



Precise Sizes of Exoplanet Hosts Identified by TESS

Russel White (GSU)



the Transiting
Exoplanet
Survey Satellite

*A NASA mission, scheduled
for launch in 2017*



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How we
might
obtain

that
should be

... an additional
motivation for AO



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Survey Satellite

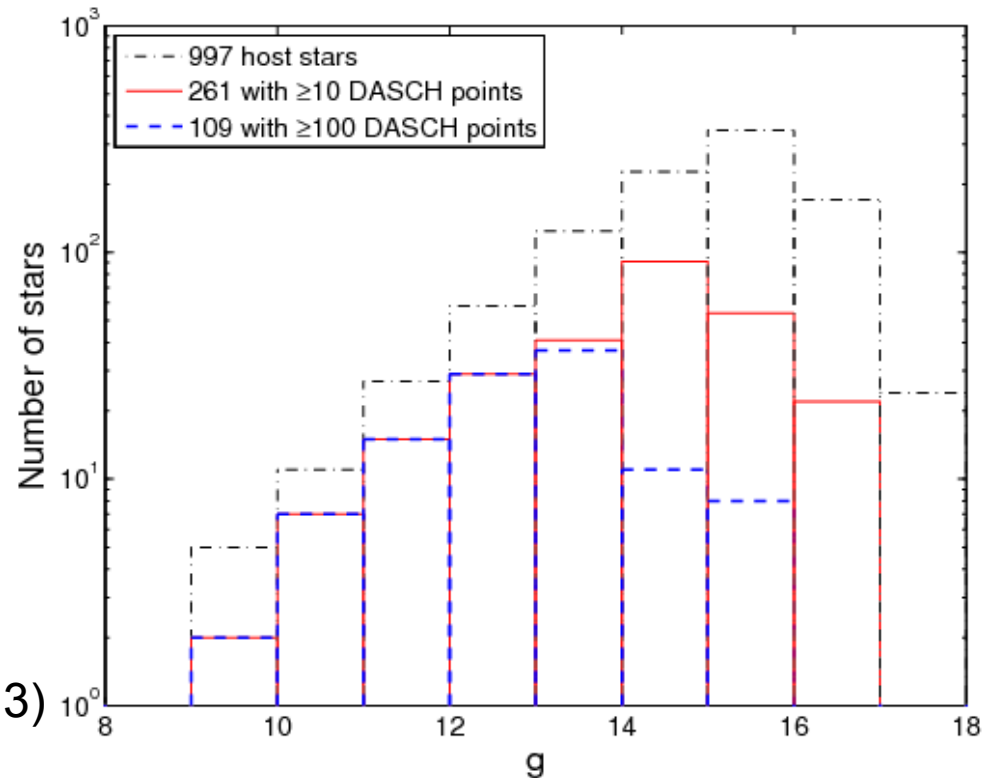
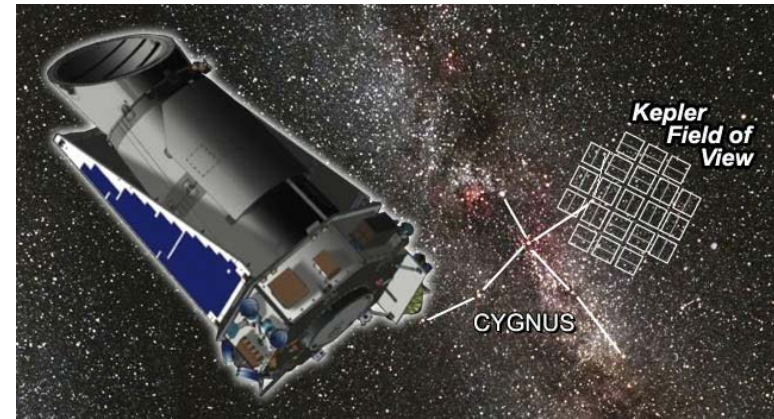
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NASA's *Kepler* Spacecraft

Many Seminal Results -
One in five has an Earth-size planet in the Habitable zone; multiplanets are common, etc.

Kepler was successful as a statistical mission for exoplanets

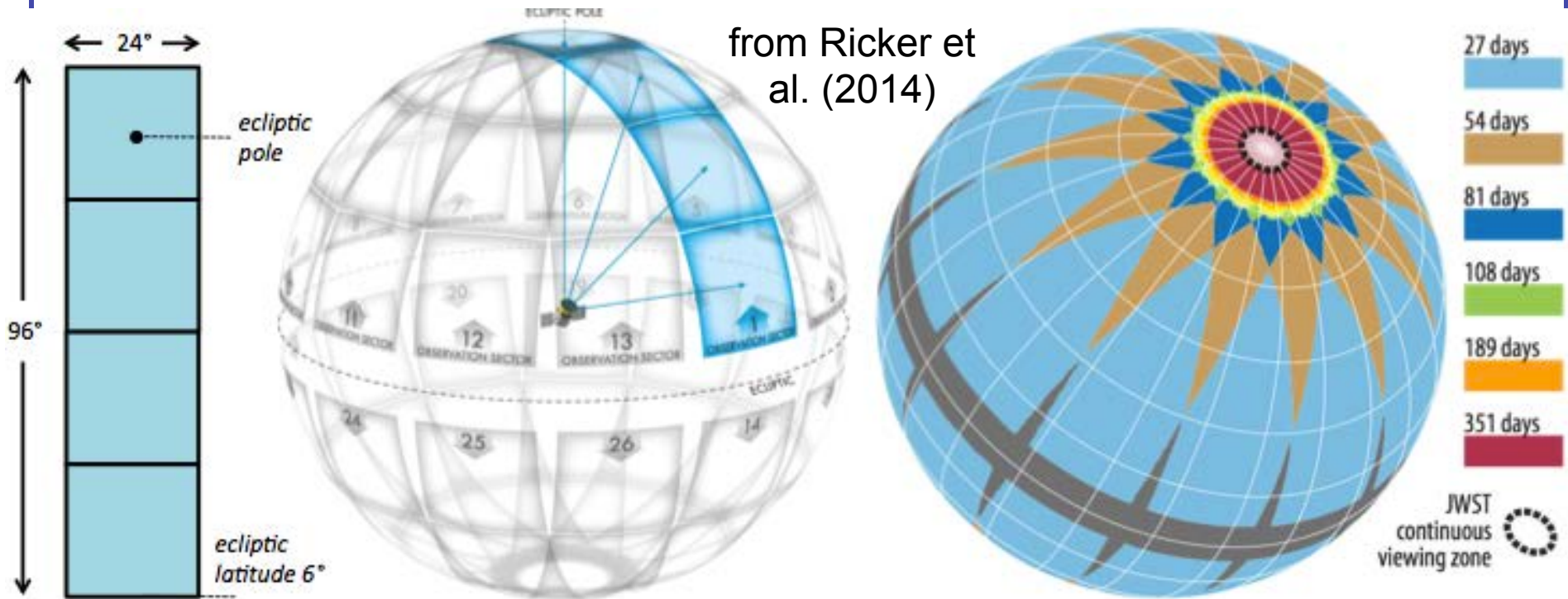


Sumin et al. (2013)



The TESS Spacecraft

Will detect transiting planets orbiting the brightest and nearest stars (~1 min cadence of 200,000 stars down to $I_C \sim 13$)



Will also do asteroseismology of the brightest stars

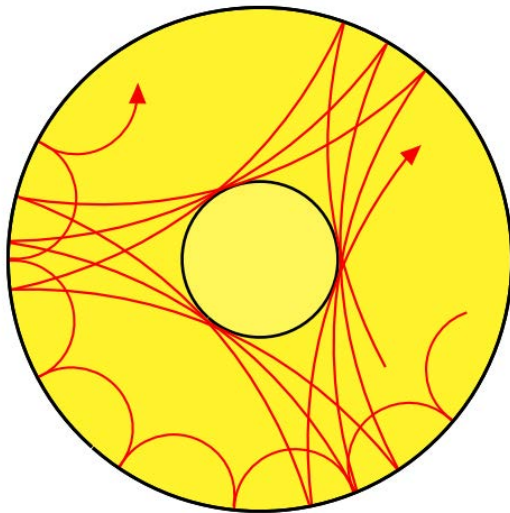




The Need for Radii

A transiting planet's radius is determined relative to the host star's radius (r^2 / R^2)

(also habitable zone, orbital obliquity... Sam's talk)



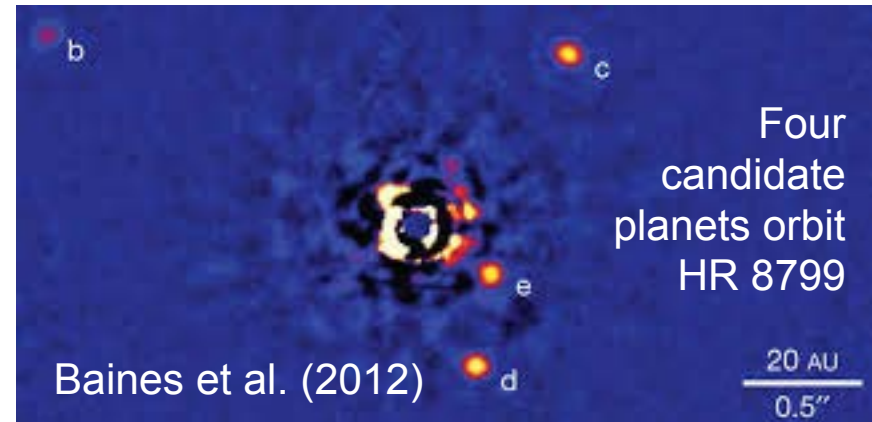
Asteroseismology provides a density, and with a radius, can determine the stellar mass.



CHARA Measures Precise Small Angular Diameters

$$\theta_{\text{HR 8799}} = 0.342 \pm 0.008 \text{ mas}$$

(2% precision! ... with PAVO)



CHARA detection limits

		Res.	Mag limit	Mag limit	Mag limit
Mode	Band	$\lambda / 2B$	Current	Tip tilt	Full AO
Classic	H	0.51 mas	7.0	8.5?	9.0
PAVO	~765 nm	0.24 mas	7.0	9.5?	10.0



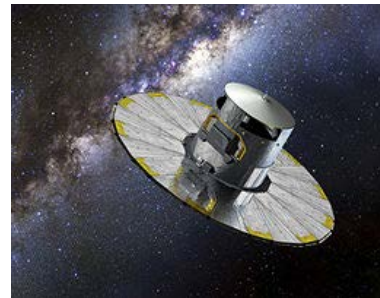
The TESS Dwarf Catalog

The Catalog from which 200,000 dwarfs will be selected for TESS monitoring ($I < 13$, $T_{\text{eff}} < F5$)

see Stassun, Pepper, Paegert, De Lee, Sanchis-Ojeda (2014; arXiv:1410.6379)

- From a cross-match of 2MASS, NOMAD, Tycho2, Hipparcos, APASS, and UCAC4
- T_{eff} from colors, $\log g$ from reduced proper motion

Dwarf sample is still contaminated by subgiants (up to 50%)

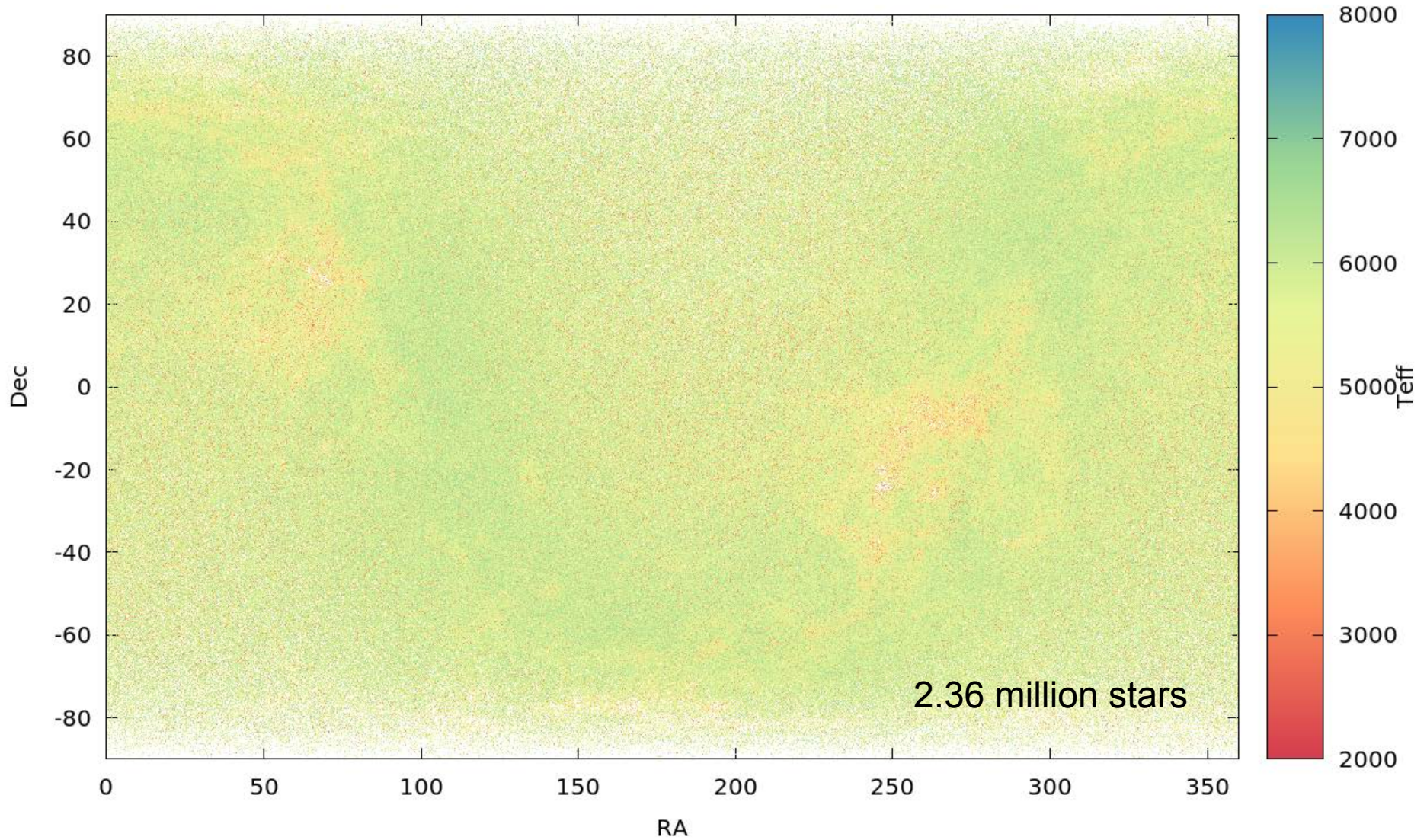


For bright stars, GAIA will determine distances to $\ll 1\%$ precision



The Full TESS Dwarf Catalog

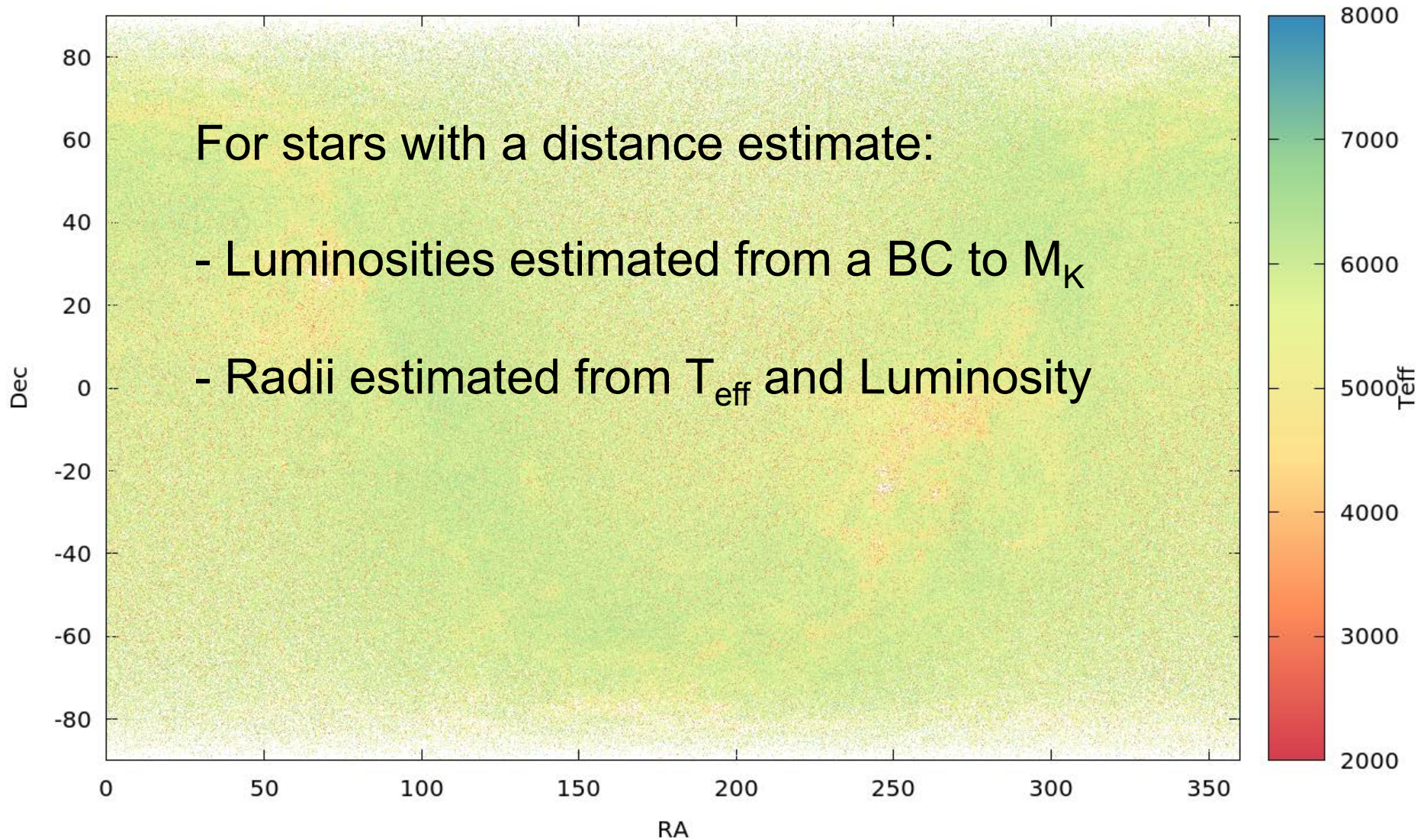
Dec vs. RA





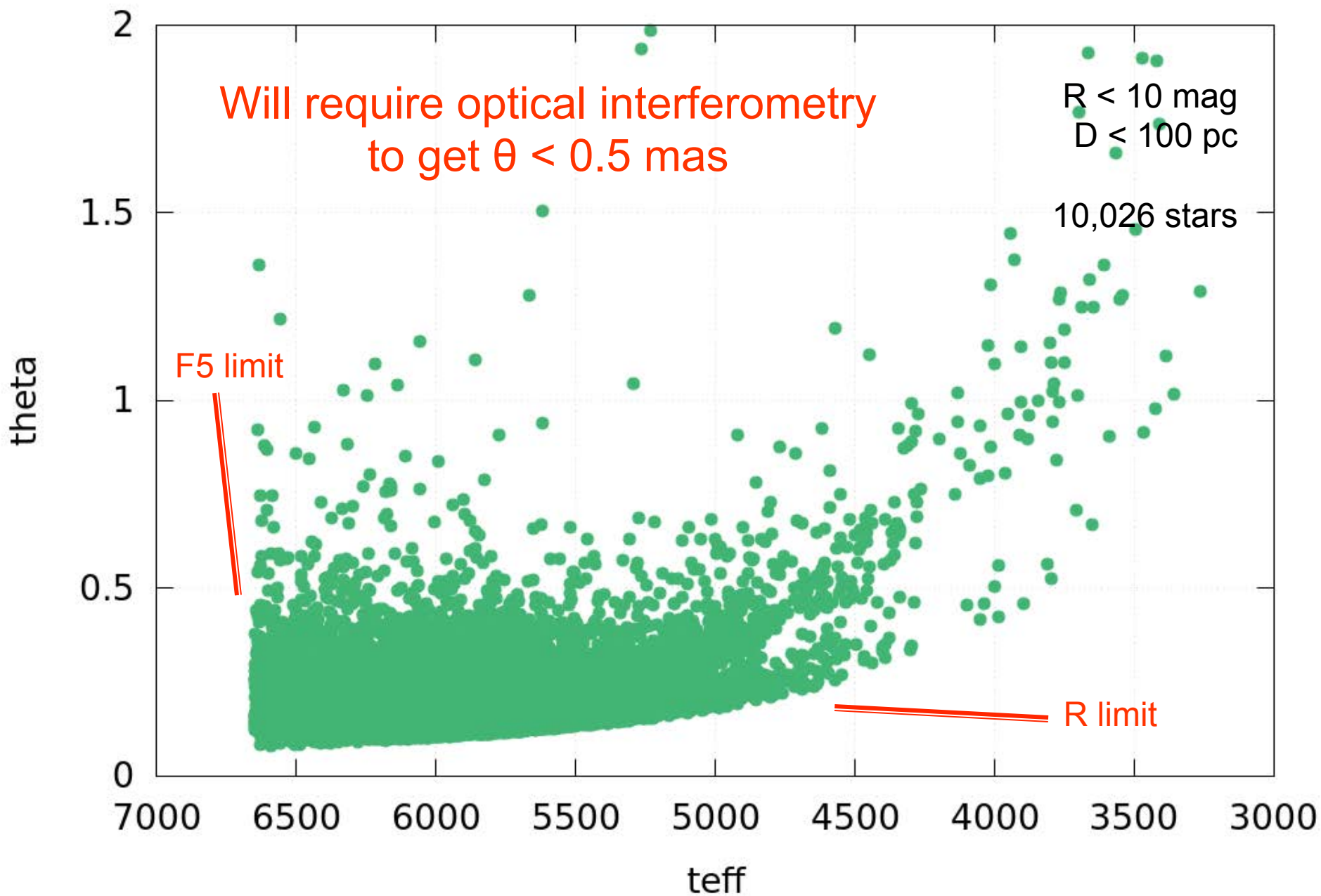
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Dec vs. RA



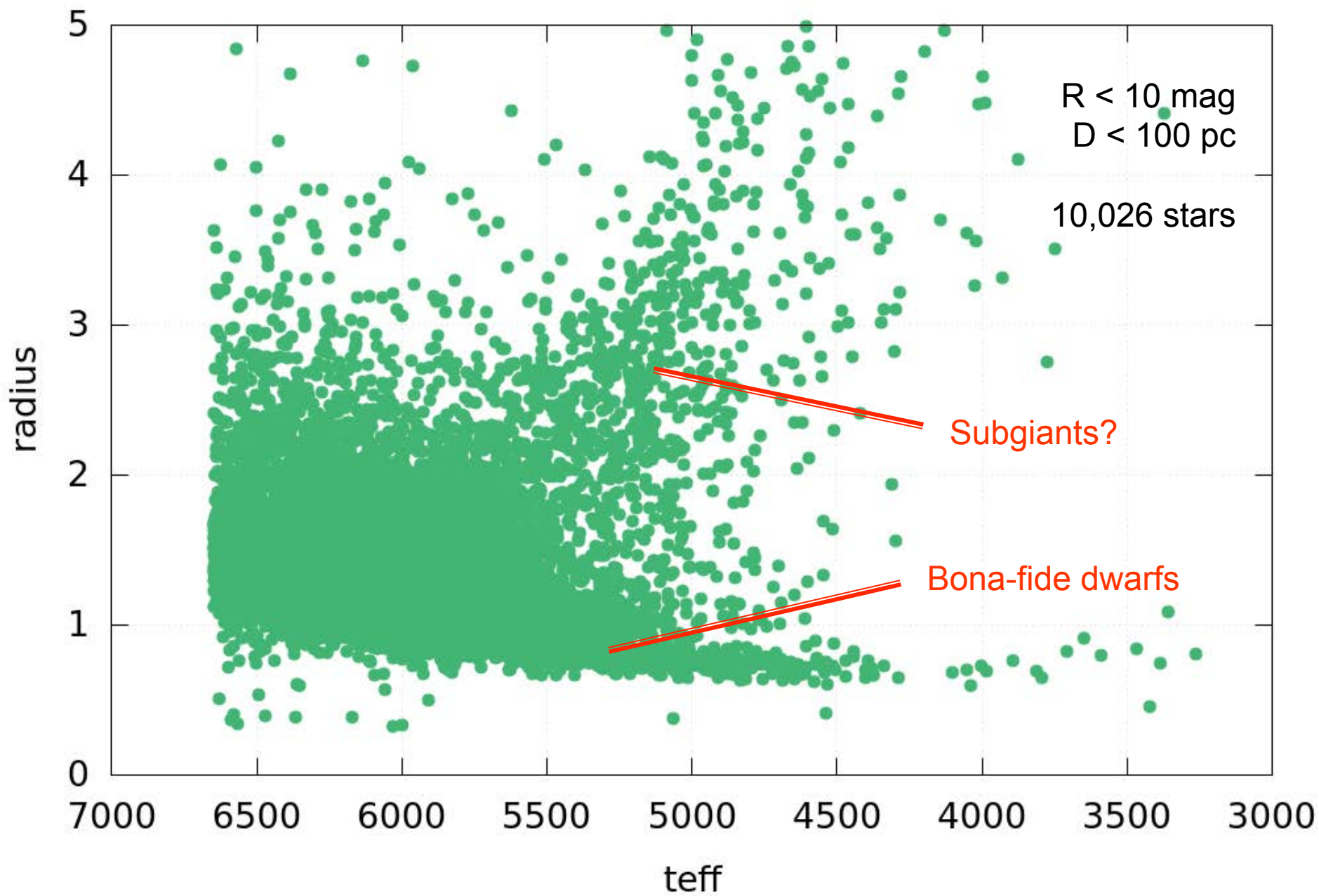
All Sky (CHARA
can see ~70%)

theta vs. teff



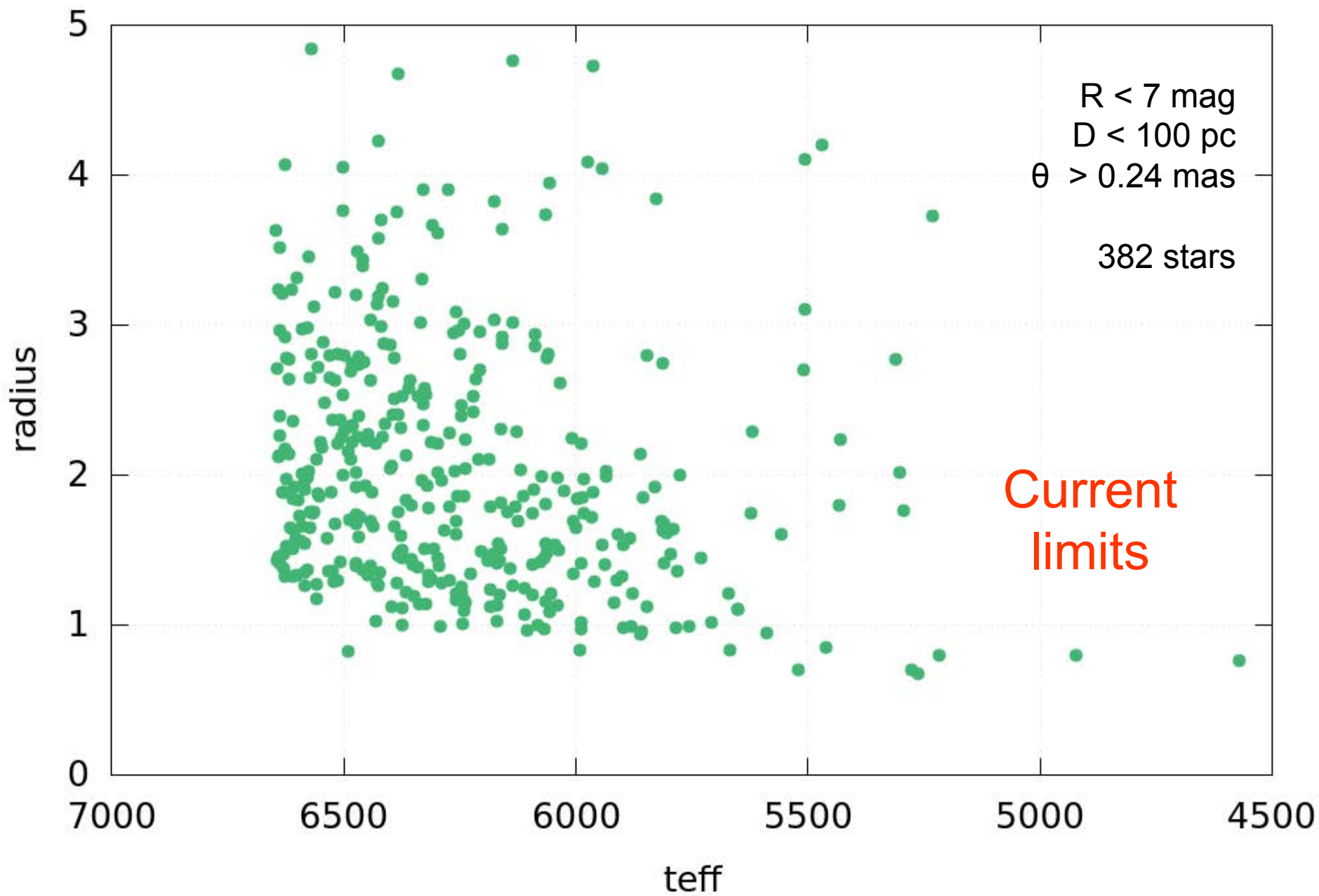
All Sky (CHARA
can see ~70%)

radius vs. teff



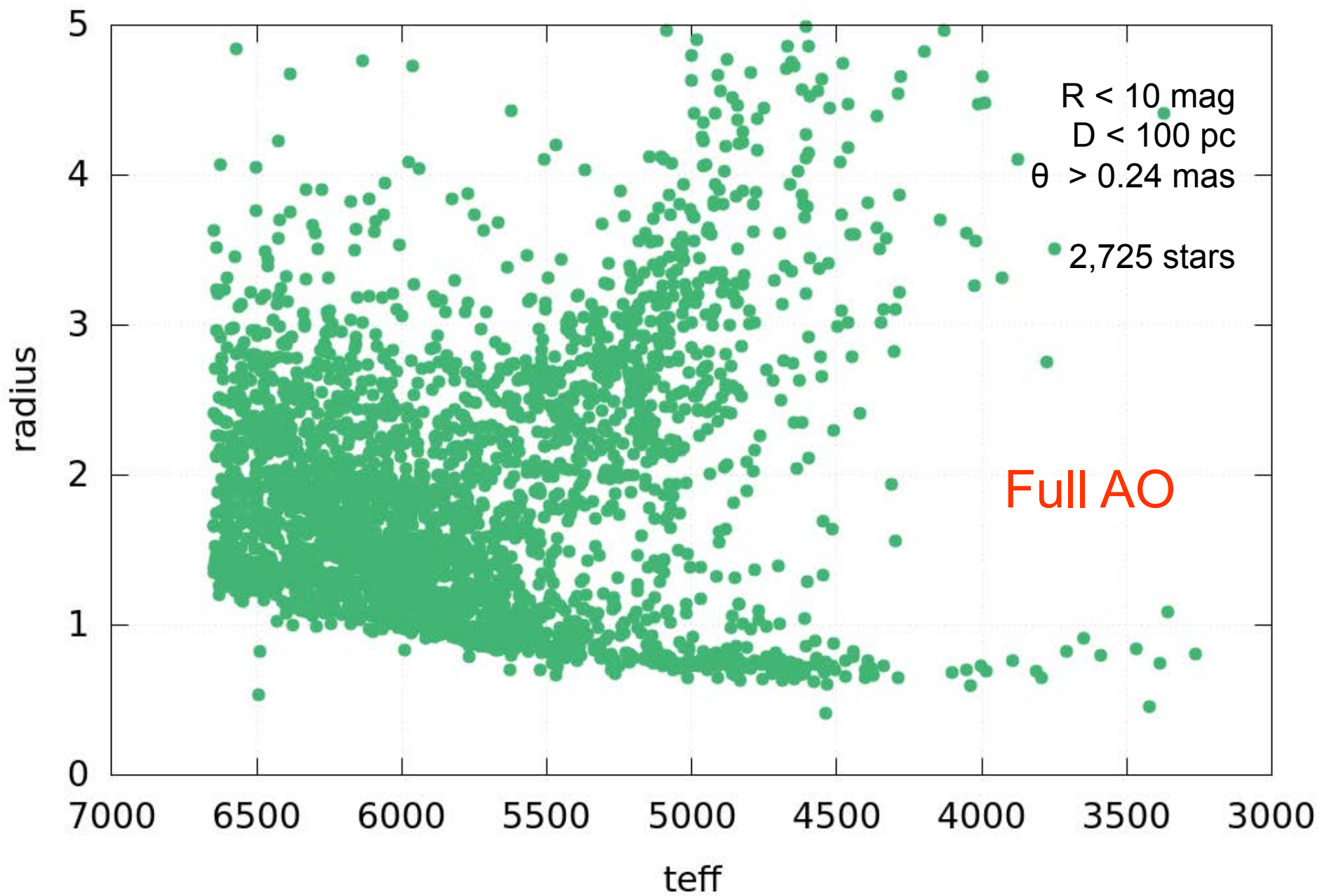
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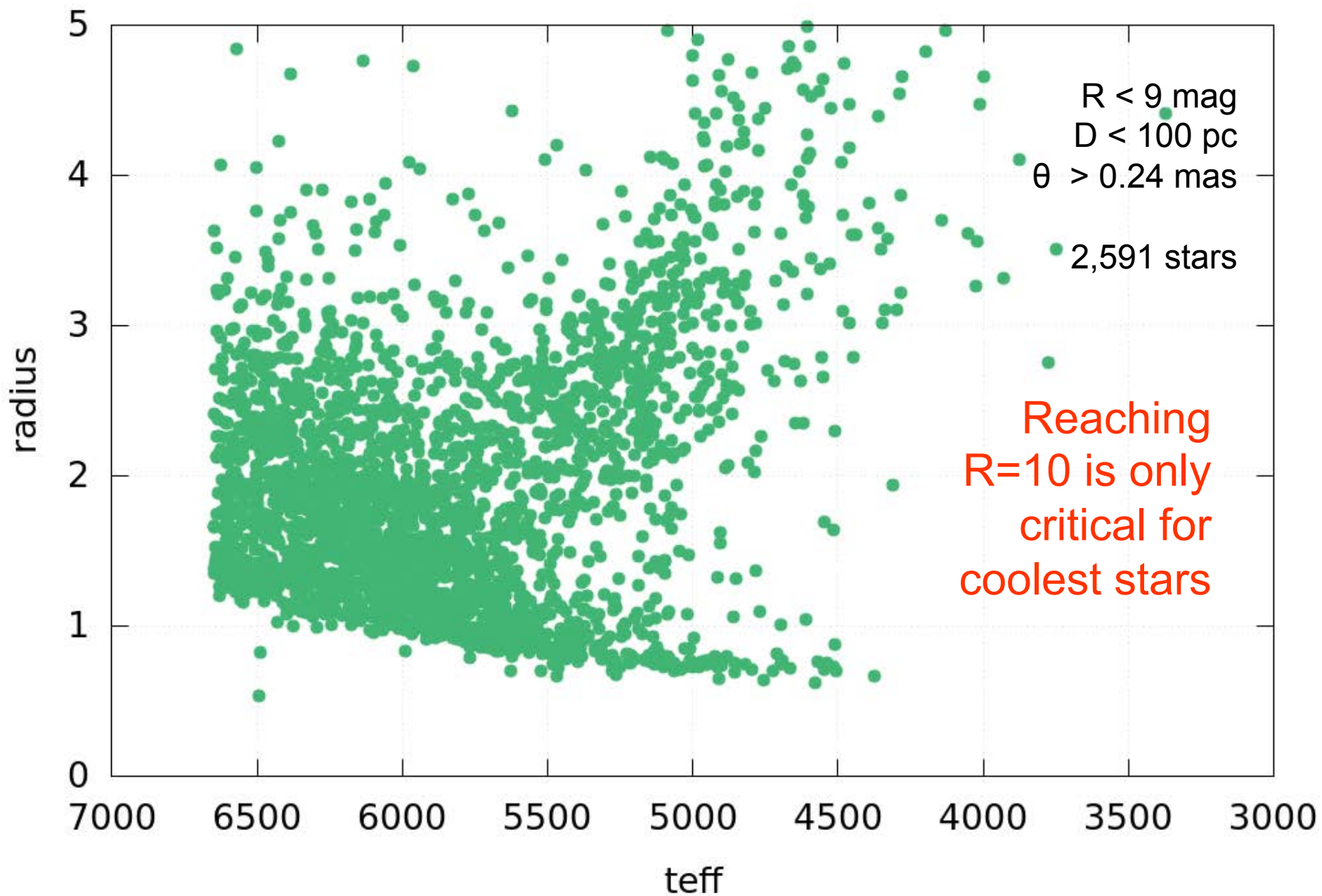
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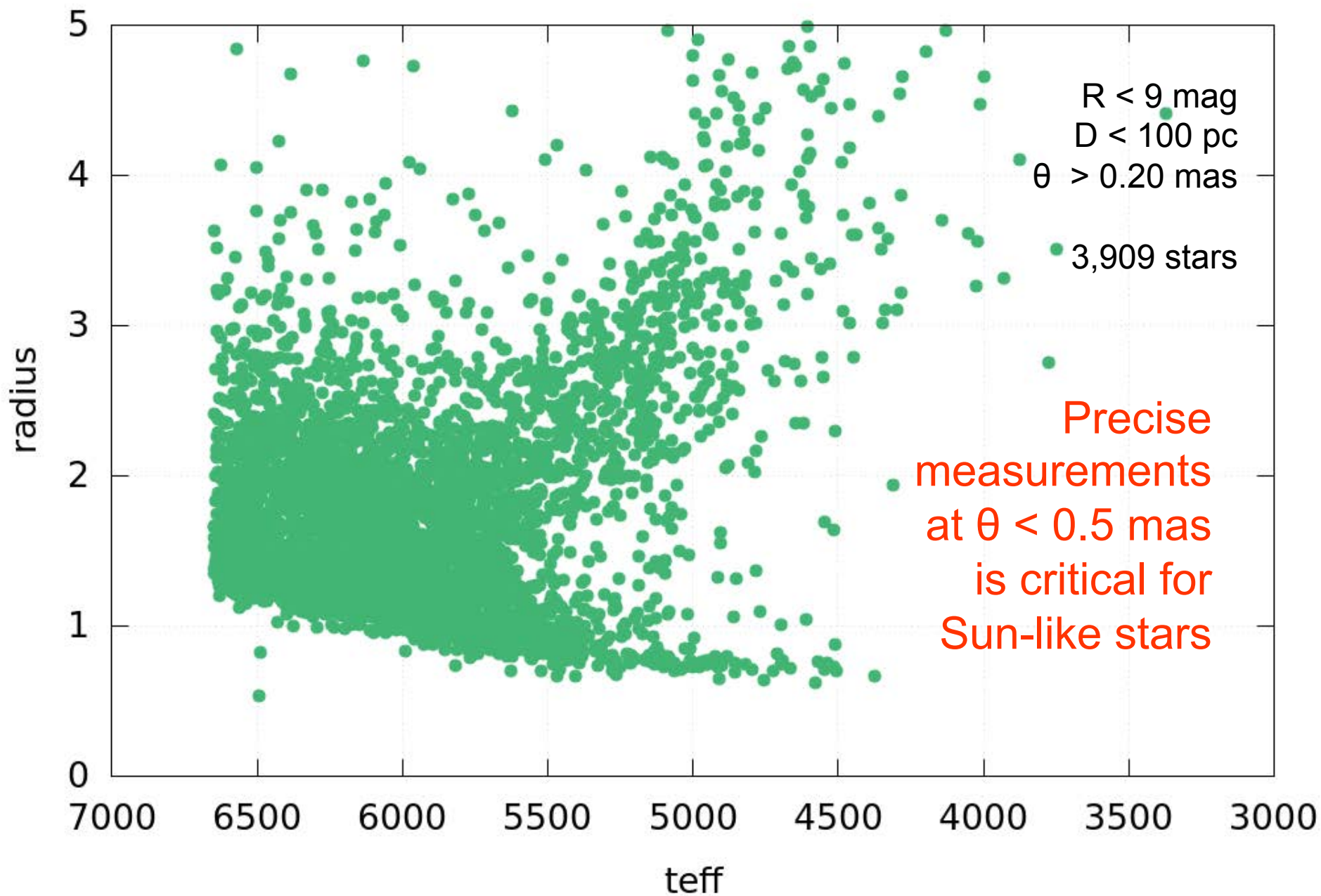
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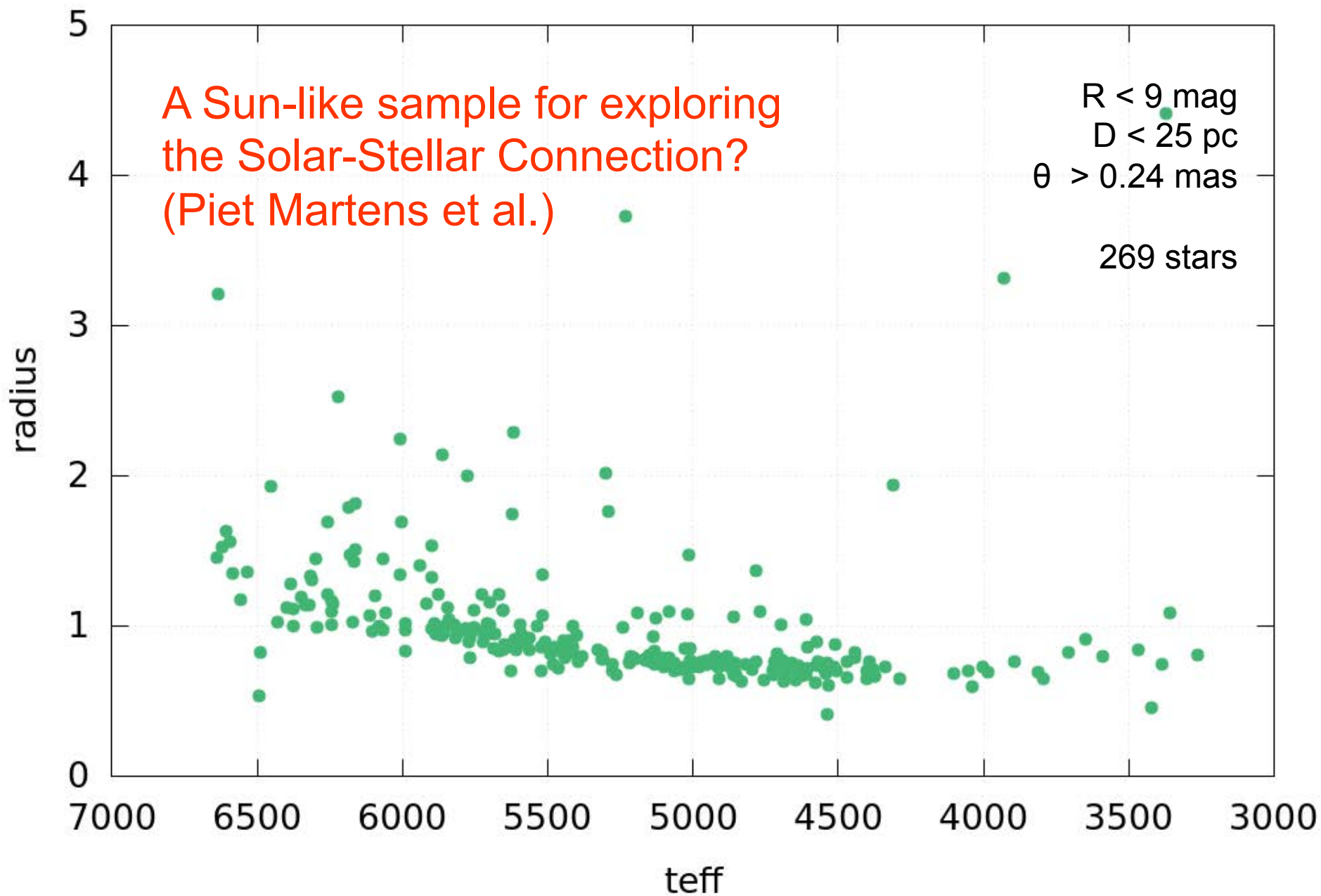
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Summary

TESS science (exoplanets, asteroseismology) will be enhanced greatly with precise size measurements

With Full AO, CHARA should be able to resolve at least ~1% of dwarfs surveyed

(sample could grow considerably with GAIA distances)



A potential lucrative funding source for CHARA

