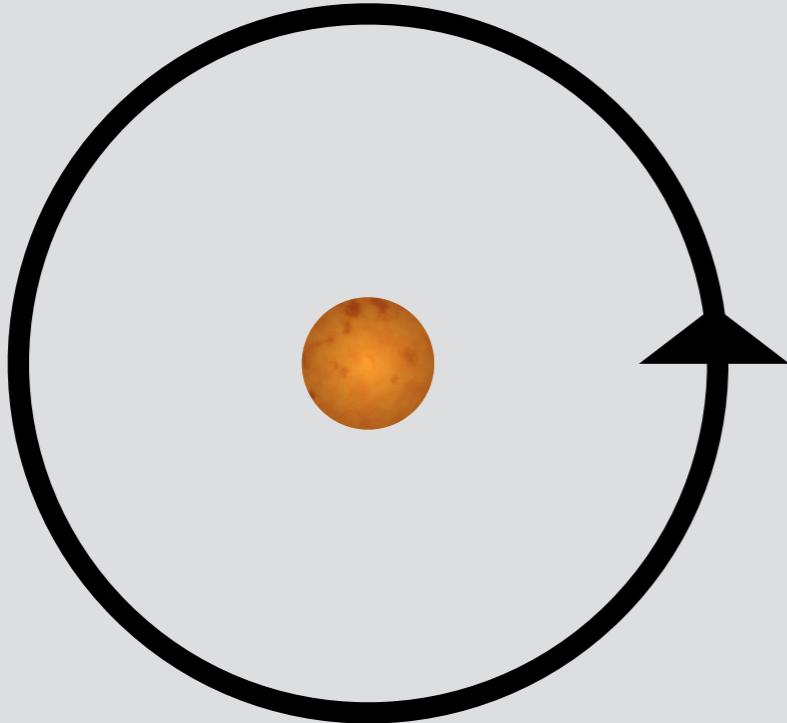
Testing the CKS Results



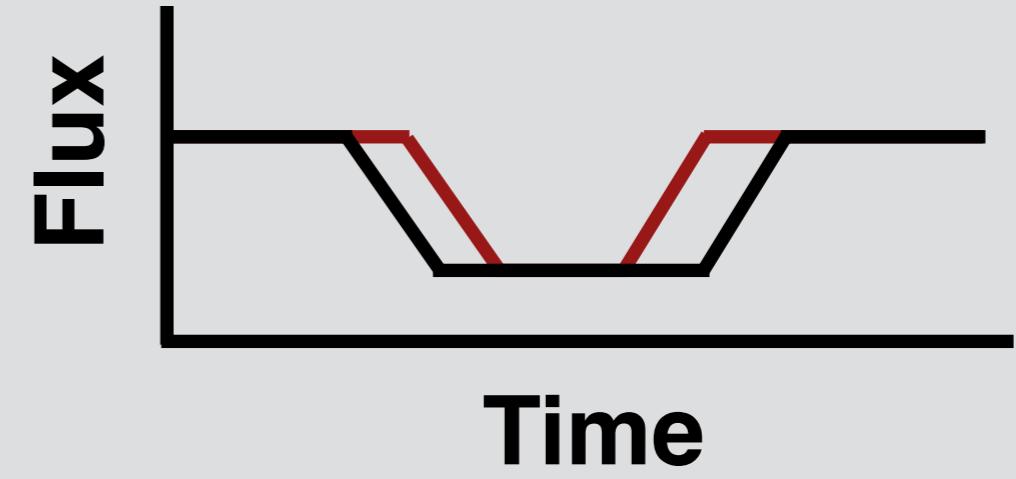
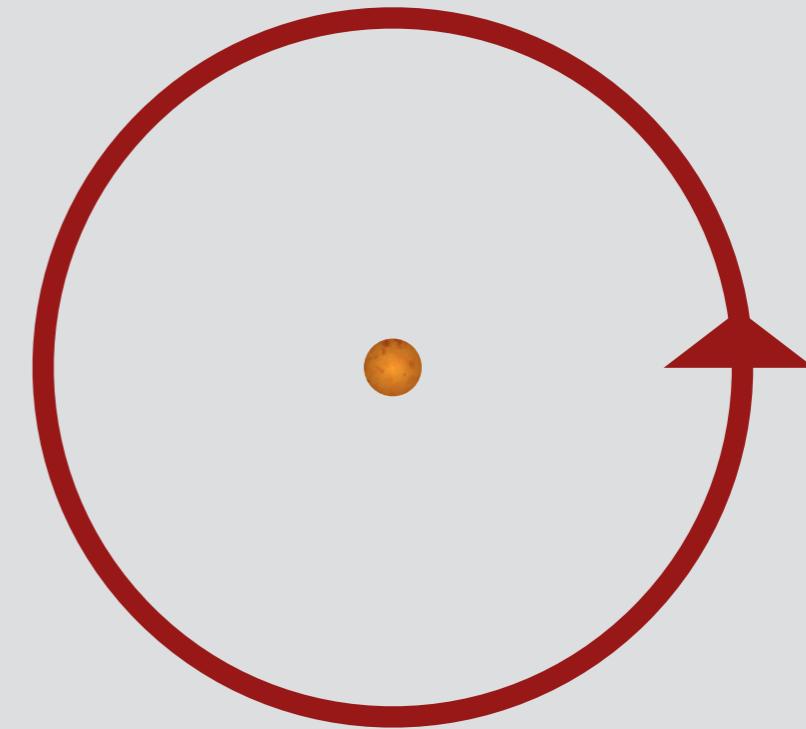
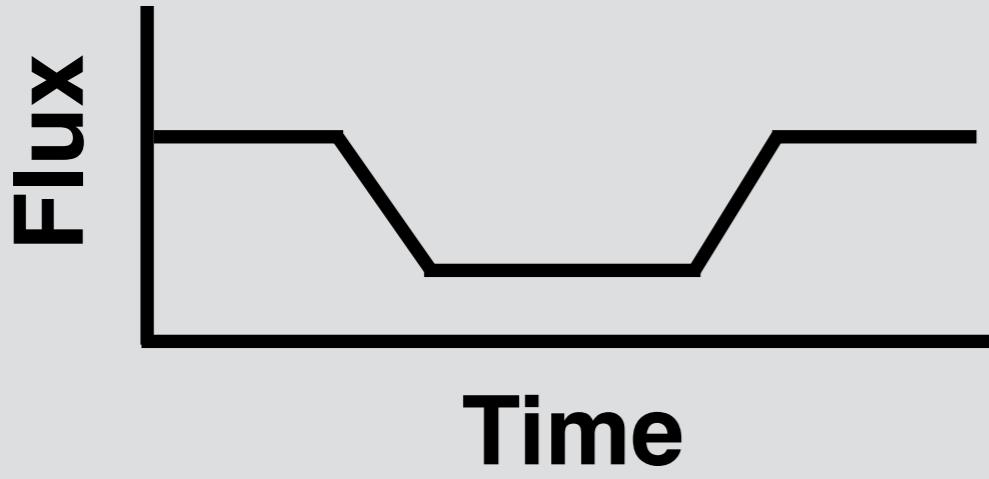
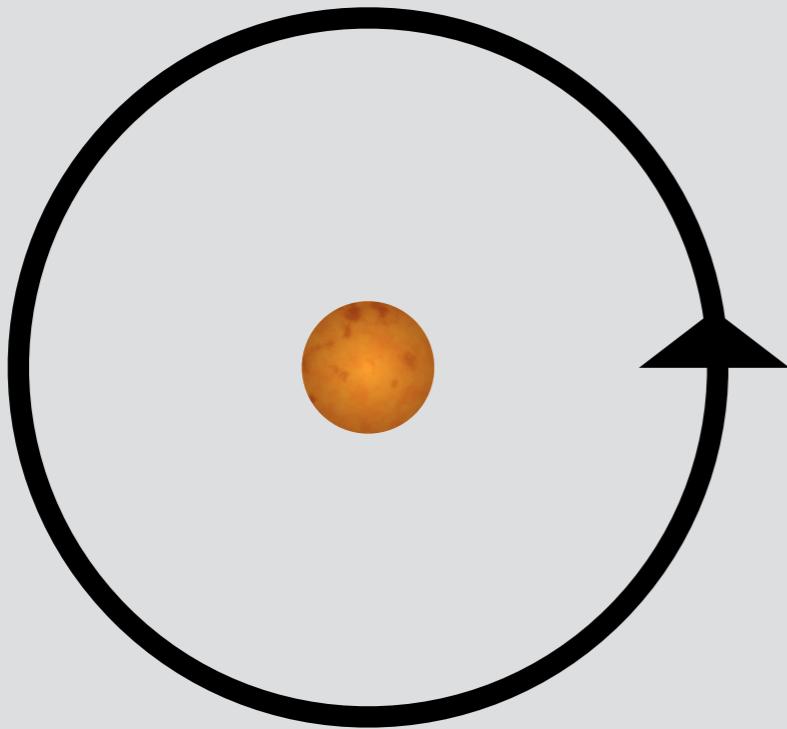
Stellar radii are an obvious example

Stellar parameters matter
in more nuanced ways

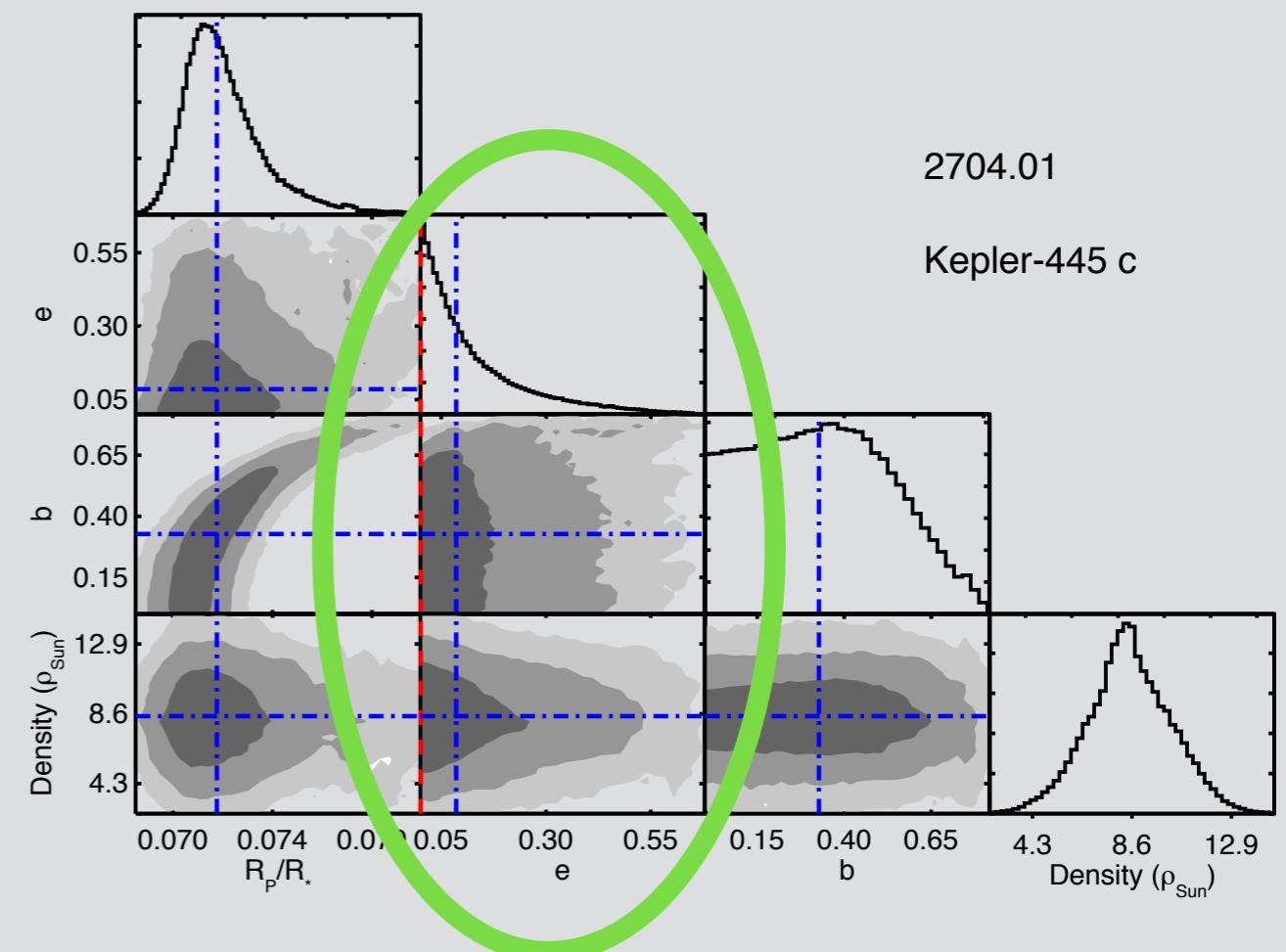
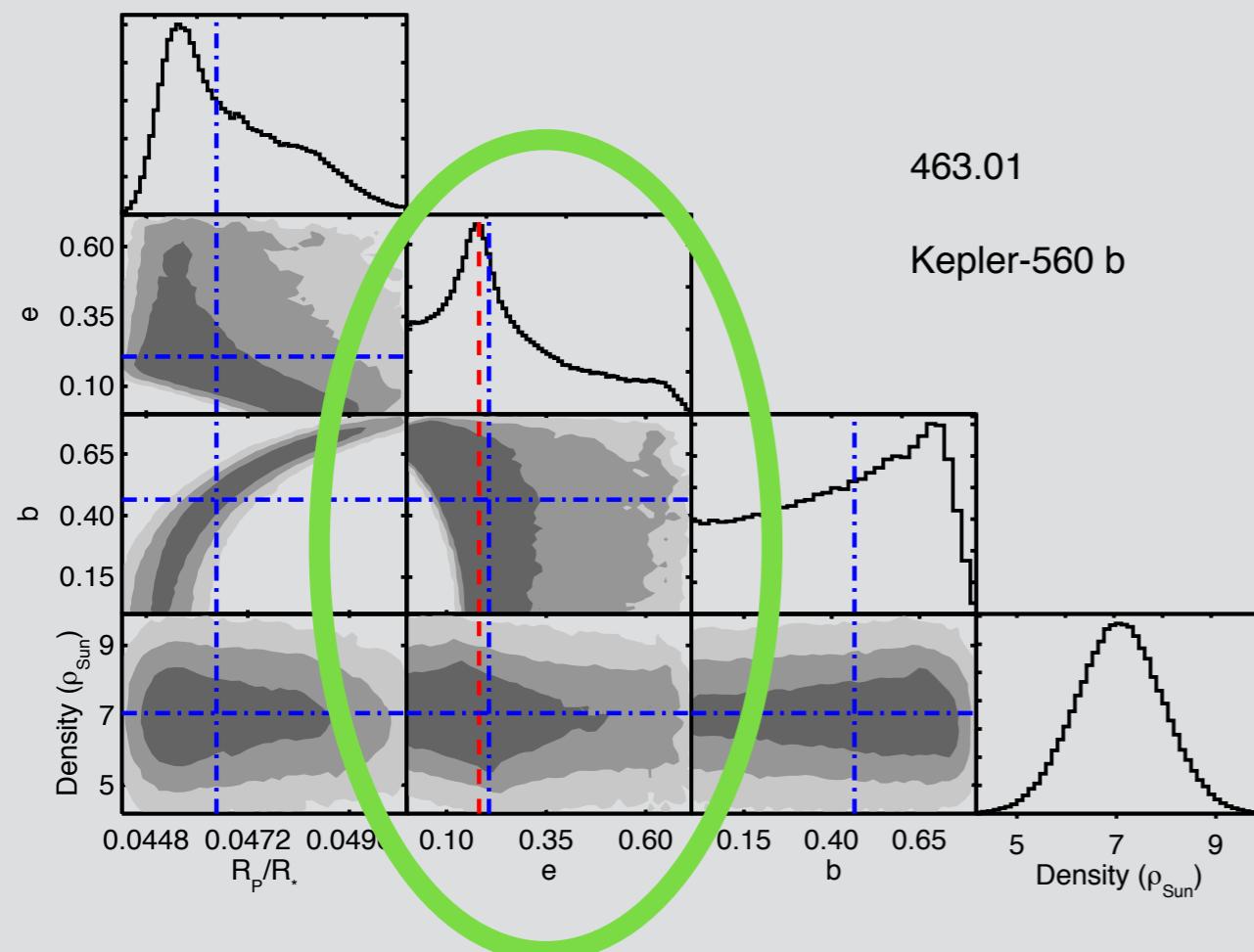
Eccentricities



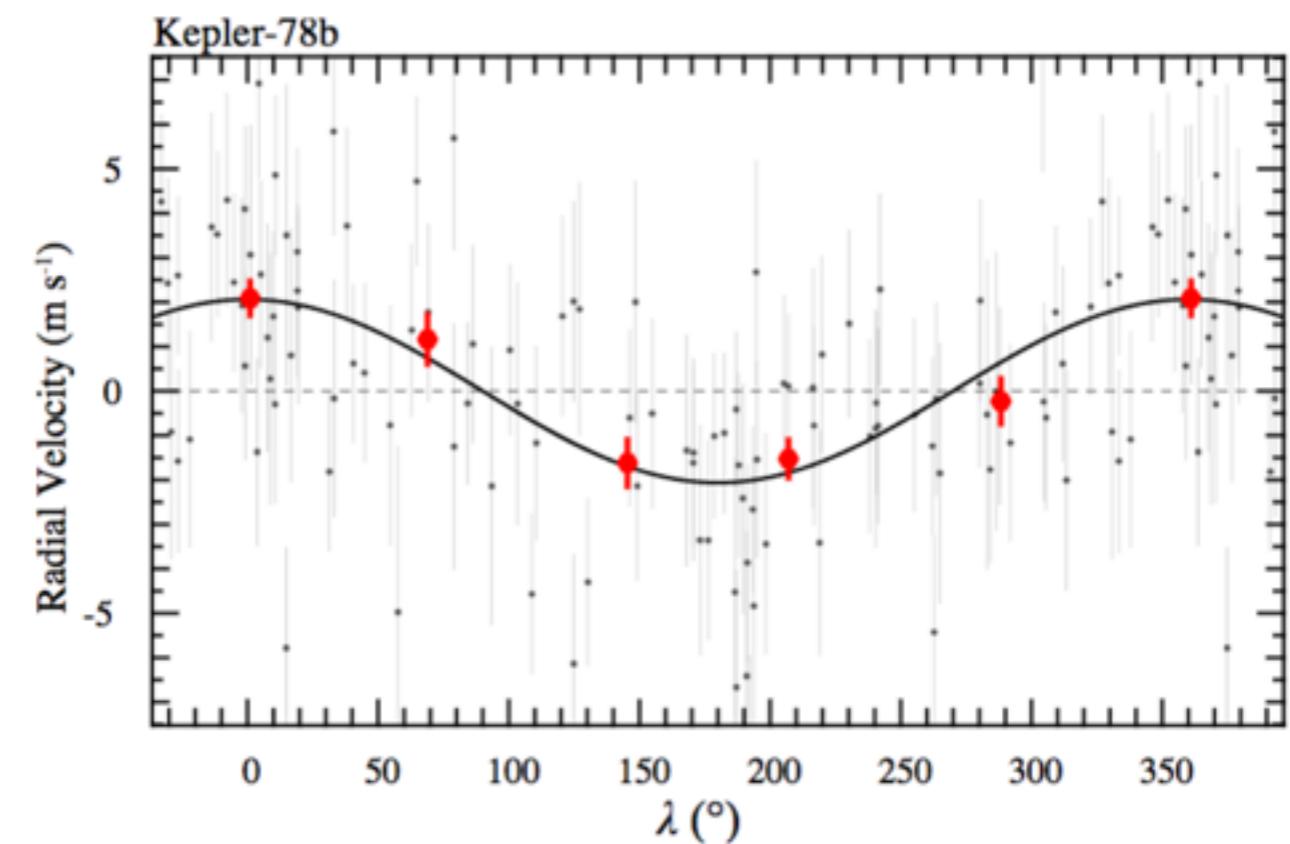
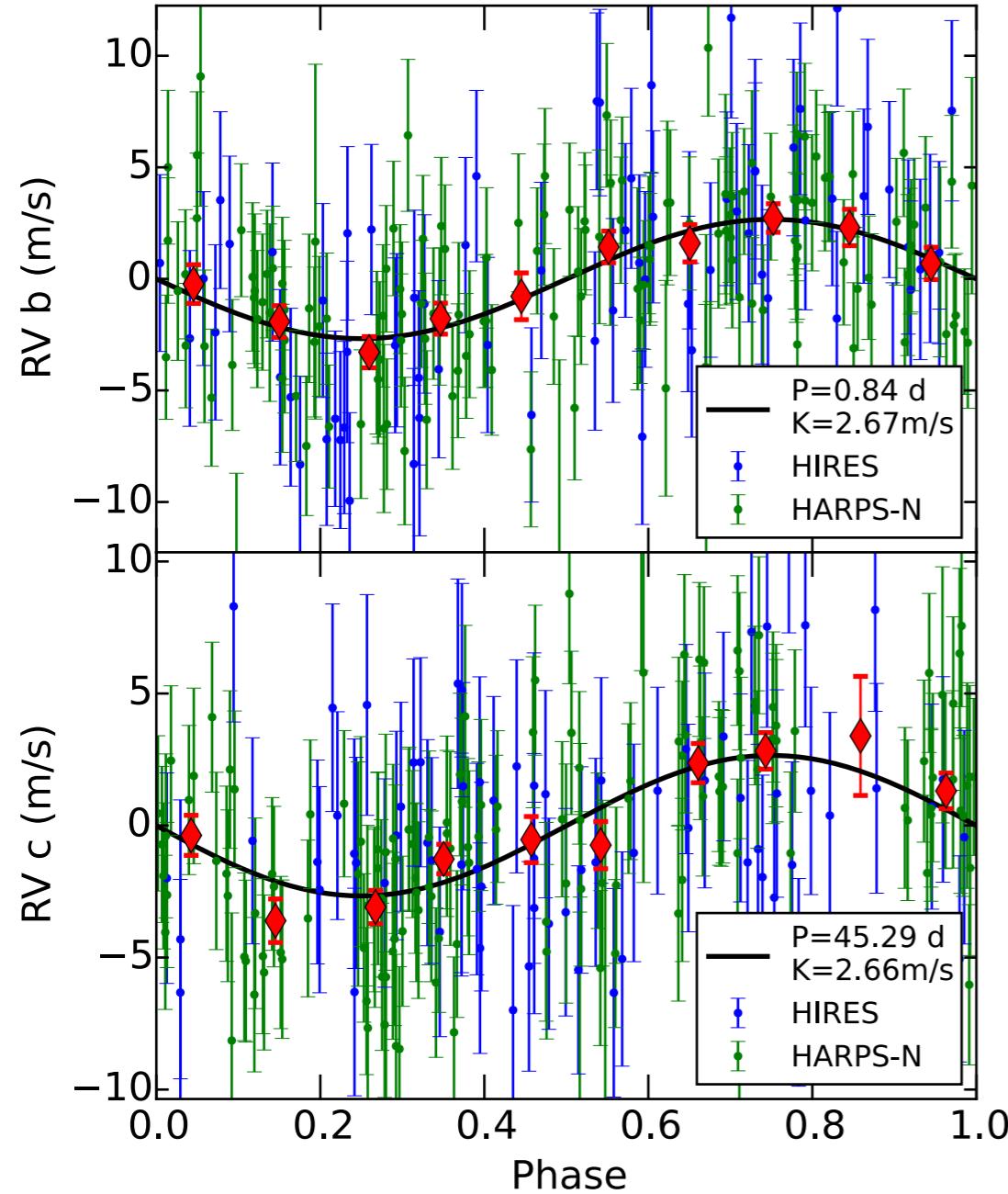
Eccentricities



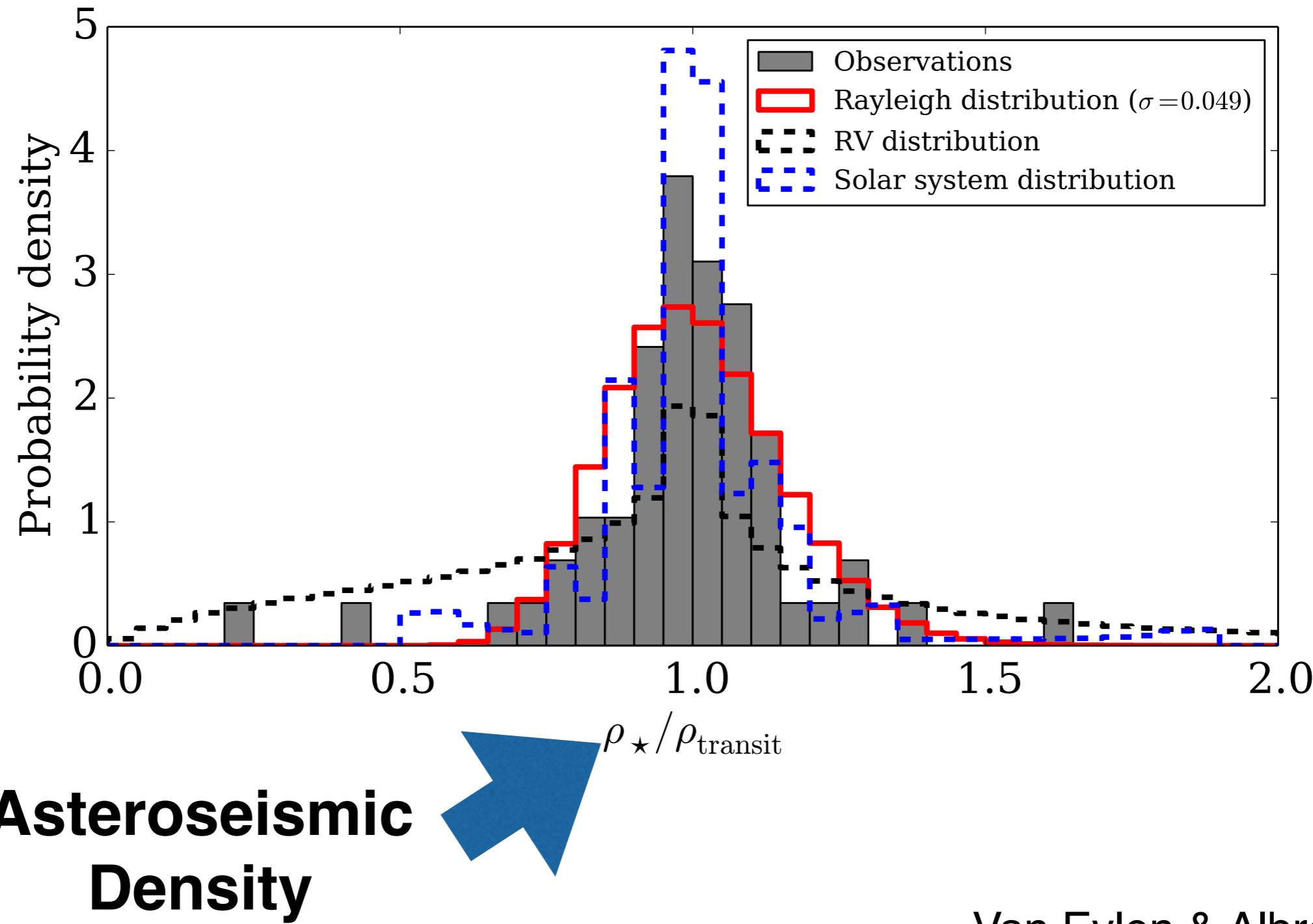
Stellar Density \rightarrow Dynamics of Small Planets



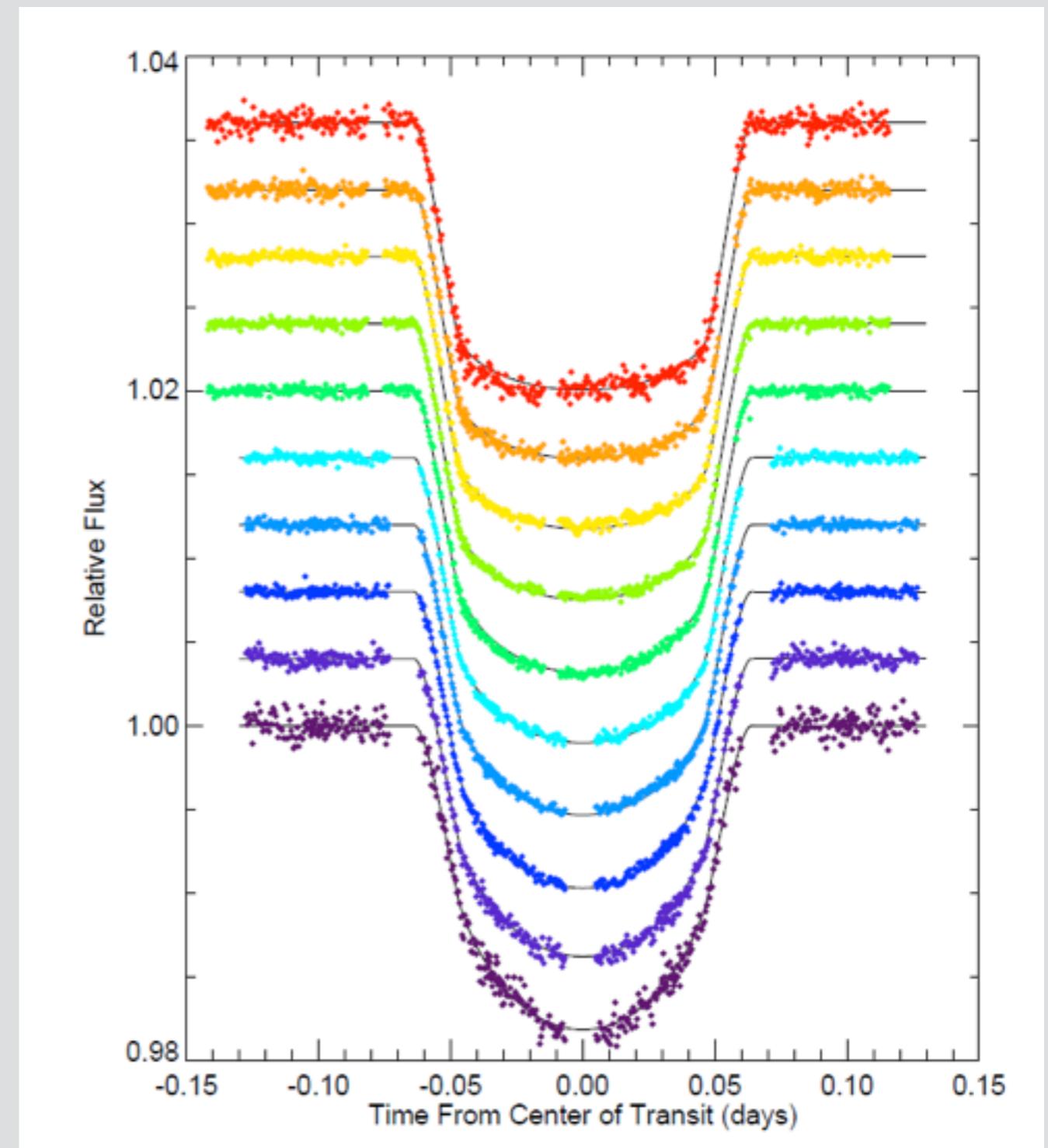
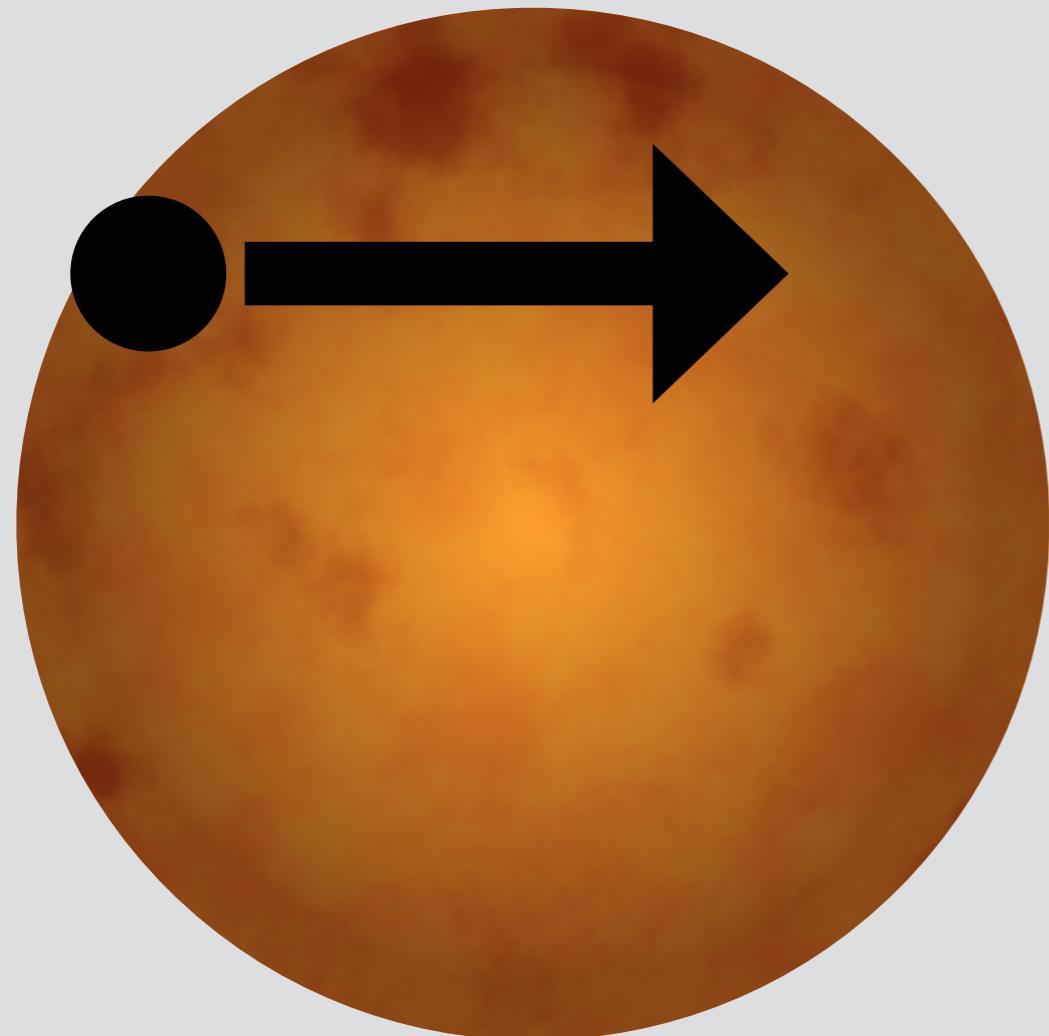
This is too difficult with radial velocities



Eccentricity distribution of small planets

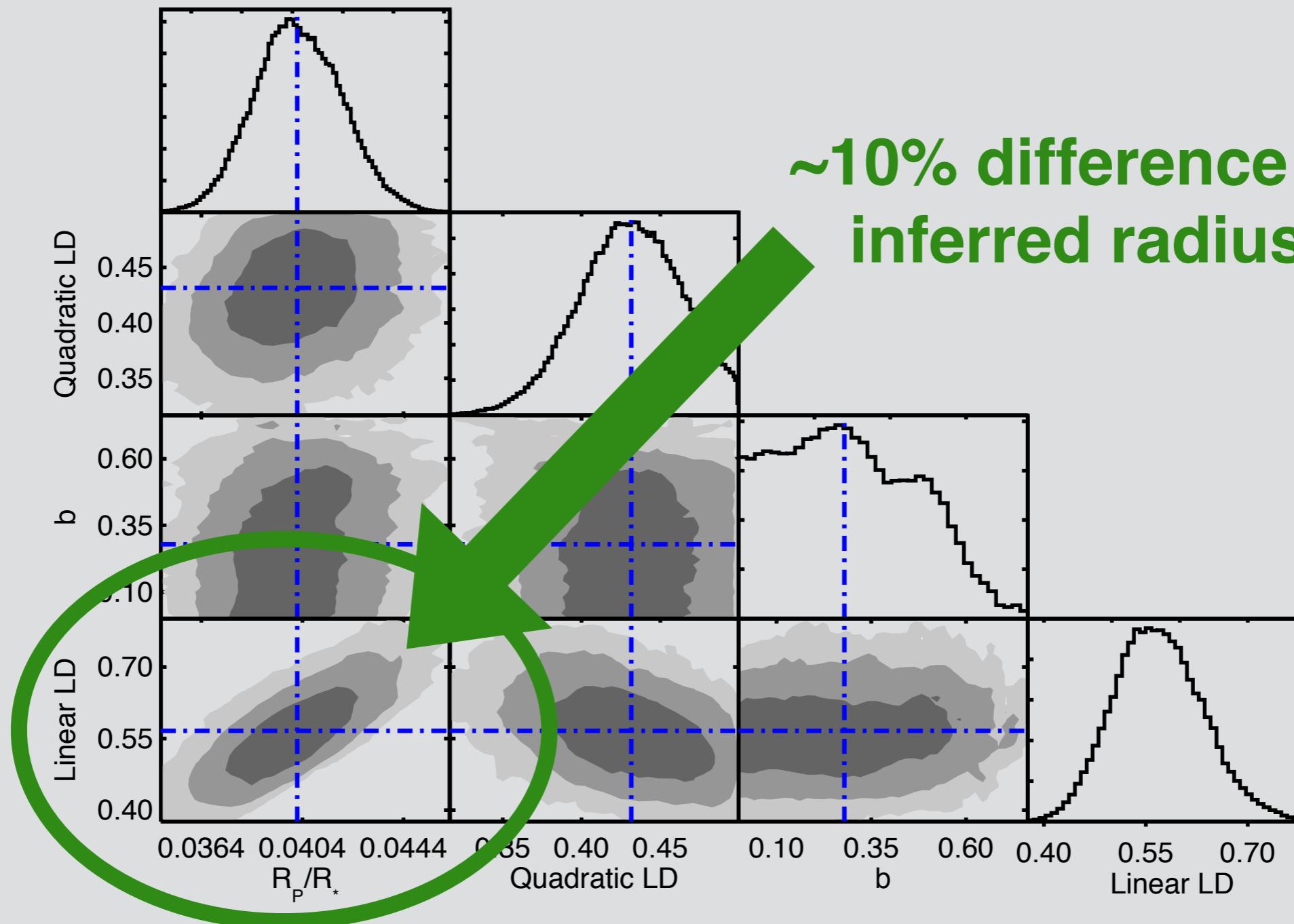


Limb-Darkening



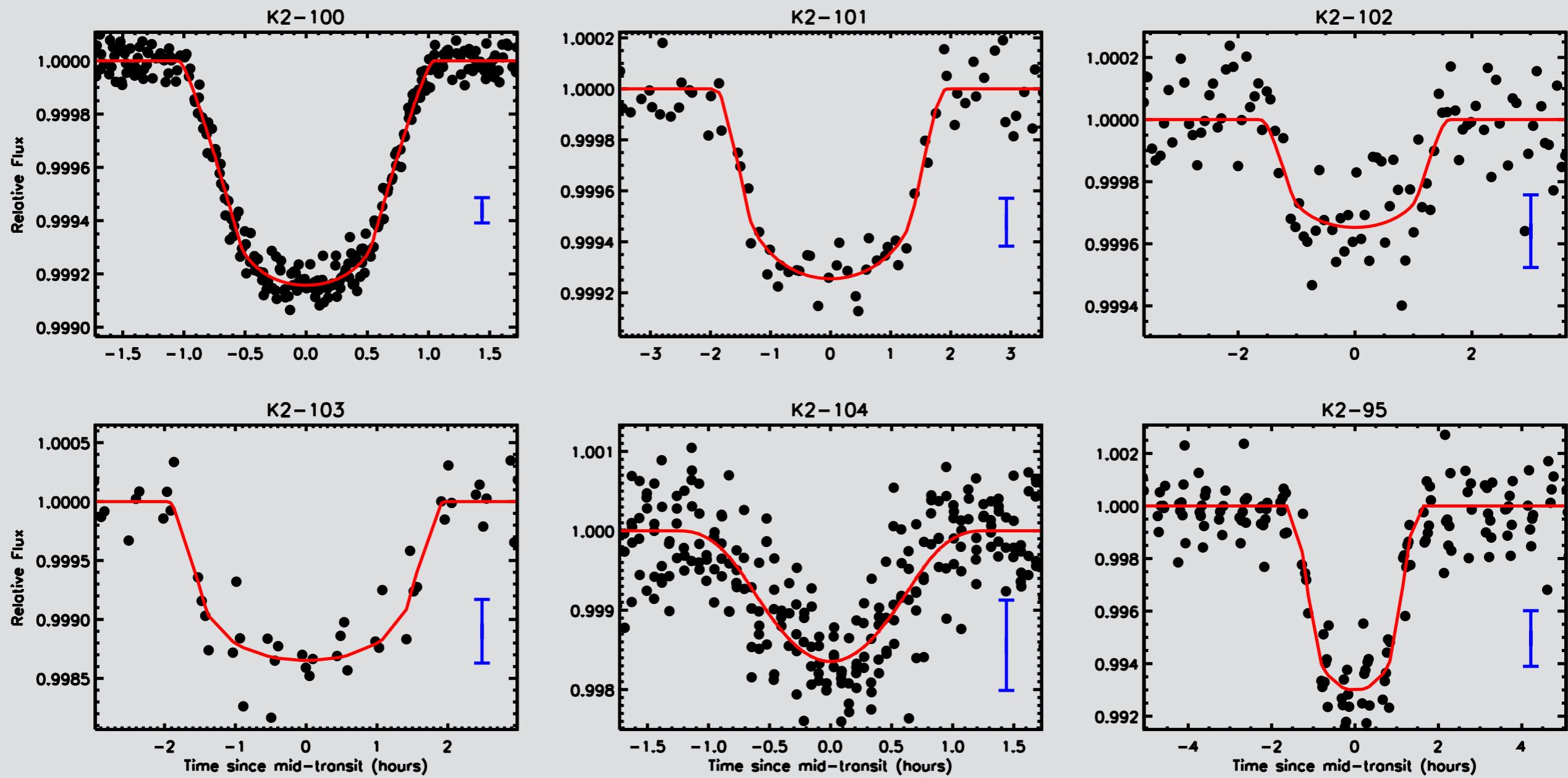
Knutson et al. 2007

Limb-Darkening

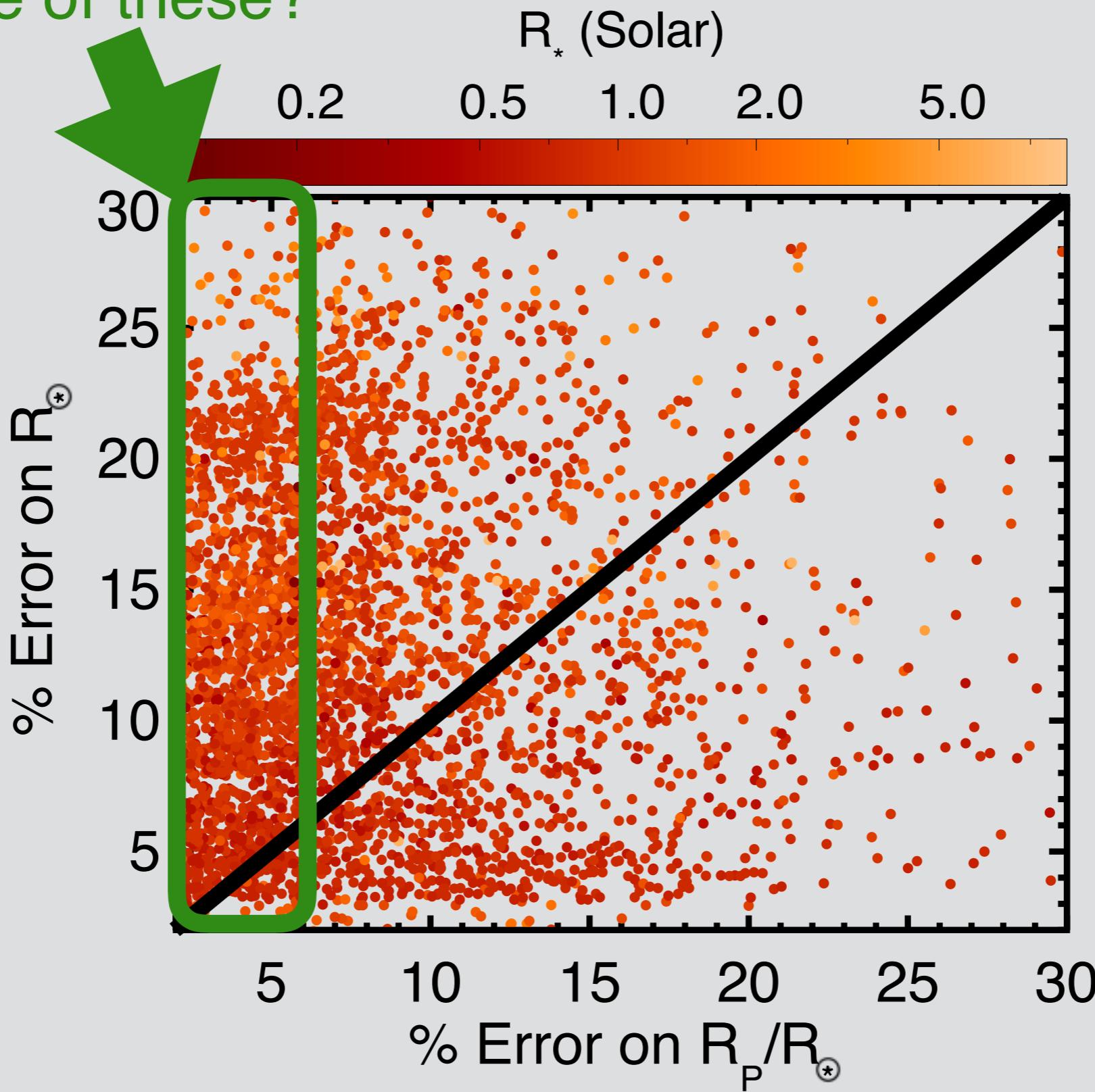


Mann et al. 2016b
Espinoza & Jordán 2015

Poorly Resolved Ingress/Egress



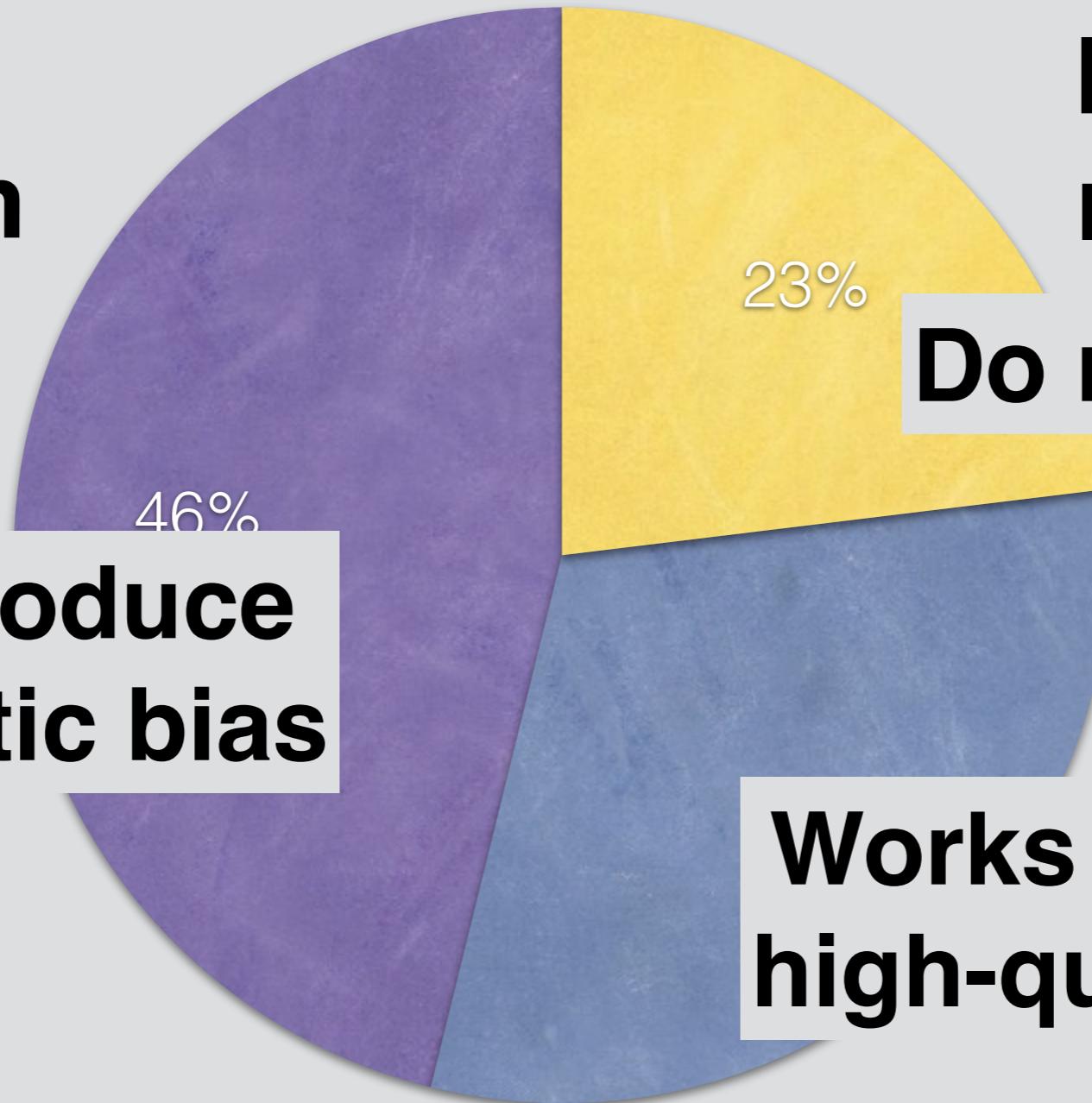
Should we be skeptical
of some of these?



How do exoplaneteers handle limb-darkening?

Prior from
models

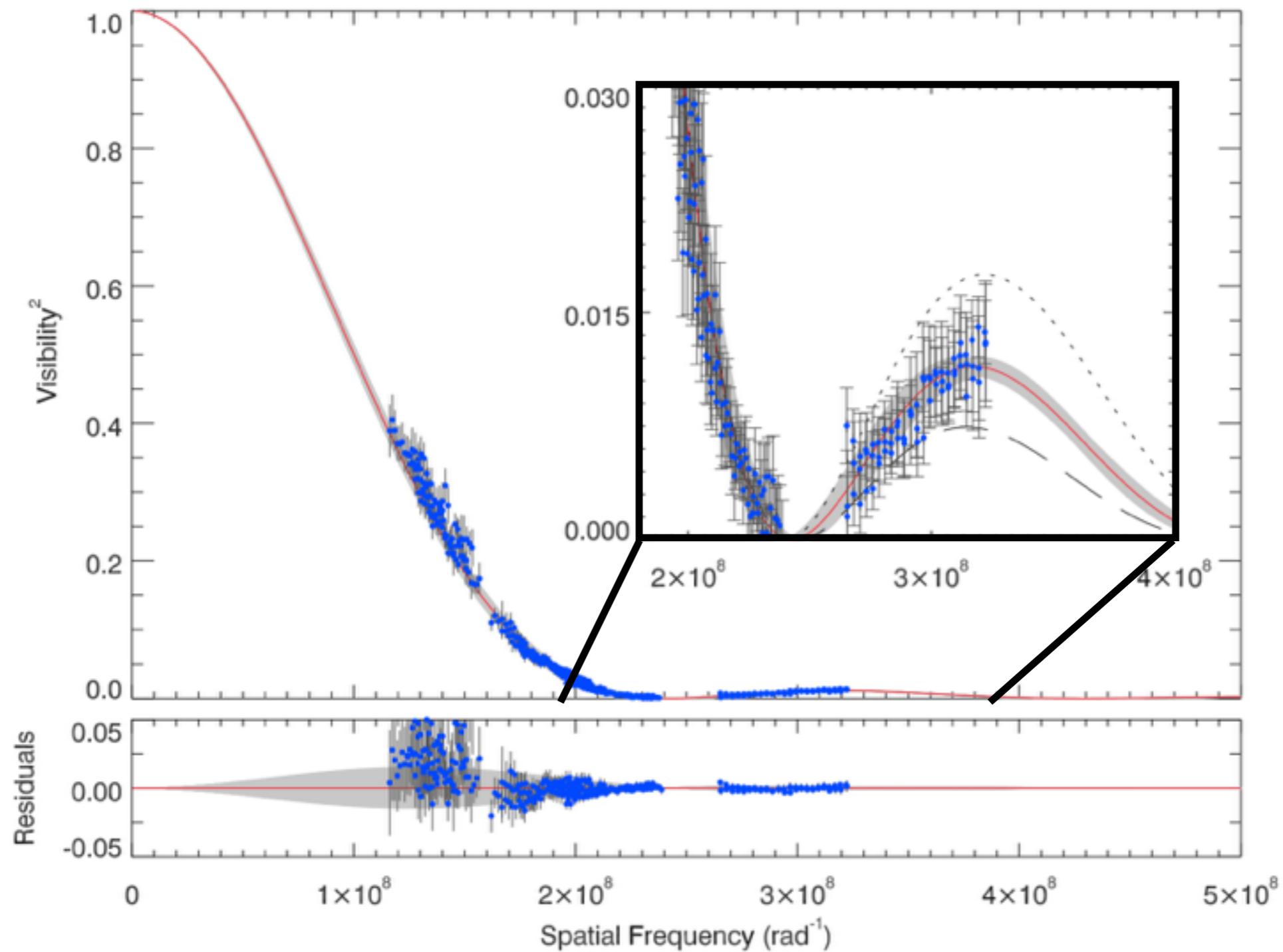
May introduce
systematic bias



Do not do this!
Works best with
high-quality data

Lock to
models

Limb-Darkening



The Future of Exoplanet Host Characterization

- *Gaia* will make this dramatically easier, but will not solve everything.
- Even with parallaxes, we need to calibrate T_{eff} scale, mass-luminosity, and mass-radius relations.
- We need to know if model limb-darkening values are reasonable.
- Exoplanet surveys are pushing to cooler (e.g., Trappist-1) and younger (e.g., K2-33, V830Tau) targets, which are more complicated.
- We will need to devote more time to understanding systematics instead of random errors.

Begin bonus slides