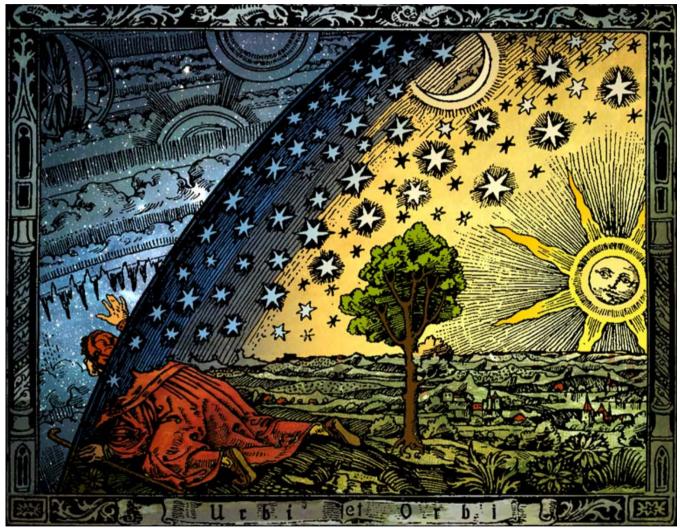


José A. Caballero

Suvrath Mahadevan, Ravi K. Kopparapu Samuel Halverson, Christian Schwab Eric T. Wolf, Jérémy Leconte, Jorge Sanz-Forcada, Peter Gao, Sonny Harman, Isabelle Boisse, Takayuki Kotani, Andreas Quirrenbach, Riccardo Claudi, Carlos del Burgo, Leonardo Vanzi, Peter Plavchan, Livia Origlia, Scott Diddams Ulf Seemann, Cullen H. Blake...

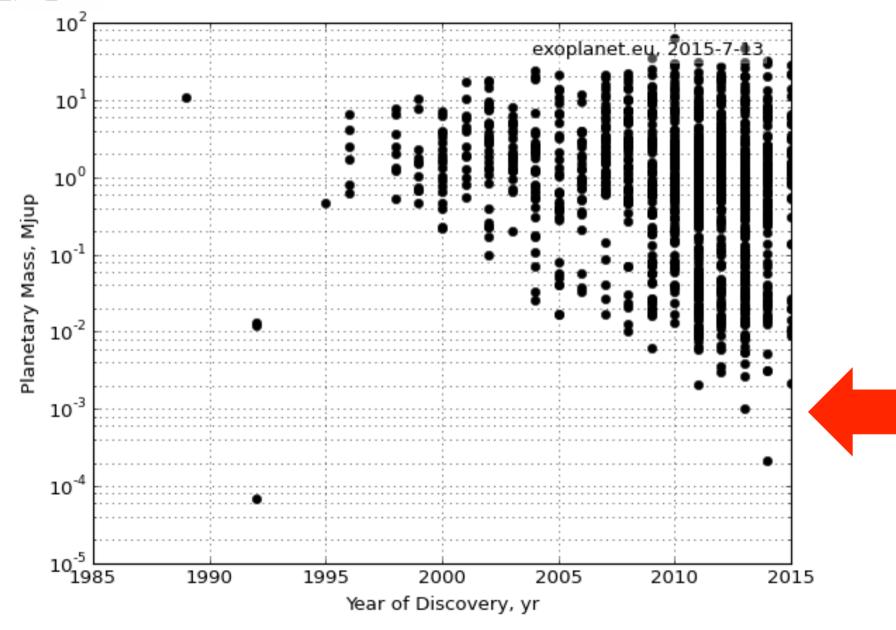




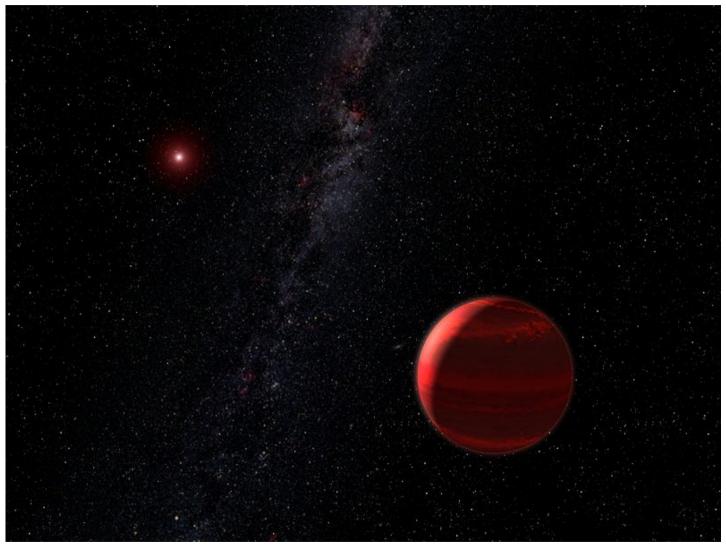
La pluralité des mondes habités (C. Flammarion 1862)



Triple satellite meeting





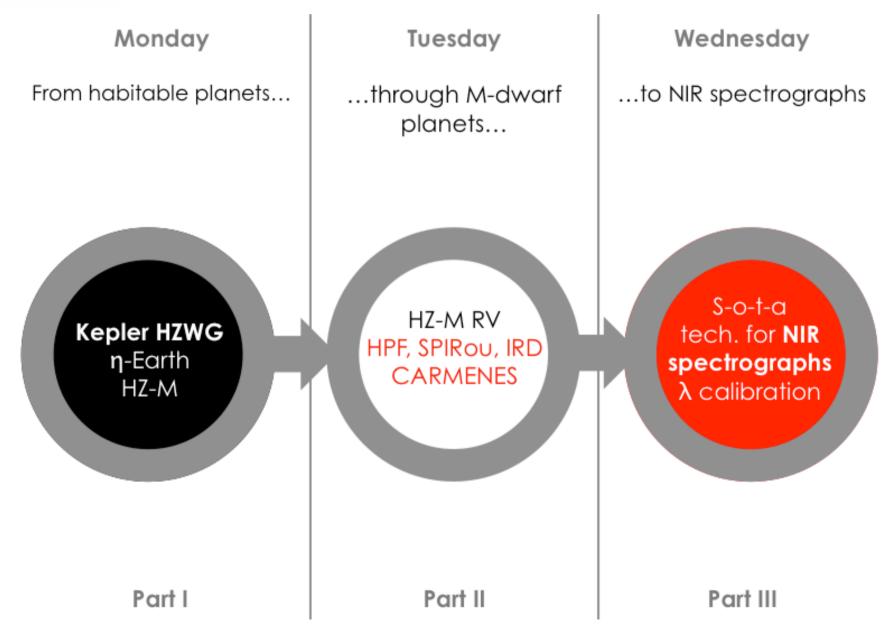


Open session: François Forget, Dániel Apai, **Eric Gaidos**, Jorge Sanz-Forcada, **Feng Tian**, Stephen R. Kane, Jérémy Leconte...



Habitable planets, M dwarfs and NIR spectrographs

13-15 July 2015 • Bern, Switzerland **Pathways towards habitable planets** Triple satellite meeting



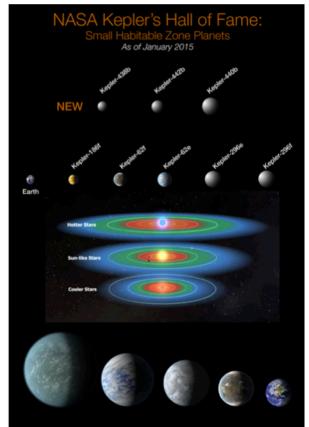


Kepler's Habitable Zone Working Group 13 July 2015 • Bern, Switzerland Pathways towards habitable planets Satellite meeting



SatMeeting5 (Monday) Validation and compilation of Kepler habitable zone candidates





Nader Haghighipour Stephen R. Kane Ravi K. Kopparapu

(follow-up talk on Thursday afternoon)



(Hard sci-fi) Prelude

Planets in HZs around ultracool dwarfs (M6-9V and early L stars, mid and late L brown dwarfs): detectable with current technology!

Franck Selsis, U. Bordeaux, F

Nota bene: L-type stars will harbour the only HZs in the Universe in 10¹⁴ yr (100 Ta)

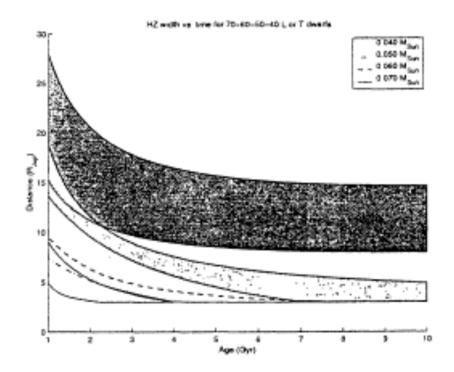


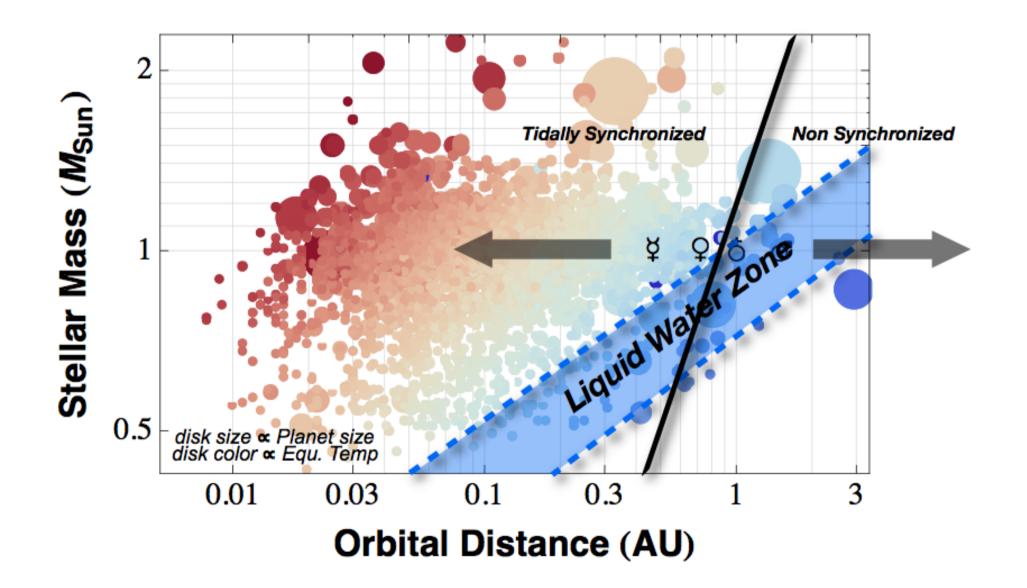
Figure 5. Habitable zones for an hypothetical Earth-like planet around a 0.070 (darkest grey), 0.060, 0.050 or 0.040 M_{\odot} (lightest grey) brown dwarfs. Regions within curves indicate where and when liquid water can be found.

VARIABILITY IN BROWN DWARFS: ATMOSPHERES AND TRANSITS

J.A. Caballero^{1,2} and R. Rebolo^{1,3}

¹Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias ²Universidad Complutense de Madrid ³Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas



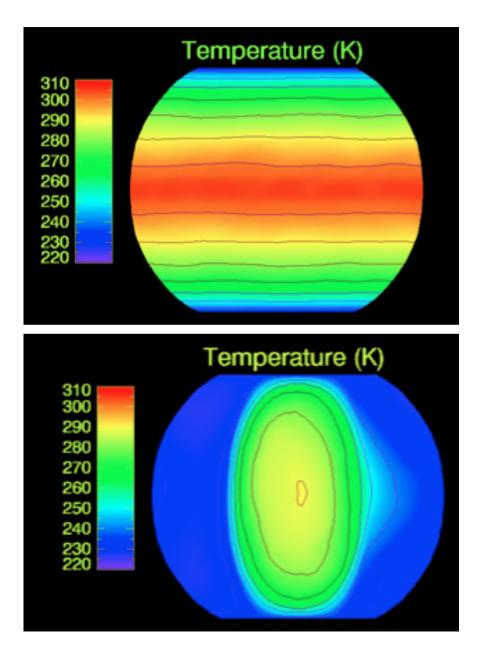




First movement (Allegro ma non troppo)

M dwarfs low $L \rightarrow$ Short $a_{HZ} \rightarrow$ Tidal locking \rightarrow Slow and synchronous rotators (e.g. 24 h vs. 60 d) \rightarrow **3D general** circulation models + surface pressure-dependent thermal atmospheric tides

Eric. T. Wolf, U. Colorado, USA Jérémy Leconte, CITA/CPS, CA

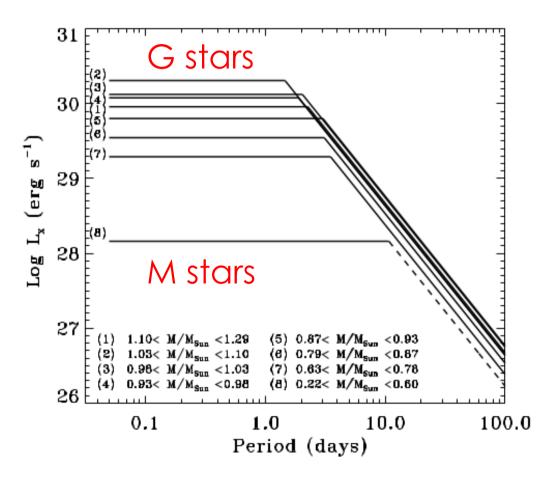




Second movement (Andante molto mosso)

M dwarfs have deep convective envelopes \rightarrow stellar activity + longer saturation regime \rightarrow frequent flaring and coronal mass ejections + short $a_{\rm HZ} \rightarrow$ atmosphere erosion

Jorge Sanz-Forcada, CAB, E



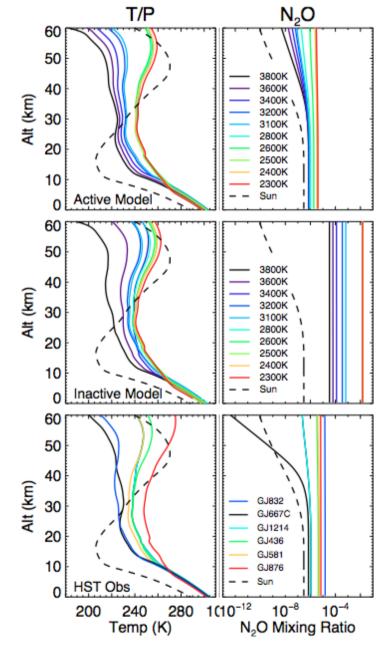


Third movement (Allegro)

Atmospheric chemistry: H loss, haze layers and CH_4 , H_2O_2 , O_2 , O_3 , H_2SO_4 abundances for Mars-, Titan-, Venus- and Earth-like planets

False positive biosignatures: O_2/O_3 , $O_2/O_3+CH_4/N_2O+H_2O$, thermodynamic disequilibrium...

Peter Gao, Caltech, USA Sonny Harman, PSU, USA

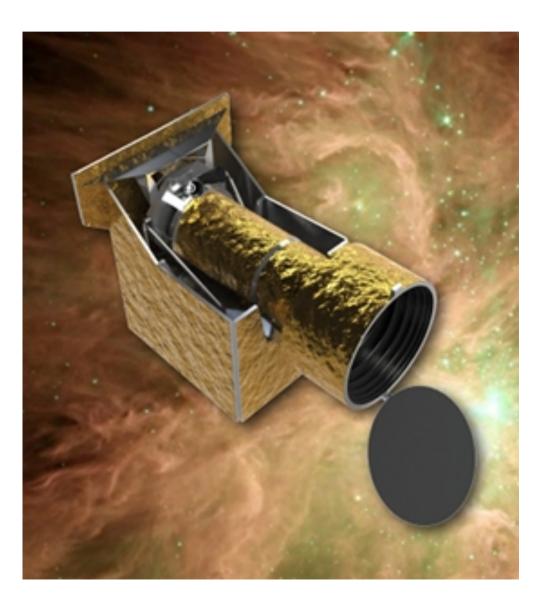




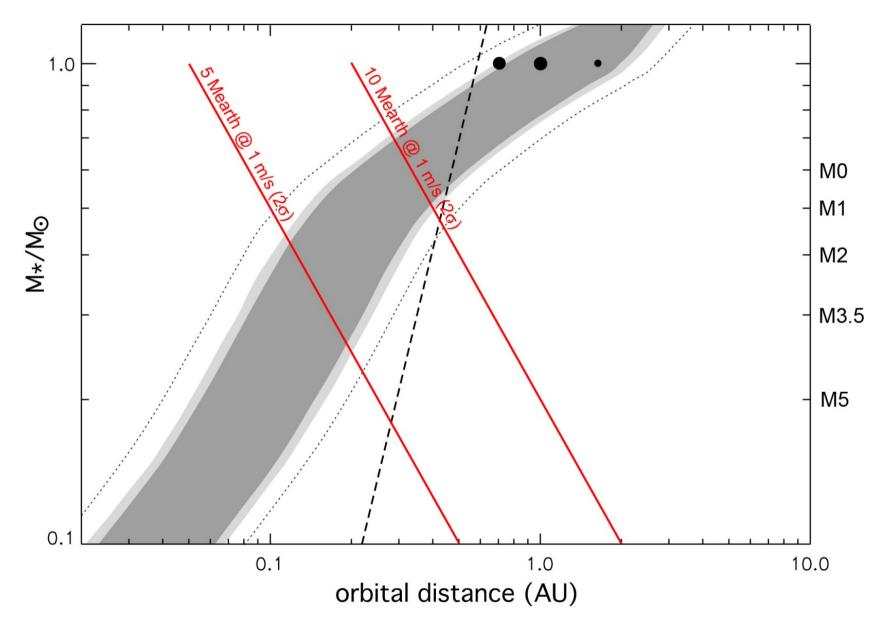
Fourth movement (Allegro)

Detection, occurrence and characterisation: from *Kepler* to *TESS*, *PLATO* and *JWST* (and beyond)

Ravi K. Kopparapu, PSU, USA







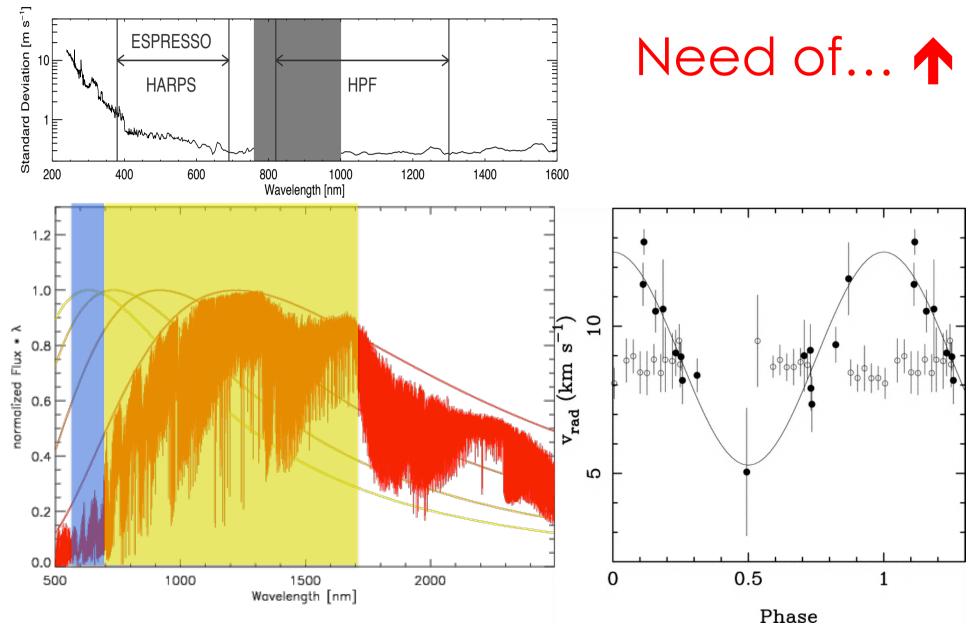






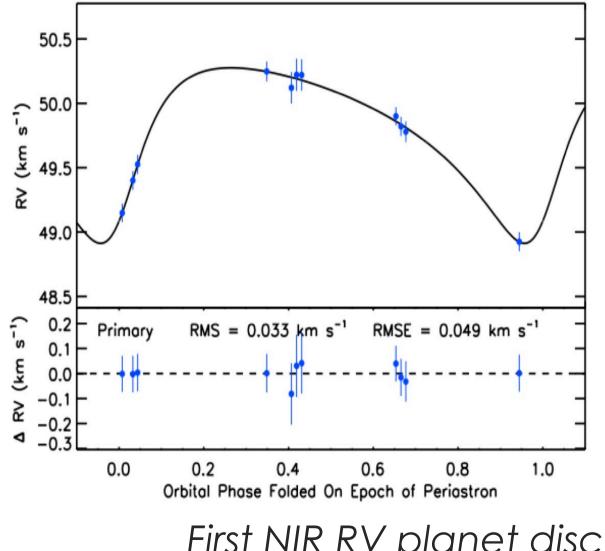
Habitable planets, M dwarfs and NIR spectrographs

13-15 July 2015 • Bern, Switzerland **Pathways towards habitable planets** Triple satellite meeting





Triple satellite meeting

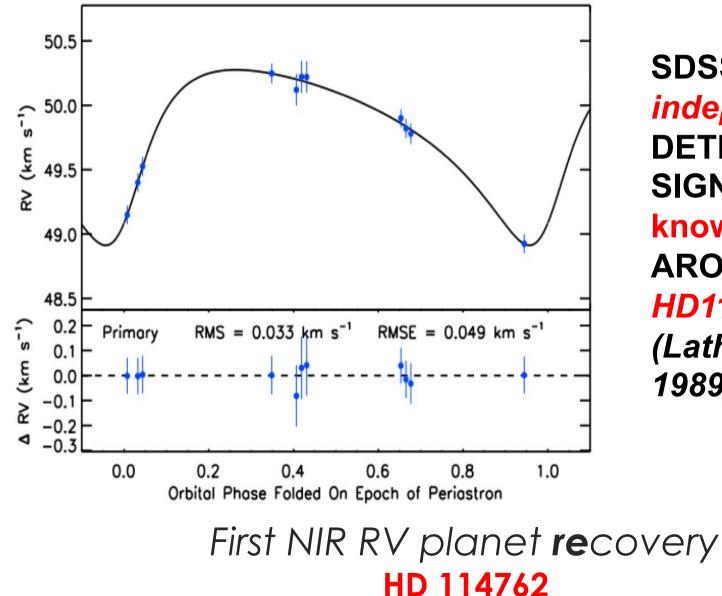


SDSS APOGEE (*H* band, R~20k) DETECTS RV SIGNAL OF SUBSTELLAR COMPANION AROUND A TELLURIC STANDARD

First NIR RV planet discovery? 2MASS J13121982+1731016



Triple satellite meeting



SDSS APOGEE *independently* DETECTS RV SIGNAL OF known PLANET AROUND *HD114762* (Latham et al. 1989)







Fifth movement (Allegretto)

- HPF/HET (Suvrath Mahadevan)
- SPIRou/CFHT (Isabel Boisse)
- IRD/Subaru (Takayuki Kotani)
- CARMENES/3.5m Calar Alto (Andreas Quirrenbach)
- Giano/TNG (Riccardo Claudi)
- NAHUAL/GTC (Carlos del Burgo)
- TARdYS/6.5m TAO (Leonardo Vanzi)
- CSHELL-**iSHELL**/IRTF & **MINERVA-Red** (Peter Plavchan)
- CRIRES+/VLT (Ulf Seemann)
- HIRES/E-ELT (Livia Origlia)



Habitable planets, M dwarfs and NIR spectrographs 13-15 July 2015 • Bern, Switzerland

13-15 July 2015 • Bern, Switzerland Pathways towards habitable planets

Triple satellite meeting

Instrument	Telescope	1st light	R (=Δλ/λ)	λ [µm]	Budget	Remark
CSHELL	3.0 m IRTF	1990s	46,000	(1-5):0.005	Mid	To be decomm.
GIANO	3.6 m TNG	<u>2012</u>	50,000	0.95-2.45	Mid	On sky
NAHUAL	10.4 m GTC	-	70,000	0.9-2.4	High	Cancelled
CARMENES	3.5 m Calar Alto	Oct. 2015	82,000	<u>0.55-1.70</u>	Mid	VIS & NIR channels
MINERVA- Red	2 x 0.7 m Mt. Hopkins	Fall 2015	50,000	0.84-0.89	Low	On site
iSHELL	3.0 m IRTF	Apr. 2016	70,000	(1-5):0.25	Low	Gas cell
IRD	8.2 Subaru	Early 2016	70,000	0.97-1.75	Mid	Laser comb, ceramics, AO
HPF	9.2 HET	Fall 2016	50,000	0.8-1.3	Mid	Laser comb
CRIRES+	8.2 VLT UT	2017	100,000	(0.95-5.30):0.40	Low	Polarimetry
SPIRou	3.6 CFHT	Mid 2017	75,000	0.98-2.35	Mid	Polarimetry
TARdys	6.5 m TAO	201?	54,000	0.84-1-11	Low	5640 m
HIRES	<u>39 m E-ELT</u>	>2022	100,000	<u>0.31-2.50</u>	High	2-4 channels

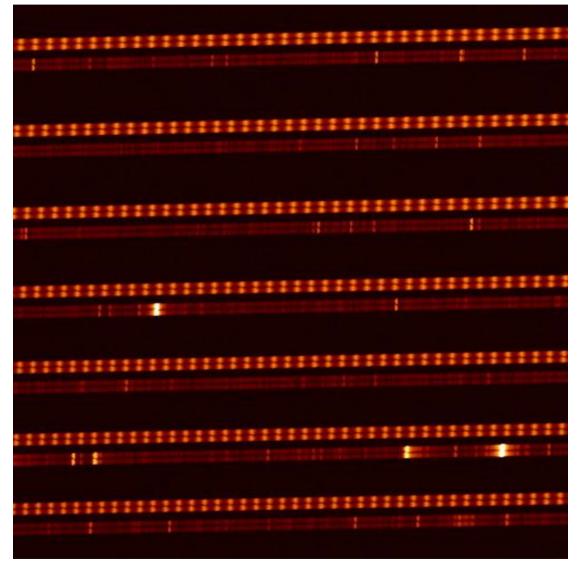


Coda

NIR **laser combs** (Scott Diddams, NIST, USA)

NIR **Fabry-Pérot etalons** (Samuel Halverson, PSU, USA)

NIR **bulk spectrographs** (Christian Schwab, Macquarie U., AU)







NIR **laser combs** (Scott Diddams, NIST, USA)

NIR **Fabry-Pérot etalons** (Samuel Halverson, PSU, USA)

NIR **bulk spectrographs** (Christian Schwab, Macquarie U., AU)





Game/ Poll/ Exam



Q9: most probable habitable planet example?

a) Tatooine (Mars, Arrakis): **desert** planet b) Kamino (Caladan, Solaris): **ocean** planet c) Hoth (Europa, Snowball Earth): **ice** planet d) Mustafar (Io): **lava** planet e) Endor (Kashyyyk, Yavin IV): **jungle** planet f) Terra...





(See answers of game/poll/exam at the end of this presentation, in the Pathways 2015 web site)



Last song... (I)

• Still a lot to do on planets in HZs around *M* dwarfs: 3D atmosphere models of synchronised planets, atmosphere erosion by stellar radiation, chemistry and potential biosignatures...

• "Future is bright(er from the space)": Gaia, TESS, PLATO...



Last song... (II)

• The biggest issues in NIR radial-velocity surveys are **stellar activity** and, especially, **NIR detectors** (interpixel capacitance, persistence, read noise, availability and cost – avoid monopoly vendors?)

• Other issues are wavelength calibration, telluric absorption, fibres (modal noise, scrambling), *T* and *P* ultra-stability in cryogenics, adaptive optics, data reduction



Last song... (III and last)

• NIR-spectrograph community has got a critical mass – generally collegial and sharing already

• Enhance cross-pollination: sharing portions of targets lists? – white paper for funding search? – next dedicated meeting(s)?





Kepter-1981 is the first Earth-size planet discovered in the potentially "tabilizitie zone" around another star, where liquid water could exist on the planet's surface. Its star is much cooler and redder than our Sam. If planet lite does exist on a planet lite Kepter-1981, its photosynthesis could have been influenced by the star's ind-weekinght photosyn, making for a cool pakets that's vey different than the greens on Earth. This discovery was made by Kepter, NASRs planet-hanting space telescope.

NASA's Explanat Explicator Program. Jet Propulsion Laboratory: Pasadena GA. exep_pt.mese.gev





Part II game/poll/exam results:

Q1: M dwarfs have planets (from microlensing, radial velocity, transit and proto-planetary discs)

Q3+Q5: tidal locking and stellar activity do not rule out habitability



Q7: except for tidal locking and stellar activity, atmospheric composition and pressure are the most important parameter for habitability of *M*-dwarf planets

Q9: the most probable habitable planet examples are desert (*Tatooine*) and ocean (*Kamino*) planets

Q11: photosynthesis can be possible on *M*-dwarf planets in HZ



Q2+Q4: unclear spectral type for which NIR spectrographs are better than VIS ones: K7-M7V? Dependance on telescope size, instrument efficiency and stellar activity

Q6: no agreement on what is the best individual passband for RV monitoring of intermediate M dwarfs: *ZYJH*; agreement on "the wider λ coverage, the better"



Q8: spectral resolutions R > 100,000 are preferred, but lower values at 70,000-90,000 can be sufficient given the high M-dwarfs rotational velocities

Q13: the best wavelength calibration procedure is using simultaneous spectra of Fabry-Pérot etalons o laser combs together with high optomechanical stability



Q10+Q12: the best realistic monitoring approach is with a 4 m-class telescope for >80% time; however, there is no consensus whether making few visits (<50) on a large star sample (>500), many visits (>500) on a small star sample (<50) or a compromise between number of visits and star sample size