

Are There Any More Planets in the Kepler/K2 Data?

Christina Hedges, Kepler/K2 Guest Observer Office

Adams et al. 2016

Montet et al. 2015

Rizzuto et al. 2017

Livingston et al. 2017

Dressing et al. 2017

Petigura et al. 2017

Pope et al. 2016

Barros et al. 2016

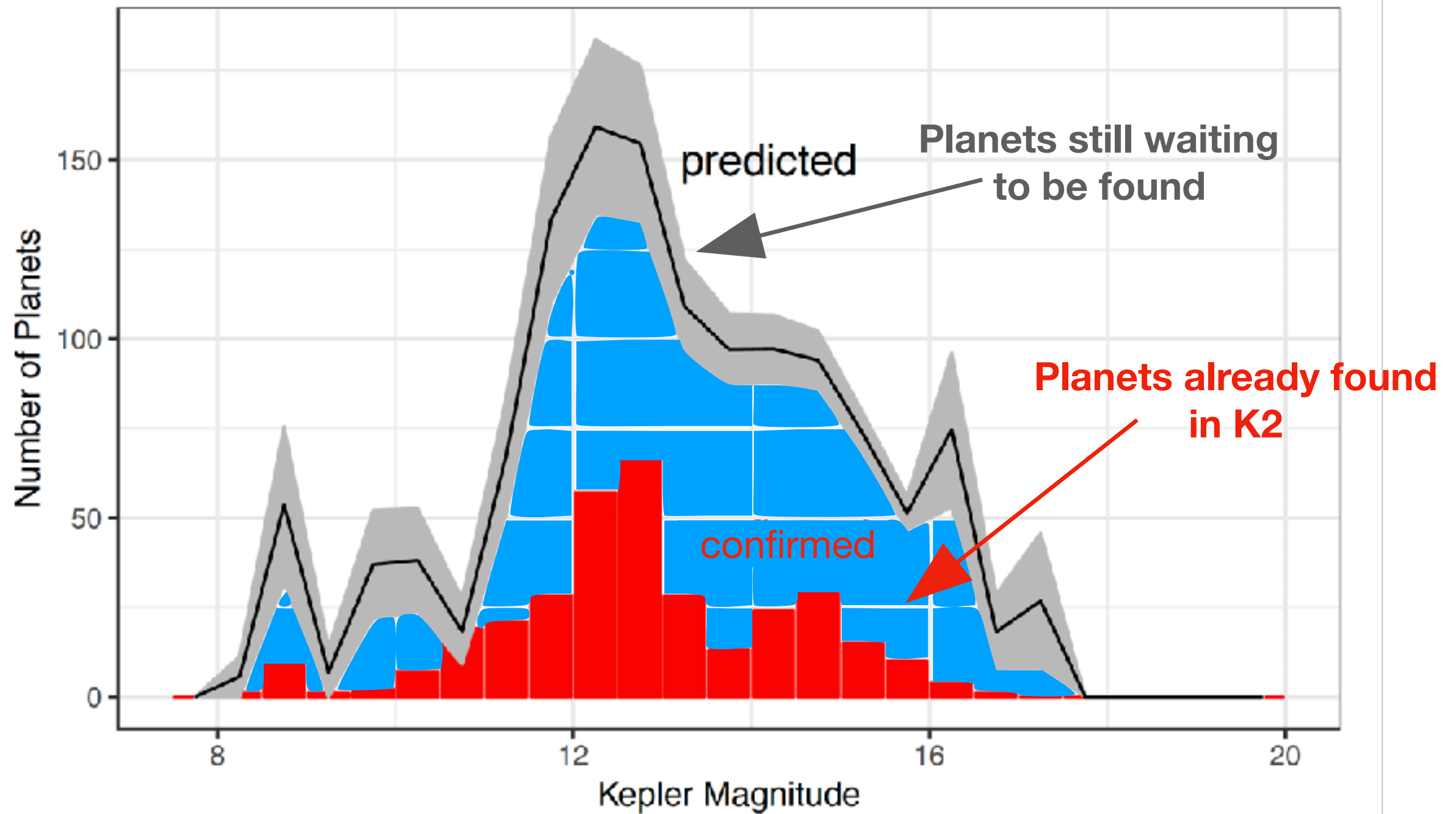
Crossfield et al. 2016

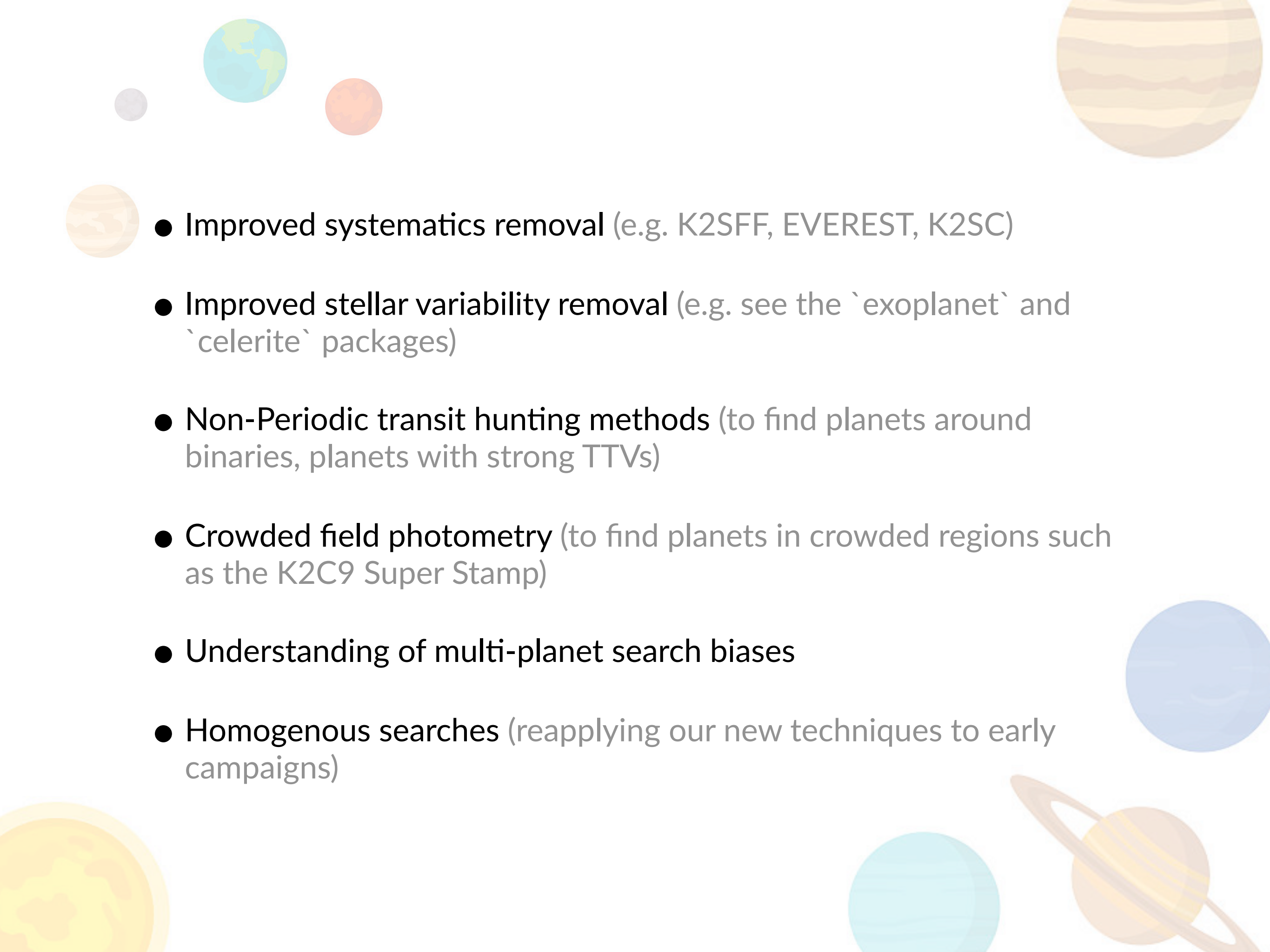
Vanderburg et al. 2016

Yu et al. 2018

Mayo et al. 2018

100's of planets waiting to be found!



- 
- The slide features several stylized celestial bodies as background elements. In the top left, there is a small grey sphere, a blue and green Earth-like planet, and a small orange sphere. In the top right corner is a large Jupiter-like planet with orange and white horizontal bands. On the left side, partially obscured, is a yellow and orange planet. In the bottom left corner is a large yellow sun-like sphere. In the bottom right corner, there is a light blue sphere and a Saturn-like planet with a brown ring system.
- Improved systematics removal (e.g. K2SFF, EVEREST, K2SC)
 - Improved stellar variability removal (e.g. see the `exoplanet` and `celerite` packages)
 - Non-Periodic transit hunting methods (to find planets around binaries, planets with strong TTVs)
 - Crowded field photometry (to find planets in crowded regions such as the K2C9 Super Stamp)
 - Understanding of multi-planet search biases
 - Homogenous searches (reapplying our new techniques to early campaigns)



Three New K2 Candidates!



Three Interesting Tales!

K2-43b

First, we can obtain the K2 data using `lightkurve`. In this case, I've written a short script to scrape the HLSPs available for this target, available in the `scripts.py` file. Below I download the data and plot up the two HLSPs.

```
In [2]: import lightkurve as lk
        from scripts import fetch_hlsp
        import numpy as np
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        plt.style.use(lk.MPLSTYLE)
```

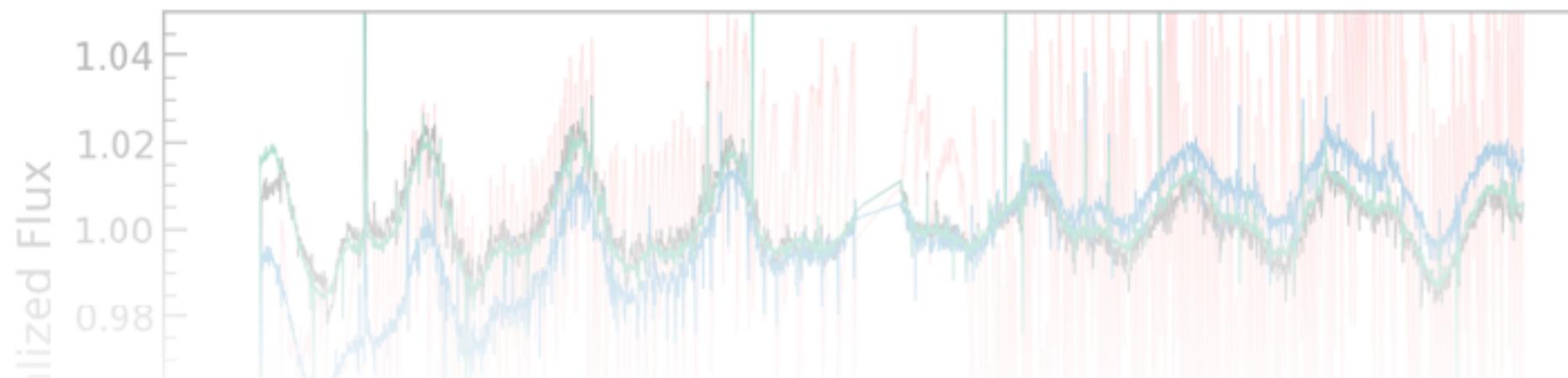
```
In [3]: lcf = lk.search_lightcurvefile('EPIC 201205469').download()
```

```
In [4]: ax = lcf.PDCSAP_FLUX.remove_outliers(10).plot(label='Pipeline Processed')
        hlsp = fetch_hlsp(lcf.PDCSAP_FLUX)
        for hlsp in hlsp:
            hlsp.remove_outliers(10).plot(ax=ax)
        lcf.SAP_FLUX.remove_outliers(10).plot(ax=ax, label='Raw', c='r', alpha=0.3, zorder=-10)

        ax.set_ylim(0.9, 1.05)
        ax.set_title('EPIC {} Campaign {}'.format(lcf.targetid, lcf.campaign))
```

```
Out[4]: Text(0.5,1,'EPIC 201205469 Campaign 1')
```

EPIC 201205469 Campaign 1



1. Choice of detrending method
can have an impact on your planet
yield

There are three popular detrending methods for K2 data

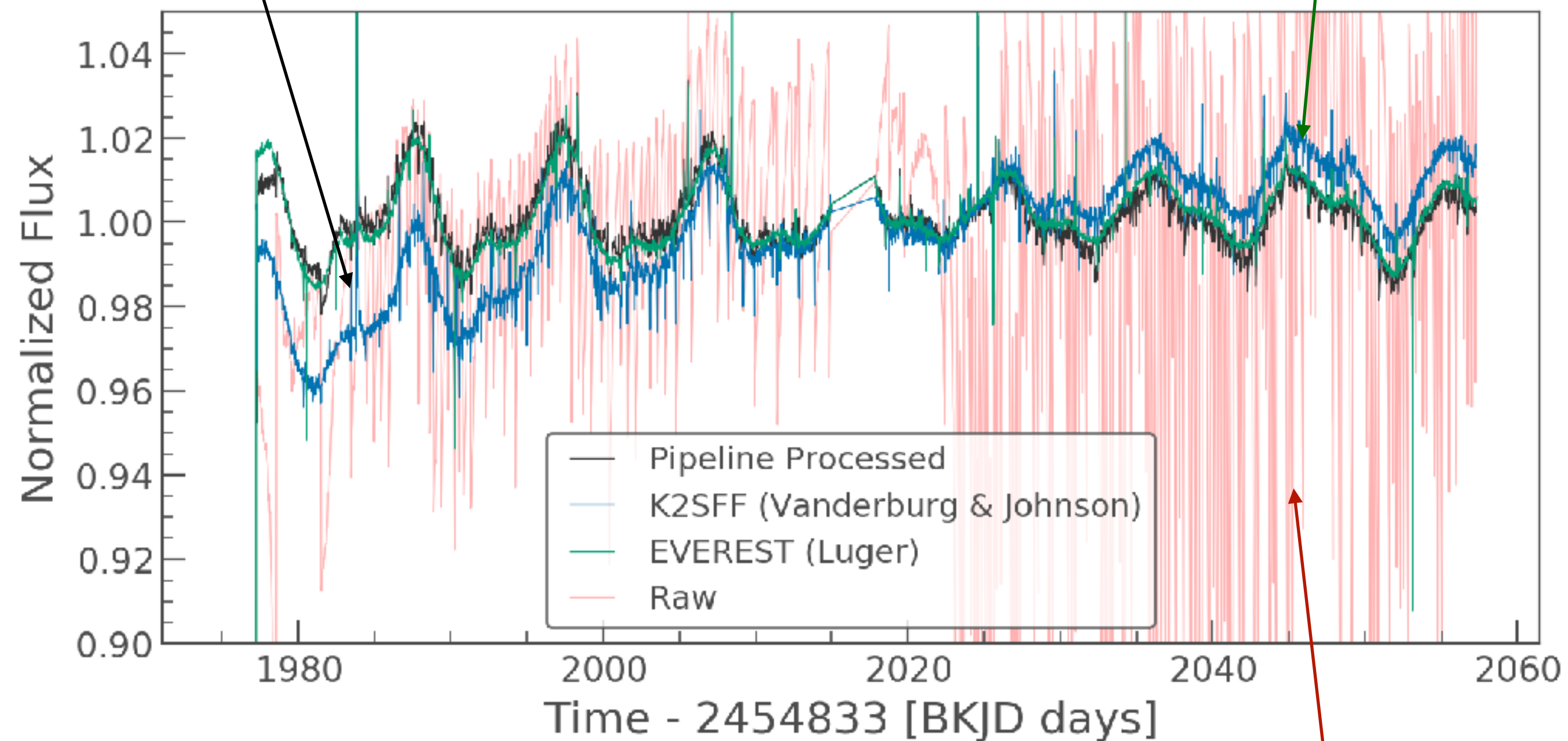
- Self Flat Fielding (e.g. K2SFF, see Vanderburg and Johnson et al 2015)
- Pixel Level Decorrelation (e.g. EVEREST, see Luger et al 2016, 2018)
- Gaussian Process modeling (e.g. K2SC, see Aigrain et al 2015, 2016)

Each of these methods has
strengths and **weaknesses**

Long term trends vary between detrending methods

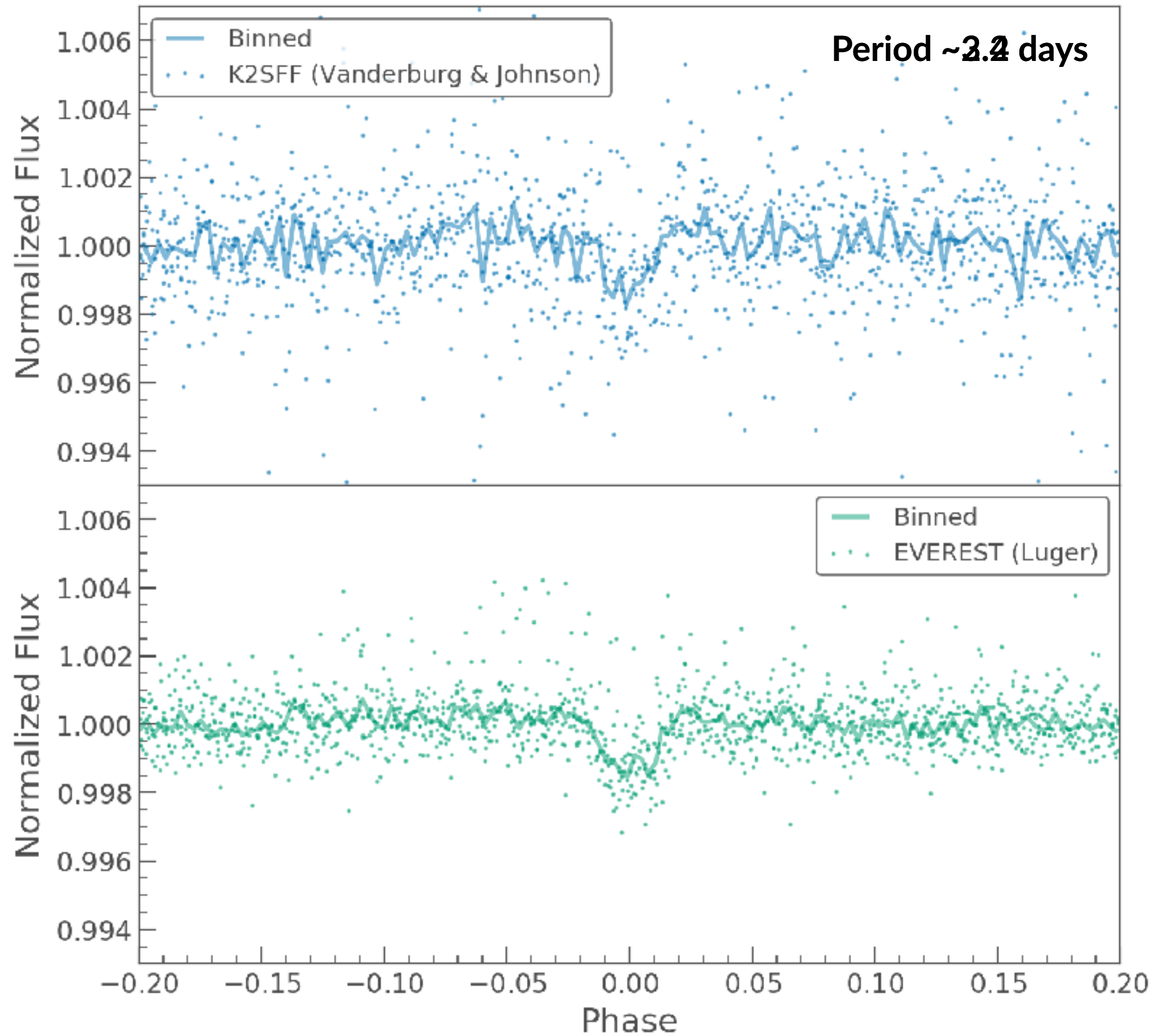
Detrended light curves are less noisy

EPIC 201205469 Campaign 1



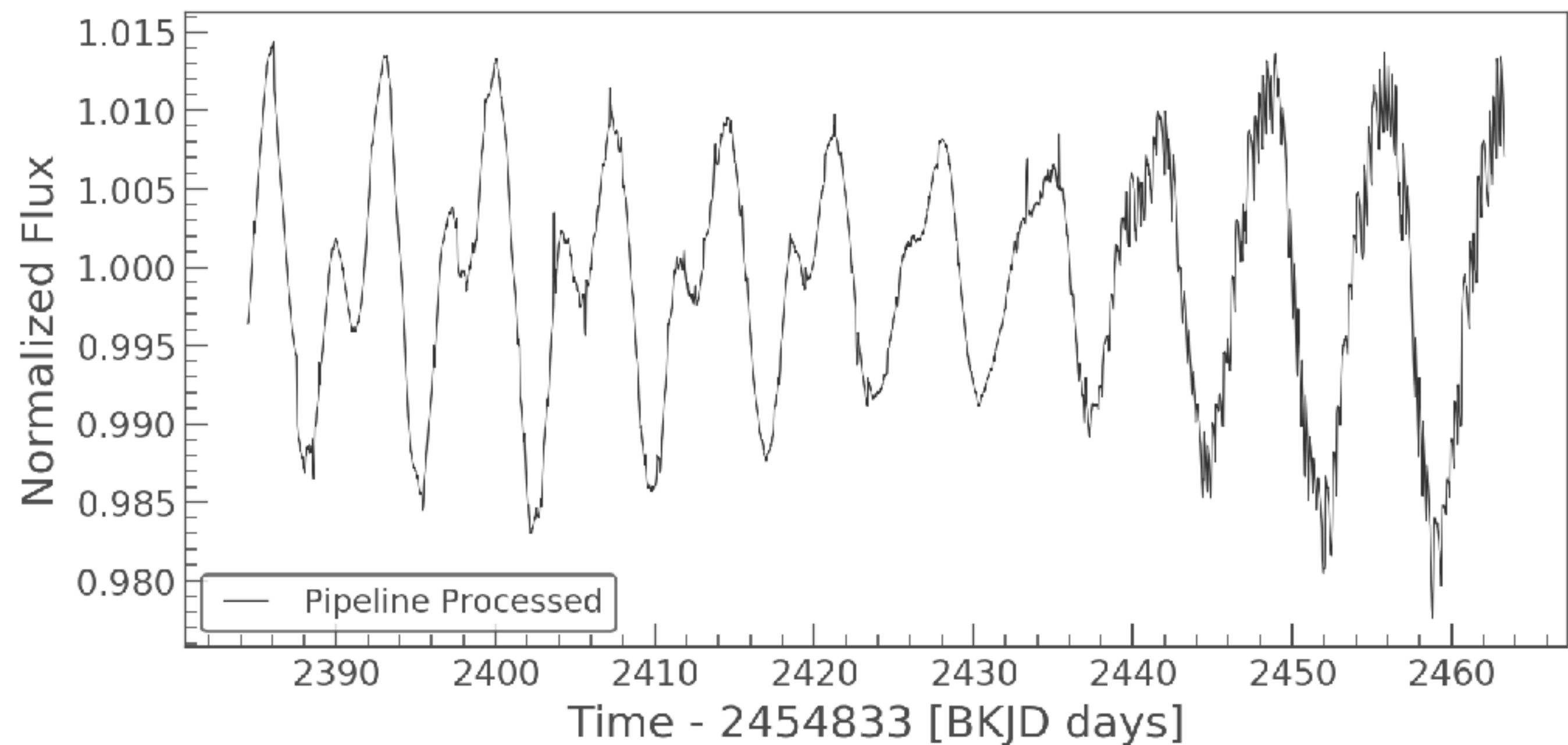
Raw light curve is noisy

Unreported Planet Candidate



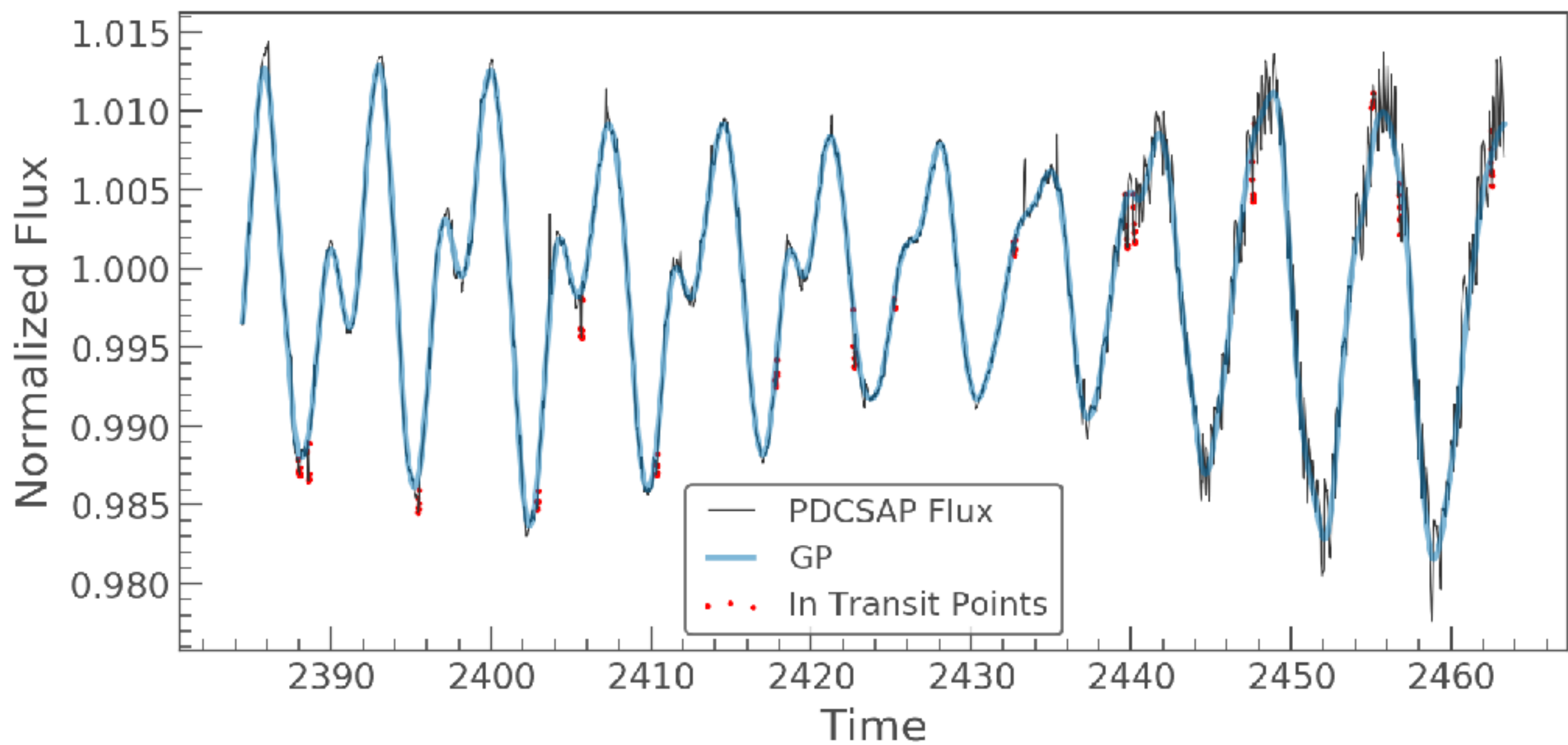
2. Detrending long term stellar variability is important for finding planets

EPIC 212768333 Campaign 6

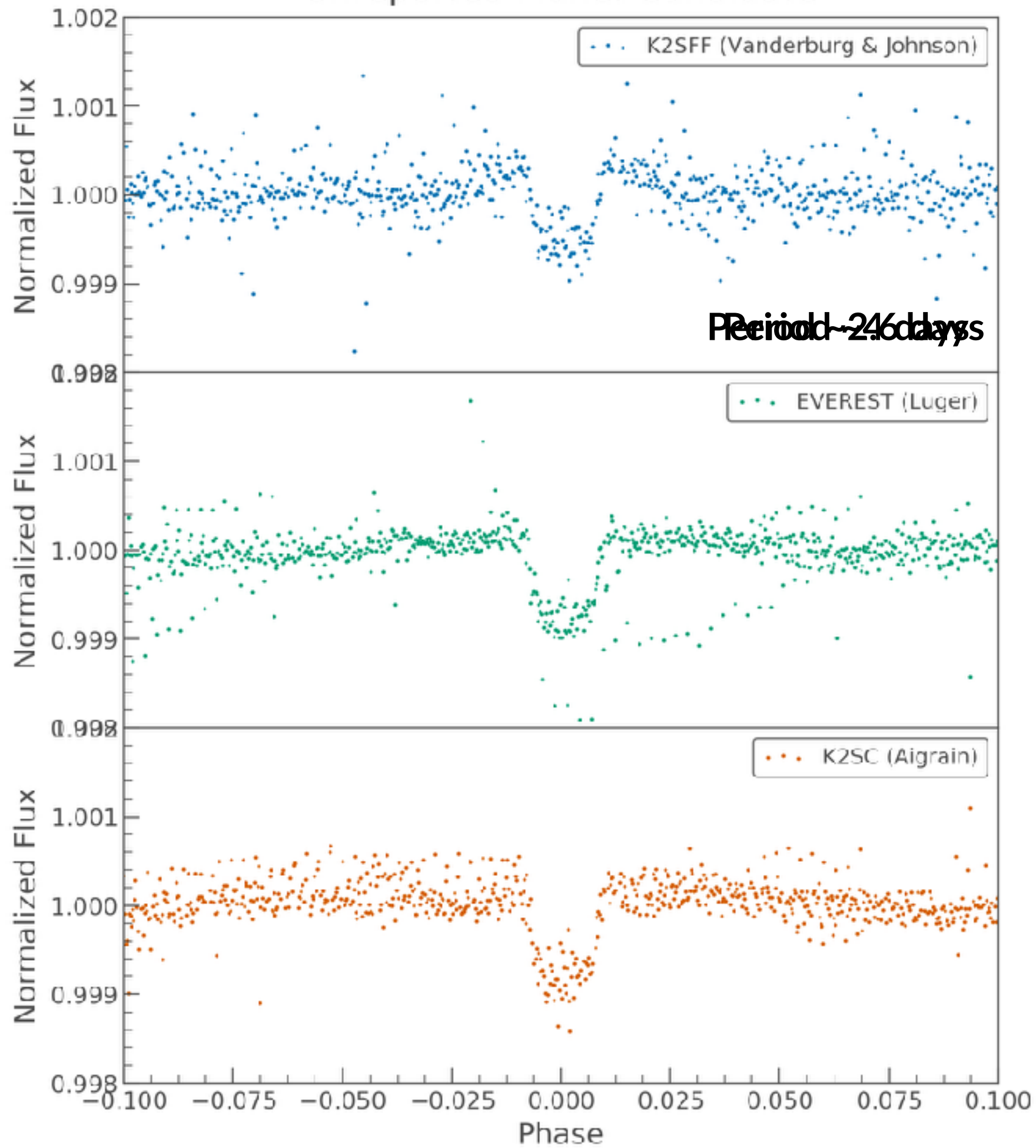


You can remove this long term
variability with a Gaussian Process

Check out the new `exoplanet` package for help!

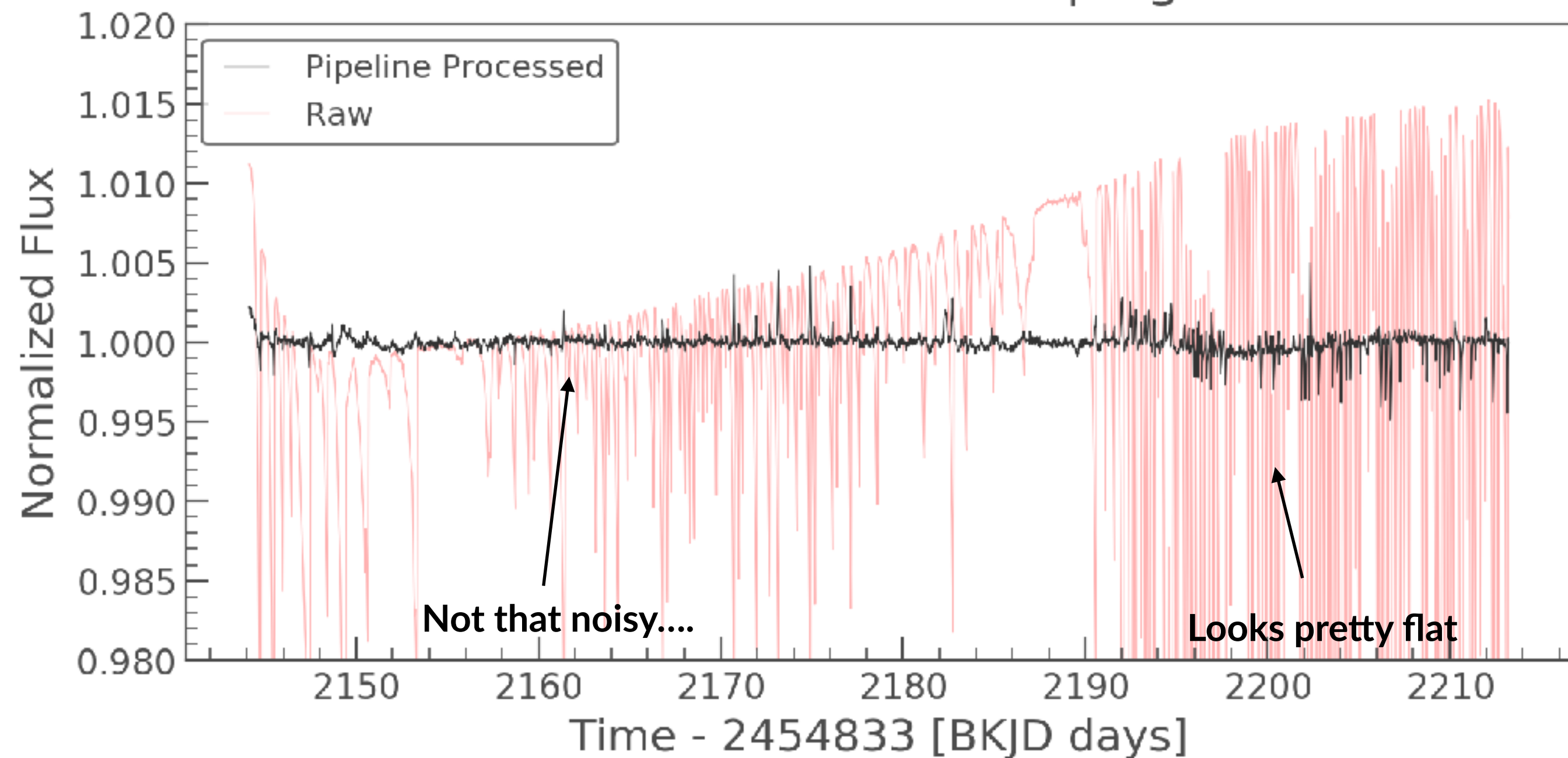


Unreported Planet Candidate

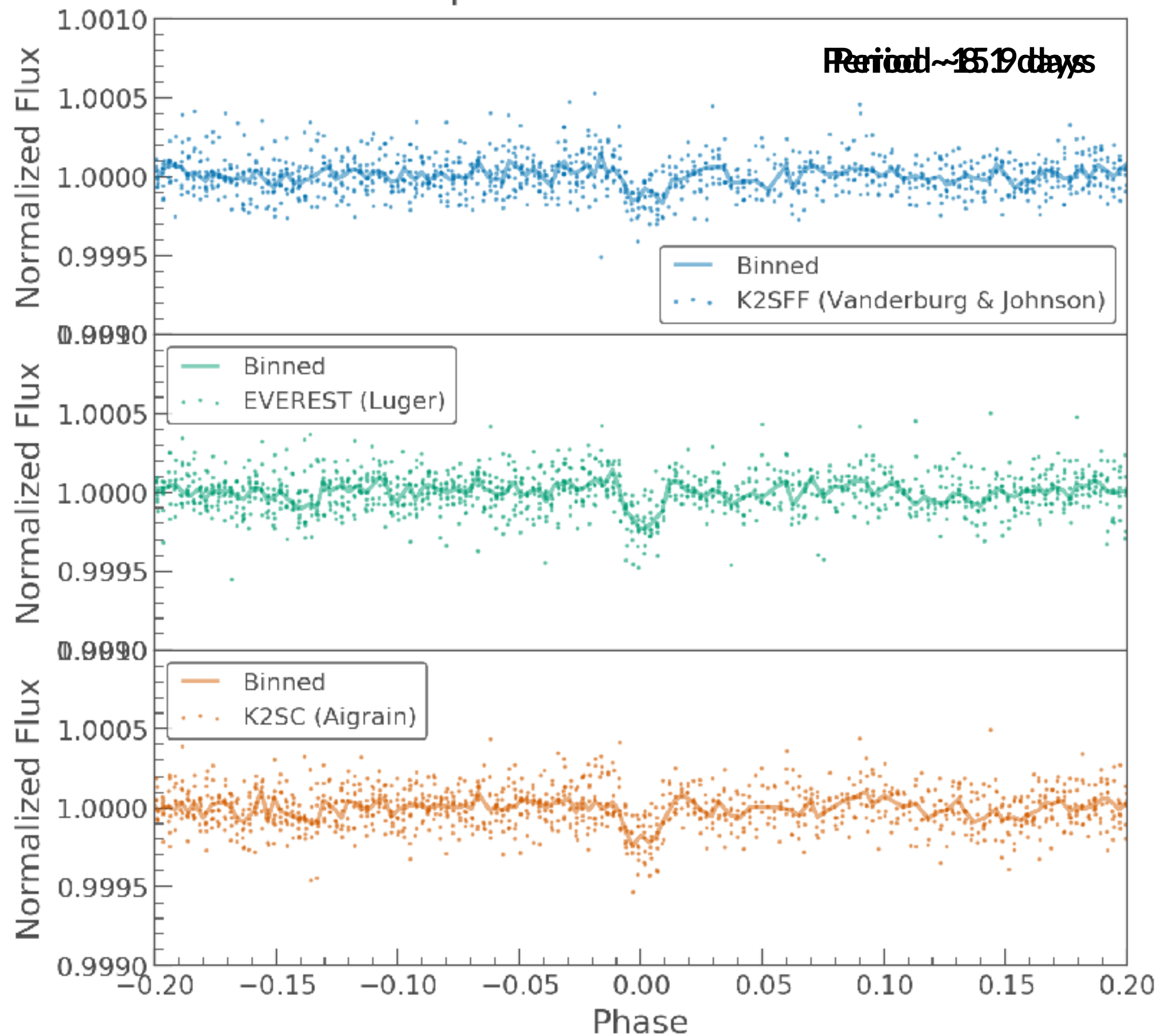


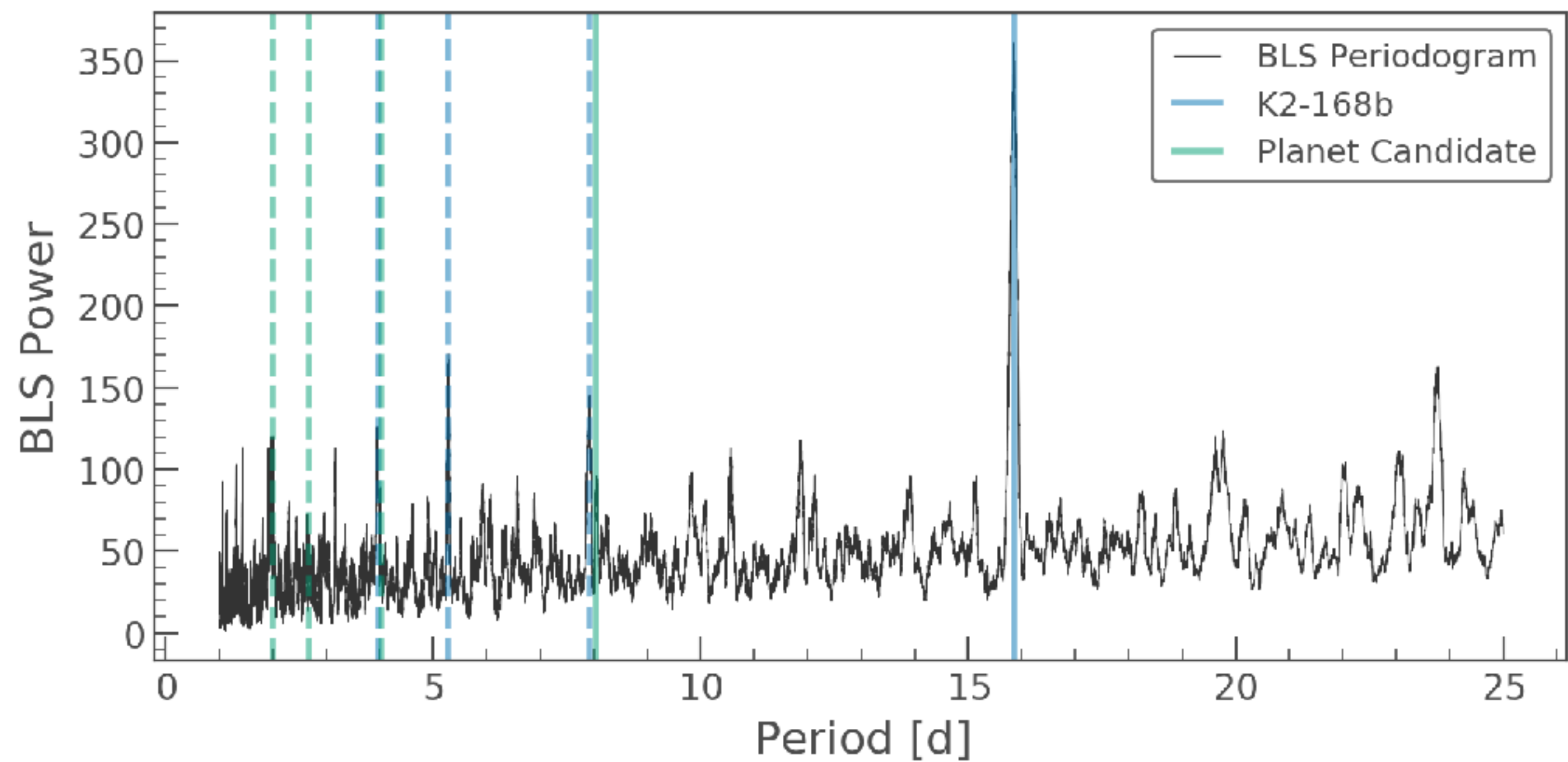
3. Make sure to check near harmonics in your periodogram for hiding planets

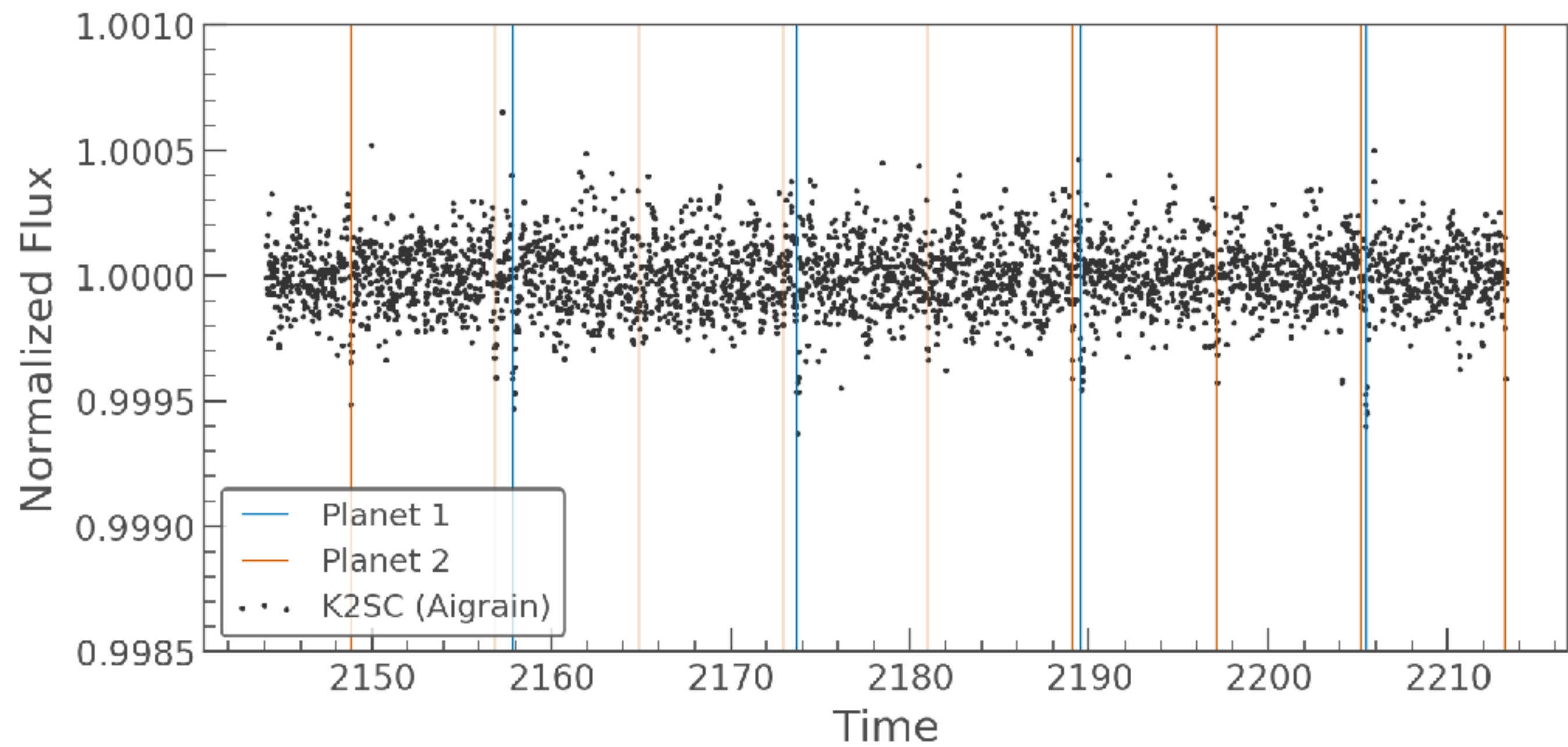
EPIC 205950854 Campaign 3



Unreported Planet Candidate







There are lots more planets in the K2 data

- Vary detrending method and parameters to ensure a complete search
- Remove stellar variability carefully
- Check harmonics for hiding resonant planets

Come to our **lightcurve** breakout!