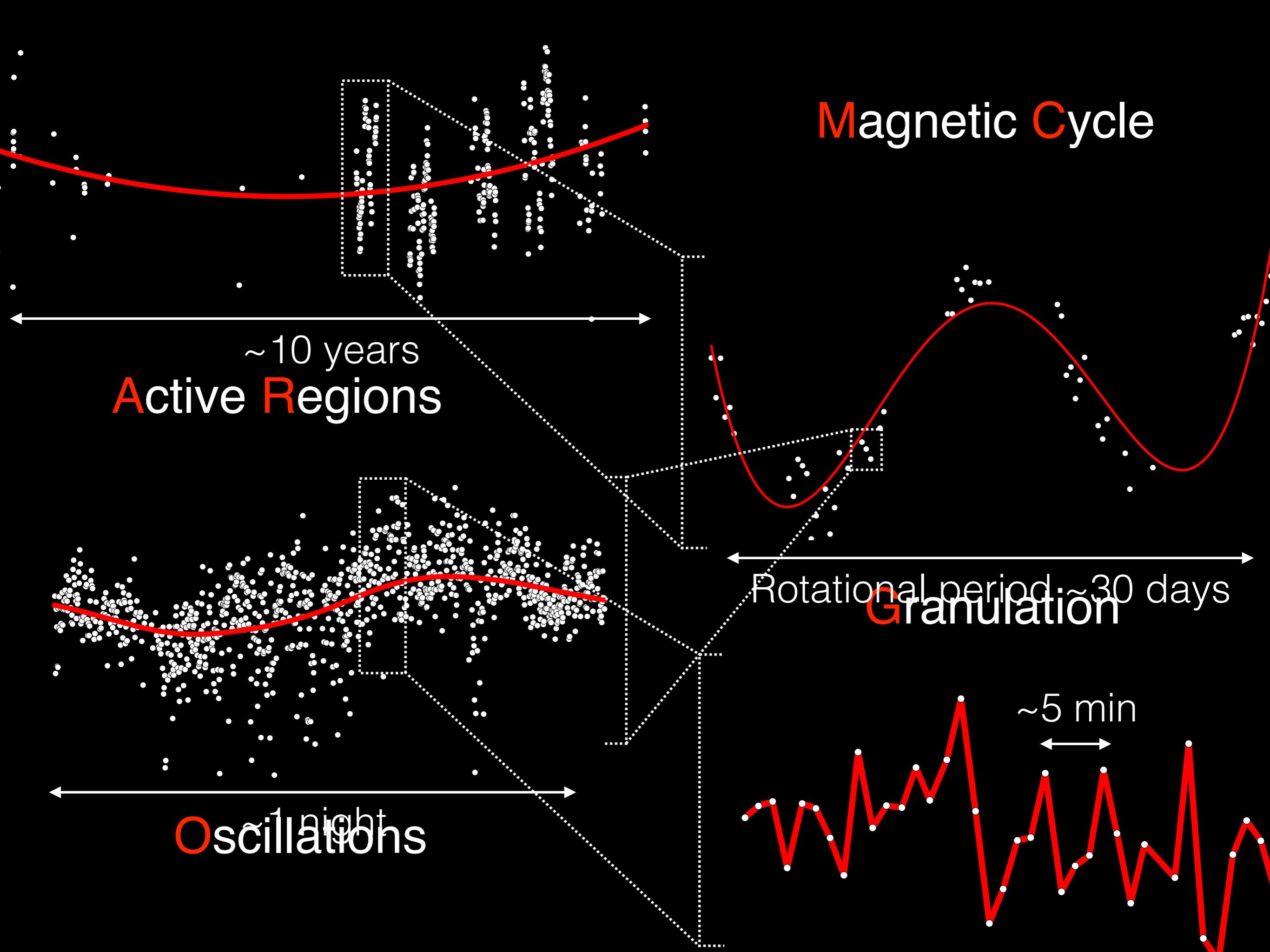




# Astrophysical and Instrumental Noise Sources in Radial Velocities

# The Radial Velocity Method







# Stellar Signals

Lindgren &  
Dravins 03

~ 1 h

## Flares

<1 m/s (only active M)

Saar 09

15 min - 2 d

## Granulation

a few m/s (Dumusque+ 11)

Del-Moro+ 04, Del-Moro 04  
Cegla+ 12, Cegla+ 14

< 15 min

## Oscillations

a few m/s (Dumusque+ 11)

Kjeldsen+ 95, Bouchy & Carrier 01,  
Butler+ 04, Bedding & Kjeldsen 07

## Active regions

a few m/s (Meunier+ 10)

Saar & Donahue 97, Queloz+ 01  
Hatzes 02, Meunier+ 10,  
Boisse+ 11, Dumusque+ 11,  
Lanza+ 11, Aigrain+12,  
Boisse+ 12, Reiners+ 13,  
Dumusque+ 14, Haywood+ 14,  
Rajpaul+ 15, Haywood+ 16

10 - 50 d

## Gravitational Redshift

< 10 cm/s (Cegla+12)

10 d - 10 yrs

## Magnetic Cycles

1-20 m/s (Lovis+ 11)

Makarov 10, Dumusque+ 11  
Dumusque+ 12, Meunier+ 13

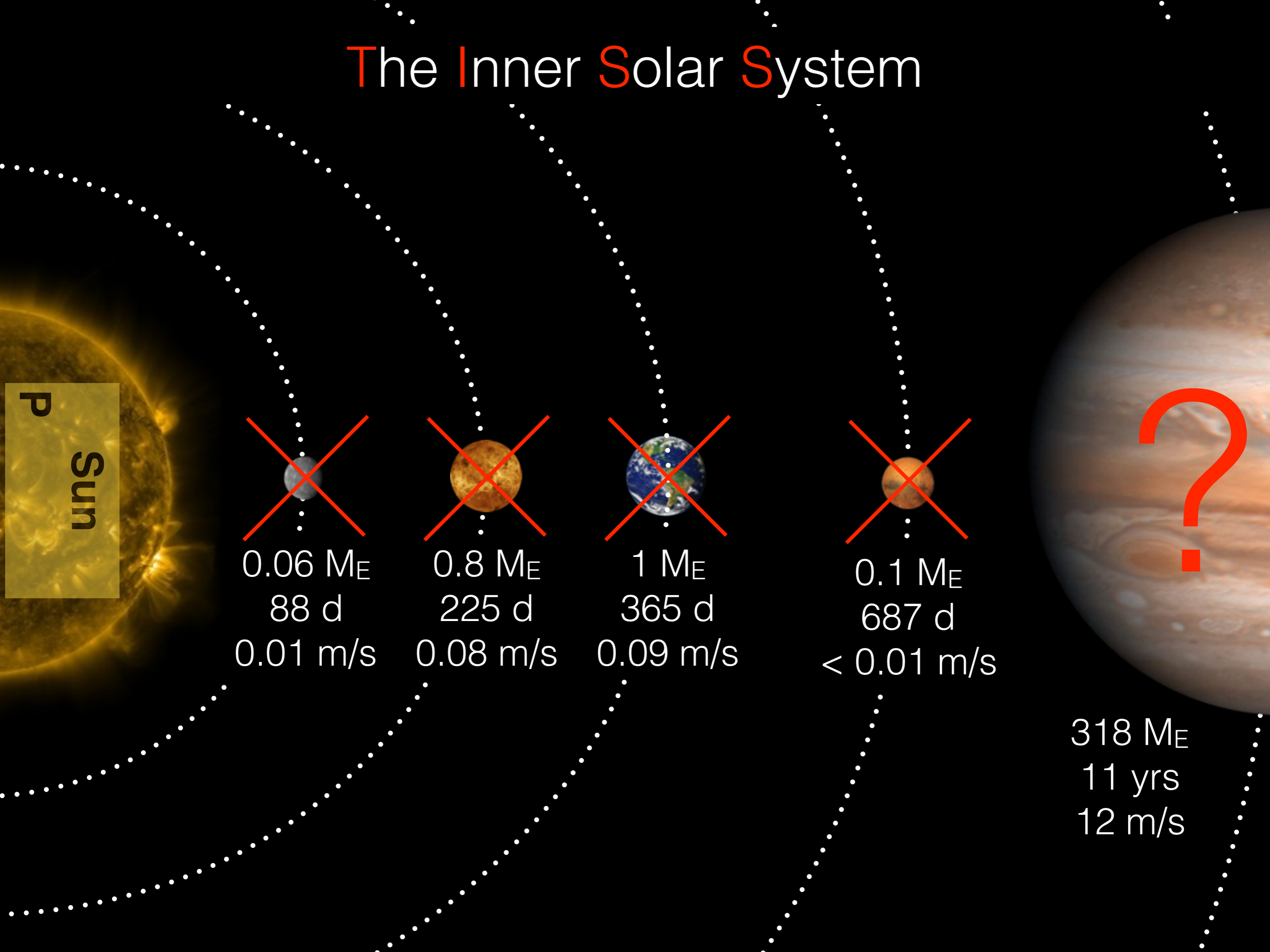
~ 10 yrs

We want to discover **small-**  
**mass planets**

**However.....**

**Stars** create **larger signals**

# The Inner Solar System



P  
Sun

~~0.06  $M_E$   
88 d  
0.01 m/s~~

~~0.8  $M_E$   
225 d  
0.08 m/s~~

~~1  $M_E$   
365 d  
0.09 m/s~~

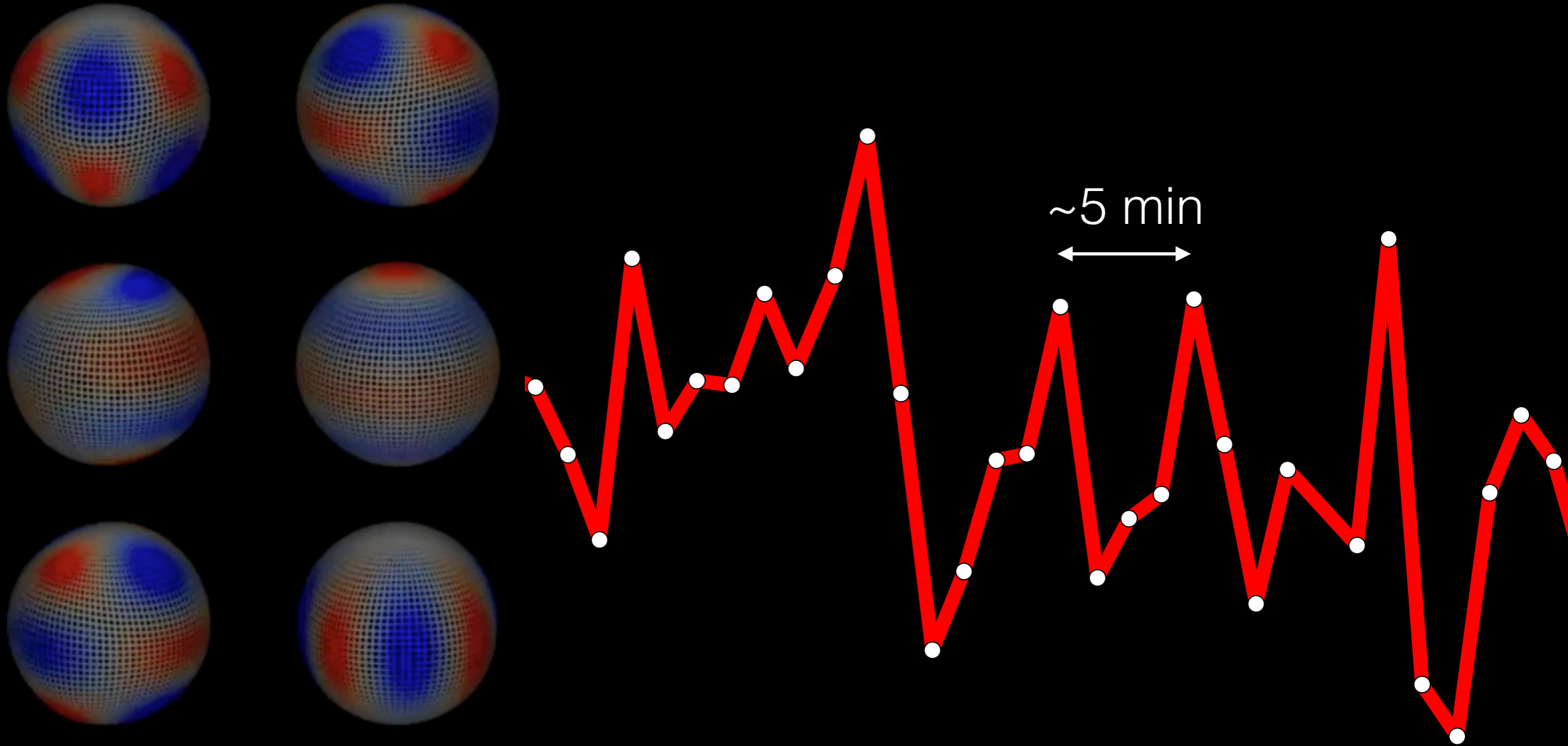
~~0.1  $M_E$   
687 d  
< 0.01 m/s~~

318  $M_E$   
11 yrs  
12 m/s

# Oscillations

# Oscillations

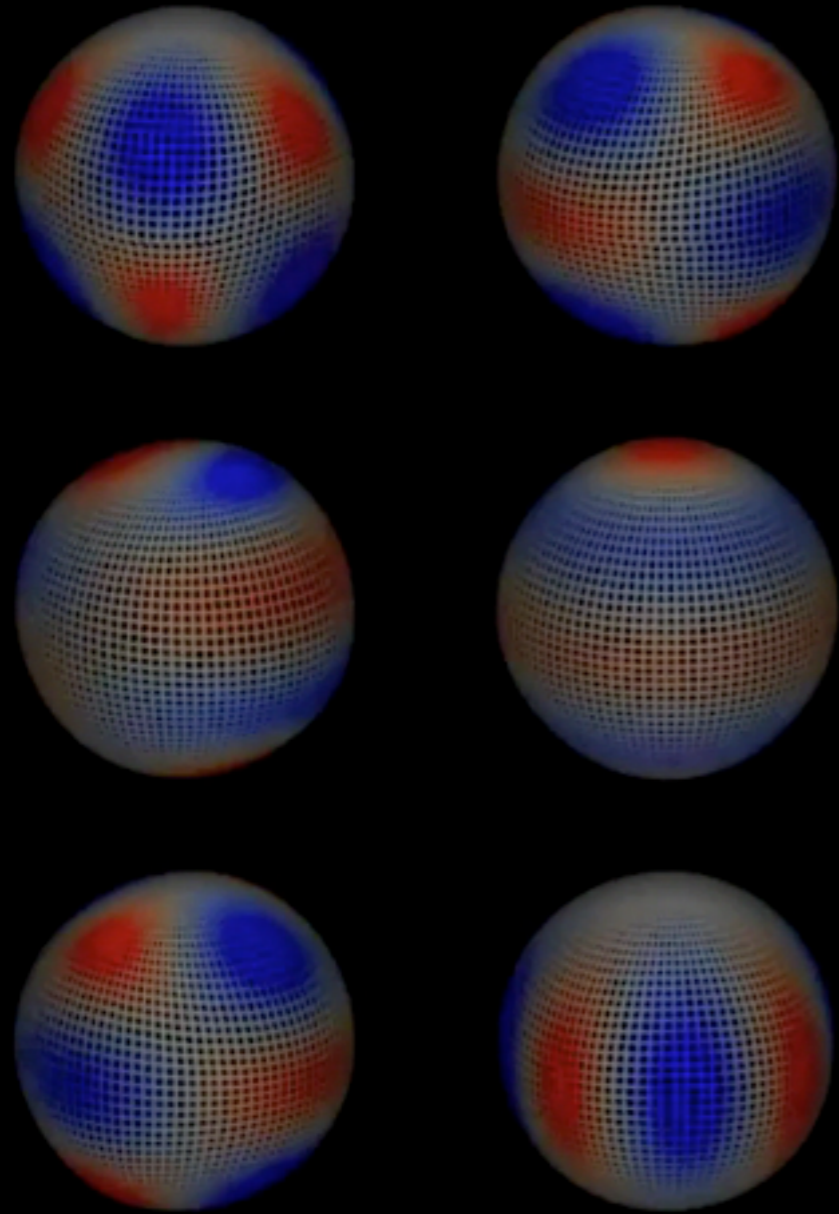
a few m/s (Dumusque+ 11)



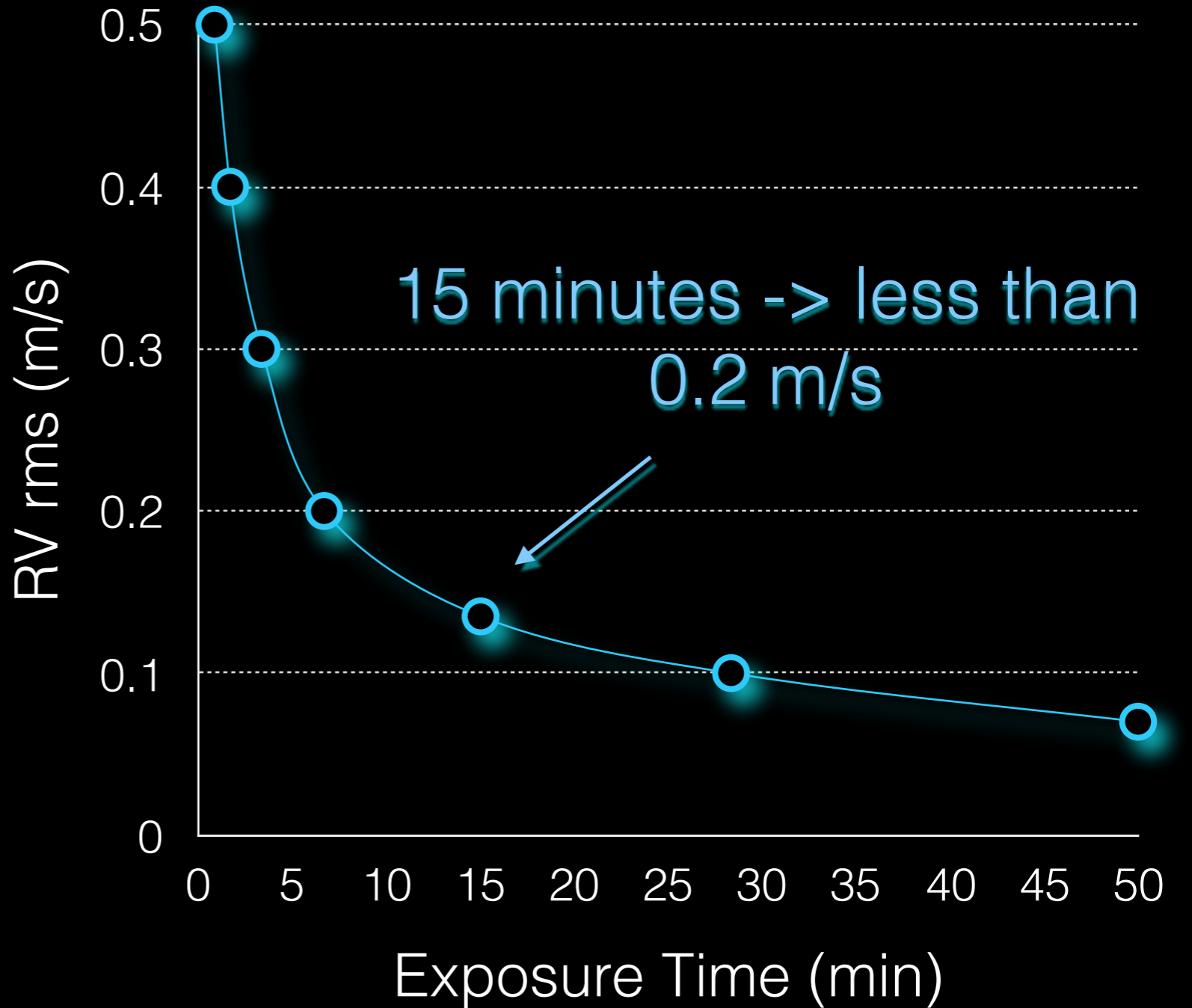
Kjeldsen+ 95, Bouchy & Carrier 01,  
Butler+ 04, Bedding & Kjeldsen 07



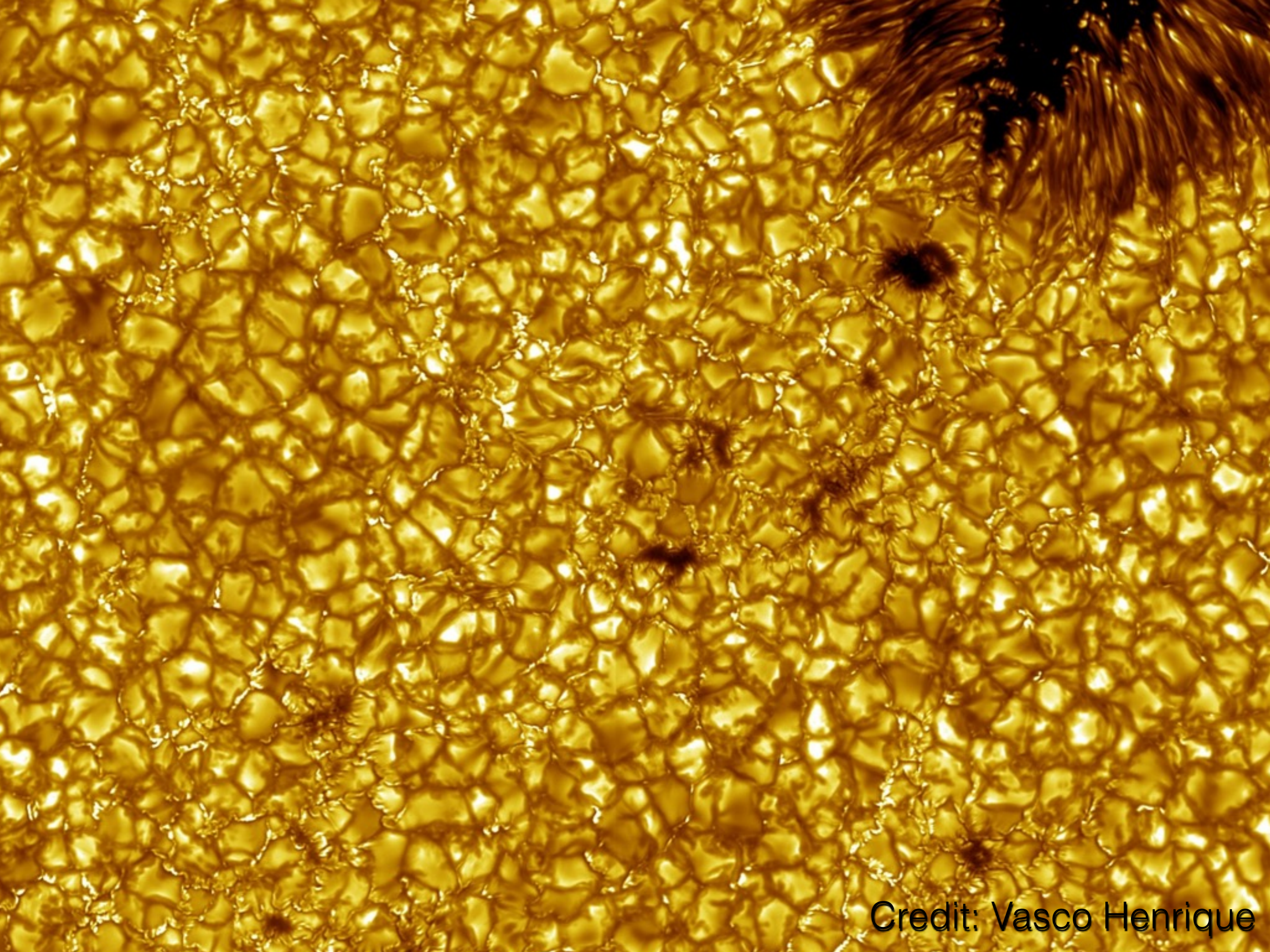
# Oscillations



Alpha Cen B (K1V)



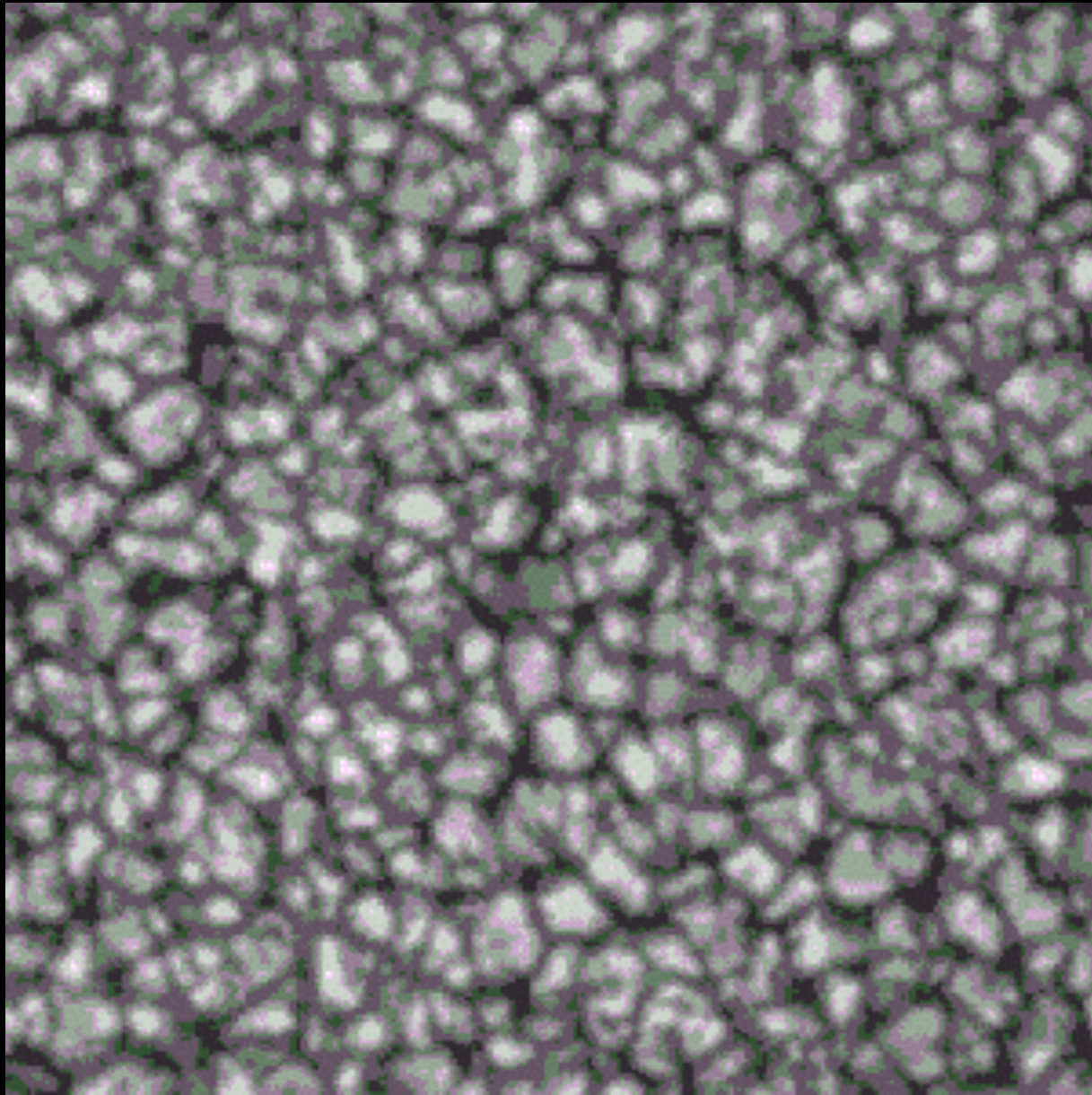
# Granulation



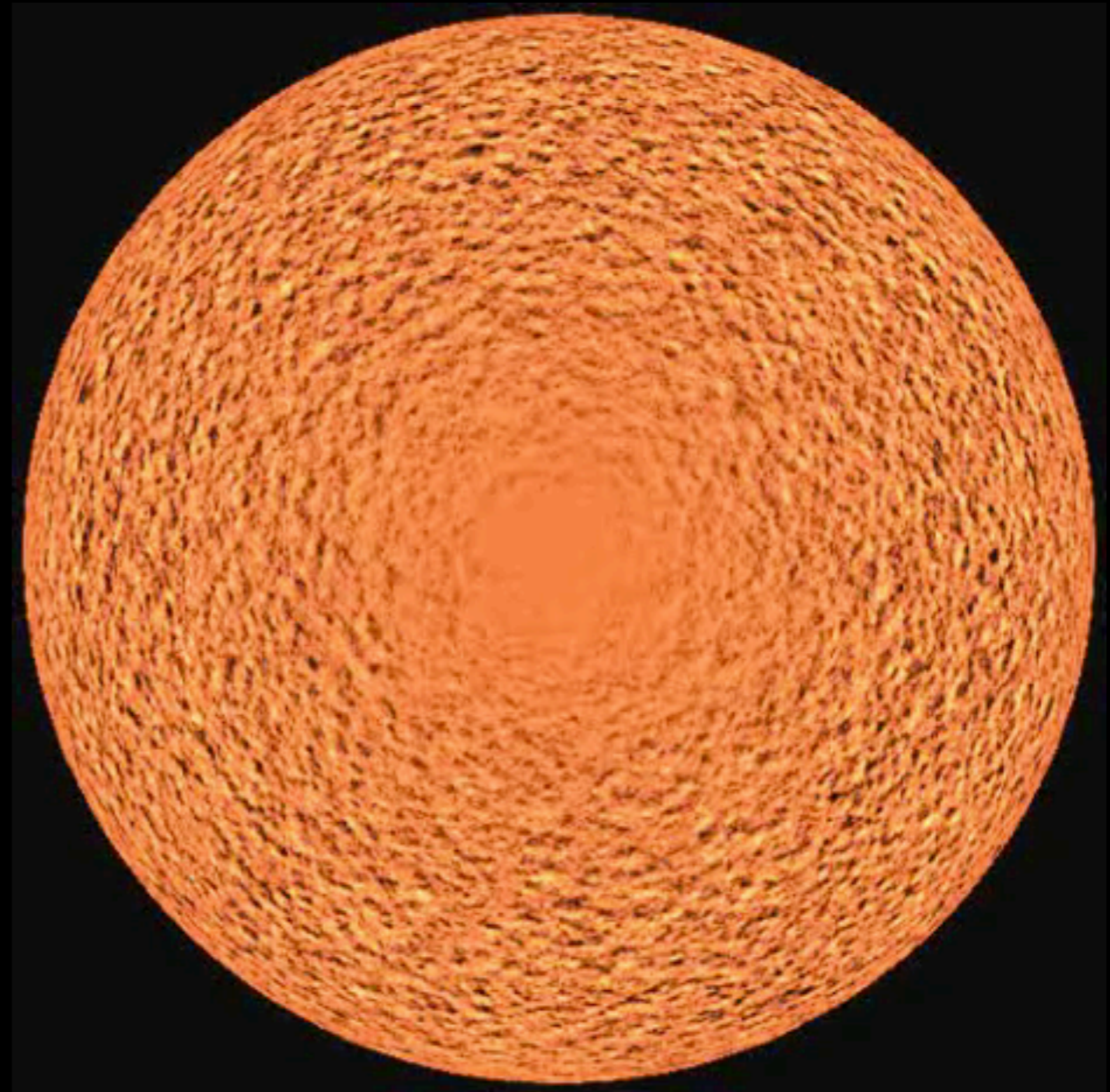
Credit: Vasco Henrique

# Granulation

a few m/s (Dumusque+ 11)

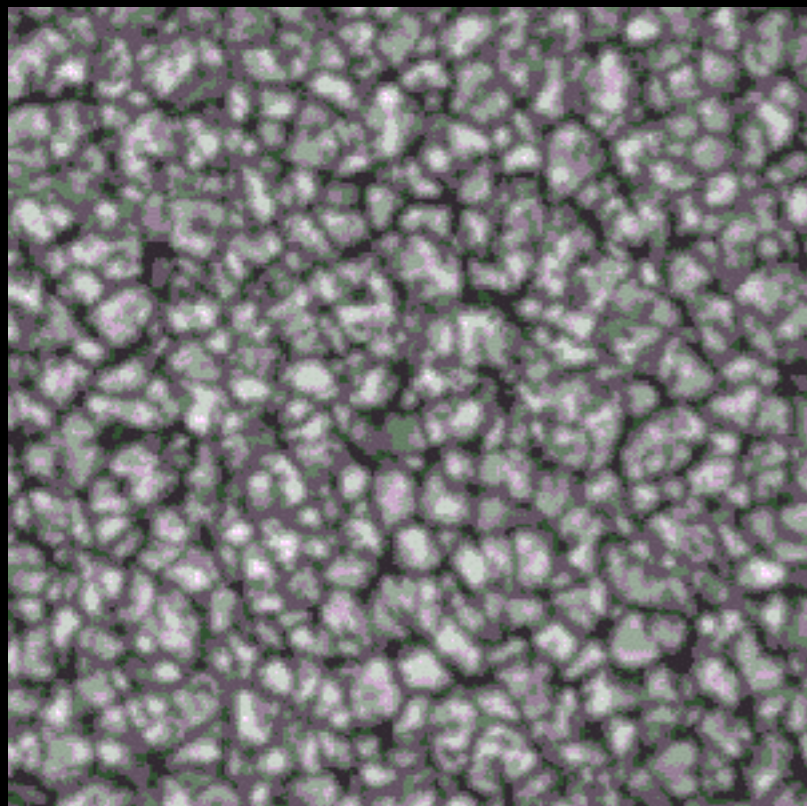


1000 km -  $10^3$  m.s<sup>-1</sup> - > 10 min

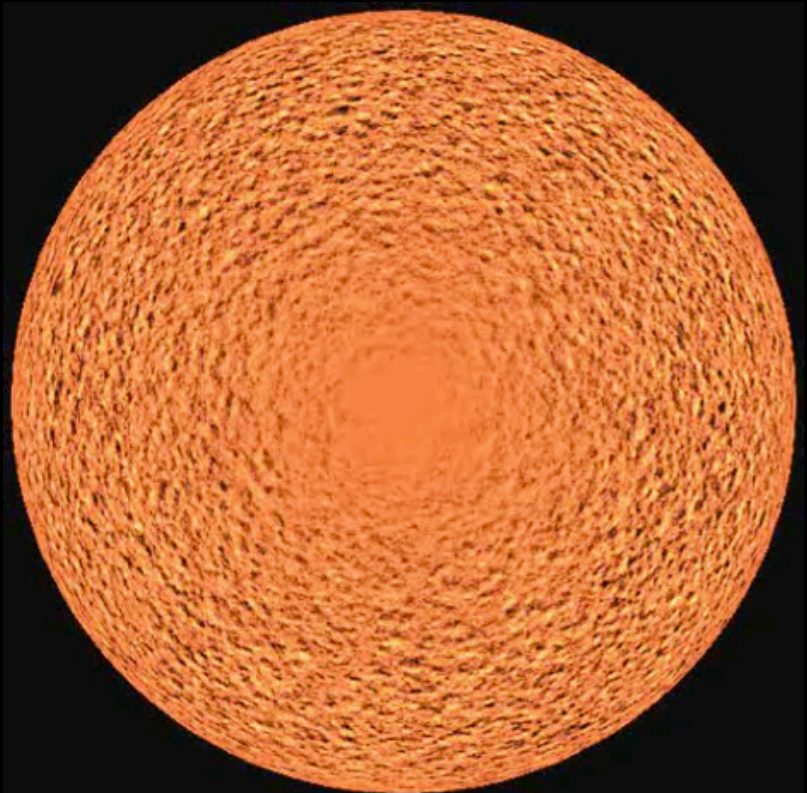


30000 km -  $10^2$  m/s - < 2 days

# Granulation

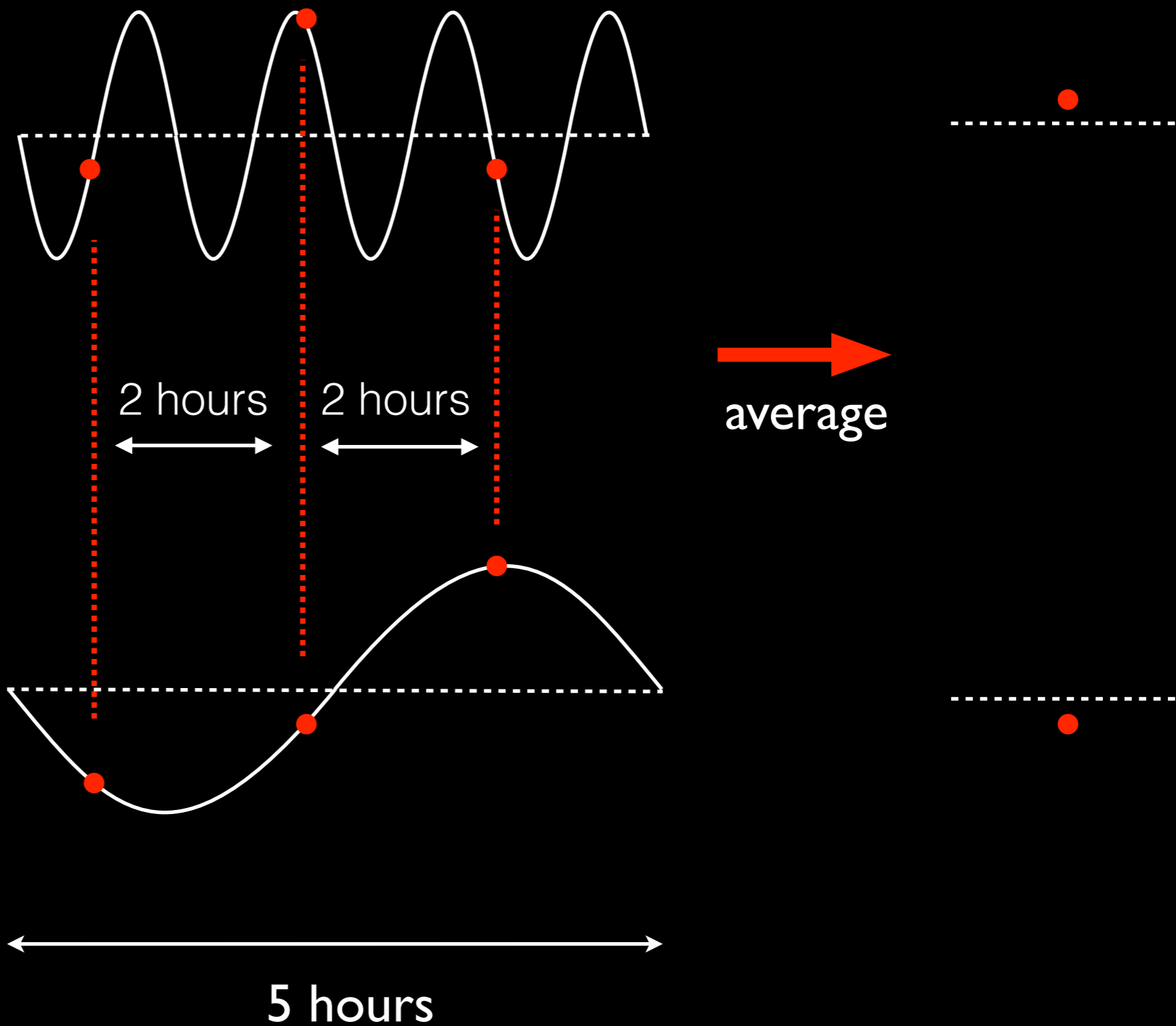


# Supergranulation



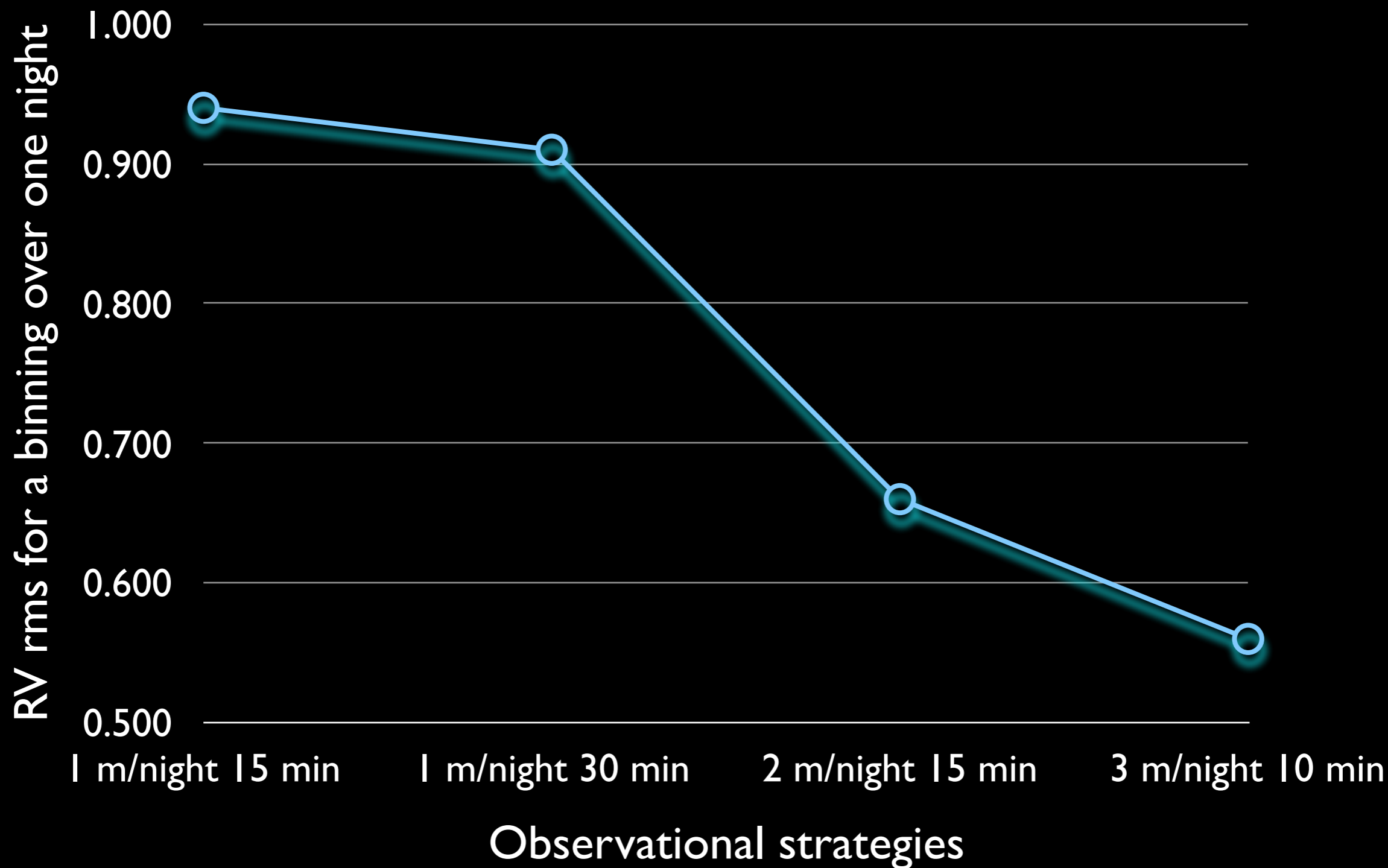
# Granulation

Granulation

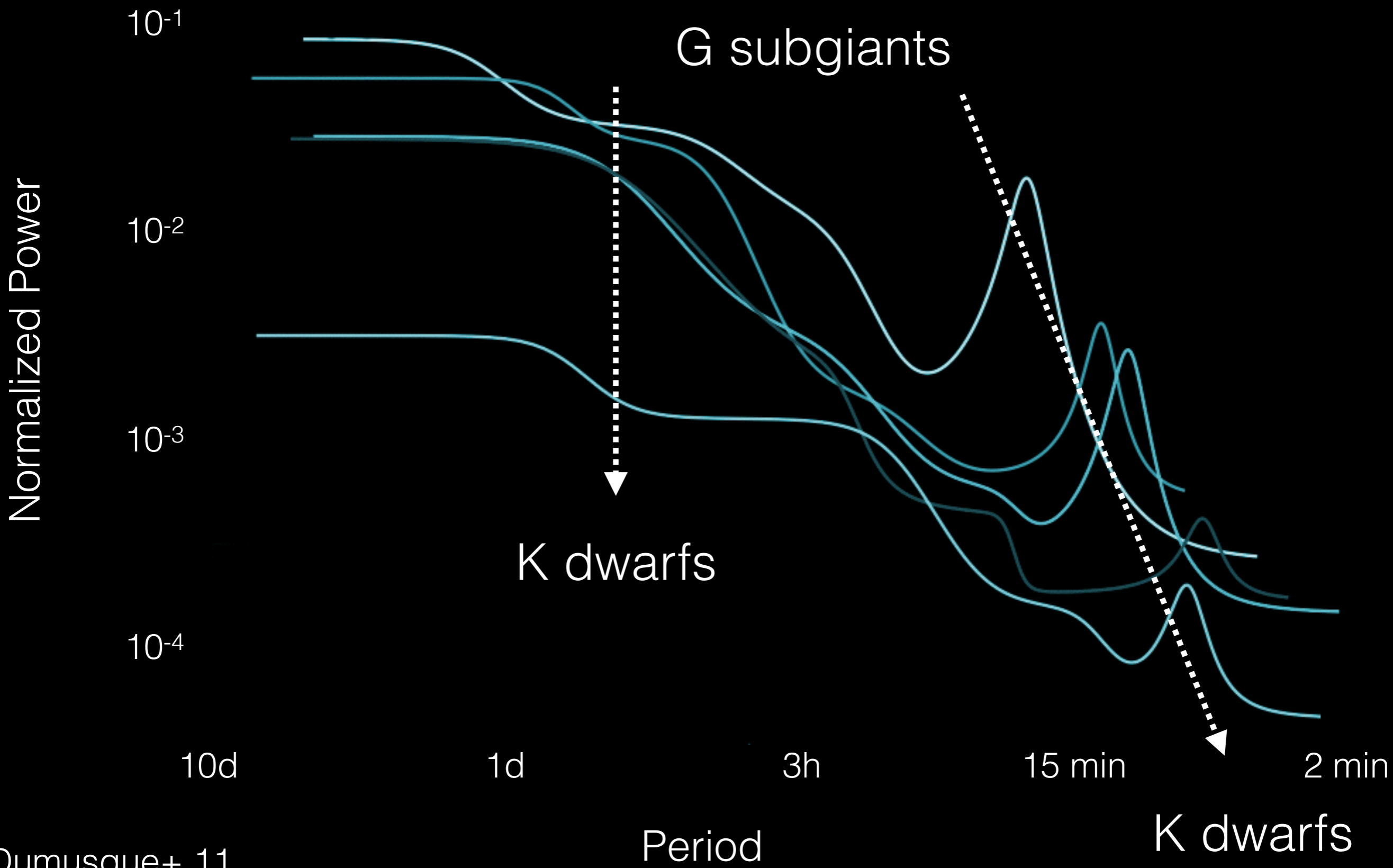


# Granulation

## Alpha Centauri B



# Granulation



# Granulation

## Granulation

RVs of **K dwarfs** are less affected by:

- > granulation
- > oscillation

than **G dwarfs**



Active regions

# Active regions

a few m/s (Meunier+ 10)

**FLUX** Spots are cooler and fainter  
Faculae are hotter and brighter

Saar & Donahue 97, Queloz+ 01, Hatzes 02,  
Lagrange+ 10, Boisse+ 11, Dumusque+ 11,  
Boisse+ 12

# CONVECTION

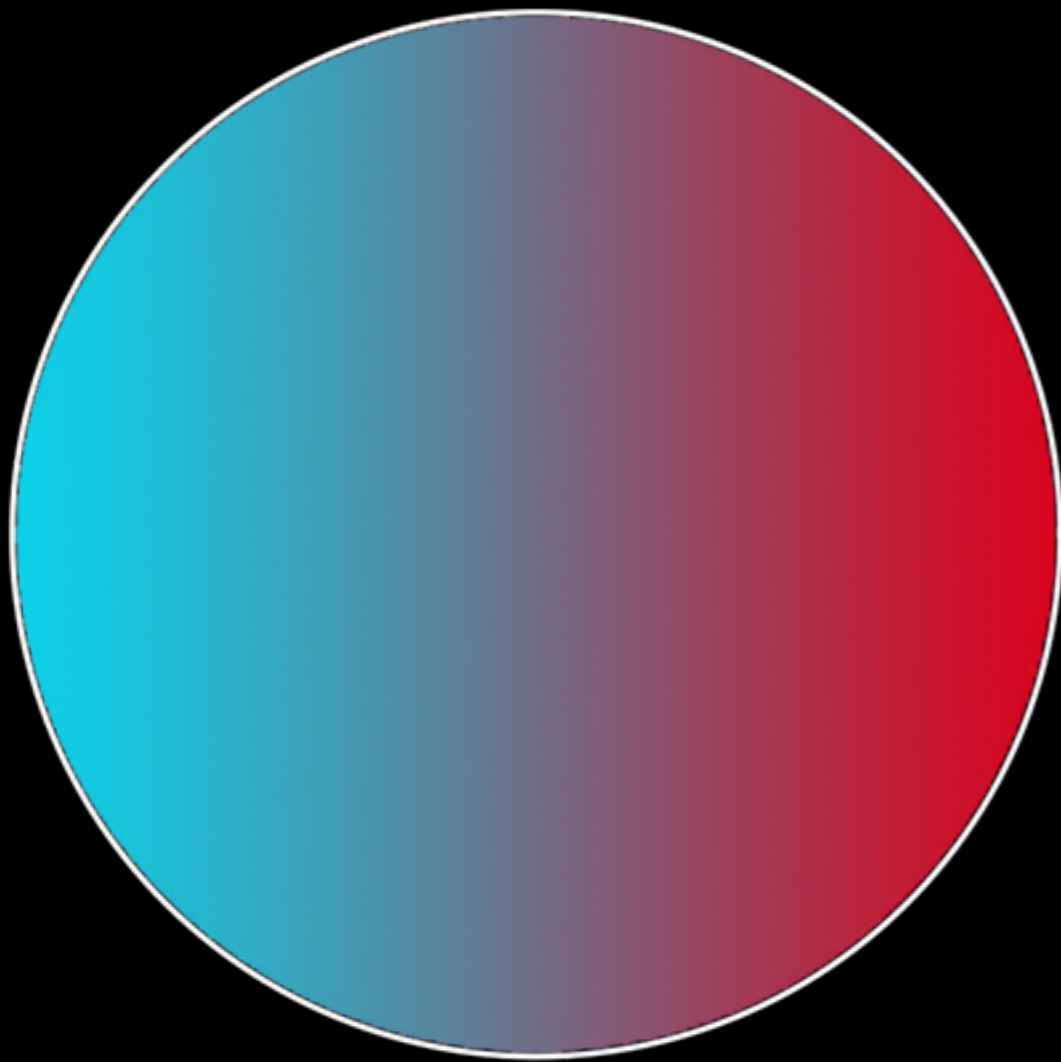
Dravins 81, Lindegren & Dravins 03, Saar 03,  
Saar 09, Lanza+ 11, Meunier+ 10, Aigrain+12,  
Dumusque+ 14

Convection outside  
active regions, inhibition  
of convection inside

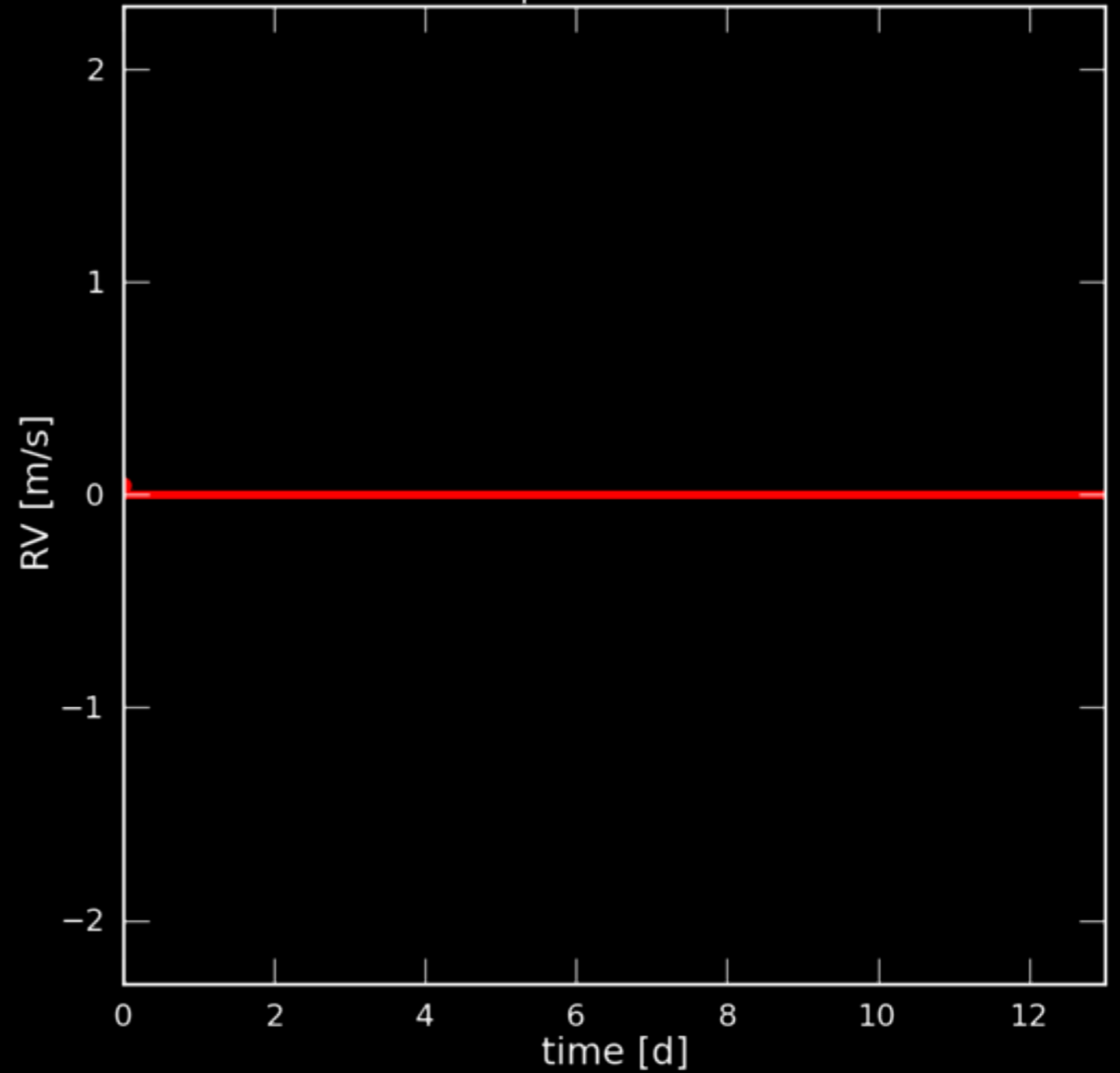
# FLUX

Active regions  
a few m/s (Meunier+ 10)

spot simulation



sunspot vrad effect



Estimation using SOAP, Boisse+ 12, Dumusque + 14

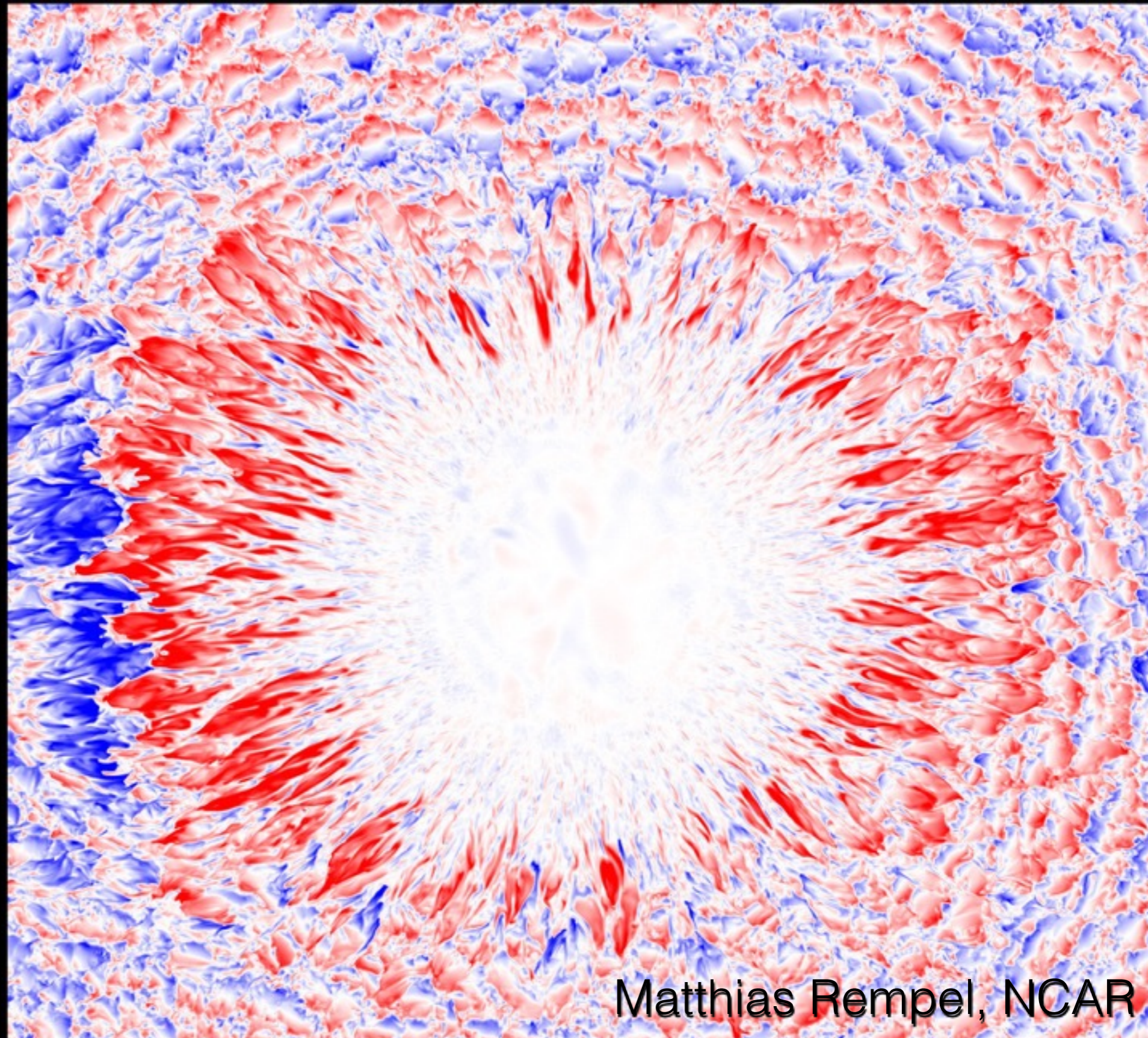


Convective blueshift

Credit: Vasco Henrique

Active regions  
a few m/s (Meunier+ 10)

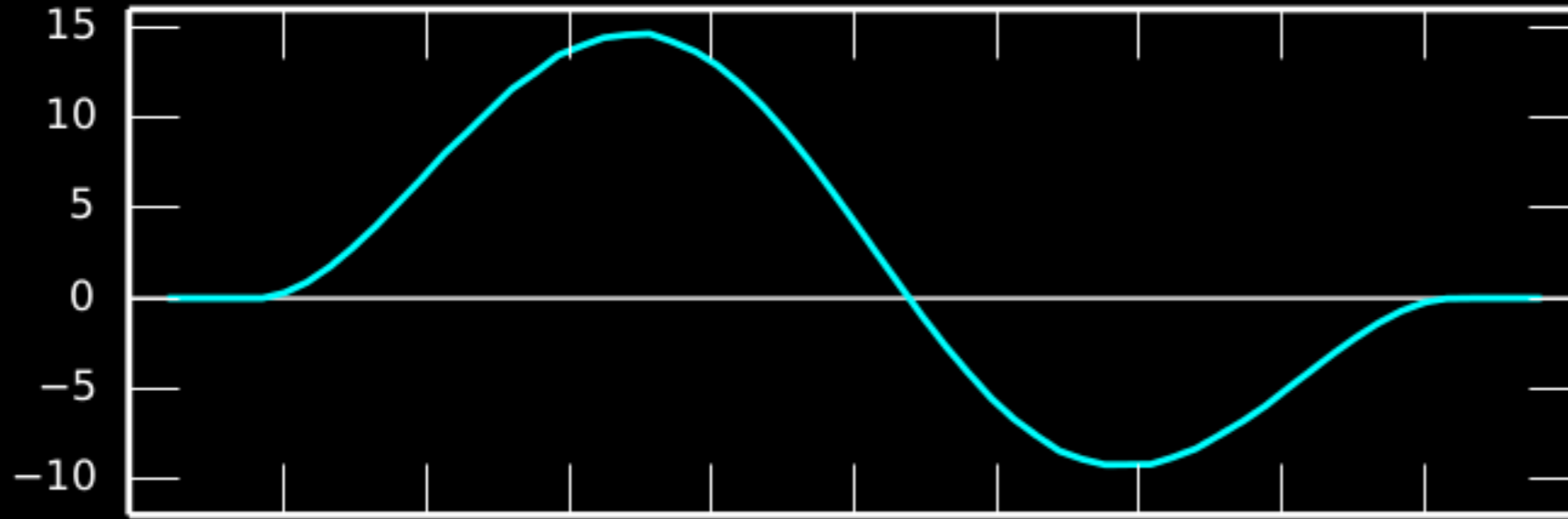
CONVE  
CTION



Matthias Rempel, NCAR

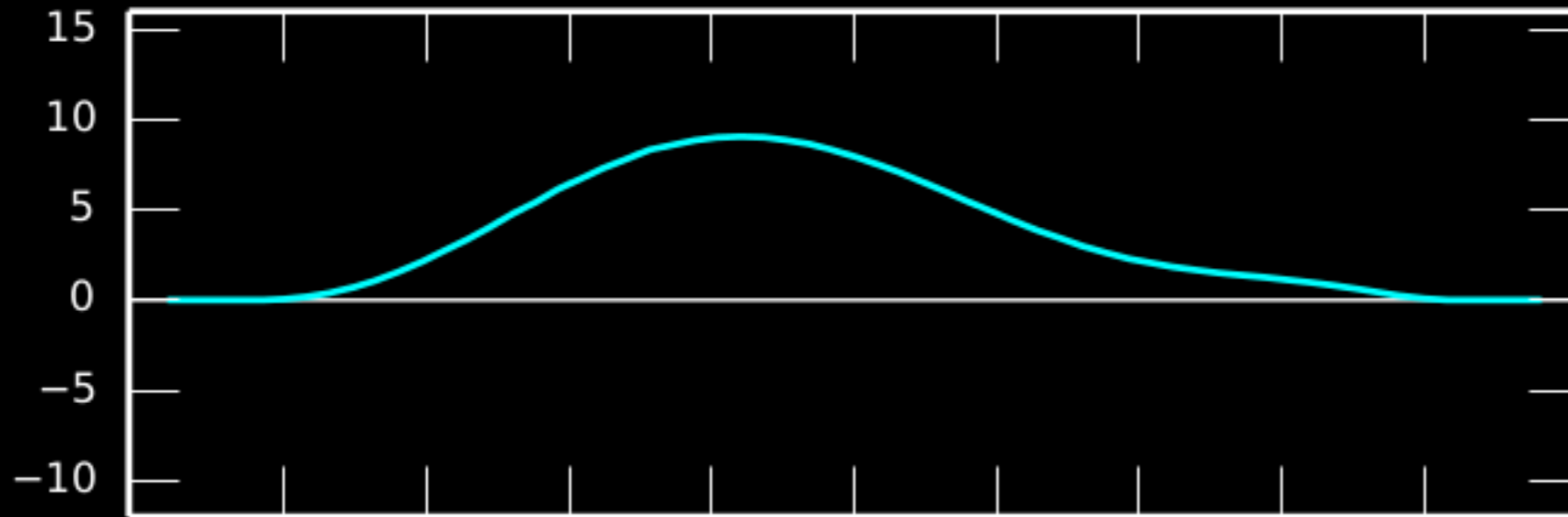
# Active regions a few m/s (Meunier+ 10)

Flux



FLUX

Convection



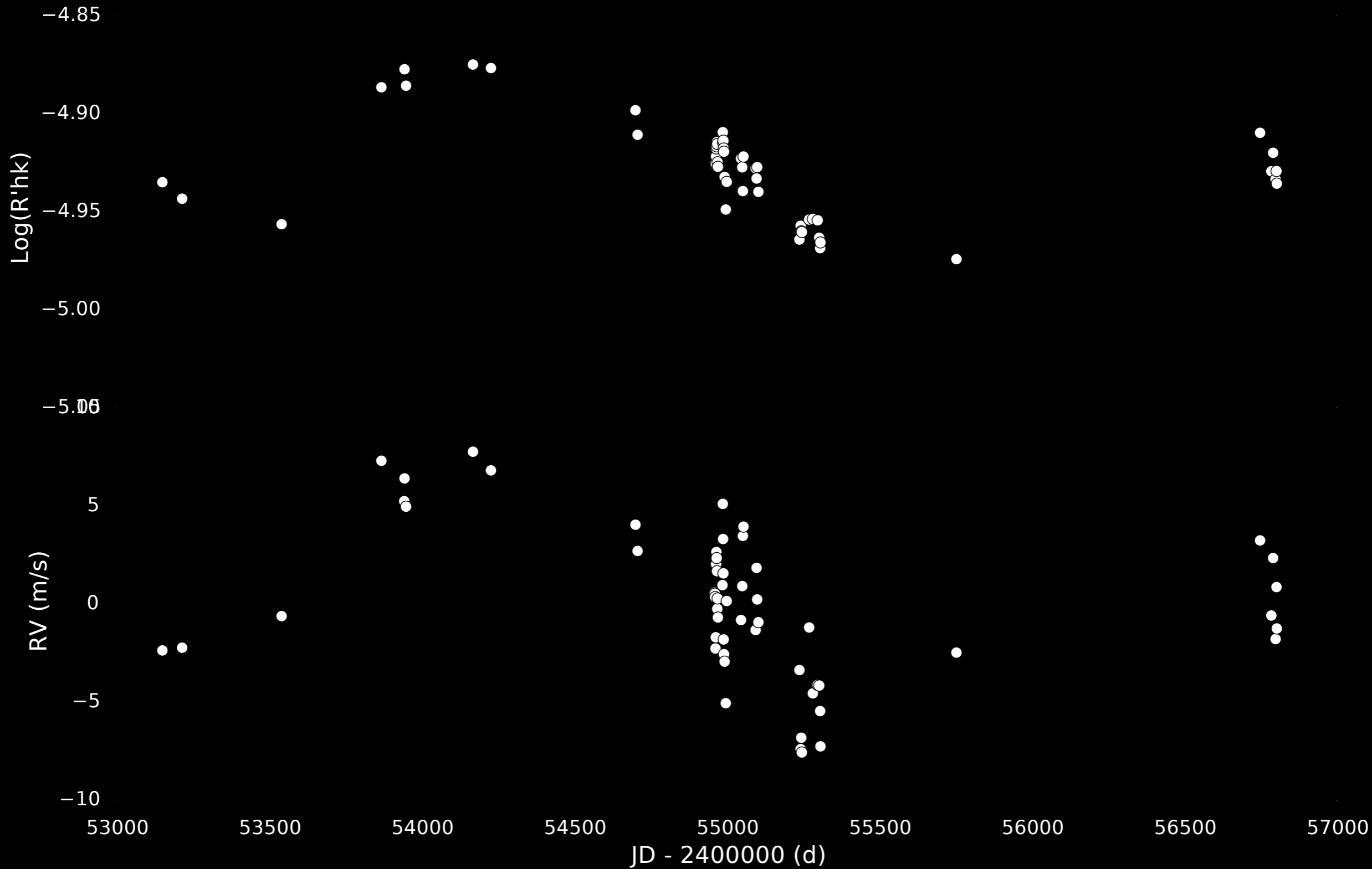
CONVECTION

$-\pi/2$   $-3\pi/8$   $-\pi/4$   $-\pi/8$   $0$   $\pi/8$   $\pi/4$   $3\pi/8$   $\pi/2$   
 $\theta$

# Magnetic Cycles

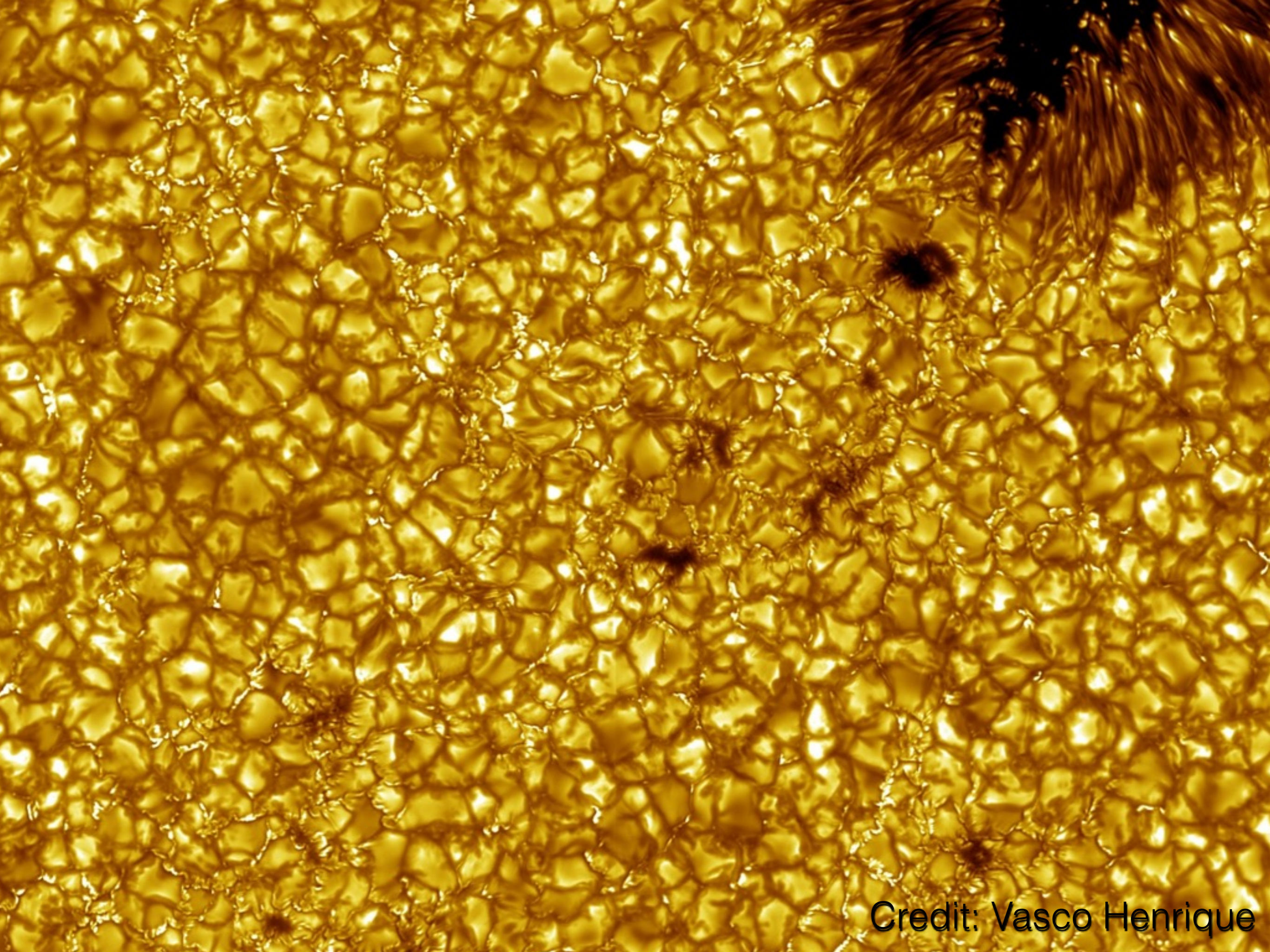
# Magnetic Cycles

Magnetic Cycles



HARPS data





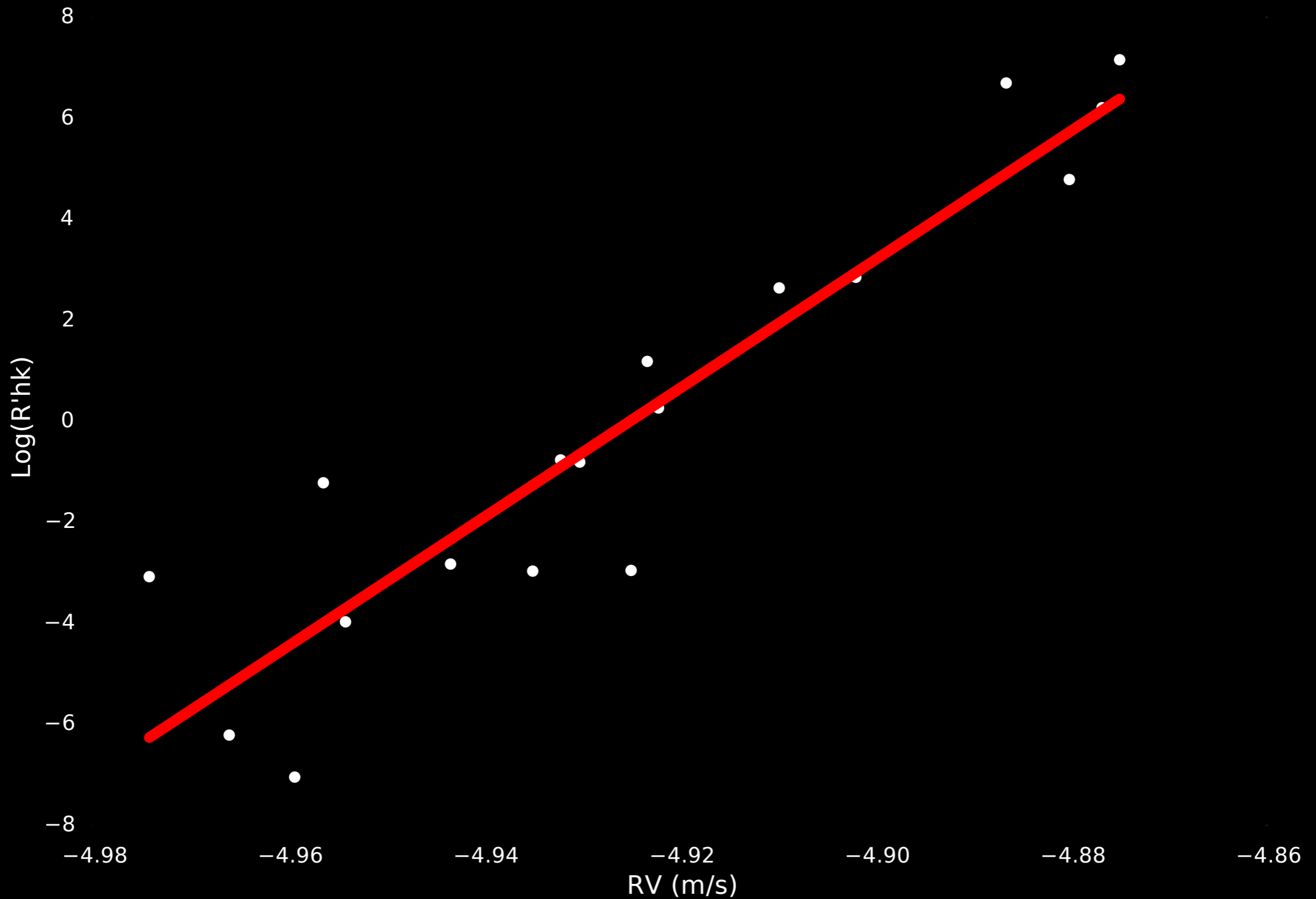
Credit: Vasco Henrique

# Magnetic Cycles

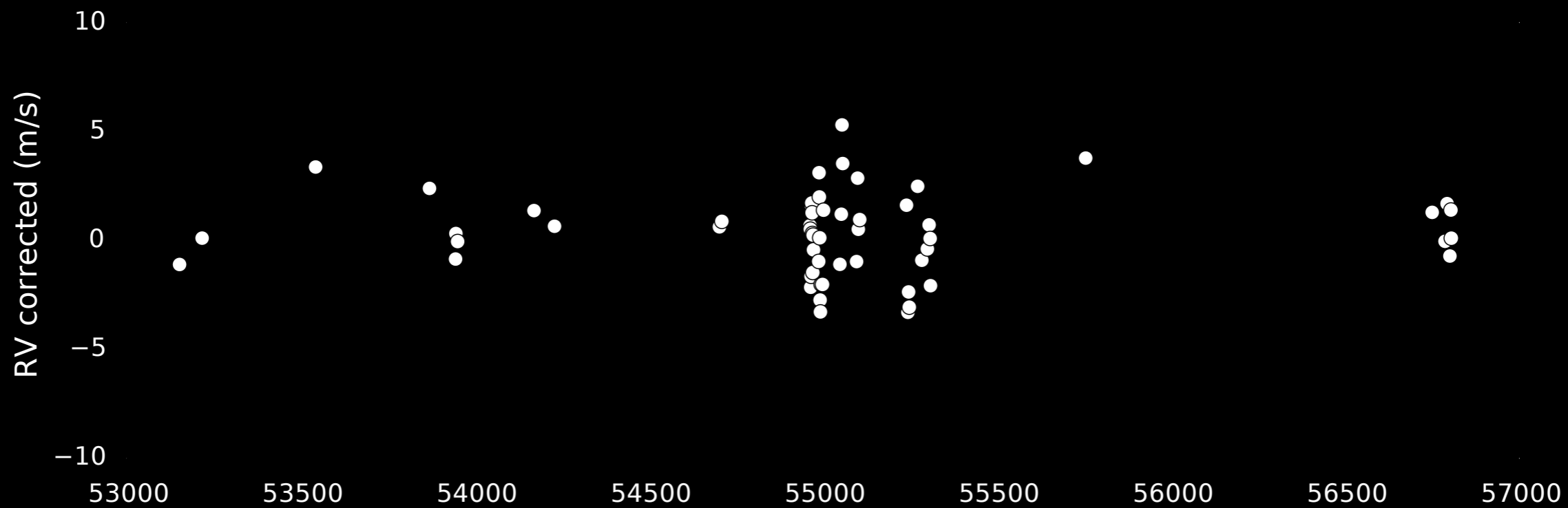
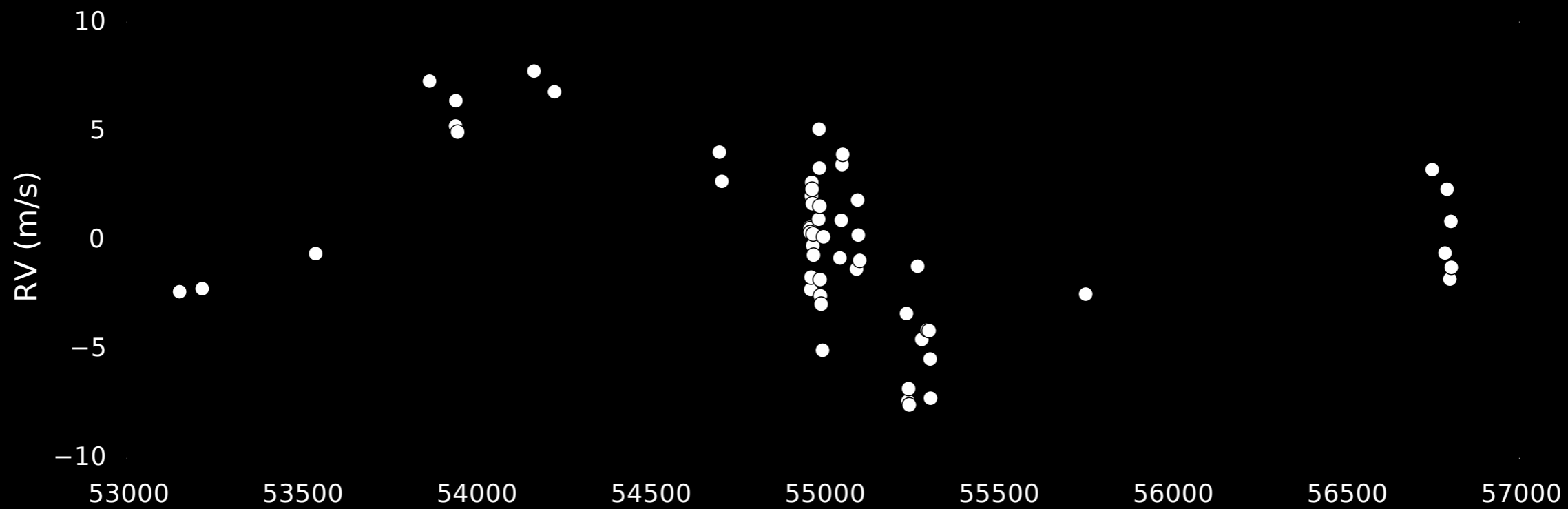
1-20 m/s (Lovis+ 11)

- More active regions,
  - > more convective blueshift inhibition
  - > **positive RV** (Meunier+ 10, Lindegren & Dravins 03)

# Magnetic Cycles



# Magnetic Cycles



# Magnetic Cycles

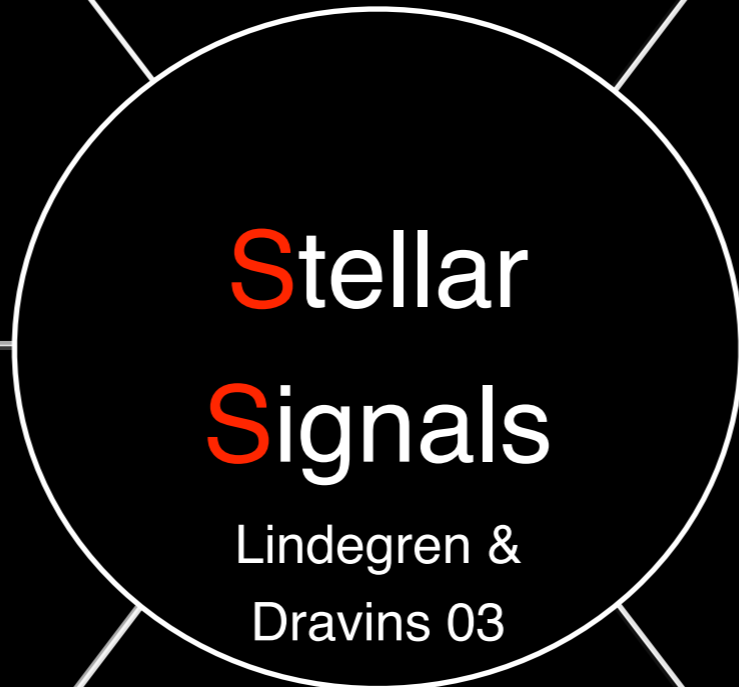
## Magnetic Cycles

Because of smaller convection velocities in **K dwarfs**, those stars are less affected by:  
-> **Magnetic cycles**

than **G dwarfs**

Dumusque+ 11

Lovis+ 11



~ 1 h

## Flares

<1 m/s (only active M)

Saar 09

15 min - 2 d

## Granulation

a few m/s (Dumusque+ 11)

Del-Moro+ 04, Del-Moro 04  
Cegla+ 12, Cegla+ 14

< 15 min

## Oscillations

a few m/s (Dumusque+ 11)

Kjeldsen+ 95, Bouchy & Carrier 01,  
Butler+ 04, Bedding & Kjeldsen 07

# Stellar Signals

Lindegren &  
Dravins 03

## Active regions

a few m/s (Meunier+ 10)

Saar & Donahue 97, Queloz+ 01  
Hatzes 02, Meunier+ 10,  
Boisse+ 11, Dumusque+ 11,  
Lanza+ 11, Aigrain+12,  
Boisse+ 12, Reiners+ 13,  
Dumusque+ 14, Haywood+ 14,  
Rajpaul+ 15, Haywood+ 16

10 - 50 d

## Magnetic Cycles

1-20 m/s (Lovis+ 11)

Makarov 10, Dumusque+ 11  
Dumusque+ 12, Meunier+ 13

## Gravitational Redshift

< 10 cm/s (Cegla+12)

10 d - 10 yrs

~ 10 yrs

How Can we Model Stellar  
Activity to Find Tiny Planetary  
Signals ?

# The RV Fitting Challenge

(<https://rv-challenge.wikispaces.com>)

(Google rv challenge wikispace)

## Simulation

Stellar signals  
+ Planets

## Challenge

Can we find  
the planets ?

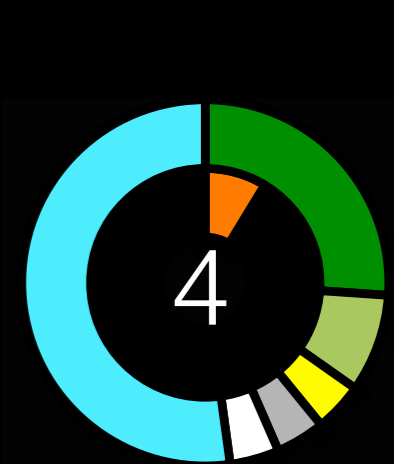
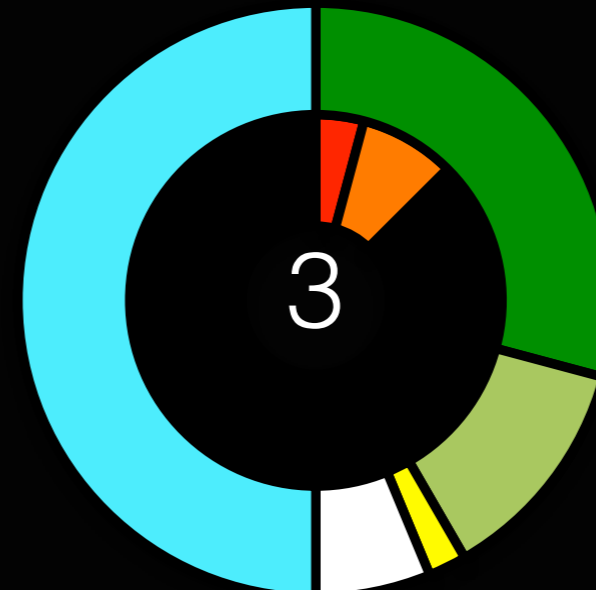
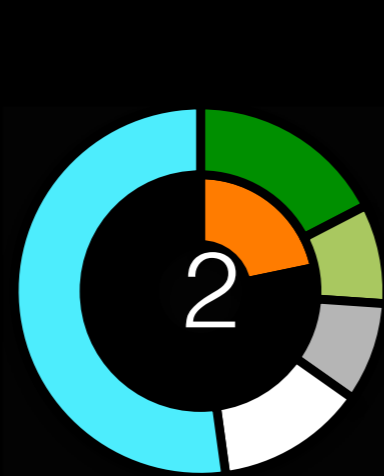
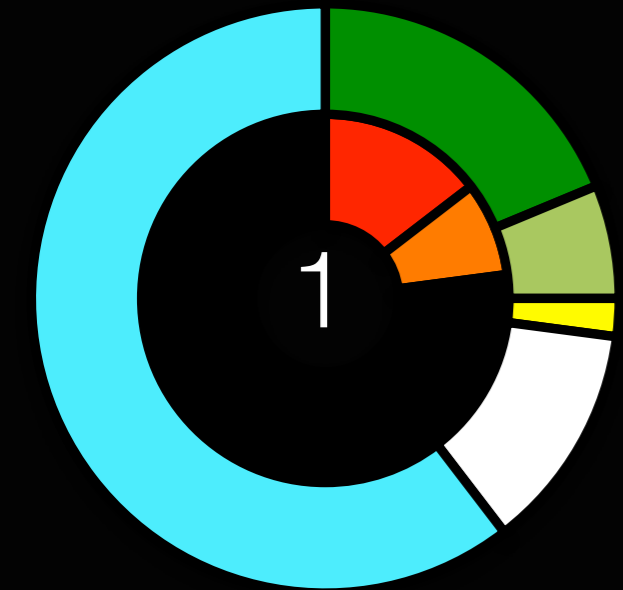


Gaussian Proc.

Gaussian Proc.

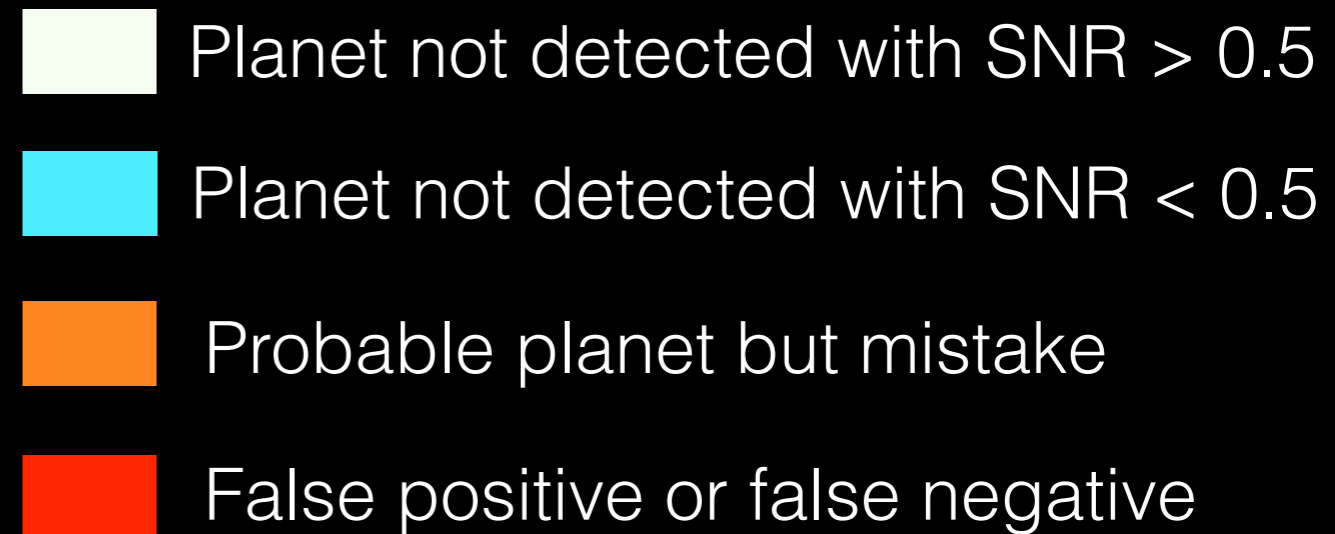
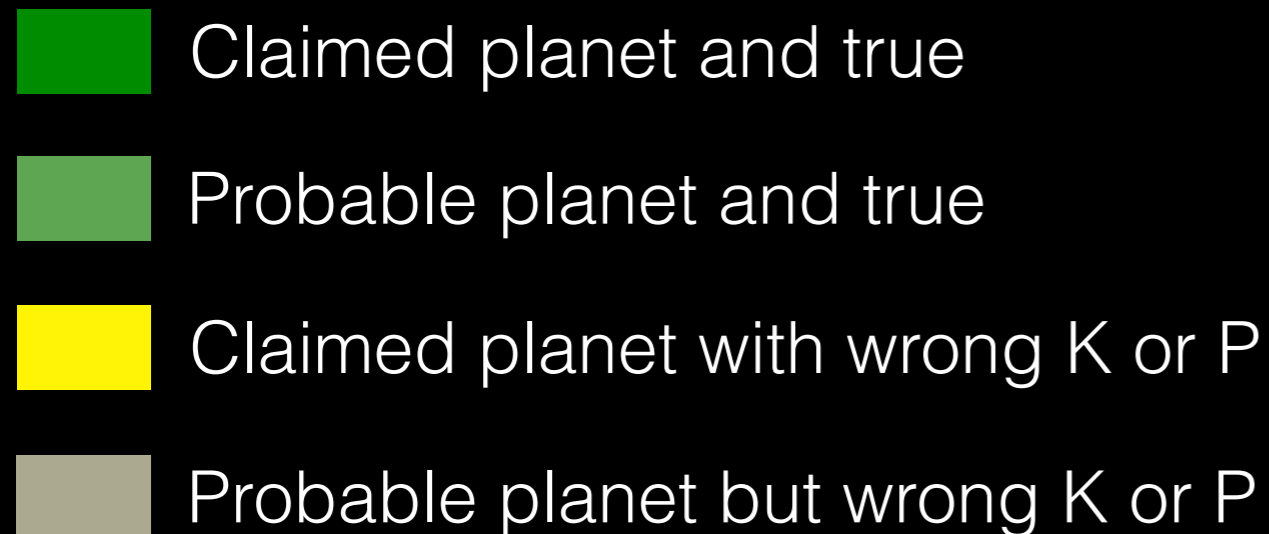
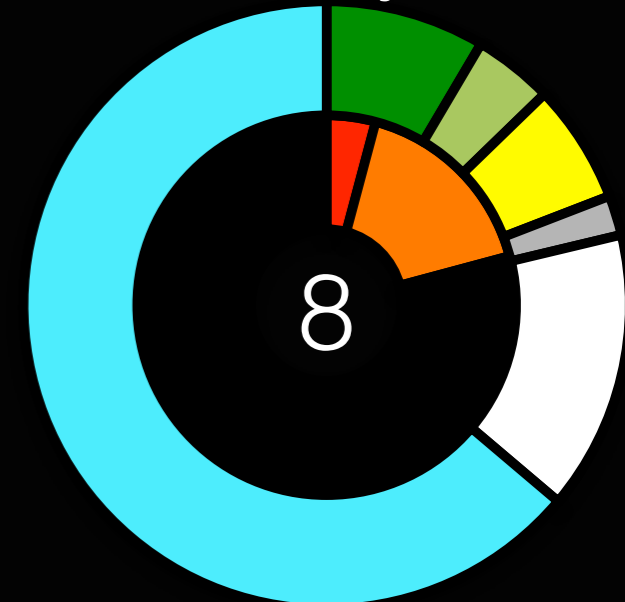
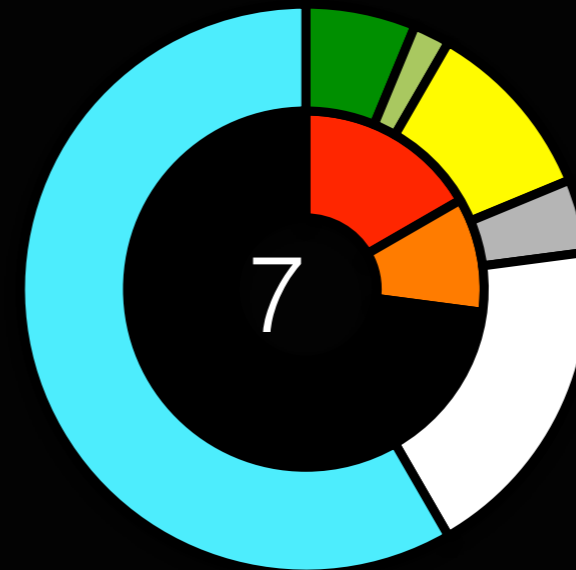
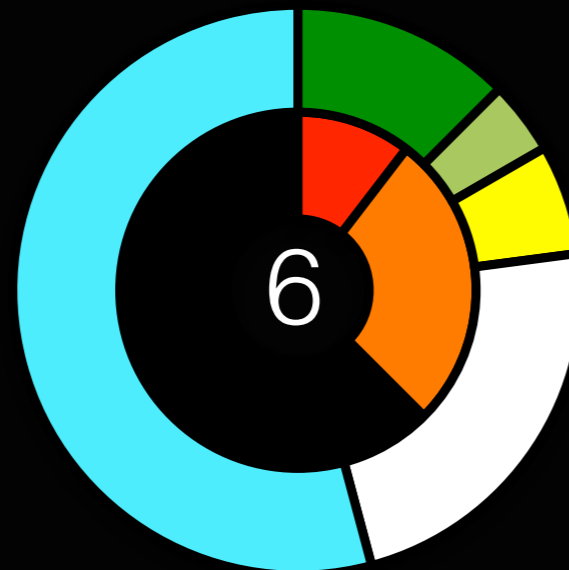
Moving Average

Apodized Kepl.



Pre-withening

Filtering

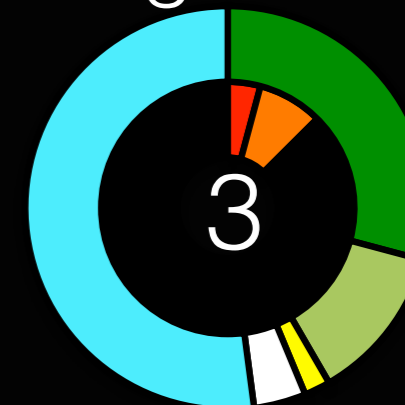
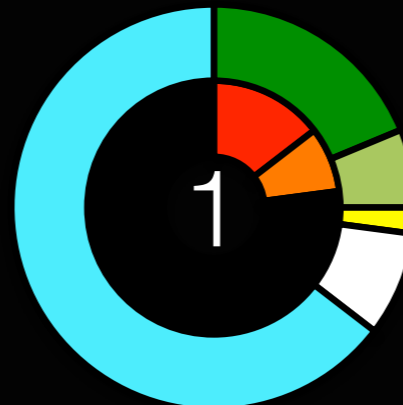
Filtering +  
dictionary dec.

# Planetary signals Recovery

Gaussian Proc.

Moving Average

$$\frac{K}{N} = \frac{K}{RV_{\text{rms}}} \cdot \sqrt{N_{\text{obs}}}$$



Planets with  $K/N > 7.5$

11/15 (73%)

13/15 (87%)

Planets with  $K/N < 7.5$

2/32 (6%)

8/32 (25%)

Mistakes with  $K/N > 7.5$

3  
(2 because wrong Prot)

0

Mistakes with  $K/N < 7.5$

4

2

# Take Away Message

Best Techniques

Moving Average

Gaussian Process

Apodized Keplerian

Red Noise models

Correlation between measurements

Bayesian Framework

Model comparison

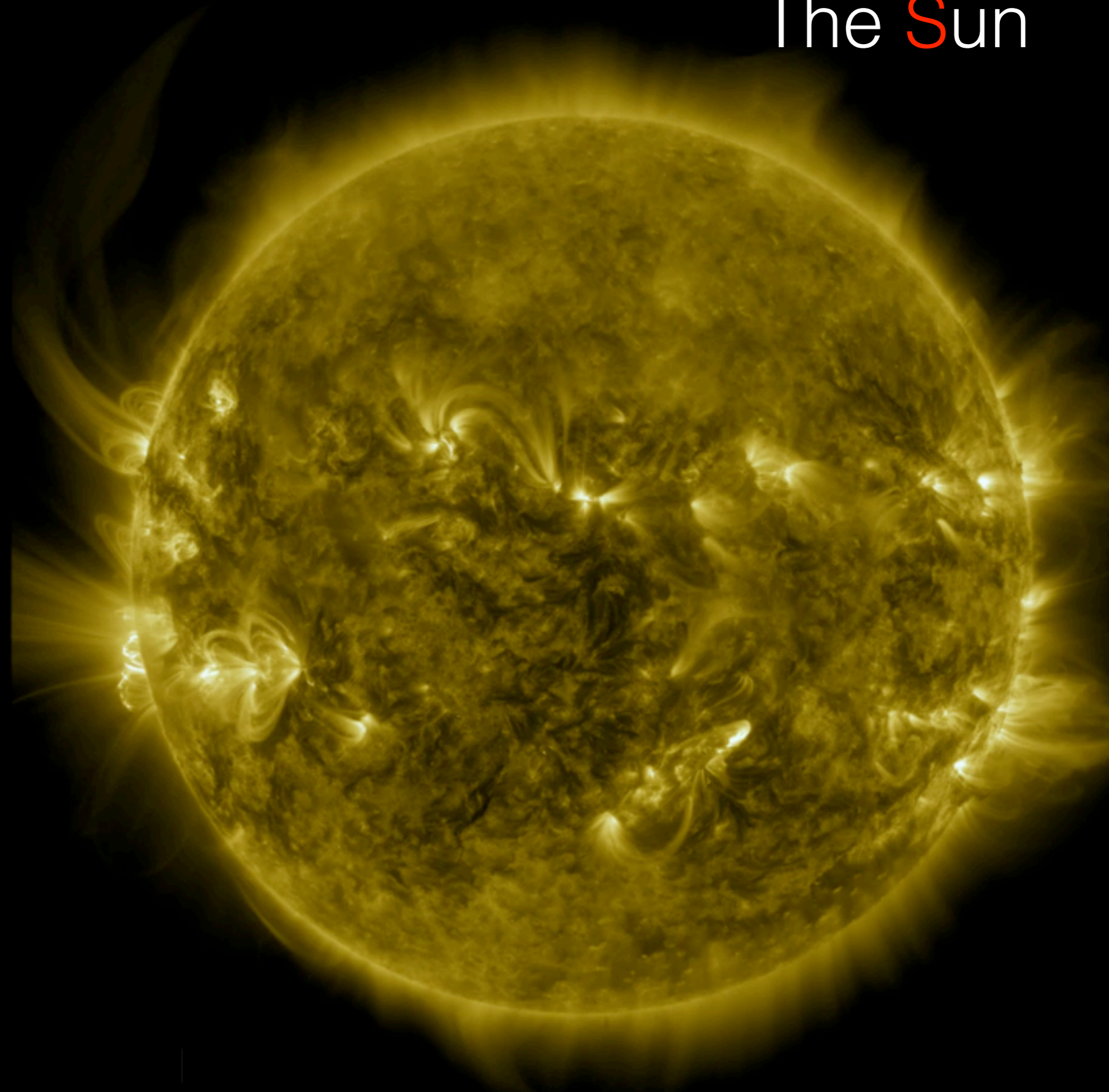
# The HARPS-N Solar Telescope



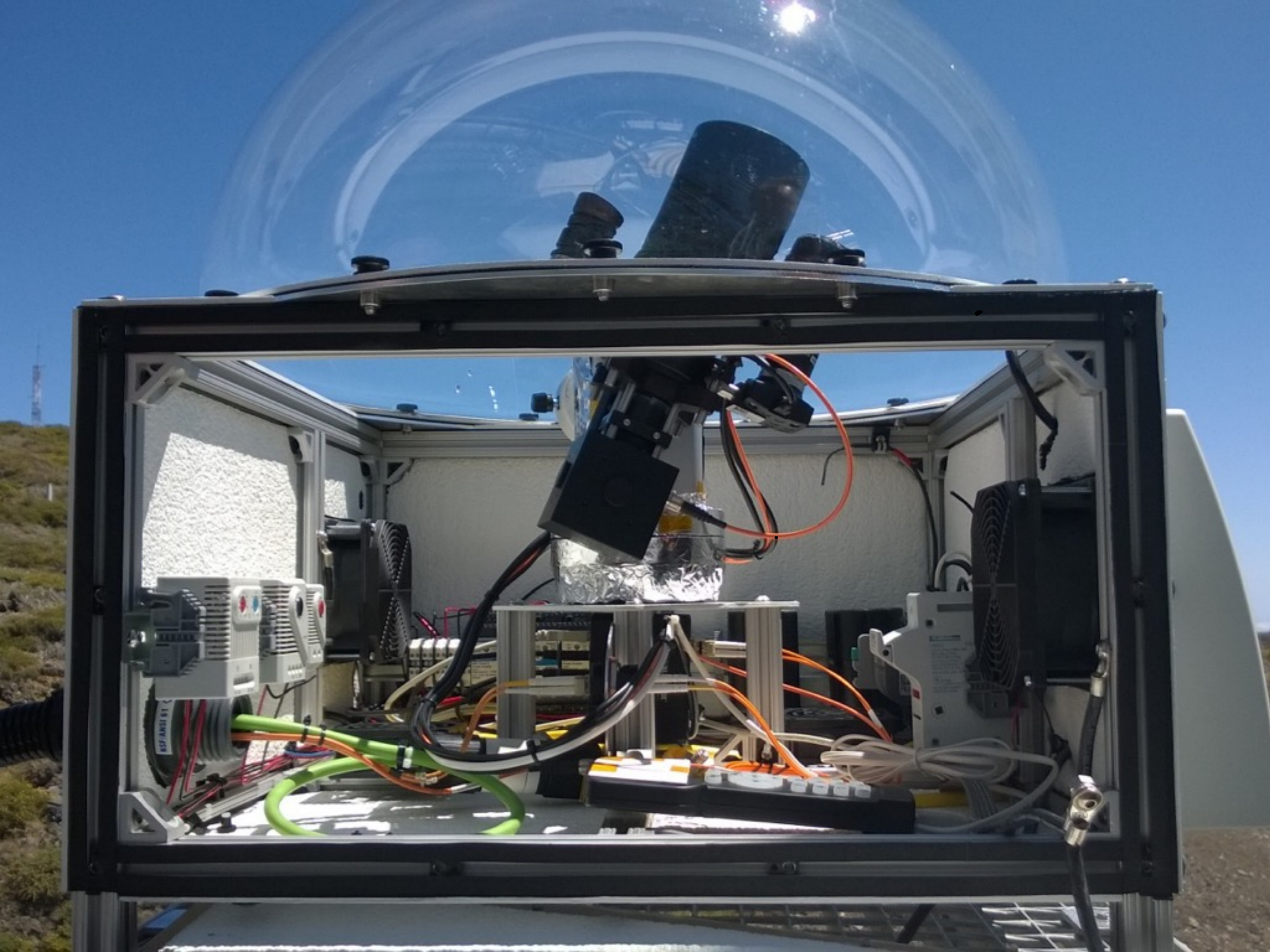
X. Dumusque, D. F. Phillips, A. Glenday, D. Charbonneau, A. Collier Cameron, R. D. Haywood, D. W. Latham, C. Lovis, J. Maldonado, G. Micela, E. Molinari, F. Pepe, S. Udry

The Sun

Star

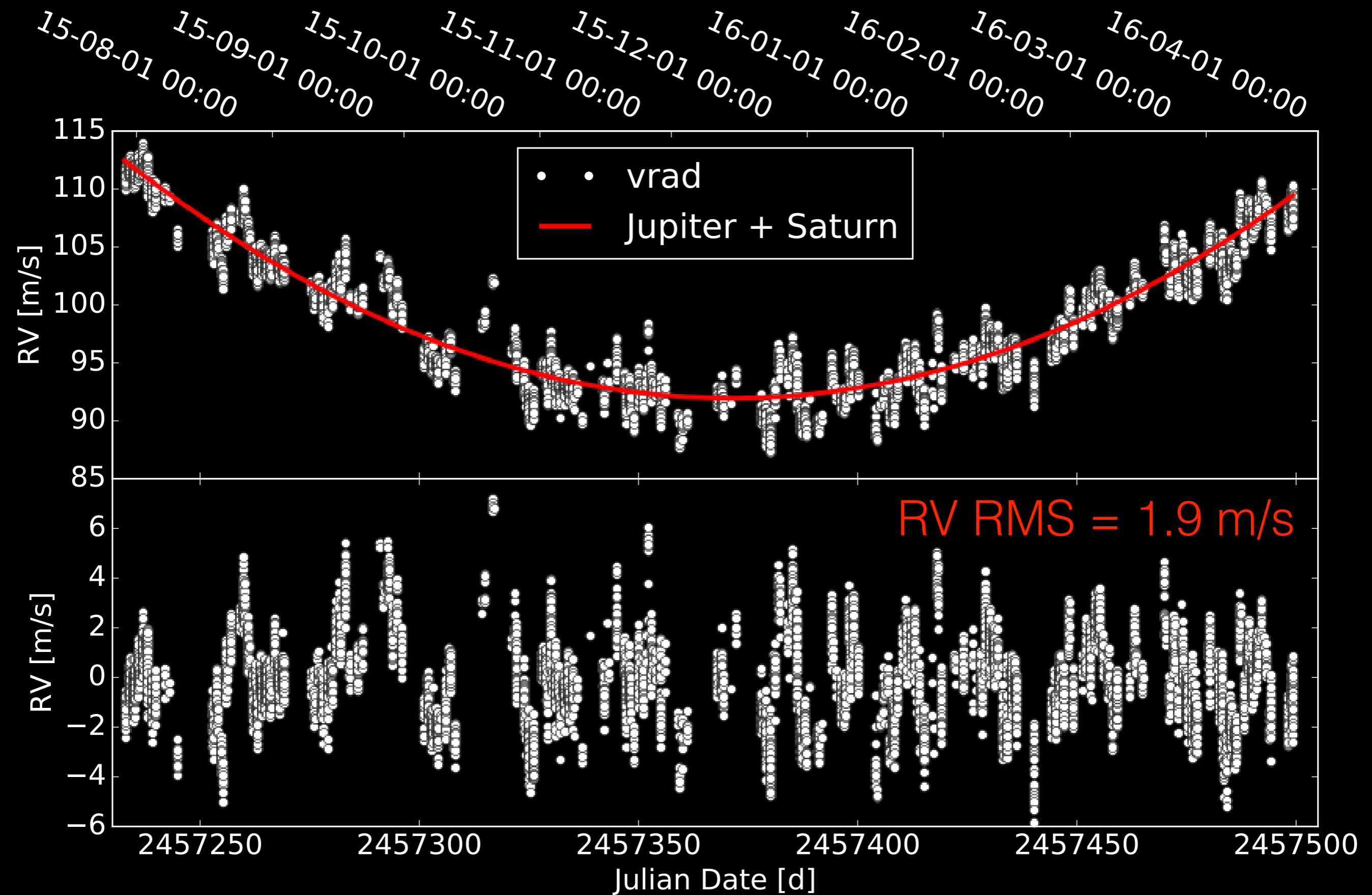


NASA/SDO



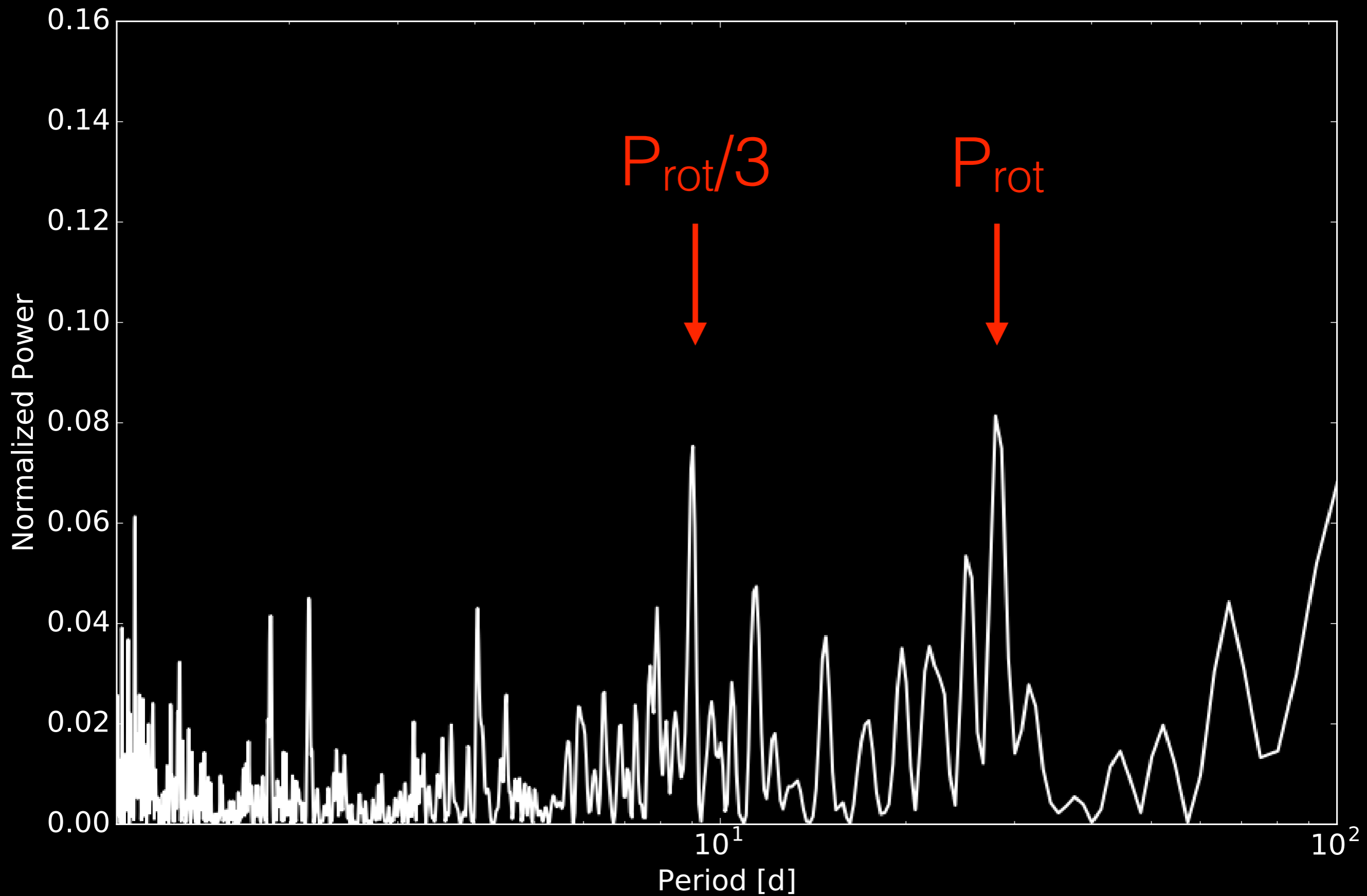
Data

# Sun as a Star RVs



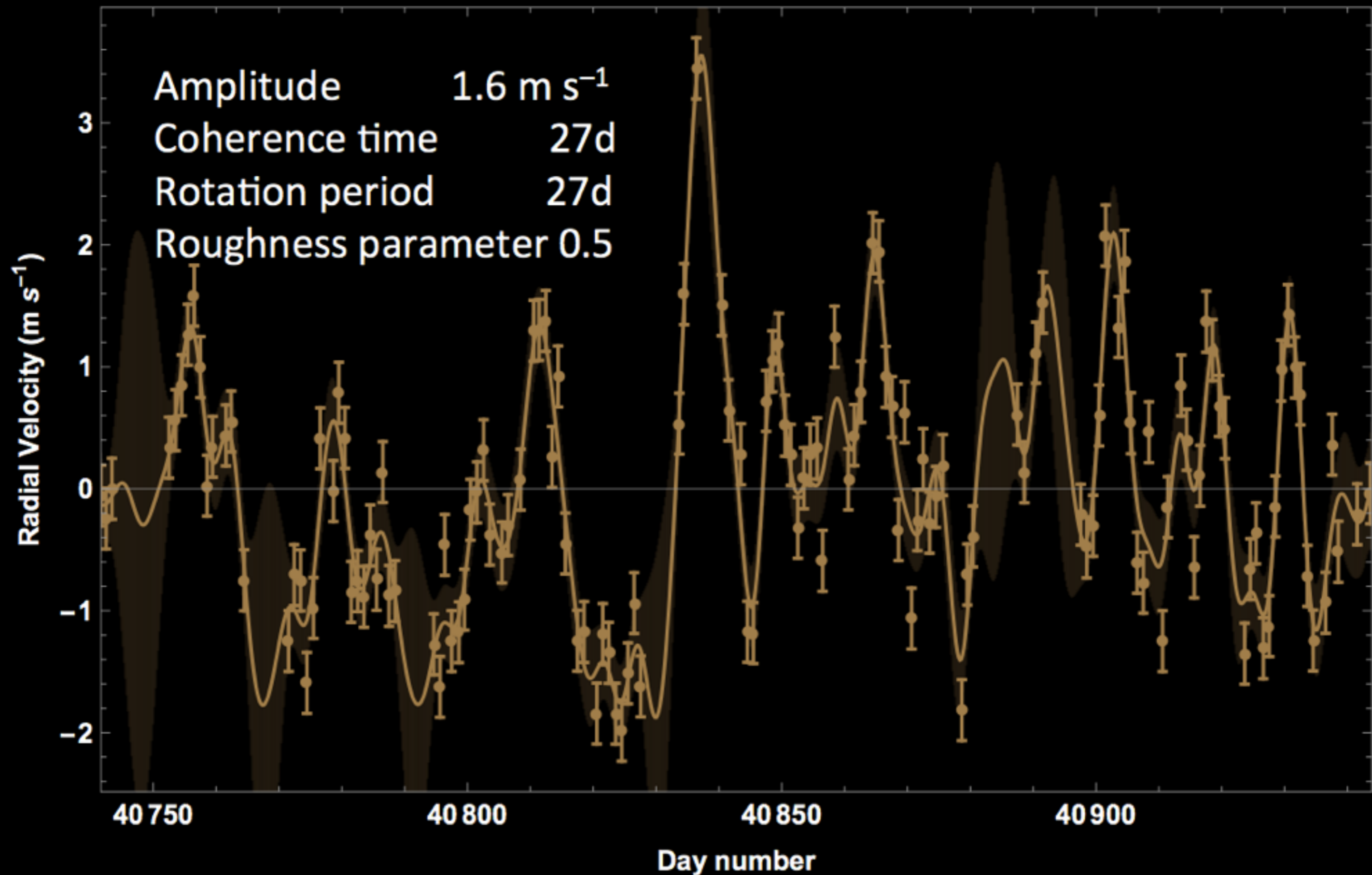


# Periodogram Sun as a Star RVs

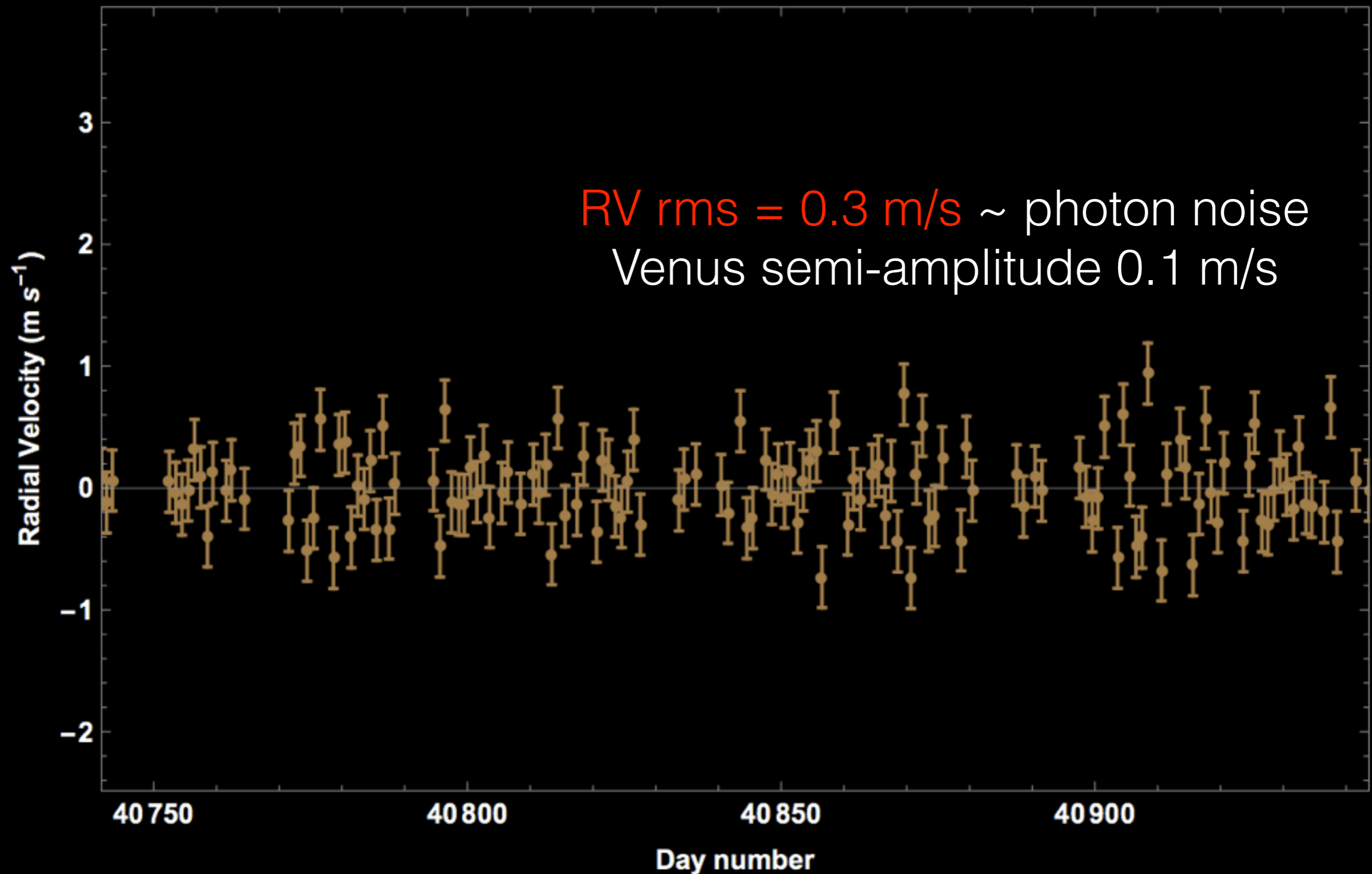


# Correction Techniques

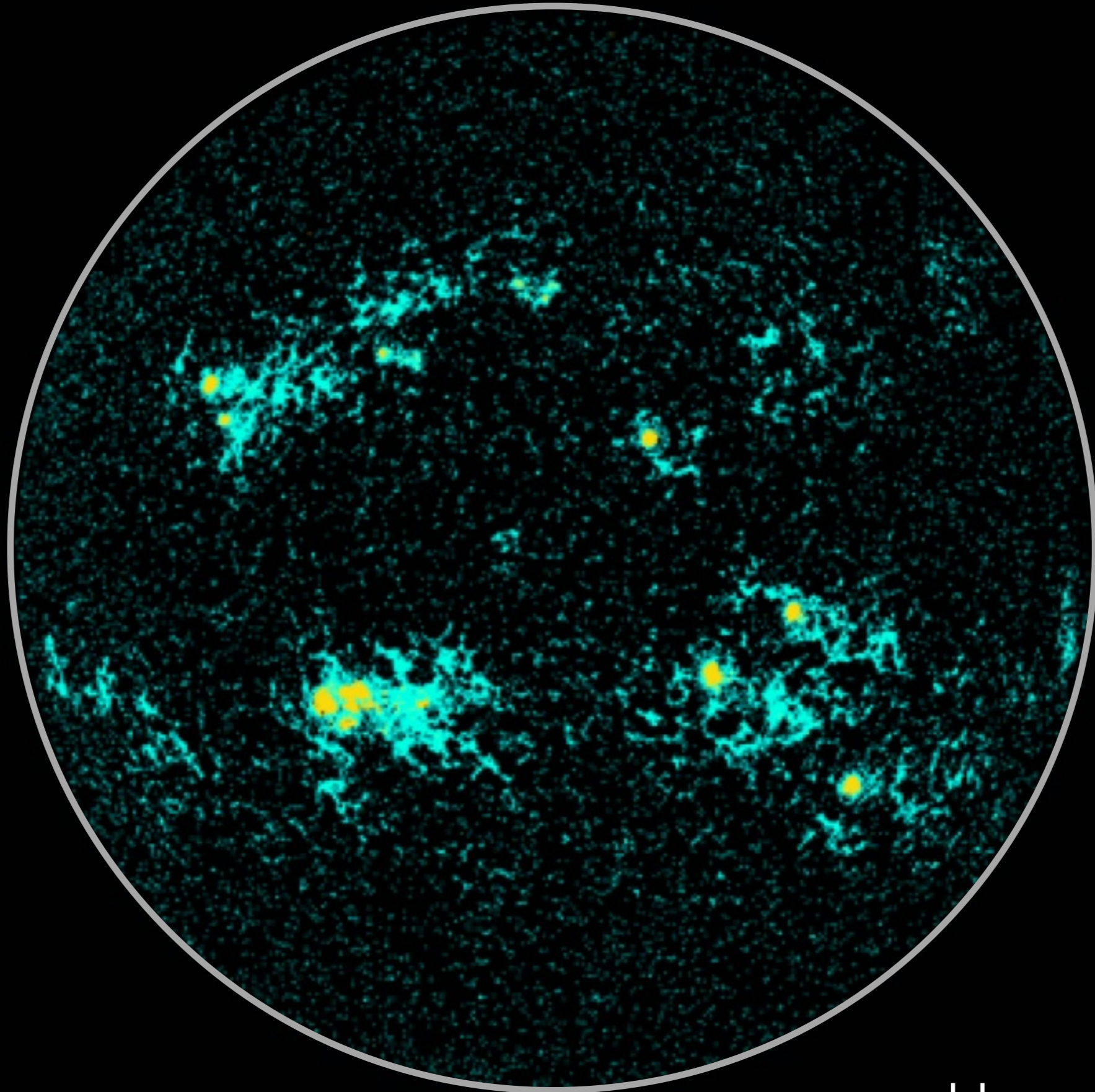
# Gaussian Process Regression



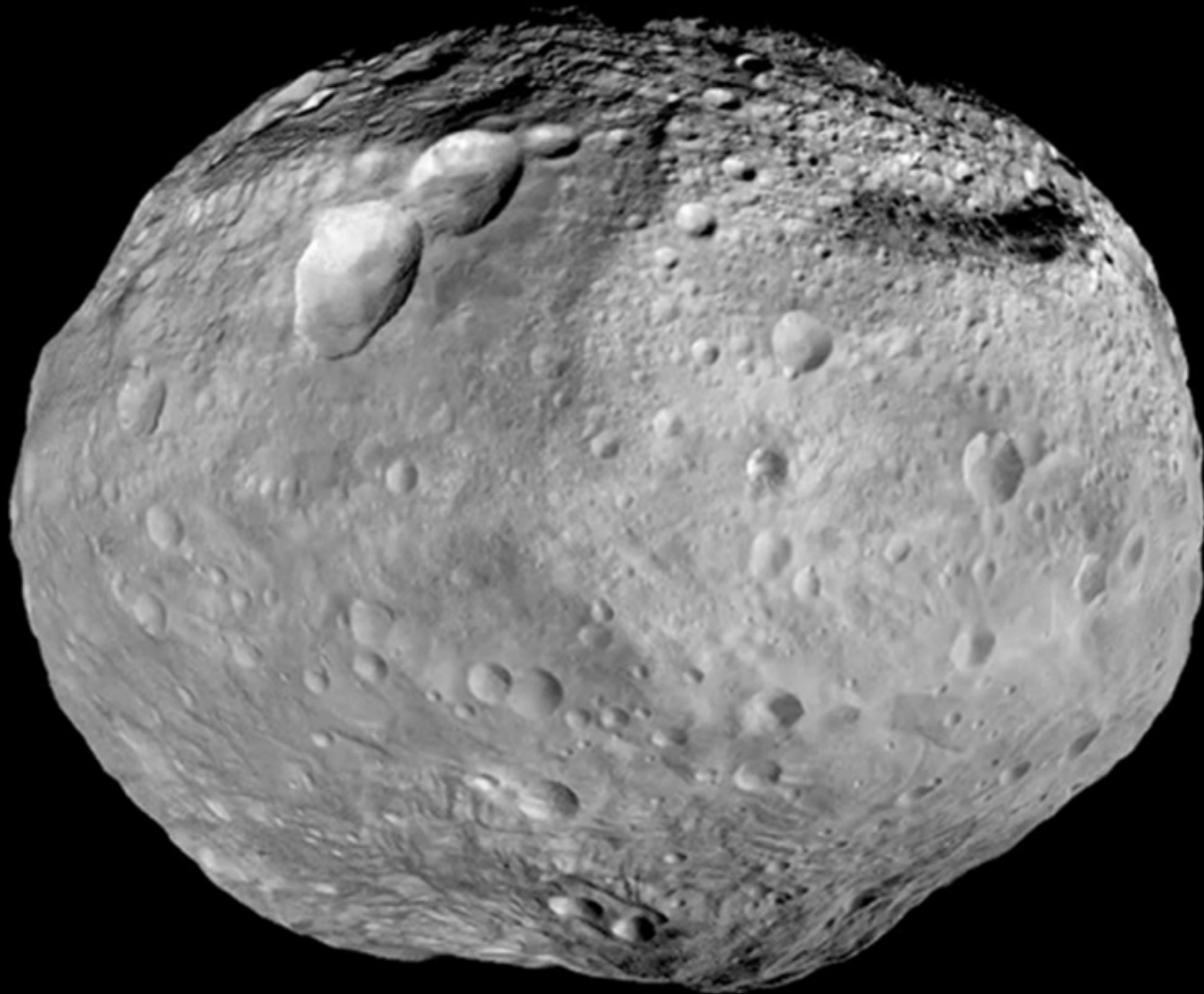
# Residuals after Gaussian Process Regression



# Using SDO To Recover The Sun's RV

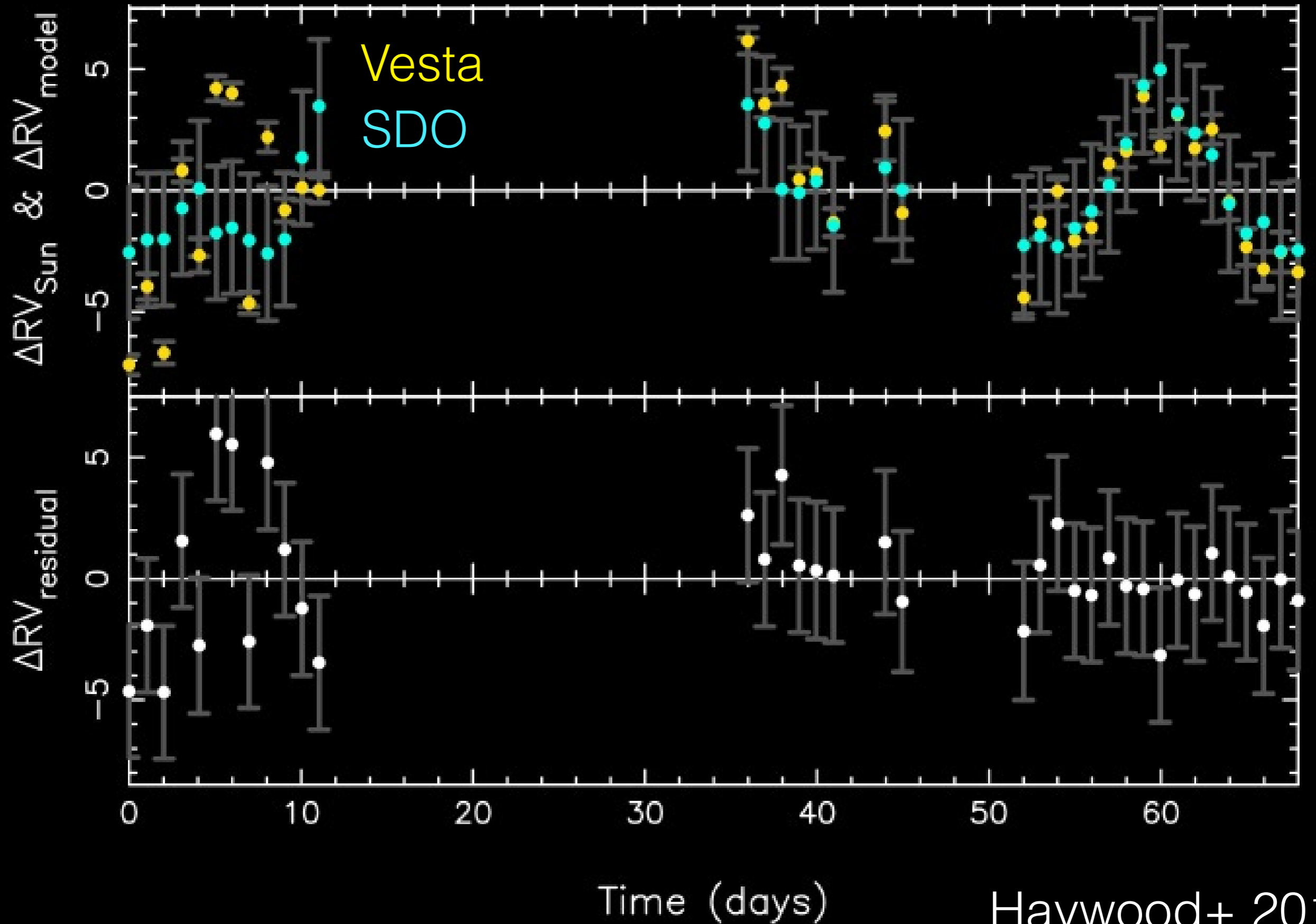


# Using SDO To Recover The Sun's RV



Haywood+ 2016

# Using SDO To Recover The Sun's RV



# Data

Sub-m/s RV precision of the Sun as a star

Long-term stability

4-5 hours every possible day, with 5-minute cadences  
(can go as short as 20 seconds)

**BEST DATA EVER TO STUDY STELLAR SIGNALS**

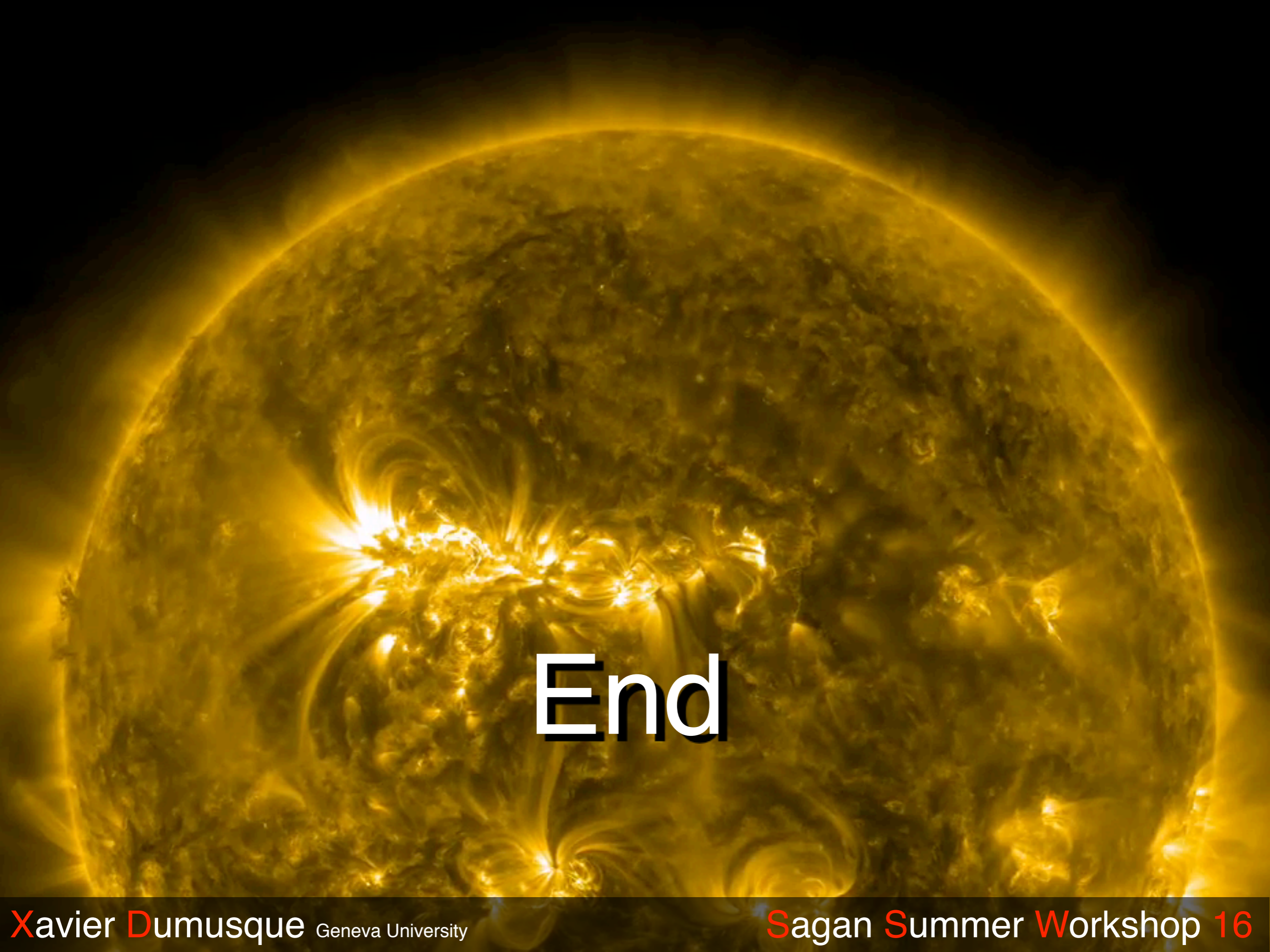
# Goals

Understanding stellar signals

Find correction techniques to mitigate them

Detect the signal of Venus, as proof of concept for  
detecting Earth 2.0





End

# Detecting Venus

Simu RVs: oscillations + granulation + stellar activity  
+ magnetic cycle + Venus (no other planets)

RVs low-pass filtered with a  
cut at 200 days

