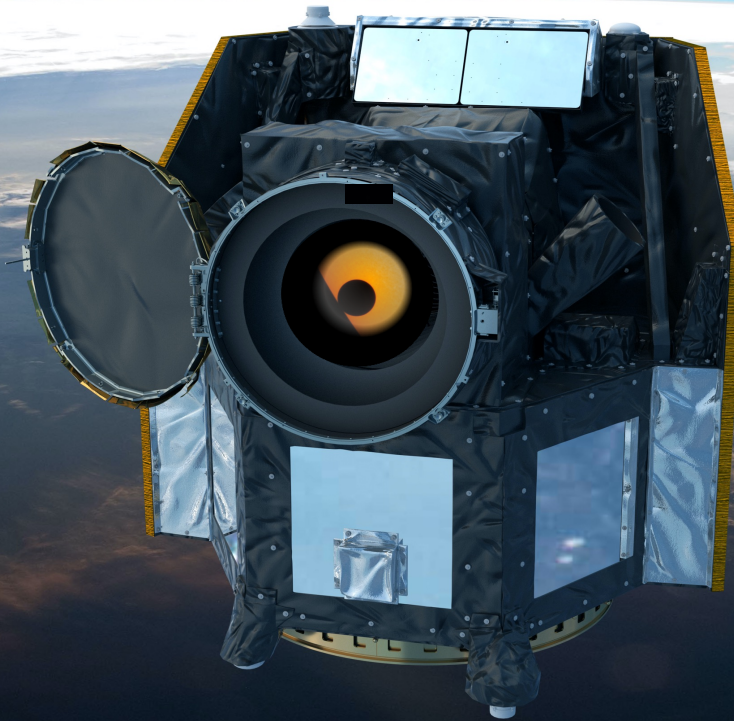


Exploring the ν^2 Lupi system with CHEOPS

Laetitia Delrez

on behalf of the CHEOPS Consortium



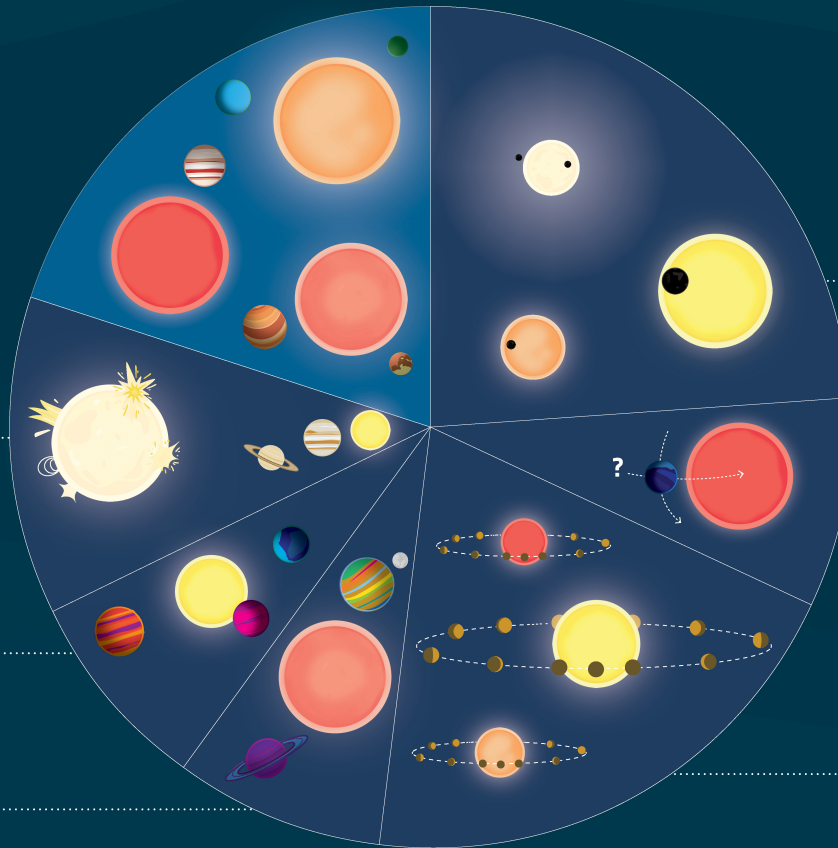
CHEOPS Science



→ CHEOPS OBSERVING PROGRAMMES

GUEST OBSERVERS' PROGRAMME,
proposed by the scientific community
worldwide

**GUARANTEED TIME OBSERVING
PROGRAMME**, compiled by the
Cheops science team



Ancillary science: non-time
critical observations from
other research areas such as
**stellar physics and planetary
science**

Improving the **size measurements**
of planets for which transit and
radial velocity measurements are
already available, to provide better
estimates of their **density**

Searching for new planets
around bright stars that are
already known to host one or
more planets

Searching for transits of
planets that were discovered
via the radial velocity method

Searching for special features
of particular planets (moons,
rings, tidal stretching)

Characterising the **atmosphere**
of planets using the **phase
curve method**

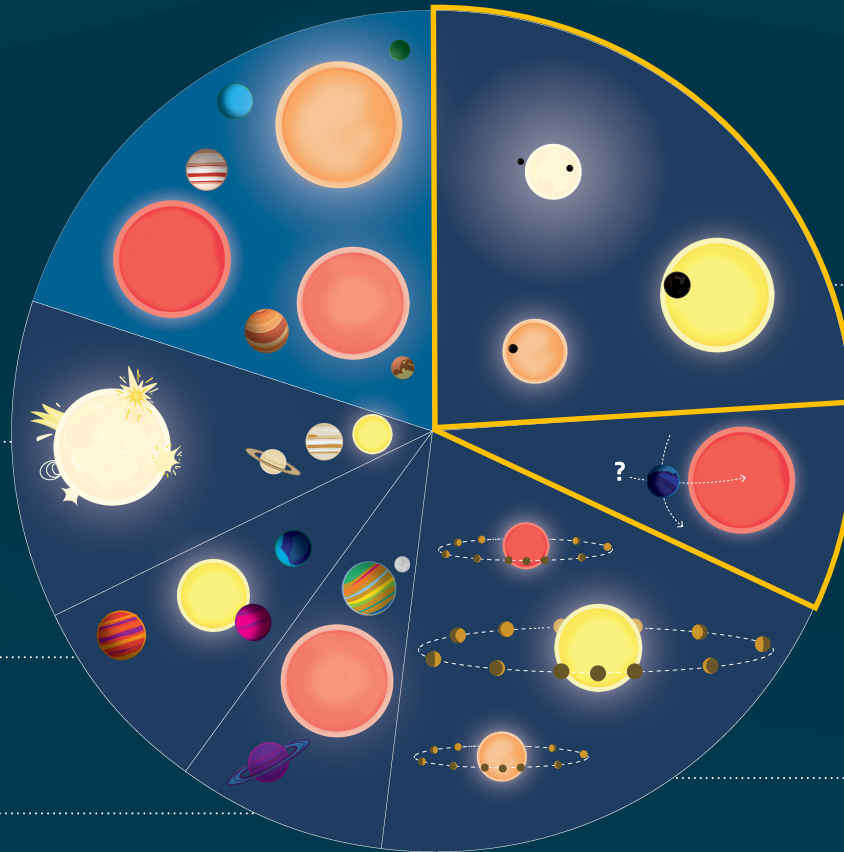
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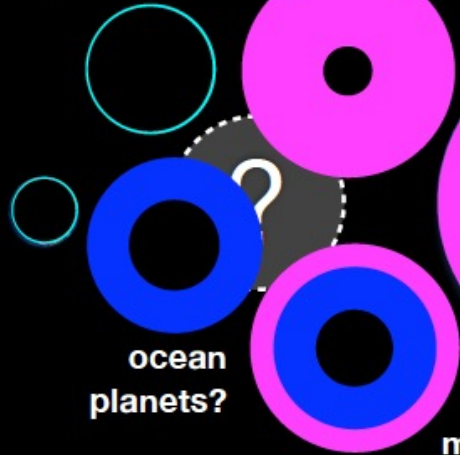
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of particular planets (moons,
rings, tidal stretching)

Characterising the **atmosphere**
of planets using the **phase
curve method**

What are exoplanets made of?

telluric
super-Earths?

gas dwarfs?



ice
giants

massive core
subgiants?

gas
giants

- hydrogen/helium envelope
- thin atmosphere
- ice mantle/volatile envelope
- solid core (rocks+metals)

Constraints based on
bulk density



HARPS

Ground-based
RV surveys



NGTS

Ground-based
transit surveys



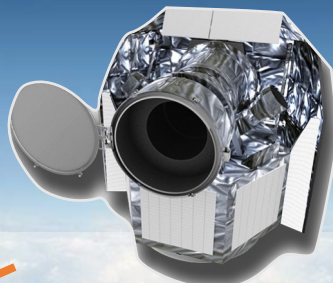
K2

TESS

Space-based
transit surveys

**Search for transits
of RV planets**

**Refine parameters (radii),
solve architecture,
study TTVs, ...**



Identify golden targets

Ground-based
high-resolution spectroscopy

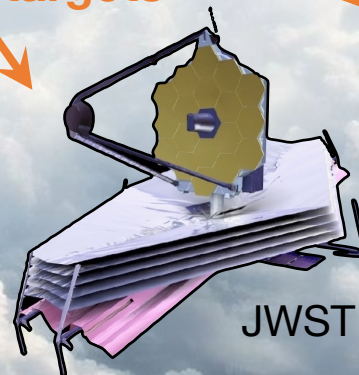
Atmospheric follow-up
facilities



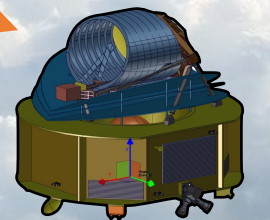
ESPRESSO



HST

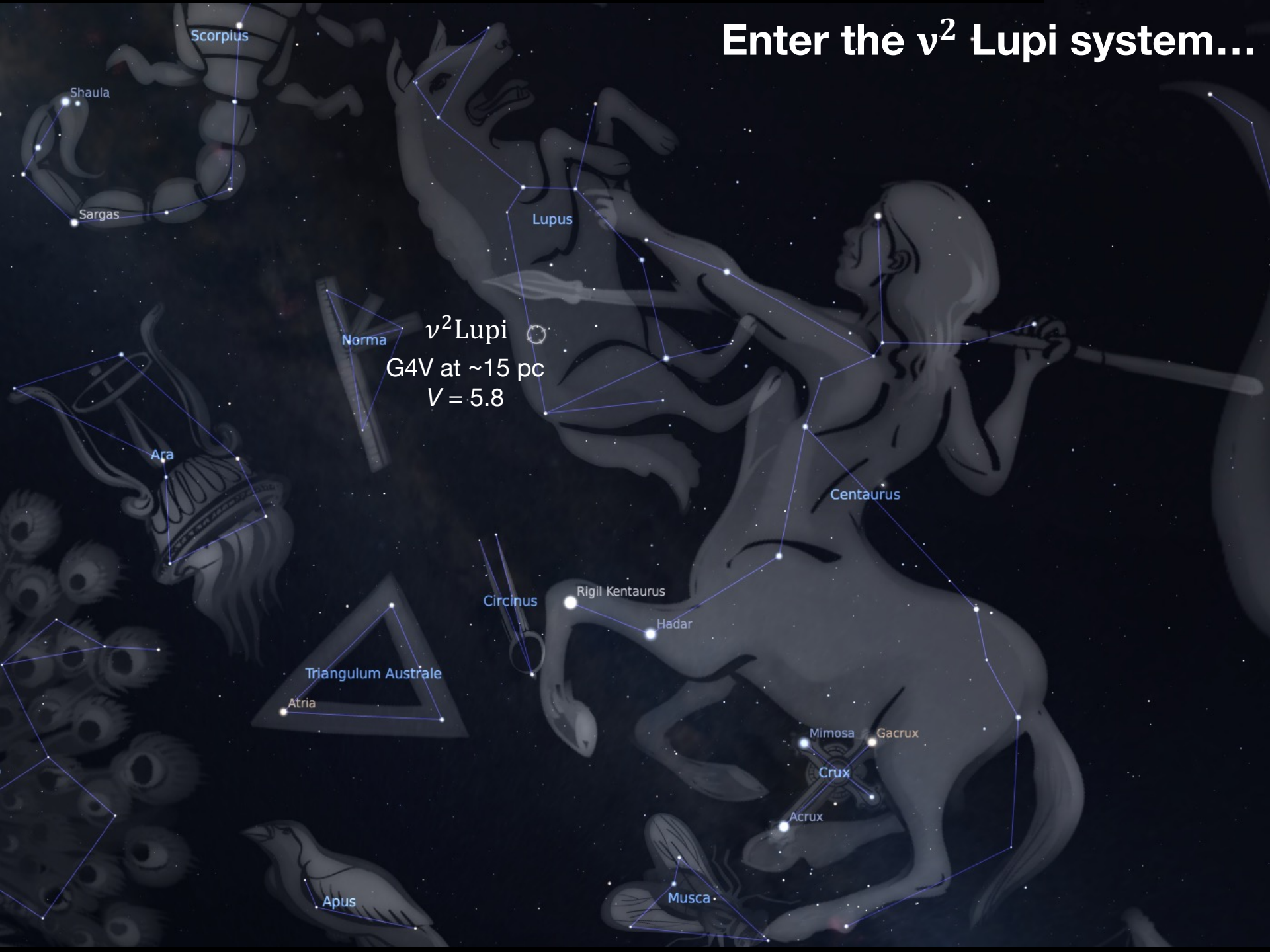


JWST



ARIEL

Enter the v^2 Lupi system...



Scorpius

Shaula

Sargas

Lupus

Norma

v^2 Lupi

G4V at ~15 pc

$V = 5.8$

Ara

Triangulum Australe

Atria

Circinus

Rigil Kentaurus

Hadar

Centaurus

Mimosa

Gacrux

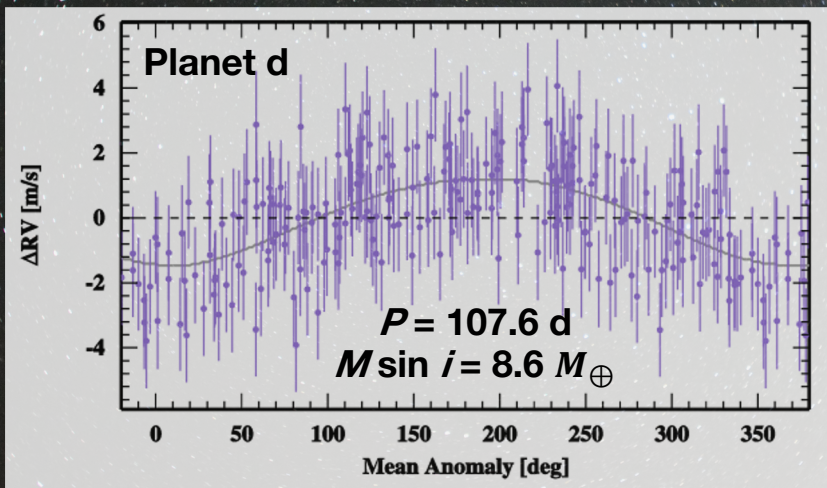
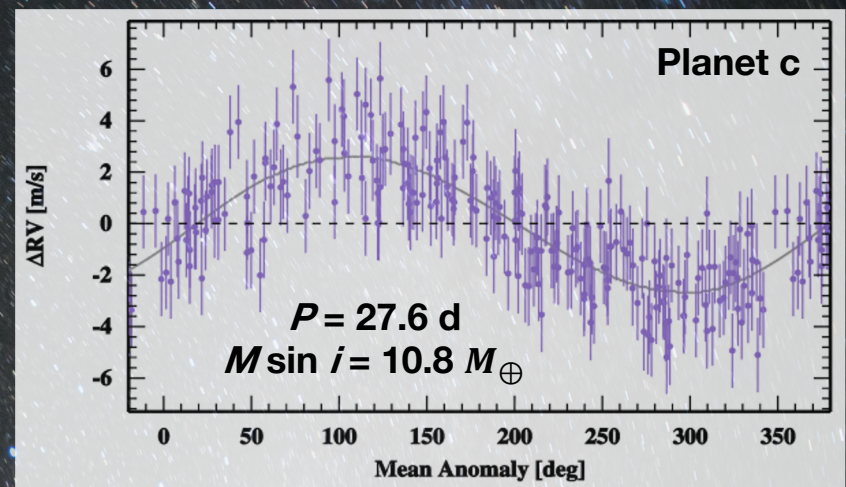
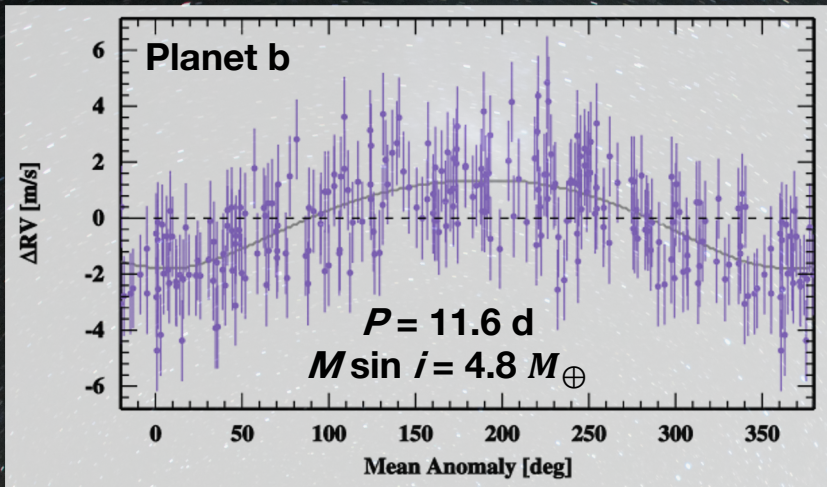
Crux

Acrux

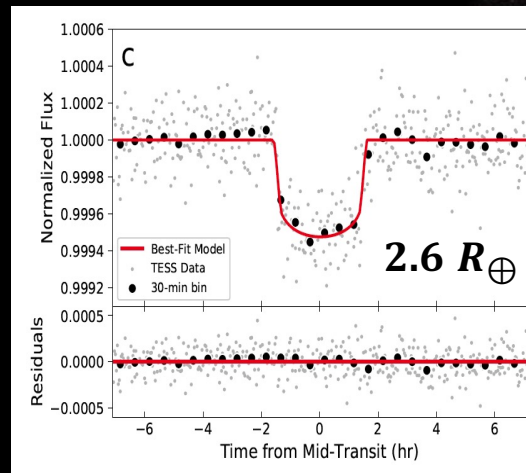
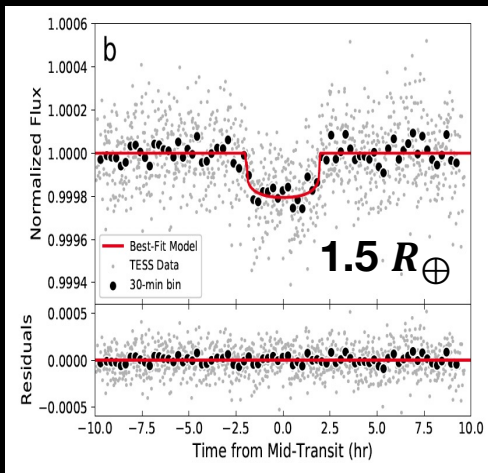
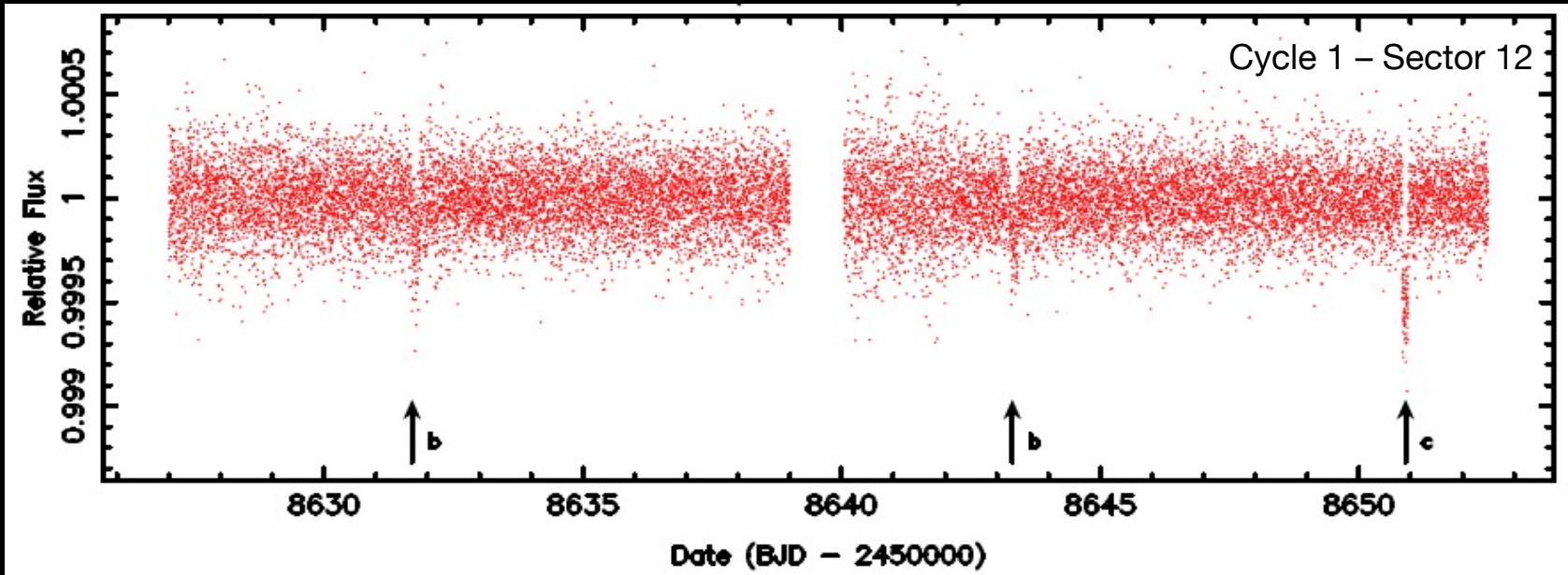
Apus

Musca

Three low-mass planets detected with HARPS



Planets b and c caught in transit with TESS

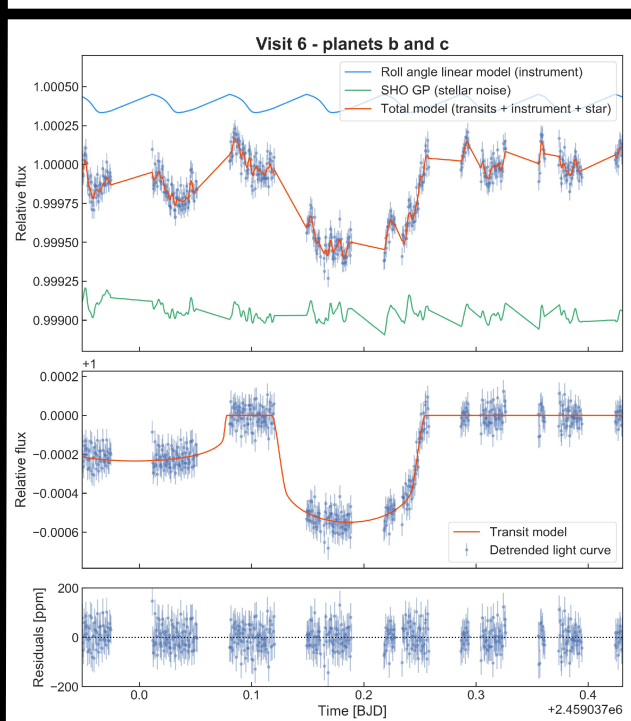
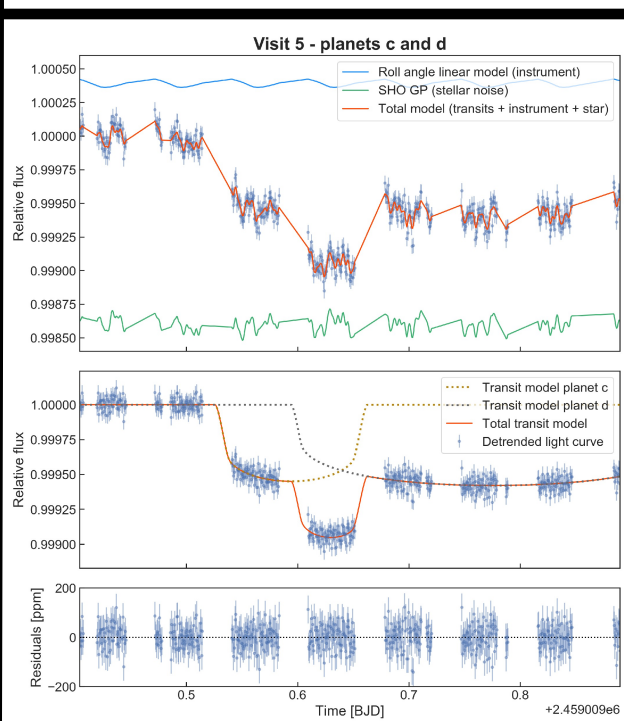
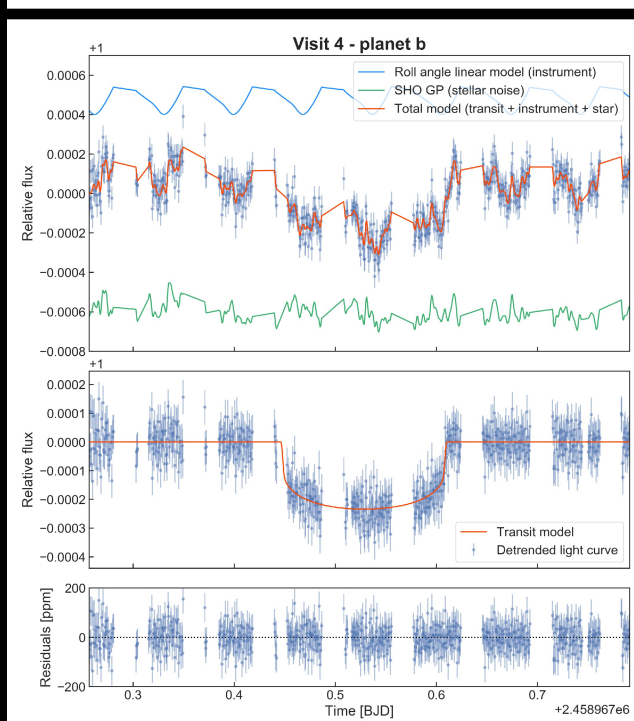
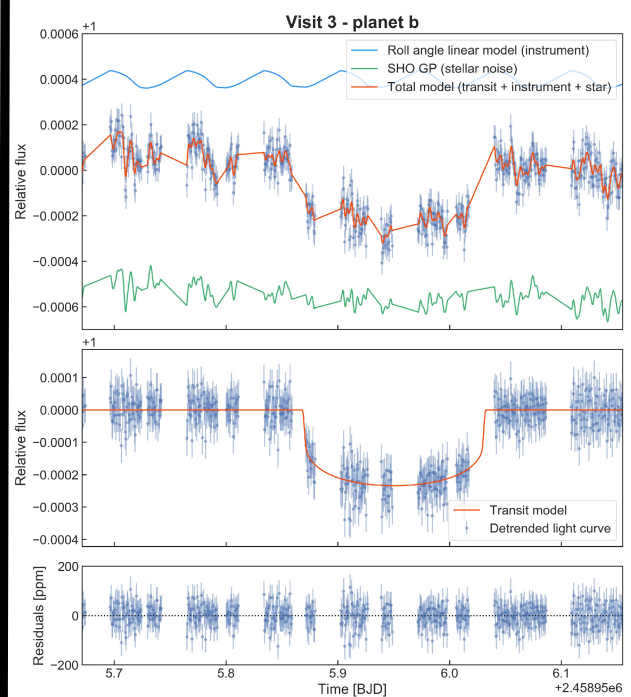
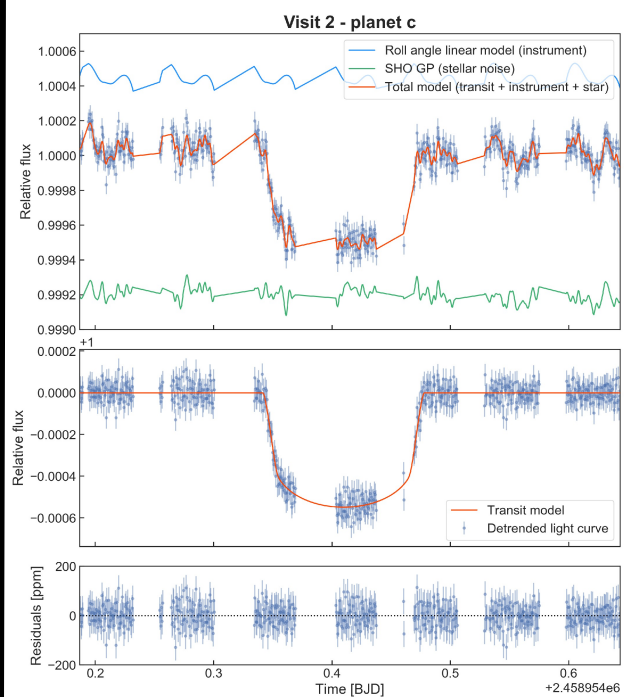
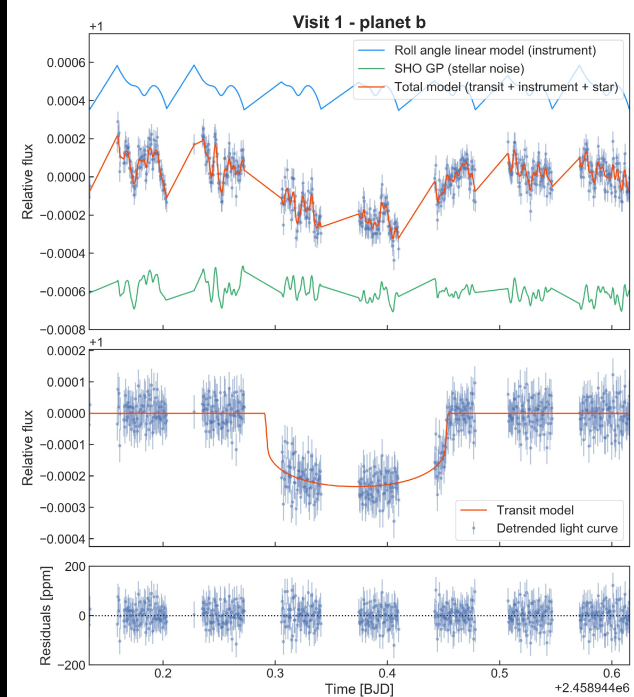


Planet d?

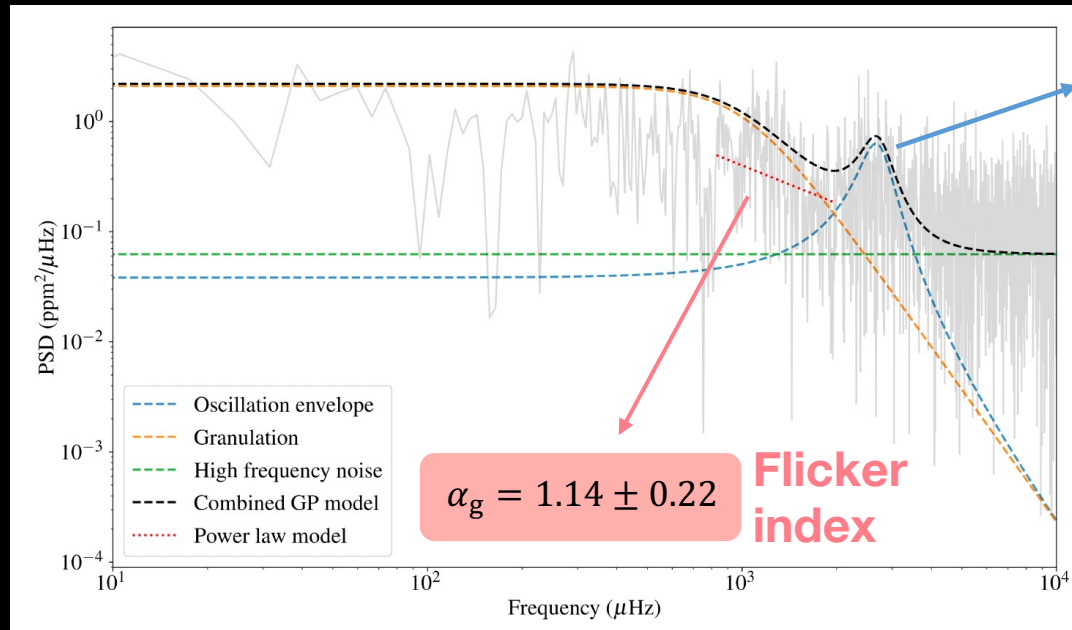
TESS did not
cover any
inferior
conjunction



Kane+ 2020 (note: reobserved during Sector 38 – two more transits of b and one more of c)



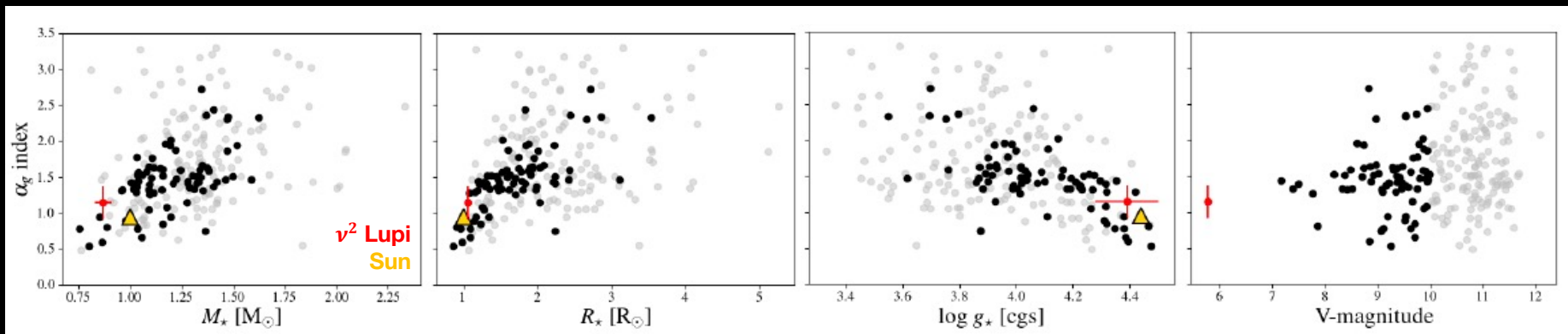
Characterization of the stellar signal



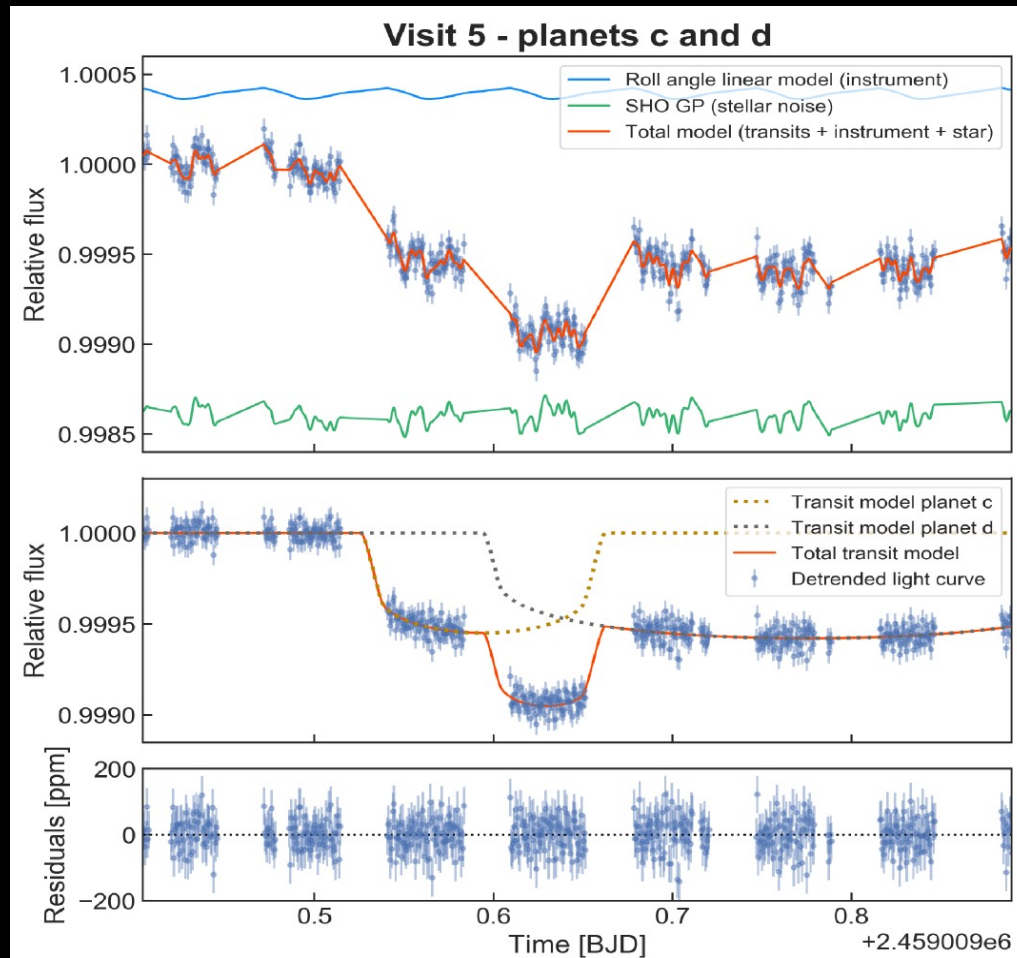
Frequency at maximum power

$$\nu_{\text{max}} = 2710 \pm 77 \mu\text{Hz}$$

First asteroseismic measurement with CHEOPS !

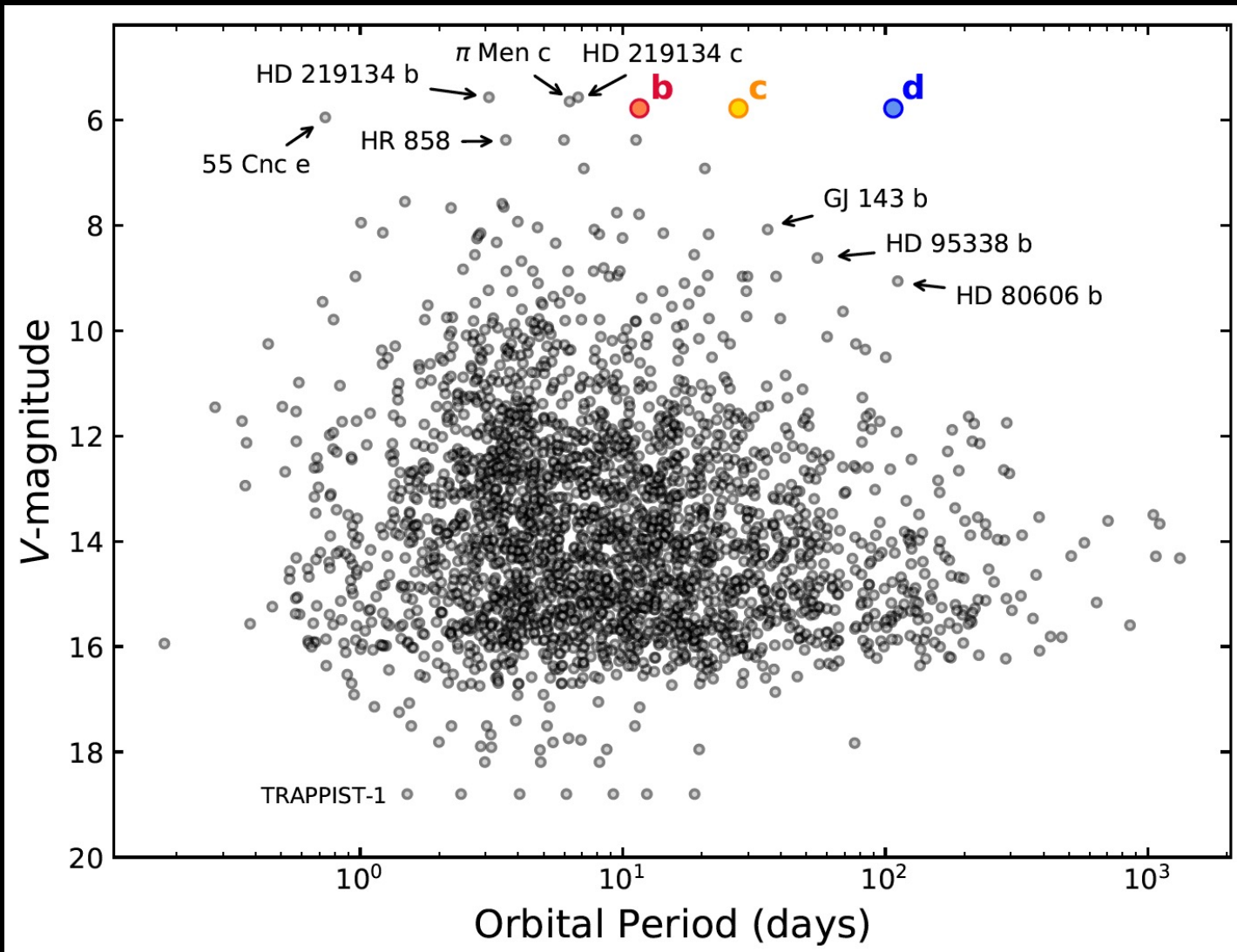


An unexpected transit-like flux drop during the fifth CHEOPS visit



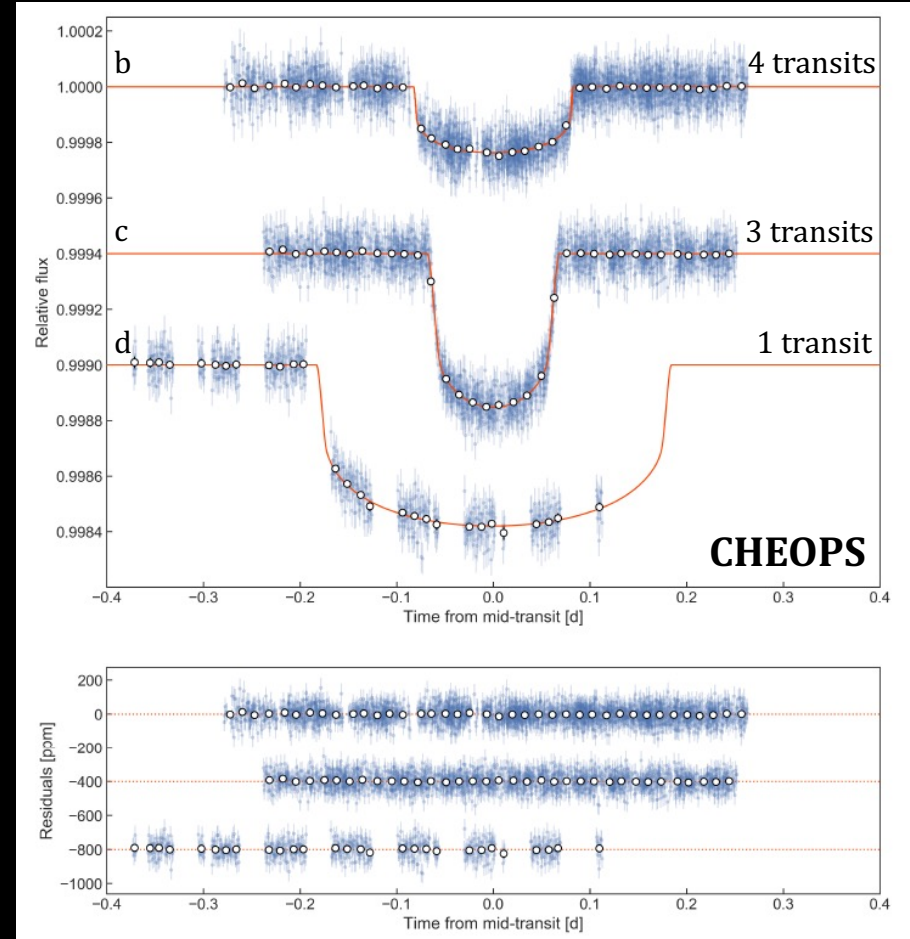
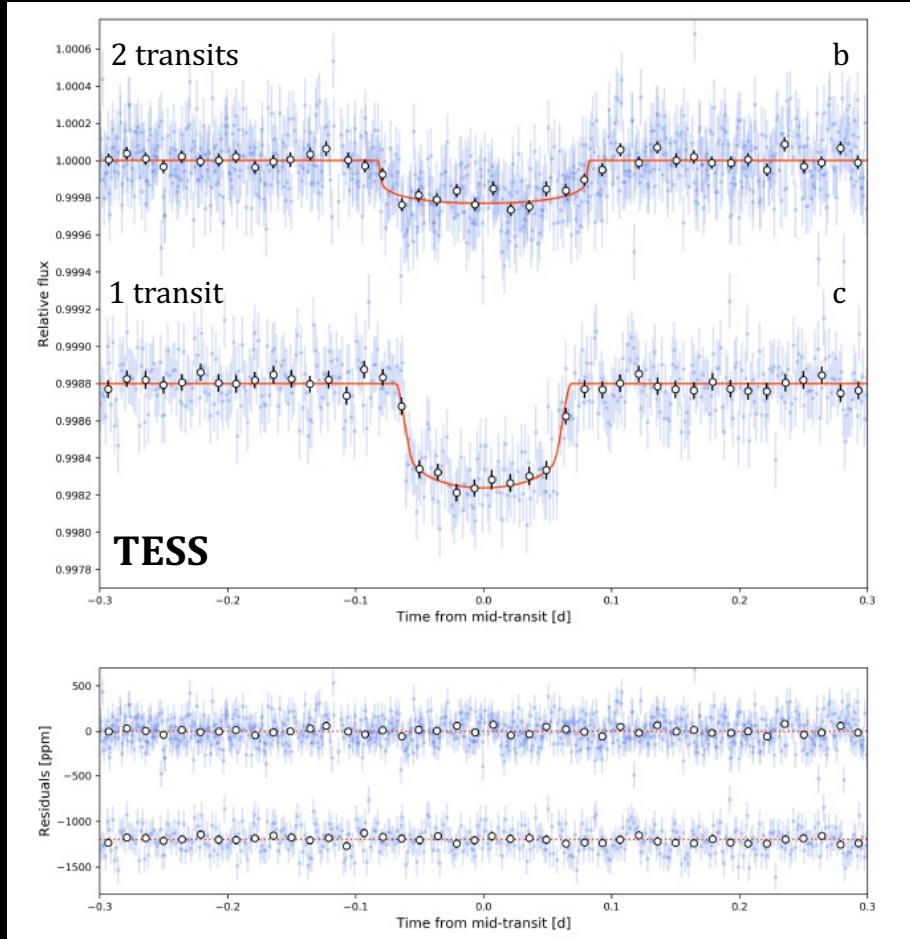
Occurred at 1.3σ of an inferior conjunction of planet d (based on the HARPS RVs)

ν^2 Lupi d: the first long-period planet detected to transit a naked-eye star



Comparison between TESS and CHEOPS

Phase-folded detrended light curves



Typical RMS of the individual light curves :

~80 ppm / 10 minutes
~30 ppm / 1 hour

~15 ppm / 10 minutes
~6 ppm / 1 hour

Comparison between TESS and CHEOPS

Parameters	<i>TESS</i> (+RVs)	<i>CHEOPS</i> (+RVs)	Global analysis (<i>TESS</i> + <i>CHEOPS</i> +RVs)
Planet b			
R_p/R_\star	$0.01323^{+0.00075}_{-0.00074}$	$0.01439^{+0.00040}_{-0.00041}$	$0.01428^{+0.00036}_{-0.00038}$
$R_p (R_\oplus)$	1.527 ± 0.090	1.661 ± 0.055	$1.648^{+0.052}_{-0.051}$
$b (R_\star)$	$0.38^{+0.15}_{-0.22}$	$0.48^{+0.09}_{-0.16}$	$0.47^{+0.09}_{-0.16}$
W (hours)	$4.25^{+0.25}_{-0.34}$	$3.95^{+0.14}_{-0.08}$	$3.940^{+0.103}_{-0.064}$
T_0 (BJD _{TDB} - 2,450,000)	$8631.7723^{+0.0036}_{-0.0050}$	$8944.3718^{+0.0016}_{-0.0026}$	$8944.3724^{+0.0015}_{-0.0019}$
P (days)	$11.57748^{+0.00103}_{-0.00124}$	$11.57822^{+0.00045}_{-0.00061}$	$11.57795^{+0.00009}_{-0.00014}$
e	$0.098^{+0.076}_{-0.064}$	$0.066^{+0.058}_{-0.045}$	$0.076^{+0.047}_{-0.046}$
Planet c			
R_p/R_\star	$0.0249^{+0.0012}_{-0.0010}$	$0.02551^{+0.00055}_{-0.00051}$	$0.02527^{+0.00046}_{-0.00050}$
$R_p (R_\oplus)$	$2.87^{+0.14}_{-0.13}$	$2.944^{+0.084}_{-0.079}$	$2.918^{+0.074}_{-0.077}$
$b (R_\star)$	$0.874^{+0.012}_{-0.013}$	0.876 ± 0.010	0.873 ± 0.010
W (hours)	3.24 ± 0.11	$3.242^{+0.041}_{-0.038}$	$3.254^{+0.039}_{-0.033}$
T_0 (BJD _{TDB} - 2,450,000)	$8650.8959^{+0.0013}_{-0.0012}$	$8954.40959^{+0.00067}_{-0.00070}$	$8954.40987^{+0.00051}_{-0.00054}$
P (days)	$27.5911^{+0.0029}_{-0.0034}$	$27.59255^{+0.00045}_{-0.00048}$	27.59220 ± 0.00011
e	$0.038^{+0.042}_{-0.027}$	$0.022^{+0.027}_{-0.016}$	$0.022^{+0.026}_{-0.015}$

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Consistent and CHEOPS significantly more precise
(higher photometric precision but also more transits)

Comparison between TESS and CHEOPS

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Best constraints

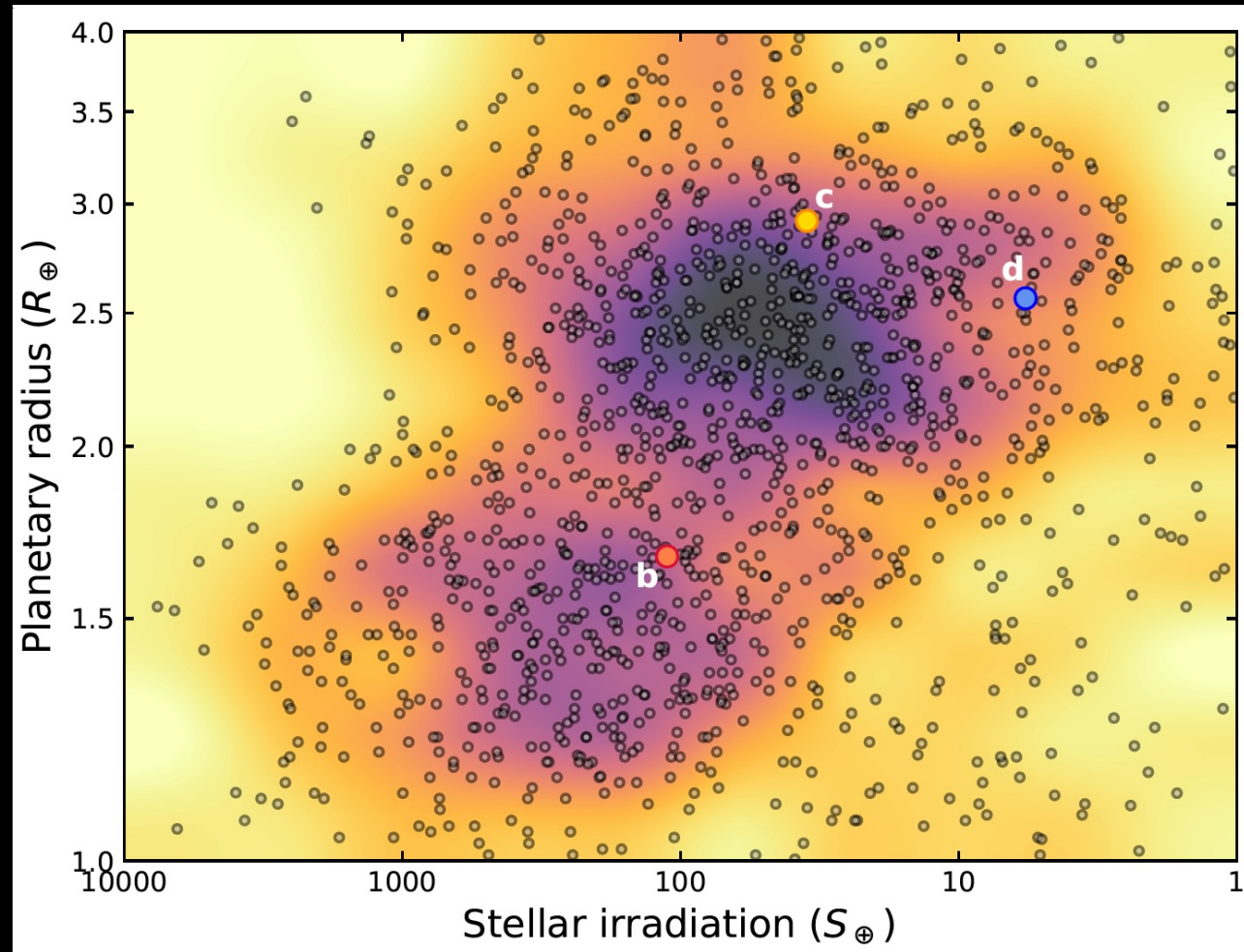
Ephemeris refinement: uncertainty in 2022 = 15.1 / 4.8 min for b / c (vs 140 / 164 min previously)

A system straddling the radius valley

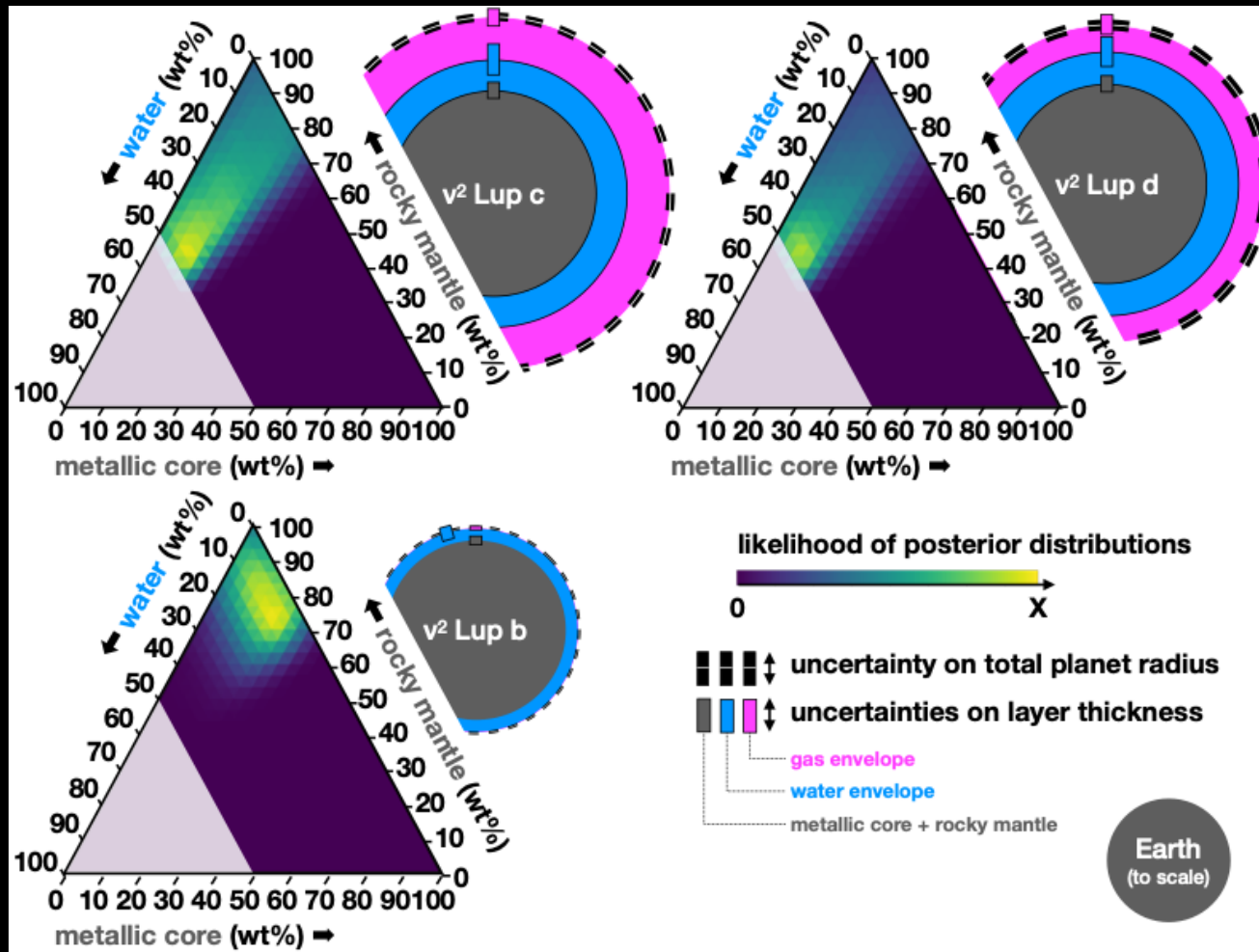
$$R_b = 1.664 \pm 0.043 R_{\oplus} \\ (2.6\%)$$

$$R_c = 2.916^{+0.075}_{-0.073} R_{\oplus} \\ (2.6\%)$$

$$R_d = 2.562^{+0.088}_{-0.079} R_{\oplus} \\ (3.4\%)$$



Internal structures

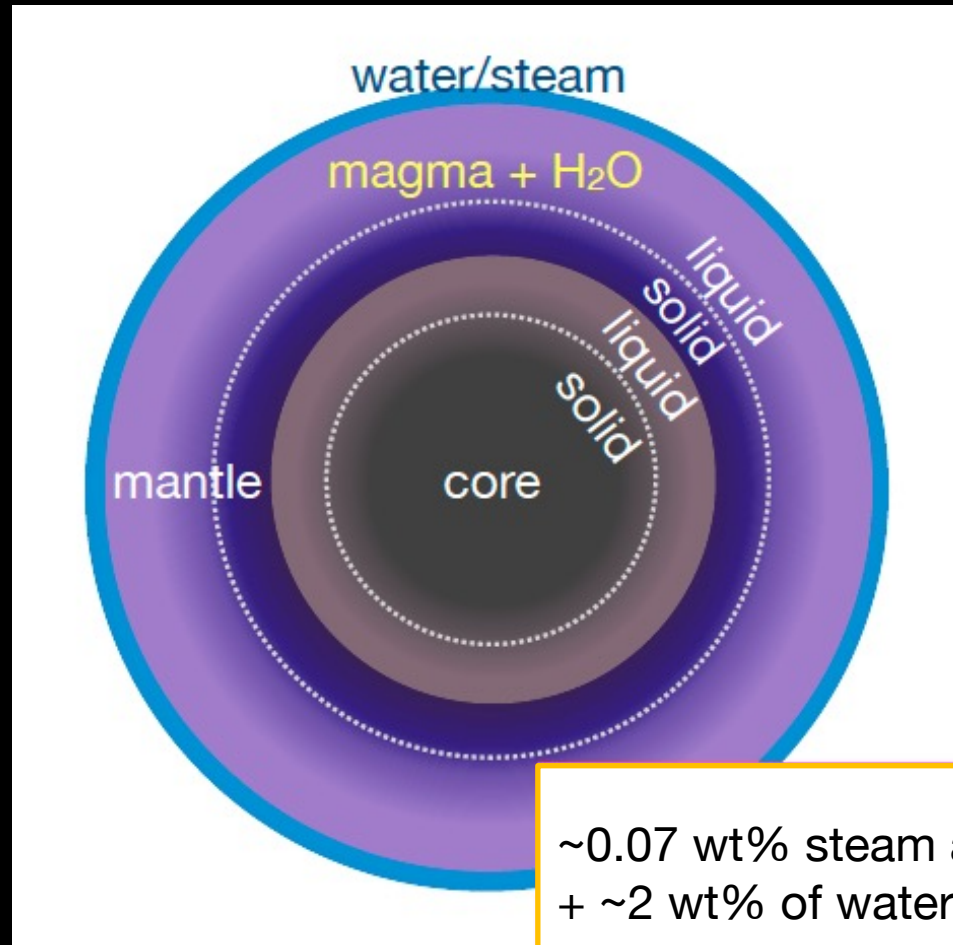


Planet b: bare core (no gas), mostly rocky

Planets c and d: small H/He envelopes ($\lesssim 1\%$ in mass)

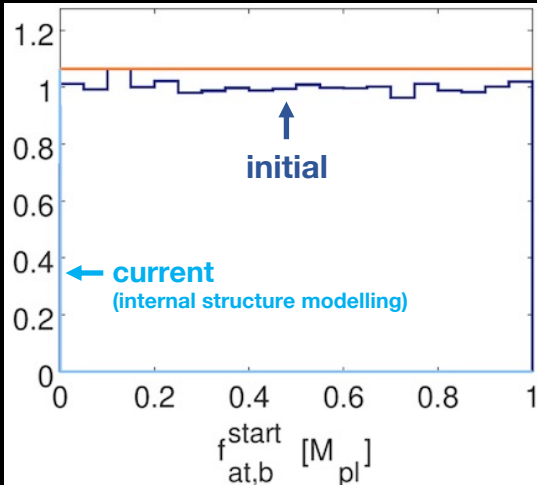
and large water fractions (formed beyond the ice line?)

Alternative interior model for planet b

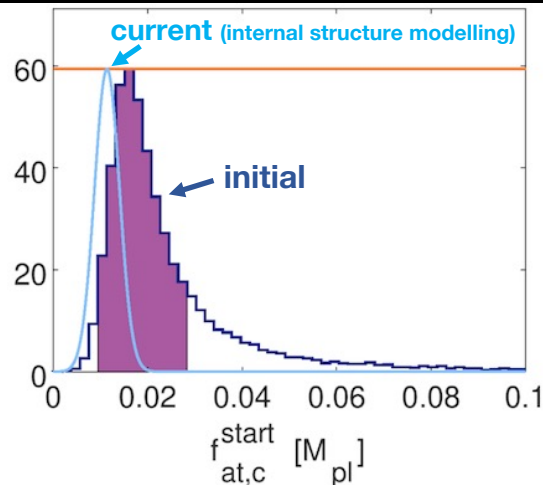


Evolution of the atmospheric mass fraction

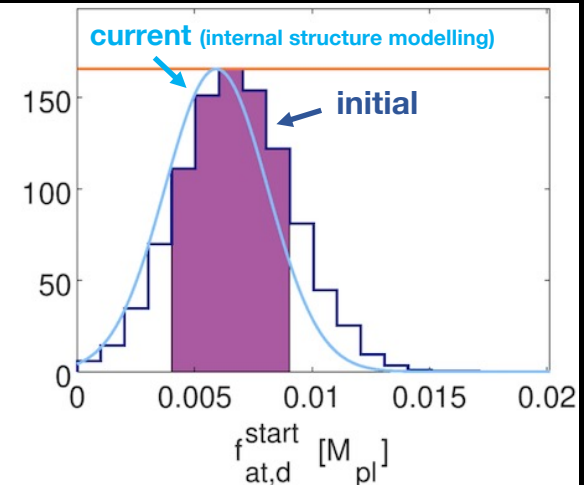
Planet b



Planet c



Planet d



Planet b:

completely lost its primary atmosphere at some unknown point in time

Planets c and d:

- weakly affected by mass loss → low gas content of primordial origin
→ did not reach the critical mass
- core mass and gas-to-core ratio for two objects *in the same system*
→ important anchor for formation models of sub-critical planets

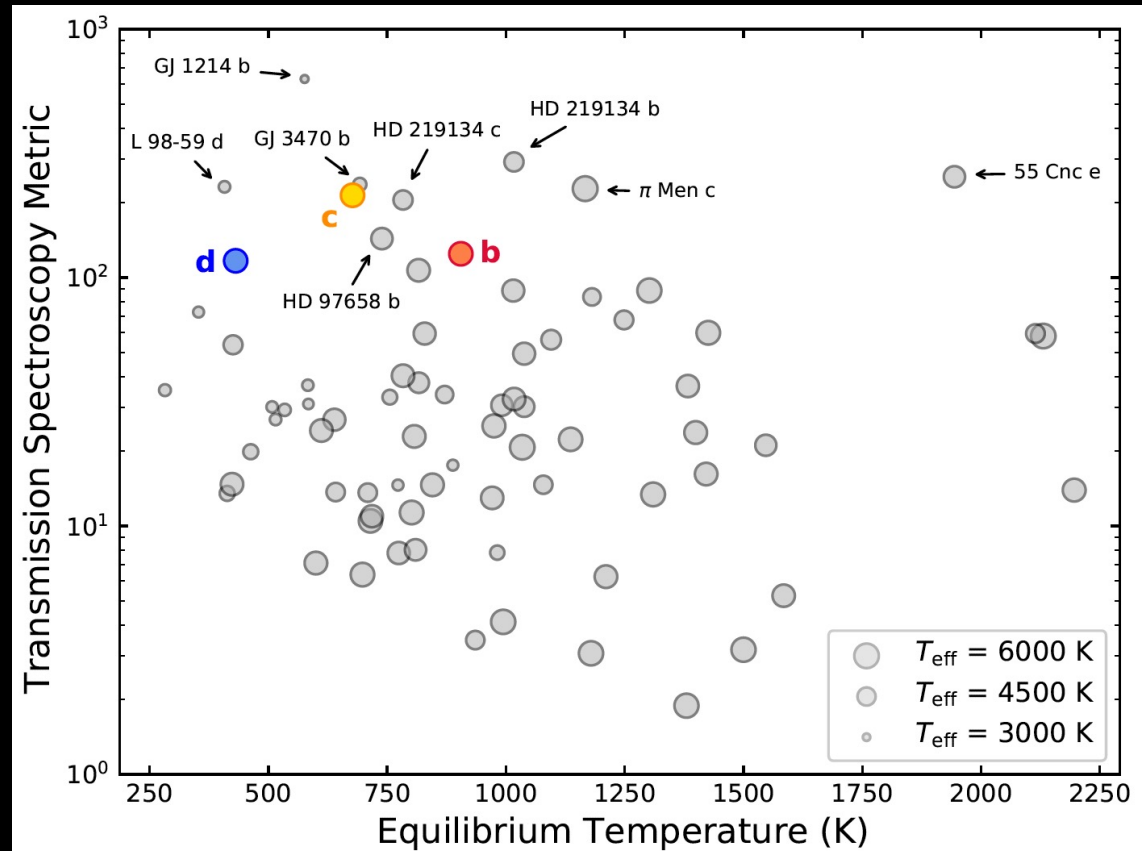
Potential for atmospheric characterization

Transmission spectroscopy
metric of Kempton+ 2018

$$TSM \propto \frac{R_p^3 T_{eq}}{M_p R_S^2} 10^{\frac{-m_J}{5}}$$

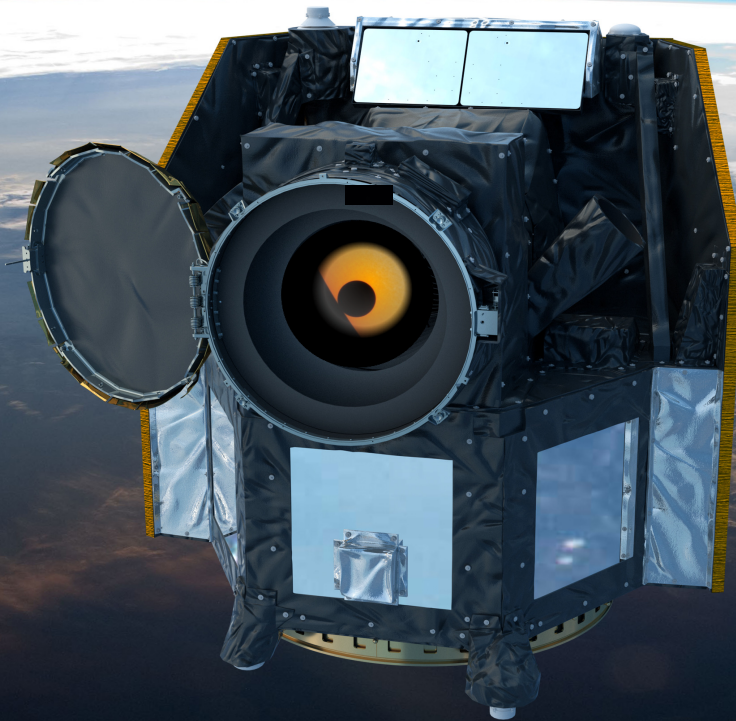
ν^2 Lupi d is the best target
so far for studying the
atmosphere of a mildly
irradiated small planet
around a Sun-like star

Exoplanets with well constrained masses and radii ($<4 R_{\oplus}$)



*Ongoing program with HST (PI: D. Ehrenreich) to study
the atmospheric escape of the three planets in the FUV*

Stay tuned for more results!



Thanks to the CHEOPS team