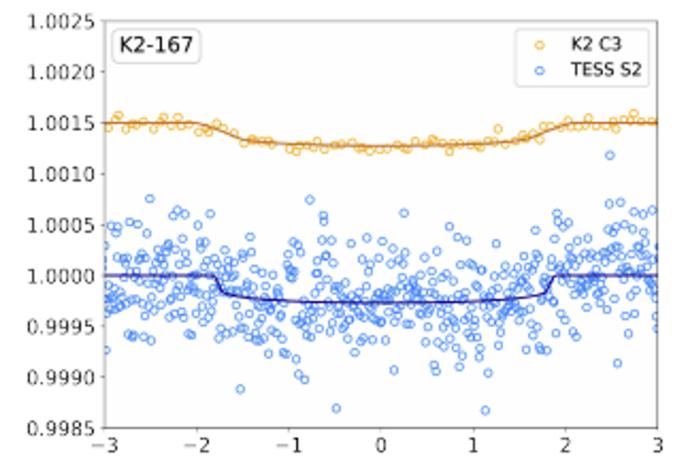
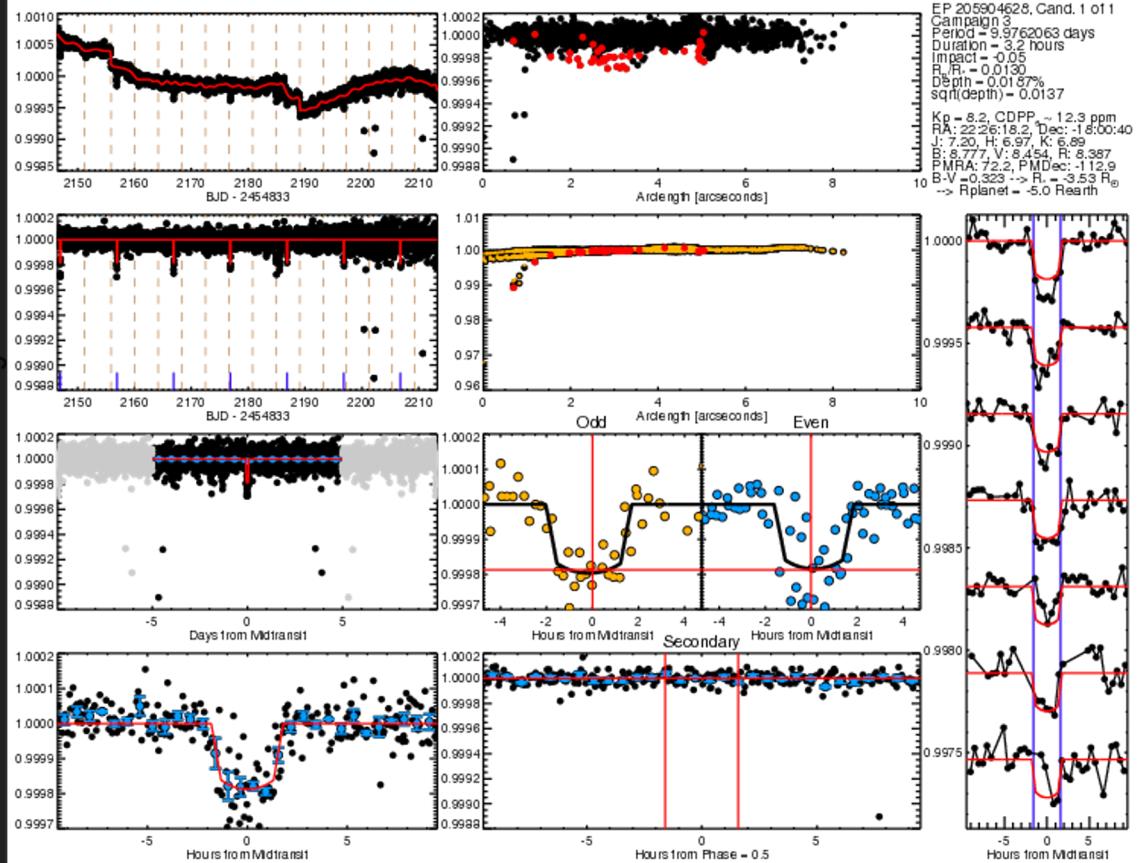


# HD212657 (K2-167)

brightest star observed by Kepler  
that hosts a validated planet

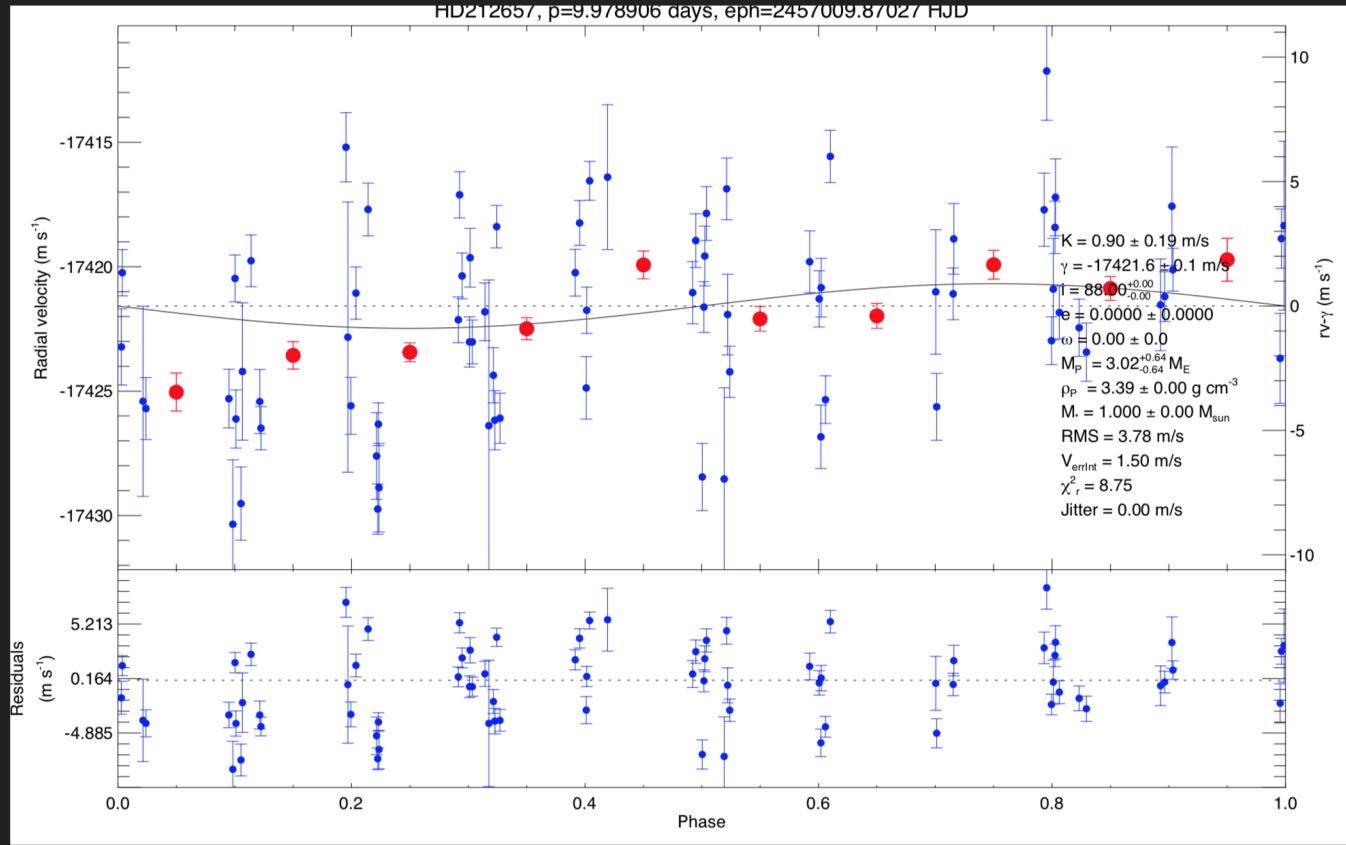


Ikwut-Ukwa et al. 2020

Updated radius with K2-TESS  
 Radius:  $2.26 \pm 0.016 R_\oplus$

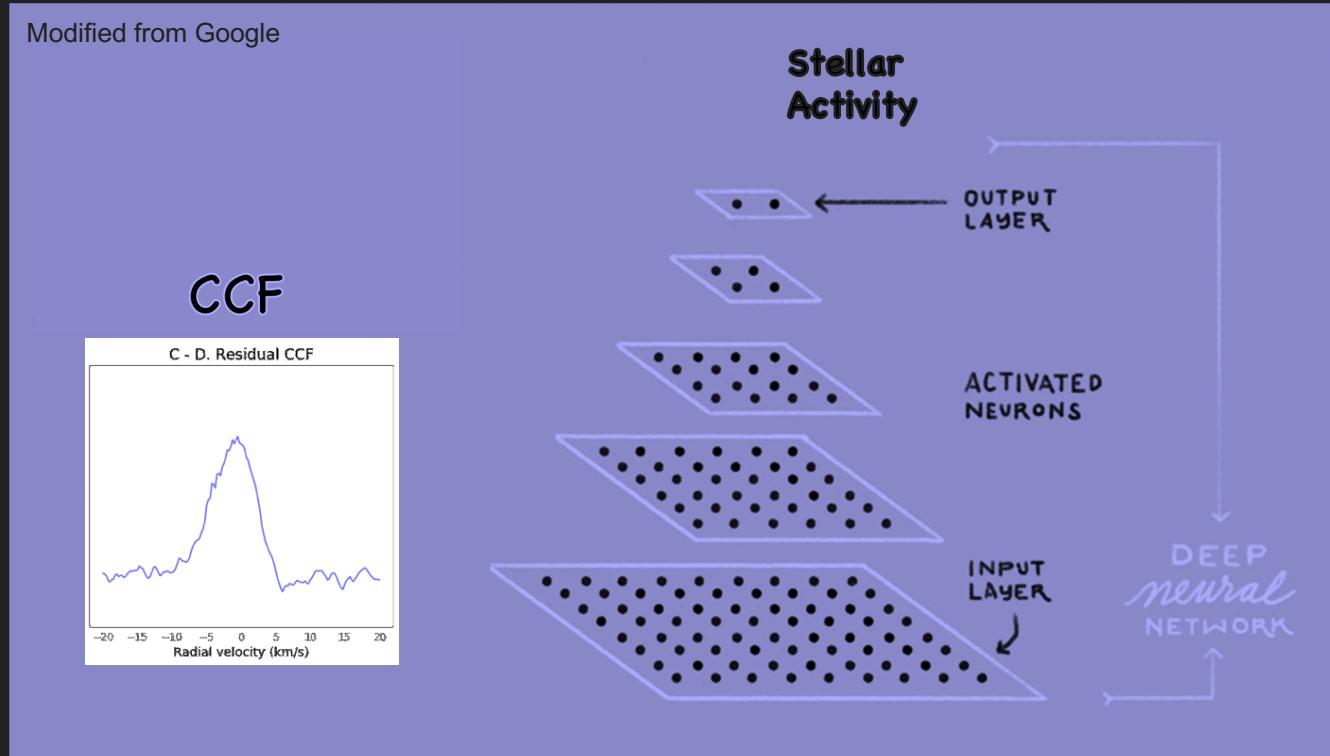
Vanderburg et al 2016; Validated in Mayo et al 2018

# Observed with HARPS ~2015-16, but noisy

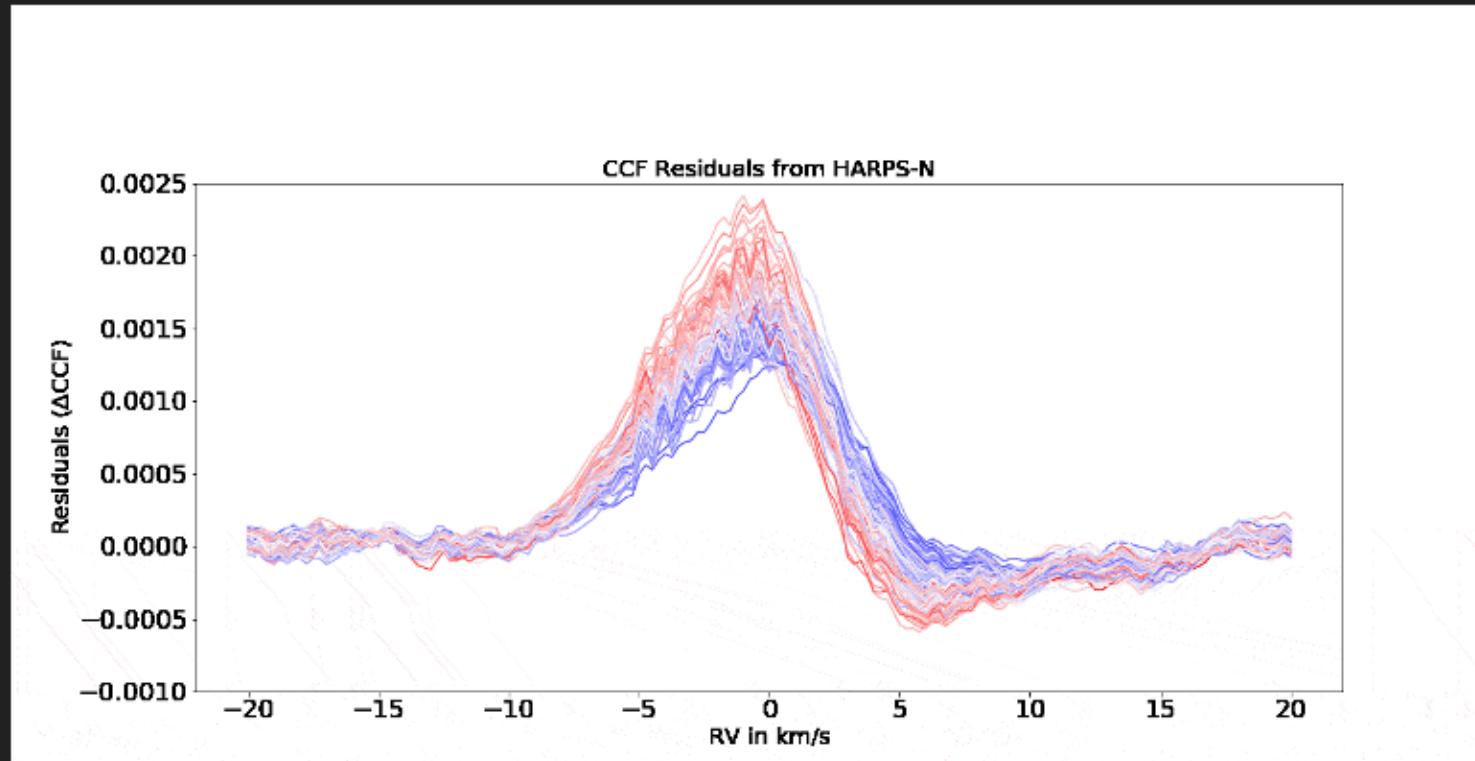


Can we use some of the lessons we learned from  
HARPS-N Solar Data for HD212657?

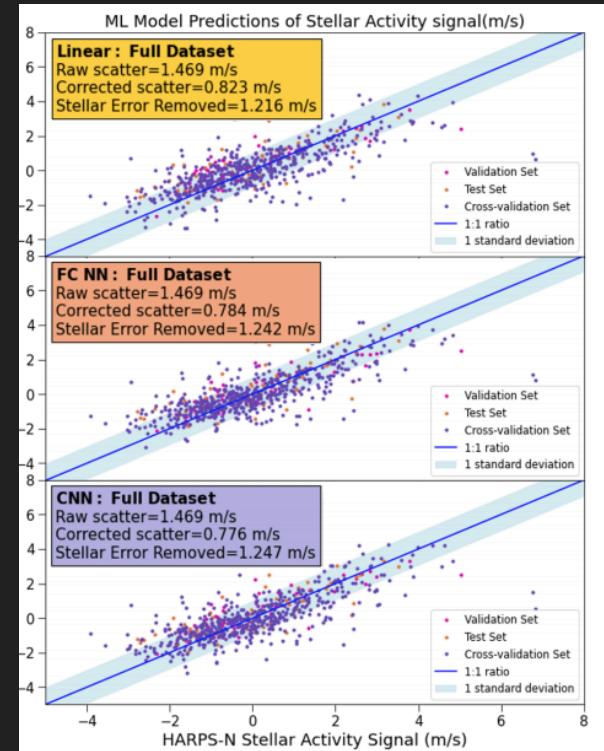
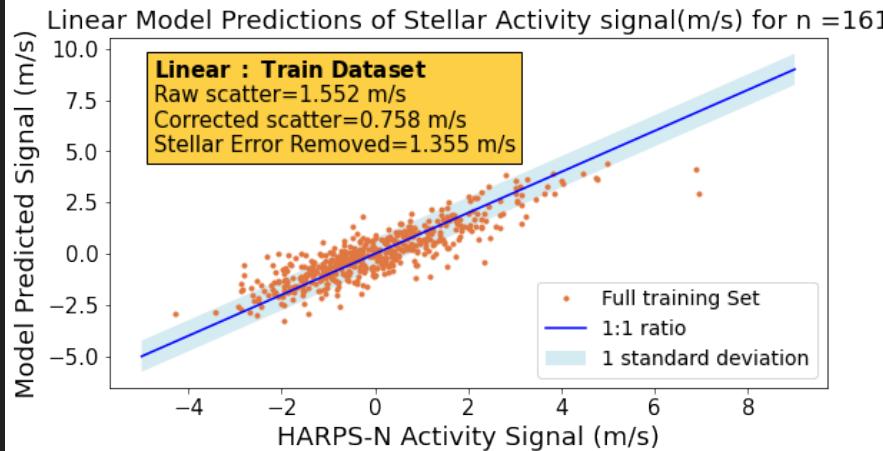
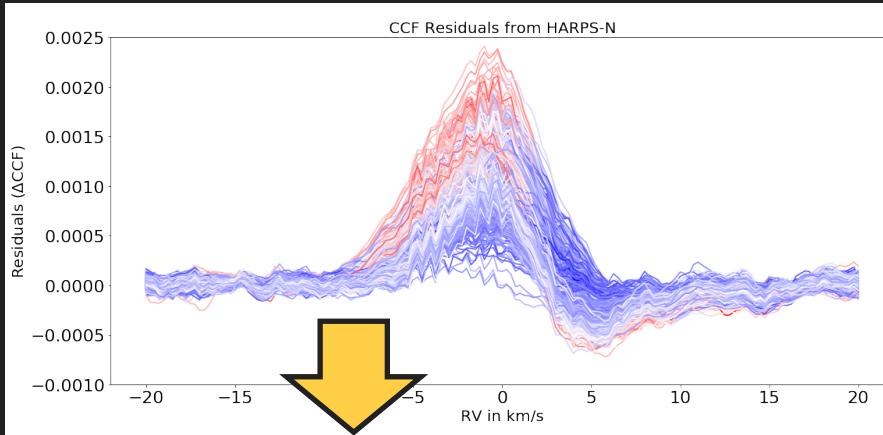
We trained neural networks to predict and remove stellar jitter using only the  $\Delta$ CCF (no timing information, no activity indicators)



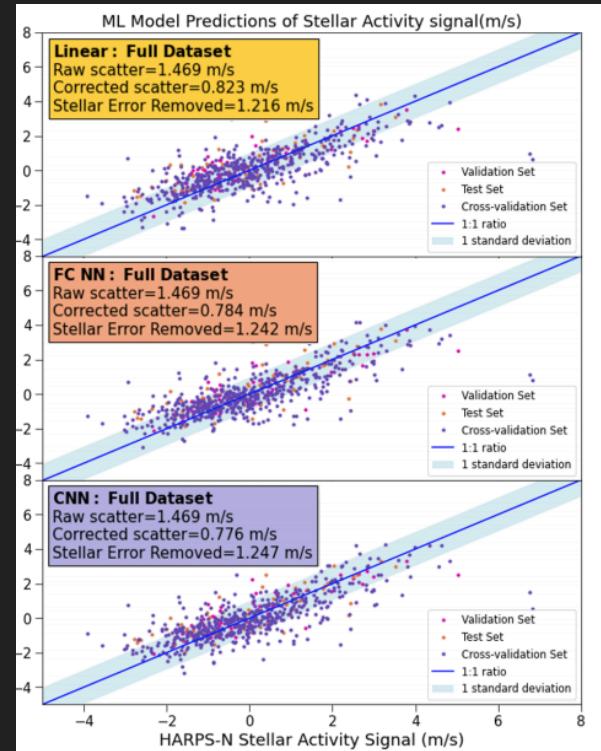
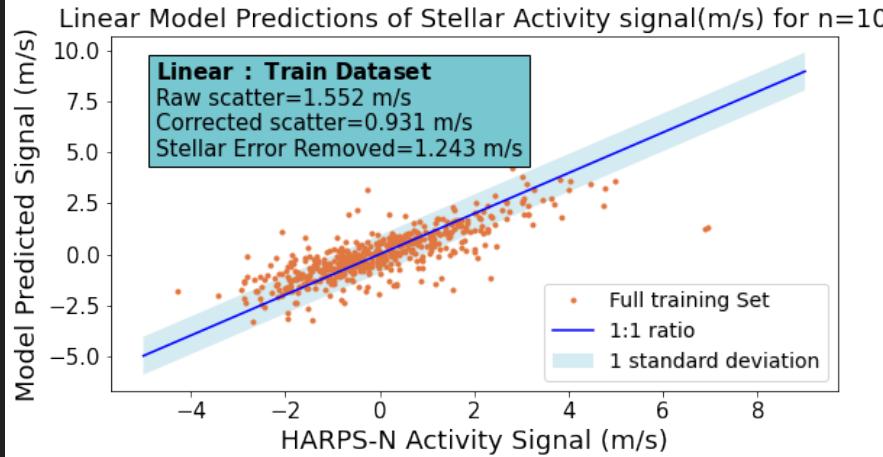
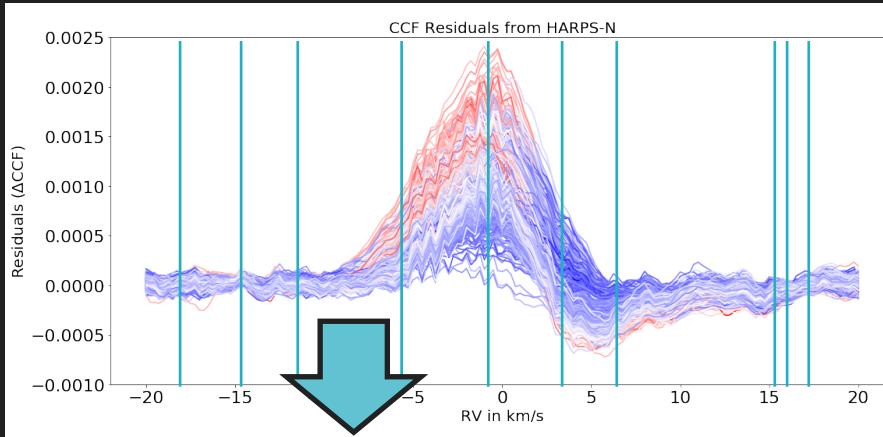
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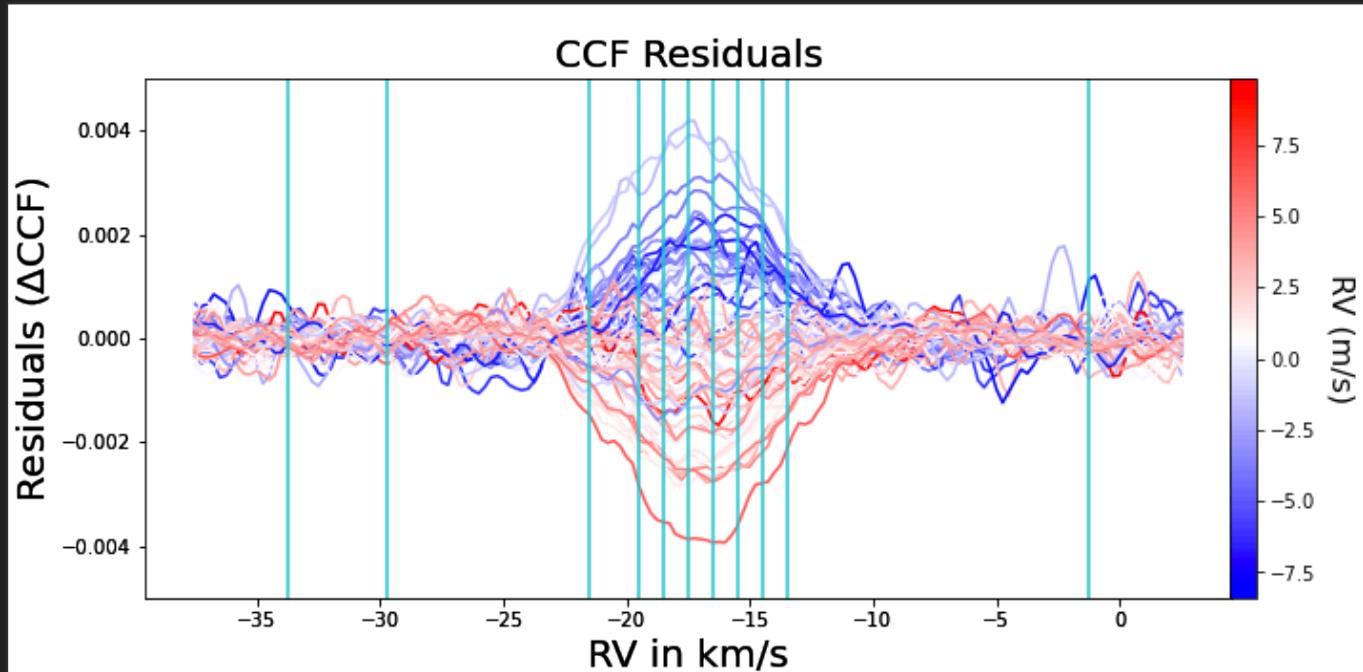
For Solar Data, we reduced RV jitter by a factor of  $\sim 2$  using these methods



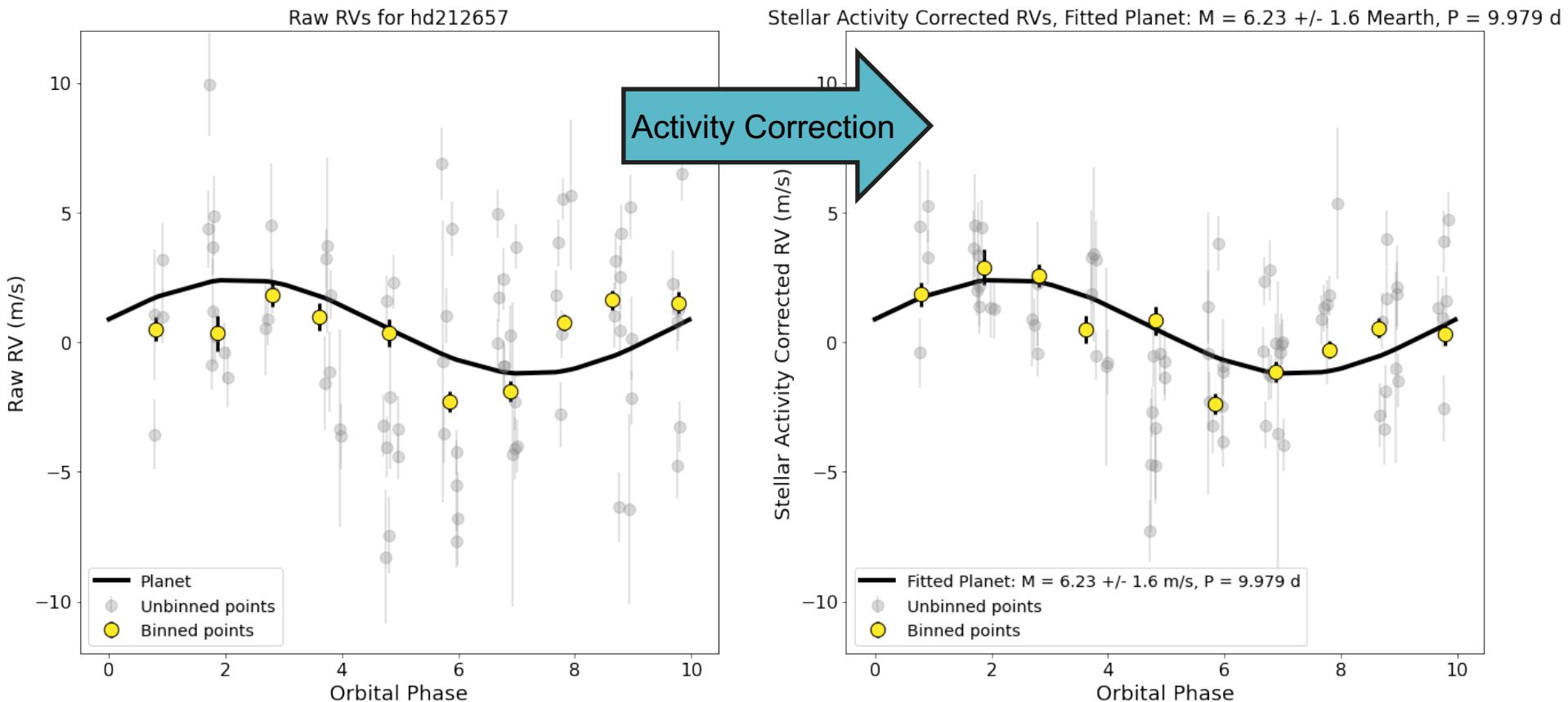
For Solar Data, we reduced RV jitter by a factor of  $\sim 2$  using these methods



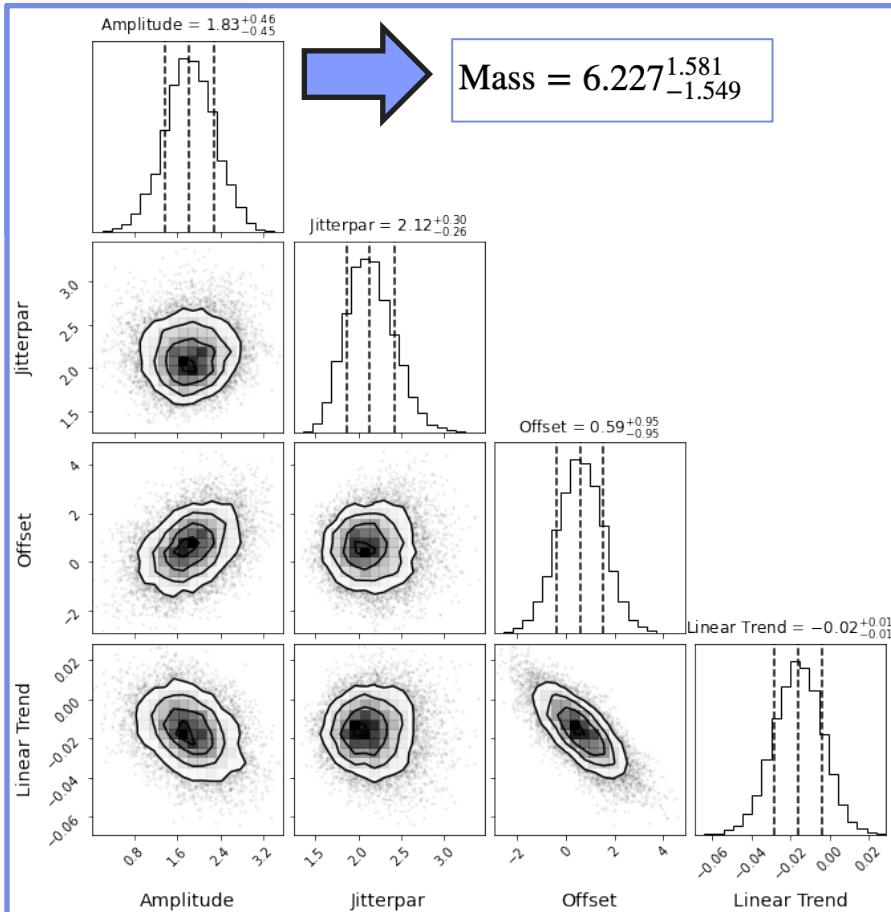
What do these CCFs look like for HD212657?



# PRELIMINARY



# PRELIMINARY



Keplerian  
parameters

Linear,  
quadratic  
trends

CCF  
parameters

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{amplitude} = 1.825^{0.463}_{-0.454} \\ \text{jitterpar} = 2.125^{0.297}_{-0.258} \\ \text{offset} = 0.593^{0.952}_{-0.953} \\ \text{trend} = -0.016^{0.012}_{-0.012} \\ \text{quadr} = 0.000^{0.000}_{-0.000} \\ \text{a0} = 1580.328^{1526.482}_{-1506.825} \\ \text{a1} = -3056.947^{1346.053}_{-1378.921} \\ \text{a2} = 2600.021^{1870.059}_{-1872.309} \\ \text{a3} = -1953.458^{1819.879}_{-1881.835} \\ \text{a4} = -2964.553^{1673.262}_{-1646.756} \\ \text{a5} = 147.635^{1399.331}_{-1374.990} \\ \text{a6} = -59.731^{1130.657}_{-1333.865} \\ \text{a7} = 2809.526^{1782.936}_{-1706.665} \\ \text{a8} = -2108.165^{2129.579}_{-2095.533} \\ \text{a9} = 1605.516^{2053.081}_{-1989.552} \\ \text{a10} = -1759.522^{1482.583}_{-1408.055} \end{array} \right\}$$