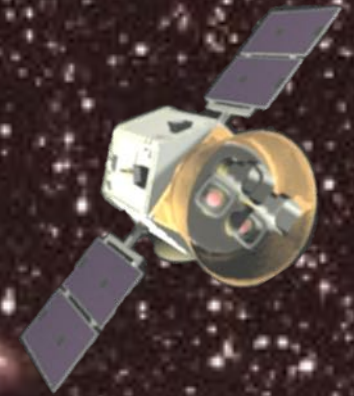
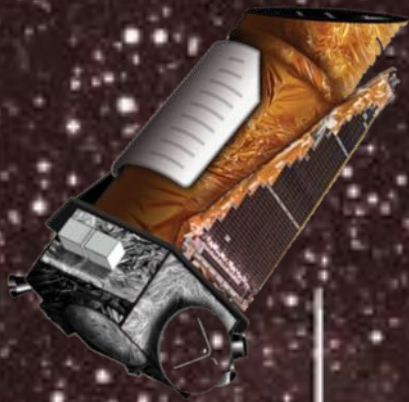


Introduction to Exoplanets and the TESS Planet Finding Pipeline

**Jon M. Jenkins
NASA Ames Research Center**

**Thursday June 28, 2018
Frontier Development Lab
NVIDIA, Santa Clara CA**





All the Known Planets In 1994

Kepler
A Search for Earth-size
Planets





A More Recent Pictures of Planets

Kepler
A Search for Earth-size
Planets



<https://xkcd.com/1071/>



ALL 786 KNOWN PLANETS

(AS OF JUNE 2012)

TO SCALE

(SOME PLANET SIZES ESTIMATED BASED ON MASS)



THIS IS OUR SOLAR SYSTEM.

THE REST OF THESE ORBIT OTHER STARS
AND WERE ONLY DISCOVERED RECENTLY.

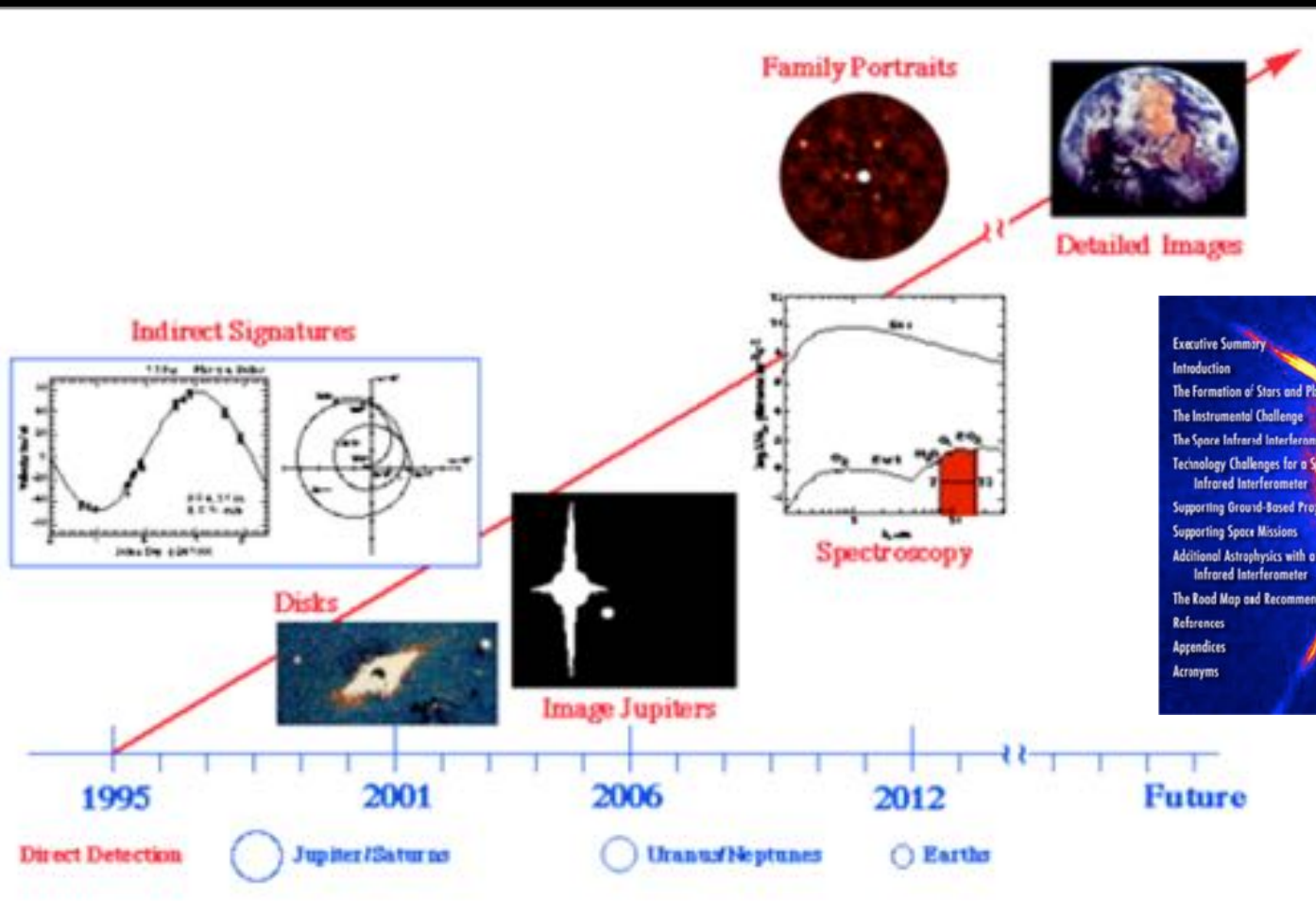
MOST OF THEM ARE HUGE BECAUSE
THOSE ARE THE KIND WE LEARNED TO
DETECT FIRST, BUT NOW WE'RE FINDING THAT
SMALL ONES ARE ACTUALLY MORE COMMON.

WE KNOW NOTHING ABOUT WHAT'S ON ANY OF THEM



NASA's 1995 ExNPS Report

Kepler
A Search for Earth-size Planets



**Transit Photometry
not Recommended!**

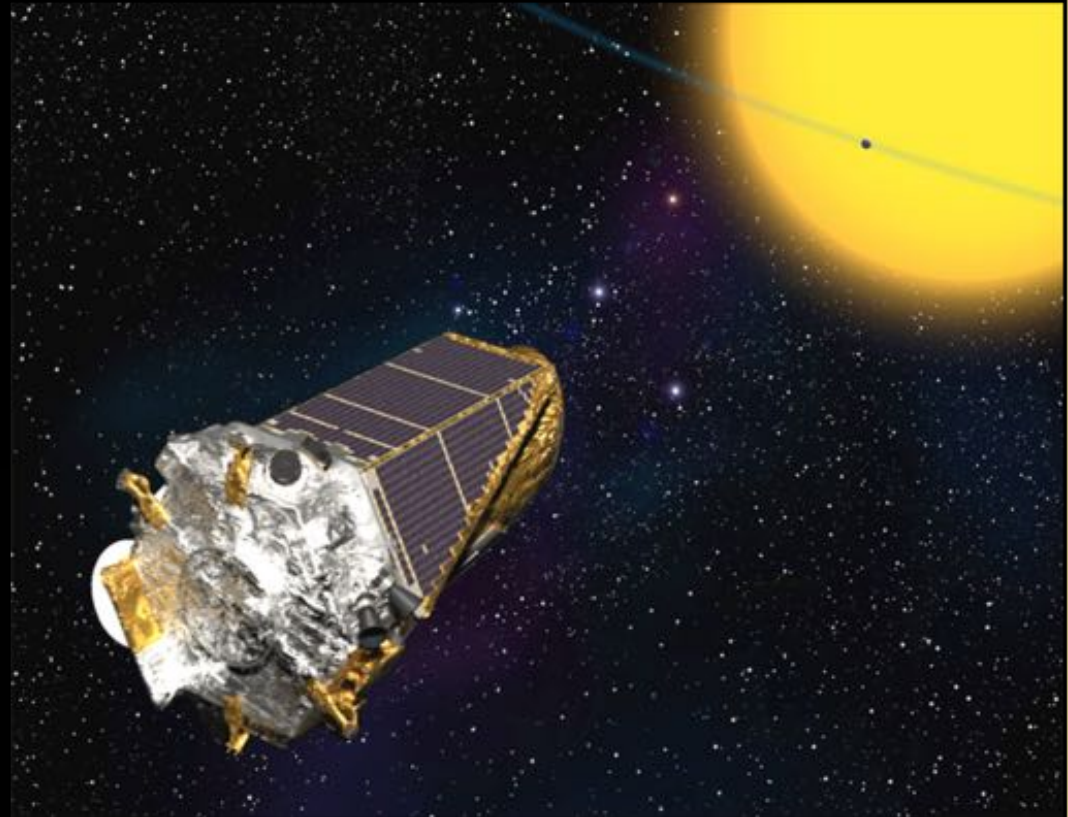
A Road Map for the Exploration of Neighboring Planetary Systems (ExNPS)

- Executive Summary
- Introduction
- The Formation of Stars and Planets
- The Instrumental Challenge
- The Space Infrared Interferometer
- Technology Challenges for a Space Infrared Interferometer
- Supporting Ground-Based Programs
- Supporting Space Missions
- Additional Astrophysics with a Space Infrared Interferometer
- The Road Map and Recommendations
- References
- Appendices
- Acronyms

★ GL229 B - click to view spectral characterization

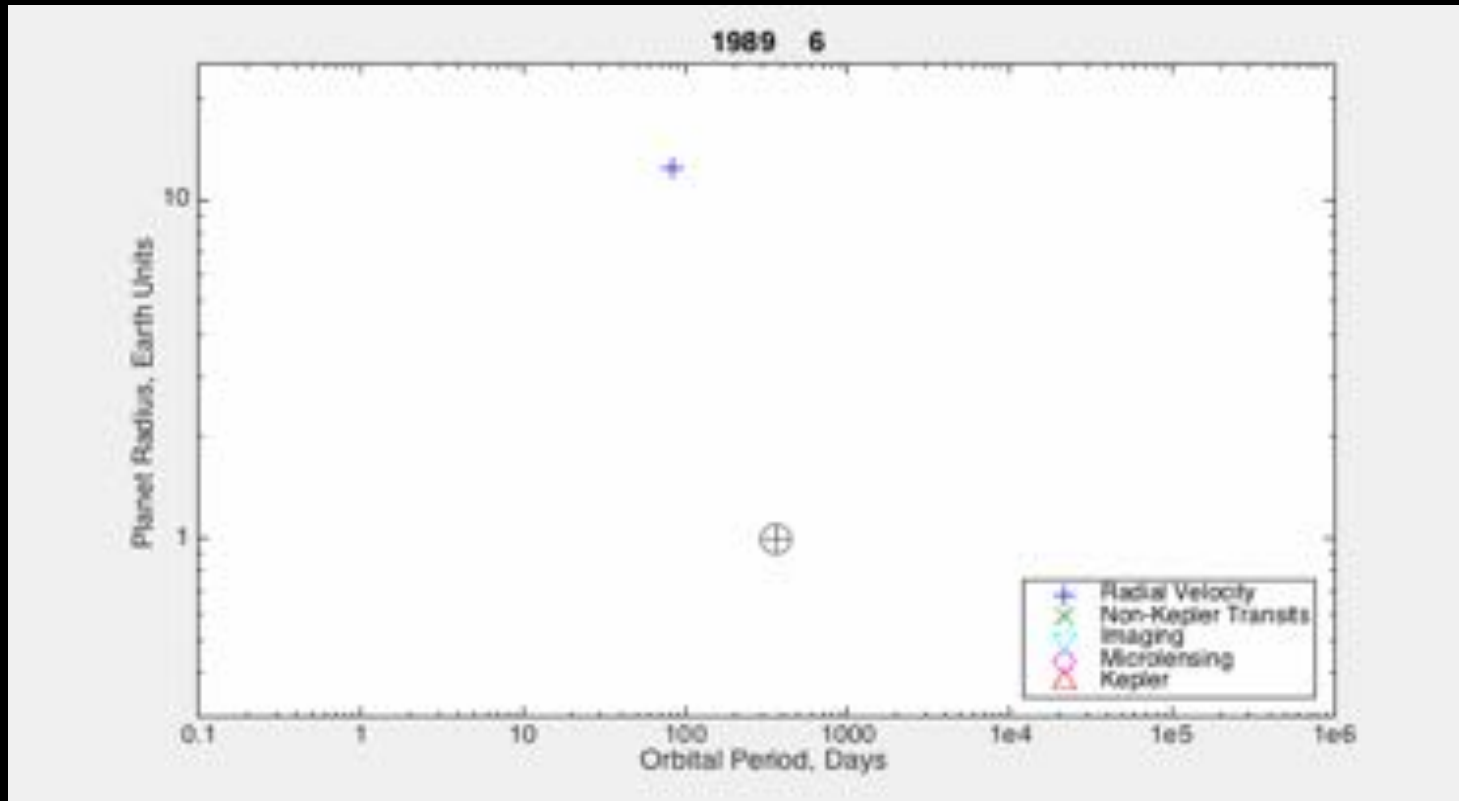
The *Kepler* Mission

What fraction of sun-like stars in our galaxy host potentially habitable Earth-size planets?





Exoplanet Discoveries Over Time*

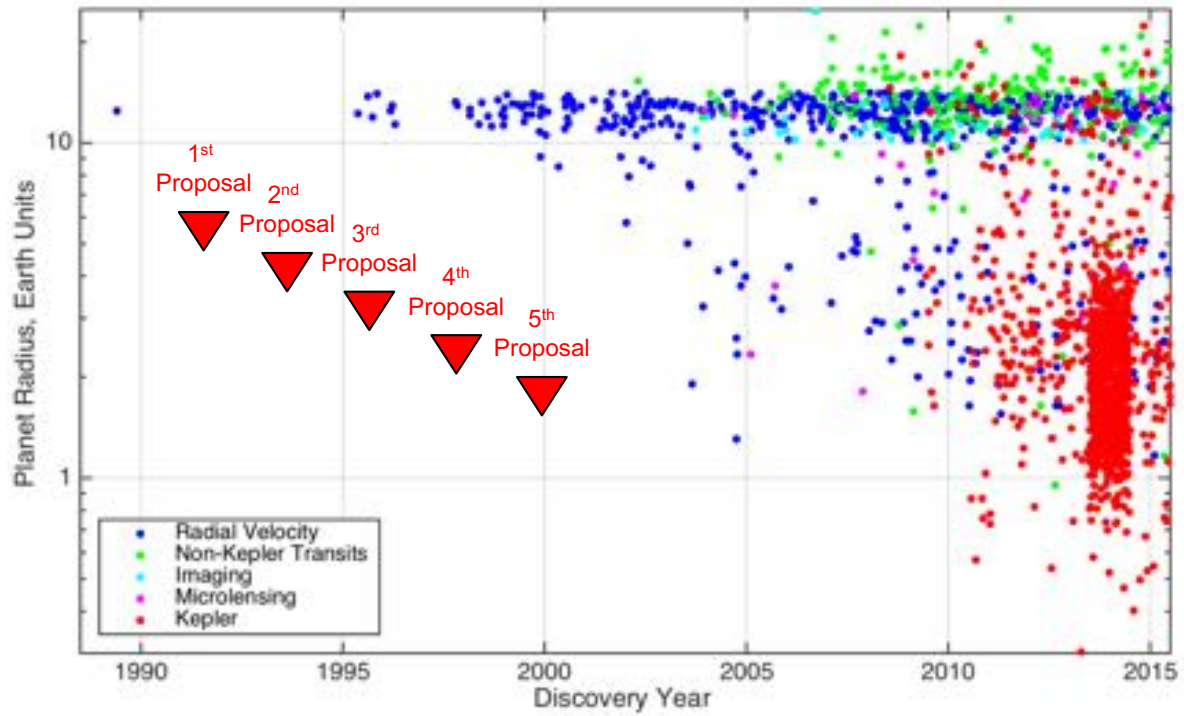


Radii estimated for non-transiting exoplanets
Discovery data dithered slightly

*According to <https://exoplanetarchive.ipac.caltech.edu> as of 8/29/17



Exoplanet Discoveries Over Time



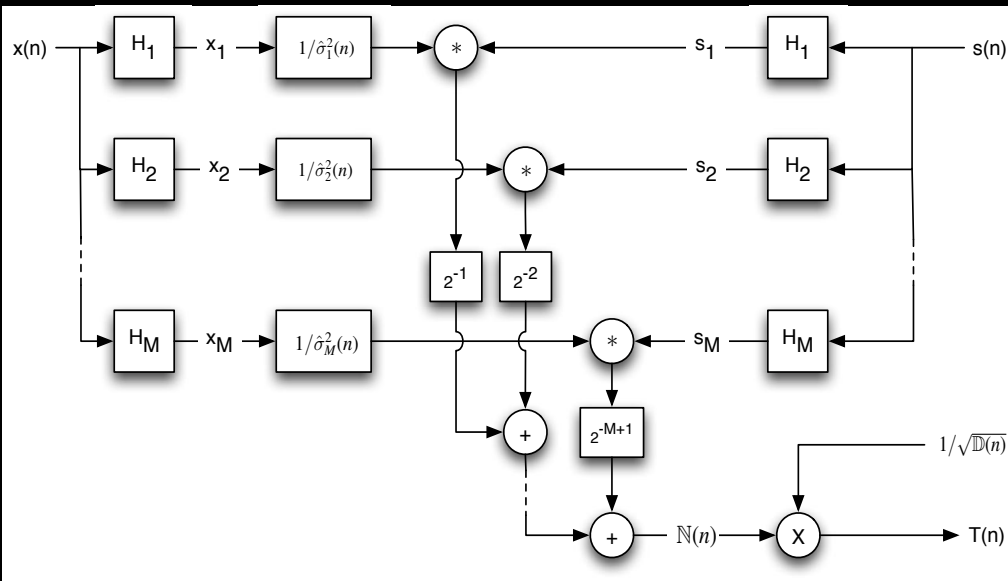
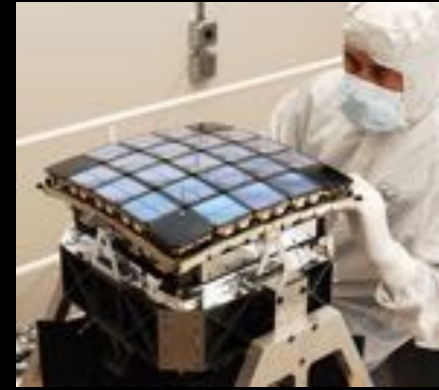
Radii estimated for non-transiting exoplanets
Discovery data dithered randomly within discovery year



Enabling Kepler



- Back illuminated CCDs (20 ppm photometric precision)
- Sophisticated algorithms
- Computational infrastructure

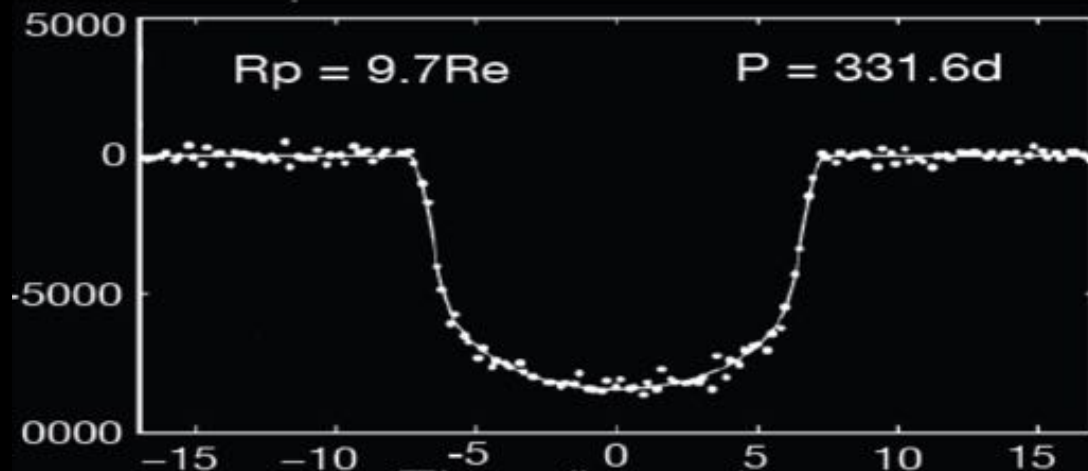




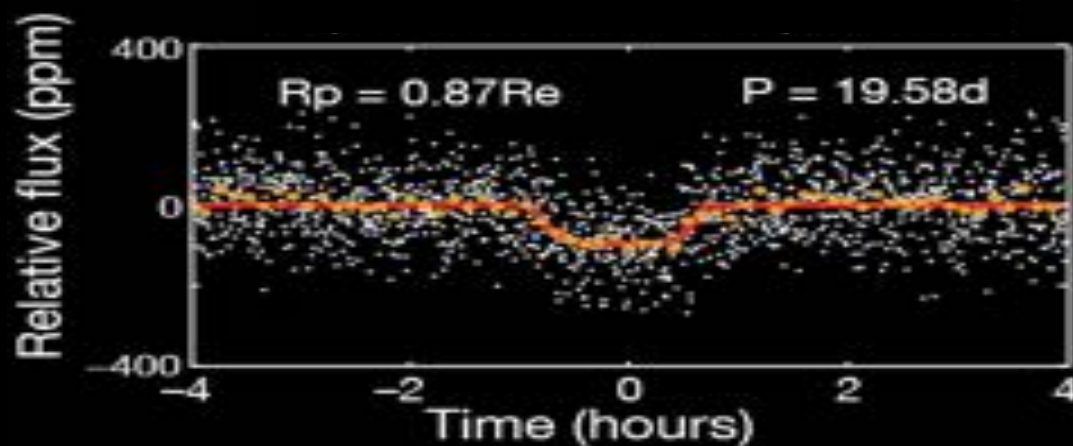
How Hard is it to Find Good Planets?



Jupiter (~1%)



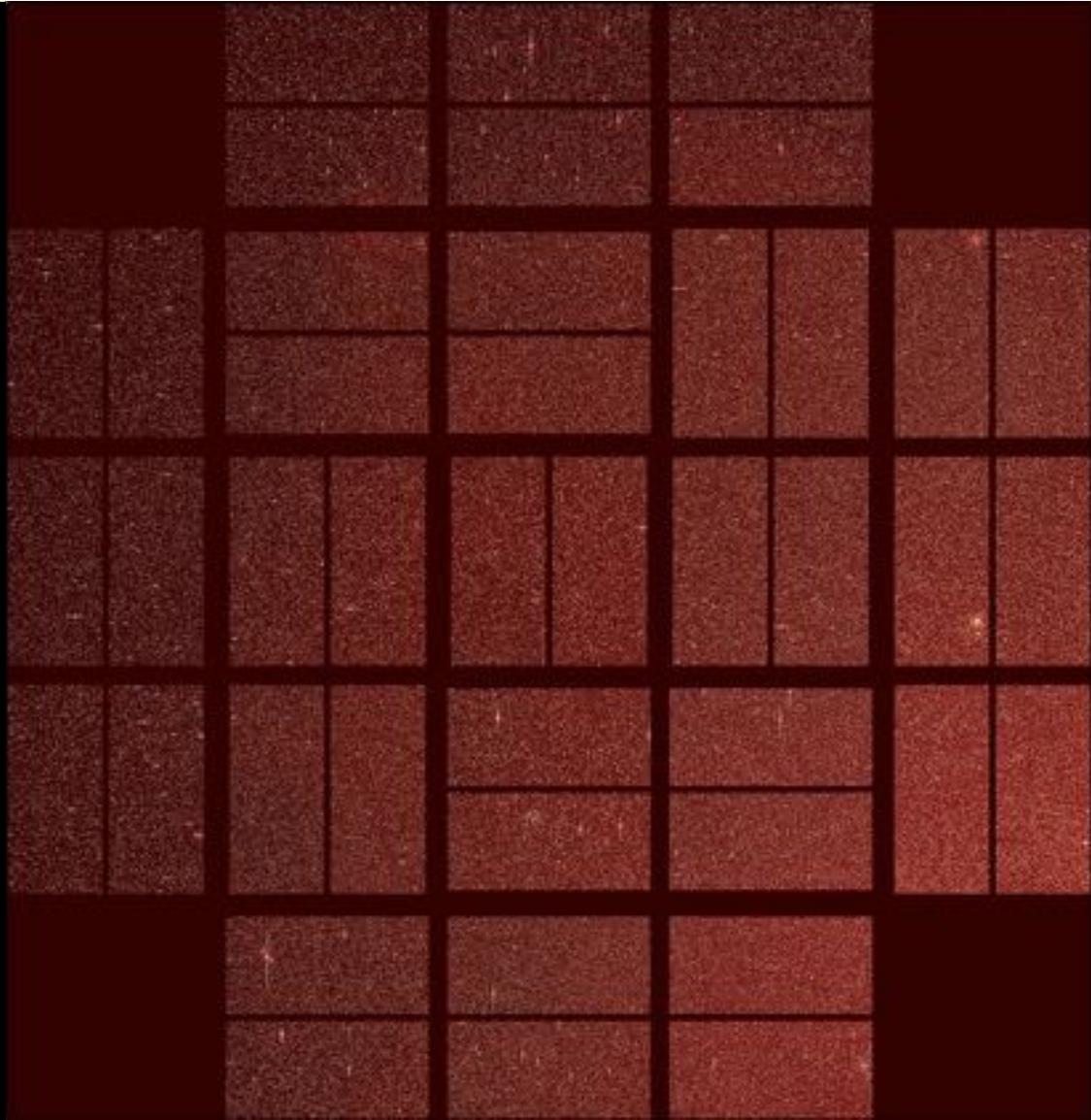
Earth (~0.01%)



First Light Image



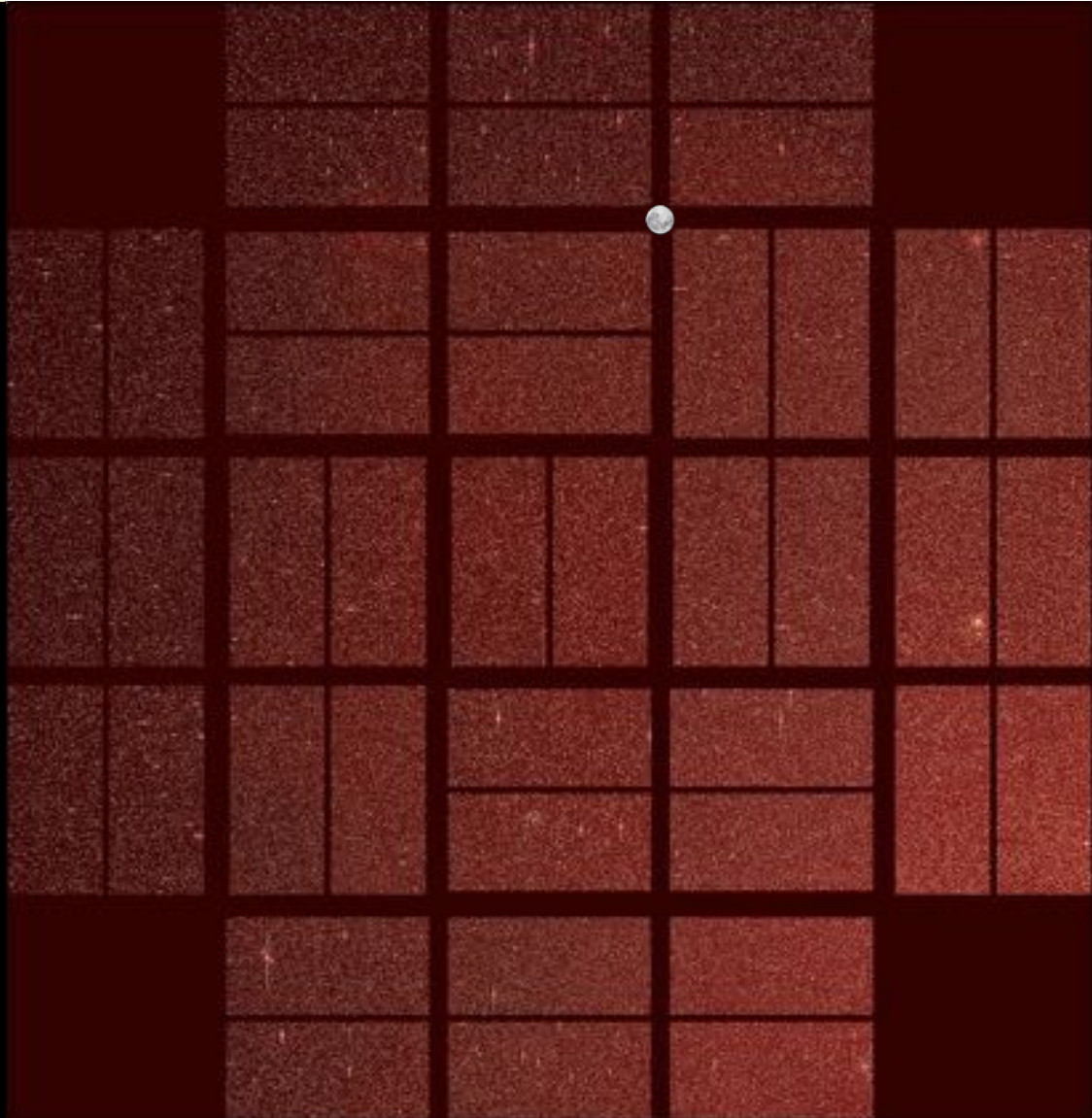
Launched
March 7 2009



First Light Image



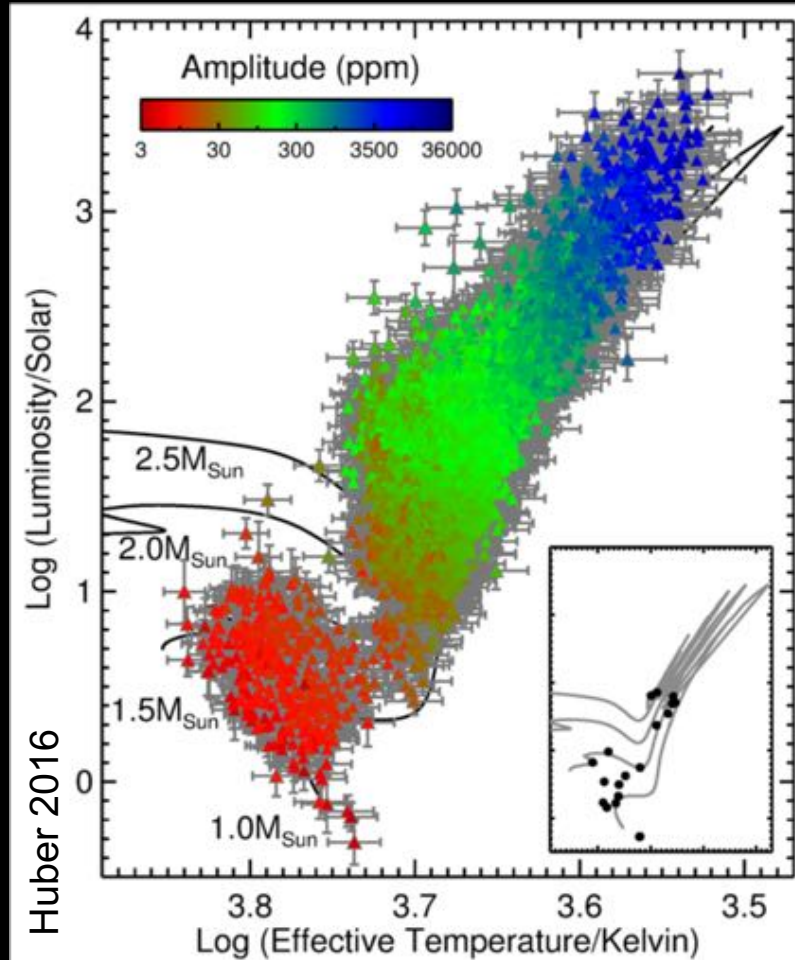
Launched
March 7 2009





Asteroseismology with Kepler

Kepler
A Search for Earth-size
Planets



Inset – Stellar oscillation
Detections before Kepler.

Main: Kepler's 4 years of study
show the stars amplitudes
(ppm) as color coded points.

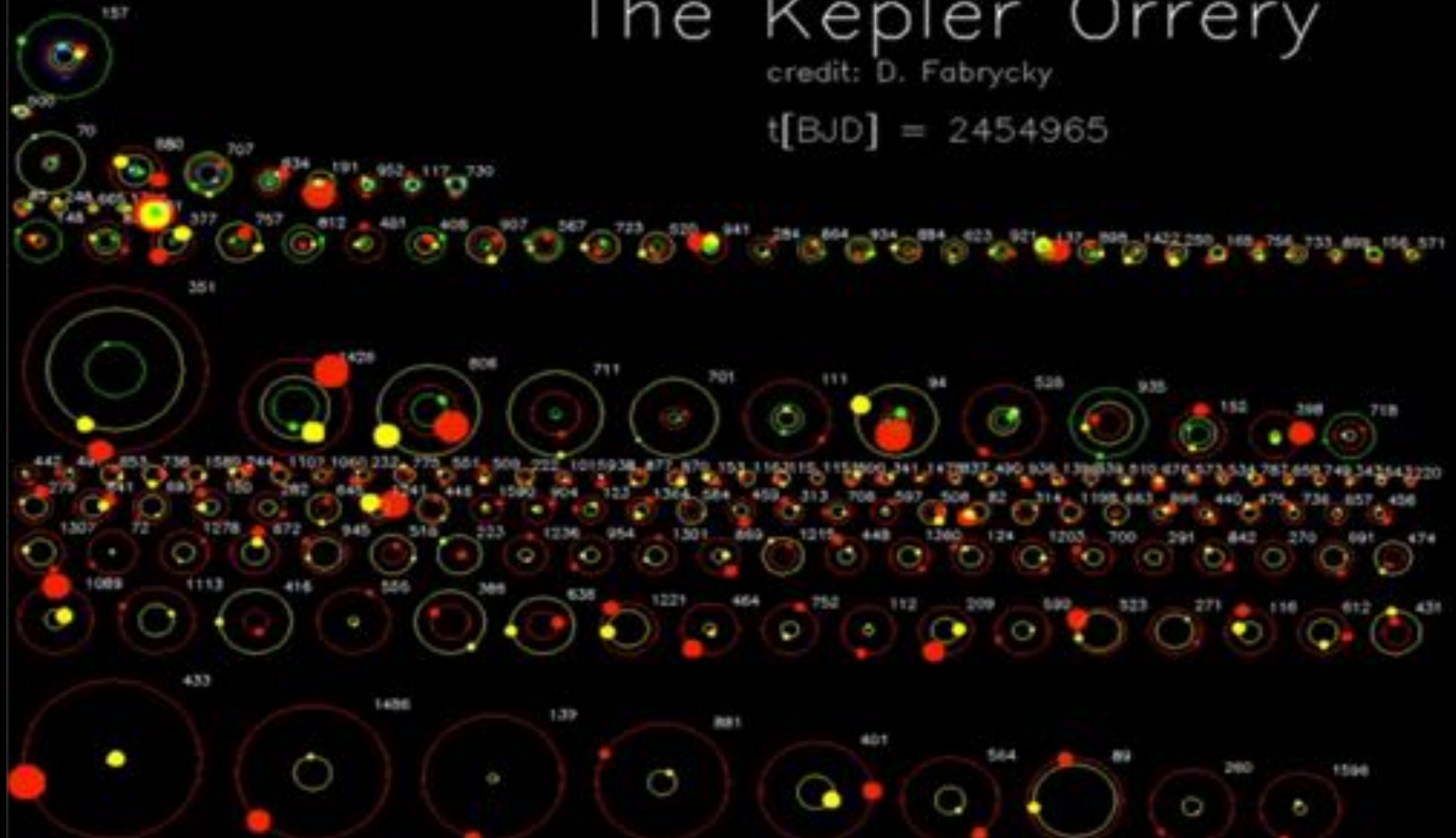
Extended study provides –

- Stellar ages and radii
 - Internal differential rotation
 - Convection zone depths
 - ages
 - Rotation axis orientation
 - Heliophysics-like results
- ...for 15000+ stars

The Kepler Orrery

credit: D. Fabrycky

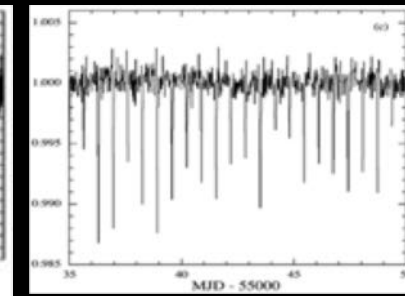
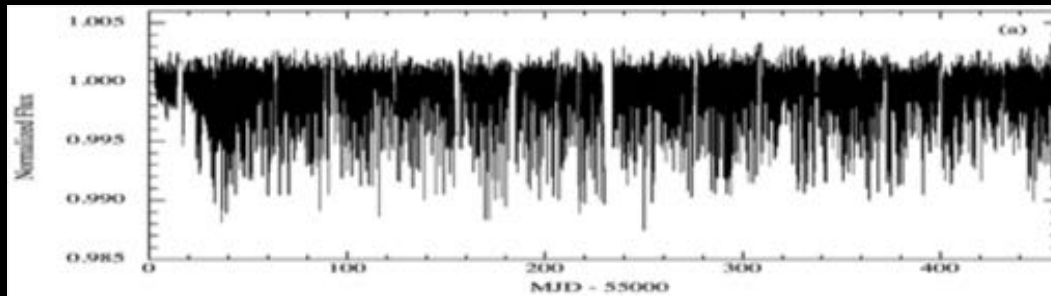
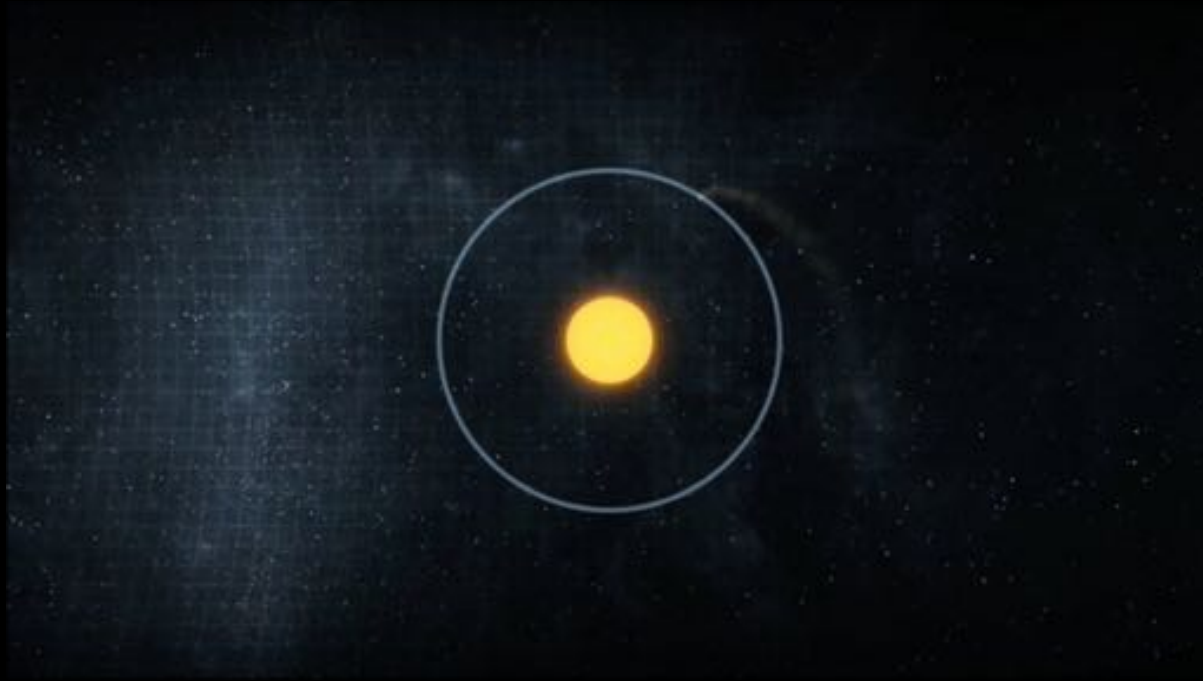
$t[\text{BJD}] = 2454965$





A Disintegrating Sub-Mercury-Size Planet

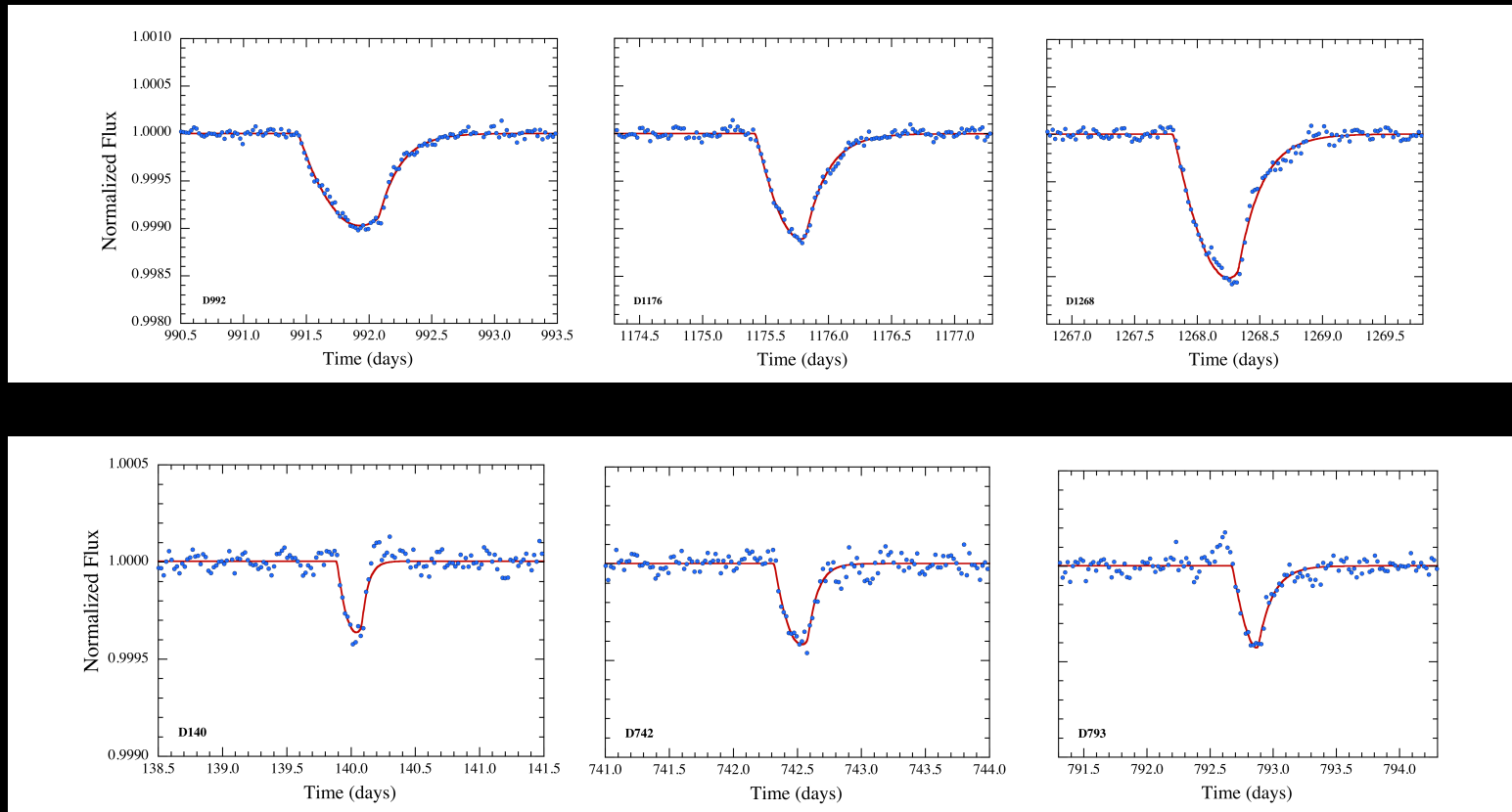
Kepler
A Search for Earth-size
Planets





KIC 3542116: An Exocomet Candidate

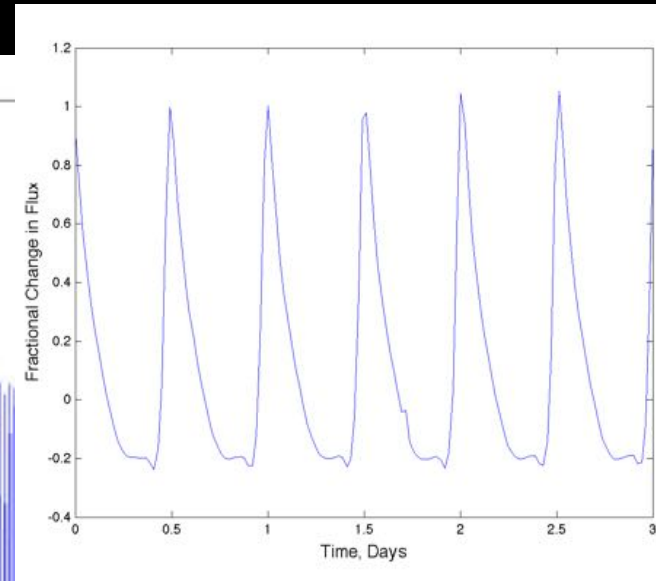
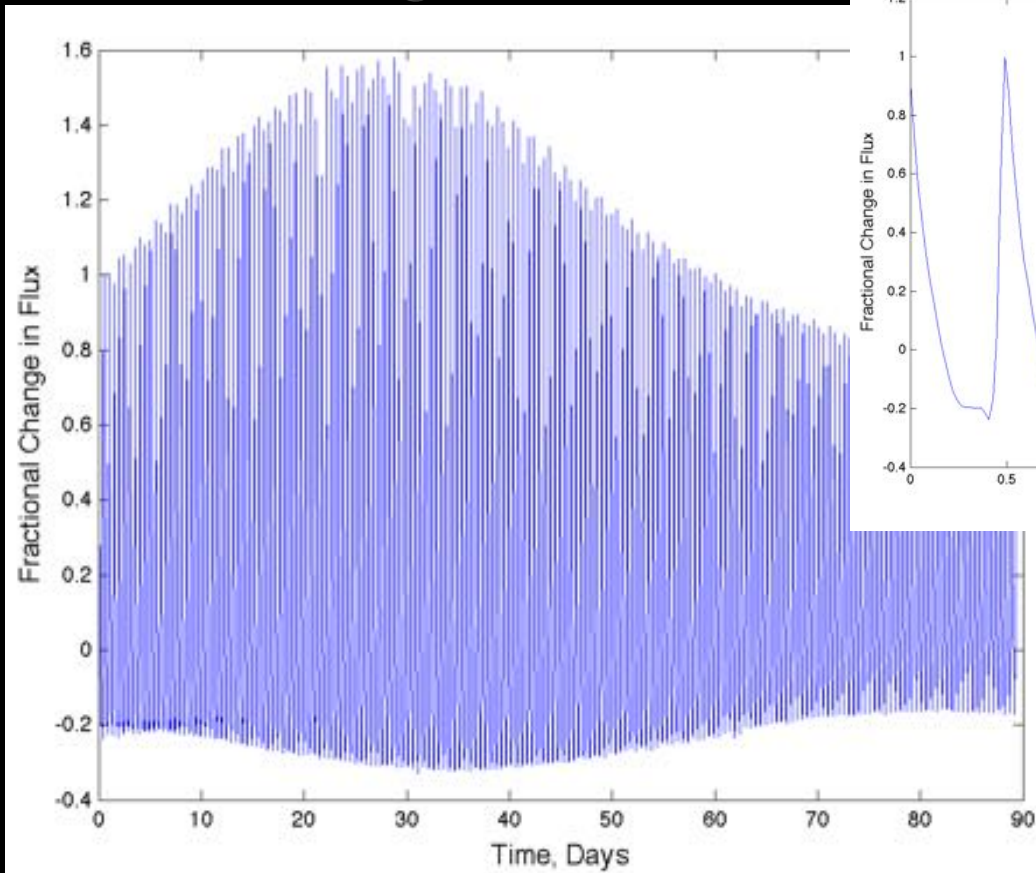
Kepler
A Search for Earth-size
Planets



Rappaport et al. 2017, arxiv1708.06069



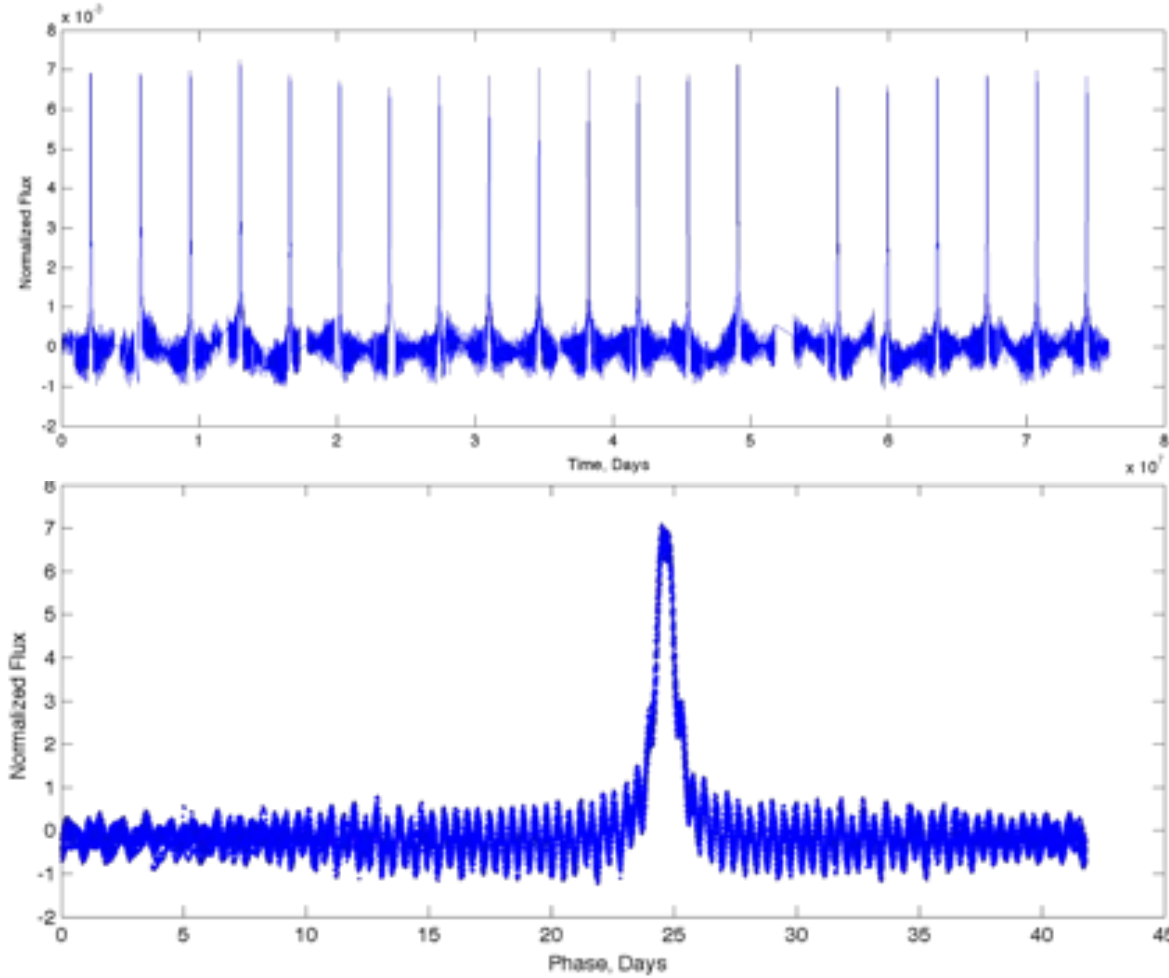
An RR Lyra Star



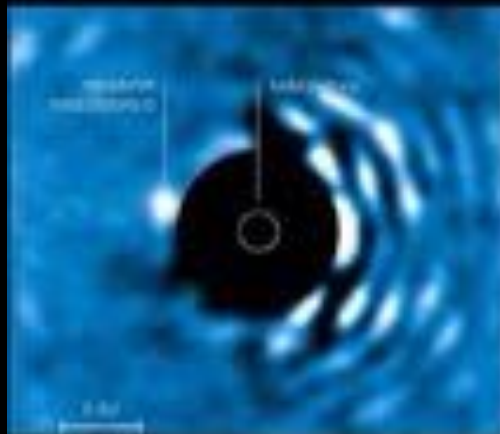


Heartbeat Stars: KOI-54

Kepler
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Planets



Every time there's an 'Earth 2.0' exoplanet announced.



What Astronomers see.



What NASA see.



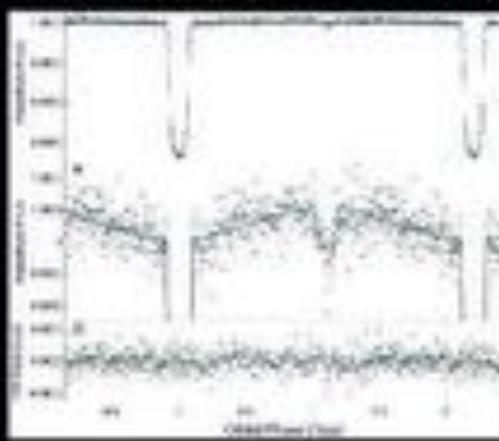
What Newspaper Artists see.



What Joe Public sees.

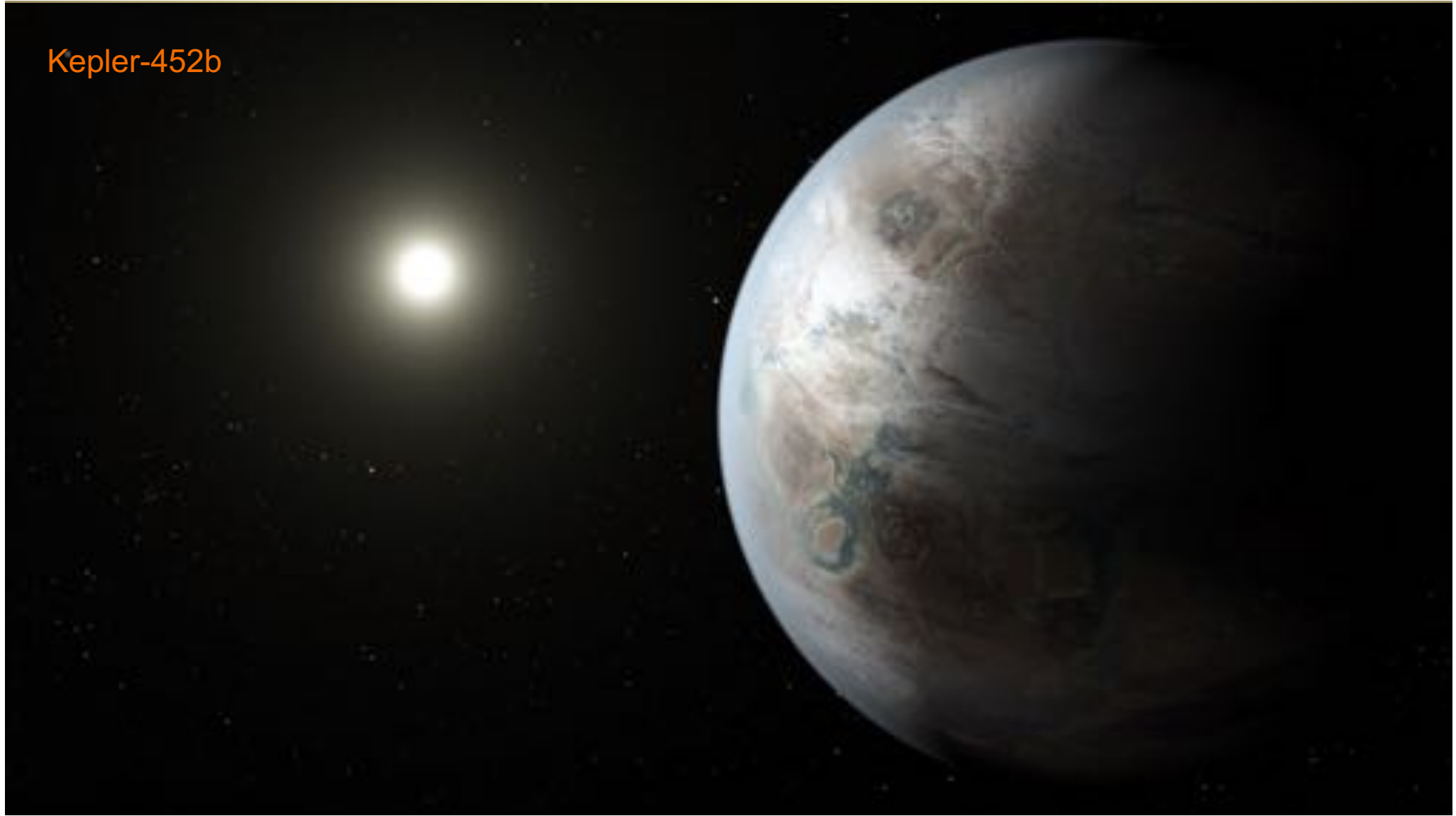


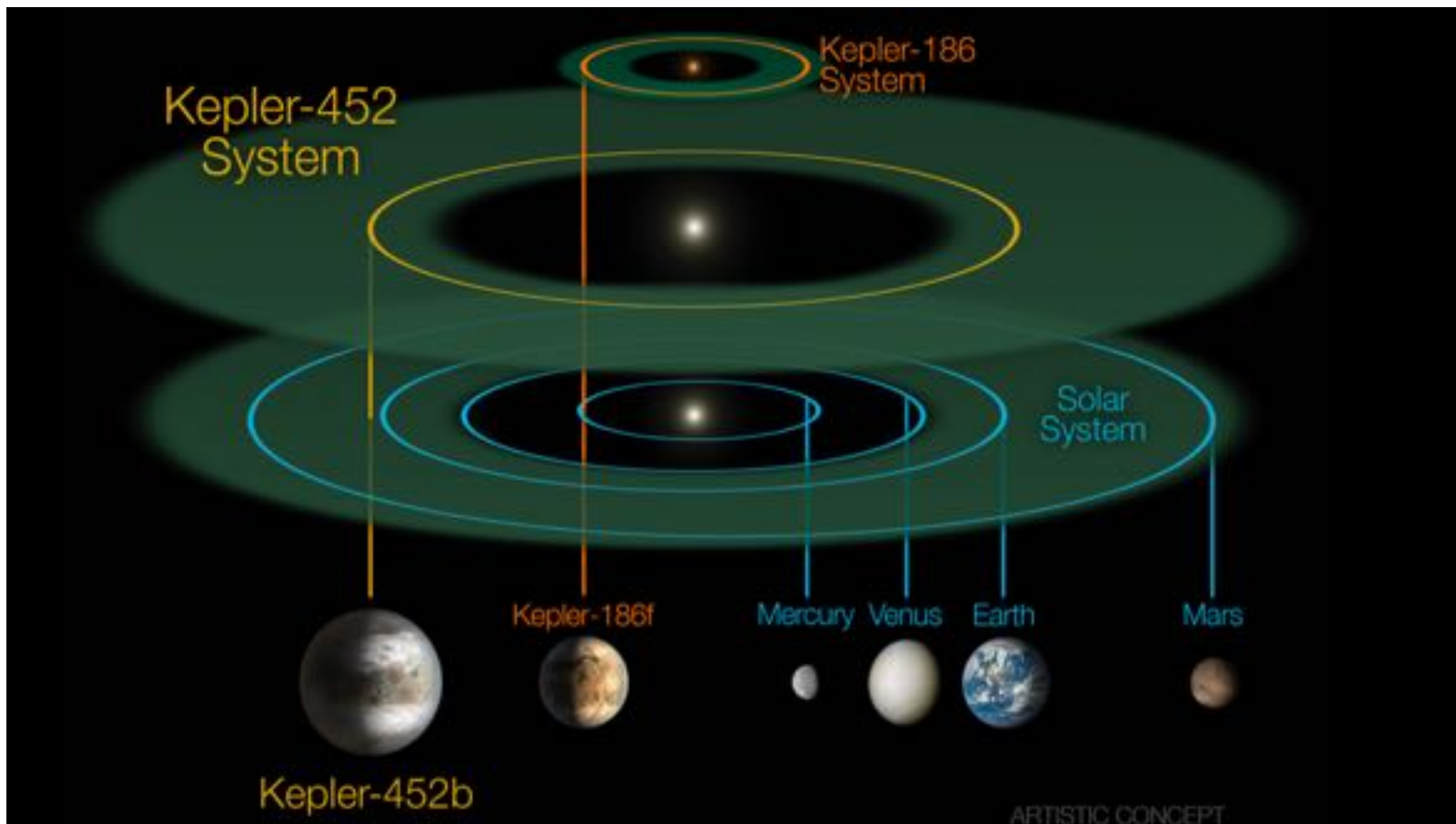
What conspiracy theorists see.



What we actually see.

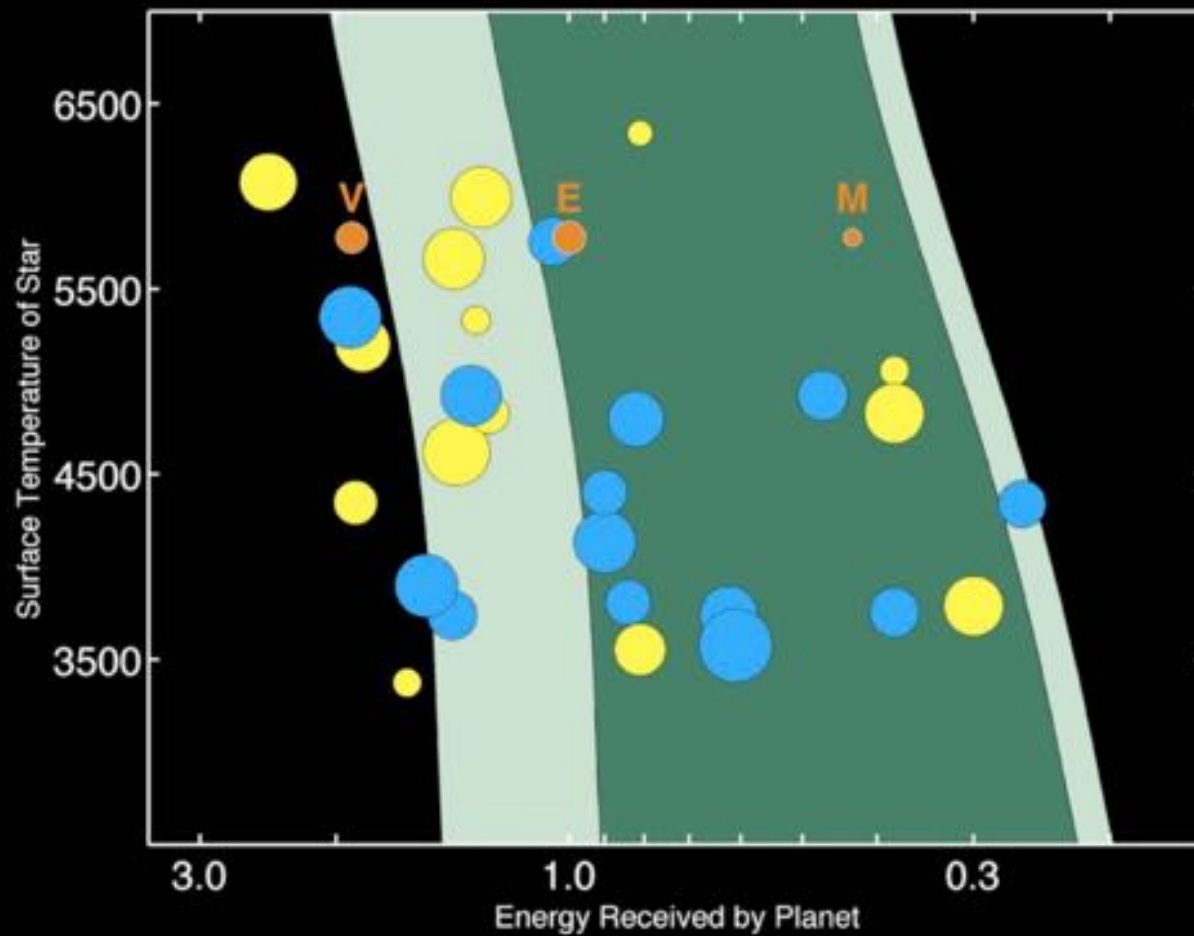
Kepler-452b





Kepler's Small Habitable Zone Planets

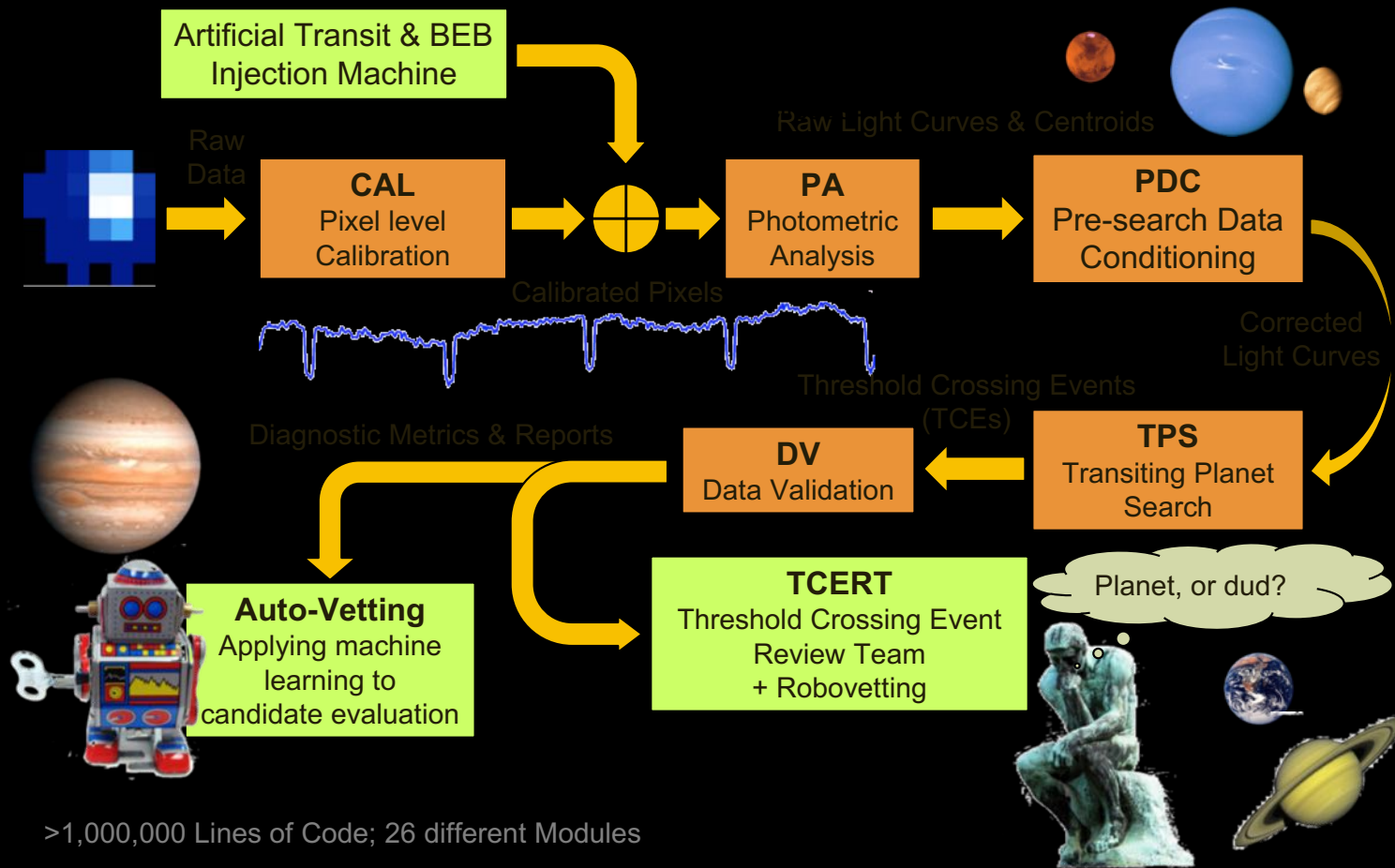
Gaia Properties, Score > 0.5





Kepler's Science Pipeline

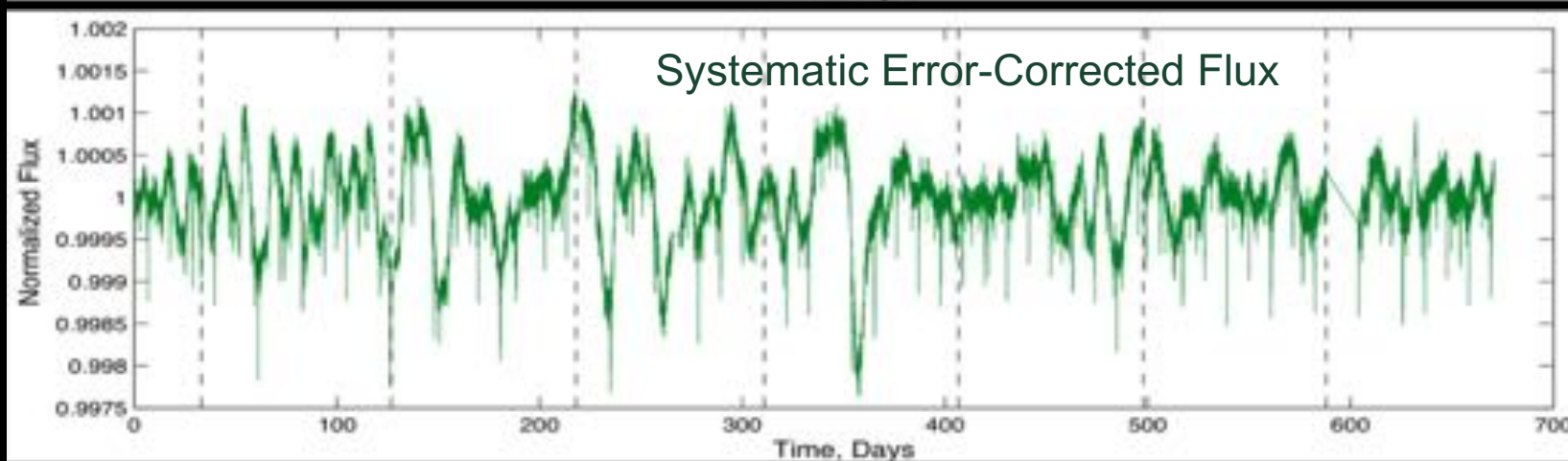
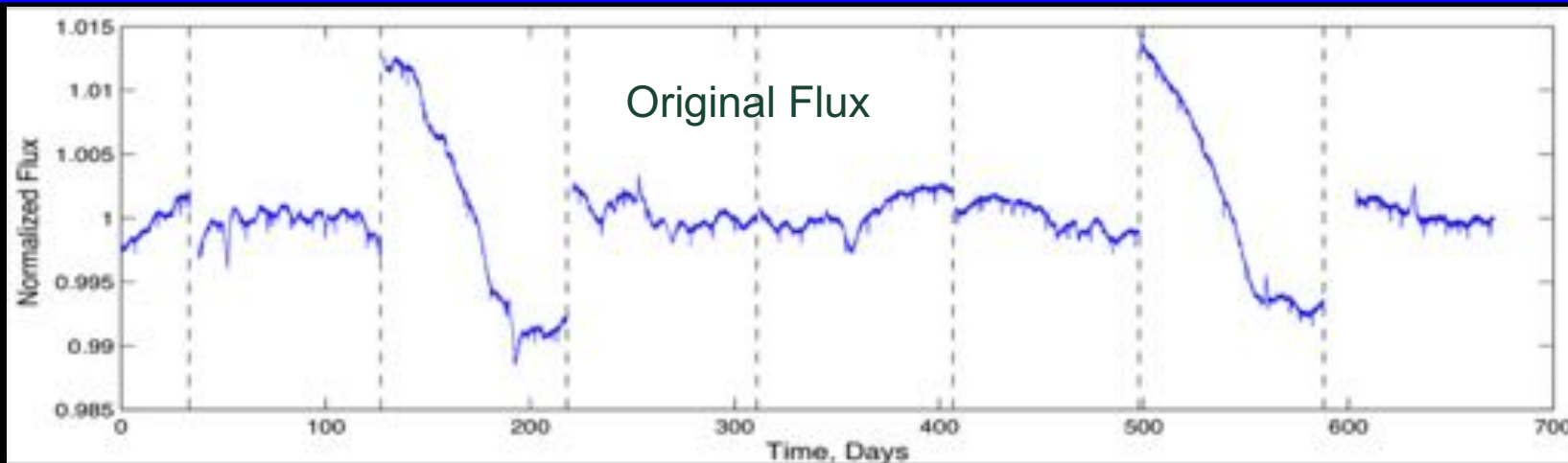
Kepler
A Search for Earth-size Planets





Correcting Systematic Errors

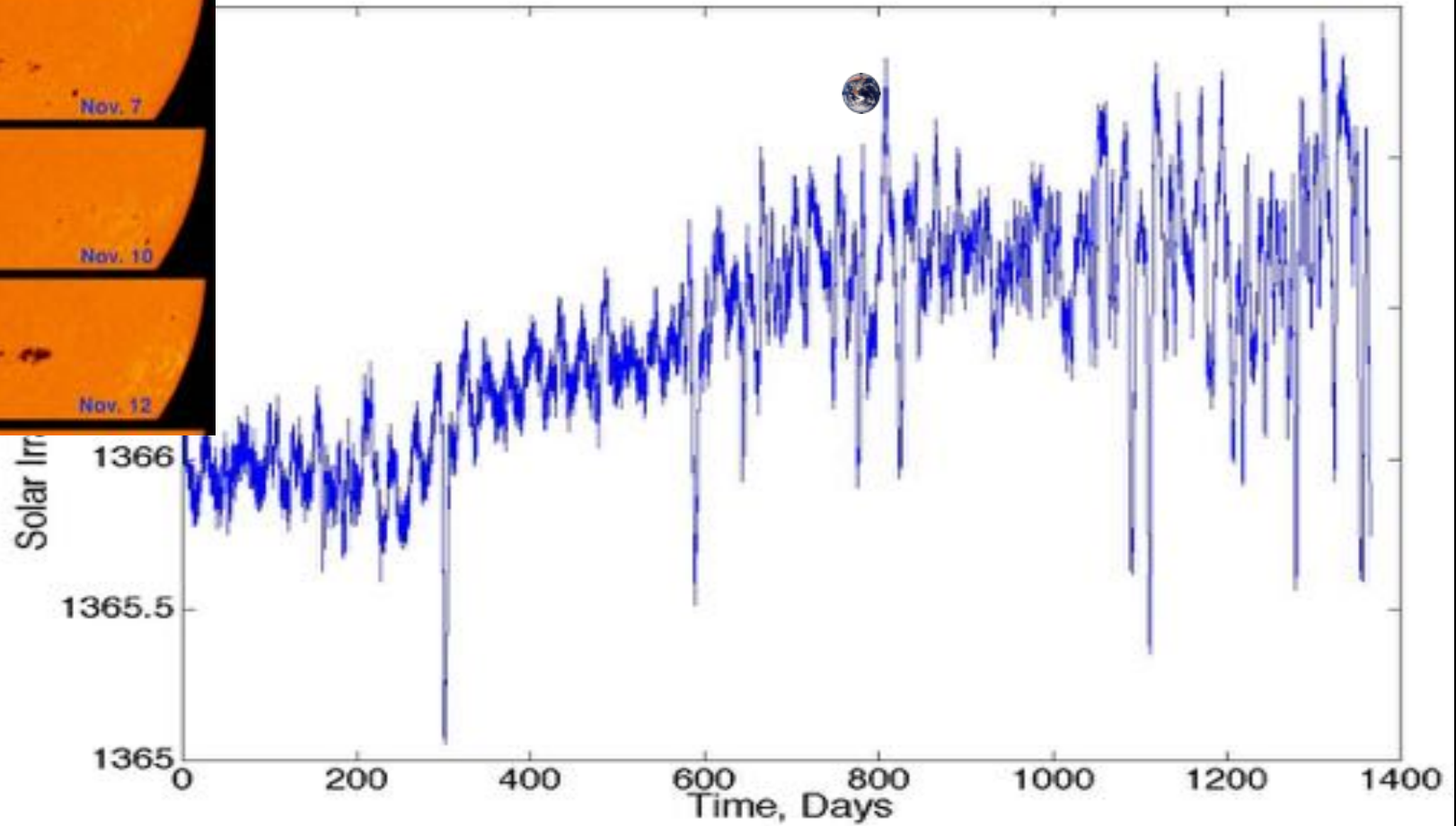
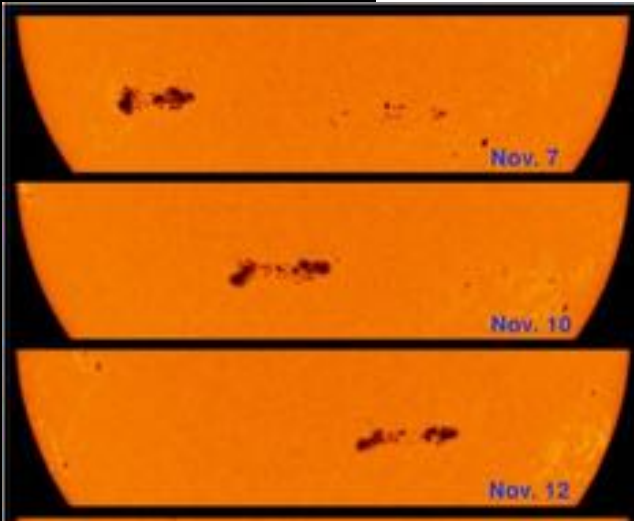
Kepler
A Search for Earth-size
Planets





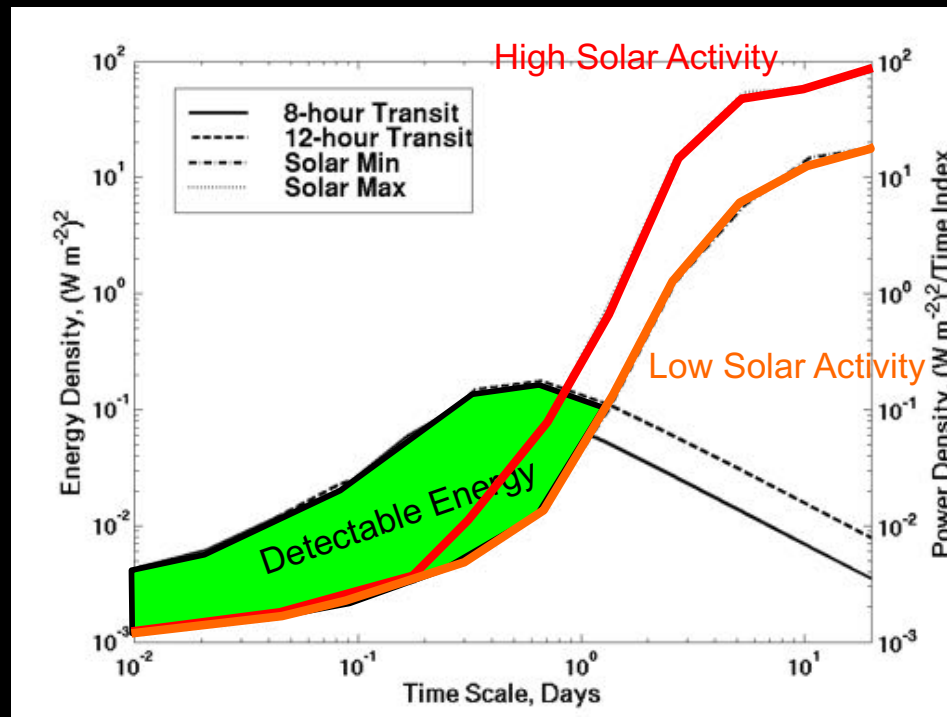
Solar Variability

Kepler
A Search for Earth-size
Planets





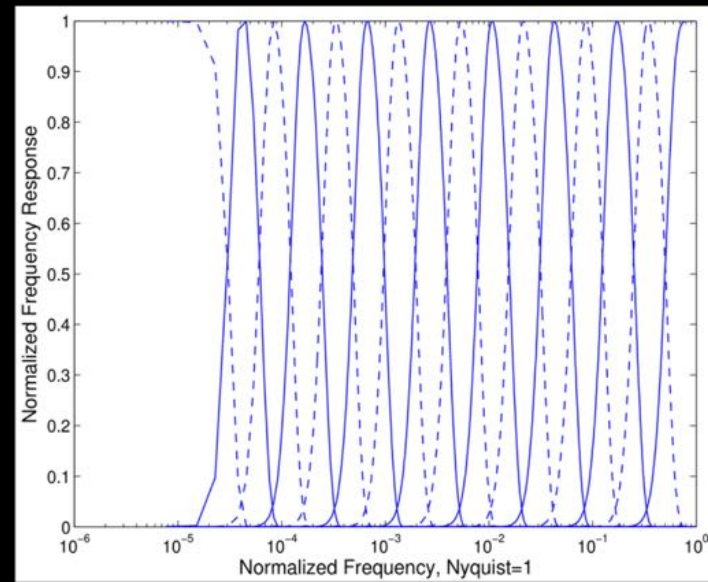
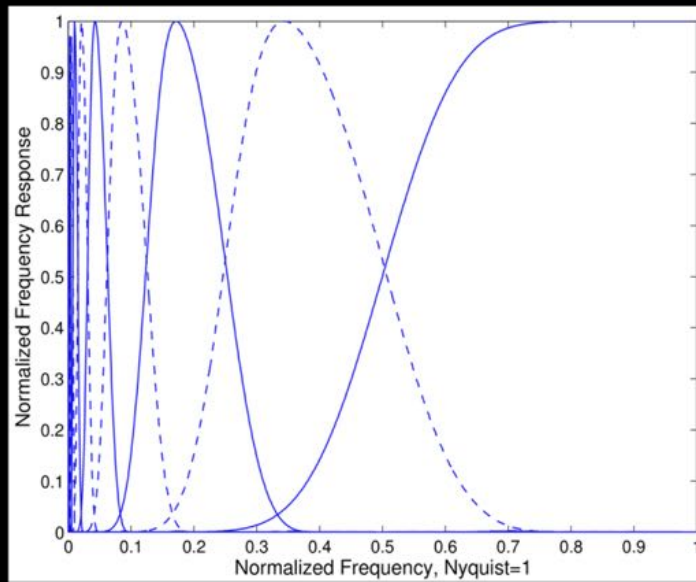
Detecting Transits Against Stellar Variability





A Wavelet-Based Approach

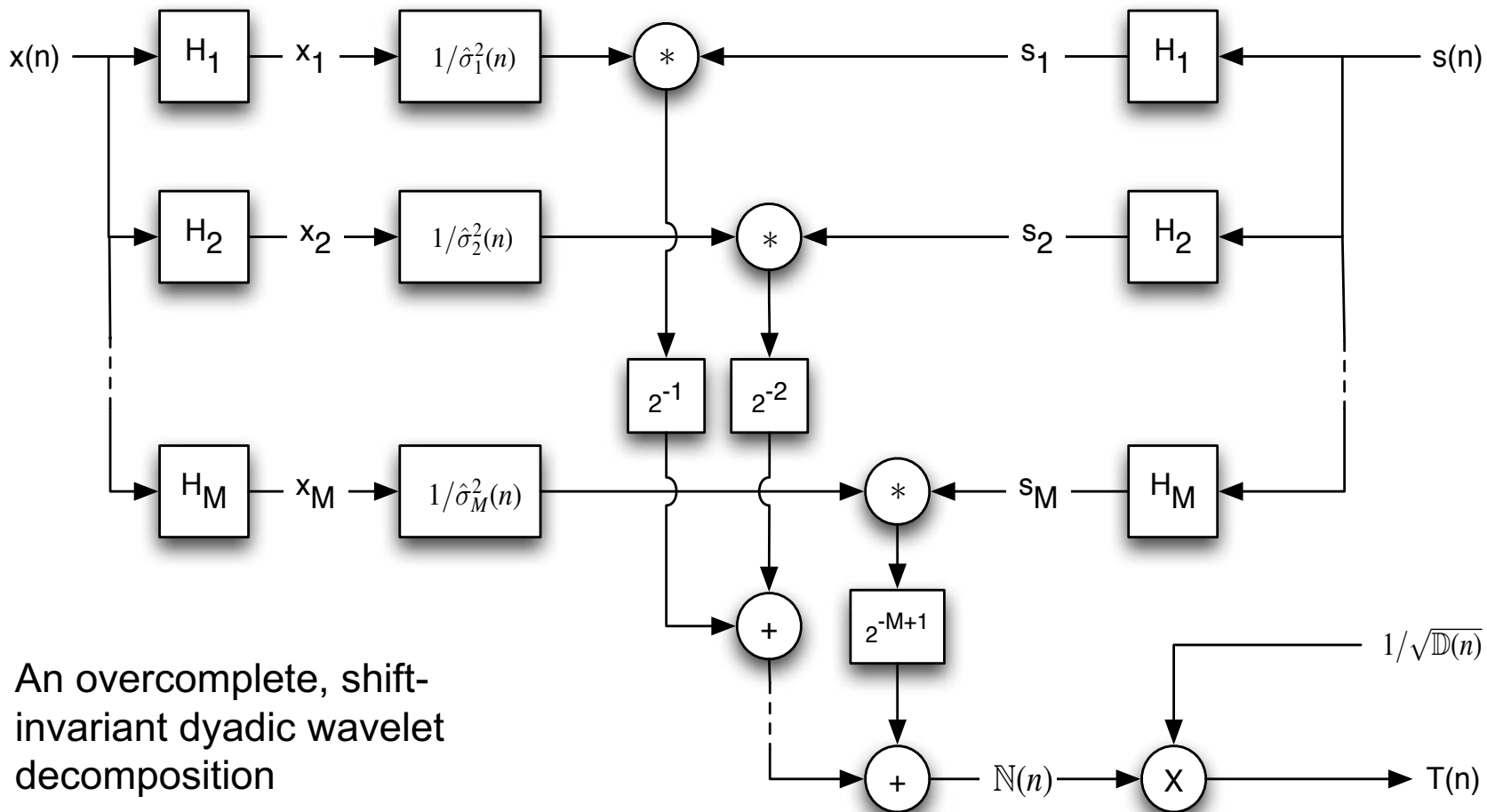
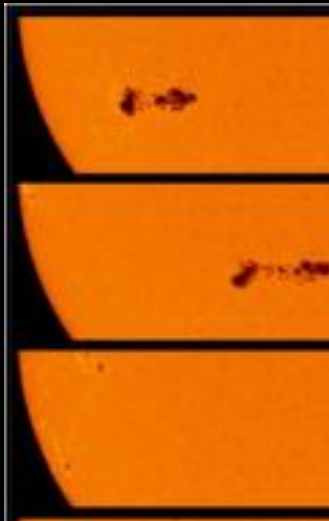
Kepler
A Search for Earth-size
Planets





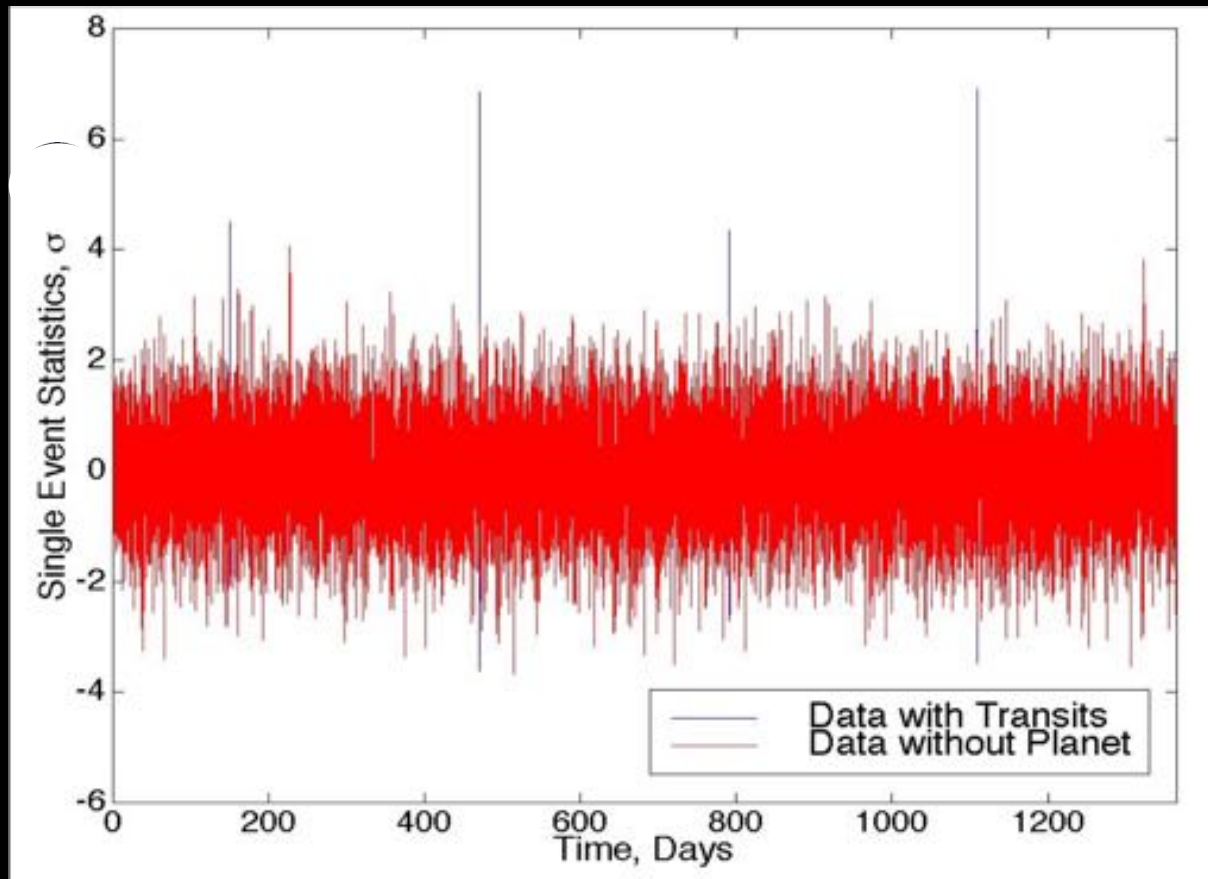
A Wavelet-Based Matched Filter

Kepler
A Search for Earth-size
Planets



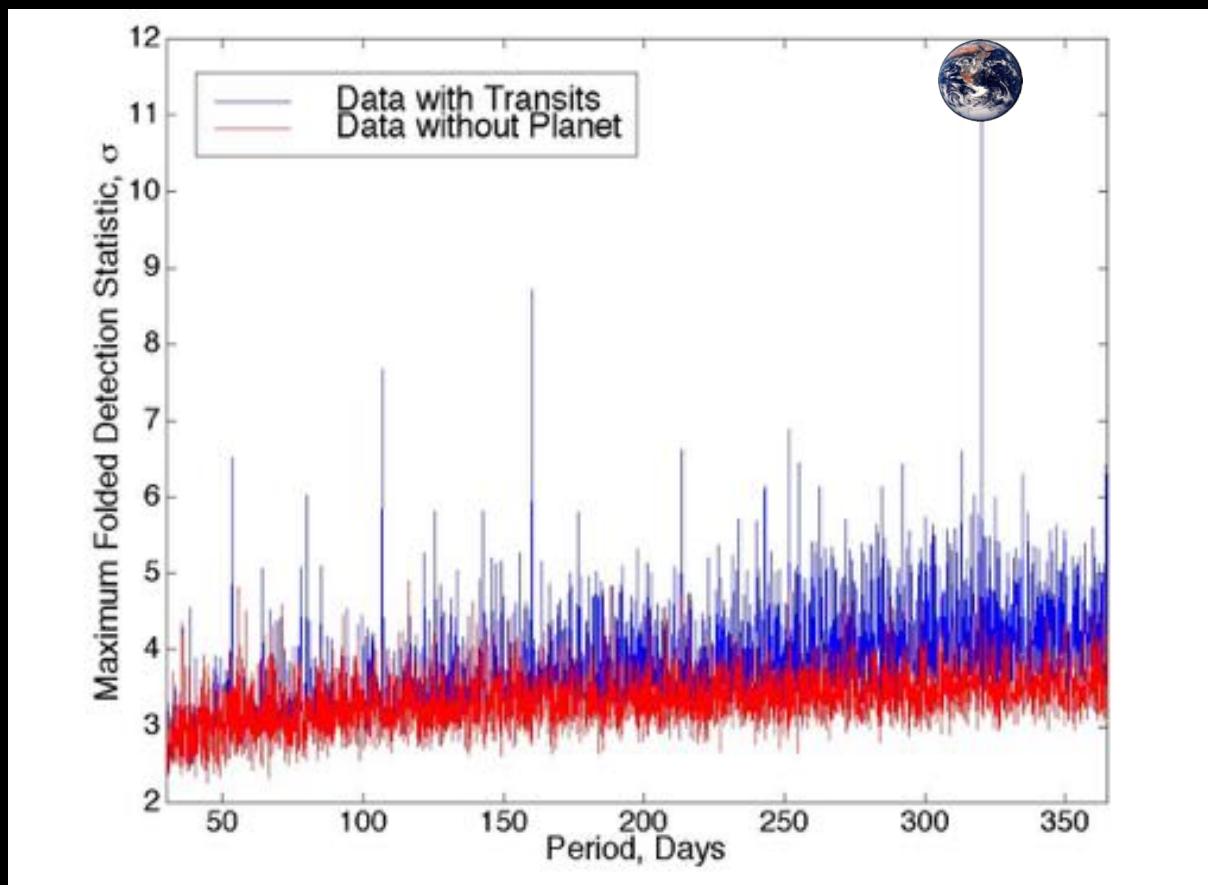


Single Transit Statistics



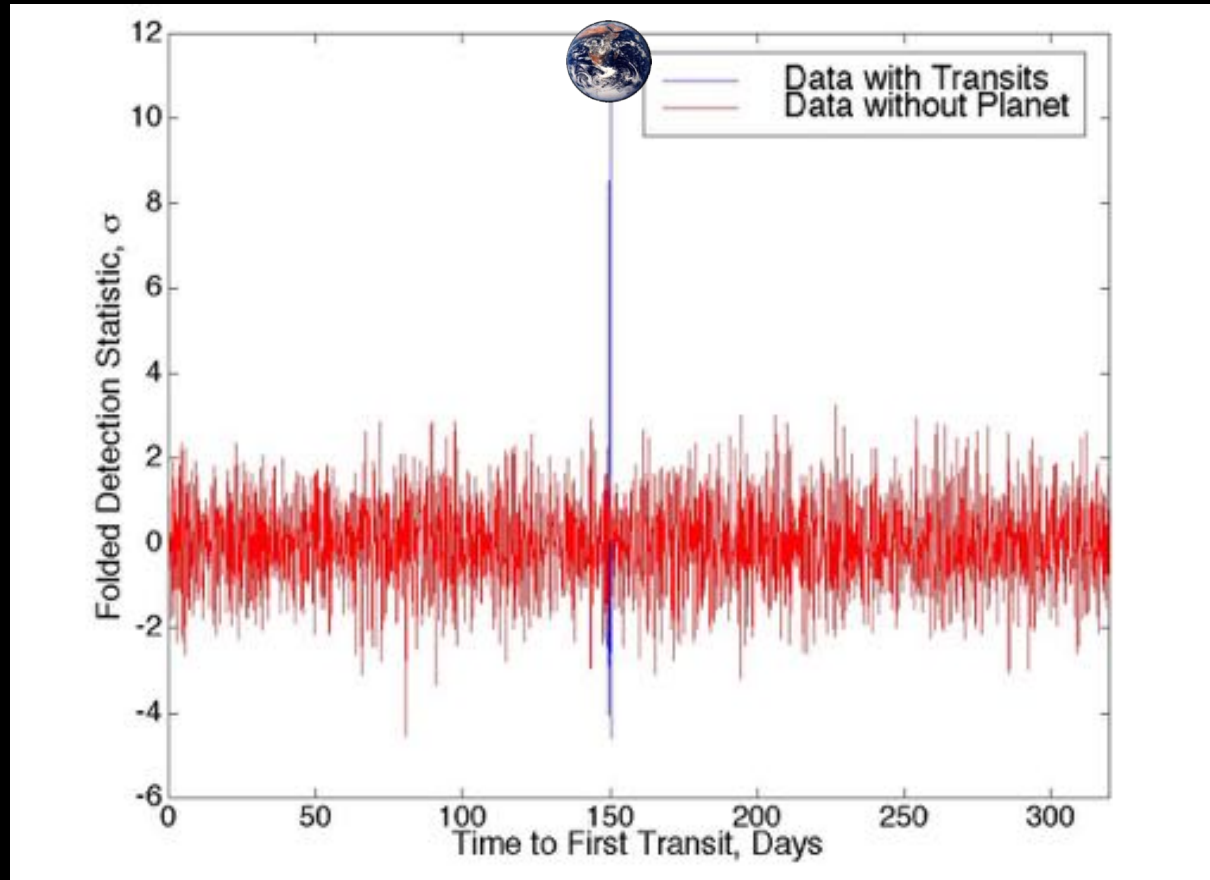


Folded Transit Statistics

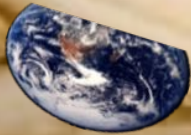




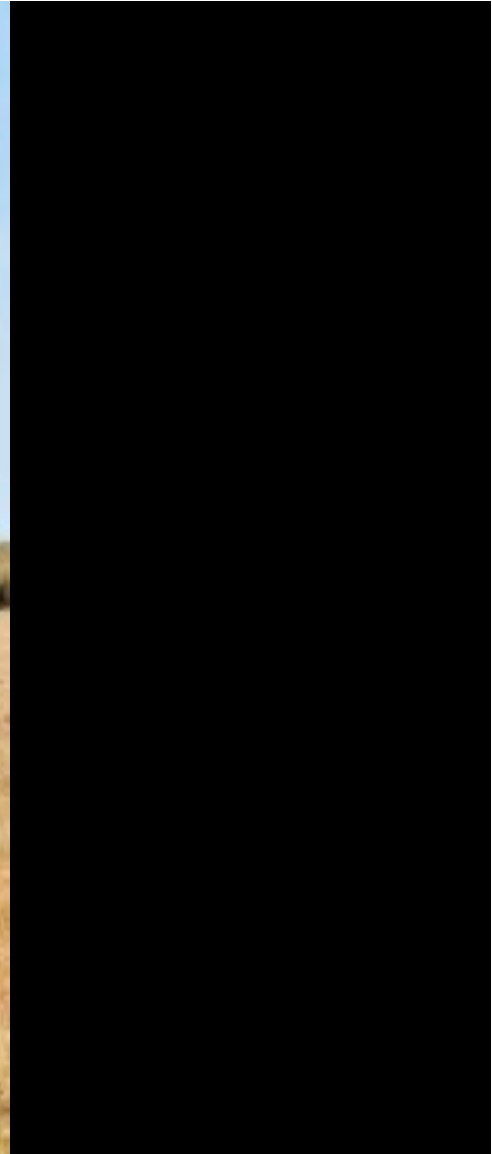
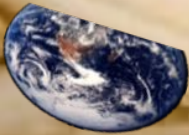
Time to First Transit



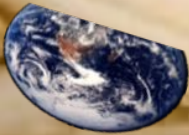
The Search Problem



The Search Problem



The Search Problem





Keeping Up with the Data



Hardware Architecture: Kepler Science Operations Center

Kepler
A Search for Earth-size
Planets



64 hosts, 712 CPUs,
3.7 TB of RAM,
148 TB of raw disk storage



Hardware Architecture: NAS Pleiades Supercomputer

Kepler
A Search for Earth-size
Planets

7.25 Pflop/s peak cluster

246,048 cores

938 TB of memory

15 PB of storage



Kepler taught us that planets are ubiquitous:

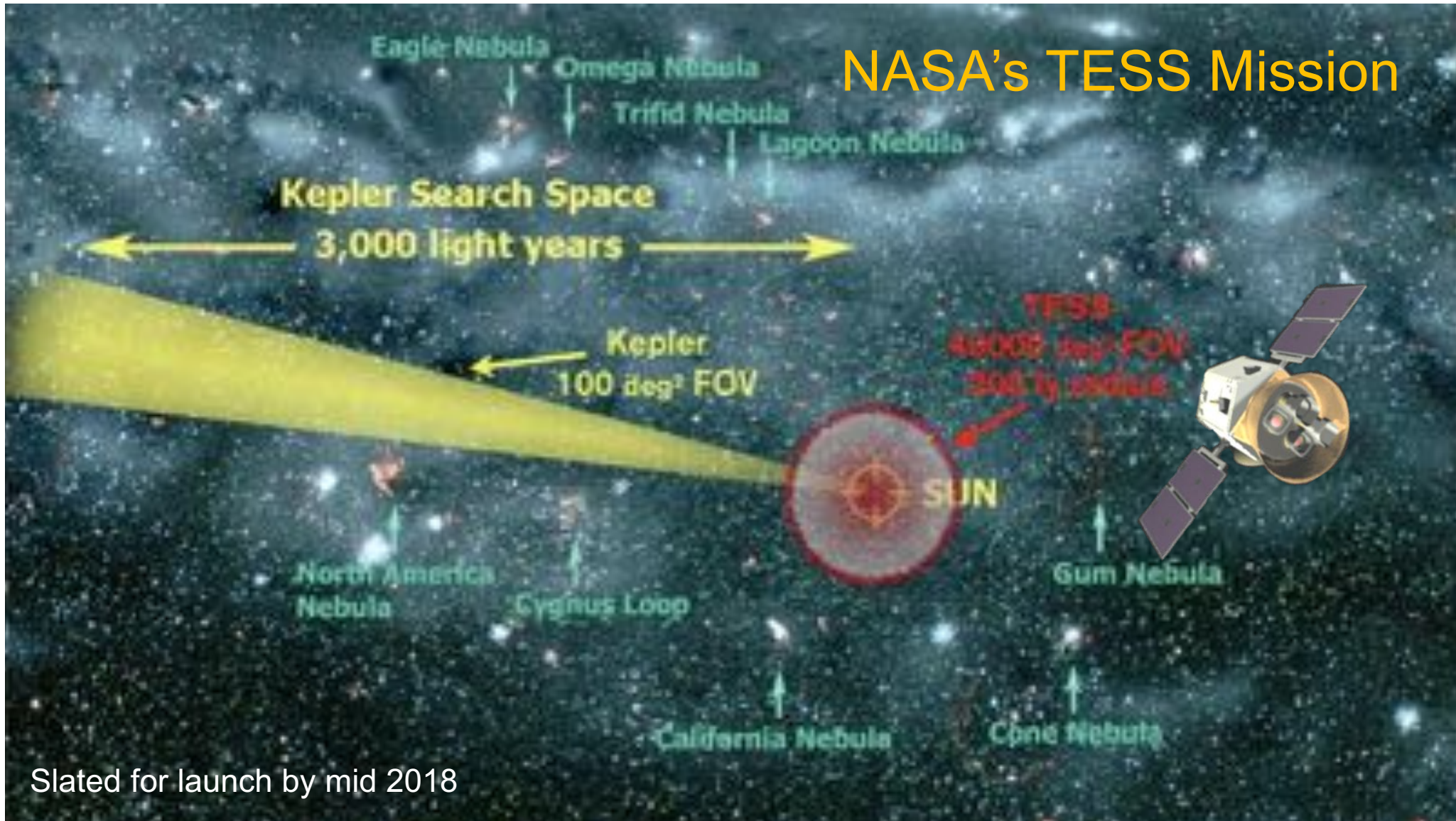
What Next?

The View from Proxima b



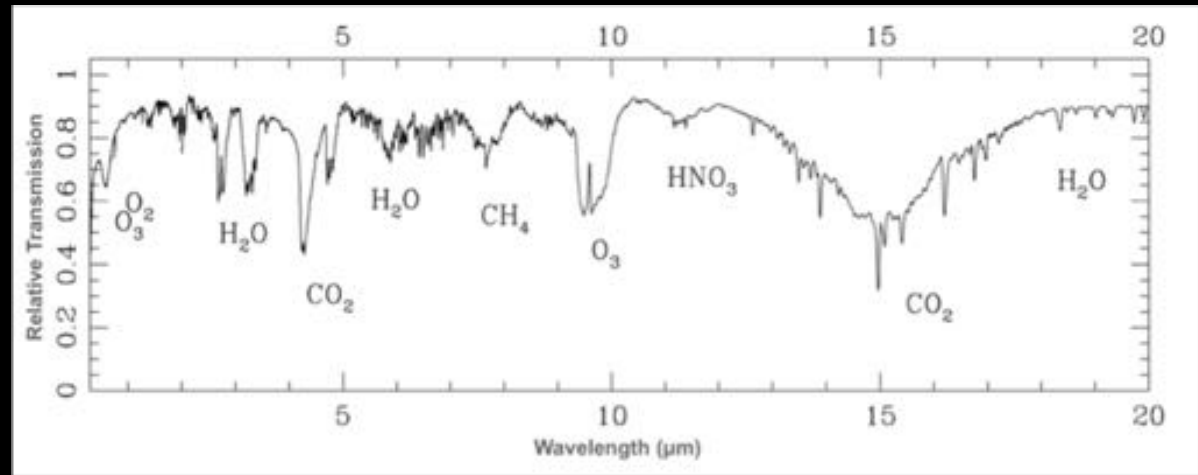
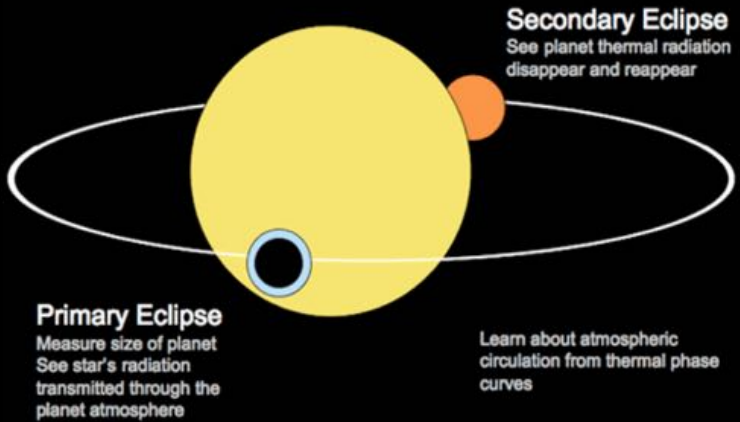
NASA/JPL

NASA's TESS Mission

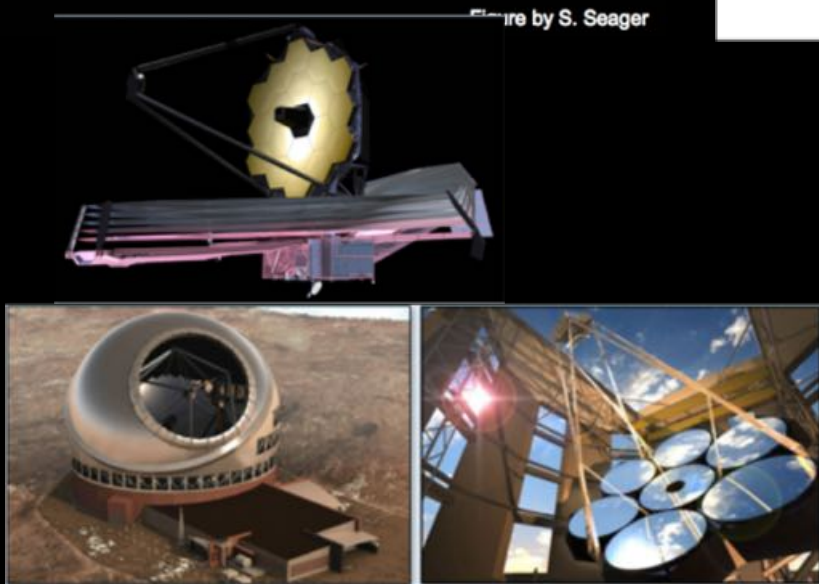


Slated for launch by mid 2018

Detecting Biomarkers through Transit Spectroscopy



Kaltenegger, L. and Traub, W. (2009) Transits of Earth-Like Planets, ApJ

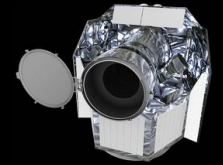


Transiting planets provide opportunities to determine the bulk planetary density and to characterize their atmospheres

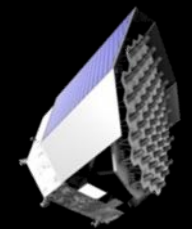
Exoplanet Missions



+ ESA's CHEOPS (2018)



ESA - C. Carreau



+ ESA's PLATO Mission (2026)